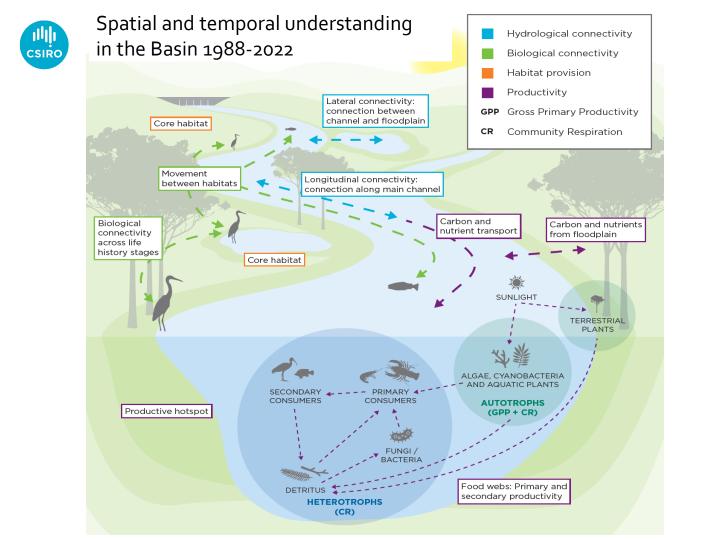


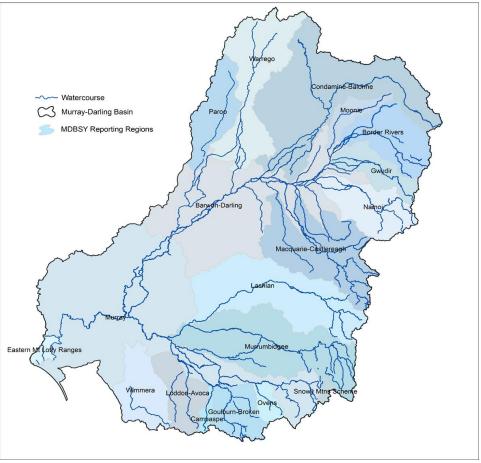
## Estimating Longitudinal Connectivity in the Murray-Darling Basin

Science and User Workshop November 16<sup>th,</sup> 2020





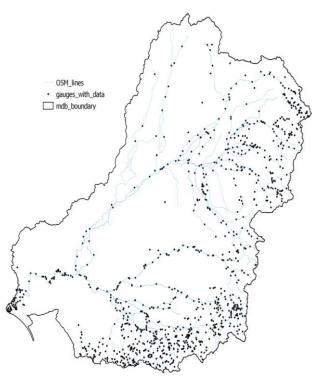
### Longitudinal connectivity in Basin



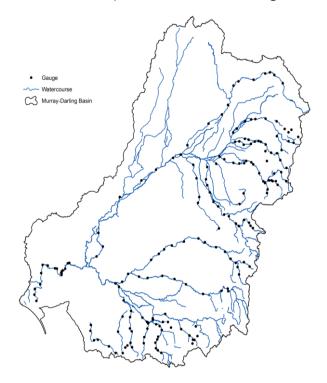


### Longitudinal connectivity in Basin

#### Basinscale velocity trends

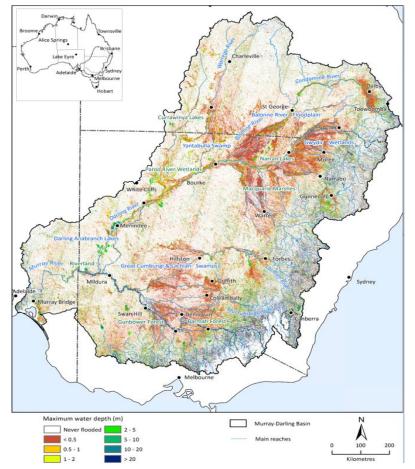


#### Velocity as a function of stage level

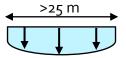




### Longitudinal connectivity in Basin-Automated workflow



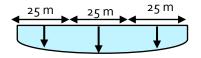
#### Velocity= Flow/ Area









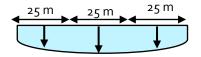






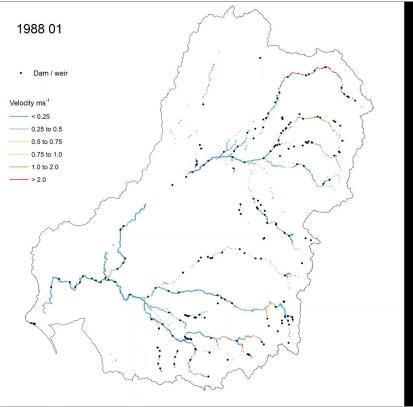








## Longitudinal connectivity in Basin



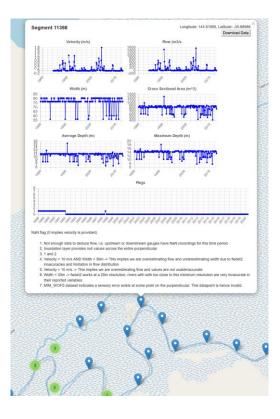
# Longitudinal connectivity in Basin (wet to dry)

2015 11 Dam / weir . Velocity ms<sup>-1</sup> < 0.25 0.25 to 0.5 0.5 to 0.75 0.75 to 1.0 1.0 to 2.0 - > 2.0

# Longitudinal connectivity in Basin-Data layer

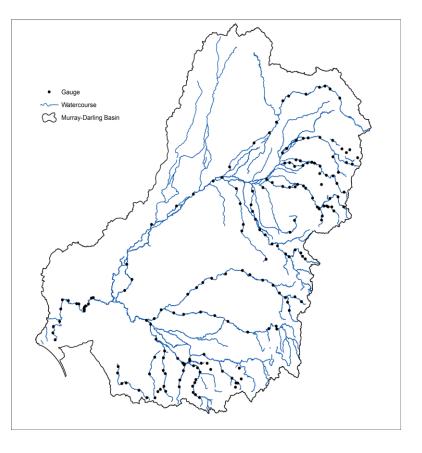


http://lw-79-cdc.it.csiro.au:5000/



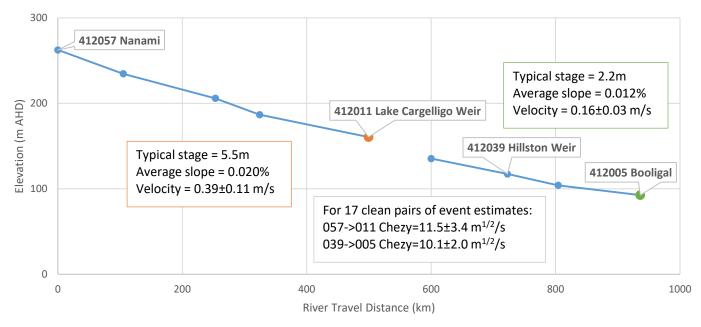
# Velocity as a function of stage level

<u>Gauges (</u>20 river catchments) NSW/QLD: 119 VIC: 49 SA:17





#### Mid and Lower Lachlan River



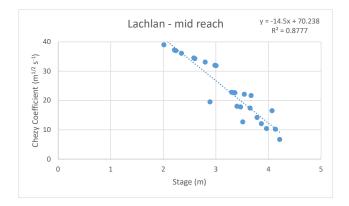


$$V = C\sqrt{Ri}$$

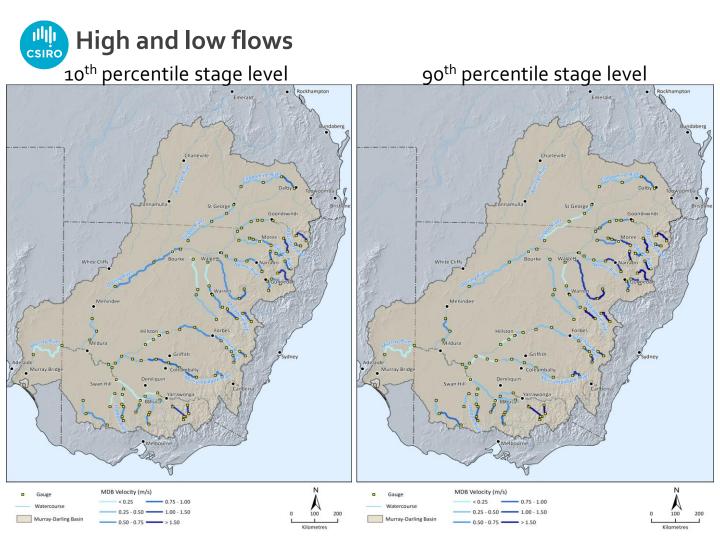
where

V is flow velocity (m s<sup>-1</sup>) C is Chézy coefficient (m<sup> $\frac{1}{2}$ </sup> s<sup>-1</sup>) R is hydraulic radius (m) *i* is hydraulic slope (m m<sup>-1</sup>)

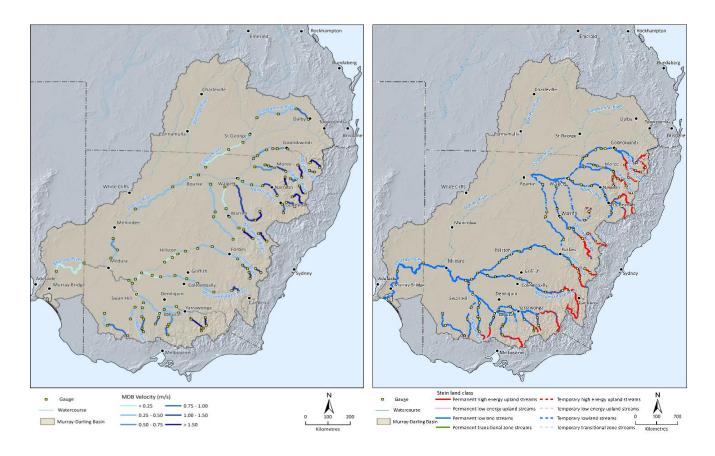
For channels that are much wider than they are deep, *R* can be approximated by river stage, and *i* by local bed slope.



Chézy coefficient in mid-Lachlan reach; apparent step at 3m stage; 15±7 when >3m, ~40 when <3m



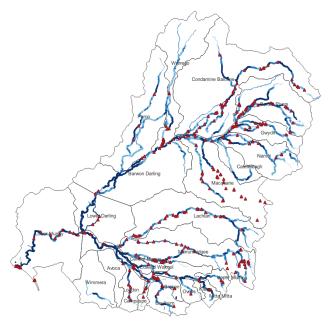






We have developed two products – each has its own purpose and limitations

- Automated workflow is at a bimonthly timestep
- Good for trend analysis
- And for driving long temporal scale models (habitat and movement)
- Stage based analysis can provide more granular data but only in selected reaches





## Thank you

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