

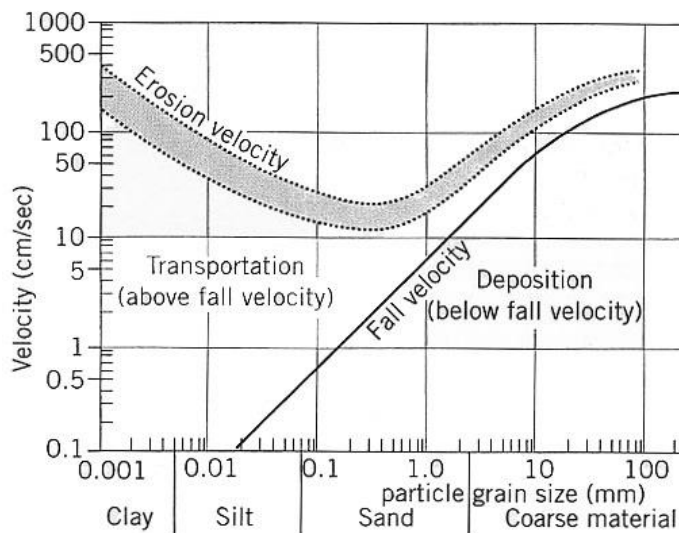
Rivers Summary

Measurement	Site			
	1	2	3	4
Width (m)				
Average Depth (m)				
Surface Slope Angle (°)				
Wetted Perimeter (m)				
Velocity (m/s)				
Cross Sectional Area (m ²)				
Discharge (m ³ /s)				
Hydraulic Radius				
Channel Roughness				
Mean Bedload Size (cm)				
Modal Bedload Roundness				
Stream Order				
Drainage Basin (km ²)				
Distance From Source (km)				

The Hjulstrom Curve

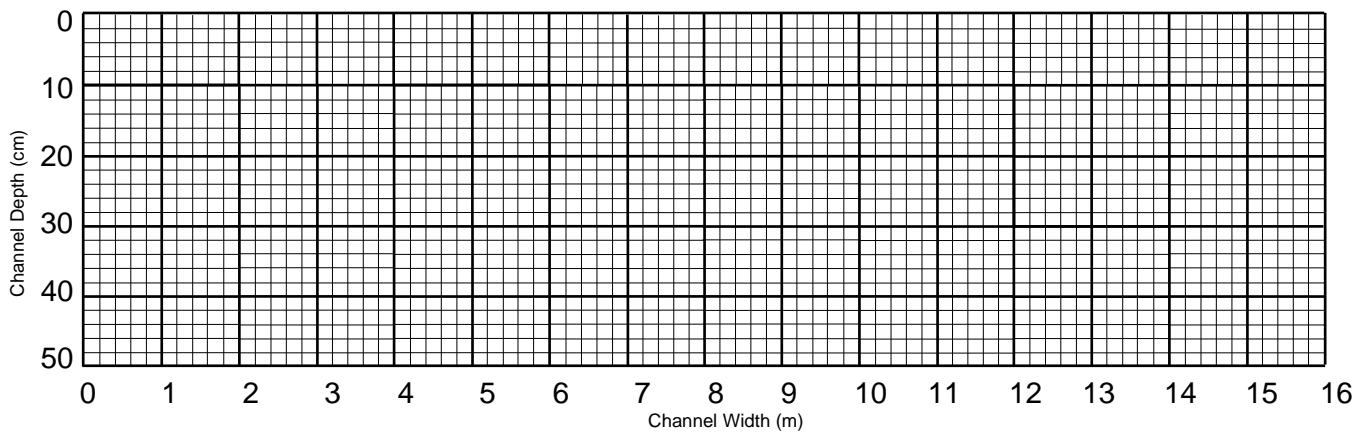
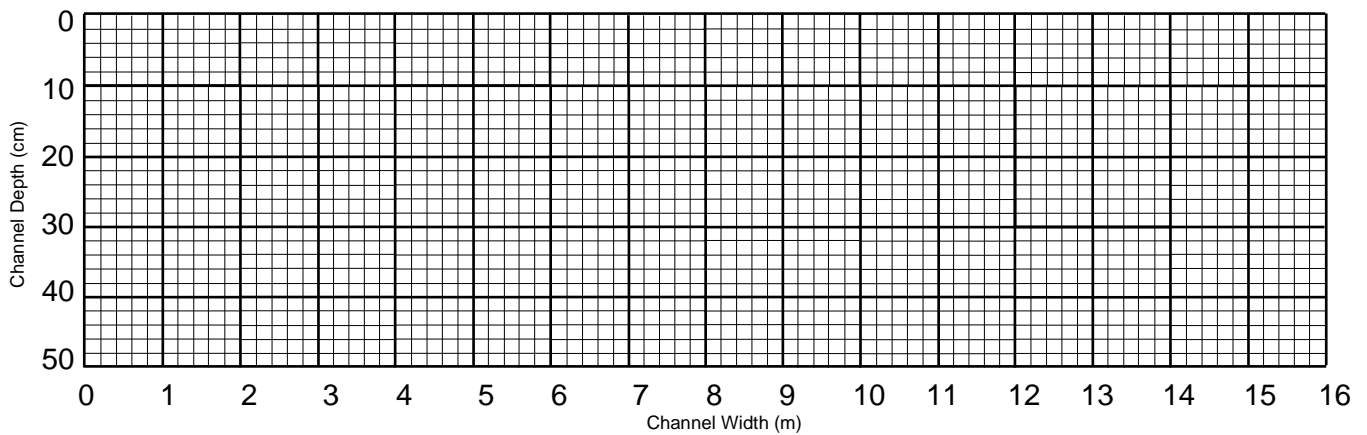
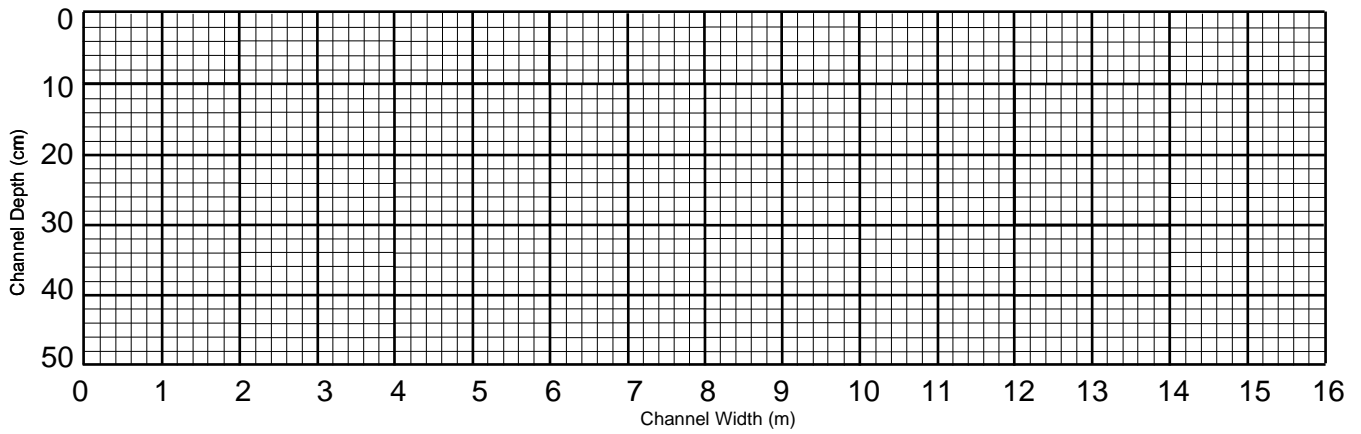
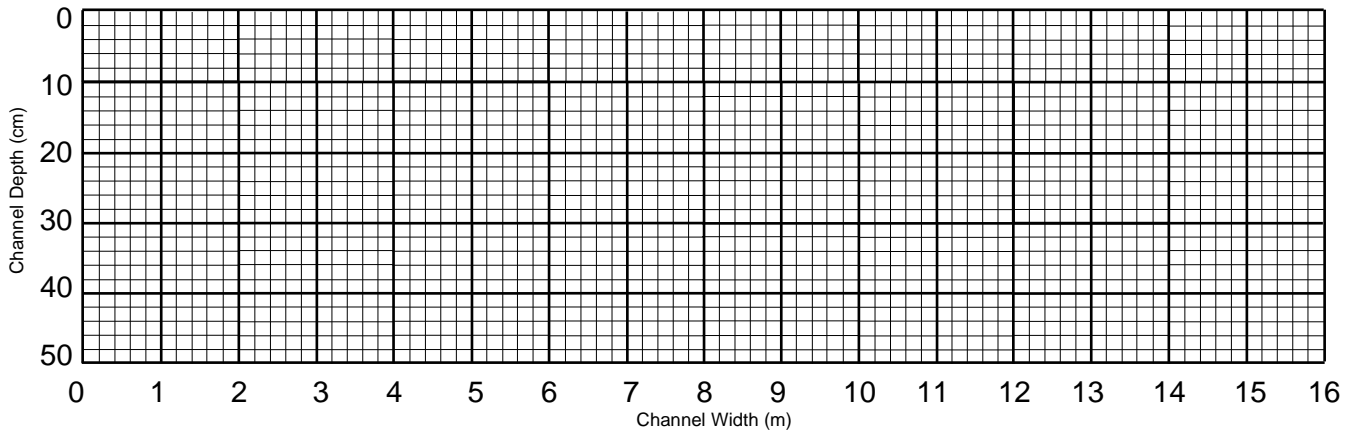
There are three important features on Hjulstrom Curve:

1. The smallest and largest particles require the highest velocities to be transported. For example, particles between 0.1mm & 1mm require velocities of around 1cm/sec to be transported and eroded. Compared with values of over 5cm/sec, to lift the much smaller clay particle, at 0.01mm and coarse material over 2mm. This is because clay particles stick together and because coarse material is heavy.
2. Higher velocities are required for the initial erosion than the subsequent transport.
3. When velocity falls below a certain level (fall velocity) deposition takes place.

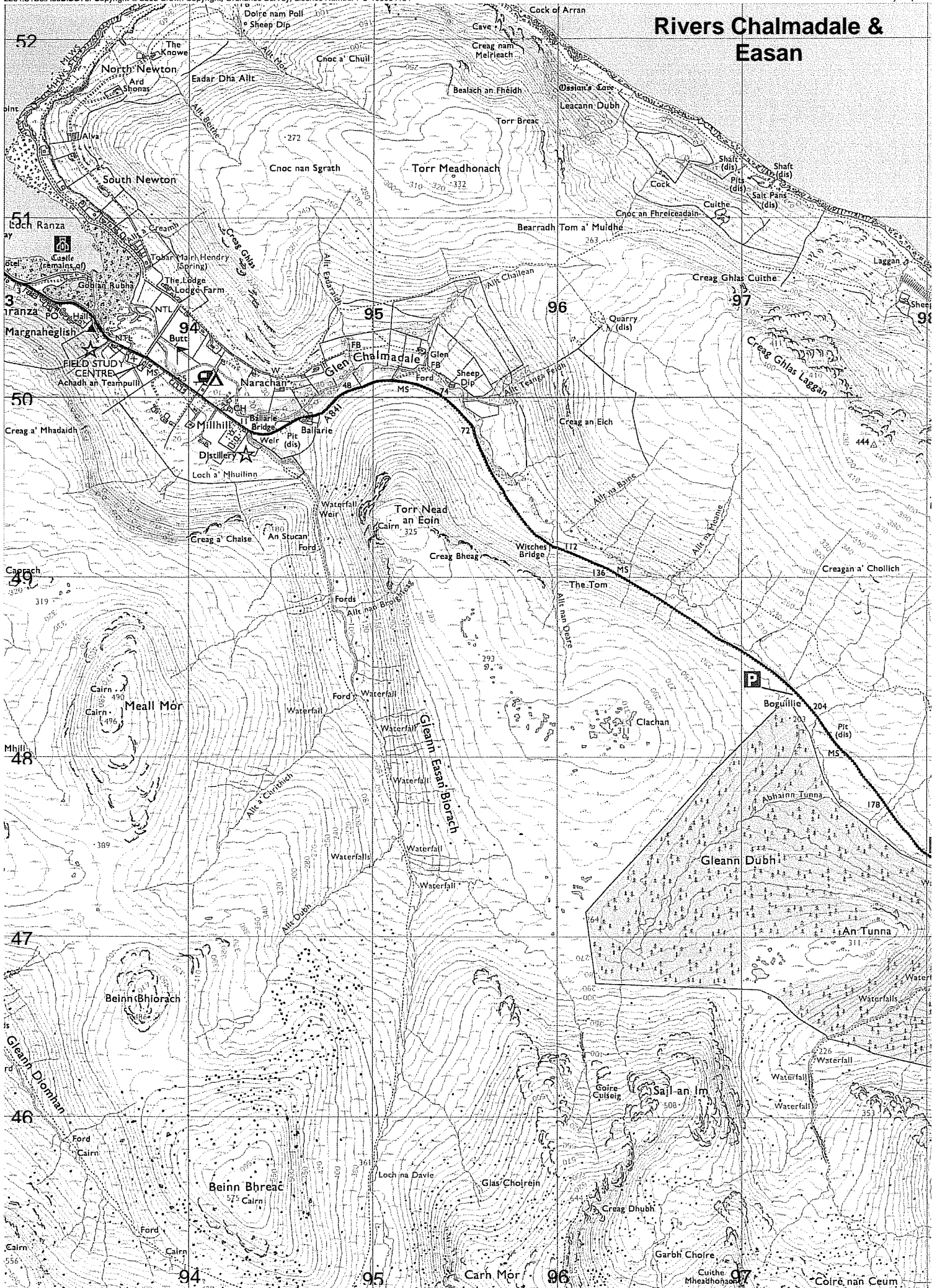


CROSS SECTIONAL AREAS

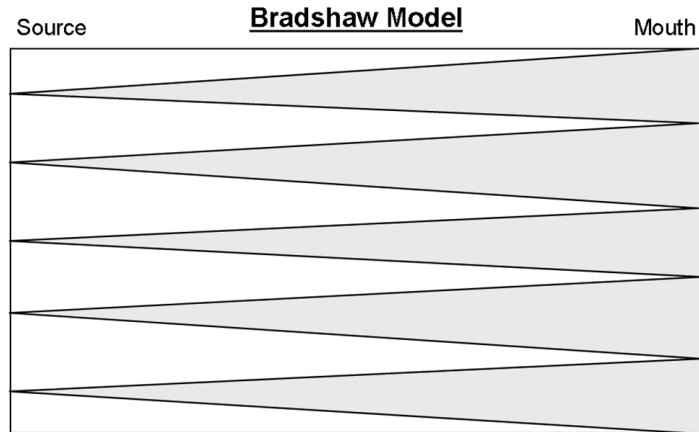
	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4
Cross Sectional Area				



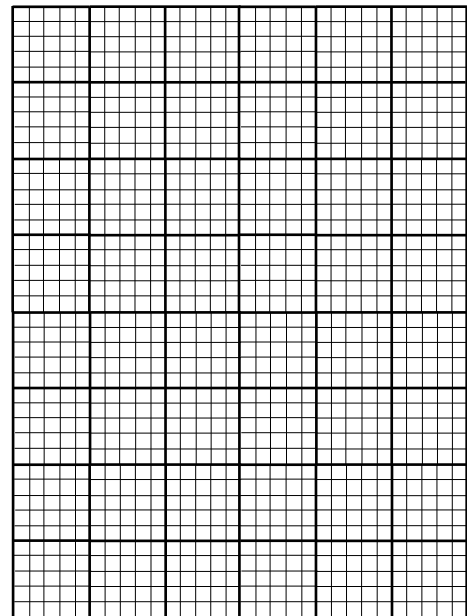
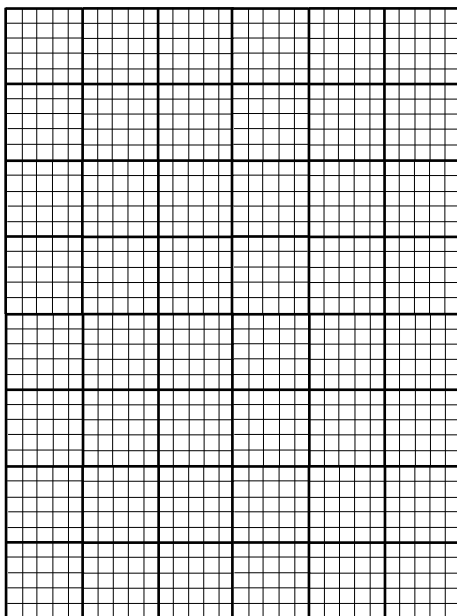
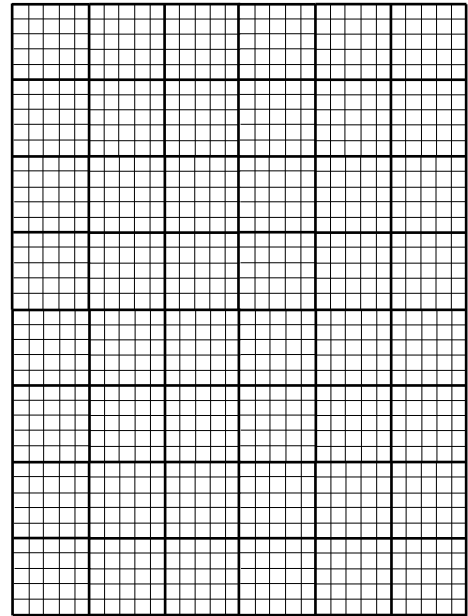
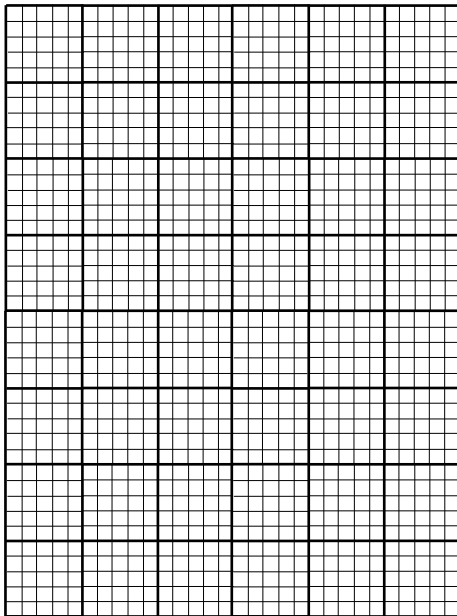
Rivers Chalmadale & Easan



HYDROLOGICAL VARIABLES



Plot 4 scatter graphs. Pick variables depending on hypothesis set earlier and any results that appear interesting. Complete with a line of best fit.





RISK ASSESSMENT

HAZARD	RISK					MITIGATION
	1	2	3	4	5	
Extreme Weather Conditions			x			Forecasts taken
Drowning		x				Throw line carried, students not allowed into the sea

1 = Very Unlikely 5 = Very Likely