Method 8 Channel Migration Zone (CMZ)

Definition of corridor:

boundaries of the CMZ.

The area where a stream or river is susceptible to channel erosion.

Description of method, inputs and outputs:

This method delineates the channel migration zone based on a summation of other delineated zones. These other zones are the Historical Migration Zone (HMZ), the Avulsion Hazard Zone (AHZ), the Erosion Hazard Area (EHA), and the Disconnected Migration Area (DMA). The CMZ = HMZ + AHZ + EHA – DMA. The AHZ, EHA and DMA are delineated through field mapping and the assessment of surficial geology, fluvial landforms, geotechnical characteristics and current physical conditions of the given area. When combined with historical data analysis, field observations provide the means for predicting future channel change and delineating the

Output:		Technology needs:	
☐ Binary map (in the zone of risk or not) ☐ Graded map (maps levels of risk) What is assessed:		☑ GIS □ Specific model Data Sources:	
Channel-scale ☐ Width (bankfull) ☐ Depth ☐ Slope ☐ Planform ☑ Erodibility of Banks/Bed ☐ Grain Size ☐ Stream Power	Landscape-scale ☐ Vegetation ☐ Hydrology (streamflow, channel forming flow, flood) ☑ Erodibility of floodplain ☑ Width (flood prone area)	 ✓ Imagery (± channel geometry) (± vegetation) (± land use) (± infrastructure) ✓ Topographic Maps (± LiDAR DEM) ✓ Geologic Maps ✓ Soil Maps/ database (± Surficial Geology) 	☐ Streamflow data ☐ Field measurements (± Channel geometry) (± Erosional Forms) (± Sedimentary Forms) (± Bankfull indicators) (± Vegetation) ☐ Historical Information ☐ Land use maps (± vegetation) (± wetlands)

Developer/Year: Rapp & Abbe, 2003

Citation(s) for primary method or descriptive publication(s):

Rapp & Abbe. 2003. A framework for delineating channel migration zones. Washington State Department of Transportation. Seattle, WA.