

# Discussion of Post-fire runoff and Debris Flow Generation

Don Lindsay, CEG, GE

[Don.lindsay@conservation.ca.gov](mailto:Don.lindsay@conservation.ca.gov)

California Geological Survey



# Focus of Talk

- ✓ Post-fire effects:
  - Hydrology and sediment bulking
  - Erosion-induced debris flows
- ✓ Current Research Project, 2018 Carr Fire
  - Overview
  - Preliminary Results
- ✓ Questions

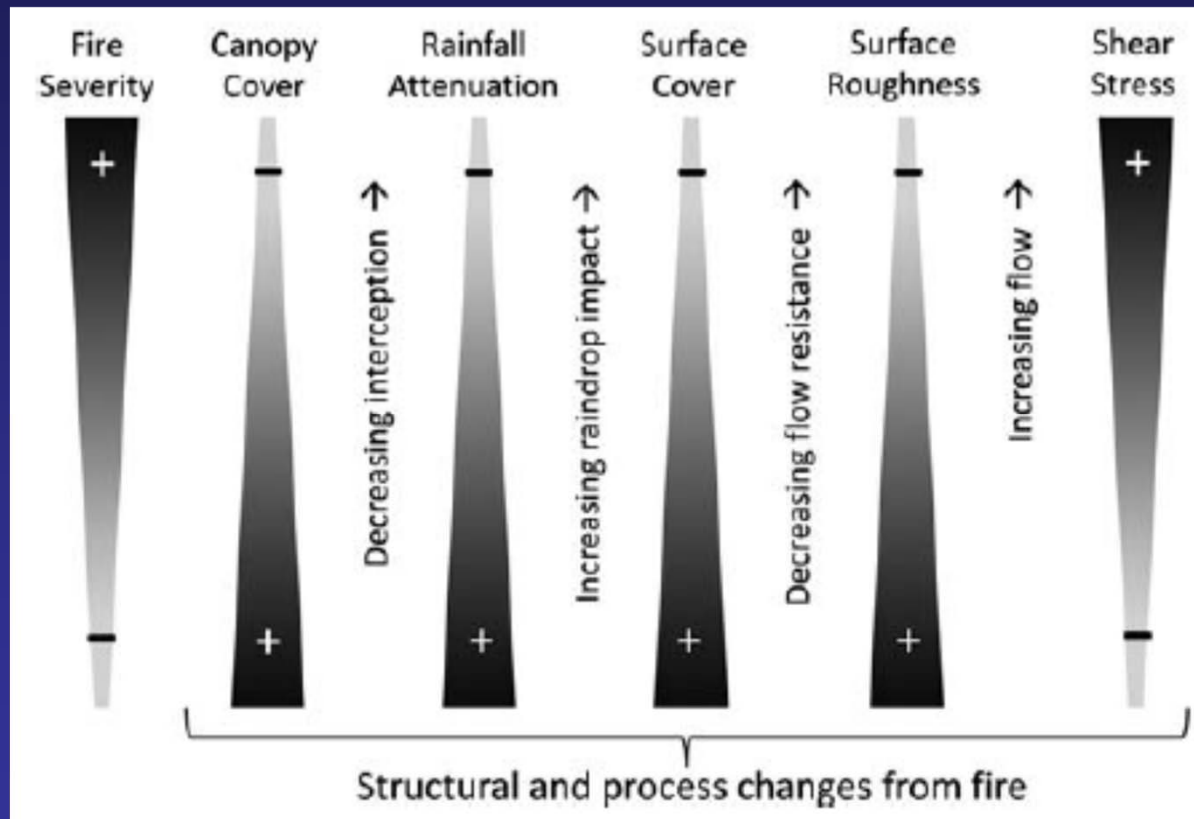


# Post-Fire Effects

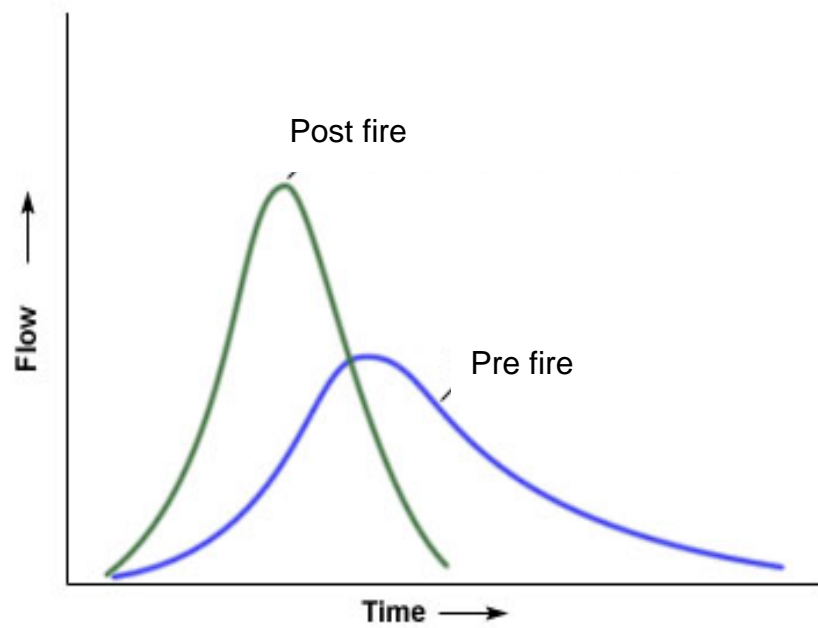


# Post-Fire Effects

Adapted from Hyde et al., 2014



## Runoff Hydrograph





# Increased flows and sediment bulking can be accounted for by:

- ✓ Increasing the runoff coefficient,  $C$ , and decreasing the time of concentration,  $T_c$ . (Rational method)
  - <http://forest.moscowfs.wsu.edu/BAERTOOLS/ROADTRT/Peakflow/>
- ✓ Applying a bulking factor based on burn severity. Often ranges from 1.1 to 1.5, but could go higher depending site-specific geomorphologic and hydrologic conditions. FEMA reports a factor as high as 2.6.
  - [http://www.asce-sbriv.org/sw\\_committee/documents/Bulking\\_Factor\\_Study%20Final\\_Report\\_6\\_24\\_11.pdf](http://www.asce-sbriv.org/sw_committee/documents/Bulking_Factor_Study%20Final_Report_6_24_11.pdf)



## 2018 Carr Fire WERT report

**Table 3.** Estimated bulked post-fire flow multipliers for the eleven pour points shown in Figure 11. Post-fire multipliers should not be applied beyond the 10-year recurrence interval/return period.

Pour Point ID	Pour Point Number	Drainage Area (mi <sup>2</sup> )	Low SBS (%)	Moderate SBS (%)	High SBS (%)	Bulked Post-Fire Multiplier
Clear Creek	1	70.9	45	18	4	1.5
East Fork Clear Creek	2	14.4	59	28	4	1.7
Clear Creek Tributary in French Gulch	3	9.1	47	47	2	2
Clear Creek in French Gulch	4	106	45	26	5	1.6
Clear Creek at Whiskeytown	5	118.6	45	29	4	1.7
Spring Creek Reservoir	6	15.7	38	35	2	1.7
Keswick Dam	7	39.3	24	16	1	N/A
Foothill Intake Upstream Drainage	8	16.7	41	52	1	N/A
Rock Creek at the Sacramento River	9	6	44	52	0	2
Middle Creek at the Sacramento River	10	4.3	34	63	2	2.3
Iron Mountain Mine intake	11	6.2	27	17	1	1.4

Ave. = 1.8

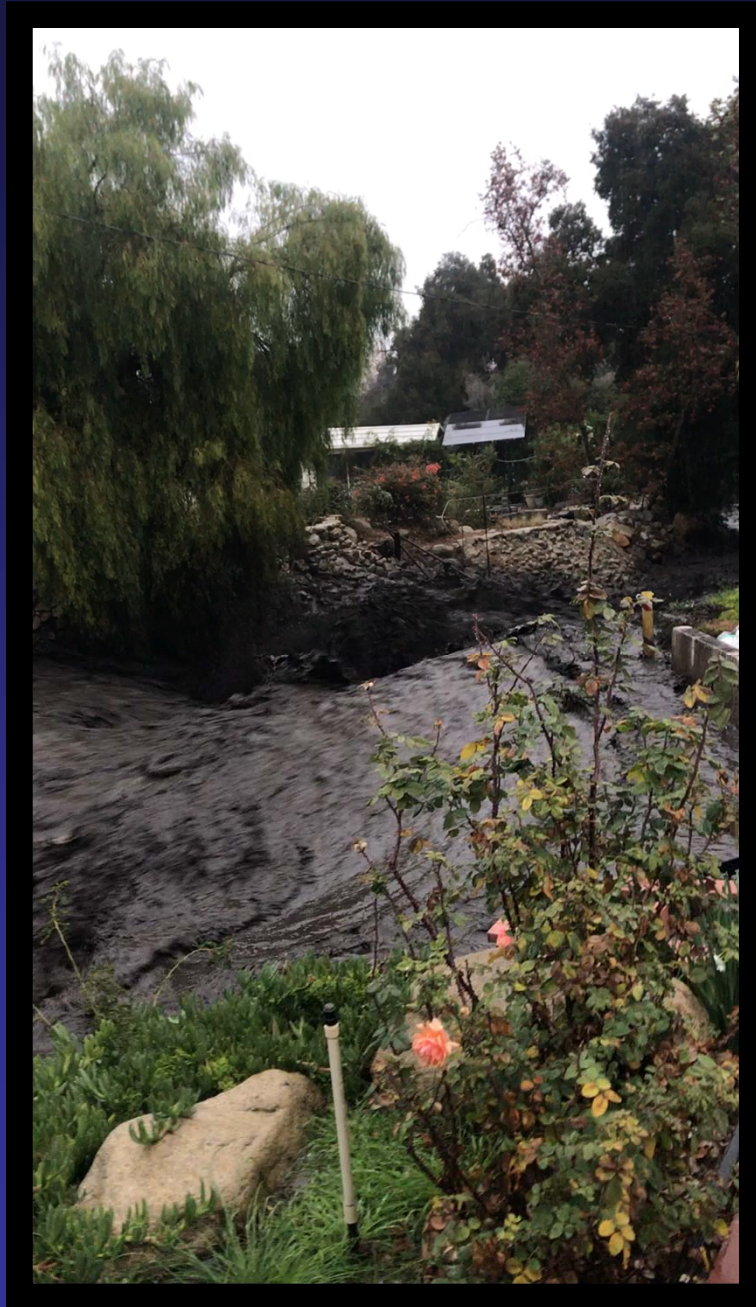


## 2018 Camp Fire WERT report

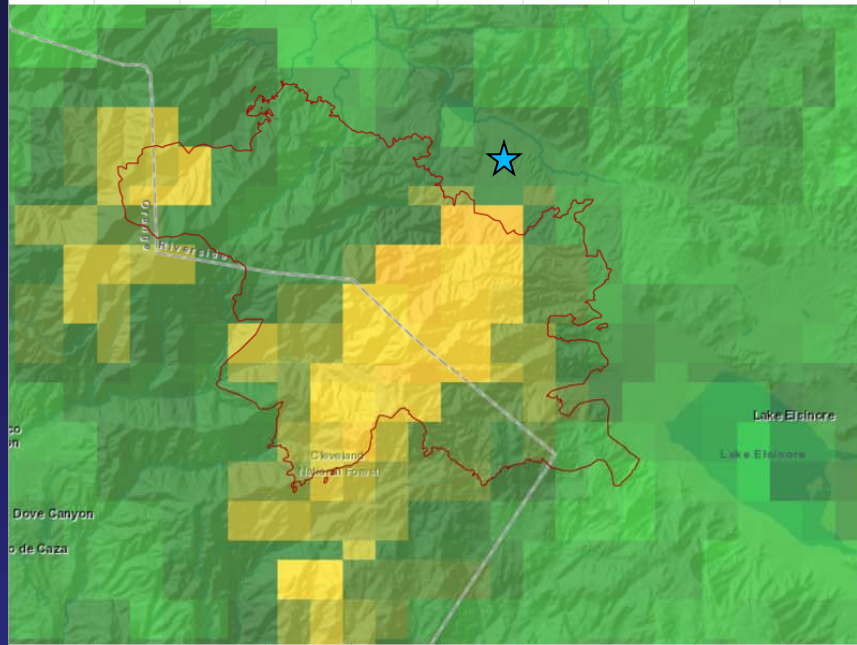
Pour Point ID	Pour Point Number	Drainage Area (mi <sup>2</sup> )	Low SBS (%)	Moderate SBS (%)	High SBS (%)	Bulked Post-Fire Multiplier
Upstream of Little Chico Creek Diversion	1	25.4	18.8	3.1	0.0	1.1
Butte Creek Upstream of Little Butte Creek Confluence	2	117.4	5.5	0.6	0.0	1.0
Little Butte Creek Upstream of Butte Creek Confluence	3	30.2	39.9	9.8	0.2	1.2
Butte Creek at Covered Bridge	4	147.9	12.6	2.5	0.0	1.1
Butte Creek at Highway 99	5	157.9	14.8	2.6	0.0	1.1
Confluence of Dry and Clear Creek	6	49.3	35.5	5.8	0.0	1.2
West Branch Clear Creek at Steamboat Rd	7	3.6	58.8	5.2	0.0	1.2
Clear Creek near Clear Creek Cemetery Rd	8	5.9	76.0	12.4	0.0	1.4
Clear Creek at Durham Pentz Rd	9	11.7	60.1	7.8	0.0	1.2
Little Dry Creek on Book Family Farm Road	10	16.3	44.2	2.9	0.0	1.1
Hamlin Slough on Durham Dayton Road	11	23.3	37.4	4.9	0.0	1.2
Concow Reservoir	12	13.3	55.2	32.5	1.9	1.7
West Branch Feather River at Fire Perimeter	13	144.7	22.2	11.3	1.4	1.3
North Fork Feather River at Fire Perimeter	14	620.8	6.0	1.1	0.3	1.0

Ave. = 1.2

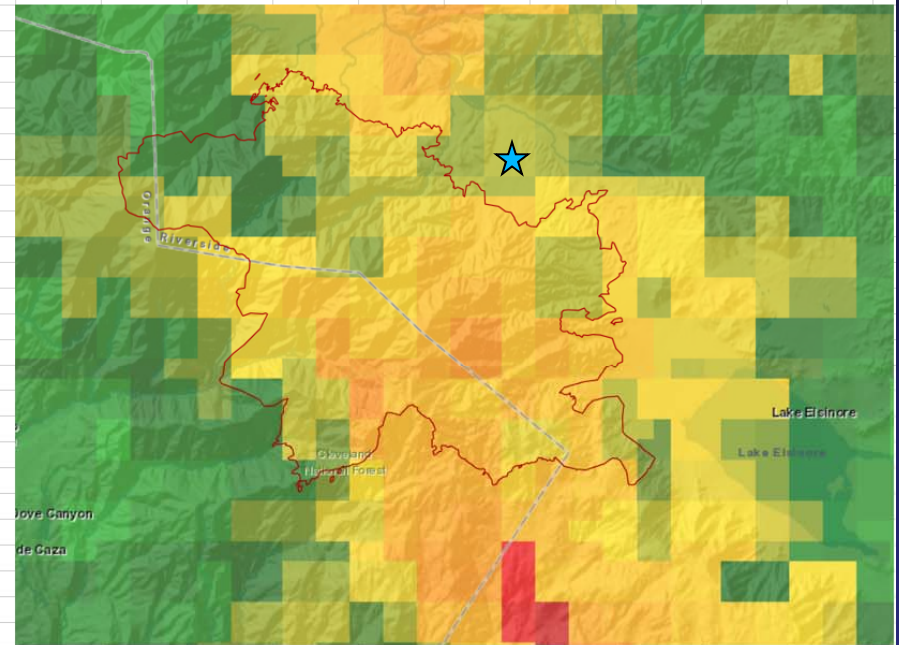
2018 Holy Fire



Nov. 29



Dec. 6



1. Spatial coverage fire-wide was more extensive on Dec. 6th.
2. Nov. 29 storm appears to taperoff as it progressed northeast
3. Potentially higher rainfall within horseshoe than what was reflected in the rain gage due to building intensity as the storm progressed to the east.

## 2018 Holy Fire

Storm Event	15 Min	RI	Discharge (CFS)	RI	Bulking Post-fire multiplier
Nov. 29	0.28	1.7 yr	1100	136 yr	15
Dec. 6	0.28	1.7 yr	2400	>500 yr	32



## Erosion-induced Debris Flows

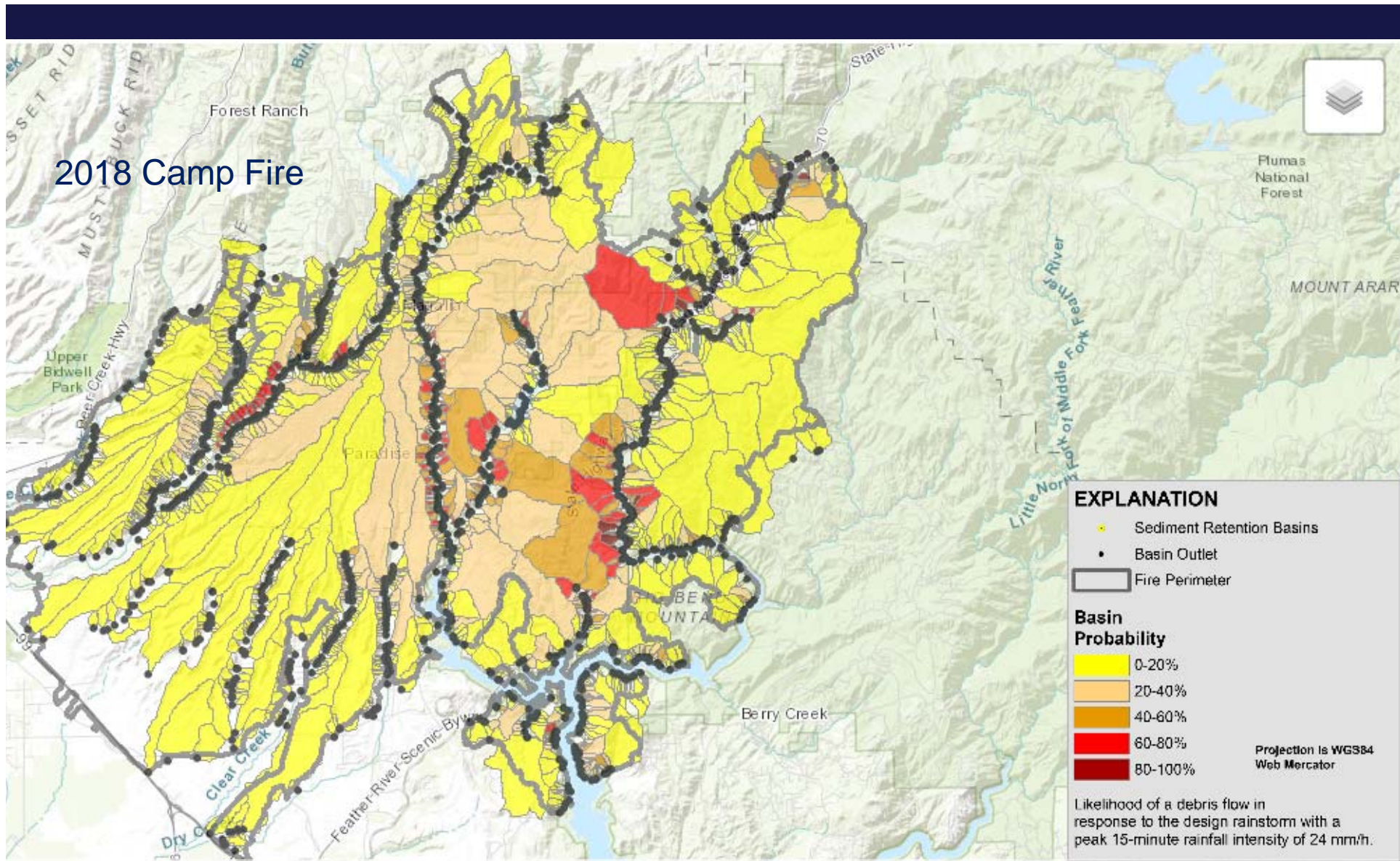






Montecito, CA  
2017/2018 Thomas Fire





[https://landslides.usgs.gov/hazards/postfire\\_debrisflow/](https://landslides.usgs.gov/hazards/postfire_debrisflow/)

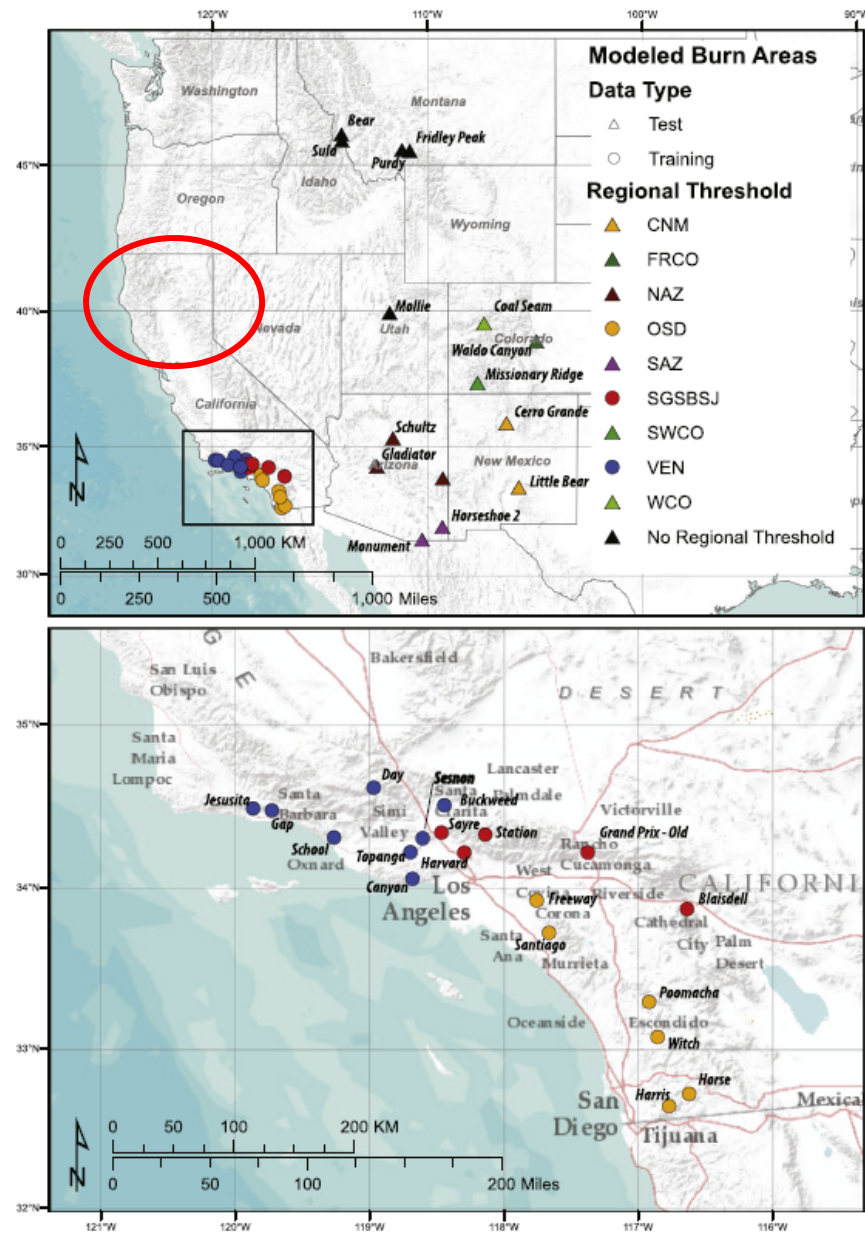


Fig. 1. Overview map displaying burn areas included in training dataset (triangles) and test database (circles) and threshold regions (see Table 2 for additional regional threshold information).

Staley et al., 2017



# Carr Fire Research Project

## SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND COLLECTING PERMIT

Grants permission in accordance with the attached  
general and special conditions

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Whiskeytown



**Study#:** WHIS-00129

**Permit#:** WHIS-2018-SCI-0022

**Start Date:** Oct 01, 2018

**Expiration Date:** Oct 01, 2019

**Coop Agreement#:**

**Optional Park Code:**

### Name of principal investigator:

**Name:** Dr Scott McCoy

**Phone:** 775-682-7205

**Email:** scottmccoy@unr.edu

### Name of institution represented:

University of Nevada - Reno

### Additional investigators or key field assistants:

**Name:** Jason Kean

**Phone:** 303-273-8608

**Email:** jwkean@usgs.gov

**Name:** Don Lindsay

**Phone:** (530) 242-3457

**Email:** Don.Lindsay@conservation.ca.gov

### Study Title:

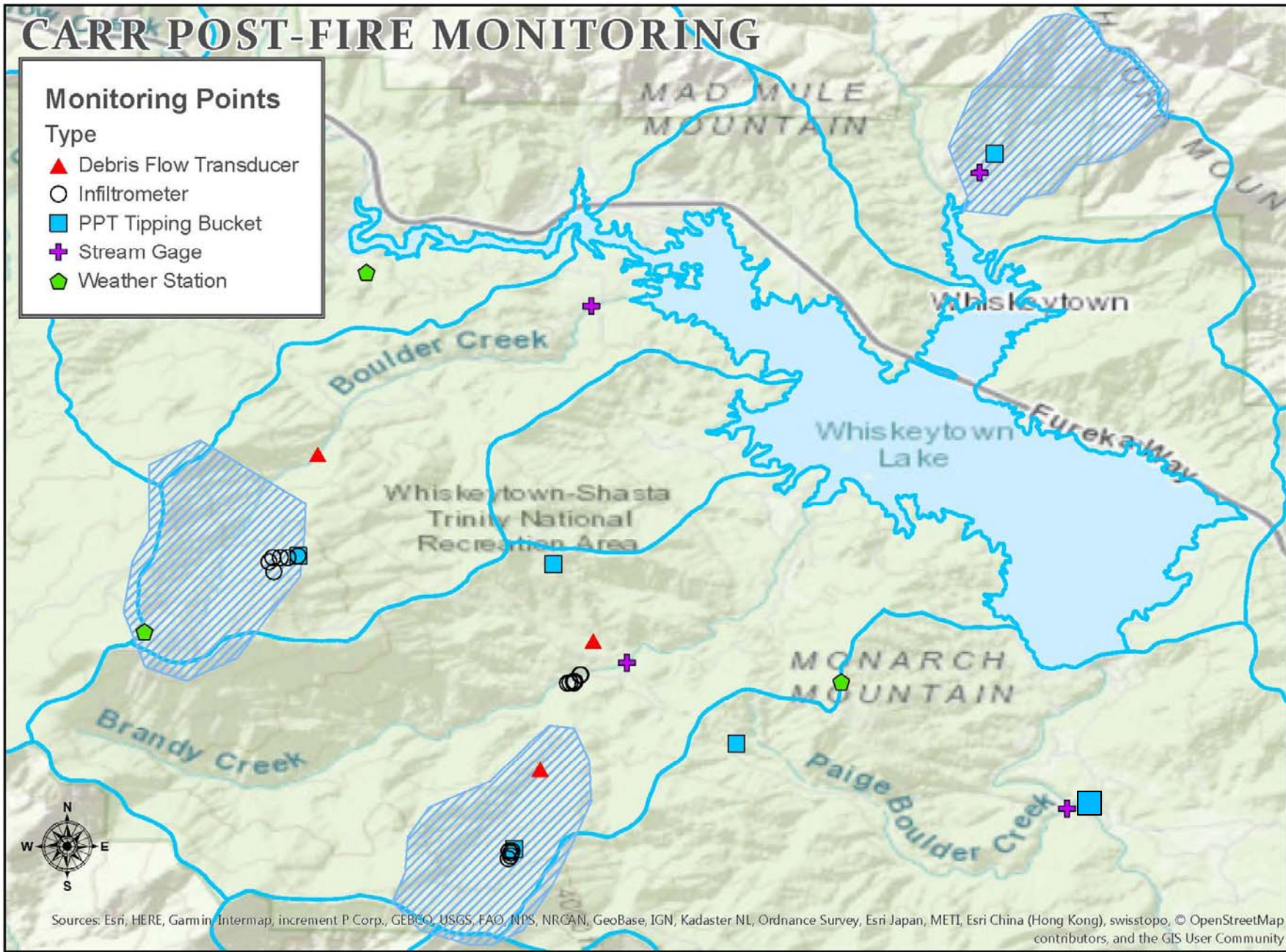
Quantifying the Runoff, Debris Flow, and Landslide Response to 2018 Carr Fire

# CARR POST-FIRE MONITORING

## Monitoring Points

### Type

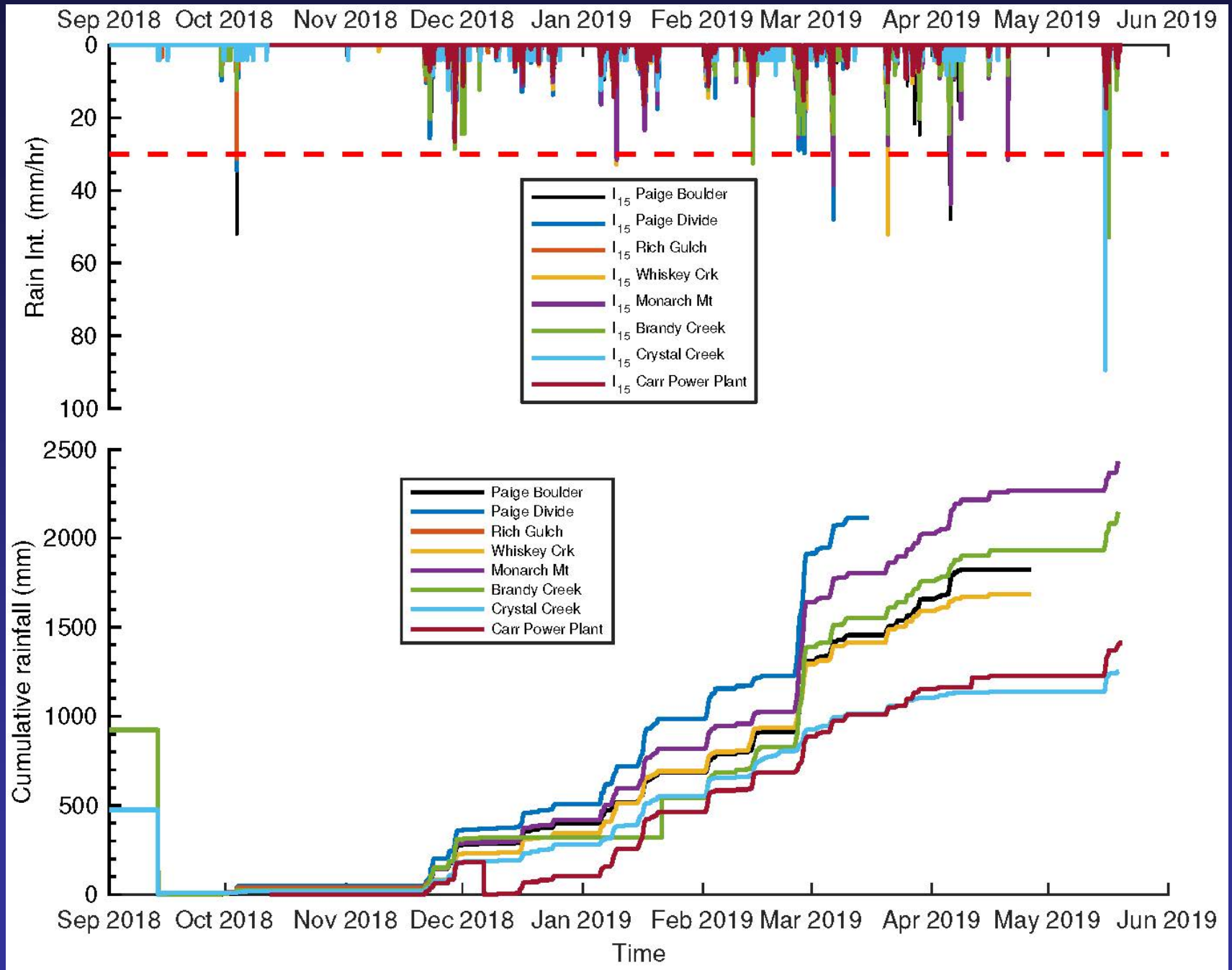
- ▲ Debris Flow Transducer
- Infiltrometer
- PPT Tipping Bucket
- ✚ Stream Gage
- ◆ Weather Station

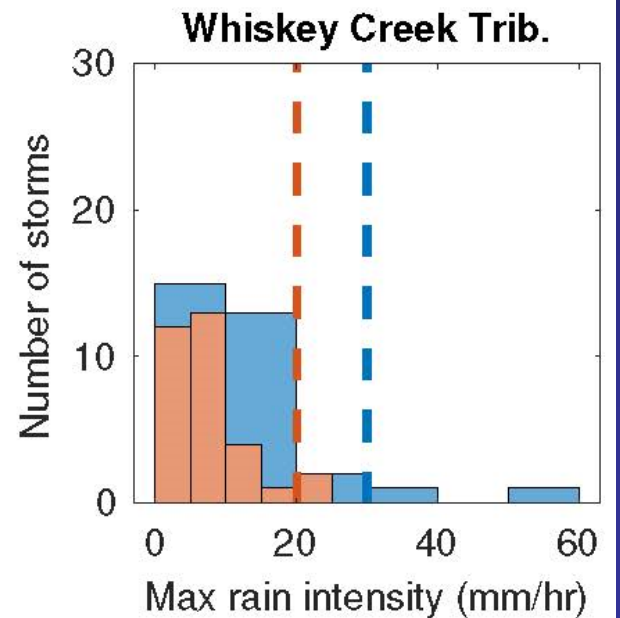
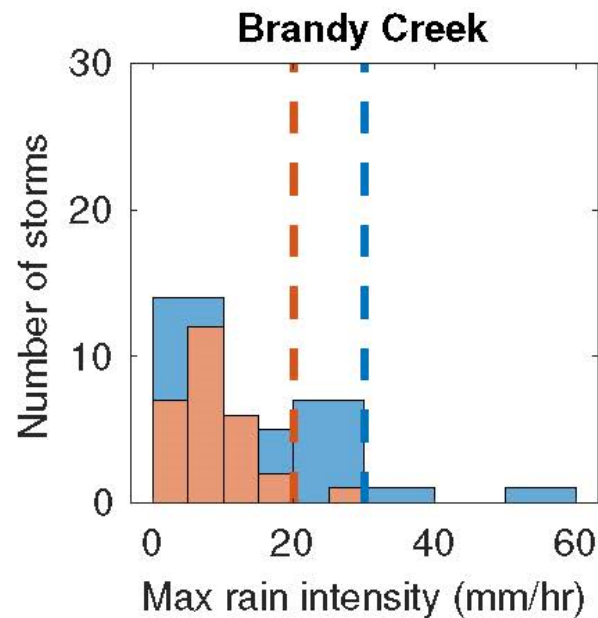
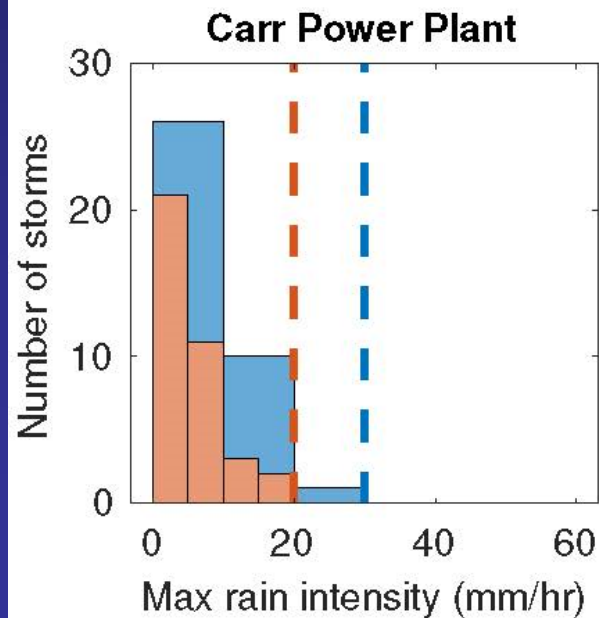
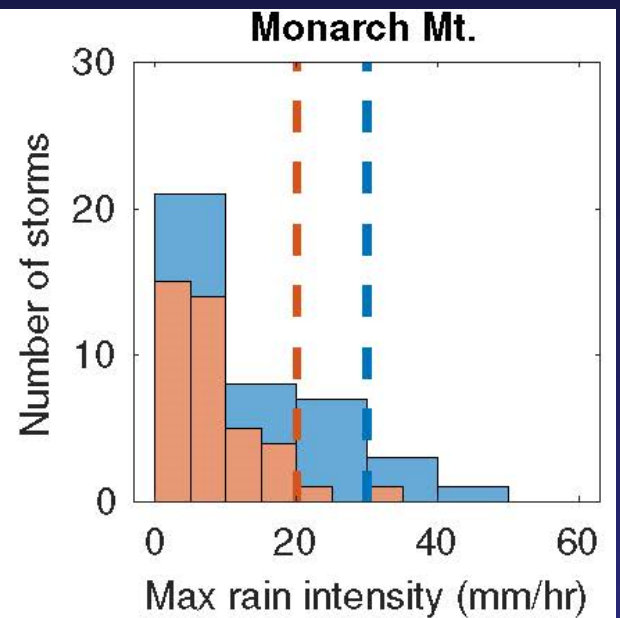
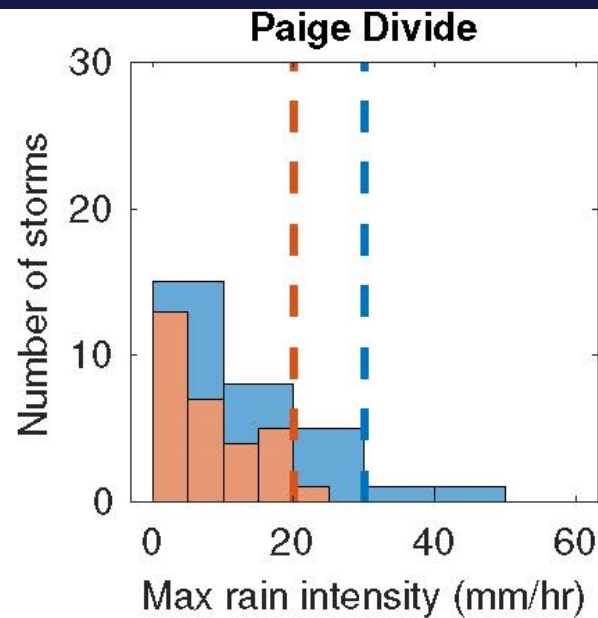
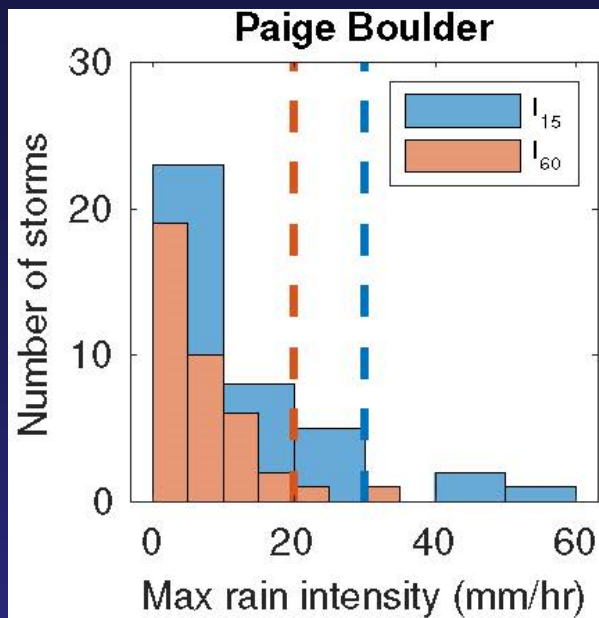


Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community







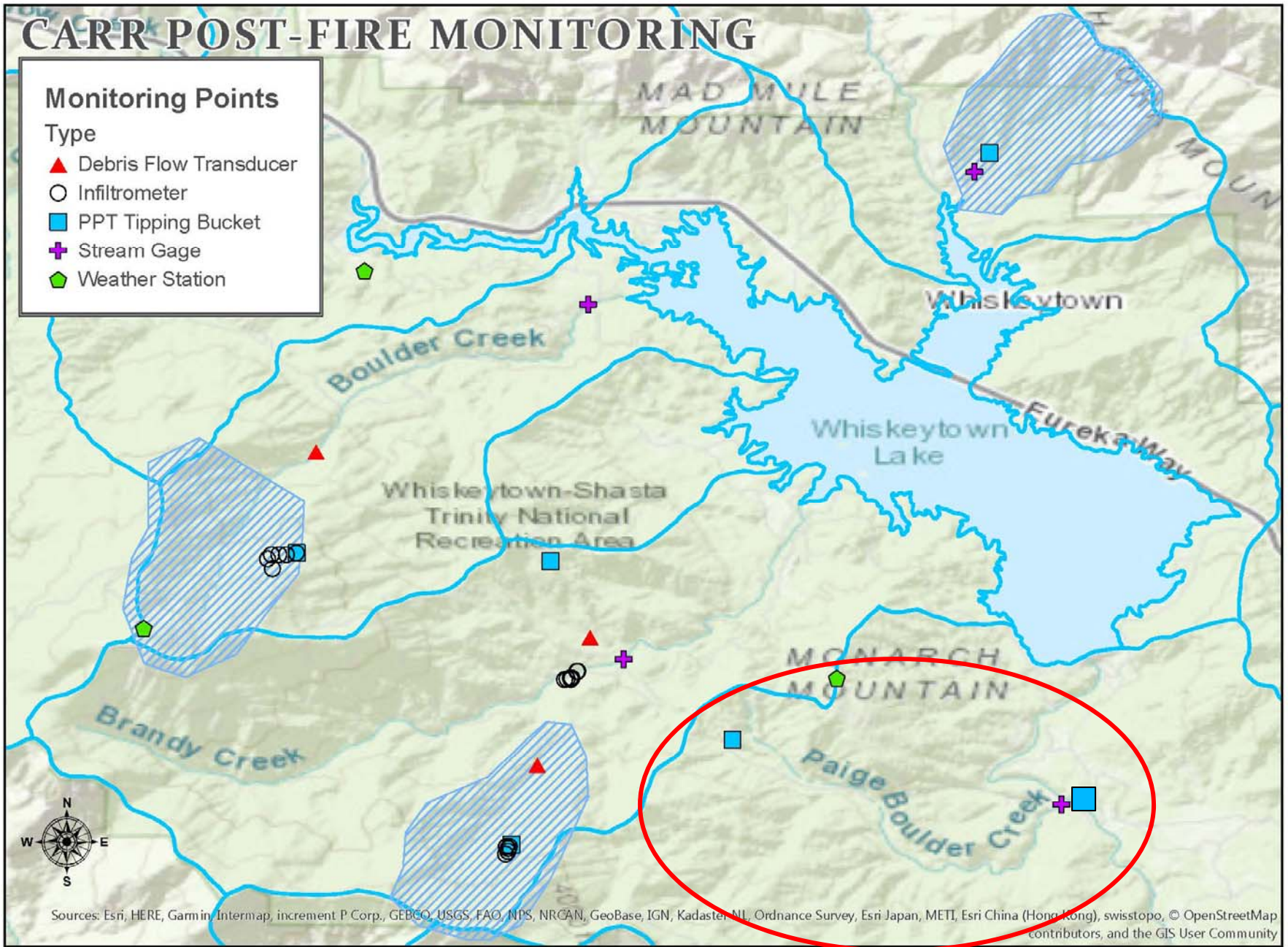


# CARR POST-FIRE MONITORING

## Monitoring Points

### Type

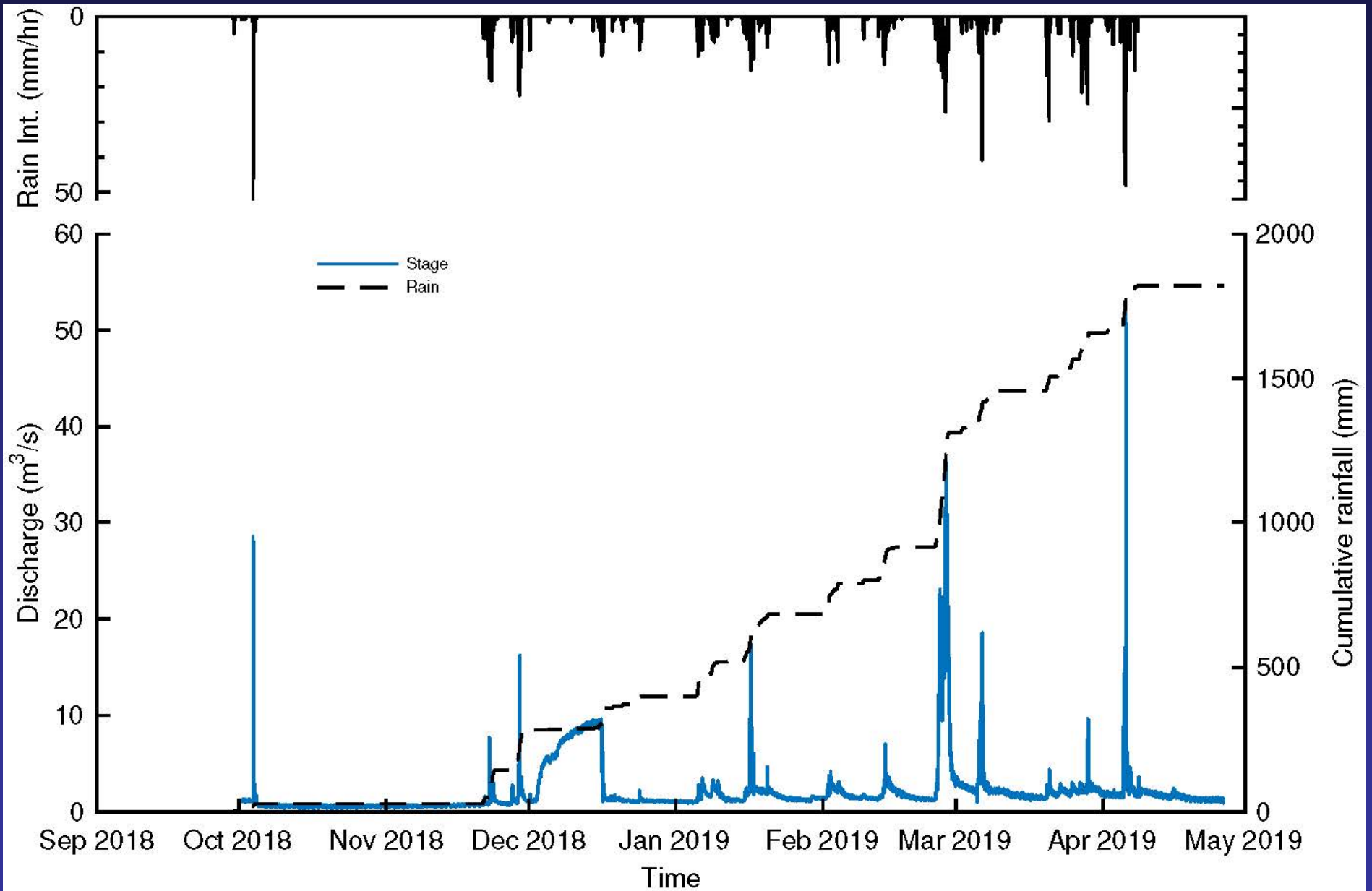
- ▲ Debris Flow Transducer
- Infiltrometer
- PPT Tipping Bucket
- ✚ Stream Gage
- ◆ Weather Station



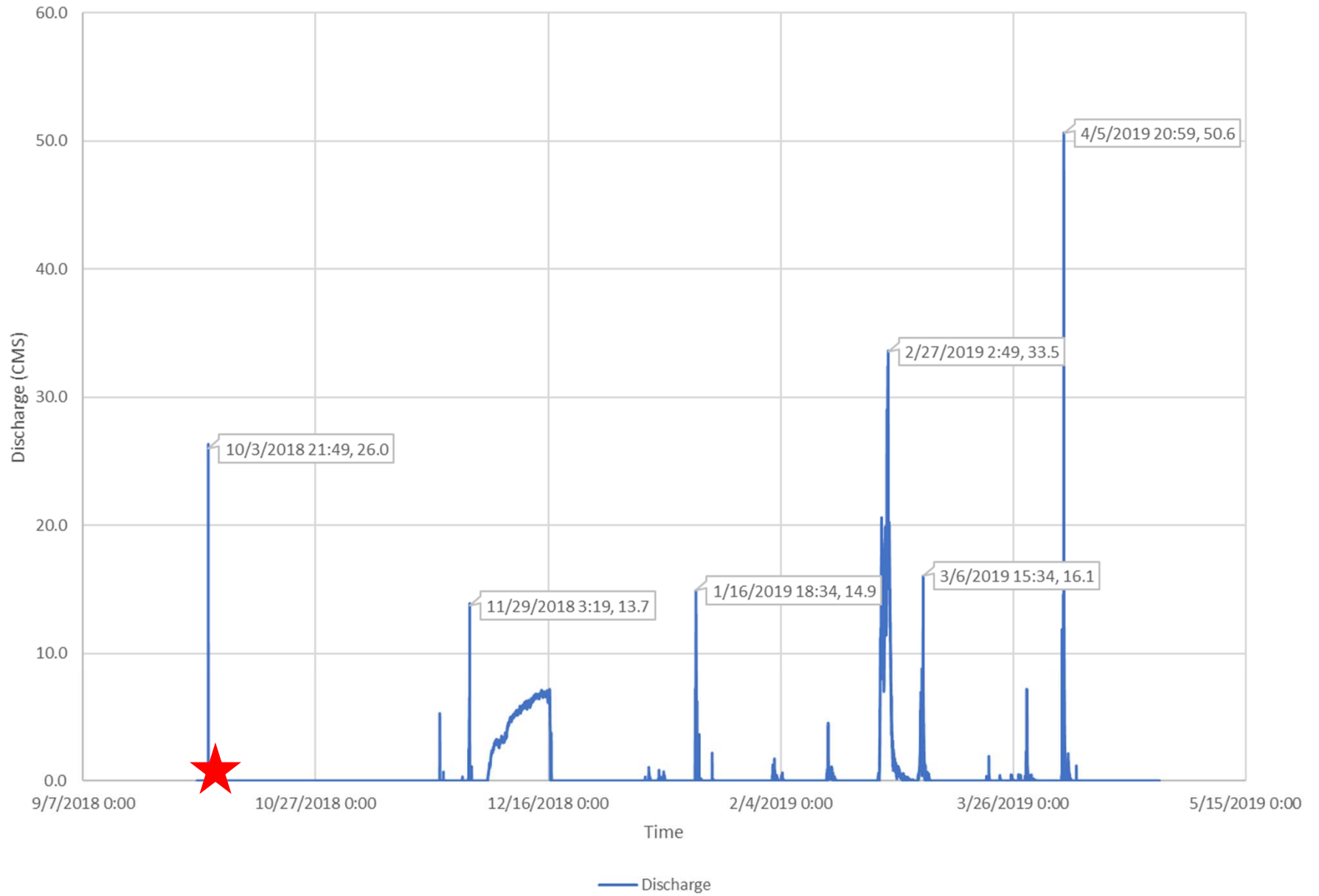
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



# Paige Boulder Creek



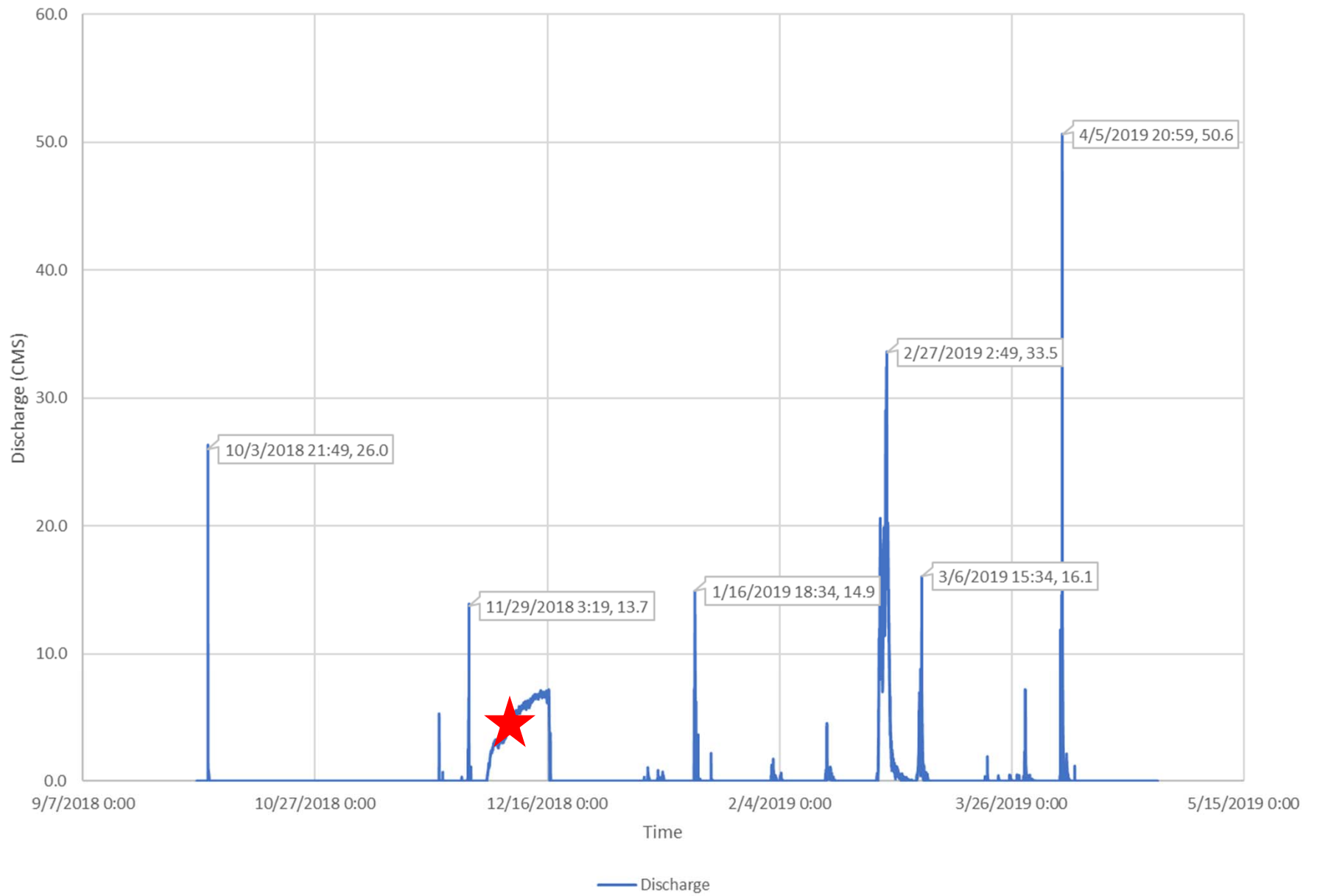
# Paige Boulder Creek Flow



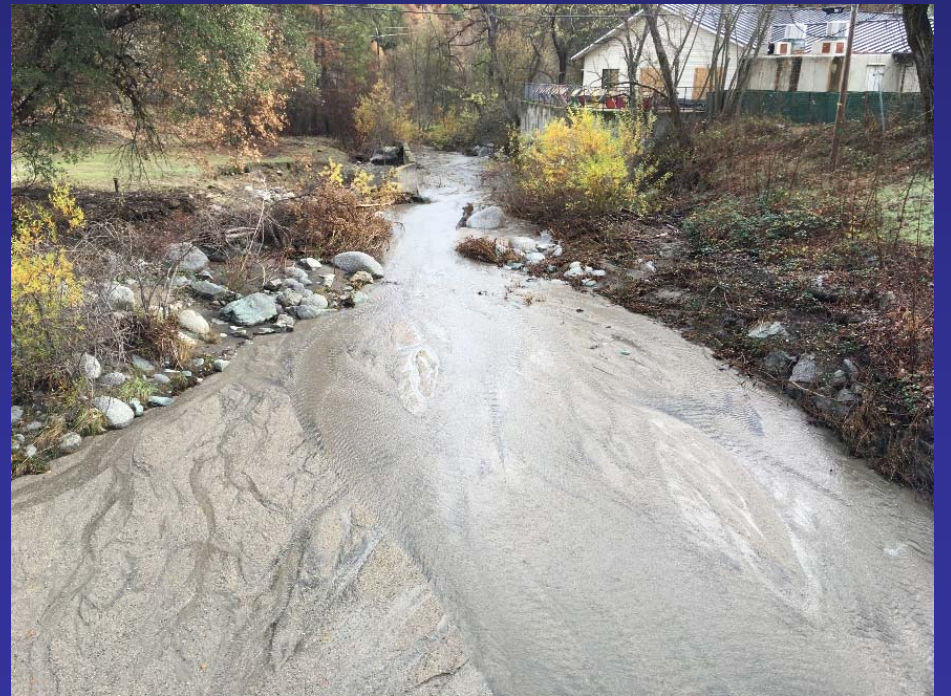




# Paige Boulder Creek Flow



12-7-18

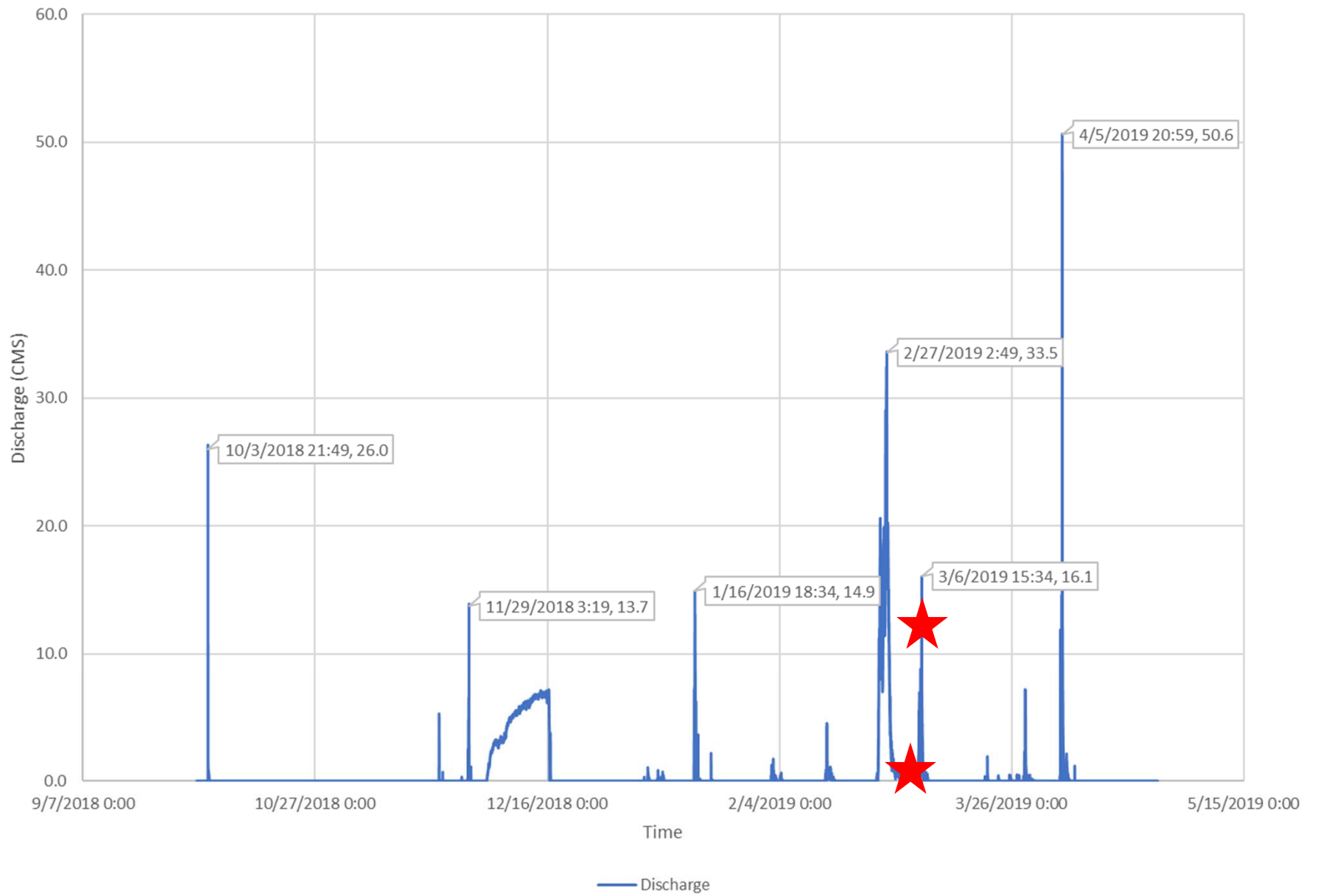




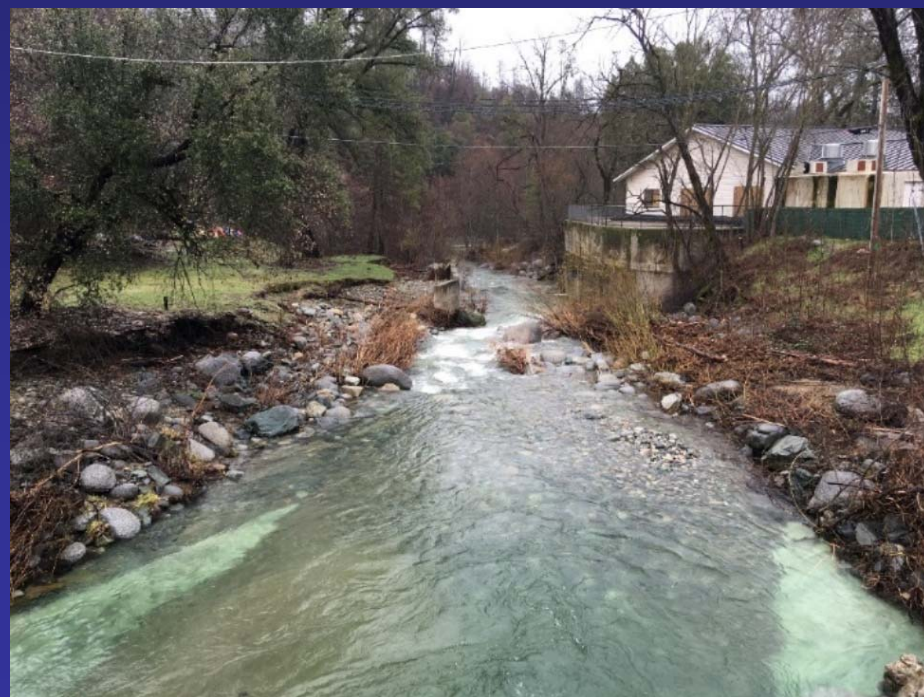
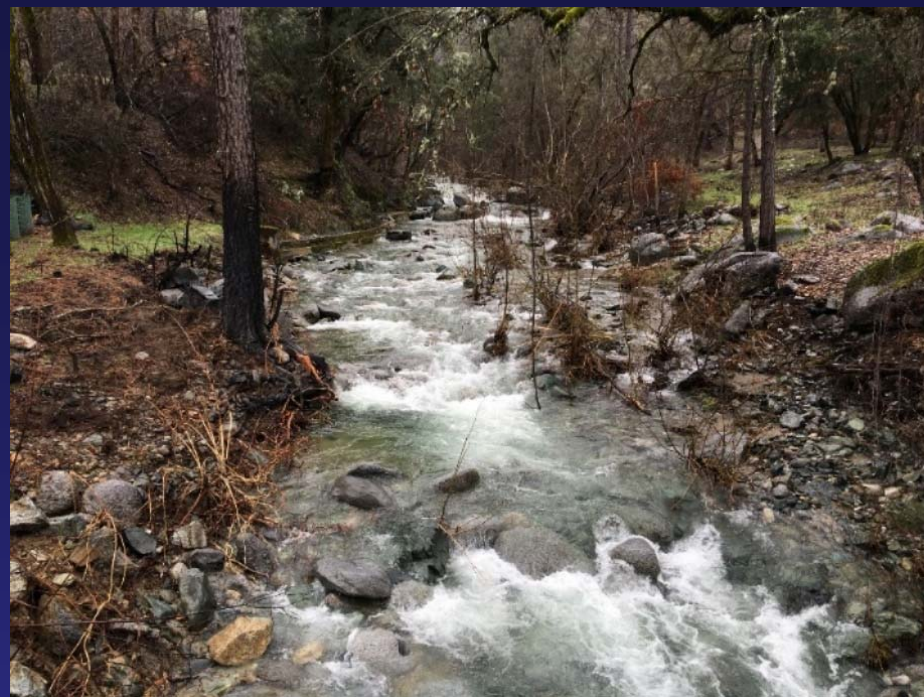
Boulder Creek  
12-7-18



# Paige Boulder Creek Flow



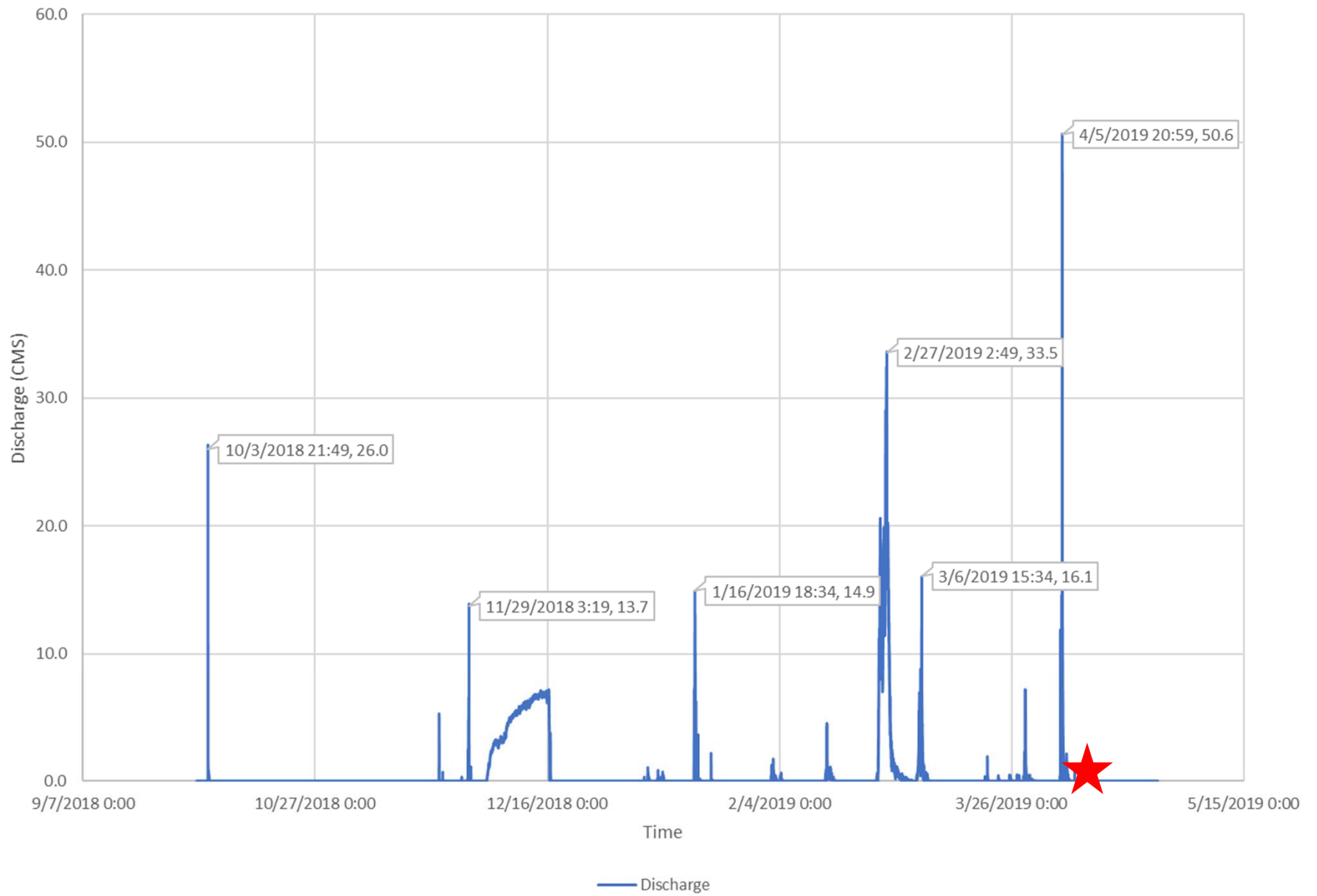
3-5-19



3-6-19



# Paige Boulder Creek Flow

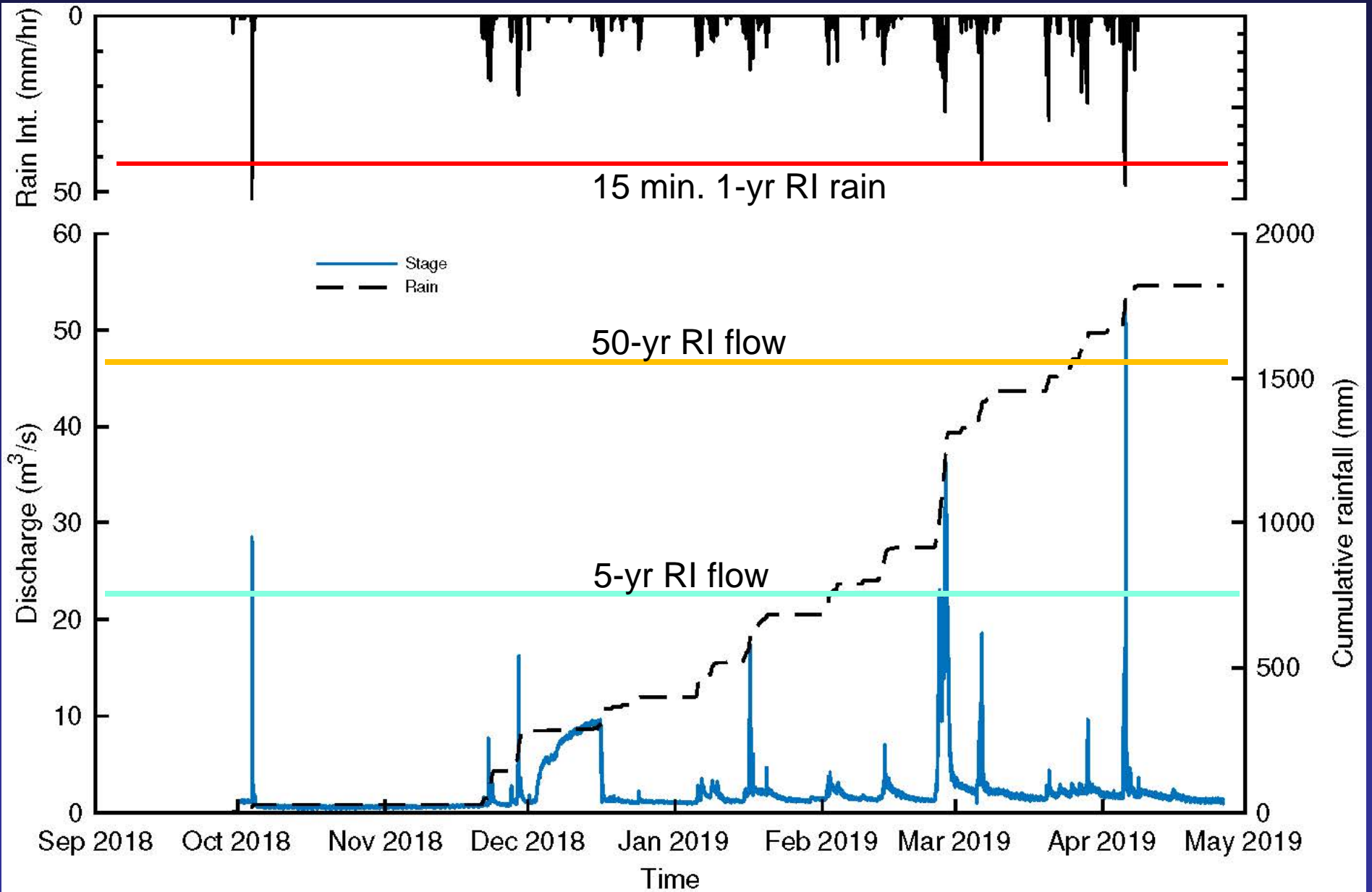




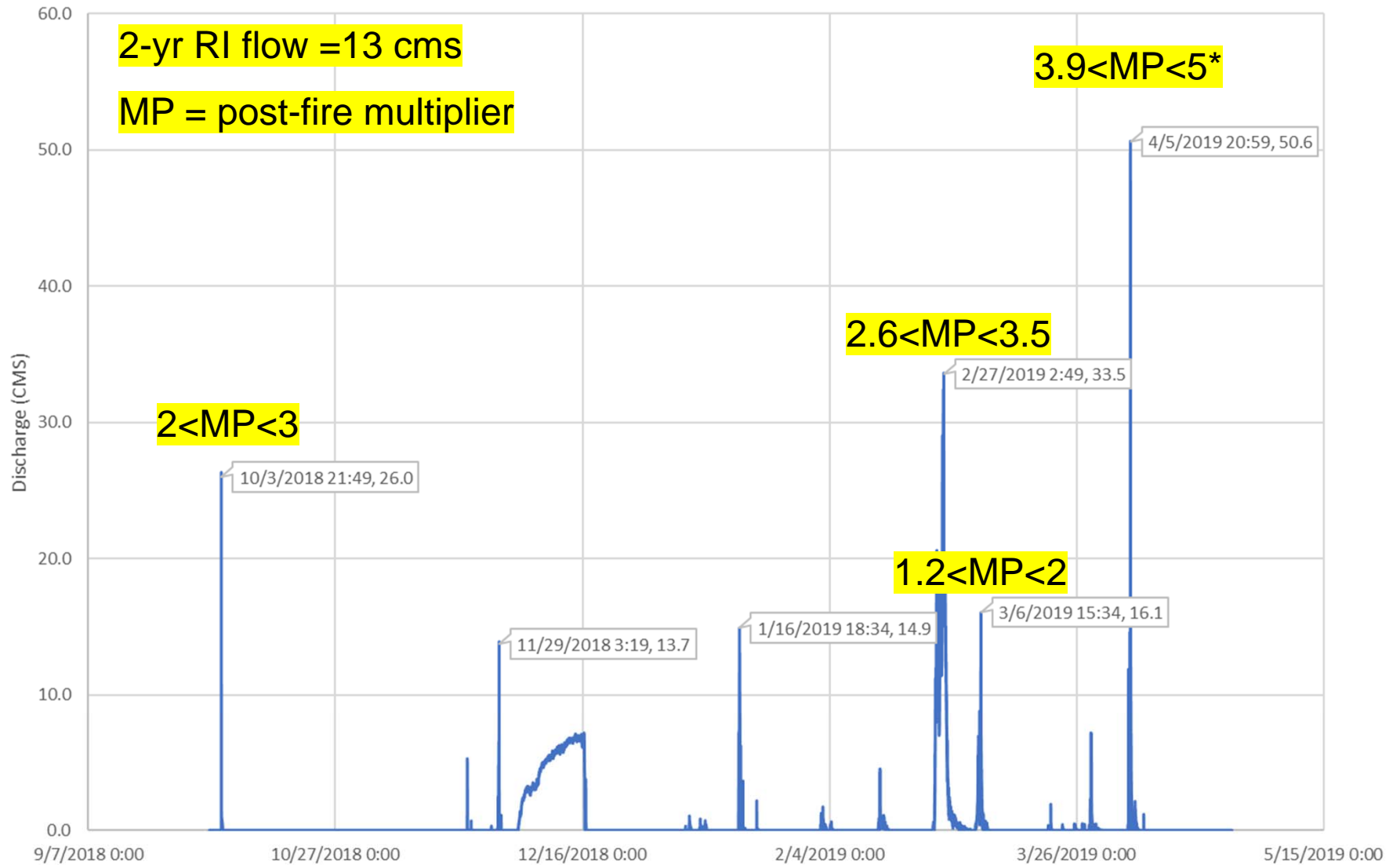
4-6-19



# Paige Boulder Creek



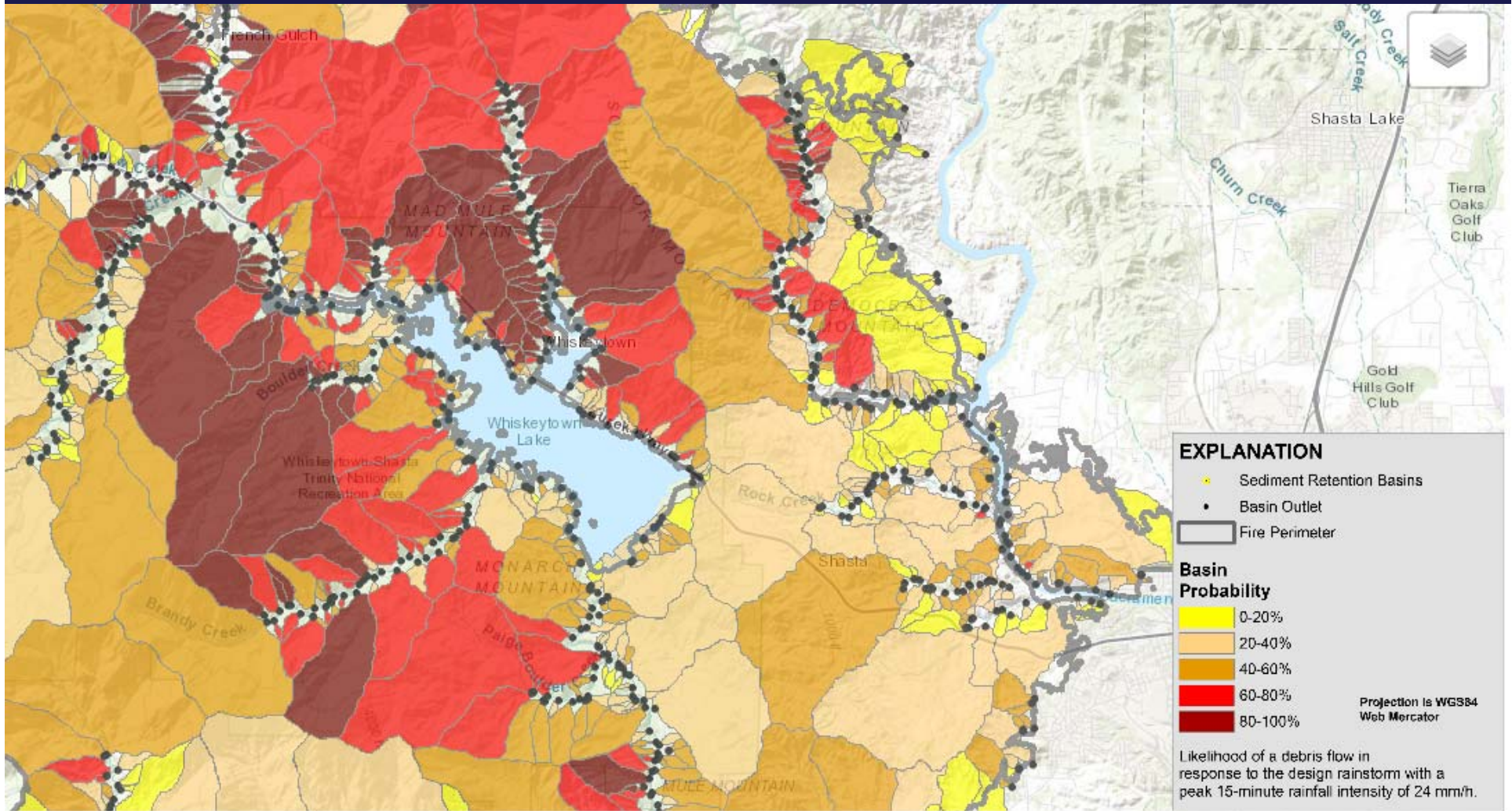
# Paige Boulder Creek Flow

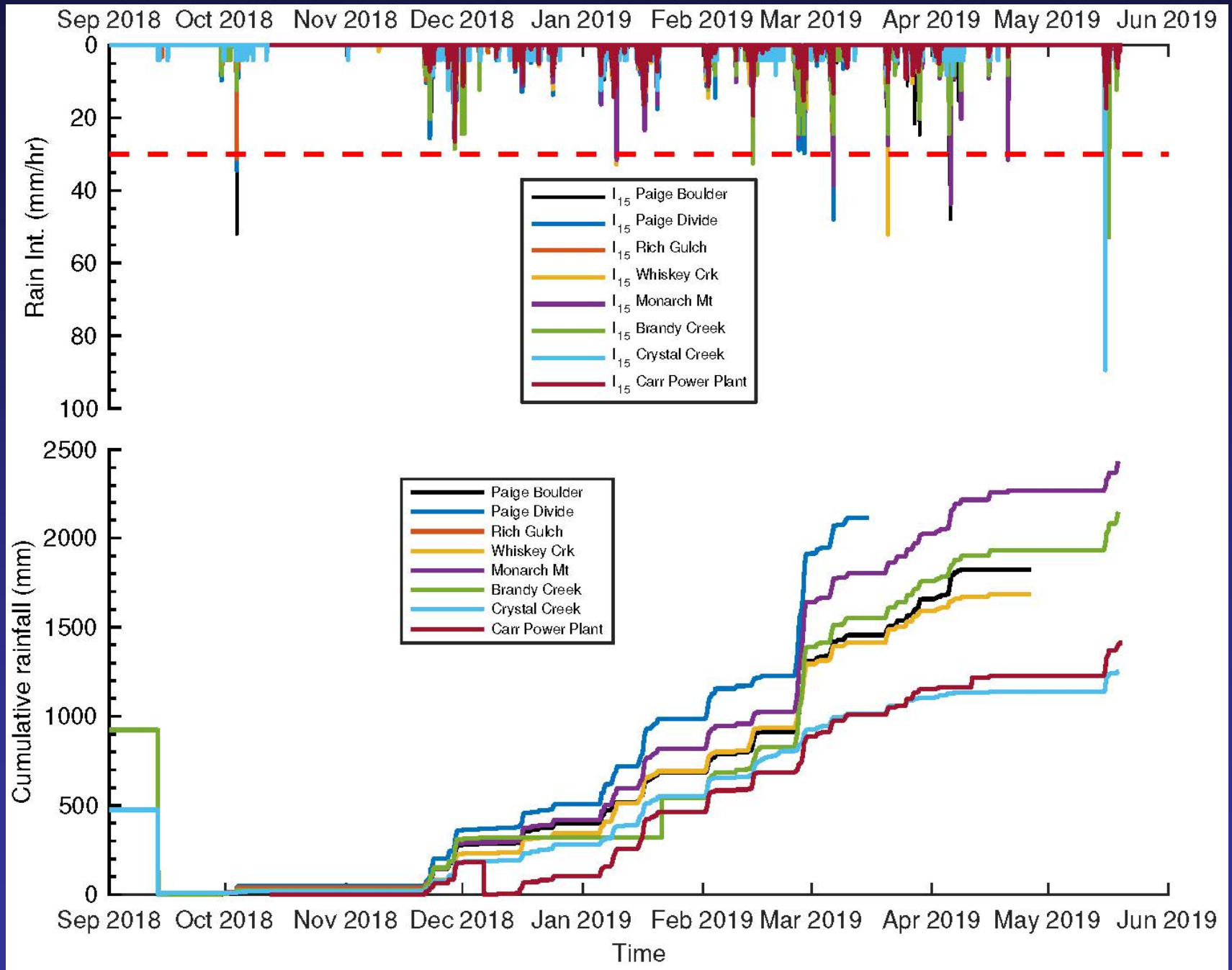


\* I30 rainfall on 4/5/19 was close to a 5-yr RI event, thus the MP based on a 5-yr flow could be as low as 2.2

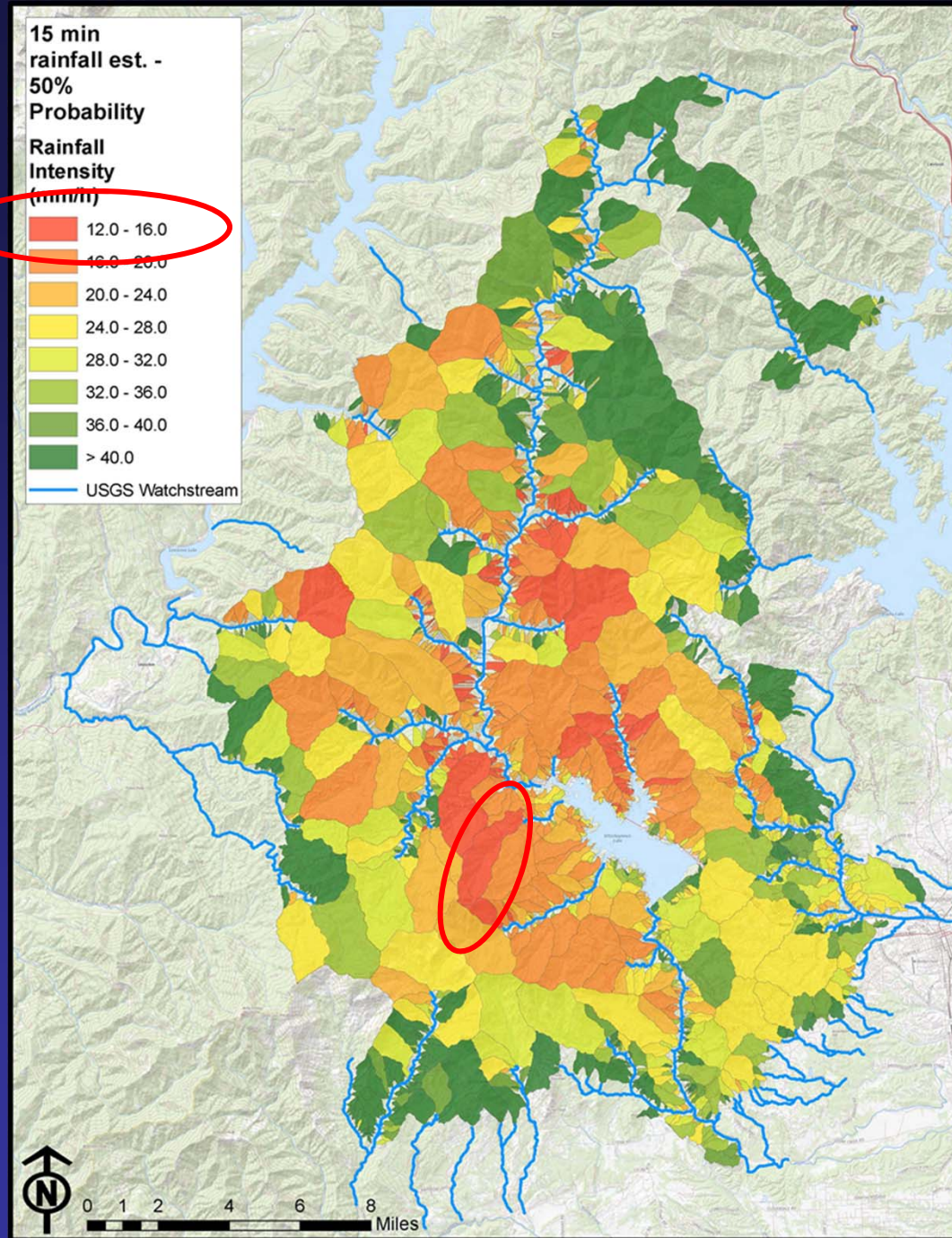
— Discharge

# 2018 Carr Fire





Experienced  
rainfall  
intensities  
~3.5 times  
modelled  
value

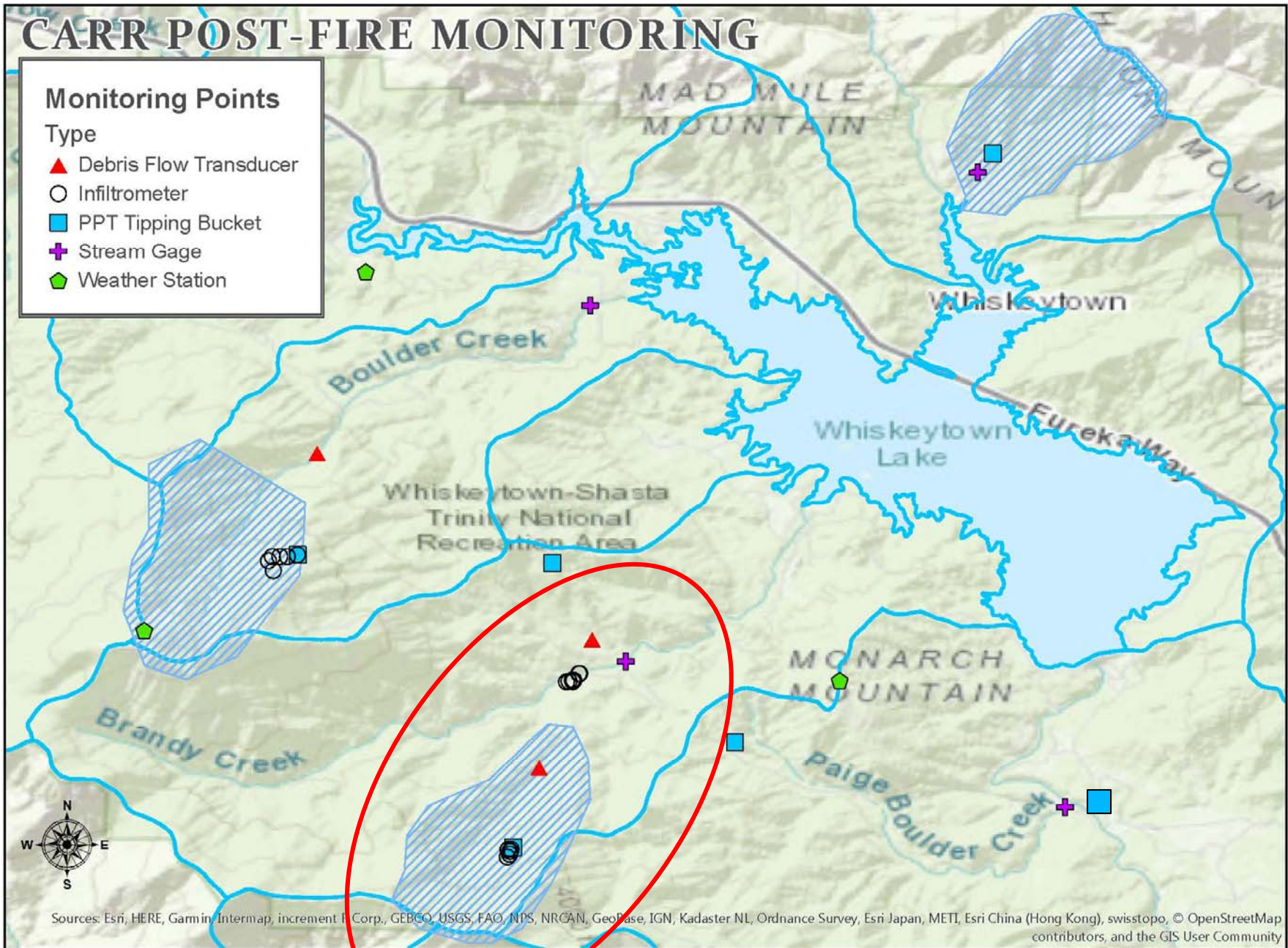


# CARR POST-FIRE MONITORING

## Monitoring Points

### Type

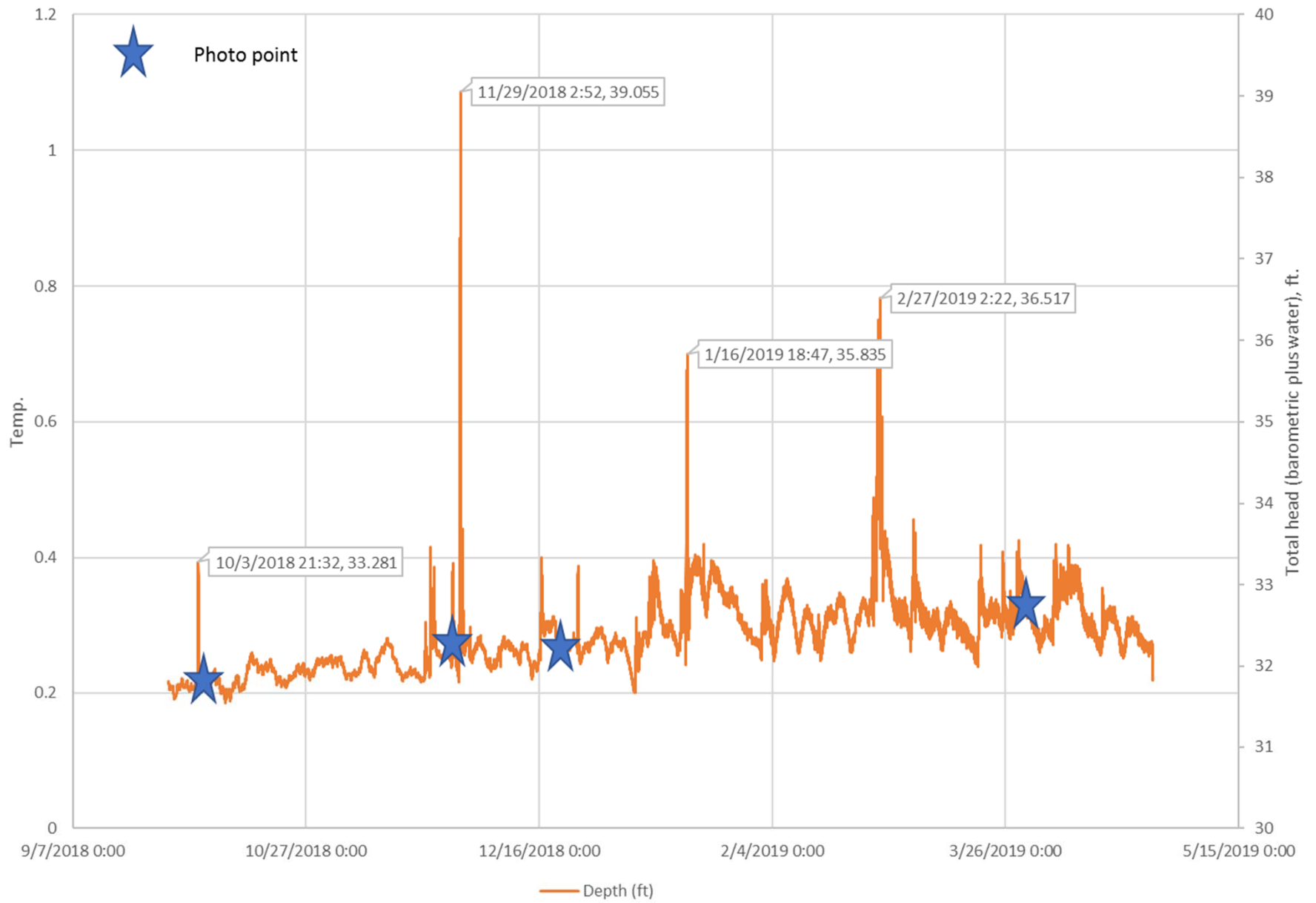
- ▲ Debris Flow Transducer
- Infiltrometer
- PPT Tipping Bucket
- ✚ Stream Gage
- ◆ Weather Station



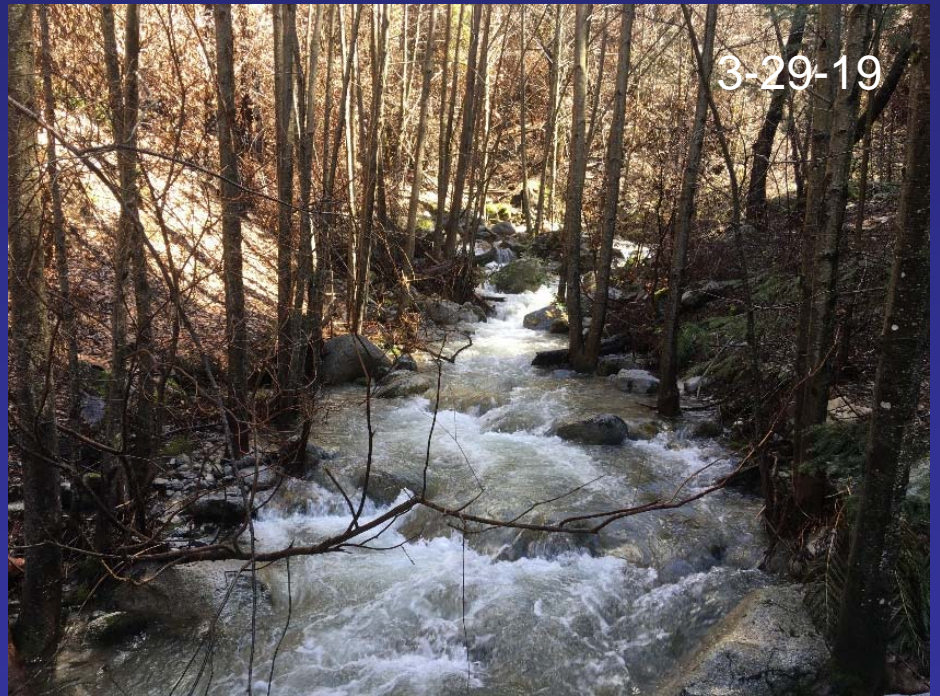
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, Geobase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



# Brandy Creek











# Conclusion

Preliminary results suggest that in areas with similar physiographic and climatic conditions as those present in the Carr Fire, we could expect:

- Post-fire bulking multipliers in excess of 2, and can range between 2.5 and 5 for 2-year RI events; and
- Post-fire debris flow triggering thresholds may be increased over modelled predictions. However, additional testing is required prior to implementation.

Based on preliminary observations, these findings appear applicable to the Camp Fire.



# Thank You!

## Questions?

