## International Commission for the Hydrology of the Rhine Basin

## Erosion, Transport and Deposition of Sediment - Case Study Rhine -

Edited by: Manfred Spreafico Christoph Lehmann

National coordinators: Alessandro Grasso, Switzerland Emil Gölz, Germany Wilfried ten Brinke, The Netherlands

With contributions from: Jos Brils Martin Keller Emiel van Velzen Schälchli, Abegg & Hunzinger Hunziker, Zarn & Partner

Contribution to the International Sediment Initiative of UNESCO/IHP

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft Confédération suisse Confederazione Svizzera Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Confederation







## Content

In	roduction	1
1	Description of the Rhine River Basin	7
	1.1 Overview	7
	1.2 Longitudinal and cross-sectional profiles	
	1.3 Human impact	
	1.3.1 Hydraulic Works	11
	2	20
	1.3.2 Reservoirs and hydropower	20
	1.3.3 Water supply	
	1.3.4 Water quality	
	1.4 Population	
	1.5 Land use	
	1.6 Hydrometeorology	
	1.6.1 Climate and Meteorology	
	1.6.2 Hydrology	
	1.6.2.1 Runoff regime of the River Rhine	
	1.6.2.2 Influence of climate change on the runoff regime	36
	1.7 Travel times	40
	1.8 Hydrogeology	42
	1.9 Morphological landscape structure	
	1.10 Soils	
2	Users	
	2.1 Stakeholders of small alpine catchments	
	2.1.1 Needs for protection (mainly natural hazards, soil loss)	
	2.1.2 Power and drinking water supply (reservoir sedimentation, abrasion	
	of turbines etc.)	48
	2.1.3 Construction (use of sediments, dredging)	
	2.1.4 Other uses (habitat protection, recreation, environmental protection)	
	2.2 Stakeholders of large lowland catchments	
2	ц	
3	Problems related to sediment management	
	3.1 Torrents and small Alpine watersheds	
	3.2 Large river systems	
	3.2.1 Switzerland	
	3.2.2 Germany	52
	3.2.3 The Netherlands	
	3.3 Lakes	
4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	4.1 Switzerland	
	4.1.1 Torrents	57
	4.1.2 Rivers	58
	4.2 The Netherlands	60
	4.2.1 Lakes	
	4.3 Reservoir Sedimentation	. 62
	4.3.1 The Problem of Reservoir Sedimentation	. 62
	4.3.2 Consequences of reservoir sedimentation	
	4.3.3 Sedimentation rate	
	4.3.4 Reservoir sedimentation by turbidity currents	61
	4.3.5 Measures against reservoir sedimentation	

	4.3.5	.1 Measures in the catchment area	65
	4.3.5	.2 Control of sedimentation within the reservoir	65
	4.3.5	.3 Measures at the dam	66
	4.3.6	Todays's needs for an approach for Reservoir planning	67
	4.3.7	Examples	
	4.3.7	.1 Obstacles: Submerged Dams in Lake Grimsel	68
	4.3.7		
	4.3.7		
	4.3.7	.4 Bypass-tunnel: Runcahez	73
	4.3.7	.5 Sediment evacuation through power intake: Gübsensee	74
5	Availab	le sediment data	
	5.1 Sw	vitzerland	77
	5.1.1	Historic background	77
	5.1.2	Sediment observations today	77
	5.2 Ge	rmany	80
		Historical Background	
		River bed	
	5.2.2		
	5.2.2		
	5.2.3	Sediment transport	
	5.2.3	.1 Bed load	84
	5.2.3	.2 Suspended load	85
	5.2.4	Grain size	86
	5.2.5	Petrographic composition	
	5.2.6	Data storing	
	5.3 Th	e Netherlands	
	5.3.1	Historical background	89
	5.3.2	Bed levels	90
	5.3.3	Available data on sediment transport	90
	5.3.4	Available data on grain size	90
6	Monitor	ring equipments and methods	93
	6.1 Sw	/itzerland	93
	6.1.1	Bed load	93
	6.1.2	Suspended sediment	93
	6.1.3	Turbidity	94
	6.1.4	Suspended solid load	95
	6.2 Ge	rmany	96
	6.2.1	Geometry of the river bed	96
	6.2.2	Geology and sedimentology of the river bed	96
	6.2.3	Bed load	98
	6.2.4	Suspended load	. 99
	6.2.4	.1 Permanent monitoring stations	99
	6.2.4	.2 Cross-section measurements	100
	6.3 Th	e Netherlands	101
	6.3.1	Riverbed	101
	6.3.2	Bed load	101
	6.3.3	Suspended load	103
7 Estimation Techniques			105
	7.1 Sw	vitzerland	105
	7.1.1	Recommendation for the assessment of sediment yield in mountain streams	105

	7.2 Ge	ermany	109
	7.2.1	Estimation of sediment loads in the German Rhine	109
	7.2.1		
	7.2.2	Bed load	
	7.2.3	Suspended sand load	110
	7.2.4	Total suspended load and wash load	111
	7.2.5	Sediment balance and sediment budget	111
	7.2.6	Comparison of hydrologic, geometric, and sediment transport data	114
	7.2.7	Morphological models	115
		ne Netherlands	
8		administrative and organizational aspects	
		1WS	
	8.1.1	Switzerland	119
	8.1.2	Germany	
	8.1.3	The Netherlands	
		egulations	120
	8.2.1	Switzerland	
	8.2.2	Germany	121
	8.3 Bi	lateral and multilateral agreements and treaties	
		poperation in international River basin committees	
		rganizations responsible for monitoring	
	8.5.1	Switzerland	
	8.5.2	Germany	122
	8.5.3	The Netherlands	123
9	Selecte	d recommendations concerning sediment management	125
		ushing and emptying dammed waters	
	9.2 E	straction of gravel, sand and other materials from water courses	126
1	0 Rhine	sediment quality and its management	127
	10.1 Se	ediment quality and assessment	127
		ends in Rhine sediment quality	
	10.3 C	ontaminated sediment re-suspension risks	129
	10.4 Se	diment management	130
	10.5 To	owards a management plan for contaminated sediments	130
	10.6 Pr	eliminary findings SEDI group	132
1		les of sediment studies	
	11.1 Sv	witzerland	135
	11.1.1	River Alpine Rhine	135
	11.1.2	Sediment balance in the Thur catchment area	148
	11.1.3	Reduction of erosion in the Emme river: Study "Emme 2050"	158
	11.1.4	Assessment of sediment yield in the Weisse Lütschine, Canton of Bern	180
		ermany	182
	11.2.1	Bedload management at the Rhine River	182
	11.2.2	Selective transport and dispersion along the Upper Rhine –	
		results of a long term field test using a petrographic tracer	188
	11.2.3	Suspended sediment transport and sediment management in the	
		impounded section of the Upper Rhine	195
	11.3 T	he Netherlands	203
	11.3.1	Study German – Dutch border	203
	11.3.2	Morphological behaviour of bifurcations in the Dutch Rhine river system	204
	11.3.3	Sediment budget of the Dutch Rhine River system	206

12 Literature	
General Information about the International Commission for the Hydrology	
of the Rhine basin (CHR)	
Publications of CHR	