Land Cover Layer and Manning's n Values

Stanford Gibson, Ph.D Cameron Ackerman, P.E., D.WRE

USACE, Institute for Water Resources, Hydrologic Engineering Center







RAS Mapper supports the use of land cover data to assist in estimating Mannings n values. Currently, Raster formats (many) and vector data (in Shapefile polygon format) are supported.

The most current and complete (and appears to be best resolution) data for the USA is the National Land Cover Database data for 2016. It can be obtained as an Erdas Imagine grid file (.img extension) for the conterminous US. It is a big file > 16GB (1GB .zip download), but HEC-RAS will extract just the portion covered by your study area. This data follows a certain classification number scheme – RAS Mapper calls this NLCD2016. The data can be downloaded here: http://www.mrlc.gov.















Before we can assign Manning's n value data to our project, we need to create a Land Cover Layer.

Importing Land Cover Layer data is available from the Project menu in RAS Mapper. Project | Create a New RAS Layer | Land Cover Layer





Importing land cover data is relatively straight forward. Grab a file and press the Create button.

The importer allows for flexibility in what data is imported and how.

You can choose the extents for the data, reclassify the incoming data and provide a grid cell size.

Because the data are stored as an integer grid, it is fairly efficient, so the cell size can be "relatively" small compared with the input data.



As the data is imported, the data will be reprojected to the study coordinate system. (So make sure you have a Coordinate System defined!)



Here is an example of a land cover dataset that has been imported (US National Land Use Land Cover, NLCD2016).

Once it has been imported, you can specify the color ramp (there is an NLCD ramp available).





						HEC
Manning's n Values			Classifica	N V		
 Provide base Manning's n values 			ID	Name	ManningsN	
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1111 1211 1211 1211 1211 1211 1211 121	Layer Properties Edit Land Cover Data Table Zoom to Layer Add Watch to Layer Values	0 11 21 22 23 24 41 43	NoData Open Water Developed, Open Space Developed, Low Intensity Developed, Medium Intensity Developed, High Intensity Deciduous Forest Mixed Forest	0.066 0.035 0.04 0.06 0.08 0.1 0.16 0.16 0.14	
This is the first time ye	2 Du w	Remove Layer Move Layer Export Layer Open Folder in File Explorer ill actually see "Manning n"	52 71 81 82 90 95	Shrub/Scrub Grassland/Herbaceous Pasture/Hay Cultivated Crops Woody Wetlands Emergent Herbaceous Wetlan	0.04 0.055 0.04 0.05 0.05 0.09 0.65	K Cancel

You can then provide an Manning's n value for each land cover type in a provided table.



The land cover data for the US is at a poor resolution and can be relatively poor for hydraulic modeling. As you can see in the image above, the channel (water) land cover is missing from a lot of the area.

Therefore, we have provided a "Classification Polygon" (vector) tool to create your own land cover data.





Using the Classification Polygons, then you can create a polygon and provide a name for that Classification.

In general, you might want to use the same classifications as the base data. Or you might want to create your own.

For instance, you may want to use the class "water" for the main river or you might want to use the class "channel". Depend on how you plan to use it for Manning's n, later on.





• Features	0.1			^		
E V Initial N	Manage Geo	metry Asso	Associations			
	Add New Ge	ometry	ļ	5		
Type RAS Geometry Layers Geometry Initial Mesh	Terrain Terrain	Manning's n	Infiltration (None)	% Impen (None)		
۹				Close		

Once you have created your land cover dataset, you have to make sure to associate it with your geometry. In general, RAS Mapper does this for you automatically. But you should verify.



From the Geometry group, you can verify what the Final n values used in the model will be. Select the layer and hover over the cells to see the Land Cover classification and associated n value.



After processing the Hydraulic Property tables, verify the n values are as you expect for each cell face.

H-H	Layer Para	ameter Values		×
Base Overrides	Selected Area Edits			
	ID	Name	ManningsN	Base Override - ManningsN
	0	NoData	0.066	
 Global replacement of values 	1	Channel	0.03	
from the Land Cover Layer	11	Open Water	0.035	
	21	Developed, Open Space	0.04	
	22	Developed, Low Intensity	0.06	
	23	Developed, Medium Intensity	0.08	
	24	Developed, High Intensity	0.1	0.2
	41	Deciduous Forest	0.16	
	43	Mixed Forest	0.14	
	52	Shrub/Scrub	0.04	
	71	Grassland/Herbaceous	0.055	
	81	Pasture/Hay	0.04	
	82	Cultivated Crops	0.05	
	90	Woody Wetlands	0.09	
	95	Emergent Herbaceous Wetlan	0.65	
				OK Cancel

Now, if you don't like some the values, you can go back to the original land cover dataset and change the values.

OR – if you are using the dataset for multiple geometries – you can use a base override. The base override REPLACES the original value.

In the example above, High Intensity development is replaced with 0.2 (from 0.1)







Once you start running the model, you can use "Calibration Regions" to adjust the Manning's n value.

In the example above, the "steeper" portion of the river reach needed increased n values, so those values were increased by 25% over that of the original n values.

