

Summary of the flood frequency analysis for  
Watersheds 172, 177 and 196 located within the  
North Appalachian Experimental Watershed  
Coshocton, Ohio USA

prepared by:

Philip H. De Groot, Ph.D., P.E.  
Michael C. Menoes, Ph.D., P.E.

Hydrosphere Engineering  
PO BOX 360530  
Cleveland, Ohio 44136-0009  
330-721-2722 or 440-879-2049  
hydrosphere-engineering.com

February 20, 2020

1

## OVERVIEW

For a long period of time, the USDA-ARS North Appalachian Experimental Watershed collected various hydrologic data on several primarily agricultural watersheds. These data are available to the public. As part of ongoing work to evaluate rainfall temporal distributions, Hydrosphere Engineering utilized the flow data for three of the experimental watersheds, and performed a flood frequency analysis.

The flood frequency analysis indicated that the relationship between the natural logarithm of the flow rate and the standard normal variate was nonlinear. A second degree polynomial, using linear regression analysis, was fit to the data for each of the three watersheds. The results of the flood frequency analysis are presented in the following pages.

The results of the flood frequency analysis will be used to evaluate how well the NCRS Type 2, 24 hour rainfall temporal distribution predicts peak flow rates for various average return intervals.

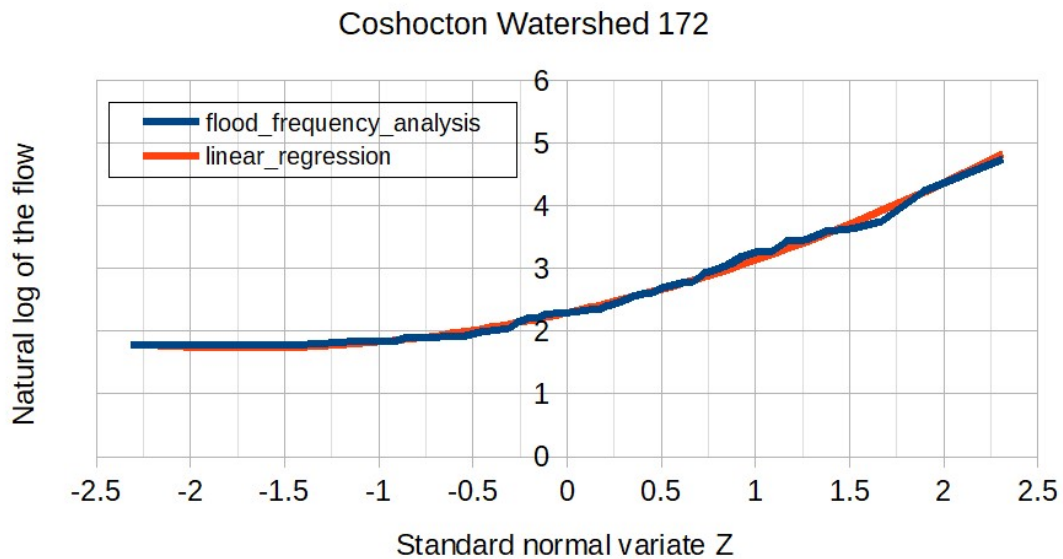
2

## Coshocton Watershed 172 Results from flood frequency analysis

Average return interval (years)	Exceedance probability	Peak flow cfs
100	0.01	127.1
50	0.02	84.7
25	0.04	55.8
10	0.10	31.3
5	0.20	19.7
2	0.50	9.9
1.01	0.99	6.1

On June 12, 1957 a severe rainfall event occurred, which had an exceedance probability less than 0.01 (more severe than a storm with an average return interval of 100 years). The flood frequency analysis will overpredict peak flows for the 100 year and 50 year average return intervals.

3



$$\ln Q = aZ^2 + bZ + c$$

a	0.1902	Area 43.6 acres
b	0.6543	
c	2.2935	
R <sup>2</sup>	0.9941	
DOF	51	

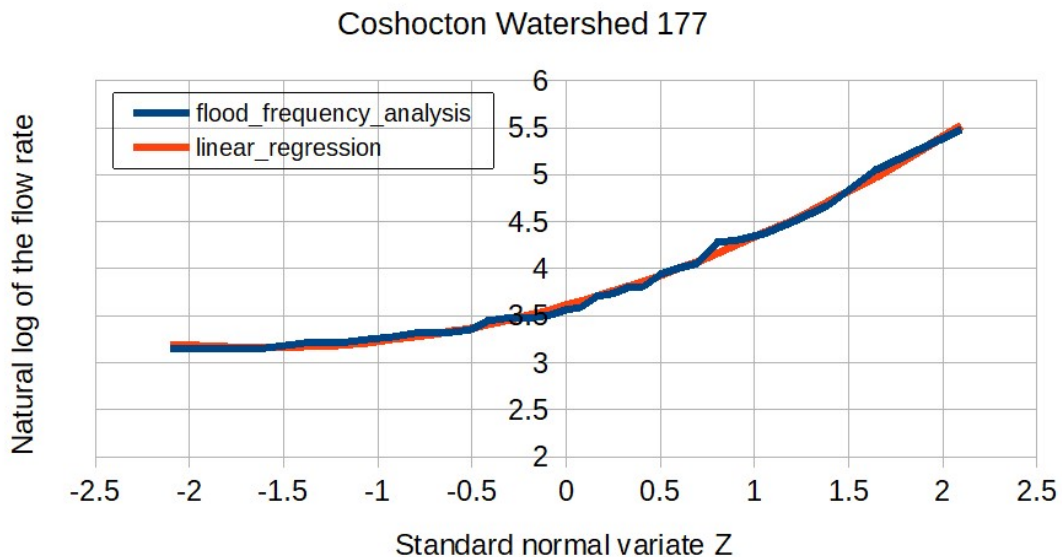
4

## Coshocton Watershed 177 Results from flood frequency analysis

Average return interval (years)	Exceedance probability	Peak flow cfs
100	0.01	335.9
50	0.02	235.7
25	0.04	163.7
10	0.10	99.1
5	0.20	66.3
2	0.50	36.8
1.01	0.99	25.6

On June 12, 1957 a severe rainfall event occurred, which had an exceedance probability less than 0.01 (more severe than a storm with an average return interval of 100 years). The flood frequency analysis will overpredict peak flows for the 100 year and 50 year average return intervals.

5



$$\ln Q = aZ^2 + bZ + c$$

a	0.1703	Area 75.6 acres
b	0.5538	
c	3.6067	
R <sup>2</sup>	0.9952	
DOF	28	

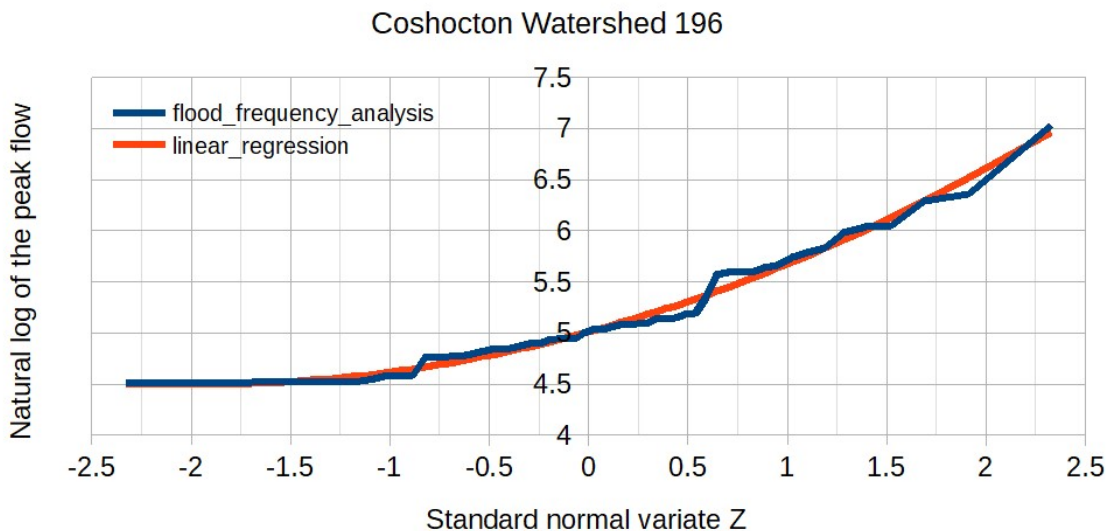
6

## Coshocton Watershed 196 Results from flood frequency analysis

Average return interval (years)	Exceedance probability	Peak flow cfs
100	0.01	1060.9
50	0.02	782.1
25	0.04	570.6
10	0.10	367.7
5	0.20	257.0
2	0.50	149.8
1.01	0.99	91.9

On June 12, 1957 a severe rainfall event occurred, which had an exceedance probability less than 0.01 (more severe than a storm with an average return interval of 100 years). The flood frequency analysis will overpredict peak flows for the 100 year and 50 year average return intervals.

7



$$\ln Q = aZ^2 + bZ + c$$

a	0.1348	Area 303 acres
b	0.5278	
c	5.0094	
R <sup>2</sup>	0.9862	
DOF	53	

8