

# Geographical concepts for a floodplain and catchment Part 1: identifying features

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Photos by Jeanie Clark, unless otherwise acknowledged.

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# Geography applied to Jeparit's River Detectives site and its surrounds.

## This ppt (part 1) responded to these aims requested from a teacher:

To use these key geographical concepts in situ:

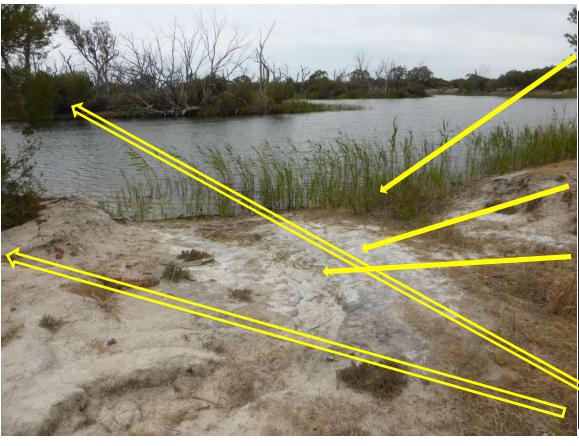
- natural features
- interconnection
- geographical challenges
- compass bearings
- finding coordinates on a map



#### The natural landform features of the Jeparit Showgrounds site

Scale? **Small** area. Very local.





Interconnections of <u>landform feature</u> with plants? Bank under water – reeds.

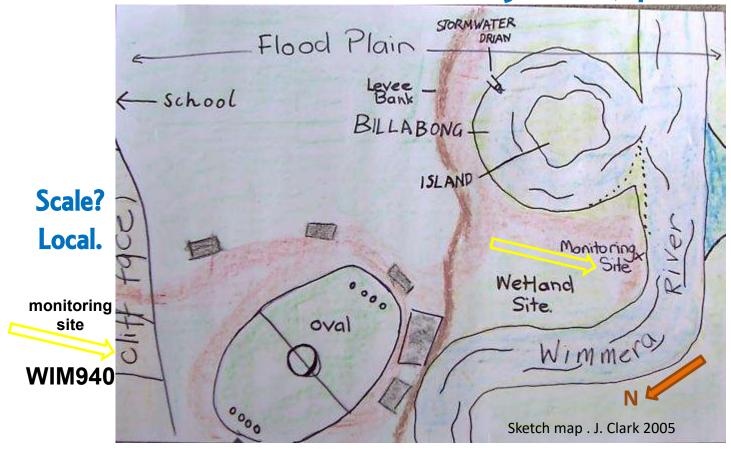
Bank – bare where eroded of topsoil

Mini-stream – no topsoil

Verge –shrubby plants and big trees

- A riparian zone site landform running along a stream. These have three main parts:
- **Water** the river part, where the bank is under water
- **Bank steeper** slope down to the river water's edge.
- This bank is a depression as a natural **mini-stream** outlet for the wetland/ swampland behind it. The wetland to the river is a very mini-catchment along the River.
- Verge flatter, higher land above the bank.
- Interactions: Each is a mini-environment that may suit different living things. \*\* | Tiver | 3

#### The natural landform features leading to the Jeparit Showgrounds site



Interconnections
with human uses?
Because it is flat
land, humans often
build things on
floodplains.

But Rivers flood.

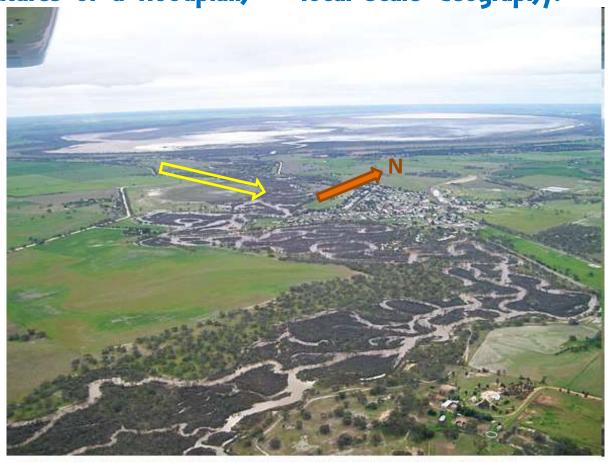
So people build levee banks to stop most flood water flowing over its floodplain.

- A floodplain is the almost flat area, below high ground, over which a river can flood.
- The main stream is the deepest channel where the water flows, i.e. the River.
- Wetlands are low-lying areas where water may sit for months after high flow.
- A meander is a bend in the river.
- Over time they are cut-off to become billabongs, with islands in their middle.
- They may only connect to the main stream in high flow, so can become swampy areas.

The natural features of a floodplain - local scale Geography.

The Wimmera
River Floodplain
in flood
January 2011.

Water in a floodplain provides important breeding grounds for native plants and animals, including riparian trees and shrubs, waterbugs, fish and birds.



Wimmera River at Jeparit flowing into Lake Hindmarsh by Phil Colguhoun

#### Find:

- the **floodplain** and notice how much vegetation is found on it (spatial association).
- the main stream not so easy when it is in flood.
- many meanders and some that form into billabongs with islands in their middle
- backswamps the one beside the Showgrounds site has been marked with the arrow.

#### The formation of natural features of meanders in a floodplain

A floodplain stretches between valley walls. At Jeparit, the valley walls are:

- on the east, the **high land** (where the town sits)
- on the west where River Road runs.

Typical features are shown on the diagram Fig 7. A main stream is where the stream cuts its deepest path. The path of the strongest current **erodes** the banks. Less noticeable is **deposition** from the slower current. These creates most **floodplain** features. The action of the strongest current is shown on Fig 42.

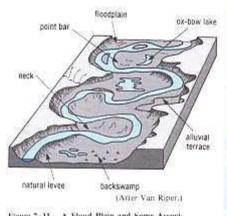


Figure 7-11. A Flood Plain and Some Associ

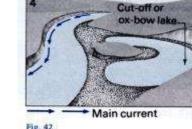


Fig 42: Crisp, "Rivers" 1979, p 38 Fig7: Paine & Darmanin "Systems in Physical Geography" 1982 p 123 Fig 42: Crisp, "Rivers" 1979, p 38

Over a long time, the river cuts soil from its banks by erosion, especially in floods. While its gentler flowing waters **deposits silt** from upstream. Erosion forms cliff banks; deposition forms slip-off slopes or point-bars opposite. The steep cliffs form on the outside bends and have **deep pools** below them.

The gentle slopes form on inside bends and have **sandy bars** into the water. It is dangerous to jump into a river off the cliff; much safer to enter on the sandy bar.

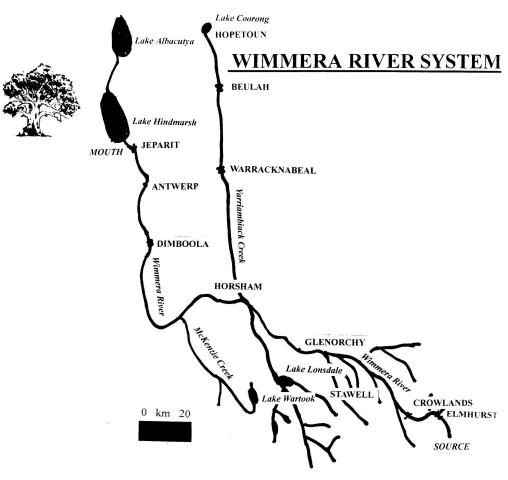
Over more time and more erosion, the meander narrows to form a **neck** (on Fig 7). Then in one big **flood**, the neck will be cut through (on fig 42 diag 3 at G). The main stream's channel becomes **straighter** by this (on Fig 42 diag4). This is the stage of the billabongs beside and opposite the Showgrounds site. Only high flows can now fill them. The water is trapped, making them more swampy. Diagrams sources.

The centre of their meanders have become **islands**. There are islands in the billabongs beside and opposite the Showgrounds site.





## The natural features of a river system – regional scale Geography.



Map . J. Clark 1997

#### A river system has 3 main parts:

**Upper** – where **tributaries** (small steams) feed into the main stream from the highest land.

Middle – where it runs across lower but still sloping land

**Lower** – where it runs slowly in very bendy meandering shapes and forms **marshes /swamps** form.

The Wimmera River has some unusual features:

- Most rivers empty into the sea. The Wimmera is empties into lakes.
- It has **distributaries** which take its water out of it. They are the Wimmera River System's creeks that head north the Yarriambiack, Dunmunkle and Datchak.

The natural features of a catchment- regional scales in Geography.

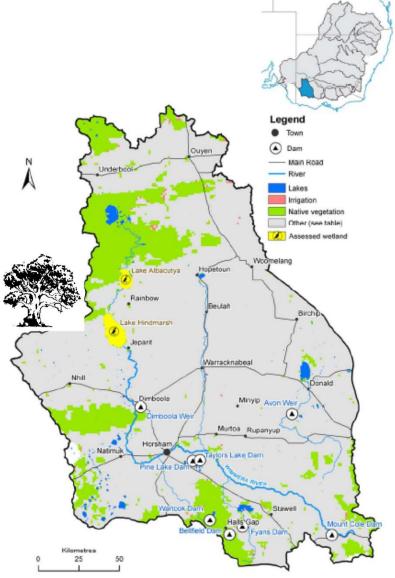


Figure 2-2. Map of dominant land uses of the Wimmera region with inset showing the region's location within the MDB. The assets shown are only those assessed in the study (see Chapter 7). A full list of key assets associated with the region is in Table 2-2.

Water connects features of:

- the **air** (rainfall);
- with the land (downhill slopes, valleys, depressions, and rocks and soil types);
- to living things (River Red Gum trees along their banks, swamps, birdlife, fish life and all the little life they need along the river and beside it).

Rivers flow downhill where the land (weaker rock and/or looser soil) is easiest to **erode** (wear away). Most eventually run into the sea.

The area where a river draws its water from is called a "catchment' or a 'Drainage Basin". Catchments nest inside bigger and smaller ones. The Wimmera is part of the Murray Darling Drainage Basin (MDDB).

Because the Wimmera ends in lakes, not the sea, it is a **closed system**.



#### What features can you identify in this RD site photo (2019)?

Suggested PPT PD followups:

Geographic Concepts Part 2

and
Jeparit Primary
School's
Waterwatch
Showgrounds Site
WIM940 –
A visual history of
its changes 19962015



Evaluation document page follows

Please note that it is based on having completed parts 1 and 2 of the Geographic Concepts PPT.







#### Geographical concepts applied to the JPS Showgrounds RD site T3 2020 date completed: ......

Thank you for taking the time to fill in this survey. The results will be used to plan and improve our events in the future and to attract funding for addition events. Your comments are confidential and will only be reported in summary form.

This topic was requested by Jeparit P.S. The ppt and site visit provides specific Jeparit information about the geography of a floodplain and catchment.

| 1. | Before this training | , what was | your level of | knowledge | of the topic: |
|----|----------------------|------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
|----|----------------------|------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|

None Some Reasonable Good Excellent

2. How much has this training improved your knowledge of this topic?

Not at all Slightly Moderately Reasonably Considerably

3. Please note any additional aspects to this topic that you would have liked included.

4. After this training, how likely are you to include parts of this topic in your classroom activities?

Not at all Unlikely Uncertain Likely Definitely

- 5. Please briefly outline what you might do:
- 6. Please describe what limiting factors may prevent you from including these activities in your classroom?
- Please assess how suitable this this training was for you. If you did not use any part, please indicate this, by putting a line through it.

| /L=Very Low                                    | L = Low | M = Medium | H= H                   | High |   | VH= | Very H | igh    |   |     |   |
|--|---------|------------|------------------------|------|---|-----|--------|--------|---|-----|---|
| Part of the training                           |         |            | Quality of information |      |   |     |        | length |   |     |   |
| Site visit                                     | 20      |            | VL                     | L    | M | Н   | VH     | VL     | L | IVI |   |
| PPT part 1 – floodplain and catchment concepts |         |            | VL                     | L    | M | Н   | VH     | VL     | L | M   |   |
| PPT part2 – geographic concepts                |         |            | VL.                    | L    | M | Н   | VH     | VL     | L | M   |   |
| Link to plants PPT                             |         |            | VL                     | L    | M | Н   | VH     | VL     | L | M   | ٦ |
|  |         |            |                        |      |   |     |        |        |   |     |   |

- 8. How could we improve training like this?
- 9. What information or events (up to three) would you be most interested in your local RD CMA delivering for RD teachers and schools?

#### River Detectives, T3 2020.

### Geographical concepts applied to the JPS Showgrounds RD site

### **Professional Development Webex & ppt Training Evaluation**

A **DOCX copy** of this form has been attached on this email for you. Please **complete** this and **email** it back to me.

Your **feedback** on this **PD** is essential.

A **PD** certificate will be sent to you on my receipt of this.

#### Thank you

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