



**NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE**  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

## Normal Depth Calculator

[Weather.gov](#) > [Alaska-Pacific RFC](#) > Normal Depth Calculator

**Alaska-Pacific RFC**

River Forecast Center

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### Normal Depth Demonstration Tool

One the most commonly used equations governing Open Channel Flow is known as the Mannings's Equation. It was introduced by the Irish Engineer Robert Manning in 1889 as an alternative to the Chezy Equation. The Mannings equation is an empirical equation that applies to uniform flow in open channels and is a function of the channel velocity, flow area and channel slope.

$$Q = VA = \left( \frac{1.49}{n} \right) AR^{\frac{2}{3}} \sqrt{S} \quad [\text{U.S.}]$$

$$Q = VA = \left( \frac{1.00}{n} \right) AR^{\frac{2}{3}} \sqrt{S} \quad [\text{SI}]$$

Where:

Q = Flow Rate, (ft<sup>3</sup>/s)

v = Velocity, (ft/s)

A = Flow Area, (ft<sup>2</sup>)

n = Manning's Roughness Coefficient

R = Hydraulic Radius, (ft)

S = Channel Slope, (ft/ft)

Under the assumption of uniform flow conditions the bottom slope is the same as the slope of the energy grade line and the water surface slope. The Manning's n is a coefficient which represents the roughness or friction applied to the flow by the channel. Manning's n-values are often selected from tables, but can be back calculated from field measurements. In many flow conditions the selection of a Manning's roughness coefficient can greatly affect computational results.

**Instructions:** Select variable to solve, adjust slider bars, click on graph to modify the cross section. CSV cross section data can be loaded in the input box below. This online calculator is for demonstration and educational purposes only.

Solve For:  
 ▼

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Slope:  (ft/ft)

Select HECRAS Geometry:  No file chosen

WSE: 2459.99 (ft)

Channel Manning n: 0.050

Flow: 180 (ft3/s)

Reset Cross Section

Flow Area:

31.4 (ft2)

Wetted Perimeter:

16.7 (ft)

Max Depth:

2.99 (ft)

Average Velocity:

5.74 (ft/s)

Top Width:

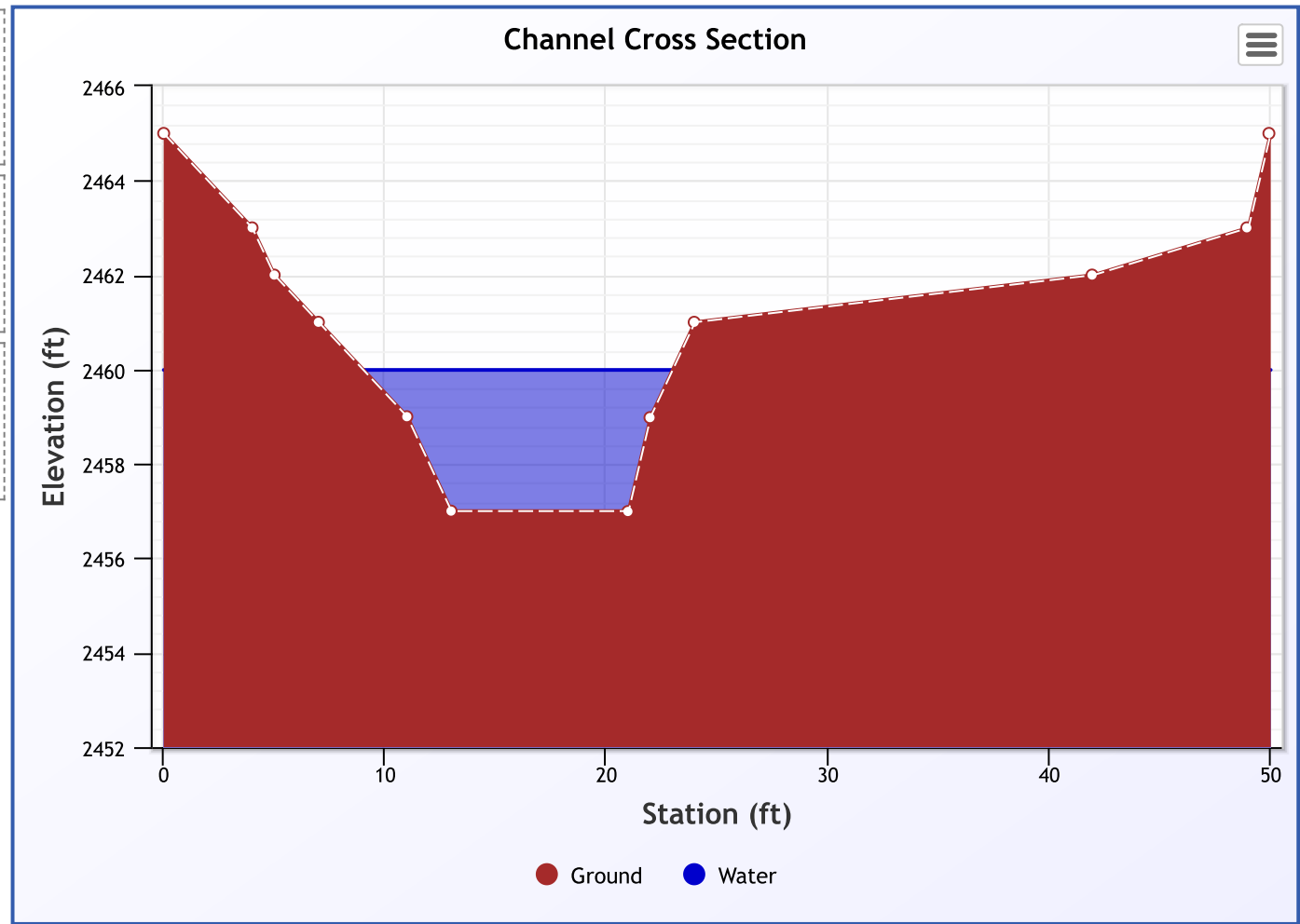
14 (ft)

Iterations:

47

Froude Number:

0.68



Load CSV XS Data Below  
(station,elevation)

Update Plot

0.00,2465.00  
4.00,2463.00  
5.00,2462.00  
7.00,2461.00  
11.00,2459.00  
13.00,2457.00  
21.00,2457.00  
22.00,2459.00  
24.00,2461.00  
42.00,2462.00  
49.00,2463.00  
50.00,2465.00





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Where:

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R = Hydraulic Radius, (ft)

S = Channel Slope, (ft/ft)

Under the assumption of uniform flow conditions the bottom slope is the same as the slope of the energy grade line and the water surface slope. The Manning's n is a coefficient which represents the roughness or friction applied to the flow by the channel. Manning's n-values are often selected from tables, but can be back calculated from field measurements. In many flow conditions the selection of a Manning's roughness coefficient can greatly affect computational results.

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Solve For:  
 ▼

---

Slope:  (ft/ft)

Select HECRAS Geometry:  No file chosen

WSE: 2461.34 (ft)

Channel Manning n: 0.050

Flow: 183 (ft3/s)

Reset Cross Section

Flow Area:

38.0 (ft2)

Wetted Perimeter:

26.1 (ft)

Max Depth:

4.34 (ft)

Average Velocity:

4.82 (ft/s)

Top Width:

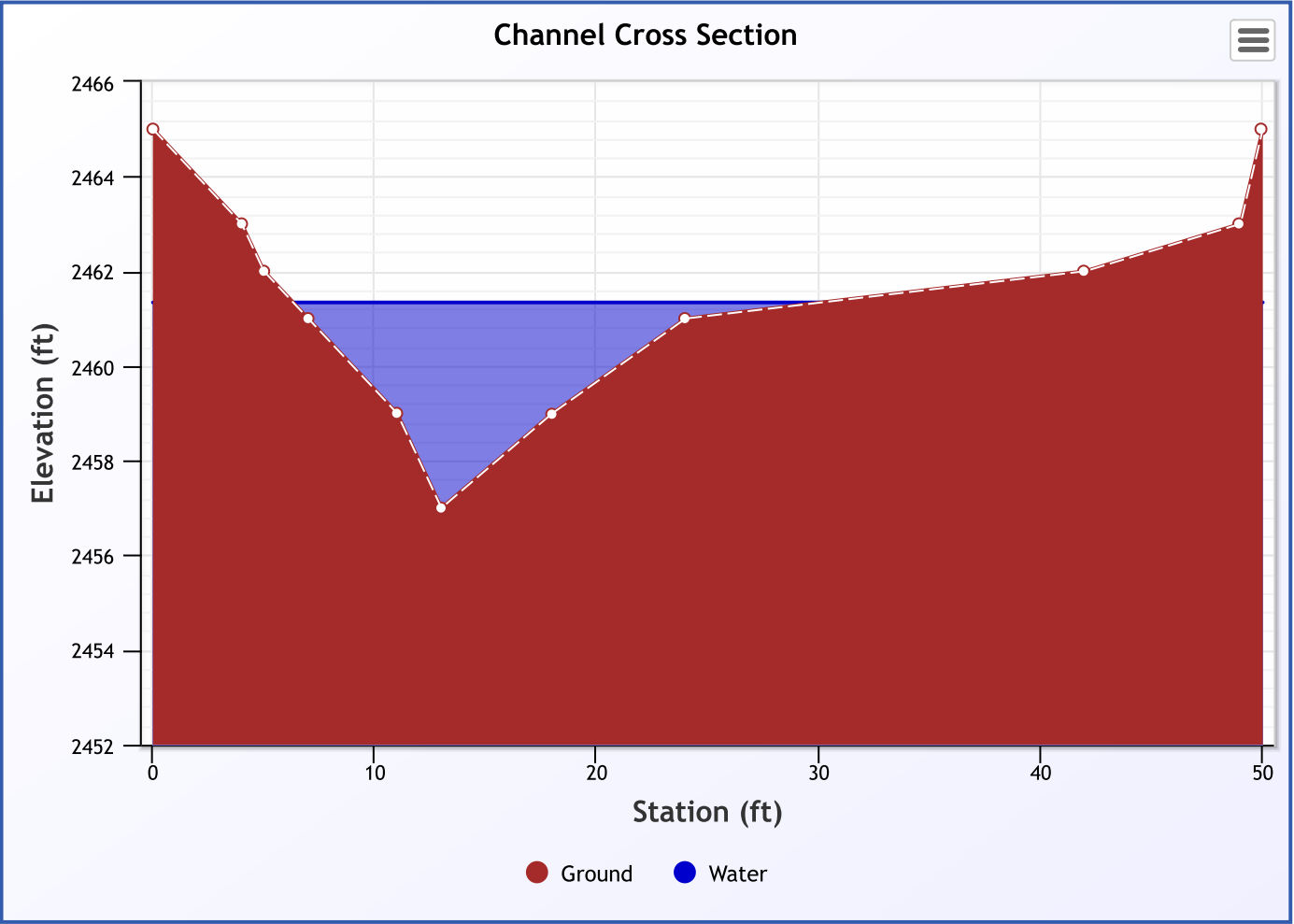
24 (ft)

Iterations:

273

Froude Number:

0.68



Load CSV XS Data Below  
(station,elevation)

Update Plot

0.00,2465.00  
4.00,2463.00  
5.00,2462.00  
7.00,2461.00  
11.00,2459.00  
13.00,2457.00  
18.00,2459.00  
24.00,2461.00  
42.00,2462.00  
49.00,2463.00  
50.00,2465.00



APPENDIX C - EXHIBIT 3: SAMPLE BRIGHT ANGEL CREEK CROSS SECTION BETWEEN ROCK SPRINGS AND PHANTOM RANCH DURING LOW FLOWS PRIOR TO ACTION



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Normal Depth Demonstration Tool

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$$Q = VA = \left(\frac{1.49}{n}\right)AR^{\frac{2}{3}}\sqrt{S} \quad [U.S.]$$
$$Q = VA = \left(\frac{1.00}{n}\right)AR^{\frac{2}{3}}\sqrt{S} \quad [SI]$$

Where:  
Q = Flow Rate, (ft3/s)  
v = Velocity, (ft/s)  
A = Flow Area, (ft2)  
n = Manning's Roughness Coefficient  
R = Hydraulic Radius, (ft)  
S = Channel Slope, (ft/ft)

Under the assumption of uniform flow conditions the bottom slope is the same as the slope of the energy grade line and the water surface slope. The Manning's n is a coefficient which represents the roughness or friction applied to the flow by the channel. Manning's n-values are often selected from tables, but can be back calculated from field measurements. In many flow conditions the selection of a Manning's roughness coefficient can greatly affect computational results.

**Instructions:** Select variable to solve, adjust slider bars, click on graph to modify the cross section. CSV cross section data can be loaded in the input box below. This online calculator is for demonstration and educational purposes only.

Solve For:  
Water Surface (normal depth) ▼

Slope: 0.024 (ft/ft)

WSE: 2467.91 (ft)

Channel Manning n: 0.050

Flow: 35 (ft3/s)

Select HECRAS Geometry: 

Choose File

 No file chosen

Load HEC-RAS Data

Reset Cross Section

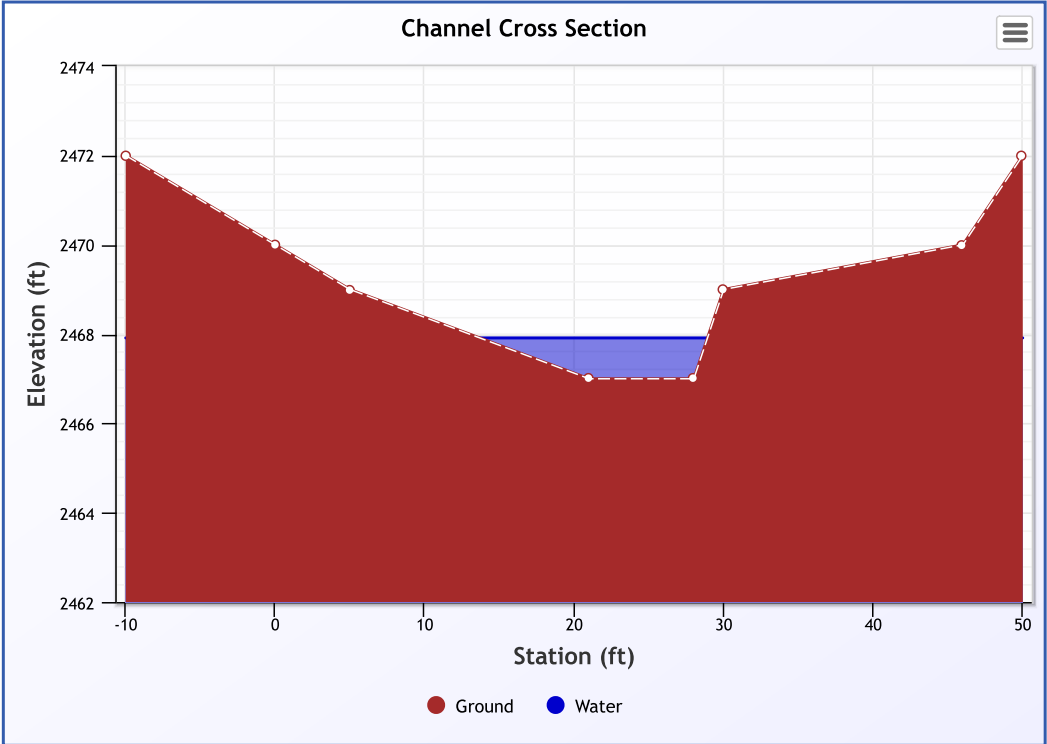
Flow Area: 10.1 (ft2)  
Wetted Perimeter: 15.4 (ft)  
Max Depth: 0.91 (ft)  
Average Velocity: 3.48 (ft/s)  
Top Width: 15 (ft)  
Iterations: 5001

Froude Number: 0.75

Load CSV XS Data Below  
(station,elevation)

Update Plot

-10.00,2472.00  
0.00,2470.00  
5.00,2469.00  
21.00,2467.00  
28.00,2467.00  
30.00,2469.00  
46.00,2470.00  
50.00,2472.00



APPENDIX C - EXHIBIT 4: SAMPLE BRIGHT ANGEL CREEK CROSS SECTION BETWEEN ROCK SPRINGS AND PHANTOM RANCH DURING LOW FLOWS FOLLOWING ACTION



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Weather.gov > Alaska-Pacific RFC > Normal Depth Calculator

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Normal Depth Demonstration Tool

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$$Q = VA = \left(\frac{1.00}{n}\right)AR^{\frac{2}{3}}\sqrt{S} \quad [SI]$$

Where:  
Q = Flow Rate, (ft3/s)  
v = Velocity, (ft/s)  
A = Flow Area, (ft2)  
n = Manning's Roughness Coefficient  
R = Hydraulic Radius, (ft)  
S = Channel Slope, (ft/ft)

Under the assumption of uniform flow conditions the bottom slope is the same as the slope of the energy grade line and the water surface slope. The Manning's n is a coefficient which represents the roughness or friction applied to the flow by the channel. Manning's n-values are often selected from tables, but can be back calculated from field measurements. In many flow conditions the selection of a Manning's roughness coefficient can greatly affect computational results.

**Instructions:** Select variable to solve, adjust slider bars, click on graph to modify the cross section. CSV cross section data can be loaded in the input box below. This online calculator is for demonstration and educational purposes only.

Solve For:  
Water Surface (normal depth) ▼

Slope: 0.024 (ft/ft)

WSE: 2467.95 (ft)

Channel Manning n: 0.050

Flow: 38 (ft3/s)

Select HECRAS Geometry: 

Choose File

 No file chosen

Load HEC-RAS Data

Reset Cross Section

Flow Area: 10.9 (ft2)

Wetted Perimeter: 16.4 (ft)

Max Depth: 0.95 (ft)

Average Velocity: 3.48 (ft/s)

Top Width: 16 (ft)

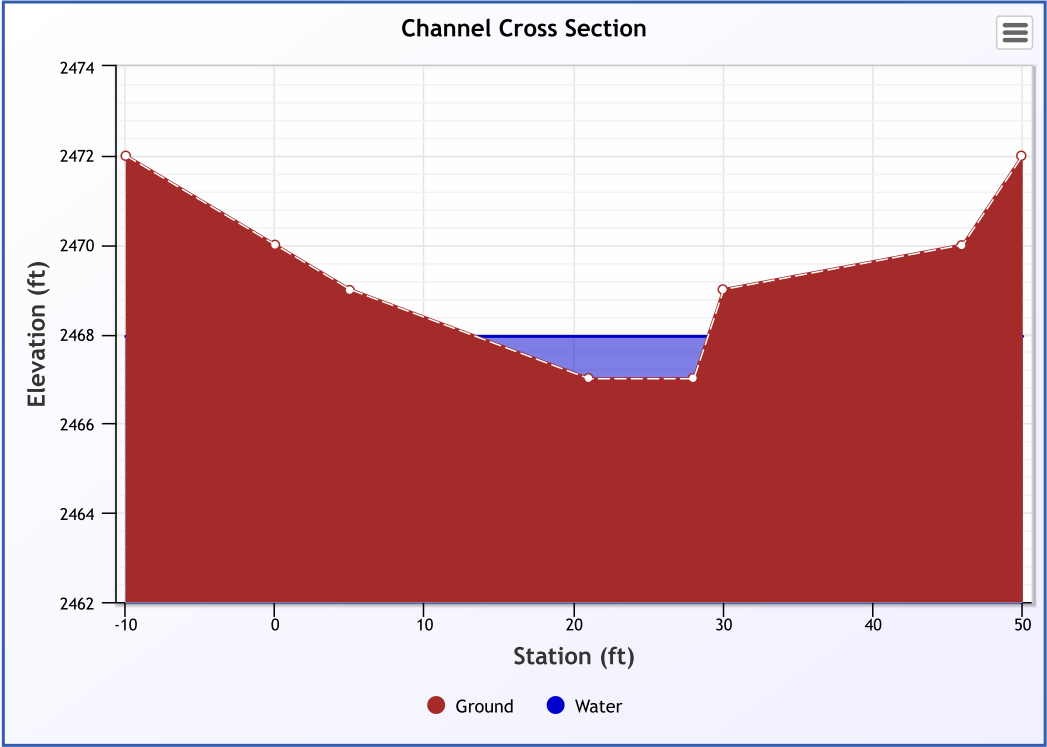
Iterations: 14

Froude Number: 0.74

Load CSV XS Data Below  
(station,elevation)

Update Plot

-10.00,2472.00  
0.00,2470.00  
5.00,2469.00  
21.00,2467.00  
28.00,2467.00  
30.00,2469.00  
46.00,2470.00  
50.00,2472.00



APPENDIX C - EXHIBIT 5: SECOND SAMPLE BRIGHT ANGEL CREEK CROSS SECTION BETWEEN ROCK SPRINGS AND PHANTOM RANCH DURING LOW FLOWS PRIOR TO ACTION



Normal Depth Calculator

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Normal Depth Demonstration Tool

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$$Q = VA = \left(\frac{1.00}{n}\right)AR^{\frac{2}{3}}\sqrt{S} \quad [SI]$$

Where:  
Q = Flow Rate, (ft3/s)  
v = Velocity, (ft/s)  
A = Flow Area, (ft2)  
n = Manning's Roughness Coefficient  
R = Hydraulic Radius, (ft)  
S = Channel Slope, (ft/ft)

Under the assumption of uniform flow conditions the bottom slope is the same as the slope of the energy grade line and the water surface slope. The Manning's n is a coefficient which represents the roughness or friction applied to the flow by the channel. Manning's n-values are often selected from tables, but can be back calculated from field measurements. In many flow conditions the selection of a Manning's roughness coefficient can greatly affect computational results.

**Instructions:** Select variable to solve, adjust slider bars, click on graph to modify the cross section. CSV cross section data can be loaded in the input box below. This online calculator is for demonstration and educational purposes only.

Solve For:  
Water Surface (normal depth) ▼

Slope: 0.02 (ft/ft)

WSE: 2541.72 (ft)

Channel Manning n: 0.050

Flow: 35 (ft3/s)

Select HECRAS Geometry: 

Choose File

 No file chosen

Load HEC-RAS Data

Reset Cross Section

Flow Area:

11.2 (ft2)

Wetted Perimeter:

17.4 (ft)

Max Depth:

0.72 (ft)

Average Velocity:

3.11 (ft/s)

Top Width:

17 (ft)

Iterations:

862

Froude Number: 0.68

Load CSV XS Data Below  
(station,elevation)

Update Plot

0.00,2545.00

10.00,2543.00

16.00,2541.00

30.00,2541.00

33.00,2543.00

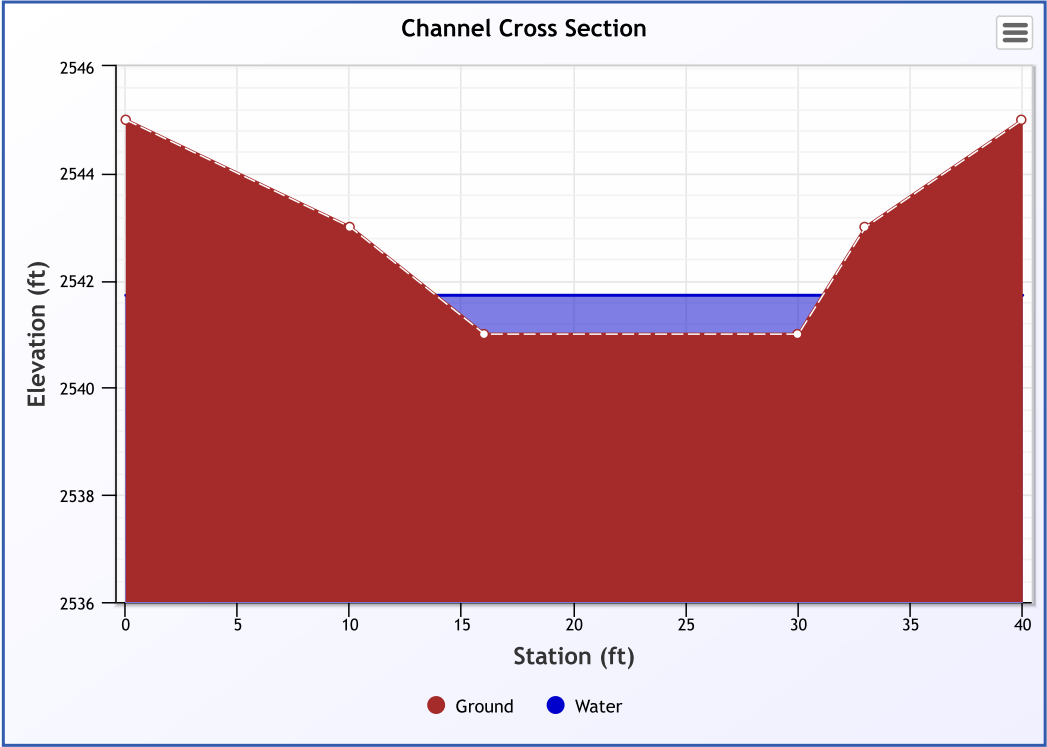
40.00,2545.00

▲

■

▼

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$$Q = VA = \left(\frac{1.00}{n}\right)AR^{\frac{2}{3}}\sqrt{S} \quad [SI]$$

Where:  
Q = Flow Rate, (ft3/s)  
v = Velocity, (ft/s)  
A = Flow Area, (ft2)  
n = Manning's Roughness Coefficient  
R = Hydraulic Radius, (ft)  
S = Channel Slope, (ft/ft)

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Solve For:  
Water Surface (normal depth) ▼

Slope: 0.02 (ft/ft)

WSE: 2541.76 (ft)

Channel Manning n: 0.050

Flow: 38 (ft3/s)

Select HECRAS Geometry: 

Choose File

 No file chosen

Load HEC-RAS Data

Reset Cross Section

Flow Area: 11.8 (ft2)  
Wetted Perimeter: 17.4 (ft)  
Max Depth: 0.76 (ft)  
Average Velocity: 3.23 (ft/s)  
Top Width: 17 (ft)  
Iterations: 5001

Froude Number: 0.69

Load CSV XS Data Below  
(station,elevation)

Update Plot

0.00,2545.00	▲
10.00,2543.00	■
16.00,2541.00	▼
30.00,2541.00	■
33.00,2543.00	▲
40.00,2545.00	✎

