

Floodwater Storage Design Information Sheet

Use this form to calculate the quantity of water exiting from a pond. It will indicate the effectiveness of a particular size of pond in reducing the peak flow associated with an upstream watershed. Follow all of the instructions on this form and on all of the associated figures.

1.	Watershed area	ha	ac
2.	Average grade of watershed		%
3.	Runoff curve number from Tables 2.2 – 2.4		
4.	Peak flow from watershed for a 25-year storm from Table 2.5-M to 2.11-M (2.5-I to 2.11-I)	m³/s	ft³/s
5.	Obtain one-day rainfall for the watershed location from Table G.	mm	in.
	Obtain the depth of runoff (Vr) from Table G.2-M (G.2-I) Calculate the ponding volume available	mm m³	in. ft³
8.	Calculate the equivalent depth of storage over the entire watershed		
Vs	= pond volume x 1,000 ÷ hectares x 10,000 =	mm	
	Vs = pond volume x 12 ÷ acres x 43,560 =	in	
	-	mm	in.
9.	Refer to Figure G.3 to decide which chart to use Table G.3 or Table G.4-	M (G.4-I) Choos e	One
	A. Table G.3		
	If Table G.3 is used, divide Vs by Vr (i.e. divide answer in Step 8 above by	by the answer in	Step 6
	Vs ÷ Vr = =		
	Using Table G.3, read the first decimal place of Vs/Vr on the left side as the top. Obtain the answer where the two lines intersect:	nd the second de	cimal place across
	Answer:		
	Multiply this answer by the peak flow in step 4 (above) to obtain the pe	eak pond outflow	<i>1</i> .
	x=m³/s (ft³/s)		

B. Table G.4-M (G.4-I)If Table G.4-M (G.4-I) is used, read Vs along the top of the chart and Vr alo left side to obtain discharge:			
	Answer:		m³/s/ha (ft³/s/ac)
Multiply the answer (above) by the number of hectares (acres) in the watershed to obtain the outflow.			
	x	=	m³/s (ft³/s)