Nepřímé odvození průtoku pomocí Manningovy rovnice

Stanovení drsnostního součinitele *n* (Cowan,1956)

$$n=(n_b+n_1+n_2+n_3+n_4)m$$

n_b = a base value of n for a straight, uniform, smooth channel in natural materials,

n_1 = a correction factor for the effect of surface irregularities,

n_2 = a value for variations in shape and size of the channel cross section,

n_3 = a value for obstructions,

n_4 = a value for vegetation and flow conditions, and

m = a correction factor for meandering of the channel.

Manningova rovnice

$$V = \frac{1}{n} R^{2/3} S^{1/2}$$

Původní tvar rovnice pro imperiální jednotky:

$$V = \frac{1.486}{n} R^{2/3} S_e^{1/2}$$

Hodnota n_b

Bed material	Median size of bed material (in millimeters)	Base n value	
		Straight uniform channel[1]	Smooth channel[2]
Stable channels and flood plains			
Concrete	—	0.012–0.018	0.011
Rock cut	—	—	.025
Firm soil	—	0.025–0.032	.020
Coarse sand	1–2	0.026–0.035	—
Fine gravel	—	—	.024
Gravel	2–64	0.028–0.035	—
Coarse gravel..........	—	—	.026
Cobble.................	64–256	0.030–0.050	—
Boulder	>256	0.040–0.070	—

Hodnota n_1

Channel conditions		n value adjustment[1]	Example
Degree of irregularity (n_1)	Smooth	0.000	Compares to the smoothest channel attainable in a given bed material.
	Minor	0.001–0.005	Compares to carefully dredged channels in good condition but having slightly eroded or scoured side slopes.
	Moderate	0.006–0.010	Compares to dredged channels having moderate to considerable bed roughness and moderately sloughed or eroded side slopes.
	Severe	0.011–0.020	Badly sloughed or scalloped banks of natural streams; badly eroded or sloughed sides of canals or drainage channels; unshaped, jagged, and irregular surfaces of channels in rock.

Hodnota n_2

Channel conditions		n value adjustment[1]	Example
Variation in channel cross section (n_2)	Gradual	0.000	Size and shape of channel cross sections change gradually.
	Alternating occasionally	0.001–0.005	Large and small cross sections alternate occasionally, or the main flow occasionally shifts from side to side owing to changes in cross-sectional shape.
	Alternating frequently	0.010–0.015	Large and small cross sections alternate frequently, or the main flow frequently shifts from side to side owing to changes in cross-sectional shape.

Hodnota n_3

Channel conditions		n value adjustment[1]	Example
Effect of obstruction (n_3)	Negligible	0.000–0.004	A few scattered obstructions, which include debris deposits, stumps, exposed roots, logs, piers, or isolated boulders, that occupy less than 5 percent of the cross-sectional area.
	Minor	0.005–0.015	Obstructions occupy less than 15 percent of the cross-sectional area, and the spacing between obstructions is such that the sphere of influence around one obstruction does not extend to the sphere of influence around another obstruction. Smaller adjustments are used for curved smooth-surfaced objects than are used for sharp-edged angular objects.
	Appreciable	0.020–0.030	Obstructions occupy from 15 to 50 percent of the cross-sectional area, or the space between obstructions is small enough to cause the effects of several obstructions to be additive, thereby blocking an equivalent part of a cross section.
	Severe	0.040–0.050	Obstructions occupy more than 50 percent of the cross-sectional area, or the space between obstructions is small enough to cause turbulence across most of the cross section.

Hodnota n_4

Channel conditions		n value adjustment[1]	Example
Amount of vegetation (n_4)	Small	0.002–0.010	Dense growths of flexible turf grass, such as Bermuda, or weeds growing where the average depth of flow is at least two times the height of the vegetation; supple tree seedlings such as willow, cottonwood, arrowweed, or saltcedar growing where the average depth of flow is at least three times the height of the vegetation.
	Medium	0.010–0.025	Turf grass growing where the average depth of flow is from one to two times the height of the vegetation; moderately dense stemmy grass, weeds, or tree seedlings growing where the average depth of flow is from two to three times the height of the vegetation; brushy, moderately dense vegetation, similar to 1- to 2-year-old willow trees in the dormant season, growing along the banks, and no significant vegetation is evident along the channel bottoms where the hydraulic radius exceeds 2 ft.
	Large	0.025–0.050	Turf grass growing where the average depth of flow is about equal to the height of the vegetation; 8- to 10-year-old willow or cottonwood trees intergrown with some weeds and brush (none of the vegetation in foliage) where the hydraulic radius exceeds 2 ft; bushy willows about 1 year old intergrown with some weeds along side slopes (all vegetation in full foliage), and no significant vegetation exists along channel bottoms where the hydraulic radius is greater than 2 ft.
	Very large	0.050–0.100	Turf grass growing where the average depth of flow is less than half the height of the vegetation; bushy willow trees about 1 year old intergrown with weeds along side slopes (all vegetation in full foliage), or dense cattails growing along channel bottom; trees intergrown with weeds and brush (all vegetation in full foliage).

Hodnota m

Channel conditions		n value adjustment[1]	Example
Degree of meandering[2] (m)	Minor	1.00	Ratio of the channel length to valley length is 1.0 to 1.2.
	Appreciable	1.15	Ratio of the channel length to valley length is 1.2 to 1.5.
	Severe	1.30	Ratio of the channel length to valley length is greater than 1.5.