

# An Appraisal of Gully Erosion along River Ngaddabul Floodplain, Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria

MUSTAPHA MALA<sup>1</sup> JACOB K. NYANGANJI<sup>2</sup> ALHAJI MUKHTAR<sup>2</sup>

1. Government Girls Arabic Secondary School, Mafa, Borno State, Nigeria

2. Department of Geography, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Maiduguri, P.M.B 1069 Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria

Author's E-mail: [alhajimukhtar@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:alhajimukhtar@yahoo.co.uk)

## Abstract

The study focuses on appraisal of gully erosion along River Ngaddabul floodplain Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria. The objectives were to examine the factors and processes influencing gully development. The data used were obtained through measurements of the parameters such as gully length, width and depth at four locations. Also examine were slope angles, relief and vegetation of the topography and mapping of the gully patterns. The data were subjected to laboratory and statistical analysis. The findings revealed that factors that influence gully (process) along the floodplain are rainfall amount, runoff taking advantage of footpaths, wheeled-tracks and soil texture. It was also revealed that human activities such as sand mining contribute to gully processes by influencing mass wasting processes like slumping through undermining of channel banks leading to caving as well as collapse of channels. The construction of new houses along the road due to population pressure accelerated the gully processes. The River Ngaddabul annual floods also contribute towards gully (processes) by deepening the channels, leading to the initiation of new gullies on the slopes. In view of these, the study recommends that drainage channel should be constructed in the gully affected areas to check the volume of runoff influencing gully. Sand quarrying should be restricted to specific locations along the road in order to prevent further disfiguring of the Ngaddabul channel through undermining processes along the channel.

**Keywords:** Floodplain, Runoff, Gully erosion, Gully pattern, Maiduguri.

## INTRODUCTION

Erosion is a process in which soil is bodily displaced faster than it can be formed (Igbokwe, 2008). Soil erosion in form of gully erosion is a striking feature on the land surface and also an important agricultural problem in the world. Cooke and Doornkamp (1974) identified two forms of erosions i.e. geological and accelerated soil erosions. Geological erosion is the rate at which land would be normally eroded in a gradual manner. While accelerated erosion occurs when man alters the natural system by various land use practices such as deforestation, cultivation, overgrazing, bush burning, and quarrying. Such activities accelerate soil erosion. However, land that is used for the production of agricultural crops generally experiences a significantly greater rate of erosion than that of land under natural condition. As such, geological erosion is rapidly paving way to accelerated erosion mainly due to human's interference in the ecosystem through various land use practices. As such it falls squarely into the subject of environmental management. The problem of soil erosion is really the problem of accelerated erosion.

In Nigeria, many areas experience soil erosion especially the southeastern part of the country because the soils are sandy and usually have low organic matter status. The area also experiences rainfall of high intensities and long duration (Ofomata, 1964). According to Fubara (1986), over 860,000 hectares of land in Nigeria are badly affected annually and this implies that the nation loses the daily carbohydrate need of about 21,250,000 tonnes due to erosion. Thus, two broad types of soil erosion in the Nigerian savanna have been identified by (Ologe, 1972). These are wind and fluvial erosions. Ologe further lamented that the later create sheet, rill and gully erosions, which are readily observable in the field. Sheet erosion occurs where runoff is not concentrated but rather flows as a thin sheet over the entire surface or over a good proportion of that surface. Rill erosion is innumerable, closely spaced channels scored into the soil. Gullies develop where runoff is concentrated along definite channels and grow lengthwise by head ward erosion (or head scarp retreat) and sideways by basal sapping.

## Statement of Problem

Various aspects of accelerated erosion particularly, gully erosion, has been studied all over Nigeria, (Grove, 1957, Ofomata, 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1978, Lal, 1981, Jeje and Agu, 1990, Olofin, 1994, Floyd, 1965, (Ogbukagbu, 1976 (Egboka and Nwankwo, 1985, Okagbue and Uma, 1987 (Ofomata, 1996) Common to most of these studies are observations that gully in Nigeria is caused by human activities, geological set up, ground water conditions, soil characteristics..

Some researches have been conducted on gully processes in the Sahel bioclimatic zone of Nigeria, particularly on the gullies within and around Maiduguri metropolis, attributing gully processes to soil

characteristics; coalesce of rills into gullies along River Ngaddabul ((Nwaka and Bababe, 1989, Nyanganji, 1994). The impact of land use on gully formation in Nigeria has not been well documented.

The aim of this research is to assess gully erosion along River Ngaddabul floodplain within Maiduguri Metropolis. To achieve this aim, mapping of the gullies in the affected areas; examining the factors influencing gully erosion, descriptions of the morphology of the gullies were used as objectives.

### **The Study Area**

Maiduguri, the capital of Borno State, lies between latitudes  $11^{\circ} 45'N$  and  $11^{\circ} 51'N$  longitudes  $13^{\circ} 2'E$  and  $13^{\circ} 9'E$ . It is located in the Ngadda Basin, a seasonal stream that flows through Maiduguri. However, the town Maiduguri, according to NPC 2006 census official gazette, has a total population of 540,016. (NPC Official Gazette, 2009). Most of the people living along the floodplain are peasant farmers. Land use at the site is characterized by permanent rain fed cultivation of grain crops such as sorghum and millet. Dry season fadama (Market gardening) cultivation is practiced at some points, using shaduf irrigation system. Also cultivations are usually carried out right to the edge of gullies. Other land use activities include sand mining, grazing, urban house construction, garden and orchards. The climate of Maiduguri is generally semi-arid, with moderate variations in temperatures; the mean monthly minimum temperature is lowest ( $13.5^{\circ}C$ ) during the period of strongest and most constant northeast winds (*Harmattan*) in December and January; and highest ( $24.7^{\circ}C$ ) in April. The mean monthly maximum temperature is highest ( $40.2^{\circ}C$ ) prior to and during the onset of the rains in April and the lowest ( $31.3^{\circ}C$ ) during the peak rained period of August (National Meteorological Office Maiduguri, 2003 - 2008). The geology of Maiduguri comprised of sedimentary rocks which falls under Chad formation, is made up mainly of argillaceous but well defined sandy horizons (Kogbe, 1989). Sand deposits are angular and of drifted fluvial origin. In many areas, the Clay became very dark as a result of the accumulation of organic matter and is then refer to the as Firki (black cotton soil). Where exposed at the surface, the clays become plastic and saturated with water during the rainy season, when it is converted into swamps from which numerous small streams developed (Udo, 1981). It is slightly some 320m above mean sea level (Nigeria Data Bank, 2006). In Maiduguri, the prominent relief feature is the Bama Beach Ridge (BBR) which rises to spot height of 338m above mean sea level west of university of Maiduguri (Nyanganji, 1994). The surfaces are covered by thick heterogeneous alluvial sand deposit with occasional alluvial sand deposits of degraded and remnant of sand dunes (Nwaka and Bababe, 1989). The soil is porous and contains a lot of air spaces with high alkaline content (Maxlock, 1979). The river Ngaddabul is one of the two major rivers flowing through the metropolis. It flows northward from its source in southern hills of Damboa. It has a characteristic of over bank spillage (Nyanganji, 1994). Occasional upsurge of the river brings erosion hazards to the metropolis (Nwaka and Bababe, 1989). The river water disappear into the Jere Bowl of Lake Chad, about 70miles (118km) northeast (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2006).

### **Materials and method**

The four active gully heads in the units mentioned above were the target population. These units were chosen mainly because of the serious erosion degradation threat posed by the active gully heads in the area. The study sites started from the bridge beside Kyarimi park (Zoo) passing through Moduganari, Shuwari, Kafanti and Zannari respectively up to DalaShuwari the southern end along the river Ngaddabul. Four prominent gullies were at Kafanti, Zannari, Shuwari and Moduganari respectively. Also, four soil sample pits, one from each of the gully sites were dug and soil samples were collected.

The researcher obtained the data for this study through measurement of the prominent gullies length, width, depth and slopes of surrounding areas. The floodplain with a length of about 6km long was purposely divided into 4 portions. Each of the portions is 1.5km long. Since the research wants to map the gully affected areas, the area was delineated so that observations are restricted to the areas of prominent gullies within the sample frame i.e. in the western side of the floodplain. As such, the four prominent gullies seen during the reconnaissance visit were surveyed and mapped. Although, there are numerous rills and gullies in formations, but only the prominent ones are being considered. The measurements were done at two different periods. First was before the rainy season in March and the second measurement was during the peak period of the rain in August. The instruments used are measuring tape, ranging poles and Abney level. Soil sample were air-dried in the laboratory, ground and sieved through a 2mm sieve to remove materials greater than 2mm. The less than 2mm portion was used for the analysis. Fieldwork was performed and morphological characteristics were described using guideline contained in the Soil Survey Manual (Soil Survey Division Staff, 1993). The Bouyocous hydrometer method as described by Gee and Bauder (1986) was employed and hydrogen peroxide to destroy the organic matter while sodium hexametaphosphate (Calgon) used as dispersant to obtain percentage Sand, Silt and Clay. Soil aggregate stability was determined by the procedure of Kemper and Chepil (1965) as modified by Mbagwu et al, (1994). The soil structure, drainage condition and slope were determined in the field following the procedure in the field following the procedure in the USDA Soil Survey Manual (Soil Survey

Division Staff, 1993). Participatory rapid appraisal approach was used in the interviews.

## Results and Discussion

The analyses of data collected in the field through measurement of the gully morphological variables like length, depth, width, slopes and processes are presented below:-

### *Morphometric of the prominent gullies at the four locations after the initial measurement (August 2008)*

The gullies were measured at two different periods. First they were measured and mapped before the onset of the rain in March and later another measurement was also taken after the peak rain in August. Four prominent gullies were identified. These are Kafanti, Zannari, Shuwari and Moduganari gullies respectively. From the results obtained by physical assessment of the prominent gully catchments, two types of the gully forms were identified. These are 1<sup>st</sup> order gullies as in Shuwari and Moduganari gullies and 2<sup>nd</sup> order gullies at Kafanti and Zannari gullies. The gullies at Kafanti and Zannari exhibited 2<sup>nd</sup> order gullies. The gullies here are incising in a gently sloping valley (Plate 4.1), with generally well – defined, somewhat irregular margins due to the existence of numerous small lateral head cuts. While, Shuwari and Moduganari gullies displayed remarkably 1<sup>st</sup> order gullies (Fig 4.1)

The findings also reveal that both physical and human factors played important roles in influencing gully erosions. Also the main gullying processes examined ranged from mechanisms of undermining, collapsing, and carving of the gully channels. However, rills also developed on the adjacent plains of the river banks which discharged runoff to the main gullies taking advantage of slopes and gravity and end its water to Ngaddabul River. The gullies are more in the western side of the Ngaddabul river bank showing the influence of the settlements (Fig 4.2).

The morphometric of the gullies in most locations showing evidence of recent incision into the mottled weathering horizon. The gullies are very wide where they cut across the surface sandy soil, becoming narrower where incised into the clayed mottled zone. The narrow 1<sup>st</sup> order channels which are near vertical to overhanging are usually asymmetrical with the slip-off slopes facing near perpendicular slopes. The first order gullies around Kafanti and Zannari gully sites are all seen to develop on footpaths, while the 2<sup>nd</sup> order segments have developed along former unpaved drainage channels where sheet flow, rills and the 1<sup>st</sup> order gullies converge.

The gully above shows the main gully channel which served as the subsequent basin at Kafanti and Zannari areas, while the two other minor gullies connected to the main gully channel at the western side are the consequent basins which made the morphometric of the 2<sup>nd</sup> order gully.

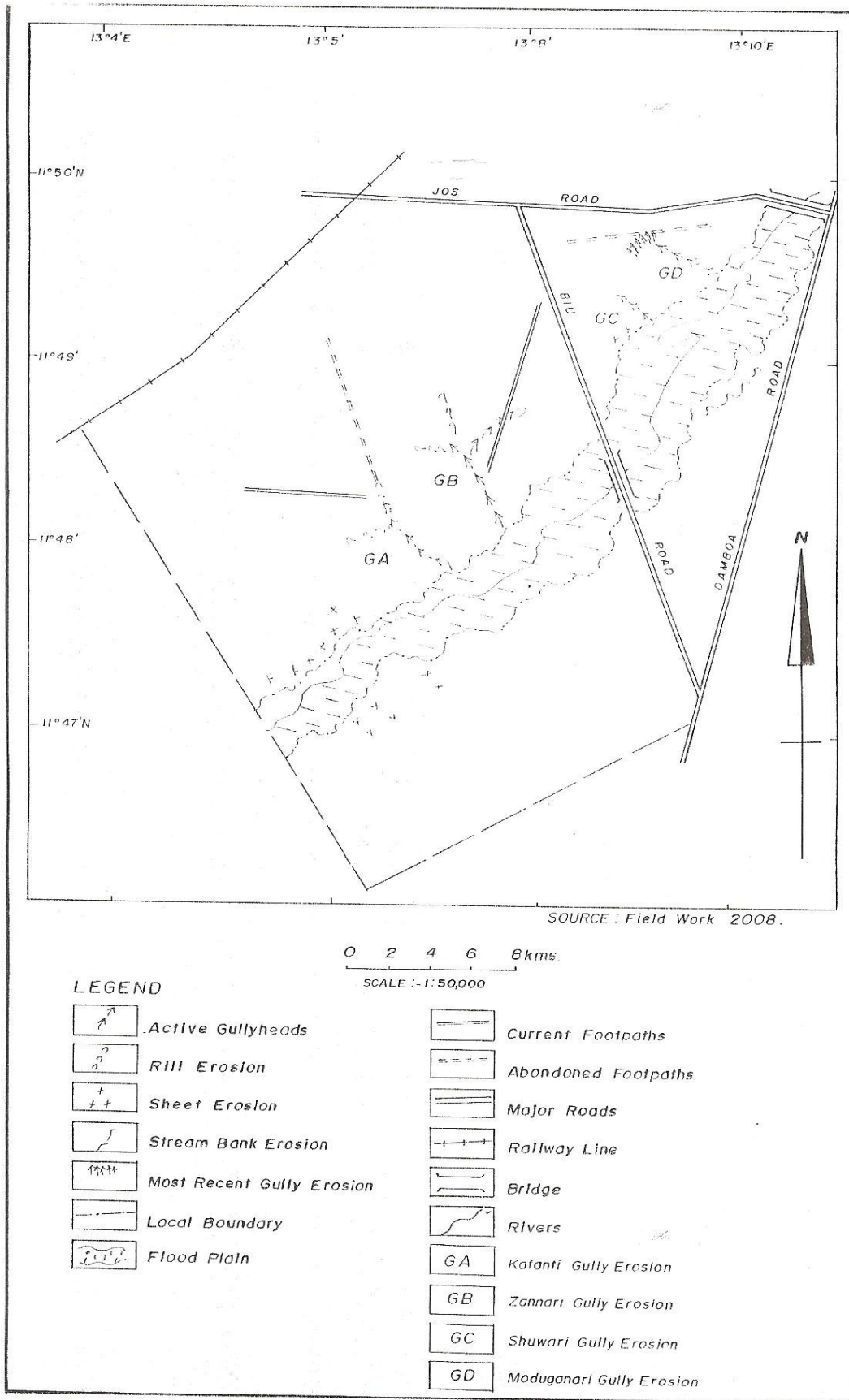


Fig. 4.1 : GULLY STRUCTURE ALONG NGADDABUL RIVER FLOOD PLAIN.

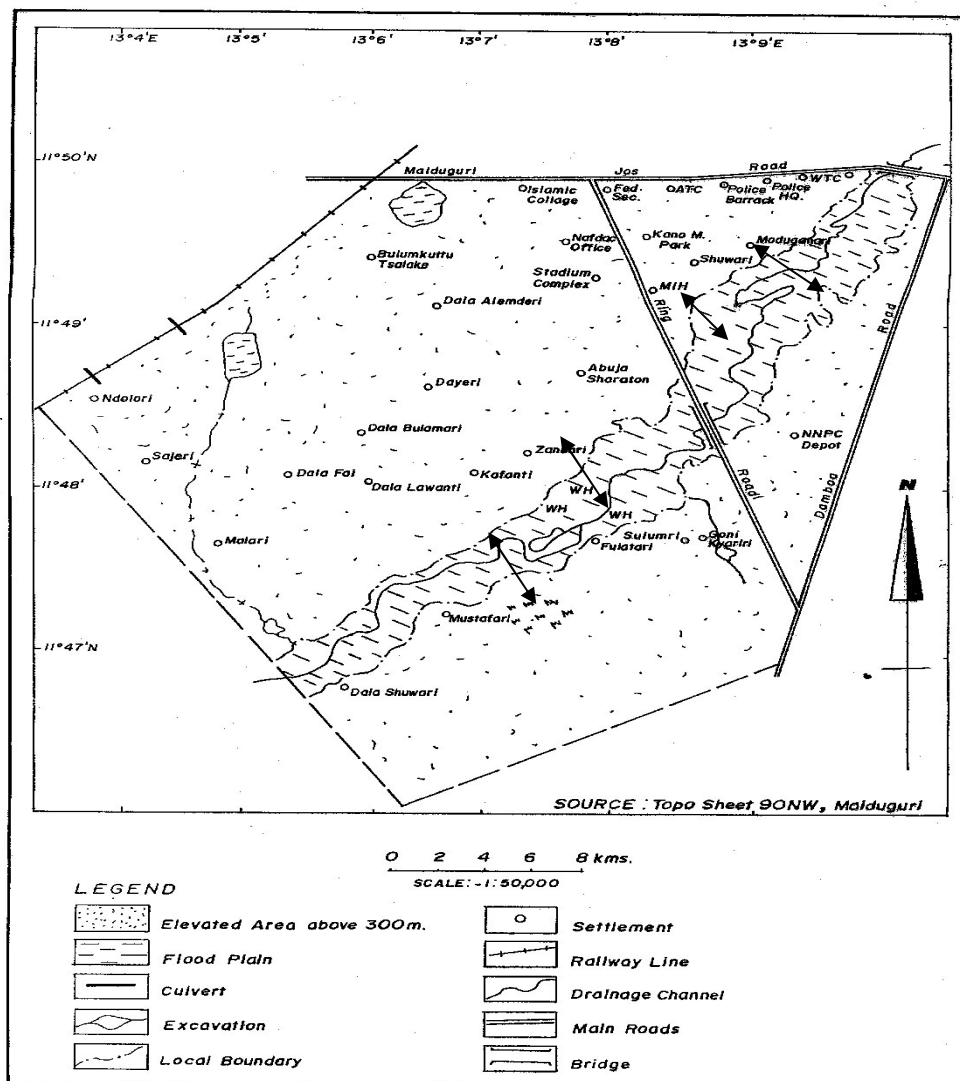


Fig. 4.2 : SETTLEMENT DISTRIBUTION ALONG NGADDABUL RIVER FLOOD PLAIN .

*The Physical factors in gully evolution*

*Slope length and gradient*

The gullies here are incising in a gently sloping valley with general well-defined, somewhat irregular margins due to the existence of numerous small lateral head cuts. The gully slopes in rectilinear and inclined at  $3^{\circ}$  -  $4^{\circ}$  in all the locations except at Shuwari gully area where it is up to  $7^{\circ}$ . Even though, gullying is expected to be characteristic of steeper slopes, it is known, however, that gullying also takes place on such gentle and is even more common on such gentle slope from  $3^{\circ}$ - $5^{\circ}$  as in case at most of the locations during the field checks, than on every steep ones. Field observation showed, in Moduganari and Shuwari areas gully system, the bulk of surface runoff that incising the gullies in the area was generated about 200m away from the gully site. In fact, the runoff at Shuwari gully area originated right from the tarred ring road near Maiduguri International Hotel about 300m away, which mean to say the runoff was generated in a distant from the gully point. The active gully here is therefore, related to road construction.

*Relief*

The area has a general elevation of about 320m above mean level, (Maid sheet 90 NW) but the ground slope is imperceptibly in a Northwest - Southeast direction as evidenced by the flow of the gully systems into the Ngaddabul river. These gullies, ordinarily under vegetal cover, slope gradients should not enhance erosion processes but due to exposure to direct impact of raindrop coupled with activities of man, accelerated erosion become pronounced in all the gully erosion areas.

*Rainfall as a factor influencing gullying processes*

The total annual rainfall for Maiduguri from 2003 – 2008 measures between 533 – 897mm. Greater percentage of the stated amount falls between May to September and at the onset of the rainy season, the scanty vegetal cover offer less protection to the soil. Rainstorm induces flash runoff leading to erosion. Cocheme and Fran quip (1967) opined that wherever mean annual rainfall exceeded 500mm, even in the Sahel zone where annual rainfall is low, considerable runoff can occur. When the runoff occurs in an area cleared of vegetation and exposed surfaces, as in most of the locations in the gully sites. Such intense storms can affect near surface mechanical eluviations, leading to the blocking of pores spaces, and reduction in infiltration rate. Hence, the gullies are formed by surface runoff from localized rainfall events of high intensity in the fine to coarse grained particles. The new extension of the gully channel has cuts off the footpath linking mobile police barracks and the police headquarters (plate 4.2).



*Plate 4.2: Cut off Road by Gully Erosion behind Mobile Police Barrack*

Moreover, the rainfall intensity at the period of fieldwork (2008) also posed serious threat to buildings at the mobile police barracks and even some outside the barracks fence. The gullying processes had force some boy’s quarters to be abandoned. And many buildings outside the barracks fence were at the verge of collapsing into the channels.

The gullies in Kafanti and Zannari areas have been observed to be initiated by rainfall intensity on surfaces whose vegetation cover has been removed for the establishment of the new houses and sites of uneven compaction of surface soils by human and animal feet, wheeled traffic, in off – road locations. However, the gradual processes of gullying mechanisms were triggered by the construction of new estate particularly at Kafanti and Zannari areas.

**Table 4.4: Results of the Soil Texture, Structure and Aggregate Stability for the studied gullies.**

Sample sites	Horizon and Depth (cm)	Textural class	Particle size distribution			Structure
			%Sand	%Silt	%Clay	
Kafanti gully	0-20	Sandyloam SI	69.40	18.50	12.10	Sub-angular blocky
Zannari gully	0-20	Sandyloam SI	54.40	25.00	21.60	Fine granular
Shuwari gully	0-20	Sandyloam SI	61.90	15.60	22.50	Fine Subangar blocky
Moduganari gully	0-20	Loamsand Ls	51.90	20.60	27.50	Fine-medium Sub angular blocky.

*Source: Fieldwork 2008.*



**Plate 4.3:** Gullying Process due to Sliding and Caving in Shuwari

## 5.2 Conclusion

In this study it would be premature to formulate a general model on the development of gullies along River Ngaddabul floodplain, Maiduguri Metropolis. Nevertheless, the study has shown that there are interesting possibilities for further research on these gullies, particularly in terms of evaluating hypothesis on episodic erosion and rates of gully growth. This preliminary survey has also provided some useful information concerning the distribution, morphology and enlargement of gullies in this part of River Ngaddabul, Maiduguri. However, mapping of the gullies shows that these features are restricted almost entirely to the western side of the road. This appears to be related to settlement influence.

The study highlights the importance of all the factors that affects soil erosion such as high rainfall amount ranging from 300mm – 750mm with its intensity (table 4.2), high proportions of sandy soil ranged between 51% - 69% in the four locations, in which the soil belongs to ‘irrigable’ class of the Modified US Bureau of Reclamation Land Suitability Class specifications (FAO, 1976, Adepetu et al., 2000). Also, slopes of varying degrees ranging from 3% – 7% and sparse vegetation. The sparseness of vegetation in the area may be due to the seasonality of rainfall and some human activities in falling trees. However, in most of the locations visited within the study area can be blamed mostly on socio-economic activities of man, especially, lack of drainage channels, poor urban planning, and cultivation of arable lands up to the edge of river banks, activities of sand quarrying as well as excavations acting simultaneously to aggravate gully processes in the area, with the physical factors that greatly contributed to the development of gullies. One other thing is the unfortunate location of Maiduguri urban centre in the catchments of actively incising channel of Ngaddabul river floodplain with its seasonal floods and inundation that has been a factor responsible for accelerated erosion in the area, its processes and their operational mechanisms must be properly understood before any meaningful measures of control can be undertaken. None the less, based on the findings of this study, it will be concluded that unsustainable development is largely responsible for gully formation in the study area. Hence, the need to recommend ways and manners to check this pathetic situation.

## 5.3 Recommendations

The reclamation of the gullied land should normally follow the recommended conservation and control measure. In light of this, the following recommendations were stated:

- The gullies that run-down to the river banks require mechanical protection by way of erecting permanent concrete structures, which will check slumping and carving-in through inception.
- Built-up areas around the close to the main road should be provided with concrete drainage channels which can effectively collect increased raindrops from galvanized house roofs.
- Man activities other than agriculture, such as excavation of earth and bricks-making which aggravated the erosion processes should be confined to specific location rather than dotted activities along the valley

Though solutions to control erosion have been suggested in order to produce a reliable schedule of conservation and control measures, a more comprehensive and detailed survey would need to carry out in these areas. It is hoped that further research here can include the use of aerial photography to facilitate accurate mapping of the sites and the erosion features. The result obtained will help in the detailed designed of gully erosion control measures like checking dams, terraces as well as diversions. This study has however, highlighted erosion features along Ngaddabul river floodplain and these should be controlled by combine team of engineers,

erosion specialists and local people supported by state and local governments.

## REFERENCES

- Cooke, R. U. and Doornkamp, J. C. (1974) Gullies Development Almost Exclusively in Unconsolidated Material. London, Oxford Press.
- Egboka, B. (2004). Gully erosion in Alaigbo, Osondu Newsletter, Online Edition, vol.4. <http://www.osondu.com/abec/erosionindex.htm>. 23/2/2006
- Floyd, B. (1965). Soil Erosion Deterioration in Eastern Nigeria, Niger. Geography. J. 8(1): 33-44.
- Fubara, D. M. (1986): The Menace of Flood and Erosion in Environmental Disaster Combat Plain: Institute of Flood, Erosion, Reclamation and Transportation. Rivers State University of Science and Technology, Port Harcourt.
- Gee, G.W and Bauder, J.W. (1986): Particle Size Analysis. In: methods of Analysis, Part 1. Physical Properties, A. Klute (editor). Agronomy monograph. 9, American Society of Agronomy, Madison. Wisconsin, pp 383-411.
- Grove, A.T. and Pullan, R.A. (1963): Some aspect of the Pleistocene paleogeography of the Lake Chad Basin: Samaru Miscel. Papers, 3: 230 – 245; IAR, Zaria.
- Igbokwe, J. I. (2008). Gully erosion mapping/monitoring in parts of southeastern Nigeria. Paper presented at department of surveying Geoinformatics: NnamdiAzikiwe University Awka, Anambra State. <http://www.nasrda.org/docs/jibokwe.pdf>. 3/02/2009
- Jeje, L. K. and Agu, A.N. (1990). Runoff bounded plots in Alakowe in southwestern Nigeria, Applied Geography, 10, 63-74.
- Kemper, W.D and Chepil, W.S. (1965): Size Distribution of Aggregates. Methods of Soil Analysis. Part 1. C.A. Black (ed). American Society of Agronomy. Madison, WI pp 499 – 570.
- Kogbe, C.A. (1989) Geology of Nigeria. Rock View: Jos Nigeria. Ltd.
- Lal, R. (1981). Soils erosion problems on alfisols in Western Nigeria, VI. Effect of erosion on experimental plots. Geoderme 15: 215 – 228.
- Maiduguri (2006): Encyclopedia Britannica Premium Service. [http:// www.britanica. Com/eb/article// borno.html](http://www.britanica.Com/eb/article//borno.html).
- Maiduguri, (2006) Nigeria databank [Http:// www.nigeriadatabank. Org/status/states/borno.html](Http://www.nigeriadatabank.Org/status/states/borno.html)
- Mbagwu, J.S.C: Unamba – Oparah, I. and Nevo, G.O (1994): Physico-Chemical properties and Productivity of two tropical soils amended with dehydrated swine waste. Biores. Technol. 49. 163 – 171.
- Maxlock Group (1979) Maiduguri Survey and Planning Reports for the North Government of Nigeria. 1973 - - 1979: Warminster press co. Pp. 8: 1.8.1.4
- Nwaka, G.C.I. and Bababe, B. (1989) Soil Studies of Ngaddabul Floodplain within Maiduguri Metropolis for Erosion Control. Annual Conference, Soil Society of Nigeria, Nsukka Nigeria.
- Nwaka, G.I.C. and Bababe, B. (2000) Influence of Pedological Characteristics and Land Use Practice on the Erodibility of Soils of Ngaddabul Floodplain within Maiduguri Metropolis. Annals of Borno. Vols. XV/XVI (1989-1999) Maiduguri.
- Ofomata, G.E.K.(1964). Soil Erosion in the Enugu Region of Nigeria, African Soils IX, No. 2, pp289 - 348
- Ofomata, G.E.K. (1965): Factors of Soil Erosion in the Area of Nigeria. Nigerian Geographical Journal. 8, 45 - 59.
- Ofomata, G.E.K. (1966): ‘Quelques observations sur l’ eboulement d’ Awgu, Nigeria Oriental’.
- Ofomata, G.E.K. (1978). Man as a factor of soil erosion in Southeastern Nigeria. Geo Eco – Trop., vol. 1, p. 143 – 154.
- Ogbukagu, I.K.N. (1976). Soil erosion in the northern parts of the Awka - Orlu Uplands, Nigeria, Niger. J. Geol. 13: 6-19.
- Okagbue, C.O, Uma, K.O (1987). Performance of gully erosion control measures in southeastern Nigeria, Forest Hydrology and Watershed Management(Proceedings of the Vancouver Symposium), August 1987; IAHS-AISH Pub 1 .no.167, 163 – 172
- Olofin, E.A. (1978) Effects of Gully Processes on Farmlands in the Savanna Area of Nigeria: Chalawa Basin Case Study. Kano Studies NSI (3), 74-83.
- Olofin, E.A. (1986): Channels responses to stream flow control in a Savanna environment. In: Gardner, V. (ed): International Geography 1986: Part I. Chichester: Wiley and Sons, 663 – 680.
- Ologe, K.O. (1973) Some Aspects of the Problem of Modern Gully Erosion in the Northern States of Nigeria. Paper Presented at the Hydrology in Water Resource Development in Nigeria. A.B.U. Zaria.
- Udo, R.K. (1981) Geographical Regions of Nigeria. Ibadan: Heinemann Educational Books Ltd 188-189.



The IISTE is a pioneer in the Open-Access hosting service and academic event management. The aim of the firm is Accelerating Global Knowledge Sharing.

More information about the firm can be found on the homepage:

<http://www.iiste.org>

### CALL FOR JOURNAL PAPERS

There are more than 30 peer-reviewed academic journals hosted under the hosting platform.

**Prospective authors of journals can find the submission instruction on the following page:** <http://www.iiste.org/journals/> All the journals articles are available online to the readers all over the world without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. Paper version of the journals is also available upon request of readers and authors.

### MORE RESOURCES

Book publication information: <http://www.iiste.org/book/>

Academic conference: <http://www.iiste.org/conference/upcoming-conferences-call-for-paper/>

### IISTE Knowledge Sharing Partners

EBSCO, Index Copernicus, Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, JournalTOCS, PKP Open Archives Harvester, Bielefeld Academic Search Engine, Elektronische Zeitschriftenbibliothek EZB, Open J-Gate, OCLC WorldCat, Universe Digital Library, NewJour, Google Scholar

