

Integrating Multiple Data Sources for Continental Scale Watershed Modeling

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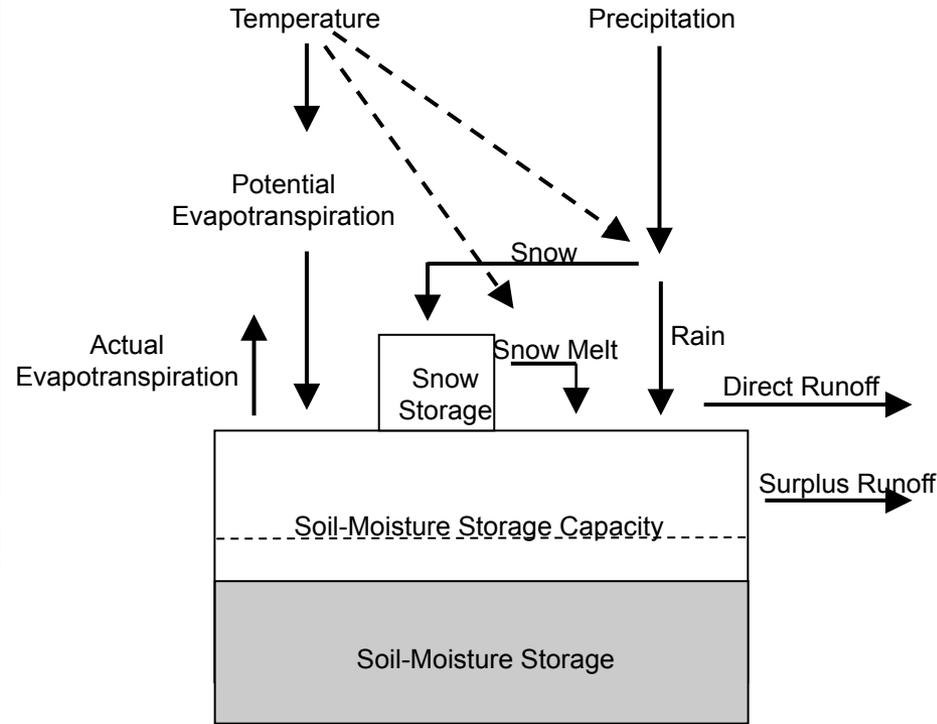
Roland Viger

Christian Ward-Garrison

Shannon Poole

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 Steve Markstrom
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 Shannon Poole

Monthly Water Balance Model



Coupled ground
 PRMS

the integration of
 Model)

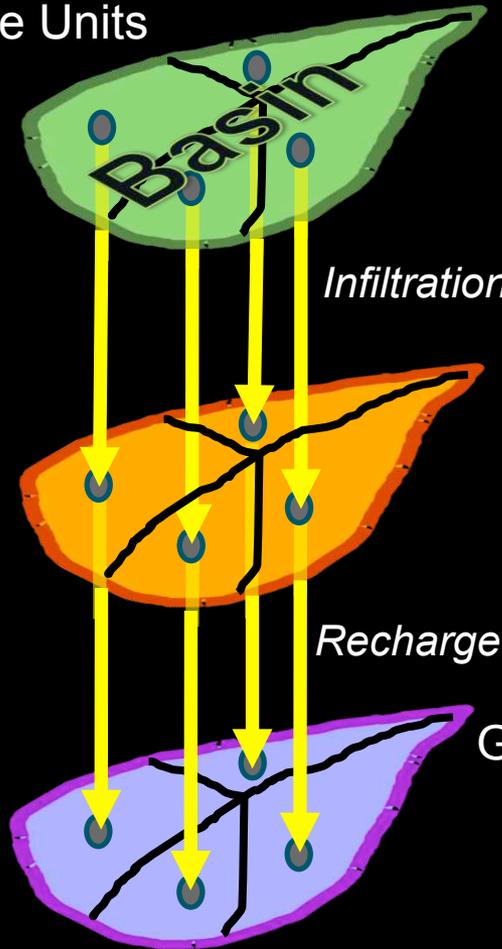
The coupling of PRMS with SNTemp will allow scientists and watershed managers to evaluate the effects of historical climate and projected climate change, landscape evolution, and resource management scenarios on watershed hydrology and in-stream water temperature.

Precipitation
 Infiltration
 Surface runoff
 Soil water
 Unsaturated zone
 Groundwater

Modular, time-st
 se to

PRMS Conceptualization

Hydrologic Response Units
(HRUs)



Surface

Subsurface

Groundwater

Streamflow

Objective: Simulate streamflow at any point in US

Create a Geospatial Fabric for National-Scale Hydrologic Modeling

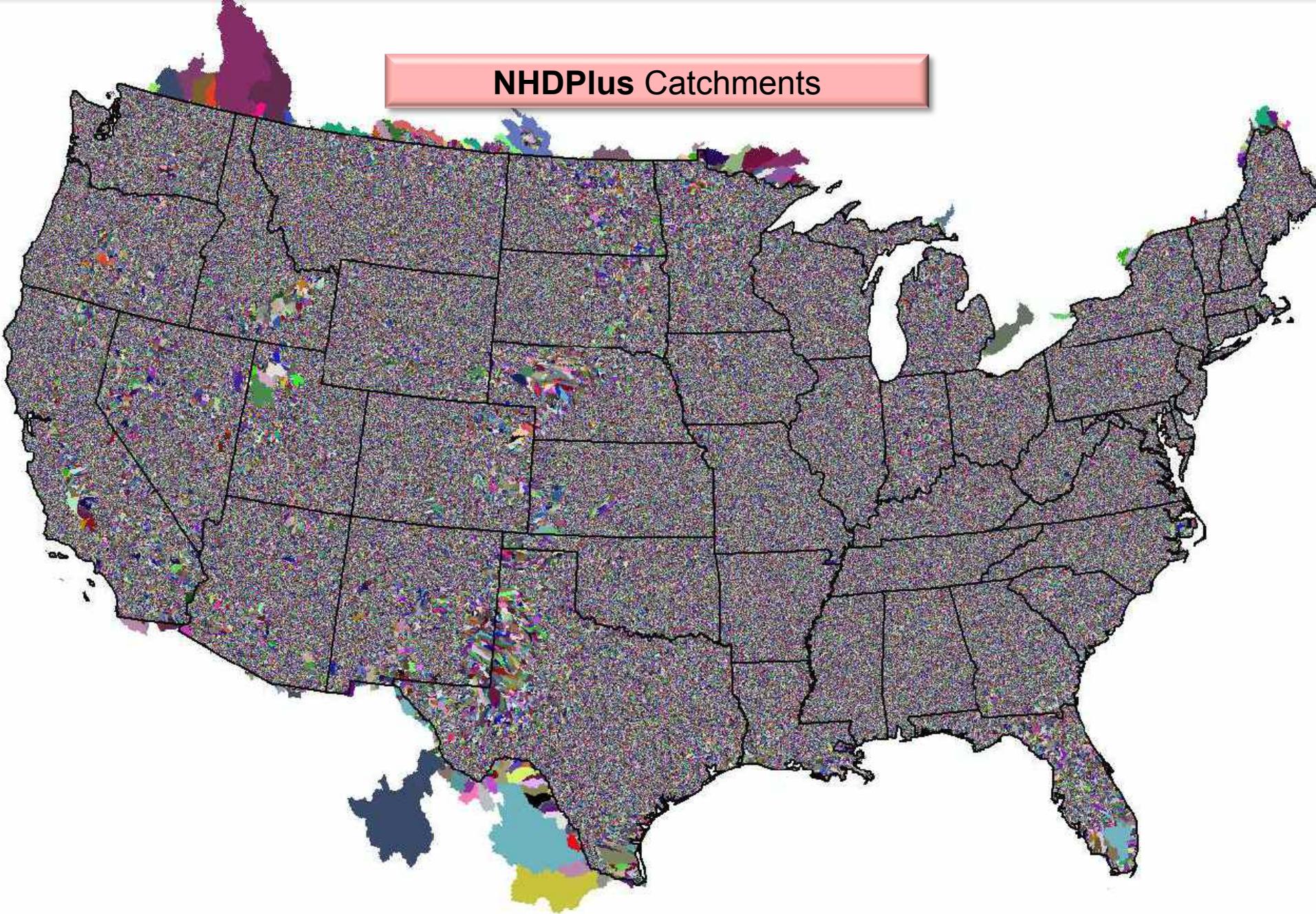
- Use nationally consistent “geospatial fabric” of hydro features

Aggregate NHDPlus features based on Points of Interest (POIs) to make HRUs

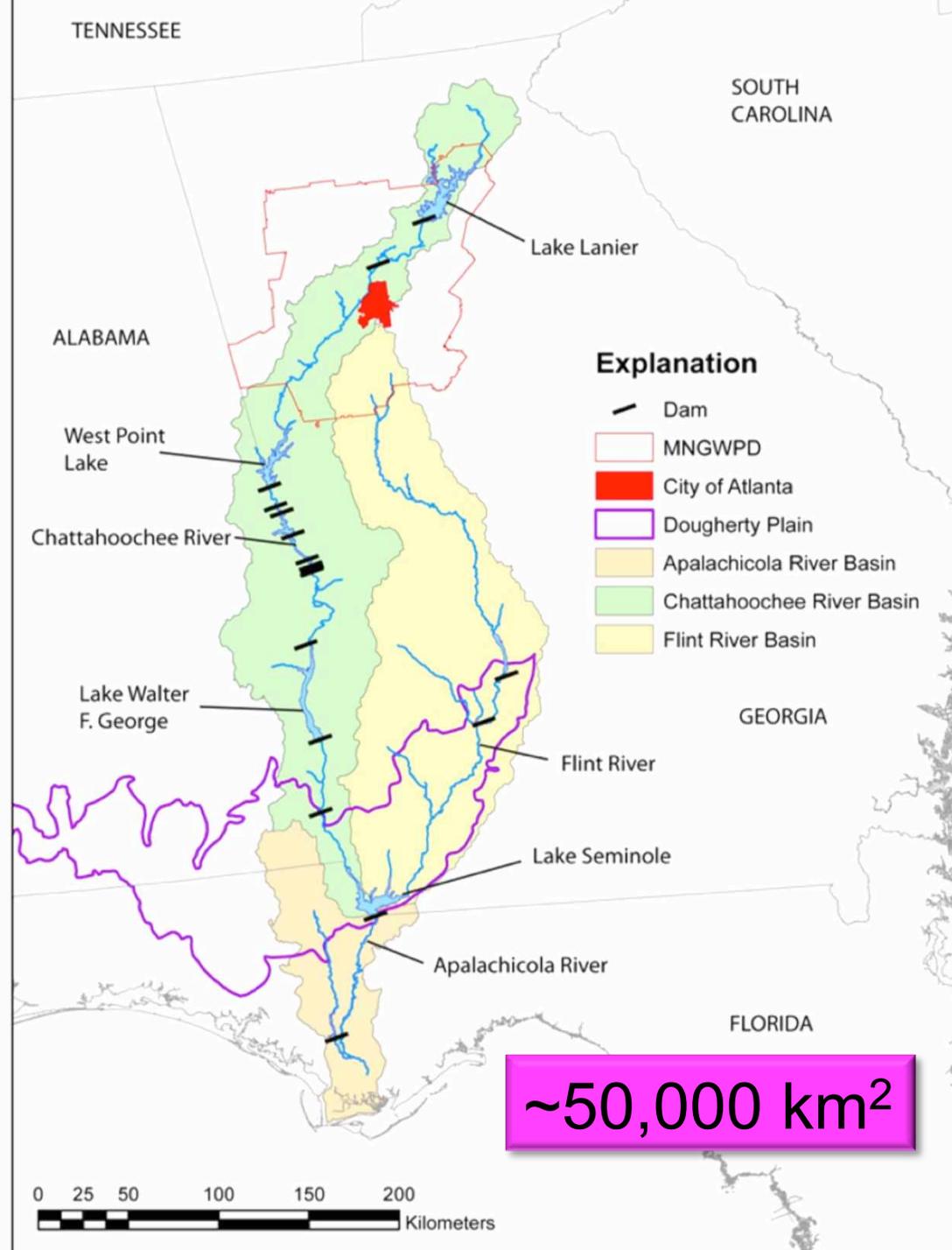
POIs:

- Major confluences and waterbody inlets/outlets
- Gages II USGS Reference/non Ref. Gages
- SPARROW
- National Weather Service River Forecast Centers
- Travel time points (< 1 day)
- Elevation bands (500m)
- User supplied

NHDPlus Catchments



Example of aggregated NHDPlus in the Apalachicola-Flint (ACF) River basin, Georgia

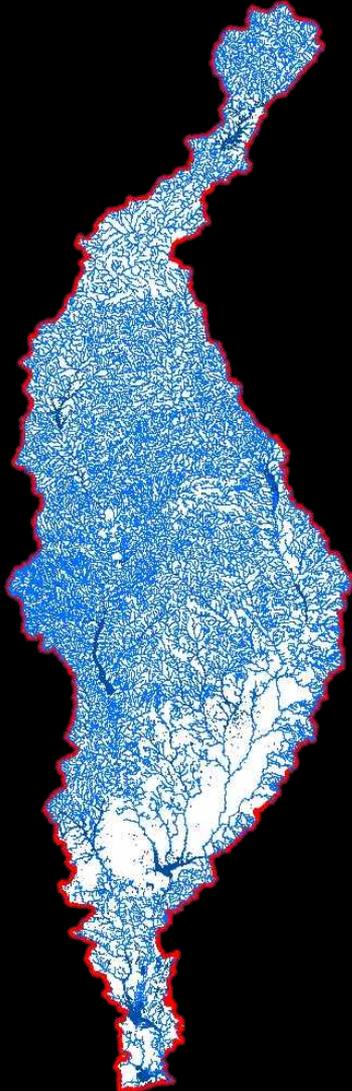


Original NHDPlus data:

5233 waterbodies

26,208 flowlines

25,908 catchments

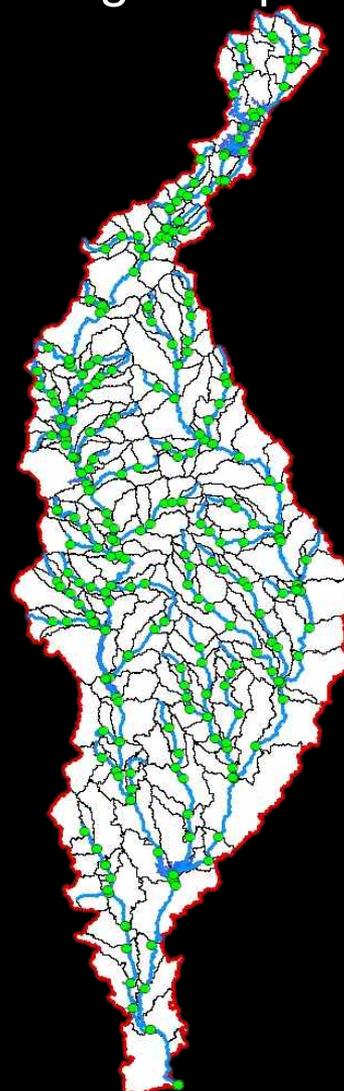


Geospatial Fabric:

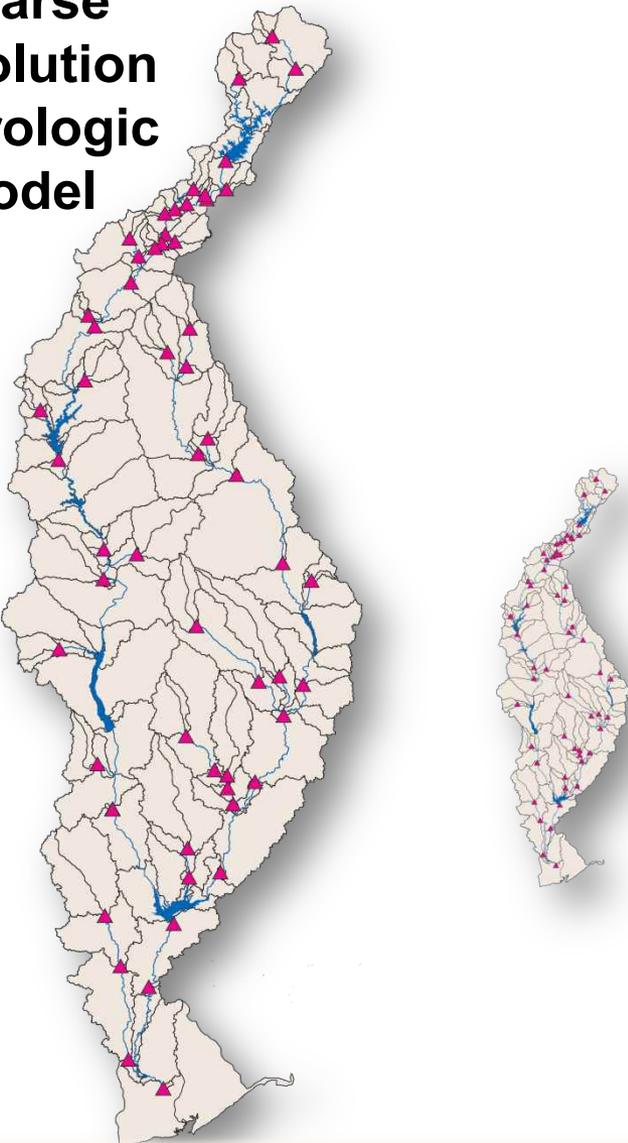
7 major waterbodies

313 points of interest (POI)

652 hydrologic response units (HRUS)

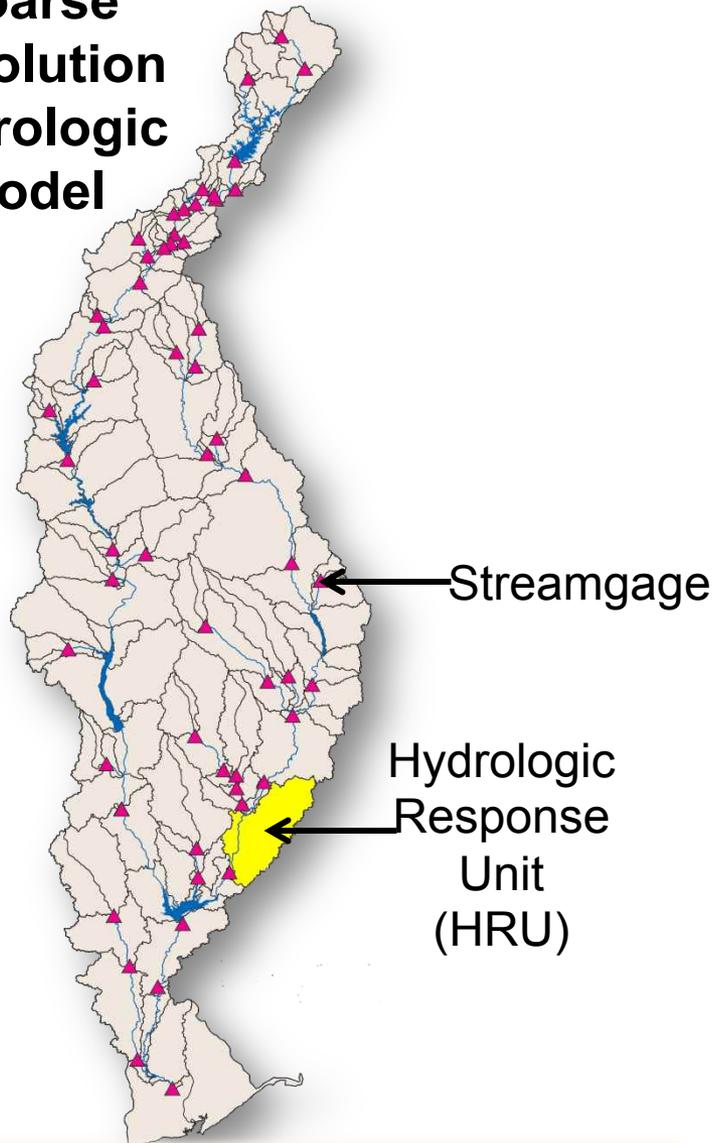


**Coarse
Resolution
Hydrologic
Model**



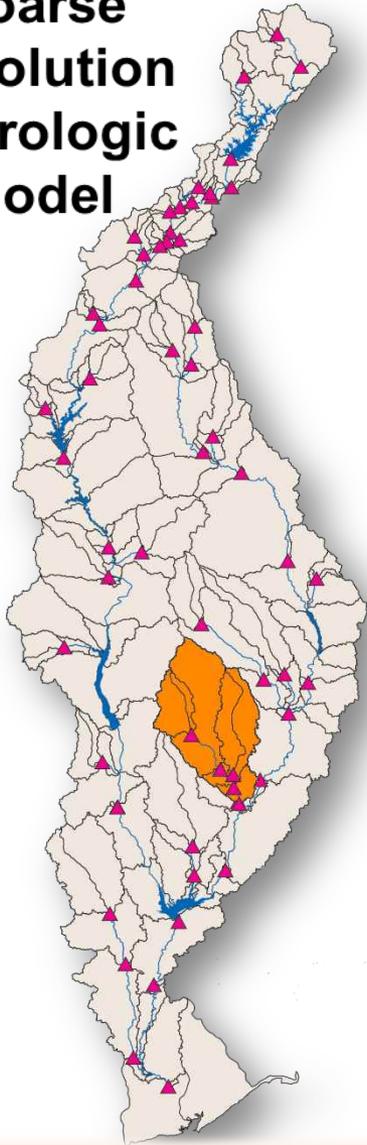
Coarse HRUs based on stream gages and other “real-world” locations to enable nesting of models

Coarse Resolution Hydrologic Model

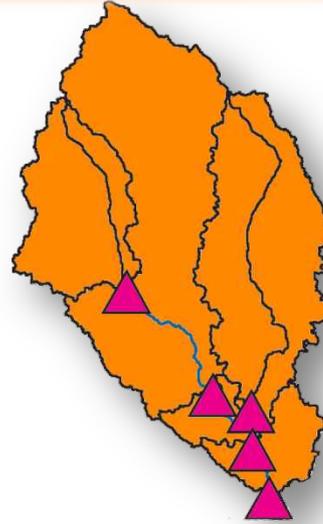


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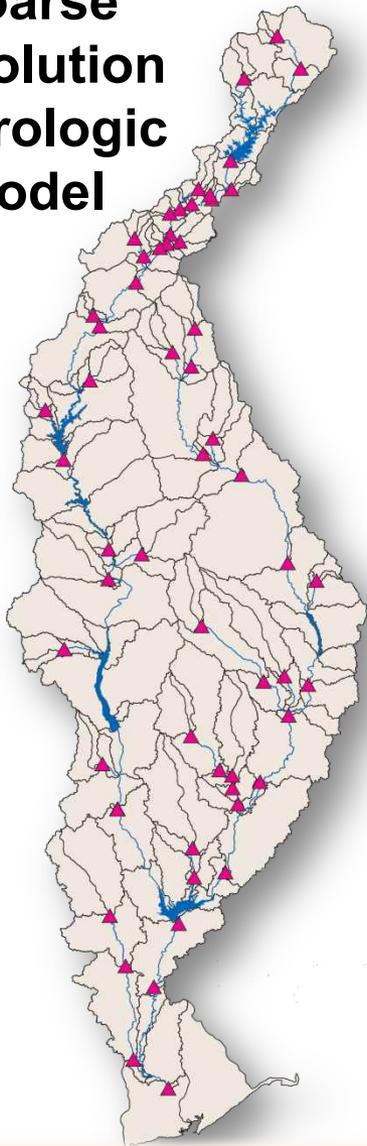


Pull a stand-alone
coarse resolution
model from the larger
one

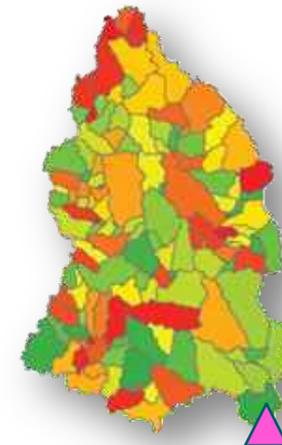
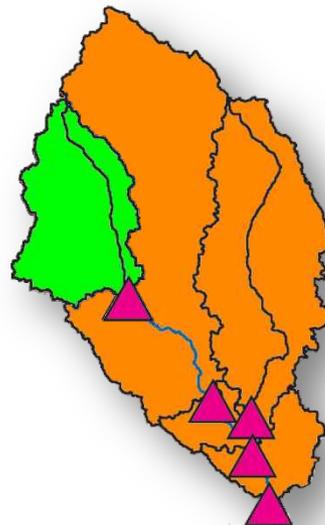


Coarse HRUs based on stream
gages and other “real-world”
locations to enable nesting of models

Coarse Resolution Hydrologic Model



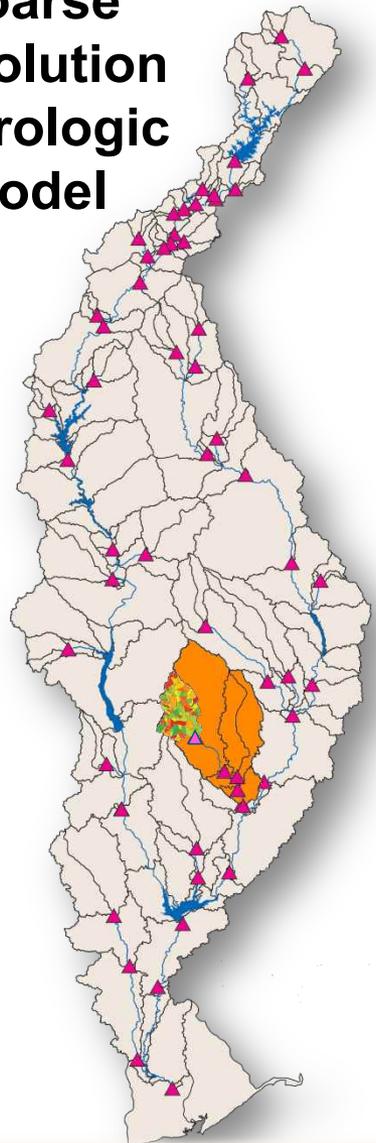
Pull a stand-alone coarse resolution model from the larger one



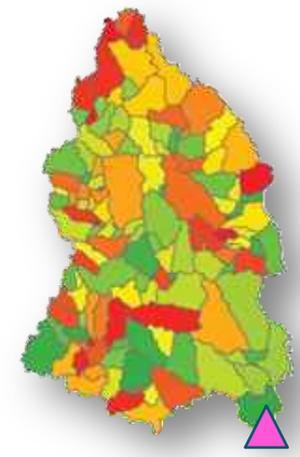
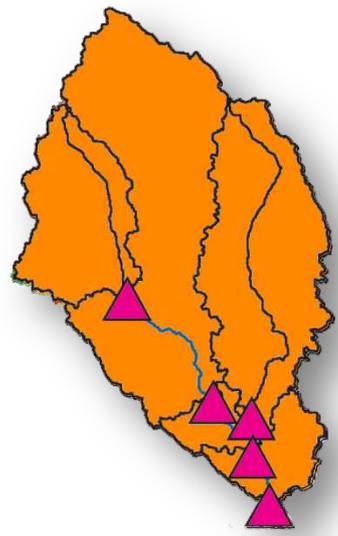
Nest a stand-alone fine resolution model

Coarse HRUs based on stream gages and other “real-world” locations to enable nesting of models

Coarse Resolution Hydrologic Model



Pull a stand-alone coarse resolution model from the larger one



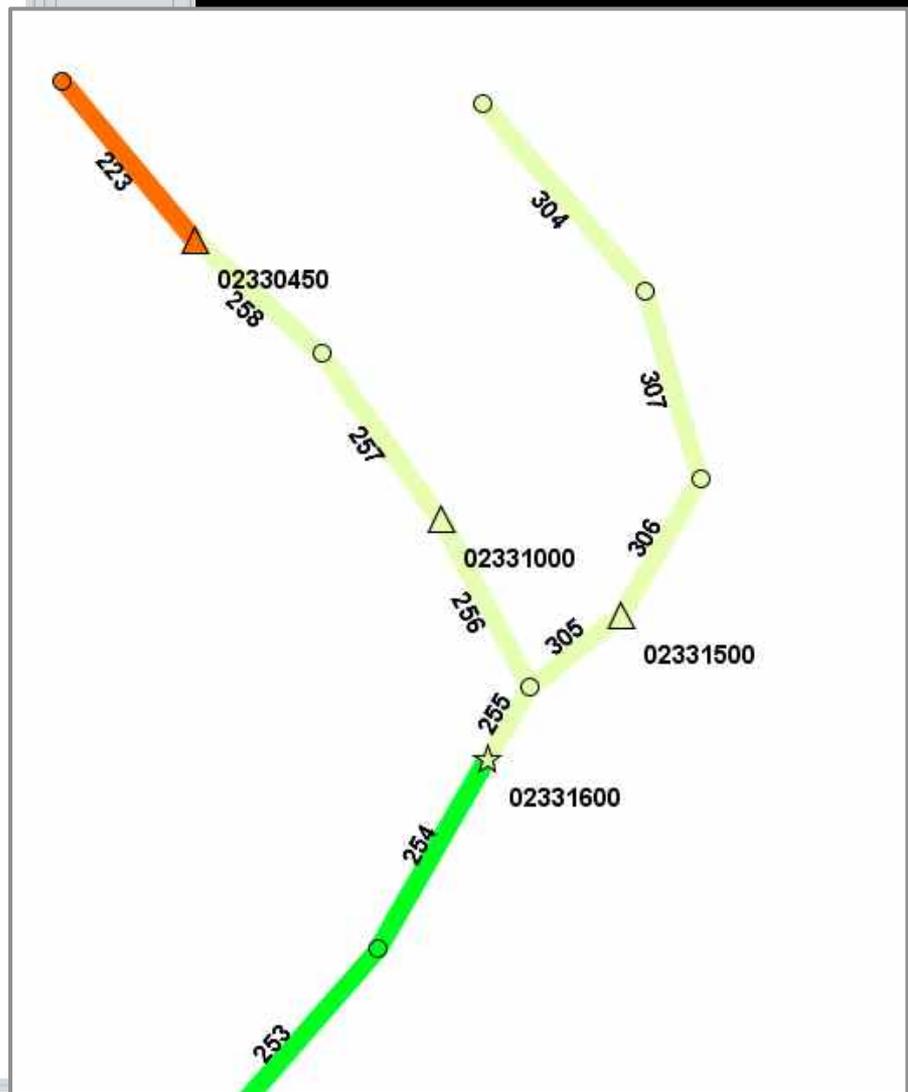
Nest a stand-alone fine resolution model

Coarse HRUs based on stream gages and other “real-world” locations to enable nesting of models

Stand-alone models can be re-calibrated and nested back into the coarse resolution model



- Stream network
- Gages
- Calibration rounds based on gages





2012 AWRA Annual Water Resources Conference

November 12-15, 2012 Jacksonville, Florida

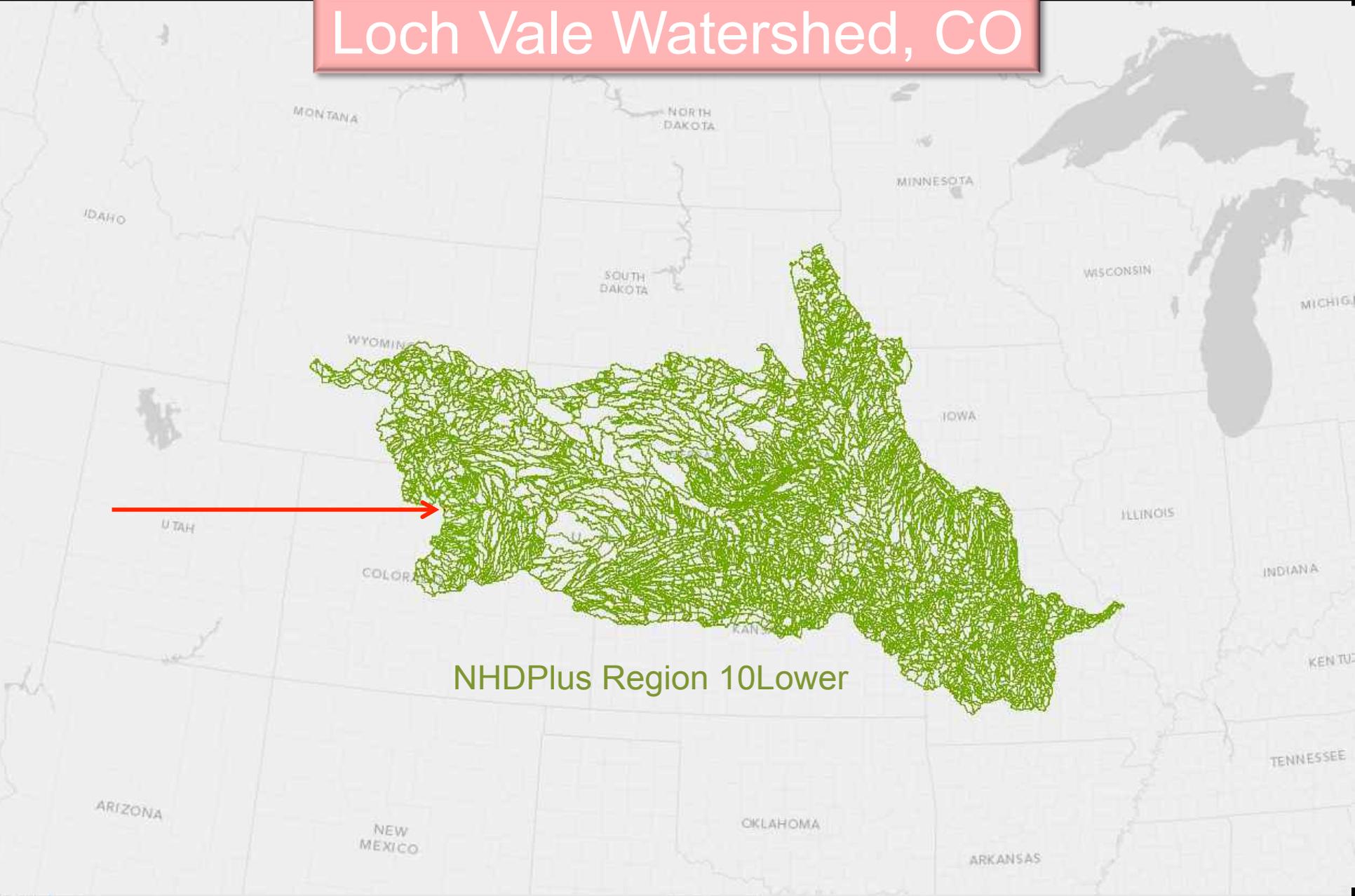
Author	Title
Session I: Moderator Jacob LaFontaine	
Steven Markstrom	National Hydrologic Model -- Overview
Roland Viger	Geospatial Fabric for a National Hydrologic Model using NHDPlus
Steve Regan	Adaptive Enhancements for the National Hydrologic Model
Lauren Hay	National Hydrologic Model Calibration
Session II: Moderator Steven Regan	
Andy Bock	Application of a monthly water balance model to guide the constraint of higher resolution hydrologic models
Jacob LaFontaine	An Application of the National Hydrologic Model in the Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint River Basin, Southeastern USA
Adel Haj	Simulation of Runoff and Reservoir Inflow using the Precipitation-Runoff Modeling System (PRMS) for the Missouri River Watershed
David Blodgett	An Open Architecture for the Hydrologic Modeling Decision Support Lifecycle
Session III: Moderator Lauren Hay	
Ana Maria Garcia	Approach for assessment of water availability in major river basins in Alabama
Ashley Van Beusekom	An Application of the National Hydrologic Model in Puerto Rico
Emily Kuhr	An Application of the National Hydrologic Model in the Upper South Platte River Basin, Colorado
Katherine Chase	Combining the Precipitation-Runoff Modeling System with the Reg3CM Regional Climate Model to Estimate Potential Effects of Climate Change on Northern Great Plains Streams
Session IV: Moderator Steven Markstrom	
Julie Kiang	A comparison of methods to estimate daily streamflows in the Southeastern U.S.
Thomas Over	Comparison of three monthly modeling approaches in southeastern United States
Stacey Archfield	Fitting three- and four-parameter probability distributions to daily streamflow
William Farmer	A Framework for Evaluation of Methods for Estimation of Streamflow at Ungaged Locations
Session V: Posters	
Jacob LaFontaine	Simulation of hydrologic response to climate change using the Precipitation Runoff Modeling System in the Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint River Basin, southeastern USA
Thomas Over	Tests of Seemingly-Unrelated Regression for Estimation of Regional Daily Flow-Duration Curves
Shannon Poole	Tools for National Hydrologic Model Application Development
Steven Markstrom	Enhancements to the Precipitation-Runoff Modeling System for simulating in-stream water temperature
Kasey Hutchinson	Simulation of Daily Streamflow Using the Precipitation-Runoff Modeling System within the Des Moines and Iowa River Basins, Iowa

WEBB basins

Coarse Resolution models

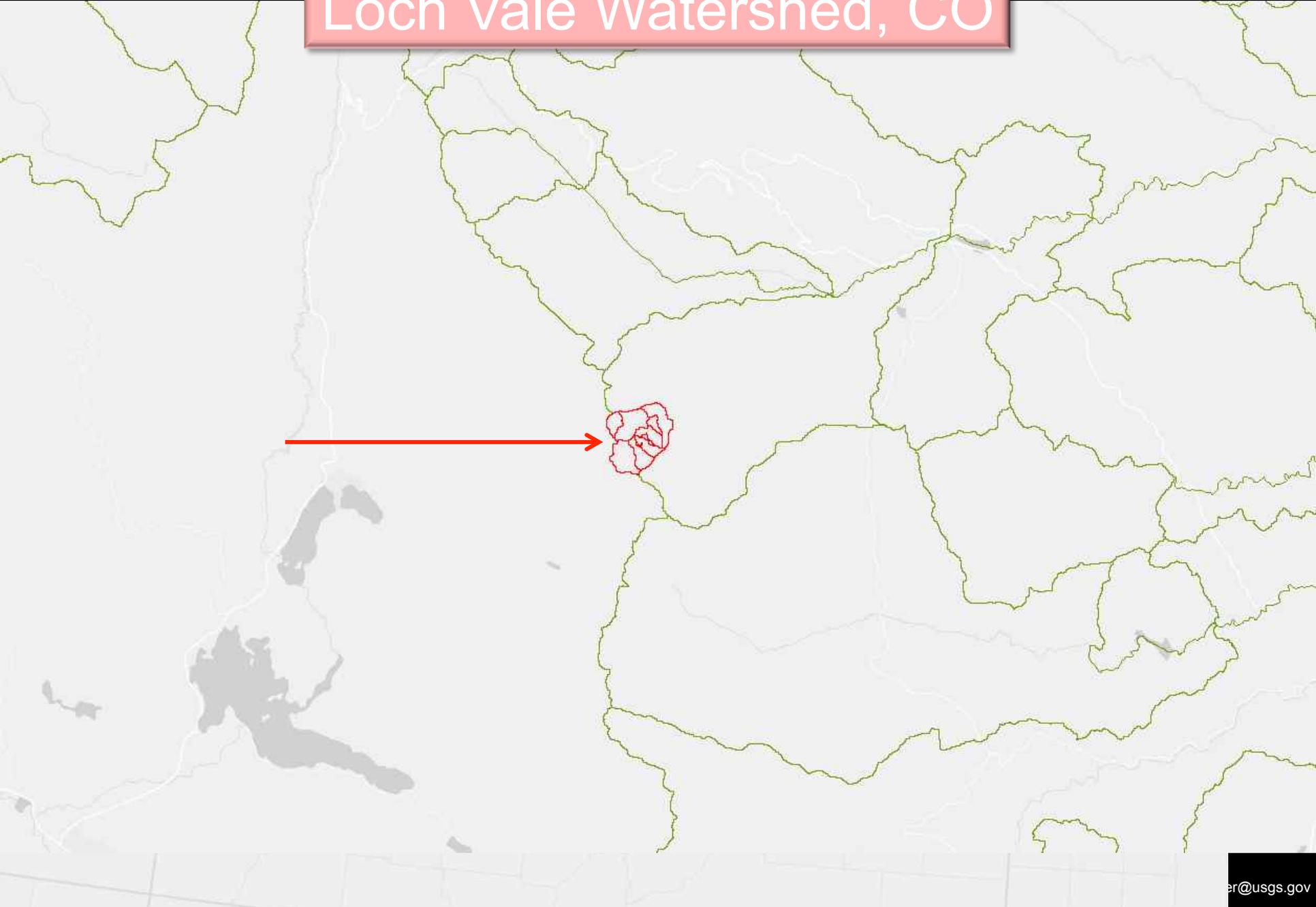


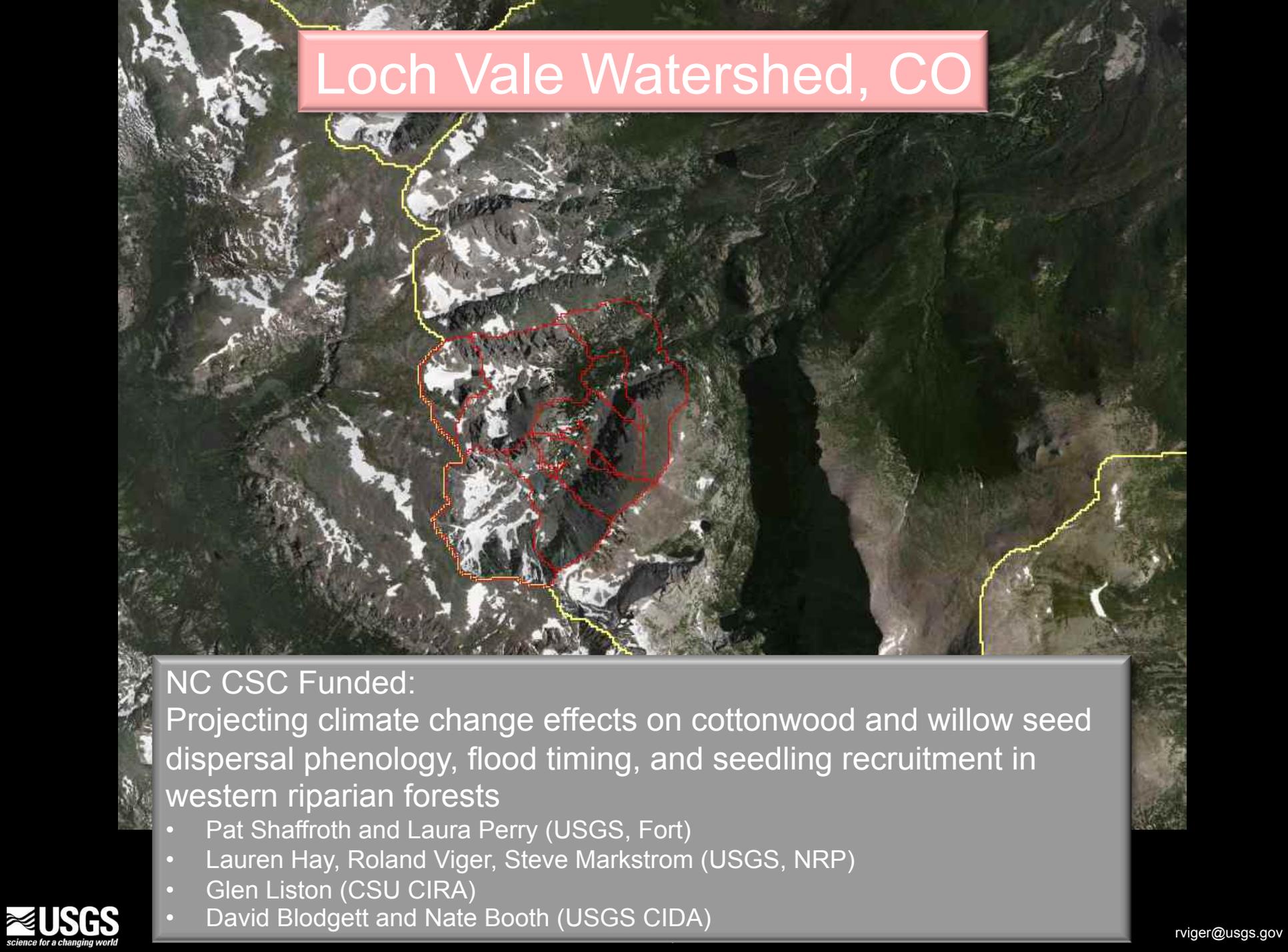
Loch Vale Watershed, CO



NHDPlus Region 10Lower

Loch Vale Watershed, CO





Loch Vale Watershed, CO

NC CSC Funded:

Projecting climate change effects on cottonwood and willow seed dispersal phenology, flood timing, and seedling recruitment in western riparian forests

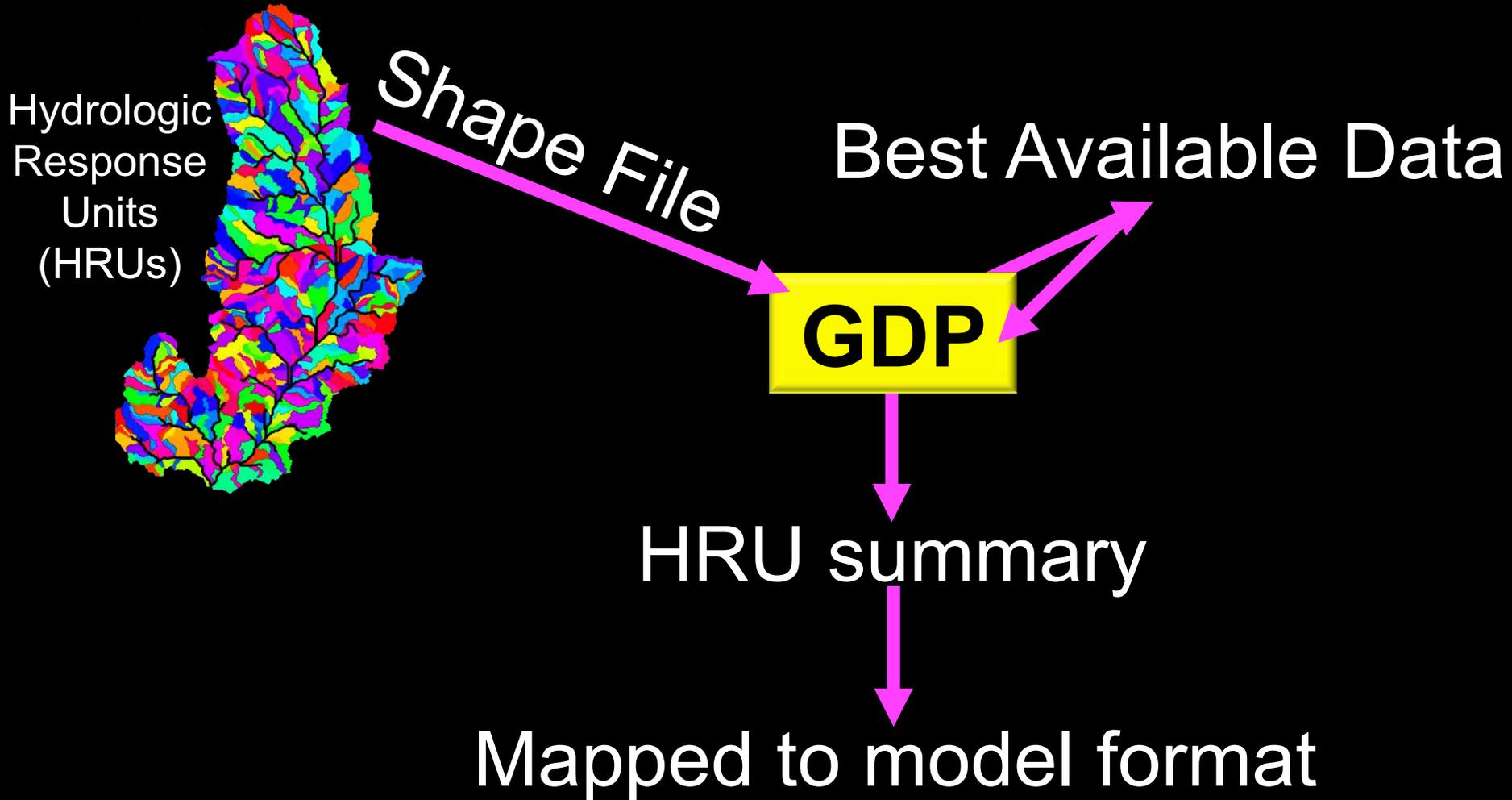
- Pat Shaffroth and Laura Perry (USGS, Fort)
- Lauren Hay, Roland Viger, Steve Markstrom (USGS, NRP)
- Glen Liston (CSU CIRA)
- David Blodgett and Nate Booth (USGS CIDA)

Geo Data Portal (GDP)

Center for Integrated Data Analytics (CIDA)

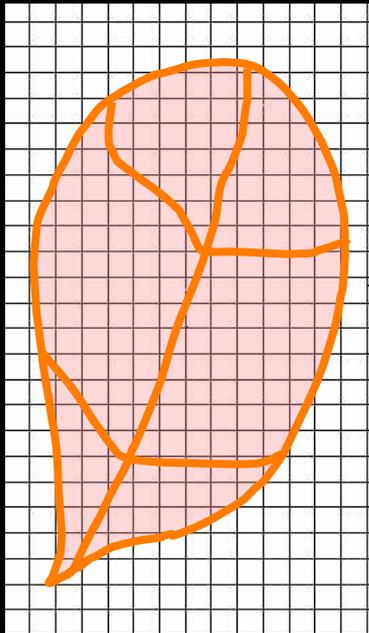
- Climate <http://cida.usgs.gov/climate/gdp/>
 - Parameters
 - Calibration and evaluation data sets
- Portal (website) that allows users an easy way to obtain:
- Spatial data for model input (e.g., DEMs, land cover, soils, geology)
 - Climate data for model forcing
 - Loosely couple models

GeoData Portal (GDP)

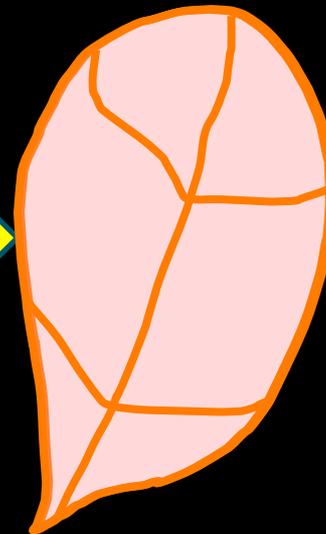


What happened behind the scenes?

Gridded output



Statistical
summaries of
gridded output by
basin subunits



Geo Data Portal (GDP)

Center for Integrated Data Analytics (CIDA)

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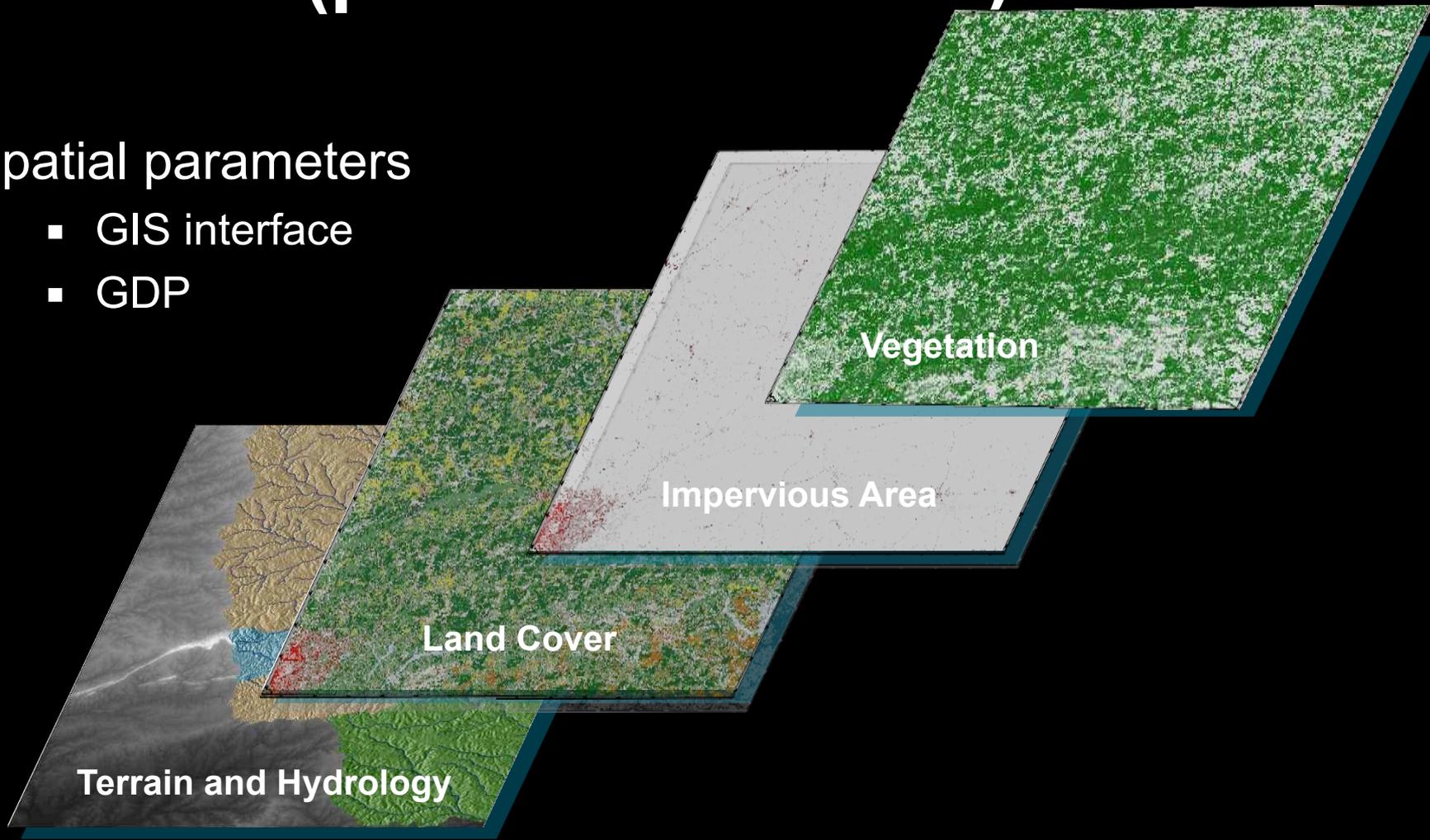
Portal (website) that allows users an easy way to obtain:

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Hydrologic Model (parameterization)

Spatial parameters

- GIS interface
- GDP



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Climate data for model forcing

Example -- GDP available data for current conditions:

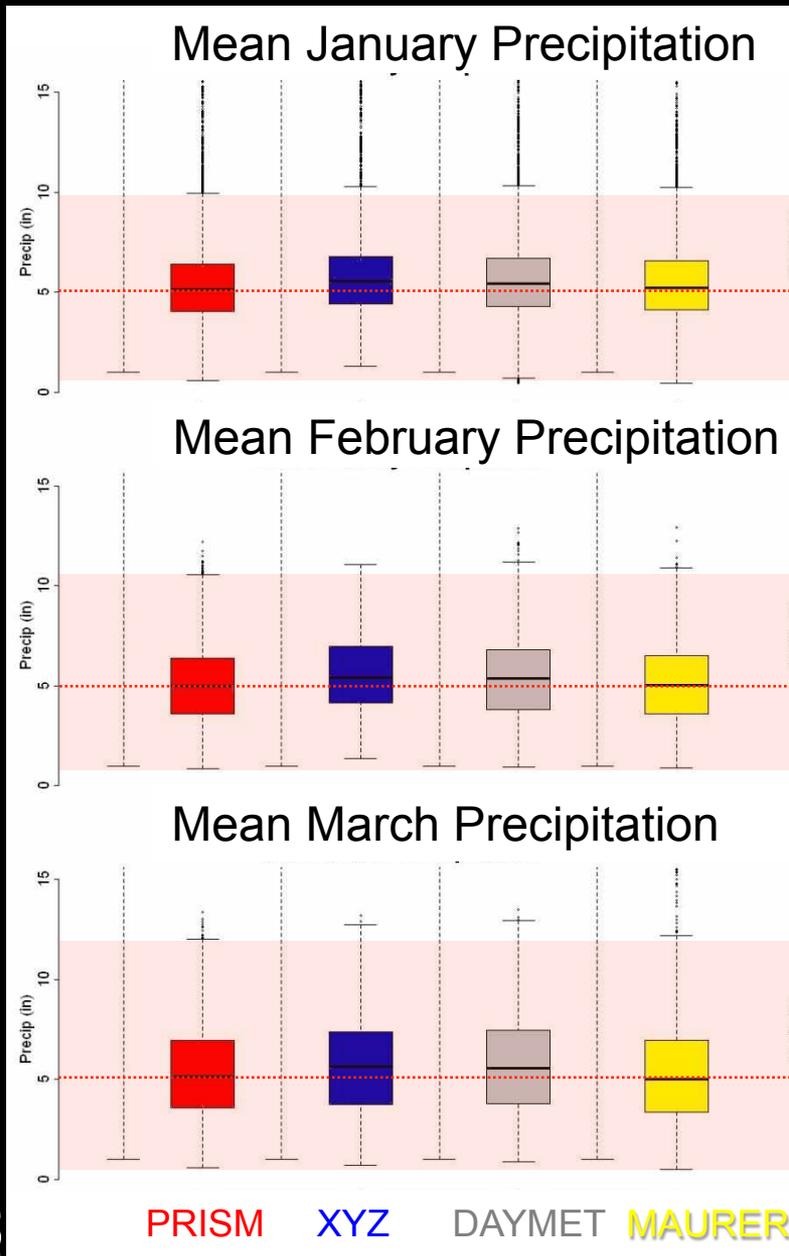
- PRISM (4x4km)
- XYZ (by HRU)
- DayMET (1x1km)
- Maurer (12x12km)

Based
on
station
data

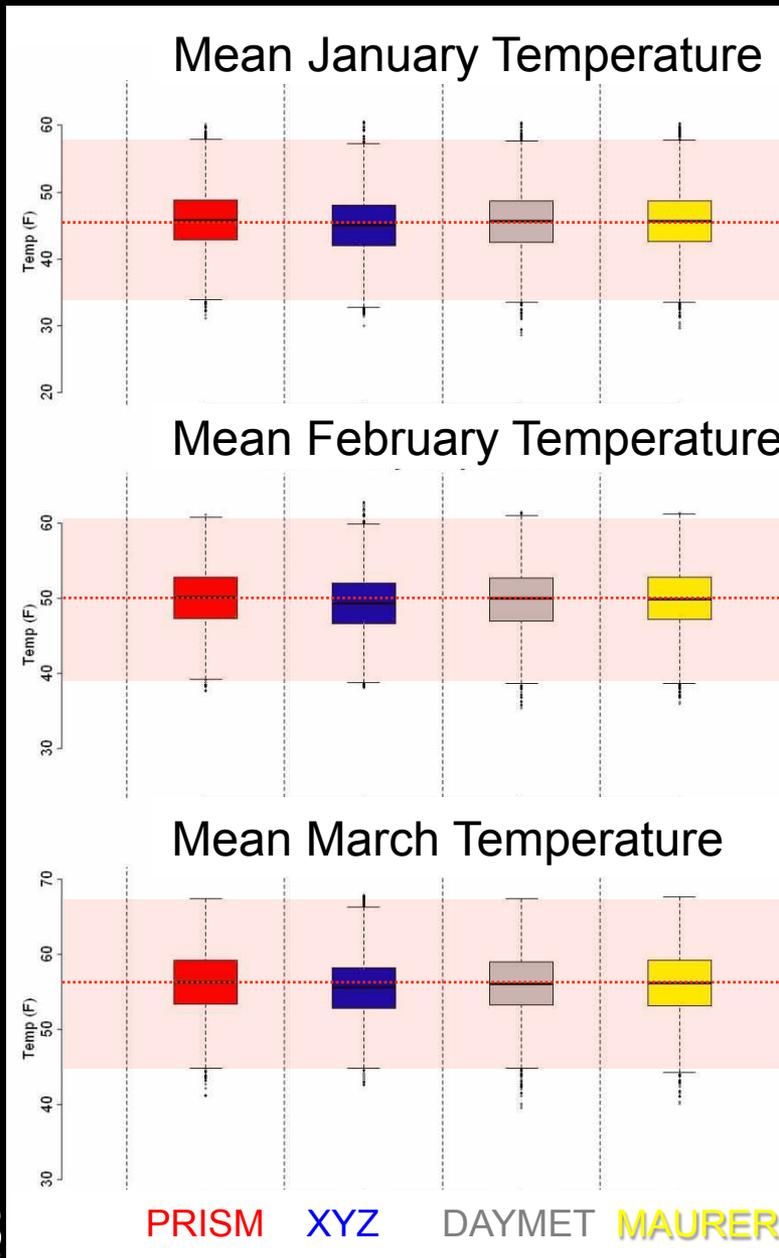
- NARCCAP (50km; CRCM)
- RegCM (15km; GFDL, MPI, GENMOM, NOAA)

Dynamically downscaled GCMs

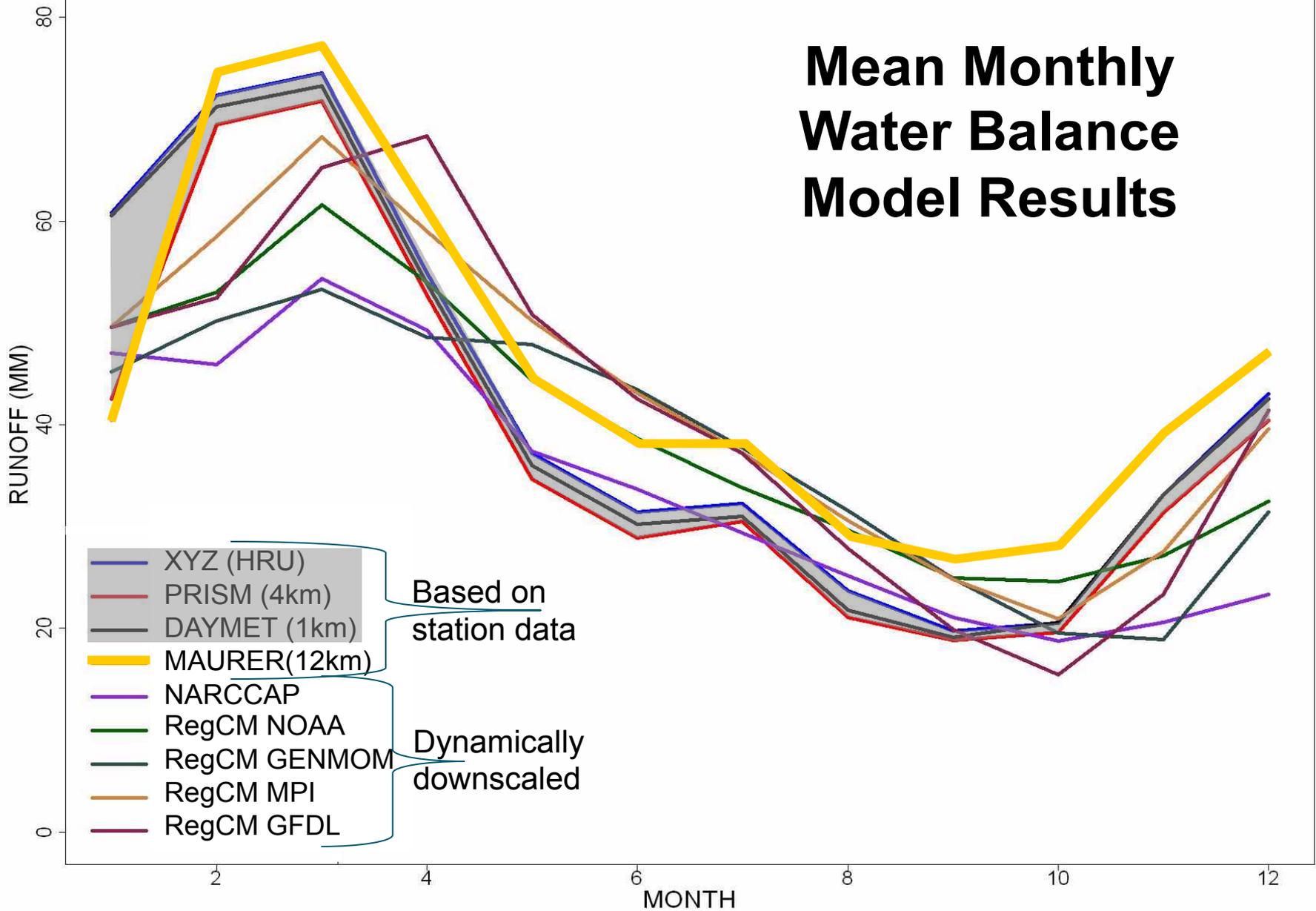
Climate data for model forcing (ACF HRUs)



Climate data for model forcing (ACF HRUs)



Mean Monthly Water Balance Model Results



Based on station data

Dynamically downscaled

Andy Bock (CO WSC)
Greg McCabe (NRP)
Dwight Atkinson (EPA)

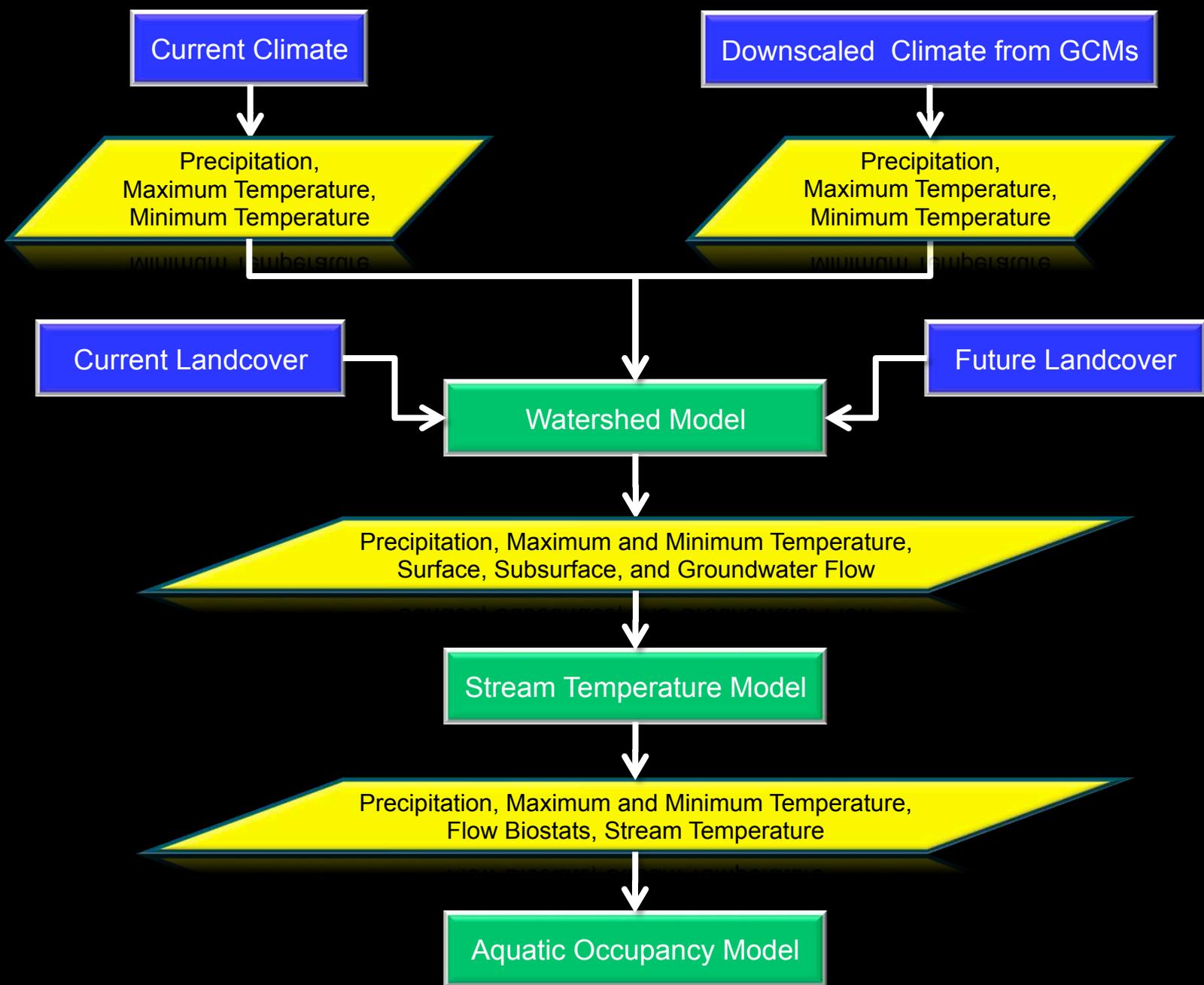
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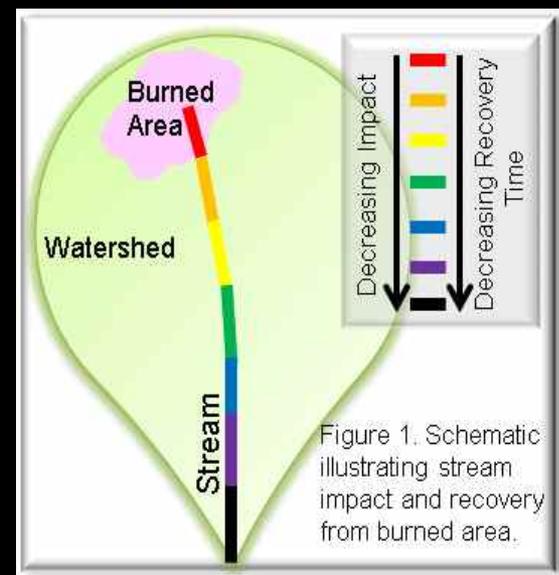
Data used for NHM application

- Climate data input
- Streamflow
- NHDPlus (V1 → V2)
 - HRUs, segments, routing parameters
- Topography (NED)
- Soil properties (STATSGO → SSURGO)
 - AWC, texture parameters
- Hydrogeology (Gleeson permeability map)
 - Subsurface flux parameters
- Landuse Data (NLCD 2001 → NLCD 2006 → NLCD??)
 - Impervious area, cover type/vegetation, density parameters

Data needs made available thru OPeNDAP/WCS

Parameterization (static and dynamic)

- canopy density, growing season, land cover, soils, impervious, water bodies, burn area



OPeNDAP

- framework that simplifies all aspects of scientific data networking.
- provides software which makes local data accessible to remote locations regardless of local storage format.

WCS

- provides access to coverage data in forms that are useful as input into scientific models
- allows clients to choose portions of a server's information holdings based on spatial constraints and other query criteria.

Data needs made available thru OPeNDAP/WCS

Parameterization (static and dynamic)

- canopy density, land cover, water bodies, soils, impervious, burn area, growing season

Calibration/evaluation (any time step)

- streamflow and components of flow
- climate
- gaining and losing streams, sinks, springs
- SCA, SWE, albedo
- cloud cover
- PET, AET
- soil moisture

solar radiation

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Questions



Catalog services for the web (CSW)

NASA really doing a great job on a number of these fronts

Need more promotion/presence → USGS Community for Data Integration

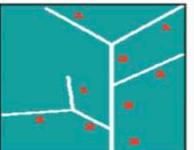
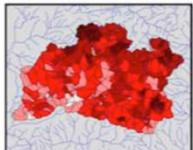
Methods

Aggregate NHDPlus catchments
based on Points of Interest (POIs)
to make HRUs



A National Geospatial Surfacewater Framework (<http://www.epa.gov/waters>)

NHDPlus is a suite of application-ready geospatial products that build upon and extend the capabilities of the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) by integrating it with the National Elevation Dataset and National Watershed Boundary Dataset. NHDPlus provides:

Enhanced NHD Network & Names	Value-Added Attributes	Catchments With Attributes	Flow Direction & Accumulation Grids	Flow Volume and Velocity Estimates
				
Updated network relationships enable robust up/downstream navigation. Additional hydrographic feature names enable improved map labeling, query-by-name, and linking of water quality data.	Fourteen different Value-Added Attributes, including stream order, are derived from the underlying NHD and enable advanced query, analysis and display functionality.	Incremental and cumulative drainage areas for each stream segment in the NHD network enable analysis of associated landscape characteristics, including temperature, precipitation and land cover.	Flow direction and accumulation grids associate the land surface (topography) with the NHD network enabling landscape analysis and characterization.	Mean annual stream flow volume and velocity for each stream segment in the NHD network enable time-of-travel and pollutant dilution modeling.

The National Hydrography Dataset
is a comprehensive set of digital geospatial data that contains information about surface water features such as streams, rivers and lakes. The NHD provides:

- A rich set of hydrographic features for making maps.
- A stream addressing system for linking water quality data to the NHD network.
- A drainage network for supporting up/downstream query, analysis and modeling.



science for a changing world

rviger@usgs.gov

Methods

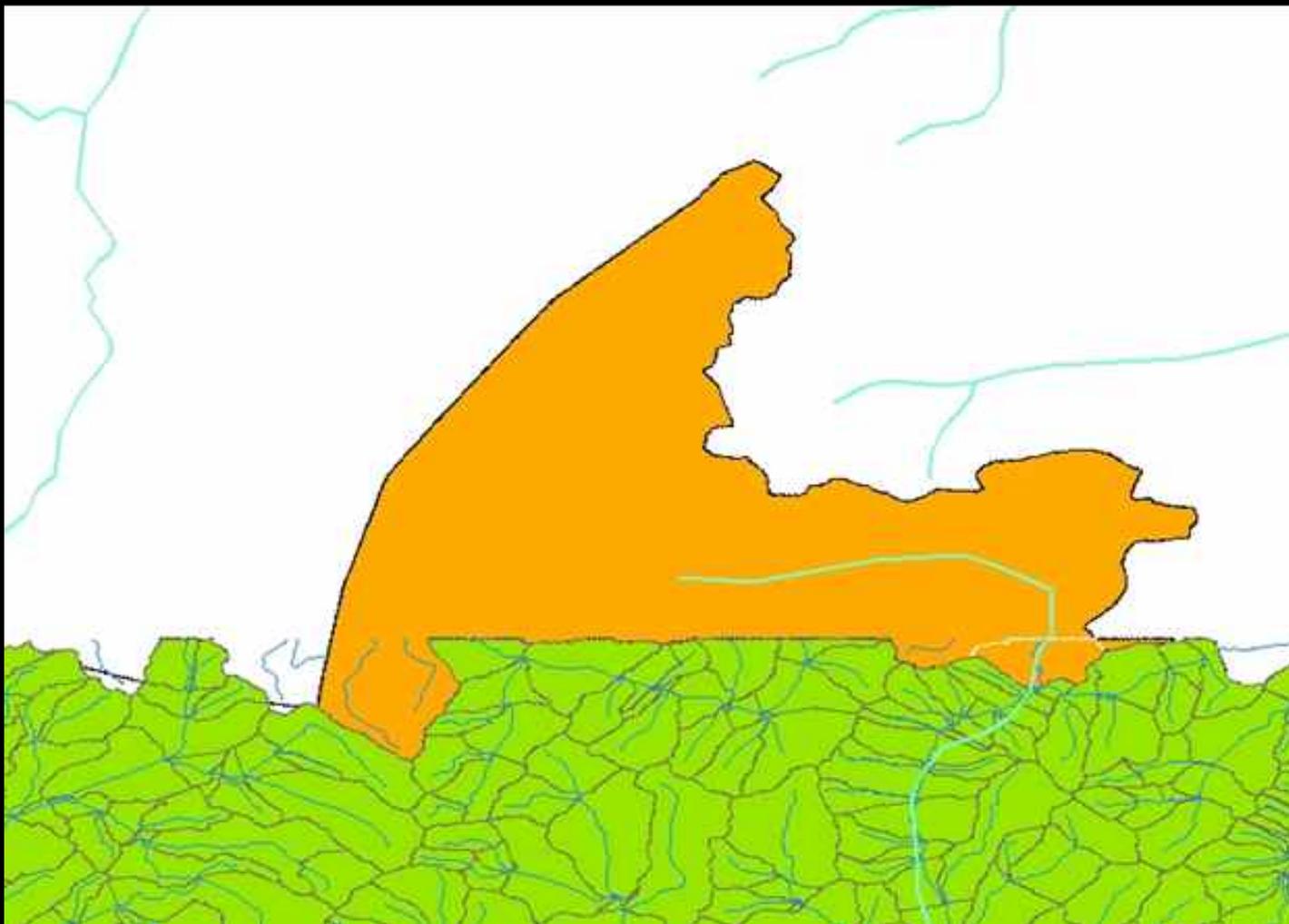
Aggregating NHDPlus catchments
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POIs:

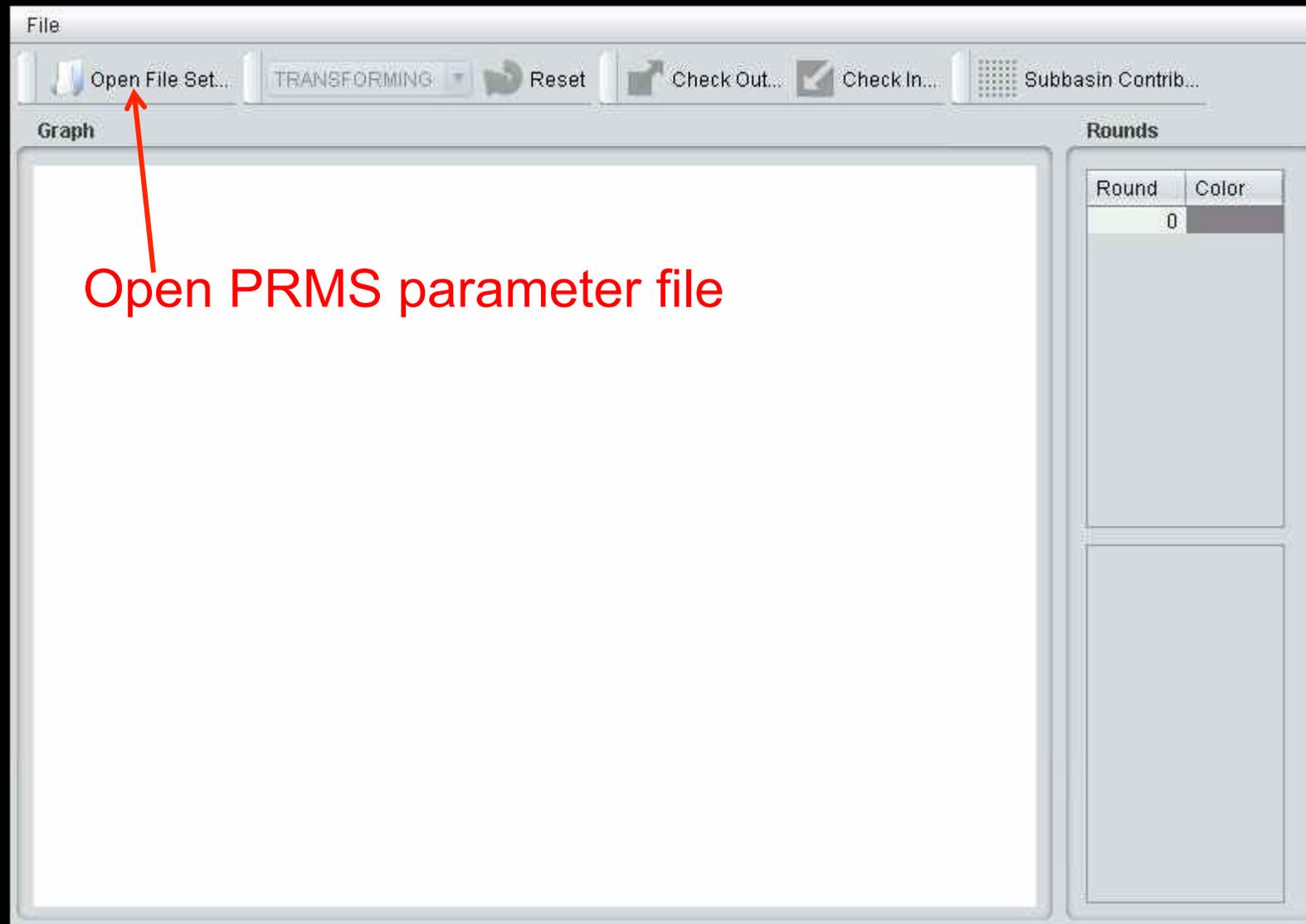
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NHDPlus Catchments

Example of an international catchment on the Canadian border



Lumen



Open PRMS parameter file

TRANSFORMING



Reset



Check Out...



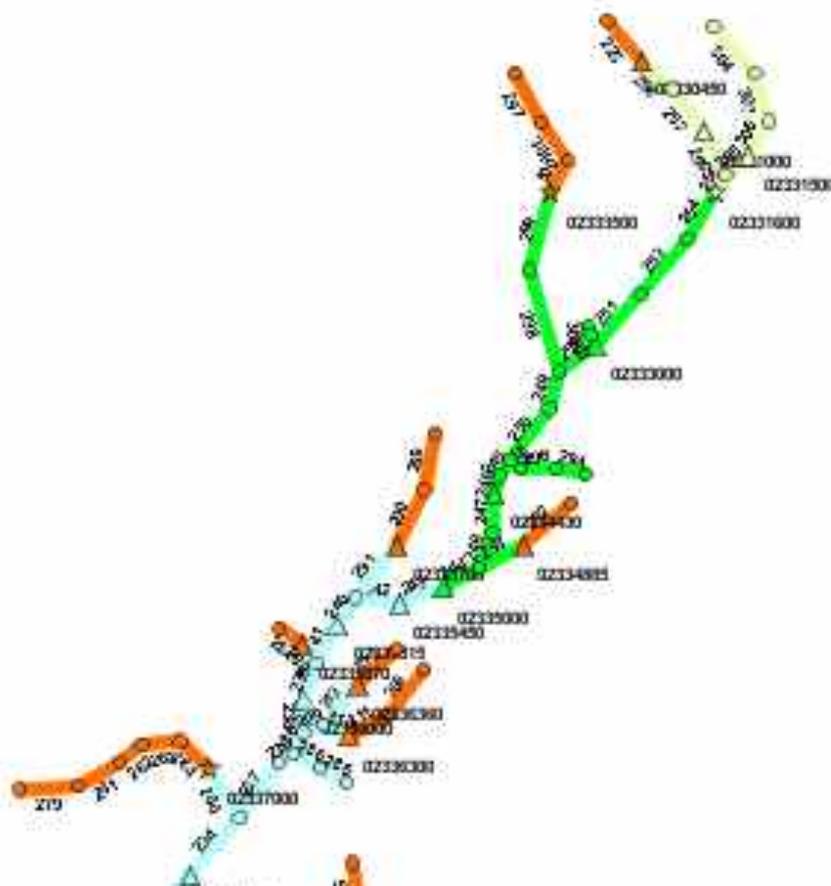
Check In...



Subbasin Contrib...

Rounds

Round	Color
0	Grey
1	Orange
2	Yellow
3	Green
4	Cyan
5	Blue
6	Purple
7	Pink



Model Parameterization

▣ Parameter Sources :

1. GDP (DEM, soils, land cover, hydrogeology)
2. GIS (depression storage)
3. Routing (comes directly from NHDPlus analysis)
4. Default values