

Using Information from Data Rich Sites to Improve Prediction at Data Limited Sites

A Challenge for Hydrologic Prediction from Mountain Basins:

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The Problem with Hydrologic Prediction in Western North America:

- Nearly all Mountain Hydrology is “ungauged”
- Mountain Hydrology is complicated...
- The Climate is Unstable...
- Statistical Relationships (rainfall/runoff) are unreliable...

We have spent 50 years perfecting the “*technique*” of hydrologic forecasting;

It is time for us to address hydrology and hydrologic prediction as a science.

- Prediction based on understanding of, and interaction between meteorological, land surface and hydrologic processes
- Re-evaluate our measurement strategy: capture landscape gradients and “end-members”
- Understand and Model distributions of hydro-climatic parameters across complex landscapes
- Re-invest in basic hydrologic and hydro-climatic process research

Outdoor Laboratories:

- High quality, long time-series data record
- Processes and distribution characterized
- Uncertainty analysis (system is “over-measured”)

Only a few locations in the world where this can be achieved...

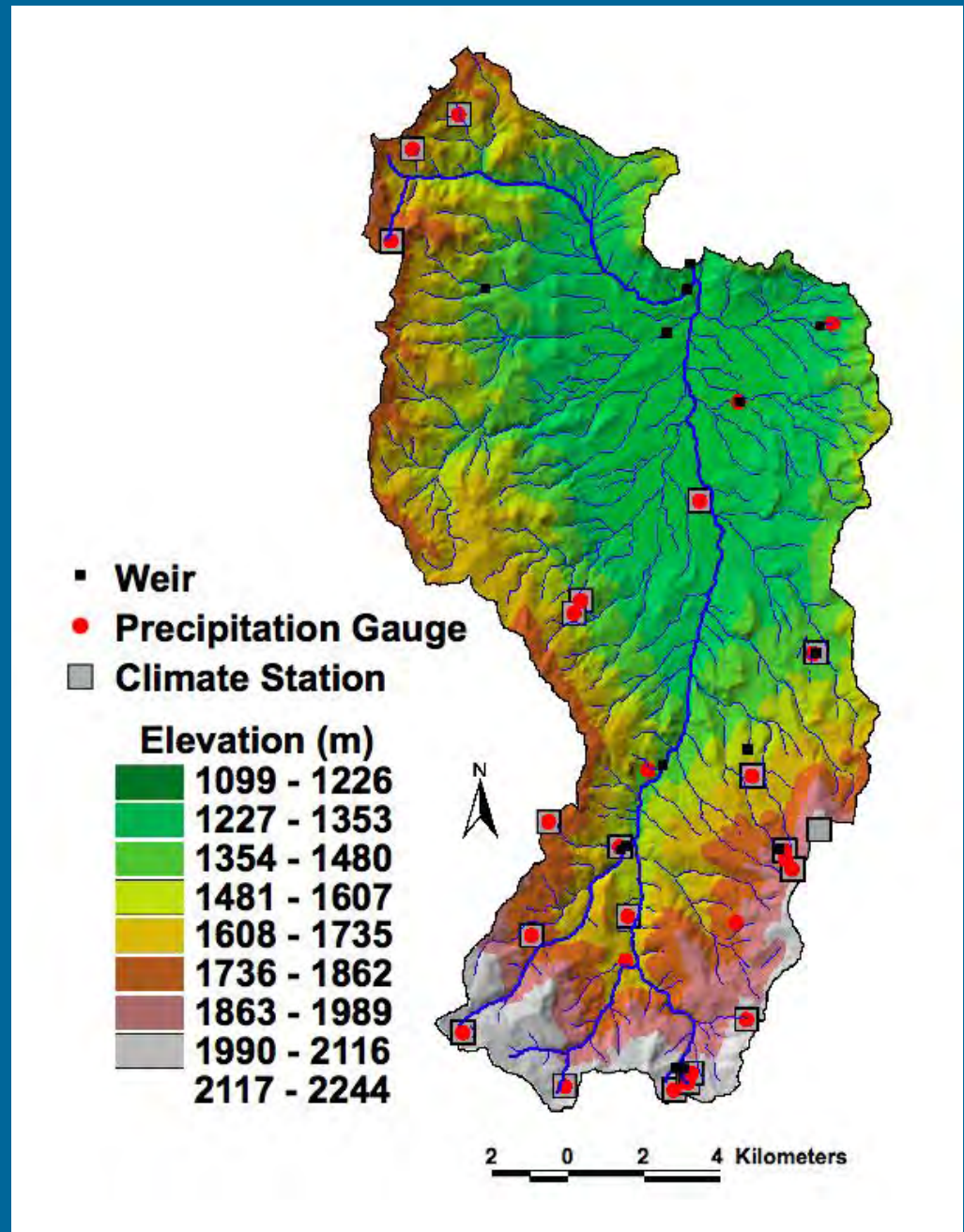
RCEW (239 km²):

- 32 climate stations
- 36 precipitation stations
- 5 EC systems
- 14 weirs (nested)
- 6 soil microclimate stations
- 4 hill-slope hydrology sites
- 4 instrumented catchments
- 3 instrumented headwater basins:

USC (0.25 km², 186m relief)
ephemeral, groundwater dominated,
annual precipitation 300-500mm

RME (0.38 km², 116m relief)
perennial, surface water dominated,
annual precipitation 750-1000mm

Johnston Draw (1.8 km², 380m relief)
ephemeral, rain-snow boundary,
annual precipitation 500-600mm



Predicting Hydrologic State & Storage:

- **Snow**
 - SWE
 - Depth
- **Soil Moisture**
- **Ground Water**
- **Fluxes:**
 - Evaporation, Transpiration, Sublimation
 - Streamflow

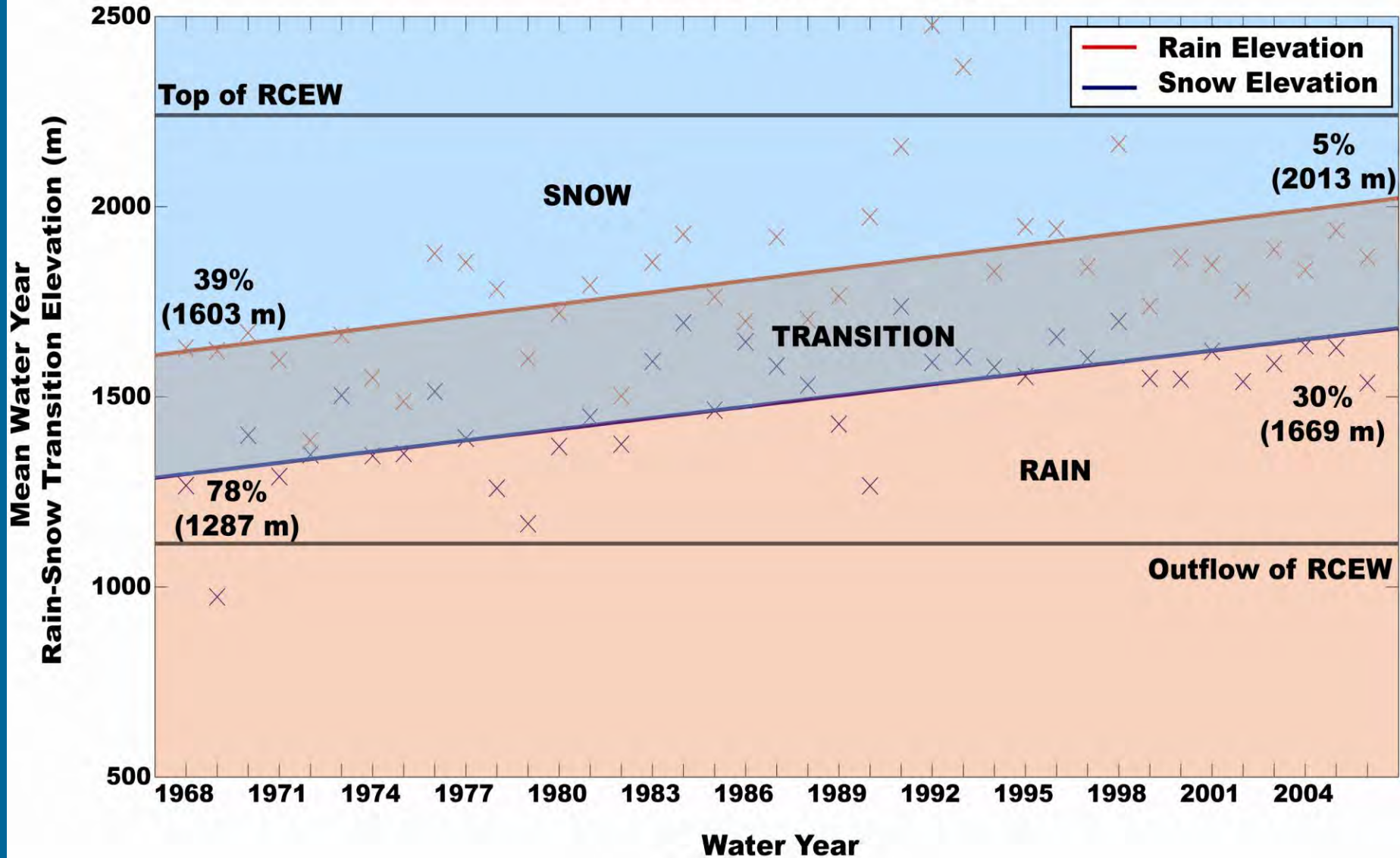
Critical Forcing Parameters:

- **Precipitation**
 - Volume
 - Distribution
 - Phase (rain/snow)
- **Wind**
 - Turbulent transfer
 - Snow redistribution
- **Temperature & Humidity**
 - Hydrology is sensitive to humidity
 - Snow is VERY sensitive to humidity
- **Land Cover Characteristics:**
 - Soils & Groundwater
 - Vegetation

An Unstable Climate:

- **Changing Climate – Hydrology Relationship**
- **Precipitation**
 - **Volume**
 - **Phase**
- **Evaporation – Water Stress**

Changes in the Rain/Snow Transition Elevation 1968-2006 Water Years



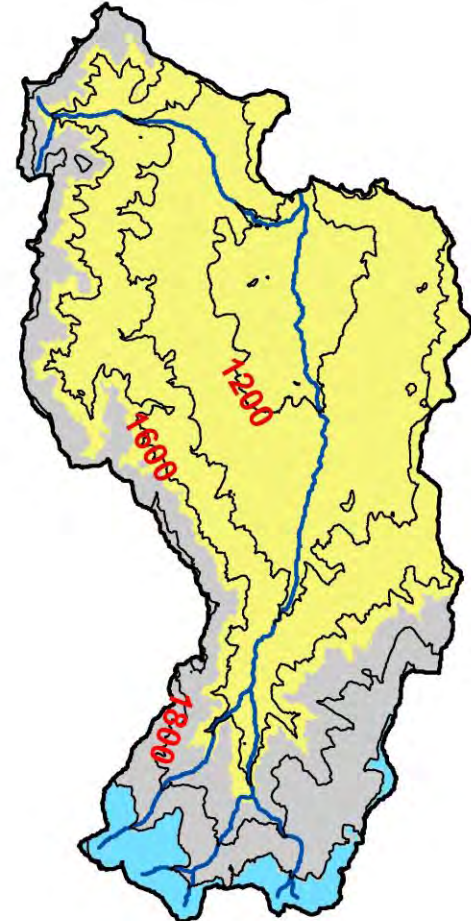
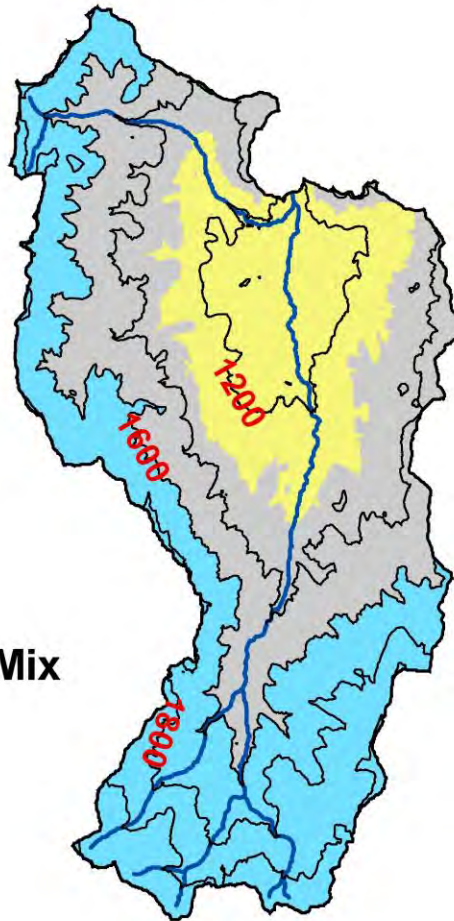
1968

2006

Reynolds Creek Experimental Watershed Idaho, USA

Dominant Precipitation Type

-  Snow
-  Rain/Snow Mix
-  Rain



10
Kilometers
200 m contour interval



Precipitation Distribution:

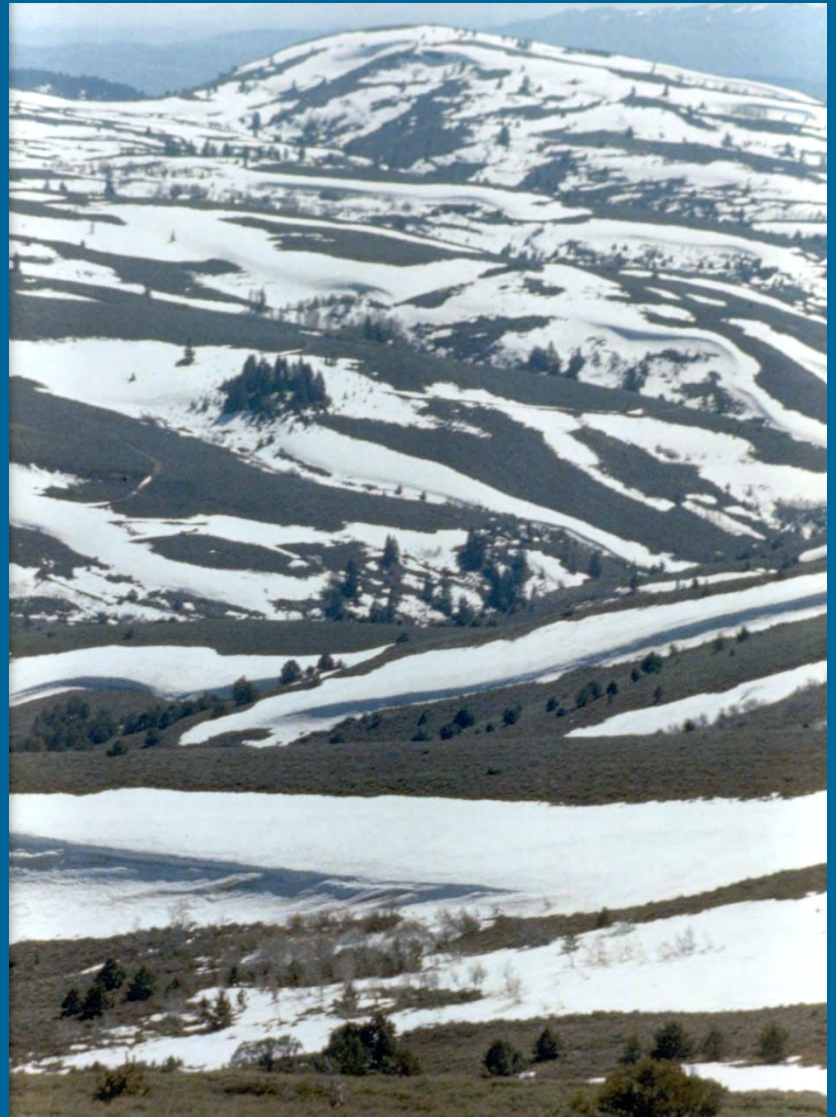
Persistent Patterns

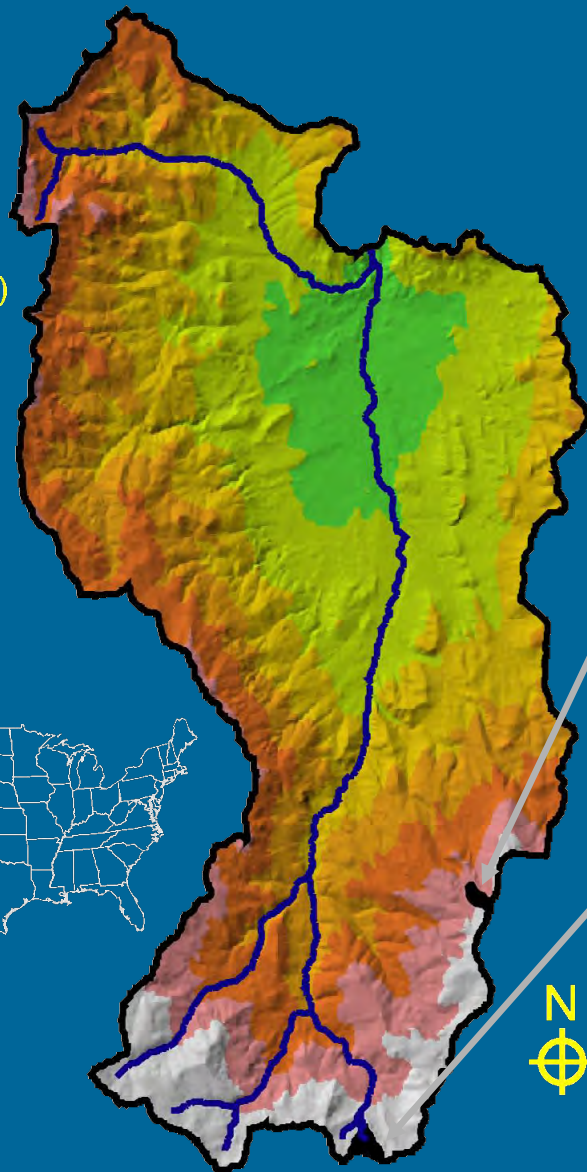
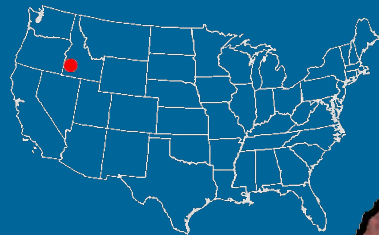
Snow Distribution:

Wind

Topography

Canopy Structure





**Validation Site:
Upper Sheep
Creek**

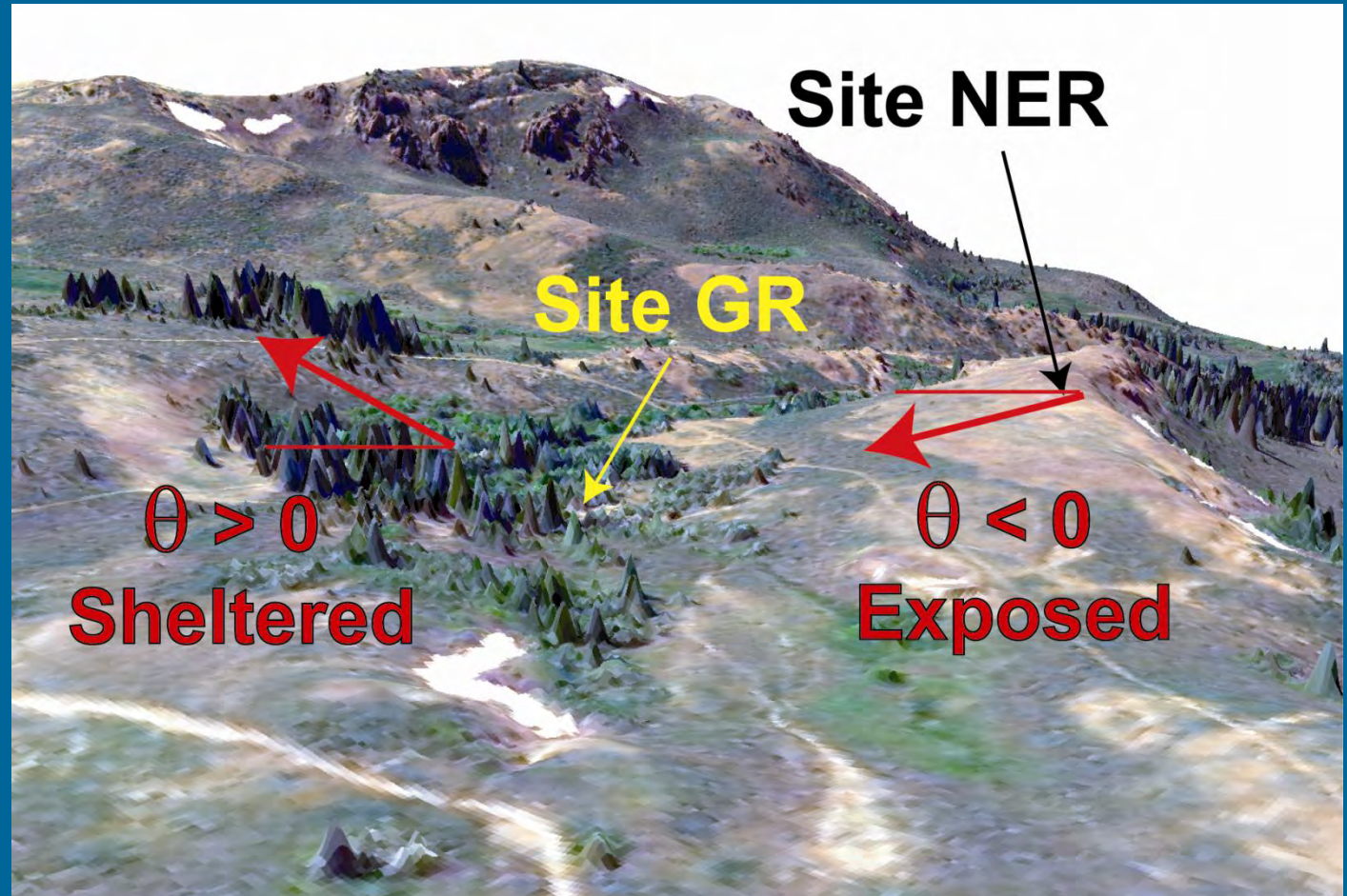
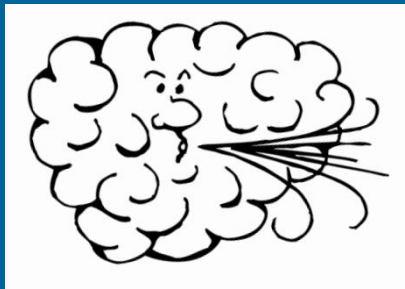
**Development Site:
Reynolds
Mountain East**



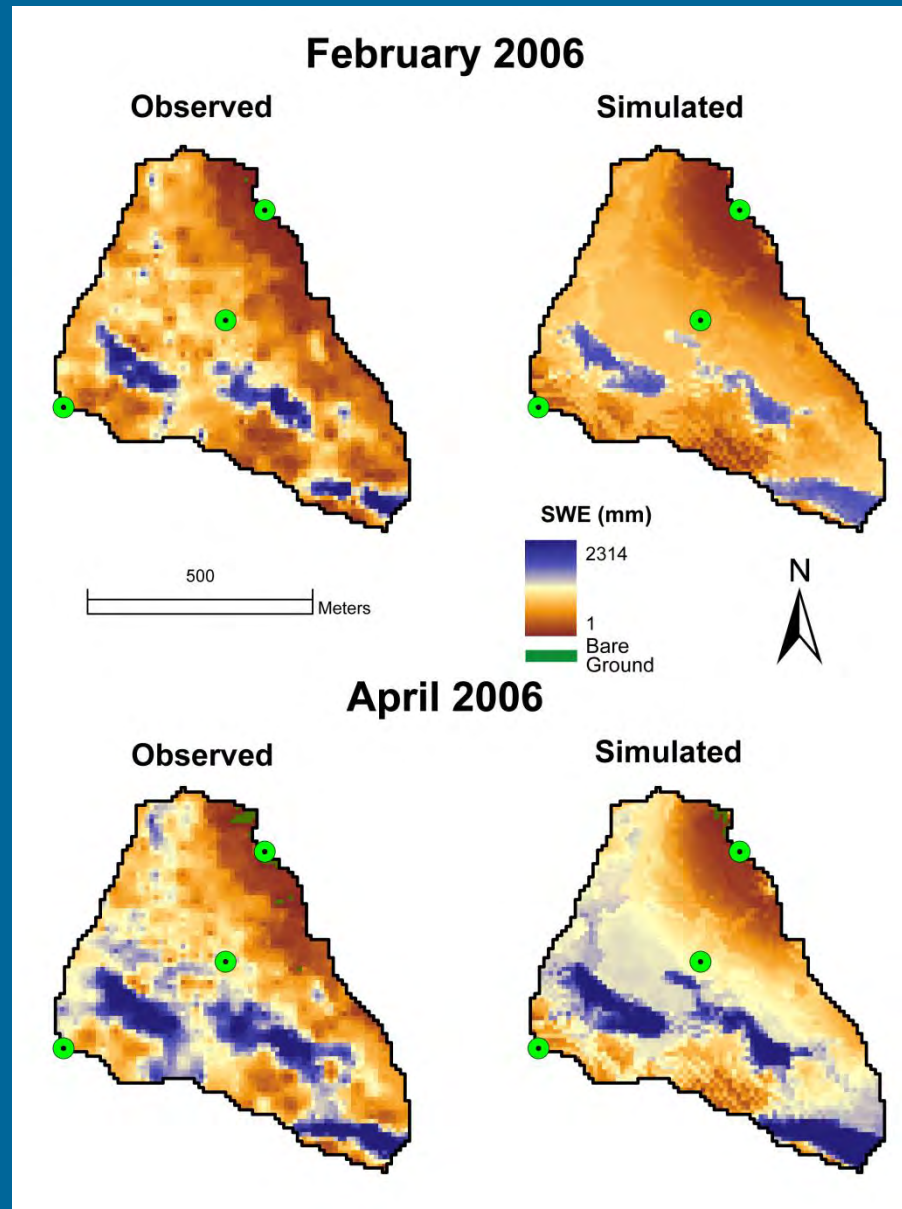
2 0 2 4 Kilometers

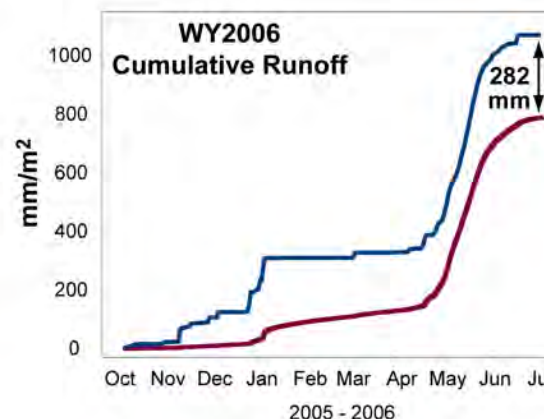
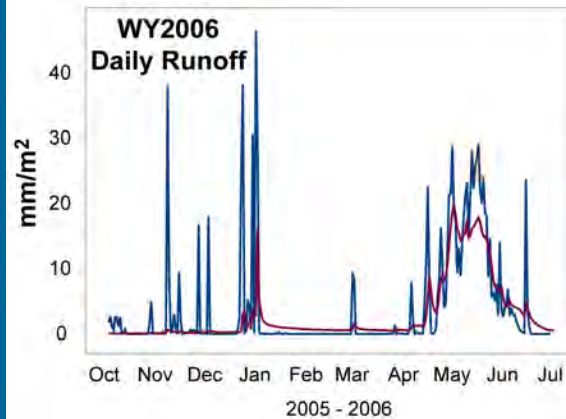
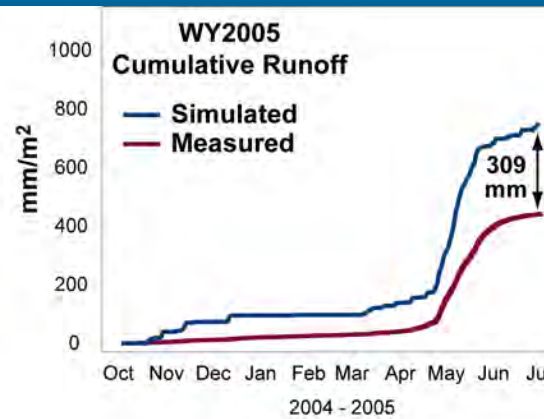
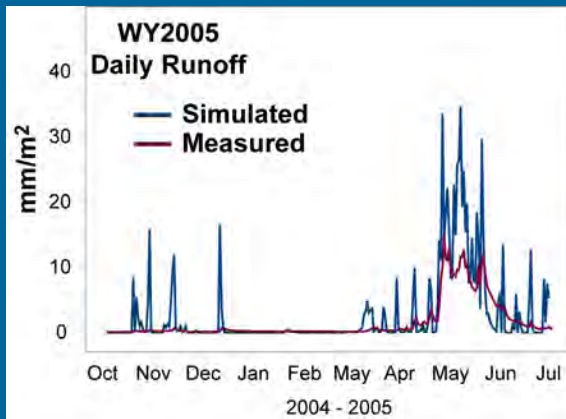
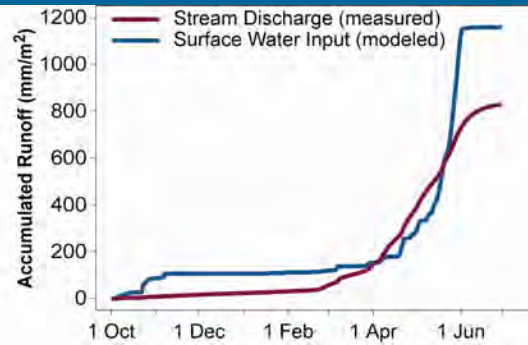
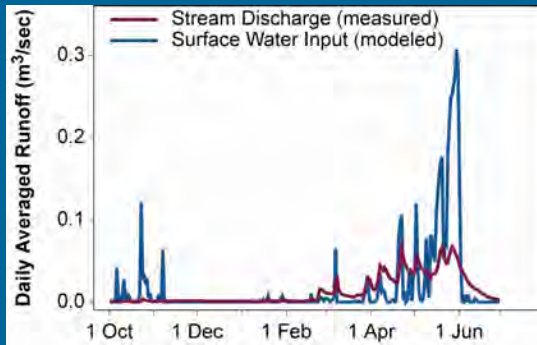
LiDAR-Derived Terrain & Canopy

Sx: a measure of upwind exposure



Development Site: Reynolds Mountain East





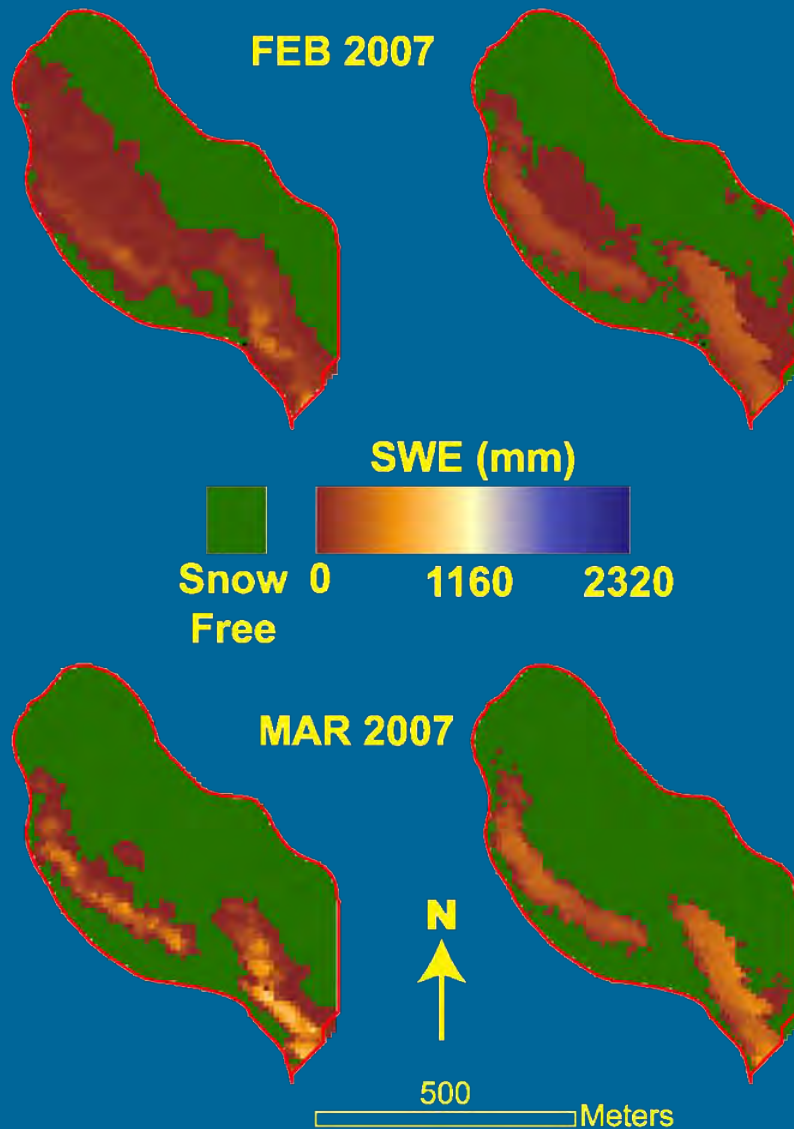
Upper Sheep Creek:

Testing the precipitation distribution model



Measured

Simulated

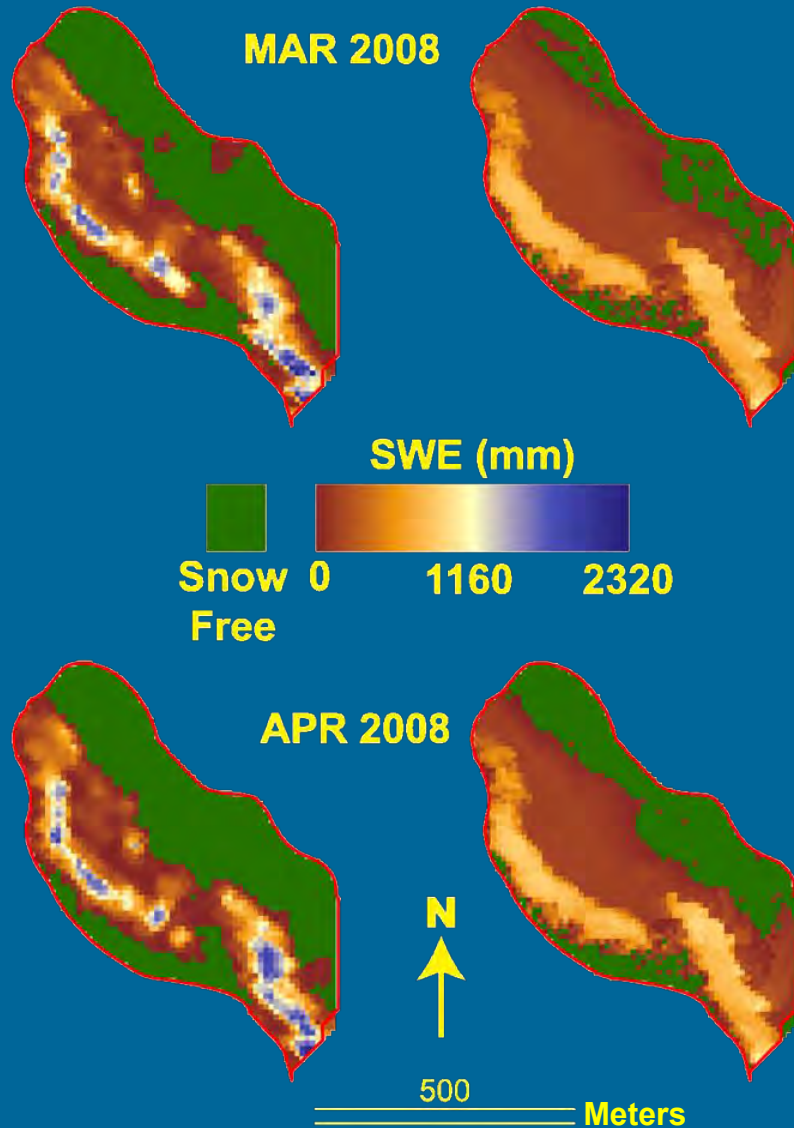


Upper Sheep Creek:

Measured and Modeled SWE WY2007

Measured

Simulated



Upper Sheep Creek:

Measured and Modeled SWE WY2008

Can we transfer this to a larger basin?

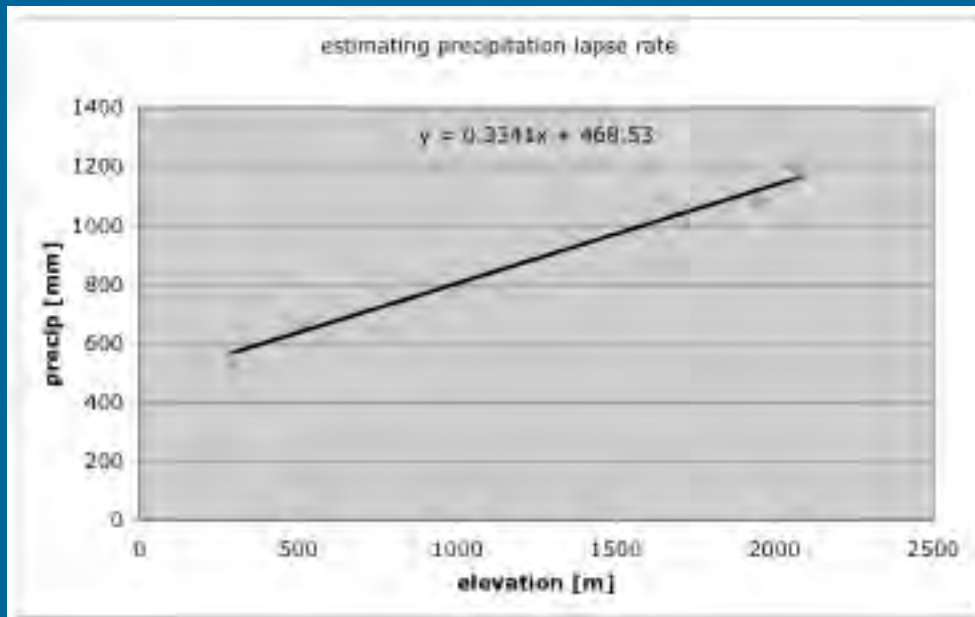
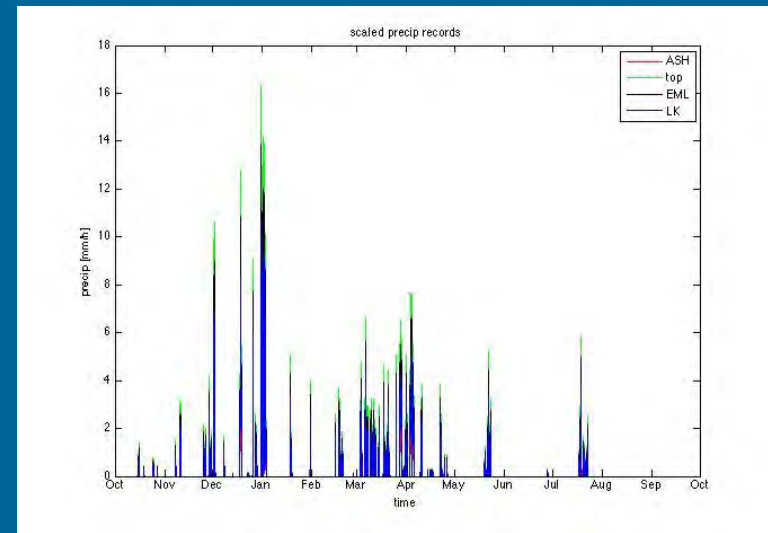
Marble Fork Kaweah River

152 km²

Elevation Range: 250 – 3650 m

Precipitation Distribution by Lapse Rate:

Marble Fork Kaweah River
152 km²
Elevation Range: 250 – 3400 m



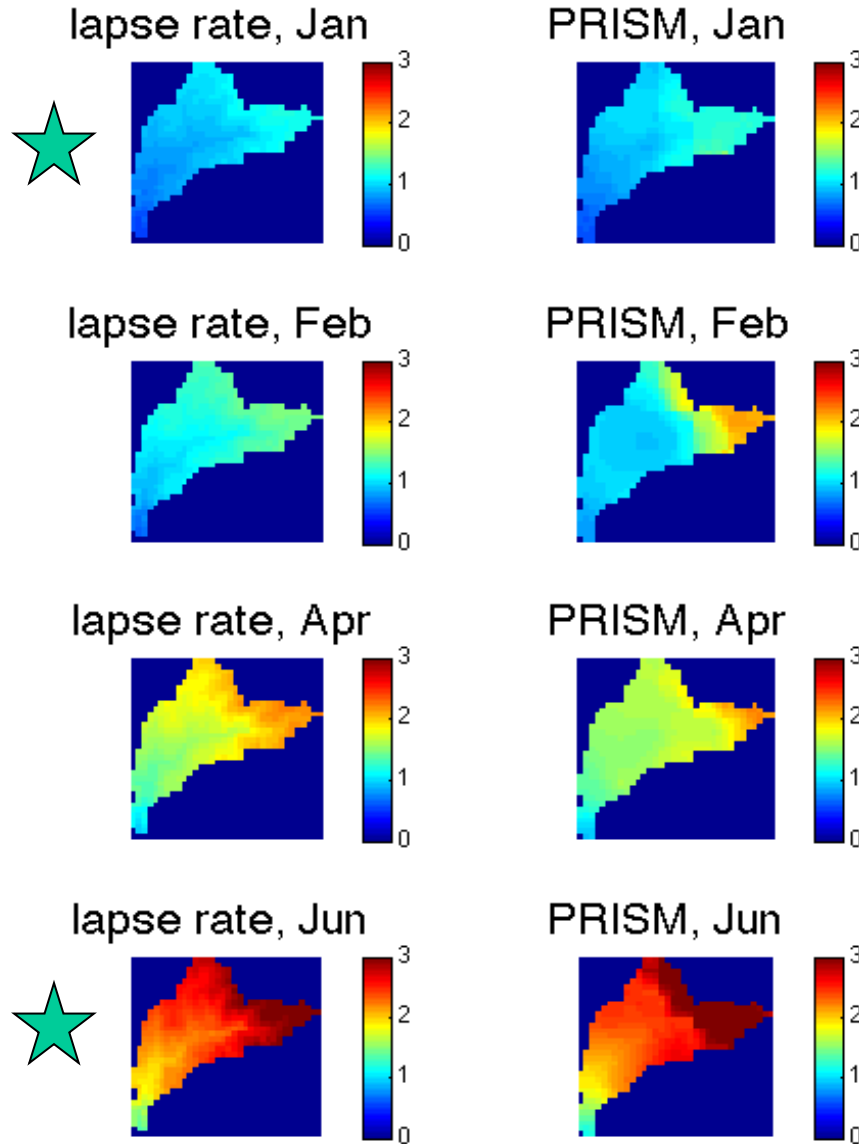
Annual Lapse Rate:
4 stations
450 – 2200 m
 0.34 mm m^{-1}

Marble Fork:

Different

Distributions:

Sometimes it matters



Soil Temperature and Moisture:

Spatially and Temporally variable

Limited reference data

RS spatially very coarse resolution

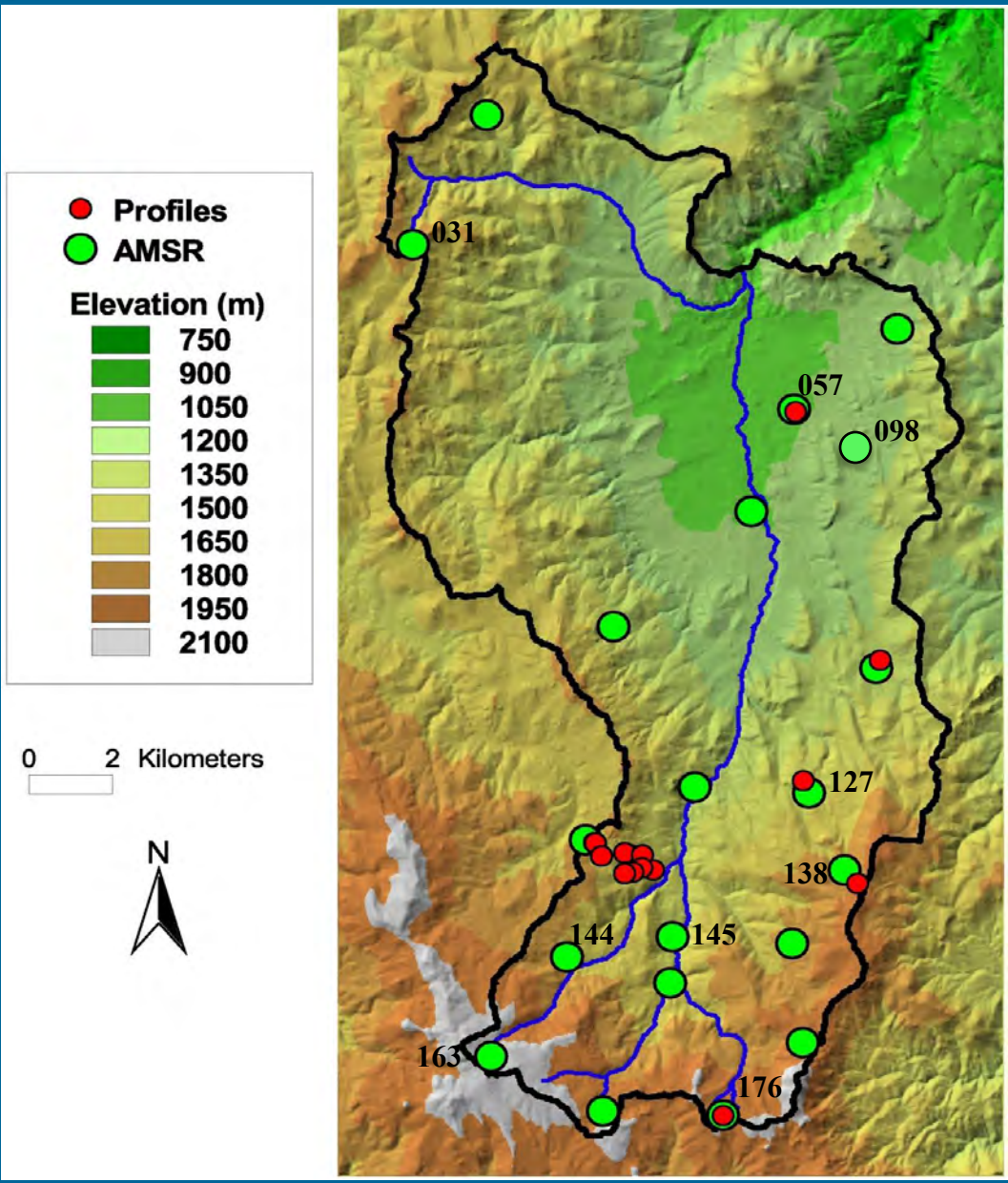
Continuous (hourly) Soil Moisture Measurement Sites, RCEW (2010)

35 sites:

20 Near-Surface (5cm)

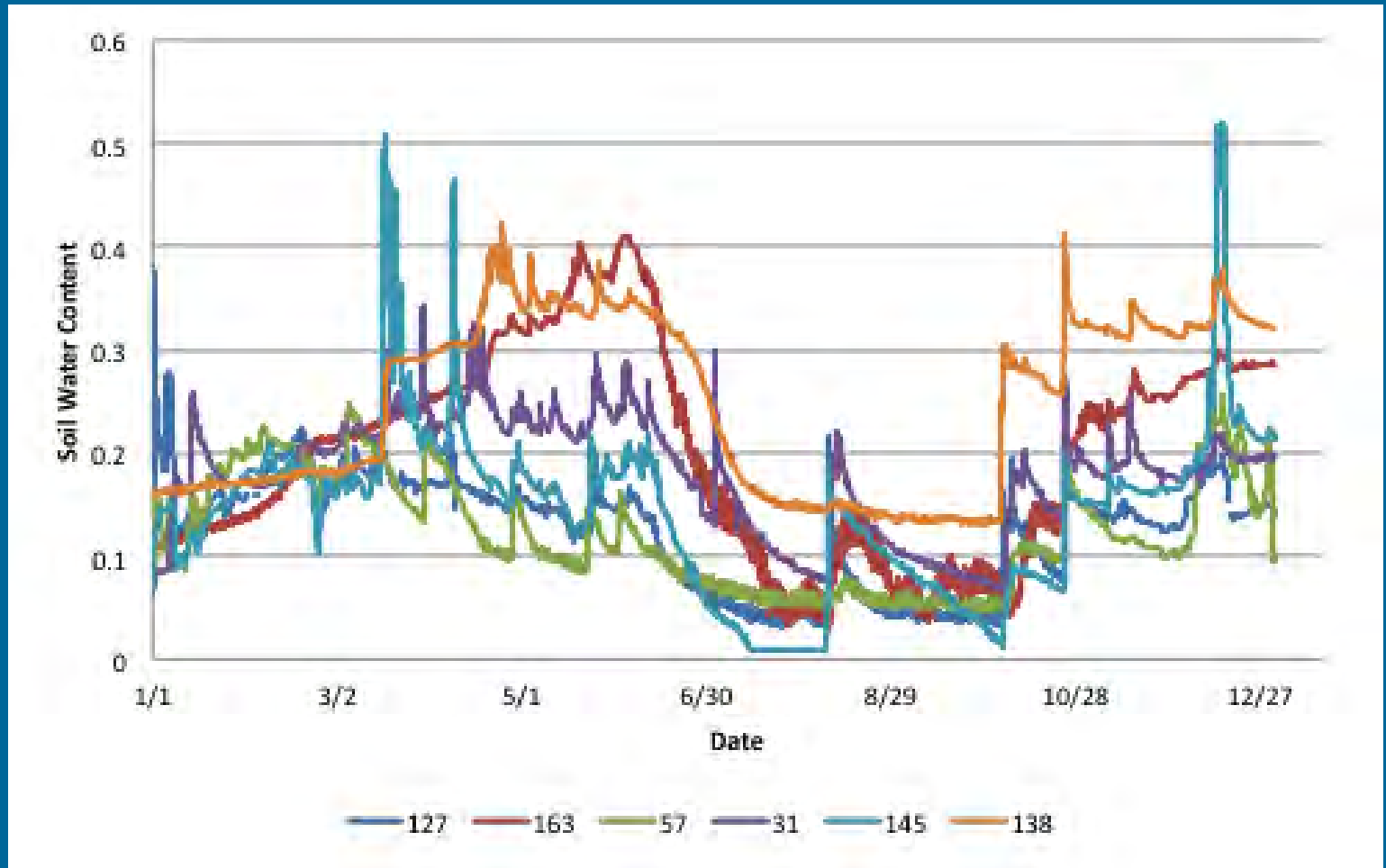
15 Profile (5 – 250cm)

22 NP tubes (200cm)

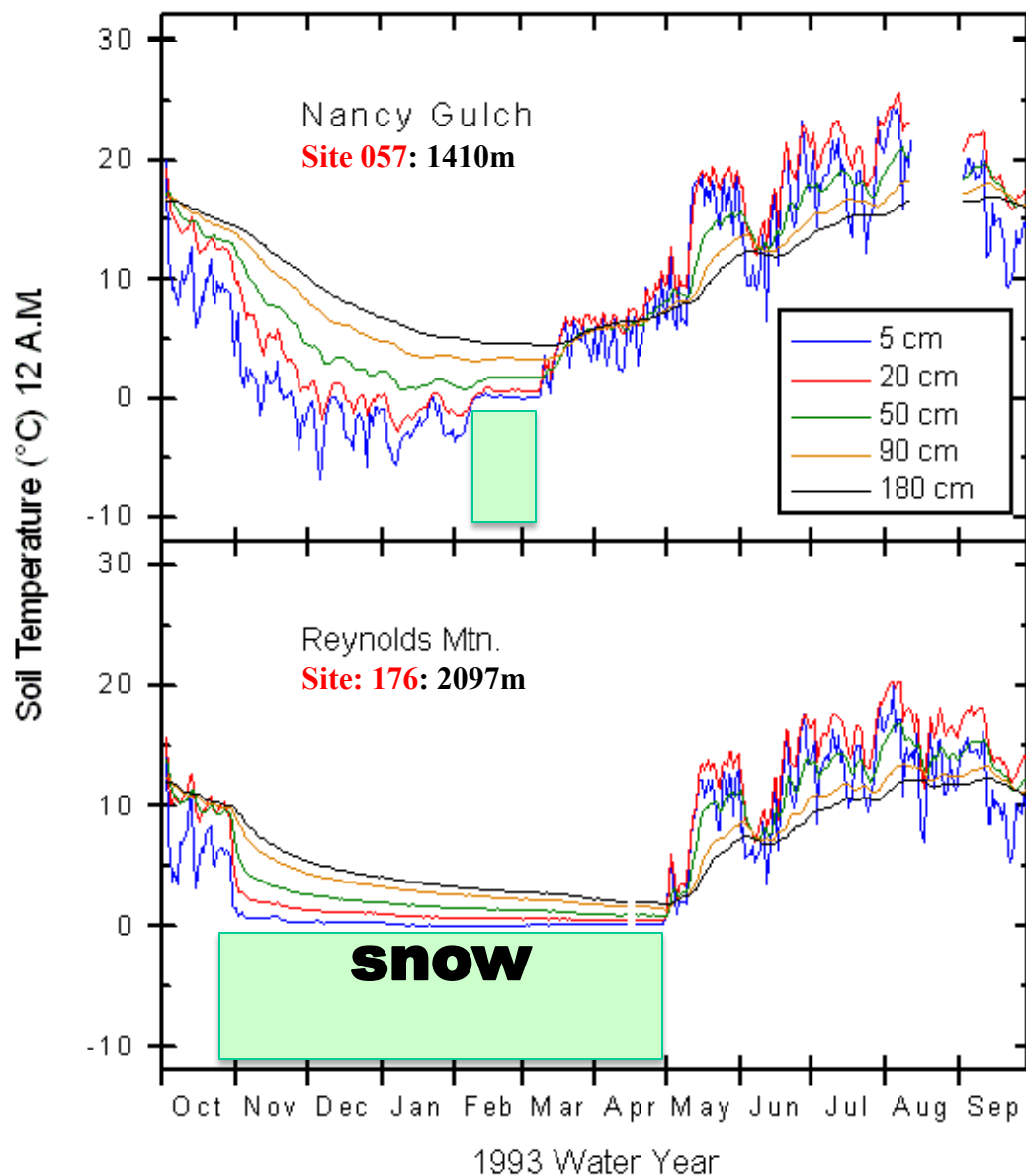


Near Surface Soil Moisture Dynamics Across 1000m of Elevation (CY2010)

Site: Elev:
057: 1188m
145: 1591m
127: 1652m
031: 1794m
144: 1815m
138: 1902m
163: 2170m



Soil Temperature Dynamics at two sites, WY1993



Comparison of soil temperature dynamics at Nancy Gulch (Site 057, 1410m) and Reynolds Mountain (Site 176, 2097m) during 1993.

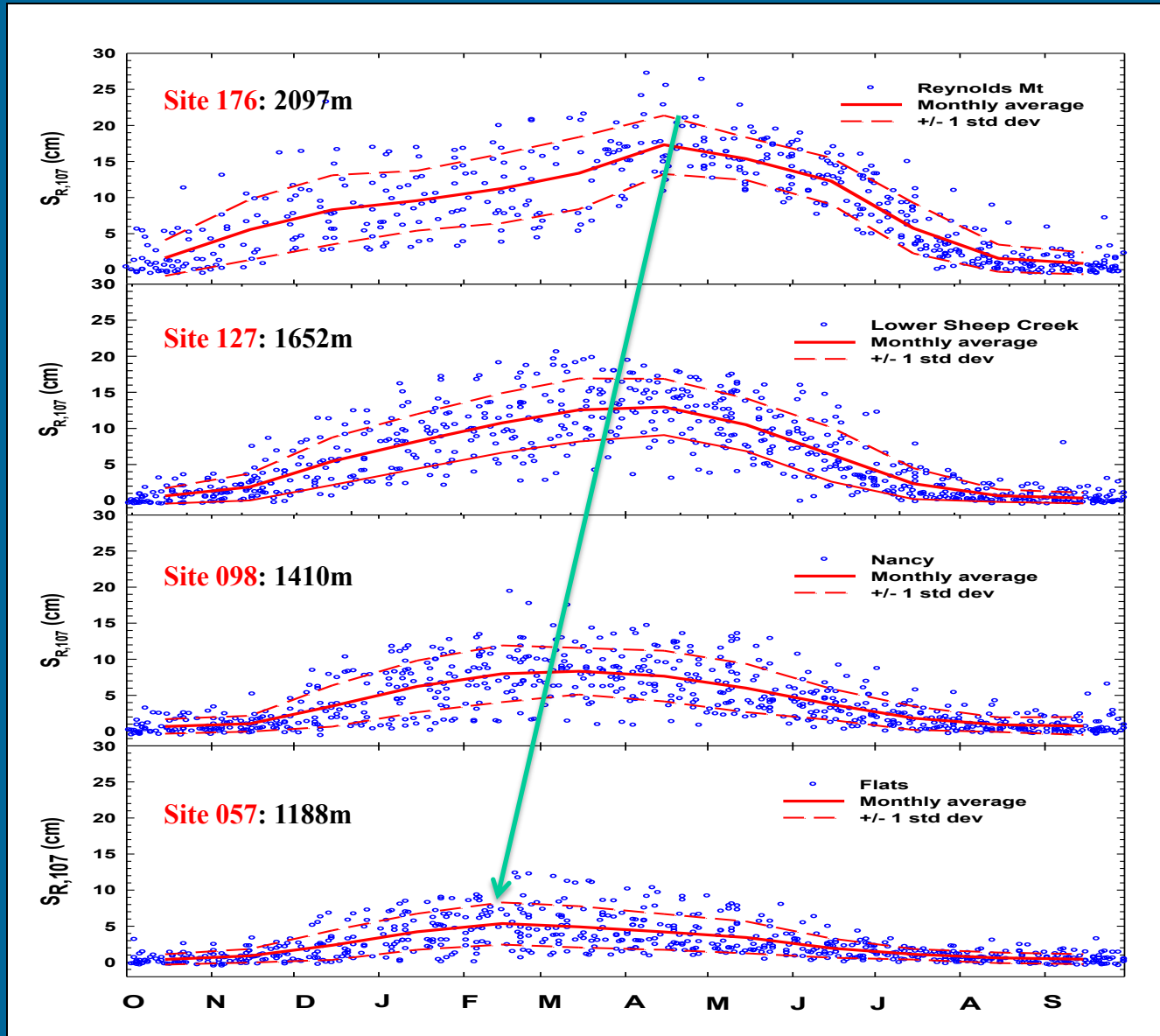
Snowcover Duration:

Site 057: 31 days

Site 176: 183 days

31 years (1978 – 2009) of Monthly NP Soil Moisture Measurements

- Soil H₂O increases with elevation;
- 3 month shift in peak soil H₂O;
- Dominated by precipitation (snow vs. rain);



If we can do all this, then this is possible:

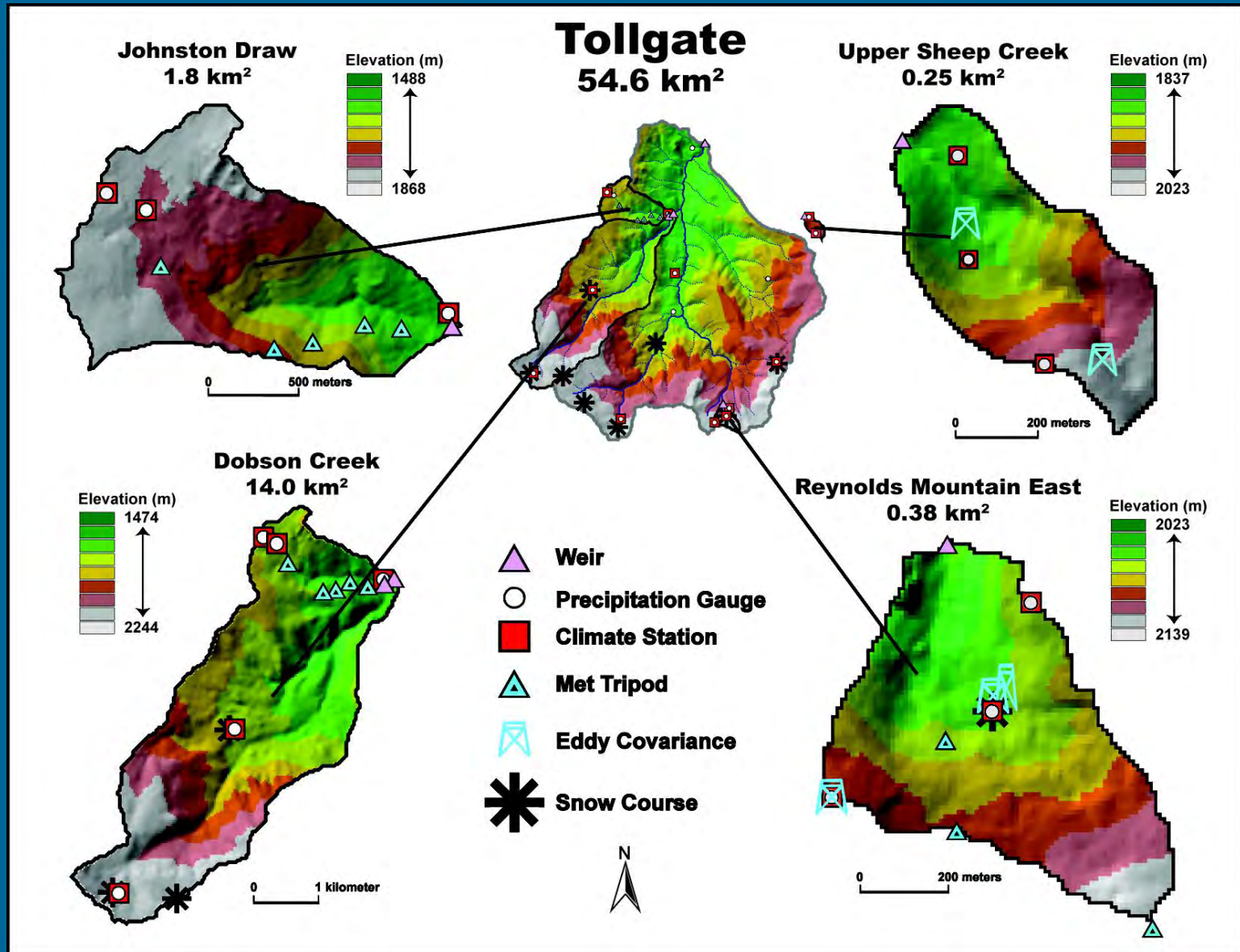
Dobson Creek (14 km²)

889m relief

**2 Precipitation - climate sites,
10m DEM, LiDAR veg map**

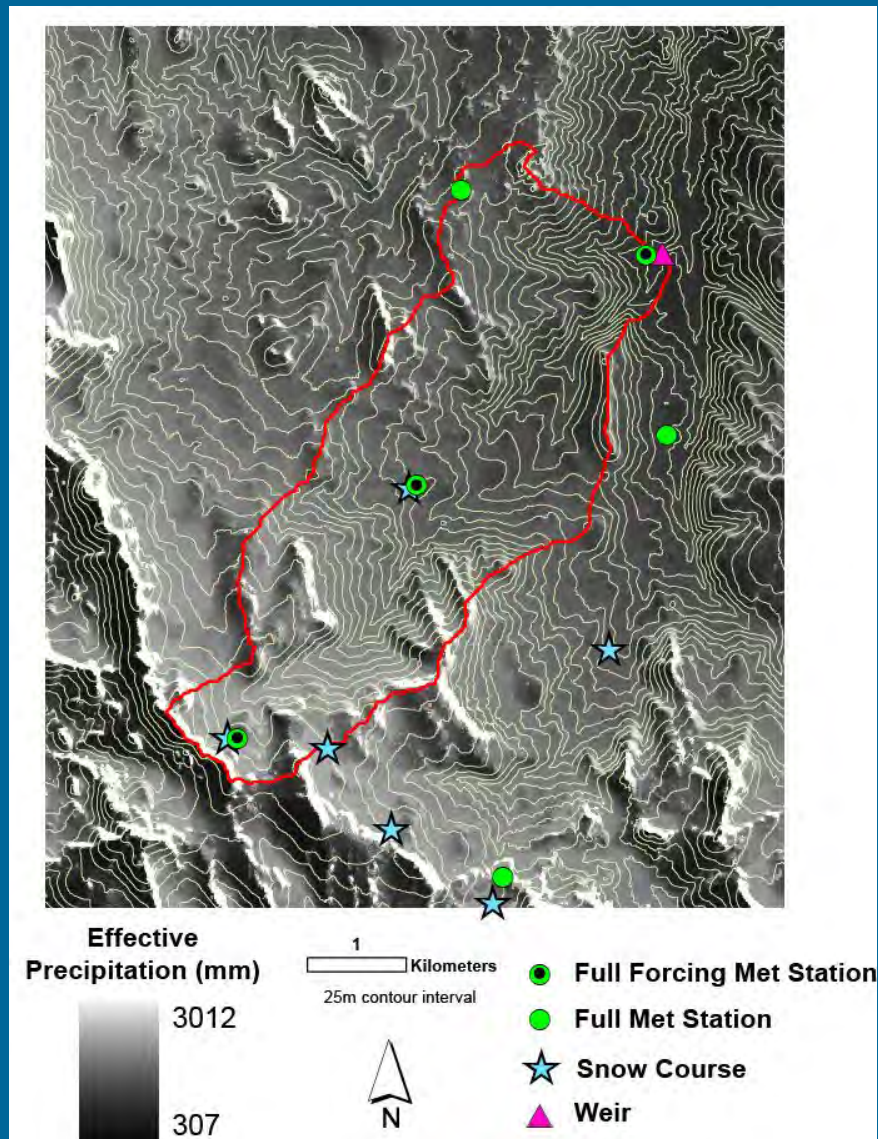
Simulation Area: (67 km²)

Scaling up to Tollgate



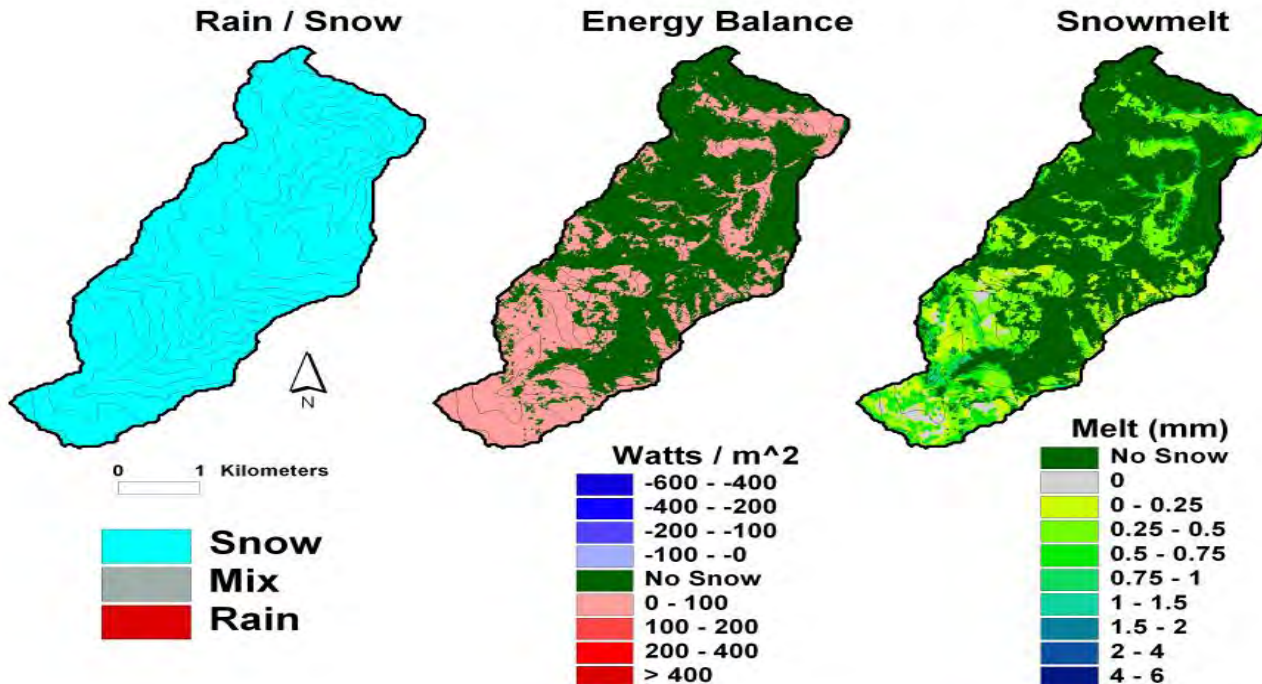
Distributed Snow Accumulation: 2006WY

**Dobson Creek
Watershed
Simulation:
10m² Grid Cells
893 x 747 pixels
(67 km²)**



RCEW: Dobson Creek (14.0 km²)

25 Dec 2005 11 hours



1474 – 2244m:
770 m relief

7-day Mixed
Rain/Snow
Event:
12/25 – 31/2005

Computationally Achievable:

10m DEM, 60 km²: 600,000 cells

30m DEM, 600 km²: 670,000 cells

100m DEM, 6,000 km²: 600,000 cells

