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The Dialog between Field Scientist and Watershed Modeler

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The dialog between field scientist and watershed modeler



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University of Saskatchewan, Oregon State University, University of Aberdeen

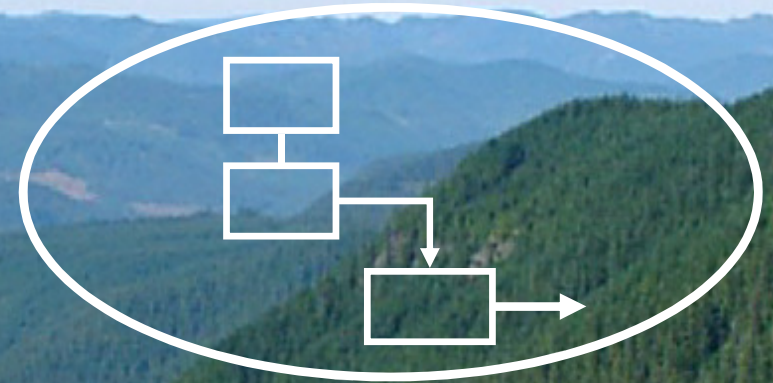
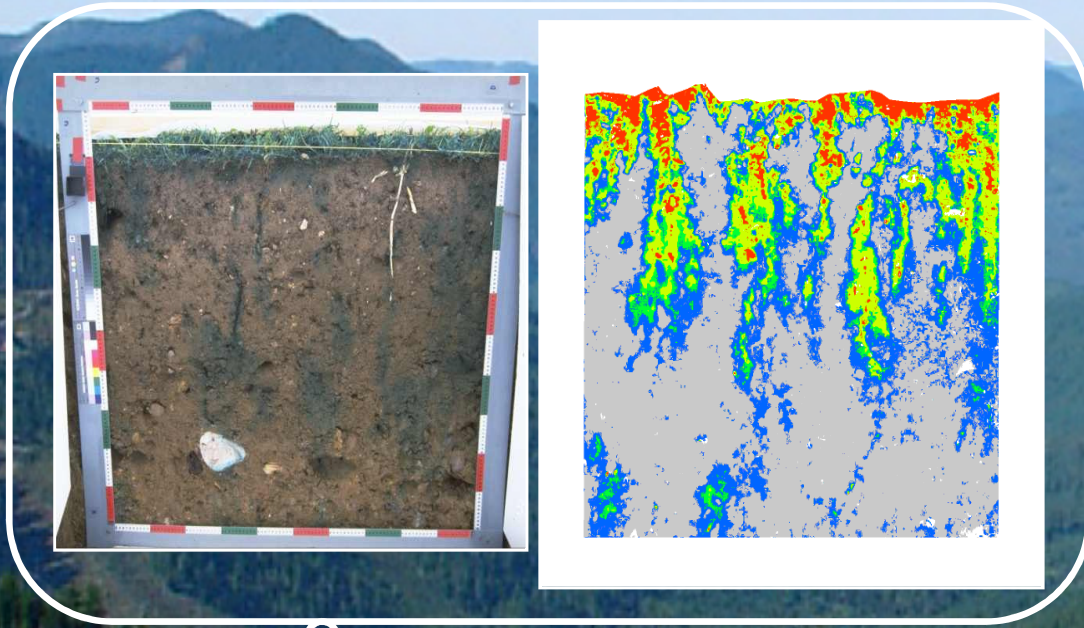
Jan Seibert

University of Zurich



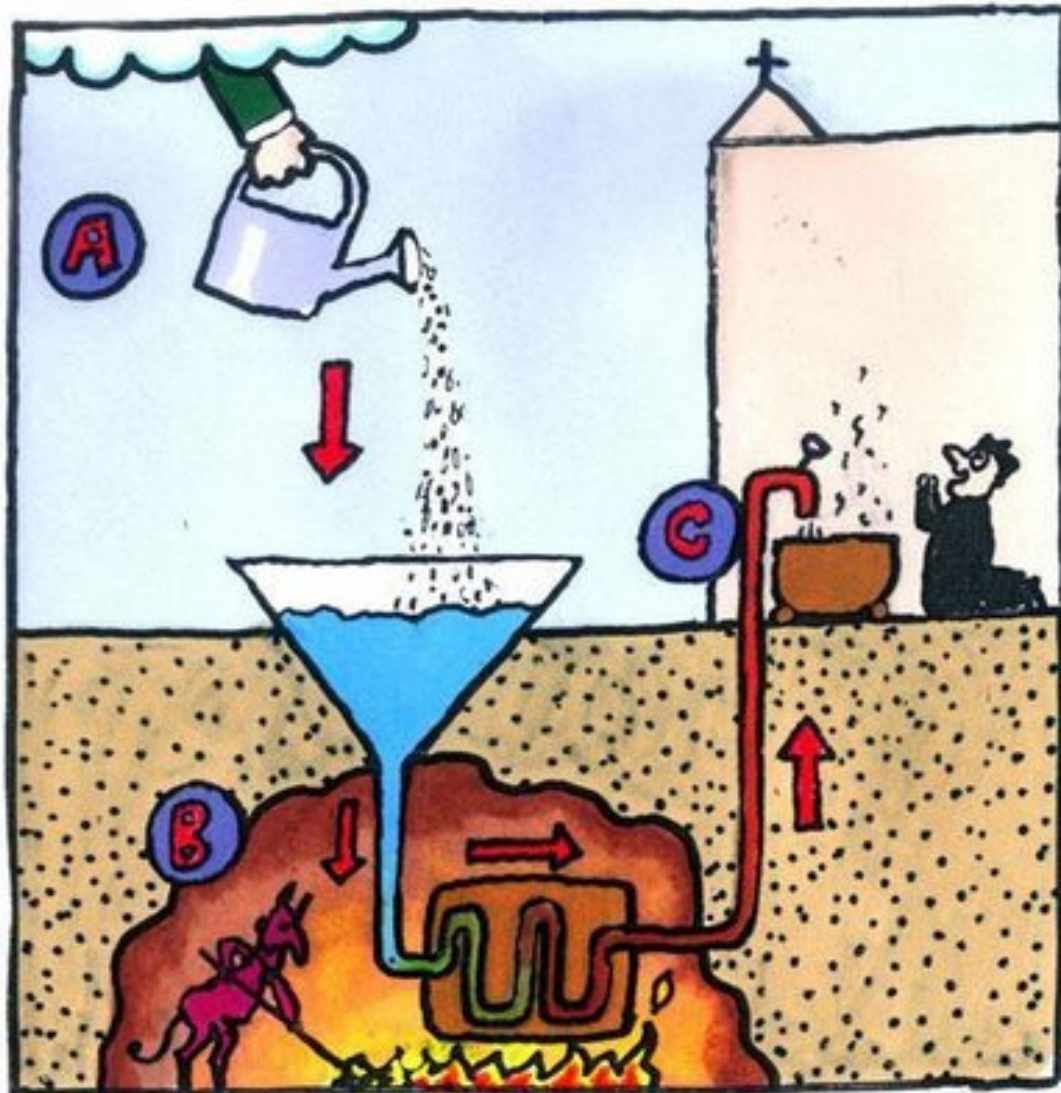
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The dialog between field scientist and modeler



The dialog and model uncertainty: *Epistemic uncertainty*

Dialog Btw
Field
Scientist
and Modeler

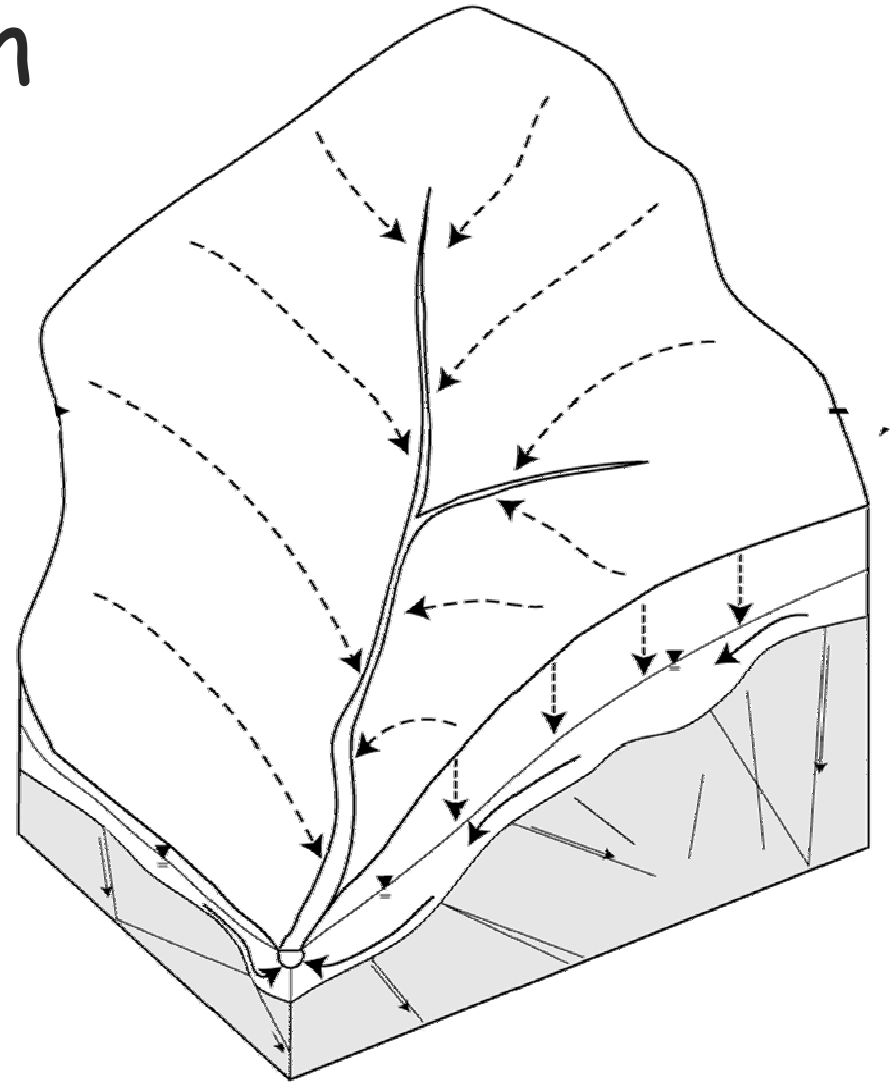


- Uncertainties that arise from lack of knowledge rather than random natural variability

http://www.google.com/imgres?imgurl=http://2.bp.blogspot.com/_jW0fHcfb-L4/SNOaZoxuw3I/AAAAAAAAAFy8/jgNkNp60-o

Outline

- The dialog between field scientist and modeler
 - Brief history
 - Recent work
- Future issues
 - Scaling as process realism



Brief history



A meeting just like this
~40 years ago....

Dialog Btw
Field
Scientist
and Modeler

“Accurate prediction of the headwater hydrograph implies adequate modeling of sources, flowpaths and residence time of water and solutes.

Hewlett and Troendle, 1975 ASCE

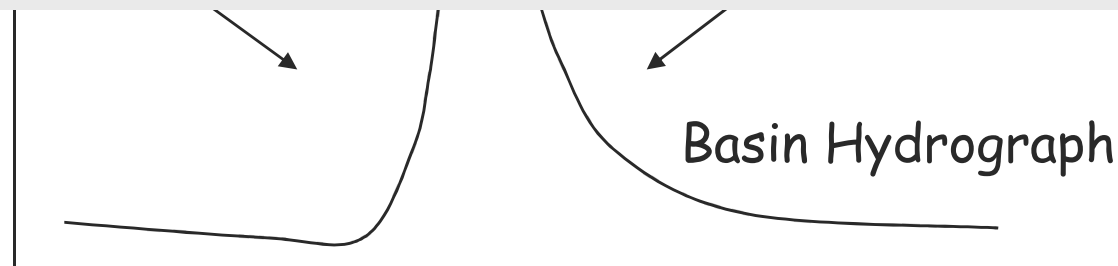
Variable Source Concept

Storm Precipitation

Hortonian Concept

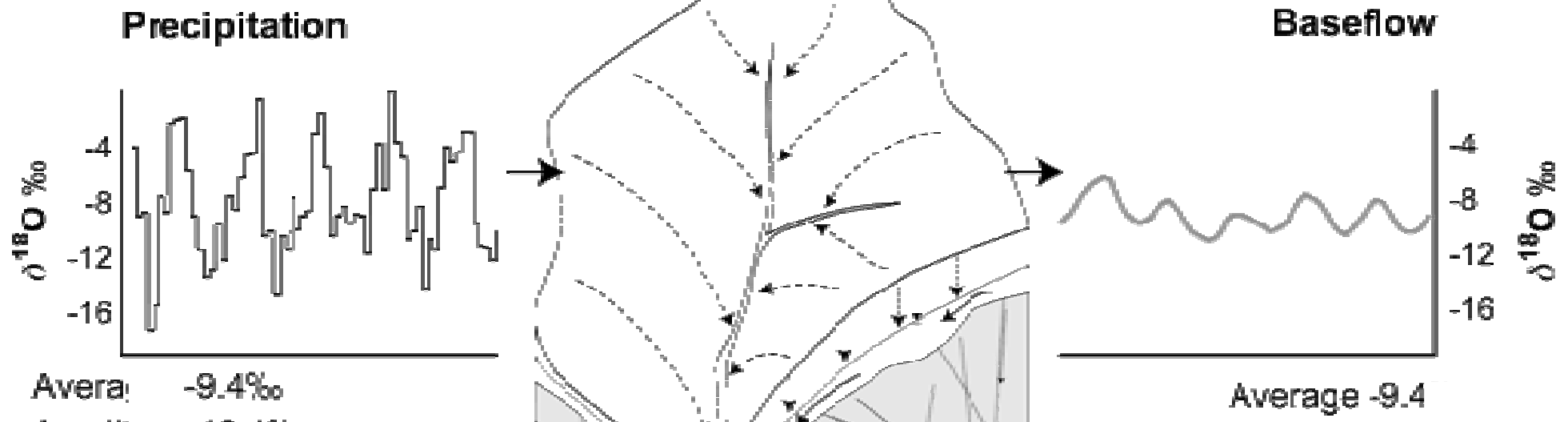
"...**the opposite approach is more logical** in the case of forest land; that is, to begin with the assumption that **all flow is subsurface flow until there is evidence otherwise**" (p. 277)".

Hewlett and Hibbert (1967)



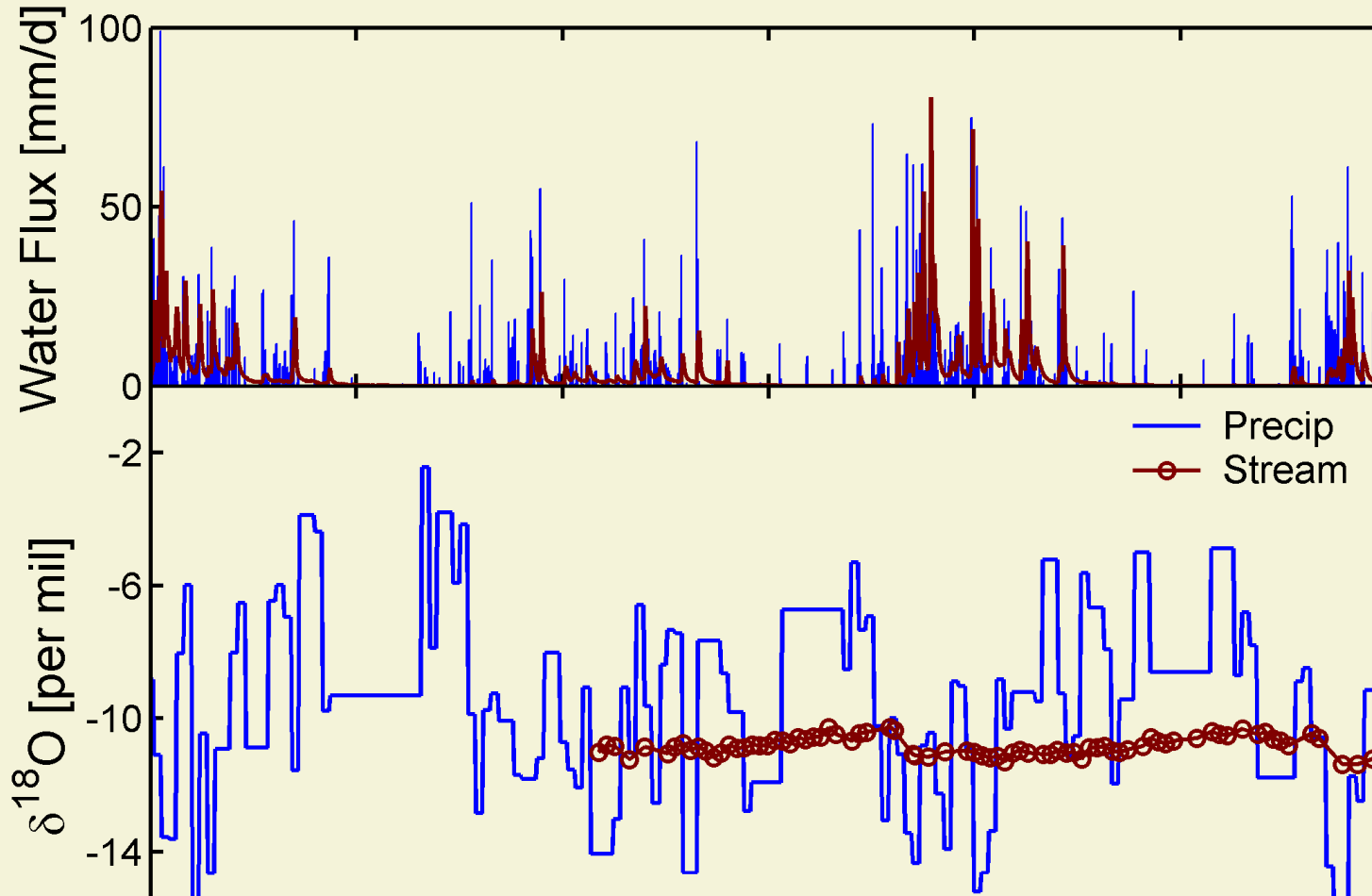
The next quantum leap

Catchment (Complex Flow Path Distribution)



Mean transit time for water through catchments can be orders of magnitude longer than the timescale of hydrologic response

An example



Hillslopes store water for months to years and then release it in minutes or hours to streams (Kirchner, 2003 HP)

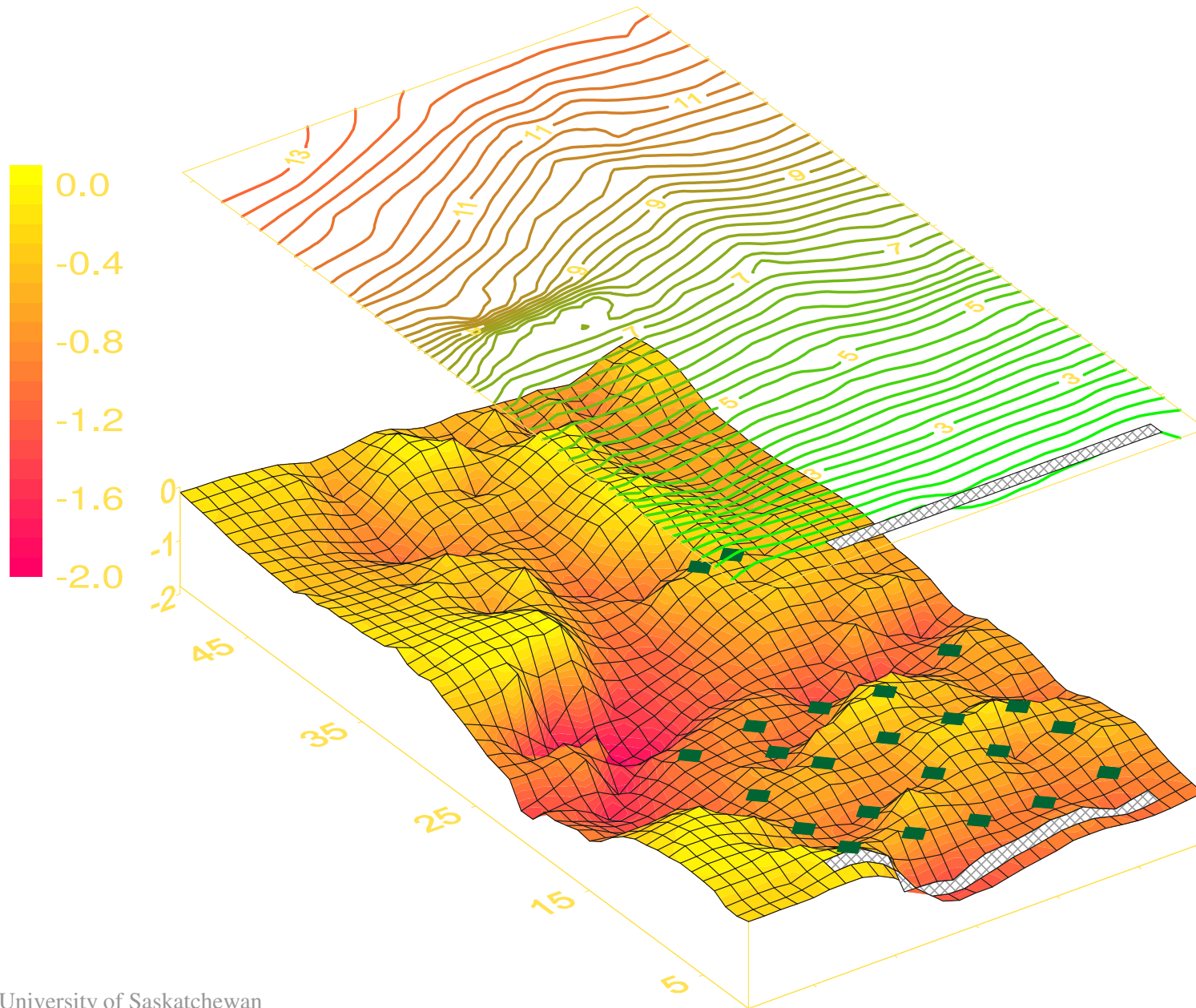


The past 20 years:
*Searching for mechanisms
to explain this behavior*



The importance of soil depth and subsurface topography

Dialog Btw
Field
Scientist
and Modeler



Depth

Min 0.0 m
Max 1.86 m
Average 0.63 m

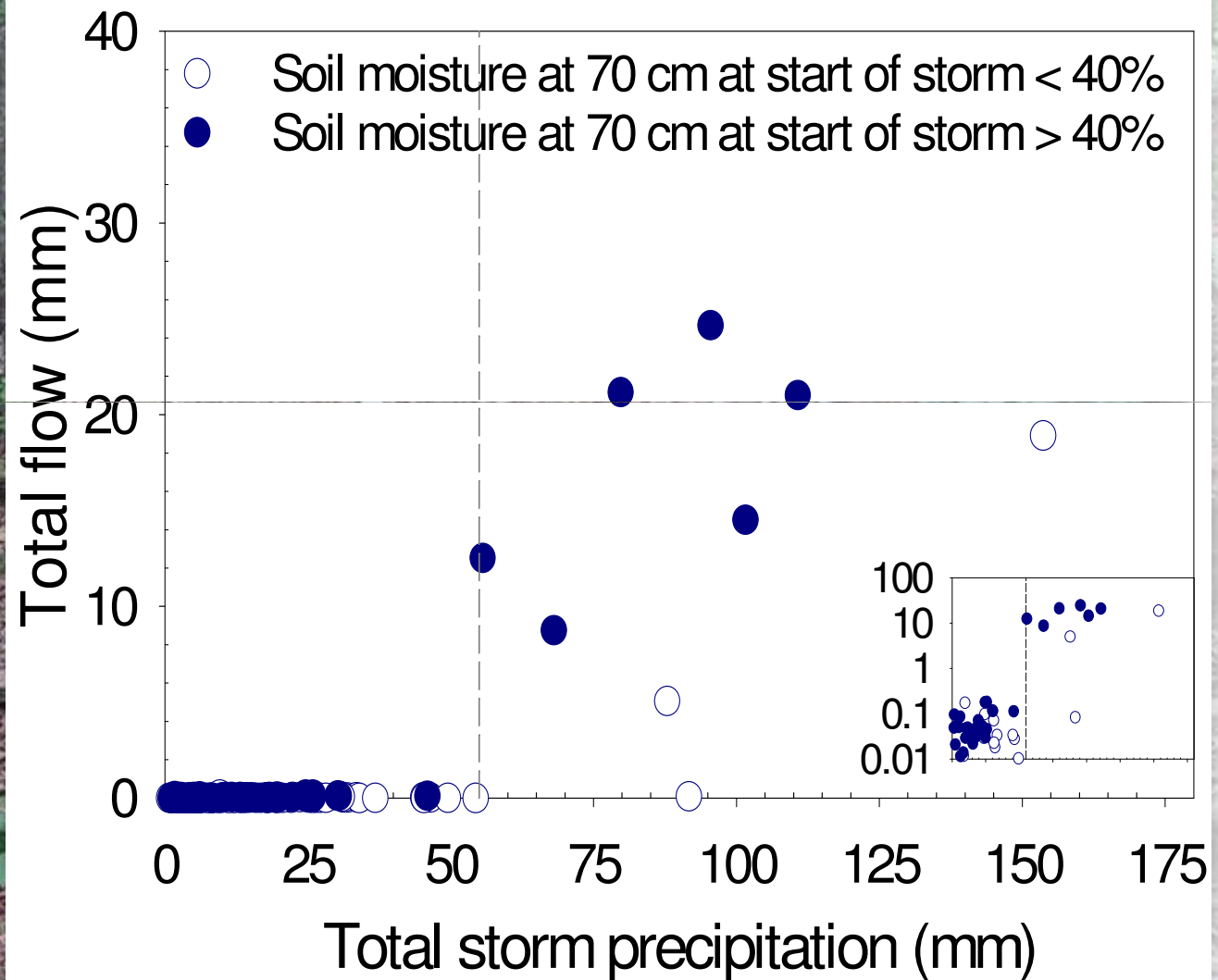
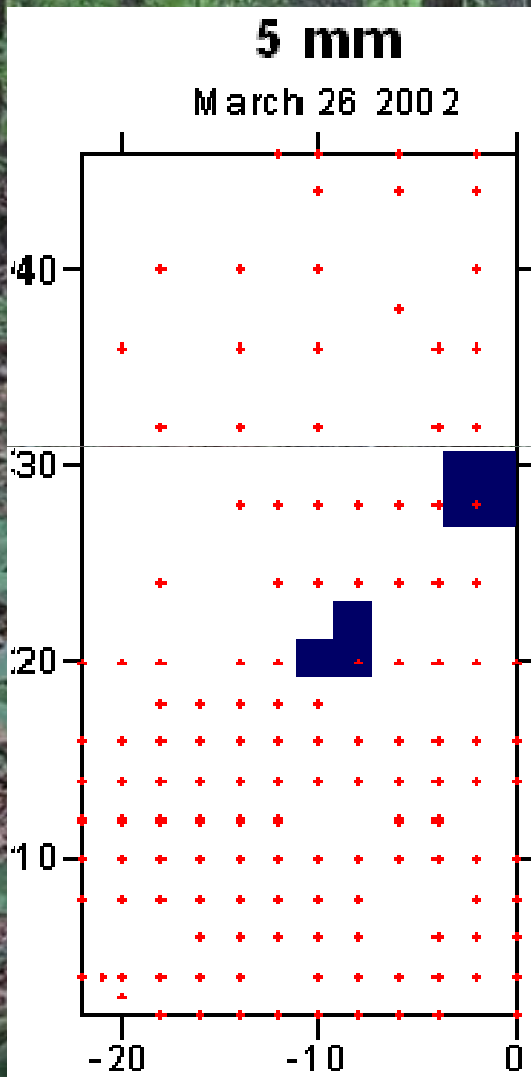
Volume

510 m³ (θ 0.55)

Scale

2 m gridscale

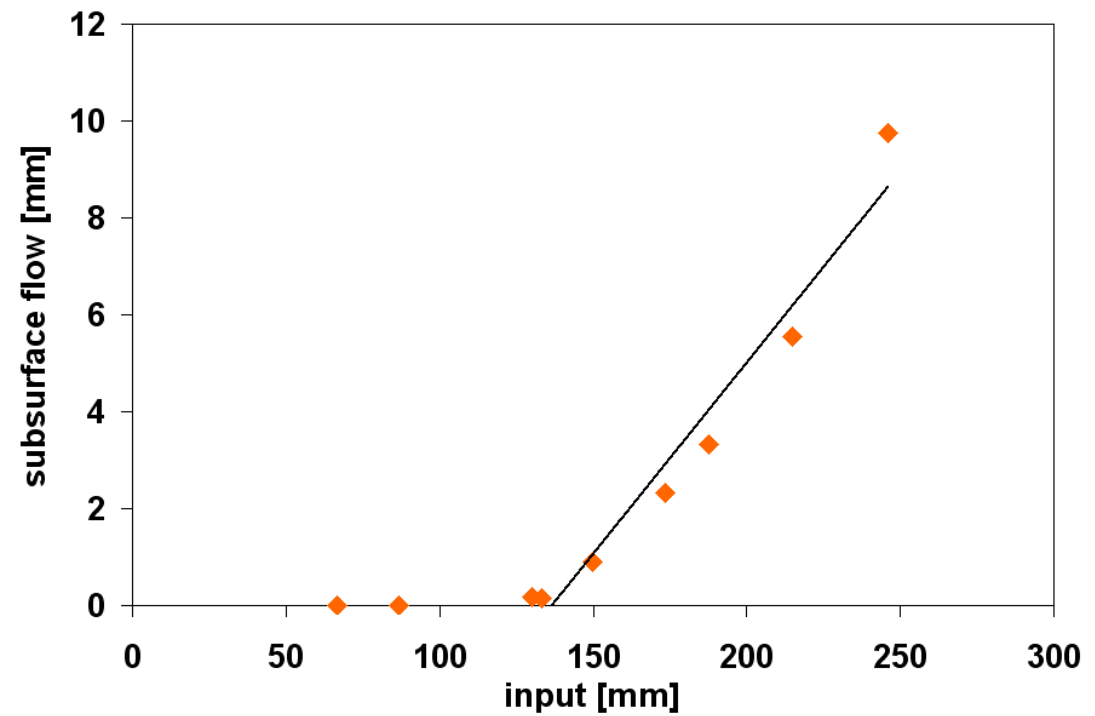
How is pre-event water mobilized?



Another extreme



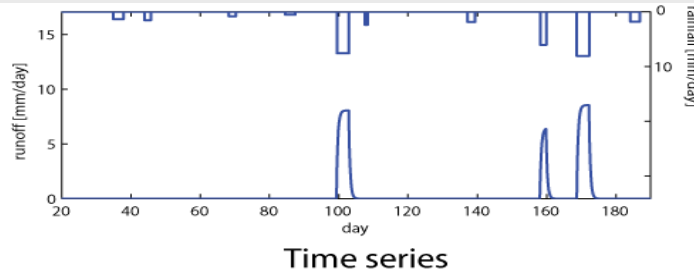
- Slope 2.5 - 5°
- Depth to argillic layer
○ (mean: 0.97 m, cv: 21%)



Fill, spill, connectivity, threshold

Emergence

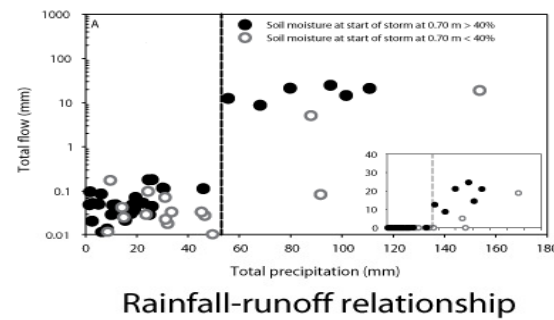
Filtering



Time series

Emergence

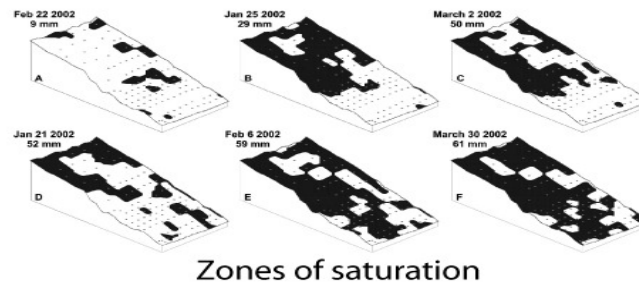
Threshold behavior



Rainfall-runoff relationship

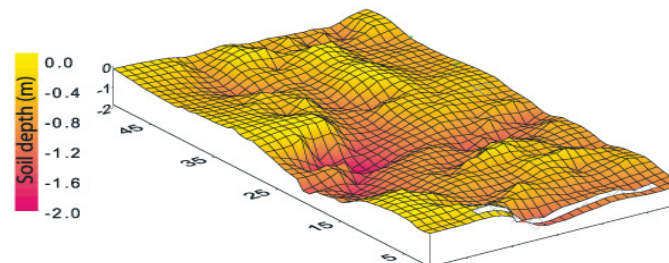
Emergence

Connectivity



Zones of saturation

Heterogeneity



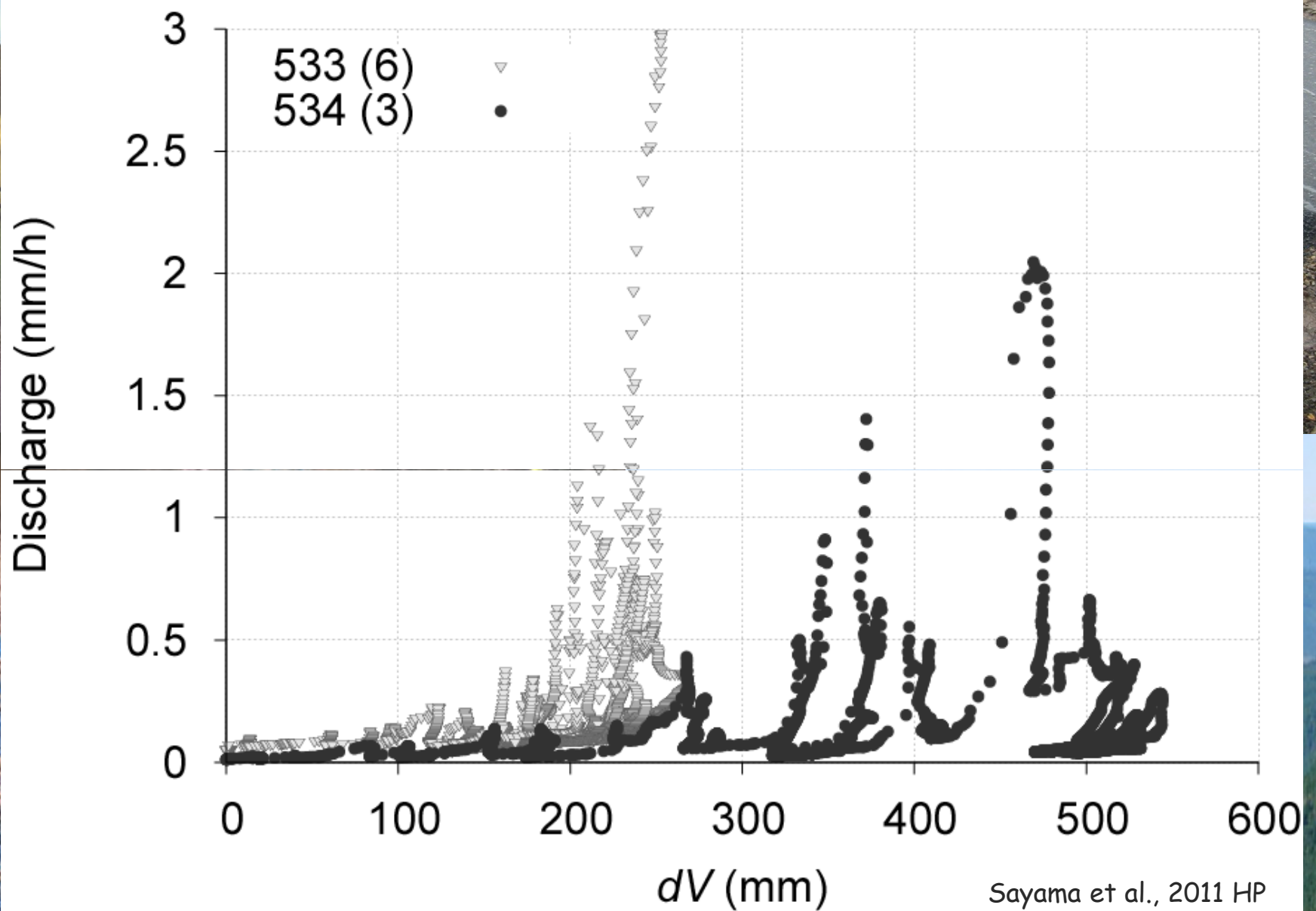
Bedrock topography

Black-box
model

Continuum
model

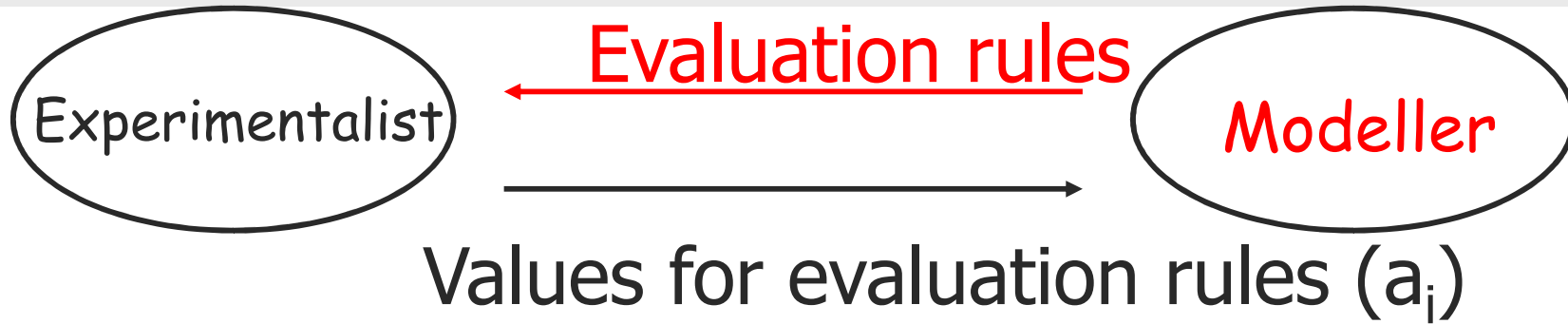


$$RO = P - S_d - I_c$$

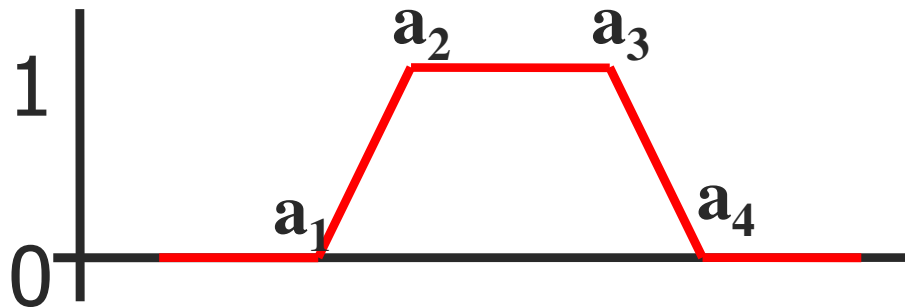


The dialog

The soft data framework

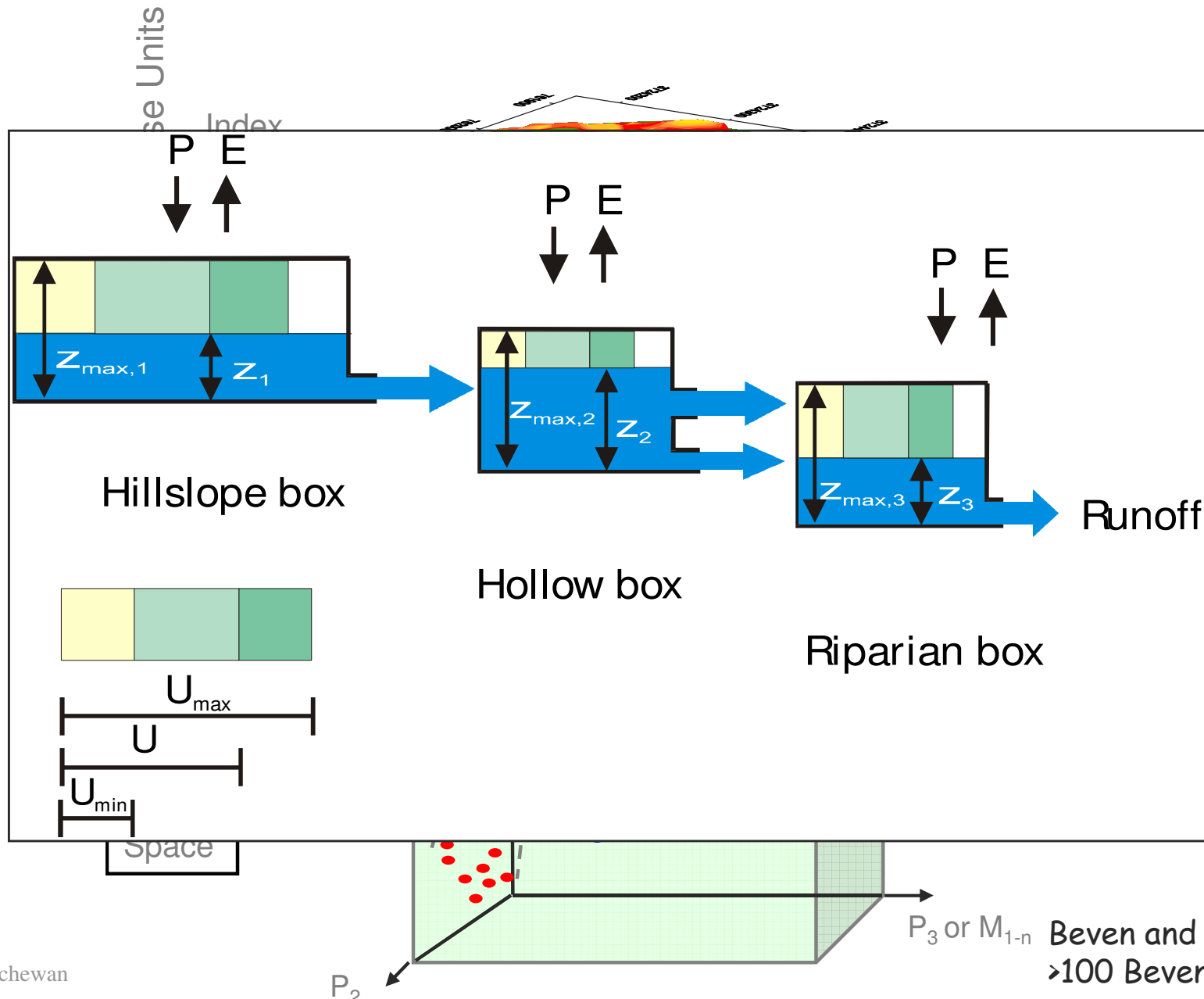


“Degree of acceptability”



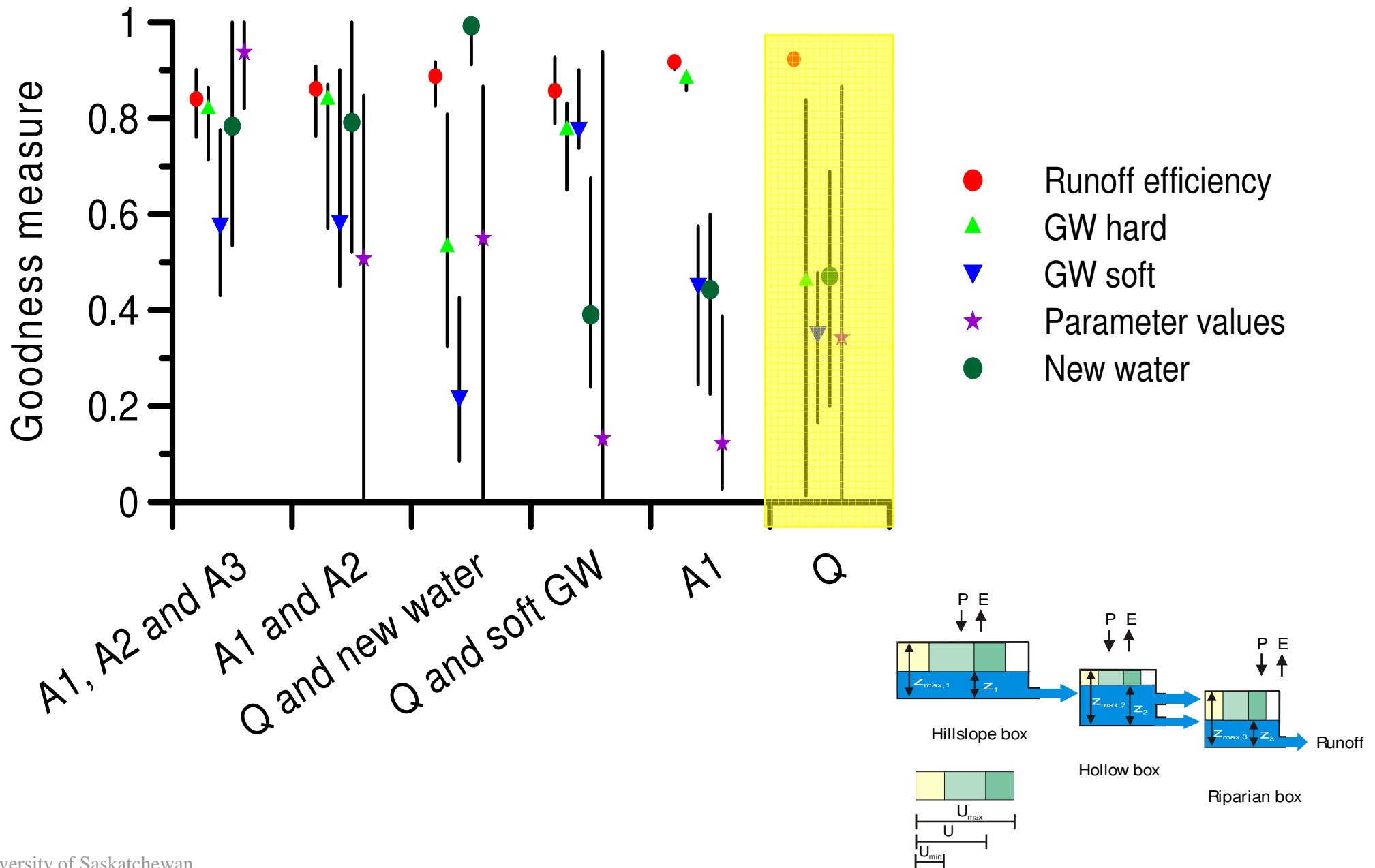
Seibert and McDonnell (2002 WRR; ASCE JHE in review)

And links to Keith Beven's "Landscape space to model space mapping"

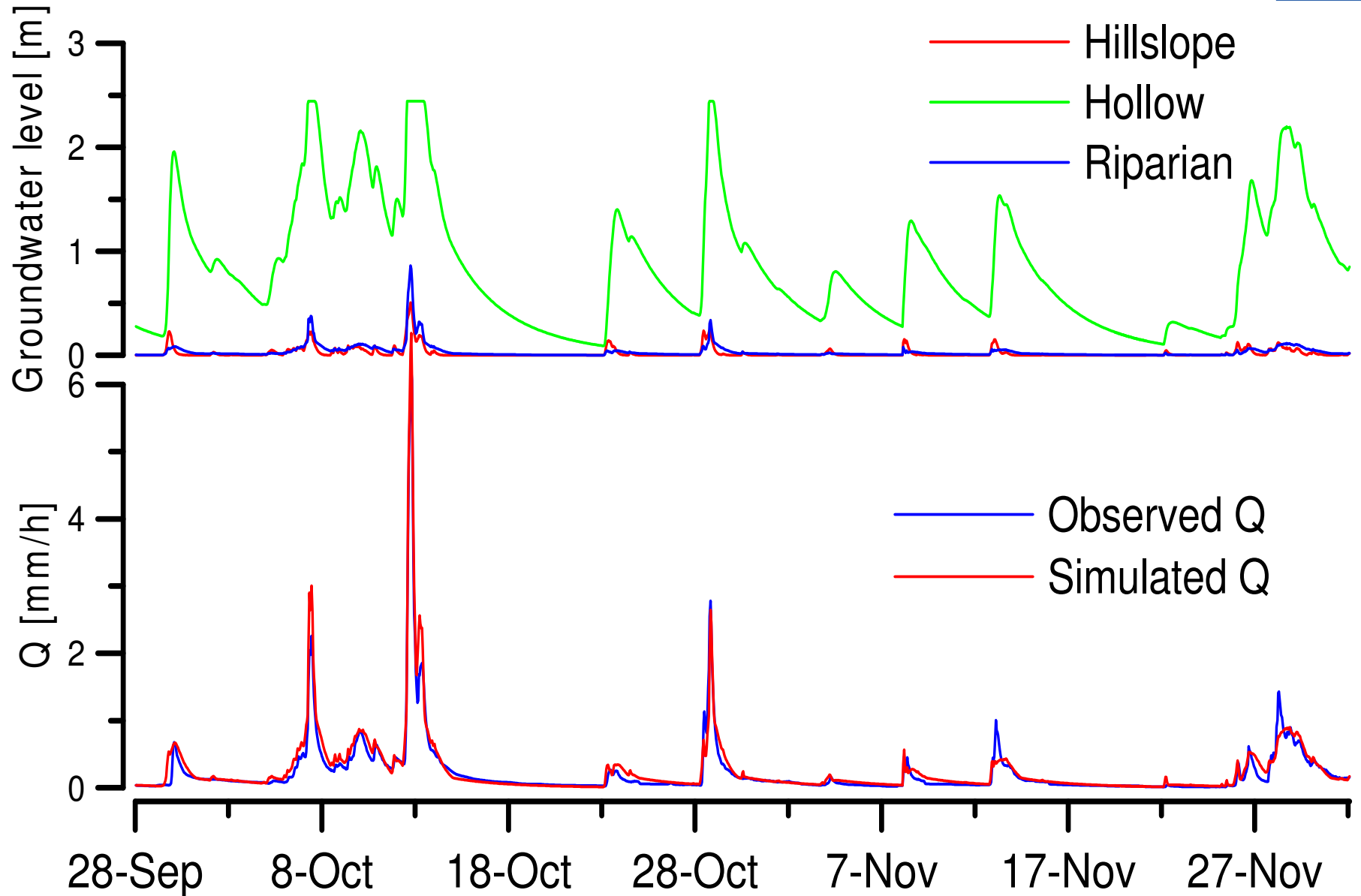


Beven and Freer, 2001 HP
>100 Beven papers since...

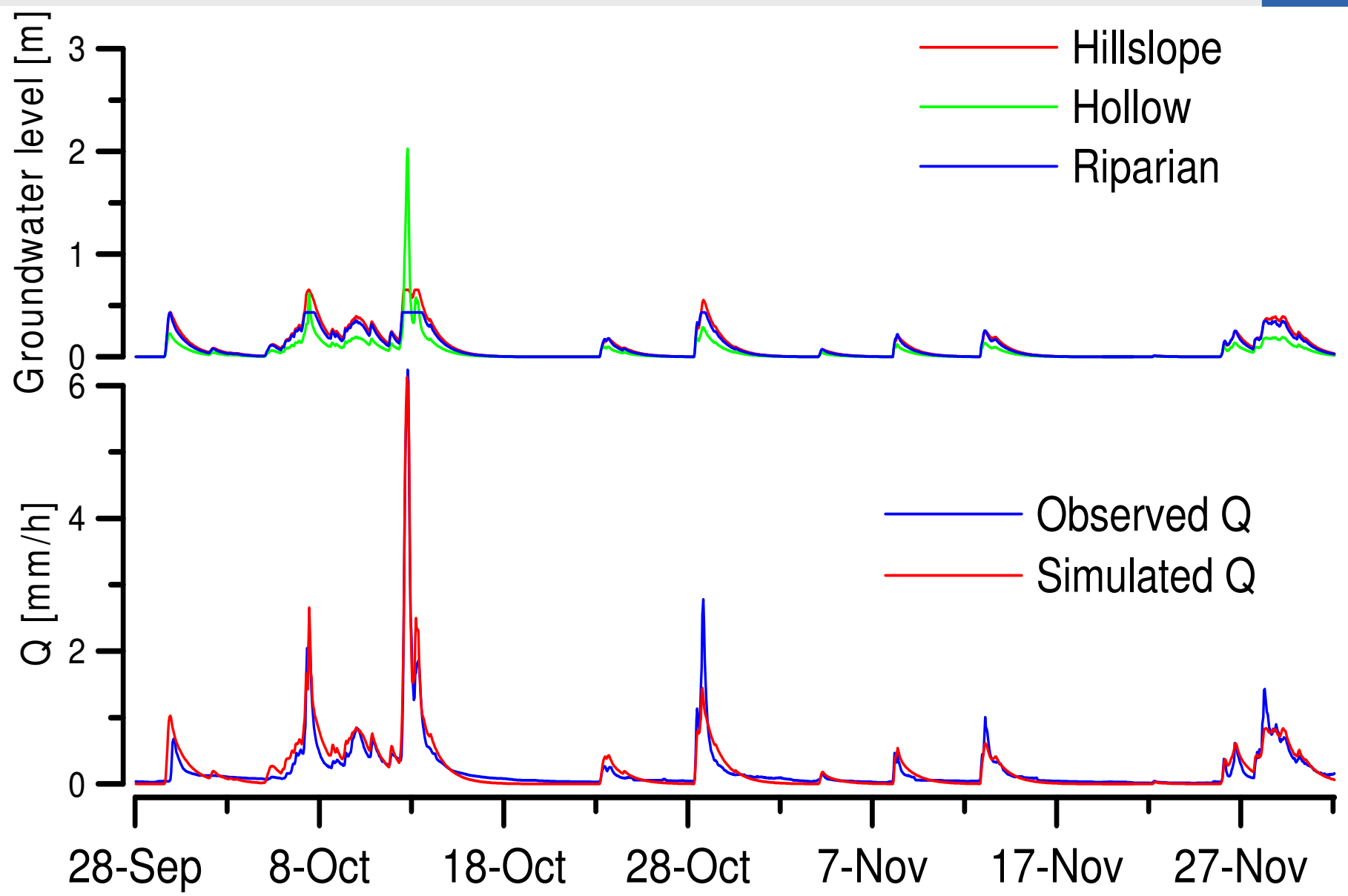
Use of soft data



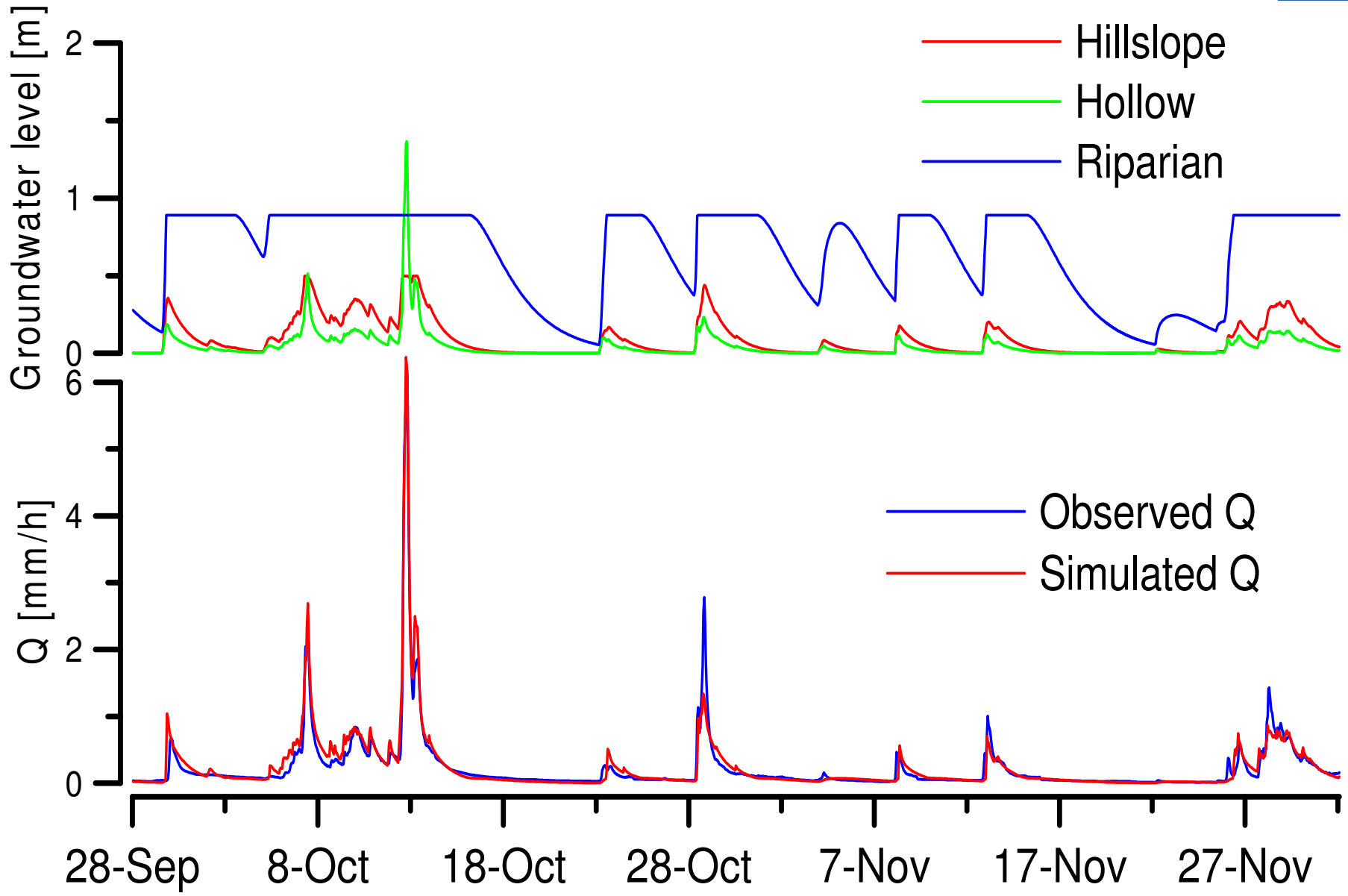
Model efficiency : 0.93



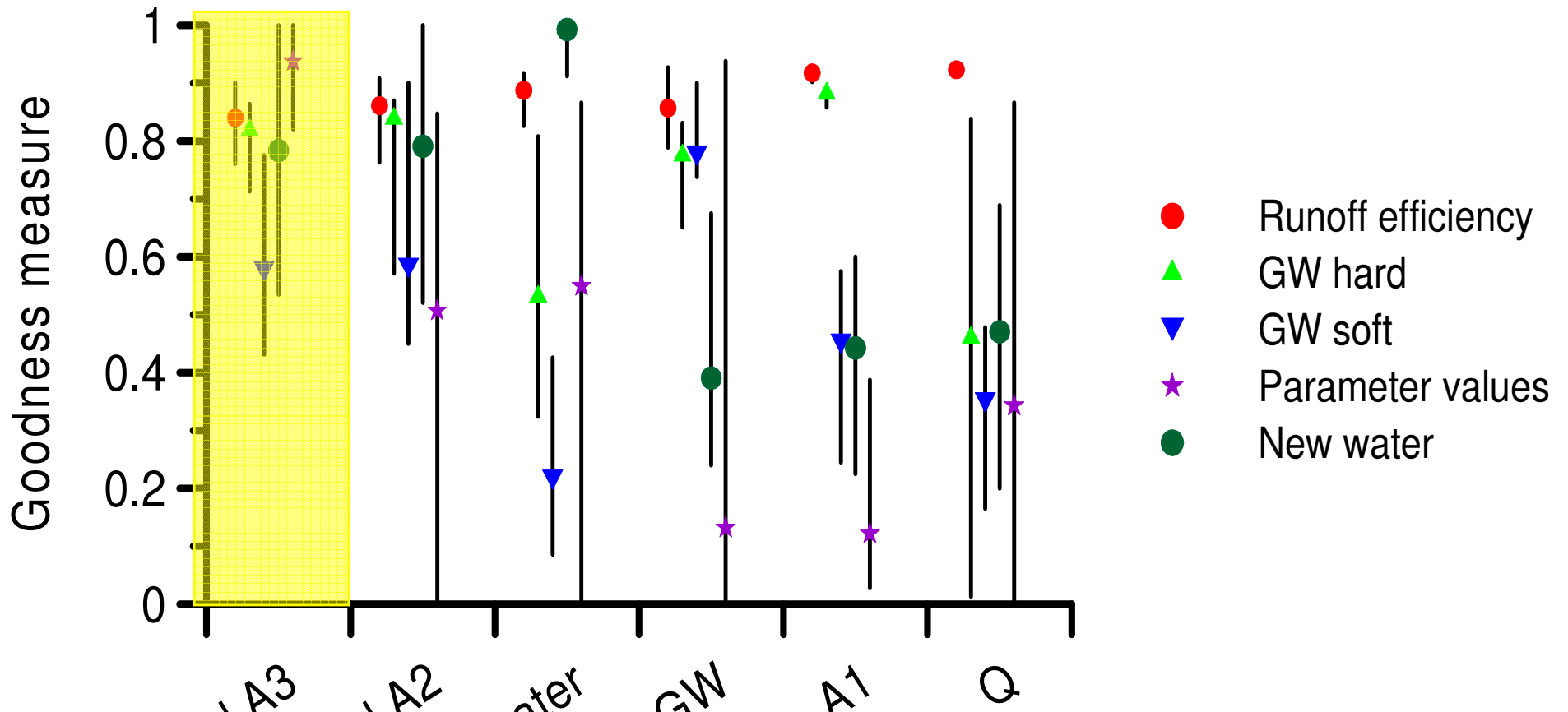
Model efficiency : 0.92



Model efficiency : 0.93



Model performance



A1, A2 and A3
A1 and A2
Q and new water
Q and soft GW

$$A = \sqrt[n]{A_1^{n_1} A_2^{n_2} A_3^{n_3}}$$

with $n = n_1 + n_2 + n_3$

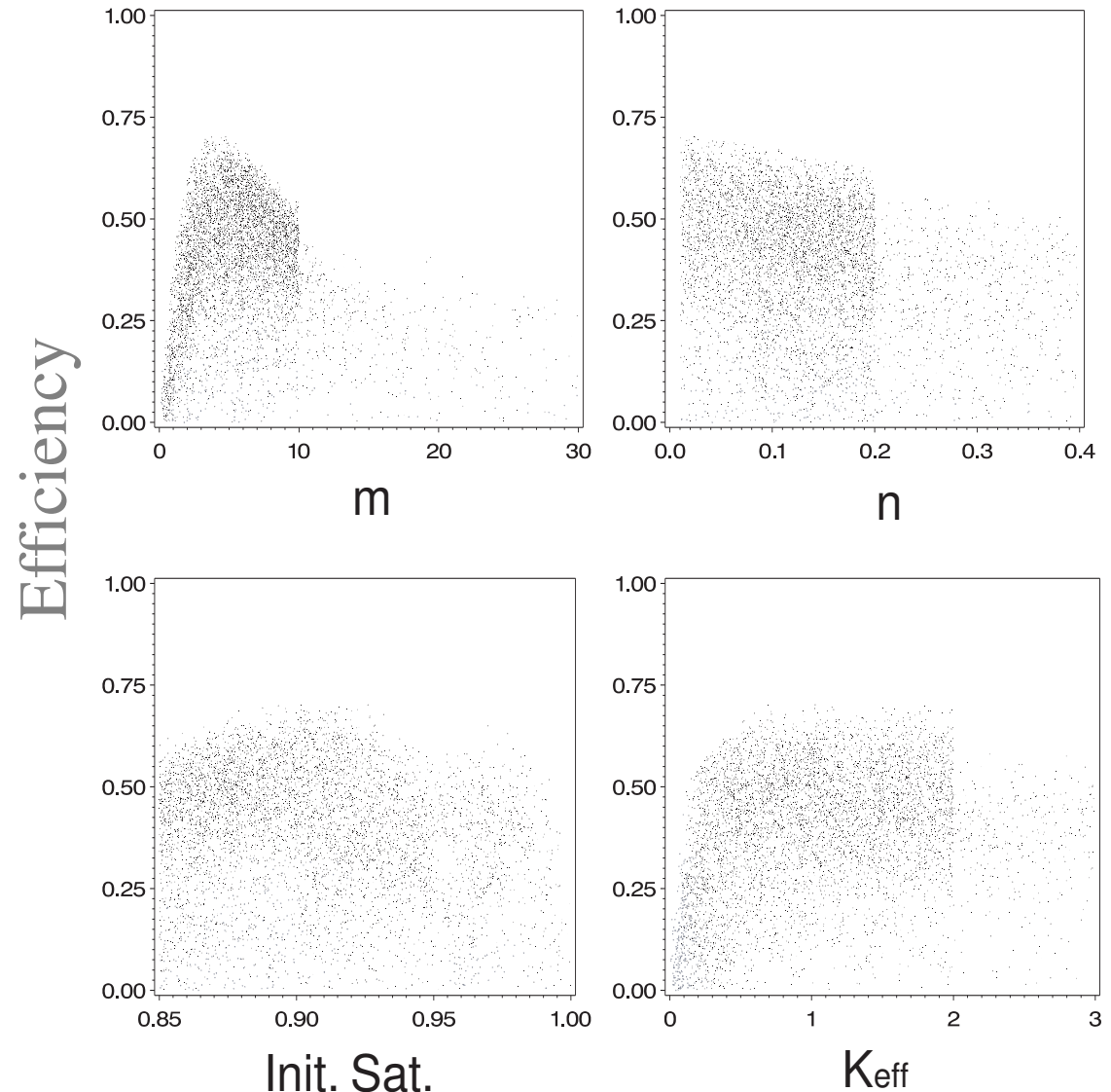


Increasing amount of soft data

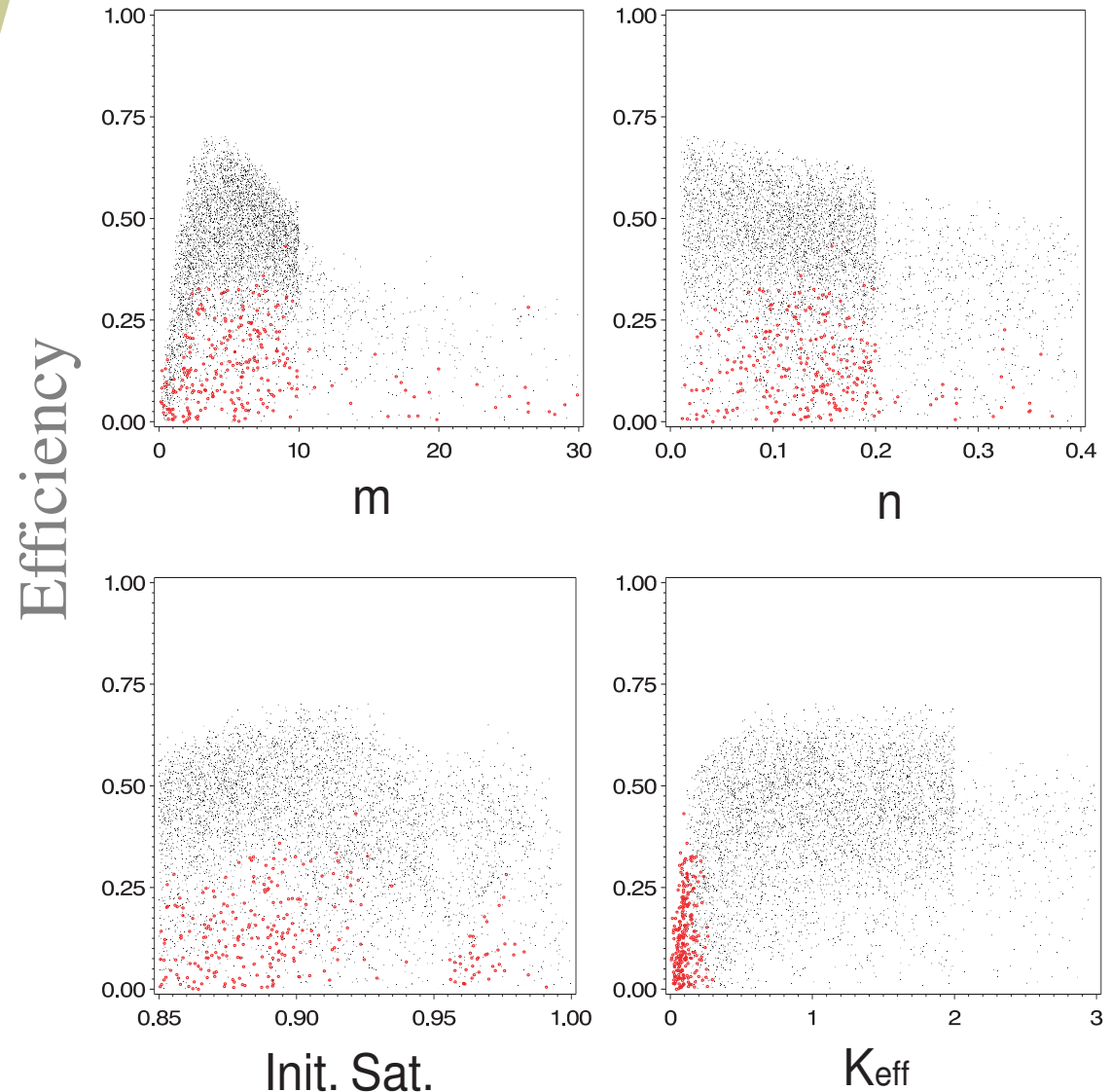
Other examples

Soft data and a *a posteriori* parameter rejection

- A poorly gauged watershed in Chile
- An example of an additional criterion:
 - Percent new water in a storm hydrograph

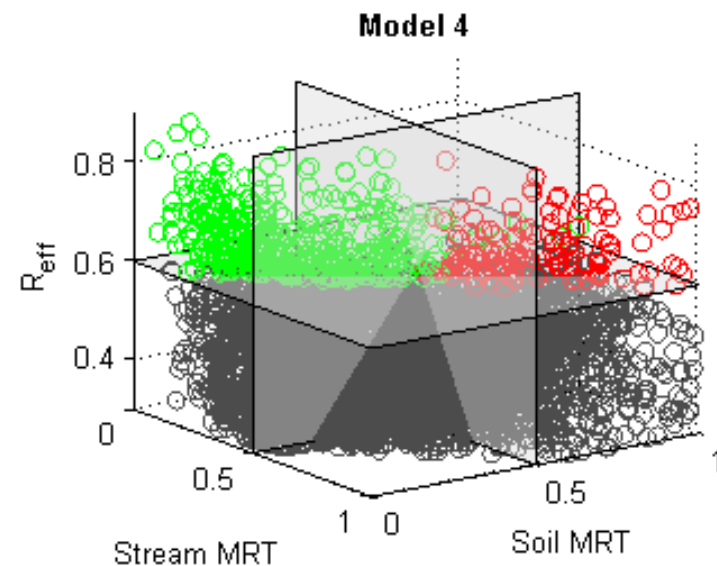
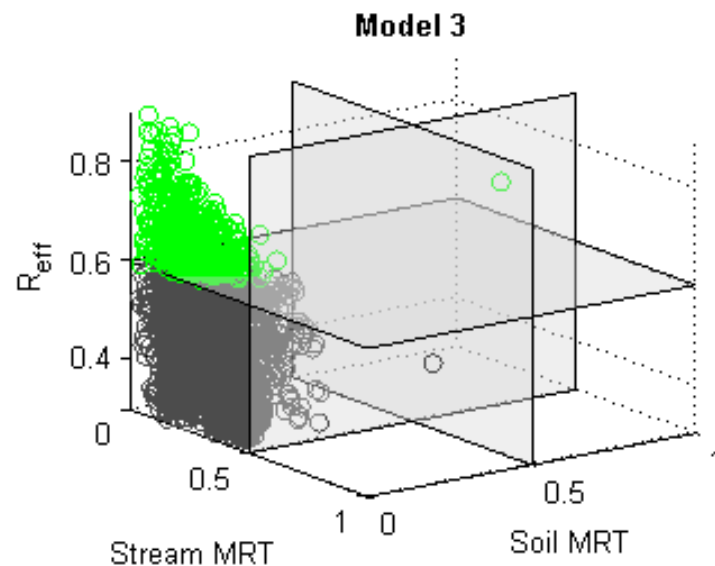
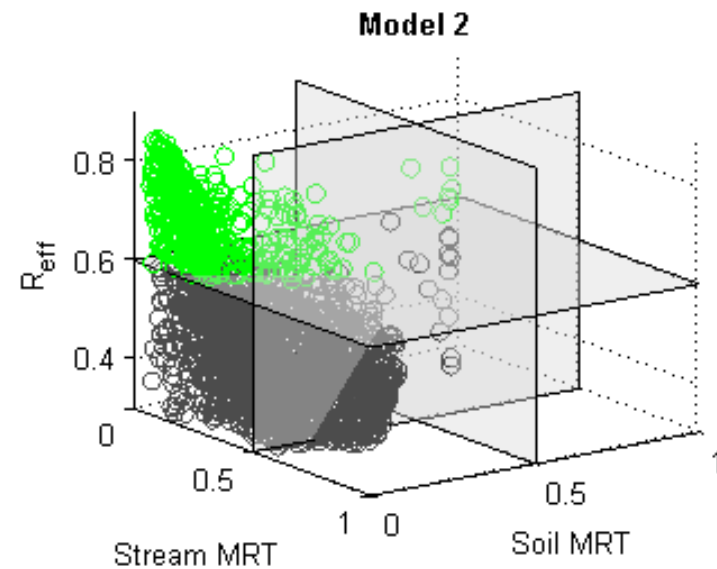
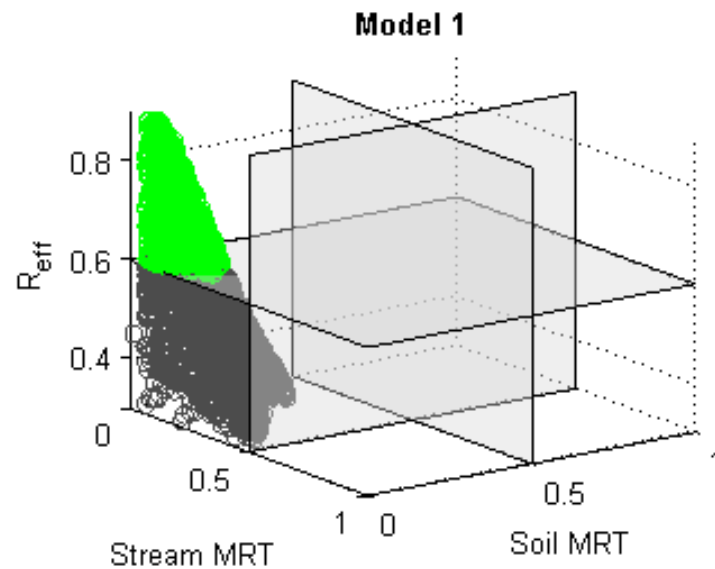


- **Red dots** = % new water < 50
- **Black dots** = % new water > 50
- Identifies parameter sets that produce the “efficient” results for the wrong reasons



Other examples:

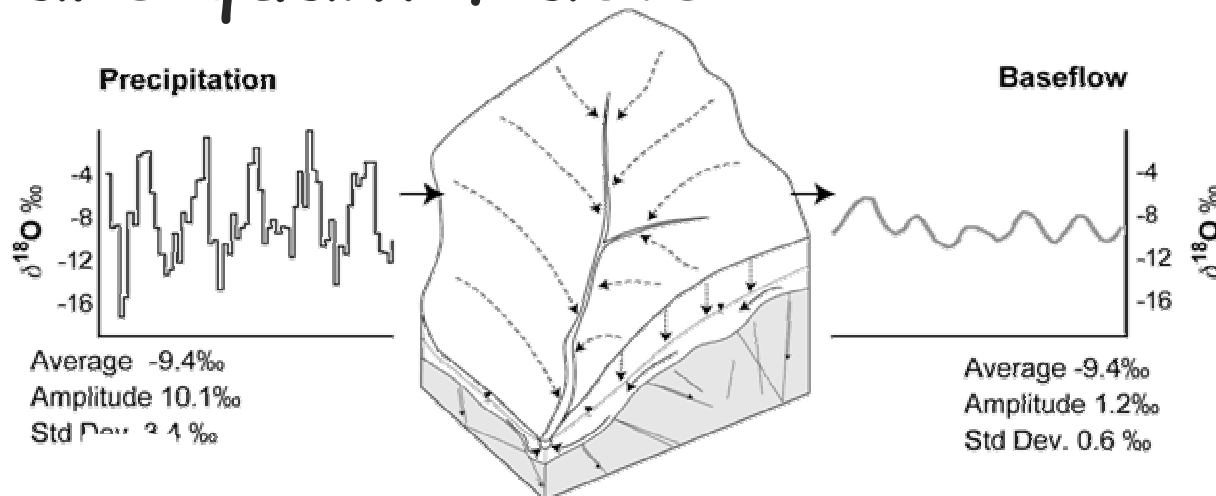
Soft data as orthogonal measures for model eval'n

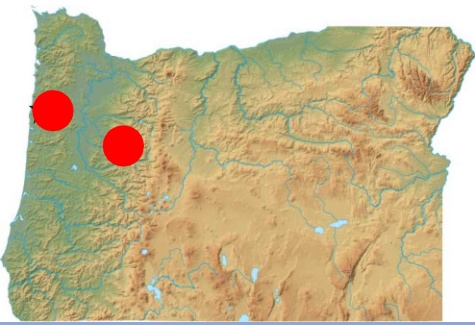


Looking
forward

The dialog: *Looking forward*

- Process realism as scaling realism
 - Scaling rules aggregate key process information
 - Residence time and storage make sense across all scales
 - Both are quantifiable





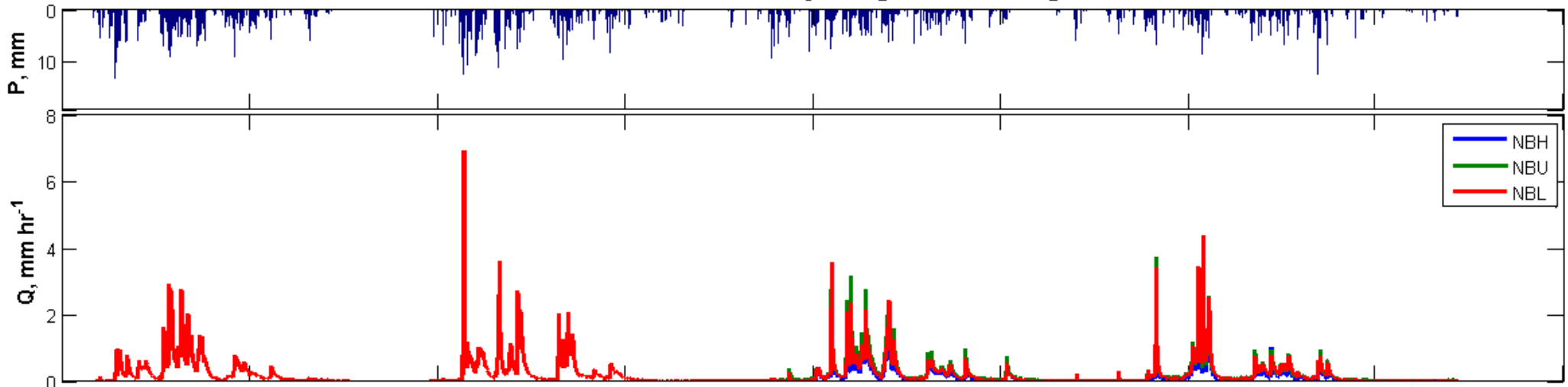
An example from Oregon

Dialog Btw
Field
Scientist
and Modeler

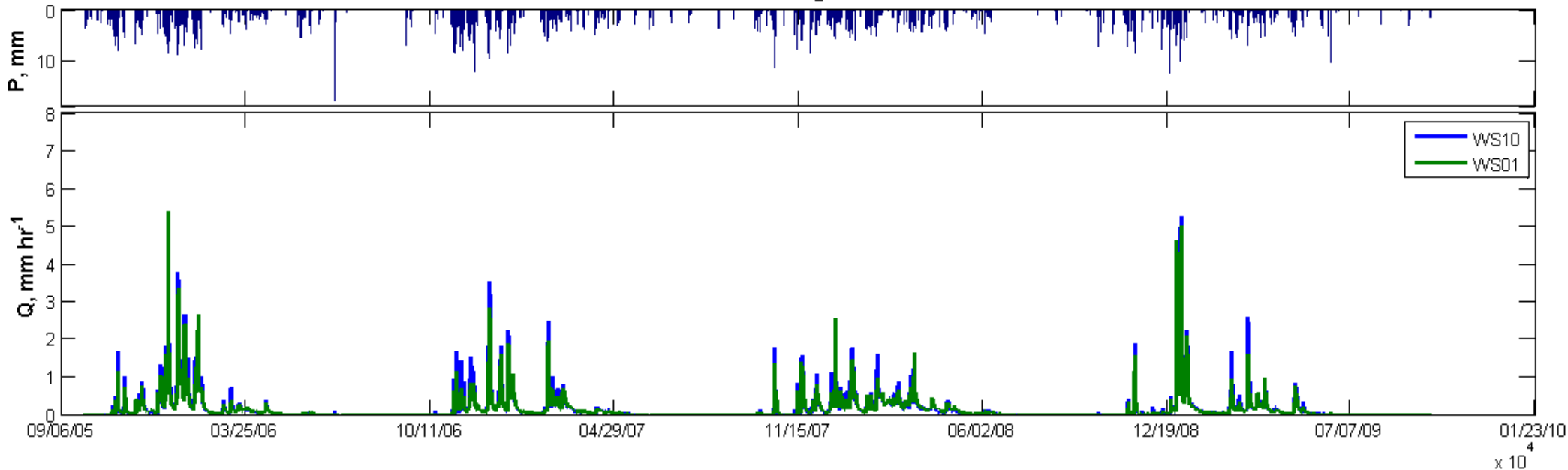


Rainfall-runoff for the two sites

Alesea Watershed Study, Oregon Coast Range

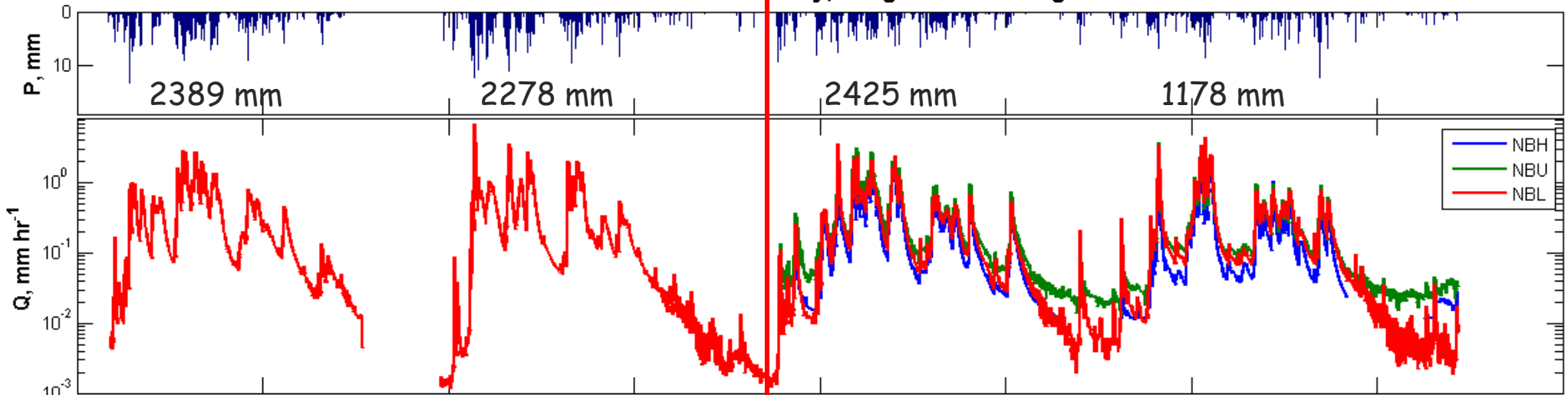


HJ Andrews, Oregon Cascades

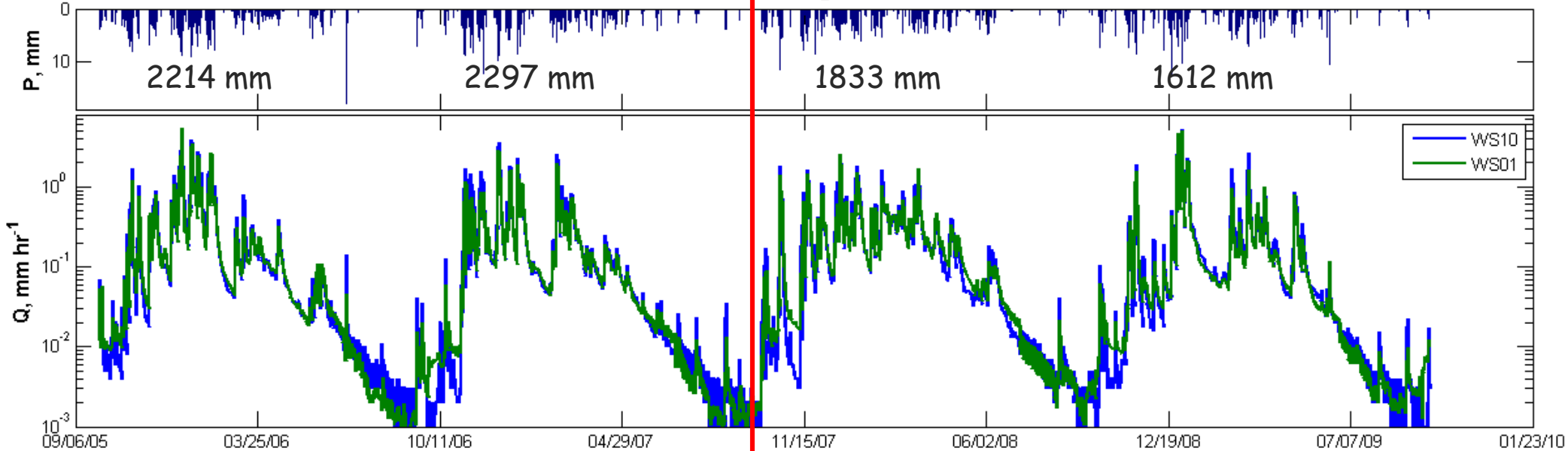


On a log scale

Alesea Watershed Study, Oregon Coast Range

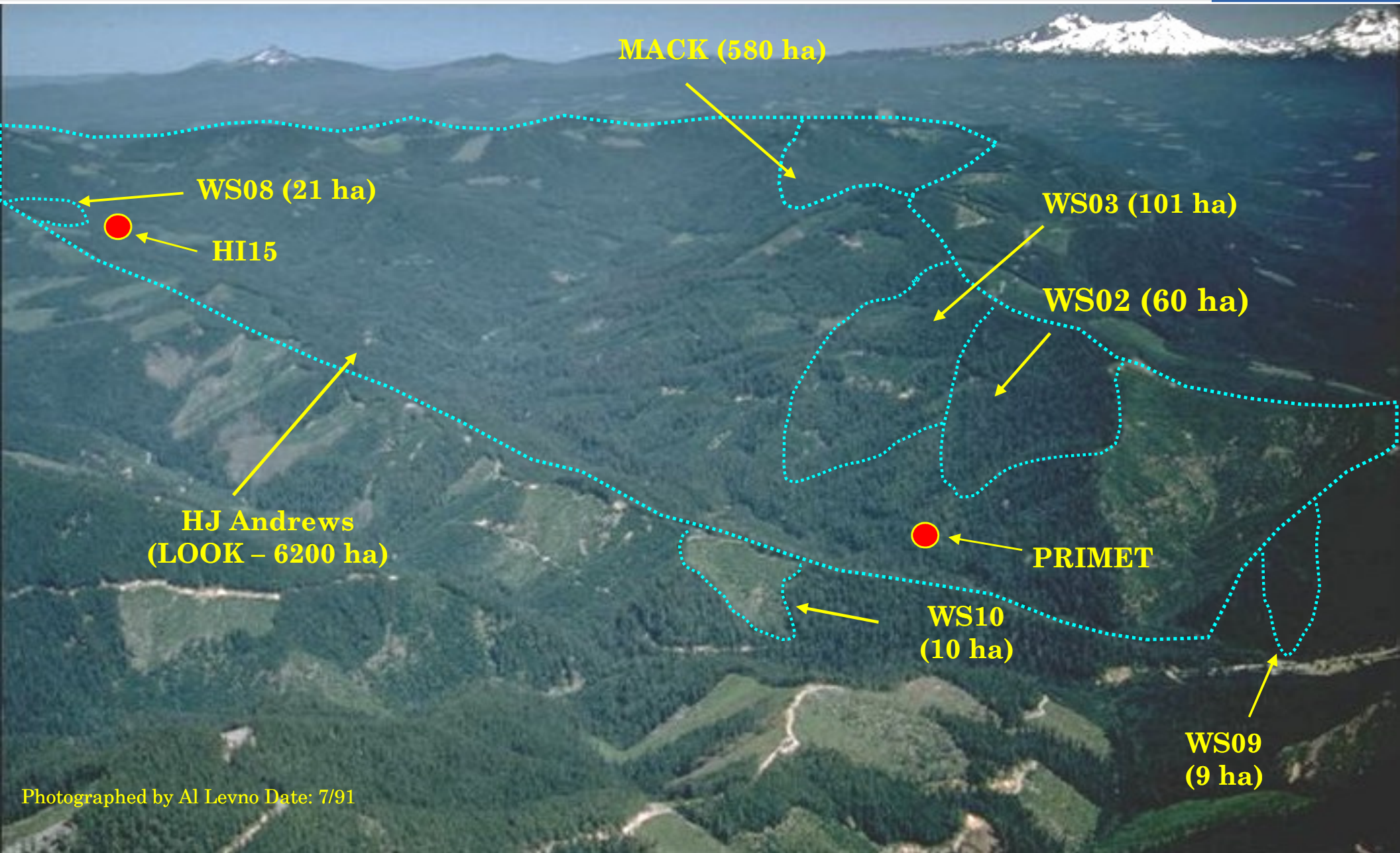


HJ Andrews, Oregon Cascades



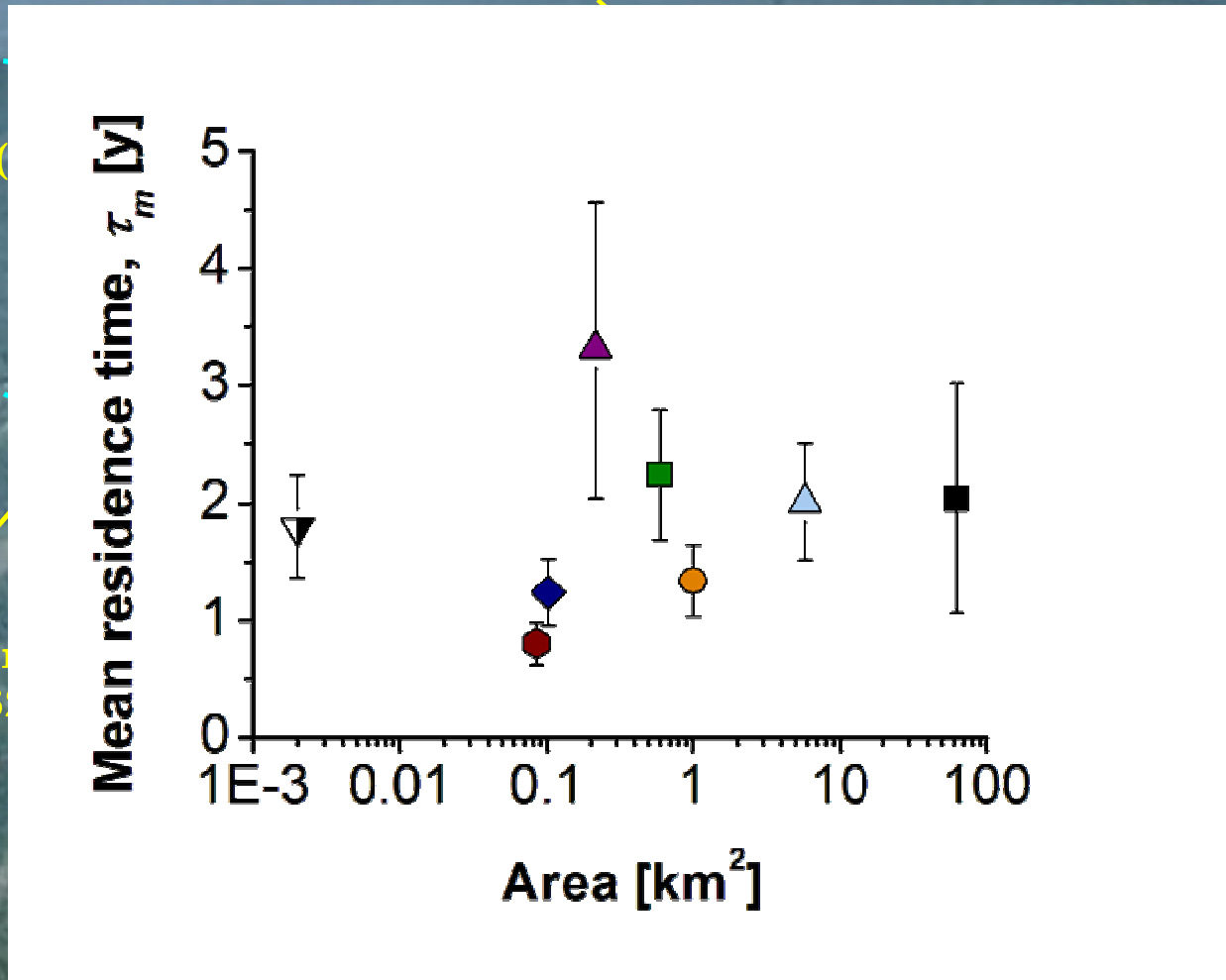
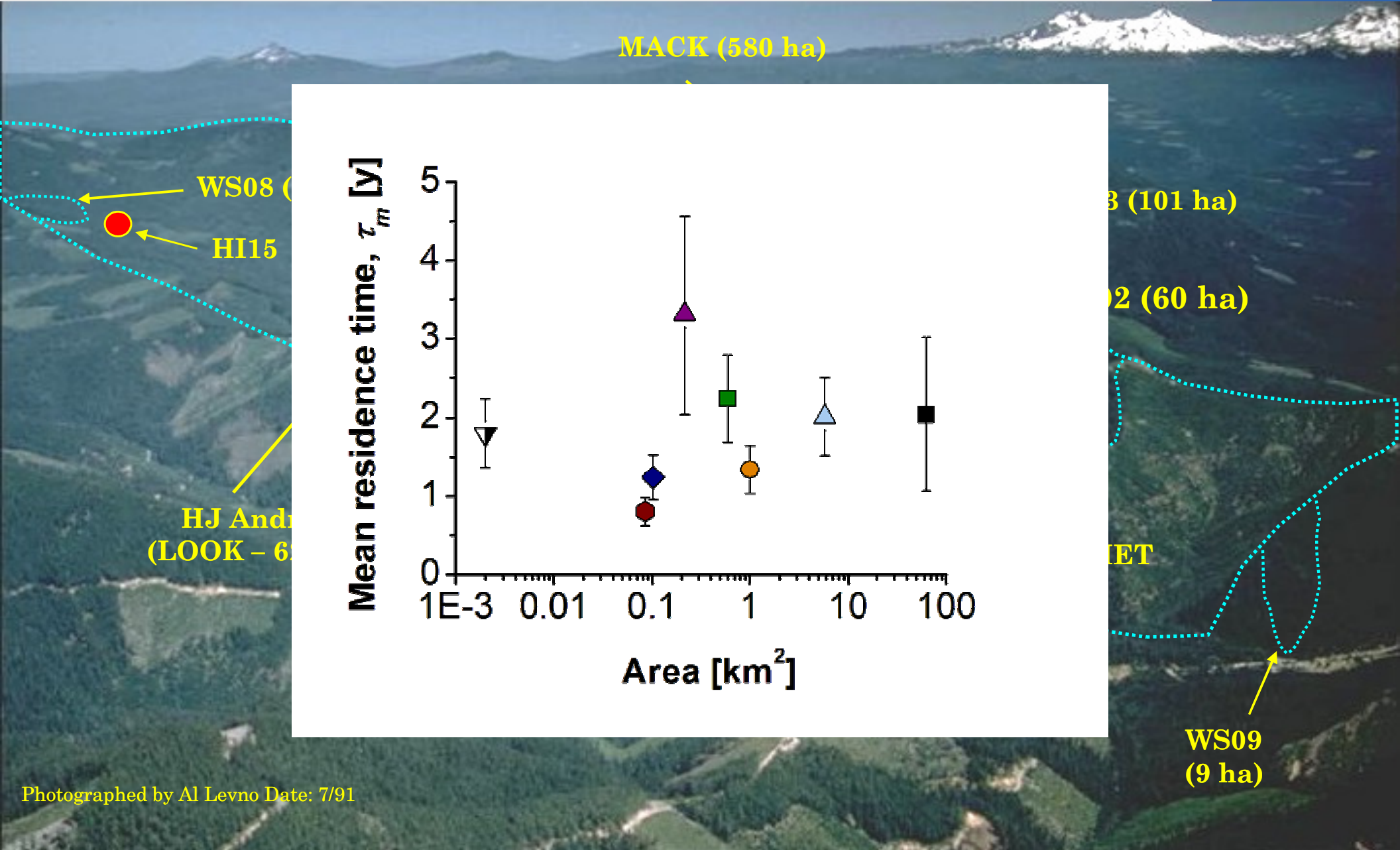
Exploring the scaling relations in low permeability rock

Dialog Btw
Field
Scientist
and Modeler



Photographed by Al Levno Date: 7/91

...no relation to basin area, but...

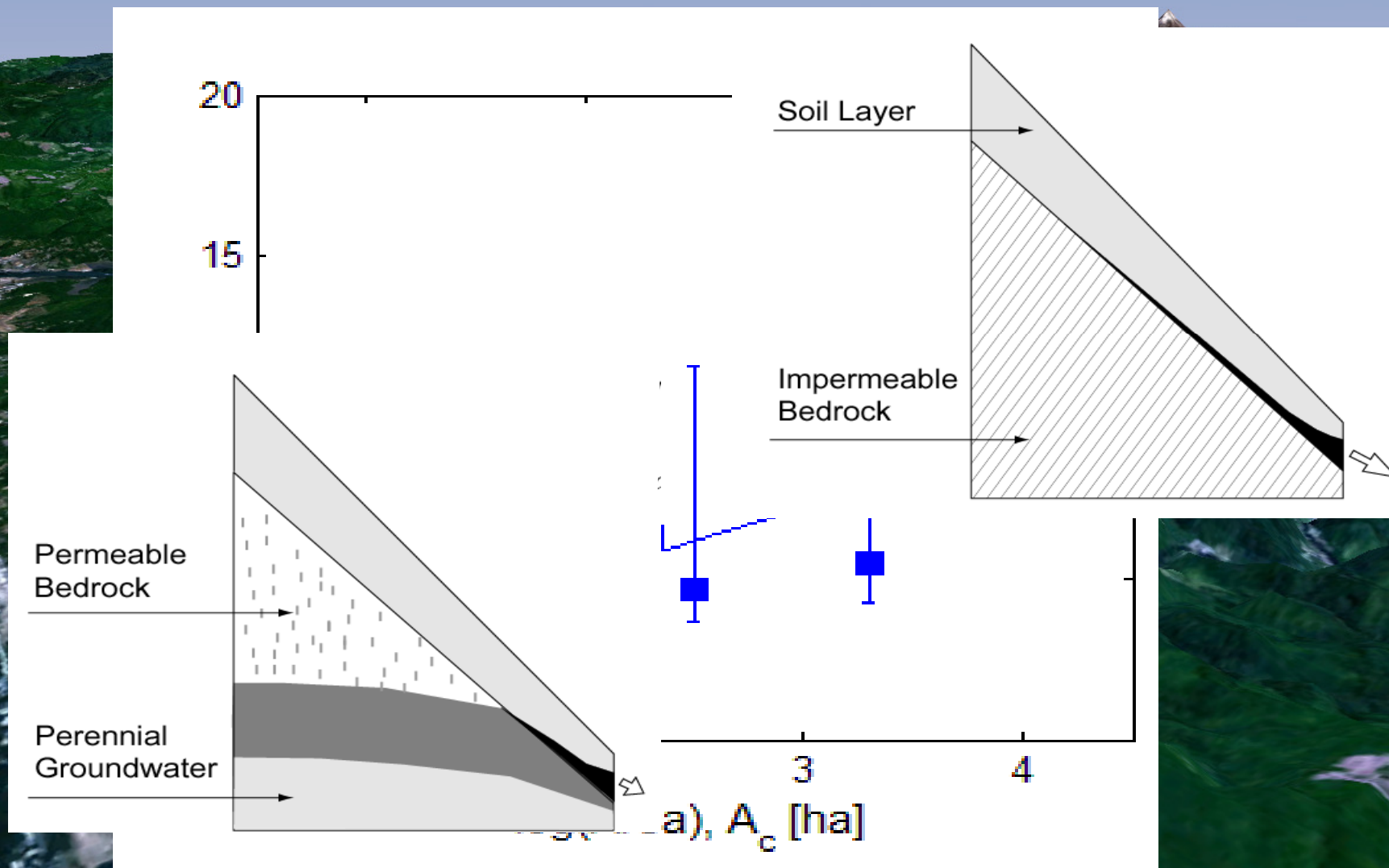


Photographed by Al Levno Date: 7/91

Coast Range

The opposite scaling behavior!

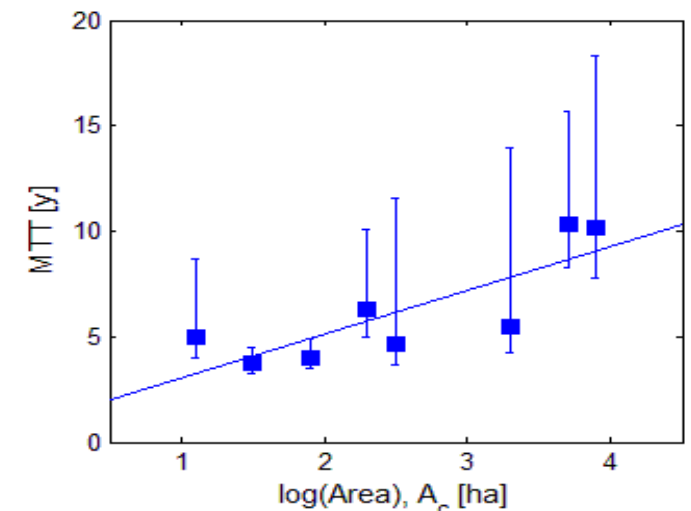
Dialog Btw
Field
Scientist
and Modeler



“Getting the right answers for the right reasons”

Kirchner (2006 WRR)

- Developing models that are minimally parameterized and therefore stand some chance of failing the tests that they are subjected to
- Experimentalists delivering orthogonal measures (but not all the gory details) that can be used for model testing



Wrap-up



Let's not let another 40
years go by....

Dialog Btw
Field
Scientist
and Modeler

“Accurate prediction of the
headwater hydrograph **implies**
adequate modeling of
sources, flowpaths and
residence time of water
and solutes.

Hewlett and Troendle, 1975 ASCE



http://www.google.ca/#hl=en&client=psy-ab&q=famiglietti+testimony+to+congress+water+&og=famiglietti+testimony+to+congress+water+&gs_l=hp.3...4.8197.1.8536.29.28.0.0.0.3.141.2184.25j3.28.0.les%3B...0...1c.1.7hDjMpvMPWQ&pbx=1&bav=on.2.or_r_gc.r_pw.r_qf.&fp=a1243ebe7999b6eb&biw=1311&bih=625

Dialog Btw
Field
Scientist
and Modeler

WRITTEN TESTIMONY OF

"**how can we manage water** for the benefit of mankind in nonstationary times **when we know so little about its various stores, flow pathways and residence times** even in a developed country like the United States?"

Chairman Hall, Ranking Member Johnson and other members of the committee. Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony on the National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS).

Summary I

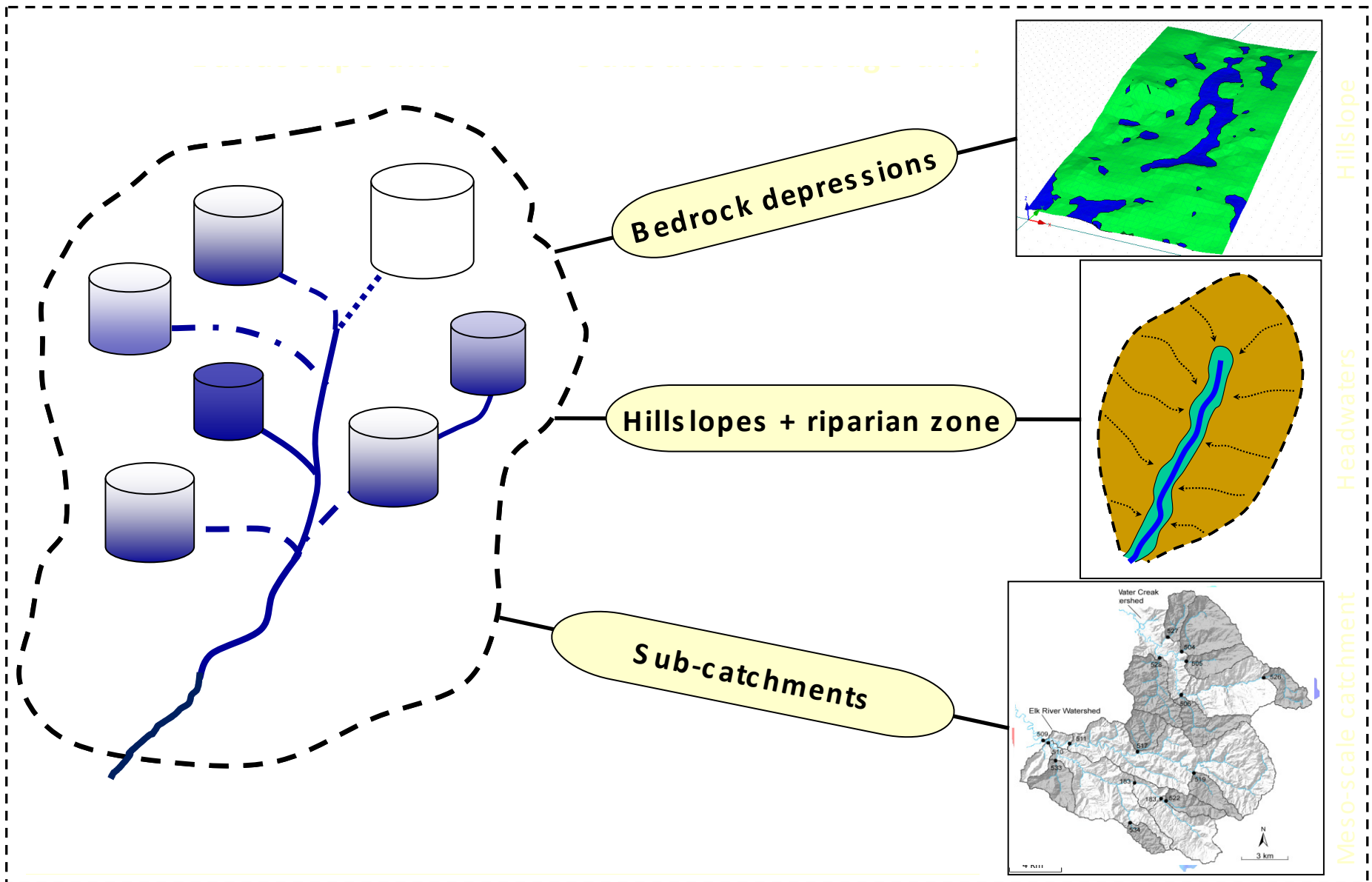


- The dialog between FS and M is key for reducing epistemic error in the modeling process
- Precipitation-runoff data do not inform questions of sources, flowpaths and residence times
- TT of water through catchments can be orders of magnitude longer than the timescale of hydrologic response

A storage-based view of runoff

Fill, spill, connectivity, threshold

Dialog Btw
Field
Scientist
and Modeler



Hillslope

Headwaters

Meso-scale catchment

Summary II



- Defining residence time scaling can lead to significant improvements in process realism
- Data availability is on the cusp of radical change
 - laser spectrometers!
- A binary classification of permeable vs poorly permeable could be a good start