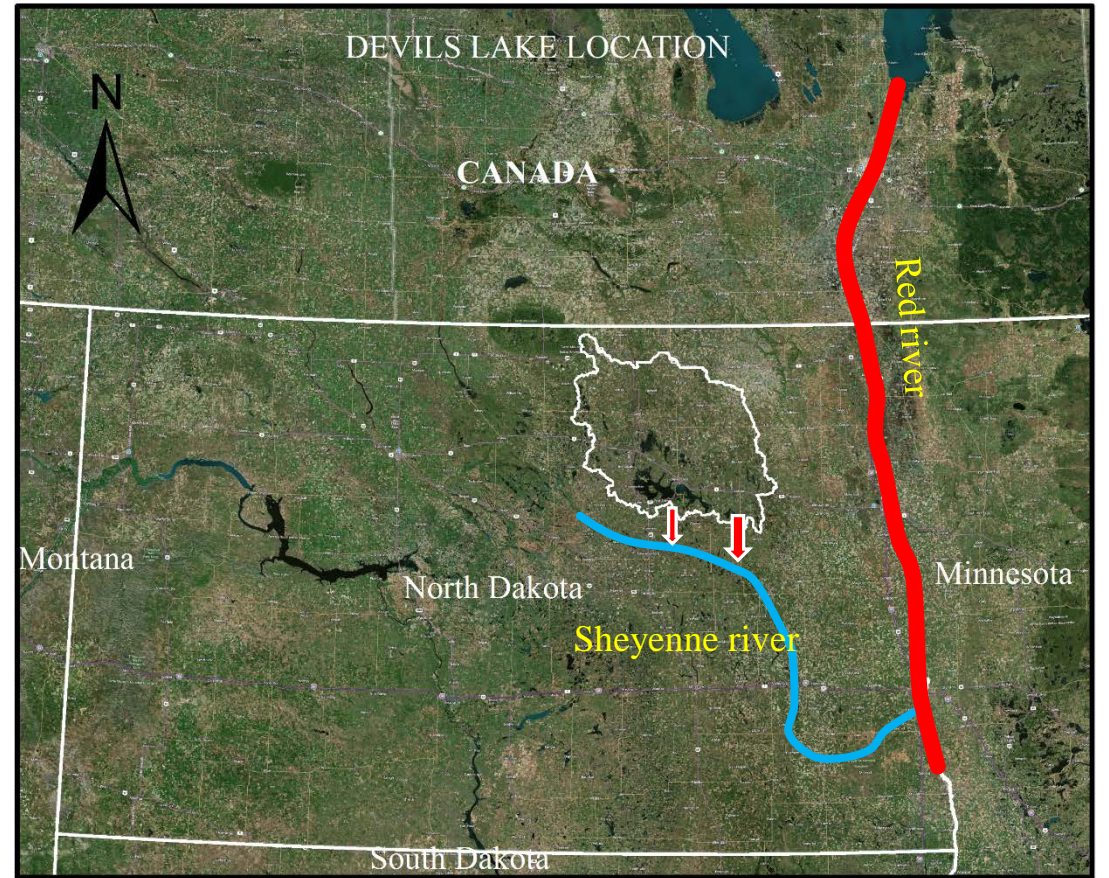


# **Modeling Water Quantity and Quality in the Devils Lake Watershed Using SWAT**

Afshin Shabani, Xiaodong Zhang and Mike Ell

ESSP Department, University of North Dakota

# Devils Lake Watershed



## Method

$$R^2 = \frac{\left[ \sum_{i=1}^N (q_{obs,i} - \bar{q}_{obs})(q_{sim,i} - \bar{q}_{sim}) \right]^2}{\left[ \sum_{i=1}^N (q_{obs,i} - \bar{q}_{obs})^2 \right] \left[ \sum_{i=1}^N (q_{sim,i} - \bar{q}_{sim})^2 \right]}$$

$$E_{NS} = 1 - \frac{\left[ \sum_{i=1}^N (q_{obs,i} - q_{sim,i})^2 \right]}{\left[ \sum_{i=1}^N (q_{obs,i} - \bar{q}_{obs})^2 \right]}$$

$$PBIAS = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (q_{obs,i} - q_{sim,i})}{\sum_{i=1}^N q_{obs,i}} \times 100$$

Watershed Delineation

Revised using USGS Data

HRU Definition

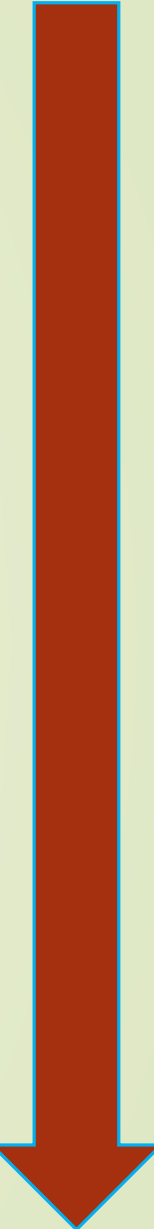
Flow Calibration-validation

Lake Elevation Simulation

Sediment Calibration-validation

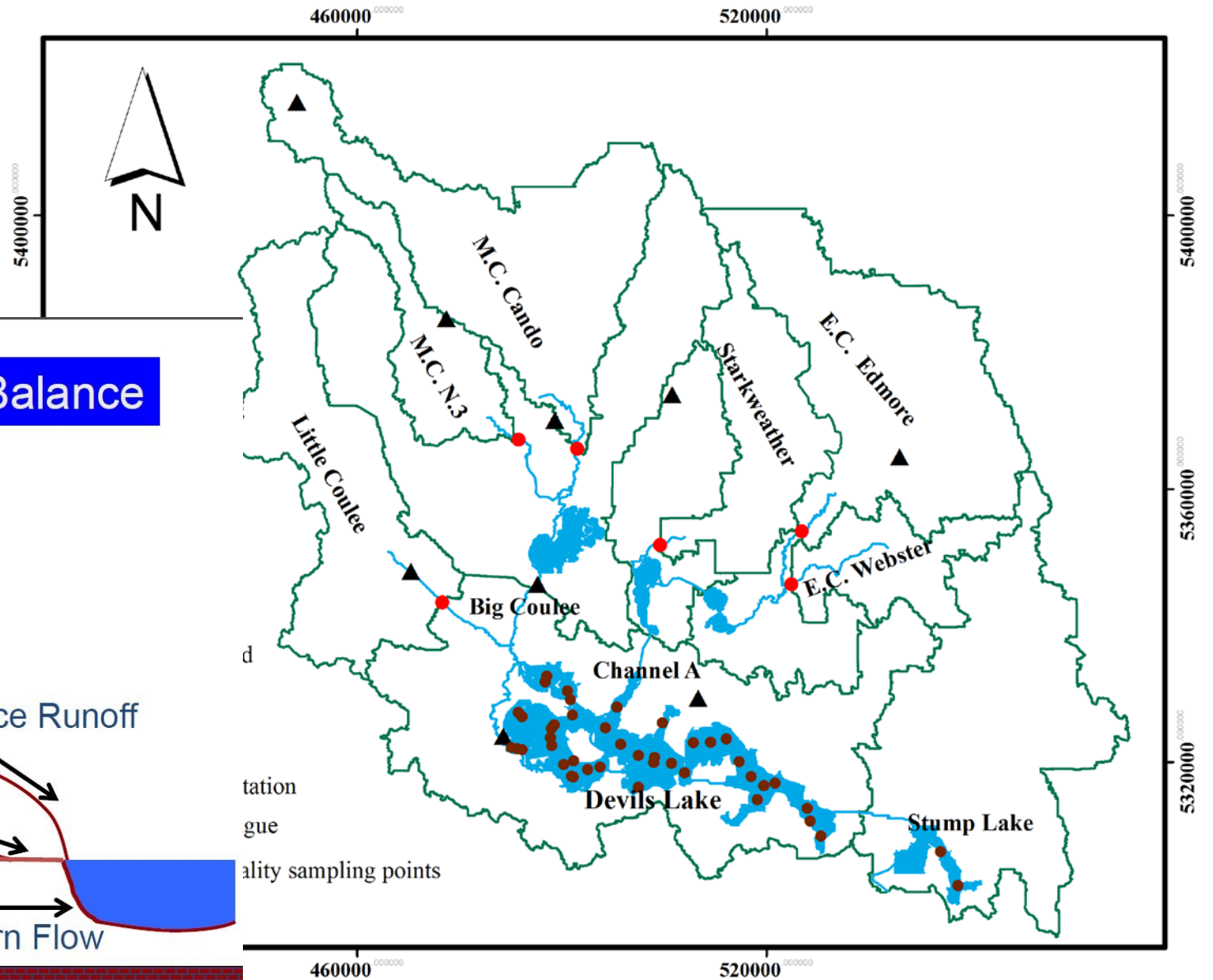
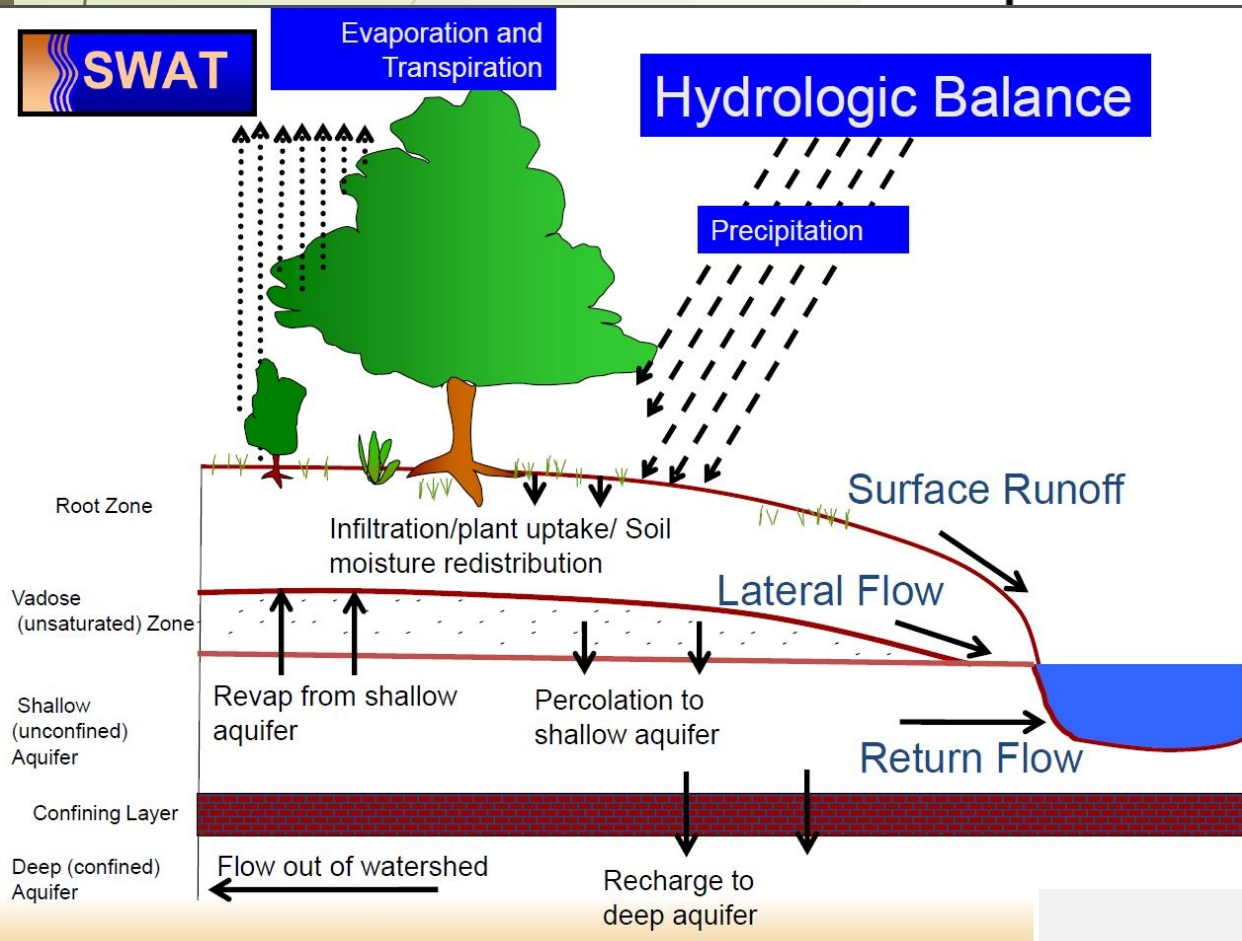
TP and TN Calibration-validation

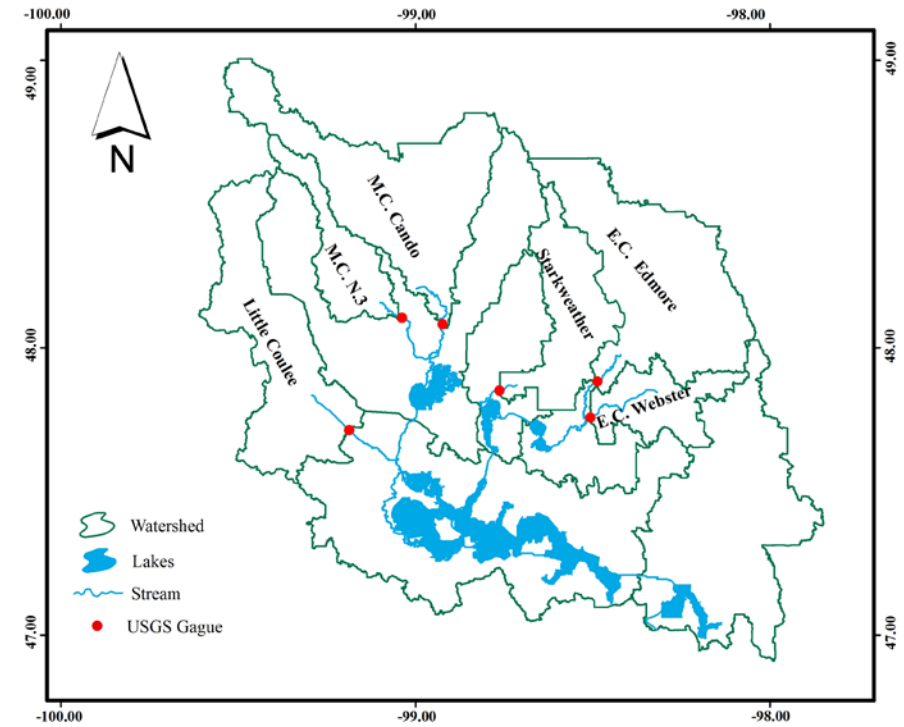
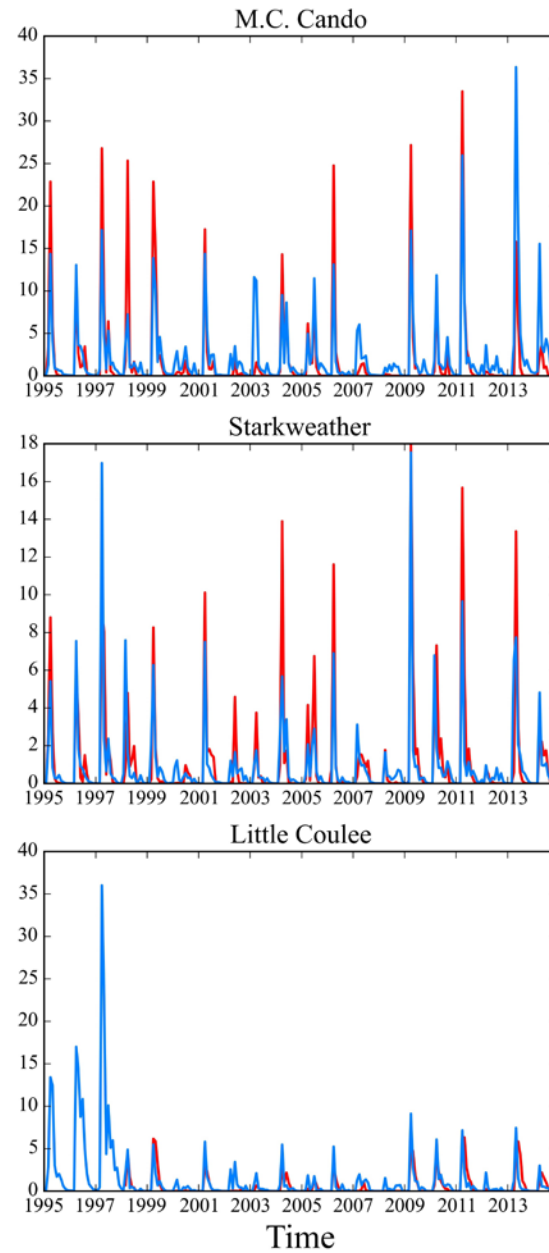
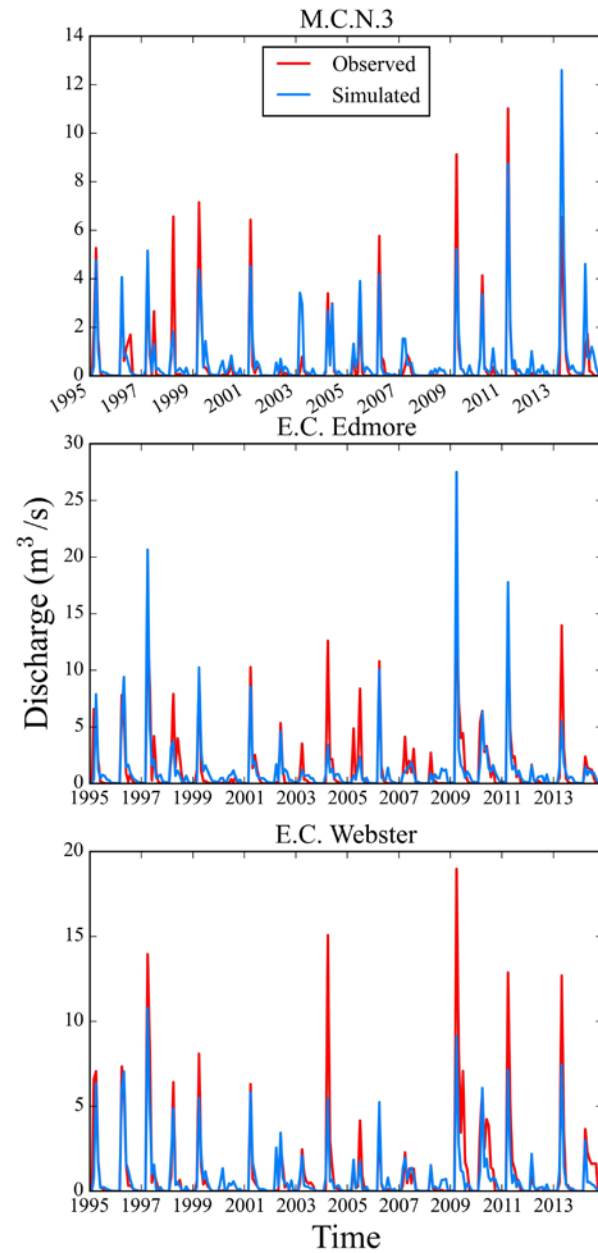
Lake Nutrient Simulation



# Flow

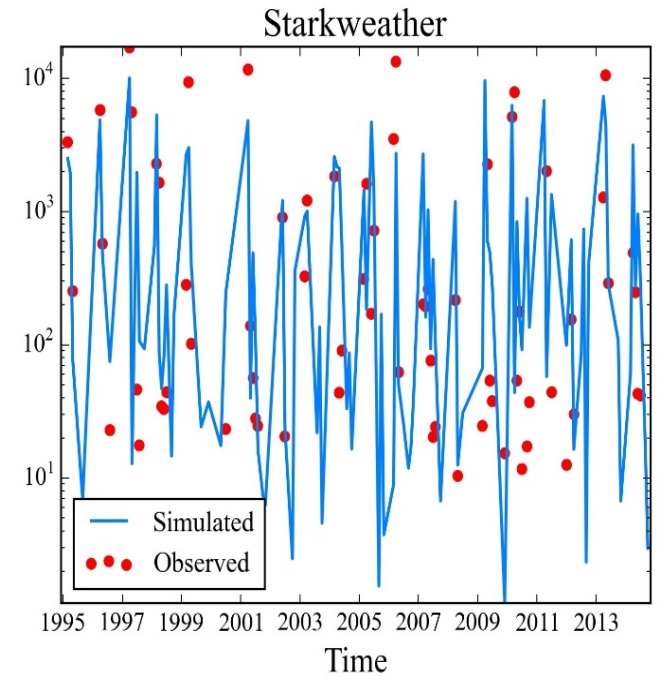
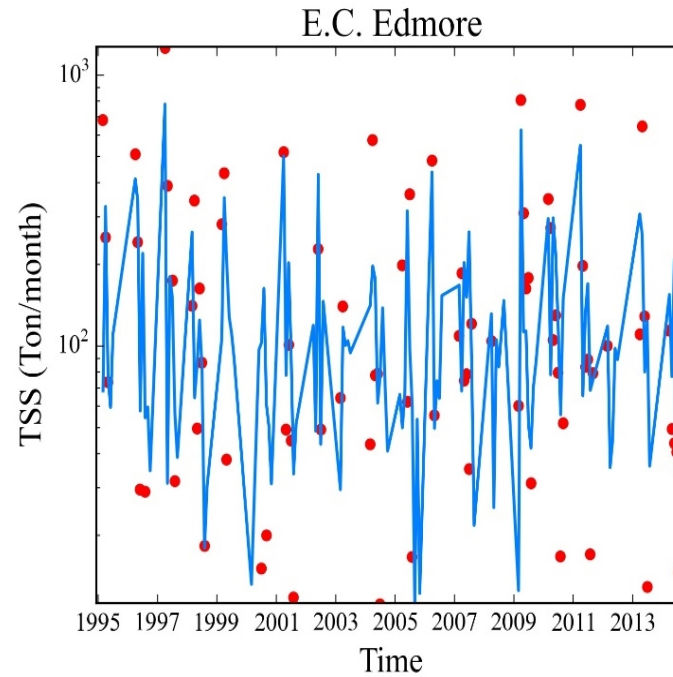
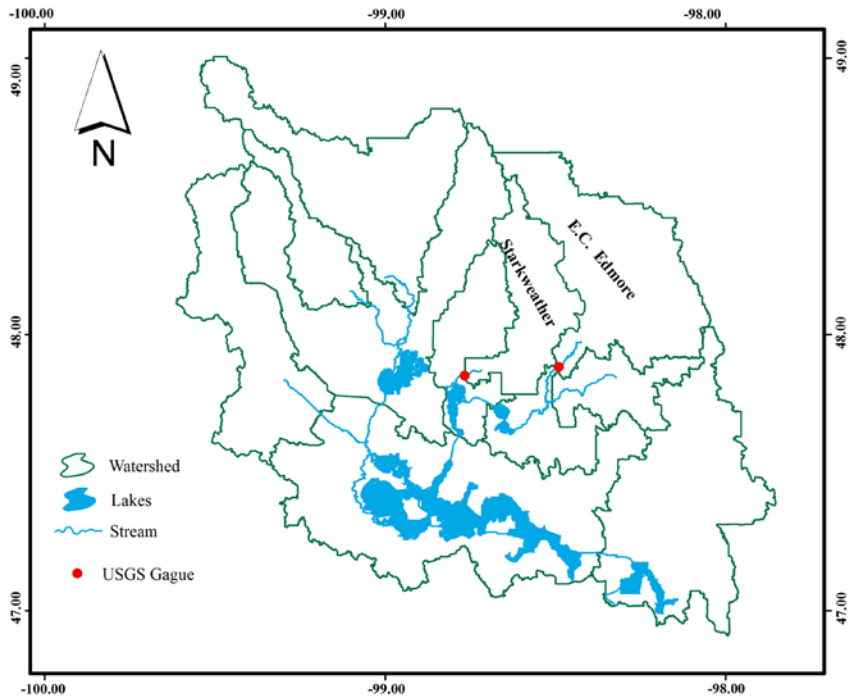
- Calibration 1993-2003
- Validation 2004-2014
- Using USGS data





$$R^2 > 0.55$$
$$\text{PBIAS} < \pm 20\%$$
$$E_{\text{NS}} > 0.51$$

Average 0.05 ton/ha



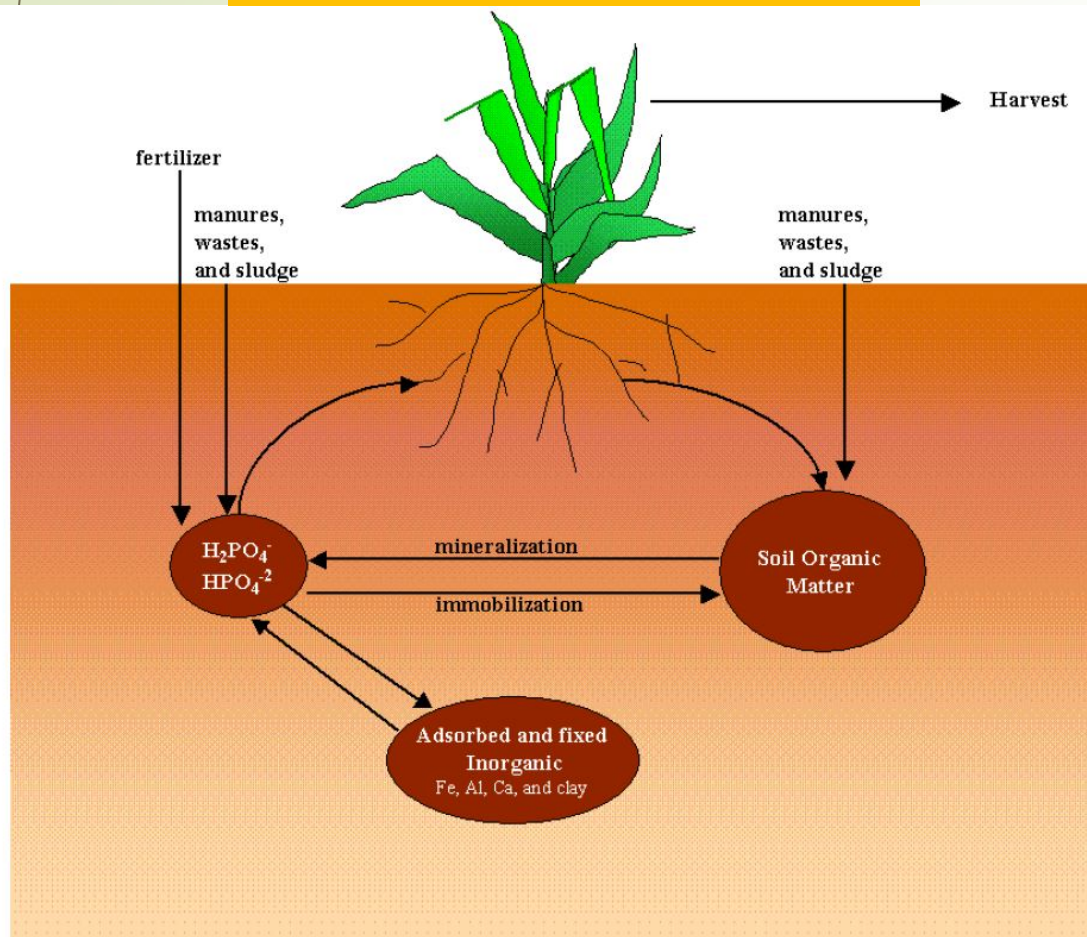
$$R^2 > 0.55$$

$$E_{NS} > 0.51$$

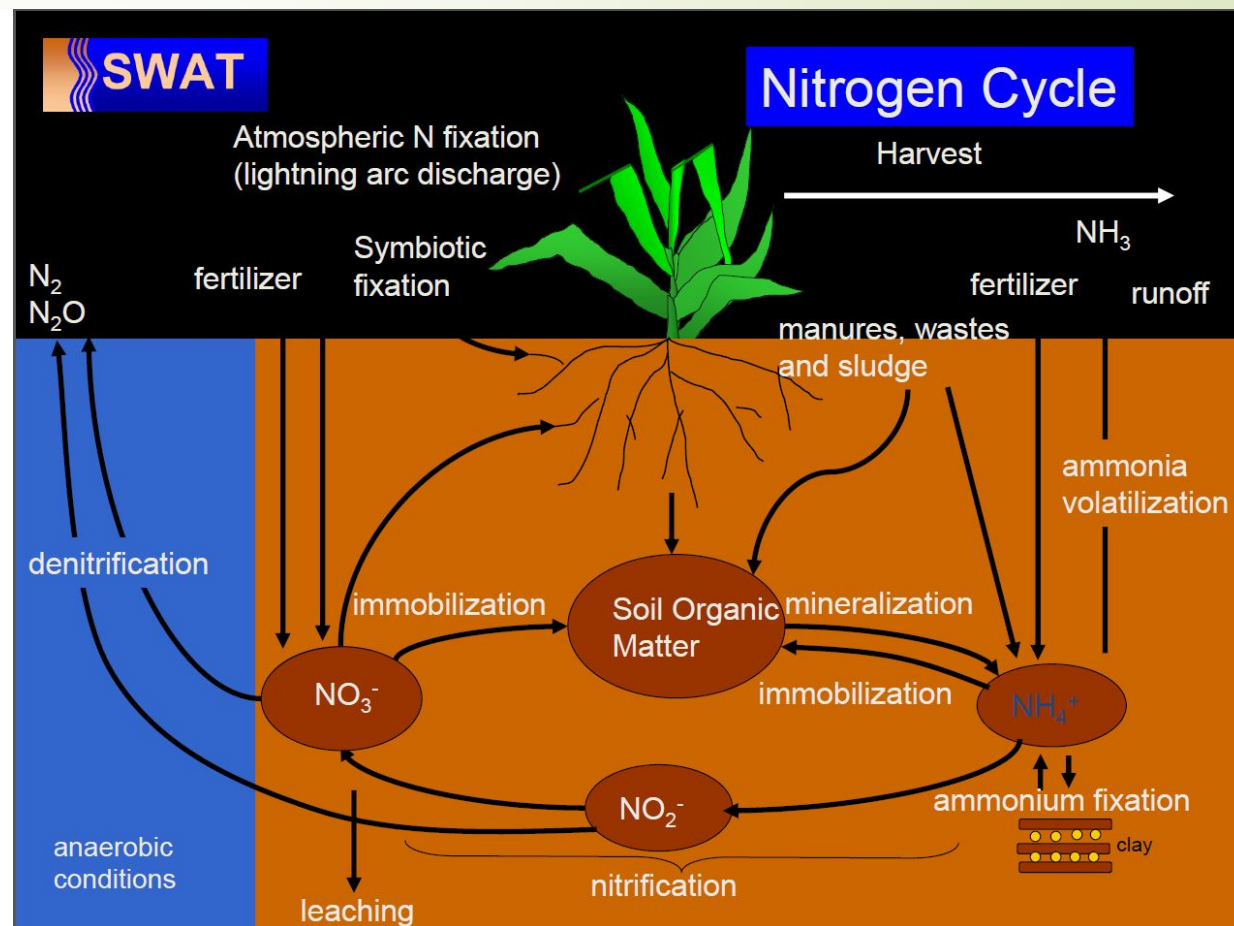
$$PBIAS < \pm 20\%$$

# Phosphorus and Nitrogen

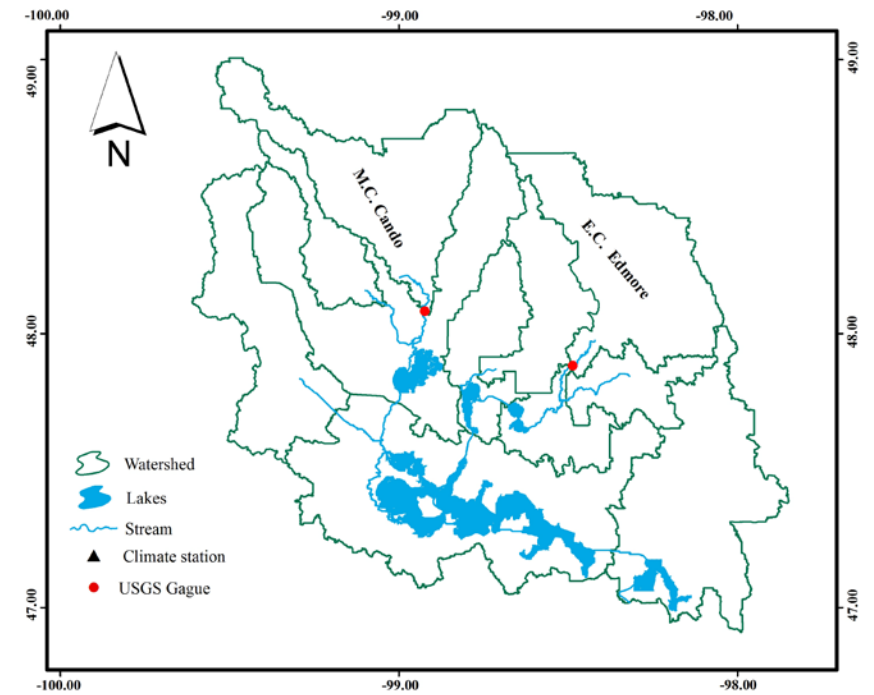
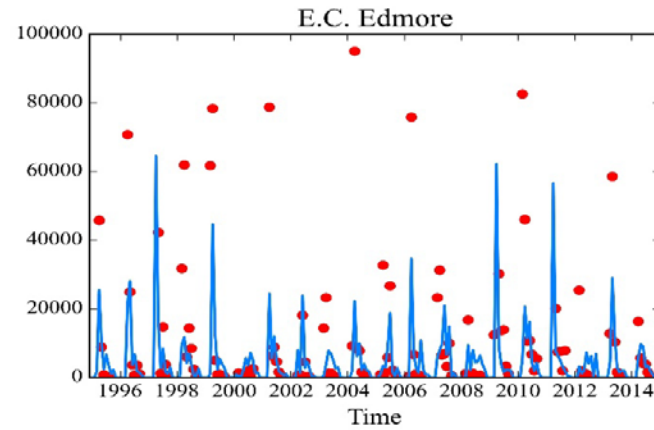
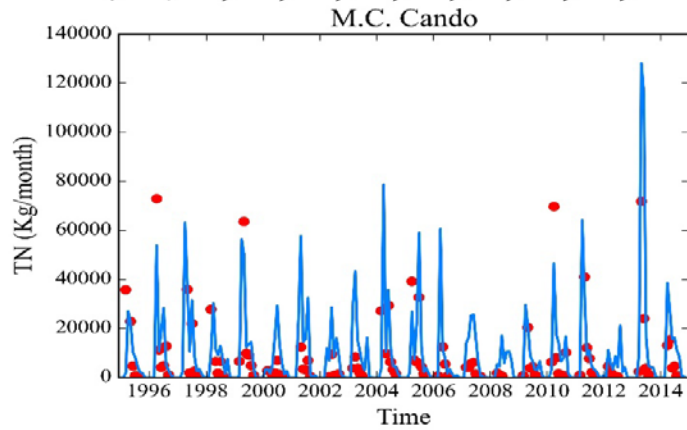
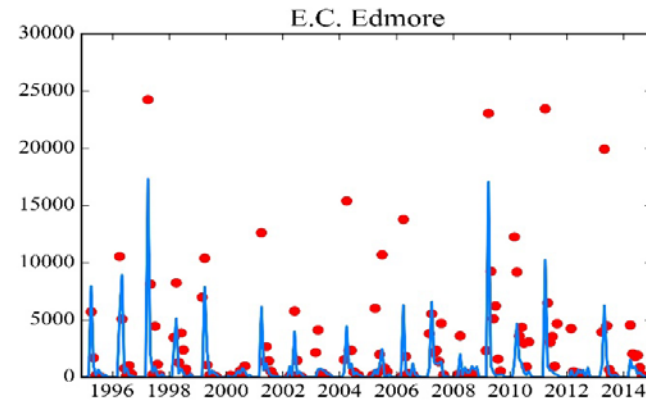
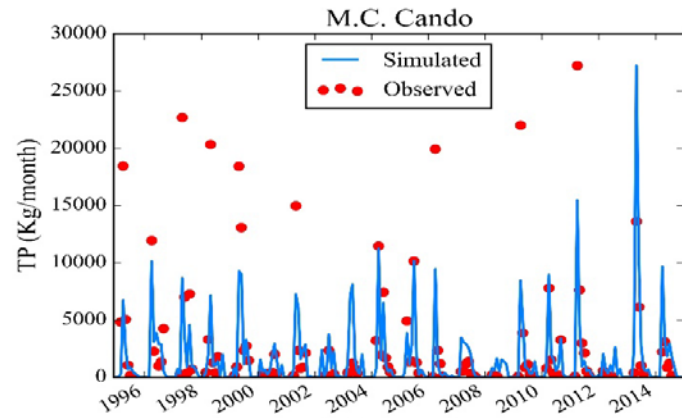
## Phosphorus Cycle



## Nitrogen Cycle



# Phosphorus and Nitrogen



$$0.36 \leq R^2 \leq 0.71$$

$$\text{PBIAS} < \pm 47\%$$

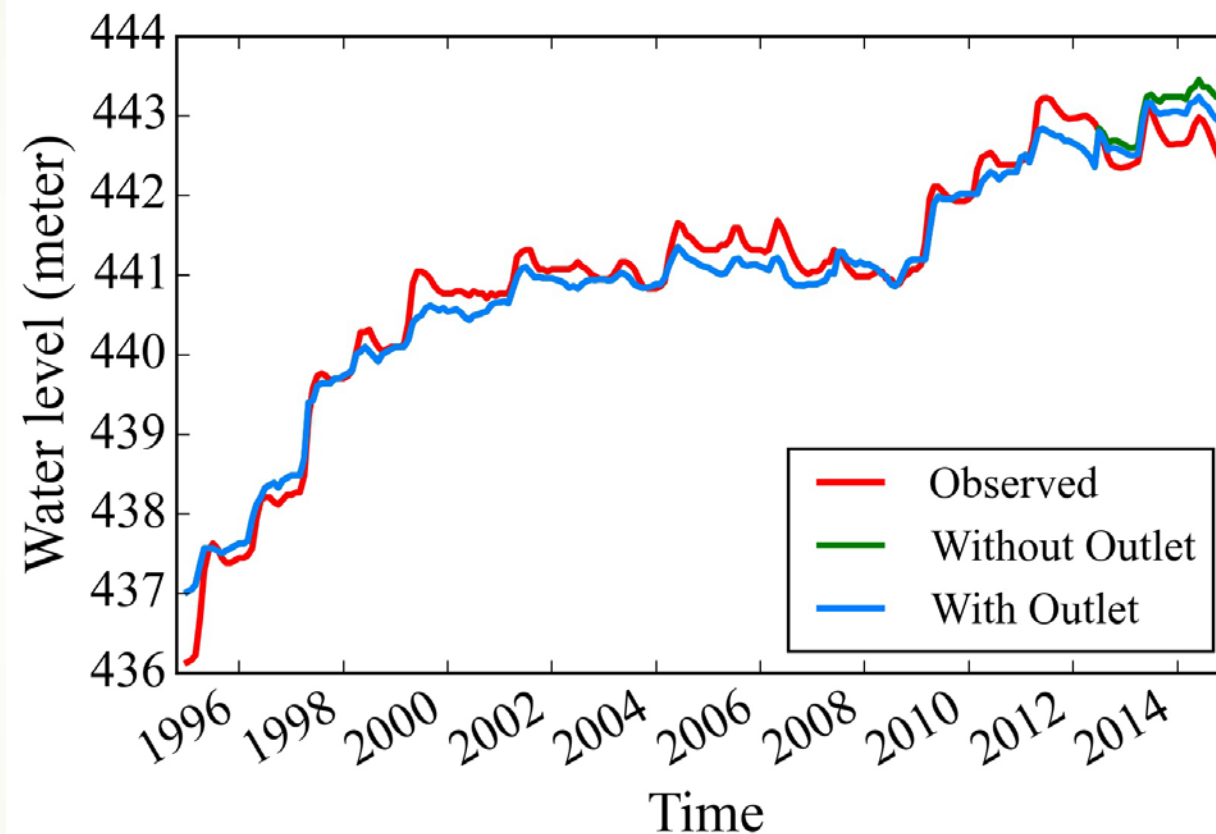


## Devils Lake Water Level

$$R^2=0.97$$

$$\text{RMSE}=0.26 \text{ Meter}$$

Outlet decreased water level by  
~ 0.30 meter

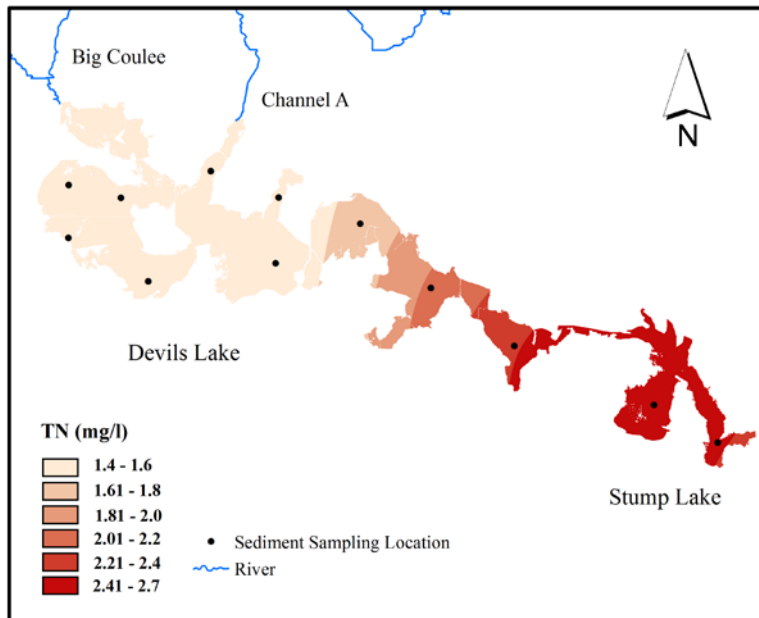


Using GSM data to predict lake elevation by 2030.

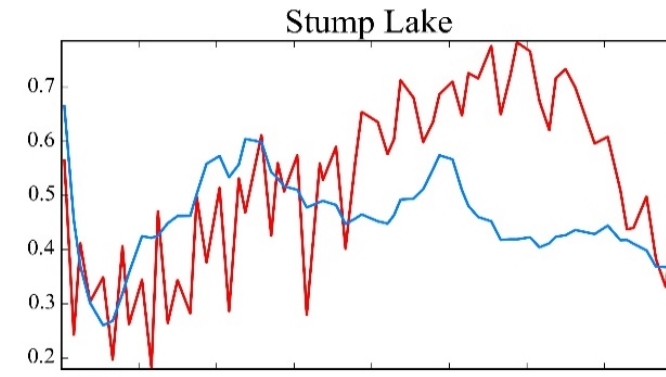
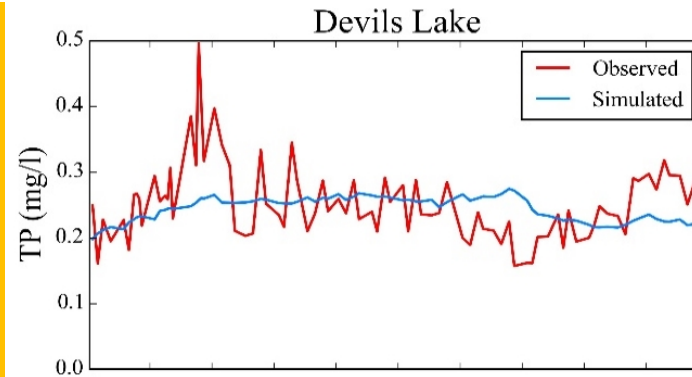
Evaluation feasible scenarios to prevent flood (Like change in land use).

# Devils Lake Nutrients

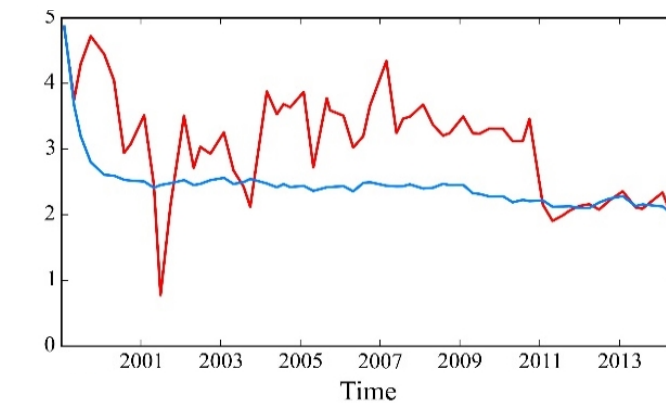
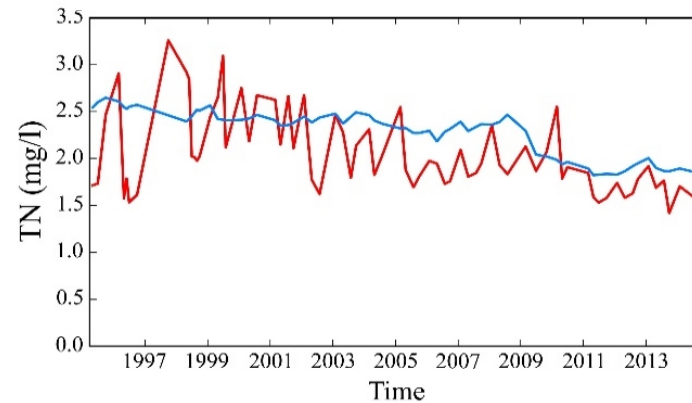
Average TP and TN agreeing within 20% and 15% with the measured concentrations



Phosphorus



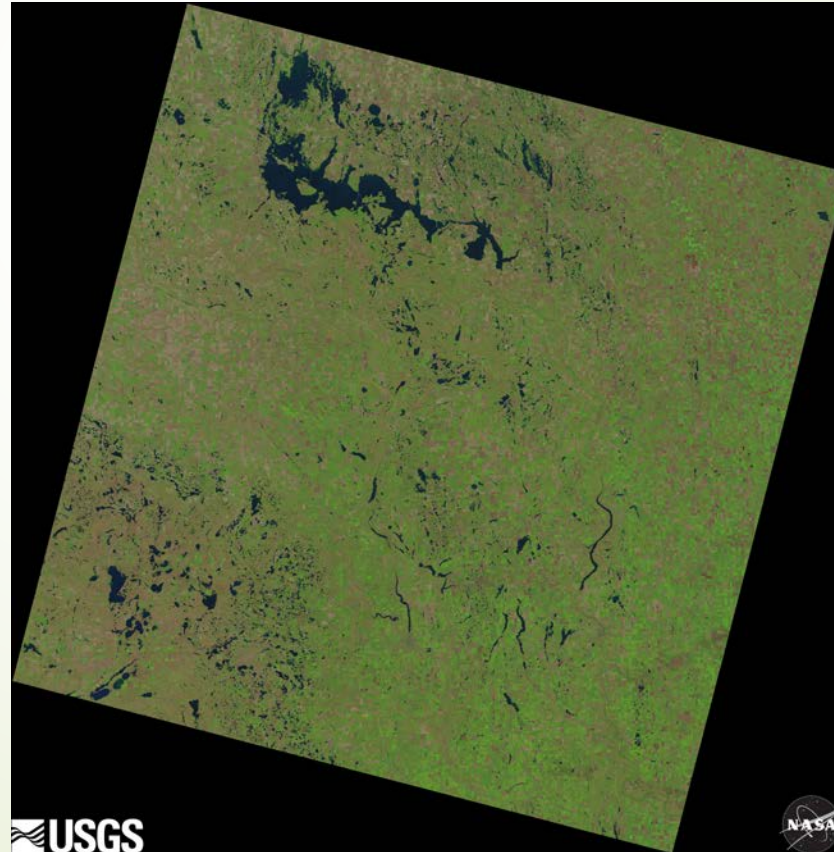
Nitrogen

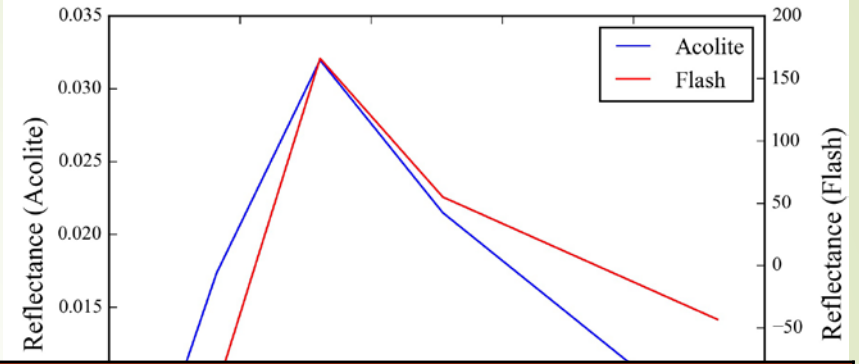
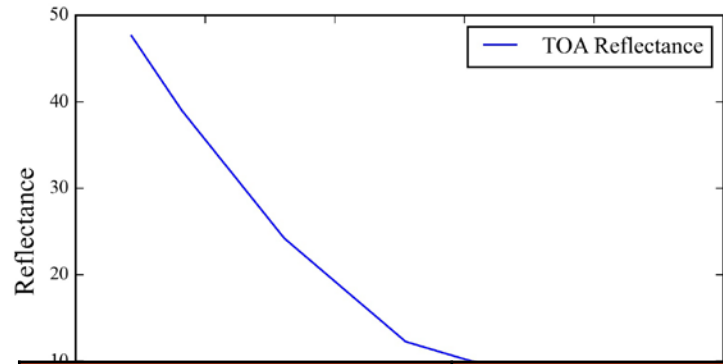


## Conclusion

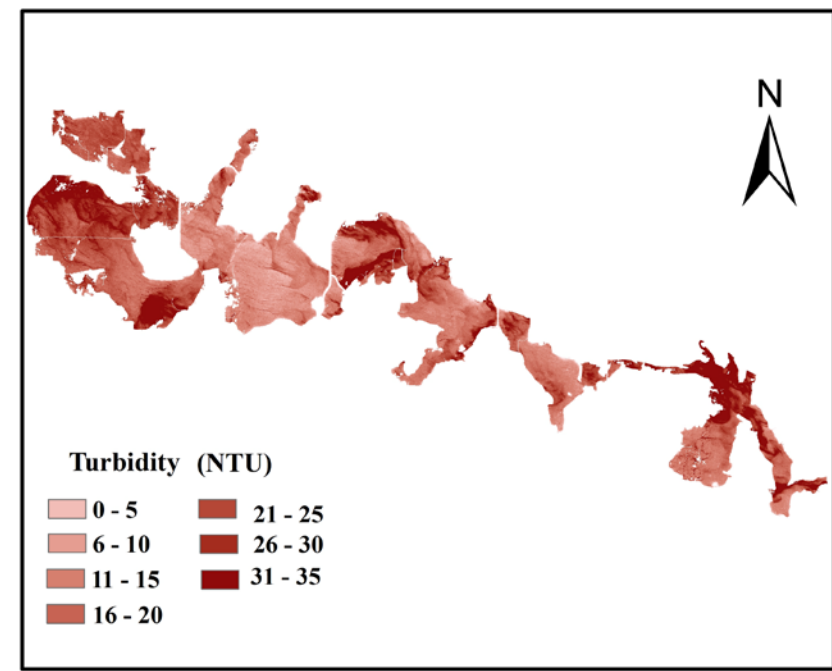
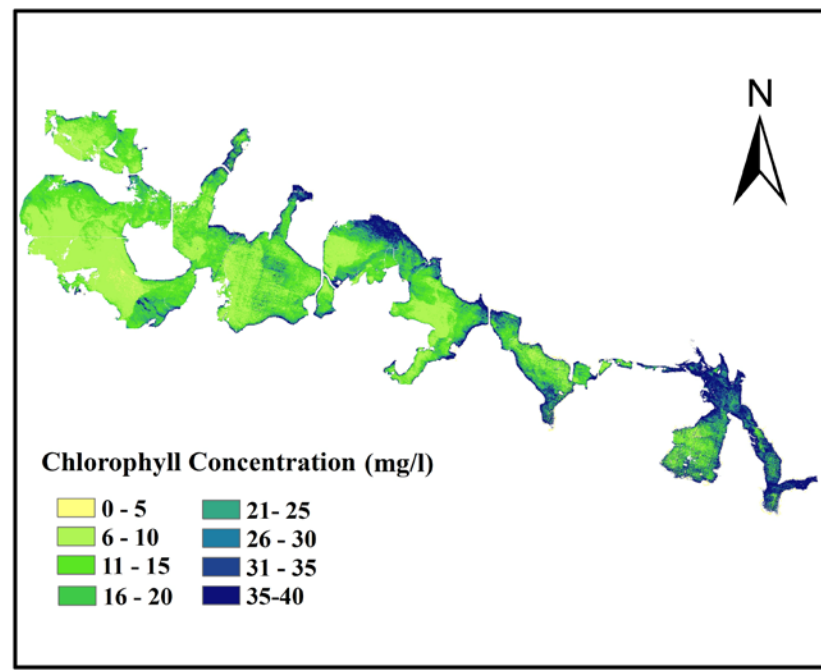
	Upstream	Lakes		Sheyenne River
		Devils Lake	Stump Lake	
TSS (mg/l)	20-105	----	-----	21-95
TP (mg/l)	0.4	0.25	0.52	0.25
TN (mg/l)	1.9	2.0	3.0	1.4

# Buoy and Satellite Image





	Chlorophyll (mg/l)	Turbidity (NTU)
Landsat Image	10.78	7.9
Buoy	3.7	7.2



## Acknowledgment

This research has been supported by

- ❖ National Science Foundation (NSF), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and North Dakota Water Resource Research Institute (ND WRRI)

### **Thanks to**

Ms. Rochelle Nustad

Dr. Haochi Zheng

Dr. Gehendra Kharel

Thank you

	Flow Parameters	Initial	Fitted
1	Moisture condition II curve number (CN <sub>2</sub> )	#	R (-0.097)
2	Available water capacity (SOL_AWC)	#	R (-0.038)
3	Saturated hydraulic conductivity (mm/hr) (SOL_K)	#	R (-0.286)
4	Soil Albedo (SOL_ALB)	#	-0.099
5	Baseflow recession constant (ALPHA_BF)	0.048	0.10
6	Delay time for aquifer recharge (days)	31	242
7	Threshold water level in shallow aquifer for revap (mm H <sub>2</sub> O) ( REVAPMN)	750	94
8	Revap coefficient (GW_REVAP)	0.02	0.36
9	Initial depth of water in shallow aquifer (mm) (SHALLST)	1000	748
10	Aquifer percolation coefficient (RCHRG_DP)	0.05	0.33
11	Plant uptake compensation factor (EPCO)	1.0	0.99
12	Soil evaporation compensation coefficient (ESCO)	0.95	1.0
13	Manning's value for overland flow (OV_N)	0.14	0.01
14	Manning's value for main channel ( CH_N2)	0.014	0.069
15	Effective hydraulic conductivity in main channel (mm/hr) (CH-K2)	2.0	116.79
16	Surface runoff lag coefficient (SURLAG)	1.0	4.51
17	Mean air temperature at which precipitation is equally likely to be rain as snow/freezing rain (° C) (SFTMP)	0.5	1.13
18	Threshold temperature for snow melt (° C) (SMTMP)	4.5	5.00
19	Melt factor on June 21 (mm H <sub>2</sub> O/day-°C) (SMFMX)	4.5	7.39
20	Melt factor on December 21 (mm H <sub>2</sub> O/day-°C)	1.0	5.53
21	Snow temperature lag factor (TIMP)	2.0	0.91



Sub-watersheds	Calibration period			Validation period			
	Number of Observation	R <sup>2</sup>	E <sub>NS</sub>	PBIAS (%)	R <sup>2</sup>	E <sub>NS</sub>	PBIAS (%)
M.C-N.3	240	0.67	0.67**	-6.8***	0.75	0.70**	-33
M.C-CANDO	240	0.69	0.67**	-7.3***	0.66	0.60*	-46.3
E.C-EDMORE	240	0.77	0.74**	-7.6***	0.68	0.64*	13*
STARK	240						
WEAHTHER		0.60	0.51*	1.9***	0.74	0.72**	17.5*
R							
E.C.WEBSTER	240	0.86	0.85***	3.7***	0.81	0.64**	4.0***
LITTLE	202						
COULEE		0.76	0.63**	-90	0.55	0.43	-13*

\*\*\* Very good simulation:  $0.75 < E_{NS} \leq 1.0$  ,  $PBIAS < \pm 10\%$

\*\* Good simulation:  $0.65 < E_{NS} \leq 0.75$  ,  $\pm 10\% \leq PBIAS < \pm 15\%$

\* Satisfactory simulation:  $0.50 < E_{NS} \leq 0.65$  ,  $\pm 15\% \leq PBIAS < \pm 25\%$

Unsatisfactory simulation:  $E_{NS} \leq 0.50$  ,  $PBIAS > \pm 25\%$  (Moriassi et al., 2007)

Subwatershed	Number of observation	Calibration period			Validation period		
		R <sup>2</sup>	E <sub>NS</sub>	PBIAS (%)	R <sup>2</sup>	E <sub>NS</sub>	PBIAS (%)
E.C. Edmore	155	0.57	0.56*	18**	0.53	0.52*	-16**
Starkweather	69	0.70	0.70**	-5.5***	0.2	0.15	6.0***

\*\*\* Very good simulation:  $0.75 < E_{NS} \leq 1.0$  ,  $PBIAS < \pm 15\%$

\*\* Good simulation:  $0.65 < E_{NS} \leq 0.75$  ,  $\pm 15\% \leq PBIAS < \pm 30\%$

\* Satisfactory simulation:  $0.50 < E_{NS} \leq 0.65$  ,  $\pm 30\% \leq PBIAS < \pm 55\%$

Unsatisfactory simulation:  $E_{NS} \leq 0.50$  ,  $PBIAS > \pm 55\%$  (Moriassi et al., 2007)

Parameter	Initial	Fitted
Channel erodibility factor (CH_COV1)	0.0	0.03
Channel cover factor (CH_COV2)	0.0	0.4
Exponent in sediment transport equation (SPEXP)	1.0	1.4
Sediment transport coefficient (SPCON)	0.0001	0.01
USLE support practice factor (USLE_P)	1.0	0.01
Concentration of sediment in lateral and ground water flow (mg/l) (LAT_SED)	0.0	89.0
USLE soil erodibility factor (0.013 metric ton m <sup>2</sup> hr/(m <sup>3</sup> metric ton cm)) (USLE_K)	#	R (-0.28)

Parameter	Initial	Fitted
Local rate constant for organic phosphorus mineralization 20° C (day <sup>-1</sup> ) (BC4)	0.35	0.133
Local settling rate for organic phosphorus at 20° C (day <sup>-1</sup> ) (RS5)	0.05	0.014
Benthos (sediment ) source rate for soluble phosphorus 20° C (mg P/m <sup>2</sup> -day) (RS2)	0.05	0.095
Organic P in baseflow (mg/l) (LAT_ORGP)	0.0	190.3
Soluble phosphorus concentration in ground water flow (mg P/l) (GWSLOP)	0.0	924.0

Subwatershed	Number of observation	Calibration period			Validation period			
		R <sup>2</sup>	E <sub>NS</sub>	PBIAS (%)	R <sup>2</sup>	E <sub>NS</sub>	PBIAS (%)	
Phosphorus	M.C. Cando	117	0.62	0.63*	0.17***	0.71	0.73**	-13*
	E.C. Edmore	126	0.61	0.65*	28**	0.62	0.47	0.5***
Nitrogen	M.C. Cando	118	0.4	0.32	-42*	0.36	0.32	-47*
	E.C. Edmore	126	0.71	0.74**	-17***	0.55	0.12	-10***

\*\*\* Very good simulation:  $0.75 < E_{NS} \leq 1.0$ ,  $PBIAS < \pm 25\%$

\*\* Good simulation:  $0.65 < E_{NS} \leq 0.75$ ,  $\pm 25\% \leq PBIAS < \pm 40\%$

\* Satisfactory simulation:  $0.50 < E_{NS} \leq 0.65$ ,  $\pm 40\% \leq PBIAS < \pm 70\%$

Unsatisfactory simulation:  $E_{NS} \leq 0.50$ ,  $PBIAS > \pm 70\%$  (Moriasi et al., 2007)

	CH_OC 2 (mg/l)	CH_OC 3 (mg/l)	DOGLIOT TI (NTU)	DOGLIOTTI _NIR (NTU)	DOGLIOTI_ RED (NTU)	GARABA (NTU)	NECHAD (NTU)
Image	11.38	10.78	2.40	7.95	2.40	2.36	2.40
Buoy	3.7	3.7	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2