

Opportunities and Challenges of Integrated Watershed Hydrology Modeling

Presented by
Patrick Delaney
President, DHI Canada



What is DHI?

- DHI is an independent, self-governing research and consultancy organisation (non-profit)
- DHI builds competence and promotes technological development relevant to the water and the environment
- DHI has ongoing activities world-wide
- DHI has a total staff of over 1100

MIKE by DHI SOFTWARE PRODUCTS



A Quick Review of the Land Use Framework

- The LUF is intended to bring about fundamental changes to the way that the Government of Alberta **makes decisions** about land and resource use.
- LUF "will provide a vision for land use in Alberta and the overall direction needed to **manage growth and activities** on Alberta's landscape."
- "Cumulative effects management will be the instrument used at the regional level to **manage the impacts** of development on land, water and air."
- LUF will provide the basis to **identify appropriate limits** for different types of development at regional levels and where appropriate at local levels

A Quick Review of the Land Use Framework



makes decisions

manage growth and activities

manage the impacts

identify appropriate limits

**Environmental Modelling will play a critical role in
the LUF process!**

Environmental Modelling



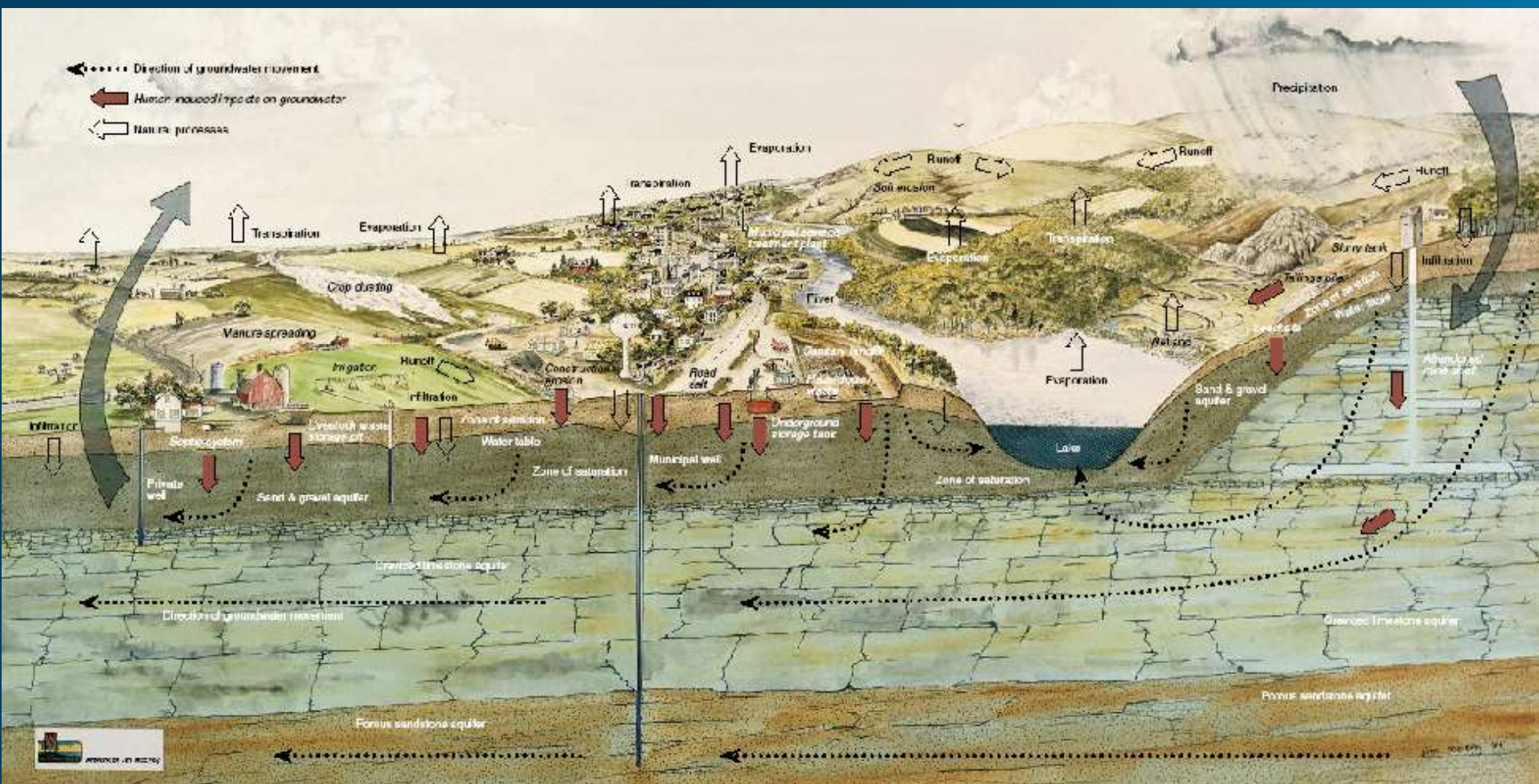
Air

Water

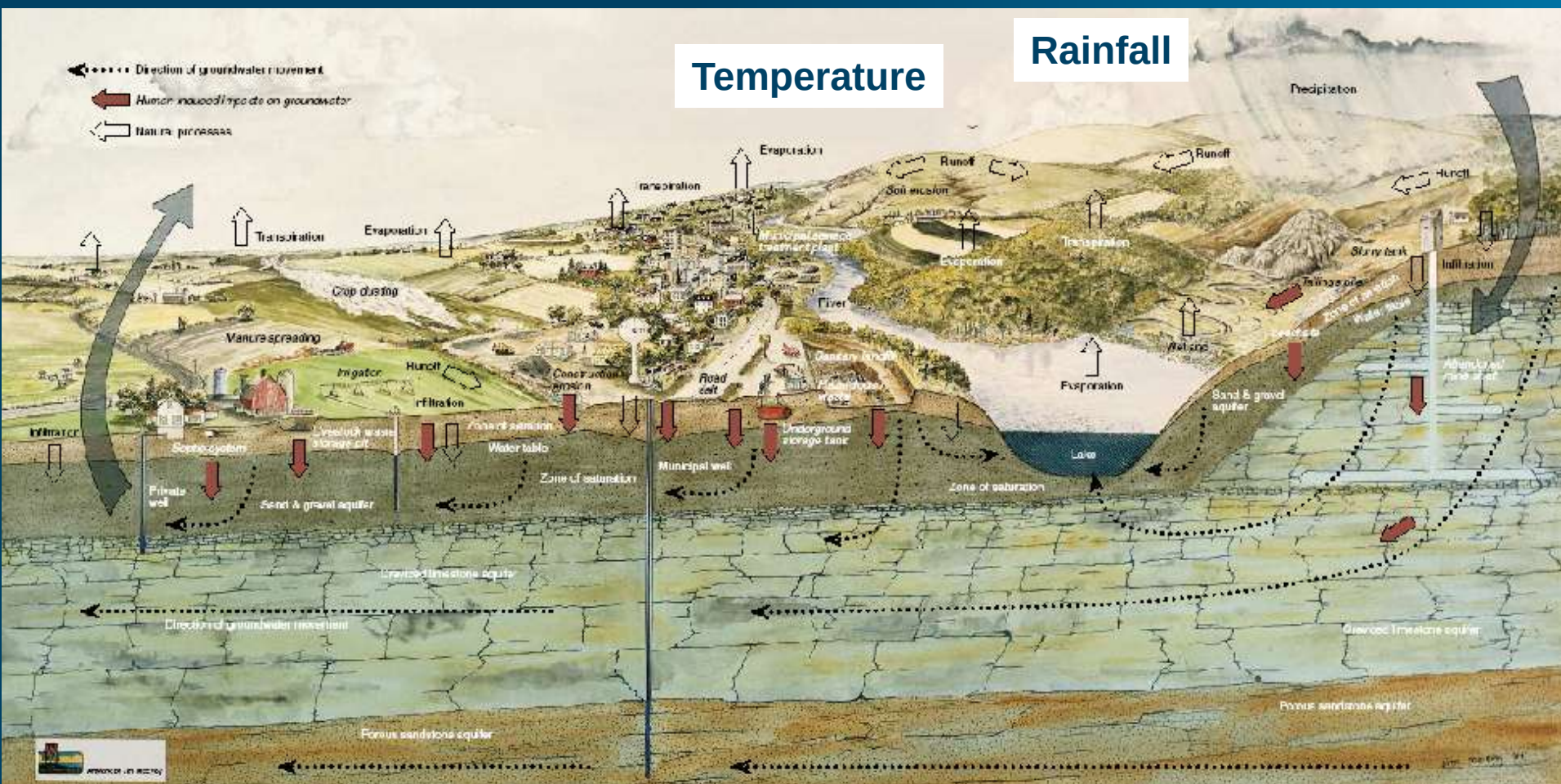
Land

Biodiversity

Climate, Surface Runoff, Infiltration, Evapotranspiration, Rivers, Groundwater

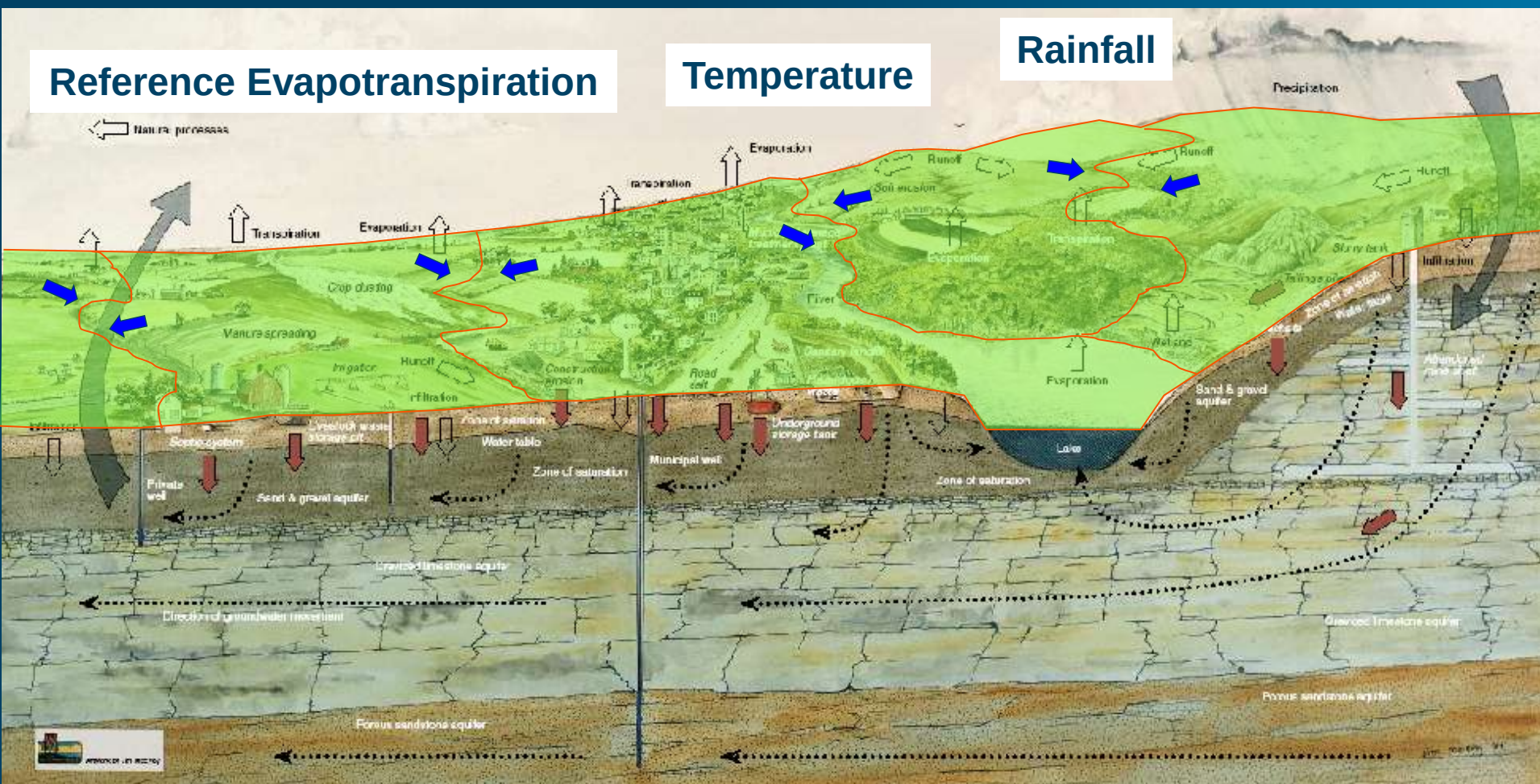


- ✓ Climate modeling - Well established models



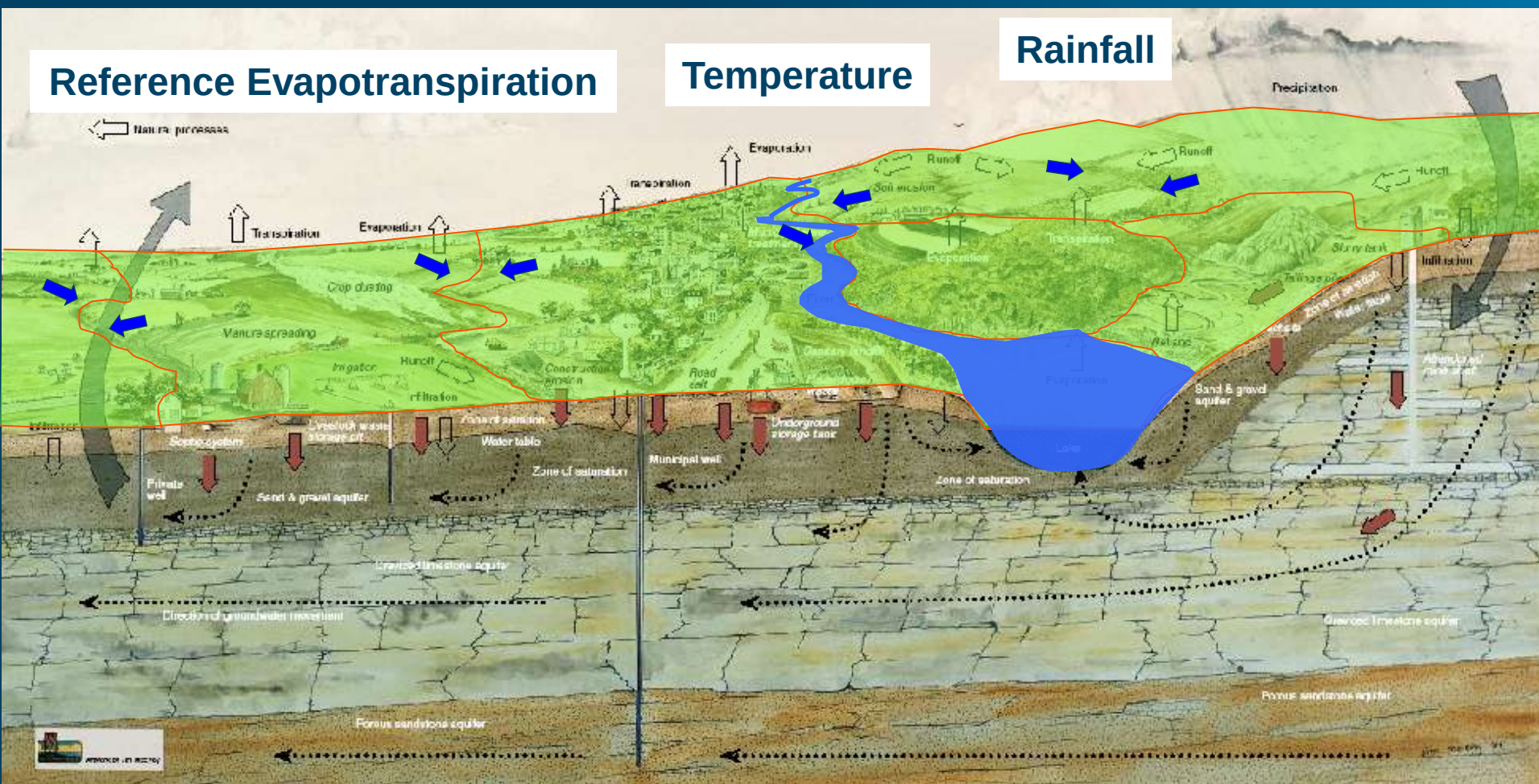
Water Modelling → Hydrologic Cycle

- ✓ Surface Runoff , Infiltration, Evapotranspiration - Well established models



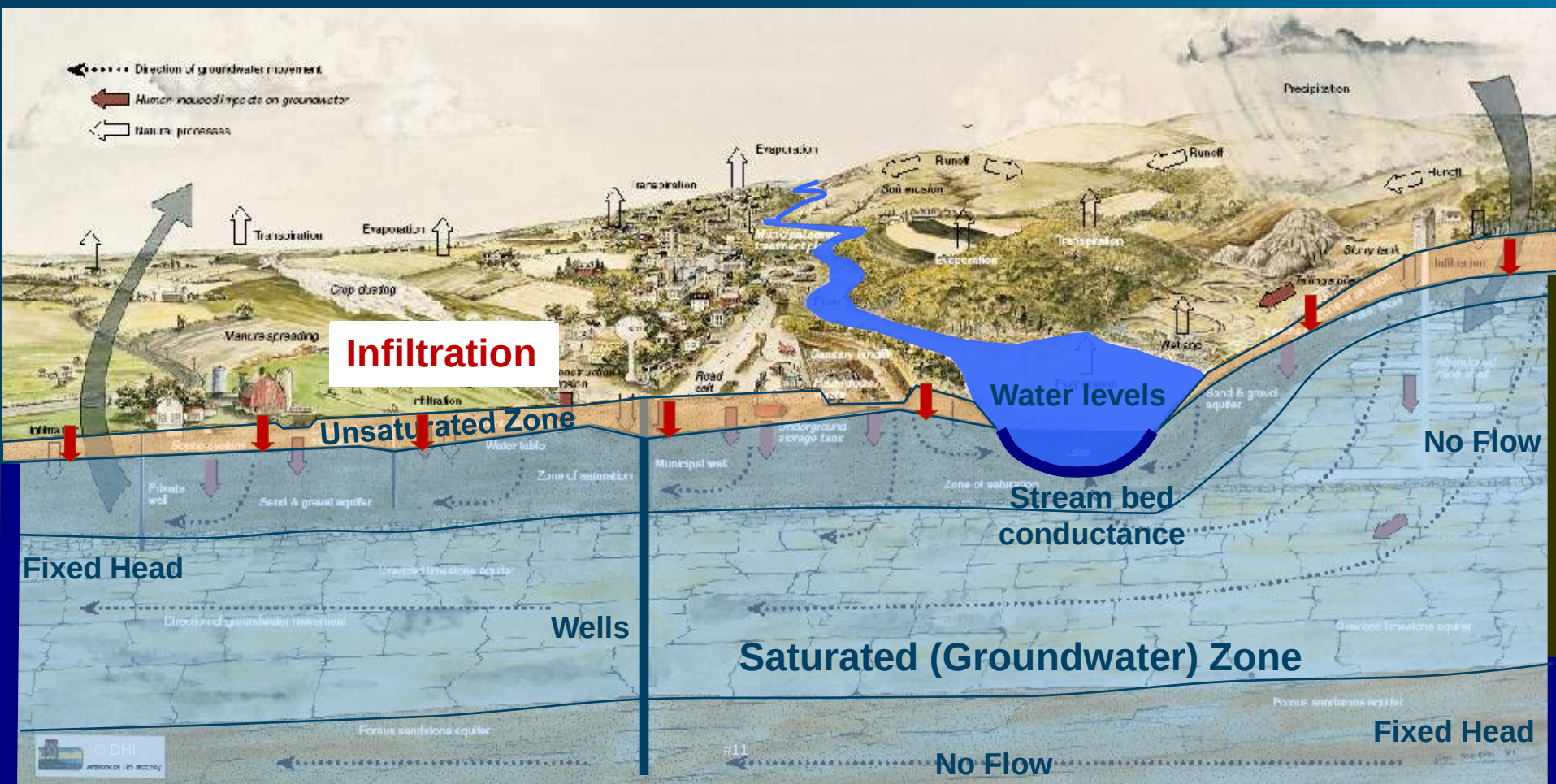
Water Modelling → Hydrologic Cycle

- ✓ Rivers and Lakes - Well established processes and models



Water Modelling → Hydrologic Cycle

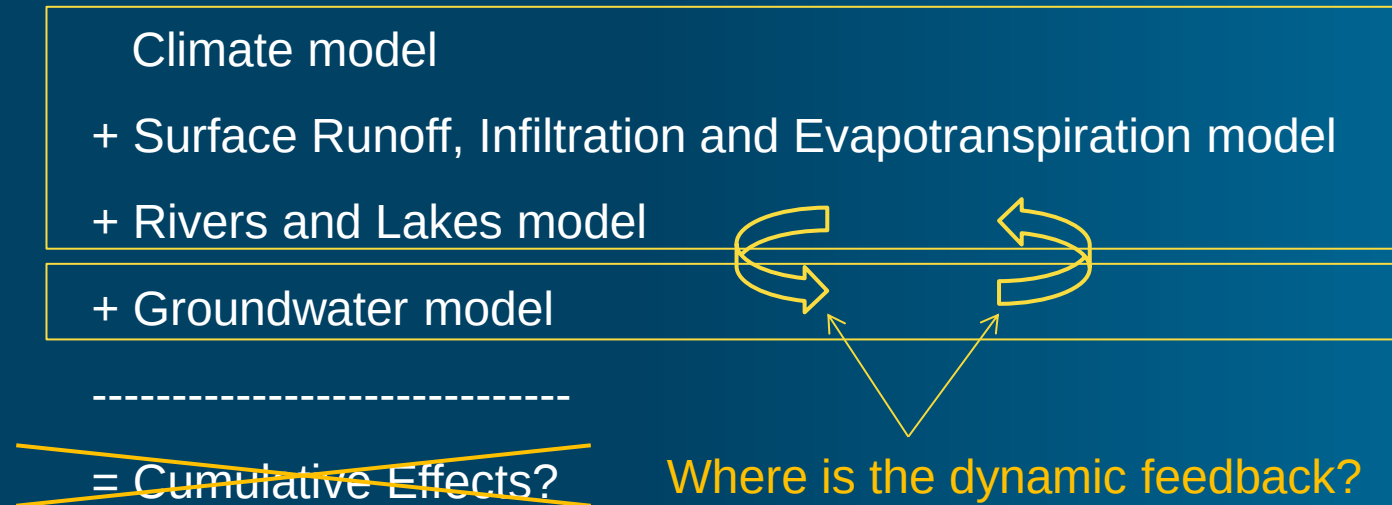
- ✓ Groundwater - Well established processes and models



Success! We have all of the water models!

How do you manage Cumulative Effects?

How do you measure Cumulative Effects?



Urbanization

A stylized illustration of a village with yellow houses and green trees on a hillside, with a blue triangle pointing down towards a wavy line representing water.

Changes to vegetation and wildlife habitat

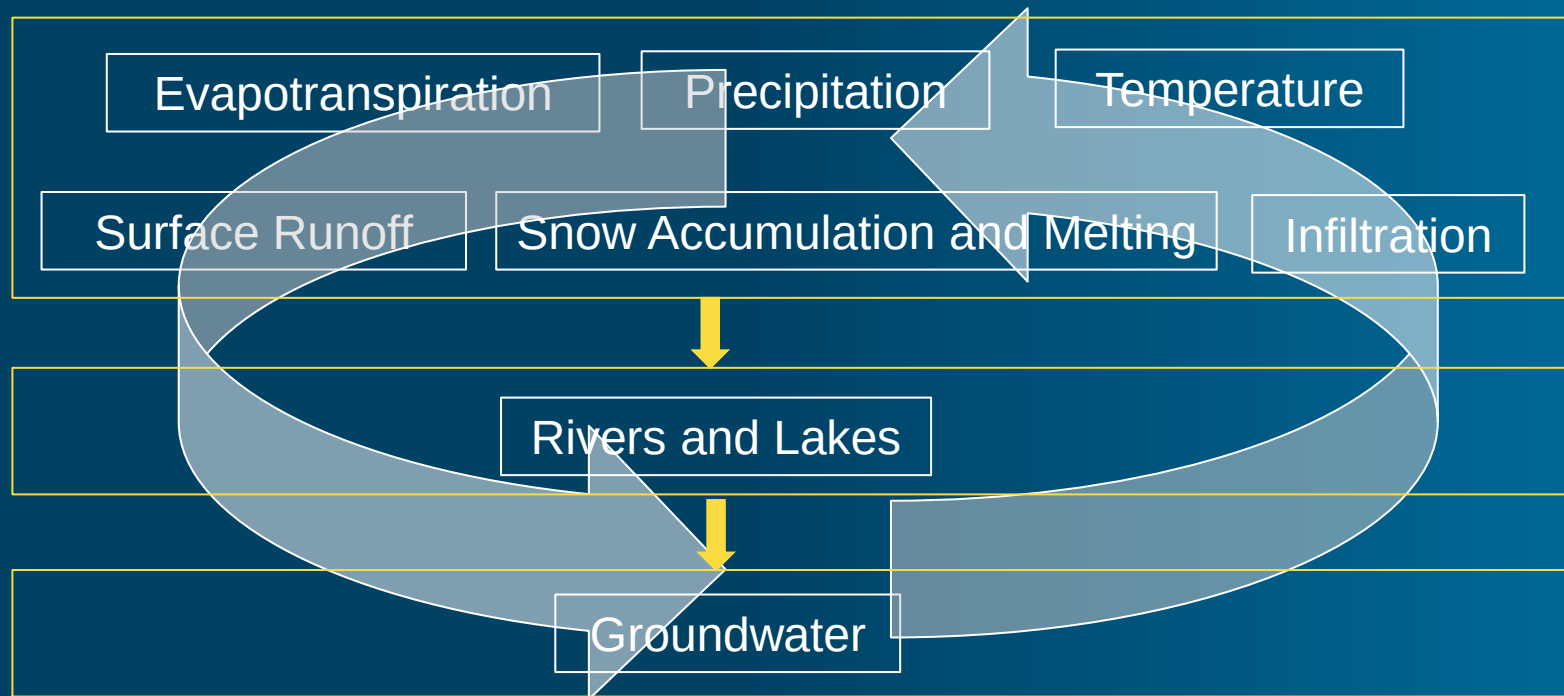
The diagram illustrates a well in a leaky aquifer system. A vertical white line on the left represents the well. The system consists of three main layers: a top blue layer (unconfined aquifer), a middle brown layer labeled 'Aquitard', and a bottom blue layer labeled 'Confined Aquifer'. The top blue layer shows a water table with a depression around the well, indicated by blue triangles. The middle brown layer shows vertical double-headed arrows, representing leakage between the aquifer and the aquitard. The bottom blue layer shows horizontal double-headed arrows, representing flow within the confined aquifer. The text 'Pumping well' is at the top left, and 'Aquitard' and 'Confined Aquifer' are labeled on the right. Stylized green plants are shown on the surface.

Changes to vegetation and aquatic habitat

Environmental Modelling

To measure and manage Cumulative Effects the models should not be run in sequence

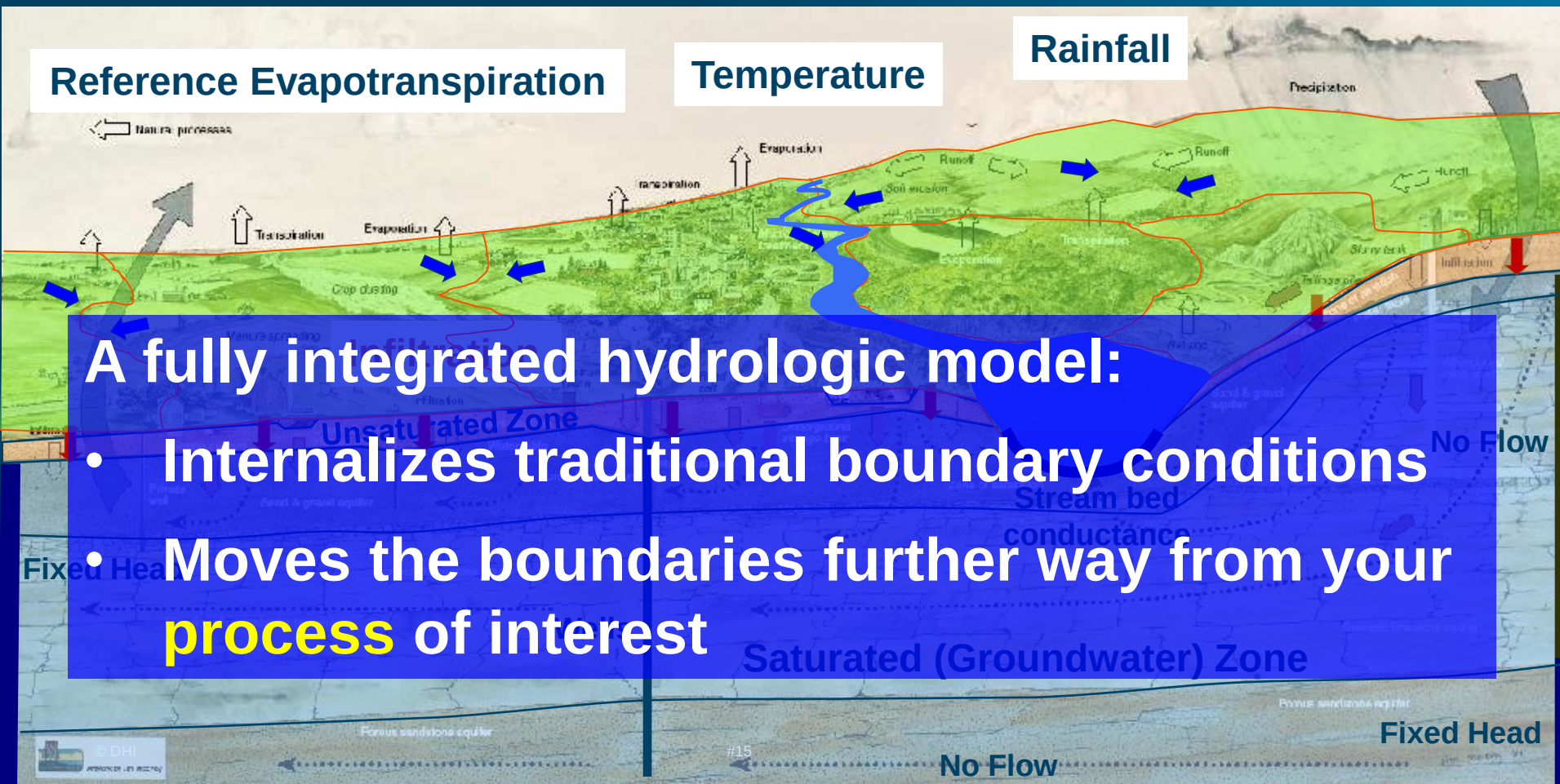
- they should be integrated



Integrated Environmental Modelling

To measure and manage Cumulative Effects the models should not be run separately

- they should be integrated together.



Integrated Environmental Modelling

Applications:

- Wetland management
- Conjunctive water utilization
- Climate change impacts
- Land use change analysis
- Catchment nutrient balances
- Irrigation management
- Drought and flood planning
- Urban drainage
- Environmental river flows



Basically:

How and where does ALL the water flow?

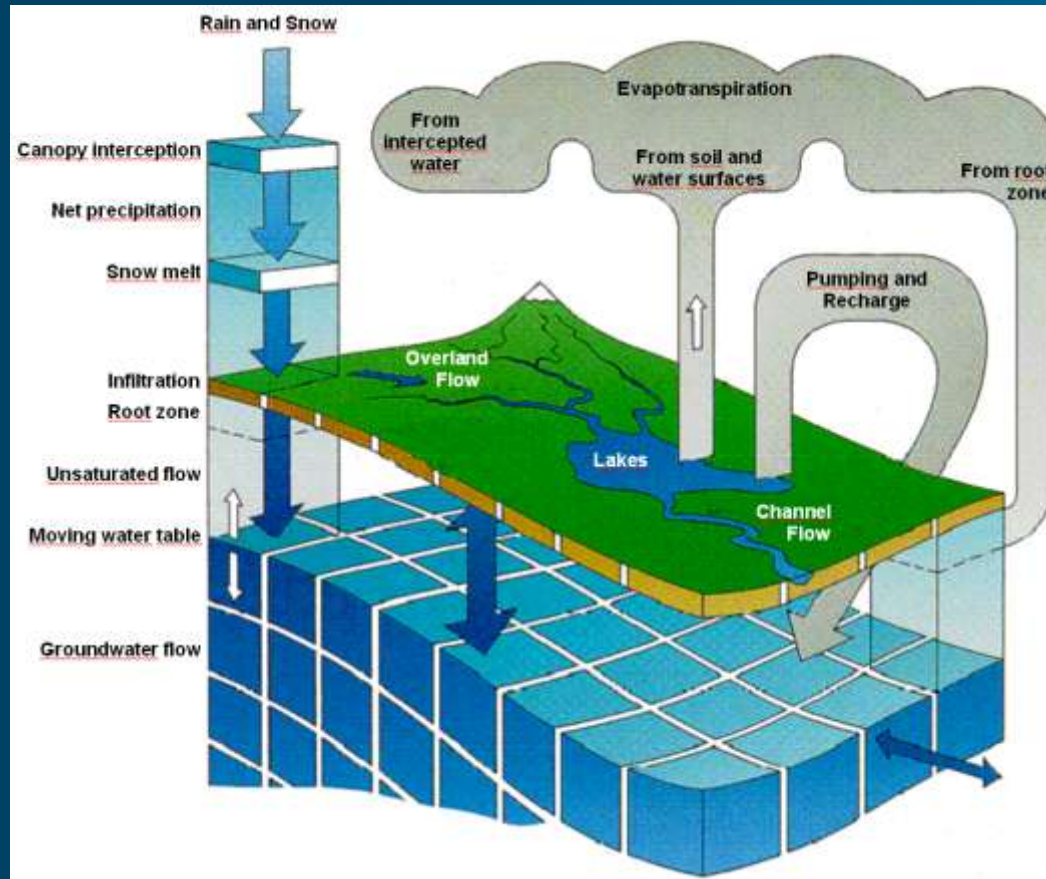
When will it get there and what will it be like?



Groundwater and Surface Water One Water — One Resource — One Model

Integrated water quality

Precipitation
and snowmelt



Demand
driven
irrigation

Overland
surface flow
and flooding

Channel flow
in rivers and
lakes
(MIKE 11)

Saturated groundwater flow

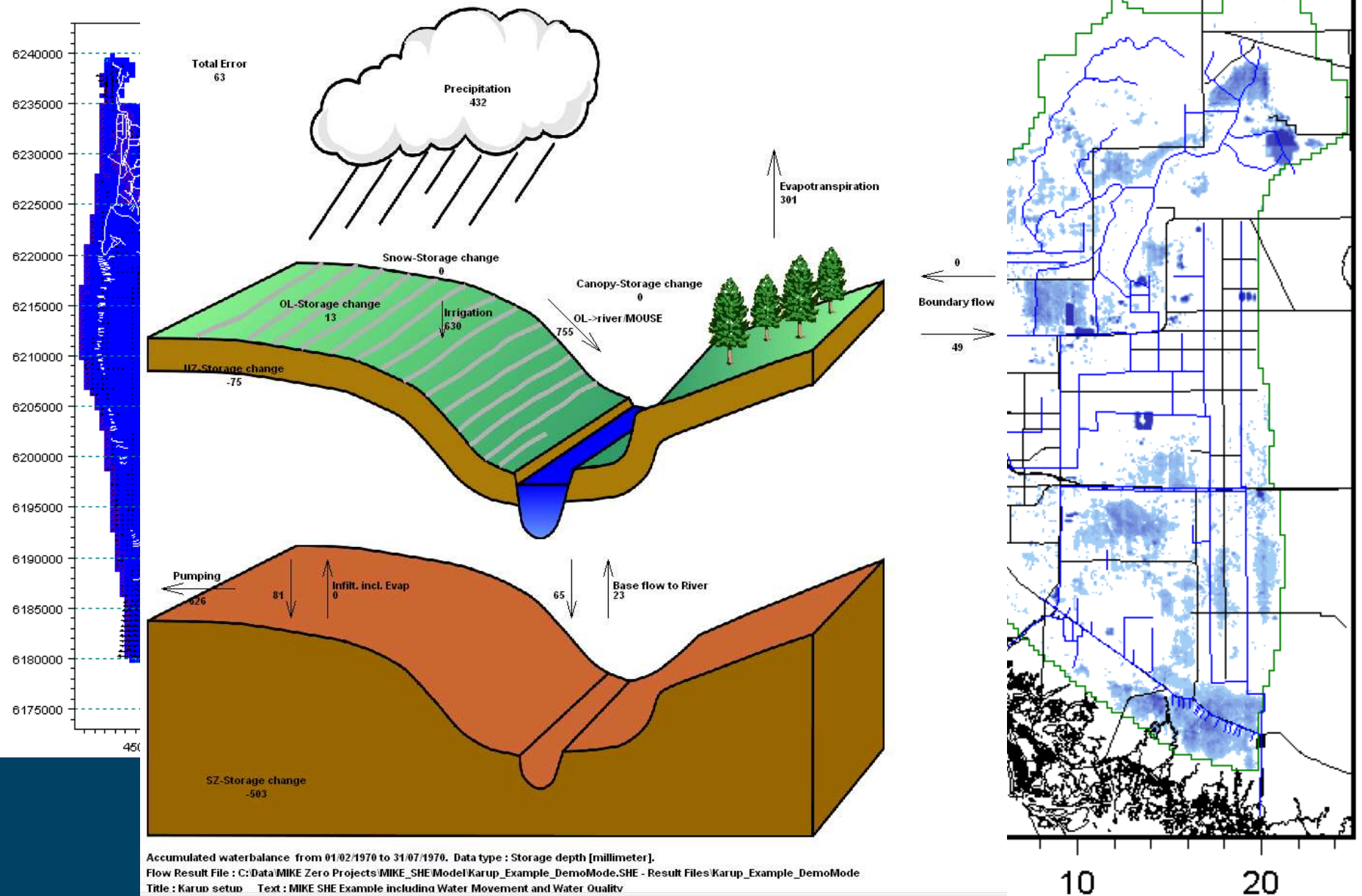
Vegetation based
evapotranspiration
and infiltration

Unsaturated
groundwater
flow

Supports:

- Grid independent data input and integration with GIS data sets
- Different spatial and temporal resolutions for input data
- Custom and adaptive solution time steps for each hydrologic process
- Rigorous and simplified process descriptions for each hydrologic process
- Time varying soil properties to accommodate winter hydrology (e.g. frozen soils)
- Time varying vegetation and surface roughness to accommodate seasonal changes as well as land-use changes
- Supports OpenMI for integration with other models and/or processes

Potential Outputs



Advantages

- Inherent consistency between modelled surface and subsurface systems
- More robust solution because it uses all available data
- More reliable for predictive scenarios involving water budgets and potential modifications to land use, climate change, groundwater utilization, and river system operations
- Promotes and facilitates a better understanding of all hydrologic processes and their interdependencies

Groundwater discharge areas

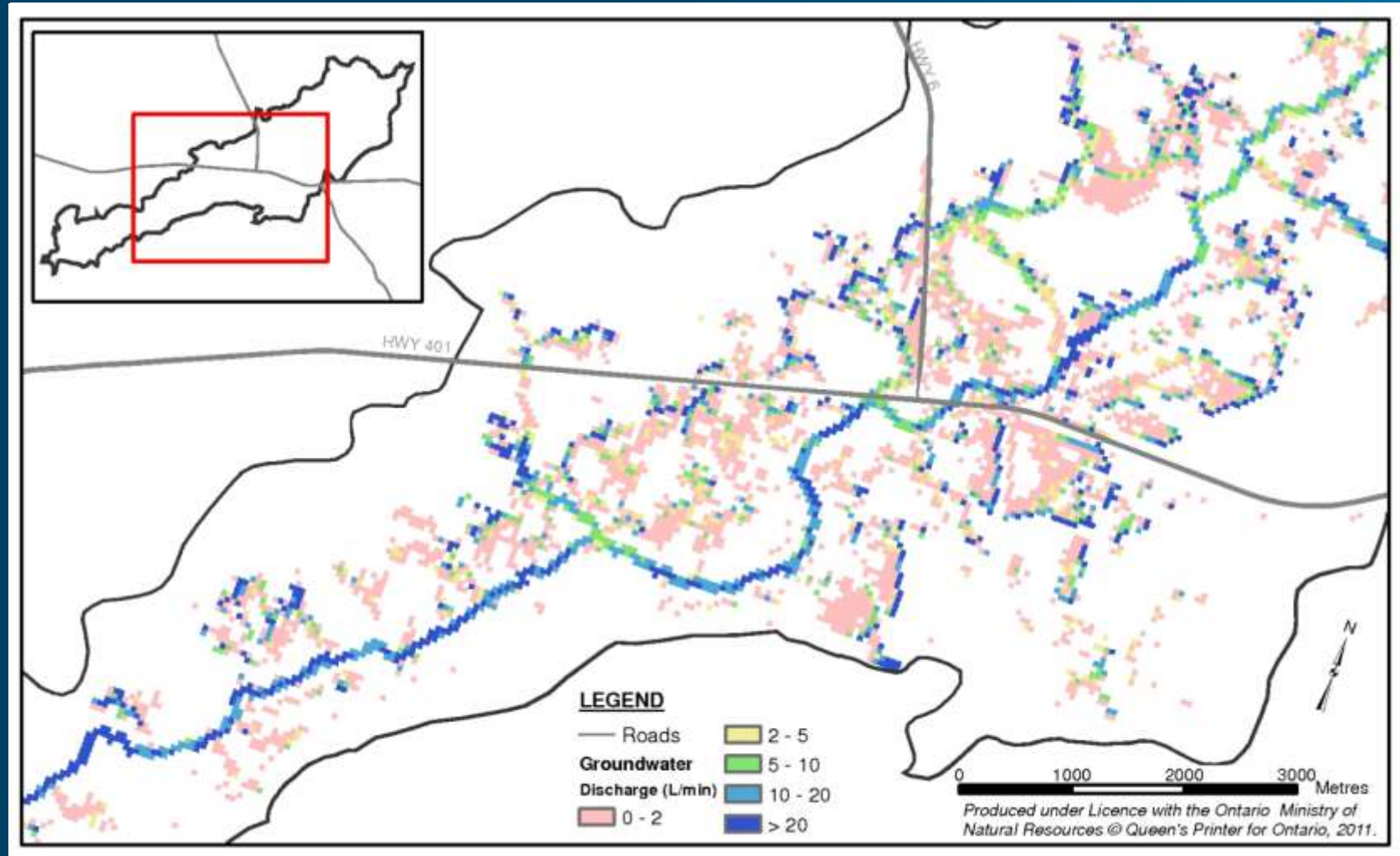
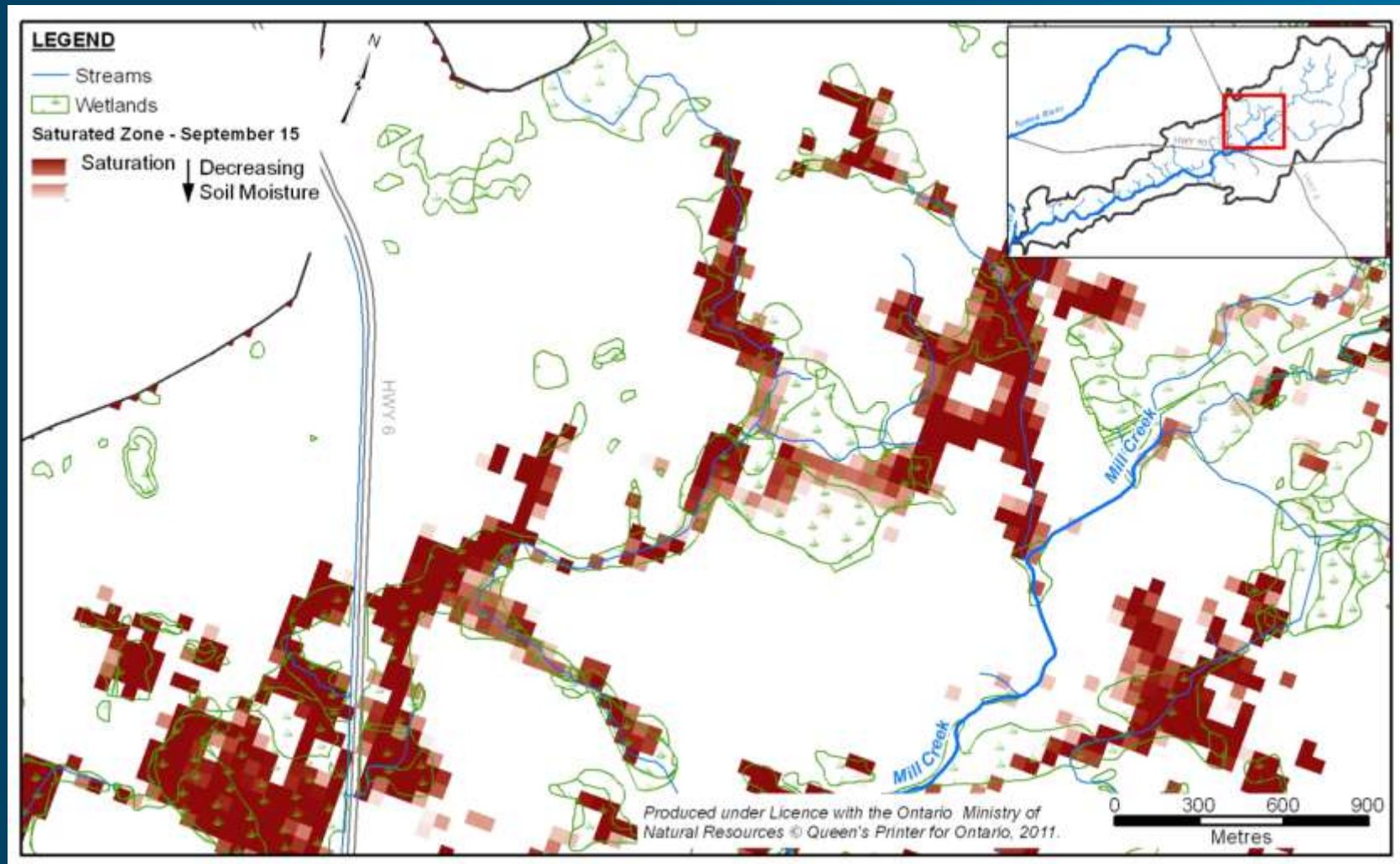
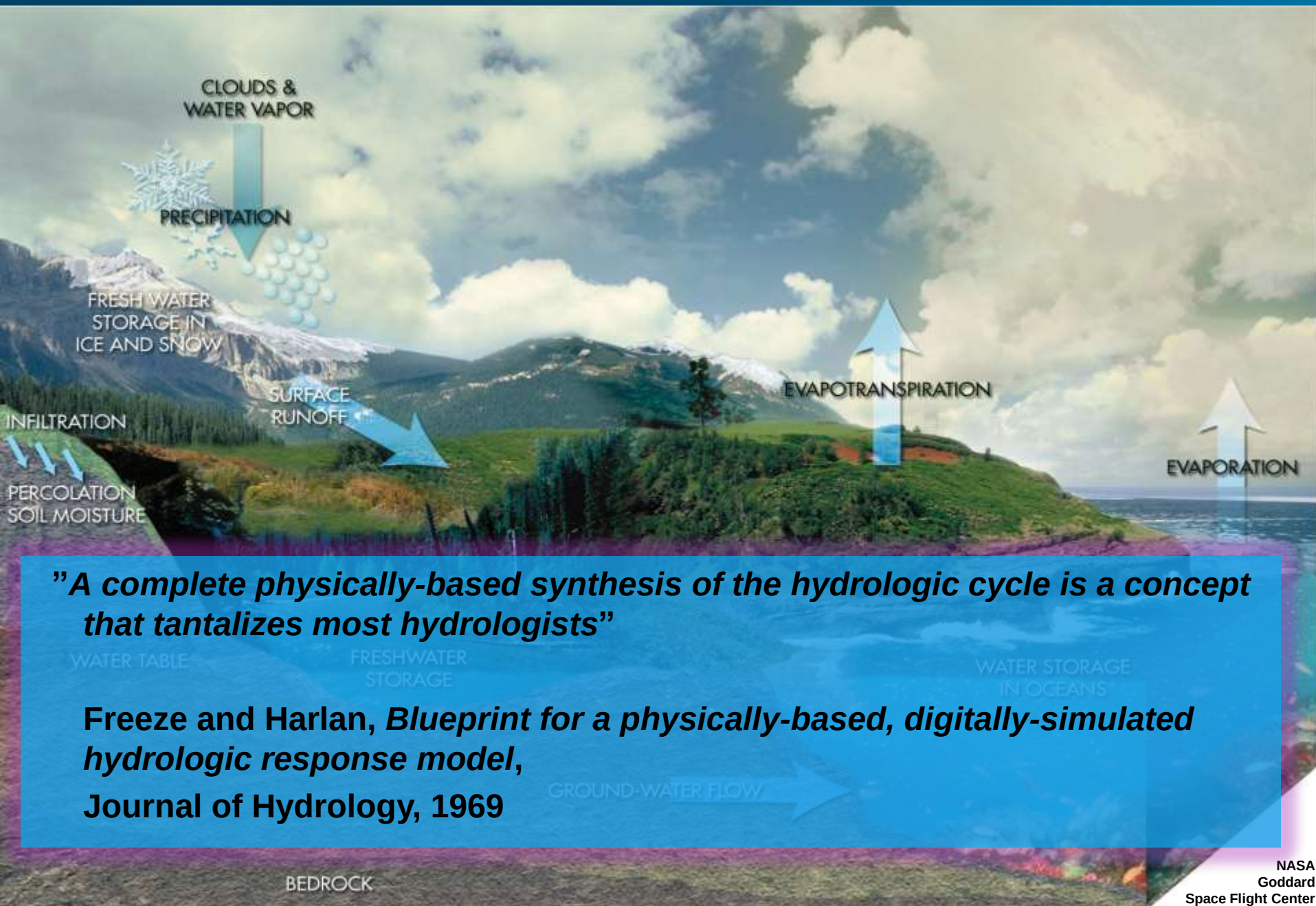


Image is provided courtesy of Matrix Solutions

Seasonal wetland delineation





"A complete physically-based synthesis of the hydrologic cycle is a concept that tantalizes most hydrologists"

**Freeze and Harlan, *Blueprint for a physically-based, digitally-simulated hydrologic response model*,
Journal of Hydrology, 1969**

CLOUDS &
WATER VAPOR

What are the barriers?

- ✓ Science
- ✓ Data
- ✓ Computers

PRECIPITATION

FRESH WATER
STORAGE IN
ICE AND SNOW

INFILTRATION

SURFACE
RUNOFF

EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

EVAPORATION

PERCOLATION
SOIL MOISTURE

"A complete physically-based synthesis of the hydrologic cycle is a concept that tantalizes most hydrologists"

WATER TABLE

FRESHWATER
STORAGE

WATER STORAGE
IN OCEANS

**Freeze and Harlan, *Blueprint for a physically-based, digitally-simulated hydrologic response model*,
Journal of Hydrology, 1969**

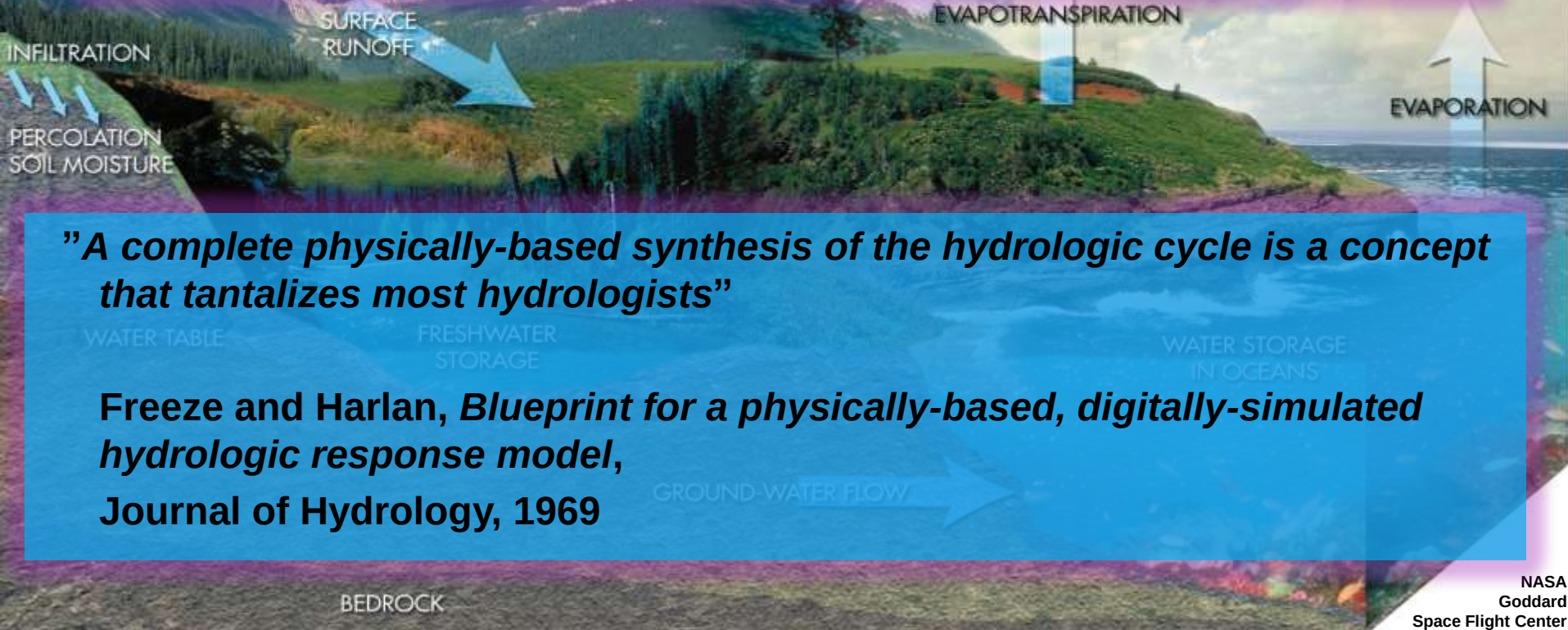
GROUND-WATER FLOW

BEDROCK

CLOUDS &
WATER VAPOR

So, why is fully integrated modelling so rare?

- ✗ Narrow expertise of users and inertia
- ✗ Institutional barriers
- ✗ Scope and budget of projects



"A complete physically-based synthesis of the hydrologic cycle is a concept that tantalizes most hydrologists"

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Elbow River Watershed Integrated Model

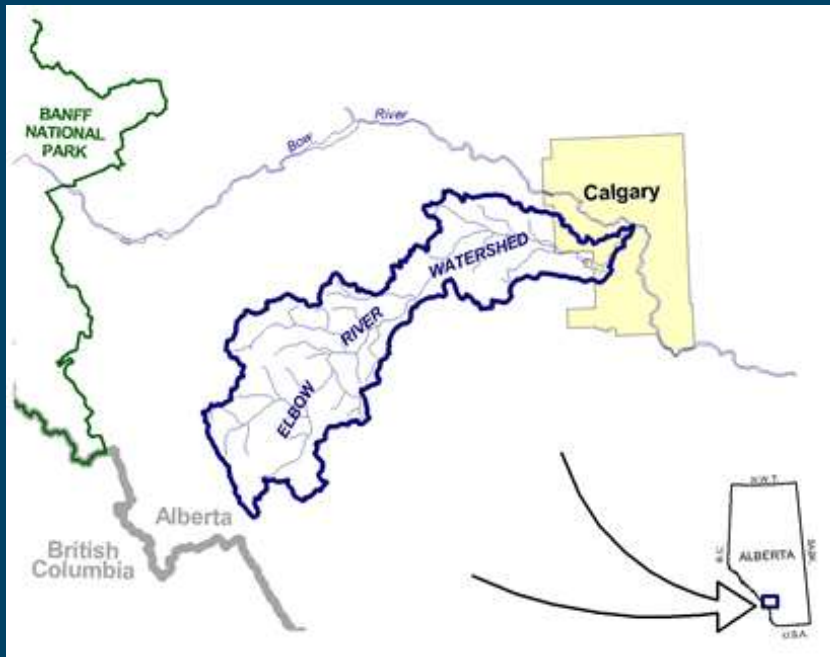
Research collaboration between University of Calgary,
Alberta Environment and DHI

Objective:

- Assess the impact of potential land-use changes over the next 20 years on the hydrological processes in ERW by combining a land-use cellular automata (CA) model and the distributed physically-based MIKE-SHE hydrological model
- Develop a method for automating the updating of hydrologic parameters in MIKE SHE directly from the land-use CA model
- Evaluate combined hydrologic impacts of land-use changes and climate change

Elbow River Watershed Integrated Model

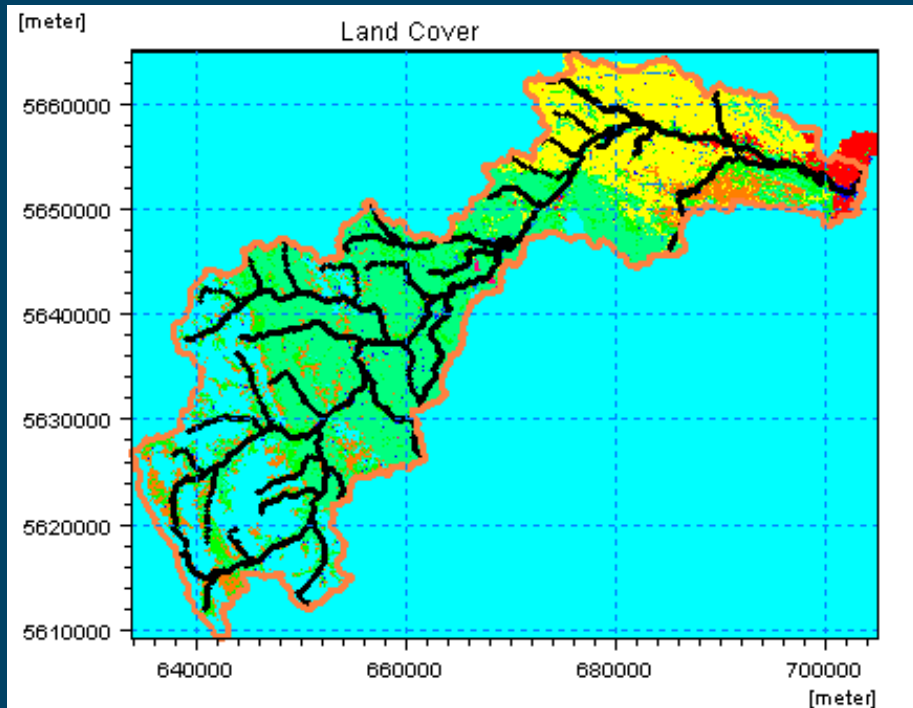
Model Overview



- Domain: Elbow River Watershed upstream above Glenmore Reservoir
- Area: ~1,273 km²
- Calibration Period: 9/1/1981 – 12/31/1991
- Resolution: 200-m by 200-m square grid cells
- Coordinate system: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N projection, NAD 1983 datum

Elbow River Watershed Integrated Model

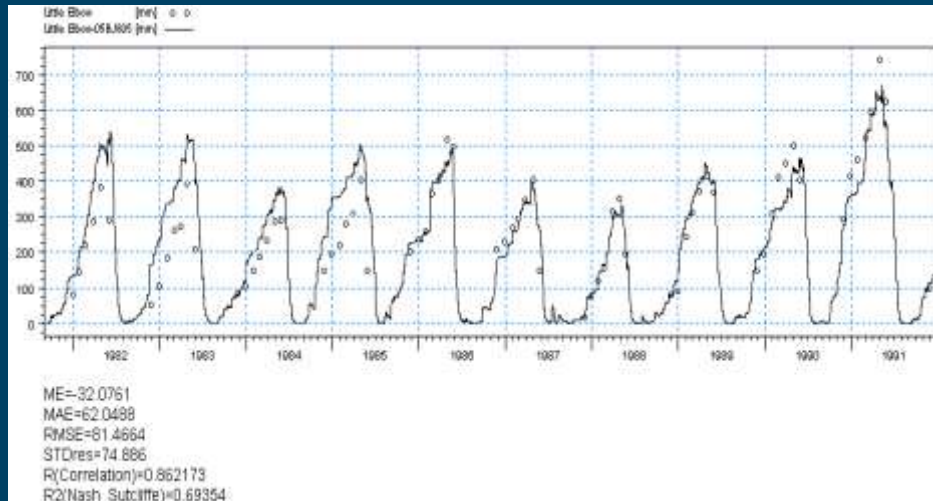
Model Overview



- Snowmelt – modified degree-day method
- Overland flow – 2D finite-difference diffusive wave
- Unsaturated flow and ET – 2-layer water balance approach
- Groundwater flow – 3D finite-difference method
- Channel flow – 1-dimensional hydrodynamic approach

Elbow River Watershed Integrated Model

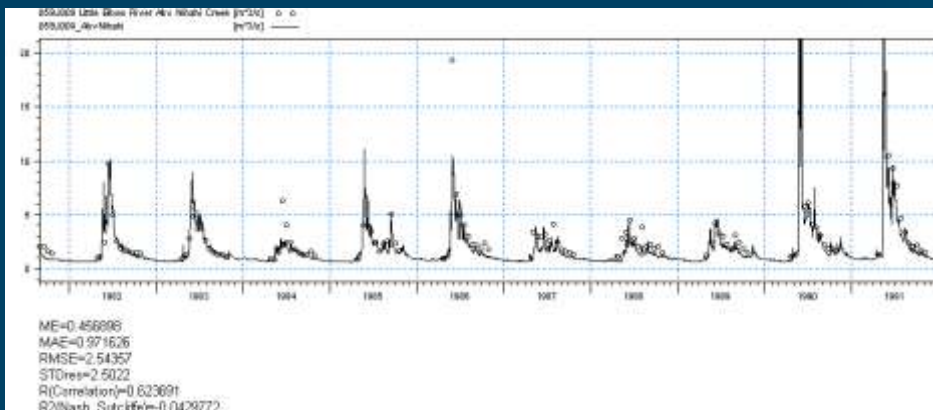
Model Calibration



1961 – 2002

Subdivided into 5 separate intervals with known land-use distributions

- Overall Water Balance
- 1 snow station
- 5 streamflow monitoring stations
- Sporadic groundwater measurements



Elbow River Watershed Integrated Model

Results

- Research project is on-going
- Currently working on development of auto-feedback methodology between MIKE SHE and Land-use model.

Questions?

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