



Large scale water quality modeling in Lithuania: parameterization, calibration and validation using PAIC-SWAT tool

Nina Zarrineh^(1,2,3), Ann van Griensven ^(3,4), Juris Sennikovs ⁽⁵⁾, Liga Bekere ⁽⁵⁾, and Svajunas Plunge ⁽⁶⁾

- (1) Agroscope, Institute for Sustainability Sciences, Zurich, Switzerland
- (2) Oeschger Centre for Climate Change Research, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland
- (3) Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Department of Hydrology and Hydraulic Engineering, Brussels, Belgium
- (4) UNESCO-IHE, Chair group of Hydrology and Hydraulic Engineering, Delft, Netherlands
- (5) University of Latvia, Faculty of Physics and Mathematics, Riga, Latvia
- (6) Environmental Protection Agency of Lithuania, Vilnius, Lithuania



Vrije Universiteit Brussel











Table of contents



- >Problem statement
- ► Model and data
- ➤ Calibration, validation, extrapolation and evaluation strategy
- > Results
- **≻**Conclusion



Problem statement

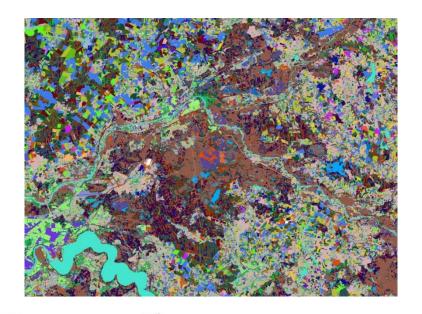


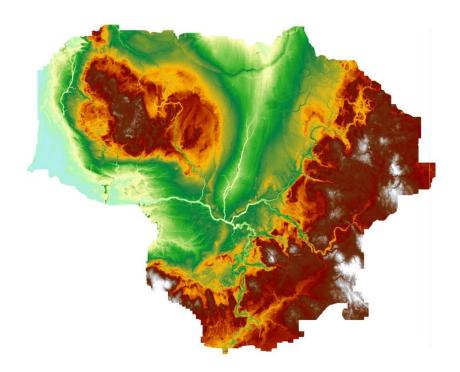
- ➤ All members states need to implement the Water Framework Directive to get good status in all water bodies
- Lithuanian Environmental Protection Agency (AAA) has to elaborate river basin districts management plans and programs of measures for all catchments in Lithuania.
- Models should be open source, reproducible and flexible (at any moment changes/adaptations can be done without redoing the whole work)

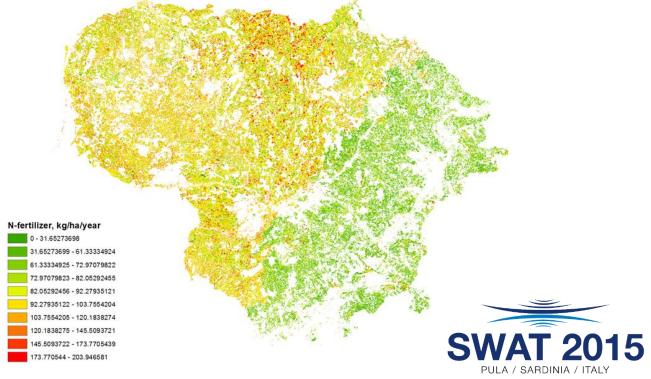


Input data



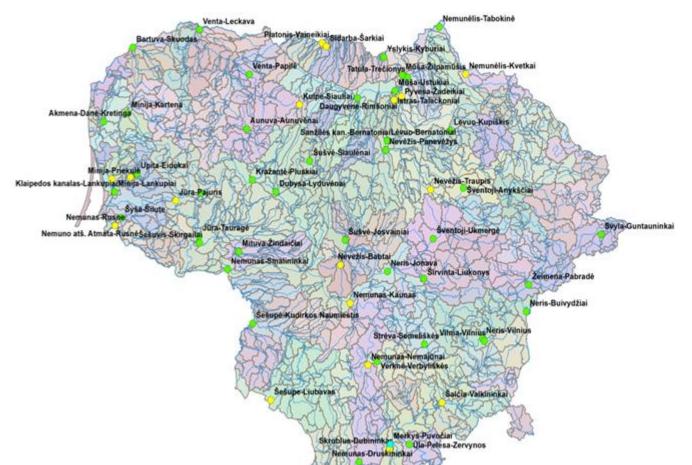






PAIC-SWAT model

- Soil and Water Assessment Tool (SWAT)
- a Python workflow by the Center of Processes Analysis and Research (PAIC).

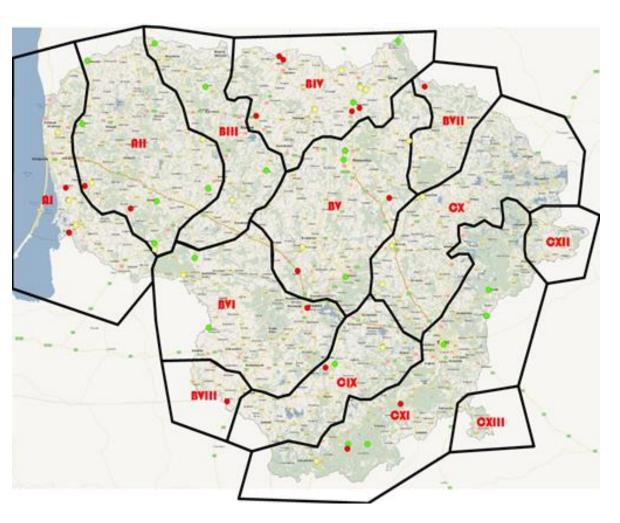


>1000 **sub-basin**

HRU originally 1 400 000, after elimination <5ha - 200 000



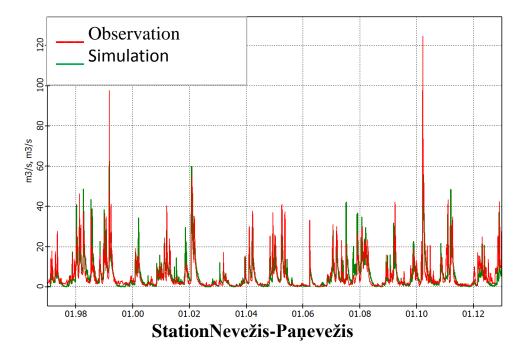
Calibration strategy



- Daily Flow data:
 - 62 stations
 - 1997-2012.
- Water quality data
 - 500 stations
 - 135 data-rich
 - 1997-2012.
- A regionalization strategy for 13 hydrological regions.
- Automated and manual calibration for selected catchment
- Dividing data to 3parts first and last 1/3 for calibration and 1/3 in the middle for validation
- Transfer to other catchments in hydrolog region

Evaluation criteria for hydrology

Action	NSE threshold	PBIAS threshold
Calibration	NSE > 0.5	PBIAS < 20%
Validation	NSE > 0.4	PBIAS < 25%
Extrapolation (transfer)	NSE > 0.3	PBIAS < 30%

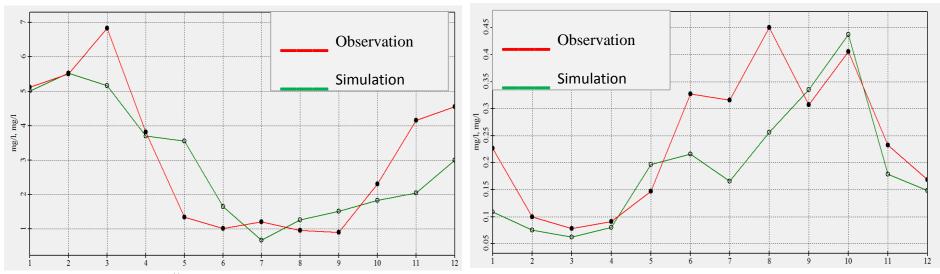


Moriasi et al., 2007



Evaluation criteria for water quality

Action	R ² threshold, N-NO3, N-tot	PBIAS threshold, all parameters
Calibration	$R^2 > 0.5$	PBIAS < 40%
Validation	$R^2 > 0.4$	PBIAS < 70%
Extrapolation (transfer)	$R^2 > 0.3$	PBIAS < 70%

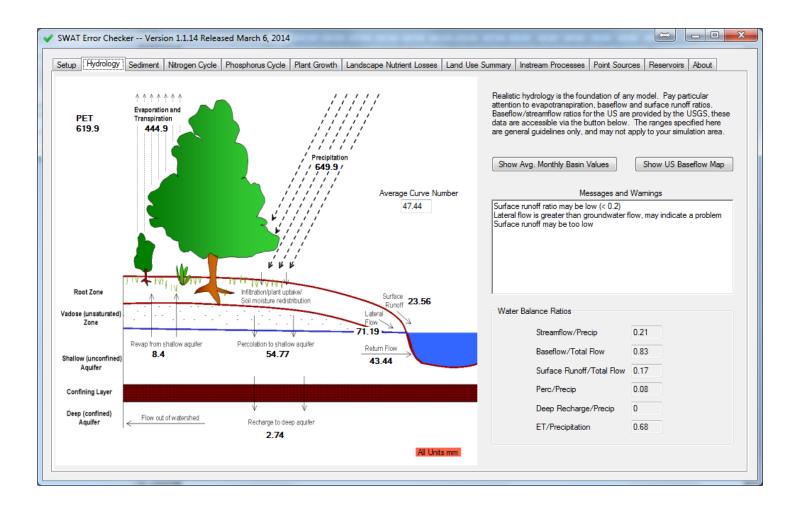


NO3-N: Šeimena - žemiau Vilkaviškio.

PO4-P: Šeimena - žemiau Vilkaviškio.



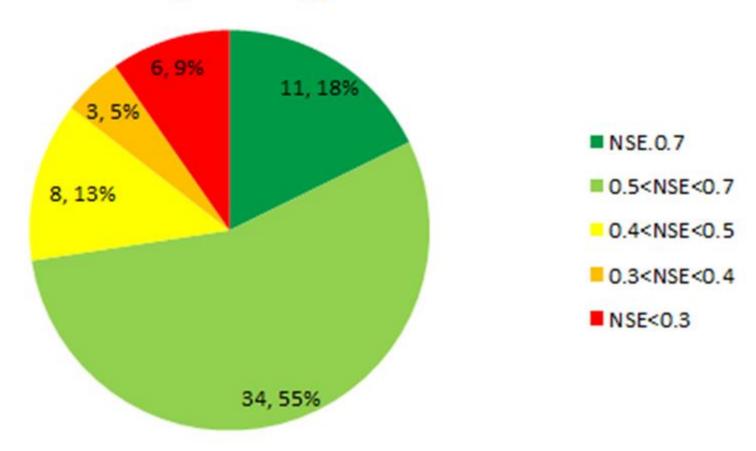
Evaluation of mass balance





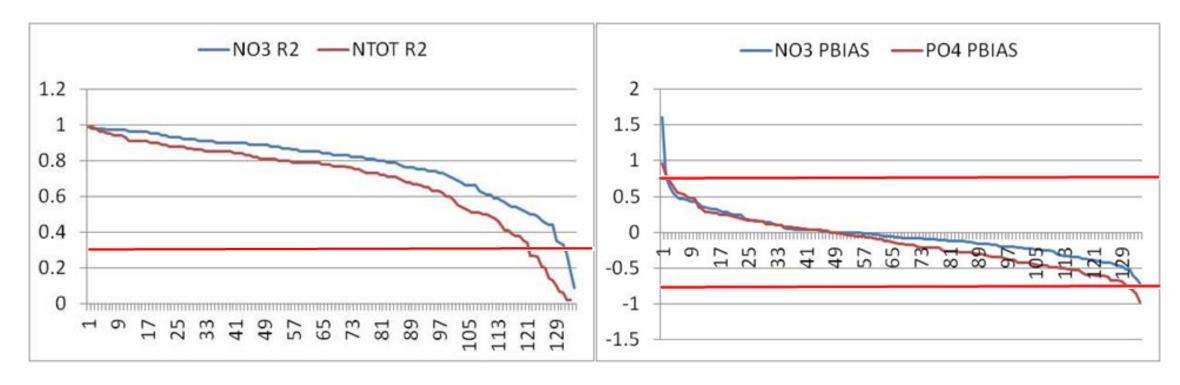
Results of hydrology

Hydrology stations





Results of water quality

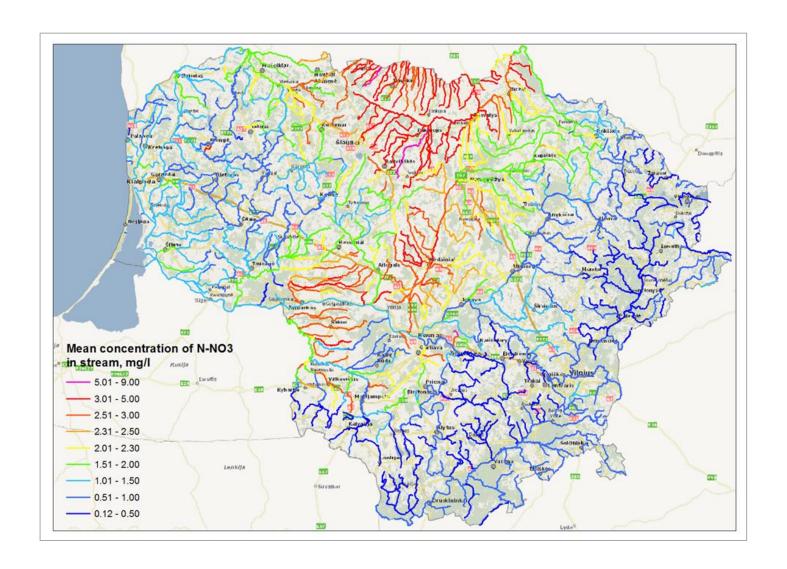


Number of station

Number of station

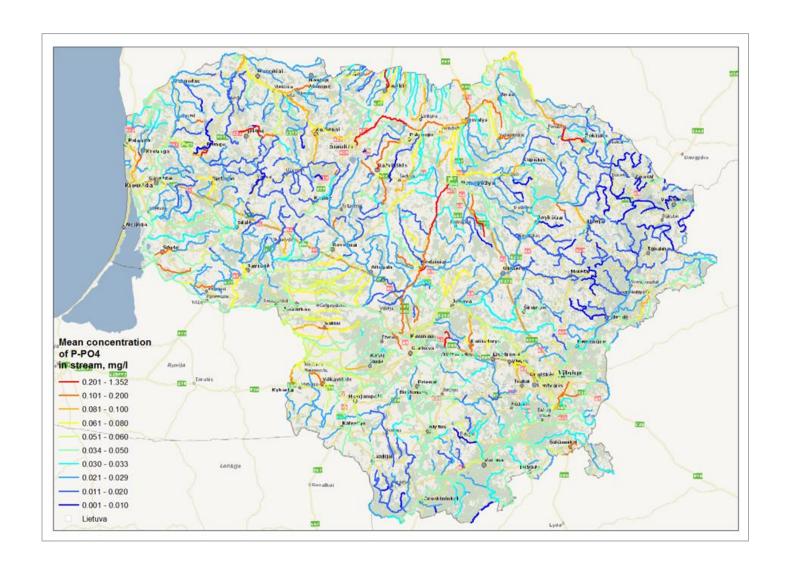


Results of in-stream NO3-N





Results of in-stream PO4-P





Conclusion

- For hydrology: > 90% OK
- For water quality: >95% OK
- Data errors mainly cause of problems
- Parameterization, calibration, validation and extrapolation of flow and water quality parameters was successful.



Thanks for your attention

