



Jeff Arnold and the
SWAT Conservation Assessment Team

Current status and future directions in

watershed modeling

Presentation Overview

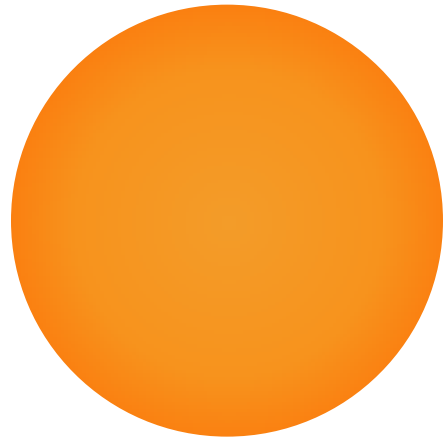
1
Current Status
of SWAT and
Related
Projects

2
Recent Process
Developments
in SWAT

3
The Future -
ECLIPS

4
Developer's
Workshop

SWAT 

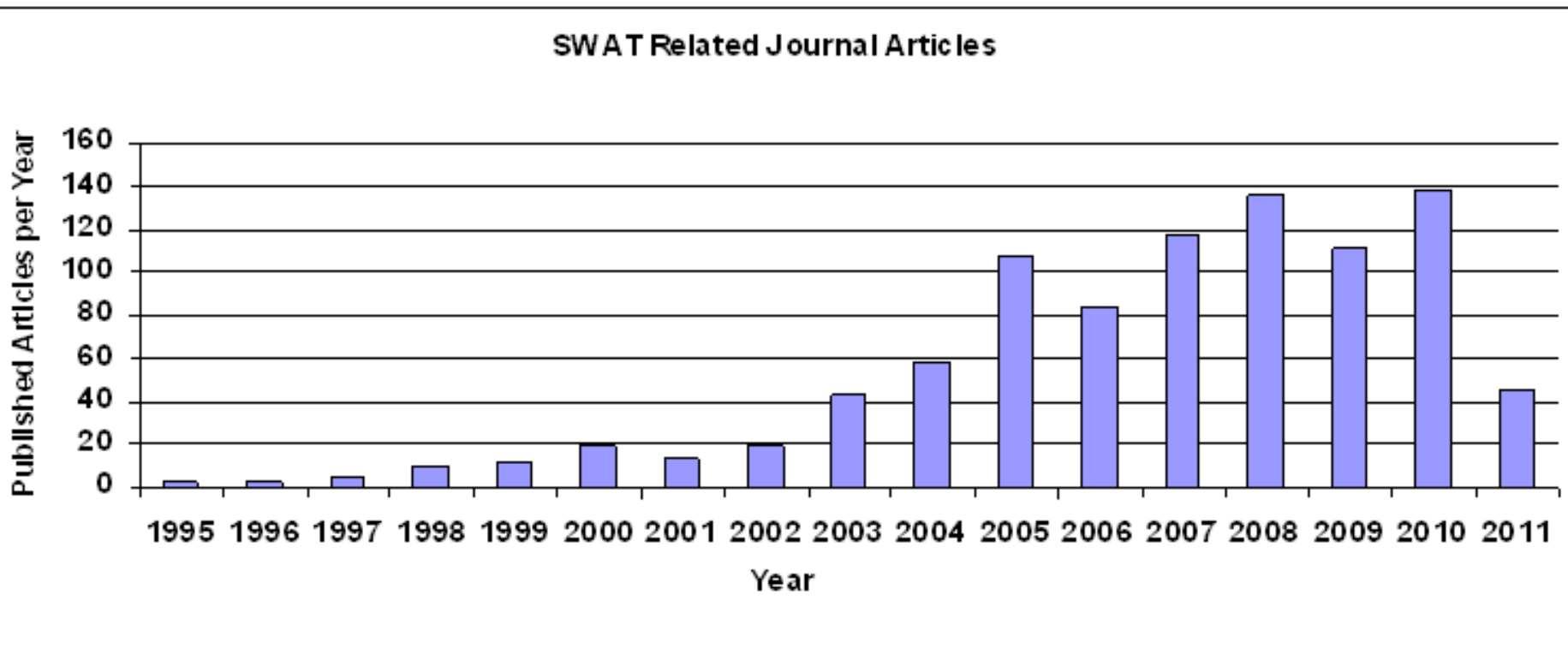


CURRENT STATUS

Publications 

Current Status - Publications

Over 800 Journal Publications on SWAT Development and Application



SWAT2009 Status

- SWAT Version 2009 was released after the 2009 International Conference in Boulder, Colorado
- New model routines for carbon dynamics, sediment routing, irrigation, filter strips, dynamic land use and conservation structure updates
- User interfaces with ArcGIS and MapWindows and VizSWAT
- Version control software and model developer workshops
- Instructional Videos - <http://swatmodel.tamu.edu/education/instructional-videos>
- Checker Tool – checks water, sediment, nutrient balances, plant growth
- Continued workshops and support around the world

Team

Contact

Links

Search

Soil & Water
Assessment Tool | **SWAT**

Software ▾ Documentation Publications ▾ Education Conferences ▾ Applications Support Jobs

SWAT Instructional Videos - *Learning to use the Soil and Water Assessment Tool*

These videos were created by Purdue University, in collaboration with Texas A&M, with funding from EPA.

Introduction

1. [Introduction to SWAT and the Instructional Videos](#)

Downloading and Setting Up ArcSWAT

2. [Download and Install ArcSWAT](#)
3. [Folders and Files](#)

Running the Lake Fork Example

4. [Getting Started - Set up the initial project](#)
5. [Watershed Delineation](#)
6. HRU Analysis

Running the Lake Fork Example - HRU Overlay

File Edit View Insert Selection Tools Window Help

Spatial Analyst Layer: SourceDEM SWAT Project Setup Watershed Delineator HRU Analysis Write Input Tables Edit SWAT Input

Land Use/Soils/Slope Definition

Land Use Data Soil Data Slope

Soils Grid

n:\arcswat\Example1\Lakefork\Watershed\Grid\LandSoils1

Choose Grid Field

VALUE

Options

Name StmudValue Slope

Stmud Stmud+Depth

Lookup Table Table Grid Values -> Soils Attributes

SWAT Soil Classification Table

VALUE	Area(%)	Stmuid
2	0.89	48236
3	6.75	48357
4	7.20	48619
5	24.60	48620
6	60.56	48633

Reclassify

Create HRU Feature Class

Create Overlay Report

Overlay Cancel

HRU Analysis

1. Land Use - Select and reclassify
2. Soil - Select and reclassify
3. Slope - reclassify
4. Overlay land use, soil, slope

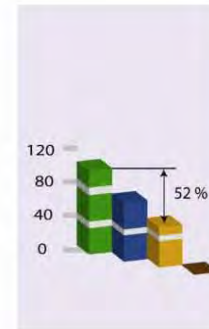
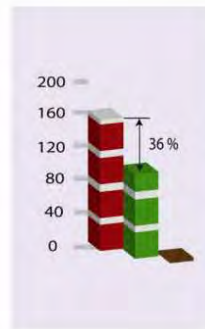
CEAP (Conservation Effects Assessment Project) Status

CEAP – Assess impact of USDA conservation practices on the environment (\$2B per year)

Nitrogen delivered from cultivated cropland to rivers and streams in the Chesapeake Bay watershed



▲ Outlet of watersheds (8 digit HUC) delivering to rivers and streams



Six reports complete

Chesapeake, Upper Mississippi, Ohio, Tennessee, Great Lakes

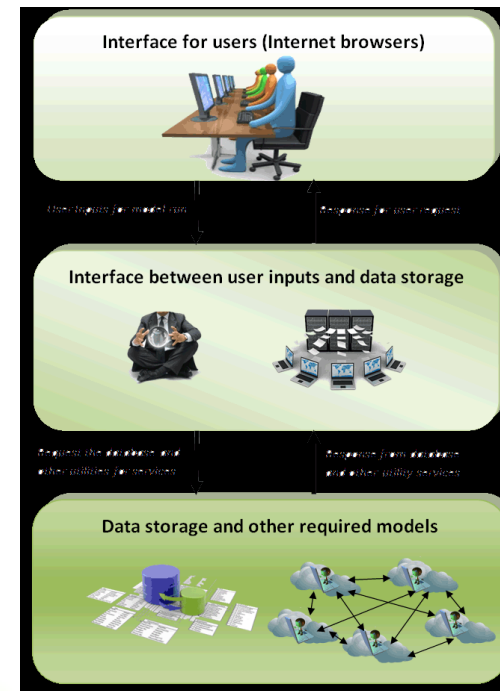
Six to go

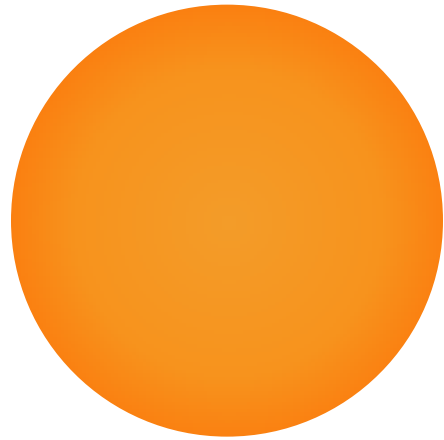
Texas Gulf, Missouri, SE, Arkansas/Red, Lower Mississippi

HAWQS (Hydrologic and Water Quality System) Status

HAWQS is an advanced, state-of-the-art total water quantity and quality modeling system with databases, interfaces and models that is being developed for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Water to evaluate the impacts of management alternatives, pollution control scenarios, and climate change scenarios on the quantity and quality of water at a national scale.

- Is a server/client modeling system that uses a web-based interface to access datasets for modeling at the three spatial scales for any watershed over the contiguous lower 48 states.
- Uses latest nationally available • federal government databases at three spatial resolutions (NHD+, 10-digit and 8-digit watershed levels)
- Uses the latest SWAT model
- Uses National Hydrography Dataset (NHD+) stream network





PROCESS DEVELOPMENTS IN SWAT



SWAT Development Status

- geoCEAP
- Urban Processes and BMP's
- Septic Systems
- Emerging Contaminants
- Glaciers
- Rice Paddy Management and Pesticides
- Flood Routing
- Defining Phosphorus Pools
- Wetlands



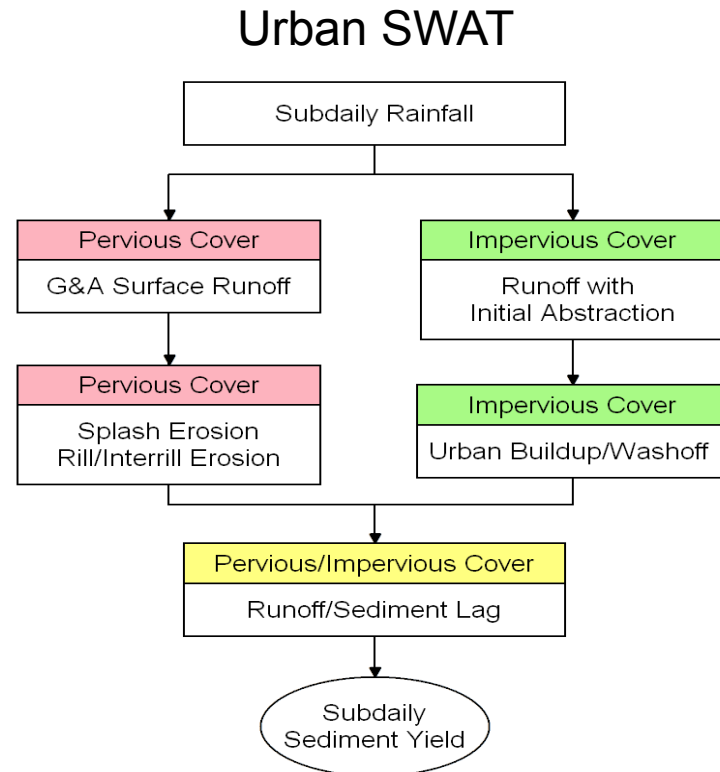
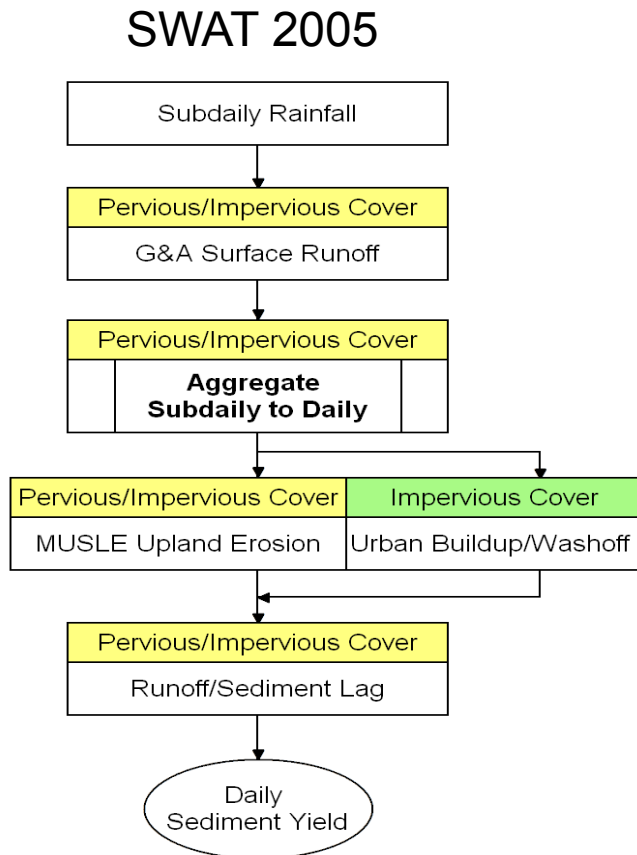
Urban Processes and BMP's



- In highly urbanized areas, impervious areas produce instantaneous runoff in response to rainfall
- This sort of quick response has to be controlled to avoid flooding, high erosion and the associated transport of pollutants to the nearby river or lake
- Structural stormwater best management practices can be helpful under these circumstances. They capture some of the instantaneous runoff, attenuate the flood peaks, and remove a portion of the pollutants before they reach the creek

Urban Processes and BMP's

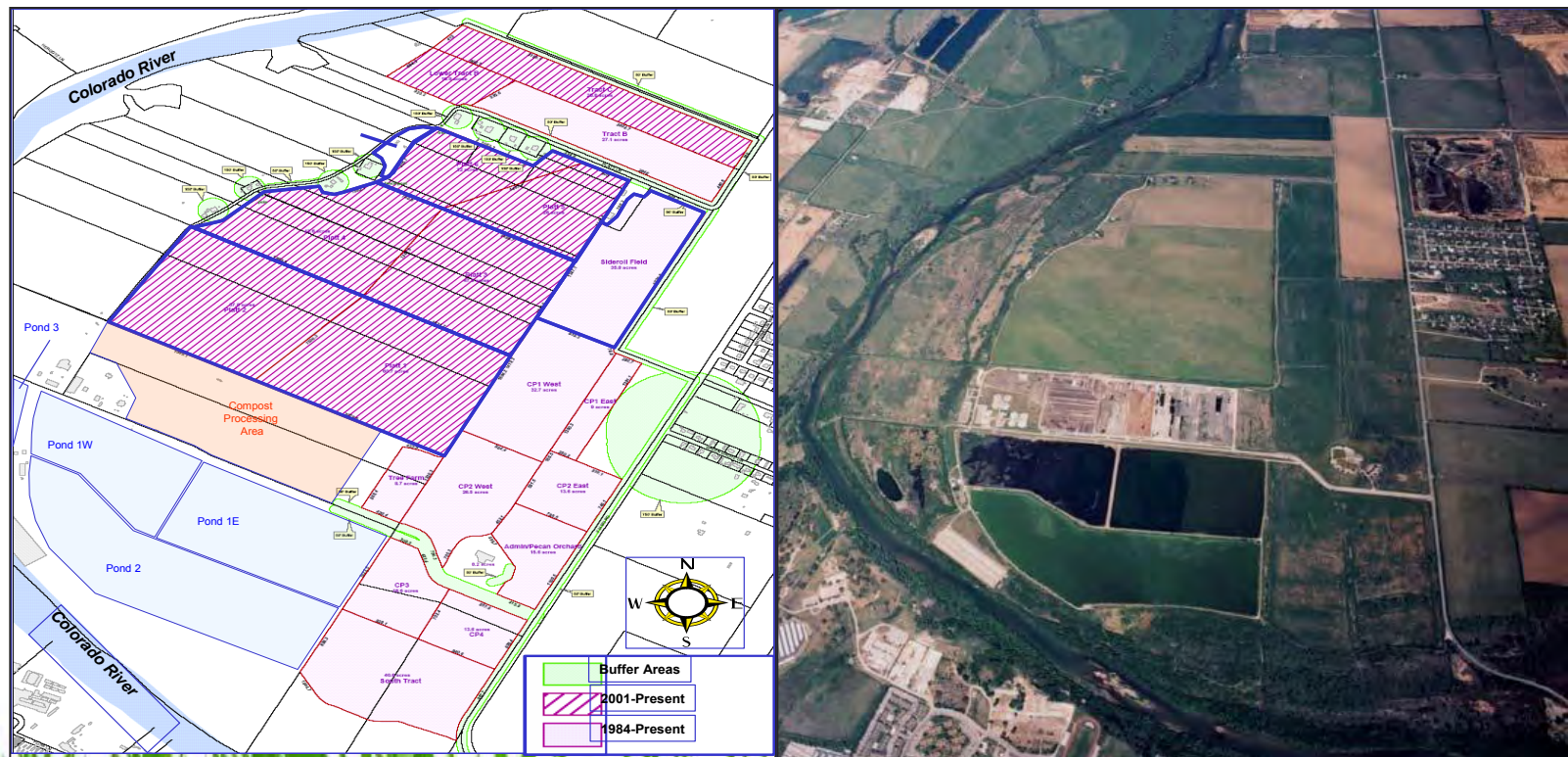
- Jaehak Jeong has developed new routines for subdaily runoff and sediment transport
- Allan Jones and Jaehak are developing urban stormwater best management practices that capture some of the instantaneous runoff, attenuate the flood peaks, and remove a portion of the pollutants before they reach the creek



Municipal Biosolids Applications

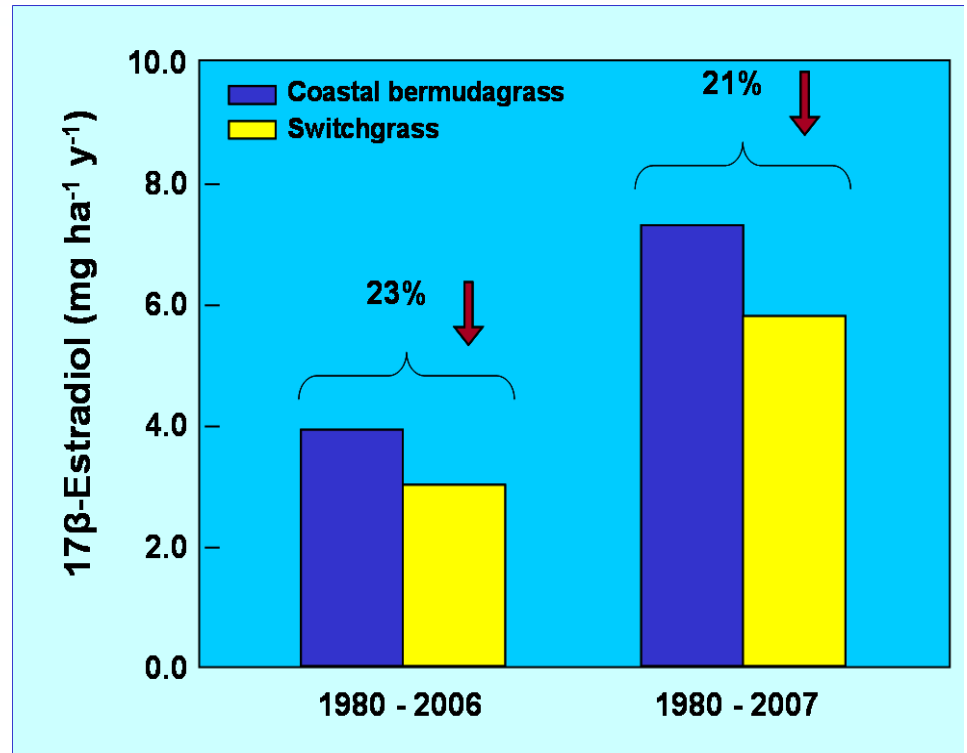
Fate of Hormones and Antibiotics

- City of Austin, Texas biosolids facility
- Applied to pasture over the last 25 years at differing rates
- Monitoring nutrients, metals, hormones and antibiotics in pasture soils, Colorado River, wetlands, and biota (earthworms)
- Virginia Jin (ARS-Lincoln, NE) and Mari-Vaughn Johnson



Municipal Biosolids Applications Fate of Hormones and Antibiotics

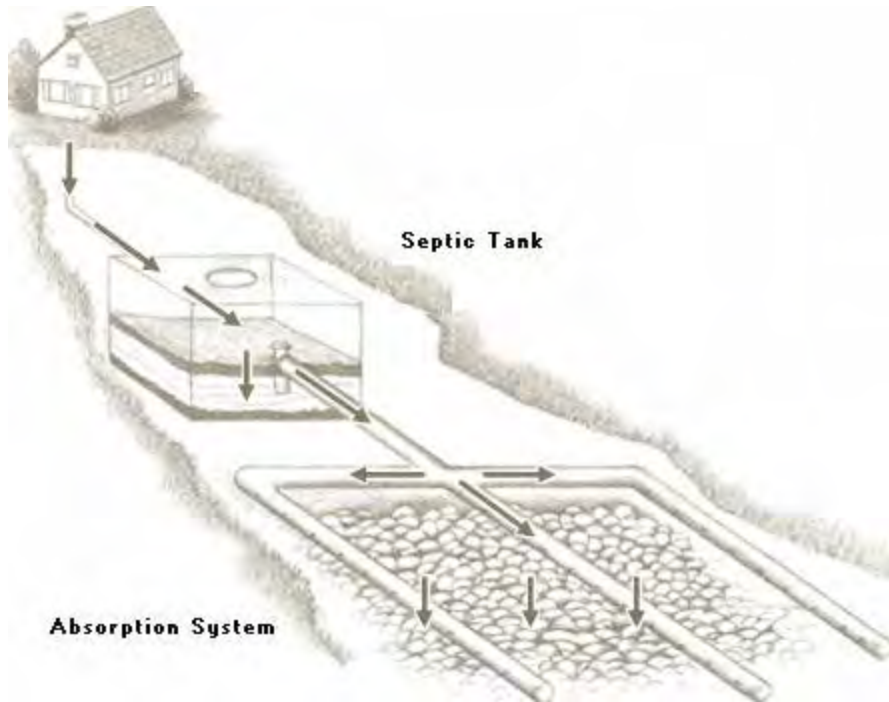
- SWAT used to simulate the amount of estradiol that leaches into the groundwater under different management and climate
- Fate emerging contaminants in rivers at the watershed scale at the Shell River in Nebraska from animal manure applications



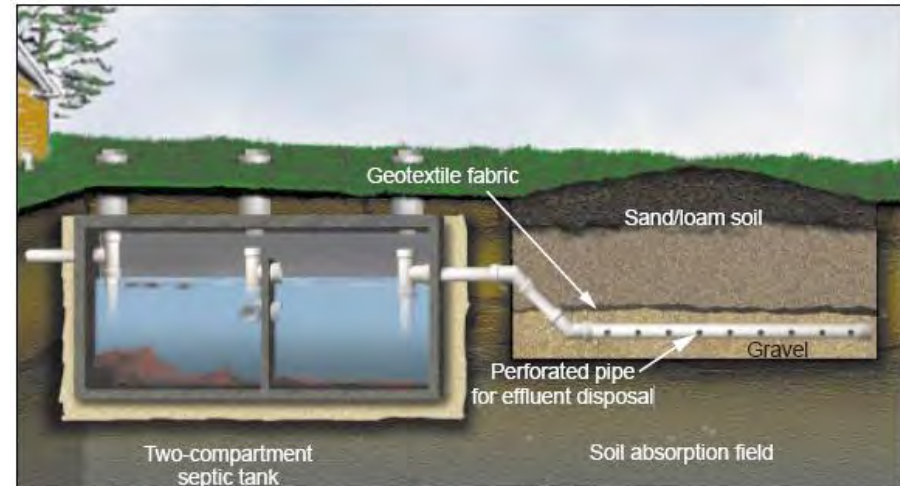
SWAT simulation of 17β -Estradiol leached from the A horizon in Bergstrom silt loam (0-23 cm depth). Note less hormone leaches from deeper rooted switchgrass than from currently cultivated coastal bermudagrass. Also, note the inclusion of the high-rainfall year, 2007, increased soil leaching by almost 90% under current forage-production management.

Onsite Wastewater Systems

❖ Conventional septic systems



Conventional septic system, (Swann, 2001)



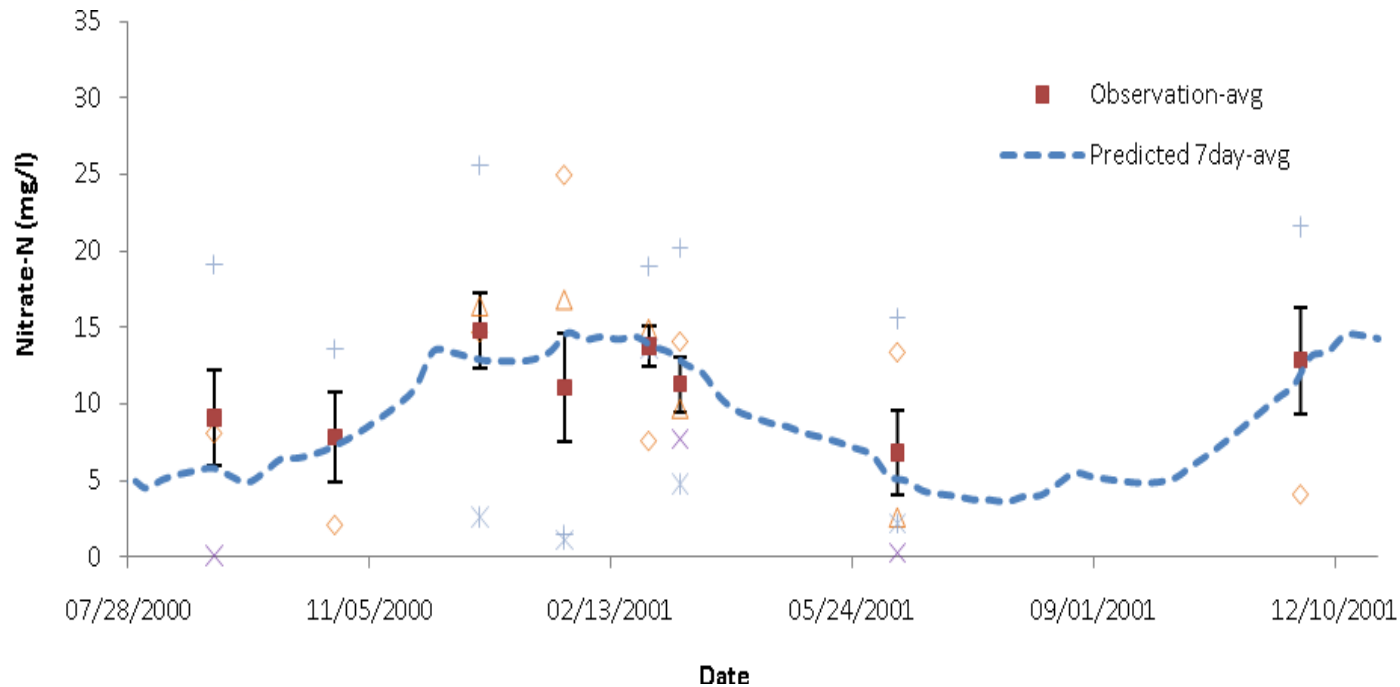
Septic tank

- Pass partially treated wastewater
- Anaerobic digestion of nutrients

Soil absorption system

- Drainfield
- Dispose/treat wastewater by filtering through soil profile below drainfield

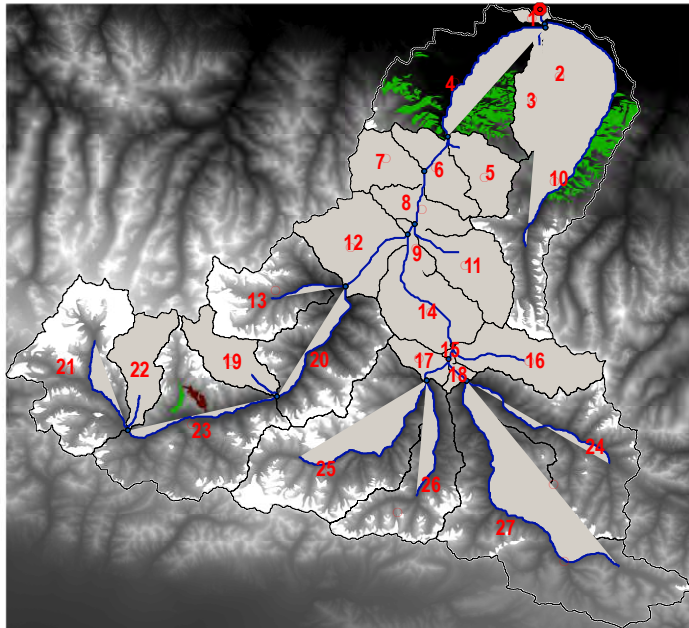
Application in Hoods Creek, NC: Results



Calibrated Profile of nitrate concentration in the groundwater at Site 1. The red squares show the average of observed values – blue line is predicted 7-day average

Glacier Dynamics

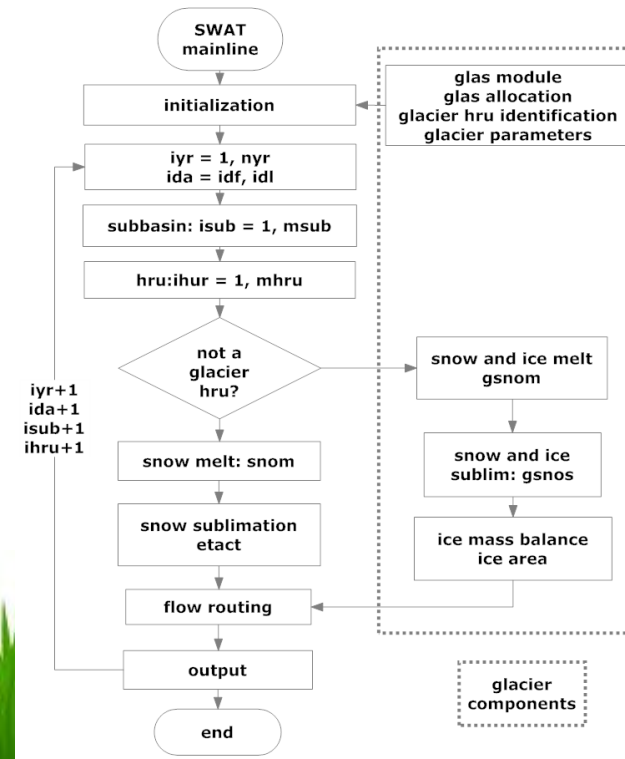
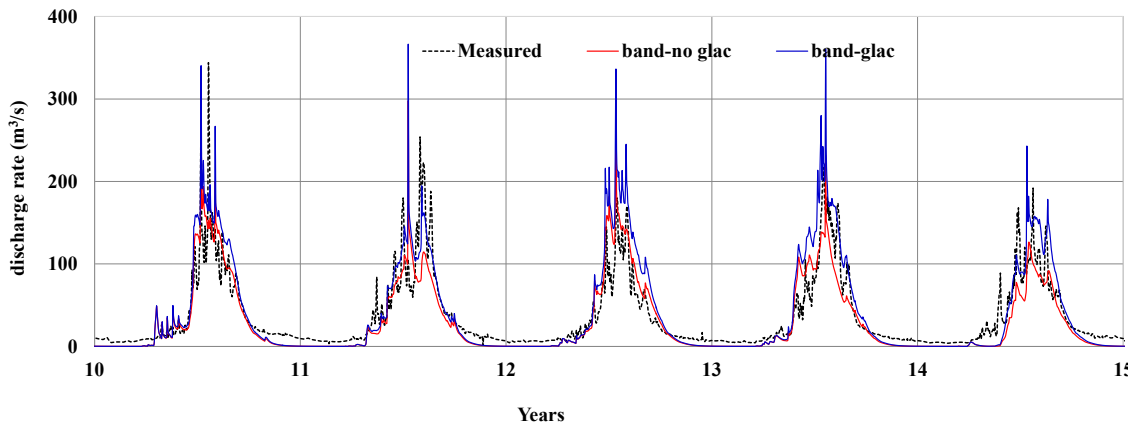
Dr Yi Luo – Chinese Academy of Sciences



Modified SWAT to simulate glacier melt and dynamic growth and retreat

Found excellent agreement with daily streamflow given minimum input data

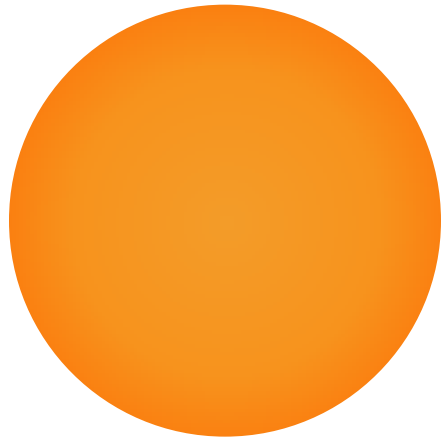
Also reasonably simulated glacier retreat



Rice Paddy Simulation



- Hiro Somura is developing new routines for rice paddy water balance, sediment and nutrient release
- Management includes irrigation and ponded water depth, puddling impacts on sediment concentrations and conductivity of the soil, planting and harvest, nutrient and pesticide applications, and wildlife nutrient inputs
- Validation on monitored rice paddies near Matsue, Japan



THE FUTURE - ECLIPS

Environmental Conservation on Landscapes for Integrated Policy Scenarios



ECLIPS

**Environmental
Conservation on
Landscapes for
Integrated
Policy
Scenarios**

Goal

Develop Regional/National “Pre-Calibrated” SWAT/APEX Simulations with a Web/Google Interface and Spatial BMP Tool for Scenario Analysis and Policy Planning

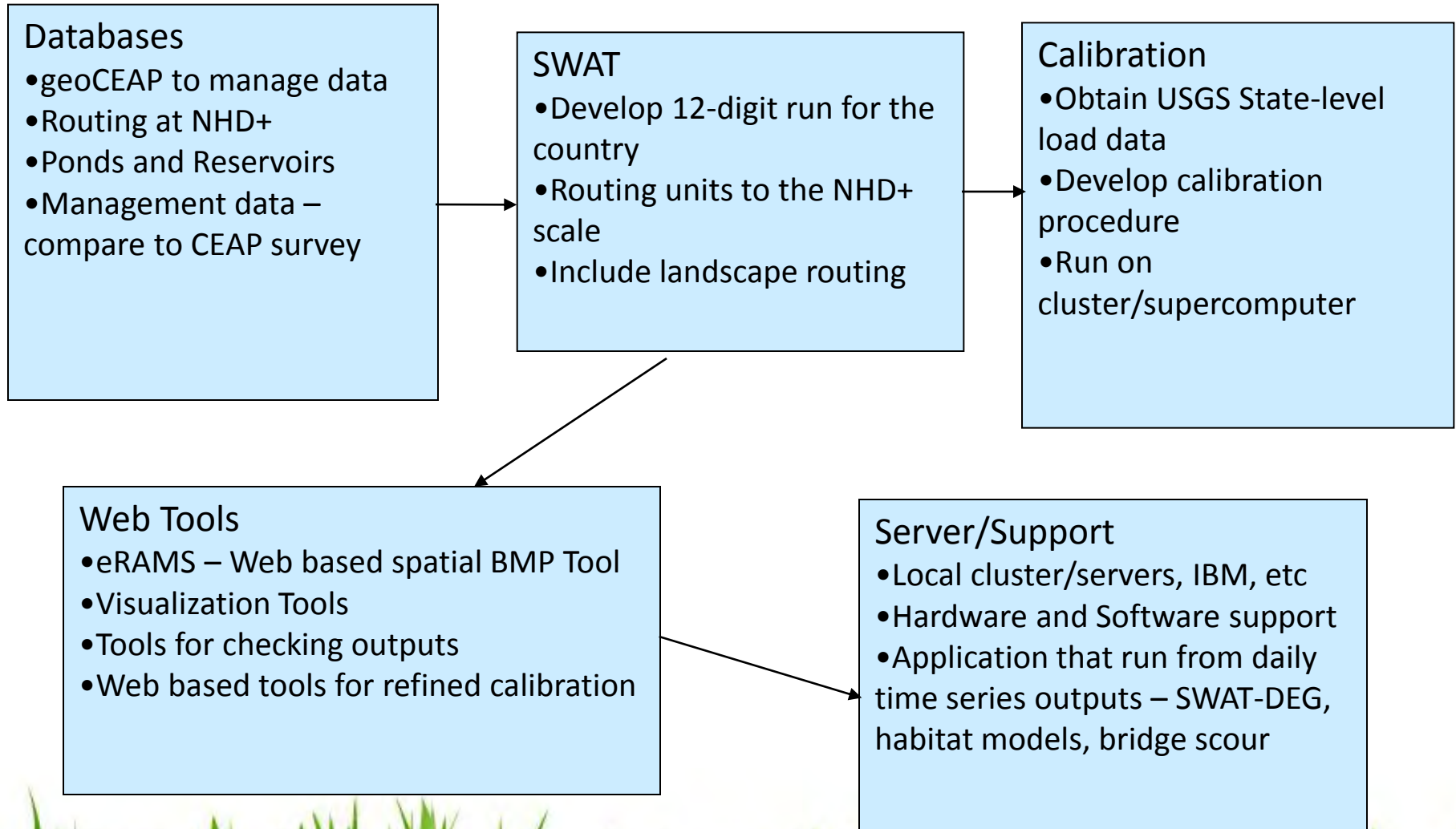
Pulls together CEAP, GeoCEAP, HAWQS, Calibration tools, Visualization and analysis tools, Optimization/Cost

Outcome

Web-Based Decision Support System for Direct Use by Decision and Policy Makers



ECLIPS Structure



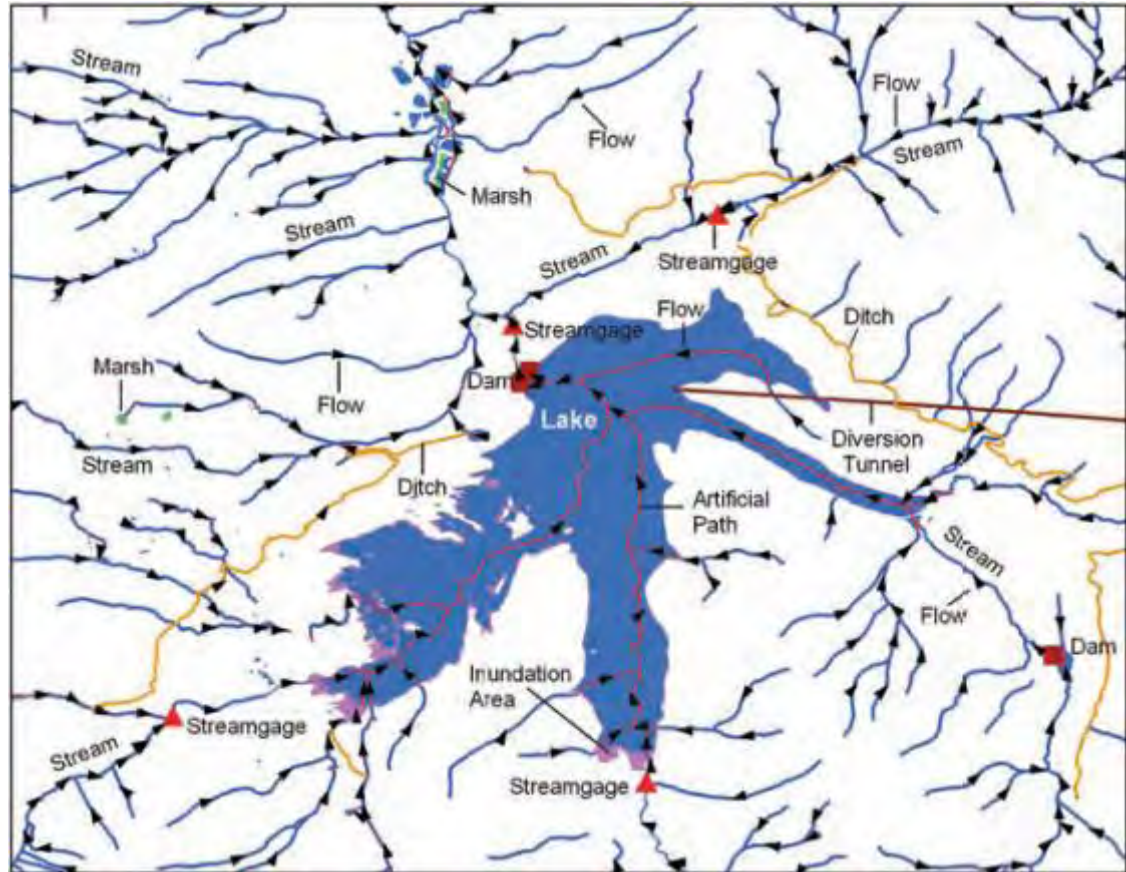
National Hydrography Dataset (NHD)

Set of digital spatial maps of lakes, ponds, streams, rivers, canals, stream gages, and dams

Network – trace movement in upstream and downstream directions

Watershed Boundary Dataset

Defines the perimeter of drainage areas formed by the terrain and other landscape characteristics



**Texas Gulf River Basin
(USGS #12)**



**Middle Bosque River
USGS 12060203 – 1092 km³)**

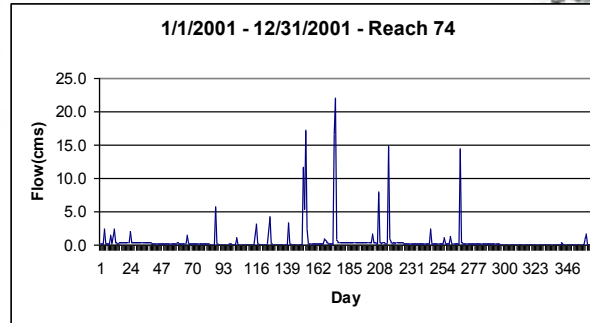
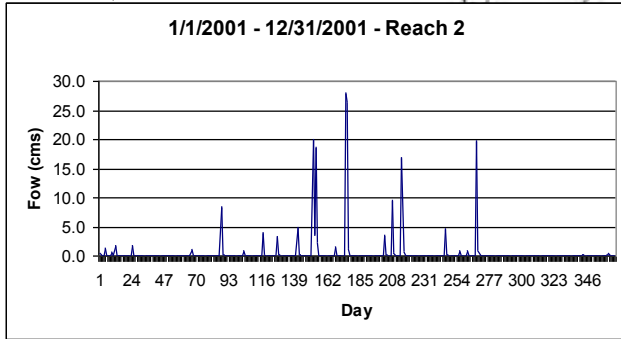
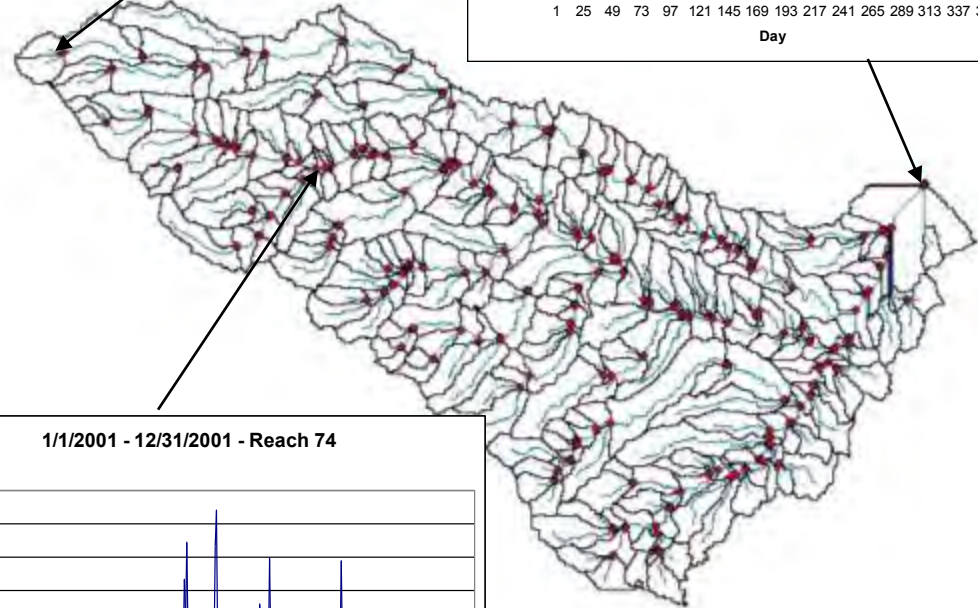
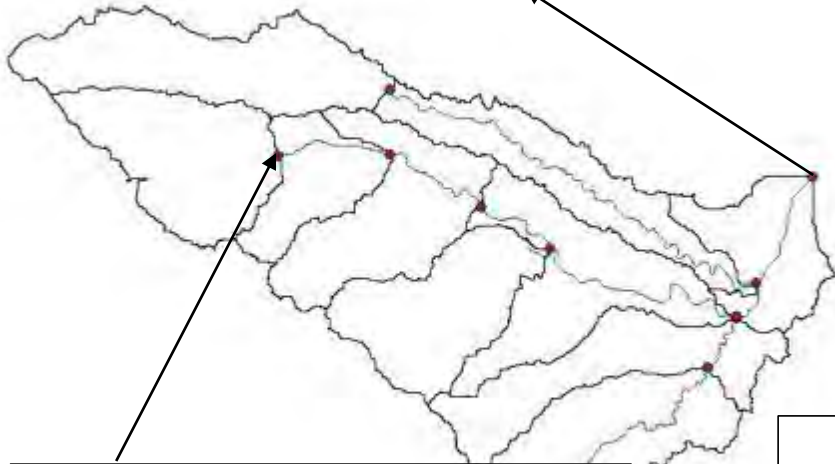
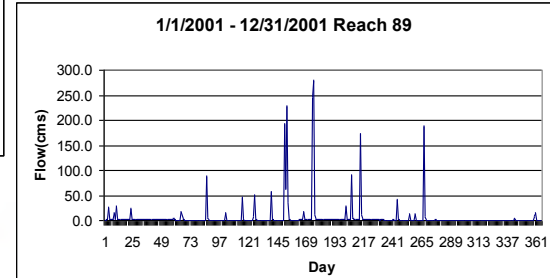
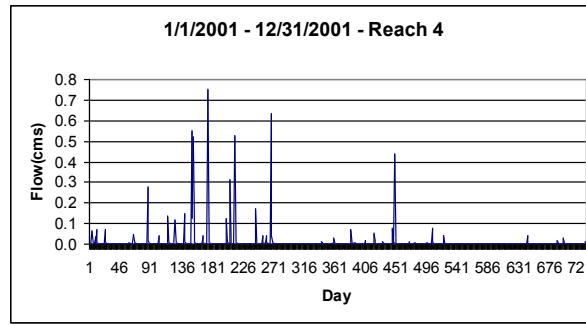
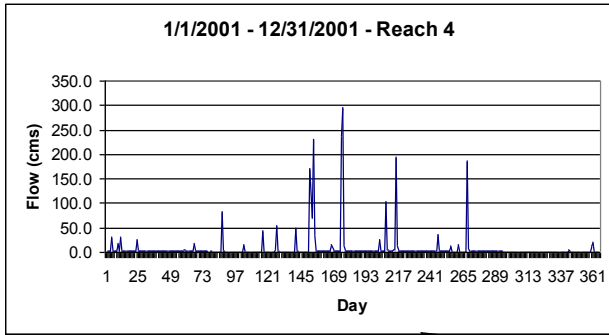


**Willow Creek Subbasin
(USGS 120602030301 134 km²)**



**NHD+ Routing Units (43)
Average area = 3.1 km²**





eRAMS

A Web-Technology for Conservation Assessment and Planning

Mazdak Arabi

Assistant Professor

Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering

December 16, 2009

Colorado State University





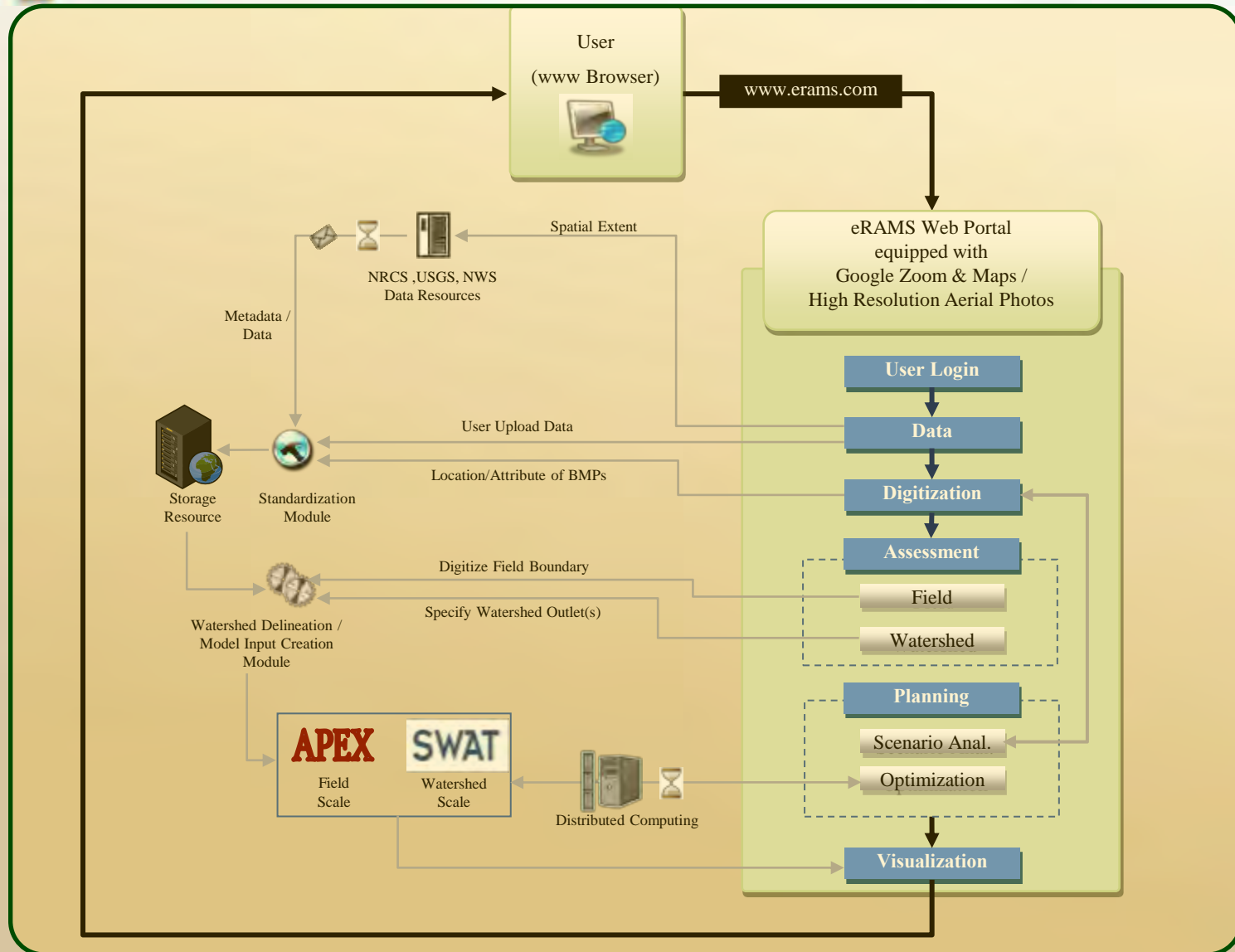
Technology Drivers

- No specific hardware or software requirements
 - Reduce training requirements
 - Eliminating the collection of duplicate data across agencies
 - Reduce long-term development and maintenance costs
 - Mobile system accessible, end-to-end, on the web
- Compatibility with existing databases/GIS technologies
 - Take advantage of readily available data



Technology Drivers

- Benefit from Google products and other commonly-used internet technologies
 - Common “look and feel” interface
 - High resolution aerial photos, etc.
- Compatibility with long-term vision of NRCS, EPA, and other instructions involved with management of natural resources
- Working across scales: field to watershed



eRAMS Architecture for Conservation Planning and Assessment



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environmental Risk Assessment & Management System (eRAMS)

Colorado State University

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Control Panel

User Map Scenario BMP Assesment Planning

Zoom to Address: Wilcat Creek Indiana Go

Settings

Distance Unit: Miles

Area Unit: Sq. Miles

Scale: 1:1,000,000

Coordinate System: Lat/Long


Google Layers +

World Layers +

Project Layers +

12-Digit HUCs

NHD High Streams Kokono



20 km
10 mi

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39.87994, 40.82006

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Control Panel

User Map Scenario **BMP** Assessment

Planning

Select fields with name: Poly1 Go

Nutrient Management

- Enable
- Fertilizer type: Anhydrous Ammonia
- Application Rate (kg/ha): 185
- Tillage (weeks): 04/28
- Placement: Broadcast
- Placement (m): Broadcast

Pesticide Management

- Pre-plant band
- Side-band or mid-row band at planting
- Seed row

Tillage/Residue Management

- Grassed Waterway +
- Wetland +
- Sediment Detention Basin +
- Cover Crops +
- Land Use / Land Cover Change +

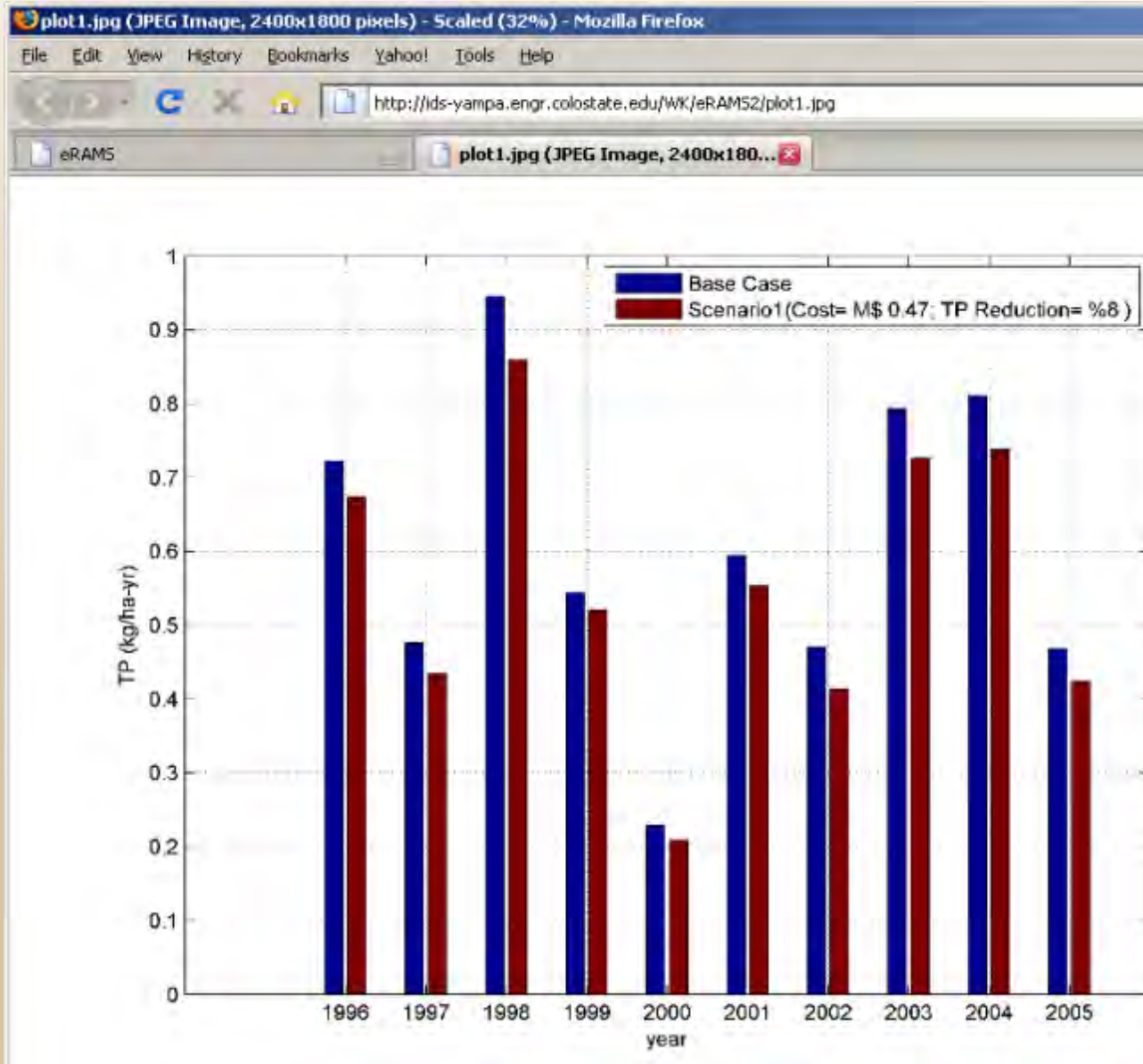
500 m 2000 ft

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81.92248, 40.43116

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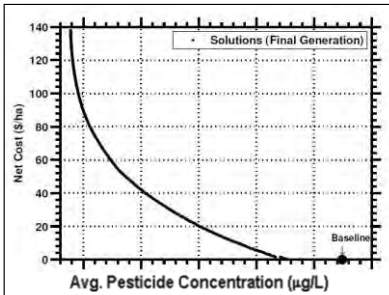
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Efficient Communication / Outputs

Economic Conservation Practice Placement to Reduce Atrazine Concentration Levels in the Wildcat Creek Watershed

Wildcat Creek Watershed Objective: reduction of atrazine loads into the Kokomo reservoir by 10% (Concentration reduction target from average 3.31 µg/L to 3.0 µg/L, EPA MCL).

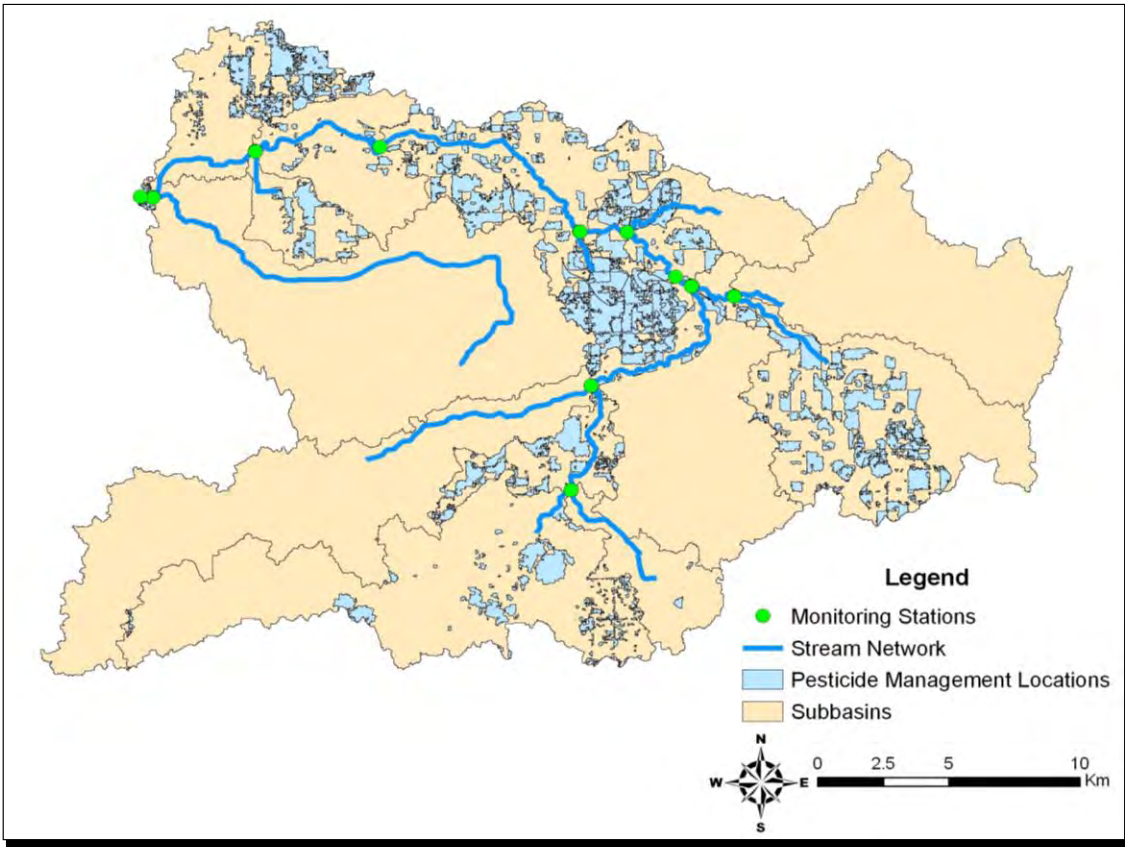


Finding a balance between cost and environmental improvements.

This recommendation on where to target conservation implementation (provided in the map to the right) is based on the above cost / benefit placement. As demonstrated by the curve, reducing pesticide concentration generally requires the increased cost of conservation practices installation. Choosing how to address water quality concerns is a unique decision for each community, and can be affected by a water quality improvement goal, or the budgetary resources available.

Cost Breakdown of Recommendation

Practice	Cost (\$)
Pesticide Management	
Filter Strips	
Residue Management	
Tillage- No Till	
TOTAL COST (\$)	\$ xxxx.xx



Atrazine Concentrations and Targets

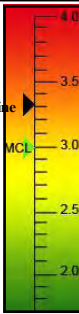
Source of Pollutant in Drinking Water
Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
0.003 milligrams per Liter (mg/L) or 3 parts per billion (ppb)

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)
0.003 mg/L or 3 ppb

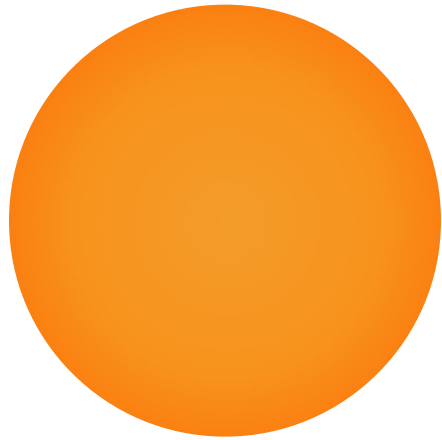
Health Effects
Some people who drink water containing atrazine in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their cardiovascular system or reproductive difficulties.

More information
<http://epa.gov/ogwdw/contaminants/basicinformation/atrazine.html#one>



Targeted Conservation Practice Influences on Water Quality

Practice	Influence	Estimated Benefit(s) Across Watershed
Pesticide Management	Reduces application rates, etc.	xxx ug/L
Filter Strips	Filters surface	xxx ug/L
Residue Management/No Till	Reduces erosion	xxx ug/L



Developer's Conference

Potsdam October 2006

PIK – Valentina Krysanova

Fred Hatterman



Potsdam Developer's Conference

- **Special Issue – Hydrological Processes 53(5) Oct 2008**
- **Landscape routing – published still under development**
- **Plant growth – parameterized forest and energy plants**
- **Improved channel sediment routing**
- **Carbon dynamics, Improved phosphorus, tile nitrates**
- **Version Control**
- **Web-based spatial BMP tools**

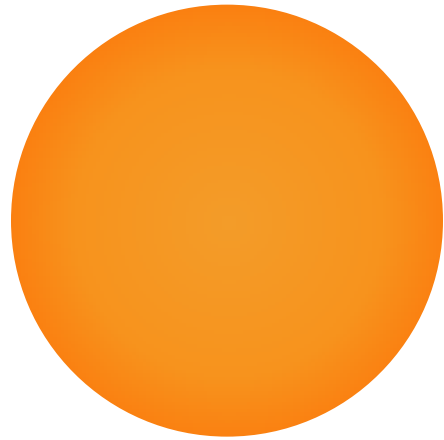
Time for another developer's conference?

How many would be interested (40)?

On line forum and web site?

Discuss at wrap up on Friday






Trends in Worldwide Use



Worldwide Use

- **Use is expanding in China, India, SE Asia and South America**
 - **Brazil – 70 papers/reports/dissertations in Portuguese**
 - **Regional (CEAP type) assessments in Europe, Black Sea, Ganges River Basin, Nile**
 - **Manuals and interfaces in Chinese, Spanish and Portuguese**
- 

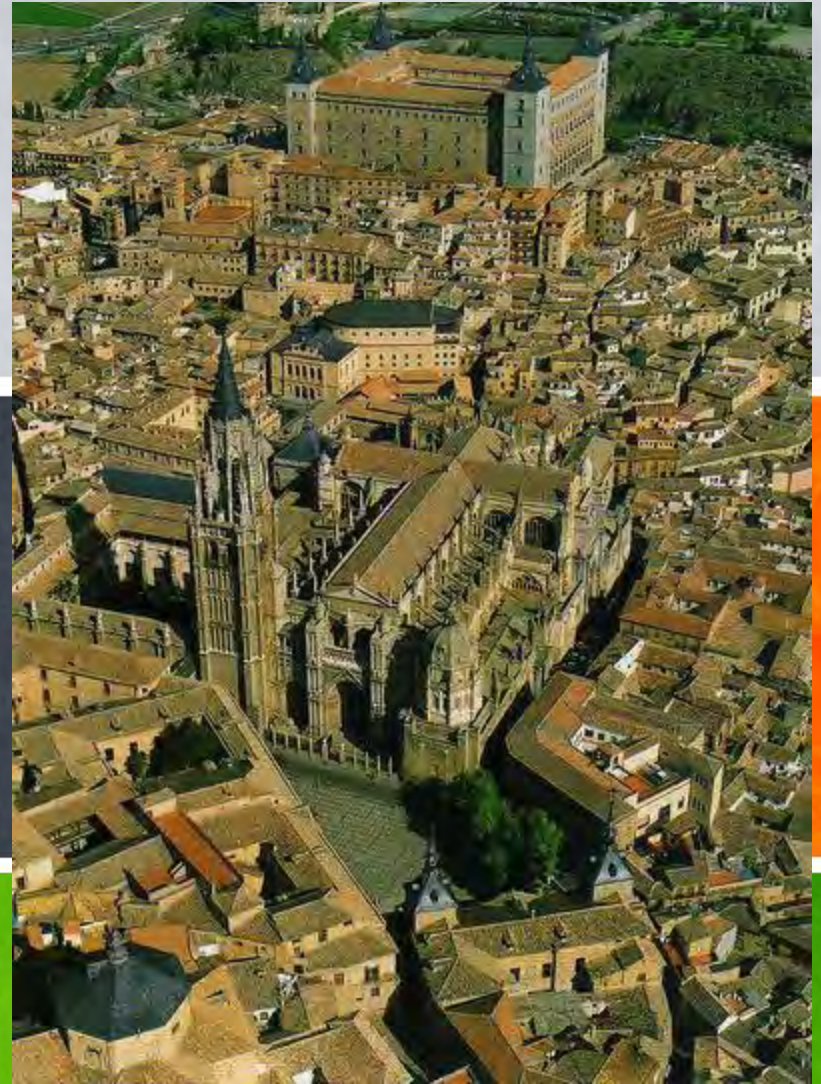
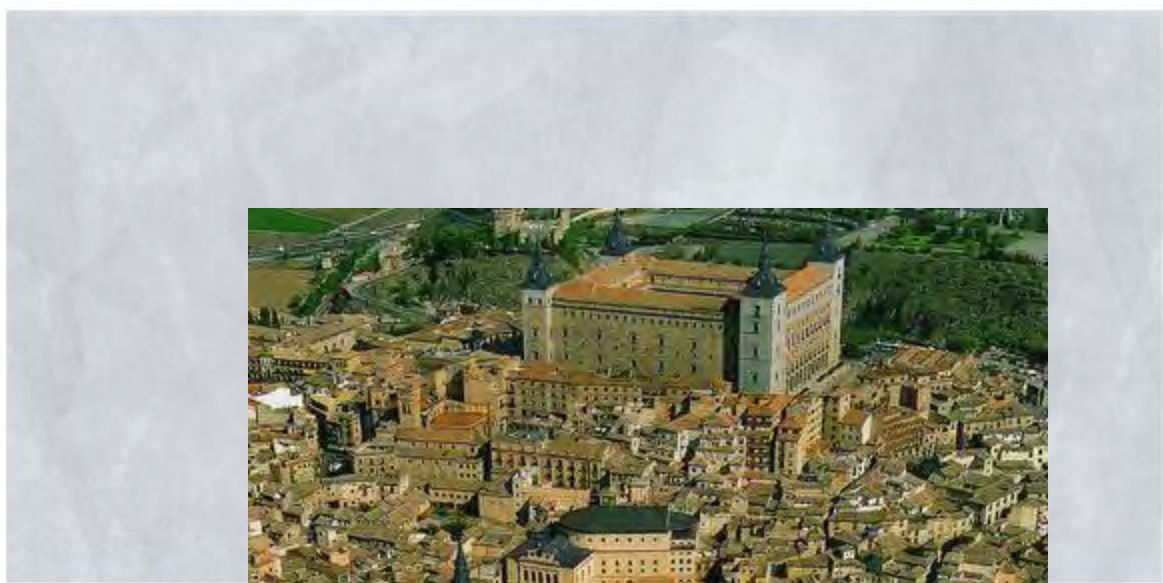
Summary

- **Water – Most important resource on earth**
- **We are developing tools being used around the world to manage water and landscapes that are directly impacting policy**

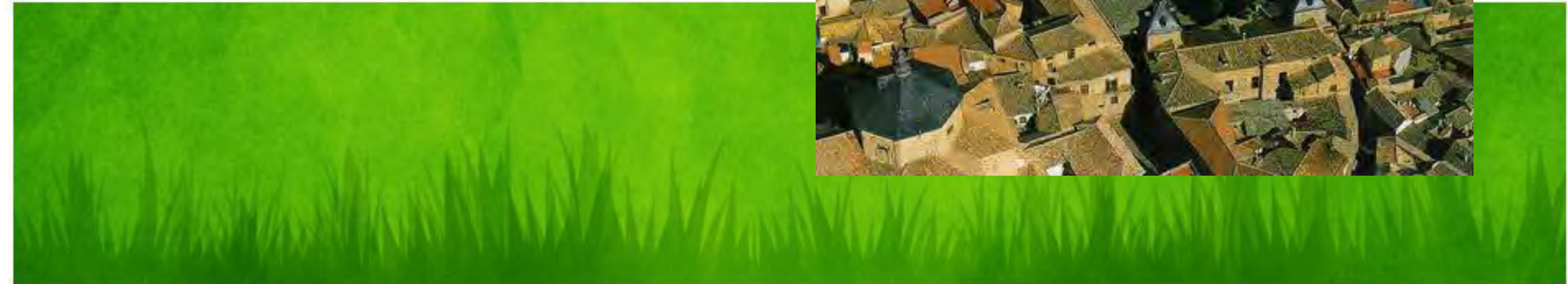
Next Generation

- **Integrate our models, databases and tools into web based DSS for watersheds from 1 mi² to the Mississippi River Basin**
- **Real Time – soil moisture, reservoir and aquifer levels, river flooding and recession (NEXRAD precip input)**





Thank you

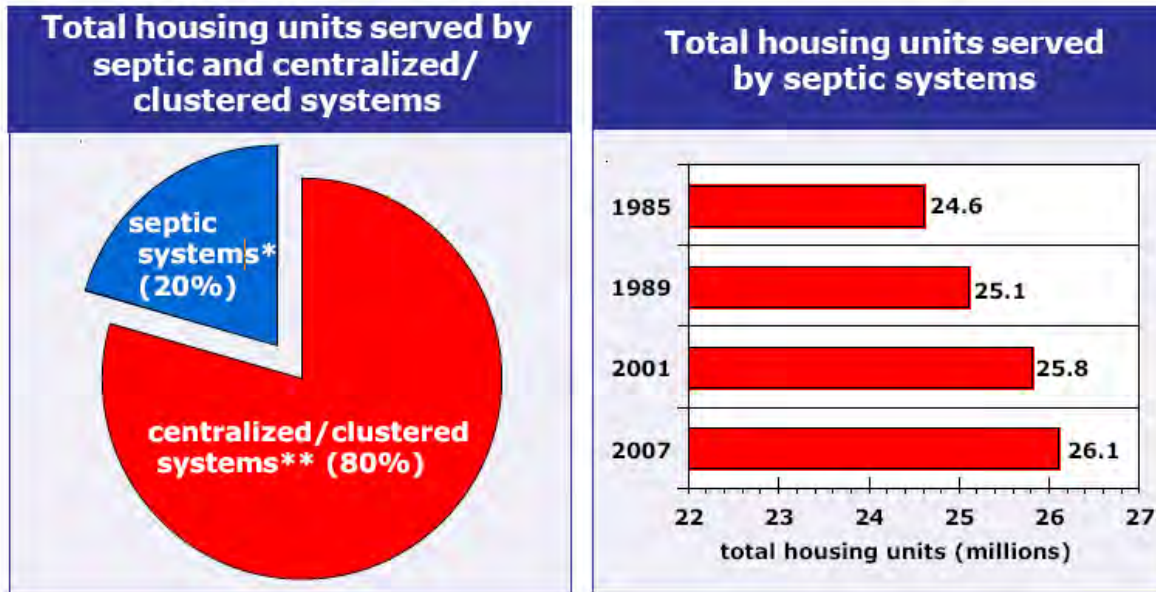


Recent Accomplishments - Publications

Acta Ecologica Sinica	Journal of Archaeol. Sci.
Advances in Engineering Software	Journal of Environmental Management
Advances in Geosciences	Journal of Environmental Quality
Advances in Water Resources	Journal of Hydrologic Engineering
Agricultural Water Management	Journal of Hydrology
Biogeochemistry	Journal of Soil and Water Conservation
Bioresource Technology	Journal of the American Water Resources Association
Boreal Environment Research	Land Use Policy
Catena	Nile Water Science and Engineering Magazine
Chemosphere	Physics and Chemistry of the Earth
Climatic Change	Quaternary International
Desalination	Review of Agricultural Economics
Ecological Economics	Science in China Series D: Earth Sciences
Ecological Modelling	Science of the Total Environment
Environ. Geol.	The Open Hydrology Journal
Environmental Management	Transactions of the ASABE
Environmental Modelling and Software	Vadose Zone Journal
Environmental Pollution	Water Research
Environmental Science & Policy	Water Resources Management
Global and Planetary Change	Water Resources Research
Hydrological Processes	Water SA
Hydrological Sciences Journal	Water Science and Technology
Hydrology and Earth System Sciences	Water, Air, and Soil Pollution

Simulation of Septic Systems in SWAT - Overview

- Development of algorithms to simulate the effects of different types of septic systems on watershed water quality in SWAT



In 2007, an estimated 20 percent (26.1 million) of total U.S. housing units were served by septic systems. This is an increase of 1.54 million septic systems since 1985.

In 2007, 22 percent (1.6 million) of all housing units less than 4 years old used septic systems.



Overall Goal

- Develop a decision support system to
 - Establish **baseline conditions** for a field/watershed
 - **Assessment**: costs and environmental benefits of a given set of practices or a watershed management plan
 - **Planning**: scenario analysis and system optimization for developing sound resource management alternatives



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Control Panel

User Map Scenario BMP Assessment Planning

Choose Scenario: <Choose>

Digitize Function: <Choose>

Save Edits | <Create New Scenario> | <Rename Current Scenario> | <Delete Current Scenario>

Append shapefile contents to current scenario:

SELECT FILE | UPLOAD FILE | CLEAR LIST

Add SWAT input zip file:

NRCS2009-DQWildcat_SWAT.zip | Browse... | Upload

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Control Panel

User Map Scenario **BMP** Assessment Planning

Select fields with name: Poly1 Go

Nutrient Management	AOC1	+
	AOI	+
Pesticide Management	Greg	+
	Poly1	+
Tillage/Residue Management	test	+
	wetland1	+
Grassed Waterway	Field Border 1	+
Wetland		+
Sediment Detention Basin		+
Cover Crops		+
Land Use / Land Cover Change		+

Save Undo

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