Lakes & Watersheds Measurements & Modeling

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Center for Watershed Science and Education College of Natural Resources **University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point**

Lake Leaders 2018

Today.... 1) Watersheds and 2) Lakes & 3) Streams

- Functioning big picture arm waving & the development of "Conceptual" Models
- Modeling Approaches
 - Fundamentals
 - Examples

Goal- Understand & Apply several Models

(and most important... not make a potentially confusing topic more confusing...)

First, What's a Watershed?



Land area where the water drains to the outlet point of interest

Why is that important?









• Precipitation

_ Inches per Year +/-

_storms per year +/-

hours of precipitation (>trace) per year +/-





• Precipitation

32 Inches per Year +/-

100 storms per year +/-500 hours of precipitation (>trace) per year +/-







10 inches /year on 1 square mile... = 23,000,000 cubic feet /year!



Really?

- USGS 05379500 TREMPEALEAU RIVER AT DODGE, WI
- DRAINAGE AREA.--643 square miles.



Really?

- USGS 05340500 ST. CROIX RIVER AT ST. CROIX FALLS, WI
- DRAINAGE AREA. 6,240 square miles.



This is a watershed model !



• Water Budget

Water Entering the Lake Each Year = (10 in/year)*(Watershed Area)

What's a model

One definition: A mathematical description to help <u>visualize</u> something

help us "visualize" how a current condition or help us "visualize" how future actions could alter the current condition

- Examples
 - How long does water spend in my lake?
 - If a wooded area is converted to row crops, what might that do to the phosphorus concentration in the lake?

- Useful?
 - -Residence time =
 - = Amount of Water in Lake Rate Which Water Leaves Lake

- Useful?
 - -Say 10,000 acre lake, mean depth of 40 feet with a 150,000 acre watershed
 - –Residence time estimate =
 - = (10,000 acre)(40 feet mean depth) (150,000 acre)(0.83 ft/yr)
 - = 3.2 years

Rule #1

"All models are wrong but some are useful"

George Box



Limitations

- Year-to-Year Variations?
- Different parts of the watershed have different response
 - Impervious surfaces
 - Compacted soil / raindrop impact

How can we improve this model?

- Spatial Variability
- Temporal Variability

• Of course this comes at a cost... is it necessary? Is it worth it?

Modeling the Land?



Annual Volume

Very Simple



Closely Related...Nutrient Movement

• Just talked about water movement on land

Next... <u>Nutrients Loss from Land</u>
 —then <u>Lakes & Streams</u>

Let's look at Phosphorus Movement

- Important Implications for Lakes & Streams
- Oligotrophic "few" "foods"
- Eutrophic "many" "foods"



Table 1. Completed trophic state index and its associated parameters.

TSI	Secchi disk (m)	Surface phosphorus (mg/m3)	Surface chlorophyll (mg/m ³)
0	64	0.75	0.04
10	32	1.5	0.12
20	16	3	0.34
30	8	6	0.94
40	4	12	2.6
50	2	24	6.4
60	1	48	20
70	0.5	96	56
80	0.25	192	154
90	0.12	384	427
100	0.062	768	1183

http://www.secchidipin.org/trophic_state.htm



45,000 lb plant P 50,000 lb organic matter P 250,000 lbs soil P (top 6")

350,000 Ib P /sq mile

Adapted from Yanai, R.D., 1992. Phosphorus Budget of a 70-year-old northern hardwood forest Biogeochemistry 17:1-22

• Water Across Land = Phosphorus in the Water



Tale of Two Pathways

10 inch/year @ 0.02 mg/l < <u>0.01</u> <u>lb/acre</u>/year

2 inch/year @ 1

mg/l = 0.45

Ib/acre

/year

(+ 9 inch/yr @ 0.02 mg/l)

"Phosphorus Export Coefficients" (pounds/acre-year)

	Low	Most Likely	High
Agriculture (Mixed)	0.3	0.8	1.4
Med Density Urban	0.3	0.5	0.8
Pasture	0.1	0.3	0.5
Forest	0.05	0.09	0.18
Atmospheric (lake surface)	0.1	0.3	0.5

Adapted from WiLMS, Wisconsin Lake Modeling Suite http://dnr.wi.gov/lakes/model/

Useful?

- Estimate the long term average P transfer from a watershed to the lake
 - 90,000 acres Row Crop
 - 90,000 ac*0.8 lb/ac-year = 72,000 lbs/year
 - 30,000 acres Pasture/Grass
 - 30,000 ac*0.3 lb/ac-year = 9,000 lbs/year
 - 30,000 acres Med Den Urban
 - 30,000 ac*0.5 lb/ac-year = 15,000 lbs/year
 - TOTAL = 96,000 lbs/year

Challenges: Annual Variations in P to Lake!



• P Load (Ib) to Lake (Lathrop and Panuska)





Part 2 - LAKES



- Important
- But what do we want to model?
 - Water level, Algal density, Fish, Phosphorus Concentration



WATER

Our First Model

• Goal– predict the P concentration

Given

- The amount of P entering the lake
- The amount of water entering the lake



Let's give this a try

- 10,000 acre lake
- 150,000 acre watershed



Recall our simple watershed model...

- 96,000 lb/year P
- 125,000 acre-ft/year water

"Simple Model" (annual P/annual water)

• Concentration of P

= Mass of P / Volume of Water

- = 96,000 pounds / 23,000,000 cubic feet
- = 285 ug/l

Take a look at some data





Not a very good model

• Why?

• What happens to P in a lake?

 Another observation on modeling

 "Everything should be made as simple as possible, but no simpler" A. Einstein



Second Model



"diminished by retention term as P apparently lost to sediments" (Nurnberg, 1984)

Uniform ("steady-state") Conditions The P concentration doesn't change with time The amount of P in the lake is constant



With this added

Let's give this a try

- 10,000 acre lake
- 150,000 acre watershed



- 96,000 lb/year P
- 125,000 acre-feet water/year
- 40,500,000 m2 lake surface
- 10 meter/year settling velocity



Our "Less Simple Model"

Concentration of P

= 108 ug/l (better?)

• Useful?





Useful?



Lake Response Model?



• Useful?



But we can make this very complex!



Summary Discussion

- Watershed
 - Water Budget
 - Phosphorus Budget
- Lake
 - Concentrations
 - Response

- Simple
 - Reduce Spatial Variations
 - Long Term Averages
- Complex
 - Time and Space
 Variations
 - Daily / Yearly
 Variations

Questions

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