

Modelling Effects of Vegetation Classes on Hydrological Conditions in Water Conservation Area-2A with Regional Simulation Model

South Florida Water Management District(SFWMD)
Zhiqiang Chen
Danielle Morancy

Outline

1. Objective

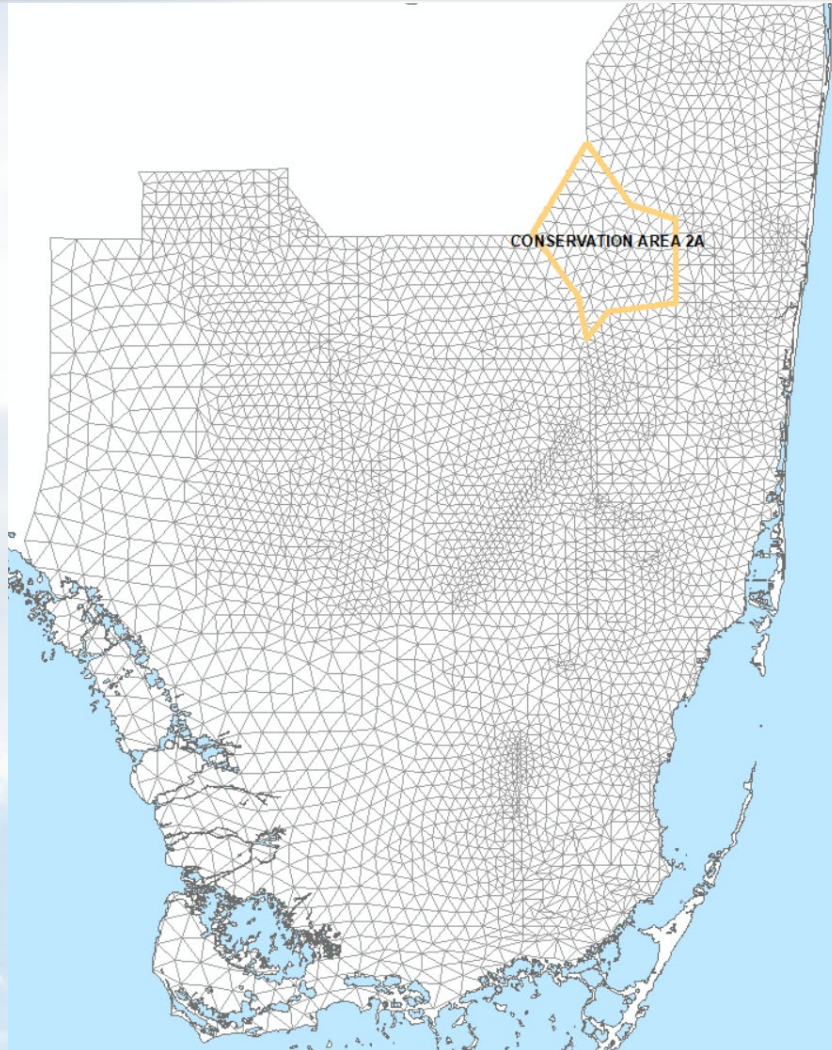
Vegetation (like topography) plays a significant role in hydrological modeling because of vegetation roughness (e.g., water flow resistance), evapotranspiration and other properties. The relationship are studied with lab experiments, field measurements. We assess and quantify the effects numerically.

2. Approaches

- Regional Simulation Model, a numerical model developed by SFWMD
- Apply two different vegetation classifications into the model, specifically in our study area.
- Assess the effects of vegetation on model results using several key performance measures

3. Conclusions and future works

Approach: Regional Simulation Model



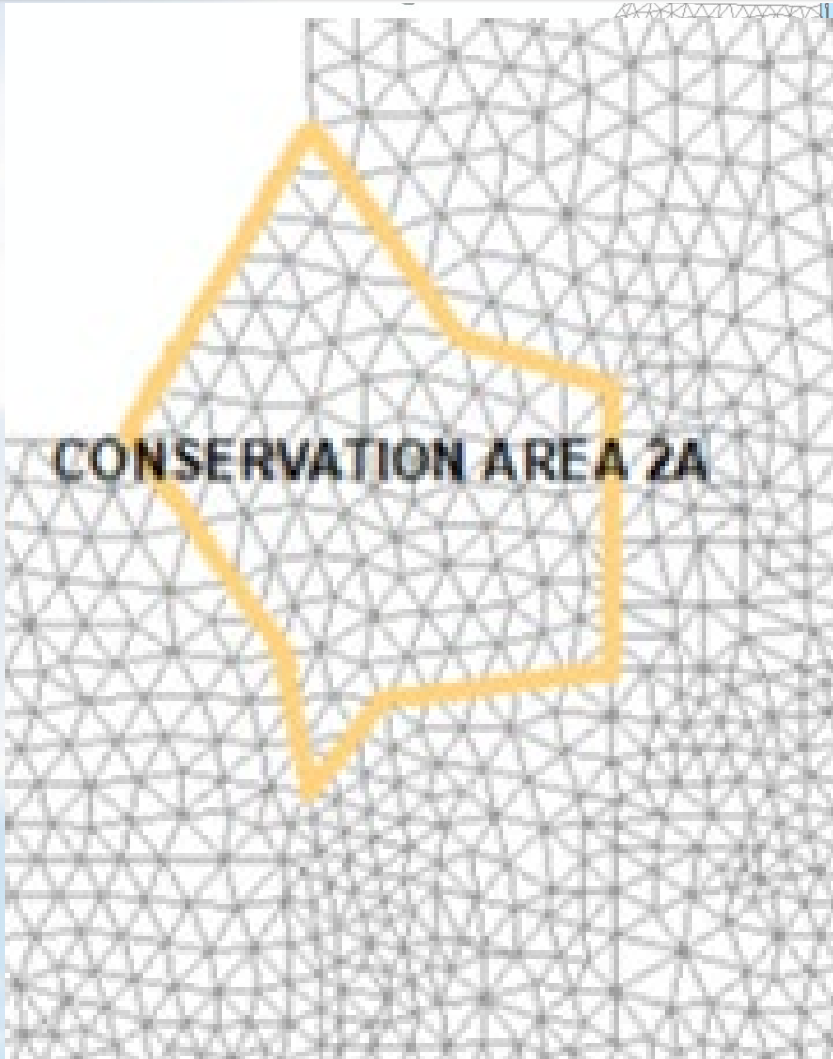
Regional Simulation Model was implemented in model domain (left). The domain consists of 7073 varying size triangular cells with average cell size of approximately one square mile. Model Period: 1/1/1965 to 12/31/2016 with daily time step

The model implementation has been well calibrated and validated, is a robust application of RSM.

All model settings are same in our study except vegetation classes in WCA-2A in models:

- RUN1 with the land use data developed by SFWMD (2019)
- RUN1RC with the land use developed by FIU (Gann et al., 2023)

Approach: Regional Simulation Model



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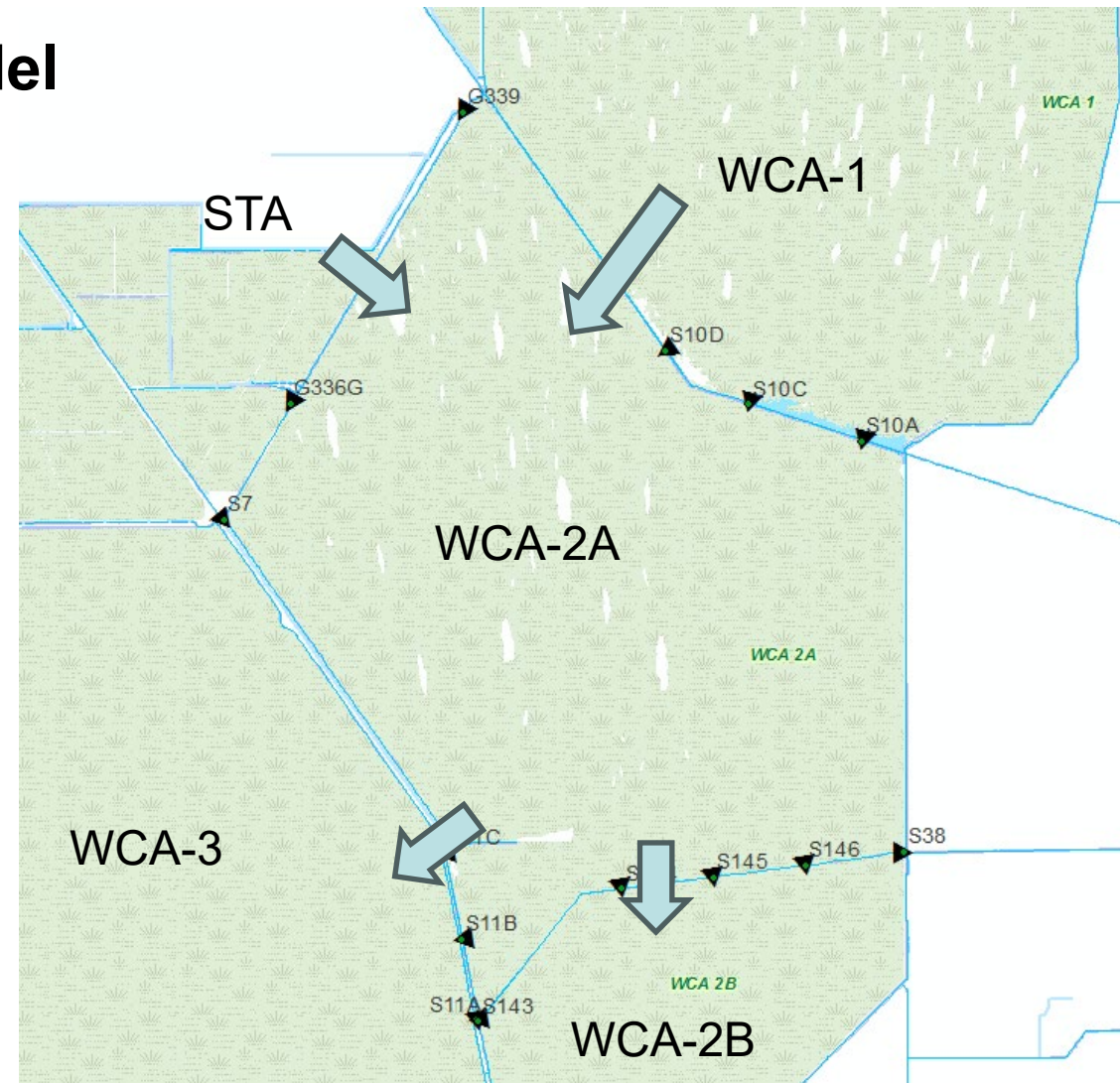
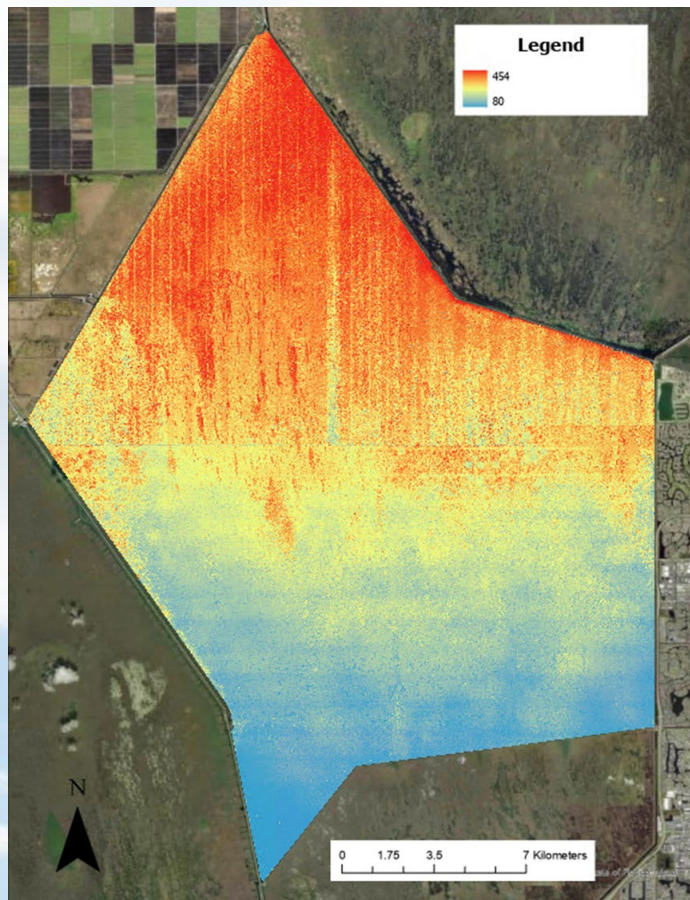
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Overview of WCA-2A

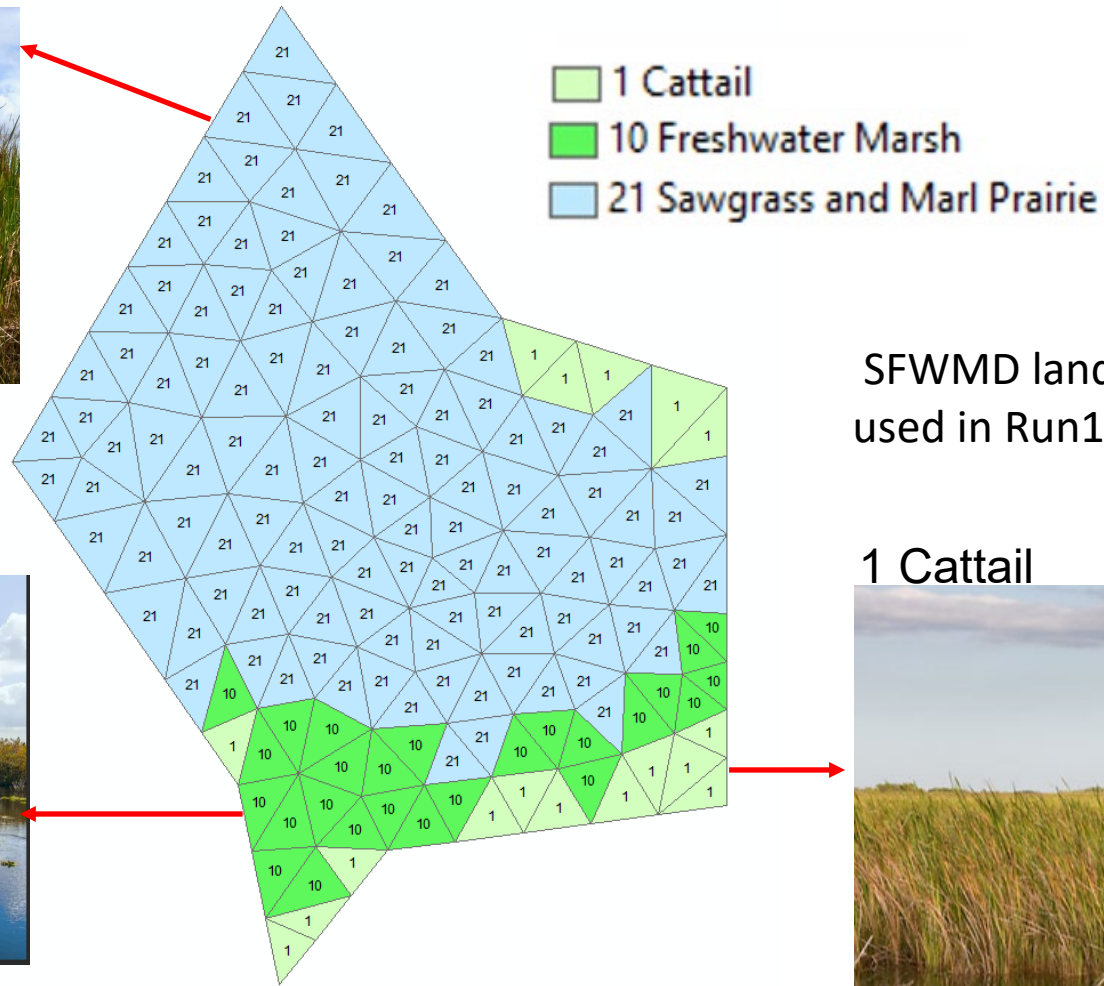
Elevation-Digital Terrain Model

LiDAR/Worldview based



Vegetation classes (SFWMD) in WCA-2A: Run1

21 Sawgrass



SFWMD land cover (2019) mapped to WCA-2A and used in Run1

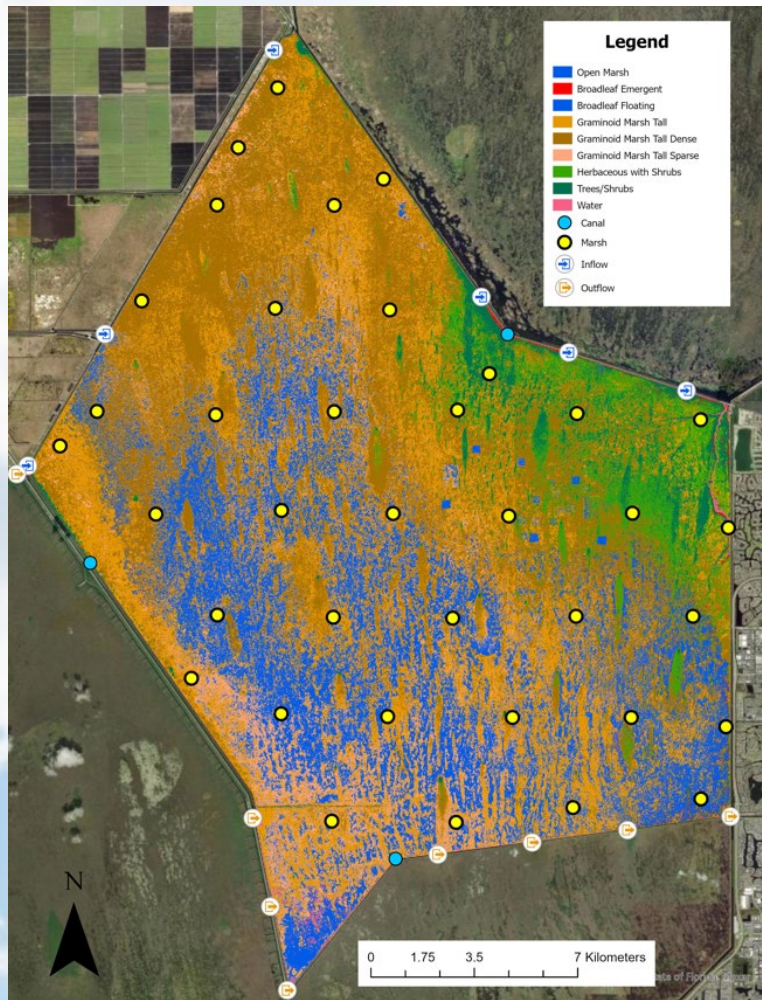
10 Freshwater Marsh



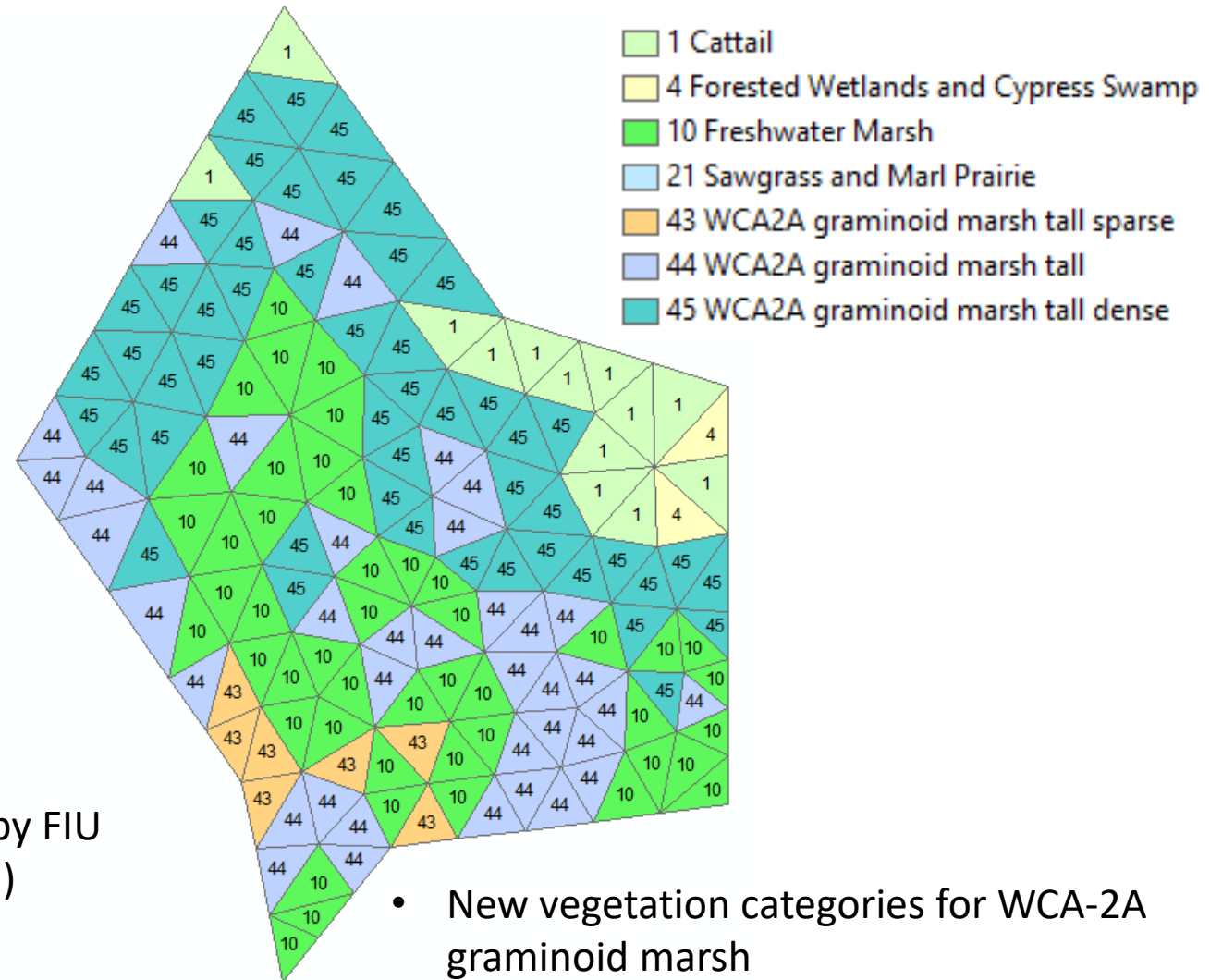
1 Cattail



Vegetation classes (FIU) in WCA-2A: Run1RC

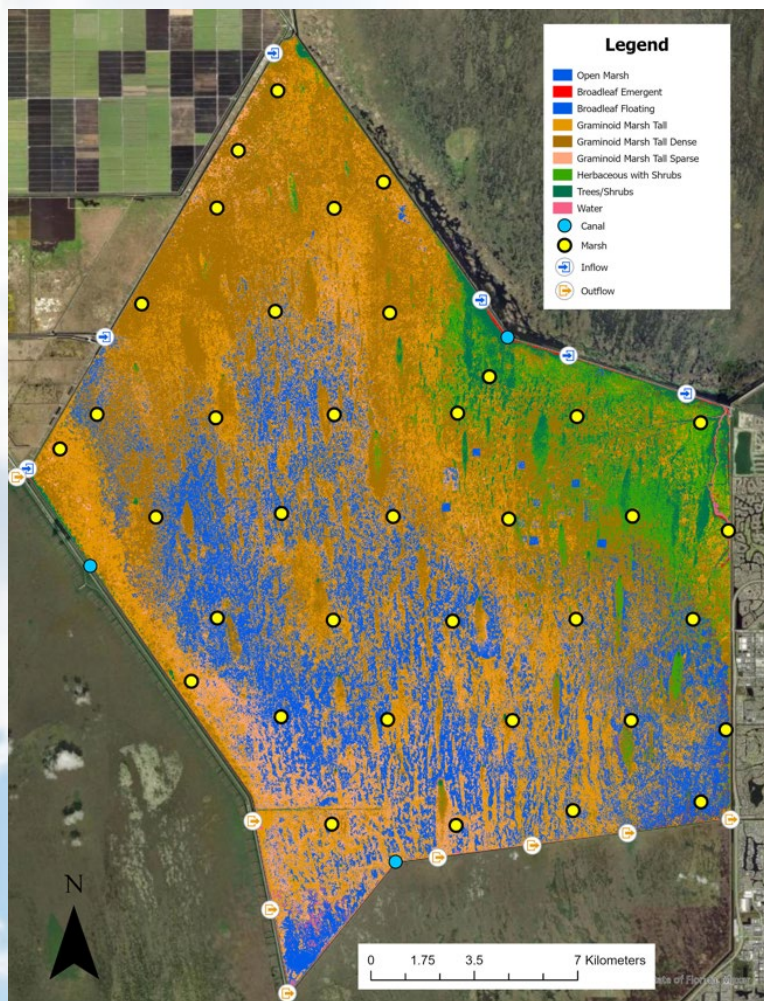


Vegetation map by FIU
(Gann et al. 2023)

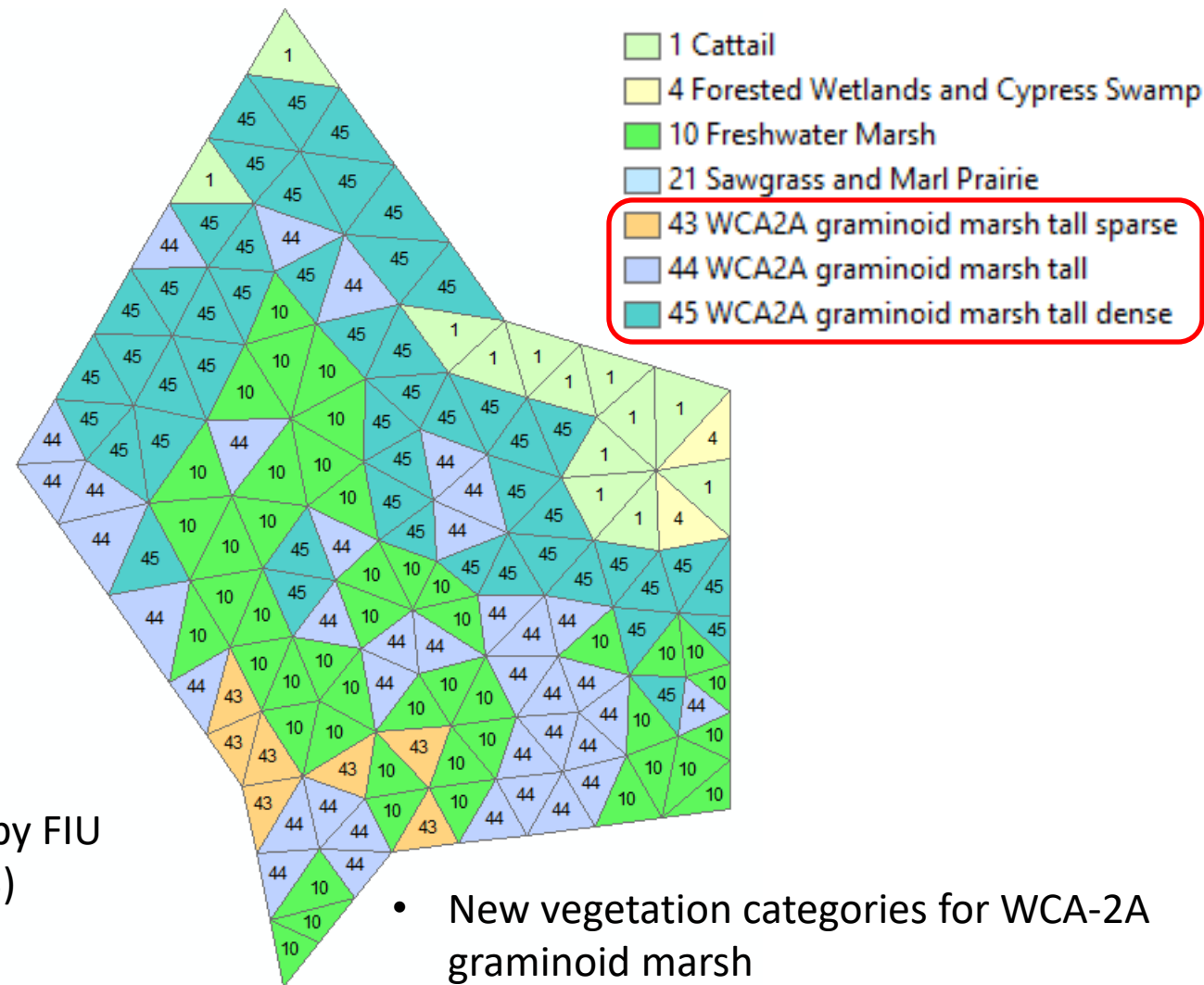


- New vegetation categories for WCA-2A graminoid marsh

Vegetation classes (FIU) in WCA-2A: Run1RC



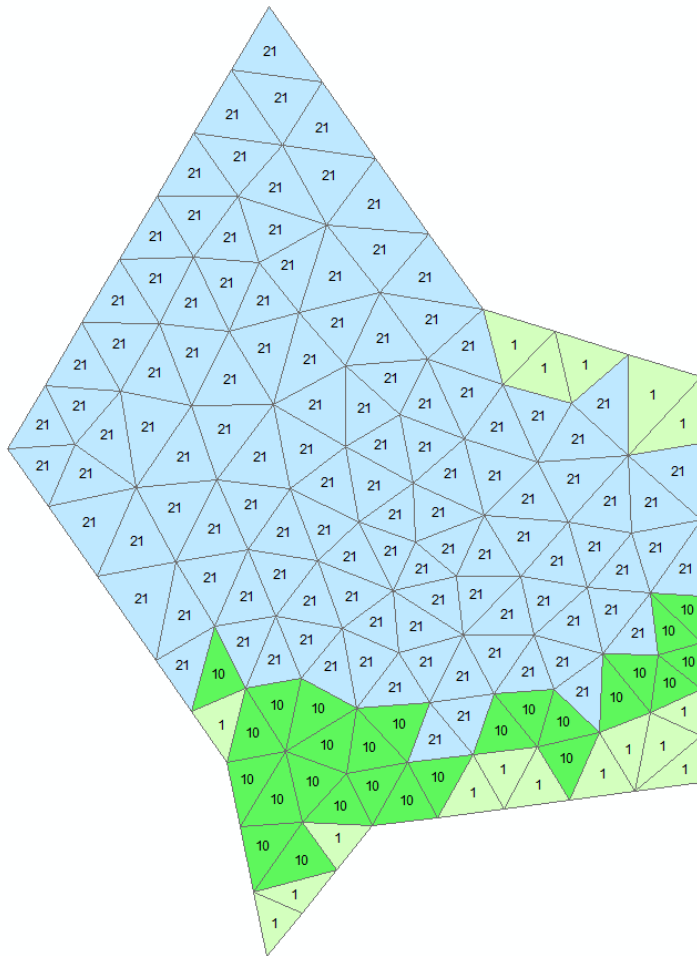
Vegetation map by FIU
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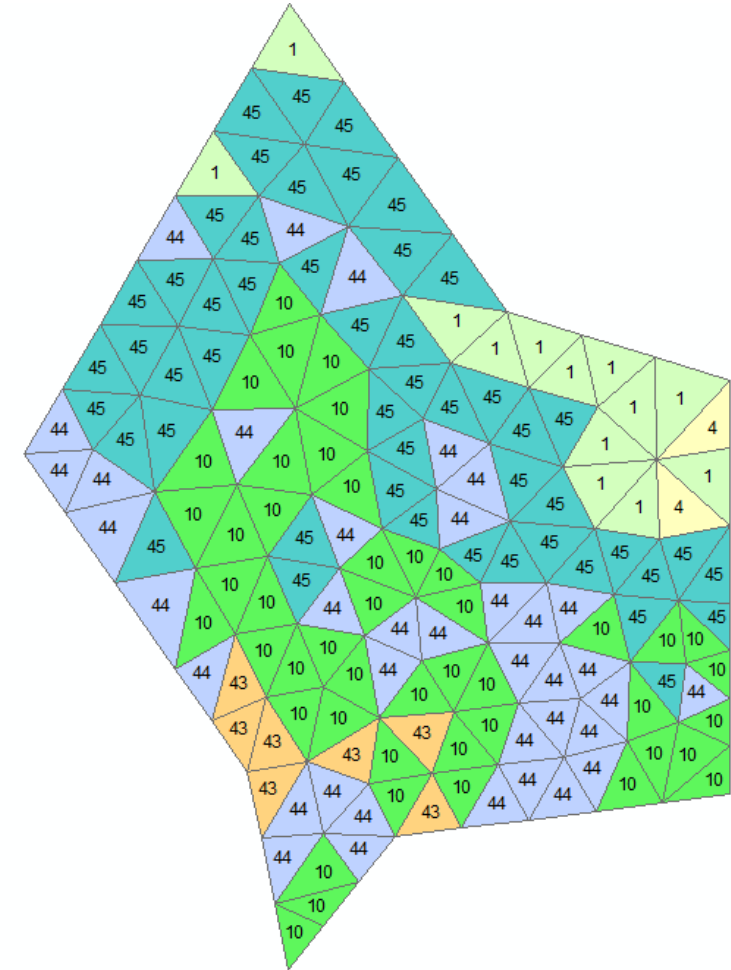
Vegetation classes in WCA-2A: Roughness

Run1



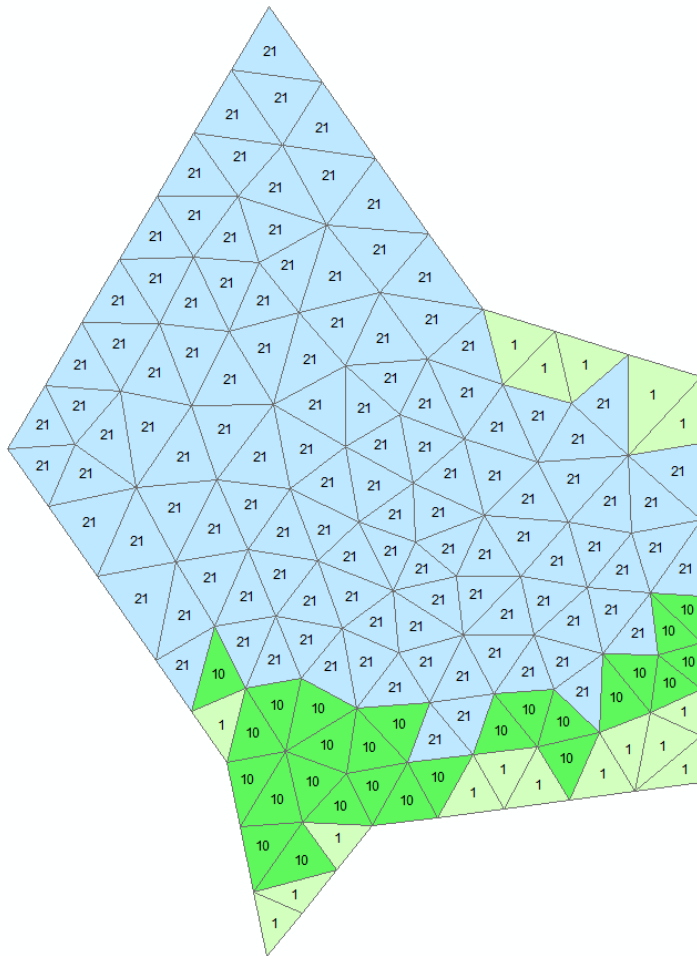
- 1 Cattail
- 4 Forested Wetlands and Cypress Swamp
- 10 Freshwater Marsh
- 21 Sawgrass and Marl Prairie
- 43 WCA2A graminoid marsh tall sparse
- 44 WCA2A graminoid marsh tall
- 45 WCA2A graminoid marsh tall dense

Run1RC



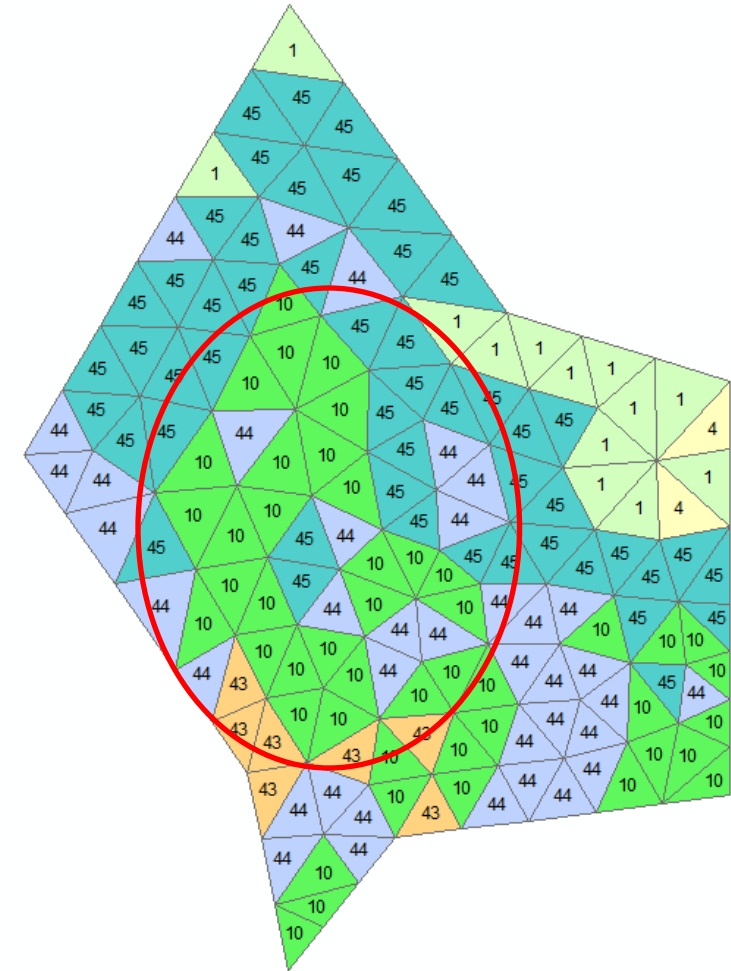
Vegetation classes in WCA-2A: Roughness

Run1



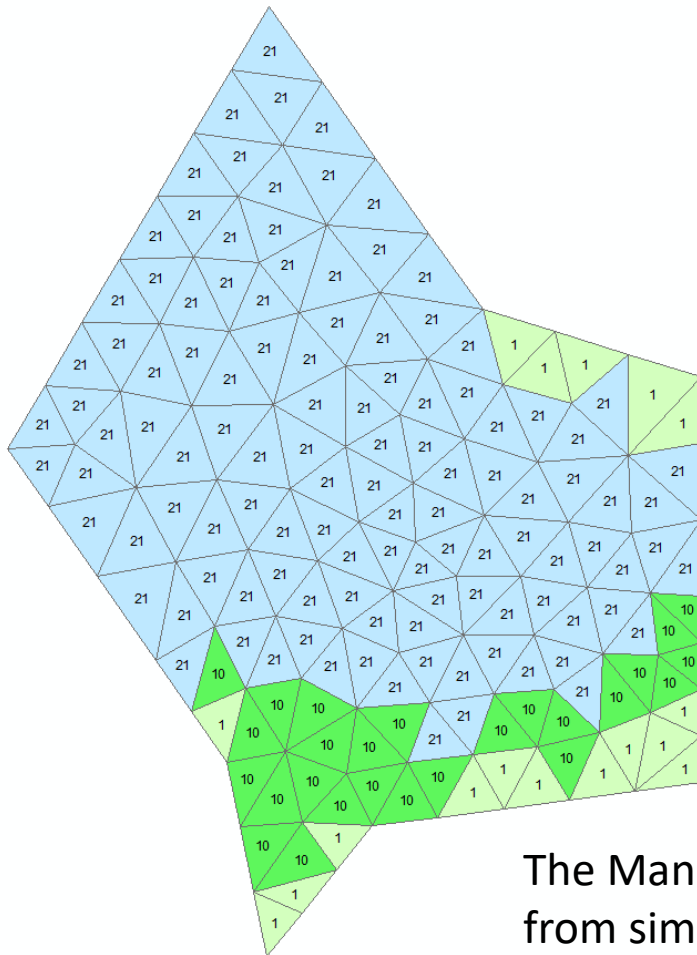
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Run1RC



Vegetation classes in WCA-2A: Roughness

Run1



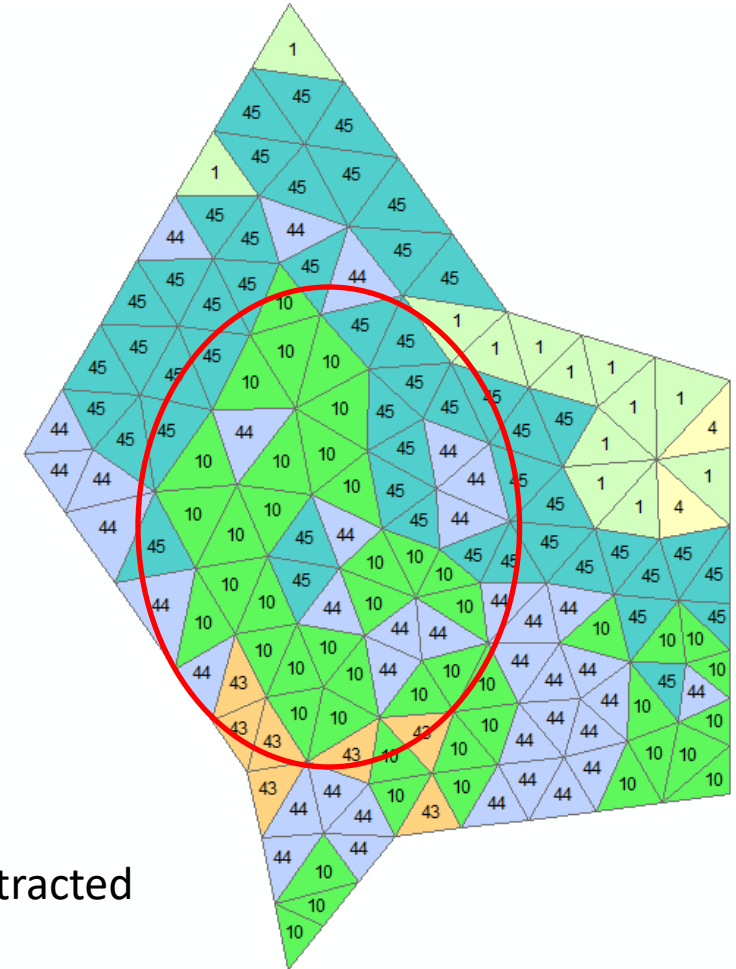
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Manning's Coefficient (n) when depth is unit length

1 Cattail	1.08
4 Forested Wetlands and Cypress Swamp	0.21
10 Freshwater Marsh	0.66
21 Sawgrass	0.75
43 WCA2A graminoid marsh tall sparse	0.65
44 WCA2A graminoid marsh tall	0.70
45 WCA2A graminoid marsh tall dense	0.75

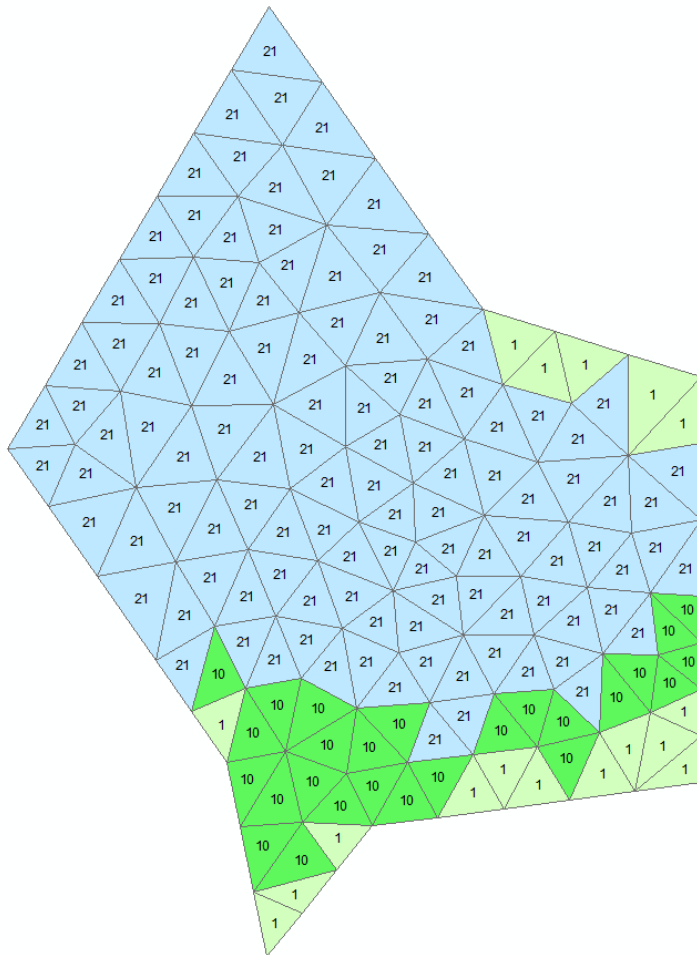
The Manning's n values in the land use map were extracted from similar modeling studies in Florida.

Run1RC



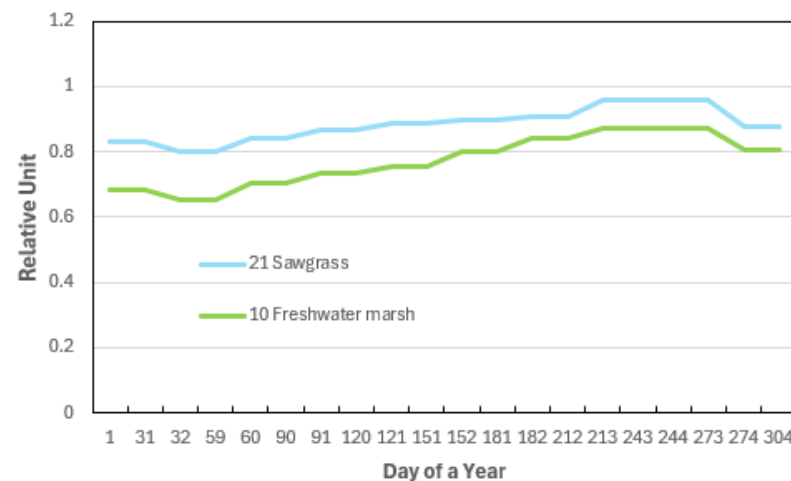
Vegetation classes in WCA-2A: ET

Run1

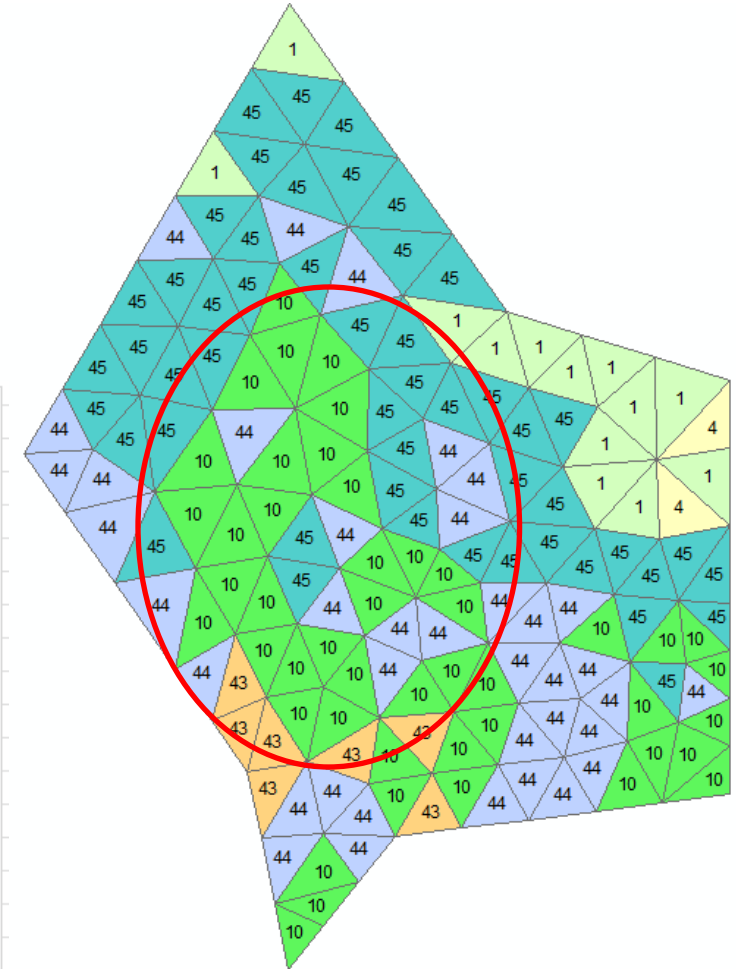


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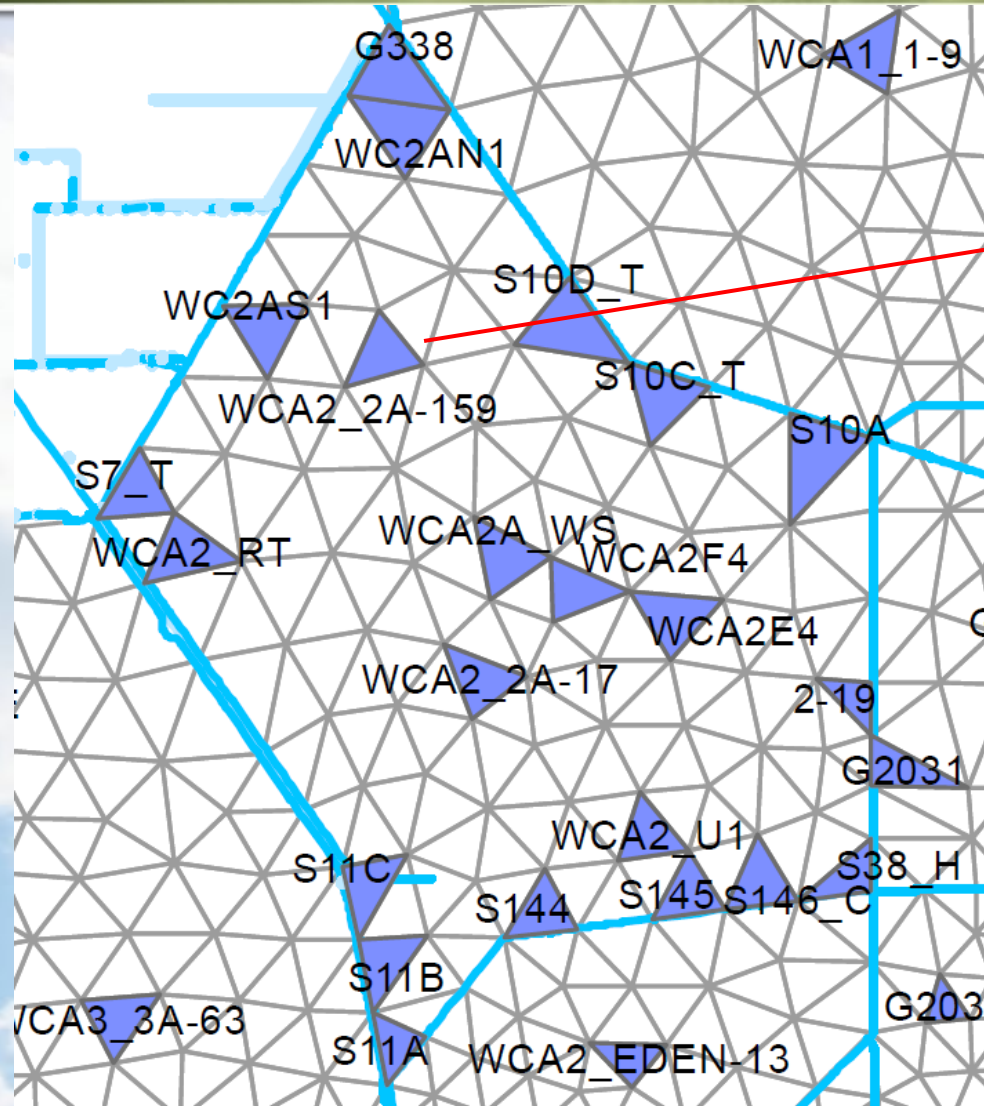
Relative magnitudes of reference evapotranspiration for two typical vegetation classes



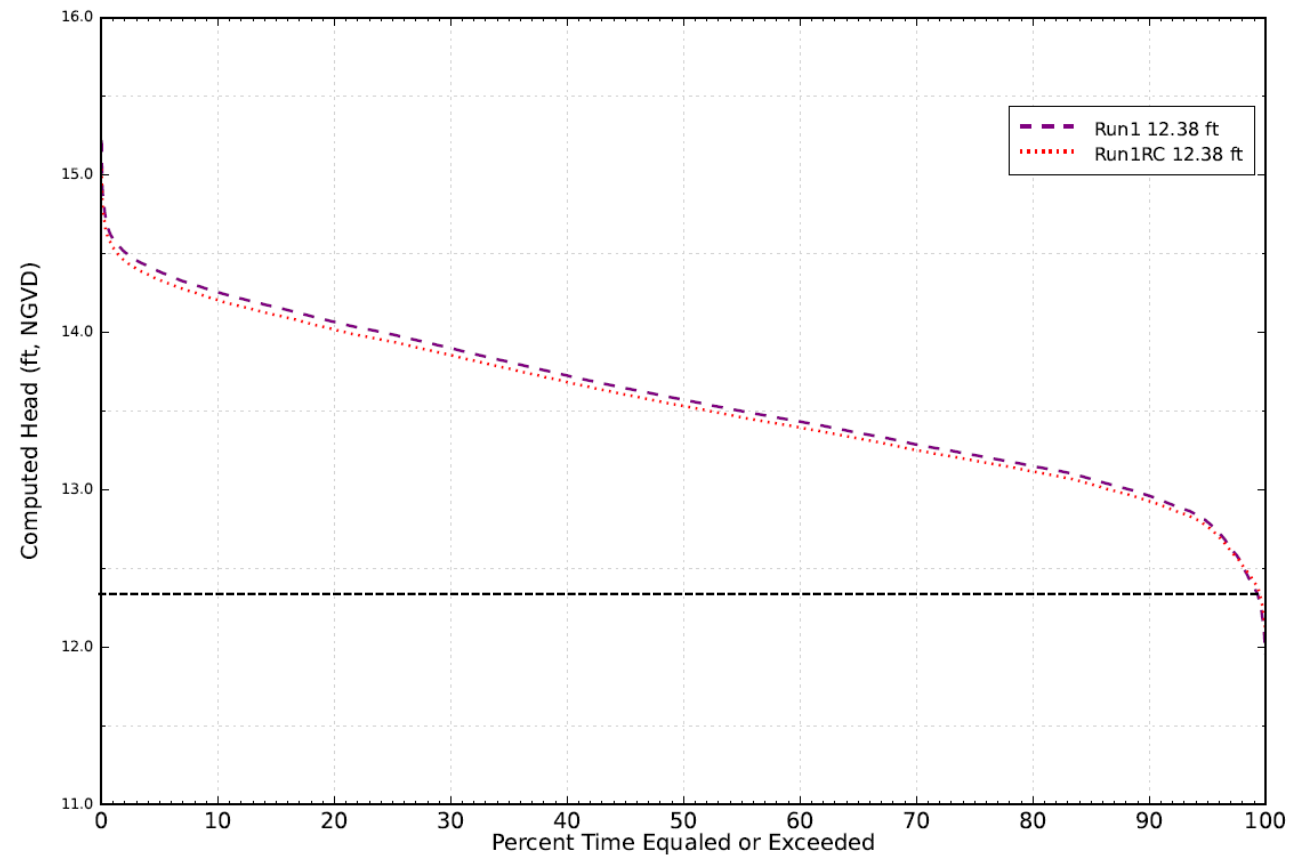
Run1RC



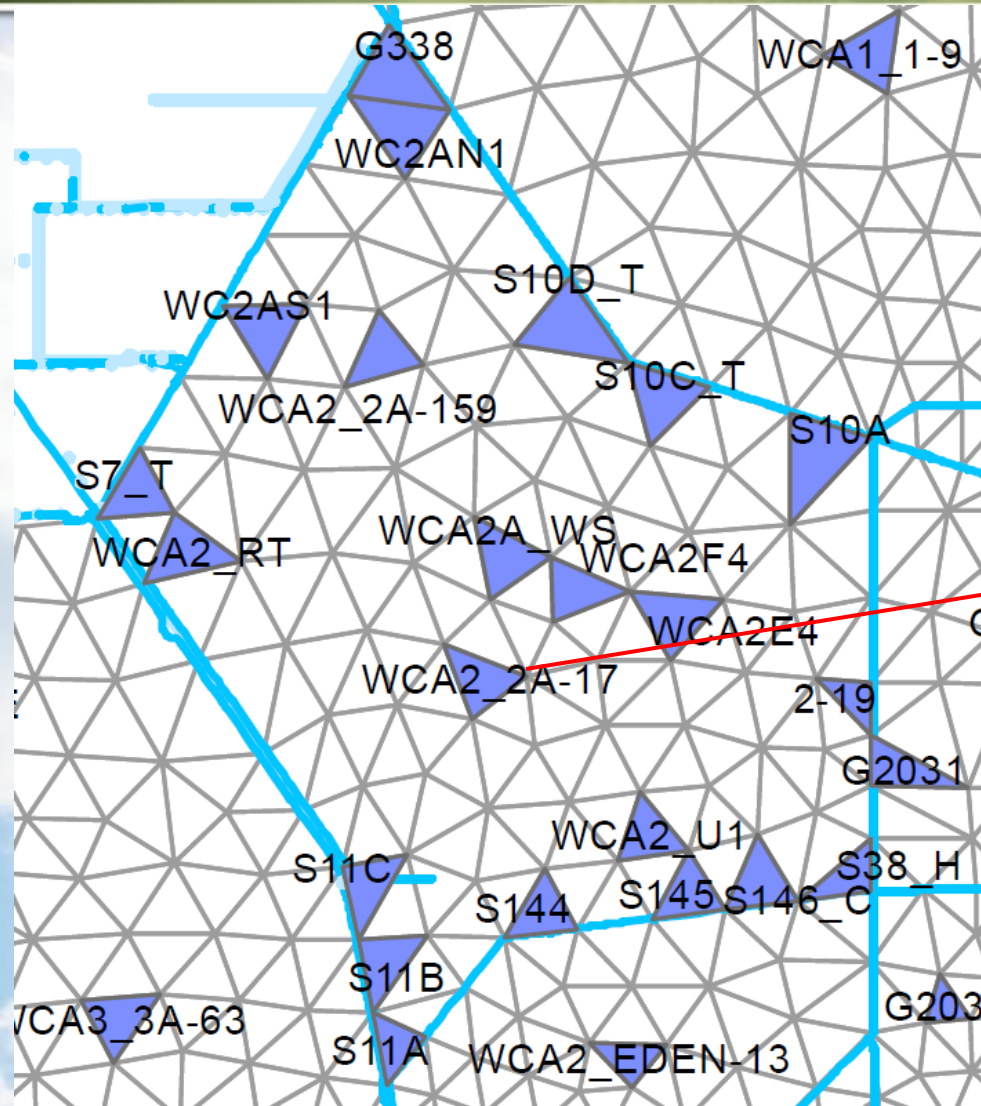
Stage Changes in WCA-2A



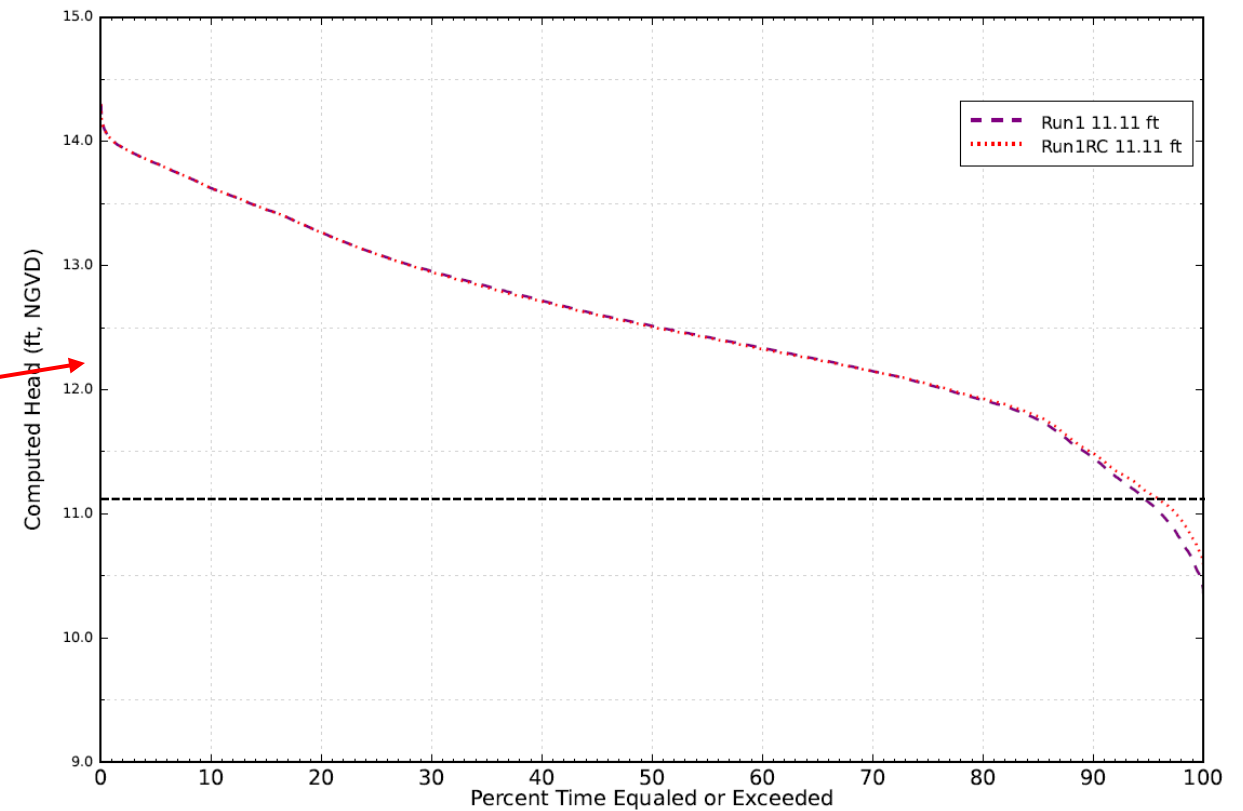
Stage Duration for WCA2_2A-159
Cell ID: 2303



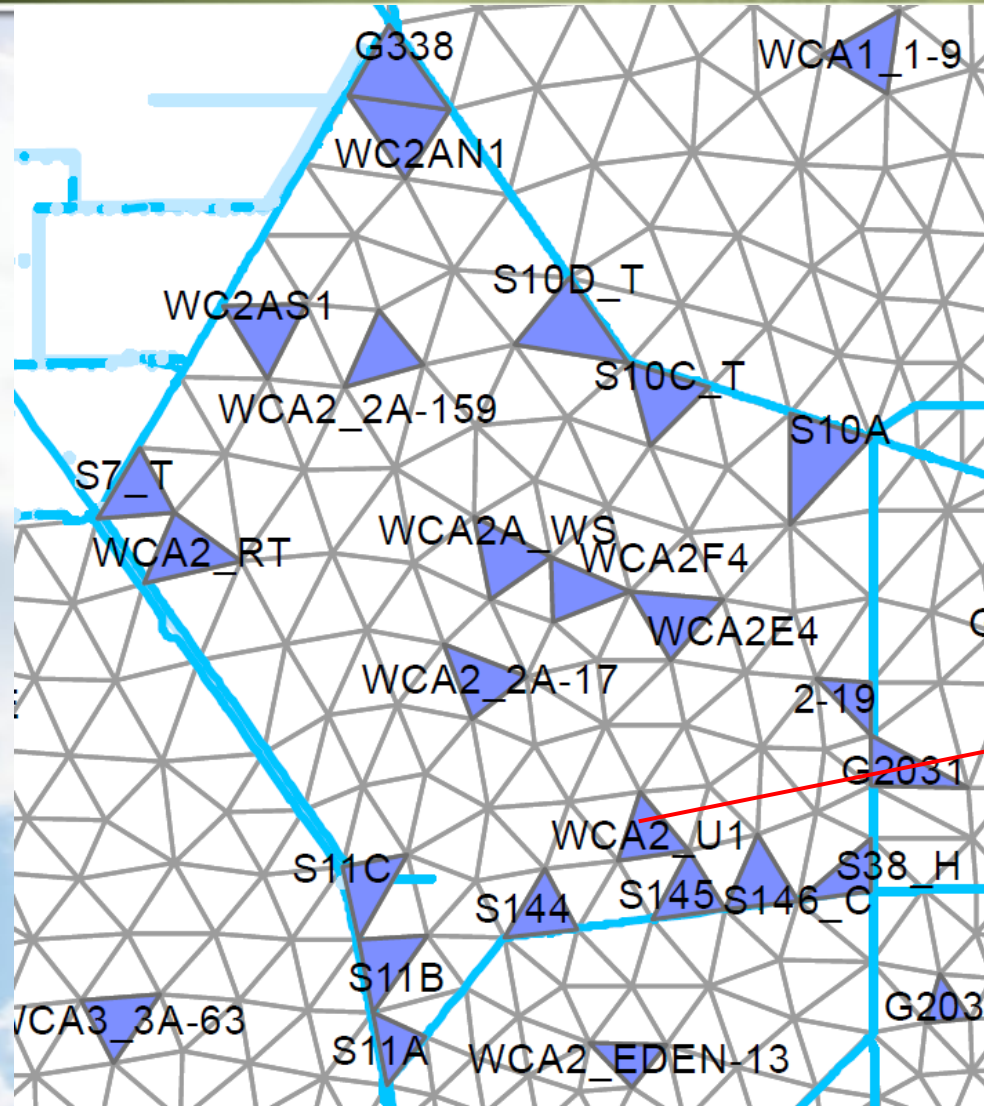
Stage Changes in WCA-2A



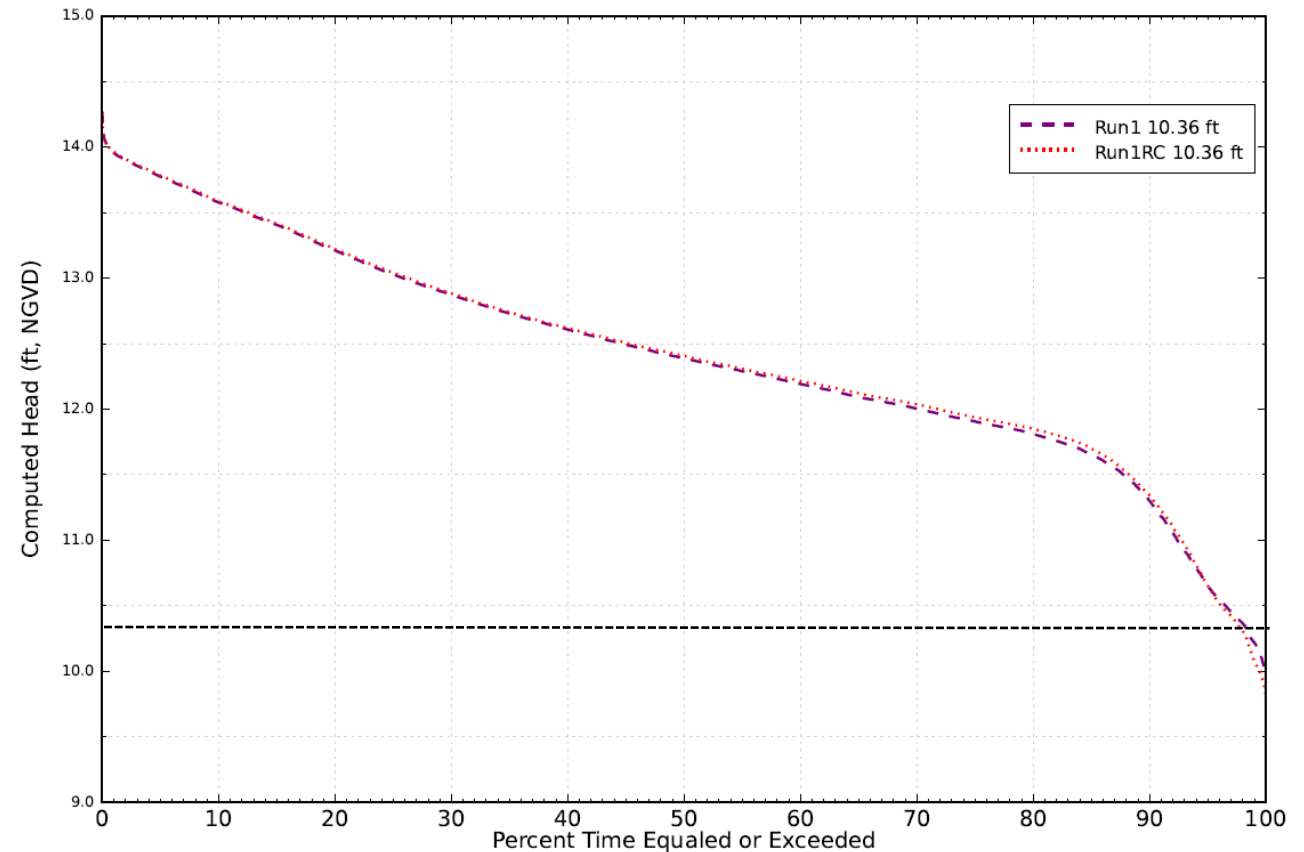
Stage Duration for WCA2_2A-17
Cell ID: 2471



Stage Changes in WCA-2A



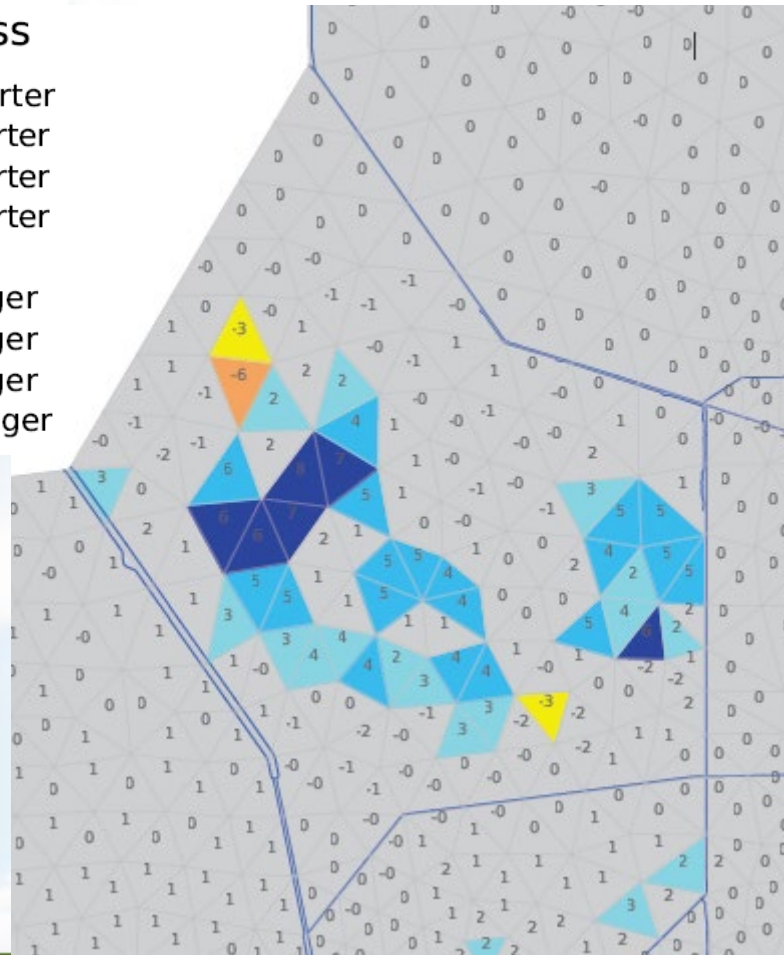
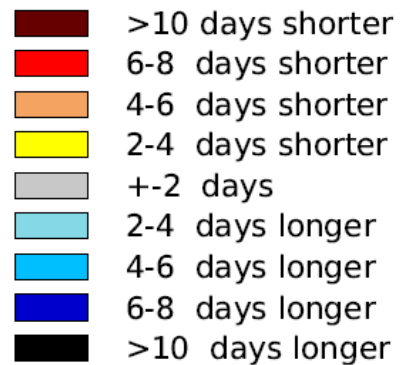
Stage Duration for WCA2_U1
Cell ID: 2861



Hydroperiod Changes in WCA-2A

Run Name: Run1RC - Run1

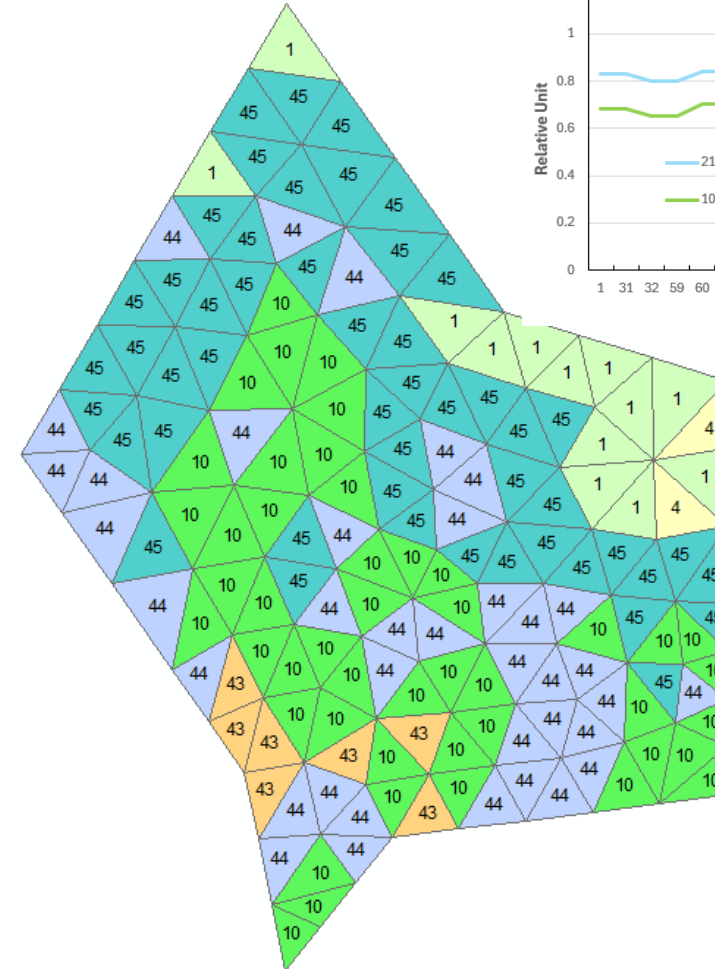
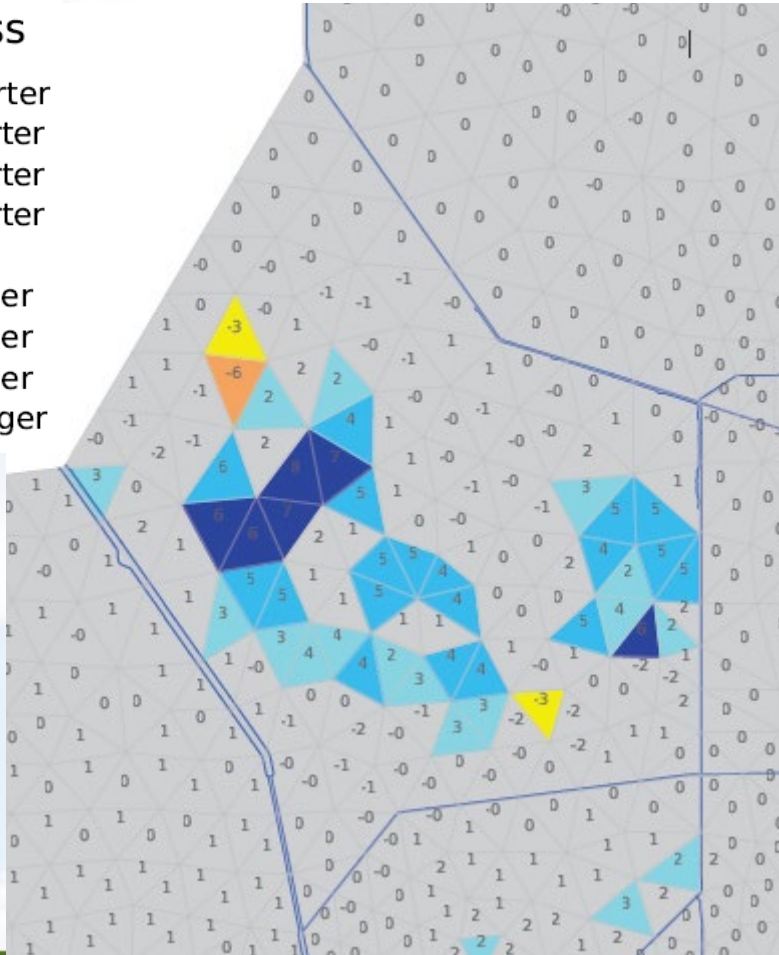
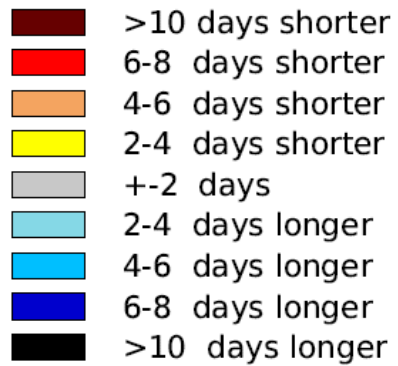
Hydroperiod Class



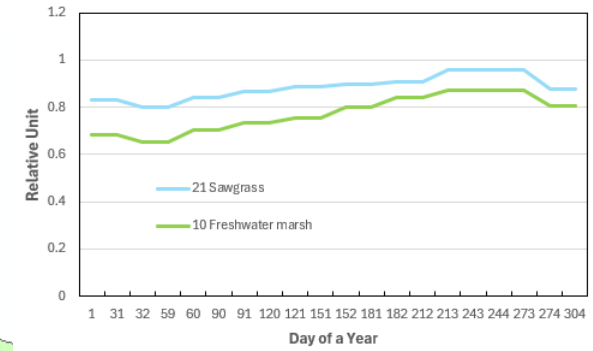
Hydroperiod Changes in WCA-2A

Run Name: Run1RC - Run1

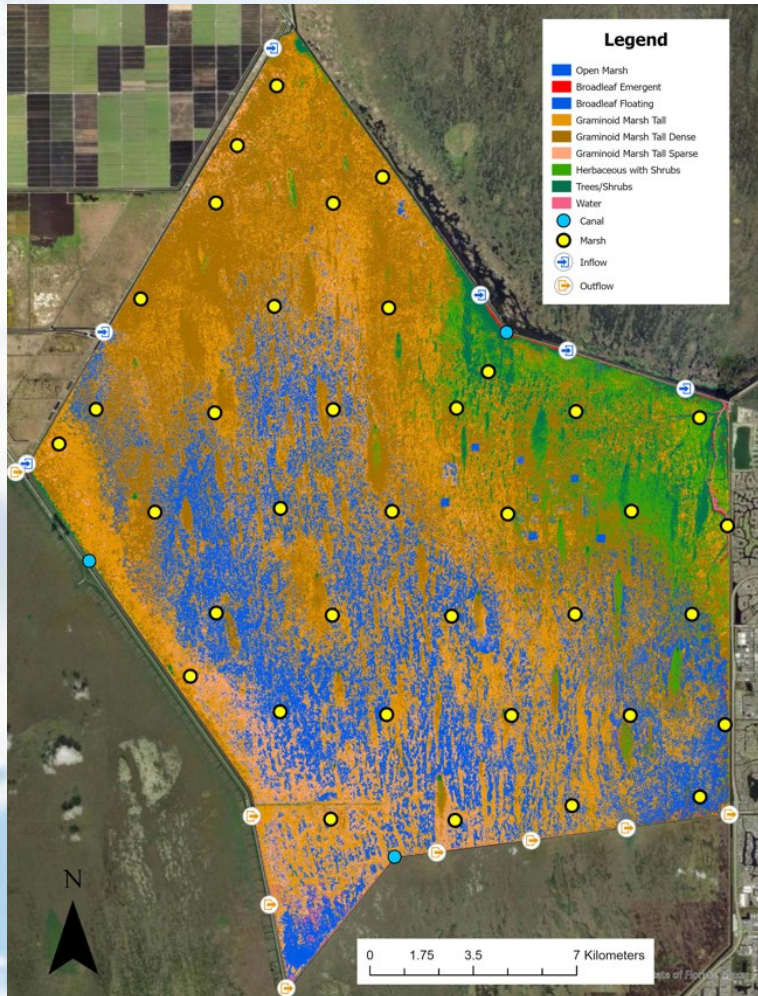
Hydroperiod Class



Relative magnitudes of reference evapotranspiration for two typical vegetation classes

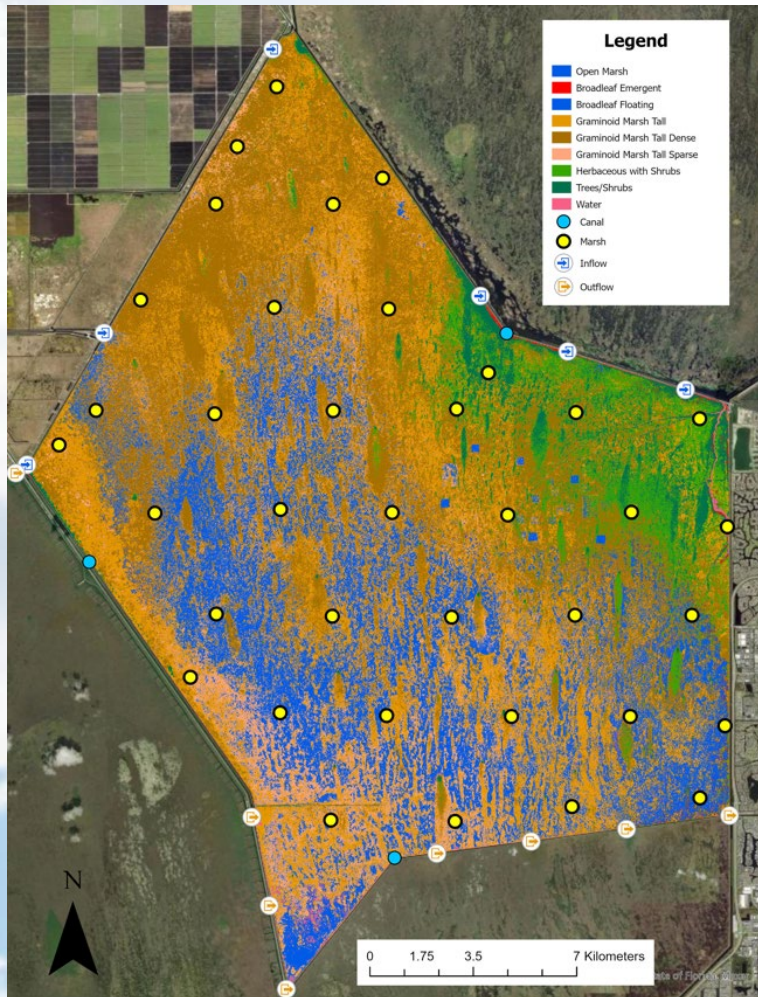


Stage and Water Depth in RUN1RC: Validation



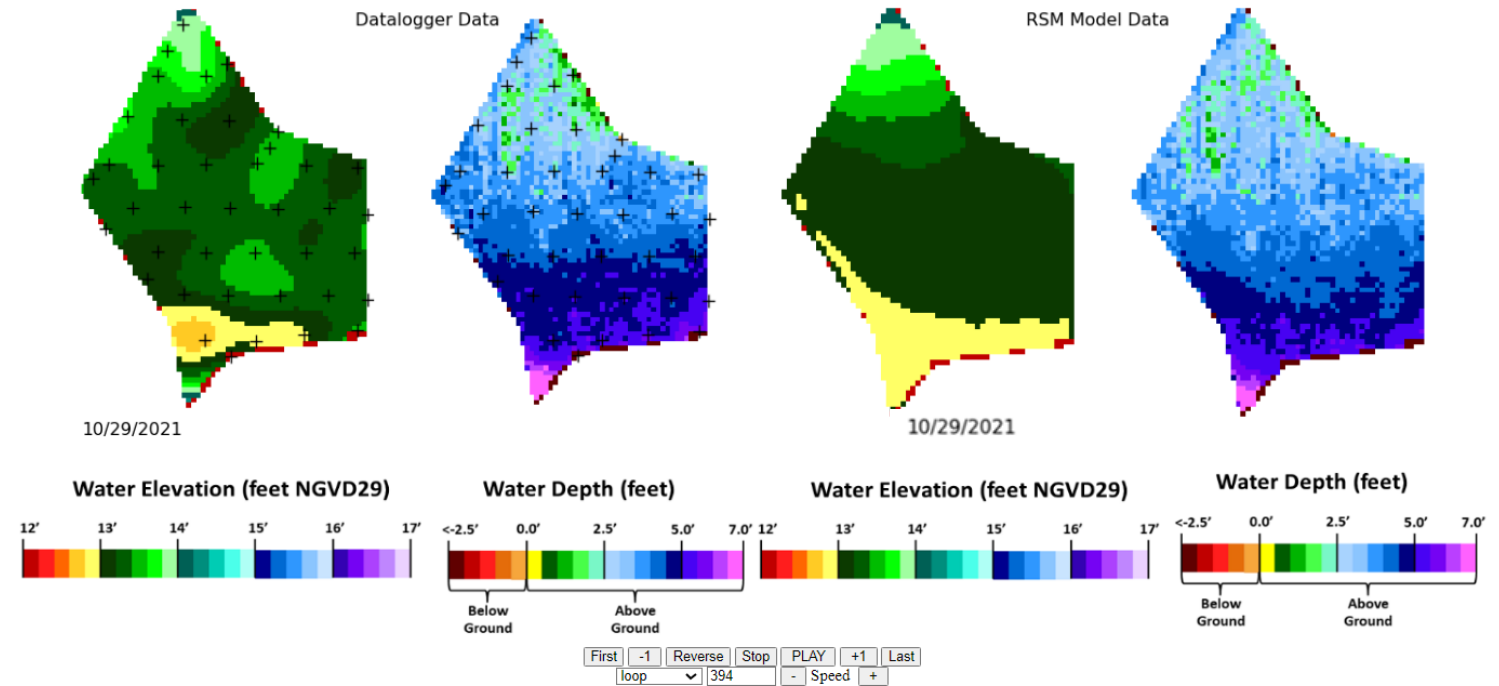
1. Field stage data collected in the POR (10/1/2020-12/26/2022)
2. While model POR range from 1965-2016, we imposed rainfall, ET and flows from above POR to model period (10/1/1998-12/26/2000) to simulate similar conditions as field data as a way to validate RUN1RC model results

Stage and Water Depth in RUN1RC: Validation



Example animation showing field data stages & depths on the left and RSM simulated stages and depths with imposed historical rainfall & flows on the right

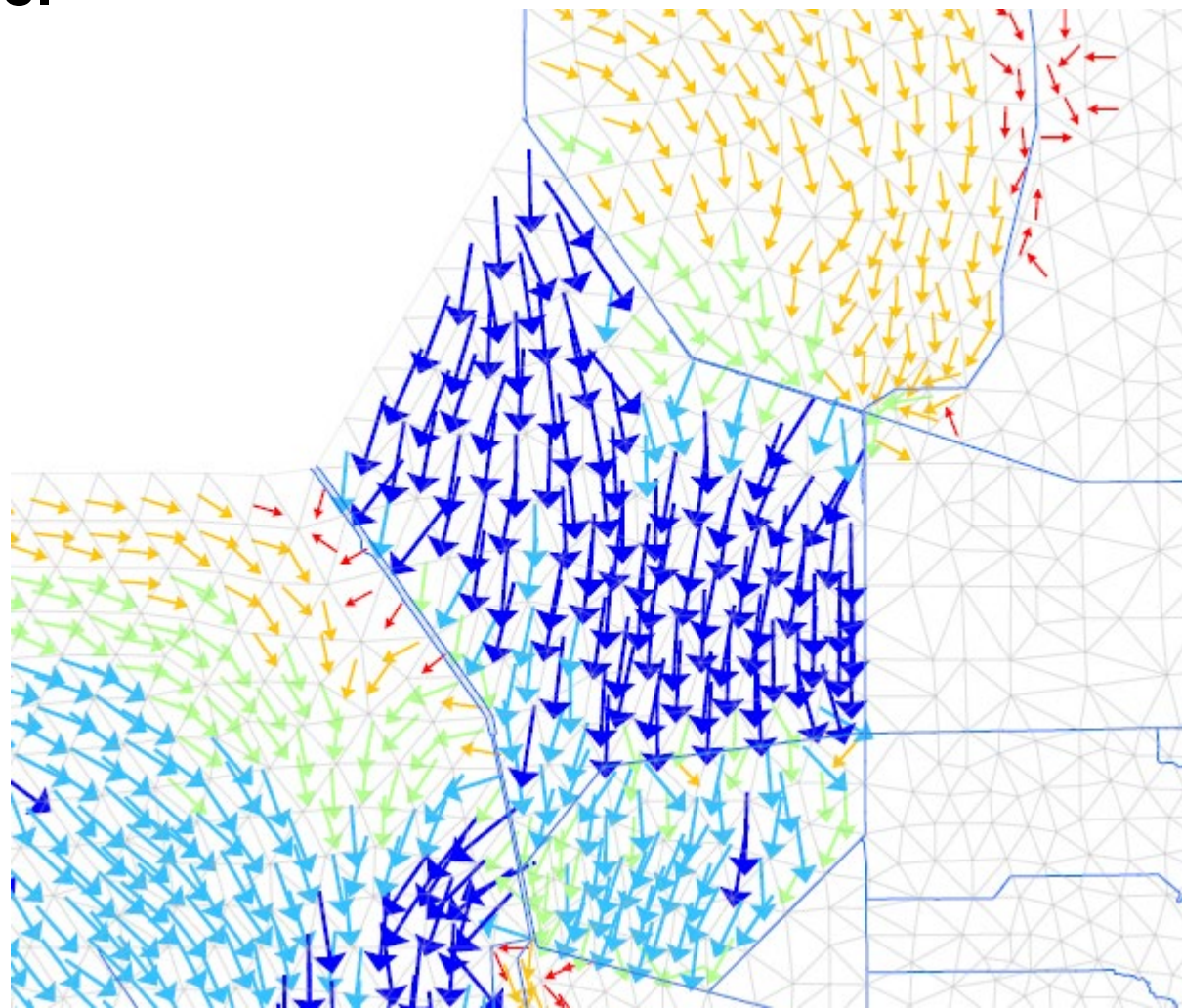
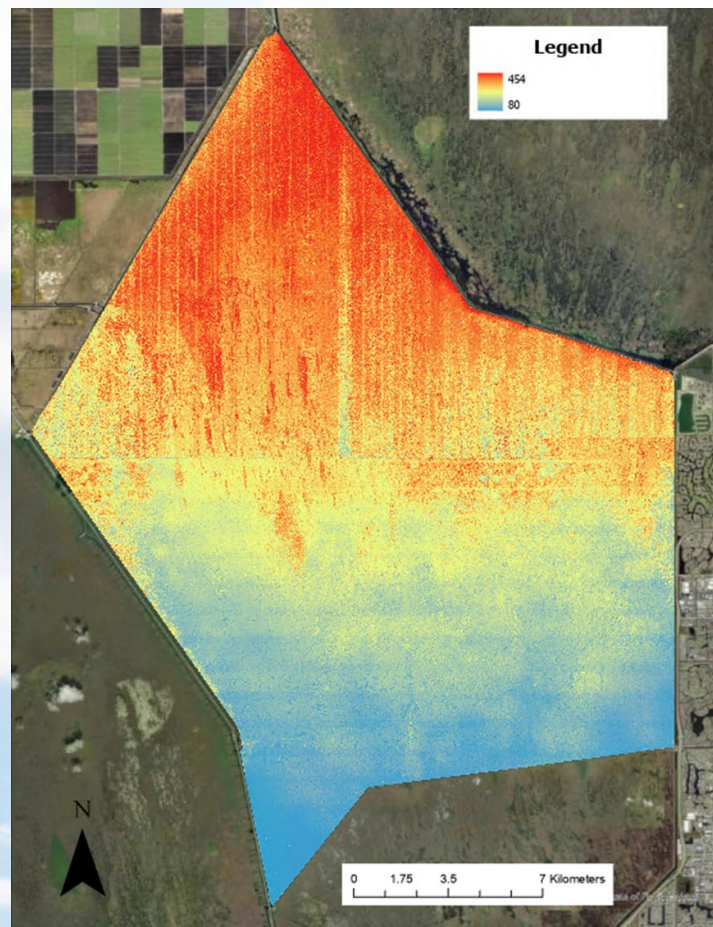
Water Depth Assessment Tool (WDAT) - WCA2 Field Test Area



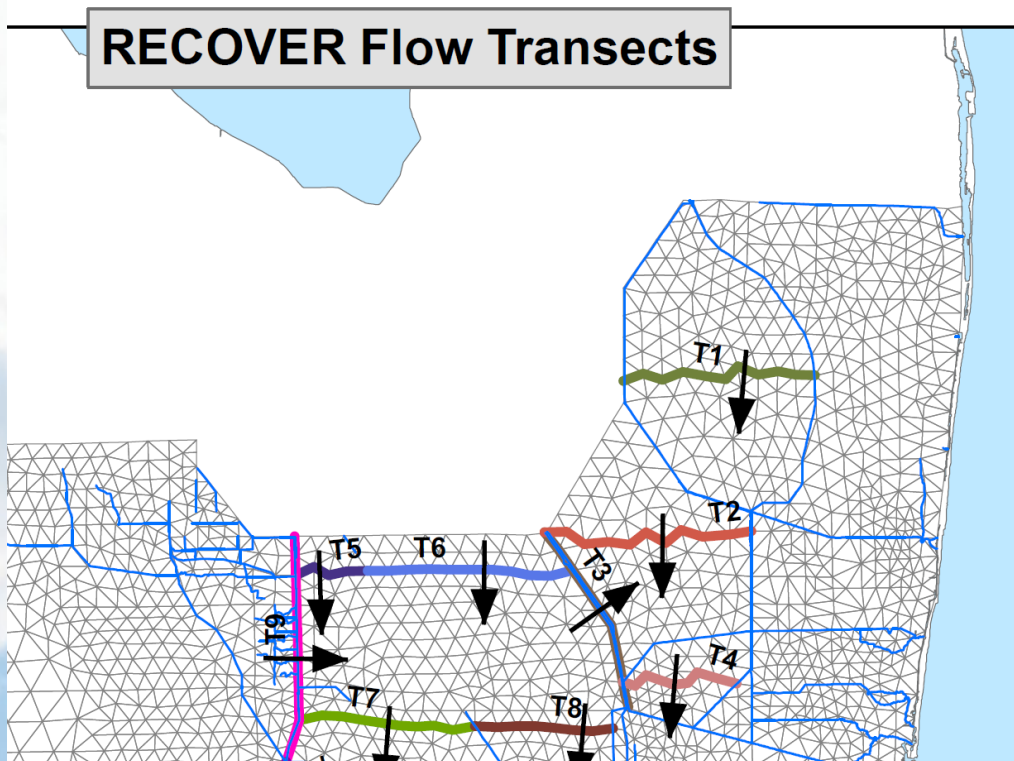
Flow Pattern in WCA-2A

Elevation-Digital Terrain Model

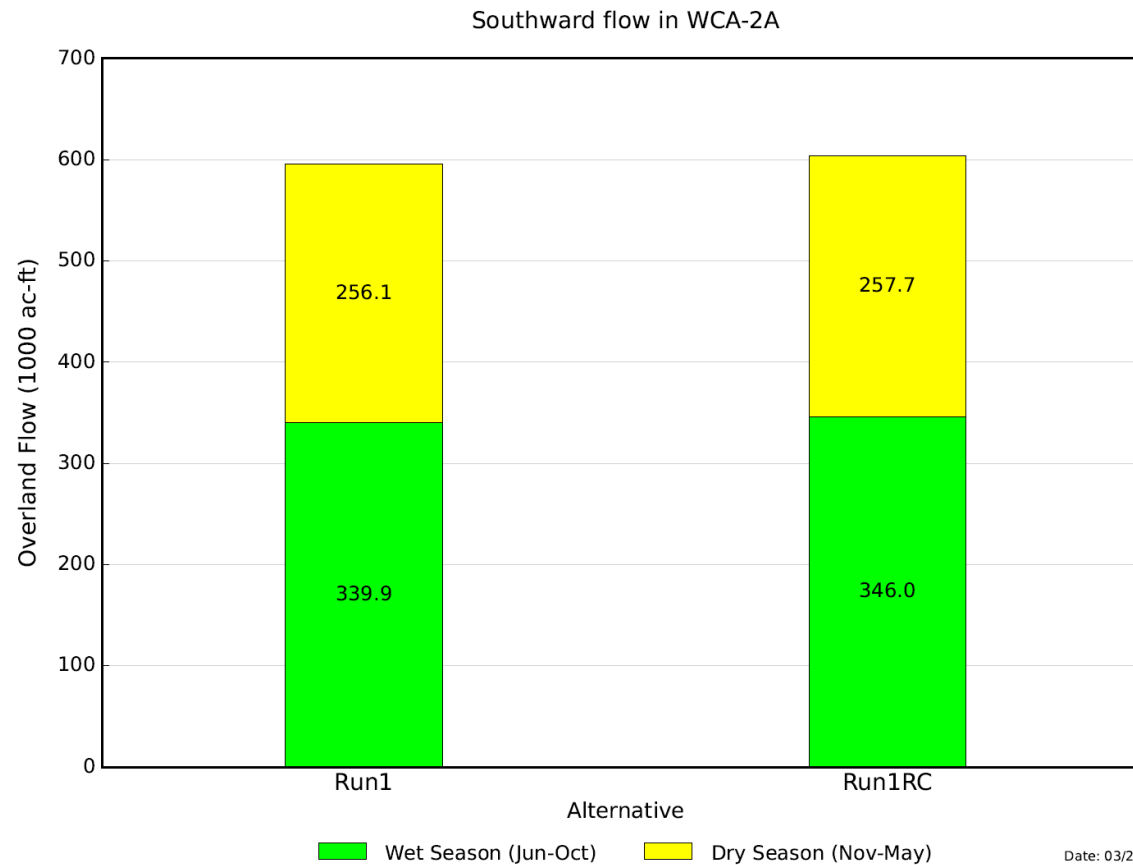
LiDAR/Worldview based



Transect Flow: Flow South in T2

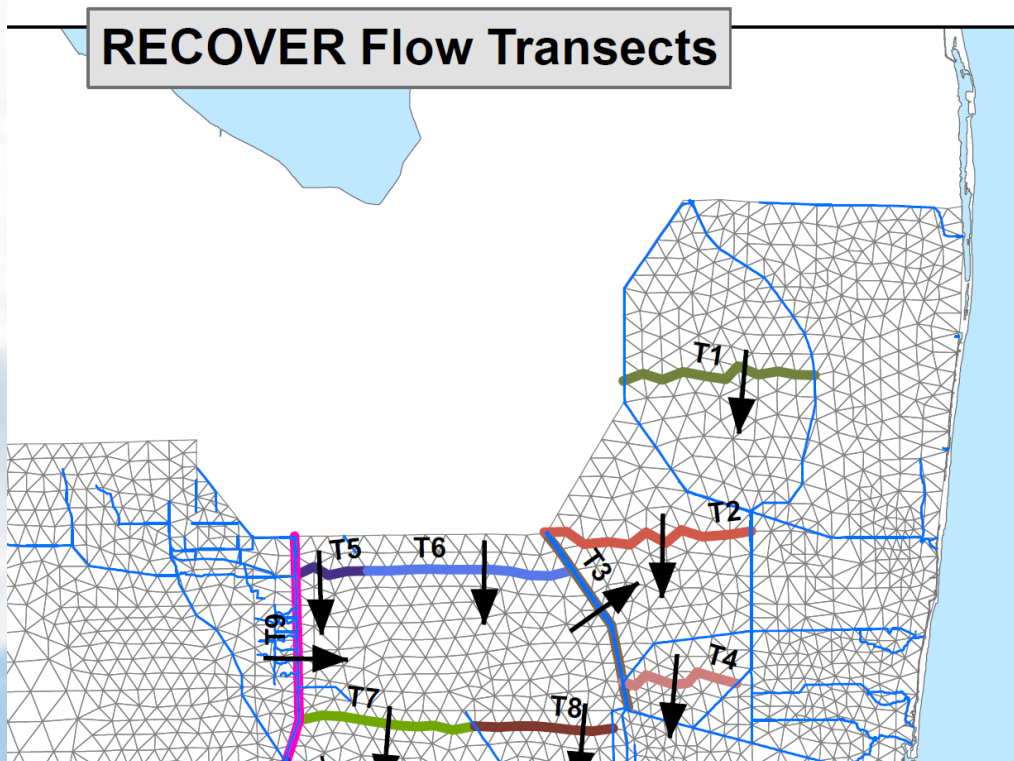


Average Annual Overland Flow Across Transect 2 (1965-2016)



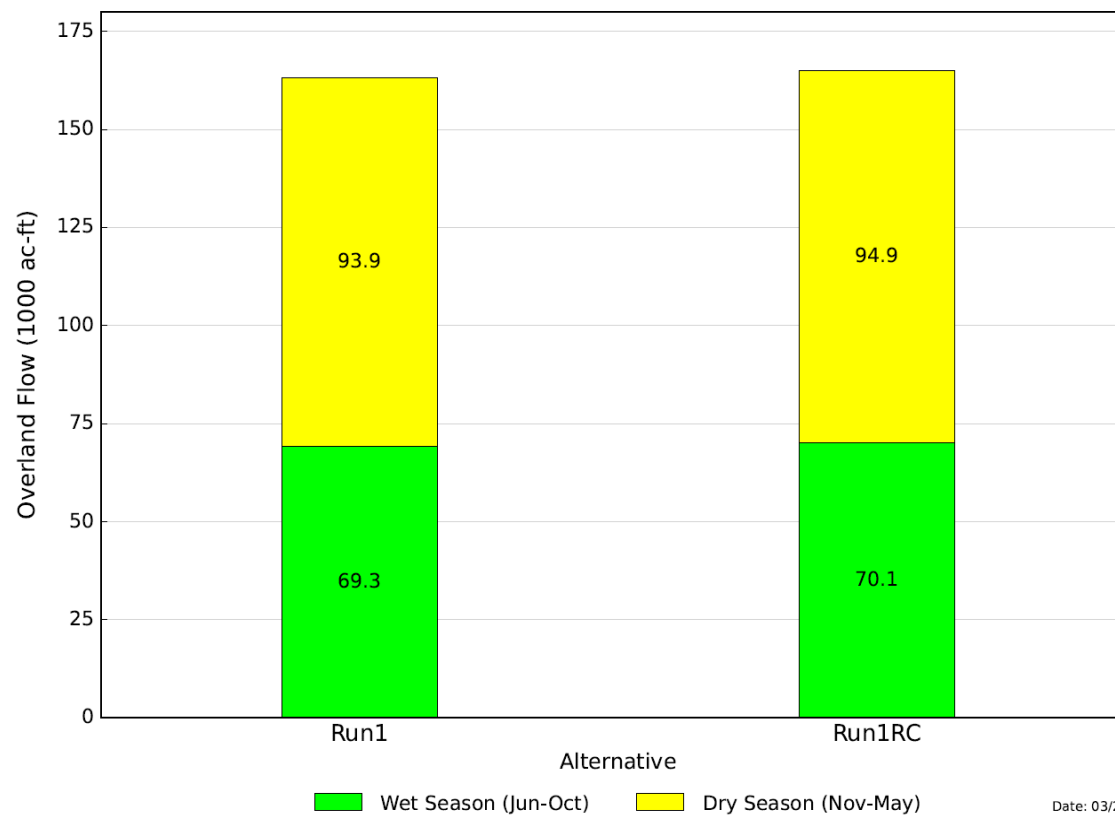
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RSM Version 5816
Keyword: transect_flows
Reference: rsmilb_v2.1_cepp1.0.xml

Transect Flow: Flow South in T4



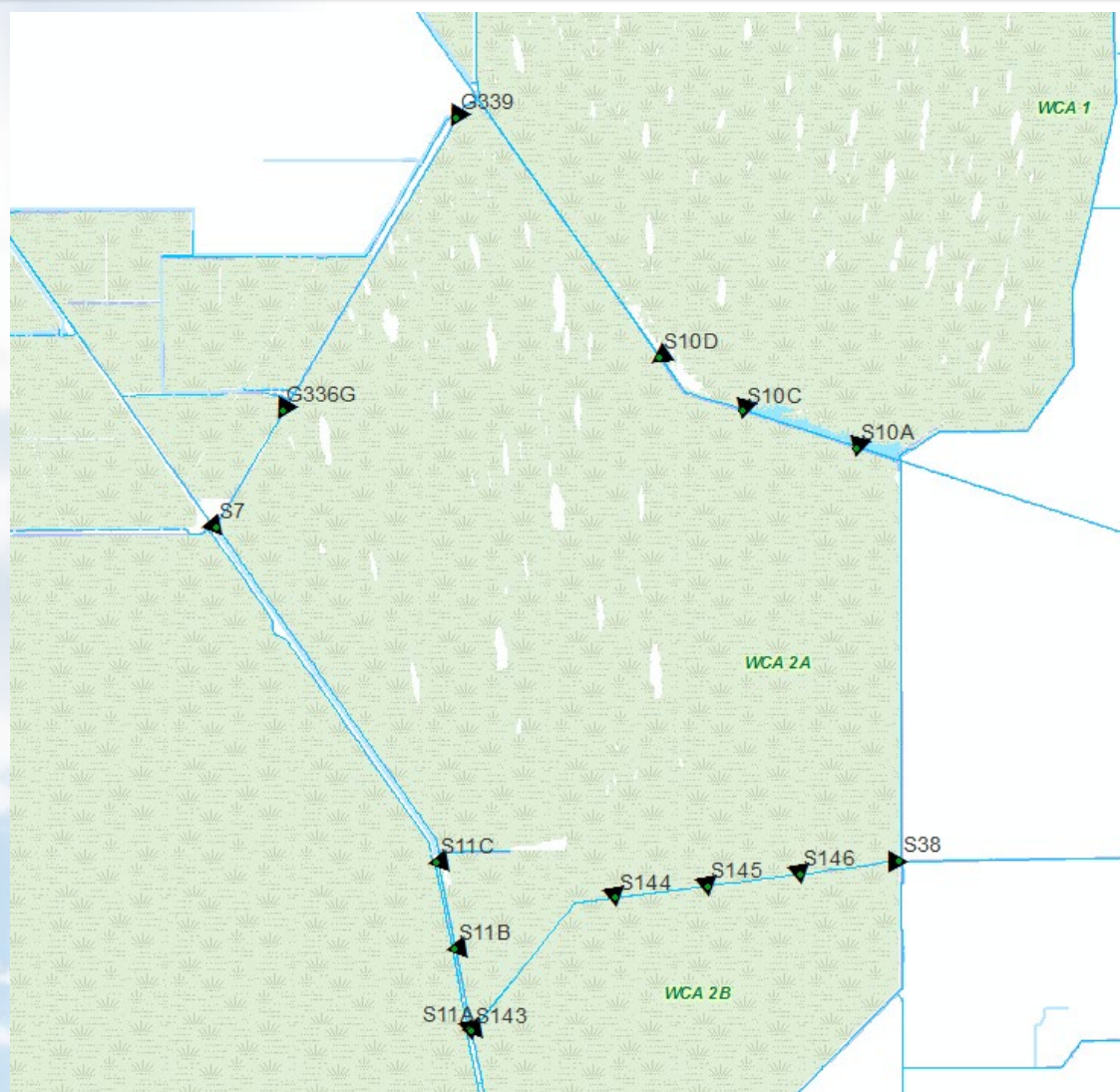
Average Annual Overland Flow Across Transect 4 (1965-2016)

Southward flow in WCA-2B



Date: 03/27/25 14:59:36
RSM Version 5816
Keyword: transect_flows
Reference: rsmllib_v2.1_cepp1.0.xml

Water Budgets in WCA-2A



Water Budgets in WCA2A (kacft/yr)

	Run1	Run1RC	diff
Rainfall	435.09	435.09	0.00
ET	460.96	453.72	-7.24
HpmDelta	0.00	0.00	0.00
GW_EAA_WCA2A	5.28	5.28	0.00
S6-WL2351	0.04	0.04	0.00
S7-WL1351-WLES7	181.71	181.71	0.00
STA20+BYP2N	465.68	465.68	0.00
STA20+BYP2S	6.40	6.40	0.00
SW_EAA_WCA2A	0.00	0.00	0.00
marsh2seg	7.12	7.15	0.03
dry2seg	0.00	0.00	0.00
marsh2dry	30.86	31.33	0.47
S7BF_NW3A	1.60	1.61	0.01
S7BF_S150	0.82	0.84	0.02
S143	60.54	61.25	0.72
S144	39.98	40.54	0.55
S145	41.83	42.32	0.50
S146	41.15	41.67	0.52
S38	100.86	100.92	0.07
S11C	181.70	182.62	0.92
S11A	186.18	185.33	-0.85
S11B	174.31	177.98	3.66
S10E	0.00	0.00	0.00
NSID-2	0.00	0.00	0.00
NSID-3	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL1351	6.00	5.44	-0.56
S10D	79.50	79.48	-0.03
S10C	79.47	79.44	-0.03
S10A	79.65	79.64	-0.01

Summary

1. With RSM and two different vegetation classifications, the influences of vegetation on hydrological conditions in WCA-2A were evaluated, results showed that both annual hydroperiods, transect flow and structure flows changes with different vegetation classes, which likely further impact water quality and habitat suitability quality in the study area.
2. Improved vegetation classes and associated parameters in the future would be critical for better modelling of hydrological processes in the study and similar other areas.

Backup slide 1: Differences in hydroperiod

