

Water Management Benefits of Fully Integrated Hydrologic Models

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Jeff Geurink, PhD, PE, Tampa Bay Water



Acknowledgement

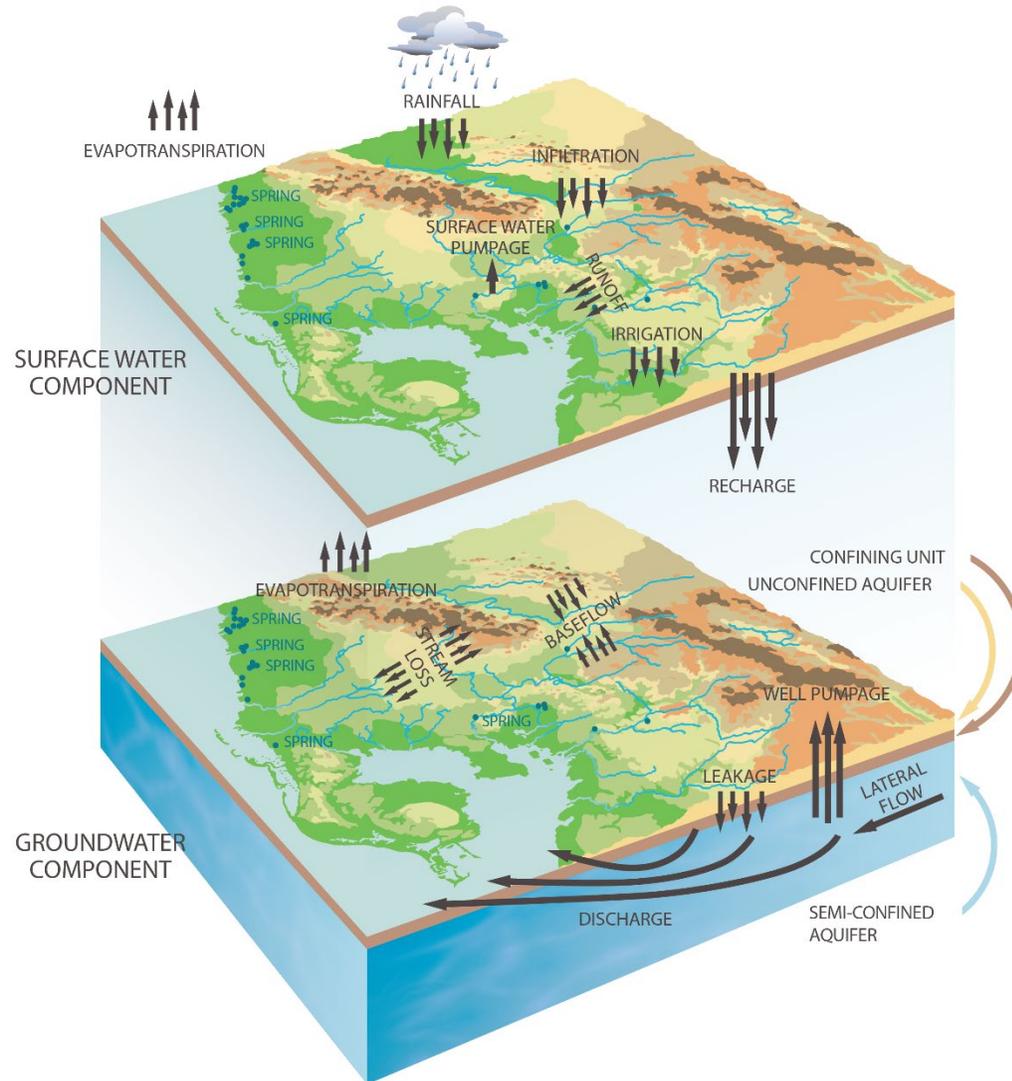
Integrated model simulation results from:

Ross, M., and Trout, K. (2017). “Assessment of the Integrated Northern Tampa Bay Model no groundwater pumping scenarios.” Center for Modeling Hydrologic and Aquatic Systems, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, U. of South Florida, Tampa, FL. Prepared for Tampa Bay Water, Clearwater, FL

- Fully-integrated hydrologic model?
 - What is it?
 - When is it used or needed?
- Integrated Hydrologic Model (IHM) simulation engine
- Integrated Northern Tampa Bay Model, application of the IHM
- Case Study: Hydrologic responses to well pumping reduction
- Summary

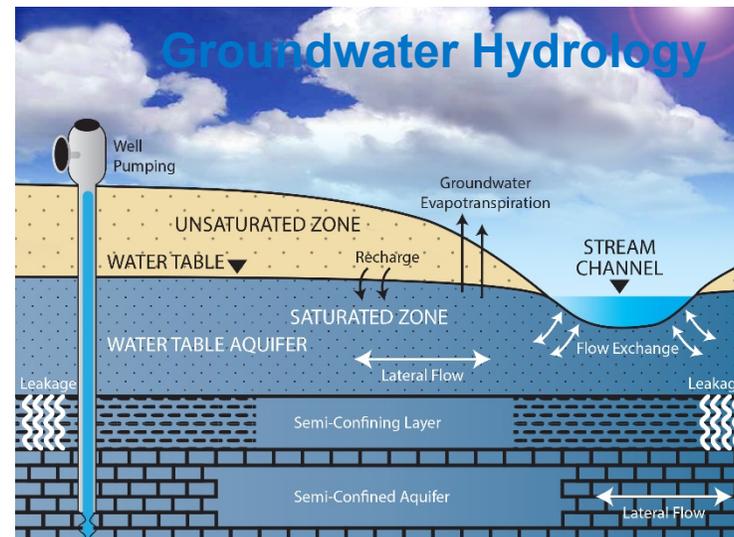
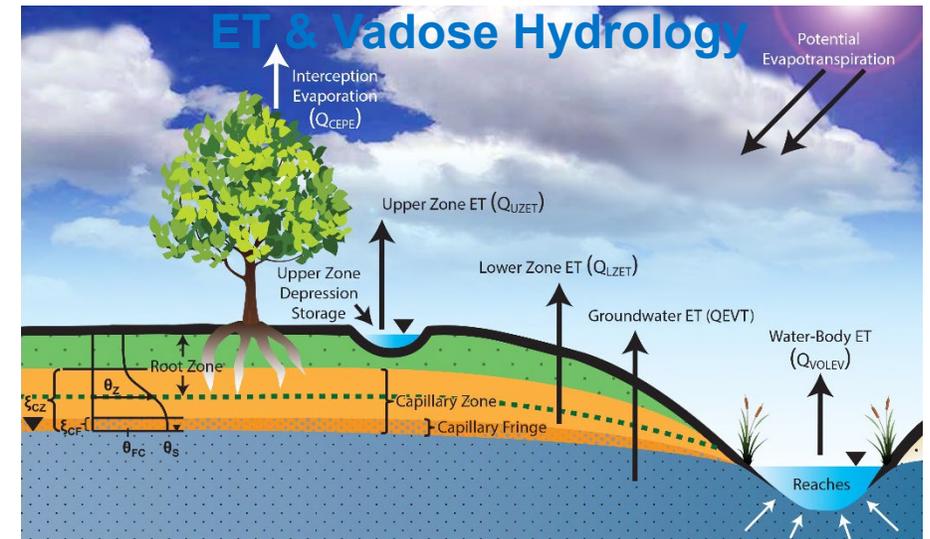
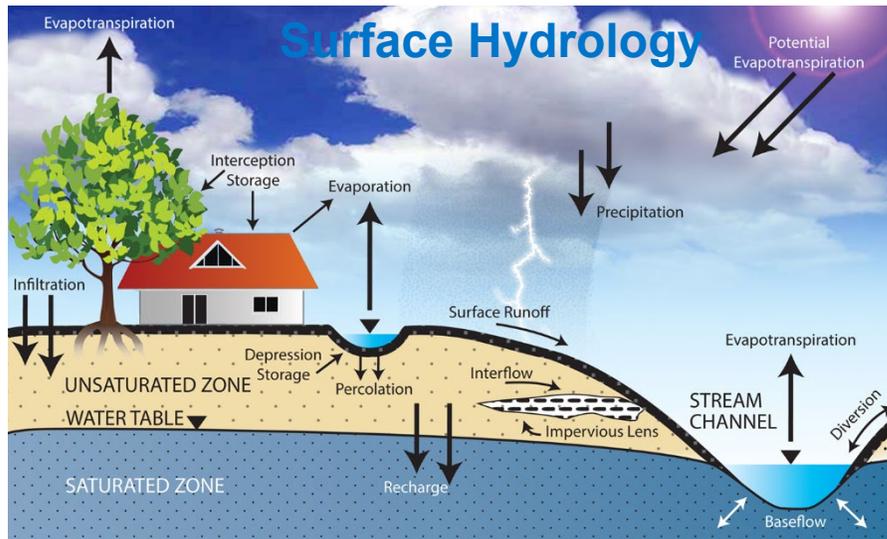
Fully-Integrated Hydrologic Model

What is this simulation technology?



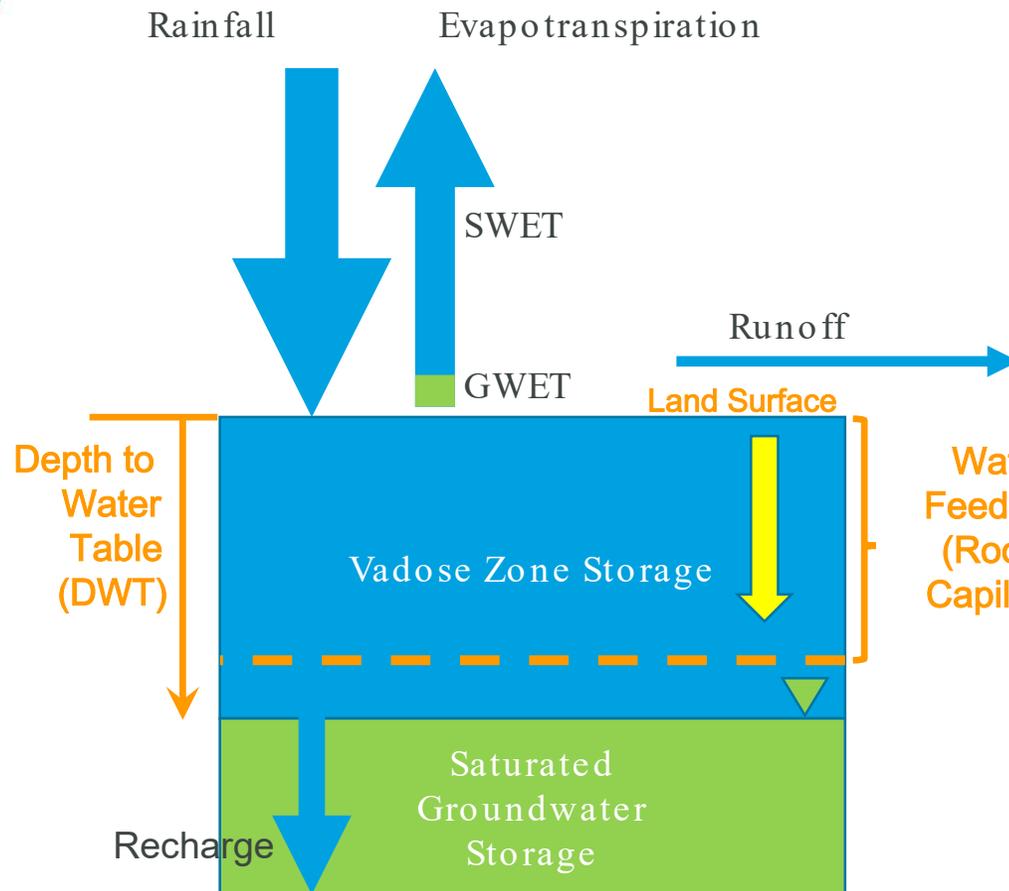
- Completely simulate hydrologic system & water table (WT) feedback
 - Uplands, water bodies, & GW
 - WT feedback: runoff, ET, recharge
- Interfacial boundary conditions (BC) for single - regime models replaced with dynamic simulation
 - Surface hydrology
 - Depth - to - water table(t)
 - Baseflow(t)
 - Groundwater hydrology
 - Recharge rate(t)
 - Maximum evapotranspiration rate(t)
 - Water - body stage(t)
 - Specific yield(t)

Fully-Integrated Hydrologic Model Simulates All Processes and WT Feedback

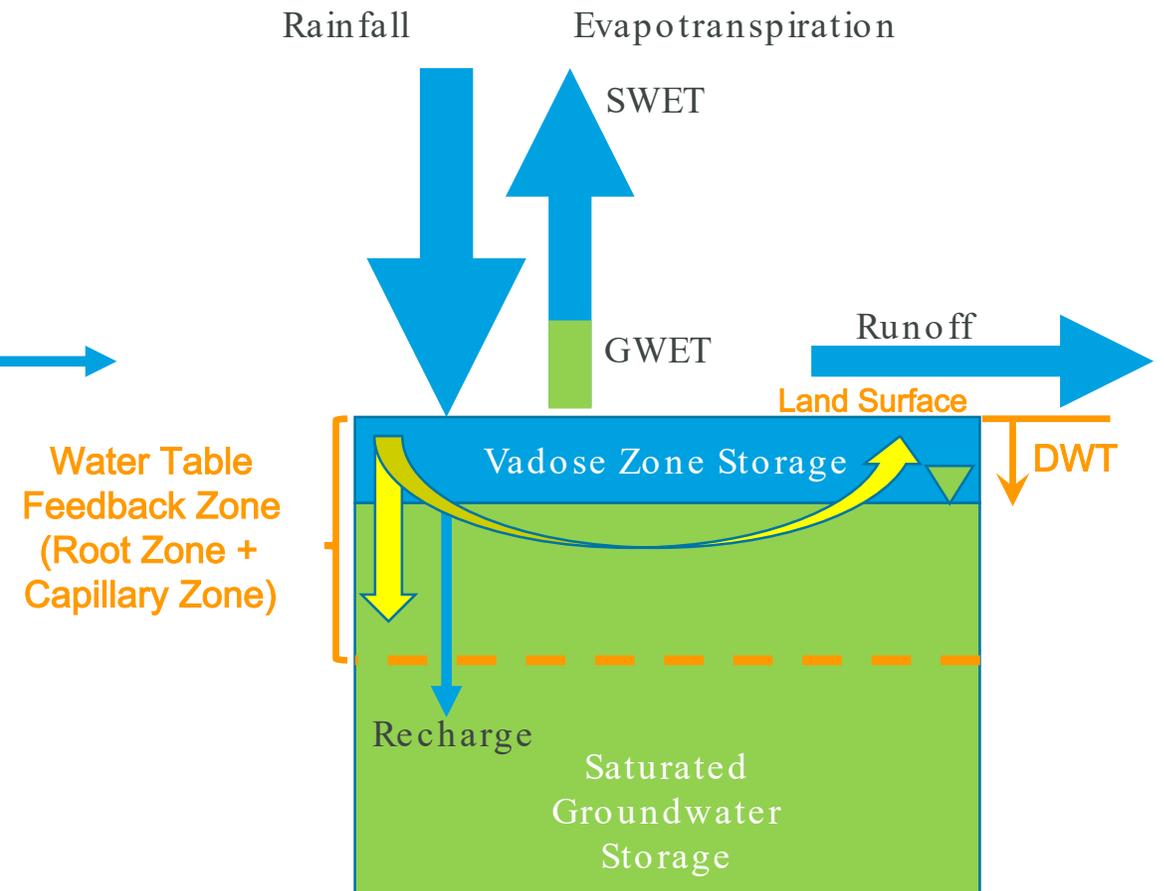


Relative Change in Flux Magnitude Deep vs Shallow Depth-To-Water Table

DEEP Depth to Water Table



SHALLOW Depth to Water Table

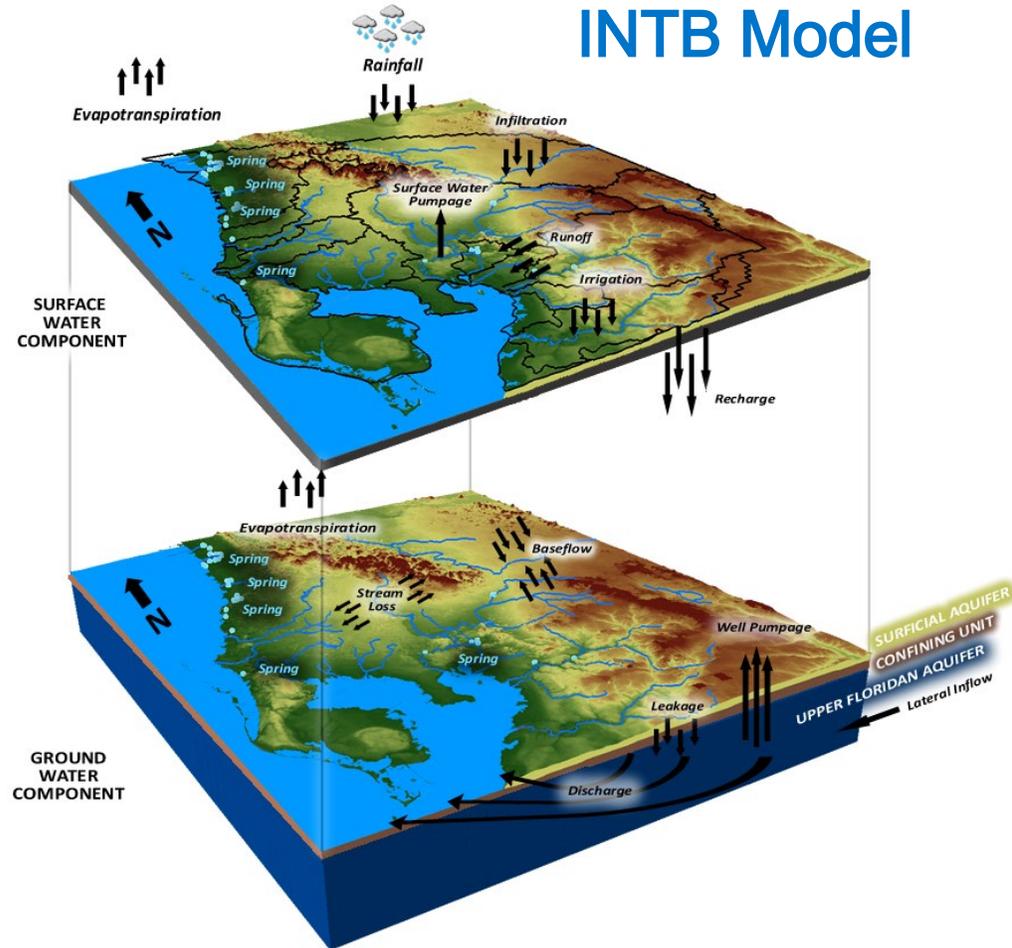
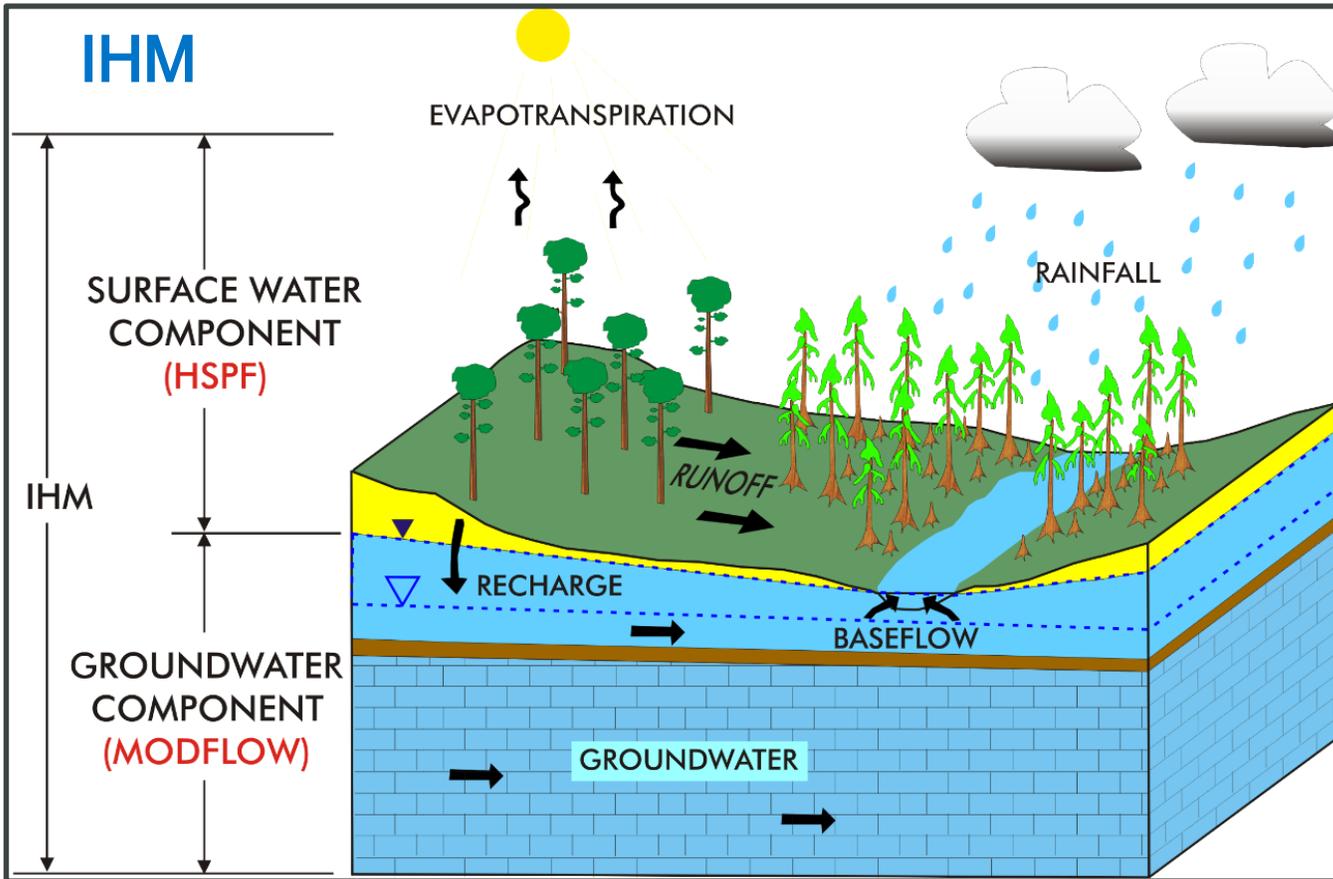


Fully-Integrated Hydrologic Model

When is this simulation technology used or needed?

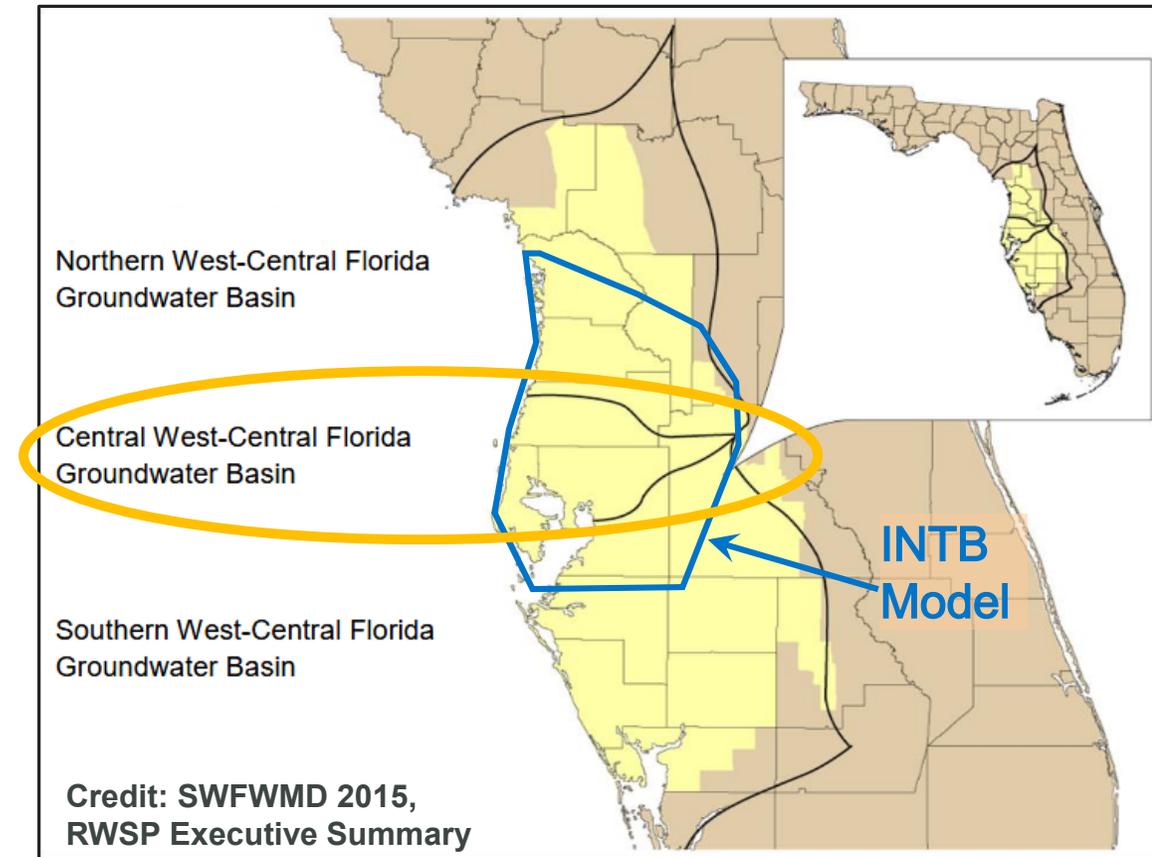
- Hydrologic, hydrogeologic, climate, & anthropogenic attributes
 - Near-surface water table causes dynamic feedback among processes
 - Uplands, water bodies, & groundwater
 - Changes to anthropogenic stresses or climate
 - Dynamically alter WT feedback & interfacial BC (e.g., depth -to -water table, recharge)
- Strategic decision support needs
 - Increase simulation accuracy, capability, & flexibility (e.g., dry & wet, MFL)
 - Quantitatively partition causes of changes for flows & levels
 - Climate, well pumping, surface -water diversions, landuse

Integrated Hydrologic Model (IHM) and Integrated Northern Tampa Bay (INTB) Model



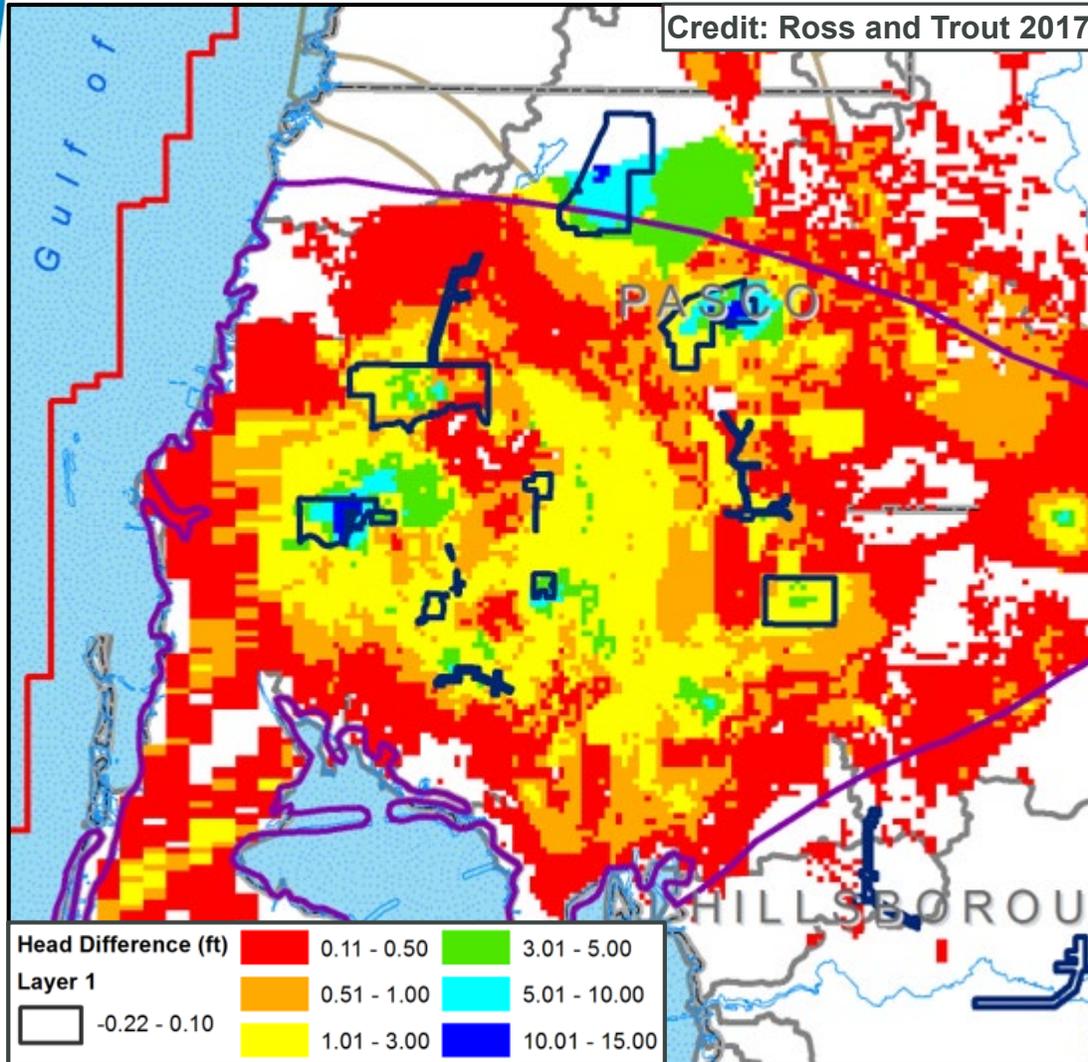
Integrated Northern Tampa Bay (INTB) Model Pumping Scenarios Within CWC Florida GW Basin

- Compare two scenarios
 - Historical well pumping (200 MGD)
 - No well pumping
- Compare scenario responses
 - Depth -to -water table & recharge
 - Streamflow, surface runoff, baseflow, & runoff fraction of streamflow
 - Upland ET & water -body ET
 - Groundwater above land
 - Water -body stage

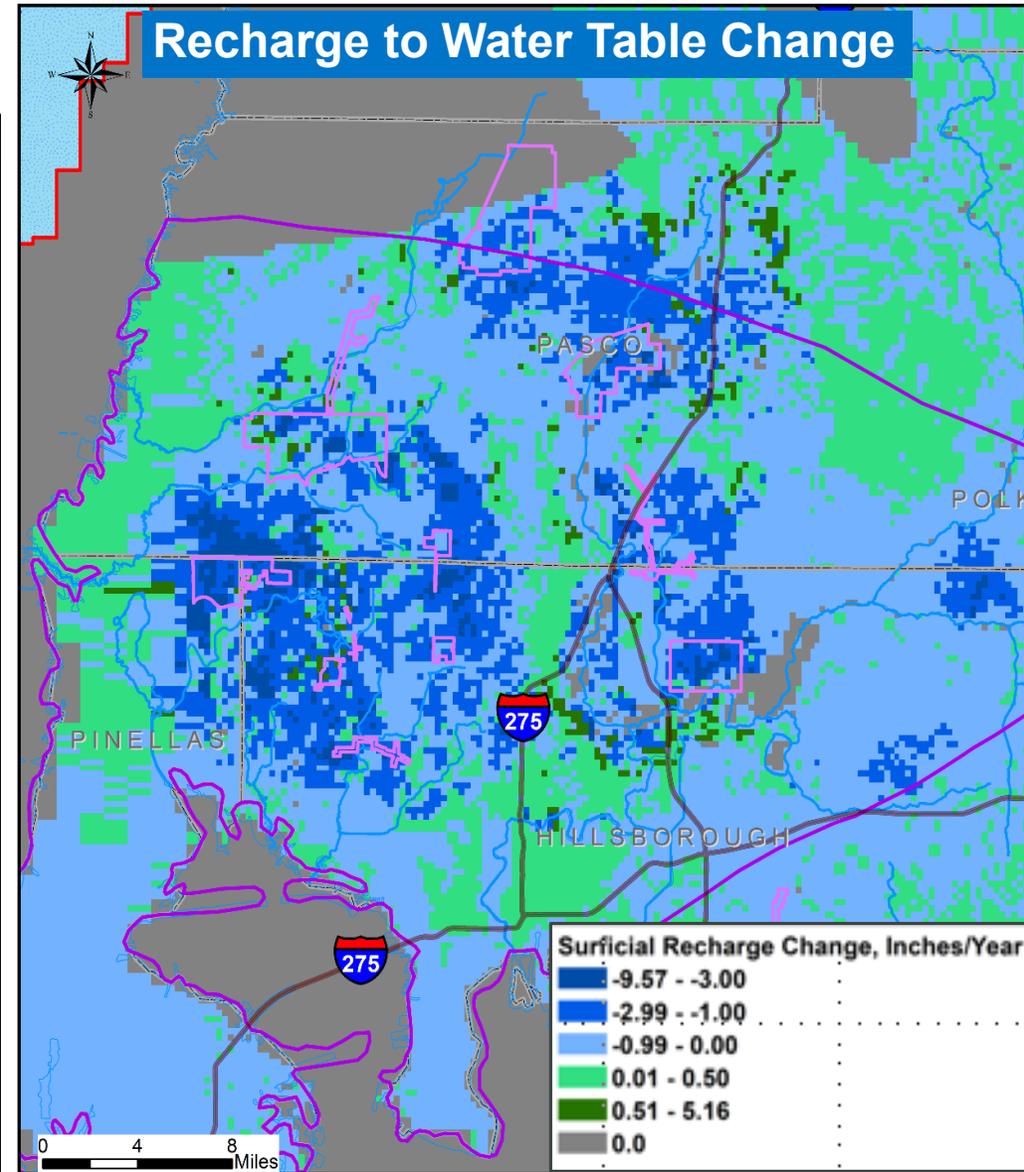


GW Pumping Reduction: DWT & Recharge Change

Water Table Elevation Change



Recharge to Water Table Change



WT Elevation

*Increase

Depth to WT

*Decrease

*Transition DEEP to SHALLOW

Recharge

*Decrease

Δ Related to Pumping Rate

Areas with increase in recharge is outcome of a basin that includes shallow and deep depth-to-water table; occurs over deep DWT

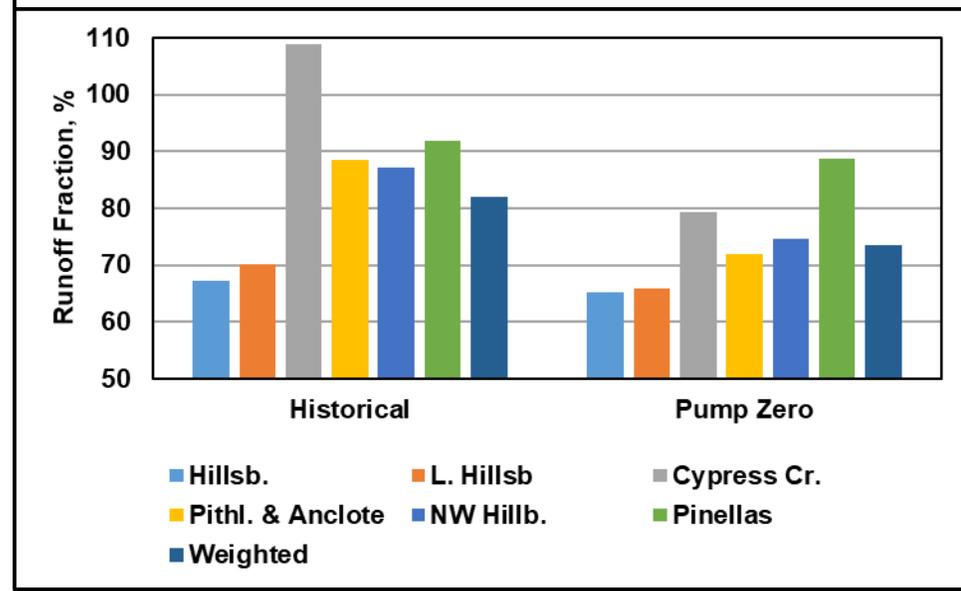
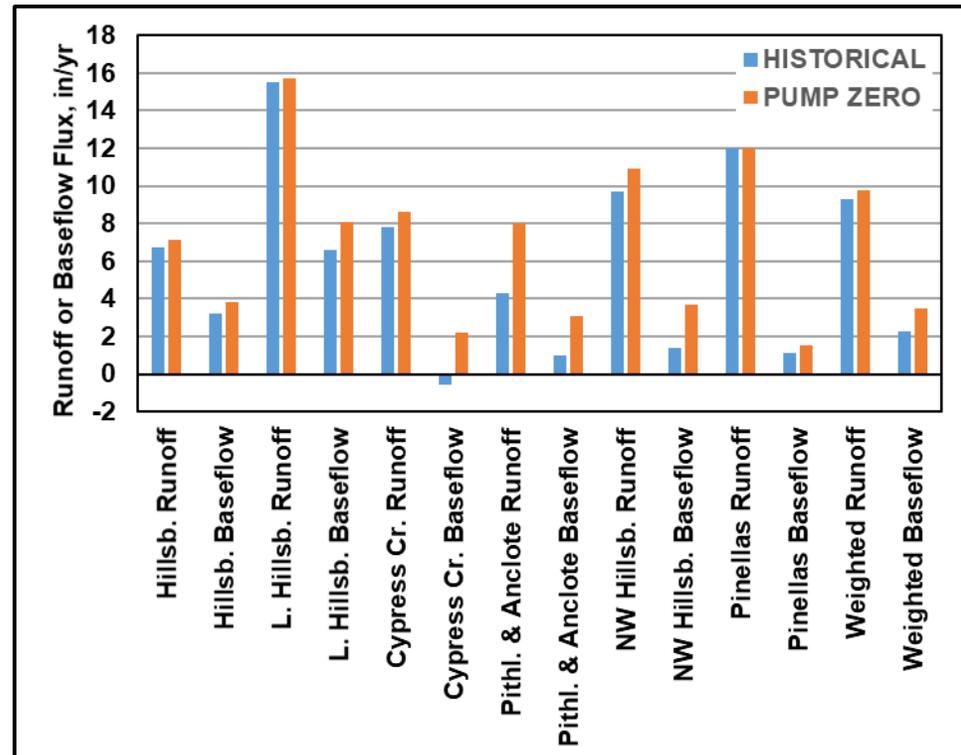
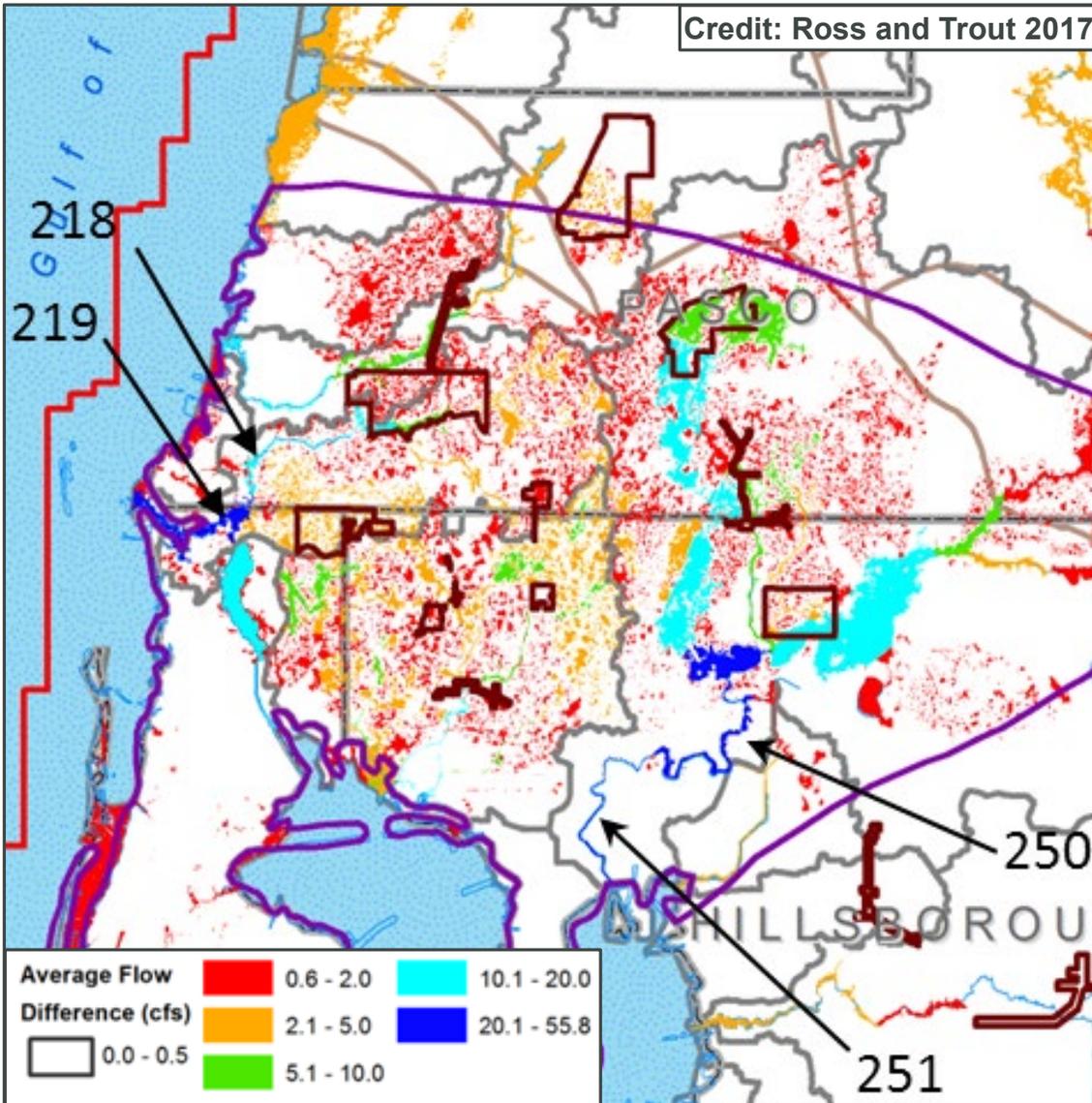
GW Pumping Reduction: Streamflow Change

Streamflow
*Increase by
Factor 1.05 to 20

**Streamflow =
Runoff+Baseflow**
*Increase both
components
* Δ Runoff causes
up to 42% of
 Δ streamflow

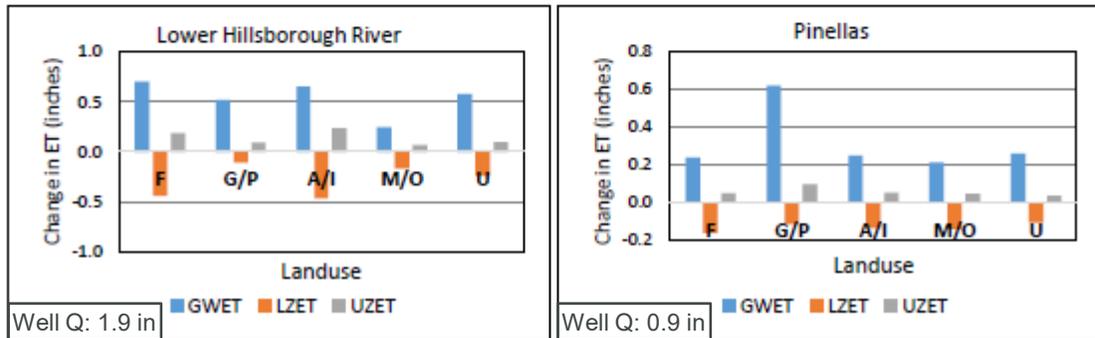
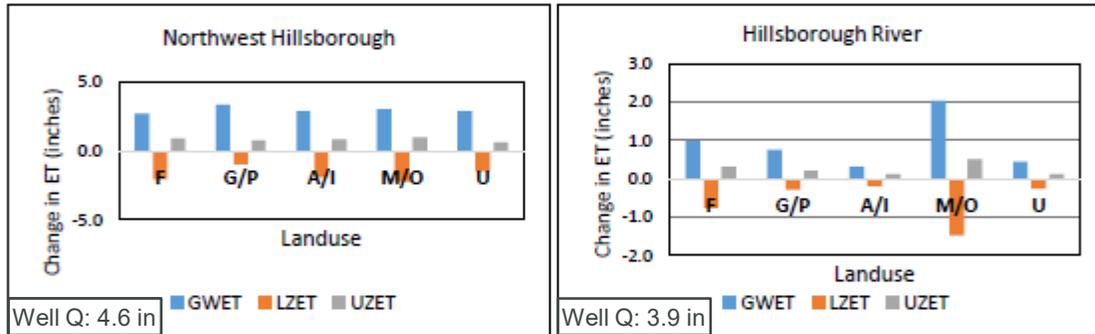
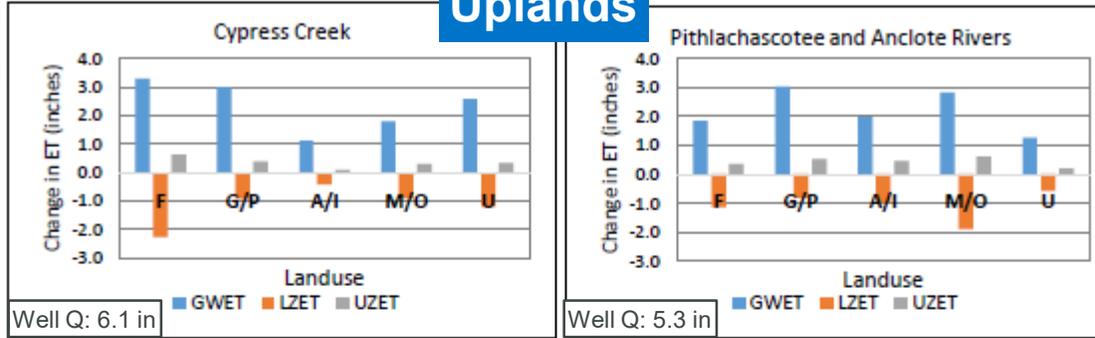
Runoff Fraction
*Decrease

Δ Related to
Pumping Rate



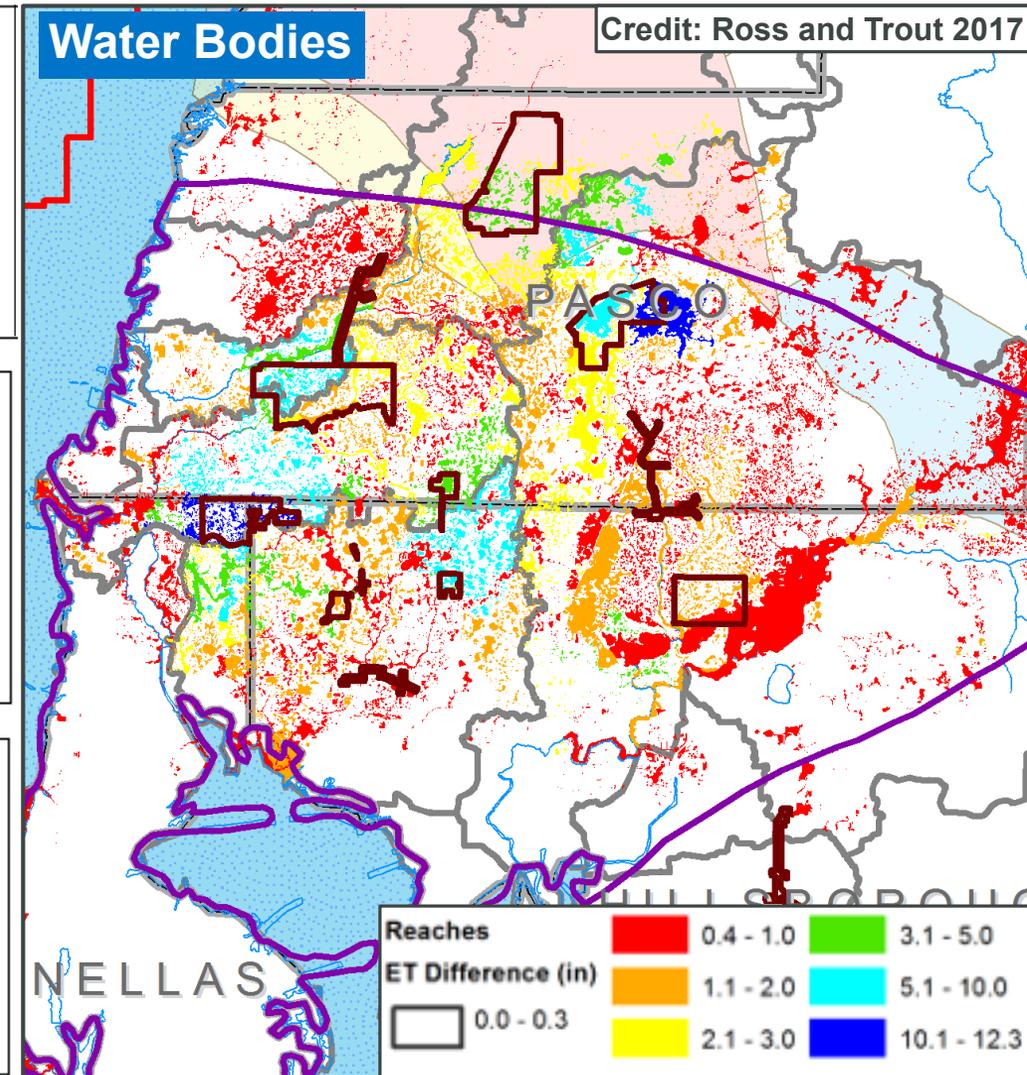
GW Pumping Reduction: ET Change

Uplands



Legend:
 F=Forested; G/P=Grass/Pasture
 A/I=Agric/Irrigated, U=Urban
 M/O=Mining/Other

Water Bodies



Credit: Ross and Trout 2017

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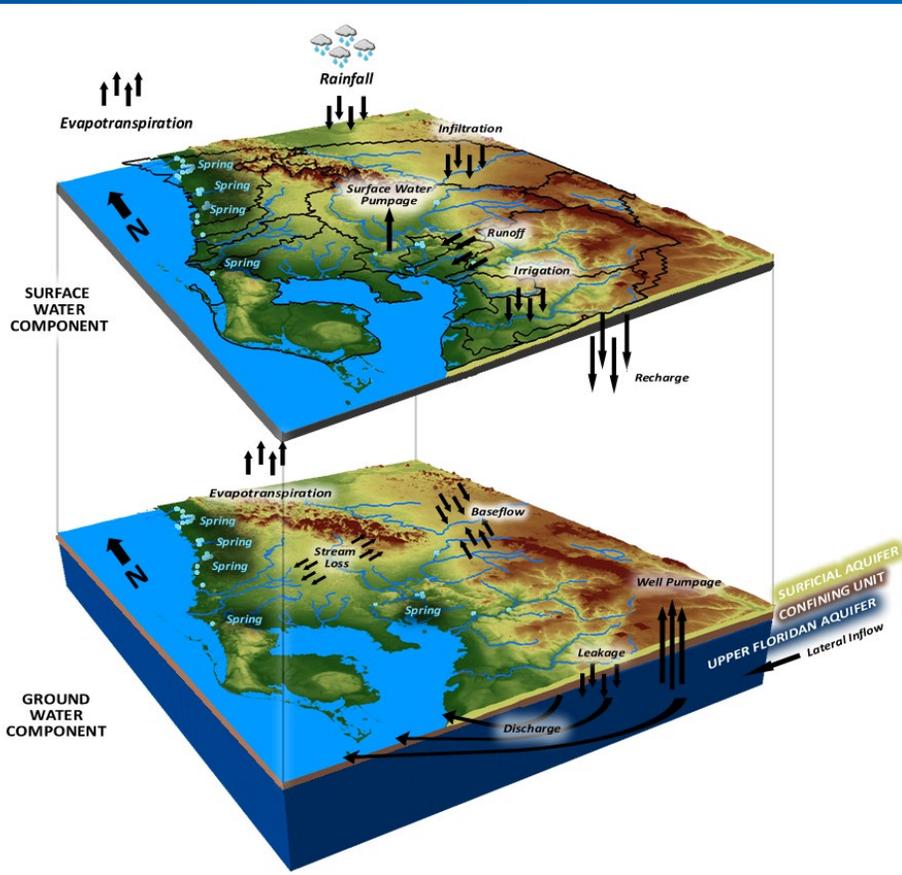
Uplands ET
 *Decrease vadose
 *Increase GW
 *Net increase

Water-Body ET
 *Increase

ΔET Related to Pumping Rate

Benefits of Fully-Integrated Hydrologic Models

- Simulate all processes, WT feedback, & interfacial BC
- Strategic application conditions
 - Near-surface depth -to -water table with dynamic WT feedback
 - Change to anthropogenic stress or climate alters dynamic WT feedback & interfacial BC
 - Natural systems or water supplies currently or anticipated to be stressed
- Decision support requires more accuracy, capability, or flexibility
- Quantitatively partition causes of changes in flows & levels
- One model to assess changes to all flows & levels



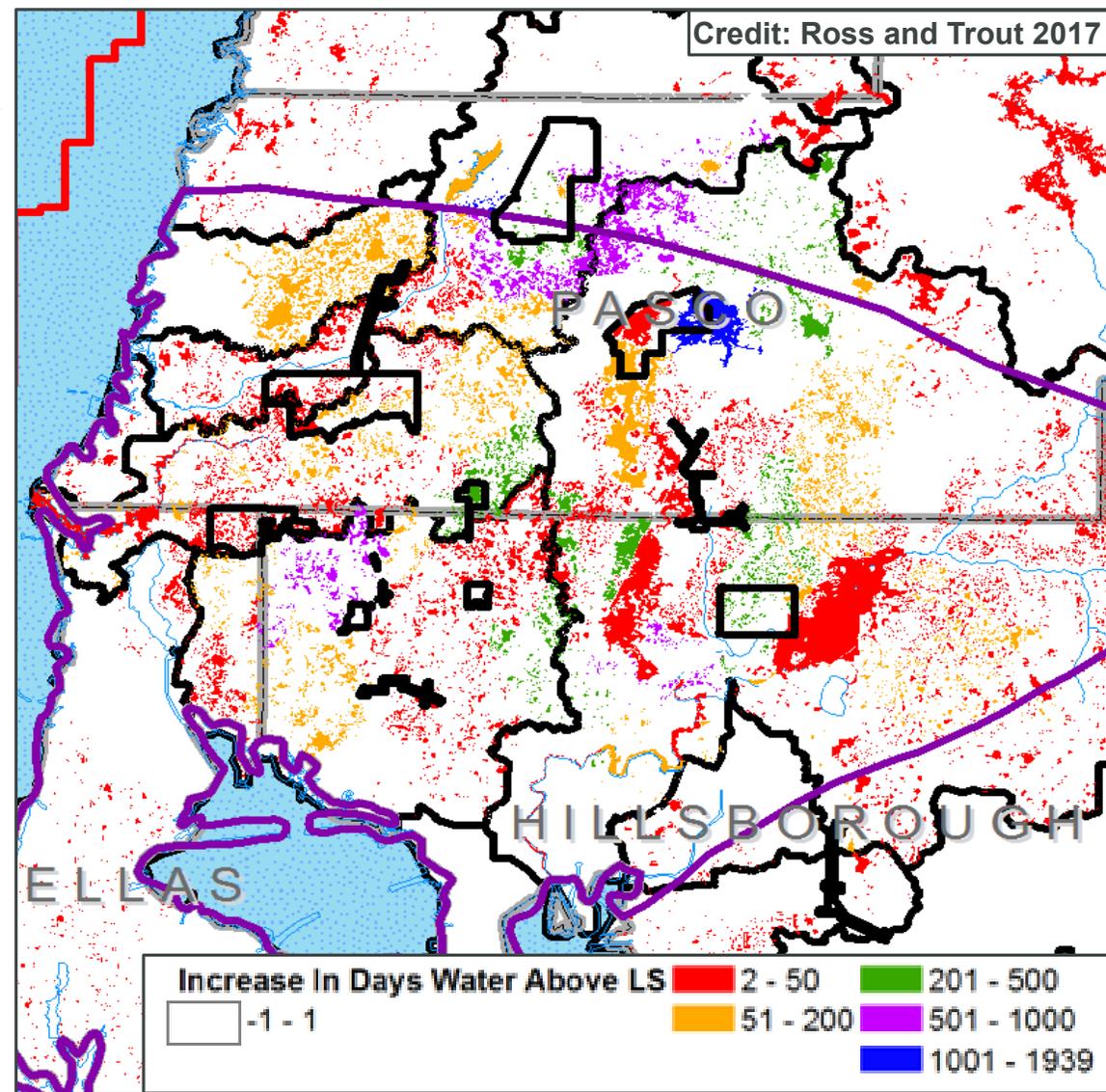
Questions



IHM website: IntegratedHydrologicModel.org

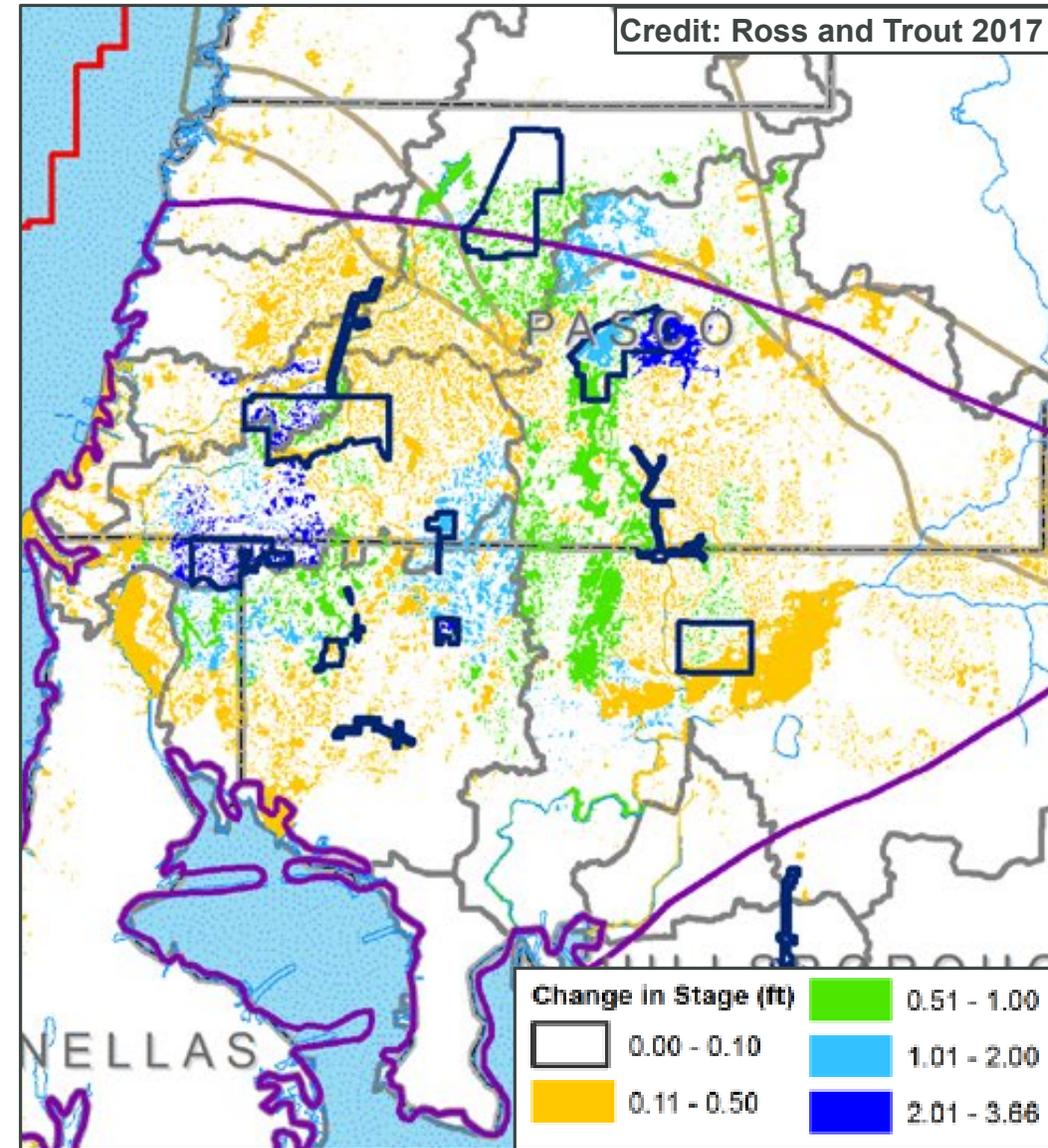
GW Pumping Reduction Water Above Land

- Integrated model has increase in days where water is above land
 - Locations coincide with water bodies
 - Dynamic **conversion of recharge to runoff and ET** minimizes water above land in upland areas
- Very difficult for groundwater models to avoid water above land in upland areas
 - Water above land in upland areas can cause overestimate of change to baseflow, springflow, and heads for a pumping reduction



GW Pumping Reduction Water-Body Stage Change

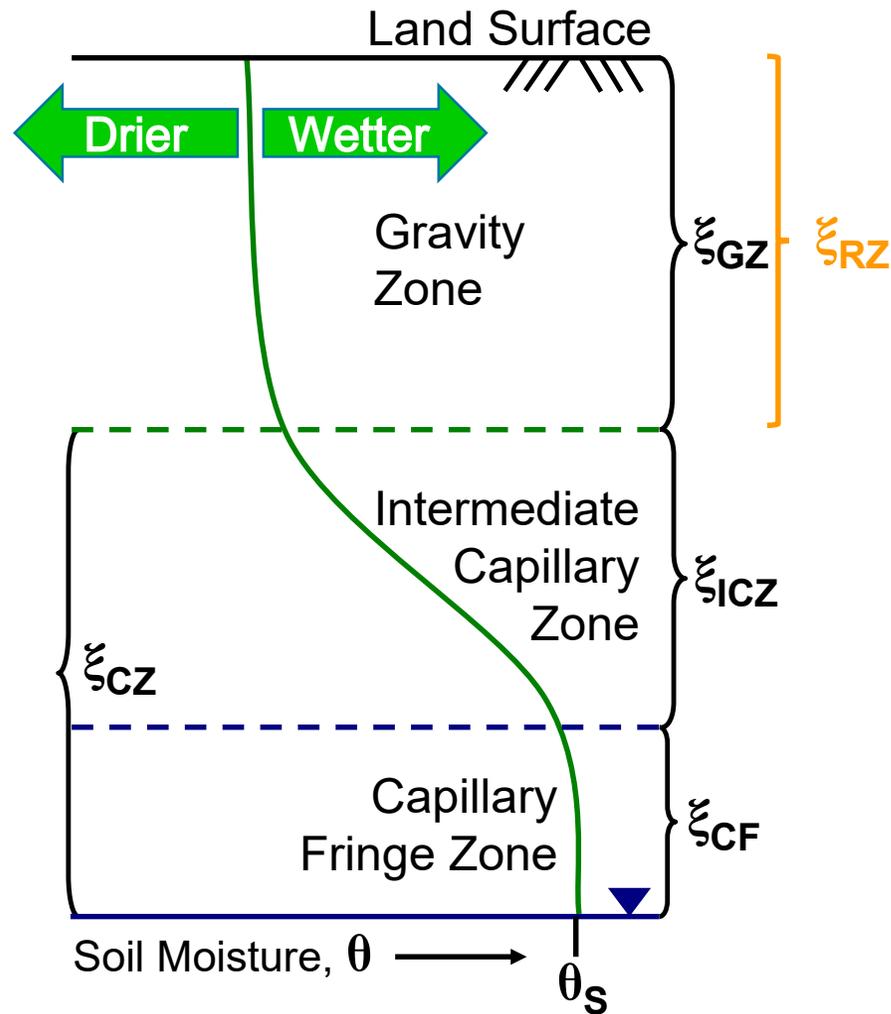
- Integrated model shows increase in **water-body stage** caused by net effects of:
 - Increase in **runoff** and baseflow
 - Increase or decrease in water-body leakage
 - Increase in **water-body ET**
- Very difficult for groundwater model to simulate changes to **water-body stage**
 - Without change in water-body stage, baseflow change can be overestimated for a pumping reduction



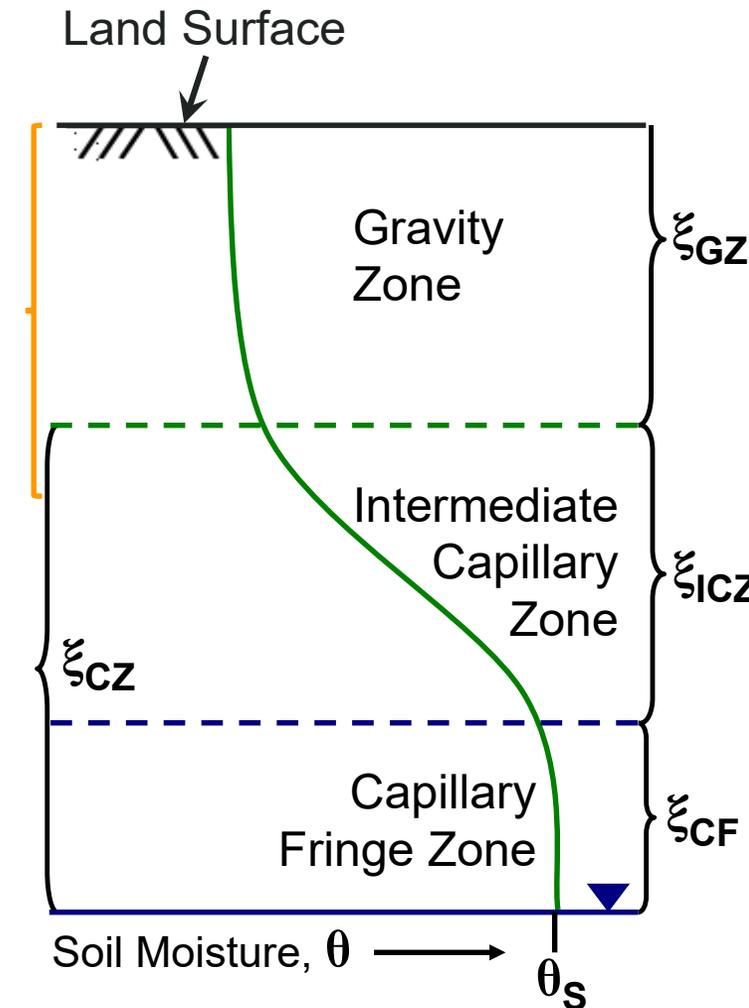
Surface-Groundwater Flow Exchange

Water Table Influence Through Capillary Forces

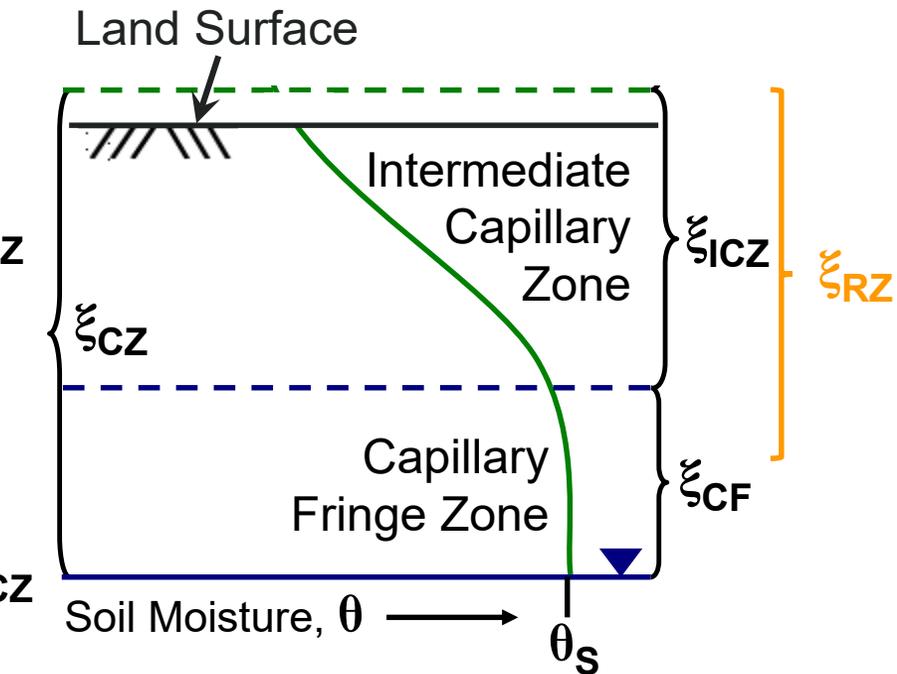
(a) Deep Water Table
No WT Interaction with Surface



(b) Shallow Water Table
WT Interaction with Root Zone



(c) Very Shallow Water Table
WT Interaction with Land Surface



Areas With Near-Surface Depth-To-Water Table Assessment Advantages Using Integrated Models

