

LAND COVER EFFECTS ON WATERSHED HYDROLOGIC MEMORY

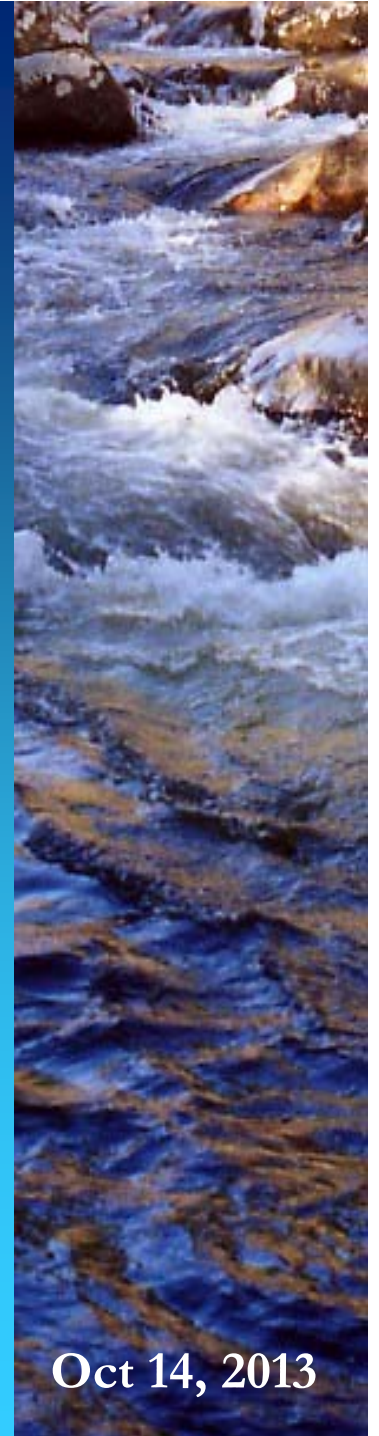
Jason P. Julian
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GEOGRAPHY

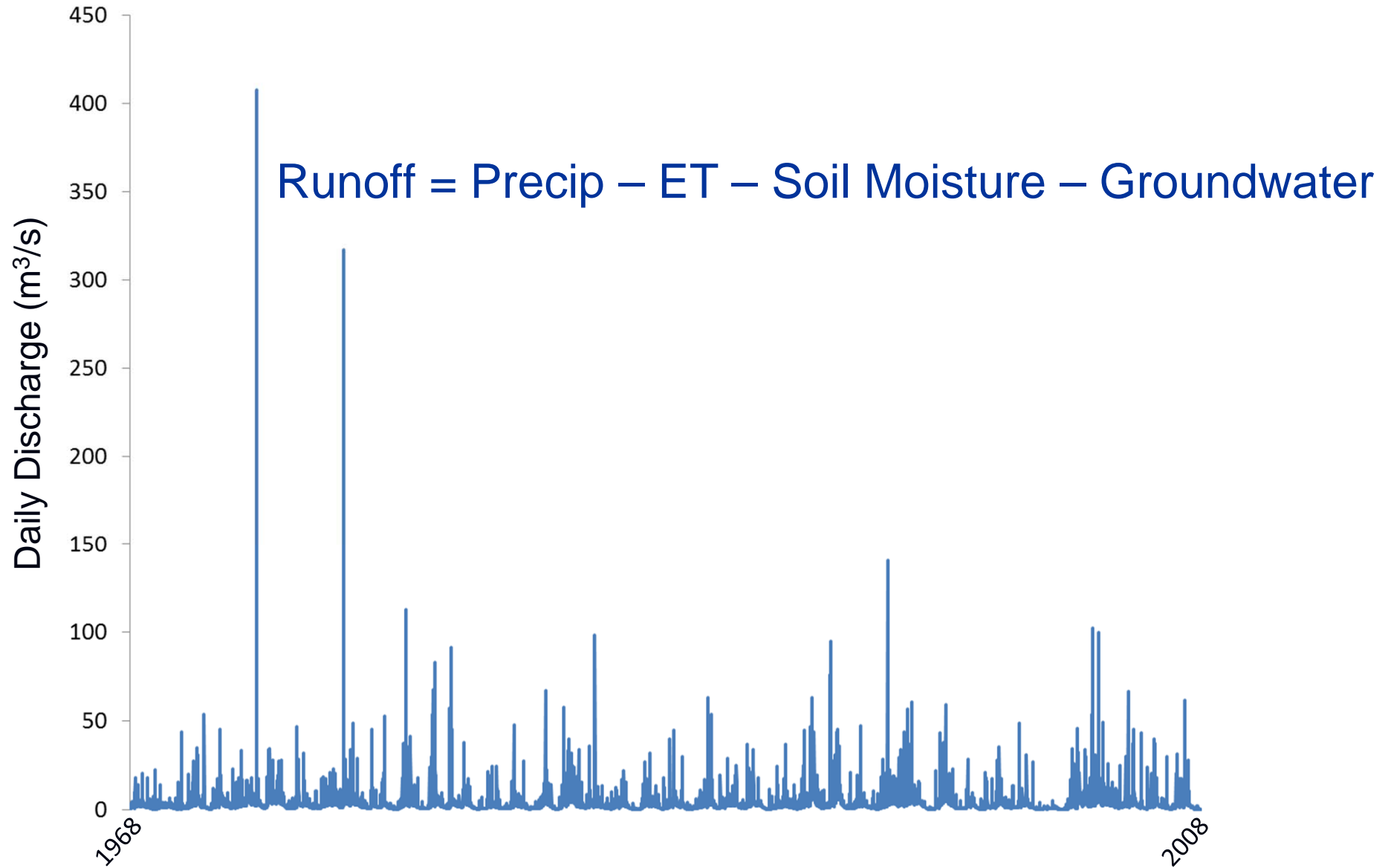


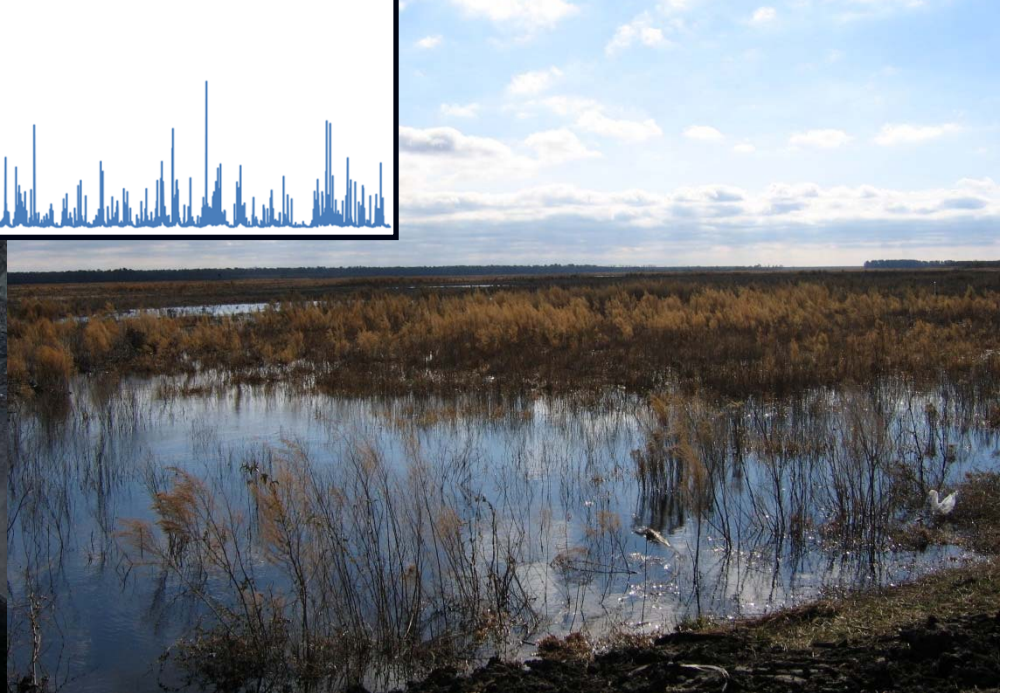
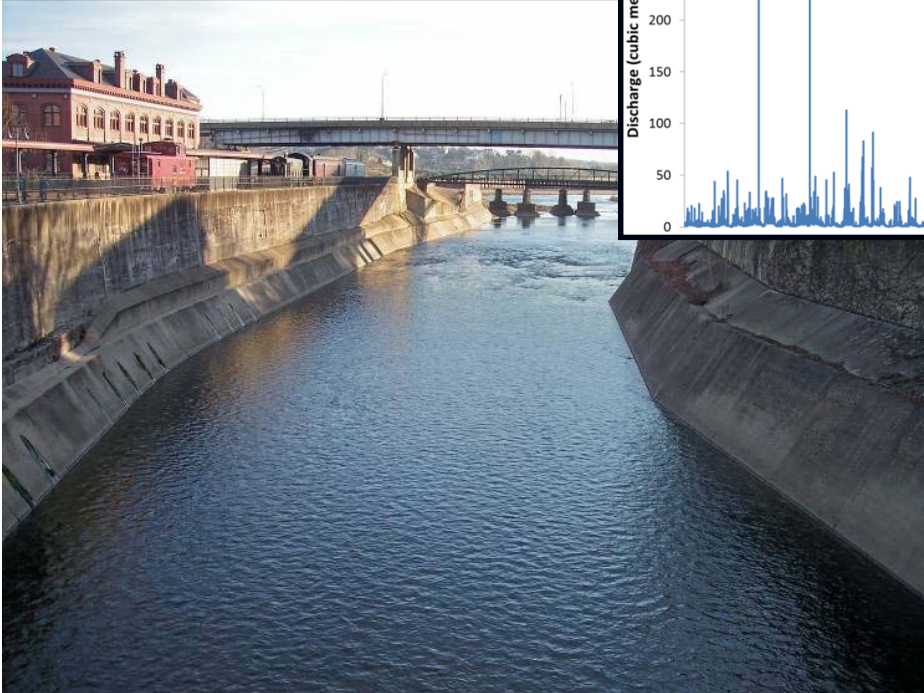
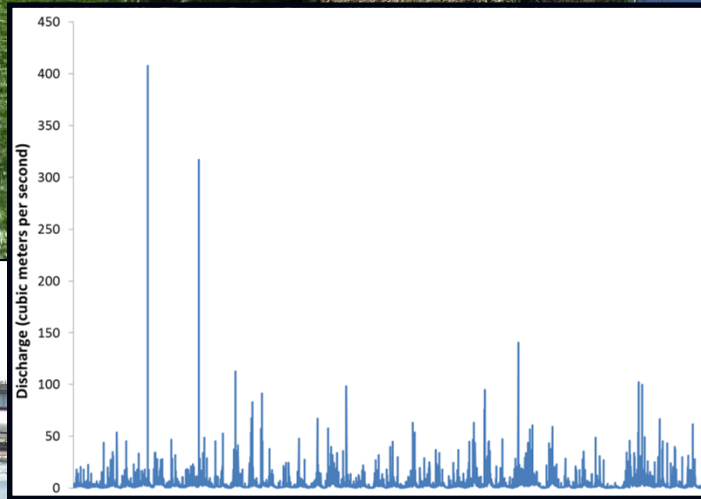
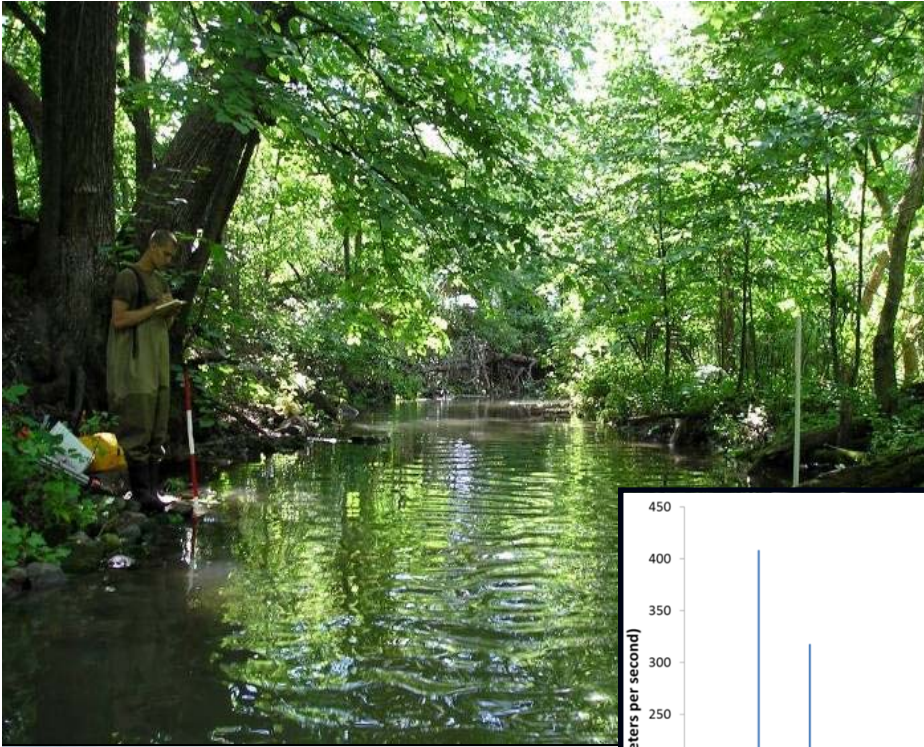
University of Maryland
CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
APPALACHIAN LABORATORY

Oct 14, 2013



Watershed Hydrologic Memory







Runoff affected by ...

Morphometric variables

Area (A)

Stream order (O_{HS})

Drainage density (D_d)

Mean channel slope (S_c)

Basin shape (R_f)

Geologic variables

Silt-clay percentage ($SC\%$)

Soil depth to bedrock (Z_{br})

Hydrologic variables

Reservoir storage percentage ($RS\%$)

Precipitation effectiveness
ratio (R_{pe})

Land-cover variables

Percent water-wetland ($\%WW$)

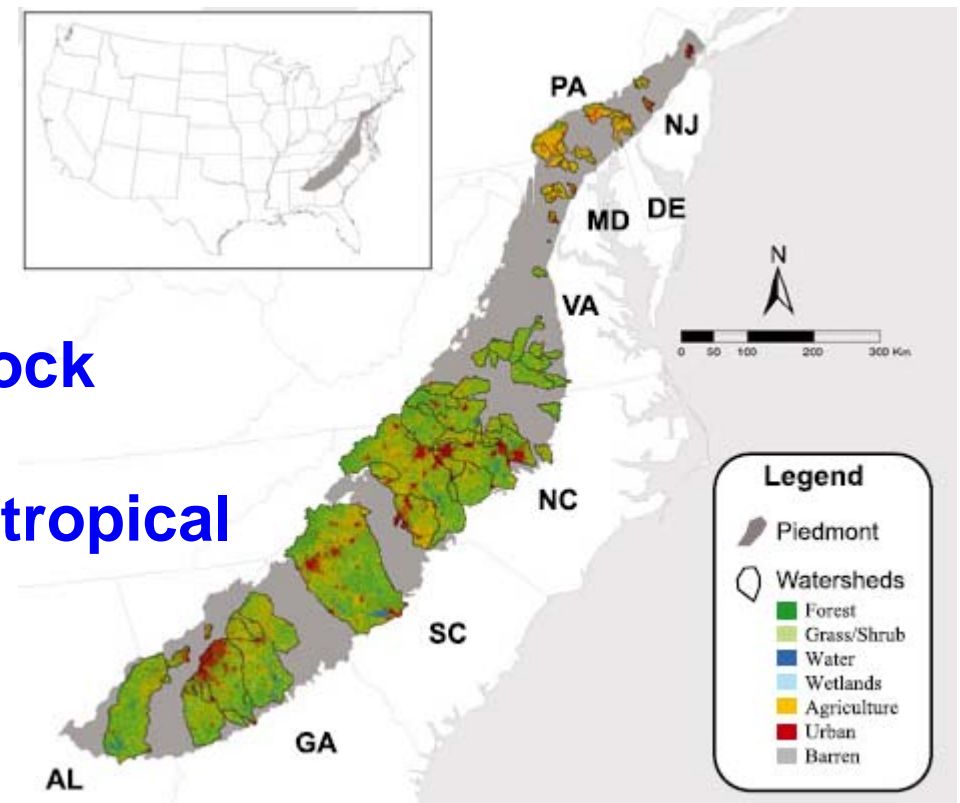
Percent urban ($\%UR$)

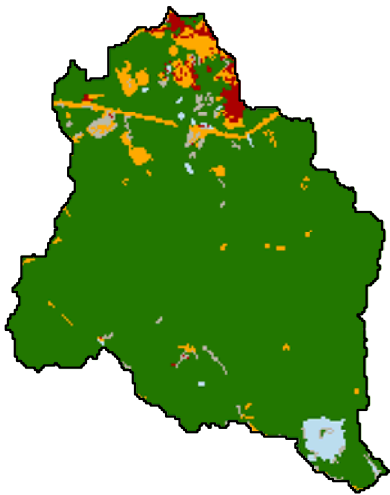
Percent forest ($\%FO$)

Percent agriculture ($\%AG$)

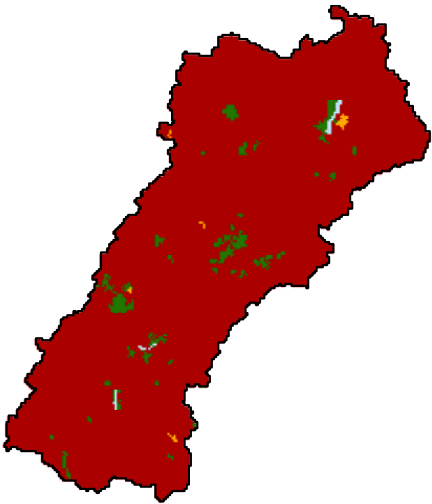
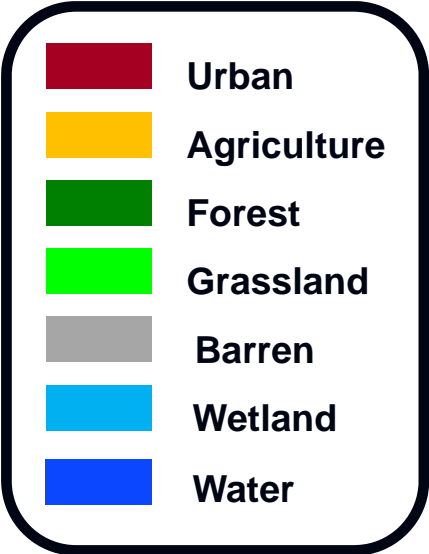
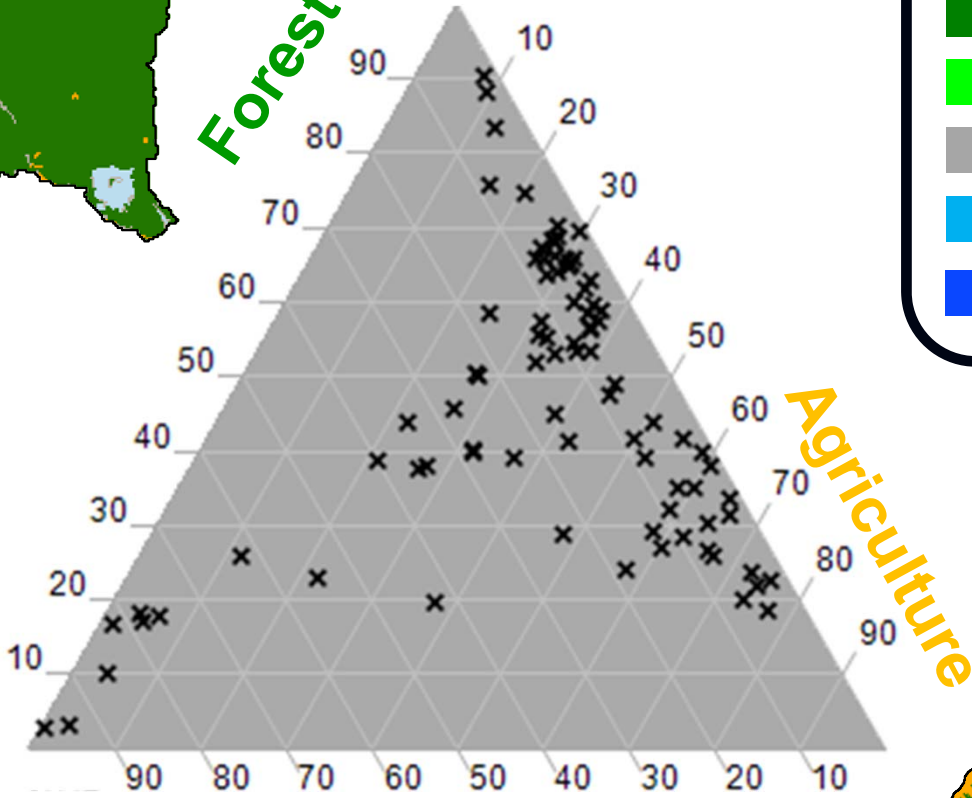
Eastern Piedmont – 87 watersheds

- **Similar morphometry**
 - Pear- or oval-shaped
 - Dendritic drainage
- **Moderate relief**
 - neither topographic or subsurface controls dominate
- **Similar geology**
 - Thick clay-rich soils
 - Deeply weathered bedrock
- **Similar climate**
 - Mid-latitude, humid subtropical
 - No dry season
- **Many flow gages with long continuous daily records**

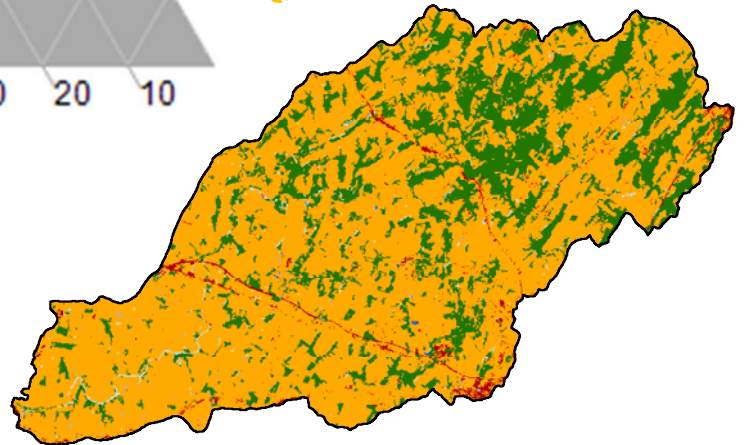




Forest



Urban



Agriculture

Runoff affected by ...

Morphometric variables

Area (A)

Stream order (O_{HS})

Drainage density (D_d)

Mean channel slope (S_c)

Basin form ratio (R_f)

Geologic variables

Silt-clay percentage ($SC\%$)

Depth to bedrock (Z_{br})

Hydrologic variables

Reservoir storage percentage ($RS\%$)

Precipitation effectiveness
ratio (R_{pe})

Land-cover variables

Percent water-wetland ($\%WW$)

Percent urban ($\%UR$)

Percent forest ($\%FO$)

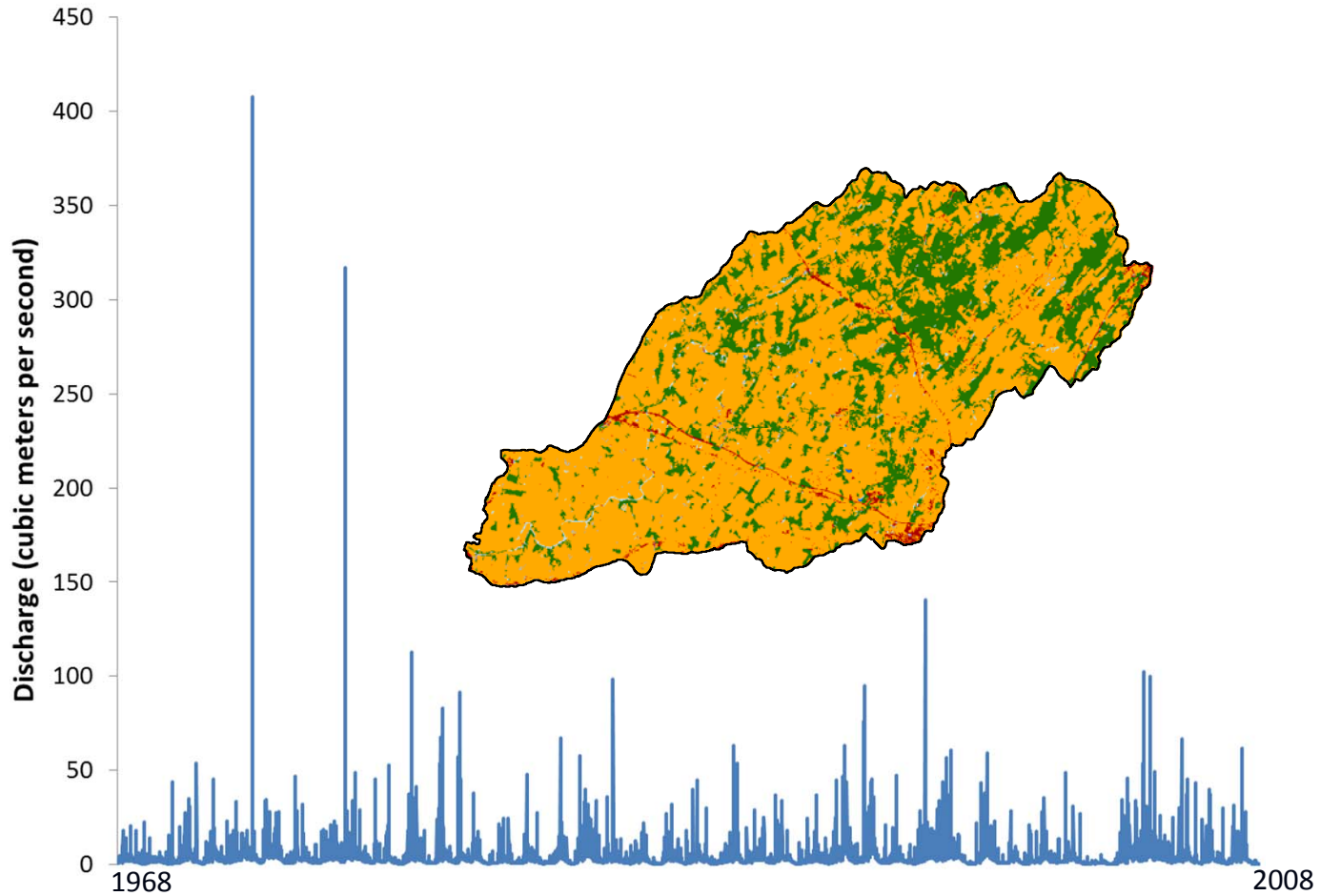
Percent agriculture ($\%AG$)

What about stationarity with respect to climate?

**We use the same 40-y (1968-2007)
records for all watersheds**

Which period or frequency will you analyze?

All of them



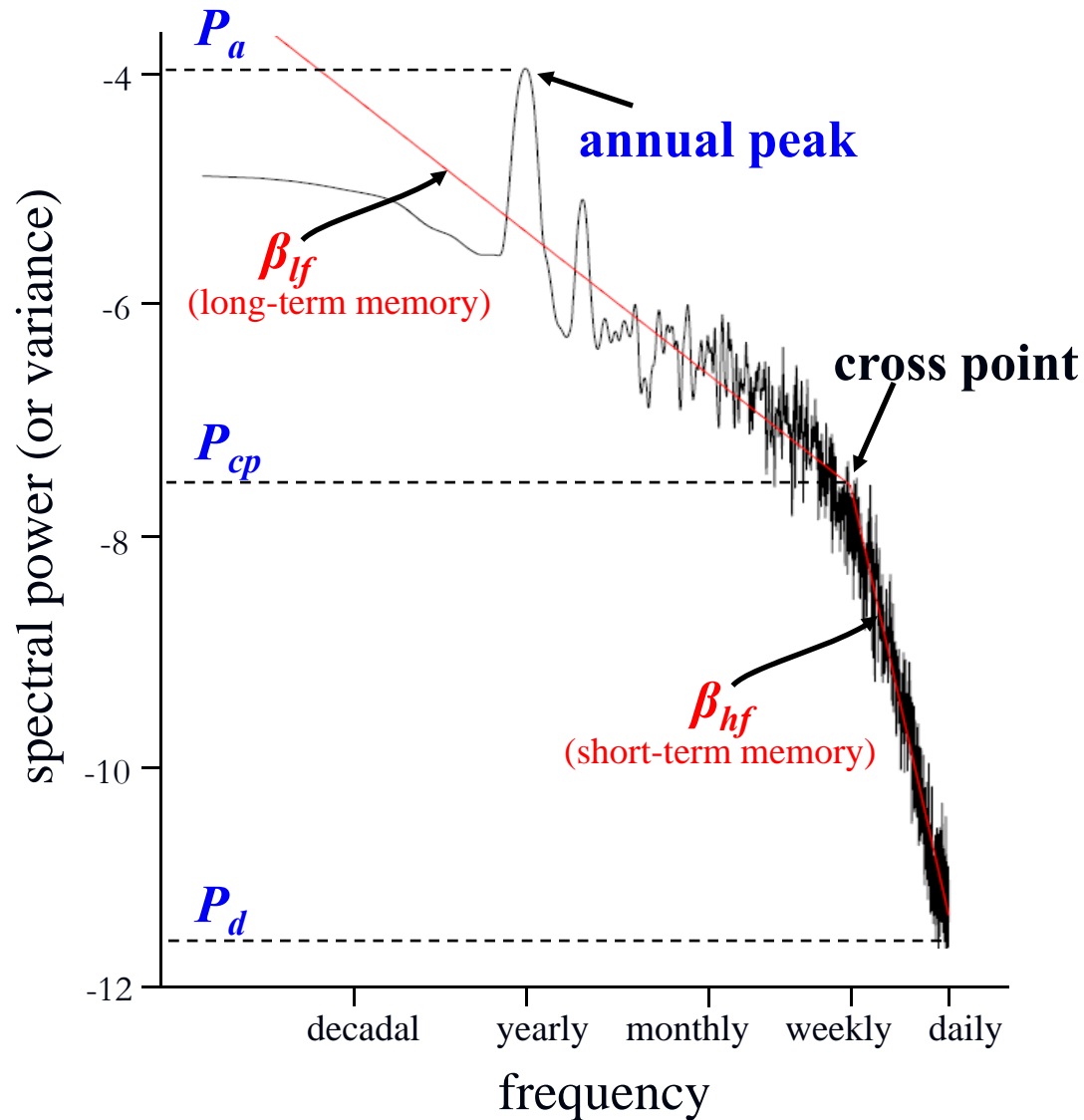
UU
yearly

UU
monthly

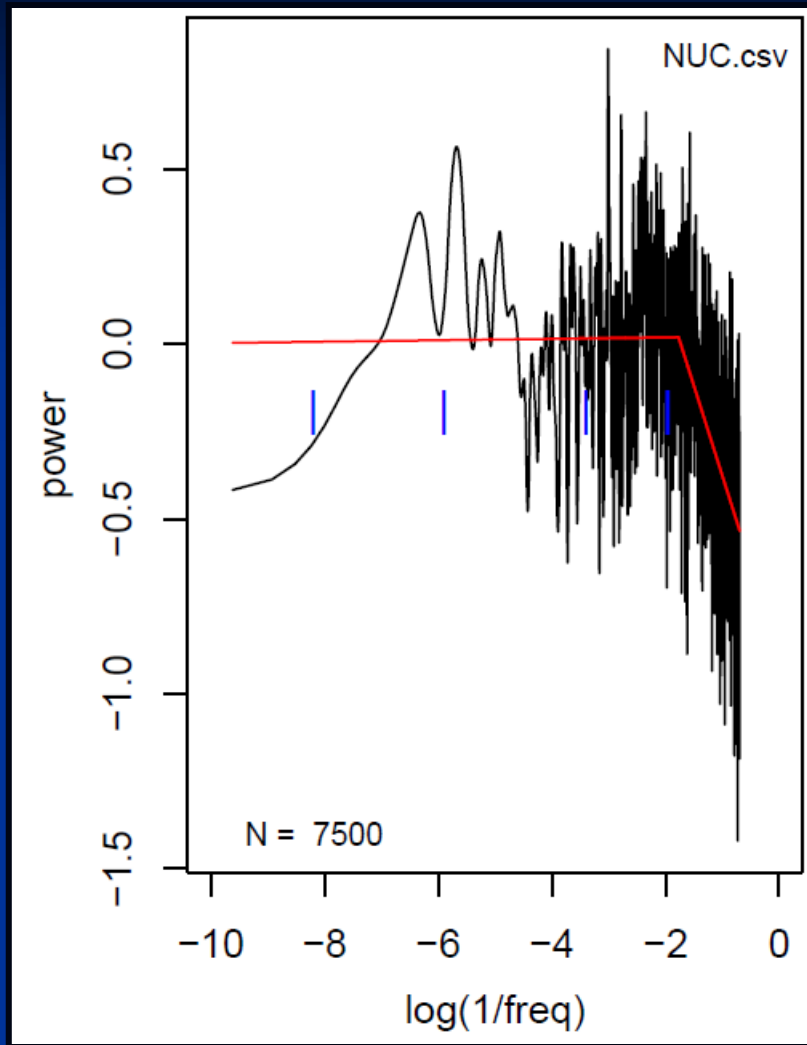
|||||
daily

Power Spectral Analysis

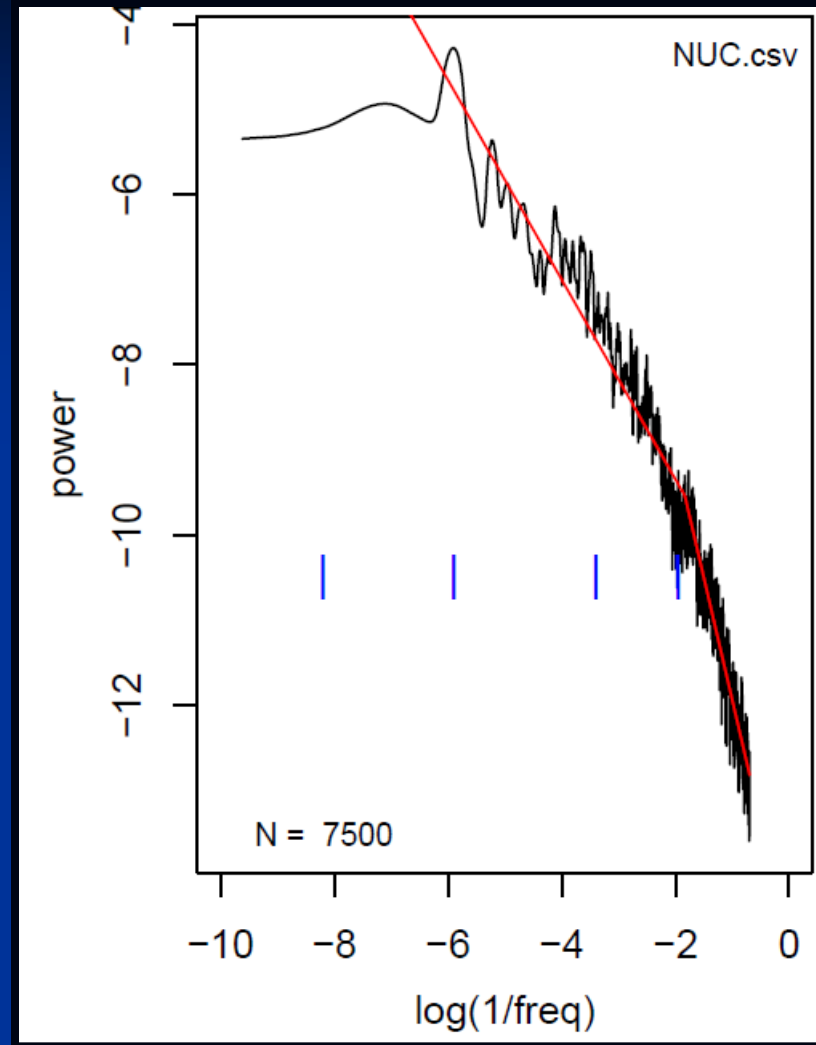
(think temporal correlation using a moving window)



Rainfall - (white-noise)



Runoff - (red-noise)



cross-point

$$f_{cp} = 5.6 \pm 0.6$$

Short-term memory

$$-\beta_{hf} = 0.42 \pm 0.05$$

Long-term memory

$$-\beta_{lf} = 0.02 \pm 0.02$$

$$f_{cp} = 6.0 \pm 1.3$$

$$-\beta_{hf} = 1.84 \pm 1.15$$

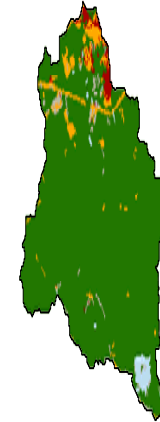
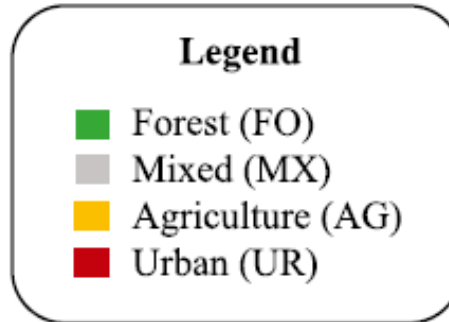
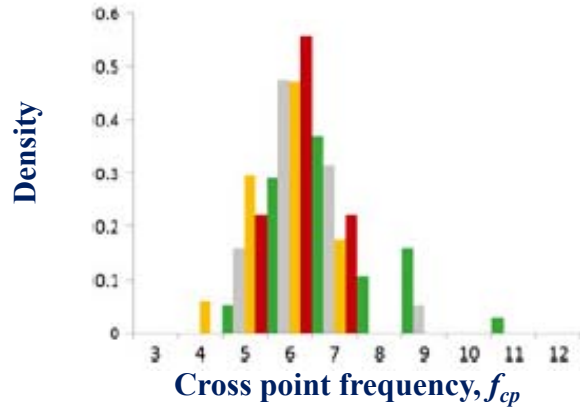
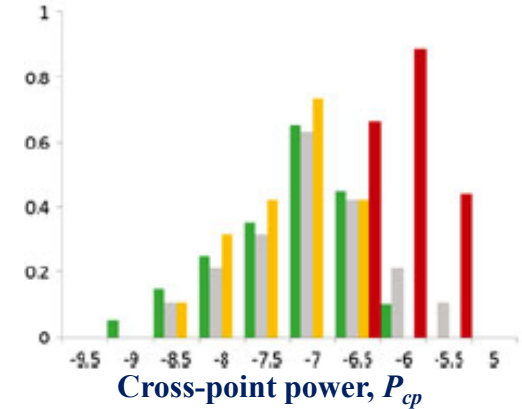
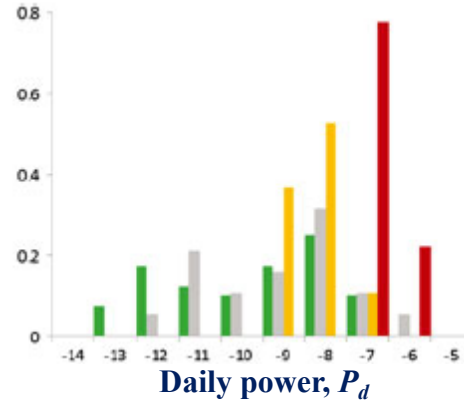
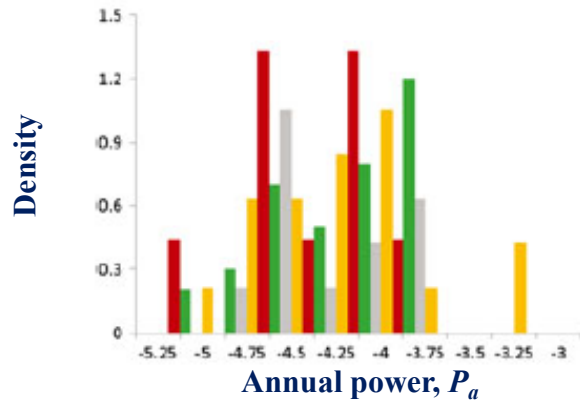
$$-\beta_{lf} = 0.45 \pm 0.16$$

Do landscape attributes dictate a catchment's hydrologic memory?

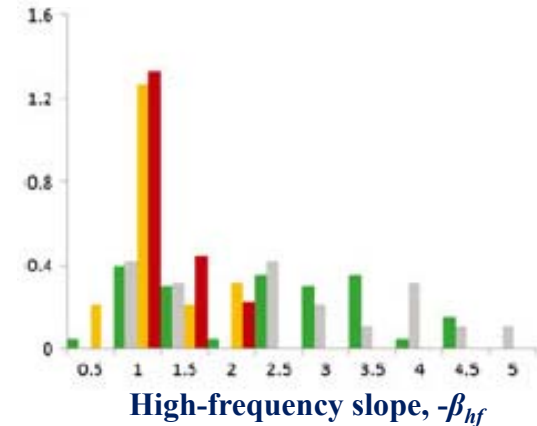
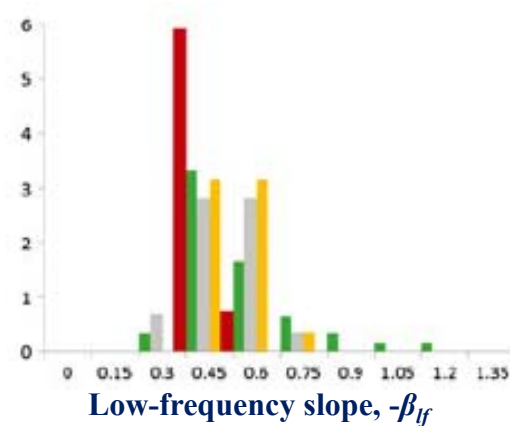
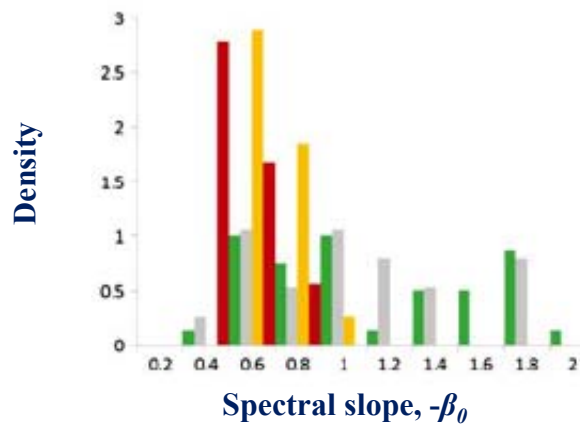
Spectral Variable	Best landscape predictor (r)	Stepwise model r^2 ($\alpha = 0.05$)
Daily power, P_d	%Wetland (-0.49)	0.57
Annual power, P_a	%Wetland (0.41)	0.21*
Spectral slope, $-\beta_0$	%Wetland (0.57)	0.62
Cross point power, P_{cp}	%Urban (0.50)	0.39
Cross point frequency, f_{cp}	Slope (-0.32)	0.20*
Long-term memory, $-\beta_{lf}$	%Urban (-0.47)	0.43
Short-term memory, $-\beta_{hf}$	%Wetland (0.55)	0.58

* Low correlation

Runoff Variance

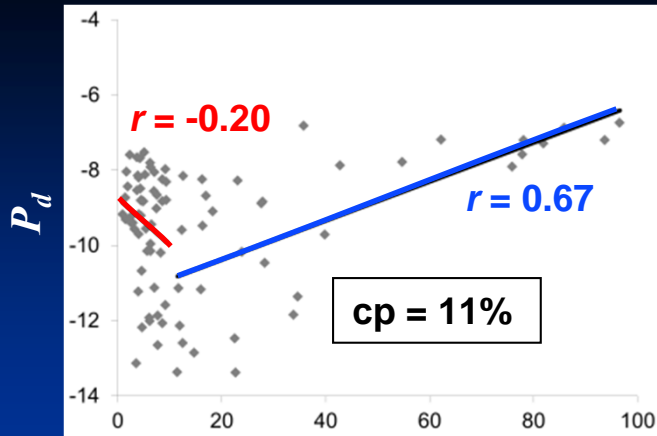


Watershed Memory

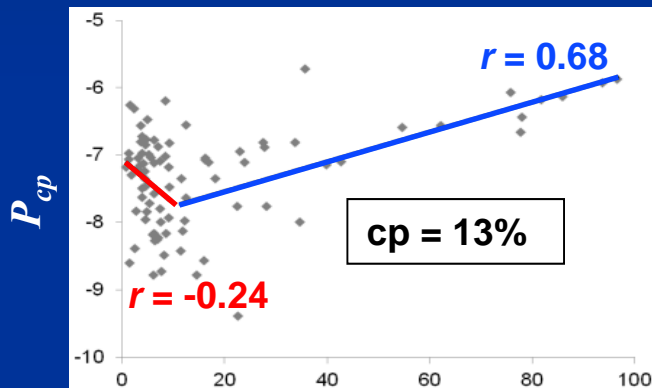


Urban Thresholds

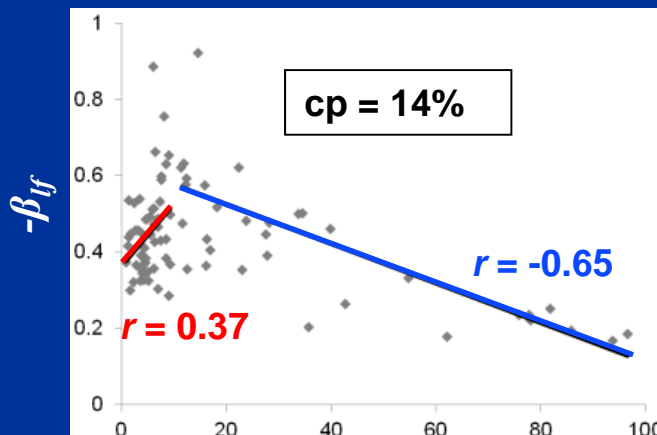
Daily Power



Cross-point power



Long-term memory



Urban coverage, %UR

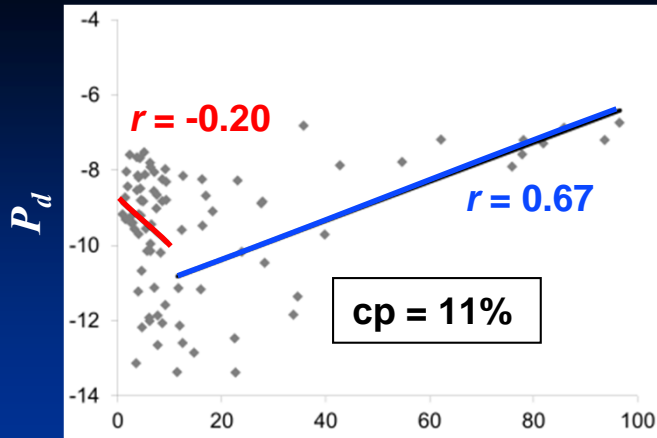


Stream biota studies with 10-15% threshold

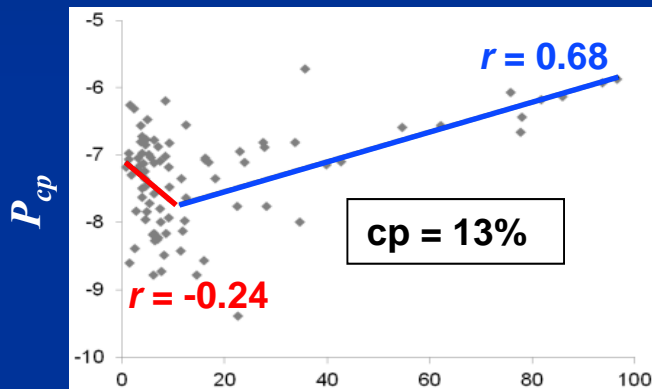
- Paul and Meyer, 2001, *Ann Rev Ecology, Evolution, and Systematics*
- Utz et al., 2009, *Ecological Indicators*
- Roy et al., 2003, *Freshwater Biology*

Urban Thresholds

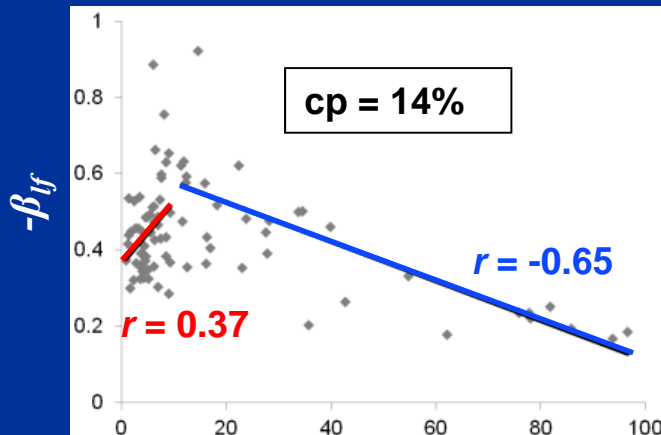
Daily Power



Cross-point power



Long-term memory



Urban coverage, %UR

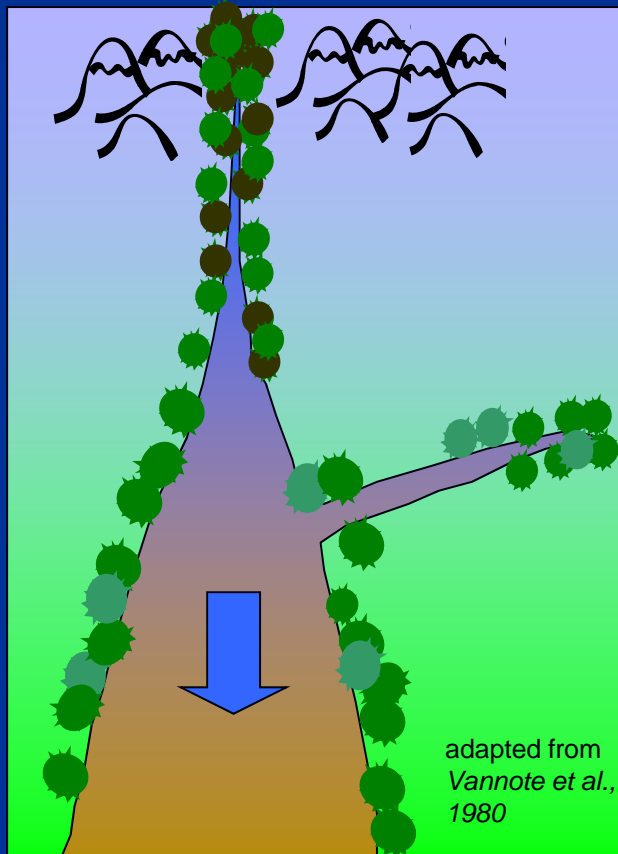


Affects
hydrologic
drought?

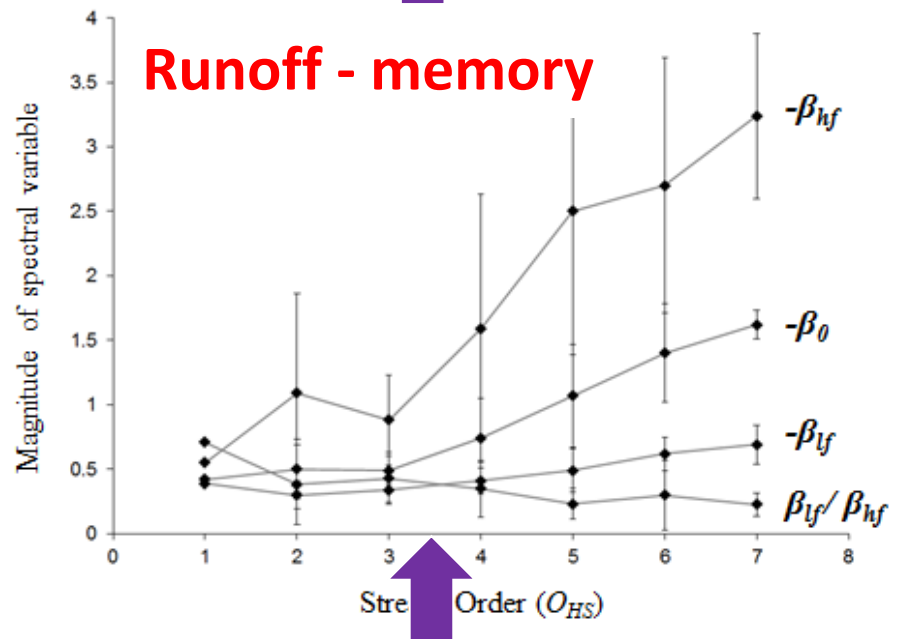
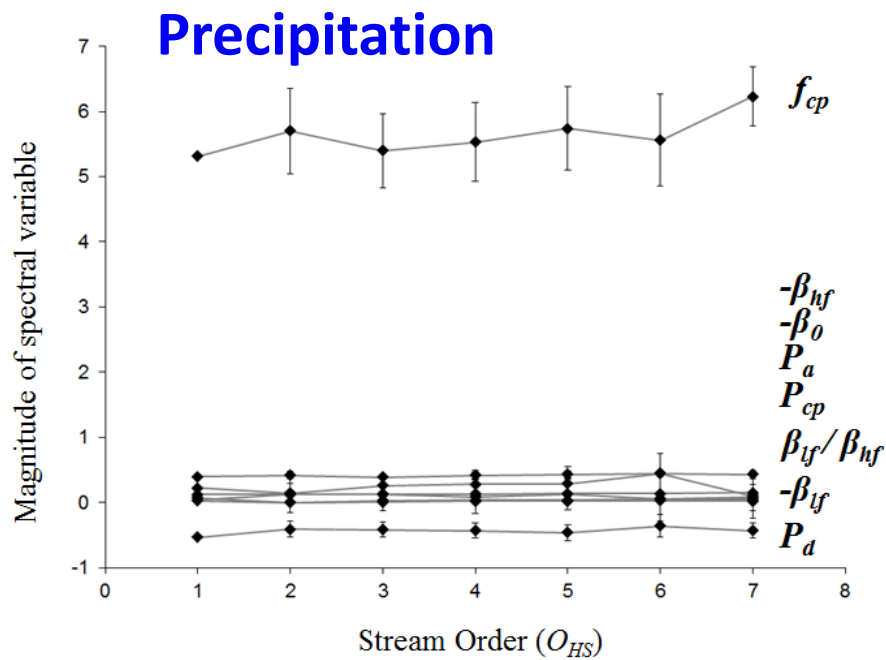
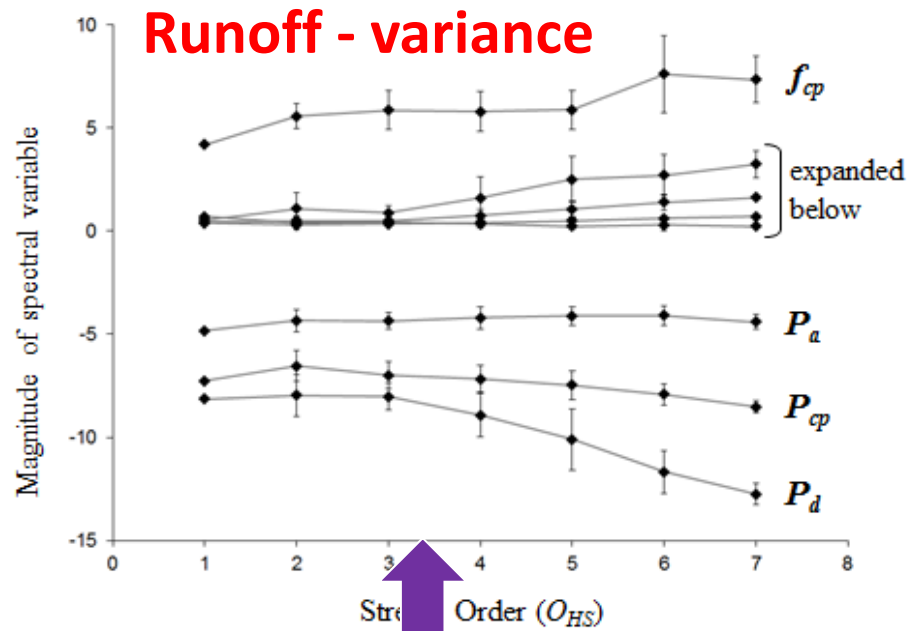
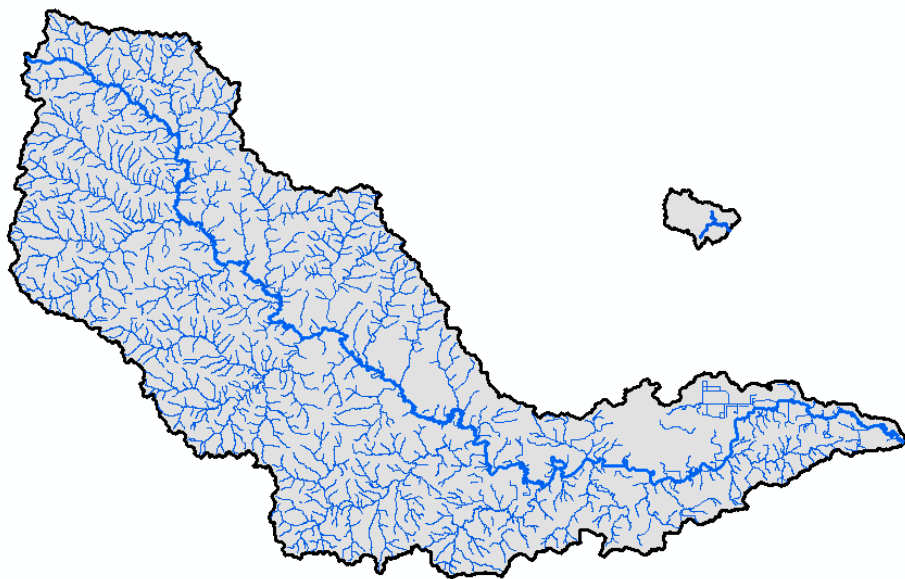
Longitudinal Spatial Patterns in Spectral Variables

Stream Order

1
2
3
4
5
6
7



adapted from
Vannote et al.,
1980



A matrix for characterizing Hydrologic Signatures?

	Climate-influenced	Landscape-influenced
Low frequency	P_a	$-\beta_{lf}$
High frequency	f_{cp}	$-\beta_{hf}$

Land Cover Effects on Runoff

- Land cover can have considerable and predictable effects on runoff patterns (aka watershed memory)
- 10-15% urban threshold above which urban coverage becomes the dominant control on runoff patterns
- Downstream threshold (after 3rd-order) where watershed processes become dominant over precipitation in determining runoff patterns in Eastern Piedmont
- Matrix for hydrologic signatures:
[climate vs. landscape effects] [low vs. high frequency events]



Questions?

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HYDROLOGICAL PROCESSES

Hydrol. Process. (2013)

Published online in Wiley Online Library
(wileyonlinelibrary.com) DOI: 10.1002/hyp.9692

Land cover effects on runoff patterns in eastern Piedmont (USA) watersheds

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