

RECLAMATION

Managing Water in the West

Hood River Basin Study

Surface Water Modeling (DHSVM)

Water Resource Modeling (MODSIM)

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U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Reclamation

Quick Definitions

- **DHSVM: Distributed Hydrology, Soils, and Vegetation Model**

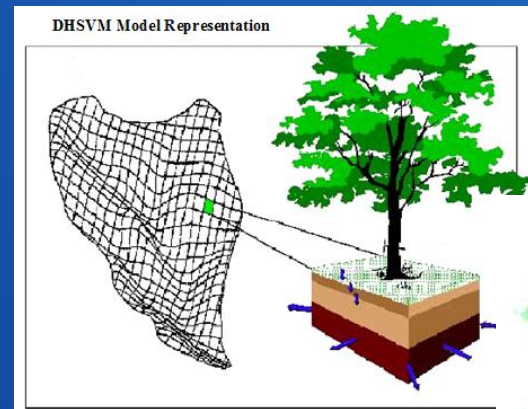
- **Rainfall-runoff model**

- *Translates precipitation (and temperature) into natural stream flows*

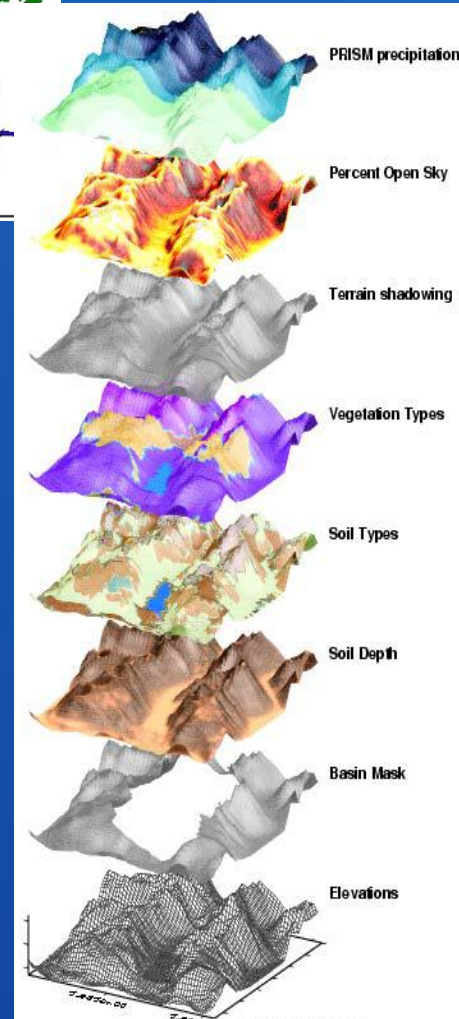
- **Distributed (vs. lumped) and physically-based (vs. conceptual)**

- *Divides basin into many sections, each with defined physical characteristics (i.e. soil properties, vegetation types, slope, elevation, etc.)*

- **Developed by the University of Washington (UW) and the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)**



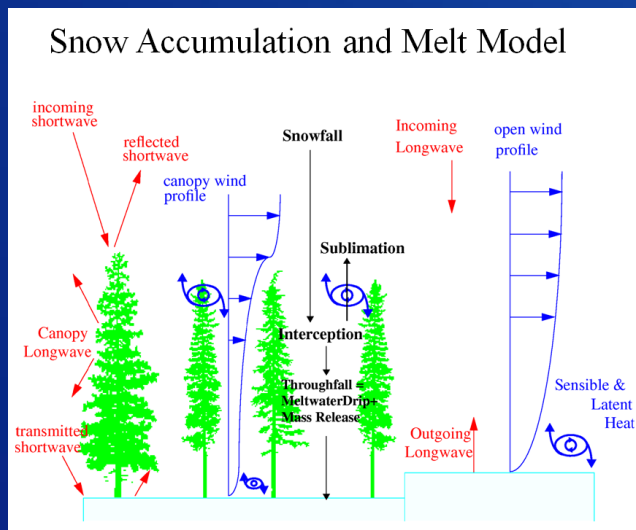
Figures courtesy of
UW and Wiley 2004



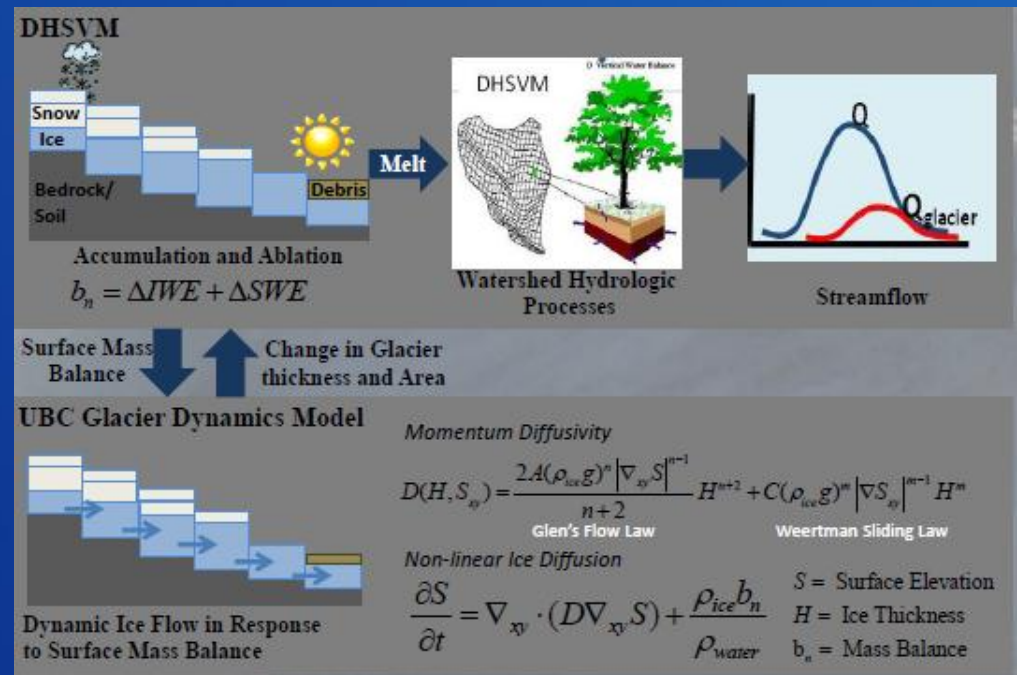
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Quick Definitions

- Enhancement: dynamic glacier extension
 - Developed by University of British Columbia (UBC)
 - Simulates glacier growth and melt (and contributions to stream flows)



Figures courtesy of UW



Quick Definitions

- MODSIM:

- Generalized river basin management decision support system

- *Translates natural stream flows into managed flows*

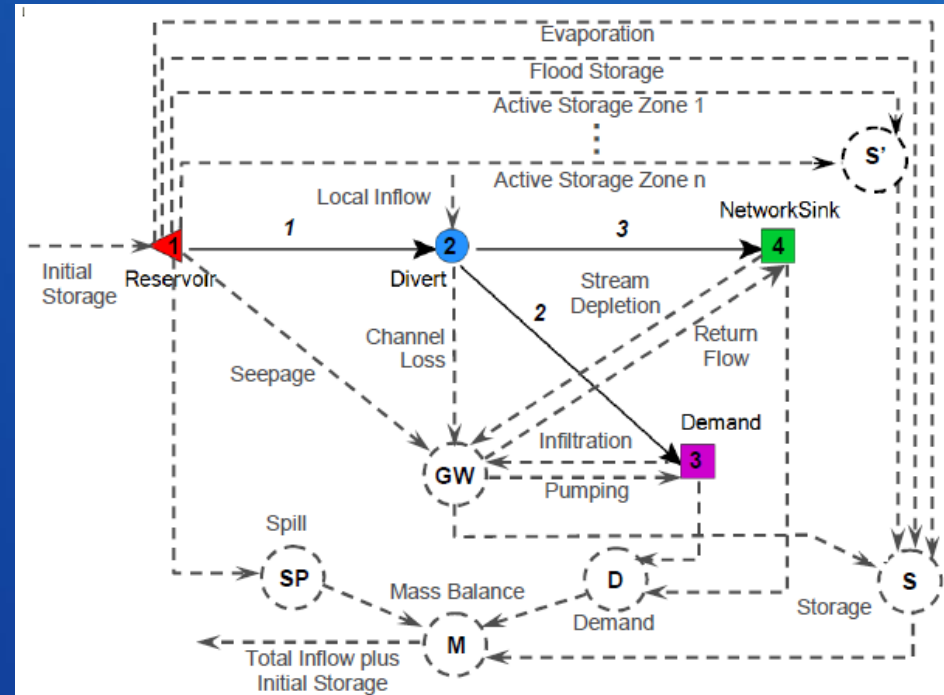
- Models how water is allocated for reservoirs, irrigation, municipalities, etc.

- Accounts for water use priorities

- *Based on water rights and/or management objectives*

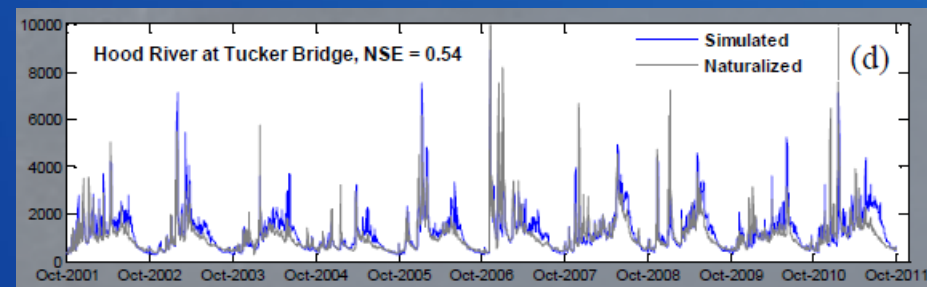
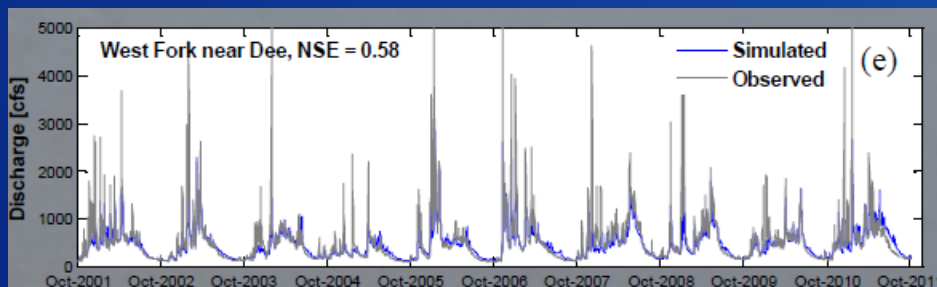
- Developed by Colorado State University

Figure courtesy of CSU

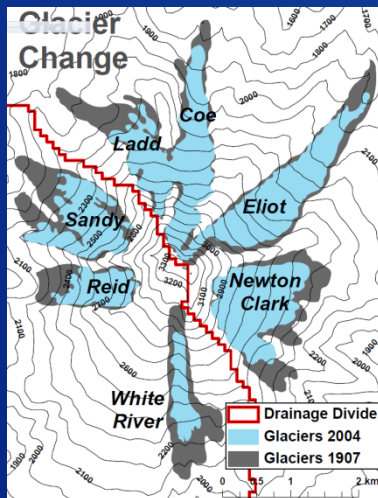


Hood River DHSVM

- Collaborated with UW to obtain dynamic glacier DHSVM model for the Hood River Basin
 - Calibrated to long-term downstream gauges
 - *West Fork Hood River near Dee, Hood River at Tucker Bridge*



Figures courtesy of
C. Frans, UW

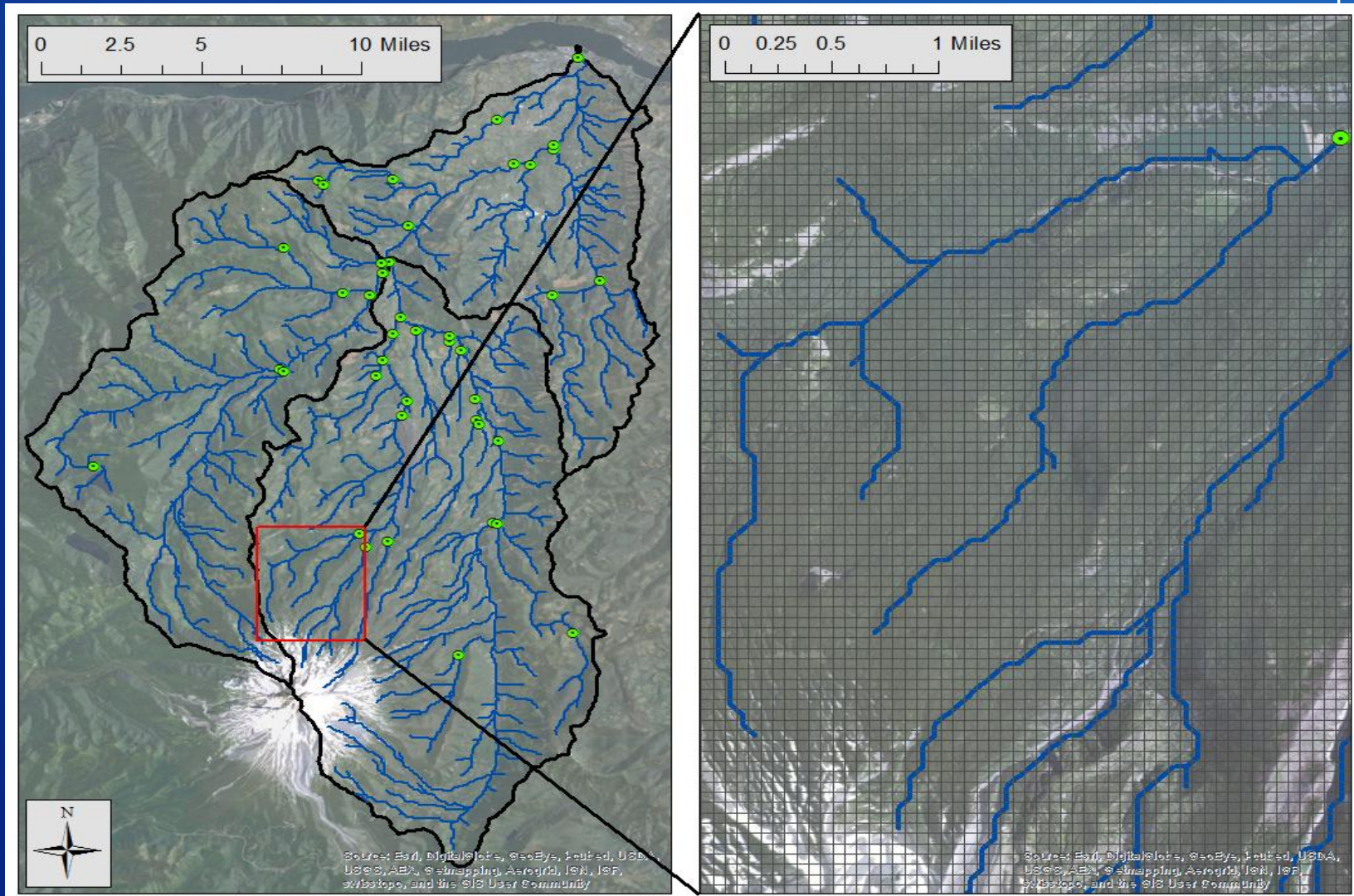


- Calibrated to historical observations of Mt. Hood glacier volume and extent
 - *Ladd, Coe, Eliot, and Newton Clark glaciers*

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Hood River DHSVM

Laurance Lake inflows



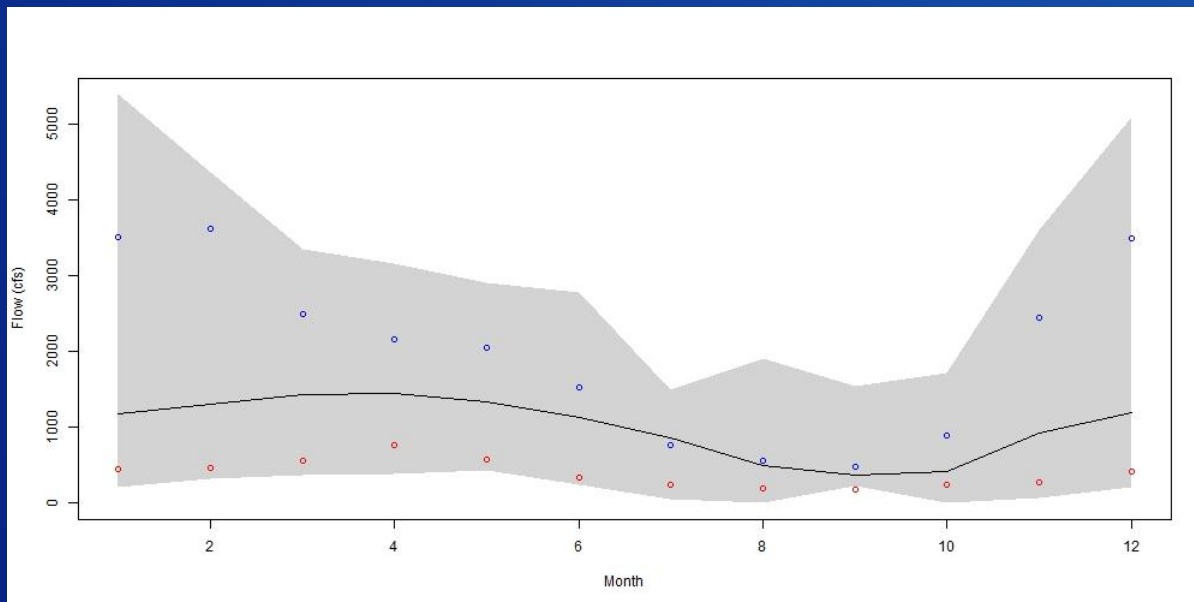
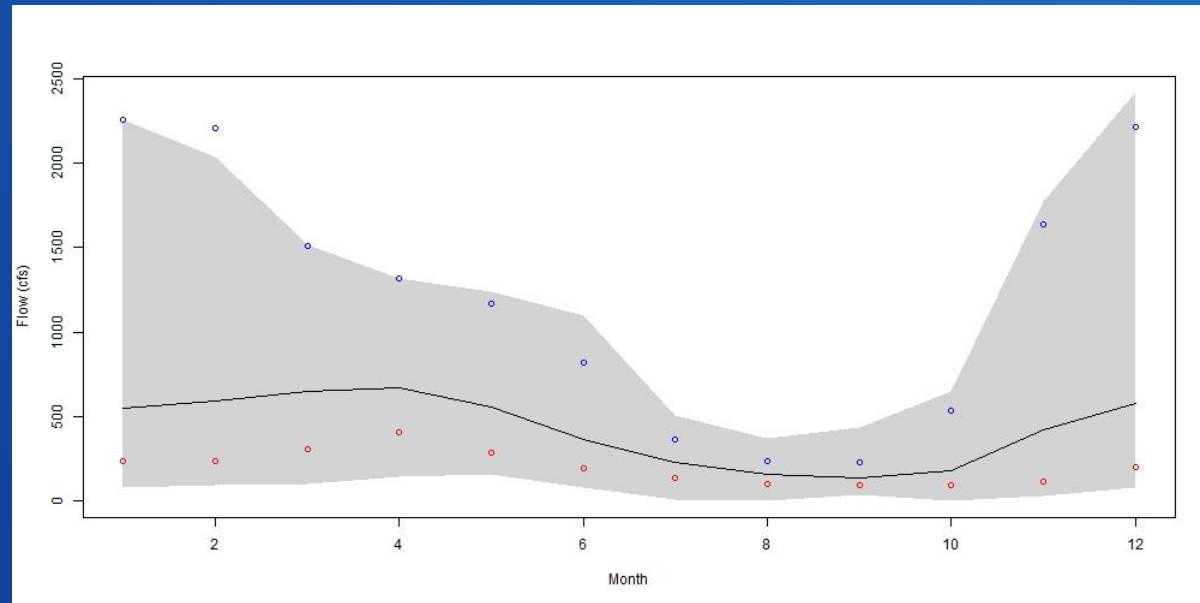
Although complex, DHSVM model is still just a representation of reality

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Hood River DHSVM

- Reclamation investigated baseline DHSVM outputs with respect to:
 - Observed stream flows within the basin
 - Observed flows in nearby watersheds
 - Statistical estimates of flows in ungauged watersheds within and near the basin
 - *USGS developed methods specific for modeling eco-region encompassing the Hood River Basin*
- Performed to ensure DHSVM flows were physically constrained

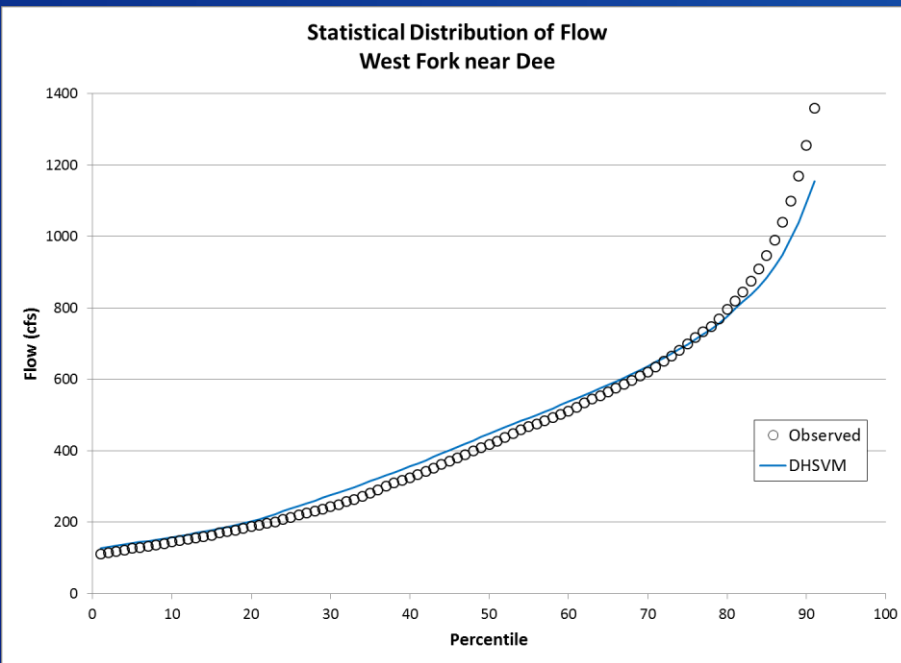
Hood River DHSVM



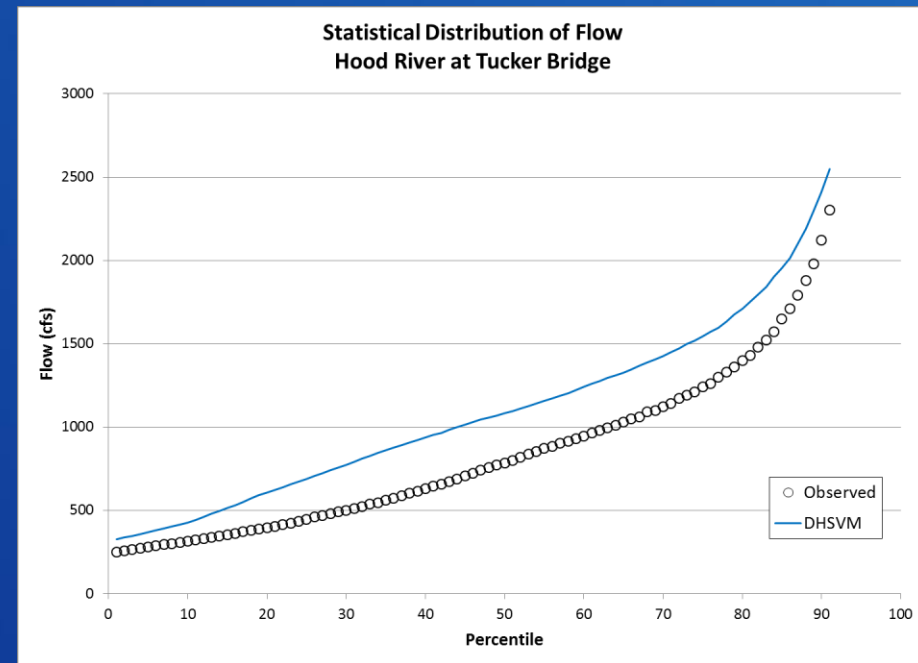
black lines = median DHSVM flows;
points = high/low observed flows;
shading = USGS statistical estimates

Hood River DHSVM

- Upstream water management accounts for majority of “bias” between modeled and observed flows



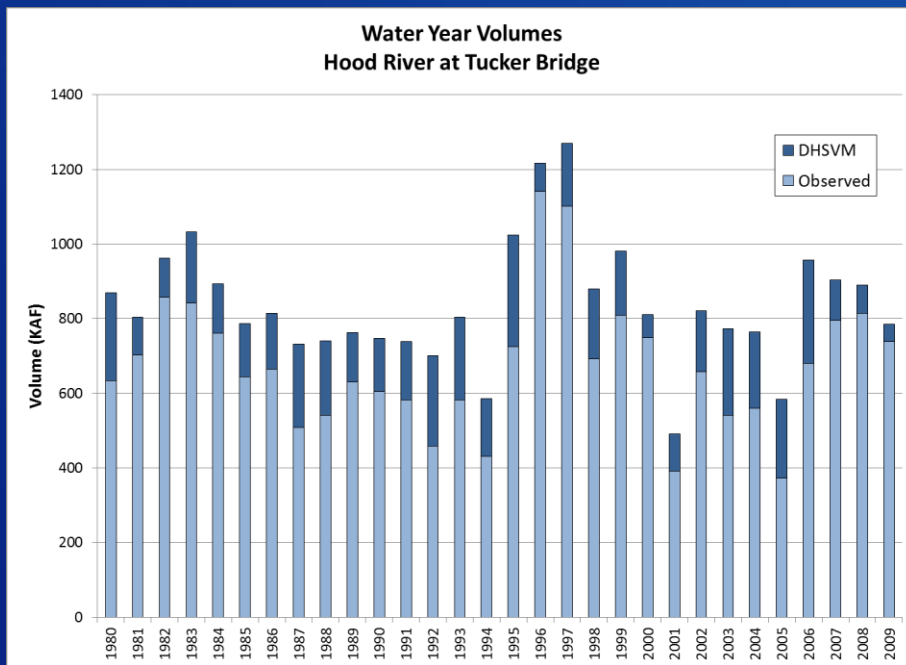
Average reported upstream
irrigation use = 7 cfs



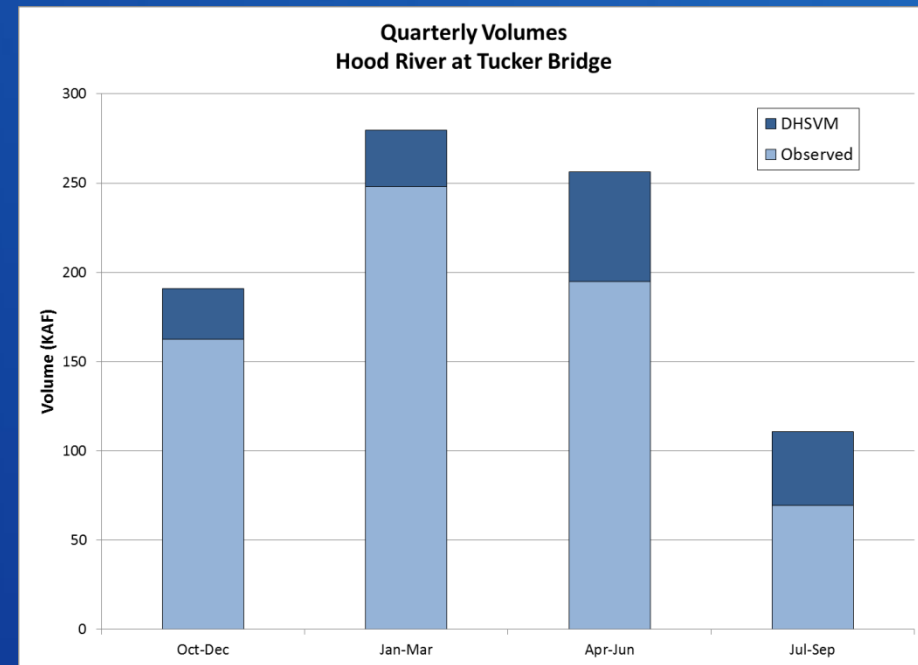
Average reported upstream
irrigation use = 170 cfs

Hood River DHSVM

- Upstream water management accounts for majority of “bias” between modeled and observed flows



Average reported upstream
irrigation use = 120 KAF

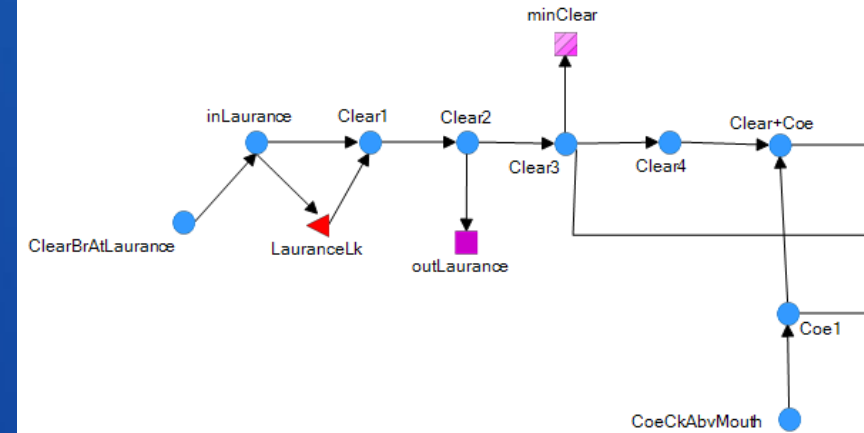
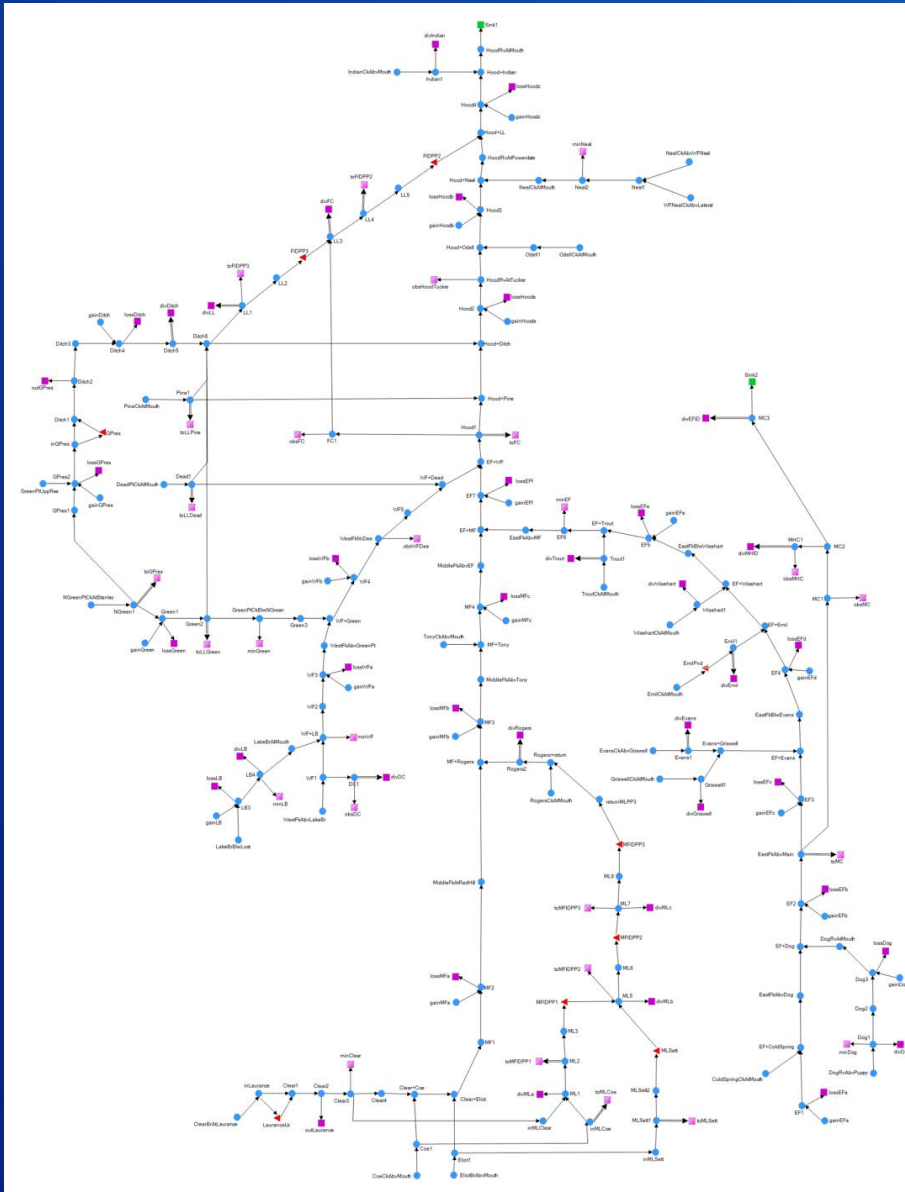


Average reported upstream
irrigation use = 30 KAF

Hood River MODSIM

- **Constructed two MODSIM models of the HRB:**
 - **Unregulated** (i.e. only natural flows)
 - *Used to appropriately distribute DHSVM outputs across individual watersheds and local contributing areas within the HRB*
 - **Regulated** (i.e. natural and managed flows)
 - *Incorporates headwater inflows, local gains/losses, and water management structures, processes, and priorities*
- **Have run both unregulated and regulated models for baseline conditions**

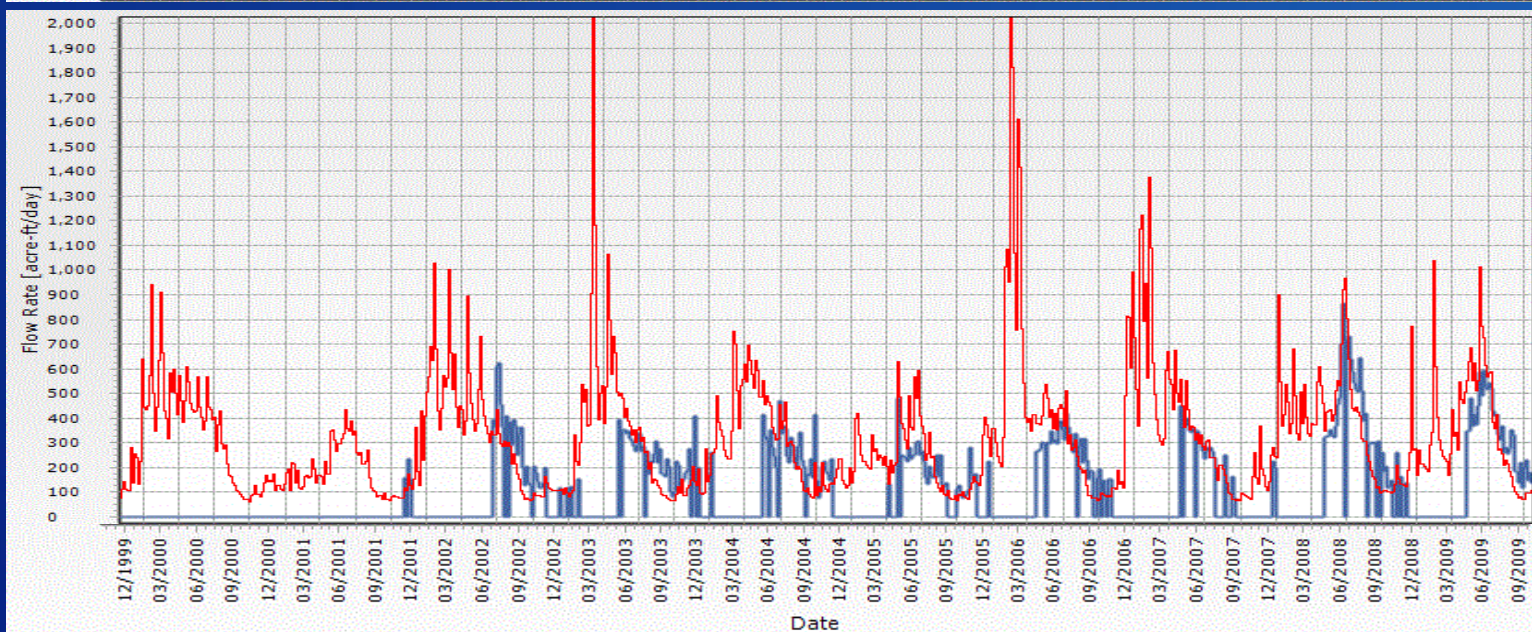
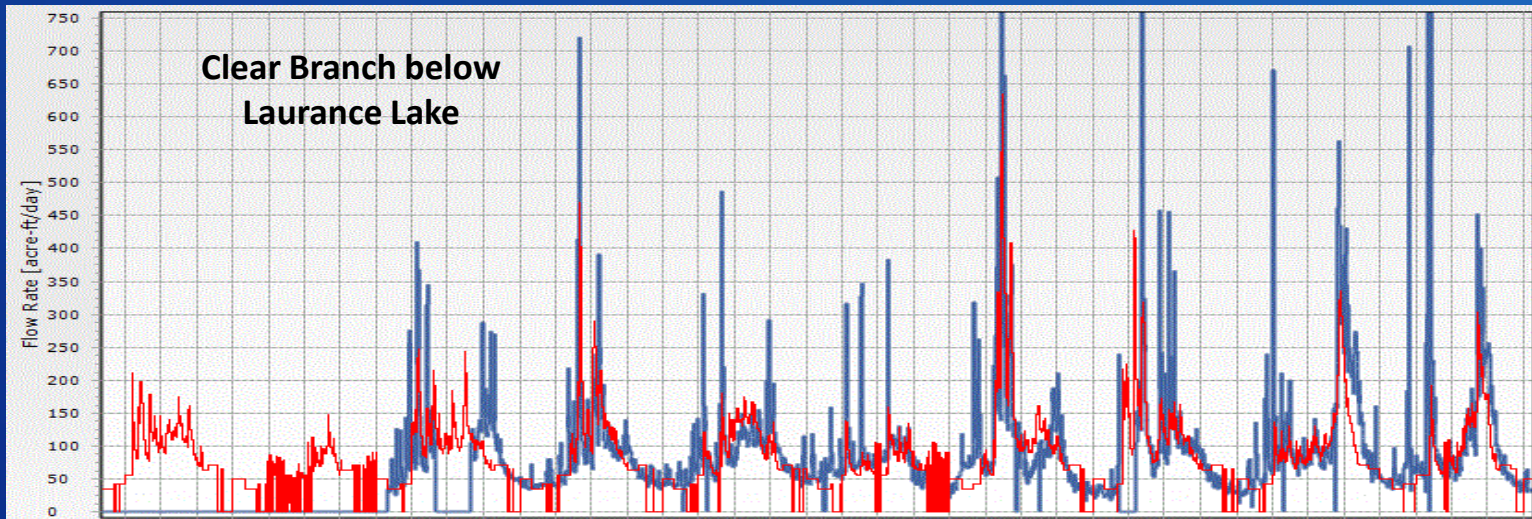
Hood River MODSIM



Although complex, MODSIM model is still just a representation of reality

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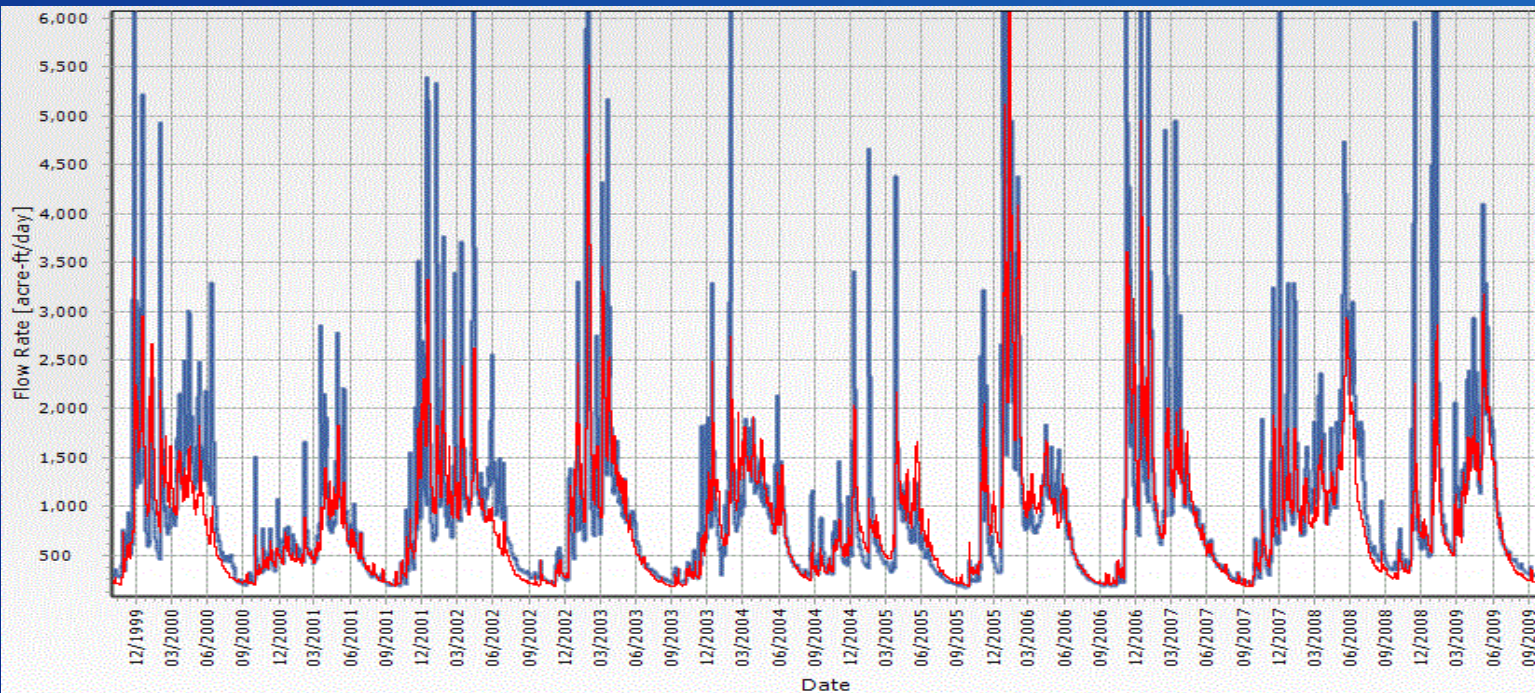
Hood River MODSIM



blue lines = observed flows;
red lines = modeled flows;

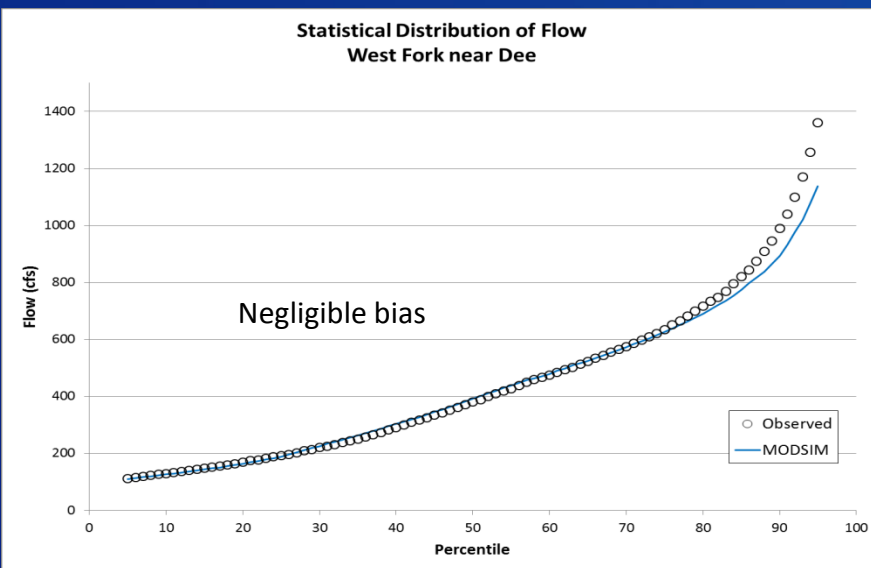
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Hood River MODSIM



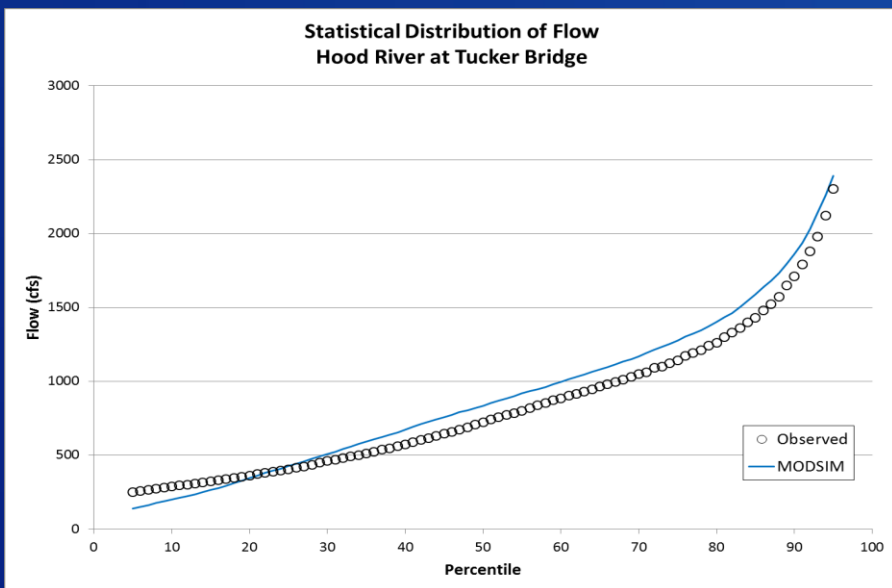
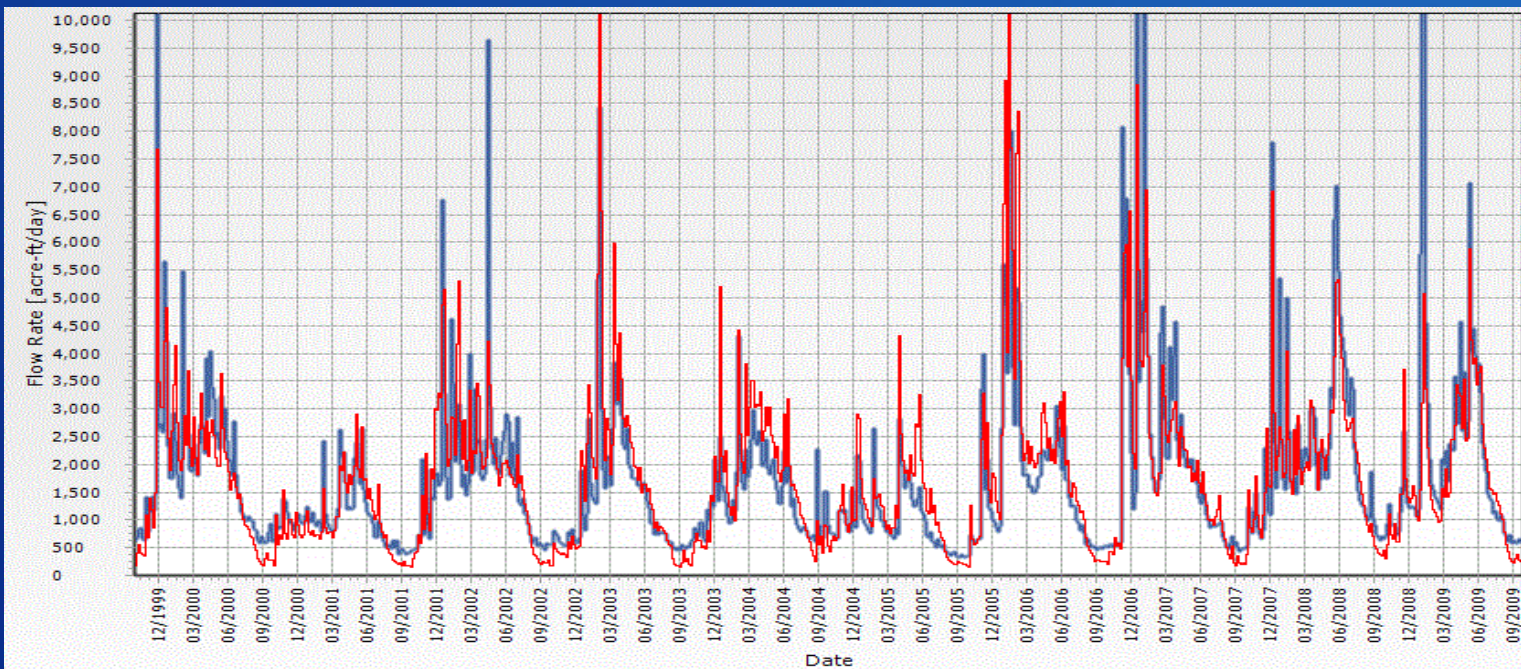
blue lines = observed flows;
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West Fork near Dee



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Hood River MODSIM



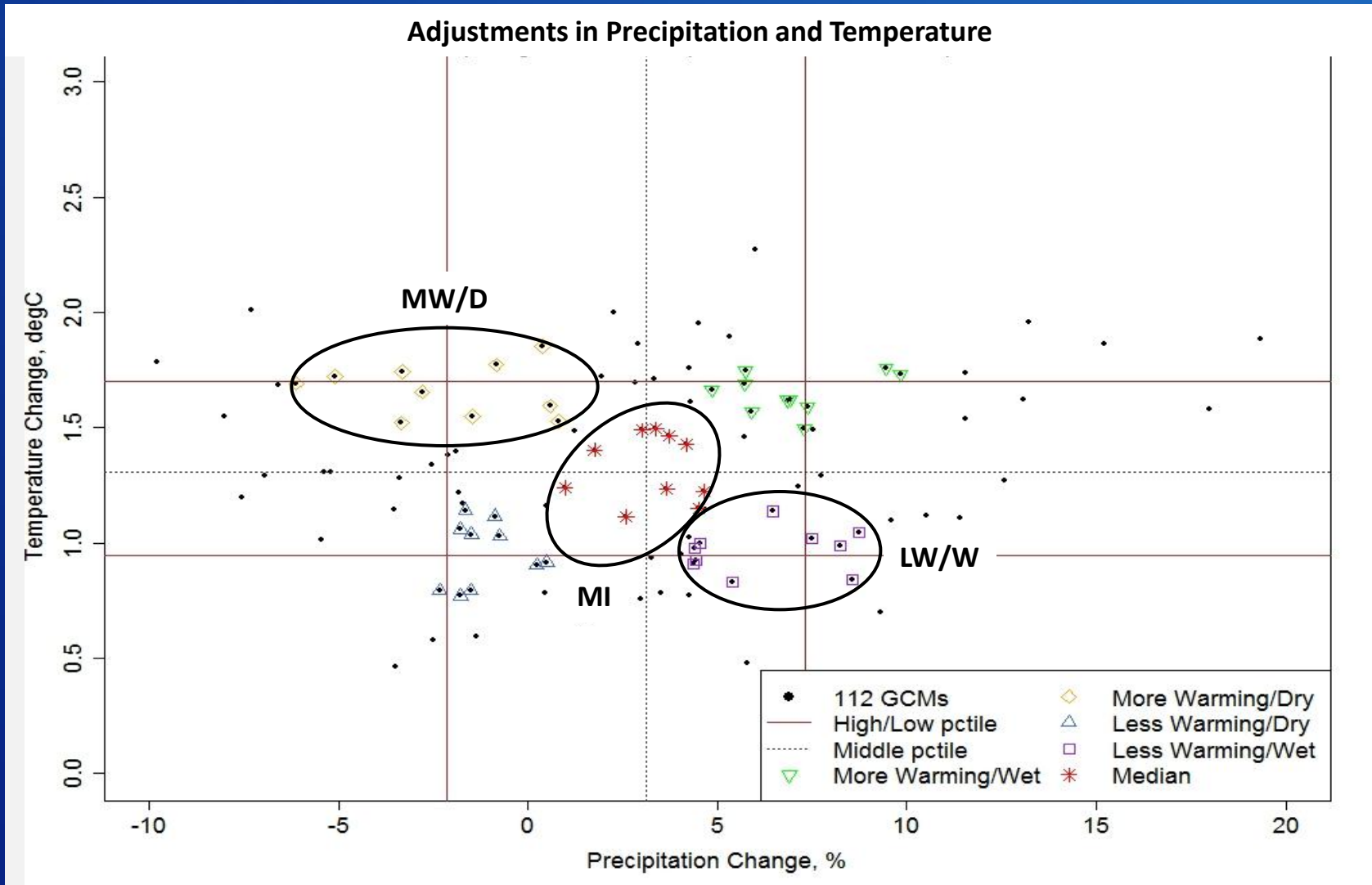
blue lines = observed flows;
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Hood River at Tucker Bridge

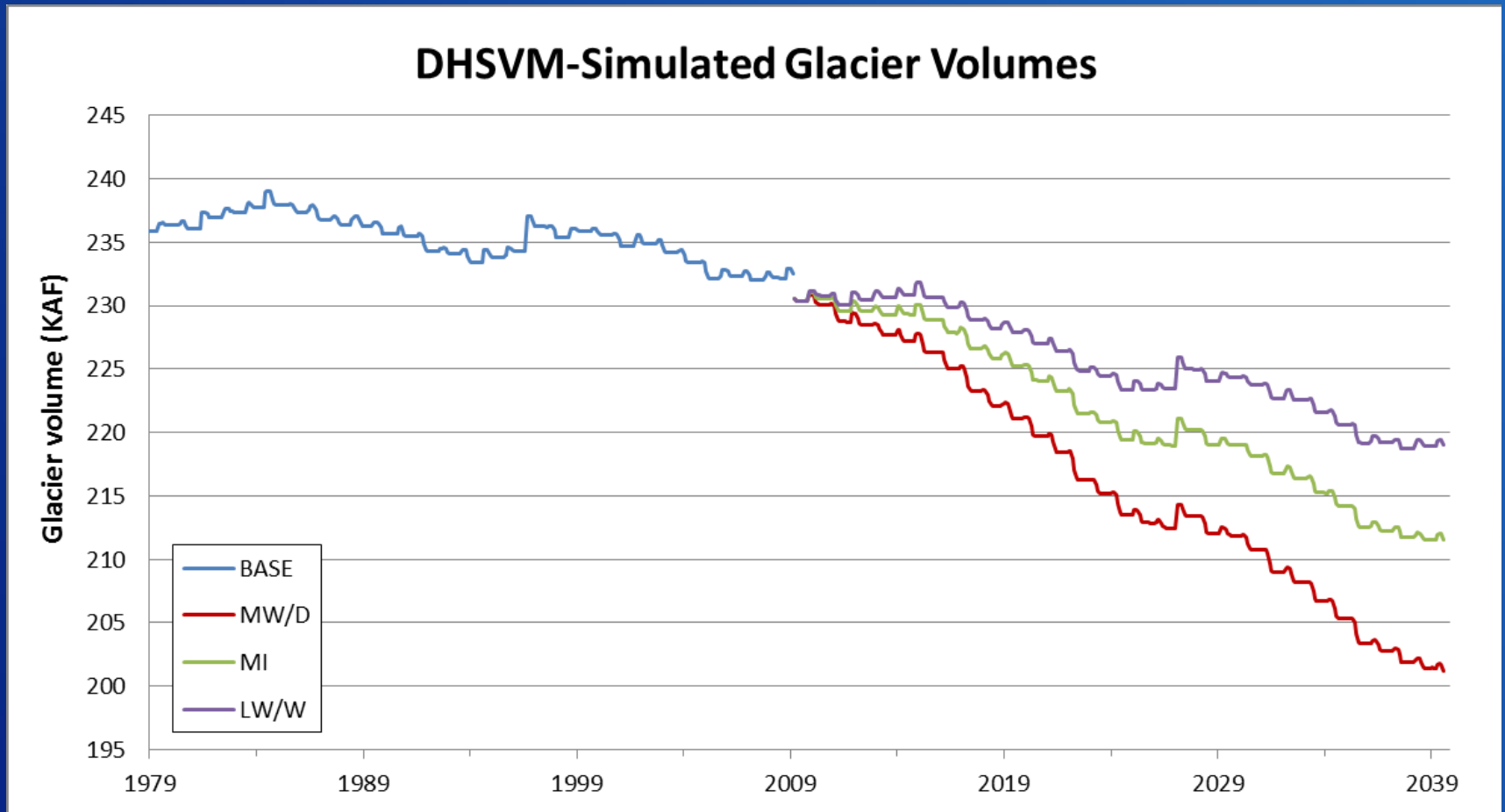
Summary of Baseline Results

- Overall DHSVM and MODSIM models performing well:
 - *In-channel and diverted flows along Middle Fork and West Fork are consistent with observations*
 - *Diverted flows along East Fork consistent with observations*
 - *No in-channel observations available for comparisons*
 - *In-channel flows along mainstem generally exhibit reasonable bias*
 - *However, bias during low flows is non-negligible*
- Remember, models are just *representations* of reality
- However, if used appropriately, models can be very helpful

Preliminary Climate Scenario Results

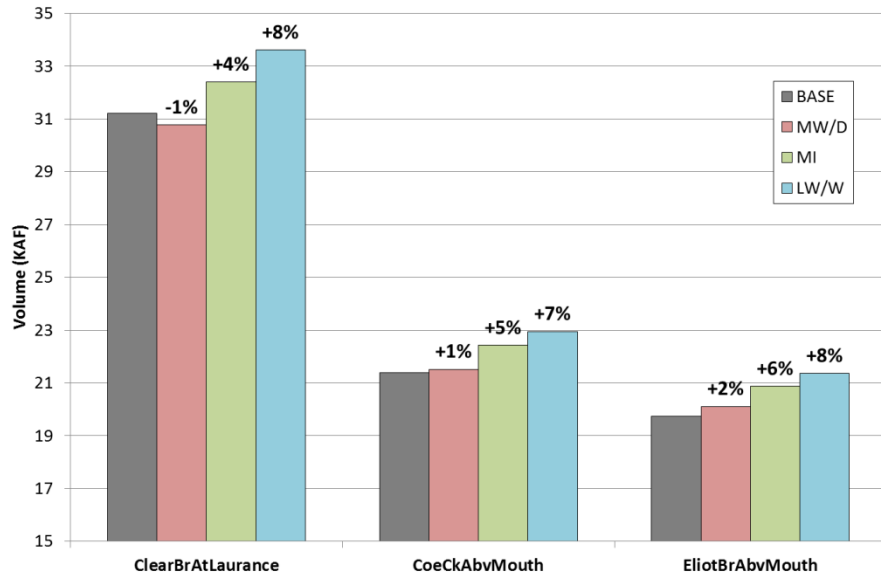


Preliminary Climate Scenario Results

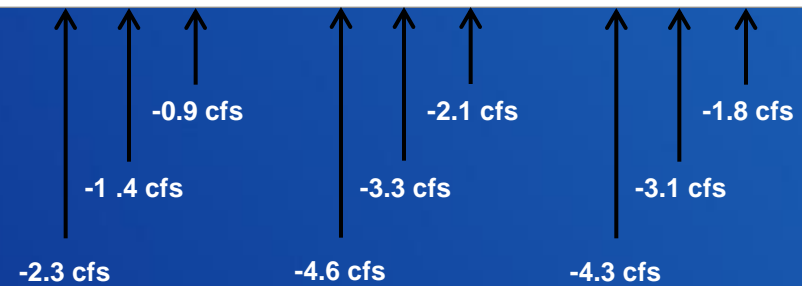
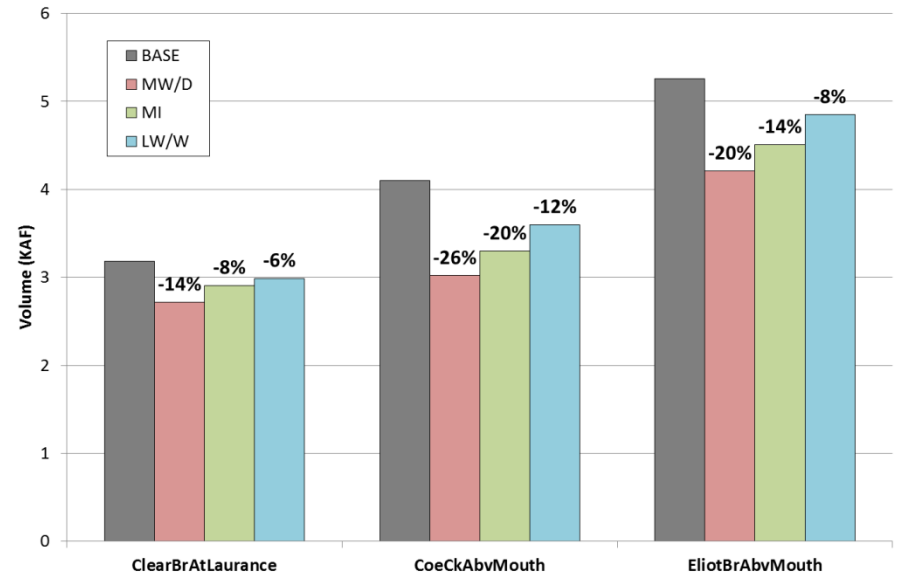


Preliminary Climate Scenario Results

Water Year Volume Comparisons
Middle Fork Headwaters

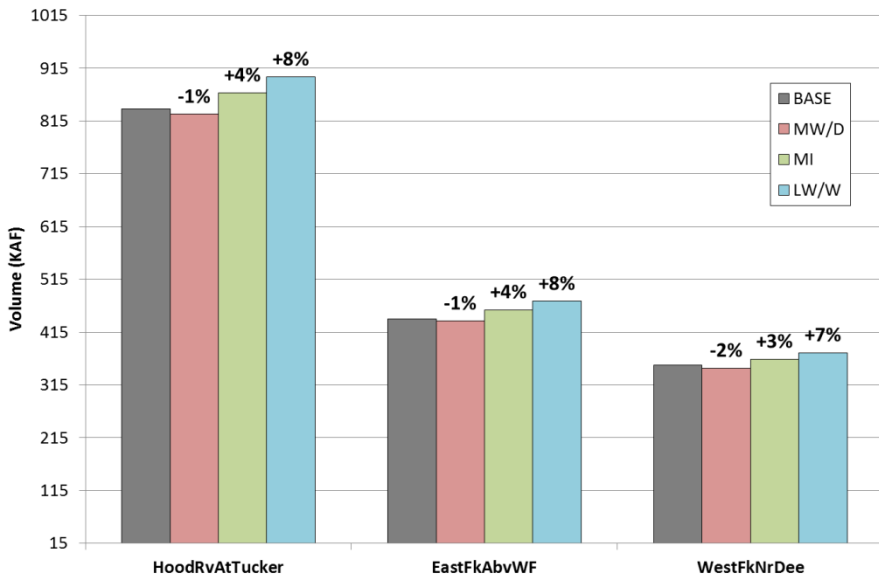


Jul - Sep Volume Comparisons
Middle Fork Headwaters

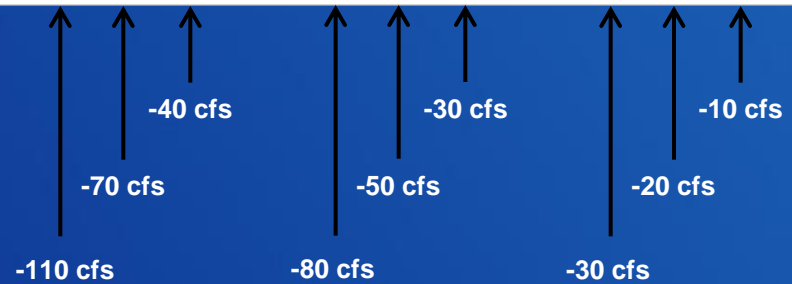
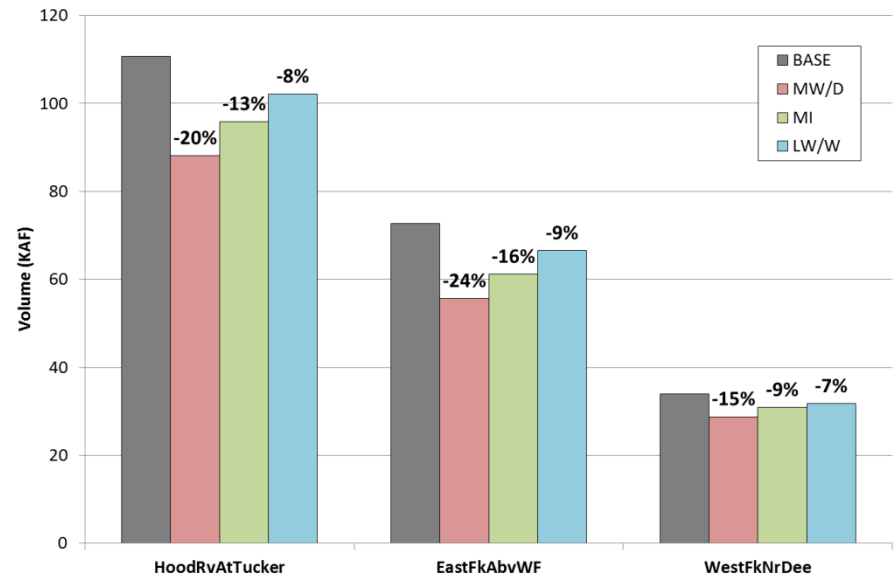


Preliminary Climate Scenario Results

Water Year Volume Comparisons
Mainstem and Forks

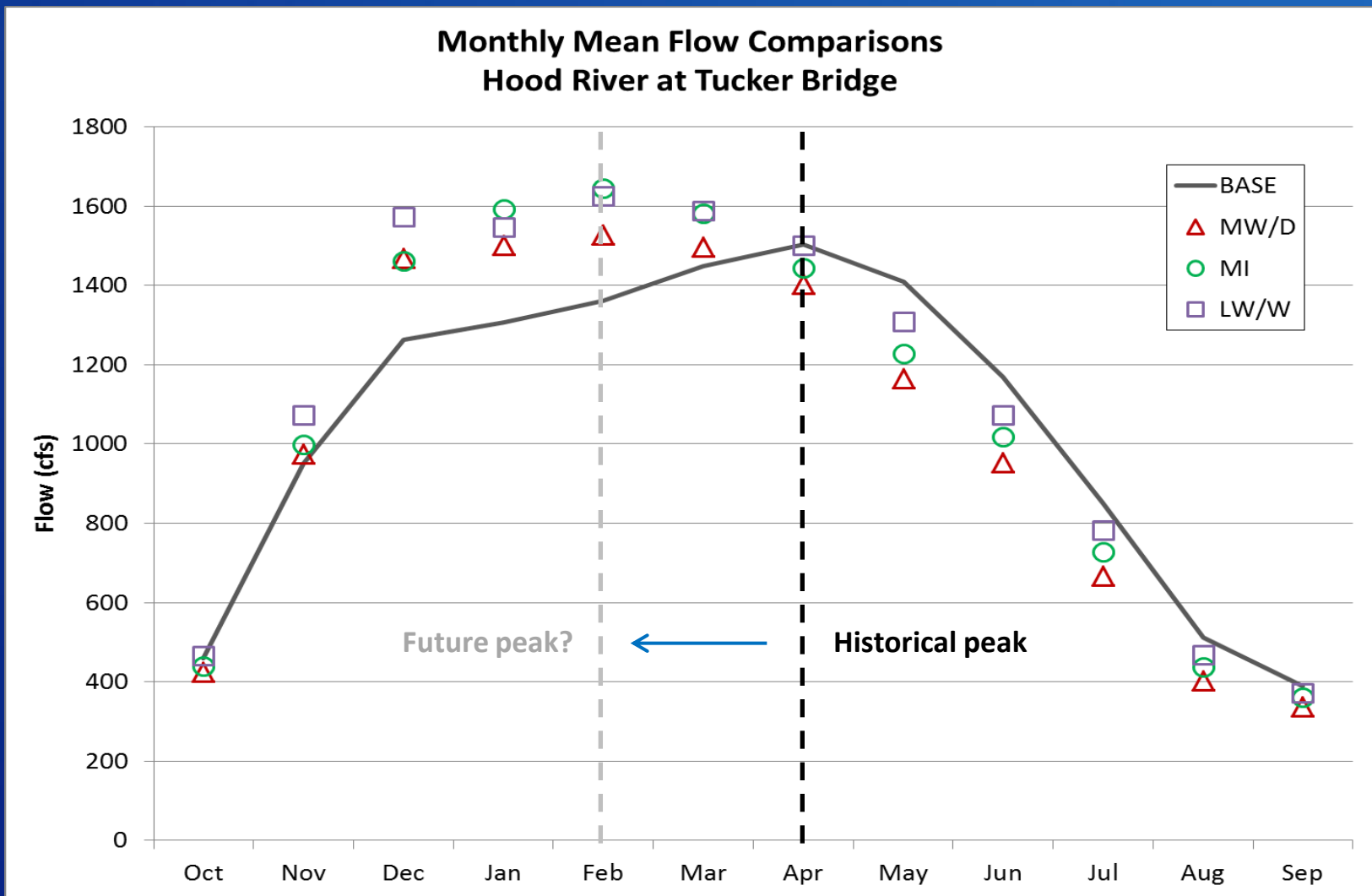


Jul - Sep Volume Comparisons
Mainstem and Forks



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Preliminary Climate Scenario Results



Summary of Climate Change Results

- Consistently suggests more water on an annual basis, but less water during the summer
- Can use to investigate relative changes to:
 - *Volumes of shortages in each irrigation district*
 - *Timing of high and lows flows*
 - *Occurrences of storage falling below threshold*
 - *Occurrences of minimum flows not being met*

Questions?

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