Distance-Based Weighting Schemes of Watershed Variables for In-Stream Water Quality Analysis

Eric Watson Digital Terrain Analysis Fall 2013

Objective

- Does the use of a distance-weighting function improve correlations between land cover indices and water quality parameters?

Rationale

- Water quality at a point within a stream is more greatly influenced by the landscape closer to that point. (Tobler's First Law)

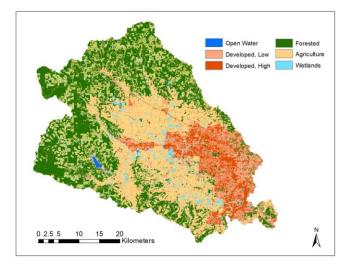
Study Area

- Tualatin River Basin
 - Land cover gradient
- Tualatin River Basin
 - Land cover gradient
- History of Water Quality issues
 - High number of monitoring stations



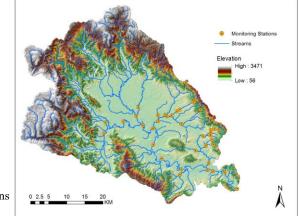
Image source: oregonlive.com

Land Use Across the Tualatin RB (2006)



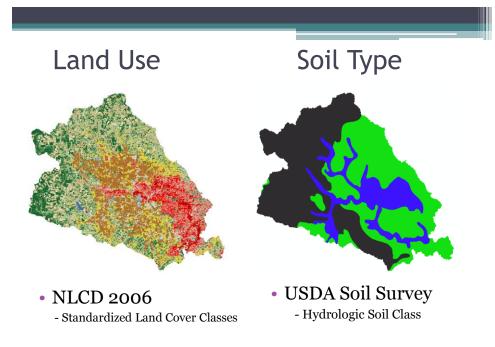
WQ Gages

- BES and CWS
- WYs 2005 2008
- 39 stations
- Parameters
 - Total Phosphorus
 - Dissolved Oxygen
 - Total Solids
 - Temperature
- Geometric Seasonal Means



Landscape Metric

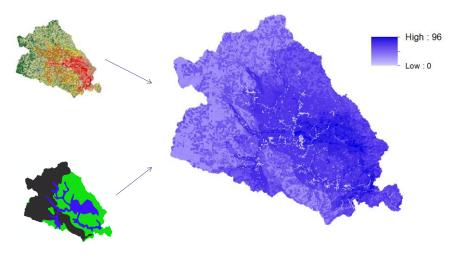
- Curve Numbers
 - Standardized index runoff potential
 - Has been correlated with quality
- Developed by the US Department of Agriculture
 - Empirically derived
 - Periodically updated



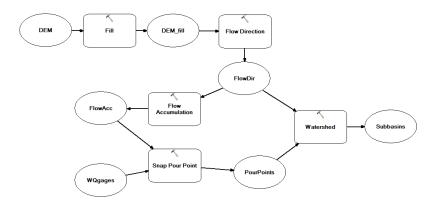
Curve Number Table (USDA 2001)

| | | Hydrologic Soil Type | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----|----|----|
| NLCD 2006 Values | Description | А | В | С | D |
| 10 | Open Water | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 | Developed, Open Space | 49 | 69 | 79 | 84 |
| 22 | Developed, Low Intensity | 57 | 72 | 81 | 86 |
| 23 | Developed, Medium Intensity | 77 | 85 | 90 | 92 |
| 24 | Developed, High Intensity | 89 | 92 | 94 | 95 |
| 31 | Barren Land | 77 | 86 | 91 | 94 |
| 41 | Deciduous Forest | 32 | 57 | 72 | 79 |
| 42 | Evergreen Forest | 28 | 53 | 68 | 75 |
| 43 | Mixed Forest | 30 | 55 | 70 | 77 |
| 51 | Scrub | 55 | 72 | 81 | 86 |
| 71 | Grassland | 69 | 71 | 81 | 89 |
| 81 | Pasture | 49 | 69 | 79 | 84 |
| 82 | Cultivated Crops | 64 | 75 | 82 | 85 |
| 90 | Wetlands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Curve Number Values



Delineating Subbasins

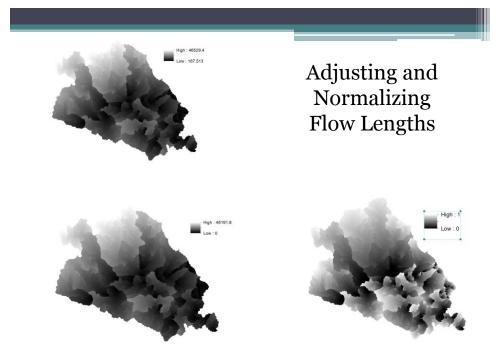


Delineated Watersheds



Flow Length

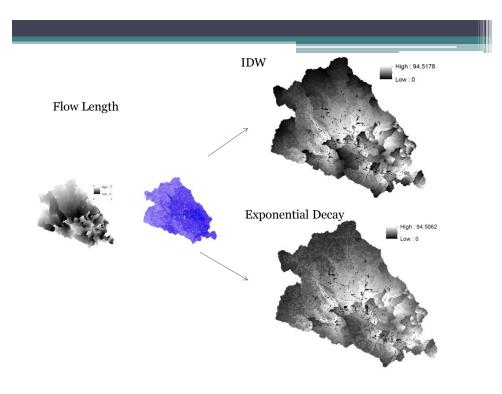
- Clipped FlowDir raster to each subbasin
 Buffered
- Calculated Flow Length on Clipped/Buff FlowDir
- Clipped FlowDir to un-buffered subbasin
- Adjusted Flow Lengths
 - Maximum and Minimum flow lengths in each subbasin
- Mosaic -> Flow Length Surface



Distance Weighting Functions

$$DWA = \frac{\sum(w_i \cdot CN_i)}{n}$$

- Inverse Distance Function
 w = 1 / d
- Exponential Decay Function
 w = e^d





Correlations

- Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient (Rho) • Alpha = 0.050
- Season geometric means for water quality
 - Total phosphorus
 - Dissolved Oxygen
 - TemperatureTotal Solids

Four Averaging Techniques Aspatial Subbasin Average

- Average within a 100 meter Buffer
- IDW average
- ED average

Results

| Spearma | an's Rho | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | | Areal Average | 100 m Buffer | Inverse Distance | Exponential Decay |
| DO | dry | -0.463 (0.003)* | -0.340 (0.034)* | -0.314 (0.052) | -0.351 (0.028)* |
| | wet | -0.159 (0.333) | 0.080 (0.628) | -0.056 (0.734) | -0.064 (0.697) |
| Temp | dry | 0.377 (0.018)* | 0.179 (0.276) | 0.115 (0.487) | 0.182 (0.266) |
| | wet | 0.351 (0.029)* | 0.236 (0.148) | 0.152 (0.356) | 0.231 (0.156) |
| ТР | dry | 0.768 (0.000)* | 0.756 (0.000)* | 0.647 (0.000)* | 0.726 (0.000)* |
| | wet | 0.519 (0.001)* | 0.283 (0.080) | 0.232 (0.156) | 0.331 (0.040)* |
| TS | dry | 0.698 (0.000)* | 0.499 (0.001)* | 0.564 (0.000)* | 0.654 (0.000)* |
| | wet | 0.831 (0.000)* | 0.773 (0.000)* | 0.714 (0.000)* | 0.778 (0.000)* |
| | | | | *significant at alpha < | 0.050 |

Conclusions

- Best performance overall
 - Aspatial, subwatershed scale average
- Better distance weighting function
 - Exponential Decay
- Including distance weighting function did not improve strength or significance of correlations

Bibliography

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