## Soil Water Balance (SWB) Model and Applications in the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area

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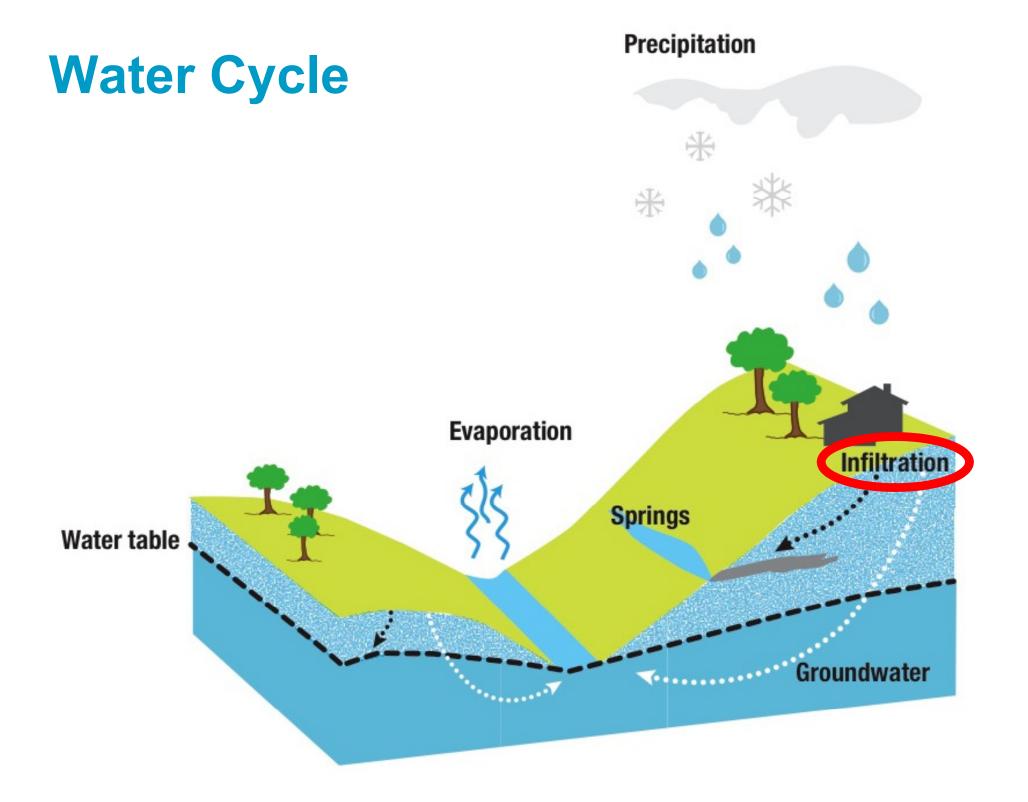
## **Overview**

- Need for infiltration and recharge information
  - Better understand how climate and land use affect infiltration
  - Support regional groundwater flow modeling
- Overview of the Soil Water Balance (SWB) model
  - Code developed by U.S.G.S. and Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey

### Application to the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area

- Inputs
- Results
- Sensitivity







## Precipitation

Infiltration
<hr/>
Shallow

## **Aquifer Recharge**



## Metro Water Supplies Over Half of Minnesota's Population

### Groundwater: 70 %

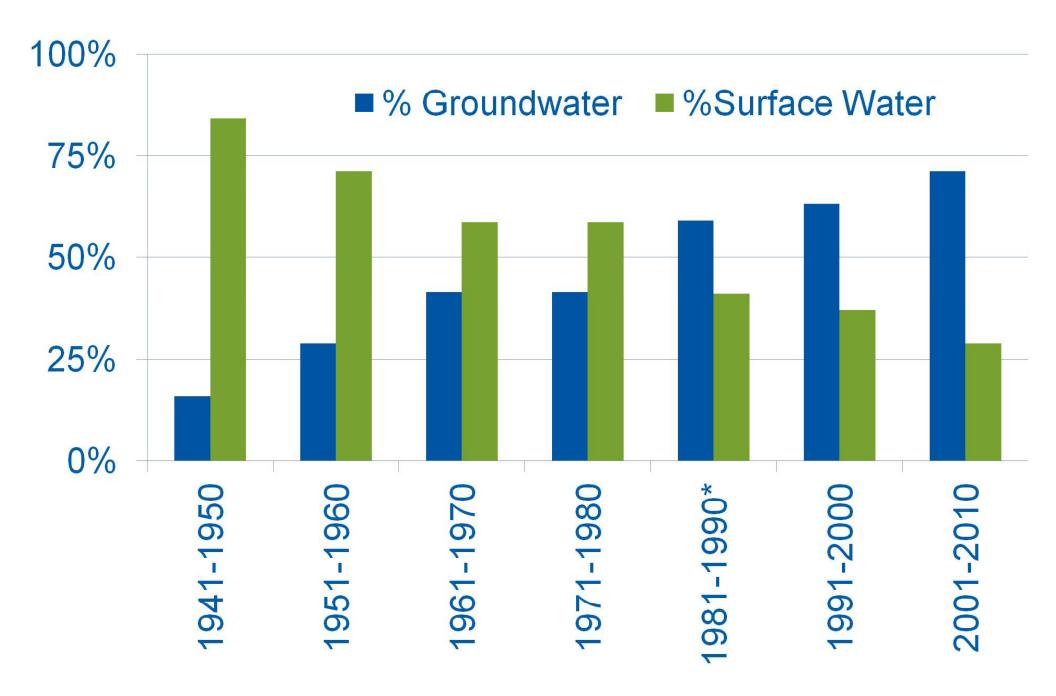
- Municipal wells
- Private wells

### Surface Water: 30 %

- St Paul and Minneapolis
- Intakes from Mississippi River



### Municipal Water Use in Seven-County Twin Cities Metropolitan Area, Minnesota



## Council Role in Water Supply Planning



### 2005 MN Stat., Sec. 473.1565

*"Carry out planning activities addressing the water supply needs of the metropolitan area"* 

### Twin Cities Metropolitan Area Master Water Supply Plan

*"Ensure a sustainable water supply for current and future generations."* 

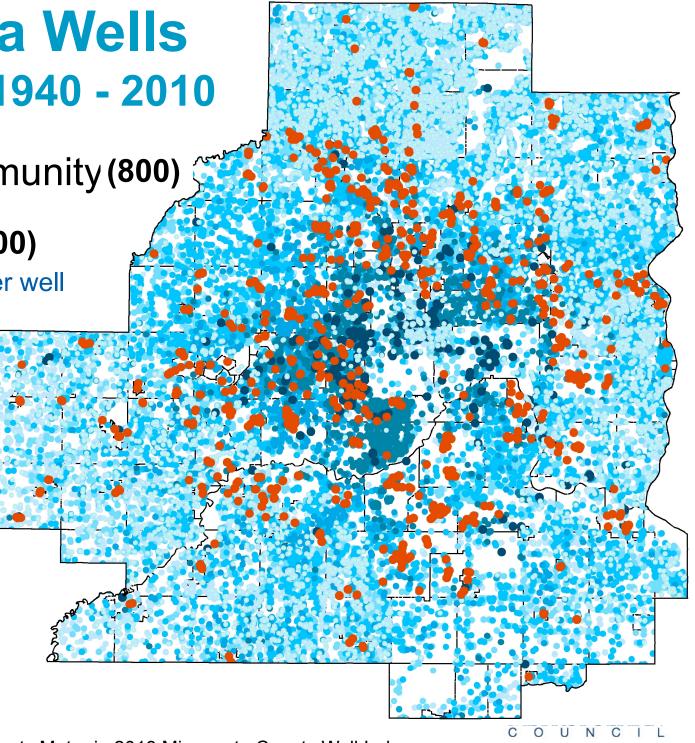


## Metro Area Wells Drilled from 1940 - 2010

Public Community (800)

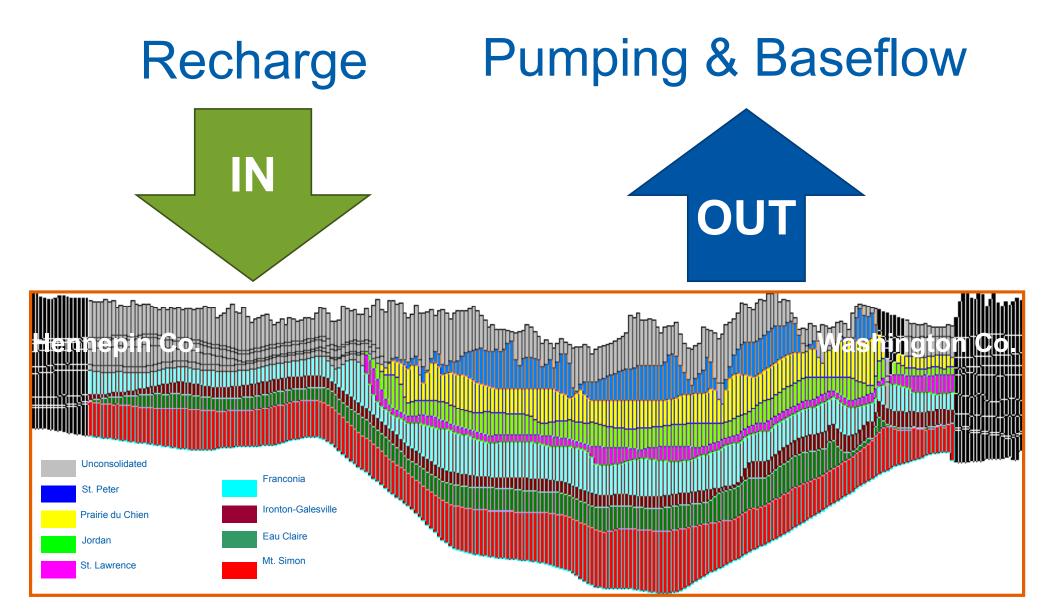
Private (60,000)

Darker blue = older well

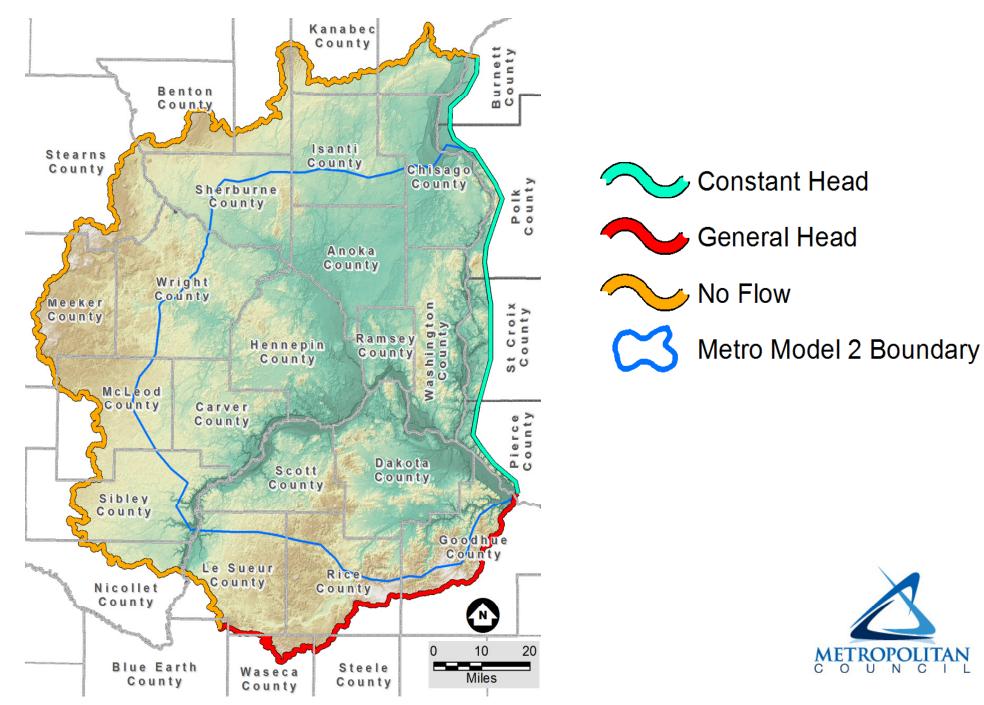


1940-2010 data reported for 7-County Metro in 2013 Minnesota County Well Index

## Regional Groundwater Model: Metro Model $2 \rightarrow 3$



## **Expanded Metro Model Domain**



## **Met Council Project Objectives**

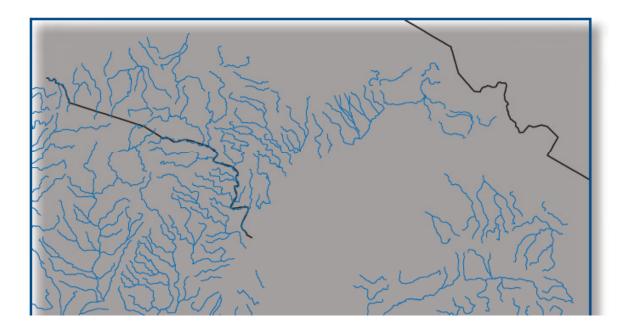
- 1. Evaluate how infiltration varies through time across the eleven-county metropolitan area
- 2. Create an input for Metro Model 3
- 3. Be compatible with the statewide recharge project going on by USGS and MPCA





**Groundwater Resources Program** 

## SWB—A Modified Thornthwaite-Mather <u>Soil-Water-Balance Code for Estimating Groundwater Recharge</u>





## References

- Westenbroek, S.M., Kelson, V.A., Dripps, W.R., Hunt, R.J., and Bradbury, K.R., 2010, SWB – A modified Thornthwaite-Mather <u>Soil-Water-Balance code for</u> estimating groundwater recharge: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods 6-A31, 60 p.
- Doherty, J., 2004, PEST Model-independent parameter estimation user manual (5<sup>th</sup> ed.): Brisbane, Australia, Watermark Numerical Computing, [336] p.
- Healy, R.W. and Cook, P.G., 2002, Using groundwater levels to estimate recharge: Hydrogeology Journal, v. 10, p. 91-109.



## **Project Team**

- Metropolitan Council
- Barr Engineering Co.
- Supported by Clean Water Fund





## Approach

### Collect data

- 11-county metro area (12,635 square miles)
- Changing land use data
- Spatially variable climate input from 1988-2011

### Run model

- Monthly and annual results
- 90m x 90m grid cells

### Understand limitations

- Consistency with other methods
- Parameter sensitivity and uncertainty assessment



#### **Climate Data**

#### Landscape Characteristics:

- Land Use
- Hydrologic Soil Type
- Flow Direction
- Available Water Capacity

### Soil and Land Use Look-Up Table

Soil-Water Retention Table

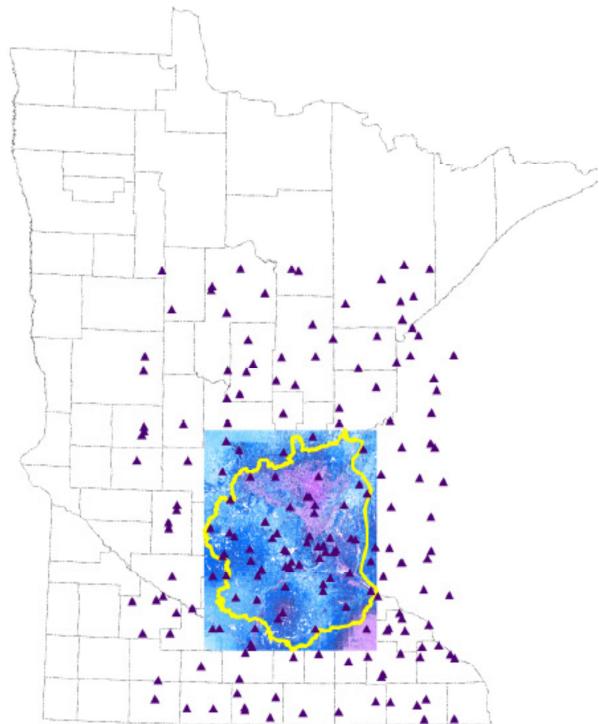
## **Our Approach**

### Soil Water Balance Code

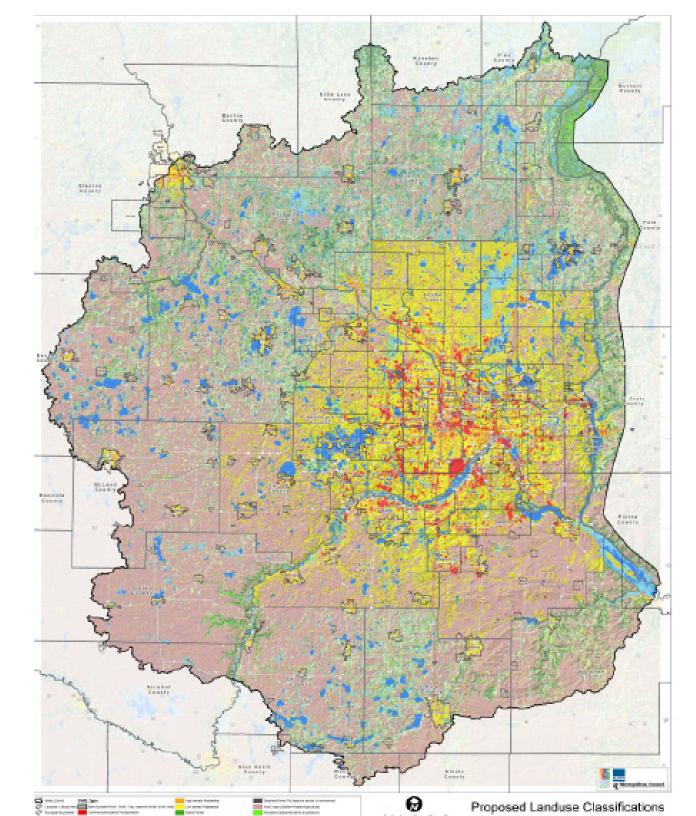
## Infiltration to Groundwater

## **Climate Input**

- Global Historical Climatology Network
- 191 stations with data from 1988-2011
- Daily precipitation, min and max temperature
- Interpolated across model domain







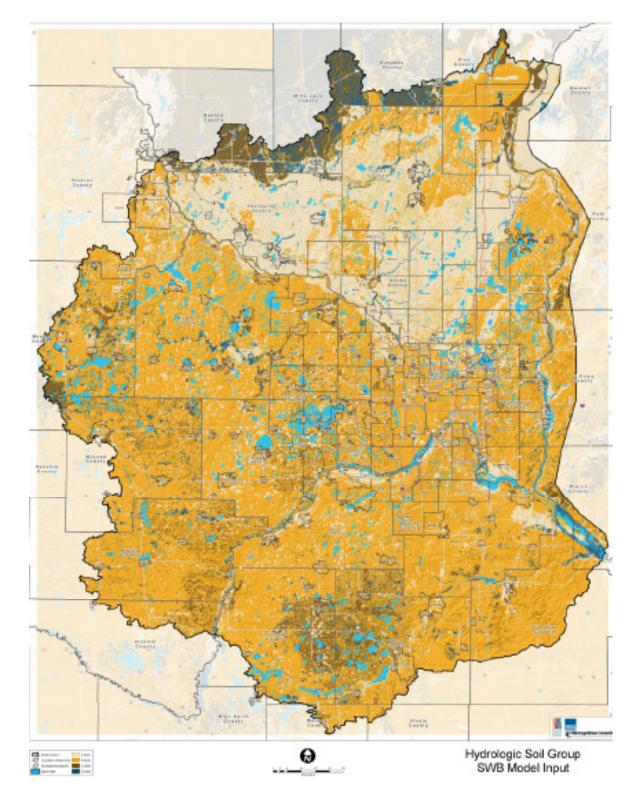
## **Changing Land Use**

Met Council Land Use Data Year	Years of SWB Simulation Input
1990	1988-1993
1997	1994-1998
2000	1999-2002
2005	2003-2007
2010	2008-2011



## Soil

- USDA-NRCS
   Soil Survey
   Geographic
   Database
- Soil Hydrologic Class (A-D)



### Soil & Land Use Look-Up Table

		CURVE NUMBER			MAX RECHARGE (in/day)				ROOT ZONE DEPTH (ft)				
code	SWB Description	Α	В	С	D	А	В	С	D	Α	В	С	D
11	Openwater	100	100	100	100	9	5.5	2.4	0.7	0	0	0	0
21	LowdenRes	54	70	80	85	9	5.5	2.4	0.7	1.67	2.08	1.33	0.83
22	HidenyRes	77	85	90	92	9	5.5	2.4	0.7	1.11	1.39	0.89	0.55
23	Comm/Ind/Tran	89	92	94	95	9	5.5	2.4	0.7	0.74	0.93	0.59	0.37
31	BareRock/Sand	89	92	94	95	9	5.5	2.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
32	Quarries/Pits	89	92	94	95	9	5.5	2.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
41	DeciduousForest	36	60	73	79	9	5.5	2.4	0.7	6.66	6.66	5.33	3.9
42	EvergreenForest	36	60	73	79	9	5.5	2.4	0.7	6.66	6.66	5.33	3.9
43	MixedForest	36	60	73	79	9	5.5	2.4	0.7	6.66	6.66	5.33	3.9
51	Shrubland	39	61	74	80	9	5.5	2.4	0.7	3.33	4.17	3.33	2.22
71	Grass/Herbs	39	62	74	85	9	5.5	2.4	0.7	3.33	4.17	3.33	2.22
81	Pastures	39	61	74	80	9	5.5	2.4	0.7	3.33	4.17	3.33	2.22
82	Row Crops	67	78	85	89	9	5.5	2.4	0.7	1.67	2.08	1.33	0.83
85	Urban/RecGrass	39	61	74	80	9	5.5	2.4	0.7	3.33	4.17	3.33	2.22
92	Wetlands	60	60	60	60	9	5.5	2.4	0.7	1.67	2.08	1.33	0.83

## **Available Water Capacity**

- Natural Resource Conservation Service SSURGO data for all areas except a small portion of Pine County
- Natural Resources Conservation Service STATSCO data used in part of Pine County

### Available soil water capacity \* Root Zone Depth= Maximum Soil Water Capacity



## **Flow Direction**

- National Elevation Dataset USGS topographic data
- Stream lines USGS National Hydrography dataset





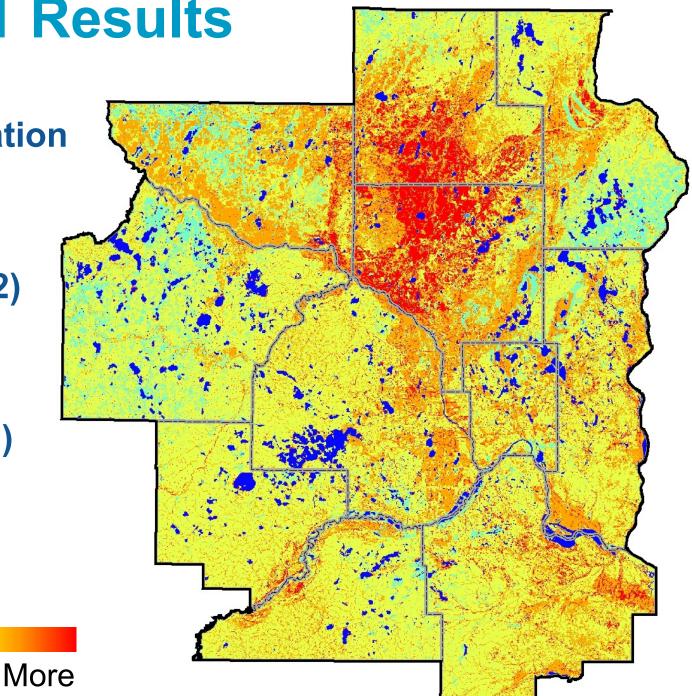
## 1988-2011 Results

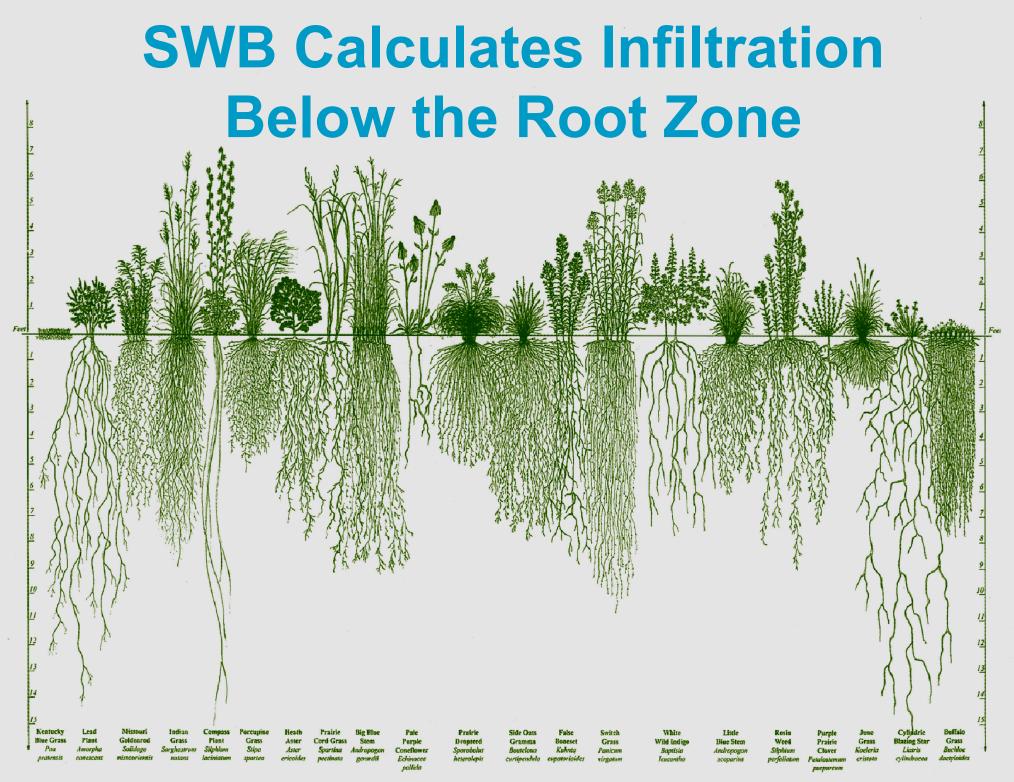
**Average Infiltration** 8.2 inches/year

**Maximum (2002)** 

13 inches/year

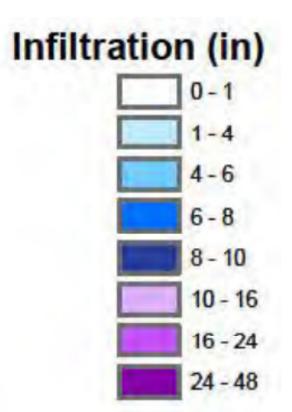
Minimum (2000) 2.7 inches/year

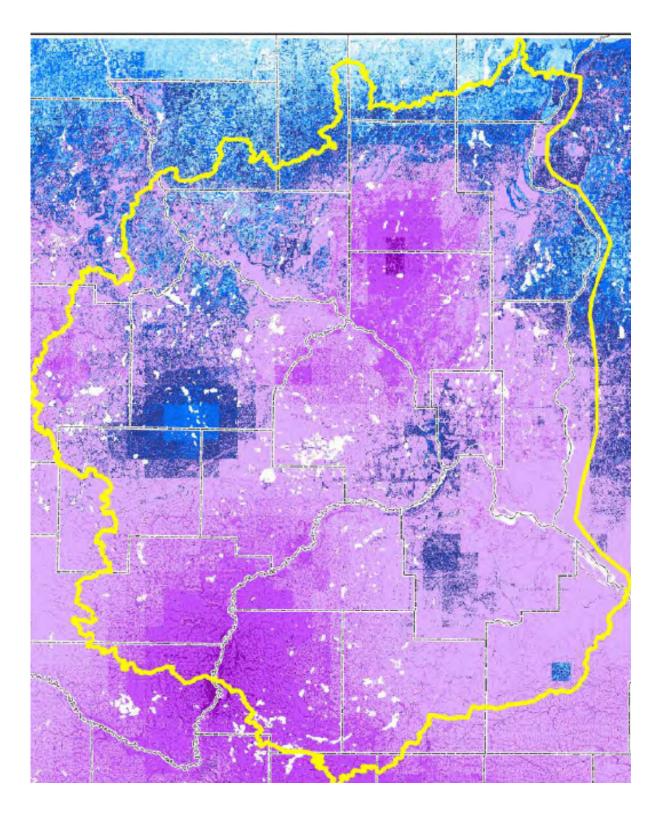




Drawn by Heidi Natura, Conservation Research Institute

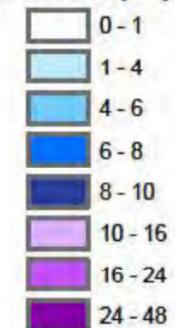
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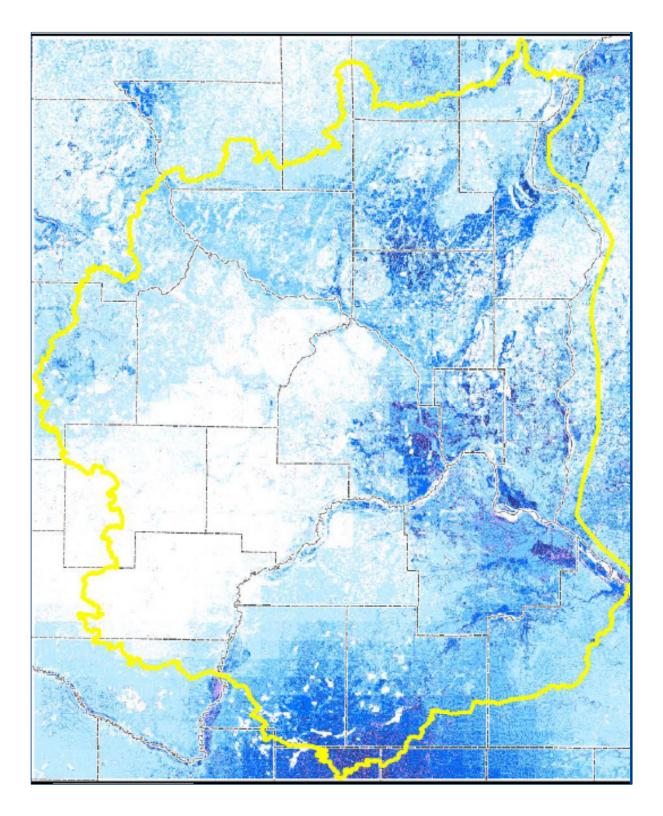




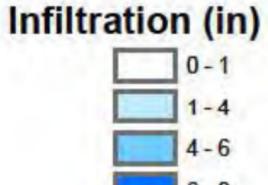
## 2000 Driest

### Infiltration (in)

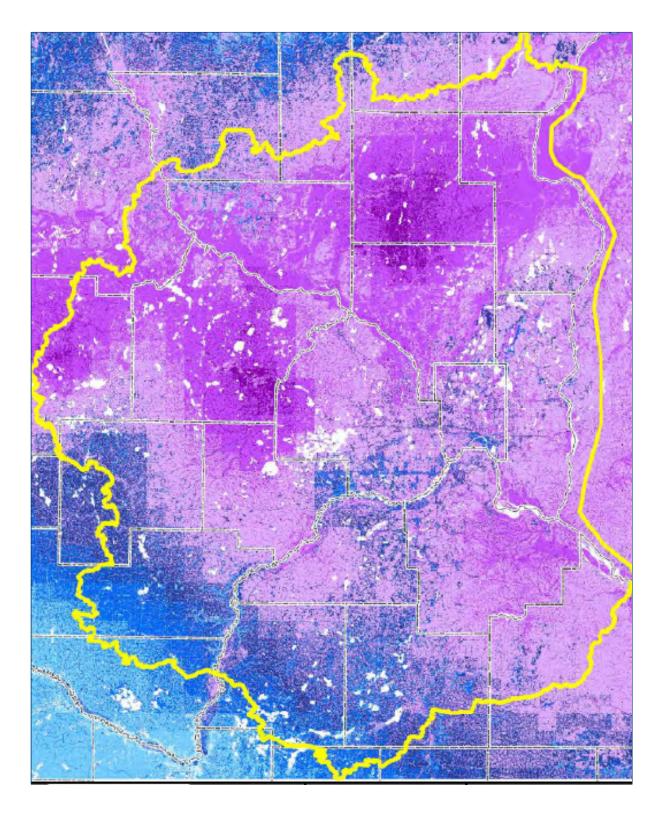




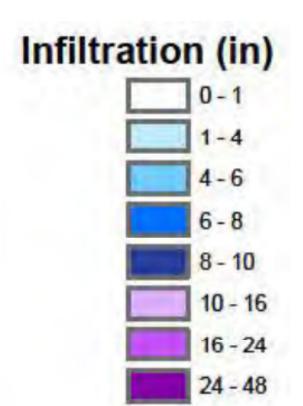
## 2002 Wettest

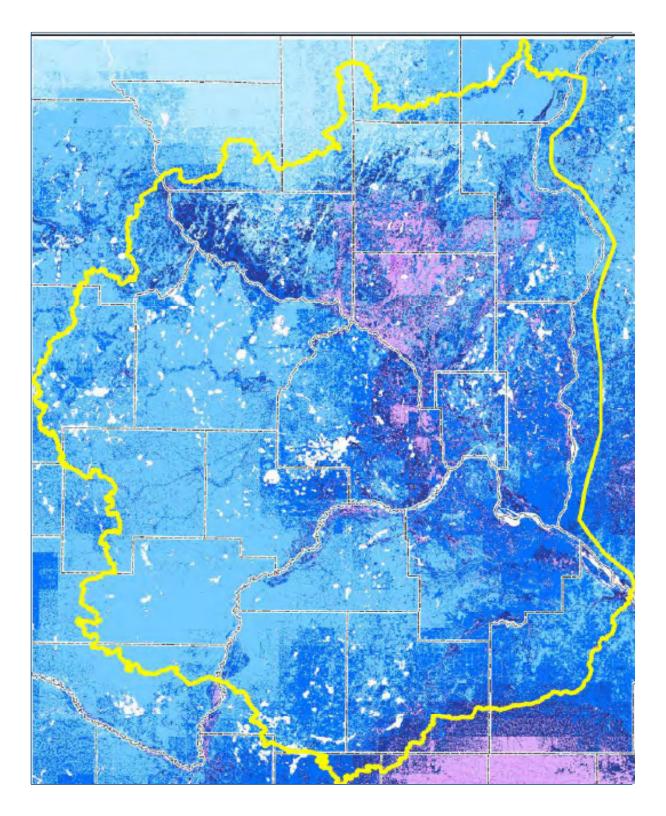




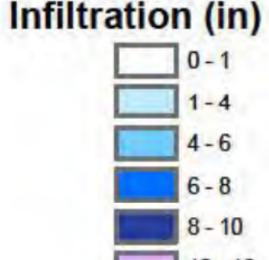


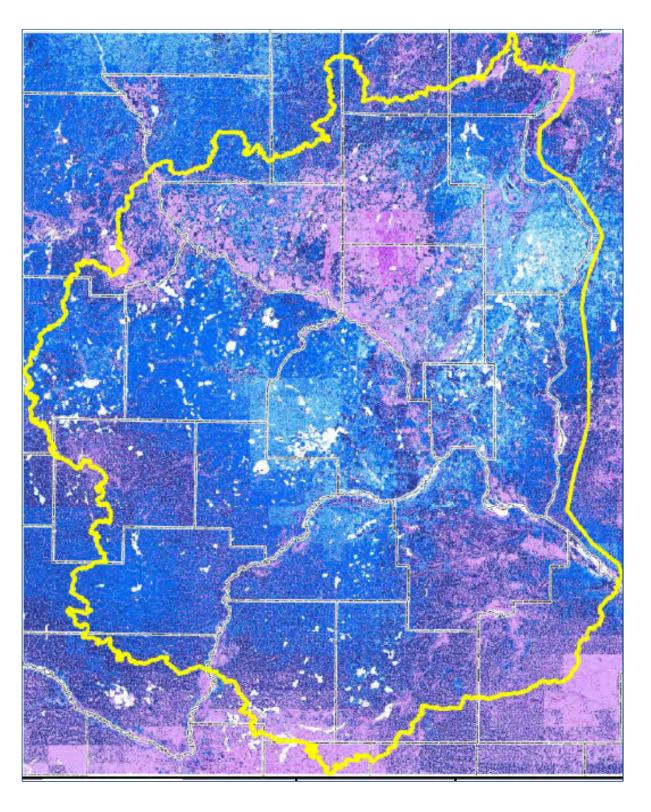
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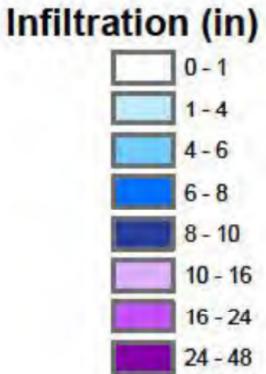




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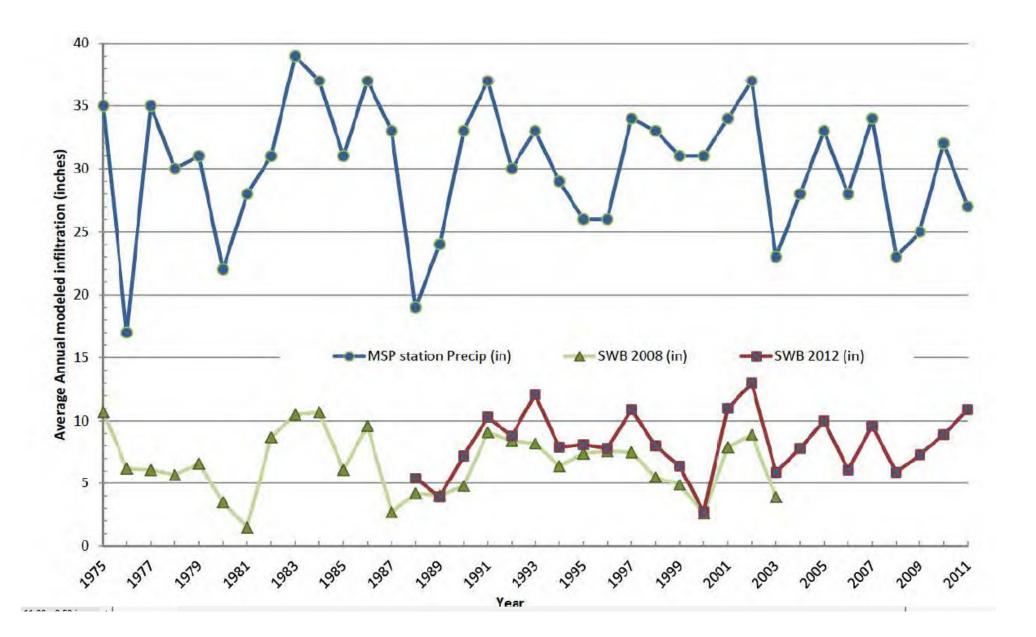




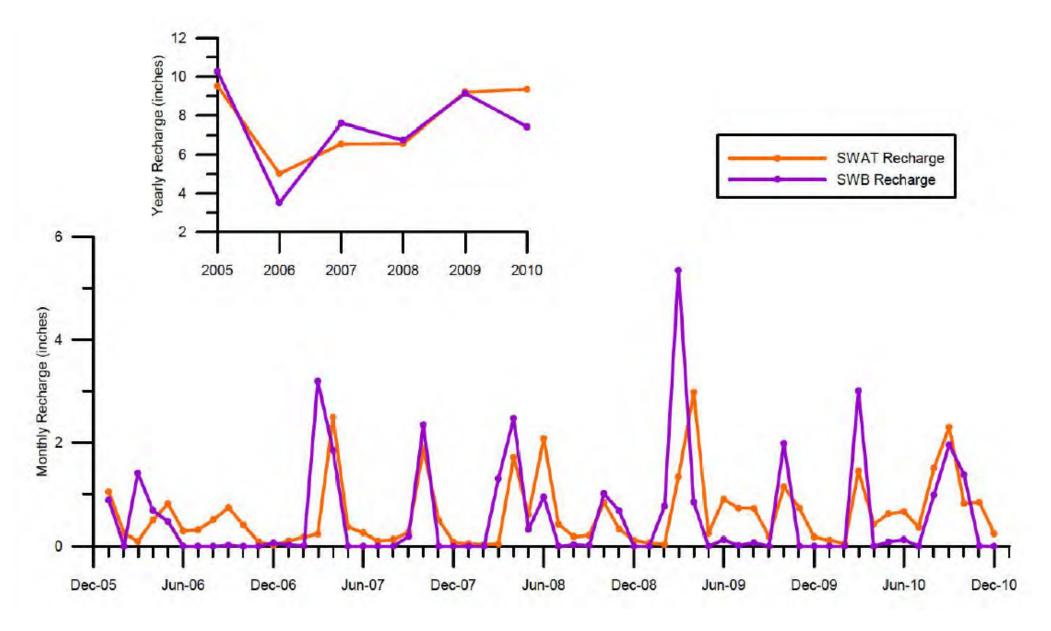
# How do results compare to other work done to estimate recharge?



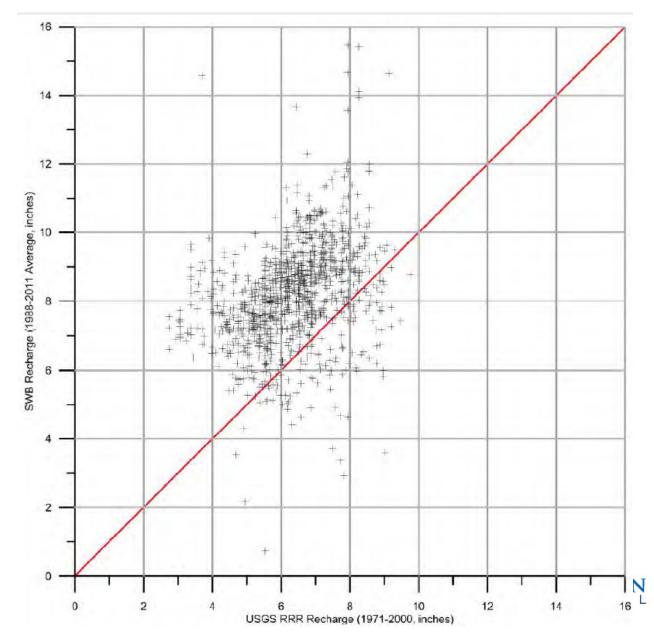
## SWB 2008 vs. 2012



## SWB (2012) vs. SWAT: Little Rock Creek



## SWB (2012) vs. USGS Regional Regression Recharge Method





## Precipitation

Infiltration
<hr/>
Shallow

## **Aquifer Recharge**



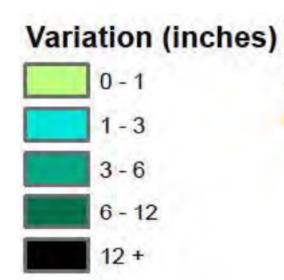
## Sensitivity to Parameter Uncertainty

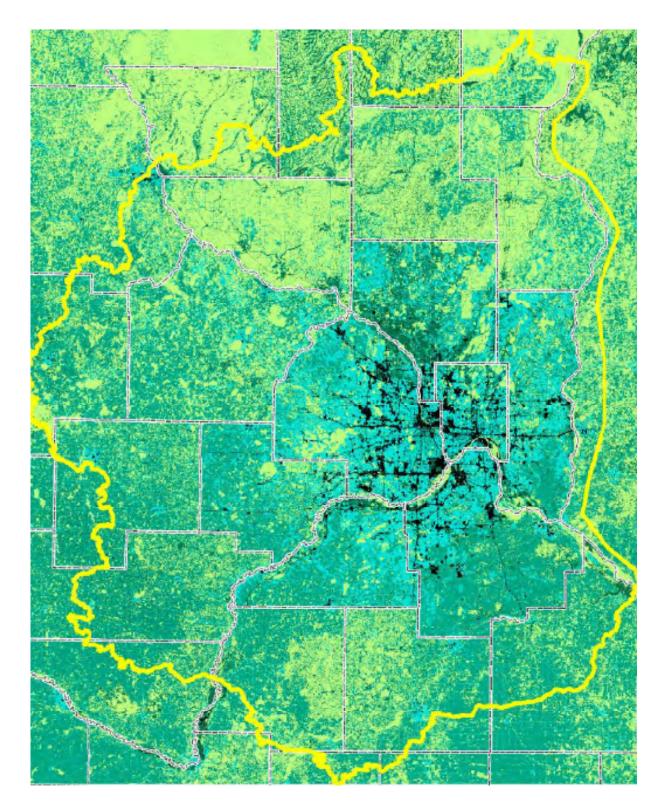
Varied parameters for different land use and soil hydrologic group combinations:

- Maximum Recharge
- Root zone depth
- Curve number



Estimated Uncertainty of SWB Model Infiltration





## **Challenges & Limitations**

- Uncertainty must be acknowledged
- Not for "site" scale properties used are generalized
- Not for daily estimates monthly or annual instead



## Successes

- Improves understanding of climate and land use impacts on regional infiltration
- Useful input to regional groundwater model
- Simpler and less time-intensive to apply than a fullycoupled groundwater and surface water model

