# Chatfield Watershed Authority Model Update

January 26, 2016









# Introduction

#### **Project Overview**

#### Phase 1

• Data compilation -> Memo, database

#### Phase 2

- Model selection -> HSPF
- Build model inputs
- Delineate watershed
- Initial model build
- Model calibration and validation
  - Hydrology, sediment, water quality
- Model results -> Memo

#### Phase 3

• Model training





# Watershed Delineation and DEM

- Watershed delineated according to best practices for the HSPF model
  - 160 subbasins, 160 reaches
- Additional considerations:
  - USGS flow monitoring locations
  - Land use
  - Topography
  - Water quality sampling
  - Point sources
  - Diversions







# **Model Segmentation**

#### Overview

- Model segments are the way HSPF incorporates spatial data into an otherwise "lumped" parameter model
- Capture the variability of the watershed in a simplified manner



• Example

- A: If there were 1 model segment, the model would be parameterized according to the different land uses. Assuming 3 land use categories, there would be 1 \* 3 = 3 different pieces to parameterize
- B: If there were 2 model segments and 3 land use types, there would be 2 \* 3 = 6 different parameter sets



1 segment \* 3 land uses = 3 parameter sets





# Model Segmentation – Precipitation

#### Precipitation Analysis

- Daily observed precipitation (NOAA) was compared to daily gridded PRISM precipitation (Oregon State University)
  - Highly correlated
- PRISM grid cells were used to determine spatial correlation
- PRSIM grid cells were grouped based on average annual precipitation and spatial correlation
- Weighted average daily precipitation used for each climate group (1-4)







# Model Segmentation – Temperature

#### **Temperature Analysis**

- 5 long-term temperature stations near the watershed
  - Kassler, Roxborough, Castle Rock, Strontia Springs, and Monument
- Final Temperature Groups
  - Group 1: Roxborough (elevation adjusted in HSPF)
  - Group 2: Monument (elevation adjusted in HSPF)
  - Group 3: Average of Roxborough and Castle Rock matched seasonality of Larkspur and correlated well
  - Group 4: Average of Kassler and Castle Rock







### Model Segmentation – Final









### Land Use

#### Total Watershed Area = 419.15 mi<sup>2</sup>

- Open water = 2.64 mi<sup>2</sup> (0.63%)
- Urban, low density = 34.8 mi<sup>2</sup> (8.3%)
  - 20% imperviousness
- Urban, high density = 7.45 mi<sup>2</sup> (1.8%)
  - 65% imperviousness
- Forest = 155.2 mi<sup>2</sup> (37.0%)
- Grassland-Shrub = 205.7 mi<sup>2</sup> (49.1%)
- Pasture/Hay = 0.38 mi<sup>2</sup> (0.09%)
- Cultivation = 3.20 mi<sup>2</sup> (0.76%)
  - Updated with CDSS irrigated lands
- Wetlands = 9.73 mi<sup>2</sup> (2.32%)







### Flow and Water Quality









# **Initial Hydrologic Calibration**

### South Platte River

- Outflow from Strontia Springs Reservoir has been added as model inflow
- South Platte River at Waterton Canyon matches the shape of historical flow, but is biased high
  - Diversions still need to be removed from the South Platte River









# **Initial Hydrologic Calibration**

### **Plum Creek Tributaries**

- East Plum Creek at Castle Rock matches well with historical USGS record
- West Plum Creek at Perry Park matches fairly well with (limited) historical USGS record
  - This gage is operated
    April September
    beginning in 2009









# **Initial Hydrologic Calibration**

### Plum Creek

- Plum Creek at Sedalia and Plum Creek at Titan Road are similar due to drainage areas and geographic proximity
- Initial results are biased high for both calibration sites
  - We know there is strong interaction with the groundwater, which causes river to go dry
  - Model spin up period is 1995-1998









### Looking Ahead

### Model Calibration and Validation

- Finalize hydrologic calibration
- Calibrate sediment in model
- Calibrate water quality in model
- Deliver calibrated model and model report





Extras

# Online Watershed Map

http://arcg.is/1PxQQkH





