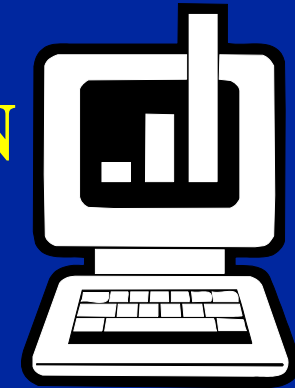


LECTURE #2

INTRODUCTION TO HSPF AND THE MODEL APPLICATION PROCESS



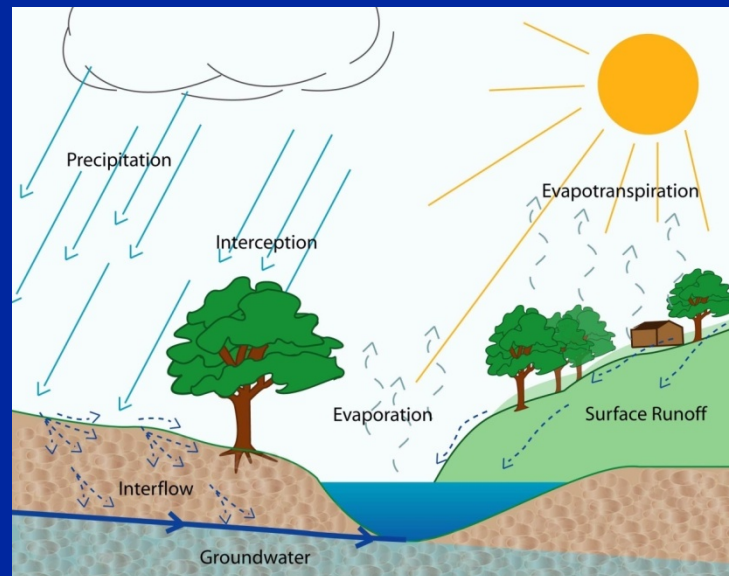
HSPF: HYDROLOGIC SIMULATION PROGRAM - FORTRAN



- Continuous simulation model
- Natural and developed watersheds and water systems
- Land surface and subsurface hydrology and quality processes
- Stream/lake hydraulics and water quality processes
- Time series data management and storage
- Time series data statistical analysis and operations
- Core watershed model in EPA BASINS and Army Corps WMS
- Development and maintenance activities sponsored by U.S. EPA and U.S. Geological Survey

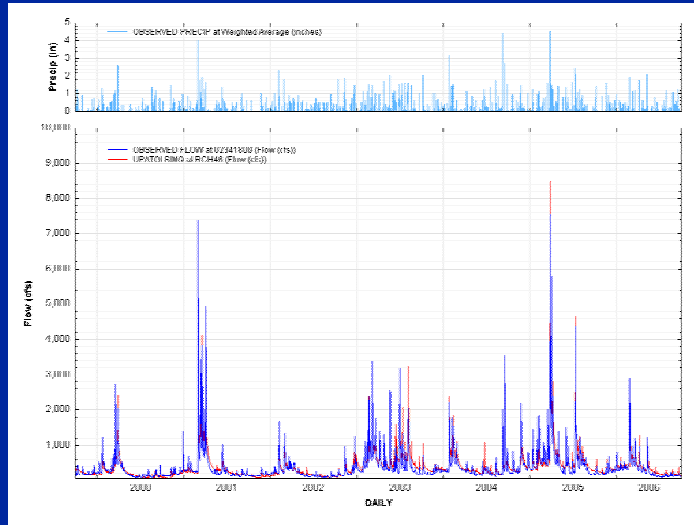
CONTINUOUS SIMULATION

Representing hydrologic processes, storages, and pathways (fluxes) for a watershed, continuously for many days to multiple years, with time steps of one day or less, usually in the range of minutes to hours

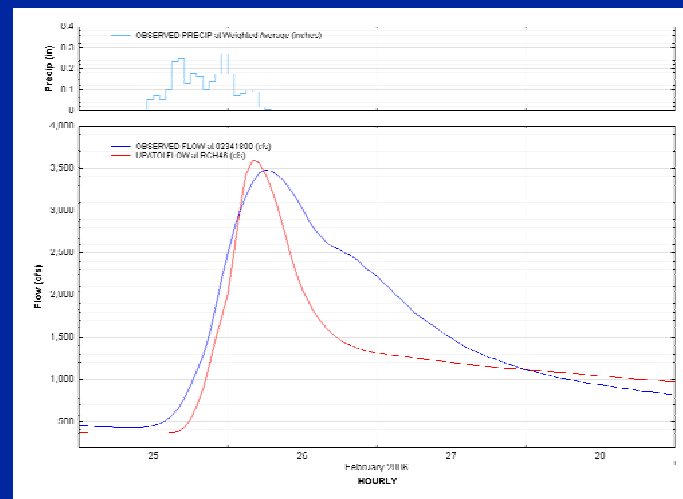
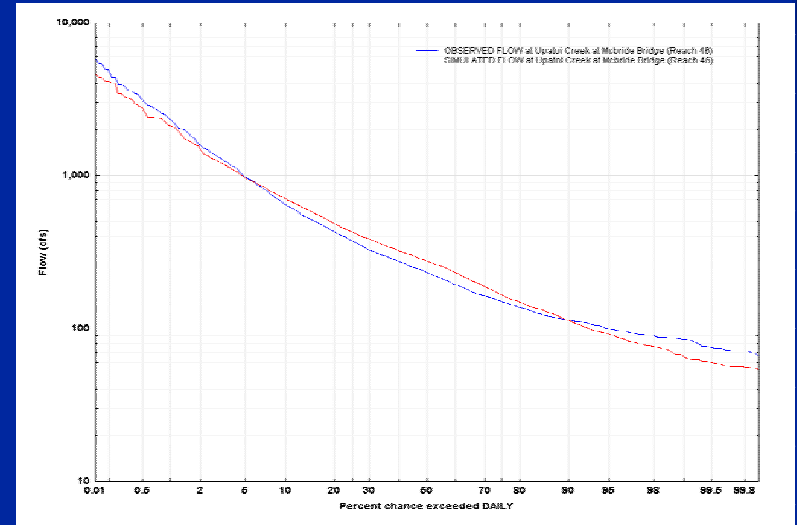


RESULTS FROM CONTINUOUS SIMULATION

Daily Flow



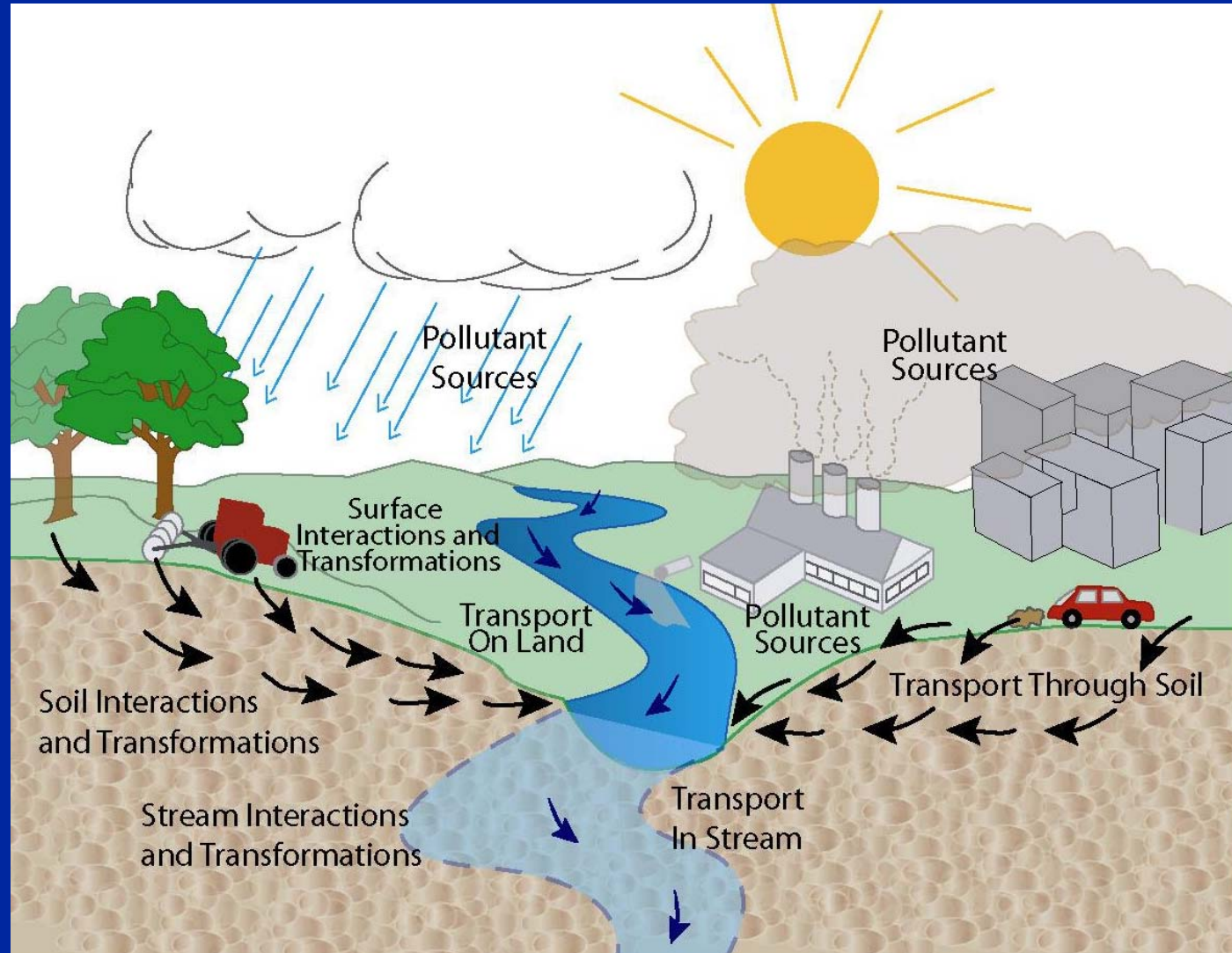
Flow Duration/Frequency



Storm Hydrographs



COMPONENTS OF WATER QUALITY PROBLEMS AND POLLUTION



A photograph of a waterfall cascading over dark rocks, with water splashing and creating white foam at the base. The image is positioned on the left side of the slide.

COMPONENTS OF WATERSHED WATER QUALITY MODELS

Nonpoint Loading Simulation

- Runoff quantity - surface and subsurface
- Sediment erosion/solids loading
- Runoff quality
- Atmospheric deposition
- Inputs needed by instream simulation

Instream Simulation

- Hydraulics
- Sediment transport
- Sediment-contaminant interactions
- Water quality constituents and processes
- Point source accommodation
- Lake/reservoir simulation
- Benthic processes and impacts

HSPF APPLICATION & UTILITY MODULES (Version 12, 2001)

APPLICATION MODULES

<u>PERLND</u>	<u>IMPLND</u>	<u>RCHRES</u>	<u>BMP</u>
Snow	Snow	Hydraulics	Flow
Water	Water	Conservative	Any constituent
Sediment	Solids	Temperature	simulated in PERLND,
Quality	Quality	Sediment	IMPLND or RCHRES
Pesticide		Nonconservative	
Nitrogen		BOD/DO	
Phosphorus		Nitrogen	
Tracer		Phosphorus	
		Carbon	
		Plankton	

UTILITY MODULES

COPY, MUTSIN, PLTGEN, DURANL, GENER, DISPLY, REPORT

PERLND STRUCTURE CHART

PERLND
Simulate a pervious
land segment

ATEMP
Correct air
temperature

SNOW
Simulate snow
and ice

PWATER
Simulate water
budget

SEDMNT
Simulate sediment

PSTEMP
Estimate soil
temperature(s)

PWTGAS
Estimate water
temperature and
gas concentrations

PQUAL
Simulate general
quality constituents

AGCHEM

MSTLAY
Estimate solute
transport

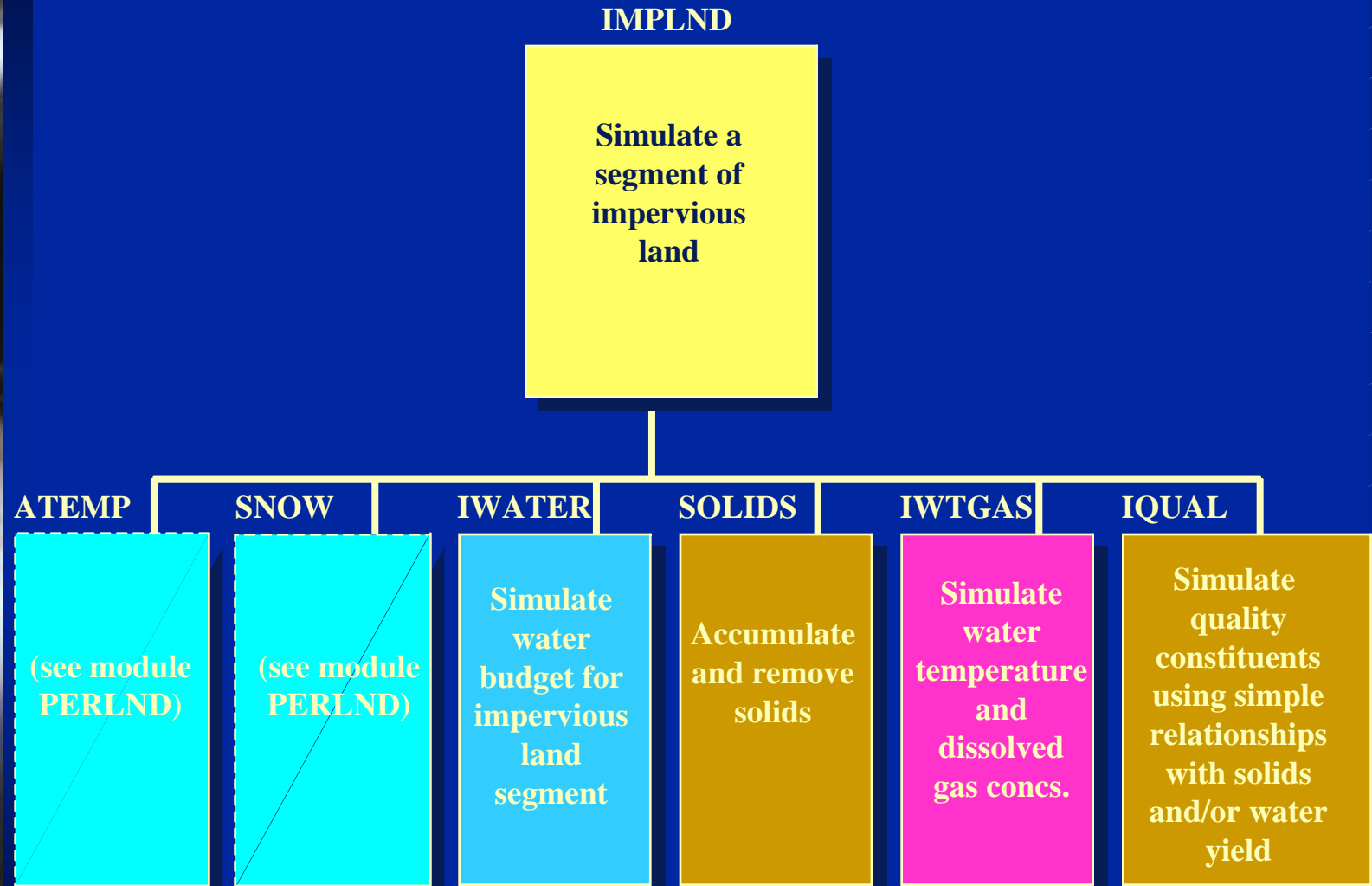
PEST
Simulate pesticides

NITR
Simulate nitrogen

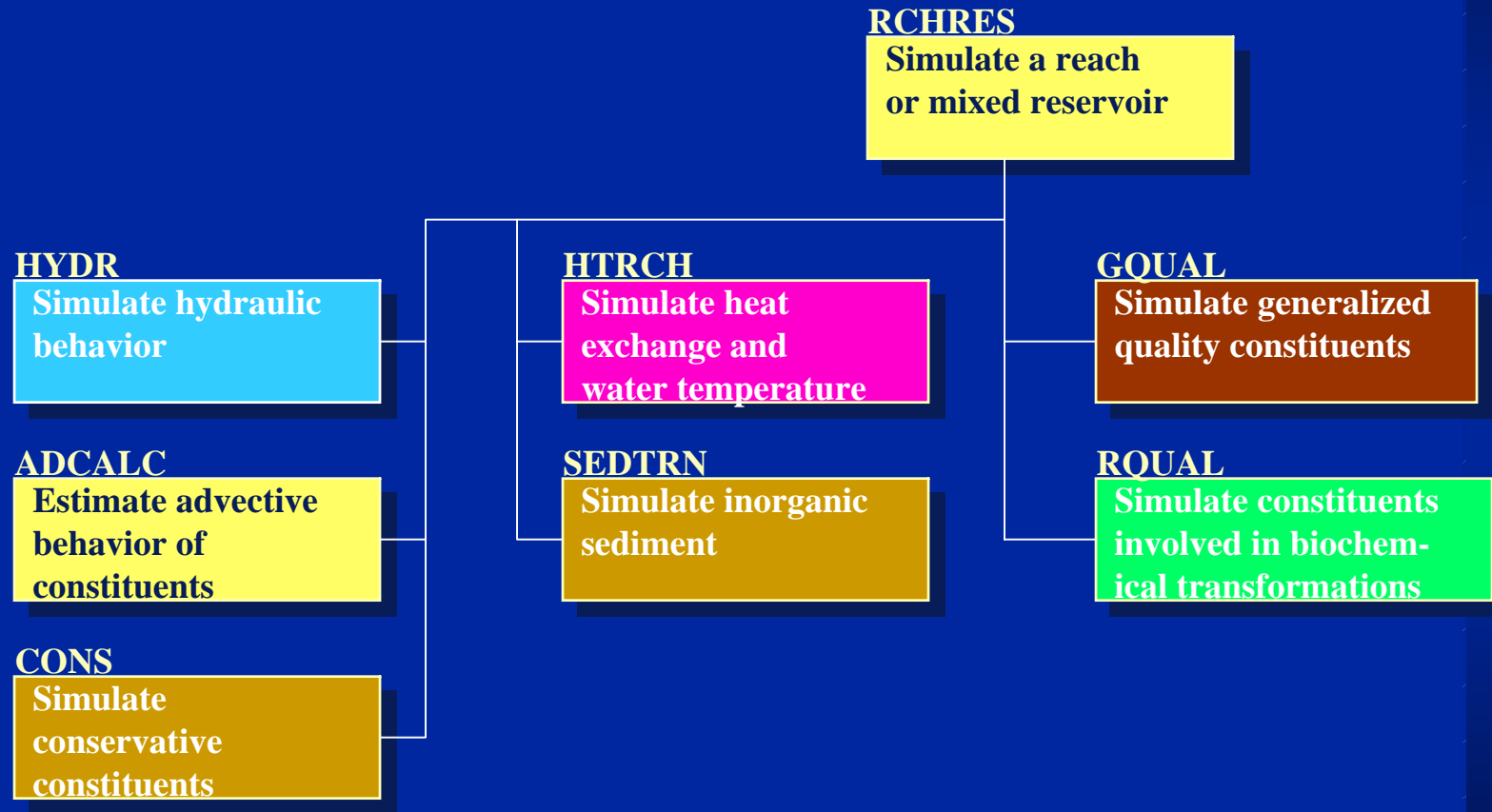
PHOS
Simulate
phosphorus

TRACER
Simulate a
conservative
tracer

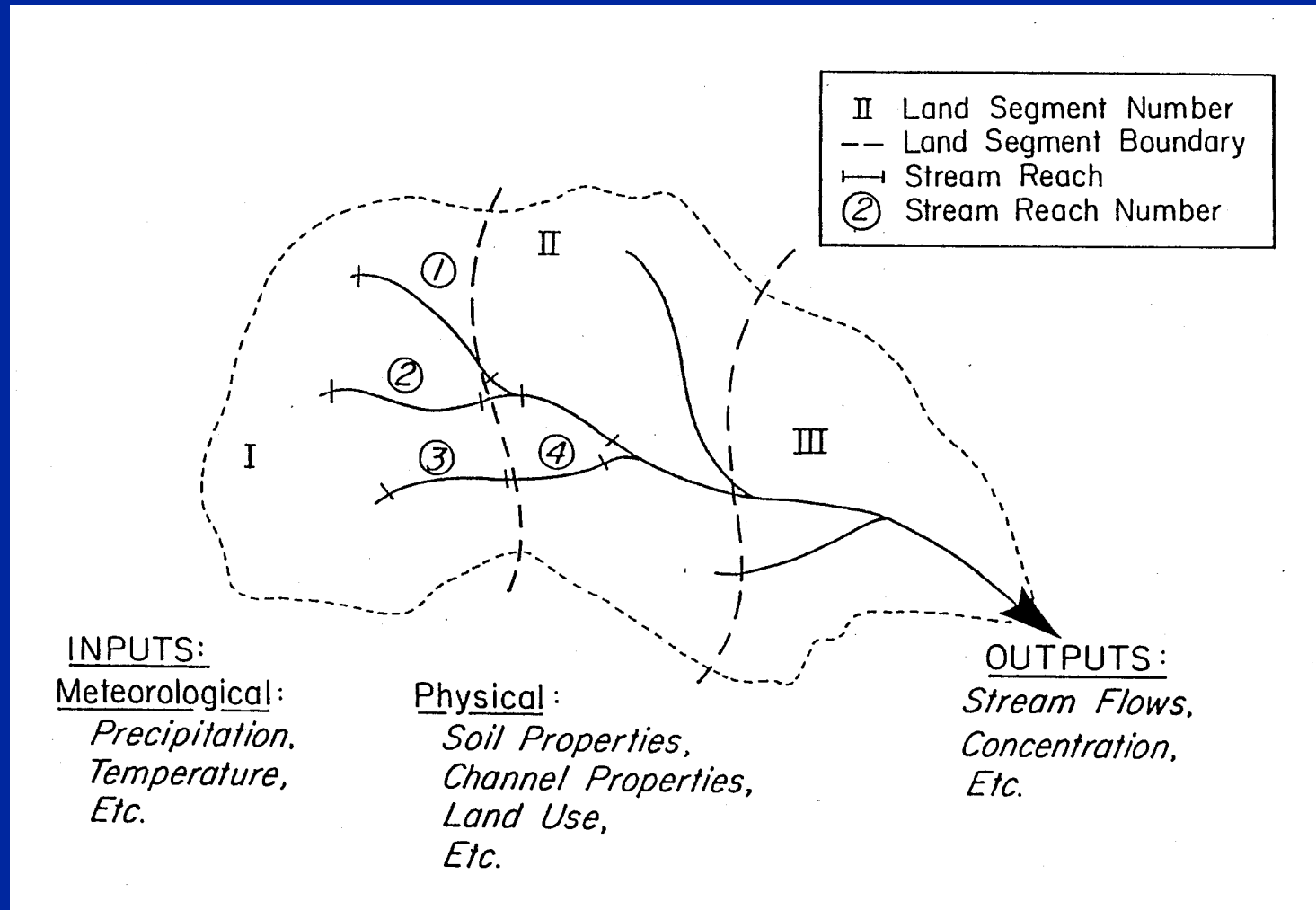
IMPLND STRUCTURE CHART



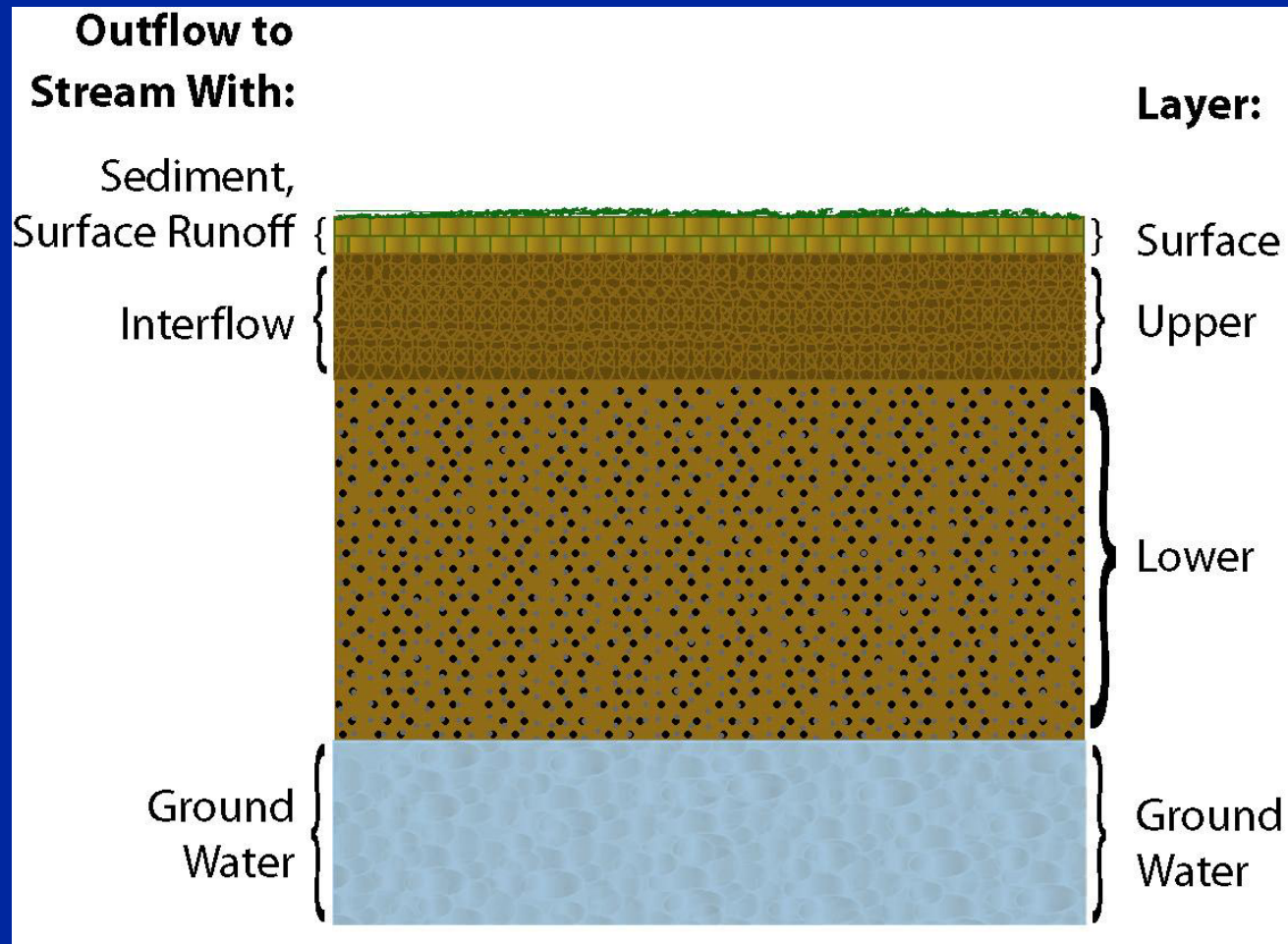
RCHRES STRUCTURE CHART



SEGMENTATION OF COMPLEX WATERSHEDS FOR MODELING



SOIL PROFILE REPRESENTATION BY THE AGCHEM MODULE



A photograph of a waterfall cascading over dark rocks, with water splashing and creating white foam at the base. The background is a deep blue gradient.

HSPF - STRENGTHS

- Comprehensive representation of watershed land and stream processes
- Comprehensive representation of watershed pollutant sources, including nonpoint sources (by multiple land uses), point sources, atmospheric, etc.
- Flexibility and adaptability to a wide range of watershed conditions
- Well-designed code modularity and structure
- Companion database and support programs to assist model users (e.g., WDMUtil, WinHSPF, GenScn, HSPEXP)
- Ongoing development and support by U.S. EPA and U.S.G.S.
- Continuing code enhancements funded by numerous groups
- Strict code version control through joint agreement of U.S. EPA & U.S.G.S.

A vertical photograph of a waterfall cascading over dark rocks, with water splashing and creating white foam at the base. The image is positioned on the left side of the slide.

HSPF - IDENTIFIED/PERCEIVED LIMITATIONS AND WEAKNESSES

- Extensive data requirements (e.g., hourly rainfall) – **BASINS helps**
- User training normally required – **BASINS helps**
- No comprehensive parameter guidance available – **BASINS helps**
- Limited spatial definition (i.e., lumped parameter approach)
- Hydraulics limited to non-tidal freshwater systems and unidirectional flow
- Simplified representation of urban drainage systems (e.g., culverts, pipes, CSOs)
- Limited representation of algal species - phytoplankton, zooplankton, benthic algae – **3 types of BA in V 12**

HSPF - RECENT ENHANCEMENTS AND DEVELOPMENTS

- Wetlands and shallow water-table hydrologic capabilities (funded by SFWMD)
- Implementation of water quality linkage between land segments for modeling buffer strips, riparian zones, grass waterways, etc. (funded by MPCA)
- Irrigation capabilities added to define application methods and sources (funded by SFWMD)
- Simplified snow algorithms (degree-day method) added to minimize meteorologic data needs (funded by EPA OW/OST for use within BASINS)
- Online interactive HSPF HELP available (complete HSPF Manual, V.11 in Windows) (funded by USGS)
- Development of Scenario Analysis (GENSCN) GUI software for generation, display, and evaluation of watershed model scenarios (funded by USGS & EPA)
- BMP and REPORT modules developed (funded by TMDL studies in Georgia)
- Multiple benthic algae species incorporated (Version 13, funded by NV group)

THE BASINS/HSPF APPLICATION PROCESS



THE MODELING PROCESS

Phase I

- Data collection
- Model input preparation
- Parameter evaluation

Phase II

- Calibration
- Validation
- (Post-audit)

Model
Testing

Phase III

- Analysis of alternatives

A photograph of a waterfall cascading over dark rocks, with water splashing and creating white foam at the base. The image is positioned on the left side of the slide.

HSPF APPLICATION PROCESS

- Study definition
- Development of modeling strategy
- Learn operational aspects of HSPF
- Input/management of time series data
- Parameter development
- Calibration/validation
- Analysis of alternate scenarios

A vertical photograph of a waterfall cascading over dark rocks, with water splashing and creating white foam at the bottom. The image is positioned on the left side of the slide.

STUDY DEFINITION

- Problems/questions for analysis, study goals
- Data availability
- Project resource availability (time, money, expertise)

A vertical photograph of a waterfall cascading over dark rocks, with water splashing and creating white foam at the bottom. The image is positioned on the left side of the slide.

MODELING STRATEGY

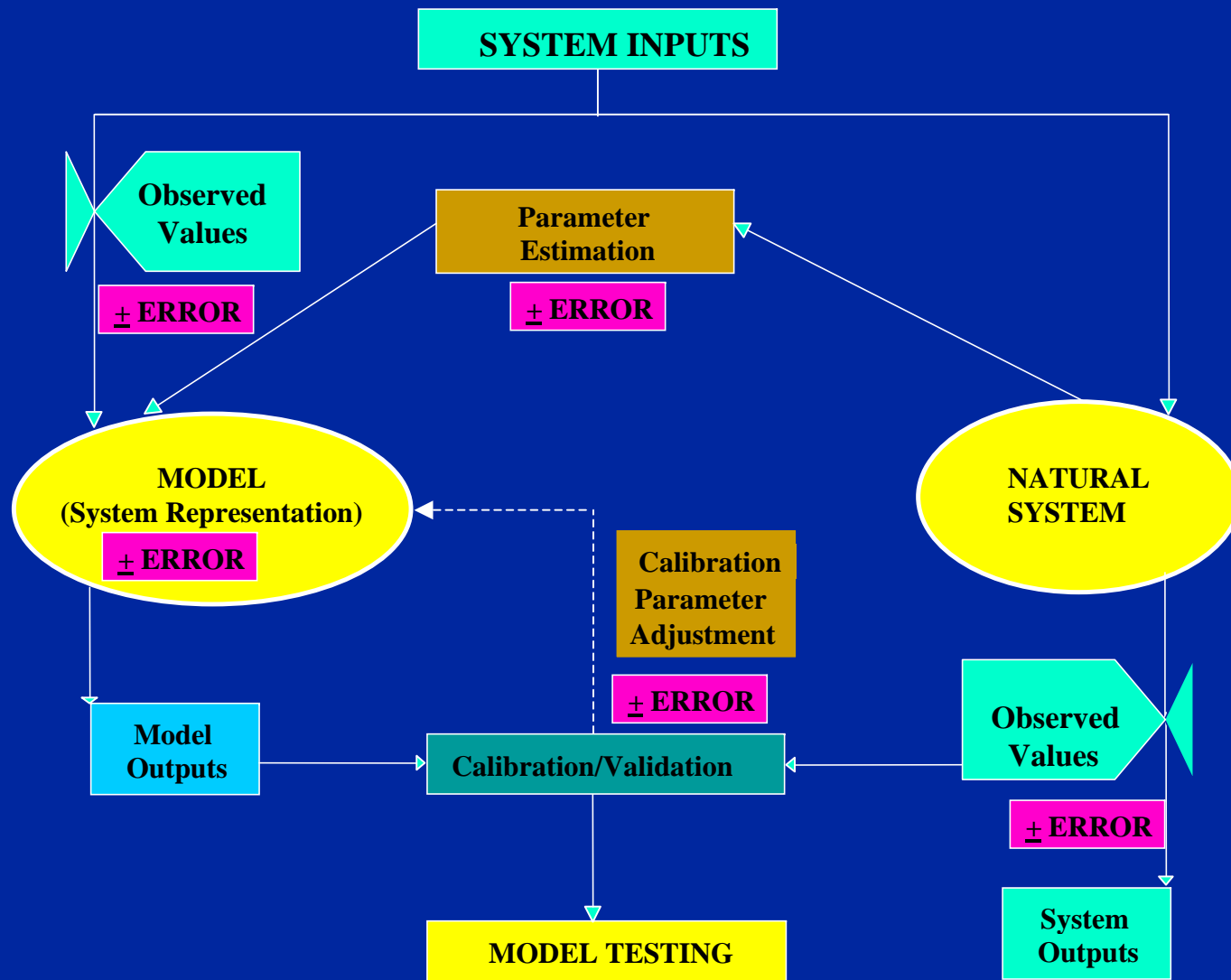
- Processes, constituents, and sources to be modeled
- Watershed segmentation (spatial and temporal detail)
- Channel segmentation and tributary areas
- Data to support modeling effort
- Human impacts, alternatives to be analyzed
- Develop simulation plan

A photograph of a waterfall cascading over dark rocks, with water splashing and creating white foam at the base. The image is positioned on the left side of the slide.

CONSTITUENT SOURCES IN HSPF

- Initial storages
- Nonpoint loadings
- Point loadings
- Atmospheric deposition
- Chemical transformations
- Releases from the channel bottom
- Atmospheric gas invasion

MODEL VERSUS NATURAL SYSTEM: INPUTS, OUTPUTS, AND ERRORS



ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES

- Definition of alternatives
- Selection of constituents and numeric/statistical measures
- Representation of alternatives
 - input changes
 - system configuration
 - parameter changes



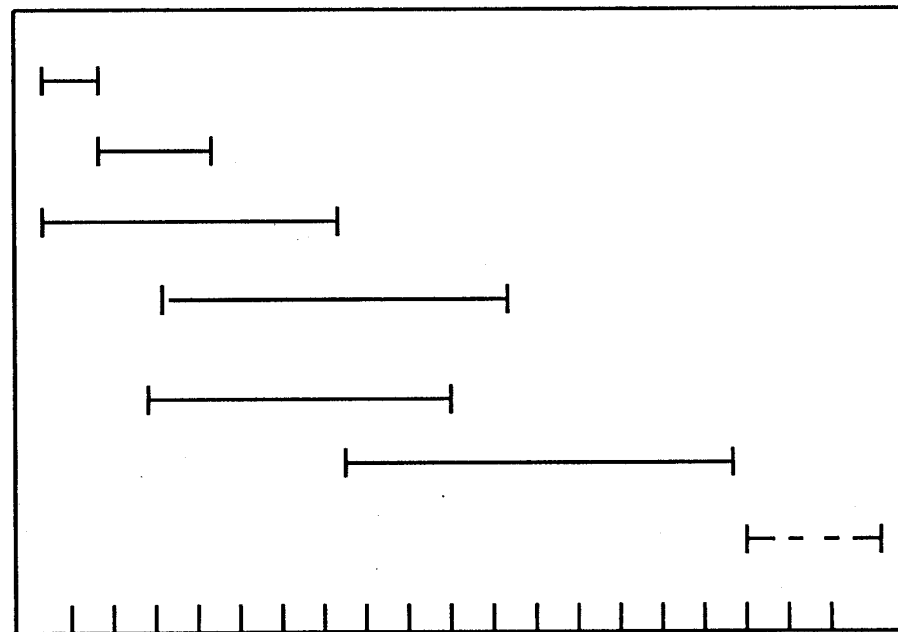
RELATIVE EFFORT FOR HSPF APPLICATION STEPS (through calibration/validation)

<u>TASK</u>	<u>% EFFORT</u>
• Problem definition	5
• Modeling strategy	10
• Learn operational aspects	10
• Development and input of time series	30
• Parameter development	15
• Calibration and validation	30

REPRESENTATIVE HSPF PROJECT SCHEDULE

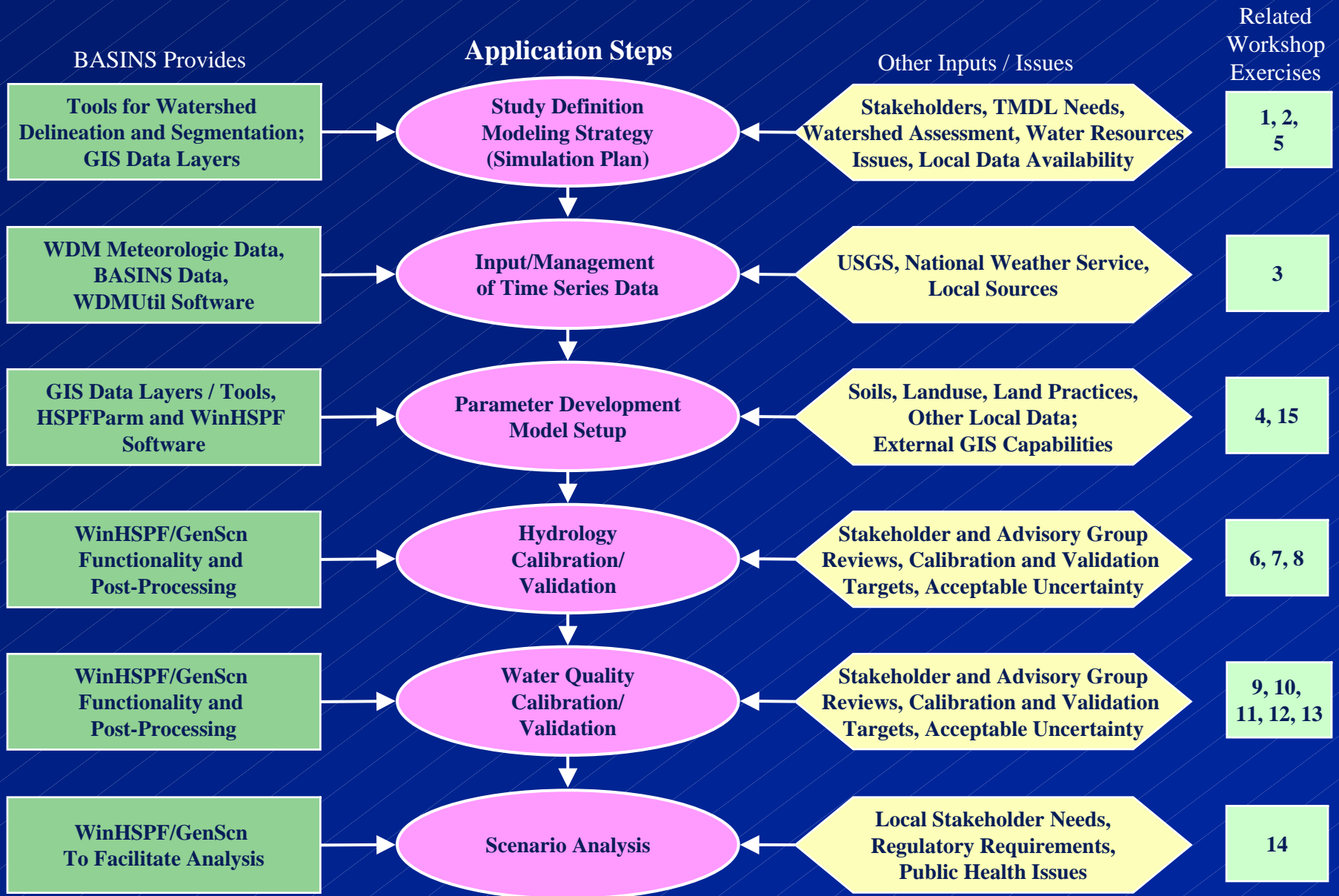
TASK

- Problem definition
- Modeling strategy
- Operational aspects
- Time series data development
- Parameter development
- Calibration/verification
- Analyze alternatives



TIME (weeks or months)

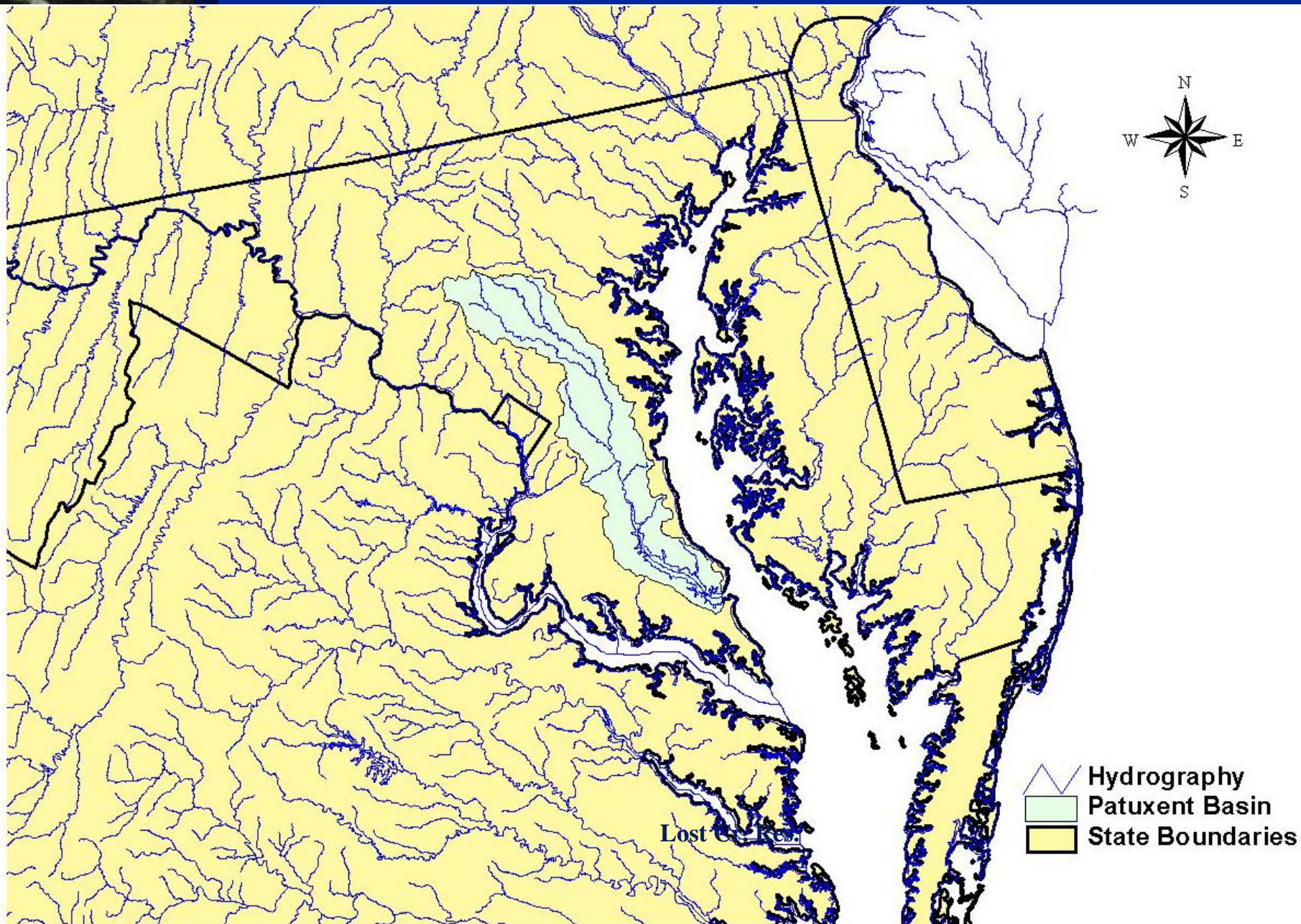
WATERSHED ASSESSMENT WITH BASINS/HSPF



CASE STUDY INTRODUCTION



PATUXENT RIVER BASIN



A photograph of a waterfall cascading over dark rocks, with water splashing and creating white foam at the base. The image is positioned on the left side of the slide.

PATUXENT STUDY

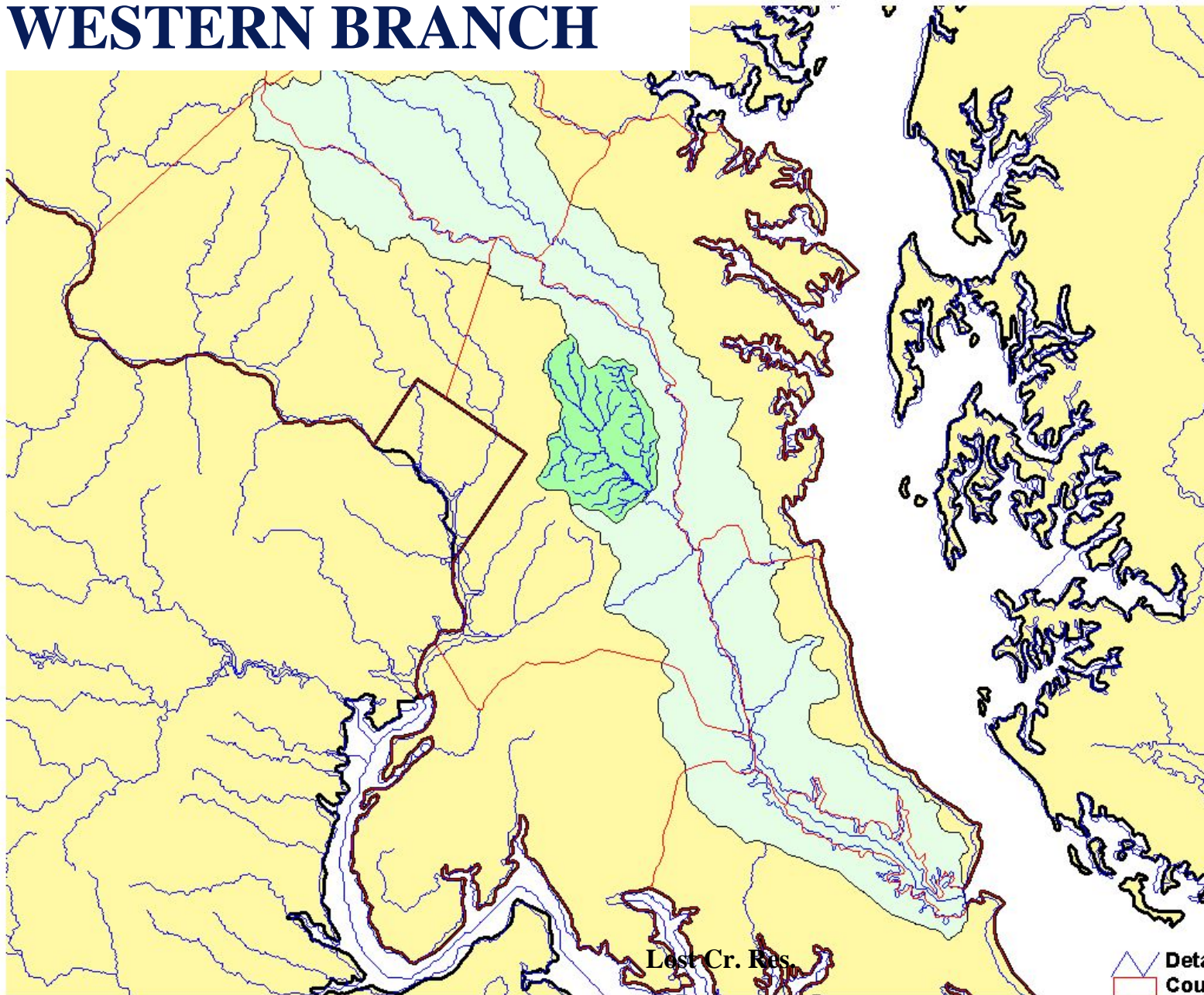
- Initiated in 1985 by the U.S. Geological Survey and the Maryland Department of the Environment
- Nonpoint source nutrient loadings
- Representative of other subbasins of the Chesapeake Bay

A photograph of a waterfall cascading over dark rocks, with water splashing and creating white foam at the base. The image is positioned on the left side of the slide.

MAJOR ISSUES

- Substantial commercial, residential, and industrial development
- Investigate effects of future growth on water quality
- Planning growth to minimize potential adverse effects

WESTERN BRANCH



-  Detailed Hydrography
-  County Boundaries
-  Western Branch Subbasin
-  Hydrography
-  Patuxent Basin
-  State Boundaries

WESTERN BRANCH

- Discharges directly to the Patuxent estuary
- Land use 45% Forest/Wetland, 25% Agriculture, 25% Urban
- Gage at Upper Marlboro, drainage area about 90 square miles

A photograph of a waterfall cascading over dark rocks, with water splashing and creating white foam at the base. The image is positioned on the left side of the slide.

WATER QUALITY CONSTITUENTS SIMULATED

- Water Temperature
- Sediment
- Dissolved Oxygen, BOD
- Nitrogen – NH_3 , NO_2/NO_3 , Org N
- Phosphorus – PO_4 , Org P
- Plankton – Phytoplankton, Benthic Algae (as Chl a)