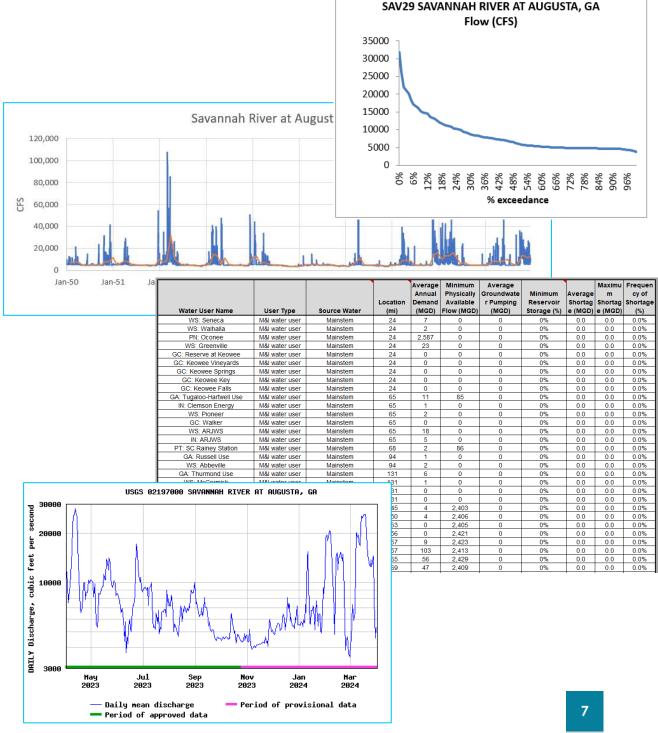


# Fundamentals of Surface Water Hydrology and Hydrologic Data

#### Purpose of this information

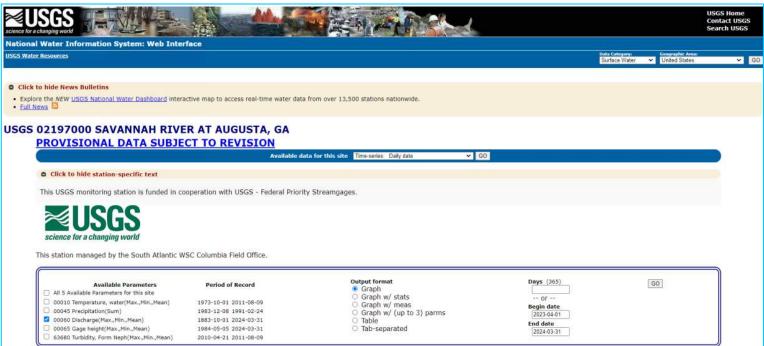
- For the next 12 months, you will be viewing a lot of hydrologic data in various formats, and for many purposes
- Other RBCs have noted that a brief introduction to hydrologic information would be helpful
- We can refer back to this information at any time throughout the process

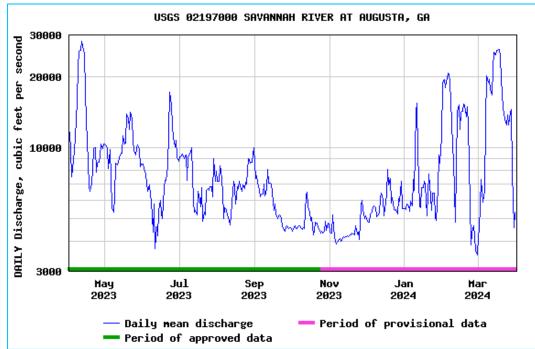


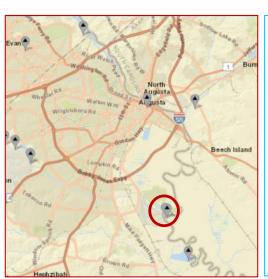
#### Hydrologic Cycle PERCIPITATION, DEPOSITION / DESUBLIMATION ACCUMULATION, SNOWMELT, MELTWATER, SUBLIMATION, Water droplets fall from clouds DESUBLIMATION/DEPOSITION as drizzle, rain, snow, or ice. **Functions of** Snow and ice accumulate, later melting back Land Use into liquid water, or turning into vapor. Slope Winds move clouds through Soils the atmosphere. SURFACE RUNOFF, CHANNEL RUNOFF, RESERVOIRS CONDENSATION, CLOUDS, FOG Water flows above ground as Water vapor rises and runoff, forming streams, rivers, condenses as clouds. swamps, ponds, and lakes. EVAPORATION Heat from the sun causes PLANT UPTAKE, INTERCEPTION. TRANSPIRATION water to evaporate. Plants take up water from the ground, and later transpire it back into the air. HYDROSPHERE, OCEANS The oceans contain 97% of Earth's water. INFILTRATION, PERCOLATION, SUBSURFACE FLOW, AQUIFER, WATER TABLE, SEEPAGE, SPRING, WELL Water is soaked into the ground, flows below it, and seeps back out The Water Cycle enriched in minerals. Water moves around our planet by the processes shown here. The water VOLCANIC STEAM, GEYSERS, SUBDUCTION cycle shapes landscapes, transports Water penetrates the earth's crust, and minerals, and is essential to most life comes back out as geysers or volcanic steam and ecosystems on the planet.

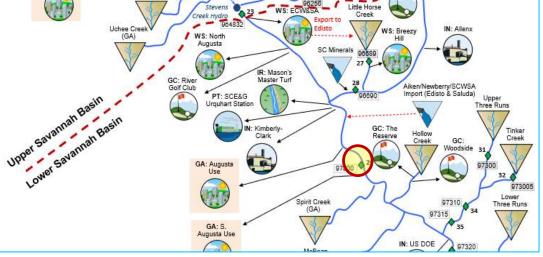
### Measuring Hydrologic Data

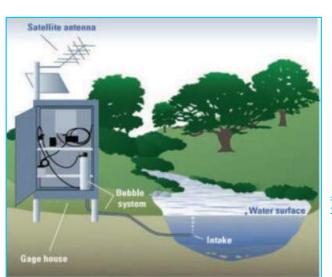
waterdata.usgs.gov







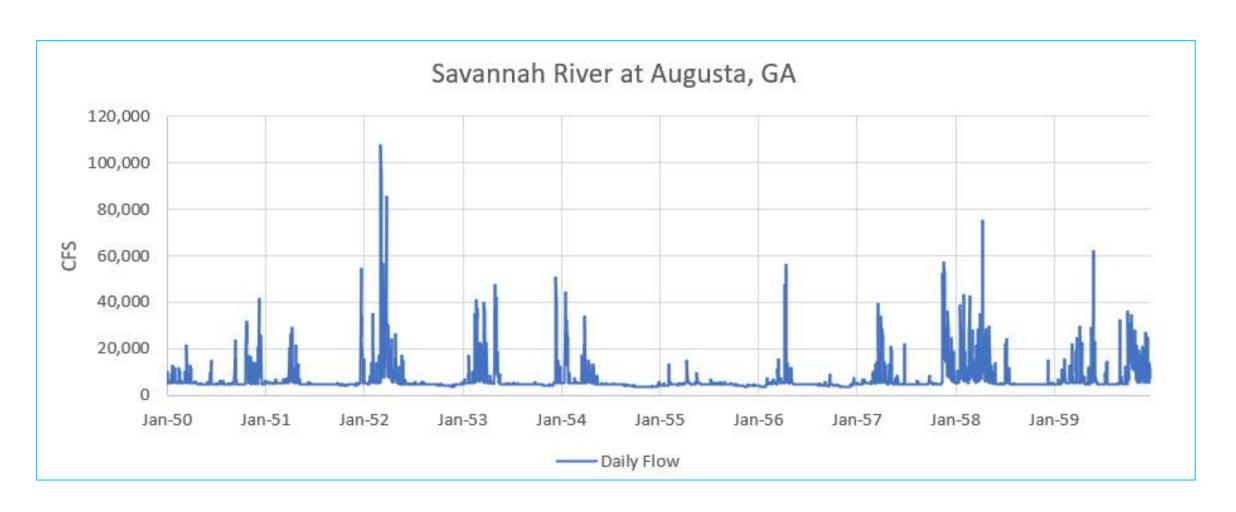




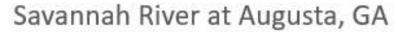
<u>Streamgaging Basics | U.S.</u> Geological Survey (usgs.gov)

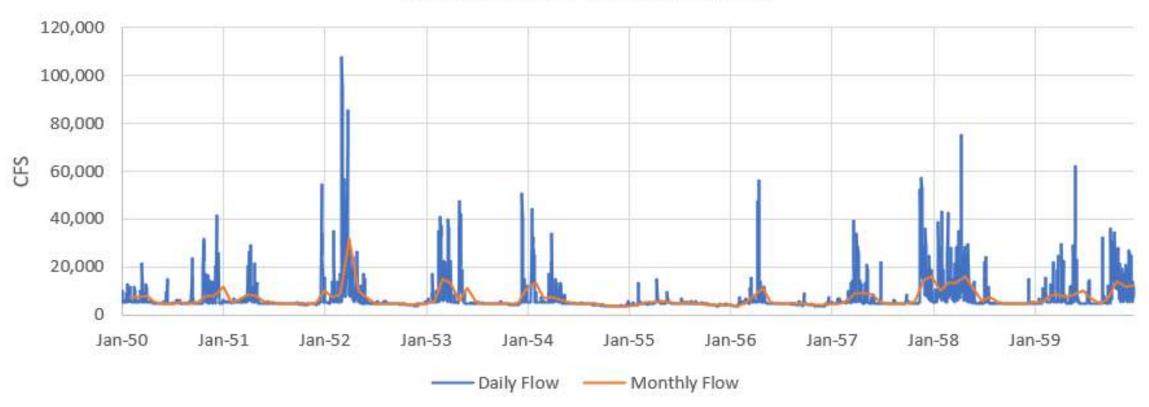
### Displaying Simulated Hydrologic Data:

**Basic Streamflow Hydrograph (SWAM)** 



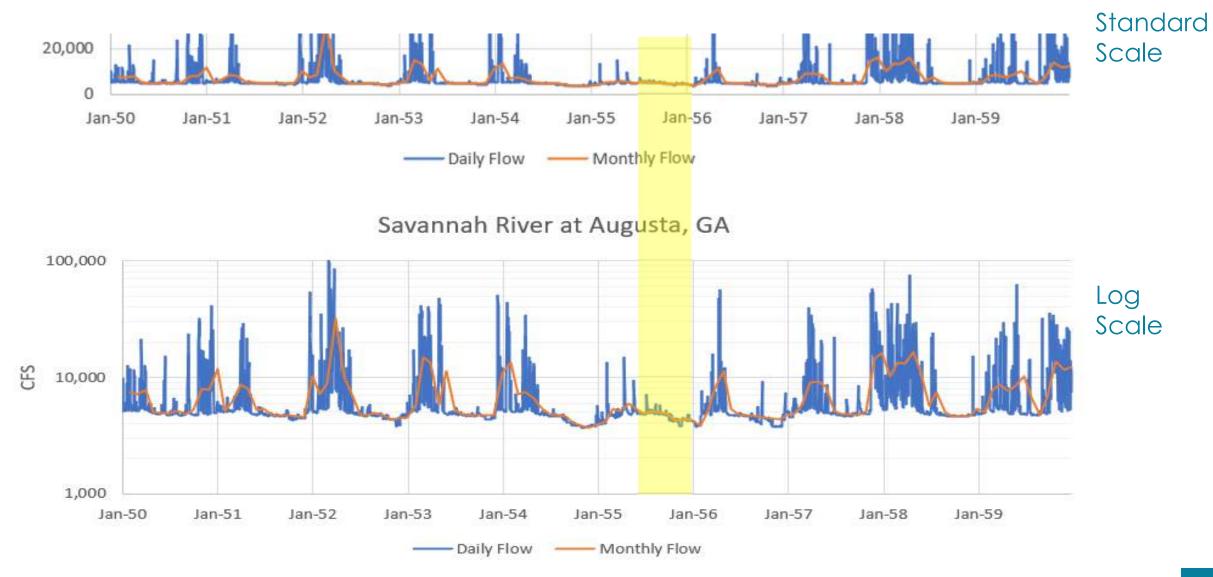
### Daily vs. Monthly Simulated Flow in SWAM





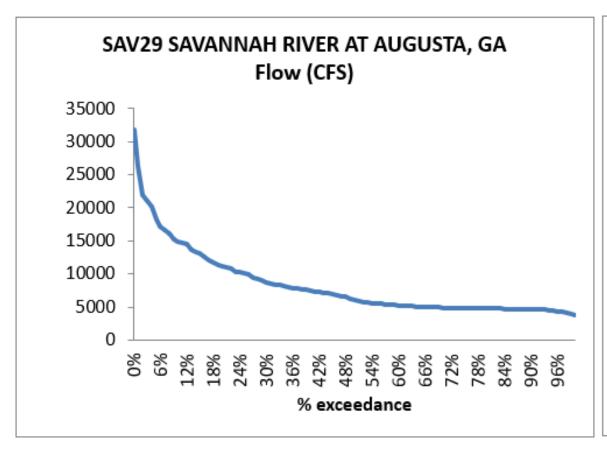
# Visualizing Small Differences:

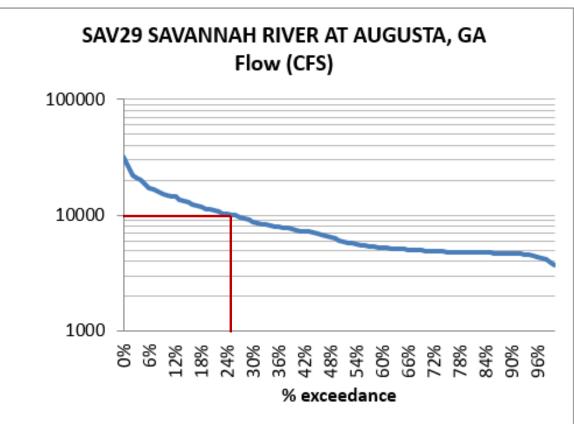
#### Log Scale



#### Displaying Hydrologic Data:

#### Flow Exceedence Curve / Flow Duration Curve



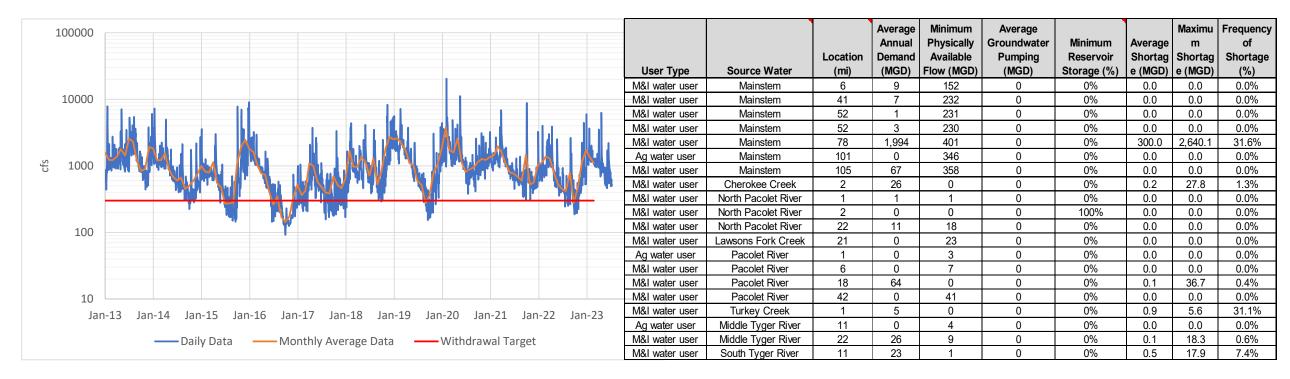


River flow is higher than 10,000 cfs 25 % of the time

# Other Information and Interpretative Guidance

Borrowing some water stats from the Saluda Basin

### Frequency and Magnitude of Shortage



In this generic example, the frequency that river flow is less than the withdrawal target is difficult to count.

The answer is different with monthly vs. daily data.

(Note that this example does not include storage)

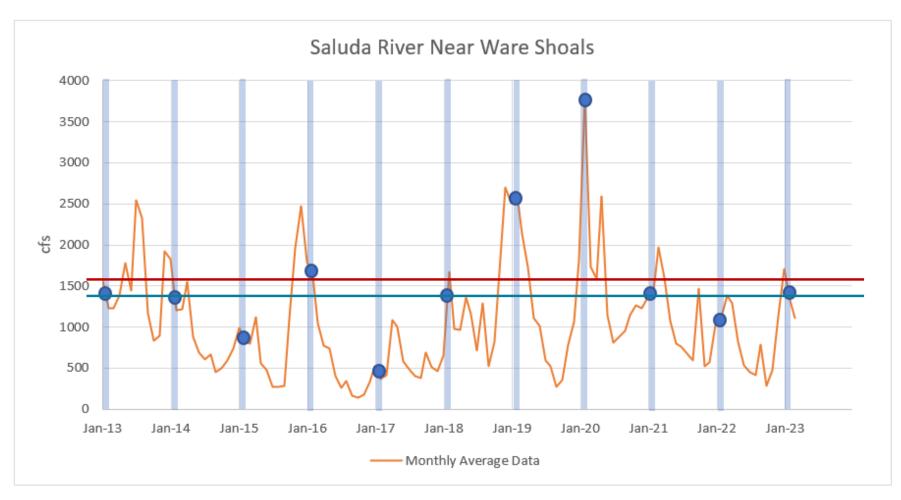
You will have the benefit of summary tables that can be developed for daily and monthly data.

#### Important Hydrologic Statistics

- 7Q10: Low flow metric, representing the lowest 7day average flow that occurs once every 10 years.
- Median Monthly Flow:
  Median value of all monthly
  average flows for a given
  month (Jan illustrated by
  blue dots):
  - Half the points higher, half lower
- Mean Monthly Flow:
  Average value of all monthly
  average flows for a given
  month (Jan illustrated by

blue dots)

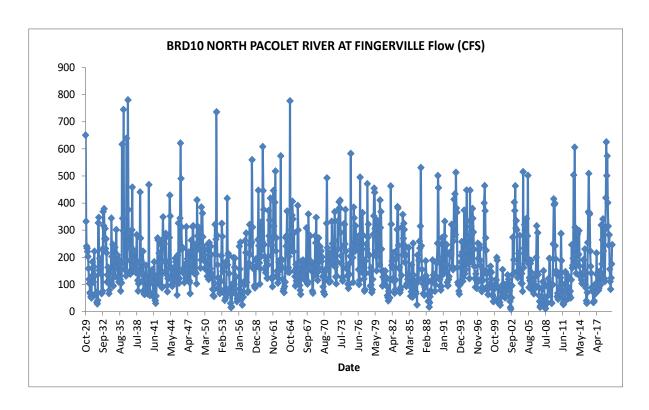
 Usually higher than the median, since high points "stretch" the average.



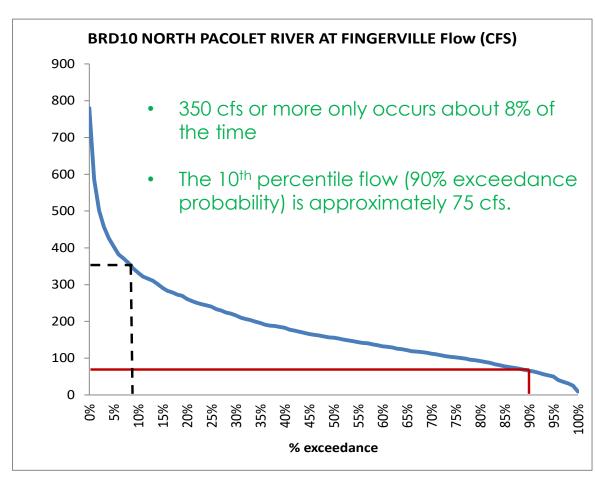
Mean and median estimated visually

#### Other Flow Statistics:

#### Statistics vs. Patterns



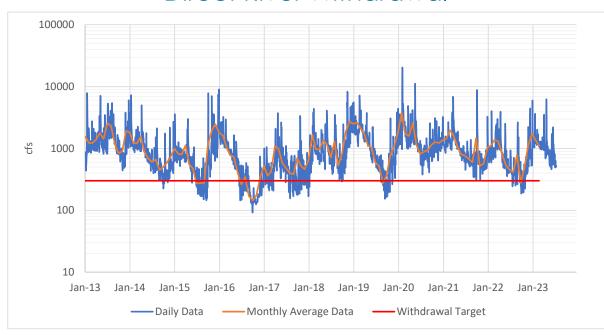
Here we can see patterns but not statistics



Here we can see statistics but not patterns

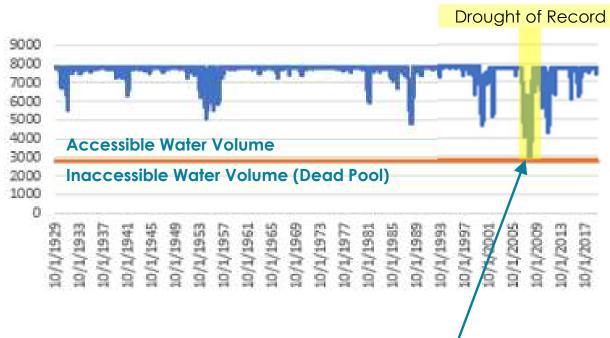
# Water Availability

#### **Direct River Withdrawal**



Water is limited to the flow in the stream at any point in time

#### Reservoir Withdrawal



"Safe Yield" is the amount of water that can be continuously withdrawn from a reservoir through the period or record without depletion. Generally higher than river withdrawals because storage buffers low flows.

### New View of the Hydrologic Cycle

