

Soil Water Balance Model Overview

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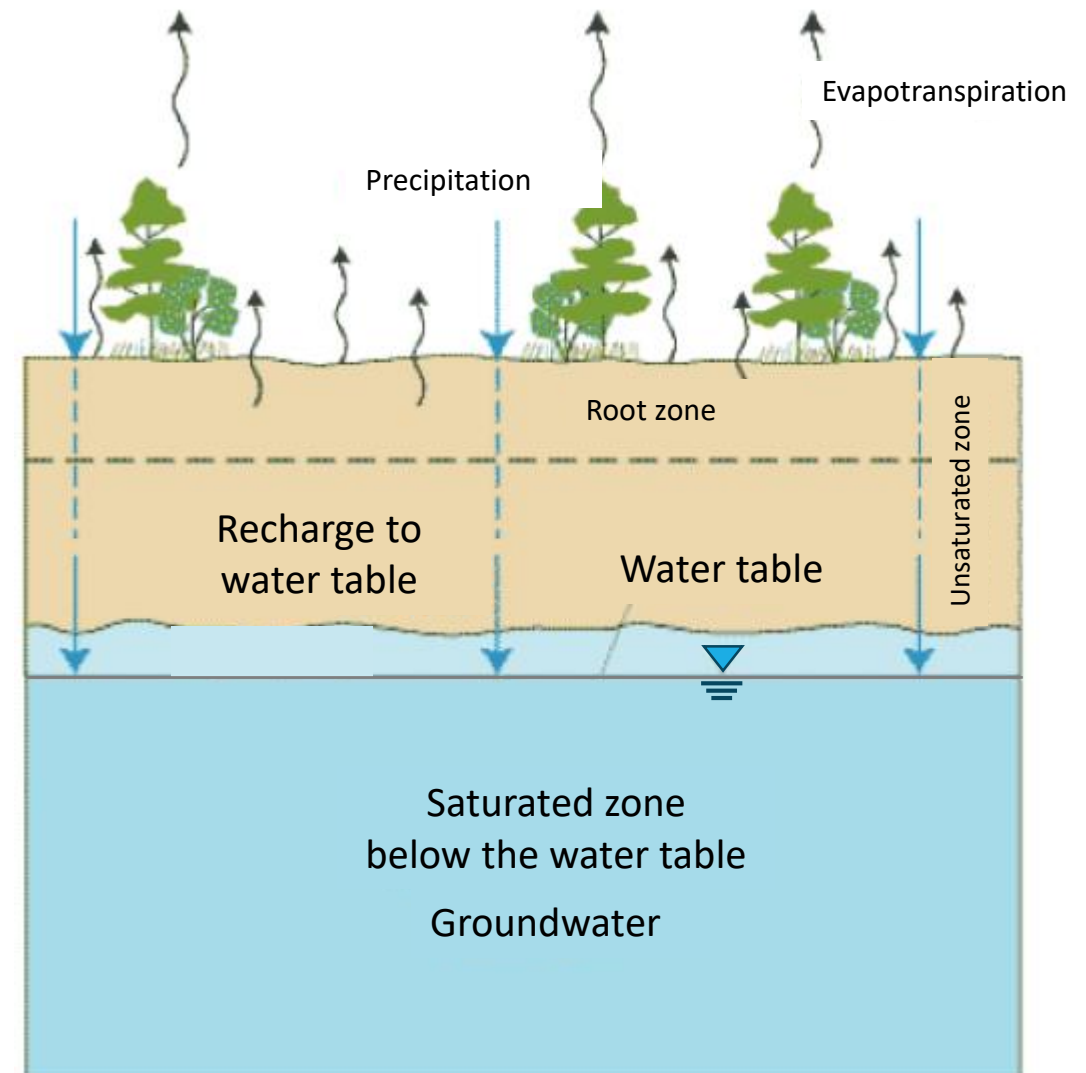
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Clemson Pee Dee Research & Education Center
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Soil Water Balance Model Overview



- USGS's Soil Water Balance (SWB) model was developed to estimate spatial and temporal distribution of groundwater recharge on a daily time step.
- Groundwater recharge is the volume of water that infiltrates past the root zone and reaches the water table, adding to the groundwater reservoir.
- Recharge output from SWB model is a primary input to the Groundwater Flow model.

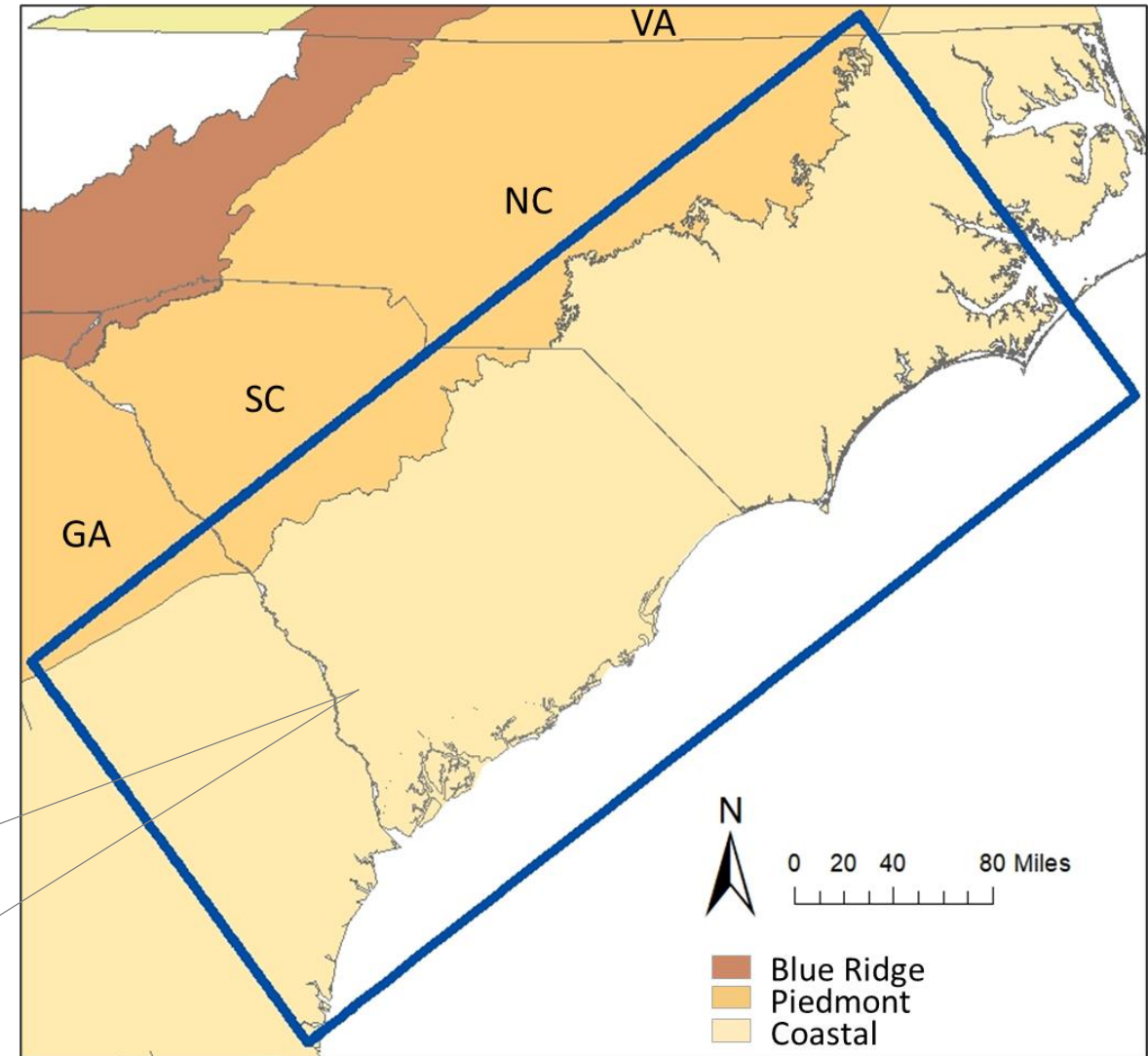
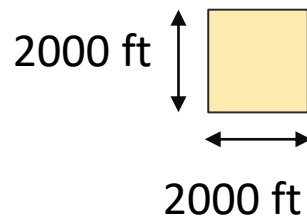




Study Area



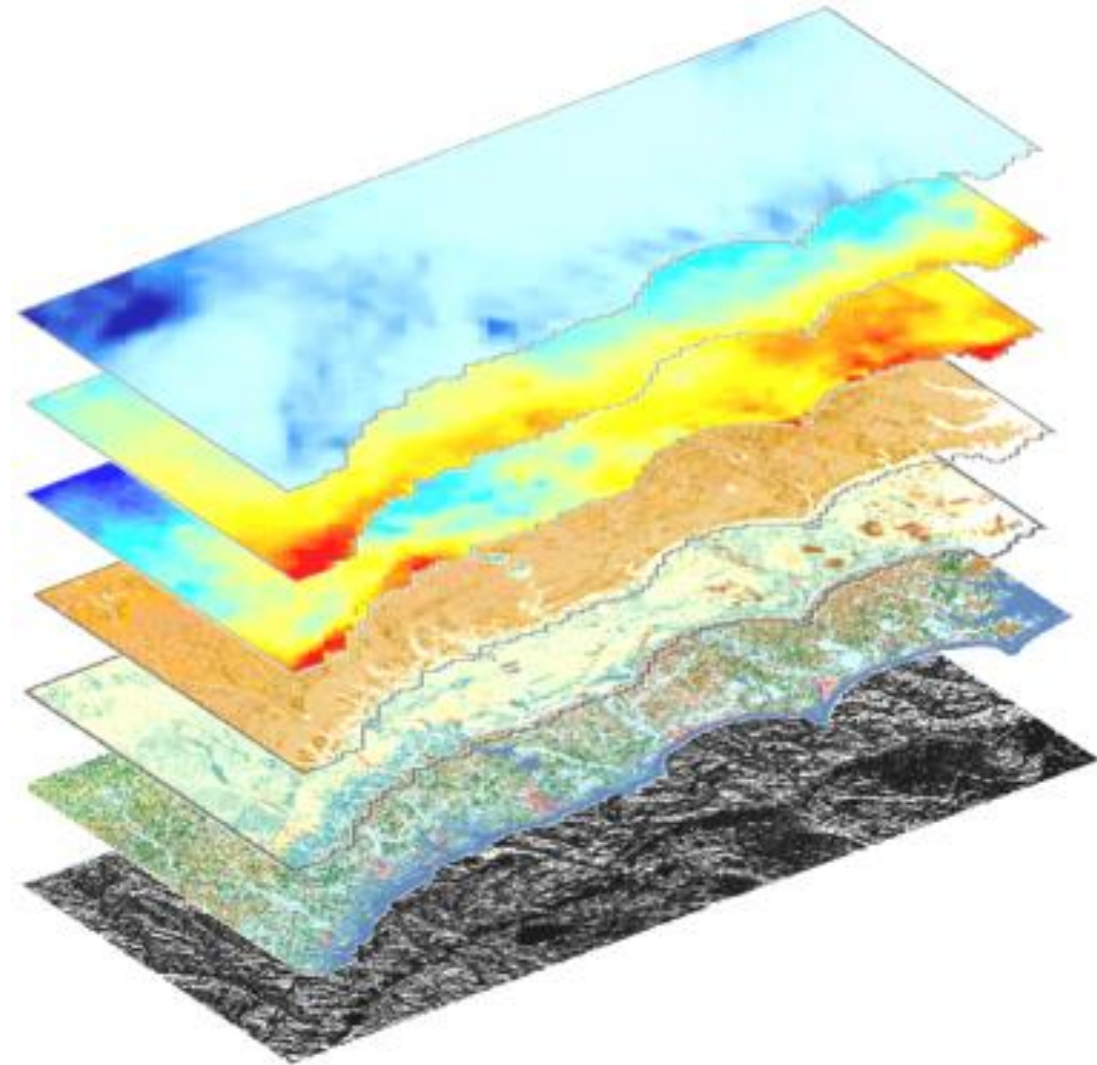
- Model covers the same extent as the Groundwater Flow model which includes the coastal plain area in SC and parts of GA, NC, and VA.
- The model study area is represented by a grid of uniformly sized square cells.
 - Total no. of cells = 1,255,163
 - Cell resolution of 2000 by 2000 ft.





Input Data Grids

- Climate Data
 - Precipitation
 - Temperature
- Hydrologic Soil Groups
- Available Water Capacity
- Land Cover
- Surface Water Flow Direction based on Digital Elevation model (DEM)



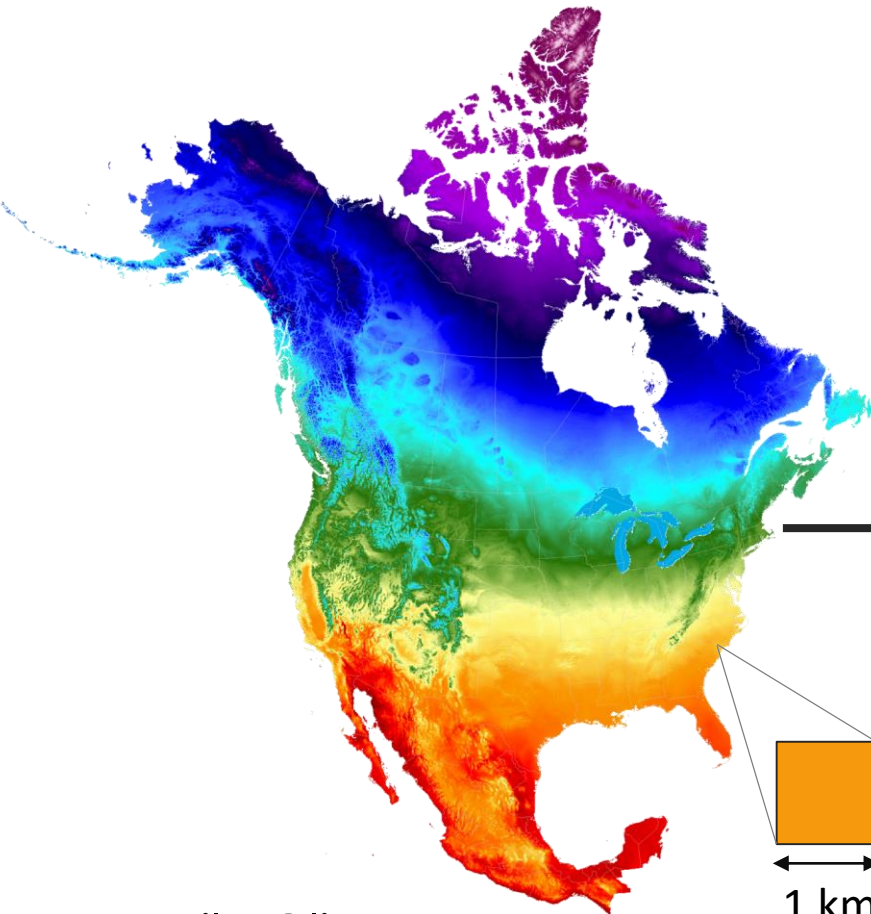


Model Inputs - Daily Climate Data

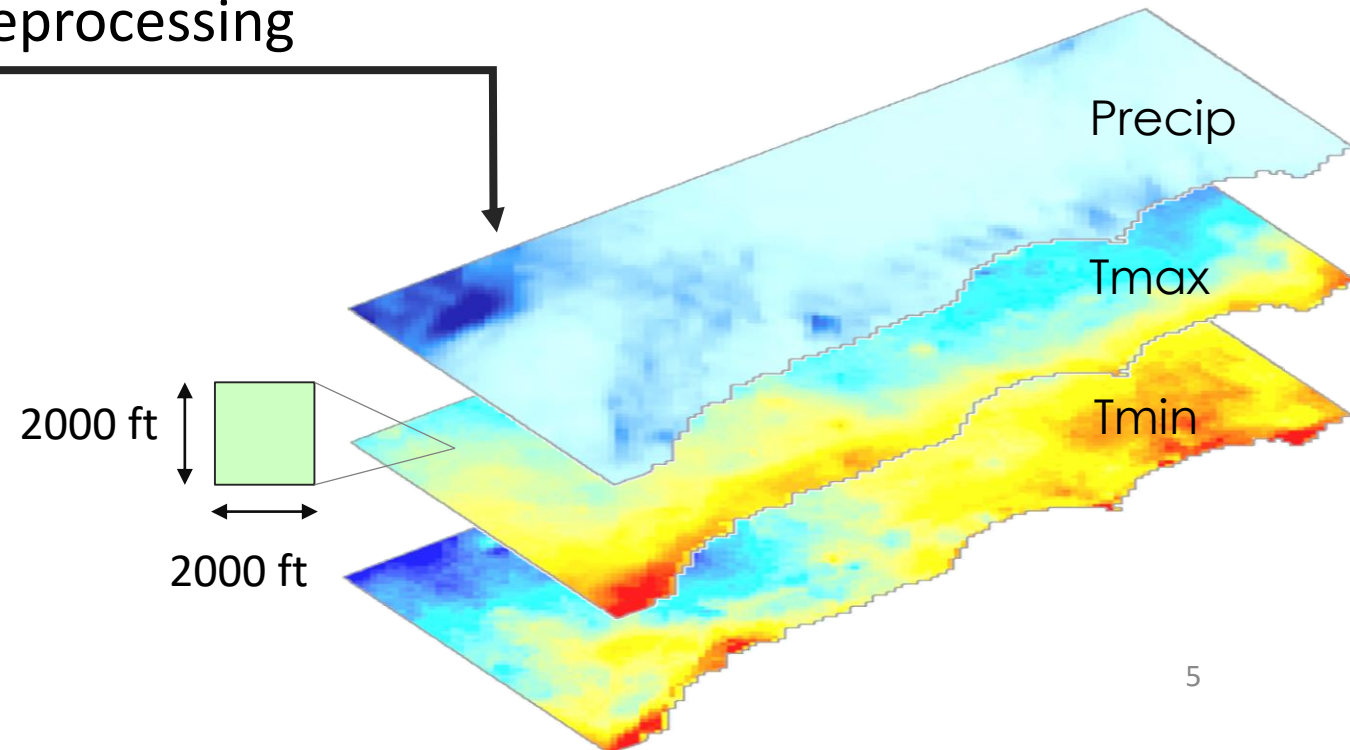


DAYMET Daily Gridded Dataset

- Gridded estimates of daily weather parameters (1 km x 1 km).
- Data available since 1980.



Data Preprocessing



- Daily Climate Data
 - Precipitation
 - Minimum Temperature
 - Maximum Temperature



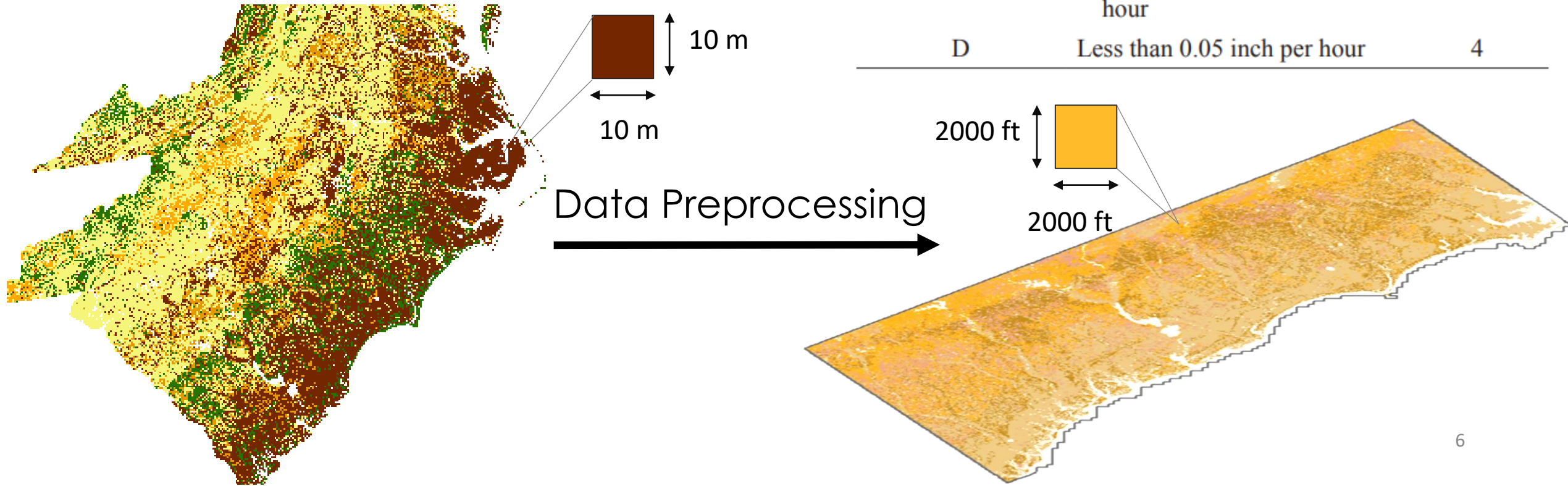
Model Inputs - Hydrologic Soil Groups



- Gridded Soil Survey Geographic Database (**GSSURGO**).
- Integer-valued grid containing soil group for each cell.
- Data provided by USGS.

Table 2-2. Infiltration rates for hydrologic soil groups and associated Soil-Water-Balance (SWB) grid values.

Hydrologic soil group	Infiltration rate	Integer grid value
A	Greater than 0.3 inch per hour	1
B	0.15 to 0.3 inch per hour	2
C	0.05 to less than 0.15 inch per hour	3
D	Less than 0.05 inch per hour	4

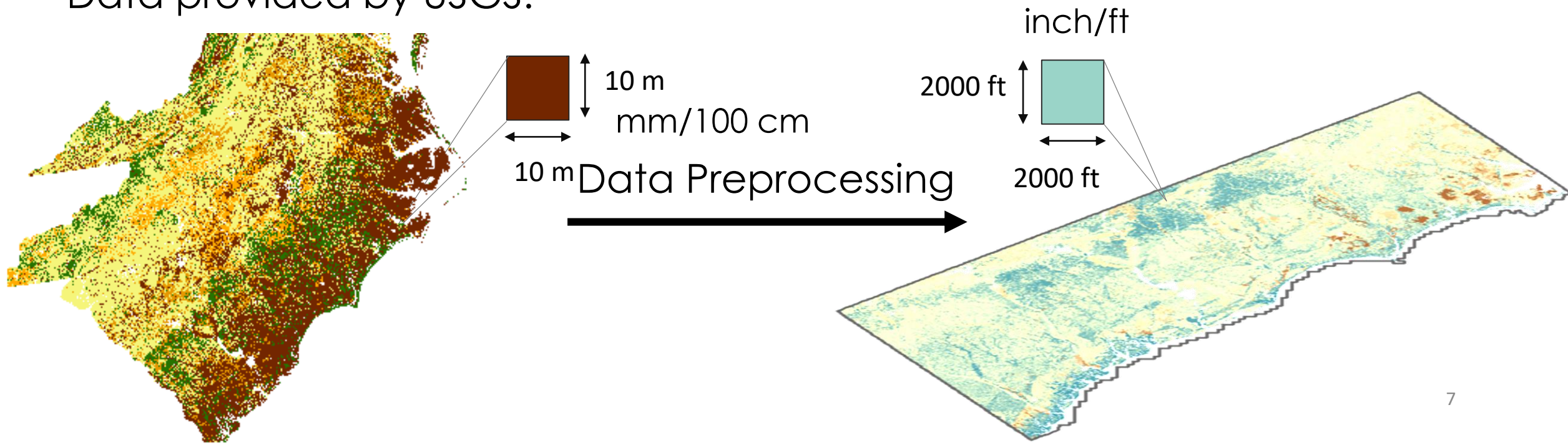




Model Inputs - Available Water Capacity



- Amount of water that soil holds which can be lost to evapotranspiration.
- Used in conjunction with root zone depth to calculate total available water.
- Gridded Soil Survey Geographic Database (**GSSURGO**).
- Typically averaged over the top 0 -100 cm of soil profile.
- Data provided by USGS.



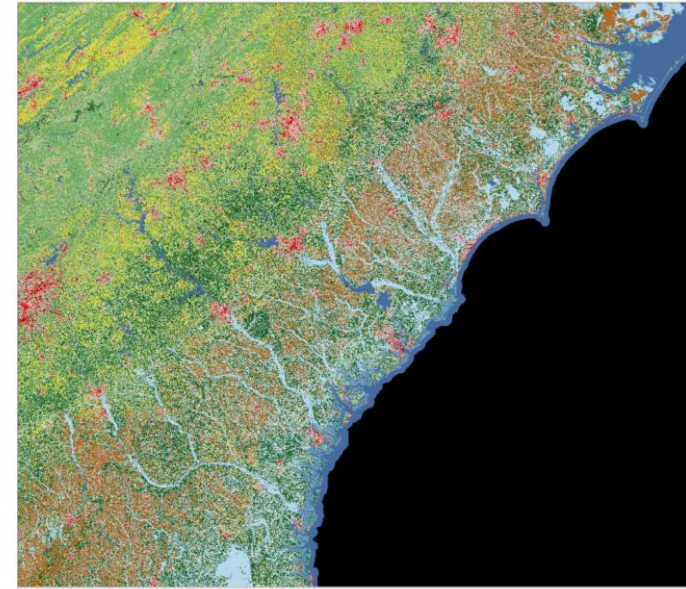


Model Inputs - Land Cover



- National Land Cover Database (NLCD).
- Gridded data available for years 2001, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2011, 2013, 2016, 2019, and 2021.

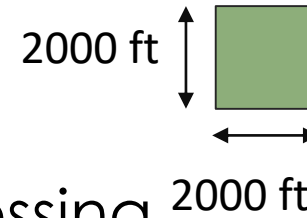
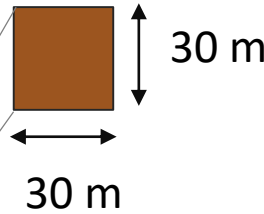
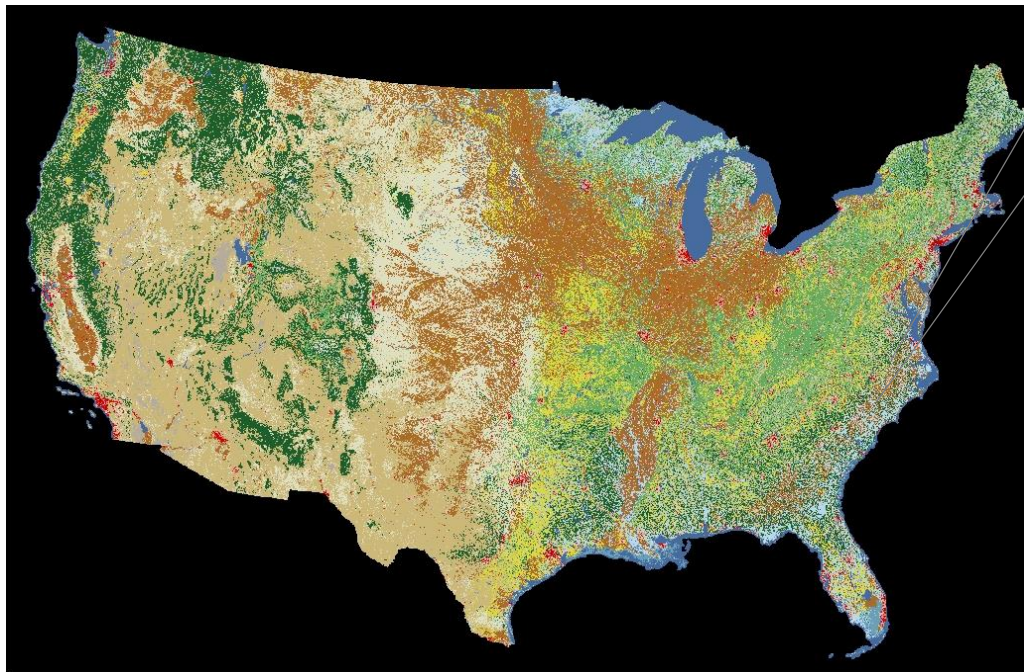
NLCD Land Cover 2001



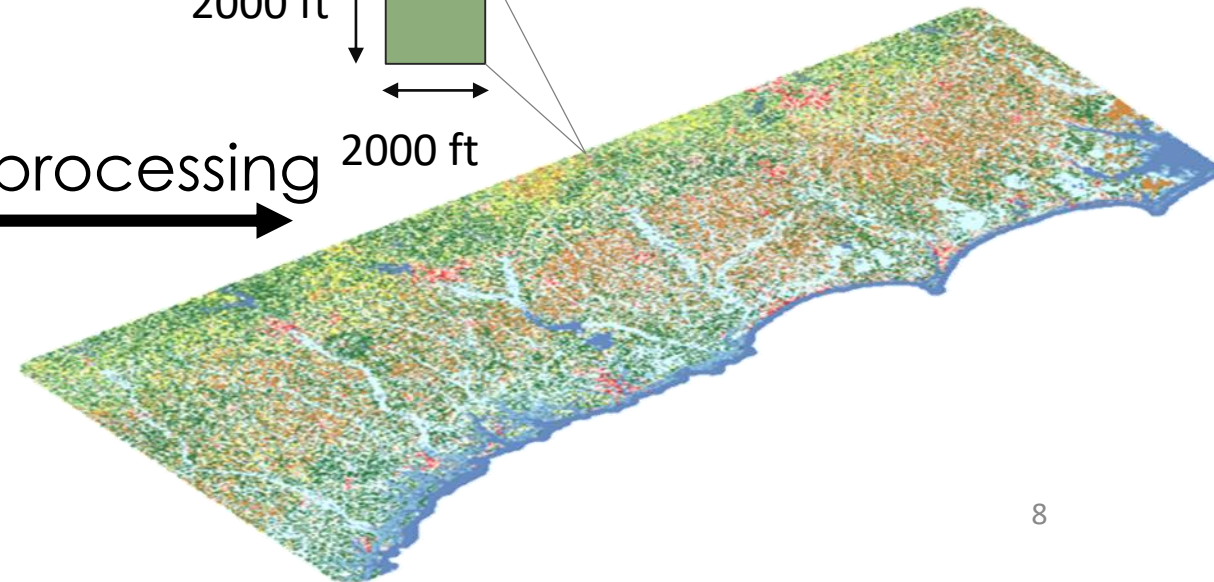
NLCD Land Cover Classification Legend

11	Open Water
12	Perennial Ice/ Snow
21	Developed, Open Space
22	Developed, Low Intensity
23	Developed, Medium Intensity
24	Developed, High Intensity
31	Barren Land (Rock/Sand/Clay)
41	Deciduous Forest
42	Evergreen Forest
43	Mixed Forest
51	Dwarf Scrub*
52	Shrub/Scrub
71	Grassland/Herbaceous
72	Sedge/Herbaceous*
73	Lichens*
74	Moss*
81	Pasture/Hay
82	Cultivated Crops
90	Woody Wetlands
95	Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands

* Alaska only



Data Preprocessing





Model Simulation



- Model runs several steps of decision making where the components of a water budget are evaluated.
- The model assumes that recharge takes place when soil moisture value exceeds total available water in a cell.



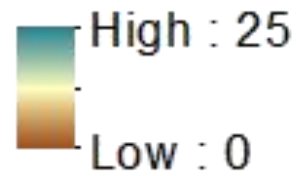
Annual Recharge for Dry vs Wet Year



2011

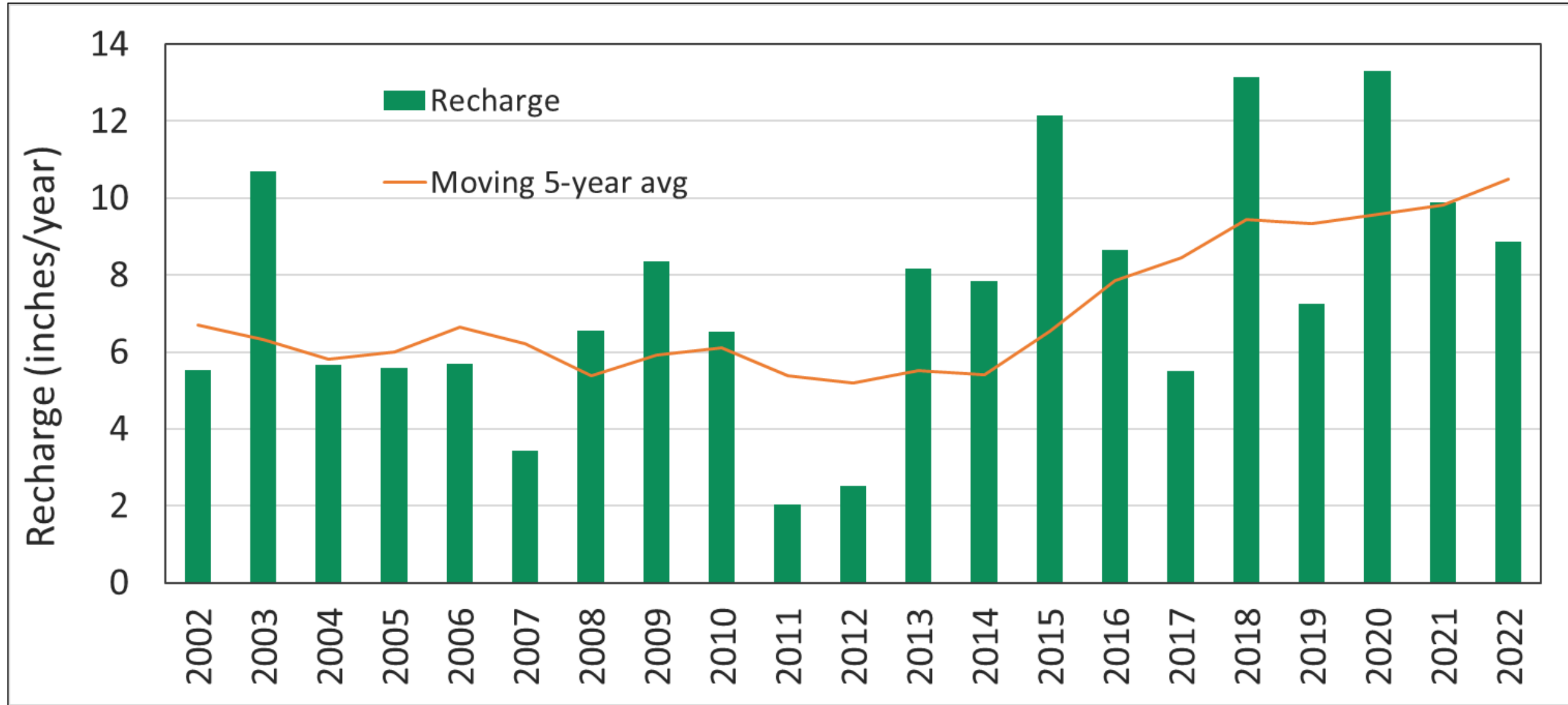
2020

Inches



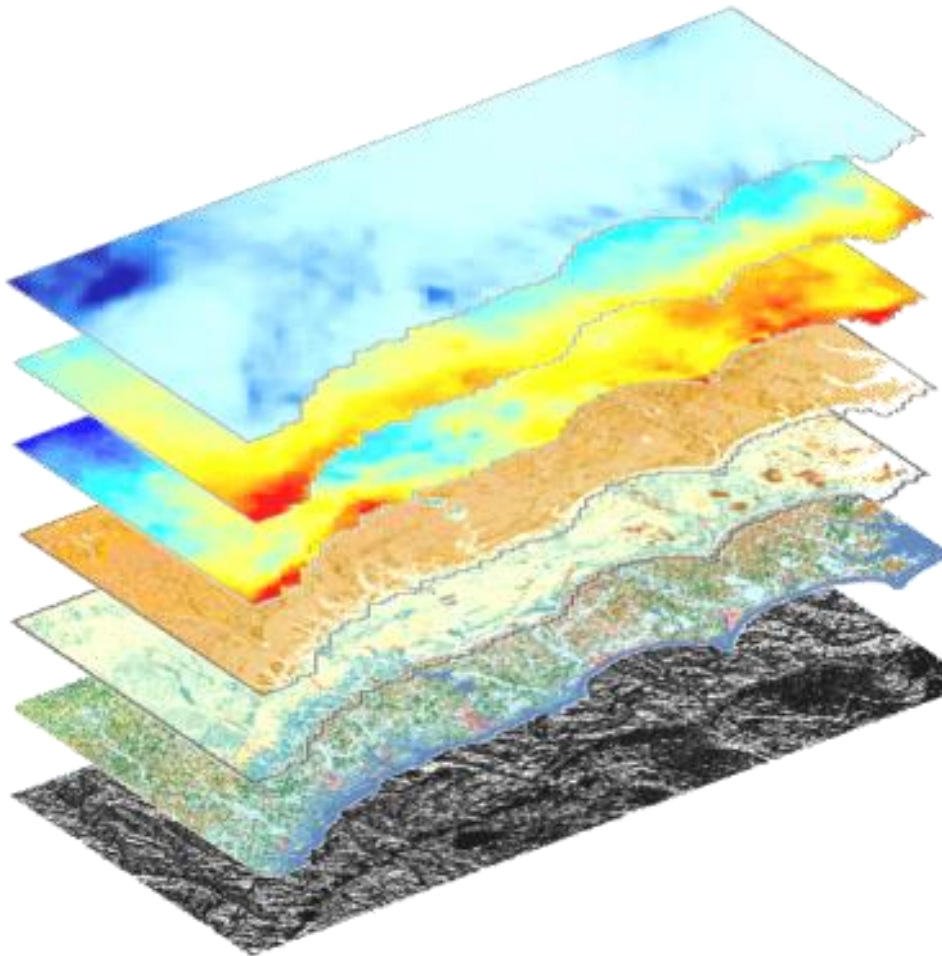


Mean Annual Recharge (2002-2022)





Summary



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- Soil Water Balance (SWB) model was used to estimate recharge in the coastal plain extent at a 2000 by 2000 ft cell resolution.
- Model requires minimum data inputs of:
 - Climate data (Precipitation, Temperature)
 - Hydrologic Soil Group
 - Available Water Capacity
 - Land Cover
 - Flow Direction (Can be turned off)
- Model assumes that recharge takes place when soil moisture value exceeds total available water in a cell.
- Model outputs daily recharge values in inches.
- Daily recharge values are converted to monthly average recharge in ft/day for USGS.