

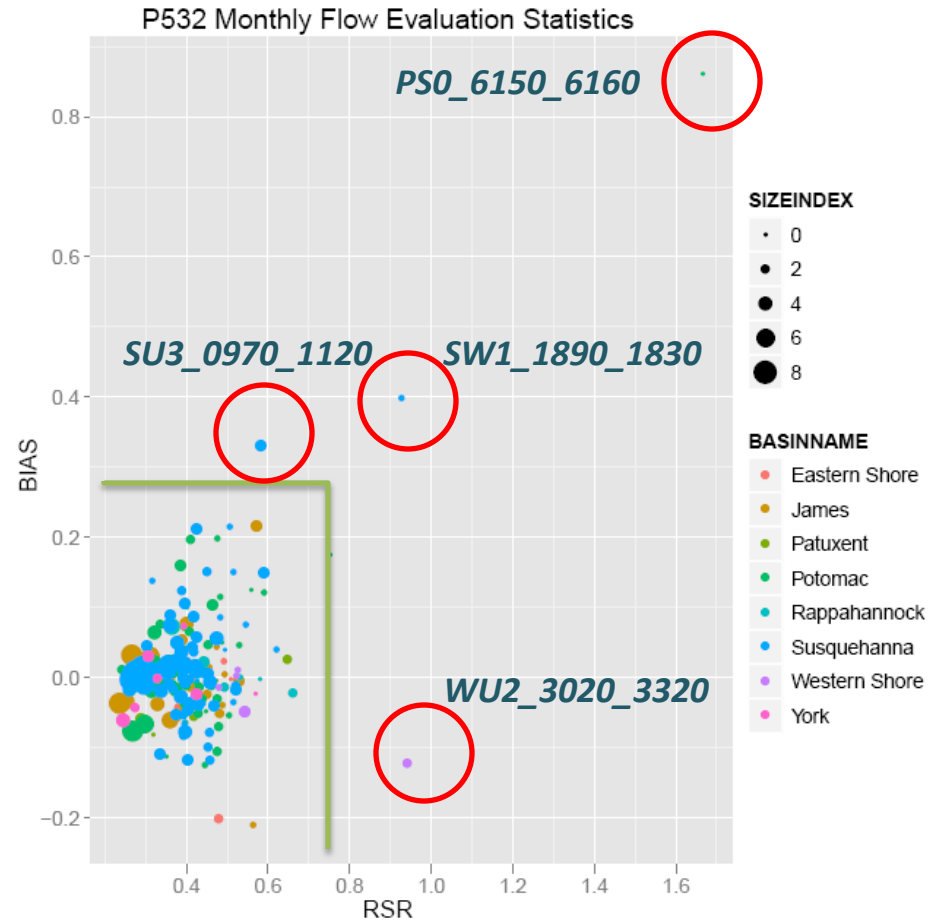
Watershed Model Calibration using NLDAS-2 Reanalysis Data

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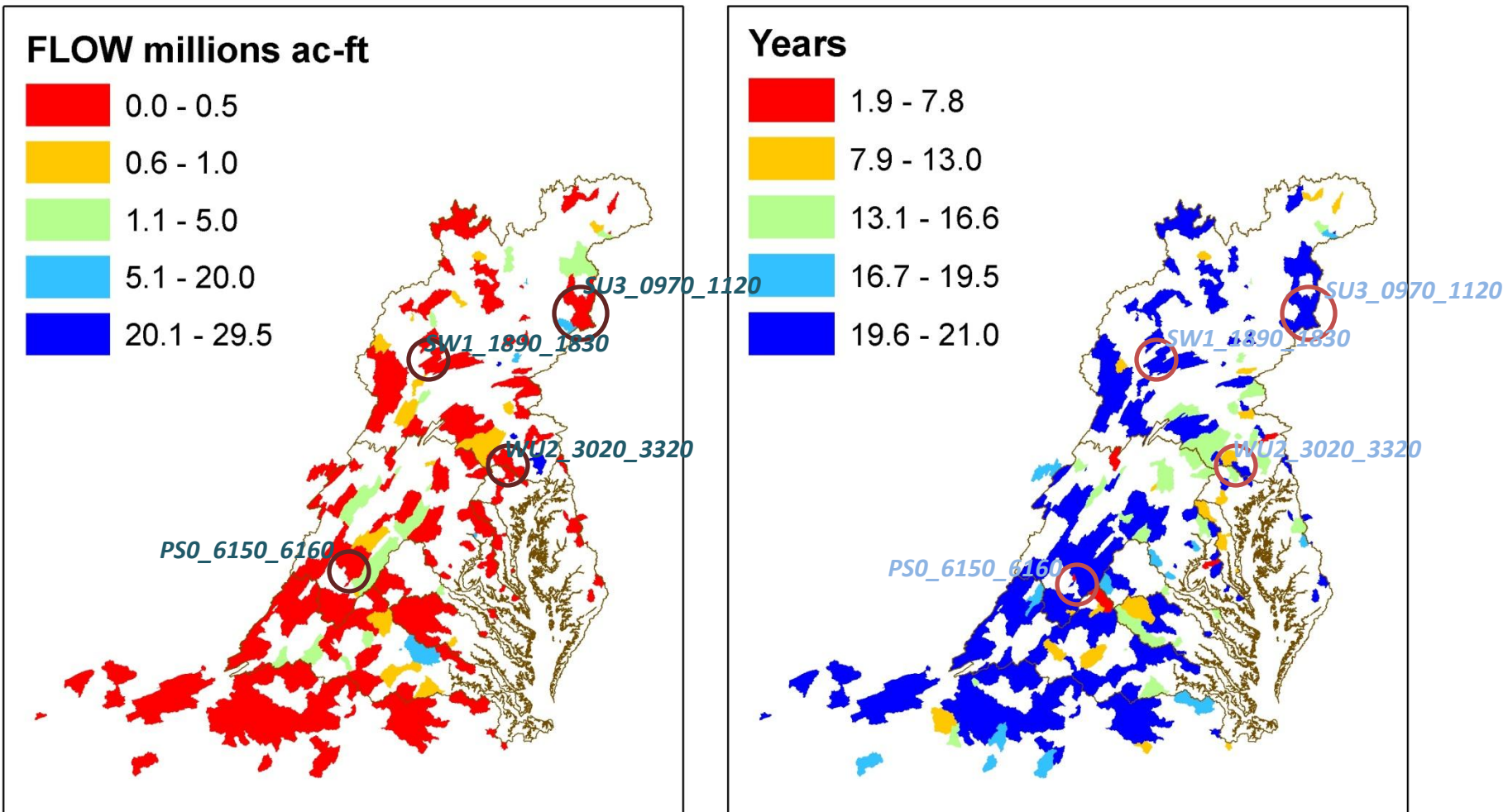
WSM Accuracy

Performance rating	BIAS	RSR
Very good	$\text{Bias} < \pm 10$	$0 \leq \text{RSR} \leq 0.5$
Good	$\pm 10 < \text{Bias} < \pm 15$	$0.5 < \text{RSR} \leq 0.6$
Satisfactory	$\pm 15 < \text{Bias} < \pm 25$	$0.6 < \text{RSR} \leq 0.7$
Unsatisfactory	$\text{Bias} > \pm 25$	$\text{RSR} > 0.7$



WSM Accuracy

SIMULATED FLOW AND YEARS OF OBSERVED DATA



WSM Accuracy

- The accuracy assessment results for flow indicated that 98 % of river segments had a very good performance, a good performance or a satisfactory performance and 2% an unsatisfactory performance.
- The lack of sufficient observation data can limit the calibration processes and can lead to an unsatisfactory calibration performance. This is especially applicable for small river segments.

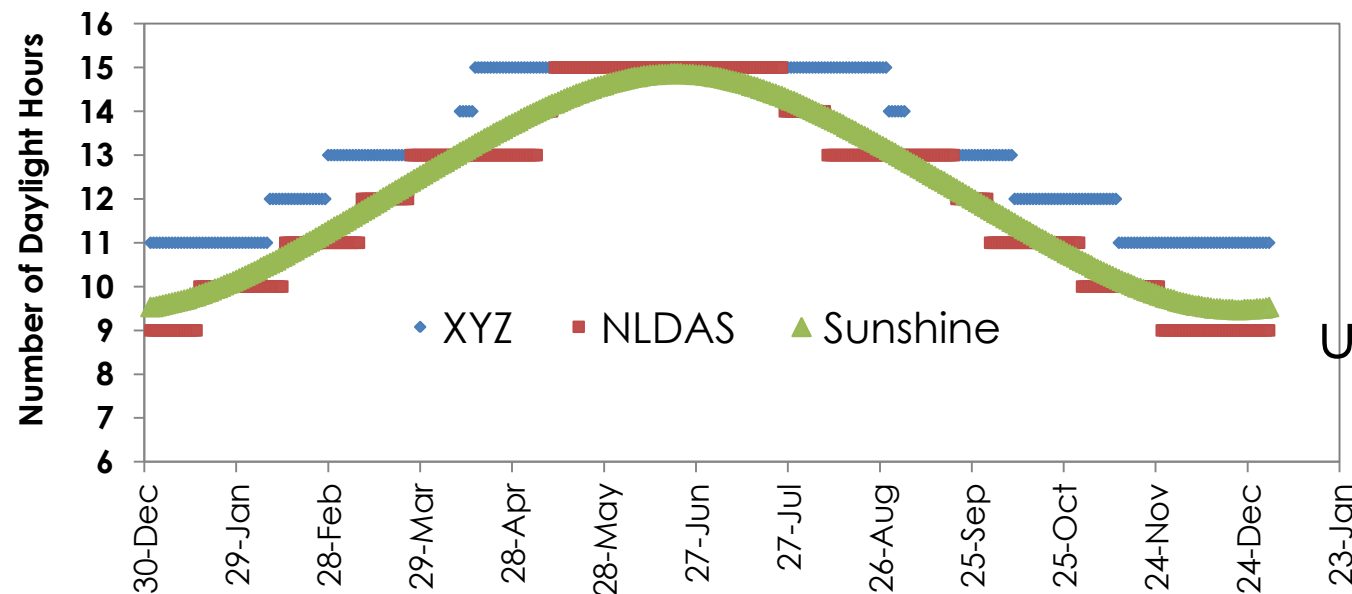
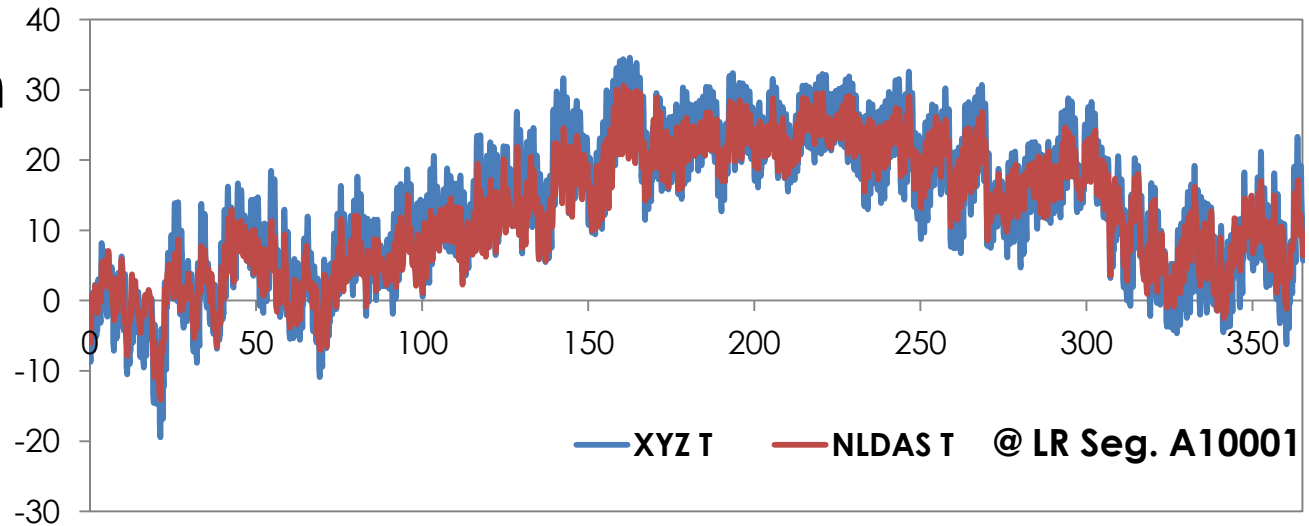
Extension of WSM to 2011

- An extension of the precipitation and meteorological data to 2011 and the recalibration of the WSM would allow application of the new monitoring data to refine the assessment of open water DO and SAV-clarity WQ standards in shallow water systems.
- North American Land Data Assimilation Systems (NLDAS)

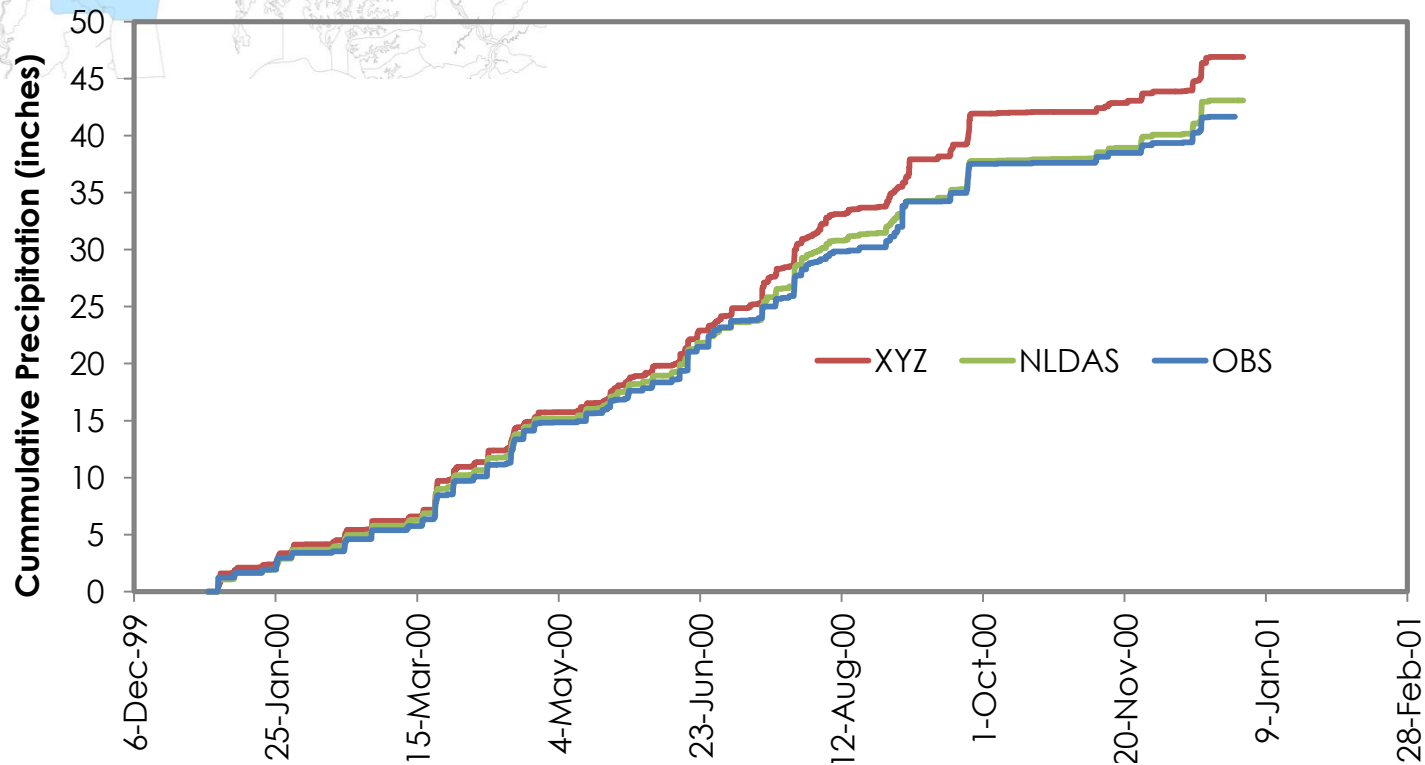
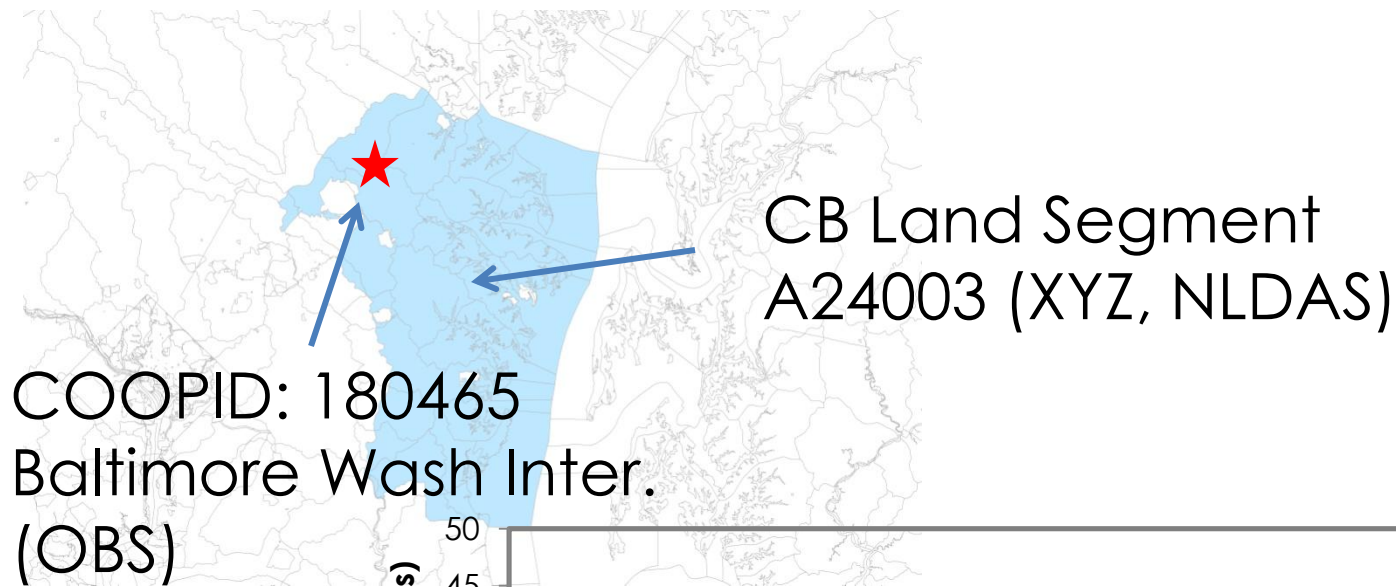
Hamon Method

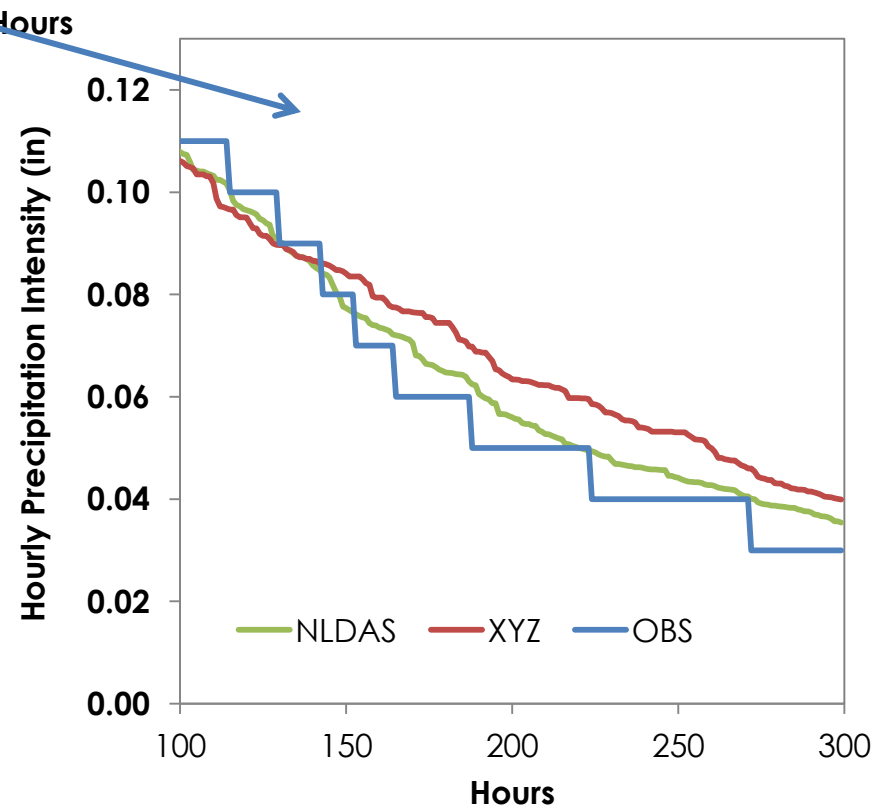
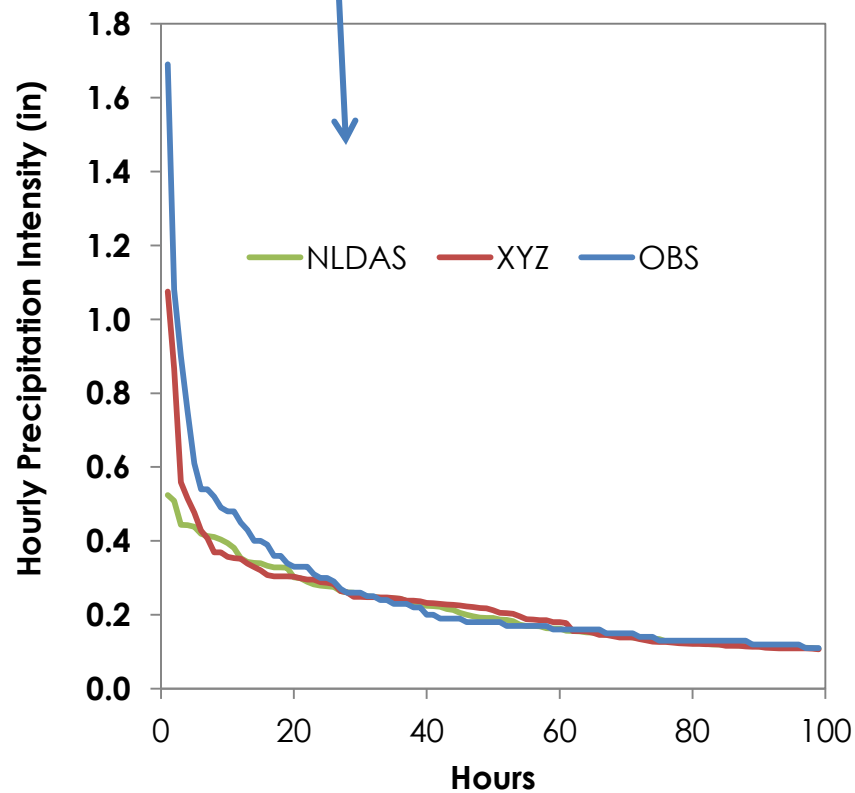
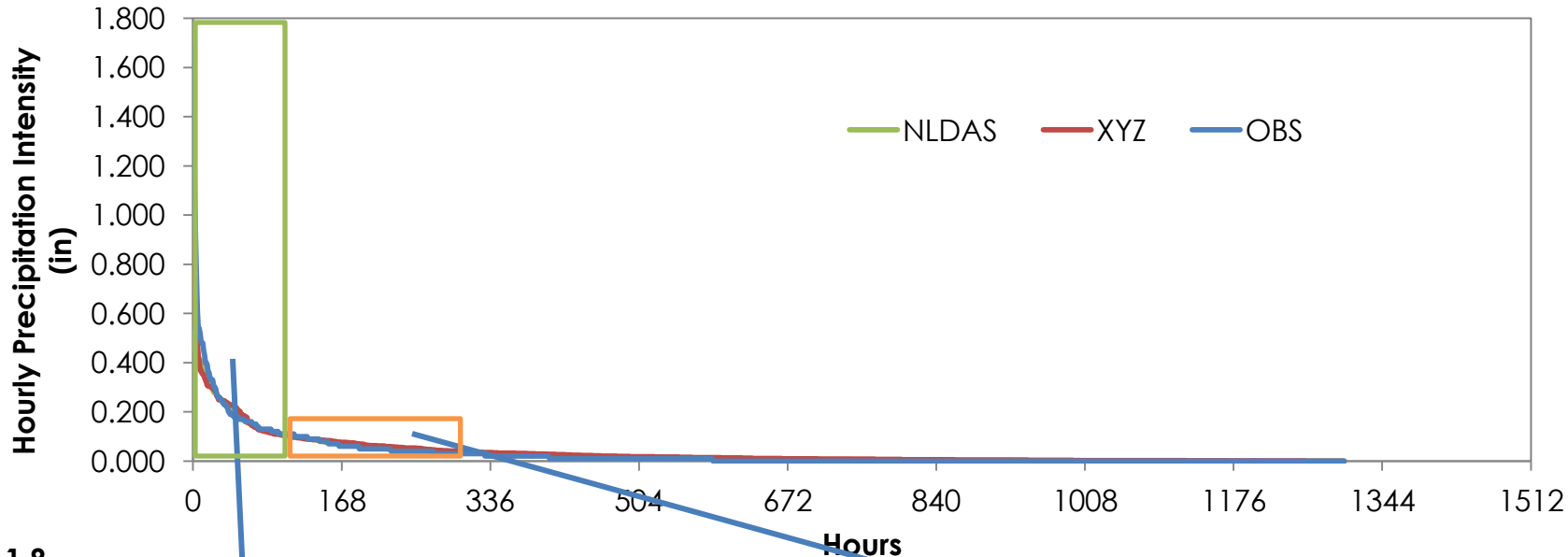
Daily PET f (Daily T, Daylight Hours)

There is relatively small difference in the temperature data



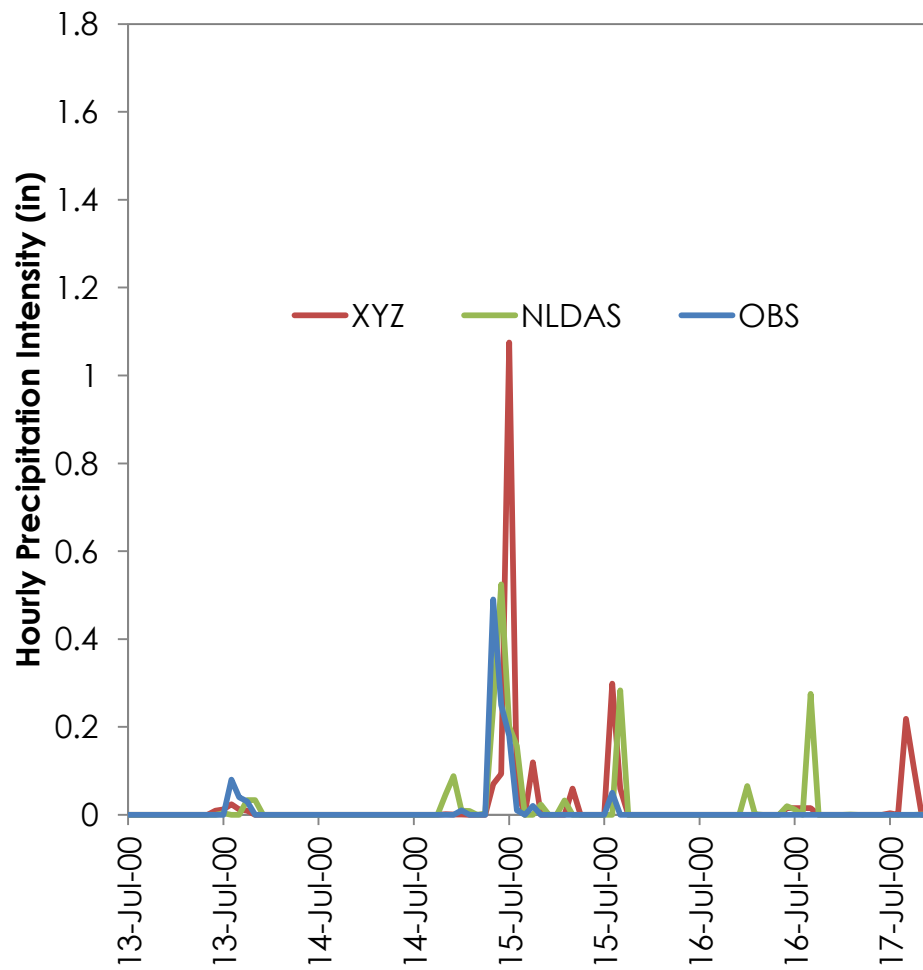
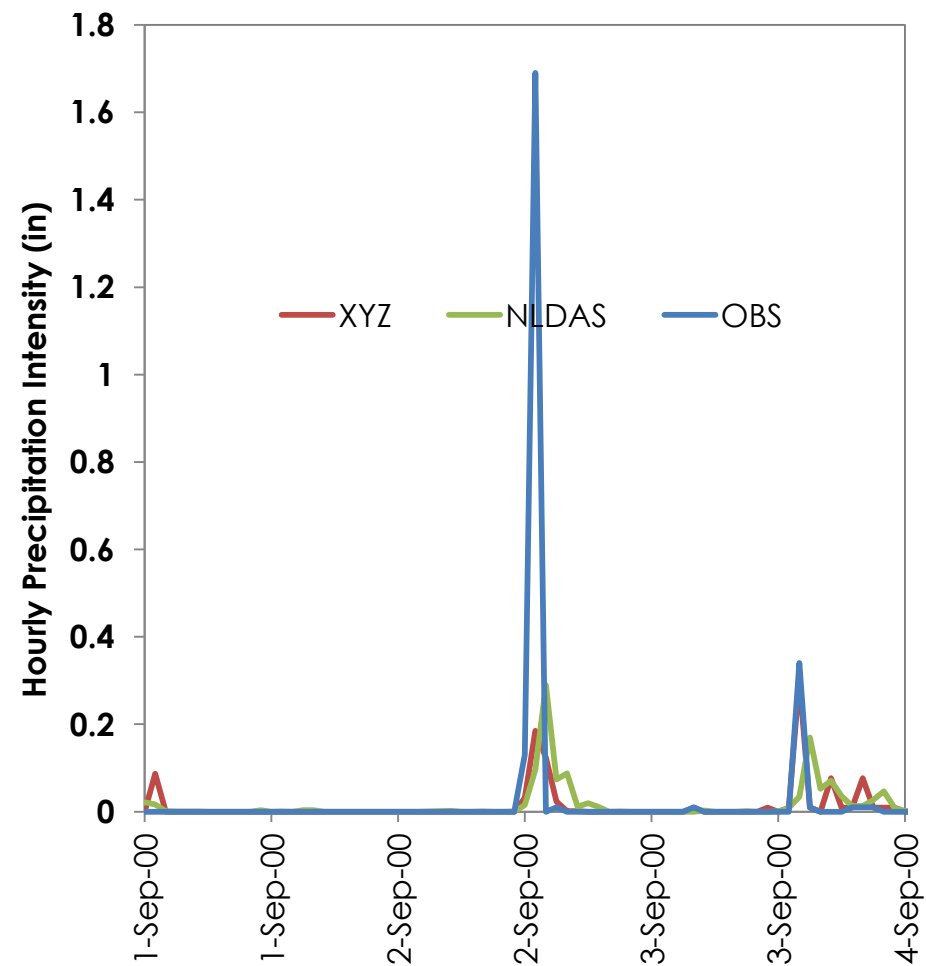
Now: Number of daylight hours were determined using NLDAS2 Solar radiation data





GAUGE STATION HAS THE
ANNUAL MAX ON SEPT 02 2000

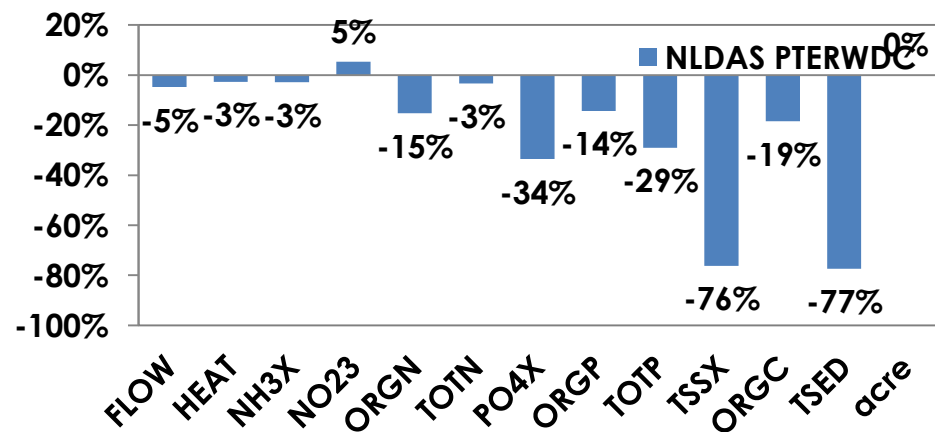
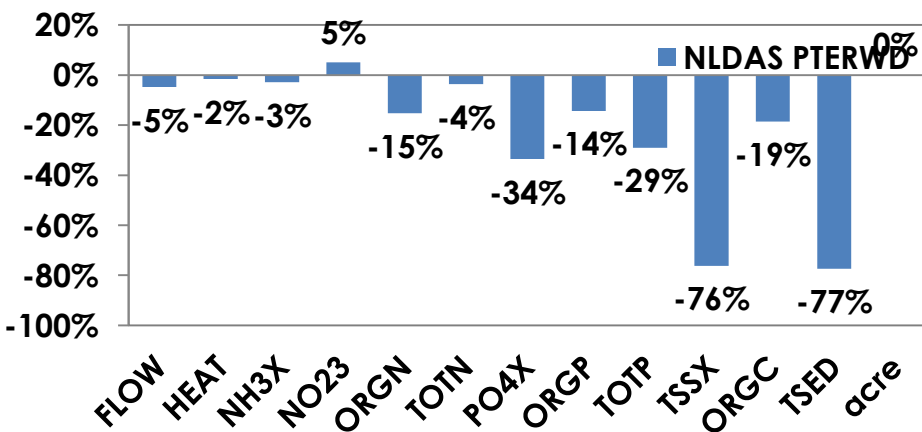
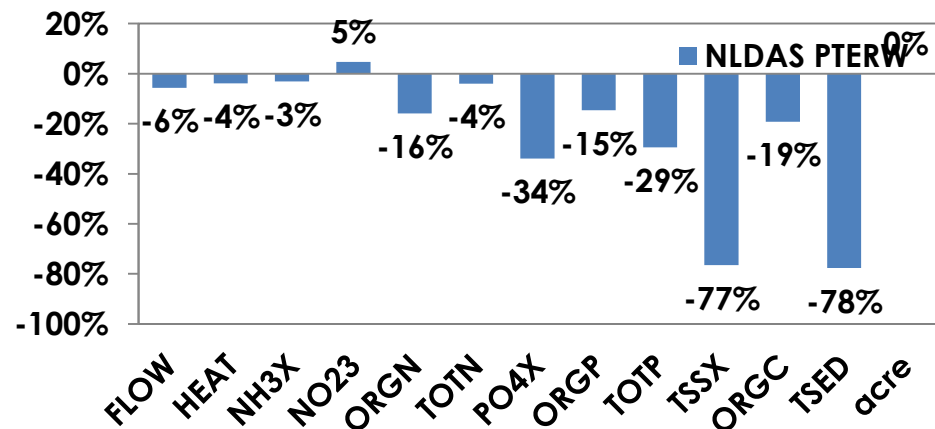
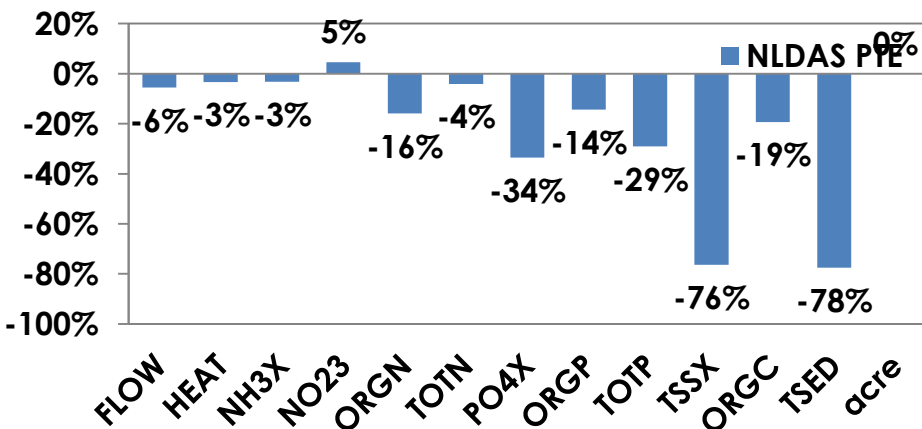
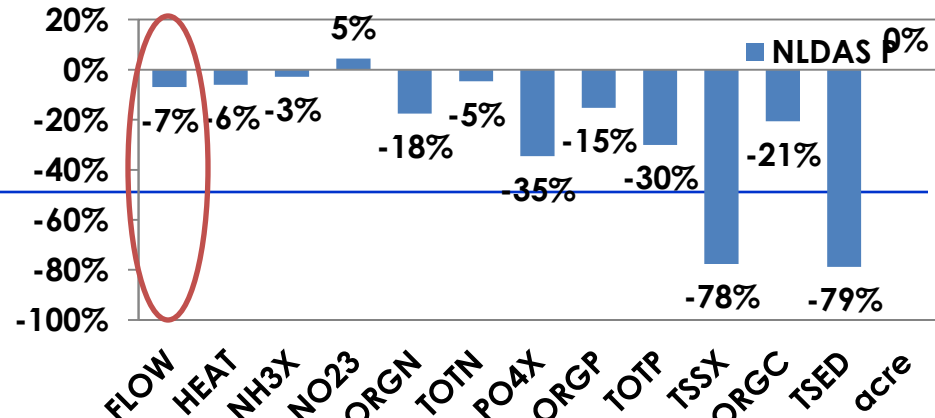
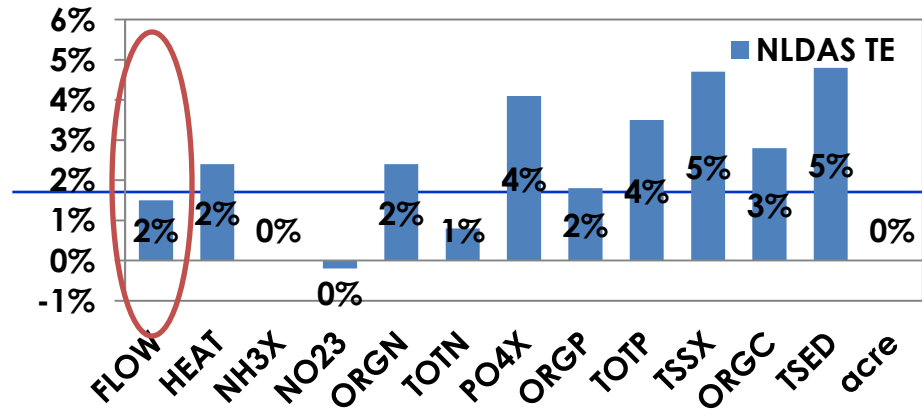
XYZ-METHOD HAS THE ANNUAL
MAX ON JUL 05 2000



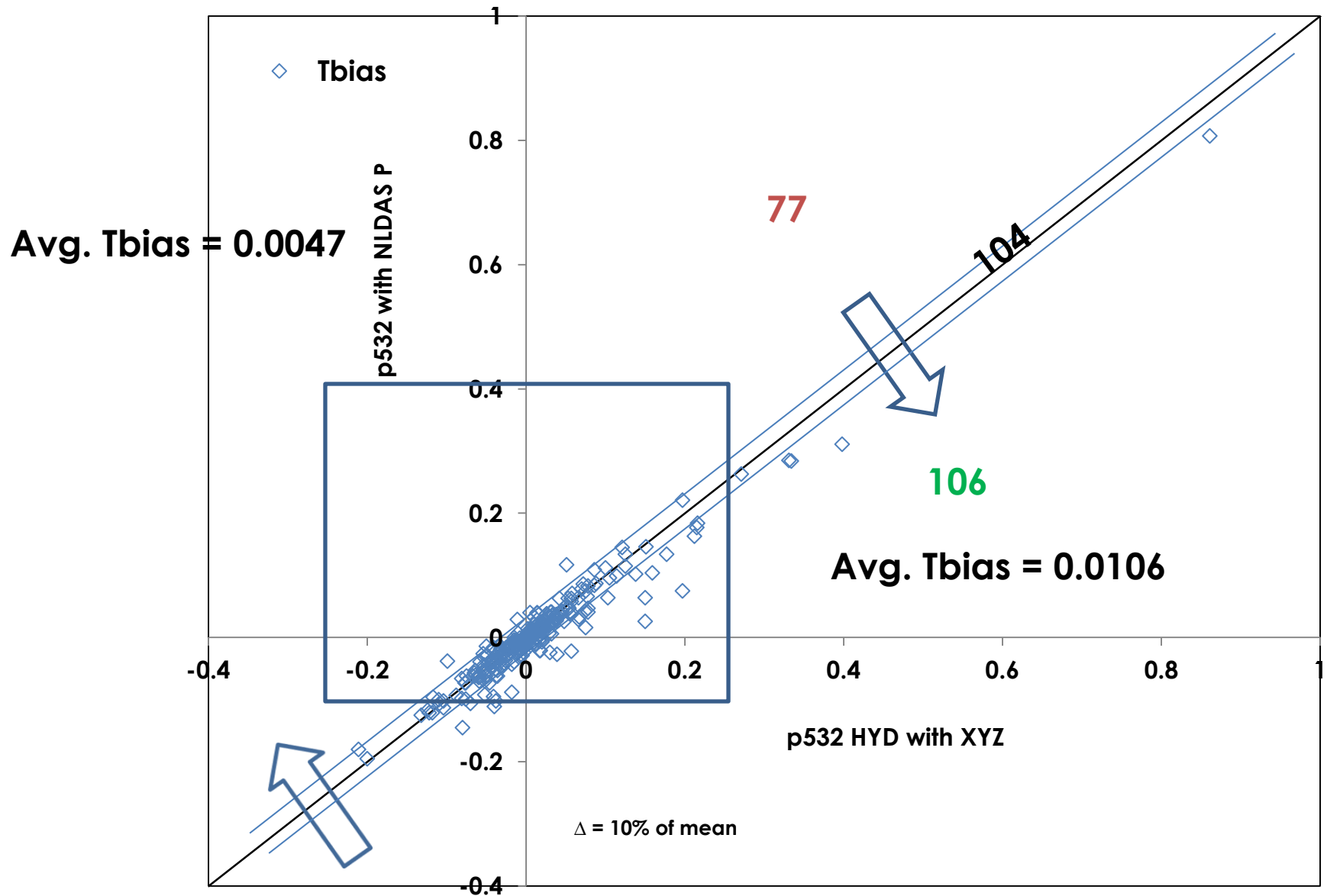
North American Land Data Assimilation Systems (NLDAS)

Simulation	Description
P532 Calib	Current generation using XYZ based space-time interpolation
NLDAS TE	P532 with NLDAS-2 Temperature & PET * estimates using Hamon Method
NLDAS P	P532 with NLDAS-2 Climate Reanalysis Precipitation
NLDAS PTE	P532 with NLDAS-2 Precipitation, Temperature, Pot. Evapotranspiration *
NLDAS PTERW	P532 with NLDAS-2 PTE + Solar Radiation, Wind Speed
NLDAS PTERWD	P532 with NLDAS-2 PTERW + Dew Point Temperature *
NLDAS PTERWDC	P532 with NLDAS-2 PTERWD + Cloud Cover *

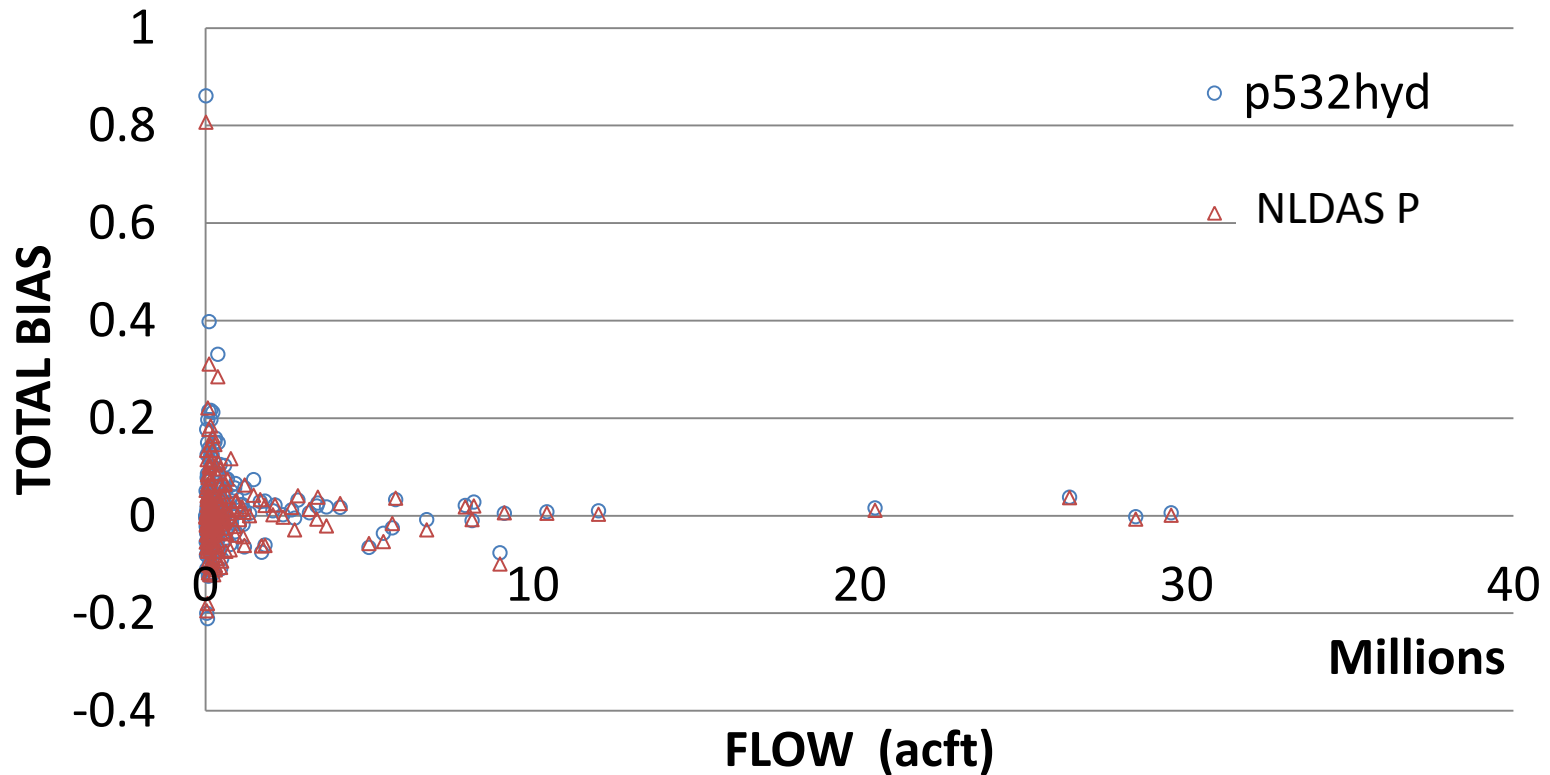
* Derived data products computed using appropriate equations



Calibration Run using NLDAS

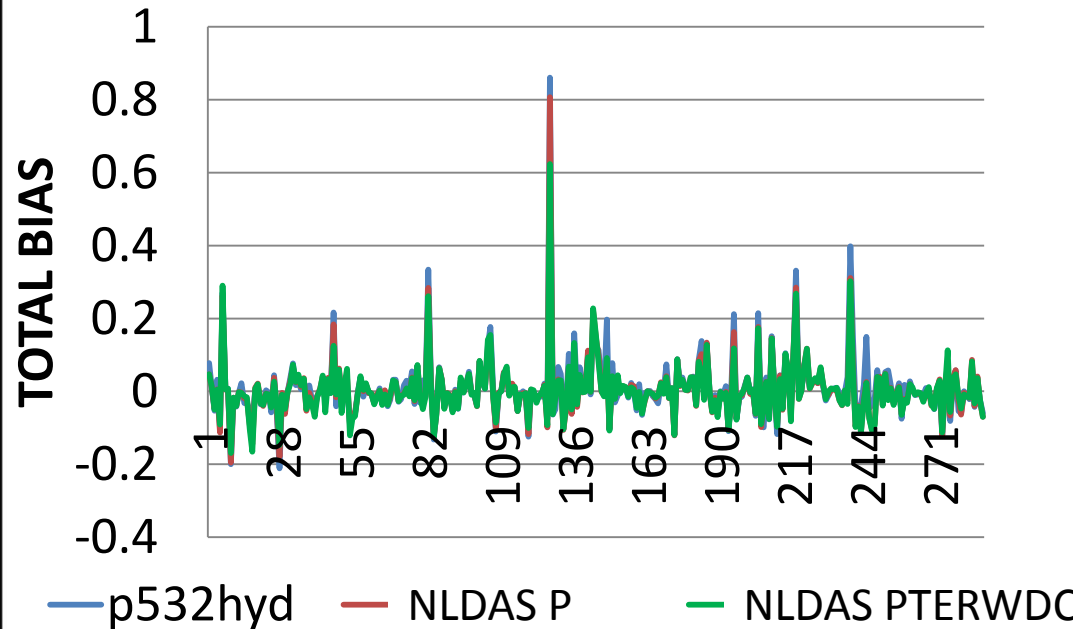
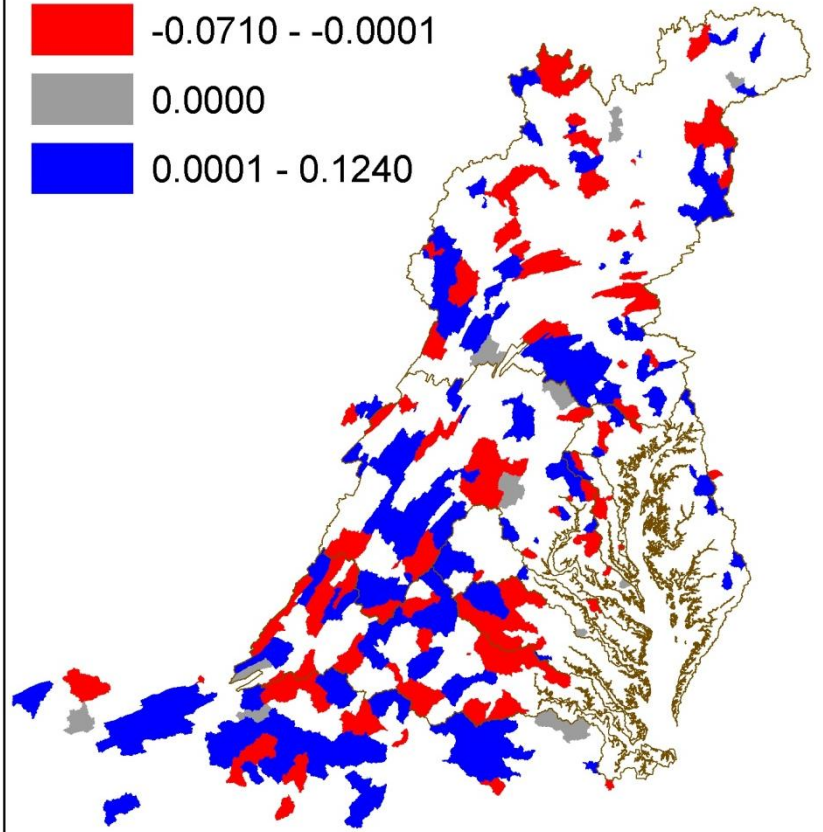
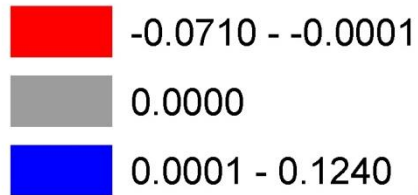


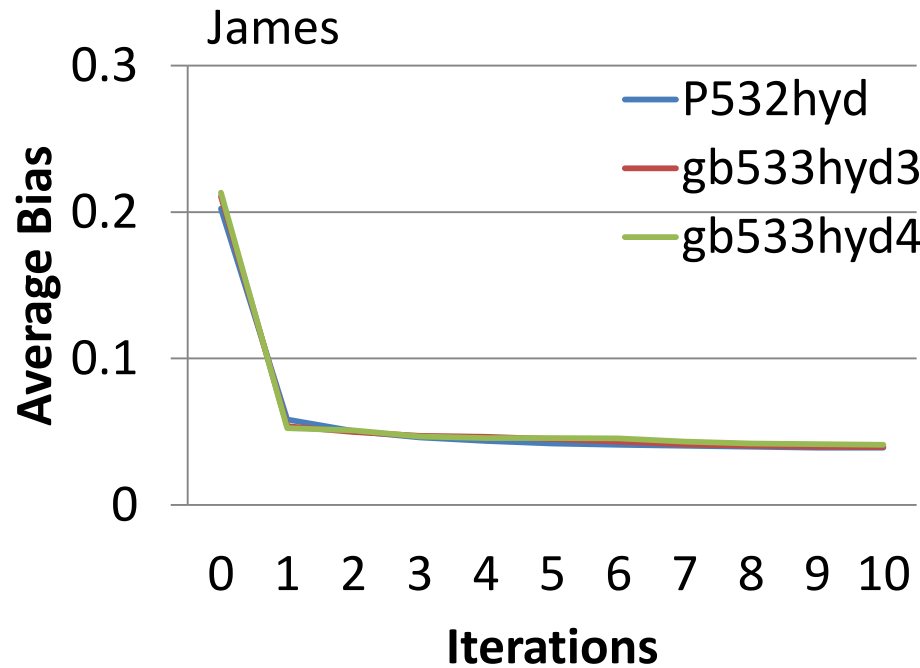
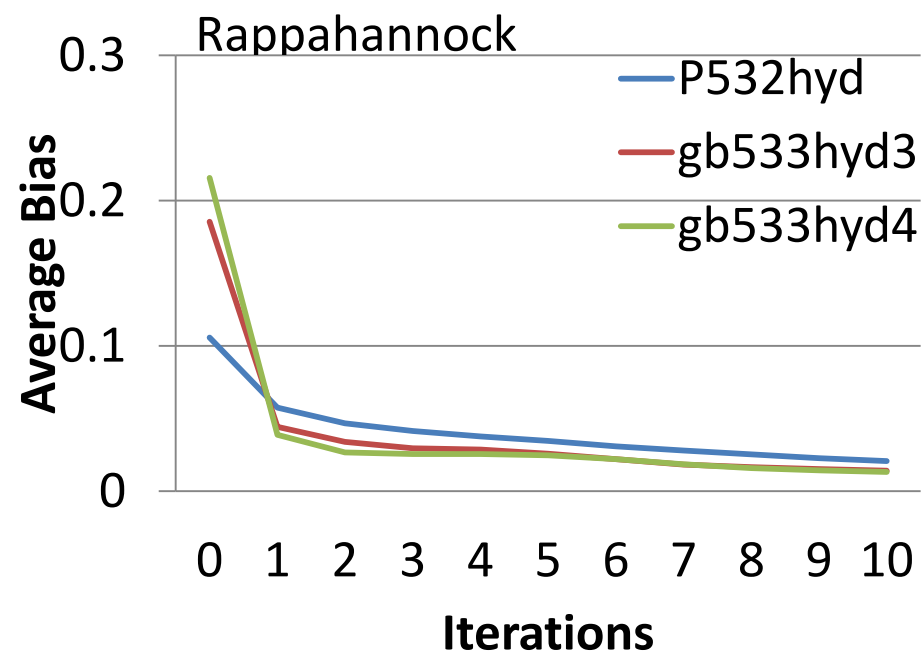
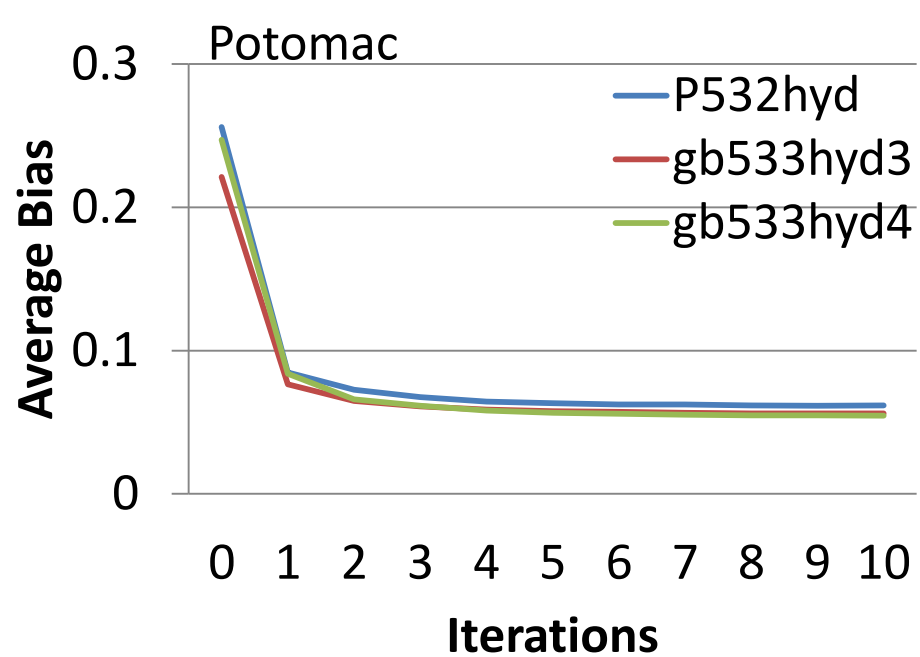
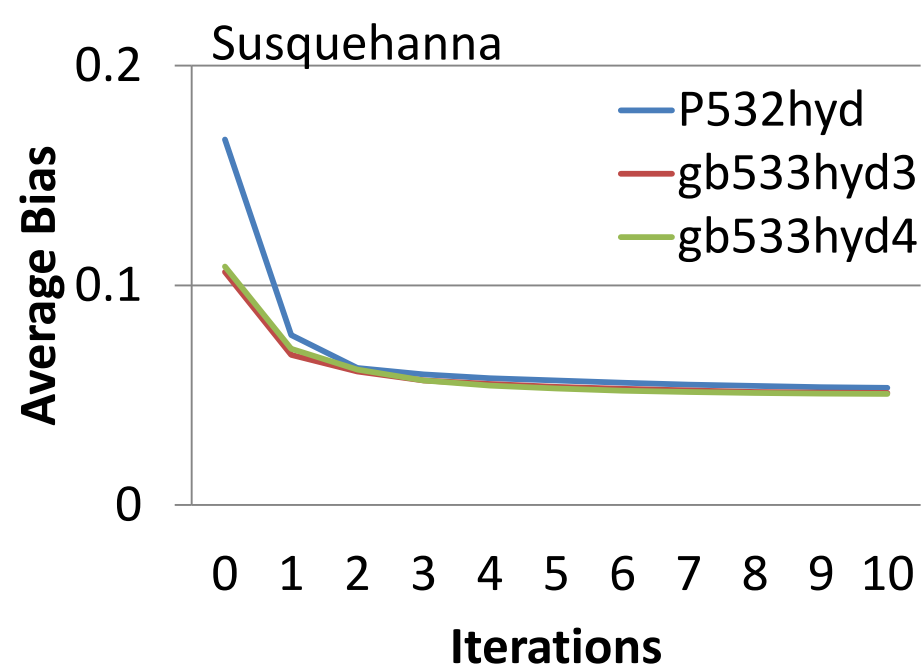
Calibration Run using NLDAS



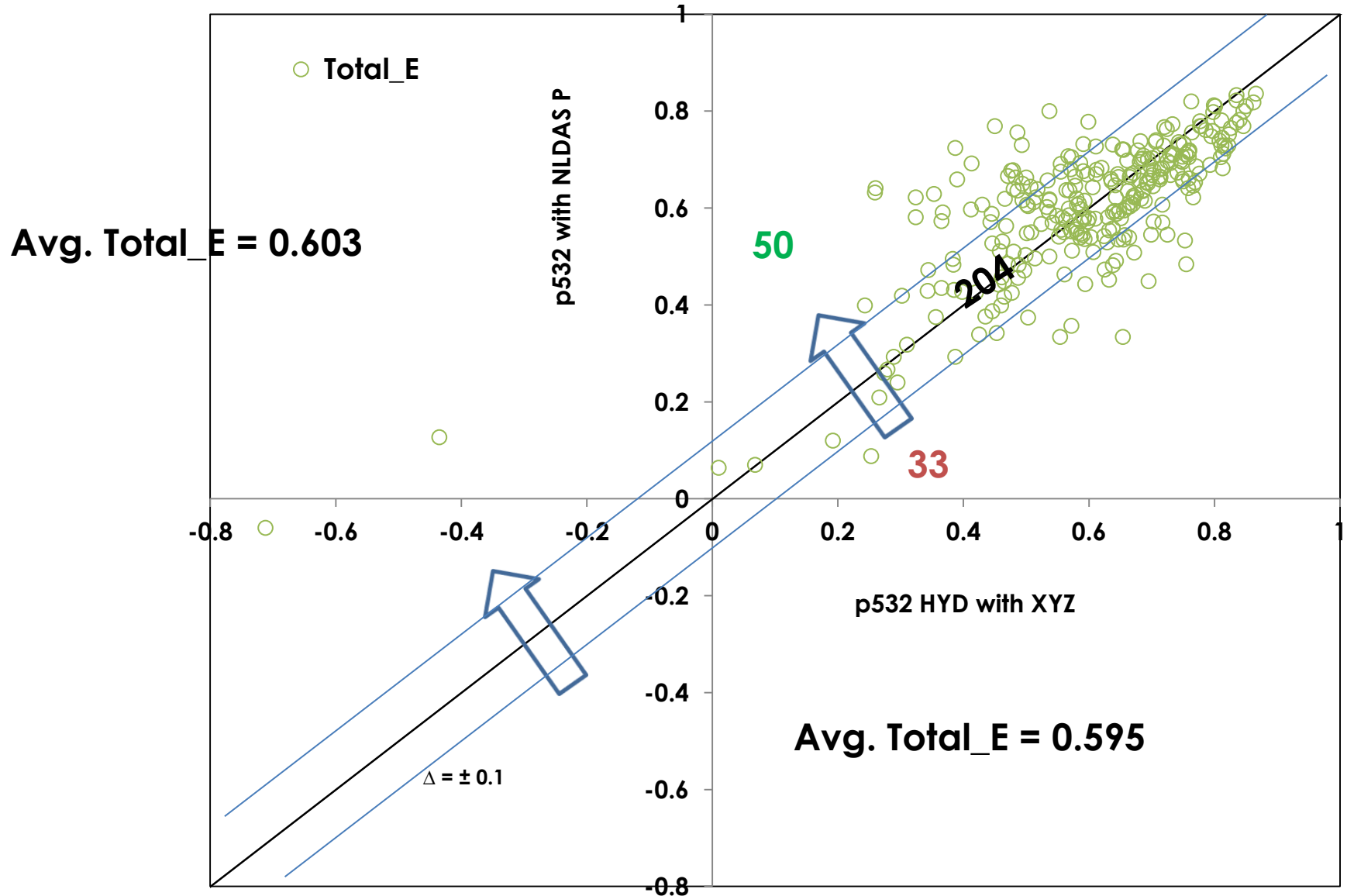
Calibration Run using NLDAS

DELTA BIAS

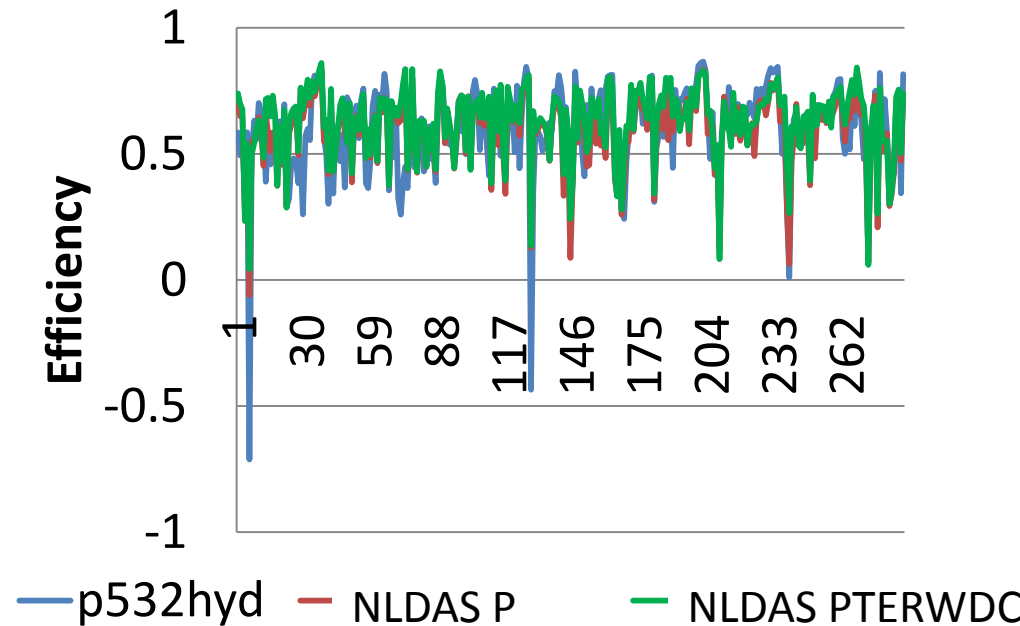
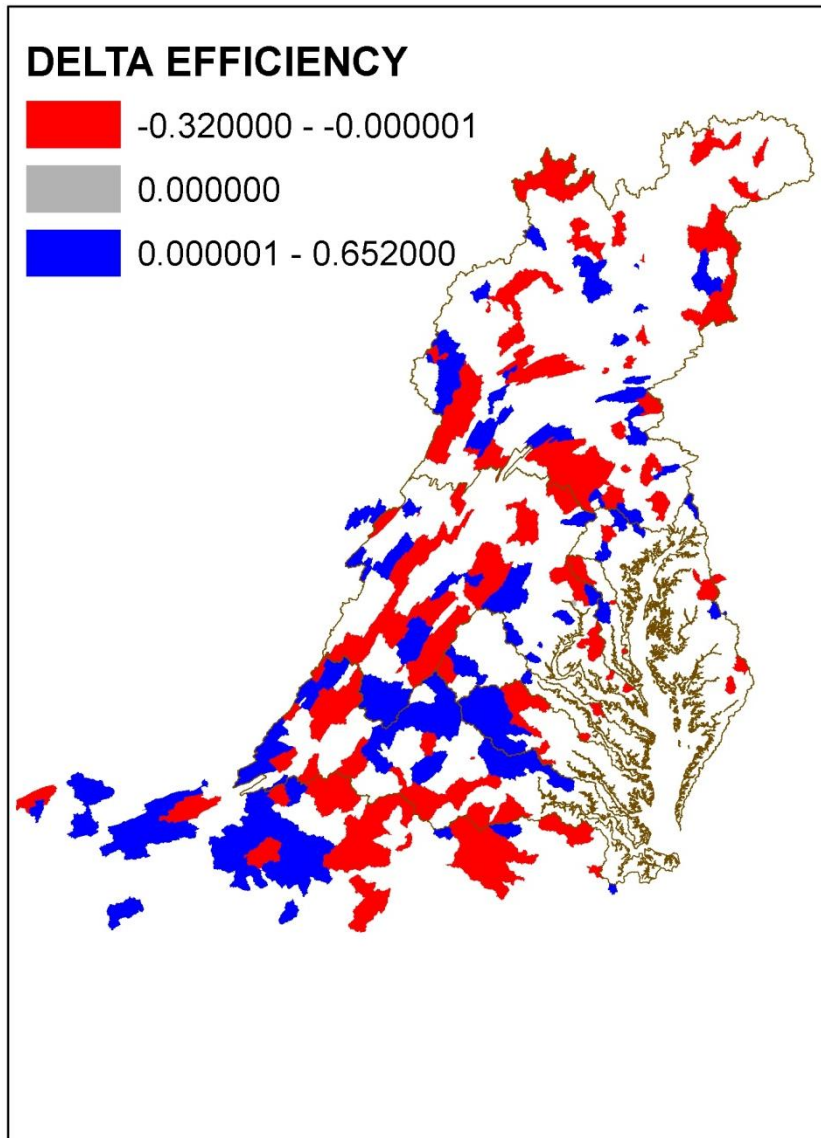




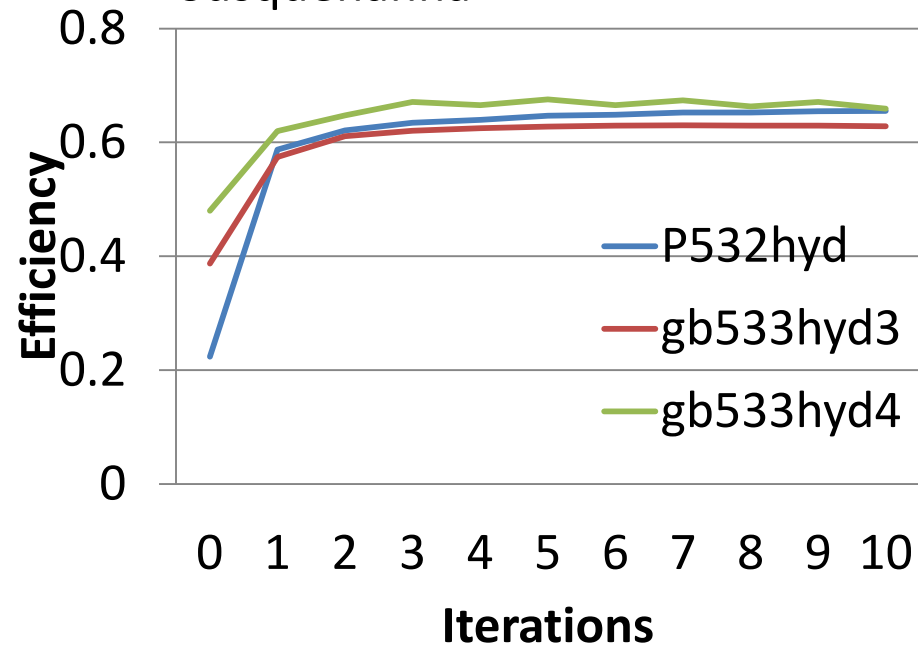
Calibration Run using NLDAS



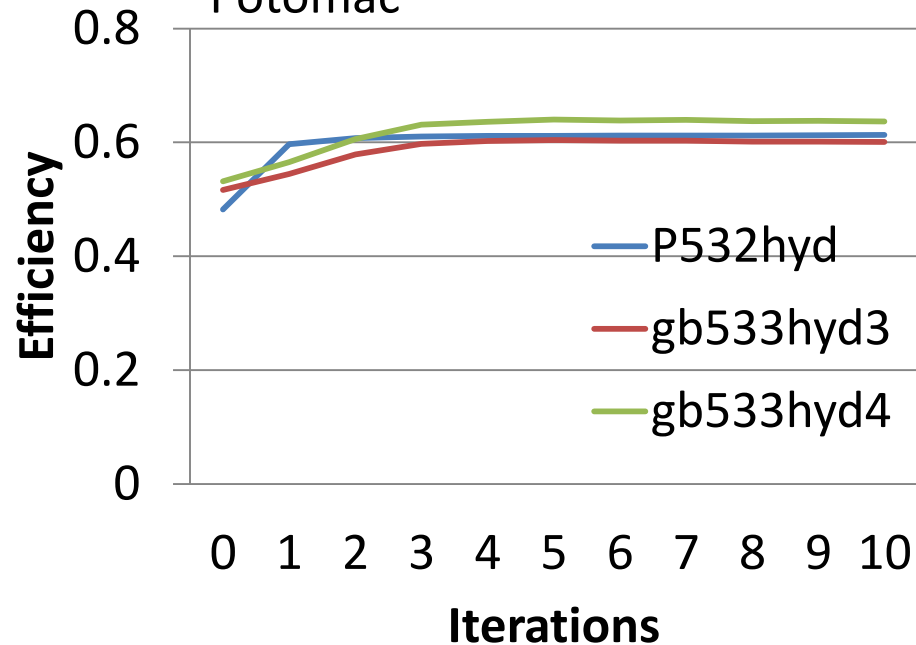
Calibration Run using NLDAS



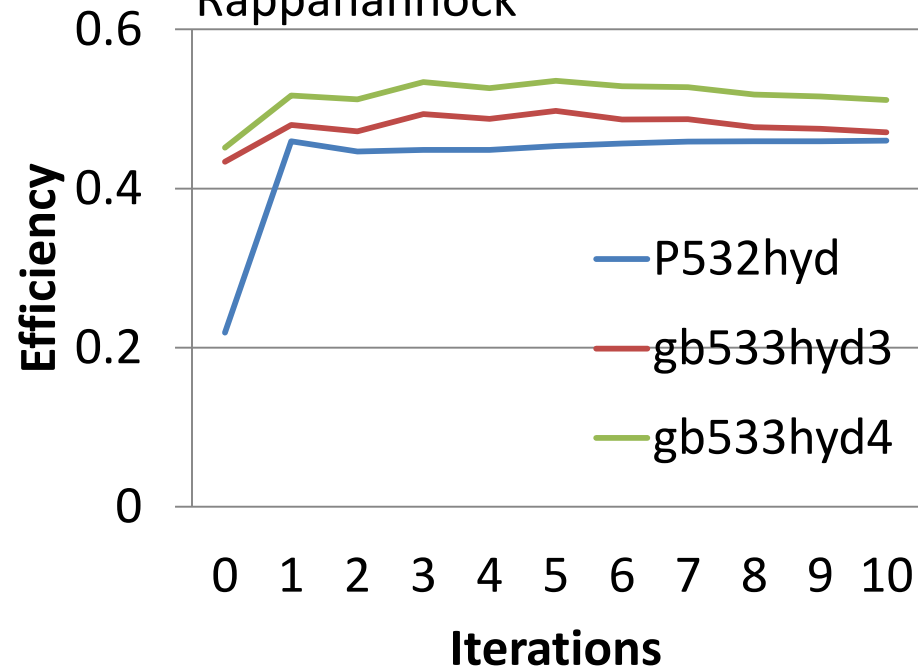
Susquehanna



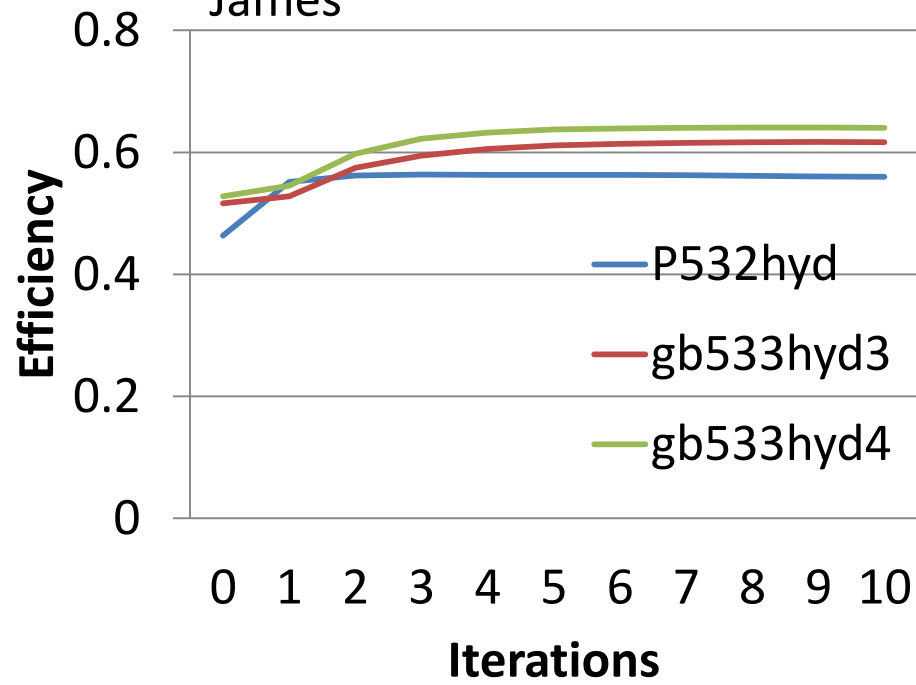
Potomac



Rappahannock



James



Conclusions

- NLDAS offers improved precipitation and meteorological assimilation data products
- Model calibration using NLDAS data improved the model accuracy.
 - Model calibration using NLDAS data resulted in lower average bias and improved the efficiency across the entire watershed.
- NLDAS offers streamlined access to long-term dataset that offers potential to expand the calibration period and model output (required for ongoing shallow water studies)