

Fox Illinois River Basin TMDL Watershed Modeling

A Framework for Surface Water Quality Improvement

September 25, 2024

Online Webinar



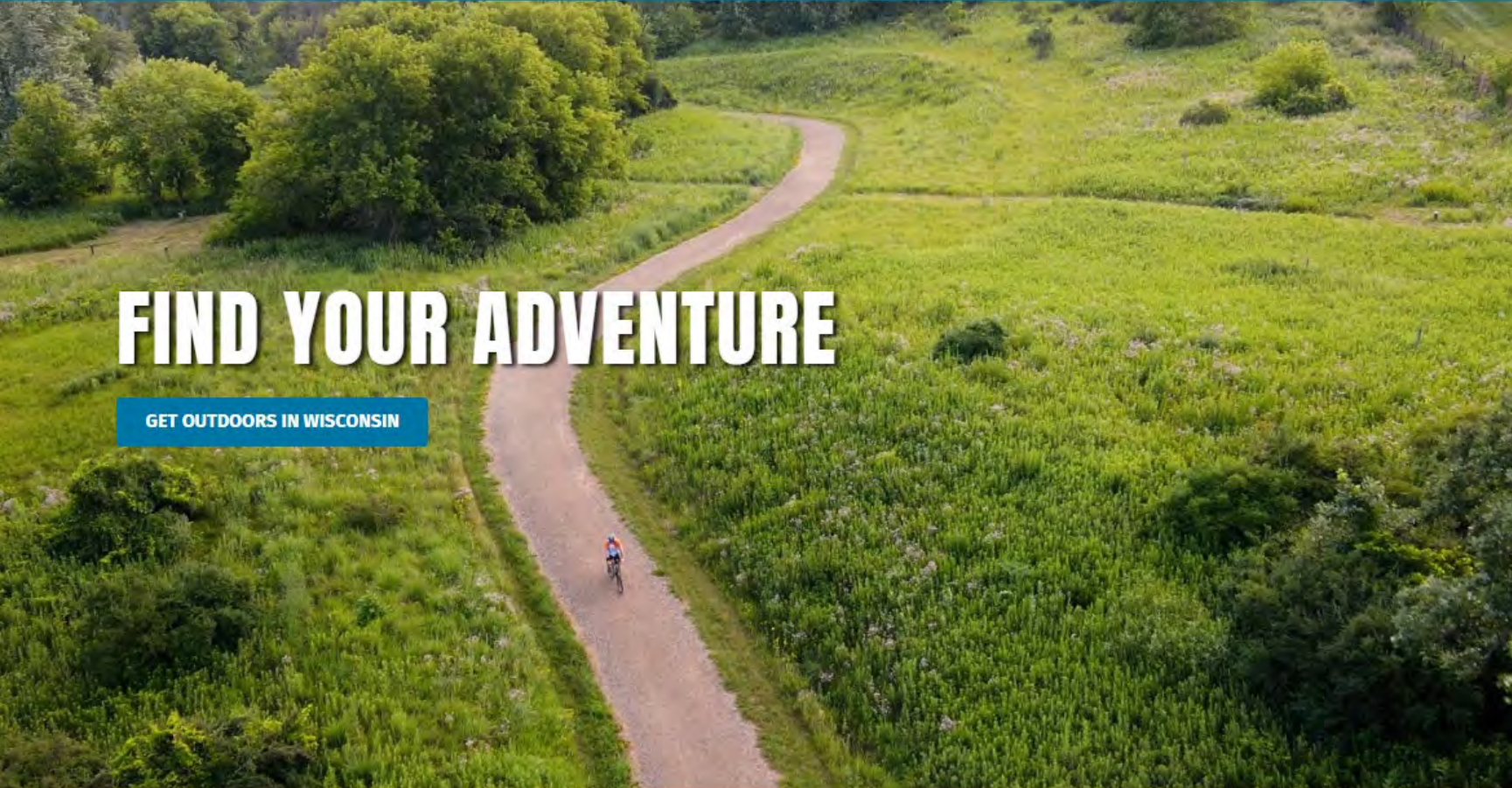
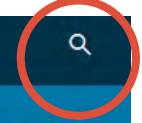
Today's Format

- Introductions
- Presentation covering the development, calibration, and validation of the watershed model
- Panel to address questions

- Both the recorded presentation and slides will be available on the DNR website

<https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/TMDLs/FoxIllinois.html>

or search “Fox Illinois River TMDL”



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Click magnifying glass and type “Fox Illinois River TMDL” into the search bar

FOX ILLINOIS RIVER BASIN TMDL

A FRAMEWORK FOR WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT



Fox River at Waterford

Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)

- Overview
- TMDLs In Development
- Approved TMDLs
- Implementation
- Point Source
- Nonpoint Source
- Map and Projects

For more information, contact:

Eric Hettler
TMDL Modeler
Water Quality Program

GovDelivery
Sign-up

Subscribe to receive updates about the Fox Illinois River Basin TMDL.

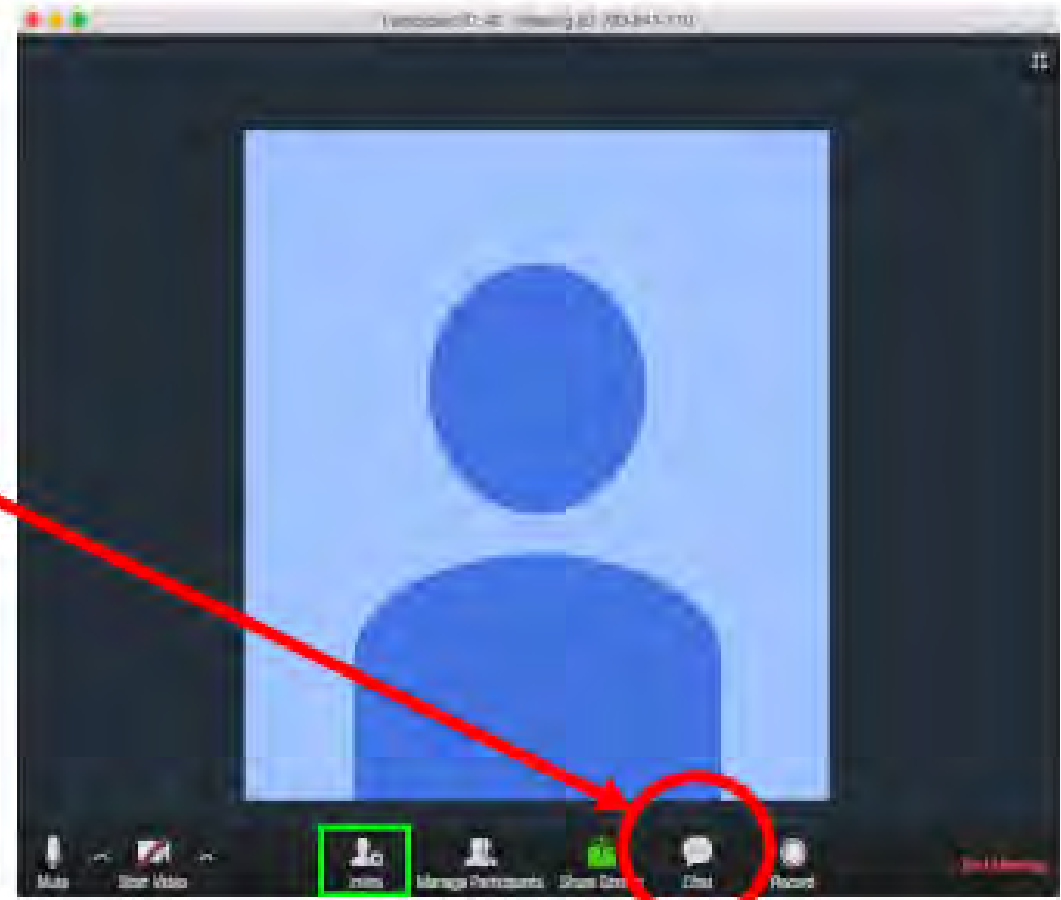


Zoom

Click **Chat** in the meeting controls.



NOTE: If don't see controls, tap screen and they will pop up.





Kevin Kirsch
Statewide TMDL Coordinator



Eric Hettler, PE
TMDL Modeler



Aaron Fisch
Water Quality Modeler

DNR Project Team and Sector Leads

Project Coordination: Eric Hettler¹ & Kevin Kirsch¹

Monitoring: Rachel Sabre¹

Wastewater: Nick Lent¹ & Nicole Krueger¹

Stormwater: Samantha Katt² & Pete Wood²

Agriculture & Urban Nonpoint: Jesse Bennett²

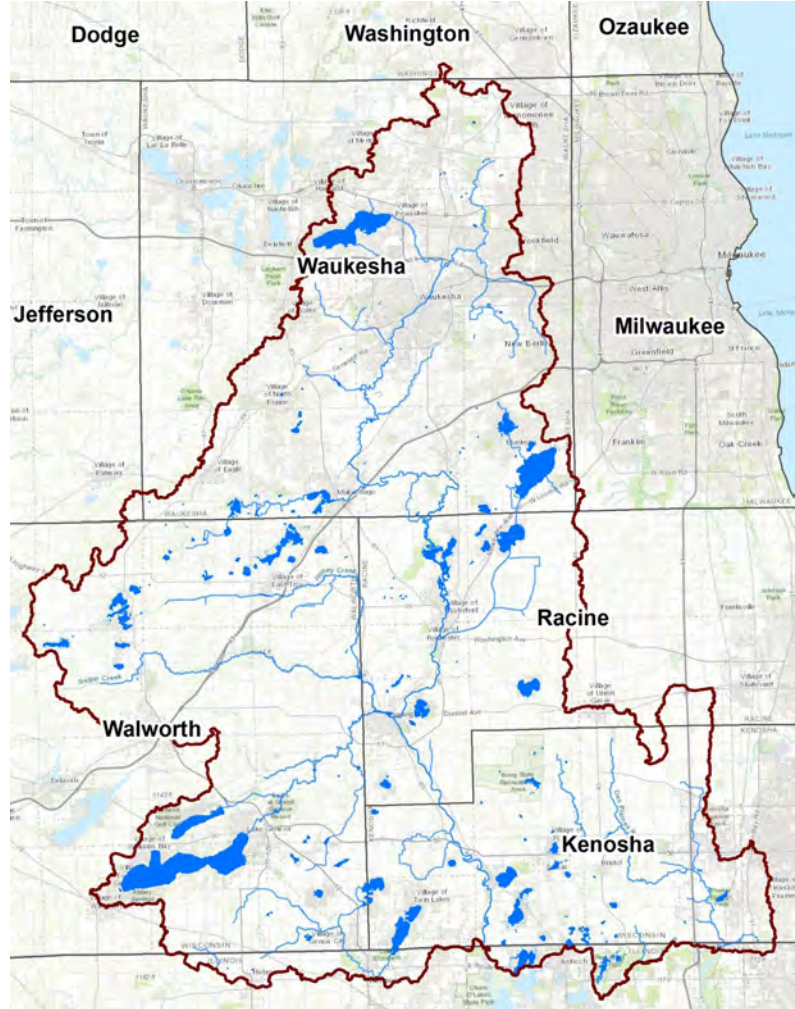
Modeling: Eric Hettler¹

1. Bureau of Water Quality (WY)

2. Bureau of Watershed Management (WT)



Key Partners in the TMDL Development Process



Presentation Outline

Fox Illinois River Basin TMDL Background

TMDL Model Development

Monitoring

Conceptualization

Model Setup

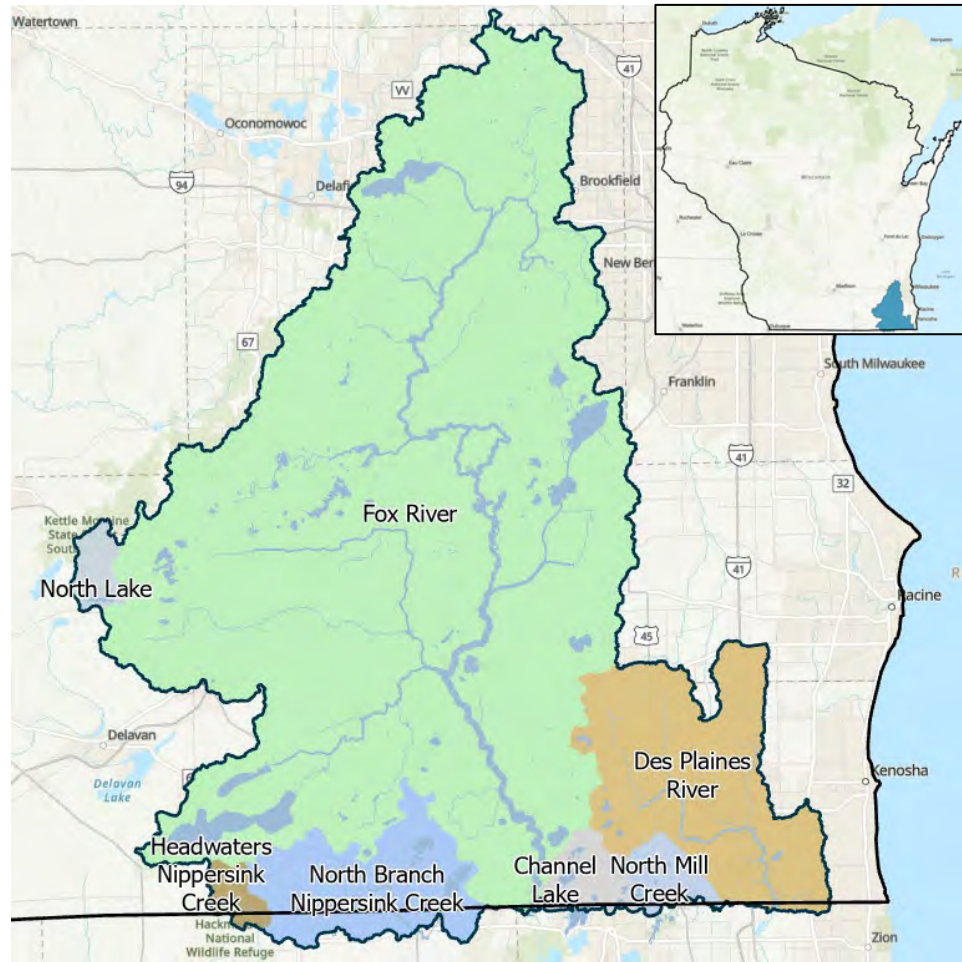
Model Validation/Calibration

Model Performance and Results

Next Steps: Allocation and Implementation

Fox Illinois River Basin TMDL Watershed Modeling

FOXIL TMDL Project Extents



Located in Southeast Wisconsin

Seven Distinct Watersheds

Fox River

North Lake

Headwaters Nippersink Creek

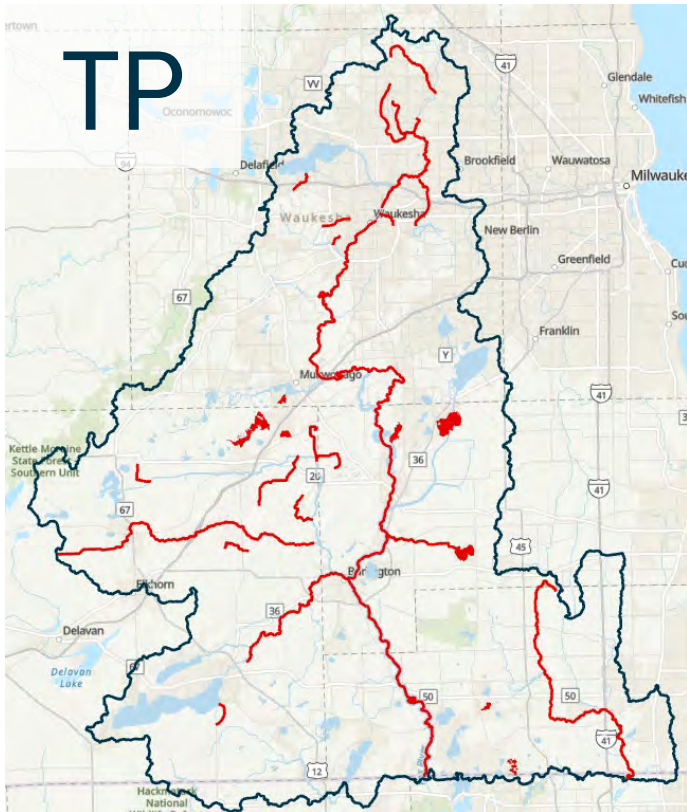
North Branch Nippersink Creek

Channel Lake

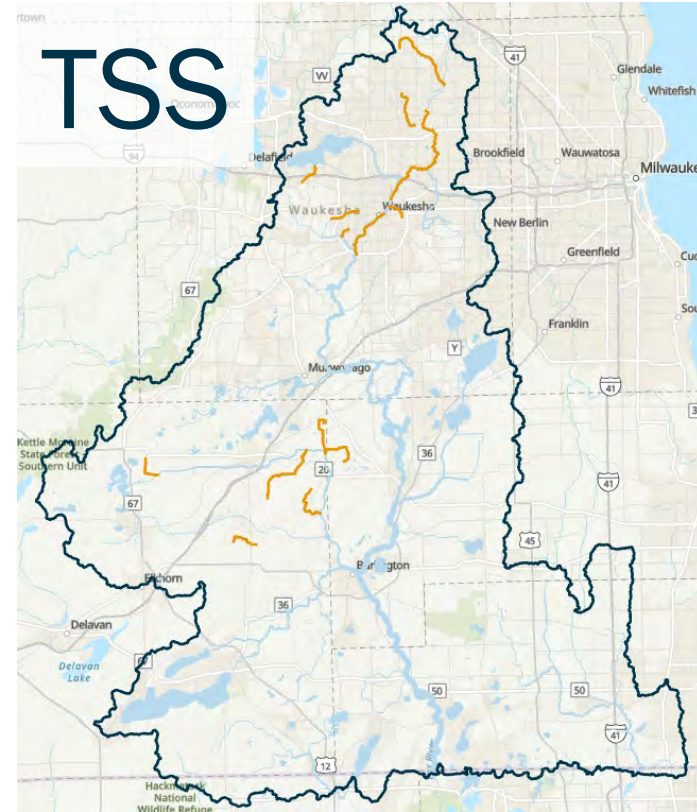
North Mill Creek

Des Plaines River

TP & TSS Impairments – 303(d) List



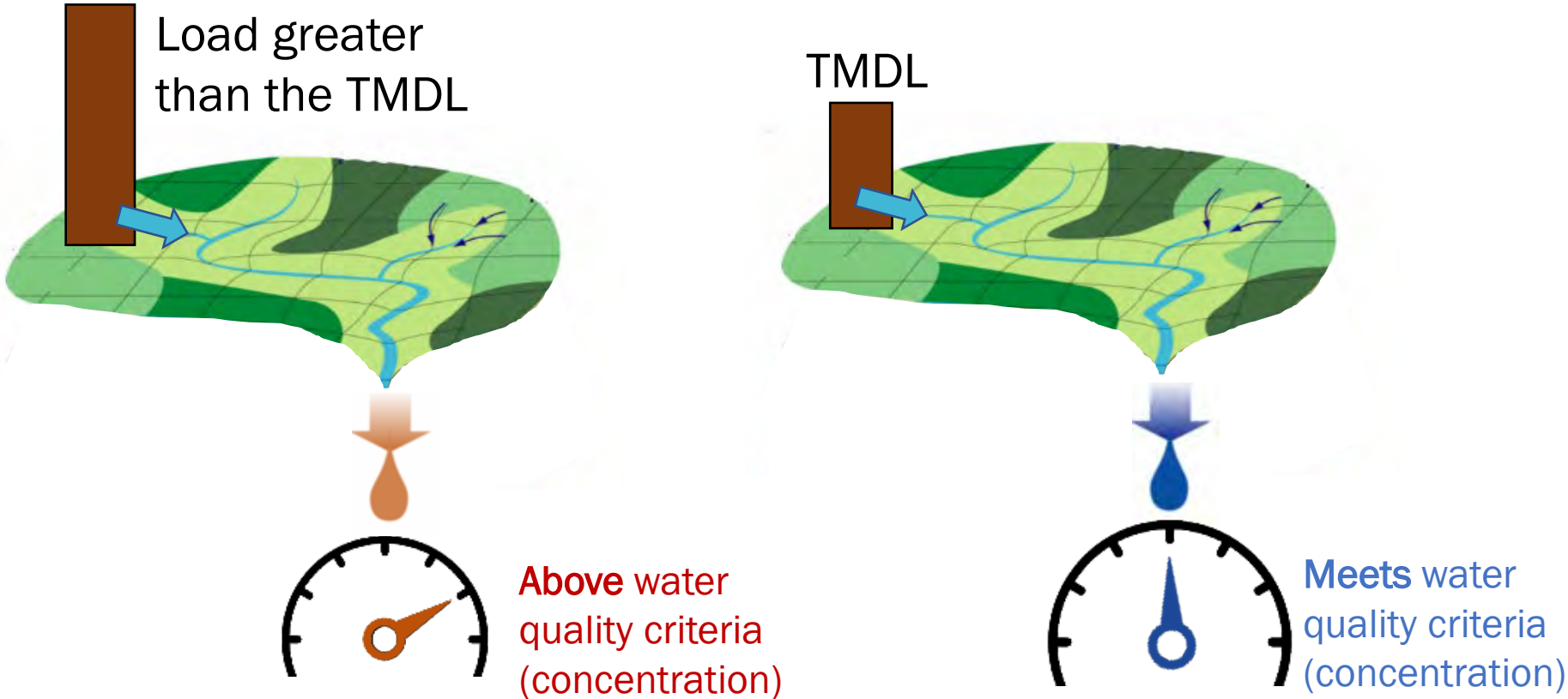
11 named streams/rivers
9 lakes



7 named streams/rivers
1 impoundment (Fox River)

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)

TMDL: Amount of a pollutant a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards



Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)

EPA requires that waters listed as impaired on Wisconsin's 303d list have TMDLs developed

$$\text{TMDL} =$$

Load Allocation



Nonpoint loads

+

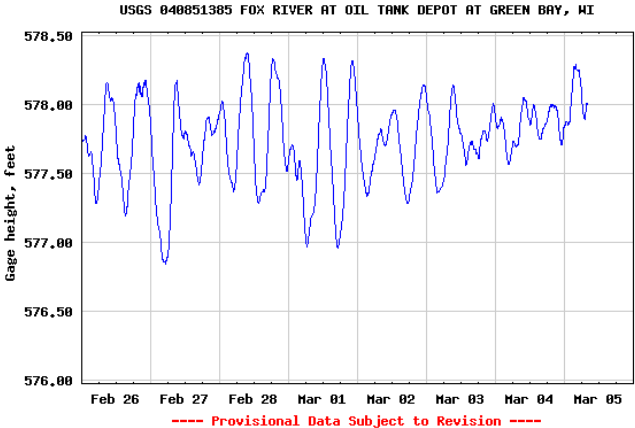
Wasteload Allocation



Permitted point sources

+

Margin of Safety



Modeling assumptions

Fox Illinois TMDL Development

TMDL Development Overview



Monitoring
Conceptualization

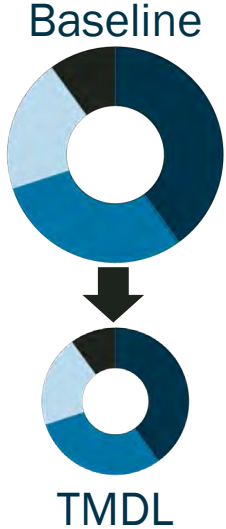
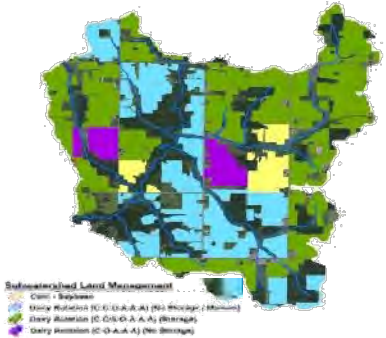


Modeling



Allocations

Implementation



Monitoring

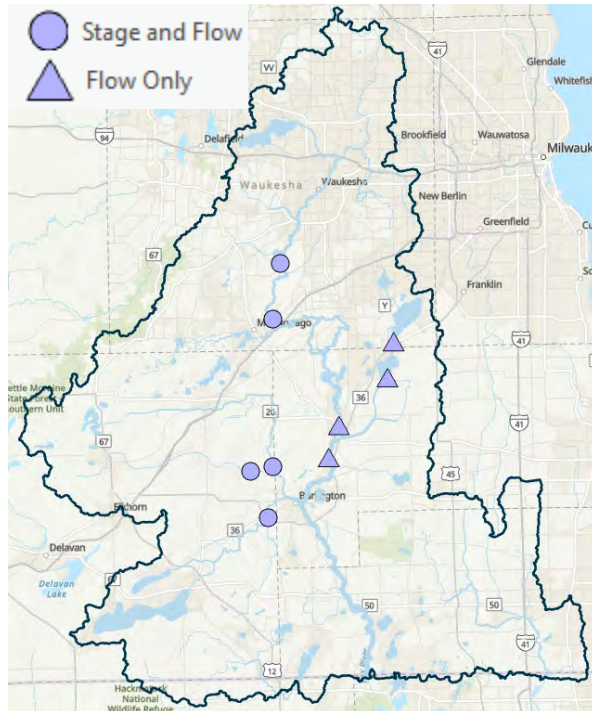


Stage and Flow Monitoring

Project-Specific Monitoring

Nov. 2019 – Jun. 2022

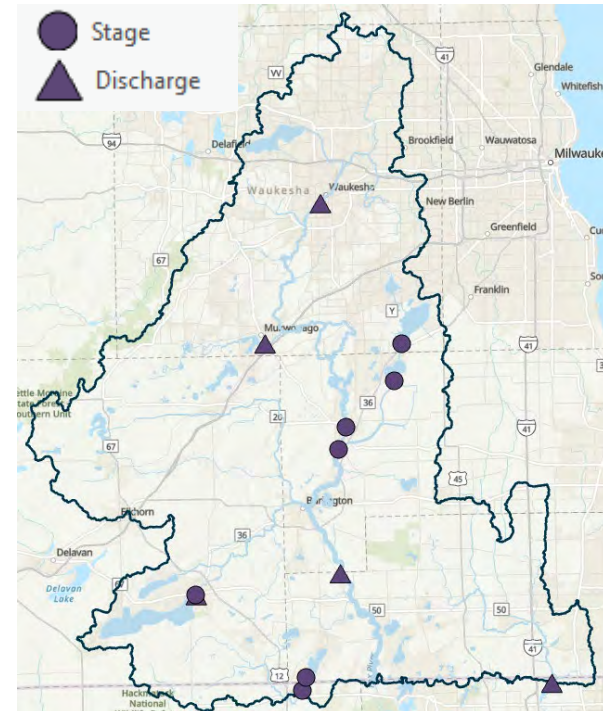
Continuous stage, periodic flow



USGS Monitoring Stations

2001-2022 (where available)

Stage and discharge

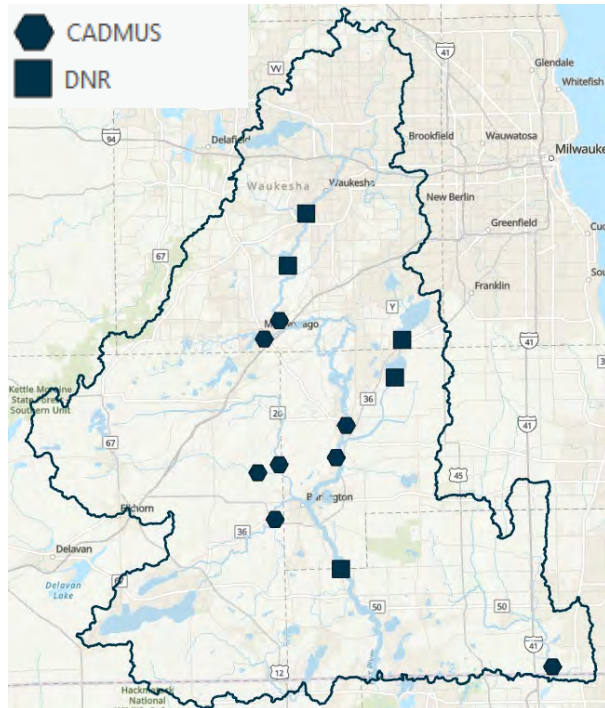


Chemistry Monitoring

Project-Specific Monitoring

Nov. 2019 – Jun. 2022

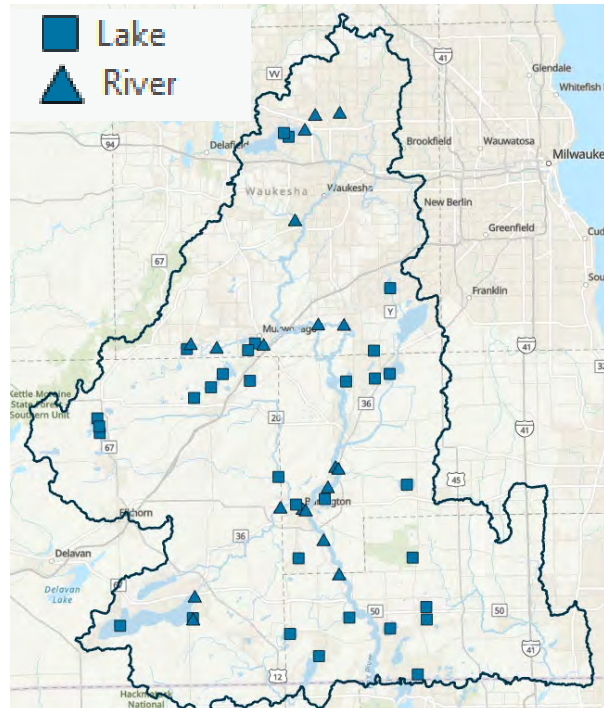
TP, TSS, Ortho-P



Supplemental Data

Availability varies

TP, TSS, Ortho-P



Calibration and Validation Datasets

Draft Calibration and Validation Dataset Report

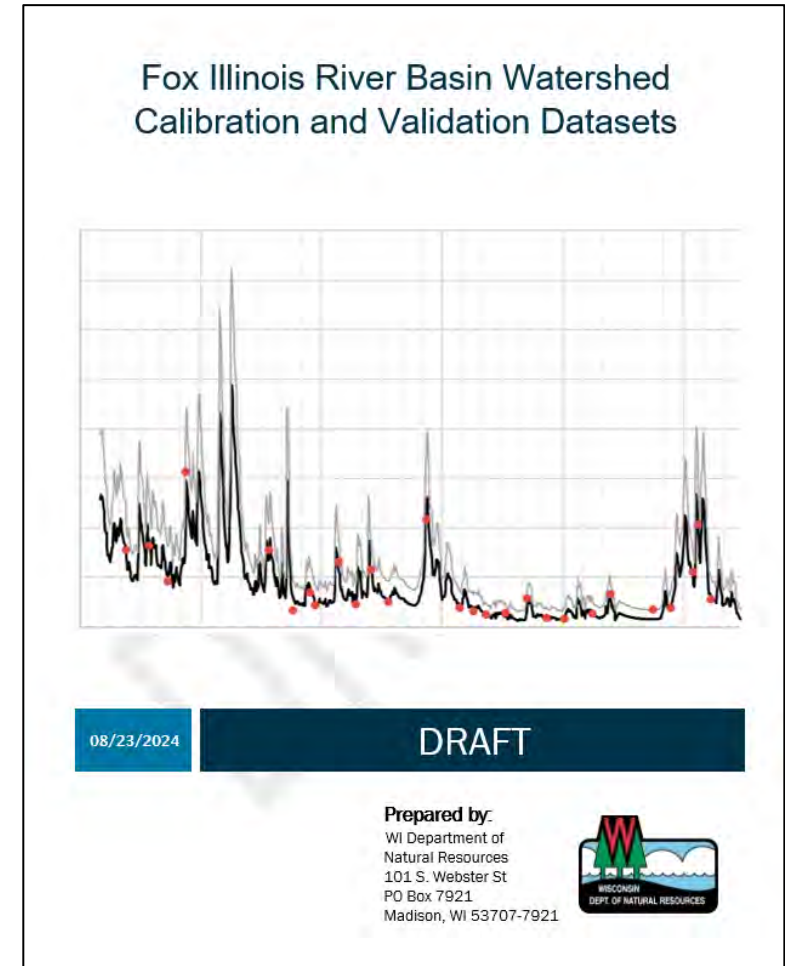
Contents:

Summary of monitoring efforts
Estimation of continuous flows
Estimation of daily flux/load

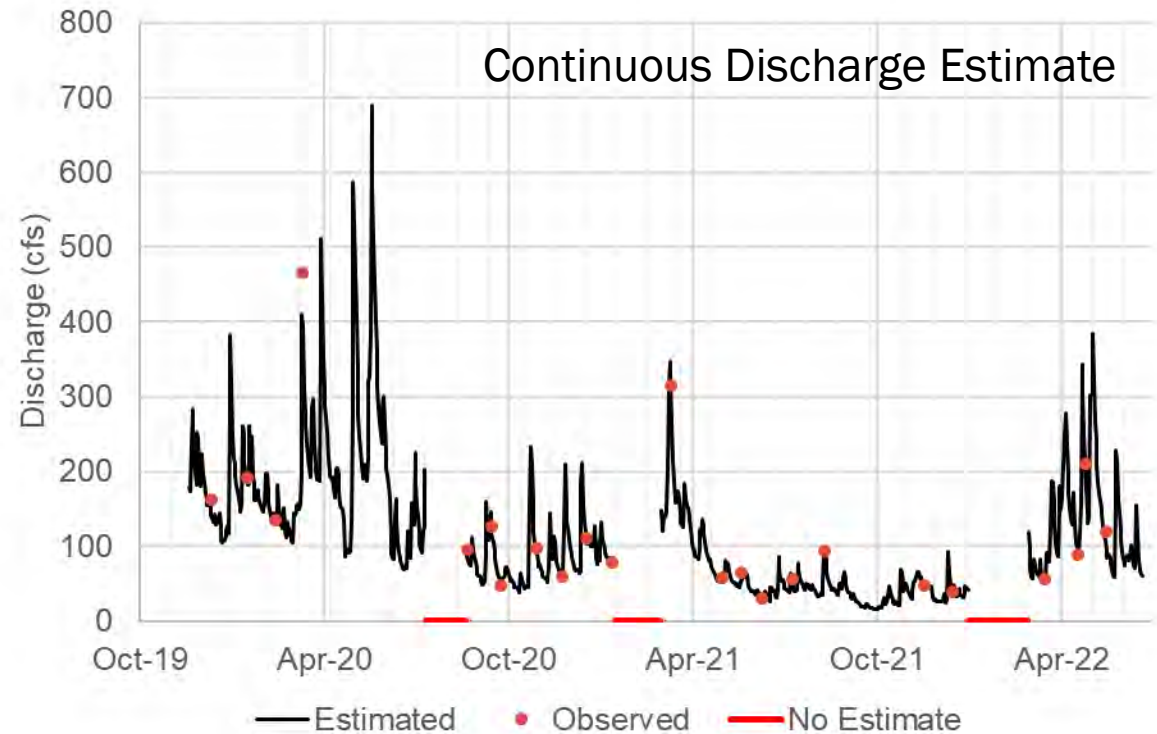
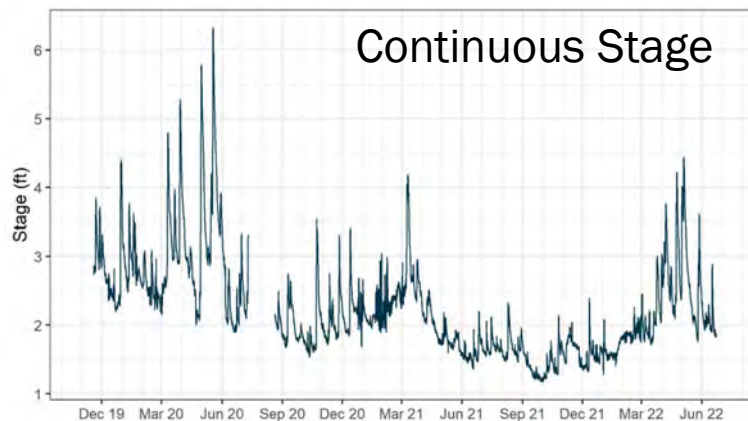
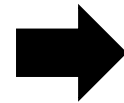
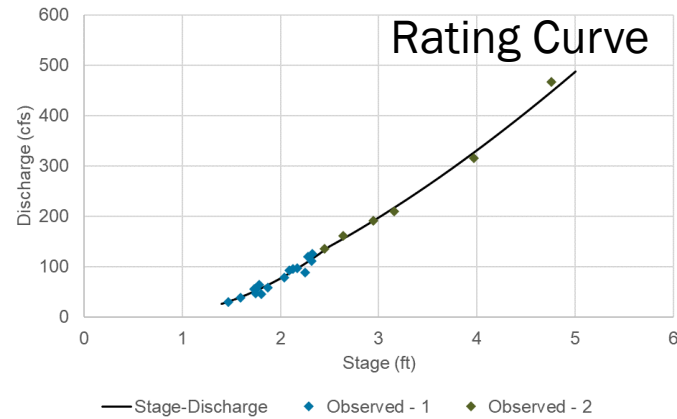
Outcome:

Continuous dataset of **flow** and **load**

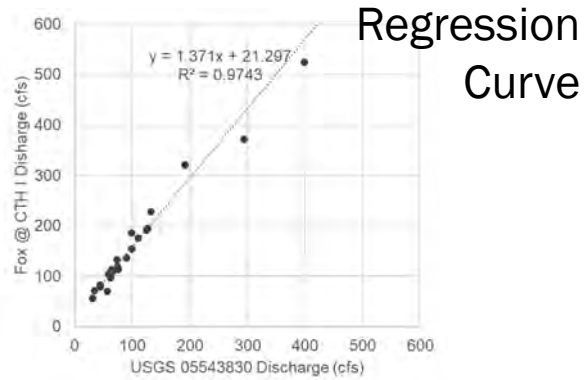
Report will be posted on Fox Illinois River TMDL website for review and feedback



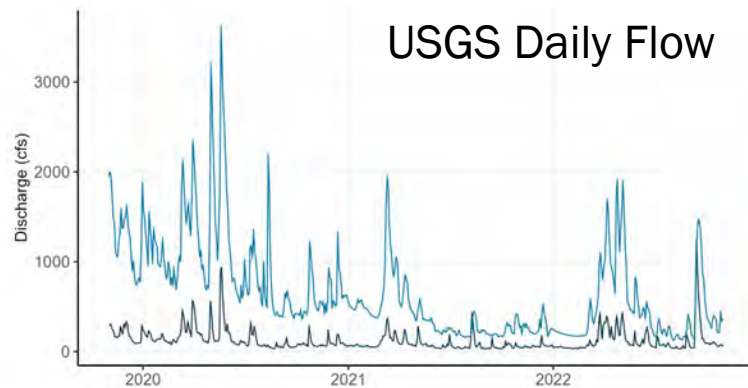
Continuous Flow Dataset: Rating Curves



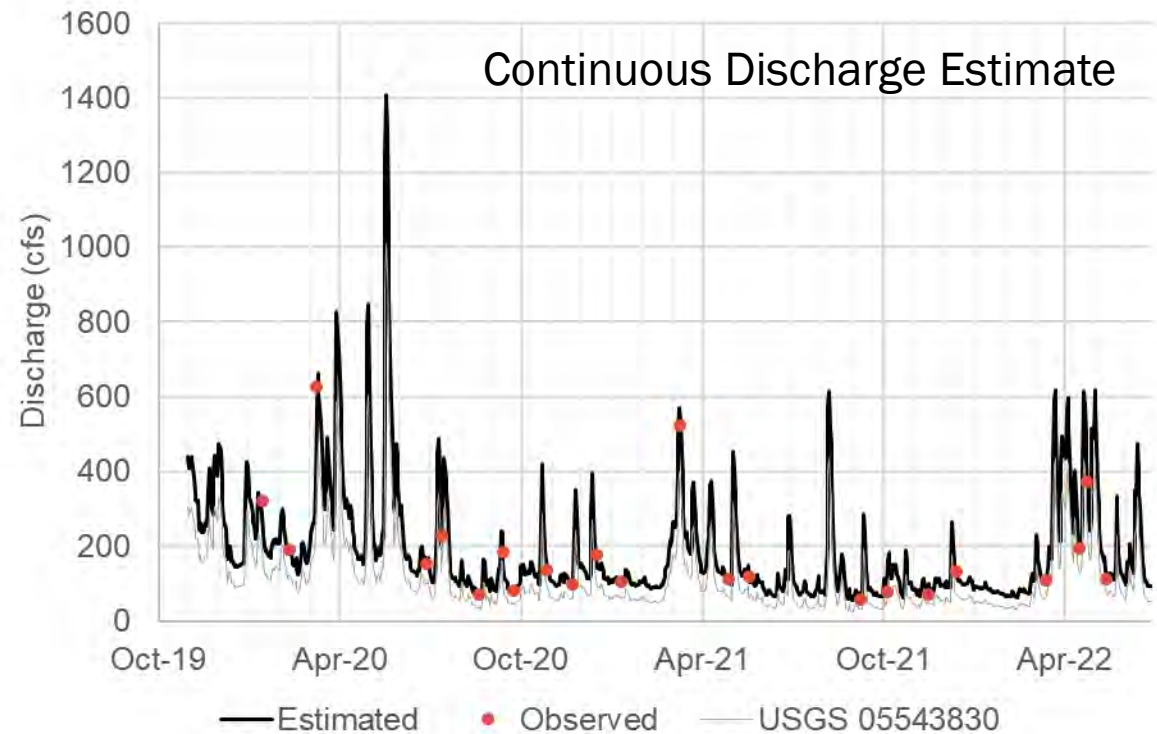
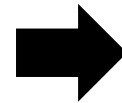
Continuous Flow Dataset: Regression



USGS Daily Flow



— FOX RIVER AT WAUKESHA, WI — FOX RIVER NEAR NEW MUNSTER, WI



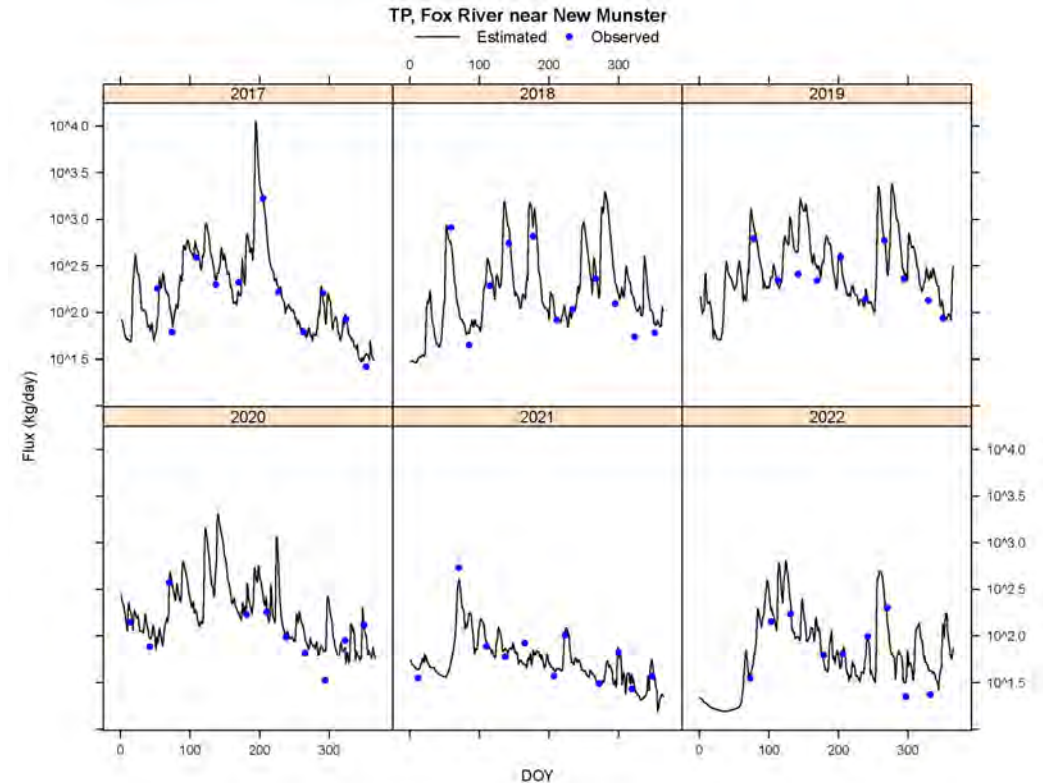
Continuous Load Dataset: Flux Models

Approach: Linear Mixed Effects model based on modified LOADEST

**Developed by Aaron Fisch at WDNR*

Outcome: Continuous flux dataset from continuous flow data and periodic monitoring data

$$\ln(\rho_m) = \beta_0 + [\beta_f] * \begin{bmatrix} \ln(Q_m) \\ \ln(Q_m^2) \\ \sin(2\pi T_m) \\ \cos(2\pi T_m) \end{bmatrix} + \gamma_0 + [\gamma_{f,m}] * \begin{bmatrix} \ln(Q_m) \\ \ln(Q_m^2) \\ \sin(2\pi T_m) \\ \cos(2\pi T_m) \end{bmatrix} + e_m$$



Conceptualization



TMDL Process: Conceptualization

What's happening in the watershed?

- Point sources
- Land use/management
- Climate
- Soils, topography, slope
- Hydrography



Agricultural Survey

Agricultural Surveys

- Questions to summarize agricultural practices in HUC 12s
- Submitted to 4 counties

Topics

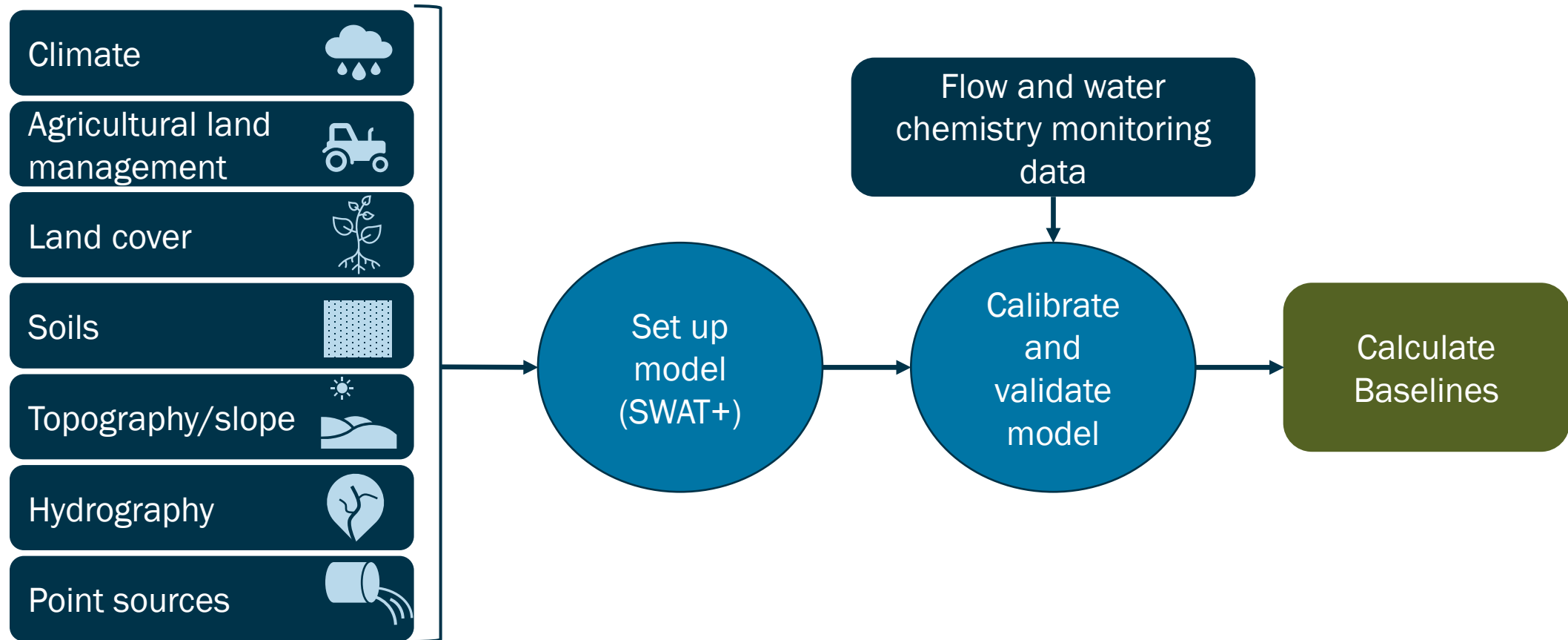
- Land use and land cover
- Crop rotations
- Tillage practices
- Soil phosphorus
- Fertilizer management
- Tile drainage

County	Rotations with Tillage						
	Dairy		Cash Grain		Cont. Corn		Sod
Kenosha	D1- T2		CG- T5		CC- T1	CC- T3	
Racine	D1- T1	D1- T2	CG- T4	CG- T5			Sod
Walworth	D1- T1	D2- T1	CG- T1	CG- T3	CC- T1		
Waukesha	D1- T2		CG- T1	CG- T5	CC- T1		

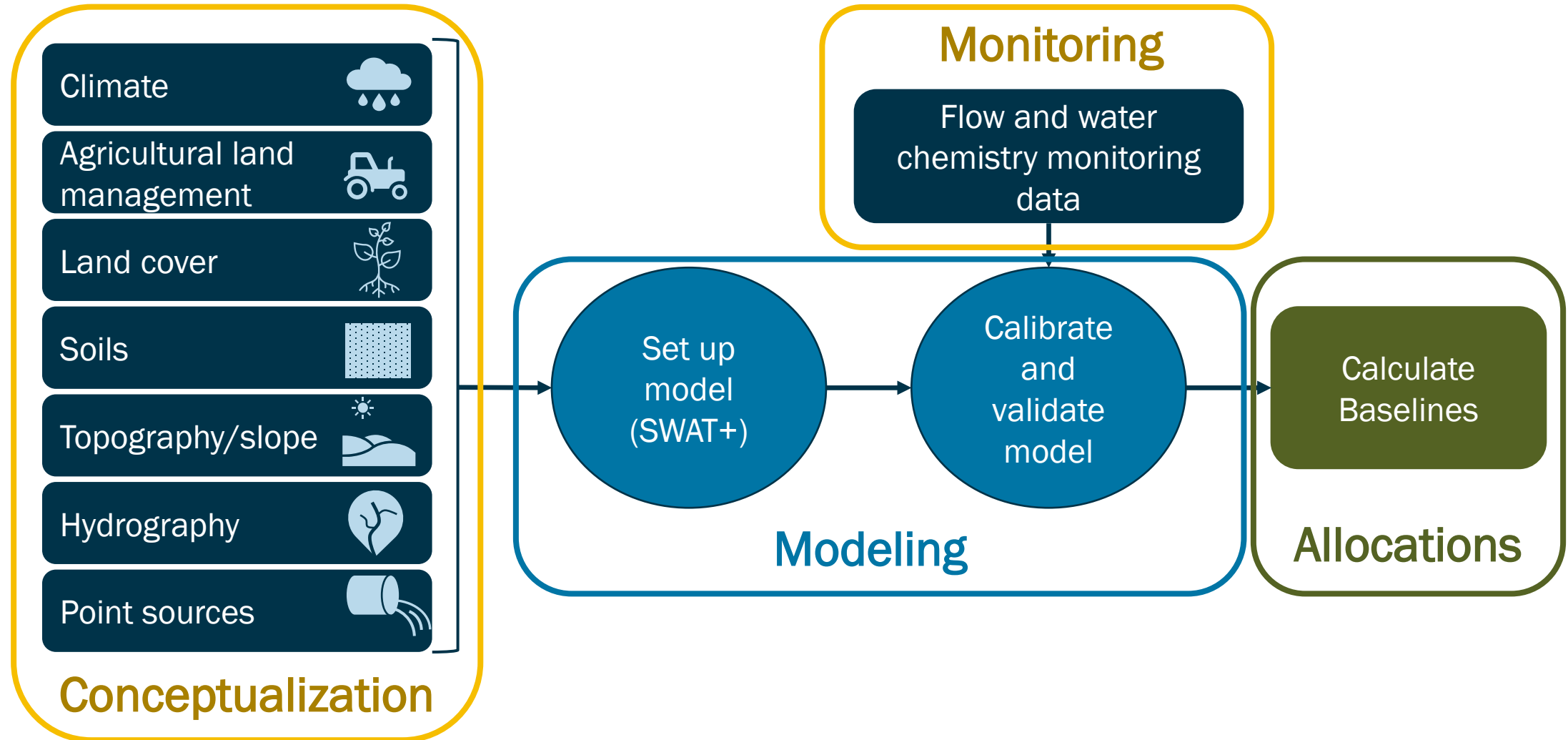
Modeling



Watershed Model Setup



Watershed Model Setup

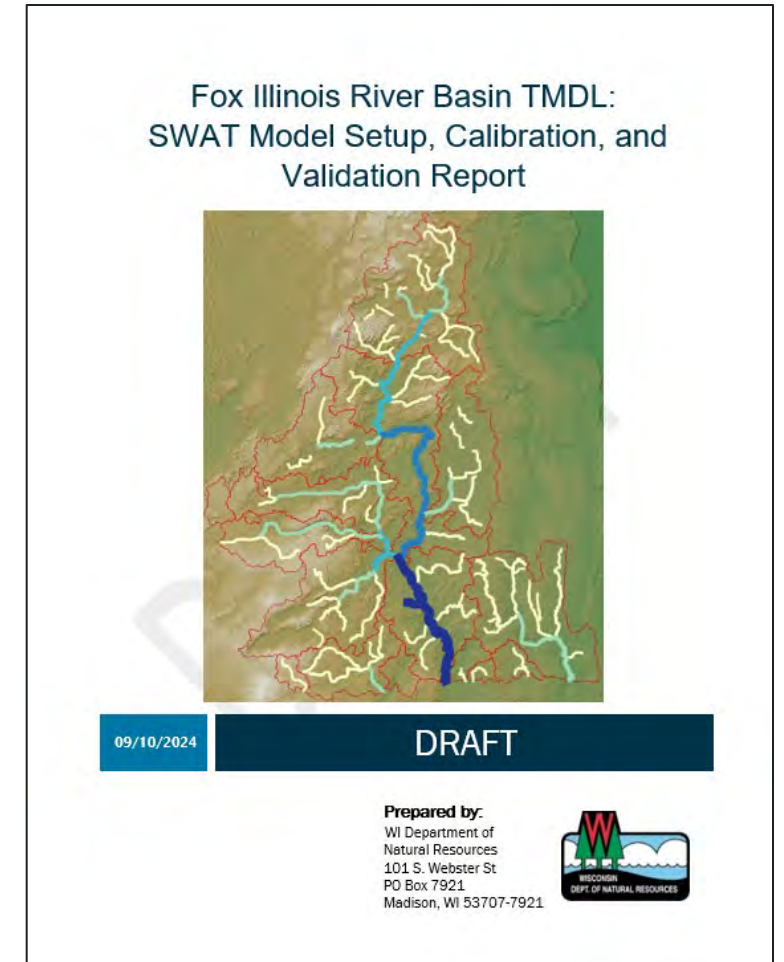


Draft Watershed Model Report

Contents

- Model setup
- Calibration and validation
- Performance
- Results

Report will be posted on Fox
Illinois River TMDL website for
review and feedback



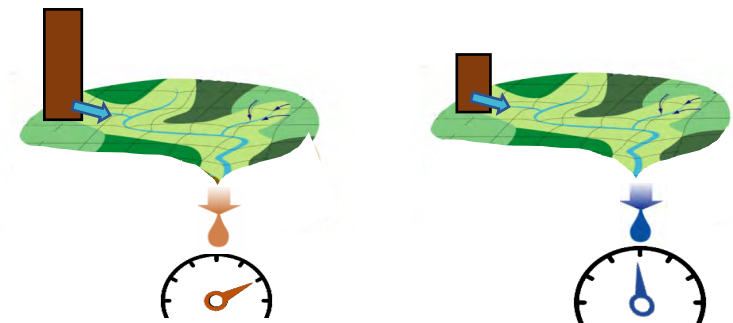
Goals of Watershed Modeling

Why do we develop a watershed model for TMDLs?

- Estimate flows and loads at ungauged and unmonitored systems
- Estimate flows and loads for a wide range of conditions
- Quantify loads from nonpoint and background sources

How will results be used?

- Establish loading capacity
- Estimate baseline loads
- Determine allocations



Soil and Water Assessment Tool (SWAT)

“The Soil & Water Assessment Tool is a small watershed to river basin-scale model used to simulate the **quality and quantity of surface and ground water** and predict the environmental impact of **land use, land management practices, and climate change**. SWAT is widely used in assessing soil erosion prevention and control, non-point source pollution control and regional management in watersheds.”



SWAT+: Restructured Version of SWAT

Same Basic Algorithms

Model Changes

- Watershed configuration
- Aquifer configuration
- Reservoir configuration
- Decision tables

File Management Changes

- QGIS interface
- SQLite database files
- Input and output files aggregation



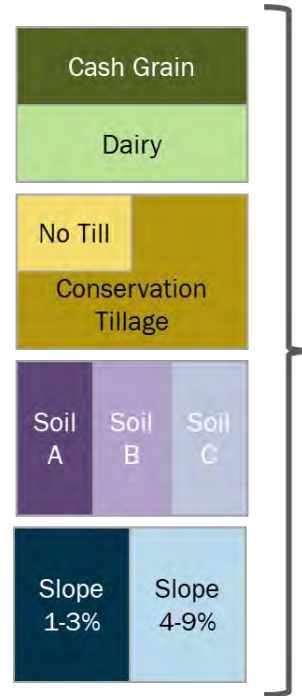
SWAT+ Model Development

SWAT+ Model Setup

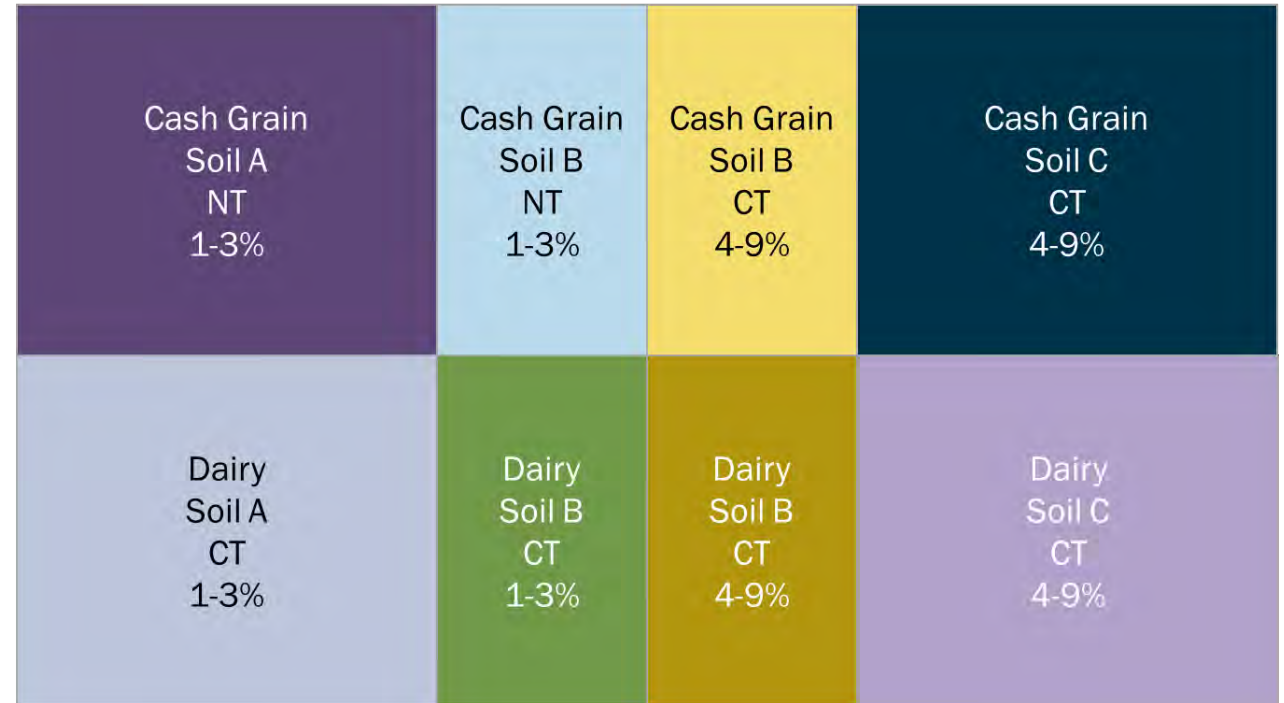
Hydrologic Response Units (HRUs)

HRUs are a unique combination of

- Subbasin
- Land use
- Soils
- Slope



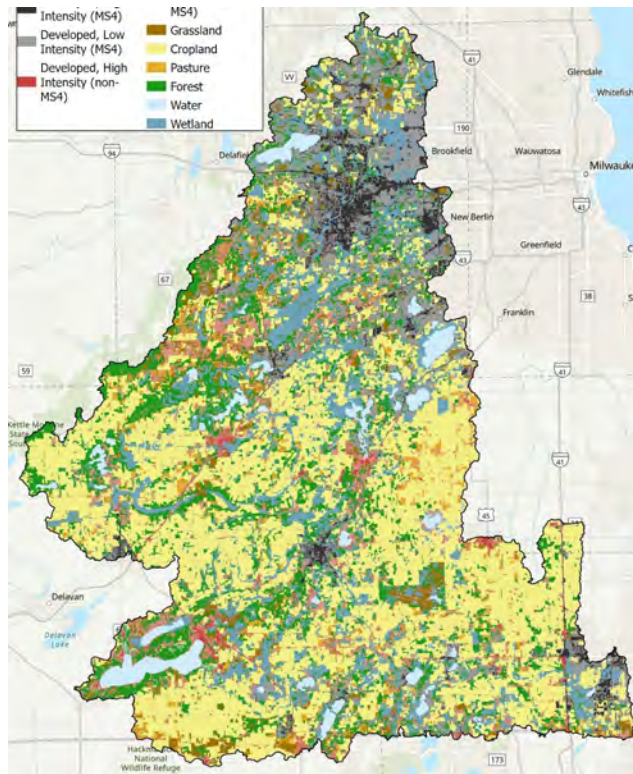
One subbasin



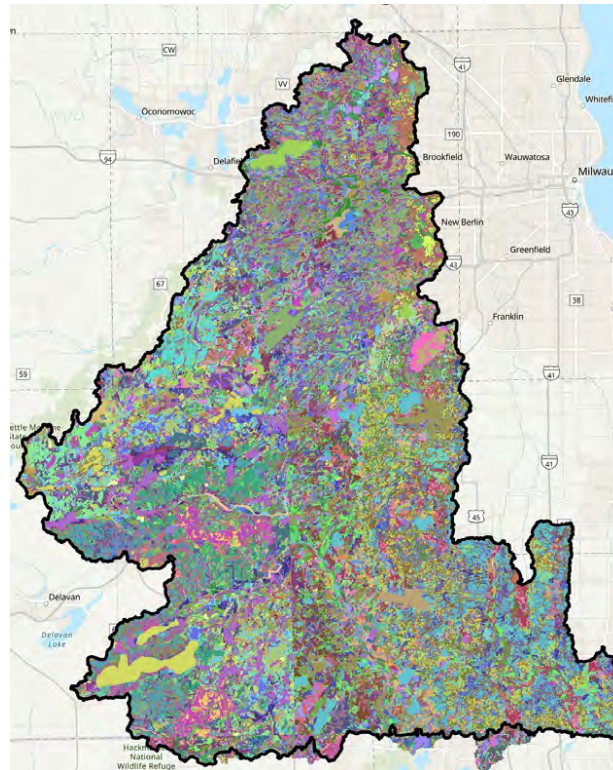
Eight unique combinations (HRUs)

FOXIL HRU Datasets

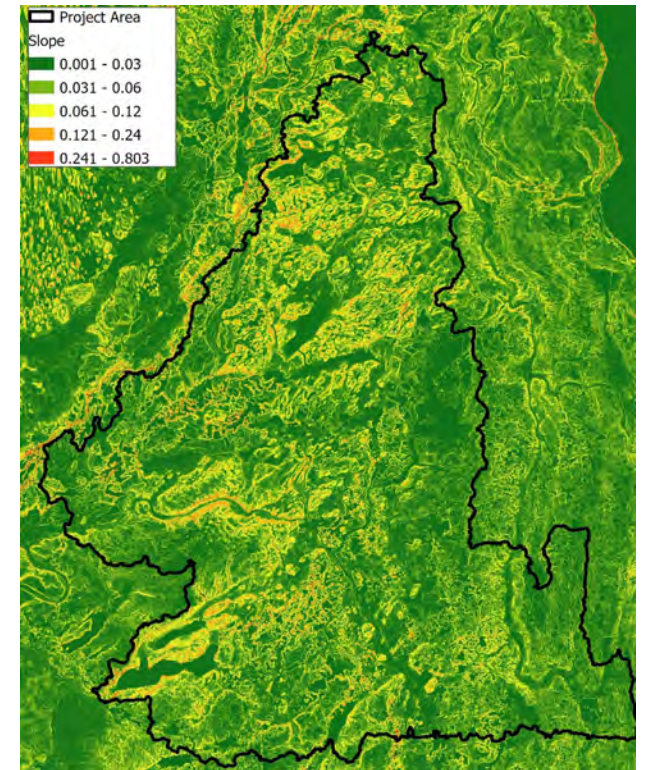
Land Use



Soils



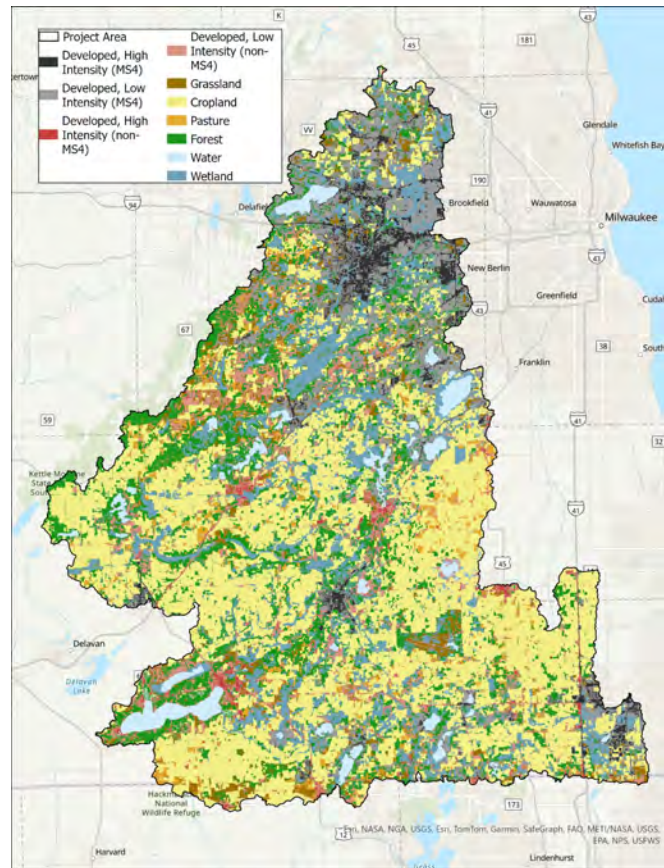
Slopes



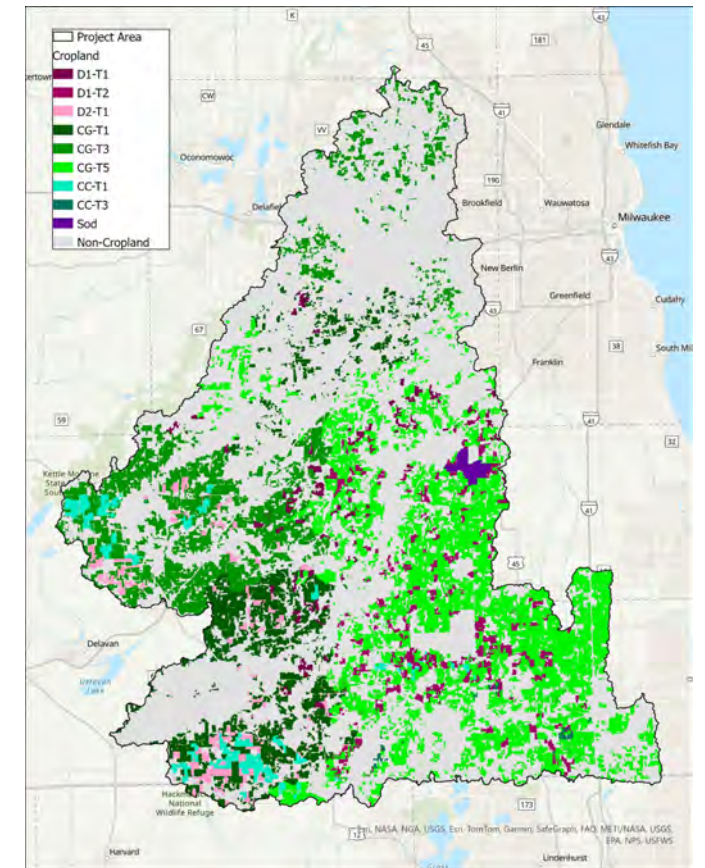
Land Use Dataset

1. Started with Wiscland 2 database
2. Incorporated comments from ag. surveys to update land use categories
3. Assigned crop rotation & tillage combinations to crop types

All Land Use



Cropland



Soils Dataset

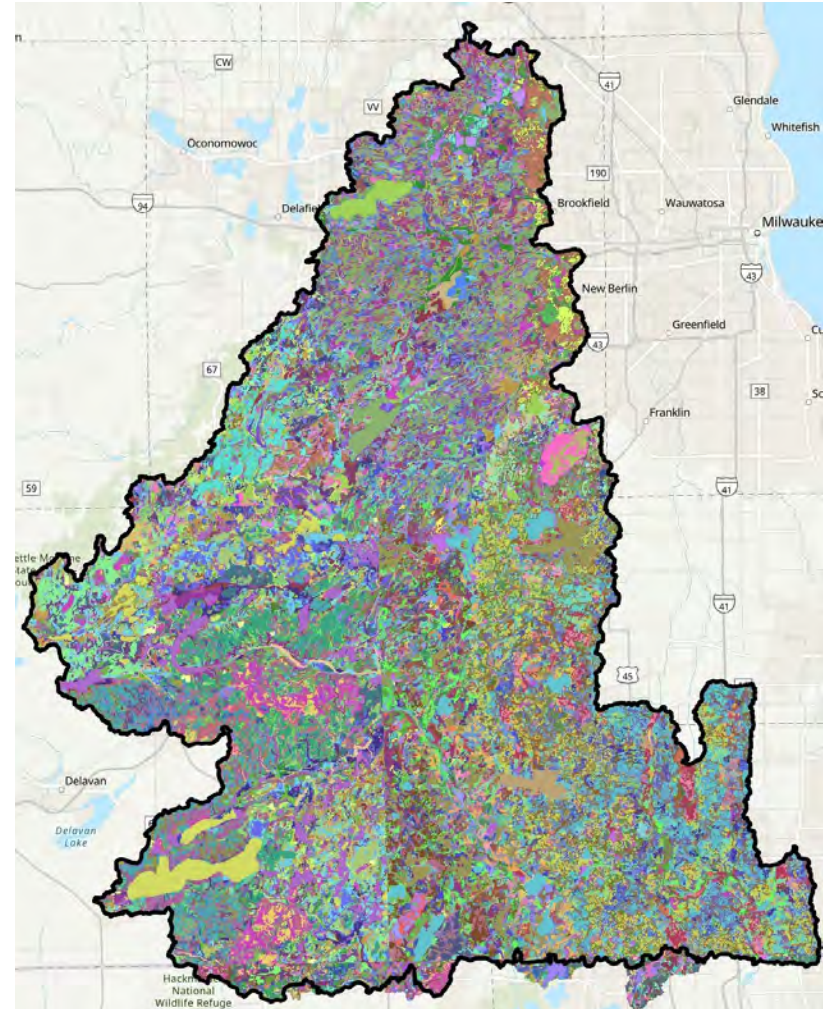
Source

NRCS gridded Soil Survey Geographic Database (gSSURGO)

Map Units

Collection of soils with similar characteristics; hydrologic properties assigned to unique map units

>600 unique map units in project area



Slope Dataset

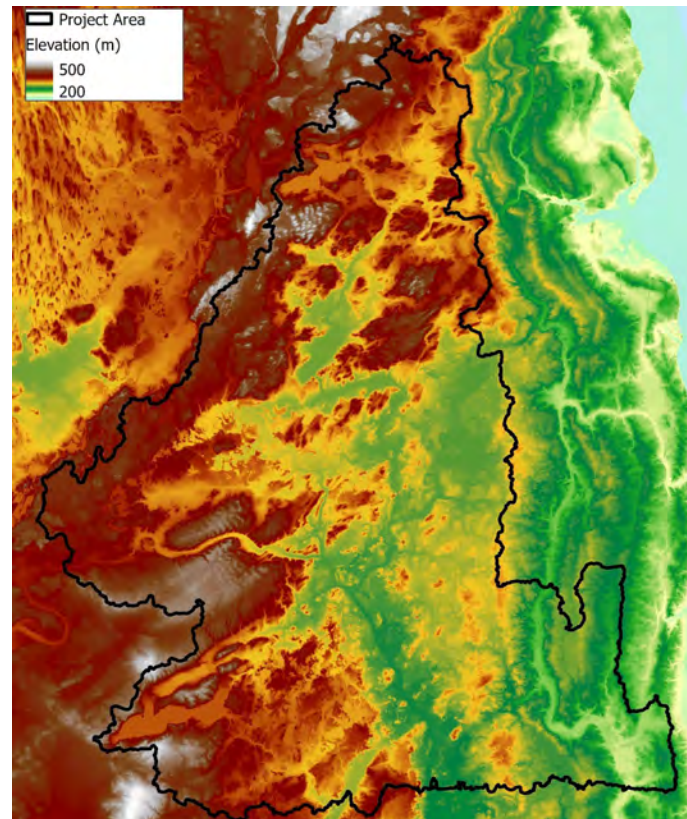
Source

30m DEM for study area

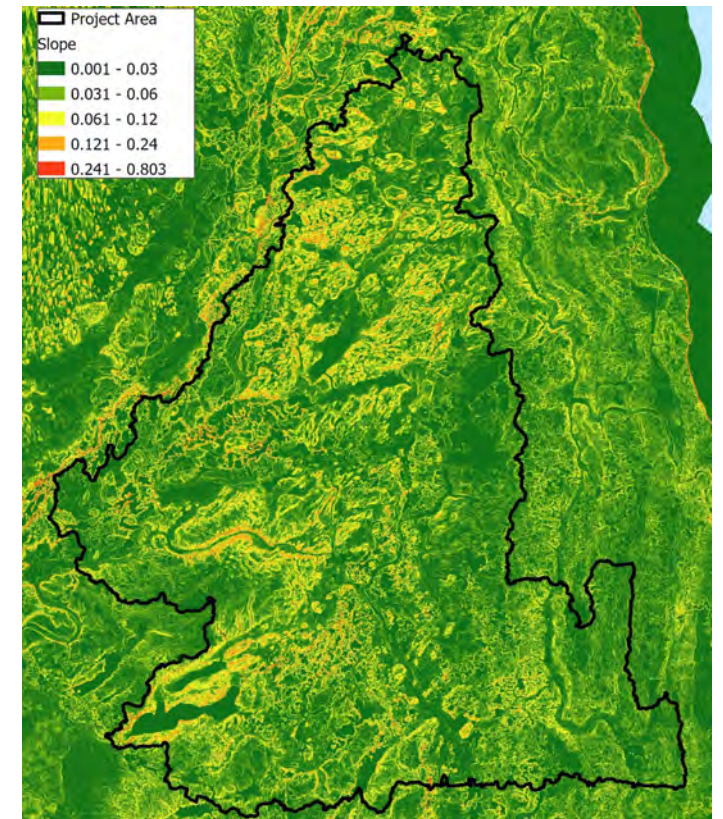
Processing

Built-in tools in SWAT+

Elevation

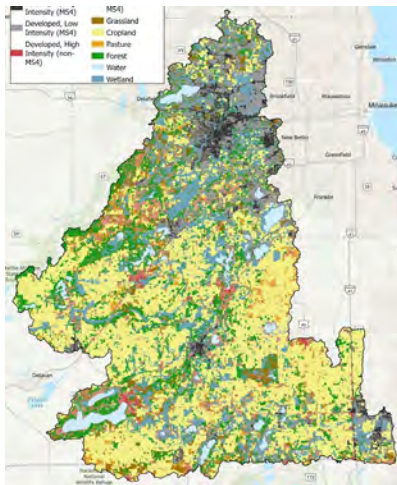


Slopes

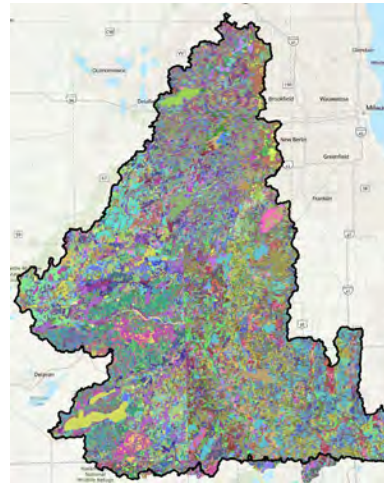


Initial HRU Definition

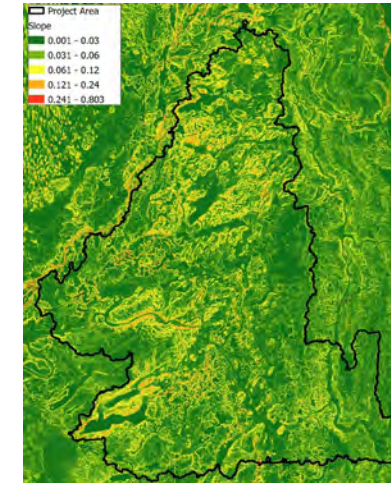
Land Use



Soils



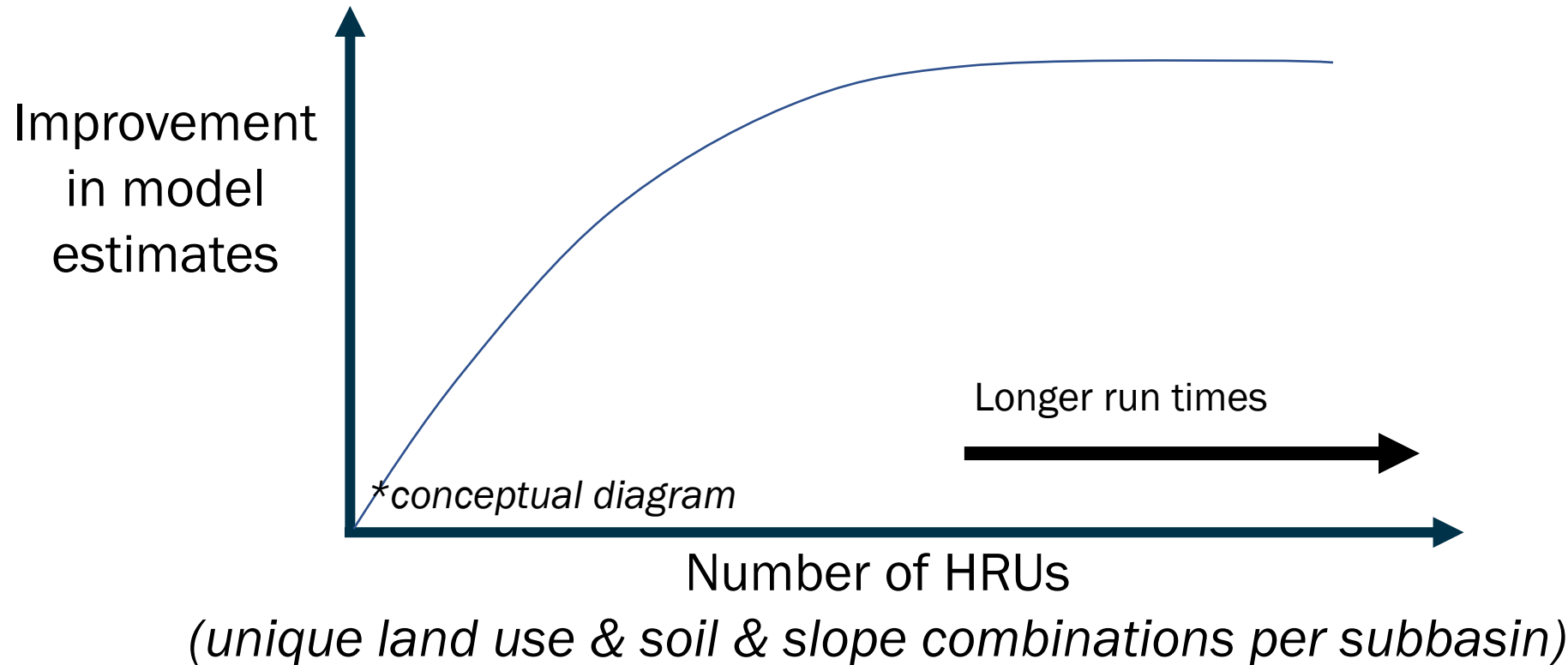
Slope



46,317 HRUs

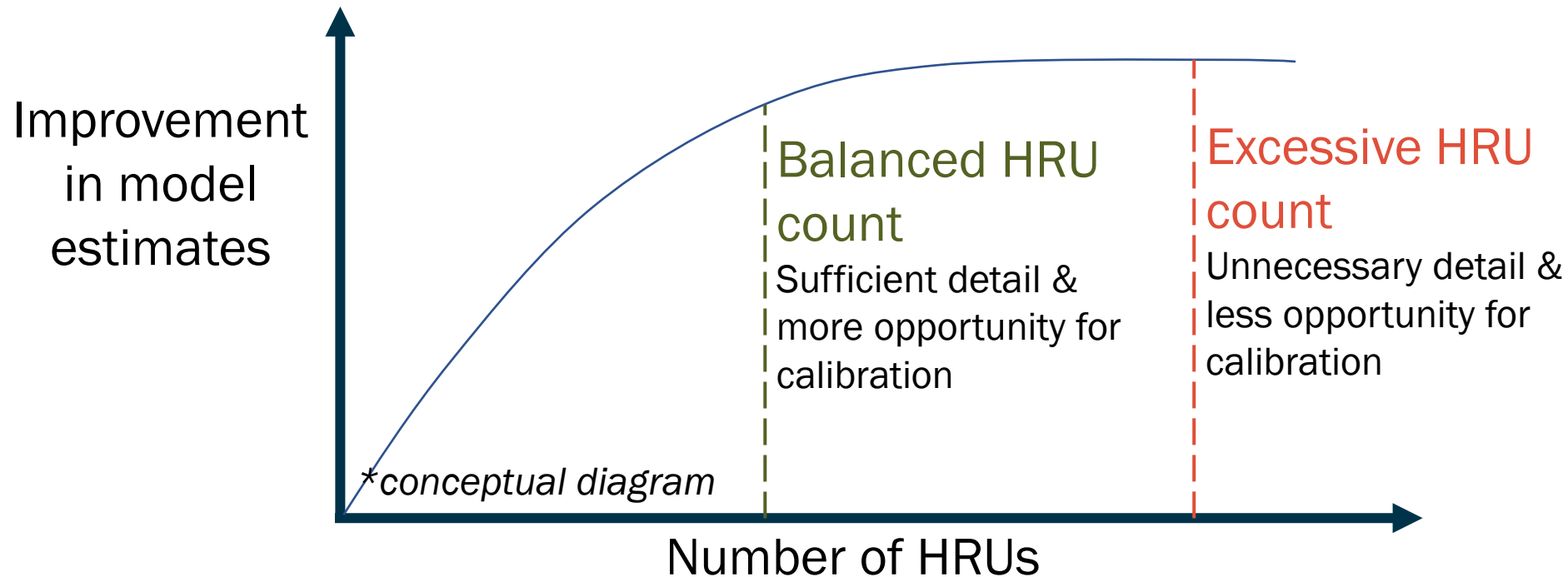
HRU Tradeoffs

After a certain number of HRUs, the additional HRU details do not significantly improve the the model's estimates



HRU Tradeoffs

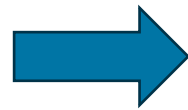
After a certain number of HRUs, the additional HRU details do not significantly improve the the model's estimates



(unique land use & soil & slope combinations per subbasin)

HRU Refinement

Initial Definition
46,317 HRUs

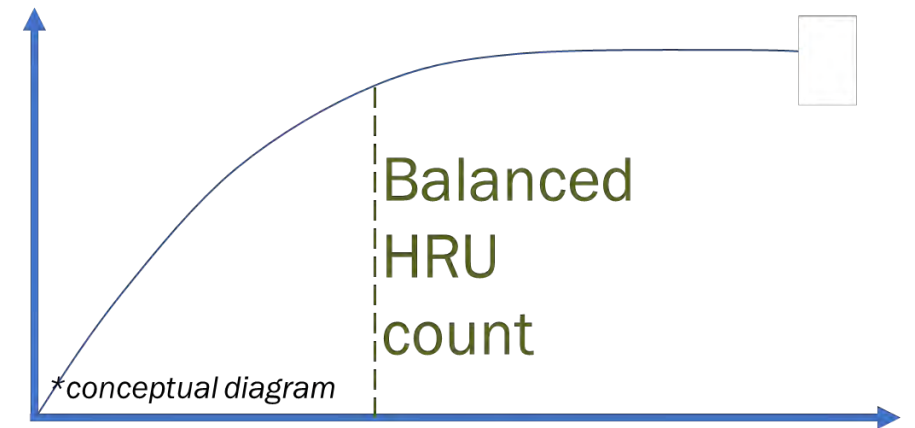
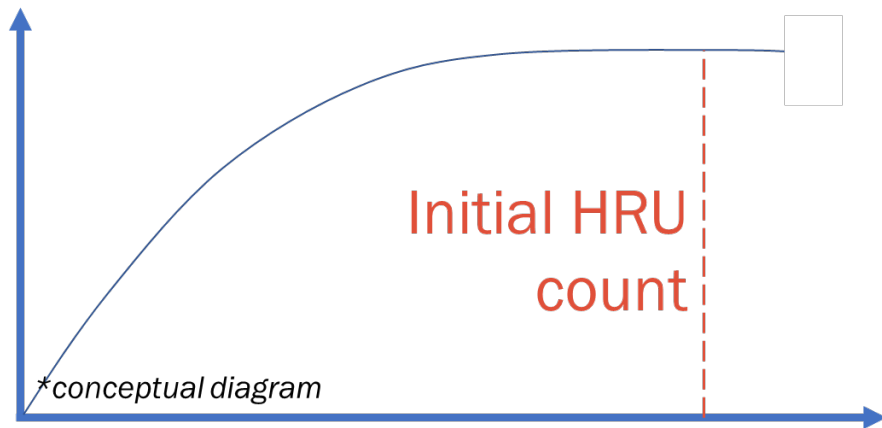


Refine HRUs
using area
thresholds

- Land use
- Soils
- Slopes

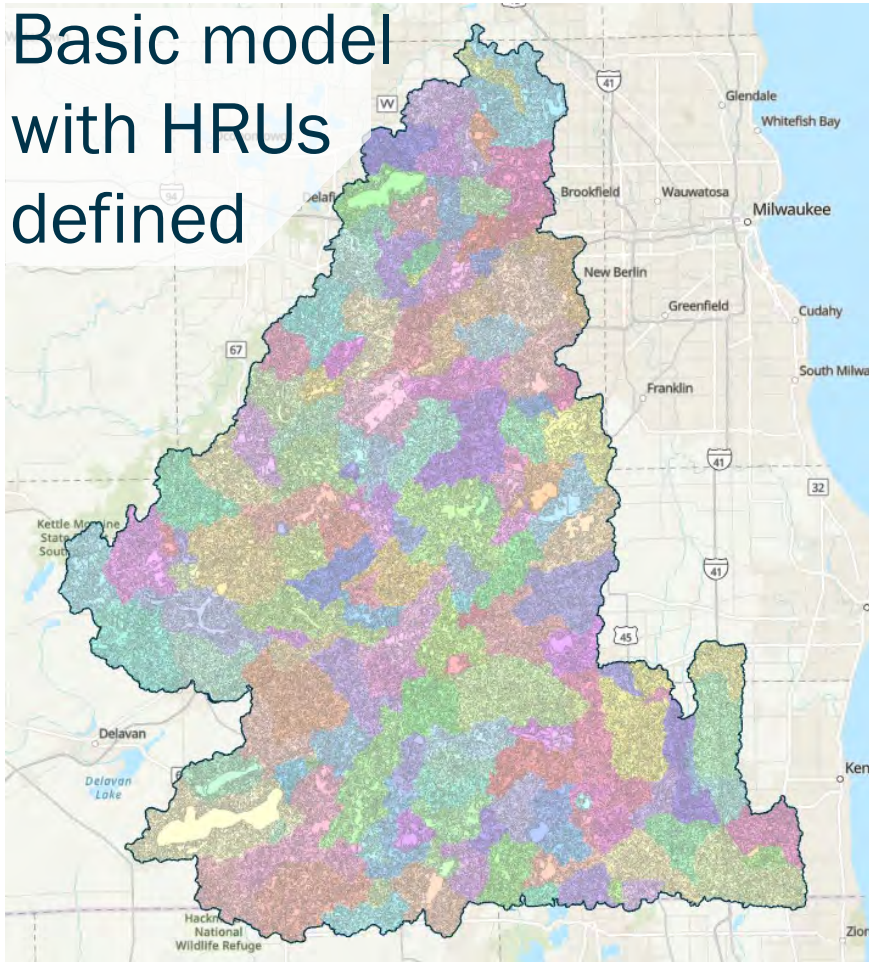


Final Definition
6,735 HRUs

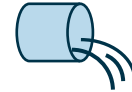


Additional Model Parameters

Basic model
with HRUs
defined



Weather



Point Sources



Management



Lake & reservoir properties



Aquifer properties



Channel properties

P

Soil phosphorus

Watershed Model Calibration/Validation

What is Model Calibration?

Process

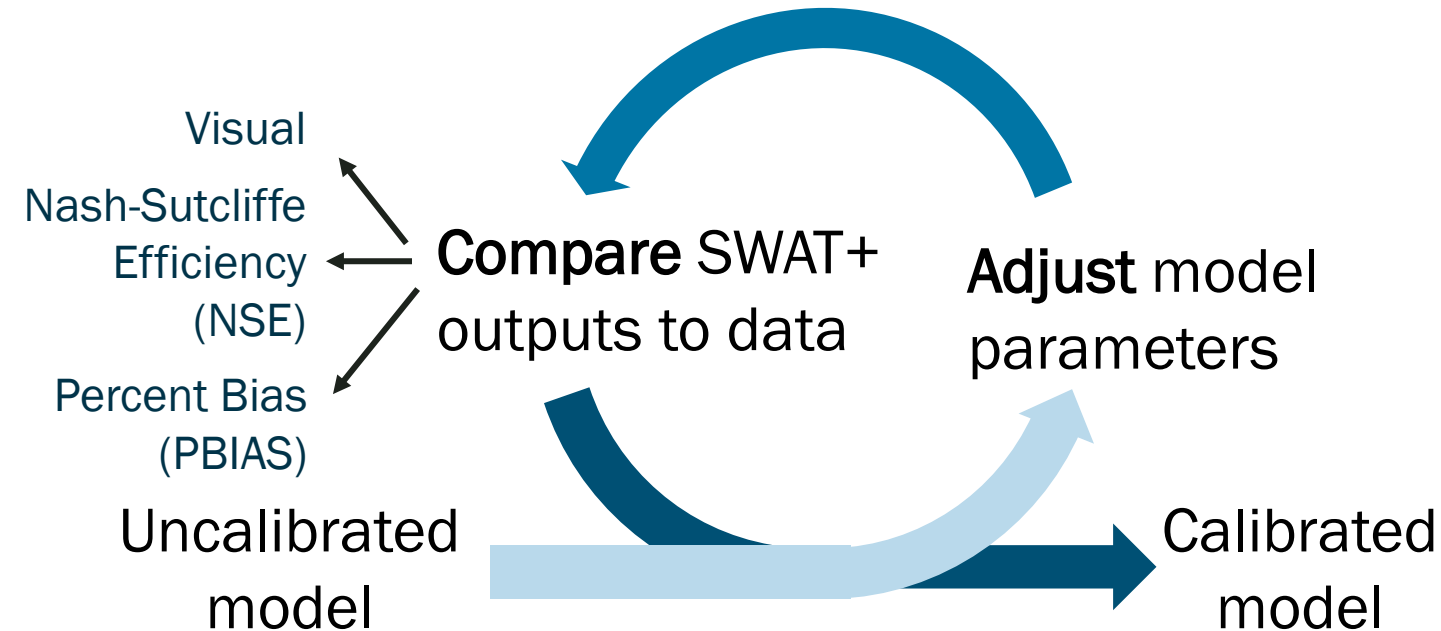
- Compare model results to fitted flow and load datasets
- Adjust model parameters until modeled results reasonably match fitted flow and load datasets

Objective

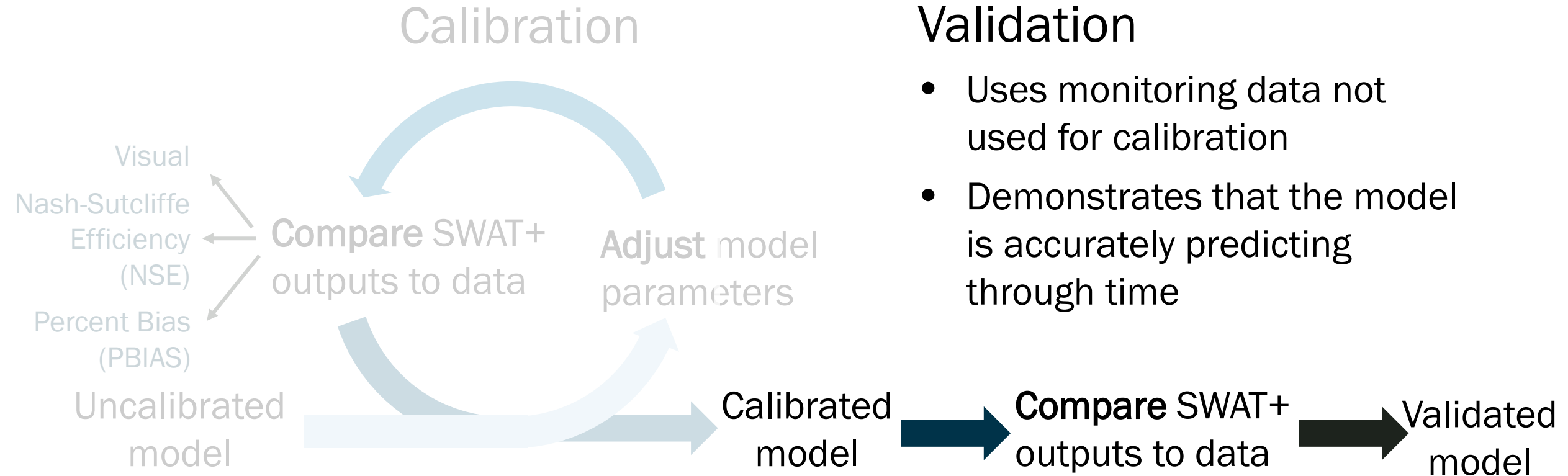
- Improve the agreement of modeled outputs and real-world measurements
- Increase confidence in model estimates in subbasins without monitoring data

Calibration and Validation Process

Calibration



Calibration and Validation Process



SWAT+ Model Calibration/Validation

Calibration Steps

1. Crop Yield*



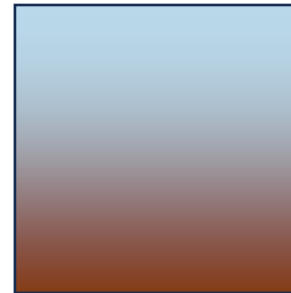
*Calibrated for entire model period



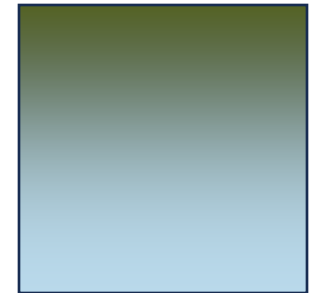
2. Flows



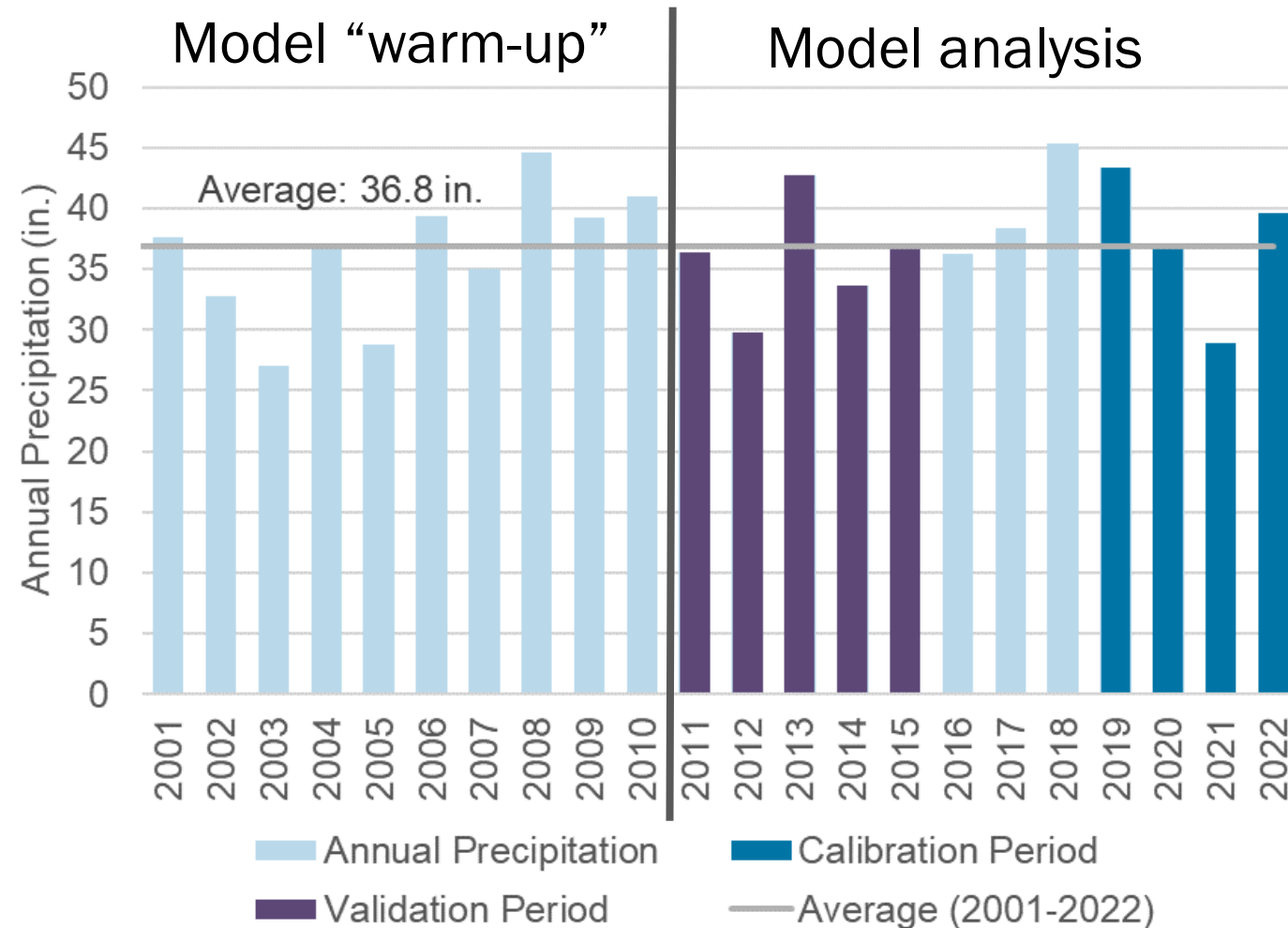
3. Sediment



4. Phosphorus



FOXIL Calibration and Validation Periods



Parameters Adjusted

Target	Parameter Description
Crop Growth	harv_idx, tmp_opt, tmp_base, lai_pot, bm_e
Evapotranspiration	esco, epco, petco
Runoff	cn2, cn3_swf, awc, surlag, canmx, chs
Groundwater	alpha, latq_co, soil_k, perco, flo_min, revap_min, revap_co, deep_seep
Snowmelt	snomelt_tmp, snomelt_min, snomelt_max, tmp_lag, sno_h2o
Reservoirs	evap_co, drawdown_days, sed_amt, stl_vel, p_conc_min, mid_p_stl, p_stl
Sediment	usle_k, rock, adj_pkrt_sed, slp_len, bed_load, cons_prac, biomix, rsd_init, rsd_decay, plnt_decomp, rsd_pctcov, rsd_ovfac, bm_dieoff
Phosphorus	p_avail, p_soil, p_perc, p_uptake, lat_orgp, ero_grp, frac_p, pltp_stl, ptl_p, ben_disp

SWAT+ Model Results

Performance and Loads

SWAT+ Model Performance

Average Annual Crop Yield (2011-2022)

Crop Name	SWAT+ Yield (Mg/ha)	NASS Yield (Mg/ha)	% Difference
Corn	9.6	9.0	7%
Corn silage	15.9	15.2	4%
Soybean	2.7	2.8	-4%
Alfalfa, hay	6.0	6.4	-6%
Winter wheat	4.3	4.3	-1%

Performance Metrics for Model Fit

Moriasi et al. (2007)

Percent Bias: “Tendency of the simulated data to be larger or smaller than observations”

Nash Sutcliffe Efficiency (NSE):
“Normalized statistic that determines the relative magnitude of residual variance”

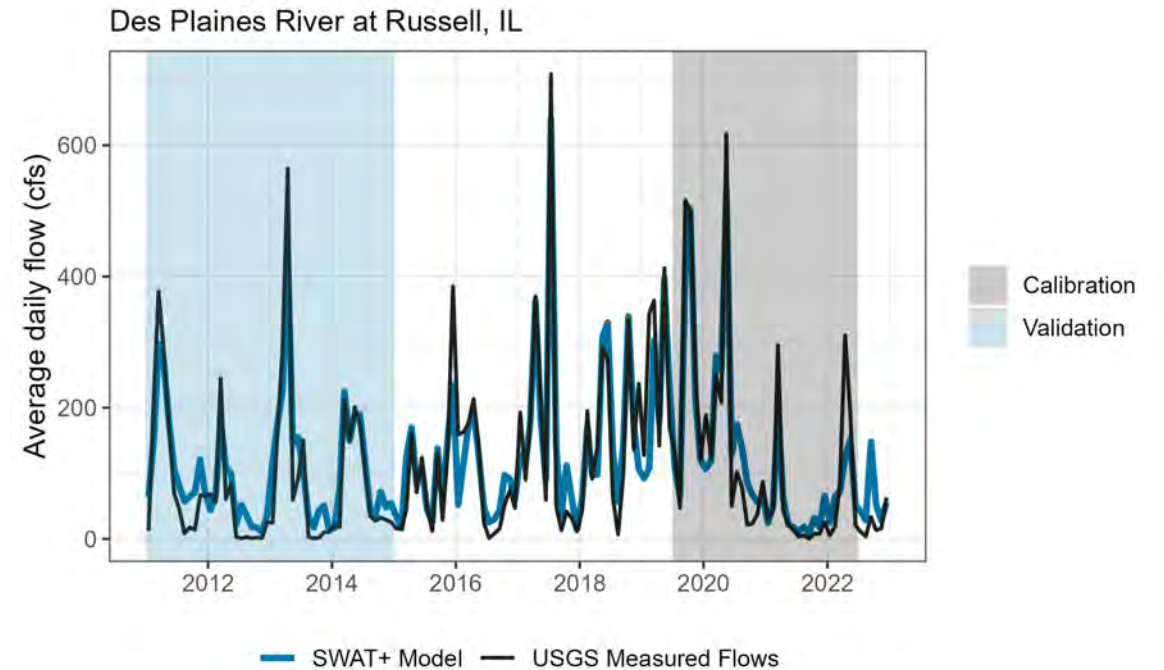
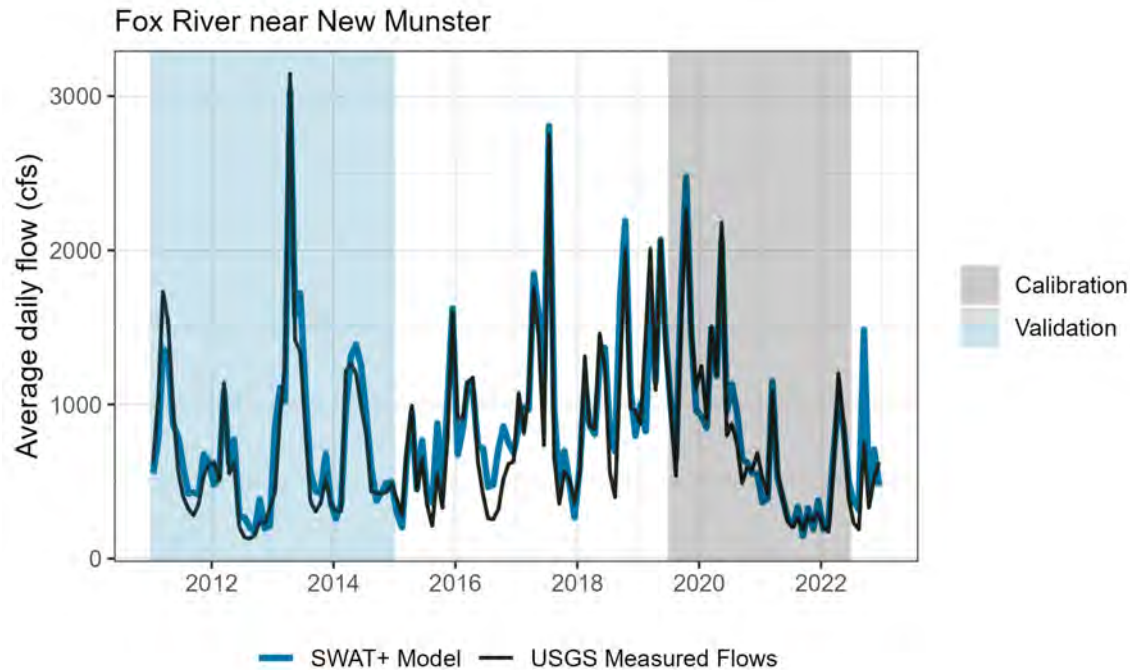
Interpretation	Constituent	NSE	PBIAS
Very Good	Flow	0.75 or greater	±10 % or less
	TP	0.75 or greater	±15 % or less
	TSS	0.75 or greater	±25 % or less
Good	Flow	0.65 or greater	±15 % or less
	TP	0.65 or greater	±30 % or less
	TSS	0.65 or greater	±40 % or less
Satisfactory	Flow	0.5 or greater	±25 % or less
	TP	0.5 or greater	±55 % or less
	TSS	0.5 or greater	±70 % or less

Performance: Flow

Calibration Site	Calibration		Validation	
	NSE	PBIAS	NSE	PBIAS
Fox River at Waukesha	0.89	-2.0	0.92	4.6
Fox River at CTH I	0.92	-6.2	0.93	0.1
Mukwonago River	0.84	1.1	0.49	14.1
Fox River at Waterford	0.94	-5.1	0.84	2.4
Muskego Lake	0.88	0.8		
Wind Lake	0.66	-1.1		
Fox River at Rochester Dam	0.91	-9.8	0.91	0.3
Honey Creek	0.74	-7.6		
Sugar Creek	0.72	1.1		
Lake Geneva	0.71	-13.0	0.52	12.8
White River	0.80	-14.6		
Fox River at New Munster	0.95	2.2	0.90	7.7
Des Plaines River	0.88	-0.9	0.83	12.1

Performance Metrics
Very Good
Good
Satisfactory
Not Satisfactory

Performance: Flow

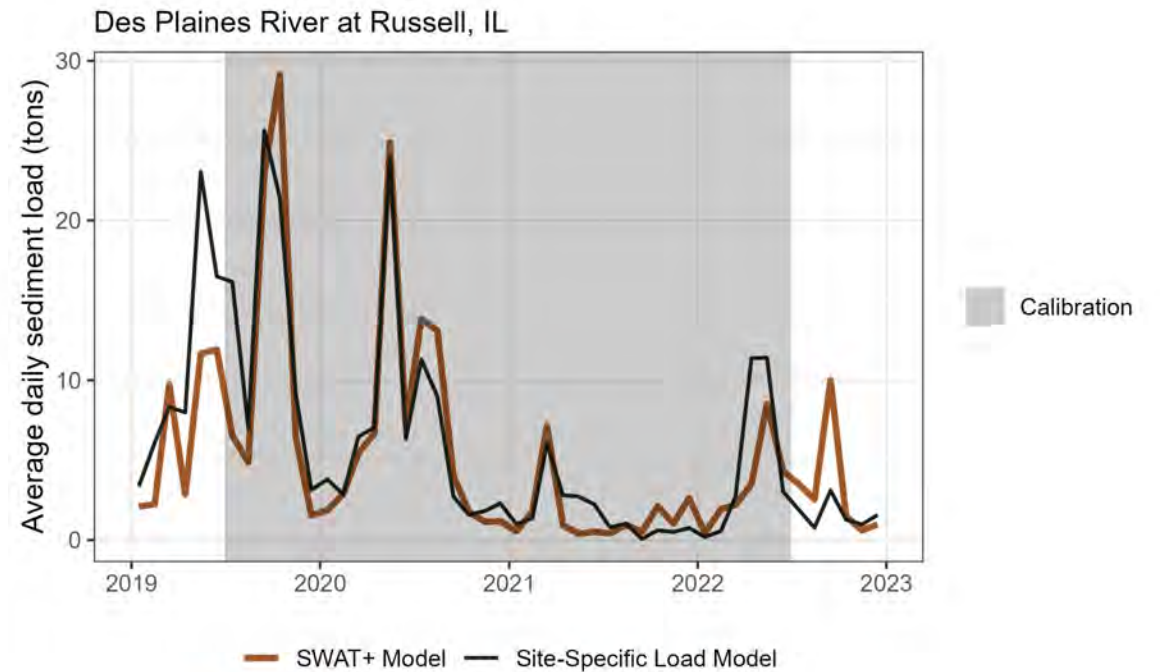
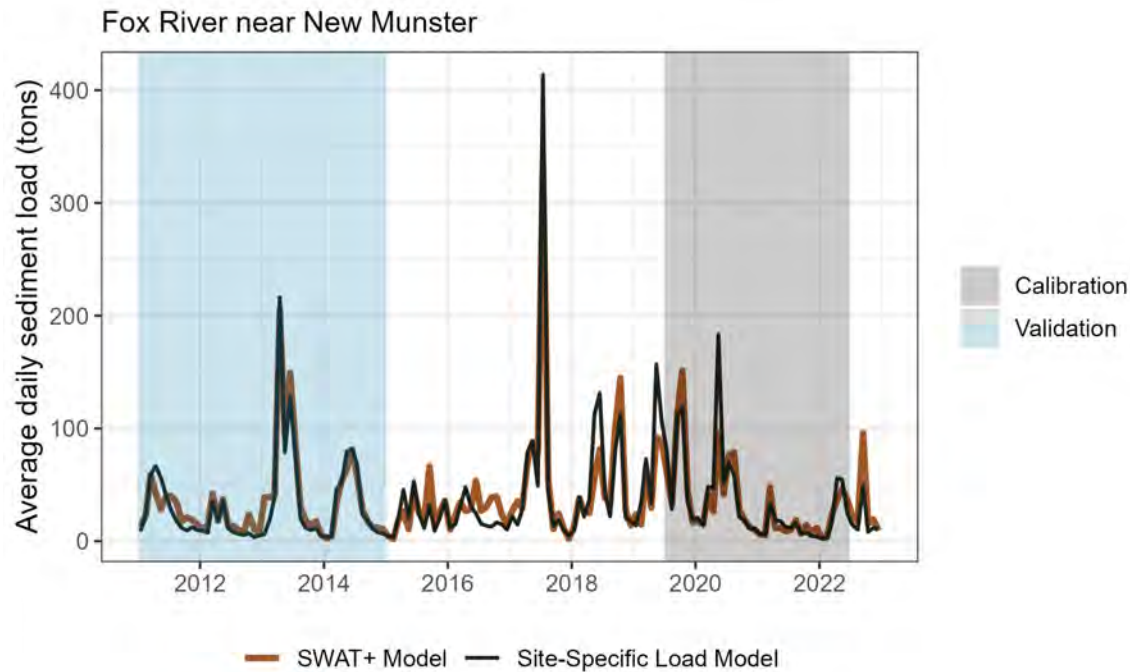


Performance: Sediment

Calibration Site	Calibration		Validation	
	NSE	PBIAS	NSE	PBIAS
Fox River at Waukesha	0.41	7.5		
Fox River at CTH I	0.43	-23.6	0.71	-10.6
Fox River at Waterford	0.68	-16.9		
Fox River at Rochester Dam	0.67	-18.4	0.85	2.8
Honey Creek	0.84	-4.9		
Sugar Creek	0.69	10.3		
White River	0.85	-10.7		
Fox River at New Munster	0.79	-4.4	0.90	9.7
Des Plaines River	0.81	-7.3		

Performance Metrics
Very Good
Good
Satisfactory
Not Satisfactory

Performance: Sediment

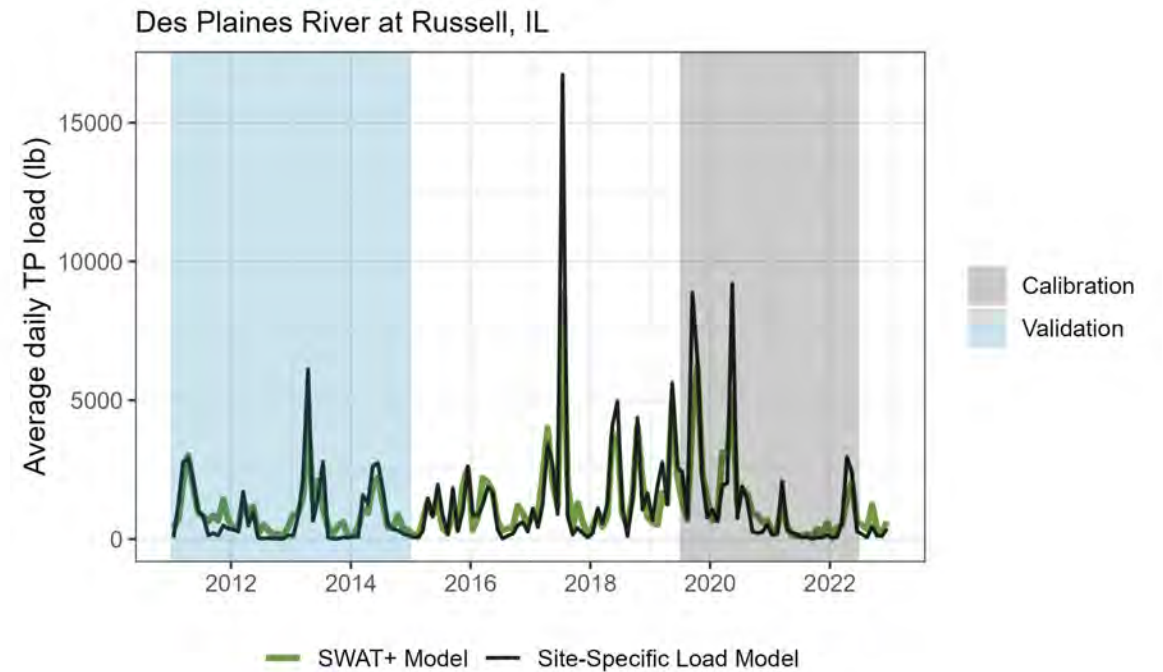
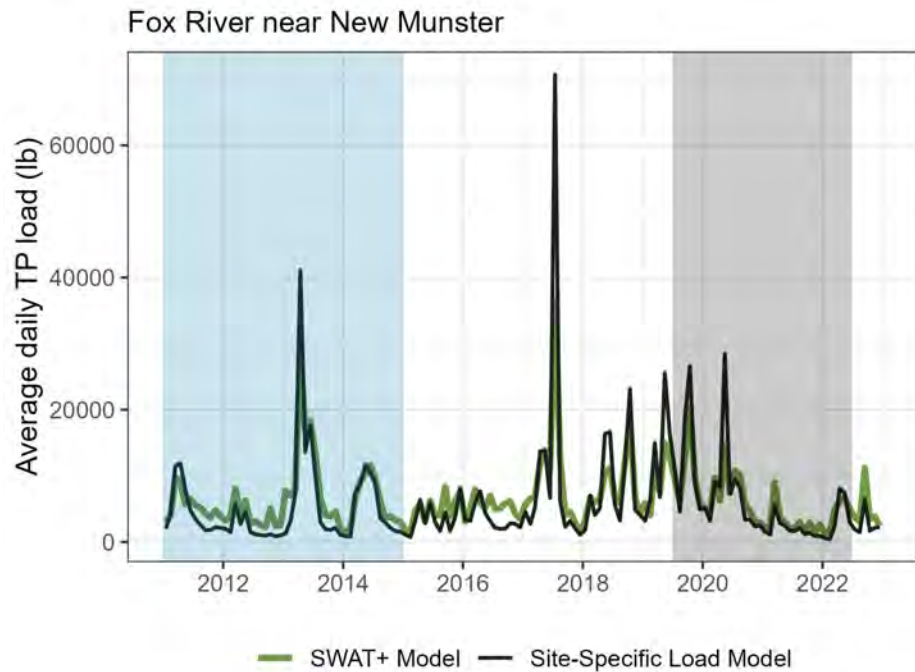


Performance: Phosphorus

Calibration Site	Calibration		Validation	
	NSE	PBIAS	NSE	PBIAS
Fox River at Waukesha	0.66	6.9		
Fox River at CTH I	0.67	4.2	0.50	40.1
Mukwonago River	0.36	13.5		
Fox River at Waterford	0.57	24.7		
Muskego Lake	0.86	1.2		
Wind Lake	0.54	24.3		
Fox River at Rochester Dam	0.66	-5.9	0.74	28.9
Honey Creek	0.81	6.8		
Sugar Creek	0.61	19.6		
Lake Geneva	0.30	9.6	0.53	5.9
White River	0.77	-4.8		
Fox River at New Munster	0.79	-0.3	0.80	24.9
Des Plaines River	0.75	-10.2	0.77	3.5

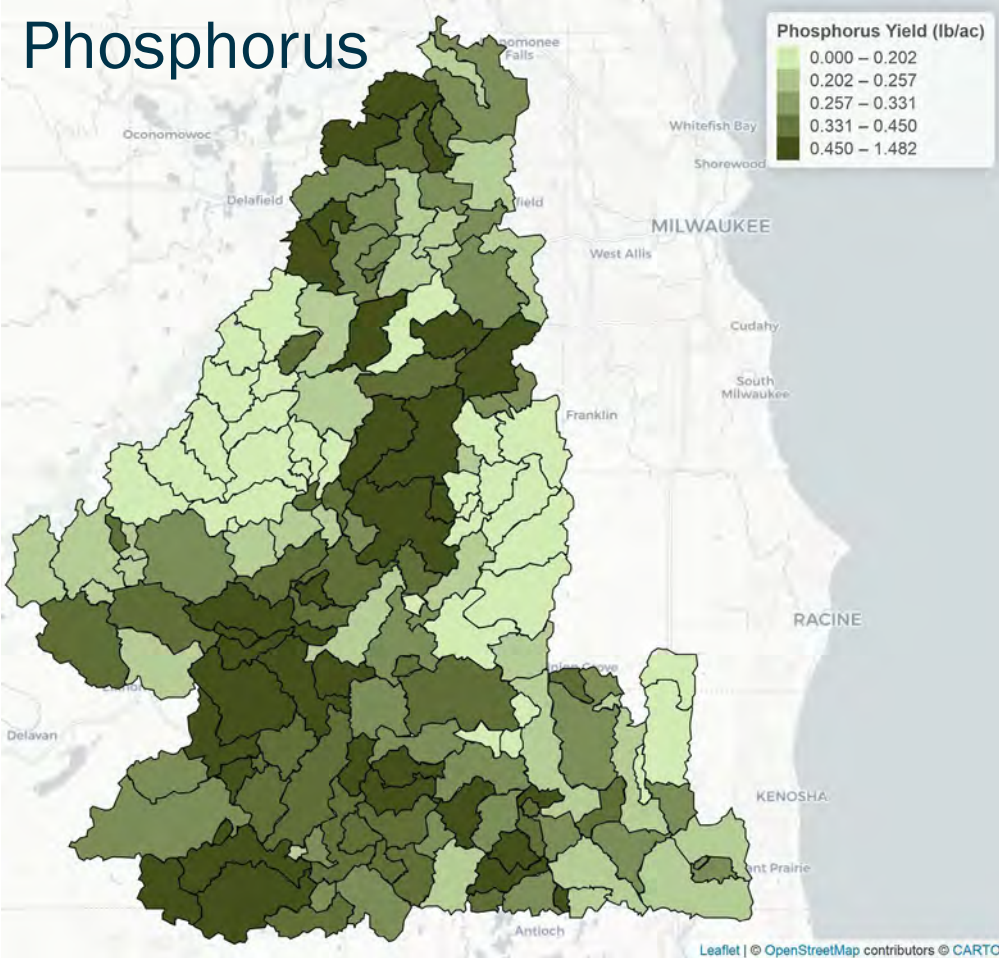
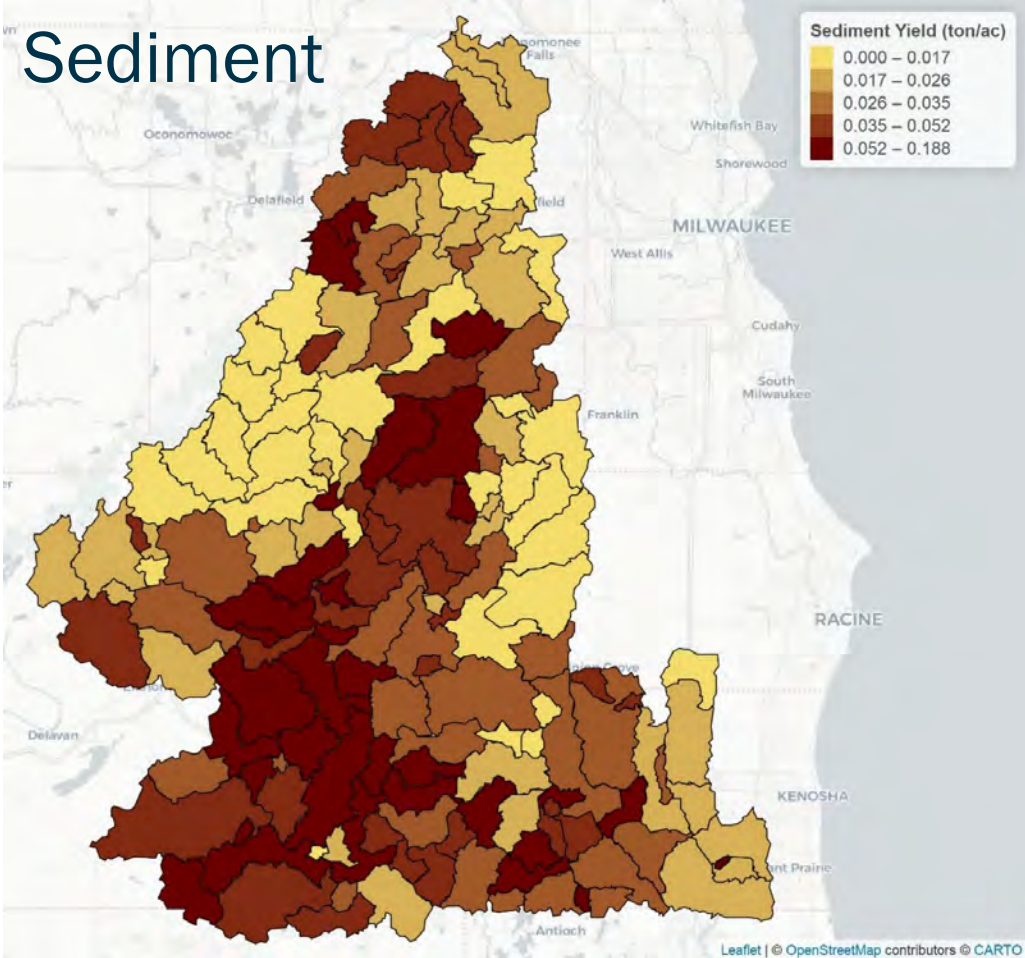
Performance Metrics
Very Good
Good
Satisfactory
Not Satisfactory

Performance: Phosphorus

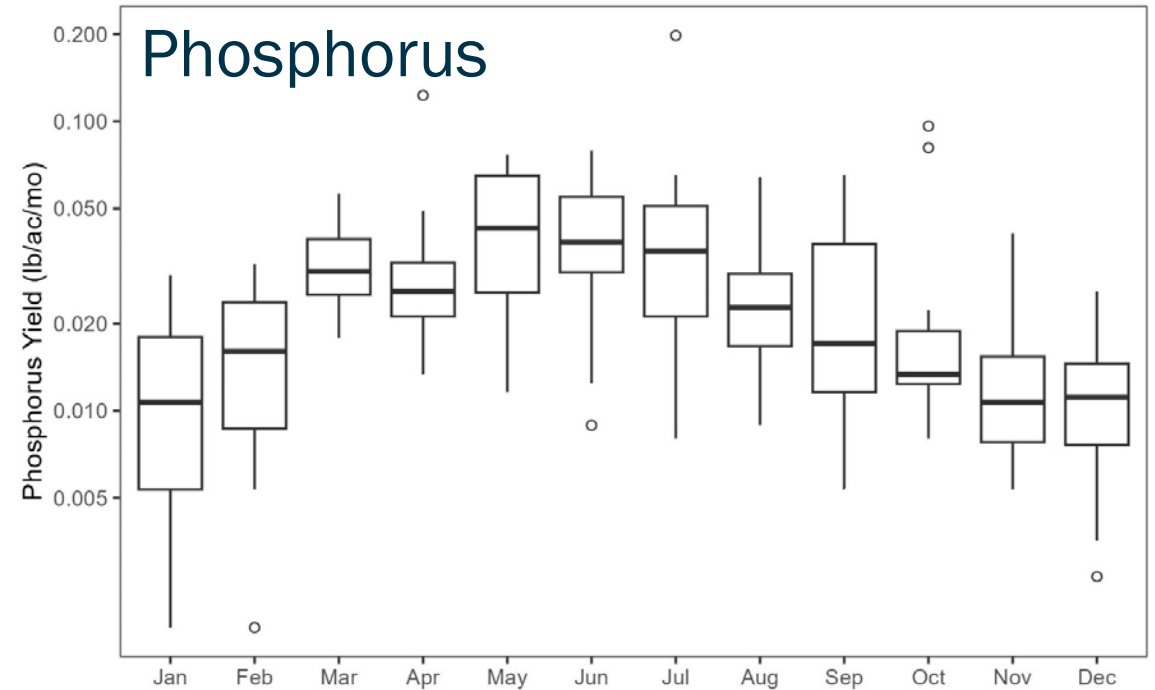
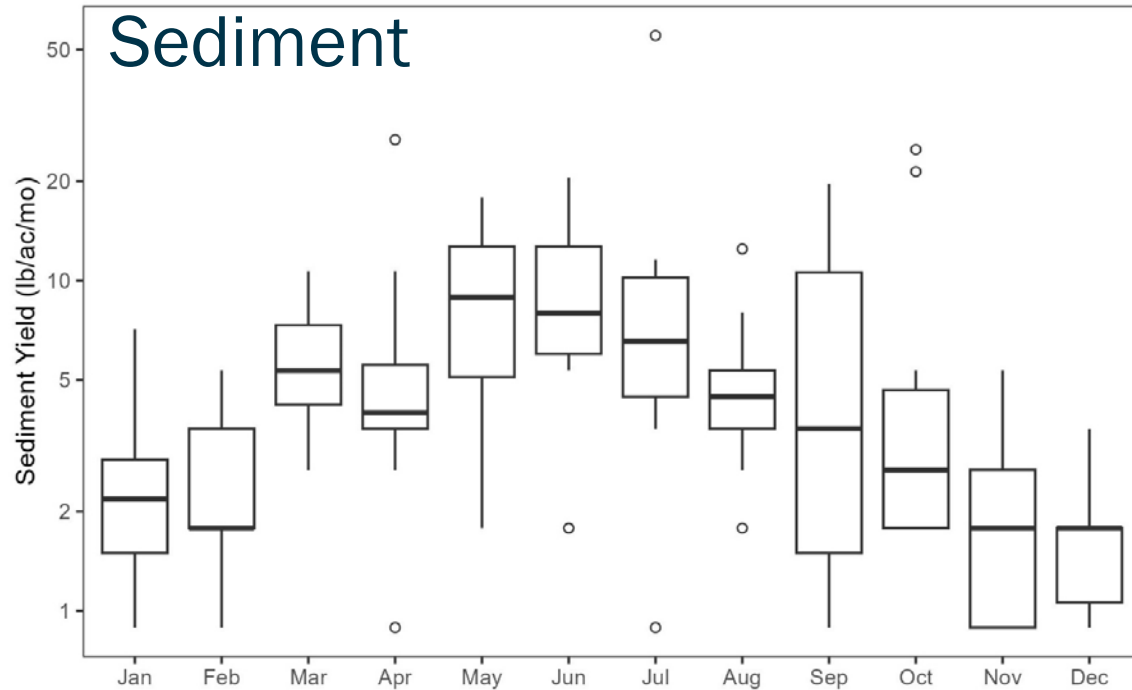


SWAT+ Model Load Estimates

Spatial Distribution

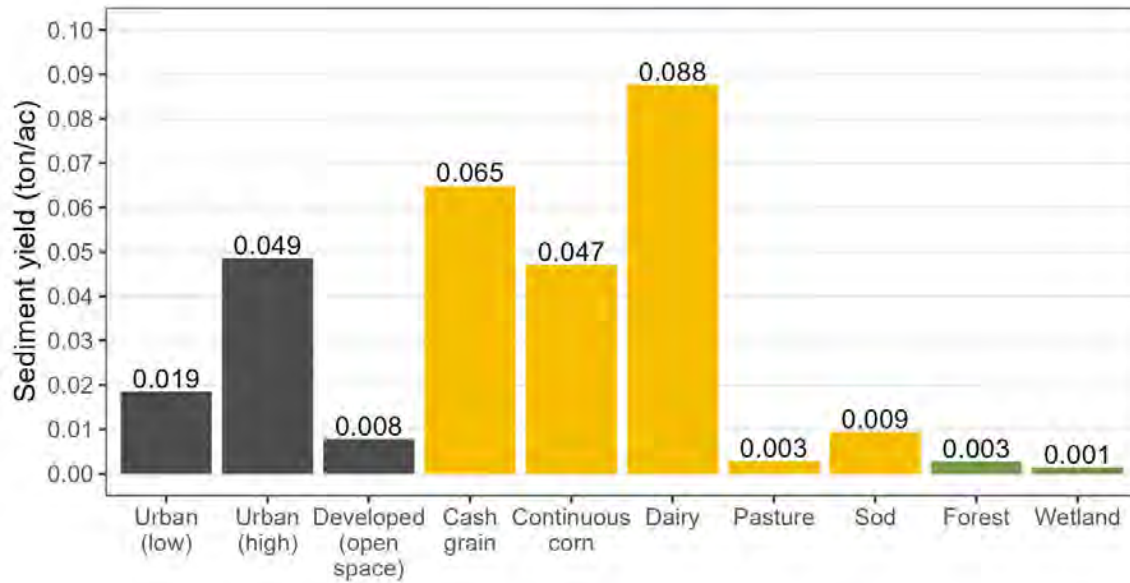


Temporal Distribution

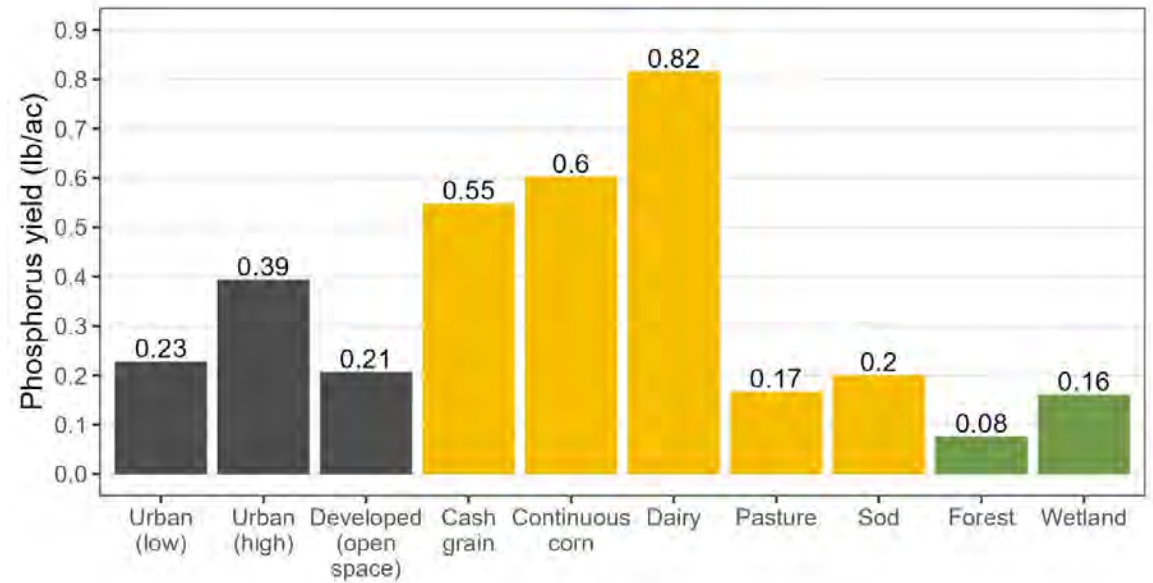


Yields by Land Use Category

Sediment



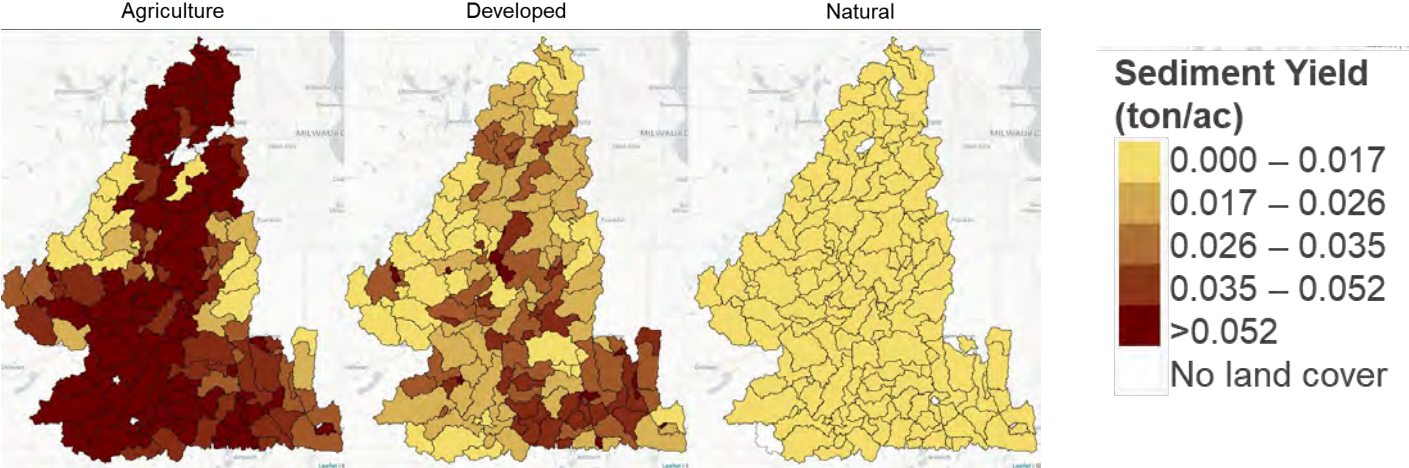
Phosphorus



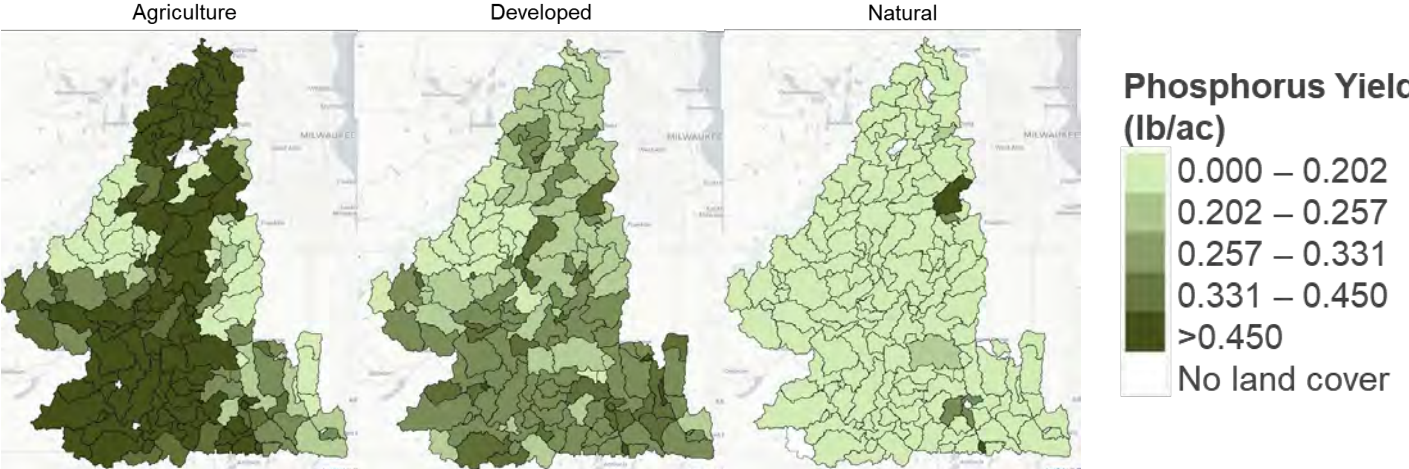
■ Developed ■ Agriculture ■ Natural

Total Yield by Land Use Category

Sediment

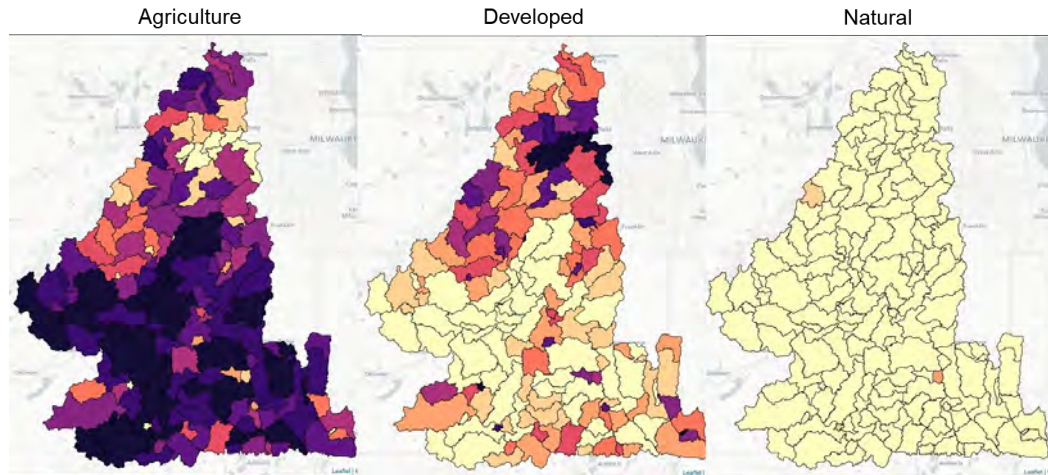


Phosphorus

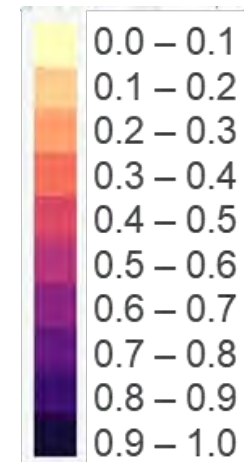
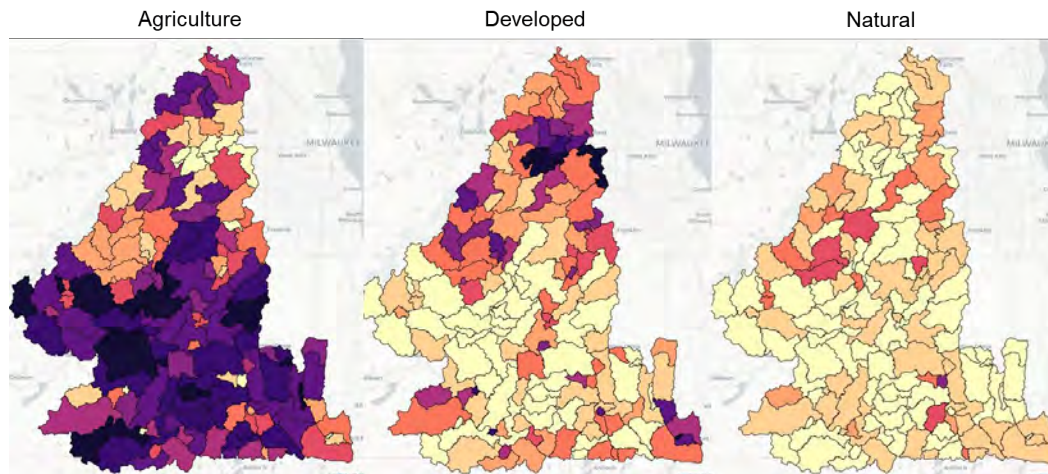


Fraction of Yield by Land Use Category

Sediment



Phosphorus



Fraction of
Total Yield

Allocations



Allocations Using Model Outputs

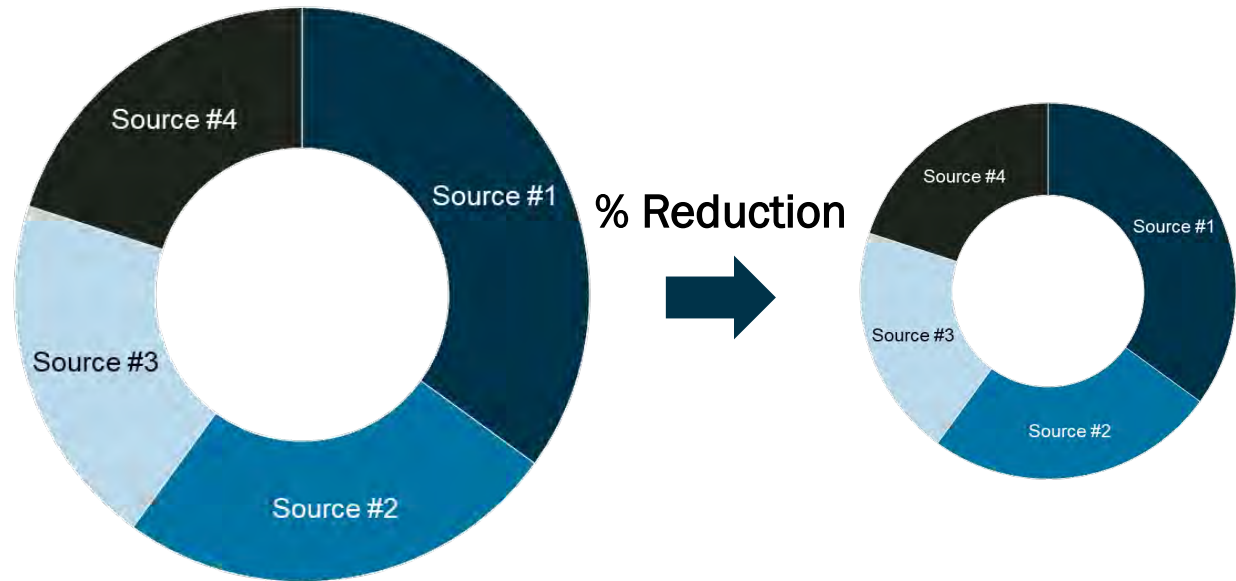
S+ Point source baselines +
nonpoint loads from
SWAT+ model

Baseline Load
Model

Allowable Load
Criteria and Flows

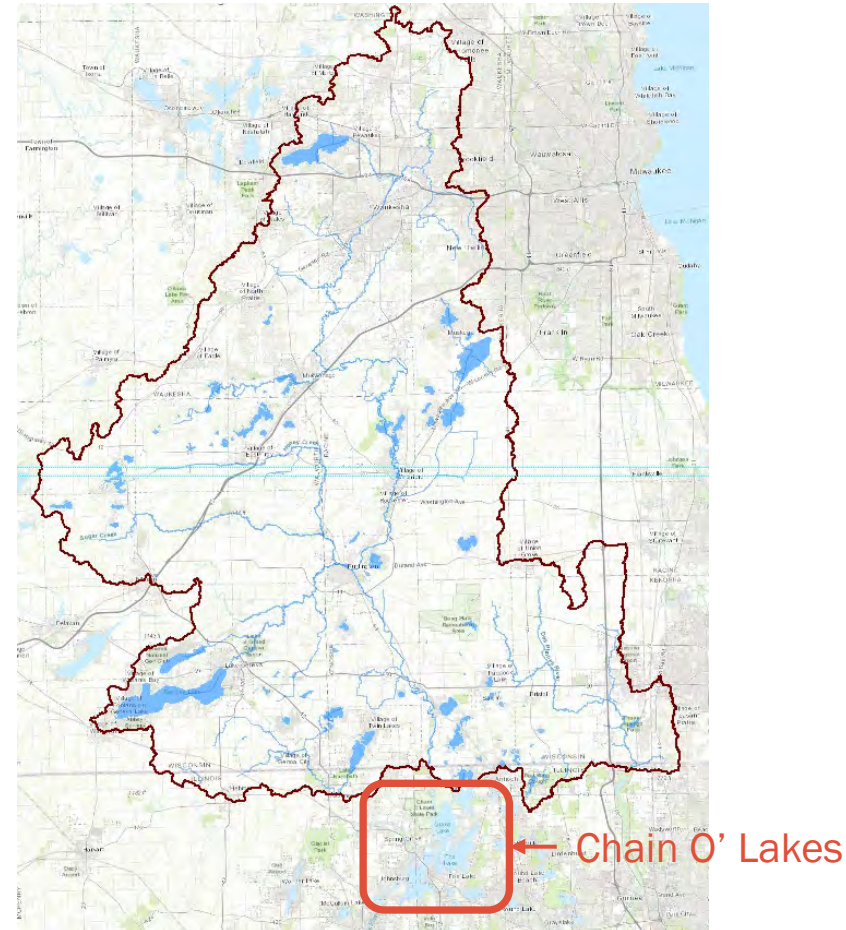
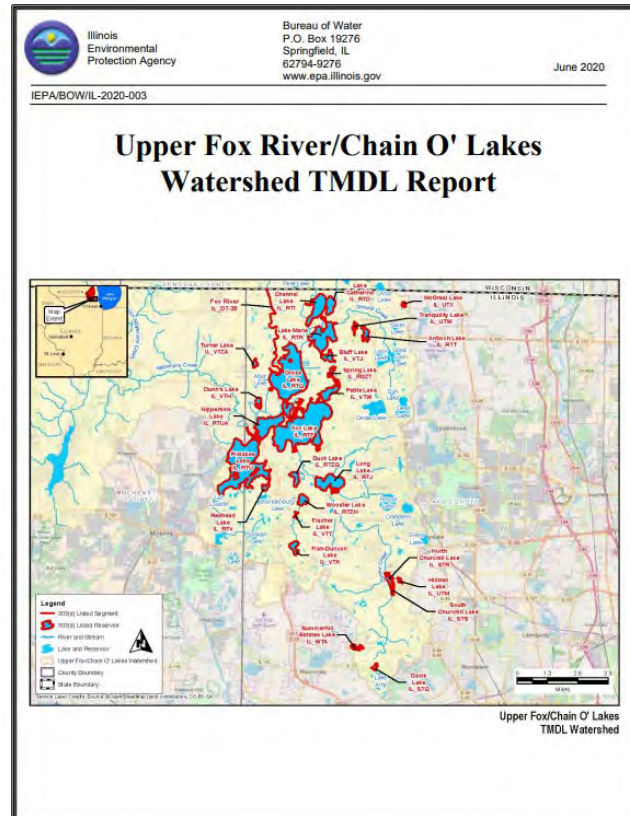
Reduction

S+ Water quality criteria x
SWAT+ model flows



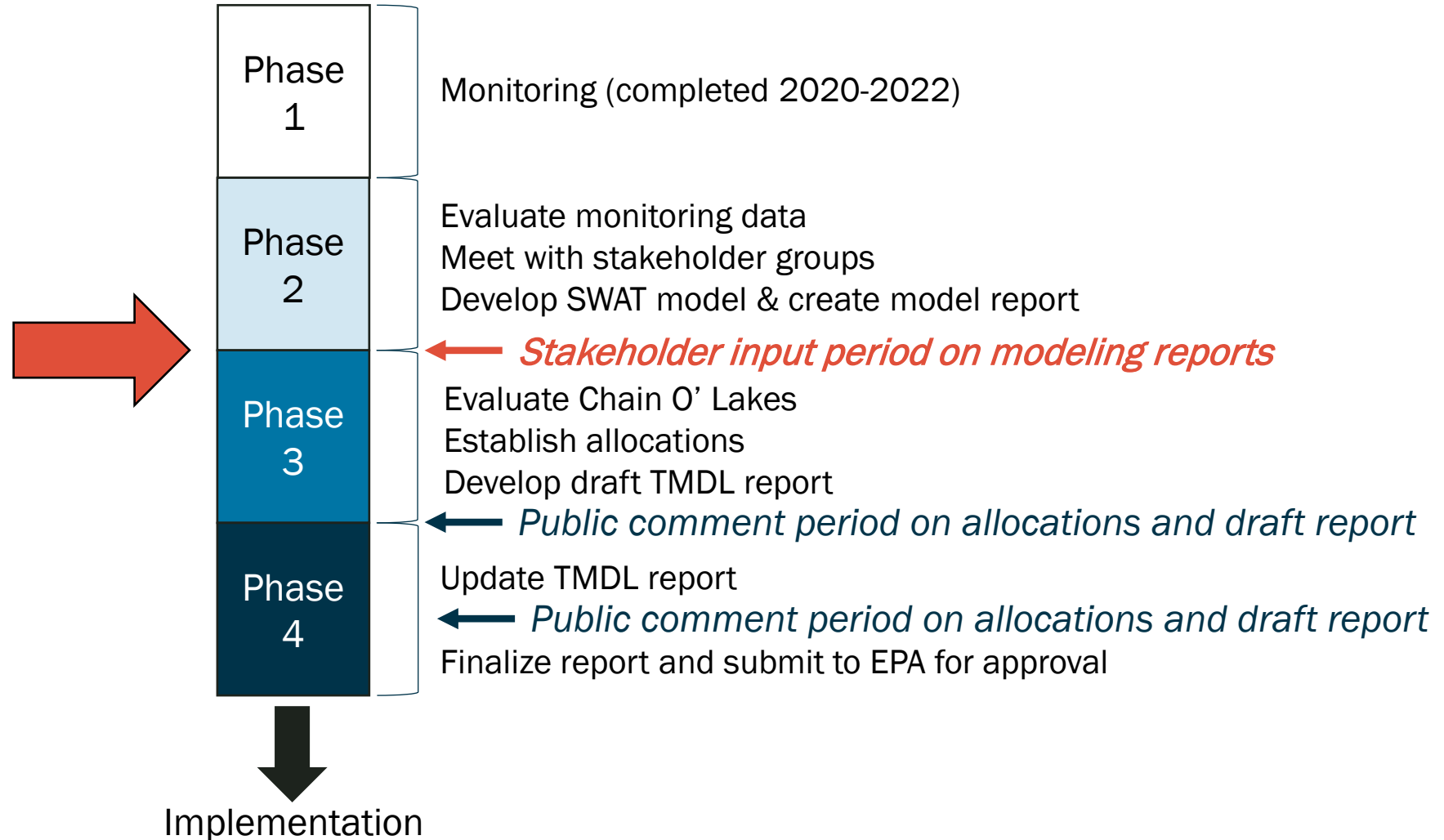
Evaluate Illinois Chain O' Lakes TMDL

Approved by EPA in 2020



Next Steps

Summary of Next Steps

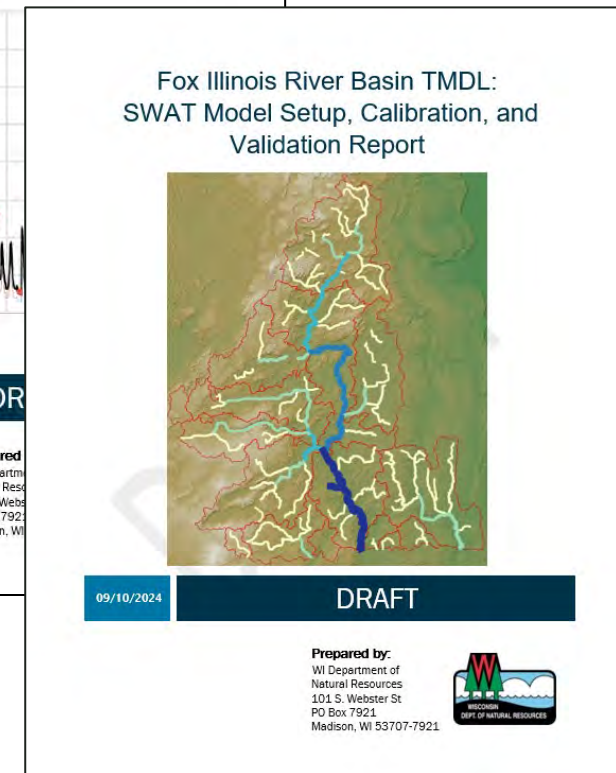
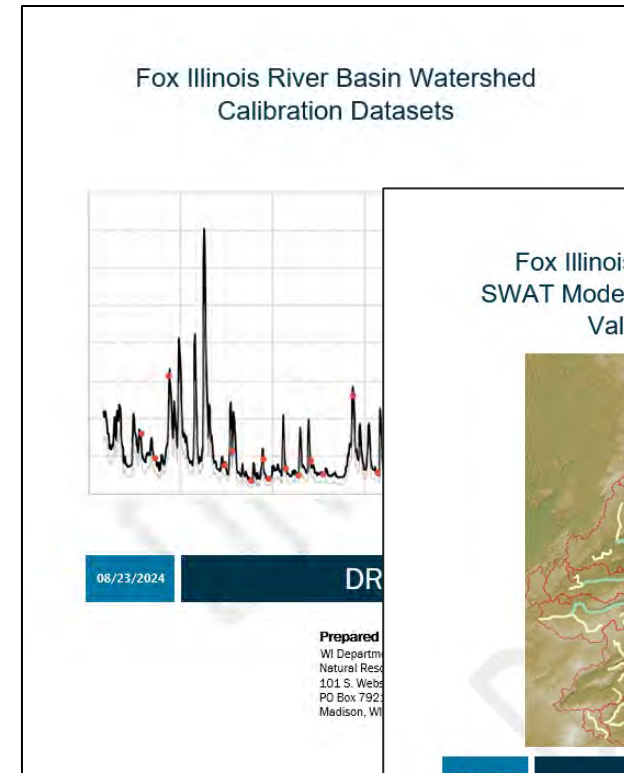


Stakeholder Input on Draft Reports

Draft reports will be posted to FOXIL TMDL project website

Provide feedback to Eric Hettler
(eric.hettler@wisconsin.gov) by
December 6, 2024

Input will be incorporated into the model, and the model will be finalized in early 2025



CONNECT WITH US

Eric Hettler

Eric.Hettler@wisconsin.gov

Project Website:

<https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/TMDLs/FOXIL>

or search for “Fox Illinois TMDL” on dnr.wi.gov



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"WILD WISCONSIN:
OFF THE RECORD"