

Evapotranspiration and Florida Water Sustainability: Insights from a Decade of Research

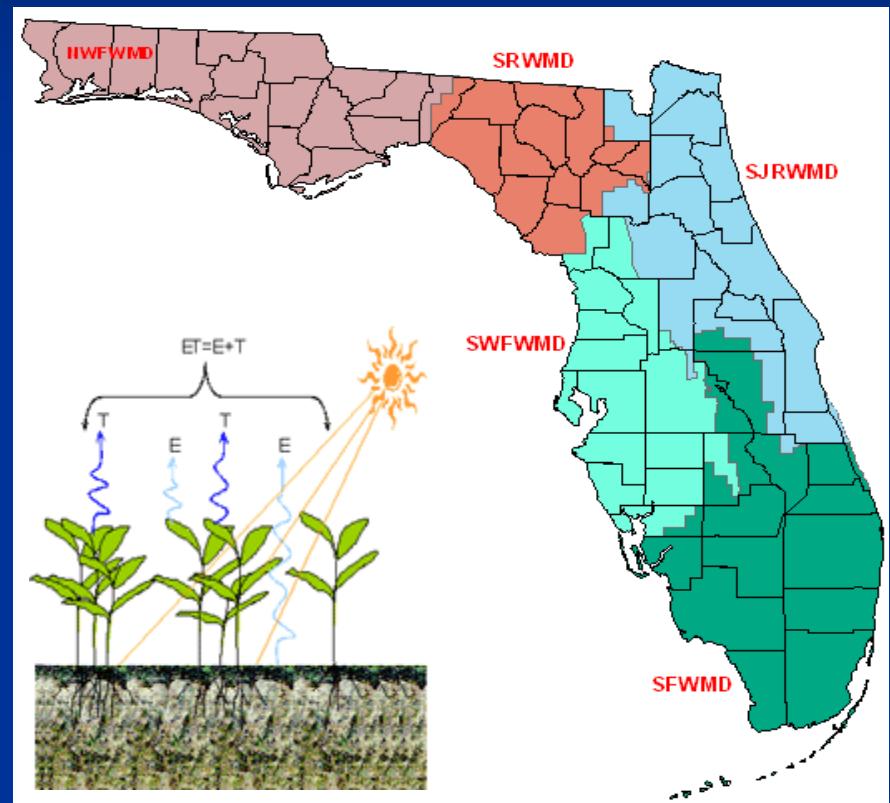
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University of New Hampshire

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St. Johns River Water Management District, Southwest Florida Water Management District, South Florida Water Management District, Suwannee Water Management District, Northwest Florida Water Management District, NASA, and NSF

Water Resources Management and Evapotranspiration

- Groundwater Modeling
- Agricultural Water Permitting (Irrigation)
- Water Supply Planning
- Instream Flow Determination
- Everglades Natural System Modeling



Florida Evapotranspiration

Pre-1998

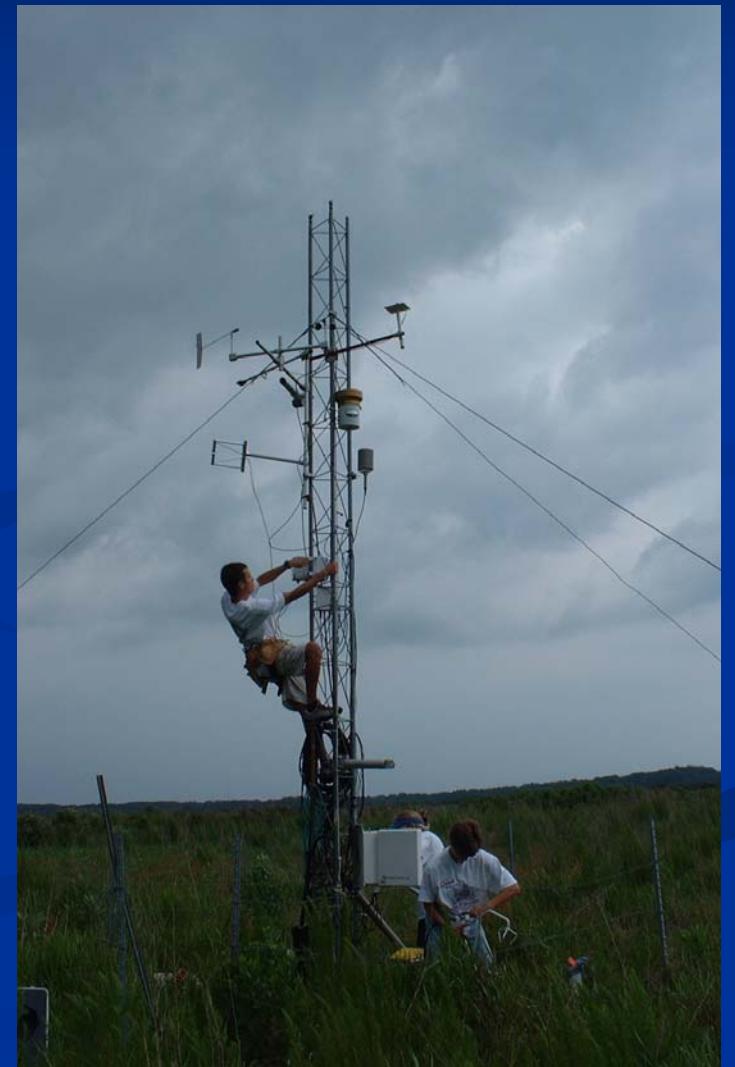
- Florida Water Atlas
- Pan Evaporation
- IFAS (Boman, Haman Smajstrla, Zazueta and others)

1998 to 2007

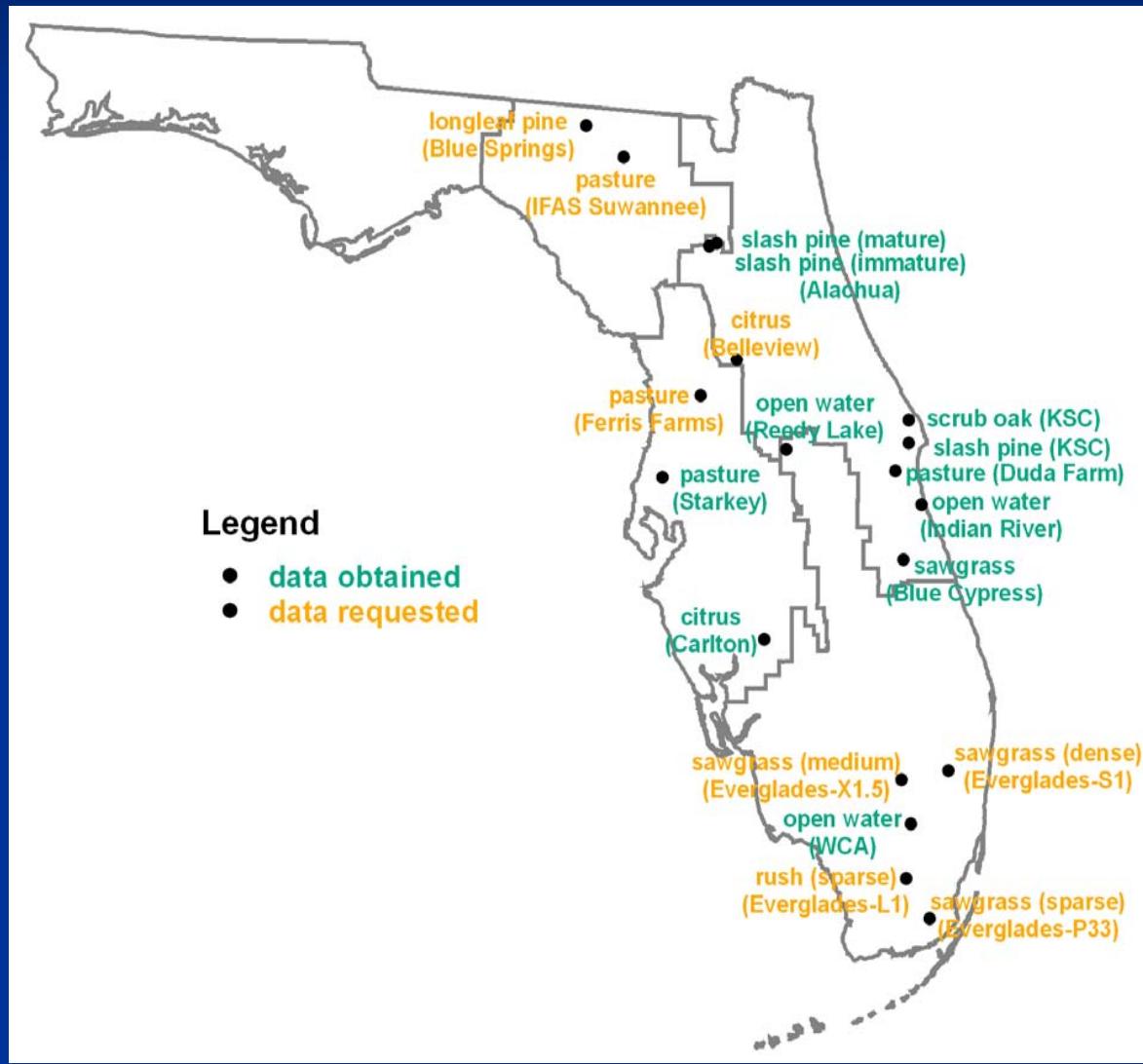
- Measured ET data
- Physical Models
- Water Resource Management

Measurement Technology

■ Eddy Correlation Systems

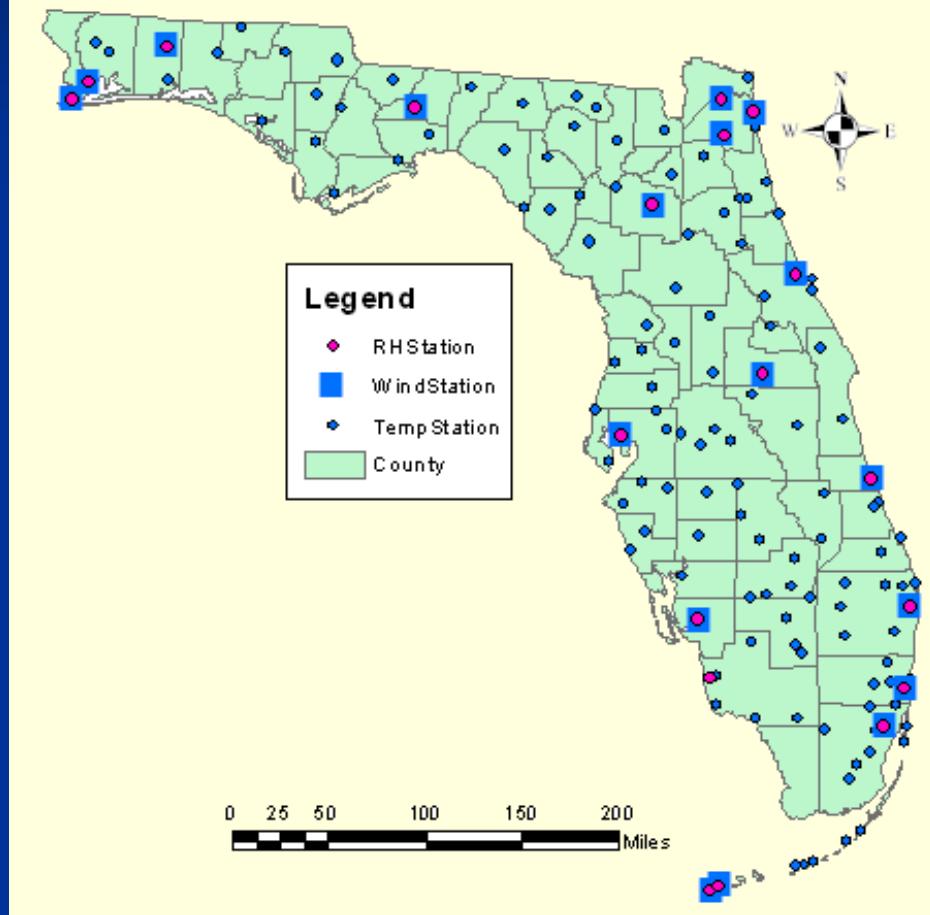


1998-2007: ET Measurements Network

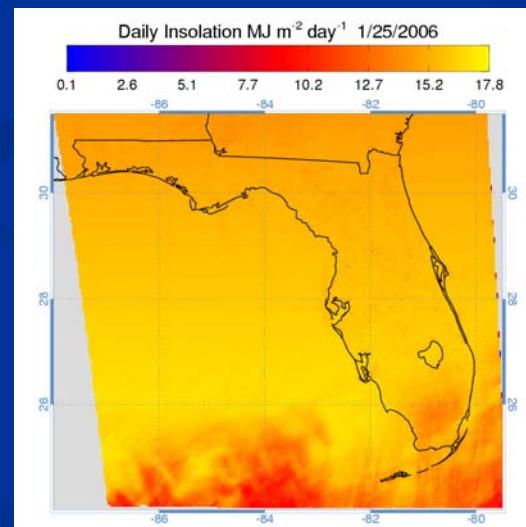
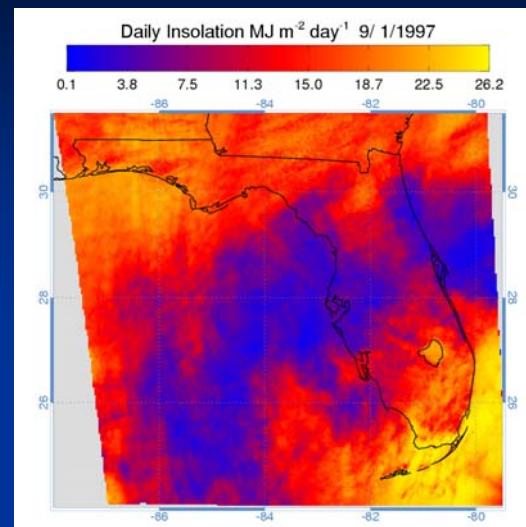


1998-2007: Satellite Measurements

Position of Temp., Wind and RH Station



Available climate data from NOAA NCDC

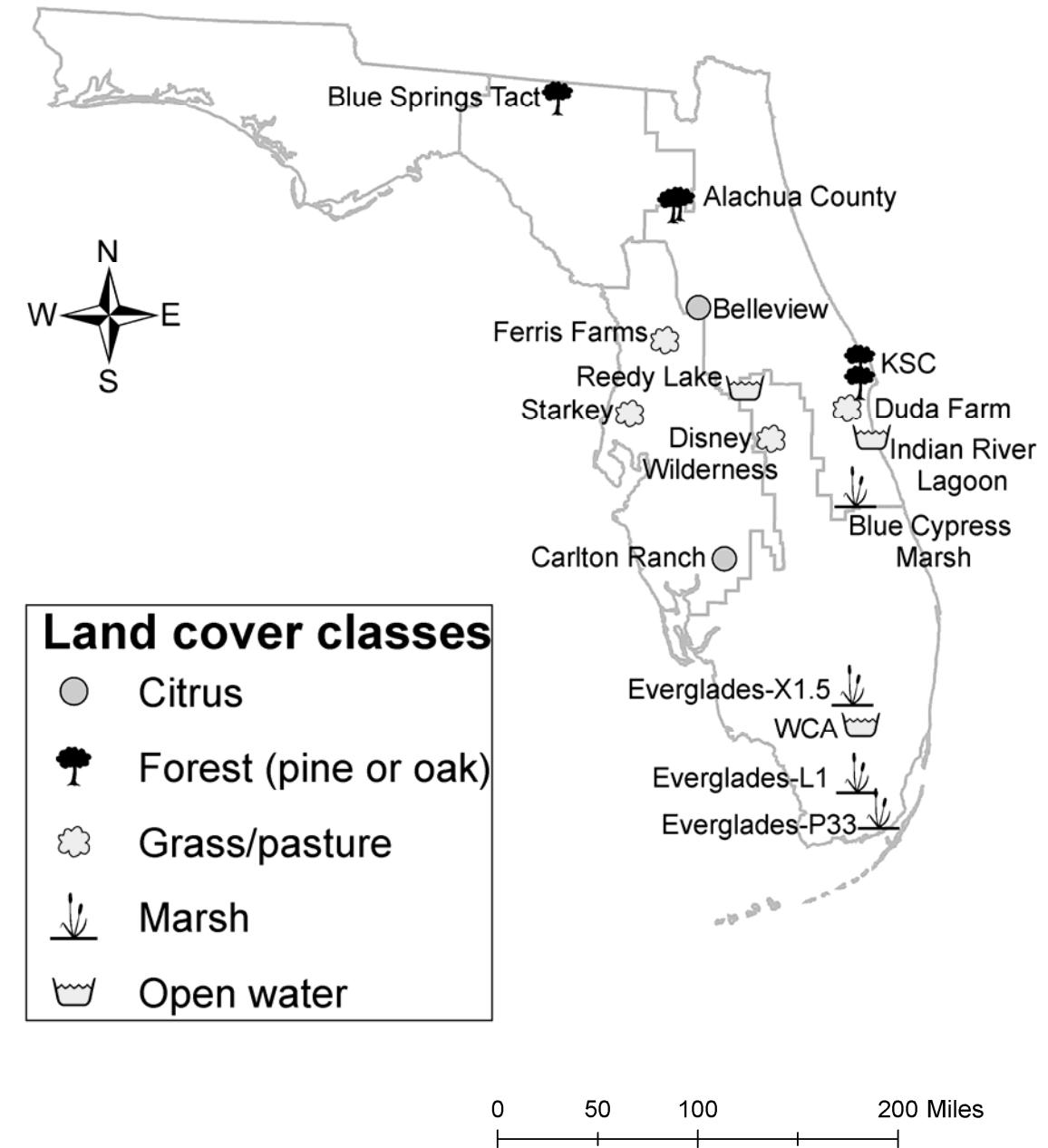


Insolation (MJ/m²) during summer (top) and winter (bottom) estimated from half-hourly GOES-EAST

1a. Measurement Results
How does ET vary across
Florida landuses?

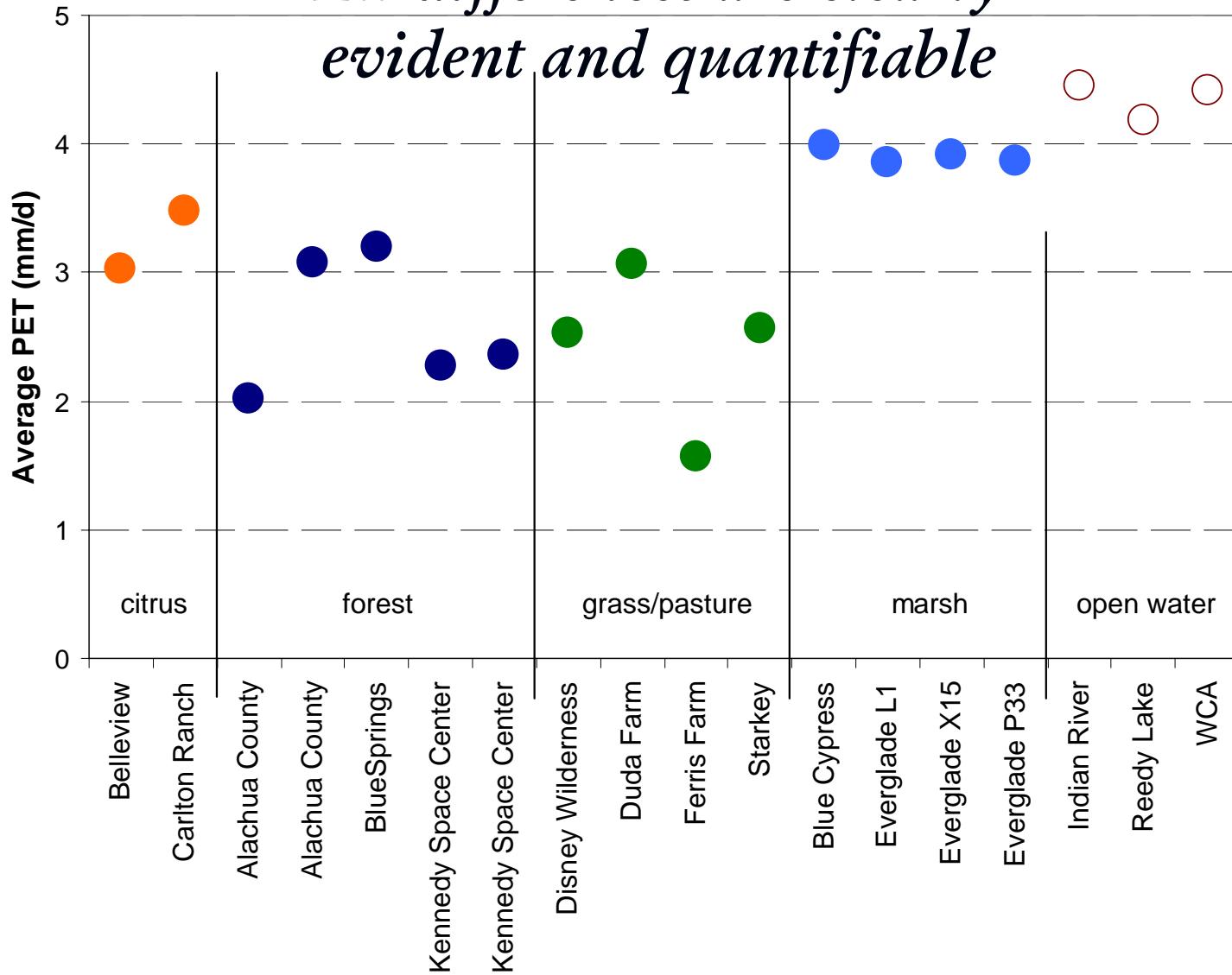
Do we even need to
distinguish?

- Florida ET Measurement Sites
- Data duration from 1 to 7 years



Annual ET Differences by Land Use

ET differences are clearly evident and quantifiable

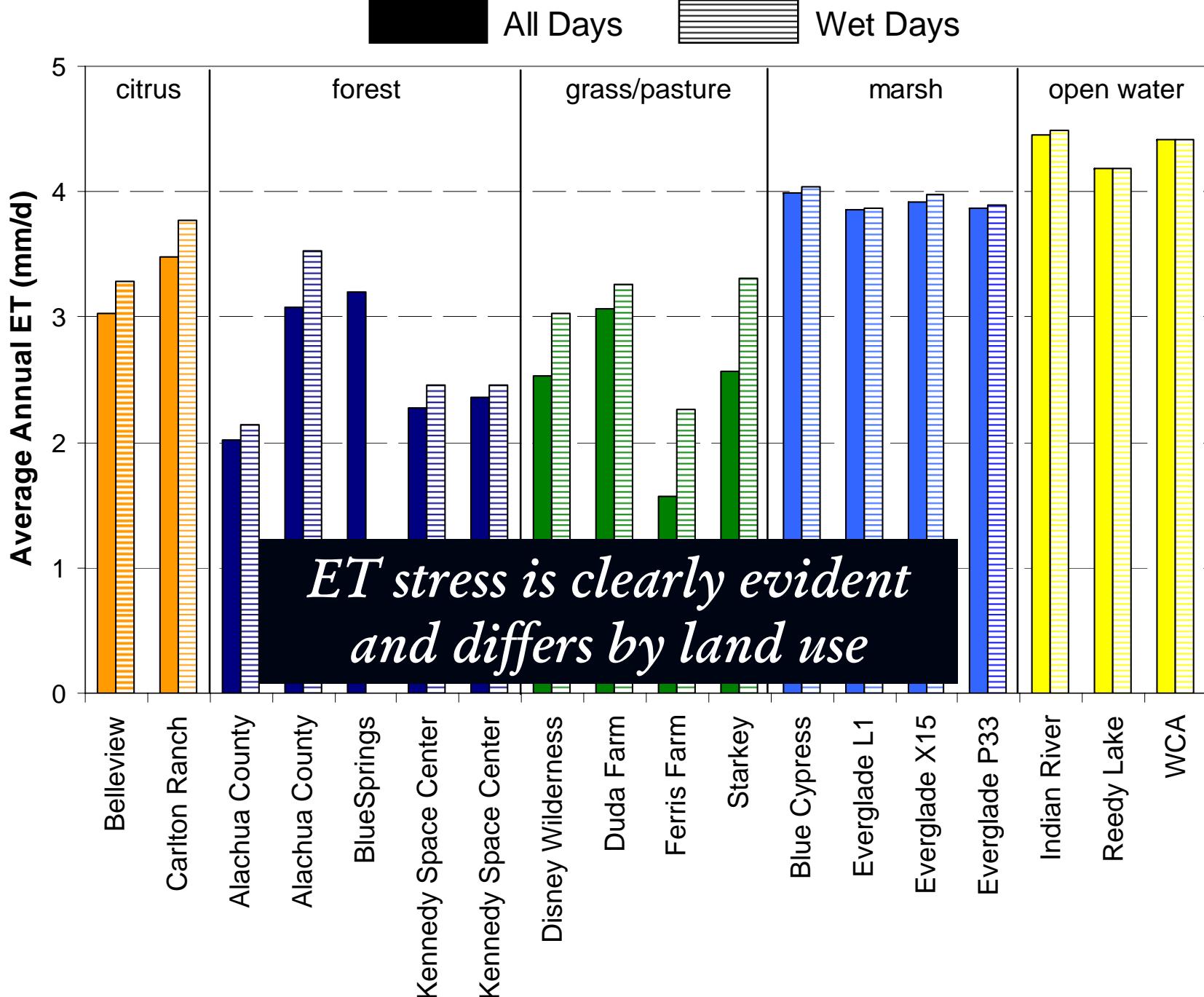


1b. Measurements Results
Can we get a handle on actual
ET versus potential ET?

Do we even need to
distinguish?

When is ET below potential ET?

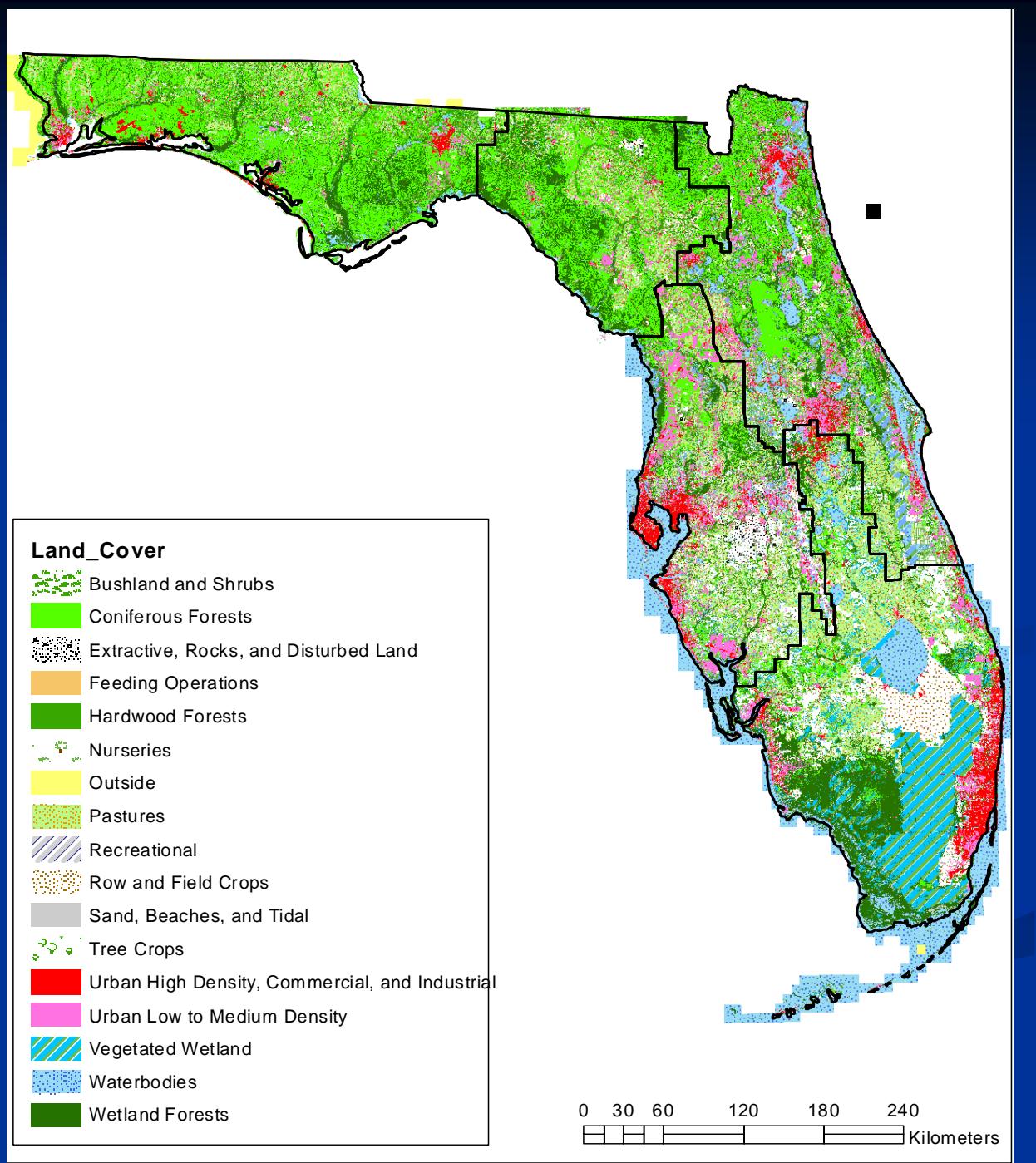
- How do we differentiate between potential conditions and stressed conditions?
 - Soil Moisture
 - Bowen Ratio Threshold ($B > 1$)
where $B = \text{Sensible Heat Flux} / \text{Latent Heat Flux}$



2a. Physical Modeling Results

What is our best option for
modeling Florida's
Potential ET?

18 Land Use Categories for Evapotranspiration



PET Estimate Methods

1. SFWMD Simple Method

$$\lambda \rho_w ET_0 = K_1 * R_s$$

2. Priestley-Taylor Model

$$\lambda \rho_w ET_0 = \alpha \frac{\Delta}{\Delta + \gamma} (R_n - G)$$

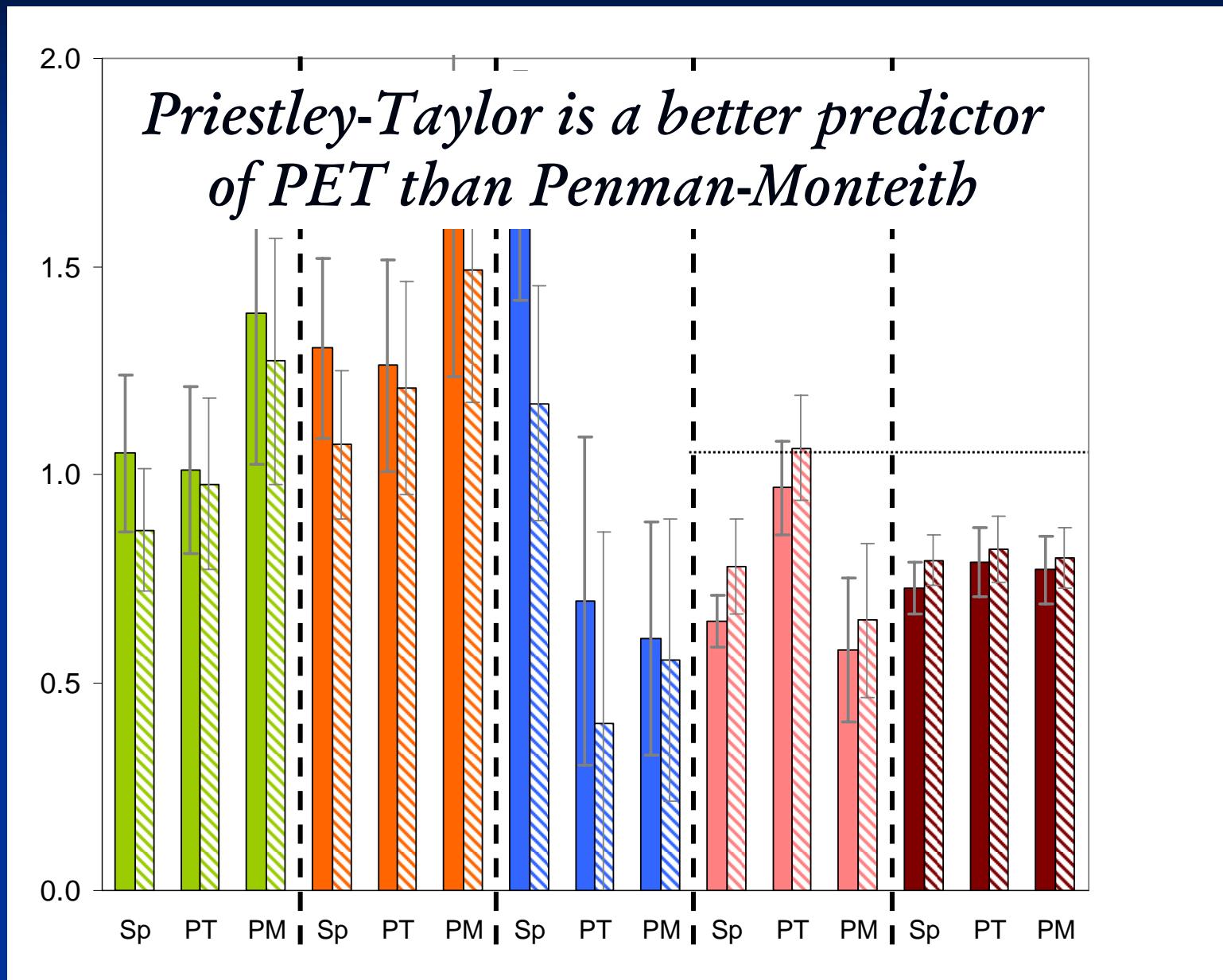
3. Penman-Monteith Model

$$\lambda \rho_w ET_0 = \frac{\Delta(R_n - G) + \rho_a C_p (e_s - e_d) / r_a}{\Delta + \gamma(1 + r_s / r_a)}$$

Modeling PET Surface Characterization by Method

- SFWMD Simple Method
 - None
- Priestley-Taylor Model
 - Surface Albedo
- Penman-Monteith Model
 - Surface Albedo
 - Surface resistance
 - Canopy resistance

Models Versus Measurements



2b. Physical Modeling Results What are we missing?

$$\lambda \rho_w ET_0 = \alpha \frac{\Delta}{\Delta + \gamma} (R_n - G)$$



Net Radiation

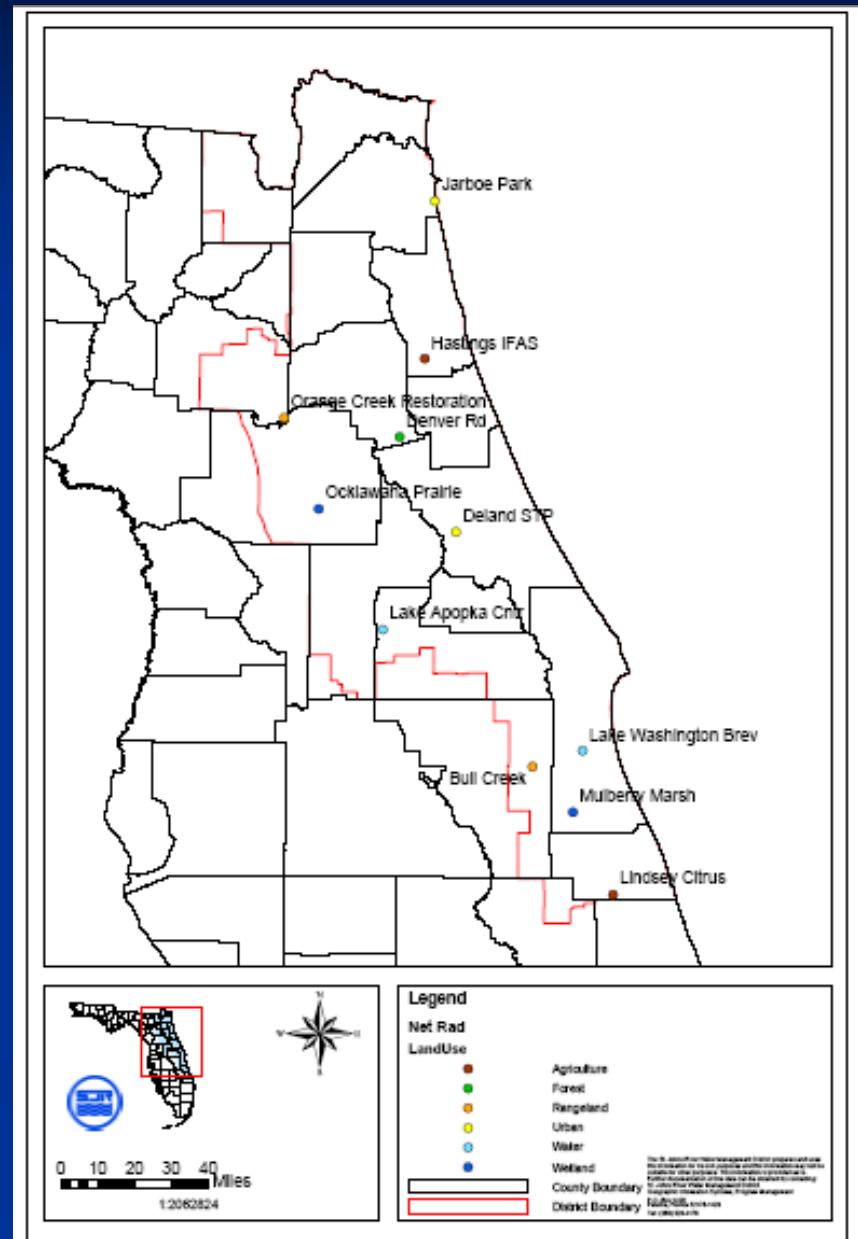
$$RN = R_s(1-\alpha) + R_{ld} - R_{lu}$$

Florida Net Radiation

$$RN = R_s(1 - \alpha) + R_{ld} - R_{lu}$$

Annual average measured albedo values

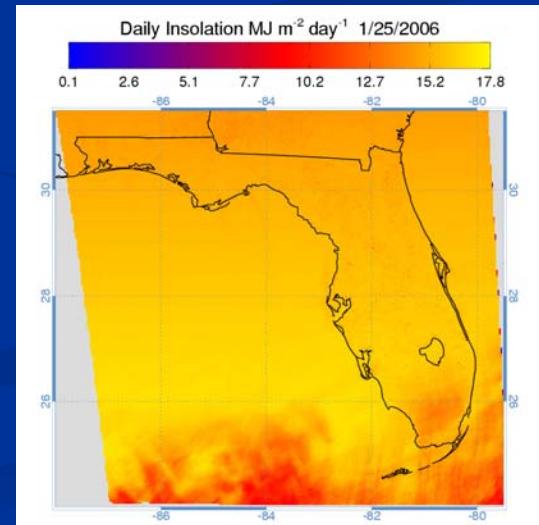
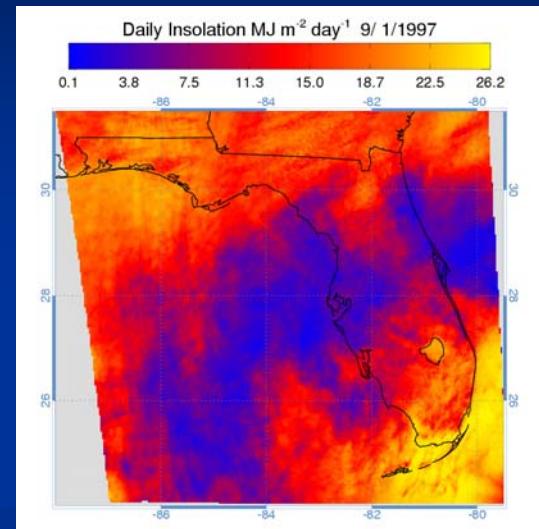
| Site | Land Use | Mean Albedo |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Lake Apopka K&Z | Water | 0.062 |
| Mulberry Marsh | Wetland | 0.162 |
| Ocklawaha Prairie | Wetland | 0.160 |
| Jarboe Park | Urban | 0.144 |
| Deland STP | Urban | 0.202 |
| Bull Creek | Rangeland | 0.139 |
| Orange Creek Restoration | Rangeland | 0.186 |
| Denver Rd | Forest | 0.107 |
| Hastings IFAS1 | Agriculture | 0.122 |
| Lindsey Citrus | Agriculture | 0.124 |
| Average with water | | 0.141 |
| Average without water | | 0.149 |



3. ET and Water Resource Managements Results What have we accomplished?

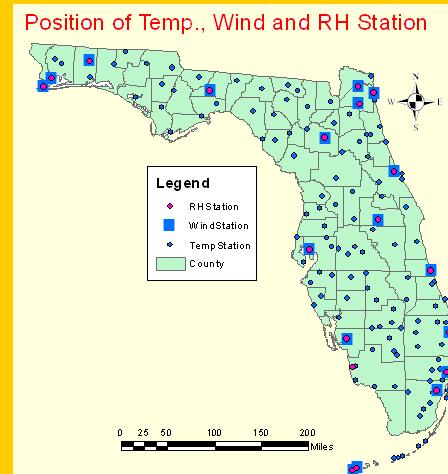
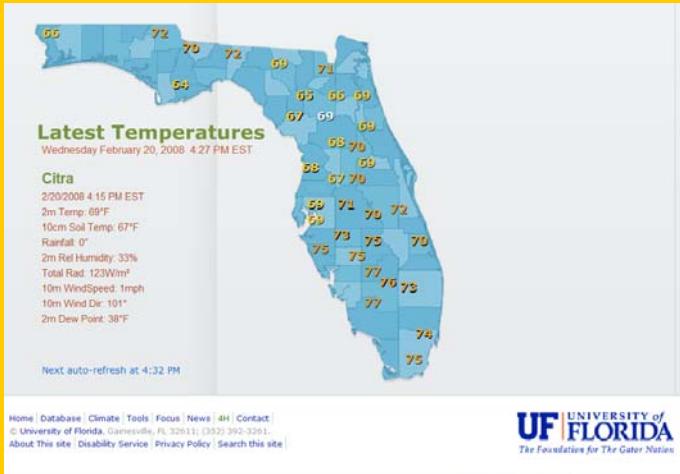
Florida ET Database

- Developed ET Model Parameters, Forcing Data, and Validation Datasets
- Compared PET Methods
- Created and Validated GOES Satellite Solar Radiation
- Created Daily PET and Reference ET from 1995 to 2004 at a 2 km scale for Florida

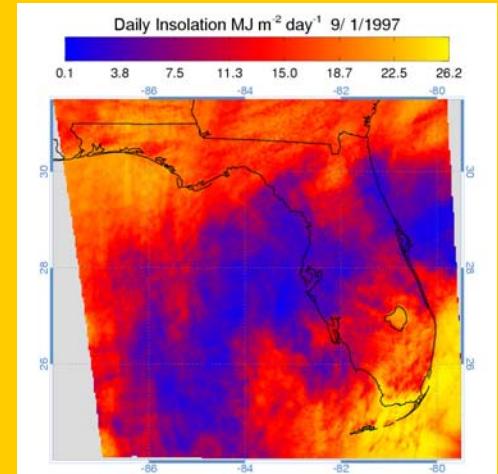


Florida ET Database

Climate data from NOAA NCDC, FAWN, and WMDs



Daily GOES Solar Radiation



Apply to ET Calculations

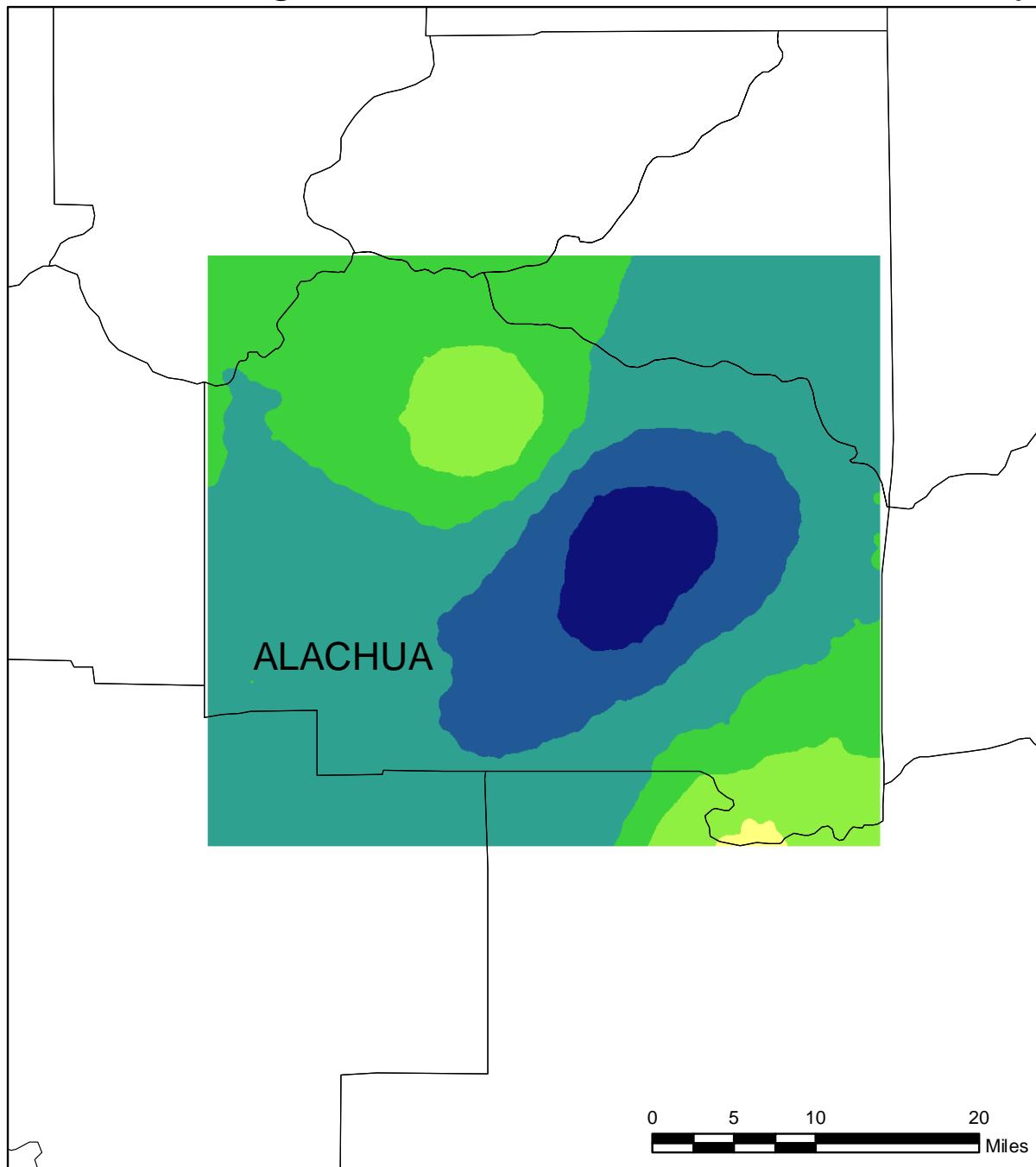
Priestley-Taylor

$$\lambda \rho_w ET_0 = \alpha \frac{\Delta}{\Delta + \gamma} (R_n - G)$$

ASCE Reference ET

$$ET_o = \frac{0.408\Delta(R_n - G) + \gamma \frac{C_n}{T + 273} u_2(e_s - e_a)}{\Delta + \gamma(1 + C_d u_2)}$$

Average Annual PET in Alachua County (1995 to 2004)



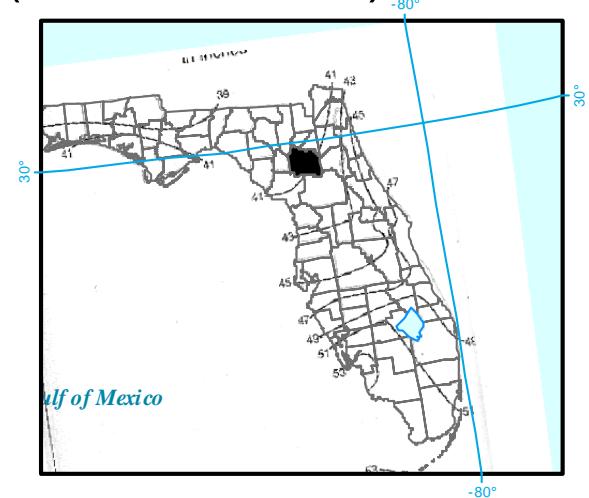
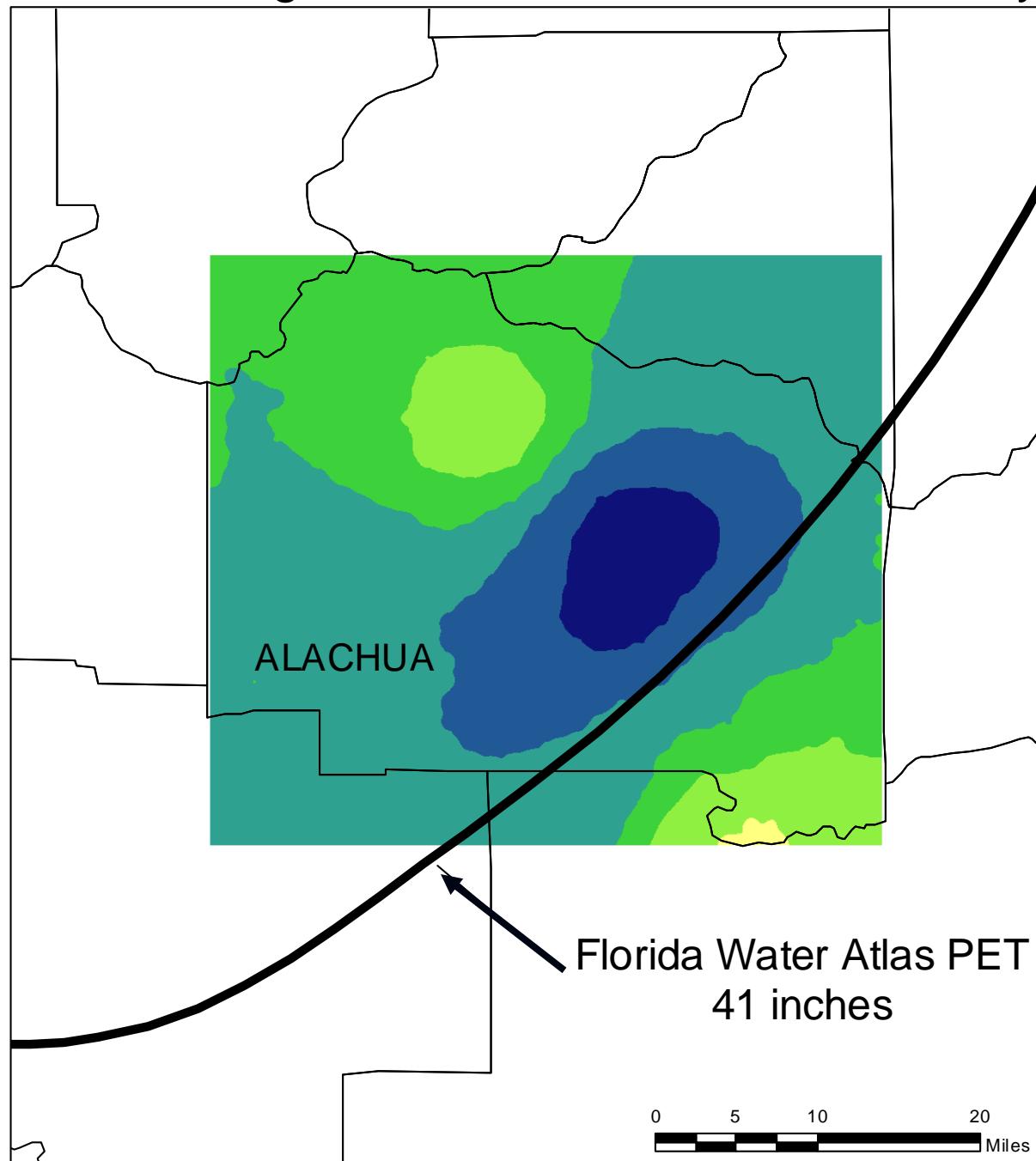
Legend

Annual PET (Inches)

| |
|-------------|
| 48.5 - 49.0 |
| 49.0 - 49.5 |
| 49.5 - 50.0 |
| 50.0 - 50.5 |
| 50.5 - 51.0 |
| 51.0 - 51.5 |

3

Average Annual PET in Alachua County (1995 to 2004)



Legend

Annual PET (Inches)

| |
|-------------|
| 48.5 - 49.0 |
| 49.0 - 49.5 |
| 49.5 - 50.0 |
| 50.0 - 50.5 |
| 50.5 - 51.0 |
| 51.0 - 51.5 |





Florida Integrated Science Center, Tampa, FL

In cooperation with SFWMD, SJRWMD, SWFWMD, SRWMD, NWFWM

Southwest Florida Water Management District

Hydrologic Data Web Portal

Hydrologic Data Web Portal

Florida Potential and Reference Evapotranspiration 1995-2004

February 20, 2008 4:47 PM

The following datasets are currently under review and should be considered PROVISIONAL.

Please see Notes section at bottom of page.

- Right click on the Download Dataset symbol to select a pre-packaged, compressed data set.

| County | Size | Created | County | Size | Created | County | Size | Created |
|-----------|------------|-----------|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| Alachua | 59,659,278 | 1/22/2008 | Gulf | 34,175,964 | 1/22/2008 | Okaloosa | 56,426,419 | 1/22/2008 |
| Baker | 36,876,578 | 1/22/2008 | Hamilton | 28,139,233 | 1/22/2008 | Okeechobee | 54,647,873 | 1/22/2008 |
| Bay | 44,550,336 | 1/22/2008 | Hardee | 39,071,948 | 1/22/2008 | Orange | 61,616,245 | 1/22/2008 |
| Bradford | 17,789,268 | 1/22/2008 | Hendry | 73,193,029 | 1/22/2008 | PalmBeach | 132,535,661 | 1/22/2008 |
| Brevard | 62,115,240 | 1/22/2008 | Hernando | 27,302,775 | 1/22/2008 | Pasco | 46,039,710 | 1/22/2008 |
| Broward | 75,059,692 | 1/22/2008 | Highlands | 69,621,539 | 1/22/2008 | Pinellas | 15,787,653 | 1/22/2008 |
| Calhoun | 33,878,088 | 1/22/2008 | Hillsborough | 65,362,383 | 1/22/2008 | Polk | 120,336,951 | 1/22/2008 |
| Charlotte | 42,149,131 | 1/22/2008 | Holmes | 26,719,365 | 1/22/2008 | Putnam | 51,979,255 | 1/22/2008 |
| Citrus | | | Indian River | | | Santa Rosa | | |

<http://hdwp.er.usgs.gov/et.asp>

Concluding Thoughts

- Existing ET Knowledge Gaps
 - Ability to Differentiate by Land Use
 - Characterization of Plant Water Stress and Response
 - Understanding of Biological Controls
 - Forecasting and Hindcasting
- Immediate Action Items
 - Modify Monitoring Approaches
 - Analyze 10-yr PET dataset

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