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# Water Balance and Precipitation Lecture 2, 04/04/2013

**Arturo Leon, Oregon State University (Spring 2013)**

Adapted from textbook and Bedient notes

(<http://doctorflood.rice.edu/bedient/handouts.html> )

②

# The Water Balance

The hydrologic continuity equation for any system is:

$$\Sigma I - \Sigma O = \Delta S / \Delta t$$

**Governing Equation:**

$I$  = Inflow,  $O$  = Outflow

$\Delta S / \Delta t$  = Change in storage per time

$\Delta S$ :  $\Delta$  storage

$$\Delta S = A \cdot \Delta y$$



Lake ( $\Delta S$  is significant)



River ( $\Delta S \approx 0$ )

3 @

# The Water Balance on a Lake

**Problem 1.7.** Clear Lake has a surface area of 708,000 m<sup>2</sup> (70.8 ha). For a given month, the lake has an inflow of 1.5 m<sup>3</sup>/s and an outflow of 1.25 m<sup>3</sup>/s. A +1.0 m storage change or increase in lake level was recorded. If a precipitation gage recorded a total of 24 cm for this month, determine the evaporation loss (in cm) for the lake. Assume that seepage is negligible.

**Governing Equation:**  
~~Infiltration~~

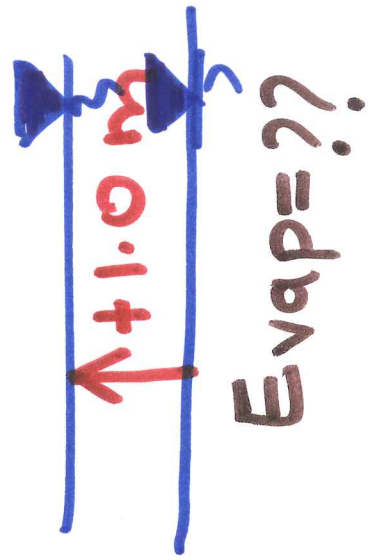
$$\text{Inflow} - \text{Outflow} = \Delta S / \Delta t$$

**Inputs:** Inflow + P

**Outputs:** Out + E + ~~Infiltration~~

$$\Delta S_{\text{Storage}} = A \cdot \Delta y$$

$$\Delta y = \frac{\Delta S}{A}$$



$$1 \text{ m}^3 \times 30 \times 24 \times 3600 \text{ s}$$

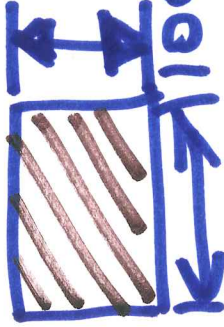
$$\Delta y / 1 \text{ m}^3 / \text{s} = \frac{30 \times 24 \times 3600 \text{ m}^3}{708,000 \text{ m}^2} = 3.66 \text{ m} = 366 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Inflow: } 1.5 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}} = 549 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Outflow: } 1.25 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}} = 457.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$549 + 24 - (457.5 + E) = \frac{100 \text{ cm}}{+ 1 \text{ m}}$$

$$E = 15.6 \text{ cm}$$

1 ha =  1 ha = 10,000 m<sup>2</sup>  
(hectar)

3b

3c

$$I - 0 = \frac{\Delta S}{\Delta t} \Delta t$$

$$\left(\frac{L}{T}\right)$$

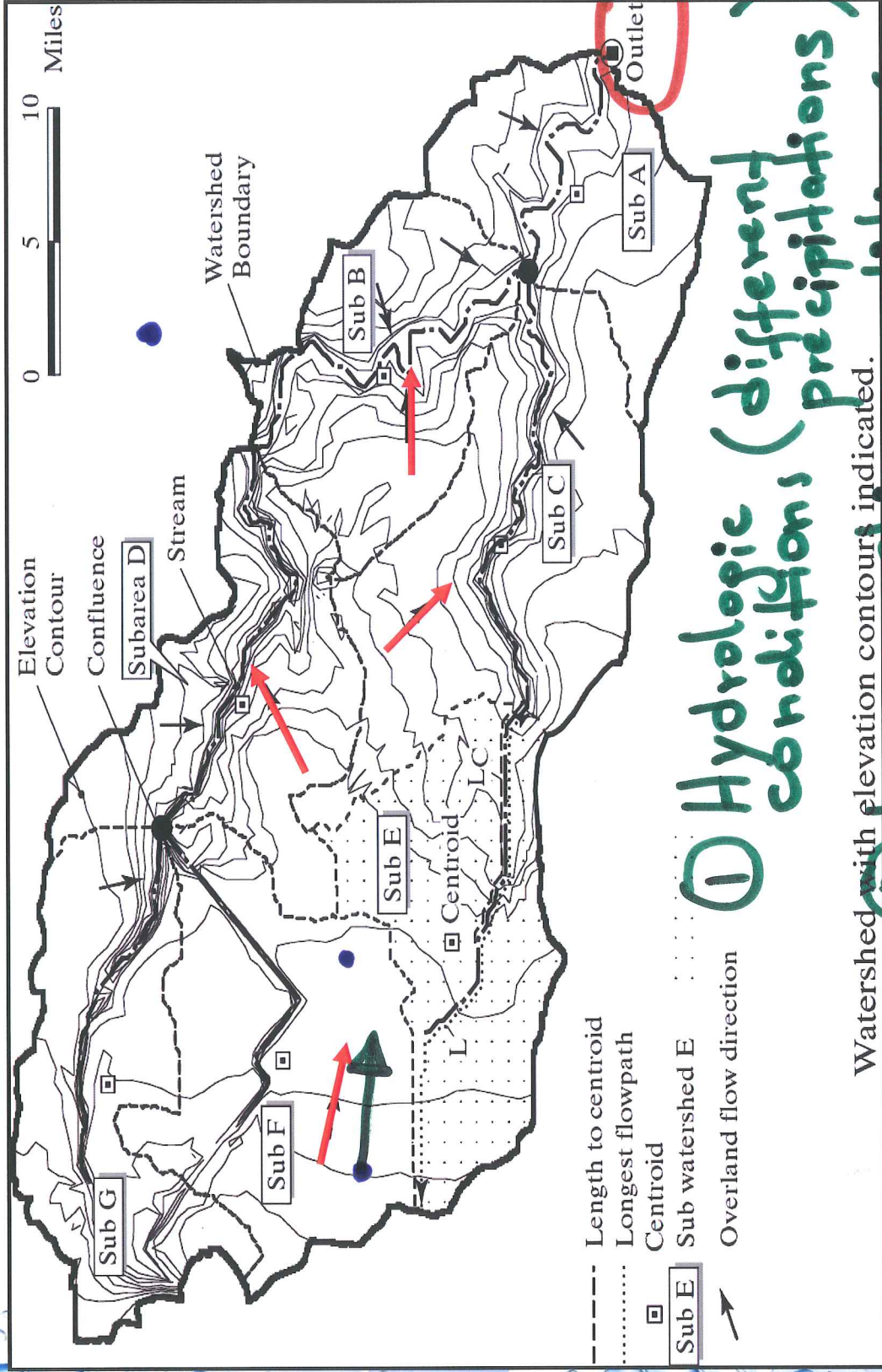
units

$$\frac{(I-0)\Delta t}{A} = \frac{\Delta S}{A}$$

$$\frac{(I-0)\Delta t}{A} = \Delta y$$

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# The Watershed



Watershed with elevation contours indicated.

Water flows at right angles to elevation contours and from higher to lower elevations

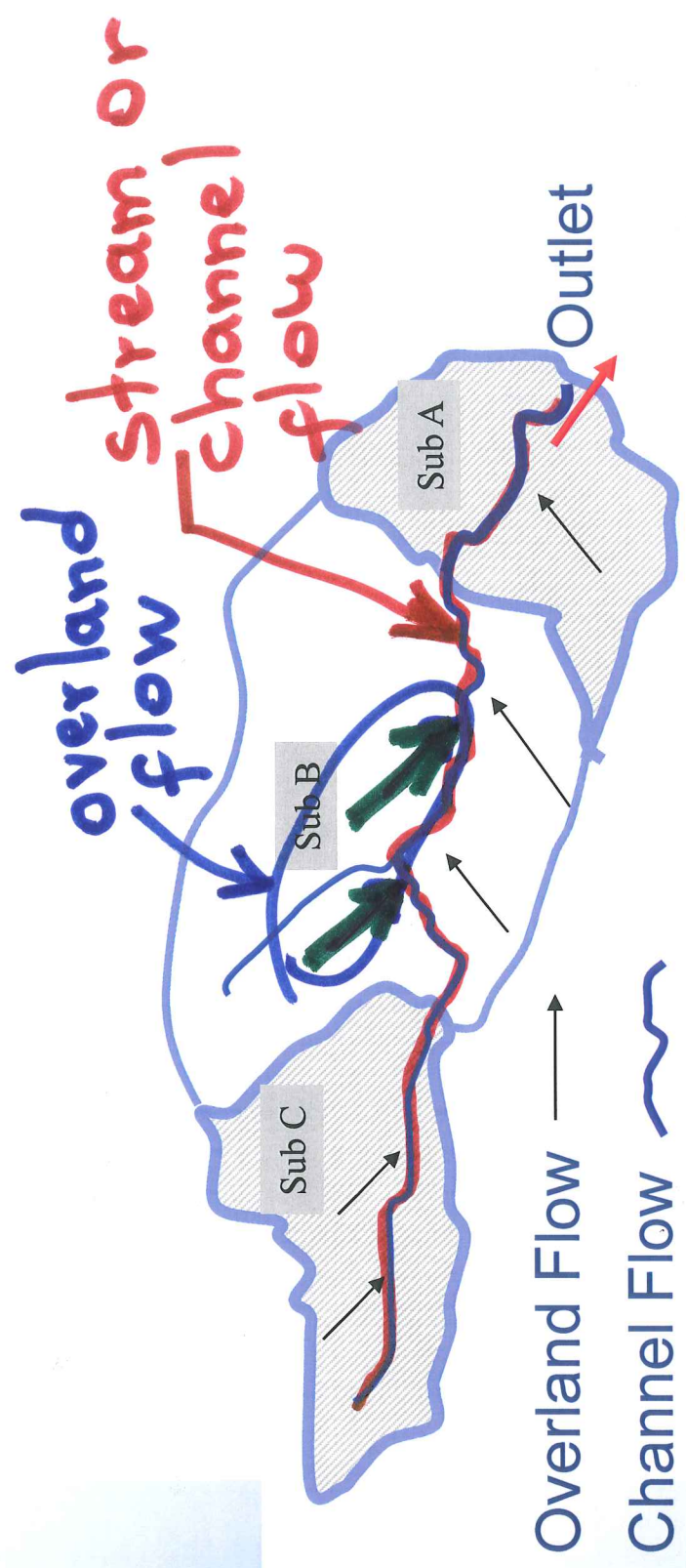
**Video of the USDA Watershed Learning Animation**

**Link:**  
**<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dUIAANVBYHM>**

Watershed = Basin  
Subwatershed = Subbasin  
Subbasins

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Divided according to topography and hydrology





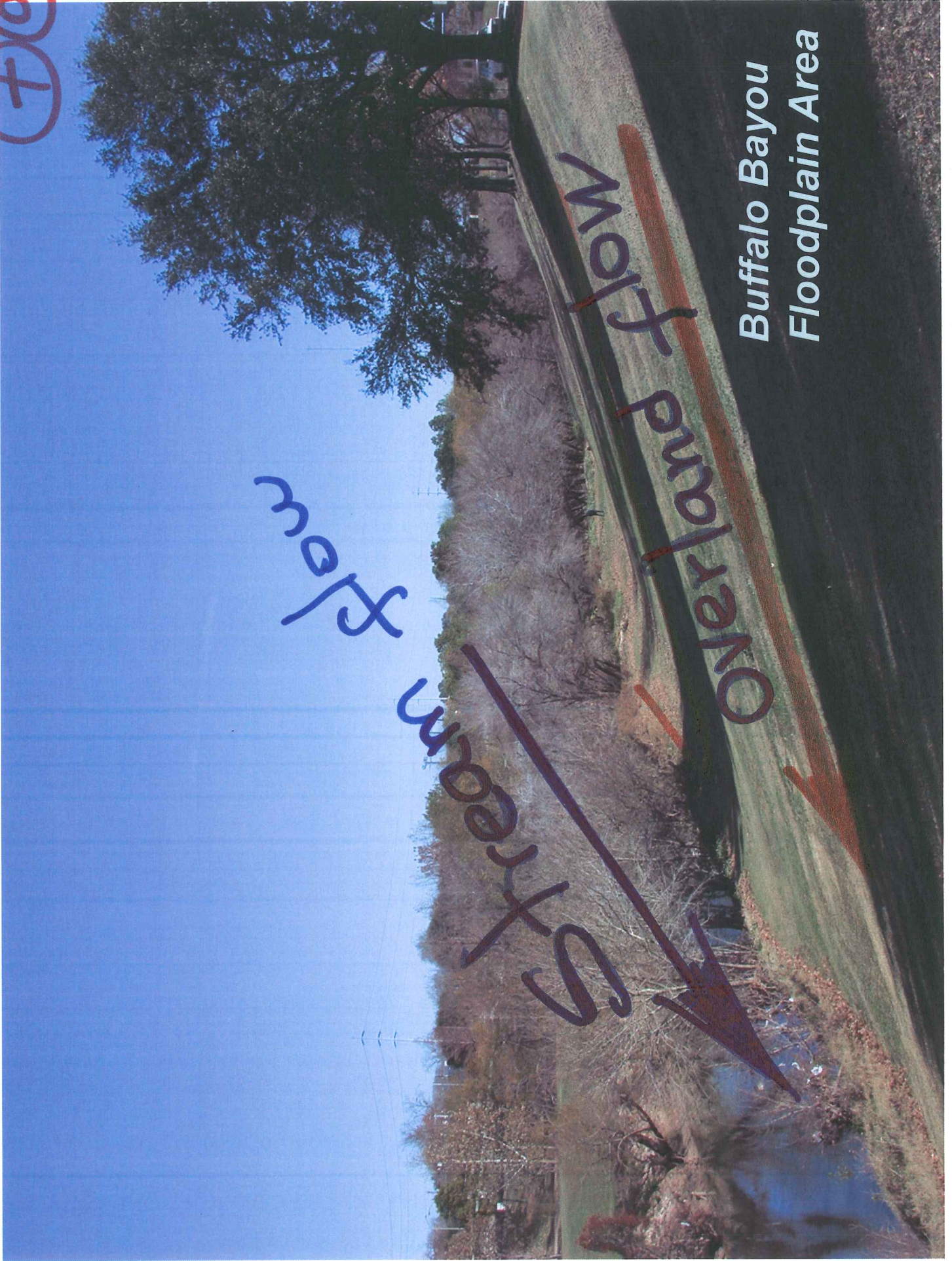
7a

Flow

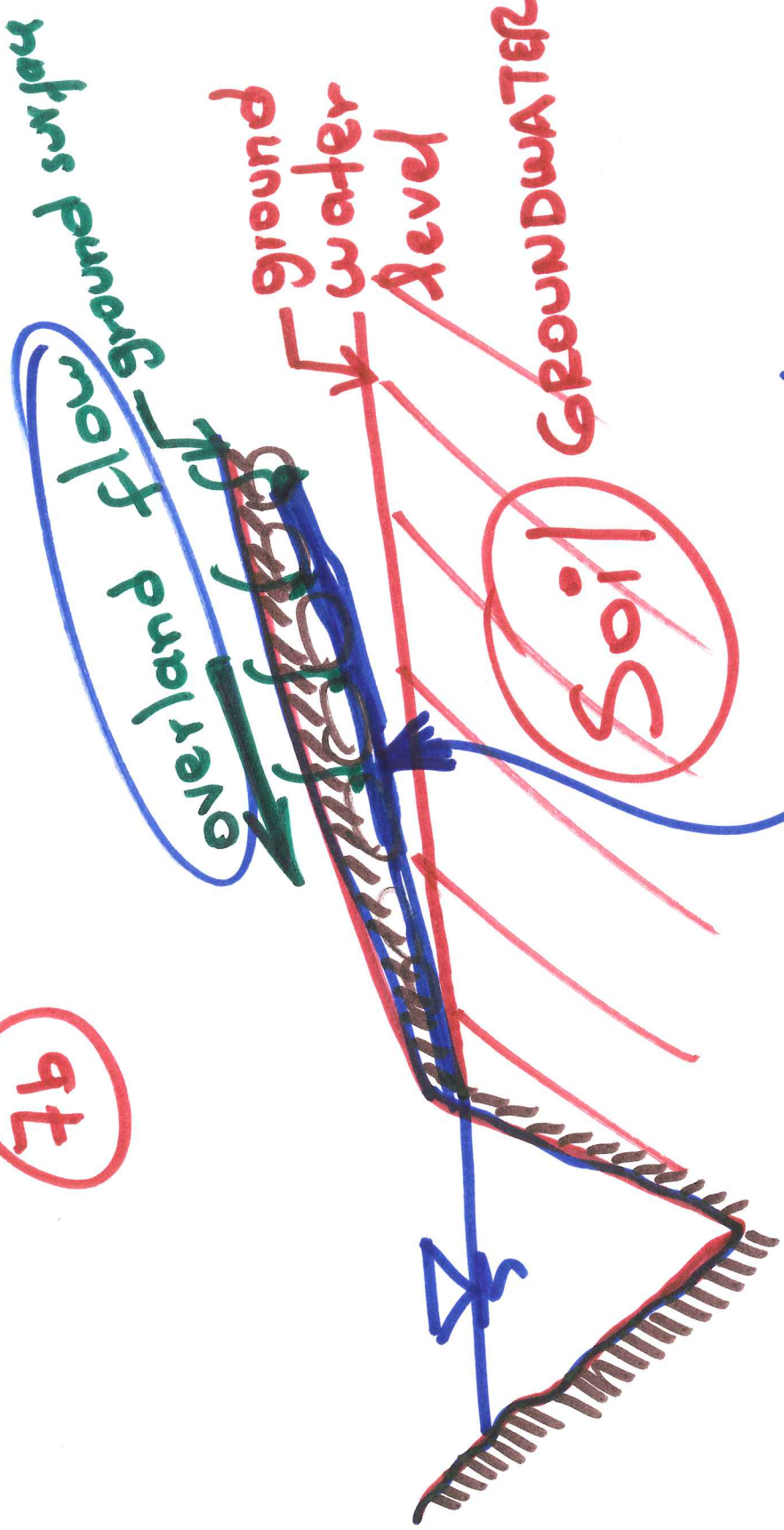
Street

Overland flow

Buffalo Bayou  
Floodplain Area



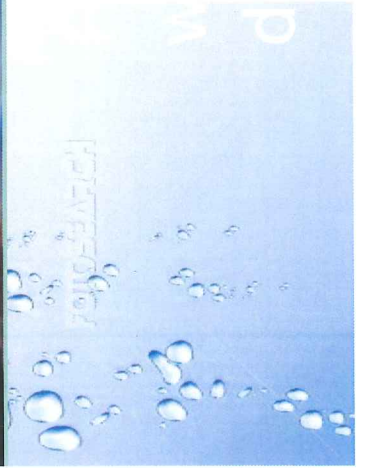
97b



Subsurface flow  
 (flow through granular  
 material (e.g; gravel))

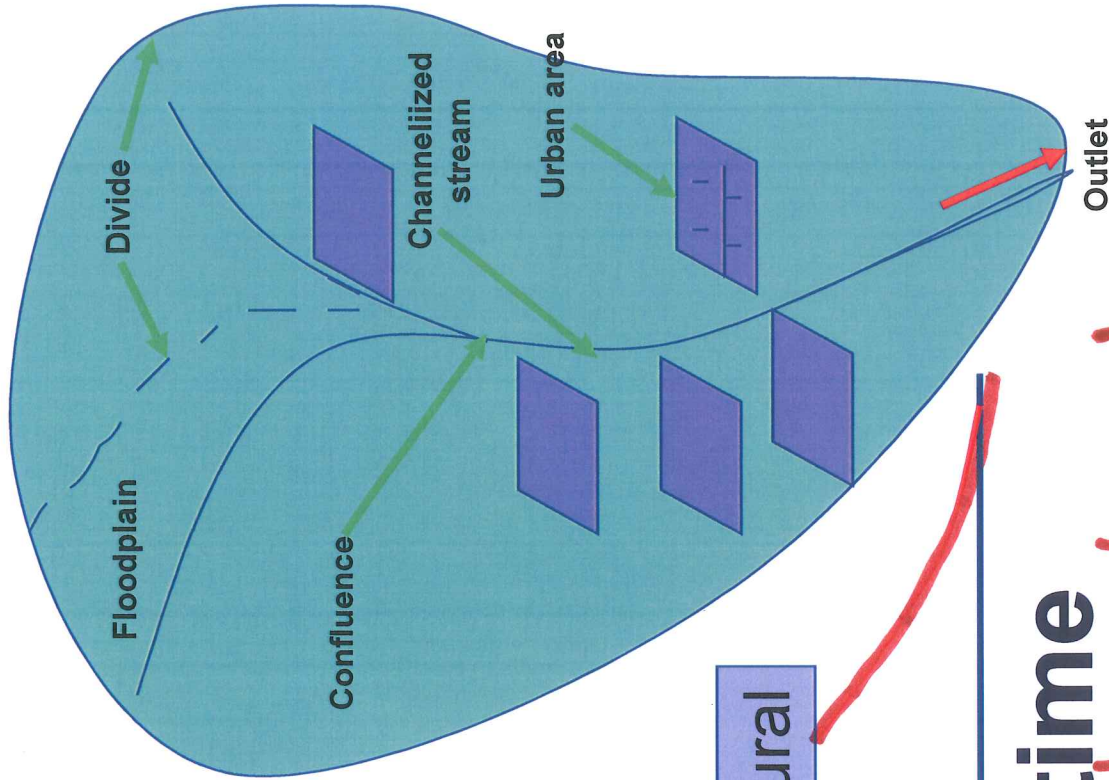
# Urbanization Effect in a Watershed

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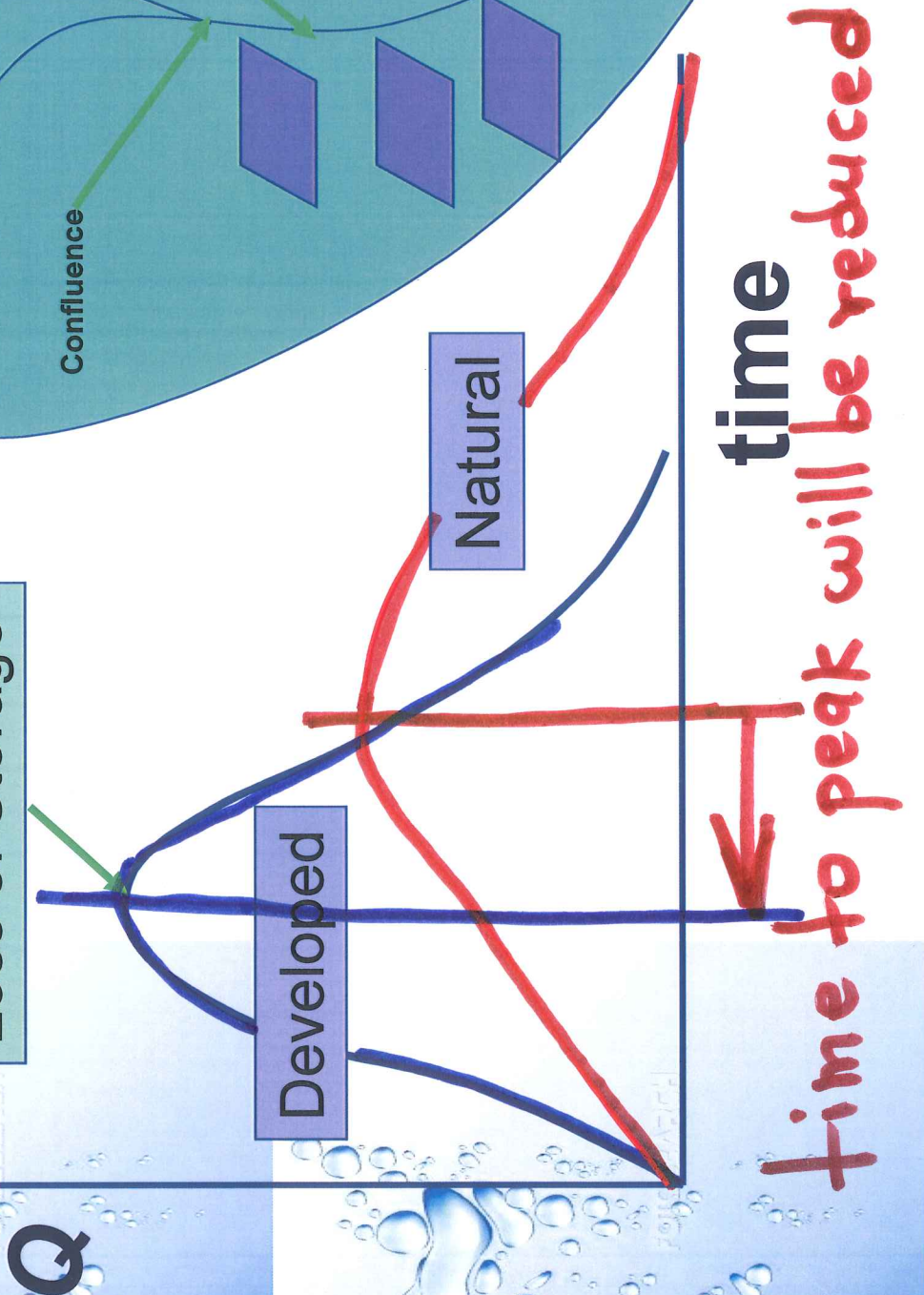


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# Urbanization Effect in a Watershed



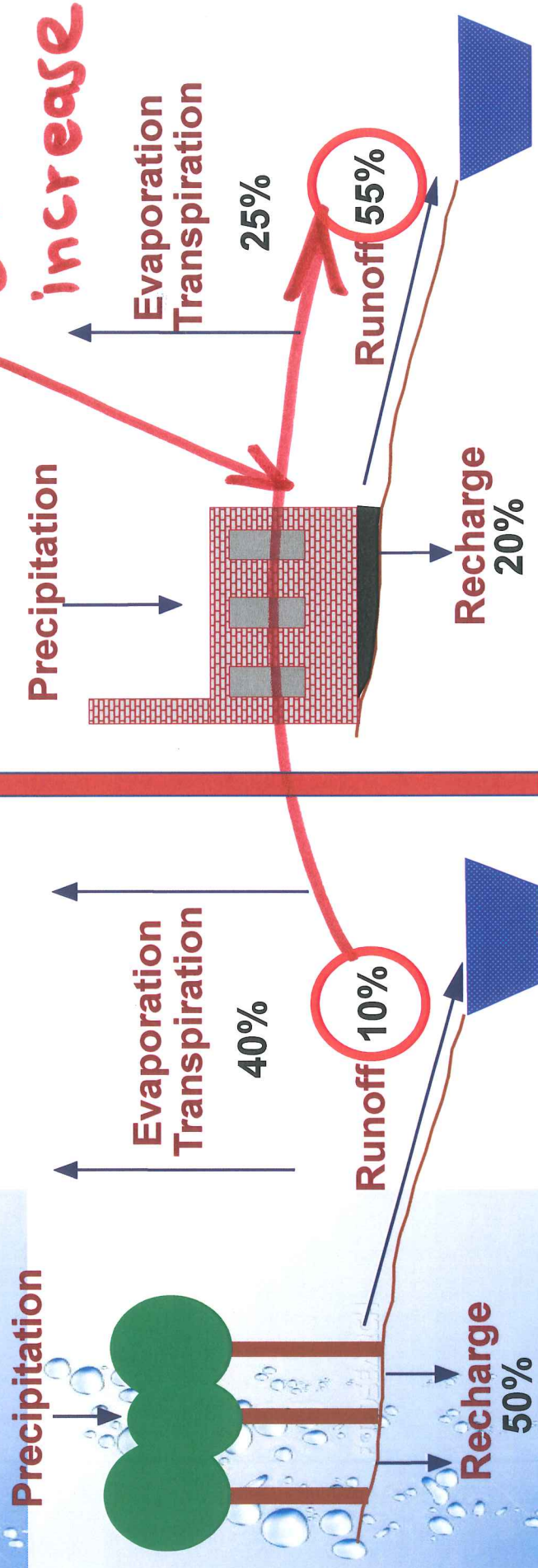
Increase Peak  
Decrease timing  
Loss of Storage



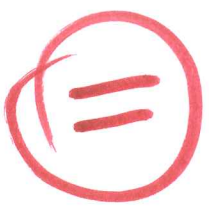
Stormwater runoff is a natural part of the hydrologic cycle... but as land use changes, runoff can increase by 45%, resulting in erosion, pollutant transport, sedimentation, loss of aquatic habitat, and other damages.

Undeveloped Conditions

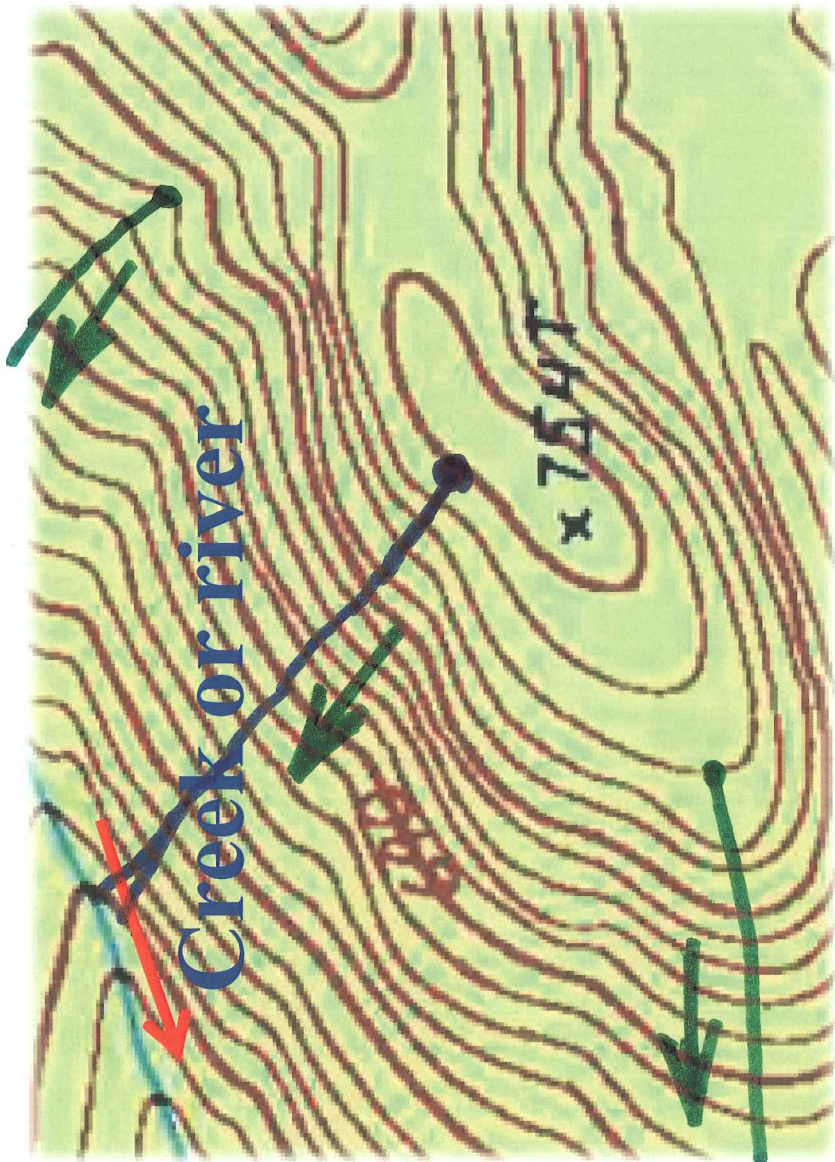
Highly Developed Conditions



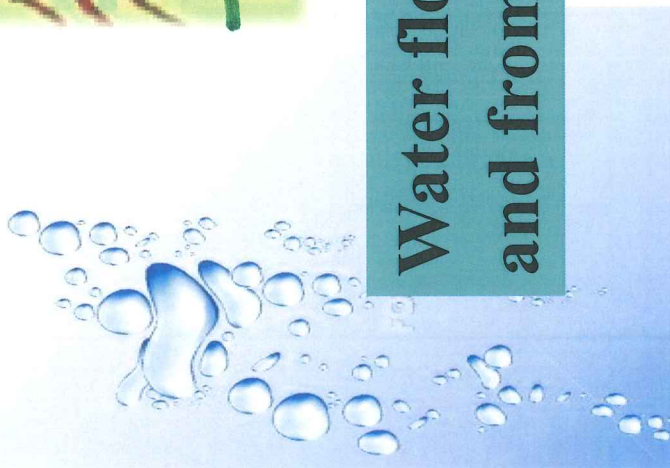
Adapted from T. R. Hersey Jr., G. A. Palumbo, Mary C. Rossi, Richard R. Rutkowski, The Western New York Stormwater Coalition



# Elevation Contours



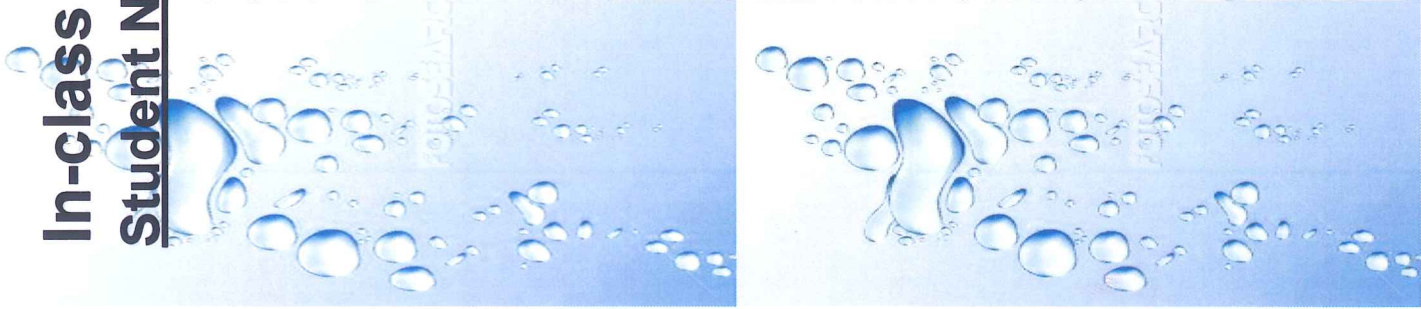
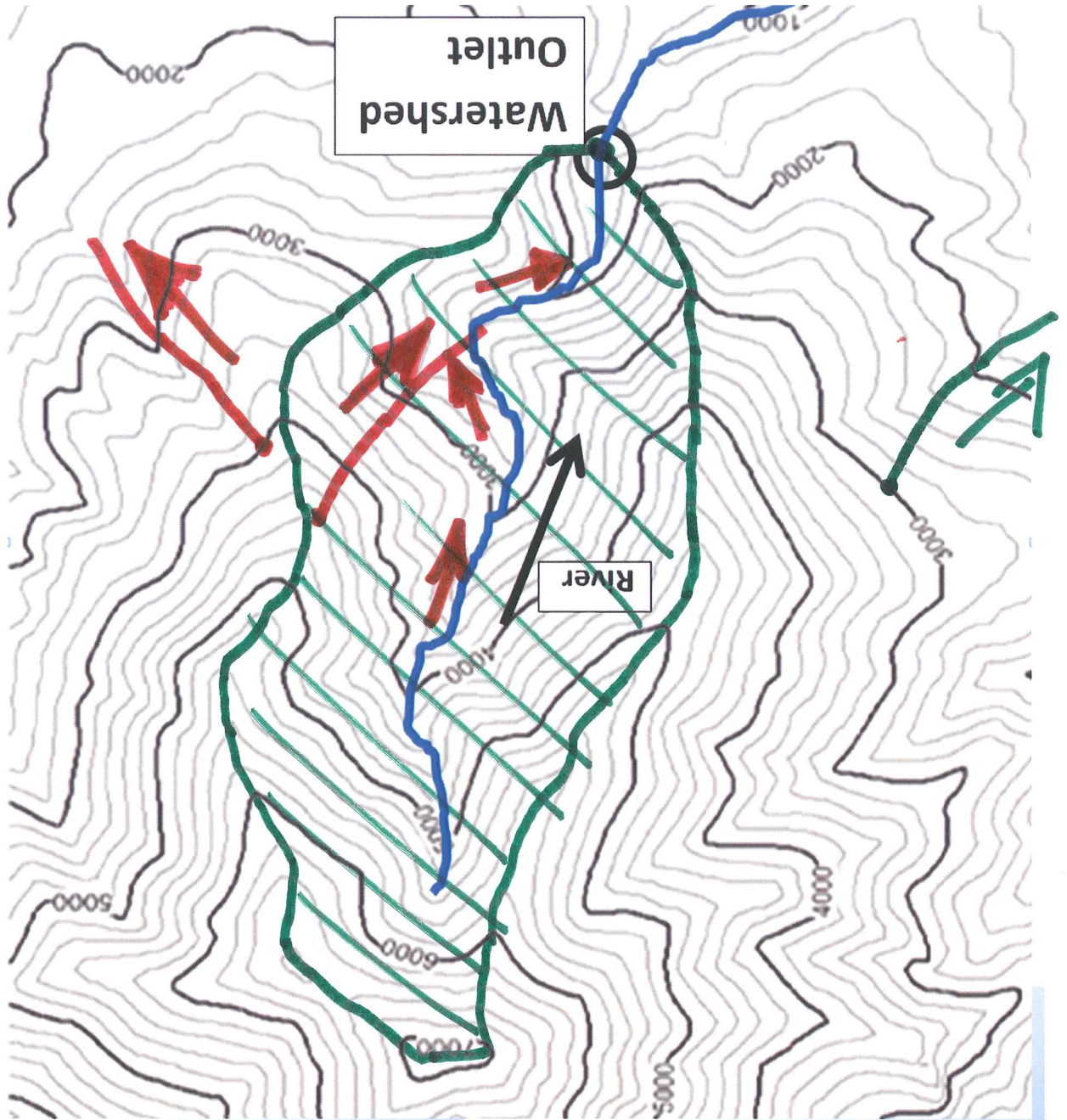
Water flows at right angles to elevation contours  
and from higher to lower elevations



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# In-class Assignment 1: Practice on Watershed Delineation

Student Name:



# Precipitation

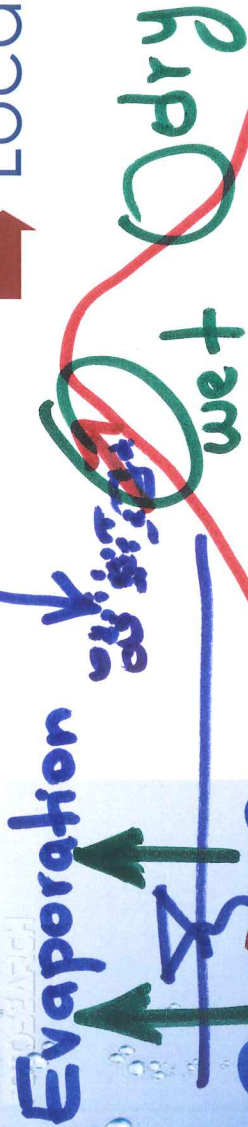
Precipitation varies in

- ➔ Space ✓
- ➔ Time ✓

According to

- ➔ The general pattern of atmospheric circulation ✓
- ➔ Local factors

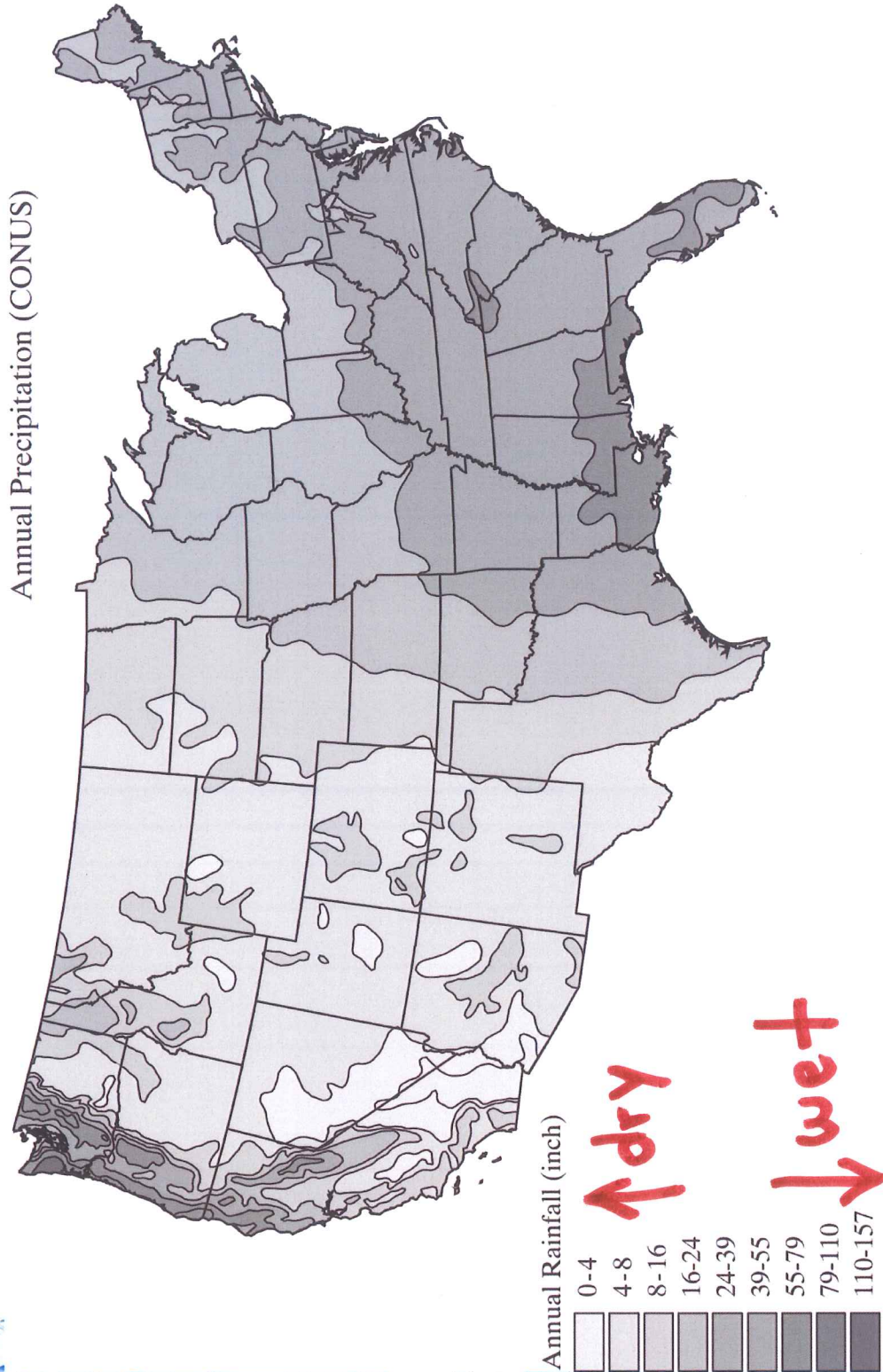
moist air mass



Cascades (Oregon, Washington)

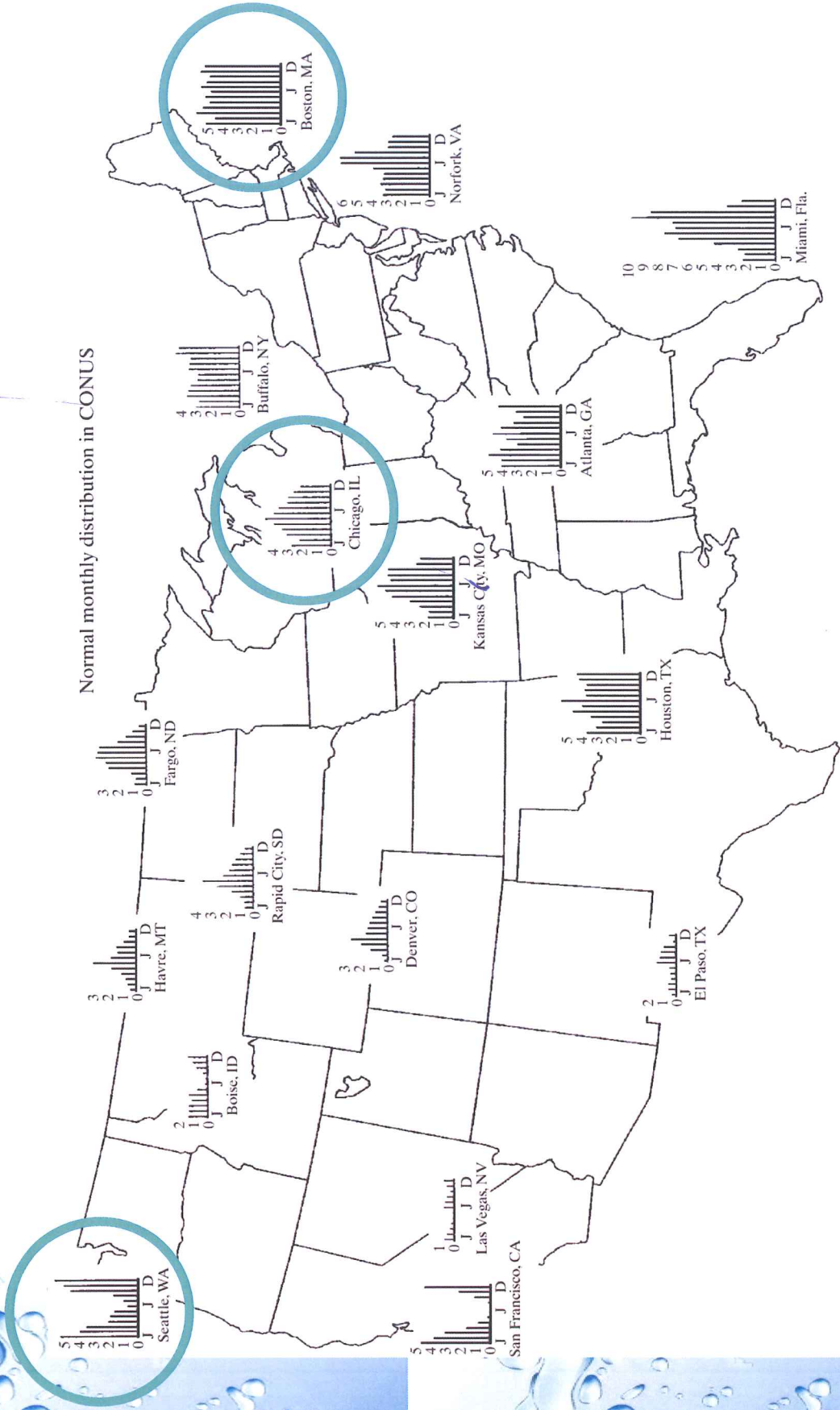


# Distribution of average annual precipitation across the United States

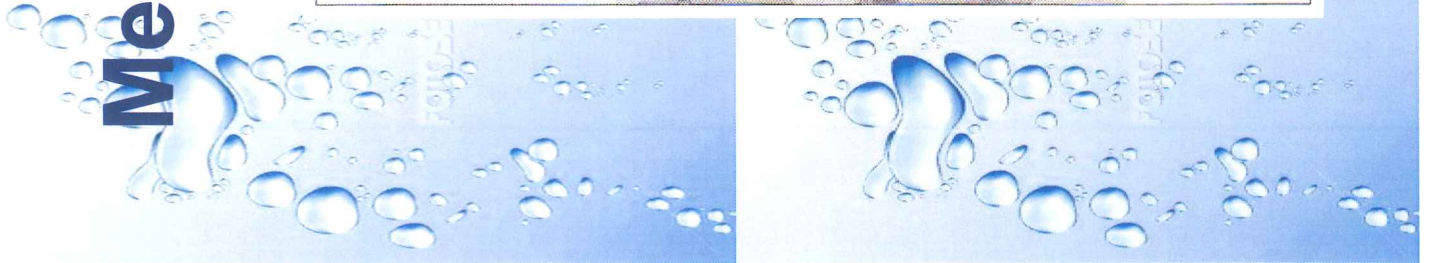


# Normal monthly distribution of precipitation in different U.S. cities (inches)

Normal monthly distribution in CONUS



# Mean annual precipitation of the world in mm (1977)



# Maximum Recorded Rainfall across the United States (in.)

Table 1-2 Maximum Recorded Rainfall across the United States (in.)

	1 hr	6 hr	24 hr
San Francisco, CA	1.07	2.34	4.67
Portland, OR	1.31	—	7.66
Denver, CO	2.20	2.91	6.53
St. Louis, MO	3.47	5.82	8.78
New Orleans, LA	4.71	8.62	14.01
Alvin, TX (near Houston)	4.00	15.67	43.00
New York, NY	2.97	4.44	9.55
Miami, FL	4.53	10.64	15.10

# World Record Rainfalls

Table 1-3 World Record Rainfalls

Duration	in.	mm	Location
1 min	1.50	38	Barot, Guadeloupe
15 min	7.80	198	Plumb Point, Jamaica
1 hr	15.80	401	Shangdi, China
12 hr	52.76	1,340	Belouve, Reunion
24 hr	72.40	1,840	Cherrapunji, India
2 days	98.42	2,500	Ciliaos, Reunion
15 days	253.60	6,443	Commerson, La Reunion
1 mo	366.14	9,300	Cherrapunji, India
1 yr	1041.78	26,461	Cherrapunji, India

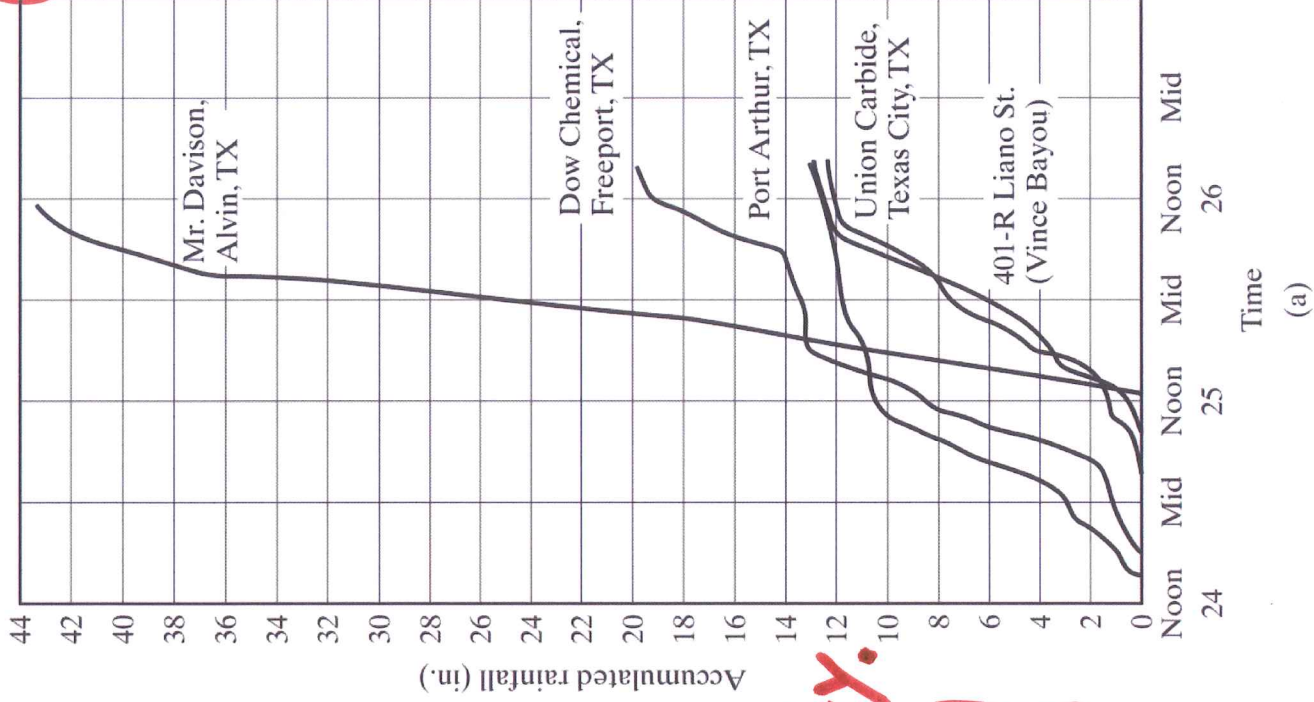
# Accumulated rainfall for the July 1979 storm event near Houston, TX.

We are interested not only in the cumulative rainfall but also the intensity.

Reservoirs: [Volume]

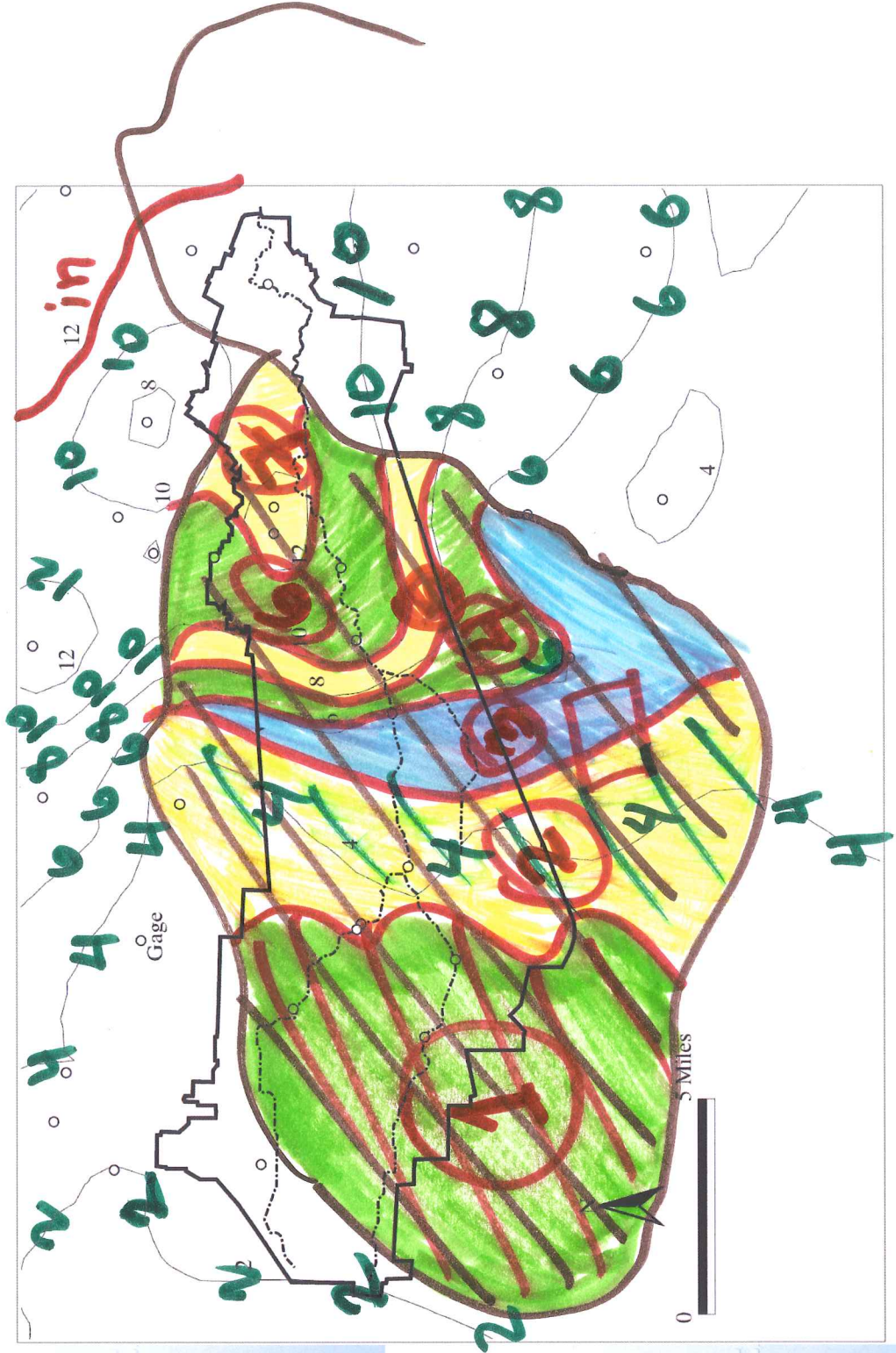
Pipes: [Intensity of rain]  
Spillways:

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# T.S. Allison 9-hr rainfall gage contours (in) from Brays Bayou watershed in Houston, TX.



(b)  
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# Rainfall Measurement

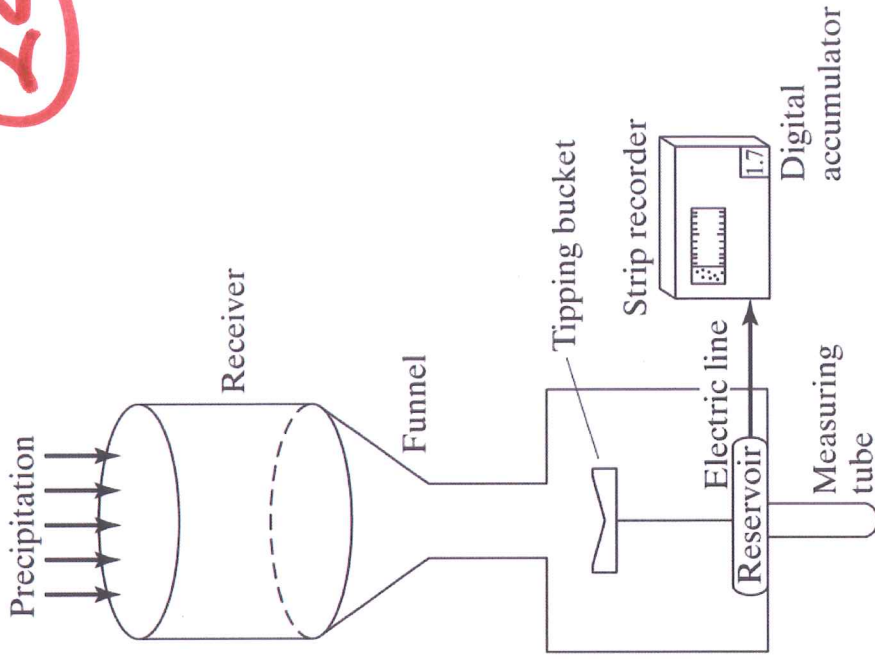


Tipping bucket rain gauge





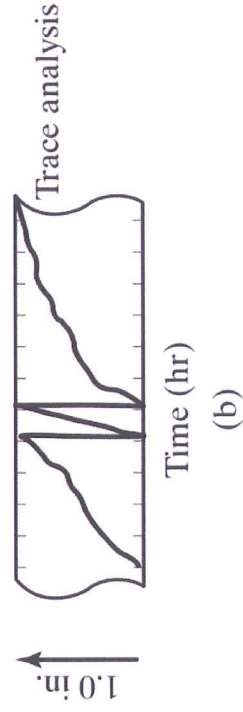
# Recording tipping bucket gage.



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C6eMMGVF5Wg>

Tipping bucket video

(a)



(b)