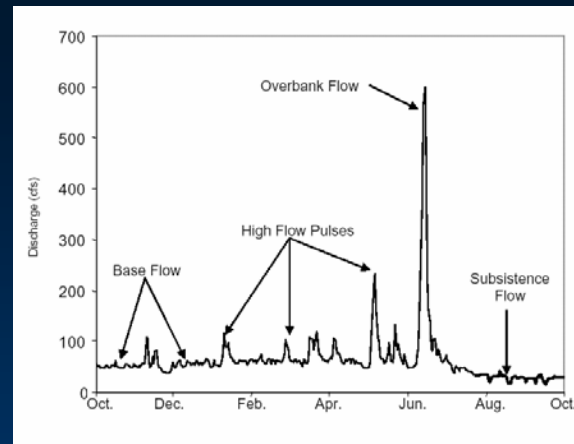


An Overview of the Hydrology-Based Environmental Flow Regime (HEFR) Method



| Overbank Flows | Return Period (R) : 1 (years) | | | | Duration (D) : 49 (days) | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------|---------|----------|-----|------|-----|-----|
| | Volume (V) : 1743452 (ac-ft) | | | | Peak Flow (Q) : 30000 (cfs) | | | | | | | |
| | F: 0 | D: 18 | F: 0 | D: 22 | F: 0 | D: 17 | F: 0 | D: 12 | | | | |
| | Q: 14125 | V: 352171 | Q: 15550 | V: 433473 | Q: 11825 | V: 278202 | Q: 8570 | V: 90605 | | | | |
| High Flow Pulses | F: 1 | D: 11 | F: 1 | D: 14 | F: 0 | D: 9 | F: 0 | D: 9 | | | | |
| | Q: 10500 | V: 148305 | Q: 10500 | V: 233782 | Q: 8850 | V: 89449 | Q: 3700 | V: 52621 | | | | |
| | F: 1 | D: 7 | F: 1 | D: 7 | F: 0 | D: 6 | F: 0 | D: 6 | | | | |
| | Q: 4903 | V: 57962 | Q: 8735 | V: 93710 | Q: 3630 | V: 36786 | Q: 2373 | V: 22191 | | | | |
| Base Flows (cfs) | 4910 | | 5700 | | 2110 | | 1839 | | | | | |
| | 2350 | | 3670 | | 1839 | | 1839 | | | | | |
| | 1839 | | 2258 | | 1839 | | 1839 | | | | | |
| Subsistence Flows (cfs) | 1839 | | | | 1839 | | | | | | | |
| | 1839 | | | | 1839 | | | | | | | |
| | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov |
| | Winter | | | Spring | | | Summer | | | Fall | | |

| Hydrologic Conditions | Wet |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| | Average |
| | Dry |
| | Subsistence |

| High Flow Pulse Characteristics | F = Frequency (per season) |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | D = Duration (days) |
| | Q = Peak Flows (cfs) |
| | V = Volume (ac-ft) |

Dan Opdyke

Presentation to Trinity-San Jacinto BBEST
February 11, 2009

Purpose

To develop a preliminary environmental flow regime recommendation for a

- Large river basin, with
- Few site-specific studies available, and
- Limited time and budget

SB3 Language:

“Environmental flow regime” means a schedule of flow quantities that reflects seasonal and yearly fluctuations that typically would vary geographically, by specific location in a watershed, and that are shown to be adequate to support a sound ecological environment and to maintain the productivity, extent, and persistence of key aquatic habitats in and along the affected water body.

Generic Characteristics of a Flow Regime

Instream Flow Components

- Base flow, storms, etc.

Hydrologic Conditions

- Dry, average, wet, etc.

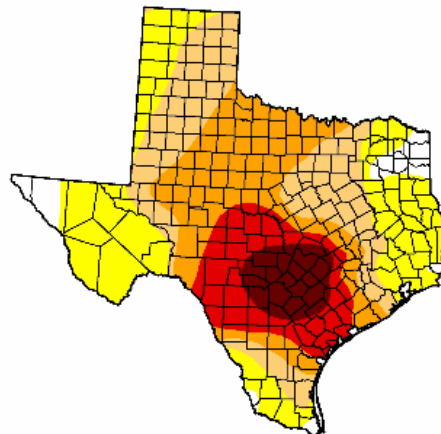
Ft. Worth 1949



U.S. Drought Monitor Texas

February 3, 2009
Valid 7 a.m. EST

| | Drought Conditions (Percent Area) | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| | None | D0-D4 | D1-D4 | D2-D4 | D3-D4 | D4 |
| Current | 4.6 | 95.4 | 66.8 | 42.6 | 19.6 | 6.7 |
| Last Week (01/27/2009 map) | 11.6 | 88.4 | 62.1 | 37.5 | 16.5 | 4.2 |
| 3 Months Ago (11/11/2008 map) | 59.2 | 40.8 | 22.4 | 14.5 | 6.8 | 0.0 |
| Start of Calendar Year (01/06/2009 map) | 41.7 | 58.3 | 24.5 | 15.0 | 9.1 | 4.2 |
| Start of Water Year (10/07/2008 map) | 67.2 | 32.8 | 20.5 | 11.0 | 3.6 | 0.0 |
| One Year Ago (02/05/2008 map) | 17.1 | 82.9 | 29.4 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |



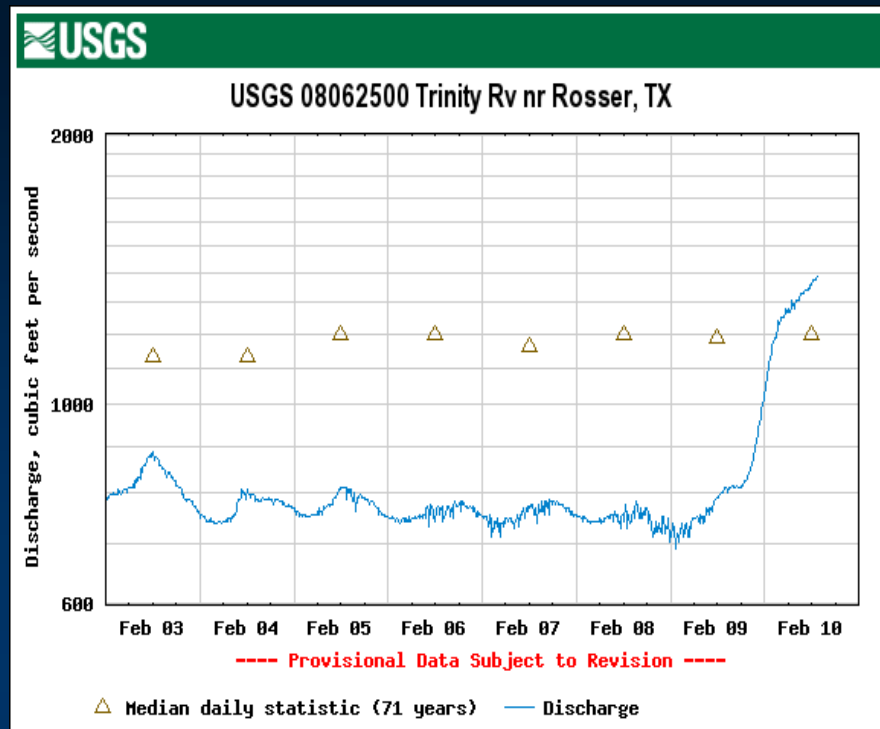
Intensity:

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Drought - Moderate
- D2 Drought - Severe
- D3 Drought - Extreme
- D4 Drought - Exceptional

Available Data

Hydrologic Data

- Available and consistent
- Long period of record (sometimes)
- Has been considered the "master variable" (Poff et al., 1997 as cited in NRC, 2005)
- Relatively easy to work with

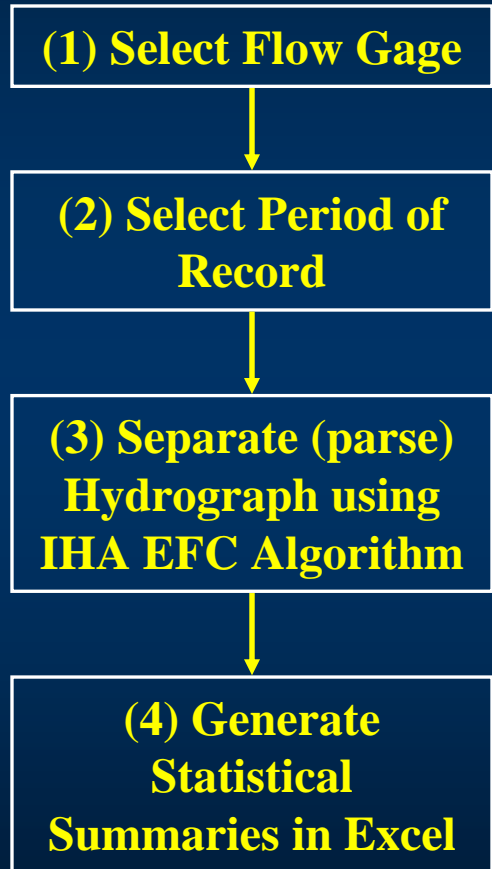


HEFR Basics

Uses hydrologic data

Computations are rapid

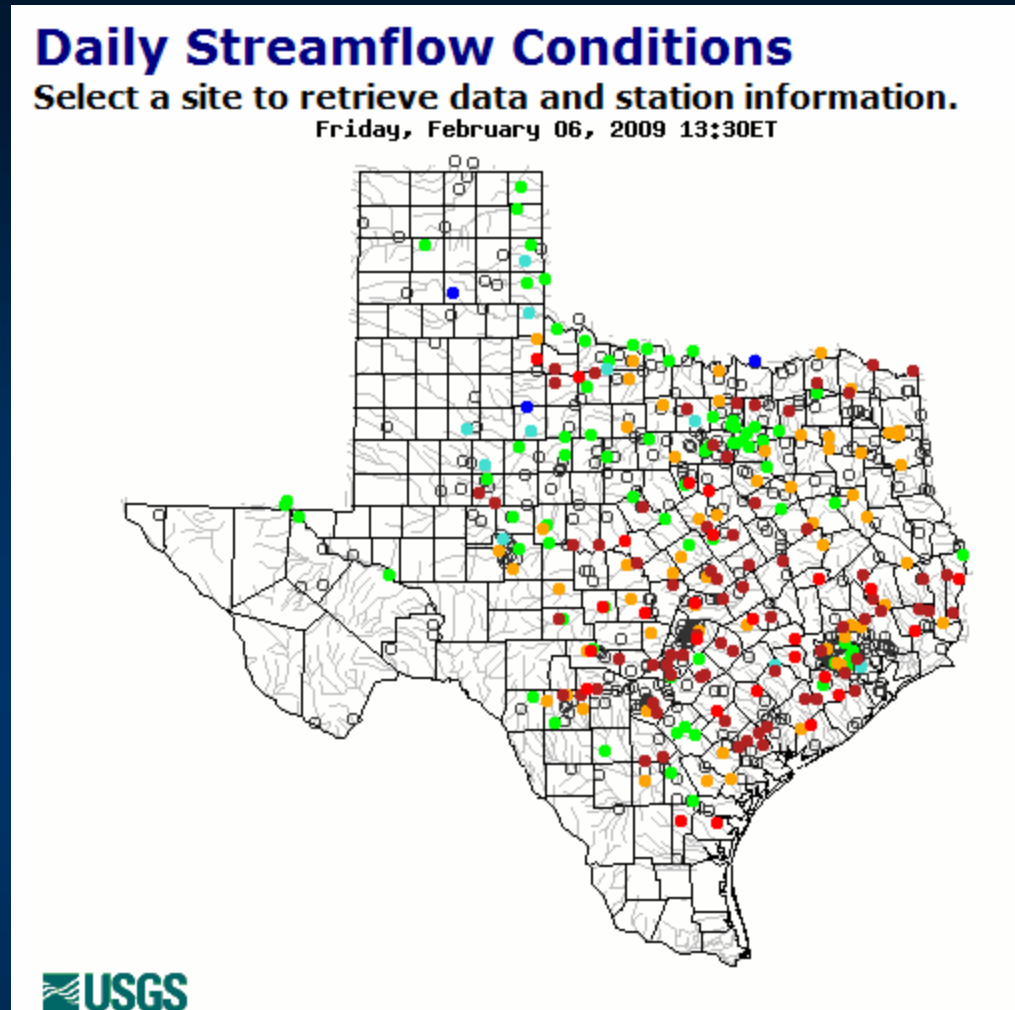
Populates a flow regime matrix



(1) Select Flow Gage

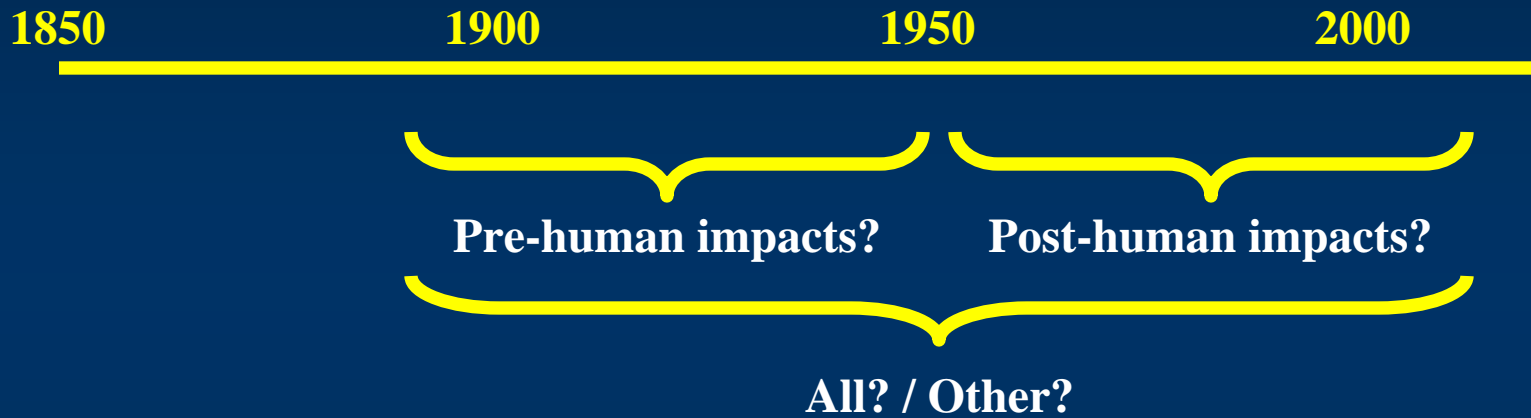
- Many to choose from
- SAC working on guidance
- USGS TX “Core” Network documented here:

<http://pubs.usgs.gov/wri/wri014155/>



<http://waterdata.usgs.gov/tx/nwis/rt>

(2) Select Period of Record

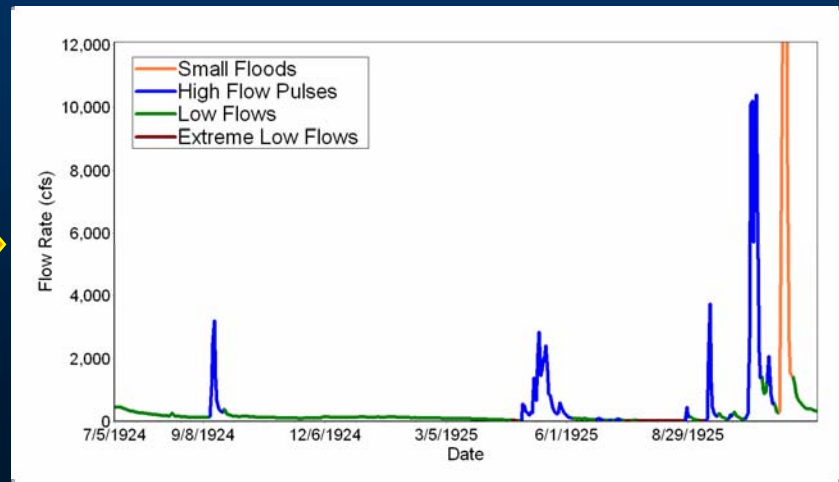
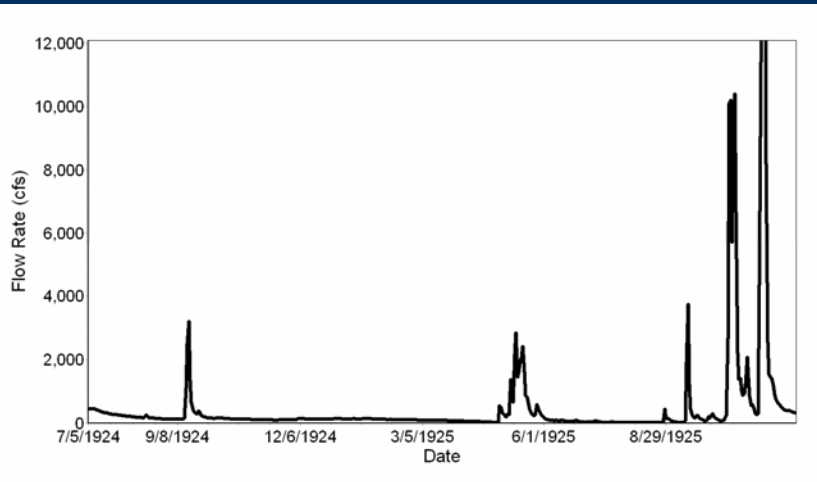
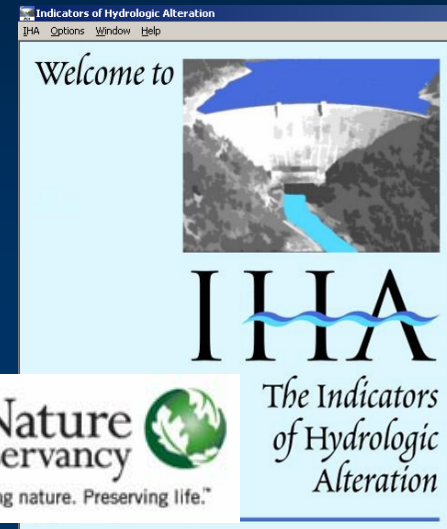


Varies by gage

Some discussion in Section 4 of Hydrologic Methods document

(3) Separate (parse) Hydrograph using IHA EFC Algorithm

IHA – Environmental Flow Components function
Splits hydrograph into IFCs



Terminology Translator

IHA ⇔ vs. ⇔ SB2/TIFP

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| flow components | Environmental Flow Component | ⇔ | Instream Flow Component |
| | Extreme low flow | ⇔ | Subsistence flow |
| | Low flow | ⇔ | Base flow |
| | High flow pulse | ⇔ | High flow pulse |
| | Small flood | ⇔ | Overbank flow |
| | Large flood | ⇔ | Overbank flow |

IHA EFC Algorithm

Analysis Properties for Brazos @ Richmond 1923-1959(75,10,50,5,1.5,99,10)

Analysis Title/Options | Analysis Years | Analysis Days | Statistics | **Environmental Flow Components**

Environmental Flow Component (EFC) analysis computes statistics for five different flow components: extreme low flows, low flows, high flow pulses, small floods, and large floods. If you wish, this analysis may be performed for two separate seasons (see Analysis Days tab).

The parameters used to define EFCs can be set below.

High Flow Pulses

All flows that exceed percent of flows for the period will be classified as high flow pulses.

No flows that are below percent of flows for the period will be classified as high flow pulses.

Between these two flow levels, a high flow pulse will begin when flow increases by more than percent per day, and will end when flow decreases by less than percent per day.

Flood Definition

A small flood event is defined as a high flow pulse with a recurrence time of at least: years.

A large flood event is defined as a high flow pulse with a recurrence time of at least: years.

Extreme Lowflow Definition

An extreme low flow is defined as a flow in the lowest percent of all low flows in the period.

HFPs partly defined using magnitude

HFPs partly defined using rate of change

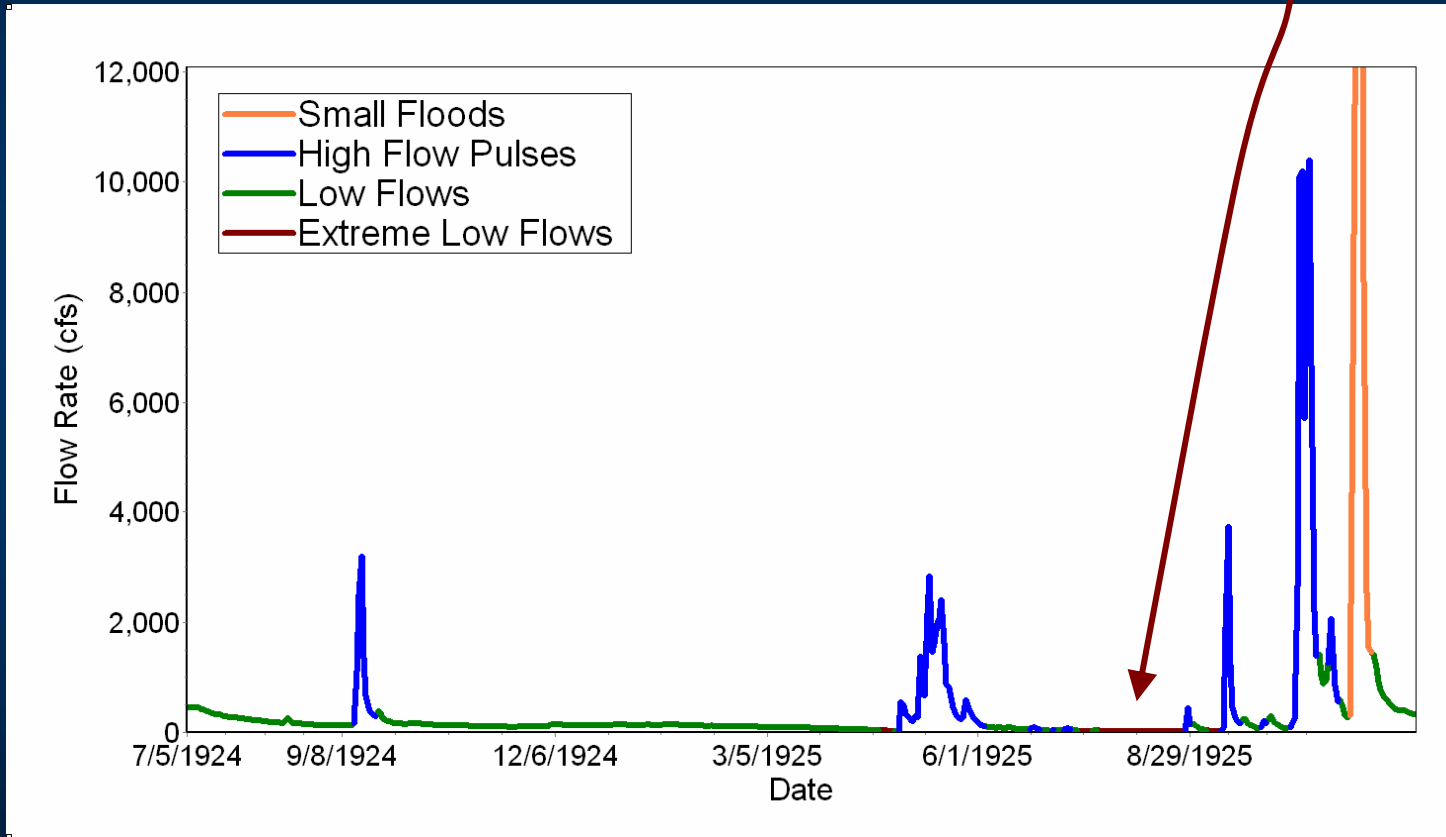
Overbanks defined using return intervals

Subsistence defined using magnitude

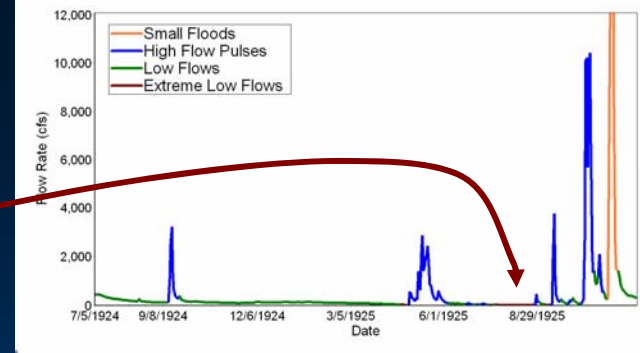
(4) Generate Statistical Summaries in Excel

- **IHA generates many statistics**
 - Not used in HEFR
- **Instead, HEFR uses Excel to generate nonparametric statistics of IFCs for four hydrologic conditions**
 - Wet, Average, Dry, and Subsistence
- **Outputs may include: flow, volume, duration, frequency**

Subsistence Flows



Subsistence Flows

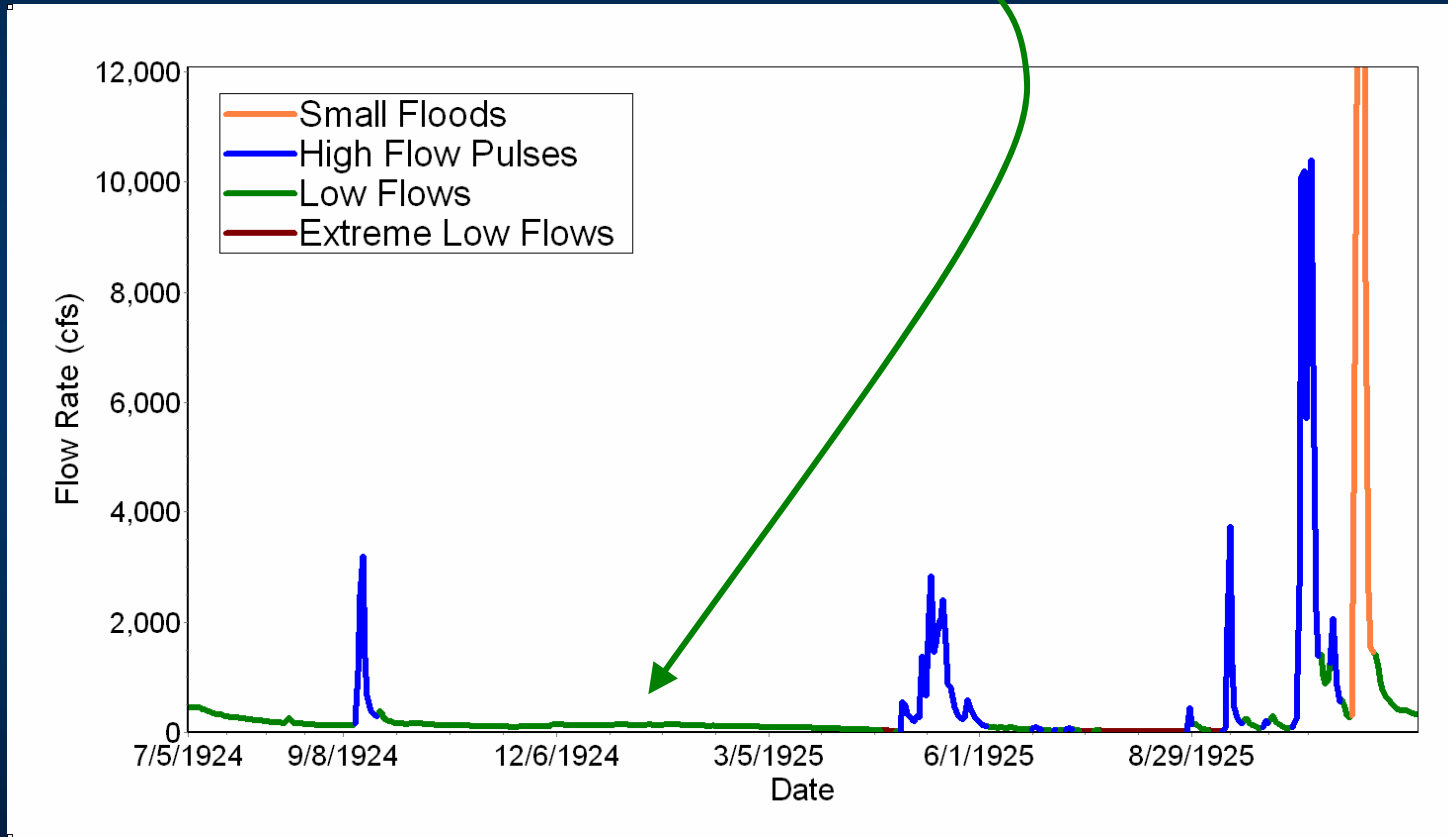


Default Recommendation:

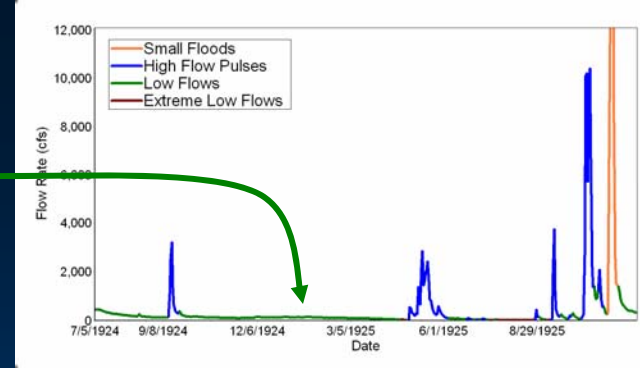
MAX(50th percentile of extreme low flow, 7Q2)

- Calculated by month or season
- Percentile can be changed by user
- User enters 7Q2
- Assigned frequency of subsistence flows can be based on historical frequencies, e.g. 2.5% of the time.

Base Flows



Base Flows

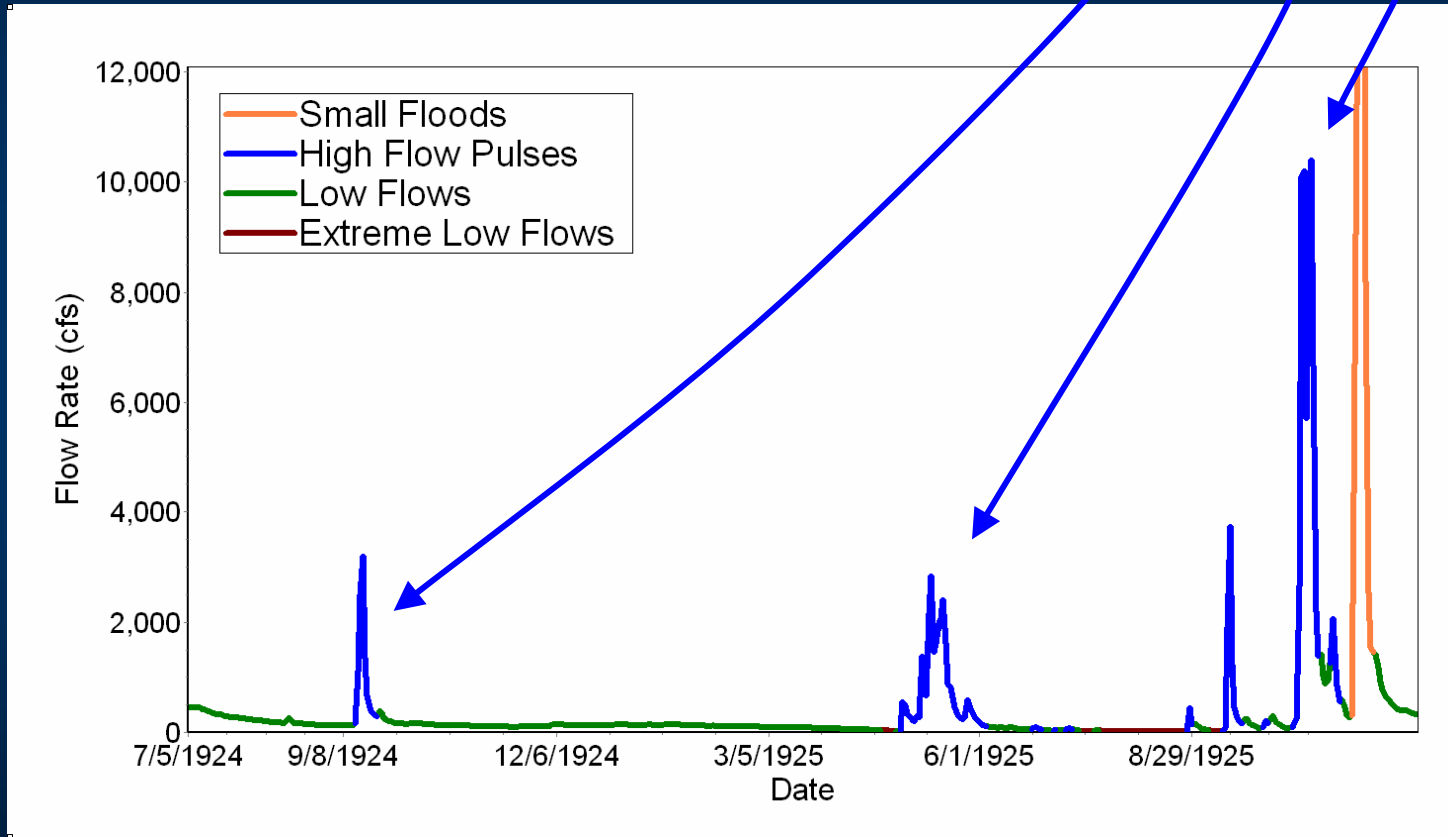


Default Recommendation:

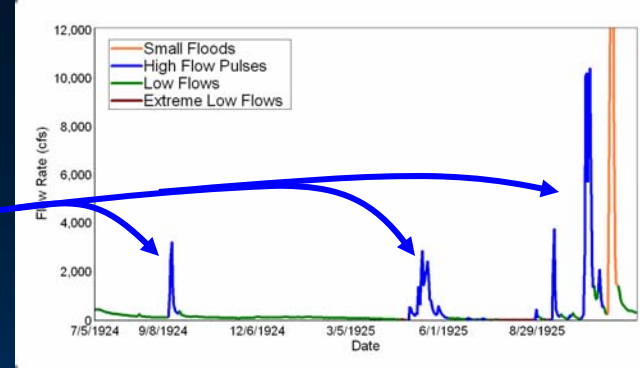
Wet Hydrologic Condition = MAX(75th %-ile of base flows, 7Q2)
Average Hydrologic Condition = MAX(50th %-ile of base flows, 7Q2)
Dry Hydrologic Condition = MAX(25th %-ile of base flows, 7Q2)

- Calculated by month or season

High Flow Pulses



High Flow Pulses

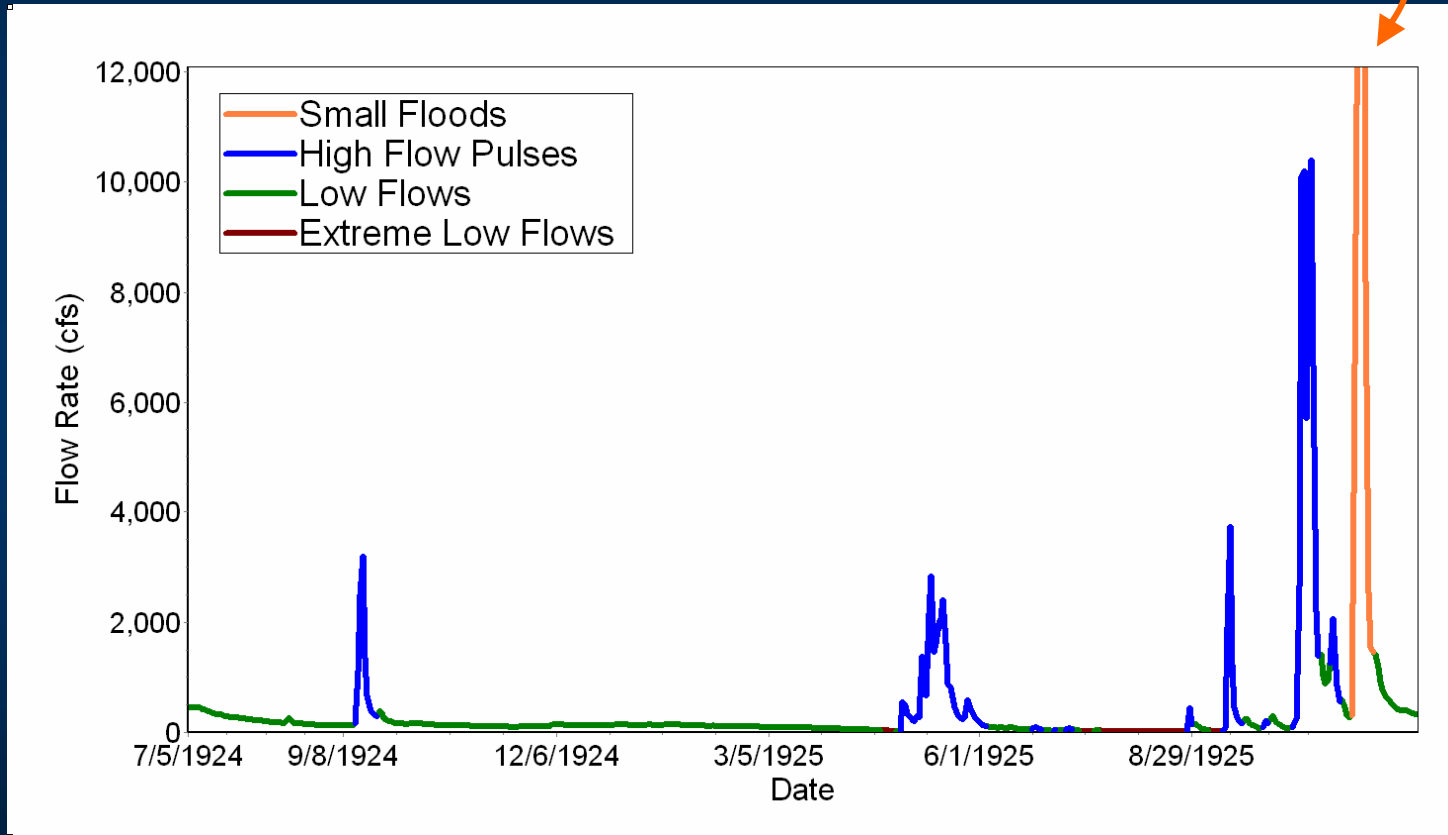


Default Recommendation:

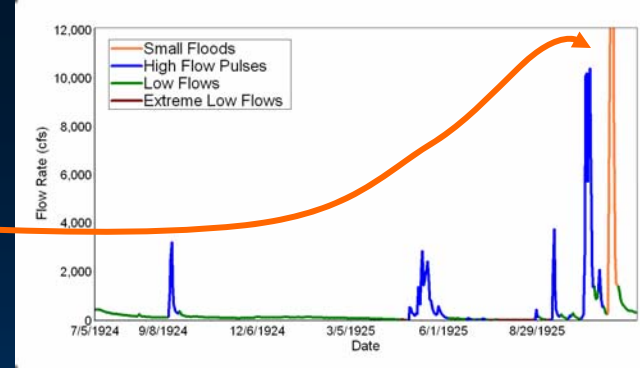
Wet Hydrologic Condition = 75th %-ile of peak, volume, and duration
Average Hydrologic Condition = 50th %-ile of peak, volume, and duration
Dry Hydrologic Condition = 25th %-ile of peak, volume, and duration

- “Qualifying” HFPs identified in period of record and frequency recommendations made accordingly
- Calculated by season

Overbank Flows



Overbank Flows



Default Recommendation:

Median of Peak, Duration, and Volume

- Frequency based on historical number of overbank events and expressed as a return interval
- No “hydrologic condition”

Hydrologic Condition

- Example frequencies as percent of time:

2.5% for subsistence

22.5% for dry

50% for average

25% for wet

$$\Sigma = 100\%$$

- Variety of trigger options

Example Results Matrix

| Overbank Flows | Return Period (R) : 1 (years) | | | | | Duration (D) : 49 (days) | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-----|----------|-----------|-----------------------------|----------|-----------|-----|---------|----------|-----|
| | Volume (V) : 1743452 (ac-ft) | | | | | Peak Flow (Q) : 30000 (cfs) | | | | | | |
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| | F: 1 | D: 7 | | F: 1 | D: 7 | | F: 0 | D: 6 | | F: 0 | D: 6 | |
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| | 1839 | | | 2258 | | | 1839 | | | 1839 | | |
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| | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov |
| | Winter | | | Spring | | | Summer | | | Fall | | |

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Hydrologic Conditions | Wet |
| | Average |
| | Dry |
| | Subsistence |

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| High Flow Pulse Characteristics | F = Frequency (per season) |
| | D = Duration (days) |
| | Q = Peak Flows (cfs) |
| | V = Volume (ac-ft) |

The Fine Print

- All numerical values in this presentation are for example purposes only!
- Many decisions are required
- HEFR has some flexibility, but enhancements will probably be desired
- Results need to be examined from multiple perspectives
- Does not explicitly address freshwater inflows

HEFR Advantages

- Can be directly applied anywhere a sufficient hydrologic period of record is available
- Can be indirectly applied at ungaged locations using a variety of methods
- Efficient
- Flexibility in both IFC assignments and final statistics
- Has the “look and feel” of SB2/SB3/flow regime concepts

HEFR Disadvantages

- Only uses hydrologic data
- Flexibility means decisions and judgment are required
- No track record of applications in Texas
- Will likely require enhancements by BBEST/SAC and contractors to tailor algorithms

Bottom Line

- **HEFR can efficiently populate a flow matrix to generate a “first cut”**
- **Other disciplines are necessary before reaching a “final” recommendation**
 - **Biology**
 - **Geomorphology**
 - **Water Quality**
- **These disciplines can be used to guide HEFR parameter selection or as direct overlays that replace HEFR-generated flow recommendations**

HEFR Workshop

- IF BBEST wants to further consider HEFR:
 - Looking for about 2 BBEST members plus interested consultants or other stakeholders
 - February 24, 10 AM
 - Espey Consultants offices in Austin
 - RSVP: dan.opdyke@tpwd.state.tx.us