

Development of the historical land use and evapotranspiration for C2VSimFG

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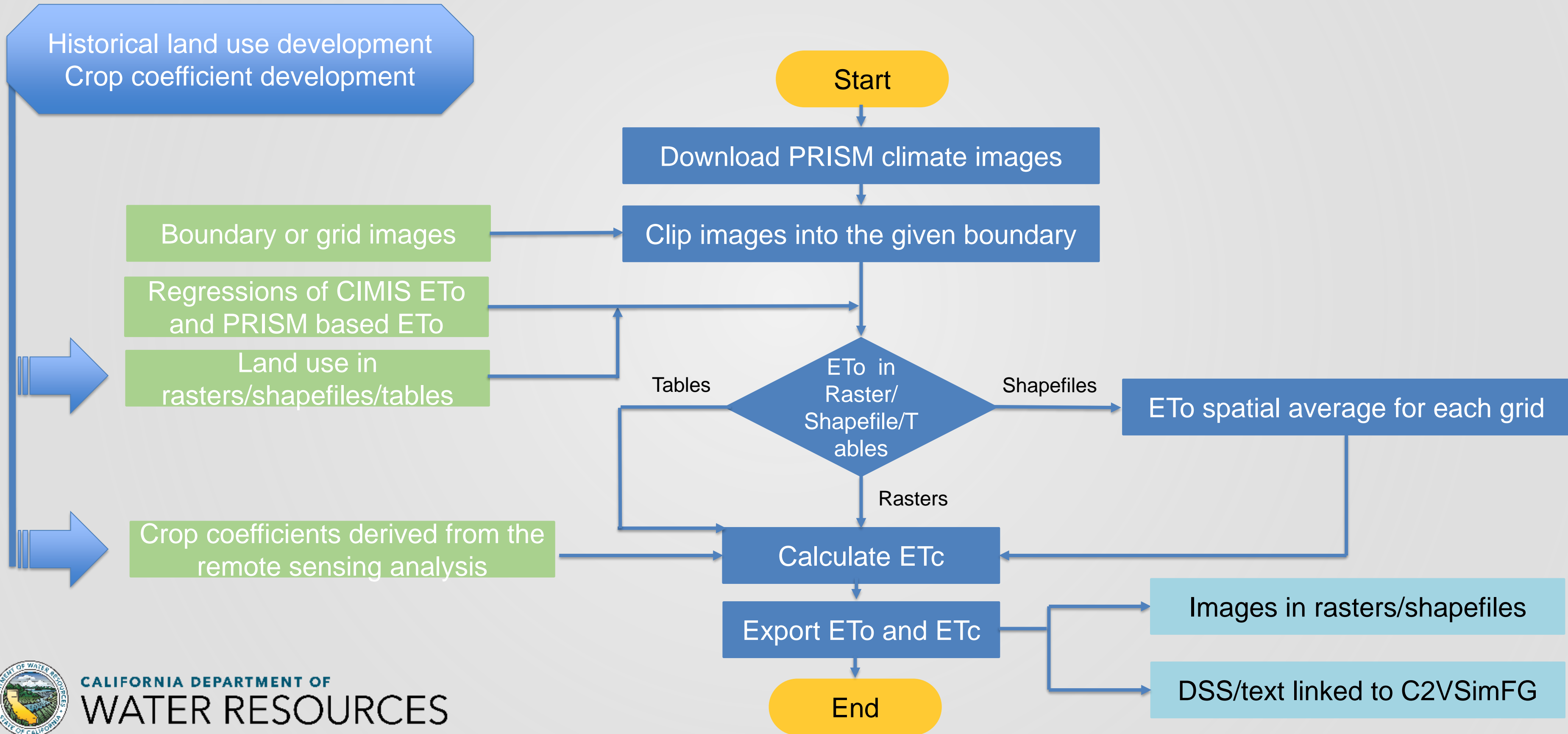
CWEMF, April 17th, 2023

Purposes

- To resolve the issues related to land use and ET in the current C2VSimFG.
 - Data gaps in the historical land use.
 - ET especially for native lands need calibration.
 - Water budgets and groundwater tables are related to land use and ET.
- Investigate and quantify the historical land use and ET in the Central Valley.
 - Historical land use by assembling and processing the remote sensing based land use and DWR surveys and water plan data.
 - Historical reference ET with PRISM and CIMIS data
 - Historical actual ET with latest developed land use and remote sensing based ET analysis.



Annual land use input to actual ET calculation

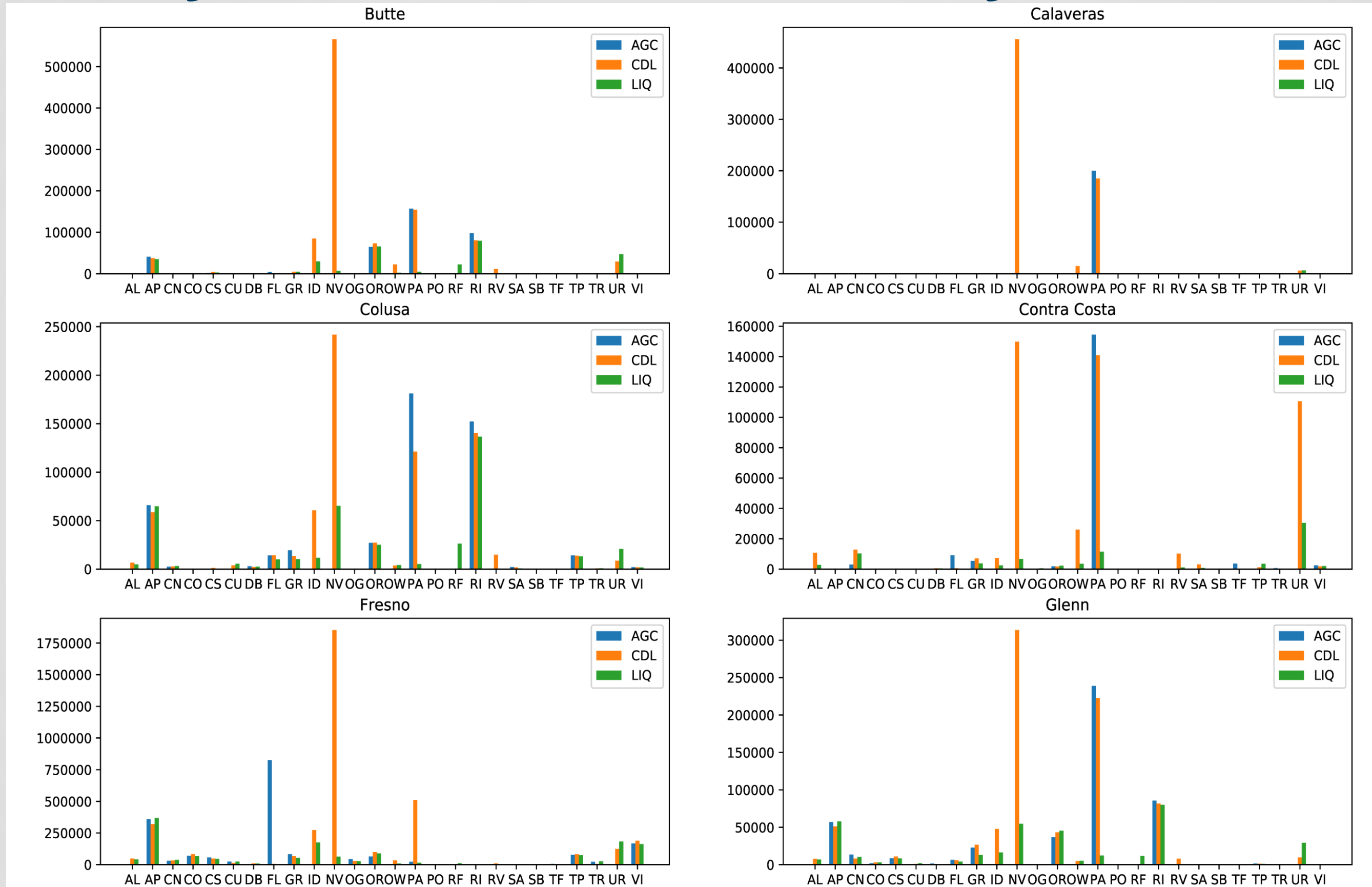


Historical land use sources (1973-2021)

- Vectors based on surveys mostly
 - DWR and county surveys since 1986
 - LandIQ agriculture crop mapping (2014,2016,2018-2021)
 - LandIQ 2018 fill-in map of Central Valley
- Rasters from remote sensing data
 - USDA Cropland Data Layer(CDL, 2008-current)
 - Landsat images since 1984
 - Sentinel 2 images since 2016
- Tables
 - DWR Water Plan before 2008
 - USDA County Ag Commissioners' crop reports

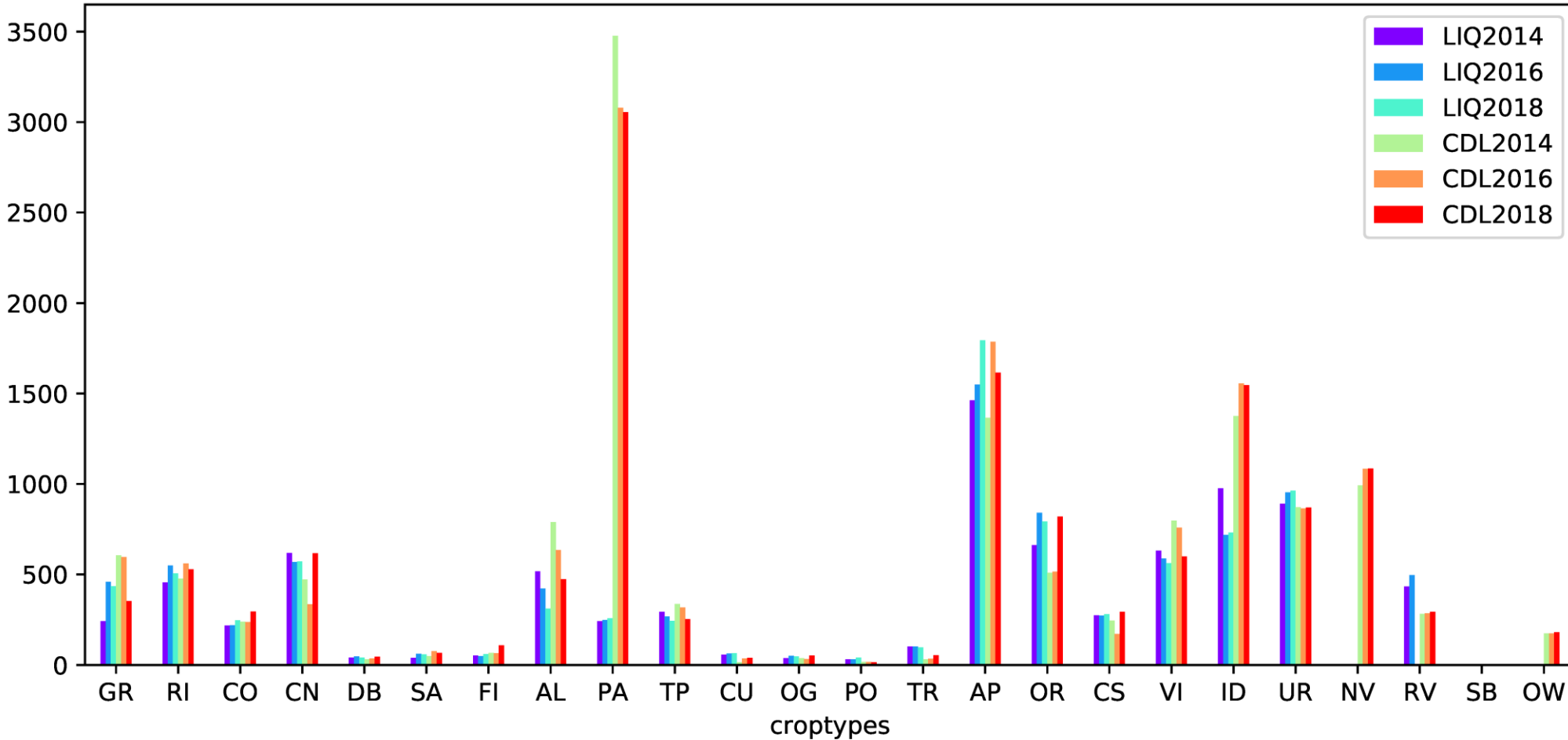


2018 County land use difference by sources



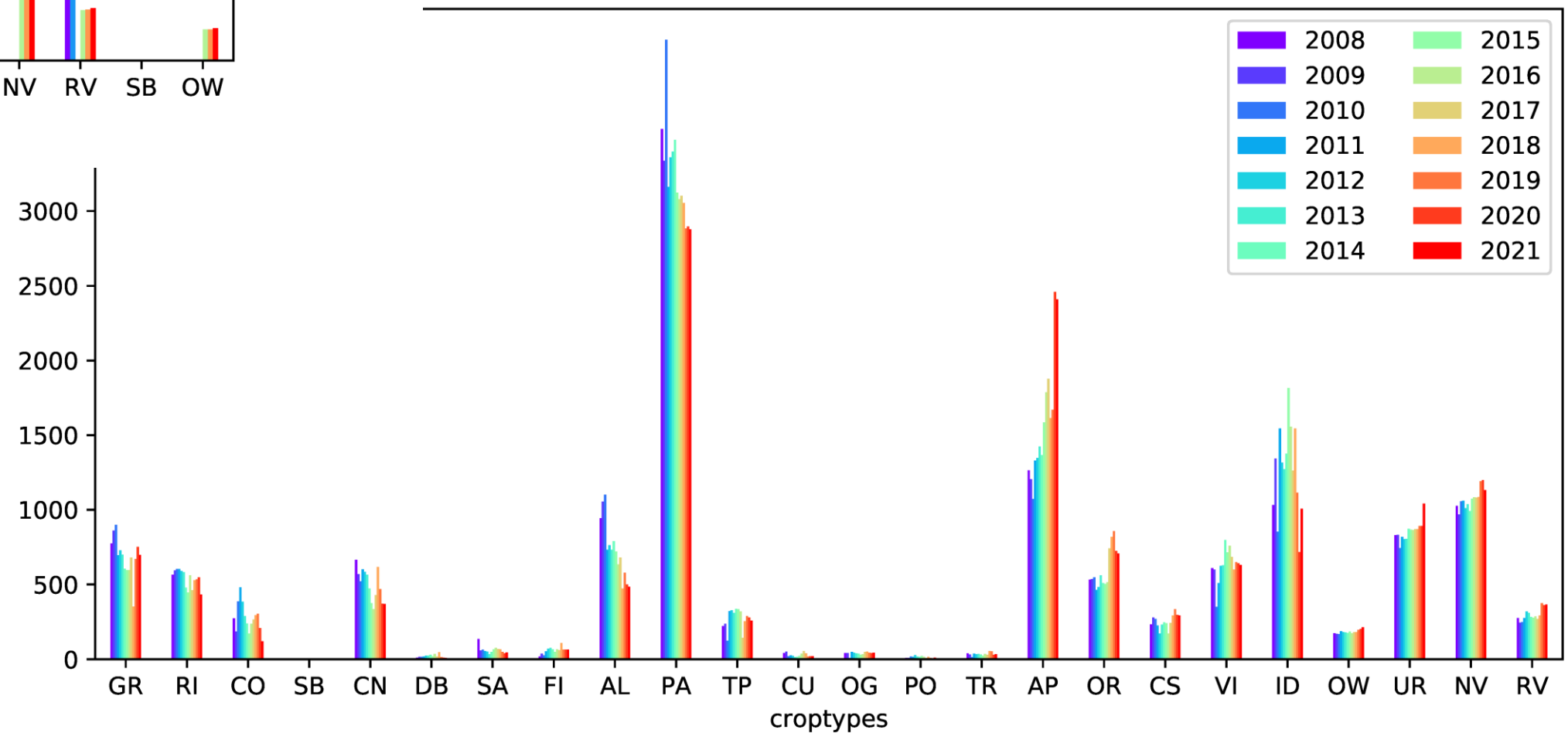
Central Valley land use difference

2014-2018 LANDIQ and CDL acreages in the Central Valley (TA)



- LandIQ vs CDL for three years
- Major difference from pasture and non-ag

2008-2021 CDL land use acreages in the Central Valley (TA)



- CDL 2008-2021
- Systematically misclassify pasture, native or idle



Land use processing tool

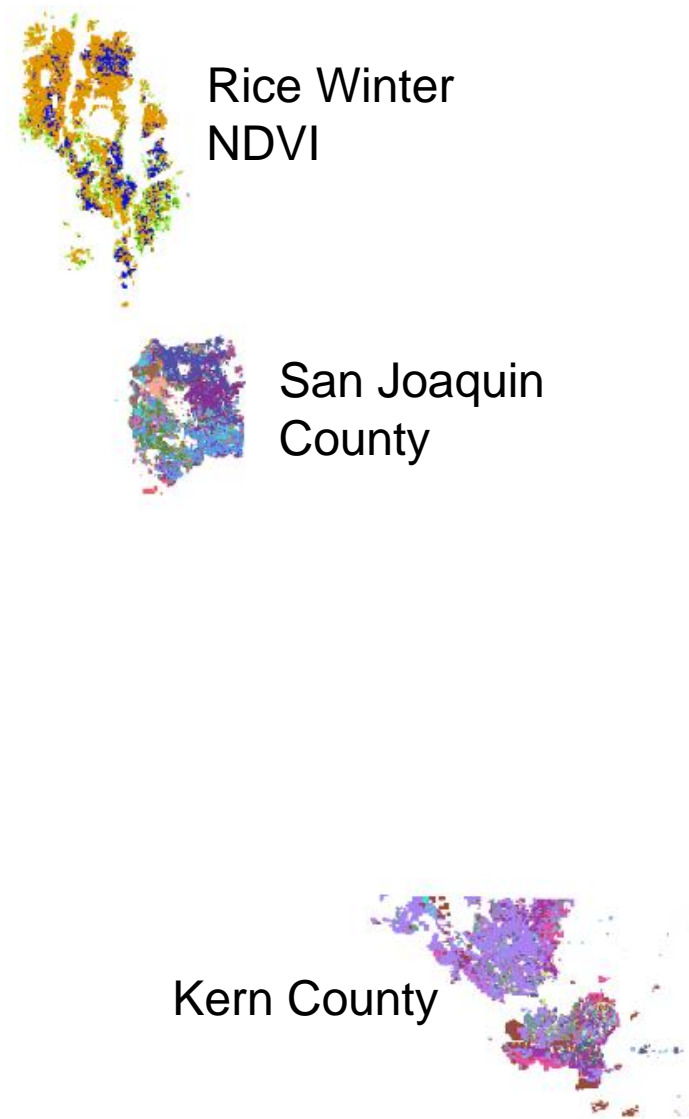
- Assemble available rasters, vectors, and tables by years.
- Adjust land use tables and convert different land use codes to C2VSimFG code.
- Use the CDL or LandIQ fill-in map to fill data gaps.
- Calculate NDVI and NDWI from cloud-free remote sensing images for summer and winter.
- Analyzing NDVI/NDWI seasonal variation to differentiate habitats/ponds/flooding areas, rice flooded-decomposition, idled lands, and urban indoor and outdoor areas.
- Mosaic all layers into one map per year with priorities
- Convert annual maps to C2VSimFG land use inputs



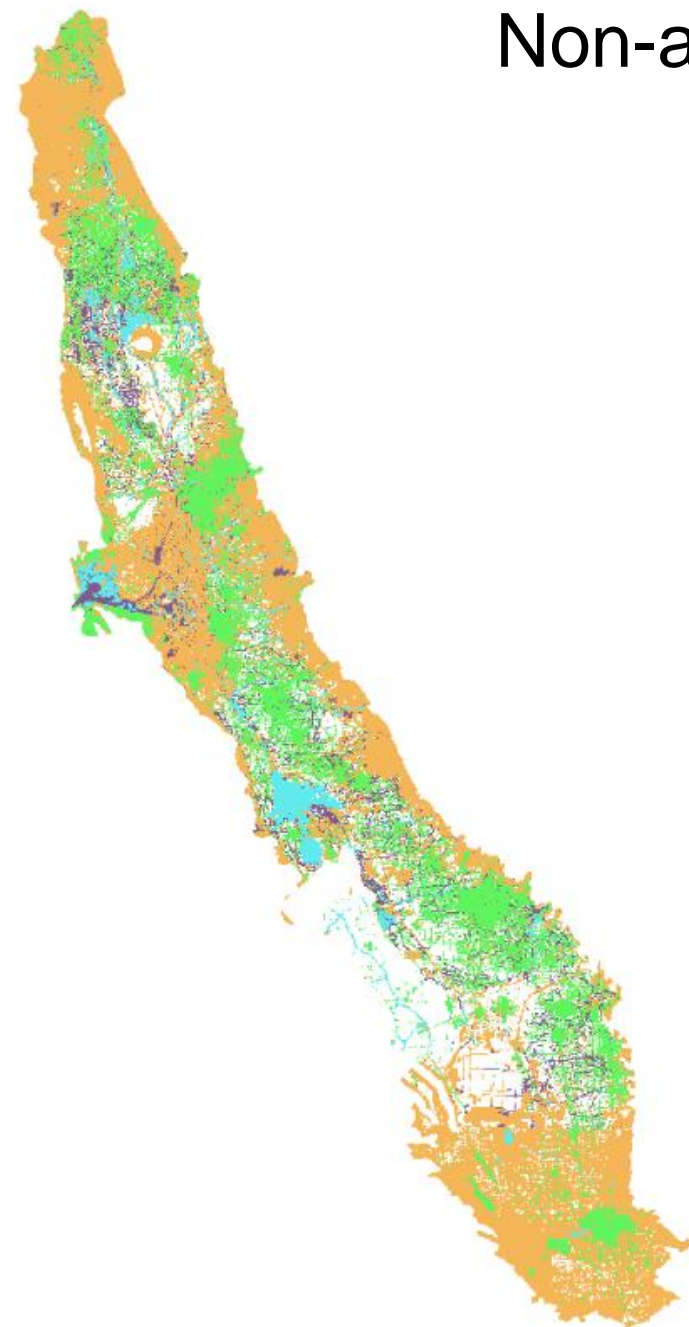
Annual land use sources priorities

Mosaic 2020 Land use

NDVI and surveys



Non-ag



CDL

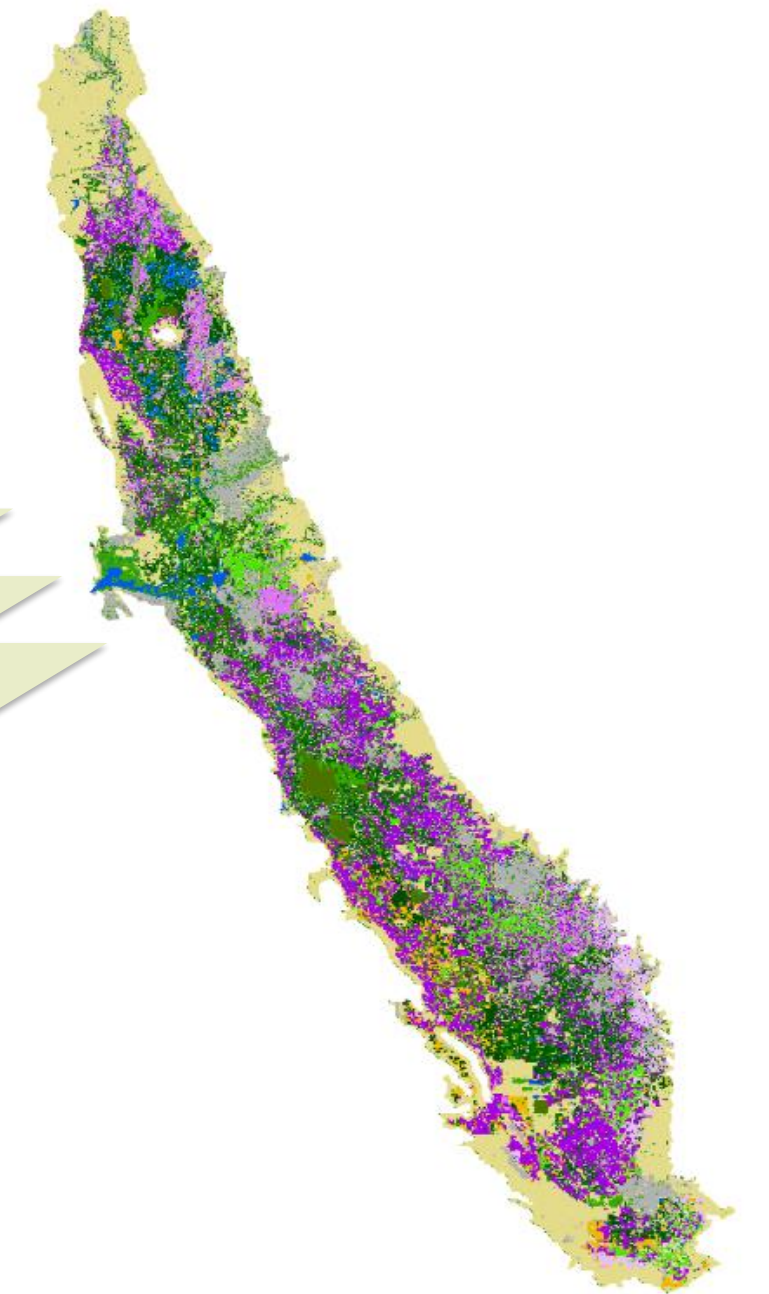


NDVI

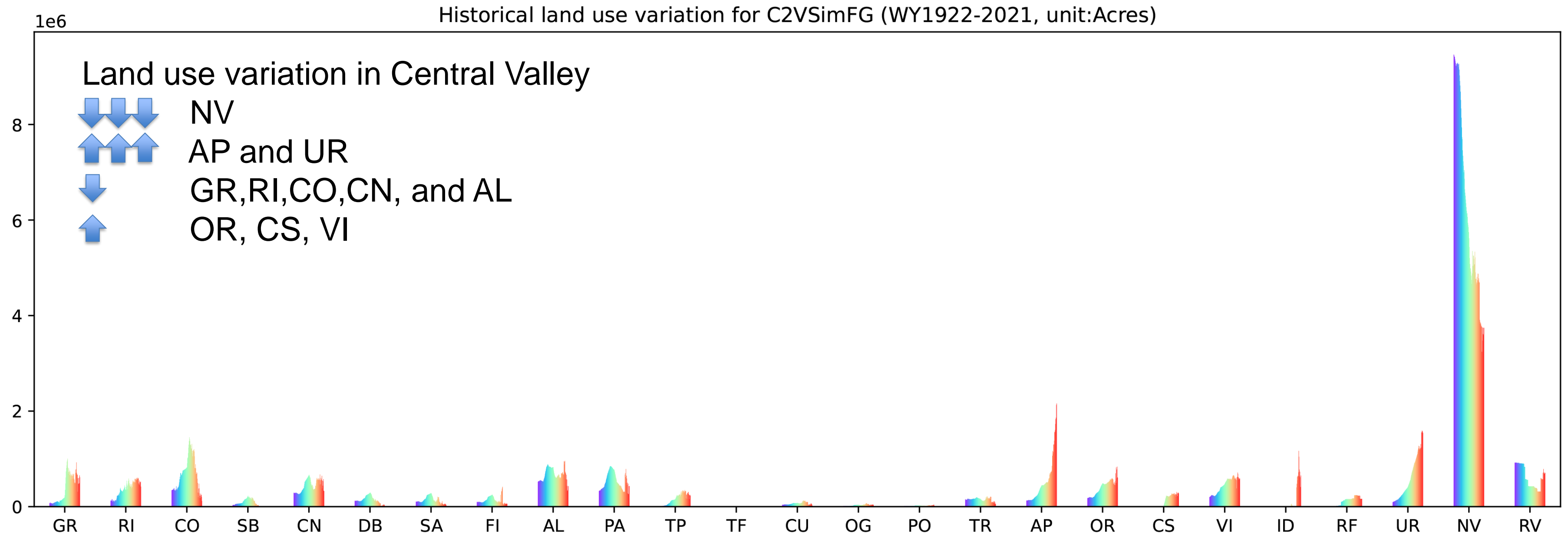
Surveys

Non-ag

CDL



1922-2021 historical land use

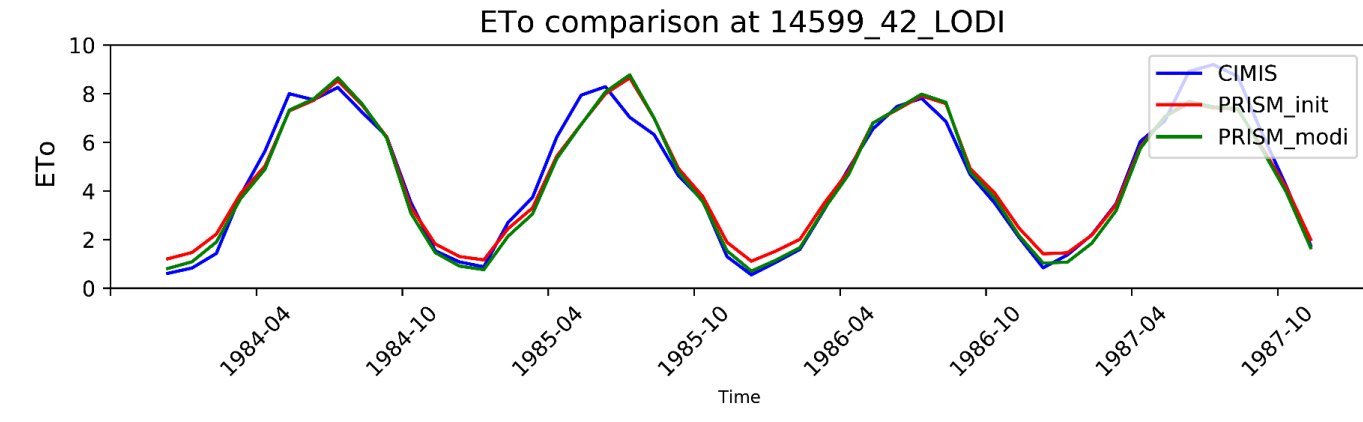
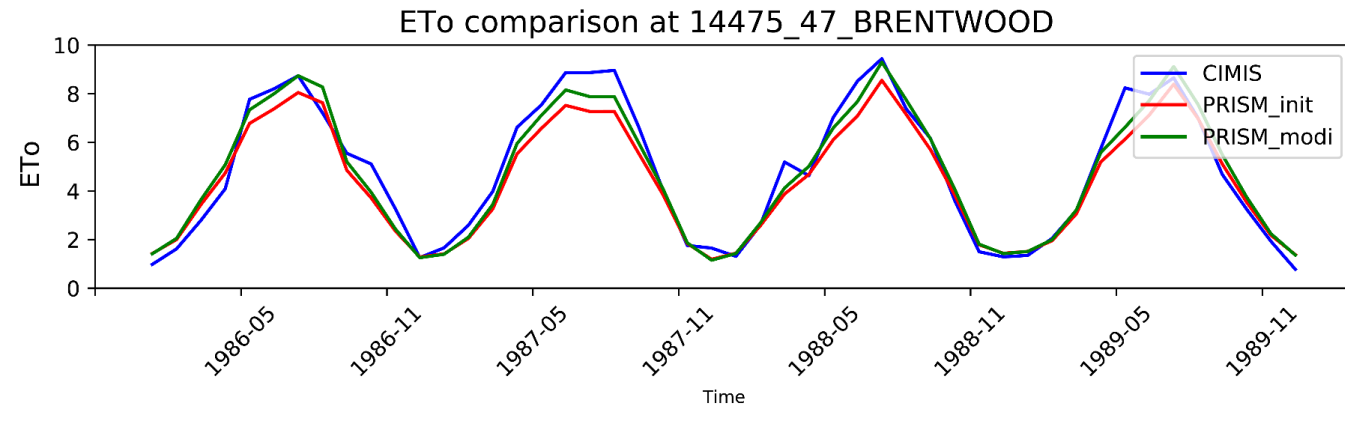
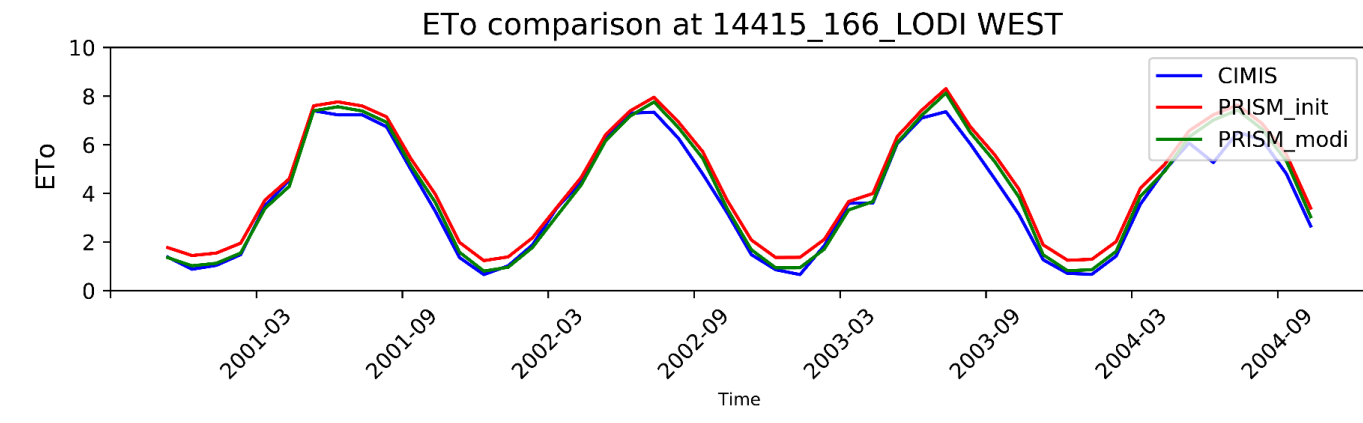
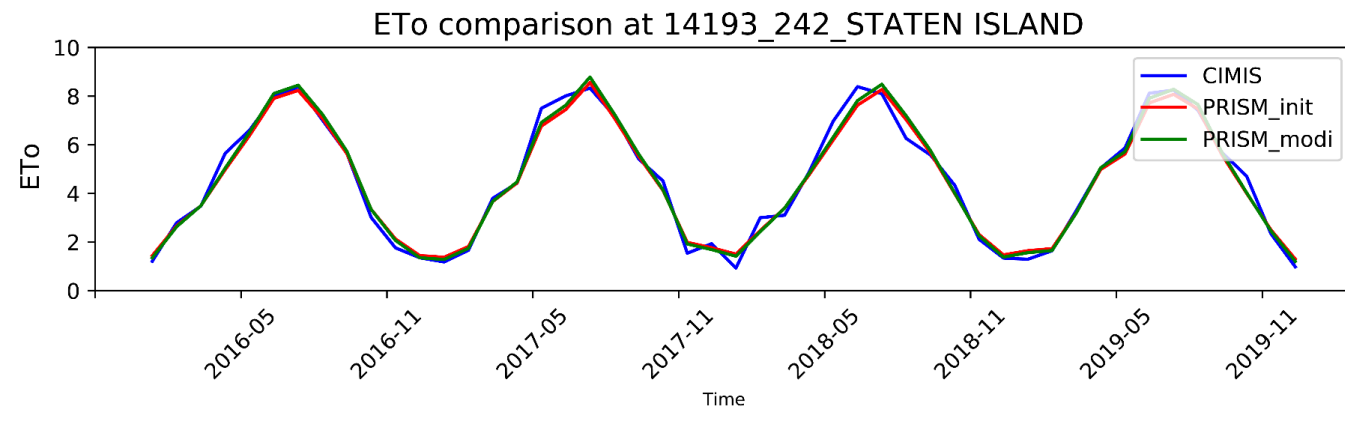
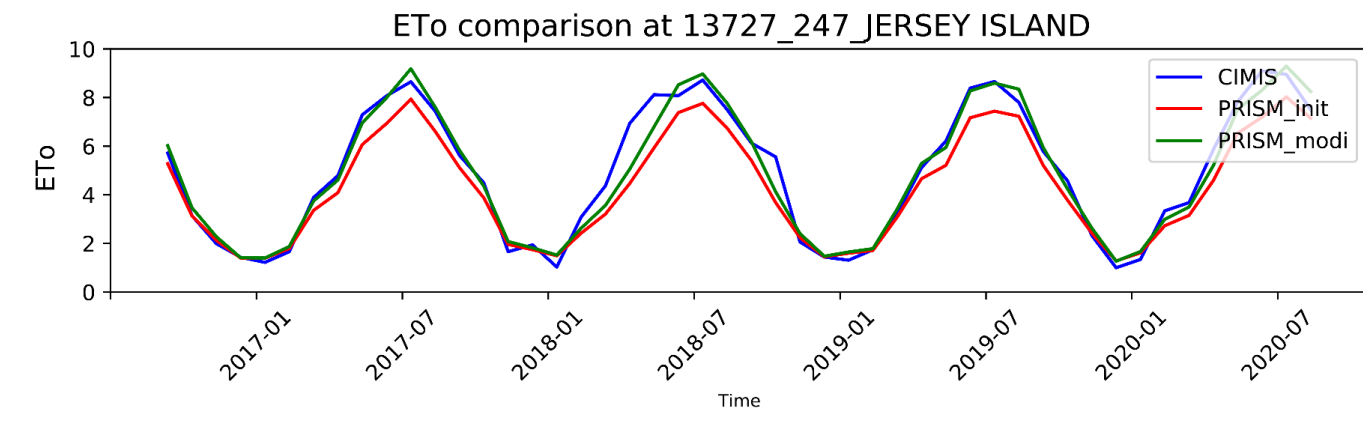
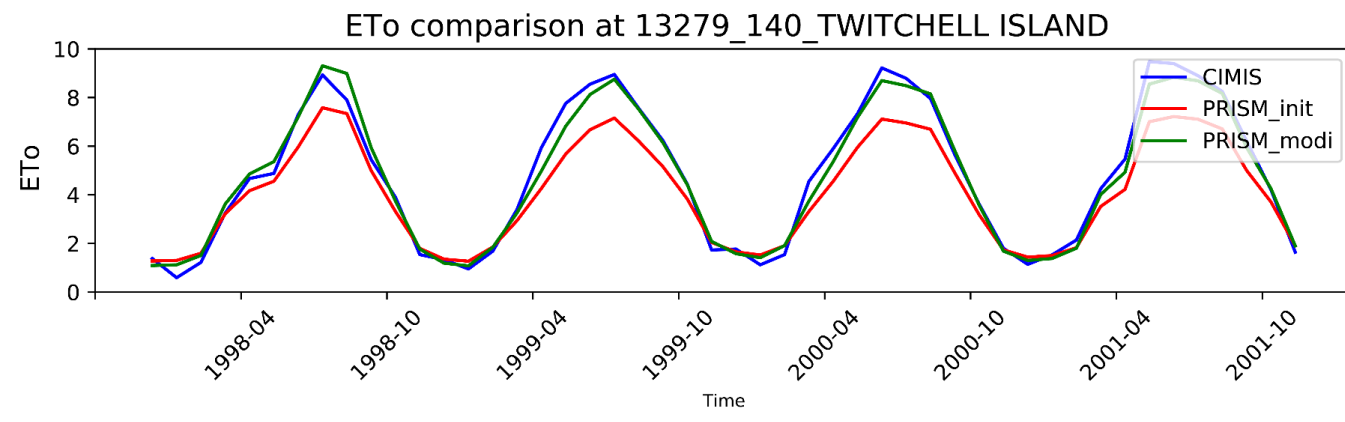
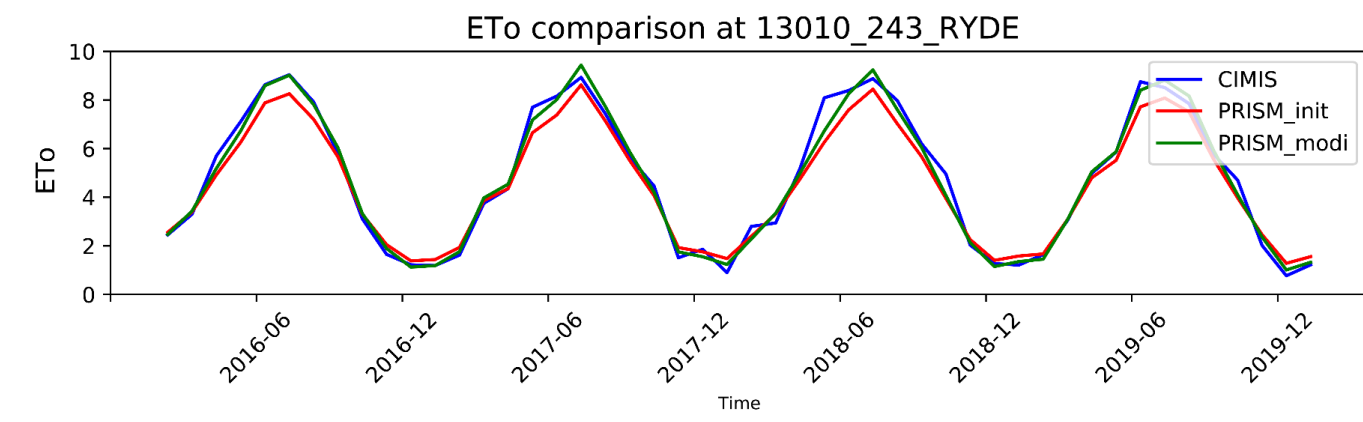
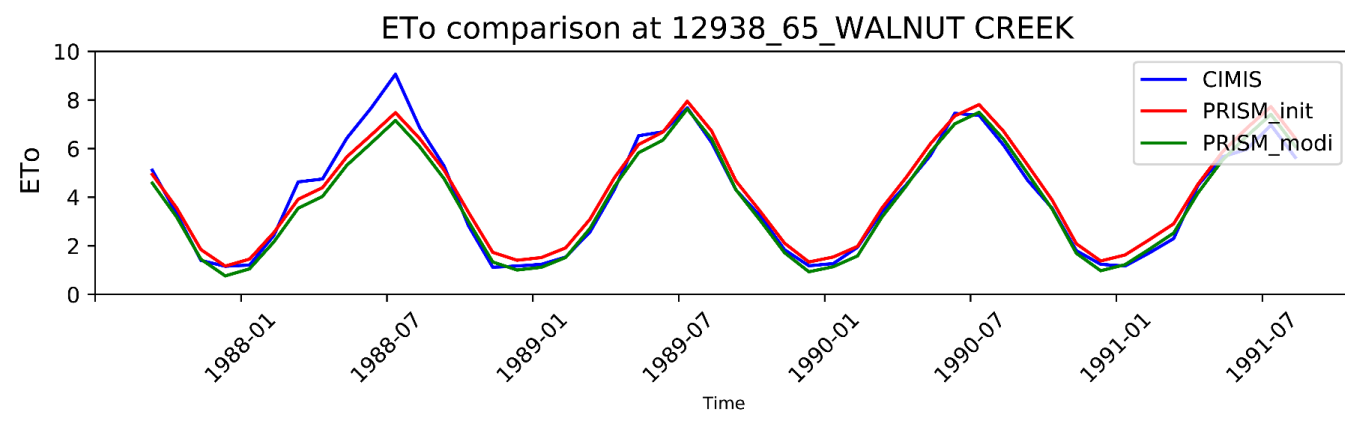


Estimate 1922-2021 historical ET for C2VSimFG

- Crop coefficient method: $ETc_daily = Kc * ETo_HS$
- ETo_daily of each C2VSimFG element:
 - ETo_HS : Hargreaves-Samani(HS) equation with daily temperature
 - 1921-1980 PRISM 800m monthly temperature
 - 1981-2021 PRISM 4k daily temperature
 - Linear regressions between ETo_HS and ETo_CIMIS at 70 station sites
 - Apply the regressions on each element using Thiessen polygons
 - Calculate daily ETo_HS by using the linear regressions
- Kc for each subregion and each land use type
 - the ratio between monthly remote sensing based ET and monthly average of daily ETo_HS



Monthly averages of ETo_HS



Available remote sensing based actual ET

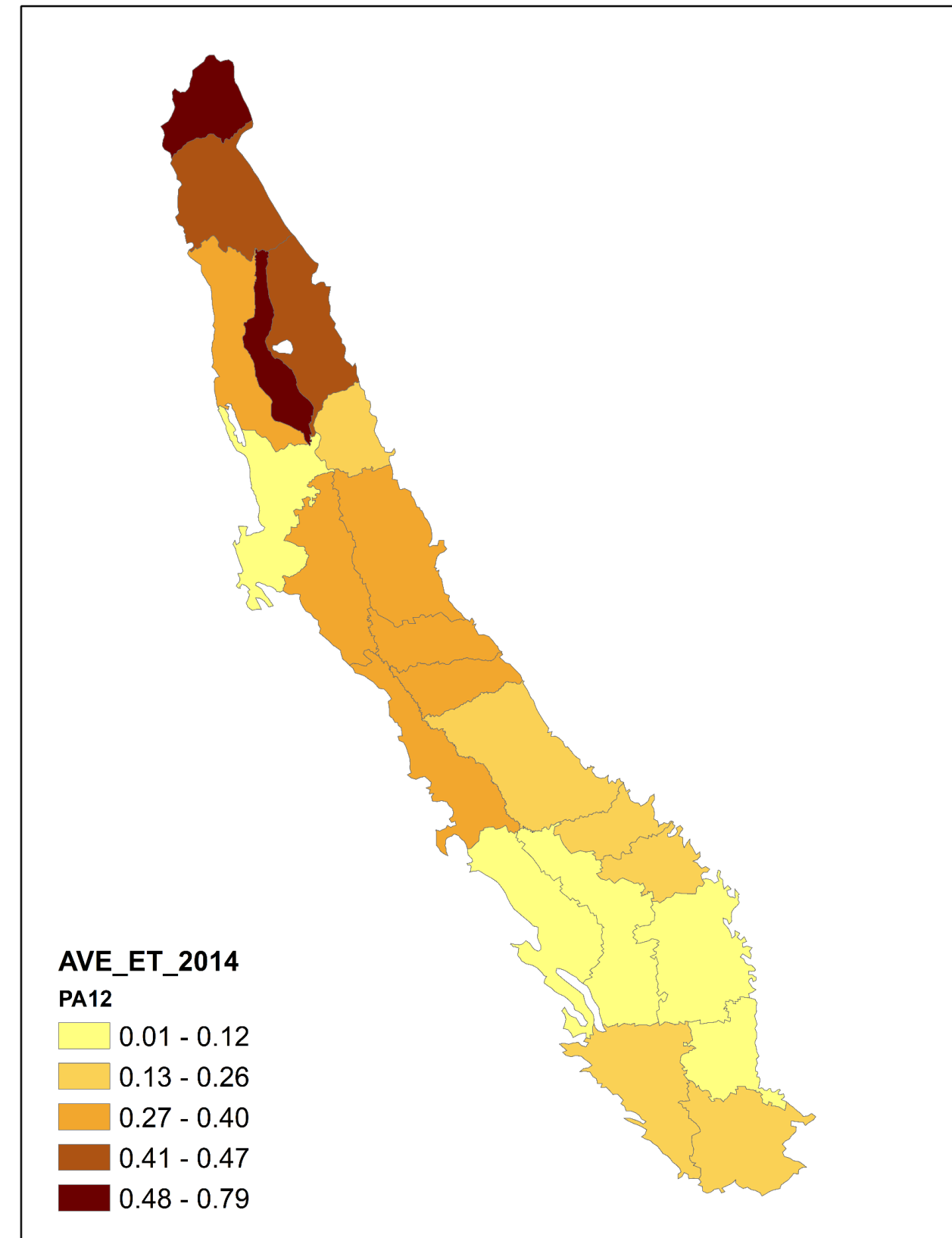
- DWR sponsored remote sensing based ET studies in the Central Valley
 - 2011 and 2014 ITRC
 - 2010-2017 Formation Environmental (FE)
 - 2015-2016 Delta ET
DisALEXI, ITRC-METRIC, SIMS, UCD-METRIC, and UCD-PT
CaSIMETAW, DETAW (crop coefficient method)
 - 2016-2022 OpenET (ongoing project)
eeMETRIC, SSEBop, SIMS, PT-JPL, DixALEXI, and geeSEBAL
ensemble average of six methods



Spatial distribution of actual ET by land use

- Analyze the selected data
 - 2011 and 2014 ITRC
 - 2011, 2014, 2016, and 2017 FE
 - 2016 and 2017 OpenET ensemble
- Calculate the monthly subregional average for each C2VSimFG land use class
- The accuracy at the subregion scale for each land use category

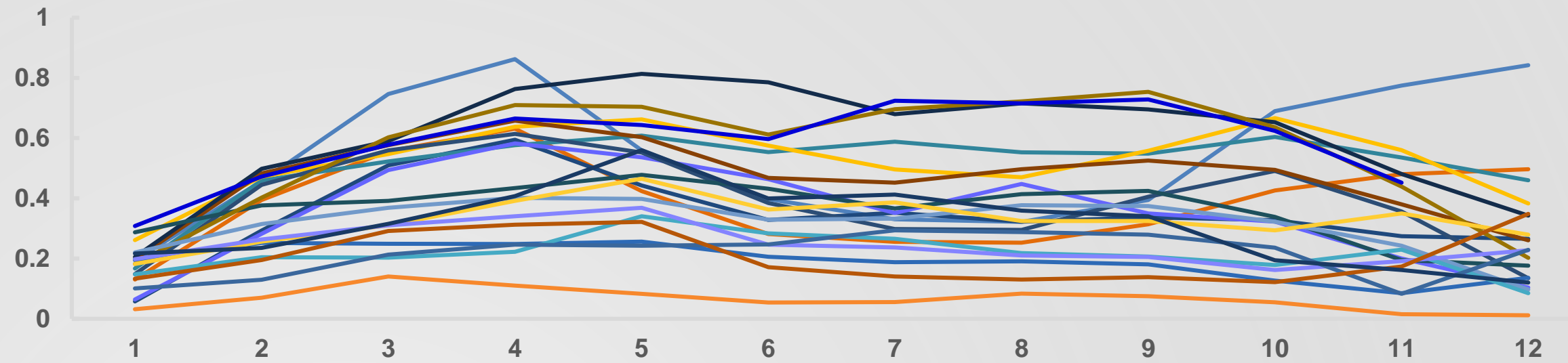
Subregional average of pasture ITRC ET in Dec2014



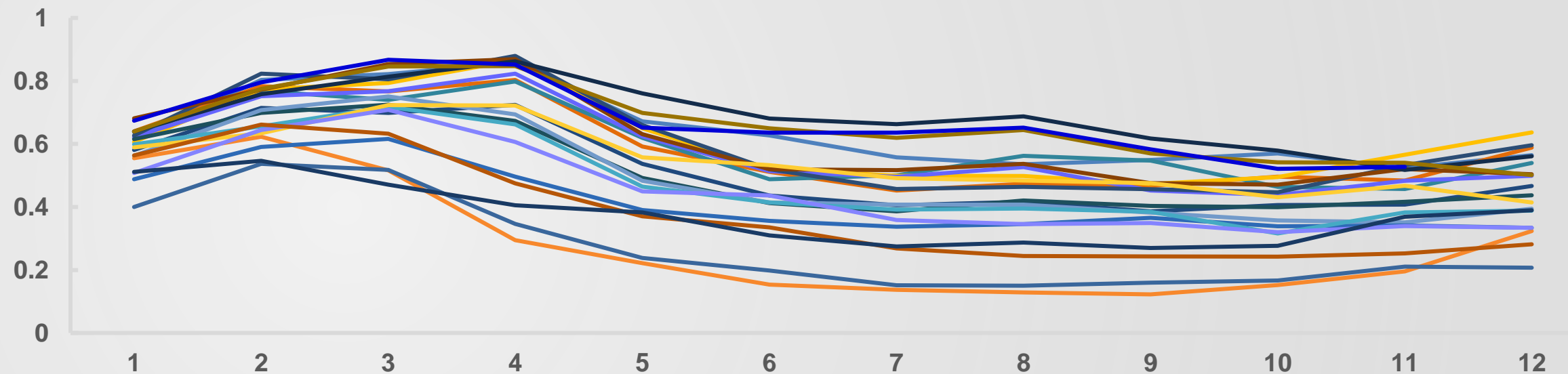
Crop coefficients

- Three sets of crop coefficients derived from the ET analysis of ITRC, FE, and OpenET
- Calculate three sets of actual ET based on ETo_HS and three sets of Kc
 - ITRC_HS:
 $ET_c = Kc_{ITRC} * ETo_{HS}$
 - OpenET_HS:
 $ET_c = Kc_{OpenET} * ETo_{HS}$
 - FE_HS:
 $ET_c = Kc_{FE} * ETo_{HS}$

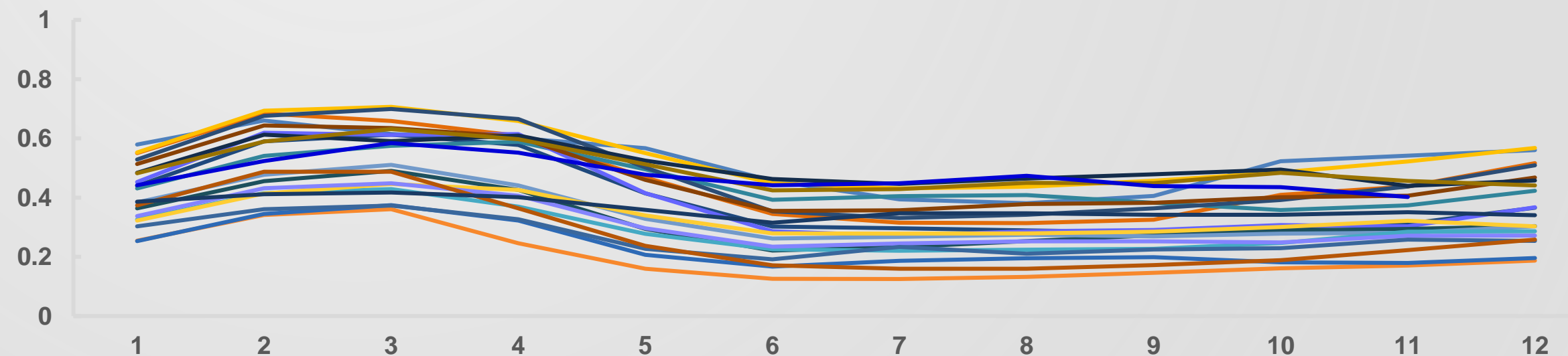
Monthly ITRC_HS pasture crop coefficients for 21 C2VSimFG subregions



Monthly OpenET_HS pasture crop coefficients for 21 C2VSimFG subregions



Monthly FE_HS pasture crop coefficients for 21 C2VSimFG subregions

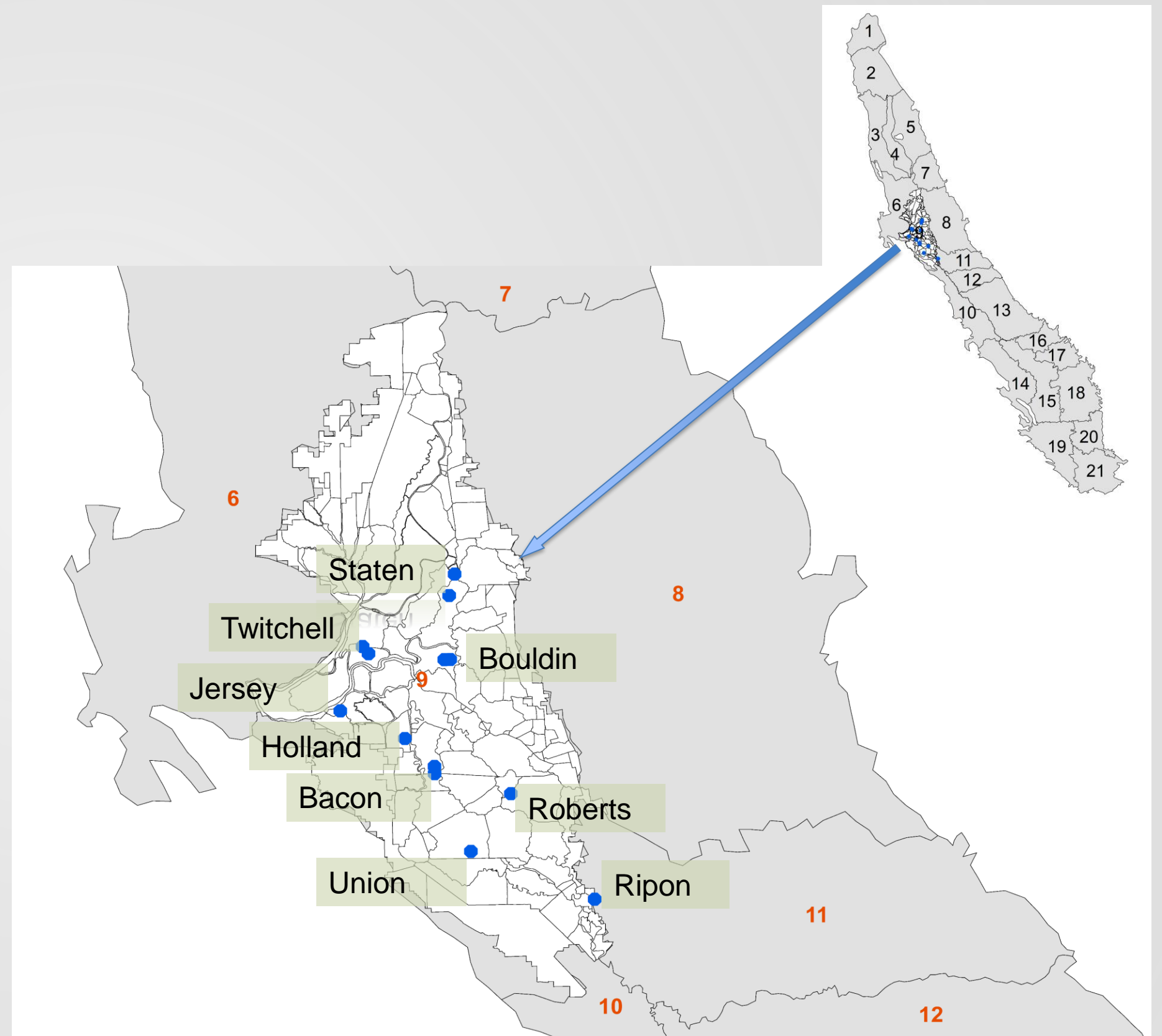


PA_sr1 PA_sr2 PA_sr3 PA_sr4 PA_sr5 PA_sr6 PA_sr7 PA_sr8 PA_sr9 PA_sr10 PA_sr11
 PA_sr12 PA_sr13 PA_sr14 PA_sr15 PA_sr16 PA_sr17 PA_sr18 PA_sr19 PA_sr20 PA_sr21



ET comparison

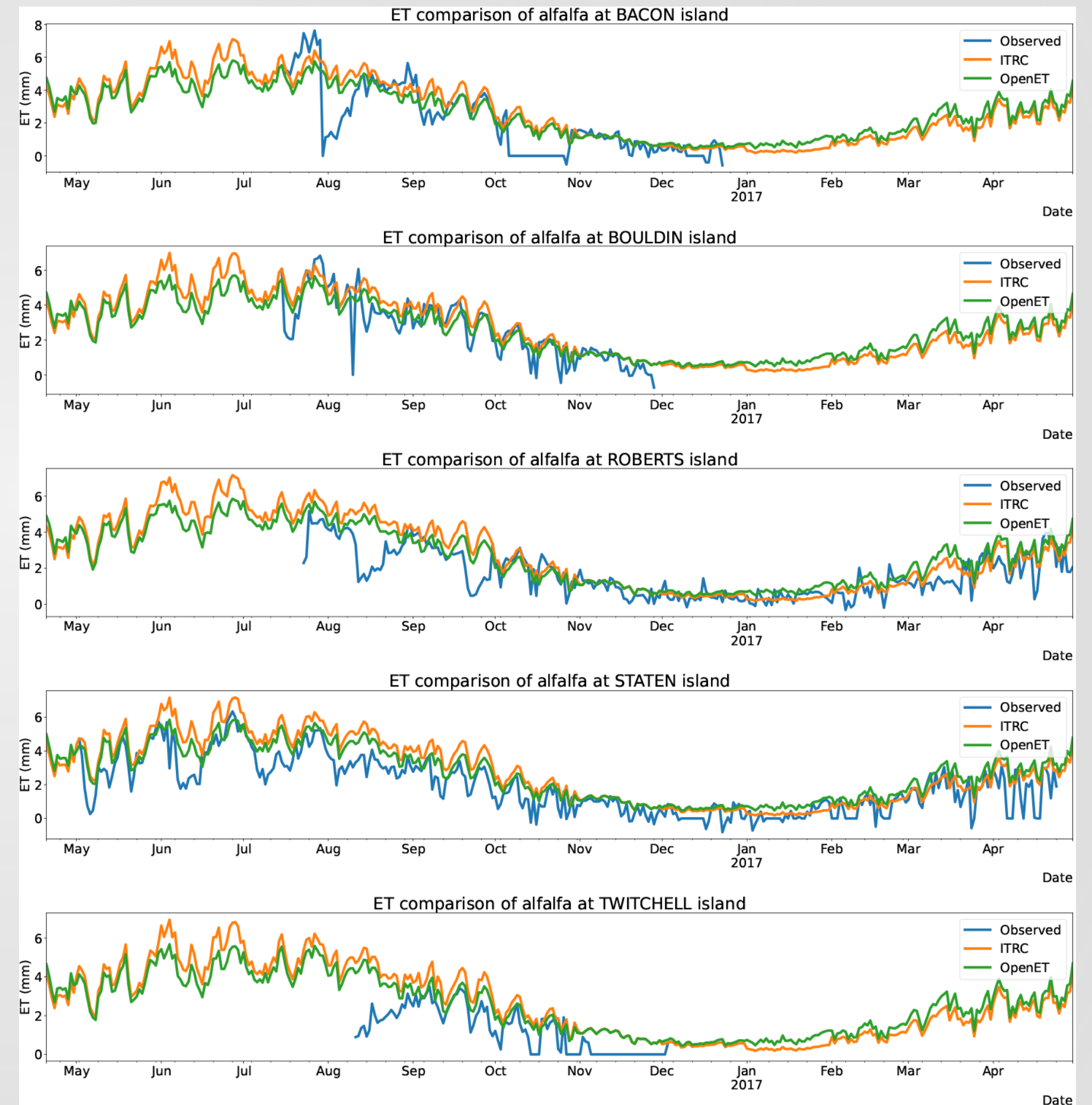
- Point scale comparison (2016-2017)
 - observed vs ITRC_HS vs OpenET_HS
- Regional scale comparison
 - Subregions 1,5,9,14, and 21:
RS-derived vs C2VSimFG v1.01
 - Subregion 9 Delta:
RS-derived vs 2015-2016 estimates
 - Central Valley for long-term averages:
RS-derived vs GSP estimates



Point scale comparison

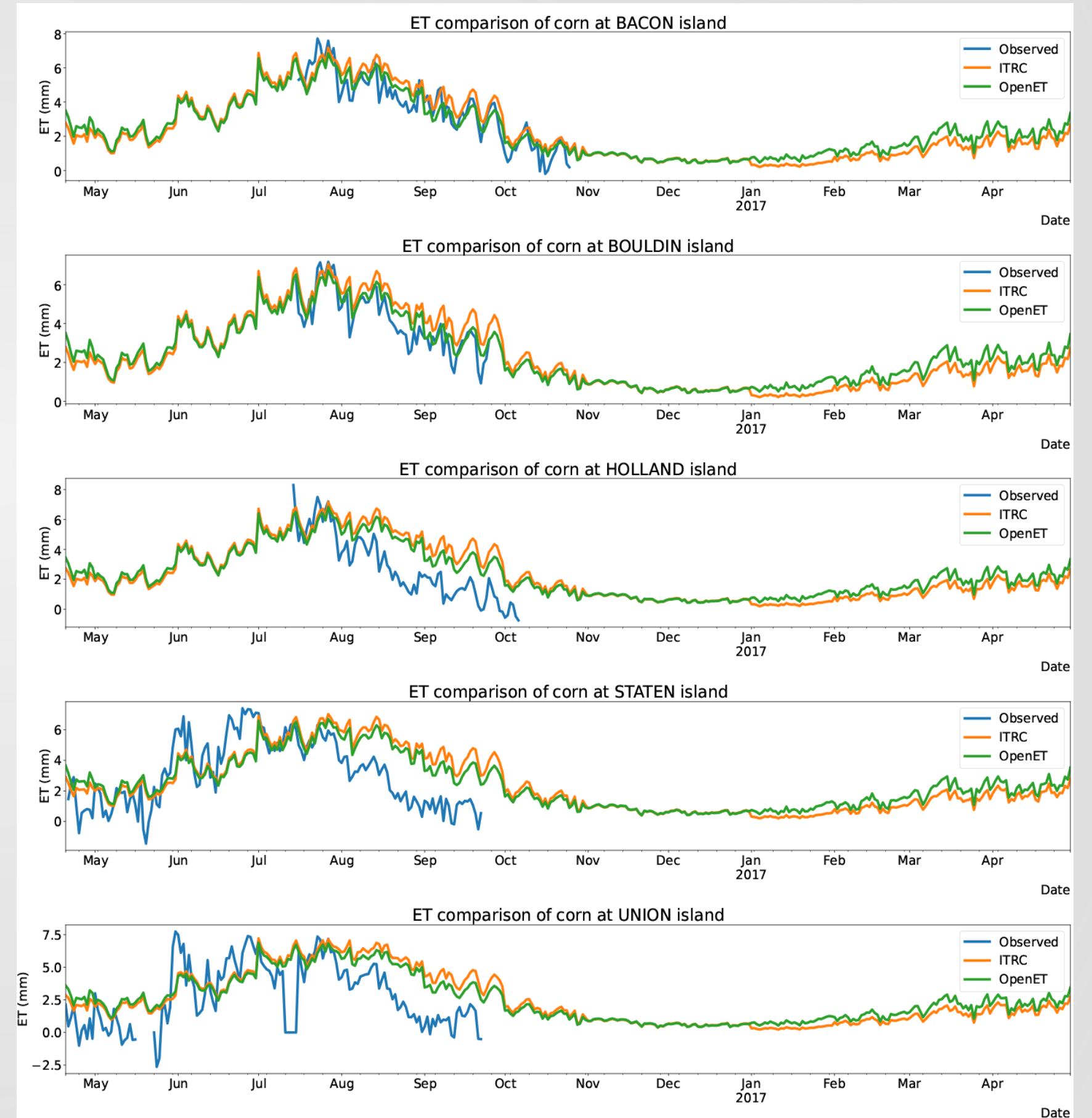
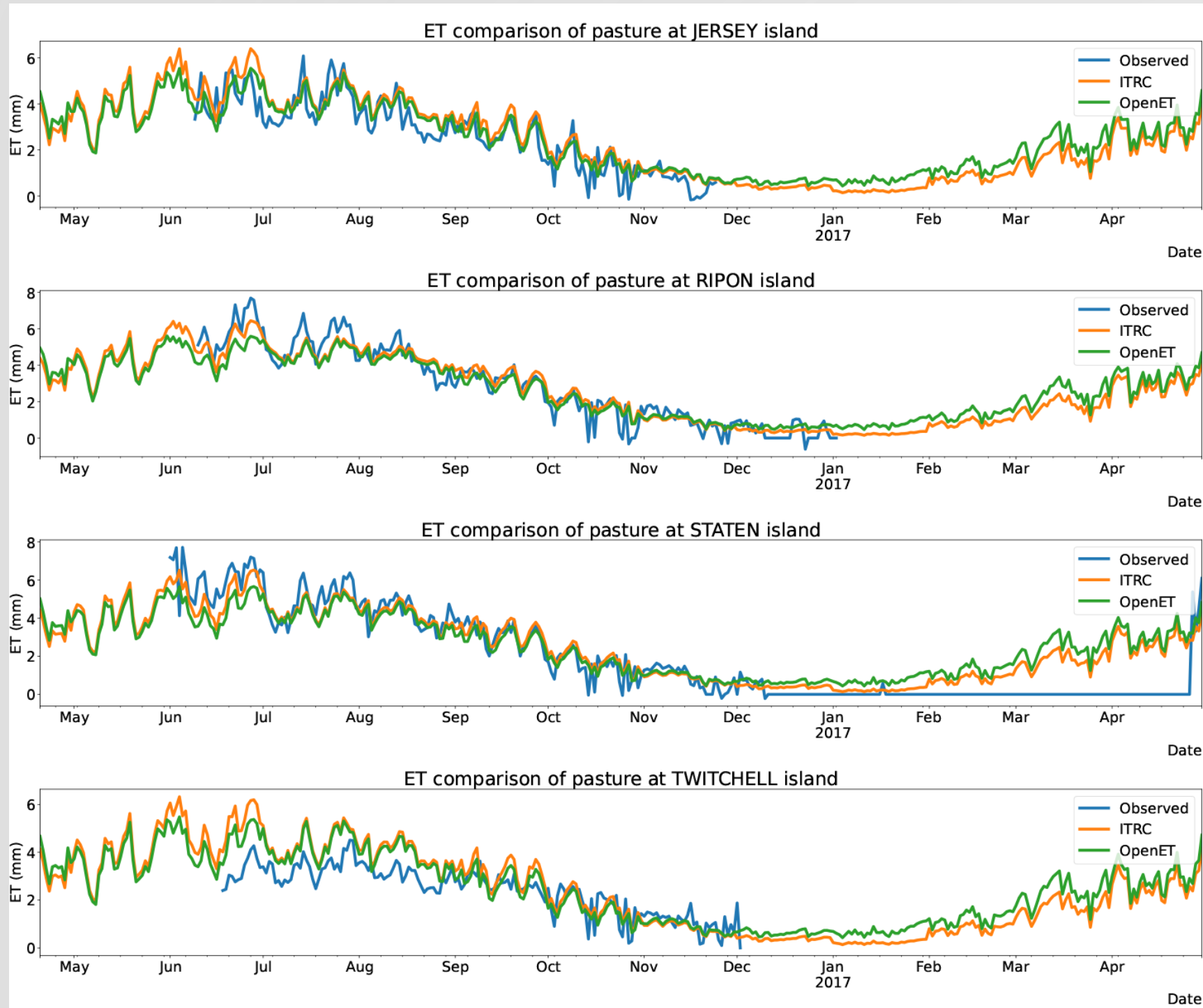
- Time period: 2016-2017
- Sites in the Delta
- Crops: alfalfa, pasture, corn
- Catch most daily variation trends in time and space
- Missed harvest time for corn due to the subregional scale.

2016-2017 Alfalfa ET in Delta Islands



2016-2017 pasture ET in Delta Islands

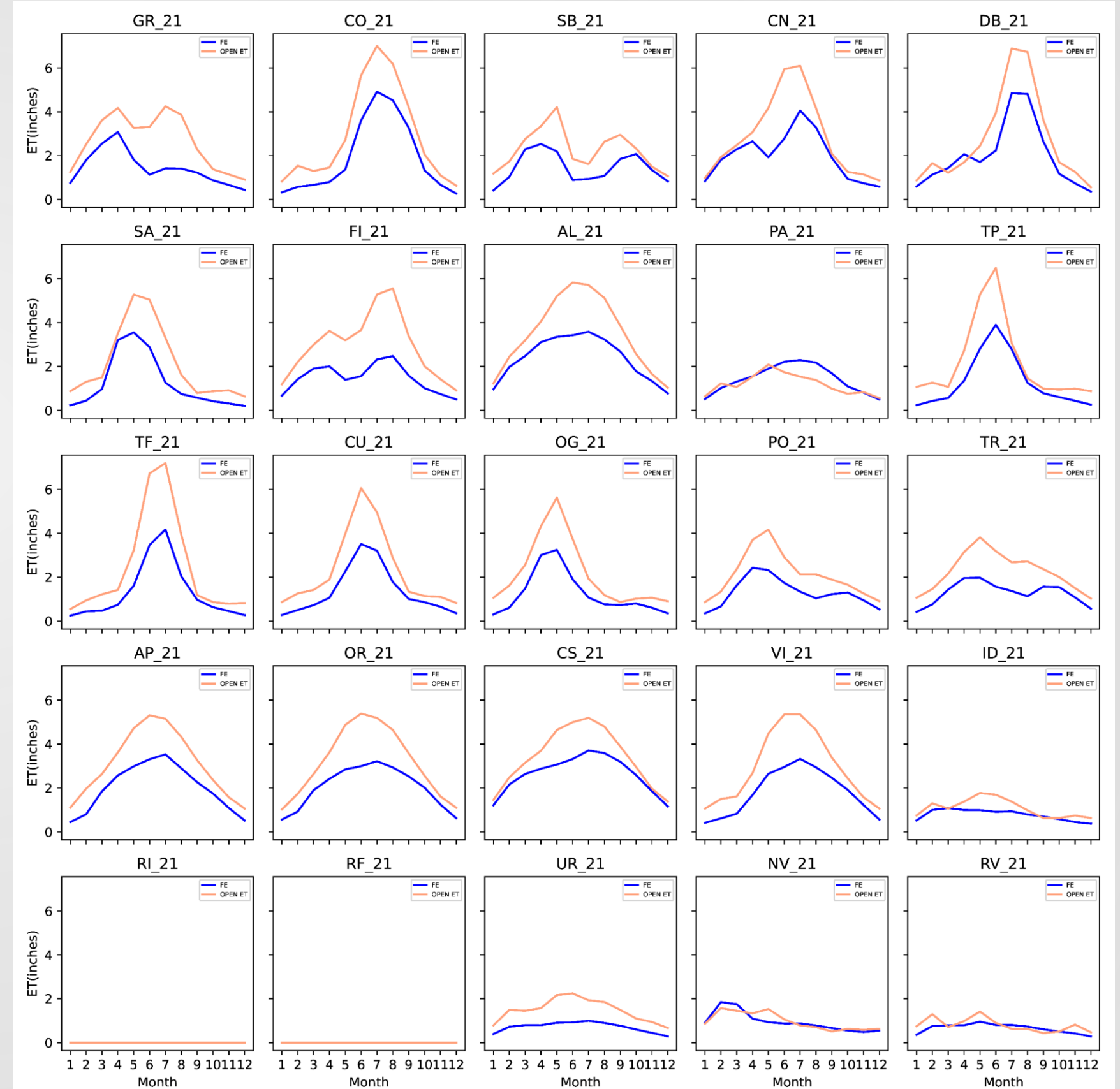
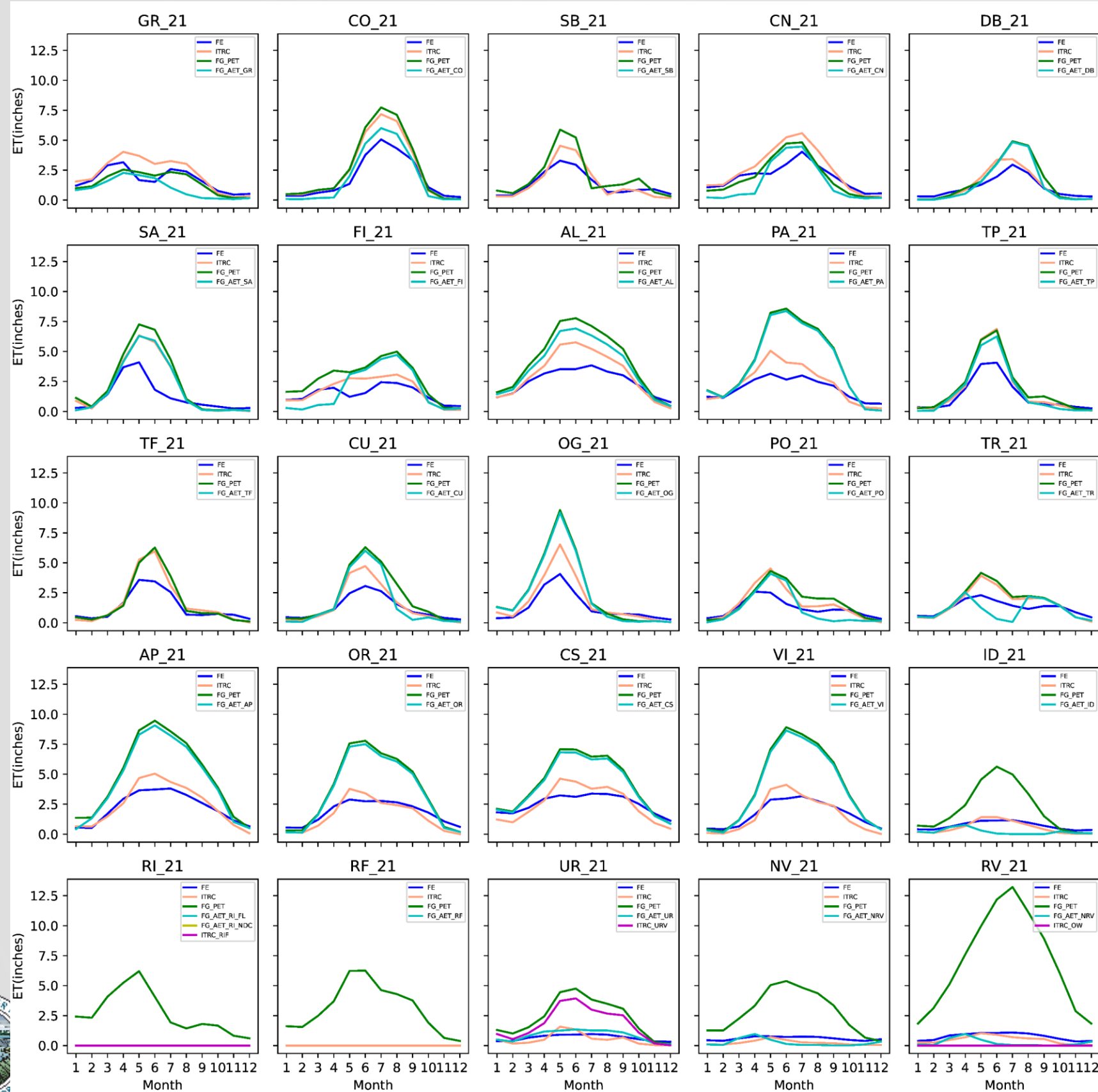
2016-2017 corn ET in Delta Islands



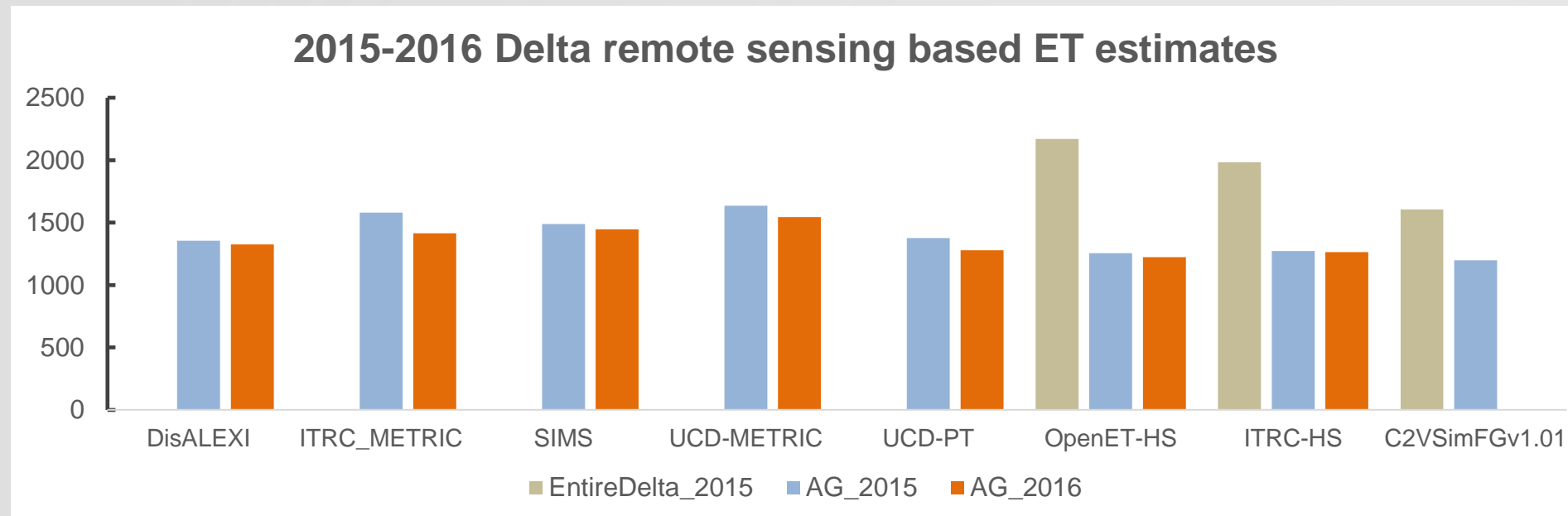
Regional scale comparison – 5 subregions

2014 – ITRC vs FE vs C2V/SimFG

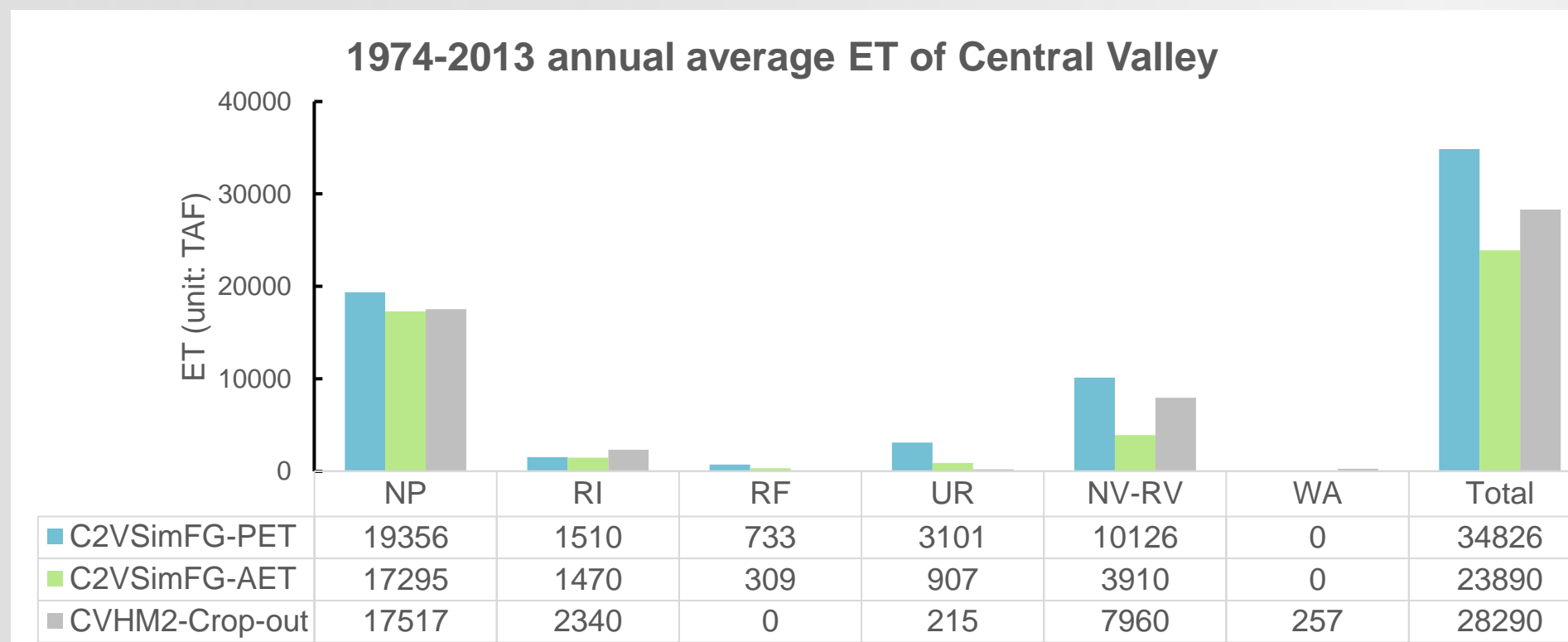
2016 – OpenET vs FE



Regional scale comparison



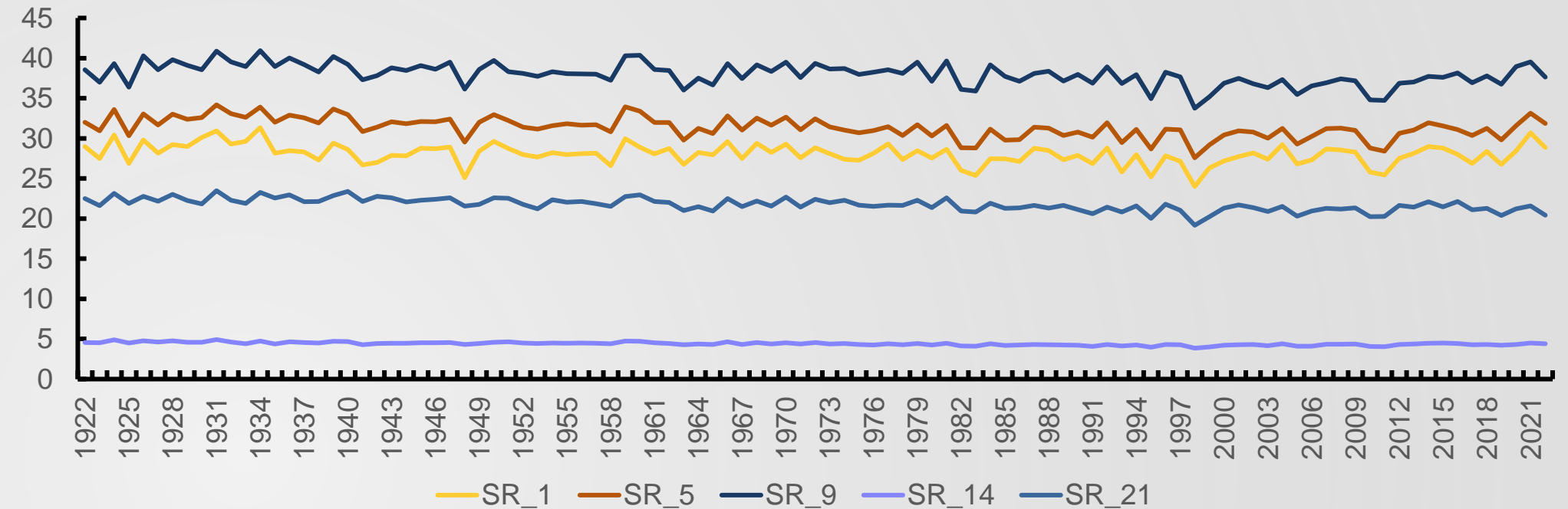
- Agriculture land ET estimated by most models are similar.
- Ag ET in C2VSimFG v1.01 is relatively low compared to most remote sensing based ET.
- Native ET is one of the main issues in C2VSimFG, which remote sensing data will support to quantify reasonably.



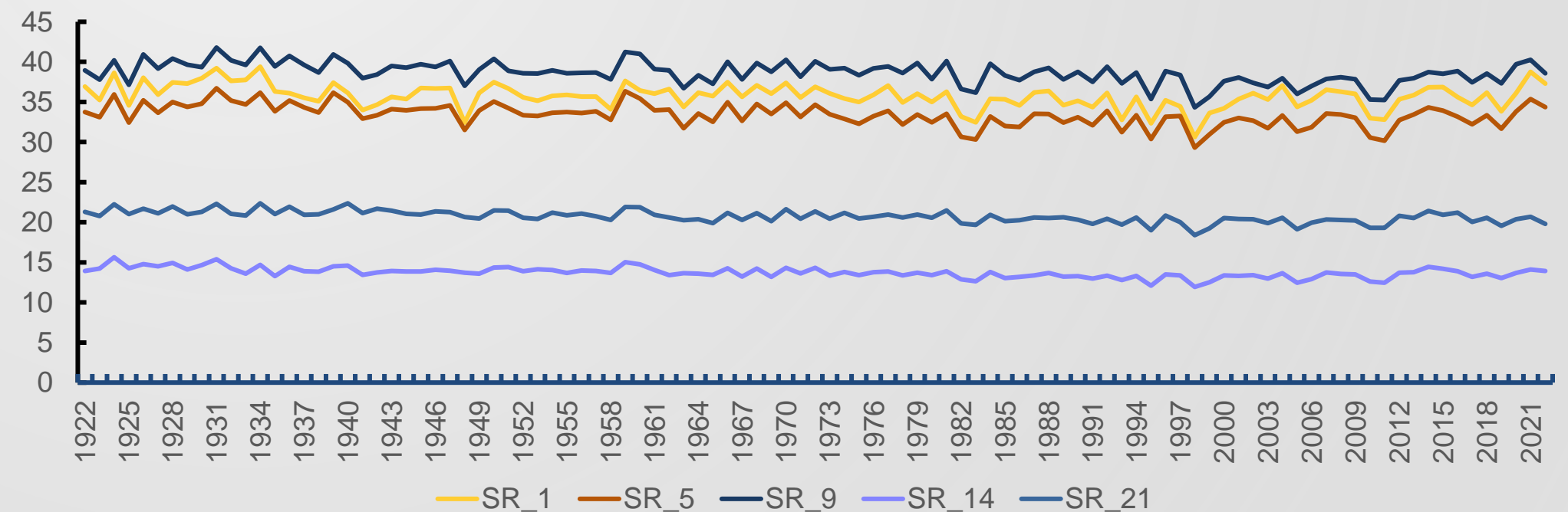
Estimate actual ETc for 100 years

- The annual ETc in depth varies dramatically in different subregions.
- Some subregions have similar magnitudes for OpenET-HS and ITRC-HS, but some don't. It needs more investigation.
- The crop coefficients and ET input for C2VSimFG will be improved by considering the remote sensing estimates, local observed data, GSP subbasin-level estimates, and related documents.

Annual ITRC-HS pasture ET for 5 C2VSimFG subregions (unit: inches)



Annual OpenET-HS pasture ET for 5 C2VSimFG subregions (unit: inches)



Summary

- The 1922-2021 Central Valley land use and ET have been estimated based on the current available data. Keep updating with new data.
- Remote sensing data analysis indicates the ET variation in time and space much more specifically.
- Calibrating C2V/SimFG with latest ET/water demand analysis is on-going.
- Improving the data processing tools to apply more remote sensing information into hydrology modeling.

