

Hydrology, Climate, and Land Use Change in The Winooski River Basin, Vermont

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Thesis Defense

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Outline

- Statement of Problem
- New England Climate
 - IPCC Predictions
 - Recent Records
- Vermont History
- Study Area
- Methodology
- Results- Weather and Flow records
- Results- Landuse Analysis
- Interpretations and Conclusions

**Has discharge in the Winooski
River Basin changed over time
and if so, why?**

Importance of understanding

-Infrastructure designed using stationarity approach

- More water**
- More storms**

-Changing seasonality

- Agricultural impacts**
- Precipitation timing**

Human Population

-More demand for water

-Ecosystems



Climate in New England

IPCC (2008) predictions for the region:

- Increasing precipitation
- More storms
- Increasing temperatures
- Increasing winter temperatures
- Earlier Spring melt
- More summer drying



New England Climate Records

-Sea Surface Temperatures

Friedland and Hare, 2007



-New England Temperatures

Trombulak and Wolfson, 2004

-New England Ice Out Dates

Hodgkins, 2005

IPCC, 2008



-New England Storms

Madsen and Figdor, 2007

Vermont Land Use History



- Post colonial settlement
- clearing for fuel

- Great Swarming Time
- Early 1700's



- Sheep Fever- 1810- 1840
- 75% of New England cleared

- The Decline of Sheep- 1850

- The Age of Dairy



Vermont Land Use History



-Abandonment

-50% decrease in farms by 1850

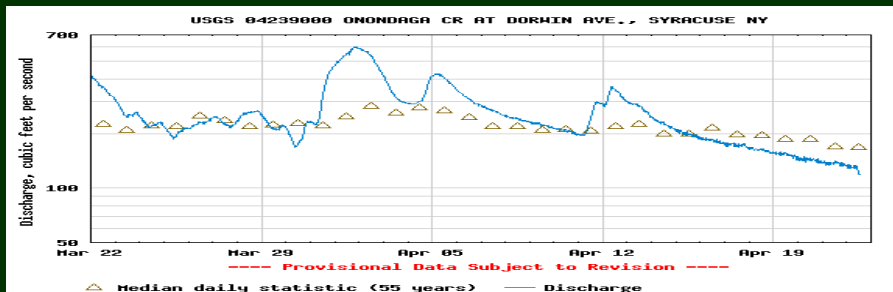
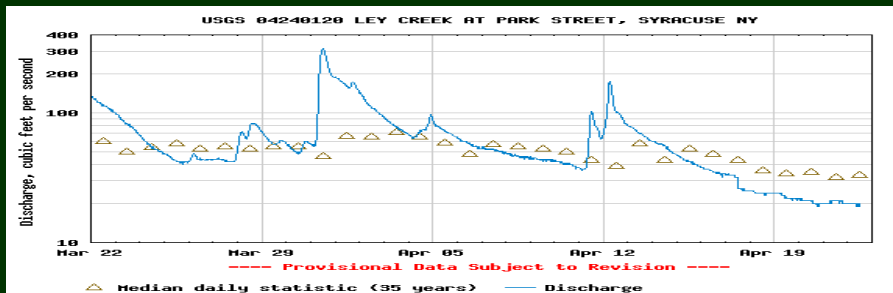
-Reforestation

-Development



Potential Hydrologic Implications

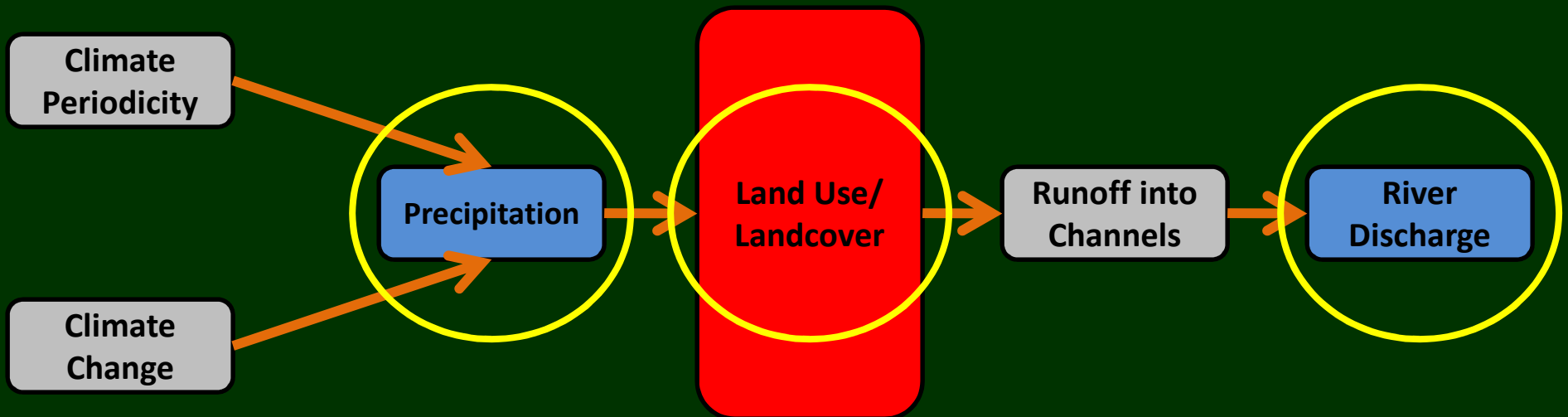
- More Impervious Area
 - More runoff
 - Flashier discharge- floods
- More Reforestation-> More ET
 - Buffered basin response
 - Lower baseflows



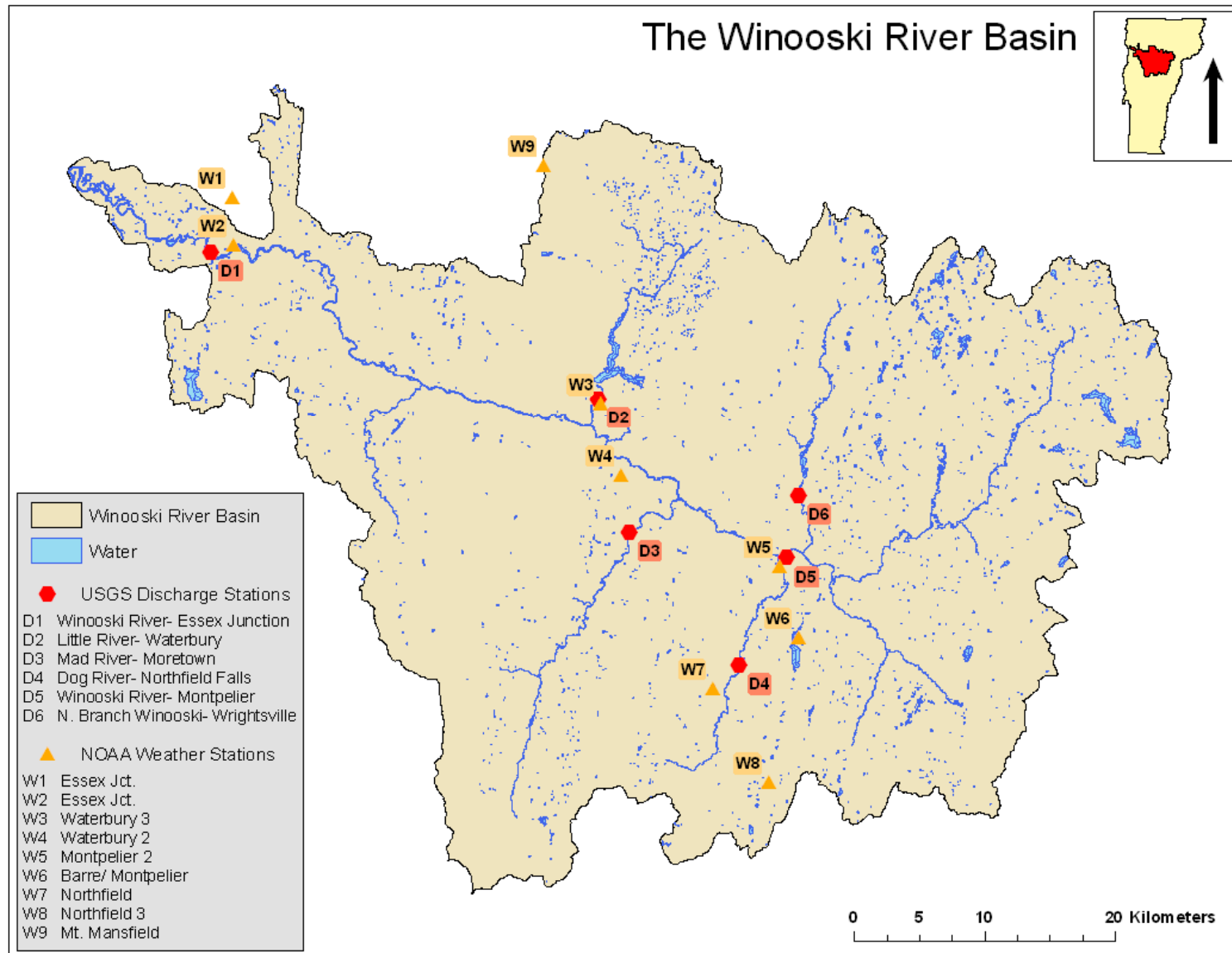
Winooski River Basin Fly Through



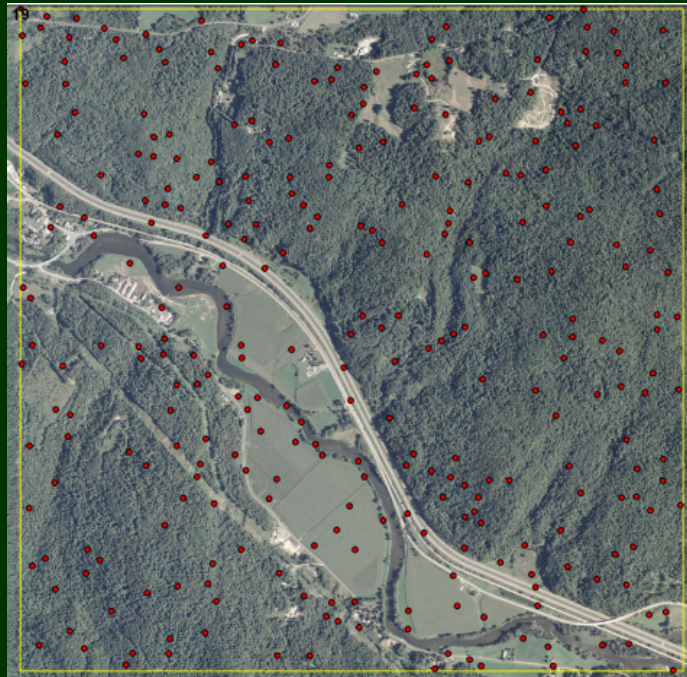
Has discharge in the Winooski River Basin changed over time and if so, why?



Study Area

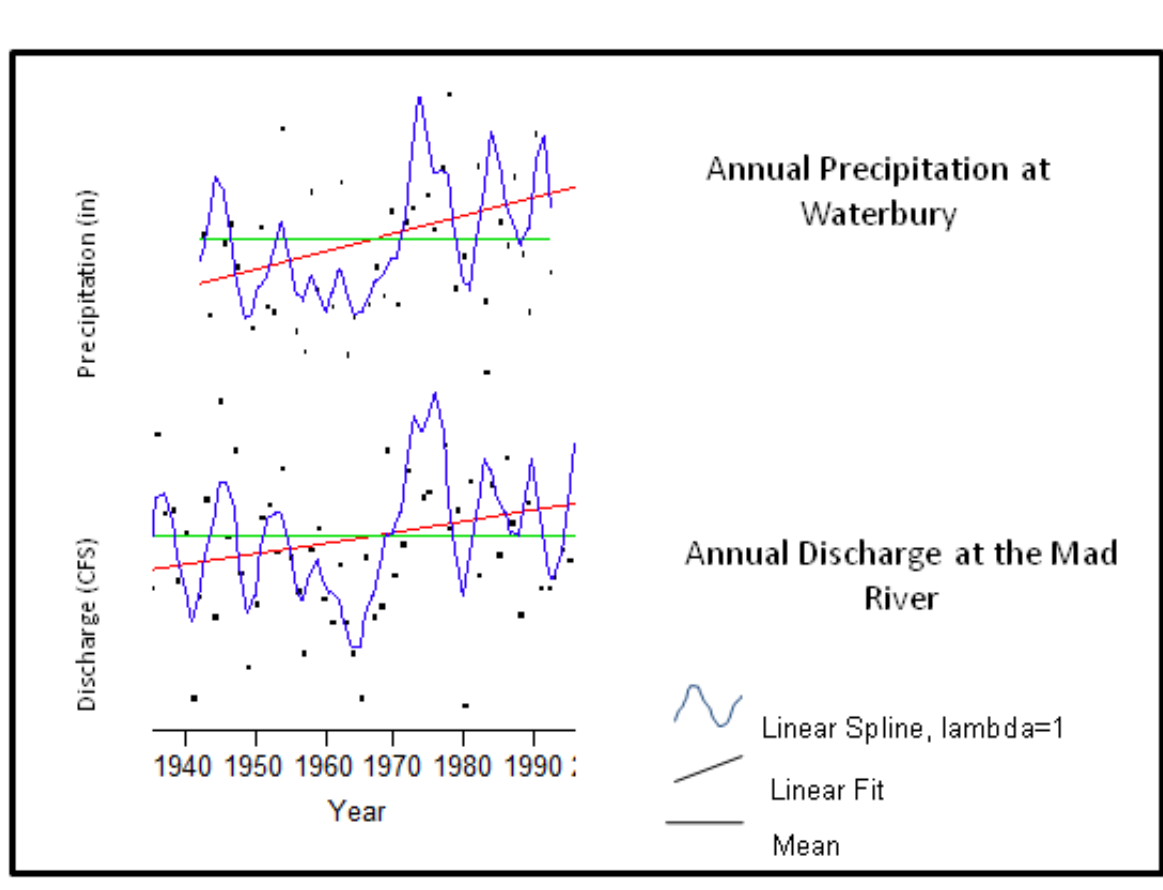


Weather Station	Years of Coverage	Elevation (m)
Essex Junction	1937-1960	104
Essex Junction	1971-2007	73
Waterbury 3	1941-1958	143
Waterbury 2	1958-1992	232
Montpelier 2	1999-2007	162
Barre Montpelier AP	1948-2007	343
Northfield	1923-1974, 1994-2007	204
Northfield 3	1974-1994	429
Mt. Mansfield	1954-2007	1204



Discharge Gage	Years of Coverage
Winooski River at Essex Jct.	1929-2005
Winooski River at Montpelier	1915-1922 & 1929-2005
Winooski River at Wrightsville	1934-2005
Little River at Waterbury	1936-2005
Mad River at Moretown	1929-2005
Dog River at Northfield Falls	1935-2005

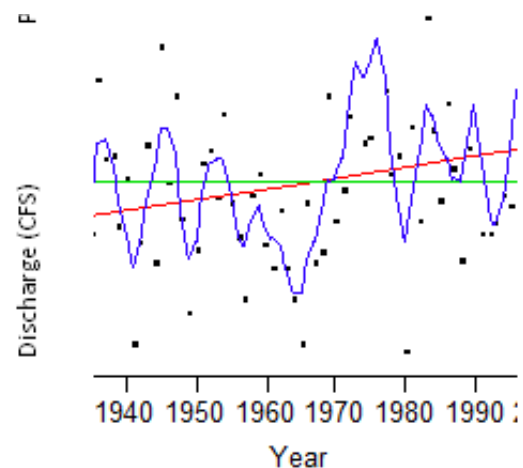
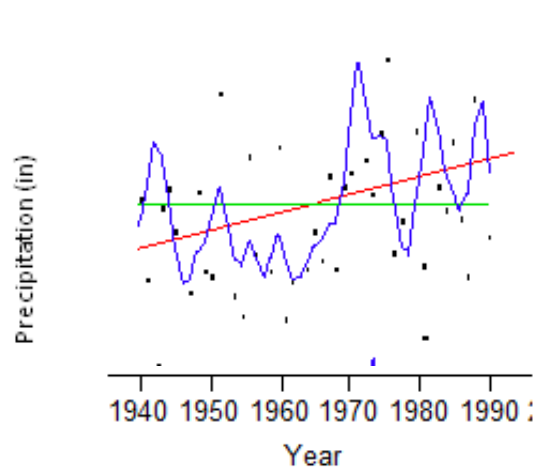
Methods- Weather and Discharge



Results- Annual

	Dog River	Mad River	Little River	Winooski River	Winooski River	Winooski River
Trends	Northfield	Moretown	Waterbury	Wrightsville	Montpelier	Essex Jct.
Total Annual Discharge	↑ 0.124	↑ 0.016	↑ 0.017	↑ 0.166	↑ 0.063	↑ 0.018
Total Annual Precipitation	↑ <0.0001	N/A	↑ 0.046	N/A	↑ 0.046	↑ <0.0001

	Burlington Airport				Montpelier
Annual Mean	↑ 0.068	↑ 0.008	N/A	↑ 0.017	Not Significant



Results- Monthly Precipitation

	Dog River		Little River	Winooski River	Winooski River	Winooski River	
Monthly Precipitation	Northfield		Waterbury	Burlington Airport	Montpelier	Essex Jct.	# UP
January	↑ 0.068		↑ 0.145	Not Significant	↓ 0.464	↑ 0.063	3 of 5
February	Not Significant		Not Significant	Not Significant	↓ 0.009	Not Significant	0 of 5
March	↑ 0.037		↑ 0.053	Not Significant	↓ 0.184	↑ 0.016	3 of 4
April	↑ 0.005		Not Significant	↑ 0.387	Not Significant	↑ 0.125	3 of 5
May	↑ 0.275		Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	1 of 5
June	↑ 0.275		Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	1 of 5
July	↑ 0.462		Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	↑ 0.129	2 of 5
August	↑ 0.013		↑ 0.028	↑ 0.064	↑ 0.089	↑ 0.162	5 of 5
September	↑ 0.488		↑ 0.233	↑ 0.190	↑ 0.321	↑ 0.205	5 of 5
October	↑ 0.021		Not Significant	↑ 0.394	↑ 0.268	↑ 0.088	4 of 5
November	↑ 0.201		↑ 0.410	↑ 0.071	Not Significant	↑ 0.270	4 of 5
December	↑ 0.055		↑ 0.280	Not Significant	Not Significant	↑ 0.400	3 of 5
	11 of 12		6 of 12	5 of 12	3 of 12	9 of 12	# UP

Results- Monthly Discharge

	Dog River	Mad River	Little River	Winooski River	Winooski River	Winooski River	
Monthly Discharge	Northfield	Moretown	Waterbury	Wrightsville	Montpelier	Esset Jct.	# UP
January	Not Significant	↑ 0.462	↑ 0.037	↑ 0.357	↑ 0.137	↑ 0.232	5 of 6
February	Not Significant	↑ 0.163	Not Significant	↑ 0.168	↑ 0.050	↑ 0.132	4 of 6
March	Not Significant	↑ 0.486	Not Significant	Not Significant	↓ 0.298	Not Significant	1 of 6
April	Not Significant	↓ 0.327	↑ 0.061	↓ 0.312	Not Significant	↓ 0.472	1 of 6
May	↓ 0.417	↓ 0.419	↓ 0.236	↓ 0.061	↑ 0.487	Not Significant	0 of 6
June	Not Significant	Not Significant	↑ 0.247	Not Significant	Not Significant	↑ 0.436	2 of 6
July	↑ 0.070	↑ 0.296	Not Significant	↑ 0.168	↑ 0.158	↑ 0.157	5 of 6
August	↑ 0.003	↑ 0.008	Not Significant	↑ 0.003	↑ 0.008	↑ 0.006	5 of 6
September	Not Significant	↑ 0.276	Not Significant	↑ 0.328	↑ 0.223	↑ 0.162	4 of 6
October	↑ 0.016	↑ 0.005	↑ 0.048	↑ 0.034	↑ 0.077	↑ 0.006	6 of 6
November	↑ 0.020	↑ 0.012	↑ <0.0001	↑ 0.155	↑ 0.015	↑ 0.008	6 of 6
December	↑ 0.093	↑ 0.019	↑ 0.003	↑ 0.185	↑ 0.025	↑ 0.006	6 of 6
	5 of 12	9 of 12	5 of 12	8 of 12	9 of 12	9 of 12	# UP

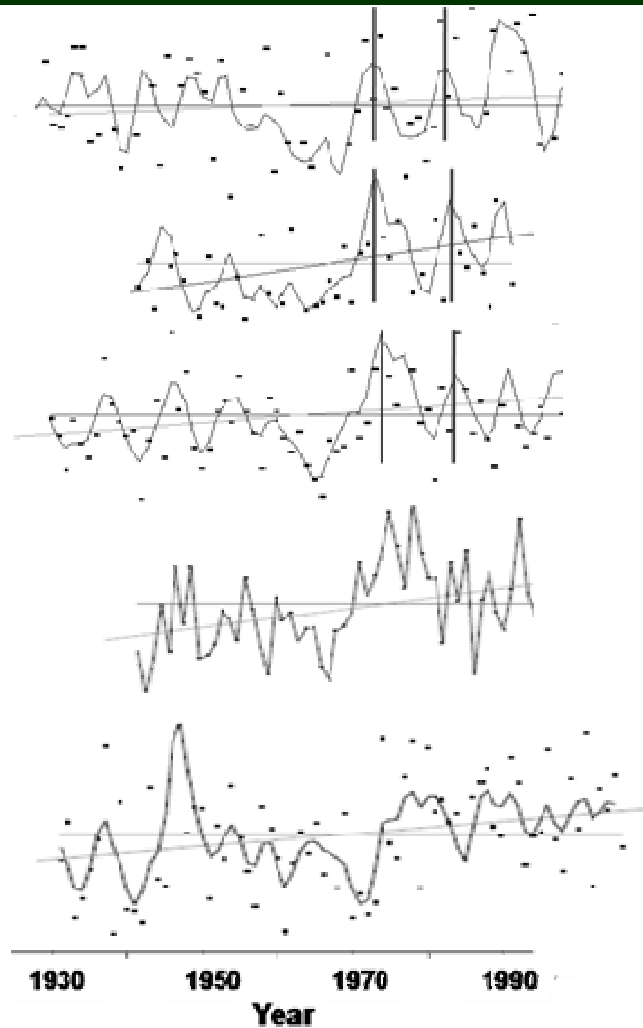
Results- Storms and Baseflow

	Dog River	Mad River	Little River	Winooski River	Winooski River	Winooski River
Trends	Northfield	Montpelier	Waterbury	Wrightsville	Montpelier	Essex Jct.
First, second, and third highest 24 hour period of discharge per year	↓ 0.221	↓ 0.344	↓ 0.166	↑ 0.225	↓ 0.014	↓ 0.163
	↓ 0.395	Not Significant	↓ 0.037	↑ 0.041	↓ 0.036	↓ 0.433
	Not Significant	↑ 0.494	↓ 0.006	↑ 0.009	↓ 0.105	Not Significant
First, second, and third lowest 24 hour period of discharge per year	↑ <0.0001	↑ <0.0001	↑ 0.001	↑ 0.019	↑ <0.0001	↑ <0.0001
	↑ 0.001	↑ <0.0001	↑ 0.001	↑ 0.017	↑ 0.001	↑ <0.0001
	↑ 0.001	↑ 0.000	↑ 0.001	↑ 0.016	↑ 0.005	↑ 0.000
Intensity of largest annual precipitation events	↑ 0.183	N/A	Not Significant	N/A	Not Significant	Not Significant
Frequency of extreme precipitation	↑ 0.004	N/A	↑ 0.105	N/A	↑ 0.356	↑ 0.062
20 largest precipitation events as a percent of total annual precipitation	↓ 0.002	N/A	↓ 0.123	N/A	↑ 0.230	↓ 0.003

Results- Monthly Temperature

Monthly Temperature	Burlington Airport				Montpelier
	Mean Low	Mean High	Spread: L->H	Mean	Mean
January	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	↓ 0.471
February	↑ 0.300	↑ 0.109	Not Significant	↑ 0.189	↓ 0.450
March	↑ 0.314	↑ 0.036	↑ 0.041	↑ 0.102	↑ 0.049
April	↑ 0.232	↑ 0.032	↑ 0.056	↑ 0.065	Not Significant
May	Not Significant	↑ 0.254	↑ 0.314	↑ 0.324	↑ 0.426
June	Not Significant	↑ 0.267	Not Significant	↑ 0.302	↓ 0.470
July	↑ 0.208	↑ 0.252	Not Significant	↑ 0.190	Not Significant
August	↑ 0.055	↑ 0.121	Not Significant	↑ 0.069	Not Significant
September	↑ 0.446	↑ 0.441	Not Significant	↑ 0.396	↓ 0.384
October	↓ 0.484	↓ 0.373	Not Significant	↓ 0.371	↓ 0.031
November	↑ 0.255	↑ 0.182	Not Significant	↑ 0.197	Not Significant
December	↑ 0.093	↑ 0.069	Not Significant	↑ 0.075	Not Significant

Periodicity



A. North Atlantic
Oscillation (annual index)

B. Precipitation at Waterbury (in)

C. Annual Discharge at
Essex Junction (CFS)

D. Lake Champlain average
Gage Height at Burlington (ft)

E. Annual mean high
temperature at Burlington
(°F)



Linear Spline, $\lambda=1$



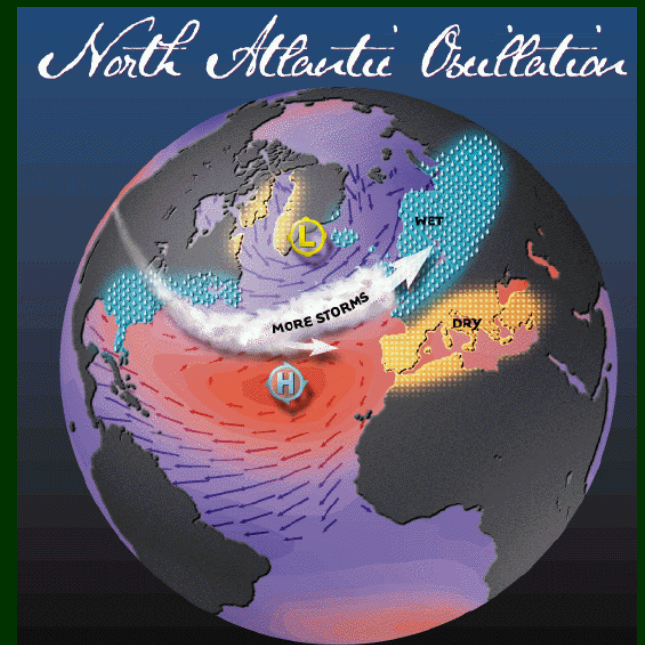
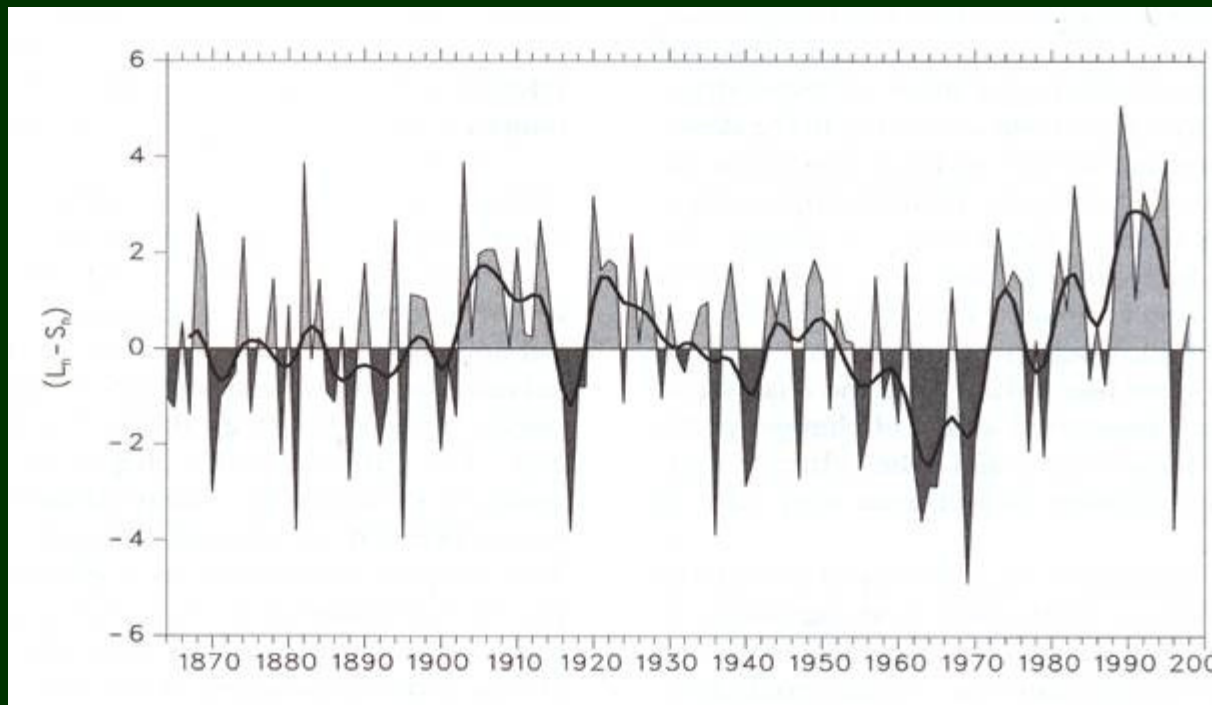
Linear Fit



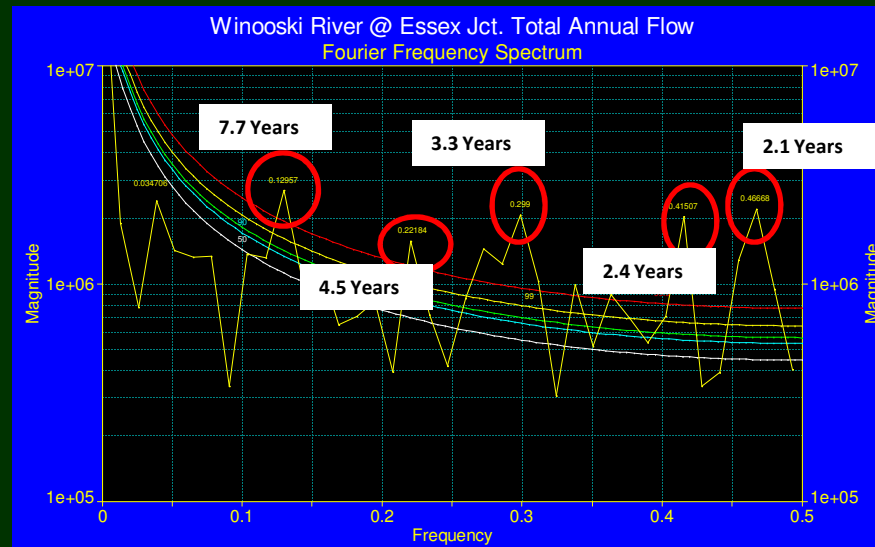
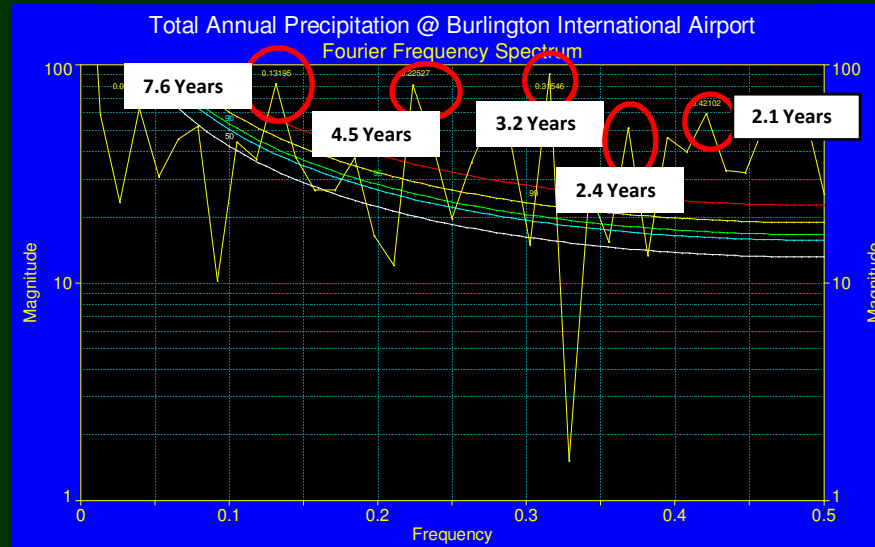
Mean

North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO)

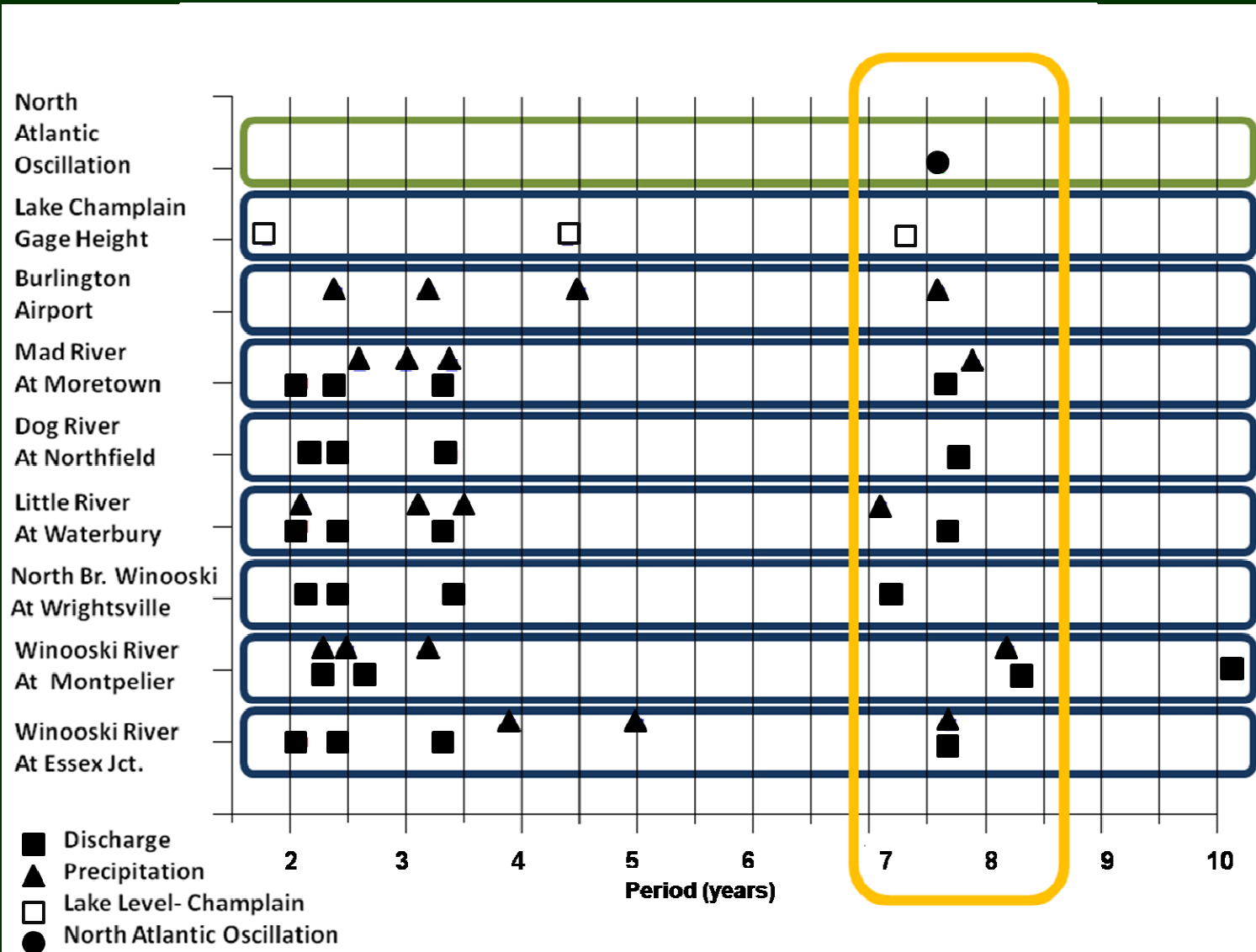
- NAO signal fluctuates and can drastically effect winter weather.
- Difference between Azores High and Icelandic Low.
- More of an effect in Europe, but US winters can be mild and wet during positive NAO winters, and colder during negative winters.



Spectral Analysis



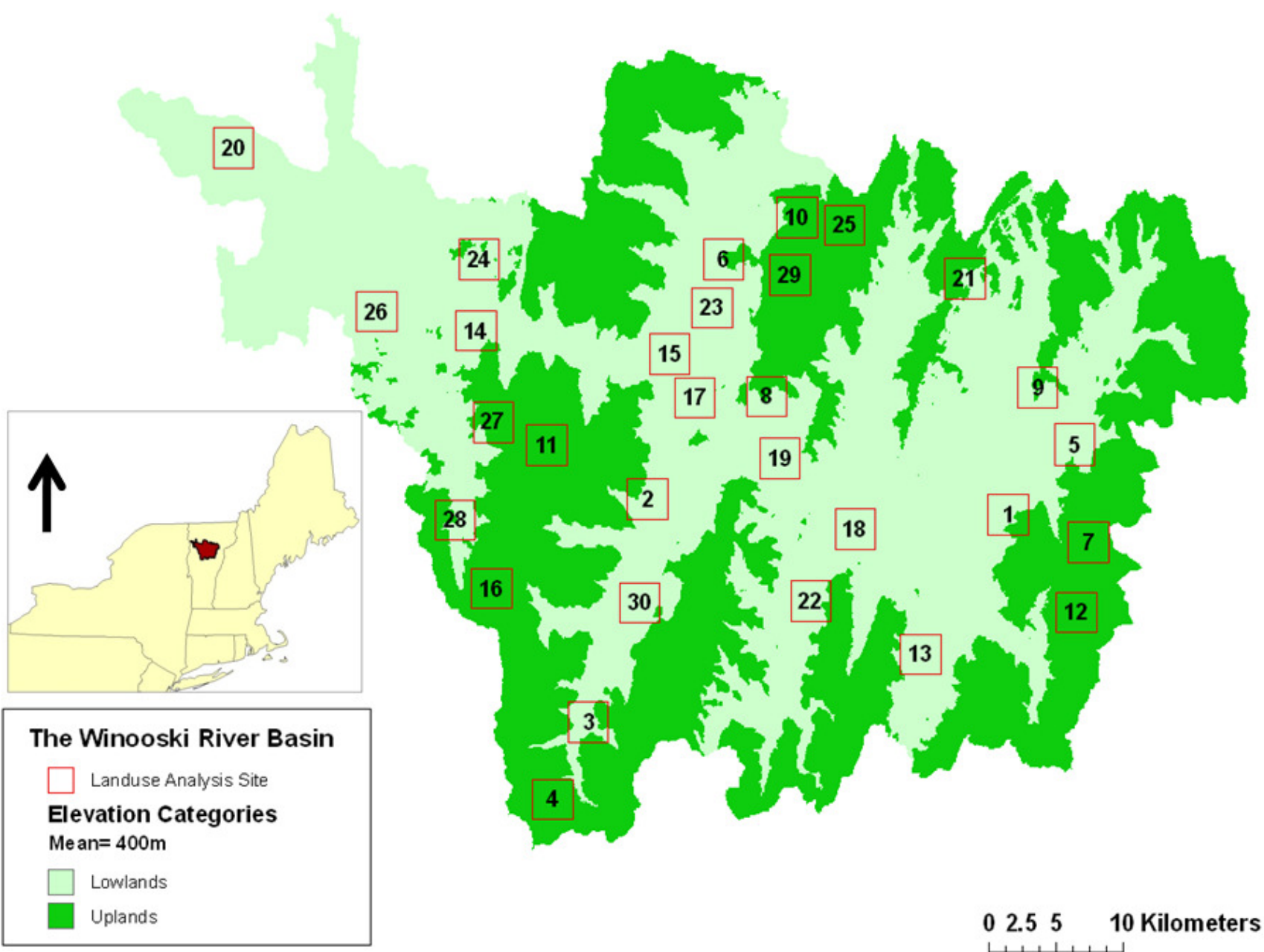
Periodicity



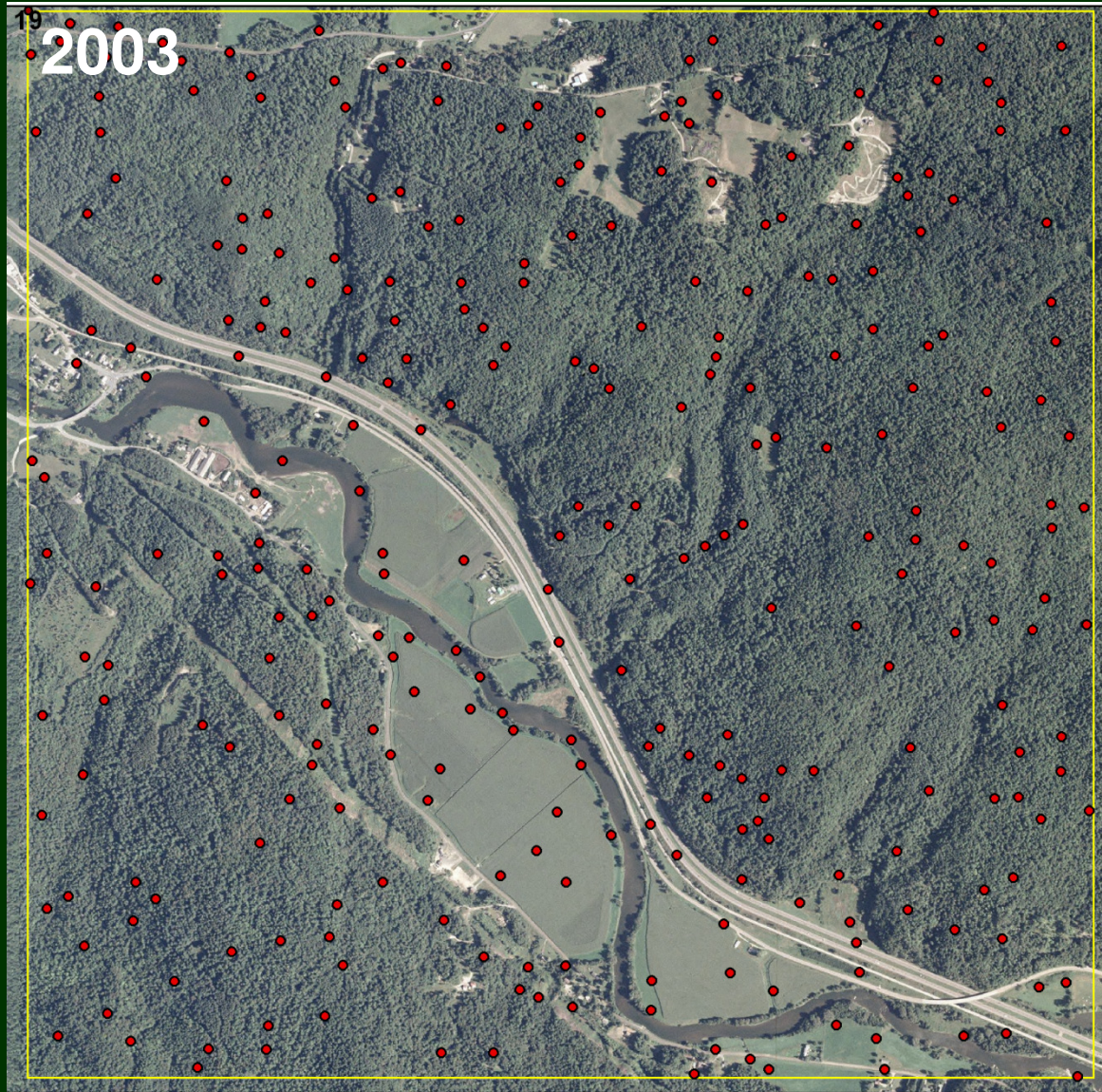
Intro to landuse



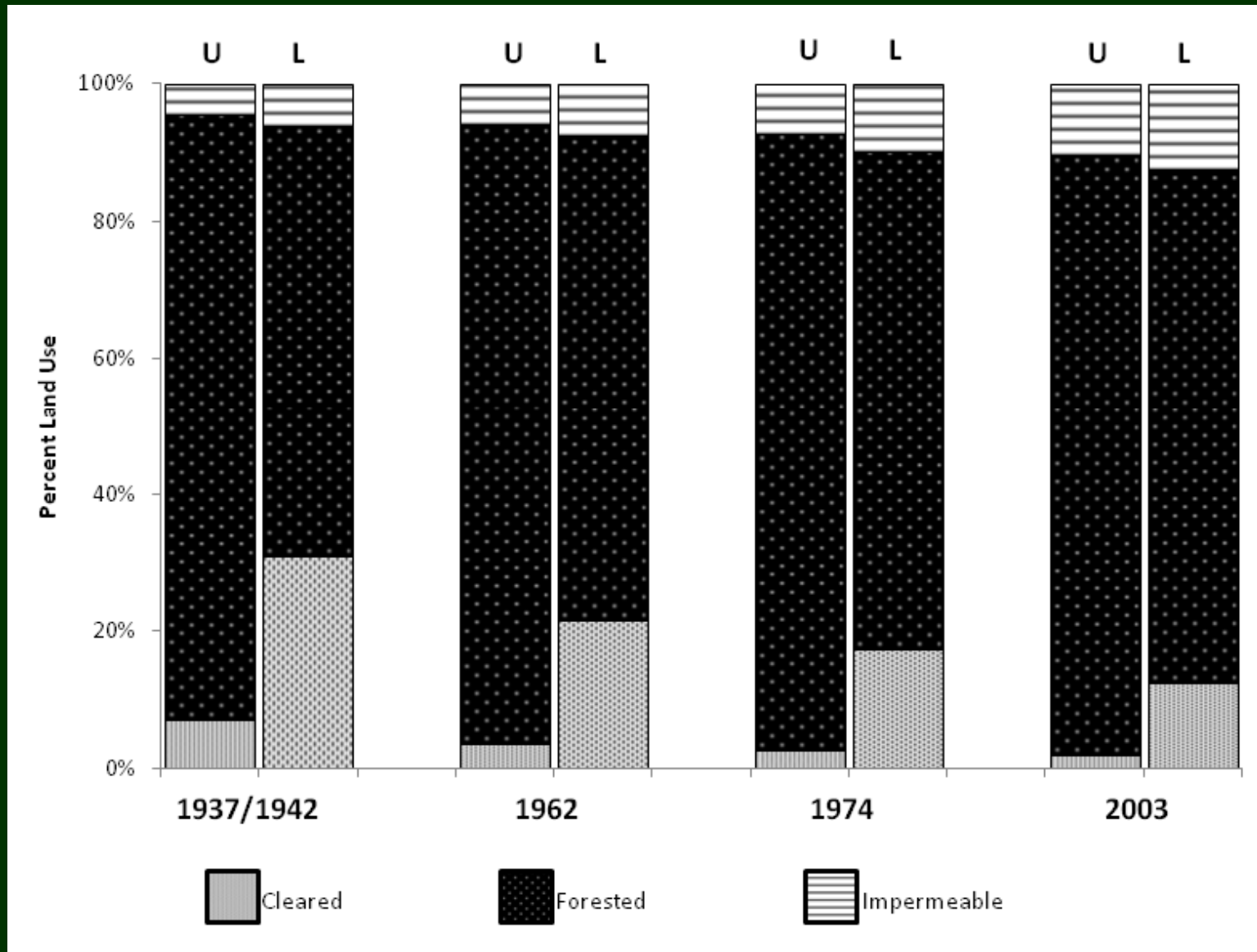
Methods- Land Use



Methods- Land Use

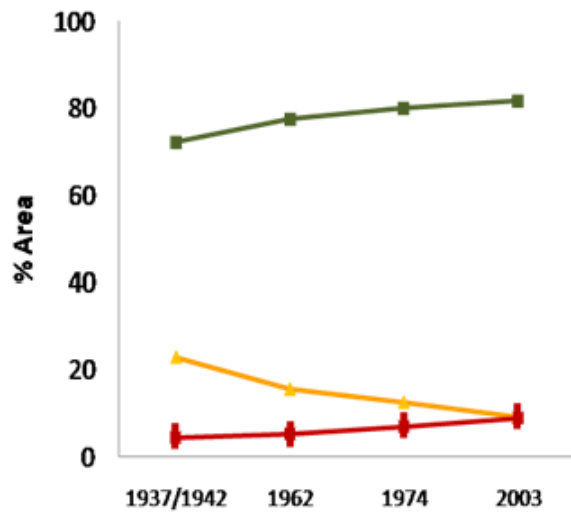


Results- Land Use Change



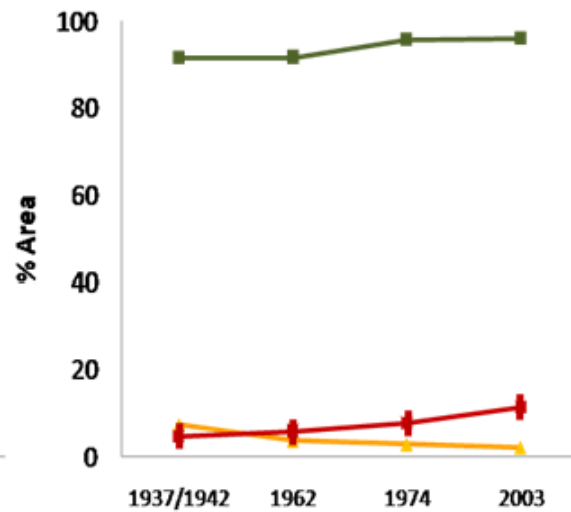
Results- Land Use Change

Basin Average



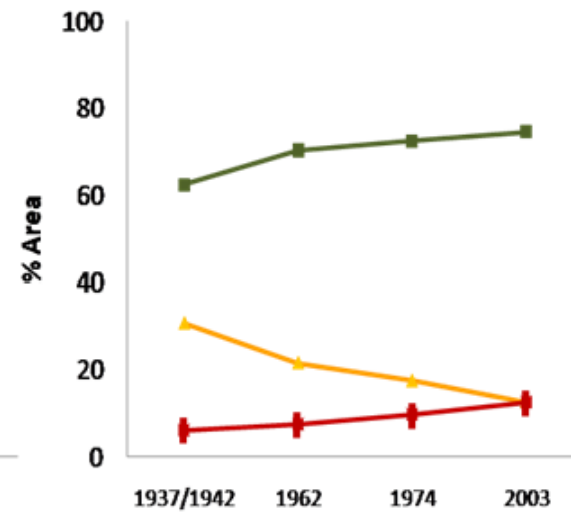
A

Upland



B

Lowland



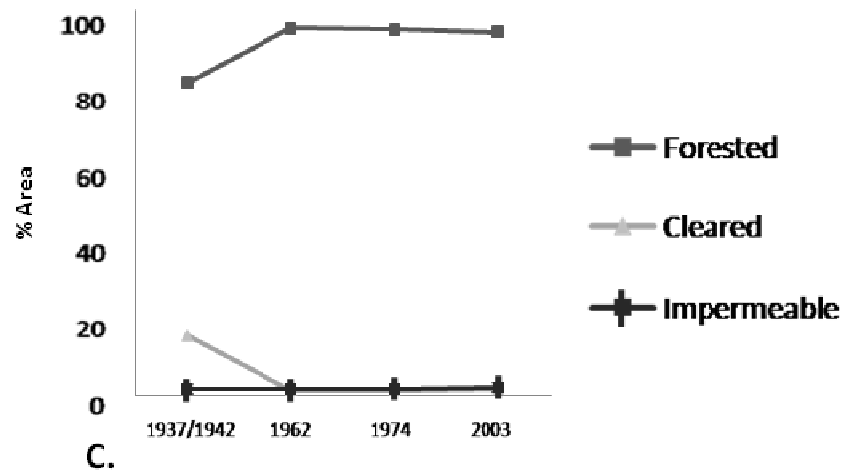
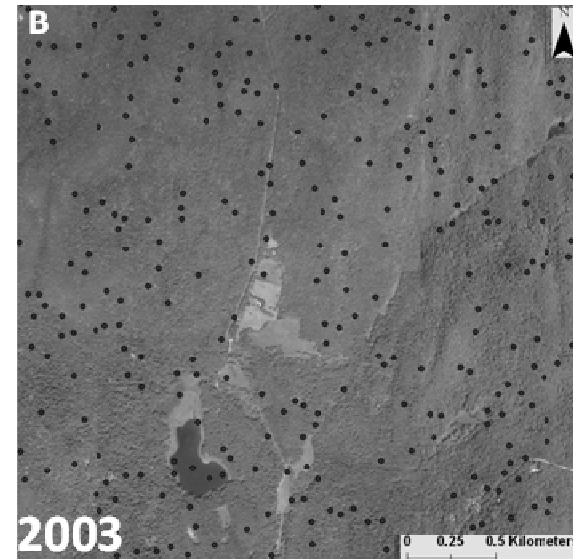
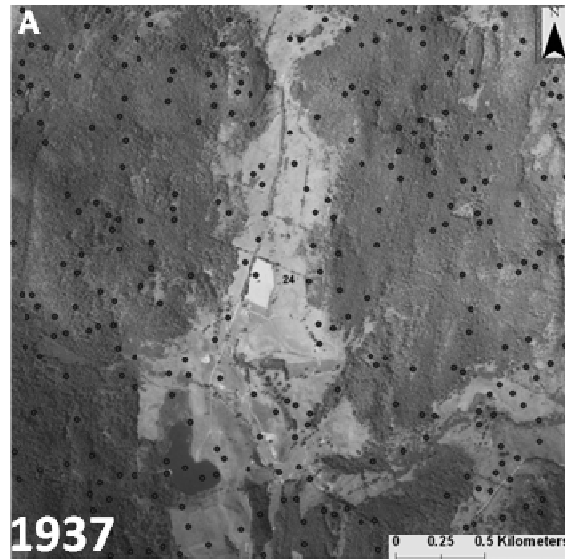
C

■ Forested

▲ Cleared

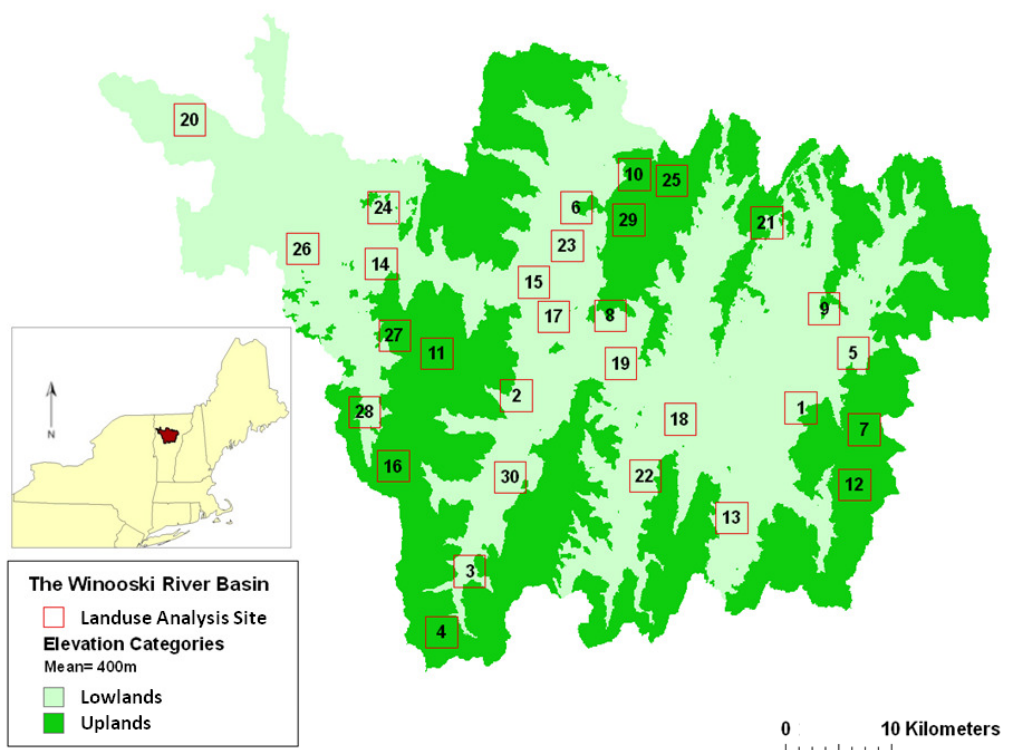
✚ Impermeable

Results- Land Use Change



Elevation split

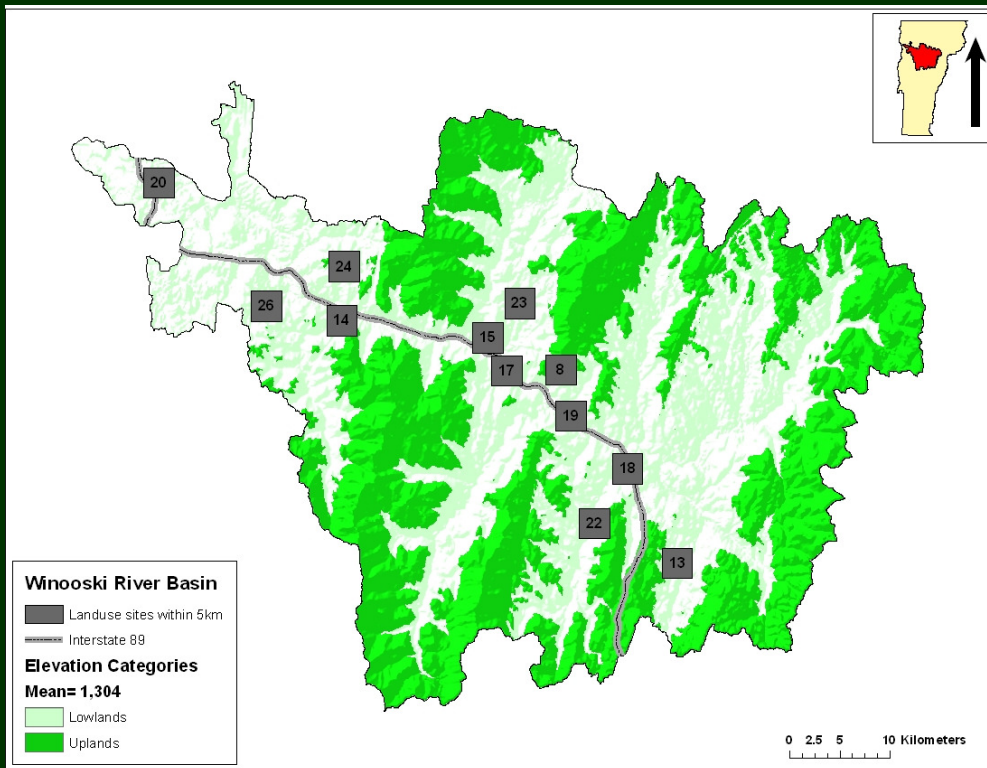
- All eleven quadrats with >10% impervious area are in the lowlands



- All five unchanged, mainly forested quadrats are in the uplands



Distance to highway

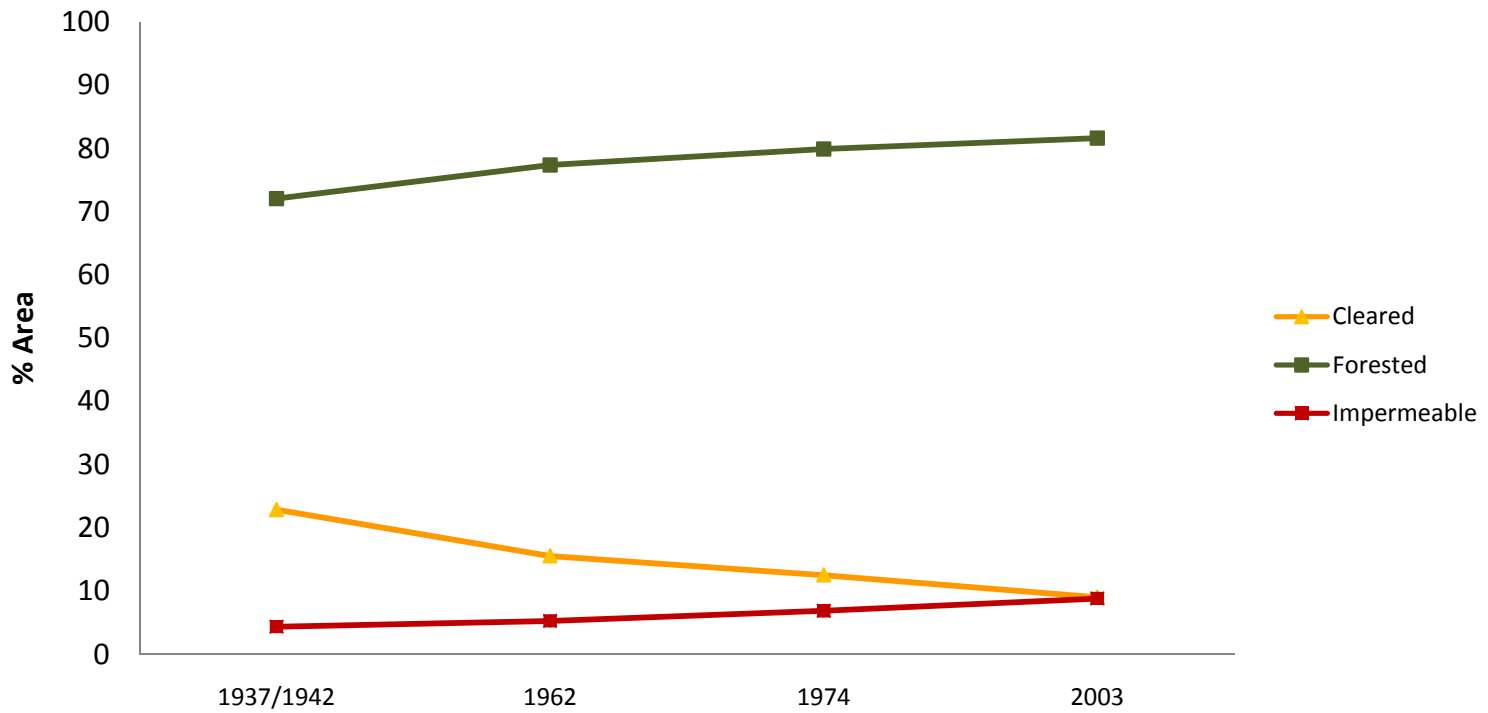
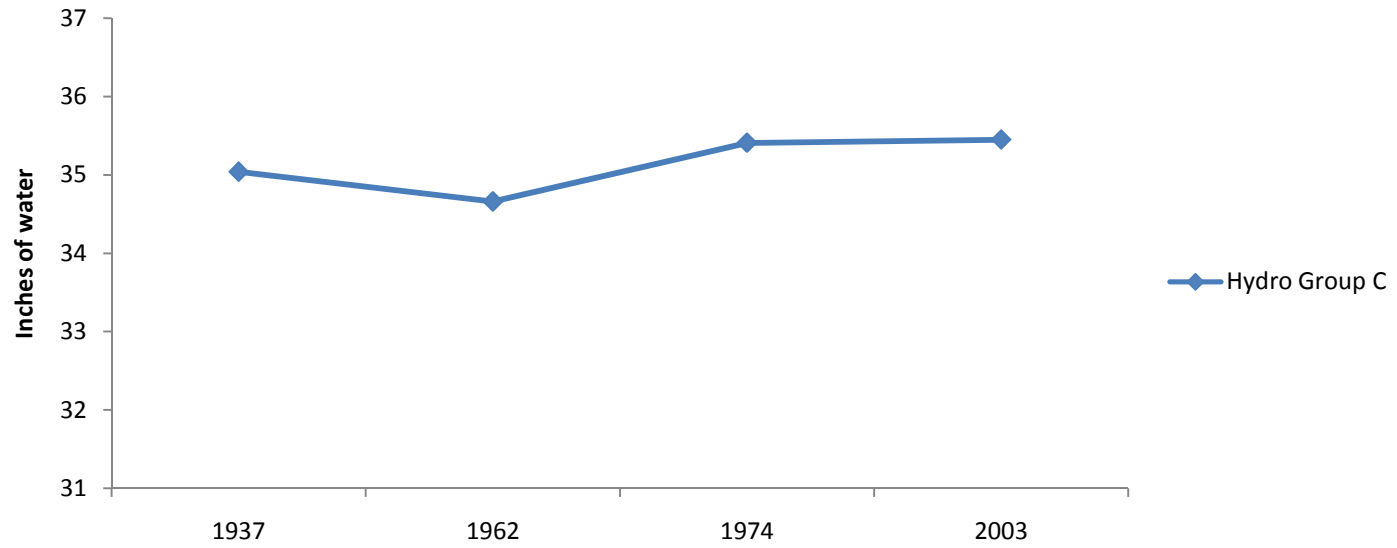


- Five of the seven quadrats within 600 m (Ecological Road Effect Zone) are among those with highest proportions of impervious surfaces

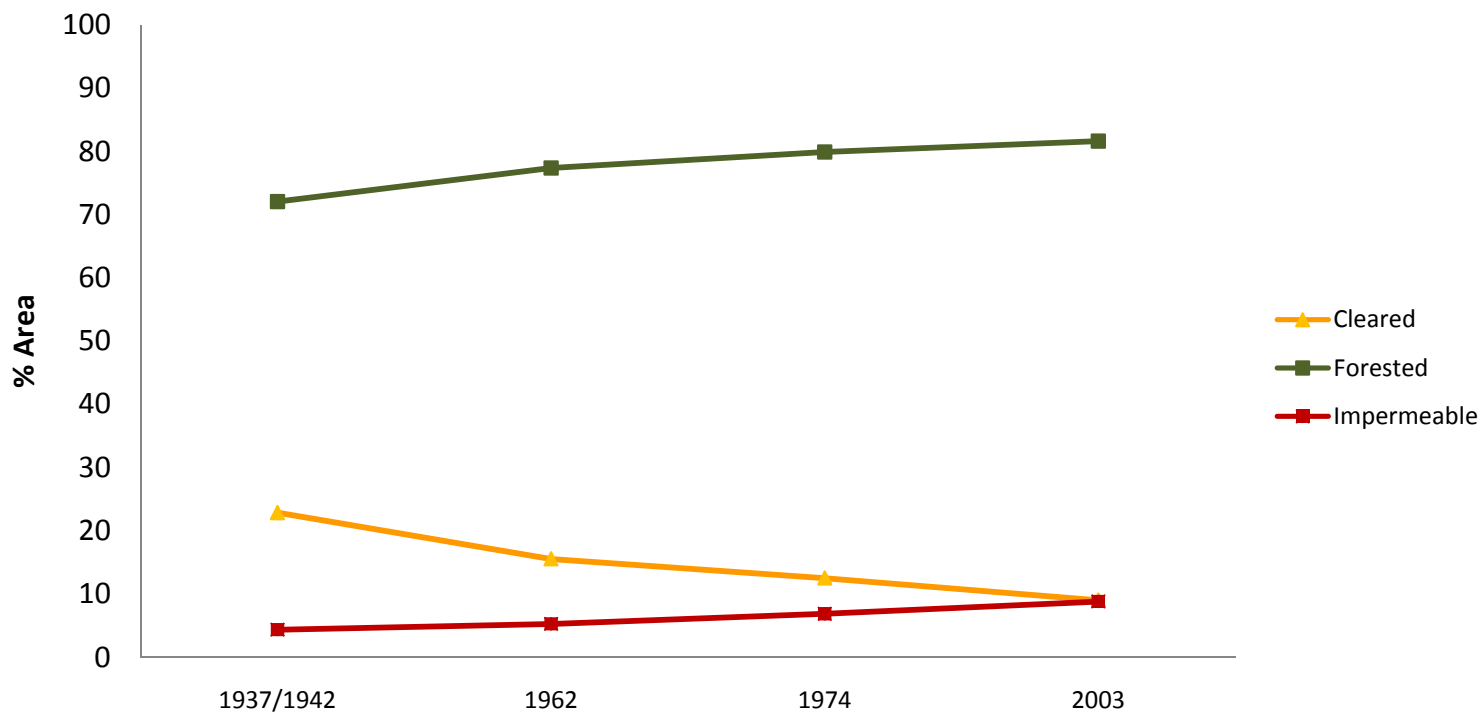
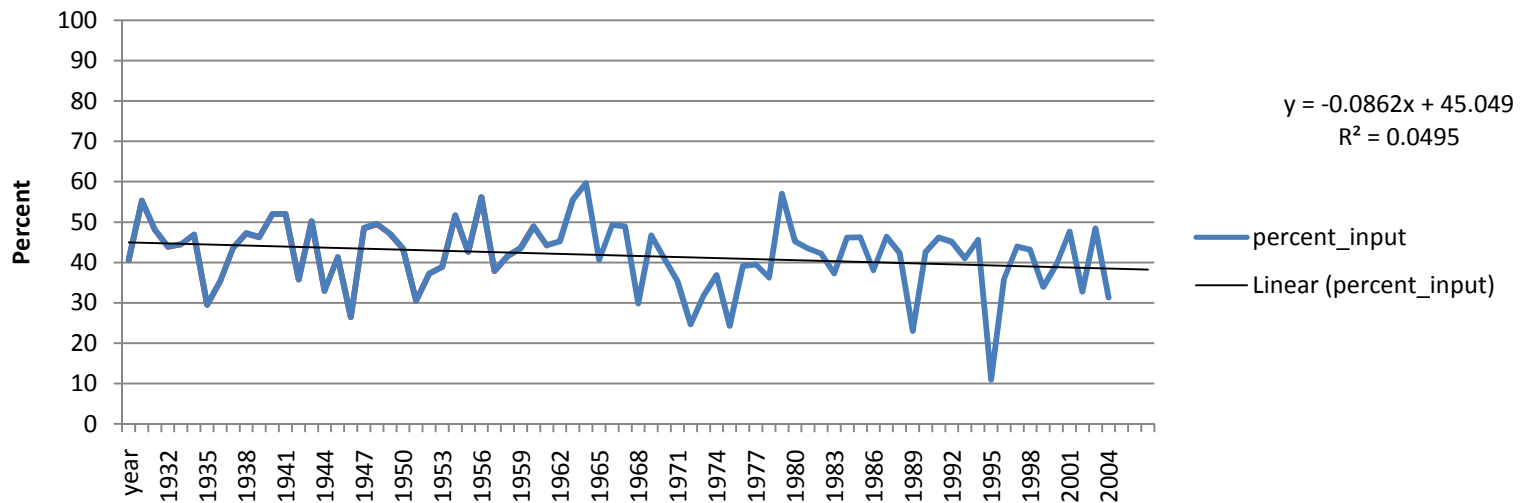
- Eight of the twelve quadrats within 5km of Interstate have the highest proportions of impervious surface



Land Use Area Weighted Runoff per 40 inches of precipitation



Evapotranspiration



So how does it all fit together?

Determine how the individual results relate back to the original question of what has happened within the discharge record



Interpretations

Changing Seasonality:

- Warmer early spring months

 - less snowpack

 - earlier spring melt

- Less/unchanged precipitation

- More discharge



Interpretations

-Less discharge in early summer months despite more rain

-More ET with reforestation

-Higher base flows despite increased ET



Conclusions

- Precipitation and discharge have increased at all stations in the Winooski Basin over the past seventy years
- Frequency of the largest precipitation events per year has increase
- Baseflow has increased
- Discharge has increased significantly at all stations during fall months along with increased fall precipitation
- Discharge has increased at all stations during early spring months despite decreases in precipitation, the opposite is true for later spring months
- Changing Seasonality- earlier spring, warmer winters
- Land use has changed yielding more forest and impervious surfaces but less cleared land

Conclusions

- Climate drives precipitation, discharge**
- Short-term oscillations (NAO) can be detected throughout the system**
- Landuse has changed but plays only a subtle role in the system**
- Climate is changing and is the main system driver**



Acknowledgements

Research supported in part by a fellowship to Hackett and summer support for Bierman under NSF grant NSF-EPS-0701410 (Vermont EPSCoR). Additional support provided by the UVM Landscape Change Program (NSF-DUE-525046).

Paul Bierman

Donna Rizzo, Leslie Morrissey

Lance Besaw, Bill Gill, Matt Jungers, Luke Reusser, Jamie Russell, Lee Corbett, and Ian Worley for their assistance.

