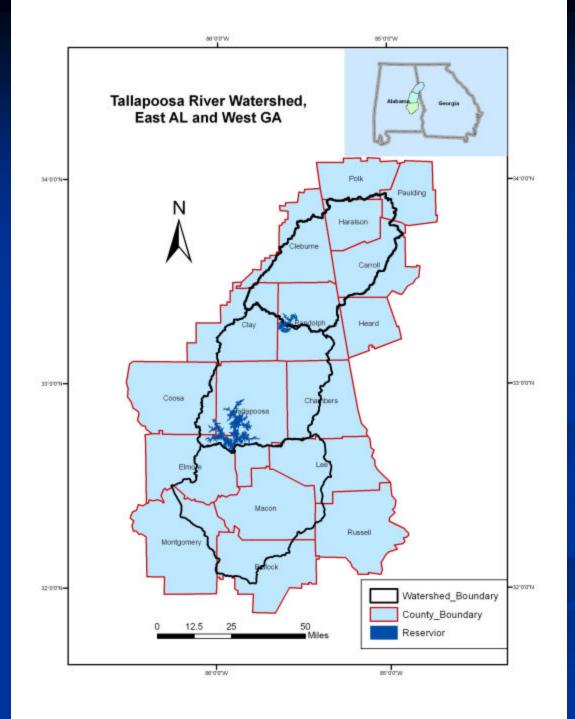
**Monitoring Water Quality and Modeling Nutrient Dynamics for Tallapoosa Watershed Using Remote Sensing and GIS Luoheng Han** University of Alabama William Deutsch, David Bayne, and Eric **Reutebuch** Auburn University And **John Glasier** Lake Watch of Lake Martin

# Goal of Tallapoosa Watershed Project

To integrate standard methods, high-tech (remote sensing and GIS), and low-tech analytical capabilities to assess nutrient dynamics in the Tallapoosa Watershed



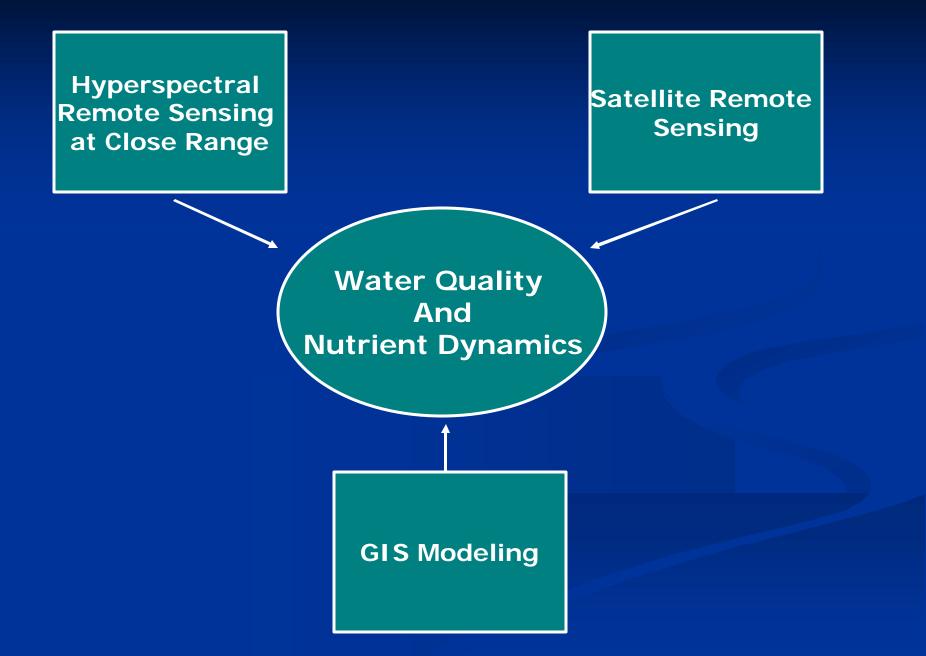
# **Tallapoosa Watershed**

Its total length of 235 miles drains a watershed area of 4,680 square miles. Only 720 square miles lie in Georgia accounting for 15% of the total land area. The remaining 3,960 square miles lie in Alabama accounting for 85% of the land area.

## **Objectives of Applying Remote Sensing and GIS Techniques**

Applying high-tech capabilities including closerange hyperspectral radiometric sampling, remotely sensed satellite imagery and GIS resources to model:

- The trophic states of Lakes Martin and Harris
- Sources and amounts of nutrient loading within the watershed



### Objectives of Hyperspectral Remote Sensing-Spectral Reflectance Measurement

- To study the spectral characteristics of Lake Martin and Lake Harris
- To associate the spectral characteristics with major water quality parameters
- To develop algorithms of estimating major water quality parameters using spectral reflectance
- To provide insight to the satellite remote sensing of water quality

### Handheld Spectroradiometers

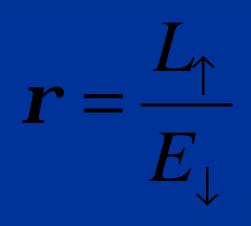
ASD VNIR FieldSpec Spectrometer

 UA Department of Geography
 Wavelength Range (nm): 350-1150 (701 channels)

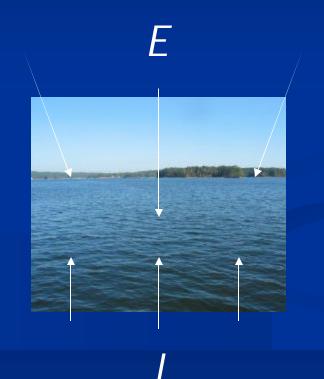
 The StellarNet EPP2000 Spectrometer

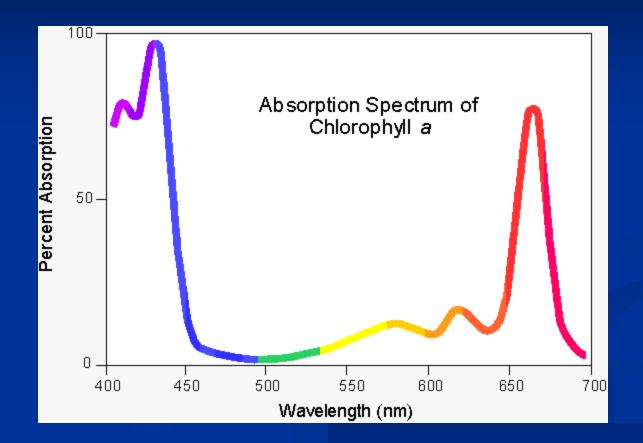
 LWLM
 Wavelength Range (nm): 350-850 (1000 channels)

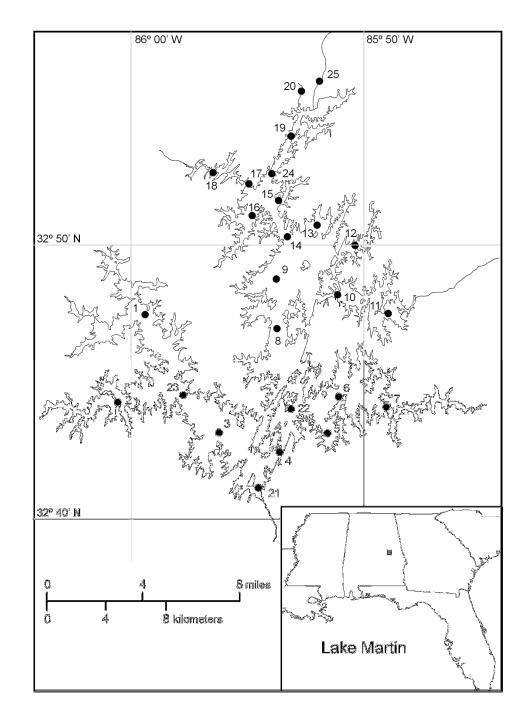
## **Reflectance (%) Calculation**



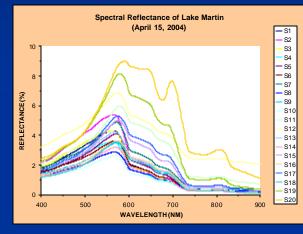
L: is upwelling radiance E: is downwelling irradiance

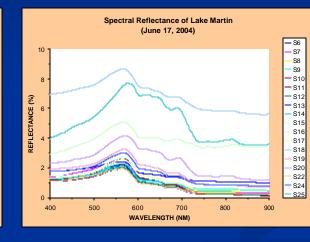


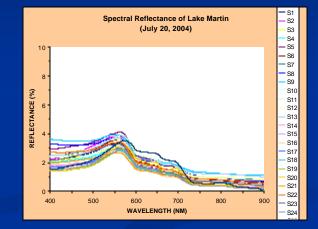


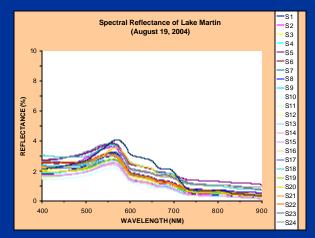


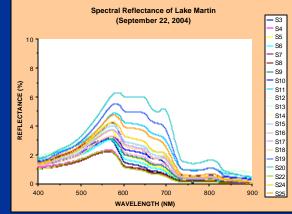
### **Spectral Reflectance of Lake Martin**

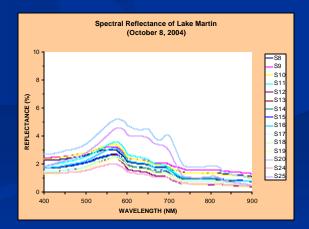




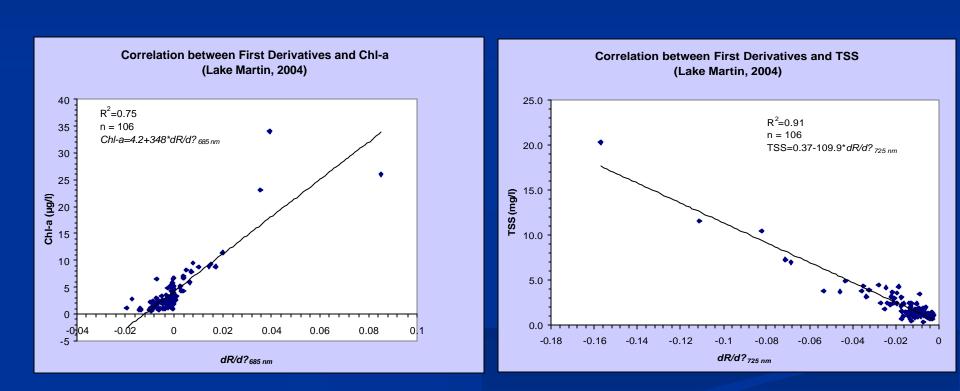


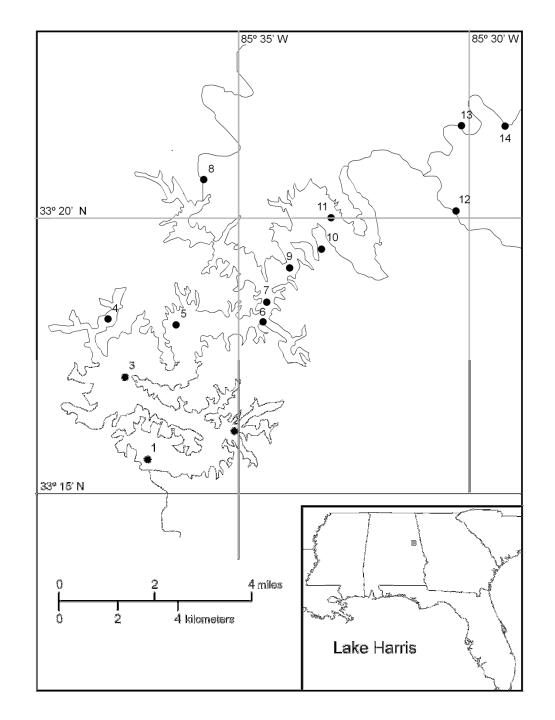




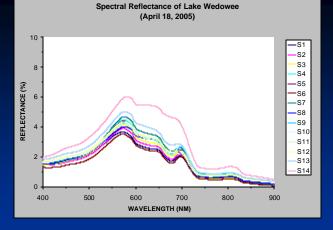


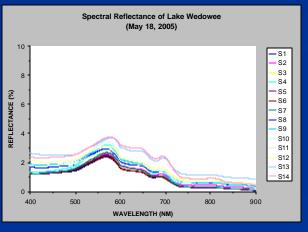
### Derivative Models of Estimating Chl a and TSS for Lake Martin

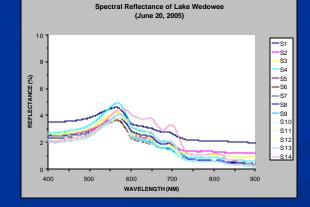


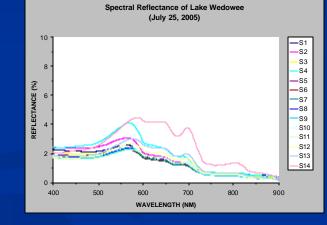


## Spectral reflectance of Lake Harris

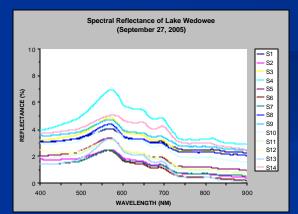


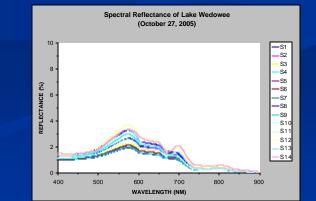




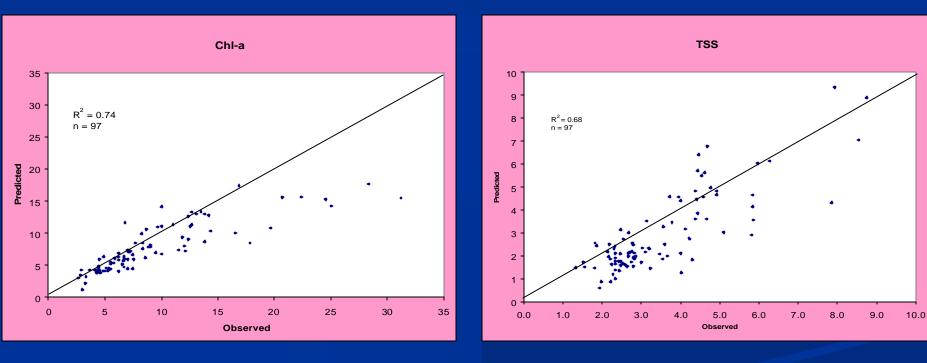


Spectral Reflectance of Lake Wedowee (August 24, 2005) 10 -S1 -S2 **S**3 8 **-**S4 -S5 **REFLECTANCE (%)** -S6 6 -S7 -S8 **-**S9 S10 S11 S12 S13 S14 0 400 500 600 700 800 900 WAVELENGTH (NM)





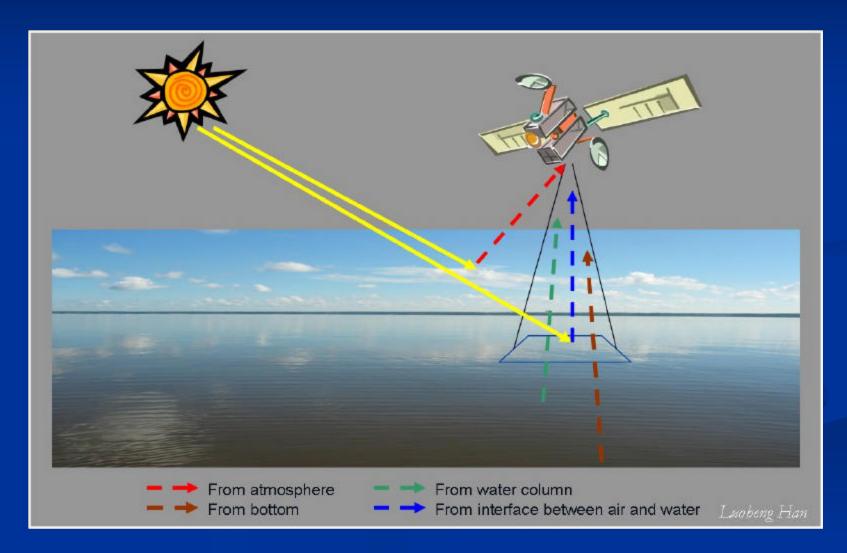
### Estimating Chl a and TSS for Lake Harris



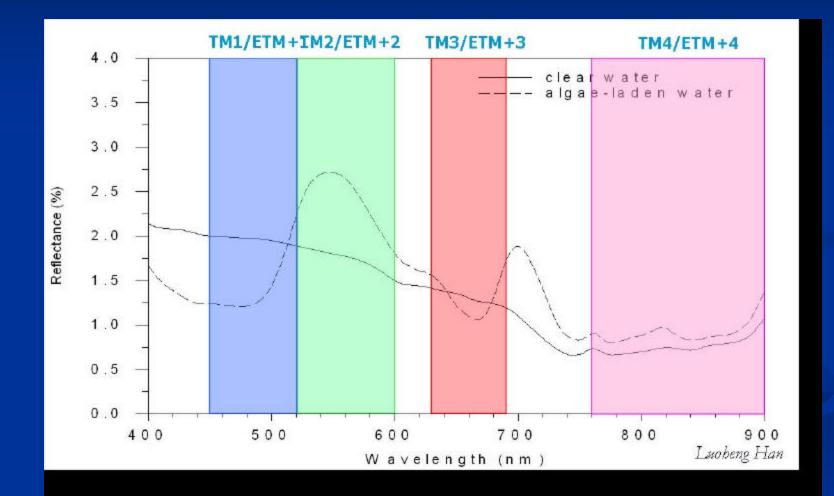
## **Objectives of Satellite Remote Sensing**

- To model and map chlorophyll a and trophic state
- To derive and map land use and land cover

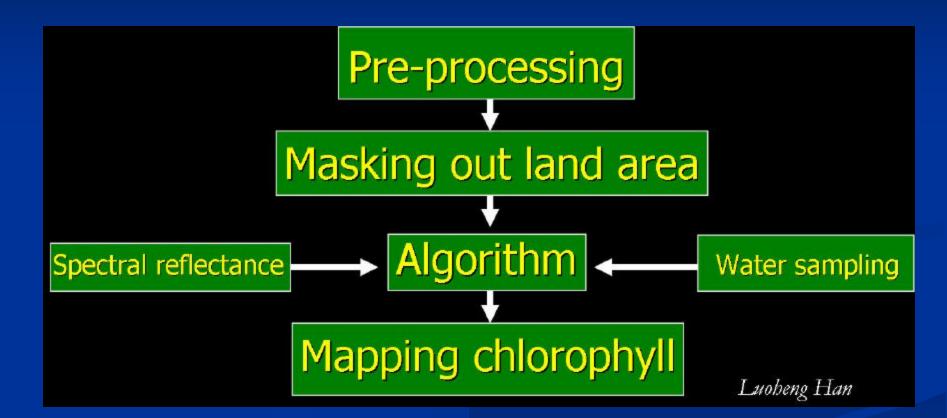
### Principle of Satellite Sensing of Water

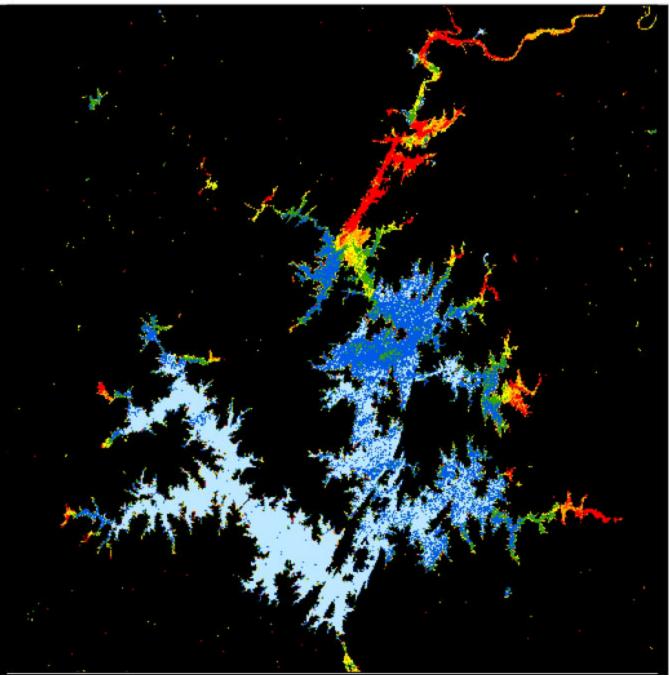


### **TM/ETM+ Bands vs. Chlorophyll Spectral Characteristics**



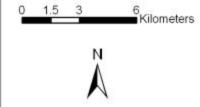
# **Deriving Chl a from Landsat TM**

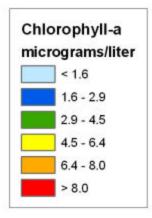


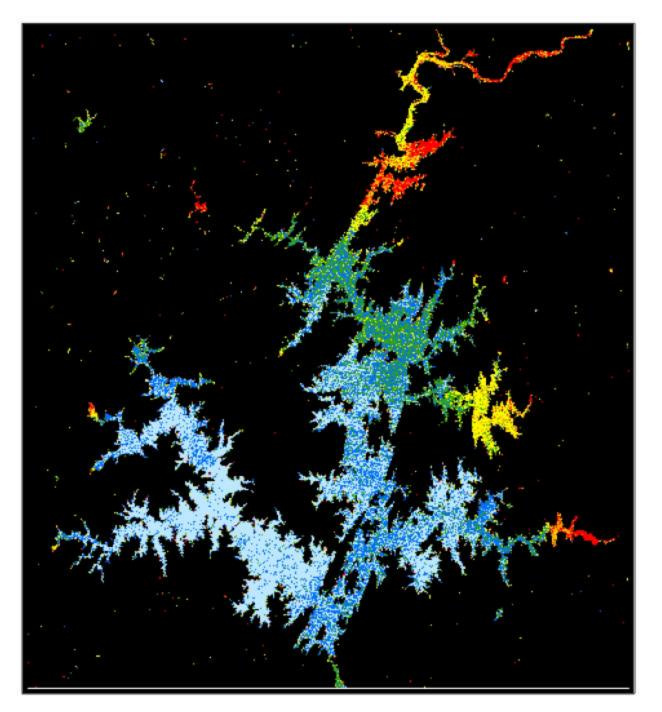


#### Lake Martin Chlorophyll-a

(Derived from April 15, 2004 Landsat-TM satellite image)

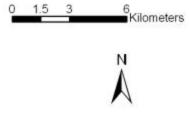


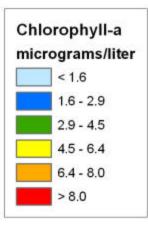


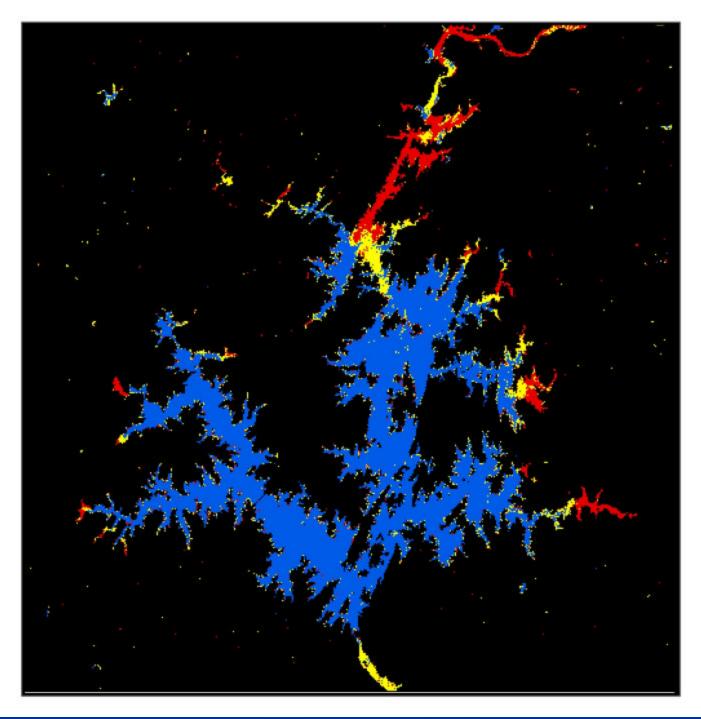


#### Lake Martin Chlorophyll-a

(Derived from September 22, 2004 Landsat-TM satellite image)



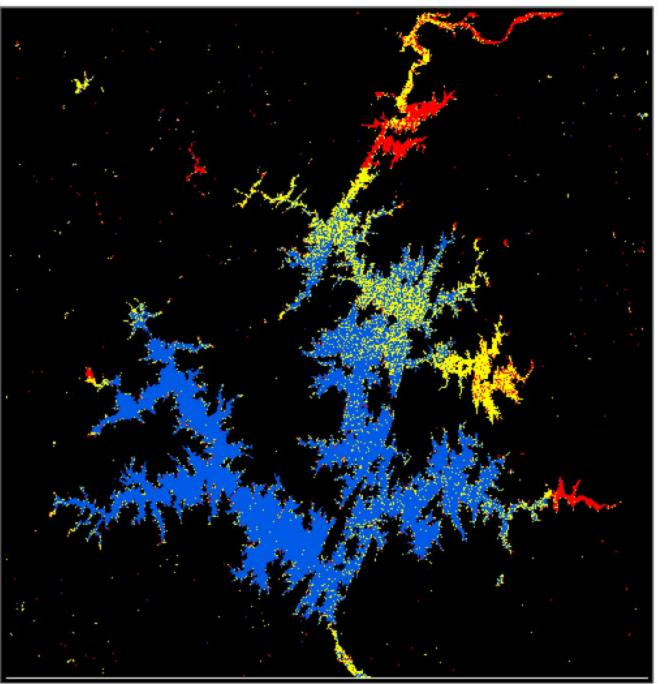




#### Lake Martin Trophic State

(Derived from April 15, 2004 Landsat-TM satellite image)

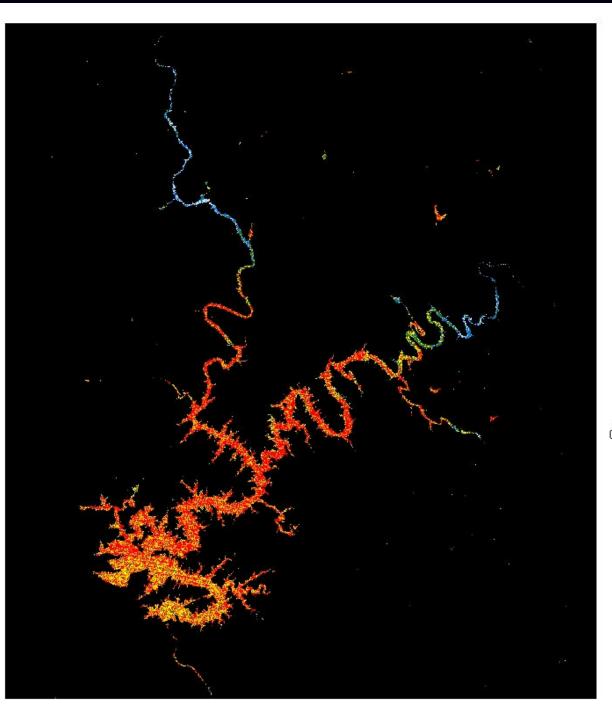




#### Lake Martin Trophic State

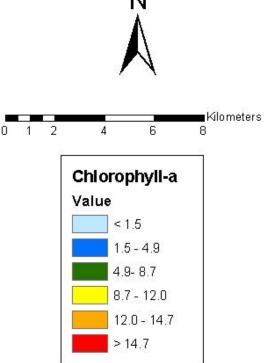
(Derived from September 22, 2004 Landsat-TM satellite image)



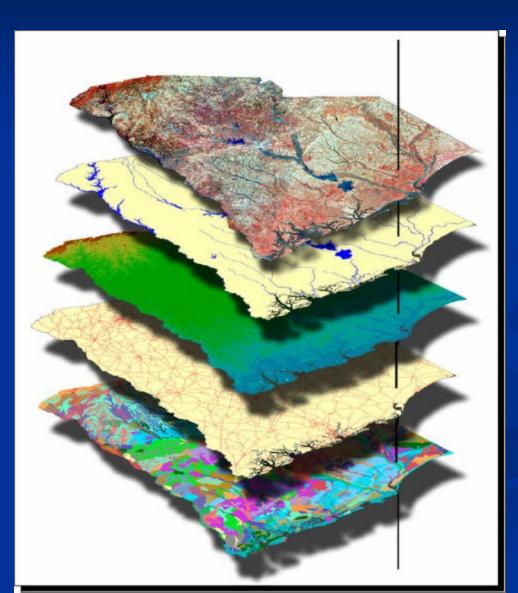


#### Lake Harris (Wedowee) Chlorophyll-a

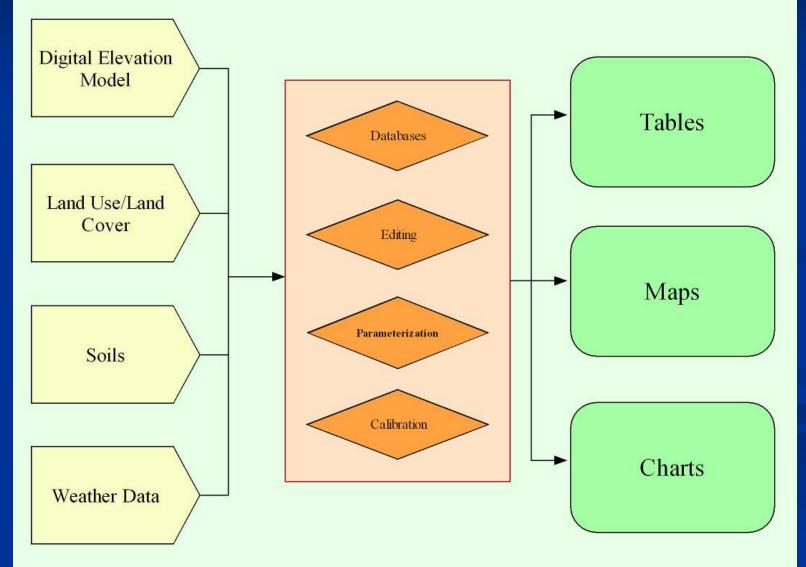
(Derived from April 18, 2005 Landsat-5 TM satellite image)

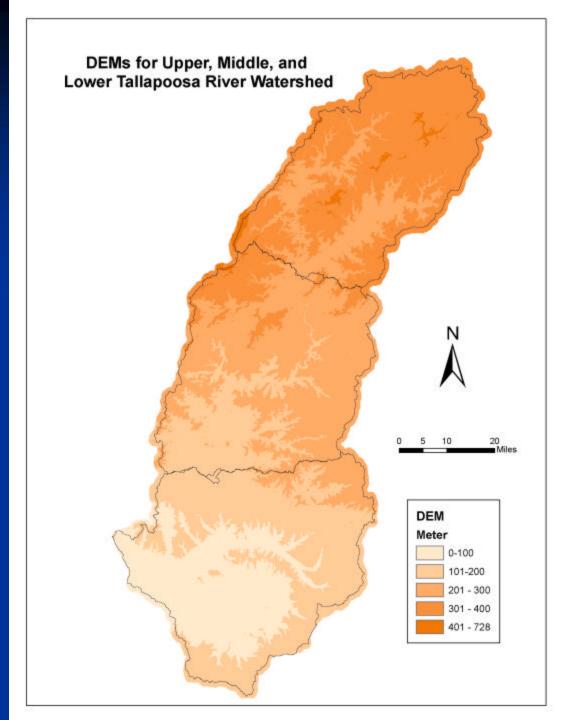


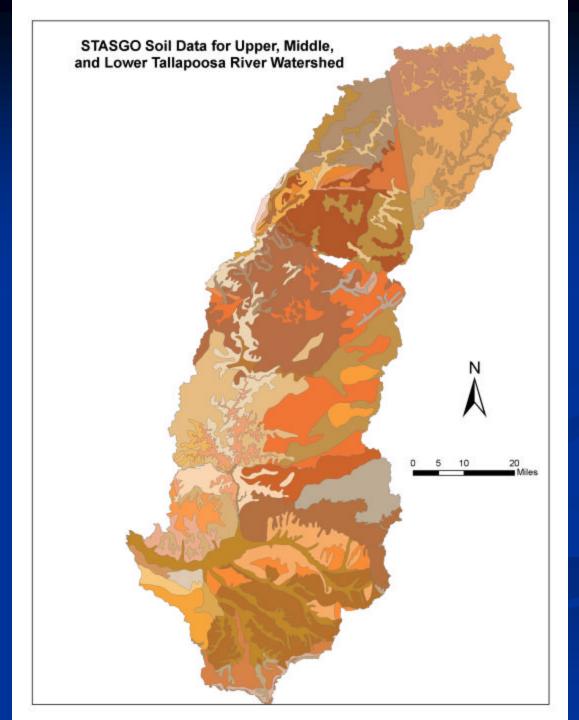
### **Modeling Nutrient Dynamics Using GIS**



## Framework of Soil & Water Assessment Tool (SWAT) model







### **Historically Recorded Weather Data**

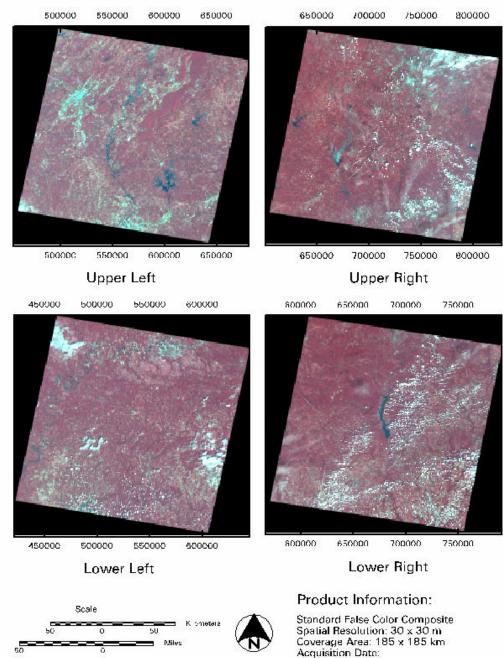
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5	1/4/2005	0.0									
6	1/5/2005	0.0									
7	1/6/2005	4.1									
8	1/7/2005	0.0									
9	1/8/2005	6.4									
10	1/9/2005	0.0									
11	1/10/2005	0.0									
12	1/11/2005	0.0									
13	1/12/2005	0.0									
14	1/13/2005	37.1									
15	1/14/2005	0.5									
16	1/15/2005	0.0		l.							
17	1/16/2005	0.0									
18	1/17/2005	0.0									
19	1/18/2005	0.0									
20	1/19/2005	0.0									
21	1/20/2005	0.0	l.								
22	1/21/2005	0.0									
23	1/22/2005	0.0	]]								
24	1/23/2005	0.0									
25	1/24/2005	0.0									
26	1/25/2005	0.0									
27	1/26/2005	0.0									
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#### Temperature

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1	DATE	MAX	MIN								
2	1/1/2005	21.7	6.7								
3	1/2/2005	21.7	10.0								
4	1/3/2005	22.8	8.9								
5	1/4/2005	22.8	7.8								
6	1/5/2005	20.0	7.8								
7	1/6/2005	18.9	8.9								
8	1/7/2005	18.9	10.6								
9	1/8/2005	18.9	2.8								
10	1/9/2005	18.9	1.7								
11	1/10/2005	17.8	3.9								
12	1/11/2005	22.2	8.9								
13	1/12/2005	20.6	13.9								
14	1/13/2005	21.1	11.7								
15	1/14/2005	11.7	3.9								
16	1/15/2005	12.8	1.1								
17	1/16/2005	12.2	-3.9								
18	1/17/2005	3.9	-6.1								
19	1/18/2005	6.7	-6.1								
20	1/19/2005	7.8	-5.0								
21	1/20/2005	15.0	-3.9								
22	1/21/2005	20.6	1.1								
23	1/22/2005	17.2	-4.4								
24	1/23/2005	0.0	-6.1								
25	1/24/2005	8.9	-8.9								
26	1/25/2005	16.7	-2.8								
27	1/26/2005	20.6	6.7								
28	1/27/2005	12.8	2.8		-						
H + H Sheet1 / Sheet2 / She 4											
				JUM							

#### Four Multi-temporal Landsat TM Scenes Used



Upper and Lower Left: Sep. 22nd 2004 Upper and Lower Right: Oct. 1st 2004

### Land Use and Land Cover Types







#### **Evergreen Forest**

#### Mixed Forest

#### Water (Lake Harris)

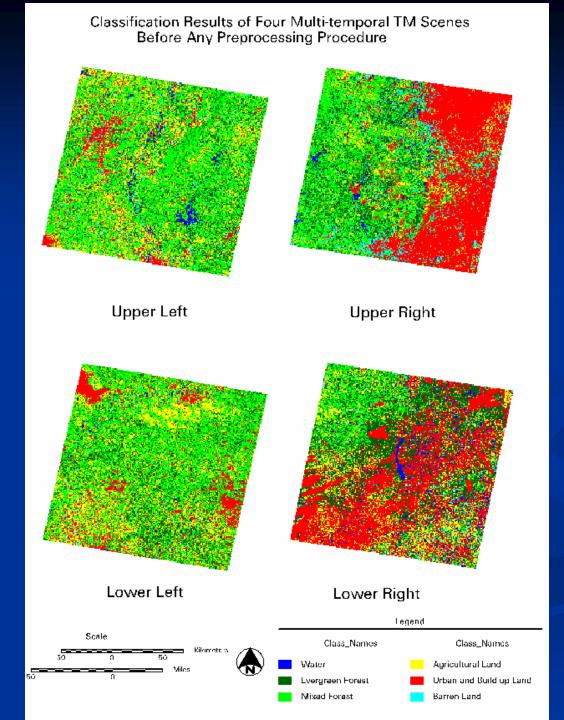




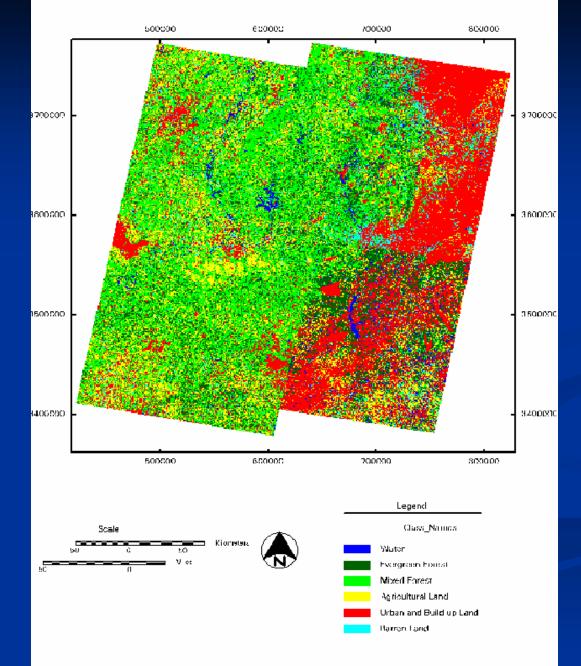


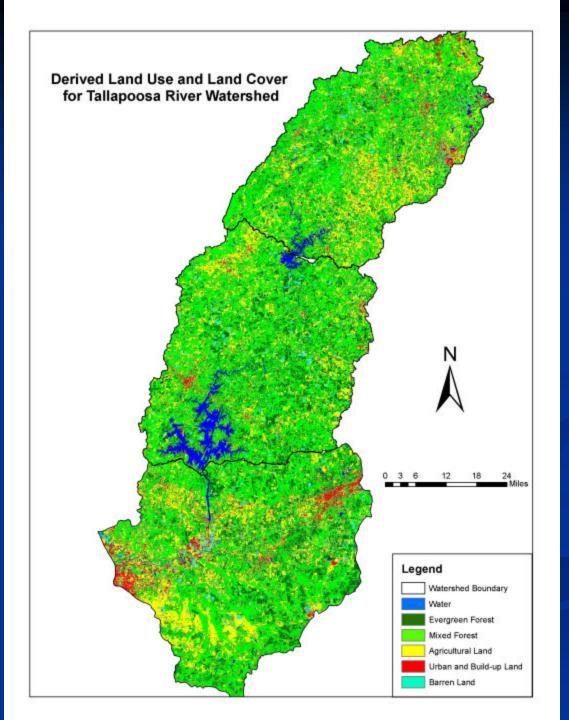
Urban

#### Agriculture Land



#### Mosaic of Four Land Use/Land Cover Images





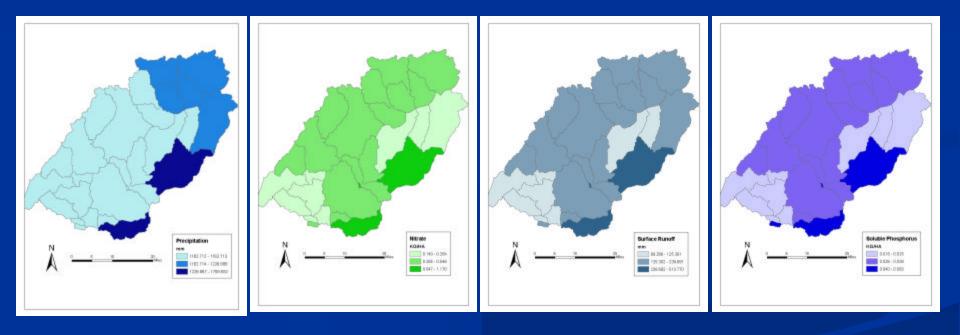
### Accuracy Assessment

Table 1. Error Matrix of Land Use and Land Cover												
Classification Derived from Landsat TM Data												
Reference Data												
Classification Agriculture Land		water	Barren Land	Evergreen Forest	Mixed Forest	Urban	Row Total					
Agriculture Land	34	0	1	0	0	0	35					
Water	0	2	0	0	0	0	2					
Barren Land	5	0	3	0	0	0	8					
Evergreen Forest 0		0	3	12	1	0	16					
Mixed Forest 0		0	1	2	11	0	14					
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	11	11					
Column Total 39		2	8	14	12	11	86					
Overall Accura	ncy =	73	1	86	=	<b>84.88</b> %						
Producer's Accura	ıcy				User's Accuracy							
Agriculture Land	87.18	%			Agriculture Land	97.14	%					
Water	100.00	%			Water 100.0		%					
Barren Land 37.50		%			Barren Land 37.50		%					
Evergreen Forest 85.71		%			Evergreen Forest	75.00	%					
Mi×ed Forest	91.67	%			Mixed Forest	78.57	%					
Urban 100.00		%			Urban	100.00	%					
Computation of K <sub>hat</sub> Coefficient												
Total of Points		86										
Total of Correctly (	Classified	73			$\mathbf{K}_{hat} =$	<b>80.30</b> %						
Sum of Multiplied	Totals	1722										

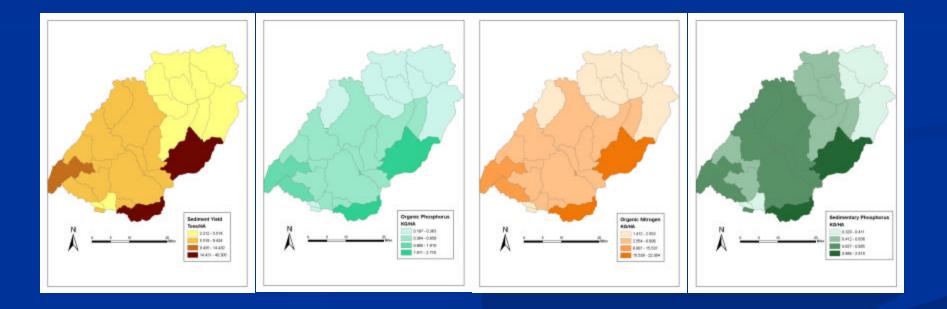
### **SWAT Output Table**

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1			PRECIP	SNOMELT		ET	SW	PERC	SURG	GW Q	WYLD	SYLD	ORGN	ORGP	NSURG SOL
		012005					/ 100 - 100			and the second se				0.037	the second design of a second s
2		012006									5.552			0.025	
4	3	012005	69.300								4,760			0.068	
5	4	012005	69.300								5.249			0.042	
6	5	012005	69.300	32,745	26.433	16.278	8 171.248	11.137	7.065	0.032	7.605	0.744	0.754	0.095	0.023
7		012005		33,711	25.082	15.432	142.003			0.055	7.910	0.729	0.626	0.078	0.023
8		012005		33.642	25.319	15.630	195.236	6 8.695	6.074	0.023	5.207	1.000	1.480	0.182	0.018
9		012005									5.713			0.095	
10		012005									5.667			0.033	
11		012005									9.669			0.056	and the second sec
12		012005			25.201						5.829			0.085	the second se
13		012005									5.535			0.083	
14	13	012005	69.300								4.062			0.026	
15	14	012005	67.200						7.092		7.476			0.038	
16		012005									3.541	0.276		0.040	
17		012005									4.668			0.023	Card and C
18	17	012005	69.300								4.780			0.034	
19		012005									7.204			0.063	
20		012005									4.529			0.042	
21	20	012005 012005	69.300		32.312									0.044	
22 23	21	012005 012005	67.200 67.200								8.839 11.418			0.062	
23		012005 012005			32.490						5.007			0.050	
24		012005 012005												0.032	
25	24	012005 012005	69.300		30.868									0.033	
20	20	012005 012005	67.200		32.271						12.732			0.015	
28	20	012005	67.200											0.035	
20		012005 012005			32.438						10.578			0.040	0.031
30	29	012005	69.300		50.809									0.026	
31		012005			41.279						5.306			0.019	
32		012005									3.161			0.008	
33	32	012005	67.200		40.665									0.039	0.021
34	33	012005	69.300		41.523									0.018	
35	34	012005	69.300		61.672									0.010	
36	35	012005	69.300								4.684	0.101	0.114	0.014	0.020
37	36	012005	69.300		30.592						4.430			0.036	0.013
38	37	012005	69.300		25.098						8.185			0.073	0.024
39	38	012005	69.300								4.891	0.364		0.055	0.014
40	39	012005	60.500	0.000	25.206	16.131	185.565	5 4.024	6.306	0.047	6.471	1.021	1.518	0.187	0.020
41		012005		0.000	24.069		3 191.342	2 3.444	6.613	0.026	6.754	1.259		0.215	0.021
42		012005		0.000	49.159	33.768	6 136.452				3.051	0.297		0.024	0.010
43		022005			40.505							0.421		0.046	0.012
44	2	022005	102.900	0.000	33.694	26.050	155.741	63.955	10.988	14.052	26.081	0.657	0.528	0.066	0.033

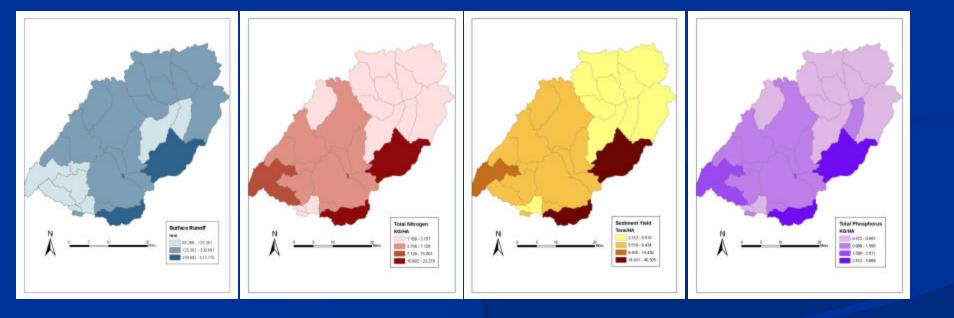
# **SWAT Outputs of UTW**



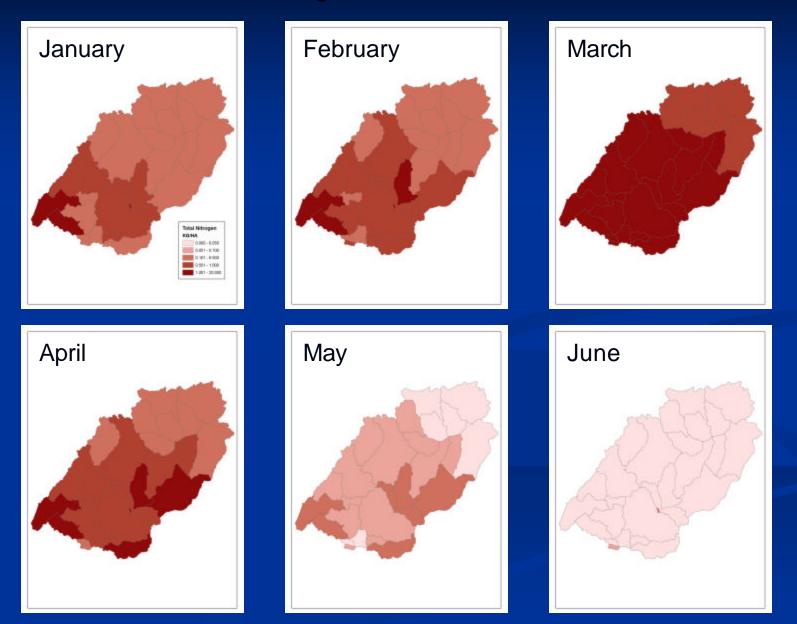
# SWAT Outputs of UTW, cont'd



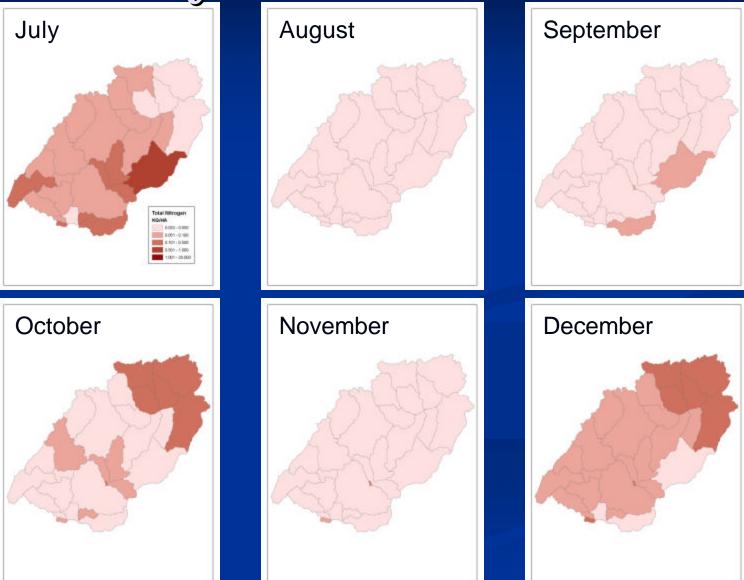
# SWAT Outputs of UTW, cont'd



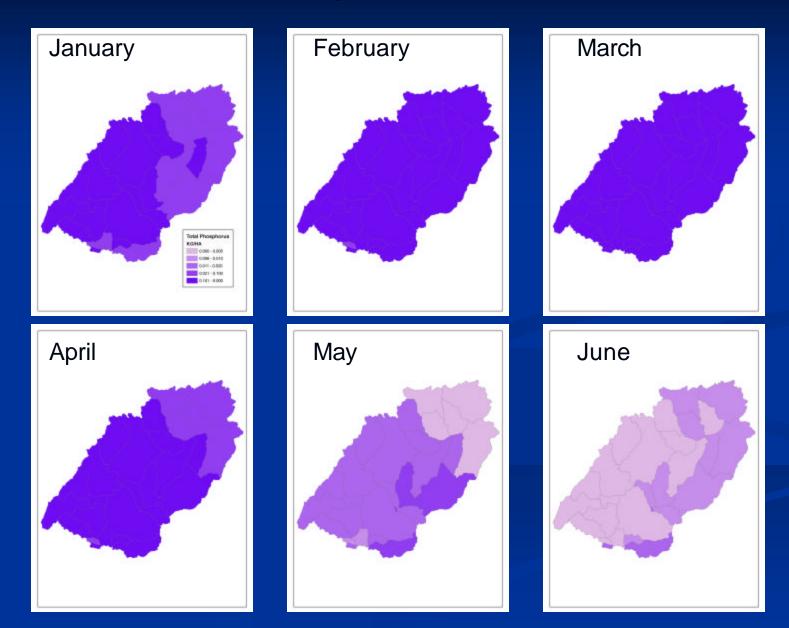
### **Monthly TN for UTW**

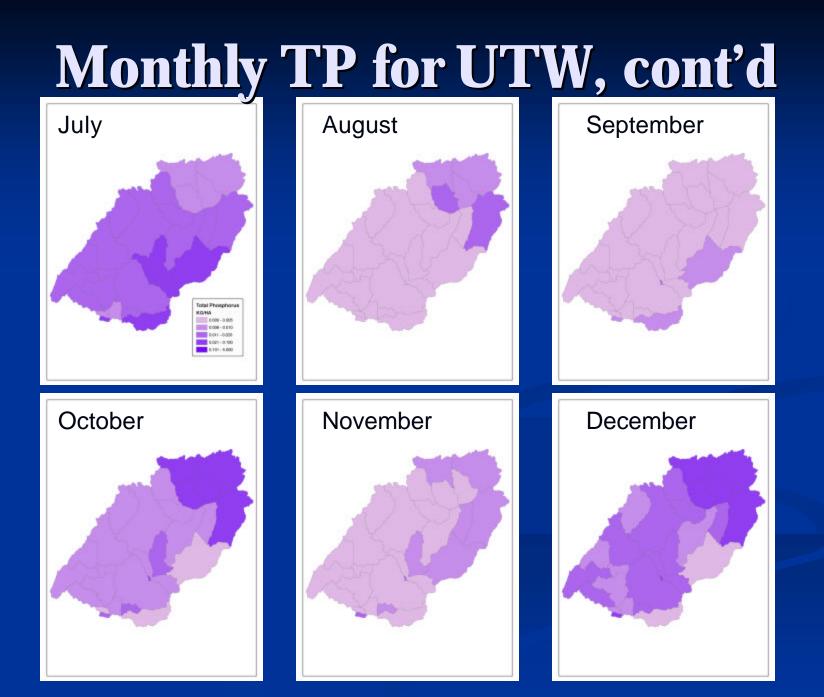


# Monthly TN for UTW, cont'd



### **Monthly TP for UTW**





# Conclusions

- Spectral reflectance collected with handheld spectroradiomters may be an practical alternative to standard sampling with regard to estimating some water quality parameters, e.g., chlorophyll
- Satellite imagery are useful in mapping optically active water quality parameters
- GIS based nutrient dynamic models can provide insight to a watershed with regard to the source of nutrients and water quality

# Acknowledgements

This project is funded by the USDA, Cooperative Research, Education and Extension System (CSREES)

Gang Wang, a graduate research assistant at University of Alabama, assisted in SWAT and GIS modeling