

Examining the Hydrologic Properties of the Missouri River Basin

https://github.com/cwatson1013/Hydrologic_Data_Analysis_Final_Proj

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1 Rationale and Research Questions

The Missouri River is the largest river in North America (2,540 miles) and has the second largest watershed (529,000 mi²/339 acres, U.S.-Canada, (Kammerer 1990)). Its watershed covers portions of ten states, which account for approximately one-sixth of the continental United States, as well as a small part of Canada (Engineers Missouri River Basin Water Management Division 2018). The headwater is located in the Bitterroot Mountains River of northwestern Wyoming and southwestern Montana (Council 2002). Demands for managing the river for the benefit of human livelihood has resulted in drastic modification in the river and the floodplains. Numerous reservoirs and dams have been constructed, of which six major dams were built on the mainstream(Council 2002). Now, the river is used intensively in multiple ways, including municipal, agricultural, hydropower, recreation, flood control etc. (Reclamation 2016b).

Within the 328 million acres of the basin’s total area in the United States, 64.2% (218 acres) are related to agricultural uses, while the rest dedicated for recreation, fish and wildlife, and urban (Reclamation 2016b, @usace2018). 37.1% of the total basin area is pasture and range grassland primarily for grazing, and cropland consists of almost 92 million acres (Engineers Missouri River Basin Water Management Division 2018). As of 2012, irrigated land comprises 14.2 million acres, and required a delivery of about 13 million acre-feet of surface water annually (Engineers Missouri River Basin Water Management Division 2018). Wetlands and Water bodies, on the other hand, cover 3.7 and 1.8 million acres, respectively (Engineers Missouri River Basin Water Management Division 2018). In spite of the low proportion of water areas (2.3%), they are the pivotal foundation for agricultural or other usages, and thus critical to the whole region’s economy.

Along with the agricultural, urban, and industrial development in the region is nutrient loading and enrichment in water bodies, especially for nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P). Agricultural input through fertilizer is the predominant anthropogenic source for nutrient in water bodies in the whole basin (Council 2002). Regardless of the major anthropogenic source, nutrient enrichment is considered nationally as one of the leading factors for water quality impairment. According to USEPA 303(d) lists, more than 160 stream reaches, lakes, or reservoirs were reported by USEPA to suffer nutrient-related impairment in 2006 (Council 2002).

In addition to change in nutrient concentration, discharge appears to be highly variable in the basin, and both severe drought and flooding events occurred in the basin in the past. For example, in the spring and summer of 2011, an unprecedented flooding event caused over \$2 billion damage and 5 fatalities, leading to FEMA disaster declaration made in all states along the Missouri River (Oceanic and Administration 2012). During the flooding event, around 11,000 people evacuated Minot, North Dakota owing to high water level in Souris River, which flooded 4,000 homes (Oceanic and Administration 2012). In 2012, a drought even struck the Central Great Plain, including the basin, and inflicted at least \$12 billion of loss before July, 2012 (Force 2013). Recently, another flooding event occurred in the spring of 2019.

Given all the background information above, we would like to know the current state of

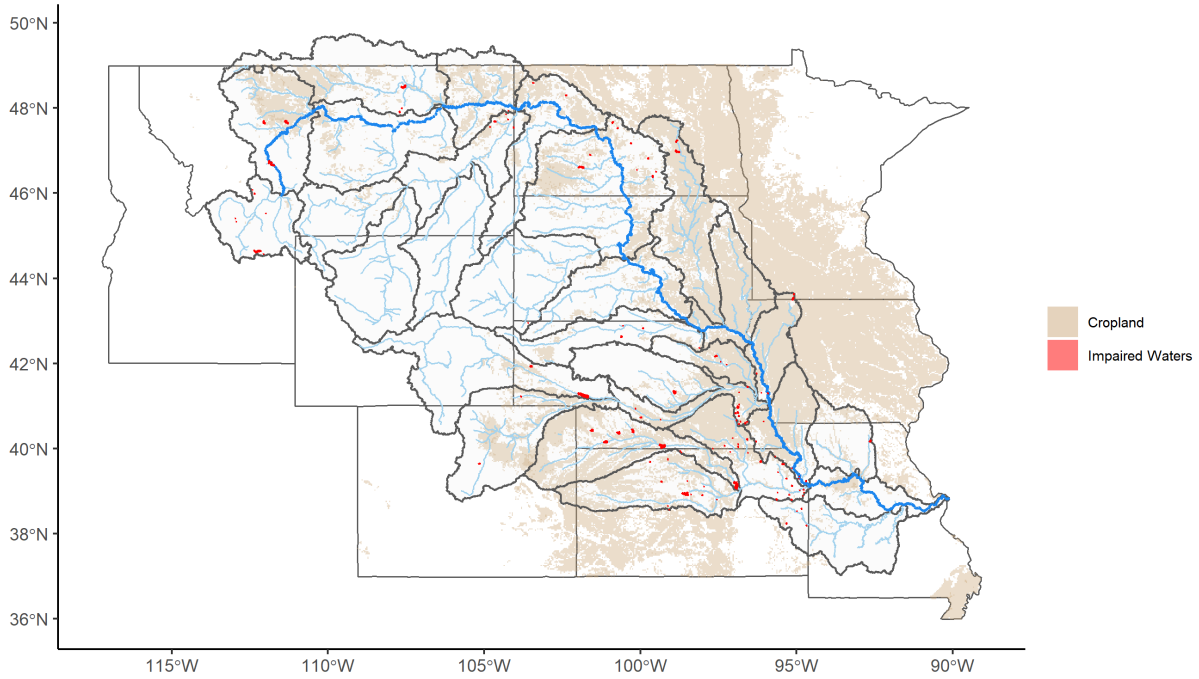


Figure 1: Row and Close Grain Crop Cultural Formation represented by tan areas, impaired water bodies according to Clean Water Act Section 303(d) (EPA 2015) represented by red areas, and all HUC4 watersheds in the Missouri River Basin (1001-1030) delineated by gray polygons. The thin light-blue lines outline all streams of a Strahler order higher than 2, and the thick blue line represents the mainstem of Missouri River.

Missouri River and its tributaries, with a focus on the changing patterns in discharge and nutrient levels. Water bodies along the downstream are more likely to be impaired by nutrients accumulated from the upstream, and more croplands which can further load nutrients into streams are distributed in the lower basins (Figure 1). Therefore, in the present project, study sites were concentrated in the southeast of the whole Missouri Basin. By analyzing data retrieved from these sites, we first revealed the general yearly discharge pattern and changes in variability over years. Then we investigated how the dramatic change in discharge (i.e. water quantity) could potentially interact with nutrient enrichment (i.e. water quality). We examined a few specific flooding and drought events, during which changes in both water quality and quantity were well recorded, so that we could make inference on the interplay between quantity and quality. The effect of population on nutrient enrichment was also examined to illustrate potential non-agricultural impact from human activities. Finally, based on the pattern in the past and the best model we could fit, we attempted to predict the likely future conditions and trends in the Missouri River Basin. Our research questions and accompanying hypotheses are below:

1. How have changes in discharge (i.e. water quantity) interacted with nutrient enrichment (i.e. water quality) in the Missouri River Basin?

- a) Nutrient levels have increased over time - Keqi
 - b) Discharge has become more variable over time - Hubert
 - c) Nutrient levels increase with discharge - Rachel
2. What effects do specific flood and drought events have on the water quality and quantity of rivers in the Missouri River Basin areas of interest?
- a) Rivers will exhibit a flushing behavior due to the land use and type of flow during storms - Rachel
 - b) Discharge will decrease during drought, causing nutrient levels to also decrease due to decreased overland flow. - Caroline
3. What factors contribute to the variability of total nitrogen in the rivers?
- a) Land use, year, discharge, phosphorus, and HUC region will contribute to the variability of total nitrogen across sites - Rachel
4. Given past and current data, what can we predict about the future state of water in the Missouri River Basin?
- a) Total flow in the Missouri River Basin is decreasing (non-stationary) over time - Keqi
 - b) The future situation of the river basin will see the continuation of current trends of decreasing overall volume of flow. - Keqi

2 Dataset Information

The data we are analyzing comes from the United States Geological Survey (USGS) database called the National Water Information System interface, or NWIS. We pulled data from the interface using the R package `dataRetrieval`. Because we are interested in the lower Missouri River basin, we pulled sites from each HUC4 subbasin from 1020 to 1030. We chose these subbasins because they had a variety of tributaries that all flowed into the Missouri River, representing a variety of river sizes and lengths. We filtered these subbasin queries to only show us sites that contained discharge, nitrogen, and phosphorus data. Once we found the sites with all of this data, we chose 2 sites from each HUC sub basin for a total of 22. We chose the two sites from each HUC sub basin by comparing the periods of records for each of our chosen variables and finding the sites with the longest periods of records. We chose to look at two sites per HUC region (for a total of 22) in order to maintain a digestible scope. We retrieved data on water quantity, water quality (N, P concentrations), pH, and coliform concentrations (Table 1).

Only seven sites within our HUC subbasin boundary contained any high frequency nitrogen data. Therefore, we also looked at these 7 sites in order to do analyses and answer our research question about flooding.

We have three main datasets:

- The daily values dataset containing discharge, nitrogen, and phosphorus data for 22 sites.
- The water quality dataset containing nitrogen, phosphorus, and pH for 22 sites and total coliform for 6 sites.
- The high frequency dataset containing high frequency data for nitrogen and discharge for 7 sites.

<Add a table that summarizes your data structure (variables, units, ranges and/or central tendencies, data source if multiple are used, etc.). This table can be made in markdown text or inserted as a `kable` function in an R chunk. If the latter, do not include the code used to generate your table.>

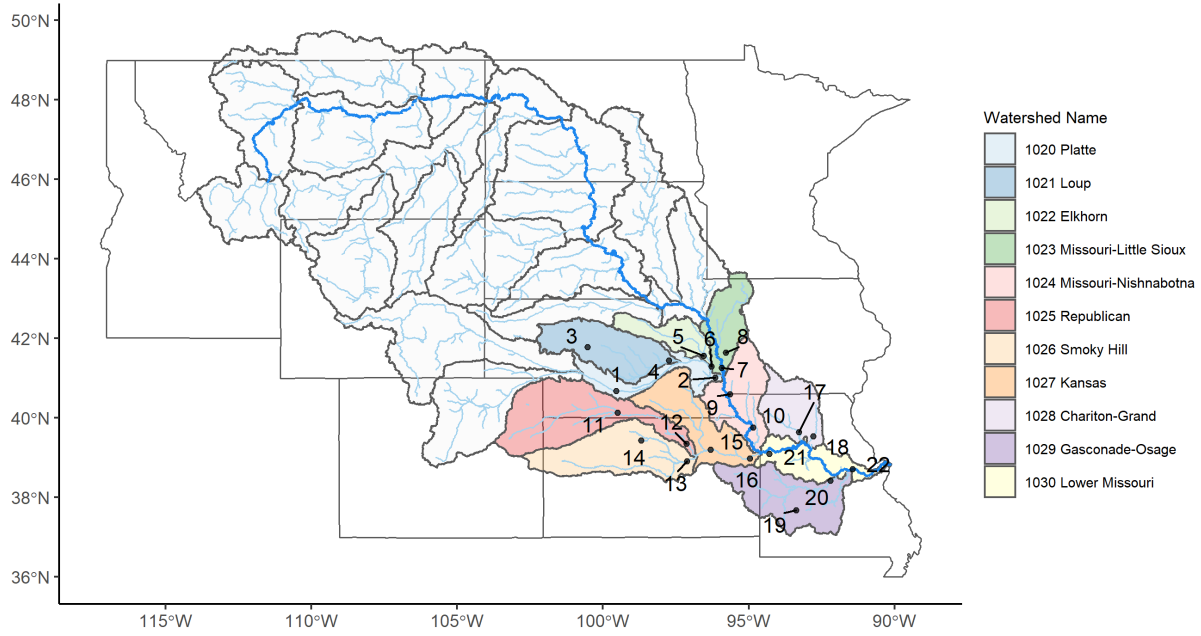


Figure 2: Map of USGS sites used for long term analysis.

3 Exploratory Analysis

3.1 Yearly Discharge Pattern

Typical discharge patterns within a year for each HUC4 watershed from 1020 to 1030 were generated by compiling all available discharge data at the 22 selected USGS site (Figure 3). Generally, discharge reaches its peak during the summer and falls to minima during the winter, and most of the sites exhibit rather high variations across years, as indicated by the large difference between the medians and the first or the third quartiles. Furthermore, highest variations in discharge appear to occur in the summer, whereas discharge in the winter varies less among years. The large variability within a year and the seasonal pattern is only obvious in larger streams and rivers but not in small creeks (e.g. site 5 Maple Creek near Nickerson, site 8 Boyer River, site 21 Small Blue River). Exceptions to the generalization are three sites with medium discharge (site 1 Platte River, NE; site 3 Dismal River, NE; site 11 Republican River, NE). They have fairly constant discharge and variation across years, and the first and the third even have slightly lower discharge during the summer. Platte River forms by the confluence of North Platte and South Platte Rivers, and both two have snowmelt as their water source, resulting in the observed higher discharge during the spring and low in the summer. Dismal River forms by two forks that arise from groundwater (Ogallala Aquifer), which is supposed to be more stable than precipitation. The majority of Republican River basin is underlain by Ogallala Aquifer (Reclamation 2016a), and a plausible high proportion of water source from groundwater could explain the little variation across years.

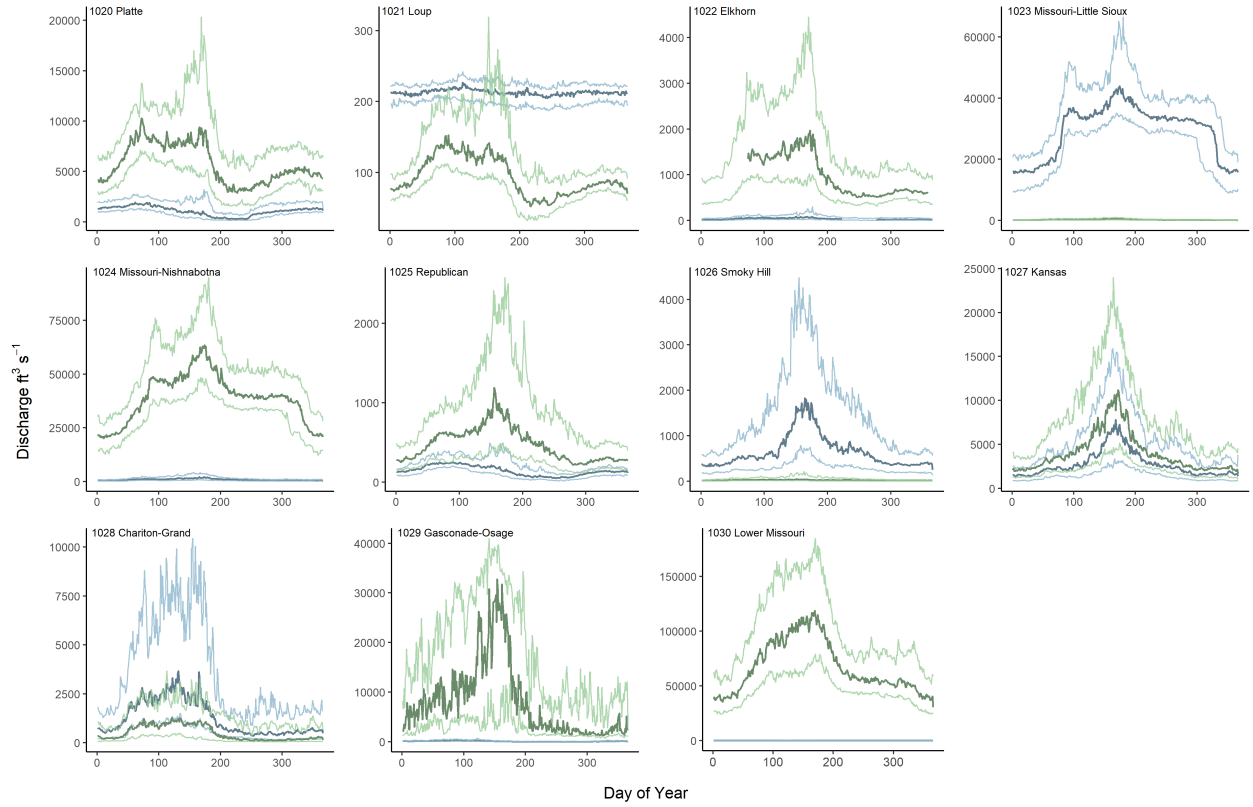


Figure 3: Yearly discharge pattern for the lower Missouri HUC4 watersheds. Thick, dark lines are the median of all discharge records on a day of year, while light, thin lines are the 25th and 75 discharge quantiles on that day. The blue lines represent the first site in a HUC4 watershed, while the green lines represent the second site.

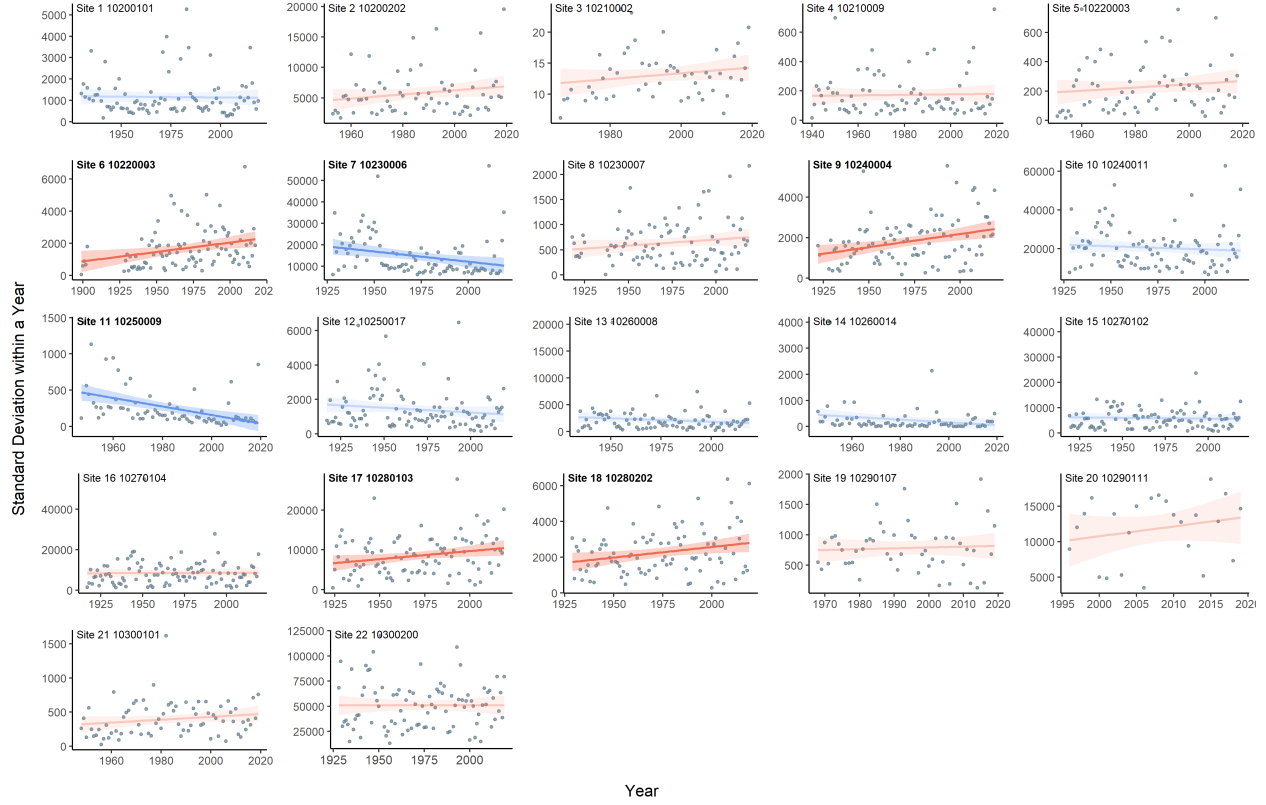


Figure 4: Changes in the standard deviations (SD) of discharge within a year at 22 sites over the whole time span of available data. Red regression lines and confidence intervals suggest increasing SD, whereas blue for decreasing SD over time. Bolded site labels and HUC8, and colors with higher saturation indicate statistically significant results ($\alpha = 0.05$).

3.2 Change in Discharge Variations over Years

To reveal how variability of discharge has changed over time, we analyzed the relationship between standard deviation of discharge within a year and years, using linear models (Figure 4, ??). Among all the 22 sites, 14 sites suggest increasing SD over time, and 4 of them show statistically significant increase. By contrast, only 8 sites suggest declining SD trends, and 2 of them exhibit statistically significant rising in SD. Despite that only data from six sites (around 27%) yield conclusive results, within these sites the number of streams that have become more variable are two times as many as those with decreasing variability. Thus, our results suggest that the whole Missouri Basin appear to have become more variable over years since around the mid-19th century. The low percentage of significant results could result from the small effect size, and/or the short time span of available data for some sites. Hence, more monitoring on discharge in the basin are required in the future to reach a more definitive conclusion.

Table 1: Slopes of linear regression between year and standard deviation of discharge at 22 sites.

	Site Name	HUC4	β_1	P
1	Platte River Near Overton, NE	1020	-0.805	0.83
2	Platte River At Louisville, NE	1020	33.7	0.144
3	Dismal River Near Thedford, NE	1021	0.047	0.196
4	Beaver Creek At Genoa, NE	1021	0.168	0.812
5	Maple Creek Near Nickerson, NE	1022	1.1	0.314
6	Elkhorn River At Waterloo, NE	1022	11.7	0.009
7	Missouri River At Omaha, NE	1023	-95.2	0.0093
8	Boyer River At Logan, IA	1023	2.4	0.134
9	Nishnabotna River Above Hamburg, IA	1024	13	0.0018
10	Missouri River At St. Joseph, MO	1024	-32.1	0.452
11	Republican River Near Orleans, NE	1025	-5.86	1e-04
12	Republican R At Clay Center, KS	1025	-5.58	0.157
13	Smoky Hill R At Enterprise, KS	1026	-12.9	0.226
14	Sf Solomon R At Osborne, KS	1026	-5.27	0.0716
15	Kansas R At Wamego, KS	1027	-6.68	0.714
16	Kansas R At Desoto, KS	1027	2.56	0.91
17	Grand River Near Sumner, MO	1028	40.4	0.0264
18	Chariton River Near Prairie Hill, MO	1028	11.9	0.0199
19	Pomme De Terre River Near Polk, MO	1029	1.39	0.704
20	Osage River Below St. Thomas, MO	1029	138	0.311
21	Little Blue River Near Lake City, MO	1030	2.1	0.141
22	Missouri River At Hermann, MO	1030	0.657	0.994

4 Analysis

<Insert visualizations and text describing your main analyses. Format your R chunks so that graphs are displayed but code and other output is not displayed. Instead, describe the results of any statistical tests in the main text (e.g., “Variable x was significantly different among y groups (ANOVA; df = 300, F = 5.55, p < 0.0001)”). Each paragraph, accompanied by one or more visualizations, should describe the major findings and how they relate to the question and hypotheses. Divide this section into subsections, one for each research question.>

<Each figure should be accompanied by a caption, and each figure should be referenced within the text>

4.1 Question 1: How have changes in discharge interacted with nutrient enrichment in the Missouri River Basin?

4.2 Question 2: What effects do specific flood and drought events have on the water quality and quantity of rivers in the Missouri River Basin areas of interest?

4.2.1 Flooding

Population of each county (from the 2010 census) in the four states that make up our region area of interest (Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and Iowa) were found using the “counties” database from R’s `noncensus` package. We decided that population could be used as a proxy for land cover, as a greater population would indicate more development and fewer agricultural fields or open spaces.

Baseflow and quickflow from each site were determined with the `EcoHydRology` package. After linearly interpolating the instantaneous discharge data in order to account for gaps, total baseflow volume was found and the percent of discharge exported as baseflow was calculated. We predicted that a site within a county with a large population would have a lower percent of its discharge exported as baseflow, because quickflow would be more common in areas with a lot of development. Similarly, we also predicted that a site within a county with a small population would have a greater percentage of its discharge coming from baseflow. More developed areas often have flashier floods, and so we were curious to see whether we can relate population to an element of flashiness - the percentage of discharge exported as quickflow.

Contrary to our hypotheses, greater county population does not contribute to a decrease in percent of discharge as baseflow ($p = 0.4199$, $F = 0.8067$) in our sites of interest. This may be due to our small sample size of sites, or perhaps the size of the rivers in our study.

High frequency nitrogen data was only available for seven sites within our region. In order to better understand the behavior of rivers during floods, we examined dygraph plots of discharge and nitrogen, and created hysteresis plots. Storms from the fall of 2018 (September - December) were examined for each river site with data from that time period. We chose to only look at storms that occurred in the second half of the year in order to avoid conflating snowpack melt and precipitation affects.

We predicted that most rivers in the area would behave the same way, and that rivers would exhibit flushing behavior. We thought that flushing rivers would be more prevalent because of the many agricultural fields in our region of study, and any overland flow to the rivers would bring with it a high concentration of nutrients (nitrogen being one of them) from the fertilized fields. Our results say otherwise (Table 2). Our sites of interest had both positive and negative slopes in the hysteresis plots, and also exhibited both clockwise and counter clockwise directions of flow (Figure xx). The same river was analyzed multiple times throughout the year, and even the same river showed different slopes and directions in the hysteresis plots.

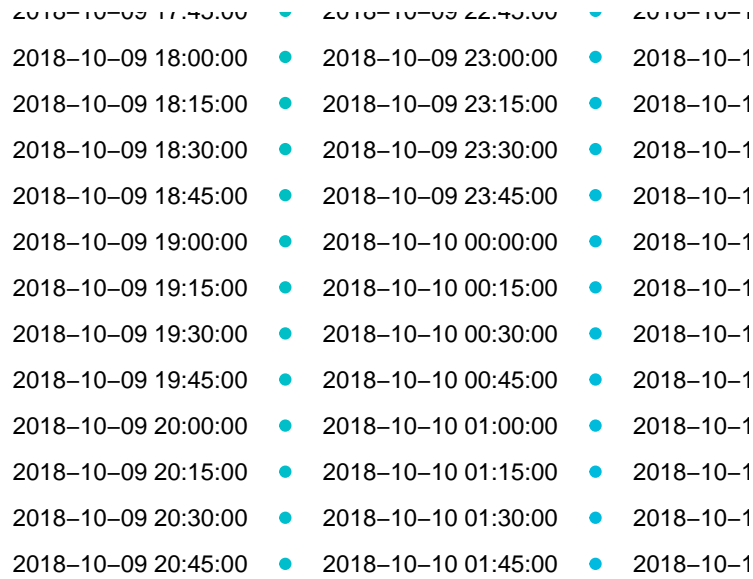


Figure 5: write fig caption for this hysteresis plot

Site Name	Site Number	Time Period	Direction	Slope
West Nishnabotna River in Randolph, IA	06808500	Oct 7 - 13, 2018	counter clockwise	negative (Figure xx)
Nodaway River at Clarinda, IA	06817000	Oct 8 - 12, 2018	clockwise	negative
Kansas River in Desoto, KS	06892350	Nov 30 - Dec 5, 2018	counter clockwise	positive
Missouri River at Hermann, MO	06934500	Oct 7 - 20, 2018	counter clockwise	negative
Mill C at Johnson Drive, Shawnee, KS	06892513	Nov 27 - Dec 4, 2018	clockwise	negative
Grand River, Sumner MO	06902000	Sep 6 - 10, 2018	clockwise	positive

- 4.3 Question 3: What factors contribute to the variability of total nitrogen in the rivers?
- 4.4 Question 4: Given past and current data, what can we predict about the future state of water in the Missouri River Basin?

5 Summary and Conclusions

<Summarize your major findings from your analyses in a few paragraphs. What conclusions do you draw from your findings? Relate your findings back to the original research questions and rationale.>

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