

Functional Flows Calculator Technical Overview

September 11, 2018

CEFF Technical Team



University of California
Agriculture and Natural Resources



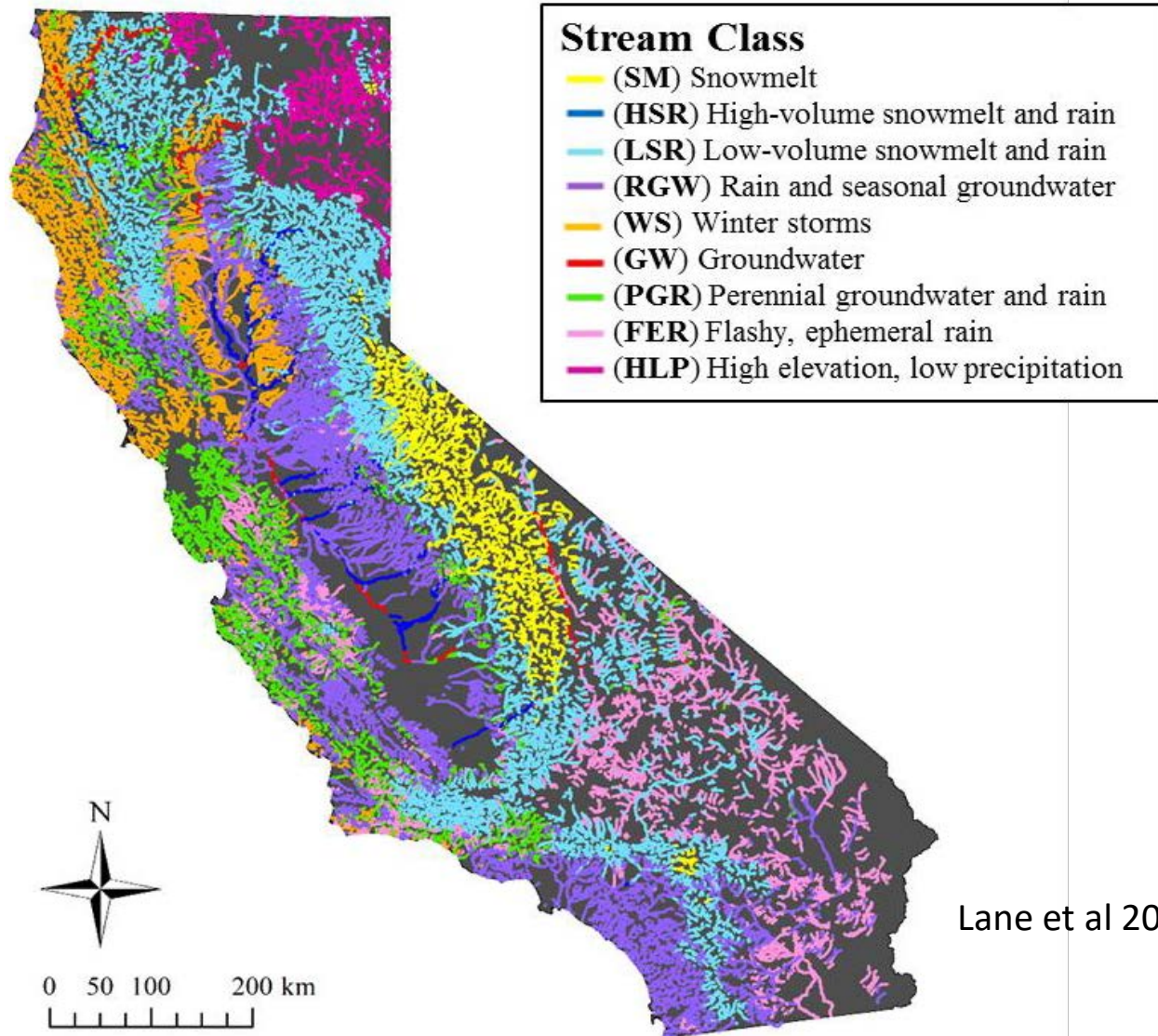
The Nature
Conservancy
Protecting nature. Preserving life.

Berkeley
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

UC DAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

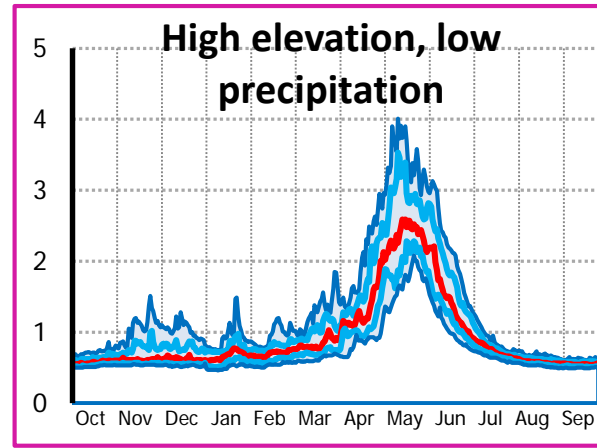
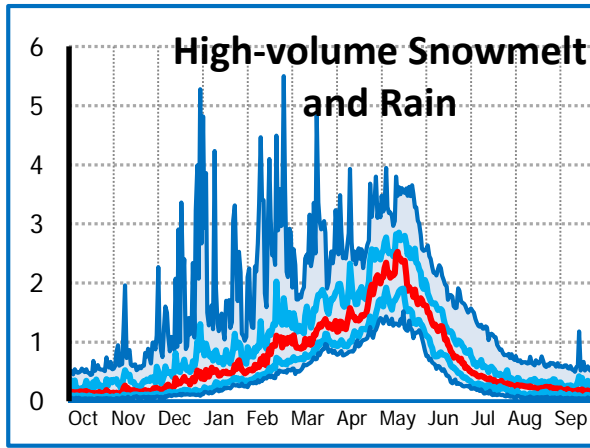
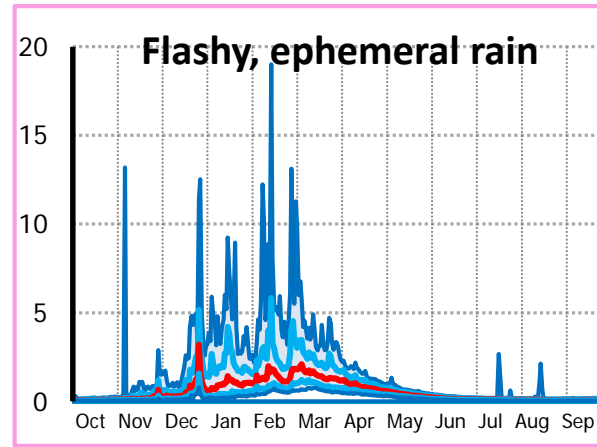
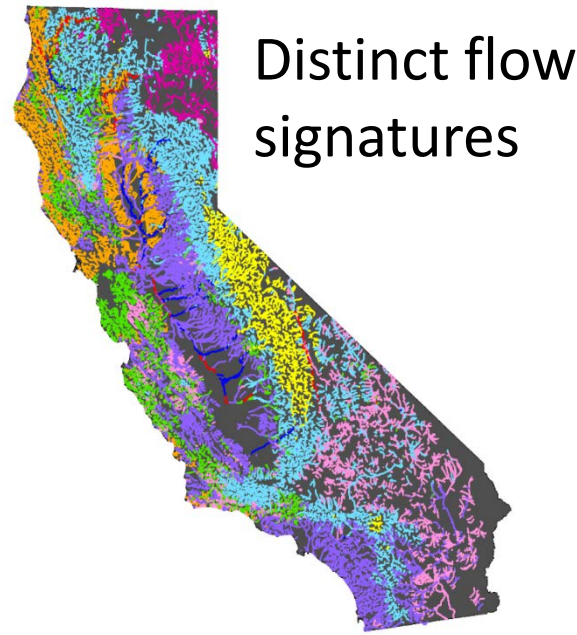
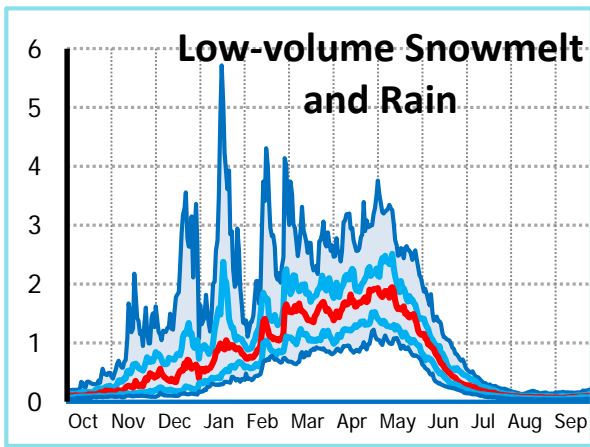
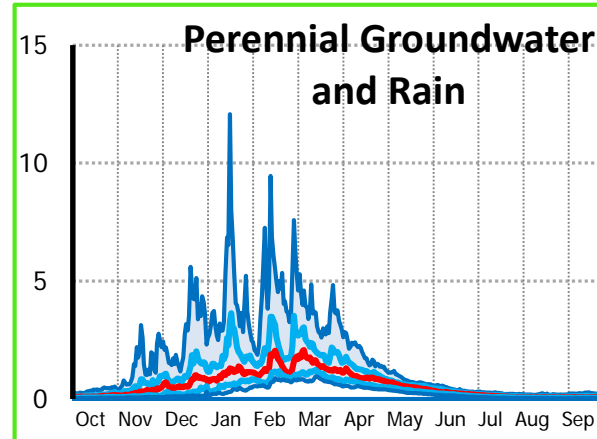
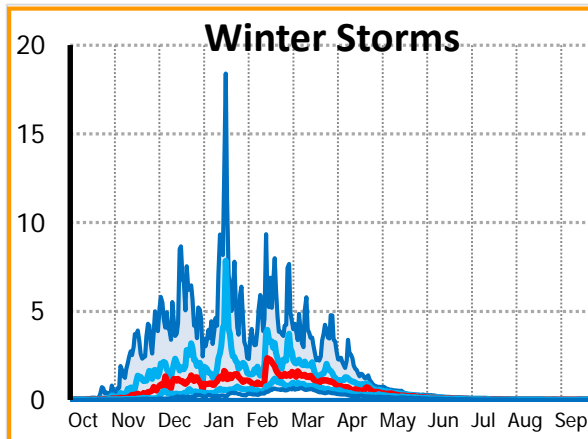
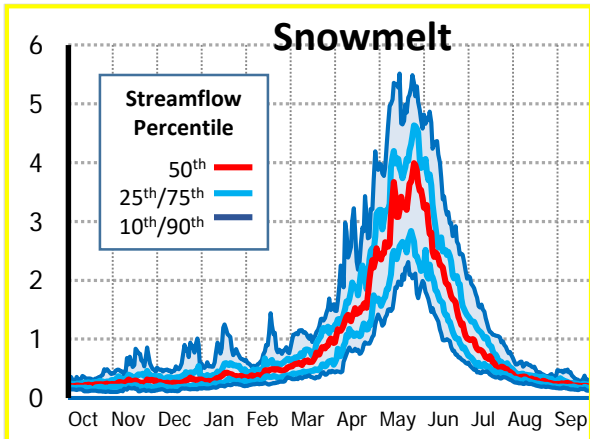


California's hydrology is complex



Lane et al 2018. *Envr. Management*.

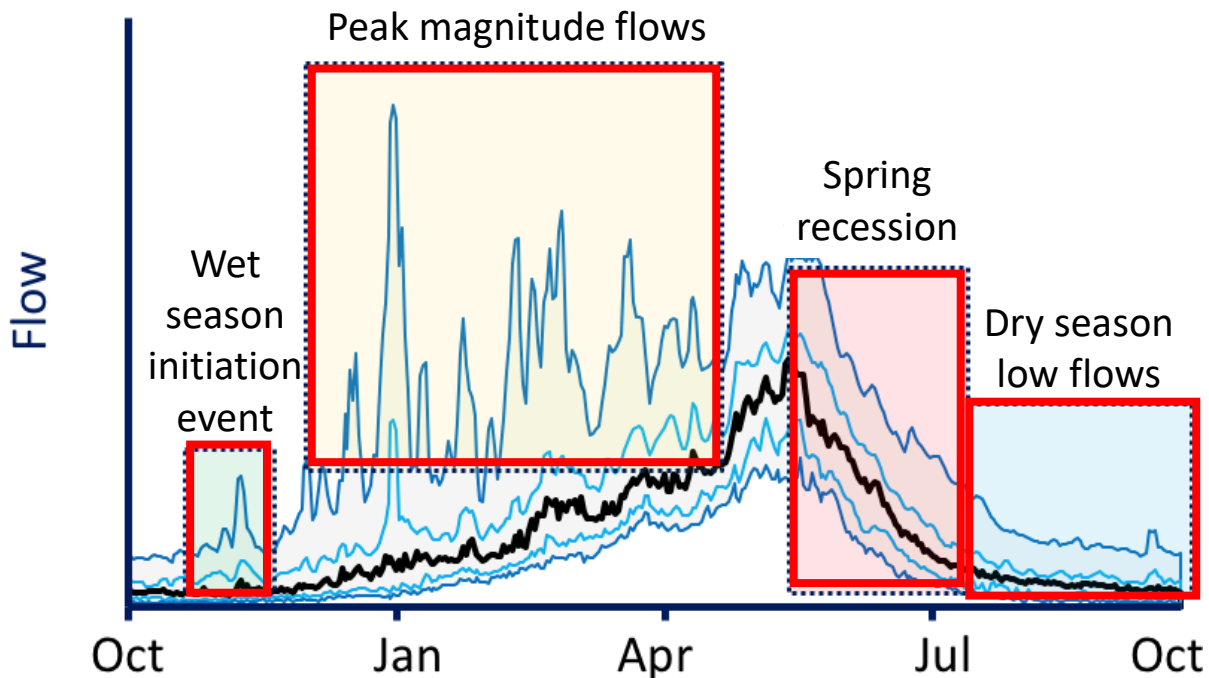
Daily streamflow / Average annual streamflow



Need for flow metrics

- The natural flow regime is a primary control on ecological functioning
- Flow metrics are used to link key aspects of natural and altered hydrology to ecological response to inform environmental water management
- Many flow metrics have been proposed
 - Indicators of Hydrologic Alteration (TNC 1996)
 - Hydrologic Index Tool (USGS 2006)
 - 'Statistically significant' (Olden and Poff 2003, Archfield et al 2006, Yang et al 2008)
- Appropriate selection of flow metrics remains a major challenge due to metric redundancy, limited statistical power and ecological relevance

Functional flow components



Constrain habitat,
limiting for exotic species

Sub-annual aspects of the natural flow regime
expected to support key ecosystem functions

Conceptual Model

Functional Flow Components

e.g. Winter Floods, Spring Recession
Summer Baseflow



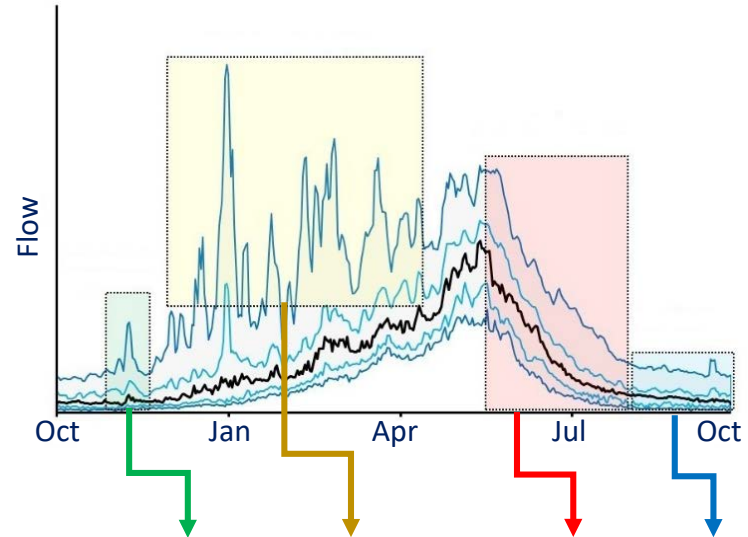
Flow characteristics

e.g. Magnitude, Timing, Duration,
Frequency, Rate of Change



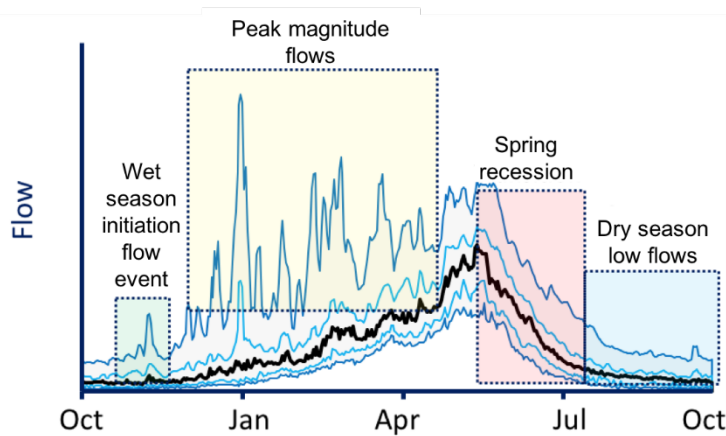
Flow metrics

e.g. 5% Exceedance flow, Julian Day,
Percent decrease per day, Richards-
Baker Flashiness Index



Flow Characteristics	Wet Season Initiation	Peak Magnitude Flows	Spring Recession Flow	Dry Season Low Flows
Magnitude	X	X	X	X
Timing	X	X	X	X
Duration	X	X	X	X
Frequency		X		
Rate of Change			X	X

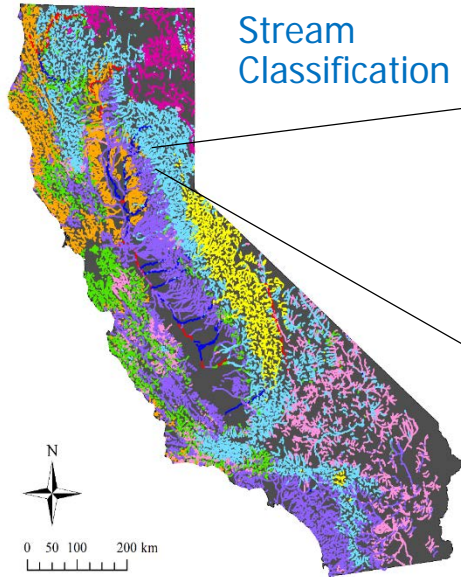
Functional flow metrics



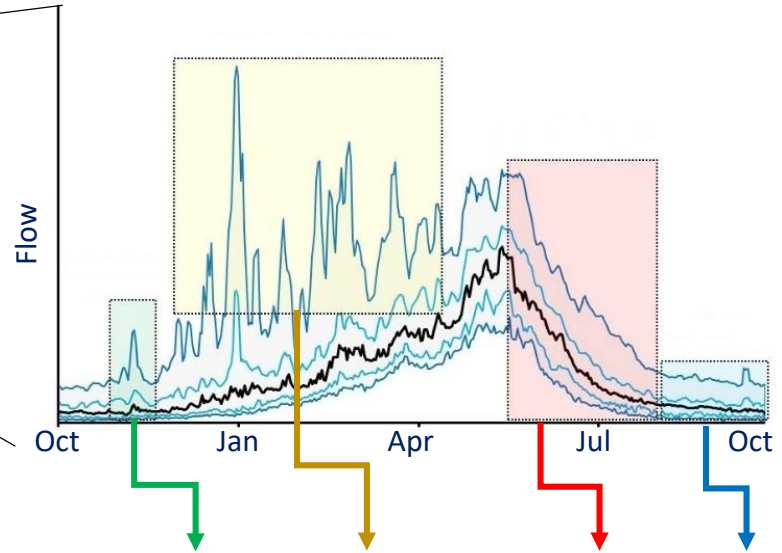
- 31 metrics
- 223 reference gauges in CA
- Annual metrics calculated for each reference Water Year (WY) on record (10 - 60 years)

Flow Component	Flow Characteristic	Units	Metric
Annual	Magnitude	cfs	average annual flow
	Rate of change	percent	coefficient of variation
Wet Season Initiation Flow Event	Magnitude	cfs	event peak magnitude
	Timing	date	event start date
	Duration	days	event duration
Peak Magnitude Flows	Timing	date	start date of wet season
	Magnitude	cfs	wet season baseflow (10P)
	Magnitude	cfs	peak magnitude: 2%, 5%, 10%, 20%
	Timing	date	event start date: 2%, 5%, 10%, 20%
	Duration	days	event duration: 2%, 5%, 10%, 20%
Spring Recession Flows	Frequency	count	# of events/year: 2%, 5%, 10%, 20%
	Magnitude	cfs	magnitude at start of spring recession
	Rate of change	percent	median daily flow percent decrease
	Timing	date	start date of spring recession
Dry Season Low Flows	Duration	days	from recession until dry season
	Magnitude	cfs	baseflow magnitude (10P)
	Timing	date	start date of dry season
	Duration	days	from dry season to start of wet season
	Frequency	count	# of no-flow days

CEFF Tier 1



Dimensionless Reference Hydrographs (DRH) for each Reference Gage



Flow Characteristics	Wet Season Initiation	Peak Magnitude Flows	Spring Recession Flow	Dry Season Low Flows
Magnitude	X	X	X	X
Timing	X	X	X	X
Duration	X	X	X	X
Frequency		X		
Rate of Change			X	X

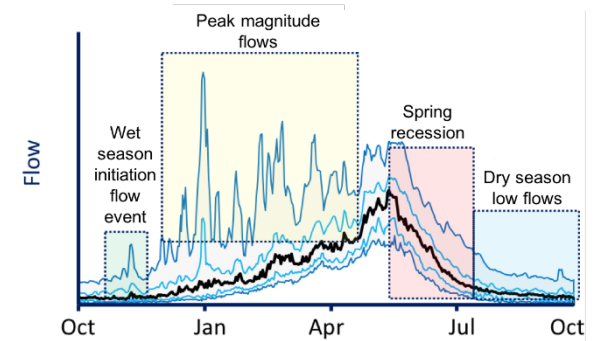
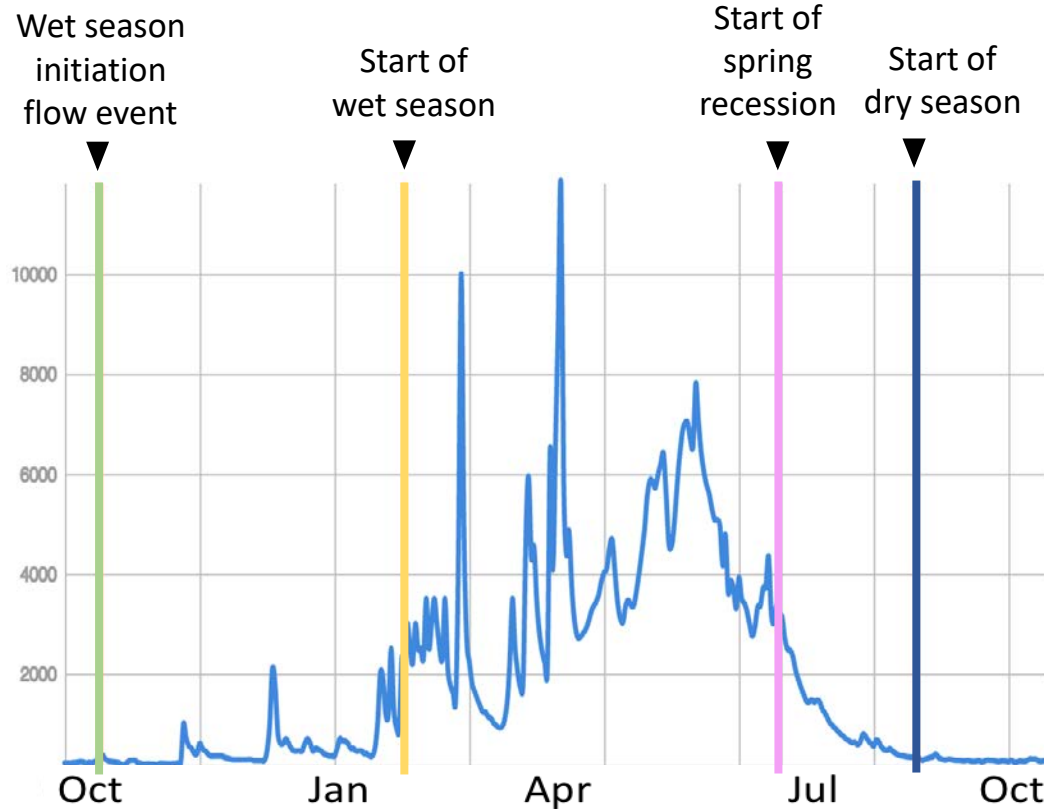
Functional Flows Metrics at Reference Gages (calculated using FFC)

Functional flow metrics predicted for all stream reaches

Ecological Flow Criteria

Functional flow metrics

Timing metrics form foundation for all other functional flow metrics



Functional flow metrics

Wet Season Initiation Event

Initiation event timing

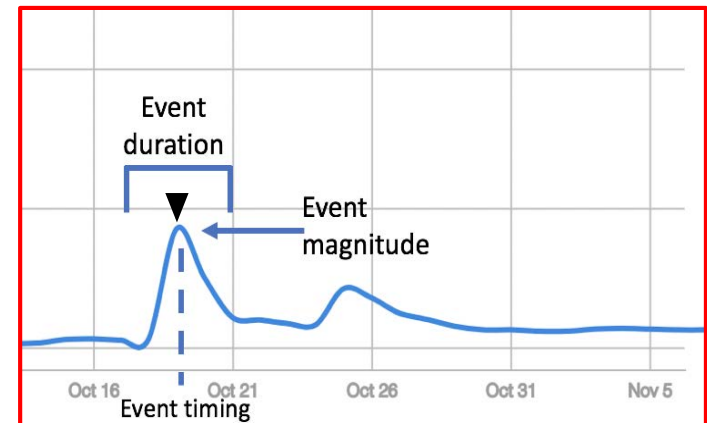
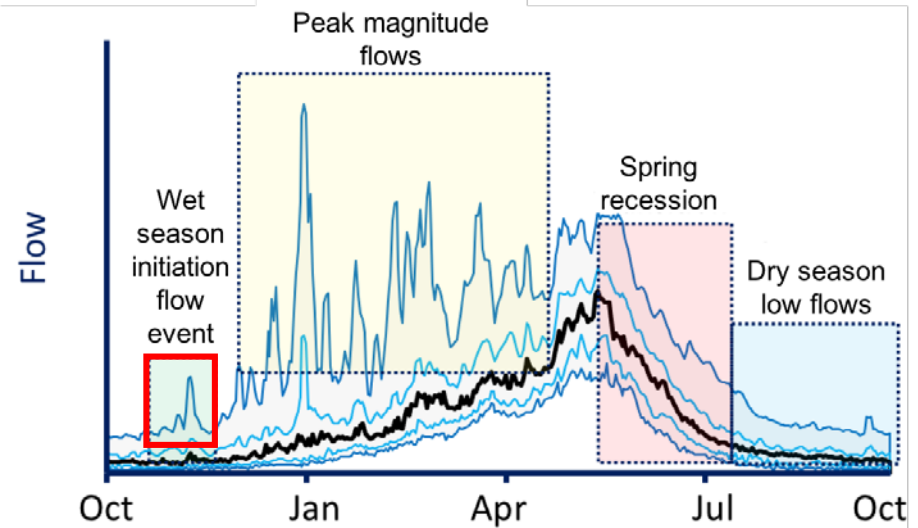
- First date from Oct 1 – Dec 15 that flow exceeds 2x previous dry season baseflow or 1 cfs, whichever is larger.

Initiation event magnitude

- Peak magnitude during initiation event.

Initiation event duration

- Number of days from the start to peak magnitude of initiation event.



Functional flow metrics

Peak Magnitude Flows

For 2%,5%,10%, and 20% exceedance flows:

High flow timing

- Date of peak flow for each high flow exceedance event

High flow magnitude

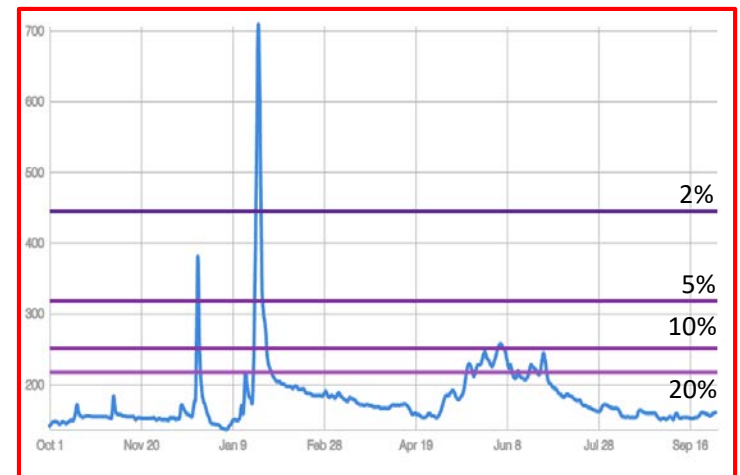
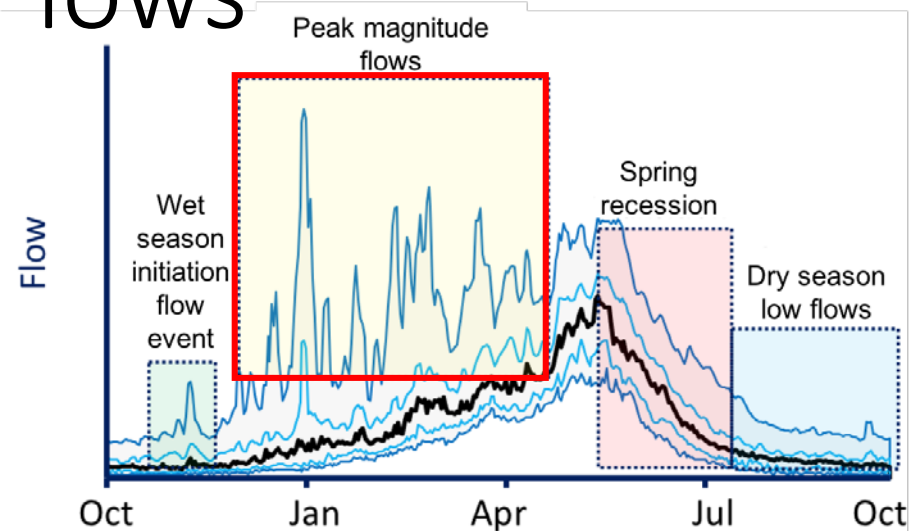
- Peak magnitude above the high flow exceedance threshold

High flow duration

- Continuous duration that flow remains above threshold

High flow frequency

- Number of times threshold is exceeded per water year



Functional flow metrics

Peak Magnitude Flows

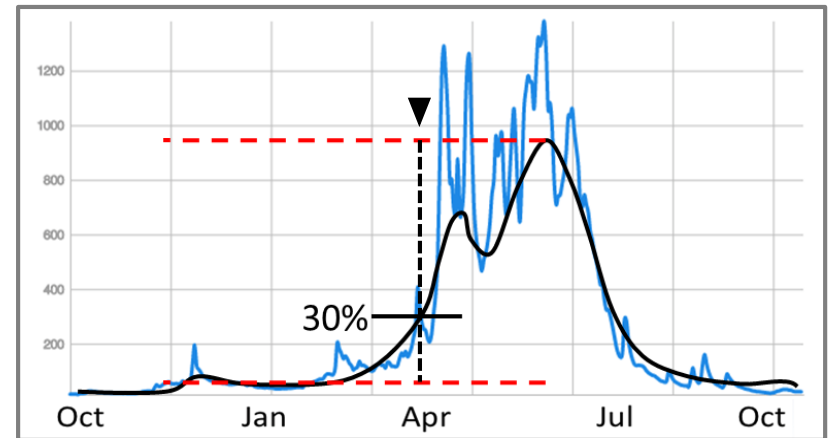
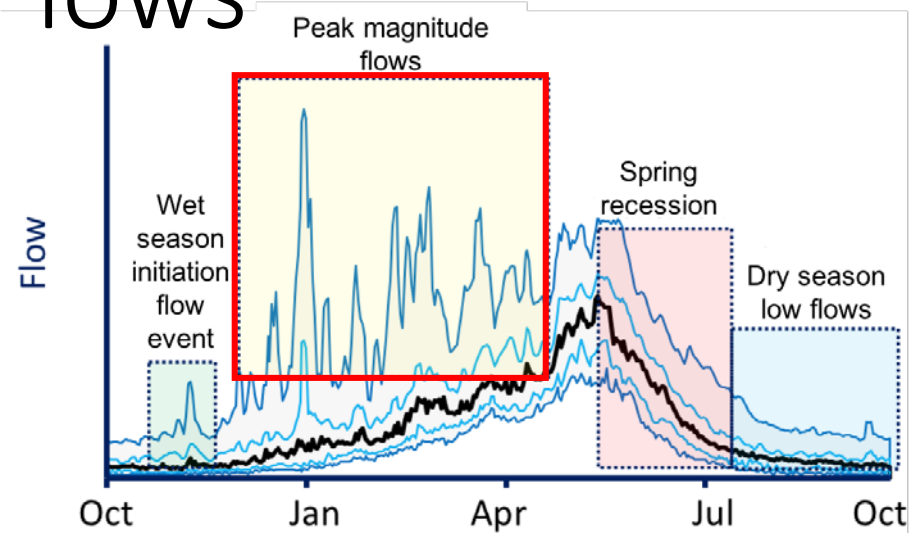
Two additional wet season metrics:

Wet season start timing

- First date flow is above 30% relative magnitude of difference between baseflow and smoothed wet season peak flow

Wet season baseflow magnitude

- 10th percentile daily flow from the start of the wet season to the start of the dry season.



Functional flow metrics

Spring Recession Flows

Recession start timing**

- Start of transition from wet season high flows to dry season low flows

Recession start magnitude

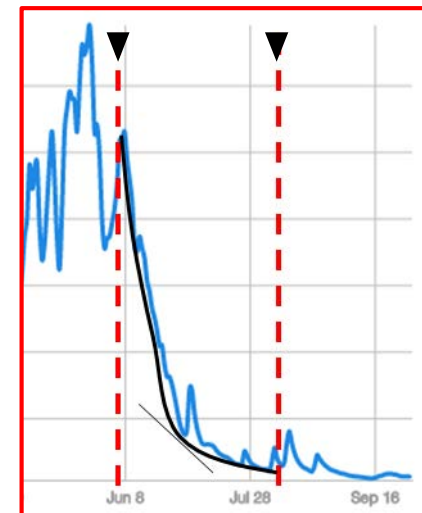
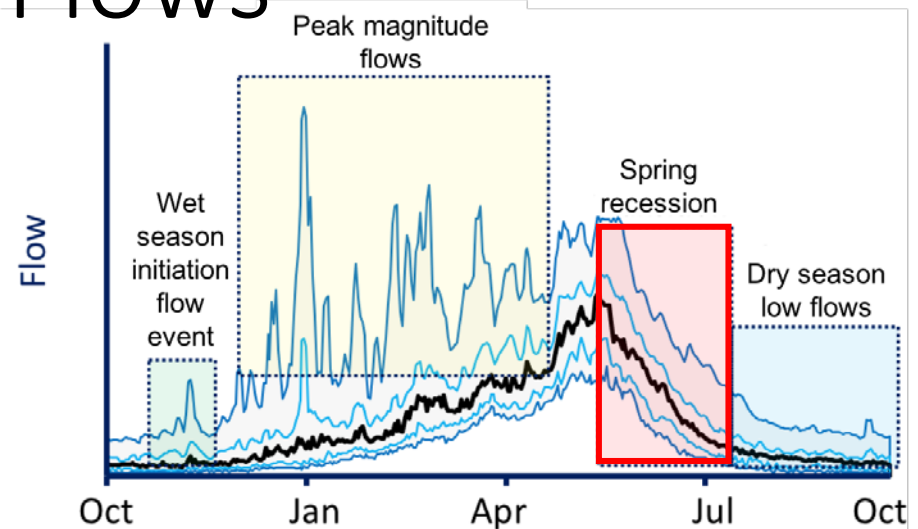
- Flow magnitude at start of recession.

Recession duration

- Duration from start of recession to start of dry season

Recession rate of change

- Median daily rate of change over recession duration, considering only days with negative rate of change.



Functional flow metrics

Dry Season Low Flows

Dry season start timing

- First date from recession start to end of WY that magnitude $< 12.5\%$ wet season max flow and rate of change \rightarrow zero.

Low flow magnitude

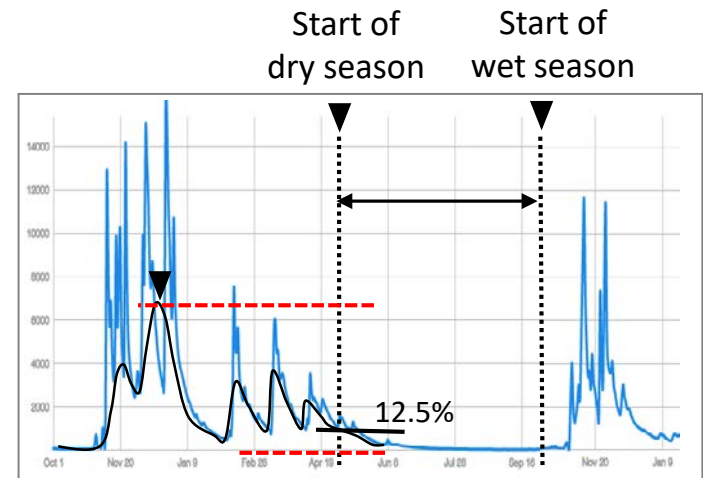
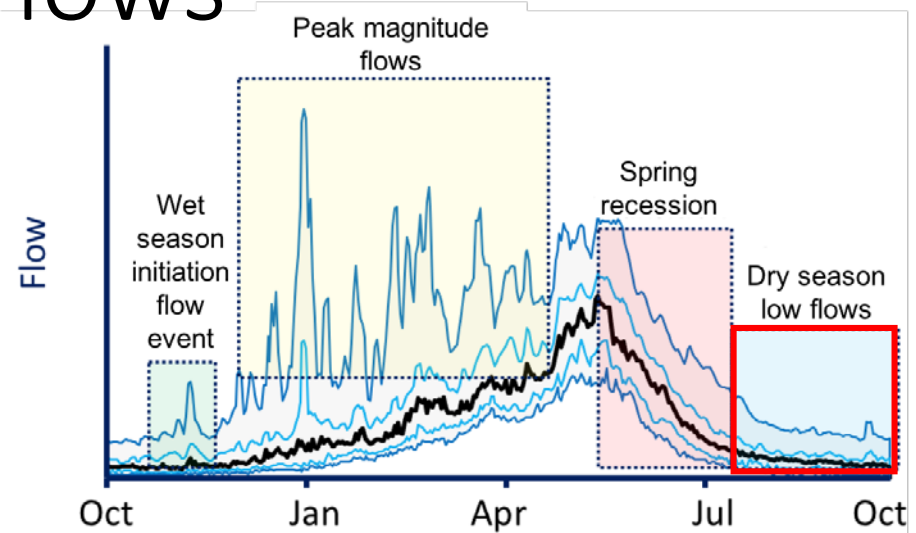
- 10th percentile daily flow from start of dry season to start of wet season.

Low flow duration

- Duration from start of dry season to start of wet season.

no-flow days

- Number of days with zero flow magnitude during low flow period



Functional flow metrics

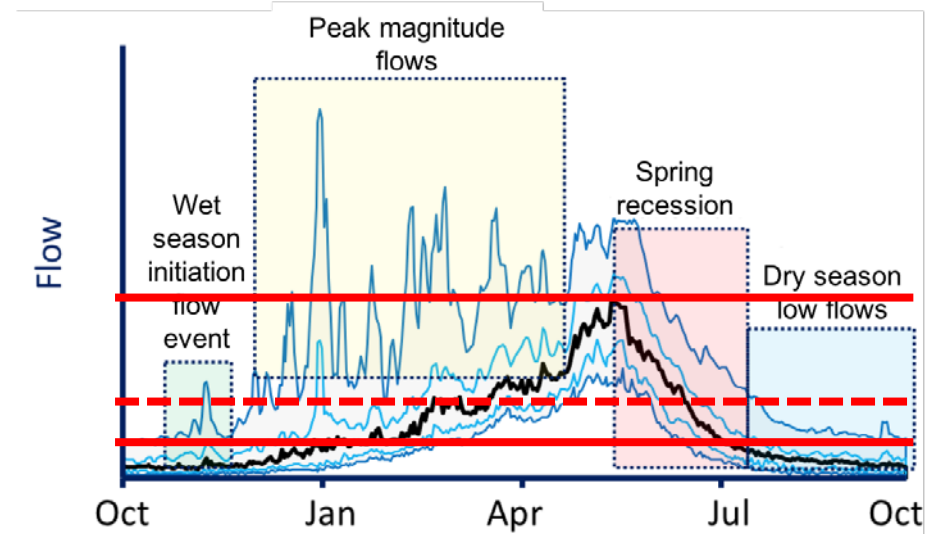
Annual

Average annual daily flow

- Mean daily flow over WY

Coefficient of variation

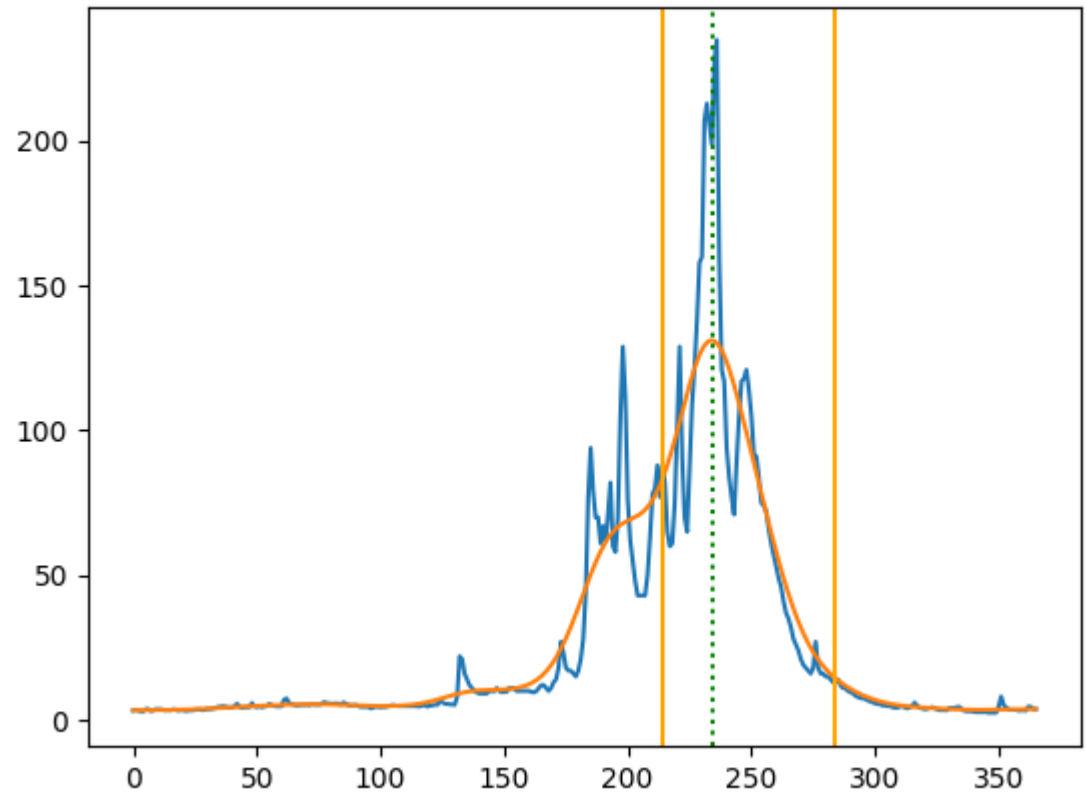
- Standard deviation of daily flow divided by average annual flow



Detailed Methods

Identification of relevant hydrologic features using signal processing techniques

- Smoothing
- Feature detection
- Windowing

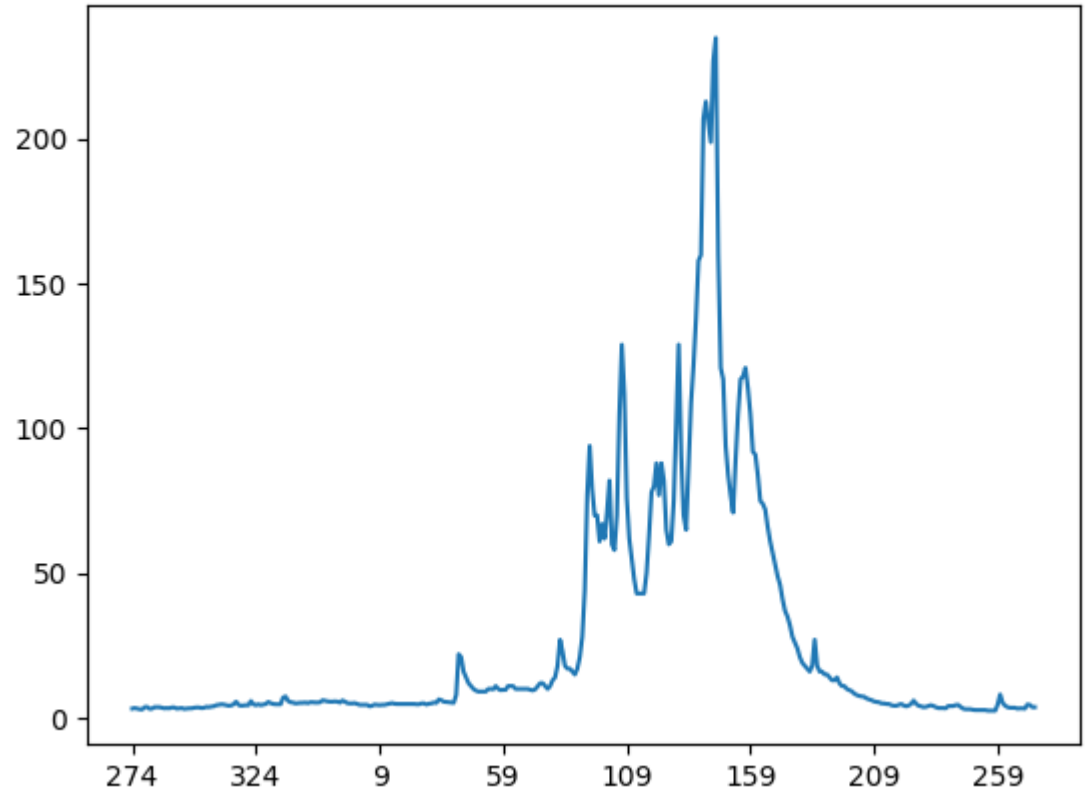


Hydrology- not calendar-driven

Detailed Methods

Example: Spring Recession Start Timing

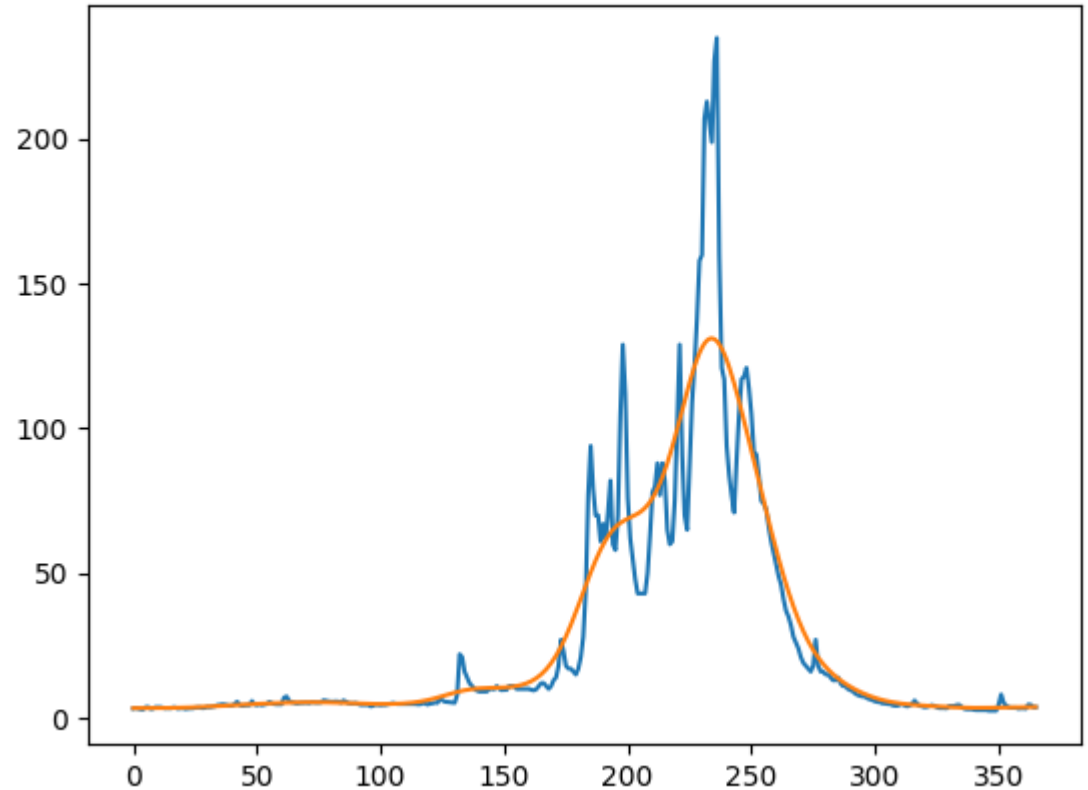
Step 1: Plot daily data by water year



Detailed Methods

Example: Spring Recession Start Timing

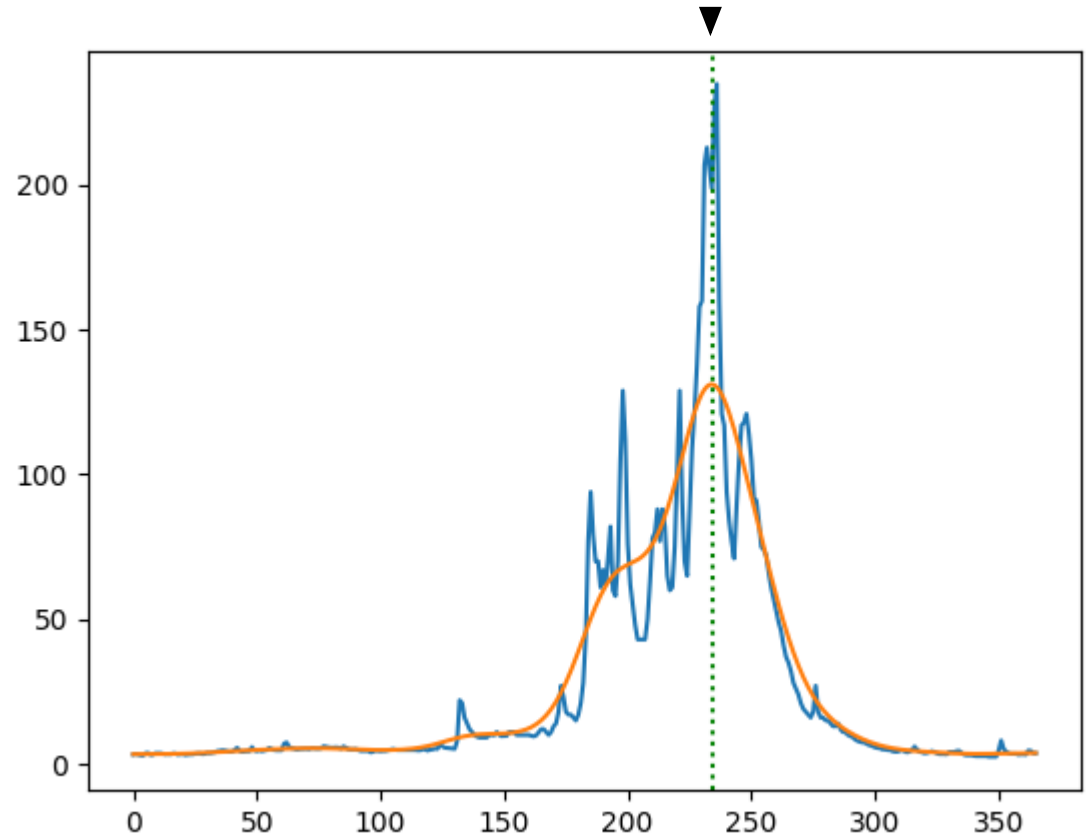
Step 2: Smooth data with Gaussian filter



Detailed Methods

Example: Spring Recession Start Timing

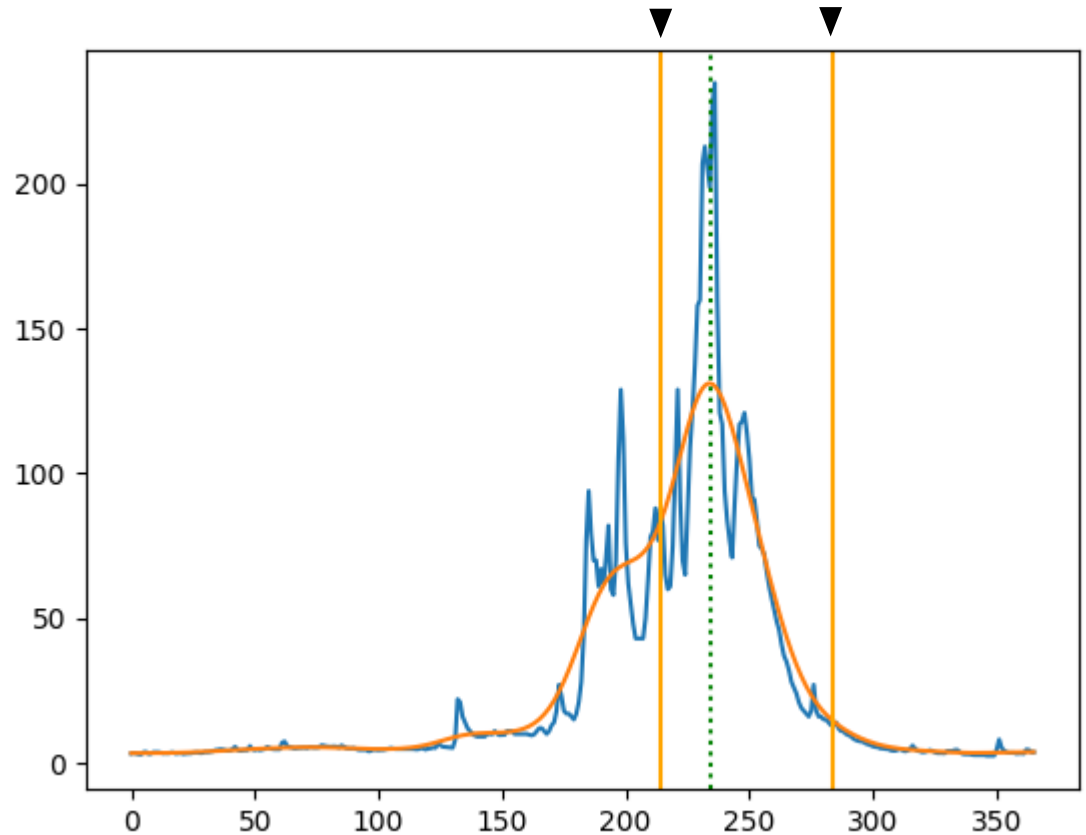
Step 3: Identify last major peak (center of mass of wet season)



Detailed Methods

Example: Spring Recession Start Timing

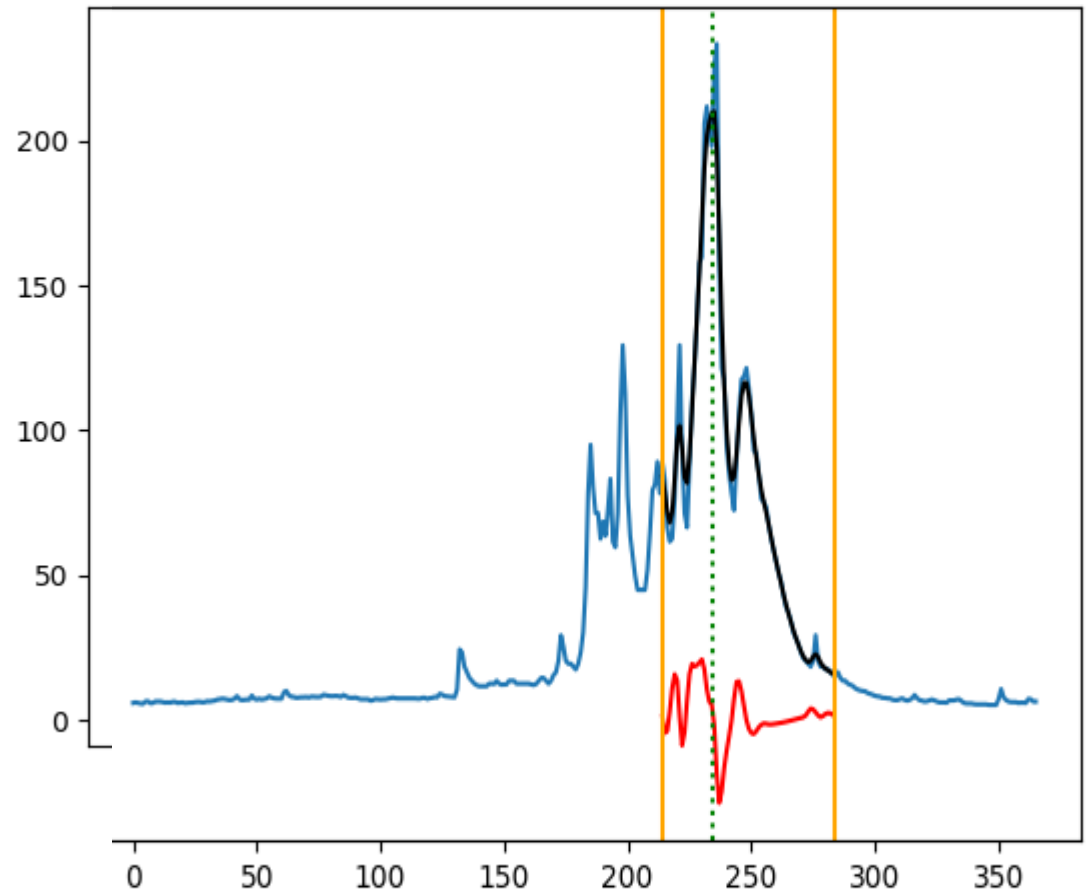
Step 4: Set dynamic search window around peak



Detailed Methods

Example: Spring Recession Start Timing

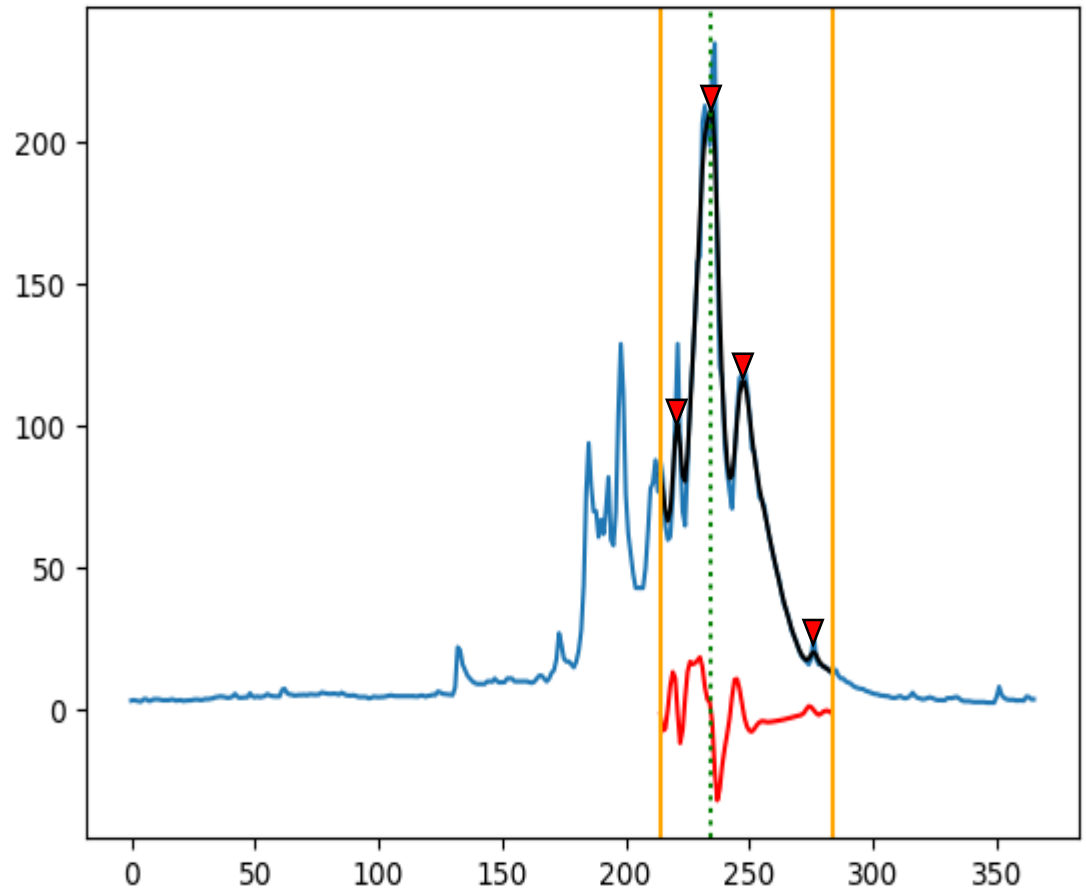
Step 5: Apply a tighter smoothing curve within window (black) and calculate its derivative (red)



Detailed Methods

Example: Spring Recession Start Timing

Step 6: Identify local peaks where derivative (red) flips from + to -

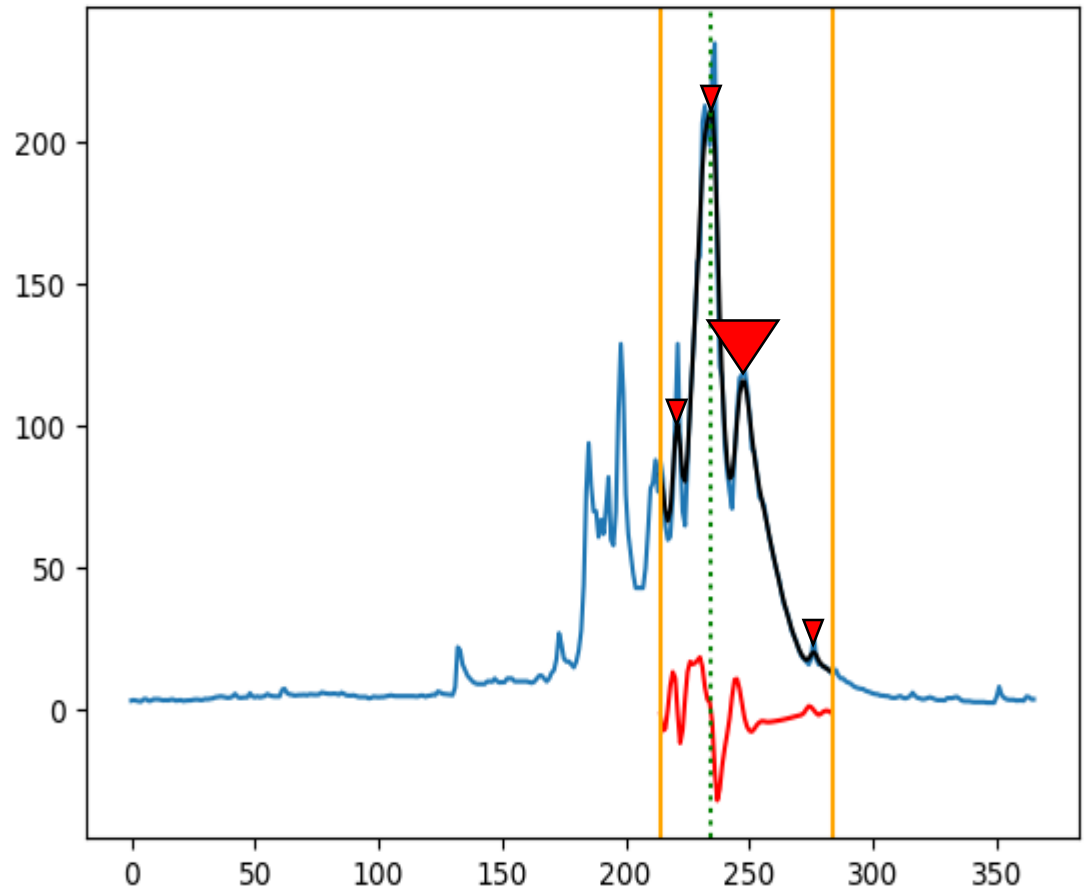


Detailed Methods

Example: Spring Recession Start Timing

Step 7: Identify last peak with sufficient:

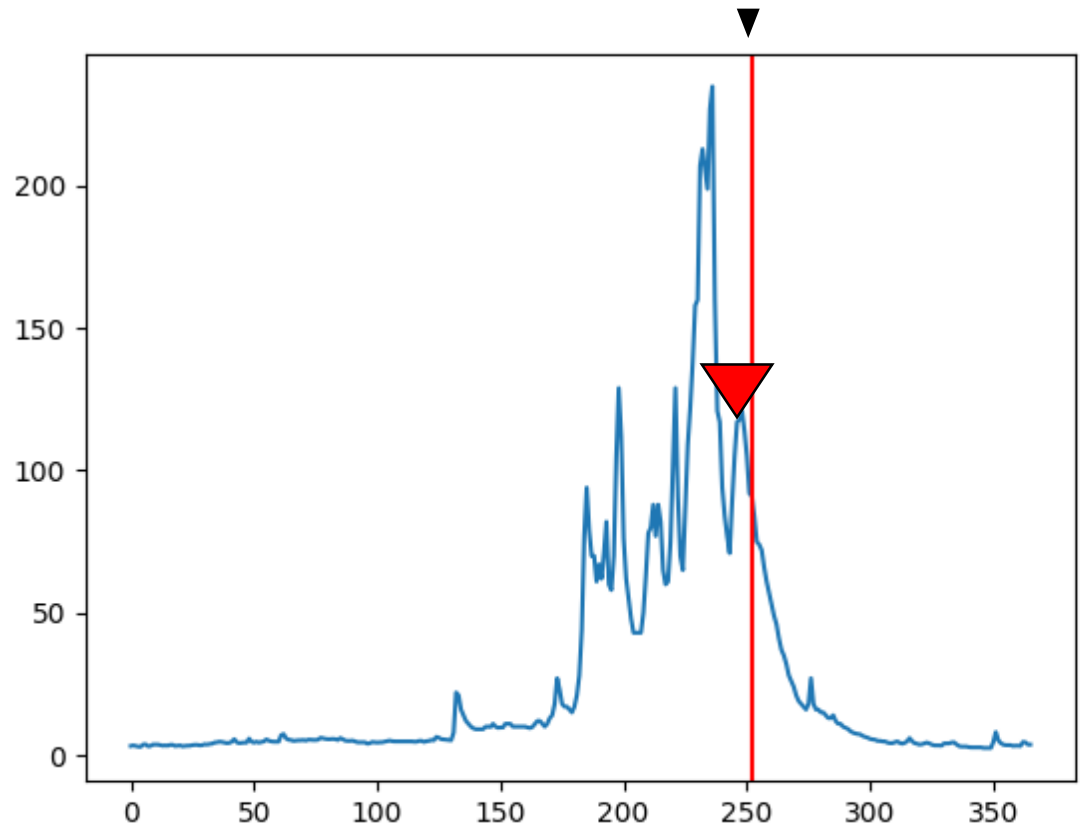
- Relative magnitude
- Duration
- Rate of change



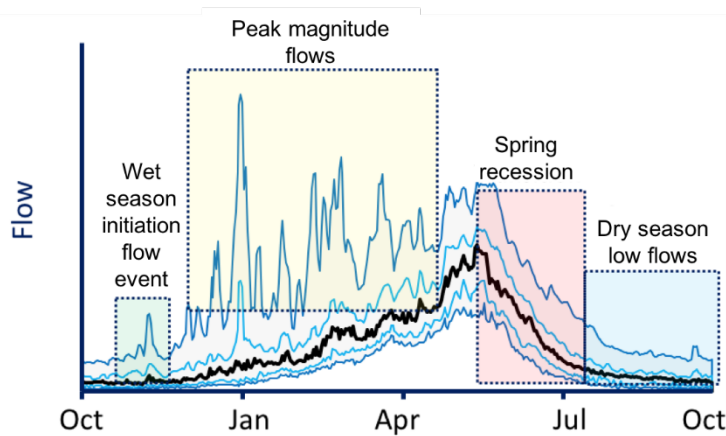
Detailed Methods

Example: Spring Recession Start Timing

Step 8: Set start date
4 days after peak
flow (to remove
individual storm
effects)



Functional flow metrics



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Annual	Magnitude	cfs	average annual flow
	Rate of change	percent	coefficient of variation
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Functional Flows Calculator (FFC)

Explore and visualize California's unimpaired streamflow patterns, including natural stream classes and functional flow metrics

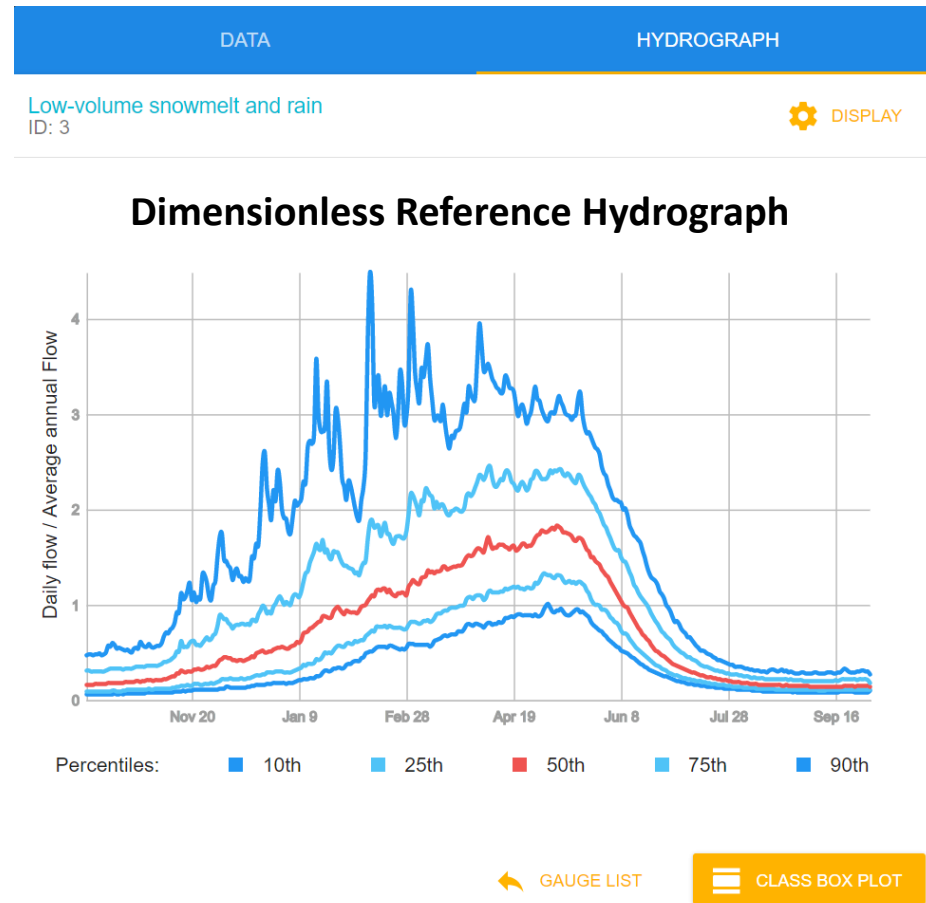
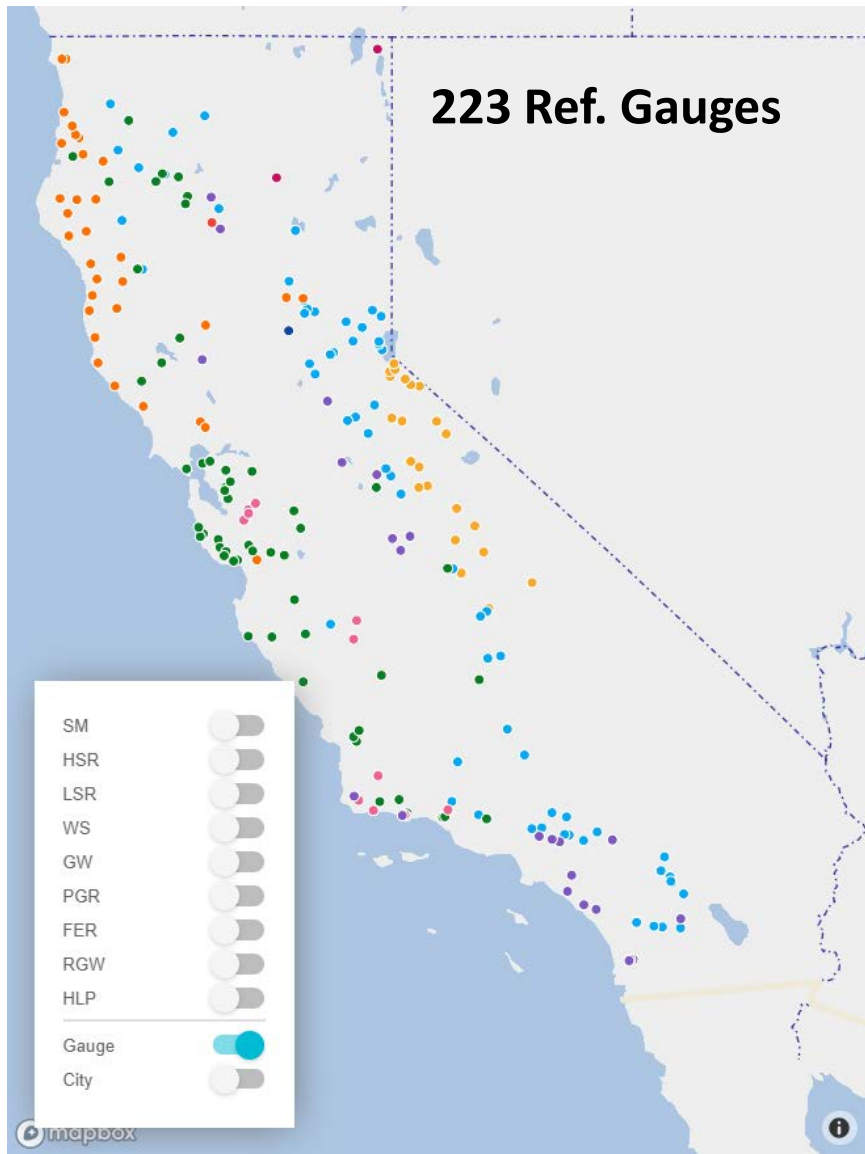
Metrics → **EXPLORE HYDROLOGY**

Documentation → **HOW DOES IT WORK?**

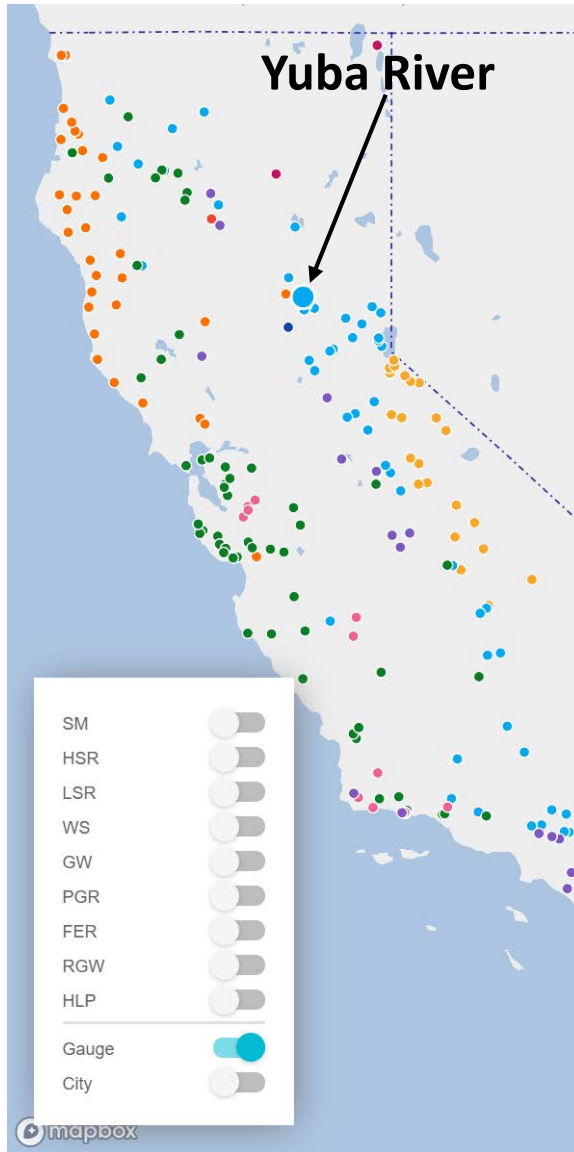
Stream Classification California is organized into nine stream classes with distinct natural flow regime patterns and watershed controls.	Dimensionless Reference Hydrographs Summary stream class hydrographs illustrate season and inter-annual daily flow patterns.	Functional Flow Metrics Flow metrics quantify key aspects of the natural flow regime linked to critical ecosystem functions.
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<https://eflows.ucdavis.edu>

Functional Flows Calculator (FFC)



Functional Flows Calculator (FFC)



Spring Recession ^

Recession Timing

Recession Magnitude

Dry Season ^

Dry Season Start Timing

Low Flow Magnitude

Wet Season Initiation ^

Event Timing

Event Magnitude

Peak Magnitude ^

Wet Season Start Timing

Baseflow Magnitude

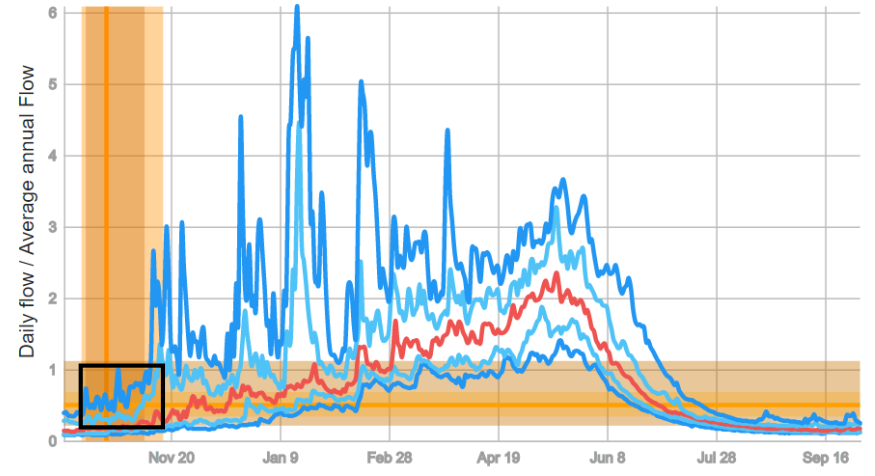
Peak Magnitude High Flows v

Min/Max

DATA | HYDROGRAPH

N YUBA R AB SLATE C NR STRAWBERRY CA
ID: 11413100, Class: Low-volume snowmelt and rain

Dimensionless Reference Hydrograph



Percentiles: 10th 25th 50th 75th 90th

Spring Recession ^

Recession Timing

Recession Magnitude

Dry Season ^

Search Gauge 🔍

Overview
Boxplot Summary

Snowmelt
Gauge Count: 23

High-volume snowmelt and rain
Gauge Count: 7

Low-volume snowmelt and rain
Gauge Count: 65

Winter storms
Gauge Count: 34

Groundwater
Gauge Count: 1

Perennial groundwater and rain
Gauge Count: 56

Flashy, ephemeral rain
Gauge Count: 12

Fixed Y-axis

Y-axis Percentile

0.99

Hydrograph Overlay

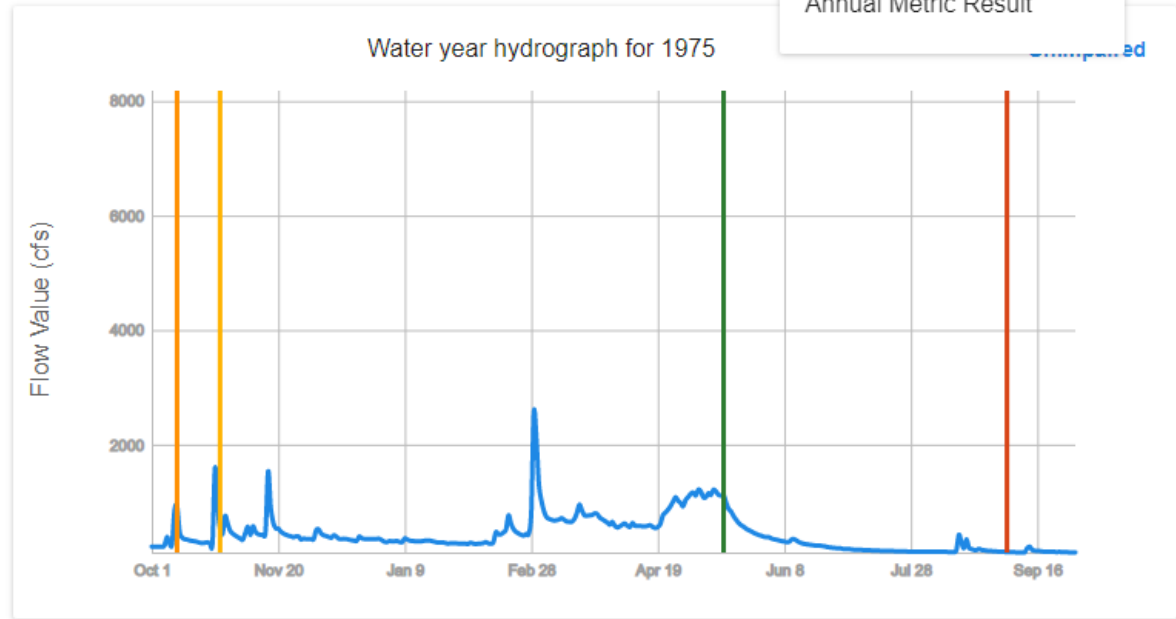
FFC – Reference Gauge

N YUBA R AB SLATE C NR STRAWBERRY CA
ID: 11413100, Class: Low-volume snowmelt and rain

Annual Flow Matrix

Annual Metric Result

DISPLAY



1968 Slide the bar to change the water year! 1986

X CLOSE

FFC – Reference Gauge Data

The image displays two overlapping Excel spreadsheets. The top spreadsheet, titled "11418000 - Excel", shows a small table with columns A, B, and C, and rows 1 through 40. The bottom spreadsheet, titled "11418000_annual_result_matrix - Excel", shows a larger table with columns A through V and rows 1 through 40. The data in the bottom spreadsheet includes various metrics such as Year, Avg, Std, CV, SP_Tim, SP_Mag, SP_Dur, SP_ROC, SU_BFL_Tim, SU_BFL_Mag, SU_BFL_Dur, SU_BFL_No_F, FAFI_Tim, FAFI_Mag, FAFI_Tim_We, FAFI_Dur, Wet_BFL_Mag, WIN_Tim_2, WIN_Dur_2, WIN_Fre_2, WIN_Mag_2, WIN_Tim_5, WIN_Dur_5, WIN_Fre_5, WIN_Mag_5, WIN_Tim_10, WIN_Dur_10, WIN_Fre_10, WIN_Mag_10, WIN_Tim_20, WIN_Dur_20, WIN_Fre_20, WIN_Mag_20, WIN_Tim_50, WIN_Dur_50, WIN_Fre_50, and WIN_Mag_50.

Year	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Avg	4059.353	4796.995	2823.107	2038.444	1205.912	4469.536	2044.734	3959.556	1154.244	1725.016	1061.274	1952.342	3709.118	1360.087	4458.827	1325.726	3487.526	1418.568	3188.759	2821.041
Std	6899.157	4561.365	3354.326	2636.498	1152.12	9585.319	3242.574	4381.217	1340.381	3882.179	964.0162	2720.765	7873.924	997.0802	10912.96	1168.995	3944.282	2009.947	4369.424	6652.742
CV	1.69957	0.95088	1.188168	1.293387	0.955393	2.144589	1.585817	1.106492	1.161263	2.250517	0.908358	1.39359	2.122856	0.7331	2.447494	0.881777	1.130969	1.416884	1.370259	2.358258
SP_Tim	346	175	175	133	148	364	153	172	137	103	145	158	144	144	1	134	174	96	173	67
SP_Mag	37500	8180	9350	6250	4850	26700	7330	7470	2080	5490	3120	4490	11600	3600	44300	3820	11700	3330	2200	5430
SP_Dur	207	51	38	52	36	197	41	37	44	84	59	38	49	55	190	47	91	164	17	116
SP_ROC	0.064343	0.057675	0.056795	0.04908	0.056097	0.083863	0.052632	0.045411	0.04386	0.060345	0.048303	0.06962	0.048193	0.038527	0.059172	0.040764	0.029286	0.042553	0.117755	0.069051
SU_BFL_Tim	188	226	213	185	184	196	194	209	181	187	204	196	193	199	191	181	265	260	190	183
SU_BFL_Mag	333.5	582	560	200	170	553	446.8	225	73	80	250	nan	345.4	400	640	300	360	150.5	280	353
SU_BFL_Dur	148	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan	138	nan	nan	nan	nan	154	14	nan	nan	nan
SU_BFL_No_F	168	140	181	188	162	217	197	167	212	201	193	nan	125	148	178	156	130	112	184	190
FAFI_Tim	nan	335	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan	340	286	nan	nan	nan	334	278	nan
FAFI_Mag	nan	11799.76	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan	600.0008	67199.45	nan	nan	nan	4880.018	759.9994	nan
FAFI_Tim_We	315	355	1	27	7	345	48	24	10	27	23	30	nan	317	347	2	336	29	7	7
FAFI_Dur	nan	2	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan	8	5	nan	nan	5	3	nan	nan
Wet_BFL_Mag	1227	1645	1521	1259	892	2345	870	1372	695	719	505	680	nan	836.2	1814	834.8	833	480	1310	726
WIN_Tim_2	348	85.5	66	68	nan	23	65	55	nan	53	nan	43	68	nan	5	nan	29	51	23.5	27
WIN_Dur_2	3	2	2	2	nan	1	3	2	nan	2	nan	1.5	2.5	nan	4	nan	2	4	3.5	2
WIN_Fre_2	7	4	4	1	0	5	3	7	0	2	0	2	4	0	3	0	3	1	2	3
WIN_Mag_2	23900	16000	16500	23900	nan	15400	26200	14200	nan	38500	nan	23850	44350	nan	34100	nan	23100	17800	31650	16600
WIN_Tim_5	18	64.5	80.5	68	nan	21	65	89	48	53	nan	42.5	110.5	nan	25	nan	84.5	51	44	21.5
WIN_Dur_5	3	3	2	2	nan	6	4	4	3	2.5	nan	3	3	nan	4	nan	3	5	5	1.5
WIN_Fre_5	7	8	6	5	0	7	3	9	1	2	0	2	10	0	5	0	8	1	5	4
WIN_Mag_5	22700	11450	16050	9800	nan	14700	26200	12300	12700	38500	nan	23850	12000	nan	14100	nan	11650	17800	12500	12850
WIN_Tim_10	21	25	129	71.5	129	13	139	91	30.5	77	nan	104	70	352.5	107	nan	78.5	51	96	14
WIN_Dur_10	7	5	4.5	2.5	1	9	5	6	2	2.5	nan	3	5	1	18	nan	5	1	7	1
WIN_Fre_10	7	9	8	6	1	7	5	10	2	4	0	3	10	2	3	0	8	3	5	3
WIN_Mag_10	15500	11100	9725	9710	6620	13200	13700	9455	10595	11060	nan	7330	12000	7095	13100	nan	11650	7770	8910	10000
WIN_Tim_20	65	24	96	71	138	83	109	54.5	30	84	85	93.5	36	28	100	101.5	91.5	73	91	51.5
WIN_Dur_20	17	7	12	8	4	10	4	19.5	4	7	2	9	5.5	1	3	2	7	1	8	6.5
WIN_Fre_20	9	7	4	6	4	7	5	4	2	5	3	6	6	4	5	4	8	3	7	6
WIN_Mag_20	8600	11800	11390	9340	4515	4800	4420	10980	10595	7090	4150	6285	16700	5785	4390	4215	8700	6940	8540	6140
WIN_Tim_50	322	335	363	20	37.5	353	55	354	25	36	63	40	354.5	354	349	13	20	17	353	149
WIN_Dur_50	221	248	206	154	6.5	204	129	207	13	136	24	142	45.5	32	210	14	33	146	188	11
WIN_Fre_50	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	1	1	9
WIN_Mag_50	65400	29000	34600	23900	1310	122000	27400	32400	8490	62500	4150	29100	39550	6610	124000	2635	11500	17800	32400	2880

FFM - Documentation

eFlows Overview

Last updated 7 days ago

eFlows Website Purpose

The eFlows Functional Flow Calculator (FFC) quantifies key hydrologic aspects of the annual flow regime from any daily streamflow time series. The FFC produces dimensionless reference hydrographs (defined below) and a suite of functional flow metrics that quantify functional flow components, referring to portions of the annual flow regime expected to serve distinct geomorphic or ecological functions (Yarnell et al. 2015). Results are presented visually and data can be directly downloaded. Users of the FFC can also install and run the FFC on their own computer; for more information see the FFC ~~installation~~ section. The hydrographs and metrics enable comparisons of streamflow patterns across regions, natural stream classes, and various forms and magnitudes of flow alteration. The FFC generates 31 metrics describing aspects of streamflow timing, magnitude, duration, frequency, and rate of change, organized into four functional flow components: 1) wet season initiation flows, 2) peak magnitude flows, 3) spring recession flows, and 4) dry season low flows (Table 1).

Stream Classification

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- eFlows Website Purpose
- Stream Classification
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FFC - Documentation

Introduction

Last updated 26 days ago

build passing

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About

The functional flows calculator (FFC) quantifies key aspects of the annual flow regime based on long-term daily streamflow time series data, producing a broad suite of descriptive functional flow metrics. These metrics are meant to characterize ecologically relevant components of any flow regime in a robust, objective manner to enable comparisons of streamflow across regions, natural stream classes, and various forms and magnitudes of flow alteration. The FFC generates metrics describing aspects of streamflow timing, magnitude, duration, frequency, and rate of change, organized into four seasonally-based functional flow components: 1) wet season initiation flows, 2) peak magnitude flows, 3) spring recession flows, and 4) dry season low flows.

This project uses Python3 for its processing algorithm, React, Mapbox, and D3 for front end web development, and Express, Sequelize, and Postgres for the server.



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Thank you!

