## Lake Prevatt MFLs

# HSPF Model Peer Review Kick-off Meeting

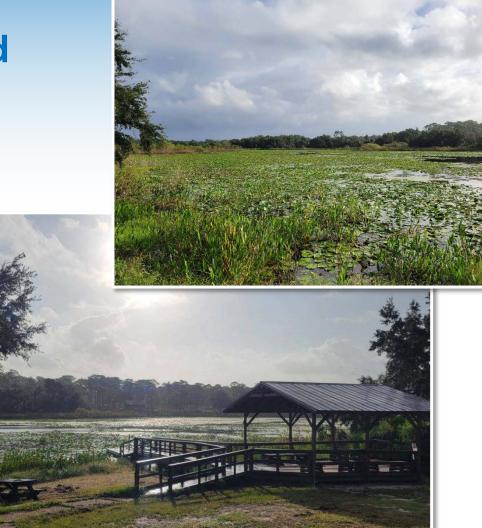
12/11/2023



## Agenda

- Overview of Lake Prevatt and MFLs process
- Overview of HSPF model development
- Comments / Questions
- Site visit





## LAKE PREVATT

- Located in Orange County, north of Apopka
- Within Wekiva Springs State Park (OFW)
- ~99-acre lake; flows to Rock Springs Run
- important habitat for wading birds, fish, and wildlife.
- regionally important recreation resource
  - hiking trails
  - youth camping cabins
  - access for canoeing and kayaking from an additional youth camp





## **STATUTORY DIRECTIVE**

Water management districts must establish MFLs that set...

"...the limit at which further <u>withdrawals</u> would be significantly harmful to the water resources or the ecology of the area."

Section 373.042(1), Florida Statutes (F.S.)



## **STATUTORY DIRECTIVE**

"...consideration shall be given to... non-consumptive uses, and environmental values..." 62-40.473, F.A.C.

- Recreation in and on the water
- Fish & wildlife habitats and the passage of fish
- Estuarine resources
- Transfer of detrital material
- Maintenance of freshwater storage & supply
- Aesthetic and scenic attributes
- Filtration / absorption of nutrients & pollutants
- Sediment loads
- Water quality
- Navigation





## MFLs Process - Overview

### **MFLs Determination:**

• Determine the most critical environmental features to protect and the minimum hydrologic regime required for their protection (MFLs condition)

### **MFLs Assessment:**

- Determine the current impacted hydrologic regime (currentpumping condition)
- Compare the MFLs and current-pumping conditions to determine if water is available (freeboard)

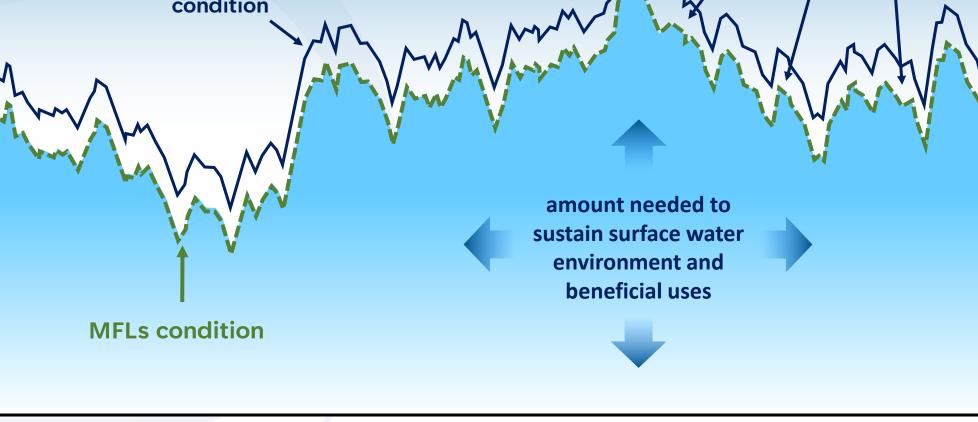


## **MFLS ASSESSMENT**

amount available for withdrawal (sustainable yield)

Current-pumping condition

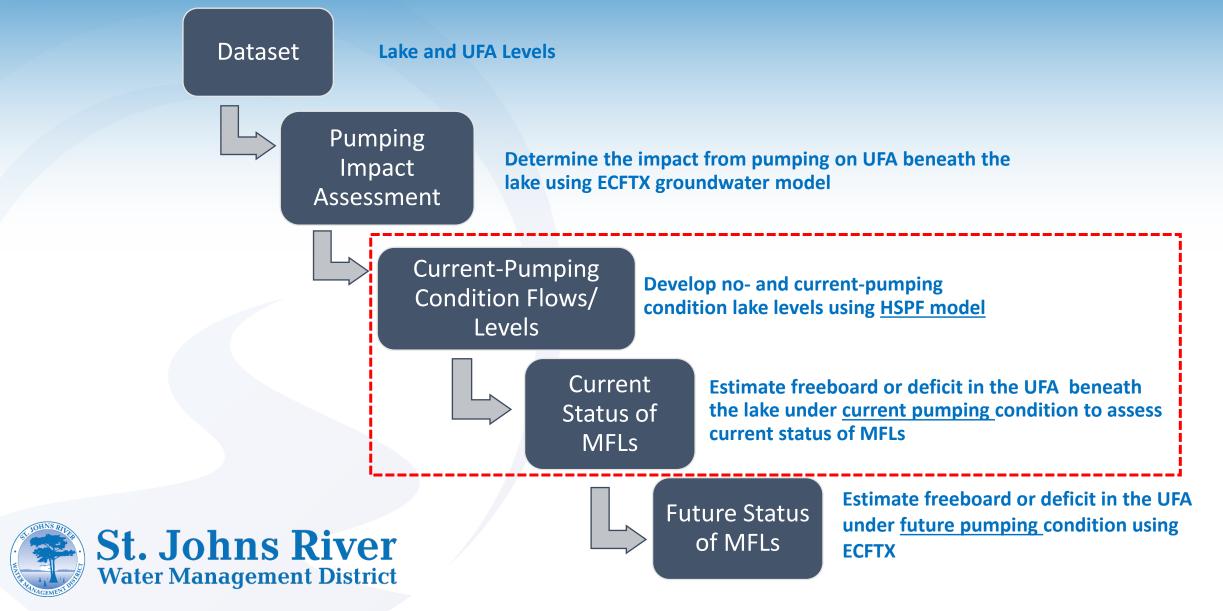
Flow or Level





Time

## HYDROLOGICAL ANALYSES



## Use of HSPF Model for MFLs

- Simulation of interaction between the lake and the UFA
- Evaluation of the effect of pumping on critical lake levels needed for water resource values (fish and wildlife habitat, recreation, water quality, etc)
- Assessment of the current status of MFLs to estimate water availability or deficit



## **Model Simulations**

- Long-term simulations (1953-2020)
- Scenarios (by adjusting UFA boundary condition)
  - No-pumping condition simulations
  - Current-pumping condition simulations



## **Peer Reviewer**

• Jeffrey King, PhD, PE (Geosyntec Consultants, Inc)



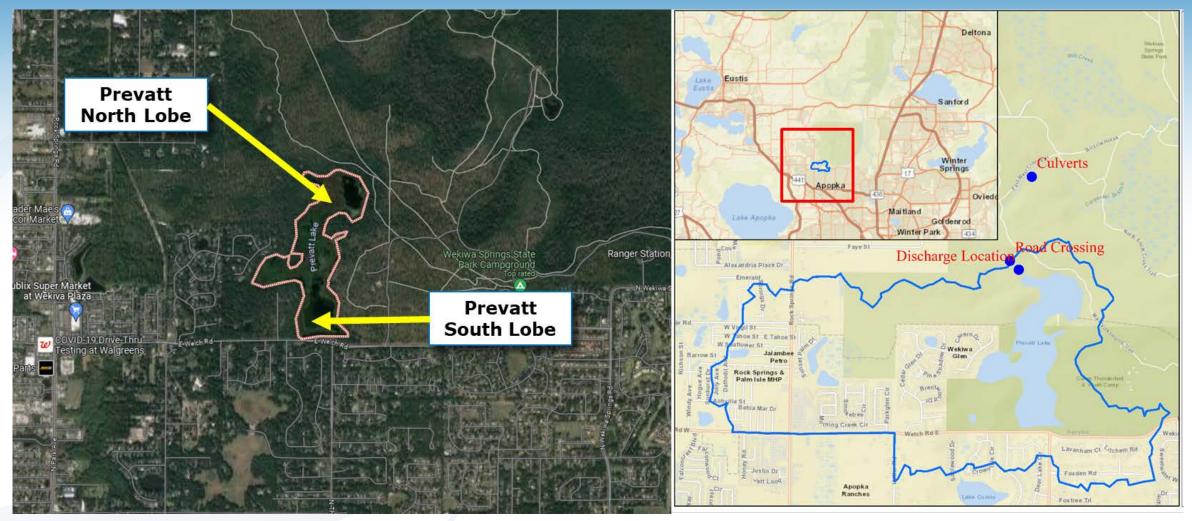
# **Lake Prevatt**

# **Hydrologic Modeling**

Tom Jobes, Awes Karama, PhD, and Shiblu Sarker, PhD Bureau of Watershed Management & Modeling

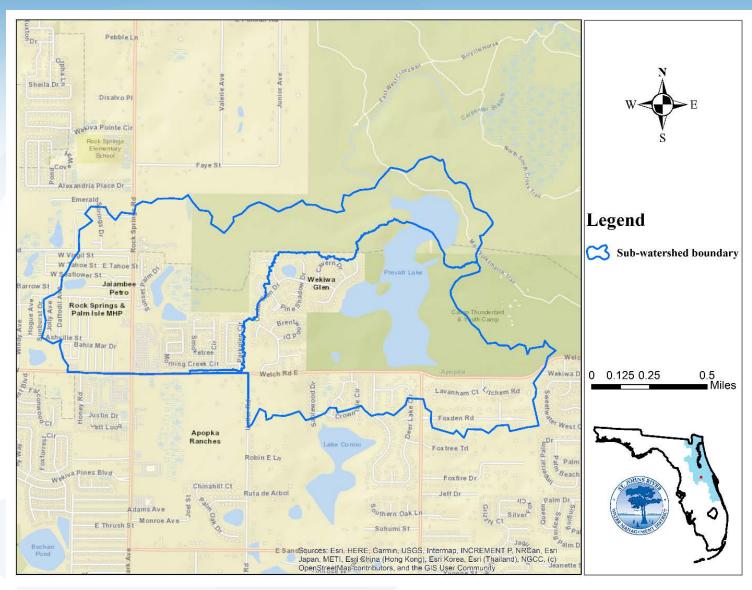


### **PREVATT LAKE WATERSHED LOCATION**





### **PREVATT LAKE WATERSHED**



#### Prevatt Lake Area: 100 acres

### **Prevatt Lake Watershed**

- Total Area:
- 1039 acres
- North Lobe:
- South Lobe:

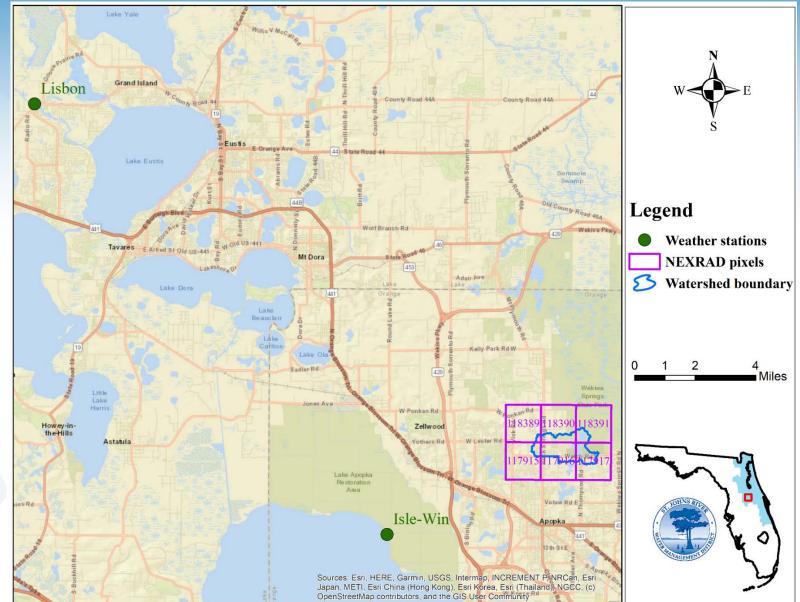
- 531 acres
- 508 acres

### Hydrologic Modeling

- SJRWMD developed an HSPF model to simulate the hydrologic and hydraulic processes, surface water – groundwater interaction, and water budget components of Prevatt Lake and its watershed.
- The model was calibrated and validated for the periods 2008 to 2020 and 1995 to 2007, respectively.
- A long-term simulation model was developed from 1953 to 2020.
- The model uses an hourly time step

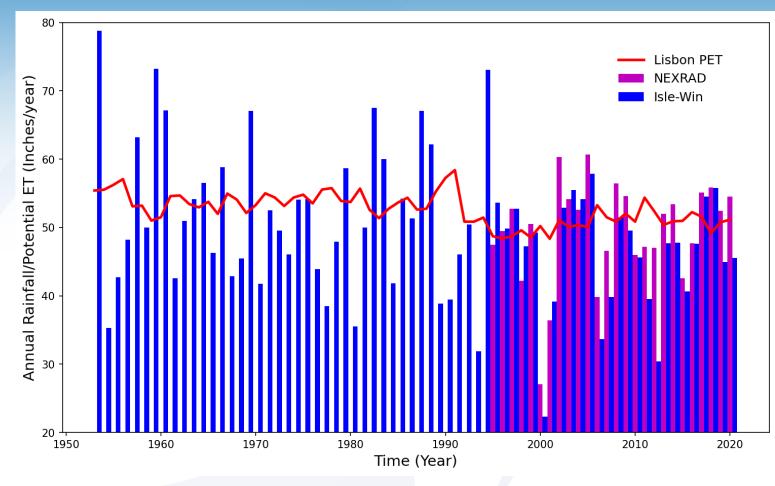


### METEOROLOGICAL DATA





### METEOROLOGICAL DATA



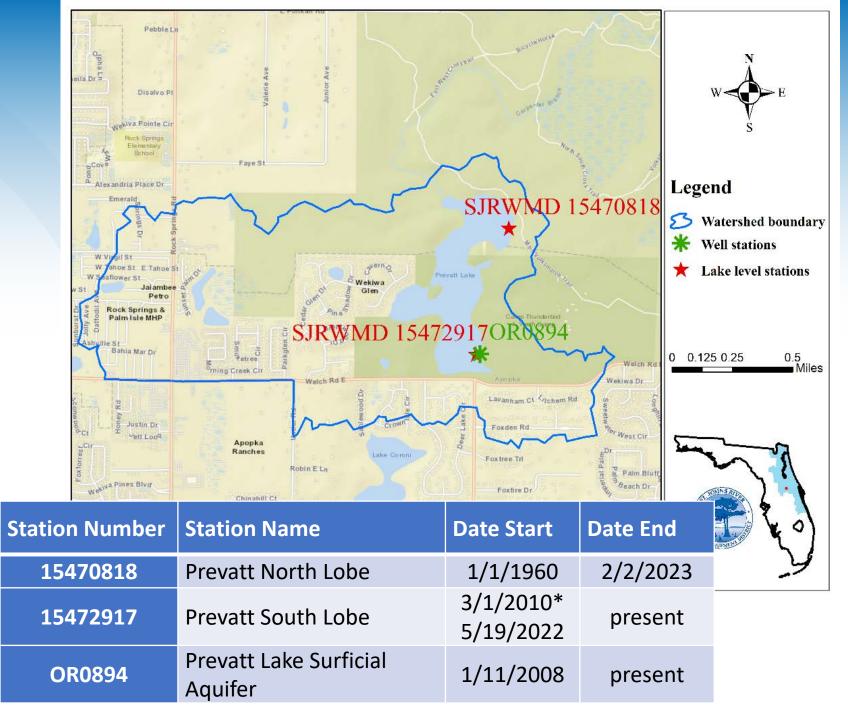
Inches/year	NEXRAD	Isle-Win	Lisbon PET
Min	27.0	22.3	48.3
Мах	60.6	78.8	58.4
Mean	49.4	49.8	52.6
Start	1995	1953	1953
End	2020	2020	2020



### LAKE LEVEL DATA

# Used for calibration and validation

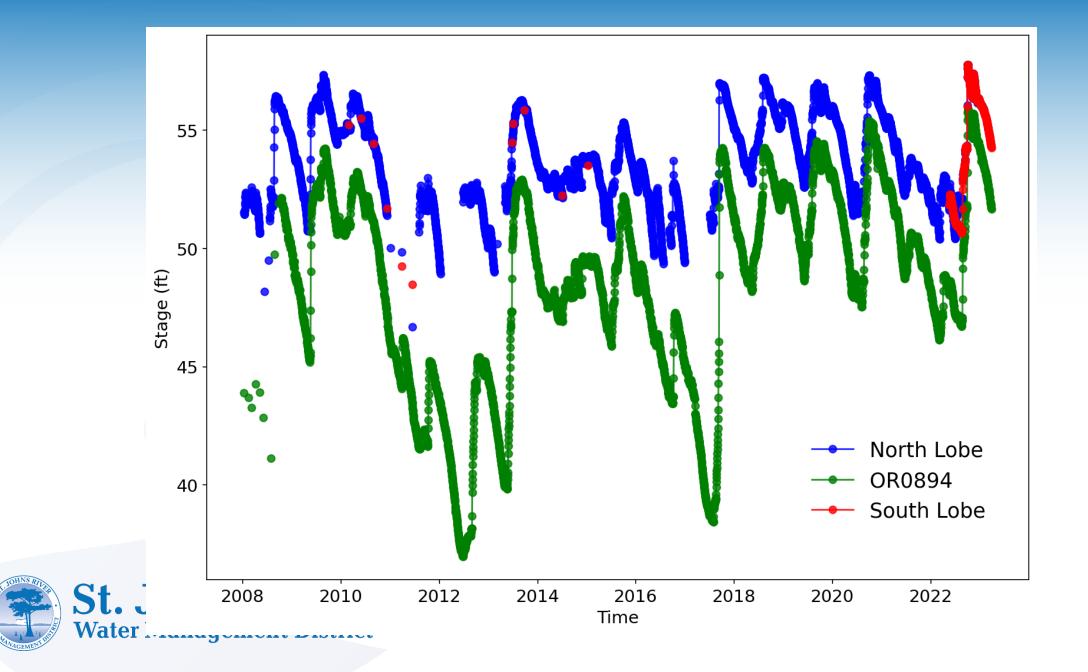


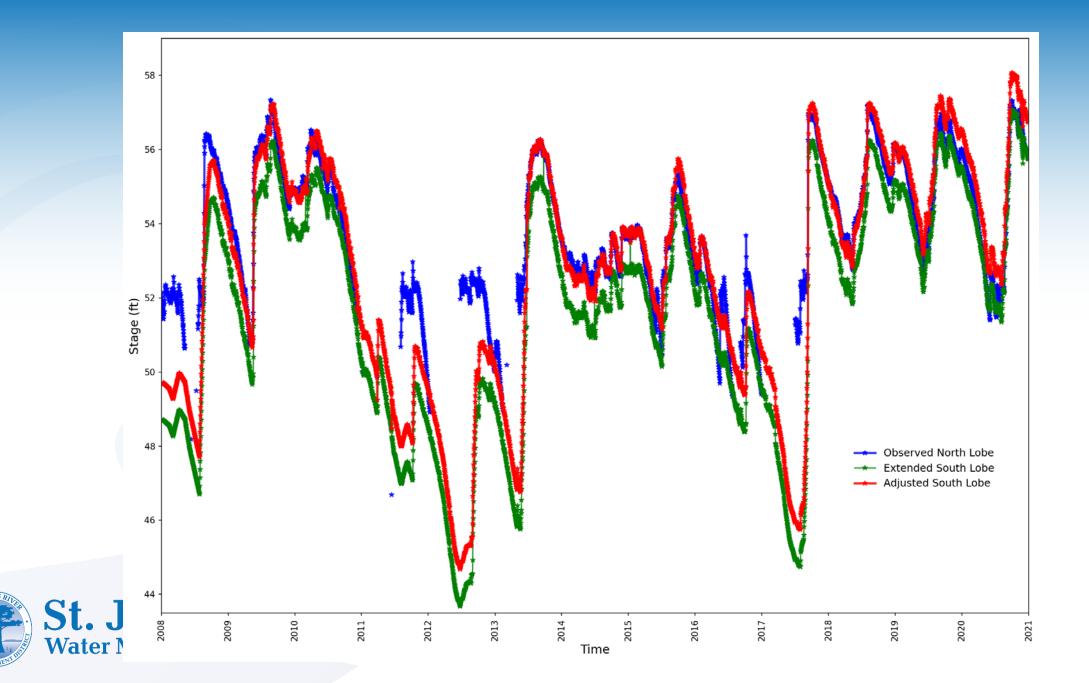


### SOUTH LOBE DATA EXTENSION AND ADJUSTMENT

- North Lobe existing stage recorder has good record (SJRWMD 15470818). However, at low stage the lake divides into north and south lobes.
- An additional station (SJRWMD 15472917) was added to continuously collect South Lobe stage data in 2022. This location had only occasionally sampled stages starting in 2010.
- This South Lobe stage data was extended by using the Line of Organic Correlation method (LOC) to develop a correlation ( $R^2$ =0.99) between it and the data from a nearby surficial aquifer well (OR0894).







## **UFA LEVEL DATA**

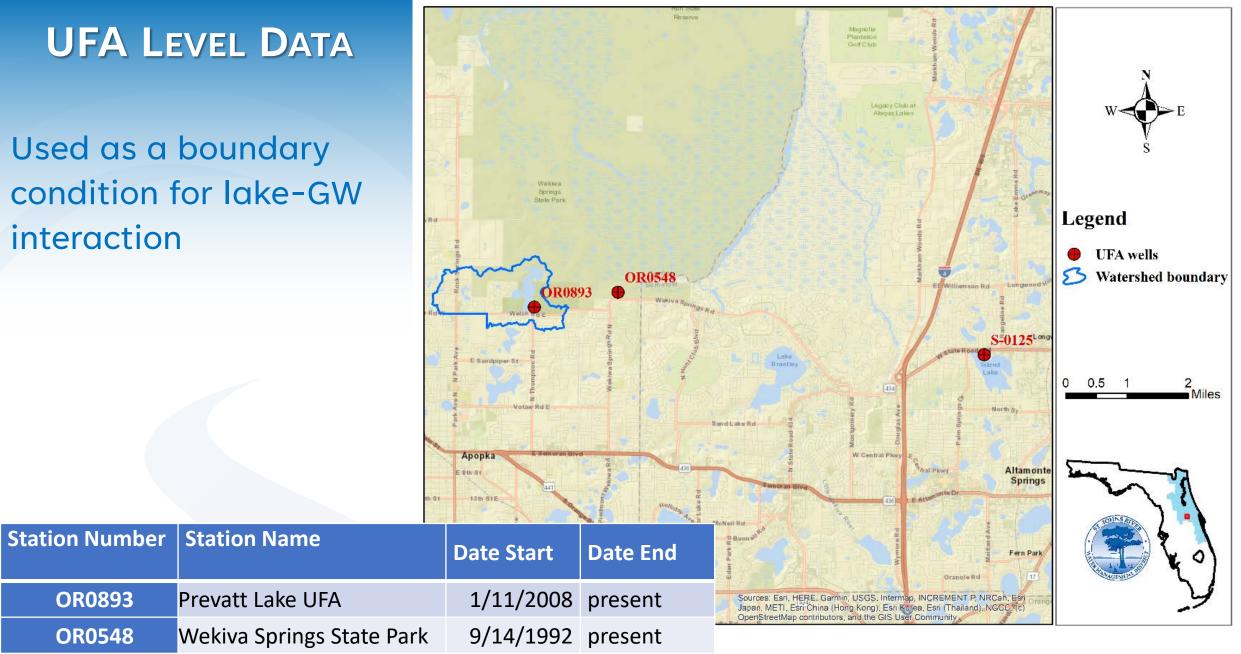
Used as a boundary condition for lake-GW interaction

Seminole Observation Well

**OR0893** 

**OR0548** 

S-0125

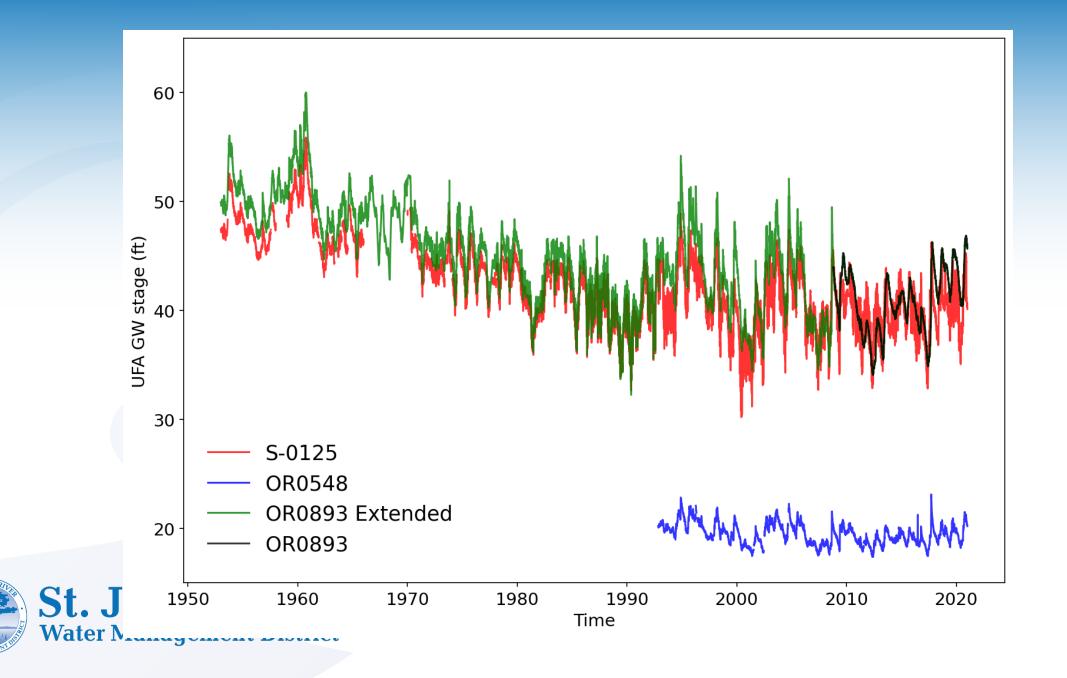


10/25/1951 present

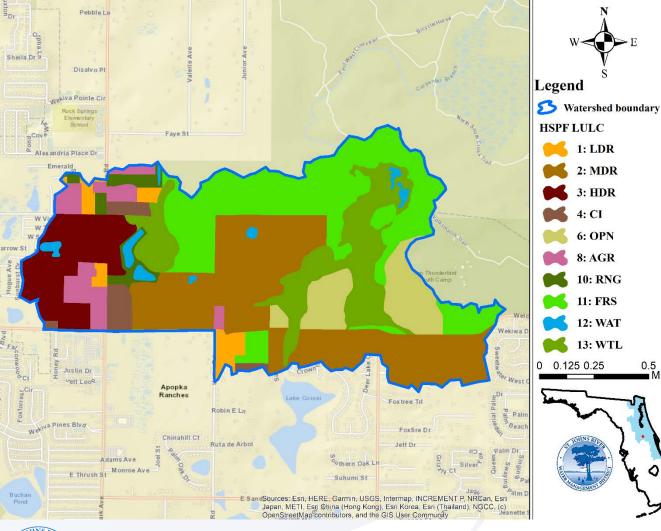
### **OR0893 EXTENSION AND GAP FILLING DATA**

- OR0893 is located inside the watershed and therefore was used as the primary station. For extending the OR0893 records, the Line of Organic Correlation method (LOC) was used.
- First, linear interpolation was used to fill in the missing data at OR0893.
- OR0548 had a good correlation with OR0893, with a coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) of 0.70. S-0125 had a reasonable correlation with OR0893, with an  $R^2$  of 0.48.





### **PREVATT BASIN LAND USE**



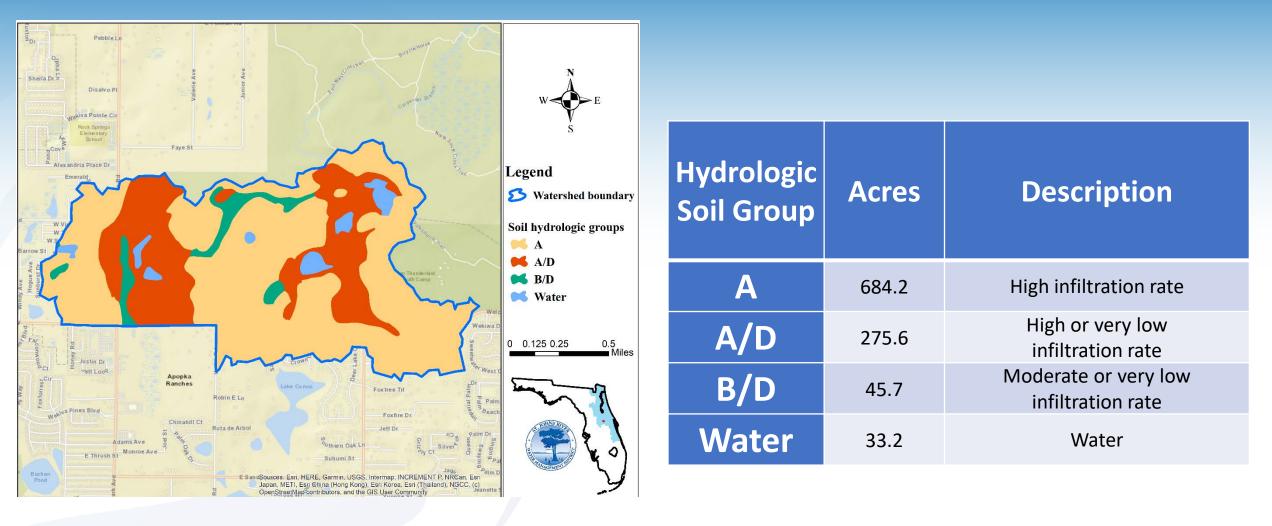


	Land cover	Pervious Acres	Impervious Acres	Imp Pct
	1: Low density residential	29.5	1.6	5%
	2: Medium density residential	254.1	45.0	15%
	3: High density residential	62.2	33.5	35%
	4: Commercial/Industrial	14.2	14.2	50%
Ę	6: Open	81.7	0.0	-
	8: General agriculture	49.1	0.0	-
	10: Range	23.3	0.0	-
	11: Forest	263.4	0.0	-
	12: Water	17.2	0.0	-
	13: Wetland	149.6	0.0	-

0.5

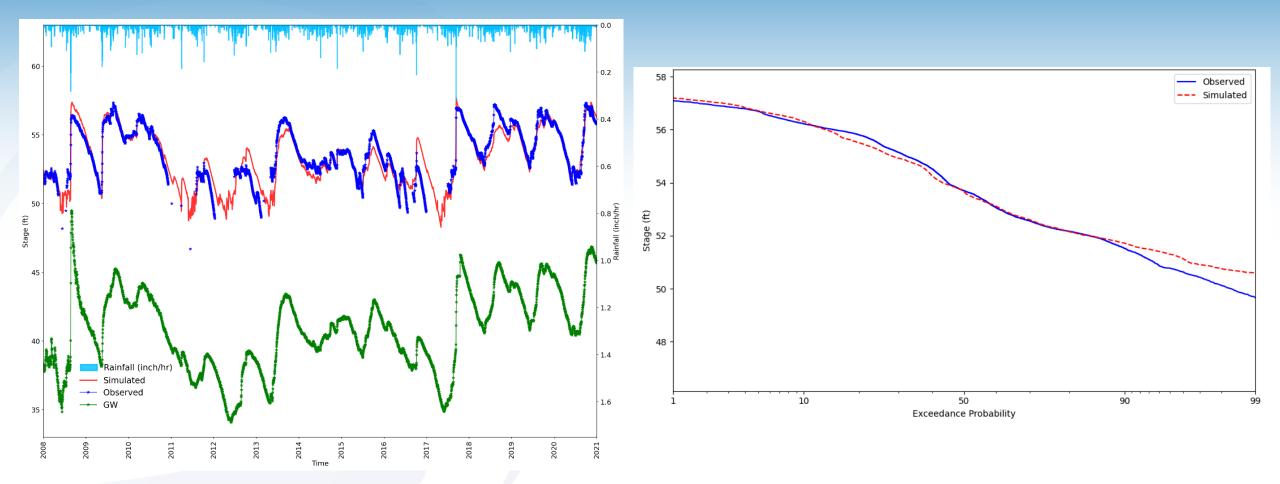
Miles

### HYDROLOGIC SOIL GROUPS



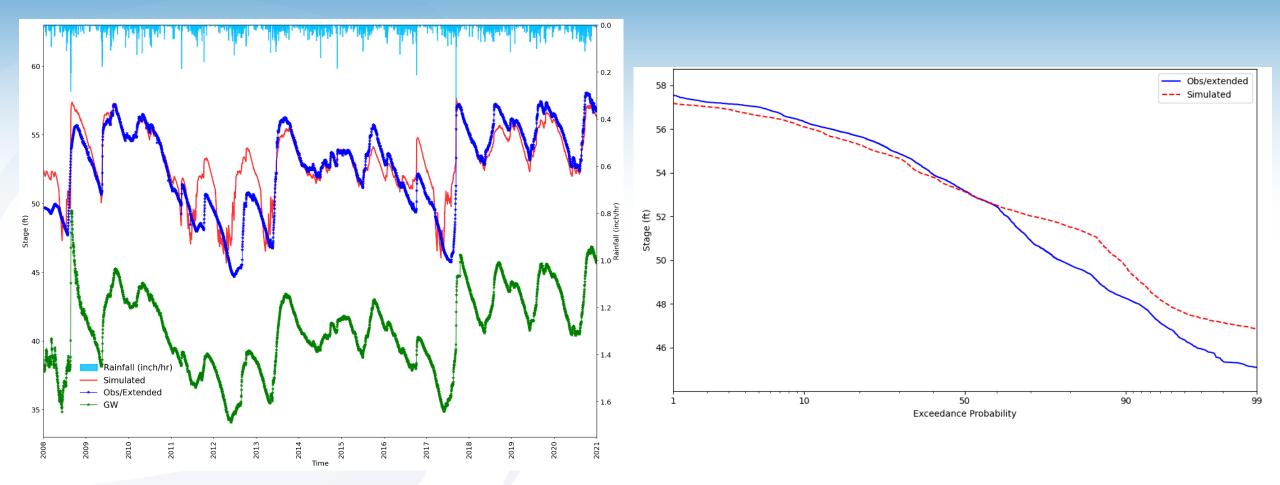


### MODEL CALIBRATION RESULTS – NORTH LOBE WATER LEVEL



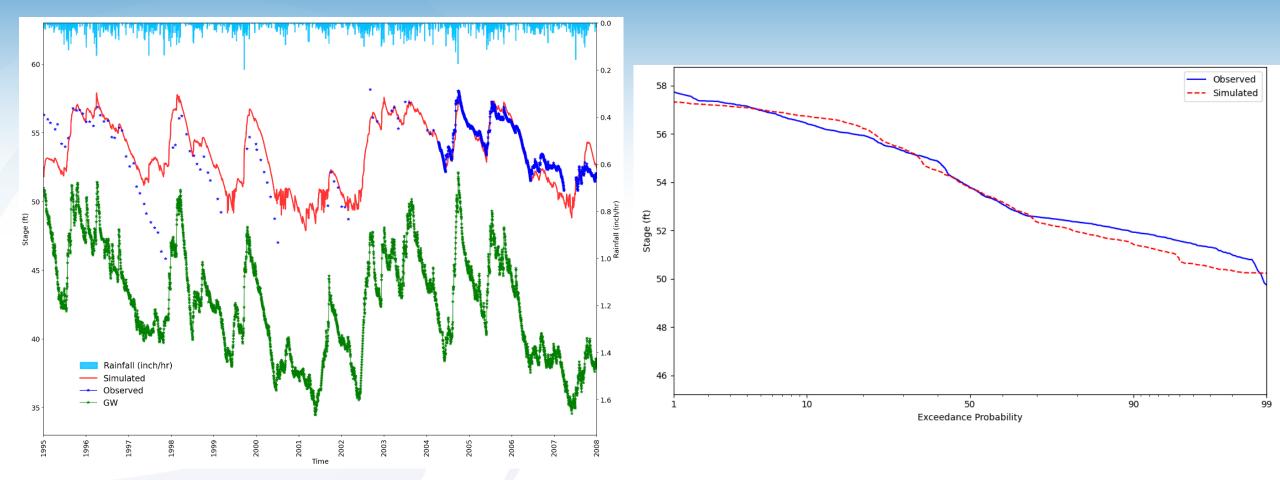


### MODEL CALIBRATION RESULTS – SOUTH LOBE WATER LEVEL





### MODEL VERIFICATION RESULTS – NORTH LOBE WATER LEVEL





### CALIBRATION STATISTICS – NORTH LOBE WATER LEVEL

Statistic	Target	Calibration	Validation
Nash-Sutcliffe Efficiency	≥0.8 (cal) ≥0.7 (val)	0.83	0.77
Root Mean Squared Error	≤ ±1  ft	0.77	0.90
Mean Error	≤ ±1  ft	-0.01	-0.07
Percent Bias	≤ ±10% (cal) & ±15% (val)	-0.01	-0.14
Pearson Correlation Coefficient	≥0.8 (cal) & 0.7 (val)	0.91	0.89
Pct of observations within ± 1ft	≥0.85 (cal) & 0.7 (val)	82.72	78.25



### CALIBRATION STATISTICS – SOUTH LOBE WATER LEVEL

Statistic	Target	Calibration	Validation
Nash-Sutcliffe Efficiency	≥0.8 (cal) ≥0.7 (val)	0.73	-
Root Mean Squared Error	≤ ±1  ft	1.63	-
Mean Error	≤ ±1  ft	0.37	-
Percent Bias	≤ ±10% (cal) & ±15% (val)	0.72	-
Pearson Correlation Coefficient	≥0.8 (cal) & 0.7 (val)	0.86	-
Pct of observations within ± 1ft	≥0.85 (cal) & 0.7 (val)	65.30	-



## ANNUAL AVERAGE WATERSHED WATER BUDGET (IN/YR) 1995-2022

	Description	LDR	MDR	HDR	СІ	OPN	AGR	RNG	FRS	WTL	Watershed
North Lobe	Rainfall	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1
Watershed	Evapotranspiration	35.4	33.1	28.3	24.7	27.8	39.8	38.3	42.3	48.3	37.1
vatersned	Total runoff	11.5	14.3	20	24.2	16.1	7.5	8.7	5.7	0.7	10.5
	Recharge to UFA	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	7.2	3.6	4.0	2.9	1.1	3.2
		_									
	Description	LDR	MDR	HDR	СІ	OPN	AGR	RNG	FRS	WTL	Watershed
South Lobe	Description Rainfall	LDR 47.7	MDR 47.7	HDR 47.7	CI 47.7	OPN 47.7	AGR 47.7	RNG 47.7	FRS 47.7	WTL 47.7	Watershed 47.7
South Lobe Watershed	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·										
	Rainfall	47.7	47.7	47.7	47.7	47.7	47.7	47.7	47.7	47.7	47.7



## ANNUAL AVERAGE LAKE WATER BUDGET (ACRE-FT)

North Lobe	Direct Rain	Water- shed Inflow	Flow from South	Total Inflow	ET	GW Loss	Outfall	Flow to South	Total Outflow
Calibration	61.1	451.7	44.4	557.3	59.4	155.0	57.3	280.1	551.8
Percent	11.0	81.1	8.0	-	10.8	28.1	10.4	50.8	-
Validation	65.7	420.9	76.6	563.2	63.1	144.1	125.3	235.8	568.2
Percent	11.7	74.7	13.6	-	11.1	25.4	22.0	41.5	-

South Lobe	Direct Rain	Water- shed Inflow	Flow from North	Total Inflow	ET	GW Loss	Flow to North	Total Outflow
Calibration	236.5	440.2	280.1	956.8	231.3	660.4	44.4	936.1
Percent	24.7	46.0	29.3	-	24.7	70.5	4.7	-
Validation	239.3	408.0	235.8	883.1	231.7	566.7	76.6	875.1
Percent	27.1	46.2	26.7	-	26.5	64.8	8.8	-



St. Johns River Water Management District

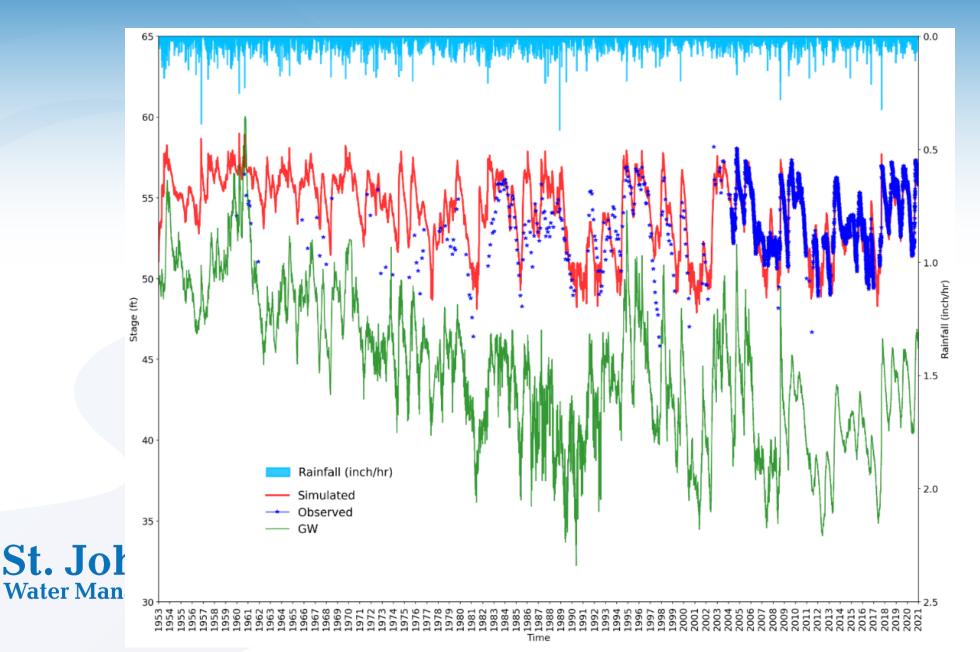
### LONG TERM SIMULATION

The calibrated model was extended back to 1953

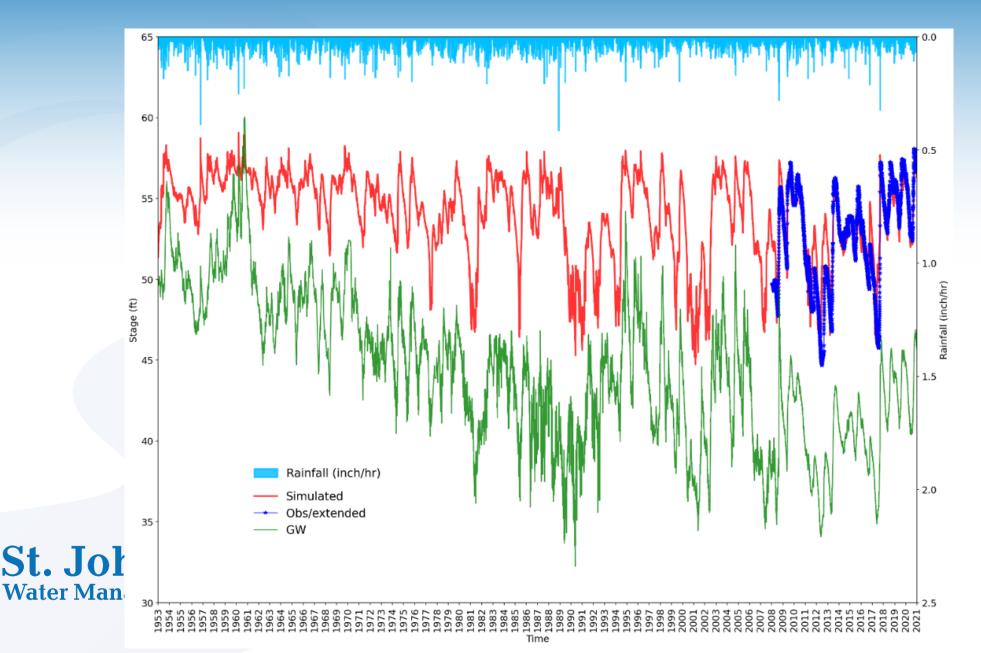
- NEXRAD Rainfall was replaced by IsleWin station
- Lisbon PET was available for the full period
- UFA head boundary condition data



### LONG TERM SIMULATION – NORTH LOBE



### LONG TERM SIMULATION – SOUTH LOBE



### SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

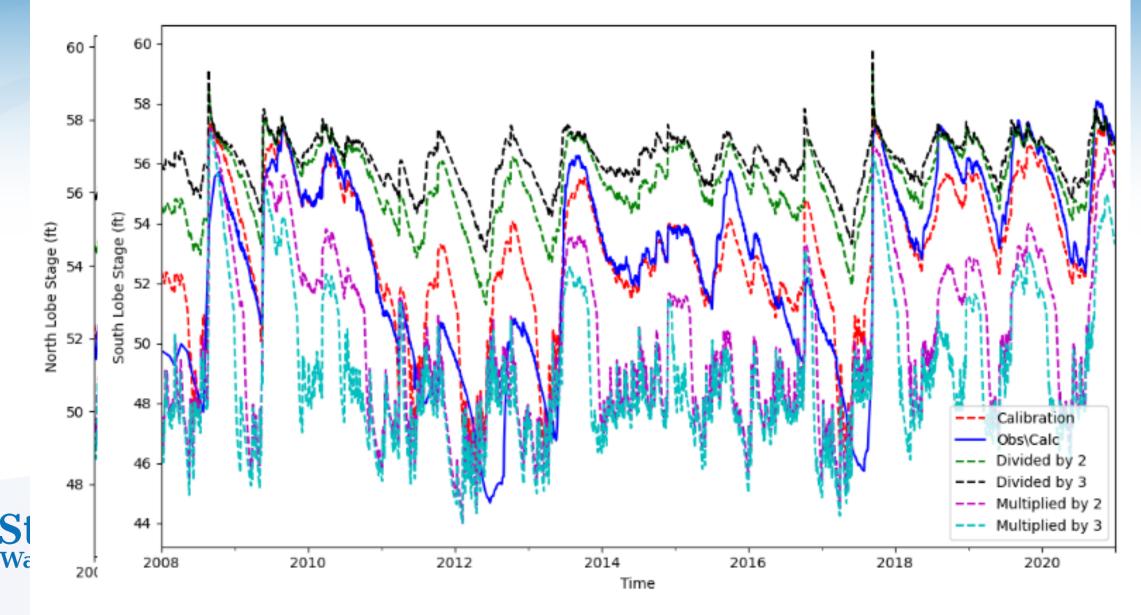
Five important parameters were varied, to examine the model's response.

Leakance (L) Lower zone nominal storage (LZSN) Groundwater loss fraction (DEEPFR) Lower zone ET parameter (LZETP) Infiltration index (INFILT)

+/- factor of 2 and 3 +/- 10%, 20% +/- 10%, 20% +/- 10%, 20% +/- 10%, 20%



## SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS – LEAKANCE (THE MOST SENSITIVE)



A ANAGEMENT DES

### CONCLUSIONS

- The model reasonably reproduced the observed daily water levels.
- Most of the daily statistical measures met the targets.
- The model adequately replicated the long-term daily observed stages.
- We identified the leakance and lower zone ET parameters as the most sensitive parameters.
- Overall, the model showed reasonable simulations of surface water-groundwater interaction processes and the water budget of Prevatt Lake, indicating the model can be used for MFL analysis.



## NEXT STEPS

- Reviewer to discuss initial findings (teleconference)
- Draft model review TM
- Reviewer to discuss final comments (teleconference)
- Final TM
- Draft MFLs Report
- Rulemaking

January 29, 2024

January 8, 2024

February 5, 2024

February 14, 2024

Early Fall 2024

End of 2024









For more information on the Lake Prevatt HSFP model and MFLs development go to:

https://www.sjrwmd.com/minimumflowsandlevels/lake-prevatt/

...or email Andrew Sutherland at:

asutherl@sjrwmd.com

