Name:\_\_\_\_\_

GIS in Water Resources Midterm Exam

Fall 2016

There are four questions on this exam. Please do all four. They are not all of equal weight.

## Question 1. (20%)

(a) Three key functions of GIS are Visualization, Data Storage, and Analysis. For ArcGIS Pro, briefly describe the components that achieve these functions:

Visualization

Data Storage

Analysis

(b) Two key datasets that we have used in this class are NHDPlus and the National Elevation Dataset. Briefly outline what each of these datasets describes and what data type (vector or raster) is used to represent it.

NHDPlus

National Elevation Dataset

(c) We can show location on earth using geographic and projected coordinate systems. Briefly describe these coordinate systems and specify the map units that would be used in each case.

Geographic coordinates

Projected coordinates

## **Question 2.** (20%)

The map below shows the continental United States in geographic coordinates overlaid by a grid which has  $10^{\circ} \times 10^{\circ}$  cells.



The parameters are given below of a map projection you have used in this class. Draw on the map above the Central Meridian, Reference Latitude, and Standard Parallels used in this projection.

Projected Coordinate System	NAD 1983 Albers
Projection	Albers
WKID	0
Authority	
Linear Unit	Meter (1.0)
False Easting	0.0
False Northing	0.0
Central Meridian	-96.0
Standard Parallel 1	29.5
Standard Parallel 2	45.5
Latitude Of Origin	37.5

Put a large dot at the intersection of the Central Meridan and Reference Latitude on the map and label this with the (X,Y) coordinates that this location has in the NAD83 Albers projected coordinate system.

What earth surface property does the NAD 1983 Albers projection preserve regardless of the projection parameters?

What earth datum is used with this projection?

## **Question 3.** (25%)

The map below shows the Plum Creek HUC 10 subwatershed and nearby precipitation stations from data used in exercises 2 and 3. Also shown are selected columns from the table obtained from intersecting the Thiessen polygons with the Plum Creek HUC 10 Subwatershed.



The units of attribute AnnPrecip\_in are inches, and of attribute Shape\_Area are square meters.

	III ThiessenIntersect ×					
Fi	eld: 💷 New 👳	Delete 🕎 Calculate	Selection	: 🕀 Zoom 1	💿 🖓 Switch	🖌 Clear 🗙 Delete
	HUC_10	stname	latdd	longdd	AnnPrecip_in	Shape_Area
	1210020304	AUSTIN-BERGSTRO	30.183333	-97.683333	34.515	77213877.643232
	1210020304	GONZALES 1N	29.533333	-97.45	35.1448	32599135.578323
	1210020304	JEDDO 3S	29.766667	-97.316667	38.240952	44063228.780483
	1210020304	LOCKHART 2 SW	29.85	-97.7	36.125	808854143.735947
	1210020304	WIMBERLEY 1 NW	30	-98.066667	40.47619	44743644.434836

a) The map on the previous page is missing a scale. Use the geographic coordinate information to calculate the East-West distance along a 30°N parallel between Wimberley 1 NW and Lockhart 2 SW precipitation stations in Km. Assume a spherical earth with Radius R= 6371 Km. Based on the distance you calculate, draw a scale bar on the map.

b) Calculate the Area and Annual Precipitation in Inches for the Plum Creek HUC10 subwatershed and enter them in the table below. A blank table is also provided to help you organize your computations.

HUC 10	Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Annual Precipitation (in)
1210020304 (Plum Creek)		

## Question 4. (35%)

a) The following diagram gives elevation values (in meters) on a **10 m** DEM grid that is part of a larger DEM being analyzed. Identify any pits by shading them and indicate the elevation to which they need to be raised to fill them so that the DEM is hydrologically conditioned and they can drain.

13.9	14.9	17.3	20.4	22.3	21.4
13.7	12.5	12.2	14.8	17.4	16.8
17.6	14.8	13.4	12.4	11.0	13.0
18.9	16.5	14.3	13.3	12.4	10.7
19.8	18.8	18.4	19.7	20.2	18.4

b) D8 flow directions have been evaluated for all but two of these grid cells, and are shown below. Determine the D8 **flow direction** for the grid cells where flow directions are missing and draw them as arrows on the diagram below.

13.9	14.9	17.3	20.4	22.3	21.4
<sup>13.7</sup>	<sup>12.5</sup>	12.2	14.8	17.4	<sup>16.8</sup>
17.6	14.8	<sup>13.4</sup>	<sup>12.4</sup>	11.0	<sup>13.0</sup>
18.9	16.5 A	14.3	<sup>13.3</sup>	<sup>12.4</sup>	10.7
19.8	18.8	18.4	19.7	20.2	18.4

c) Calculate the **hydrologic slope** along its flow direction for grid cell A in (b) above.

Hydrologic Slope: \_\_\_\_\_

d) Copy into the diagram below the missing flow directions you worked out above. Then outline the watershed draining to and including the shaded cell B.

	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	/	/	
$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	7	7	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$
1	1	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	7	$\rightarrow$
7	А		$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	В
7	7	1	1	1	7

- e) Write on the diagram above the values of <u>flow accumulation for each grid cell in the</u> <u>watershed draining to grid cell B</u> by counting how many grid cells drain into each grid cell (as ArcGIS does it).
- f) Determine the area (in square meters) of the watershed draining to and including the shaded cell B above.

Area: \_\_\_\_\_ m<sup>2</sup>

g) Draw on the diagram above the stream that would be defined with a flow accumulation threshold of 5 grid cells.

- h) Based on the flow directions you have determined trace the path from grid cell A to the stream you mapped and draw it on the diagram above.
- i) Based on the DEM elevations in (a) and the path that you just traced determine the flow distance from grid cell A to the stream (in meters) and the height of grid cell A above the stream (in meters).

Distance to stream: \_\_\_\_\_ m

Height above stream: \_\_\_\_\_ m