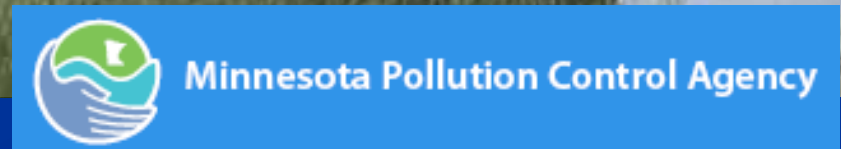


# Development of the Soil and Water Assessment Tool (SWAT) to Evaluate Water Quality in the Red River of the North Watershed

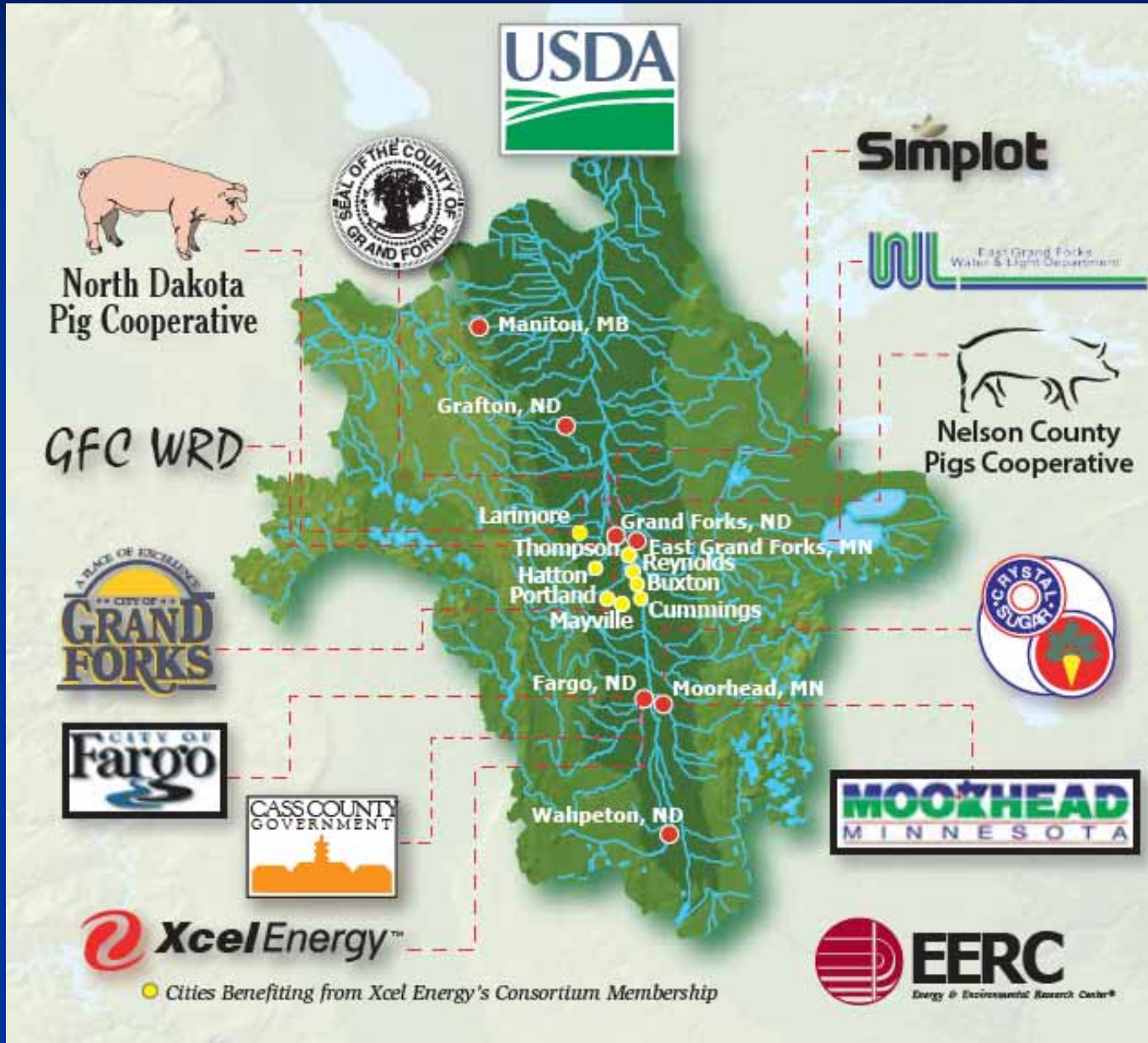
Kyle Glazewski, Bethany Kurz, and Daniel Stepan  
Energy & Environmental Research Center (EERC)  
Grand Forks, North Dakota



# Red River Water Management Consortium (RRWMC®)

- A partnership, established in 1996, between the EERC, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and key stakeholders in the Red River of the North Basin.
- The overall goal of the RRWMC is to provide practical, stakeholder-driven technical input for the development of a long-term watershed management strategy focusing on water quantity and quality to ensure continued economic development of the area.

# RRWMC Members



# RRWMC Advisory Board



Minnesota Pollution Control Agency



ND State Water Commission



Manitoba Water Stewardship



# Red River of the North Basin

A topographic map of the Red River of the North Basin. The map shows the river's course from the west, through North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota, and into Lake Winnipeg in Manitoba, Canada. The terrain is color-coded by elevation, with brown and tan representing higher elevations and green representing lower elevations. State and provincial boundaries are marked with yellow lines. The Great Lakes are visible to the east of the basin.

- Drainage area is nearly 49,000 square miles.
- Includes portions of North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Manitoba, Canada.
- The Red River flows north into Lake Winnipeg.

# Water Management Issues

- Intensive surface drainage from agricultural land and widespread stream channelization.
- Multiple impaired waterways due to high sediment and nutrient loading.
- Severe eutrophication of Lake Winnipeg.
- Frequent flooding and drought.
- Potential future water supply shortages.

# Water Quality Modeling

- Funded by USDA and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA).
- Water quality models have been developed for several watersheds using SWAT.
- Goal is to assess water quality within each watershed and evaluate the impact of beneficial management practice (BMP) implementation on water quality as well as aid in total maximum daily load (TMDL) development.

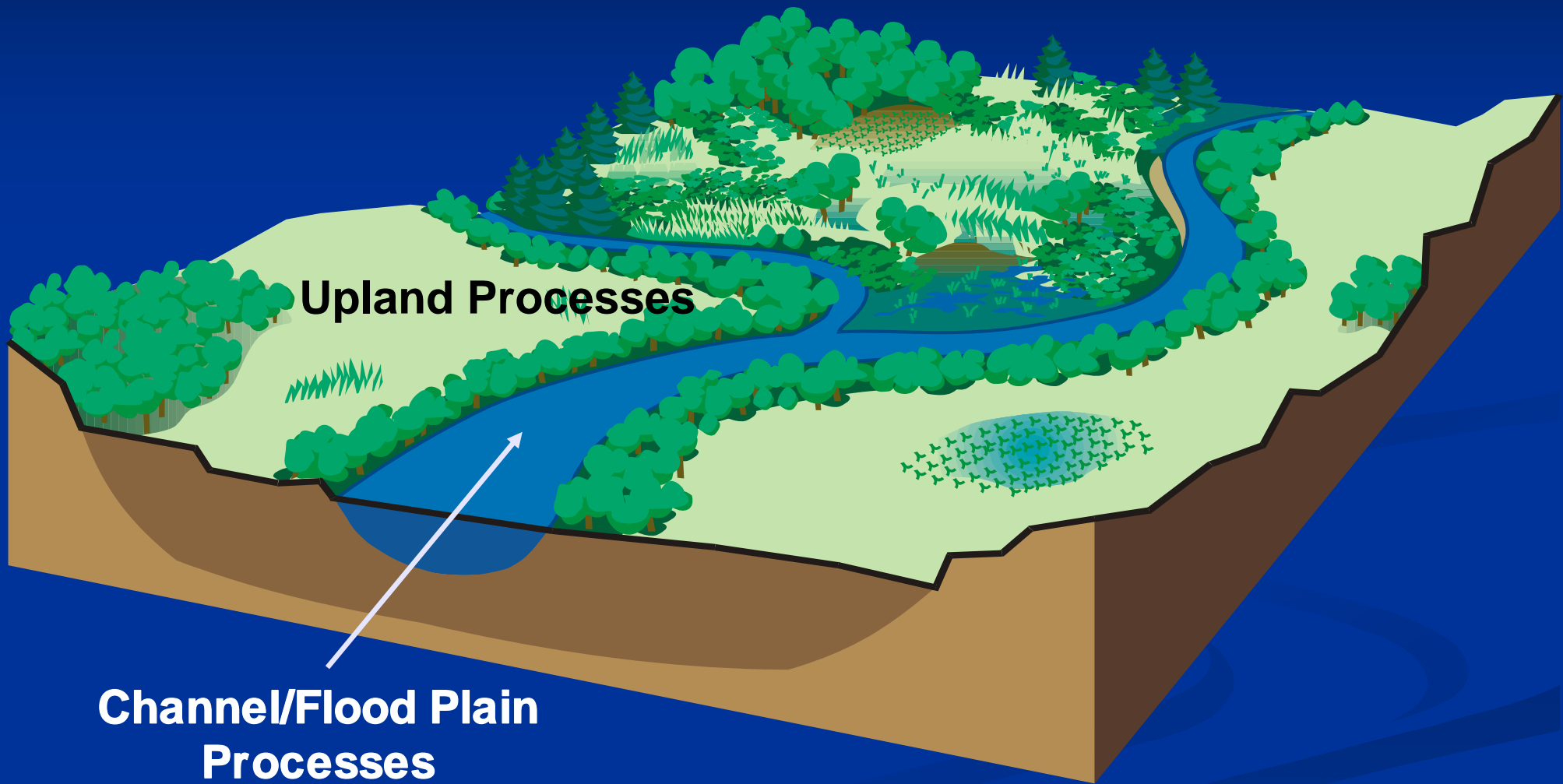
# SWAT Overview

- Soil and Water Assessment Tool.
- Watershed-scale hydrologic model developed by USDA's Agricultural Research Service (ARS).
- Compiled from several existing USDA-ARS water quality and hydrologic models.
- Available for free from Texas A&M at:  
[www.brc.tamus.edu/swat/arcswat.html](http://www.brc.tamus.edu/swat/arcswat.html)

# SWAT Overview

- Uses physically based input such as soils, weather, land use, and topographic data.
- Predicts the impact of land management practices on water, sediment, and agricultural chemical yields.
- Conducts long-term simulations (up to 100 years) on a daily, monthly, or yearly time-step.

# SWAT Watershed System

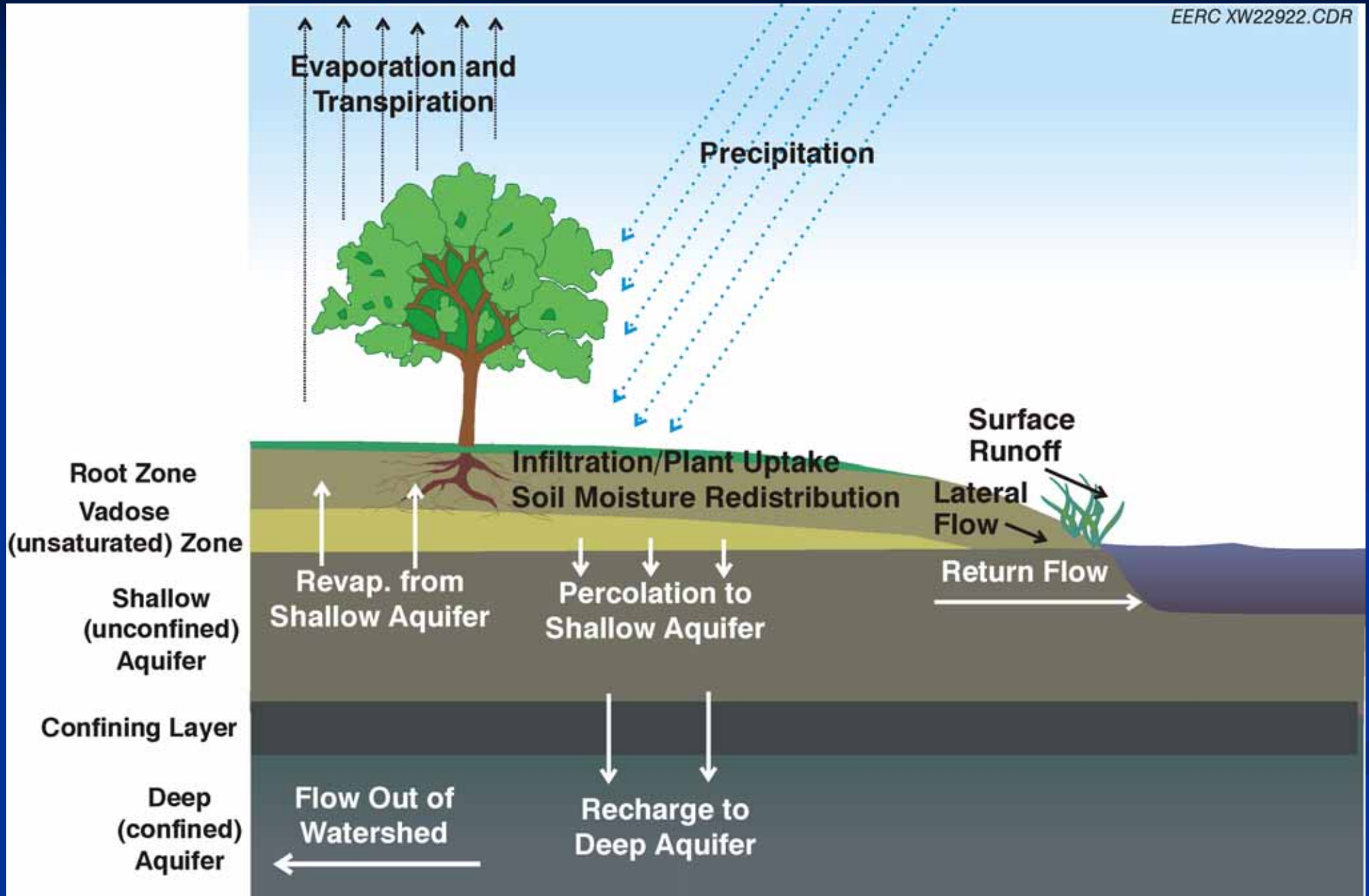


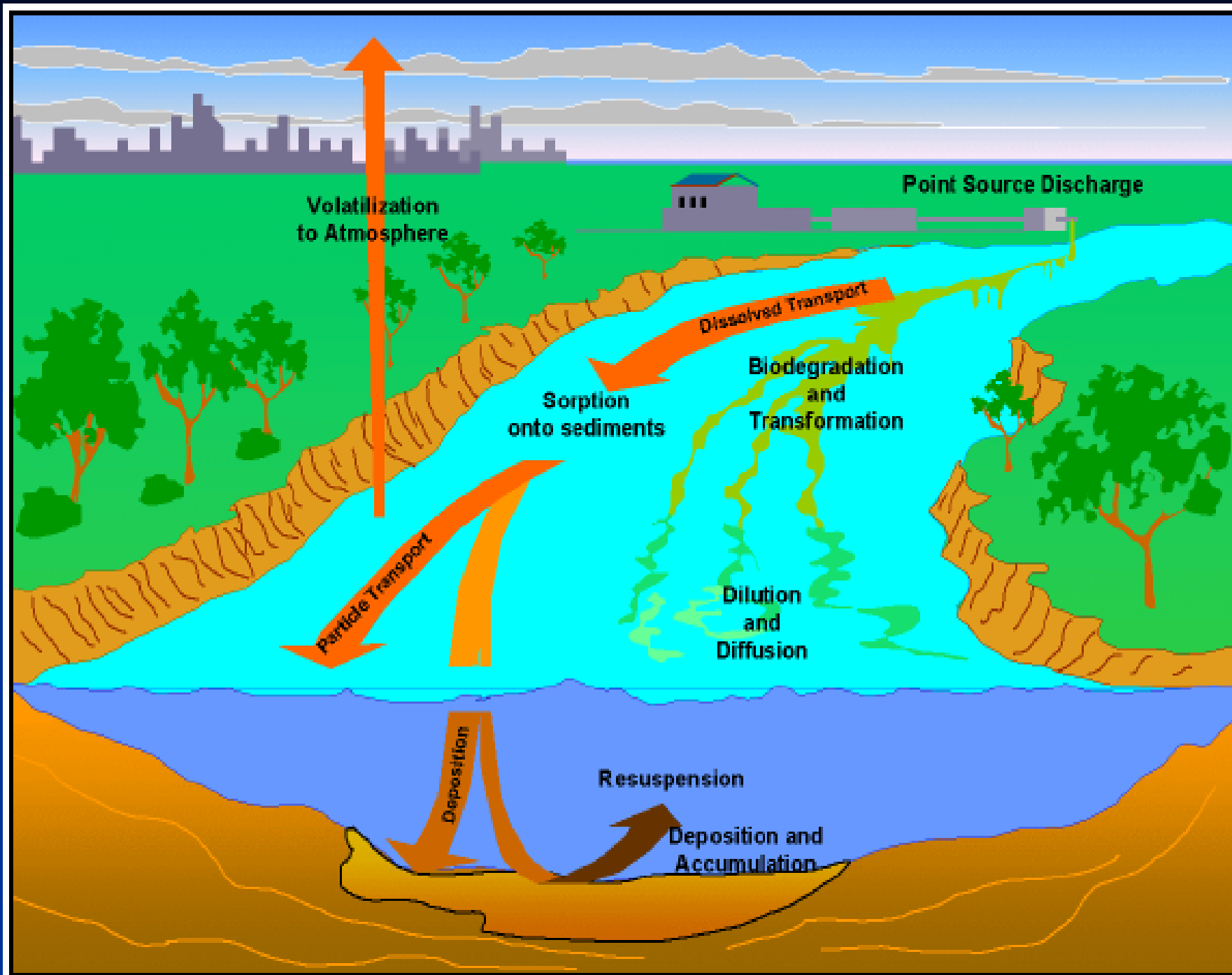
**Channel/Flood Plain  
Processes**

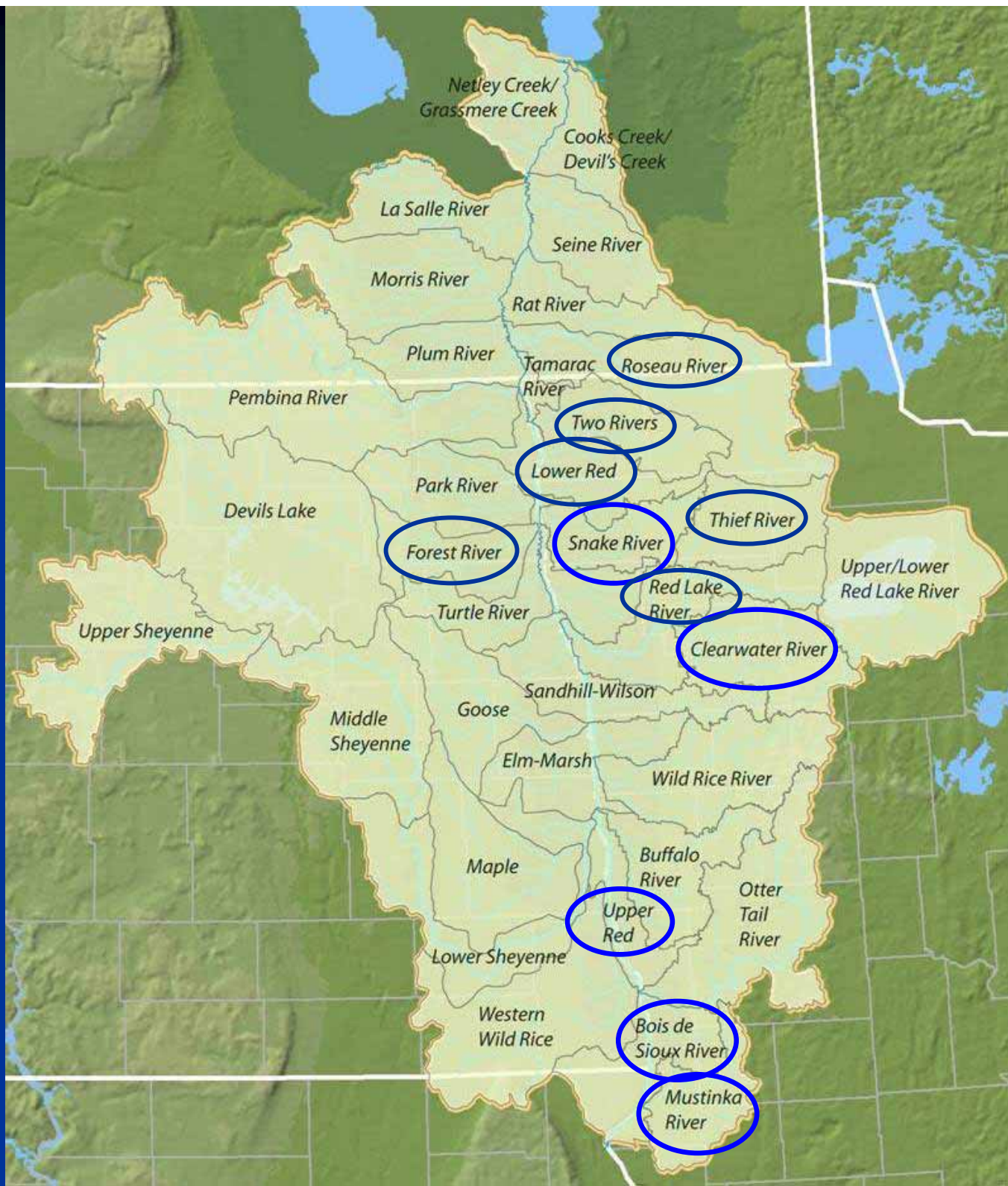
**Upland Processes**

# Land Phase

EERC XW22922.CDR

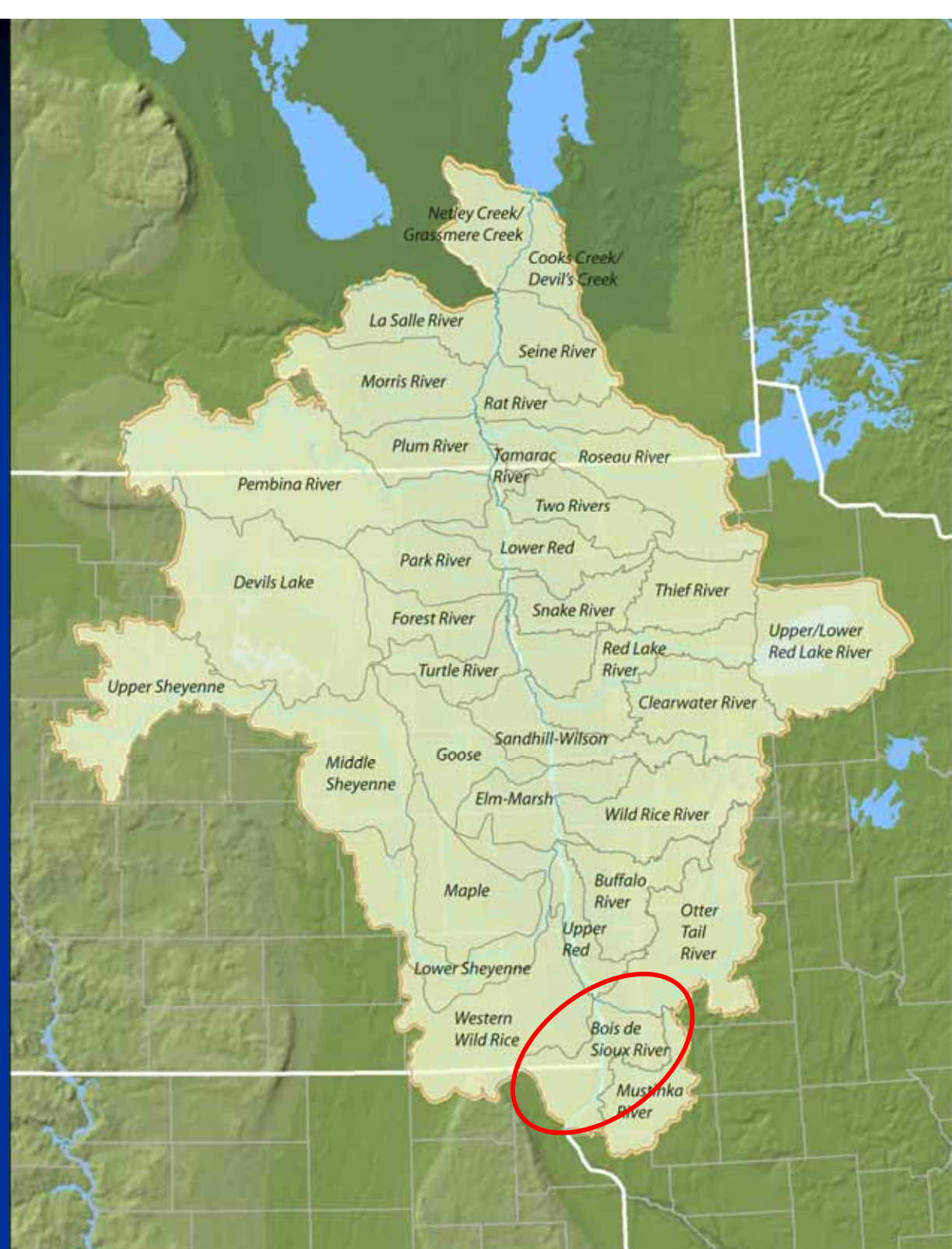






# Example Application: Bois de Sioux River Watershed

- Drainage area: 590 square miles.
- Land use is primarily agriculture (corn, soybeans, and wheat).
- Very low relief.

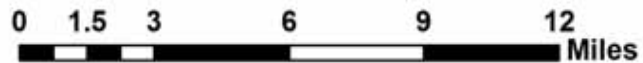
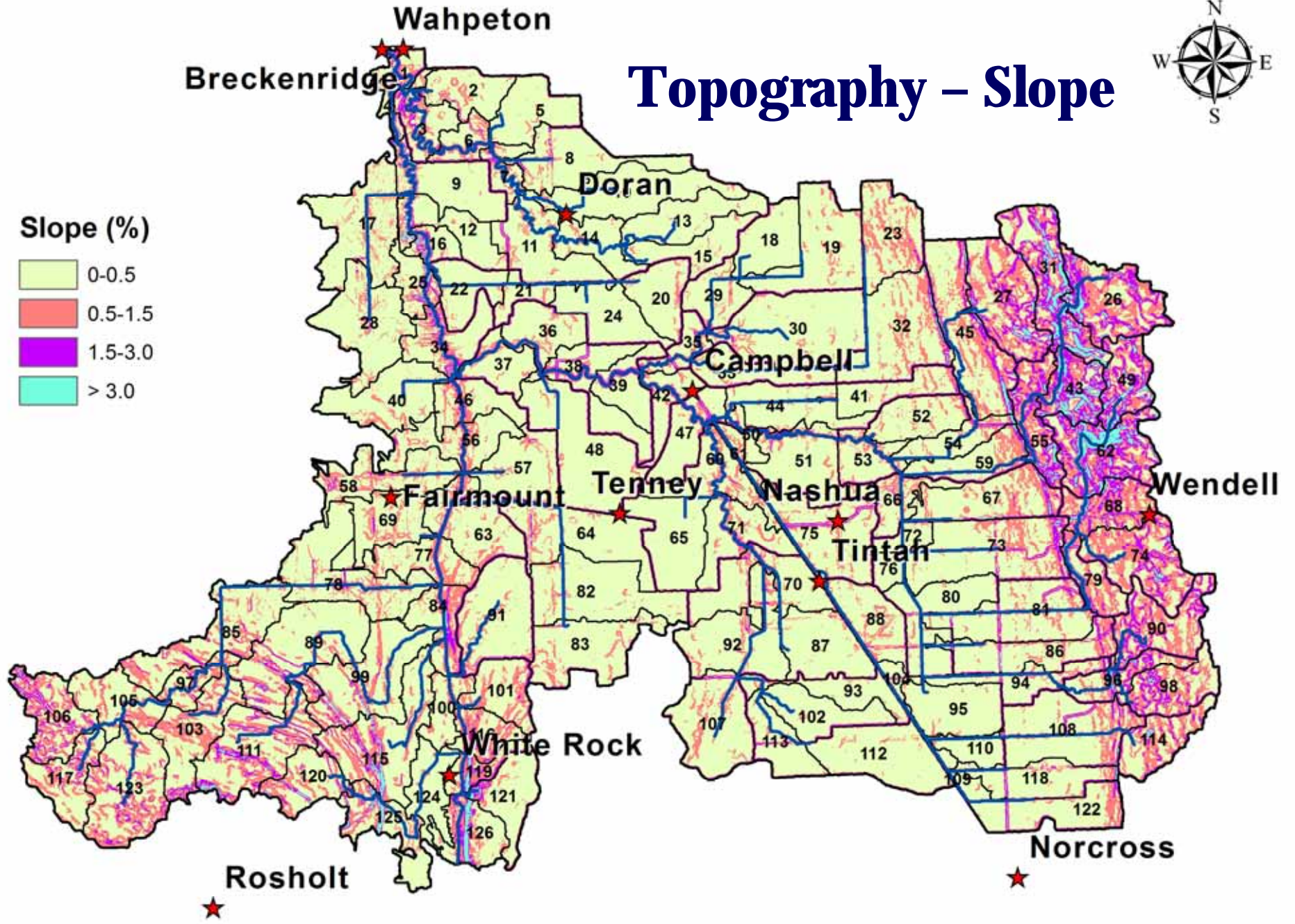


# SWAT Model Development

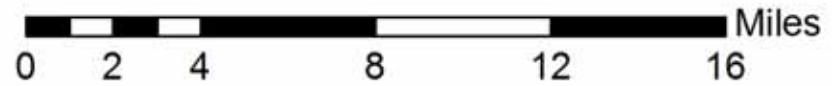
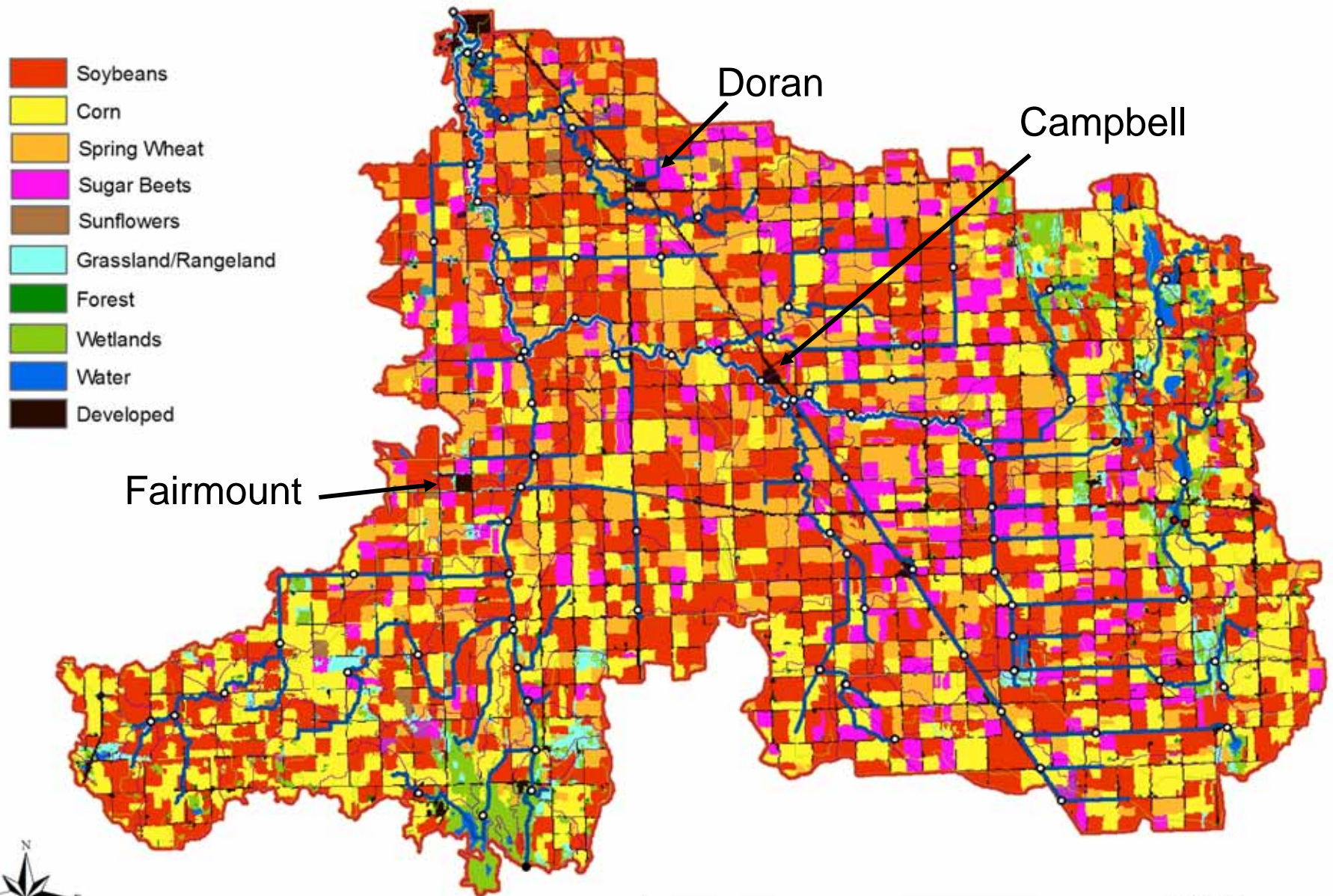
Model development is a process:

- 1) Determine what needs to be studied
  - Sediment
  - Organic and inorganic nitrogen and phosphorus.
  - Dissolved oxygen.
  - Bacteria (fecal coliform).
  - Algae.
  - Biological oxygen demand.
  - Pesticides.
- 2) Acquire necessary data sets
  - Topography
    - Slope
    - Watershed and subbasin boundaries
  - Hydrography
    - Stream locations
  - Land use/land cover
  - Soils
  - Climate data
- 3) Delineate the watershed
- 4) Calibrate and validate the model
- 5) Simulate BMP scenarios (or climate change, urbanization, etc.)

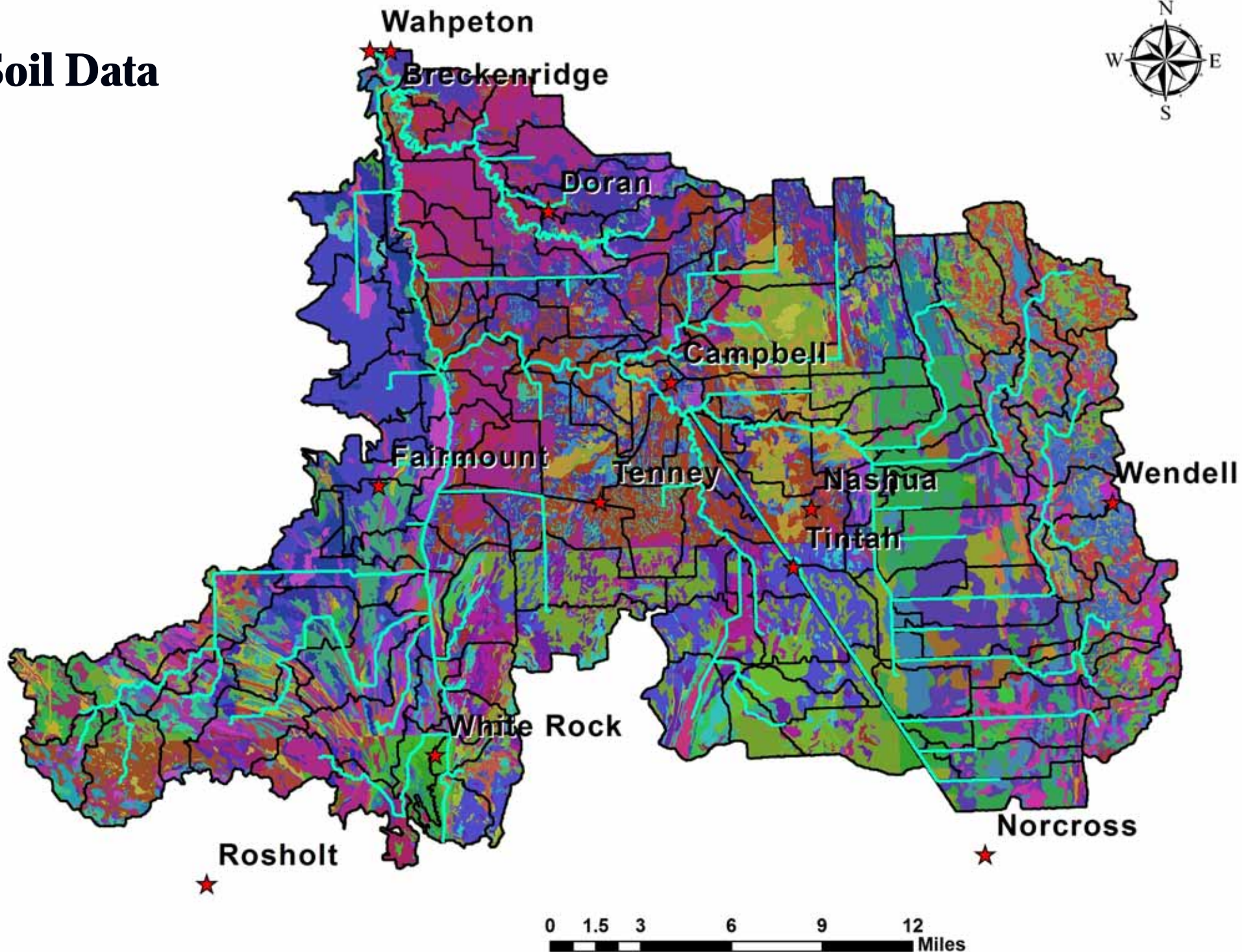
# Topography – Slope



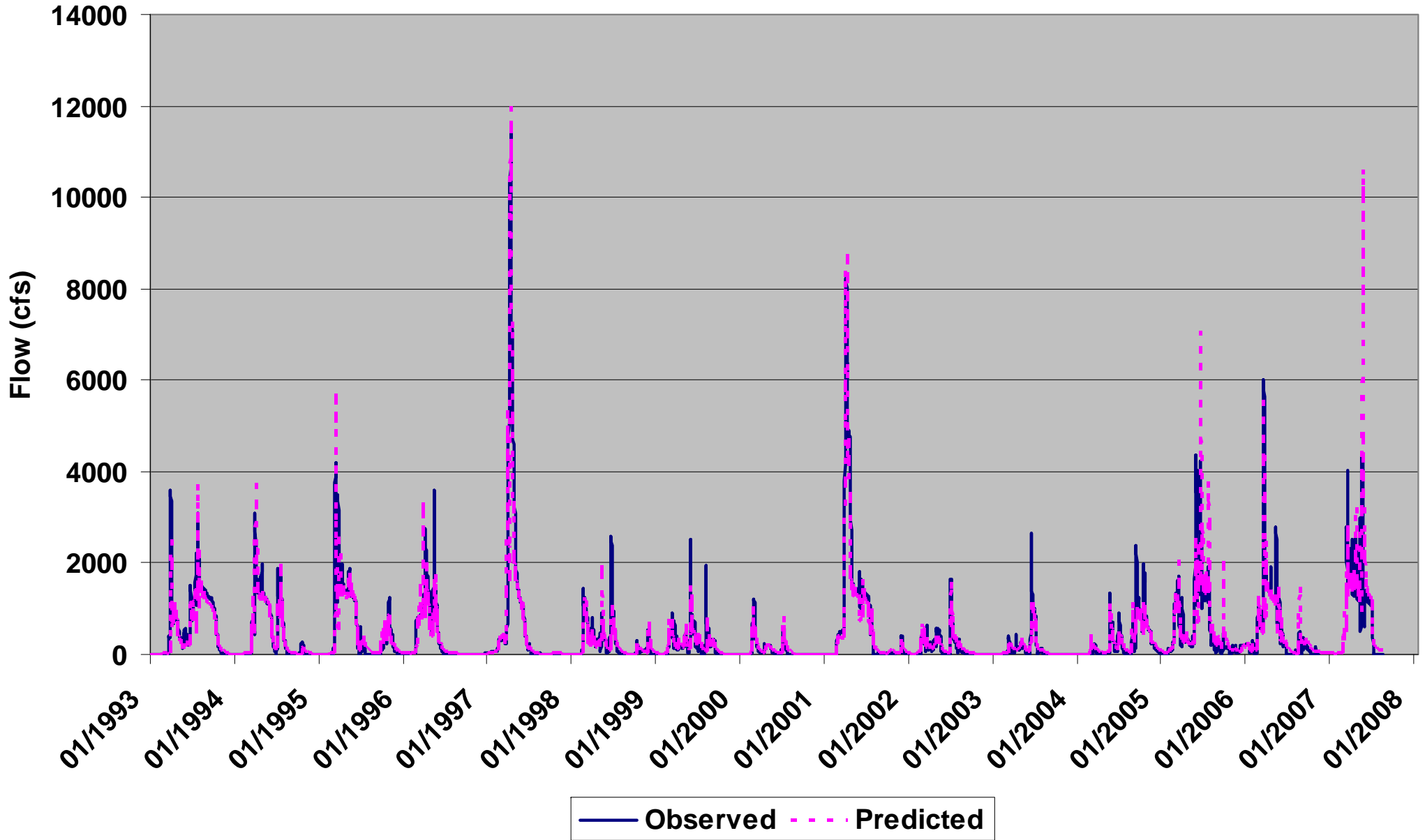
# Land Use in the Bois de Sioux Watershed



# Soil Data



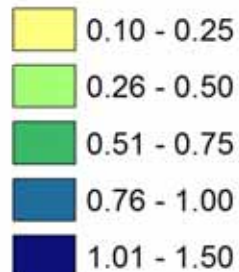
# Bois de Sioux River near Doran, MN



# Bois de Sioux Calibration Results

<b>Year</b>	<b>Nash-Sutcliffe Coefficient (&gt;0.36 is acceptable)</b>	<b>Deviation in Volume, %</b>
<b>1993</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>14.0</b>
<b>1994</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>1995</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>9.4</b>
<b>1996</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>12.8</b>
<b>1997</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<b>1998</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>7.7</b>
<b>1999</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>2000</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>-14.5</b>
<b>2001</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>11.0</b>
<b>2002</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>-11.2</b>
<b>2003</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>6.2</b>
<b>2004</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>7.7</b>
<b>2005</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>-10.1</b>
<b>2006</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>8.9</b>

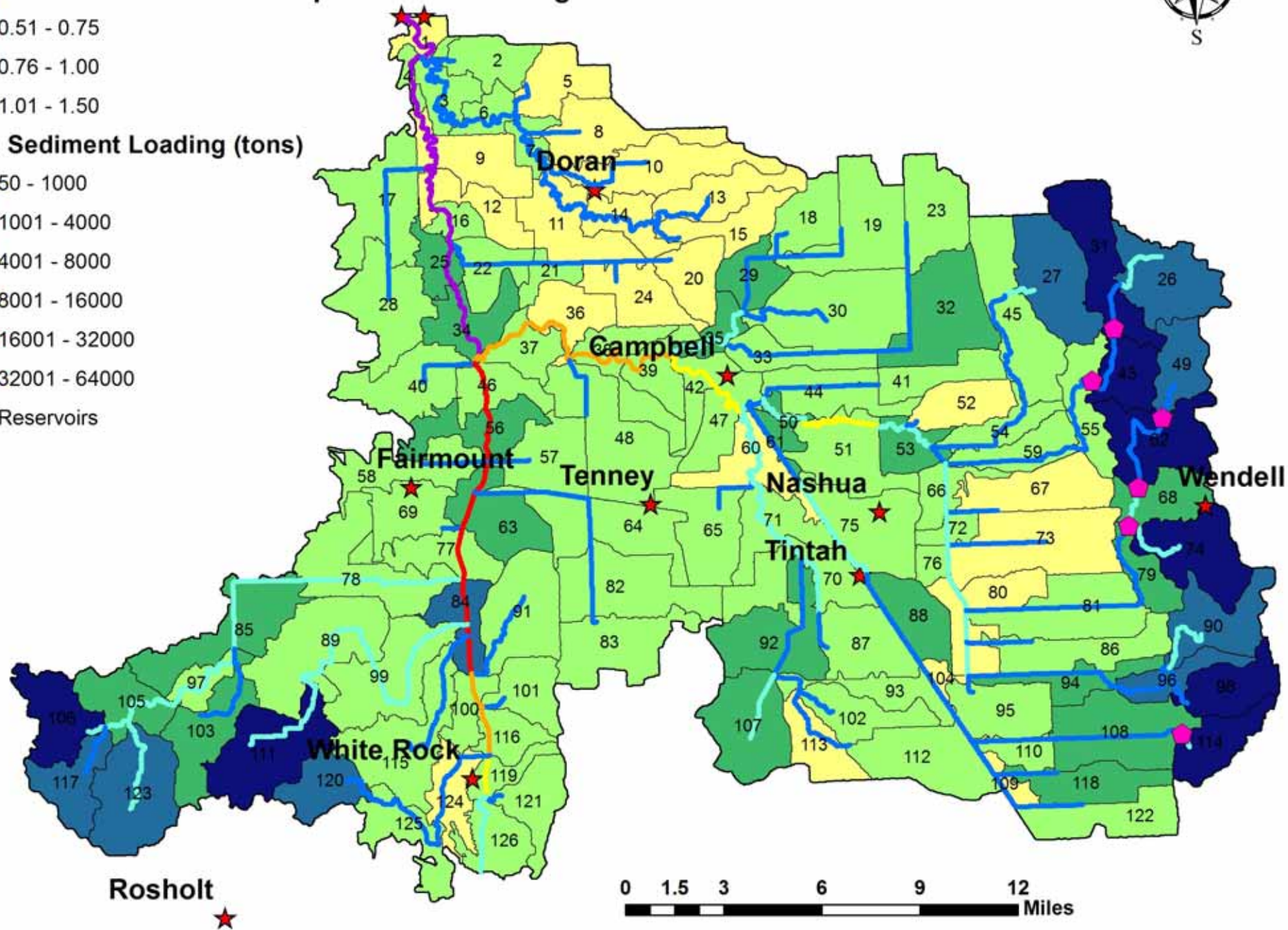
### Overland Erosion (tons/ha)



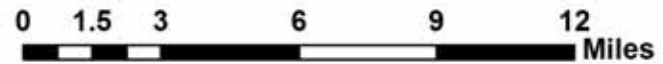
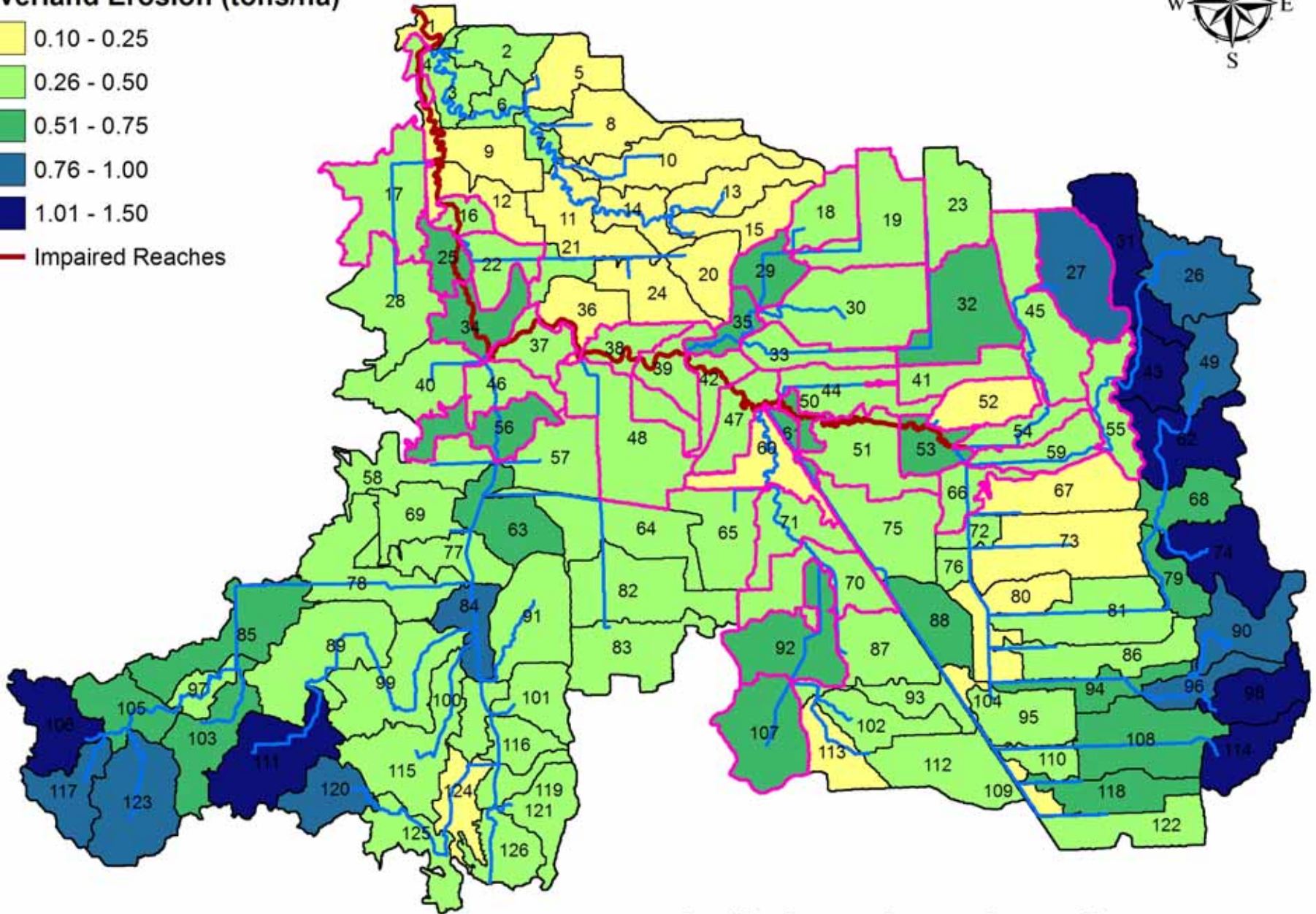
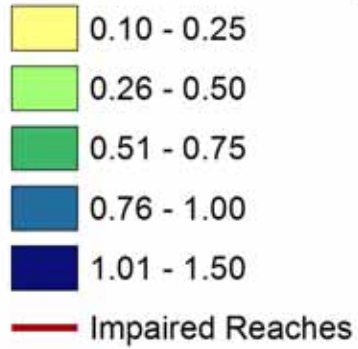
### Avg. Sediment Loading (tons)



## Wahpeton Breckenridge



### Overland Erosion (tons/ha)



**Example  
Application:  
Evaluation of  
Field Buffer  
Implementation  
on Sediment  
Loading/Erosion**

<b>Bois de Sioux River Watershed</b>		
<b>Reach and/or Subbasin</b>	<b>% Reduction in Sediment Loading (river reaches)</b>	<b>% Reduction in Overland Erosion (subbasins)</b>
48	83.16	83.70
107	82.79	82.02
27	82.48	82.70
41	78.97	78.87
30	73.54	73.25
18	66.48	66.54
19	62.59	62.74
44	49.02	71.54
45	46.24	74.38
29	42.16	63.49
22	40.67	75.47
59	39.37	70.97
54	33.80	44.11
35	32.12	3.20
55	30.17	76.94

# Water Quality Modeling

- The SWAT models provide us with a comprehensive tool to evaluate the impacts of land management practices throughout the Red River Basin.
- As better data sets become available (i.e., lidar, additional water quality-monitoring data), the models can be improved.

# Questions?

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