

SWS 6932 Landscape Hydrology

3 credits | Fall semester | Every year

T 3, R 2-3

Course Objectives: Landscape hydrology considers larger spatial scales (> 100 km²) and integrates surface and subsurface processes. We apply quantitative hydrologic principles and modern techniques within parsimonious model frameworks to study problems of societal relevance. Students will develop a suite of research tools to analyze coupled hydrologic and environmental changes. The course will center around two main themes:

1. Characterizing “landscapes”, including not just traditional “watersheds” but also springsheds, wetlandscapes, lakesheds, airsheds, cities, and entire regions of anthropogenically modified land use and land cover (such as intensive agriculture), and
2. Understanding natural stochasticity by incorporating a probabilistic approach to consider mean behavior and variability in both time and space. Observed statistical properties of hydrologic data will be related to their physical generation processes.

Prerequisites: Basic understanding of hydrologic principles, from either subsurface or surface hydrology coursework; familiarity with statistical concepts from at least one graduate-level statistics course.

Instructor

James W. Jawitz, Professor

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Office hours: Come talk to me anytime, or after class, or schedule an appointment.

Teaching Assistant

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Office hours: Wednesday morning 9-11

Student Evaluation and Grading Procedures: There will be no formal examinations. There will be 5 quantitative assignments to illustrate the analysis methods learned in class, 5 short writing assignments based on assigned readings, and a final project (5+5+1 = 11 total assignments). Quantitative and reading/writing assignments alternate weekly for the first 10 weeks of the semester, with the final 5 weeks devoted to the final project. All homeworks/writings will be due 1 week from the date assigned.

Course components	Points
Class participation	10
Assignments 1, 2, and 3 (9 each)	27
Assignments 4 and 5 (12 each)	24
Individual project, including in-class presentation	19
Written comments on reading assignments	20
Total points	100

A>90>A->87>B+>84>B>81>B->78>C+>75>C>72>C->69>D+ >66>D> 63>D->60>E

Assignments 1-3 can be re-submitted following corrections. Not all assignments have equal weight. Late

submissions will be penalized 10% per day. Class ‘participation’ entails regular, on-time attendance, and active engagement during lectures and discussions of the assigned readings.

Students are strongly encouraged to use scripts/codes for computational problem solving. This is good scientific practice for both documentation and reproducibility. I will be using R in RStudio, but Matlab and Python are also good choices.

Course Schedule

Week	Topic	Assignment Due Dates
1	1. Regional water and solute budgets Landscapes + hydrology Probabilistic representation of hydrologic data Relative significance of water budget components	
2	Spatial variability in hydrologic variables Temporal trends in water budget components	Writing 1: 2 September(WED)
3	Water transfers and vulnerability Solute budgets at the landscape scale	HW 1: 10 September
4	2. Partitioning rainfall into E and Q Partitioning incoming water and energy Predicting water availability under variable climate	Writing 2: 16 September(WED)
5	Effects of land cover change 3. Hydroclimatic forcing Poisson rainfall	HW 2: 24 September
6	Human influence or climatic variability?	Writing 3: 1 October(THUR)
7	Indices of extreme events Long-wave nonstationarity	HW 3: 8 October
8	4. Hydrologic response Runoff pdfs, flow duration curves and beyond	Writing 4: 14 October(Wed)
9	Linear reservoir and convolution Goodness of fit	HW 4: 22 October
10	Lorenz inequality and Gini coefficient Regression models	Writing 5: 29 October(THUR)
11	5. Biogeochemical response Lagrangian travel time pdfs Landscape-scale controls	HW 5: 5 November
12	6. Landscape filtering Spectral power Atmospheric deposition	
13	7. Landscape size distributions Cities, lakes, wetlands: Power law universality?	
14	8. Human population distribution Diffusion of information and people Water body networks and migration	
15	Final project presentations	