

Evaluating Tradeoffs of Environmental Flows with Evolutionary Algorithms

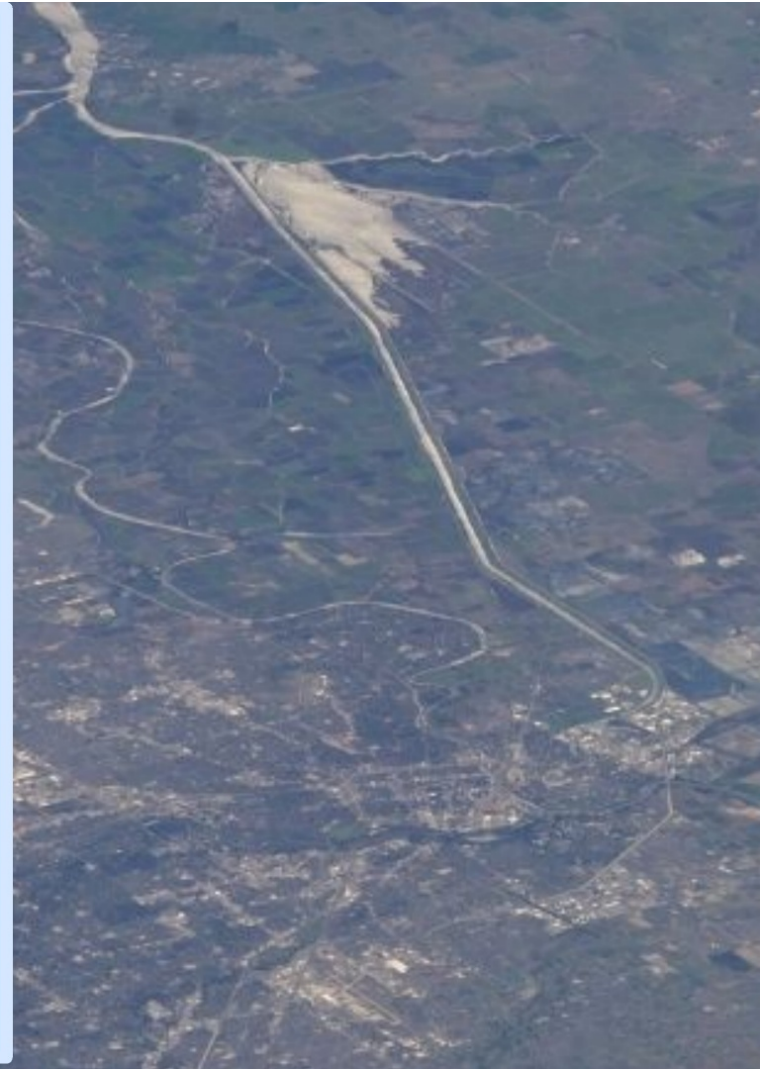
aka Optimizing Environmental Flows in California

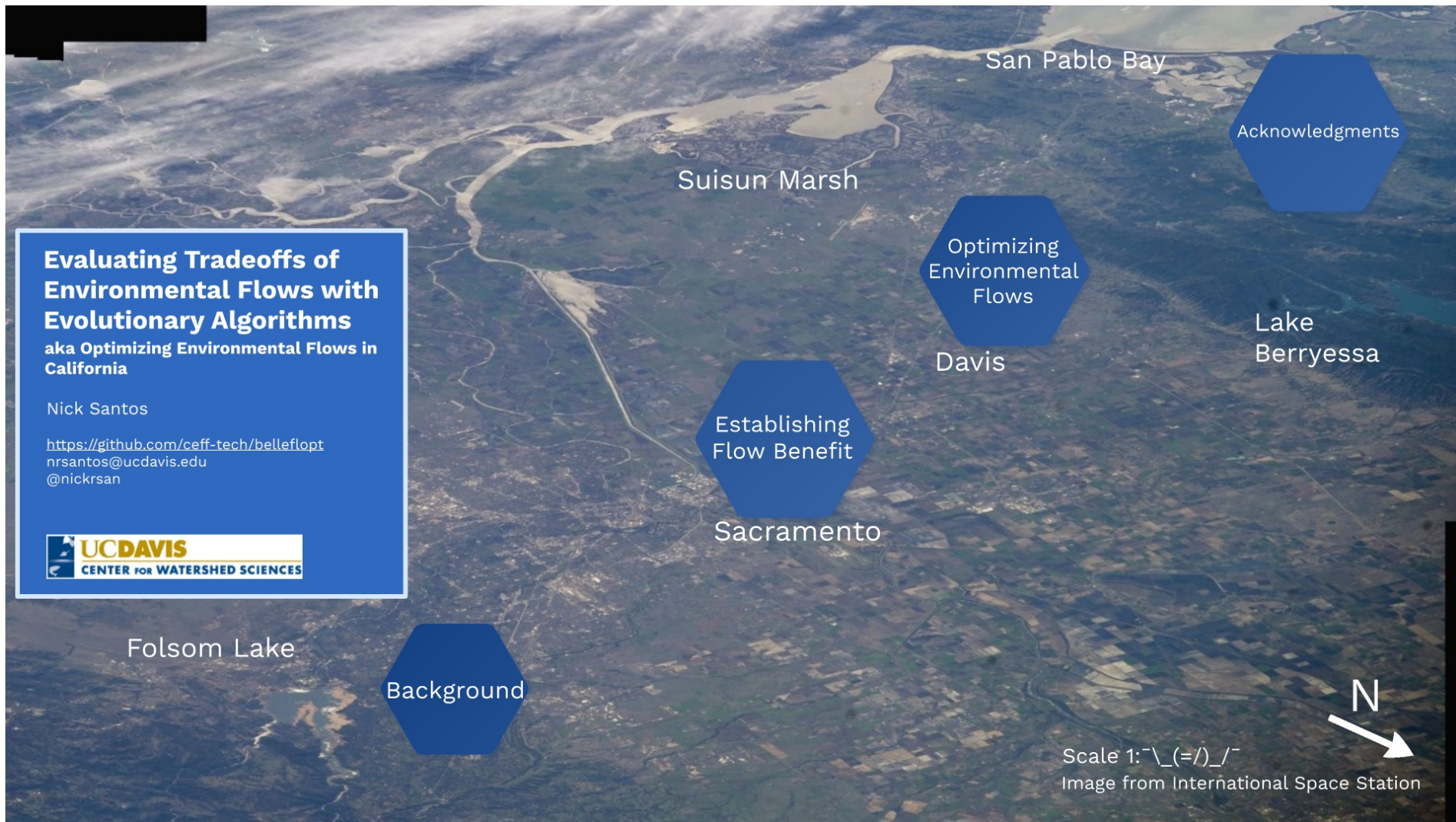
Nick Santos

<https://github.com/ceff-tech/belleflopt>

nrsantos@ucdavis.edu

@nickrsan





Background

California
Water

Fish Diversity

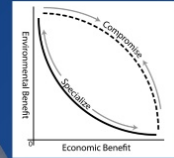
Tension
in the
System

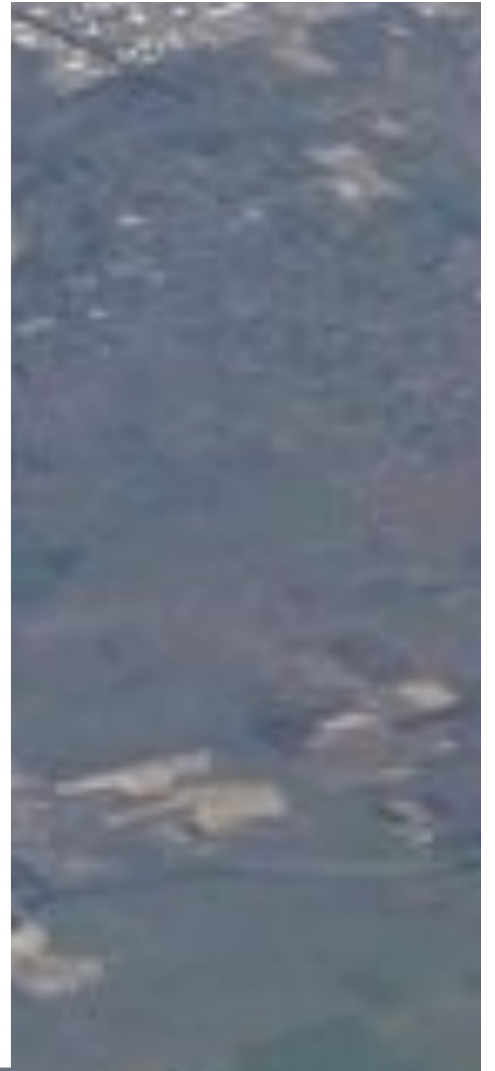
Evolution of a
Data Product

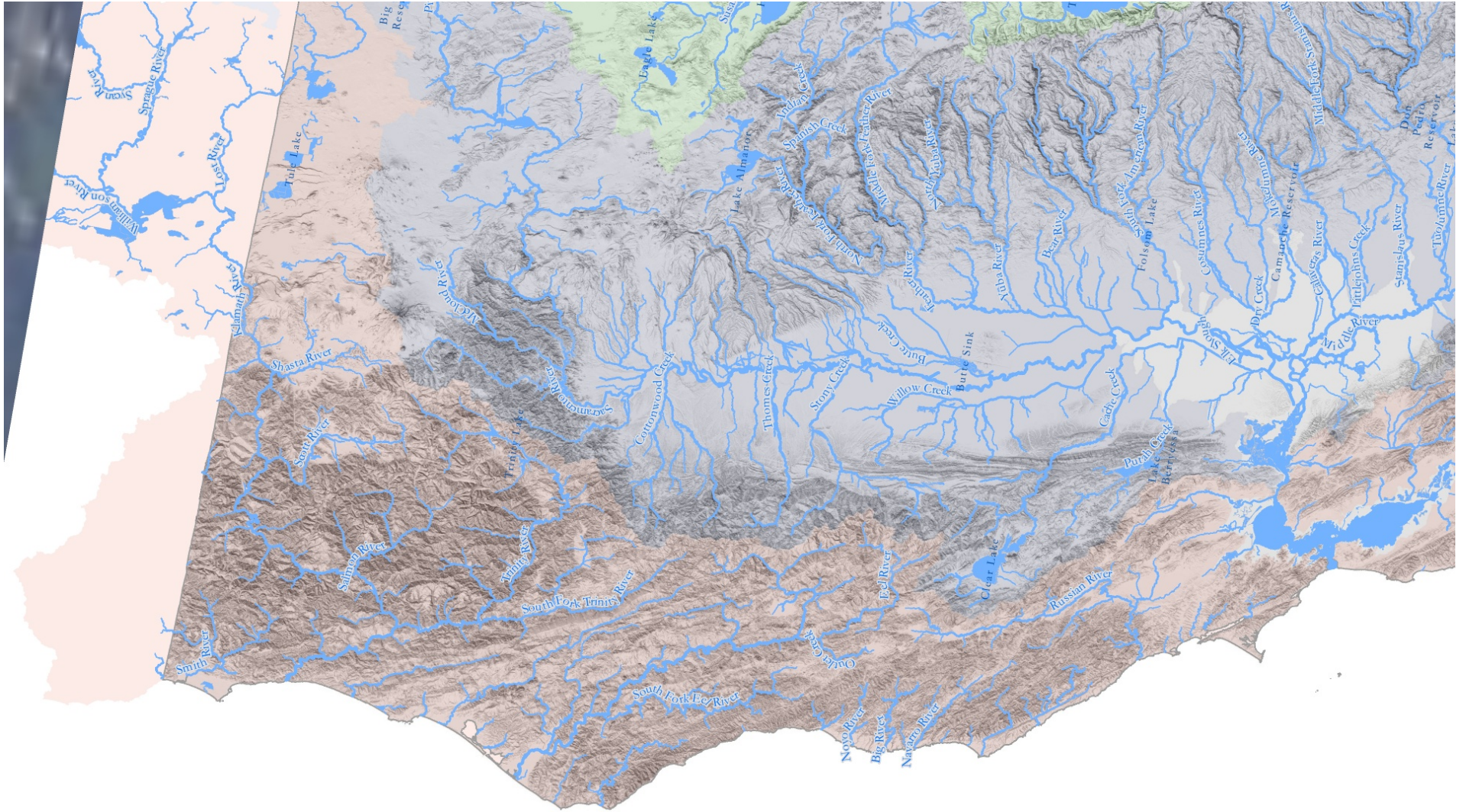
Environmental
Flows

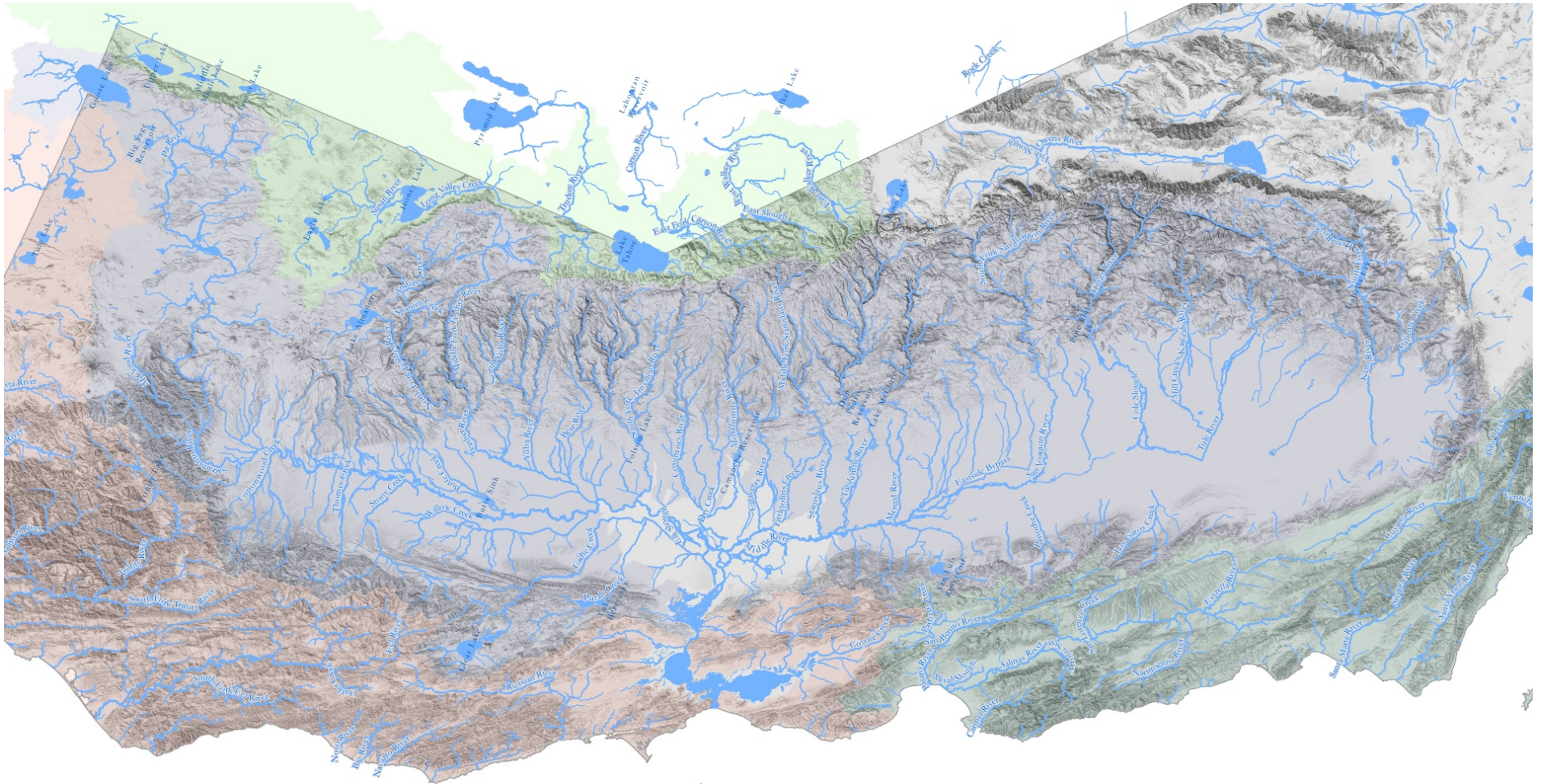
Statewide
Needs

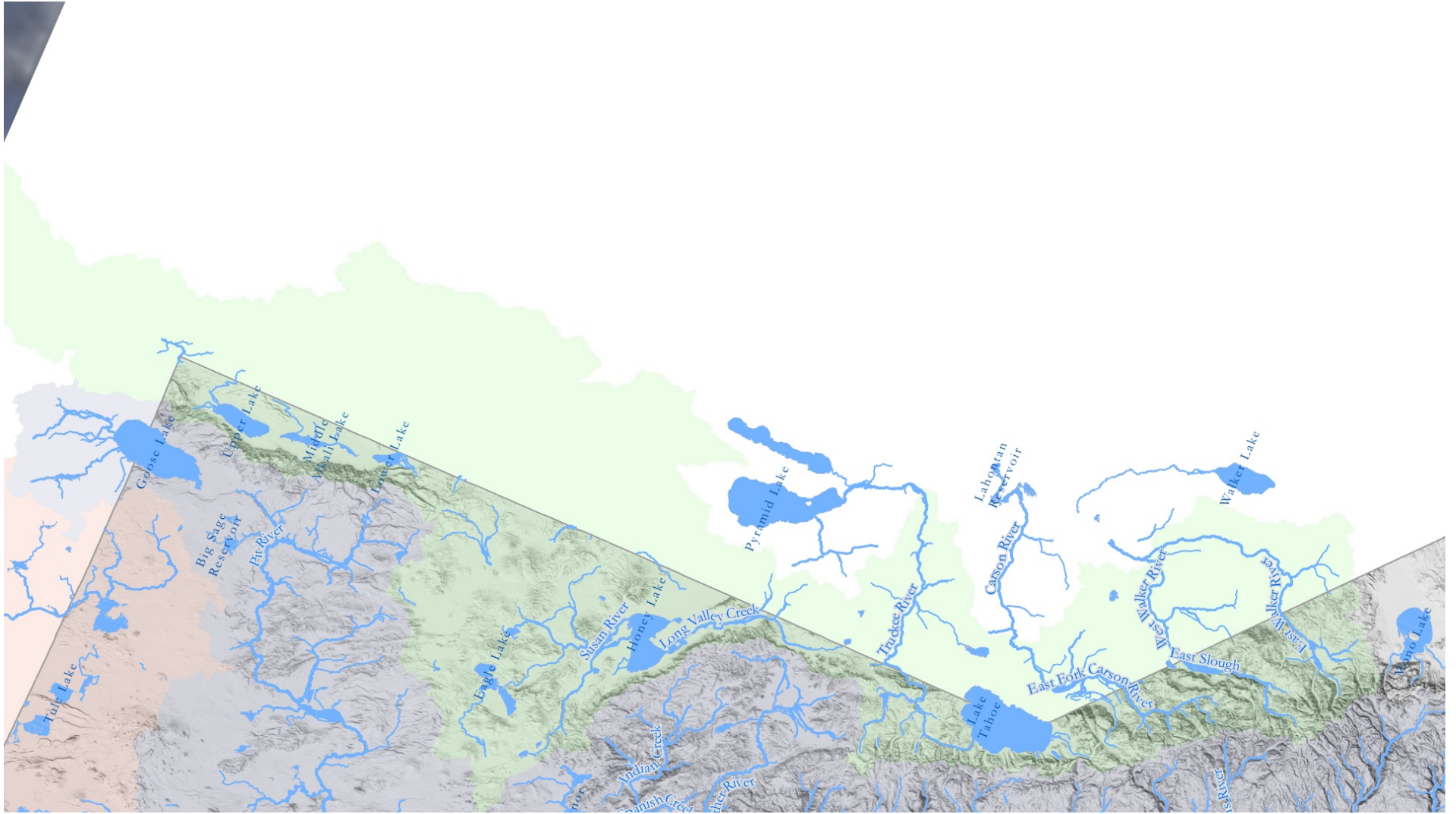
Environmental
Tradeoffs



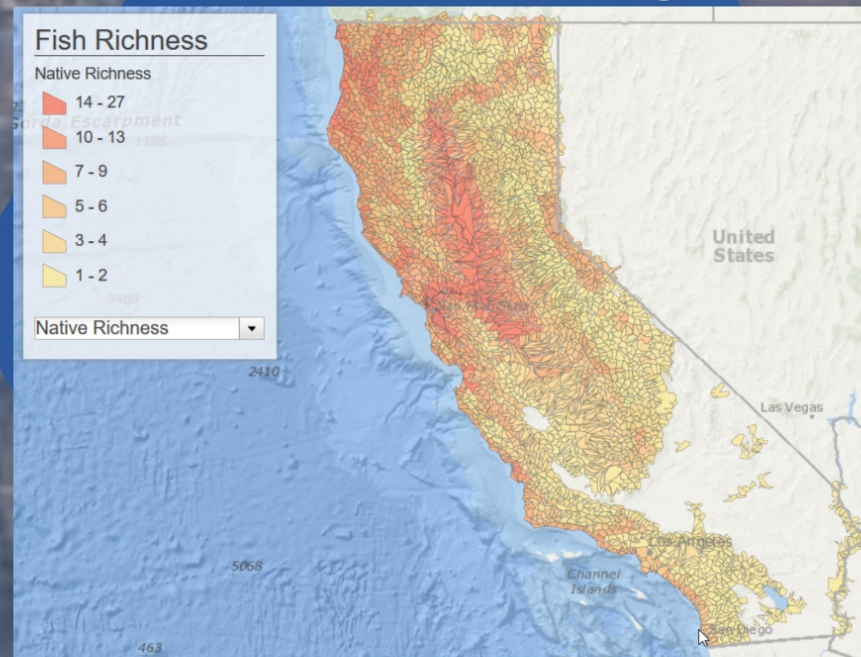








Fish Diversity



<https://pisces.ucdavis.edu/content/species-richness-map>

Tension in the system



image adapted from **There Will Be Blood**

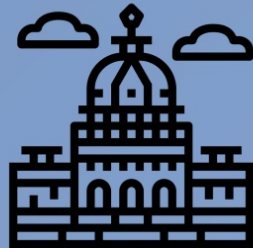
Evolution of a Data Product



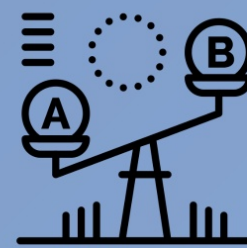
Scientists



Databases



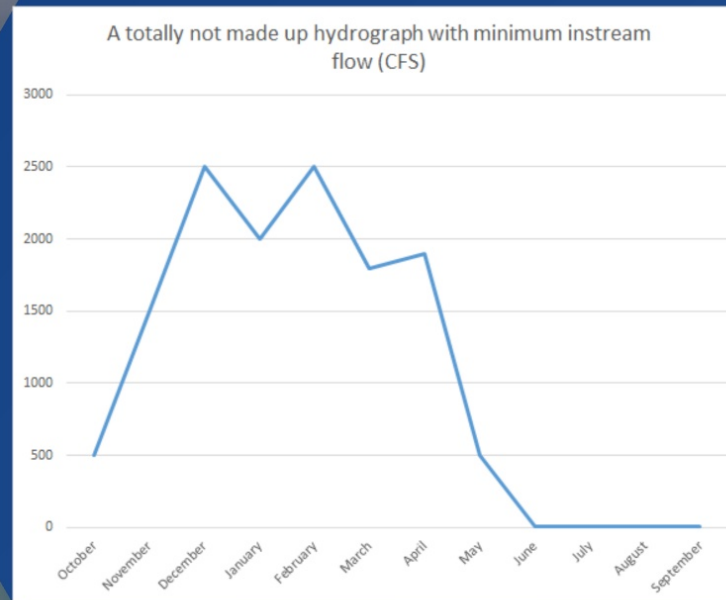
Managers/
Policymakers



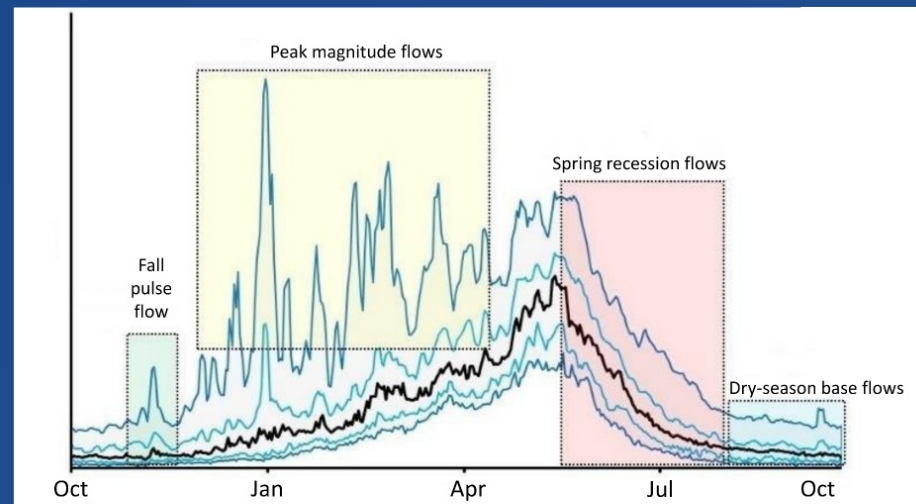
Decision
Support

icons: ecosystem by ProSymbols, database by AomAm
balance by Flatart, capitol by Smalllike from NounProject

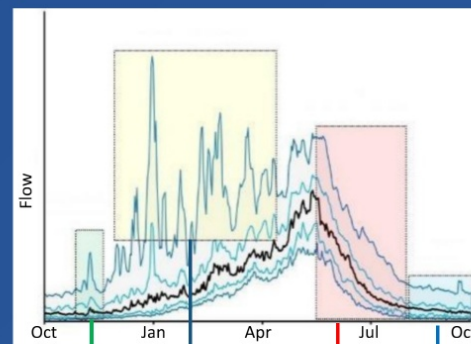
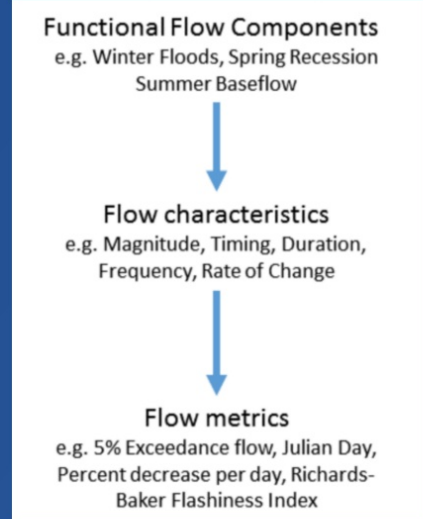
Then



Now



Functional Flow Metrics



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

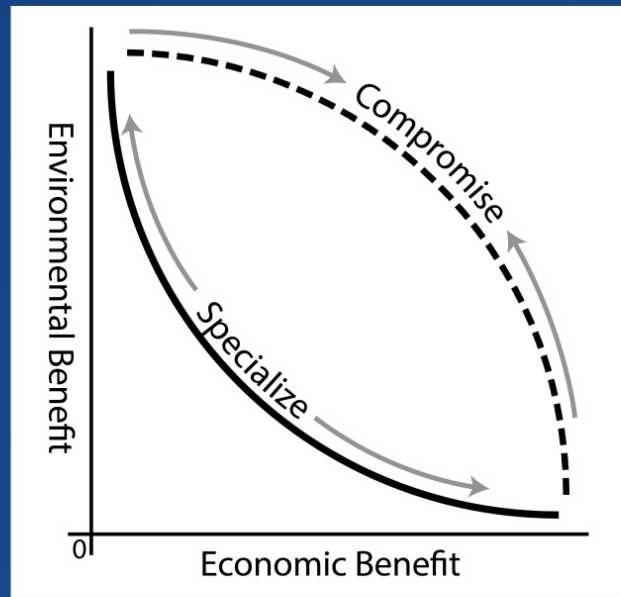
Statewide Needs

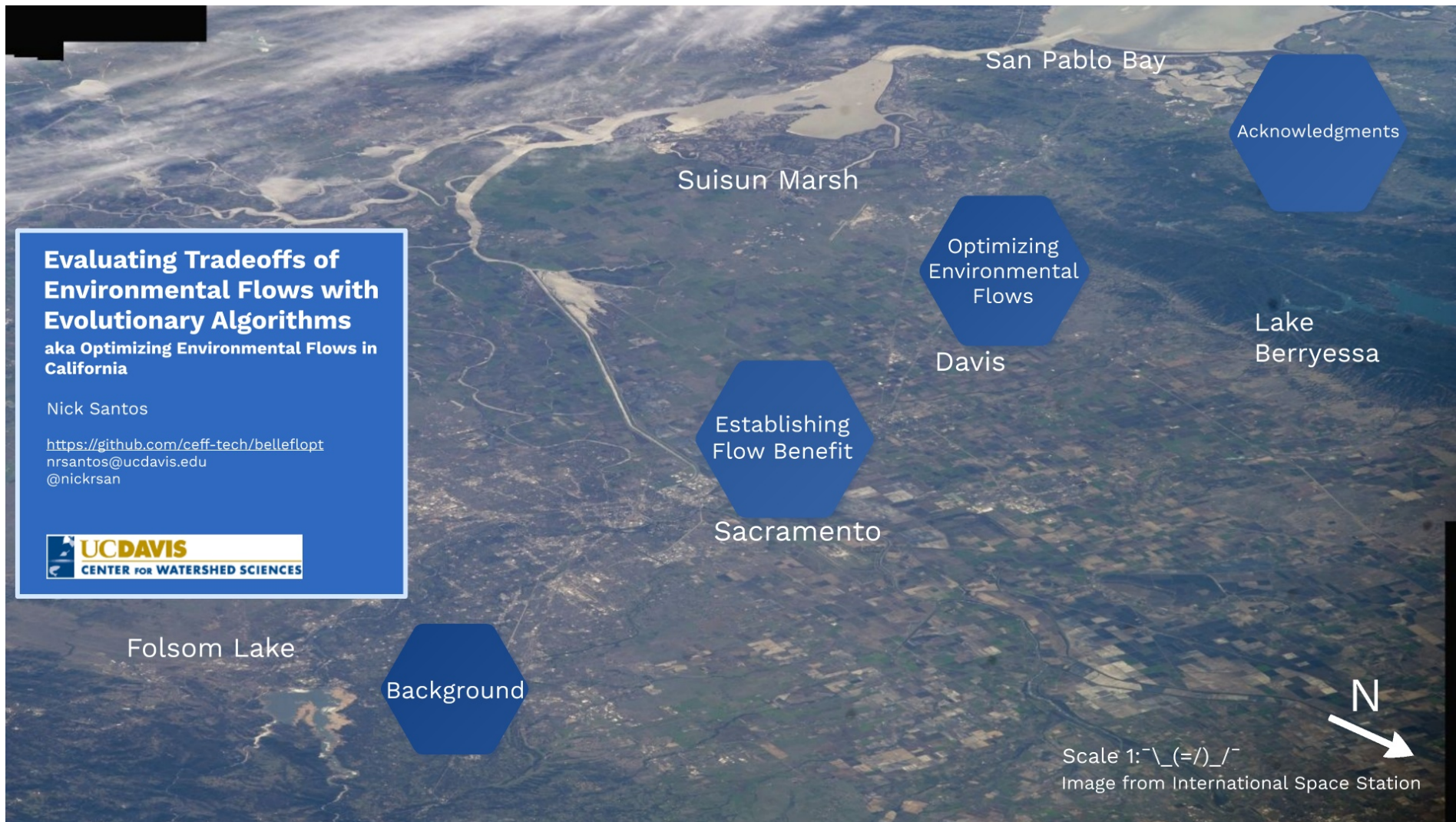
- Set instream flow standards to protect biological communities
- Assess vulnerability of streams to future changes in flow conditions
- Prioritize areas for restoration/management
- Evaluate/inform management actions
 - e.g., reservoir operations, water withdrawals

Social process following scientific process



Environmental Tradeoffs

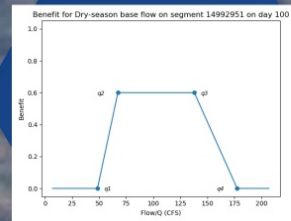




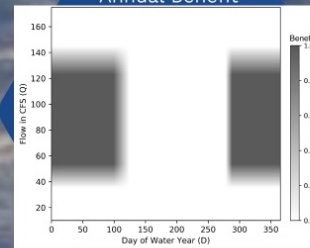
Estimating Flow Benefit

- Calculating adherence to range of historical flows by flow component, date, and segment
- Multiply this base benefit by the species that rely on the flow

Single Day Benefit



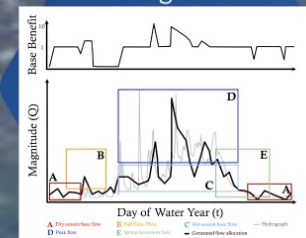
Annual Benefit



Economic Objectives

Total Eflow Benefit

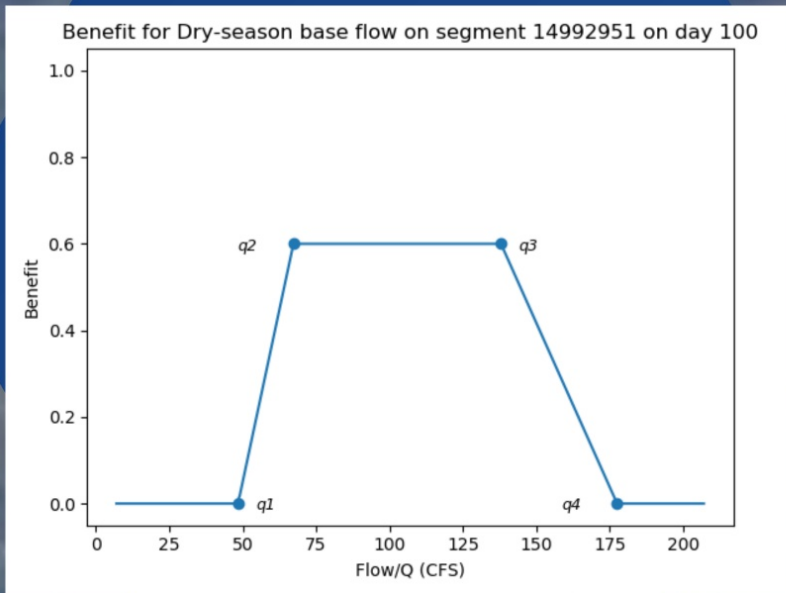
Conceptual Diagram



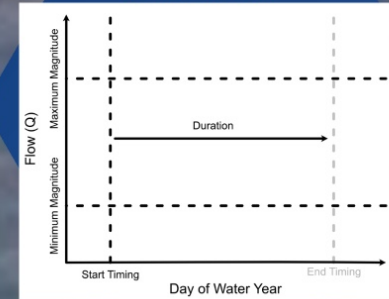
Recession Benefit

Peak flow benefit

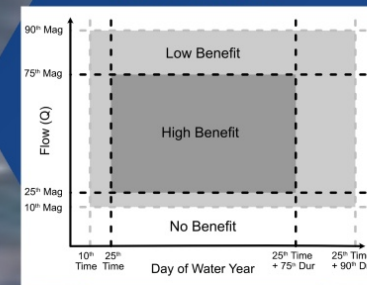
Single Day Benefit



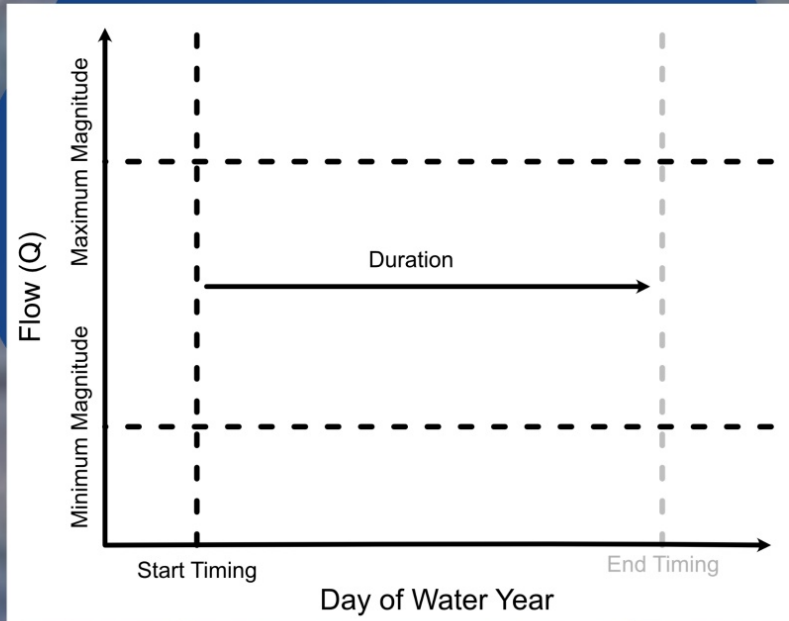
Basic Flow Component Construction



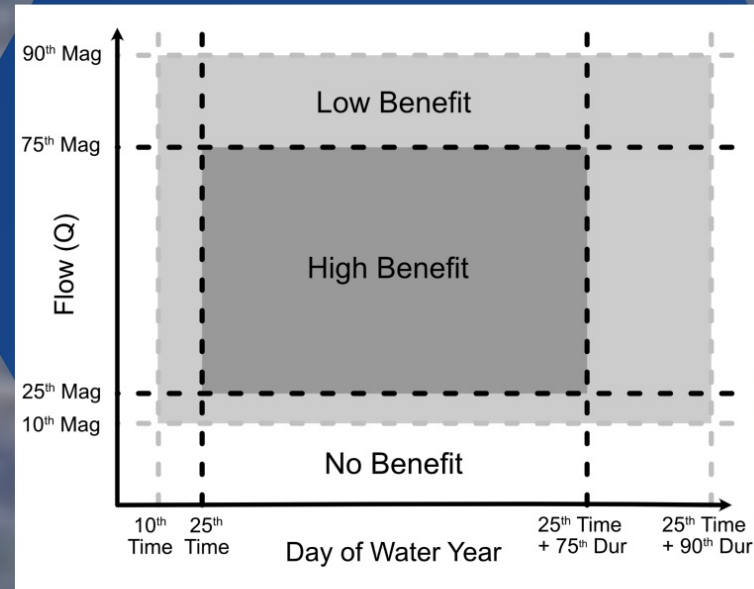
Benefit Surfaces



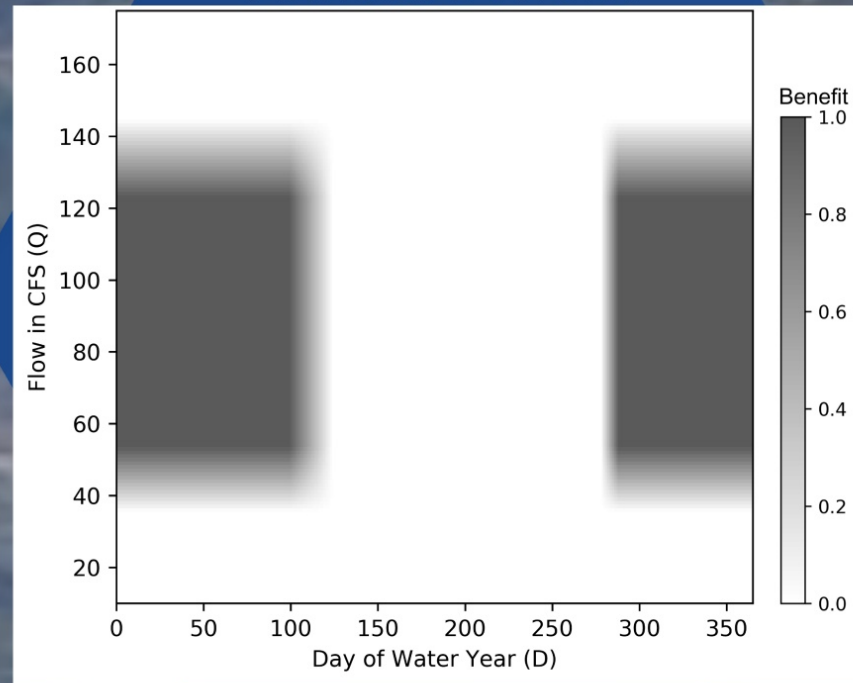
Basic Flow Component Construction

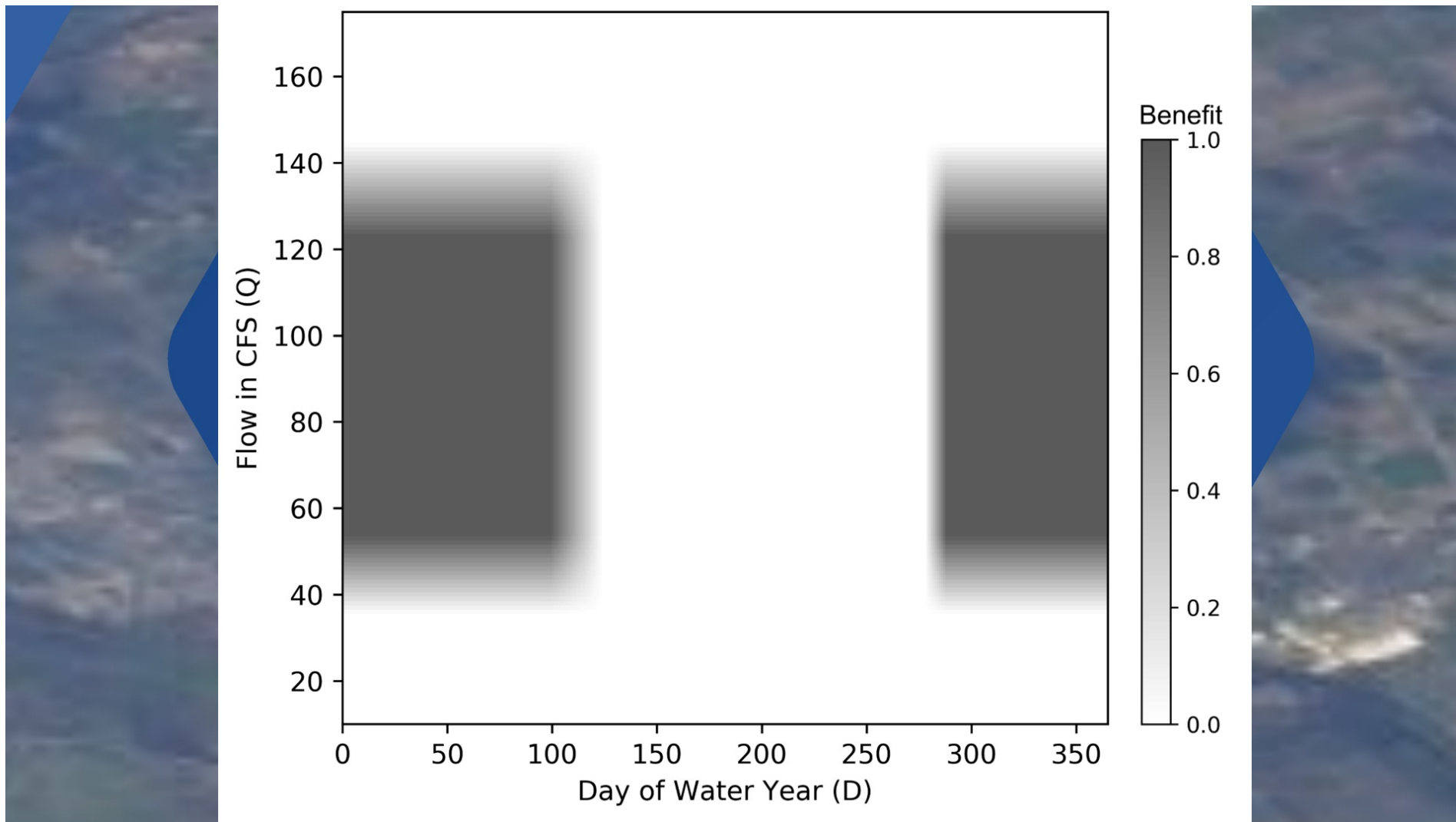


Benefit Surfaces



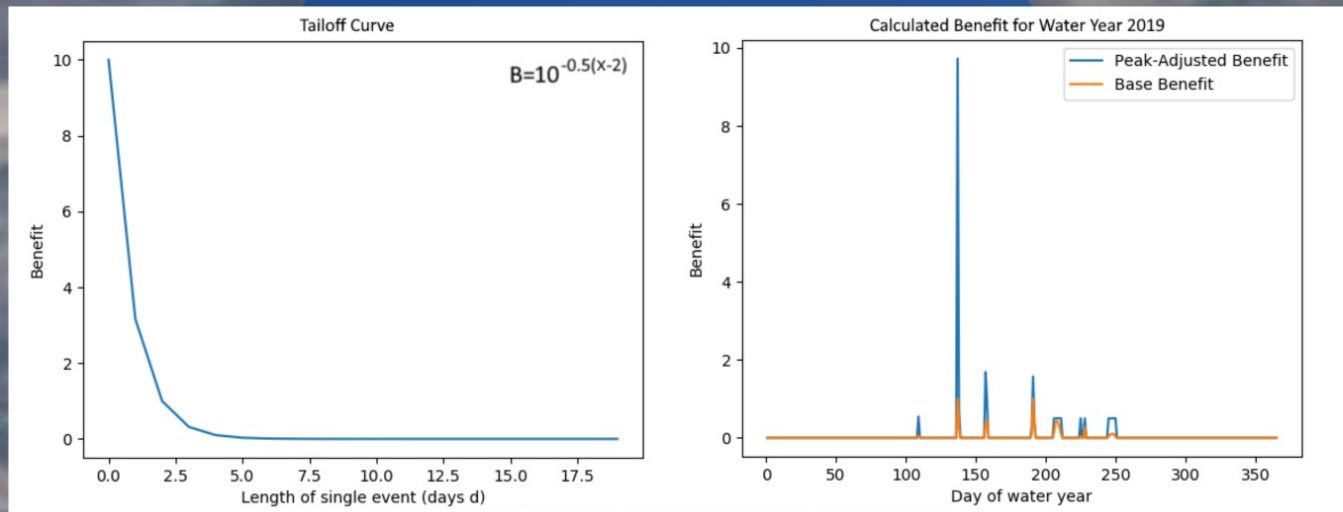
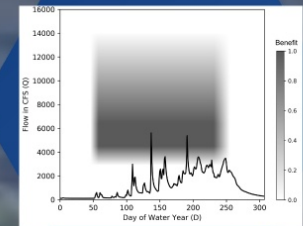
Annual Benefit



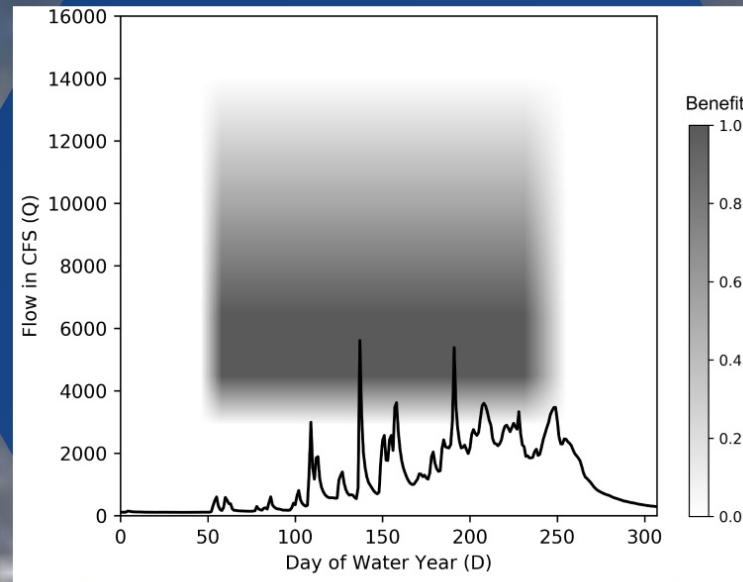


Peak flow benefit

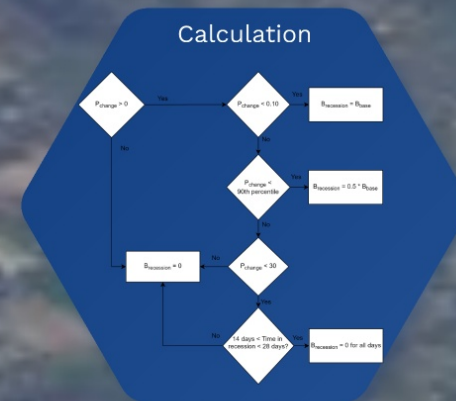
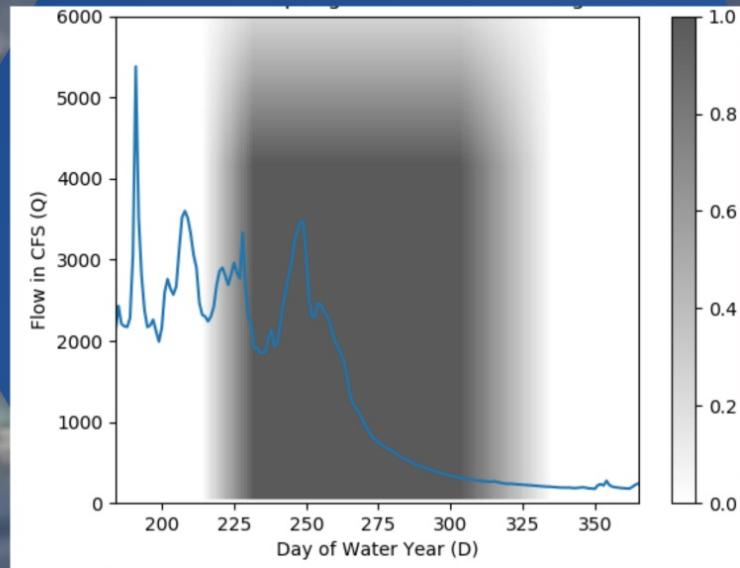
Hydrograph



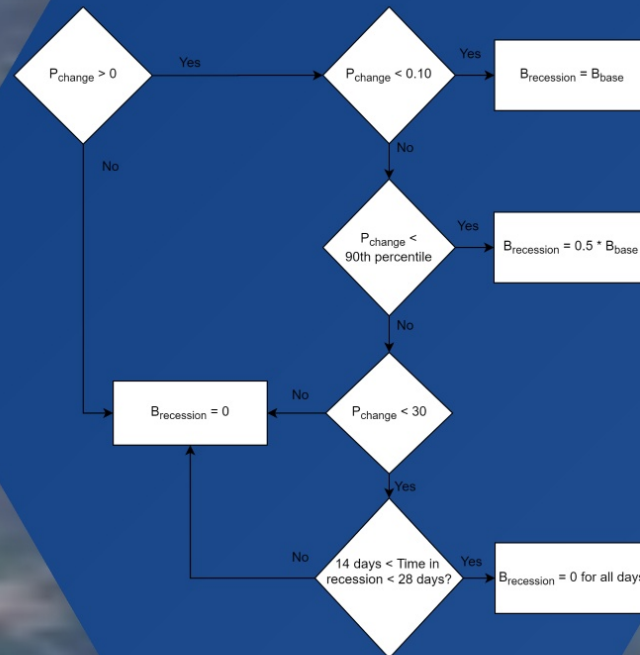
Hydrograph



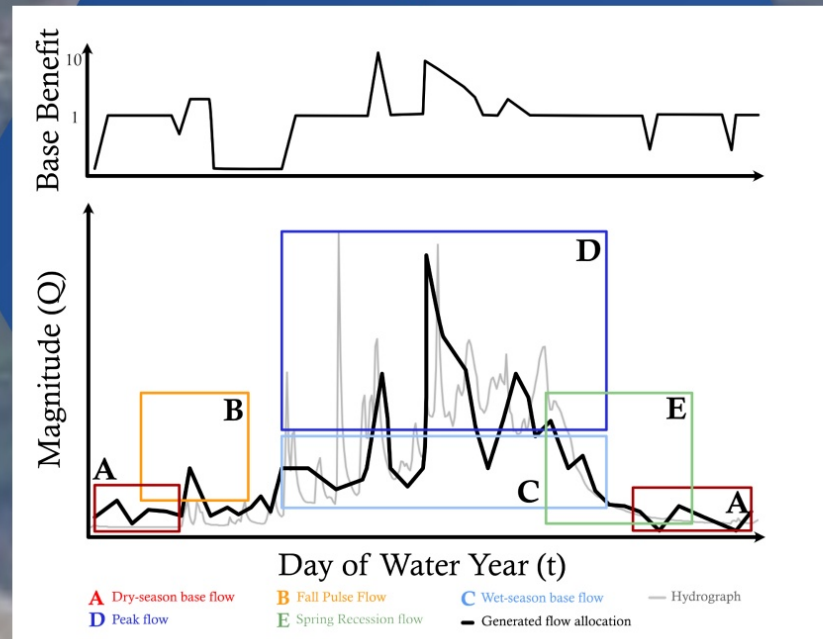
Recession Benefit



Calculation



Conceptual Diagram



Total Eflow Benefit

$$B(Q) = \sum (\text{species probabilities for segment}) \\ * \min(\sum (\text{flow component benefits for day at flow } Q), 1)$$

Economic Benefit

$$B = \sum_{i=0}^D -\frac{P}{D}i + P$$

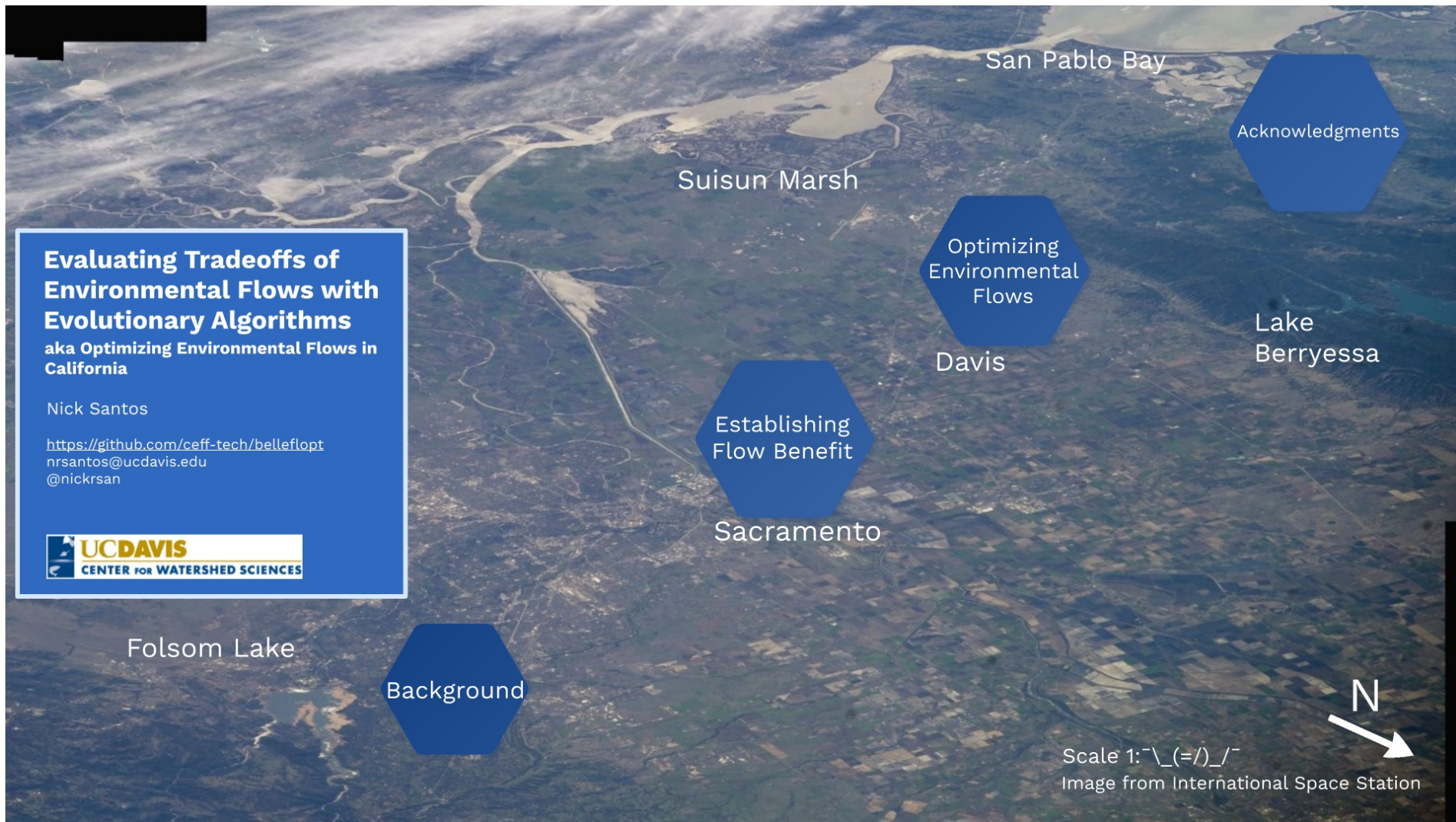
P = Starting price
D = Total units demanded (default: 80% of flow)

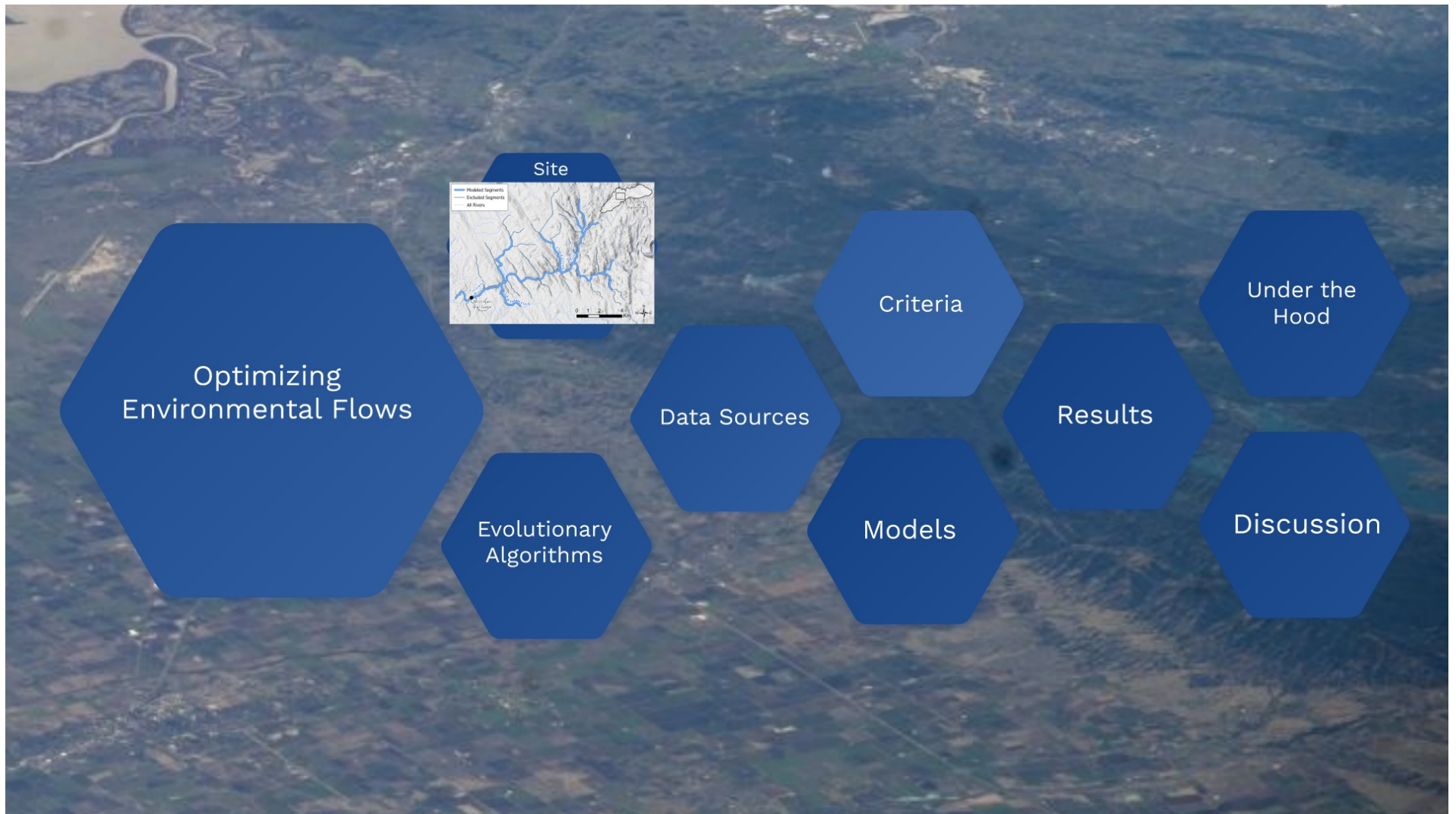
Future Updates

The background of the slide is a blurred aerial photograph of a landscape, possibly a field or forest. A large, solid blue hexagon is centered on the slide, containing white text. To the left of the hexagon, there is a blue shape that looks like a torn corner of a page.

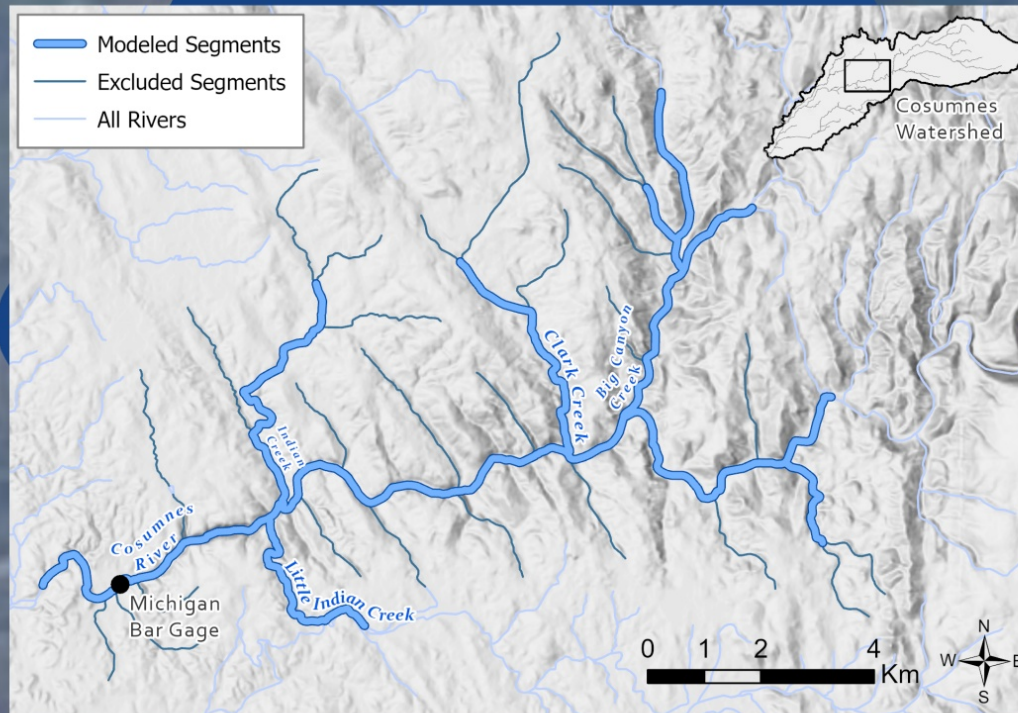
Future Updates

Treat economic objectives (farming, cities, etc) the same as flow components, and evaluate them similarly.





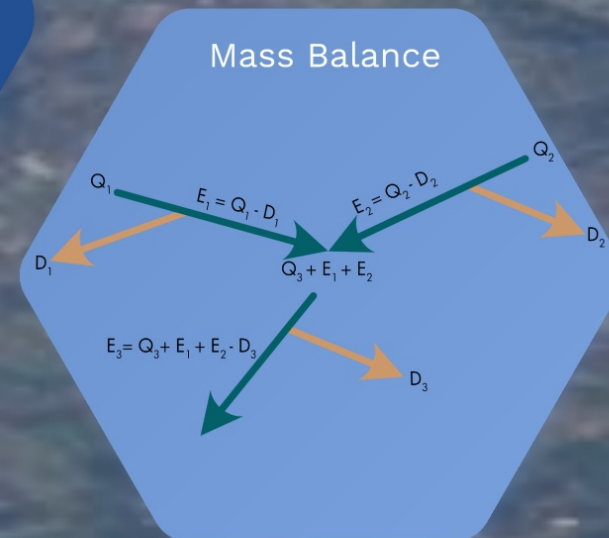
Site



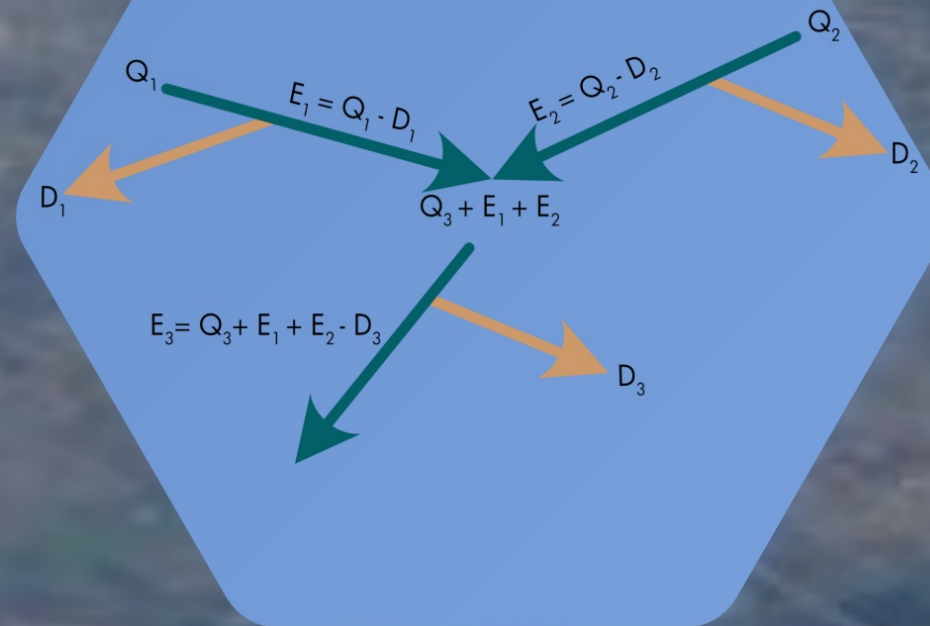
Evolutionary Algorithms

A flexible optimization approach:

- Supports multiple variables (species presence, needs, flows) and objectives (environment, economics)
- Uses randomness to find better solutions (evolution)
- "smart brute force" - AI?



Mass Balance




```
graph LR; A[Data Sources] --> B[Species Locations]; A --> C[Historical Flow Data]; A --> D[Downscaling Species Data]
```

Data Sources

Species
Locations

Historical Flow
Data

Downscaling
Species Data

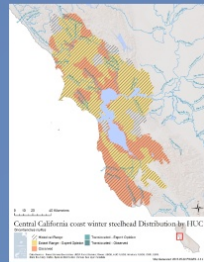
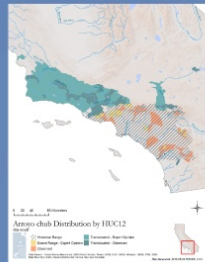
```
graph LR; A[Data Sources] --> B[Species Locations]; A --> C[Historical Flow Data]; A --> D[Downscaling Species Data];
```

Data Sources

Species
Locations

Historical Flow
Data

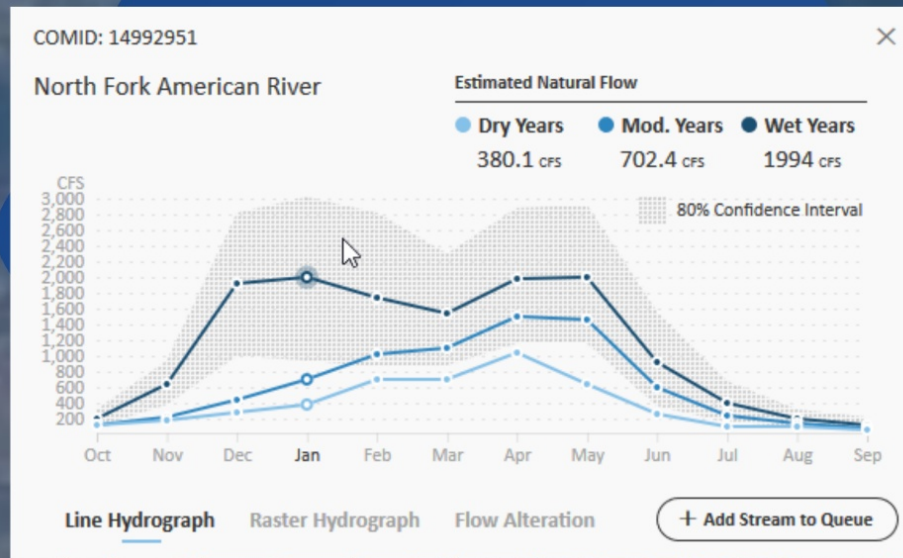
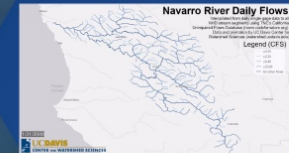
Downscaling
Species Data



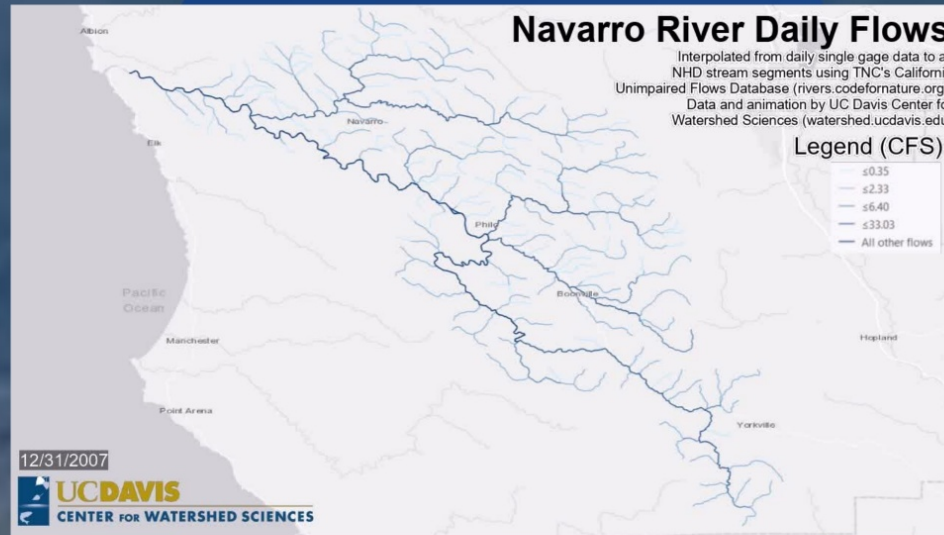


Natural Flows DB

Resulting Flows



Resulting Flows



Navarro River Daily Flows

Interpolated from daily single gage data to all NHD stream segments using TNC's California Unimpaired Flows Database (rivers.codefornature.org).

Data and animation by UC Davis Center for Watershed Sciences (watershed.ucdavis.edu)

Legend (CFS)



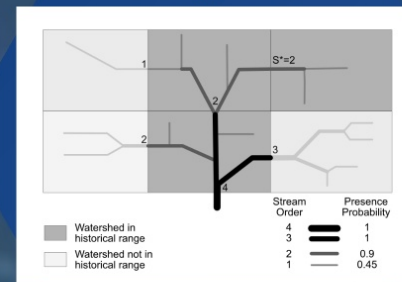
12/31/2007



Downscaling Species Data

- Need to move from HUC12 (~5k) to NHD Stream Segments (~140k).
- Significant scale mismatch suggests probabilistic approach

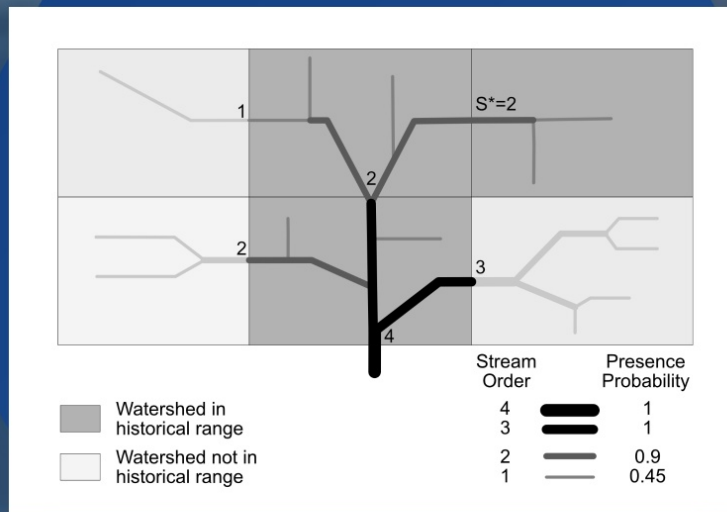
Subwatersheds to Segments

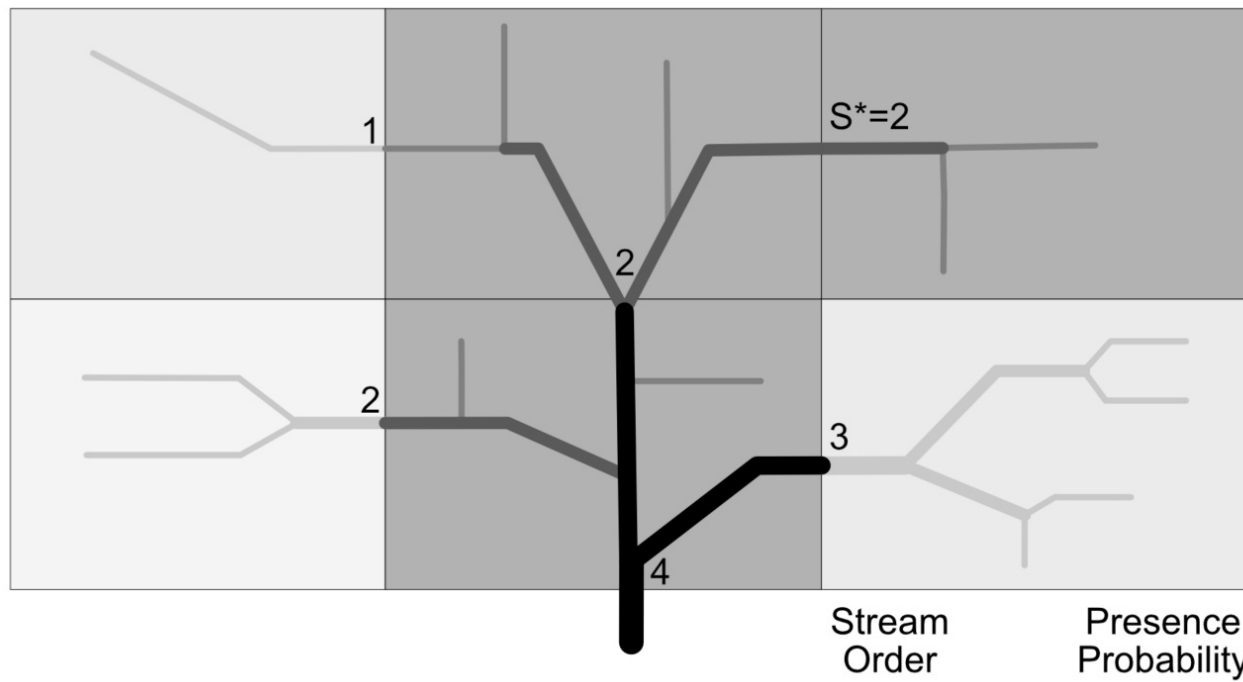


Primary Stream Order

$$Order * (species) = \min(\max(stream\ order \forall segments \in HUC12) \forall HUC12s \in species\ historical\ range))$$

Subwatersheds to Segments





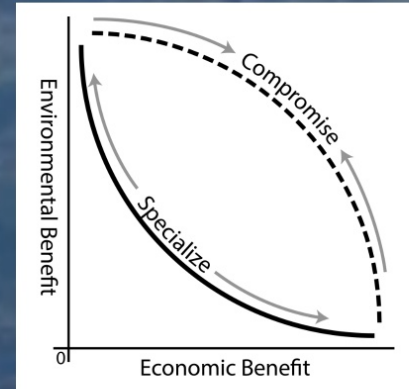
Primary Stream Order

$$\text{Order} * (\text{species}) = \min(\begin{array}{l} \max(\text{stream order } \forall \text{segments} \in \text{HUC12}) \\ \forall \text{HUC12s} \in \text{species historical range} \end{array})$$

Criteria

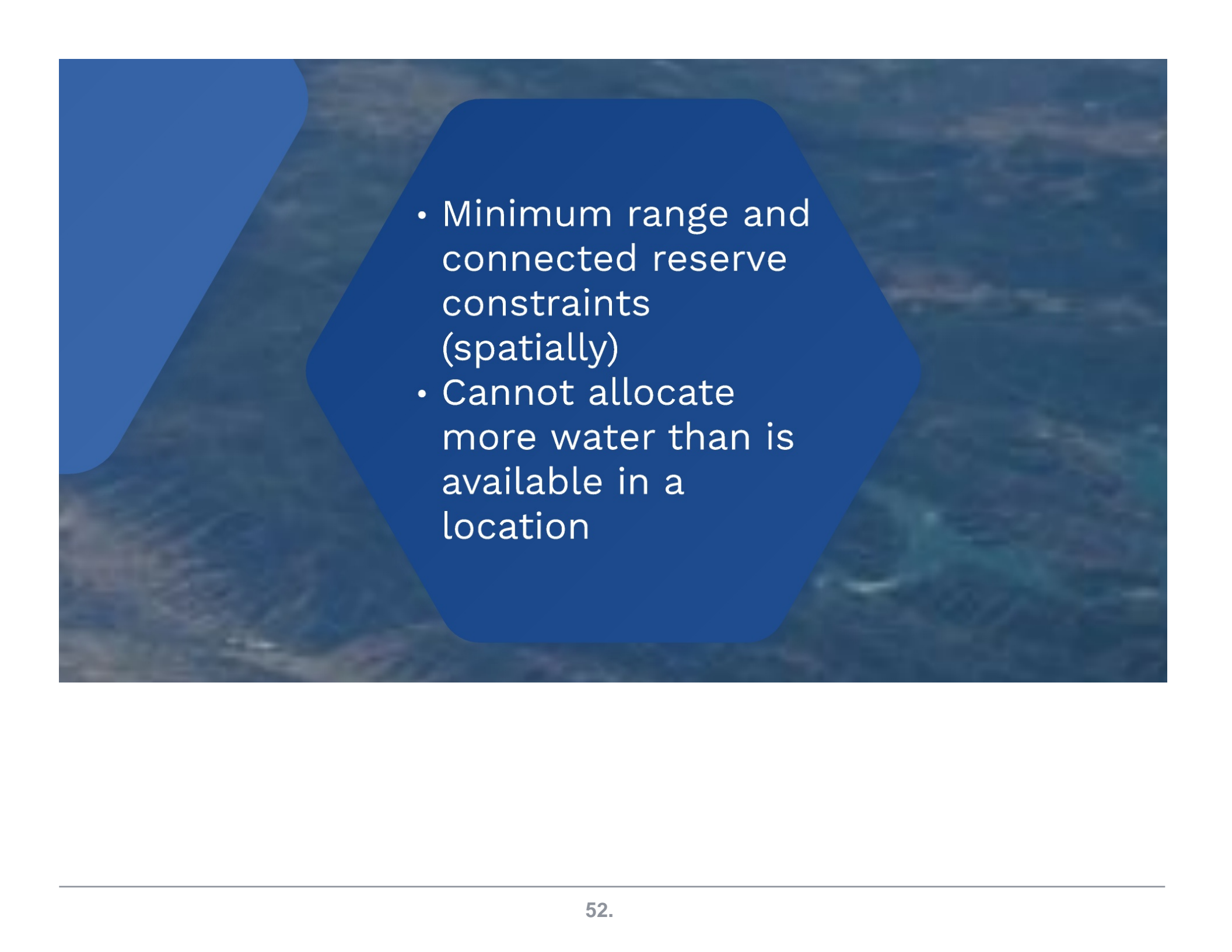
Find the set of allocations where we cannot improve environment without further economic losses (and vice versa).

- Not a prescription, but decision support



Constraints

- Cannot allocate more water than is available in a location
 - Use a proportion of available flow

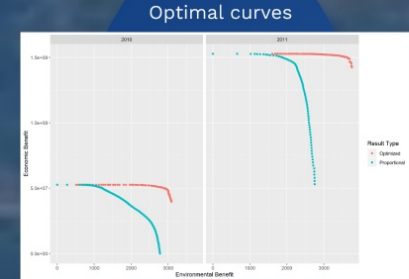
- 
- Minimum range and connected reserve constraints (spatially)
 - Cannot allocate more water than is available in a location

Models

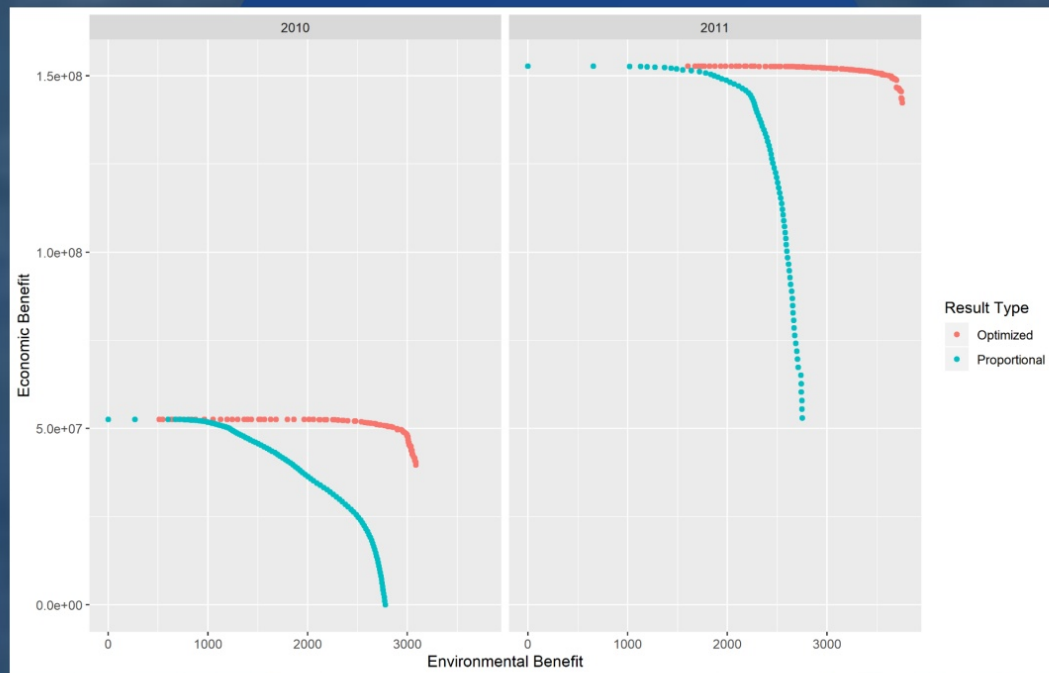
- A: Experiment with parameters
- B: Long runs of successful Model A params
- C: Min constraint on proportion of flow for environment
- D: Daily decision variable for all segments
- E: Single segment

Results

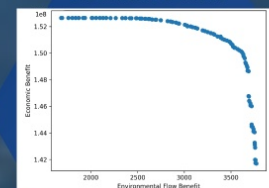
- Stream network model had too many decision variables (~20,000) to converge
- Single segment at the gage uses 365 decision variables (one a day)



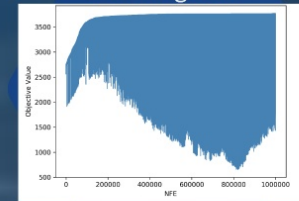
Optimal curves



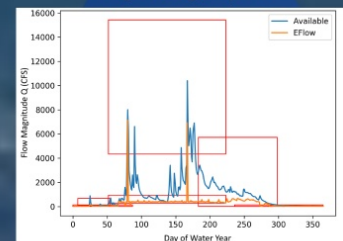
2011 Pareto Front



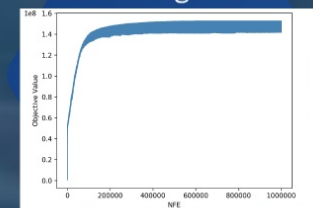
Eflow Convergence



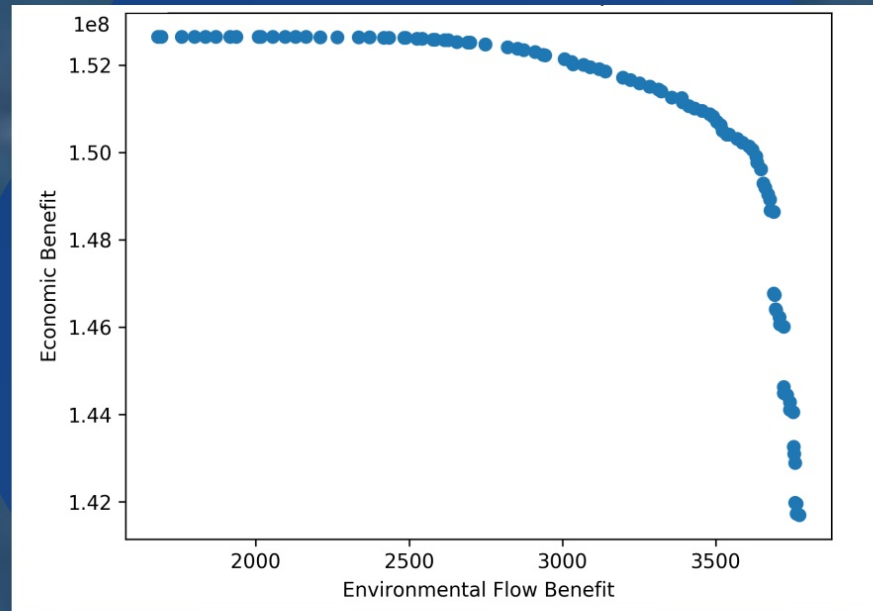
Hydrographs



Economic Convergence



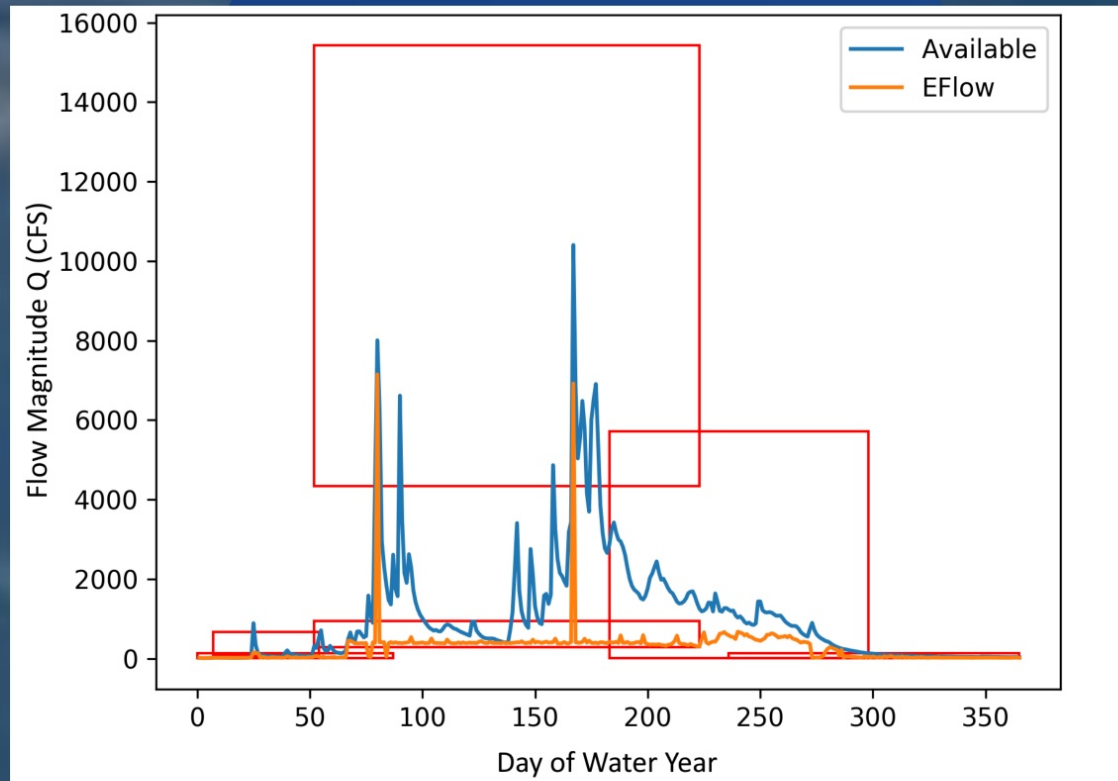
2011 Pareto Front



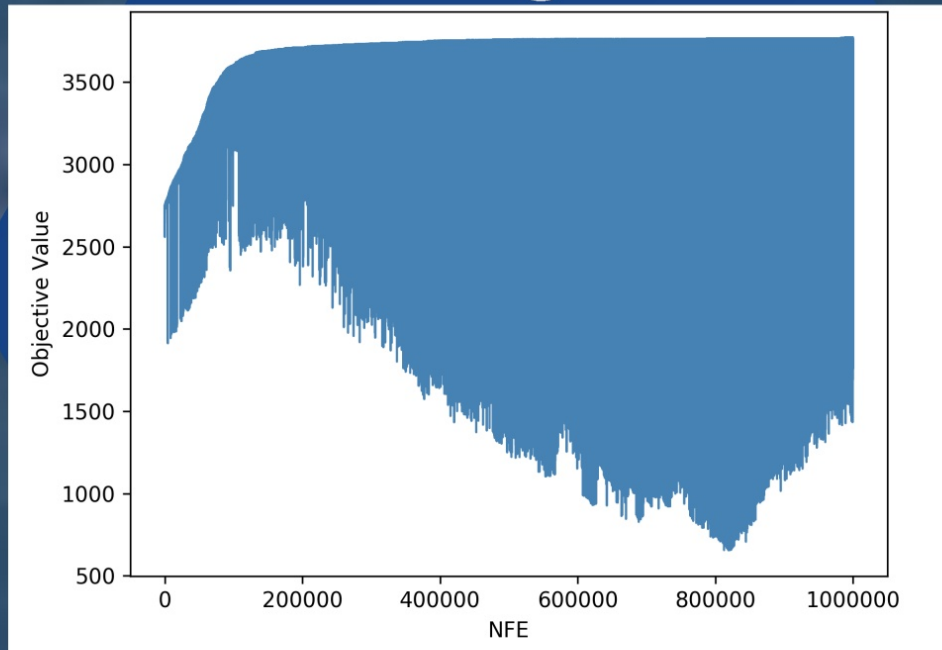
seed 20200224,
1,000,000 NFE,
popsize 100

Result Type

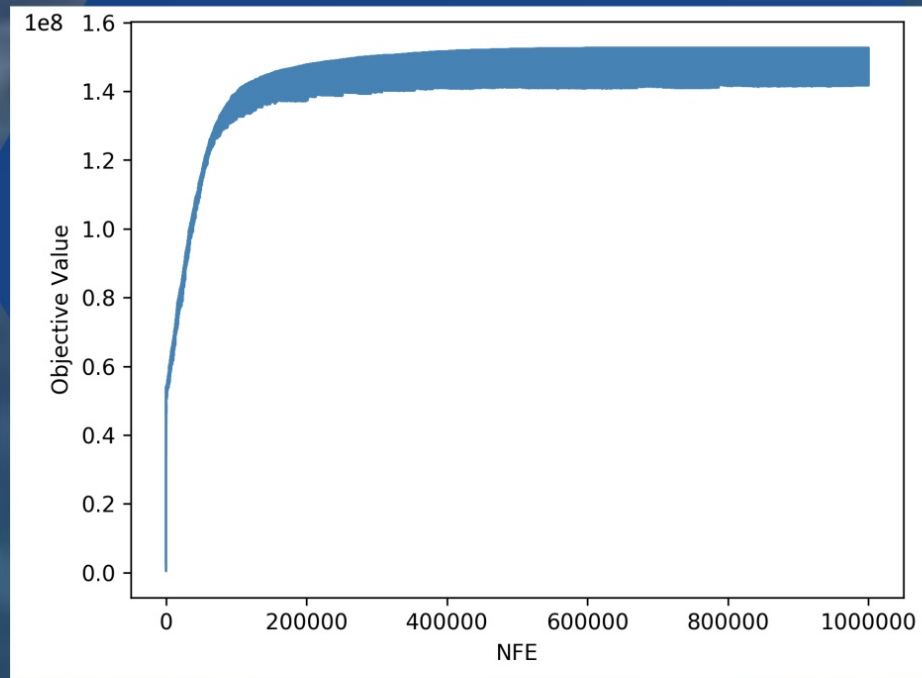
Hydrographs



Eflow Convergence



Economic Convergence

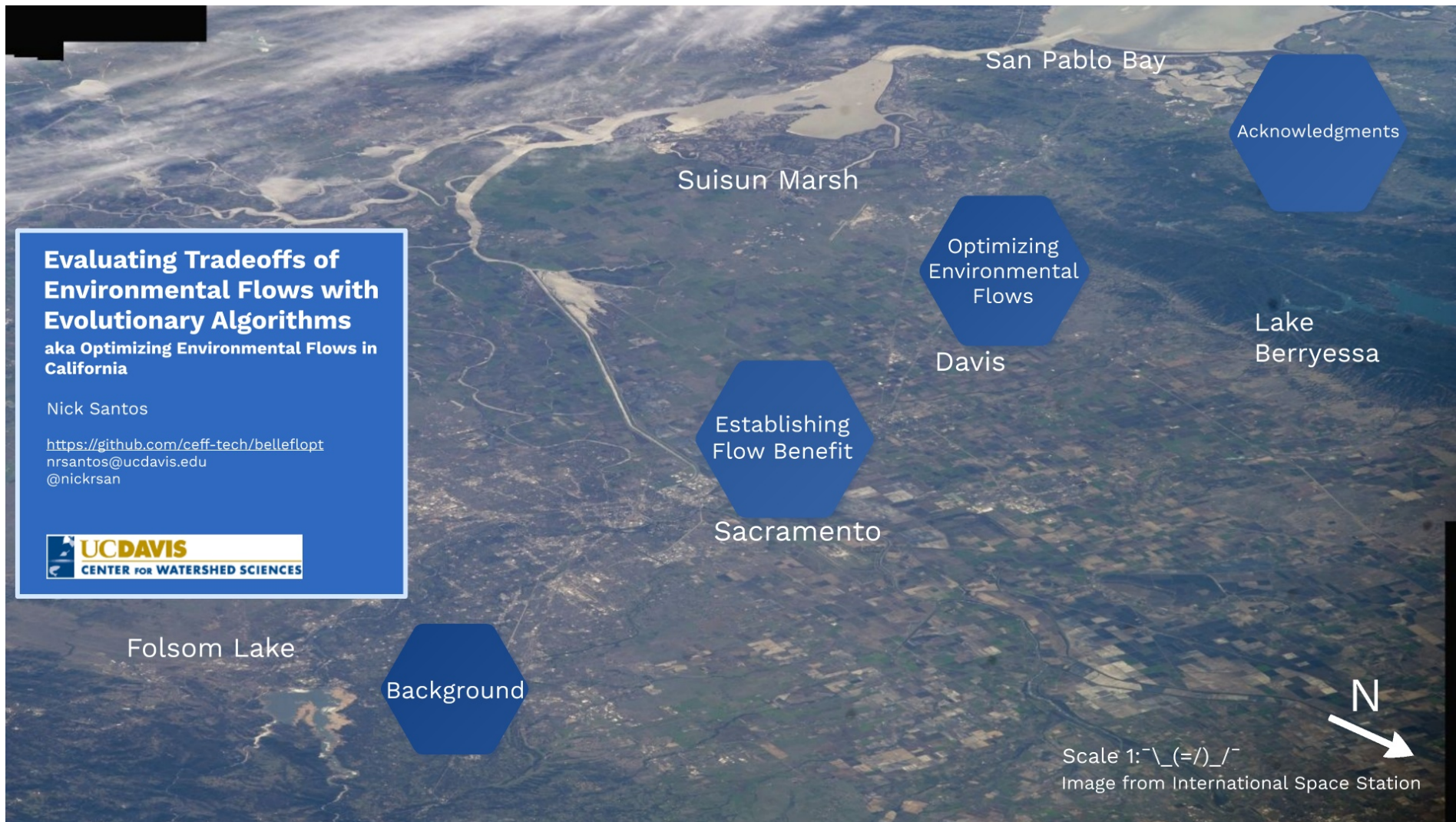


Discussion

- No convergence on large model runs. New algorithm?
- Recession component benefit estimate is poor.
- Model bakes in functional flows as **best** flow - not the case.
- Model inputs need peer review

Under the Hood

- Python 3
 - Built as a platform/package for experimentation
 - Platypus for optimization
 - Django for web support and database access
- ArcGIS Pro, QGIS, fiona for spatial
- Running standalone, or tasked and distributed via Microsoft Azure Pipelines
- Open source/MIT License:
 - <https://github.com/ceff-tech/belleflopt>





Acknowledgments

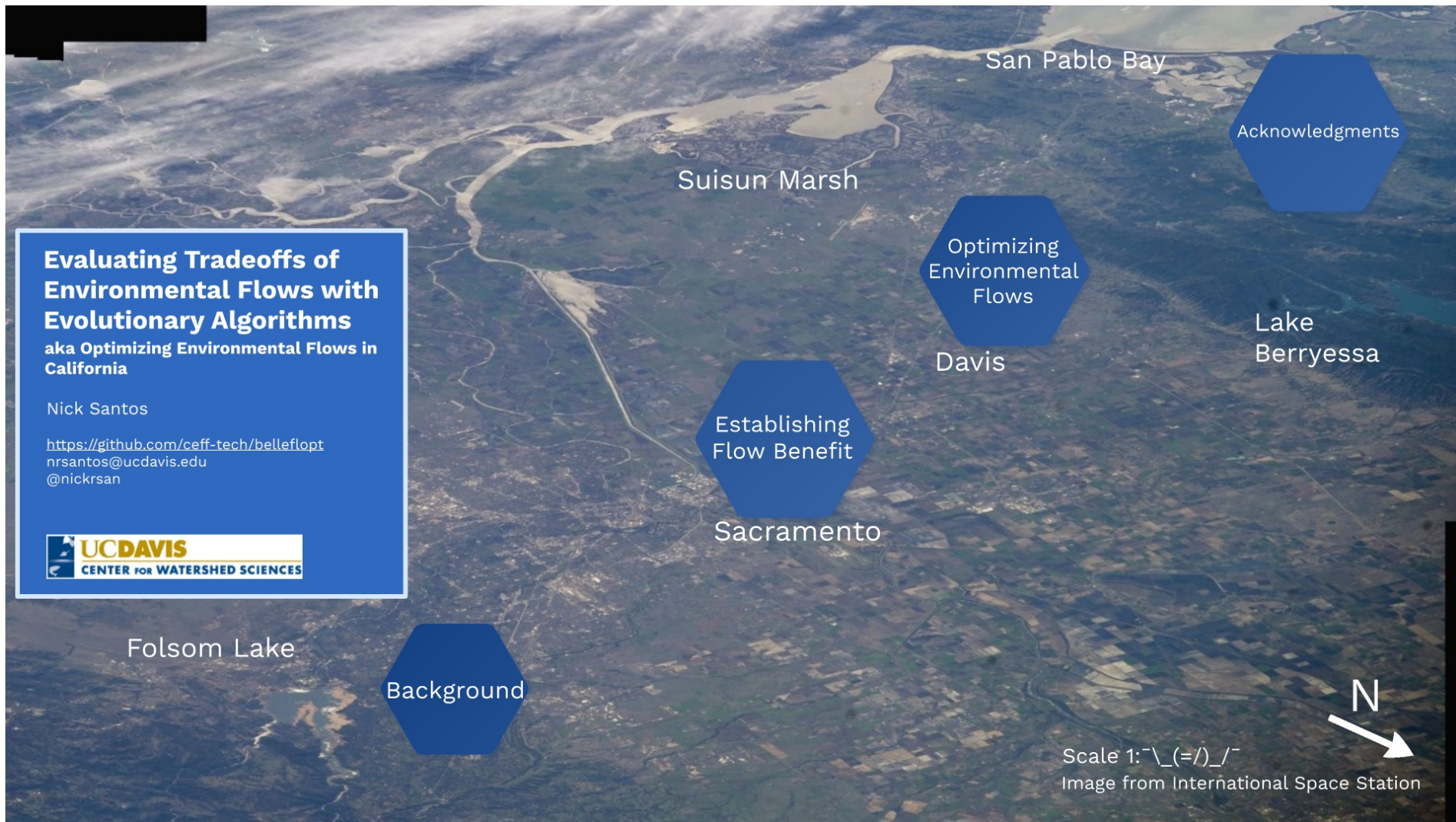
Thanks to the following people:

- Dr. Jay Lund
- Dr. Sarah Yarnell
- Dr. Robert Hijmans
- Dr. Jon Herman
- Alyssa Obester
- Everyone on the CEFF team

Thanks also to funders:

- Microsoft AI for Earth
- John Muir Institute of the Environment
- S.D. Bechtel Foundation
- State Water Resources Control Board
- The Nature Conservancy

Background image from NASA, stitched by Stuart Rankin on Flickr: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/24354425@N03/12860939805/>



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aka Optimizing Environmental Flows in California

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nrsantos@ucdavis.edu

@nickrsan

