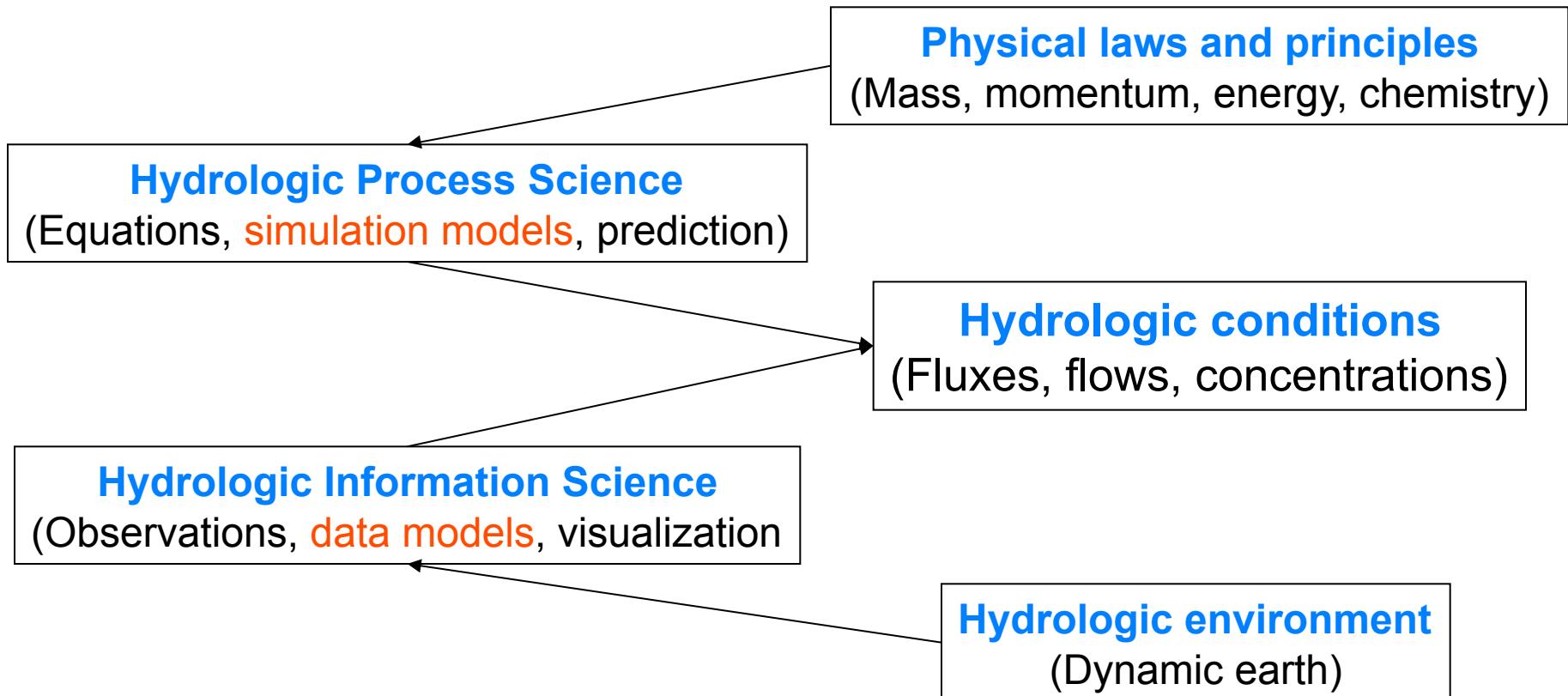


HIS Team and Collaborators

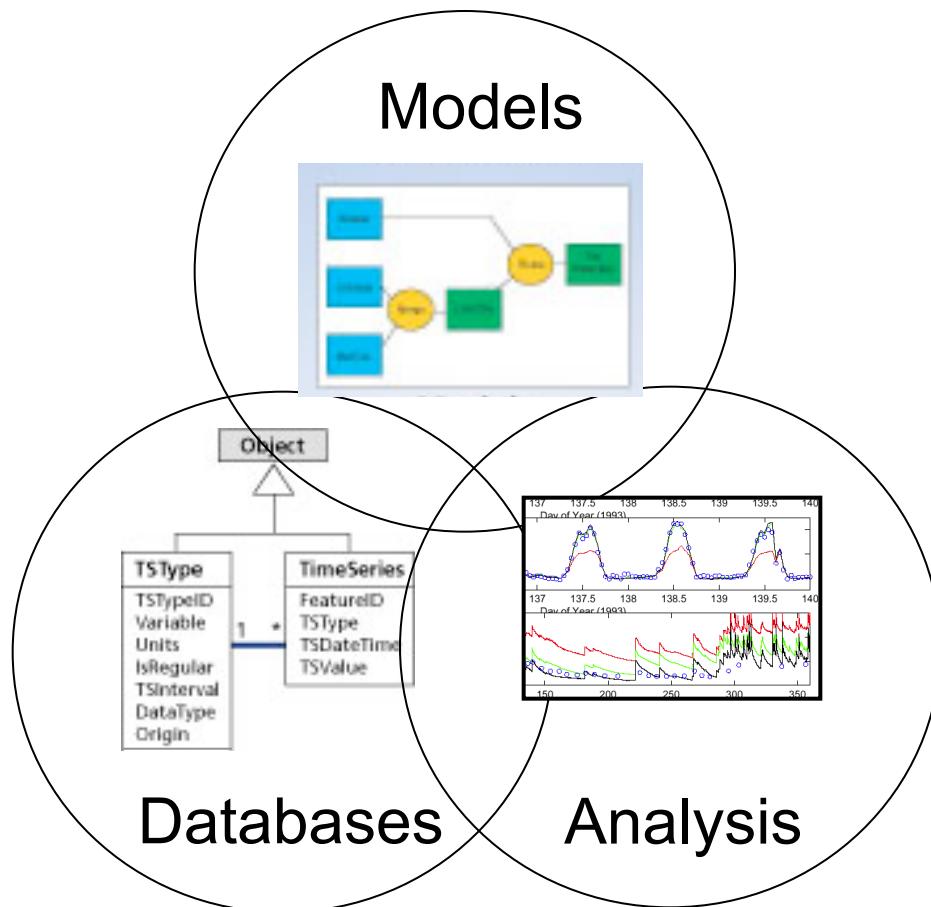
- University of Texas at Austin – David Maidment, Tim Whiteaker, Ernest To, Bryan Enslein, Kate Marney
- San Diego Supercomputer Center – Ilya Zaslavsky, David Valentine, Tom Whitenack
- Utah State University – David Tarboton, Jeff Horsburgh, Kim Schreuders, Justin Berger
- Drexel University – Michael Piasecki, Yoori Choi
- University of South Carolina – Jon Goodall, Tony Castranova
- CUAHSI Program Office – Rick Hooper, David Kirsch tel, Conrad Matiuk
- WATERS Network – Testbed Data Managers
- HIS Standing Committee
- USGS – Bob Hirsch, David Briar, Scott McFarlane
- NCDC – Rich Baldwin

The Need: Hydrologic Information Science

It is as important to represent hydrologic environments precisely with data as it is to represent hydrologic processes with equations



Advancement of water science is critically dependent on integration of water information



Databases: Structured data sets to facilitate data integrity and effective sharing and analysis.

- Standards
- Metadata
- Unambiguous interpretation

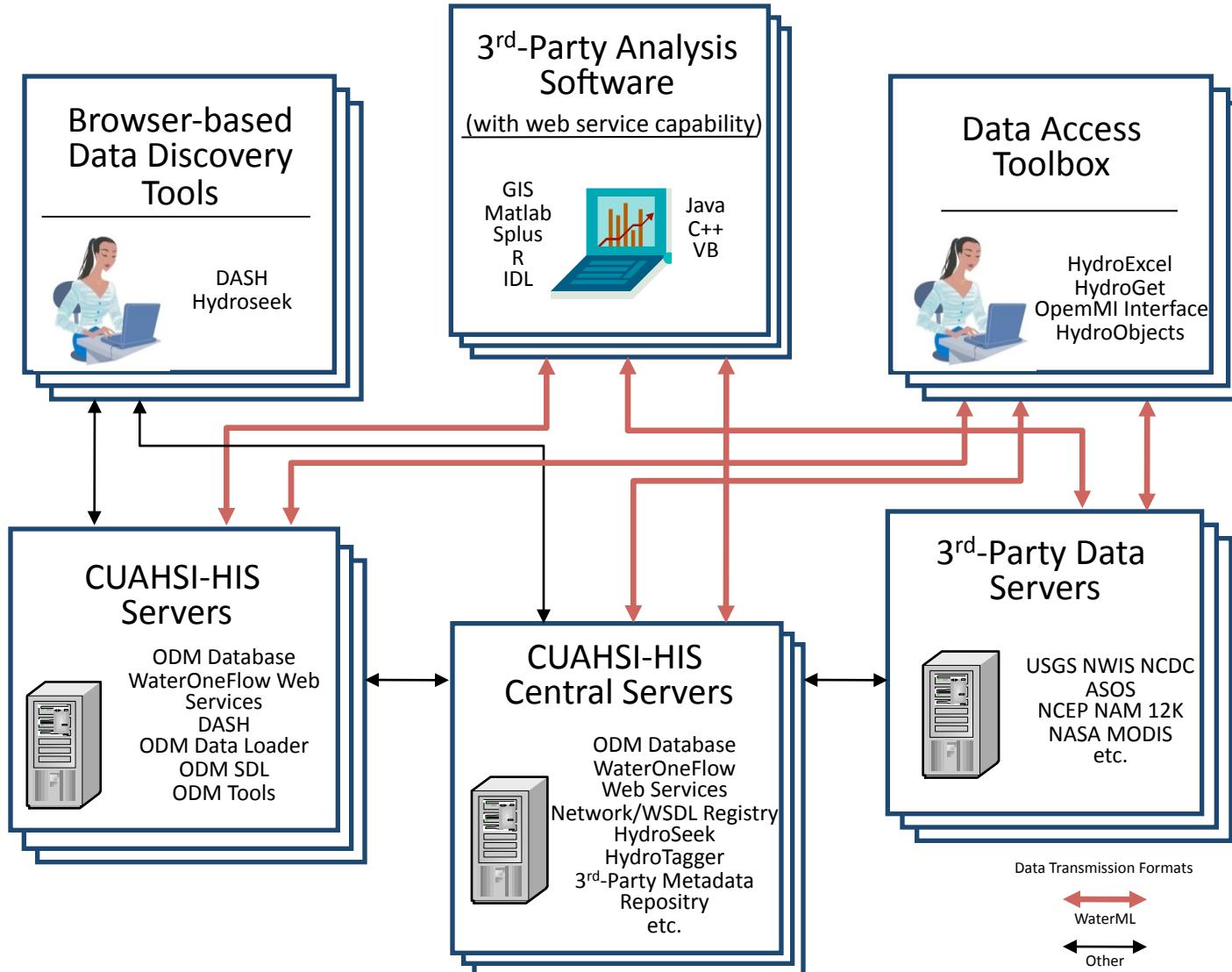
ODM

Analysis: Tools to provide windows into the database to support visualization, queries, analysis, and data driven discovery.

Web Services

Models: Numerical implementations of hydrologic theory to integrate process understanding, test hypotheses and provide hydrologic forecasts.

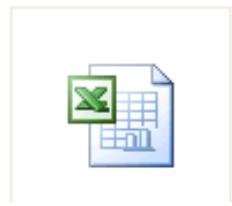
What is the CUAHSI HIS?



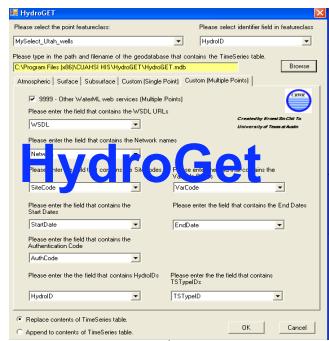
An internet based system to support the sharing of hydrologic data comprising databases connected using the internet through web services as well as software for data discovery, access and publication.

Key HIS components

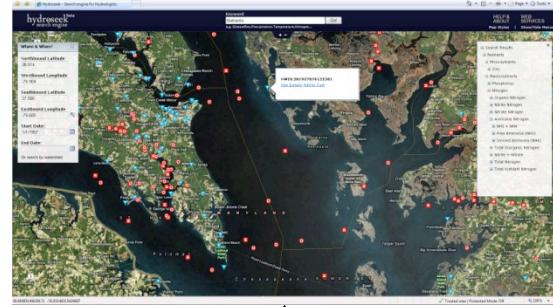
Clients



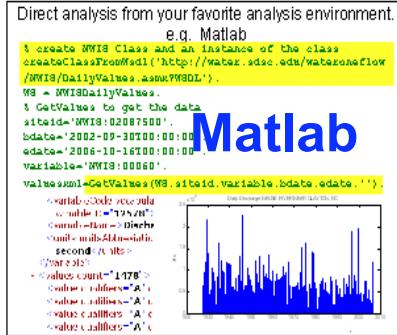
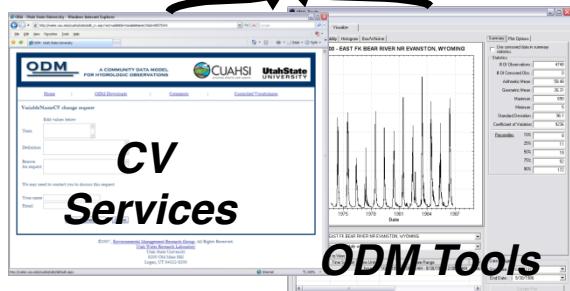
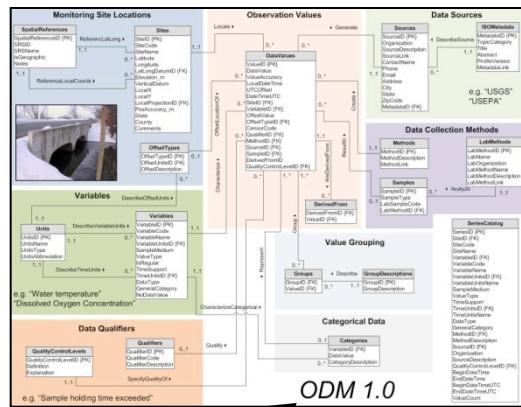
HydroExcel



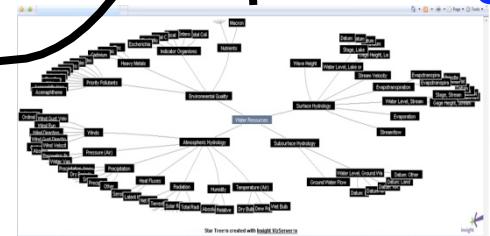
HydroSeek



ODM



Ontology

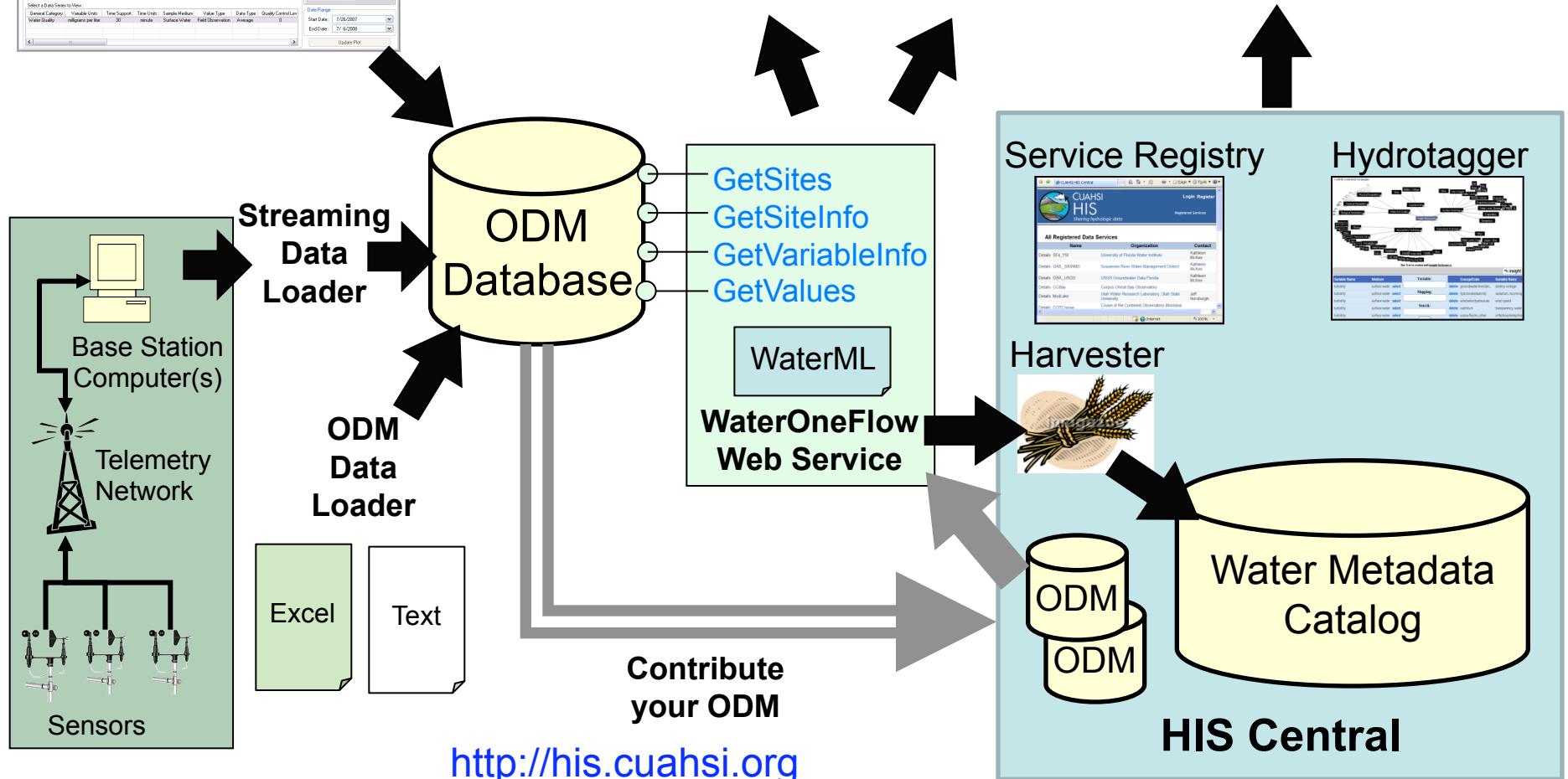
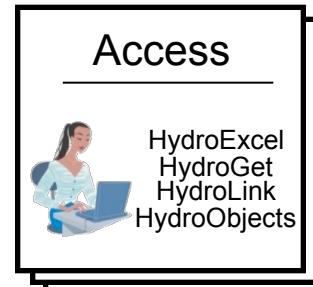
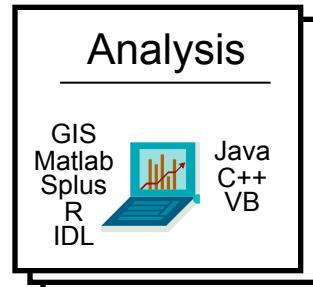
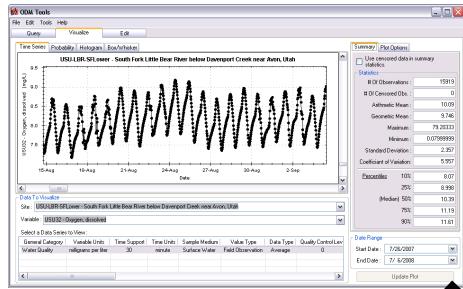


WSDL Registry

- <http://cbe.cae.drexel.edu/wateroneflow/CIMS.asmx?WSDL>
- http://ccbay.tamucc.edu/CCBayODWS/cuahsi_1_0.asmx?WSDL
- http://ees-his06.ad.ufl.edu/santafe-srgwl/cuahsi_1_0.asmx?WSDL
- http://ferry.ims.unc.edu/modmon/cuahsi_1_0.asmx?WSDL
- http://his02.usu.edu/littlebearriver/cuahsi_1_0.asmx?WSDL

CUAHSI HIS Data Publication System

**Query, Visualize, and Edit
data using ODM Tools**



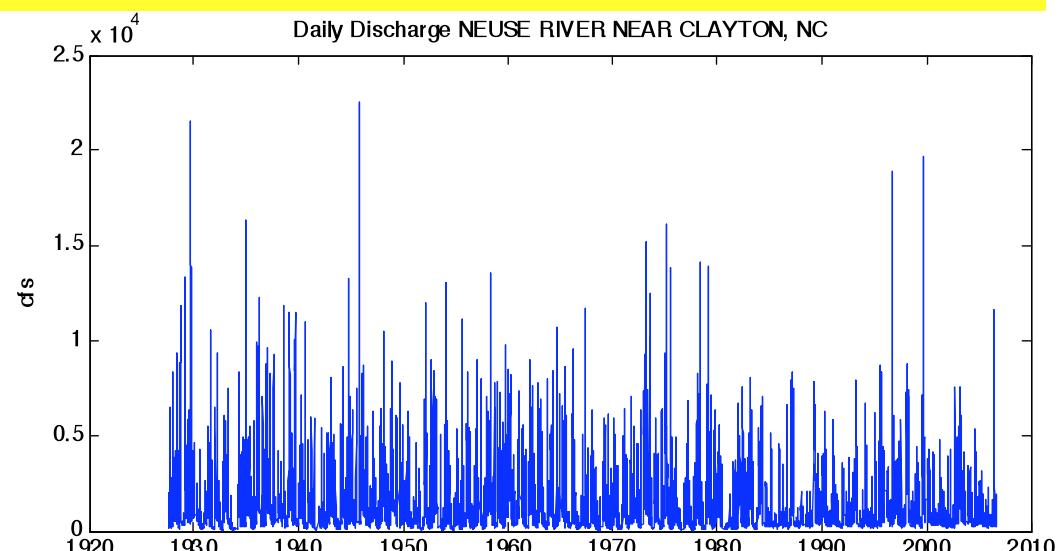
Direct analysis from your favorite analysis environment.
e.g. Matlab

```
% create NWIS Class and an instance of the class
createClassFromWsdl('http://river.sdsc.edu/wateroneflow/
NWIS/DailyValues.asmx?WSDL');

WS = WaterOneFlow;
% GetValues to get the data
siteid='NWIS:02087500';
bdate='2002-09-30T00:00:00';
edate='2006-10-16T00:00:00';
variable='NWIS:00060';

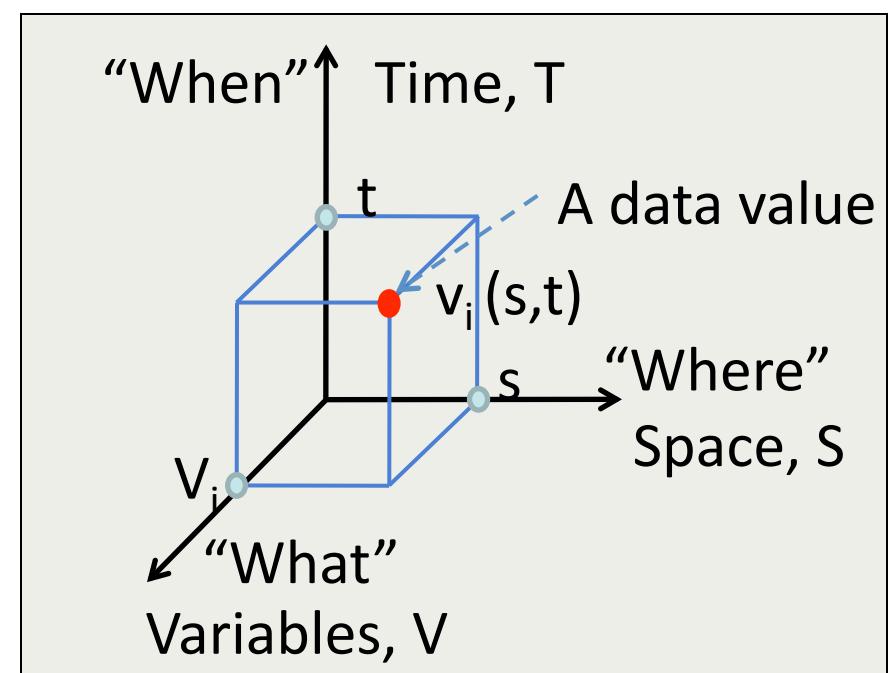
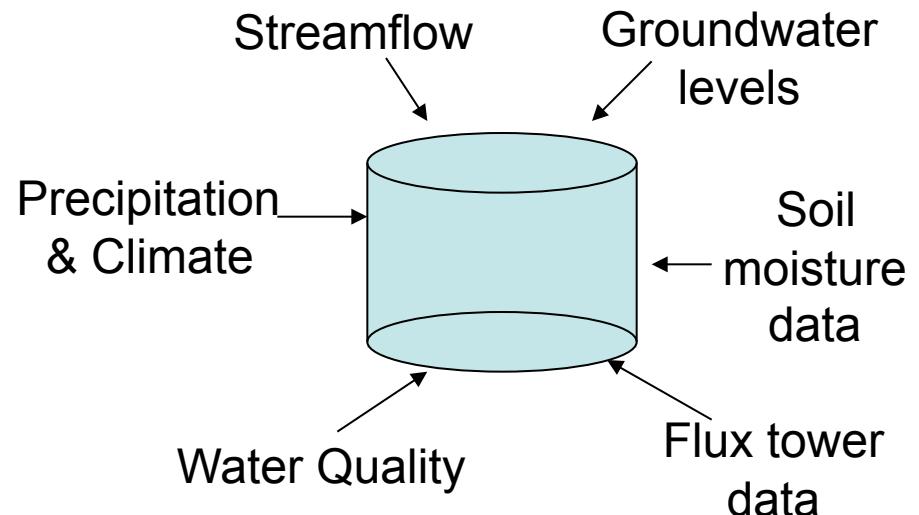
valuesxml=GetValues(WS,siteid,variable,bdate,edate,'');
```

```
<variableCode vocabula
  variableID="12578">
<variableName>Discha
<units unitsAbbreviation="second"></units>
</variable>
- <values count="1478">
  <value qualifiers="A" d
  <value qualifiers="A" d
  <value qualifiers="A" d
  <value qualifiers="A" d
```



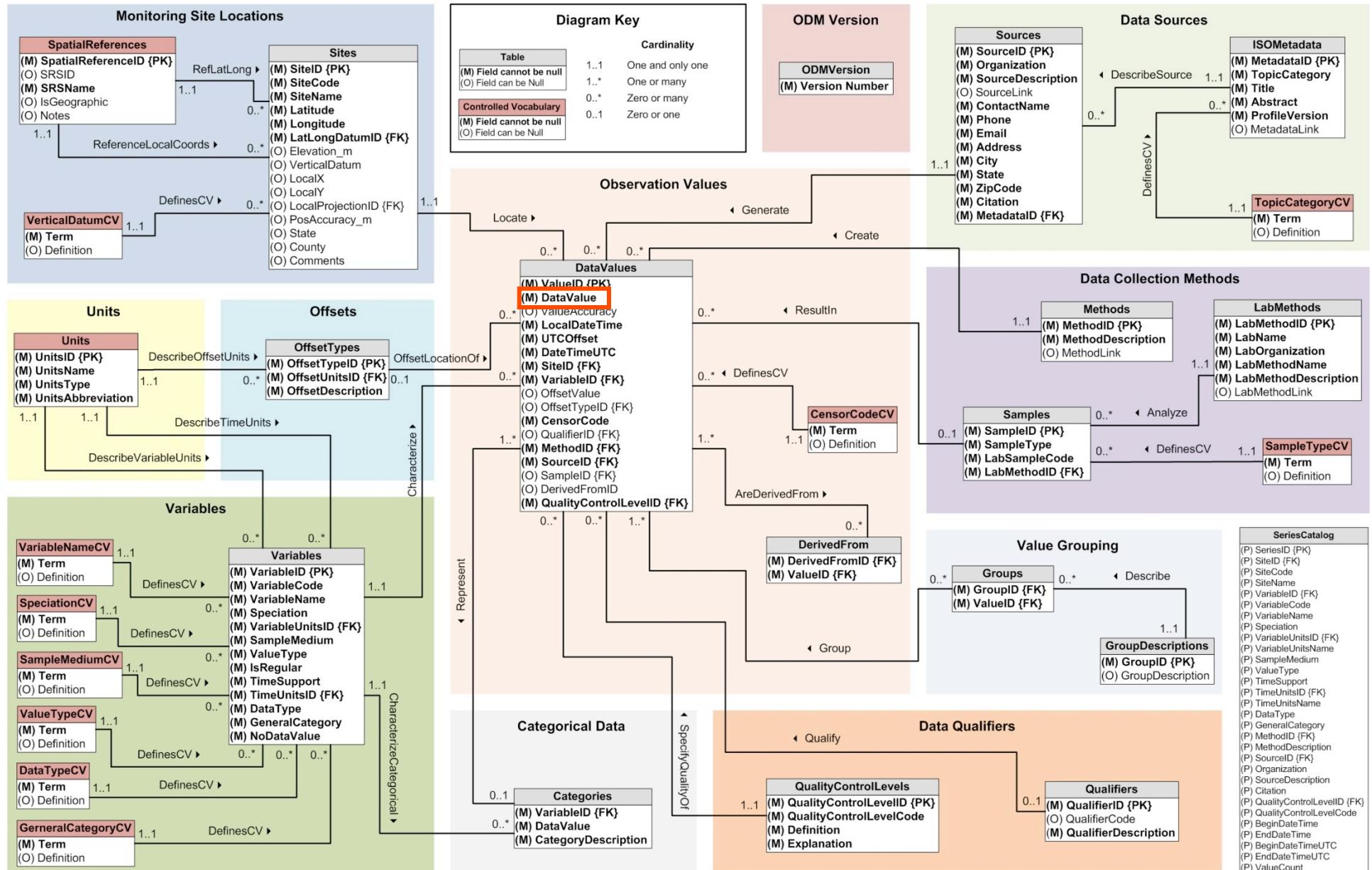
CUAHSI Observations Data Model

- A **relational database** at the single observation level (atomic model)
- Stores **observation data** made at points
- Metadata for **unambiguous interpretation**
- Traceable heritage from **raw measurements** to **usable information**
- **Standard format** for data sharing
- **Cross dimension** retrieval and analysis



CUAHSI Observations Data Model <http://his.cuahsi.org/odmdatabases.html>

9



Horsburgh, J. S., D. G. Tarboton, D. R. Maidment and I. Zaslavsky, (2008), A Relational Model for Environmental and Water Resources Data, *Water Resour. Res.*, 44: W05406, doi:10.1029/2007WR006392.

Discharge, Stage, Concentration and Daily Average Example

The figure displays four database tables related to hydrological measurements:

- DataValues : Table** (Top Table):

ValueID	DataValue	ValueAccuracy	LocalDateTime	VariableID	MethodID	SourceID
201	4.49		09/04/2003 14:00:00.000	4	4	2
193	722	22.89831642	05/01/2006 0:00:00.000	3	3	1
97	748		05/01/2006 0:00:00.000	2	2	1
1	4.18		05/01/2006 0:00:00.000	1	1	1
98	748		05/01/2006 0:15:00.000	2	2	1
2	4.18		05/01/2006 0:15:00.000	1	1	1
- Variables : Table** (Second Table from Top):

VariableID	VariableCode	VariableName	VariableUnitsID	SampleMedium	ValueType	IsRegular	TimeSupport	TimeUnitsID	DataType
1	NWIS:00065	Gage height	1	Water	Field Observation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	15	5	Continuous
2	NWIS:00060	Discharge	2	Water	Derived Value	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	15	5	Continuous
3	NWIS:00060	Discharge, daily average	2	Water	Derived Value	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	24	6	Average
4	NWIS:00300	Dissolved oxygen concentration	3	Water	Field Observation	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	5	Instantaneous
- Units : Table** (Third Table from Top):

UnitsID	UnitsName	UnitsType	UnitsAbbreviation
1	Feet	Length	ft
2	Cubic feet per second	Volume Per Time	ft^3/s
3	Milligrams per liter	Mass Per Volume	mg/L
- Methods : Table** (Bottom Table):

MethodID	MethodDescription
1	Gage height measured with continuous data logger
2	Discharge derived from water stage using site specific rating curve
3	Daily average discharge derived from 15 minute continuous discharge values
4	Dissolved oxygen measured with a Hydrolab multiprobe field instrument

Annotations highlight specific relationships:

- A blue circle highlights the VariableID column in the DataValues table.
- A green circle highlights the MethodID column in the DataValues table.
- A red circle highlights the DataType column in the Variables table.
- A pink line connects the VariableID column in the DataValues table to the VariableID column in the Variables table.
- A green line connects the MethodID column in the DataValues table to the MethodID column in the Methods table.
- A pink box encloses the Variables table.
- A green box encloses the Methods table.
- A pink line connects the Units table to the Variables table.

Stage and Streamflow Example

The following screenshot shows five tables related to stage and streamflow data:

- DataValues : Table** (Left): Contains raw data with columns: ValueID, DataValue, ValueAccuracy, LocalDateTime, UTCOffset, SiteID, VariableID, MethodID, DerivedFromID.
- DerivedFrom : Table** (Top Right): A reference table showing relationships between ValueID and DerivedFromID.
- Variables : Table** (Bottom Left): Describes variables with columns: VariableID, VariableCode, VariableName, VariableUnitsID, SampleMedium, ValueType, IsRegular, TimeSupport, TimeUnitsID, DataType, GeneralCategory, NoDataValue.
- Units : Table** (Bottom Left): Units of measurement with columns: UnitsID, UnitsName, UnitsType, UnitsAbbreviation.
- Methods : Table** (Bottom Right): Describes data collection methods with columns: MethodID, MethodDescription.

Annotations highlight specific relationships:

- A blue circle highlights VariableID 2 in the Variables table, which corresponds to the derived value 2 in the DataValues table.
- A green circle highlights VariableID 1 in the Variables table, which corresponds to the derived value 1 in the DataValues table.
- A red circle highlights DerivedFromID 1 in the DerivedFrom table, which corresponds to the derived value 1 in the DataValues table.
- A pink circle highlights VariableID 2 in the Variables table, which corresponds to the derived value 2 in the DataValues table.
- A green circle highlights VariableID 2 in the Variables table, which corresponds to the derived value 2 in the DataValues table.
- An orange box encloses the DataValues and DerivedFrom tables, indicating their relationship.
- A green box encloses the Variables and Methods tables, indicating their relationship.
- A pink box encloses the Units and Methods tables, indicating their relationship.

Daily Average Discharge Example

Daily Average Discharge Derived from 15 Minute Discharge Data

The following screenshot shows four tables related to the daily average discharge example:

- DataValues : Table** (Top Left):

ValueID	DataValue	ValueAccuracy	LocalDateTime	UTCOFFSET	SiteID	VariableID	MethodID	DerivedFromID
1	4.18		05/01/2006 0:00:00.000	-7	1	1	1	
97	748		05/01/2006 0:00:00.000	-7	1	2	2	
193	722	22.899831642	05/01/2006 0:00:00.000	-7	1	3	3	100
2	4.18		05/01/2006 0:15:00.000	-7	1	1	1	
98	748		05/01/2006 0:15:00.000	-7	1	2	2	2
3	4.17		05/01/2006 0:30:00.000	-7	1	1	1	
99	742		05/01/2006 0:30:00.000	-7	1	2	2	3
4	4.17		05/01/2006 0:45:00.000	-7	1	1	1	
100	742		05/01/2006 0:45:00.000	-7	1	2	2	4
5	4.17		05/01/2006 1:00:00.000	-7	1	1	1	
101	742		05/01/2006 1:00:00.000	-7	1	2	2	5
6	4.17		05/01/2006 1:15:00.000	-7	1	1	1	
102	742		05/01/2006 1:15:00.000	-7	1	2	2	6

 A blue box highlights the row for VariableID 3 (Discharge, daily average). A green circle highlights the MethodID 3 (Daily average discharge derived from 15 minute continuous discharge values) in the same row. A red circle highlights the DerivedFromID 100 in the same row.
- Variables : Table** (Bottom Left):

VariableID	VariableCode	VariableName	VariableUnitsID	SampleMedium	ValueType	IsRegular	TimeSupport	TimeUnitsID	DataType	GeneralCategory	NoDataValue
1 00065	Gage height		1 Water	Field Observation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		15	5 Continuous	Hydrologic	-9999	
2 00060	Discharge		2 Water	Derived Value	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		15	5 Continuous	Hydrologic	-9999	
3 00060	Discharge, daily average		2 Water	Derived Value	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		24	6 Average	Hydrologic	-9999	
4 00300	Dissolved oxygen concentration		3 Water	Field Observation	<input type="checkbox"/>		0	Instantaneous	Water Quality	-9999	

 A blue circle highlights VariableID 3 (Discharge, daily average). A pink circle highlights VariableID 2 (Discharge).
- Units : Table** (Bottom Left):

UnitsID	UnitsName	UnitsType	UnitsAbbreviation
1	Feet	Length	ft
2	Cubic feet per second	Flow	ft^3/s
3	Milligrams per liter	Concentration	mg/L
4	Meters	Length	m
5	Minutes	Time	min
6	Hours	Time	hr

 A purple circle highlights UnitsID 1 (Feet).
- Methods : Table** (Bottom Right):

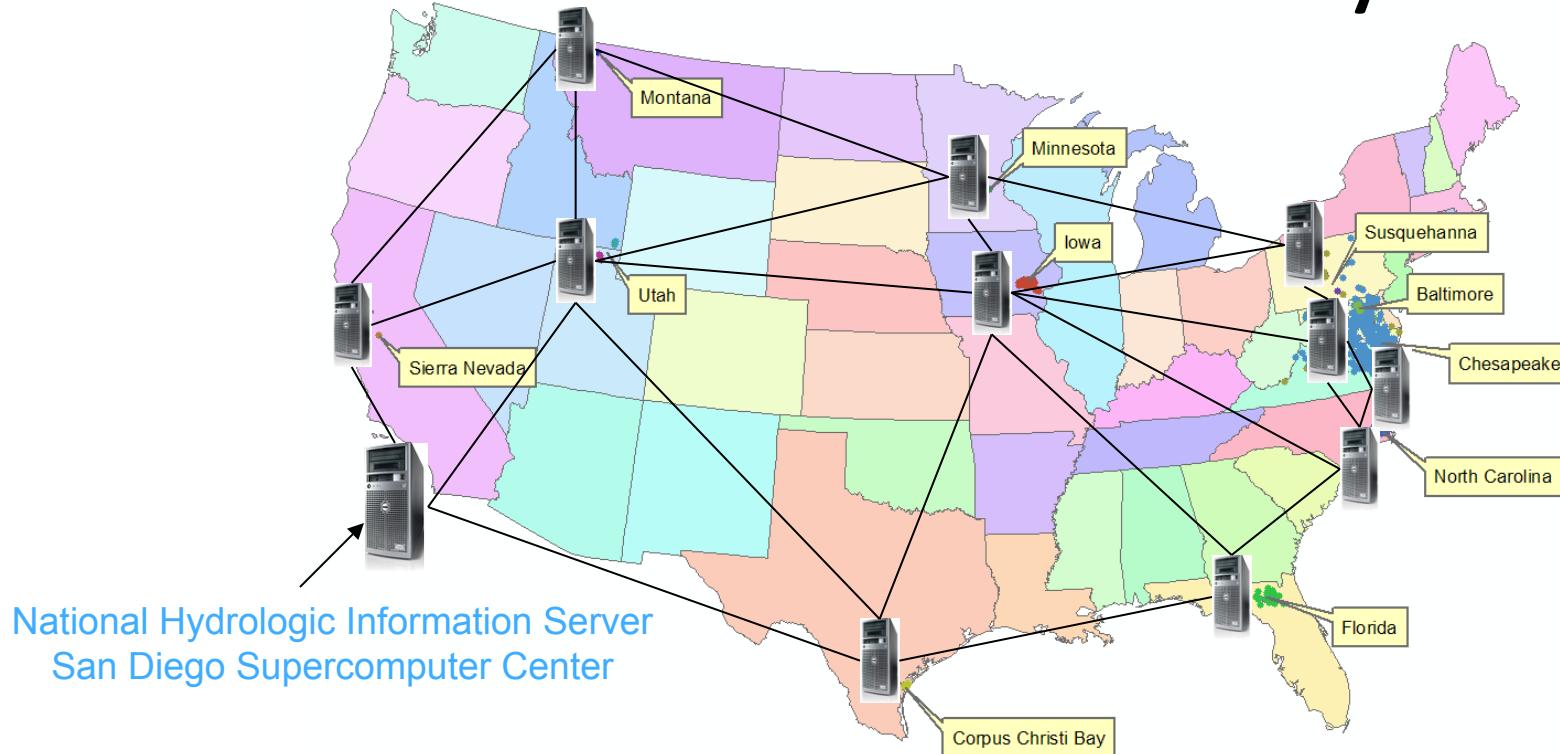
MethodID	MethodDescription
1	Gage height measured with continuous data logger
2	Discharge derived from water stage using site specific rating curve
3	Daily average discharge derived from 15 minute continuous discharge values
4	Dissolved oxygen measured with a Hydrolab multiprobe field instrument

 A green circle highlights MethodID 3 (Daily average discharge derived from 15 minute continuous discharge values).
- DerivedFrom : Table** (Top Right):

DerivedFromID	ValueID
100	97
100	98
100	99
100	100
100	101
100	102
100	103
100	104
100	105
100	106
100	107
100	108
100	109
100	110
100	111
100	112
100	113

 A large red oval highlights the entire column of DerivedFromID 100.

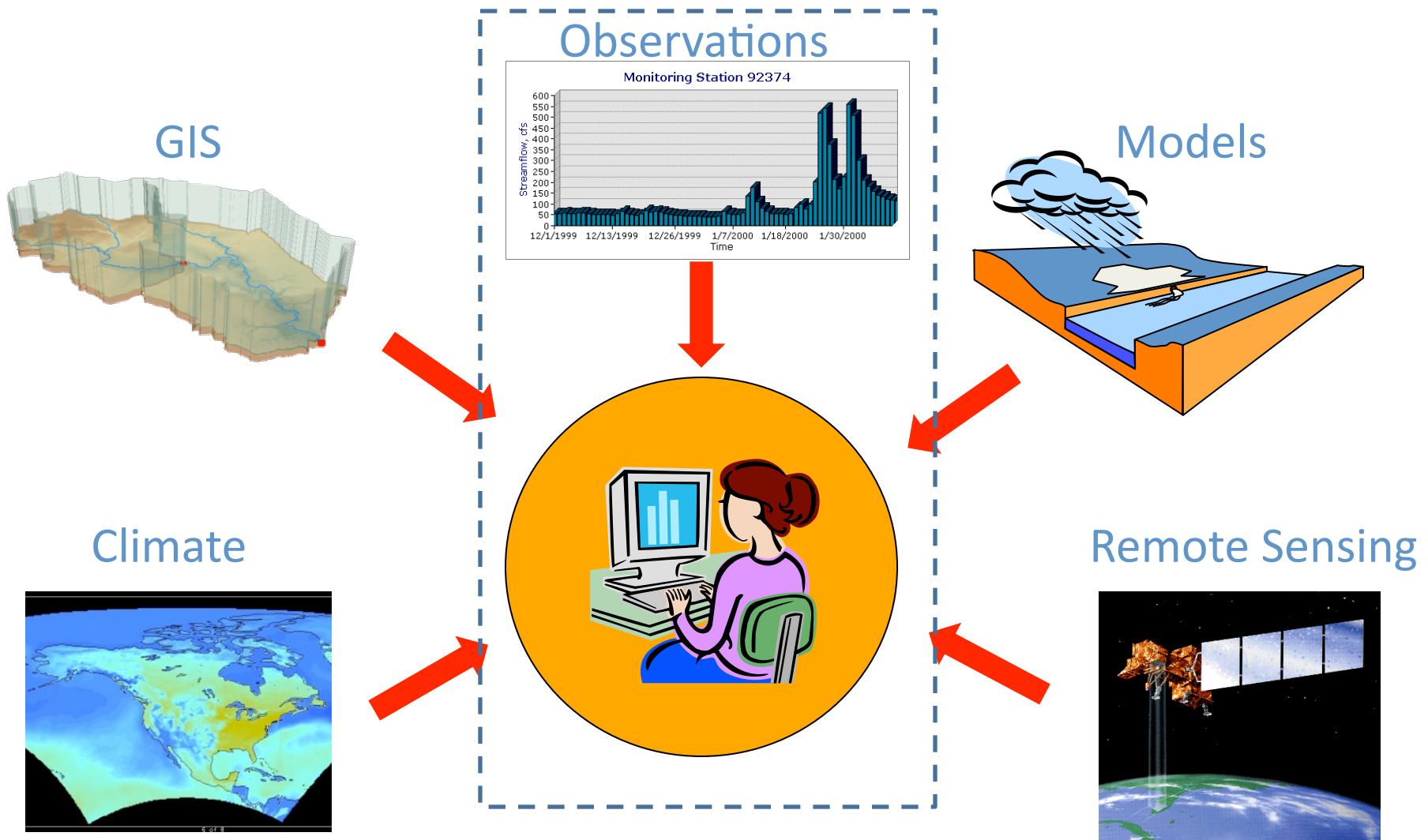
HIS Implementation in WATERS Network Information System



- 11 WATERS Network test bed projects
- 16 ODM instances (some test beds have more than one ODM instance)
- Data from 1246 sites, of these, 167 sites are operated by WATERS investigators

HIS Desktop (to be developed in 2009)

Harvesting data from web services



HIS Desktop can be rebranded to become **CZO Desktop** if necessary

Critical Zone Observatory Data Discovery

- Each CZO maintains its **own data management system(s)** using the data formats it prefers
- The three CZO's have a **common metadata management system**, expressed in tables, where each table record describes a particular data series or dataset, including its **URL address**
- CZO Metadata tables are published and **accessed through the internet** using **Web Feature Services (WFS)** defined by the Open Geospatial Consortium
- Metadata table records are **linked to geographic features**, also published as Web Feature Services to show data location on a **base map**

CZO Data Types

1. **Regular Time Series** – data measured with automated sensors at a fixed location at regular intervals
2. **Irregular Time Series** – manually collected field samples from a fixed location at irregular intervals
3. **GIS coverages and photos**
4. **One-Time Collections** – rock and soil samples collected once at known position and depth
5. **Other Data** – LIDAR, land surveys, channel cross-sections, tree surveys, geophysics, snow surveys

Point Observations Time Series

Observations Catalog for Waters Network Testbed Project in Corpus Christi Bay

http://129.116.104.172/ArcGIS/services/CCBAY_MySelect/GeoDataServer/WFSServer

displayed over the US Hydrology Base Map from

http://downloads2.esri.com/resources/arcgisdesktop/maps/us_hydrology.mxd

The same metadata structure supports data access through WaterML

The screenshot shows a ArcGIS interface with a map of Corpus Christi Bay. A red box highlights a table titled "Attributes of TAMUCC_CCBay_MySelect" which contains 401 records. The table includes columns for WSDL address, Network, SiteCode, VarCode, StartDate, and EndDate. A red arrow points from the "WSDL address and parameters to obtain observations data using GetValues" callout to the first row of the table. Another red arrow points from the "Metadata for selected data series at observation point H1" callout to a specific observation point marked with a red dot on the map.

WSDL	Network	SiteCode	VarCode	StartDate	EndDate
http://ccbay.tamuucc.edu/CCBayODWS/cuahsi_1_0.asmx?WSDL	ODM	H1	DOConGrab	1994-05-03T00:00:00	2006-09-01T00:00:00
http://ccbay.tamuucc.edu/CCBayODWS/cuahsi_1_0.asmx?WSDL	ODM	H1	SalinityGrab	1994-05-03T00:00:00	2006-09-01T00:00:00
http://ccbay.tamuucc.edu/CCBayODWS/cuahsi_1_0.asmx?WSDL	ODM	H1	TempGrab	1994-05-03T00:00:00	2006-09-01T00:00:00
http://ccbay.tamuucc.edu/CCBayODWS/cuahsi_1_0.asmx?WSDL	ODM	H1	ConductGrab	1994-05-03T00:00:00	2006-09-01T00:00:00
http://ccbay.tamuucc.edu/CCBayODWS/cuahsi_1_0.asmx?WSDL	ODM	H1	RefractGrab	1996-07-24T00:00:00	2006-09-01T00:00:00
http://ccbay.tamuucc.edu/CCBayODWS/cuahsi_1_0.asmx?WSDL	ODM	H1	PctDOGrab	2001-06-11T00:00:00	2006-09-01T00:00:00
http://ccbay.tamuucc.edu/CCBayODWS/cuahsi_1_0.asmx?WSDL	ODM	H1	DepthGrab	1994-05-03T00:00:00	2006-09-01T00:00:00
http://ccbay.tamuucc.edu/CCBayODWS/cuahsi_1_0.asmx?WSDL	ODM	H1	DOSatGrab	2000-06-12T00:00:00	2006-09-01T00:00:00
http://ccbay.tamuucc.edu/CCBayODWS/cuahsi_1_0.asmx?WSDL	ODM	H2	DOConGrab	1994-05-03T00:00:00	2006-09-01T00:00:00
http://ccbay.tamuucc.edu/CCBayODWS/cuahsi_1_0.asmx?WSDL	ODM	H2	SalinityGrab	1994-05-03T00:00:00	2006-09-01T00:00:00
http://ccbay.tamuucc.edu/CCBayODWS/cuahsi_1_0.asmx?WSDL	ODM	H2	TempGrab	1994-05-03T00:00:00	2006-09-01T00:00:00
http://ccbay.tamuucc.edu/CCBayODWS/cuahsi_1_0.asmx?WSDL	ODM	H2	ConductGrab	1994-05-03T00:00:00	2006-09-01T00:00:00
http://ccbay.tamuucc.edu/CCBayODWS/cuahsi_1_0.asmx?WSDL	ODM	H2	RefractGrab	1996-07-24T00:00:00	2006-09-01T00:00:00
http://ccbay.tamuucc.edu/CCBayODWS/cuahsi_1_0.asmx?WSDL	ODM	H2	PctDOGrab	2001-06-11T00:00:00	2006-09-01T00:00:00
http://ccbay.tamuucc.edu/CCBayODWS/cuahsi_1_0.asmx?WSDL	ODM	H2	DepthGrab	1994-05-03T00:00:00	2006-09-01T00:00:00

Summary

- Generic method for publishing observational data
 - Supports **many types** of point observational data
 - ODM and WaterML Overcome **syntactic and semantic heterogeneity** using a standard data model and controlled vocabularies
 - Supports a national network of observatory test beds but **can grow!**
- Web services provide programmatic machine access to data
 - Work with the data in your data analysis software of choice
- Internet-based applications provide user interfaces for the data and geographic context for monitoring sites