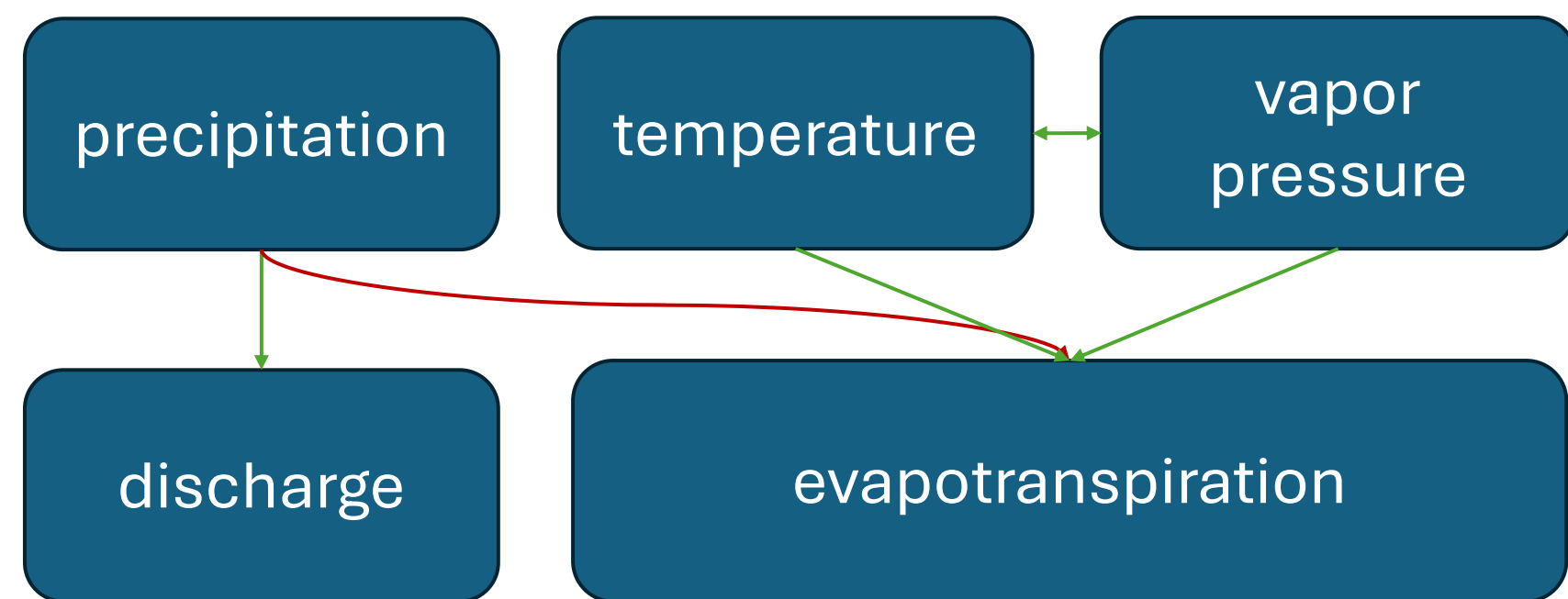


Background

Groundwater is vital to Texas' water supply, and climate change and increasing demand for water have an impact on spring discharge.

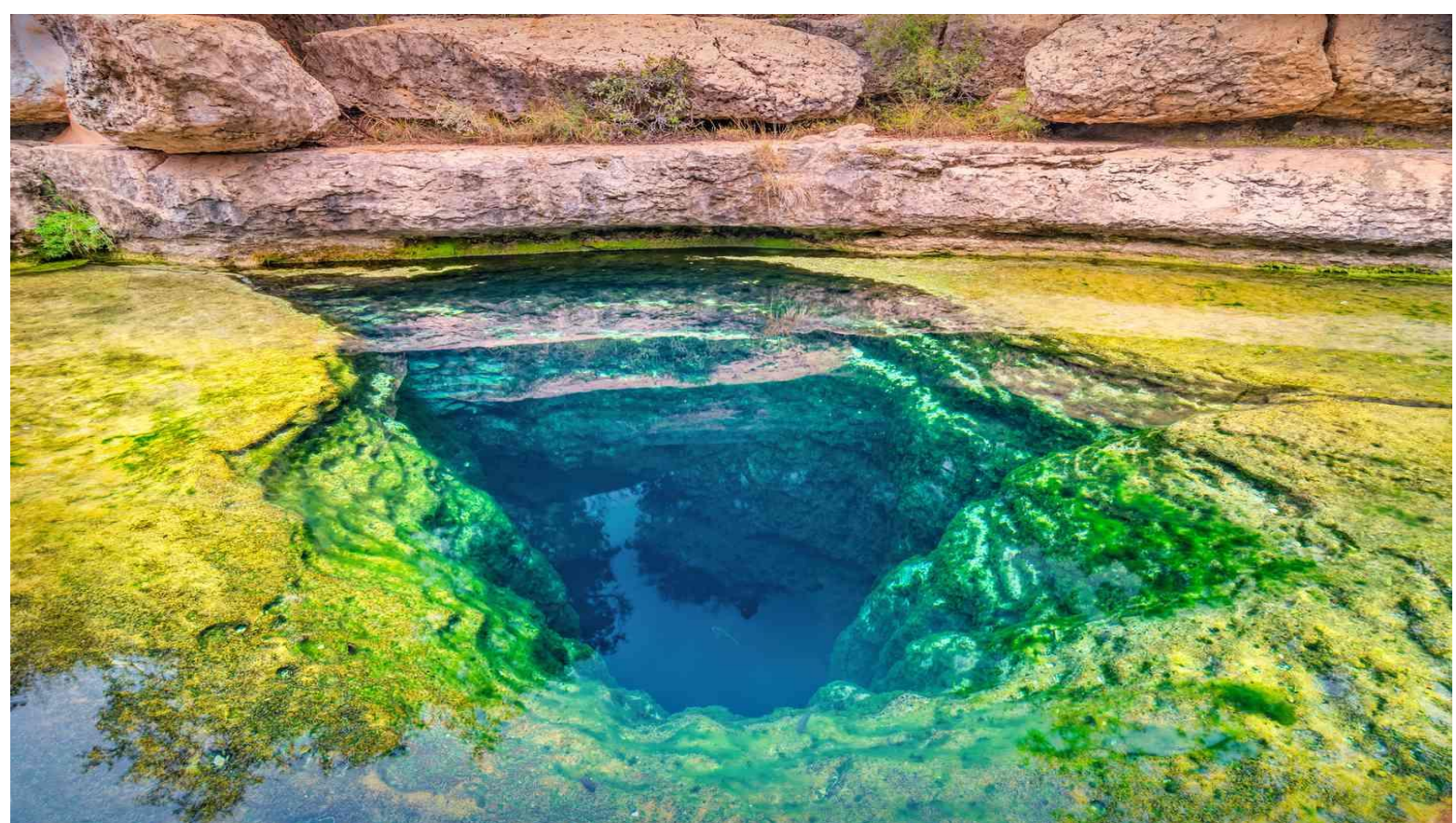


Research Questions

- What are the temporal trends in spring discharge across the state and for each site?
- Can satellite imagery be used to predict spring discharge?

Methods

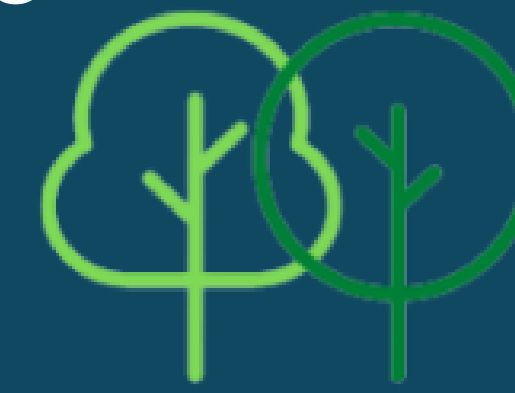
- Time series analysis of trends in discharge
 - autocorrelation
 - ARIMA
 - ARIMAX
- Linear, lasso, elastic net, ridge regressions to determine how vapor pressure, temperature, evapotranspiration, and precipitation predict discharge
- VAR model to examine relationships between springs



With special thanks to the QAC and Professor Maryam Gooyabadi



Anya Le, QAC Apprenticeship
2024, Wesleyan University
Dr. Helen Poulos



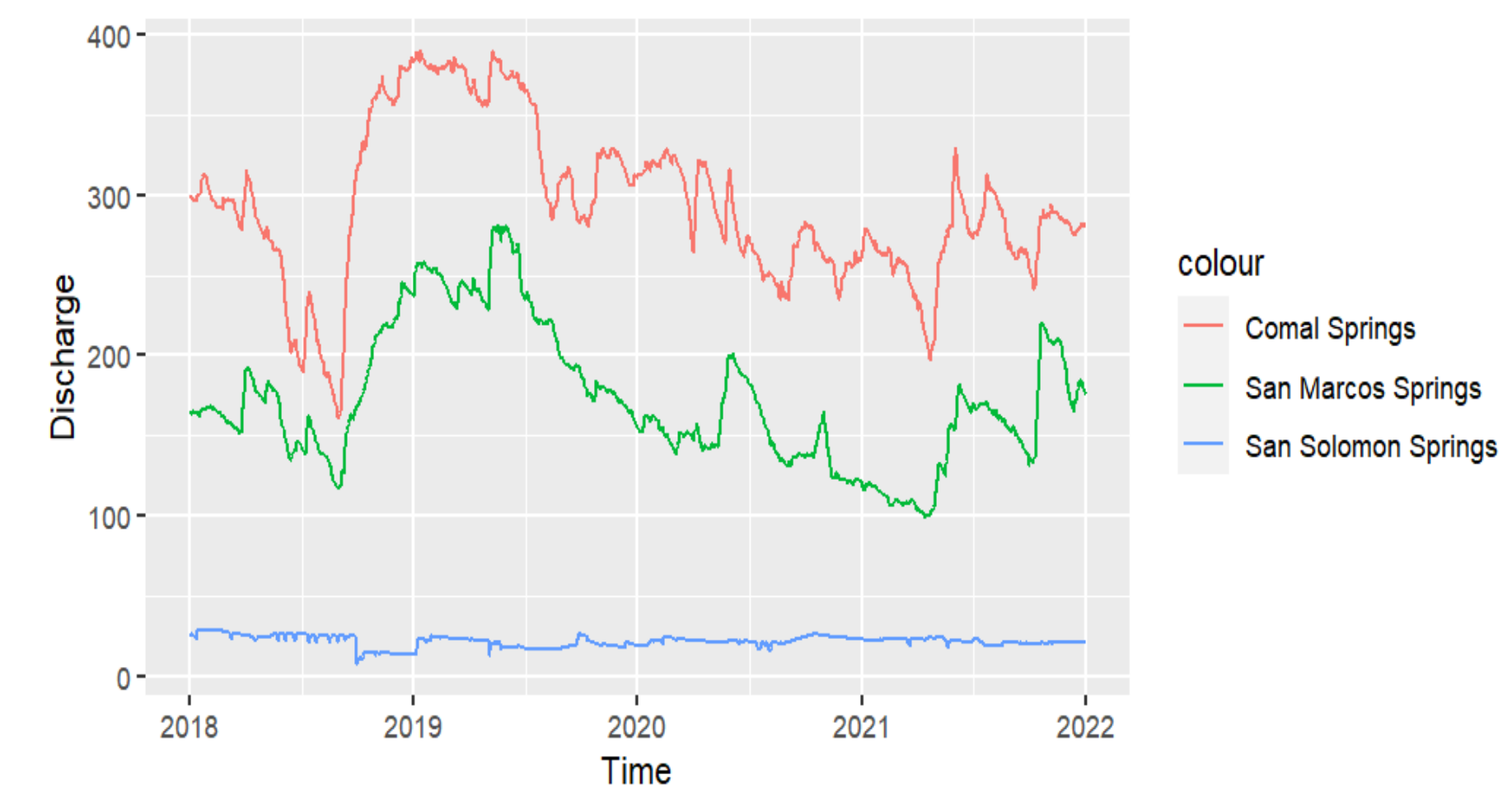
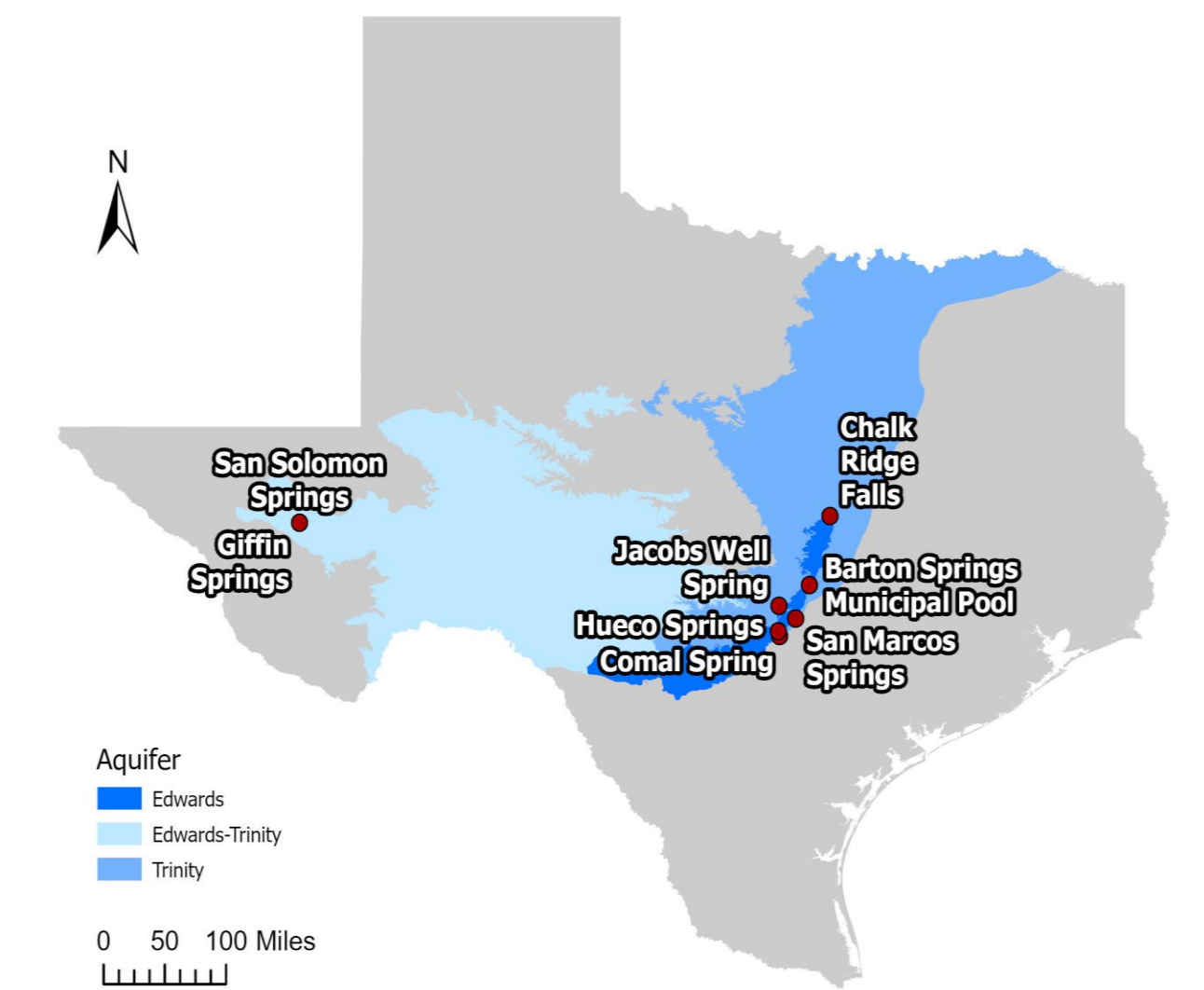
FORESTS & GLOBAL CHANGE LAB

Patterns of Spring Discharge in a Texas Aquifer System

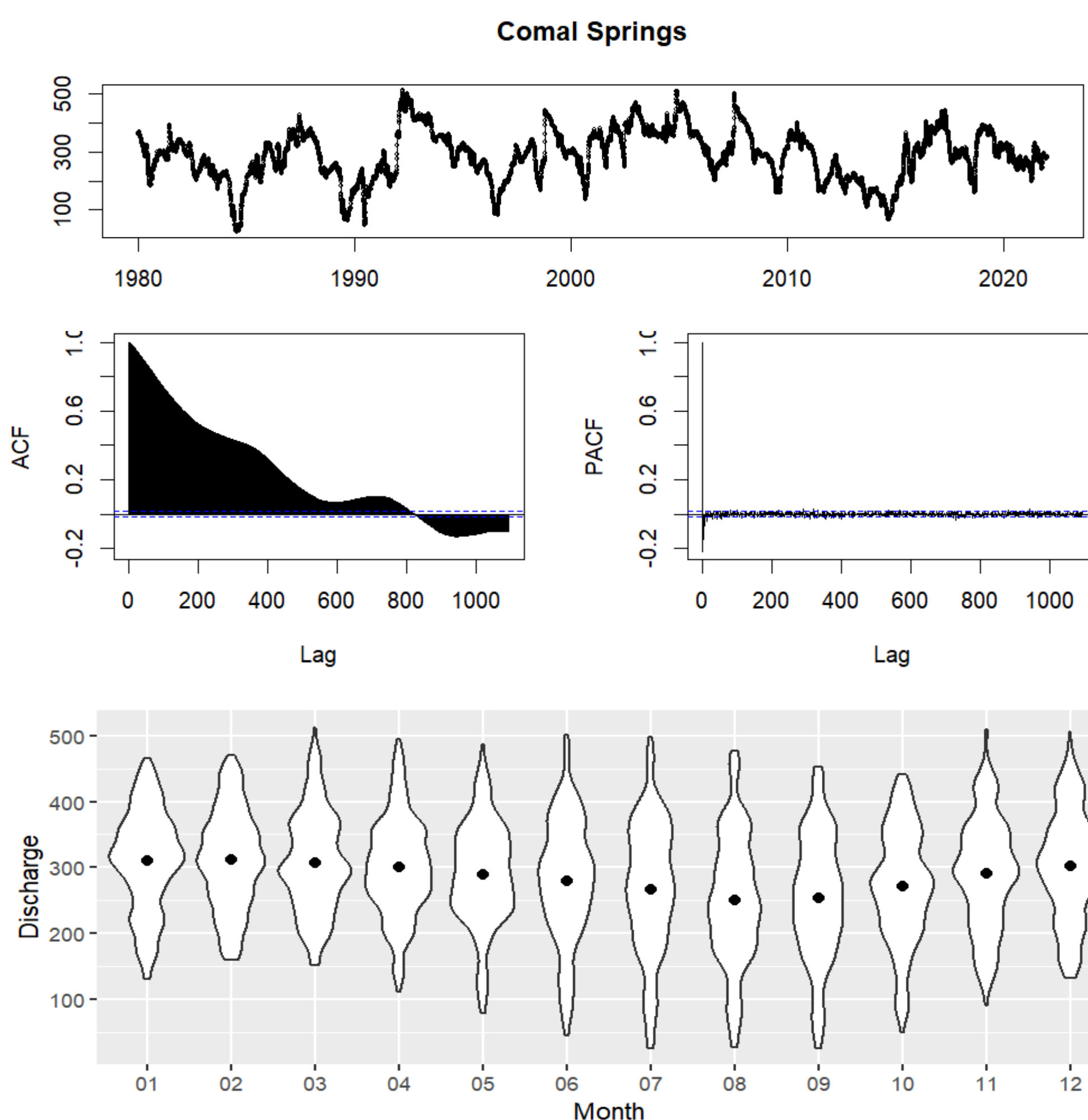
Springs have cycles of recharge, but no consistently predictable seasonal changes or trends. Daily discharge is correlated with vapor pressure, temperature, and evapotranspiration on that day.

Discussion

As no model could explain variance across all springs, springs were modeled individually. Springs closer to each other behaved more similarly.



Results



Model	MSE	MAE	R2	AIC
Ridge	2040	35.9	0.174	3218
Lasso	2049	36.1	0.168	3220
Elastic Net	2049	36.1	0.168	3220

Variable	Ridge	Lasso	Elastic Net
PT-JPL ET	2.06	2.08	2.09
Precip	-1.54	-1.71	-1.72
Max Temp	-19.5	-20.0	-20.0
Min Temp	-9.61	-13.8	-13.9
Vapor Pressure	15.1	19.9	20.0

Spring discharge has a cyclical pattern that isn't solely explained by season.

The elastic net, ridge, and lasso regressions performed better than ARIMA and ARIMAX, with much lower AICs.

Between elastic net, ridge, and lasso, there was no significant difference in fit, and all three showed that daily vapor pressure and maximum temperature had the most effect on discharge.