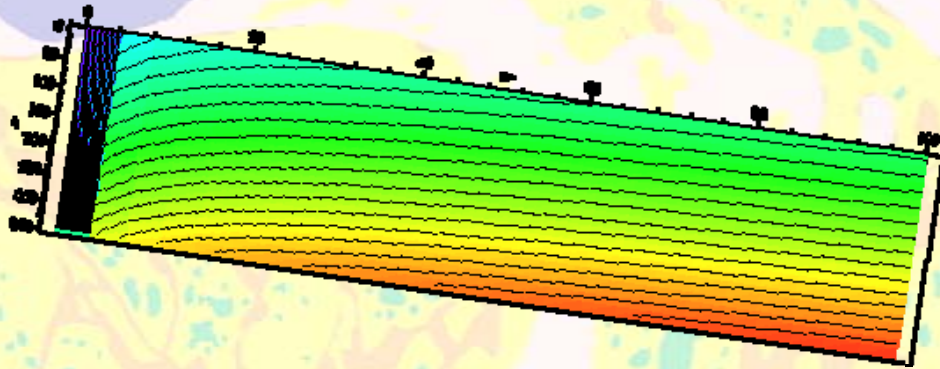


Introduction to WATCLASS

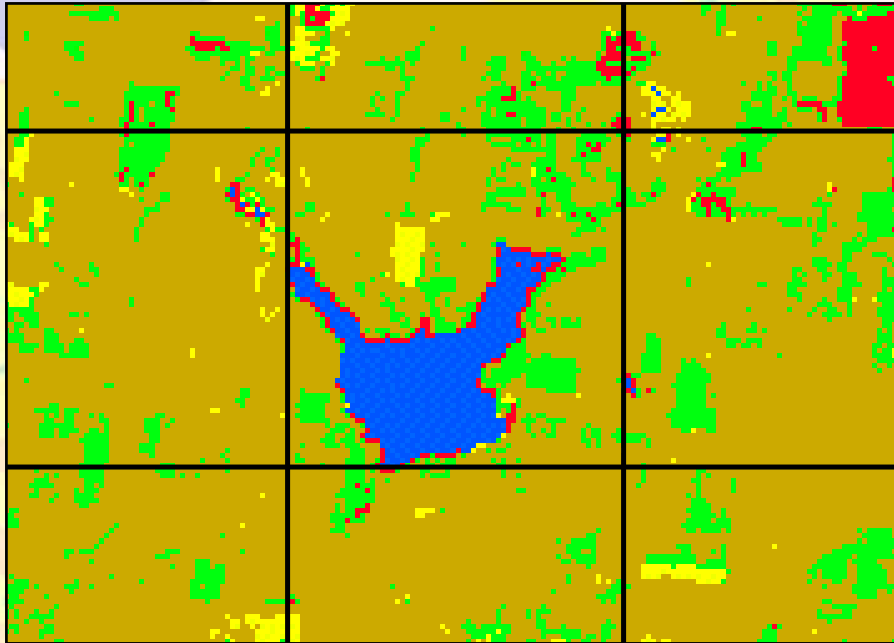


Class Landscape Unit
(footprint)

← WATDRAIN
(lateral processes)

WATFLOOD
(routing)

Introduction to WATCLASS

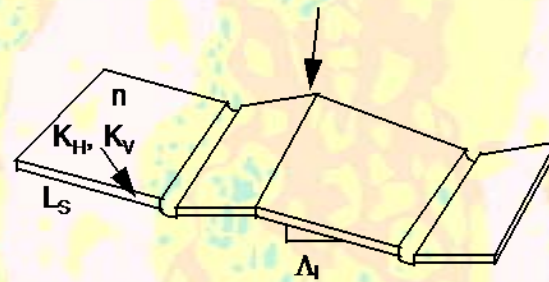
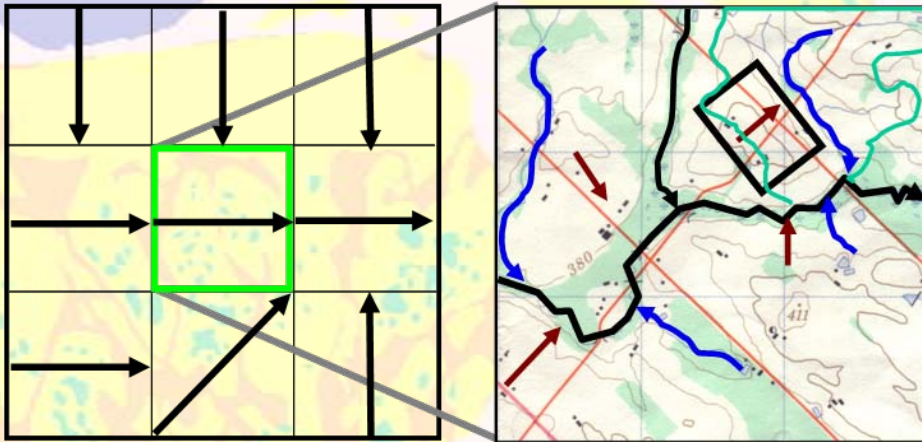


Class Landscape Unit
(footprint)

WATDRAIN
(lateral processes)

← WATFLOOD
(routing)

Introduction to WATCLASS



Class Landscape Unit
(footprint)

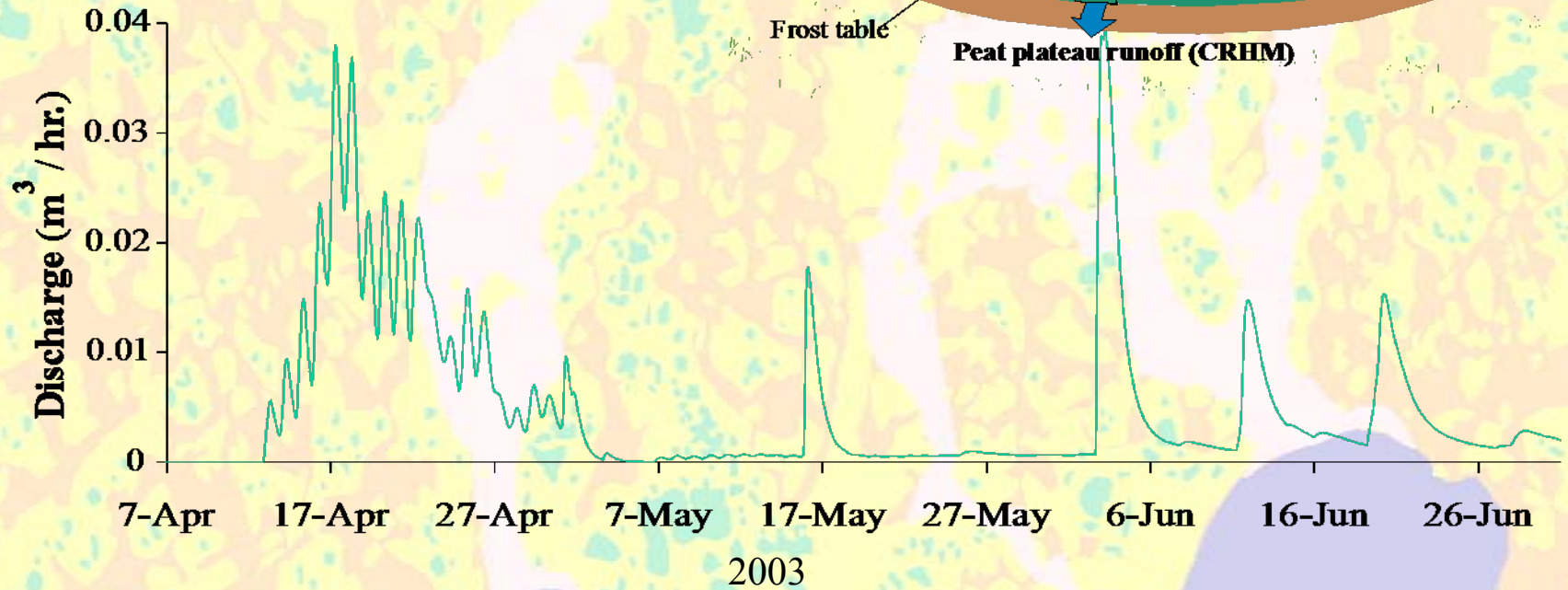
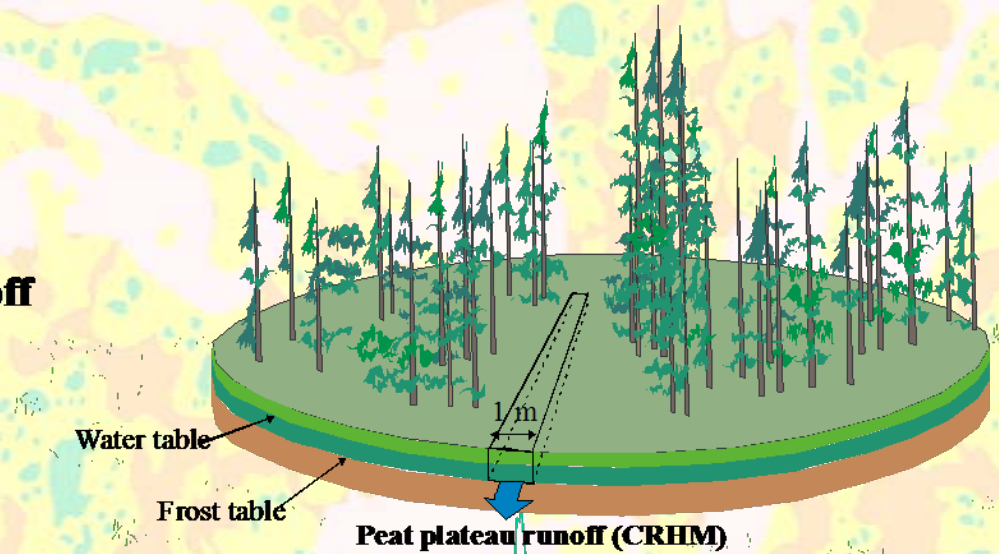
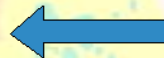
WATDRAIN
(lateral processes)

WATFLOOD
(routing)

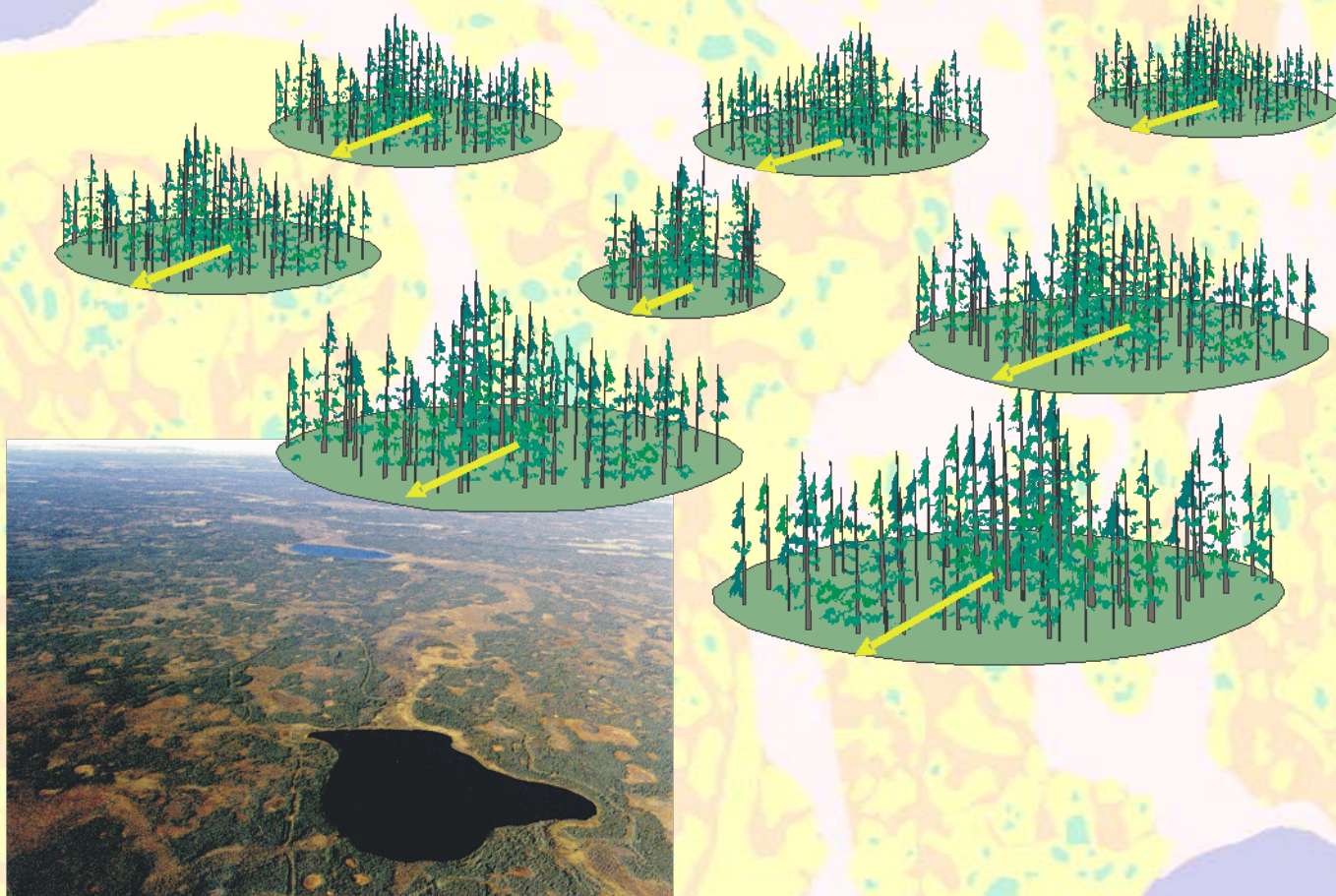
← WATCLASS
Tile Approach

Single Plateau Runoff

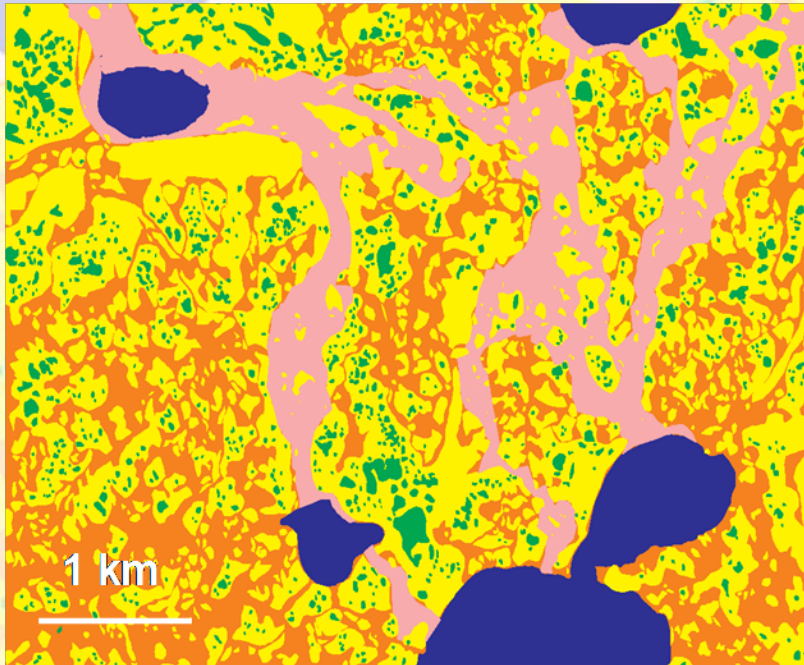
? Channel Fen runoff



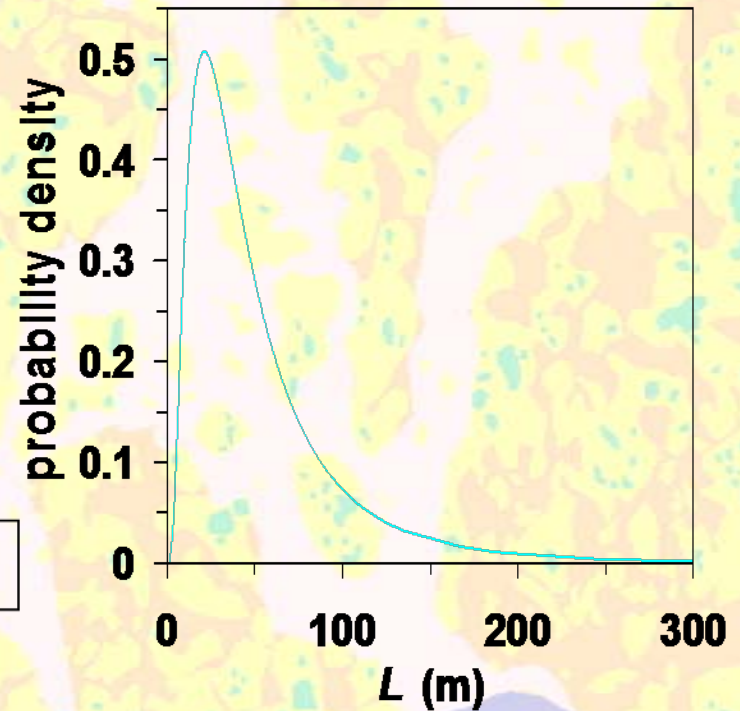
Disturbing Plateau Runoff



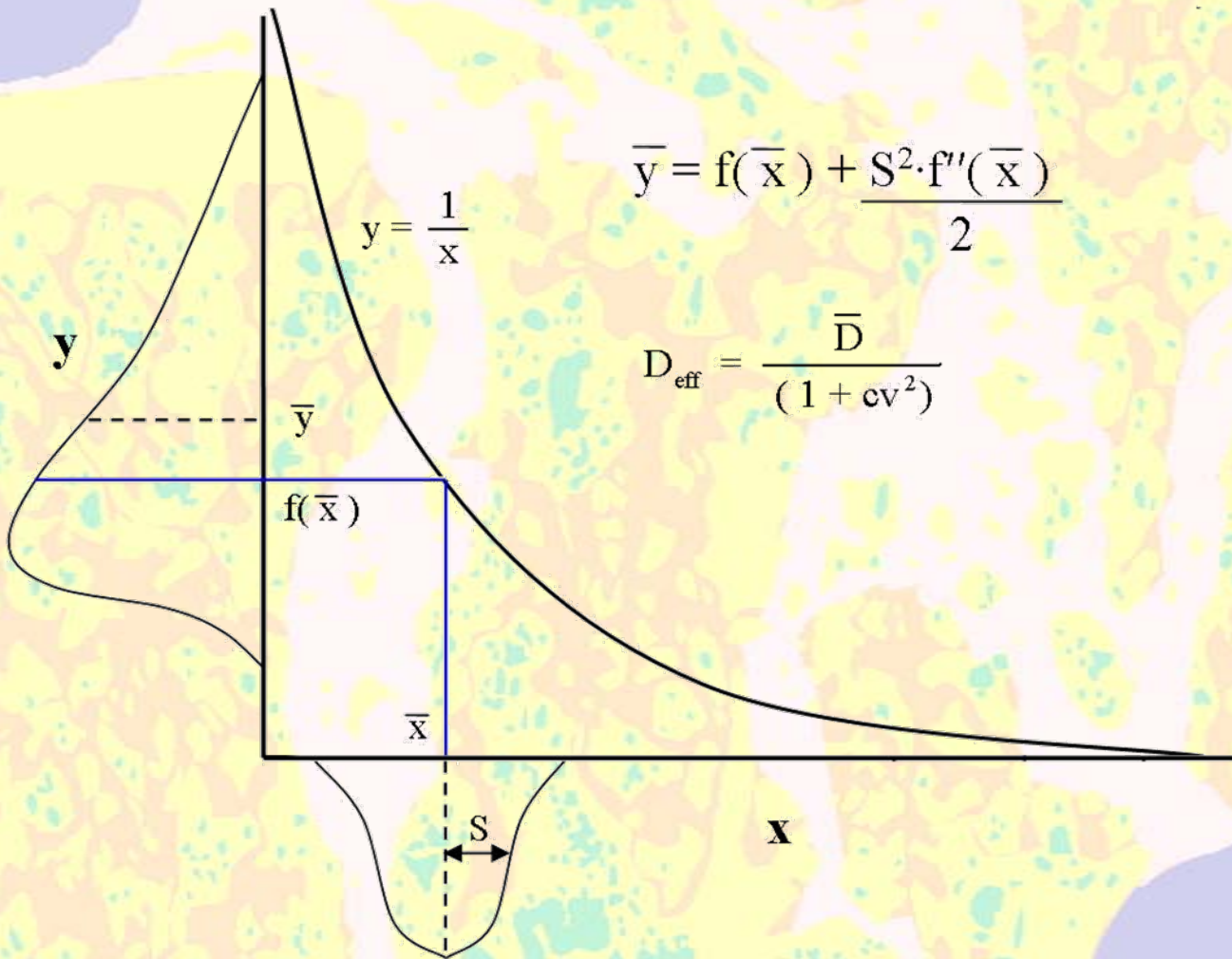
Site Distribution of Peat Plateaus



Hydraulic radius
 $L = 2 * \text{area} / \text{perimeter}$



Transformation of a Random Variable



Step 1B: Adjusting for tile geometry

The effective D is calculated as the ratio between the average diameter (\bar{D}) and a function of the coefficient of variation ($cv \approx 1.33$)

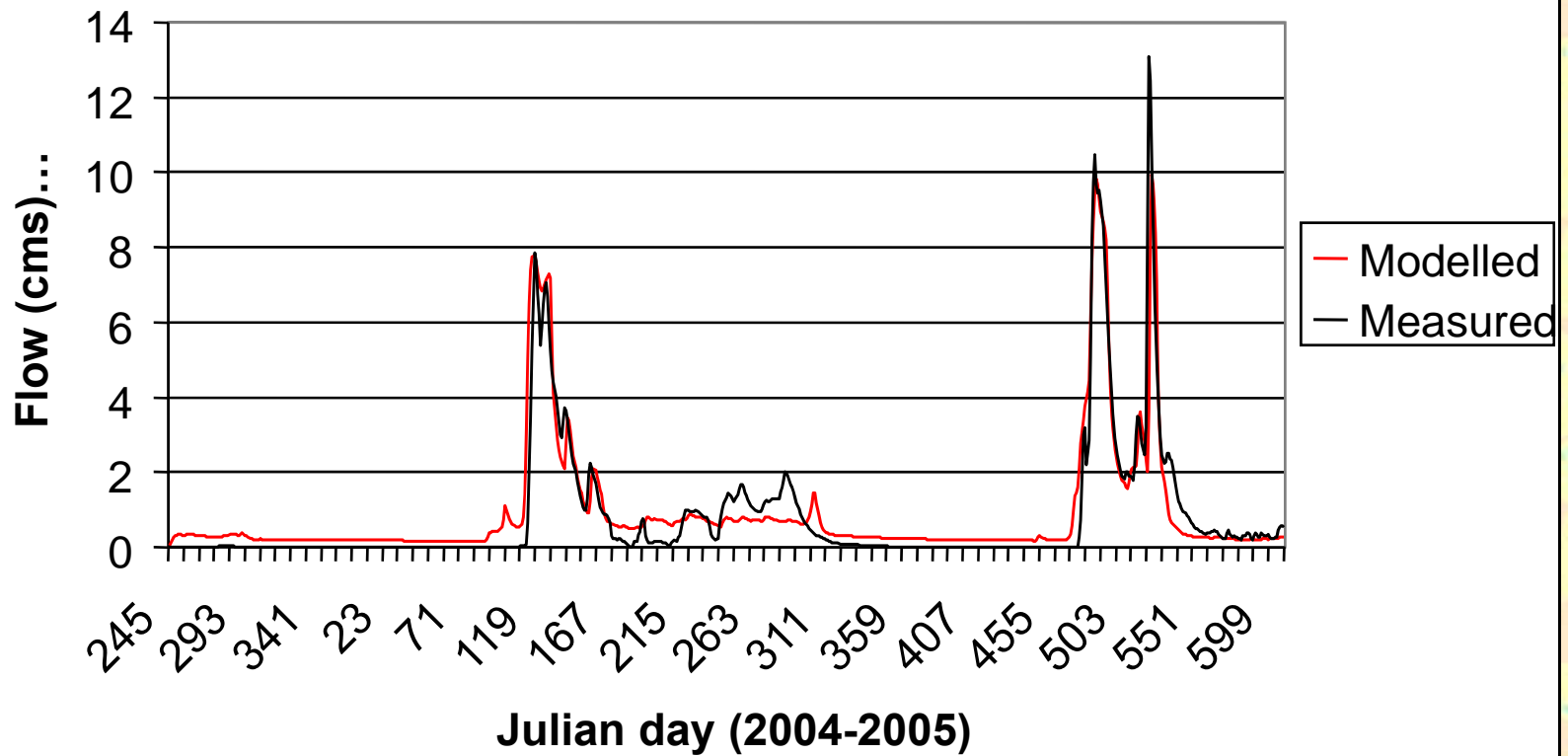
$$D_{\text{eff}} = \frac{\bar{D}}{(1 + cv^2)} = \frac{\bar{D}}{2.77}$$

Effective values for drainage density will be higher than those that are measured

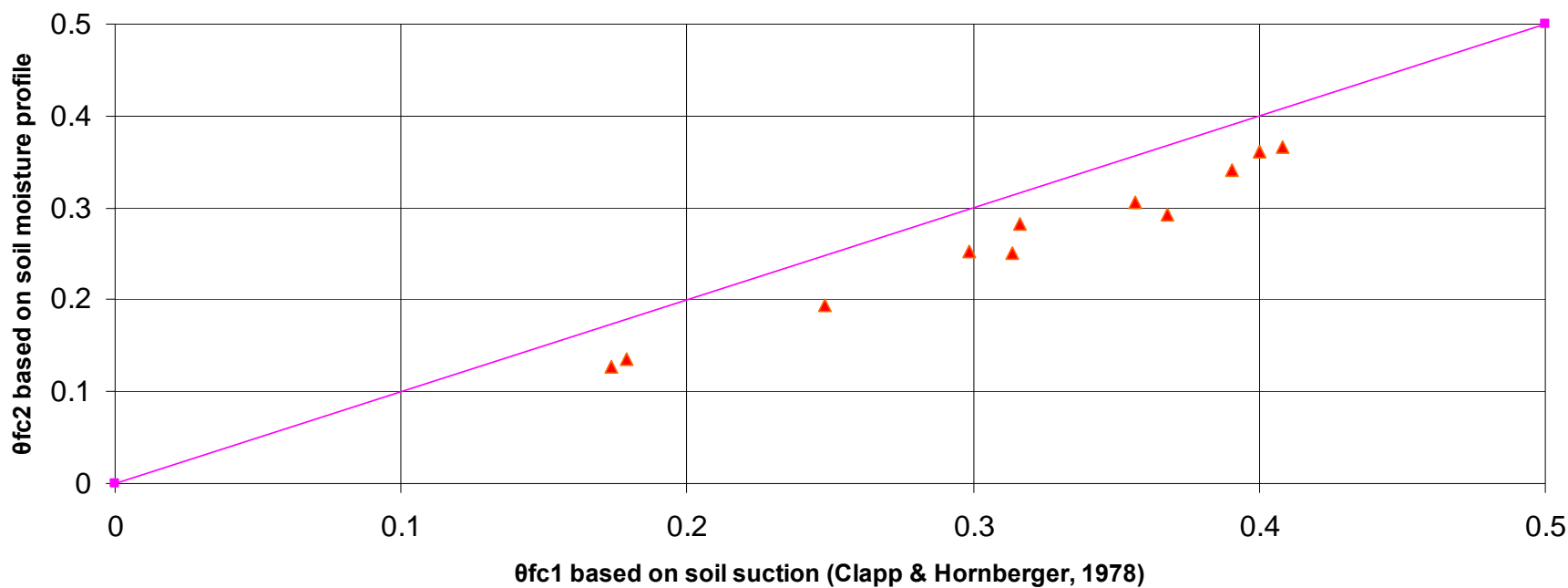
Results from 2004-2005 Model

- DDS-optimized parameters
 - drainage density: 0.43 km/ km² (HQ: 0.161 km/ km²)
 - Soil depth in peat plateaus: 1.13 m
 - Soil depth in fens: 0.41 m

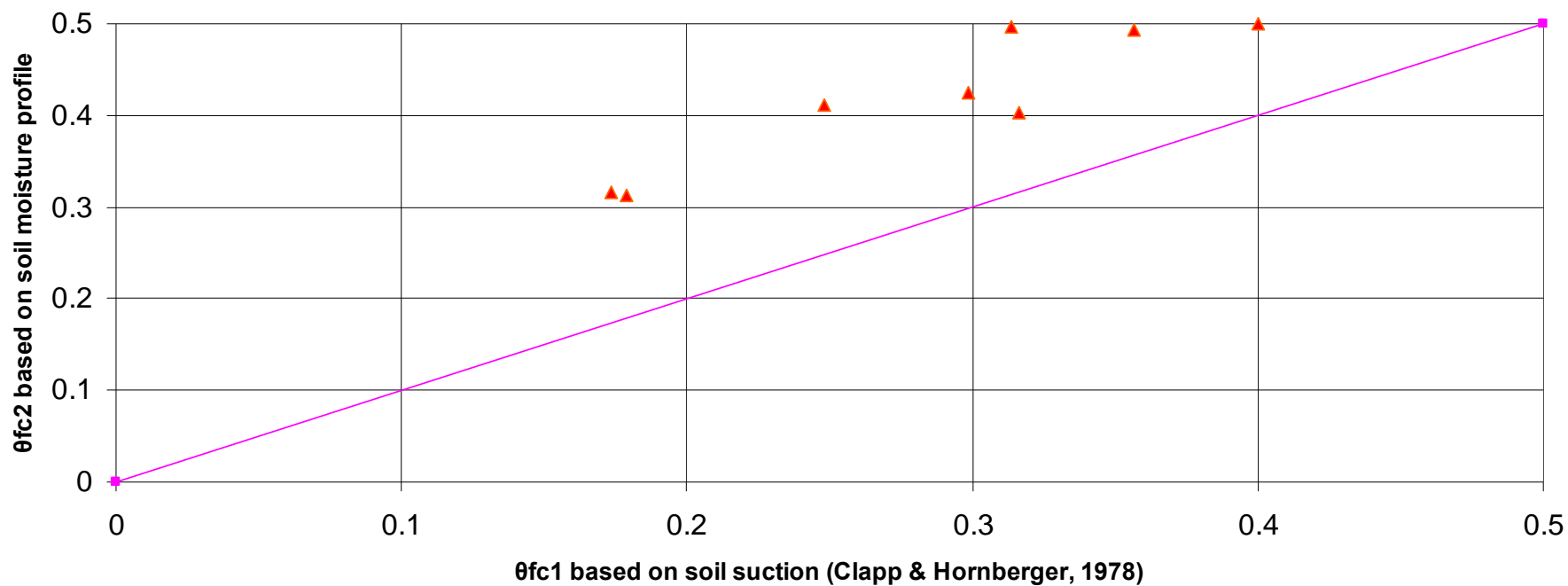
Scotty Creek, DA = 177 km²
One grid with 2 tiles (peat plateau and fen),
20% of flow from peat plateau diverted to fen



**Comparison of field capacity (θ_{fc}) estimates
- soil moisture profile for 4m vertical column versus
soil suction = 1/3atm**



**Comparison of field capacity (θ_{fc}) estimates
- soil moisture profile for 10cm vertical column versus
soil suction = 1/3atm**



**Comparison of field capacity (θ_{fc}) estimates
- soil moisture profile for 4ft vertical column versus
soil suction = $1/3atm$**

