

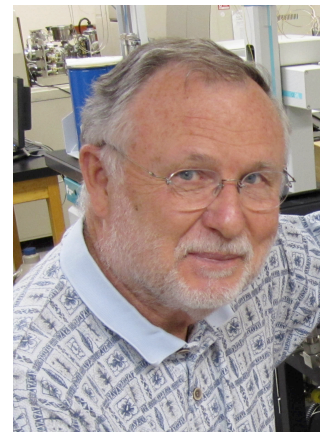
GAMUT

gradients along mountain to urban transitions



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GAMUT

gradients along mountain to urban transitions

What?
Where?
Why?

A trip down memory lane



Red Butte Canyon RNA

A trip down memory lane

1969 – Red Butte RNA

2000s – Red Butte and NEON

2006 – Little Bear River Test Bed

2007 – Great Salt Lake Basin CZO

2009 – ULTRA for the WRMA

2009 – EPSCoR 1; CAD network (dust, snow, water)

2010 – iUTAH 1; EMN (urbanization gradient)

2010 – WSC Planning Grant @ USU

2011 – iUTAH 2; GAMUT

What is it?

Infrastructure (facility) built and maintained to provide ongoing data acquisition, support research and teaching missions, and provide opportunities for outreach

INCREASE UTAH'S COMPETITIVENESS FOR \$

Relation to RFA 1

- Improve capacity to monitor and understand biophysical processes that influence our water resources



What is it?

- Networked instrumentation to measure aspects of water quality and quantity.



What is it?

Table 1. Parameters to be measured by the iUTAH GAMUT.

	Fundamental Suite	Enhanced/Urban Suite
Terrestrial Sensors	Barometric pressure Wind speed and direction Air temperature Relative humidity Precipitation Snow depth Soil temperature, moisture, conductivity Solar radiation (net radiation and PAR)	Barometric pressure Wind speed and direction Air temperature Relative humidity Precipitation Soil temperature, moisture, conductivity Solar radiation (net radiation and PAR) CO ₂ and H ₂ O
Aquatic Sensors	Stream stage Temperature Electrical Conductivity pH Dissolved oxygen Turbidity	Stream stage Temperature Electrical Conductivity pH Dissolved oxygen Turbidity Total algae (chlorophyll a + phycocyanin) fDOM Nitrate

What is it?

Sensor units are EXPANDABLE



What is it?

- Iterative Process
 - Campus conversations
 - Compatibility with existing infrastructure
 - Input from RFA Team Leads and Researchers, PI Team



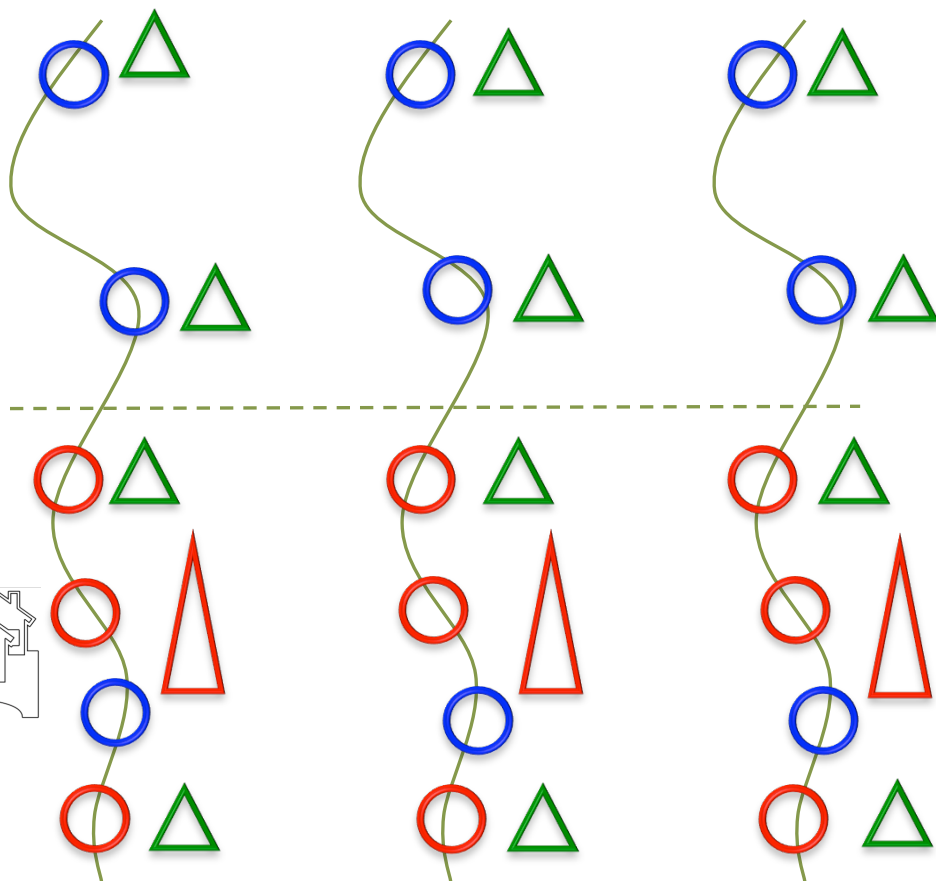
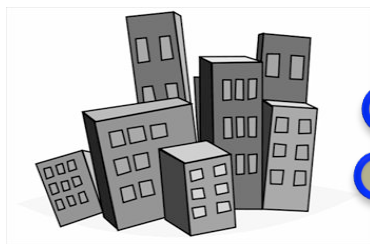
GAMUT






(gradients along mountain to urban transitions)

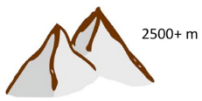


2500+ m

Mountain-to-Valley
transition



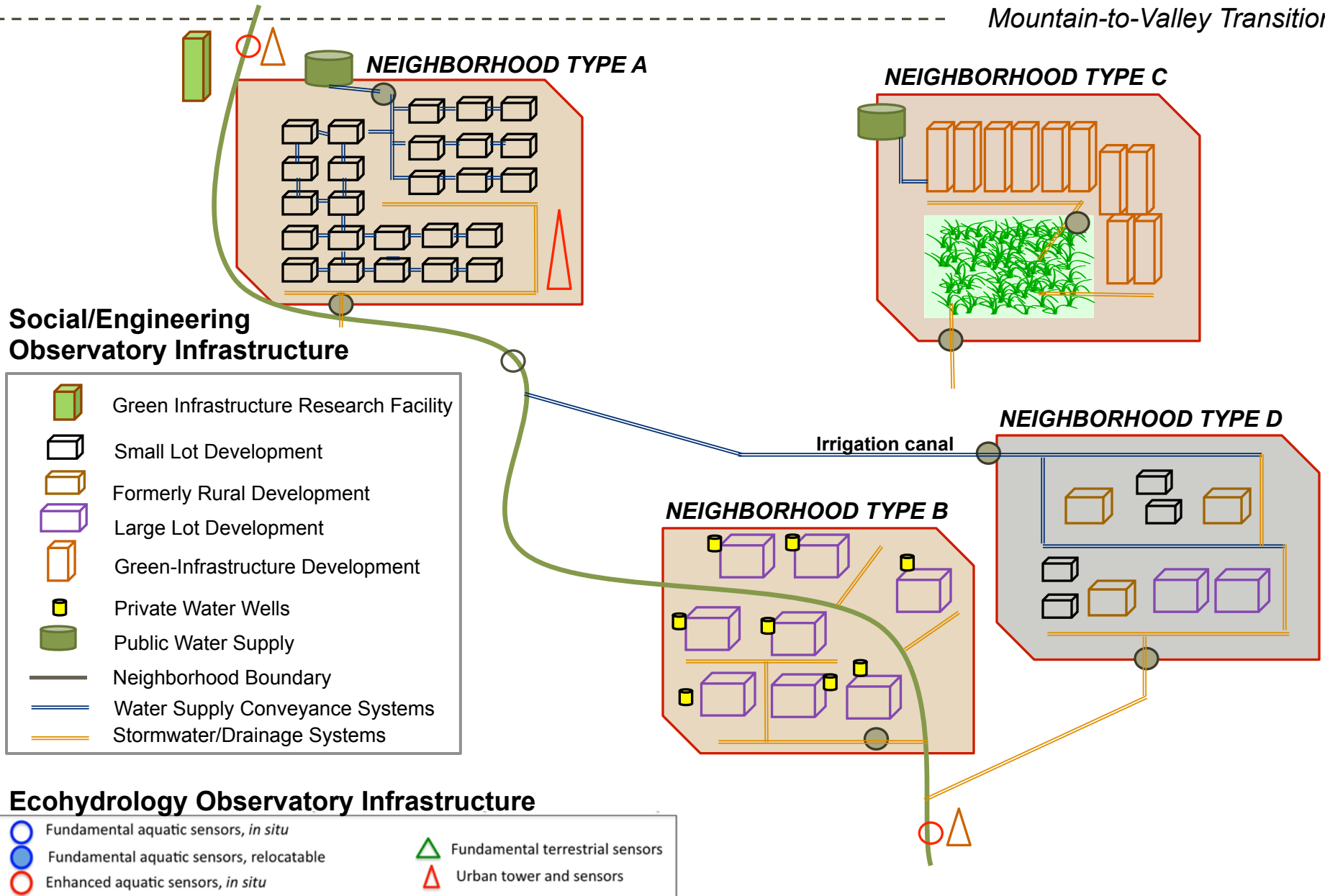
-  Fundamental aquatic sensors, *in situ*
-  Fundamental aquatic sensors, relocatable
-  Enhanced aquatic sensors, *in situ*
-  Fundamental terrestrial sensors
-  Urban tower and sensors



Conceptual Design of Social/Engineering Observatory in GAMUT

River

Mountain-to-Valley Transition



Red Butte

Logan

Provo

Base from U.S. Geological Survey digital line graph data, 1:100,000 scale, 1979-84, 86-87, 89, Universal Transverse Mercator projection, Zone 12

0 25 50 MILES

0 25 50 KILOMETERS

Where is it?

- Iterative Process
 - Campus Conversations
 - Input from PI Team
 - Input from RFA Team Leads and Researchers
 - Scouting

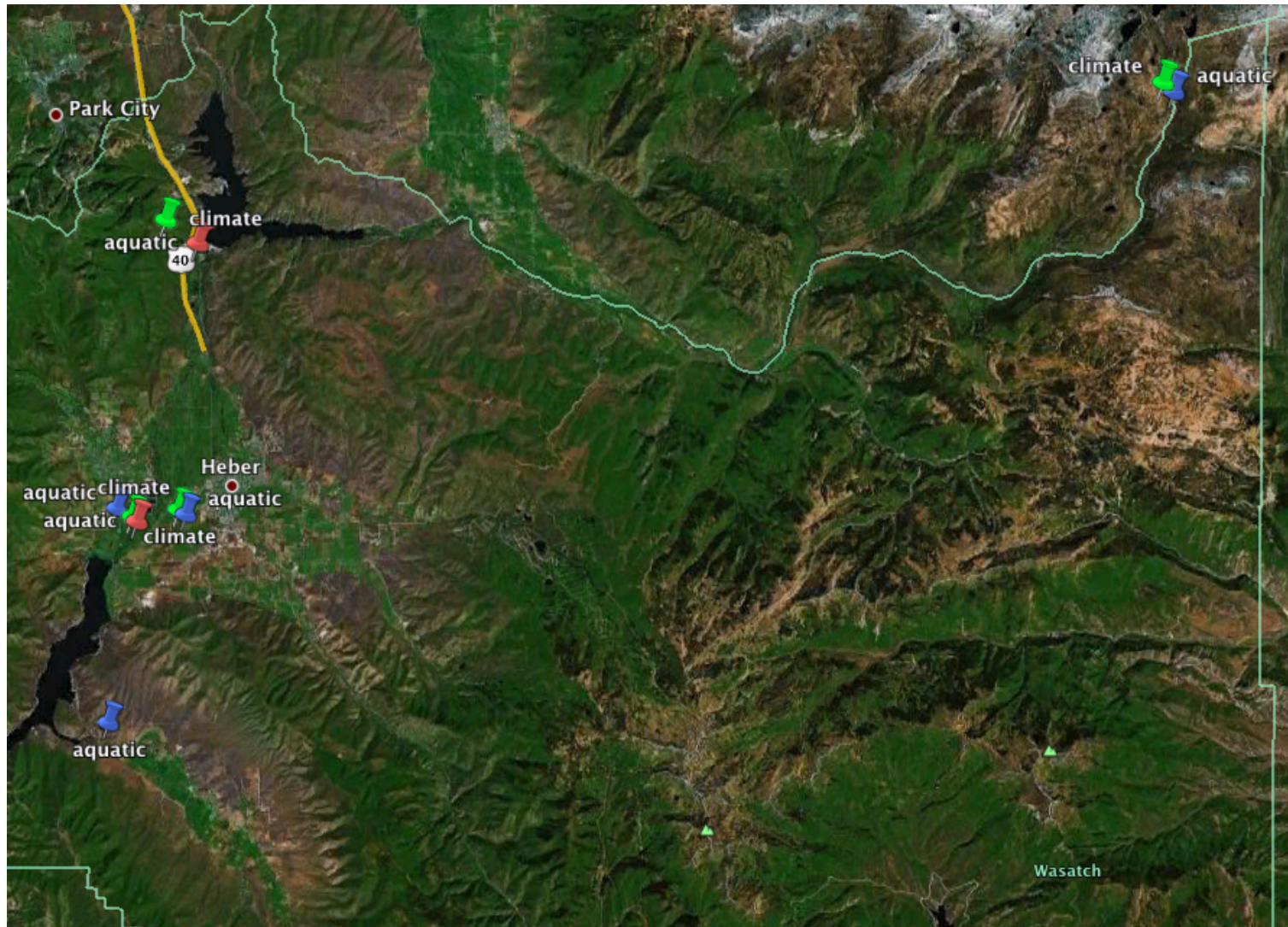
Where is it?

- Mountain-to-urban transitions
 - Low urban – fast transition (Provo)
 - Moderate urban – moderate transition (Logan)
 - Highly Urban

Provo River



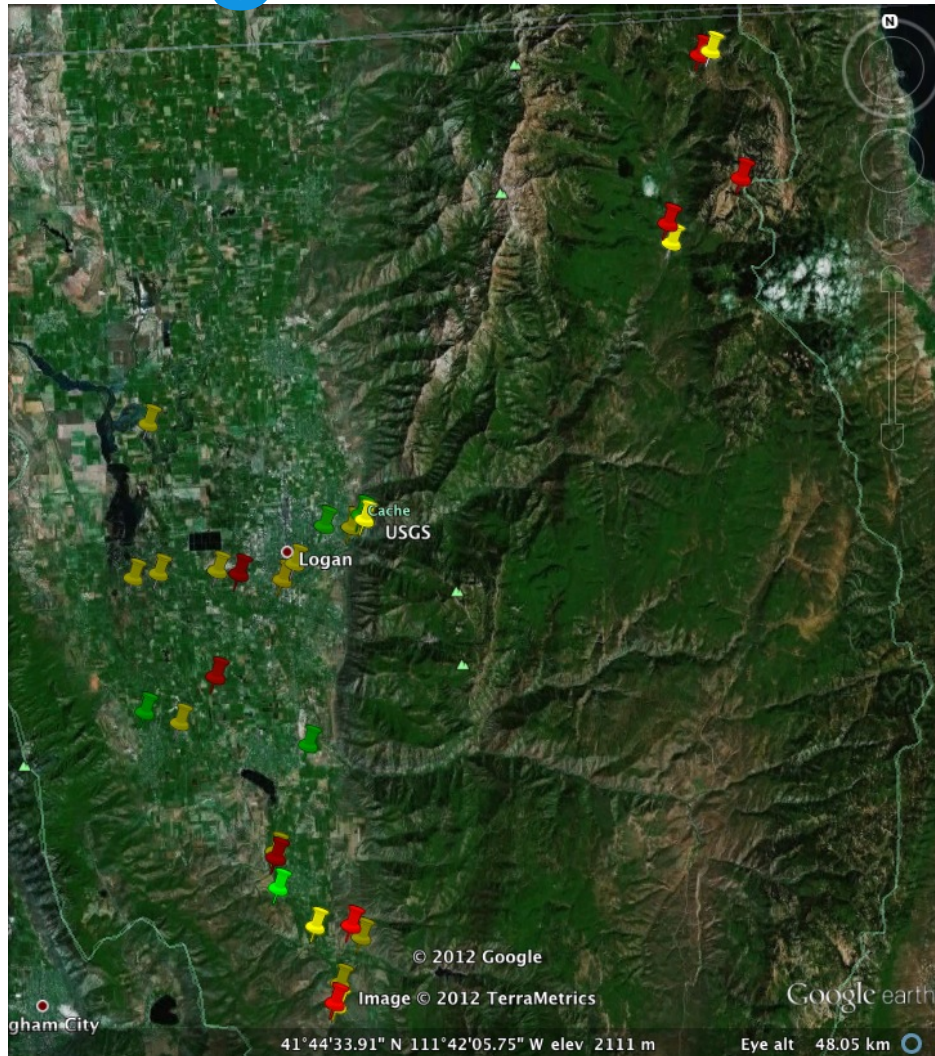
Provo River



Logan River



Logan River



Logan River

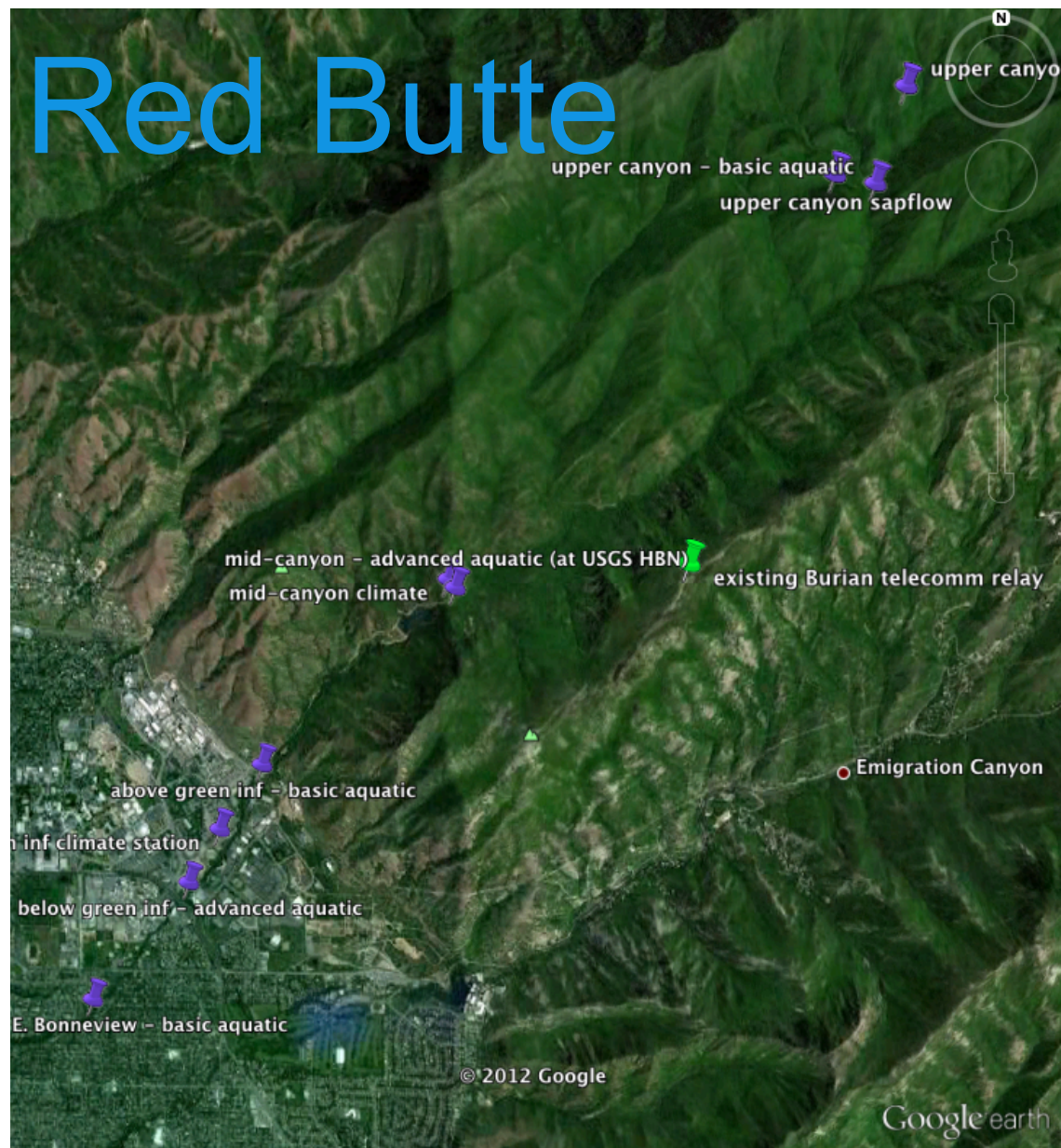


Red Butte



Tony Frates CC

Red Butte



Red Butte



General Schema

- Upgrades to existing units where possible
- Have not cited “urban tower”
- Plan to use existing urban wx stations where possible
- Capture additional data streams via iUTAH-Data Federation (e.g. Meso-West, USGS, etc.)

Gradients

○ Mountain

- Elevations
- Lake-effect snow
- Vegetation
 - Tree cover, age
 - Mixed conifer, aspen, sage
 - Mixed conifer (including Lodgepole)

Gradients

○ Urban

- Park (Red Butte Garden)
- Residential/Commercial (SLC, Logan)
- Residential (SLC, Logan, Heber/Midway, Wallsburg)
- Transitioning agriculture (Logan, Heber/Midway)
- Non-transitioning (Wallsburg)

Why?

- What ecohydrological processes affect the water balance of forested, urban, exurban, and agricultural land covers?
- How does water quality change on mountain-to-urban gradients?
- How will availability of water resources change as a result of climate and land use change?
- How do urban form and water availability interact?
- Inputs of data for various iUTAH modeling efforts

Why?

- Place-based science platform for education and outreach
- Data streams for the science and practitioner communities now and in the future

Possible Challenges

- Accessibility of potential sites (property ownership)
 - Strong potential delay in negotiating access in urban areas
- Telemetry/power
- Personnel to maintain sites in years 2-5
- Timing of research faculty – lose interest if not engaged till year 3, hinders collaborations
- No funds for groundwater monitoring
- Eddy covariance – no personnel