



Spatial-Scale Considerations When Evaluating Sediment Transport Model Performance

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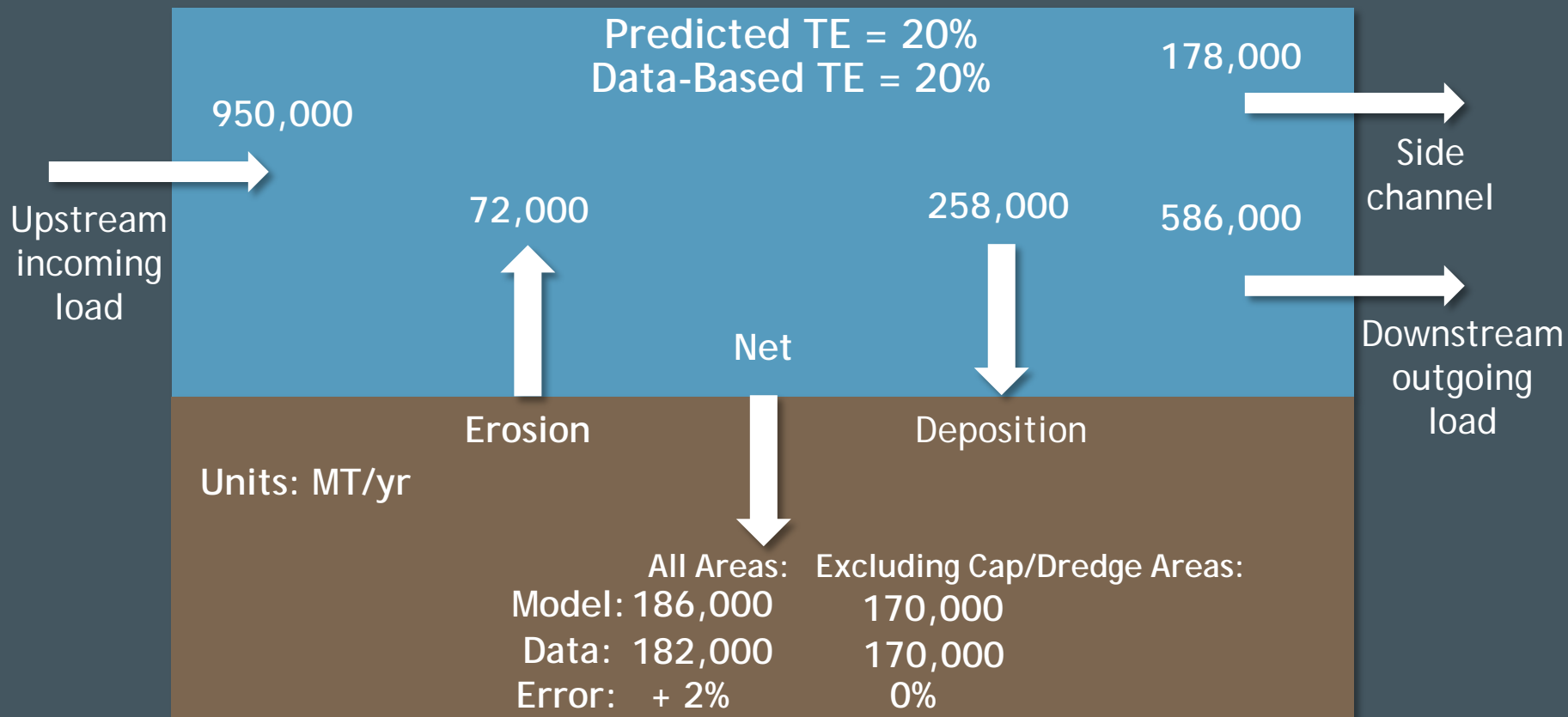
Evaluation of Model Performance: Radioisotope Cores

- At many sites, a limited number of radioisotope (geochronology) cores are available for evaluating model performance
- Typically, 5 to 10 cores provide estimates of net sedimentation rate (NSR) for model calibration
- These data cannot be used to evaluate model performance in areas that are net erosional over multi-year periods

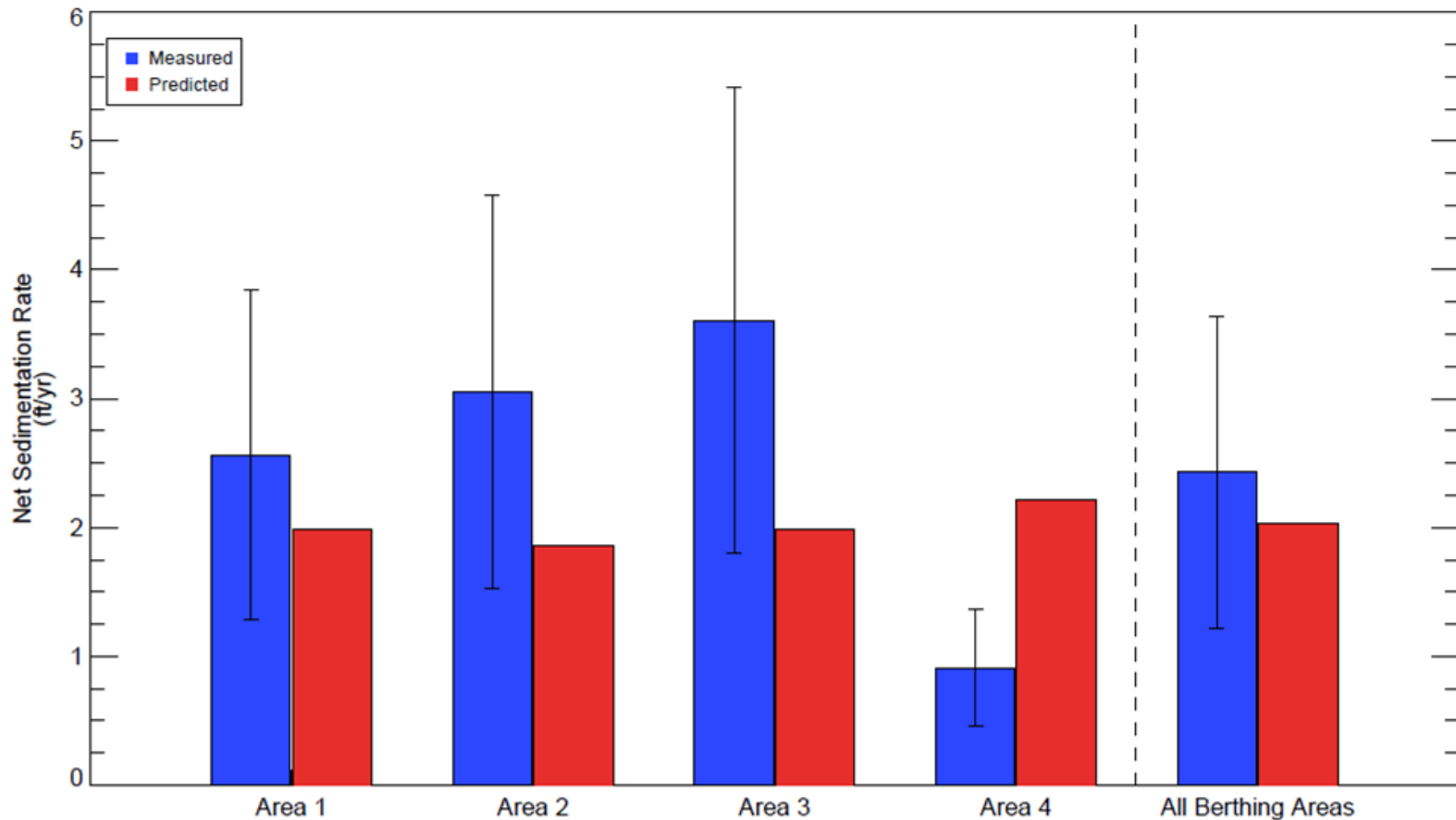
Evaluation of Model Performance: Multi-Beam Bathymetry

- Multi-beam bathymetry data are producing a quantum leap in evaluating model performance
 - Data point(s) in each grid cell
- How should these data be used?
- Over what spatial scales?

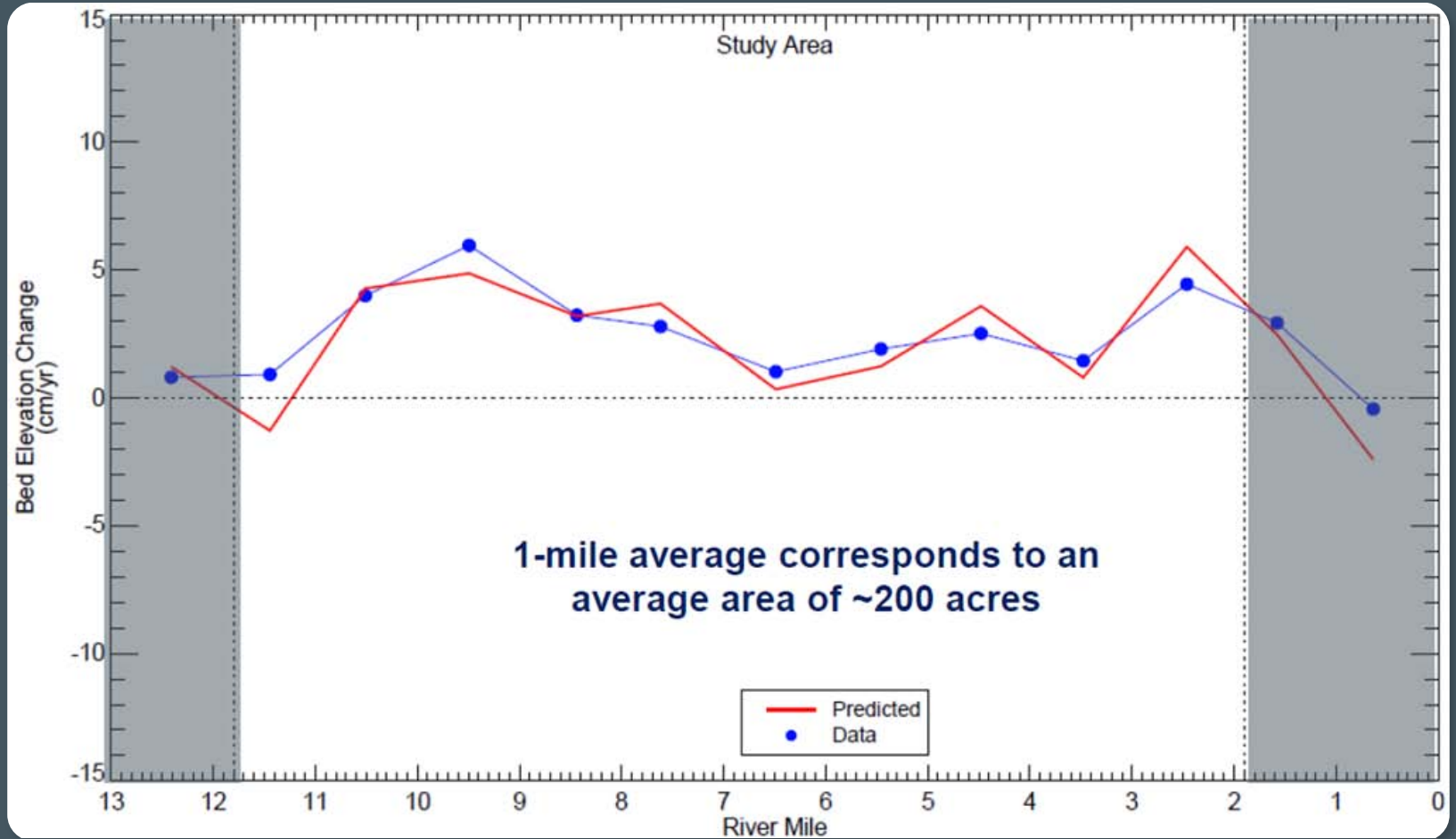
Spatial Scale Evaluation: Entire Study Area



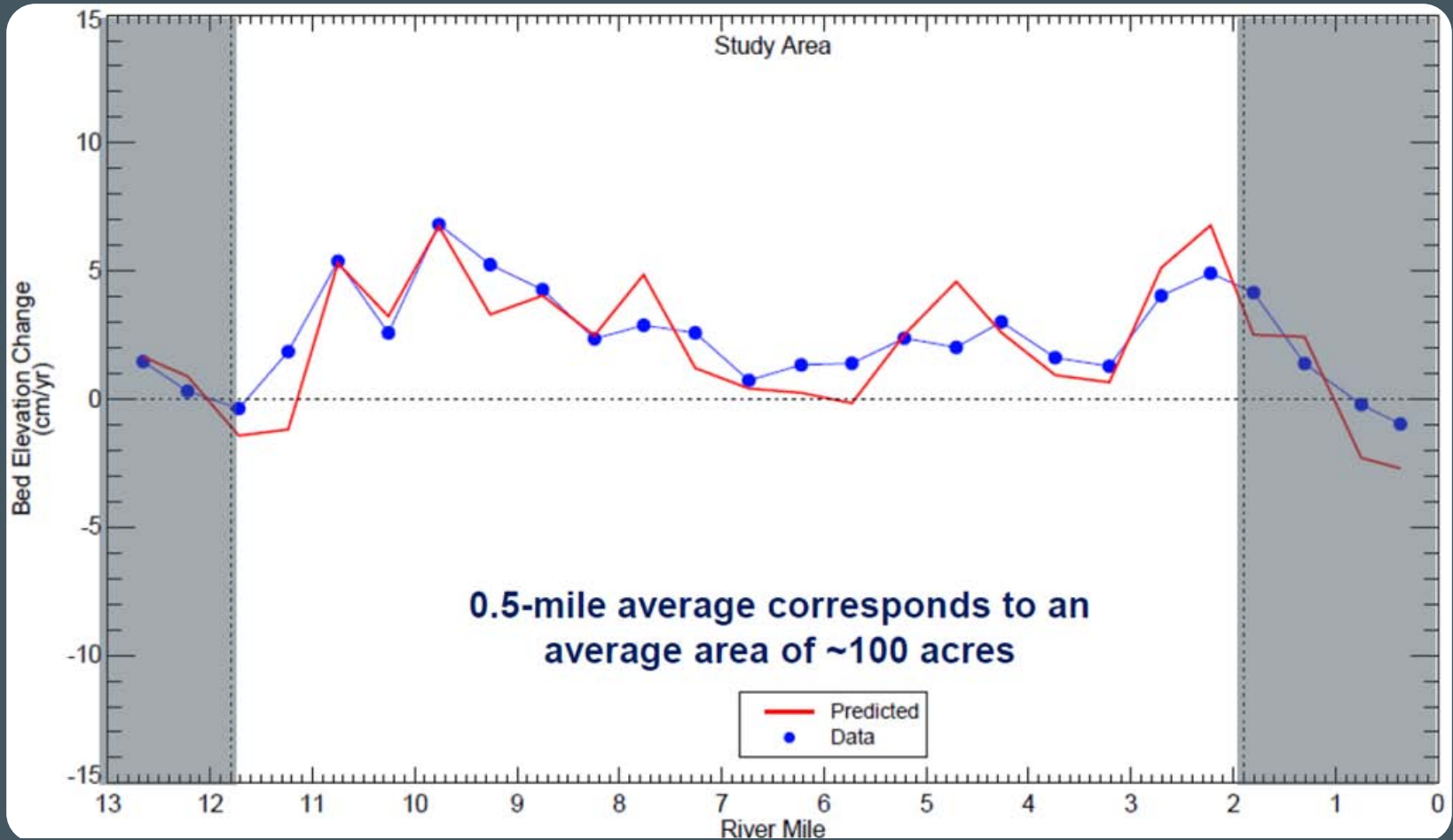
Spatial Scale Evaluation: Specific Areas Within a Site



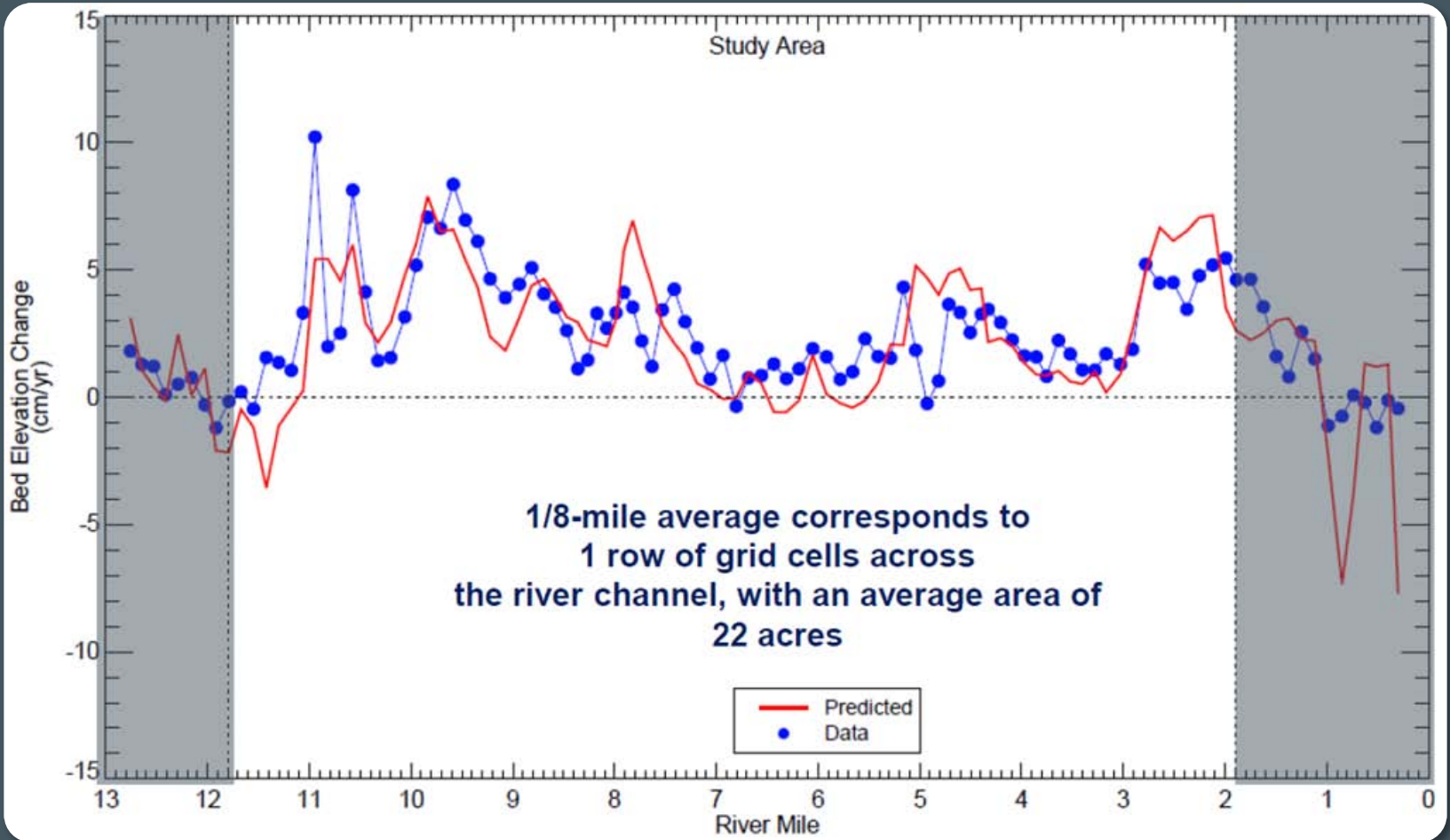
Spatial Scale Evaluation: Longitudinal Distribution



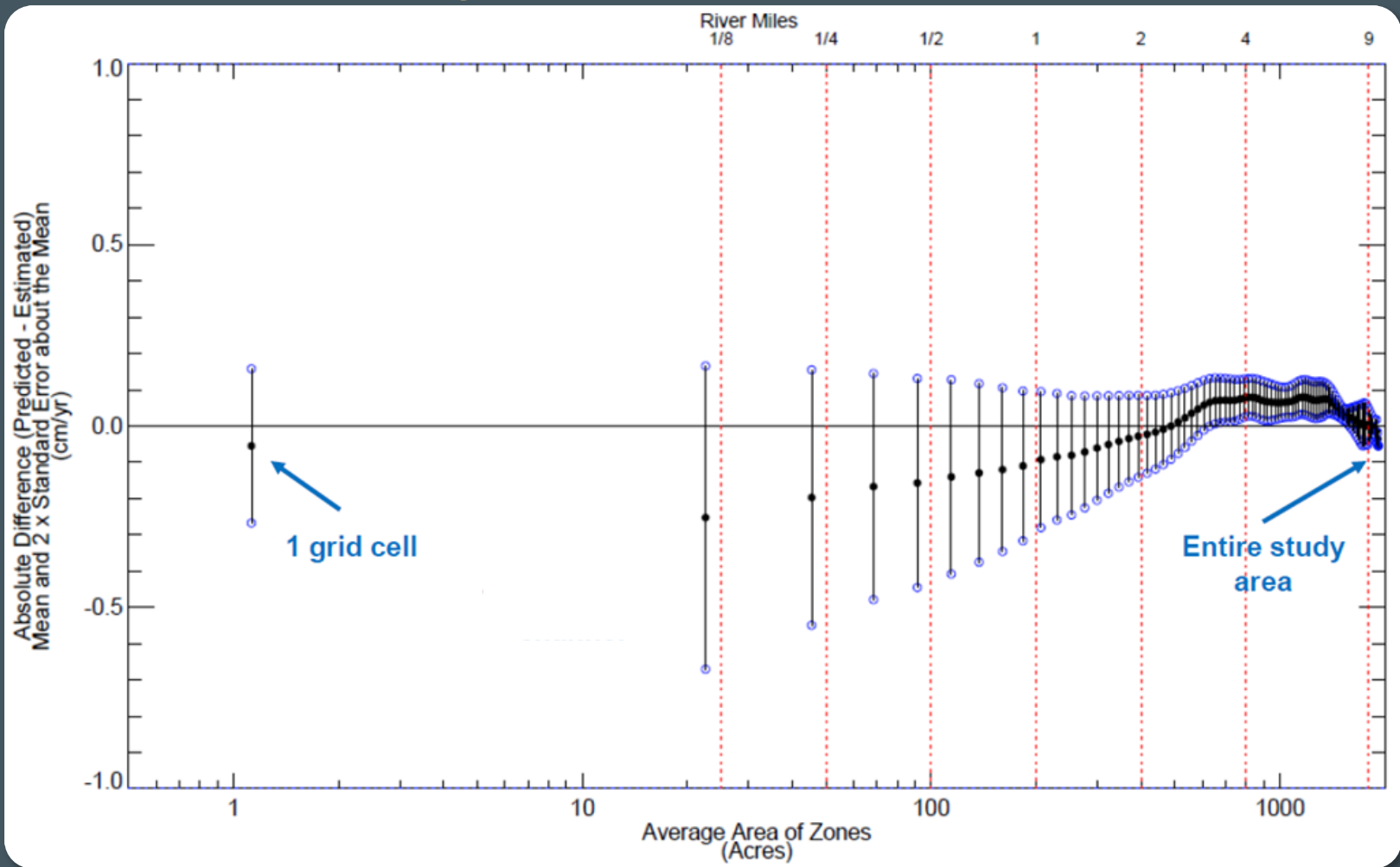
Spatial Scale Evaluation: Longitudinal Distribution



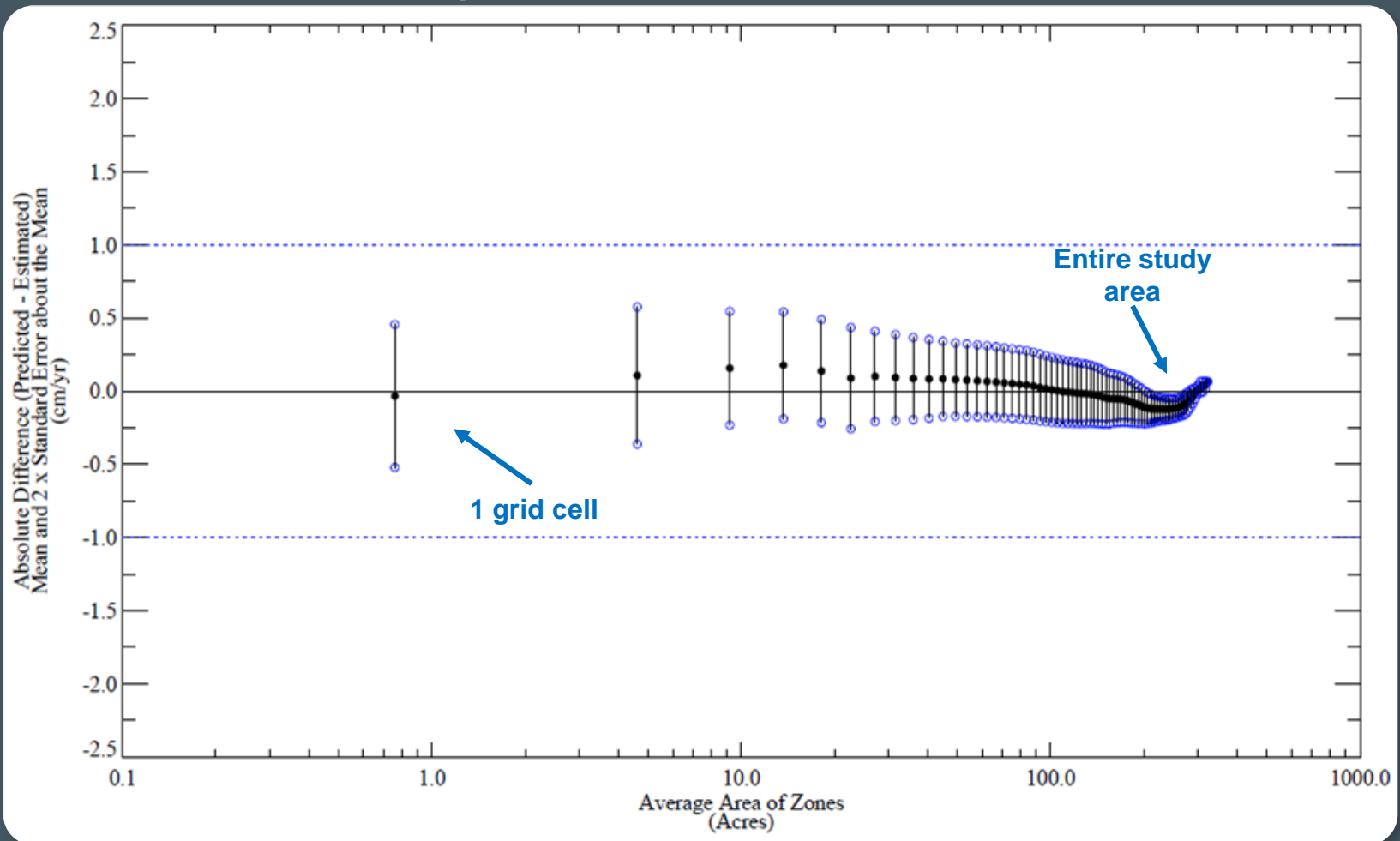
Spatial Scale Evaluation: Longitudinal Distribution



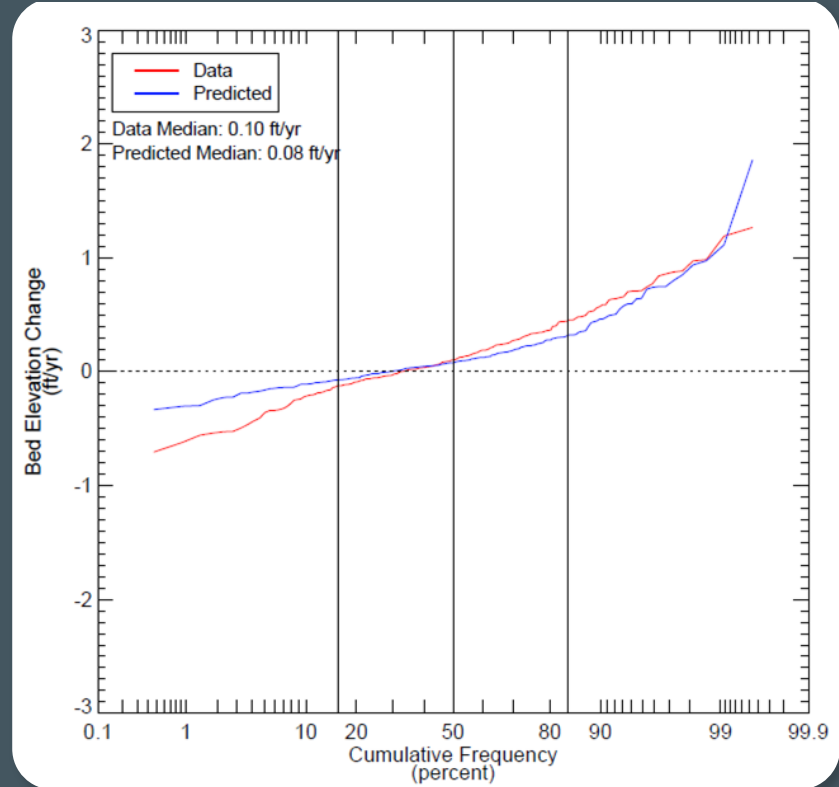
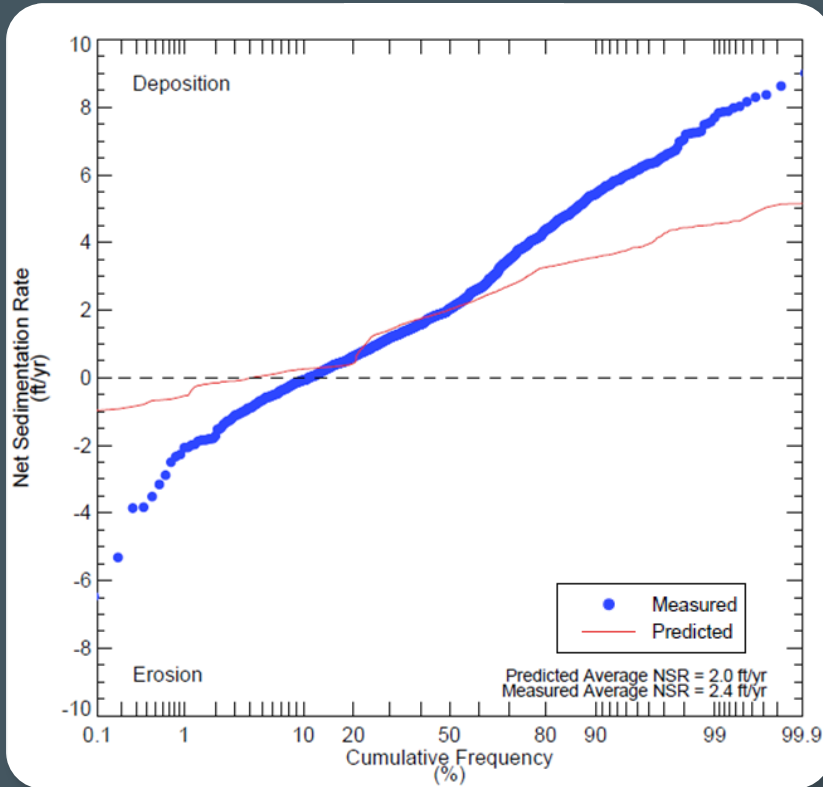
Spatial Scale Evaluation: Single Grid Cell to Entire Study Area – Site 1



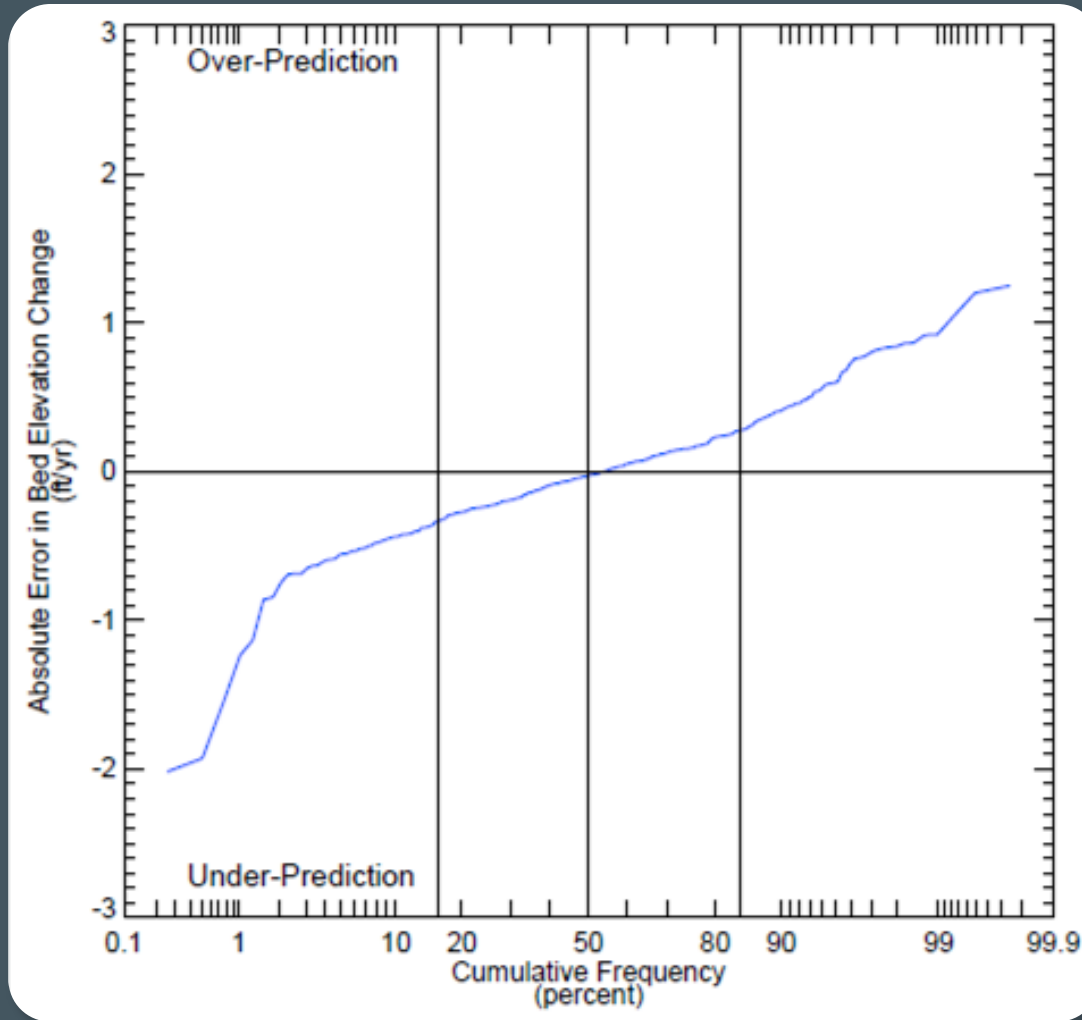
Spatial Scale Evaluation: Single Grid Cell to Entire Study Area – Site 2



Spatial Scale Evaluation: Single Grid Cell – Distributions



Spatial Scale Evaluation: Single Grid Cell – Error Analysis



Spatial Scale Evaluation: **Insights**

- Evaluating model performance over a wide range of spatial scales helps to
 - Increase confidence in predictions
 - Inform the conceptual site model
- Variability in model predictive capability tends to increase as spatial scale decreases
 - Typical behavior for a high resolution model
- Generally, model bias is relatively consistent over the range of spatial scales (i.e., single grid cell to entire study area)