

Office of Groundwater, Transboundary Aquifer Assessment Program

RIP-ET: A Riparian Evapotranspiration Package for MODFLOW-2005

Chapter 39 of
Section A, Groundwater
Book 6, Modeling Techniques



Techniques and Methods 6–A39

RIP-ET: A Riaparian Evapotranspiration Package for MODFLOW-2005

By Thomas Maddock III and Kathryn J. Baird, University of Arizona; R.T. Hanson,
U.S. Geological Survey; and Wolfgang Schmid and Hoori Ajami, University of Arizona

Chapter 39 of
Section A, Groundwater
Book 6, Modeling Techniques

Office of Groundwater, Transboundary Aquifer Assessment Program

Techniques and Methods 6—A39

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey

U.S. Department of the Interior
KEN SALAZAR, Secretary

U.S. Geological Survey
Marcia K. McNutt, Director

U.S. Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia: 2012

For more information on the USGS—the Federal source for science about the Earth, its natural and living resources, natural hazards, and the environment, visit <http://www.usgs.gov> or call 1–888–ASK–USGS.

For an overview of USGS information products, including maps, imagery, and publications, visit <http://www.usgs.gov/pubprod>

To order this and other USGS information products, visit <http://store.usgs.gov>

Any use of trade, product, or firm names is for descriptive purposes only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.

Although this report is in the public domain, permission must be secured from the individual copyright owners to reproduce any copyrighted materials contained within this report.

Suggested citation:

Maddock, Thomas, III, Baird, K.J., Hanson, R.T., Schmid, Wolfgang, and Ajami, Hoori, 2012, RIP-ET: A riparian evapotranspiration package for MODFLOW-2005: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods 6-A39, 76 p.

Contents

Acknowledgments.....	vi
Abstract.....	1
1.0 Introduction	1
2.0 Plant Functional Groups	2
3.0 Plant Functional Subgroups.....	3
4.0 Transpiration Flux Curves.....	4
5.0 Transpiration Flux Curve Linear Interpolation.....	5
6.0 Development of Plant Functional Group Curves	7
7.0 Plant Functional Subgroup Coverage	8
7.1 Polygonal Fraction of Active Habitat in a Cell	10
7.2 Fraction of Plant Flux Area in a Polygon.....	10
8.0 Fractional Coverage.....	11
9.0 Land-Surface Elevation	11
10.0 Transpiration Calculations	12
11.0 Summary	13
12.0 Input Instructions for RIP-ET	14
13.0 Explanation of Variables Read by the RIP-ET Package.....	15
14.0 Example.....	16
14.1 Datasets for Example	20
14.2 Riparian Dataset	24
14.3 Results.....	28
15.0 Code Documentation for the RIP-ET Package.....	43
15.1 Changes to Calling Arguments in Main	43
15.2 Five Calling Statements to RIP-ET from MAIN	44
15.3 GWFRIPMODULE.....	44
15.4 GWF2RIP3AR	45
15.5 Listing for GWF2RIP3AR	47
15.6 GWF2RIP3RP	50
15.7 Listing for GWF2RIP3RP	51
15.8 GWF2RIP3FM.....	53
15.9 Listing for GWF2RIP3FM	55
15.10 GWF2RIP3BD.....	58
15.10 Listing for GWF2RIP3BD	60
15.11 HCOFtrm and RHStrm	64
15.12 Listing for HCOFtrm and RHStrm Functions.....	65
15.13 Listing for GWF2RIP3DA	66
15.14 Listing for SGWF2RIP3PNT	67
15.15 Listing for SGWF2RIP3PSV	68
16.0 References Cited	69
Appendix A. Plant Functional Subgroup Curves	71

Figures

Figure 1. Graph showing average transpiration flux curves for four plant functional groups—obligate wetland, shallow rooted (S-R) riparian, deep-rooted (D-R) riparian and transitional (Trans) riparian	3
Figure 2. Generic transpiration flux curve	4
Figure 3. Hypothetical segmented transpiration flux curve	6
Figure 4. Linear interpolation of transpiration flux—d's	6
Figure 5. Linear interpolation of transpiration flux—dR's	7
Figure 6. Riparian polygons defined for a portion of the South Fork of the Kern River, California	8
Figure 7. A portion of the MODFLOW grid (black squares) superimposed over the photo-mosaic of the South Fork of the Kern River, California, that creates new sets of plant-group polygons, one of which is hachured and labeled P cell	9
Figure 8. Hypothetical cover area associated with canopy for three PFSG	10
Figure 9. Average surface elevation and actual habitat surface elevation	11
Figure 10. Aerial view of Dry Alkaline Valley	16
Figure 11. Cross-section of Dry Alkaline Valley riparian area	17
Figure 12. Canopy coverage for typical riparian cell	17
Figure 13. Seasonal canopy-area transpiration curves for the three size classes of deep-rooted riparian subgroups (cottonwood and willow)	19
Figure 14. Traditional MODFLOW flux curve for evaporation	19

Tables

Table 1. Illustrative subgroupings for plant functional groups, by size and density	3
Table 2. Area and fraction of inner and outer terraces	17
Table 3. Fractional coverage for plant functional subgroups per model cell on inner terraces	18
Table 4. Fractional coverage for plant functional subgroups per model cell on outer terraces	18
Table 6. Dimensionless fdh and fdR for deep-rooted riparian subgroups	18
Table 5. Vertices for the transpiration flux functions for the deep-rooted riparian subgroups	18
Table 7. List of variables in module GWF2RIP3AR	46
Table 8. List of variables in module GWF2RIP3RP	50
Table 9. List of variables in module GWF2RIP3FM	54
Table 10. List of variables in module GWF2RIP3BD	59
Table 11. List of variables in functions HCOFtrm and RHSt rm	64

Conversion Factors

Inch/Pound to SI

Multiply	By	To obtain
foot (ft)	0.3048	meter (m)
foot per day (ft/d)	0.3048	meter per day (m/d)
foot per second (ft/s)	0.3048	meter per second (m/s)
square foot (ft ²)	0.09290	square meter (m ²)
square mile (mi ²)	2.590	square kilometer (km ²)

SI to Inch/Pound

Multiply	By	To obtain
centimeter (cm)	0.3937	inch (in.)
centimeter per day (cm/d)	0.03281	foot per day (ft/d)
kilometer (km)	0.6214	mile (mi)

Acknowledgments

This research was supported in part by two grants. The first was an Environmental Protection Agency-National Science Foundation (EPA-NSF) Star Grant entitled “Restoring and Maintaining Riparian Integrity in Arid Watersheds,” number R827150/01, which funded field experiments in the South Fork of the Kern River in California and the San Pedro River in Arizona. The second was a National Center for Environmental Assessment (NCEA) Global Change Division CO-OP Agreement entitled “Potential Effects of Climate Change on Biodiversity and Riparian Wildlife Habitat of the Upper San Pedro River,” which funded development of this software package. The views and conclusions contained in this document are those of the authors and should not necessarily be interpreted as representing official policies (expressed or implied) of the EPA or NCEA.

RIP-ET has evolved from experiences in application to MODFLOW models of the South Fork Kern River Valley, California; the Lower Rio Grande Basin, New Mexico; Arivaca Watershed, Arizona; the Upper San Pedro River Basin, Arizona; and the Colorado River Delta, Mexico. We also have had written and verbal communications from various users throughout the United States and abroad. Coding help has come from Arlen Harbaugh and Stan Leake of the U.S. Geological Survey.

RIP-ET: A Riparian Evapotranspiration Package for MODFLOW-2005

By Thomas Maddock III¹, Kathryn J. Baird¹, R.T. Hanson², Wolfgang Schmid¹, and Hoori Ajami¹

Abstract

A new evapotranspiration package for the U.S. Geological Survey's groundwater-flow model, MODFLOW, is documented. The Riparian Evapotranspiration Package (RIP-ET) provides flexibility in simulating riparian and wetland transpiration not provided by the Evapotranspiration (EVT) or Segmented Function Evapotranspiration (ETS1) Packages for MODFLOW 2005. This report describes how the RIP-ET package was conceptualized and provides input instructions, listings and explanations of the source code, and an example.

Traditional approaches to modeling evapotranspiration (ET) processes assume a piecewise linear relationship between ET flux and hydraulic head. The RIP-ET replaces this traditional relationship with a segmented, nonlinear dimensionless curve that reflects the eco-physiology of riparian and wetland ecosystems. Evapotranspiration losses from these ecosystems are dependent not only on hydraulic head, but on the plant types present. User-defined plant functional groups (PFGs) are used to elucidate the interaction between plant transpiration and groundwater conditions. Five generalized plant functional groups based on transpiration rates, plant rooting depth, and water tolerance ranges are presented: obligate wetland, shallow-rooted riparian, deep-rooted riparian, transitional riparian and bare ground/open water. Plant functional groups can be further divided into subgroups (PFSGs) based on plant size, density or other characteristics.

The RIP-ET allows for partial habitat coverage and mixtures of plant functional subgroups to be present in a single model cell. RIP-ET also distinguishes between plant transpiration and bare-ground evaporation. Habitat areas are designated by polygons; each polygon can contain a mixture of PFSGs and bare ground, and is assigned a surface

elevation. This process requires a determination of fractional coverage for each of the plant functional subgroups present in a polygon to account for the mixture of coverage types and resulting transpiration. The fractional cover within a cell has two components: (1) the polygonal fraction of active habitat (excluding area of bare ground, dead trees, or brush) in a cell, and (2) fraction of plant type area or bare ground area in a polygon. RIP-ET determines the transpiration rate for each plant functional group and evaporation from bare ground/open water in a cell, the total ET in the cell, and the total ET rate over the region of simulation.

1.0 Introduction

The physical settings and dynamic processes of streams have changed dramatically over the past century (Stromberg, 2001). For example, in the Southwestern United States, many of the characteristic desert riparian habitats of cottonwood-willow galleries, ciénegas (warm temperature wetlands) and mesquite bosques (wooded area) that once lined the rivers are degrading and disappearing or have disappeared (Glennon and Maddock, 1994). The dynamics of riparian and wetland ecosystems are closely tied to groundwater and streamflow hydrology (Busch and others, 1992; Grimm and others, 1997). The pattern and quantity of surface and subsurface flows are the primary determinants of riparian ecosystem structure and function, although depth to groundwater and its rate of change place important constraints on the distribution and vigor of riparian vegetation types (Stromberg and others, 1996; Poff and others, 1997; Shafroth and others, 2000). Water commonly is the principal limiting resource for these critical systems; surface-water diversions and groundwater extractions often contribute to habitat degradation and loss (Stromberg, 1993).

¹Department of Hydrology and Water Resources, University of Arizona.

²U.S. Geological Survey.

Riparian and wetland systems contain a disproportionate share of regional biodiversity and play an important role in the regional water and energy balance, especially in arid and semi-arid regions (Williams and others, 1998). If these ecologically significant systems are to be preserved, the remaining systems and water resources must be carefully managed. Reliable and accurate methods for estimating the requirements for preserving and restoring these systems are essential. Regional groundwater models are a promising tool for this estimation and analysis. However, if regional groundwater models are to be used, accurate estimates of boundary conditions are required. One of the most critical but poorly quantified groundwater boundary conditions is seasonal riparian evapotranspiration (Goodrich and others, 2000). When modeling the flow in these systems, the method by which evapotranspiration (ET) is simulated can affect calculated heads and thus the interpretations regarding system dynamics (Banta, 2000).

In many groundwater models, stream and evapotranspiration are simulated as temporally varying inflows and outflows. Traditionally, the ET sink term is treated as head-dependent in a piecewise linear fashion that monotonically approaches a maximum ET rate (Banta, 2000; Harbaugh, 2005). Although this quasi-linear relationship may hold true for evaporation, it does not accurately reflect the relationship between riparian transpiration and groundwater conditions. RIP-ET was developed to simulate evapotranspiration from the water table that lies beneath riparian/wetland systems in a manner that reflects their ecology and physiology (Maddock and Baird, 2003; Schorr, 2005; Barth and others, 2008). RIP-ET can be used with other MODFLOW processes in adjacent regions, such as the Farm Process (FMP) (Schmid and others, 2006; Schmid and Hanson, 2009) for simulating ET from agriculture and native vegetation. The RIP-ET source codes for MODFLOW-2005 are presented in this report.

2.0 Plant Functional Groups

Riparian and wetland ecosystems are composed of various plant types and species. The identification and use of plant functional groups can assist in reducing the enormous complexity of individual species and populations into a relatively small number of general recurrent patterns. This technique has emerged as a useful way to organize plant species that have similar impacts on ecosystem processes into manageable and meaningful categories (Leishman and Westoby, 1992; Williams and others, 1998). Plant functional groups are defined as non-phylogenetic groupings of plant species that exhibit similar responses to

environmental conditions and have similar effects on the dominant ecosystem processes (Lavorel and others, 1997). In RIP-ET, plant functional groups are used to elucidate the interactive processes of plants (and plant ET) with groundwater conditions. The model is designed to be flexible; the user determines which sets of plant functional groups are appropriate for the simulation and geographic region of the riparian/wetland system to be modeled.

In the development of the RIP-ET, we defined five basic functional groups based on transpiration rates and processes, plant rooting depth, and drought tolerance. Although the groups presented here are for semi-arid environments, the methodology can be applied universally. The generalized plant functional groups are: obligate wetland, shallow-rooted riparian, deep-rooted riparian, transitional riparian, and bare ground/open water. Bare ground/open water, although not a plant functional group, must be included to accurately simulate evapotranspiration from the cell or active model area.

The obligate wetland plant functional group contains plants that require saturated soil conditions or standing water. Throughout most of the United States, species in this category are herbaceous and generally have shallow root systems. For example, in the Southwestern United States, species such as *Typha* spp. (cattail), *Scirpus* spp. (bulrush), and *Juncus* spp. (rushes) typify this group.

Riparian forests are composed of drought-intolerant phreatophytes that rely on shallow groundwater for establishment, growth and transpiration (Busch and others, 1992; Stromberg, 1993; Snyder and Williams, 2000). Due to the difference in rooting depths and transpiration rates, shallow-rooted and largely herbaceous riparian species [such as *Xanthium* sp. (cocklebur) and *Rumex crispus* (curly dock)] are categorized separately from deep-rooted riparian plants such as *Populus* spp. (cottonwoods) and *Salix* spp. (willows). In some cases, multiple deep-rooted categories may be useful, depending on the species present. For example, this refinement allows the distinction of *Prosopis velutina* (bosque mesquite trees) from cottonwood and willows. Unlike obligate wetland species, neither the shallow nor the deep-rooted riparian group tolerates saturated conditions for extended periods of time.

The last plant functional group, transitional (or facultative) riparian, consists of species that although not strictly dependent on a high water table, have water requirements that generally exceed the surrounding environment. These species generally live along the outer edges of riparian systems and include *Sporobolus Wrightii* (sacaton), *Sambucus* sp. (elderberry), *Juglans* spp. (walnut), *Celtis* sp. (hackberry), and *Platanus* sp. (sycamore). The transpiration rates and range of depth-to-groundwater over which these plant functional groups thrive differ for each group ([fig. 1](#)), as will be discussed below.

3.0 Plant Functional Subgroups

Plant size and density play roles in determining transpiration rates. Large woody plants have different maximum rooting depths, hydraulic architecture and transpiration rates than smaller trees (Meinzer and others, 1997). Furthermore, areas with dense configurations of woody and herbaceous plants may show increased transpiration rates compared to sparse configurations. Taken together, the plant functional group and plant size or density defines a plant functional subgroup (PFSG). Examples of possible plant functional subgroups are: transitional riparian-large or wetlands-medium density. [Table 1](#) presents possible plant functional subgroups for this example. This table is by no means exhaustive and is meant to be illustrative.

Transpiration rates and the range of depth to groundwater over which these groups live differ for each plant functional group ([fig. 1](#)). Streamside riparian corridors typically contain multiple plant functional subgroups, each reacting differently to the hydrologic conditions. A deeper water table may be ideal for a transitional riparian group, but near fatal to a wetland or herbaceous, shallow-rooted group. Similarly, a high water table conducive to an obligate wetland group may drown

out the transitional riparian group. Even so, a MODFLOW cell covering a riparian system likely will include a number of compatible plant functional groups. Thus, the transpiration from a riparian/wetland system is dependent on the plant functional subgroups present and on the groundwater depth.

Table 1. Illustrative subgroupings for plant functional groups, by size and density.

Plant group	Size	Densities	Species examples
Obligate wetland	N/A	Low, medium, high	Cattail, Bulrush
Shallow-rooted riparian	N/A	Low, medium, high	Curly dock, Cocklebur, Deer grass
Deep-rooted riparian	Small, medium, large	Low, medium, high	Cottonwood, Willow, Mesquite (bosque)
Transitional riparian	Small, medium, large	Low, medium, high	Walnut, Hackberry, Sacaton, Sycamore

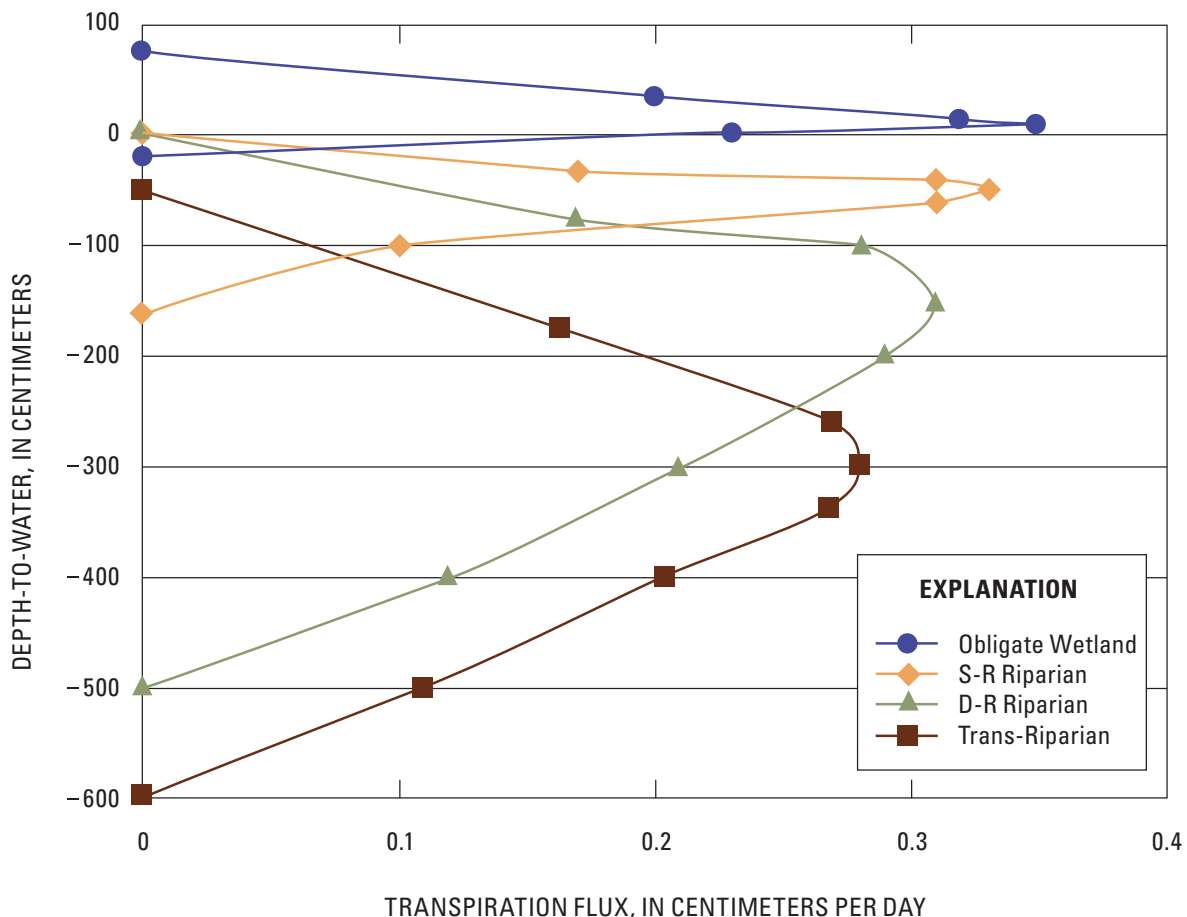


Figure 1. Average transpiration flux curves for four plant functional groups—obligate wetland, shallow rooted (S-R) riparian, deep-rooted (D-R) riparian and transitional (Trans) riparian (modified from Baird and Maddock, 2005).

4.0 Transpiration Flux Curves

The transpiration rate per area is called the transpiration flux. Due to differences in sensitivity to water availability and rooting depth, transpiration fluxes in plant species, and subgroups, vary with groundwater depths. Based on a literature review, field measurements, and research, Baird and Maddock (2005) developed preliminary transpiration flux curves for the basic set of plant functional groups ([fig. 1](#)). These curves provide the transpiration flux as a function of depth to the water table.

[Figure 2](#) illustrates a representative transpiration flux curve. For each plant functional subgroup, there is a water-table elevation or equivalent elevation of the extinction depth (H_{xd} in [fig. 2](#)) below which the roots can not obtain water and ET is nonexistent. When the water table rises and water

becomes available to the root system, the transpiration rates increase until they reach an average maximum ET flux (R_{max}). At high water-table elevations, the root systems become oxygen deficient and transpiration rates decrease until the plants die of anoxia. The water-table elevation associated with plant death is the saturated extinction depth elevation (H_{sxd} in [fig. 2](#)). Although the decrease in transpiration due to anoxia or transpiration from flooded landscapes is included in FMP (Schmid and others, 2006; Schmid and Hanson, 2009), the decrease in transpiration flux resulting from a high water table has not been considered in previous MODFLOW evapotranspiration packages (McDonald and Harbaugh, 1988; Harbaugh and McDonald, 1996a; Banta, 2000). Although [figure 2](#) shows H_{sxd} below the land-surface elevation, it need not be; it can be at or above the land surface for some subgroups. For example, some wetland species may tolerate as much as a meter of standing water above the land surface.

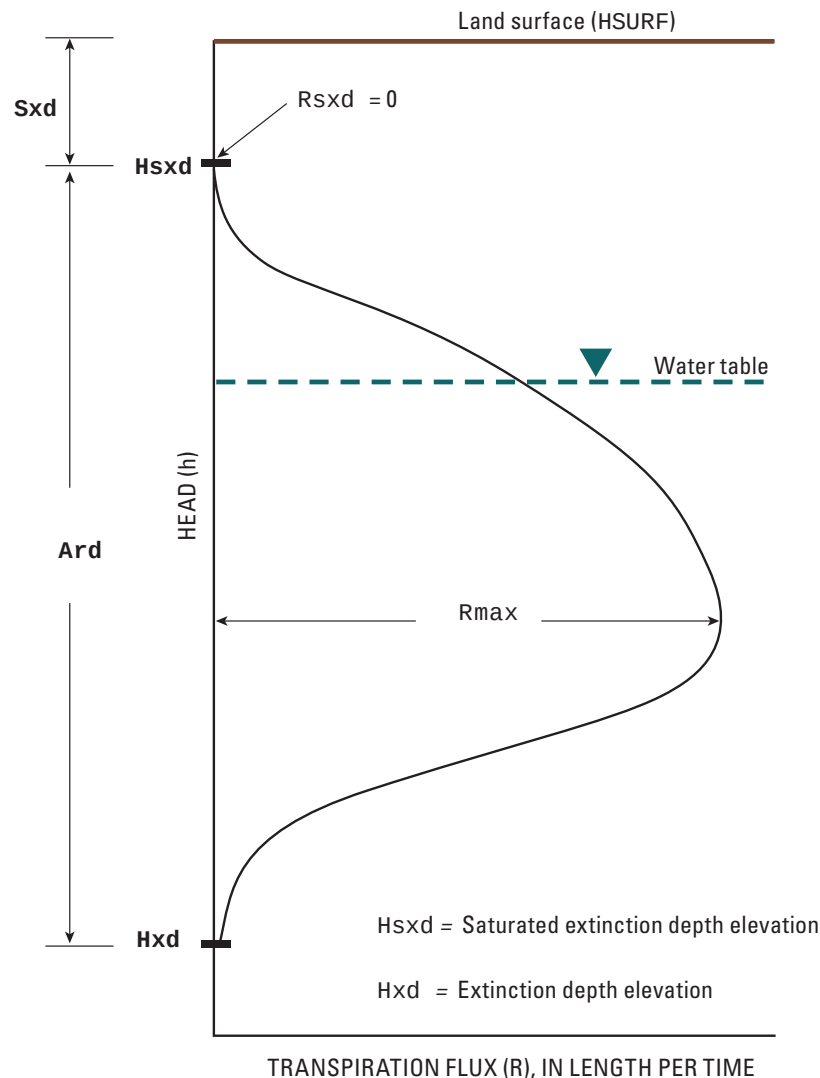


Figure 2. Generic transpiration flux curve (modified from Baird and Maddock, 2005).

The distance between the two extinction depth elevations is called the active root zone depth (Ard). The saturated extinction depth (Sxd) is measured with respect to the land-surface elevation, HSURF. If HSxd is below the land-surface elevation, Sxd is positive; if it is above, Sxd is negative. The following relations hold:

$$\text{Hsxd} = \text{HSURF} - \text{Sxd}$$

and

$$\text{Hxd} = \text{Hsxd} - \text{Ard}.$$

The user of the RIP-ET package inputs the name (RIPNM) and the values of Sxd and Ard for each plant functional subgroup. The user also inputs the maximum transpiration flux (Rmax) and the transpiration flux at Hsxd (Rsxd) for each plant functional subgroup (see below). These values must be in units consistent with the MODFLOW simulation. The maximum transpiration flux (Rmax) is the average head-dependent transpiration rate, not a peak transpiration rate. The Rmax should be averaged over the entire plant-group polygon for the periods of time that are consistent with the model stress periods. For plant transpiration, Rsxd = 0. For bare ground or open water, Rsxd equals the evaporation rate, and a shallow, more appropriate, extinction depth should be applied. If the water table is at or very near the land surface, evaporation will be non-zero even if plants are dead and transpiration is zero.

5.0 Transpiration Flux Curve Linear Interpolation

RIP-ET does not use the continuous curve of [figure 2](#), but instead uses an approximation based on linear segments as illustrated in [figure 3](#). The transpiration fluxes reported in the literature are in various units [for example, cm/s, ft/d, (L/m)/d, (kg/m²)/s]; the latter units need to be adjusted by the density of water to be dimensionally correct). To help alleviate problems that might occur with a particular choice of units, the curve segments are read into the RIP-ET as dimensionless. They are internally converted to units consistent with other MODFLOW packages based on the values of Rmax and Ard. The Rmax (L/T) and Ard (L) units must match the length and time units used elsewhere in the simulation.

The process for producing the dimensionless segmented curves is conducted externally to the RIP-ET package by the user, and proceeds as follows. [Figures 4](#) and [5](#) present the hypothetical, segmented transpiration flux curve. Segments are defined by vertices ($h(k)$, $R(k)$) and determine the shape of the curve. In [figure 4](#), $d(1)$, $d(2)$... $d(N)$, are in length units and represent the change in head over a segment, although in [figure 5](#), $dR(1)$, $dR(2)$... $dR(N)$ are in flux units and represent the change in flux over a segment. The indices and segments must start at Hxd, the extinction depth elevation. If $h(1)$ and

$R(1)$ are the head and transpiration flux at the extinction depth elevation; and $h(2)$ and $R(2)$ are the head and transpiration flux at the end of the first segment, then the d 's and dR 's are defined as,

$$d(1) = h(2) - h(1)$$

and

$$dR(1) = R(2) - R(1).$$

In general, for N segments and $1 \leq k \leq N$, where the numbering of k moves upward toward the saturated extinction depth,

$$d(k) = h(k+1) - h(k)$$

and

$$dR(k) = R(k+1) - R(k).$$

For a functional subgroup, one must define the following dimensionless segment variables that define the proportion of the active root zone depth represented by k^{th} segment,

$$fdh(k) = \frac{d(k)}{\text{Ard}} \quad (5.1)$$

and

$$fdR(k) = \frac{dR(k)}{\text{Rmax}}. \quad (5.2)$$

Note that for the N segments,

$$\sum_{k=1}^N fdh(k) = 1$$

and

$$\sum_{k=1}^N fdR(k) = \frac{\text{Rsxd}}{\text{Rmax}}$$

In [figure 4](#), Rsxd = 0, but, as previously mentioned, Rsxd can be non-zero for evaporation curves such as those for open water or bare land. In these cases, Rsxd is equal to Rmax and sum of the $fdR(k)$ over all the segments is one.

The number of segments (NuSeg) for each plant functional subgroup, and the dimensionless segment variables ($fdh(k)$ and $fdR(k)$) are input for each segment and each plant functional subgroup by the RIP-ET package user. Example values for NuSeg, $fdh(k)$ and $fdR(k)$ for four of the plant functional groups and three deep-rooted riparian size classes for the South Fork of the Kern River, California, are shown in [appendix A](#).

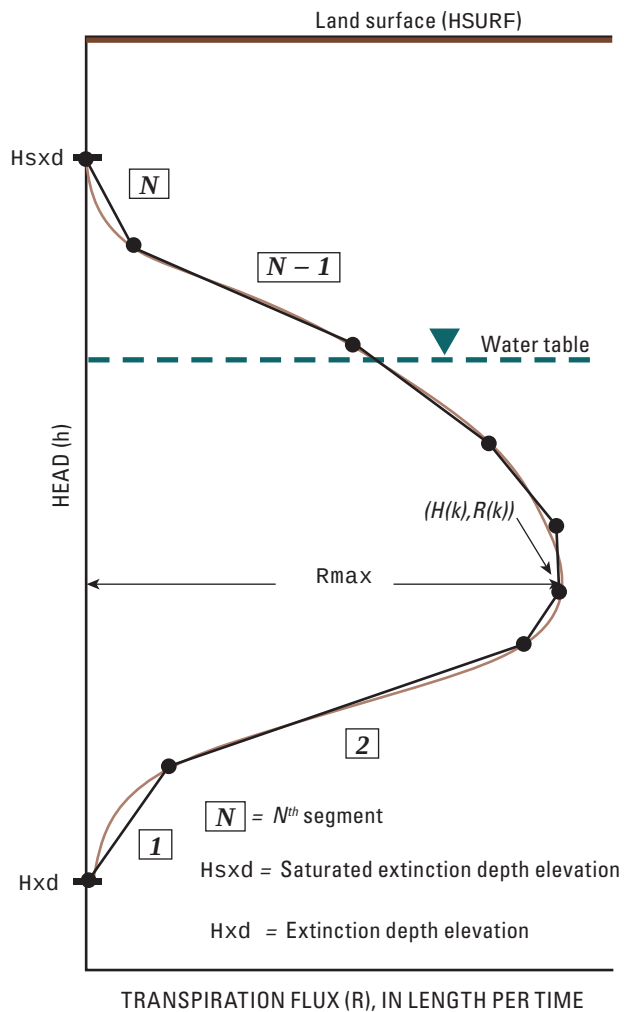


Figure 3. Hypothetical segmented transpiration flux curve.

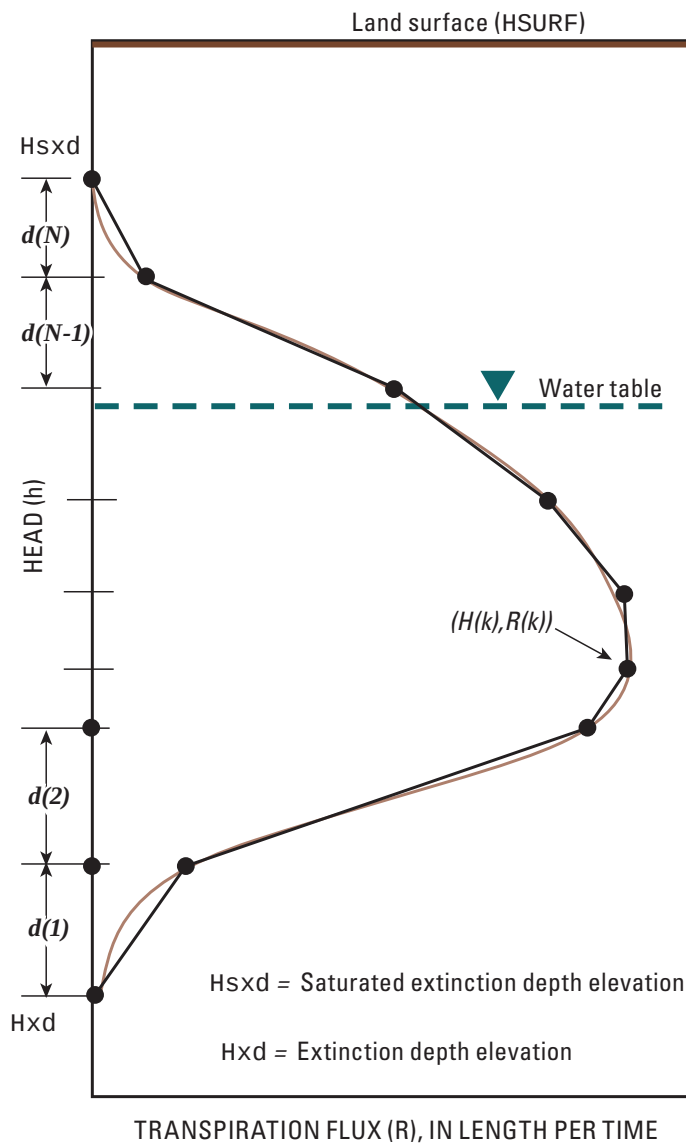


Figure 4. Linear interpolation of transpiration flux— d 's.

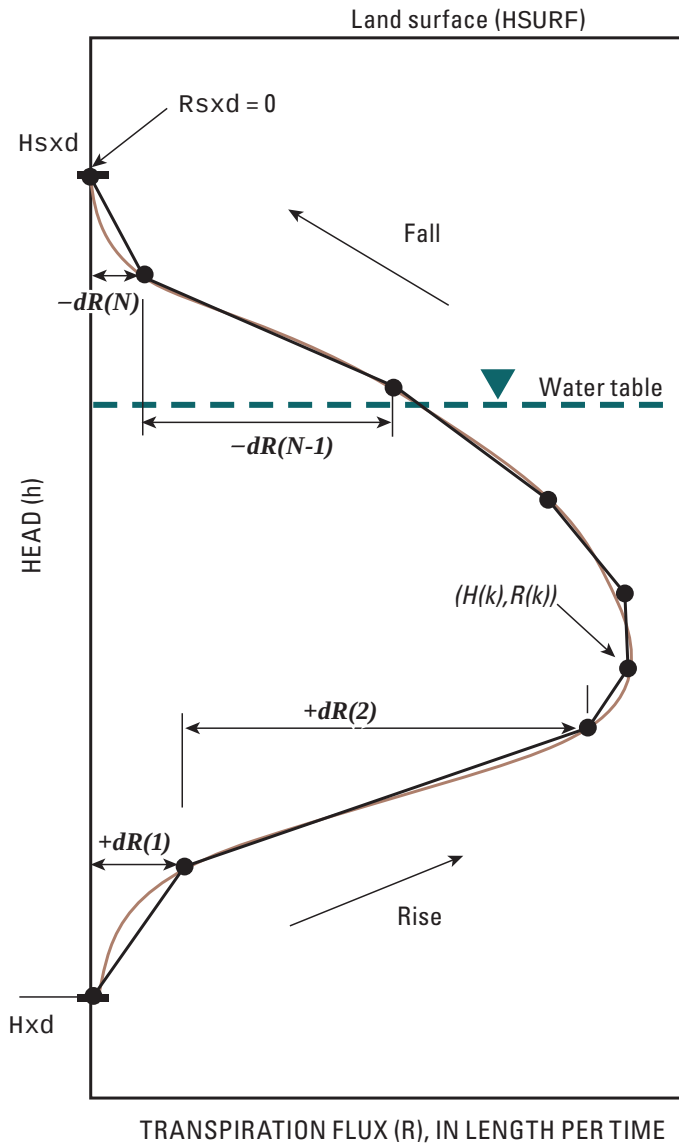


Figure 5. Linear interpolation of transpiration flux— dR s.

6.0 Development of Plant Functional Group Curves

There are two steps involved in developing a transpiration flux curve: (1) determining the extinction and saturated extinction depths, and (2) determining the shape of the transpiration curve. Extinction depths can be approximated from the maximum rooting depth(s) of the species or plant group in question. These values can be obtained through field studies, literature research, or a combination of both. Saturated extinction depths are a bit more problematic, as flood depth tolerances have been measured in only a small number of species. However, upper limits can be extrapolated from correlative studies between plant species occurrence and

water-table elevations (Vreugdenhil and others, 2006). These saturated extinction depths may not be precise but provide a good starting point by representing the upper and lower limits of water tolerance for the species or plant functional subgroups.

The shape of a transpiration curve is dependent on the relationship between transpiration rate and water-level depths. To determine this, one needs estimated or measured transpiration values at different water depths. Currently, there are three broad methods or categories used to calculate transpiration fluxes. The first category of methods involves measuring transpiration using either stomatal conductance measurements or measured velocities of sap flow in the vascular tissue in individual trees (Williams and others, 1998; Steinwand and others, 2001). These measurements must then be scaled up to the stand size. A common approach to scale flux measurements of woody plant transpiration (deep-rooted riparian and transitional riparian trees) to stand-level water use, relies on obtaining mean flux and a mean canopy-to-sapwood area ratio at the population level (Oren and others, 1999; Granier and others, 2000). A canopy transpiration flux is defined as,

$$\text{Canopy transpiration flux rate} = \frac{\text{Xylem sap velocity} \times \text{Sapwood area}}{\text{Canopy area}}.$$

A similar approach within this category relies on the relationship of sapwood to tree diameter at breast height (DBH) or tree basal area. In this instance, the head dependent flux is multiplied by the fraction of basal area per subgroup area. If ET fluxes are measured as a flux per tree or tree within a size class, then the scaling factor should be density (that is, number of trees) per unit canopy area.

The second category of methods involves measuring integrated evaporation and transpiration fluxes from micrometeorological measurements such as Eddy-covariance and Bowen-ratio and then trying to parse the integrated flux into species or plant functional group rates. Eddy-covariance flux towers commonly are used on rivers in the Western United States. Numerous studies have quantified transpiration for riparian areas and phreatophytic scrub communities using the technique (Goodrich and others, 2000; Berger and others, 2001; Scott and others, 2004). Eddy-covariance and Bowen-ratio flux towers appear to produce the best estimates of evapotranspiration rates at scales of 0.1–1 km (Rana and Katerji, 2000).

The third category of methods involves an increasing number of remote sensing techniques. To determine fluxes at the landscape or regional scale, various remote sensing techniques or combined eddy covariance with remote sensing are used (Nagler and others, 2005; Kimura and others, 2007). These methods take advantage of such tools as MODIS (Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer) on the NASA Terra satellite.

The methodology used to measure transpiration generally depends on the type of plant functional subgroup of interest, the corresponding terrain, the scale and discretization of the model, and the researcher's objective. Depending on the specific distribution of plant groups, the approach to creating relations of ET to plant functional groups (PFGs) needed to simulate transpiration may require additional measurements of the specific plant groups to supplement the integrated ET canopy measurements.

7.0 Plant Functional Subgroup Coverage

The transpiration flux curves discussed in sections 6.0 and 7.0 provide the discharge/area for the transpiration processes in a cell. To determine the discharge for each plant functional subgroup (PFSG), the transpiration flux is multiplied by the area covered by that plant functional subgroup. This area is referred to as the plant functional subgroup coverage area, or more simply, as PFSG coverage.

The use of this package requires having information about the distribution of the plant functional subgroups within the active riparian areas in the model domain. Depending on cell size, each model cell is unlikely to contain 100 percent active riparian or wetland habitat; nor is a cell likely to contain all possible plant functional subgroups. Furthermore, the PFSG coverages may change from cell to cell. Therefore, RIP-ET requires a fractional coverage value for each of the plant functional subgroups present in a cell to simulate the mixture. Each fractional coverage value is then multiplied by the surface area of the cell to provide the cell discharge area for that plant functional subgroup.

Plant coverage information is organized by polygons. A polygon contains a single or mixture of plant functional subgroups and has an approximately uniform land-surface elevation throughout. Aerial photographs, digital elevation models (DEMs), and field studies can be used to delineate the polygon and associated properties. Polygon formulation and plant coverage determination is an operational procedure and is somewhat subjective. Assistance from a plant ecologist about local conditions may prove highly beneficial.



Figure 6. Riparian polygons defined for a portion of the South Fork of the Kern River, California. (Dashed line is Kern River and white outlined polygons represent habitat subregions of plant subgroups.)

Bare ground areas not underlain by a shallow water table (for example, the non-vegetated area in [fig. 6](#)) can be excluded from the cell area by not being incorporated into a polygon. Bare ground areas underlain by a shallow water table must be included within polygons to allow for evaporation.

One of the benefits of RIP-ET is its ability to deal with large quantities of detailed physical data—plant coverages and land-surface elevations. To aid the user in preparing the datasets for RIP-ET, a GIS (Geographic Information System) based preprocessor has been developed to guide the user through the process of preparing the required data files (Ajami and others, 2011).

[Figure 6](#) shows a set of polygons defined for a portion of the riparian area along the South Fork of the Kern River in California. Thereafter, a MODFLOW grid is superimposed over the mosaic of photographs that constitute the visual representation of the riparian area ([fig. 7](#)). The grid and the mosaic must be properly aligned and registered. The superposition of the grid defines a new set of polygons that may have MODFLOW cell boundaries delimiting them. As shown in [figure 7](#), each cell with riparian habitat contains one or more of the new polygons. The hachured region is an example of one of the new polygons.

For each cell that contains riparian habitat, the number of polygons is recorded in the variable $NPOLY(i)$, indexed by a cell number. For example, for the i^{th} cell in [figure 7](#), there are seven polygons.



Figure 7. A portion of the MODFLOW grid (black squares) superimposed over the photo-mosaic of the South Fork of the Kern River, California, that creates new sets of plant-group polygons (white outlined polygons), one of which is hachured and labeled P cell. (Dashed line is Kern River.)

7.1 Polygonal Fraction of Active Habitat in a Cell

The polygonal fraction of active habitat in a cell refers to the ratio of the area of a polygon in a cell to the total area of the cell. Because cell sizes in MODFLOW may be quite large (for example, square kilometer), **individual cells may contain all or parts of numerous polygons containing riparian habitat** (see [fig. 7](#)). The fraction of active habitat in polygon j for cell i ($fPA(i,j)$) is defined as,

$$fPA(i,j) = \frac{\text{area of polygon } j \text{ for cell } i}{\text{area of cell } i}.$$

7.2 Fraction of Plant Flux Area in a Polygon

Within any riparian habitat polygon, the area associated with each of the transpiration flux curves rarely equals 100 percent, although for multi-layered environments, the total percentage of plant or canopy cover within a polygon can exceed 100 percent. At issue is: what are the actual flux areas that are contributing to each type of transpiration or evaporation? Most often, the actual flux area is associated with canopy cover for trees and shrubs, and plant cover for herbaceous plants ([fig. 8](#)). Percentage of canopy or plant cover may vary with habitat type and resource availability. To accurately determine transpiration, the area of canopy cover or plant cover is required, as most fluxes are evaluated on canopy or plant cover. Note that for open water areas the fraction of plant coverage is equal to one. The fraction of plant coverage is defined as,

$$fCA(i,j,k) = \frac{\text{Canopy flux area for subgroup } k \text{ in polygon } j \text{ for cell } i}{\text{area of polygon } j \text{ for cell } i}.$$

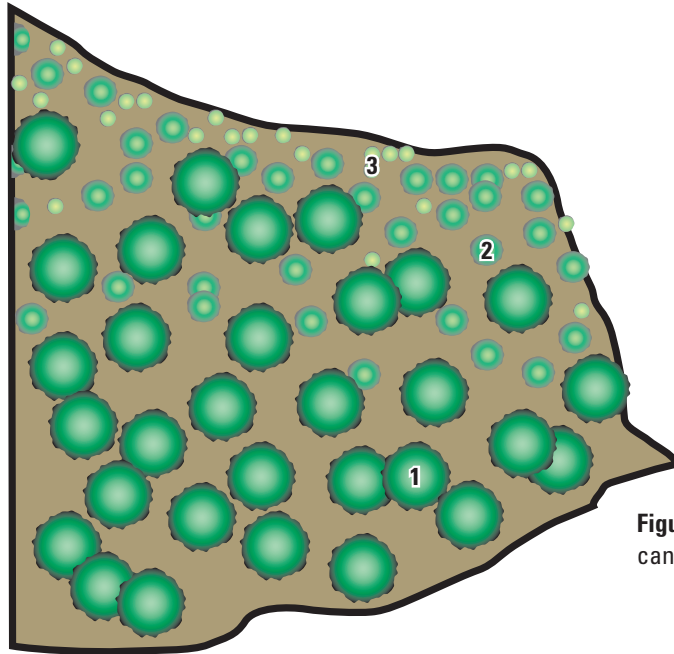


Figure 8. Hypothetical cover area associated with canopy for three PFSG (labeled 1, 2, and 3).

8.0 Fractional Coverage

The fractional coverage of the plant functional subgroup k in polygon j for cell i ($fCov(i,j,k)$) is given by the equation,

$$fCov(i, j, k) = fPA(i, j) \times fCA(i, j, k).$$

The components of fractional cover can be determined using a combination of GIS techniques, aerial photography and ground verification. The fractional covers ($fCov$) are input into RIP-ET for each plant functional subgroup in each polygon for each cell. These fractional covers may vary by stress periods. If a plant functional subgroup is not present in a polygon, its fraction is entered as zero.

9.0 Land-Surface Elevation

Within the model area, the land-surface elevation (HSURF) will vary from cell to cell. It also may vary within a cell. Because HSURF is one of the parameters used to calculate extinction depths for the plant functional groups, the magnitude of the within-cell variability of HSURF is important. A single value of HSURF is assigned to each polygon. If terrain relief is small, the polygons may be large; however, where there is considerable terrain relief within cells (as in [fig. 9](#)), the user should consider using smaller polygons. The MODFLOW model assumes that the water-table elevation is uniform within the cell. Thus, extinction depths for the PFSGs are calculated based on the elevation of their associated polygons rather than the average elevation for the entire cell. The accuracy of HSURF and thus the extinction depths are controlled by the user-determined polygon size and the resolution of the elevation data rather than by the model cell size.

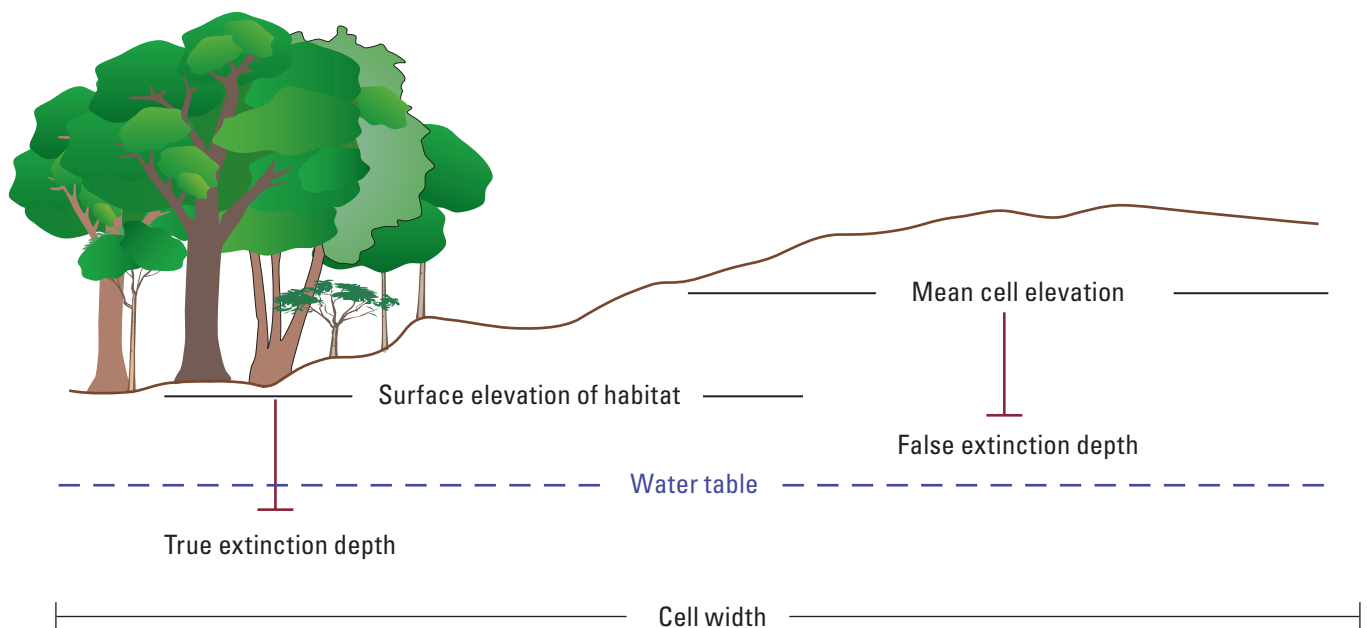


Figure 9. Average surface elevation and actual habitat surface elevation.

10.0 Transpiration Calculations

Consider a plant functional subgroup present in a cell. If $(h(k), R(k))$ and $(h(k+1), R(k+1))$ are the coordinates of consecutive vertices that define the k^{th} segment for that plant functional subgroup transpiration curve, and if H is the hydraulic head in the cell, then the ET flux for the subgroup, $R(H)$ is given by

$$R(H) = R(k) + \frac{H - h(k)}{h(k+1) - h(k)} (R(k+1) - R(k))$$

for

$$h(k) \leq H \leq h(k+1),$$

(Hadley, 1964). The initial values are the extinction depth values (Hxd in [fig. 3](#)),

$$h(1) = Hxd = HSURF - Sxd - Ard$$

and

$$R(1) = 0.$$

The higher k valued vertices are given by

$$h(k+1) = h(k) + fdh(k) \times Ard$$

and

$$R(k+1) = R(k) + fdR(k) \times Rmax.$$

To calculate the volumetric ET rate, $R(H)$ is multiplied by the cell area $[DEL C \times DEL R]$ and the fractional coverage, $fCov$, that is

$$ET(H) = R(H) \times [DEL C \times DEL R] \times fCov.$$

$R(H)$ can be rewritten,

$$R(H) = \frac{R(k+1) - R(k)}{h(k+1) - h(k)} H + \frac{R(k)h(k+1) - R(k+1)h(k)}{h(k+1) - h(k)}$$

for

$$h(k) \leq H \leq h(k+1).$$

A portion of $R(H)$ is dependent on the hydraulic head, H (first term), while the other portion is independent of hydraulic head (second term). Define coefficient $C1$ as the head dependent term adjusted for area, and $C2$ as the head independent term, also adjusted for area,

$$C1 = \frac{R(k+1) - R(k)}{h(k+1) - h(k)} \times [DEL C \times DEL R] \times fCov$$

$$C2 = \frac{R(k)h(k+1) - R(k+1)h(k)}{h(k+1) - h(k)} \times [DEL C \times DEL R] \times fCov,$$

both for $h(k) \leq H \leq h(k+1)$. In the RIP-ET package subroutine GWF2RIP3FM, the variable $C1$ is added to the MODFLOW HCOF array, and $-C2$ (negative value) is added to the MODFLOW RHS array.

The above calculations are repeated in the Formulation-Procedure subroutine, GWF2RIP3FM, for each plant functional subgroup present in a cell, and for each cell designated as containing habitat. The budget module GWF2RIP3BD calculates, prints and stores the volumetric ET rate for a plant functional subgroup as

$$ET(H) = C1 \times H + C2.$$

The volumetric ET rate can be summed over plant functional subgroups to give the total volumetric ET rate within a cell, and further summed over the cells to give a global value of the volumetric ET rate within the modeled region.

11.0 Summary

Traditional approaches to modeling evapotranspiration processes within a groundwater model assume a piecewise linear relationship between the transpiration flux and hydraulic head (McDonald and Harbaugh, 1988; Harbaugh and McDonald, 1996a, 1996b; Banta, 2000). These approaches are limiting in several ways when a complex riparian system is to be simulated. First, a single curve is used to represent evaporation and all vegetation-type transpirations. However, transpiration fluxes vary between plant species or PFSG with groundwater depths due to differences in rooting depths and plant physiology, and differ significantly from evaporation rates. Second, no allowance is made for a decrease in transpiration caused by prolonged anoxic conditions. Third, current methodologies apply a single flux to the entire area of the designated cell, not allowing for fractional habitat coverage. Fourth, a single surface elevation is assigned to the entire cell despite the high surface variability characteristic of many riparian systems. The methodology of the RIP-ET package presented here replaces the traditional linear relation with a set of nonlinear dimensionless curves that reflects the ecophysiology of riparian and wetland plants.

In RIP-ET, the complex structure of wetland and riparian plant communities are simplified into a set of plant functional groups. Although the groups presented here are for semi-arid environments, the methodology can be applied universally. The five plant functional groups presented in this report are: obligate wetlands, shallow-rooted riparian, deep-rooted riparian, transitional riparian, and bare soil/open water. The groups can be further divided into subgroups based on plant size or density. Each subgroup has a transpiration flux curve that relates transpiration flux to water-table depth. A key characteristic of these flux curves is the existence of a saturated extinction depth along with the more traditional MODFLOW extinction depth, with the distance between them referred to as the active root depth. The transpiration flux curves are represented by a series of dimensionless, linear segments that are based on measured or approximated transpiration values.

RIP-ET requires a fractional coverage for each of the plant functional subgroups present within the groundwater model cell. A MODFLOW cell may contain several plant functional subgroups within its boundaries. Plant coverage within a cell is organized by polygons. A polygon consists of a single or mixture of plant functional subgroups and an approximately uniform land-surface elevation throughout. Typically, not all of a polygon contains habitat and only a portion of the habitat area has canopy or flux coverage. The fractional cover within a cell has two components: (1) the polygonal fraction of active habitat in a cell, and (2) fraction of plant flux area in a polygon. The product of PFSG's transpiration flux times the fractional plant coverage times the surface area of the cell gives the PFSG's transpiration rate for the cell. Summing over the PFSG in the cell gives the transpiration rate for that cell; summing over all the riparian cells gives the global transpiration rate for the modeled region. The combination of physically based transpiration curves and plant coverage estimates provides more accurate estimates of riparian transpiration and improves the modeling results.

Directly linking groundwater conditions and plant functional groups offers the opportunity to better simulate hydrologic/ecosystem interactions to help with improved management and restoration of these important ecosystems. By developing transpiration curves, this modeling approach allows for variability in vegetative conditions, the decrease in transpiration with elevated water tables, and separate representation of evaporation from transpiration. Furthermore, based on the types and coverage of plant functional subgroups present in the cell, multiple transpiration curves and surface elevations can be applied in a single model cell. In addition to the physical factors that govern evaporation, transpiration responds to a set of physiological and biometrical conditions. By decoupling the two processes, with the traditional linear curve being retained to model the evaporation, better estimates can be obtained for both. Furthermore, RIP-ET improves model accuracy by more effectively dealing with spatial issues of plant and water-table distribution. RIP-ET replaces the single-cell, single-transpiration-elevation value approach with multiple transpiration curves, and associated fractional coverages with variable surface elevations. Transpiration rates can now be calculated by determining the area of all habitat types present and then applying multiple transpiration curves to a single model cell.

12.0 Input Instructions for RIP-ET

Input to the RIP-ET is read from the file that has type “RIP” in the name file. All variables in datasets are read in free format if the option “FREE” is specified in the MODFLOW-2005 BASIC Package input file; otherwise, variables have 10-character fields, or are specified character field lengths.

For Each Simulation

1. MAXRIP MAXPOLY IRIPCB IPHdryRIPCB1

2. MAXTS MXSEG

Items 3, 4, and 5 are read for each plant functional subgroup.

3. RIPNM Sxd Ard Rmax Rsxd NuSeg

4. fdh(1) fdh(2) ... fdh(MXSEG)

5. fdR(1) fdR(2) ... fdR(MXSEG)

For Each Stress Period

6. ITMP

The following data are read for each riparian cell.

7. Layer Row Column NPOLY

And for each polygon within the riparian cell, read.

8. HSURF fCov(1) ... fCov(MAXTS)

Repeat 7 and 8 until all riparian cells have been read.

13.0 Explanation of Variables Read by the RIP-ET Package

MAXRIP	is the maximum number of riparian cells.
MAXPOLY	is the maximum number of polygons in a cell.
IRIPCB	is a cell-by-cell flow flag and unit number. IRIPCB>0, unit number to which the total evapotranspiration rate for each cell will be written when SAVE BUDGET or a non-zero value of ICBC is specified in output control. IRIPCB=0, cell-by-cell terms not written. IRIPCB<0, the ET rate for each plant functional subgroup will be written to the LIST file by cell when SAVE BUDGET or a non-zero value of ICBCFL is specified in output control.
IRIPCB1	is a flag and unit number. IRIPCB1>0, unit number to which the location, land-surface elevation, and transpiration rates for each plant functional subgroup and cell are saved. IRIPCB1≤0, the values are not saved.
MAXTS	is the total number of plant functional subgroups. At present, MAXTS should less than or equal to 20.
MXSEG	is the maximum number of segments in any plant functional subgroup for the interpolation of transpiration canopy flux as a function of hydraulic head.
RIPNM	are the plant functional subgroup names, such as: Obligate wetland: low, medium or high density. Shallow-rooted riparian: low, medium, or high density. Deep-rooted riparian: small, medium, or large size. Transitional-riparian: small, medium, or large size. RIPNM is string of up to 24 characters.
Sxd	is the saturated extinction depth with respect to the surface elevation, (L). (A negative depth is above land surface).
Ard	is the active root depth, (L).
Rmax	is the maximum transpiration or evaporation flux, (L/t).
Rxd	is the transpiration canopy flux at the saturated extinction depth or the maximum evaporation rate, (L/t).
NuSeg	is the number of active segments to perform a linear interpolation for a plant functional subgroup.
fdh	is the dimensionless active root depth segment (eqn. 5.1, dimensionless).
fdR	is the dimensionless flux segment (eqn. 5.2, dimensionless).
ITMP	is a flag or the number of riparian cells. ≥ 0, number of riparian cells active during the current stress period. < 0, same riparian cells active during last stress period will be active during the current stress period.
Layer	is the layer number of the riparian cell.
Row	is the row number of the riparian cell.
Column	is the column number of the riparian cell.
NPOLY	is the number of polygons in a cell.
HSURF	is the land-surface elevation of a polygon in a riparian cell.
fCov	is the fraction of land coverage of a plant functional subgroup for a polygon within a cell; for each polygon there may be multiple plant functional subgroups.

14.0 Example

A hypothetical region, Dry Alkaline Valley, extends over 200 mi² and is bounded to the north and south by mountain ranges that act as no-flow boundaries. The basin is underlain by a single unconfined aquifer with the hydraulic conductivity distribution and pertinent geometry given in Exmpl.bcf (datasets are shown in Section 14.1). A large lake to the northwest behaves hydrologically as a prescribed head boundary, and is the source of the river that transects the basin from west to east. The groundwater in the basin and the river both discharge to the east. Riparian habitats border the river (see [fig. 10](#)). Dry Alkaline Valley has two seasons: a growing season from April to September and a dormant season

from October to March. The stream inflow from the lake is assumed to be the same in both seasons. Stream data are given in Exmpl.str. The outflow from the eastern boundary is simulated as wells and is assumed to be the same for both seasons; its data are given in Exmpl.wel. Output control and the SIP solution packages are specified in Exmpl.oc and Exmpl.sip, respectively. The riparian evapotranspiration dataset is called Exmpl.rip.

The Dry Alkaline Valley habitat consists of a mixture of small, medium, and large deep-rooted riparian subgroups distributed over two terraces mirrored on each side of the stream channel ([figs. 11](#) and [12](#)). The inner and outer terraces are 100 and 200 ft wide, respectively. The stream channel is 100 ft wide.

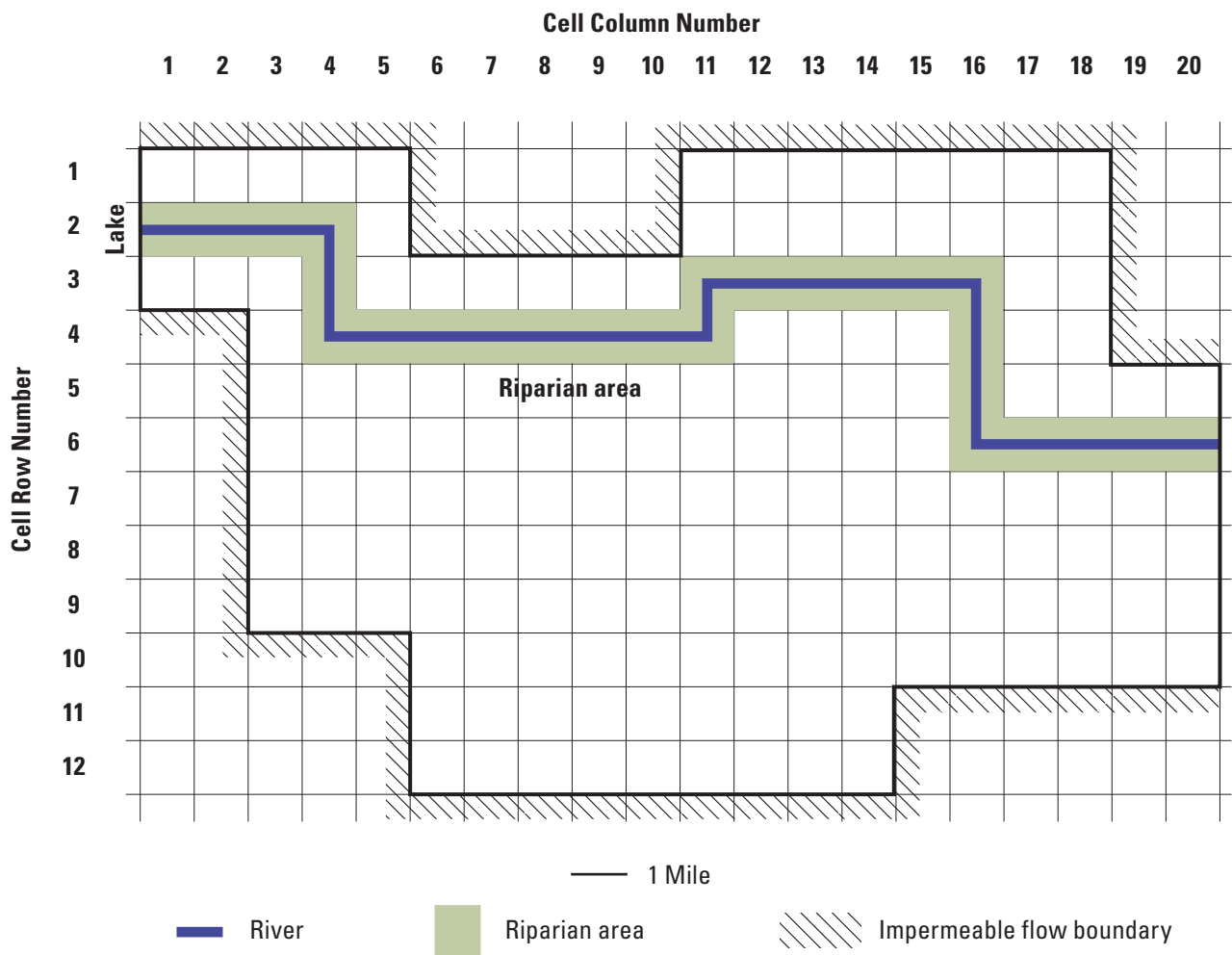


Figure 10. Aerial view of Dry Alkaline Valley. (The riparian area and stream system are magnified for ease of viewing cell location.)

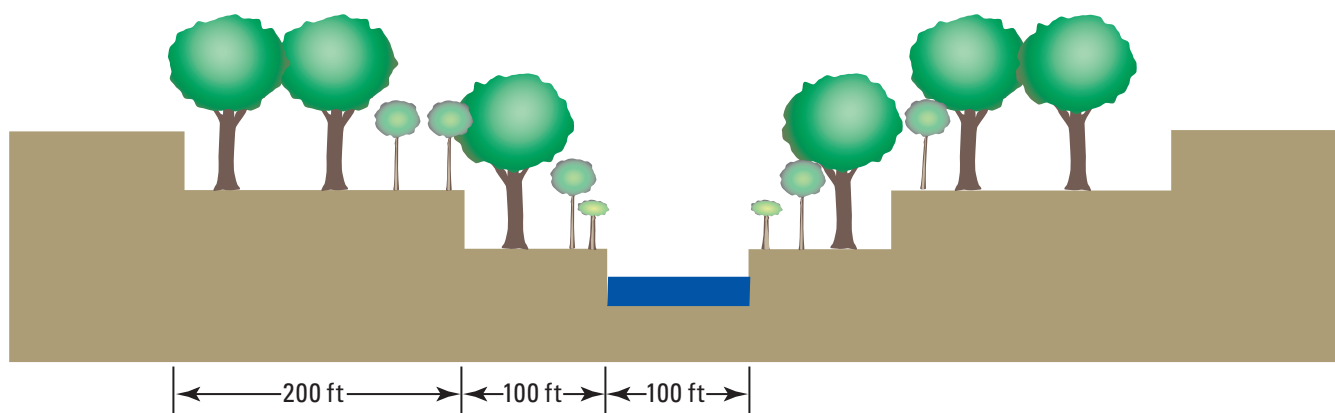


Figure 11. Cross-section of Dry Alkaline Valley riparian area.

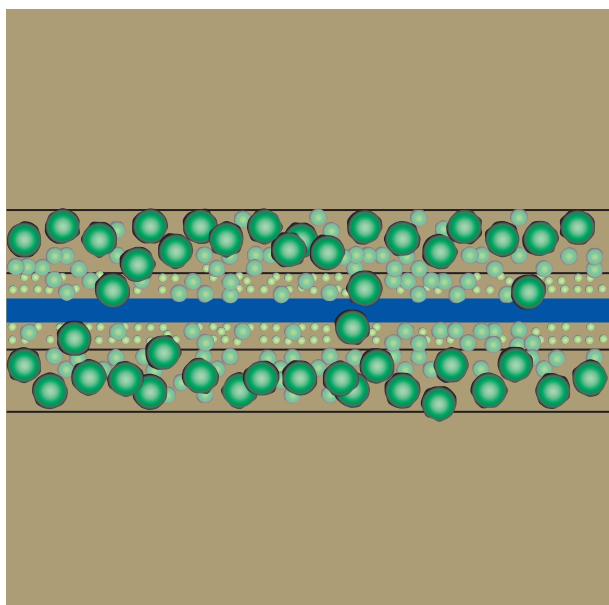


Figure 12. Canopy coverage for typical riparian cell. (Note: The area of the cell and the area of the stream and riparian area are not in proper proportions in order to aid visualization).

Each riparian cell has four polygons: two on each side of the river. Within the polygons of a cell, the land-surface elevation has only small changes and is considered constant. [Table 2](#) presents the polygon areas and fractions of polygon

Table 2. Area and fraction of inner and outer terraces.

[ft², square foot]

Polygon	Area (ft ²)	fPA
Terrace outer left	1,056,000	0.03788
Terrace inner left	528,000	0.01894
Terrace inner right	528,000	0.01894
Terrace outer right	1,056,000	0.03788

area to cell areal ($fPA(i,j)$ for polygon j , cell i). All cells are assumed to have the same polygon area and the same cell surface area. Traversing the river from the lake to the outflow to the east, the terraces are labeled: Terrace Outer Left, Terrace Inner Left, Terrace Inner Right, and Terrace Outer Right. The cell surface area is 1 mi² (27,878,400 ft²).

The outer terrace areas left and right comprised approximately 40 percent bare-ground flux and 60 percent canopy flux. For the canopy flux area in the outer terraces, 60 percent are large trees, and 40 percent are medium trees. The inner terrace areas are composed of 33 percent bare ground and 67 percent canopy. The canopy flux area has 40.5 percent small trees, 35.5 percent medium trees, and 24 percent large trees. Note that for the example, the percentages sum to 100 percent. The sum may be higher than 100 percent if the large trees shelter the smaller ones or if additional bare-ground evaporation is included under the tree canopy.

The resulting coverage breakdowns for each plant functional group are listed in [tables 3](#) and [4](#). During the dormant season, the terrace polygons are modeled as bare ground.

The HSURF for the inner and outer terraces are 5 and 10 ft, respectively, above the top of the streambed.

During the first season (April–September), the habitat is active. Maximum transpiration fluxes ($R_{\max}$) are 0.2003 cm/d (7.61×10^{-8} ft/s) for small trees, 0.2615 cm/d (9.91×10^{-8} ft/s) for medium trees, and 0.2944 cm/d (1.12×10^{-7} ft/s) for large trees ([table 5](#)). The active root depths (A_{rd}) are 500 cm (16.40 ft) for the medium and large trees, and 400 cm (13.12 ft) for small trees ([fig. 13](#)). The saturated extinction depth (S_{xd}) is at land surface for all subgroups and is thus zero. The transpiration flux at the saturated extinction depth (R_{sxd}) is zero for all subgroups. The f_{dh} and f_{dR} values calculated for the above curves are presented in [table 6](#). Recall that the f_{dh} and f_{dR} are dimensionless (eqns. 5.1 and 5.2). Because the other MODFLOW data have units of feet and seconds, the values of A_{rd} , S_{xd} , and $R_{\max}$ also must be in feet and feet per second.

The evaporation flux curve for the bare ground/open water polygon area during the first season and for the entire terrace polygon areas the second season, follows the traditional MODFLOW form as shown in [figure 14](#). The maximum evaporation flux ($R_{\max}$) is assumed to be 0.550 cm/d (2.09×10^{-7} ft/s), with an extinction depth of 100 cm (3.28 ft). The maximum ET surface coincides with the head at saturated extinction depth (H_{sxd}) and is assumed to be the land surface of the terraces. The f_{dh} and the f_{dR} values for the evaporation flux curves are both equal to 1.0.

Table 3. Fractional coverage for plant functional subgroups per model cell on inner terraces.

PFSG type	fPA	fCA	fCov
Deep-rooted: Small	0.01894	$0.67 \times 0.405 = 0.271$	$0.01894 \times 0.271 = 0.00513$
Deep-rooted: Medium	0.01894	$0.67 \times 0.355 = 0.238$	$0.01894 \times 0.238 = 0.00451$
Deep-rooted: Large	0.01894	$0.67 \times 0.240 = 0.161$	$0.01894 \times 0.161 = 0.00305$
Bare ground	0.01894	$0.33 \times 1.00 = 0.330$	$0.01894 \times 0.330 = 0.00625$

Table 4. Fractional coverage for plant functional subgroups per model cell on outer terraces.

PFSG type	fPA	fCA	fCov
Deep-rooted: Medium	0.03788	$0.60 \times 0.40 = 0.24$	$0.03788 \times 0.24 = 0.00909$
Deep-rooted: Large	0.03788	$0.60 \times 0.60 = 0.36$	$0.03788 \times 0.36 = 0.01364$
Bare ground	0.03788	$0.40 \times 1.00 = 0.40$	$0.03788 \times 0.40 = 0.01515$

Table 5. Vertices for the transpiration flux functions for the deep-rooted riparian subgroups.

[cm, centimeter; cm/d, centimeter per day]

Depth (cm)	Flux (cm/d)		
	Small	Medium	Large
0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
–75.00	0.1742	0.1506	0.1400
–100.00	0.2003	0.2357	0.2653
–150.00	0.1602	0.2615	0.2944
–200.00	0.1001	0.2450	0.2759
–300.00	0.0501	0.1650	0.2064
–400.00	0.0000	0.0838	0.1032
–500.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Table 6. Dimensionless f_{dh} and f_{dR} for deep-rooted riparian subgroups.

[Counting starts at extinction depth and proceeds toward land surface]

Small		Medium		Large	
f_{dh}	f_{dR}	f_{dh}	f_{dR}	f_{dh}	f_{dR}
0.25	0.25012	0.20	0.32184	0.20	0.35054
0.25	0.24963	0.20	0.31034	0.20	0.35054
0.125	0.30005	0.20	0.30651	0.20	0.23607
0.125	0.20020	0.10	0.06130	0.10	0.06284
0.0625	–0.13030	0.10	–0.09579	0.10	–0.09885
0.1875	–0.86970	0.05	–0.32567	0.05	–0.42561
		0.15	–0.57854	0.15	–0.47554

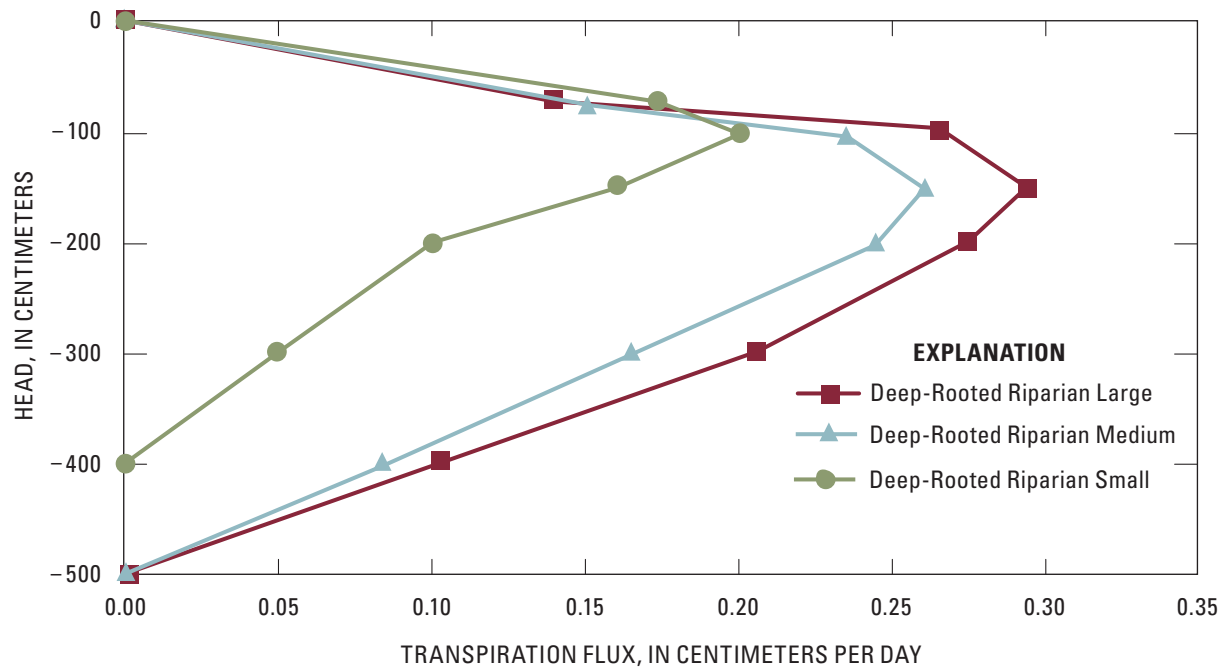


Figure 13. Seasonal canopy-area transpiration curves for the three size classes of deep-rooted riparian subgroups (cottonwood and willow).

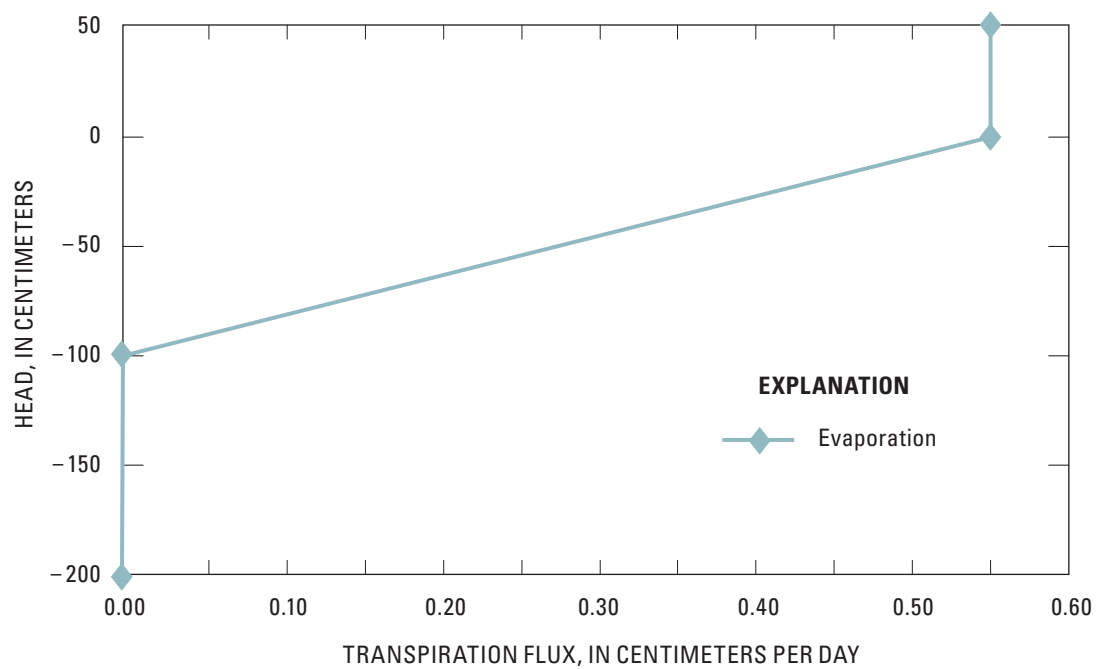


Figure 14. Traditional MODFLOW flux curve for evaporation.

14.1 Datasets for Example

The following datasets for MODFLOW-2005 all use the FREE format. The length unit is feet, and the time unit is seconds.

Name File: Exmpl.nam

```

LIST    26    Exmpl.lst
BAS6     1    Exmpl.ba1
BCF6    11    Exmpl.bcf
WEL     12    Exmpl.wel
STR     14    Exmpl.str
SIP     16    Exmpl.sip
OC      17    Exmpl.oc
RIP     20    Exmpl3.rip
DIS     21    Exmpl.dis
DATA    30    Exmpl.hed
DATA    40    Initial.hed
DATA    45    LandSurf.dem
DATA    50    Exmpl.ret

```

DIS File: Exmpl.dis

```

# Riparian ET Test Model, 2 Season Model
      1      12      20      2      1      1
      0
CONSTANT 5280.0000      DELR
CONSTANT 5280.0000      DELC
EXTERNAL 45  1.0  (10F6.0)  7      TOP
CONSTANT 3500      BOT
15778800.      1 1.00000000 TR
15778800.      1 1.00000000 TR

```

BAS File: Exmpl.ba1

```

# Riparian ET Test Model, 2 Season Model
FREE
INTERNAL 1      (20I3)      3
-1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0
-1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0
-1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0
0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0
0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
-999.0000
EXTERNAL 40  1.0  (10F8.1)  3

```

BCF File: Exmpl.bcf

```

      -1      1.0E+30      0      0.0      0      0
1
CONSTANT 1.00000000      TRPY
CONSTANT 0.01      Specific yield
CONSTANT 0.001050      Hydraulic conductivity

```


STR File: Exmp1.str

[illegible]

22 RIP-ET: A Riparian Evapotranspiration Package for MODFLOW-2005

WEL File: **Exmpl.wel**

6	-1		
1			
1	5	20	-1.0
1	6	20	-1.0
1	7	20	-1.0
1	8	20	-1.0
1	9	20	-1.0
1	10	20	-1.0
-1			

SIP File: **Exmpl.sip**

100				
1.0000000	0.0001000	1	0.0	0

OC File: **Exmpl.oc**

HEAD PRINT FORMAT 7
HEAD SAVE FORMAT (10F8.1)
HEAD SAVE UNIT 30
COMPACT BUDGET
PERIOD 1 STEP 1
PRINT HEAD
PRINT BUDGET
SAVE BUDGET
SAVE HEAD
PERIOD 2 STEP 1
PRINT HEAD
PRINT BUDGET
SAVE BUDGET
SAVE HEAD

Initial Head File: `Initial.hed`

3800.0	3793.5	3788.0	3784.0	3781.9	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0
3746.3	3745.3	3743.5	3741.5	3739.5	3737.7	3736.3	3735.6	-999.0	-999.0
3800.0	3792.5	3786.4	3782.1	3779.8	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0
3747.4	3745.9	3743.8	3741.5	3739.3	3737.4	3735.7	3734.8	-999.0	-999.0
3800.0	3792.2	3783.8	3779.2	3775.4	3769.9	3765.6	3761.6	3757.8	3754.1
3750.1	3747.1	3744.3	3741.5	3738.9	3736.7	3734.5	3733.1	-999.0	-999.0
-999.0	-999.0	3777.2	3775.3	3772.5	3768.9	3765.1	3761.4	3757.8	3754.3
3750.7	3747.0	3743.9	3740.9	3738.0	3735.4	3732.4	3730.0	-999.0	-999.0
-999.0	-999.0	3772.6	3771.3	3769.1	3766.3	3763.1	3759.9	3756.6	3753.3
3749.9	3746.5	3743.3	3740.1	3736.9	3733.7	3729.6	3724.5	3715.8	3707.0
-999.0	-999.0	3769.1	3768.1	3766.4	3764.0	3761.3	3758.4	3755.4	3752.3
3749.2	3745.9	3742.6	3739.2	3735.7	3732.1	3727.7	3722.3	3715.4	3707.3
-999.0	-999.0	3766.6	3765.8	3764.2	3762.0	3759.6	3757.0	3754.3	3751.4
3748.4	3745.3	3742.0	3738.4	3734.5	3730.2	3725.2	3719.3	3712.2	3703.9
-999.0	-999.0	3764.9	3764.1	3762.5	3760.3	3758.1	3755.8	3753.3	3750.7
3747.9	3744.8	3741.6	3737.9	3733.6	3728.8	3723.4	3717.1	3709.8	3701.4
-999.0	-999.0	3764.1	3763.2	3761.5	3758.7	3756.6	3754.6	3752.4	3750.0
3747.4	3744.6	3741.5	3737.8	3733.2	3728.0	3722.3	3715.8	3708.3	3699.8
-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	3756.2	3755.1	3753.6	3751.7	3749.6
3747.2	3744.7	3742.0	3738.6	3733.2	3727.7	3721.8	3715.1	3707.6	3699.0
-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	3754.8	3754.1	3752.8	3751.2	3749.3
3747.2	3745.1	3743.0	3741.4	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0
-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	3754.2	3753.6	3752.4	3750.9	3749.1
3747.2	3745.3	3743.6	3742.5	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0

Land-Surface Elevation File: **LandSurf.dem**

3800.0	3799.0	3789.0	3787.0	3783.8	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0
3760.1	3755.9	3755.7	3748.6	3744.3	3742.9	3740.4	3739.0	-999.0	-999.0
3800.0	3794.0	3787.5	3782.5	3783.6	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0
3757.4	3758.5	3752.6	3746.9	3742.7	3741.7	3740.1	3738.3	-999.0	-999.0
3800.0	3798.0	3788.0	3782.5	3781.6	3778.3	3774.4	3771.7	3767.9	3764.3
3756.5	3753.5	3750.5	3746.5	3742.0	3741.0	3738.6	3735.8	-999.0	-999.0
-999.0	-999.0	3788.9	3781.0	3779.0	3777.5	3772.5	3768.0	3764.0	3761.0
3757.5	3755.7	3752.7	3747.6	3744.4	3740.0	3738.1	3734.2	-999.0	-999.0
-999.0	-999.0	3790.2	3782.4	3782.1	3779.5	3772.5	3768.6	3767.1	3762.8
3760.0	3758.8	3753.2	3749.4	3745.6	3739.0	3736.6	3733.4	3727.5	3724.3
-999.0	-999.0	3792.6	3782.5	3785.8	3780.1	3776.5	3771.5	3767.8	3766.3
3761.9	3758.9	3755.2	3749.8	3747.6	3738.0	3735.0	3730.5	3727.5	3723.5
-999.0	-999.0	3792.7	3786.3	3789.6	3783.5	3779.1	3773.9	3769.5	3768.4
3764.2	3760.8	3757.0	3752.3	3749.1	3738.3	3737.8	3731.9	3727.9	3724.1
-999.0	-999.0	3794.0	3786.8	3790.3	3787.4	3779.7	3774.5	3770.7	3772.2
3765.6	3763.1	3758.7	3755.2	3751.8	3738.9	3740.4	3731.9	3729.6	3724.4
-999.0	-999.0	3796.1	3789.5	3793.7	3790.4	3783.1	3774.9	3773.5	3773.3
3768.7	3763.8	3760.5	3755.7	3753.7	3739.7	3742.9	3733.5	3730.0	3725.2
-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	3793.6	3786.9	3776.1	3777.0	3774.2
3772.3	3766.8	3761.7	3756.0	3754.7	3740.4	3744.8	3734.6	3731.4	3726.1
-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	3794.6	3788.6	3776.7	3778.7	3778.2
3772.7	3767.0	3763.7	3756.7	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0
-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	3797.8	3792.1	3780.6	3780.9	3778.9
3775.2	3767.2	3766.6	3758.6	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0

14.2 Riparian Dataset

The dataset (shaded for delineation) for Exmpl.rip is as follows,

25	4	-1	50		
4	7				
"D.R. Riparian Small	"	0.00	13.12	0.761E-07	0.000E+00
0.25000	0.25000	0.12500	0.12500	0.06250	0.18750
0.25012	0.24963	0.30005	0.20020	-0.13030	-0.86970
"D.R. Riparian Medium	"	0.00	16.40	0.991E-07	0.000E+00
0.20000	0.20000	0.20000	0.10000	0.10000	0.05000
0.32184	0.31034	0.30651	0.06130	-0.09579	-0.32567
"D.R. Riparian Large	"	0.00	16.40	0.112E-06	0.000E+00
0.20000	0.20000	0.20000	0.10000	0.10000	0.05000
0.35054	0.35054	0.23607	0.06284	-0.09885	-0.42561
"Evaporation	"	0.00	3.28	0.209E-06	0.209E-06
1.00000					
1.00000					
25					
1	2	2	4		
3796.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
3791.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
3791.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
3796.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
1	2	3	4		
3793.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
3788.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
3788.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
3793.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
1	2	4	4		
3789.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
3784.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
3784.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
3789.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
1	3	4	4		
3788.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
3783.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
3783.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
3788.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
1	4	4	4		
3787.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
3782.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
3782.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
3787.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
1	4	5	4		
3785.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
3780.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
3780.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
3785.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
1	4	6	4		
3783.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
3778.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
3778.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
3783.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
1	4	7	4		
3778.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
3773.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
3773.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
3778.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
1	4	8	4		
3774.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
3769.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
3769.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
3774.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
1	4	9	4		
3770.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
3765.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
3765.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
3770.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	

1	4	10	4	
3767.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515
3762.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
3762.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
3767.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515
1	4	11	4	
3763.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515
3758.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
3758.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
3763.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515
1	3	11	4	
3762.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515
3757.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
3757.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
3762.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515
1	3	12	4	
3759.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515
3754.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
3754.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
3759.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515
1	3	13	4	
3756.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515
3751.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
3751.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
3756.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515
1	3	14	4	
3752.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515
3747.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
3747.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
3752.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515
1	3	15	4	
3748.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515
3743.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
3743.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
3748.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515
1	3	16	4	
3747.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515
3742.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
3742.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
3747.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515
1	4	16	4	
3746.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515
3741.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
3741.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
3746.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515
1	5	16	4	
3745.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515
3740.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
3740.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
3745.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515
1	6	16	4	
3744.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515
3739.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
3739.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
3744.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515
1	6	17	4	
3741.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515
3736.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
3736.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
3741.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515
1	6	18	4	
3737.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515
3732.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
3732.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
3737.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515
1	6	19	4	
3734.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515
3729.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
3729.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
3734.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515

1	6	20	4	
3730.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515
3725.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
3725.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
3730.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515
25				
1	2	2	3	
3796.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
3791.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
3791.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
1	2	3	4	
3796.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
3793.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
3788.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
3788.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
1	2	4	2	
3793.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
3789.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
1	3	4	4	
3784.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
3784.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
3789.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
3788.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
1	4	4	3	
3783.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
3783.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
3788.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
1	4	5	3	
3787.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
3782.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
3782.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
1	4	6	4	
3787.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
3785.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
3780.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
3780.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
1	4	7	4	
3785.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
3783.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
3778.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
3778.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
1	4	8	3	
3783.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
3778.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
3773.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
1	4	9	3	
3773.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
3778.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
3774.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
1	4	10	3	
3769.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
3769.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
3774.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
1	4	11	4	
3770.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
3765.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
3765.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
3770.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
1	3	11	4	
3767.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
3762.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
3762.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
3767.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
1	3	12	4	
3763.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
3758.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
3758.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
3763.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788

1	3	13	4	
3762.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
3757.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
3757.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
3762.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
1	3	14	4	
3759.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
3754.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
3754.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
3759.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
1	3	15	3	
3756.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
3751.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
3751.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
1	3	16	3	
3756.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
3752.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
3747.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
1	4	16	3	
3747.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
3752.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
3748.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
1	5	16	3	
3743.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
3743.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
3748.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
1	6	16	3	
3747.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
3742.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
3742.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
1	6	17	3	
3747.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
3746.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
3741.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
1	6	18	2	
3741.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
3746.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
1	6	19	2	
3745.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
3740.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
1	6	20	2	
3740.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
3745.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788

14.3 Results

Output pertinent to RIP-ET is shaded.

```

MODFLOW-2005
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MODULAR FINITE-DIFFERENCE GROUND-WATER FLOW MODEL
VERSION 1.8.00 12/18/2009

LIST FILE: Exmpl.lst
UNIT 26

OPENING Exmpl.ba1
FILE TYPE:BAS6 UNIT 1 STATUS:OLD
FORMAT:FORMATTED ACCESS:SEQUENTIAL

OPENING Exmpl.bcf
FILE TYPE:BCF6 UNIT 11 STATUS:OLD
FORMAT:FORMATTED ACCESS:SEQUENTIAL

OPENING Exmpl.wel
FILE TYPE:WEL UNIT 12 STATUS:OLD
FORMAT:FORMATTED ACCESS:SEQUENTIAL

OPENING Exmpl.str
FILE TYPE:STR UNIT 14 STATUS:OLD
FORMAT:FORMATTED ACCESS:SEQUENTIAL

OPENING Exmpl.sip
FILE TYPE:SIP UNIT 16 STATUS:OLD
FORMAT:FORMATTED ACCESS:SEQUENTIAL

OPENING Exmpl.oc
FILE TYPE:OC UNIT 17 STATUS:OLD
FORMAT:FORMATTED ACCESS:SEQUENTIAL

OPENING Exmpl.rip
FILE TYPE:RIP UNIT 20 STATUS:OLD
FORMAT:FORMATTED ACCESS:SEQUENTIAL

OPENING Exmpl.dis
FILE TYPE:DIS UNIT 21 STATUS:OLD
FORMAT:FORMATTED ACCESS:SEQUENTIAL

OPENING Exmpl.hed
FILE TYPE:DATA UNIT 30 STATUS:UNKNOWN
FORMAT:FORMATTED ACCESS:SEQUENTIAL

OPENING Initial.hed
FILE TYPE:DATA UNIT 40 STATUS:UNKNOWN
FORMAT:FORMATTED ACCESS:SEQUENTIAL

OPENING LandSurface.dem
FILE TYPE:DATA UNIT 45 STATUS:UNKNOWN
FORMAT:FORMATTED ACCESS:SEQUENTIAL

OPENING RIP_POLY_BASE.ret
FILE TYPE:DATA UNIT 50 STATUS:UNKNOWN
FORMAT:FORMATTED ACCESS:SEQUENTIAL

BAS -- BASIC PACKAGE, VERSION 7, 5/2/2005 INPUT READ FROM UNIT 1

DISCRETIZATION INPUT DATA READ FROM UNIT 21
# Riparian ET Test Model, 2 Season Model
1 LAYERS 12 ROWS 20 COLUMNS
2 STRESS PERIOD(S) IN SIMULATION
MODEL TIME UNIT IS SECONDS
MODEL LENGTH UNIT IS FEET
Confining bed flag for each layer:
0

DELR = 5280.00
DELC = 5280.00

```

TOP ELEVATION OF LAYER 1
READING ON UNIT 45 WITH FORMAT: (10F8.1)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	3800.	3799.	3789.	3787.	3784.	-999.	-999.	-999.	-999.	-999.	3760.	3756.	3756.	3749.	3744.	3743.	3740.	3739.	-999.	-999.
2	3800.	3794.	3788.	3782.	3784.	-999.	-999.	-999.	-999.	-999.	3757.	3758.	3753.	3747.	3743.	3742.	3740.	3738.	-999.	-999.
3	3800.	3798.	3788.	3782.	3782.	3778.	3774.	3772.	3768.	3764.	3756.	3754.	3750.	3746.	3742.	3741.	3739.	3736.	-999.	-999.
4	-999.	-999.	3789.	3781.	3779.	3778.	3772.	3768.	3764.	3761.	3758.	3756.	3753.	3748.	3744.	3740.	3738.	3734.	-999.	-999.
5	-999.	-999.	3790.	3782.	3782.	3780.	3772.	3769.	3767.	3763.	3760.	3759.	3753.	3749.	3746.	3739.	3737.	3733.	3728.	3724.
6	-999.	-999.	3793.	3782.	3786.	3780.	3776.	3772.	3768.	3766.	3762.	3759.	3755.	3750.	3748.	3738.	3735.	3730.	3728.	3724.
7	-999.	-999.	3793.	3786.	3790.	3784.	3779.	3774.	3770.	3768.	3764.	3761.	3757.	3752.	3749.	3738.	3738.	3732.	3728.	3724.
8	-999.	-999.	3794.	3787.	3790.	3787.	3780.	3774.	3771.	3772.	3766.	3763.	3759.	3755.	3752.	3739.	3740.	3732.	3730.	3724.
9	-999.	-999.	3796.	3790.	3794.	3790.	3783.	3775.	3774.	3773.	3769.	3764.	3760.	3756.	3754.	3740.	3743.	3734.	3730.	3725.
10	-999.	-999.	-999.	-999.	-999.	3794.	3787.	3776.	3777.	3774.	3772.	3767.	3762.	3756.	3755.	3740.	3745.	3735.	3731.	3726.
11	-999.	-999.	-999.	-999.	-999.	3795.	3789.	3777.	3779.	3778.	3773.	3767.	3764.	3757.	-999.	-999.	-999.	-999.	-999.	-999.
12	-999.	-999.	-999.	-999.	-999.	3798.	3792.	3781.	3781.	3779.	3775.	3767.	3767.	3759.	-999.	-999.	-999.	-999.	-999.	-999.

MODEL LAYER BOTTOM EL. = 3500.00 FOR LAYER 1

STRESS PERIOD	LENGTH	TIME STEPS	MULTIPLIER FOR DELT	SS FLAG
1	1.5778800E+07	1	1.000	TR
2	1.5778800E+07	1	1.000	TR

TRANSIENT SIMULATION

Riparian ET Test Model, 2 Season Model
THE FREE FORMAT OPTION HAS BEEN SELECTED

BOUNDARY ARRAY FOR LAYER 1
READING ON UNIT 1 WITH FORMAT: (20I3)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	-1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
2	-1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
3	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
4	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
5	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

AQUIFER HEAD WILL BE SET TO -999.00 AT ALL NO-FLOW NODES (IBOUND=0).

30 RIP-ET: A Riparian Evapotranspiration Package for MODFLOW-2005

```

INITIAL HEAD FOR LAYER 1
READING ON UNIT 40 WITH FORMAT: (10F8.1)

      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9      10      11      12      13      14      15
      16      17      18      19      20
.....
1  3800.0  3793.5  3788.0  3784.0  3781.9  -999.0  -999.0  -999.0  -999.0  -999.0  3746.3  3745.3  3743.5  3741.5  3739.5
   3737.7  3736.3  3735.6  -999.0  -999.0
2  3800.0  3792.5  3786.4  3782.1  3779.8  -999.0  -999.0  -999.0  -999.0  -999.0  3747.4  3745.9  3743.8  3741.5  3739.3
   3737.4  3735.7  3734.8  -999.0  -999.0
3  3800.0  3792.2  3783.8  3779.2  3775.4  3769.9  3765.6  3761.6  3757.8  3754.1  3750.1  3747.1  3744.3  3741.5  3738.9
   3736.7  3734.5  3733.1  -999.0  -999.0
4  -999.0  -999.0  3777.2  3775.3  3772.5  3768.9  3765.1  3761.4  3757.8  3754.3  3750.7  3747.0  3743.9  3740.9  3738.0
   3735.4  3732.4  3730.0  -999.0  -999.0
5  -999.0  -999.0  3772.6  3771.3  3769.1  3766.3  3763.1  3759.9  3756.6  3753.3  3749.9  3746.5  3743.3  3740.1  3736.9
   3733.7  3729.6  3724.5  3715.8  3707.0
6  -999.0  -999.0  3769.1  3768.1  3766.4  3764.0  3761.3  3758.4  3755.4  3752.3  3749.2  3745.9  3742.6  3739.2  3735.7
   3732.1  3727.7  3722.3  3715.4  3707.3
7  -999.0  -999.0  3766.6  3765.8  3764.2  3762.0  3759.6  3757.0  3754.3  3751.4  3748.4  3745.3  3742.0  3738.4  3734.5
   3730.2  3725.2  3719.3  3712.2  3703.9
8  -999.0  -999.0  3764.9  3764.1  3762.5  3760.3  3758.1  3755.8  3753.3  3750.7  3747.9  3744.8  3741.6  3737.9  3733.6
   3728.8  3723.4  3717.1  3709.8  3701.4
9  -999.0  -999.0  3764.1  3763.2  3761.5  3758.7  3756.6  3754.6  3752.4  3750.0  3747.4  3744.6  3741.5  3737.8  3733.2
   3728.0  3722.3  3715.8  3708.3  3699.8
10 -999.0  -999.0  -999.0  -999.0  -999.0  3756.2  3755.1  3753.6  3751.7  3749.6  3747.2  3744.7  3742.0  3738.6  3733.2
   3727.7  3721.8  3715.1  3707.6  3699.0
11 -999.0  -999.0  -999.0  -999.0  -999.0  3754.8  3754.1  3752.8  3751.2  3749.3  3747.2  3745.1  3743.0  3741.4  -999.0
   -999.0  -999.0  -999.0  -999.0  -999.0
12 -999.0  -999.0  -999.0  -999.0  -999.0  3754.2  3753.6  3752.4  3750.9  3749.1  3747.2  3745.3  3743.6  3742.5  -999.0
   -999.0  -999.0  -999.0  -999.0  -999.0

```

```

OUTPUT CONTROL IS SPECIFIED ONLY AT TIME STEPS FOR WHICH OUTPUT IS DESIRED
HEADS WILL BE SAVED WITH FORMAT: (10F8.1)
COMPACT CELL-BY-CELL BUDGET FILES WILL BE WRITTEN
HEAD PRINT FORMAT CODE IS 7 DRAWDOWN PRINT FORMAT CODE IS 0
HEADS WILL BE SAVED ON UNIT 30 DRAWDOWNS WILL BE SAVED ON UNIT 0

```

```

BCF -- BLOCK-CENTERED FLOW PACKAGE, VERSION 7, 5/2/2005
INPUT READ FROM UNIT 11

```

```

TRANSIENT SIMULATION
CONSTANT-HEAD CELL-BY-CELL FLOWS WILL BE PRINTED WHEN ICBCFL IS NOT 0
HEAD AT CELLS THAT CONVERT TO DRY= 0.10000E+31
WETTING CAPABILITY IS NOT ACTIVE

```

```

LAYER LAYER-TYPE CODE INTERBLOCK T
-----
1 1 0 -- HARMONIC

```

```

COLUMN TO ROW ANISOTROPY = 1.00000

```

```

PRIMARY STORAGE COEF = 1.000000E-02 FOR LAYER 1

```

```

HYD. COND. ALONG ROWS = 1.050000E-03 FOR LAYER 1

```

```

WEL -- WELL PACKAGE, VERSION 7, 5/2/2005 INPUT READ FROM UNIT 12
No named parameters
MAXIMUM OF 6 ACTIVE WELLS AT ONE TIME
CELL-BY-CELL FLOWS WILL BE PRINTED WHEN ICBCFL NOT 0

```

```

0 Well parameters

```

RIP-ET -- RIPARIAN PACKAGE, VERSION 3, 6/21/2010 INPUT READ FROM UNIT 20
 MAXIMUM OF 25 RIPARIAN CELLS
 MAXIMUM OF 4 POLYGONS PER CELL
 THE ET RATE FOR EACH PLANT FUNCTIONAL SUBGROUP WILL BE WRITTEN TO THE LIST FILE WHEN ICBCFL IS NOT 0
 CELL LOCATION, SURFACE ELEVATION, AND PLANT FUNCTIONAL SUBGROUP ET RATES WILL BE SAVED ON UNIT 50
 MAXIMUM NUMBERS OF PLANT FUNCTIONAL SUBGROUPS AND SEGMENTS
 PLANT FUNCTIONAL SUBGROUPS = 4
 MAXIMUM CURVE SEGMENTS = 7

RIPARIAN INFORMATION

NAME	SATURATION EXTINCTION DEPTH	ACTIVE ROOT DEPTH	MAXIMUM ET FLUX	ET FLUX AT SATURATION EXTINCTION DEPTH
D.R. Riparian Small	0.0000	13.1200	0.7610E-07	0.0000E+00
D.R. Riparian Medium	0.0000	16.4000	0.9910E-07	0.0000E+00
D.R. Riparian Large	0.0000	16.4000	0.1120E-06	0.0000E+00
Evaporation	0.0000	3.2800	0.2090E-06	0.2090E-06

SEGMENT INFORMATION

NAME	SEGMENTS							
D.R. Riparian Small	fdh	0.2500	0.2500	0.1250	0.1250	0.0625	0.1875	
	dfr	0.2501	0.2496	0.3000	0.2002	-0.1303	-0.8697	
D.R. Riparian Medium	fdh	0.2000	0.2000	0.2000	0.1000	0.1000	0.0500	0.1500
	dfr	0.3218	0.3103	0.3065	0.0613	-0.0958	-0.3257	-0.5785
D.R. Riparian Large	fdh	0.2000	0.2000	0.2000	0.1000	0.1000	0.0500	0.1500
	dfr	0.3505	0.3505	0.2361	0.0628	-0.0988	-0.4256	-0.4755
Evaporation	fdh	1.0000						
	dfr	1.0000						

STR -- STREAM PACKAGE, VERSION 7, 5/2/2005 INPUT READ FROM UNIT 14
 No named parameters
 MAXIMUM OF 25 ACTIVE STREAM NODES AT ONE TIME
 NUMBER OF STREAM SEGMENTS IS 1
 NUMBER OF STREAM TRIBUTARIES IS 0
 STREAM STAGES WILL BE CALCULATED USING A CONSTANT OF 1.4860

0 Stream parameters

SIP -- STRONGLY-IMPLICIT PROCEDURE SOLUTION PACKAGE
 VERSION 7, 5/2/2005 INPUT READ FROM UNIT 16
 MAXIMUM OF 100 ITERATIONS ALLOWED FOR CLOSURE
 5 ITERATION PARAMETERS

SOLUTION BY THE STRONGLY IMPLICIT PROCEDURE

 MAXIMUM ITERATIONS ALLOWED FOR CLOSURE = 100
 ACCELERATION PARAMETER = 1.0000
 HEAD CHANGE CRITERION FOR CLOSURE = 0.10000E-03
 SIP HEAD CHANGE PRINTOUT INTERVAL = 999

CALCULATE ITERATION PARAMETERS FROM MODEL CALCULATED WSEED

1
 STRESS PERIOD NO. 1, LENGTH = 0.1577880E+08

NUMBER OF TIME STEPS = 1

MULTIPLIER FOR DELT = 1.000

INITIAL TIME STEP SIZE = 0.1577880E+08

WELL NO. LAYER ROW COL STRESS RATE

 1 1 5 20 -1.000
 2 1 6 20 -1.000
 3 1 7 20 -1.000
 4 1 8 20 -1.000
 5 1 9 20 -1.000
 6 1 10 20 -1.000

6 WELLS

32 RIP-ET: A Riparian Evapotranspiration Package for MODFLOW-2005

25 RIPARIAN CELLS.

RIPARIAN CELL INFORMATION

LAYER	ROW	COLUMN	POLYGON NUMBER	SURFACE ELEVATION	FRACTIONAL COVERAGE OF PLANT FUNCTIONAL SUBGROUPS			Evaporation	
					D.R. Riparian Small	D.R. Riparian Medium	D.R. Riparian Large		
1	2	2	1	3796.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
			2	3791.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			3	3791.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			4	3796.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
1	2	3	1	3793.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
			2	3788.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			3	3788.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			4	3793.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
1	2	4	1	3789.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
			2	3784.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			3	3784.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			4	3789.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
1	3	4	1	3788.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
			2	3783.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			3	3783.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			4	3788.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
1	4	4	1	3787.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
			2	3782.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			3	3782.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			4	3787.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
1	4	5	1	3785.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
			2	3780.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			3	3780.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			4	3785.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
1	4	6	1	3783.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
			2	3778.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			3	3778.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			4	3783.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
1	4	7	1	3778.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
			2	3773.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			3	3773.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			4	3778.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
1	4	8	1	3774.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
			2	3769.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			3	3769.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			4	3774.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
1	4	9	1	3770.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
			2	3765.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			3	3765.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			4	3770.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
1	4	10	1	3767.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
			2	3762.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			3	3762.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			4	3767.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
1	4	11	1	3763.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
			2	3758.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			3	3758.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			4	3763.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
1	3	11	1	3762.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
			2	3757.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			3	3757.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			4	3762.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
1	3	12	1	3759.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
			2	3754.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			3	3754.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			4	3759.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
1	3	13	1	3756.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
			2	3751.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			3	3751.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			4	3756.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
1	3	14	1	3752.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
			2	3747.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			3	3747.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			4	3752.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
1	3	15	1	3748.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
			2	3743.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			3	3743.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			4	3748.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
1	3	16	1	3747.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
			2	3742.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			3	3742.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			4	3747.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
1	4	16	1	3746.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
			2	3741.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			3	3741.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			4	3746.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
1	5	16	1	3745.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	
			2	3740.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			3	3740.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625	
			4	3745.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515	

1	6	16	1	3744.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515
			2	3739.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
			3	3739.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
			4	3744.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515
1	6	17	1	3741.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515
			2	3736.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
			3	3736.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
			4	3741.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515
1	6	18	1	3737.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515
			2	3732.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
			3	3732.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
			4	3737.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515
1	6	19	1	3734.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515
			2	3729.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
			3	3729.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
			4	3734.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515
1	6	20	1	3730.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515
			2	3725.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
			3	3725.00	0.00513	0.00451	0.00305	0.00625
			4	3730.00	0.00000	0.00909	0.01364	0.01515

LAYER	ROW	COL	SEGMENT NUMBER	REACH NUMBER	STREAMFLOW	STREAM STAGE	STREAMBED CONDUCTANCE	STREAMBED BOT ELEVATION	STREAMBED TOP ELEVATION
1	2	2	1	1	100.0	3796.	0.9240E-01	3776.	3786.
1	2	3	1	2	0.000	0.000	0.9240E-01	3773.	3783.
1	2	4	1	3	0.000	0.000	0.9240E-01	3769.	3779.
1	3	4	1	4	0.000	0.000	0.9240E-01	3768.	3778.
1	4	4	1	5	0.000	0.000	0.9240E-01	3767.	3777.
1	4	5	1	6	0.000	0.000	0.9240E-01	3765.	3775.
1	4	6	1	7	0.000	0.000	0.9240E-01	3763.	3773.
1	4	7	1	8	0.000	0.000	0.9240E-01	3758.	3768.
1	4	8	1	9	0.000	0.000	0.9240E-01	3754.	3764.
1	4	9	1	10	0.000	0.000	0.9240E-01	3750.	3760.
1	4	10	1	11	0.000	0.000	0.9240E-01	3747.	3757.
1	4	11	1	12	0.000	0.000	0.9240E-01	3743.	3753.
1	3	11	1	13	0.000	0.000	0.9240E-01	3742.	3752.
1	3	12	1	14	0.000	0.000	0.9240E-01	3739.	3749.
1	3	13	1	15	0.000	0.000	0.9240E-01	3736.	3746.
1	3	14	1	16	0.000	0.000	0.9240E-01	3732.	3742.
1	3	15	1	17	0.000	0.000	0.9240E-01	3728.	3738.
1	3	16	1	18	0.000	0.000	0.9240E-01	3727.	3737.
1	4	16	1	19	0.000	0.000	0.9240E-01	3726.	3736.
1	5	16	1	20	0.000	0.000	0.9240E-01	3725.	3735.
1	6	16	1	21	0.000	0.000	0.9240E-01	3724.	3734.
1	6	17	1	22	0.000	0.000	0.9240E-01	3721.	3731.
1	6	18	1	23	0.000	0.000	0.9240E-01	3717.	3727.
1	6	19	1	24	0.000	0.000	0.9240E-01	3714.	3724.
1	6	20	1	25	0.000	0.000	0.9240E-01	3710.	3720.

25 STREAM REACHES

LAYER	ROW	COL	SEGMENT NUMBER	REACH NUMBER	STREAM WIDTH	STREAM SLOPE	ROUGH COEF.
1	2	2	1	1	100.0	0.5680E-03	0.3000E-01
1	2	3	1	2	100.0	0.7580E-03	0.3000E-01
1	2	4	1	3	100.0	0.1890E-03	0.3000E-01
1	3	4	1	4	100.0	0.1890E-03	0.3000E-01
1	4	4	1	5	100.0	0.3790E-03	0.3000E-01
1	4	5	1	6	100.0	0.3790E-03	0.3000E-01
1	4	6	1	7	100.0	0.9470E-03	0.3000E-01
1	4	7	1	8	100.0	0.7580E-03	0.3000E-01
1	4	8	1	9	100.0	0.7580E-03	0.3000E-01
1	4	9	1	10	100.0	0.5680E-03	0.3000E-01
1	4	10	1	11	100.0	0.7580E-03	0.3000E-01
1	4	11	1	12	100.0	0.1890E-03	0.3000E-01
1	3	11	1	13	100.0	0.1890E-03	0.3000E-01
1	3	12	1	14	100.0	0.5680E-03	0.3000E-01
1	3	13	1	15	100.0	0.5680E-03	0.3000E-01
1	3	14	1	16	100.0	0.7580E-03	0.3000E-01
1	3	15	1	17	100.0	0.7580E-03	0.3000E-01
1	3	16	1	18	100.0	0.1890E-03	0.3000E-01
1	4	16	1	19	100.0	0.1890E-03	0.3000E-01
1	5	16	1	20	100.0	0.1890E-03	0.3000E-01
1	6	16	1	21	100.0	0.1890E-03	0.3000E-01
1	6	17	1	22	100.0	0.5680E-03	0.3000E-01
1	6	18	1	23	100.0	0.7580E-03	0.3000E-01
1	6	19	1	24	100.0	0.5680E-03	0.3000E-01
1	6	20	1	25	100.0	0.7580E-03	0.3000E-01

SOLVING FOR HEAD

AVERAGE SEED = 0.00614438
MINIMUM SEED = 0.00606986

34 RIP-ET: A Riparian Evapotranspiration Package for MODFLOW-2005

5 ITERATION PARAMETERS CALCULATED FROM AVERAGE SEED:

0.000000E+00 0.720025E+00 0.921614E+00 0.978054E+00 0.993856E+00

14 ITERATIONS FOR TIME STEP 1 IN STRESS PERIOD 1

MAXIMUM HEAD CHANGE FOR EACH ITERATION:

HEAD CHANGE LAYER, ROW, COL	HEAD CHANGE LAYER, ROW, COL	HEAD CHANGE LAYER, ROW, COL	HEAD CHANGE LAYER, ROW, COL	HEAD CHANGE LAYER, ROW, COL
6.424 (1, 10, 20)	2.887 (1, 9, 19)	2.325 (1, 10, 20)	0.5276 (1, 10, 20)	0.9905E-01 (1, 8, 12)
0.1599E-01 (1, 10, 15)	0.1010E-01 (1, 12, 13)	0.1153E-01 (1, 11, 14)	0.4956E-02 (1, 12, 11)	0.2551E-02 (1, 11, 14)
-0.2892E-03 (1, 10, 17)	0.1439E-03 (1, 11, 13)	0.1407E-03 (1, 12, 13)	0.7265E-04 (1, 11, 14)	

OUTPUT CONTROL FOR STRESS PERIOD 1 TIME STEP 1
PRINT HEAD FOR ALL LAYERS
PRINT BUDGET
SAVE BUDGET
SAVE HEAD FOR ALL LAYERS

CONSTANT HEAD	PERIOD	1	STEP	1
LAYER 1 ROW 1 COL 1 RATE	2.04903			
LAYER 1 ROW 2 COL 1 RATE	2.37728			
LAYER 1 ROW 3 COL 1 RATE	2.47383			

WELLS	PERIOD	1	STEP	1
WELL 1 LAYER 1 ROW 5 COL 20 RATE	-1.00000			
WELL 2 LAYER 1 ROW 6 COL 20 RATE	-1.00000			
WELL 3 LAYER 1 ROW 7 COL 20 RATE	-1.00000			
WELL 4 LAYER 1 ROW 8 COL 20 RATE	-1.00000			
WELL 5 LAYER 1 ROW 9 COL 20 RATE	-1.00000			
WELL 6 LAYER 1 ROW 10 COL 20 RATE	-1.00000			

RIPARIAN ET PERIOD 1 STEP 1

RIPARIAN ET		COLUMN	HEAD	CELL ET RATE	POLYGON NUMBER	SURFACE ELEVATION	CELL ET RATE BY PLANT FUNCTIONAL GROUP			Evaporation
LAYER	ROW						D.R. Riparian Small	D.R. Riparian Medium	D.R. Riparian Large	
1	2	2	3792.35	-0.19796	1	3796.00	0.00000	-0.02324	-0.03932	0.00000
					2	3791.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	-0.03642
					3	3791.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	-0.03642
					4	3796.00	0.00000	-0.02324	-0.03932	0.00000
1	2	3	3786.06	-0.18610	1	3793.00	0.00000	-0.02269	-0.03876	0.00000
					2	3788.00	-0.00745	-0.00568	-0.00357	-0.01491
					3	3788.00	-0.00745	-0.00568	-0.00357	-0.01491
					4	3793.00	0.00000	-0.02269	-0.03876	0.00000
1	2	4	3781.77	-0.18141	1	3789.00	0.00000	-0.02199	-0.03785	0.00000
					2	3784.00	-0.00860	-0.00655	-0.00411	-0.01161
					3	3784.00	-0.00860	-0.00655	-0.00411	-0.01161
					4	3789.00	0.00000	-0.02199	-0.03785	0.00000
1	3	4	3778.74	-0.15920	1	3788.00	0.00000	-0.01725	-0.03165	0.00000
					2	3783.00	-0.00959	-0.01198	-0.00914	0.00000
					3	3783.00	-0.00959	-0.01198	-0.00914	0.00000
					4	3788.00	0.00000	-0.01725	-0.03165	0.00000
1	4	4	3774.90	-0.10929	1	3787.00	0.00000	-0.01049	-0.01955	0.00000
					2	3782.00	-0.00499	-0.01106	-0.00855	0.00000
					3	3782.00	-0.00499	-0.01106	-0.00855	0.00000
					4	3787.00	0.00000	-0.01049	-0.01955	0.00000
1	4	5	3772.10	-0.09393	1	3785.00	0.00000	-0.00860	-0.01591	0.00000
					2	3780.00	-0.00433	-0.01013	-0.00800	0.00000
					3	3780.00	-0.00433	-0.01013	-0.00800	0.00000
					4	3785.00	0.00000	-0.00860	-0.01591	0.00000
1	4	6	3768.53	-0.06368	1	3783.00	0.00000	-0.00476	-0.00880	0.00000
					2	3778.00	-0.00303	-0.00831	-0.00693	0.00000
					3	3778.00	-0.00303	-0.00831	-0.00693	0.00000
					4	3783.00	0.00000	-0.00476	-0.00880	0.00000
1	4	7	3764.73	-0.08696	1	3778.00	0.00000	-0.00772	-0.01427	0.00000
					2	3773.00	-0.00403	-0.00971	-0.00776	0.00000
					3	3773.00	-0.00403	-0.00971	-0.00776	0.00000
					4	3778.00	0.00000	-0.00772	-0.01427	0.00000
1	4	8	3761.06	-0.09331	1	3774.00	0.00000	-0.00852	-0.01576	0.00000
					2	3769.00	-0.00430	-0.01009	-0.00798	0.00000
					3	3769.00	-0.00430	-0.01009	-0.00798	0.00000
					4	3774.00	0.00000	-0.00852	-0.01576	0.00000
1	4	9	3757.48	-0.10130	1	3770.00	0.00000	-0.00951	-0.01766	0.00000
					2	3765.00	-0.00464	-0.01058	-0.00827	0.00000
					3	3765.00	-0.00464	-0.01058	-0.00827	0.00000
					4	3770.00	0.00000	-0.00951	-0.01766	0.00000

1	4	10	3753.98	-0.09169	1	3767.00	0.00000	-0.00832	-0.01538	0.00000
					2	3762.00	-0.00423	-0.00999	-0.00792	0.00000
					3	3762.00	-0.00423	-0.00999	-0.00792	0.00000
					4	3767.00	0.00000	-0.00832	-0.01538	0.00000
1	4	11	3750.40	-0.09980	1	3763.00	0.00000	-0.00932	-0.01730	0.00000
					2	3758.00	-0.00458	-0.01049	-0.00821	0.00000
					3	3758.00	-0.00458	-0.01049	-0.00821	0.00000
					4	3763.00	0.00000	-0.00932	-0.01730	0.00000
1	3	11	3749.79	-0.10722	1	3762.00	0.00000	-0.01024	-0.01906	0.00000
					2	3757.00	-0.00490	-0.01094	-0.00848	0.00000
					3	3757.00	-0.00490	-0.01094	-0.00848	0.00000
					4	3762.00	0.00000	-0.01024	-0.01906	0.00000
1	3	12	3746.81	-0.10768	1	3759.00	0.00000	-0.01029	-0.01917	0.00000
					2	3754.00	-0.00492	-0.01096	-0.00849	0.00000
					3	3754.00	-0.00492	-0.01096	-0.00849	0.00000
					4	3759.00	0.00000	-0.01029	-0.01917	0.00000
1	3	13	3744.07	-0.11264	1	3756.00	0.00000	-0.01091	-0.02034	0.00000
					2	3751.00	-0.00513	-0.01126	-0.00867	0.00000
					3	3751.00	-0.00513	-0.01126	-0.00867	0.00000
					4	3756.00	0.00000	-0.01091	-0.02034	0.00000
1	3	14	3741.31	-0.13673	1	3752.00	0.00000	-0.01386	-0.02599	0.00000
					2	3747.00	-0.00717	-0.01210	-0.00924	0.00000
					3	3747.00	-0.00717	-0.01210	-0.00924	0.00000
					4	3752.00	0.00000	-0.01386	-0.02599	0.00000
1	3	15	3738.73	-0.15909	1	3748.00	0.00000	-0.01722	-0.03162	0.00000
					2	3743.00	-0.00957	-0.01198	-0.00915	0.00000
					3	3743.00	-0.00957	-0.01198	-0.00915	0.00000
					4	3748.00	0.00000	-0.01722	-0.03162	0.00000
1	3	16	3736.72	-0.14462	1	3747.00	0.00000	-0.01482	-0.02783	0.00000
					2	3742.00	-0.00798	-0.01229	-0.00939	0.00000
					3	3742.00	-0.00798	-0.01229	-0.00939	0.00000
					4	3747.00	0.00000	-0.01482	-0.02783	0.00000
1	4	16	3735.61	-0.14258	1	3746.00	0.00000	-0.01457	-0.02736	0.00000
					2	3741.00	-0.00777	-0.01224	-0.00935	0.00000
					3	3741.00	-0.00777	-0.01224	-0.00935	0.00000
					4	3746.00	0.00000	-0.01457	-0.02736	0.00000
1	5	16	3734.28	-0.13621	1	3745.00	0.00000	-0.01379	-0.02587	0.00000
					2	3740.00	-0.00712	-0.01209	-0.00923	0.00000
					3	3740.00	-0.00712	-0.01209	-0.00923	0.00000
					4	3745.00	0.00000	-0.01379	-0.02587	0.00000
1	6	16	3733.04	-0.13144	1	3744.00	0.00000	-0.01321	-0.02476	0.00000
					2	3739.00	-0.00663	-0.01198	-0.00914	0.00000
					3	3739.00	-0.00663	-0.01198	-0.00914	0.00000
					4	3744.00	0.00000	-0.01321	-0.02476	0.00000
1	6	17	3729.35	-0.11797	1	3741.00	0.00000	-0.01157	-0.02161	0.00000
					2	3736.00	-0.00536	-0.01159	-0.00886	0.00000
					3	3736.00	-0.00536	-0.01159	-0.00886	0.00000
					4	3741.00	0.00000	-0.01157	-0.02161	0.00000
1	6	18	3725.16	-0.11432	1	3737.00	0.00000	-0.01112	-0.02074	0.00000
					2	3732.00	-0.00520	-0.01137	-0.00873	0.00000
					3	3732.00	-0.00520	-0.01137	-0.00873	0.00000
					4	3737.00	0.00000	-0.01112	-0.02074	0.00000
1	6	19	3720.38	-0.08007	1	3734.00	0.00000	-0.00685	-0.01265	0.00000
					2	3729.00	-0.00373	-0.00930	-0.00751	0.00000
					3	3729.00	-0.00373	-0.00930	-0.00751	0.00000
					4	3734.00	0.00000	-0.00685	-0.01265	0.00000
1	6	20	3715.59	-0.06482	1	3730.00	0.00000	-0.00491	-0.00907	0.00000
					2	3725.00	-0.00308	-0.00838	-0.00697	0.00000
					3	3725.00	-0.00308	-0.00838	-0.00697	0.00000
					4	3730.00	0.00000	-0.00491	-0.00907	0.00000
Total ET per PFSG							-0.27667	-1.11362	-1.50385	-0.12587

1

1

1

1

1
VOLUMETRIC BUDGET FOR ENTIRE MODEL AT END OF TIME STEP 1 IN STRESS PERIOD 1

CUMULATIVE VOLUMES	L**3	RATES FOR THIS TIME STEP	L**3/T
IN:		IN:	
STORAGE =	3504340.0000	STORAGE =	0.2221
CONSTANT HEAD =	108875872.0000	CONSTANT HEAD =	6.9001
WELLS =	0.0000	WELLS =	0.0000
RIPARIAN ET =	0.0000	RIPARIAN ET =	0.0000
STREAM LEAKAGE =	94644312.0000	STREAM LEAKAGE =	5.9982
TOTAL IN =	207024512.0000	TOTAL IN =	13.1204
OUT:		OUT:	
STORAGE =	51324560.0000	STORAGE =	3.2528
CONSTANT HEAD =	0.0000	CONSTANT HEAD =	0.0000
WELLS =	94672800.0000	WELLS =	6.0000
RIPARIAN ET =	47652164.0000	RIPARIAN ET =	3.0200
STREAM LEAKAGE =	13381492.0000	STREAM LEAKAGE =	0.8481
TOTAL OUT =	207031008.0000	TOTAL OUT =	13.1208
IN - OUT =	-6496.0000	IN - OUT =	-4.1199E-04
PERCENT DISCREPANCY =	0.00	PERCENT DISCREPANCY =	0.00

TIME SUMMARY AT END OF TIME STEP	1 IN STRESS PERIOD	1			
SECONDS	MINUTES	HOURS	DAYS	YEARS	
TIME STEP LENGTH	1.57788E+07	2.62980E+05	4383.0	182.62	0.50000
STRESS PERIOD TIME	1.57788E+07	2.62980E+05	4383.0	182.62	0.50000
TOTAL TIME	1.57788E+07	2.62980E+05	4383.0	182.62	0.50000

1
1
STRESS PERIOD NO. 2, LENGTH = 0.1577880E+08

NUMBER OF TIME STEPS = 1
MULTIPLIER FOR DELT = 1.000
INITIAL TIME STEP SIZE = 0.1577880E+08

REUSING NON-PARAMETER WELLS FROM LAST STRESS PERIOD

6 WELLS

38 RIP-ET: A Riparian Evapotranspiration Package for MODFLOW-2005

25 RIPARIAN CELLS.

RIPARIAN CELL INFORMATION

LAYER	ROW	COLUMN	POLYGON NUMBER	SURFACE ELEVATION	FRACTIONAL COVERAGE OF PLANT FUNCTIONAL SUBGROUPS				
					D.R. Riparian Small	D.R. Riparian Medium	D.R. Riparian Large	Evaporation	
1	2	2	1	3796.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788	
			2	3791.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894	
			3	3791.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894	
			4	3796.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788	
1	2	3	1	3793.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788	
			2	3788.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894	
			3	3788.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894	
			4	3793.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788	
1	2	4	1	3789.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788	
			2	3784.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894	
			3	3784.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894	
			4	3789.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788	
1	3	4	1	3788.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788	
			2	3783.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894	
			3	3783.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894	
			4	3788.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788	
1	4	4	1	3787.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788	
			2	3782.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894	
			3	3782.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894	
			4	3787.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788	
1	4	5	1	3785.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788	
			2	3780.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894	
			3	3780.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894	
			4	3785.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788	
1	4	6	1	3783.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788	
			2	3778.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894	
			3	3778.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894	
			4	3783.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788	
1	4	7	1	3778.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788	
			2	3773.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894	
			3	3773.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894	
			4	3778.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788	
1	4	8	1	3774.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788	
			2	3769.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894	
			3	3769.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894	
			4	3774.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788	
1	4	9	1	3770.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788	
			2	3765.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894	
			3	3765.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894	
			4	3770.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788	
1	4	10	1	3767.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788	
			2	3762.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894	
			3	3762.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894	
			4	3767.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788	
1	4	11	1	3763.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788	
			2	3758.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894	
			3	3758.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894	
			4	3763.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788	
1	3	11	1	3762.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788	
			2	3757.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894	
			3	3757.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894	
			4	3762.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788	
1	3	12	1	3759.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788	
			2	3754.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894	
			3	3754.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894	
			4	3759.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788	
1	3	13	1	3756.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788	
			2	3751.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894	
			3	3751.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894	
			4	3756.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788	
1	3	14	1	3752.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788	
			2	3747.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894	
			3	3747.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894	
			4	3752.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788	
1	3	15	1	3748.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788	
			2	3743.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894	
			3	3743.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894	
			4	3748.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788	

1	3	16	1	3747.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
			2	3742.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
			3	3742.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
			4	3747.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
1	4	16	1	3746.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
			2	3741.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
			3	3741.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
			4	3746.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
1	5	16	1	3745.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
			2	3740.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
			3	3740.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
			4	3745.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
1	6	16	1	3744.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
			2	3739.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
			3	3739.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
			4	3744.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
1	6	17	1	3741.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
			2	3736.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
			3	3736.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
			4	3741.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
1	6	18	1	3737.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
			2	3732.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
			3	3732.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
			4	3737.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
1	6	19	1	3734.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
			2	3729.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
			3	3729.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
			4	3734.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
1	6	20	1	3730.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788
			2	3725.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
			3	3725.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01894
			4	3730.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03788

REUSING STREAM NODES FROM LAST STRESS PERIOD

SOLVING FOR HEAD

14 ITERATIONS FOR TIME STEP 1 IN STRESS PERIOD 2

MAXIMUM HEAD CHANGE FOR EACH ITERATION:

HEAD CHANGE LAYER, ROW, COL	HEAD CHANGE LAYER, ROW, COL	HEAD CHANGE LAYER, ROW, COL	HEAD CHANGE LAYER, ROW, COL	HEAD CHANGE LAYER, ROW, COL
1.892 (1, 10, 20)	1.250 (1, 9, 19)	1.216 (1, 10, 20)	0.4078 (1, 10, 15)	0.9720E-01 (1, 5, 19)
0.2203E-01	0.1024E-01	0.1174E-01	0.4580E-02	0.2517E-02
(1, 10, 15)	(1, 10, 16)	(1, 11, 14)	(1, 10, 20)	(1, 11, 14)
-0.3013E-03	0.1384E-03	0.1263E-03	0.6380E-04	
(1, 10, 17)	(1, 12, 13)	(1, 12, 13)	(1, 12, 6)	

OUTPUT CONTROL FOR STRESS PERIOD 2 TIME STEP 1

PRINT HEAD FOR ALL LAYERS
PRINT BUDGET
SAVE BUDGET
SAVE HEAD FOR ALL LAYERS

CONSTANT HEAD					PERIOD	2	STEP	1
LAYER	1	ROW	1	COL	1	RATE	2.02026	
LAYER	1	ROW	2	COL	1	RATE	2.34970	
LAYER	1	ROW	3	COL	1	RATE	2.43825	

WELLS					PERIOD	2	STEP	1
WELL	1	LAYER	1	ROW	5	COL	20	RATE -1.00000
WELL	2	LAYER	1	ROW	6	COL	20	RATE -1.00000
WELL	3	LAYER	1	ROW	7	COL	20	RATE -1.00000
WELL	4	LAYER	1	ROW	8	COL	20	RATE -1.00000
WELL	5	LAYER	1	ROW	9	COL	20	RATE -1.00000
WELL	6	LAYER	1	ROW	10	COL	20	RATE -1.00000

RIPARIAN ET		PERIOD		2	STEP		1					
RIPARIAN ET	LAYER	ROW	COLUMN	HEAD	CELL ET RATE	POLYGON NUMBER	SURFACE ELEVATION	CELL ET RATE BY PLANT FUNCTIONAL GROUP				
								D.R. Riparian Small	D.R. Riparian Medium	D.R. Riparian Large	Evaporation	
1		2	2	3792.44	-0.22071							
						1	3796.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	
						2	3791.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	-0.11036	
						3	3791.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	-0.11036	
1	2	3	3786.33	-0.10855	4	3796.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	
					1	3793.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
					2	3788.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	-0.05428		
					3	3788.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	-0.05428		
1	2	4	3782.14	-0.09525	4	3793.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	
					1	3789.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
					2	3784.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	-0.04763		
					3	3784.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	-0.04763		
1	3	4	3779.20	0.00000	4	3789.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	
					1	3788.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
					2	3783.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
					3	3783.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
1	4	4	3775.33	0.00000	4	3788.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	
					1	3787.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
					2	3782.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
					3	3782.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
1	4	5	3772.54	0.00000	4	3787.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	
					1	3785.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
					2	3780.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
					3	3780.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
1	4	6	3768.97	0.00000	4	3785.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	
					1	3783.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
					2	3778.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
					3	3778.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
1	4	7	3765.21	0.00000	4	3783.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	
					1	3778.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
					2	3773.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
					3	3773.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
1	4	8	3761.59	0.00000	4	3778.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	
					1	3774.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
					2	3769.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
					3	3769.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
1	4	9	3758.06	0.00000	4	3774.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	
					1	3770.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
					2	3765.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
					3	3765.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
1	4	10	3754.61	0.00000	4	3770.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	
					1	3767.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
					2	3762.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
					3	3762.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
1	4	11	3751.10	0.00000	4	3767.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	
					1	3763.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
					2	3758.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
					3	3758.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
1	3	11	3750.50	0.00000	4	3763.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	
					1	3762.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
					2	3757.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
					3	3757.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
1	3	12	3747.58	0.00000	4	3762.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	
					1	3759.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
					2	3754.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
					3	3754.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
1	3	13	3744.92	0.00000	4	3759.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	
					1	3756.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
					2	3751.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
					3	3751.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
1	3	14	3742.28	0.00000	4	3756.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	
					1	3752.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
					2	3747.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
					3	3747.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
1	3	15	3739.82	-0.00669	4	3752.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	
					1	3748.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
					2	3743.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	-0.00334		
					3	3743.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	-0.00334		
1	3	16	3737.89	0.00000	4	3748.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	
					1	3747.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
					2	3742.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		
					3	3742.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		

1	4	16	3736.91	0.00000	1	3746.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
					2	3741.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
					3	3741.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
					4	3746.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
1	5	16	3735.72	0.00000	1	3745.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
					2	3740.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
					3	3740.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
					4	3745.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
1	6	16	3734.63	0.00000	1	3744.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
					2	3739.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
					3	3739.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
					4	3744.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
1	6	17	3731.21	0.00000	1	3741.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
					2	3736.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
					3	3736.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
					4	3741.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
1	6	18	3727.36	0.00000	1	3737.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
					2	3732.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
					3	3732.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
					4	3737.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
1	6	19	3722.97	0.00000	1	3734.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
					2	3729.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
					3	3729.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
					4	3734.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
1	6	20	3718.51	0.00000	1	3730.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
					2	3725.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
					3	3725.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
					4	3730.00	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Total ET per PFSG							0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	-0.43120

LAYER	ROW	COLUMN	STREAM NUMBER	REACH NUMBER	FLOW INTO STREAM REACH	FLOW INTO AQUIFER	FLOW OUT OF STREAM REACH	HEAD IN STREAM
1	2	2	1	1	100.0000	-0.5116966	100.5117	3786.91
1	2	3	1	2	100.5117	-0.2310000	100.7427	3783.83
1	2	4	1	3	100.7427	-0.1727763	100.9155	3780.27
1	3	4	1	4	100.9155	0.5955469E-02	100.9095	3779.27
1	4	4	1	5	100.9095	0.2489792	100.6605	3778.03
1	4	5	1	6	100.6605	0.3224300	100.3381	3776.03
1	4	6	1	7	100.3381	0.4445171	99.89359	3773.78
1	4	7	1	8	99.89359	0.3342958	99.55929	3768.83
1	4	8	1	9	99.55929	0.2992398	99.26005	3764.83
1	4	9	1	10	99.26005	0.2624918	98.99756	3760.90
1	4	10	1	11	98.99756	0.2970065	98.70055	3757.82
1	4	11	1	12	98.70055	0.2904870	98.41006	3754.25
1	3	11	1	13	98.41006	0.2540549	98.15601	3753.25
1	3	12	1	14	98.15601	0.2135171	97.94250	3749.89
1	3	13	1	15	97.94250	0.1820027	97.76050	3746.89
1	3	14	1	16	97.76050	0.4983193E-01	97.71066	3742.82
1	3	15	1	17	97.71066	-0.9244512E-01	97.80311	3738.82
1	3	16	1	18	97.80311	0.3225879E-01	97.77085	3738.24
1	4	16	1	19	97.77085	0.3101807E-01	97.73983	3737.24
1	5	16	1	20	97.73983	0.4863633E-01	97.69119	3736.24
1	6	16	1	21	97.69119	0.5693789E-01	97.63425	3735.24
1	6	17	1	22	97.63425	0.6309639E-01	97.57116	3731.89
1	6	18	1	23	97.57116	0.4198154E-01	97.52917	3727.82
1	6	19	1	24	97.52917	0.1771752	97.35200	3724.89
1	6	20	1	25	97.35200	0.2132464	97.13875	3720.82

1

HEAD IN LAYER 1 AT END OF TIME STEP 1 IN STRESS PERIOD 2

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	3800.	3794.	3788.	3784.	3782.	-999.	-999.	-999.	-999.	-999.	3747.	3746.	3744.	3742.	3740.	3739.	3738.	3737.	-999.	-999.
2	3800.	3792.	3786.	3782.	3780.	-999.	-999.	-999.	-999.	-999.	3748.	3746.	3744.	3742.	3740.	3739.	3737.	3736.	-999.	-999.
3	3800.	3792.	3784.	3779.	3775.	3770.	3766.	3762.	3758.	3754.	3750.	3748.	3745.	3742.	3740.	3738.	3736.	3735.	-999.	-999.
4	-999.	-999.	3777.	3775.	3773.	3769.	3765.	3762.	3758.	3755.	3751.	3748.	3745.	3742.	3739.	3737.	3735.	3733.	-999.	-999.
5	-999.	-999.	3773.	3771.	3769.	3766.	3763.	3760.	3757.	3754.	3751.	3747.	3744.	3741.	3739.	3736.	3733.	3729.	3724.	3719.
6	-999.	-999.	3769.	3768.	3767.	3764.	3762.	3759.	3756.	3753.	3750.	3747.	3744.	3741.	3738.	3735.	3731.	3727.	3723.	3719.
7	-999.	-999.	3767.	3766.	3764.	3762.	3760.	3757.	3755.	3752.	3749.	3746.	3743.	3740.	3737.	3734.	3730.	3726.	3722.	3717.
8	-999.	-999.	3765.	3764.	3763.	3761.	3758.	3756.	3754.	3751.	3749.	3746.	3743.	3740.	3737.	3733.	3729.	3725.	3721.	3716.
9	-999.	-999.	3764.	3763.	3762.	3759.	3757.	3755.	3753.	3751.	3748.	3746.	3743.	3740.	3737.	3733.	3729.	3724.	3720.	3716.
10	-999.	-999.	-999.	-999.	-999.	3757.	3756.	3754.	3752.	3750.	3748.	3746.	3744.	3741.	3737.	3733.	3728.	3724.	3720.	3715.
11	-999.	-999.	-999.	-999.	-999.	3755.	3755.	3753.	3752.	3750.	3748.	3746.	3744.	3743.	-999.	-999.	-999.	-999.	-999.	-999.
12	-999.	-999.	-999.	-999.	-999.	3755.	3754.	3753.	3752.	3750.	3748.	3746.	3745.	3744.	-999.	-999.	-999.	-999.	-999.	-999.

HEAD WILL BE SAVED ON UNIT 30 AT END OF TIME STEP 1, STRESS PERIOD 2

42 RIP-ET: A Riparian Evapotranspiration Package for MODFLOW-2005

1

VOLUMETRIC BUDGET FOR ENTIRE MODEL AT END OF TIME STEP 1 IN STRESS PERIOD 2				

CUMULATIVE VOLUMES		L**3	RATES FOR THIS TIME STEP	
-----			-----	
IN:			IN:	
---			---	
STORAGE =	3504340.0000		STORAGE =	0.0000
CONSTANT HEAD =	216301168.0000		CONSTANT HEAD =	6.8082
WELLS =	0.0000		WELLS =	0.0000
RIPARIAN ET =	0.0000		RIPARIAN ET =	0.0000
STREAM LEAKAGE =	155695008.0000		STREAM LEAKAGE =	3.8692
TOTAL IN =	375500512.0000		TOTAL IN =	10.6774
OUT:			OUT:	
----			----	
STORAGE =	102422432.0000		STORAGE =	3.2384
CONSTANT HEAD =	0.0000		CONSTANT HEAD =	0.0000
WELLS =	189345600.0000		WELLS =	6.0000
RIPARIAN ET =	54456028.0000		RIPARIAN ET =	0.4312
STREAM LEAKAGE =	29285228.0000		STREAM LEAKAGE =	1.0079
TOTAL OUT =	375509280.0000		TOTAL OUT =	10.6775
IN - OUT =	-8768.0000		IN - OUT =	-1.4496E-04
PERCENT DISCREPANCY =	0.00		PERCENT DISCREPANCY =	0.00

TIME SUMMARY AT END OF TIME STEP 1 IN STRESS PERIOD 2				
	SECONDS	MINUTES	HOURS	DAYS
	-----	-----	-----	-----
TIME STEP LENGTH	1.57788E+07	2.62980E+05	4383.0	182.62
STRESS PERIOD TIME	1.57788E+07	2.62980E+05	4383.0	182.62
TOTAL TIME	3.15576E+07	5.25960E+05	8766.0	365.25

2

YEARS

0.50000

0.50000

1.0000

1

Run end date and time (yyyy/mm/dd hh:mm:ss): 2011/06/23 7:36:32
Elapsed run time: 0.124 Seconds

15.0 Code Documentation for the RIP-ET Package

The RIP-ET Package is composed of one module, seven subroutines, and two functions. The seven subroutines are primary subroutines that are part of MODFLOW 2005 (Harbaugh, 2005). The module, subroutines and functions are in source-code file GWF2RIP3.F90. The subroutines are called directly from the main MODFLOW-2005 program unit. The module is called GWF2RIPMODULE and creates pointers and a data type for all variables used exclusively by RIP-ET.

The five subroutines are:

GWF2RIP3AR	Allocates memory for all data, and reads data for RIP-ET variables that do not vary during a simulation run.
GWF2RIP3RP	Reads data for RIP-ET variables that vary over stress periods.
GWF2RIP3FM	Formulates terms needed to solve the groundwater flow equation simulating riparian evapotranspiration, and adds them to the head coefficient array (HCOF) and to the right-hand side array (RHS).
GWF2RIP3BD	Computes flow rates simulated as evapotranspiration from riparian systems and writes plant functional subgroup evapotranspiration rates or cell-by-cell flow rates if those options are selected.
GWF2RIP3DA	Deallocates RIP-ET memory.
SGWF2RIP3PNT	Set pointers to RIP-ET data for grid.
SGWF2RIP3PSV	Saves pointers to RIP-ET data for grid.

The two functions are:

HCOFtrm	Computes a component of the term added to head coefficient array (HCOF).
RHStrm	Computes a component of the term added to the right-hand side array (RHS).

15.1 Changes to Calling Arguments in Main

Statements must be added to mf2005.f, the main program, to call the RIP-ET package. A unique IUNIT number needs to be assigned to the file type RIP. This is done by assigning 'RIP' to an element within the CUNIT data statement of the main program. In MODFLOW 2005, Version 18, IUNIT (6) was available.

Add 'RIP' to the 6th position (or whatever IUNIT location is used) in the CUNIT data statement.

```
DATA CUNIT/'BCF6', 'WEL', 'DRN', 'RIV', 'EVT', 'RIP', 'GHB', ! 7
& 'RCH', 'SIP', 'DE4', 'STR', 'OC', 'PCG', 'lmg', ! 14
& 'gwt', 'FHB', 'STR', 'IBS', 'CHD', 'HFB6', ! 21
& 'lak', 'LPF', 'DIS', 'PVAL', ! 28
& 'ZONE', 'MULT', ! 35
& 'HUF2', 'GMG', ! 42
& 'sfr', 'gage', 'LVDA', 'lmt6', ! 49
& 'MNW1', 'KDEP', 'sub', 'uzf', ! 56
& 44* '/'
```

15.2 Five Calling Statements to RIP-ET from MAIN

The following calling statements are added to MAIN as specified,

1. After the statement,
`IF(IUNIT(5).GT.0) CALL GWF2EVT7AR(IUNIT(5), IGRID)`
 add the statement,
`IF(IUNIT(6).GT.0) CALL GWF2RIP3AR(IUNIT(6), IGRID)`
2. After the statement,
`IF(IUNIT(5).GT.0) CALL GWF2EVT7RP(IUNIT(5), IGRID)`
 add the statement,
`IF(IUNIT(6).GT.0) CALL GWF2RIP3RP(IUNIT(6), IGRID)`
3. After the statement,
`IF(IUNIT(5).GT.0) CALL GWF2EVT7FM(IGRID)`
 add the statement,
`IF(IUNIT(6).GT.0) CALL GWF2RIP3FM(IGRID NDRTNP, NPDRT, IDRT B, IDRTFL, NRFLOW, NOPRDT)`
4. After the statement, I
`F(IUNIT(5).GT.0) CALL GWF2EVT7BD(KKSTP, KKPER, IGRID)`
 add the statement,
`IF(IUNIT(6).GT.0) CALL GWF2RIP3BD(KKSTP, KKPER, IGRID)`

15.3 GWFRIPMODULE

The module GWFRIPMODULE S provides the declaration of allocatable variable for RIP-ET. The listing is as follows.

```
Module GWFRIPMODULE
  Integer, Save, Pointer :: MAXRIP, IRIPCB, IRIPCB1, NRIPCL
  Integer, Save, Pointer :: MAXPOLY, MAXTS, MXSEG
    Integer, Save, Dimension(:), Pointer :: NuSeg, NPolY
  Integer, Save, Dimension(:,:), Pointer :: CLoc
  Real, Save, Dimension(:), Pointer :: Sxd, Ard, Rmax, Rsxd, RIPET
  Real, Save, Dimension(:,:), Pointer :: fdh, fdr, HSurf
  Real, Save, Dimension(:,:,:), Pointer :: CovPFSG
    Double Precision, Dimension(:,:,:), Pointer :: C1, C2
  Character(LEN=24), Save, Dimension(:), Pointer :: RIPNM
  TYPE GWFRIPType
    Integer, Pointer :: MAXRIP, IRIPCB, IRIPCB1, NRIPCL
    Integer, Pointer :: MAXPOLY, MAXTS, MXSEG
    Integer, Dimension(:), Pointer :: NuSeg, NPolY
    Integer, Dimension(:,:), Pointer :: CLoc
    Real, Dimension(:), Pointer :: Sxd, Ard, Rmax, Rsxd, RIPET
    Real, Dimension(:,:), Pointer :: fdh, fdr, HSurf
    Real, Dimension(:,:,:), Pointer :: CovPFSG
    Double Precision, Dimension(:,:,:), Pointer :: C1, C2
    Character(LEN=24), Dimension(:), Pointer :: RIPNM
  END TYPE
  TYPE(GWFRIPType), SAVE :: GWFRIPDAT(10)
End Module GWFRIPMODULE
```

15.4 GWF2RIP3AR

The subroutine GWF2RIP3AR will read from the RIP-ET file designated in the NAME file, allocates space for RIP-ET array, writes to the list file, and performs the following steps:

- Step 1: Allocate scalar variables, which make it possible for multiple grids to be defined.
- Step 2: Identifies the package as the Riparian Package, and initializes the number of active riparian cells (NRIPCL) to zero.
- Step 3: Read in the maximum number of riparian cells (MAXRIP) allowed over all stress periods. Note that NRIPCL, which is updated every stress period, is always $\leq$ MAXRIP. Read in maximum number of polygons in a cell (MAXPOLY). Read in the cell-by-cell flow flag or unit number (IRIPCB), and the flag or unit number for plant functional subgroup ET rate storage (IRIPCB1).
- Step 4: Read in the maximum number of plant functional subgroups (MAXTS), and maximum number of segments used to interpolate the transpiration canopy flux function (MXSEG).
- Step 5: Allocate space for the real variables: saturated extinction depth (Sxd), the active root depth (Ard), the maximum ET canopy flux (Rmax), the ET canopy flux at the saturation extinction depth (RSxd), the active root depth segment factor (fdh), the maximum ET flux segment factor (fdR), the land surface elevation for a polygon within a cell (HSURF), the PFSG fractional coverage in a cell for a polygon (CovPFSG), the total ET rate for a cell (RIPET).
- Step 6: Allocate space for integer variables: the number of active segments for a PFSG (NuSeg), the (k,i,j) location of the cell (CLOC), the number of polygons in a cell (NPOLY).
- Step 7: Allocate space for double precision variables: the HCOF portion of ET rate (C1), the RHS portion of ET rate (C2), and the ET rate for the PFSG within a polygon for a cell (ETR).
- Step 8: Allocate space for character variables: the PFSG names (RIPNM) arrays.
- Step 9: For each plant functional subgroup, read the name, saturated extinction depth (measured from land surface), active root depth, maximum ET flux, ET flux at the saturation extinction depth, and the number of segments used to interpolate the ET flux curve.
- Step 10: For each plant functional subgroup, read the active root depth segment factors and ET flux segment.
- Step 11: Print out plant functional subgroup name, saturated extinction depth (measured from land surface), active root depth, maximum ET flux, ET flux at saturation extinction depth.
- Step 12: Print out plant functional subgroup name and active root depth and ET flux segments.
- Step 13: Save pointers to data.
- Step 14: Return.

The variables used in GWF2RIP3AR are listed in [table 7](#).

Table 7. List of variables in module GWF2RIP3AR.

Variable	Scope	Definition
LINE	Module	Content of one line read from the input file
IFREFM	Global	Flag indicating if variables are to be read in free format
IN	Package	Unit number of input file
IOUT	Global	Unit number of LIST output file
LLOC	Module	Pointer used to keep track of position in LINE
ISTART	Module	Starting position of parsed word
ISTOP	Module	Ending position of parsed word
N	Module	Dummy integer variable
R	Module	Dummy real variable
NRIPCL	Package	Active number of riparian cells in a stress period
MAXRIP	Package	Maximum number of riparian cells
MAXPOLY	Package	Maximum number of polygons in a cell
IRIPCB	Package	Cell-by-cell flag and unit number
IRIPCB1	Package	Save flag and unit number
MAXTS	Package	Maximum number of plant functional subgroups
MXSEG	Package	Maximum number of segments over all subgroups
Sxd	Package	Saturated extinction depth
Ard	Package	Active root depth
Rmax	Package	Maximum ET canopy flux
RSxd	Package	ET canopy flux at the saturation extinction depth
fdh	Package	Active root depth segment factor
fdR	Package	Maximum ET flux segment factor
HSURF	Package	Land-surface elevation for a polygon within a cell
CovPFSG	Package	PFSG fractional coverage in a cell for a polygon
RIPET	Package	Total ET rate for a cell
NuSeg	Package	Number of active segments for a PFSG
LCov	Package	The (k,i,j) location of the cell
NPOLY	Package	Number of polygons in a cell
C1	Package	HCOF portion of ET rate
C2	Package	RHS portion of ET rate
ETR	Package	ET rate for the PFSG within a polygon for a cell
RIPNM	Package	PFSG names

15.5 Listing for GWF2RIP3AR

```

! *****
! Subroutine GWF2RIP3AR(IN,IGRID)
! *****
! This subroutine allocates storage for all RIP-ET data, and reads in
! dimension variables that remain constant over the simulation
! The follow variables are used:
!   IN is the unit number of input file.
!   IGRID is the grid number for LGR.
!   IOUT is the unit number of the LIST output file.
!   IFREFM is a flag indicating free format for data input.
!   MAXRIP is the maximum number of riparian cells over all stress
!   periods.
!   MAXPOLY is the maximum number of polygons in a cell.
!   IRIPCB is a cell-by-cell printing flag and unit number,
!   IRIPCB1 is a flag to save cell values:location, surface elevation.
!   and ET rate for each plant functional subgroup.
!   NRIPCL is the number of active riparian cells in a stress period.
!   MAXTS is the total number of plant functional subgroups for
!   all cells.
!   MXSEG is the maximum number of segments for interpolation of ET
!   flux rate as a function of hydraulic head.
!   NuSEG is the number of active segments for a plant functional
!   subgroup.
!   Sxd is the saturation extinction depth with respect to land
!   surface.
!   Ard is the active root depth.
!   Rmax is the maximum ET canopy flux rate.
!   Rsxd is the ET canopy flux rate at the saturation extinction
!   depth.
!   CLoc has the (k,i,j) location of the cell for a stress period
!   NPoly is the number of polygons in a cell for a stress period.
!   fdh is the active root depth segment factor.
!   fdR is the maximum ET flux segment factor.
!   HSurf is the land surface elevation for a polygon within a cell
!   CovPFSG has the PFSG fractional coverage in a cell for a polygon for
!   a stress period.
!   RIPET is the total ET rate for a cell.
!   C1 is the HCOF portion of ET rate.
!   C2 is the RHS portion of ET rate.
!   RIPNM is the plant functional subgroup names, may be up to
!   24 characters in length.
!   LINE is the content of one line read from the input file.
!   LLOC is a pointer used to keep track of position in LINE.
!   ISTART is the starting position of parsed word.
!   ISTOP is the ending position of parsed word.
!   N is a dummy integer variable.
!   R is a dummy real variable.
!   Nfdh is the characters 'fdh'.
!   NfdR is the characters 'fdR'.
!   ITS and ISEG are counters.
! *****
!
! Specifications
! *****
! Use GLOBAL,          Only: IOUT,IFREFM
!   Use GWFRIPMODULE, Only: MAXRIP,MAXPOLY,IRIPCB,IRIPCB1,NRIPCL,MAXTS,    &
!                               MXSEG,NuSeg,Sxd,Ard,Rmax,Rsxd,CLoc,NPoly,    &
!                               fdh,fdR,HSurf,CovPFSG,RIPET,C1,C2,RIPNM
!   Integer                :: IN,IGRID,LLOC,ISTART,ISTOP,N,ITS,ISEG
!   Real                   :: R
!   Character(3)           :: Nfdh='fdh',NfdR='fdR'
!   Character(80)          :: Line
! *****
!
!1---Allocate scalar variables, which make it possible for multiple grids
! to be defined.
!

```

```

!
!2----Identify package and initialize NRIPCL
!
      Write(IOUT,100) IN
100  Format(1x,/1x,'RIP-ET -- RIPARIAN PACKAGE, VERSION 3,', &
        ' 6/21/2010',' INPUT READ FROM UNIT',I3)
!
      NRIPCL=0
!
!3----Read 1) maximum number of riparian cell, 2) the maximum
!      number of polygons per cell 3) a unit or flag for
!      printing or storing ET terms, and 4) an option value,if
!      present,that allows storage in memory of the total ET Rate
!      for each cell,
!
      Read(IN,'(A)') LINE
      If (IFREFM == 0) Then
          Read(LINE,'(4I10)') MAXRIP,MAXPOLY,IRIPCB,IRIPCB1
          LLOC=41
      Else
          LLOC=1
          CALL URWORD(LINE,LLOC,ISTART,ISTOP,2,MAXRIP,R,IOUT,IN)
          CALL URWORD(LINE,LLOC,ISTART,ISTOP,2,MAXPOLY,R,IOUT,IN)
          CALL URWORD(LINE,LLOC,ISTART,ISTOP,2,IRIPCB,R,IOUT,IN)
          CALL URWORD(LINE,LLOC,ISTART,ISTOP,2,IRIPCB1,R,IOUT,IN)
      Endif
      Write(IOUT, 110) MAXRIP
110  Format(1x,'MAXIMUM OF',I5,' RIPARIAN CELLS')
      Write(IOUT,120) MAXPOLY
120  Format(1x,'MAXIMUM OF',I5,' POLYGONS PER CELL')
      If(IRIPCB < 0) then
          write(IOUT, 130)
130  Format(1x,'THE ET RATE FOR EACH PLANT FUNCTIONAL SUBGROUP WILL ', &
        'BE WRITTEN TO THE LIST FILE WHEN ICBCL IS NOT 0')
      Elseif (IRIPCB > 0) then
          write(IOUT,140)IRIPCB
140  Format(1x,'TOTAL ET RATE FOR EACH CELL WILL BE SAVED ON UNIT',I3)
      Endif
      If(IRIPCB1>0) Then
          Write(IOUT,150)IRIPCB1
150  Format(1x,'CELL LOCATION, SURFACE ELEVATION, AND PLANT ', &
        'FUNCTIONAL SUBGROUP ET RATES WILL BE SAVED ', &
        'ON UNIT',I3)
      End if
!
!4----Read and print maximum number of plant functional subgroups (MAXTS),
!      and the maximum of interpolation segments for the ET flux
!      function (MXSEG).
!
      If (IFREFM == 0) Then
          Read(IN,'(2I10)') MAXTS,MXSEG
      Else
          Read(IN,*) MAXTS,MXSEG
      Endif
      write(IOUT,160) MAXTS,MXSEG
160  Format(1x,'MAXIMUM NUMBERS OF PLANT FUNCTIONAL SUBGROUPS AND SEGMENTS '/, &
        1x,'PLANT FUNCTIONAL SUBGROUPS  =',I3,/, &
        1x,'MAXIMUM CURVE SEGMENTS    =',I3)
!
!5----Allocate REAL variables: Sxd, Ard, Rmax, Rsxd, fdh, fdR, HSurf, RIPET
!      CovPFSG.
!
      Allocate(Sxd(MAXTS),Ard(MAXTS),Rmax(MAXTS),Rsxd(MAXTS),RIPET(MAXRIP))
      Allocate(fdh(MAXTS,MXSEG),fdR(MAXTS,MXSEG),HSurf(MAXRIP,MAXPOLY))
      Allocate(CovPFSG(MAXRIP,MAXPOLY,MAXTS))
!
!6----Allocate INTEGER variables: NuSeg,Cloc,NPOLY
!
      Allocate(NuSeg(MAXTS),NPoly(MAXRIP) )
      Allocate(Cloc(MAXRIP,3))

```



```

!
!7---Allocate DOUBLE PRECISION variables: C1,C2
!
      Allocate(C1(MAXRIP,MAXPOLY,MAXTS),C2(MAXRIP,MAXPOLY,MAXTS))
!
!8---Allocate CHARACTER variables:
!
      Allocate(RIPNM(MAXTS))
!
!9---For each plant functional subgroup, read the name, saturated extinction
!      depth (measured from land surface), active root depth, maximum ET flux,
!      ET flux at the saturation extinction depth, and the number of
!      segments used to interpolate the ET flux curve.
!
      Do ITS=1, MAXTS
        If(IFREFM == 0) then
          Read(In, '(A,4F10.0,I10)') RIPNM(ITS),Sxd(ITS),Ard(ITS),    &
            Rmax(ITS),Rsxd(ITS), NuSEG(ITS)
        Else
          Read(In,*)RIPNM(ITS),Sxd(ITS),Ard(ITS),Rmax(ITS),Rsxd(ITS),    &
            NuSEG(ITS)
        End if
!
!10---For each plant functional subgroup, read the active root
!      depth segment factors and ET flux segment factors.
!
        If(IFREFM == 0) then
          Read(In, '(10F10.4)') (fdh(ITS,ISEG), ISEG=1,NuSEG(ITS))
          Read(In, '(10F10.4)') (fdR(ITS,ISEG), ISEG=1,NuSEG(ITS))
        Else
          Read(In,*) (fdh(ITS,ISEG), ISEG=1,NuSeg(ITS))
          Read(In,*) (fdR(ITS,ISEG), ISEG=1,NuSeg(ITS))
        End if
      End do
!
!11---Print out plant functional subgroup name, saturated extinction depth
!      (measured from land surface),active root depth, maximum ET flux,
!      ET flux at saturation extinction depth.
!
      Write(IOUT,170)
170   Format(/,'
           NAME
           RIPARIAN INFORMATION',//, &
           'MAXIMUM SATURATION ACTIVE ', &
           'ET FLUX AT',//, &
           'ET SATURATION',//, &
           'FLUX EXTINCTION DEPTH'//, &
           EXTINCTION ROOT ', &
           DEPTH DEPTH ', &
           ' ')
!
      Do ITS=1, MAXTS
        Write(IOUT,180)RIPNM(ITS),Sxd(ITS),Ard(ITS),Rmax(ITS),Rsxd(ITS)
180   Format(1x,A,T27,F10.4,T38,F10.4,T52,E11.4,T65,E11.4)
      End do
!
!12---Print out plant functional subgroup name and active root depth and ET
!      flux segments.
!
      Write(IOUT,190)
190   Format(/,'
           NAME
           SEGMENT INFORMATION',//, &
           SEGMENTS ')
!
      Do ITS=1, MAXTS
        Write(IOUT,200)RIPNM(ITS),Nfdh, (fdh(ITS,ISEG), ISEG=1,NuSEG(ITS))
200   Format(/,1x,A,T27,A,10F10.4)
        Write(IOUT,210) NfdR, (fdR(ITS,ISEG), ISEG=1,NuSEG(ITS))
210   Format(1x,T27,A,10F10.4)
      End Do
!
!13---Save pointers to data
!
      Call SGWF2RIP3PSV(IGRID)
!
!14---Return
!
      Return
End Subroutine GWF2RIP3AR

```

15.6 GWF2RIP3RP

Subroutine GWF2RIP3FM performs the following steps:

Step 1: Set pointers for current grid.

Step 2: Read in ITMP (number of riparian cells or flag to reuse data).

Step 3: Test ITMP.

Step 3a: If $ITMP < 0$, reuse data from last stress period.

Step 3b: If $ITMP \geq 0$, it is the number of riparian cells for the stress period.

Step 4: Check that number of riparian cell for the stress period does not exceed MAXRIP.

Step 5: Printout number of active riparian cells for the stress period.

Step 6: If there are no riparian cells this stress period, return.

Step 7: Initialize NPOLY, CLOC, HSURF, and COVPFSG.

Step 8: For each riparian cell, read a cell number and the number of polygons in the cell.

Step 9: For each polygon, read surface elevation, and then fractional coverage for each plant functional subgroup. A polygon is limited to 24 PFSG unless the format is changed.

Step 10: Print output heading.

Step 11: Printout polygon data cell by cell.

Step 12: Return.

The variables used in GWF2RIP3RP are listed in [table 8](#).

Table 8. List of variables in module GWF2RIP3RP.

Variable	Scope	Definition
ITMP		Number of riparian cells or flag to reuse data
IFREFM	Global	Flag indicating if variables are to be read in free format
IN	Package	Unit number of input file
IOUT	Global	Unit number of LIST output file
MAXTS	Package	Maximum number of plant functional subgroups
MXSEG	Package	Maximum number of segments over all subgroups
MAXRIP	Package	Maximum number of riparian cells
MAXPOLY	Package	Maximum number of polygons in cells
NRIPCL	Package	Active number of riparian cells in a stress period
CLOC	Package	The (k,i,j) location of the riparian cell
HSURF	Package	Land surface elevation for a polygon within a cell
NPOLY	Package	Number of polygons in a cell
CovPFSG	Package	PFSG fractional coverage in a cell for a polygon
K	Module	Layer
J	Module	Column
I	Module	Row
HSURF	Module	Land-surface elevation
II	Module	Counter
JJ	Module	Counter
NN	Module	Counter

15.7 Listing for GWF2RIP3RP

```

! *****
! Subroutine GWF2RIP3RP(IN,IGRID)
! *****
! This subroutine reads by stress period, the number of riparian cells,the
! number of polygons for the cell,the location of the riparian cells
! (layer, row, column), polygon number,the land surface elevation for the
! polygon,and the percentage coverage of each plant functional subgroup in
! each polygon.
!   IN      is the unit number of input file.
!   IGRID is the grid number for LGR.
!   IOUT    is the unit number of the LIST output file.
!   IFREFM  is a flag indicating free format for data input.
!           stress period.
!   MAXRIP  is the maximum number of riparian cells over all stress
!           periods.
!   MAXPOLY is the maximum number of polygons in a cell.
!   MAXTS   is the total number of plant functional subgroups for
!           all cells.
!   NRIPCL  is the number of active riparian cells in a stress period.
!   CLoc    has the (k,i,j) location of the cell for a stress period
!   NPoly   is the number of polygons in a cell for a stress period..
!   HSurf   is the land surface elevation for a polygon within a cell
!   CovPFSG has the PFSG fractional coverage in a cell for a polygon for
!           a stress period.
!   RIPNM   is the plant functional subgroup names, may be up to
!           24 characters in length.
!   ITMP    is number of riparian cells or flag to repeat data from previous
!   NC,NP,and I are counters.
! *****
!
! Specifications
! *****
! Use Global,      Only: IOUT,IFREFM
!   Use GWF2RIPMODULE,  Only: MAXRIP,MAXPOLY,MAXTS,NRIPCL,CLoc,NPoly,HSurf,  &
!   CovPFSG,RIPNM
!   Integer::IN,IGRID,ITMP
!   Integer:: NC,NP,I
! *****
!
!1----Set pointers for current grid
!
!   Call SGWF2RIP3PNT(IGRID)
!
!2----Read in ITMP (number of riparian cells or flag to reuse data).
!
!   If(IFREFM == 0) then
!     Read(IN,'(I10)') ITMP
!   Else
!     Read(IN,*) ITMP
!   Endif
!
!3----Test ITMP.
!
!   If(ITMP < 0) Then
!
!3a---If ITMP<0, reuse data from last stress period.
!

```

52 RIP-ET: A Riparian Evapotranspiration Package for MODFLOW-2005

```

        write(IOUT,100)
100      Format(1x,/1x,'REUSING RIPARIAN CELL DATA FROM LAST STRESS PERIOD')
        Return
      Else
!
!3b---If ITMP>=0, it is the number of riparian cells.
!
        NRIPCL=ITMP
        End if
!
!4----If NRIPCL>MAXRIP then STOP.
!
        If(NRIPCL > MAXRIP) Then
          write(IOUT,110) NRIPCL,MAXRIP
110      Format(1x,/1x,'NRIPCL(',I4,') IS GREATER THAN MAXRIP(',I4,')')
          Stop
        Endif
!
!5----Printout number of active riparian cells for the stress period.
!
        write(IOUT,120) NRIPCL
120      Format(1x,//,1x,I5,' RIPARIAN CELLS.')
!
!6----If there are no riparian cells this stress period, return.
!
        If(NRIPCL == 0) Return
!
!7----Initialize NPOLY, CLOC, HSURF, and COVPFSG
!
        NPOLY   = 0
        CLOC    = 0
        HSURF   = 0.0
        COVPFSG = 0.0
!
!8----For each riparian cell, read a cell number and the number of polygons
!      in the cell.
!
        Do NC=1, NRIPCL
          If(IFREFM == 0) then
            Read(IN,'(4I10)') (CLOC(NC,I),I=1,3),NPOLY(NC)
          Else
            Read(IN,*) (CLOC(NC,I),I=1,3),NPOLY(NC)
          End If
!
!9----For each polygon, read surface elevation, and then fractional
!      coverage for each plant functional subgroup. A polygon is limited
!      to 24 PFSG unless the format is changed.
!
          Do NP =1,NPOLY(NC)
            If(IFREFM == 0) then
              Read(IN,'(F10.2,25F10.5)') HSURF(NC,NP),(COVPFSG(NC,NP,I),I=1,MAXTS)
            Else
              Read(IN,*) HSURF(NC,NP),(COVPFSG(NC,NP,I),I=1,MAXTS)
            Endif
          End Do !End of polygon loop
        End Do !End of cell loop
!
!10---Print output heading.

```

15.8 GWF2RIP3FM

Subroutine GWF2RIP3FM performs the following steps:

- Step 1: Set pointers to current grid.
- Step 2: Check to see if there are riparian cells for this stress period, if not, return.
- Step 3: Begin to process each cell in the riparian cell list.
- Step 4: Get row, column and layer of riparian cell from CLoc array.
- Step 5: Check to see if cell is external; if so, skip it and send a message that it is in an inactive cell (IBOUND=0).
- Step 6: Set head for cell (HH=HNEW).
- Step 7: Begin to process each polygon in a cell.
- Step 8: Begin to process each plant functional subgroup in a cell.
- Step 9: Initialize C1 and C2, and determine which plant functional subgroups are active within a cell (RIP≠0).
- Step 10: Determine cell non-zero fractional coverage for a plant functional subgroup, calculate Hsxd and Hxd; and initialize the extinction depth segment end points, HK(1) to Hxd, and RK(1) to zero.
- Step 11: Check to see if HH is beyond the ends of the ET canopy flux curve; if $HH \leq Hxd$, set both C1 and C2 to zero; or if $HH > Hsxd$, set $C1=0.0$ and $C2=-Rsxd*fCov*DEL C(IR)*DEL R(IC)$; in either case, cycle to the next plant functional subgroup.
- Step 12: Loop through the ET canopy flux function vertices.
- Step 13: Calculate the HKs and RKs as needed.
- Step 14: Check to see if $HK(KS) < HH \leq HK(KS+1)$.
- Step 15: When it is, calculate C1 and C2 using the functions HCOF_{trm} and RHSt_{trm} that are adjusted with fCov, DELR and DELC, i.e.,

$$C1=fCov*HCOF_{trm}*DEL R*DELC$$

$$C2=fCov*RHSt_{trm}*DEL R*DELC.$$
- Step 16: Add C1 to HCOF, and subtract C2 from RHS.
- Step 17: Return

The variables used in GWF2RIP3FM are listed in [table 9](#).

Table 9. List of variables in module GWF2RIP3FM.

Variable	Scope	Definition
NLAY	Global	Number of layers in the grid
NCOL	Global	Number of columns in the grid
NROW	Global	Number of rows in the grid
HNEW	Global	Most recent estimate of head in a cell
HCOF	Global	Coefficient of head in the finite-difference equations
RHS	Global	Right-hand side of the finite-difference equations
DELR	Global	Cell dimension in row direction
DELC	Global	Cell dimension in column direction
IBOUND	Global	Status of cell: <0, constant head; =0, inactive; >0, active
NRIPCL	Package	Active number of riparian cells in a stress period
MAXRIP	Package	Maximum number of riparian cells
MAXTS	Package	Maximum number of plant functional subgroups
MXSEG	Package	Maximum number of segments over all subgroups
CLOC	Package	The (k,i,j) location of the riparian cell
HSURF	Package	Land-surface elevation for a polygon within a cell
NPOLY	Package	Number of polygons in a cell
COVPFSG	Package	PFSG fractional coverage in a cell for a polygon
HH	Module	Hydraulic head
HK	Package	Depth segment vertex component
RK	Package	ET Rate segment vertex component
Sxd	Package	Saturation extinction depth
Ard	Package	Active root depth
Rmax	Package	Maximum ET canopy flux
Rsxd	Package	ET canopy flux at saturation extinction depth
NuSeg	Package	Number of segments for a plant functional subgroup ET curve
fdh	Package	Active root depth segment factor
fdR	Package	Maximum ET flux segment factor
Hxd	Module	Extinction depth elevation
Hsxd	Module	Saturation extinction depth elevation
C1	Package	HCOF portion of ET rate
C2	Package	RHS portion of ET rate
LC	Module	Counter
IL	Module	Layer number
IR	Module	Row number
IC	Module	Column number
KS	Module	Counter
NTS	Module	Counter
Loc1	Module	Counter for fractional coverage values in a cell.
Loc2	Module	Counter for land surface elevations in a cell, used only if $IHSURF > 0$.
HCOFtrm	Package	Function for HCOF portion of ET rate
RHStrm	Package	Function for RHS portion of ET rate

15.9 Listing for GWF2RIP3FM

```

! *****
! Subroutine GWF2RIP3FM(IGRID)
! *****
! Add riparian evapotranspiration to RHS and HCOF. The ET flux
! rate is estimated using a segmented interpolation structure.
!   IGRID is the grid number for LGR.
!   NCOL is the number of columns in the grid.
!   NROW is the number of rows in the grid.
!   NLAY is the number of layers in the grid.
!   DELR is the cell dimension in row direction.
!   DELC is the cell dimension in the column direction.
!   IBOUND is status of cell: <0, constant head;=0, inactive;>0, active.
!   HNEW is the most recent estimate of head in a cell.
!   RHS is the right-hand side of the finite-difference equations.
!   HCOF is the coefficient of head in the finite-difference equations.
!   MAXTS is the total number of plant functional subgroups for
!   all cells.
!   MXSEG is the maximum number of segments for interpolation of ET
!   flux as a function of hydraulic head.
!   NRIPCL is the number of active riparian cells in a stress period.
!   Sxd is the saturation extinction depth with respect to land
!   surface.
!   Ard is the active root depth.
!   Rmax is the maximum ET canopy flux.
!   Rsxd is the ET canopy flux at the saturation extinction
!   depth.
!   fdh is the active root depth segment factor.
!   fdR is the maximum ET flux segment factor.
!   NuSEG is the number of active segments for a plant functional
!   subgroup.
!   CLoc has the (k,i,j) location of the cell for a stress period
!   NPoly is the number of polygons in a cell for a stress period.
!   HSurf is the land surface elevation for a polygon within a cell
!   CovPFSG has the PFSG fractional coverage in a cell for a polygon for
!   a stress period.
!   C1 is the HCOF portion of ET rate.
!   C2 is the RHS portion of ET rate.
!   IL is the cell layer.
!   IR is the cell row.
!   IC is the cell column.
!   HH is the hydraulic head in the cell.
!   HK(N) is the head value at Nth vertex of the Ard segments.
!   RK(N) is the ET canopy flux at Nth vertex of the R segments.
!   HCOFtrm is a function to calculate HCOF part of ET canopy flux.
!   RHStrm is a function to calculate RHS part of ET canopy flux.
!   fCov is the fractional coverage in a cell by a plant functional
!   subgroup.
!   Hxd is the extinction depth elevation.
!   Hsxd is the saturated extinction depth elevation.
!   LC,LP,KS,and NTS are counters.

```

```

! *****
!
! Specifications:
! *****
!
Use GLOBAL,          Only: NCOL, NROW, NLAY, DELR, DELC, IBOUND, HNEW, RHS, HCOF
USE GWFRIPMODULE, Only: MAXTS, MXSEG, NRIPCL, Sxd, Ard, Rmax, Rsxd, fdH, fdR,    &
                                NuSeg, CLoc, NPoly, HSurf, CovPFSG, C1, C2

Integer:: IGRID
    Integer:: IL, IR, IC
    Integer:: LC, LP, KS, NTS
    Double Precision:: HH
    Double Precision, Dimension(MXSEG+1):: HK, RK
    Double Precision:: HCOFtrm, RHStrm
    Real:: fCov, Hxd, Hsxd
! *****
!
!1----Set pointers to current grid.
!
    Call SGWF2RIP3PNT(IGRID)
!
!2----If NRIPCL<=0, there are no riparian cells, return.
!
    If (NRIPCL<=0) return
!
!3----Process each cell in the riparian cell list.
!
    Cell_Loop: Do LC=1, NRIPCL
!
!4----Get column, row and layer from riparian cell array.
!
        IL=CLoc(LC,1)
        IR=CLoc(LC,2)
        IC=CLoc(LC,3)
!
!5----If cell is external skip it and send a message to screen that cell
!      is inactive.
!
        If(IBOUND(IC,IR,IL) == 0) Then
            Write(*, '(A)') "**** Riparian cell is inactive ****"
        Cycle Cell_Loop
    End if
!
!6----Set head for cell.
!
        HH=HNEW(IC,IR,IL)
!
!7----Process each polygon in a cell
!
        Poly_Loop: Do LP=1, NPoly(LC)
!
!8----Process each plant functional subgroup
!
        TS_Loop: Do NTS=1, MAXTS
!
!9----Initialize C1 and C2
!
            C1(LC,LP,NTS)=0.0
            C2(LC,LP,NTS)=0.0
!
!10---Determine cell non-zero fractional coverage for a plant functional
!      subgroup, calculate Hsxd and Hxd; and initialize the extinction
!      depth segment end points, HK(1) to Hxd, and RK(1) to zero.
!
            fCov=CovPFSG(LC,LP,NTS)
            Hsxd=HSURF(LC,LP)-Sxd(NTS)
            Hxd=Hsxd-Ard(NTS)
            HK(1)=Hxd
            RK(1)=0.0

```



```

!
!11---Check to see if HH is beyond the ends of the ET canopy flux curve;
!   If HH <= Hxd, set both C1 and C2 to zero; or if HH >= Hsxd,
!   set C1=0.0 and C2=-Rsxd*fCov*DELC(IR)*DELR(IC);
!   in either case, cycle to the next plant functional subgroup.
!
      If(HH > Hsxd ) Then
        C1(LC,LP,NTS)=0.0
        C2(LC,LP,NTS)=-Rsxd(NTS)*fCov*DELR(IC)*DELC(IR)
        RHS(IC,IR,IL)=RHS(IC,IR,IL)-C2(LC,LP,NTS)
        cycle TS_Loop
      Else if(HH <= Hxd) then
        C1(LC,LP,NTS)=0.0
        C2(LC,LP,NTS)=0.0
        cycle TS_Loop
      End if
!
!12---Loop through the ET canopy flux function vertices.
!
      Seg_Loop:DO KS=1, NuSeg(NTS)
!
!13---Calculate HKs and RKs as needed.
!
        HK(KS+1)=HK(KS)+fdh(NTS,KS)*Ard(NTS)
        RK(KS+1)=RK(KS)+fdR(NTS,KS)*Rmax(NTS)
!
!14---Check to see if HK(KS)<HH<=HK(KS+1)
!
        IF(HH > HK(KS) .and. HH <= HK(KS+1)) Then
!
!15---When it is, calculate C1 and C2 using the functions HCOFtrm and
!   RHStrm that are adjusted with fCov, DELR, and DELC.
!
          C1(LC,LP,NTS)=-fCov*HCOFtrm(HK(KS),HK(KS+1),      &
                                     RK(KS),RK(KS+1))* DELR(IC)*DELC(IR)
          C2(LC,LP,NTS)=-fCov*RHStrm(HK(KS),HK(KS+1),      &
                                     RK(KS),RK(KS+1))*DELR(IC)*DELC(IR)
!
!16---Add C1 to HCOF and subtract C2 from RHS.
!
          HCOF(IC,IR,IL)=HCOF(IC,IR,IL)+C1(LC,LP,NTS)
          RHS(IC,IR,IL)=RHS(IC,IR,IL)-C2(LC,LP,NTS)
          EXIT Seg_Loop
        End if
      End do Seg_Loop
    End do TS_Loop
  End Do Poly_Loop
End do Cell_Loop
!
!17-----Return
!
  Return
!
End Subroutine GWF2RIP3FM

```

15.10 GWF2RIP3BD

Subroutine GWF2RIP3BD performs the following steps:

Step 1: Set pointers for current grid.

Step 2: Initialize the rate accumulator (RATOUT).

Step 3: Set cell-by-cell budget save flag (IBD) and clear buffer.

Step 4: If cell-by-cell flows will be saved as a list, write header.

Step 5: Initialize BUFF.

Step 6: Loop through each riparian cell (if NRIPCL > 0).

Step 7: Get row, column, layer.

Step 8: Set HH=HNEW and initialize RATE to zero.

Step 9: Loop through the polygons.

Step 10: Loop through plant functional groups, calculate ETR, and aggregate ETR to RAT.

Step 11: Load RATE to budget accumulator and to BUFF and RIPET.

Step 12: If saving cell-by-cell flows to list, write flows.

Step 13: Calculate the total ET for each PFSG.

Step 14: Print locations, polygon number, HSURF, ET rate by plant functional groups, and total ET rate per cell, if requested.

Step 15: Write out ET rates to list file.

Step 16: Check to see if cell-by-cell flows are to be saved as three-dimensional array. The values are stored as a binary file.

Step 17: Check to see if cell location, polygon, head, surface elevation, and plant functional subgroup ET rates are to be saved as a formatted file.

Step 18: Move total riparian loss into VBVL for printing in BAS10T.

Step 19: Add riparian ET (riparian ET rate times time's step length) to VBVL.

Step 20: Move budget labels to VBNM for print by module BAS10T.

Step 21: Increment Budget term counter.

Step 22: Return.

The variables used in GWF2RIP3BD are listed in [table 10](#).

Table 10. List of variables in module GWF2RIP3BD.

Variable	Scope	Definition
NLAY	Global	Number of layers in the grid
NCOL	Global	Number of columns in the grid
NROW	Global	Number of rows in the grid
HNEW	Global	Most recent estimate of head in a cell
MSUM	Global	Counter for budget entries and labels in VBV and VBNM
KSTP	Global	Time step counter
KPER	Global	Stress period counter
RATOUT	Module	Accumulator for total flow out of flow field to riparian ET
IBOUND	Global	Status of cell: <0, constant head;=0, inactive;>0, active
VBNM	Global	Labels for entries in the volumetric budgets
VBV	Global	Entries for volumetric budget.
DELT	Global	Length of current time step
RATE	Module	ET in cell aggregated over plant functional subgroups
ZERO	Module	The number 0
HH	Module	Hydraulic head
TEXT	Module	Label to be printed or recorded with array data.
BUFF	Global	Buffer used to accumulate information before printing it
IOUT	Global	Primary unit number for all printed output
IBD	Module	Flag for recording cell-by-cell flows
ICBCFL	Global	Flag for recording cell-by-cell flows
IRIPCB	Package	Flag for recording cell-by-cell flows
IRIPCB1	Package	Flag for list file printing
NRIPCL	Package	Active number of riparian cells in a stress period
MAXRIP	Package	Maximum number of riparian cells
MAXTS	Package	Maximum number of plant functional subgroups
IBDLBL	Module	A flag that indicate the first pass through a loop
CLOC	Package	The (k,i,j) location of the riparian cell
HSURF	Package	Land surface elevation for a polygon within a cell
NPOLY	Package	Number of polygons in a cell
ETR	Package	ET rate for the plant functional subgroup within a polygon for a cell
RIPET	Package	Total ET rate for a cell
C1	Package	HCOF portion of ET rate
C2	Package	RHS portion of ET rate
IL	Module	Layer number
IC	Module	Row number
IR	Module	Column number
NTS	Module	Counters
II	Module	Counters

15.10 Listing for GWF2RIP3BD

```

! *****
! Subroutine GWF2RIP3BD(KSTP,KPER,IGRID)
! *****
! Calculates volumetric budgets for riparian cells,
! KSTP is a time step counter.
! KPER is a stress period counter.
! IGRID is the grid number for LGR.
! IOUT is the unit number of the LIST output file.
! NCOL is the number of columns in the grid.
! NROW is the number of rows in the grid.
! NLAY is the number of layers in the grid.
! IBOUND is status of cell: <0, constant head;=0, inactive;>0, active.
! HNEW is the most recent estimate of head in a cell
! BUFF is a three dimensional array containing the RATE for each
! cell.
! MSUM is the Counter for budget entries and labels in VBVL and VBNM
! VBVL are the entries for volumetric budget.
! VBNM are the labels for entries in the volumetric budgets
! ICBCFL is the flag for recording cell-by-cell flows
! DELT is the length of current time step
! MAXRIP is the maximum number of riparian cells over all stress
! periods,
! MAXPOLY is the maximum number of polygons in a cell.
! MAXTS is the total number of plant functional subgroups for
! all cells
! NRIPCL is the number of active riparian cells in a stress period
! IRIPCB is a cell-by-cell save flag and unit number
! IRIPCB1 is a flag to save cell values: location, surface elevation
! and ET rate for each plant functional subgroup.
! C1 is the HCOF portion of ET rate.
! C2 is the RHS portion of ET rate.
! CLoc has the (k,i,j) location of the cell for a stress period
! NPoly is the number of polygons in a cell for a stress period.
! HSurf is the land surface elevation for a polygon within a cell
! CovPFSG has the PFSG fractional coverage in a cell for a polygon for
! RIPNM is the plant functional subgroup names, may be up to
! 24 characters in length.
! RIPET is the total ET rate for a cell.
! TEXT is a 16 character string, ' RIPARIAN ET' used in the
! budget.
! IL is the cell layer.
! IR is the cell row.
! IC is the cell column.
! IBD is a print or save flag.
! Zero is the number 0.
! RATE is plant functional subgroup aggregated ET rate for a cell,
! and is written to the RIP array if CBC is indicated under
! options.
! Sum is an accumulator.
! TotPFSG is the total ET for each PFSG.
! RATOUT is the Accumulator for total flow out of flow field
! to riparian ET.
! HH is the hydraulic head in a cell
! ETR is the ET rate for the plant functional subgroup within a
! polygon for a cell.
! LC,LP,NTS and II are counters

```

```

! *****
!
! Specifications:
! *****
! Use GLOBAL,          Only: IOU, NCOL, NROW, NLAY, IBOUND, HNEW, BUFF
! Use GWFBASMODULE,    Only: MSUM, VBV, VBNM, ICBCFL, DELT, PERTIM, TOTIM
! USE GWRIPMODULE,     Only: MAXRIP, MAXPOLY, MAXTS, NRIPCL, IRIPCB, IRIPCB1,    &
!                      C1, C2, CLoc, NPoly, HSurf, CovPFSG, RIPNM, RIPET
!
! Character(16)          :: TEXT, RIPAUX=' '
!   Integer              :: KSTP, KPER, IGRID, NAUX=0
!   Integer              :: IL, IC, IR, LC, LP, NTS, II, IBD, NP
!   Real                 :: Zero, RATE, Sum, AUXVAL
!   Real, Dimension(MAXTS) :: TotPFSG
!   Double Precision     :: RATOUT, HH
! Double Precision, Dimension(MAXRIP, MAXPOLY, MAXTS) :: ETR
!
!   DATA TEXT /'      RIPARIAN ET'/
! *****
!
! !1----Set pointers for current grid.
!
!   Call SGWF2RIP3PNT(IGRID)
!
! !2----Initialize the rate accumulator (RATOUT)
!
!   Zero=0.0
!   Ratout=zero
!
! !3----Set cell-by-cell budget save flag (IBD) and clear buffer
!
!   IBD=0
!   If(IRIPCB < 0 .and. ICBCFL /= 0) IBD=-1
!   If(IRIPCB > 0) IBD=ICBCFL
!
! !4----If cell-by-cell flows will be saved as a list, Write header.
!
!   IF(IBD.EQ.2) THEN
!     CALL UBDSV4(KSTP, KPER, TEXT, NAUX, RIPAUX, IRIPCB, NCOL, NROW, NLAY,    &
!       NRIPCL, IOU, DELT, PERTIM, TOTIM, IBOUND)
!   END IF
!
! !5----Initialize BUFF
!
!   Do IL=1, NLAY
!     Do IR=1, NROW
!       Do IC=1, NCOL
!         BUFF(IC, IR, IL)=zero
!       End do
!     End do
!   End do
!
! !6----Loop through each riparian cell if NRIPCL > 0.
!
!   If(NRIPCL == 0) Return
!   Do LC = 1, NRIPCL
!
! !7----Get row, column, layer, and surface elevation,
!
!     IL=CLoc(LC,1)
!     IR=CLoc(LC,2)
!     IC=CLoc(LC,3)
!
! !8----Set HH=HNEW, and initialize RATE to zero
!
!     HH=HNEW(IC, IR, IL)
!     RATE=zero
!
! !9----Loop through the polygons
!
!     Do LP=1, NPoly(LC)

```

62 RIP-ET: A Riparian Evapotranspiration Package for MODFLOW-2005

```

!10---Loop through plant functional subgroups, calculate ETR and
!   aggregate ETR to RATE
!
      Do NTS=1,MAXTS
        ETR(LC,LP,NTS)=C1(LC,LP,NTS)*HH+C2(LC,LP,NTS)
        RATE=RATE+ETR(LC,LP,NTS)
      End do
    End do !Poly loop
!
!11---Load RATE to budget accumulator and to BUFF and RIPET
!
      RATOUT=RATOUT+RATE
      BUFF(IC,IR,IL)=BUFF(IC,IR,IL)+RATE
      RIPET(LC)=RATE
!
!12---If saving cell-by-cell flows to list, Write flow.
!
      IF(IBD.EQ.2) CALL UBDSVB(IRIPCB,NCOL,NROW,IC,IR,IL,RATE, &
        AUXVAL,1,0,1,IBOUND,NLAY)
!
    End do !Cell loop
!
!13---Calculate the total ET for each PFSG.
!
    Do NTS=1,MAXTS
      Sum=0.0
      Do LC=1,NRIPCL
        Do LP=1,NPOLY(LC)
          Sum=Sum+ETR(LC,LP,NTS)
        End do
      End Do
      TotPFSG(NTS)=Sum
    End Do
!
!14---Print locations, polygon number, HSurf, ET rate by plant functional
!   groups, and total ET rate per cell, if requested.
!
    If(IBD < 0)Then
      Write(IOUT,100) TEXT,KPER,KSTP
100      Format(1x,/,1x,A,' PERIOD',I3,' STEP',I3)
!
!15---Write out ET rates list file.
!
      Write(IOUT,120)(RIPNM(II), II=1,MAXTS)
120      format(1x,/,1x,' RIPARIAN ET',/
        1x,'LAYER ROW COLUMN HEAD CELL ', &
        'POLYGON SURFACE CELL ET RATE BY ', &
        'PLANT FUNCTIONAL GROUP',/ &
        1x,' ET RATE NUMBER', &
        ' ELEVATION ',20(2x,A24),/)
      DO LC=1, NRIPCL
        IL=CLOC(LC,1)
        IR=CLOC(LC,2)
        IC=CLOC(LC,3)
        HH=HNEW(IC,IR,IL)
        DO LP=1,NPOLY(LC)
          If(LP.EQ.1) Then
            Write(IOUT,130) IL,IR,IC,HH,RIPET(LC)
130            Format(1x,I3,3x,I3,3x,I3,5x,F10.2,1x,F10.5)
            Write(IOUT,140) LP,HSURF(LC,LP),(ETR(LC,LP,II),II=1,MAXTS)
140            Format(1x,45x,I3,3x,F10.2,9x,20(2x,F10.5,14x))
          Else
            Write(IOUT,140) LP,HSURF(LC,LP),(ETR(LC,LP,II),II=1,MAXTS)
          End If
        End Do
      End Do
      Write(IOUT,150) (TotPFSG(II),II=1,MAXTS)

```

```

150      Format(/,1x,32x,'Total ET per PFSG',21x,20(2x,F10.5,14x))
      End If
!
!16---Check to see if cell-by-cell flows are to be saved as three-
!      dimensional array.
!
      If (IBD == 1) Then
          Call UBUDSV(KSTP,KPER,TEXT,IRIPCB,BUFF,NCOL,NROW,NLAY,IOUT)
      End if
!
!17---Check to see if cell location, polygon, head, surface elevation, and
!      plant functional subgroup ET rates are to be saved as a formatted file.
!
      If (IRIPCB1>0) Then
          DO LC=1,NRIPCL
              IL=CLOC(LC,1)
              IR=CLOC(LC,2)
              IC=CLOC(LC,3)
              NP=NPoly(LC)
              HH=HNEW(IC,IR,IL)
              DO LP=1, NP
                  Write (IRIPCB1,160) IL,IR,IC,LP,HH,HSurf(LC,LP), &
                                          (ETR(LC,LP,II),II=1,MAXTS)
160          Format(4I5,2F10.2,25F10.5)
              End Do
          End Do
      End If
!
!18---Move total riparian loss into VBVL for printing in BAS10T.
!
      VBVL(3,MSUM)=Zero
      VBVL(4,MSUM)=RATOUT
!
!19---Add riparian ET (riparian ET rate times time's step length)
!      to VBVL.
!
      VBVL(2,MSUM)=VBVL(2,MSUM)+RATOUT*DELT
!
!20---Move budget term labels to VBNM for printing by module BAS10T.
!
      VBNM(MSUM)=TEXT
!
!21---Increment Budget term counter.
!
      MSUM=MSUM+1
!
!22---Return
!
      Return
!
      End Subroutine GWF2RIP3BD

```

15.11 HCOFtrm and RHStrm

The functions HCOFtrm and RHStrm are based on a linear interpolation of the ET canopy flux function, $R(h)$, is given by the equation,

$$R(h) = R_k + \frac{(h - h_k)}{h_{k+1} - h_k} (R_{k+1} - R_k) \text{ for } h_k < h \leq h_{k+1},$$

which can be rewritten as

$$R(h) = \frac{R_{k+1} - R_k}{h_{k+1} - h_k} h + \frac{(R_k h_{k+1} - R_{k+1} h_k)}{h_{k+1} - h_k} \text{ for } h_k < h \leq h_{k+1}.$$

The function HCOFtrm is calculated as $\text{HCOFtrm}(h_k, h_{k+1}, R_k, R_{k+1}) = \frac{R_{k+1} - R_k}{h_{k+1} - h_k}$.

The function RHStrm is calculated as $\text{RHStrm}(h_k, h_{k+1}, R_k, R_{k+1}) = \frac{(R_k h_{k+1} - R_{k+1} h_k)}{h_{k+1} - h_k}$.

The variables used in HCOFtrm and RHStrm are listed in [table 11](#).

Table 11. List of variables in functions HCOFtrm and RHStrm.

Variable	Scope	Definition
HK	Function	First of two consecutive vertices head values
HK1	Function	Second vertex head value
RK	Function	First of two consecutive vertices ET flux values
RK1	Function	Second vertex ET flux value

15.12 Listing for HCOFtrm and RHStrm Functions

```

! *****
! Function HCOFtrm(HK, HK1, RK, RK1)
! *****
! This function calculates the HCOF term for the riparian ET
!   HK = first of two consecutive vertices head values
!   HK1 = second vertex head value
!   RK = first of two consecutive vertices ET flux values
!   RK1 = second vertex ET flux value
! *****
!   Double Precision:: HCOFtrm
!   Double Precision:: HK, HK1, RK, RK1
! *****
!
!   HCOFtrm=(RK1-RK)/(HK1-HK)
!
! End Function HCOFtrm
!
! *****
! Function RHStrm(HK, HK1, RK, RK1)
! *****
! This function calculates the RHS term for the riparian ET
!   HK = first of two consecutive vertices head values
!   HK1 = second vertex head value
!   RK = first of two consecutive vertices ET flux values
!   RK1 = second vertex ET flux value
! *****
!   Double Precision:: RHStrm
!   Double Precision:: HK, HK1, RK, RK1
! *****
!
!   RHStrm=(RK*HK1-RK1*HK)/(HK1-HK)
!
! End Function RHStrm

```

15.13 Listing for GWF2RIP3DA

```

! *****
Subroutine GWF2RIP3DA(IGRID)
! *****
! Deallocate RIP-ET memory
! *****
USE GWFRIPMODULE
! *****
!
Deallocate(GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%MAXRIP)
Deallocate(GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%MAXPOLY)
Deallocate(GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%IRIPCB)
Deallocate(GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%IRIPCB1)
Deallocate(GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%NRIPCL)
Deallocate(GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%MAXTS)
Deallocate(GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%MXSEG)
Deallocate(GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%RIPNM)
Deallocate(GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%NuSeg)
Deallocate(GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%Sxd)
Deallocate(GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%Ard)
Deallocate(GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%Rmax)
Deallocate(GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%Rsxd)
Deallocate(GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%fdh)
Deallocate(GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%fdR)
Deallocate(GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%CLoc)
Deallocate(GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%NPoly)
Deallocate(GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%HSurf)
Deallocate(GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%CovPFSG)
Deallocate(GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%C1)
Deallocate(GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%C2)
Deallocate(GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%RIPET)
!
Return
!
End Subroutine GWF2RIP3DA

```

15.14 Listing for SGWF2RIP3PNT

```

! *****
Subroutine SGWF2RIP3PNT(IGRID)
! *****
! Set pointers to RIP-ET data for grid.
! *****
USE GWFRIPMODULE
! *****
MAXRIP  => GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%MAXRIP
MAXPOLY => GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%MAXPOLY
IRIPCB  => GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%IRIPCB
IRIPCB1 => GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%IRIPCB1
NRIPCL  => GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%NRIPCL
MAXTS   => GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%MAXTS
MXSEG   => GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%MXSEG
RIPNM   => GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%RIPNM
NuSeg   => GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%NuSeg
Sxd     => GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%Sxd
Ard     => GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%Ard
Rmax    => GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%Rmax
Rsxd    => GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%Rsxd
fdh     => GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%fdh
fdR     => GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%fdR
CLoc    => GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%CLoc
NPolY   => GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%NPolY
HSurf   => GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%HSurf
CovPFSG => GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%CovPFSG
RIPET   => GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%RIPET
C1      => GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%C1
C2      => GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%C2
!
!
Return
!
End Subroutine SGWF2RIP3PNT

```

15.15 Listing for SGWF2RIP3PSV

```

! *****
! Subroutine SGWF2RIP3PSV(IGRID)
! *****
! Save pointers to RIP data for grid.
! *****
! USE GWFRIPMODULE
! *****
! GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%MAXRIP => MAXRIP
! GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%MAXPOLY => MAXPOLY
! GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%IRIPCB => IRIPCB
! GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%IRIPCB1 => IRIPCB1
! GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%NRIPCL => NRIPCL
! GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%MAXTS => MAXTS
! GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%MXSEG => MXSEG
! GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%RIPNM => RIPNM
! GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%NuSeg => NuSeg
! GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%Sxd => Sxd
! GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%Ard => Ard
! GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%Rmax => Rmax
! GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%Rsxd => Rsxd
! GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%fdh => fdh
! GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%fdR => fdR
! GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%CLoc => CLoc
! GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%NPoly => NPoly
! GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%HSurf => HSurf
! GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%CovPFSG => CovPFSG
! GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%RIPET => RIPET
! GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%C1 => C1
! GWFRIPDAT(IGRID)%C2 => C2
!
! Return
!
! End Subroutine SGWF2RIP3PSV

```

16.0 References Cited

- Ajami, Hoori, Maddock, T., III, Meixner, T., Hogan, J.F., Guertin, D.P., 2011, RIPGIS-NET: A GIS Tool for Riparian Groundwater Evapotranspiration in MODFLOW: Ground Water, Methods/Note, 5 p., doi: 10.1111/j.1745-6584.2011.00809.x.
- Baird, K.J., and Maddock, T., III, 2005, Simulating riparian evapotranspiration: a new methodology and application for groundwater models: *Journal of Hydrology*, v. 312, p. 176-190.
- Banta, E.R., 2000, MODFLOW-2000, the U.S. Geological Survey modular ground-water model—Documentation of packages for simulating evapotranspiration with a segmented function (ETS1) and drains with return flow (DRT1): U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 00-466.
- Barth, G., Barroll, P., Hathaway, D.L., Maddock III, T., Shafike, N., King, J.P., Shomaker, J., and Liu, B., 2008, Building a new groundwater flow model for the Rincon and Mesilla Bolsons: Modflow and More - Ground Water and Public Policy, Golden, Colorado, May 18-21, 2008, p. 252-256.
- Berger, D.L., Johnson, M.J., and Tumbusch, M.L., 2001, Estimates of evapotranspiration from the Ruby Lake National Wildlife Refuge Area, Ruby Valley, northeastern Nevada, May 1999–October 2000: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 01-4234.
- Busch, D.E., Ingraham, N.L., and Smith, S.D., 1992, Water uptake in woody riparian phreatophytes of the southwestern United States: A stable isotope study: *Ecological Applications*, v. 2, p. 450-459.
- Glennon, R.J., and Maddock, T., III, 1994, In search of subflow: Arizona's futile effort to separate groundwater from surface water: 36 *Arizona Law Review* 567.
- Goodrich, D.C., Scott, R., Qi, J., Goff, B., Unkrich, C.L., Moran, M.S., Williams, D.G., Schaeffer, S.M., Snyder, K.A., MacNish, R.D., Maddock, T., Pool, D., Chehbouni, A., Cooper, D.I., Eichinger, W.E., Shuttleworth, W.J., Kerr, Y., Marsett, R., and Ni, W., 2000, Seasonal estimates of riparian evapotranspiration using remote and in situ measurements: *Agricultural and Forest Meteorology*, v. 105, p. 281-309.
- Granier, A., Biron, P., and Lemoine, D., 2000, Water balance, transpiration and canopy conductance in two beech stands: *Agricultural and Forest Meteorology*, v. 100, p. 291-308.
- Grimm, N.B., Chacon, A., Dahm, C.N., Hostetler, S.W., Lind, O.T., Starkweather, P.L., and Wurtsbaugh, W.W., 1997, Sensitivity of aquatic ecosystems to climatic and anthropogenic changes: the Basin and Range, American Southwest and Mexico: *Hydrological Processes*, v. 11, p. 1023-1041.
- Hadley, G., 1964, *Nonlinear and Dynamic Programming*: Addison-Wesley Publishing Co. Inc., Reading Massachusetts.
- Harbaugh, A.W., 2005, MODFLOW-2005, The U.S. Geological Survey Modular Ground-Water Model—the Ground-Water Flow Process: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods 6-A16, various pagination. (Also available at <http://pubs.usgs.gov/tm/2005/tm6A16/PDF.htm>.)
- Harbaugh, A.W., and McDonald, M.G., 1996a, User's documentation for MODFLOW-96: An update to the U.S. Geological Survey modular finite-difference ground-water flow model: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 96-485.
- Harbaugh, A.W., and McDonald, M.G., 1996b, Programmer's documentation for MODFLOW-96, an update to the U.S. Geological Survey modular finite difference ground-water flow model: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 96-486.
- Kimura, R., Bai, L., Fan, J., Takayama, N., and Hinokididani, O., 2007, Evapotranspiration estimates over the river basin of the Loess Plateau of China based on remote sensing: *Journal of Arid Environments*, v. 68, issue 1, p. 53-65.
- Lavorel, S., McIntyre, S., Landsberg, J.J., and Forbes, T.D.A., 1997, Plant functional classifications: from general groups to specific groups based on response to disturbance: *Tree*, v. 12, p. 474-478.
- Leishman, M.R., and Westoby, M., 1992, Classifying plants into groups on the basis of associations of individual traits – evidence from Australian semi-arid woodlands: *Journal of Ecology*, v. 80, p. 417-424.
- Maddock, T., III, and Baird, K.J., 2003, A riparian evapotranspiration package for MODFLOW-96 and MODFLOW-2000: HWR No. 02-03, Department of Hydrology and Water Resources, University of Arizona Research Laboratory for Riparian Studies, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona.
- McDonald, M.G., and Harbaugh, A.W., 1988, A Modular Three-Dimensional Finite-Difference Ground-Water Flow Model: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques of Water Resources Investigations 6-A1.

- Meinzer, F.C., Andrade, J.L., Goldstein, G., Holbrook, N.M., Cavelier, J., and Jackson, P., 1997, Control of transpiration from the upper canopy of a tropical forest: the role of stomatal layer and hydraulic architecture components: *Plant, Cell and Environment*, v. 20, p. 1242-1252.
- Nagler, P.L., Scott, R.L., Westenburg, C., Cleverly, J.R., Glen, E.P., and Huete, A.R., 2005, Evapotranspiration on western U.S. rivers estimated using the Enhanced Vegetation Index from MODIS and data from eddy covariance and Bowen ratio flux towers: *Remote Sensing of Environment*, v. 97, p. 337-351.
- Oren, R., Phillips, N., Ewers, B.E., Pataki, D.E., and Megonigal, J.P., 1999, Sap-flux-scaled transpiration responses to light, vapor pressure deficit, and leaf area reduction in a flooded *Taxodium distichum* forest: *Tree Physiology*, v. 19, p. 337-347.
- Poff, N.L., Allan, J.D., Bain, M.B., Karr, J.R., Prestegard, K.L., Richter, B.D., and Stromberg, J.C., 1997, The natural flow regime: A paradigm for river conservation and restoration: *BioScience*, v. 47, p. 769-784.
- Rana, G., and Katerji, N., 2000, Measurement and estimation of actual evapotranspiration in the field under Mediterranean climate: a review: *European Journal Agronomy*, v. 13, issues 2-3, p. 125-153.
- Schmid, Wolfgang, and Hanson, R.T., 2009, The Farm Process Version 2 (FMP2) for MODFLOW-2005 - Modifications and Upgrades to FMP1: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods 6-A32, 102 p. (Also available at <http://pubs.usgs.gov/tm/tm6a32/>.)
- Schmid, Wolfgang, Hanson, R.T., Maddock III, T.M., and Leake, S.A., 2006, User's guide for the Farm Package (FMP1) for the U.S. Geological Survey's modular three-dimensional finite-difference groundwater flow model, MODFLOW-2000: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods 6-A17, 127 p.
- Schorr, S.W., 2005, Hydrologic Assessment and Simulations of Groundwater Conditions in Arivaca Basin, Pima County, Arizona: University of Arizona, M.S. thesis.
- Scott, R., Edwards, E., Shuttleworth, J., Huxman, T., Watts, C., and Goodrich, D., 2004, Interannual and seasonal variation in fluxes of water and carbon dioxide from a riparian woodland ecosystem: *Agricultural and Forest Meteorology*, v. 122, p. 65-84.
- Shafroth, P.B., Stromberg, J.C., and Patten, D.T., 2000, Woody riparian vegetation response to different alluvial water table regimes: *Western North American Naturalist*, v. 60, no. 1, p. 66-76.
- Snyder, K.A., and Williams, D.G., 2000, Water sources used by riparian trees varies among stream types on the San Pedro River, Arizona: *Agricultural and Forest Meteorology*, v. 105, p. 227-240.
- Steinwand, A.L., Harrington, R.F., and Groeneveld, D.P., 2001, Transpiration coefficients for three Great Basin shrubs: *Journal of Arid Environments*, v. 49, p. 555-567.
- Stromberg, J.C., 1993, Fremont cottonwood-Goodding willow riparian forests: A review of their ecology, threats, and recovery potential: *Journal of the Arizona-Nevada Academy of Science*, v. 26, no. 3, p. 97-110.
- Stromberg, J.C., 2001, Restoration of riparian vegetation in the southwestern United States: importance of flow regimes and fluvial dynamism: *Journal of Arid Environments*, v. 49, p. 17-34.
- Stromberg, J.C., Tiller, R., and Richter, B., 1996, Effects of groundwater decline on riparian vegetation of semiarid regions: the San Pedro, Arizona: *Ecological Applications*, v. 6, no. 1, p. 113-131.
- Vreugdenhil, S.J., Kramer, K., and Pelsma, T., 2006, Effects of flooding duration, frequency and depth on the presence of saplings of six woody species in north-west Europe: *Forest Ecology and Management*, v. 236, p. 47-55.
- Williams, D.G., Brunel, J.P., Schaeffer, S.M., and Snyder, K.A., 1998, Biotic controls over the functioning of desert riparian ecosystems, *in* Wood, E.F., Chehbouni, A.G., Goodrich, D.C., Seo, D.J., and Zimmerman, J.R., eds., *Proceedings from the Special Symposium on Hydrology: American Meteorological Society*, p. 43-48.

Appendix A. Plant Functional Subgroup Curves

Listed here are the heads, transpiration fluxes, f_{dh} , and f_{dR} for the plant functional groups developed for RIP-ET for the South Fork of the Kern River, California. The values are the result of fieldwork, literature review, and researcher input (Baird and Maddock, 2005). The head is defined as zero at the land surface, positive above land surface, and negative below land surface. The units of head are centimeters and the units of transpiration flux are centimeters per day for all curves. In the RIP-ET package, vertex 1 and segment 1 of the flux curve must start at the PFSG's extinction depth. Therefore, f_{dh} and f_{dR} array indices must start at that point as well.

Table A1. Head, transpiration fluxes for obligate wetland PFG.

[cm, centimeter; cm/d, centimeter per day]

Vertex	Head (cm)	Flux (cm/d)
1	-75	0
2	-33	0.20
3	-15	0.32
4	-10	0.36
5	-7	0.35
6	-4	0.32
7	0	0.23
8	20	0

Table A2. f_{dh} and f_{dR} for obligate wetland PFG.

Segment	f_{dh}	f_{dR}
1	0.4421	0.5556
2	0.1895	0.3333
3	0.0526	0.1111
4	0.0316	-0.0278
5	0.0316	-0.0833
6	0.0421	-0.2500
7	0.2105	-0.6389

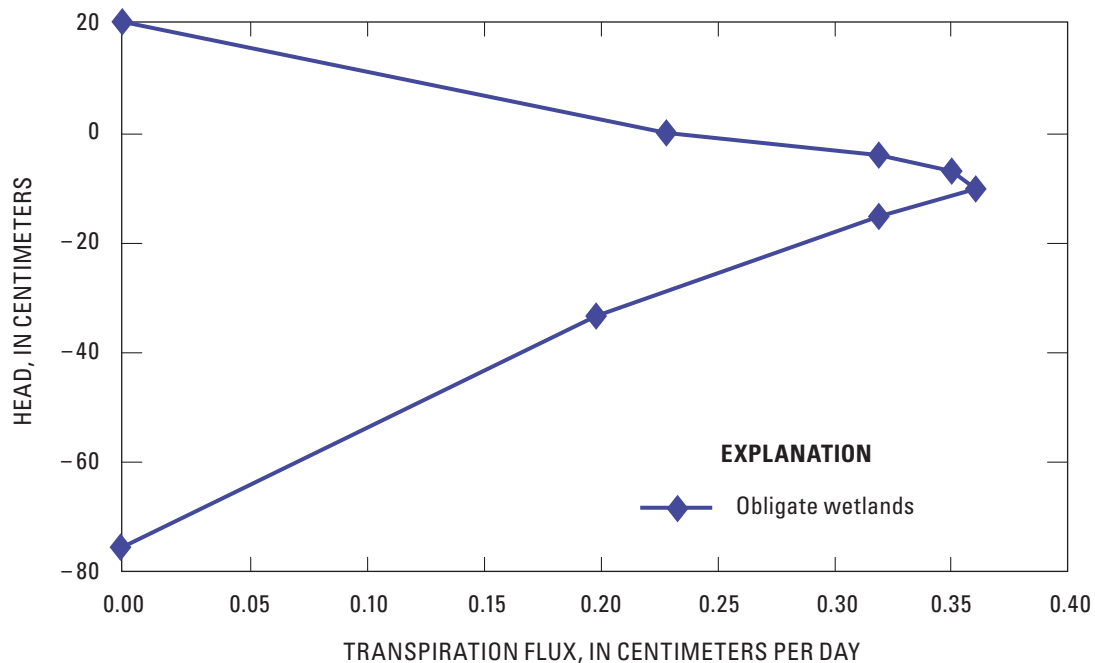


Figure A1. Transpiration fluxes for obligate wetland PFG.

Table A3. Head, transpiration fluxes for shallow-rooted riparian PFG.

[cm, centimeter; cm/d, centimeter per day]

Vertex	Head (cm)	Flux (cm/d)
1	-160	0
2	-100	0.10
3	-60	0.31
4	-50	0.33
5	-40	0.31
6	-32	0.17
7	0	0

Table A4. f_{dh} and f_{dR} for shallow-rooted riparian PFG.

Segment	f_{dh}	f_{dR}
1	0.3750	0.3030
2	0.2500	0.6364
3	0.0625	0.0606
4	0.0625	-0.0606
5	0.0500	-0.4242
6	0.2000	-0.5152

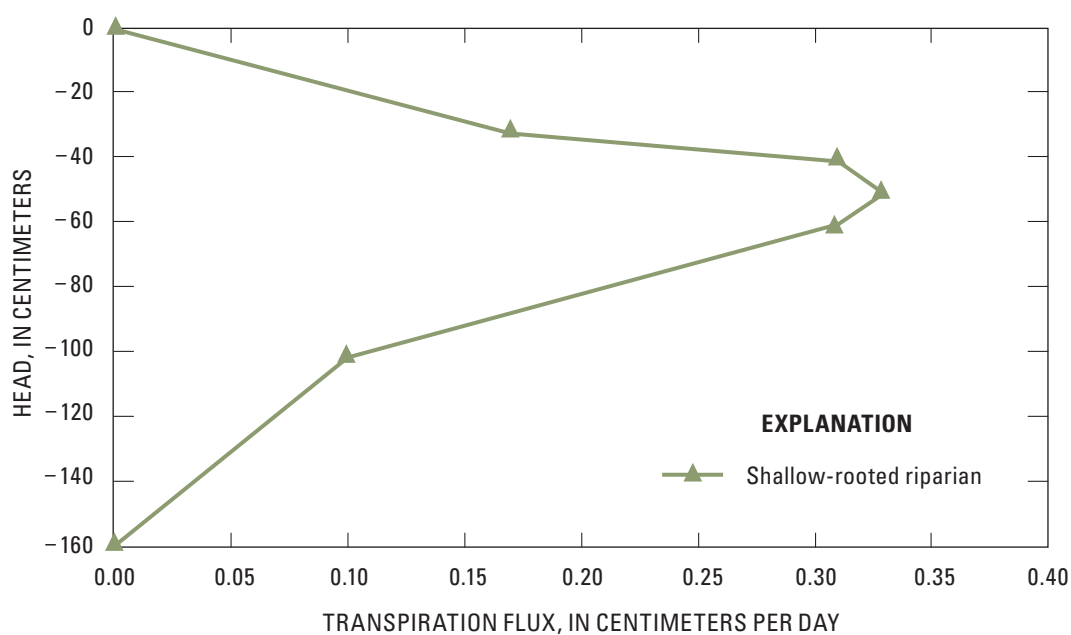
**Figure A2.** Transpiration fluxes for shallow-rooted riparian PFG.

Table A5. Head, transpiration fluxes for average deep-rooted riparian PFG.

[cm, centimeter; cm/d, centimeter per day]

Vertex	Head (cm)	Flux (cm/d)
1	-500	0.00
2	-400	0.12
3	-300	0.21
4	-200	0.29
5	-150	0.31
6	-100	0.28
7	-75	0.17
8	0	0.00

Table A6. f_{dh} and f_{dR} for average deep-rooted riparian PFG.

Segment	f_{dh}	f_{dR}
1	0.2000	0.3871
2	0.2000	0.2903
3	0.2000	0.2581
4	0.1000	0.0645
5	0.1000	-0.0968
6	0.0500	-0.3548
7	0.1500	-0.5484

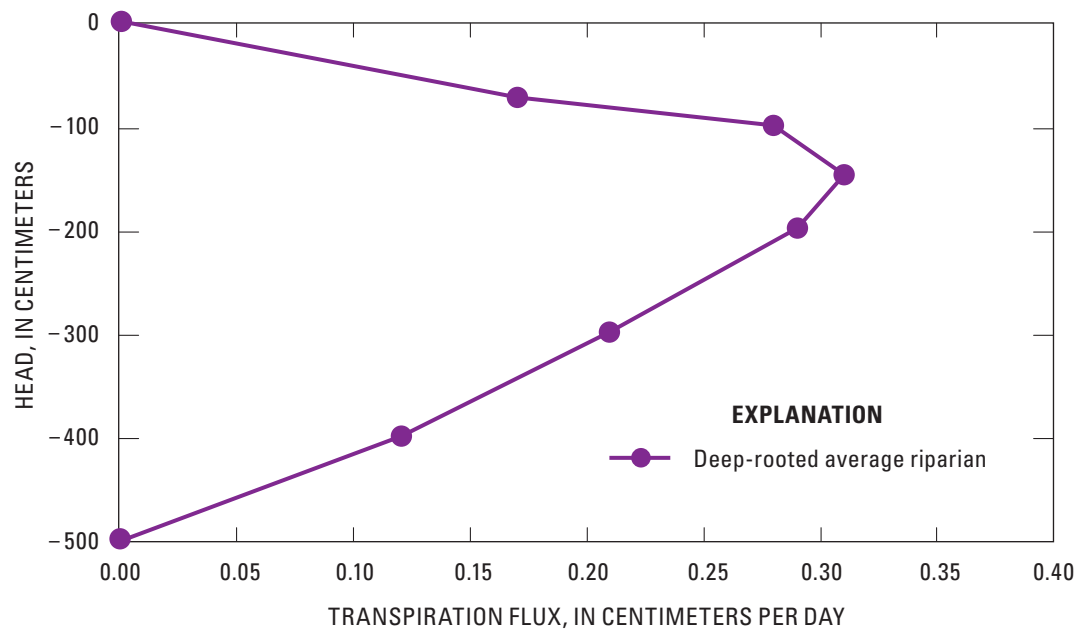
**Figure A3.** Transpiration fluxes for average deep-rooted riparian PFG.

Table A7. Head, transpiration fluxes for transitional riparian PFG.

[cm, centimeter; cm/d, centimeter per day]

Vertex	Head (cm)	Flux (cm/d)
1	-600	0
2	-500	0.11
3	-400	0.20
4	-340	0.27
5	-300	0.28
6	-260	0.27
7	-175	0.16
8	-50	0.00

Table A8. f_{dh} and f_{dR} for transitional riparian PFG.

Segment	f_{dh}	f_{dR}
1	0.1818	0.3929
2	0.1818	0.3371
3	0.1091	0.2343
4	0.0727	0.0357
5	0.0727	-0.0357
6	0.1545	-0.3811
7	0.2273	-0.5832

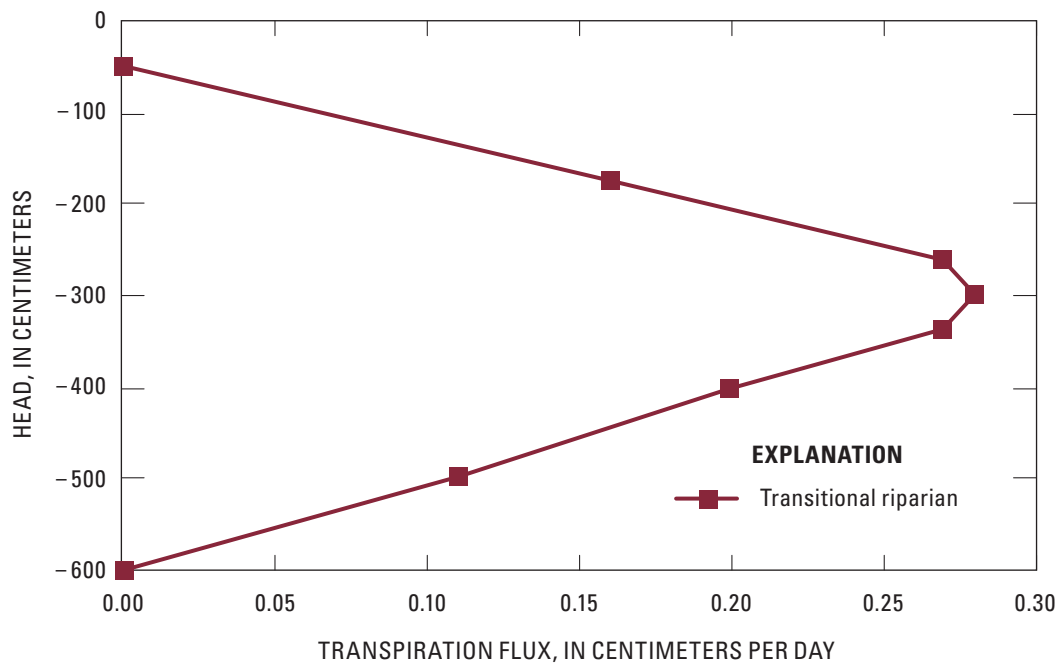
**Figure A4.** Transpiration fluxes for transitional riparian PFG.

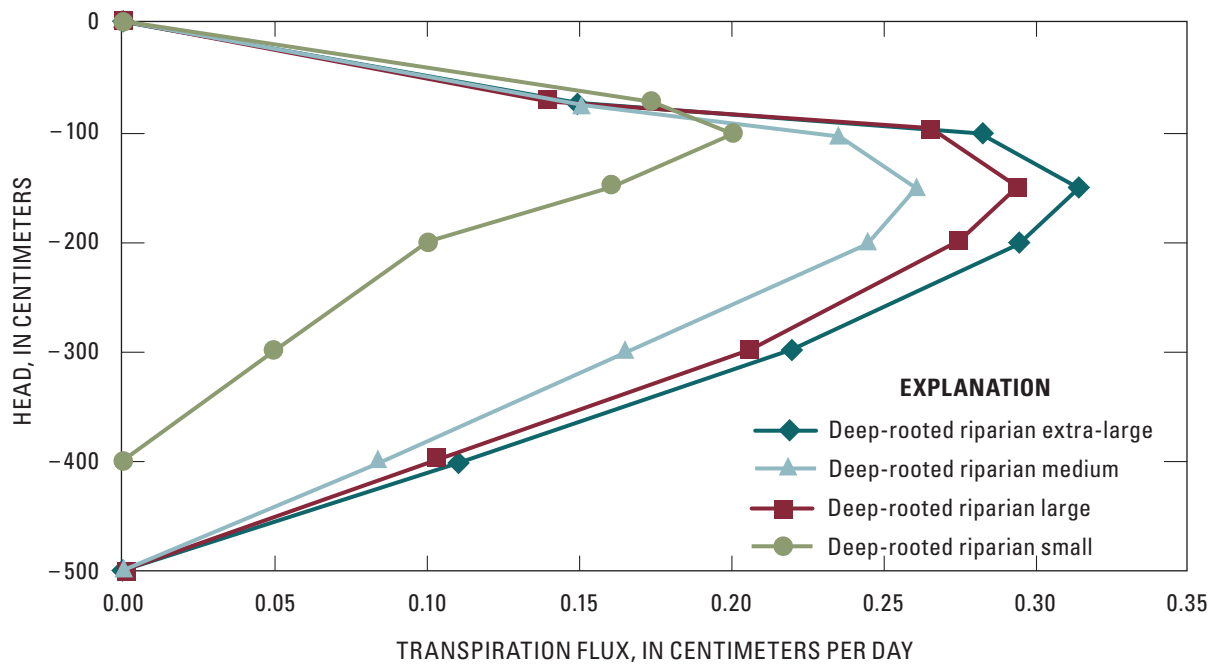
Table A9. Head, transpiration flux for deep-rooted riparian size classes.

[cm, centimeter; cm/d, centimeter per day]

Head (cm)	Flux (cm/d)			
	Small	Medium	Large	X-Large
-500		0	0	0
-400	0	0.0838	0.1032	0.1100
-300	0.0501	0.1650	0.2064	0.2199
-200	0.1001	0.2450	0.2759	0.2940
-150	0.1602	0.2615	0.2944	0.3137
100	0.2003	0.2357	0.2653	0.2827
75	0.1742	0.1506	0.1400	0.1492
0	0	0	0	0

Table A10. f_{dh} and f_{dR} for deep-rooted riparian size classes.

Segment number	Small		Medium		Large		X-large	
	f_{dh}	f_{dR}	f_{dh}	f_{dR}	f_{dh}	f_{dR}	f_{dh}	f_{dR}
1	0.2500	0.2501	0.2000	0.3218	0.2000	0.3505	0.2000	0.3503
2	0.2500	0.2496	0.2000	0.3103	0.2000	0.3505	0.2000	0.3503
3	0.1250	0.3001	0.2000	0.3066	0.2000	0.2362	0.2000	0.2382
4	0.1250	0.2002	0.1000	0.0613	0.1000	0.0628	0.1000	0.0612
5	0.0625	-0.1303	0.1000	-0.0958	0.1000	-0.0988	0.1000	-0.0986
6	0.1875	-0.8697	0.0500	-0.3257	0.0500	-0.4256	0.0500	-0.4252
7			0.1500	-0.5785	0.1500	-0.4756	0.1500	-0.4762

**Figure A5.** Transpiration fluxes for small, medium, large and X-large deep-rooted riparian PFG.

Publishing support provided by the U.S. Geological Survey Science
Publishing Network, Sacramento and Tacoma Publishing Service Centers

For more information concerning the research in this report, contact the

Director, California Water Science Center

U.S. Geological Survey

6000 J Street, Placer Hall

Sacramento, California 95819

<http://ca.water.usgs.gov>

