

Answer Key for Environmental Geology Lab 1

1. $P = ET + Q$

2. $ET > Q$

3. Highest - August Lowest - December

Yes temperature is correlated with PET because the highest values are recorded during the warm months of the summer and the lowest values during the cool months of winter.

4. $9.2 \text{ mm} \times 30 \text{ days} = 276 \text{ mm per month}$

5. $P < PET$

6. Since $P < PET$ - $Q = 0$

7. $4 \text{ mm} \times 31 \text{ days} = 124 \text{ mm per month}$

8. $P > PET$

9. Since $P > PET$

Then, $Q = P - PET$

or

$$Q = 200 \text{ mm per month} - 124 \text{ mm per month} = 76 \text{ mm per month}$$

10. No. this is false. PET is greater during late summer versus fall

11. 27 km^2

12. Six

13 (a) $Q \text{ (m)} = 0.001 \times Q \text{ (mm)} = 0.001 \times 76 \text{ mm} = 0.076 \text{ m}$

13 (b) $\text{Area (m}^2\text{)} = 1,000,000 \times \text{Area (km}^2\text{)} = 1,000,000 \times 27 = 27,000,000 \text{ m}^2$

13 (c) $Q \text{ (m}^3\text{)} = Q \text{ (m)} \times \text{Area (m}^2\text{)} = 0.076 \times 27,000,000 = 2,052,000 \text{ m}^3$

14. $Q \text{ (liters)} = 1,000 \times Q \text{ (m}^3\text{)} = 1,000 \times 2,052,000 = 2,052,000,000 \text{ liters}$

Bonus $2,052,000,000 / 2 = 1,026,000,000$ Two Liter Bottles !

15. Highest – September Tropical Storm Lowest – December Winter-time Event

16. July thunderstorm is the most isolated and this makes sense because the precipitation from thunderstorms tends to be spatially isolated and commonly confined to relative small areas.

17.

July

Sum of rainfall in drainage basin = 352 mm; Total number of grids = 7

$$\text{Average P} = 352 \text{ mm} / 7 = 50.3 \text{ mm}$$

September

Sum of rainfall in drainage basin = 2,388 mm; Total number of grids = 27

$$\text{Average P} = 2,388 \text{ mm} / 27 = 88.4 \text{ mm}$$

December

Sum of rainfall in drainage basin = 60 mm; Total number of grids = 27

$$\text{Average P} = 60 \text{ mm} / 27 = 2.2 \text{ mm}$$

19.

July Daily PET = 12 mm

September Daily PET = 4.5 mm

December Daily PET = 1.7 mm

20.

July Event $P > \text{PET}$

September Event $P > \text{PET}$

December Event $P > \text{PET}$

21.

July Event $Q = P - \text{PET} = 50.3 \text{ mm} - 12 \text{ mm} = 38.3 \text{ mm}$

September Event $Q = P - \text{PET} = 88.4 \text{ mm} - 4.5 \text{ mm} = 83.9 \text{ mm}$

December Event $Q = P - \text{PET} = 2.2 \text{ mm} - 1.7 \text{ mm} = 0.5 \text{ mm}$

22. Again the September event that has much more discharge compared to either the July or December events.

23

July

$$(a) Q \text{ (m)} = 0.001 \times Q \text{ (mm)} = 0.001 \times 38.3 \text{ mm} = 0.0383 \text{ m}$$

$$(c) Q \text{ (m}^3\text{)} = Q \text{ (m)} \times \text{Area (m}^2\text{)} = 0.0383 \times 7,000,000 = 268,100 \text{ m}^3$$

September

$$(a) Q \text{ (m)} = 0.001 \times Q \text{ (mm)} = 0.001 \times 83.9 \text{ mm} = 0.0839 \text{ m}$$

$$(c) Q (m^3) = Q (m) \times \text{Area} (m^2) = 0.0839 \times 27,000,000 = 2,265,300 m^3$$

December

$$(a) Q (m) = 0.001 \times Q (mm) = 0.001 \times 0.5 \text{ mm} = 0.0005 \text{ m}$$

$$(c) Q (m^3) = Q (m) \times \text{Area} (m^2) = 0.0005 \times 27,000,000 = 13,500 m^3$$