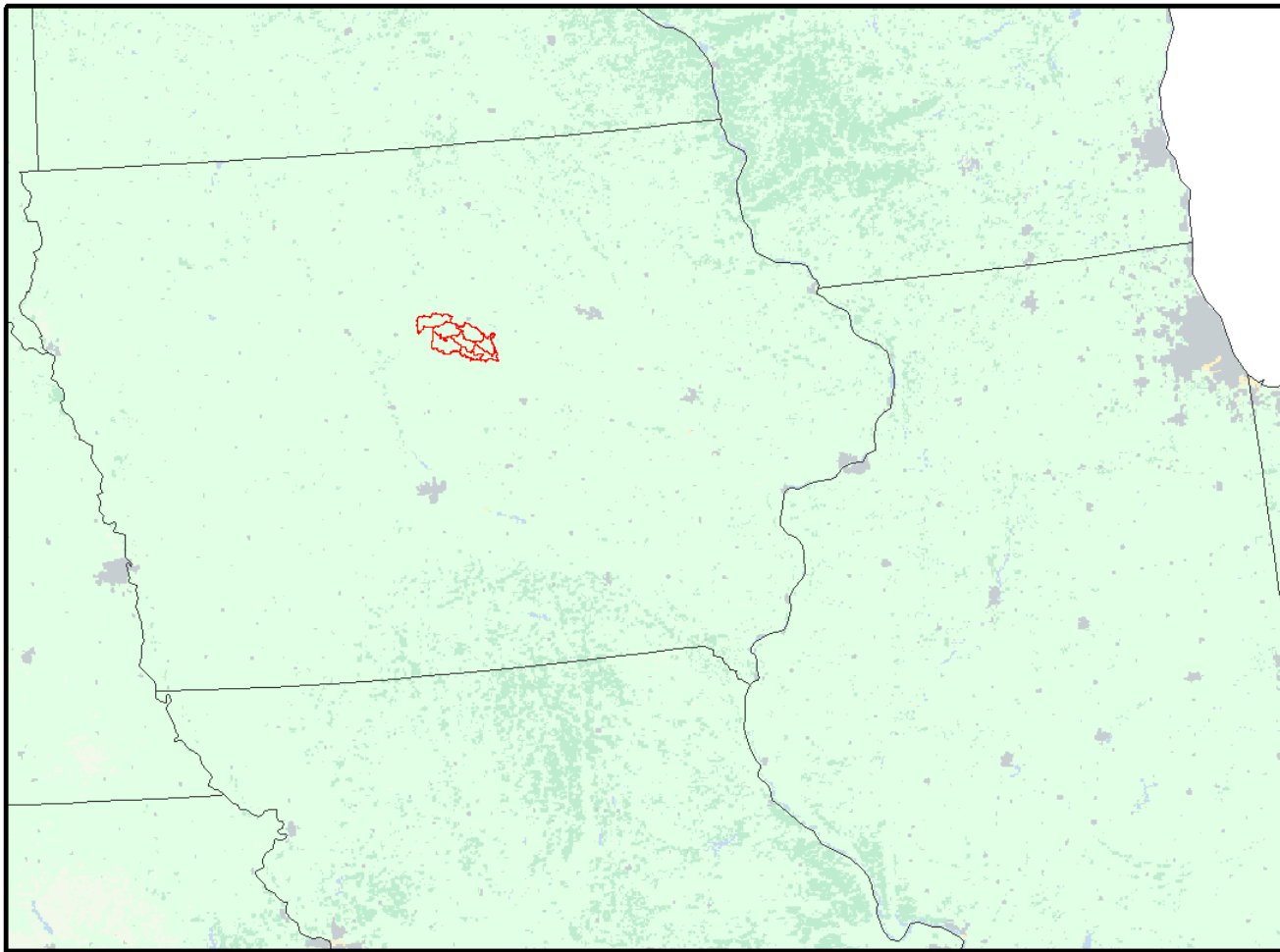


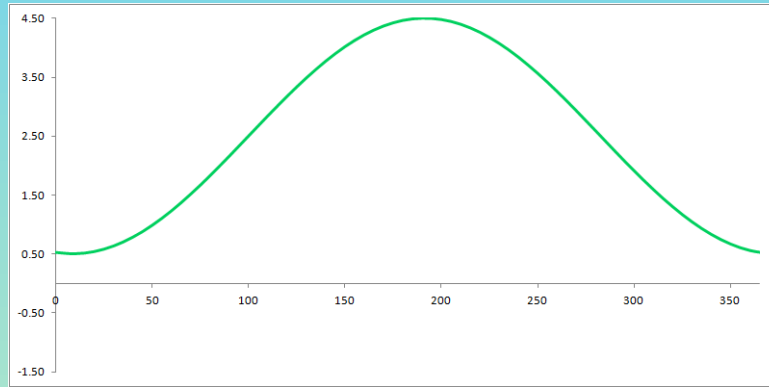
# South Fork Watershed of the Iowa River: *In Situ* Soil Moisture Validation



- A representative, agricultural location in central Iowa:  
(Hamilton & Hardin Counties)
- Prime farmland
- Provides numerous precipitation and soil moisture data products

# Calibration of an Hourly Soil Moisture Model: The Diagnostic Soil Moisture Equation (Pan et al, 2012)

$$y = \alpha \sin(x-h) + v$$



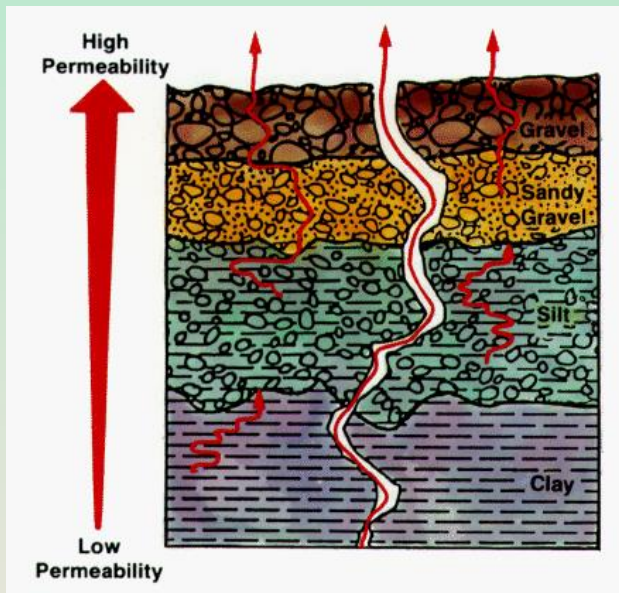
$$\{v, \alpha, h, \Theta_{re}, \Phi_e, C_4\}$$

$$\beta = \sum_{i=2}^{i=n-1} \left[ \frac{p_i}{\eta_i} \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{\eta_i}{z}} \right) e^{-\sum_{j=1}^{j=i-1} \left( \frac{\eta_j}{z} \right)} \right] + \frac{p_1}{\eta_1} \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{\eta_1}{z}} \right)$$

Residual Soil Moisture

Effective Porosity

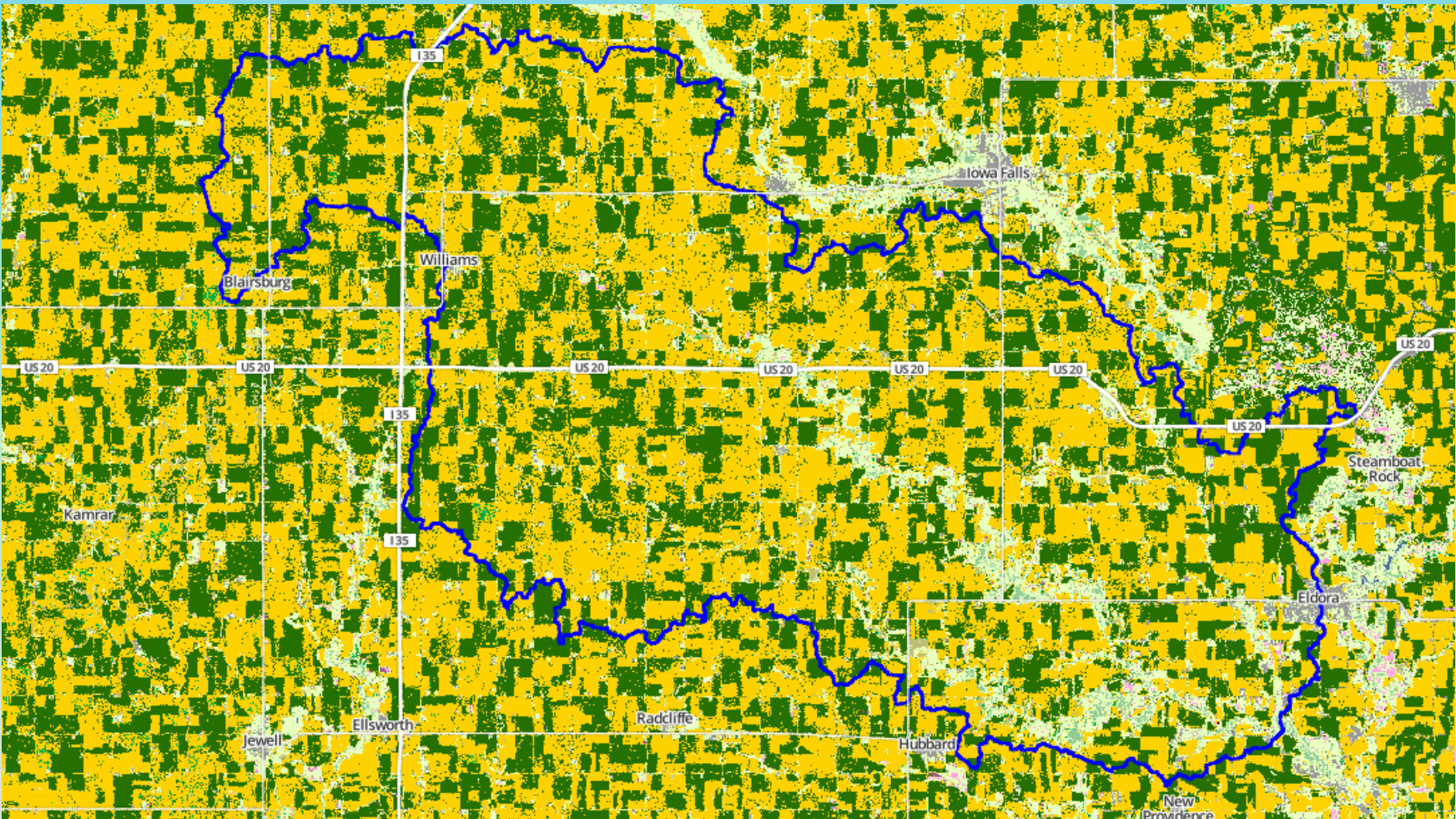
Soil Drainage Constant



$$\theta_{estimated} = \theta_{re} + (\phi_e - \theta_{re})(1 - e^{-c_4\beta})$$



# South Fork Watershed of the Iowa River: Joint Experiment for Crop Assessment and Monitoring (JECAM)



Precipitation &  
Soils

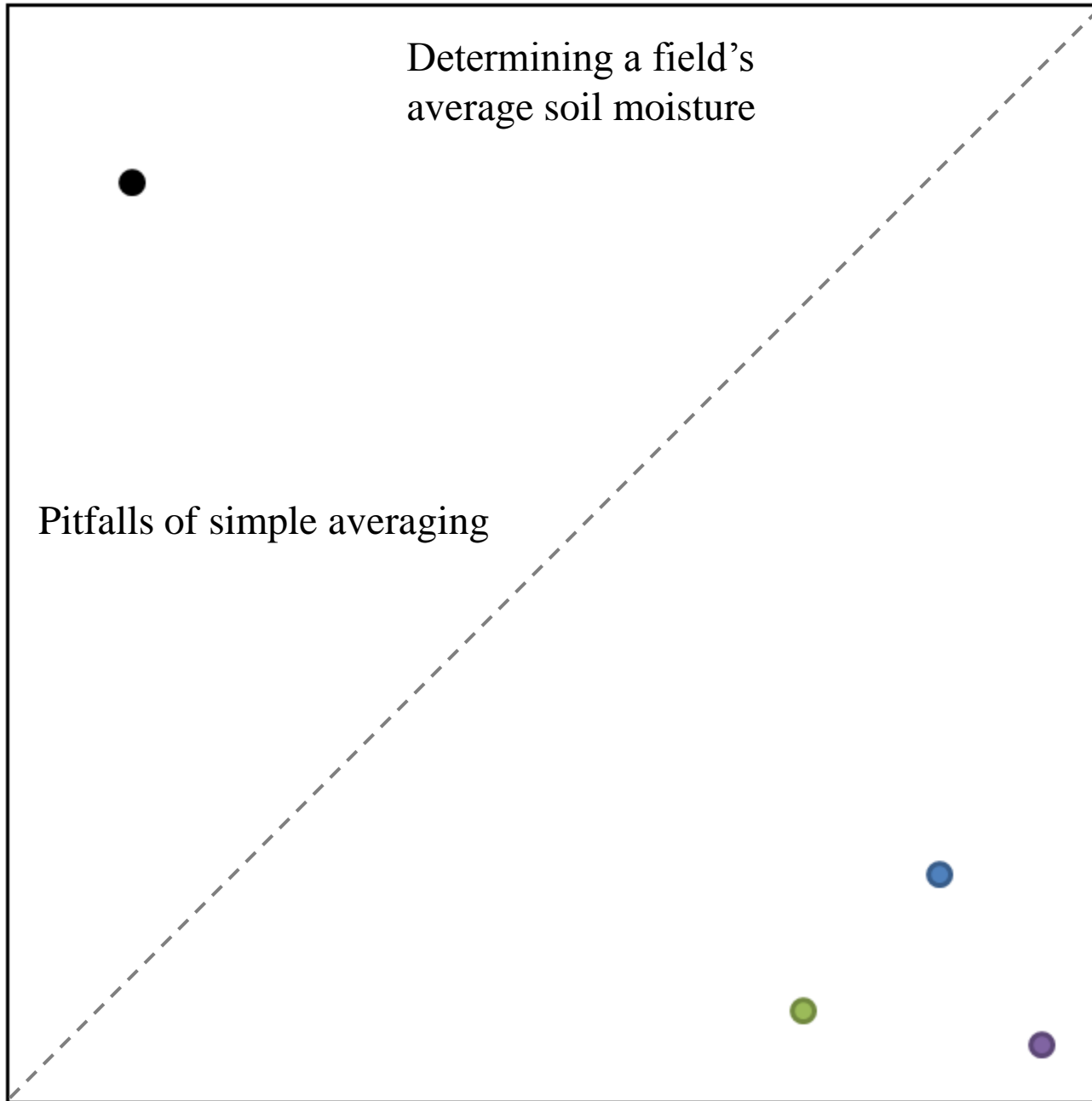
Elevation

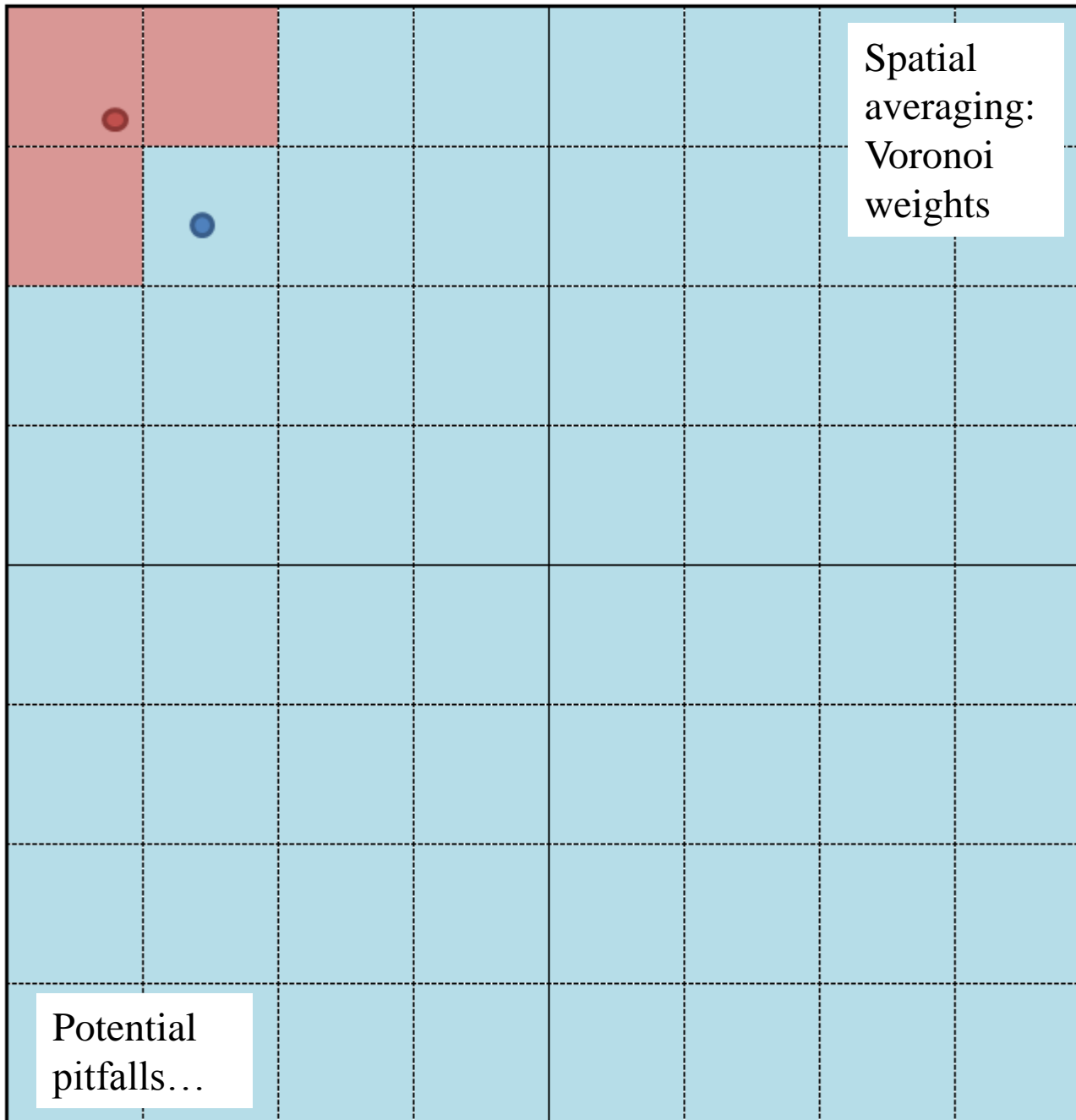
Crop  
Distributions



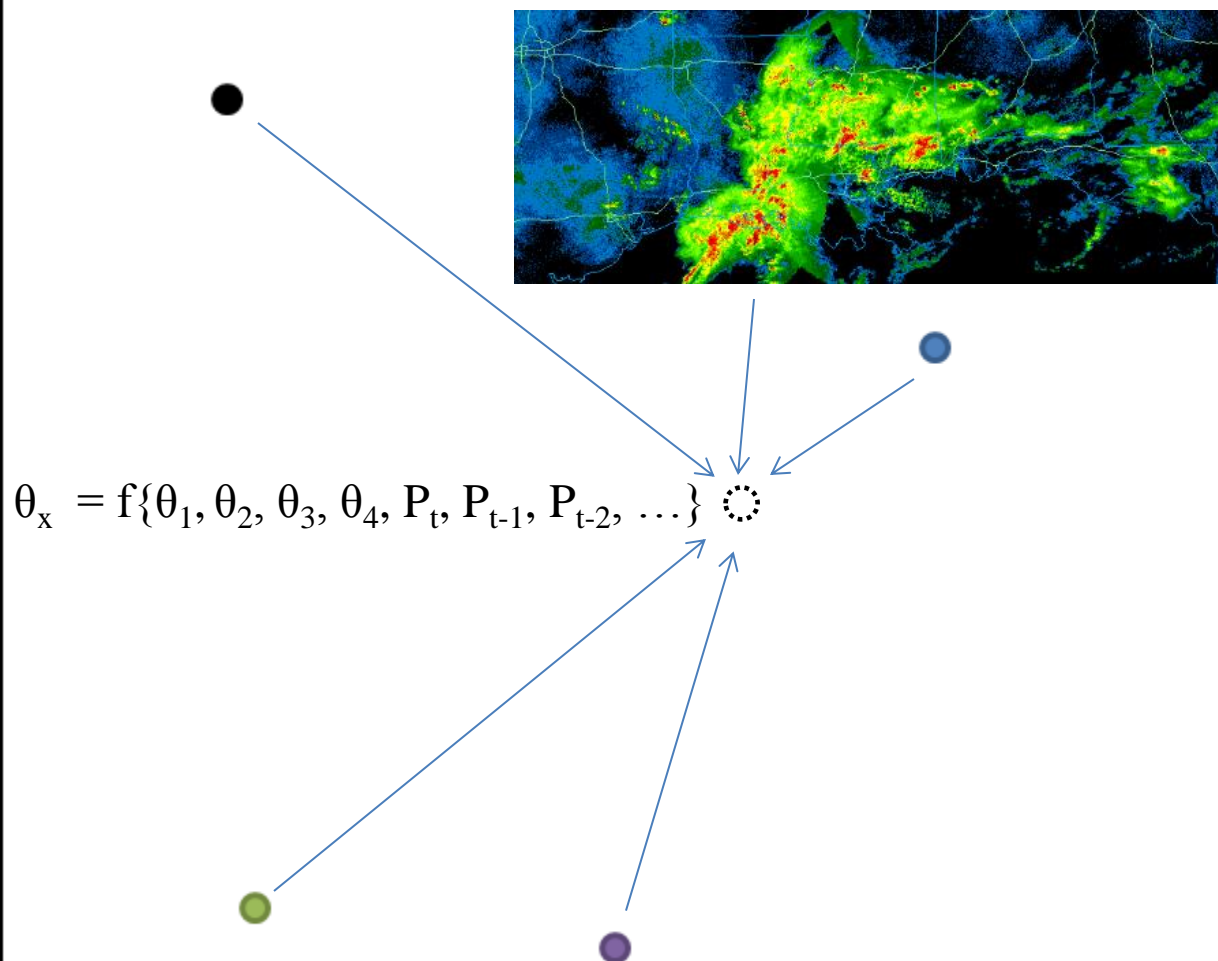
## Determining a field's average soil moisture

Pitfalls of simple averaging



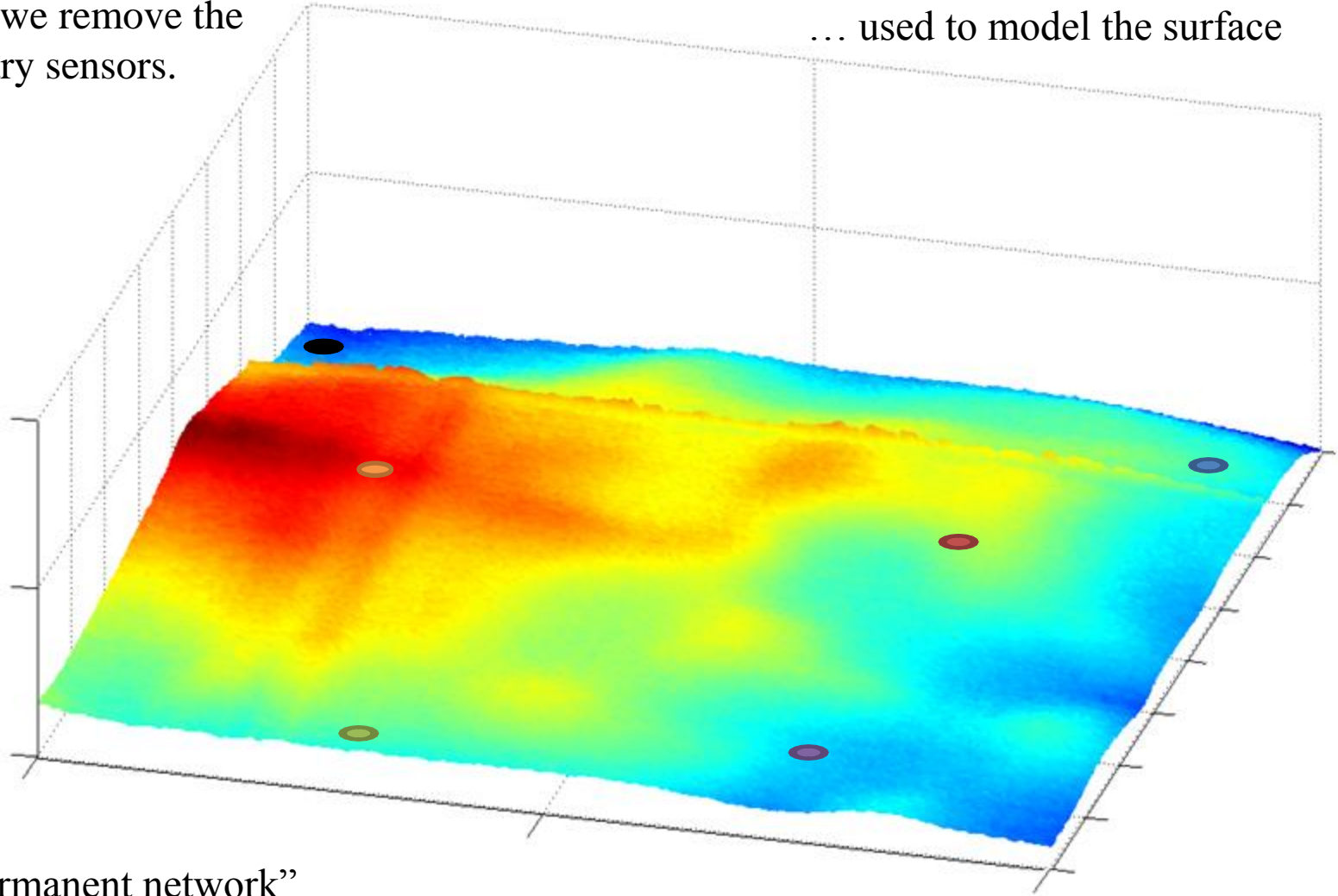


## Replacement of missing values: Anchor and model



Finally, we remove the temporary sensors.

The (more extensive) “temporary network”...  
... used to model the surface

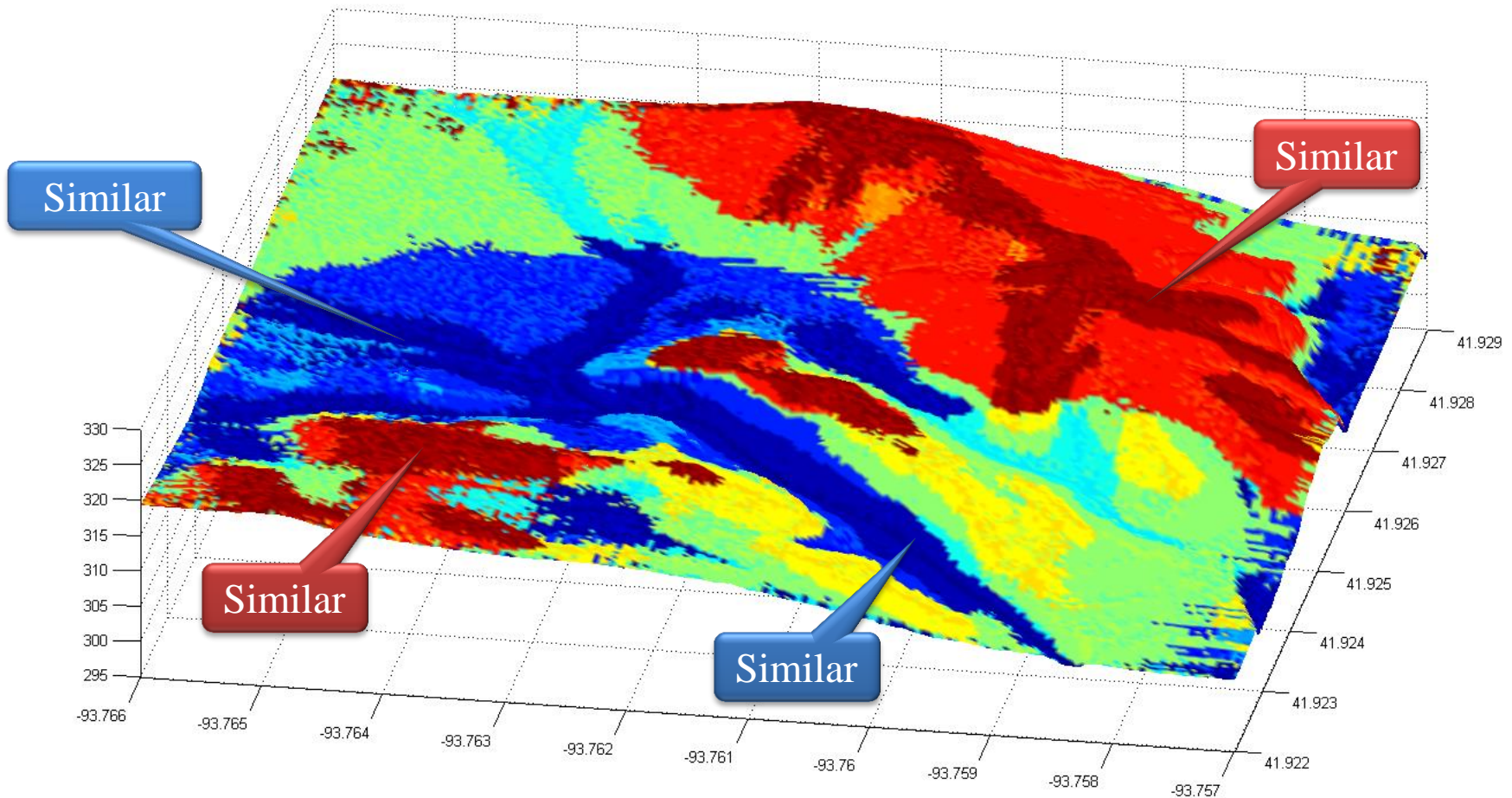


The “permanent network”

The modeled surface  
can be integrated with  
the remaining sensors.

# Hydrologic Weighting: Topographic and Edaphic Similarity

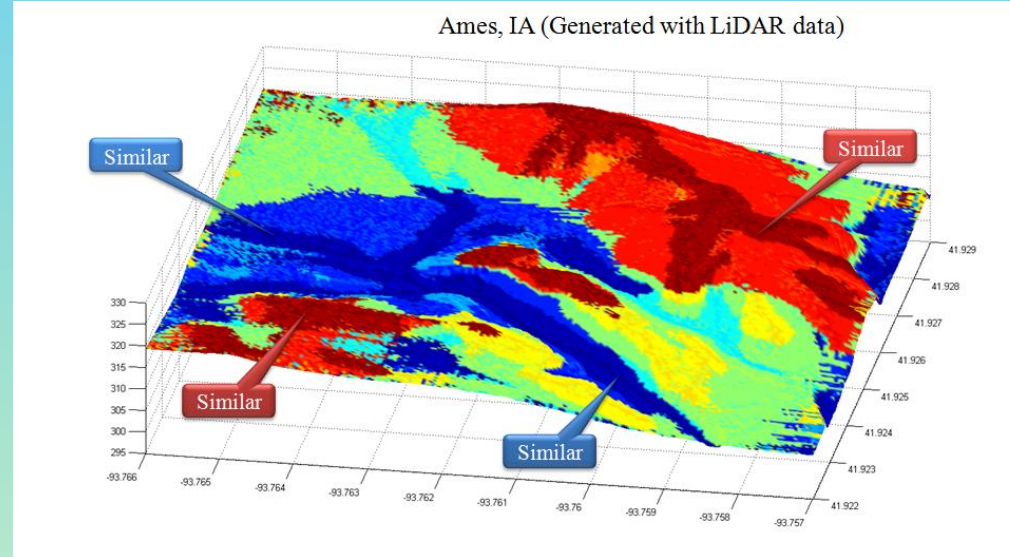
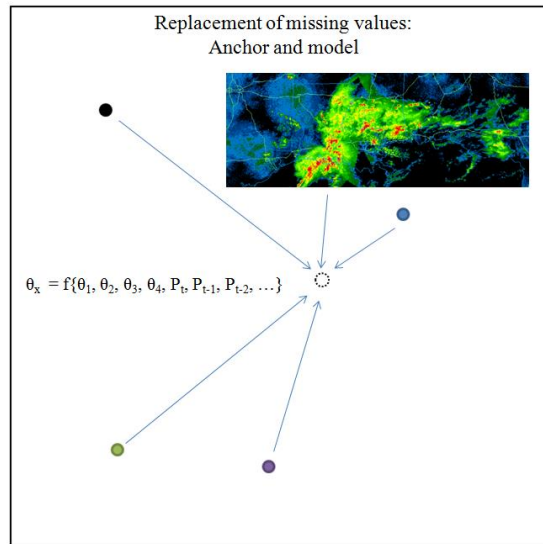
Ames, IA (Generated with LiDAR data)



Next, soil type / texture can be overlaid to ensure similarity

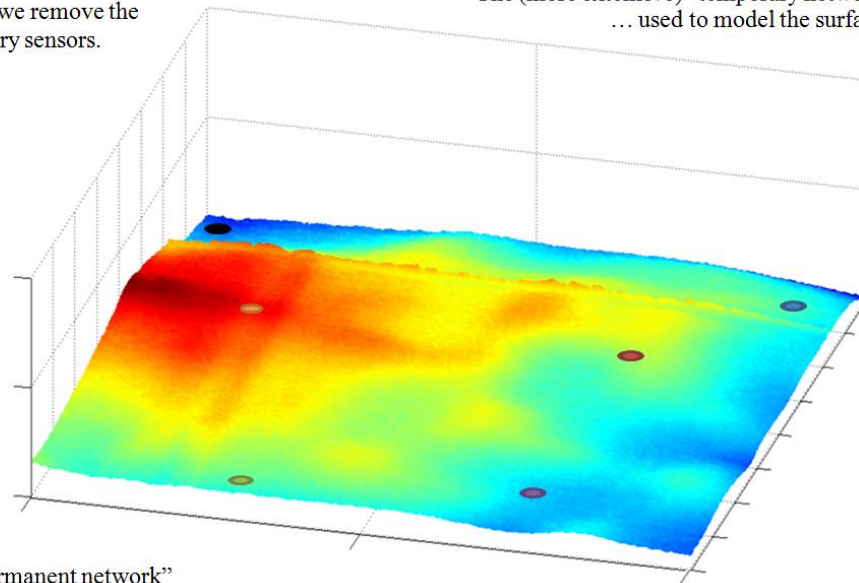


# Future Work: Sources of Error



Finally, we remove the temporary sensors.

The (more extensive) “temporary network” ... used to model the surface



The “permanent network”

