

Computing Tools for the Water Professional from the U.S. Geological Survey

David C. Leeth

Affiliation: Hydrologist, U.S. Geological Survey South Atlantic Water Science Center, Norcross Georgia 30093

Reference: McDowell RJ, CA Pruitt, RA Bahn (eds.), *Proceedings of the 2015 Georgia Water Resources Conference*, April 28-29, 2015, University of Georgia, Athens.

Abstract. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) has numerous computing products however, those unfamiliar with USGS may find it hard to locate applicable tools and information. The National Map <http://nationalmap.gov/> where current and historical topographic maps can be accessed; USGS publication warehouse <http://pubs.er.usgs.gov/> and the National Water Information System <http://water.data.usgs.gov/nwis/>, giving real-time access to groundwater, surface water and water-quality data, are well known and accessed millions of times annually. However, other important tools such as StreamStats <http://water.usgs.gov/osw/streamstats/> WaterAlert <http://water.usgs.gov/wateralert/> and WaterNow <http://water.usgs.gov/waternow/> are less known. USGS water web services <http://waterservices.usgs.gov/> use Representational State Transfer (REST), allowing quick and easy data retrieval for more than a million hydrologic sites in large batches through a web browser. Off line tools can be downloaded including modeling and statistical tools in worldwide use. MODFLOW is an international standard for simulating groundwater, with many additional tools for the model <http://water.usgs.gov/ogw/modflow/>. Water-quality applications for reactive and solute transport modeling of both surface- and groundwater vary from LOADEST <http://water.usgs.gov/software/loadest/> for estimating constituent loads in streams, to NAS (Natural Attenuation Software), providing a decision-making framework for estimating time to clean up groundwater contamination. Surface-water tools http://water.usgs.gov/software/lists/surface_water/ including the deterministic, distributed-parameter, physical process based Precipitation-Runoff Modeling System (PRMS); and site specific tools like PeakFQ for implementing USGS standard methods for flood-frequency analysis. A number of statistical tools, using the open source R language are available including waterData—An R Package for retrieval, analysis, and anomaly calculation of daily time-series Data <http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2012/1168/> and

RRAWFLOW <http://sd.water.usgs.gov/projects/RRAWFLOW/RRAWFLOW.html>, that simulates streamflow, springflow, groundwater level, solute transport, or cave drip in response to input of precipitation, recharge, or solute injection.