



OGC WaterML 2.0

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Asia and the Americas
UN-GGIM HLF Forum Side Event - SDG 6.6.1
Mexico City,
November 26th, 2017

What is WaterML 2.0?



- Provides a common exchange format for hydrological data
- Builds on existing mature standards (e.g. GML and Observations & Measurements)
- Helps connect In-Situ Data with Satellite Imagery
- Provides the option to fully store information including information regarding quality, validity/interpolation, and remarks

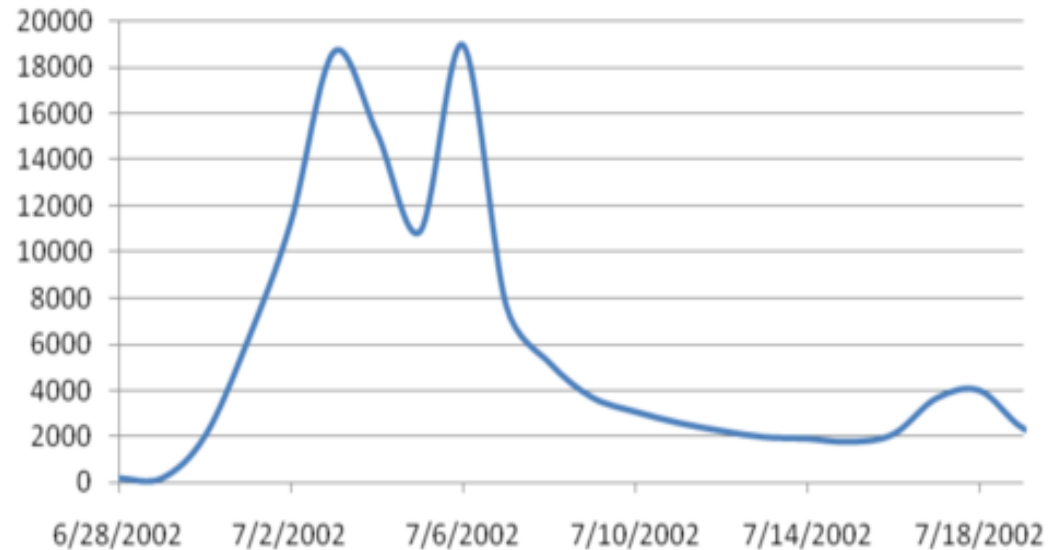
<http://www.waterml2.org/>



WaterML 2.0: Part 1- Timeseries – 2012



A sampling feature
located in space



A series of values in time

Example Sampling Features



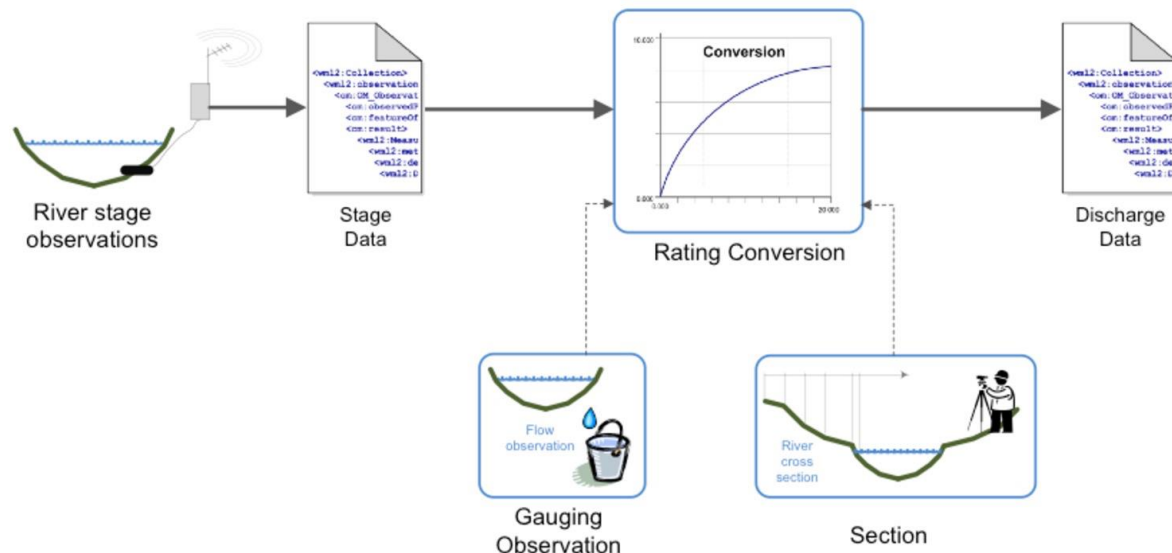
Hydrological term	ISO19156 – Observations & Measurements
Monitoring station, gauging station, site	SF_SamplingPoint
Borehole, observation well, river profile	SF_SamplingCurve
River cross-section	SF_SamplingSurface

**Joint OGC and ISO
standard**

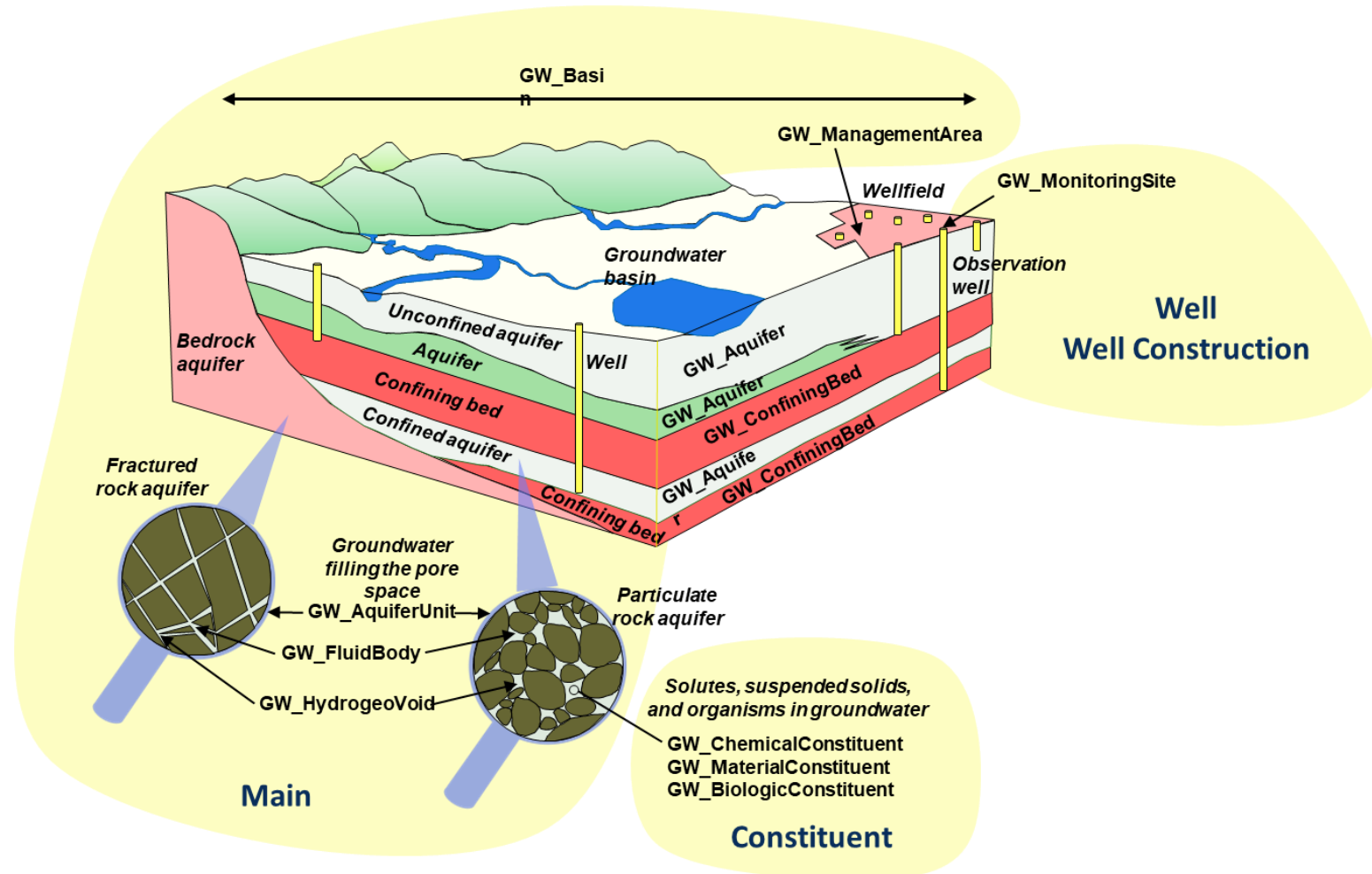
WaterML 2.0 - Part 2 - Ratings, Gaugings and Sections - 2016



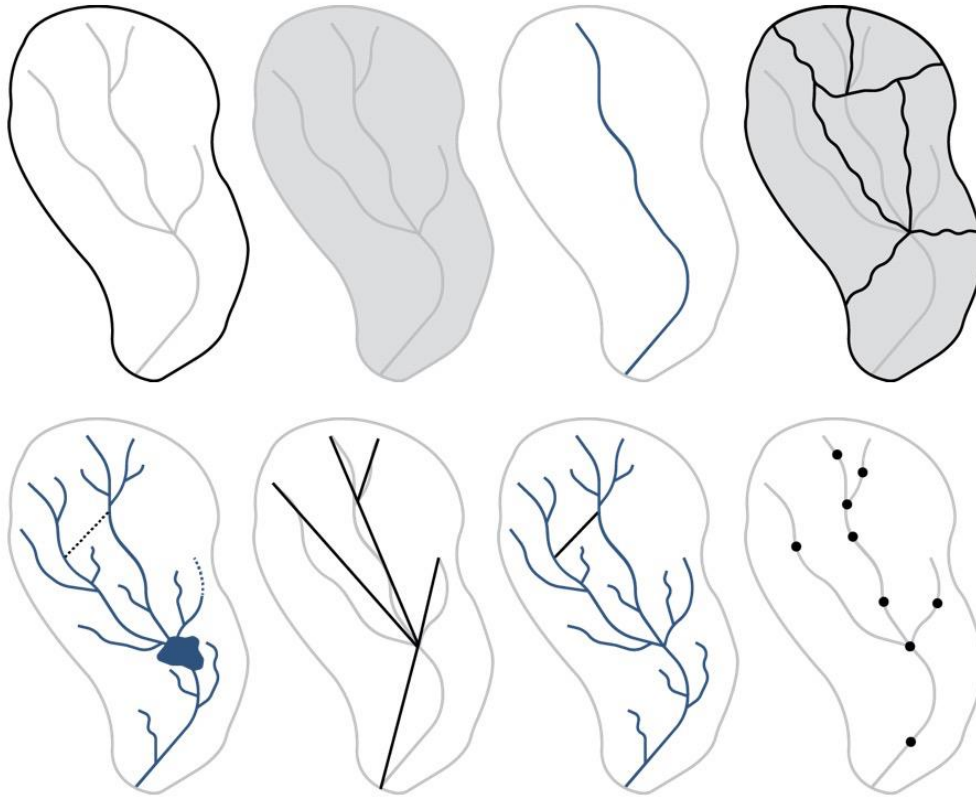
- *Conversion tables, or conversion curves*, that are used for the conversion of related hydrological phenomenon.
- *Gauging observations*— the observations performed to develop *conversion table* relationships.
- *Cross sections* - survey observations made of the geometric structure of features, such as river channels, storages etc.



WaterML 2.0 – Part 4 – GroundWaterML 2.0 – 2016 - Scope



WaterML 2.0 – Part 3: Surface Hydrology Features (HY_Features) – Conceptual Model



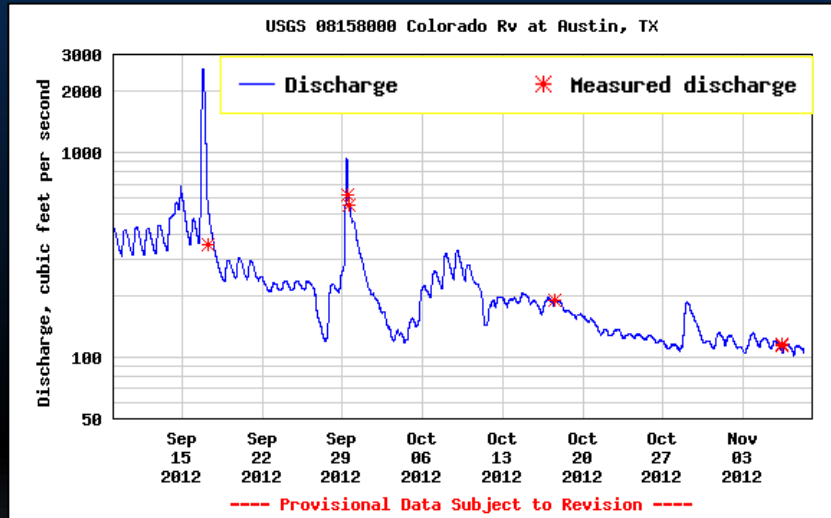
**How can we
represent
these using a
common model ?**

Figure 5: Multiple graphical realizations of a catchment (from top left to bottom right): a) Catchment boundary, b) Catchment area, c) flowpath of catchment d) network of sub catchments, e) cartographic view, f) abstract flow paths, g) hydrographic network, h) network of logically connected monitoring stations.

In process now

WaterML2 Web Operational Services -USA

Water time series data on the internet



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24/7/365 service
For daily and real-time data

Operational water web services system for the United States

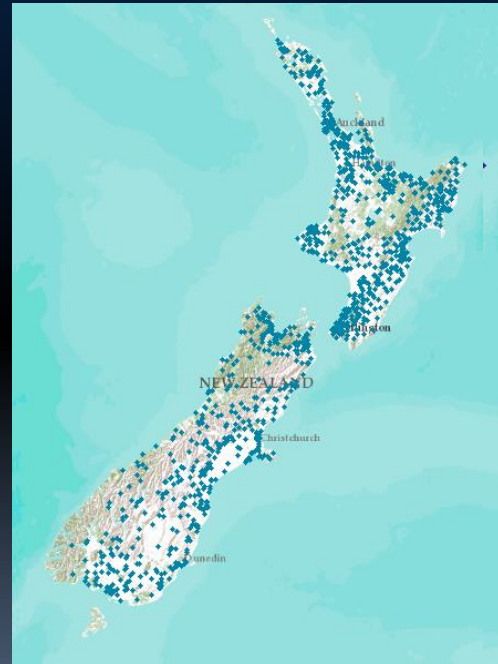
<http://waterservices.usgs.gov/nwis/iv/?format=waterml,2.0&sites=08158000&period=P1D¶meterCd=00060>

NZ Water Information System



NIWA operates about 20% of 1300 hydrometric stations
Regional authorities operate about 80% of stations

- ◆ Auckland Council
- ◆ Bay of Plenty Regional Council
- ◆ Environment Canterbury
- ◆ Environment Southland
- ◆ Gisborne District Council
- ◆ Greater Wellington Regional Council
- ◆ Hawkes Bay Regional Council
- ◆ Horizons Regional Council
- ◆ Marlborough District Council
- ◆ National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research
- ◆ North Shore City Council
- ◆ Northland Regional Council
- ◆ Otago Regional Council
- ◆ Taranaki Regional Council
- ◆ Tasman District Council
- ◆ Waikato Regional Council
- ◆ West Coast Regional Council



New Zealand
Water Information System

Develop a federated hydrological information infrastructure
linking nationally and regionally collected data

Current State of Play for NZ – all Done!



Local Government



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SOS2/WaterML2
now

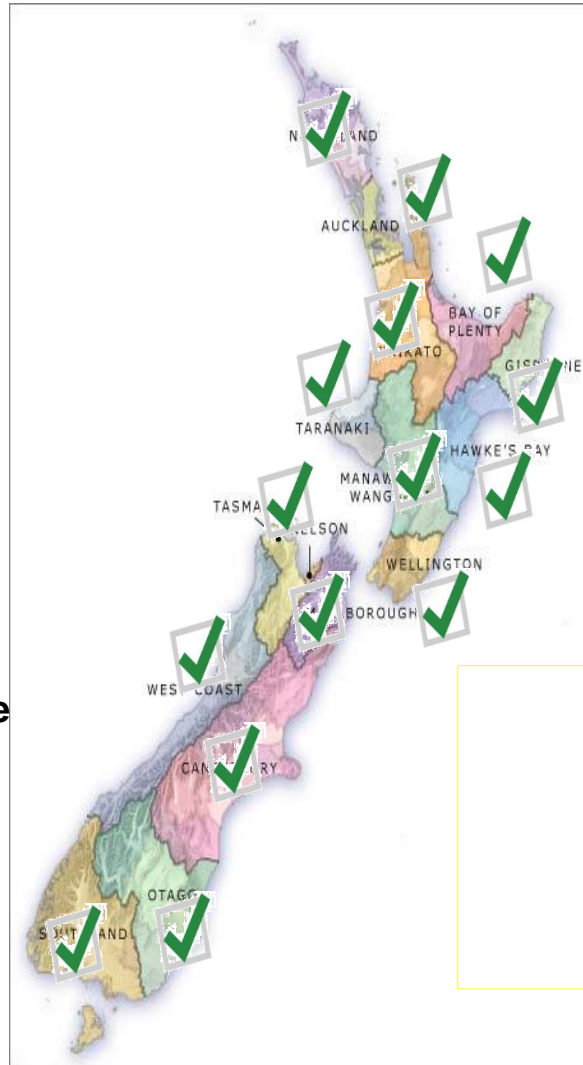
SOS = Sensor Observation Service

National - CRIs



3

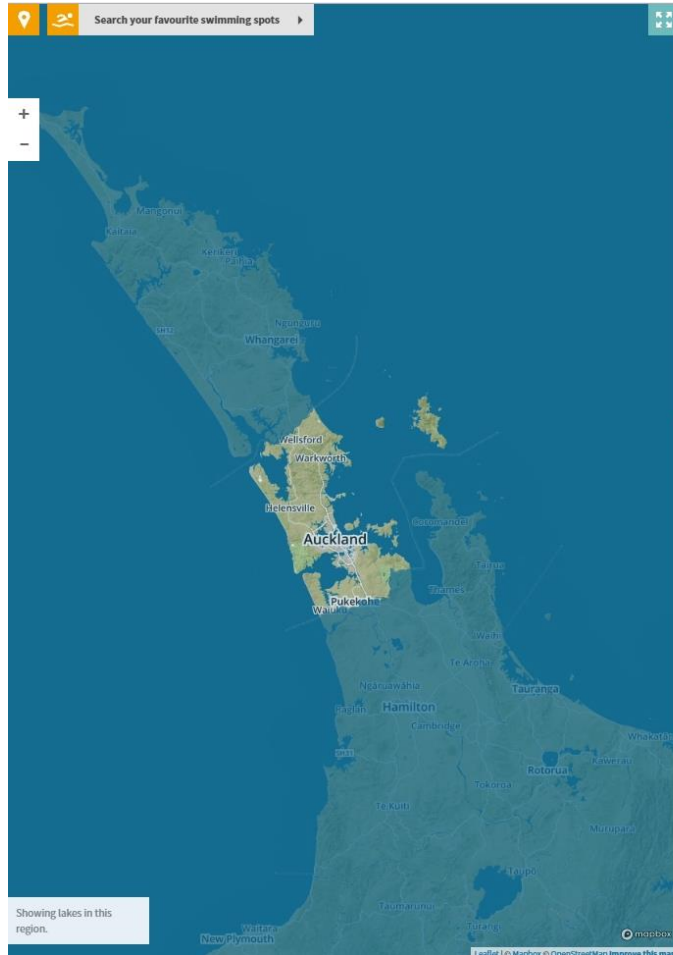
SOS2/WaterML2
now



Slide: Brent Watson, HRC

OGC®

Example – Lake Water Quality



[EXPLORE DATA](#) | [LEARN](#) | [GET INVOLVED](#) | [ABOUT](#) | [🔍](#)

Explore Data / Auckland region / Lakes / Lake Kuwakatai



Lake Kuwakatai

Lake Kuwakatai lies a short distance due south of Lake Ototoa and, although the catchment size and type are essentially the same, the lake has very poor water quality and is ranked as second worst after Lake Spectacle. The lake is highly turbid and nutrient enriched. It is surrounded by pasture and exotic forestry. This lake has fallen into disrepute due to the infestation of invasive fish and aquatic macrophytes as well as a swimming restriction being implemented.

[Read more +](#)

Lake Summary

Sites

Live Data

Lake size	Maximum depth	Catchment size
29 hectares	19 metres	410 hectares

Scientific data for this lake

This dashboard shows information on the data collected by the regional councils for two lake water quality and ecological condition measurements. [Lake SPI](#) (Lake Submerged Plant Indicators) and TLI ([Trophic Level](#)):

Water Quality	Ecological Conditions
Trophic Level Index (TLI)	Submerged Plant Indicators (SPI)
<div><div>VERY POOR</div><p>This measure is the Trophic Level Index (TLI). The TLI indicates the life-supporting capacity of a lake and is based on four water quality indicators.</p><p>Level 5 (supertrophic)</p></div>	<div><div>POOR</div><p>The LakeSPI status describes the ecological condition of the lake and is based on plants present.</p><p>LakeSPI: 8%</p><p>LakeSPI data provided by NIWA</p></div>
Show more information +	Show more information +

[See this site](#)



Data Sharing using Open Standards in LAWA

- Each region maintains its own data
- Data are accessed through “web services”
- Common language for water: WaterML2
- Open Geospatial Consortium standards
- All information “looks the same” to user
- *A tremendous achievement for New Zealand!!!*



**Credit: LAEMG, especially Horizons Regional Council
Michael McCartney, Jeff Watson, Brent Watson, Sean Hodges
NIWA and Landcare**

December '17 Technical and Planning Committee Meeting - Palmerston North, New Zealand

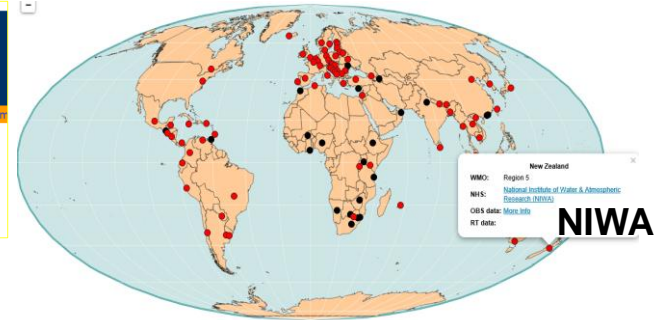
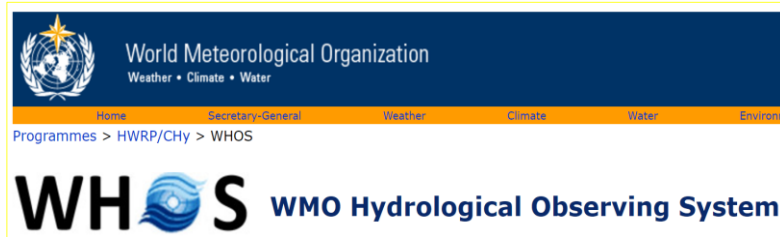
OGC TC/PC - December 3rd, 2017 - December 7th, 2017

[Read More...](#)

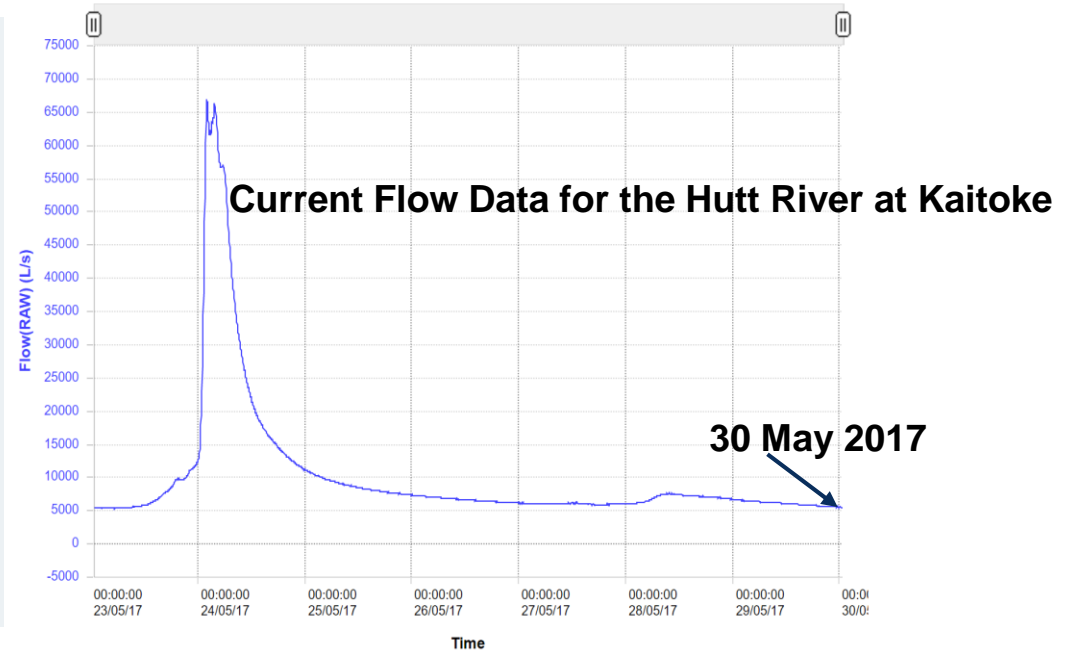




NZ Data is Available Globally



.....	Turakina @ Otairi (L:1, D:2)
.....	Whanganui @ Paetawa (L:1, D:2)
07. Wellington (L:1)	
.....	Hutt @ Kaitoke (L:1, D:2)
.....	Kaiwhata @ Stansborough (L:1, D:4)
.....	Pahaoa @ Hinakura (L:1, D:2)
.....	Pauatahanui @ Gorge (L:1, D:2)
.....	Whangaehu @ Waihi (L:1, D:4)
.....	Whareama @ Waiteko Bridge (L:1, D:4)
08. Nelson - Marlborough	
.....	Acheron @ Clarence (L:1, D:2)
.....	Aorere @ Devils Boots (L:1, D:2)



OGC Standards and SDG 6.6.1 (and others)



- Calculating (and publishing) Indicators requires simplified and efficient sharing of data (e.g. real or near real time data for water quality, information derived from satellite images, models)
- Barriers remain due to various factors, such as proprietary formats, lack of accessibility, difficulty finding data, operational policy short-comings, fear of sharing (e.g. liability) and more
- Open Standards enable the sharing of data and information in a vendor and data provider neutral fashion
- Across Domains – related; SoilsML, Environmental Linked Features Experiment, Spatial Data Working Group - W3C/OGC
- OGC Standards are developed via an open, consensus based and transparent process
- Supports operational policy

Thank You



Open Geospatial Consortium

www.opengeospatial.org

OGC Standards - freely available

www.opengeospatial.org/standards

OGC on YouTube

<http://www.youtube.com/user/ogcvideo>



OGC TC/PC Meetings – Delft, March 2017

Interested in participating ?

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