

W3M conference

for Wetlands: Monitoring modelling and management

Wierzba, Poland, September 22nd-25th, 2005



Vrije Universiteit Brussel

“Distributed Hydrological Modelling And Landuse Scenario Analysis In Three Carpathian Watersheds Using Wetspa”

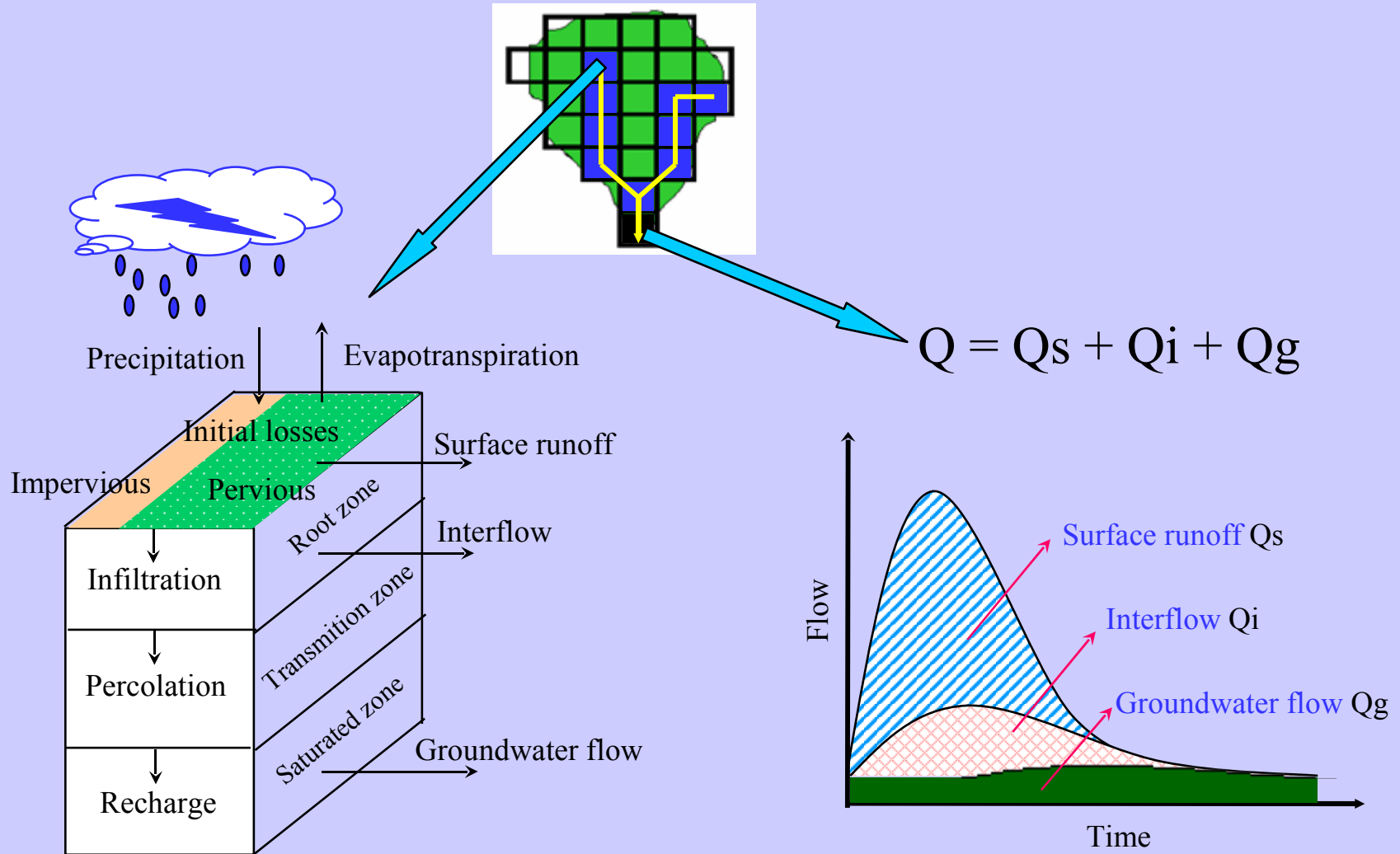
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VUB, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium.

The Wetspa Model - Introduction

- What?
 - A distributed parameter GIS-based precipitation-runoff model
 - + phosphorus transport module
- Aim?
 - Flood prediction
 - Scenario analysis
 - Land use change
 - Climate change
 - River restoration
 - ...
 - Phosphorous load prediction in rivers
- Applications?
 - Locations: Europe, Asia, America, Africa
 - Scale: watersheds 100 km² – 10.000 km²

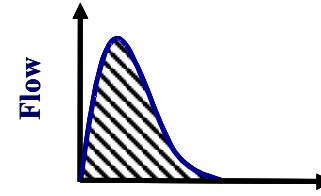
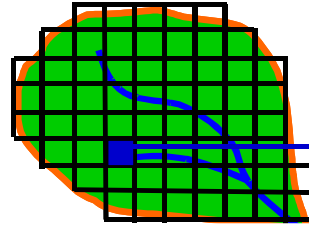
Wetspa Concept



Surface Runoff Routing

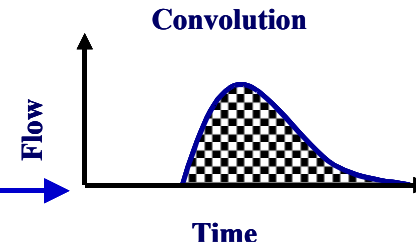
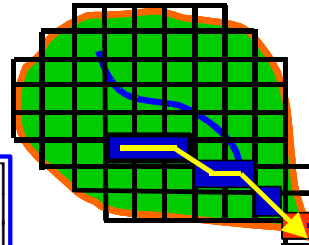
➤ Cell Level

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - D \frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial x^2} = 0$$



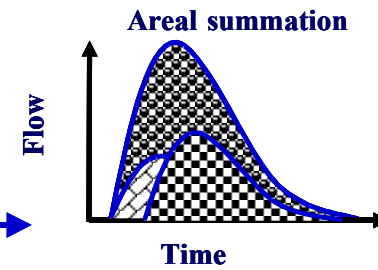
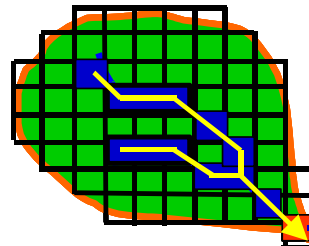
➤ Flow Path Level

$$U(t) = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi t^3/t_0^3}} \exp\left[-\frac{(t-t_0)^2}{2\sigma^2 t/t_0}\right]$$

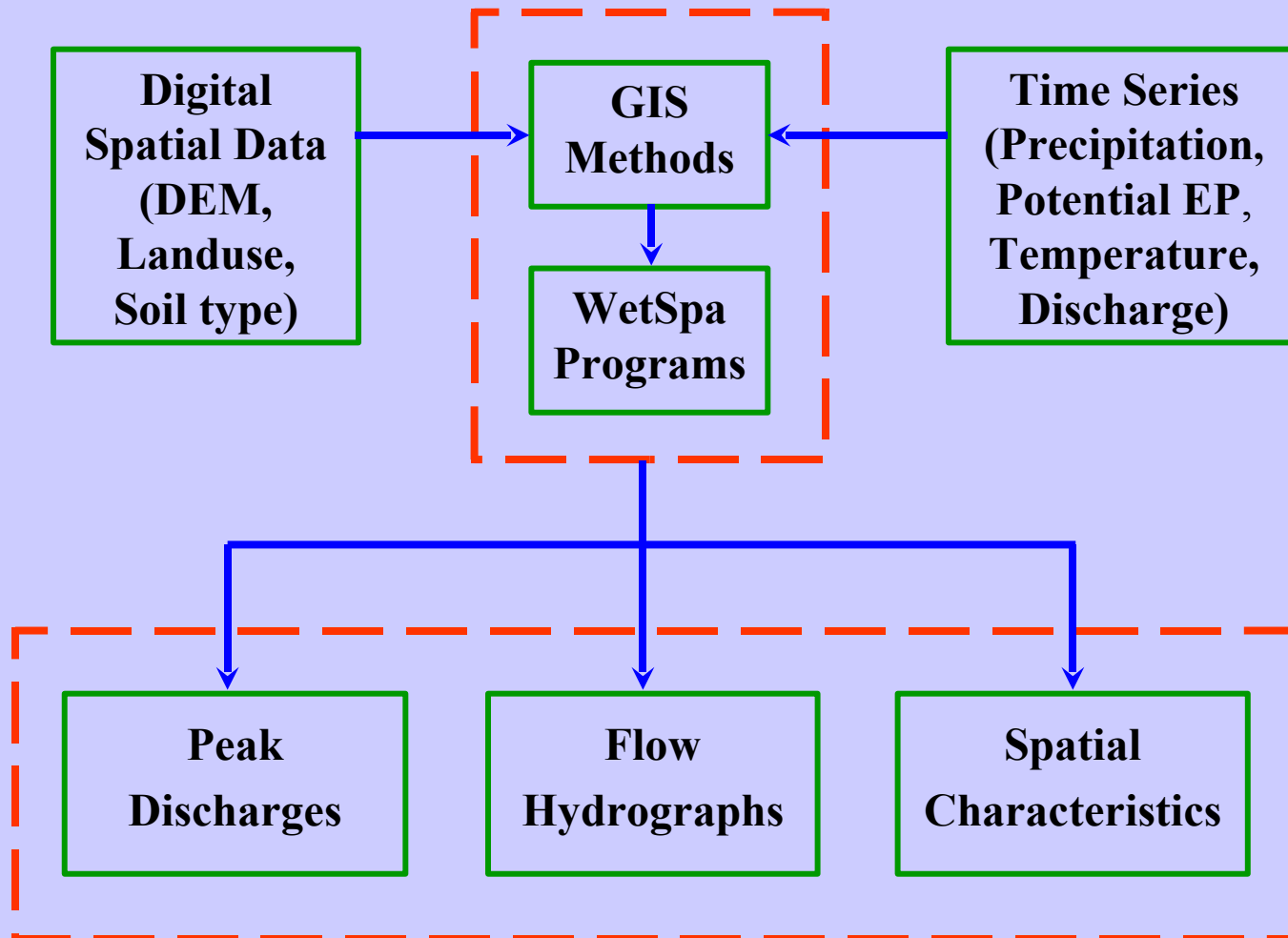


➤ Watershed Level

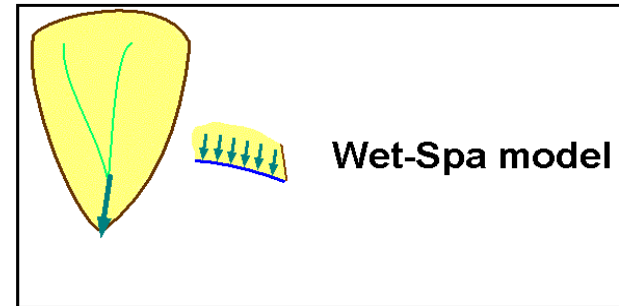
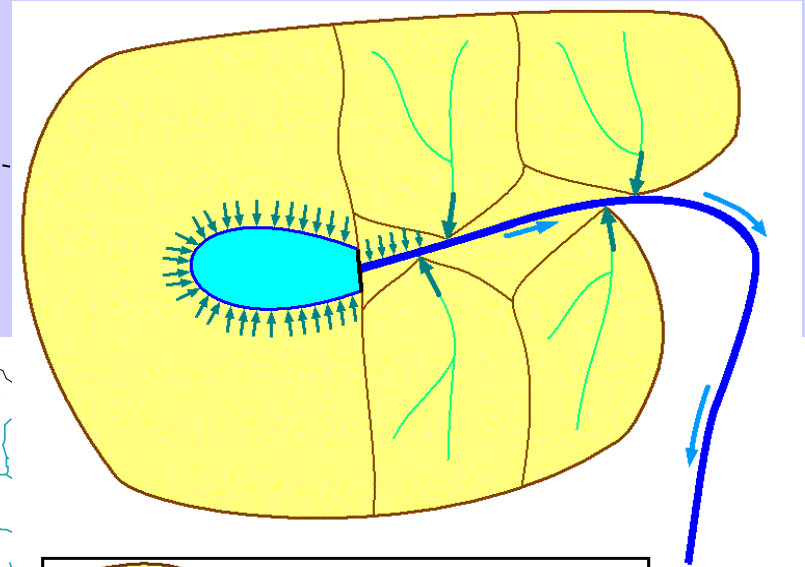
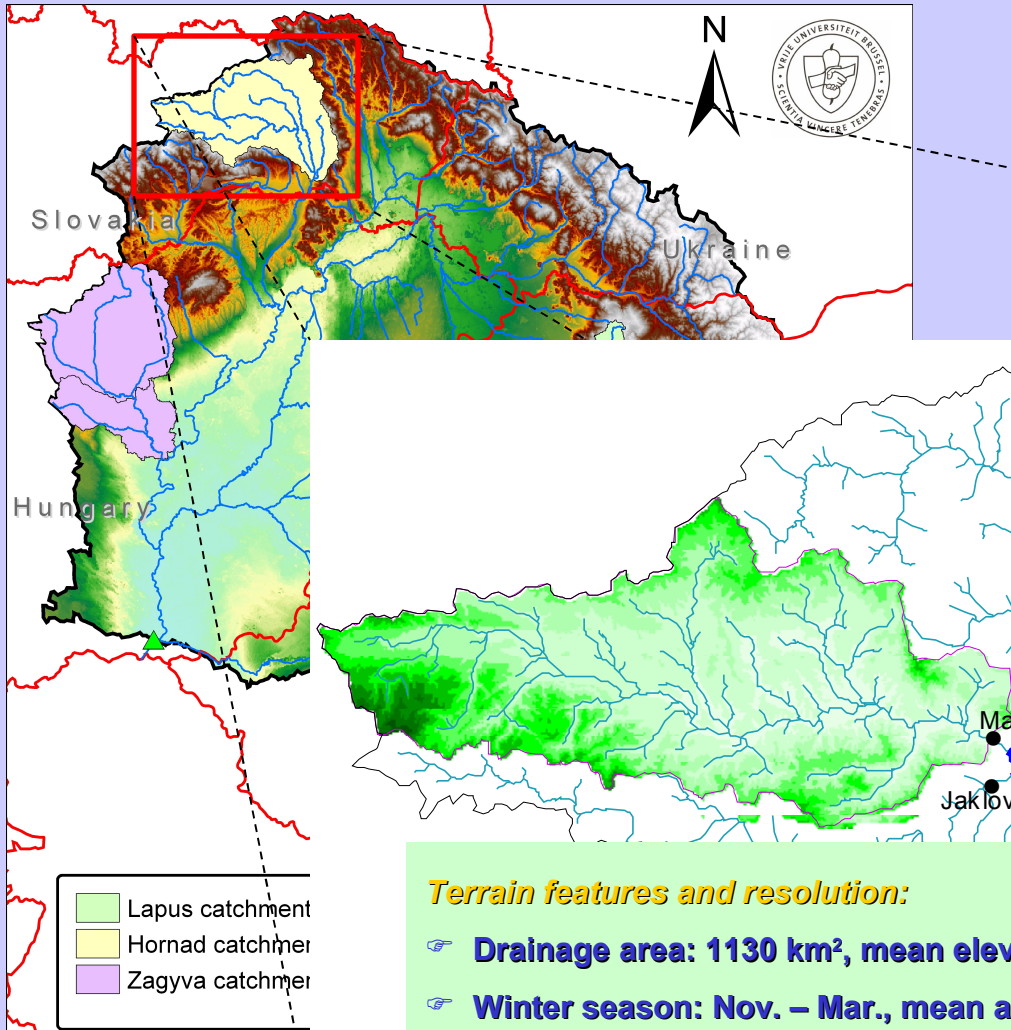
$$Q(t) = \int_A \int_0^t I(\tau) U(t-\tau) d\tau dA$$



Wetspa Model Input & Output



Wetspa Application 1 Hornad-Margecany (SK)

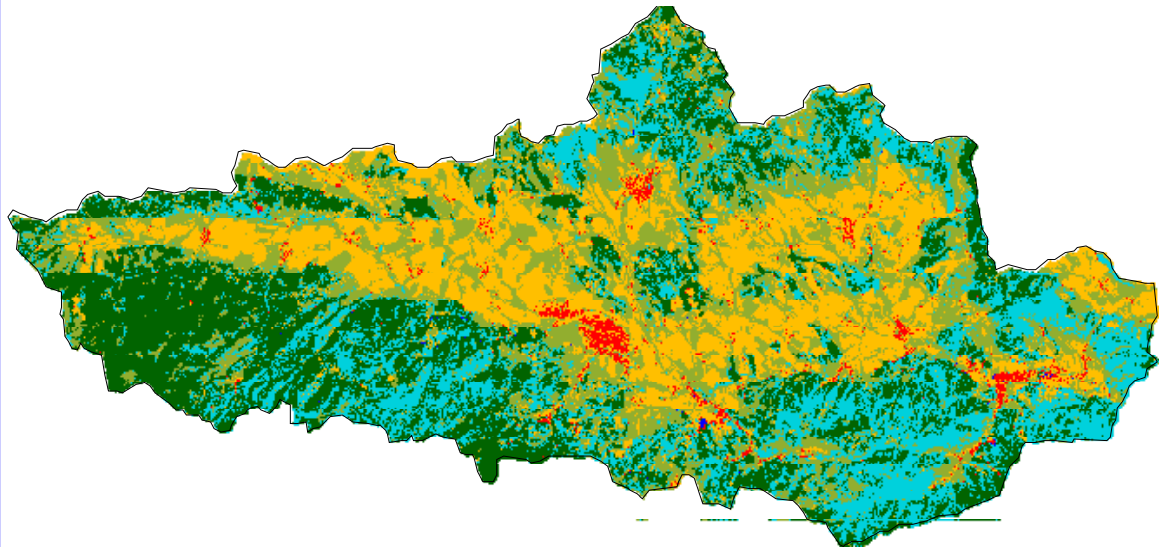
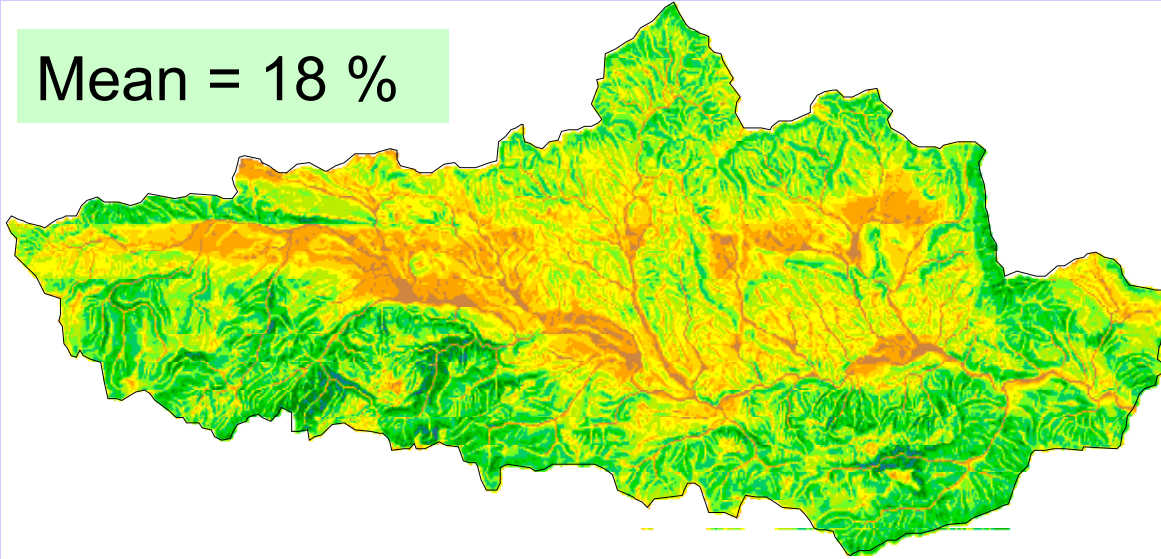


Terrain features and resolution:

- ☞ **Drainage area: 1130 km², mean elevation: 250 m**
- ☞ **Winter season: Nov. – Mar., mean air temperature: -5.5 °C**
- ☞ **Cell size: 100x100m, Time step: 1 day; Data: 1991 - 2000**

Hornad-Margecany - Input

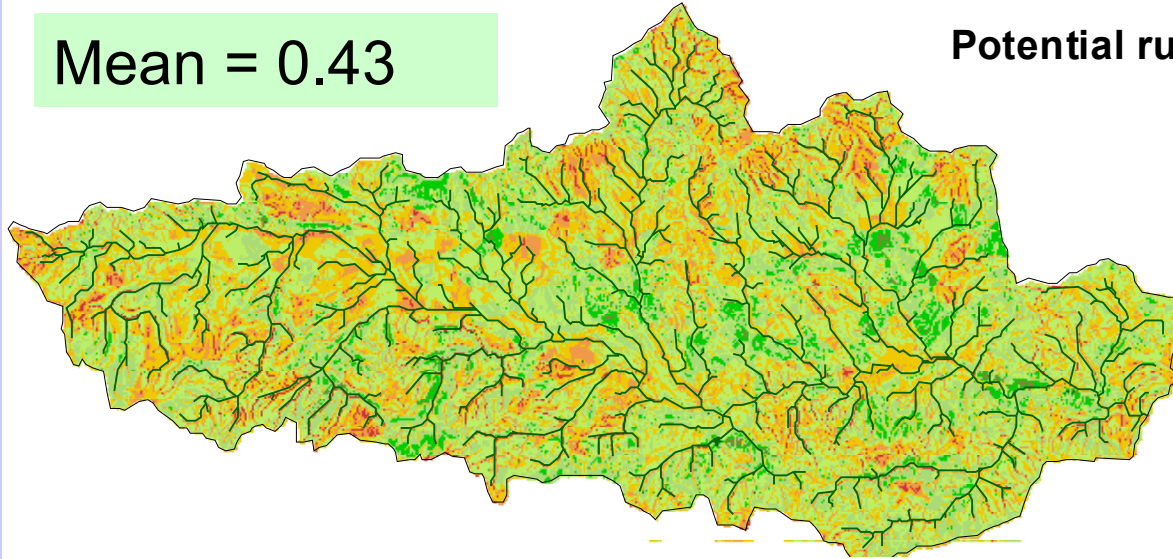
Mean = 18 %



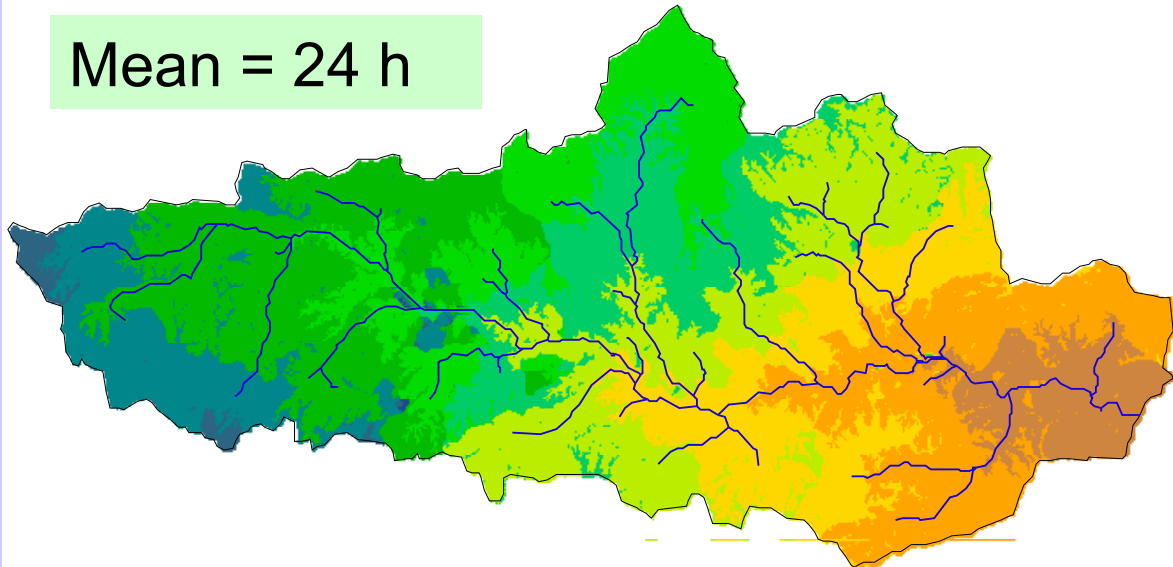
Parameter Derivation Hornad-Margecany

Mean = 0.43

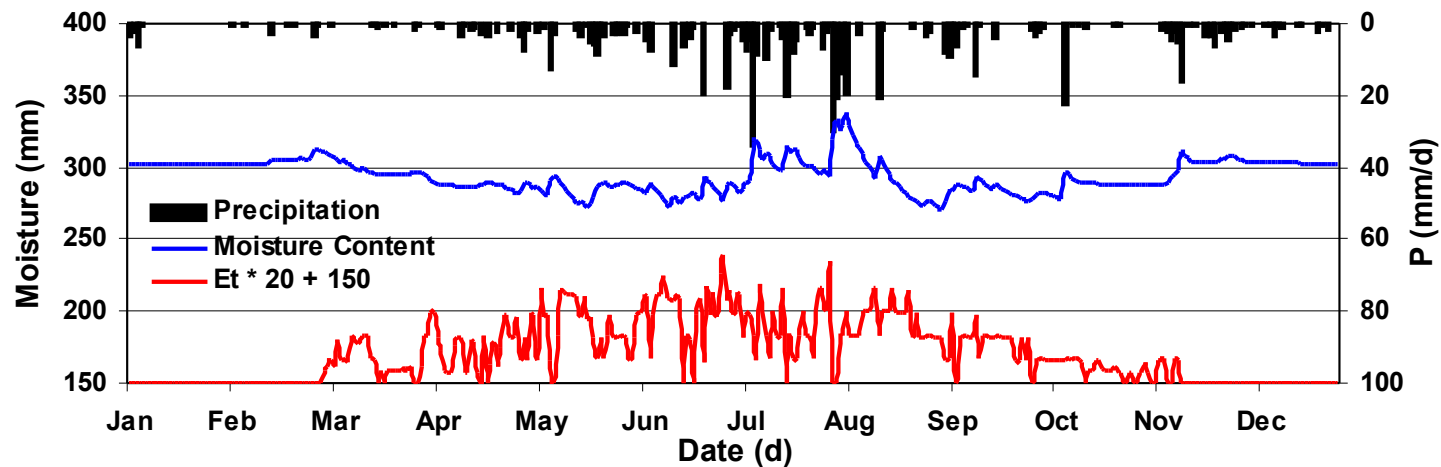
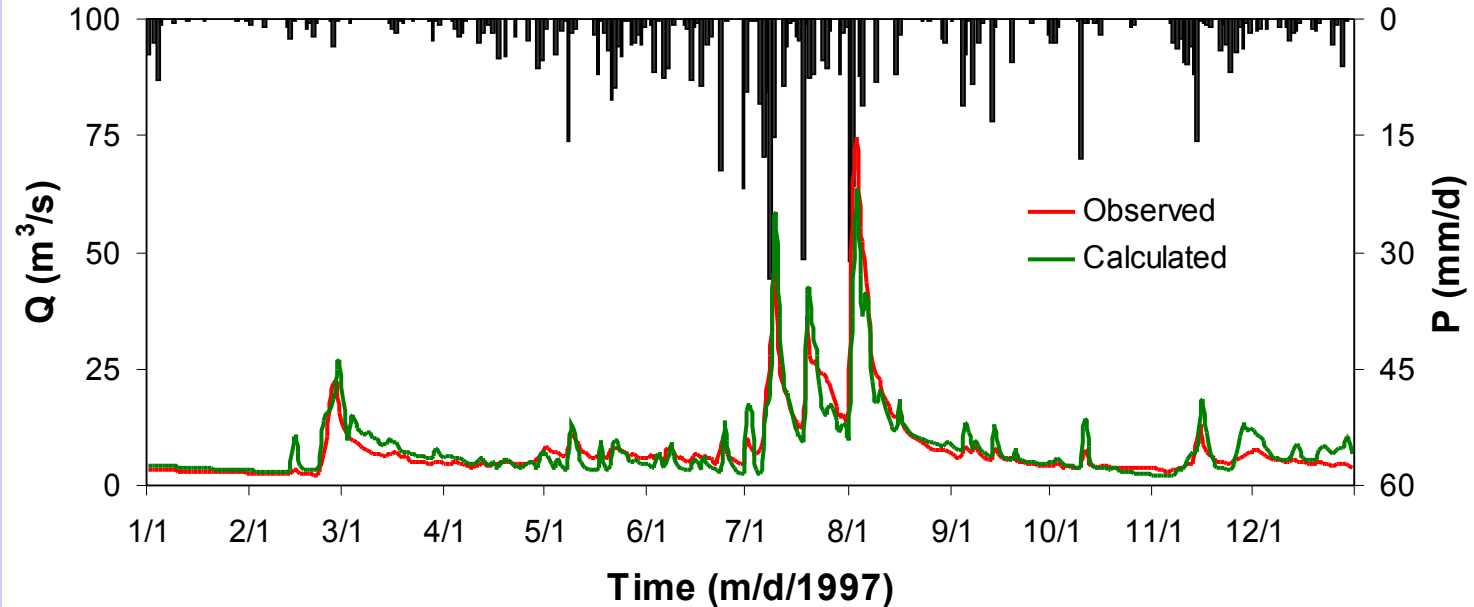
Potential rur



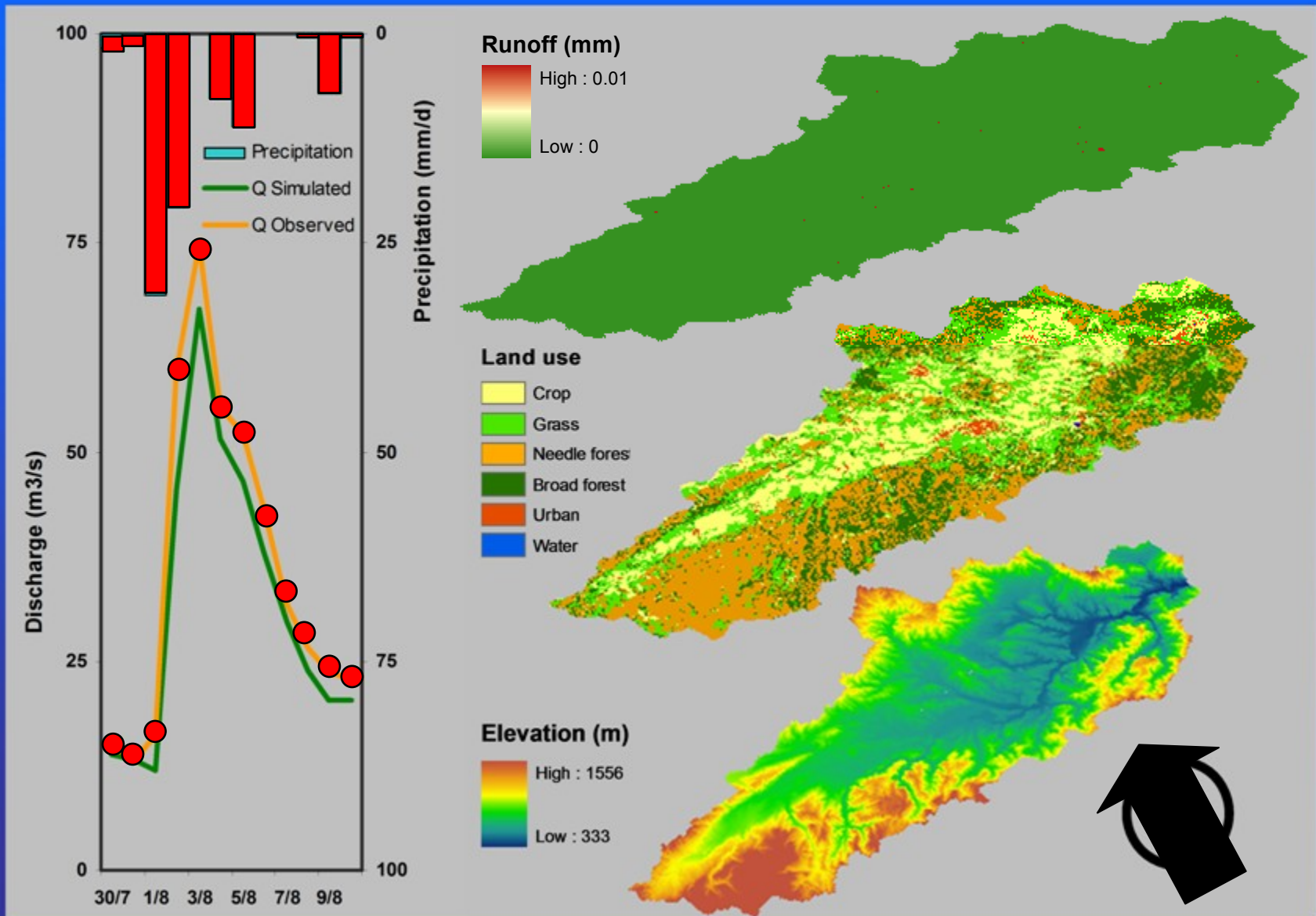
Mean = 24 h



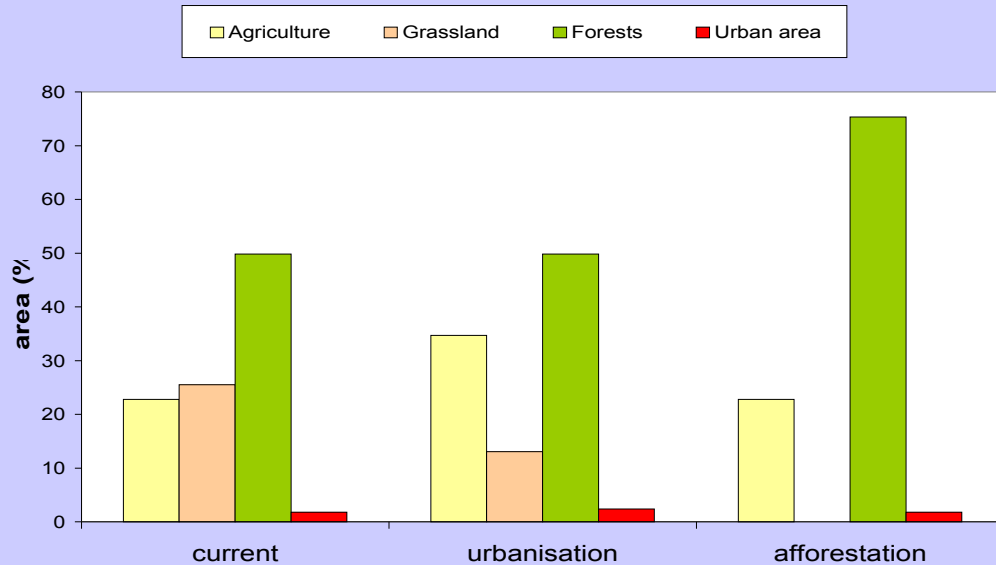
Results – Discharge & Water Balance



Results – Surface Runoff Production



Landuse Scenarios Hornad-Margecany



A. 30% Urban, 52% Agriculture

Landuse	%
Agriculture	34.69
Grassland/Pasture	13.06
Coniferous forest	26.81
Deciduous & mixed forest	23.01
Urban area	2.37
Open water	0.07

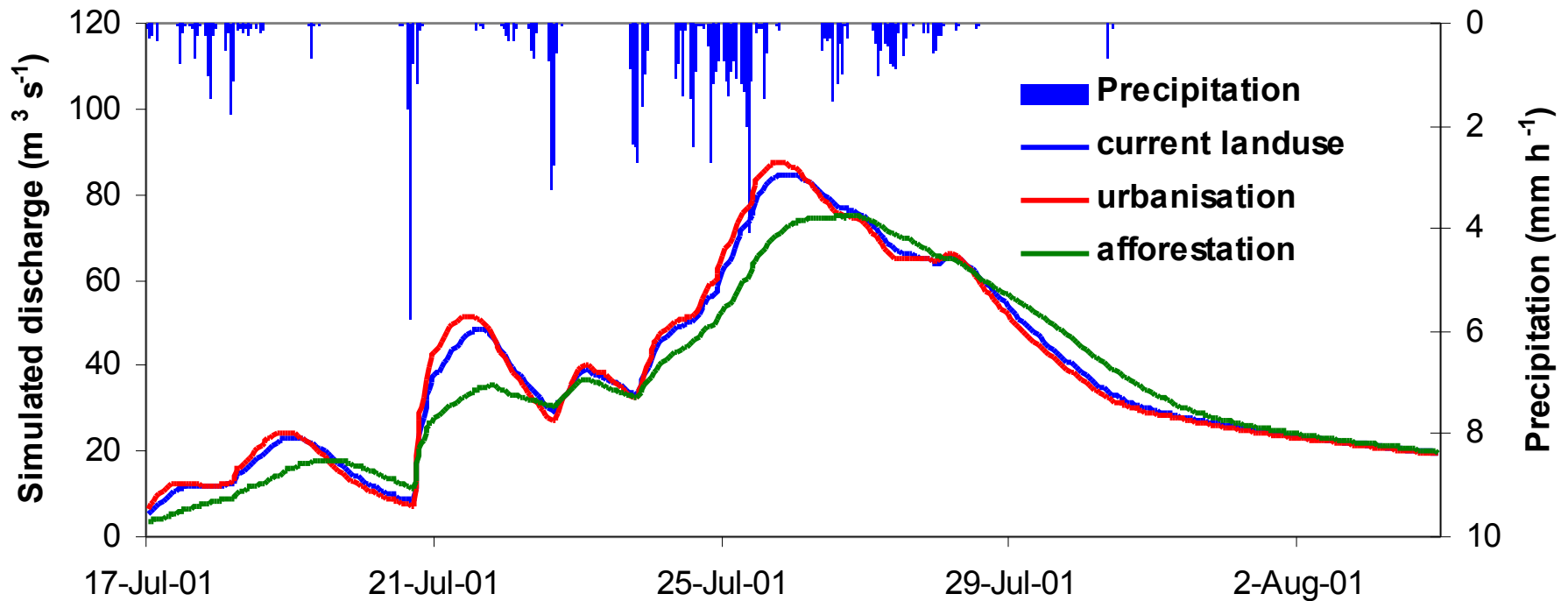
Current

Landuse	%
Agriculture	22.77
Grassland/Pasture	25.51
Coniferous forest	26.83
Deciduous & mixed forest	23.01
Urban area	1.82
Open water	0.07

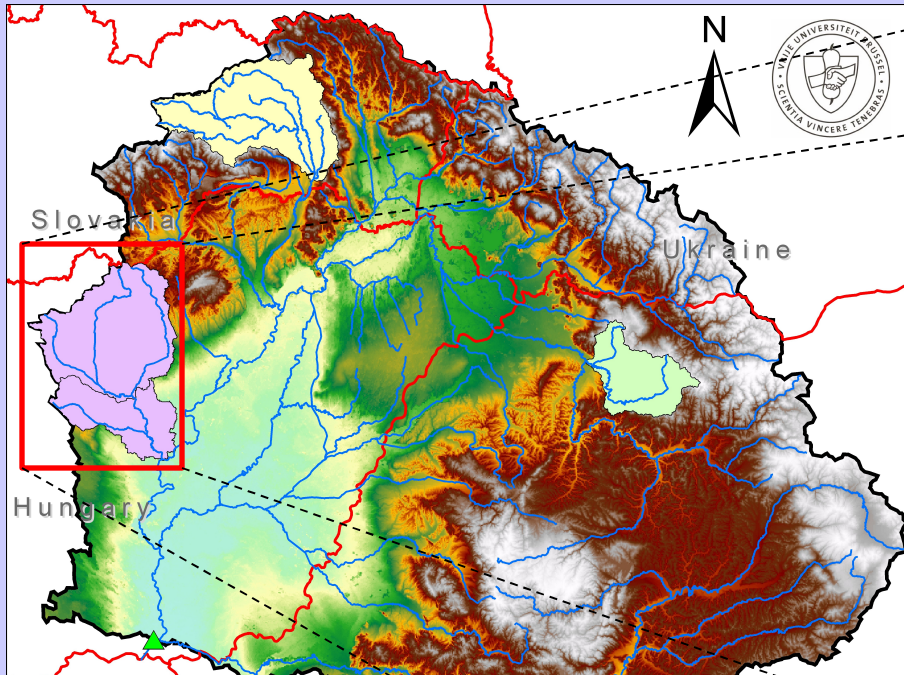
B. 50% Afforestation

Landuse	%
Agriculture	22.77
Grassland/Pasture	0.00
Coniferous forest	26.83
Deciduous & mixed forest	48.52
Urban area	1.82
Open water	0.07

Landuse Scenarios - Hornad-Margecany

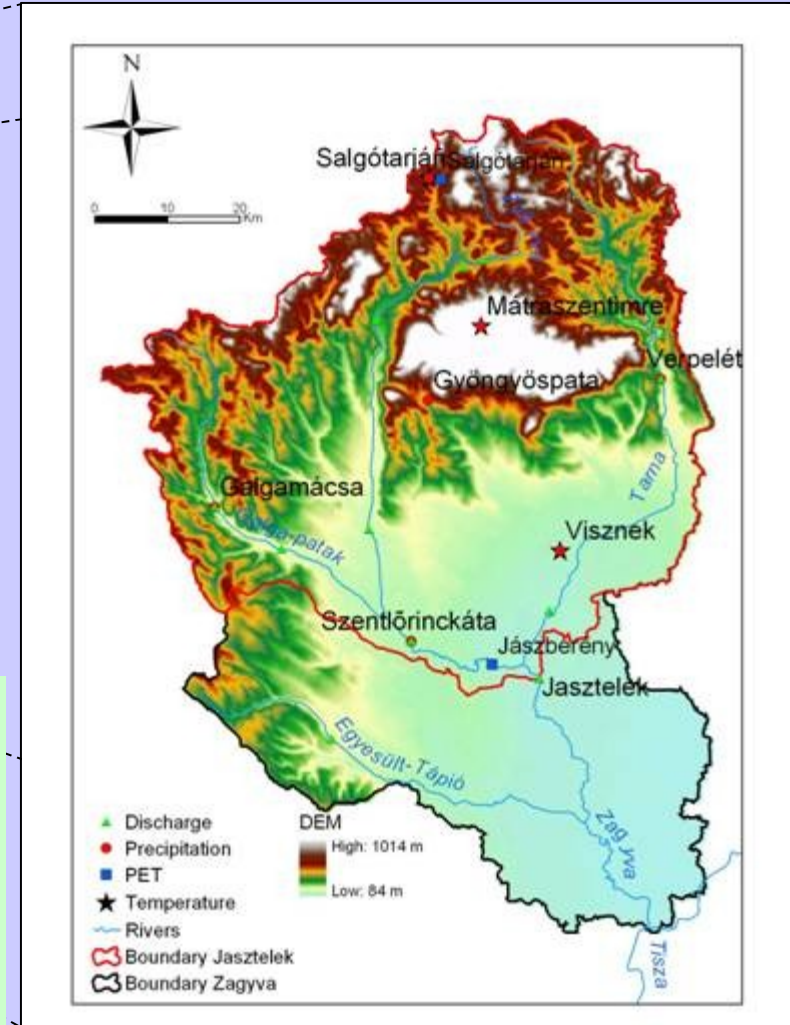


Wetspa Application 2 – Zagyva (HU)

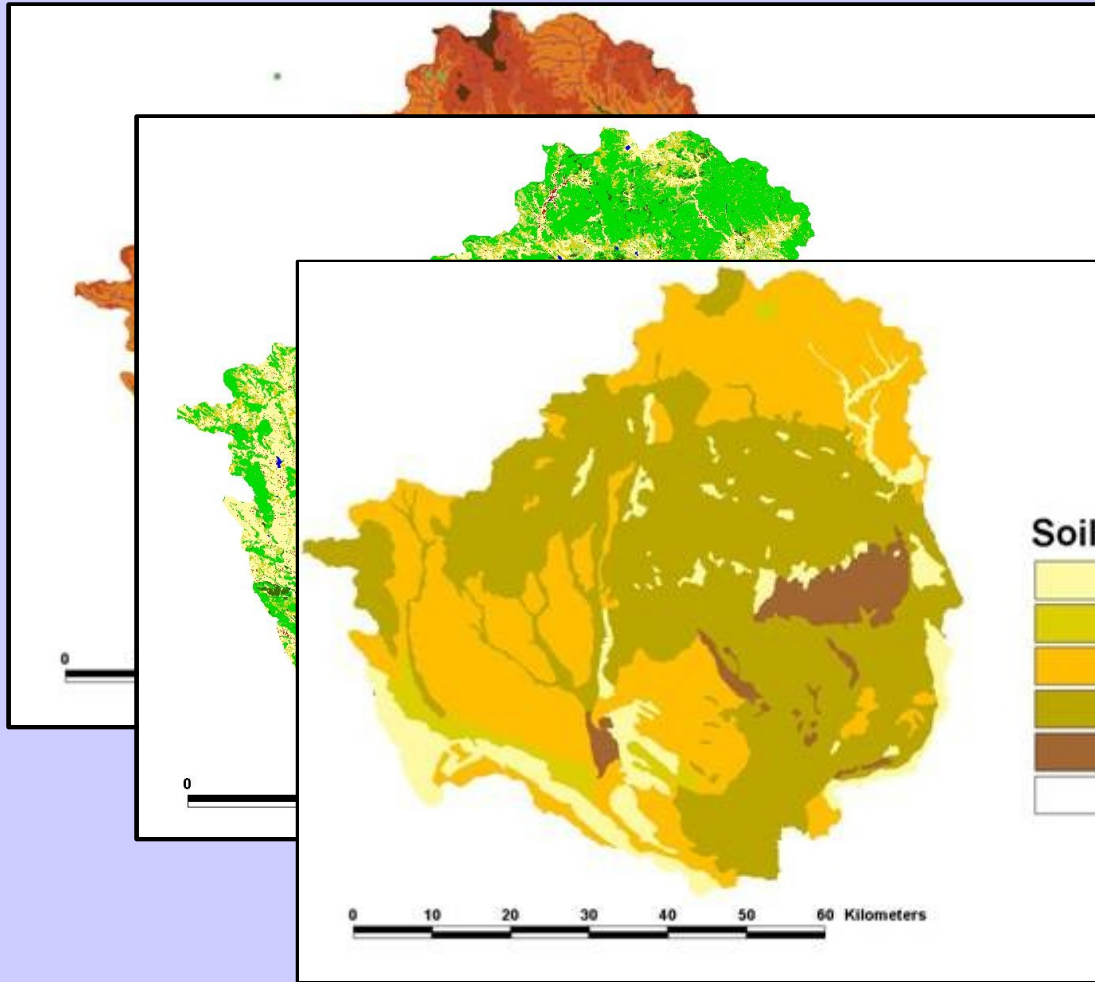


Terrain features and resolution:

- ☞ Drainage area: 4149 km²
- ☞ Mean elevation: 220 m, mean slope: 5.2 %
- ☞ Mean annual precipitation: 470 – 700 mm
- ☞ Mean annual PET: 1141 mm
- ☞ Cell size: 100x100m, Time step: 1 hour: Data: 3-5/2000



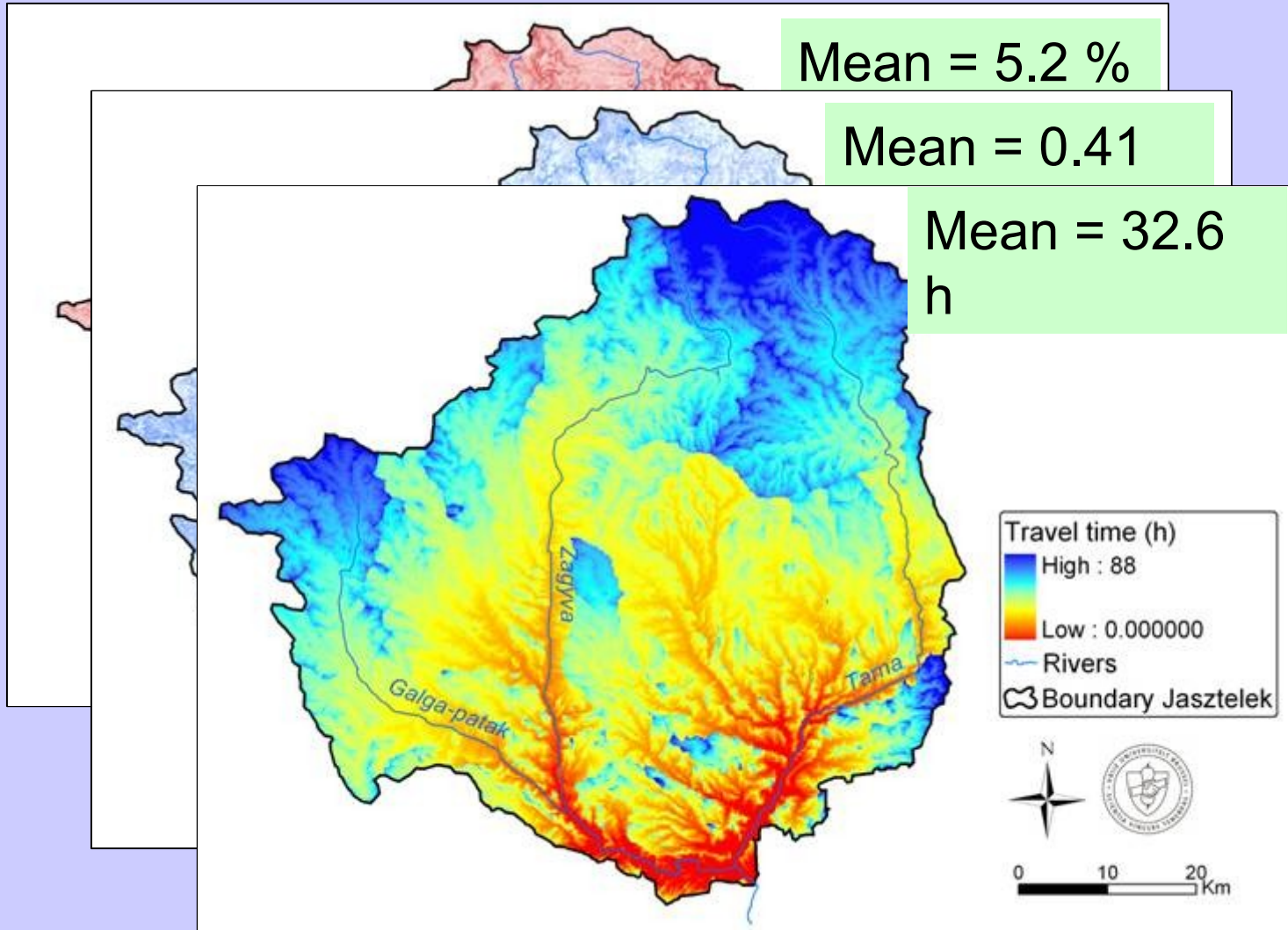
Zagyva (HU) - Input



Landuse	area %
Agriculture	50.8
Forest	30.0
Area = 4149 km²	
	9.4
Natural Grassland	4.7
Vineyard	1.7
Urban area	1.5
Coniferous forest	1.4
Surface water	0.3

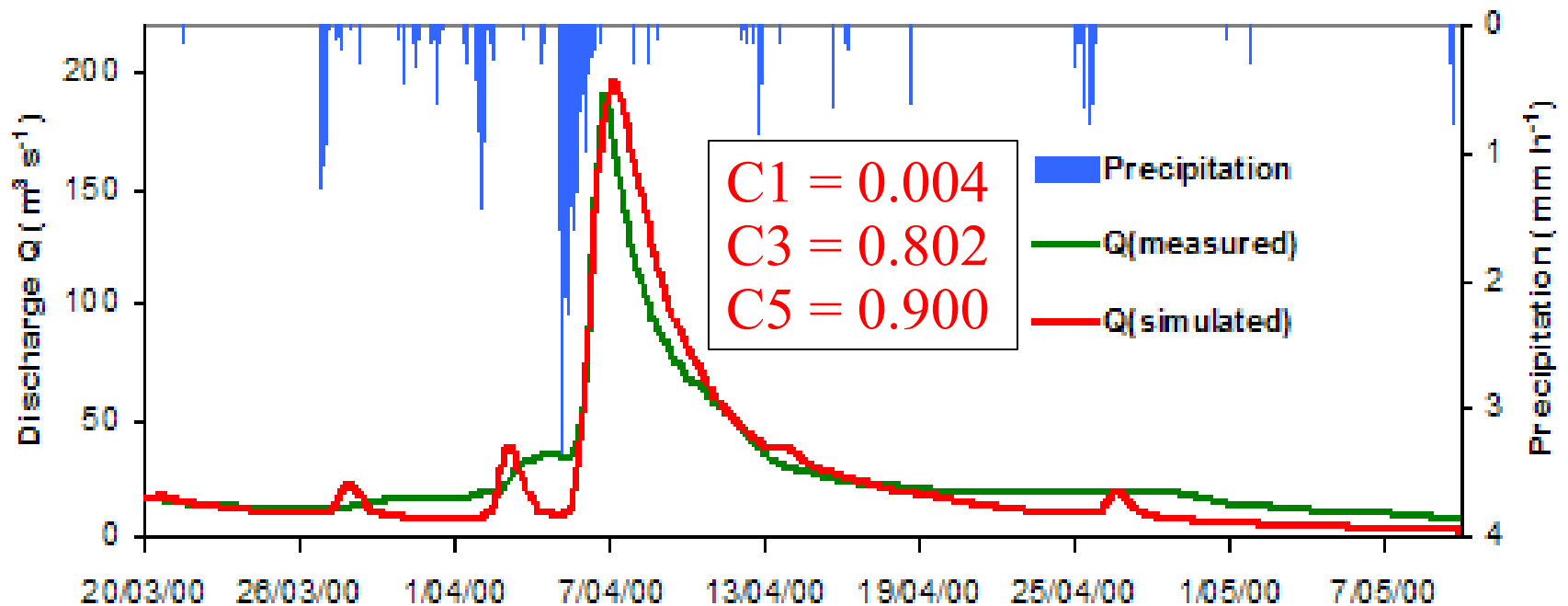
Soil type	area %
Silt clay loam	48.6
Loam	35.1
Sand	9.5
Clay	4.4
Sandy loam	2.3

Zagyva – Parameter Derivation

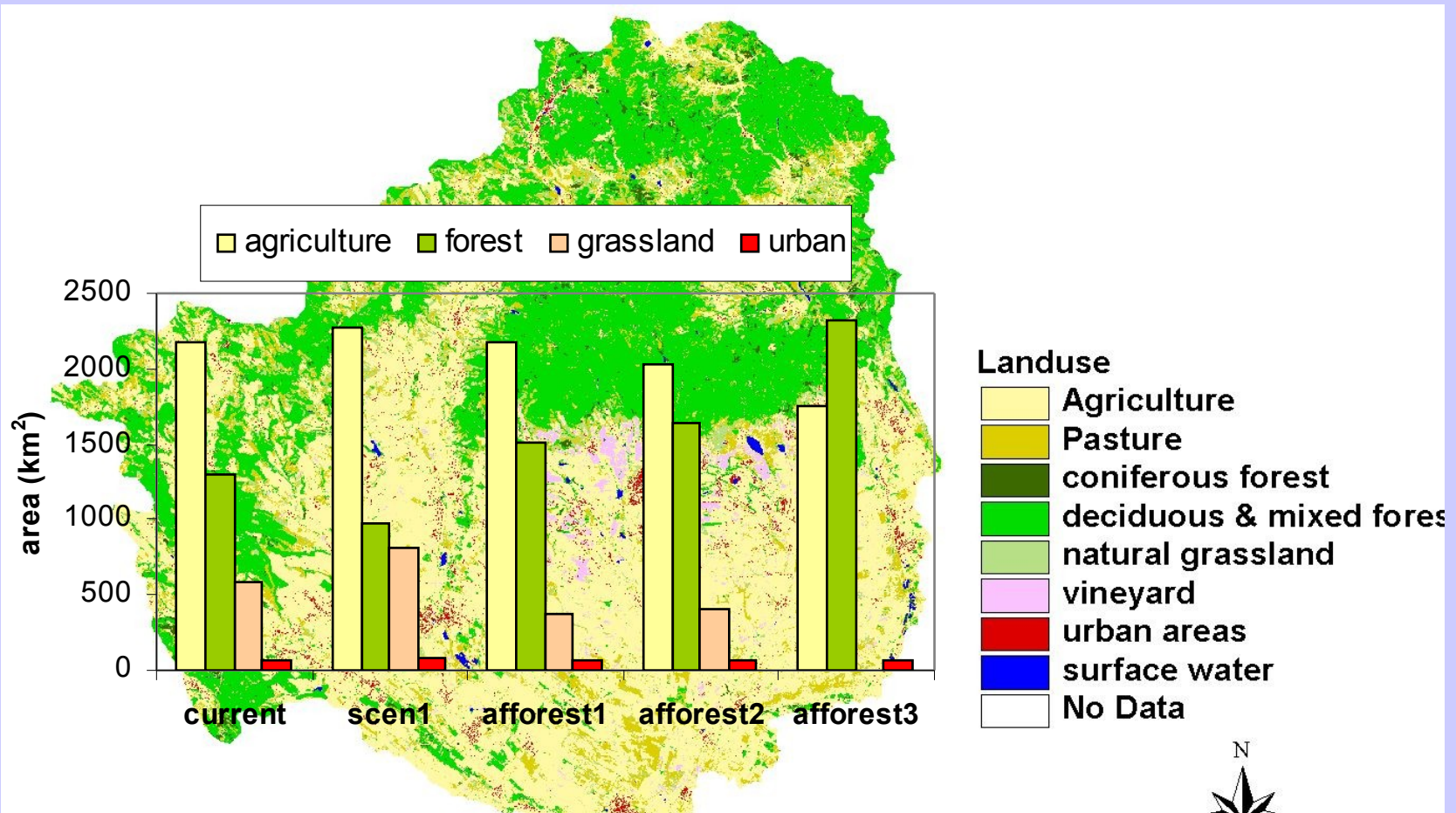


Zagyva - Results

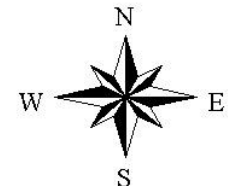
Zagyva - Measured vs Observed Discharge (April 2001)



Zagyva – Landuse Scenarios

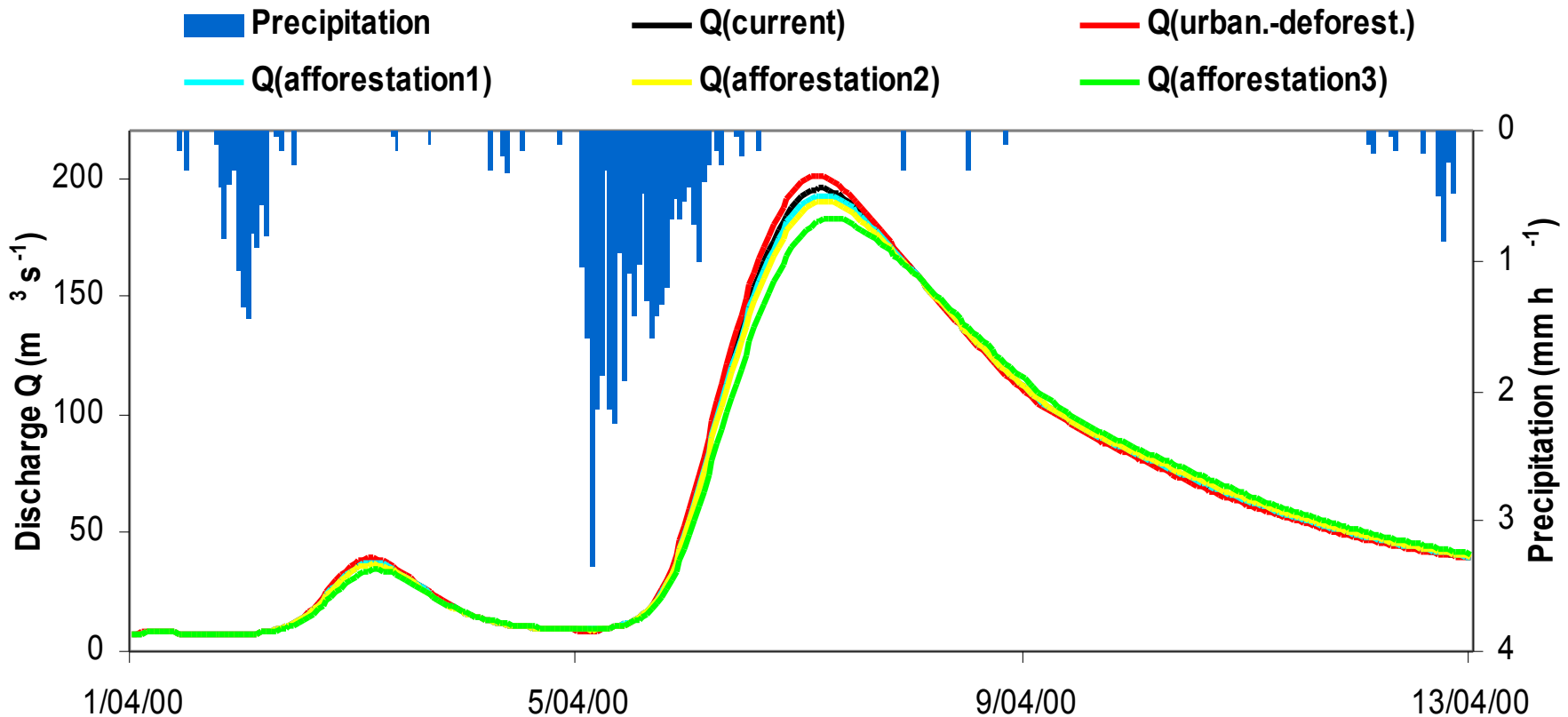


In graph: Forest = coniferous + mixed + deciduous
 Grassland = natural + pasture
 Agriculture = agriculture + vineyard

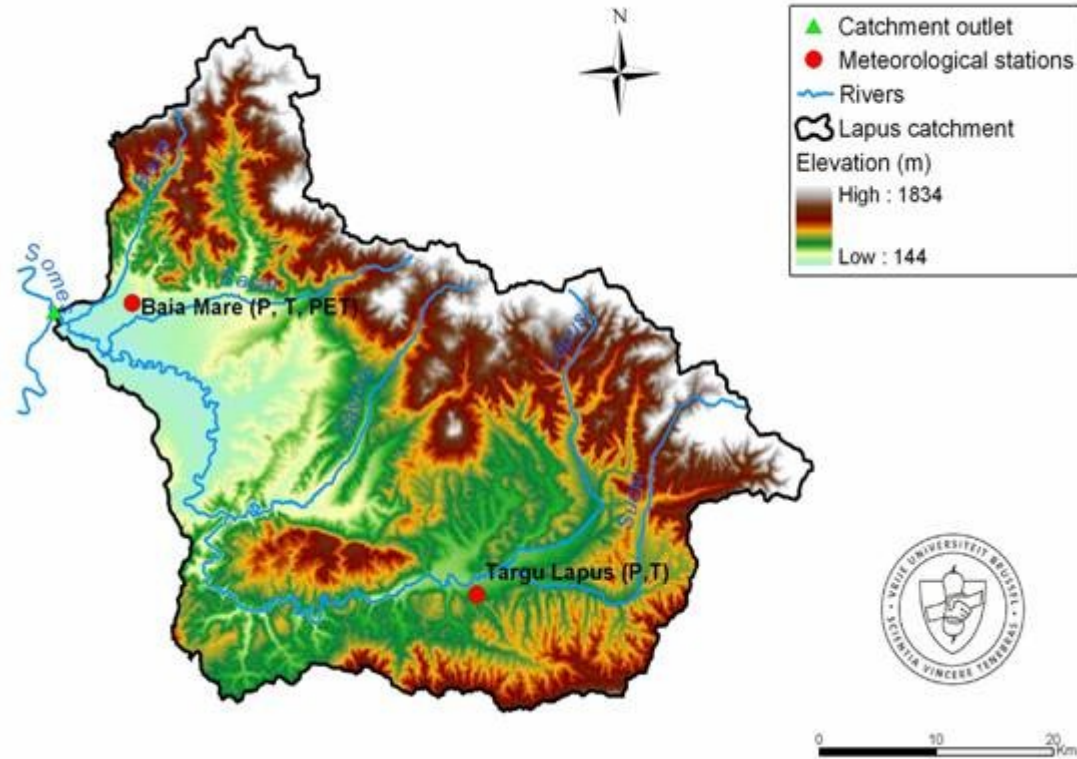
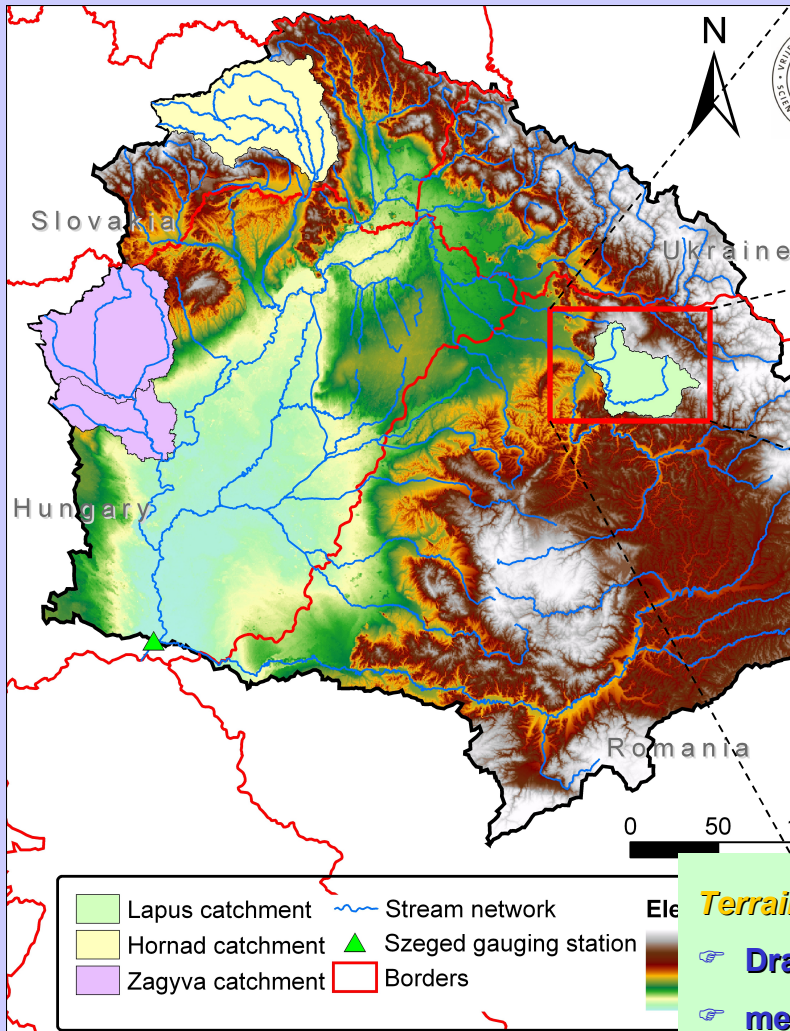


Zagyva – Landuse Scenarios (2)

Zagyva - Simulated Discharge Scenario



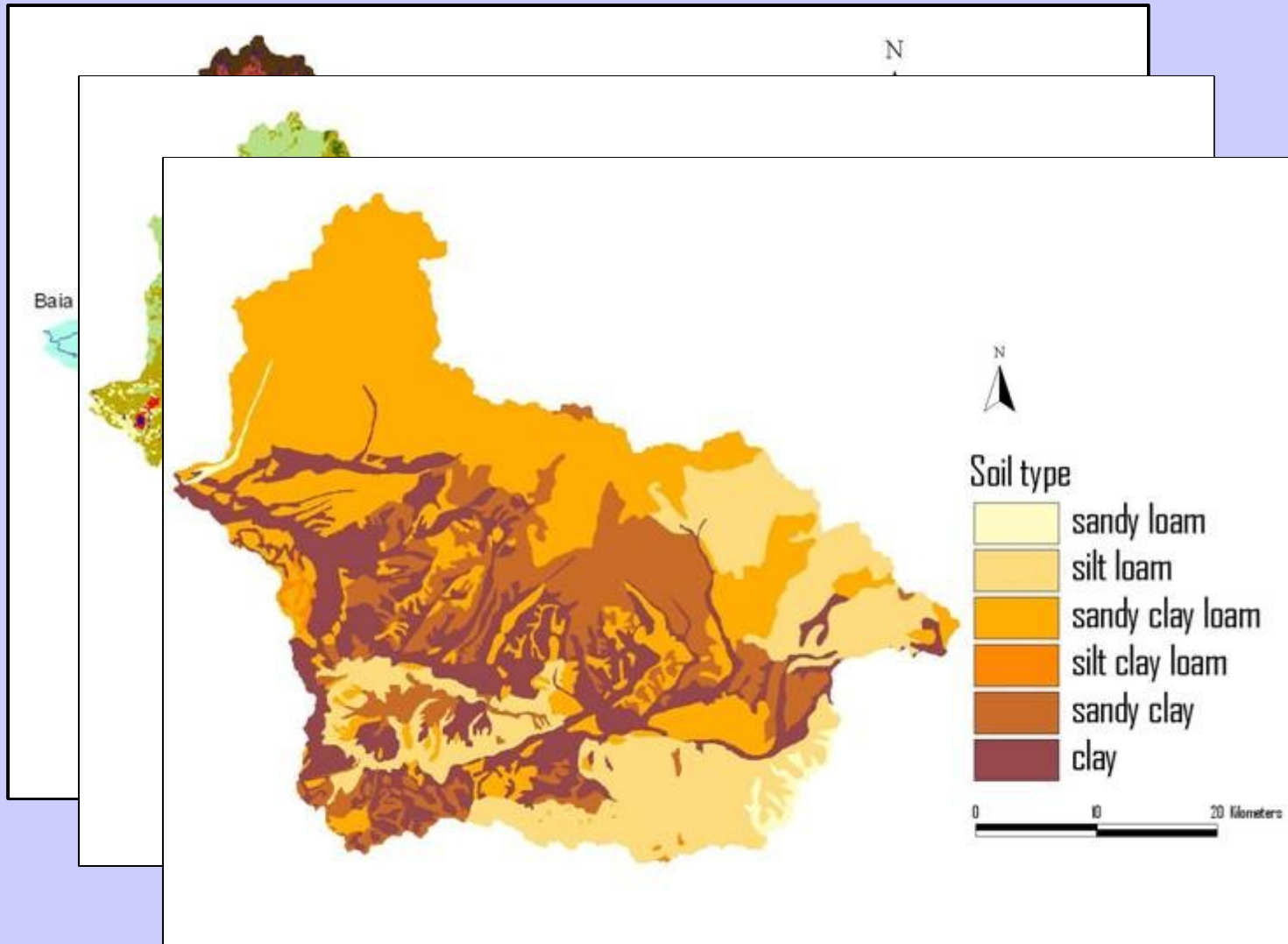
Wetspa Application 3 – Lapus (RO)



Terrain features and resolution:

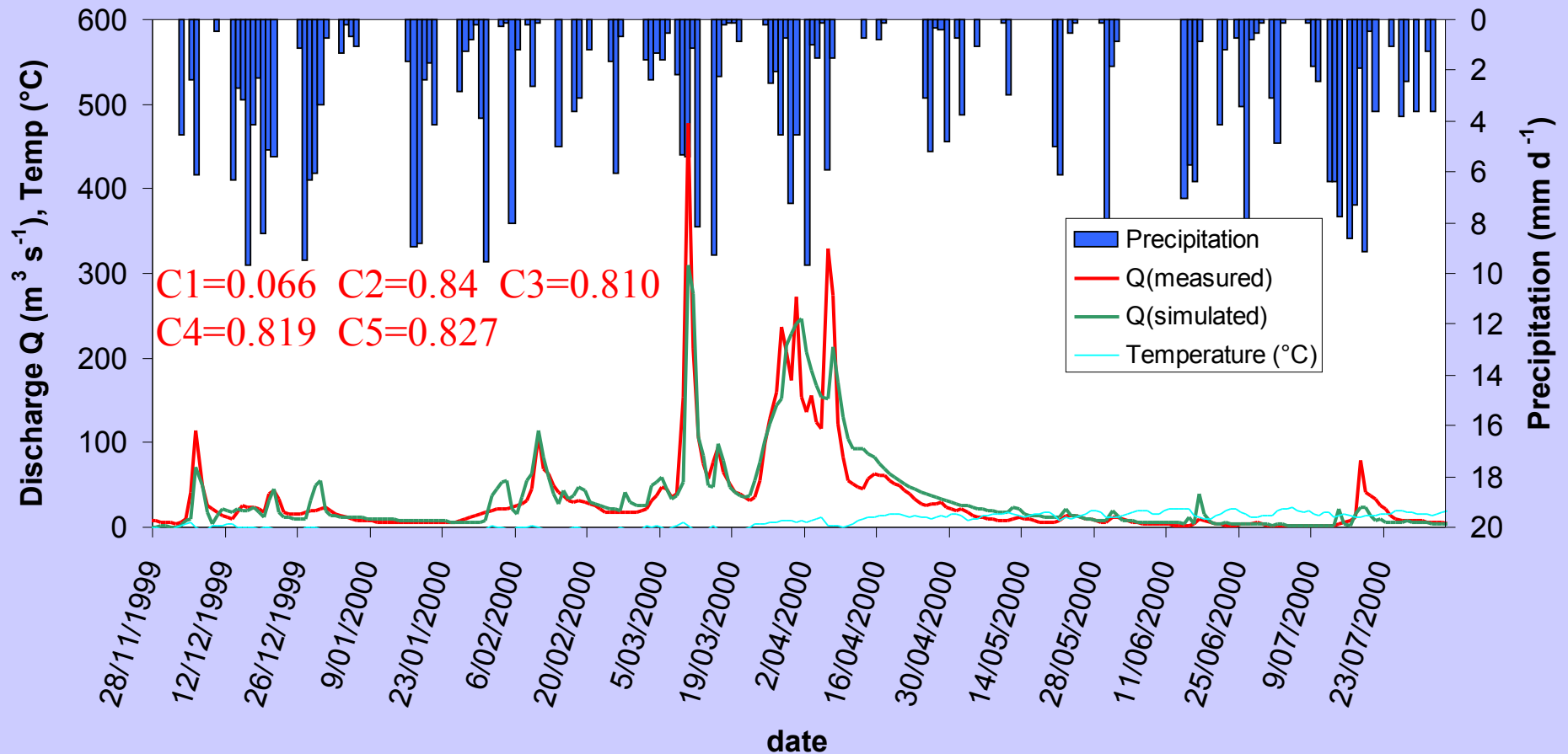
- ☞ **Drainage area: 1878 km², mean elevation: 541 m, mean slope: 20 %**
- ☞ **mean annual precipitation: 700 – 1000 mm**
- ☞ **Cell size: 50x50m, Time step: 1 day: Data: 1999 - 2000**

Lapus - Input

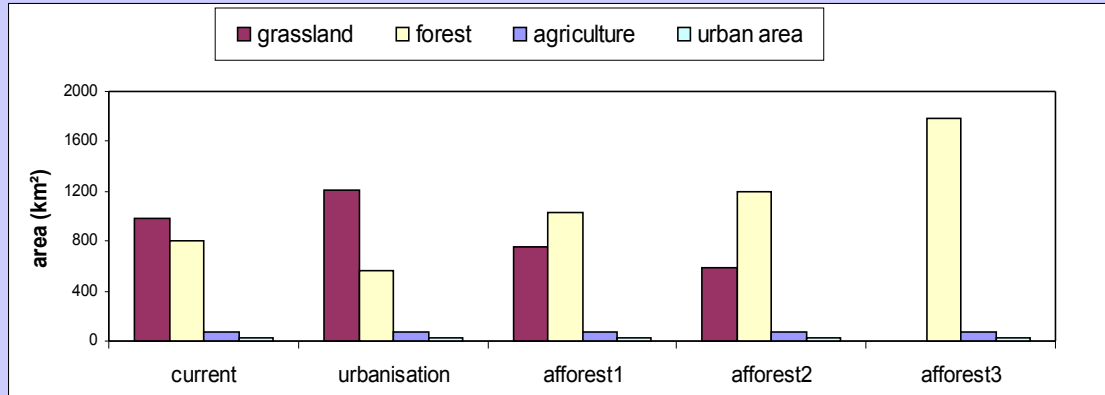


Lapus – Results (daily)

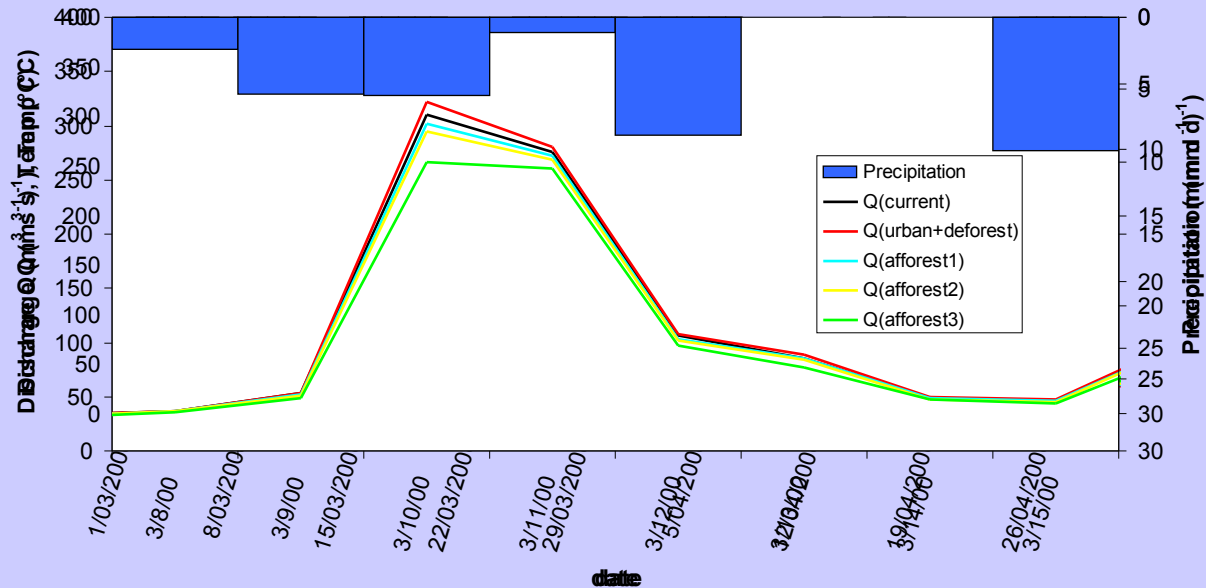
Measured vs Simulated Q - Lapus catchment



Lapus – Landuse Scenarios



Measured vs Simulated Q - Lapus catchment



Conclusions

- The model adequately takes into account GIS and remote-sensed data for flood prediction
- Calculations are simplified by making use of GIS tools
- Simulation results and measurements compare favourably
- The model can be used to evaluate the effect of land use changes (and other scenarios) on flood generation
- Land use change only will not suffice as a flood protection measure
- Even drastic land use changes result in moderate peak reduction
- Quality and resolution of time series data greatly influences model efficiency and analysis possibilities

Acknowledgment

This research was carried out in the framework of the EC-5th
Framework Project:

“The Tisza River Project”

*Real-life scale integrated catchment models for supporting
water- and environmental management decisions*

(coordinator: Water Resources Research Centre, VITUKI, Hungary)

Thanks for your attention