

Module 9

Lecture 2: Steps in watershed modelling

Steps in Watershed Modelling

1. Model Selection

- ❖ Select model based on study objectives and watershed characteristics, availability of data and project budget
- ❖ The selection of a model is very difficult and important decision, since the success of the analysis depends on the accuracy of the results

The selection of a model also depends upon time scale, hydrologic quantity aiming at and the processing speed of the computer at hand

(Bedient et al., 2008)

2. Input Data

❖ Obtain all necessary input data-
rainfall, infiltration, physiography, landuse, channel
characteristics, streamflow, design floods and reservoir data.

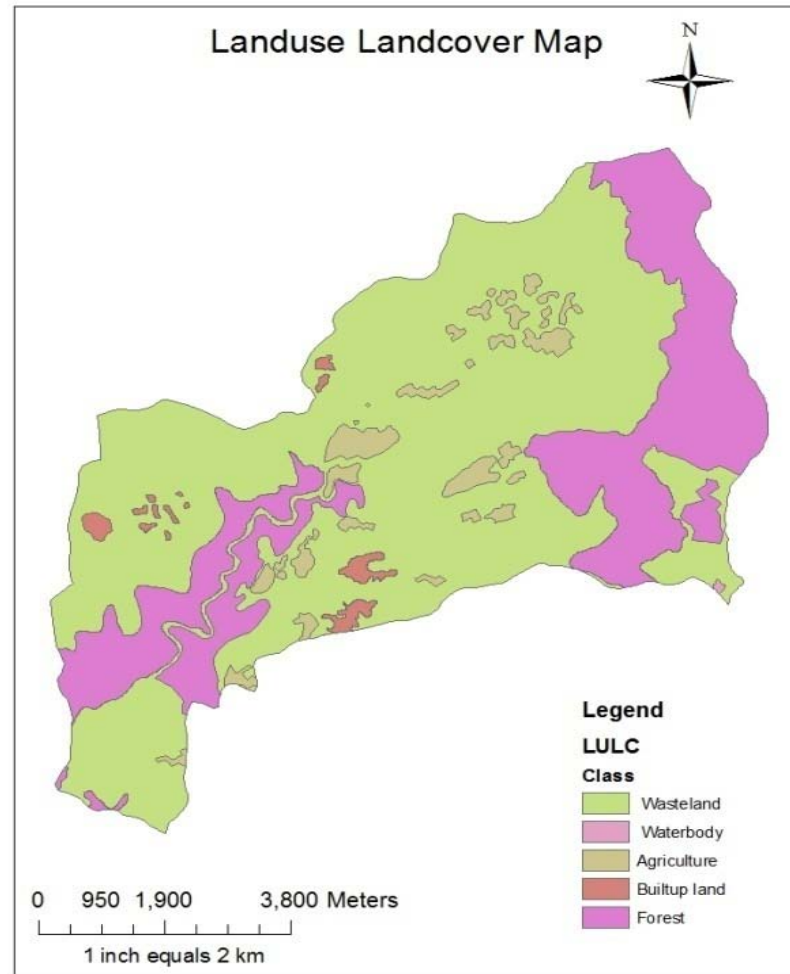
1. Agricultural Data:

- ❖ Vegetative cover,
- ❖ Land use,
- ❖ Treatment, and
- ❖ Fertilizer application

Steps in Watershed Modelling

Contd...

2. Input Data



Source: CSRE, IIT Bombay

2. Input Data

2. Hydrometeorologic Data:

- ❖ Rainfall,
- ❖ Snowfall,
- ❖ Temperature,
- ❖ Radiation,
- ❖ Humidity,
- ❖ Vapor pressure,
- ❖ Sunshine hours,
- ❖ Wind velocity, and
- ❖ Pan evaporation

2. Input Data

3. Pedologic Data:

- ❖ Soil type, texture, and structure
- ❖ Soil condition
- ❖ Soil particle size, diameter, porosity
- ❖ Soil moisture content and capillary pressure
- ❖ Steady-state infiltration,
- ❖ Saturated hydraulic conductivity, and
- ❖ Antecedent moisture content

2. Input Data

4. Geologic Data:

- ❖ Data on stratigraphy, lithology, and structural controls,
- ❖ Depth, and areal extent of aquifers.

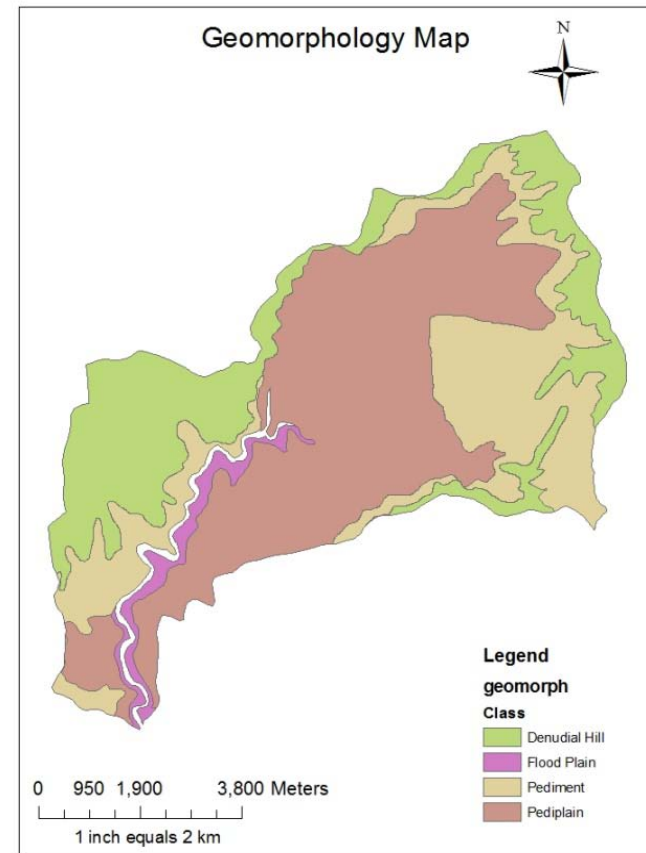
- ❖ For confined aquifers, hydraulic conductivity, transmissivity, storativity, compressibility, and porosity are needed.

- ❖ For unconfined aquifers, data on specific yield, specific storage, hydraulic conductivity, porosity, water table, and recharge are needed.

2. Input Data

5. Geomorphologic Data:

- ❖ Topographic maps showing:
 - elevation contours,
 - river networks,
 - drainage areas,
 - slopes and slope lengths, and
 - watershed area

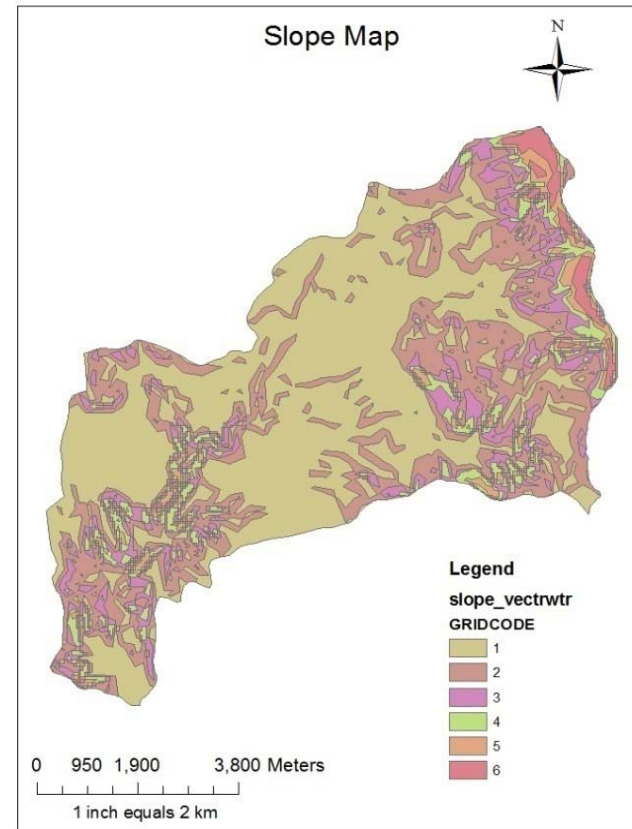
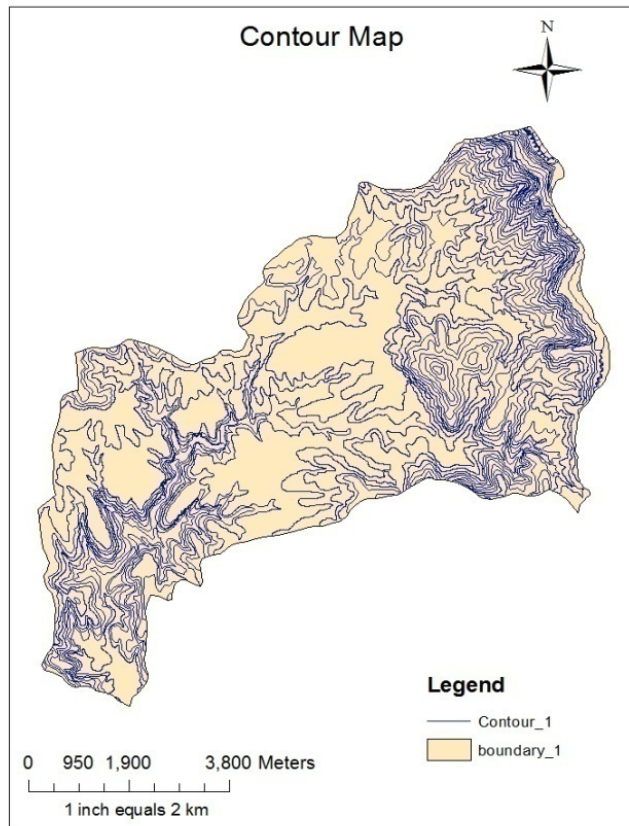


Source: CSRE, IIT Bombay

Steps in Watershed Modelling

Contd...

2. Input Data

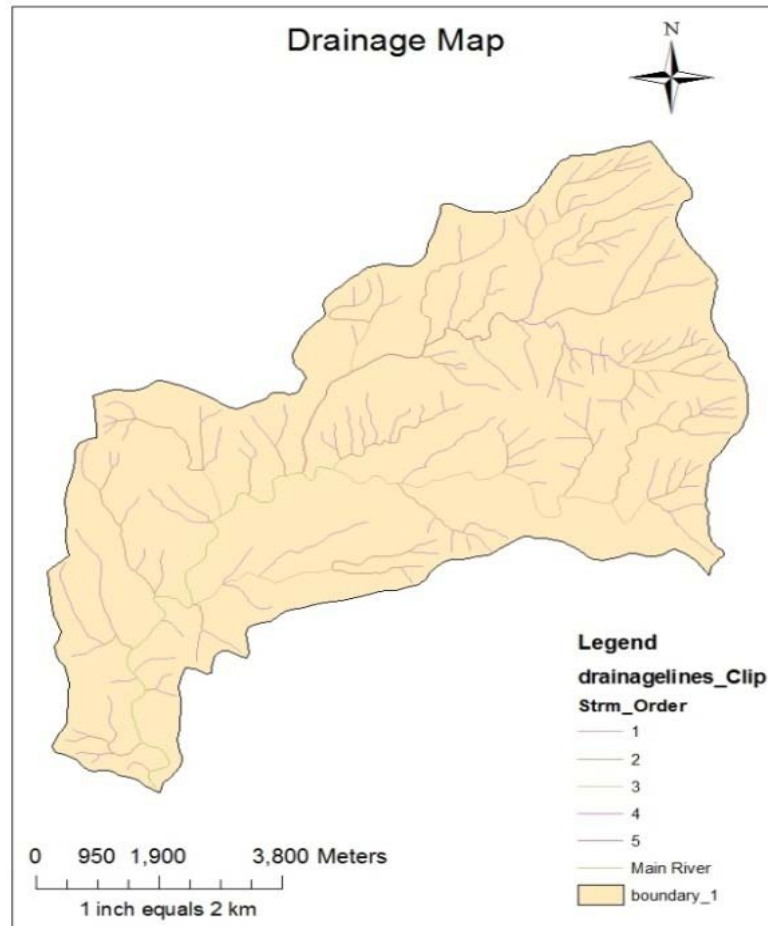


Source: CSRE, IIT Bombay

Steps in Watershed Modelling

Contd...

2. Input Data



Steps in Watershed Modelling

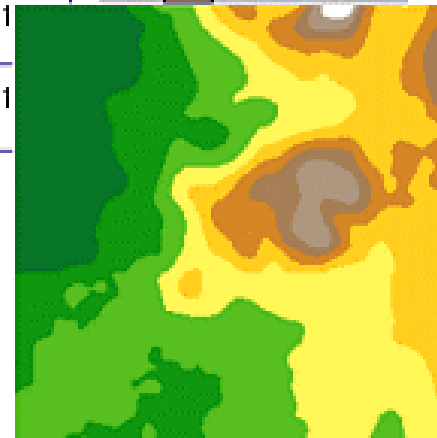
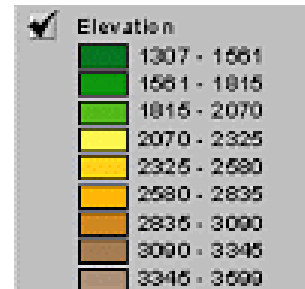
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2. Input Data

Digital Elevation Model (DEM)

- Digital file that stores the elevation of the land surface in a specified grid cell size (e.g., 30 meters)

1654	1606	1555	1546	1596
1686	1658	1597	1557	1575
1594	1618	1621	1648	1641
1562	1598	1586	1547	1
1473	1422	1430	1459	1

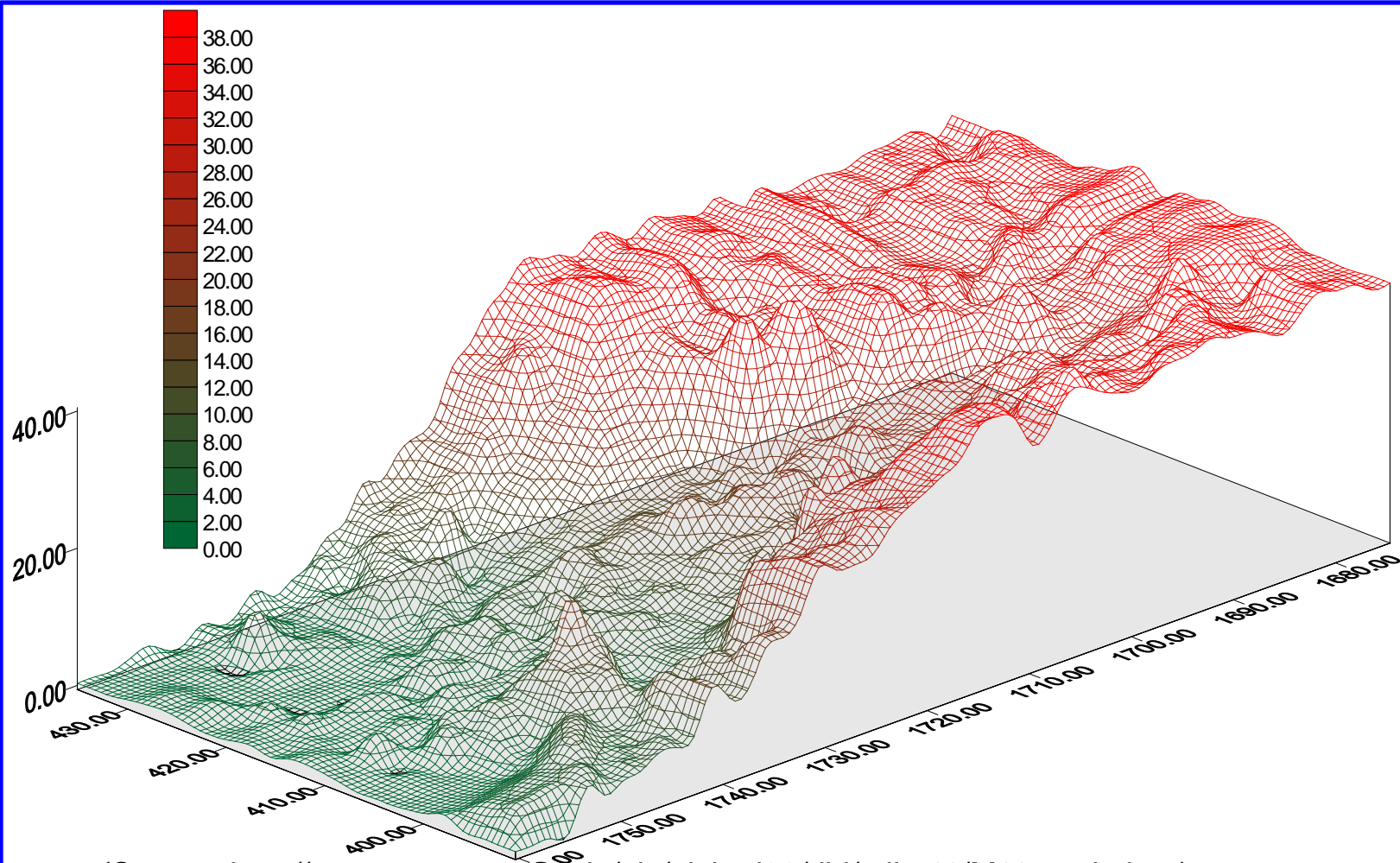


<http://www.cabnr.unr.edu/saito/intmod/docs/tootle-hydrologic-modeling.ppt>.

Steps in Watershed Modelling

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Digital Elevation Model (DEM)



(Source: http://www.cwr.utexas.edu/gis/gishyd98/dhi/mike11/M11_main.htm)

2. Input Data

6. Hydraulic Data:

- ❖ Roughness,
- ❖ Flow stage,
- ❖ River cross sections, and
- ❖ River morphology

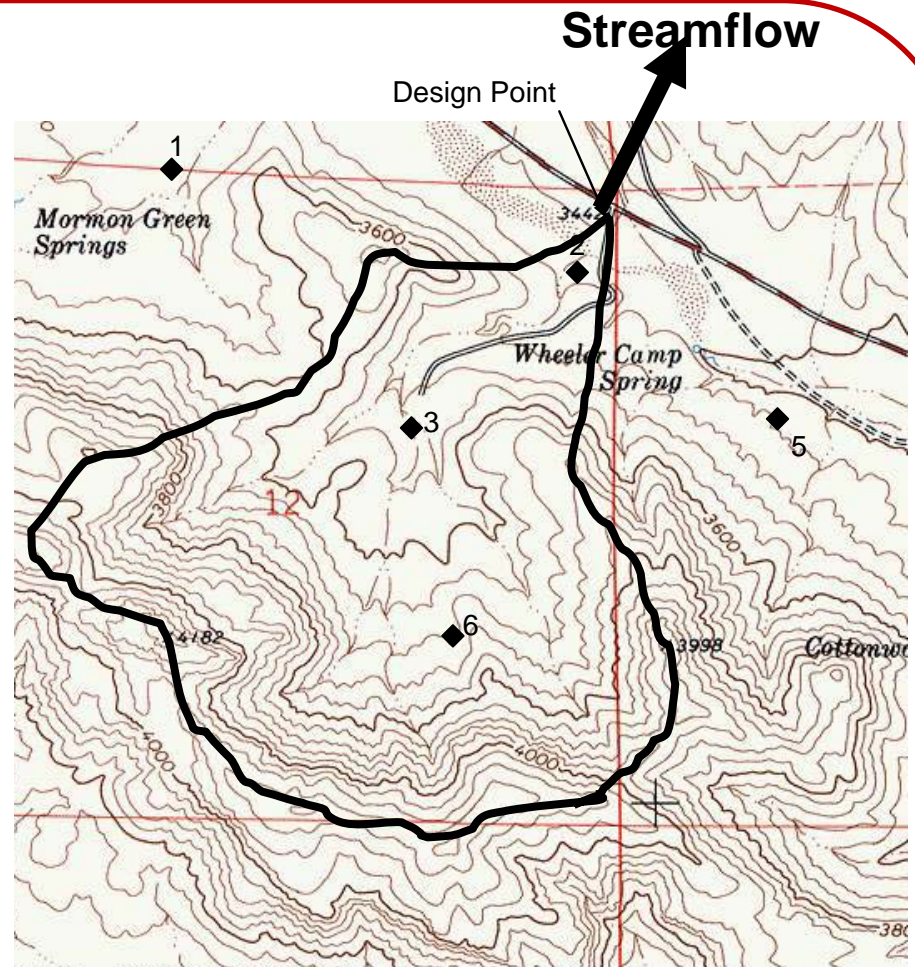
Steps in Watershed Modelling

Contd...

2. Input Data

7. Hydrologic Data:

- ❖ Flow depth,
- ❖ Streamflow discharge,
- ❖ Base flow,
- ❖ Interflow,
- ❖ Stream-aquifer interaction,
- ❖ Potential,
- ❖ Water table, and
- ❖ Drawdown



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<http://www.cabnr.unr.edu/saito/intmod/docs/tootle-hydrologic-modeling.ppt>

3. Evaluation & Refinement of Objectives

❖ Evaluate and refine study objectives in terms of simulations to be performed under various watershed conditions.

4. Selection of Methodology

❖ Choose methods for determining sub-basin hydrographs and channel routing

5. Calibration & Verification of Model

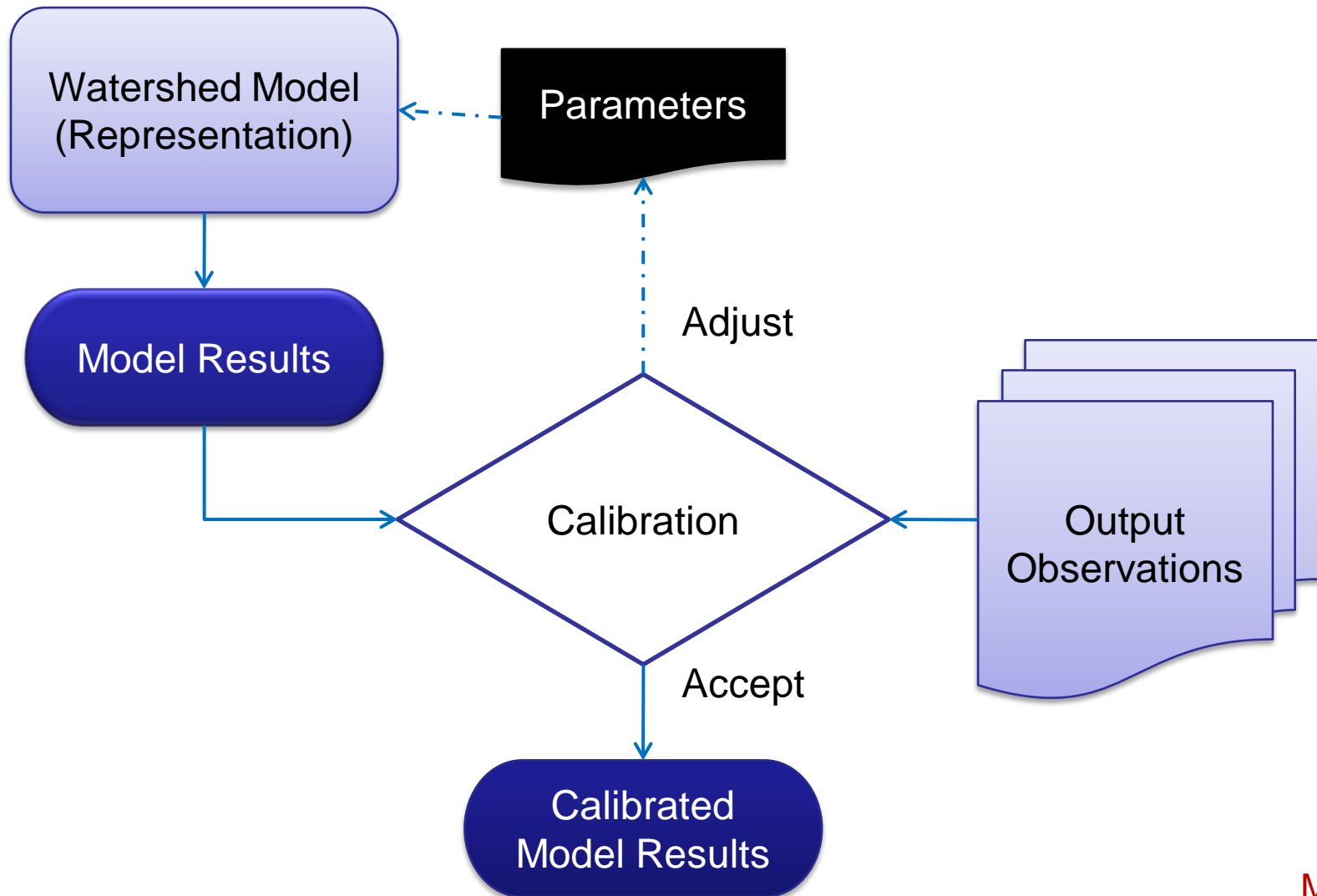
- ❖ Model calibration involves selecting a measured set of input data (rainfall, channel routing, landuse and so on) and measured output hydrographs for model application.
- ❖ Calibrate model using historical rainfall, streamflow and existing watershed conditions.
- ❖ Verify model using other events under different conditions while maintaining same calibration parameters.

(Bedient et al., 2008)

Steps in Watershed Modelling

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Watershed Model Calibration



6. Simulations using Model

❖ Perform model simulations using historical or design rainfall, various conditions of landuse and various control schemes for reservoirs, channels or diversions.

7. Sensitivity Analysis of Model

❖ Perform sensitivity analysis on input rainfall, routing parameters and hydraulic parameters as required.

- 1) Precipitation
- 2) Soil parameters
 - a) Hydraulic conductivity
 - b) Soil water holding capacity
- 3) Evaporation (for continuous simulation)
- 4) Flow routing parameters (for event-based)

8. Model Validation

❖ Evaluate usefulness of the model and comment on needed changes or modifications.

Uncertainties

- Precipitation
 - ☐ Extrapolation of point to other areas
 - ☐ Temporal resolution of data
- Soils information
 - ☐ Surveys are based on site visits and then extrapolated
- Routing parameters
 - ☐ Usually assigned based on empirical studies