

# Simulation of sub-basin sediment yields and river runoffs into Davao Gulf, Philippines

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Strengthening Marine Protected Areas to Conserve  
Marine Key Biodiversity Areas in the Philippines



A topographic map of the African continent serves as the background. The map uses a color gradient where green represents lower elevations and brown/orange represents higher elevations, showing the continent's diverse terrain including the Great Rift Valley and various mountain ranges.

## **OBJECTIVE**

Identify catchment areas with  
high sediment yield.



## STUDY SITE



- high fish production
- a priority conservation area of the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion



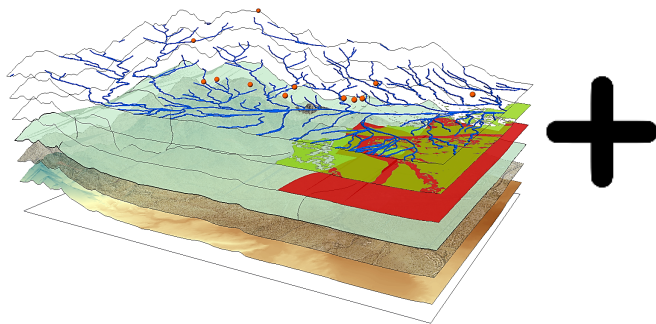
# SWAT

Soil & Water Assessment Tool

- a spatially semi-distributed and time continuous hydrological model

## Inputs

geospatial data



weather data



- DEM (NASA SRTM, 30m)
- land use (PhlGIS, 1km)
- soil type (BSWM, 1km)

- precipitation (TRMM, 0.25° x 0.25°)
- relative humidity (NASA LaRC)
- wind speed (NASA LaRC)
- solar radiation (NASA LaRC)
- temperature (NASA LaRC)

## Outputs

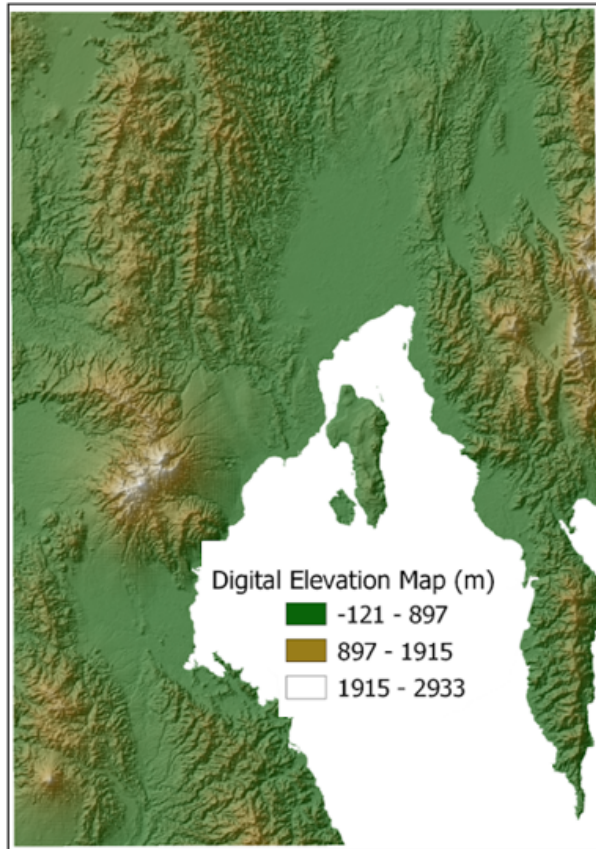
- generated stream networks
- subbasins
- HRUs
- sediment yield

### model run:

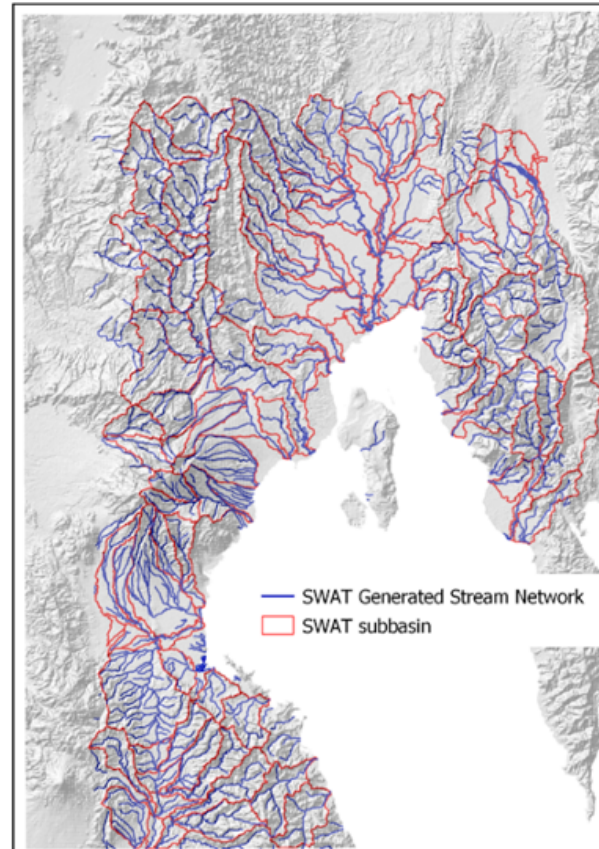
Jan 1998 - Aug 2018  
(spin-up period: 3 years)



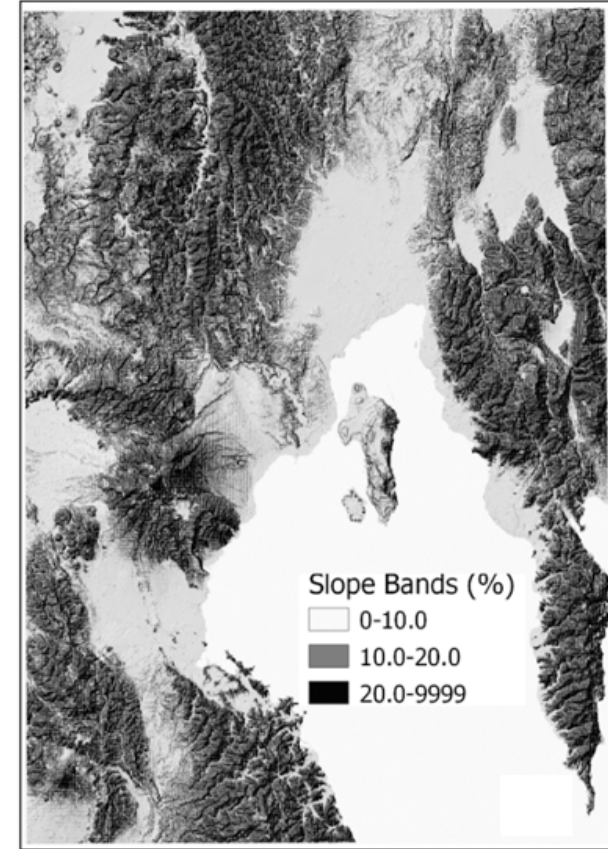
# Geospatial data



topographic map

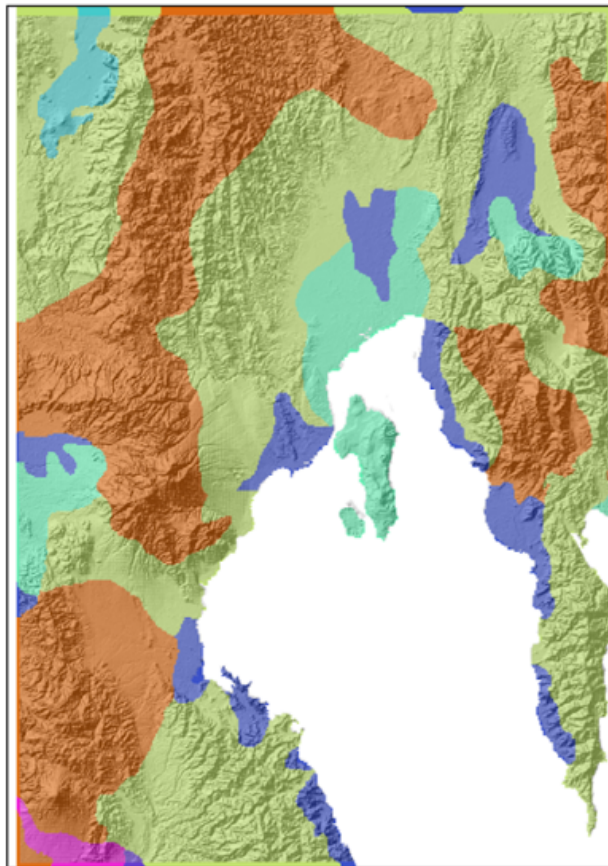


stream network  
and subbasins



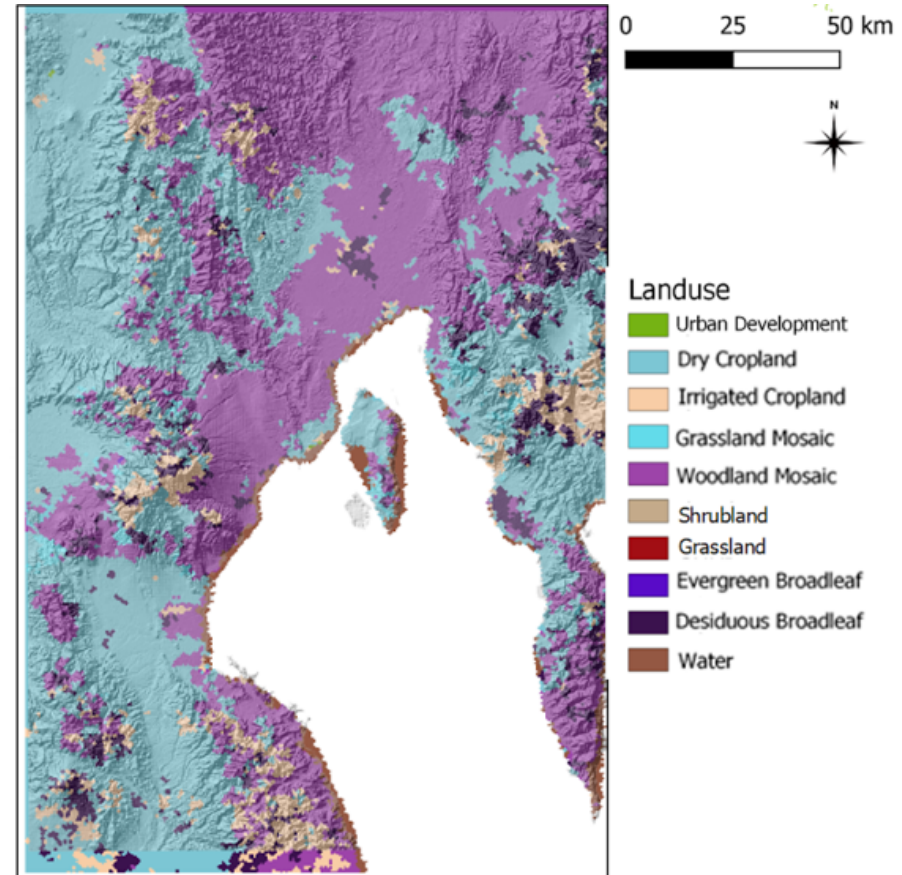
slope map

# Geospatial data



- Soil
- Af32-2ab-3
  - I-Lc-Re-b-73
  - Bd31-2c-11
  - Lg34-1-2a-143
  - Qf21-1a-185
  - Fr20-3bc-575

soil map

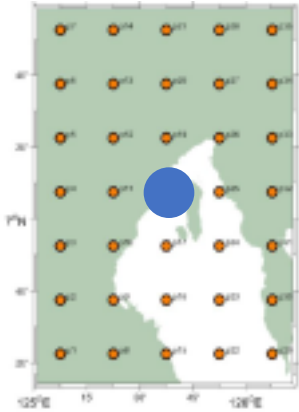


- Landuse
- Urban Development
  - Dry Cropland
  - Irrigated Cropland
  - Grassland Mosaic
  - Woodland Mosaic
  - Shrubland
  - Grassland
  - Evergreen Broadleaf
  - Desiduous Broadleaf
  - Water

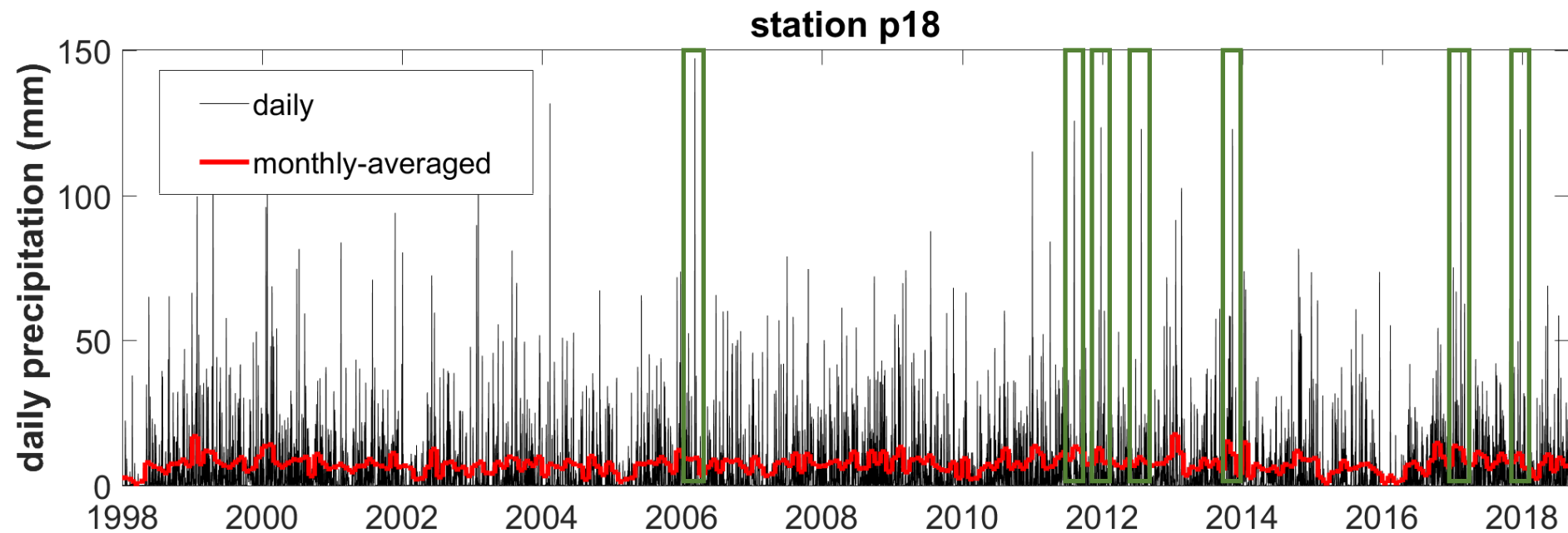
land use map



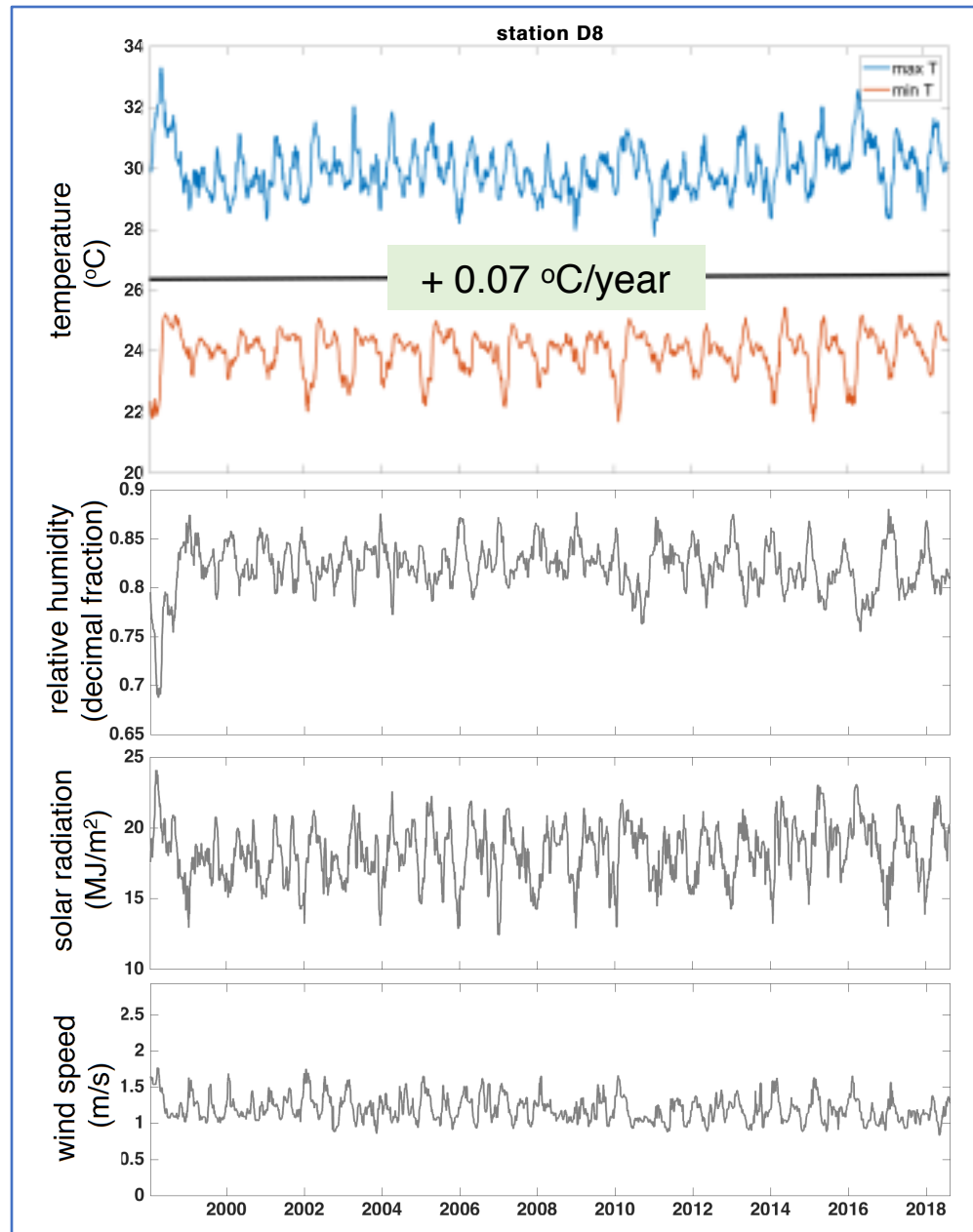
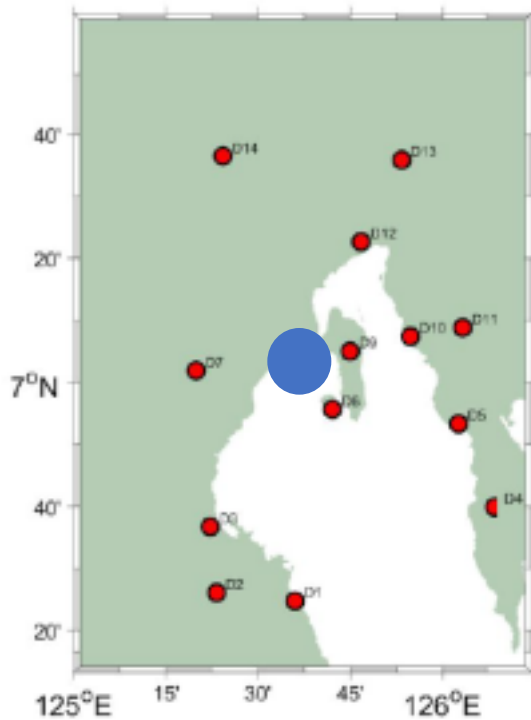
# Weather data



**Episodic high precipitation events** are not captured by the **monthly-averaged data (red line)**.



# Weather data





coefficient of determination

$$R^2 = \frac{\left[ \sum_{i=1}^n (Q_m - \bar{Q}_m) (Q_s - \bar{Q}_s) \right]^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (Q_m - \bar{Q}_m)^2 \sum_{i=1}^n (Q_s - \bar{Q}_s)^2}$$

Nash-Sutcliffe model efficiency

$$NSE = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (Q_m - Q_s)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (Q_m - \bar{Q}_m)^2}$$

percentage deviation

$$PBIAS = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (Q_m - Q_s)}{\sum_{i=1}^n Q_m} \times 100$$

Pearson correlation coefficient

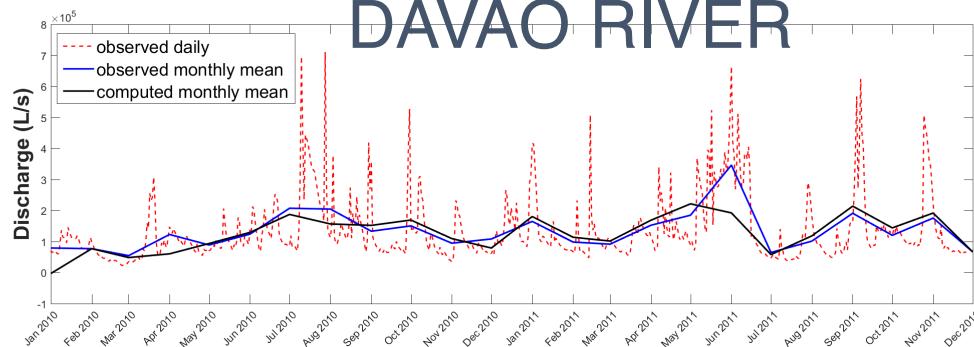
$$r = \frac{n \sum_{i=1}^n Q_{mi} Q_{si} - \sum_{i=1}^n Q_{mi} \sum_{i=1}^n Q_{si}}{\sqrt{n \sum_{i=1}^n Q_{mi}^2 - (\sum_{i=1}^n Q_{mi})^2} \sqrt{n \sum_{i=1}^n Q_{si}^2 - (\sum_{i=1}^n Q_{si})^2}}$$

Satisfactory:

- $R^2 > 0.6$
- $NSE > 0.5$
- $PBIAS < \pm 25$
- $1 > r > 0$

(Luan et al., 2018)

## DAVAO RIVER



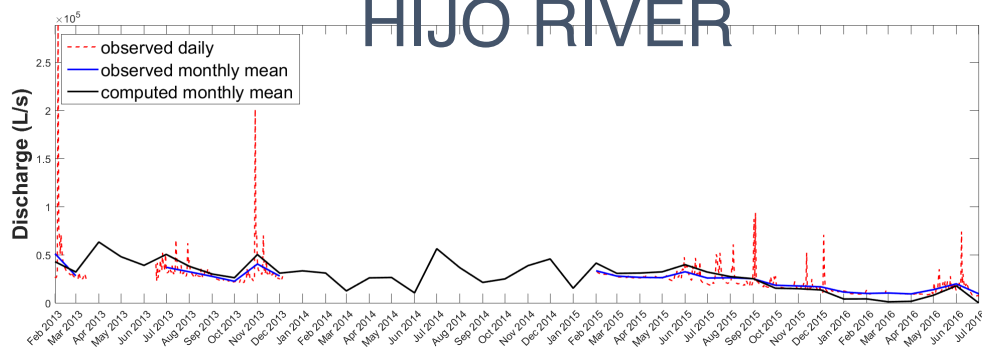
$$R^2 = 0.6142$$

$$\text{PBIAS} = 2.8711$$

$$\text{NSE} = 0.6090$$

$$r = 0.7837$$

## HIJO RIVER



$$R^2 = 0.8945$$

$$\text{PBIAS} = -2.1630$$

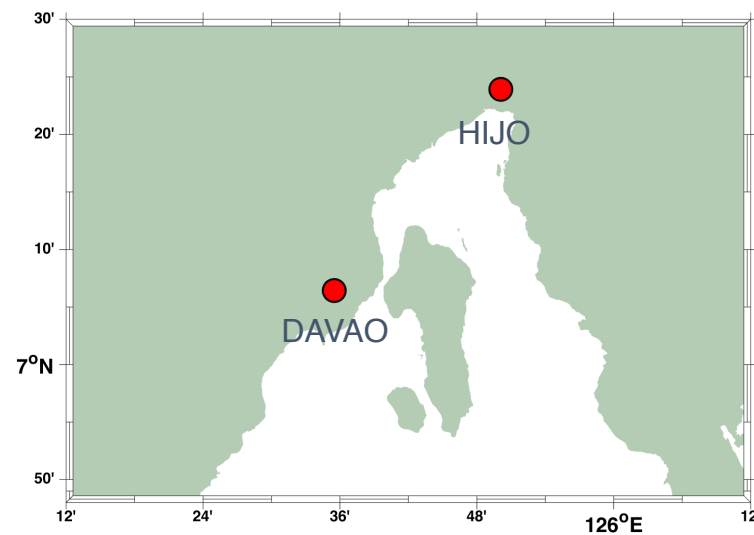
$$\text{NSE} = 0.6194$$

$$r = 0.9458$$

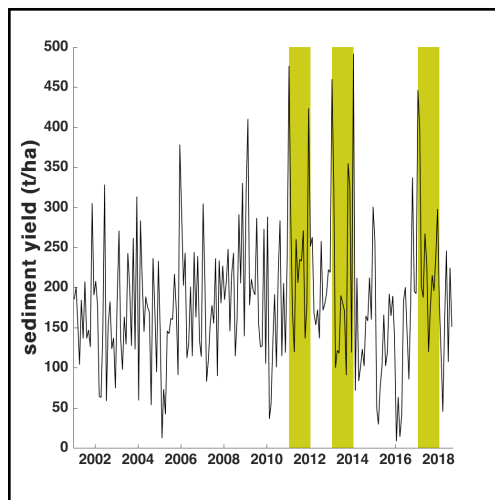
Satisfactory:

- $R^2 > 0.6$
- $\text{NSE} > 0.5$
- $\text{PBIAS} < \pm 25$
- $1 > r > 0$

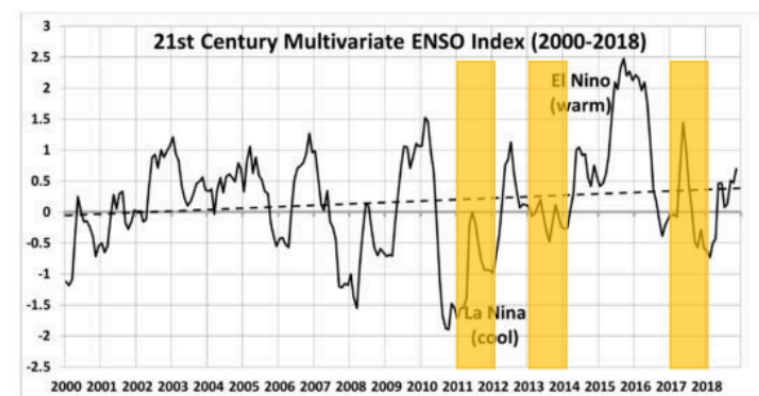
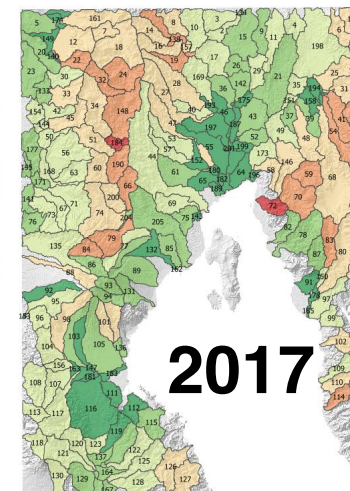
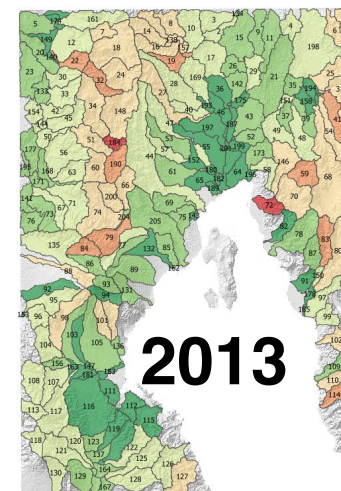
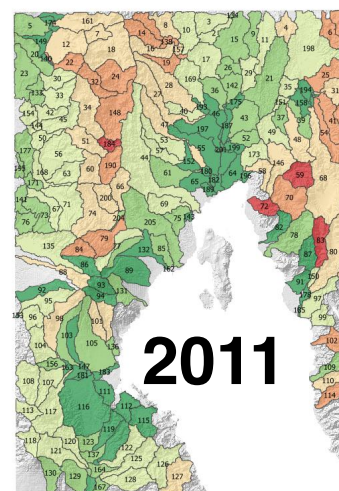
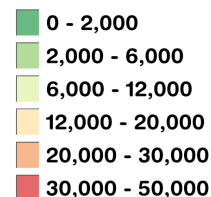
(Luan et al., 2018)







sediment yield (t/ha)



Spencer, 2019

INQUIRER.NET

## Up to 25 dead in Davao flashflood, officials say

By: Dennis Jay Santos, Jeffrey M. Tupas - @inquirerdotnet

Agence France-Presse, Inquirer Mindanao, Radyo Inquirer 990AM / 06:50 PM June 29, 2011



A man carries the body of Catherine Valderosa, 3, one of three children in the Valderosa Family, swept away by the flashfloods overnight in Davao city, in southern Philippines, which killed at least 25 people Wednesday June 29, 2011. AP

DAVAO – Up to 25 people were killed and up to 15 others were missing as a [flashflood](#) triggered by heavy rains devastated a riverside community in the Philippines, rescuers said Wednesday.

RAPPLER Be a Rappler PLUS Member

## Over 25,000 affected by Davao flooding

At least 13 barangays suffered flooding and classes will be suspended on Monday

Karlos Manlupig

Published 7:54 PM, January 20, 2013  
Updated 11:12 AM, January 21, 2013



DAVAO CITY, Philippines - More than 25,000 residents in Davao City were affected by flooding after a [major river overflowed](#) on Saturday night, January 19, submerging houses near the riverbanks.

RAPPLER Be a Rappler PLUS Member

## Over 31,000 affected by flooding in Davao City

The City Information Office urges donors to either drop their donations at the City Hall or directly give them to victims in coordination with evacuation center managers to ensure orderly distribution of relief goods

Mick Basa

Published 1:15 AM, December 23, 2017  
Updated 2:18 PM, December 23, 2017

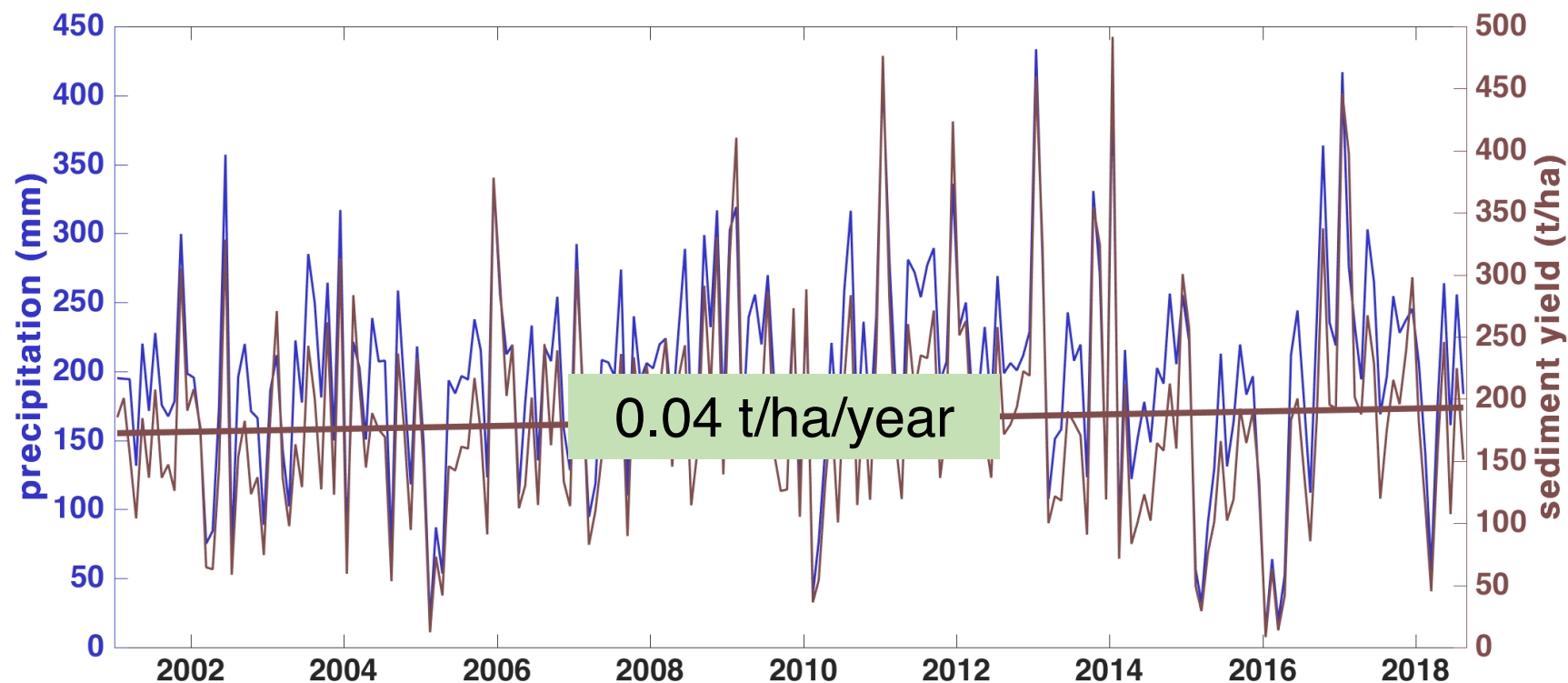


DAVAO FLOODING. Homes in a barangay in Davao City are submerged in flood waters on Friday night, December 22, 2017. Photo by Mick Basa

DAVAO CITY, Philippines (2nd UPDATE) – At least 6,614 families or 31,375 individuals have been affected by flooding in Davao City, the City Information Office said on Saturday, December 23.

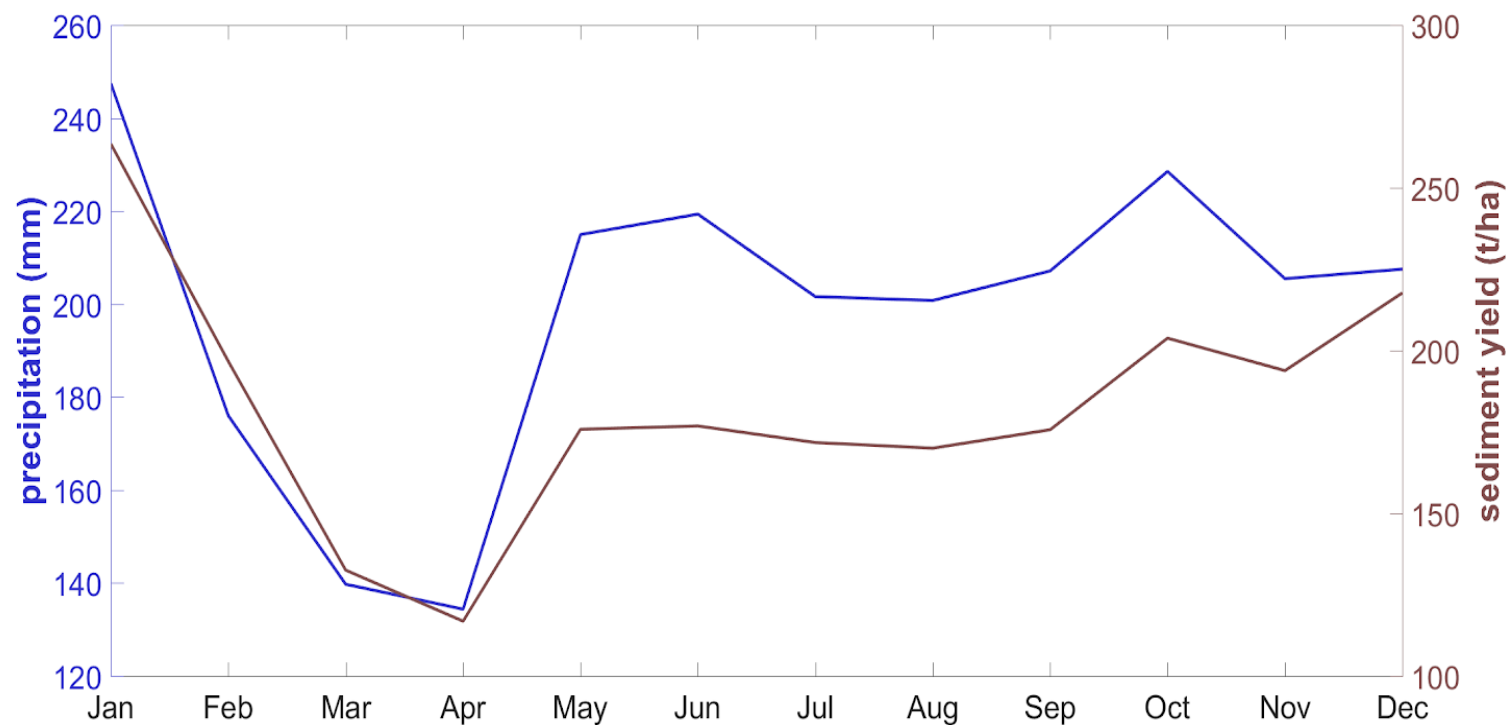
# monthly precipitation and sediment yield

(January 2001 to August 2018)

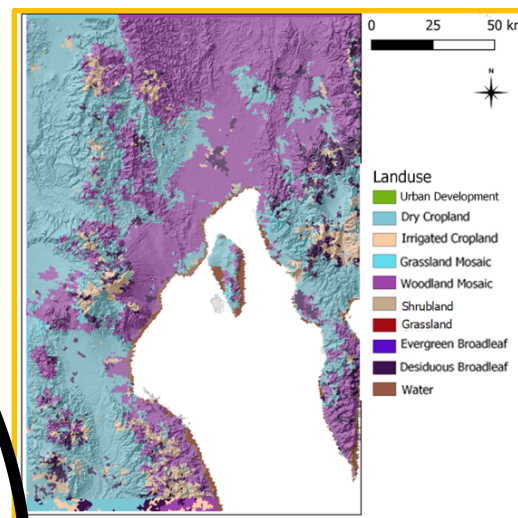
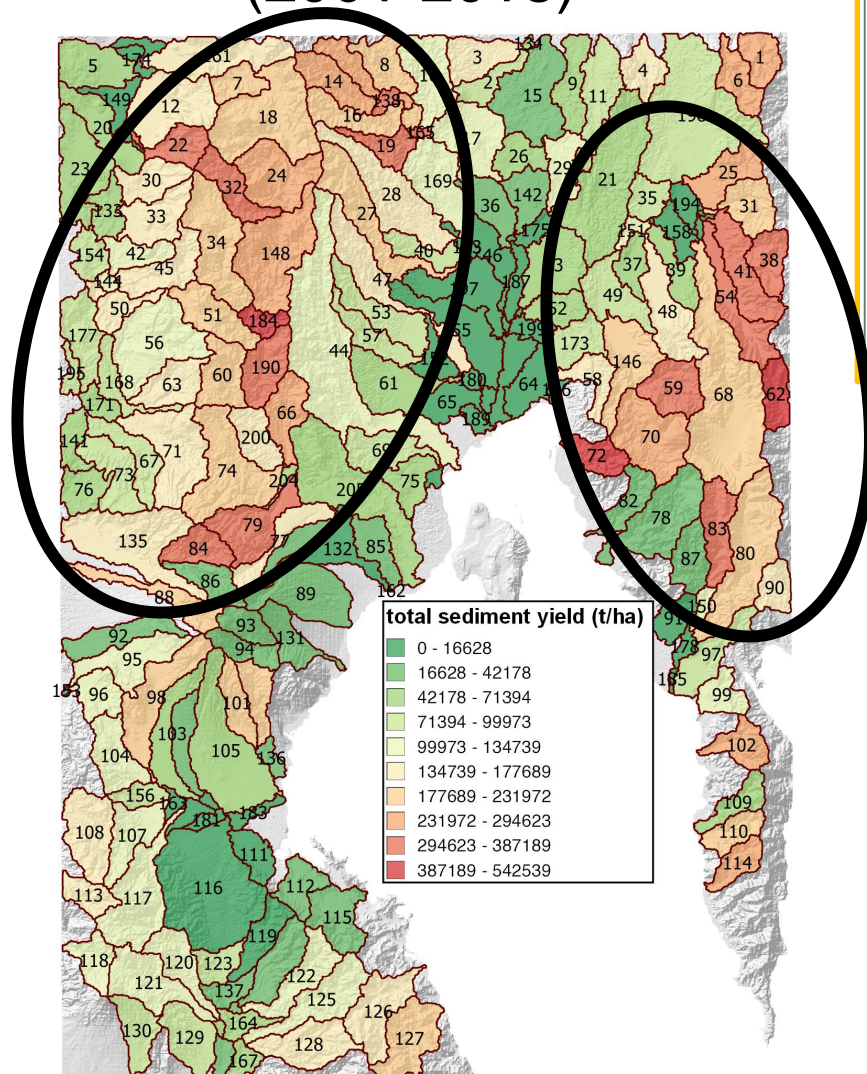




monthly averaged **precipitation** and **sediment yield**  
(January 2001 to August 2018)



## total sediment yield (2001-2018)



- elevated sediment yield mostly comes from the **northwest and northeast subbasins**
- irrigated croplands** have higher sediment yield compared to **woodlands** and **dry croplands**.
- steeper topography** tends to have higher sediment yield

- Sediment yield is greatly dictated by precipitation events, topography, and land use.
- This study can be used as science-based reference in addressing sedimentation and crafting local **Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP)**.



- ❑ Calibrate with observed data.
- ❑ Incorporate land use changes.
- ❑ Apply to other areas in the Philippines.
- ❑ Use hydrodynamic model to study how the sediments discharged into the sea are dispersed.



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Marine Key Biodiversity Areas in the Philippines

