





Representing South Indian water tanks in a hydrologic model using remote sensing data

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Introduction

Water tanks

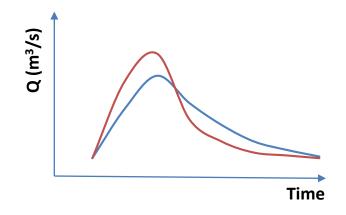
traditional water use systems in India that store water during the rainy season



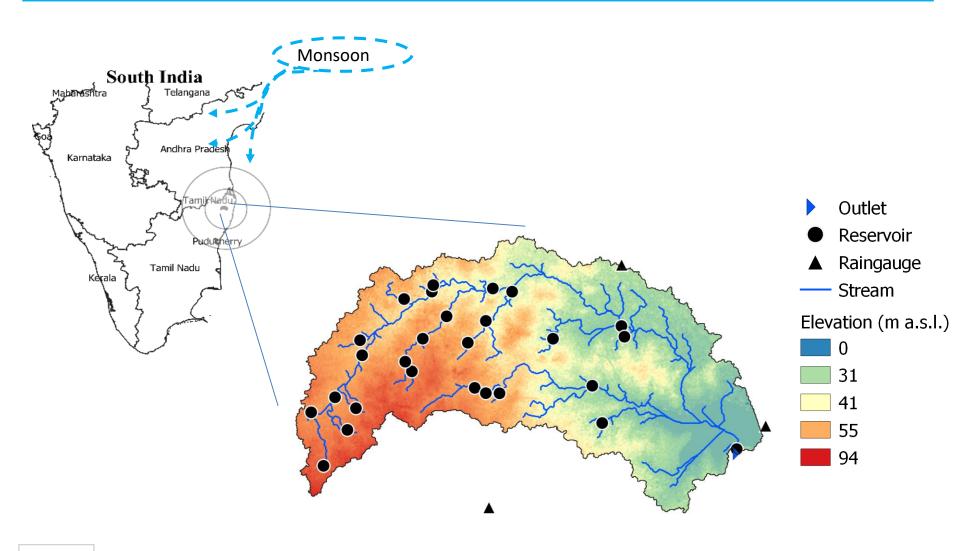
UNDP-Climate, 2016

Hydrological effect

delay of surface runoff higher groundwater recharge



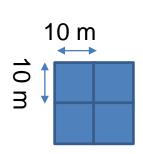
Study area: Adyar basin

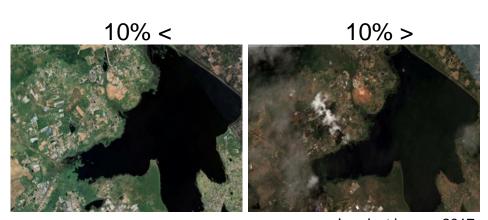


Detection of water storage of tanks

The satellite scenes for the period: 2016 to 2020

Cloud cover

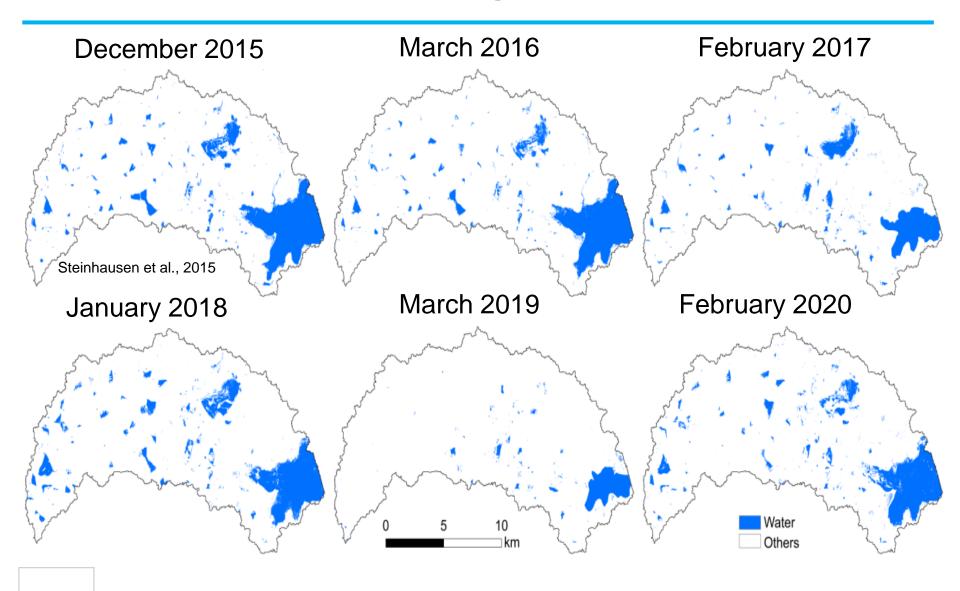




Landsat image, 2017

- Between 50 and 65 ground truth polygons of water
- Supervised classification using Random Forest

Water storage of tanks



Implementing water tanks in SWAT+

> Reservoir

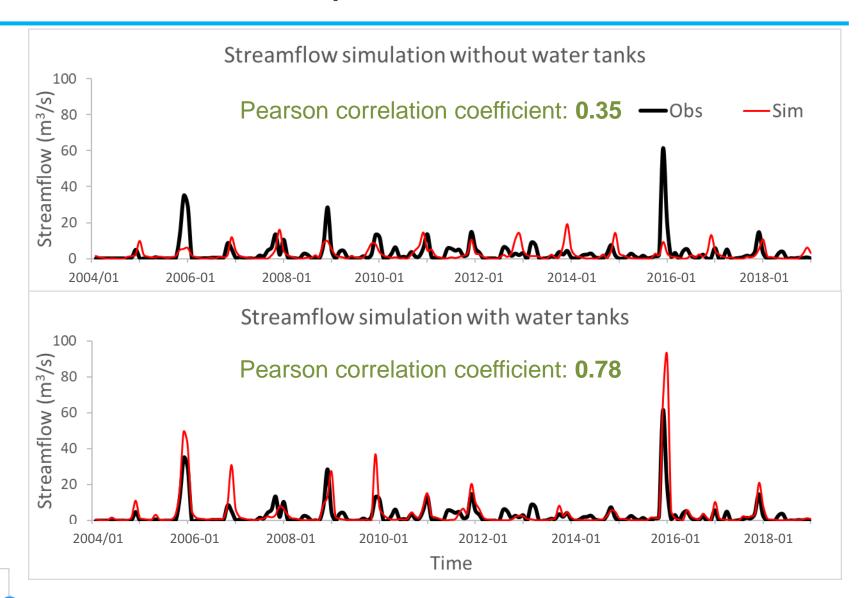
Parameter	Unit	Description			
SUB-BASIN	_	Number of the sub-basin in which the reservoir is located			
IYRES	_	The operational year			
RES_ESA	ha	Reservoir surface area when the reservoir is filled to the emergency spillway			
RES_PSA	ha	Reservoir surface area when the reservoir is filled to the principal spillway			
RES_EVOL	10 ⁴ m ³	Volume needed to fill the reservoir to the emergency spillway			
RES_PVOL	10 ⁴ m ³	Volume needed to fill the reservoir to the principal spillway			
RES_VOL	10 ⁴ m ³	Initial reservoir volume			

Volume (m^3) = Area (m^2) * Depth (m)

Depth:

small large 1 m 5 m

Model performance



Model calibration

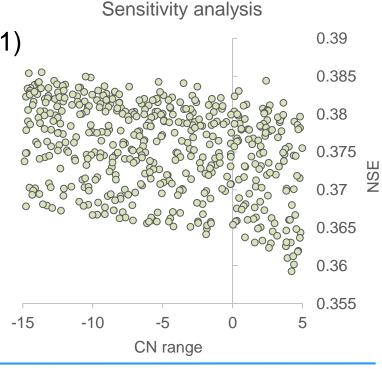
Total hydrologic parameters									
CN2	SOL_AWC	ESCO	K.SOL	REVAP_CO	GW_DELAY				
SURLAG	CH_N1	EPCO	ALPHA_BF		RCHRG_DP				

Sensitivity analysis

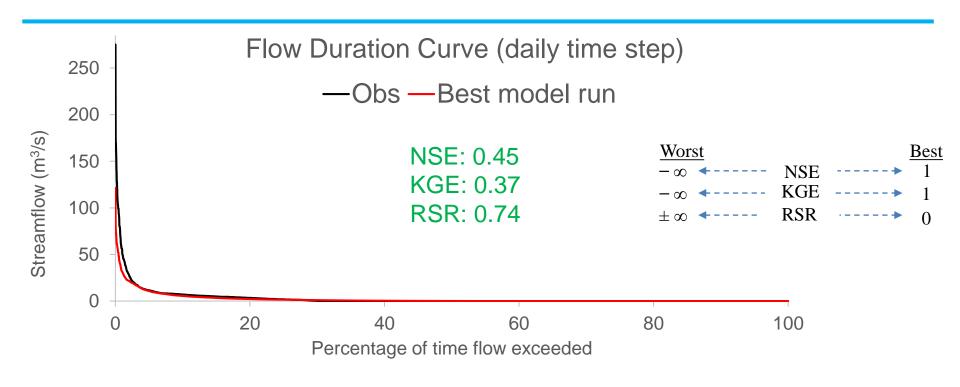
• Governing hydrologic parameters (9 out of 11)

5000 parameter combinations

Selection of the best model run (KGE)



Model Performance



Model performance (monthly time step)

	Time Period	NSE	KGE	RSR
Entire period	2004-2018	0.69	0.63	0.55
Calibration period	2004-2011	0.61	0.56	0.62
Validation period	2012-2018	0.76	0.67	0.48
Water tanks' area detection period	2015-2018	0.81	0.76	0.43

Summary

Remote sensing analysis is beneficial for parametrization of water tanks.

 Including water tanks in a hydrologic model can improve the model performance.

 Due to extreme climate conditions cluster calibration (separate model calibration for monsoon and nonmonson seasons) is recomended.

