

Assessment of Water Yield in a catchment

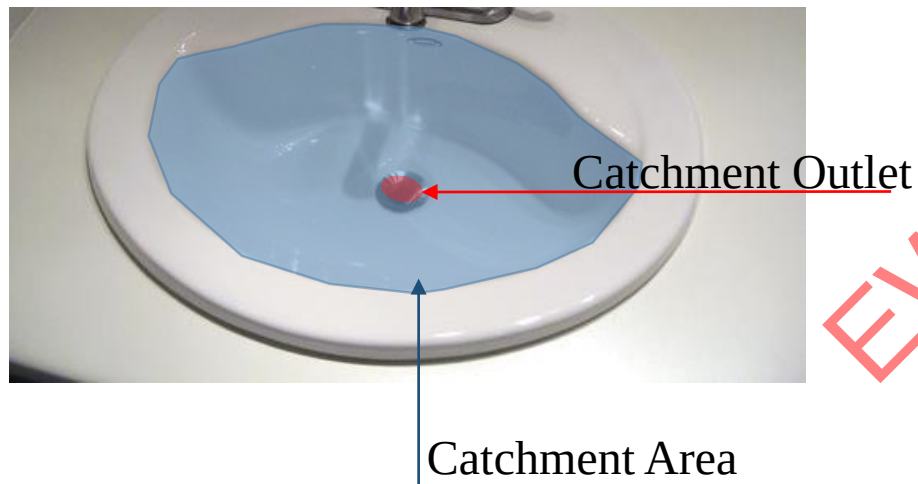
EWRG-CES

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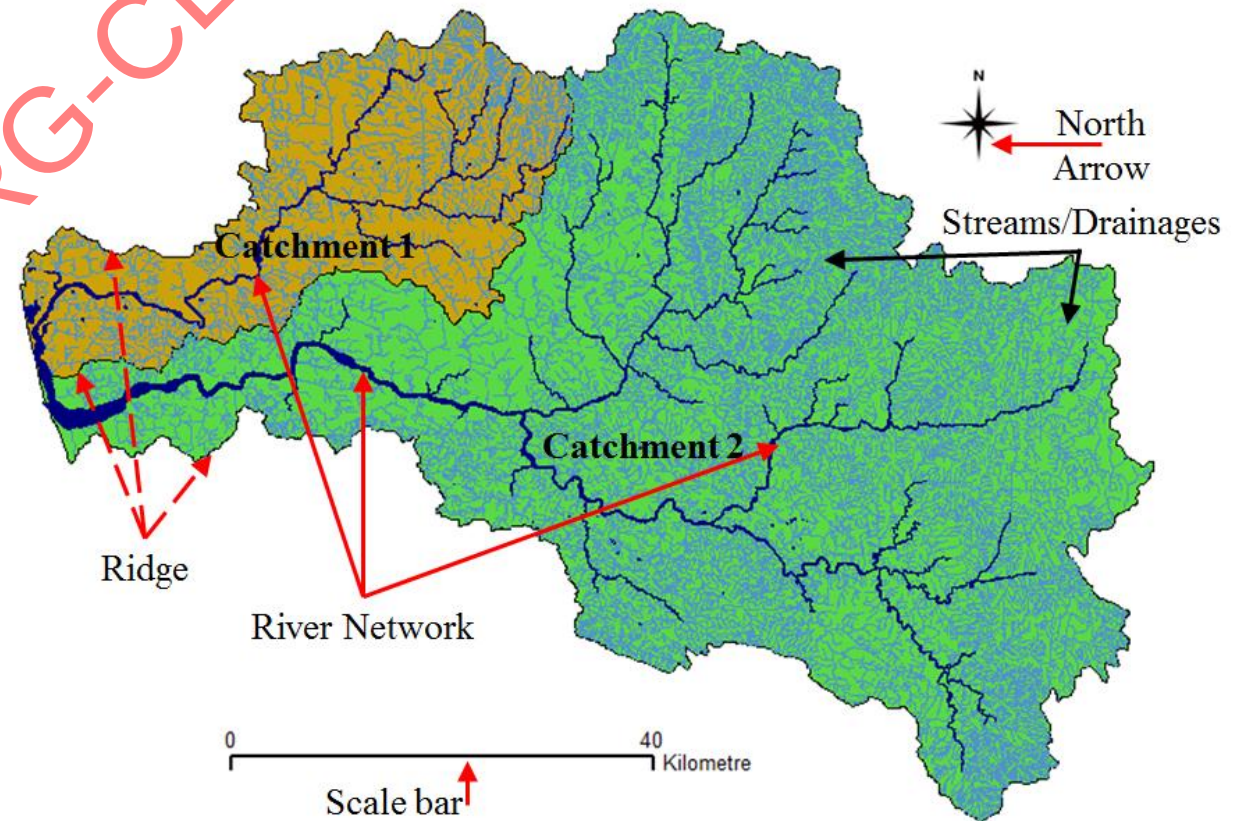
Catchment

- Area of the land that drains water into a water body.

House hold level example of catchment :
Bathroom Sink



Real world example of catchment



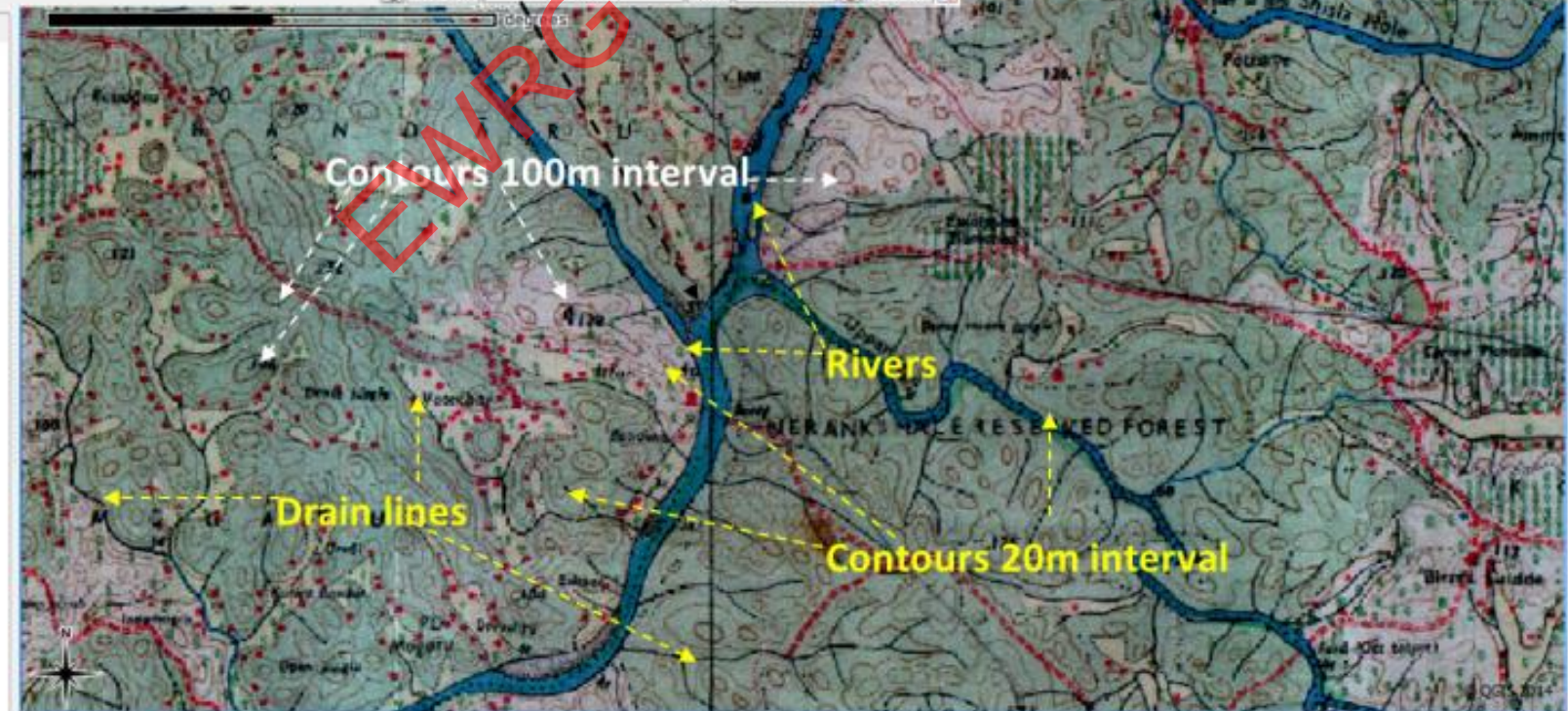
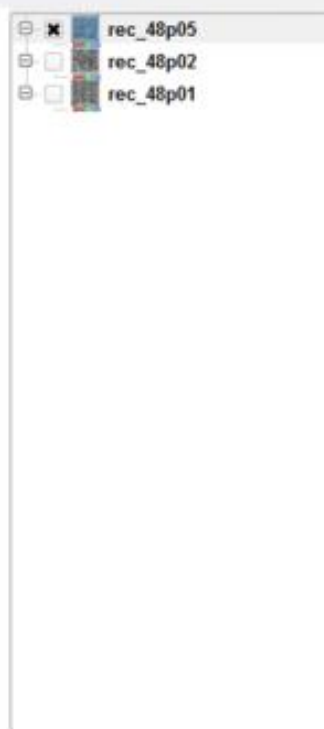
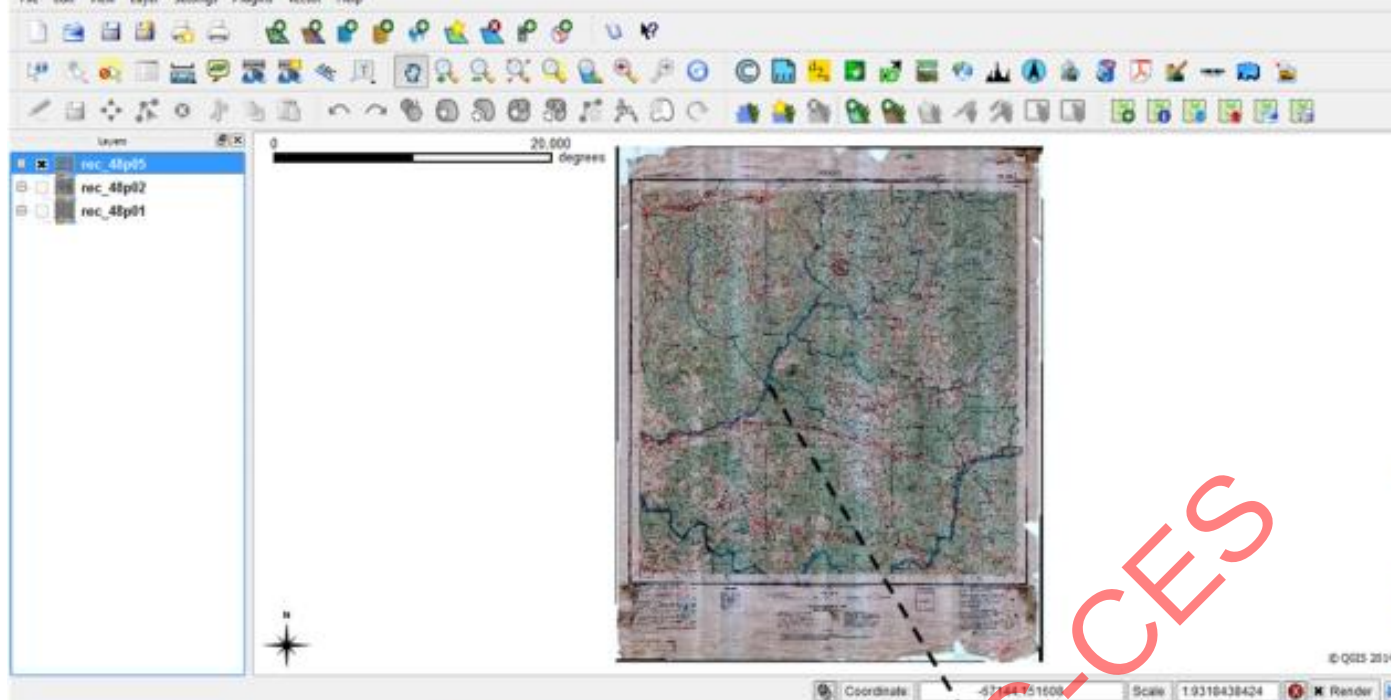
Classification of Catchment

- Catchments are classified based on area covered under each catchment
- Cauvery River has a catchment area of over 81000 sq.km, indicating the category to be Basin
- Hemavathy, Arkavathi ...etc are catchments of Cauvery
- Bellandur lake has a catchment over 150sq.km hence categorized under sub watershed

Sl.no	Type of Catchment	Area in 1000 Hectares
1	Micro-watershed	Less than 1
2	Milli-Watershed	1 – 10
3	Sub-Watershed	10 – 50
4	Watersheds	50 – 200
5	Sub-Catchments	200 – 1000
6	Catchments	1000 – 3000
7	Basin	3000 – 25000
8	Region	Greater than 25000

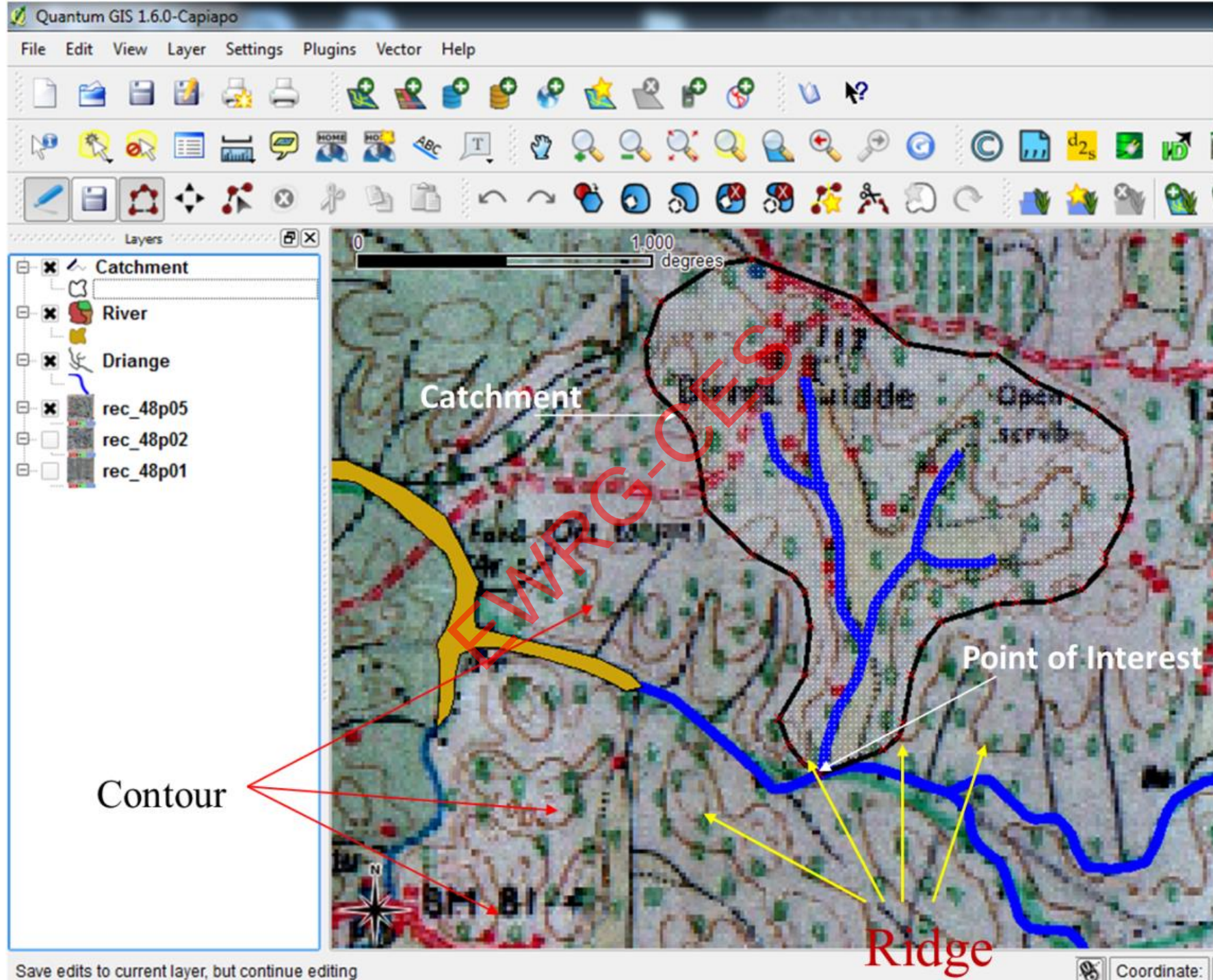
Properties of catchment

- Each catchment is separated by a common ridge line
- Catchment Yield depend upon **Rainfall**, Drainage density, Topography, Soil type **Land use** ... etc
- Ridge is defined as highest land that separates two catchments
- Google earth with **terrain on** or Topographic maps (using contour lines), could be used to delineate the ridges, streams and other features.
- Contours : Imaginary lines on surface of earth with same elevation



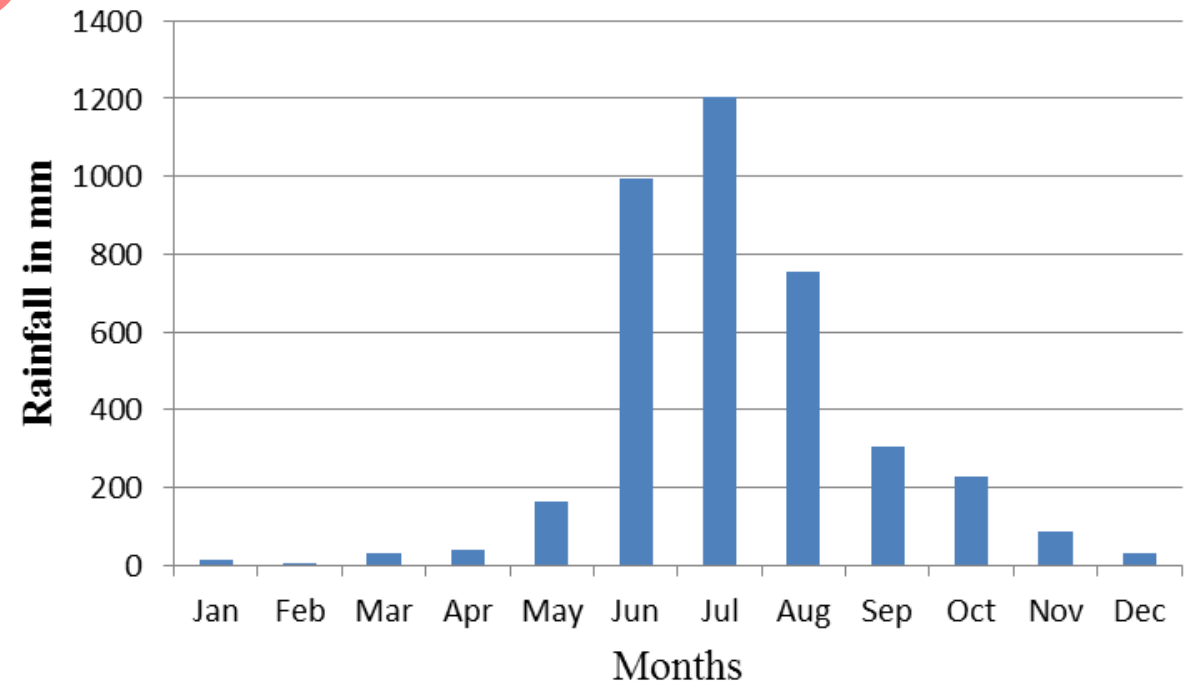
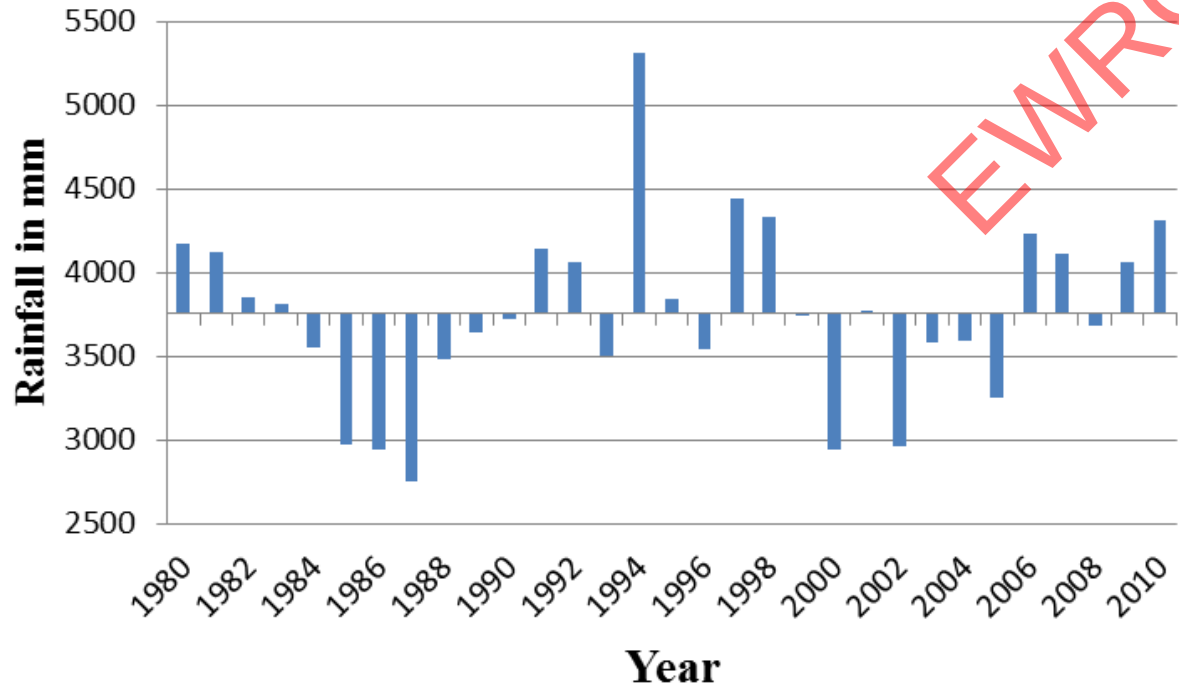
Steps involved in delineating a catchment boundary of a water body

- Identify the water body w.r.t which the water yield needs to be quantified
- Delineate the water bodies (streams, rivers, lakes, ponds) upstream of the study area.
- Using the contours [topo sheets], identify the ridges and draw the basin boundary
- Or use Google Earth to delineate the catchment boundary.
- Estimate the area of the catchment using QGIS



Rainfall

- Rainfall is measured as millimeters (mm) per hourly, daily, monthly or annual basis
- Rainfall is measured and monitored by IMD(India Meteorological Department), Forest Department, PWD (Public Works Department), WRDO (Water Resource Development Department) ...etc.
- For trend analysis minimum 15 to 20 years data would be necessary.



Land Use features from Google earth

- The Catchment boundary is saved as kml using QGIS and opened in Google Earth.
- Each feature in the watershed is digitized as polygon feature and is stored separately as a '*xxx.kml*' file.
- Example : Agriculture features as a kml, Water features as a kml and so on..
- All the *kml*'s are imported to QGIS and area is calculated under each feature



Water Yield

- The water received through rainfall and that drains into the water bodies within a catchment is called runoff.
- The total quantity of water that can be expected in a stream in a given period of time such as monthly, annual etc... is referred to as Runoff Yield
- Runoff yield is estimate empirically as

$$Q = (C * A * P) / 100$$

Q = Yield in kilo cubic meters per time

C = Runoff Coefficient of a land use

A = Area under the land use in Hectares

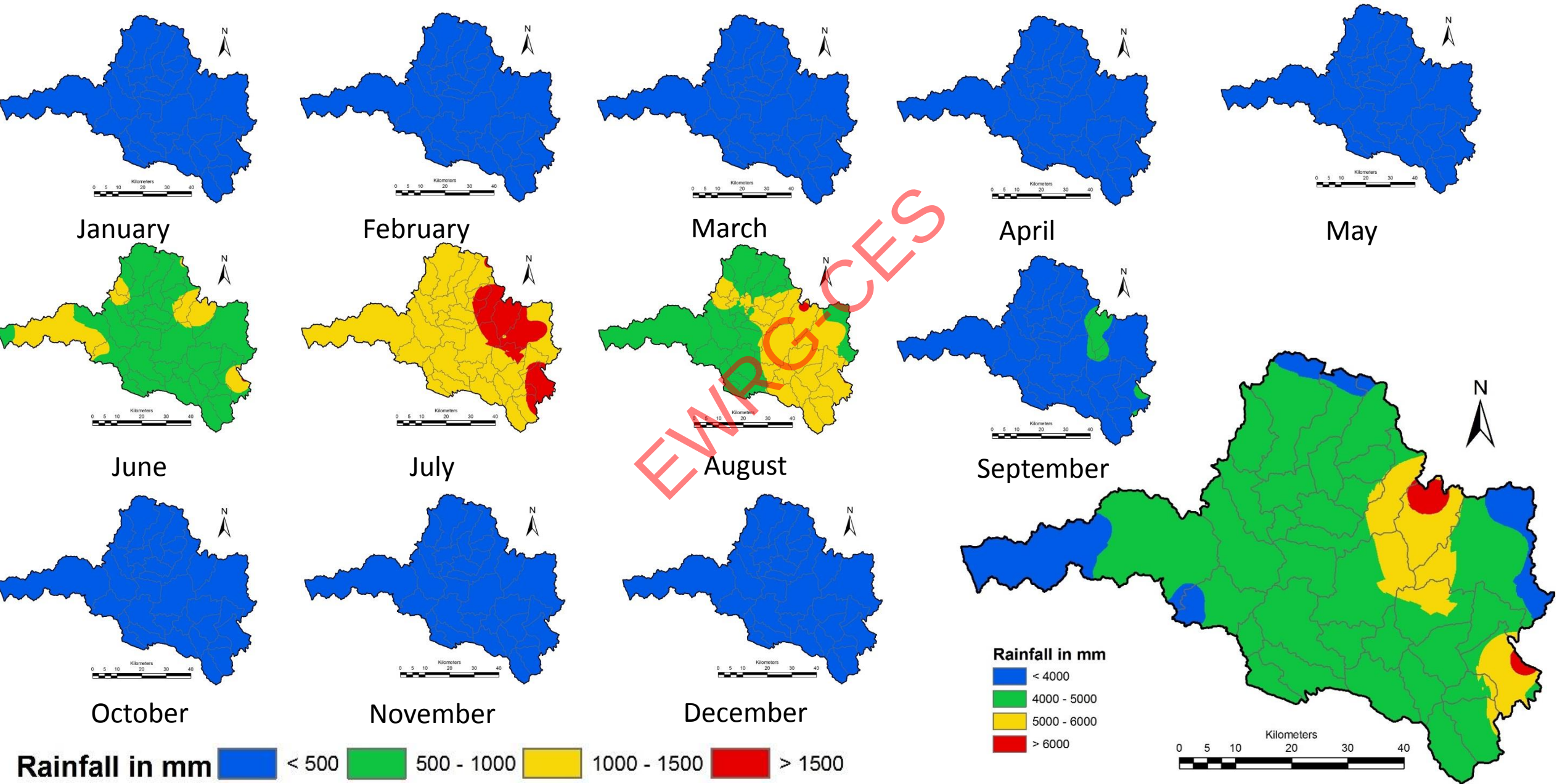
P = Rainfall in mm

Land Use	Runoff Coefficient
Forests	0.1 – 0.2
Plantations	0.2 – 0.6
Agriculture	0.4 – 0.7
Open Spaces, Grasslands	0.5 – 0.8
Built-up	0.7 – 0.9
Rocky Areas	0.8 - 1.0

Case Study

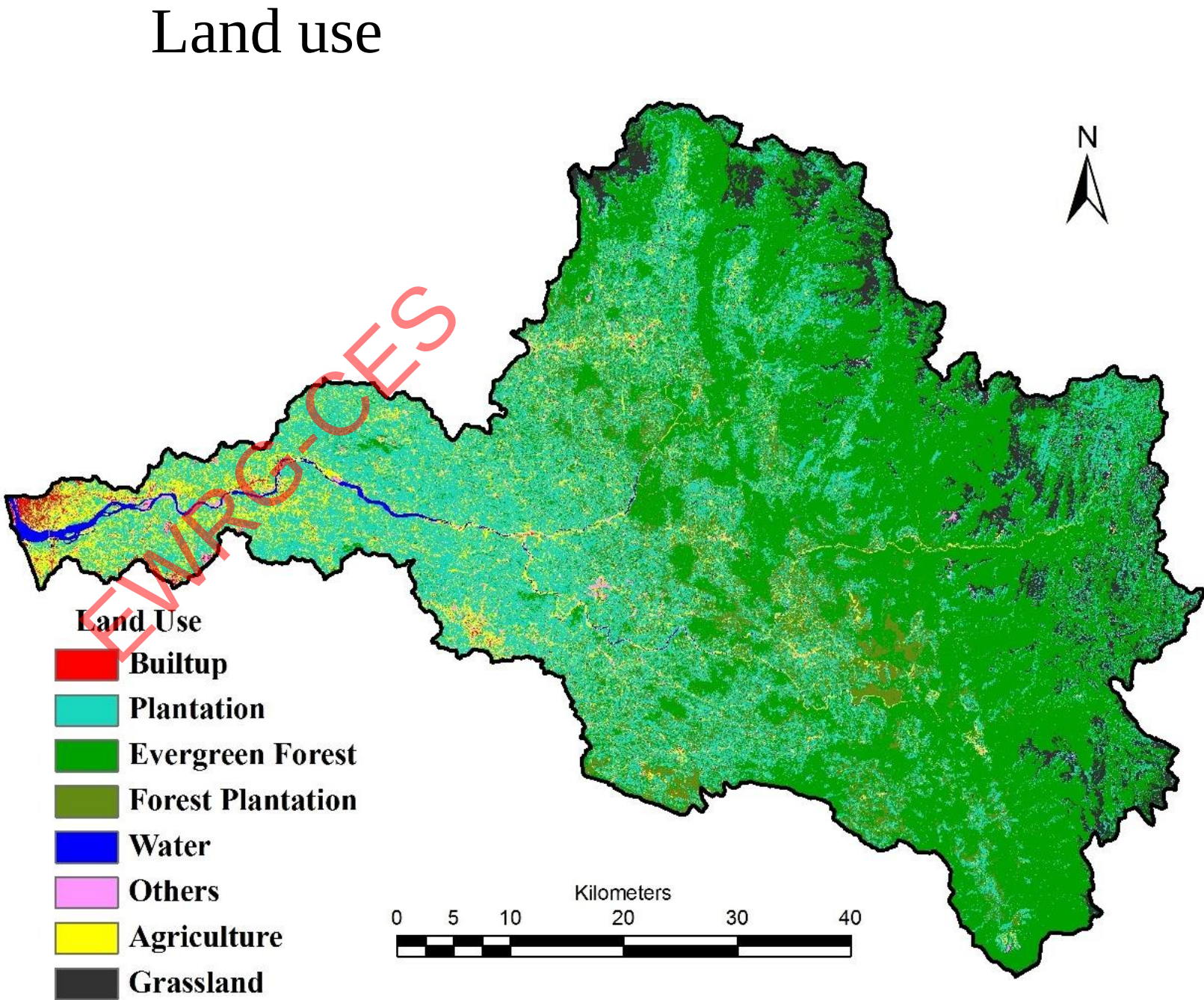
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Rainfall in mm

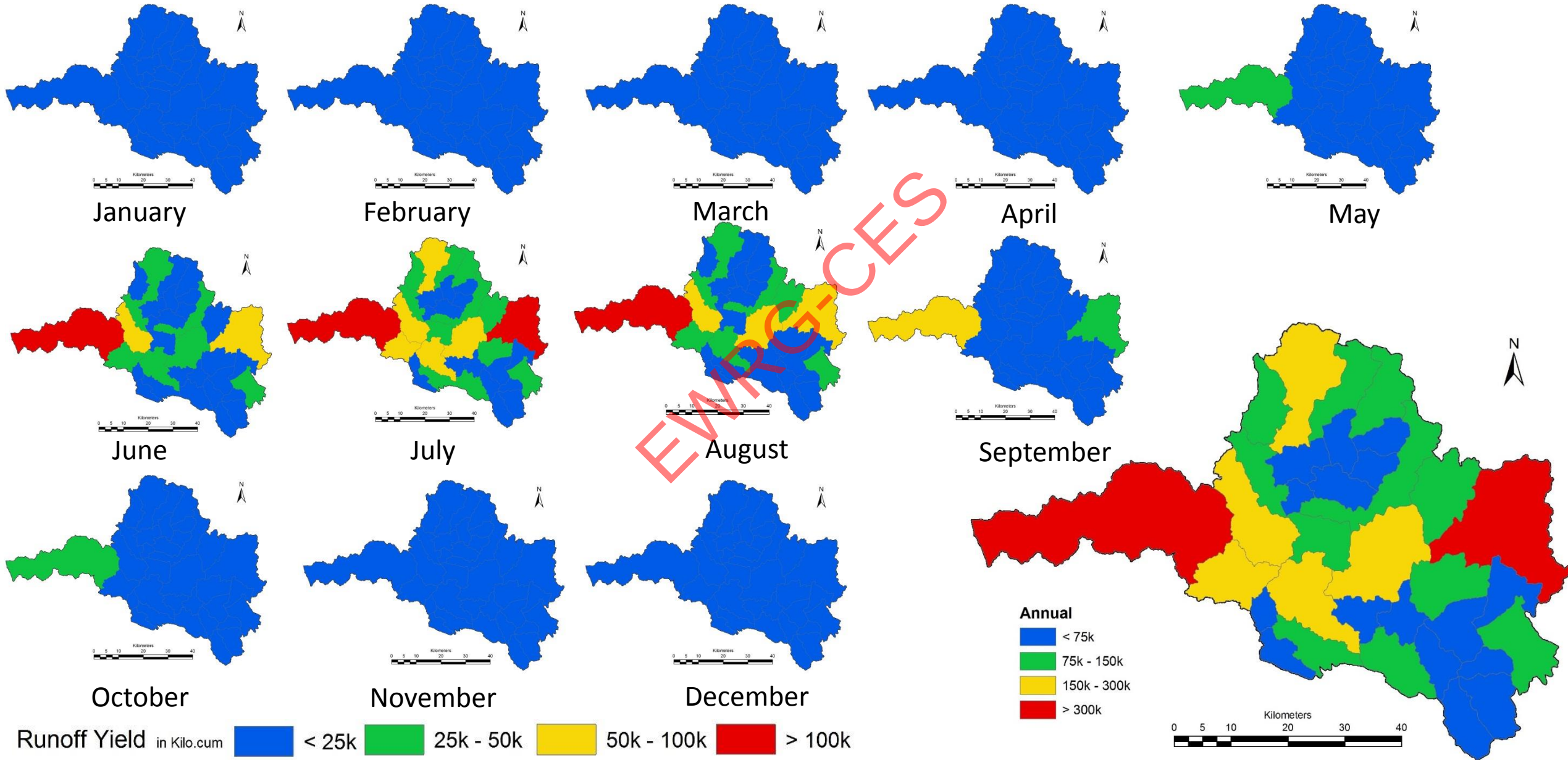


Land Use	Area (Ha)	Area (%)
Builtup	2163.06	0.63
Agriculture	117,932.85	34.24
Evergreen Forest	146,006.55	42.39
Forest Plantation	24,321.51	7.06
Water	2454.93	0.71
Agriculture	24,748.83	7.19
Grassland	22,554.72	6.55
Others	4217.76	1.22
Total	344400.2	

Accuracy	83.064 %
Kappa	0.755



Catchment Yield



Thank You

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