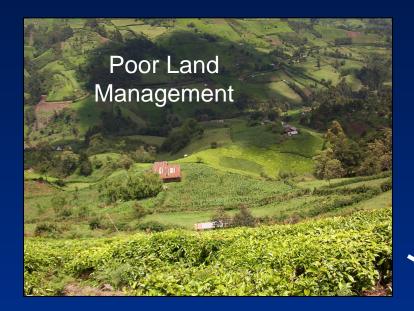
Application of SWAT in Developing Countries using Readily Available Data

J.H. Jacobs & R. Srinivasan



http://www-ssl.tamu.edu

The Tana River Basin



Disruption of wildlife habitat
Increased soil erosion
Disruption of hydrological cycles
Lack of forest products
Destabilization of local and global climate patterns

Inadequate water for domestic use and irrigation

- Nairobi Water supply
- Horticulture and irrigation schemes

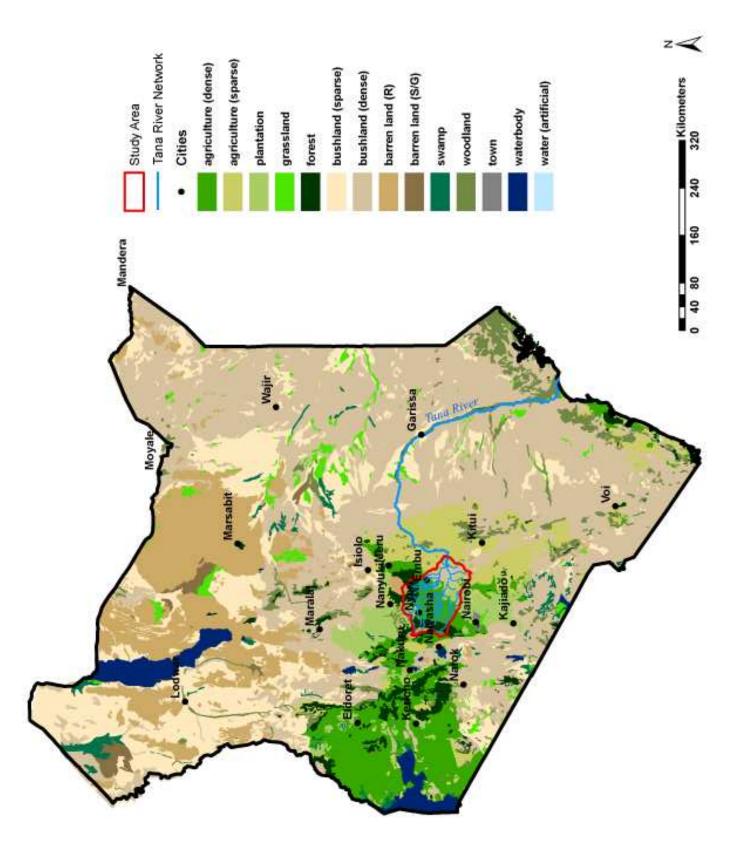
Siltation and water levels in the Masinga Dam

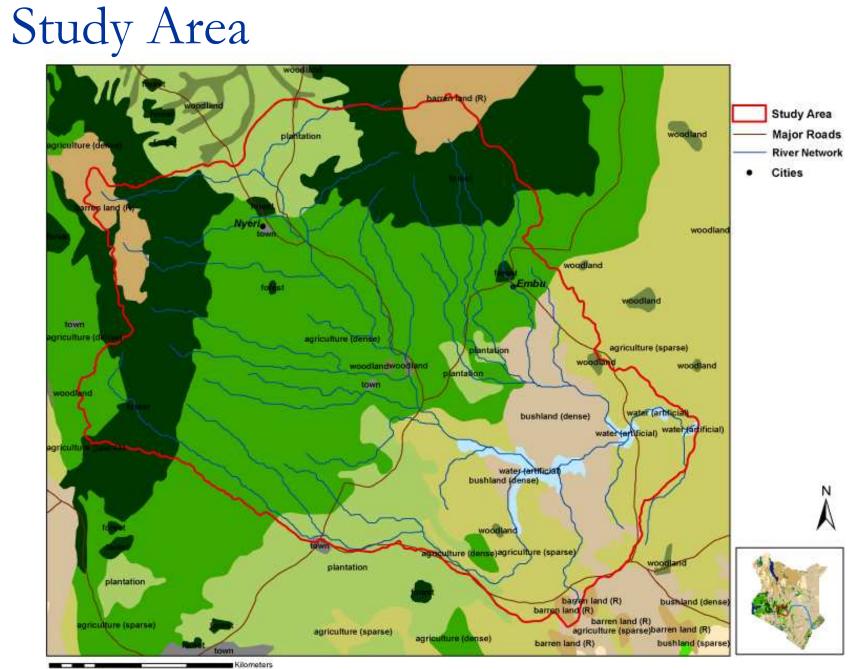
- Storage water reservoir effects
- Effect on power generation
- High fluctuation of shorelines



Study Objective

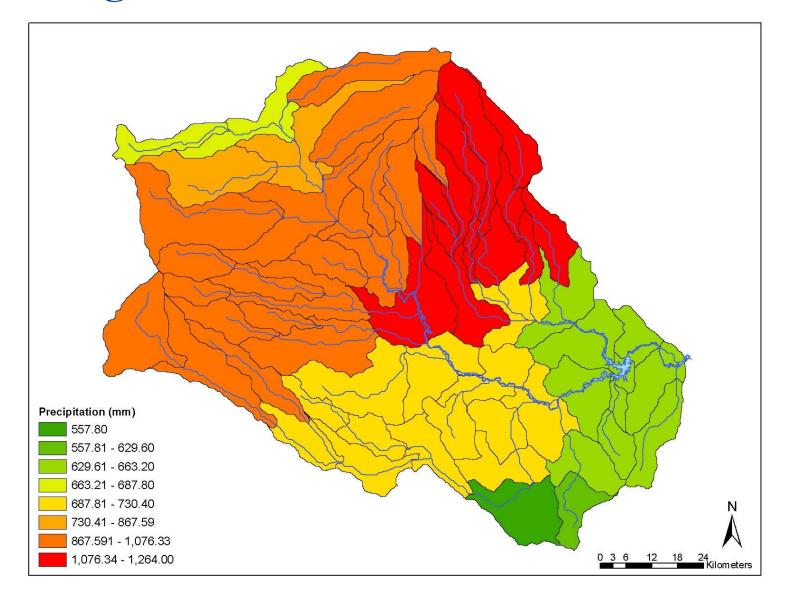
Explore the hydrologic impacts on the Masinga reservoir in response to land use interventions in the Upper Tana River catchment with a focus on varying levels of reforestation.





0 5 10 20 30 40

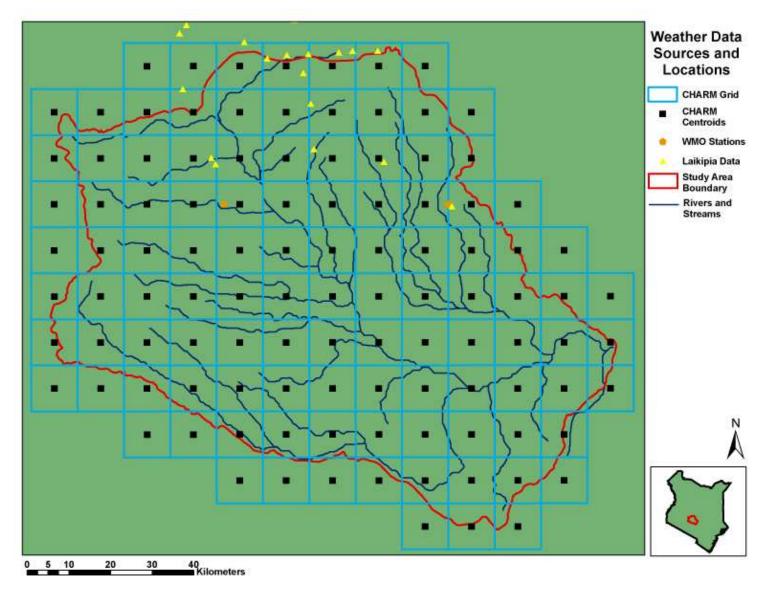
Average Annual Rainfall



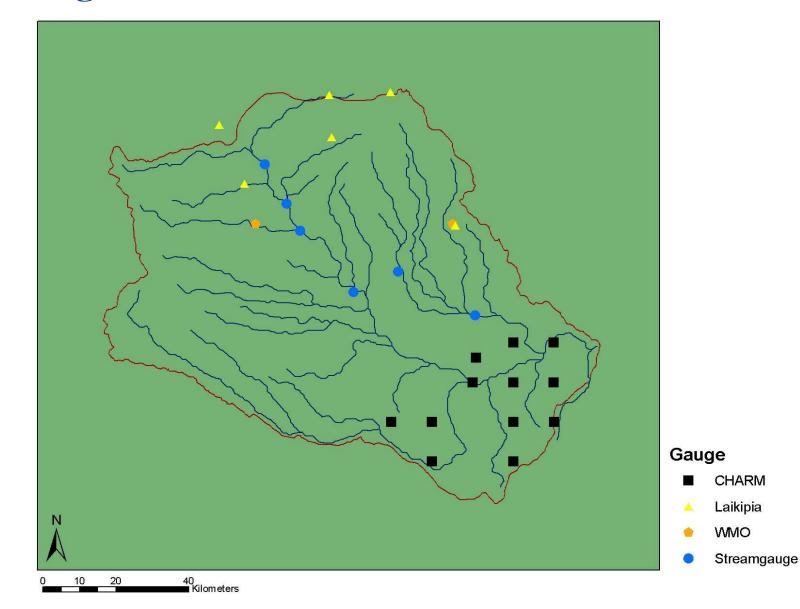
Elevation

3-D elevation graphic derived from 100-m DEM for the upper Tana River Basin.

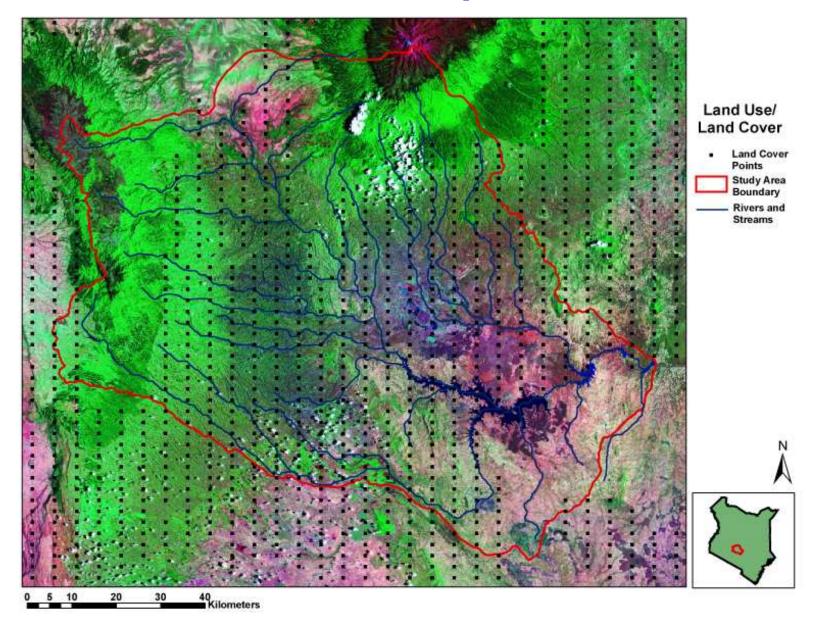
Climate Data Sources and Locations



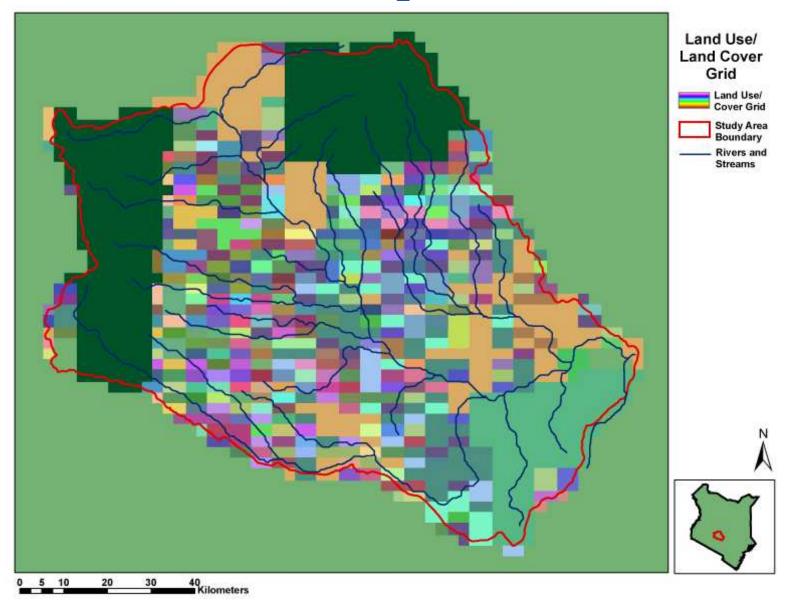
Gauge Locations for Model Simulation



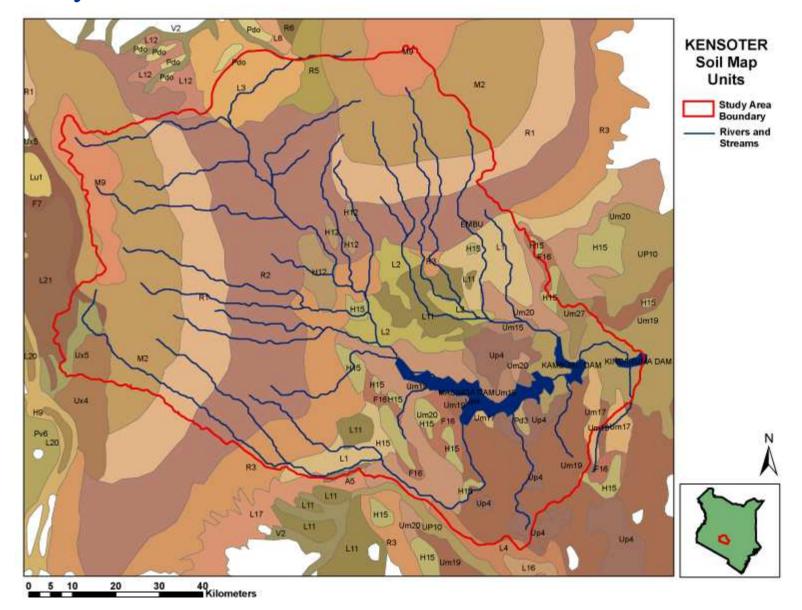
DRSRS Land Use Survey Point Locations



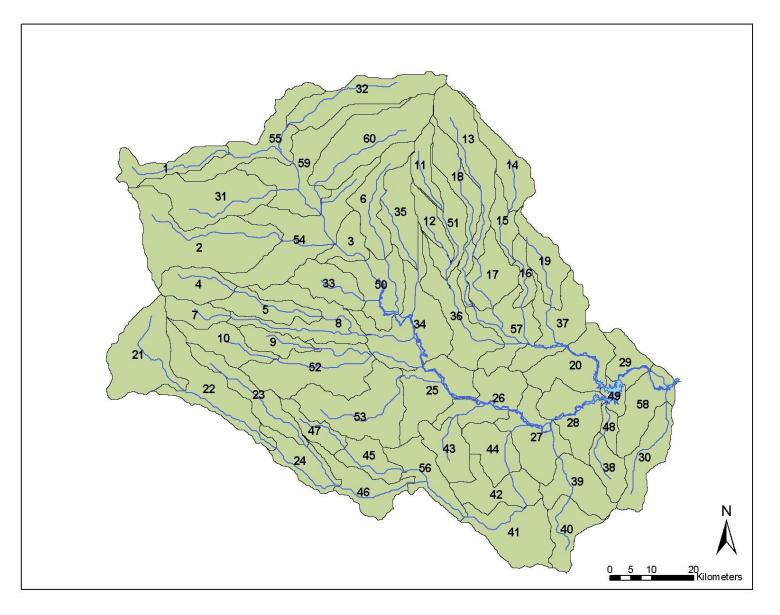
Land Use Model Input

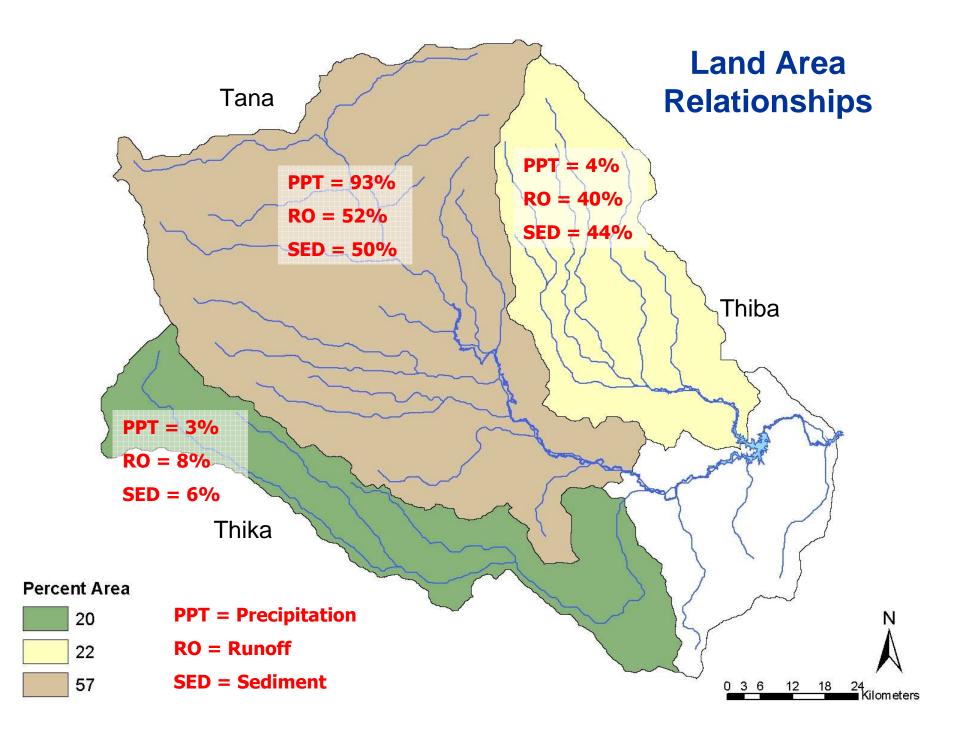


Kenya Soil and Terrain Database



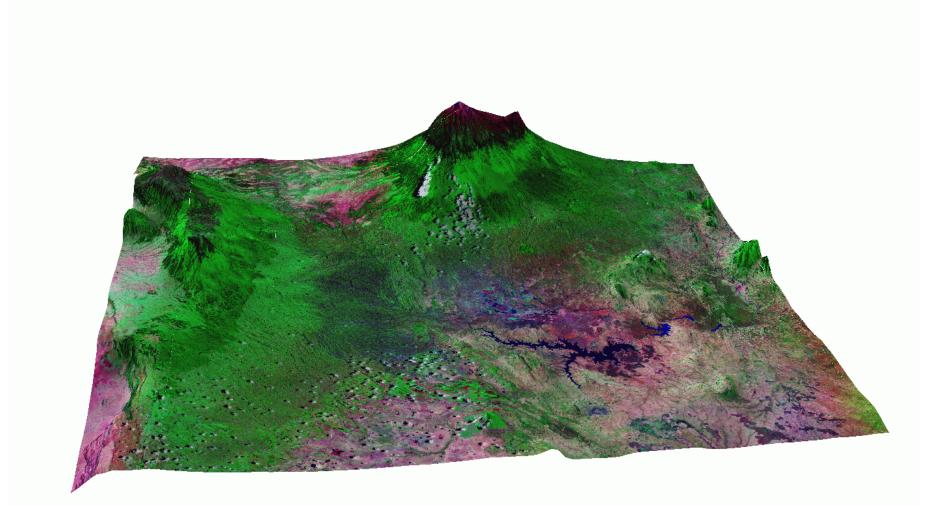
SWAT Subbasin Delineation





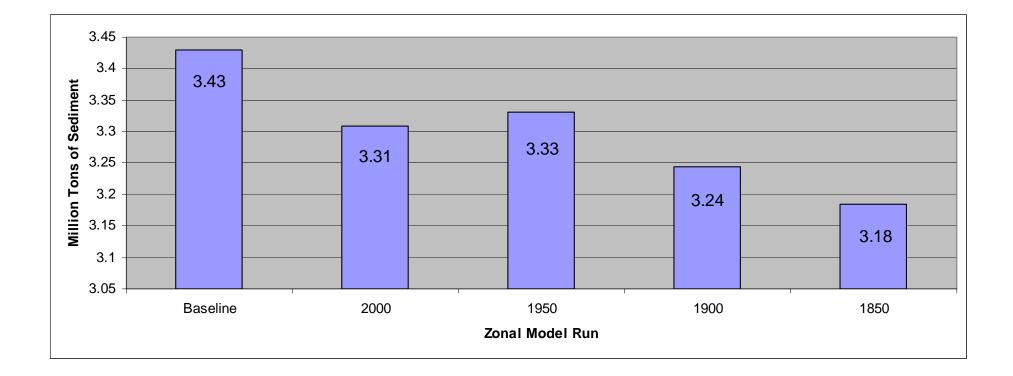
Reforestation Scenarios

- Reforestation scenarios were implemented as full replacement of land by forest above a certain elevation.
- The GIS was used to build a conditional replacement model using the land use grid and the DEM. This allowed spatial representation of the scenarios
- For the base scenario, the areas designated as forest were left intact as were all other land uses.



Graded reforestation scenarios of 2000, 1950, 1900 and 1850m elevation zones

Reforestation Results: Average Annual Sediment Yield for Entire Basin





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