

Modelling soil erosion in a sub-humid tropical environment at the regional scale considering land use and climate changes

Claudia Hiepe & Bernd Diekkrüger

University of Bonn (Germany), IMPETUS project



Structure of presentation

- Introduction
- Model setup, calibration and validation
- Scenarios analysis (climate/land use changes)
- Conclusions and outlook

IMPETUS project

An integrated approach to the efficient management of scarce water resources in West Africa

Phase 1 (2000-2003): field studies

Phase 2 (2003-2006): modelling

Phase 3 (2006-2009): management tools

Objectives of this study

- quantification of water erosion in the Upper Ouémé
- recent (1998-2005), future (2000-2025)
- considering climate and land use change

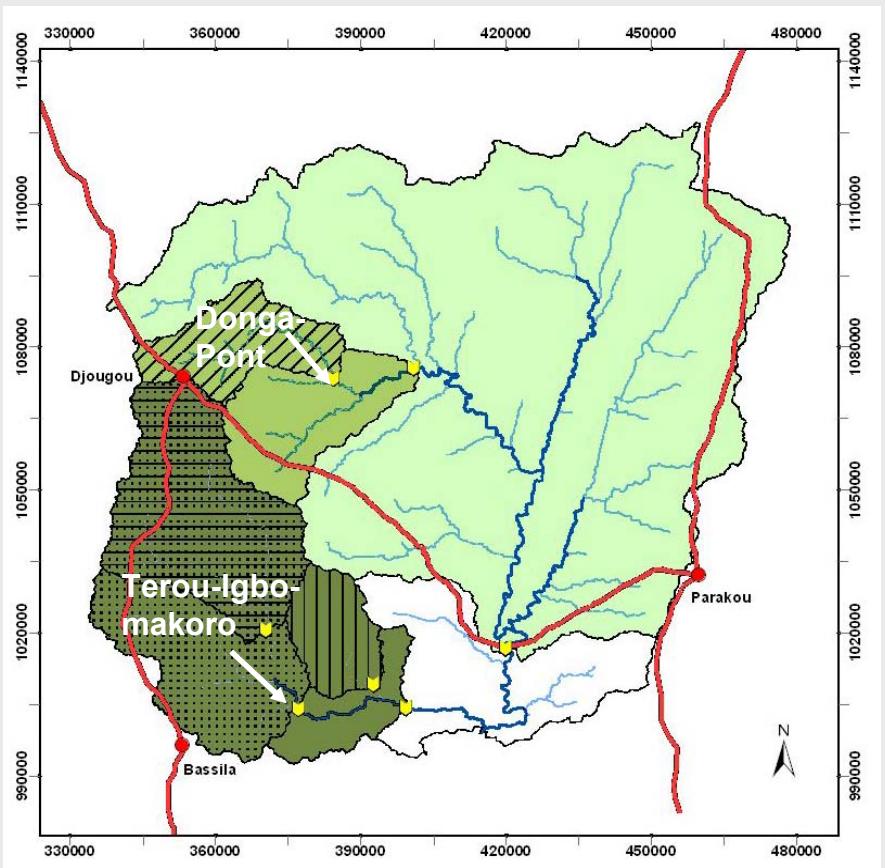


www.impetus.uni-koeln.de

Related IMPETUS poster:

Busche, H. & B. Diekkrüger: Modelling hydrological processes in a semi-arid, mountainous environment at the regional scale

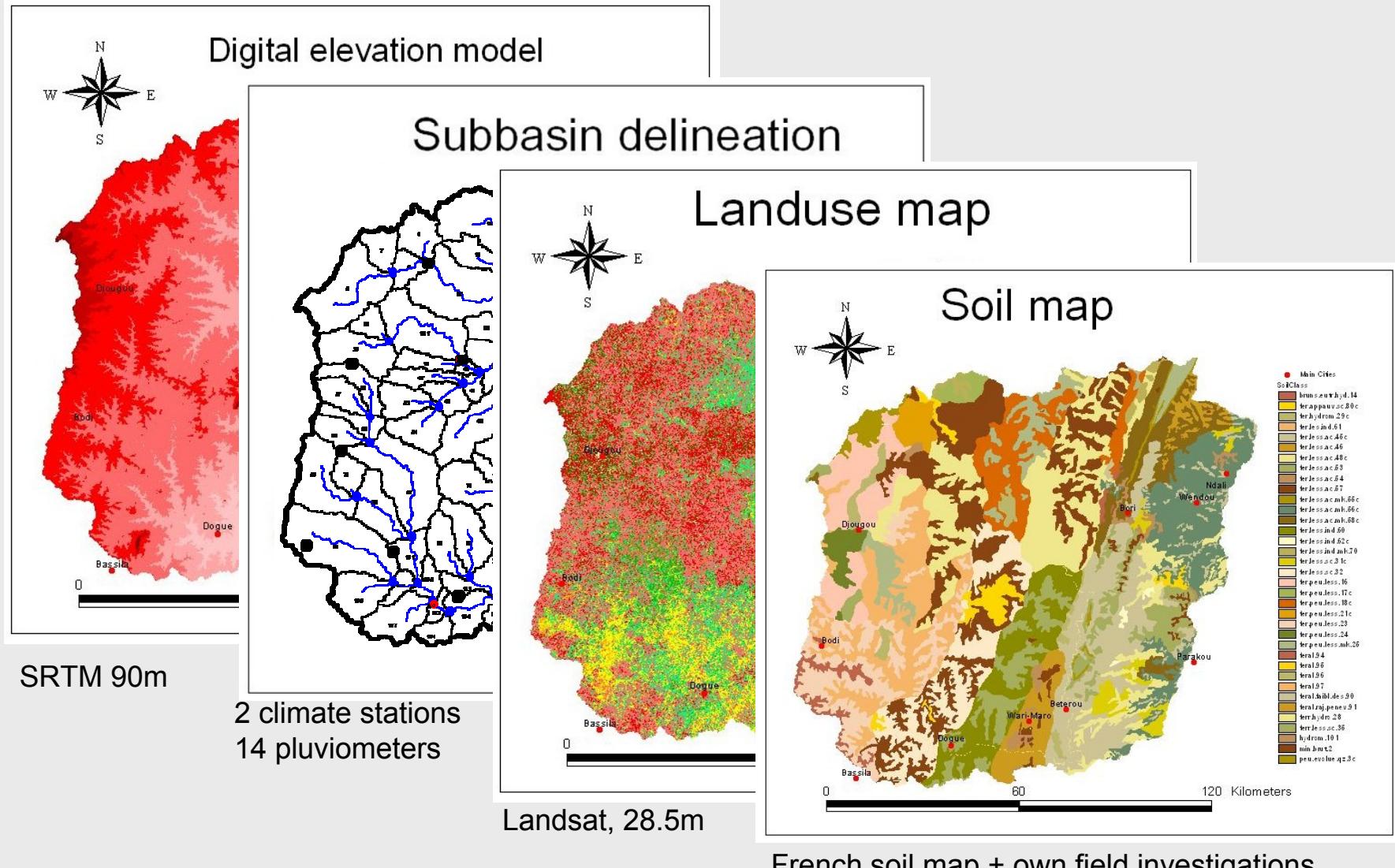
The Upper Ouémé catchment



- 14500 km², sub-humid ($P \sim 1100$ mm/yr), wet season Mai-Oct.
- Slightly undulated pediplain on crystalline basement
- mainly wet savannah, soils: Acrisols/Lixisols
- agricultural expansion, sheet and rill erosion



Model setup – AVSWAT 2005



Model calibration

Manual calibration; automatic calibration confirmed results

Hydrology

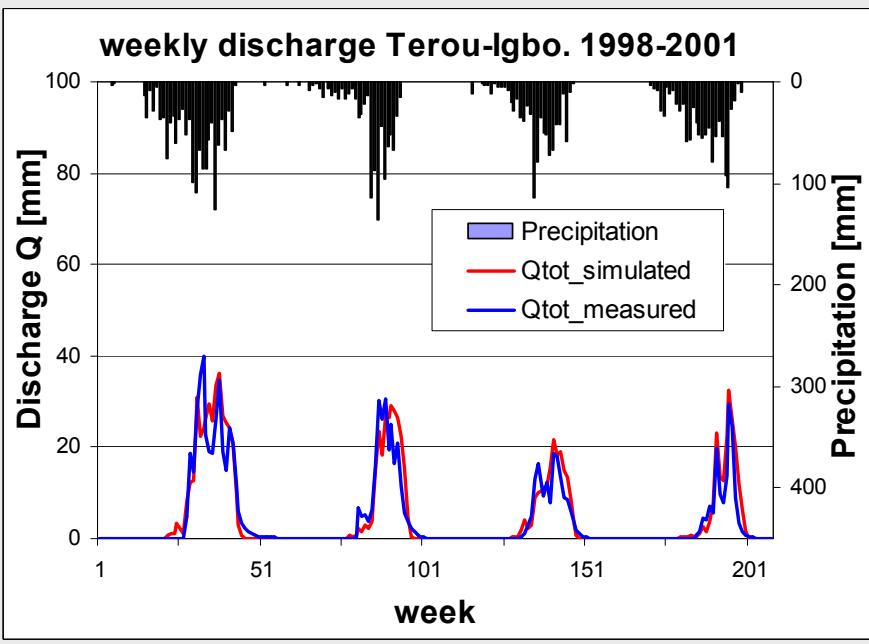
- Curve number ↓ , Surlag↓, ESCO ↓
- Groundwater parameters (\uparrow Alpha_bf , GWQ_{min}, GW_{REVAP}, Rchrg_{DP}
 \downarrow Revap_{Mn}, GW_{Delay})
- Soil parameters: Sol_AWC ↑, SOL_Z ↑, min SOL_K ↑

Sediment

- USLE_C factors ↑
- SLSUBBSN (av. slope length) ↑

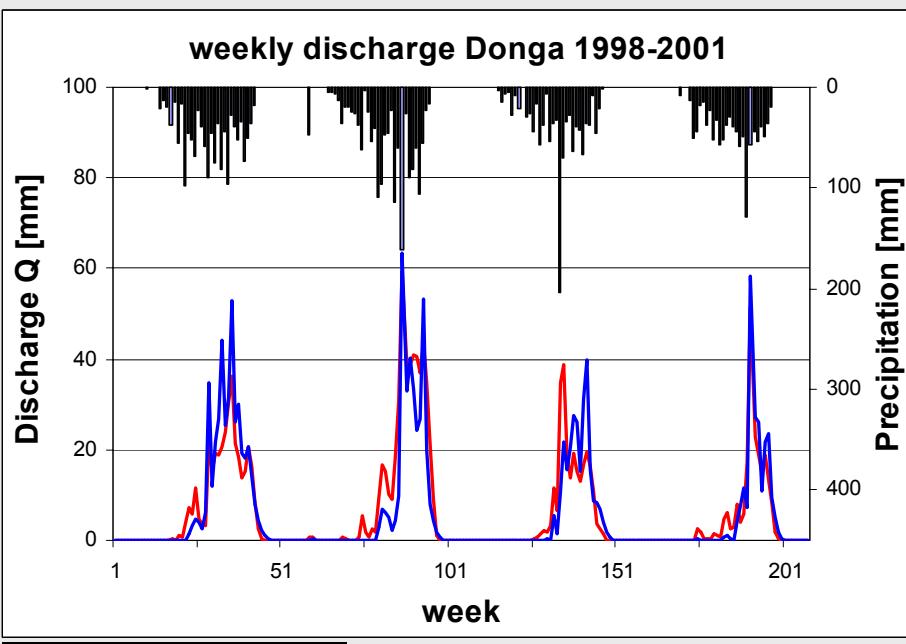
Model calibration – hydrology

Terou-Igbomakoro (2334km²)



ME	R ²	IoA
0.87	0.87	0.72

Donga-Pont (586km²)



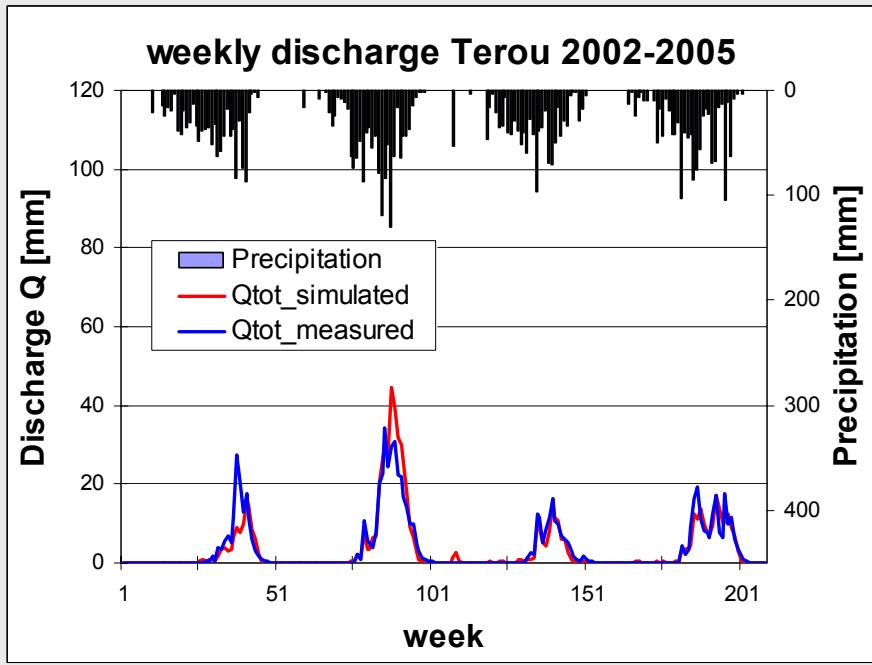
ME	R ²	IoA
0.78	0.81	0.75

	Simulated	Measured			Q _{tot_sim/} Q _{tot_meas}	Q _{surf_sim/} Q _{surf_meas}	Q _{base_sim/} Q _{base_meas}
		Q _{tot} [mm]	Q _{surf} [mm]	Q _{base} [mm]			
Donga-Pont	318	185	133	311	176	135	102
	242	106	136	229	103	126	106
Terou-Igbomakoro							

Model validation – hydrology

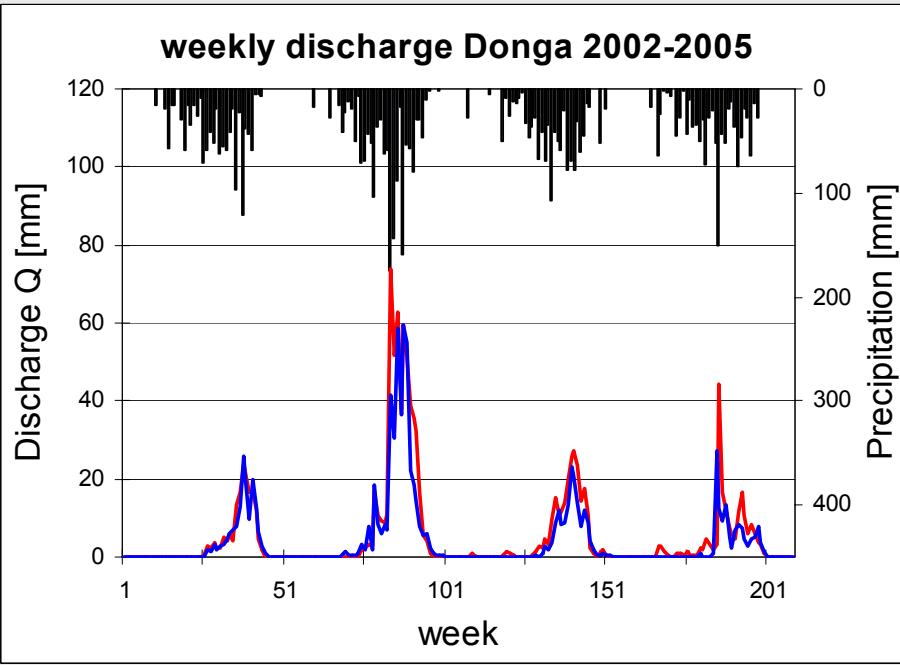
Introduction Scenarios Model setup Conclusions

Terou-Igbomakoro (2334km²)



ME	R ²	IoA
0.85	0.85	0.72

Donga-Pont (586km²)



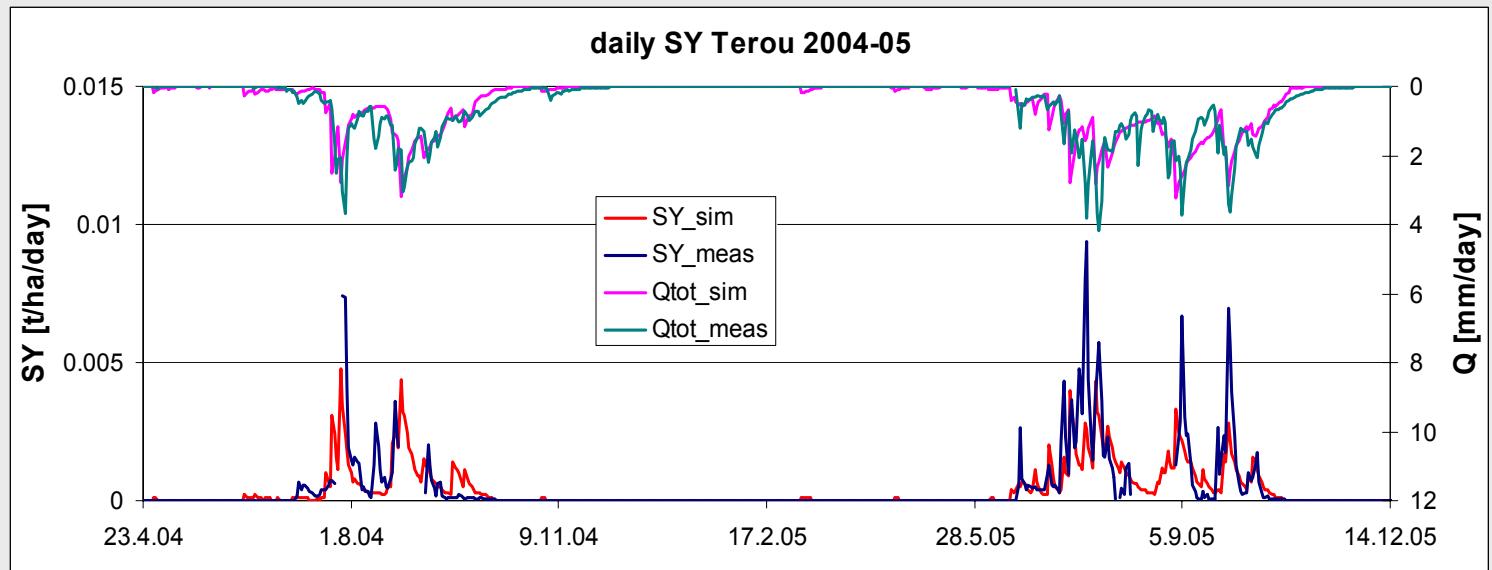
ME	R ²	IoA
0.88	0.85	0.69

Besides temporal validation, spatial validation at several outlets

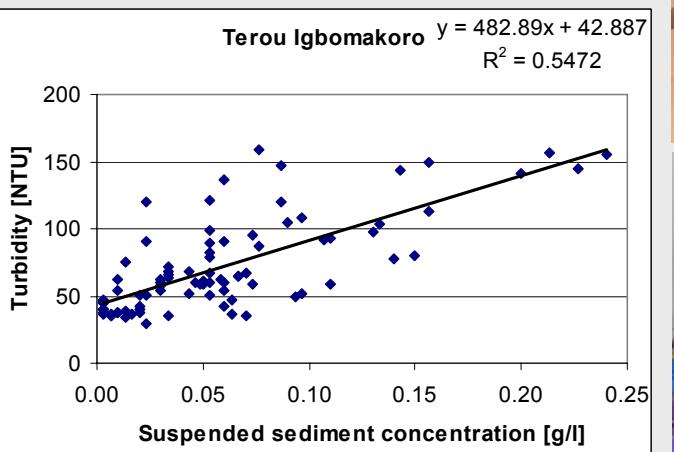
Model calibration – sediment

Introduction Model setup Scenarios Conclusions

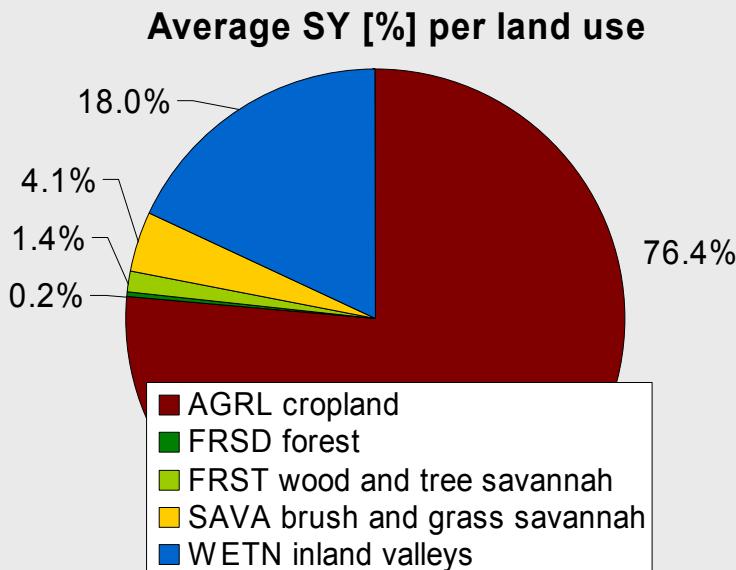
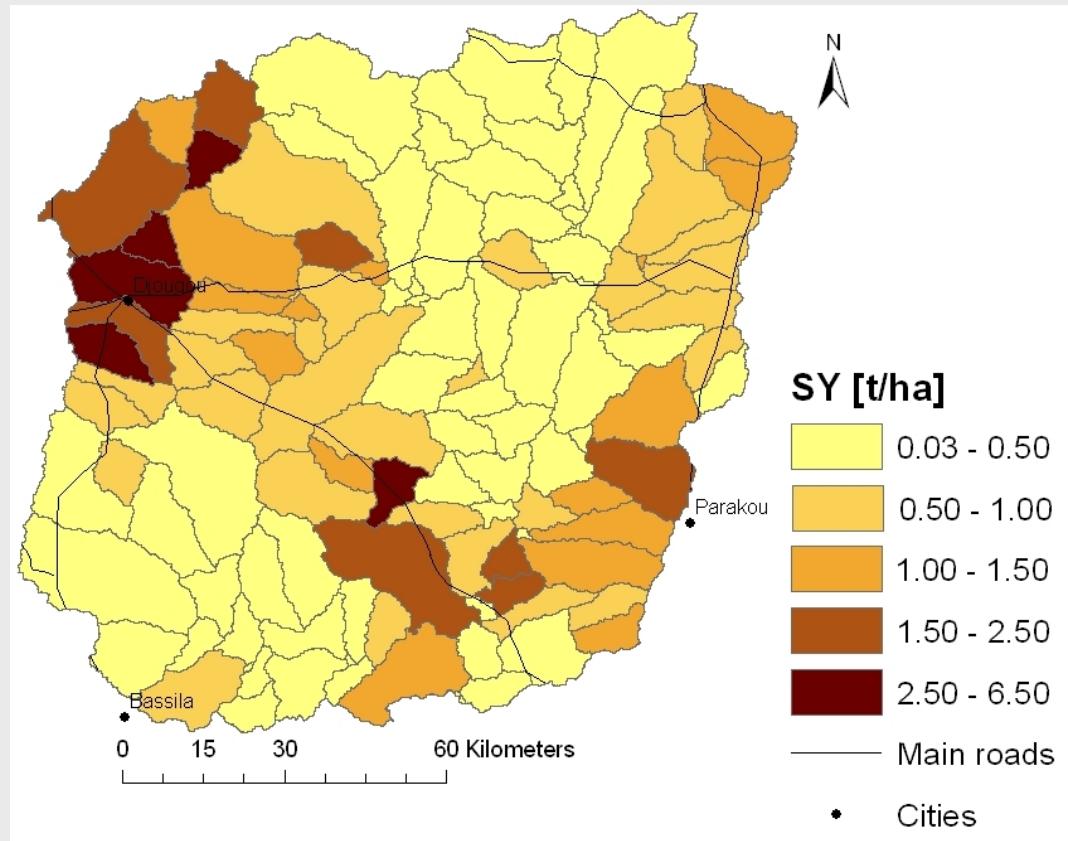
e.g. Terou-Igbomakoro (2334km²)



	year	# days with measured SY	Q _{tot} _sim/Q _{tot} _meas [%]	SY_sim/SY_meas [%]
Donga-Pont	2004	45	131	94
	2005	118	133	99
Terou-Igbo.	2004	160	84	90
	2005	176	91	76



Model results (1998-2005) - sediment



Hotspots of soil erosion

North-West: high fraction of fields (28-48%) & high rainfall sums/intensities

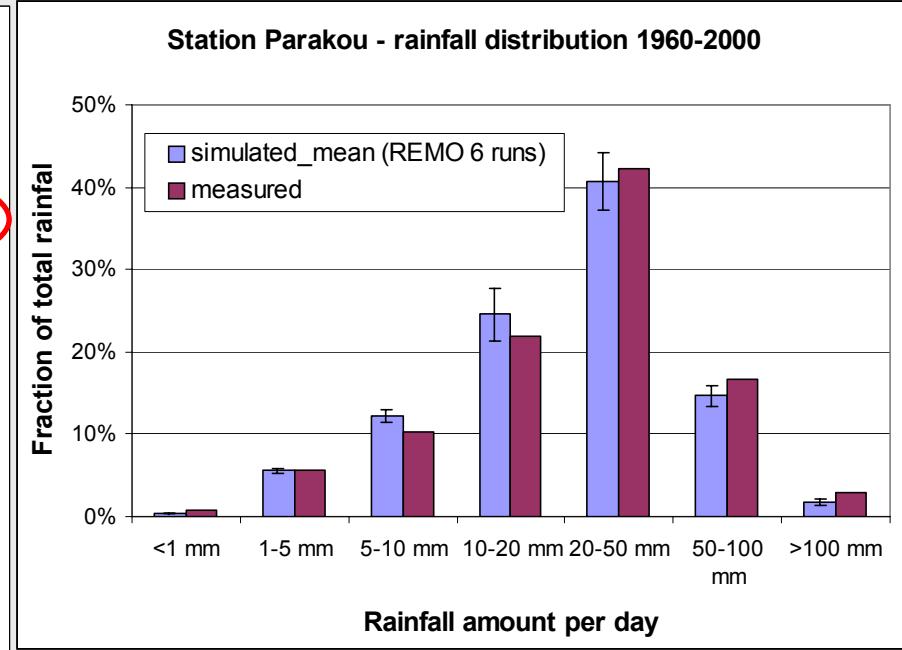
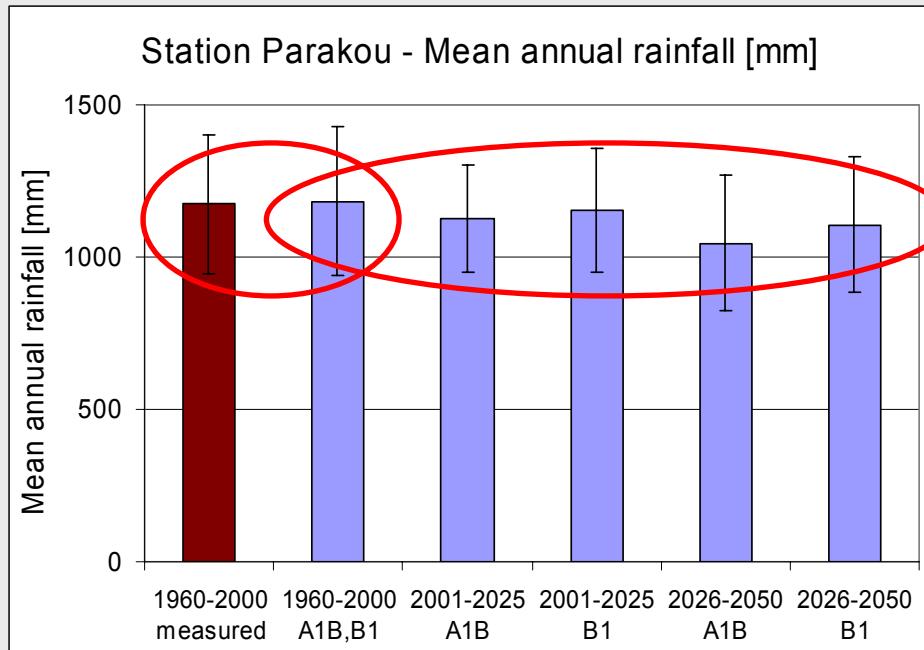
North-East: high rainfall sums

East: high fraction of fields (20-48%)

Fields: 4.54 t/ha soil loss → 0.3 mm/a topsoil loss

Climate change scenarios

- regional climate model REMO (H.Paeth), IPCC SRES scenarios A1B & B1, including land degradation acc. to FAO
- for each scenario 3 ensemble runs (2001-2050), baseline (1960-2000)
- model output statistics (MOS) for all climate parameters + attribution of rainfall to stations
- check of consistency of precipitation and ETpot for baseline scenario (1960-2000)



Climate scenarios - results

Introduction Model setup Scenarios Conclusions

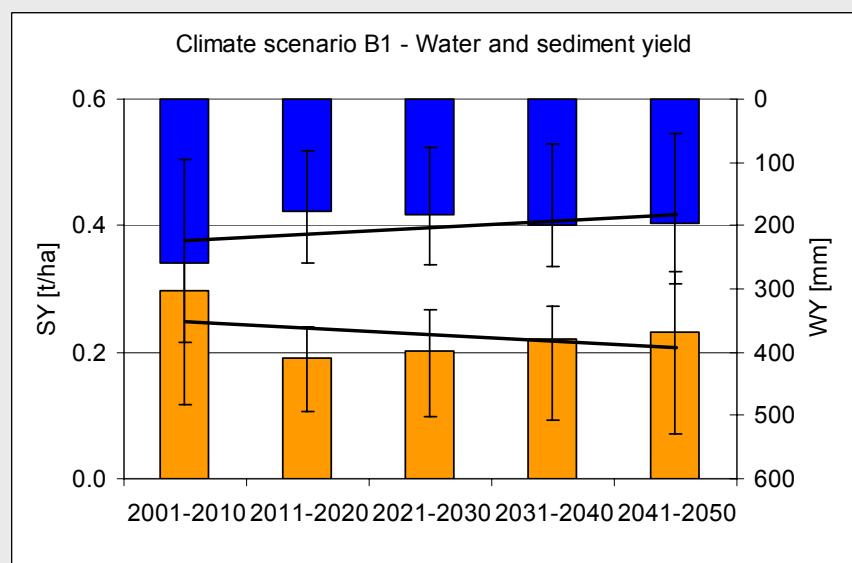
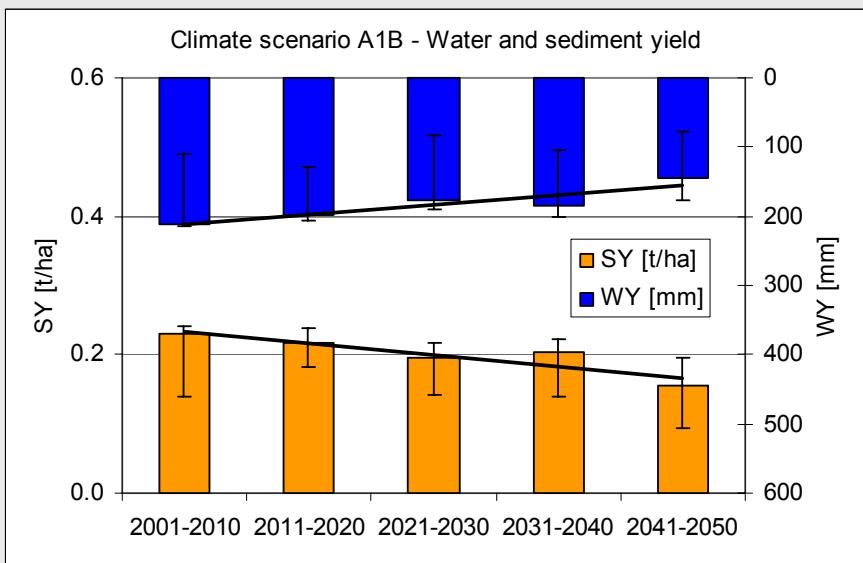
Upper Ouémé

	A1B, 3 runs			B1, 3 runs		
	ΔPCP	ΔWY	ΔSY	ΔPCP	ΔWY	ΔSY
2001-2025	-4%	-12%	-10%	-3%	-6%	-1%
2026-2050	-8%	-23%	-21%	-5%	-12%	-6%

Donga-Pont ↓↓
Terou-Igbo ↑

Scenario A1B: 2001-2050

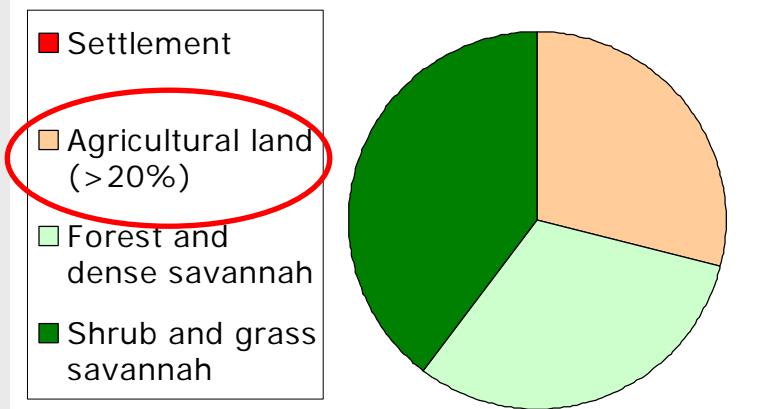
Scenario B1: 2001-2050



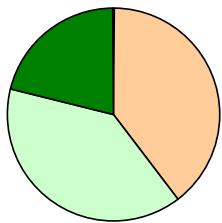
Land use scenarios

Introduction Model setup Scenarios Conclusions

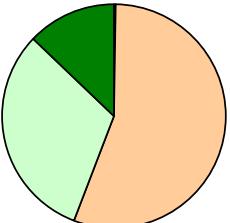
- based on results from LUCC model CLUE-S (logistic regression & decision rules)
- driving forces (e.g. population density, protected areas, distance roads/markets)
- demand: field area per capita = f (land use intensity), population growth
- disaggregation scheme



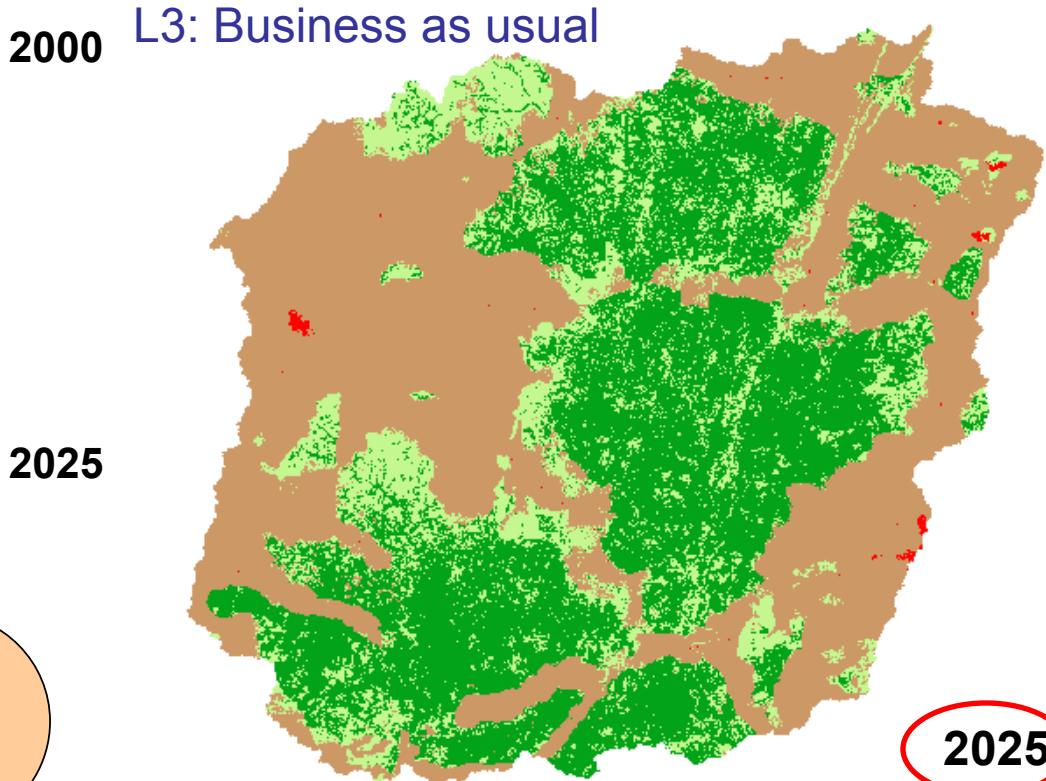
L1 – Economic growth & decentralisation



L2 – Economic stagnation



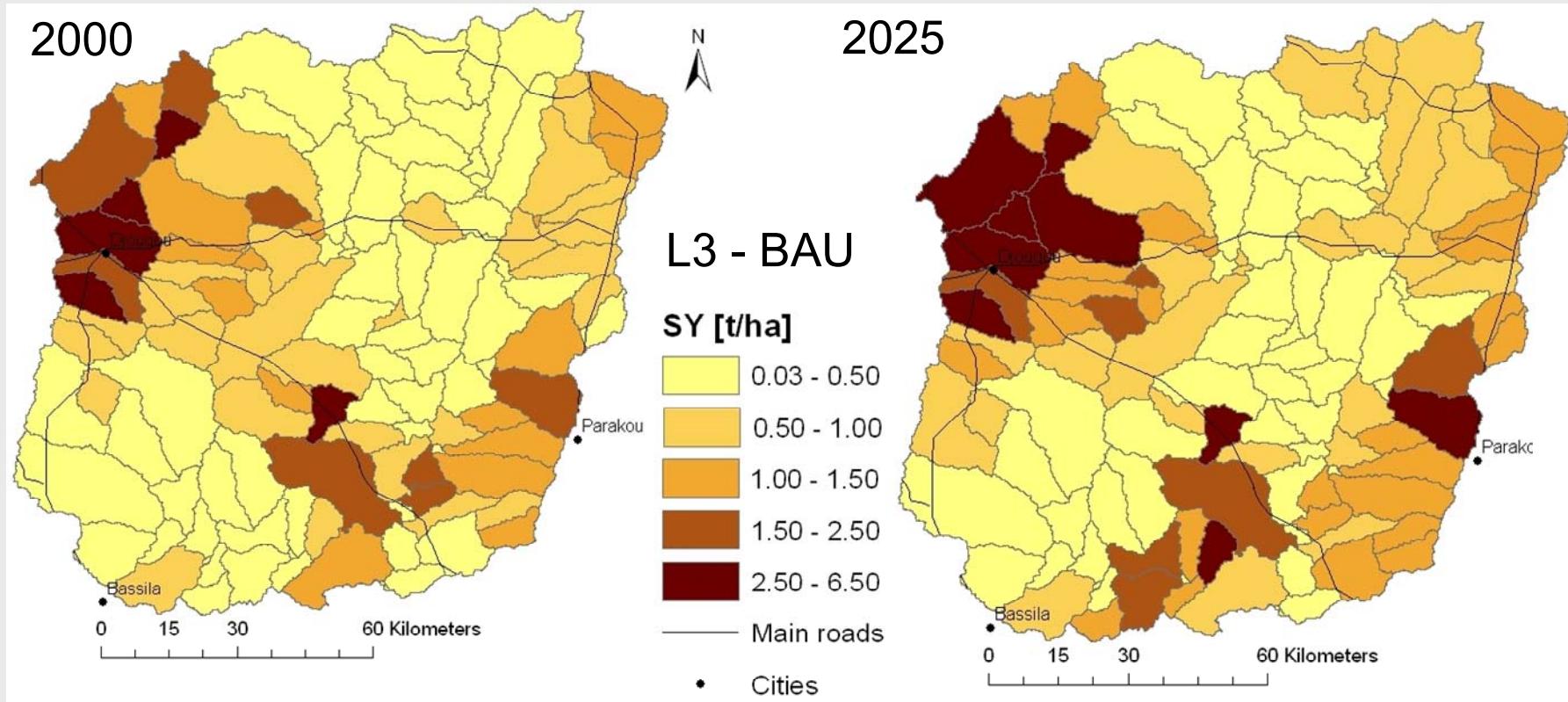
L3 – Business as usual



Data source: M.Judex & H.P.Thamm

Landuse scenario - results

Introduction Model setup Scenarios Conclusions



	Fields_dis			Δ Fields_dis		
	agg [%]	SY [t/ha]	WY [mm]	agg [%]	Δ SY [%]	Δ WY [%]
L1 (Growth)	16	0.22	222	+20	-7	0
L2 (Stagnation)	21	0.28	230	+58	17	4
L3 (BAU)	18	0.25	225	+34	6	1



Conclusions

- SWAT was successfully calibrated and validated for a subhumid tropical catchment
- climate scenarios: decrease of WY and SY, 2 of 3 land use scenarios: significantly increase of SY
- recent and future hotspots of soil erosion were identified

Outlook

- Combined scenarios (climate/land use)
- Uncertainty analysis
- SDSS: Integration of erosion and crop modeling results; for various stakeholders in Benin
 - Execution of SWAT and EPIC in the SDSS
 - Scenario analysis (climate, land use, plant management)
 - User-friendly, flexible: import of other SWAT projects possible



Thank you to my colleagues from the IRD CATCH project
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Thank you for your attention!

Contact: claudia.hiepe@giub.uni-bonn.de

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Climate scenarios - results

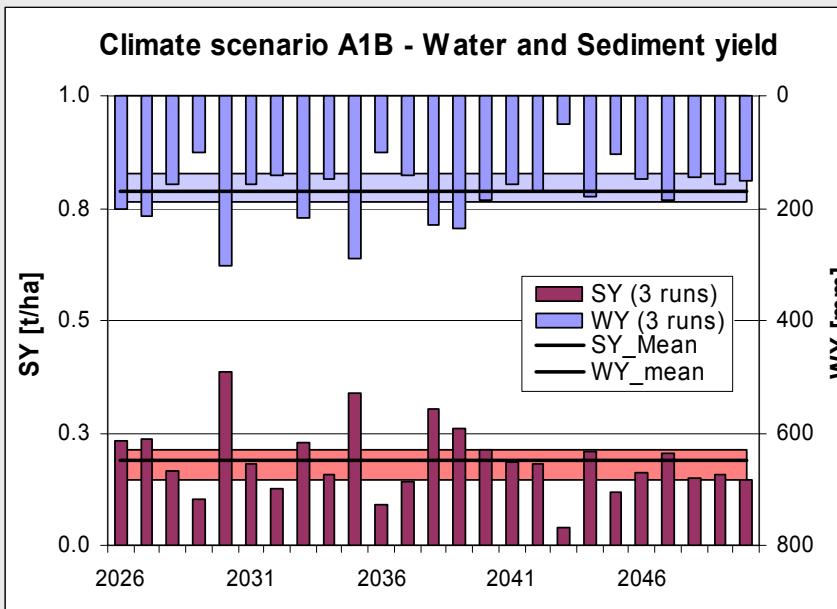
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Donga-Pont ↓↓
Terou-Igbo ↑

A1B: 2026-2050



B1: 2026-2050

