

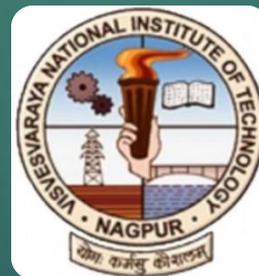
# Performance Evaluation of SWAT Model for Groundwater variability analysis in Venna river basin of central India

*Presented by*

**Kaushlendra Verma and Yashwant B. Katpatal**

M.Tech. Student

Professor, Dept. of Civil Engg



DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

VISVESVARAYA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, NAGPUR, INDIA

# CONTENT

- ▶ INTRODUCTION
- ▶ OBJECTIVE
- ▶ METHODOLOGY
- ▶ RESULT AND DISCUSSION
- ▶ REFERENCES

# INTRODUCTION

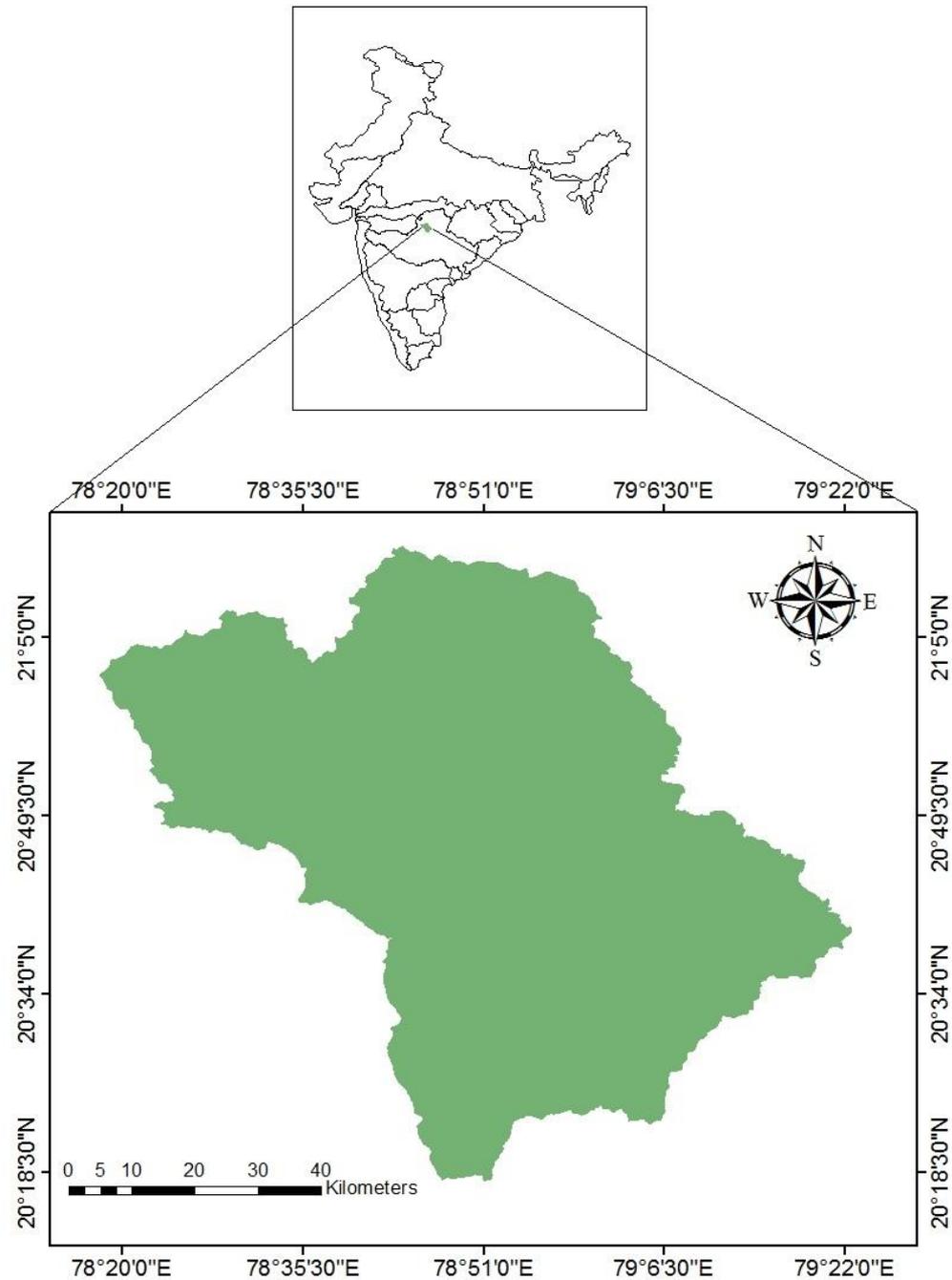
- ▶ **Water scarcity** has posed serious challenges to food security, ecosystem sustenance, and economic prosperity in many parts of the world today, particularly triggered by population growth and climate variability [Schewe et al., 2013].
- ▶ Indian subcontinent has become a **water-stressed region** with a sharp drop in per capita water availability, from a surplus level of 5410 m<sup>3</sup> in 1951 to 1614 m<sup>3</sup> in 2011 for its population of 1.2 billion [Jain, 2011; UNICEF et al., 2013].
- ▶ Indian agriculture, leading the world in total irrigated land by consuming **85% of the utilizable water resources** of 1123 billion m<sup>3</sup> (i.e., 28% of 4000 billion m<sup>3</sup> total fresh water availability) [Douglas et al., 2006].
- ▶ **Terrestrial water storage (TWS)**, an important component of the hydrological cycle that integrates both the surface and subsurface water (i.e., sum of surface water in lakes and reservoirs, **groundwater storage (GWS)**, **soil moisture (SM)**, snow and ice, and water in biomass), reflects natural and anthropogenic changes of the terrestrial component of the Earth's water cycle [Syed et al., 2008; Yeh and Famiglietti, 2008].

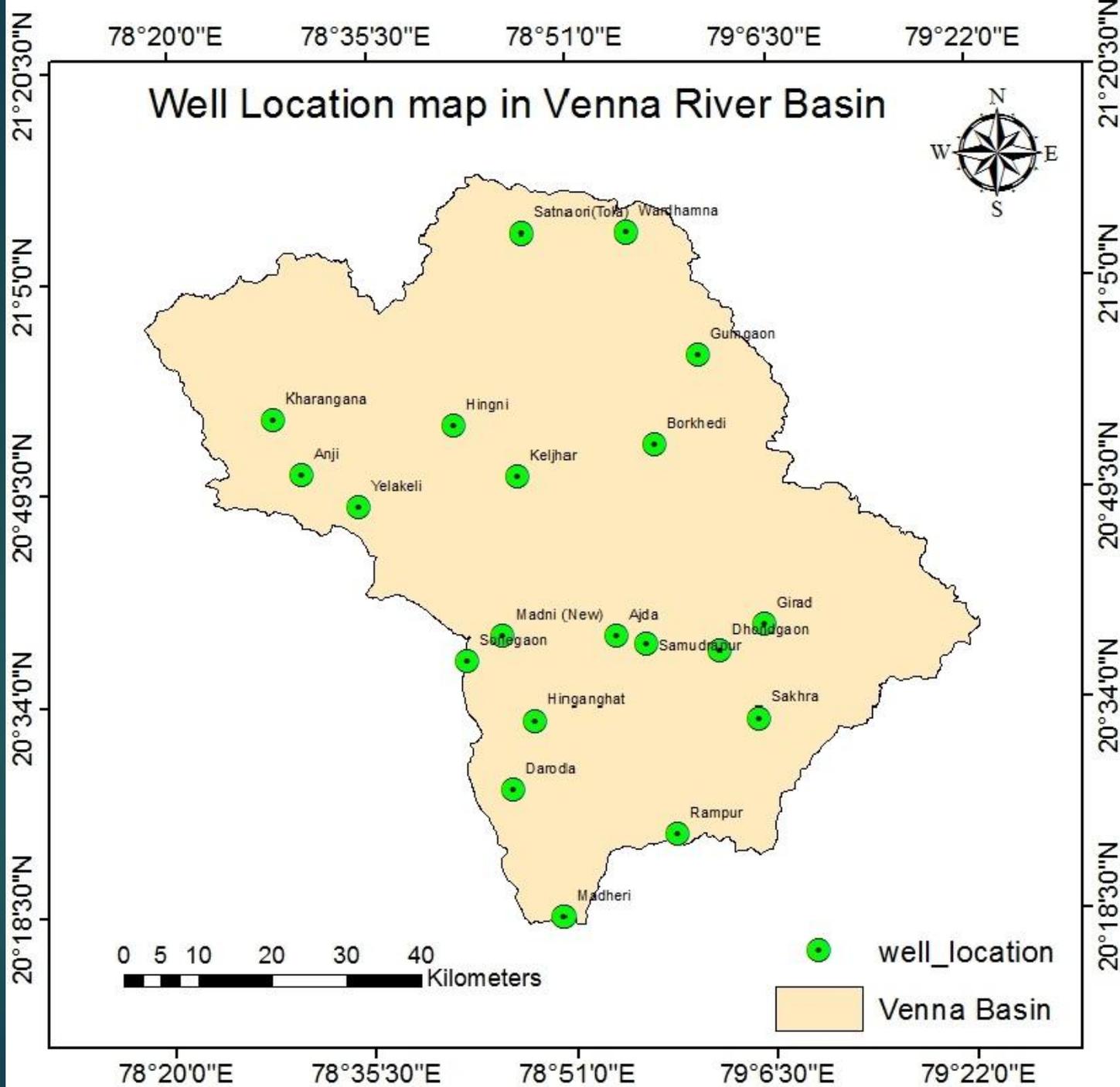
# OBJECTIVE

- ❑ Calculation of well levels anomalies for different seasons for each well.
- ❑ Determination of groundwater depth from SWAT-MODEL.
- ❑ Establishing the correlation between observed groundwater variability and SWAT-MODEL output data.

# STUDY AREA

- State – Maharashtra
- Latitude –  $20^{\circ} 23' 0.59''$  N
- Longitude –  $79^{\circ} 06' 12.23''$  E
- Area –  $5675 \text{ km}^2$

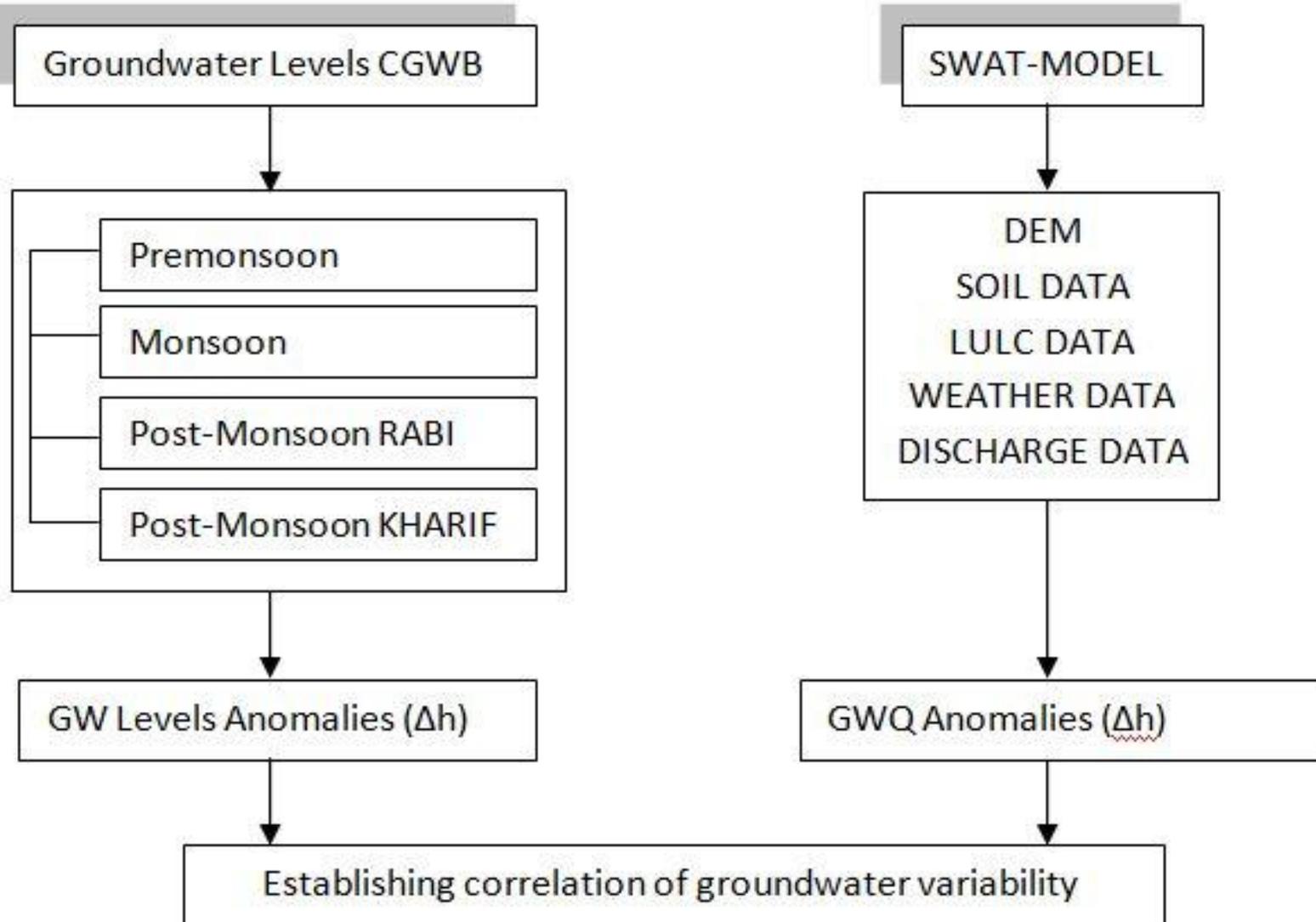




# METHODOLOGY

7

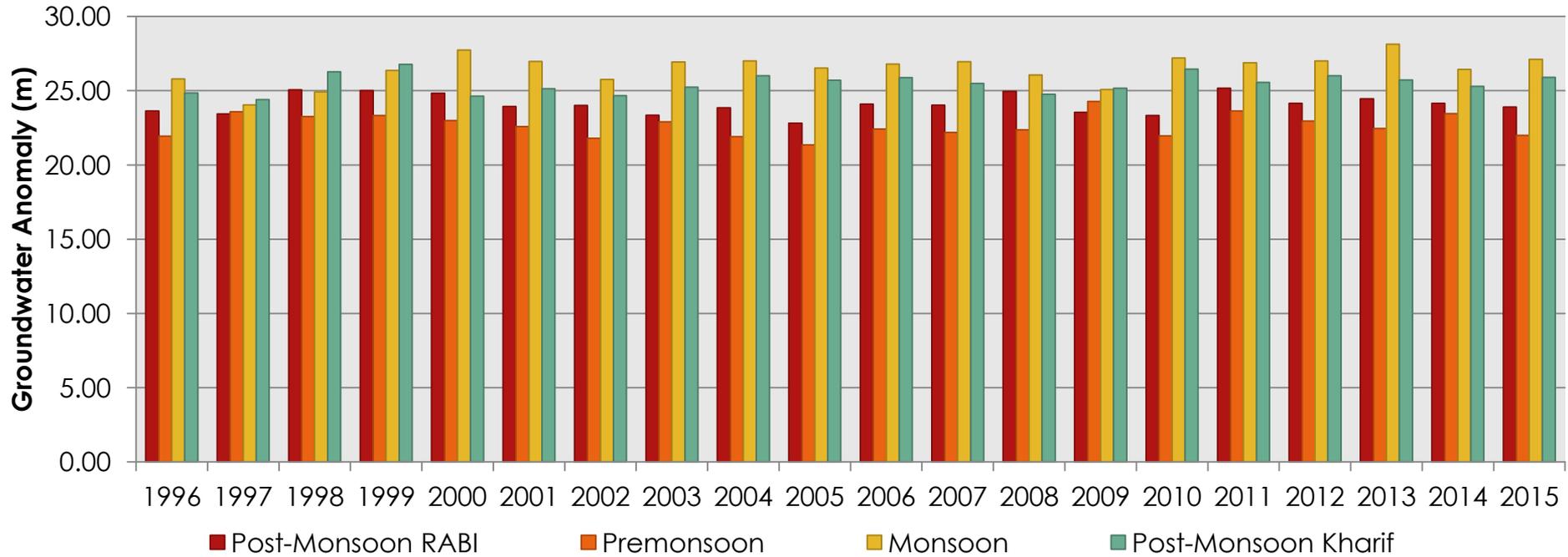
8



# Seasonal Groundwater level anomaly

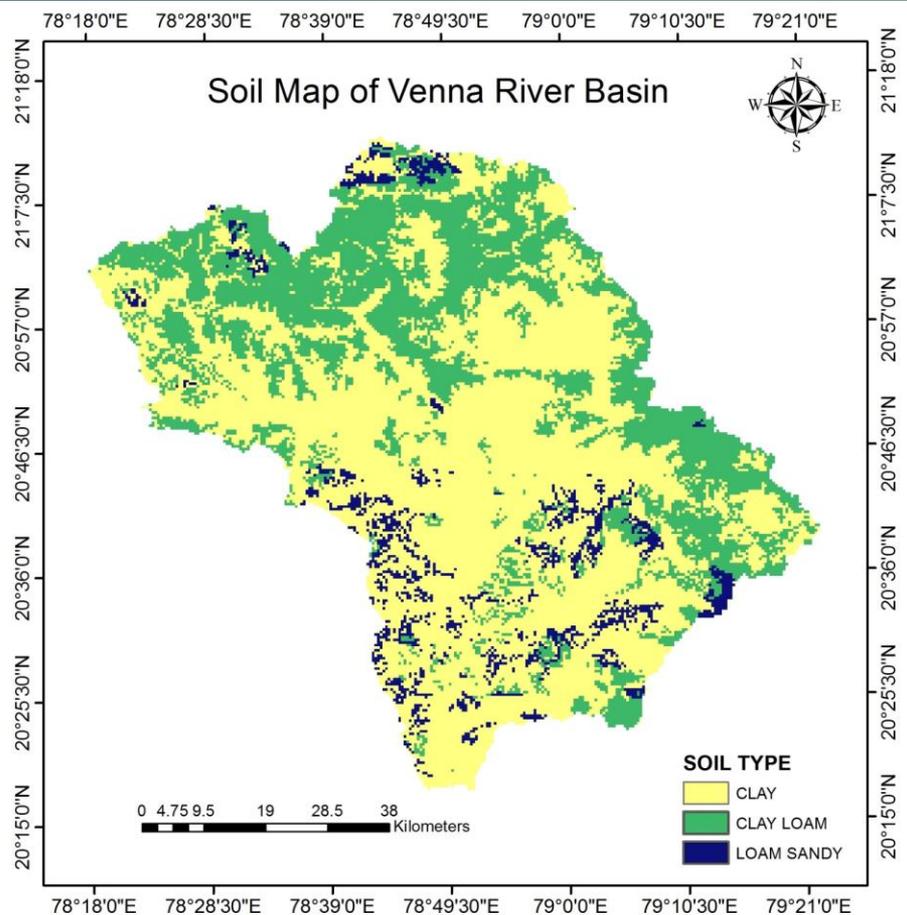
8

1/19/2018

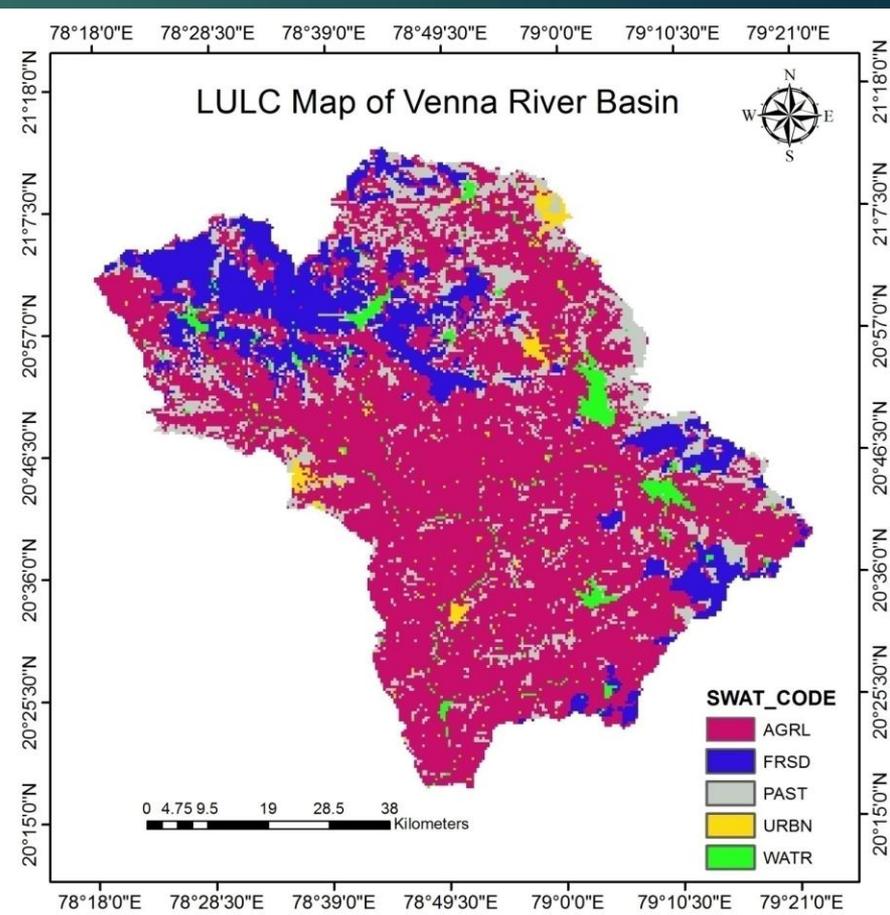


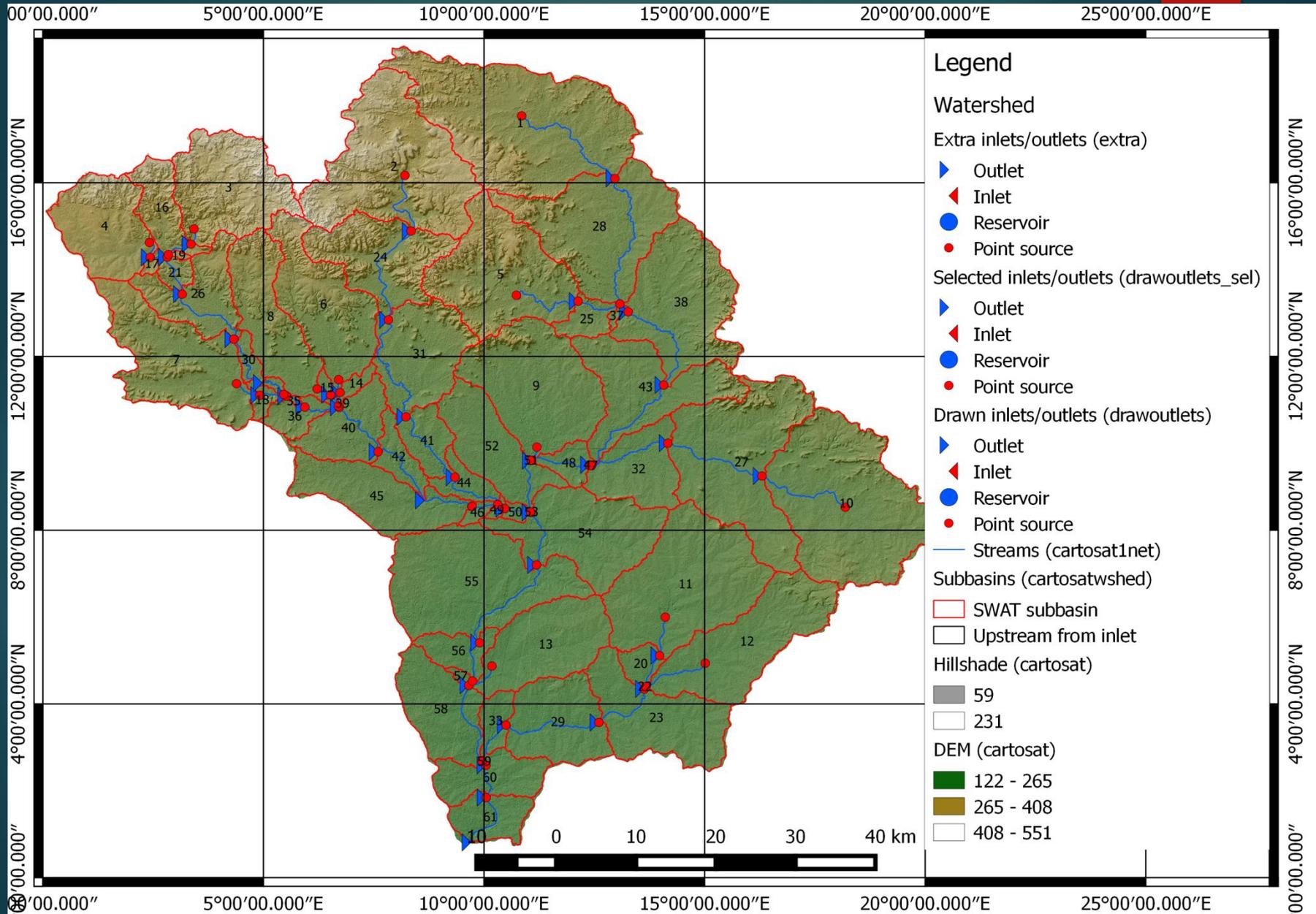
# *Development of SWAT-model for groundwater depth estimation*

Soil Map of Venna River Basin



LULC Map of Venna River Basin

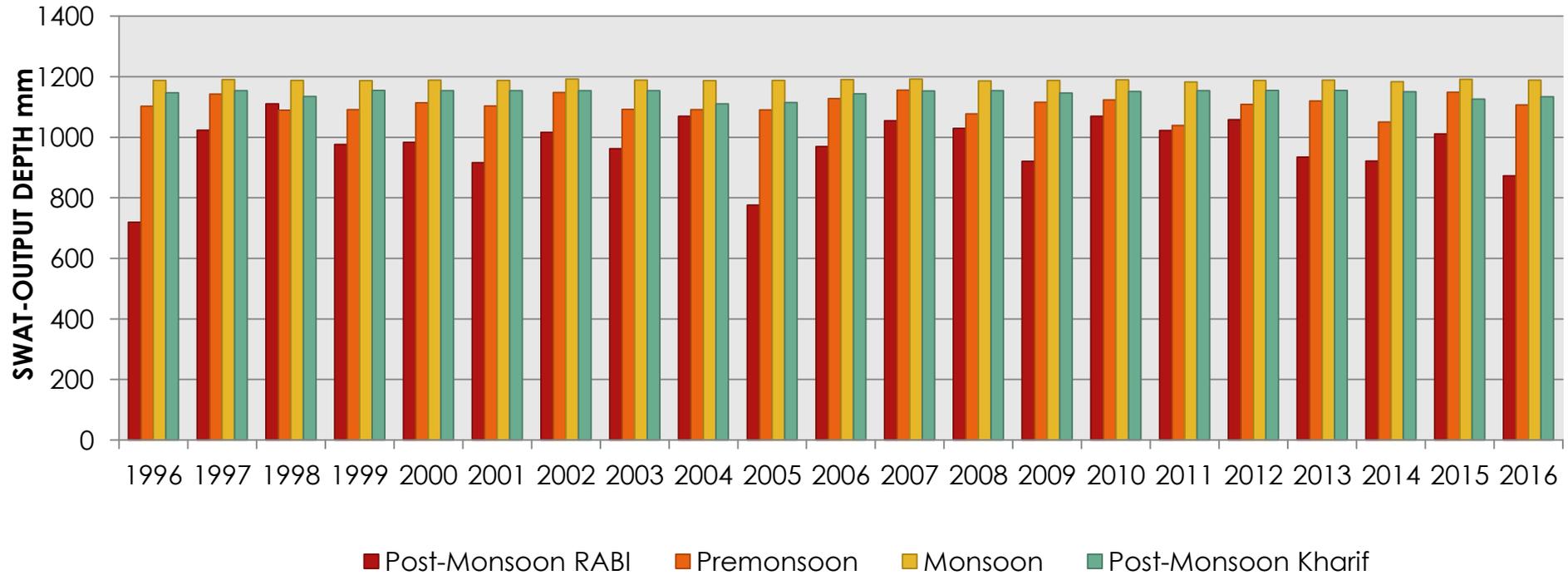




# SWAT OUTPUT FOR GROUND WATER DEPTH

12

1/19/2018



# RESULTS

13

YEAR	Premonsoon		Monsoon		Post-Monsoon RABI		Post-Monsoon KHARIF	
	SWAT	WELL	SWAT	WELL	SWAT	WELL	SWAT	WELL
1996	1102.41	657.87	1188.12	773.48	719.68	708.96	1146.94	745.11
1997	1142.66	707.26	1190.66	721.40	1023.37	702.91	1154.22	731.92
1998	1089.19	697.72	1187.61	747.51	1110.03	751.70	1134.39	787.96
1999	1090.82	699.78	1186.94	790.72	975.76	750.11	1154.54	803.31
2000	1114.02	689.94	1188.63	831.89	983.38	744.67	1154.04	738.83
2001	1103.35	677.20	1187.33	808.98	916.22	718.06	1154.07	754.01
2002	1147.47	653.78	1191.83	772.56	1015.98	720.41	1153.73	740.20
2003	1091.93	687.20	1188.23	807.82	962.66	700.30	1153.83	757.19
2004	1091.50	656.94	1186.85	810.00	1069.21	715.29	1109.95	780.00
2005	1089.94	640.57	1187.80	795.76	776.33	684.08	1114.24	770.94
2006	1127.96	672.49	1190.28	803.60	969.53	722.62	1143.38	776.29
2007	1155.16	665.43	1192.40	808.28	1054.94	720.86	1152.76	764.44
2008	1077.06	670.96	1186.20	781.68	1029.16	748.38	1153.46	742.42
2009	1115.09	728.39	1188.13	752.14	920.82	706.11	1146.38	755.22
2010	1123.40	658.63	1189.59	815.83	1069.27	699.68	1151.29	793.60
2011	1038.89	708.98	1182.48	806.33	1022.70	754.82	1153.81	766.79
2012	1108.58	688.82	1187.96	810.00	1057.59	724.47	1154.43	780.00
2013	1119.78	673.49	1188.78	843.88	934.35	733.49	1154.89	771.83
2014	1050.12	703.55	1183.61	793.12	921.46	724.73	1149.95	758.99
2015	1148.81	659.93	1191.65	813.19	1011.05	717.23	1126.22	777.16

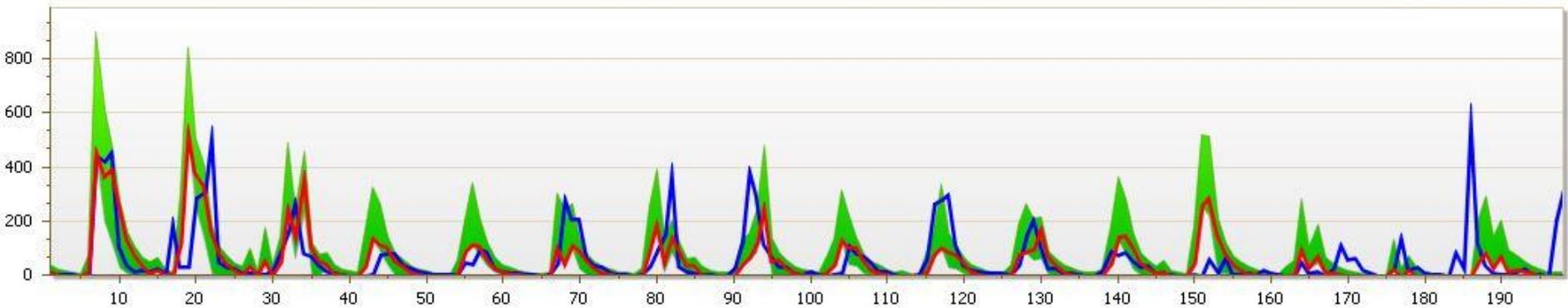
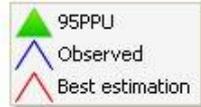
YEAR	Premonsoon (mm)		Monsoon(mm)		Post-Monsoon RABI(mm)		Post-Monsoon KHARIF(mm)	
	SWAT	WELL	SWAT	WELL	SWAT	WELL	SWAT	WELL
1996	661.45	657.87	772.28	773.48	503.78	708.96	745.51	745.11
1997	685.60	707.26	773.93	721.40	716.36	702.91	750.24	731.92
1998	653.51	697.72	771.95	747.51	777.02	751.70	737.35	787.96
1999	654.49	699.78	771.51	790.72	683.03	750.11	750.45	803.31
2000	668.41	689.94	772.61	831.89	688.37	744.67	750.13	738.83
2001	662.01	677.20	771.76	808.98	641.35	718.06	750.15	754.01
2002	688.48	653.78	774.69	772.56	711.19	720.41	749.92	740.20
2003	655.16	687.20	772.35	807.82	673.86	700.30	749.99	757.19
2004	654.90	656.94	771.45	810.00	748.45	715.29	721.47	780.00
2005	653.96	640.57	772.07	795.76	543.43	684.08	724.26	770.94
2006	676.78	672.49	773.68	803.60	678.67	722.62	743.20	776.29
2007	693.10	665.43	775.06	808.28	738.46	720.86	749.29	764.44
2008	646.24	670.96	771.03	781.68	720.41	748.38	749.75	742.42
2009	669.05	728.39	772.28	752.14	644.57	706.11	745.15	755.22
2010	674.04	658.63	773.23	815.83	748.49	699.68	748.34	793.60
2011	623.33	708.98	768.61	806.33	715.89	754.82	749.98	766.79
2012	665.15	688.82	772.17	810.00	740.31	724.47	750.38	780.00
2013	671.87	673.49	772.71	843.88	654.05	733.49	750.68	771.83
2014	630.07	703.55	769.35	793.12	645.02	724.73	747.47	758.99
2015	689.29	659.93	774.57	813.19	707.74	717.23	732.04	777.16
	<b>0.6</b>		<b>0.65</b>		<b>0.7</b>		<b>0.65</b>	

Vazquez-Amábile, et al. (2005)

STATICAL	Calibration (1992-1994)			Validation (1995-1996)		
	RMSE	NSE	R	RMSE	NSE	R
RMSE	0.42	0.61	0.88	0.79	0.1	0.68
NSE	0.59	0.36	0.71	0.84	-0.51	0.45
R	0.65	0.4	0.64	0.65	0.38	0.67

# SWAT-CUP OUTPUT

16



STATICAL	Calibration (1996-2005)			Validation (2006-2015)		
	RMSE	NSE	R	RMSE	NSE	R
RMSE	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.59</b>
NSE	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.39</b>
R	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.58</b>

# REFERENCES

- ❑ Ahmadi, S.H., and Sedghamiz, A., (2007). "Geo statistical analysis of spatial and temporal variations of groundwater level." *Environ. Monit. Assess.*, 129, 277–294.
- ❑ Antonellini, M. P., Mollema, B., Giambastiani, K. B., Caruso, L., Minchio, A., Pellegrini, L., Sabia, M., Ulazzi, E., and Gabbianelli, G. (2008). "Salt water intrusion in the coastal aquifer of the southern Po Plain." *Italy, Hydrogeol. J.*, 16.1541–1556.
- ❑ Caers, J. (2005). "Petroleum geostatistics. Richardson, Houston: Society of Petroleum Engineers."
- ❑ CGWB., (2012). "Groundwater year book-India." Central Ground Water Board Ministry of Water Resources Government of India Faridabad. 1-63.
- ❑ Gilbert, R.O. 1987. "Statistical Methods for Environmental Pollution Monitoring." Wiley, NY.
- ❑ Kendall, M.A. (1975). "Rank Correlation Methods." Charles Griffin, London, UK.
- ❑ Kousari, M.R., Ekhtesasi, M.R., Tazeh, M., Saremi, M.A., Asadi Z., M.A., (2011). "An investigation of the Iranian climatic changes by considering the precipitation, temperature, and relative humidity parameters." *Theor Appl Climatol.* 103:321–335.
- ❑ Malekian, A., and Kazemzadeh, M. (2016) "Spatio-Temporal Analysis of Regional Trends and Shift Changes of Autocorrelated Temperature Series in Urmia Lake Basin." *Water Resour. Manage., Springer* 30 (2), 785-803.
- ❑ Mini, P. K., Singh, D.K., and Sarangi, A.,(2014). "Spatio-Temporal Variability Analysis of Groundwater Level in Coastal Aquifers Using Geostatistics." *International Journal of Environmental Research and Development.* 4 (4), 329-336.
- ❑ Sharma, K.D. (2009). "Groundwater management for food security." *Current sci.*, 96 (11), 44-447.
- ❑ Tabari, H., Nikbakht, J. and Shiftehshome'e, B. (2012). "Investigation of groundwater level fluctuations in the north of Iran." *Environ. Earth Sci.*, 66(1), 231-243.
- ❑ Sen, P.K., (1968) "Estimates of the regression coefficient based on Kendall's tau." *J Am Stat Assoc* 39, 1379–1389.
- ❑ Taany, R. A., Tahboub, A. B., and Saffarini, G, A., (2009). "Geostatistical analysis of spatiotemporal variability of groundwater level fluctuations in Amman–Zarqa basin, Jordan: a case study." *Environ.Geol.*, 57, 525–535.



THANK YOU