Hydrological Modeling by Using Application of the China Meteorological Assimilation Driving Datasets for the SWAT Model (CMADS) in the Chi-Mun Basin, Thailand.

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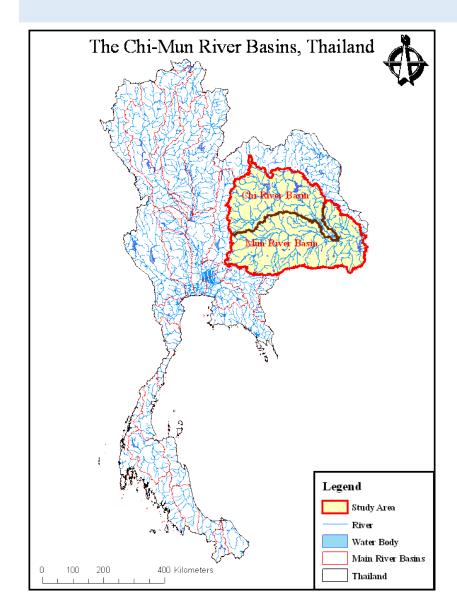
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Water Management in Thailand



https://apicms.thestar.com.my/uploads/images/2019/09/15/272008.jpg https://thethaiger.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Screen-Shot-2019-07-24-at-16.04.45.jpg

Chi-Mun Basin (CMB)





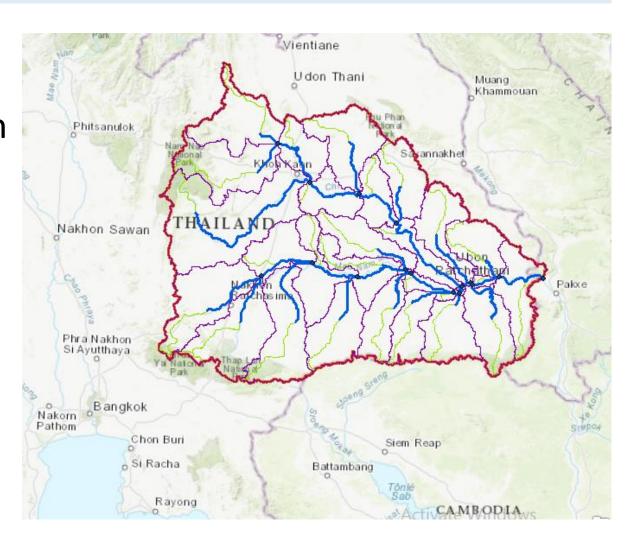
Chi-Mun Basin (CMB)

- Part of the Lower Mekong Basin
- 119,180 km²
- annual precipitation are 1,275 mm and 1,181 mm for the Mun and Chi Basin respectively.
- Hub of Jasmine Rice

Challenges in water management

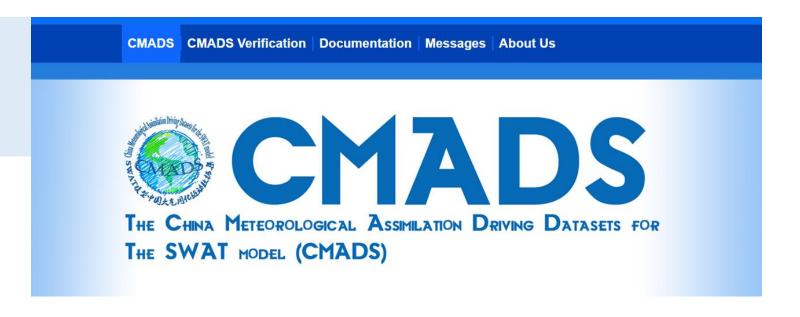
- Recurring floods and droughts
- Lack of long weather data record





Choices of weather data for SWAT https://swat.tamu.edu/data/





- Daily data of temperature, precipitation, relative humidity, solar radiation, wind, air pressure, including soil temperature and moisture.
- The CMADS has been calibrated and validated in various basin across East Asia.
- How about in SE Asia? Or even in Thailand?

CMADS in CMB

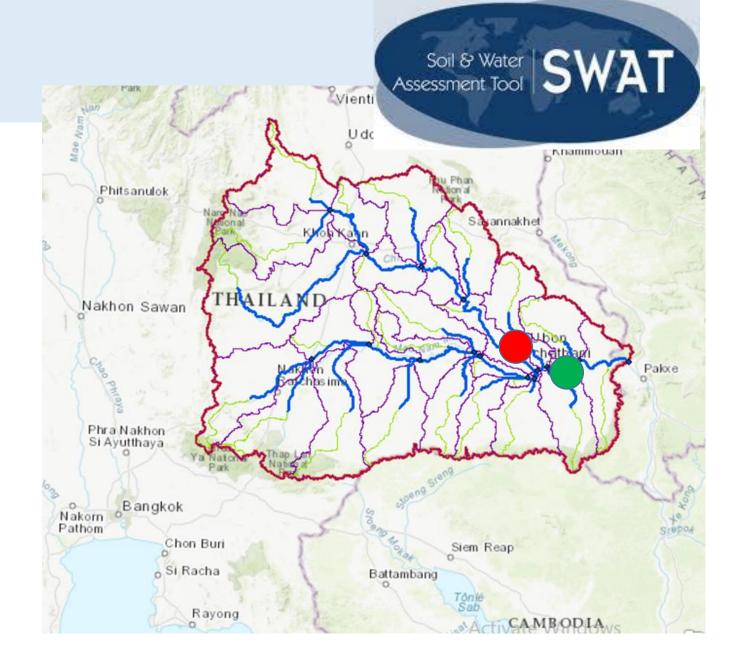
• Input Data



Input	Data Sources
Digital Elevation Model (DEM) 50 m resolution	Mekong River Commission (MRC)
Land cover 0.5 km resolution MODIS-based 2001-2010 (overlaid)	The USGS Land Cover Institute
Soil map Base on UN FAO classification digital soil map of the world V3.6 (www.fao.org/geonetwork)	Greater Mekong Subregion-Environment Operations Center (www.gms-eoc.org)
Weather data 1/3-degree resolution CMADS V1.0 2008-2016	The China Meteorological Assimilation Driving Datasets for the SWAT Model (CMADS), China Meteorological Administration

SWAT scenario

- Monthly Streamflow
 Simulation
- Calibrated (2010-2011) and validated (2015-2016) at E20A and M5 Stations



Results

Calibration

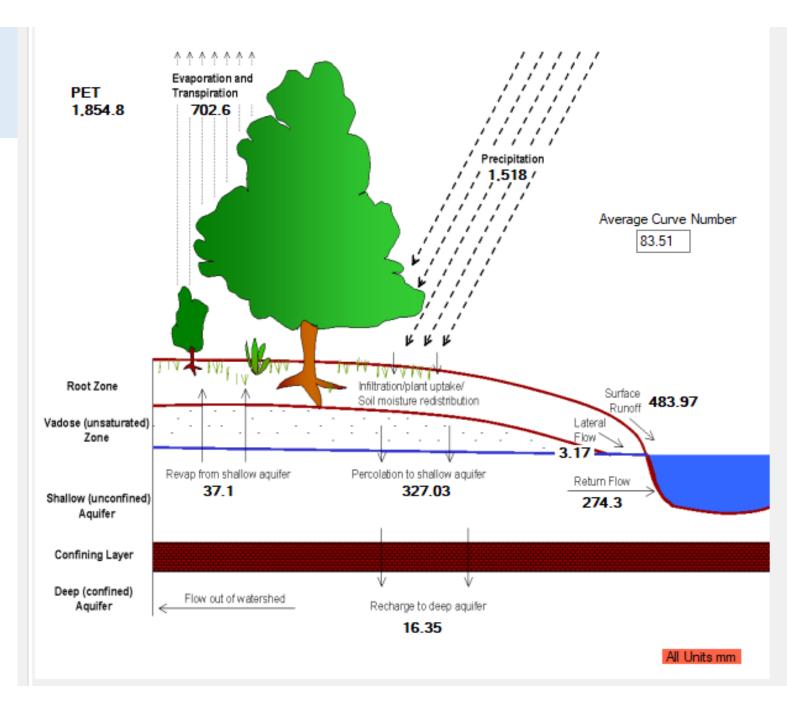
R², NSE and PBIAS

E20A Station:

0.84, -1.24 and -150.3

M5 station:

0.61, 0.54, and 15.7



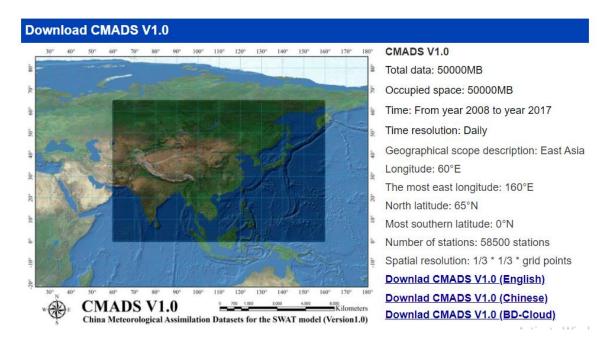
Conclusion

- The simulated monthly streamflow in Mun Basin shows acceptable to good performances.
- Thus, CMADS is applicable as a meteorological data for the SWAT model simulation in the Mun Basin appropriately.
- Besides, the SWAT modeling study in a larger basin scale is promoted due to the CMADS advantages of data acquisition and availability, particularly in the ungagged basin of East and Southeast Asia.

Way forward



- Longer time span
- Combination with various sources of input data
- Apply in various basins, and spatial scales



THANK YOU