



**UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL
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Water Balance Estimation in Rio Negrinho Basin, Southern Brazil.

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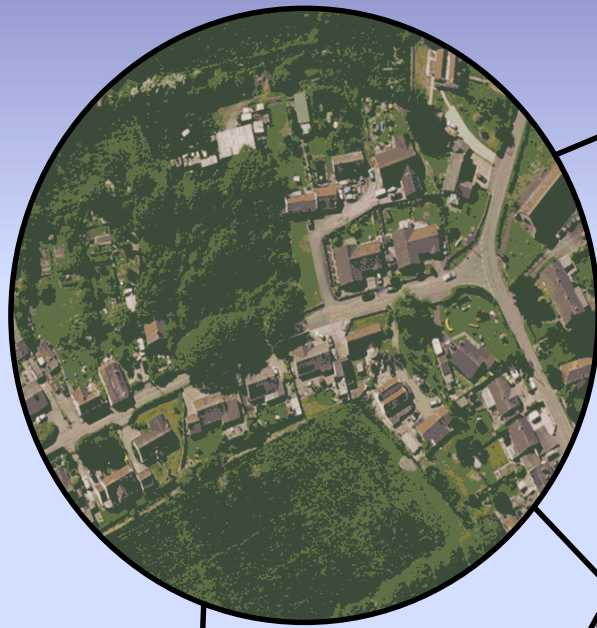
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INTRODUCTION



- In recent years, the Rio Negrinho basin has **suffered from intense hydrological events**: accelerated urbanization, soil sealing and occupation of risk areas.

- According to the ANA (National Water Agency) The Rio Negrinho river has **a high degree of vulnerability to the floods occurrence.**

- Consequently the quantity of water is a region concern. Making it important **to quantify each process involved in water balance.**

- Some papers has been developed in place to assess the basin behavior, such as: **GOERL, 2011; GIGLIO, 2011; MALUTTA, 2012 and BRIGHENTI, 2013.**

Introduction



September flood in **2009**, in Rio Negrinho Basin. The lines marks the floods in **1992** (above) and **1983** (below). The longest line represents the river left bank of **normal conditions**.



The marks above are for the years 1983 and 1992, and de mark below is for 2010.

Introduction

- The knowledge of the various processes that compose the **hydrological cycle** is important to estimate the **water balance** in different scenarios;
- The processes of water balance are directly influenced by the **geomorphology, soil composition, climate and vegetation.**
- Some hydrological processes considerate that are mainly:

Precipitation

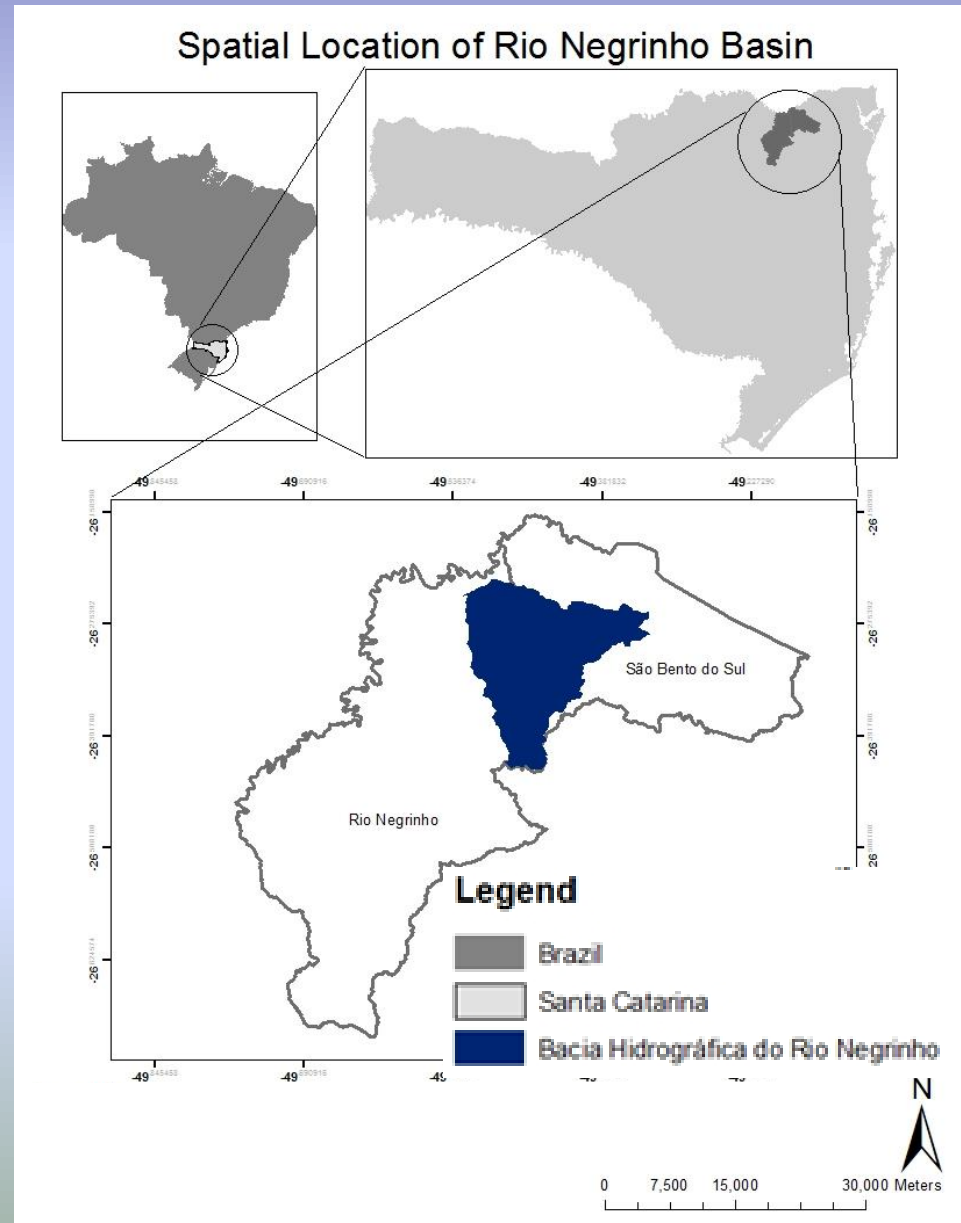
Runoff

Evapotranspiration

Soil-water storage

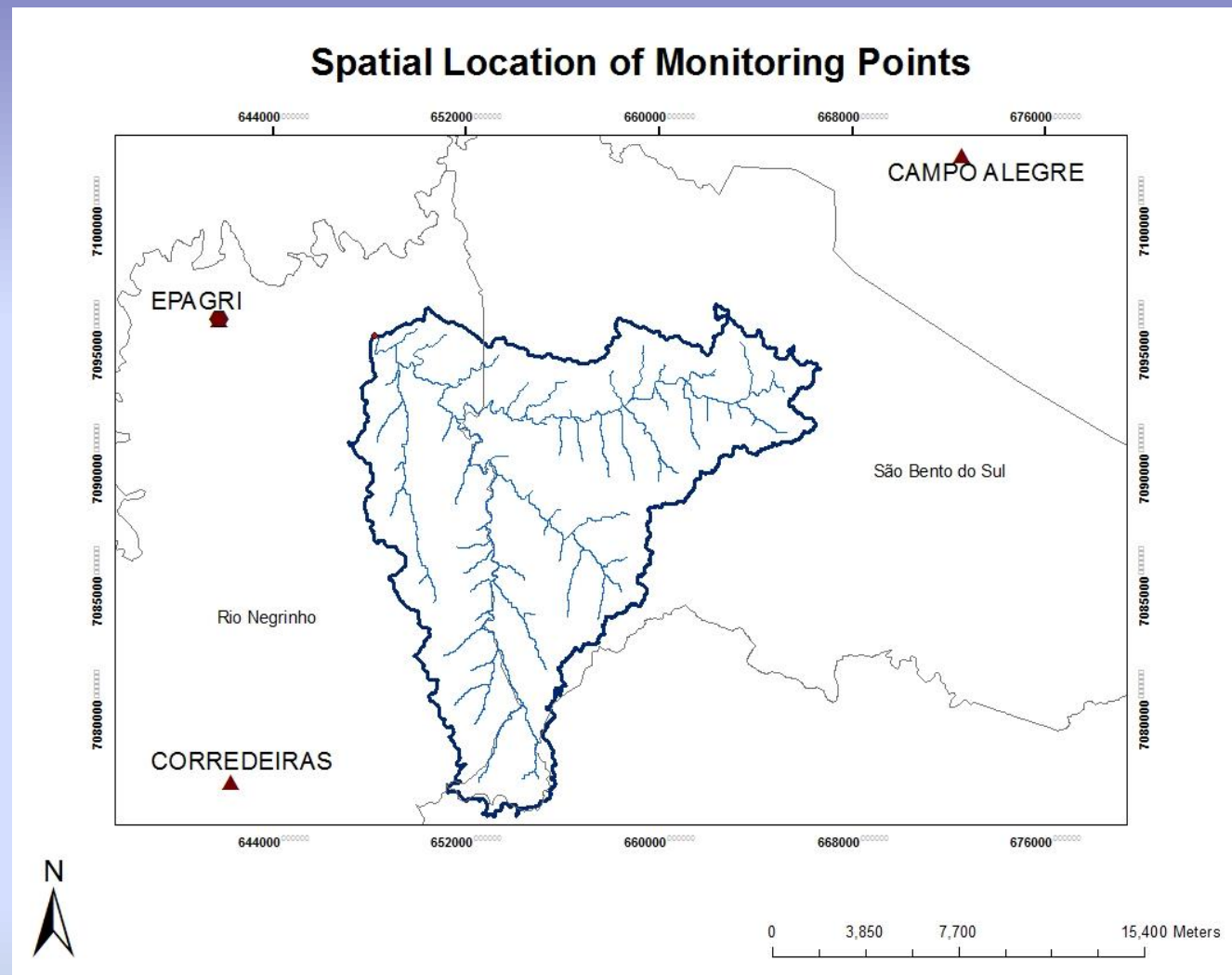
METHODOLOGY

- The Rio Negrinho Basin have a drainage area of **200km²** (inside two cities: Rio Negrinho e São Bento do Sul).
- The regional climate type is **temperate without dry season, with cool summer.**
- The annual temperature ranges from **11°C to 27 °C**
- Annual rainfall is **1720mm.**
- Cambissolos
- **Mixed Ombrophilous Forest; pine reforestation and agriculture.**



Methodology

- **Maps** of land use; DEM; soil data are found: **MALUTTA, 2012**. Brazilian soils Were added to the database model.



- Data from **three rainfall station** in a period from **1990** to **2013** was used for simulation; and one station for meteorological data.
- The stations are respectively: **6km**, **19km** and **25km** at the basin.

Methodology

- The evapotranspiration method: **Penman/Monteith**;
- **Manning** Number was **automatically determined**;
- The runoff process made by *SCS curve number*.

THE WATER BALANCE:

$$SW_t = SW_o + \sum_{i=1}^t (R_{day} - Q_{sup} - E_a - W_{seep} - Q_{gw})$$

RESULTS

- The basin have altitudes varying from **1000m to 800m**
- Cambissolo (**clay texture**): 99%

PAST: **P**asture

AGRC: **A**gricultural Land-**C**lose-grown

WATR: **W**ater

AGRL: **A**gricultural Land-**G**eneric

URBN: **R**esidential

FRST: **F**orest-mixed

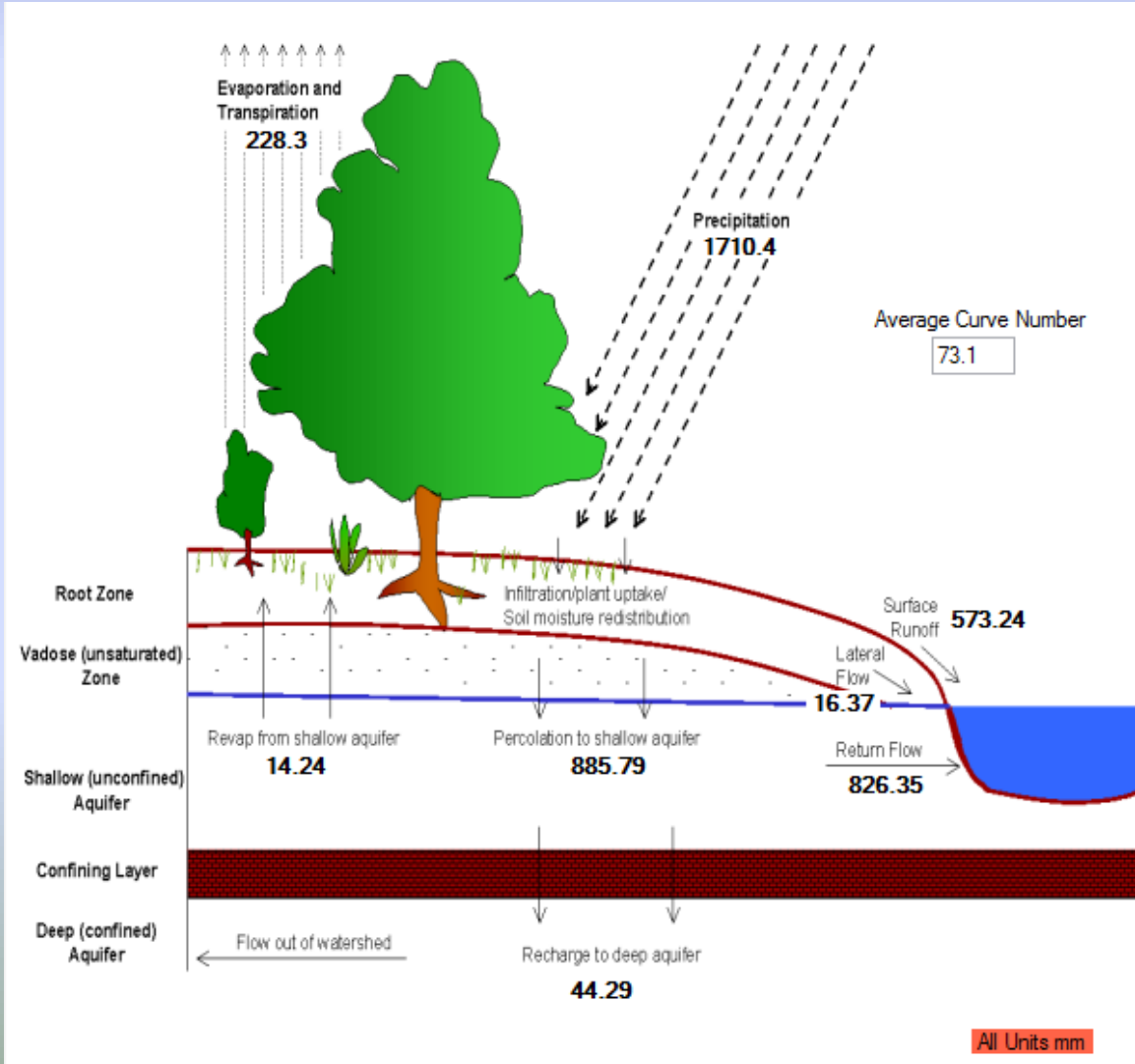
PINE: **P**inus

Land Use	% of Land Use
PAST	8.96
AGRC	4.31
WATR	0.27
AGRL	4.47
URBN	4.39
FRST	58.00
PINE	19.60

Results

- The results presented in this study are **monthly** of **24 years simulation**.

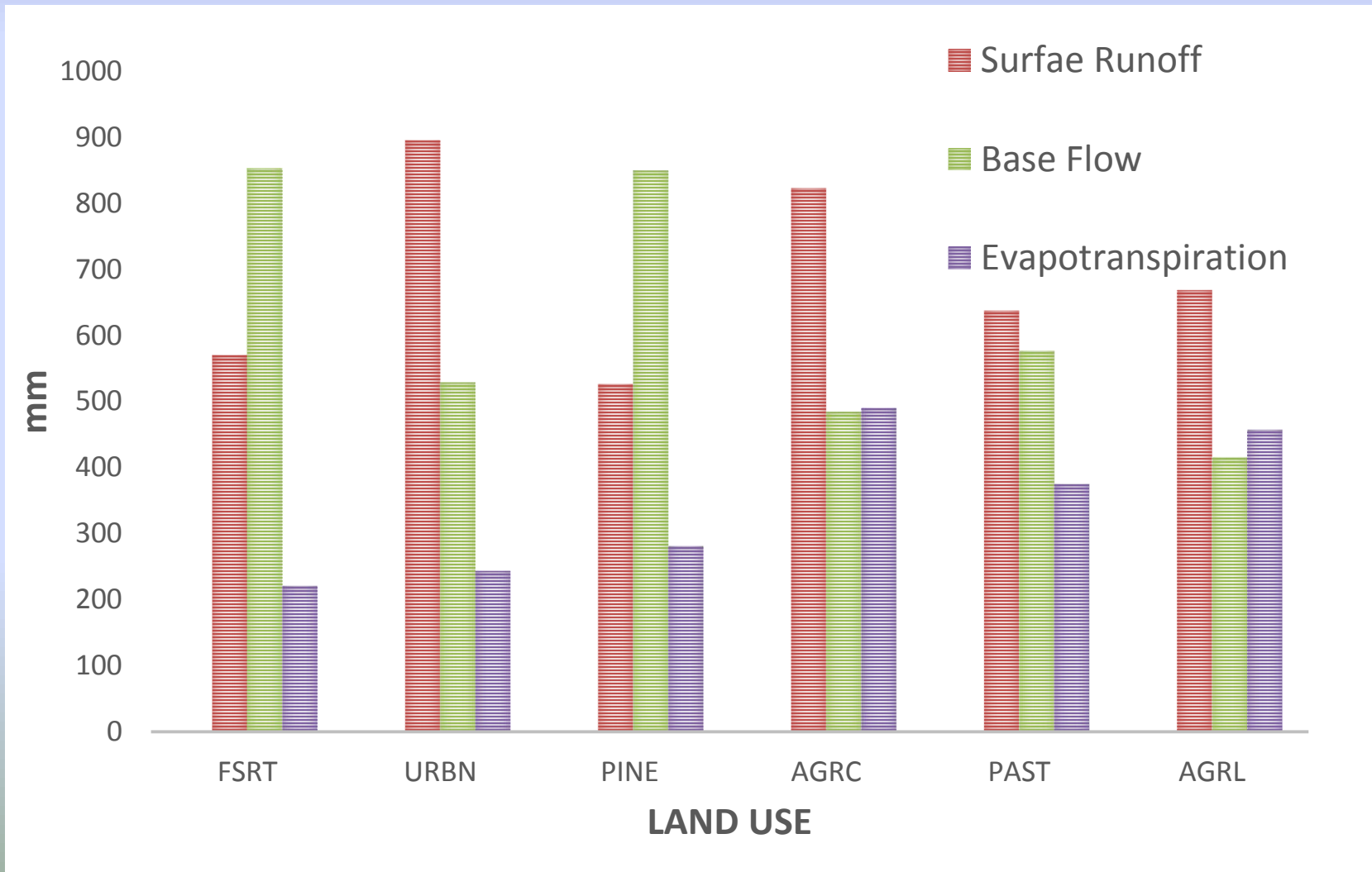
Water Balance Ratios	
Stream Flow/Precip	0.83
Base Flow/ Total Flow	0.60
Surface Runoff/ Total Flow	0.40
Perc/ Precip	0.52
Deep Recharge/Precip	0.03
ET/Precipitation	0.13



All Units mm

Results

It is also possible to obtain the simulation values of some parameters for **each land use**. (1710mm of rain)



CONCLUSIONS

- The **SWAT** model is a **promising tool** to assess the effects of land use changes in the **water balance in Brazilian watersheds**;
- Realized the importance of SWAT model **calibration and validation** to give consistency to the results.

Thanks!

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