

GIS in Water Resources



By
J S S Vani
131872

Introduction:

- Geographic information systems (GIS) have become a useful and important tool in hydrology and management of water resources.
- Water in its occurrence varies spatially and temporally throughout the hydrologic cycle, its study using GIS is especially practical.
- Water resource assessment and management are geographical activities requiring the handling of multiple forms of spatial data.
- Various combinations of geographic information systems (GISs) and simulation models can be efficiently used for handling such data.

Various Applications:

- Watershed management
- Groundwater Assessment and management
- Flood Management
- Water Quality studies.

Case Study:

- “ GIS Based Decision Support System for Watershed Runoff Assessment”
- Study Area: The Kk3 Macro Watershed is in Pedalakotheapalle, Kodair and Gopalpet mandals of Mahbubnagar district of Andhra Pradesh, India.
- The geographical extent of the watershed is covered in part by three SOI Toposheets 56 L-6, 56 L-7 and 56 L-11.
- The watershed has an aerial extent of 452 sq.km.

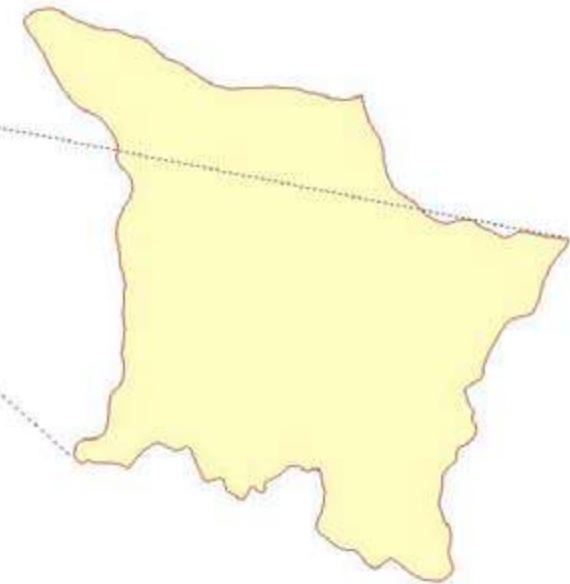
Fig 1 Location Map of The Study Area



Andhra Pradesh



Mahabub Nagar District



Study Area (KK3 Watershed)

Developments of the Decision Support System:

- Initiation: Consists of merging of contours from SOI Toposheets, their projection and conversion of relevant layers to coverages. (Coverages are required for ArcInfo Workstation)
- Creating Digital elevation Model (DEM) and Watershed delineation into sub basins (sub watersheds) using ArcInfo Workstation.
- Creating the soil map.
- Creating the land use/land cover map using ERDAS. (Earth Resource Data Analysis Systems)

- Overlay of soils, land use, Thiessen Polygons and sub watershed layer to obtain hydrologic response units (HRU).
- Computation of runoff for each HRU for rainfall from corresponding rain gauge stations.
- Generation of thematic map of runoff.
- Making a deployable application in VB(Visual Basic).

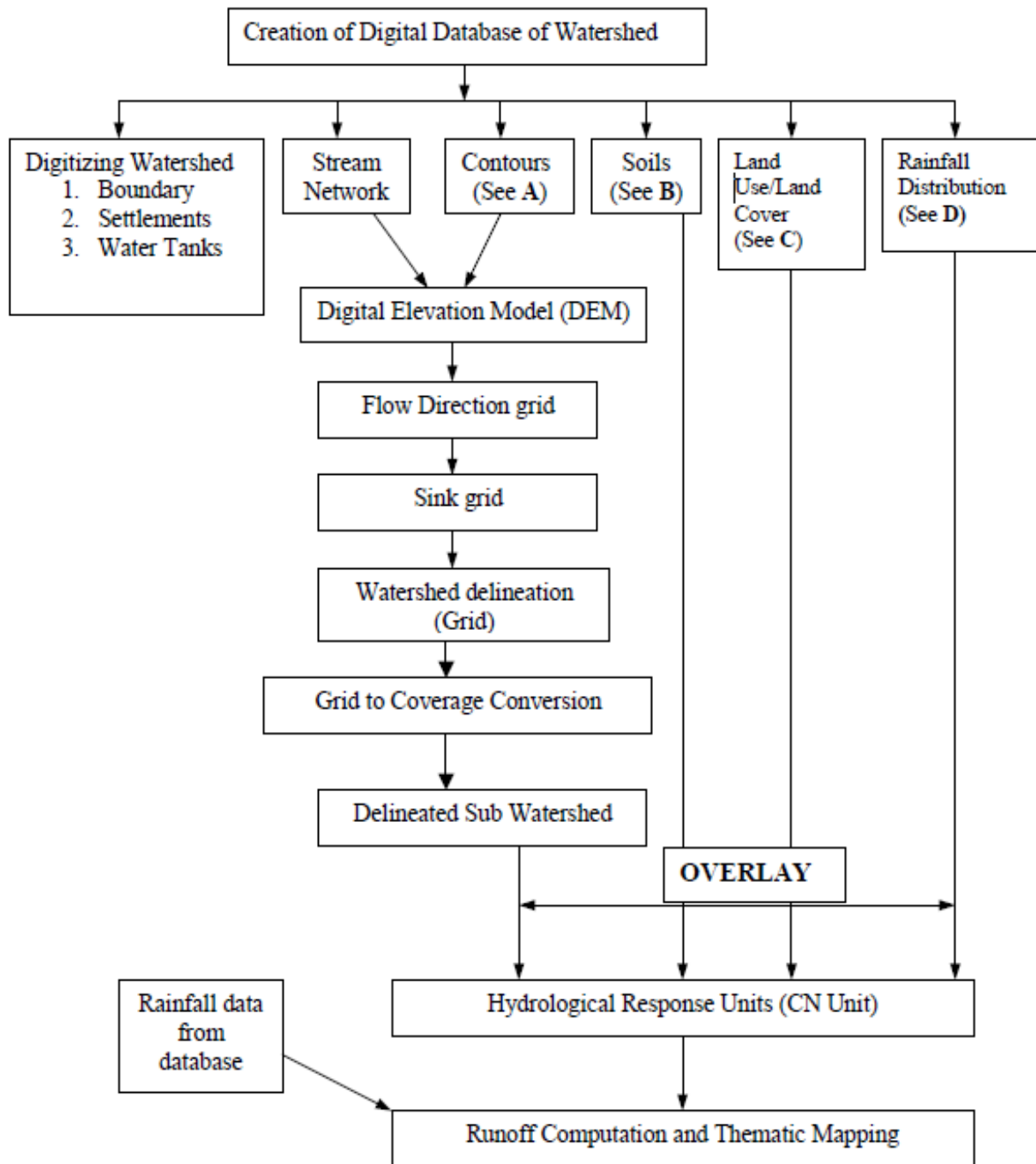


Fig 2. Project Work Flow Chart

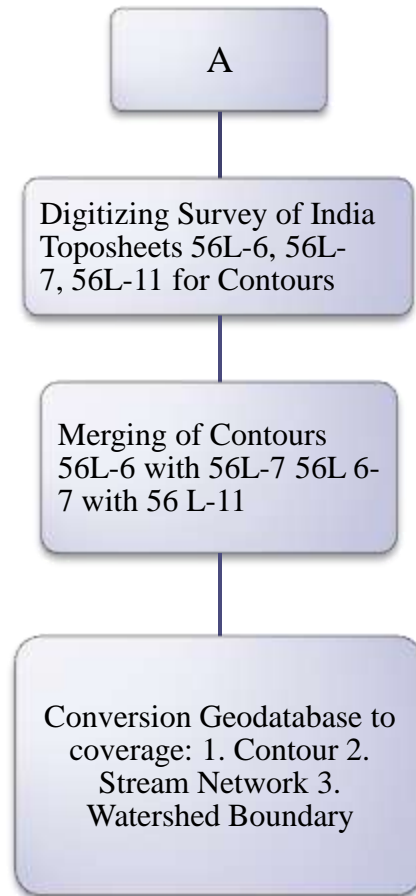


Fig 3. Creation of contour Map

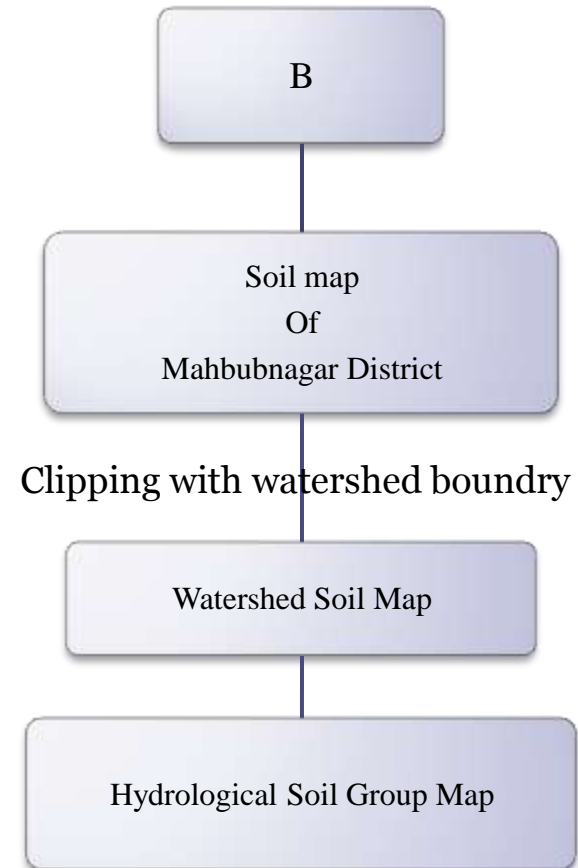


Fig 4. Creation of Soil Map

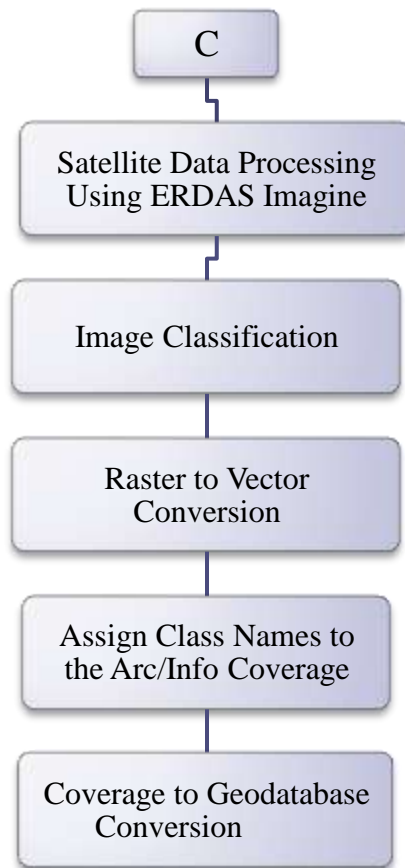


Fig 5. Creation of Landuse/land cover Map

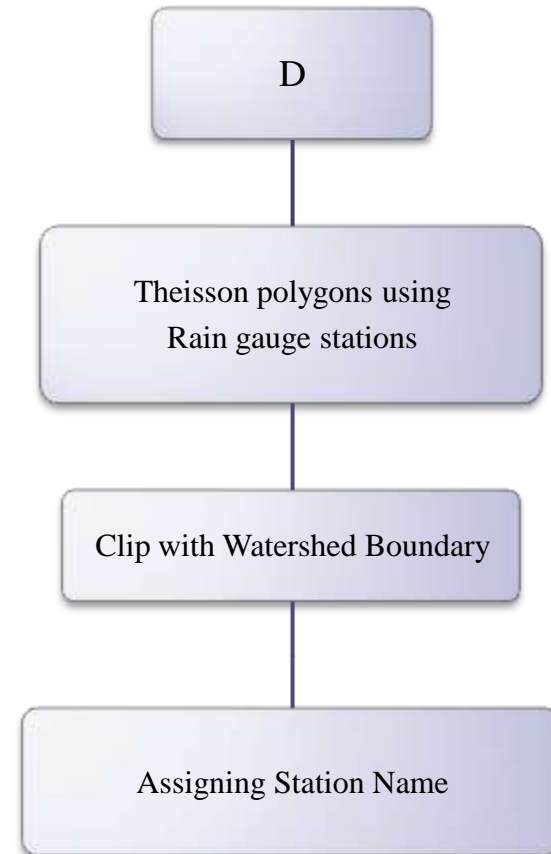


Fig 6. Creation of Rainfall Distribution Map

Fig 7

Contours of SOI Topo Sheet No 56L7

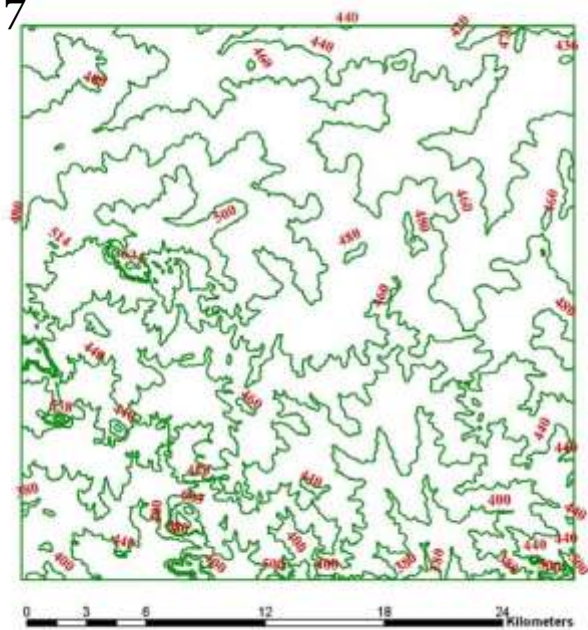


Fig 8 Contours of SOI Topo Sheet No 56L11

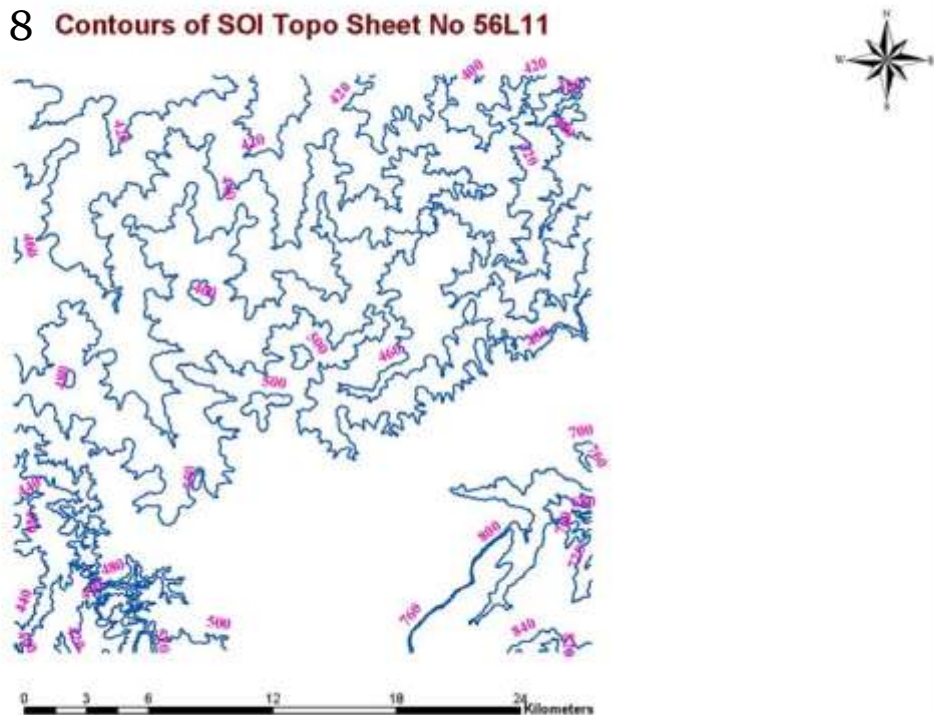
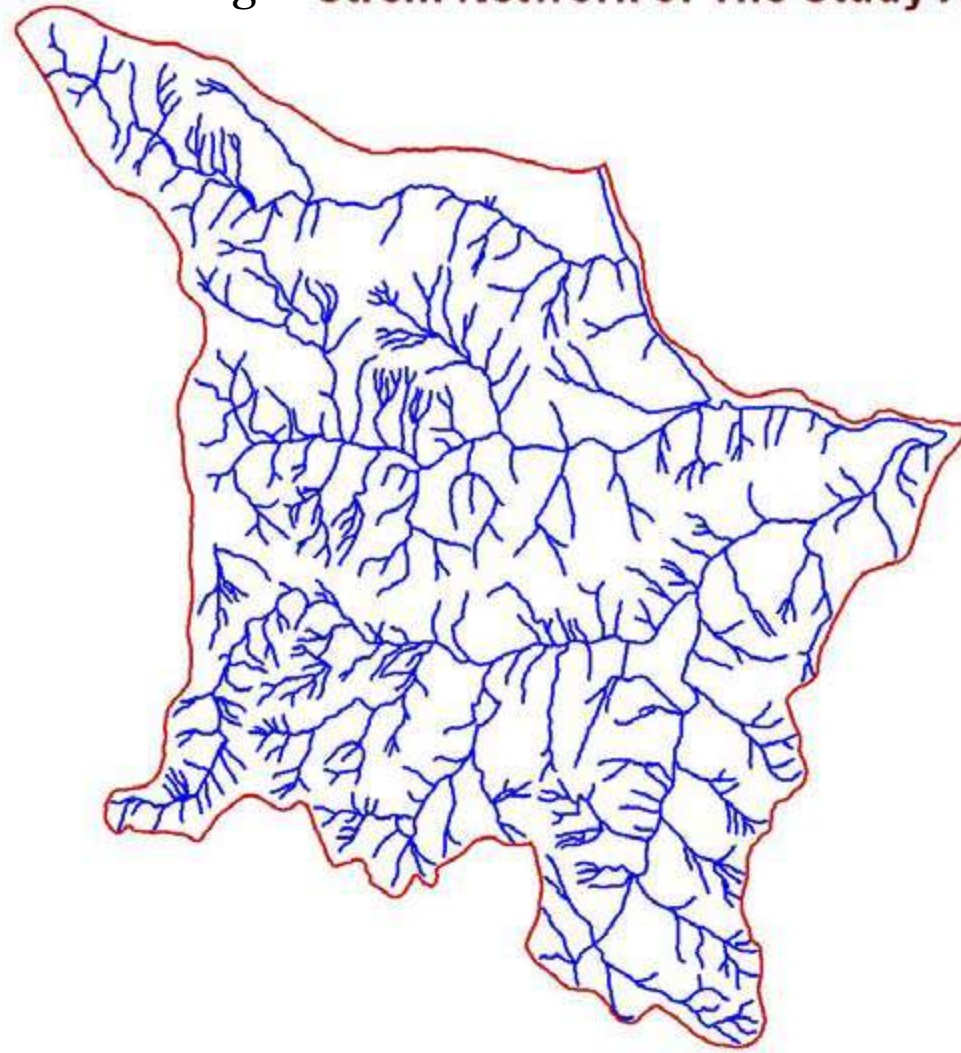


Fig 8 Strem Network of The Study Area



 Boundary
 Streams



Fig 9 Rainfall Distribution Map



Station Name

-  Nagarkarnool
-  Telkapalli
-  tadur



Fig 10 **Soil Map of Mahabub Nagar District**

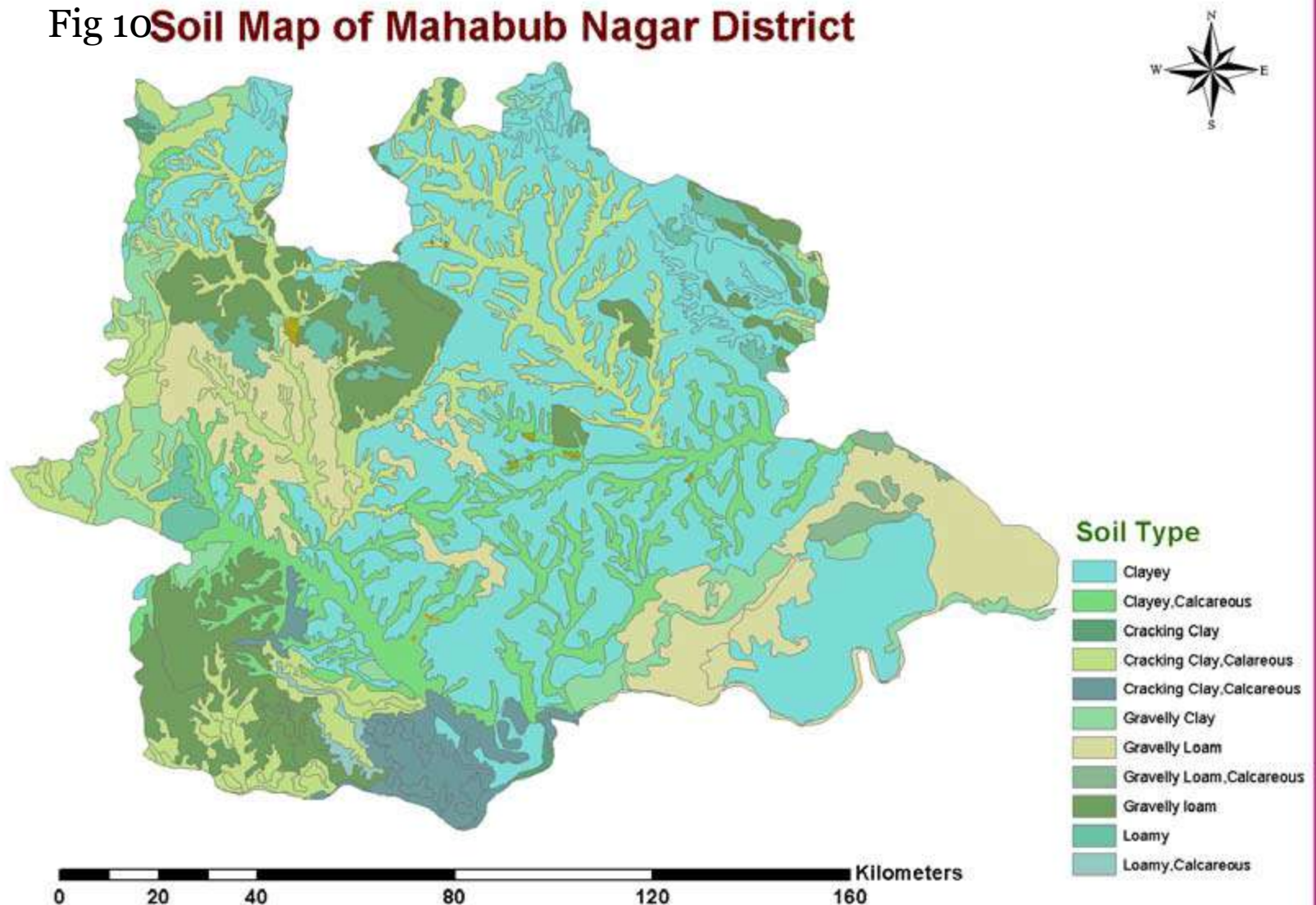
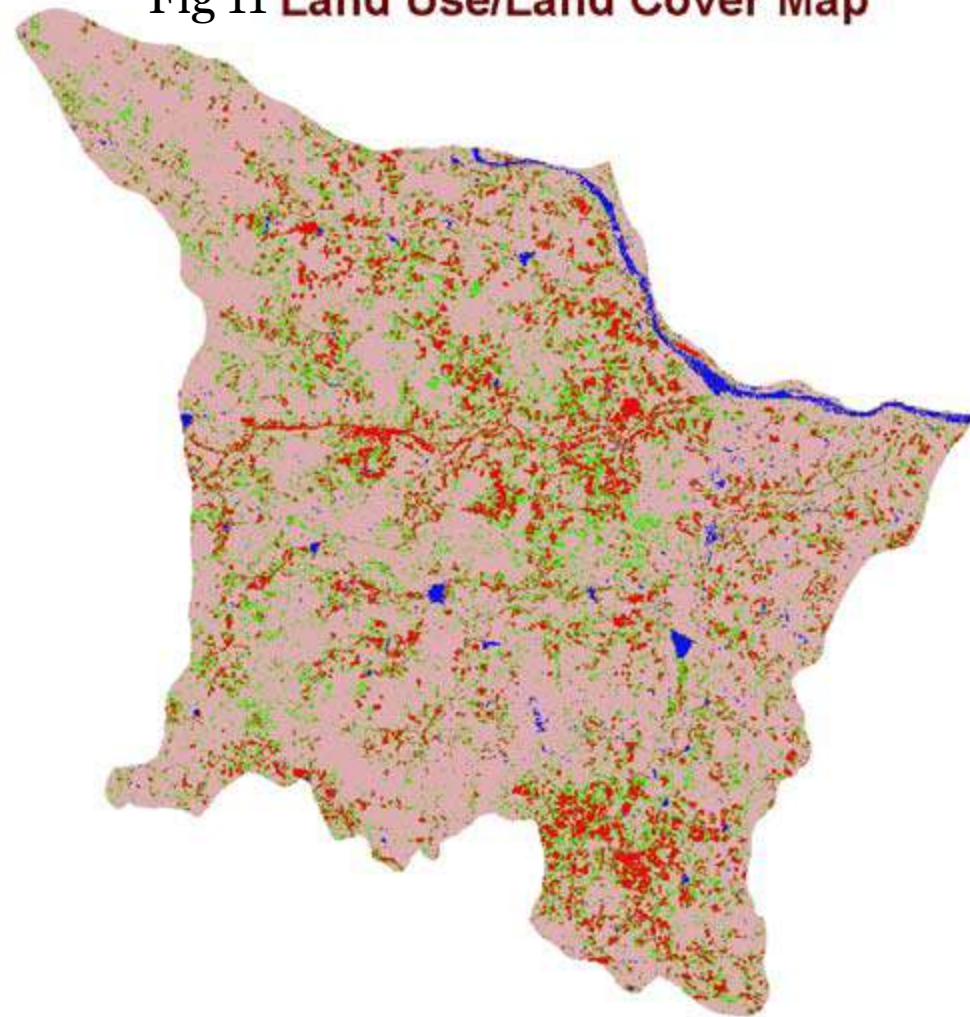


Fig 11 Land Use/Land Cover Map



- Land Use/Land Cover**
- Dense Vegetation
 - Sparse Vegetatio
 - wasteland
 - waterbodies



Fig 12 **Boundary of Merged Contours**

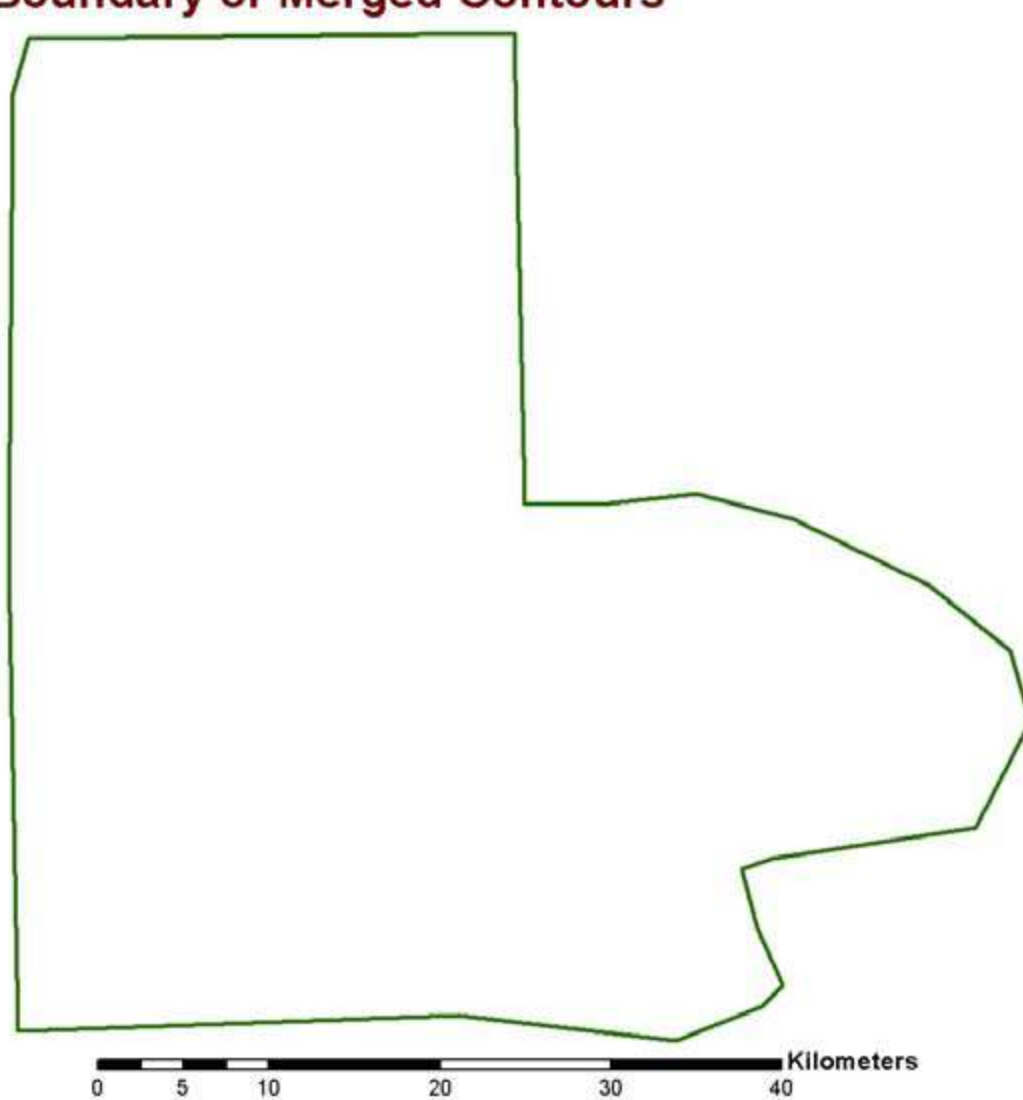


Fig 13 Merged Contours of Topo Sheets 56L6,56L7 and 56 L 11

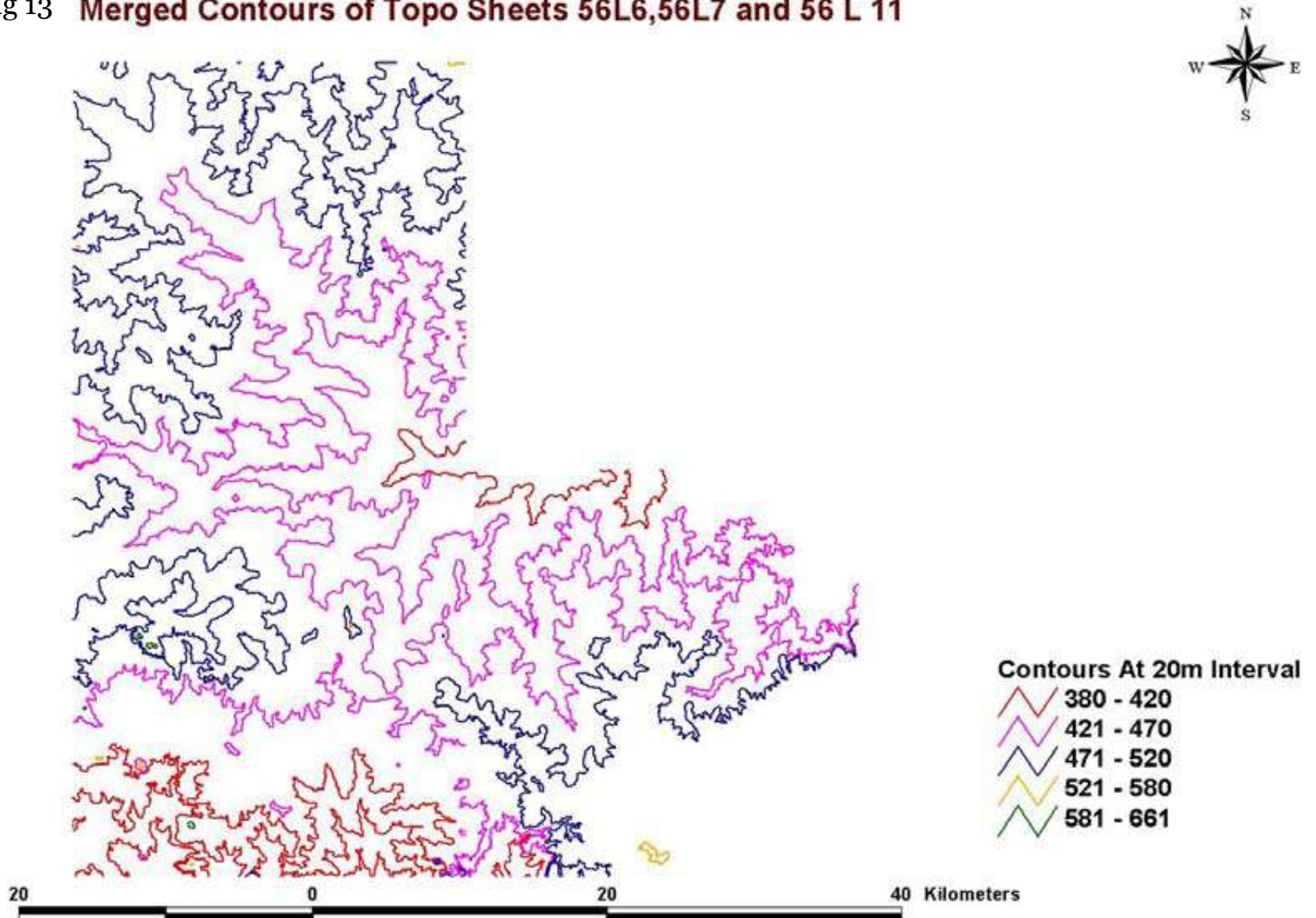
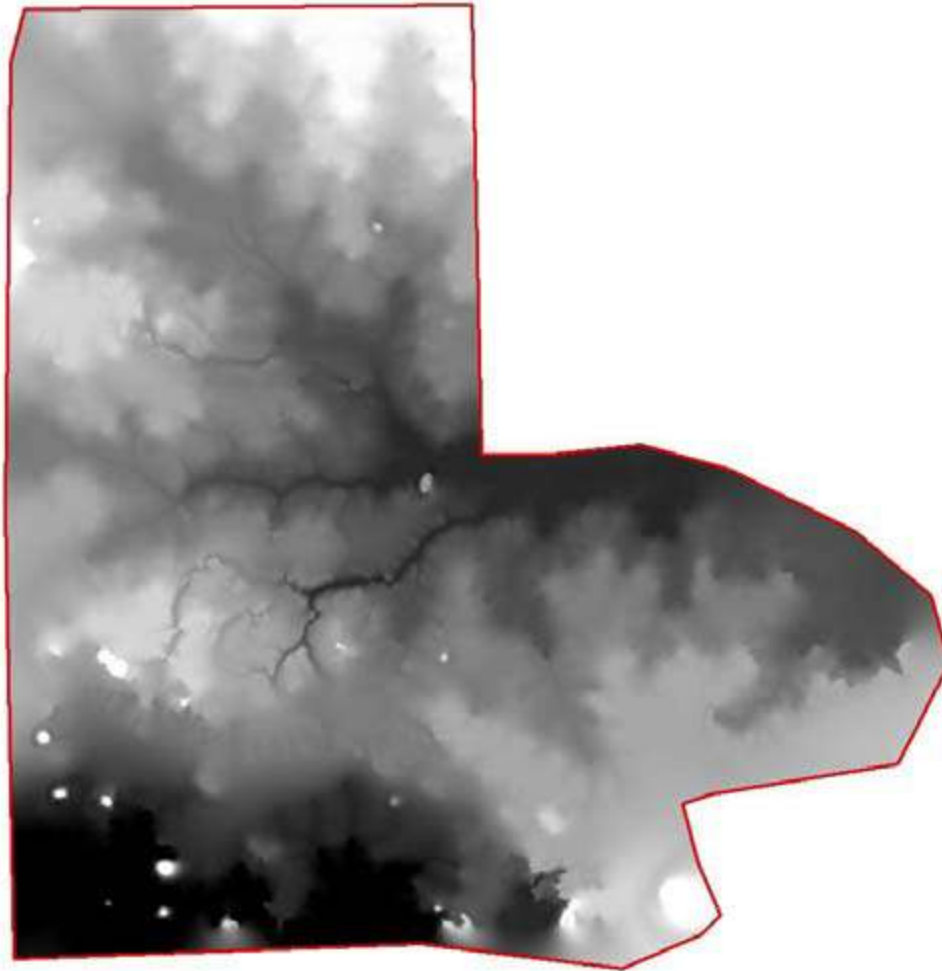



Fig 14 **Digital Elevation Model**



 Boundary_6_7_11

20 0 20 40 Kilometers



Fig 15 **Sub Watershed Boundary**



 SubWatersheds



Fig 16 **Soil Map of The Study Area**

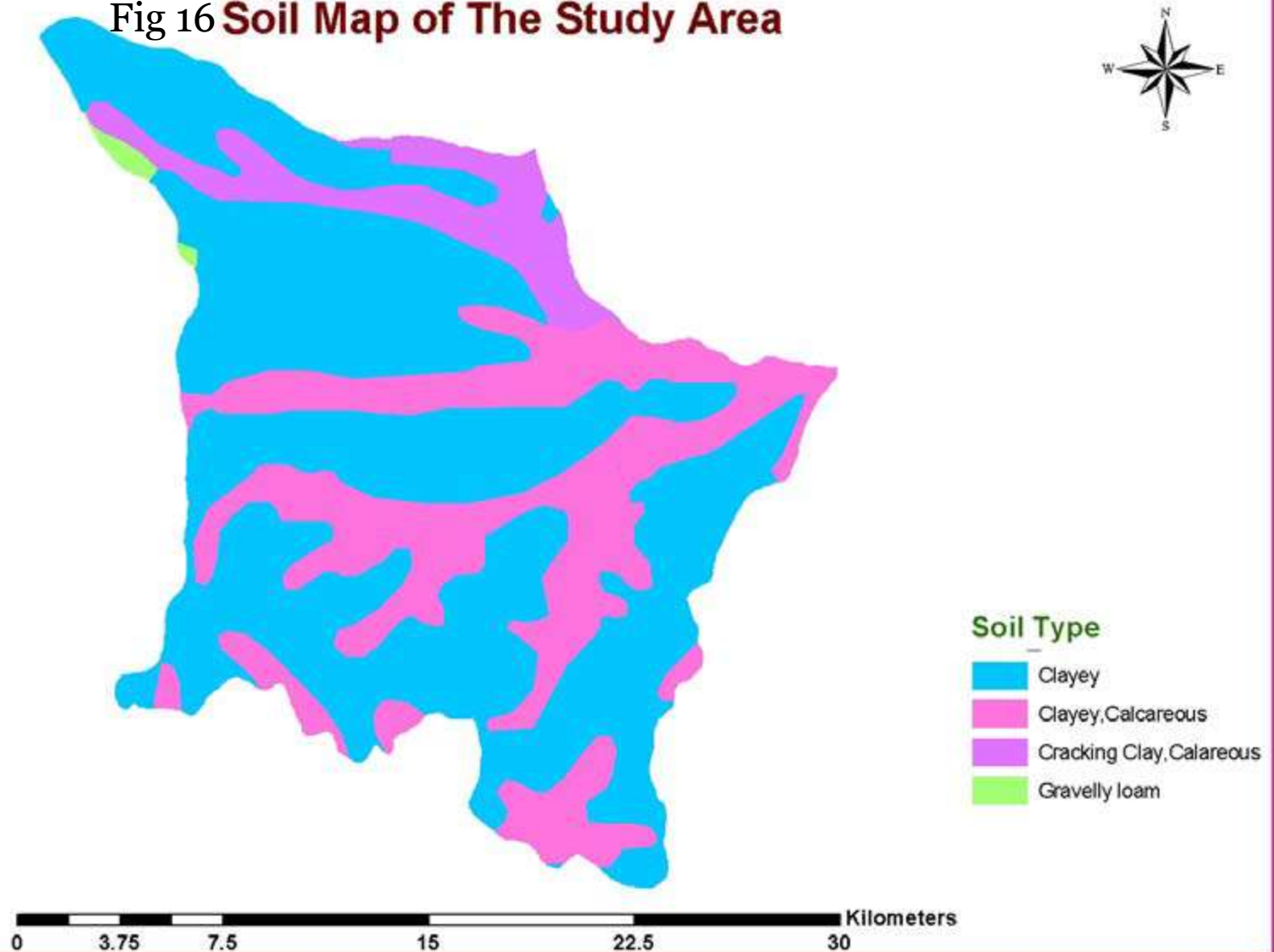


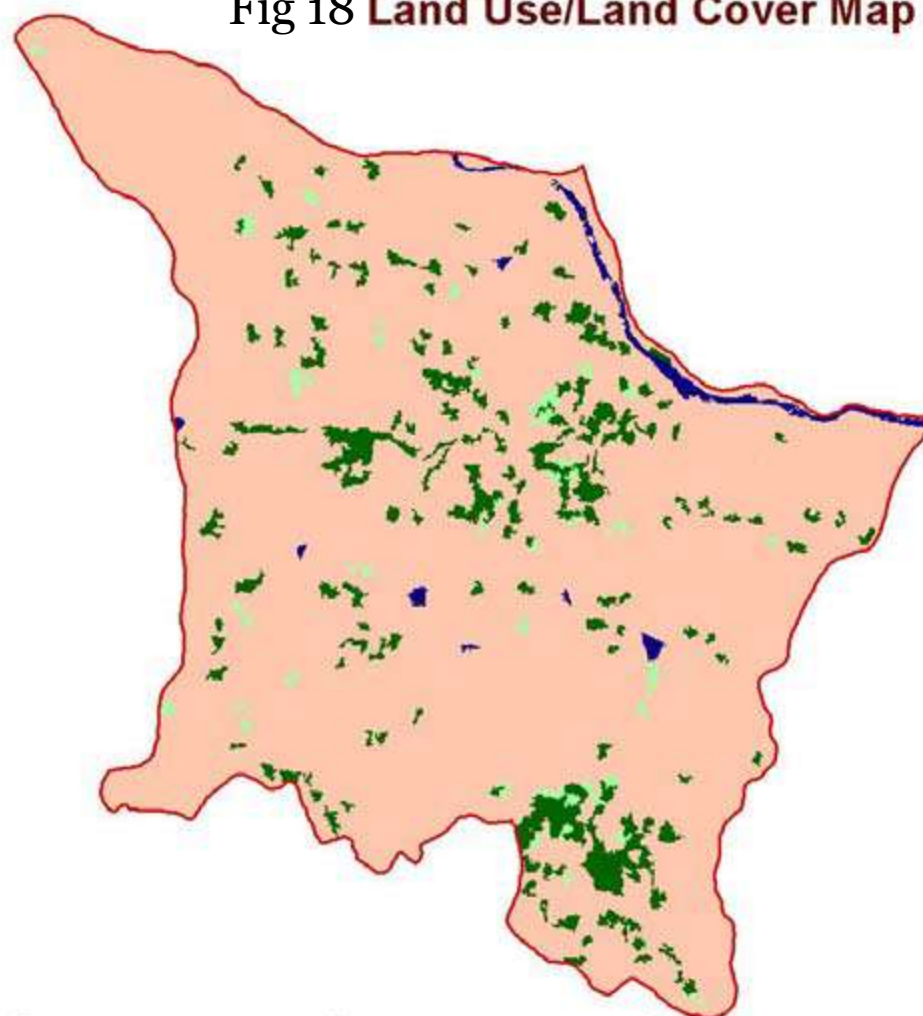
Fig 17 Hydrological Soil Group Map





soilgroup
A
C



Fig 18 Land Use/Land Cover Map



-  Boundary
- Land Use/Land Cover
-  Dense Vegetation
-  Sparse Vegetatio
-  wasteland
-  waterbodies

10 0 10 20 Kilometers



Fig 18 **Overlay Map**

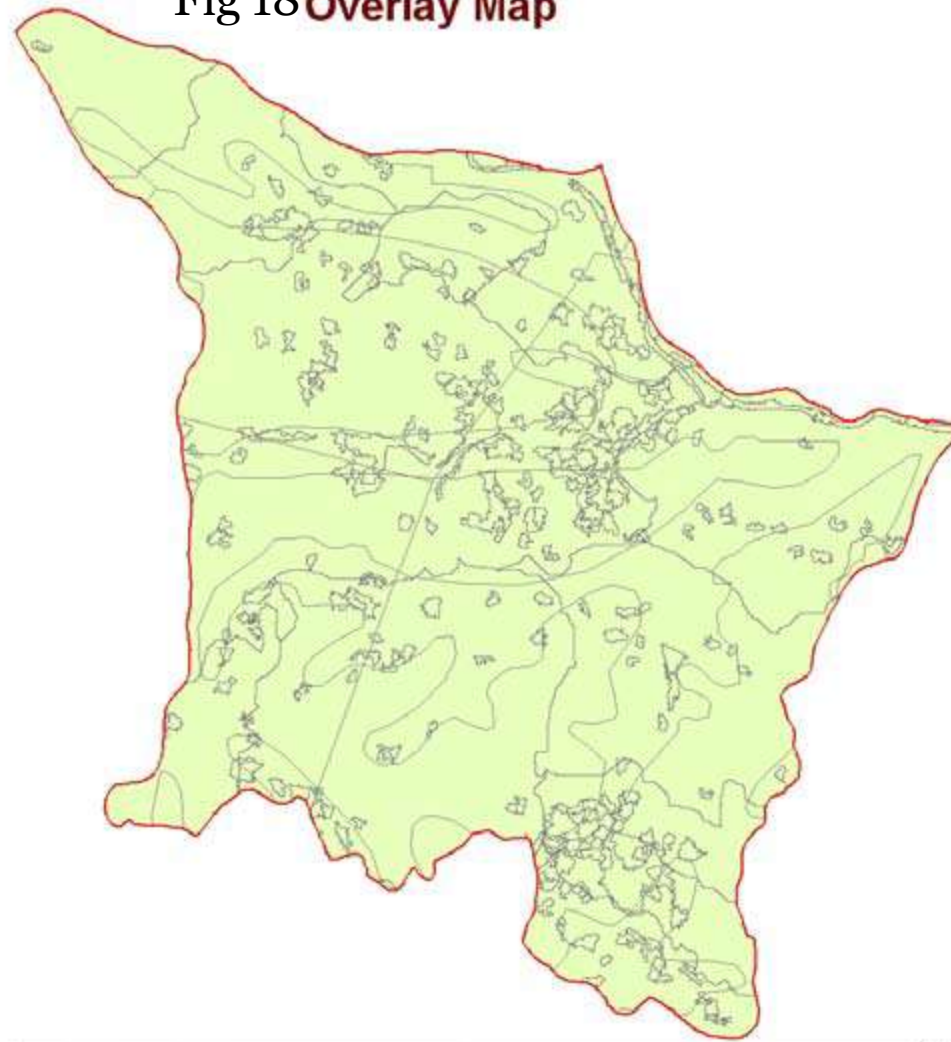
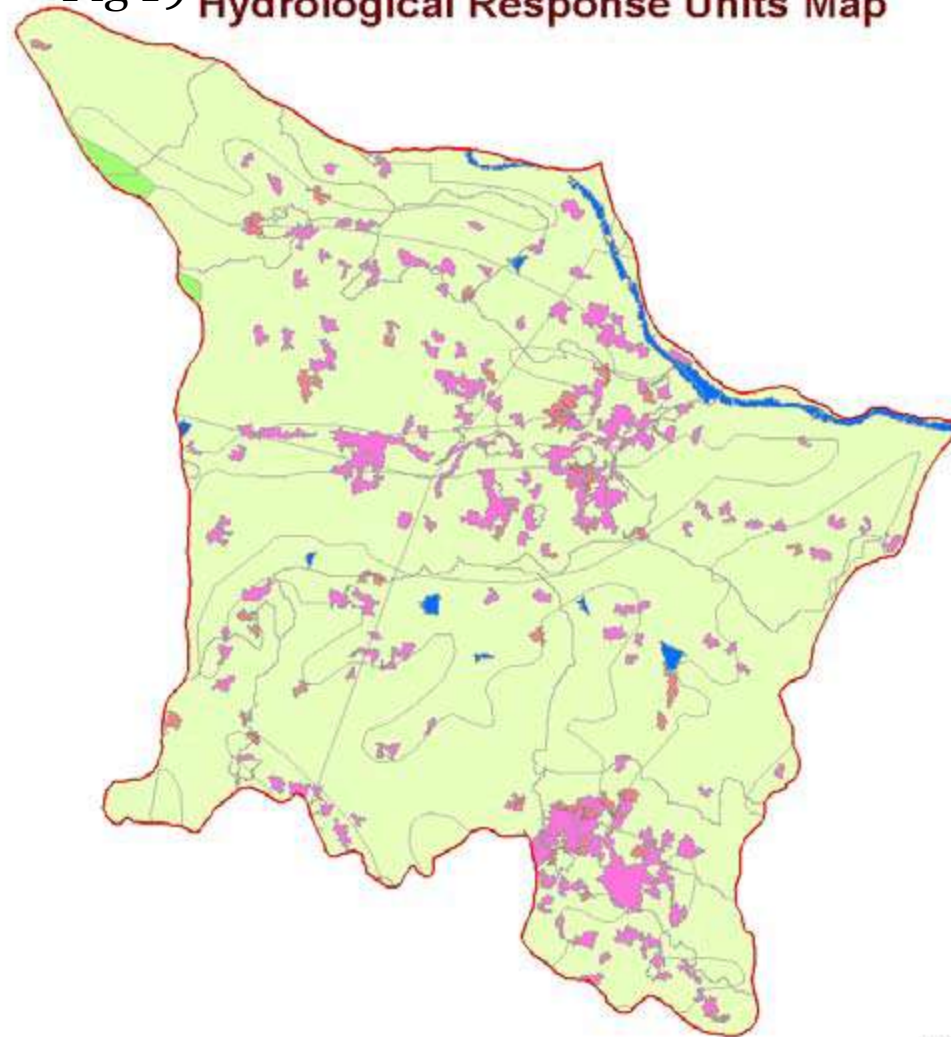


Fig 19 Hydrological Response Units Map



0 3.5 7 14 21 28 Kilometers

Fig 20 Runoff Depth (HRU)

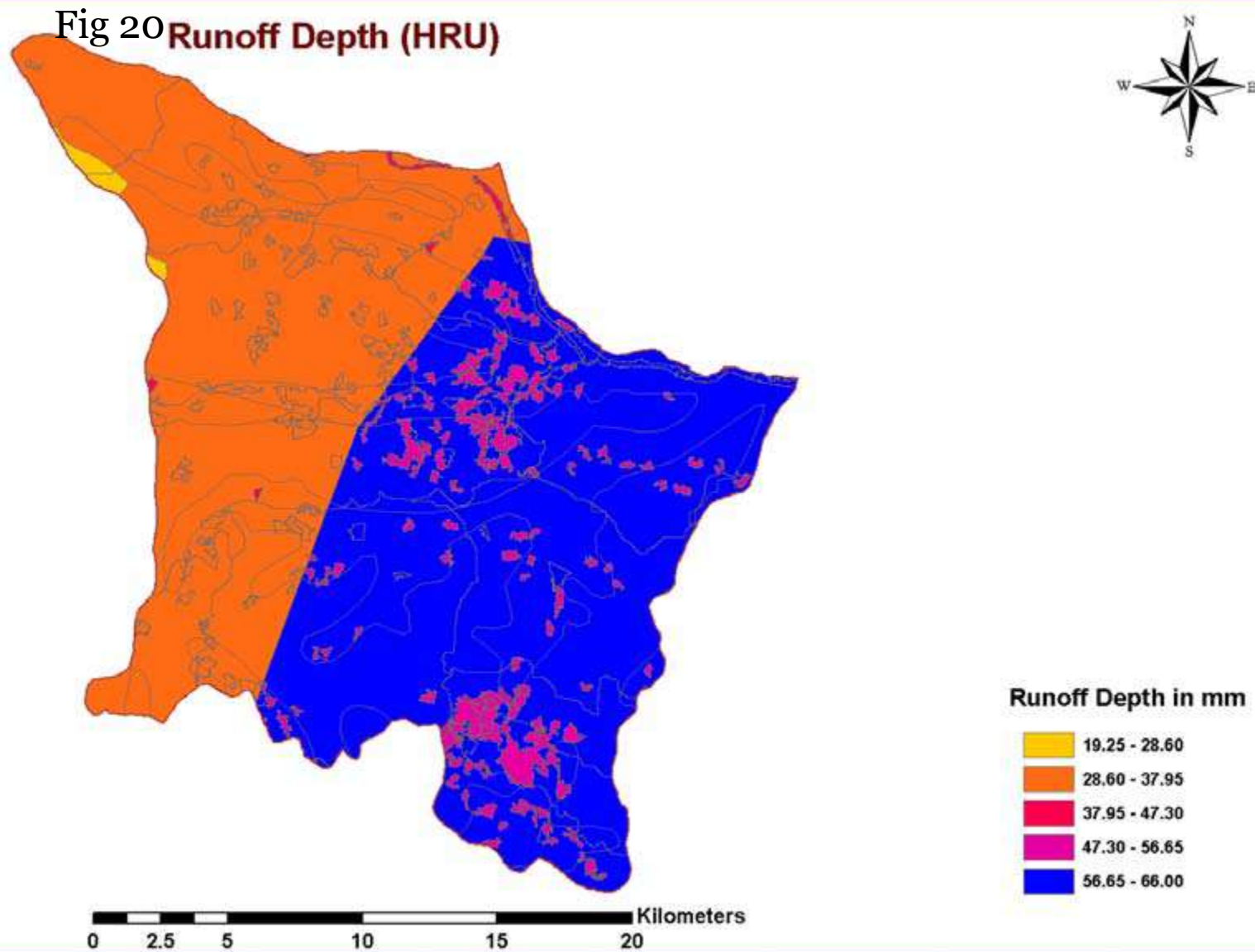


Fig 21
Runoff volume

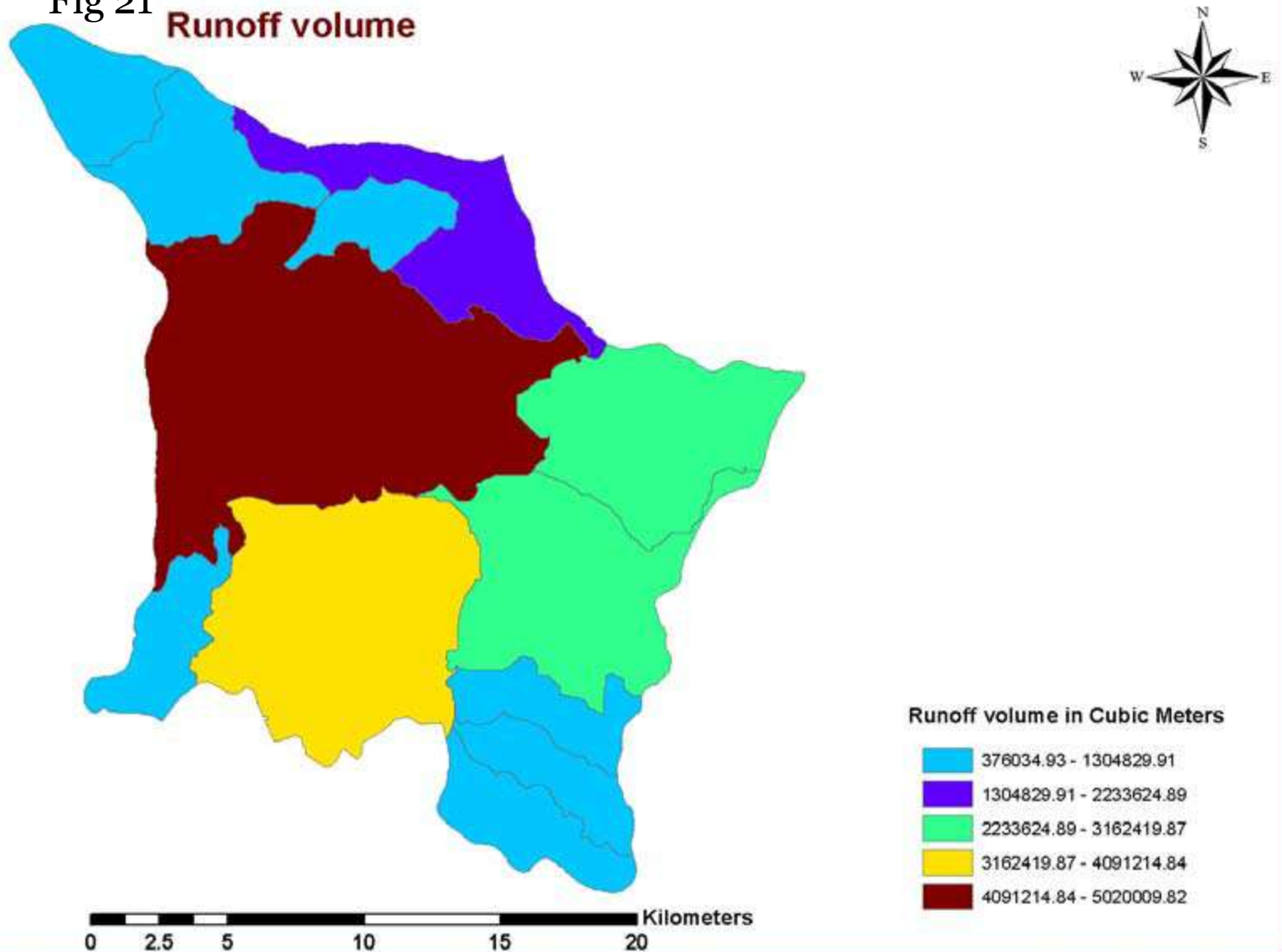
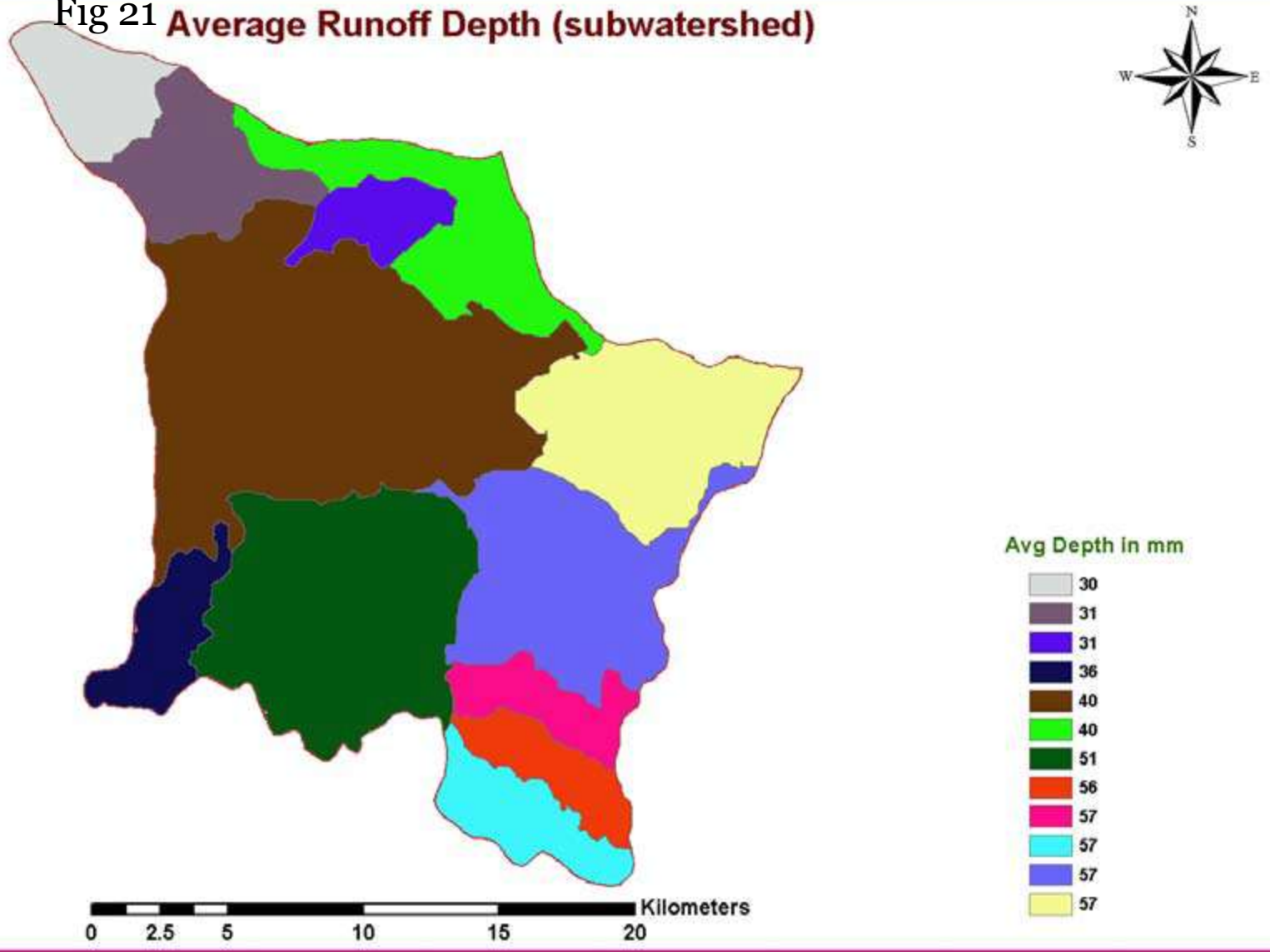


Fig 21 Average Runoff Depth (subwatershed)





Decision Support System for Watershed Runoff Assessment

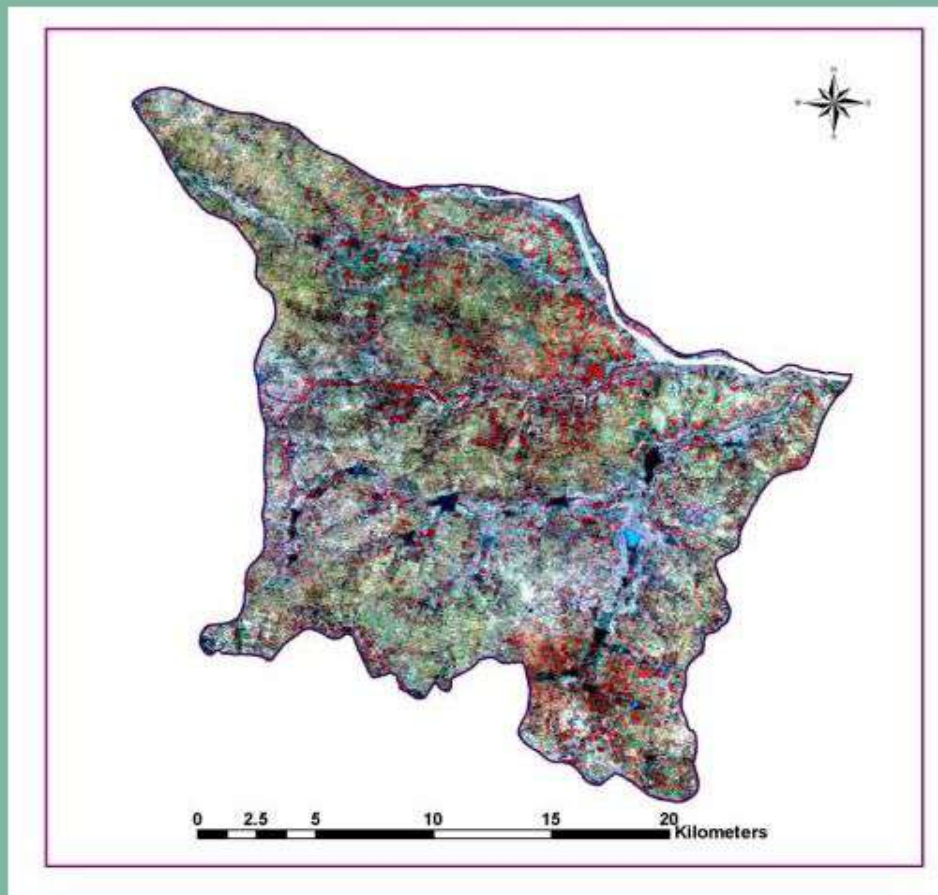
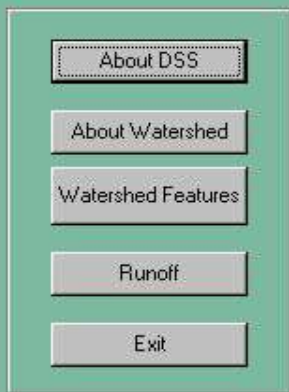


Fig .22 User Interface of Decision Support System

Conclusions:

- The Decision Support System for watershed Runoff assessment is made available as a deployable application so that users can update the rainfall data, and assess the variations in runoff and its spatial distribution over the past or current seasons.
- The present DSS framework can function as the starting point for design of soil and water conservation structures and evaluating the impact of alternate land use and watershed management decisions.

References:

- K.Nagaraju, P.Aruna, K.V.Kumar, A.Nagaraju, M.N.Reddy and N.H.Rao “GIS Based Decision Support System for Watershed Runoff Assessment”, National Academy of Agricultural Research Management.
- U. Sunday Tim, Sumant Mallavaram, “Application of GIS Technology in Watershed-based Management and Decision Making”, *Watershed Update Vol. 1, No. 5 July - August 2003*
- John P. Wilson, Helena Mitasova, Dawn J. Wright, “Water resource Applications of Geographic Information System” URISA Journal.