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Development of Dynamic Water Resources Assessment System for WMO RA II

Organizer: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, Republic of Korea

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The Workshop proposed for:

1. Dissemination and testing of new methods for Dynamic Water Resources Assessment System;
2. Establishment of RA II wide Dynamic Water Resources Assessment System;

   and
3. Discussion for application of the Dynamic Water Resources Assessment System and future improvements

“WRA is”

- A tool to evaluate water resources in relation to a reference frame, or evaluate the dynamics of the water resource in relation to human impacts or demand
- Part of the IWRM approach, linking social and economic factors to the sustainability of water resources
- Depending on the objective of the assessment, WRA may look at a range of physical features in assessing the dynamics of the water resource
- Assessments for large or long-term projects need to include examination of changes in land use and possible soil degradation as well as climate variability and change

“Purpose of WRA”

- Conducting a WRA help us to establish a common, agreed and trusted information base that can be used by stakeholders as a basis for informed and effective decision making
- In general WRA helps us for clarifying and quantifying different issues like:

  - Current status of water resources at different scales, including inter- and intra-annual variability
  - Current water use (including variability), and the resulting social and environmental trade-offs
  - Scale related externalities, especially when patterns of water use are considered over a range of temporal and spatial scales
  - Social and institutional factors affecting access to water and their reliability
  - Opportunities for saving or making water distribution and use more productive, efficient and/or equitable
  - Efficiency and transparency of existing water-related policies and decision making processes
  - Conflicts between existing information sets, and the overall accuracy of government statistics

“Development of DWAT System”

- Effective water resource policy and planning requires comprehensive, consistent and robust information on water generation, distribution, storage, availability and use
- To meet this need, providing crucial information for managers, planners and policy makers, Dynamic Water resources Assessment Tool (DWAT) was developed
- This continental-to-regional scale water balance modelling system supports reporting and assessment of water flows and stores on a daily time scale
- In addition, the system was designed to meet present and future water demands, while maintaining a range of hydrologic variation necessary to preserve the ecological and environmental integrity of the basin

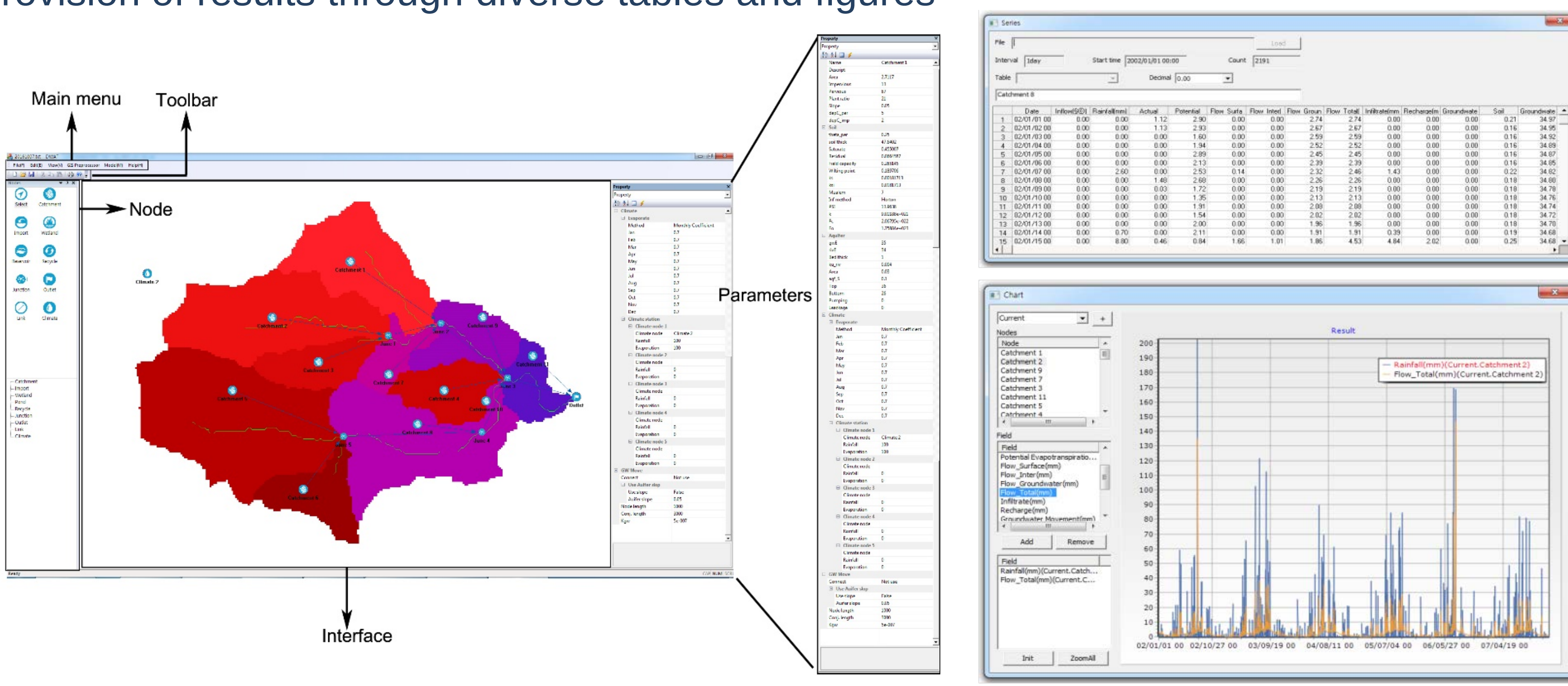
“DWAT System”

- Has a landscape model component and a river model component that were developed and validated against a range of data sources
- Has basic hydrological functions and is consisted of pre-process (based on GIS process) and water balance process
- Is a continuous, long-term, and physical parameter model designed to simulate the runoff of pervious and impervious zones separately
- Has hydrologic components such as infiltration, groundwater flow, evapotranspiration, channel routing, etc.

For the first time, we have a tool that can consistently account for important aspects of water resources, including runoff and river flow, soil water storage, groundwater recharge for some catchment in KOREA

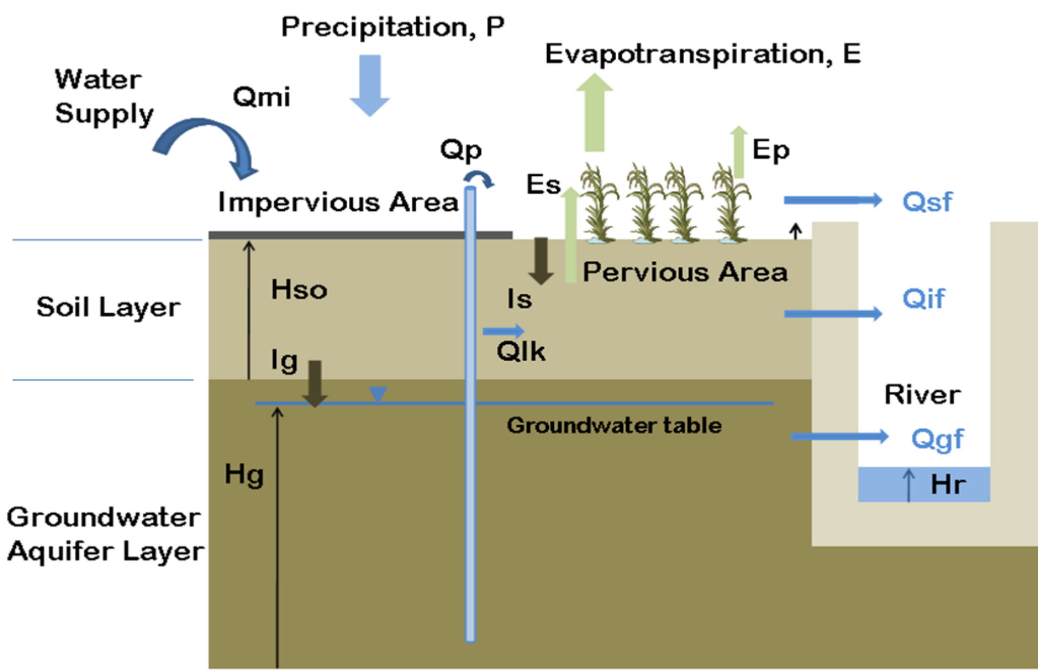
“Characteristics of DWAT System”

- Physical parameter-based link-node type model
- Quantitative assessment of the characteristics of the short/long-term changes in water cycles
- Simple, practical and easily accessible
- Guaranteed satisfactory results with minimal data and efforts
- Easy user convenience system (GUI)
- Provision of results through diverse tables and figures



“DWAT System Structure”

- Pervious and impervious area for rainfall-runoff process
- One soil layer and one aquifer
- Groundwater pumping



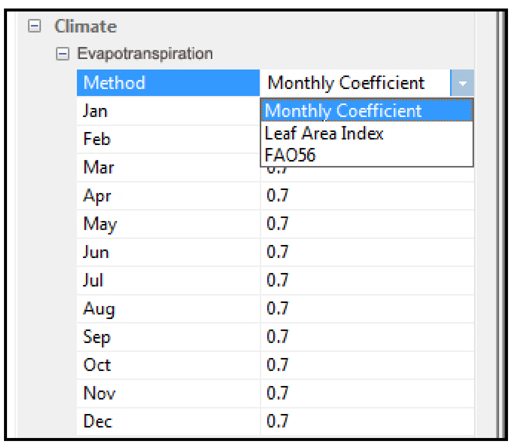
Pervious/Impervious Area

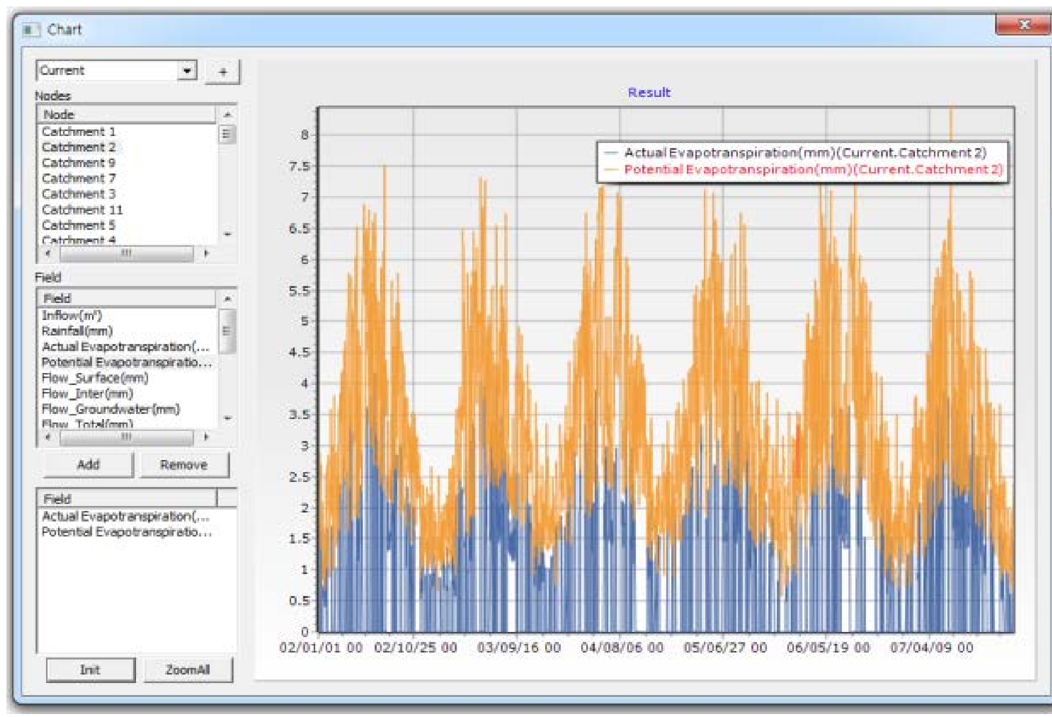
“DWAT System Structure”

- Evapotranspiration

  - Potential evapotranspiration by the Penman-Monteith equation

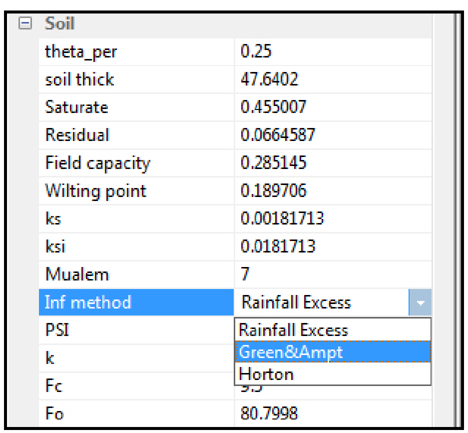
  - Actual evapotranspiration by the leaf area index and soil moisture accounting

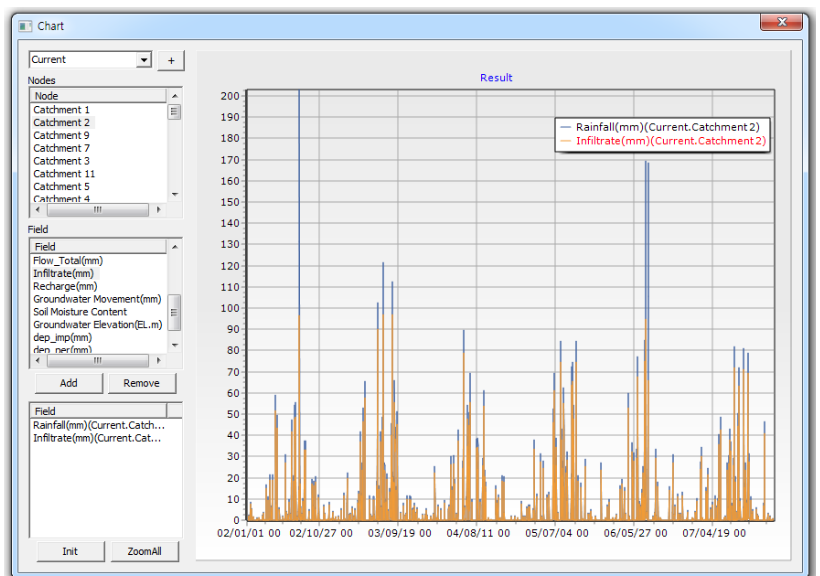




“DWAT System Structure”

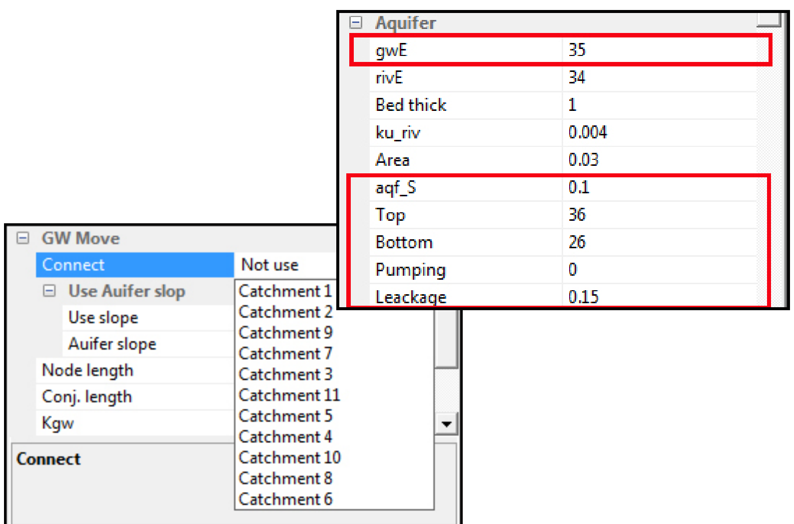
- Infiltration
  - Infiltration and deep percolation to the aquifer are analyzed based on the physical parameters of soil layer; soil depth, saturated hydraulic conductivity, horizontal hydraulic conductivity, saturated moisture contents, residual moisture contents and Mualem's n
  - Soil moisture increasing by the rainfall and depression storage
  - Infiltration methods; Rainfall excess, Green & Ampt and Horton

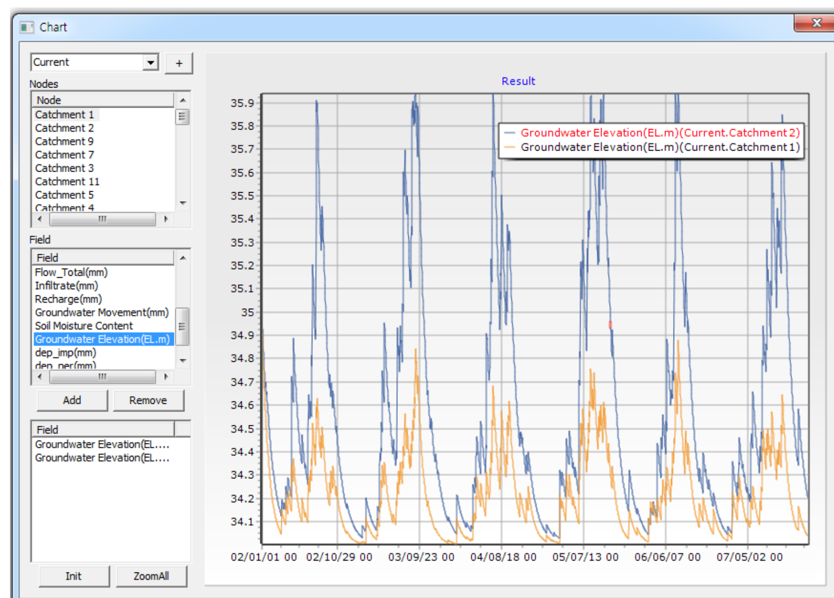




"DWAT System Structure"

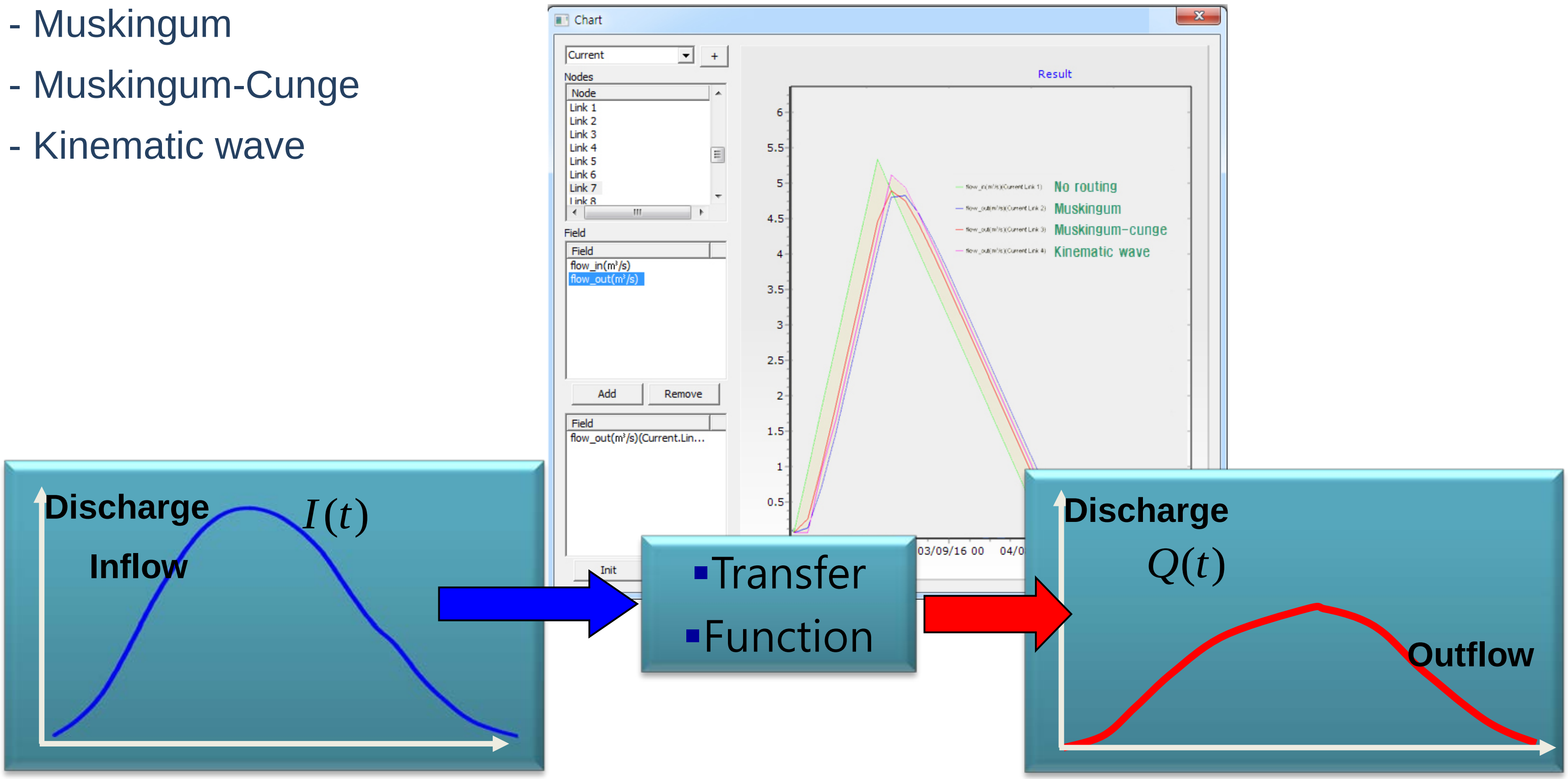
- Groundwater
  - Groundwater runoff are simulated using the relationship between groundwater level and river stage
  - Designed to consider groundwater pumping and leakage from water supply networks
  - Groundwater movement from an aquifer to adjacent aquifer (based on groundwater hydraulic gradient)





“DWAT System Structure”

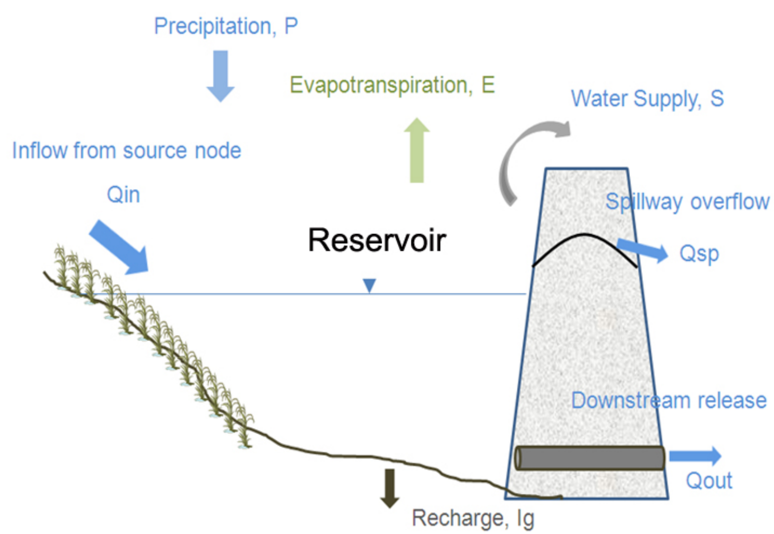
- Channel Routing
  - Outflow hydrograph in the channel using several flow routing methods
  - Muskingum
  - Muskingum-Cunge
  - Kinematic wave

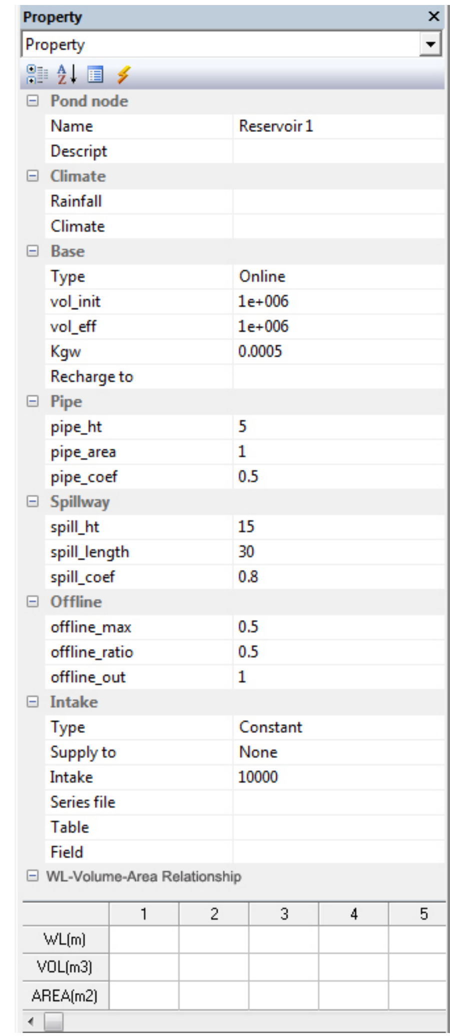


$I(t) = \text{Inflow}$ $Q(t) = \text{Outflow}$

“DWAT System Structure”

- Reservoir
  - Reservoir storage, water level and discharge are calculated using the initial storage, effective storage, intake, the specifications of spillways and discharge outlet in the reservoir
  - Storage and water levels are renewed by inflows based on the relationships of stage-storage-area
  - Evaporation from water surface and water supply from the reservoir
  - Discharge into downstream through the drainage outlet pipe

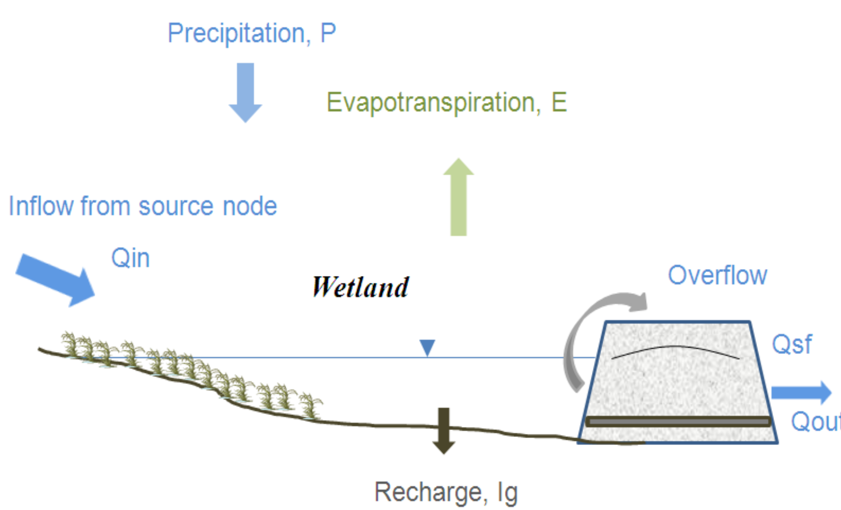


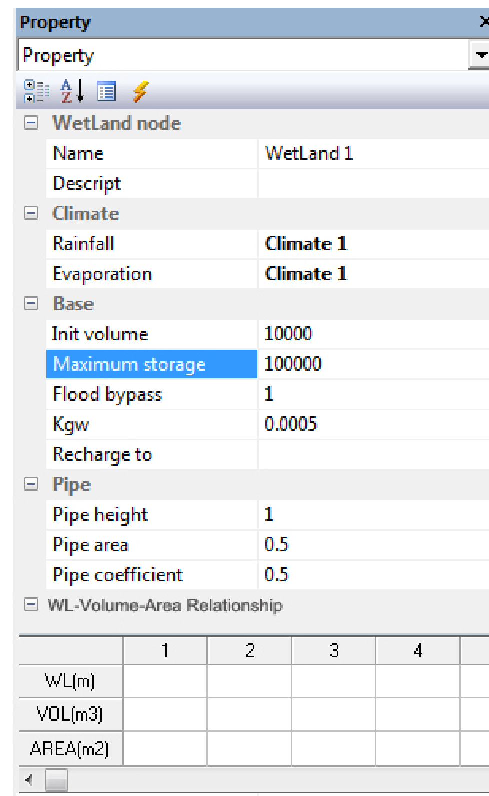


"DWAT System Structure"

- Wetland

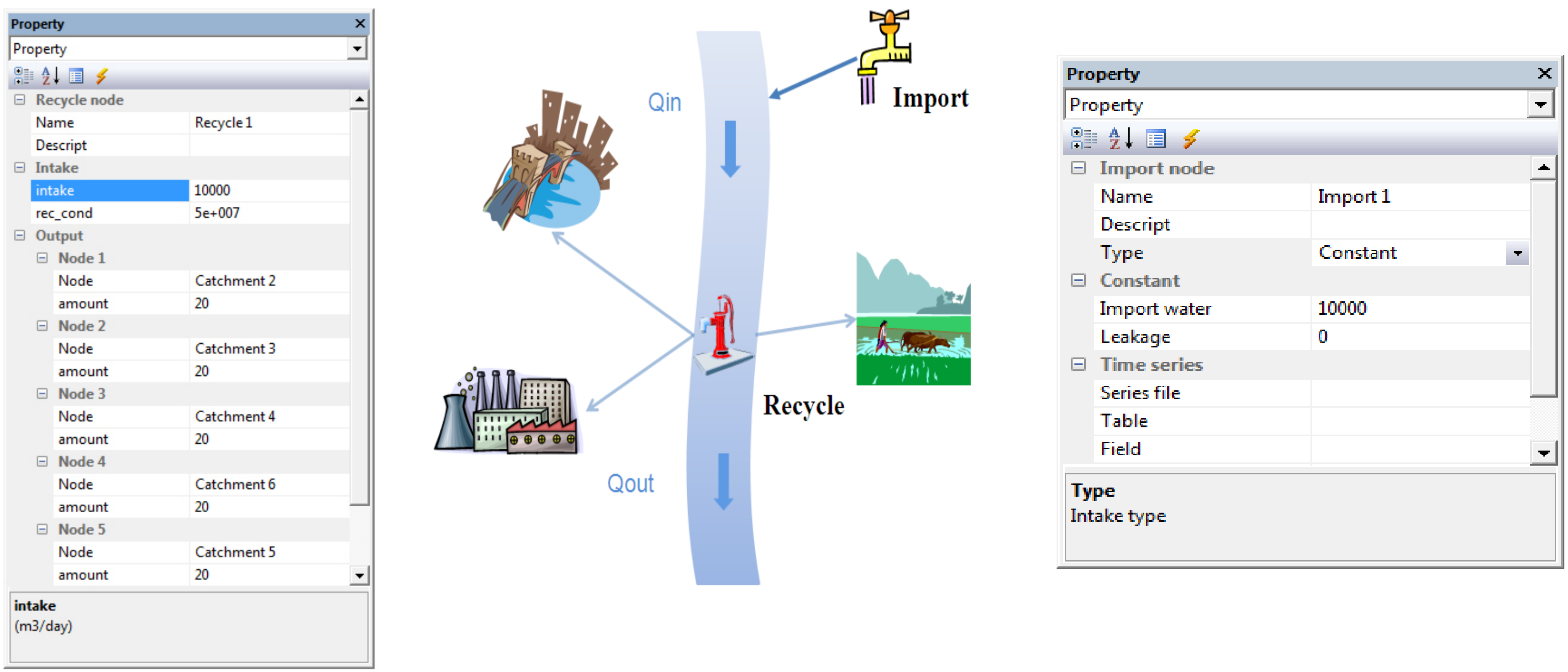
  - This module was designed to have any amount of water exceeding the storage capacity of wetlands overflow and discharge to the downstream
  - Wetlands reflect vegetation and evaporation from water surface
  - Storage and water levels are renewed by inflows based on the relationships of stage-storage-area
  - Discharge into downstream through the drainage outlet pipe





"DWAT System Structure"

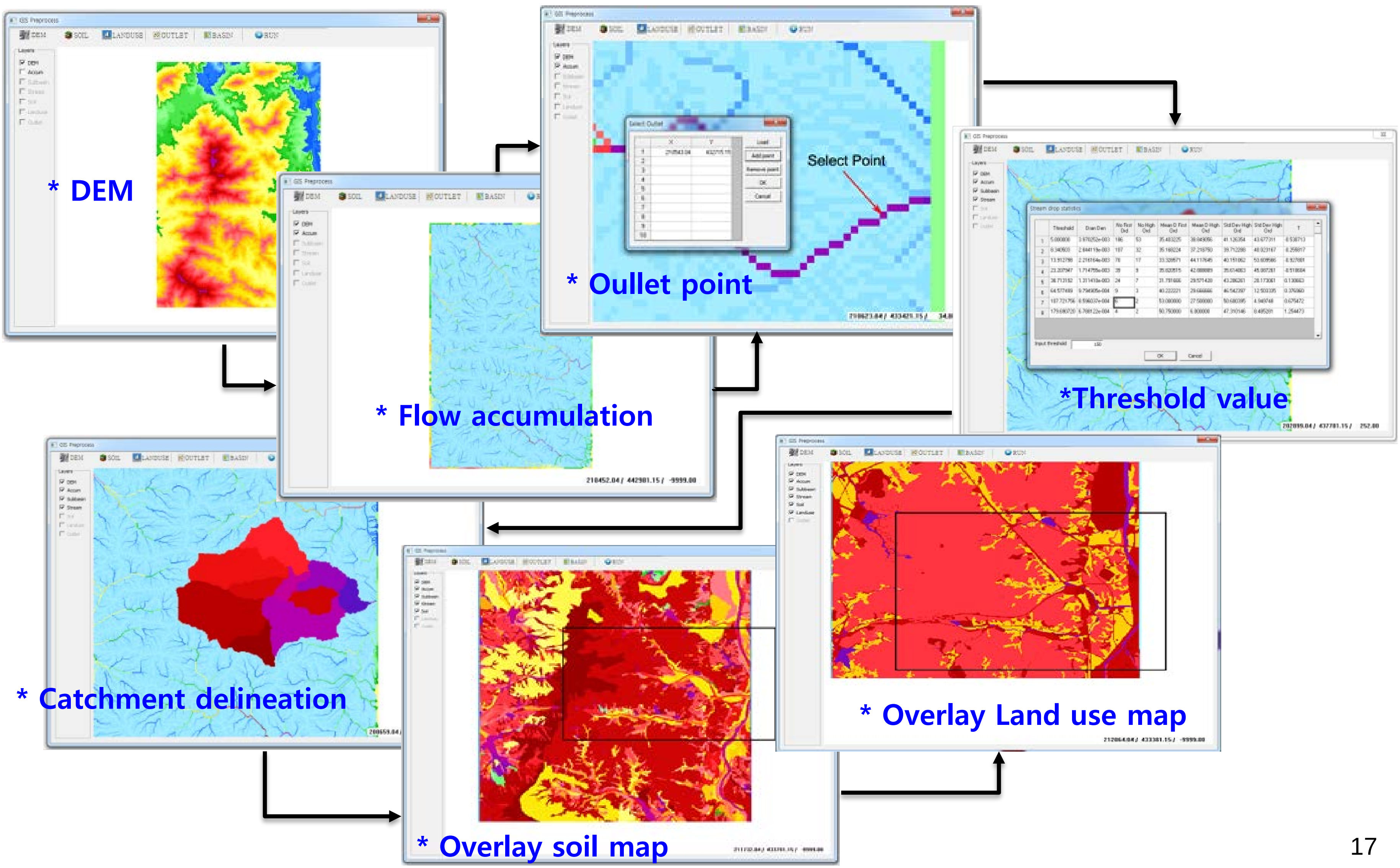
- Recycle & Import
  - A recycle was planned so that water can be taken from rivers and supplied to other catchment
  - the system was designed to reflect water supply from outside of the catchment



“DWAT System Structure”

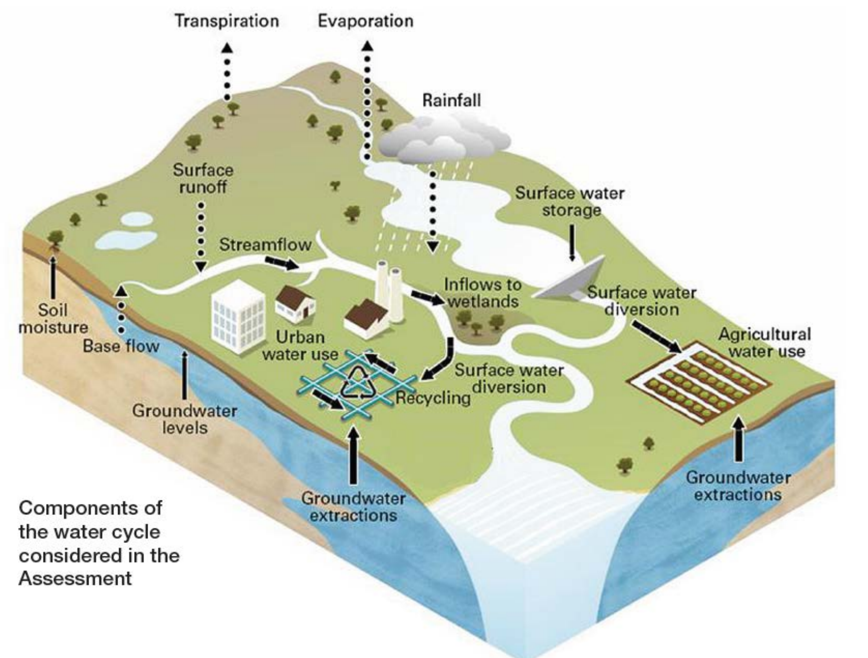
- GIS Pre-processor
  - Hydrologic models like DWAT require land use and soil data to determine the area and the hydrologic parameters of each land-soil category simulated within each sub-catchment
  - The physical parameters of the system can be searched and optimized conveniently using GIS Pre-processor menu
  - This tool allows users to load land use and soil themes into the current project and determine the land use/soil class combinations and distributions for the delineated catchment
  - The complete process of watershed delineation and input parameters using GIS Pre-processor involves a sequence of steps
    - ✓ *Importing DEM*
    - ✓ *Determining the slope direction at each pixel*
    - ✓ *Determining the “flow accumulation”*
    - ✓ *Calculation of preliminary stream network raster using a flow accumulation*
    - ✓ *Determining catchment area using channel threshold value*
    - ✓ *Overlay Soil map*
    - ✓ *Overlay Land use map*

“DWAT System Structure”



“What do DWAT System do?”

- Provide information on urban and rural water use and flow of surface water storage and aquifers
- Use a nationally-consistent landscape water balance model to estimate landscape water flows
- Evaluate trends in water availability and use at local, regional and national scales over daily timescales
- Analysis on the hydrological state of rivers, wetlands, storages and aquifers



“Using the DWAT System”

- This scientifically robust and nationally-consistent Assessment is intended to help users, particularly policy specialists and water resource managers to:
  - identify current and future water management challenges
  - compare the current and past states of water resources
  - improve understanding of the impacts of past and present water management practices on water resources
  - better understand interactions between climate, water and landscape
- Activities for which the National Water Resources Assessment can be used:
  - contributing to research and water reform by providing nationally and regionally consistent water resources information and data, such as, surface water, groundwater, urban and agricultural water supply and use
  - assisting government policy formulation and the development of broad scale strategic plans and decision-making

Thank you for your attention!

"All comments and suggestions are welcome"

For more information of the "Dynamic Water resources Assessment Tool" , Please send contact Dr. Cheolhee JANG (chjang@kict.re.kr)