Application of Remote Sensing and GIS for Assessment of Climate Change in Water Resources

Abhishek Rananaware[1] Vishal Varma[2] Devesh Patil[3] Shoaib Shaikh[4] Prof. Suraj Barelikar[5]
[5]Professor
[1,2,3,4,5]Department of Civil Engineering
[1,2,3,4,5]Sinhgad Academy of Engineering, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune, Maharashtra, India

Abstract— Water resources in the Indian River basin are frequently emphasized by climate change and population growth. Assessment of long-range impacts of projected alterations in climate, population, land use and land cover and ground water supply of catchment water resources is crucial to the sustainable development in the Indian River basin. In this particular research regional & worldwide data sets gathered up and the soil and water assessment tool (SWAT2012) model had been put on to assess water availability potential as well as statistics are already put on to estimate sectorial water demand.

The investigated hydrodynamic characteristics happened to be rainfall, surface water, humidity, evaporation and possible evapotranspiration sedimentation these impacts are examined going with the SWAT design for the 21 first centuries. The research found that the Wardha river basin is incredibly very sensitive to population explosion plus climate fluctuations, hinting that small rise in the mean temperature might alter present hydrologic conditions along with its water resources

In the study of ours, we modelled the effect of climate change on the water balance and hydrological regime of the snow dominated Wardha River Basin The Water and Soil Assessment Tool (SWAT) was utilized for a later projection of changes within the hydrological regime on the Wardha River basin primarily based on Representative Concentration Pathways Scenarios (RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5) of ensemble downscaled Coupled Model Intercomparison Project's (CMIP5) General Circulation Model (GCM) outputs. It's predicted to become an increase in the typical yearly temperature of more than 4 °C, plus a rise in the average annual precipitation of more than 26 % by the conclusion of the 21st century under RCP 8.5 scenario. Modelling results indicate these will result in changes that are significant in the basin's hydrological regime and water balance. Particularly, a 50 % increased discharge is anticipated at the outlet on the basin.

Water accessibility in the basin isn't prone to decrease in the 21st century. The analysis proves the significant water balance ingredients of evapotranspiration plus water yield at higher elevations in the middle and upper sub basins on the Wardha River Basin will be most impacted by the increasing precipitation and temperatures.

Keywords: Climate change, CMIP5, Hydrology, RCP, SWAT

I. INTRODUCTION

India has reasons that are many being concerned about climate change. The large population of its depends upon climate sensitive sectors including forestry and agriculture for its living. By the mid-century, annual average river runoff and water accessibility are projected to improve by 10-40 % at higher latitudes and in certain wet tropical regions and also reduce by 10-30 % over a number of dry regions at mid-latitudes and also in the dry tropics, several of that are currently water stressed areas. Evaluation of proof on found improvements regarding climate change is made difficult because the observed responses of methods & sectors are affected by a number of other elements.

A. Impact of runoff

1) Static hydrologic changes

B. Ecological changes

1) The importance of vegetation

C. Impact of ecological change on hydrology

D. Impacts on river morphology.

E. Aspects of Climate Change

F. Water Resources

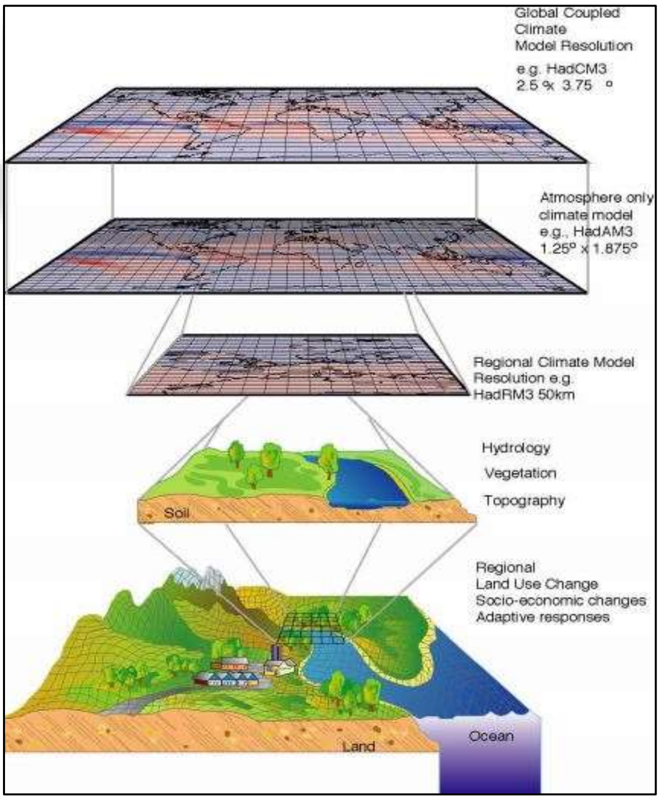


Fig. 1: GCMS to regional adaptive responses-modelling path

G. Problem Statement

This research considers the private contribution of precipitation, evapotranspiration & water yield within the water balance for any Wardha basin, which may benefit understanding future hydro-climate variability. Previous research had primarily centered on a time based stream flow within the basin simply, quite often losing out on the opposite water balance components for example water yield and evapotranspiration.

H. Objective

Develop a SWAT unit to predict the stream discharge in Wardha sub-basin. Establish the effectiveness of the model corresponding to a genuine situation current within the catchment, so it may be utilized for more scientific studies in future. Estimating the outcome of Anthropogenic alterations on the water resources availability Evaluation of water resources in light of future improvements in the demand and accessibility in the basin.

1) Statistical analysis of historical and future climate trends
2) Use of general circulation models (GCMs) for simulating the response of climate variables globally, to the increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere
3) Use of statistical downscaling technique to model the hydrology variables (e.g., precipitation, temperature) at a smaller scale based on large scale GCM outputs
4) To apply several climate scenarios to identify the precipitation and temperature trends for the purpose of climate change impact assessment:

I. Scope

The study demonstrates the significant water balance ingredients of evapotranspiration plus water yield at higher elevations in the middle and upper sub basins on the Wardha Basin will be most impacted by the increasing precipitation and temperatures

II. Related Work

- Immerzeel et al., (2010) [15] Studied Melt water, and that is extremely vulnerable to temperature change, is particularly significant for flow within the Indus Basin. Glacier melt runoff delivers an estimated forty % of full stream flow within the upstream places, and also discharge produced by ice and glacier melt is 151 % of the entire discharge obviously produced in the downstream areas
- Immerzeel et.al (2008)[16] projected an accelerated seasonal expansion in each minimum and maximum temperatures in the Brahmaputra Basin from 2000 to 2100 according to the outcomes of 6 statistically downscaled GCM models. The modifications had been much more visible on the Tibetan Plateau than on the flood plain and the A2 storyline showed more intense variations in temperature than the B2. By the conclusion of the century, the average temperature of the basin is projected to improve by 3.5 and 2.3 8C for any A2 and B2 scenarios, respectively.
- Singh and Kumar (1997)[17] projected that an increased temperature of 2 8C would decrease the annual ice water equivalent in the Sipti catchment (10,071 km2) by 1 -7 %. They calculated a general rise in yearly snow melt runoff of 4- 18 %, in glacier melt runoff of 33- thirty eight %, and in total stream flow of 6 - 12%.
- Flugel et al. (2008)[18] identified a rise in typical yearly temperature in top of the Brahmaputra River basin of 0.28 8C per decade from 1961 to 2005, plus of typical winter, fall, summer and spring temperatures of 0.37, 0.24, 0.35, and 0.17 8C per decade. All trends were substantial at the 95 % significance levels and then happened to be witnessed at the majority of the facilities investigated.
- Akhtar et al. (2008)[19] analyzed the projected effect of climate change in the Hunza, Astore and Gilgit sub basins by using the PRECIS local climate model with all the SRES A2 scenario. The upcoming scenario (2071 2100) was simulated for three phases of glacier coverage - 100 %, 50 % along with 0 % - working with the HBV Met model. The release values increased for the 100 % along with 50 % glacier scenarios, and also decreased drastically (by as much as 94 %) just for the zero % glacier scenario. The HBV Met model shows glacier melt as a significant cause of the river.
- Kazmi et al. (2014)[20] generated future temperature scenarios making use of statistical downscaling primarily based on HadCM3 for any A2 and B2 scenarios for Pakistan, including a part of the Indus Basin. They projected increasing trends for maximum and minimum temperatures throughout Pakistan, especially in the northern (Upper Indus) and south western locations, over the 3 decades of 2001- 2030.
- Immerzeel et al. (2010) [21] studied the effect of climate change on the upstream location of the Indus Basin for 2046 - 2065 under the A1B situation in 5 distinct GCMs and also like the best guess glacier scenario primarily based on glacier mass balance calculations. The mean upstream water source was projected to reduce by 8.4 %, with the decrease in melt runoff mostly compensated for by increased upstream rainfall (þ25 %). In both studies, the reduction in glacier area resulted in a reduction in water source from upstream areas.
- Pervez and Henebry (2014)[22] projected a general 12 % along with 16 % increased monsoon precipitation over the Brahmaputra Basin than baseline for the A2 and A1B emission scenarios, respectively, utilizing the Statistical Downscaling Model, with a drop during the pre-monsoon and also expansion throughout the post-monsoon season. Additionally they recommended that the peak of monsoon precipitation is apt to shift from July to August, which may influence the livelihoods of a big population within the region.

III. Research Methodology

A. Study area

- The study area comprises of Deccan trap basaltic hard rock and recently deposited alluvium connected by an intervening tract. The lower Wardha watersheds are elongated watershed in shape occupies in Yeotmal district of Maharashtra, India.
- The study area is bounded within 78°12' 00 'E and 78° 40' 00' E longitudes and 20° 16' 00'N to 20° 36' 00'N latitudes.

– The specified study area is significant component of the lower Wardha river sub that flows up the hilly terrain of Yeotmal district of Maharashtra, India from northwest to south east direction.

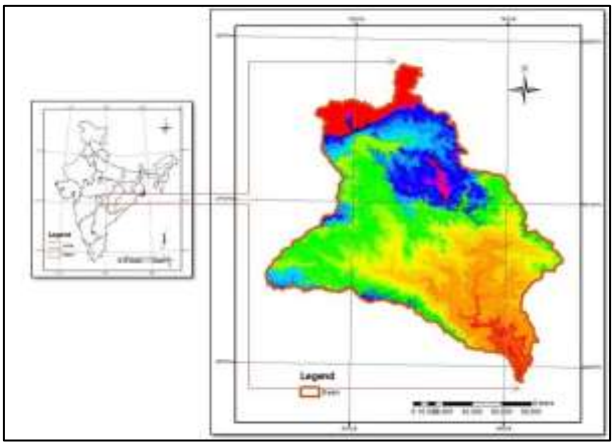


Fig. 2: Study area and location

The study focuses on the hydrology of Wardha sub basin of Godavari River in Eastern Maharashtra state of India. The area is between latitudes 190 18' N and 210 58 'N and longitudes 770 20 'E and 79045' E. The sub basin is triangular in shape with an average width of almost 90 km. The flow in Wardha is found at the CWC G&D site at Ghugus in which it drains an area of 19759.95 km2.

B. Model Input Data

The Digital Elevation Model (DEM) on the Wardha sub basin as obtained from SRTM data at 90 m resolution have been utilized.

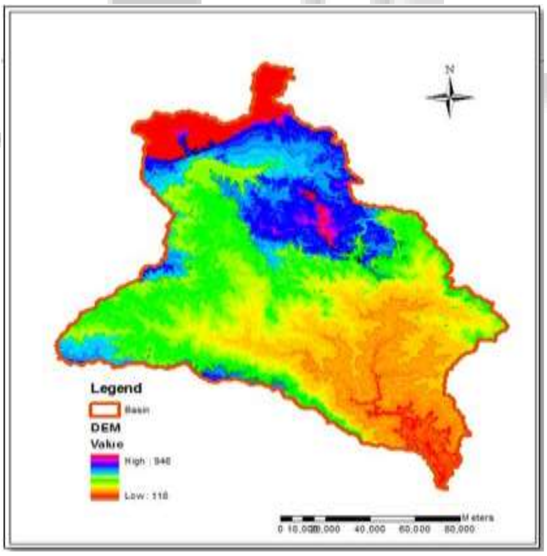


Fig. 3: Digital Elevation Model (DEM) of the Wardha

The soils of the Wardha sub basin could broadly be split into 3 groups namely (i) black soil, (ii) red soil, and (iii) mixed red and black soil in addition to, in conditions of the soil type, clay and also clayey loam soils

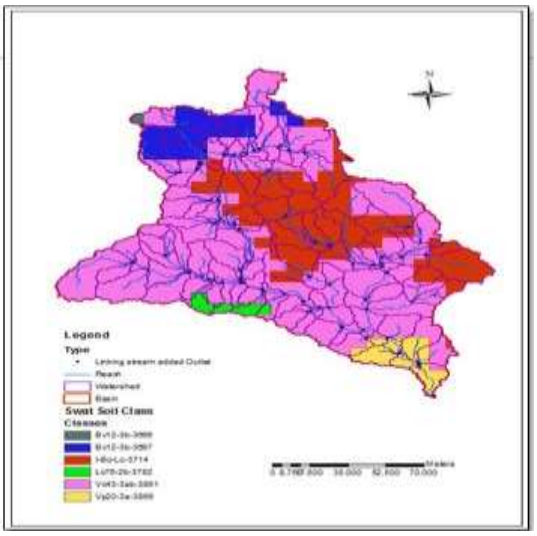


Fig 4. Digital Elevation Model (DEM) of the Wardha sub basins

Agriculture is the primary task in the region. The primary food crops of the field are wheat,, and jowar groundnut

Table 3.1 Data Sources and Type used in study

Data Description	Source
Hydro-meteorological data	Department of Hydrology and Meteorology
Land use/ cover data	European Space Agency (ESA), 300 m
Digital Elevation Model (DEM)	Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) DEM (90 m), NASA
Soil Data	Soil and Terrain Database Programme (SOTER), FAO, 1:1 million scale
Future Projected Climate Data	Lutz et al (2016), 10km X 10km (IGB)

C. Hydro-meteorological stations in the Wardha basin

The system of hydrological, precipitation as well as temperature stations applied to the SWAT unit are provided in Fig. 3. To 3.7. General, daily details from 14 precipitations, 9 temperature, and 1 hydrological station had been widely used in this particular evaluation from 1995 to 2004.The hydro meteorological station information for any Wardha Basin were from the Department of Meteorology Stations

RCP projection	RCP 4.5	RCP 8.5
Warm, dry	CMCC_CMS_r1i1p1	CMCC_CMS_r1i1p1
Warm, wet	CSIRO-MK3–6.0_r4i1p1	CanESM2_r3i1p1
Cold, wet	BNU_ESM_r1i1p1	bcc-csm1-1_r1i1p1
Cold, dry	inmcm4_r1i1p1	inmcm4_r1i1p1

Table 1: Ensemble of GCM runs with projected change in mean temperature and precipitation during 2090s for IGB basin

Projection	WGS 84 UTM Zone (EPSG:32645)	
Extent	Xmin-1600000	Ymin-2300000
Extent	Xmax-160000	Ymax-420000
Spatial Resolution	10000 * 10000 meter	
Temporal Resolution	Daily Time step , 1 Jan 2011 -31 Dec 2100	
Variables And Units	Prec	Daily Precipitation sum
	Tavg	Daily mean air temperature
	Tmax	Daily maximum air temperature
	Tmin	Daily minimum air temperature

Table 2: Total IGB dataset

1) Climate change data for the basin

Climate dataset for the whole IGB basin was grounded on selected CMIP5 GCMs with a 10 × 10 km spatial resolution along with daily time steps. In the IGB dataset, the greatest GCMs had been selected because of the area making use of the' Envelope' approach, and also downscaled by Quantile mapping. In the envelope approach, suitable GCMs are selected from the common sets of GCMs out there covering diverse range of temperature & precipitation projection.

IV. RESULT

A. *Model Development*

The model was calibrated physically by altering the variables for runoff, groundwater, evapotranspiration, and soil. Calibration parameters have been based upon literature review, adjustment of peak flows, base flow, & amount. The temperature lapse rate was modified to 5.6 °C/km. used a seasonal lapse rate of 5.3°-5.8°C/km to analyses the effect of runoff and climate change in the Wardha basin in Maharashtra. The SCS curve number (dependent on land use type) varied from 40 to 90. The Manning N worth for the primary channel was calibrated from 0.03 to 0.066., like temperature and also minimum fee, were modified on the values of 0 °C and 7 mm/°C-day, respectively.

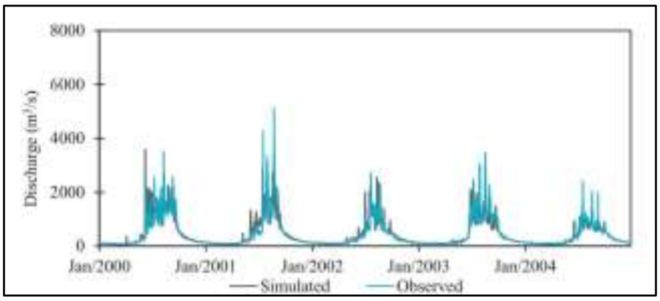
B. *Climate change analysis*

1) Projected precipitation

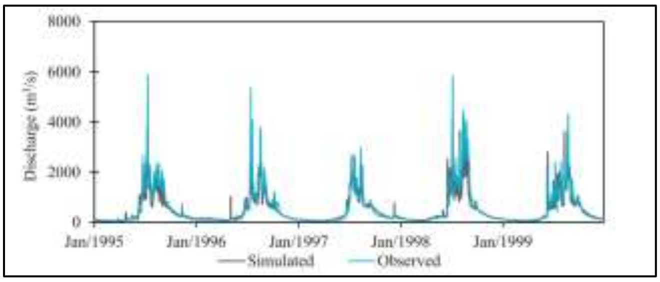
The warm-dry projection by CMCC-CMS models reveals a reduced precipitation for both RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios for those time periods. The projection from the RCP 8.5 scenario shows less yearly average precipitation of more than 13 % in the 2090s. The very least reduction in precipitation was projected during the 2060s, approximately 0.5 % along with 0.8 % for RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios. In comparison, GCMs under cold wet plus warm wet projection clearly show a rise in yearly average precipitation.

Timeline	Evaluation criteria		
	NSE	R^2	PBIAS
Calibration Period	0.78	0.78	−4.01
Validation Period	0.8	0.82	9.6

Table 4.1: Calibration of data



Graph 1: Calibration of SWAT model of Wardha basin at lower wardha from 2000 to 2004

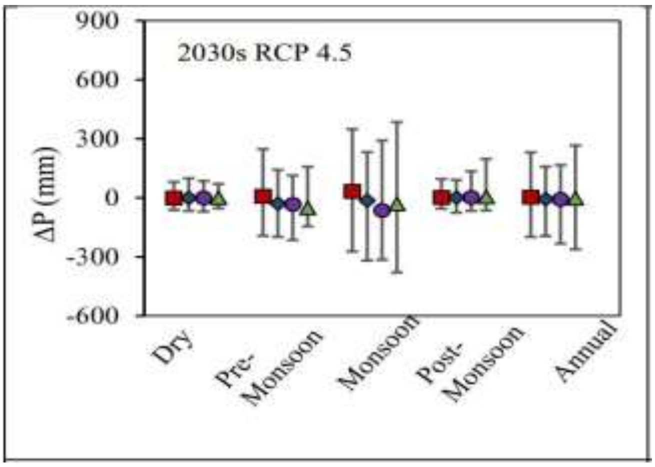


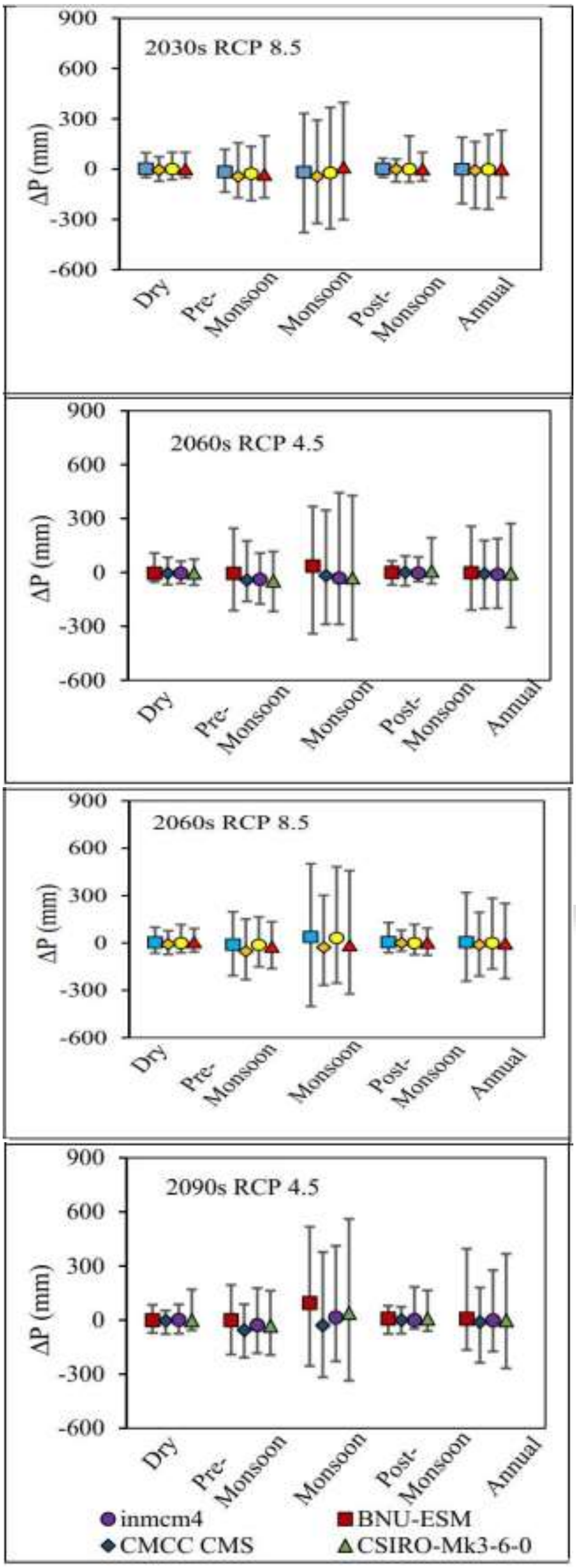
Graph 2: Validation of SWAT model of Wardha basin at lower wardha from 1995 to 1999.

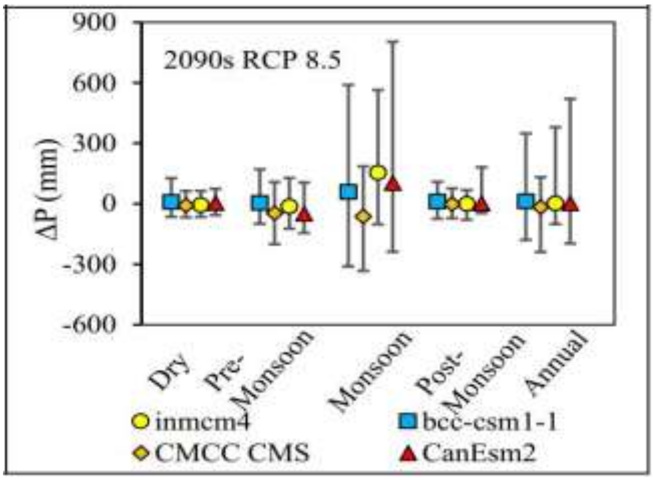
There's a maximum expansion of as much as 24 % in the 2090s when compared with the baseline average annual precipitation. The cold dry projection of inmcm4 reveals a preliminary decline of' 5.38 % in typical annual precipitation during the 2030s under an RCP 4.5 scenario Our finding is in line with the analysis completed that reveals the projected precipitation varied by' 3.1 % under an RCP 4.5 scenario, by having a rise precipitation of +37.4 % under an RCP 8.5 scenario for any IGB basin.

Our projections even more confirmed a greater annual average precipitation of 2.3 % along with 12.5 % during the 2060s and 2090s, under the RCP 8.5 scenario. It's projected to improve by 0.5 %, and also aproximatelly 14 % along with thirty one % in the 2030s, 2060s, and 2090s respectively.

V. PROJECTED TEMPERATURE





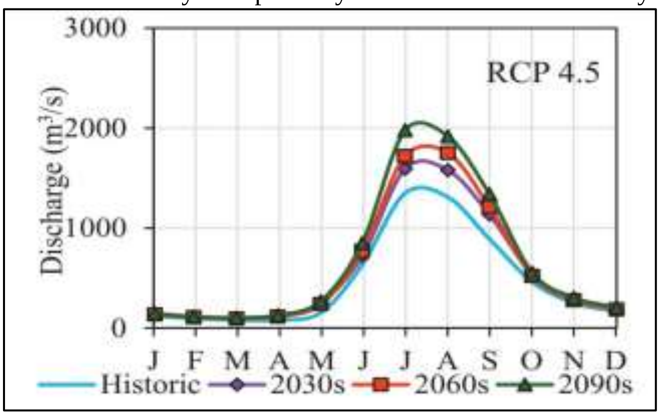


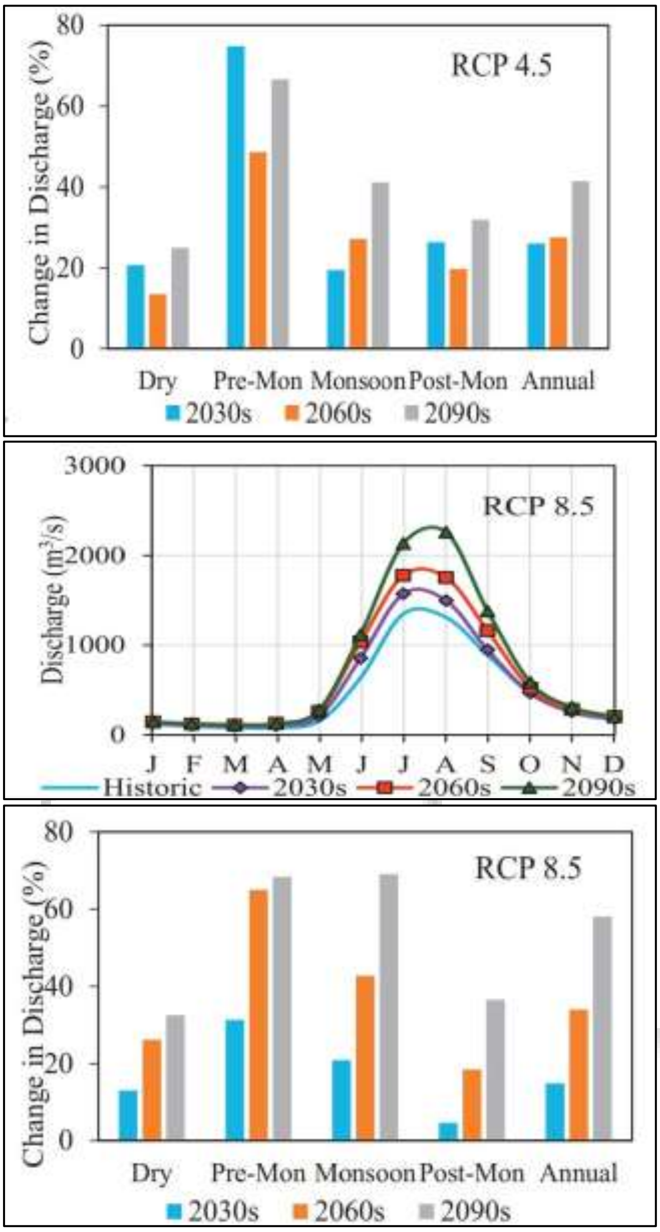
Graph 4: Range of change in seasonal mean maximum temperature for different scenarios and GCMs for Wardha basin The lower end of the bar represents the 5th percentile, the upper end represents the 95th percentile, and the marker represents the 50th percentile intervals of the uncertainty range.

A. Impact on discharge

The projected discharge within the catchment overall is likely to improve by 32 % (RCP 4.5) and 88 % (RCP 8.5) by the conclusion of the century The peak is anticipated to be very similar during the 2030s and 2060s under both RCP scenarios. But in the 2090s, it's anticipated to shift sooner under RCP 4.5, but be delayed under RCP 8.5, each by a couple of days (Fig. 4.4). This may be because of changing precipitation plus snowmelt timing but a change in the timing and magnitude of warm water passes in the river are of particular essential for any water management

The rate of increased discharge is drastically greater compared to the portion of increased precipitation, as snowmelt is likely to improve by more than 90 % late century

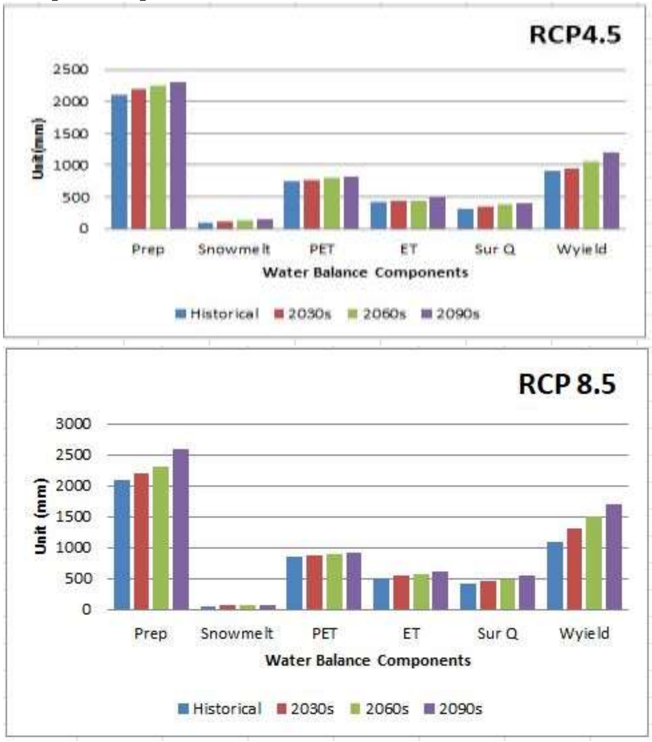




Graph 5: Impact of climate change on the discharge at the outlet of the Wardha basin during the 2030s, 2060s, and 2090s under RCP 4.5 (top) and RCP 8.5 (bottom) scenarios

B. *Impact on evapotranspiration*

The rise in the rate of evapotranspiration is progressive in a later time, as it's crucially impacted by the increased temperature in the basin. The gradual rise in the future projected temperature will ultimately result in the evapotranspiration to increase also. Using the outcome of a difference in precipitation with the increased temperature will considerably affect the evapotranspiration on the basin. A mild increase was noticed during the 2030s under the RCP scenarios, ranging from 0 to 15 %. A reasonable increase (up to 20 %) is projected during the 2060s. Maximum evapotranspiration is projected in a late century (2090s) - as much as 45 % at the uppermost sub-basin of the research region. This may be the impact of a projected rise in maximum and minimum temperatures, that causes a shortening of the snow cover season in the sub basins at a higher elevation and leads to the largest expansion in evapotranspiration higher evaporation might possibly decrease natural grassland coverage and also the grass yield in top of the portion of the Wardha basin.



Graph 5: Impact of Evapotranspiration and water yield

C. *Impact on Water Yield*

The maximum boost in water yield at much higher basins suggests the extremely high mountain areas are much more vulnerable to climate change than the flatlands in the low basins. The lower basins are snow-free throughout the entire season and aren't impacted by the snowmelt when the evaluation is individually for sub basins. Nevertheless, snowmelt plays an important part in the water yield of top of the basins. The contribution of snowmelt is most in top of the basins and therefore is accountable for the biggest percent increased water yield in that area.

Additionally, the increased precipitation yields much more water. In comparison to precipitation and temperature, many other input variables including wind speed, relative humidity, and radiation have a much less substantial impact on water yield.

The water yield is projected to improve by 8-60 % in the 2030s. This expansion is aggravated and also likely to rise approximately almost as 100 % at a greater altitude in the 2090s. The increased water yield just for the middle basin, nonetheless, is anticipated to be approximately 80 % and as much as 40 % at the reduced basins throughout the late century.

VI. CONCLUSION

The result of climate change on water resources is discerned as among the key challenges in the Wardha Region; Climate change has a visible effect on the spatial and temporal variation of water balance parts within the Wardha basin of Maharashtra.

Future projected climate variables (temperature and precipitation) from downscaled CMIP5 GCM models have been pushed into a ground and Water Assessment Tool (SWAT) based hydrological model to learn the effect of projected climate change on the hydrological plan on the Wardha basin.

Both temperature and precipitation of Wardha is projected to increase producing the annual averaged water balance parts of the basin.

Large Difference in precipitation between dry and wet months might be projected.

Maximum increase in discharge might be noticed during 2090s by 41 % and over 50 % under RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenario respectively.

The water balance part of the mid-basin and upper are mostly affected than lower basins.

In terms of percent change, snowmelt of the basin is mainly impacted by increased temperature and precipitation.

The serious projection of an RCP 8.5 scenario demonstrates the typical yearly temperature of the basin is likely to increase by N4°C. Furthermore, the typical annual precipitation within the basin is projected to improve by almost as 26 % during the late century under an RCP 8.5 scenario. The synergetic consequence of an increased temperature and precipitation shows the aggravated impact on the release and water yield with a rise of N50 % at the outlet on the basin.

Generally, there doesn't appear to be an issue of water accessibility within the wardha basin in this century thinking about a projected rise in discharge, water yield, and precipitation. Our research further realized that the water balance components at higher elevations of the mid and upper sub basins on the Wardha basin will be most affected when compared with the basins at a reduced elevation

The research findings of ours might contribute to a highly effective planning and management of demand and water supply in the wardha basin thinking about the impact of climate change.

Especially so since they can help realize the world hydro climate variability, that is essential for designing hydropower plants Generally, the result of climate change may be helpful for using the highest benefit from good water accessibility out of the catchment, but its negative consequences like floods is difficult to overlook.

The research on the hydro process on the Wardha basin was attained utilizing the SWAT unit to determine the functioning of almost every hydraulic framework inside the basin. The obtained results indicate the yearly stream flow decreases at the outlet.

The derived results claim that there's a sizable decrease in general water energy accessibility in the research basin on account of the present amount of growth and further, future advancements, as are currently being suggested, might require a cautious analysis of the potential impact of theirs on presently sanctioned water use.

Thus, the supervisors plus decision makers must take into consideration the water resource shortage and also irregularity between the major inflow, happening within the wet time and also the substantial outflow (needs), in opposite, that occurs, in period that is dry.

VII. Future Scope

1) Incorporate of much more weather stations to enhance the outcome.
2) Incorporate the model for greater simulation of sedimentation rate
3) Calibration and validation of even more watershed, for much better up scaling of parameter.

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