

Hydrological and Ecological Modelling

capacity building through applied research and education.

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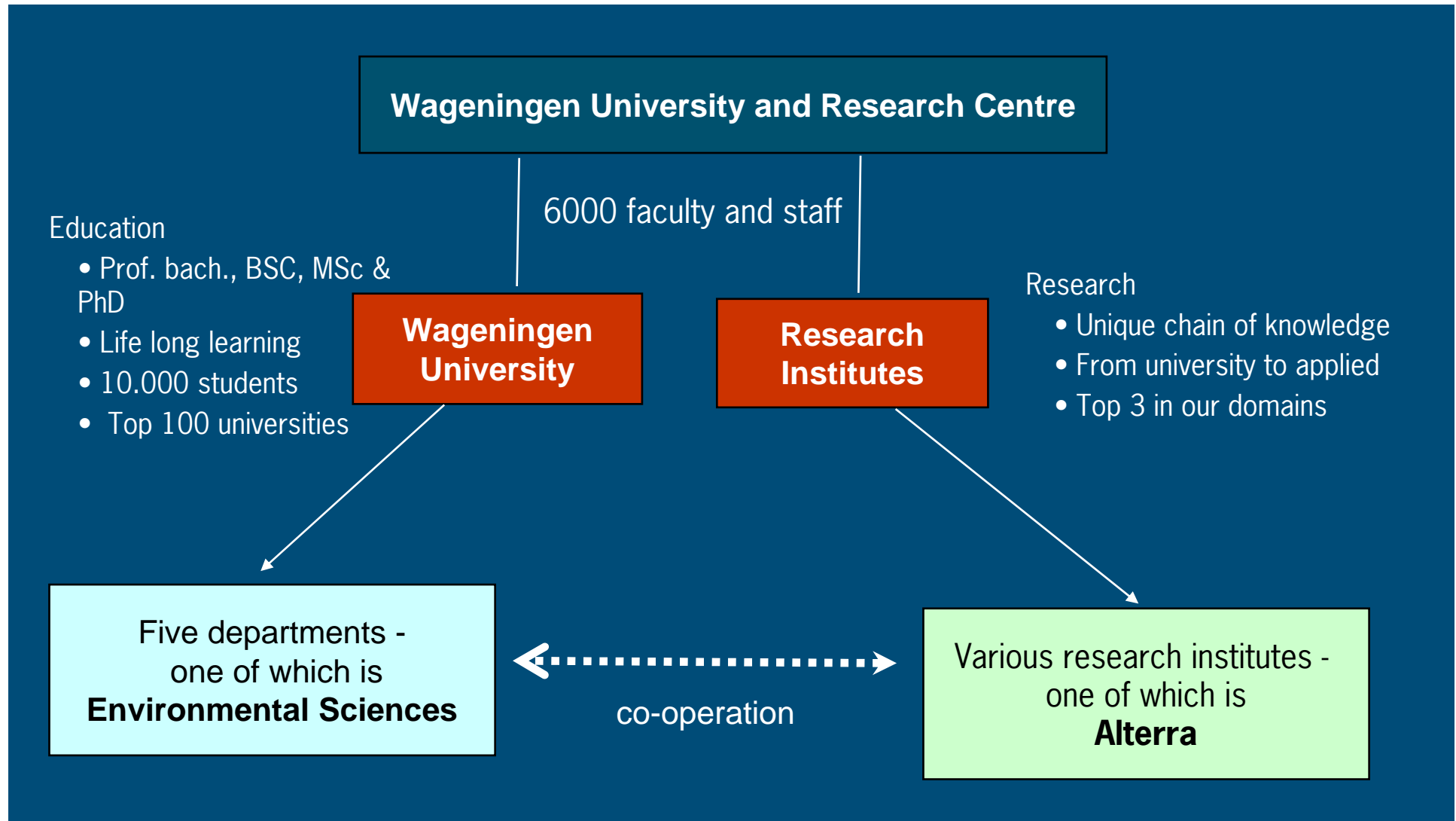
henk.ritzema@wur.nl

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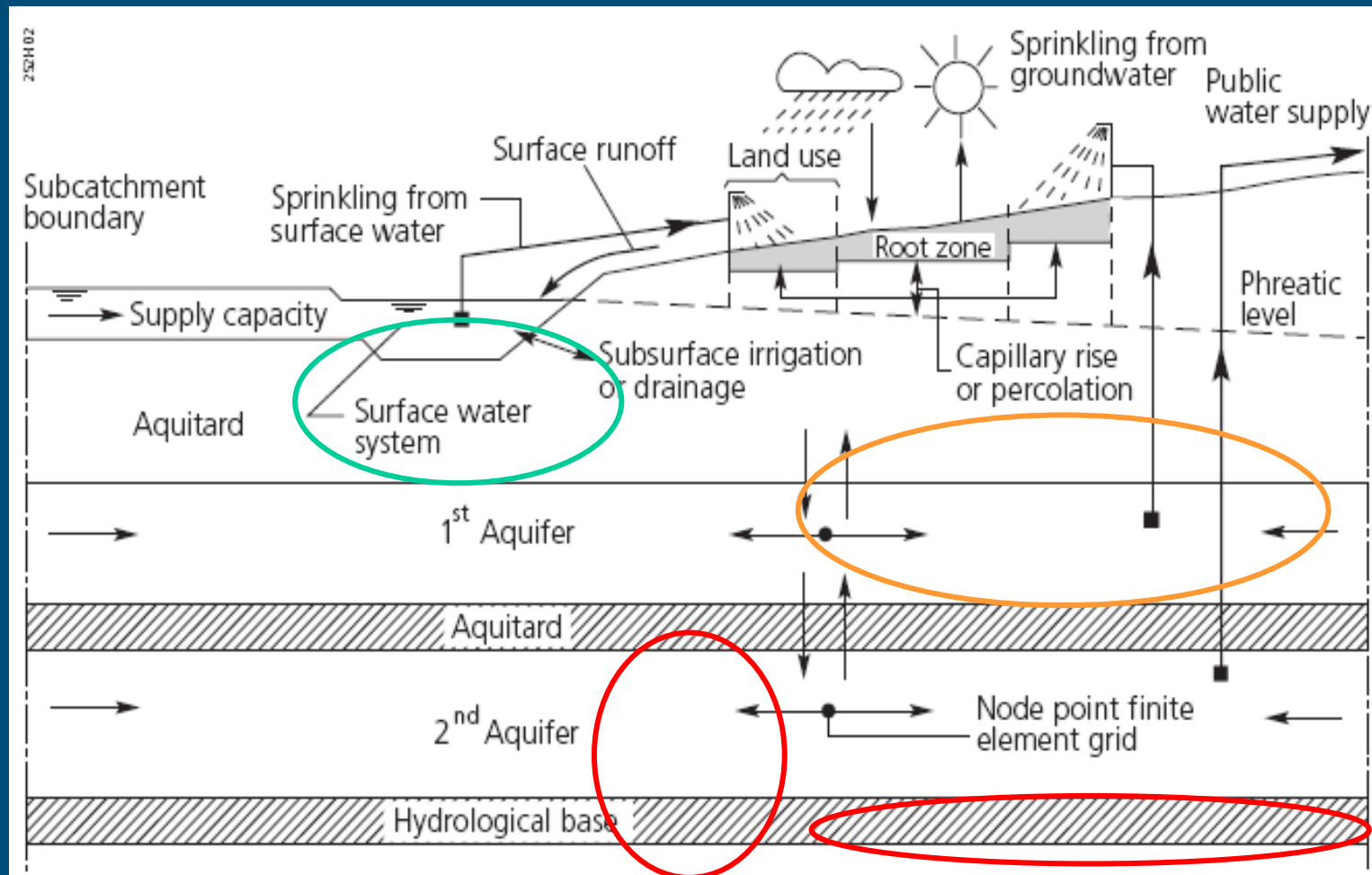
- What is Alterra?
- What kind of cooperation are we looking for?
- Example: Hydrological modelling
- Example: Fire risk assessment
- Example: Ecological modelling
- Example: decision support system



Wageningen University and Research Centre



Hydrological model: SIMGRO, a hydrological model used in combination with a GIS environment



Surface
Water

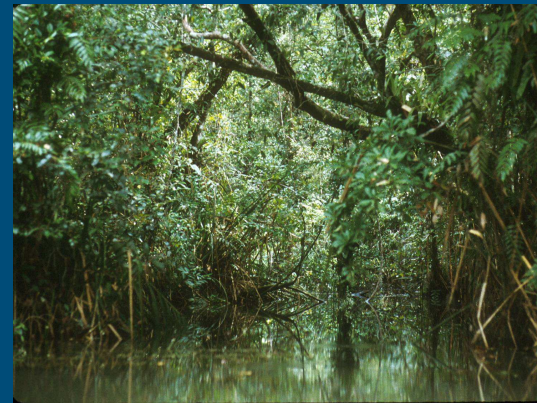
Unsaturated
Zone

Saturated
Zone

Model Applications: tropical peatlands



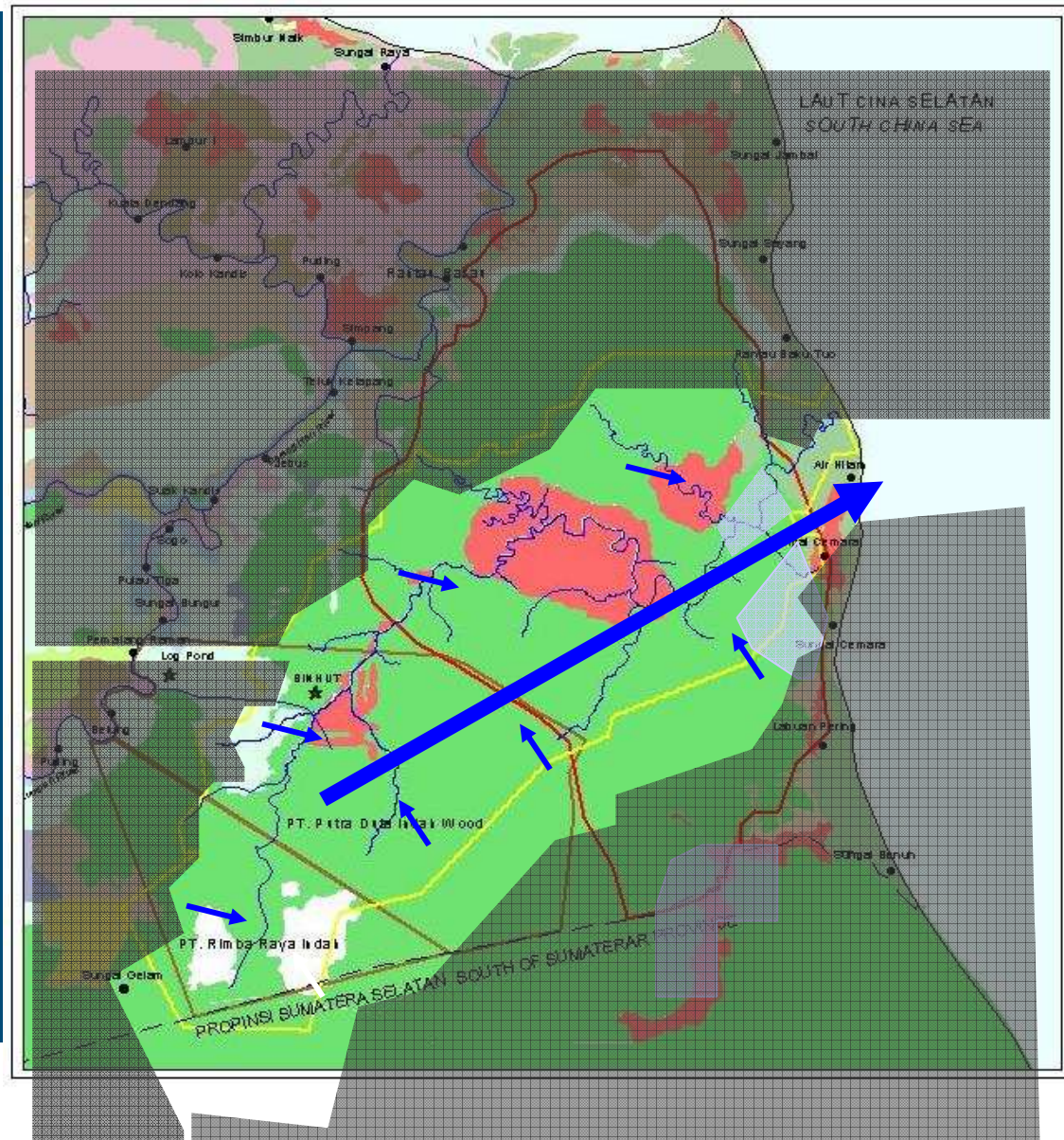
- Land & Water Management
- Fire risk assessment (too dry)
- Vegetative restoration potential assessment (too wet)



Example: Land Management

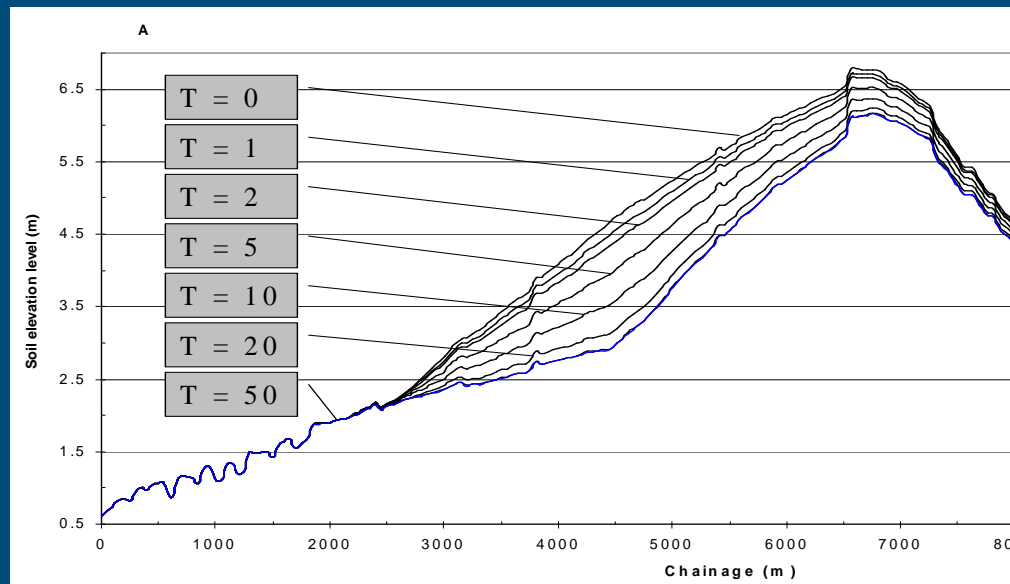
Air Hitam, Jambi,
Sumatra, Indonesia:

Oil palm plantations in the
upper part of a peatland
catchment



Example: Land management

Expanding oil palm cultivation → induces subsidence



Upstream catchment
drainability will reduce
and directions of flow
change →

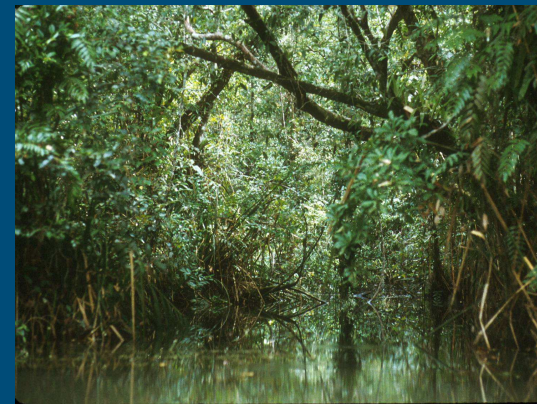
changes in river flows



Model Applications

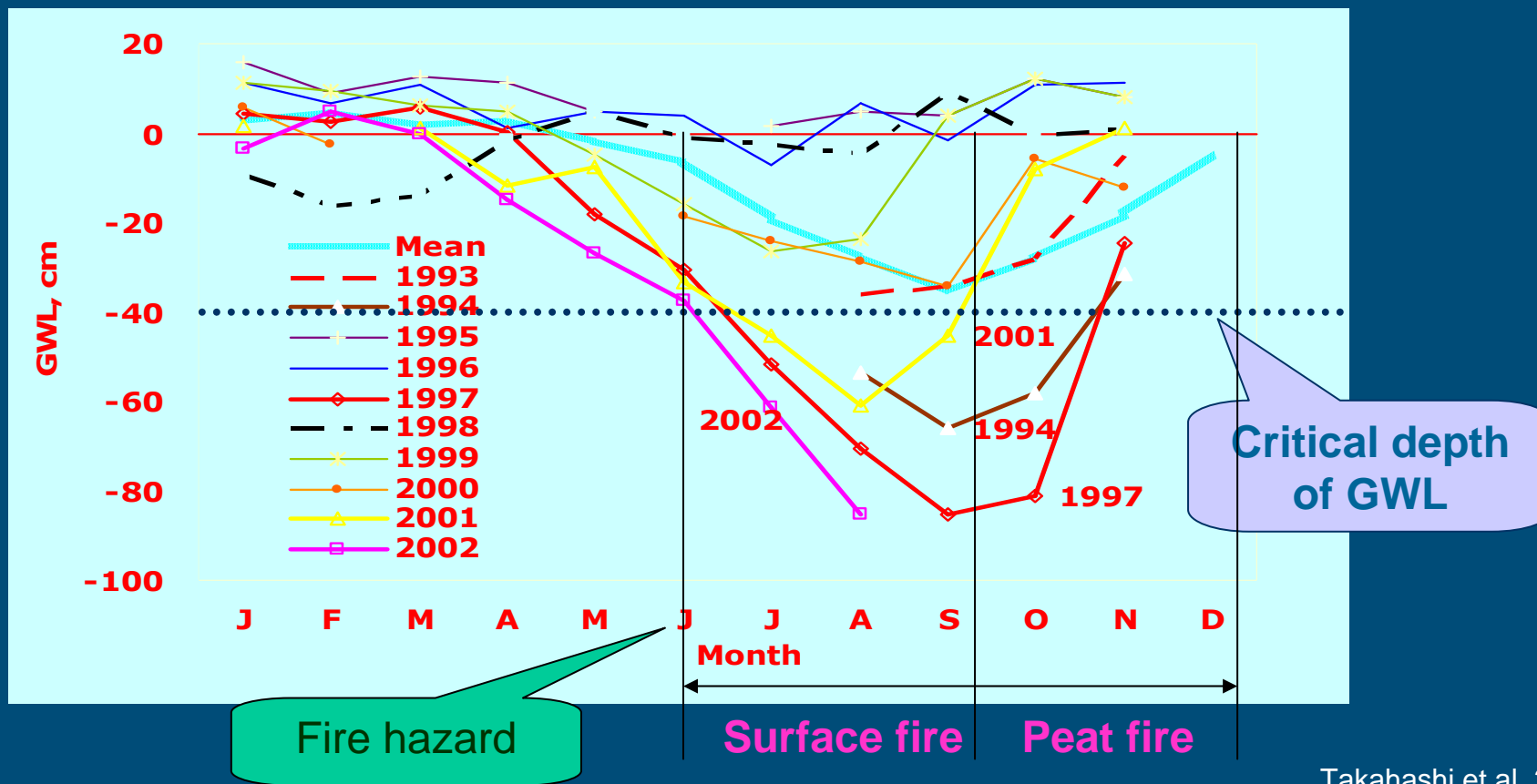


- Land & Water Management
- **Fire risk assessment (too dry)**
- Vegetative restoration potential assessment (too wet)



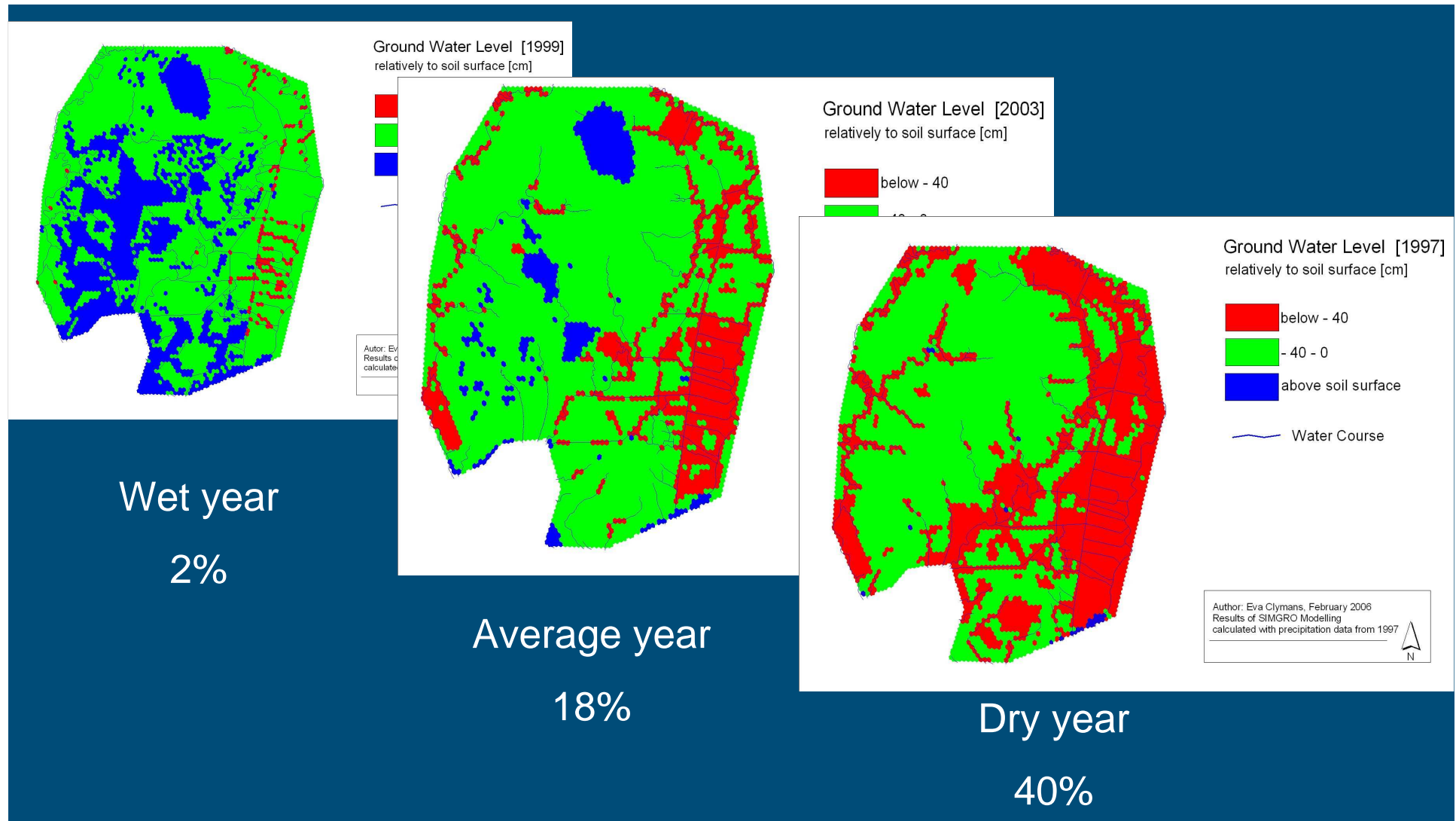
Example – Fire risk management

Sebangau, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia: critical groundwater level for fires

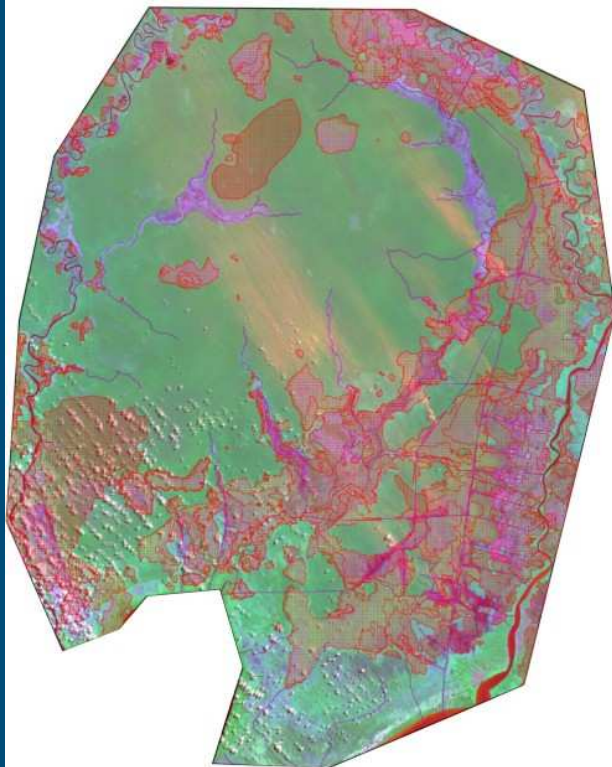


Takahashi et al, 2003

Modeling depth of the watertable: yearly variations





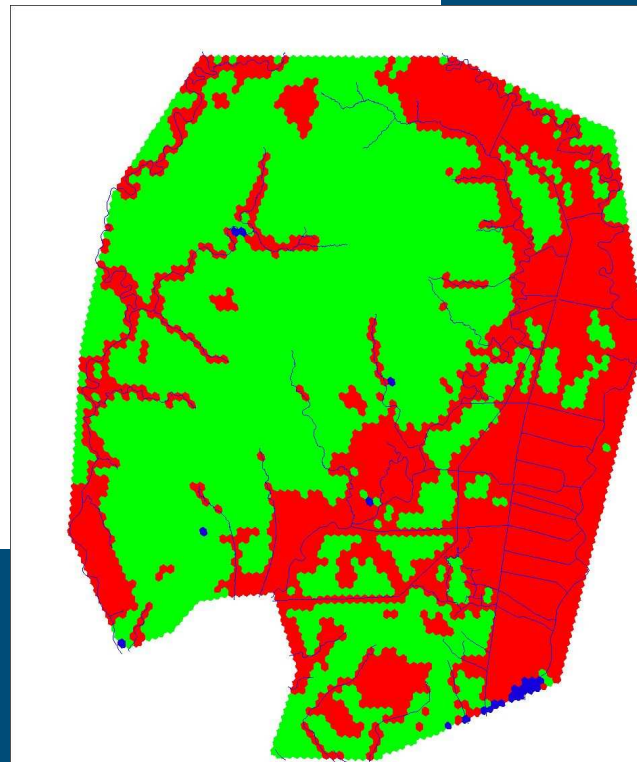
Fire risk: comparison







Groundwater level < -40 cm
 \Rightarrow very **high chance** on fire

Fires 1997

-  Fire Damage
-  Water Courses



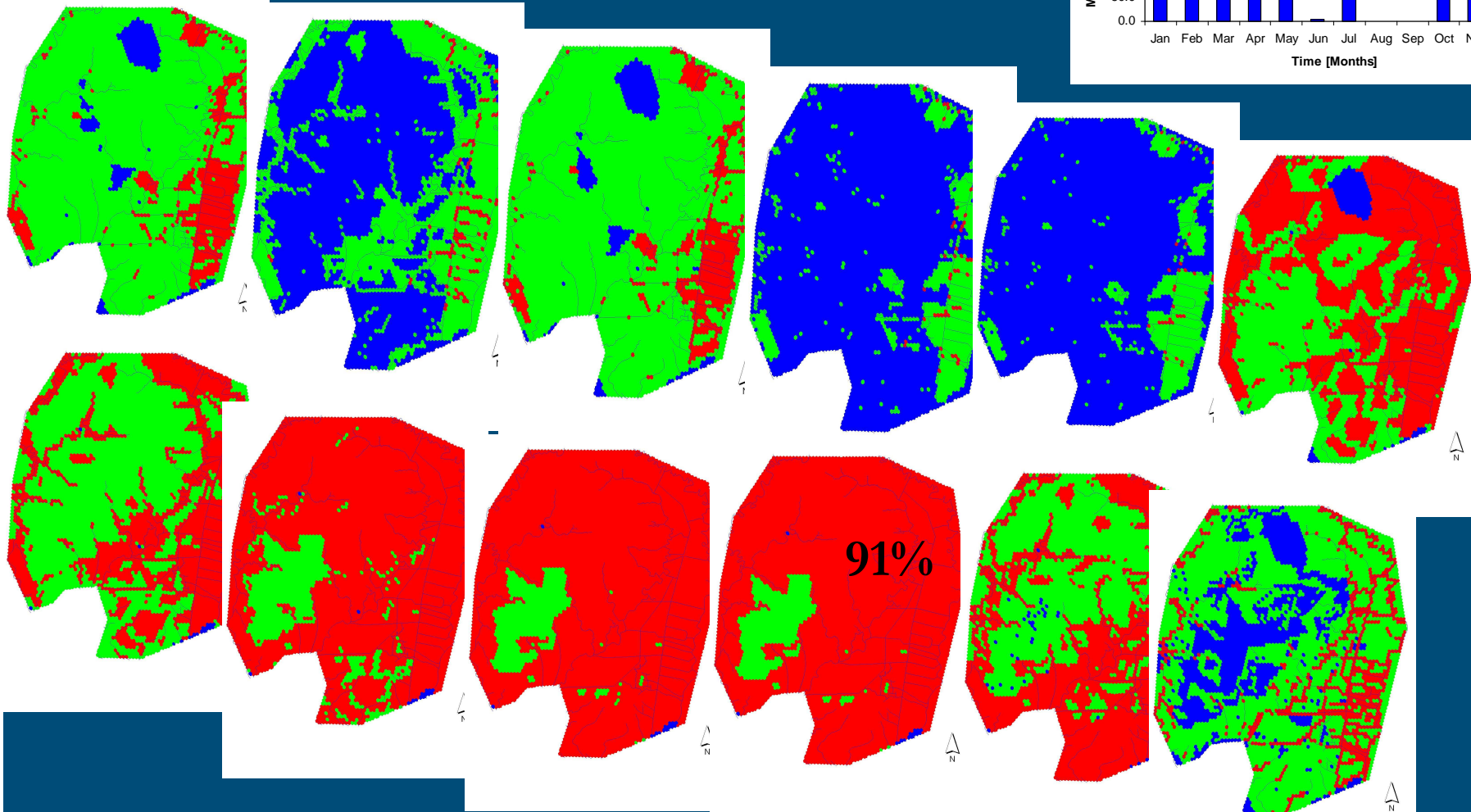
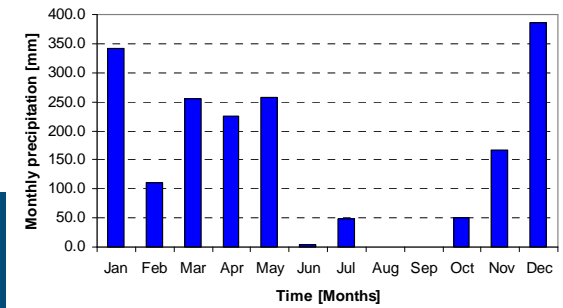
Ground Water Level [1997] relatively to soil surface [cm]

-  below - 40
-  - 40 - 0
-  above soil surface
-  Water Course

Author: Eva Clymans, February 2006
Results of SIMGRO Modelling
calculated with precipitation data from 1997



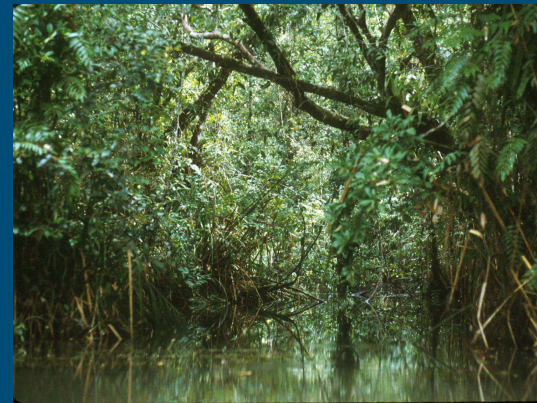
Monthly variations



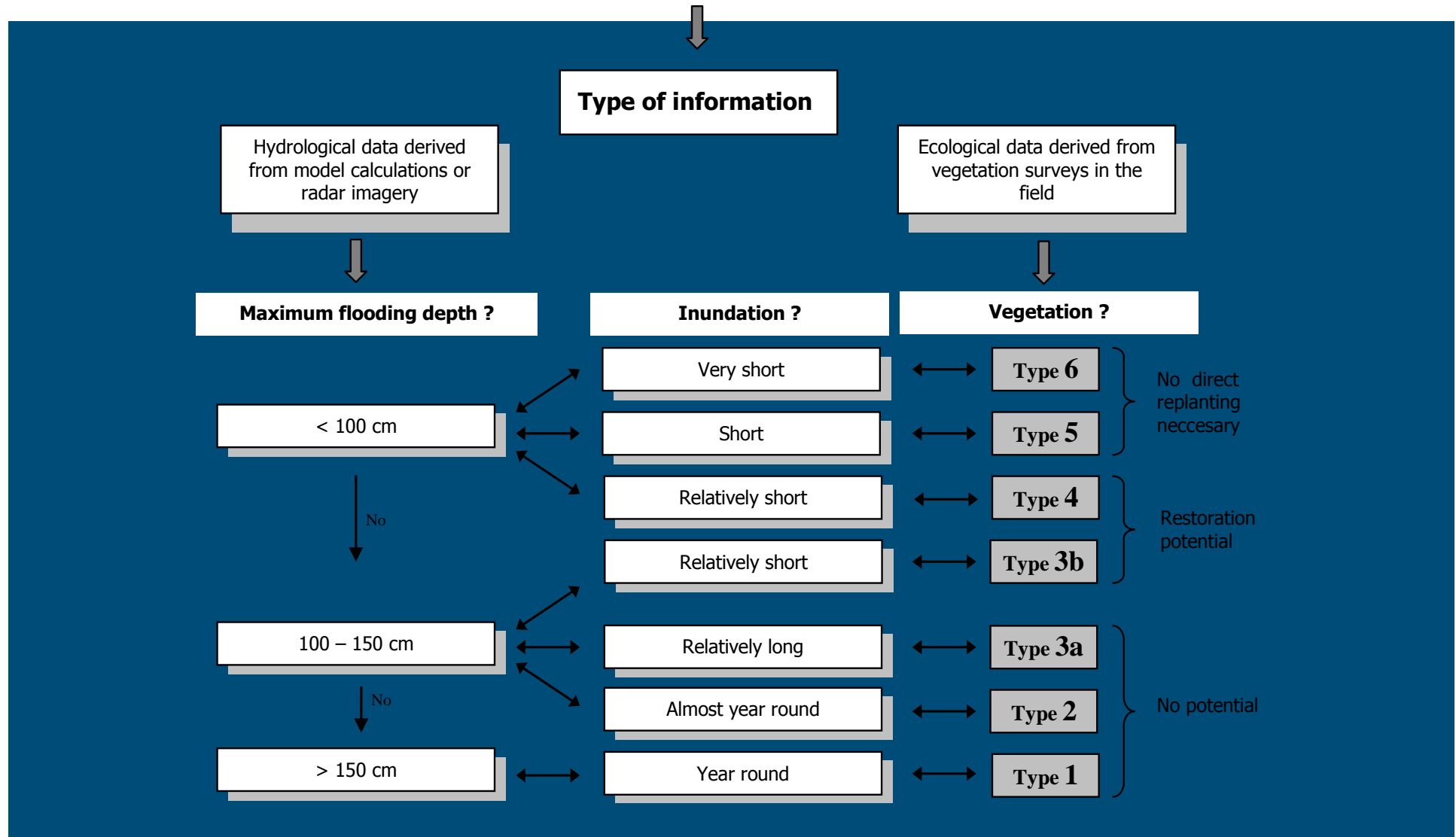
Model Applications



- Land & Water Management
- Fire risk assessment (too dry)
- **Vegetative restoration potential assessment (too wet)**



Critical groundwater level for restoration

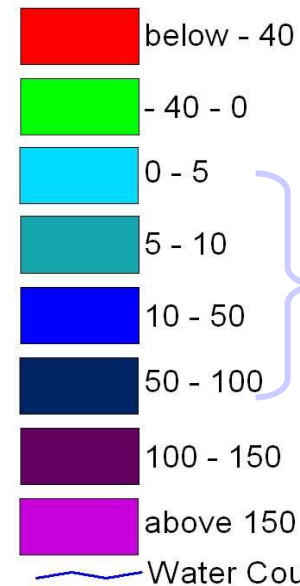


Restoration Potential

Replanting

Restoration Potential

Ground Water Level
[November 1999]
relatively to soil surface [cm]



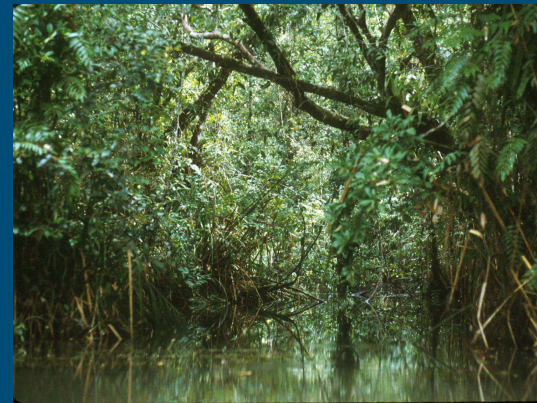
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Model Applications: tropical peatlands

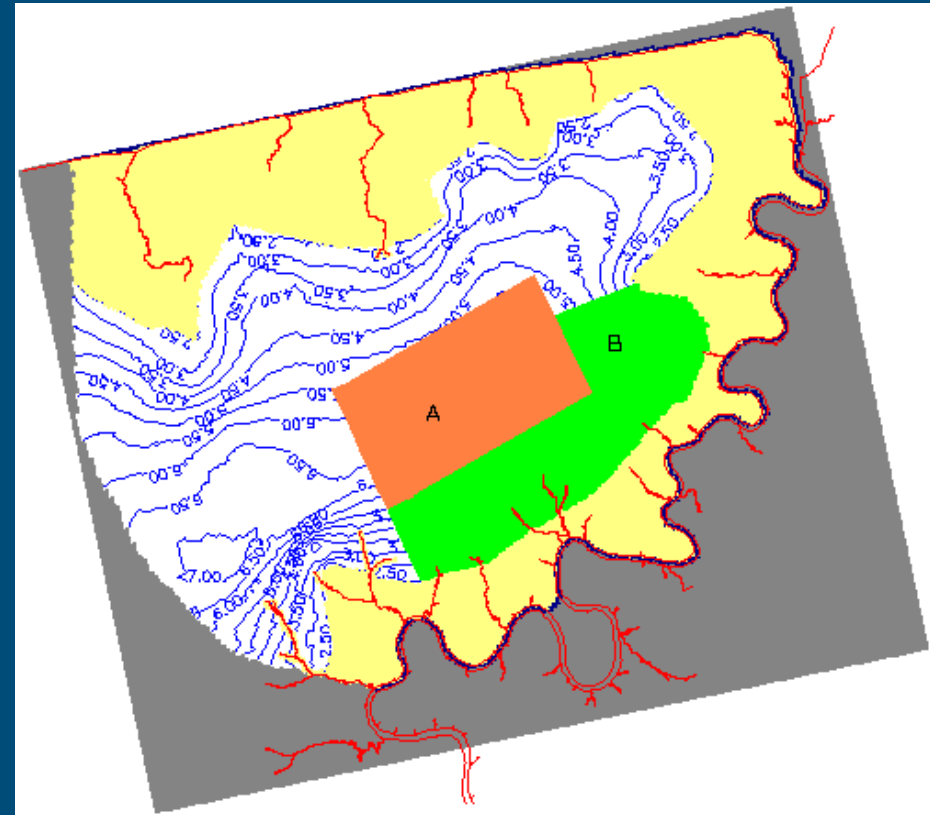


- Land & Water Management
- Fire risk assessment (too dry)
- Vegetative restoration potential assessment (too wet)
- **Decision support system**



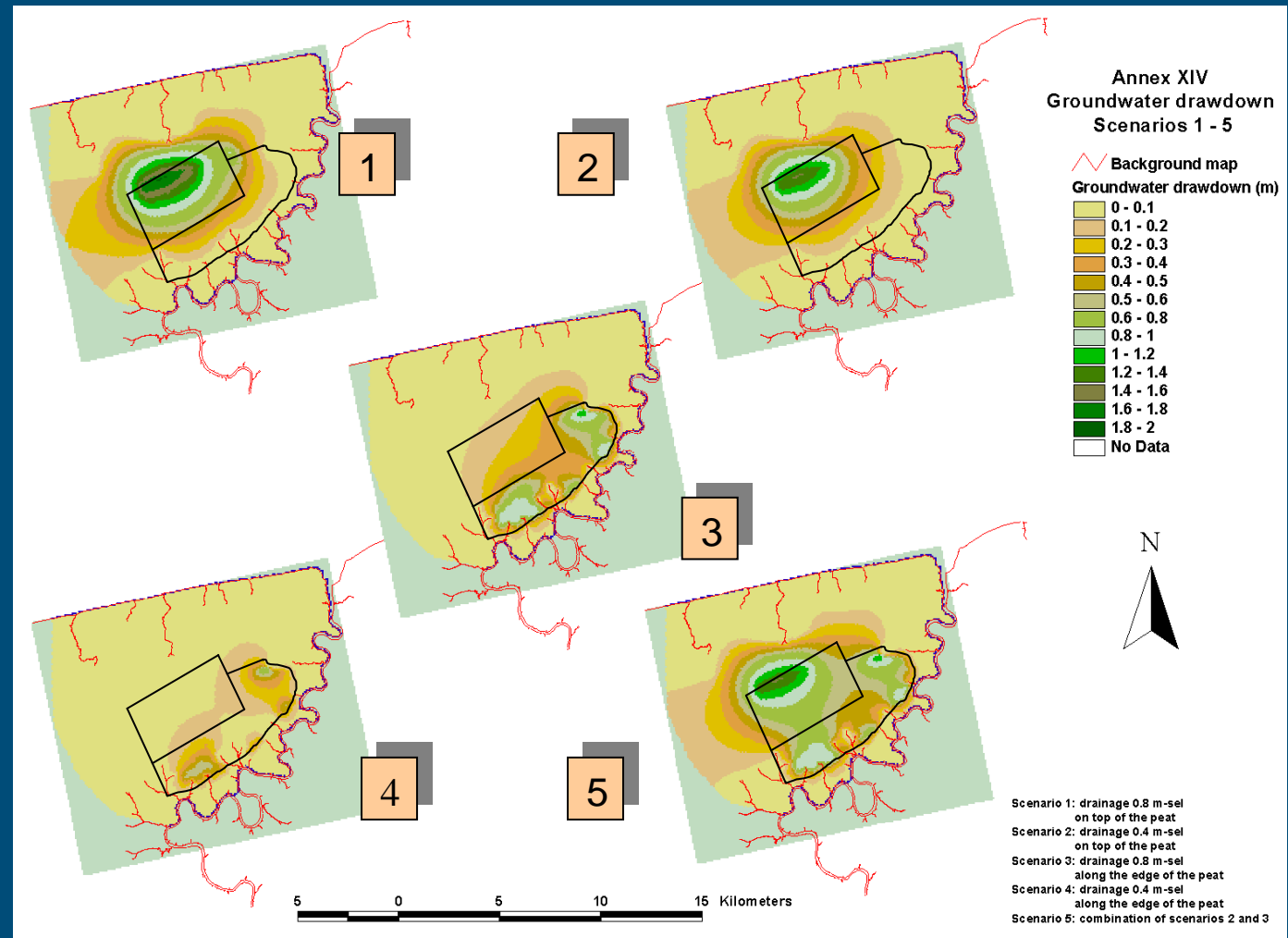
Management: Decision Support System

- Groundwater model (PMWIN)
- GIS based (ArcView)
- Expert Knowledge on:
 - Agriculture
 - Water Management
 - Subsidence
 - etc.

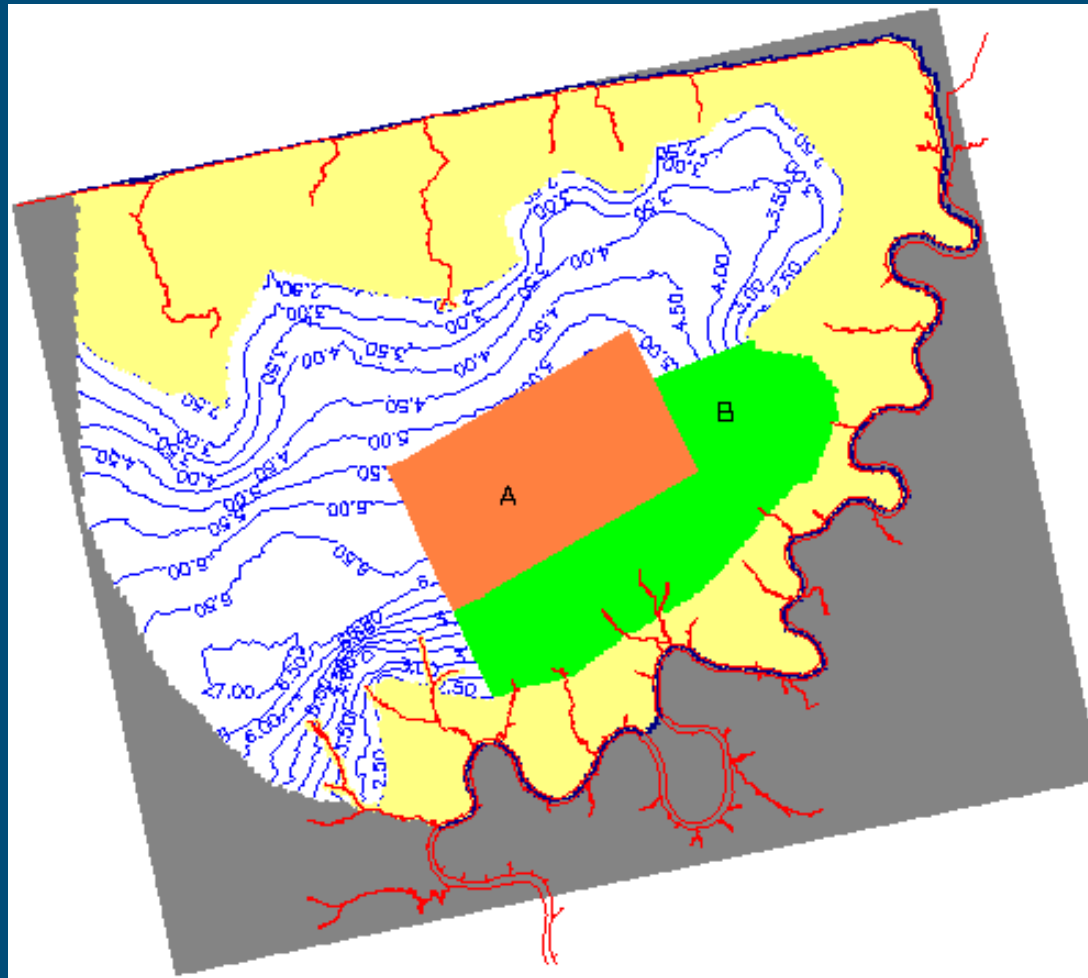


Scenarios: Different types of agricultural land use

1. Deep drainage (0.8 m) on top of peat dome
2. Shallow drainage (0.4 m) on top
3. Deep drainage at edge
4. Shallow drainage at edge
5. Combination



One catchment and one or two crops



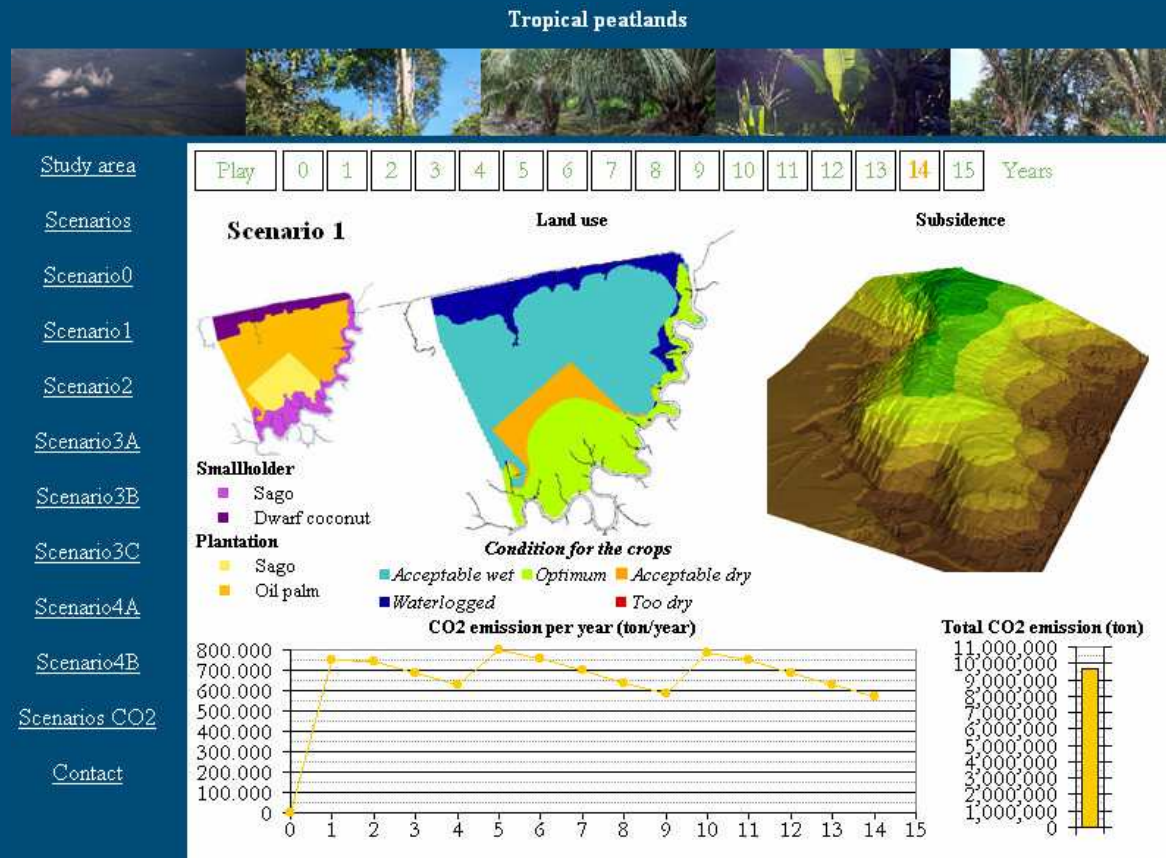
A : Oil palm
B: Vegetables

Conclusion:



Do not mix different types of land use in a peat catchment

Modelling as management tool: decision support system



Conclusions

- Hydrological models extrapolate groundwater levels in time and space
- GIS & Remote Sensing: a tool to overcome limited input data
- GIS: enables the use of expert knowledge, e.g. subsidence, agriculture, ecology, etc.

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"... as we know, there are known knowns; there are things we know we know. We also know there are known unknowns; that is to say we know there are some things we do not know. But there are also unknown unknowns - the ones we don't know we don't know."



terima kasih