Task 3.2: modelling combined processes (leader: INAT)

 Coupling distributed hydrology modelling along with crop growth modelling (MHYDAS model and SAFY crop growth model within the OpenFLUID platform)

Partners: CESBIO, LISAH, INRGREF

Study area: Capbon

 Semi-distributed hydrology along with subsurface hydraulic redistribution (SWAT model)

Partners: INAT, UNICA. Study areas: Merguellil

Hydrological modelling and climate forcing

Partners: UCAM, CESBIO, UNICA.

Study areas: Tensift.

Coupling distributed hydrology modelling along with crop growth modelling

LISAH - INRGREF

Study area: Capbon

Task 3.2: modelling combined processes (leader: INAT)

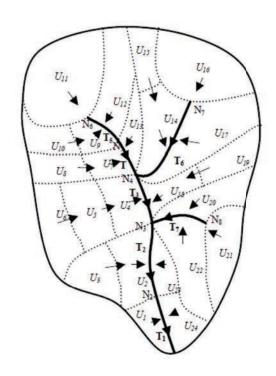
Coupling distributed hydrology modelling along with crop growth modelling

LISAH contribution

Context

- Study site: Kamech
- Context: PhD of Dhouib Mariem
- PhD objective: analysis of water use efficiency within a small rainfed farmed
 Mediterranean catchment in Tunisia, under the constraint of climate change,
 and by considering the spatial distribution of crops in the landscape as an
 action leverage for optimizing water use by crops and agricultural production.

Runoff-infiltration partitioning



understand the exchanges of water fluxes between fields and their impact on the available water for the crop



Runoff-infiltration partitioning under different climate and soil conditions :

- Soil texture
- Soil depth
- crops

Relationship between hydrological units/hydrographic network (adapted from Chahinian, 2004)

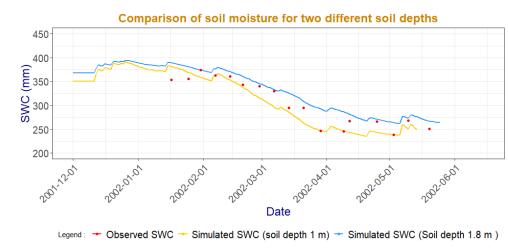
Example of AquaCrop's sensitivity analysis of soil caractristics (hydrodynamic properties; depth)

AquaCrop is sensitive to soil depth, texture and hydrodynamic properties within the same texture class

	θ _{WP} (%)	θ _{FC} (%)	θ _{SAT} (%)	
Sim 1	33	42	45	
Sim 2	24	36	45	

comparison of soil moisture for two different hydrodynamic parameters							
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Legend: • Observed SWC • Simulated SWC (sim1) • Simulated SWC (sim 2)							

	Depth
Sim 1	1 m
Sim 2	1.8 m



Approach and perspectives

- 1. Evaluation of the impact of the spatial connectivity between two fields for different type of soil, depth and crops
- 2. Spatialization of the connectivity at level of the watershed

Cognitive objective: to analyse the co-variations of ecosystem functions of interest according to the composition and configuration of hillside reservoirs and crops, including crop rotation, and according to different climate scenarios.

Methodological objective: to design and develop an agro-hydrological model that simulates ecosystem functions in a Mediterranean watershed.

Persons in charge: J. Molénat, C. Dagès, L. Prévot, F. Jacob (LISAH).

I. Mekki, R. Zitouna (INRGREF).

Post-doc supervision [ALTOS granted, hiring process ongoing].

Cognitive objective: to analyse the co-variations of ecosystem functions of interest according to the composition and configuration of hillside reservoirs and crops, including crop rotation, and according to different climate scenarios.

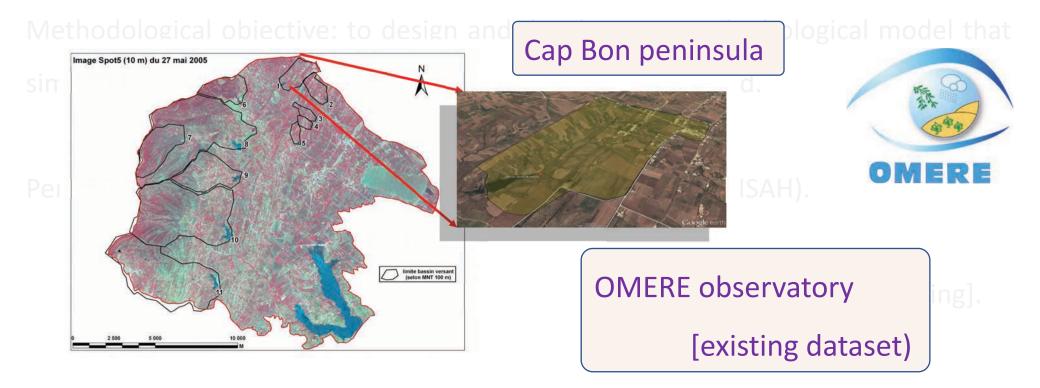
Metho

simulat

Crop yields

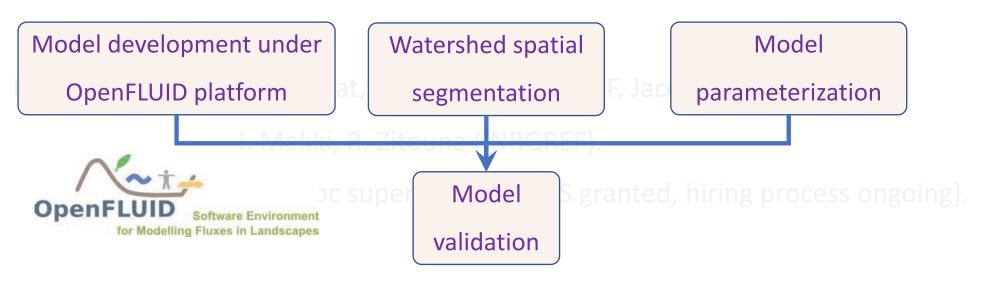
- Soil water use efficiency of rainfed crops
- Performance/reliability of reservoirs [needs of irrigated crops]
- Water production for downstream [dam]
- Groundwater recharge ["zero recharge" hypothesis up to now]

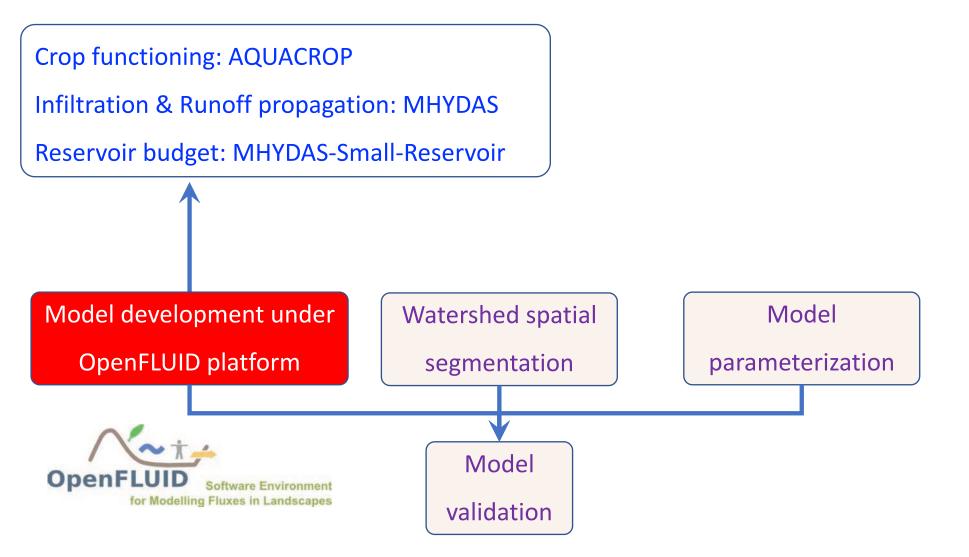
according to the composition and configuration of hillside reservoirs and crops, including crop rotation, and according to different climate scenarios.

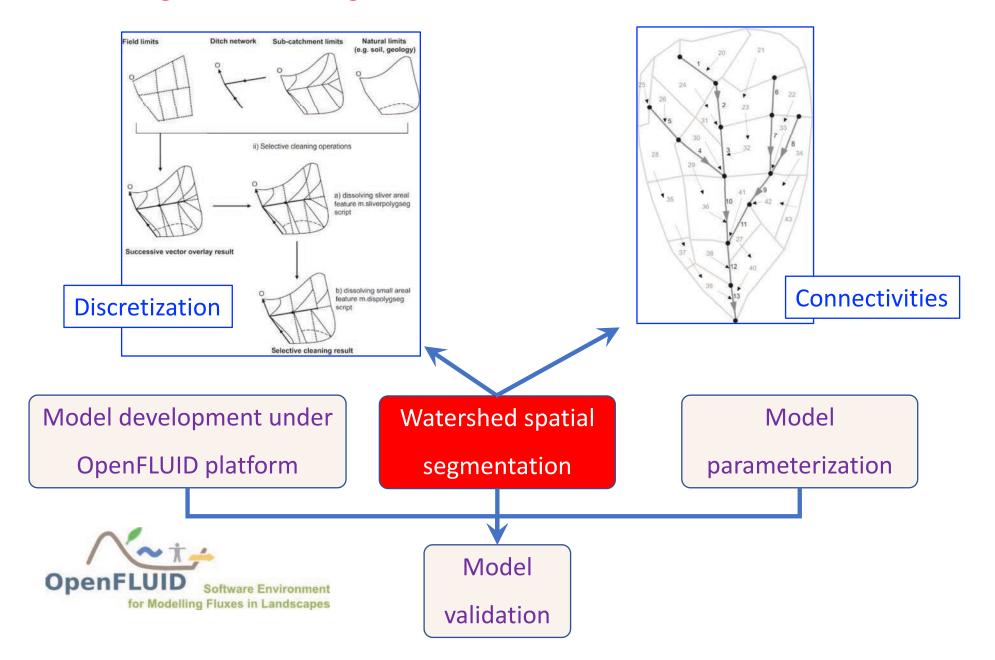


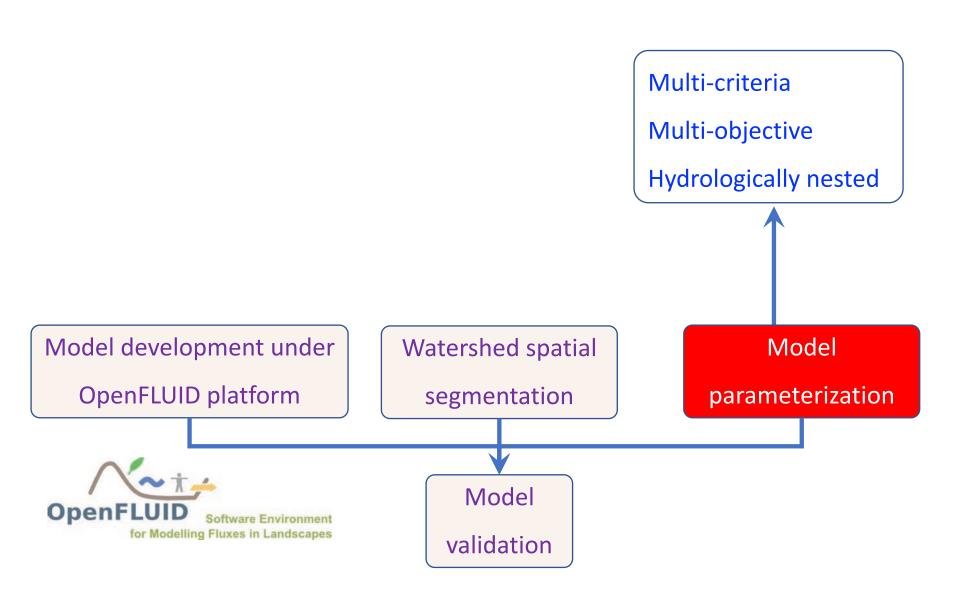
Cognitive objective: to analyse the co-variations of ecosystem functions of interest according to the composition and configuration of hillside reservoirs and crops, including crop rotation, and according to different climate scenarios.

Methodological objective: to design and develop an agro-hydrological model that simulates ecosystem functions in a Mediterranean watershed.



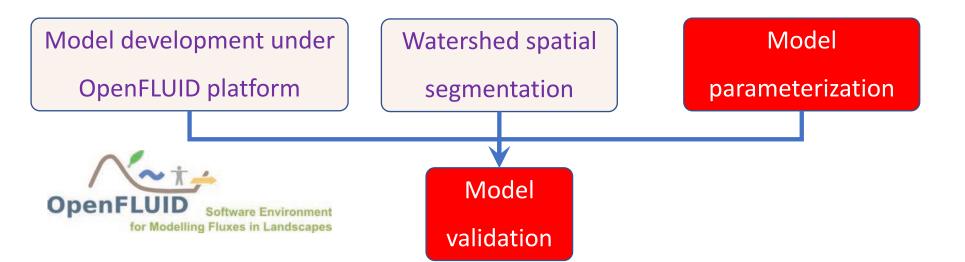






Data set under construction

- Soil & DEM
- Crops biomass & yield
- Soil moisture & runoff
- Piezometric level



Semi-distributed hydrology along with subsurface hydraulic redistribution

Partners: INAT, UNICA. Study areas: Merguellil







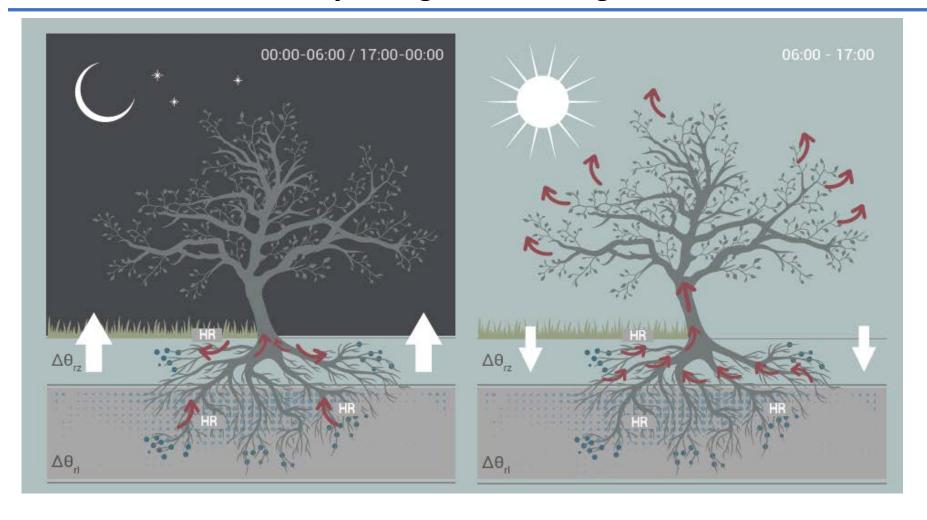
Task 3.2:

Modelling combined process: Semi-distributed hydrology along with subsurface hydraulic redistribution.

Activities:

- -Improving of subsurface hydraulic redistribution in semi-distributed modelling
- -Improving the SWAT model by including hydraulic redistribution

WP3: Ecohydrological modeling



Hydraulic redistribution model

$$HR = -C_{r,max}R_e \frac{\Delta \psi}{d_r}$$

$$R_e = f^{-1}[(\psi, \psi_{50}, b_{R_e})]$$

Improving SWAT model by the inclusion of hydraulic redistribution

Potential Evaporation with Penman-Monteith

$$\lambda E = \frac{\Delta \cdot (H_{net} - G) + \rho_{air} \cdot c_p \cdot [e_z^o - e_z] / r_a}{\Delta + \gamma \cdot (1 + r_c / r_a)}$$

Water Uptake by Plants from the soil surface to a specified depth

$$w_{up,z} = \frac{E_t}{\left[1 - \exp(-\beta_w)\right]} \cdot \left[1 - \exp\left(-\beta_w \cdot \frac{z}{z_{root}}\right)\right]$$

 $\beta_w = 10$ Water use parameter

Potential water uptake $w_{up,ly} = w_{up,zl} - w_{up,zu}$

When there is a low water content in the first layer

$$w'_{up,ly} = w_{up,ly} + w_{demand} \cdot epco$$

Water uptake demand not meet by the overlying layer

ерсо

Plant compensation factor, set manually. Range between 0.001 and 1

Actual Water Uptake
$$w_{actualup,b} = \min \left[w_{up,b}'', \left(SW_{b} - WP_{b} \right) \right]$$

 SW_b Amount of water in the soil layer WP_b Water content at wilting point

Actual amount of transpiration $w_{actualup} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} w_{actualup,k}$ Sum of uptakes from the n layers

Problem to be solved: actual transpiration is not directly related to soil moisture of each soil layer

Task 3.2: modelling combined processes: Semi-distributed hydrology along with subsurface

hydraulic redistribution

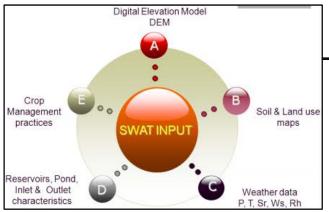
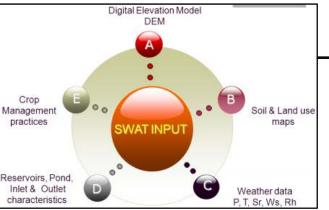


Figure 1: SWAT model Inputs



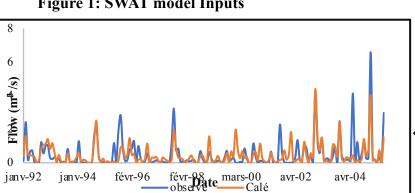


Figure 3: measured and calibrated flows

NSE	R ²	PBIAS	RMSE	
0.52	0.53	3%	0.61	

Many simulations with

many rain gages option

SWATCUP

SUFFI2 Algorithm

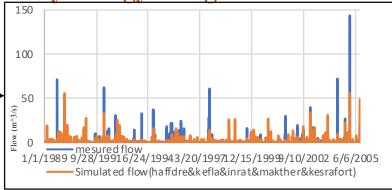


Figure 2: measured and modeled flows

Time	Statistical coefficient	NSE	\mathbb{R}^2	PBIAS	RMSE
	Haffouz Dre Rain gage	0.02	0.14	10%	3.18
	Haffouz Dre & Oueslatia INRAT raingages	-0.27	0.13	26%	3.61
	Haffouz Dre, Oueslatia INRAT &El Alaa raingages	-0.04	0.16	21%	3.27
Daily	Haffouz Dre, Oueslatia INRAT& kef laboid raingages	0.04	0.15	20%	3.14
	Haffouz Dre, Oueslatia INRA, kef laboid Makther & kesra forêt raingages	0.04	0.16	23%	3.14
	Haffouz Dre, kef laboid Makther & kesra forêt raingages	0.13	0.15	4%	2.99
Monthly	Haffouz Dre, kef laboid Makther & kesra forêt raingages	0.29	0.30	4%	0.78

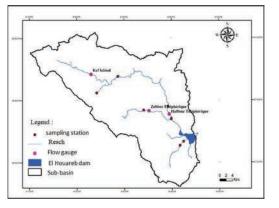
The SWAT model is greatly sensitive to rainfall variability

Task 3.2: modelling combined processes: Semi-distributed hydrology along with

subsurface hydraulic redistribution

Use outputs of tasks 1.1 and 1.2 to test the sensitivity of the model to the variability of different sources (in situ and satellite).





update of the database to test the impact of land use change on runoff and sediment.

Figure 4: sediment measurement points

Problems

Land accessibility (rough land, rugged mountain terrain)

Corona virus (field observations and data collection postponed)

• D3.2.1 [Task 3.2]: report on modelling improvements via comparison exercises for integrated modelling schemes @ Month 33, to be shared within modelling workshops in WP5 @ Month 36.

• D3.2.2 [Task 3.2]: 2 submitted publications for methodological developments of integrated process modelling @ Month 36.

MS3: Update database to improved versions of integrated modelling schemes