

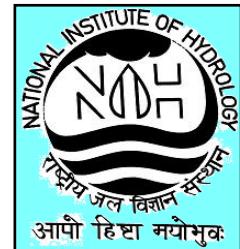


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Framework for Soil Conservation Measures in WR project: Need Assessment to Impact Analysis



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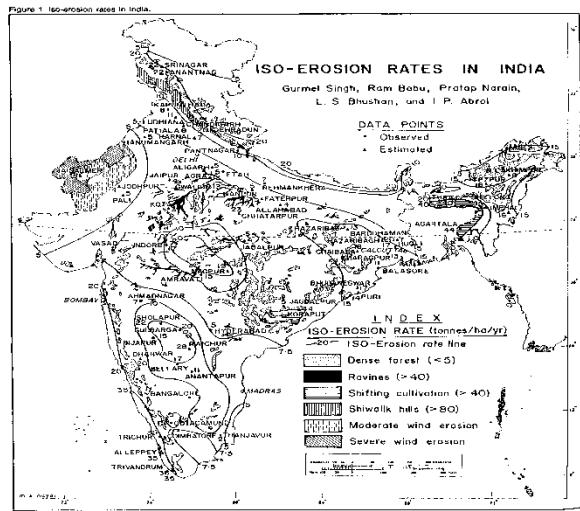
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Need of scientific study on soil erosion and development of catchment area treatment plan

- Soil & water are two important natural resources.
- Nature takes 200 to 400 years to build up 1 cm of topsoil.
- In India, average rate of soil erosion is about 16.4 t/ha/yr or 5334 million Tonnes (Narayna and Rambabu, 1983).
- World wide 0.5 to 1% of total capacities of reservoirs is being lost every year
- Loss of nutrients from agriculture field
- Reduced capacities affect reservoir operation and irrigation efficiencies.
- Wear and tear of turbine blades





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OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. Development of framework for assessment of need of soil conservation measures in WR Project
2. Identification and linking of different modules to implement proposed framework
3. Implementation of proposed framework in a WR Project



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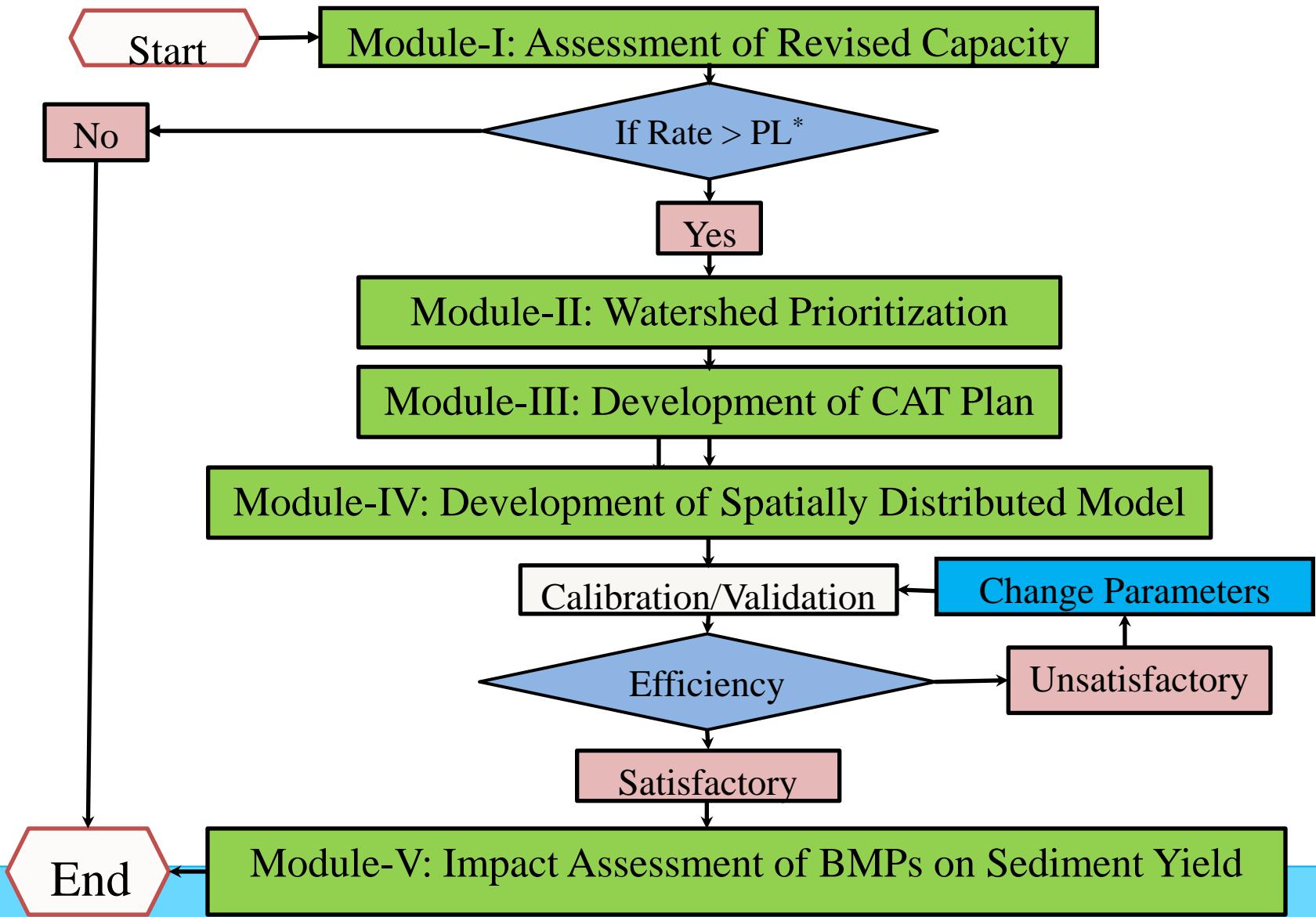
Dam Rehabilitation & Improvement Project



Central Water Commission

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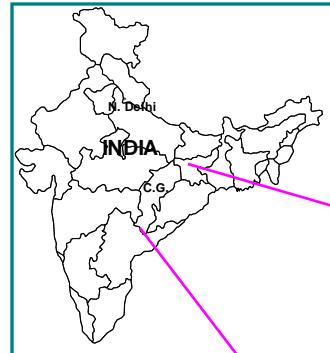
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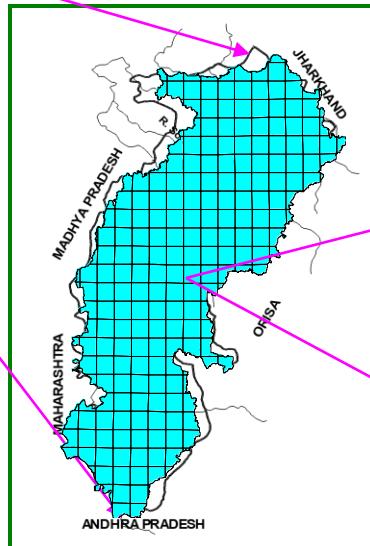
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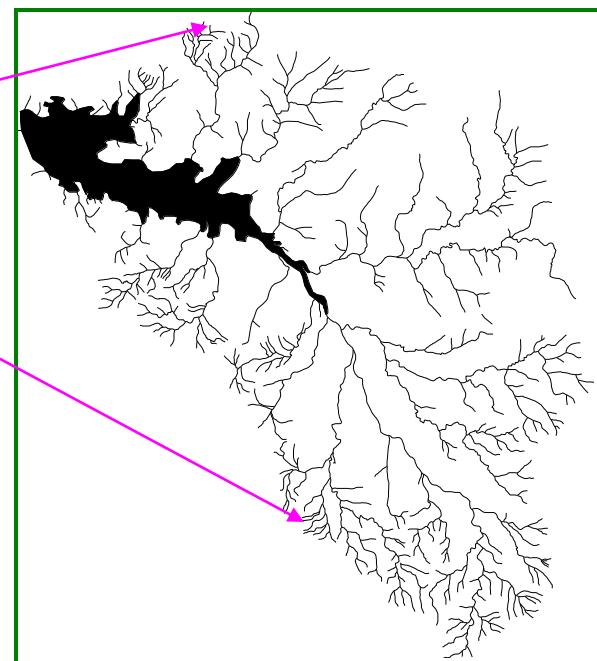
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STUDY AREA : Location Map



CHHATTISGARH

KODAR RESERVOIR

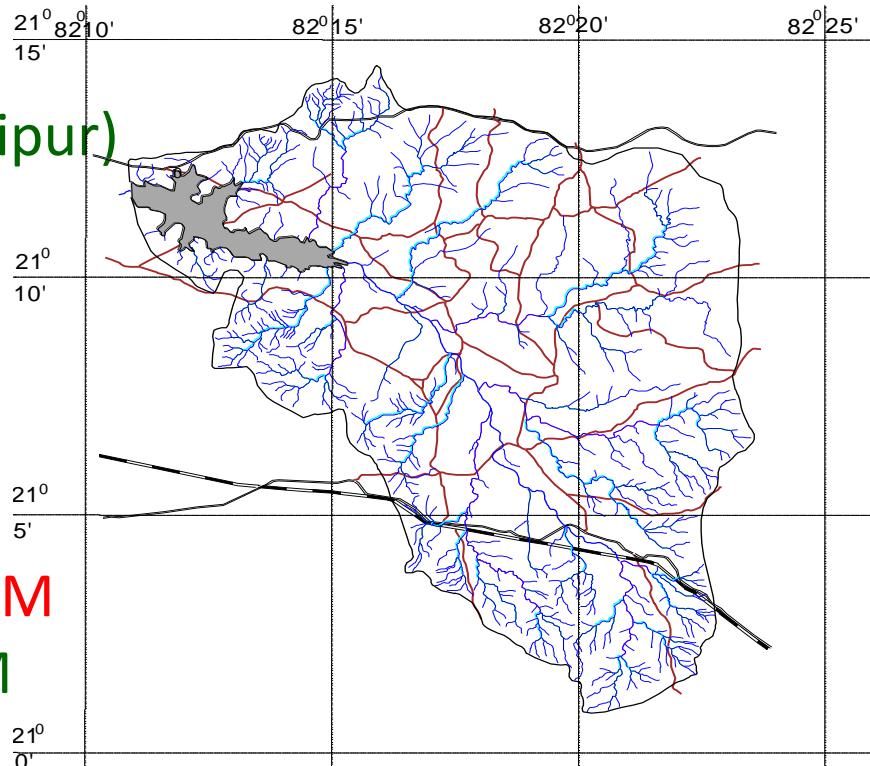


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Salient Features of Kodar WR Project

- Kodar reservoir is situated on river Kodar which is a tributary of Mahanadi.
- Location : Tahsil : Mahasamund (Raipur)
- Year of start of operation : 1976-77
- Dead Storage Level : 286.04 m
- Full Reservoir Level : 295.24 m
- Gross Storage Capacity : 160.35 MCM
- Dead Storage Capacity : 11.33 MCM
- No. of villages served : 49





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METHODOLOGY

1. Preparation of inventory on hydrology, meteorology, geology, land use, soil, reservoir elevations and other details.
2. Instrumentation and collection of hydrological and sediment data.
3. Preparation of GIS data base of study area
4. Estimation of revised reservoir capacity using remote sensing technique
5. Detailed Soil testing in the study area
6. Development of Multi Criteria Decision Support for prioritization of catchment
7. Development of catchment area treatment (CAT) plan.
8. Application of sediment prediction model.
9. Impact assessment analysis on sedimentation and runoff due to proposed CAT plan in the catchment.

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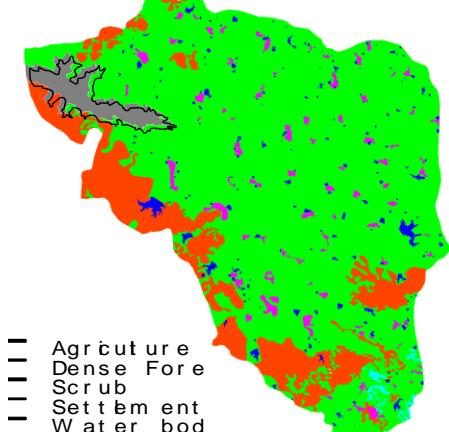
Generation of Thematic maps and Land use map

Soil map

Soil is mainly loamy

- 689: Fine, Mixed, Hyperthermic, Typic Haplusterts
- 670: Fine, Mixed, Hyperthermic, Vertic Ustochrepts
- 733: Fine-Loamy, mixed, Isohyperthermic, typic Haplustalfs
- 748: Fine-Loamy, Kaolinitic, Isohyperthermic, typic Haplustalfs
- 747: Fine-Loamy, Kaolinitic, Isohyperthermic, typic Rhodustalfs
- 710: Fine-Loamy, Mixed, Hyperthermic, Typic Haplustals
- 657: Loamy-Skeletal, Kaolinitic, Hyperthermic, Lithic Ustorthents

Land use map



Geology map

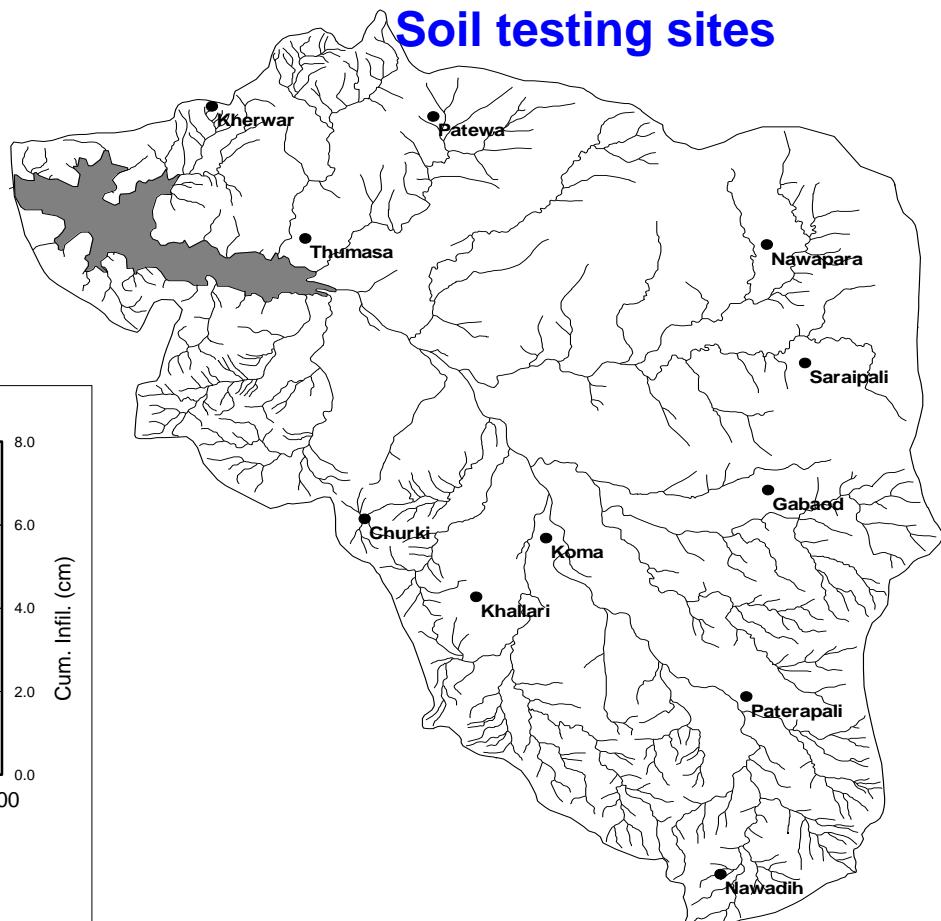
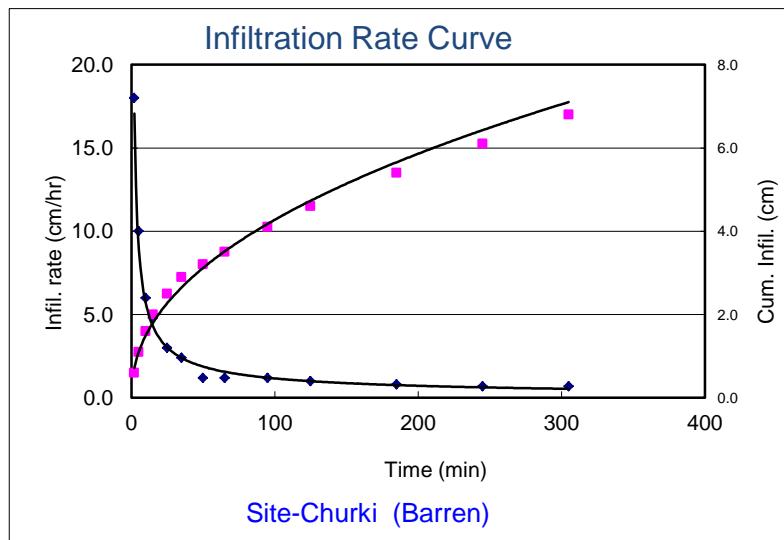
Granite is the principle geological features found in the catchment cover more than 90 % of area.

Land use Distribution

S.N.	Land use	Area in sq. km.	Percentage Area
1.	Agriculture	243.86	79.39
2.	Dense forest	48.38	15.75
3.	Scrub	1.22	0.40
4.	Water bodies	5.81	1.89
5.	Settlement	7.88	2.57
	Total	307.15	100

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- RESULTS
- Evaluation of soil properties
 - Infiltration rate
 - Saturated hydraulic conductivity
 - Bulk density and dry density
 - Sp. Gravity
 - Organic Carbon
 - Particle size analysis





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Evaluation of soil properties

Hydraulic conductivity

S.N	Name of village	Hydraulic conductivity (K_s) (cm/hr)	Metric flux potential () (cm ² /sec)	Sorptivity (S) cm/sec ^{-1/2}
1.	Kherwar	34.07	0.001	0.010
2.	Patewa	7.77	0.004	0.024
3.	Thumsa	15.38	0.001	0.008
4.	Nawapara	11.94	0.005	0.038
5.	Gaboud	25.31	0.005	0.030
6.	Khallari	2.37	0.000	0.006
7.	Saraipali	7.77	0.004	0.026
8.	Koma	0.10	0.000	0.001
9.	Paterapali	10.50	0.003	0.025
10.	Churki	5.18	0.003	0.016
11.	Nawadiah	88.95	0.047	0.105

Textural Analysis

Site	Village	Percentage of				Type of soil
		Gravel	Sand	Silt	clay	
Site-1	Kherwar	2.0	70.2	27.8	-	Sandy Loam
Site-2	Patewa	5.3	69.4	23.5	1.8	Sandy Loam
Site-3	Thumsa	1.6	74.8	23.0	0.6	Sandy loam
Site-4	Nawapara	1.5	37.1	58.1	3.3	Silt Loam
Site-5	Gabod	14.1	37.2	48.7	-	Silt Loam
Site-6	Khallari	1.1	40.5	55.3	3.1	Silt Loam
Site-7	Saraipali	1.9	36.3	61.8	-	Silt Loam
Site-8	Koma	2.8	35.8	61.4	-	Silt Loam
Site-9	Paterapali	24.1	53.7	20.1	2.1	Sandy Loam
Site-10	Churki	22.4	70.2	7.4	-	Sandy
Site-11	Nawadiah	2.9	73.2	23.9	-	Sandy Loam

Bulk density, Dry density and Sp. gravity

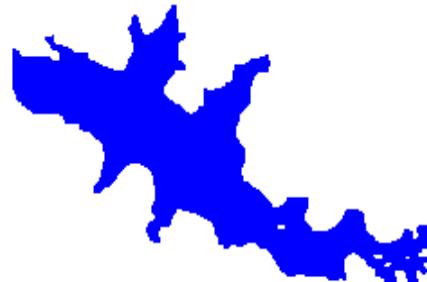
Site	Village	Dry density (gm/cm ³)	Moisture content (%)	Bulk density (gm/cm ³)	Specific gravity
Site-1	Kherwar	1.51	2.48	1.55	2.21
Site-2	Patewa	1.47	3.97	1.53	2.53
Site-3	Thumsa	1.51	1.08	1.52	2.52
Site-4	Nawapara	1.40	2.68	1.44	2.27
Site-5	Gabod	1.50	3.24	1.55	2.59
Site-6	Khallari	1.29	3.42	1.34	2.56
Site-7	Saraipali	1.37	4.81	1.44	2.50
Site-8	Koma	1.20	7.18	1.29	2.55
Site-9	Paterapali	1.49	2.29	1.51	2.47
Site-10	Churki	1.43	4.82	1.50	2.54
Site-11	Nawadiah	1.51	1.55	1.53	2.59

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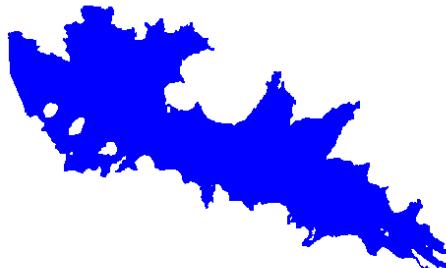
Module –I: Assessment of Revised Capacity

- LISS III scenes of path-102 and row-57 for eight different dates have been processed to cover the whole range of live storage of Kodar reservoir (286.40 m to 295.337 m).
- Normalized difference water index (NDWI), band ratio (BR) and false color composite (FCC) has been applied to extract water pixels from each of the images.

R E S U L T S



Date : May 09 2009
Reservoir level : 287.39 m

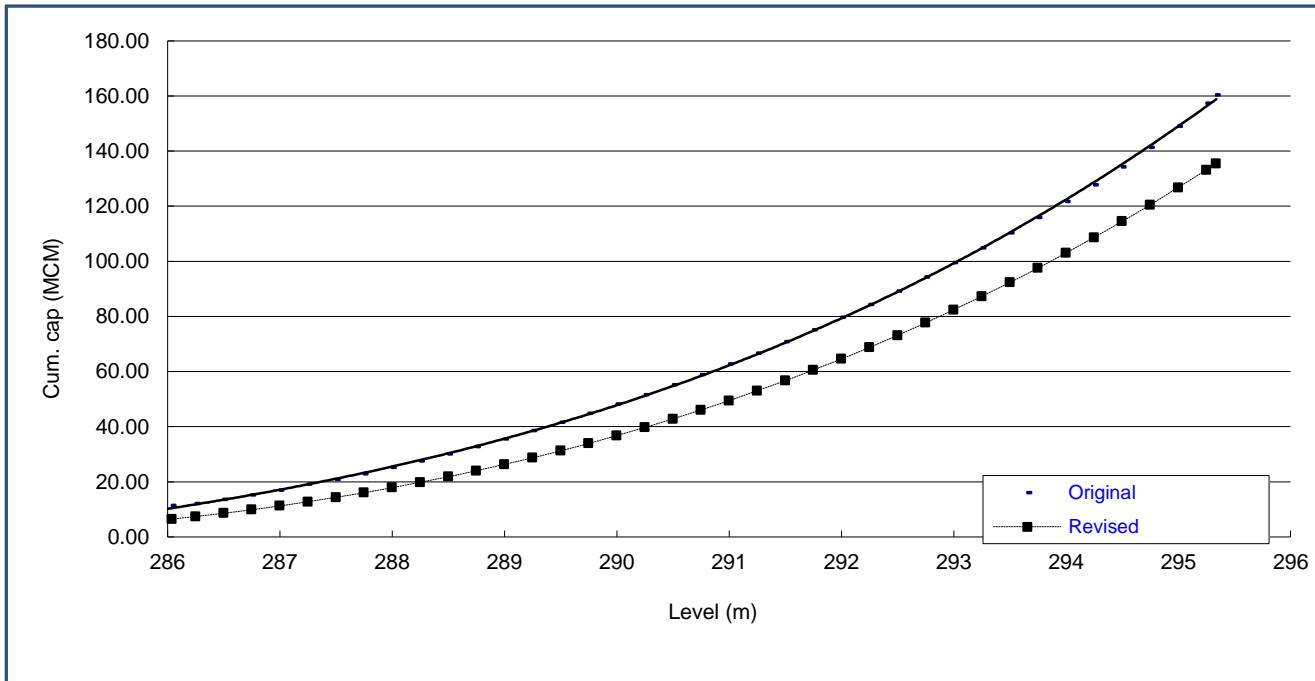


Date : Oct 11 2009
Reservoir level : 295.16 m

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RESULTS

Revised capacity curve for Kodar reservoir



The result of analysis indicated that the 43.12% of dead storage and 15.55% of gross storage of Kodar reservoir have been lost in 32 years with average rate of 0.246 $\text{Mm}^3/100 \text{ km}^2/\text{year}$.



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Need Assessment for CAT Plan

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- Prescribed limit (PL) for computation of useful life suggested by BIS (IS 12182) has been used.
- $$PL = \frac{\text{Dead storage (MCM)}}{\text{life of the project (Year)}} = 11.33 \text{ MCM/100 yrs}$$

$$= 0.11 \text{ MCM/year}$$
- The assessment showed that 4.89 MCM dead storage was lost during 32 years (1977 to 2009)
Actual rate = $4.89/32 = 0.15 \text{ MCM/year}$
- As Actual rate is higher than PL, conservation measures are needed to serve reservoir better



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Module-II: Watershed Prioritization

- For prioritization, Kodar catchment has been divided in sixty seven sub-watersheds
- Satty's Approach of analytical hierachal process (AHP) has been used.
- The Saaty's AHP constructs a matrix of pair – wise comparisons (ratios) between the factors affecting the decision.
- Nine different factors may be termed as erosion hazards parameters (EHP) have been used for construction of AHP matrix.
- The relative importance between two factors can be scaled between 1 and 9.
- The consistency ratio has been used for checking the uniformity of the decision

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<i>SE</i>	Soil erosion using RUSLE
<i>SPR</i>	Sediment Production rate
<i>SY</i>	Sediment Yield
<i>STI</i>	Sediment Transport Index
<i>SI</i>	Slope
<i>D_d</i>	Drainage Density
<i>C_f</i>	Channel Frequency
<i>R_f</i>	Form Factor
<i>R_C</i>	Circulatory Ratio



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Comparison Matrix for EHPs in Saaty's AHP analysis

	SE	SPR	SY	STI	SI	D _d	C _f	R _f	R _C
SE	1	5	3	3	5	7	7	9	9
SPR	0.20	1	0.33	0.33	0.33	3	3	3	3
SY	0.33	3.00	1	3	3	5	5	7	7
STI	0.33	3.00	0.33	1	3	3	5	7	9
SI	0.20	3.00	0.33	0.33	1	3	3	5	7
D _d	0.14	0.33	0.20	0.33	0.33	1	3	3	5
C _f	0.14	0.33	0.20	0.20	0.33	0.33	1	3	3
R _f	0.11	0.33	0.14	0.14	0.20	0.20	0.33	1	3
R _C	0.11	0.33	0.14	0.11	0.14	0.14	0.33	0.33	1

Computation of Saaty's Weights for EHPs

	SE	SPR	SY	STI	SI	D _d	C _f	R _f	R _C	Eigen Vector/ Weight	λ
SE	0.39	0.31	0.53	0.35	0.37	0.31	0.25	0.23	0.19	0.33	0.84
SPR	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.13	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.07	1.17
SY	0.13	0.18	0.18	0.35	0.22	0.22	0.18	0.18	0.15	0.20	1.14
STI	0.13	0.18	0.06	0.12	0.22	0.13	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.16	1.32
SI	0.08	0.18	0.06	0.04	0.07	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.11	1.42
D _d	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.11	0.08	0.11	0.06	1.29
C _f	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.06	0.04	1.08
R _f	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.99
R _C	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.84
SUM	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10.08

10-12 October 2022 at Jaipur, Rajasthan (India)

RESULTS



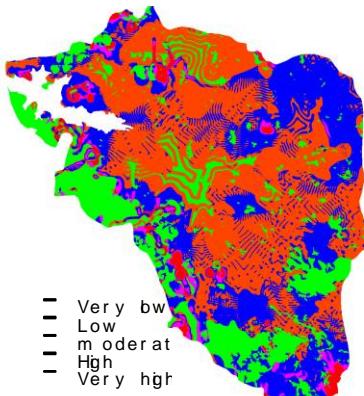
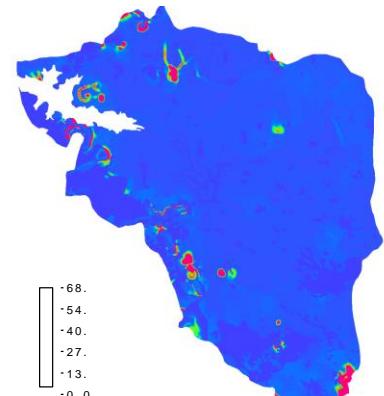
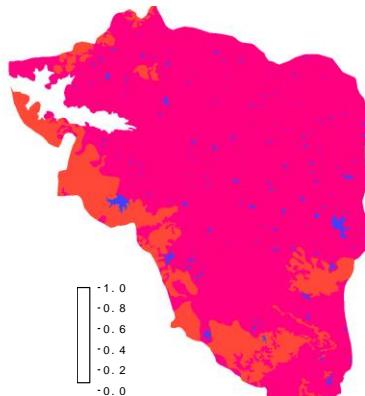
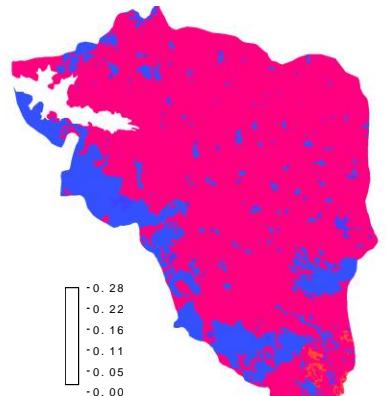
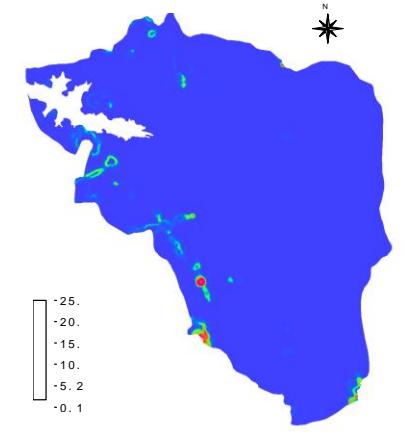
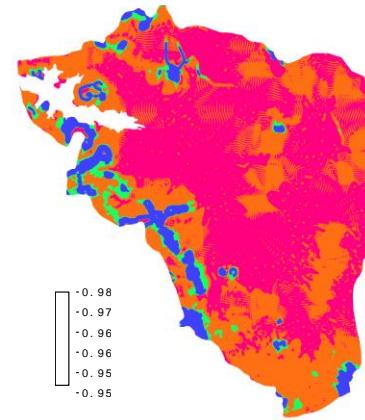
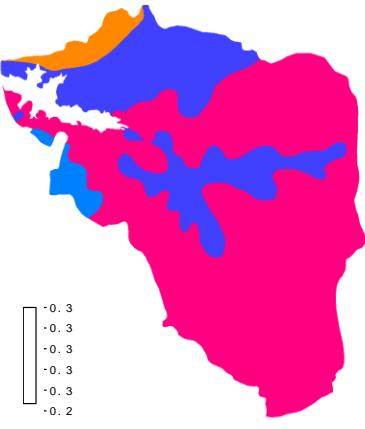
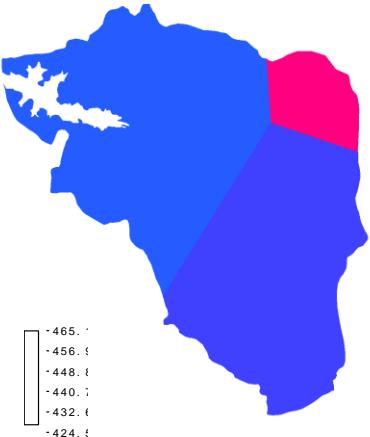
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Computation of soil loss using RUSLE model

RESULTS



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Erosion hazard parameter (Ep)	Saaty's weight	Maximum		Minimum	
		Value	Sub-watershed	Value	Sub-watershed
Soil loss (SL) in t/ha/yr	0.33	73.21	SW-44	0.51	SW-27
Sediment production rate (SPR) in ha-m/100 km ² /year	0.07	5.05	SW-38	0.13	SW-64
Sediment yield (SY) in Mm ³ /km ² /yr	0.20	0.244	SW-32	0.01	SW-27
Sediment transport index (STI)	0.16	22.82	SW-44	0.01	SW-13
Slope (SLP) in %	0.11	11.63	SW-44	0.00	SW-27
Drainage density (D_d) in km/km ²	0.06	7.18	SW-27		
Channel frequency (C_f)	0.04	19.40	SW-27	0.20	SW-24
Form factor (R_f)	0.03	5.15	SW-67	0.16	WS-18
Circulatory ratio (R_c)	0.02	0.86	SW-11	0.25	SW-64

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RESULTS



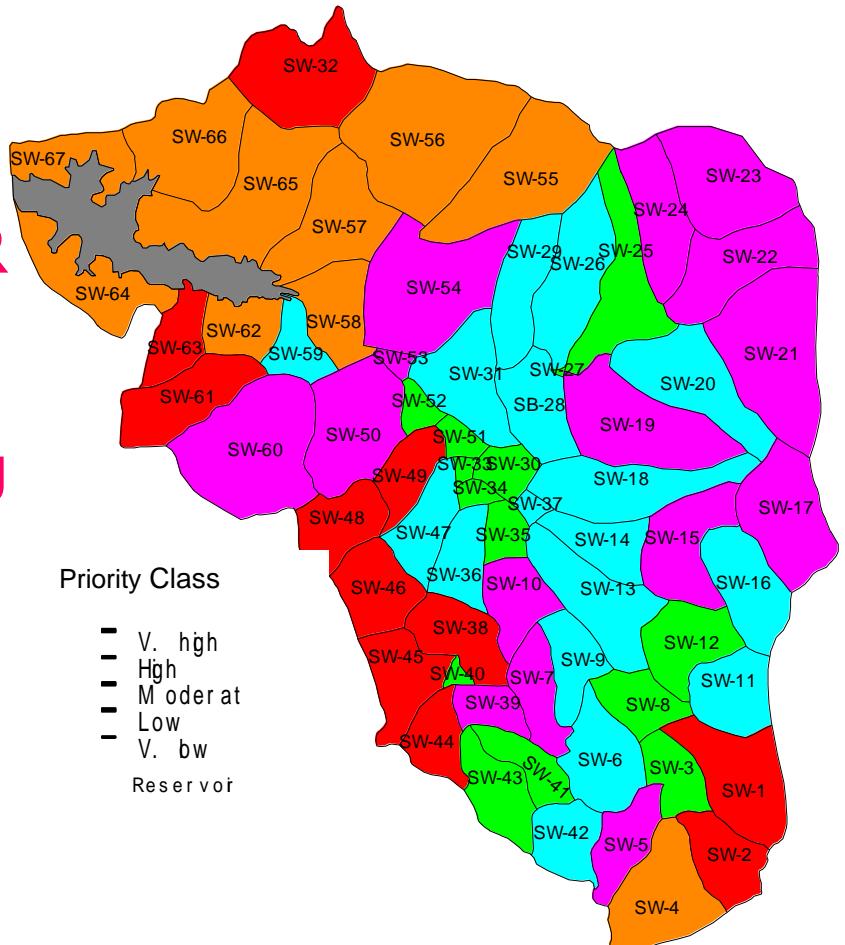
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Priority Sub-watersheds

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Priority Class

- V. high
- High
- Moderate
- Low
- V. low

Reservoir

Priority Class	Range of final priority	No. of watershed	Watershed	Total area (sq. km)
V. high	Up to 0.30	11	SW-1, SW-2, SW -32, SW-38, SW-44, SW-45, SW -46, SW-48, SW-49, SW -61 and SW-63	47.81
High	0.30 to 0.25	10	SW-4, SW-55, SW-56, SW-57, SW-58, SW-62, SW-64, SW-65, SW-66 and SW-67	70.03
Moderate	0.25 to 0.20	15	SW-5, SW-7, SW-10, SW-15, SW-17, SW-19, SW-21, SW-22, SW-23, SW-24, SW-39, SW-50, SW-53, SW-54 and SW-60	88.75
Low	0.20 to 0.17	17	SW-6, SW-9, SW-11, SW-13, SW-14, SW-16, SW-18, SW-20, SW-26, SW-28, SW-29, SW-31, SW-36, SW-37, SW-42, SW-47 and SW-59	72.11
V. low	Less than 0.17	14	SW-3, SW-8, SW-12, SW-25, SW-27, SW-30, SW-33, SW-34, SW-35, SW-40, SW-41, SW-43, SW-51 and SW-52	29.00
Total				307.71

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Module III: Development of CAT Plan

- The CAT plan pertains to management plan for treatment of erosion prone area of the catchment
 - **Mechanical Measures**
 - Check dam, Boulder bund, Percolation tank, Farm pond, Bench terracing, Contour bunding, Graded bunding, Land leveling
 - **Agronomic Measures**
 - Strip cropping, Contour strip cropping, Vegetative barriers, Grasses waterways, Mulching, Land preparation
 - **Biological Measures**
 - Agroforestry, Grazing management, Afforestation, Reforestation
- For selection of soil and water conservation measures : slope, drainage, soil, geomorphology, land use maps have been used.





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Development of Catchment Area Treatment (CAT) Plan

- Overlaying technique of thematic maps including drainage, geology, geomorphology, soil, land use, slope, priority sub-watersheds
- Some guidelines developed for selection of soil conservation measures
- CAT plan developed for sub-watersheds under very high and high priorities

R E S U L T S

Structure	Slope (%)	Drainage	Soil	Land use/ Land cover	Geomorphological land form	Advantage
Check dam	more than 5%	higher order stream defined banks	Sandy Gravel zone	waste land on either bank	Buried pediment	Surface water harvesting life irrigation, Drinking water facility, recharge Structure
Farm Pond	1-2%	—	Semi Pervious to impervious, All soil except in light textured soils	Single crop area	Area where runoff is 10% of precipitation lower point of depression diversion ditches add to supplemental drainage	Life Saving irrigation , Drinking water for live stock horticulture development recharge to ground water
Nala Plug	2-5%	1st to 2nd	Soil erosion	Single crop area, forest waste land	pediment, Buried pediment (S)	Soil Conservation Runoff retardant structure's soil moisture, Recharge to ground water.
Percolation tank	2-3 %	3rd to 4th	Semi pervious to pervious	waste land	Buried pediment Fractured and weathered rock zone	Induced artificial drinking water, well in down stream.
Contour Bund	1-6%	—	All type except deep clayey soils	Agricultural land	steep slope, low rainfall	Reduced soil loss, increase infiltration time, reduced velocity of flow



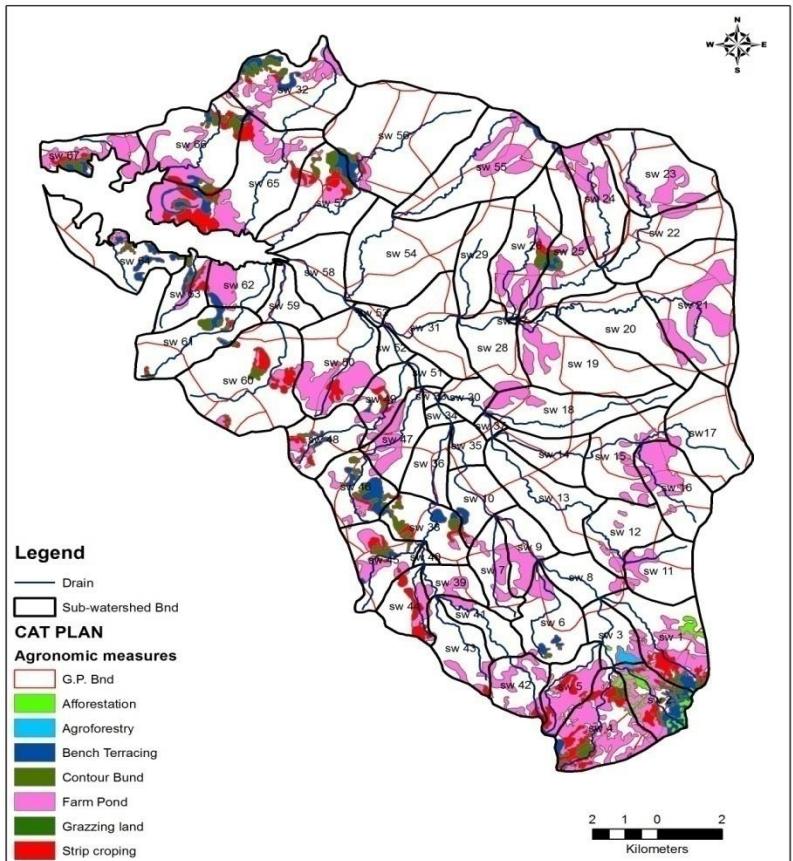
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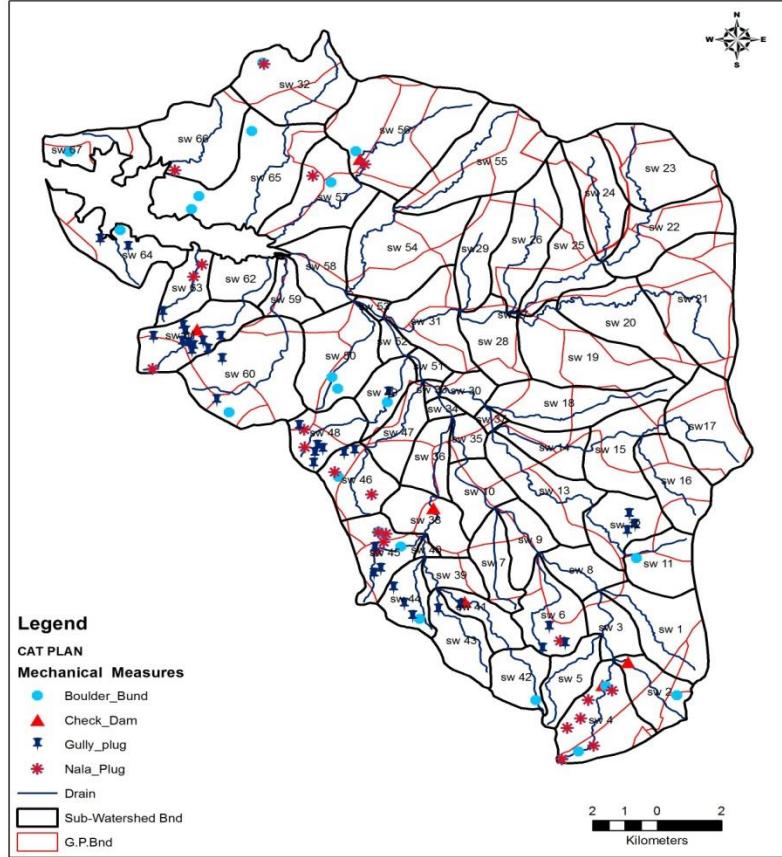


Catchment Area Treatment (CAT) Plan

Agronomical & biological measures



Mechanical measures



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Panchayat	Agronomic measures (Area in ha)				Biological measures (Area in ha)			Mechanical measures (Nos.)			
	Contour Bund	Bench Terracin g	Strip croppi ng	Farm Pond	Afforestat ion	Agro forestry	grazing land	Boulde r Bund	Check Dam	Gully plug	Nala Plug
Anwaradabri	13.5	32.09	10.94	29.53	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Banskunda	1.01	-	1.06	55.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbaspur		0		109.09	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Bhatgaon	0	0	0	18.72	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Bhimkhoj	30.93	74.27	201.49	854.47	60.98	114.86	9.34	6	3	11	7
Chhindoali	0	3.73	0	12.15	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Chhindpan	0	0	0	146.04	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Chirko	-	-	-	53.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dawanbod	0	0	0	137.14	0	0	0	-	-	3	-
Gaboud	0	0	0	116.81	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Khallari	60.06	59.81	36.93	95.23	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Khatta	0.3	1.92	21.53	41.22	0	0	0	1	-	-	-
Khusrupali	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manpur	-	-	-	11.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soram	60.66	84.5	85.73	272.72	0	0	0	4	1	14	2
Sukharidabri	0	0	0	39.01	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Tendulthak	5.98	31.84	0.99	0	9.33	0	2.1	-	-	-	-
Torla	0.46	0.42	2.68	8.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	416.55	510.56	121.7	415.29	101.61	114.86	114.44	21	6	37	22

RESULTS

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Module IV: Spatially Distributed Model

- Arc GIS based SWAT model has been selected for sediment modeling
- SWAT model is continuous time simulation model uses SCS for runoff and MUSLE for sediment
- A model has been developed up to Koma G/D site and extended to Kodar Catchment

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Data for Weather Generator in SWAT Model

Parameter*	Statistics	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rainfall	Mean	2.3	3.8	9.5	3.1	14.40	121.3	292.4	220.3	120.87	27.4	4.39	2.74
	St. Deviation	0.43	0.91	1.14	0.68	1.60	11.68	20.48	16.23	10.72	3.69	0.73	0.43
	Coeff. of skewness	0.00	2.20	1.72	1.56	2.16	3.31	2.88	2.77	3.14	3.39	1.44	0.55
	PR_W1	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.20	0.39	0.38	0.27	0.08	0.02	0.02
	PR_W2	0.09	0.00	0.06	0.08	0.13	0.40	0.59	0.61	0.48	0.22	0.06	0.06
	PCPD	0.53	0.79	1.05	0.53	1.89	8.84	16.79	16.26	10.74	3.58	0.95	0.74
	RAINHHMAX	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.020	0.12	0.05	0.23	0.12	0.03	0.00	0.00
Minimum temperature	Mean	10.9	13.3	17.2	21.9	25.5	25.2	23.4	23.3	23.2	20.3	14.5	10.7
	St. Deviation	0.72	2.48	1.33	1.30	0.95	1.20	0.18	0.15	0.19	1.79	1.51	0.56
Maximum temperature	Mean	26.7	29.4	34.2	38.6	40.8	36.1	30.3	29.1	30.2	30.2	28.5	26.7
	St. Deviation	0.61	5.45	1.65	1.06	0.48	3.31	0.74	0.40	0.51	0.63	0.48	0.38
Relative humidity	Mean	59.9	54.2	43.1	33.2	32.2	56.2	78.1	81.8	78.9	71.3	63.2	60.2
	St. Deviation	1.2	10.6	4.9	2.3	1.5	13.4	3.0	1.1	1.9	3.0	2.0	0.8
Wind speed	Mean	0.31	0.61	0.69	1.13	1.60	2.22	2.02	1.45	0.40	0.41	0.39	0.37
	St. Deviation	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.2
Sunshine hour	Mean	7.9	8.7	8.9	9.1	8.3	4.4	2.7	2.9	5.5	7.9	8.2	7.8
	St. Deviation	0.4	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.6	0.5	0.6	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.5

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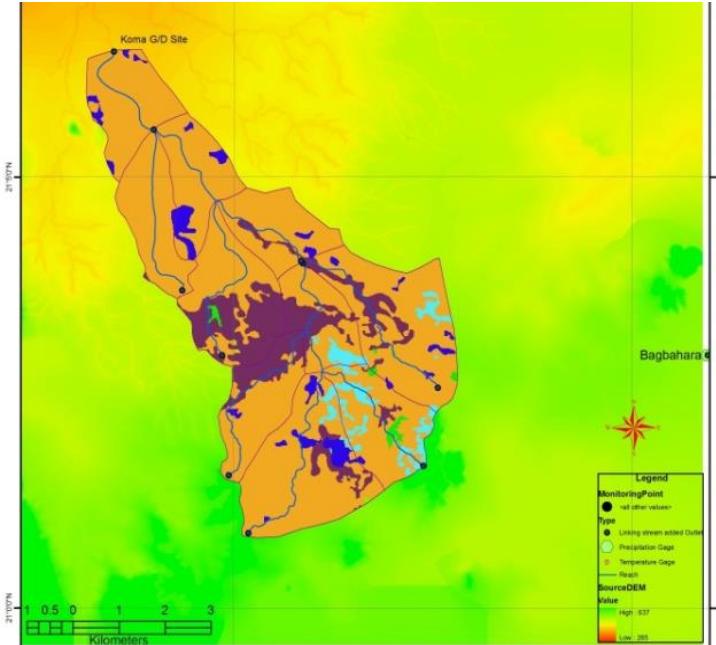


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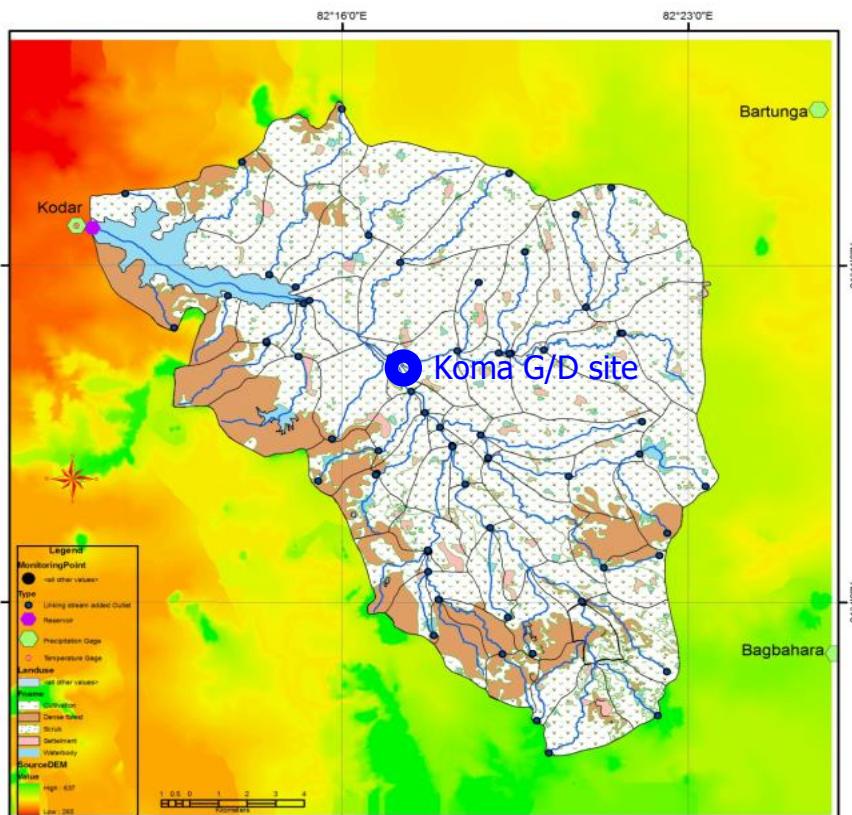


Application of SWAT Model



SWAT Model Setup for Koma G/D site

SWAT Model Setup for Kodar catchment



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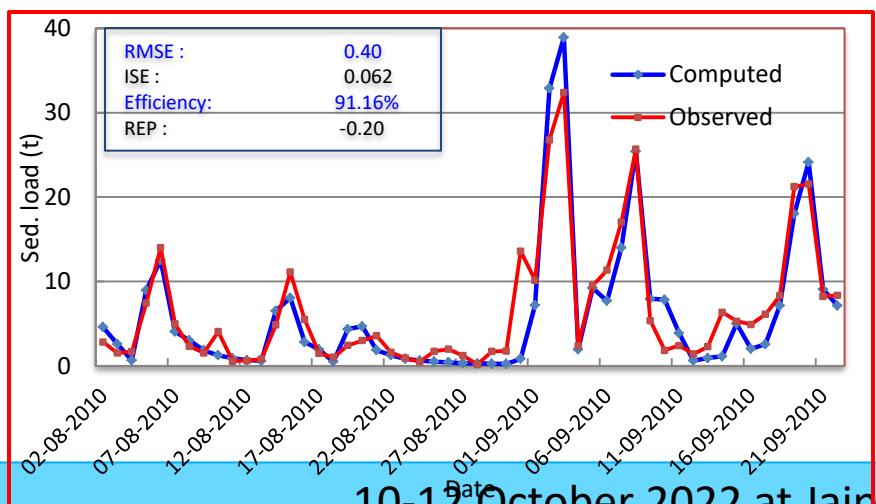
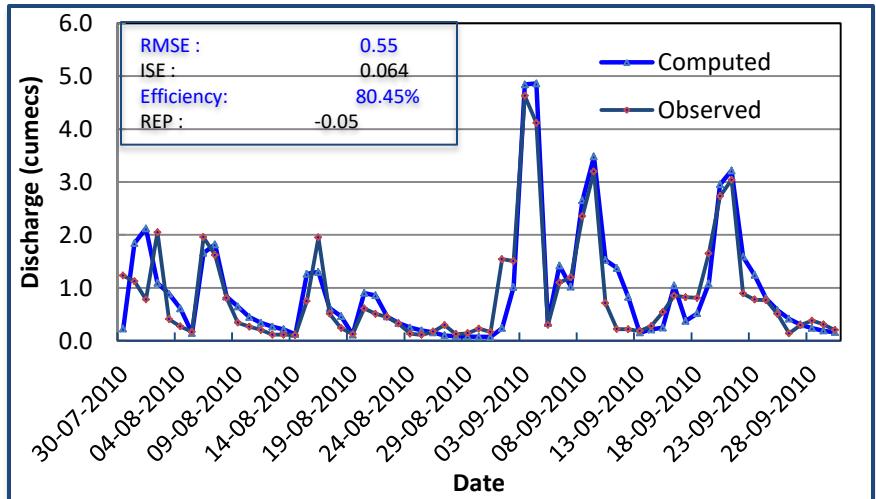
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Calibration of Model

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Parameters	Description	File	Range	Calibrated Value
GWQMIN	Threshold depth of water in shallow aquifer required for return flow to occur	.gw	0 to 5000	400
EPCO	Plant uptake factor	.hru	0 to 1	0.01
ALPHA_BF (days)	Base flow Alpha factor 0 to 1	.gw	0 to 1	0.348
CH_N2	Manning's N value for main channel	.rte	0.01 to 0.3	0.014
CH_K2	Effective hydraulic conductivity for main channel	.rte	-0.01 to 500	5
GW_DELAY (days)	Ground water delay	.gw	0 to 500	1
SPCON	Linear parameter for sediment retention	.bsn	0.0001 to 0.01	0.0012
SURLAG	Surface runoff lag time	.bsn	1 to 24	1
SPEXE	Exponent parameter for sediment retention	.bsn	1 to 1.5	1



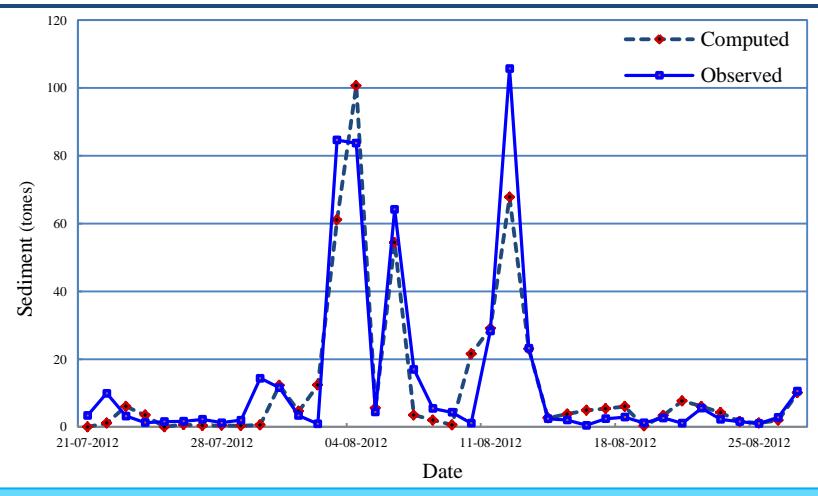
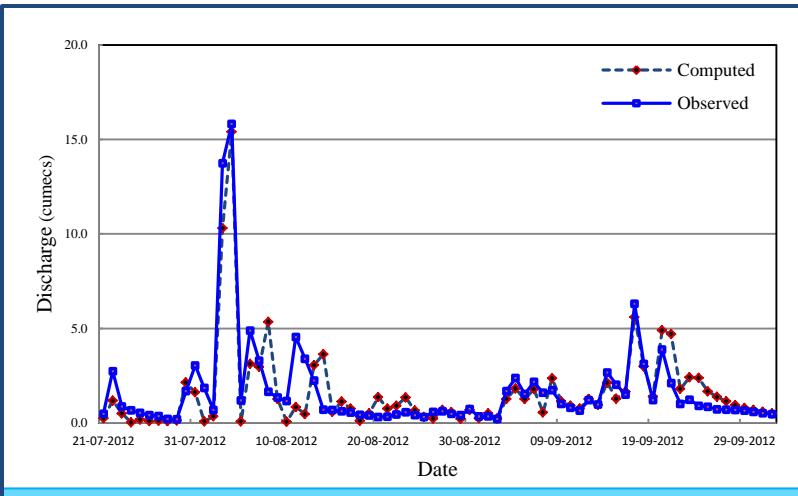
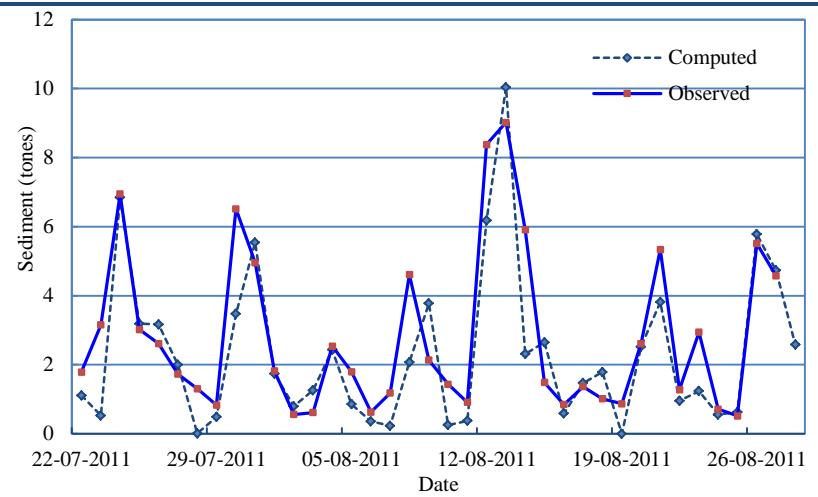
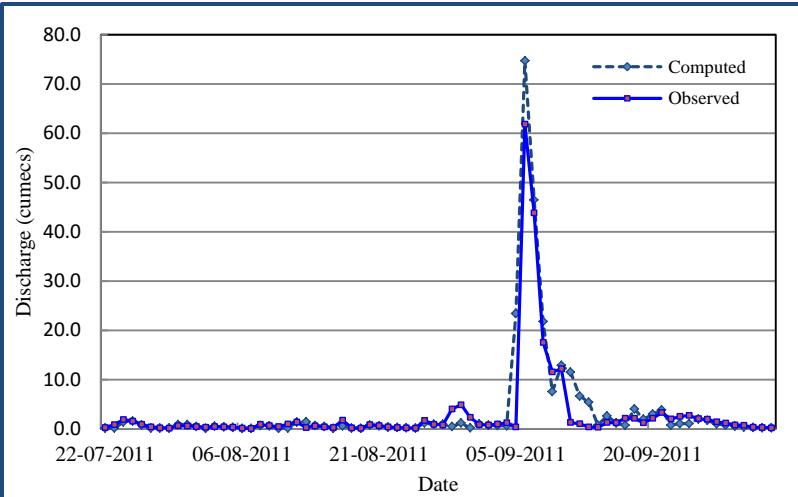
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Validation of Model

RESULTS



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Module V: Impact Assessment Analysis

- Simulation with base line data (Pre-BMP)
- Identification of target area
- Selection of Best Management Practices
- Simulation with changing parameters (post BMP)
- Comparison the results with base line simulation

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S.N.	Parameters	Description	File	Pre-BMP	Post-BMP
1.	CH_COV1	Channel erodibility factor	.rte	0.09	0.05
2.	CH_COV2	Channel cover factor	.rte	0.45	0.90
3.	CH_EROD	Monthly erodibility factor	.rte	Different values for different months	Reduced by 50%
4.	CH_N1	Manning's N value for tributary channel	.sub	0.09	0.15
5.	CH_K1	Effective hydraulic conductivity	.sub	250	300
6.	CN2	Curve number of SCS model	.mgt	Agriculture-65 Forest-55 Scrub-61 Urban-70	Agriculture-60 Forest-50 Scrub-56 Urban-65
7.	P factor	P-factor of USLE model	.mgt	Agriculture-1.0 Forest-0.80 Scrub-1.0 Urban-1.0	Agriculture-0.80 Forest-0.70 Scrub-0.75 Urban-0.90



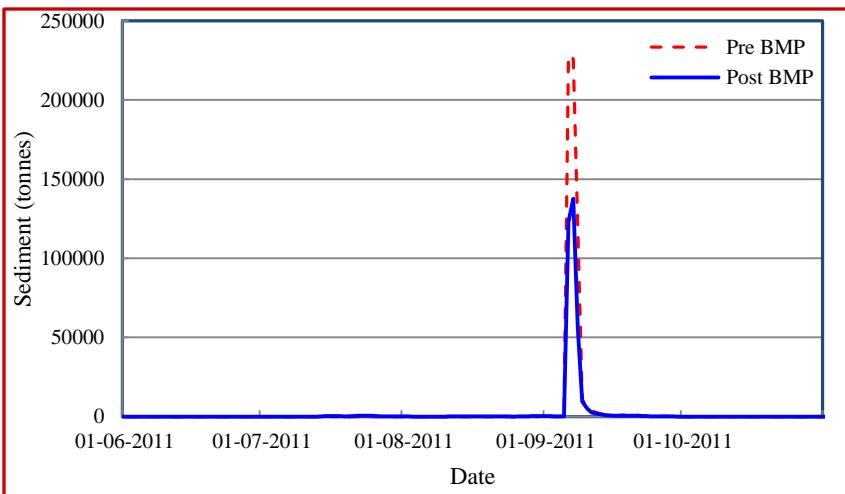
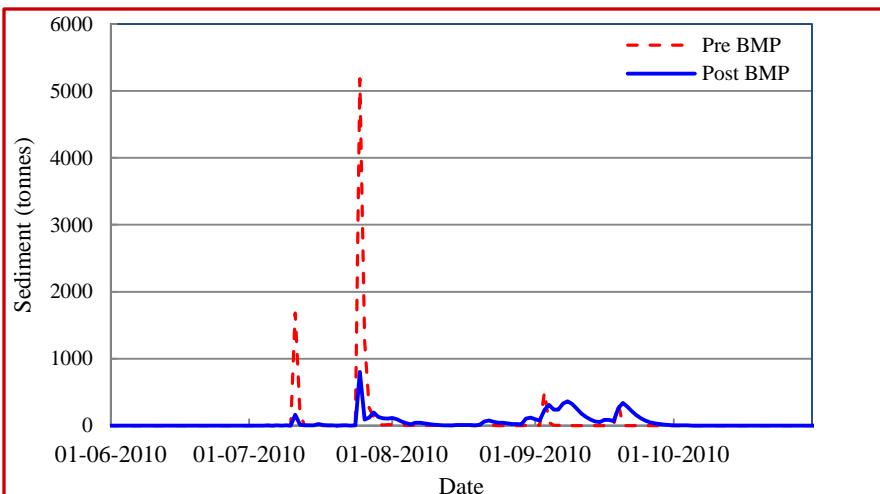
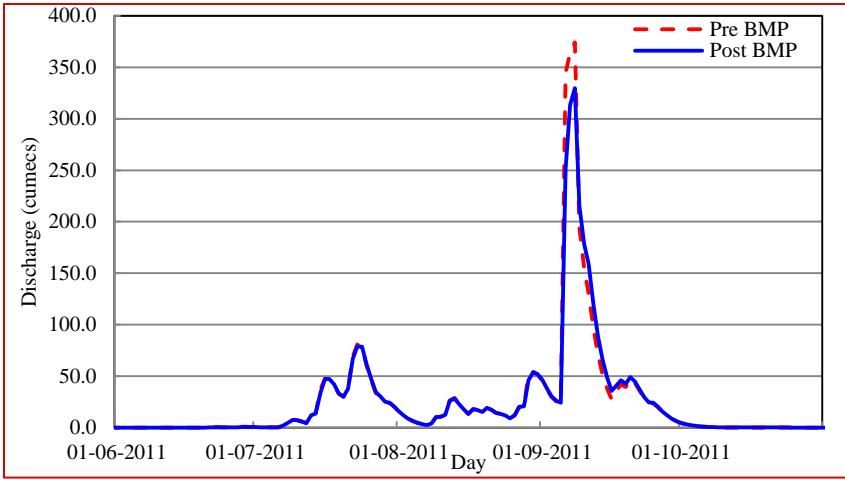
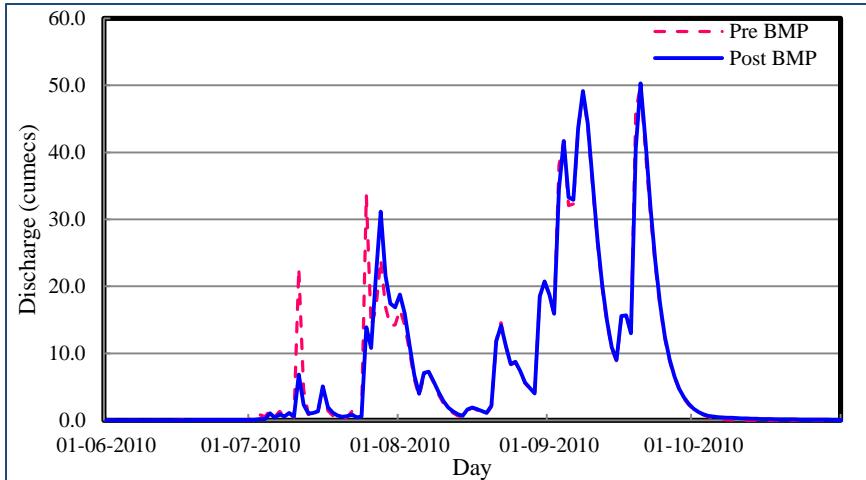
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Comparison of runoff and sediment

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CONCLUSIONS

- The sedimentation analysis indicated that 24.94 Mm³ of gross storages has been lost in 32 years (1976-77 to 2009).
- The rate of sediment is higher than prescribed limit, hence there is need to develop and implement CAT plan
- 21 sub-watersheds covering 117 sq. km area of Kodar reservoir catchment fall under very high and high priority.
- The CAT plan suggested 101.61 ha land for afforestation, 114.86 ha for agro-forestry and 11.41 ha land for grazing land.
- 37 gully plugs, 22 nala plugs, 21 boulder bunds and 6 check dams
- The Gram Panchayat wise suggestion for soil conservation measures will be helpful in implementation of CAT plan
- Proposed measures may reduce sediment entry considerably
- Some of the suggested works have been undertaken under MNREGA scheme

