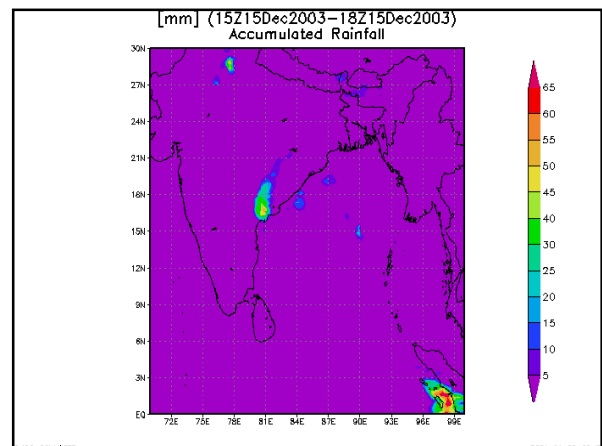
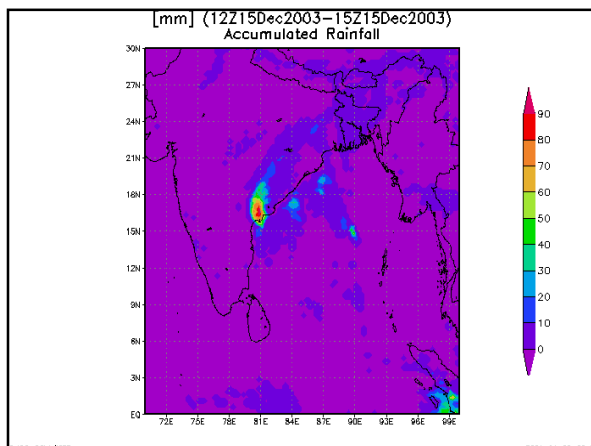
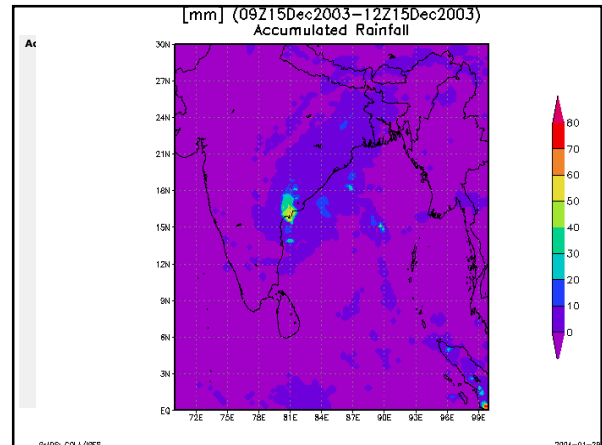
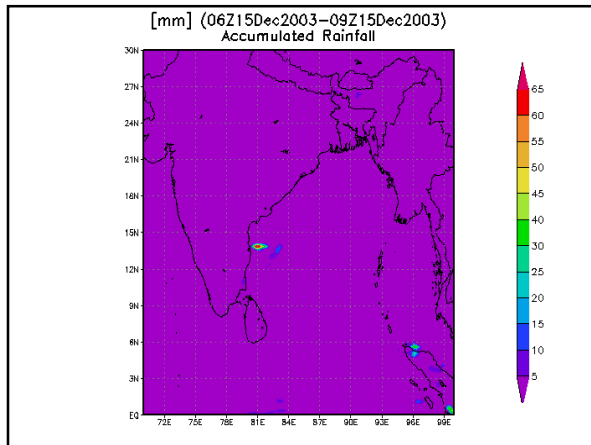


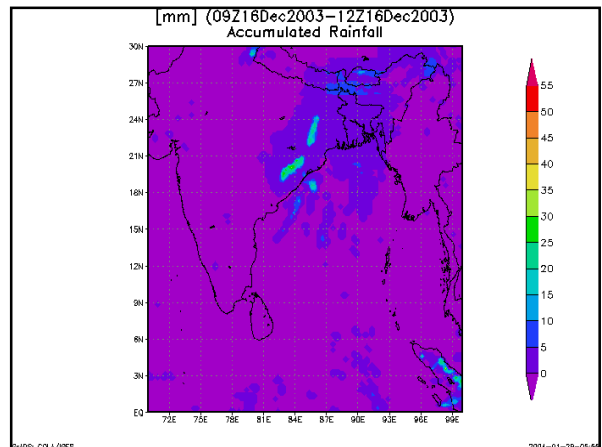
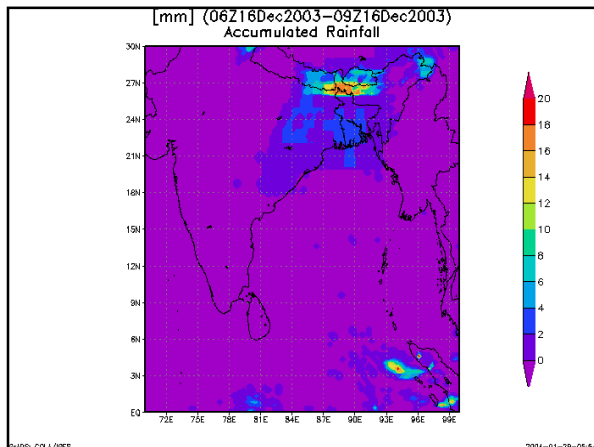
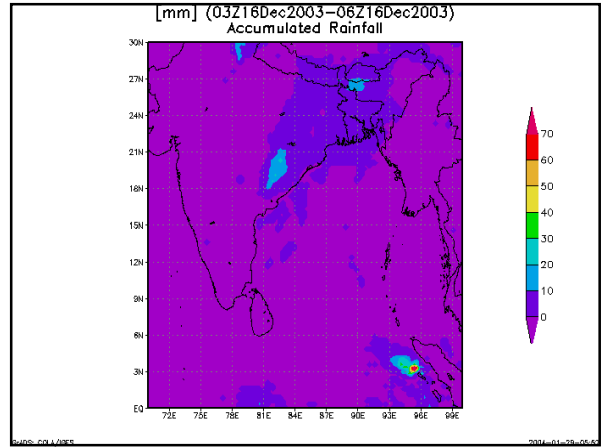
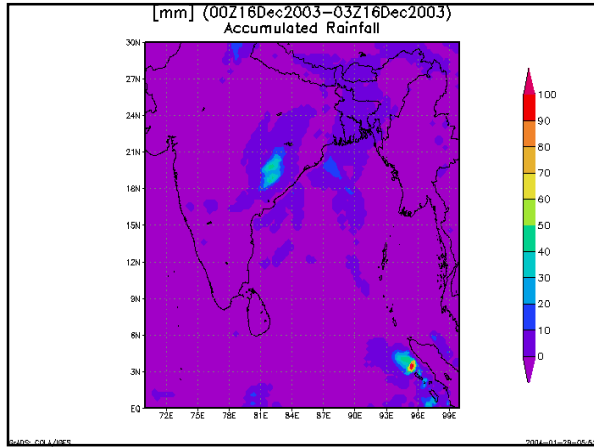
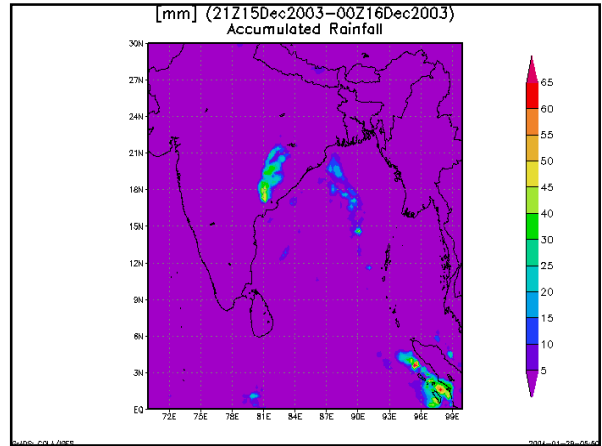
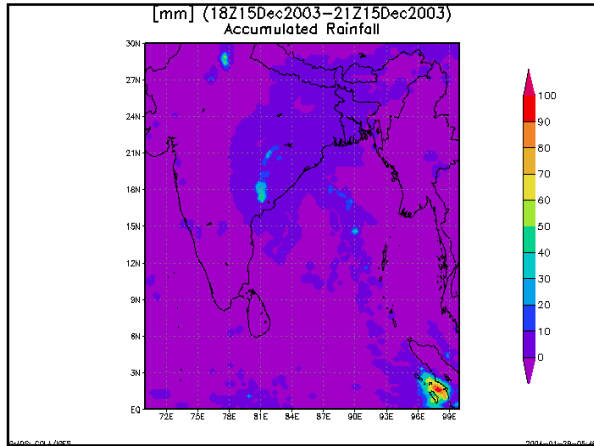
**FRAMEWORK DEVELOPMENT OF FLOOD HAZARD
MITIGATION MODELLING and MANAGEMENT Decision
Support Systems**

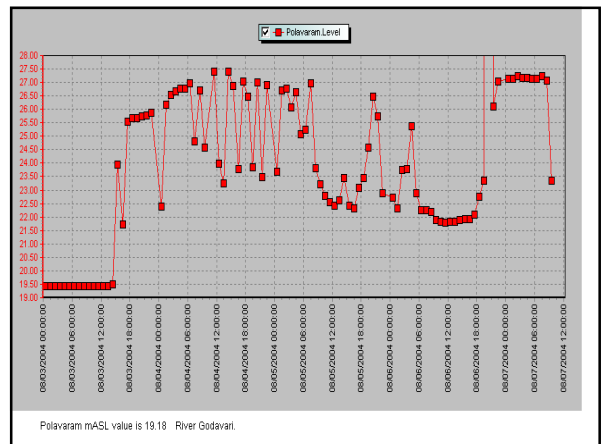
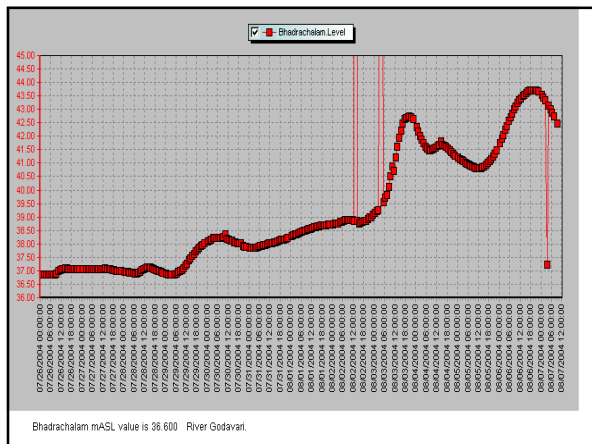
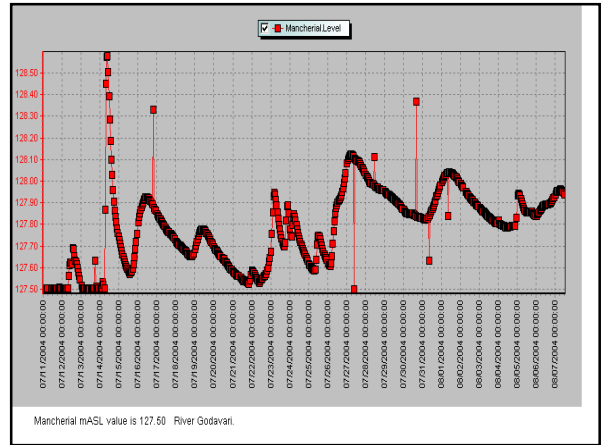
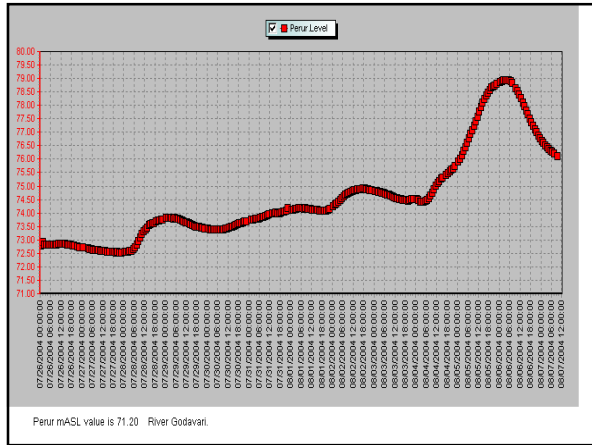
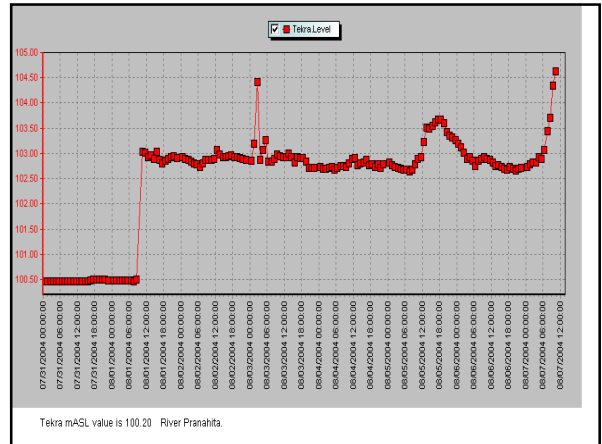
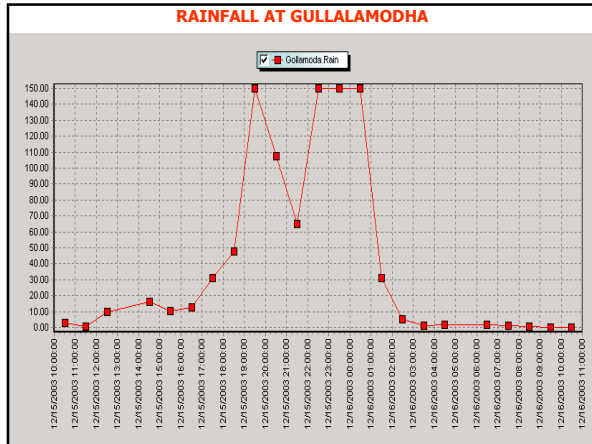
Dr. K. J. Ramesh
Adviser and Scientist – 'G'
Ministry of Earth Sciences
Govt. of India

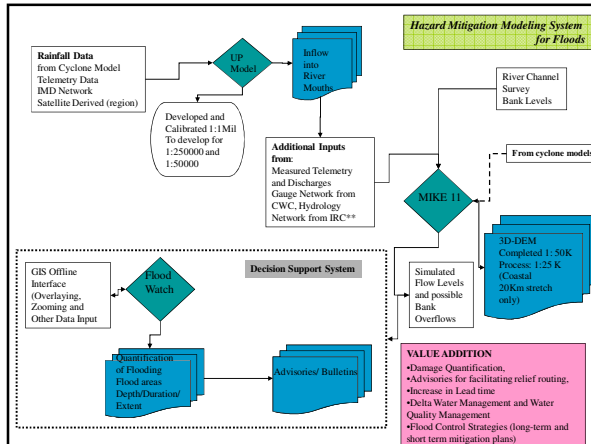
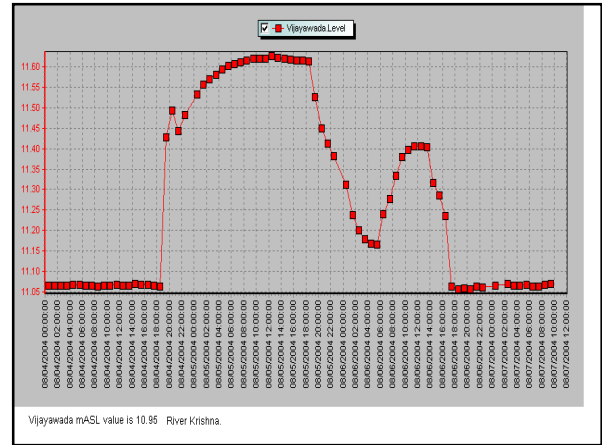
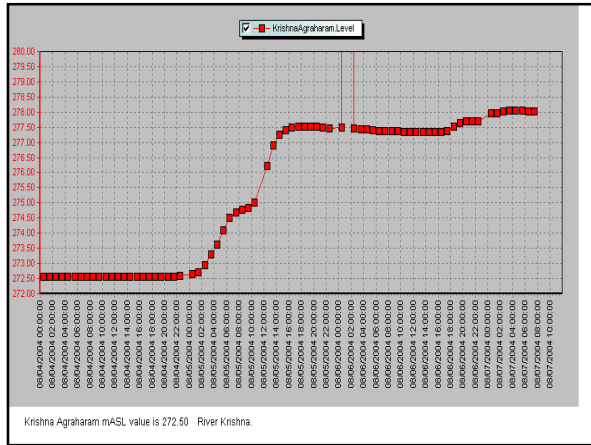
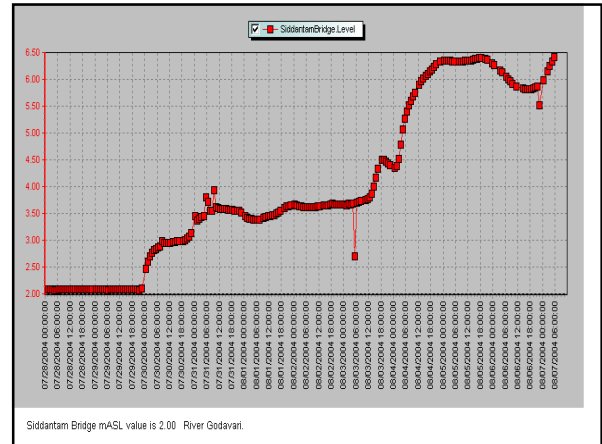
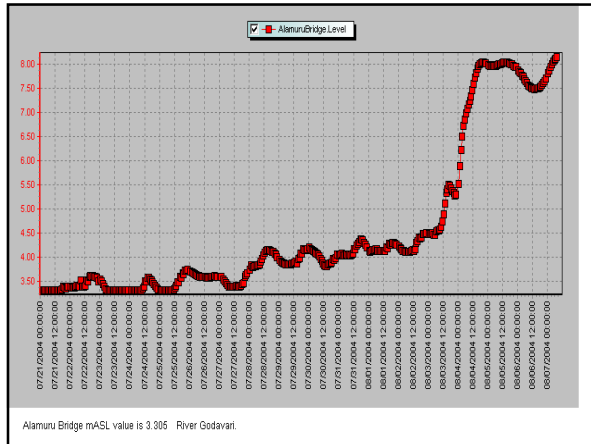
Andhra Pradesh flood modelling

- 24 rivers to be modelled, including Godavari, Krishna, and Pennar
- Flood forecasting in coastal districts
- [Network of real-time river and rainfall gauges](#)
- Rain gauges – 50 Nos
- Rain & River gauges – 16 Nos
- River gauges – 28 Nos
- Meteorological Stations – 5 Nos







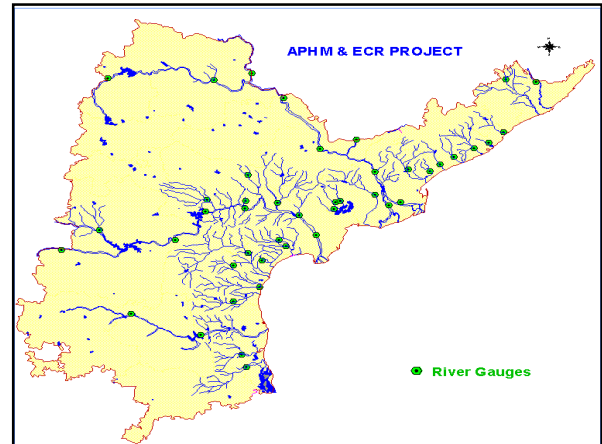


Flood forecasting system

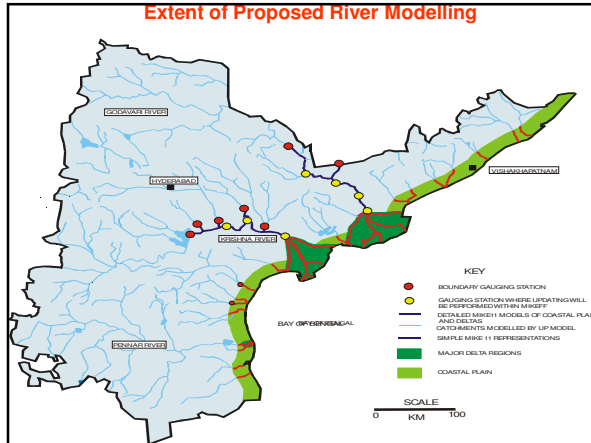
- Flood Watch
- Real time data management and display
- UP Model
- Hydrological modelling
- Mike11 FF
- Hydrodynamic modelling with real- time updating
- Mike11 GIS
- Flood mapping and topographic data management

Rivers Models

1.	Krishna	13.	Gundlakama
2.	Godavari	14.	Swarnamukhi
3.	Pennar	15.	Kandaleru
4.	Vamsadhara	16.	Pampa
5.	Nagavali	17.	Elleru
6.	Gosthani	18.	Vogaru vagu
7.	Meghadrigadde	19.	Rammileru
8.	Sarada	20.	Errakalva
9.	Varaha	21.	Paleru
10.	Thandava	22.	Manneru
11.	Tammileru	23.	Nallamada
12.	Gunderu	24.	Romperu



Extent of Proposed River Modelling

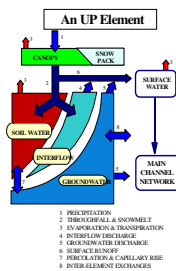


UP Model

- Upscaled Physically-based model designed:
 - to simulate water exchanges between the land surface and the atmosphere
 - to simulate lateral transfer of water, solutes and sediment
 - to be applicable from catchment-scale to continental-scale

UP Element

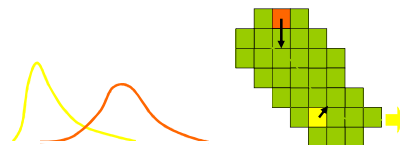
- Precipitation
- Evapotranspiration
- Soil water storage
- Surface runoff

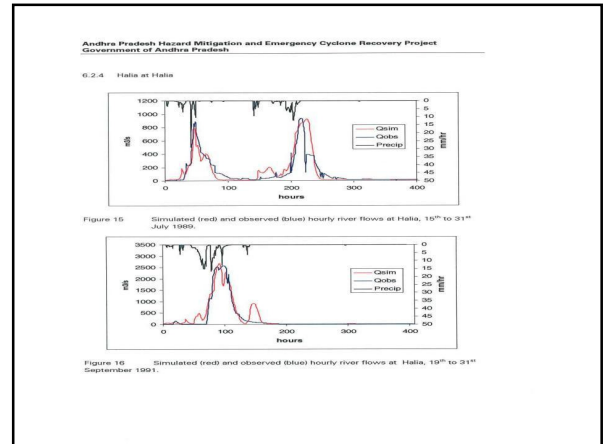
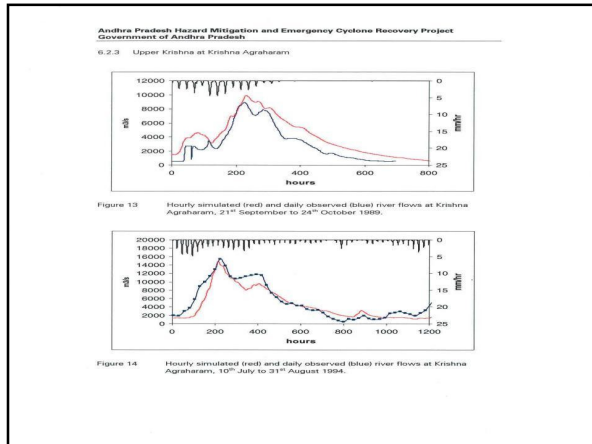
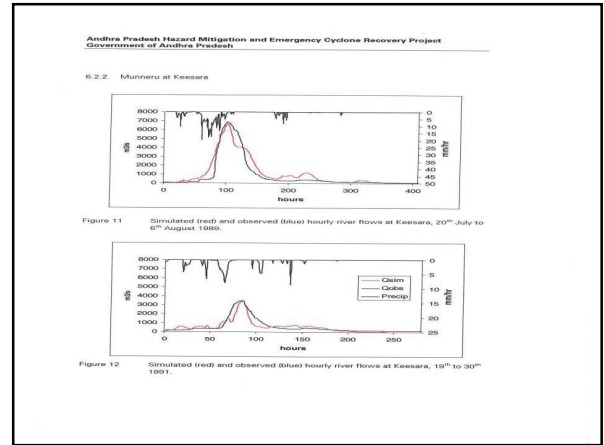
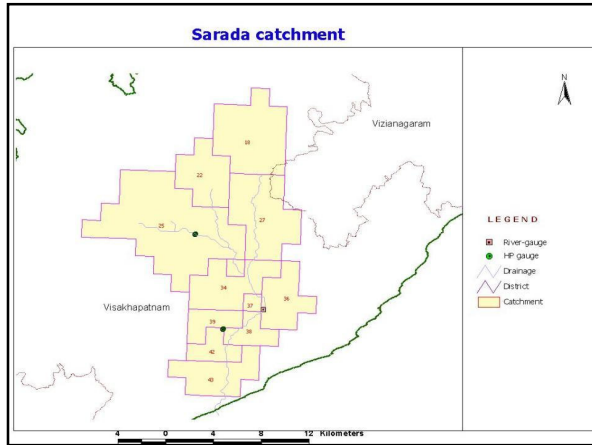
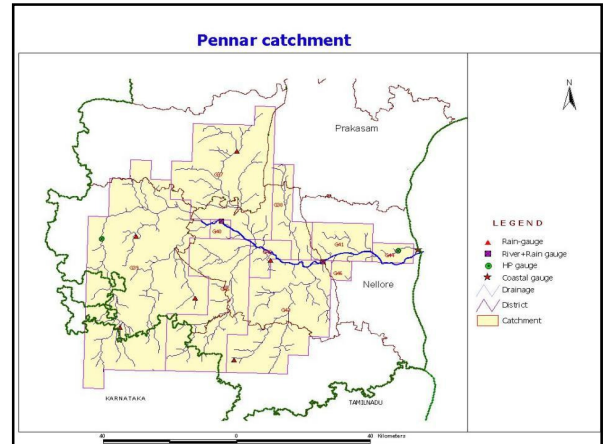
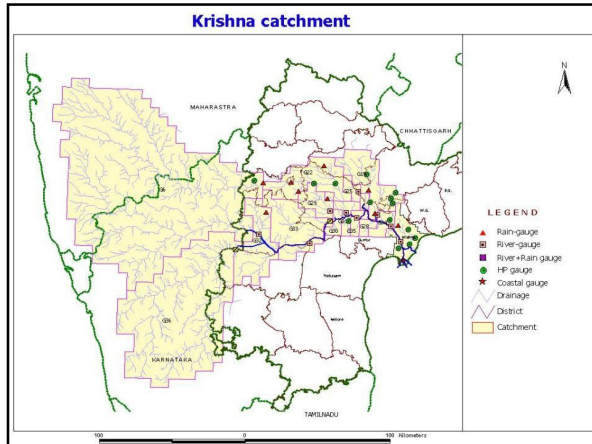


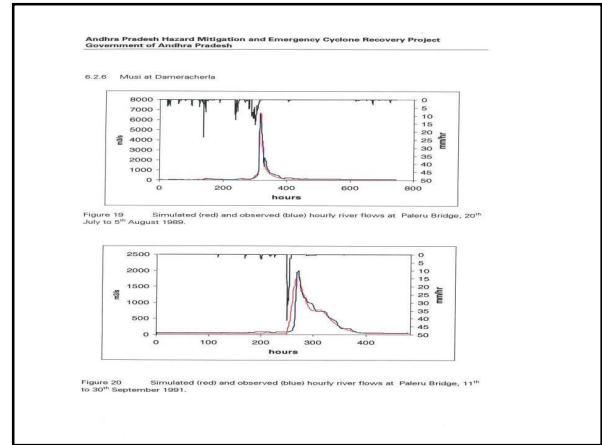
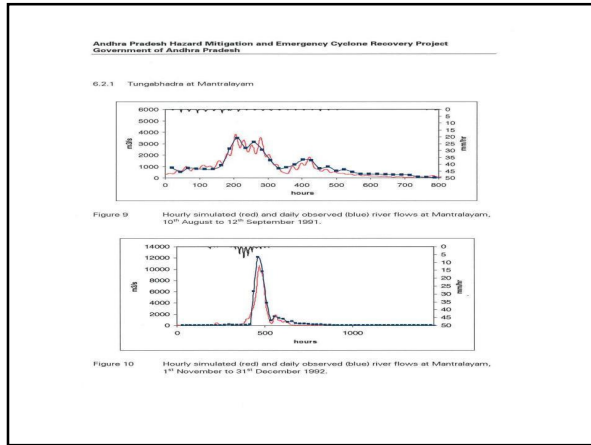
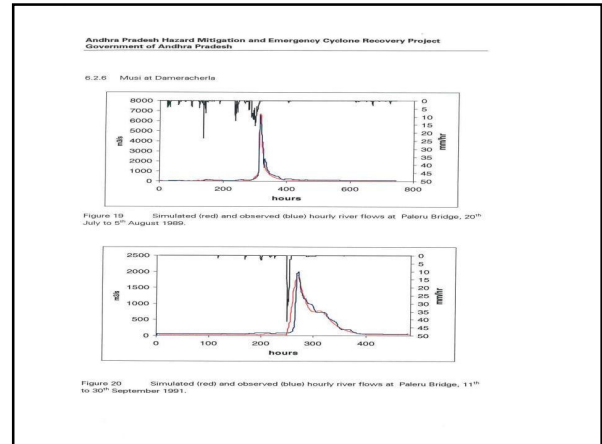
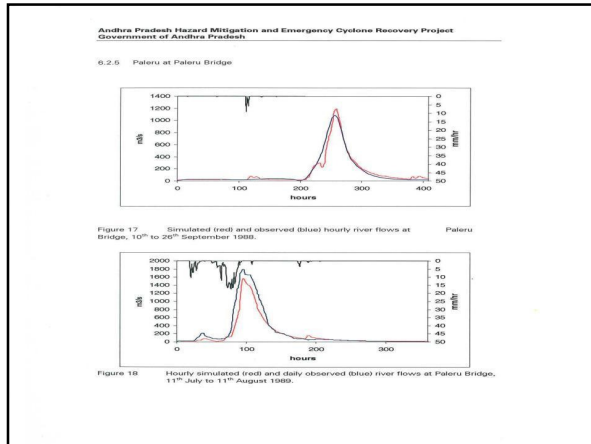
- PRECIPITATION
- INTERFLOW & OVERFLOW
- EVAPORATION & TRANSPARATION
- INTERFLOW DISCHARGE
- GROUNDWATER DISCHARGE
- SURFACE RUNOFF
- PERCOLATION & CAPILLARY RISE
- INTERELEMENT DISTANCES

Flow Routing

- Channel transfer function approach
 - Analytic solution to St. Venant equations
 - Linear superposition







Andhra Pradesh Hazard Mitigation and Emergency Cyclone Recovery Project
Government of Andhra Pradesh

The simulated peak flows for the calibrated events were all within 15%, as illustrated in table below.

Catchment (gaugage)	Event	Observed Flow (m³/s)	Simulated Flow (m³/s)	Difference
Tungabhadra (Mantralayam)	Aug 1991	3,471	3,611	
Munneru (Keesara)	Nov 1992	12,132	10,653	
Upper Krishna (Agnaharam)	July 1989	8,780	8,887	
Halla (Halla)	Sept 1991	3,420	3,450	
Paleru (Paleru Bridge)	Sept 1988	8,891	9,899	
Musi (Dameracherta)	July 1984	15,400	14,930	
	July 1989	939	926	
	Sept 1991	2,667	2,677	
	Sept 1988	1,085	1,132	
	July 1989	1,790	1,847	
	July 1989	6,575	6,695	
	Sept 1991	2,000	1,876	

Table 9 Comparison of observed and simulated peak discharges for events on 10 major tributaries of the River Krishna

- ## MIKE11 Model
- MIKE11 is a one-dimensional mathematical model of river flow
 - Solves the 1-D form of the St. Venant equations providing a fully dynamic representation of river flow
 - Linkage to GIS, Flood Forecasting, and Flood Warning packages

MIKE 11 GIS

- Flood Mapping: MIKE 11-GIS
- Fully integrated GIS based flood modelling
- Centred on ArcView GIS
- Leverages full power of GIS for modelling
- Pre-processing: Floodplain schematization
- Post-processing: Inundation maps
Comparison maps
Duration maps
- Analysis with other GIS data

Basic data requirements for modelling

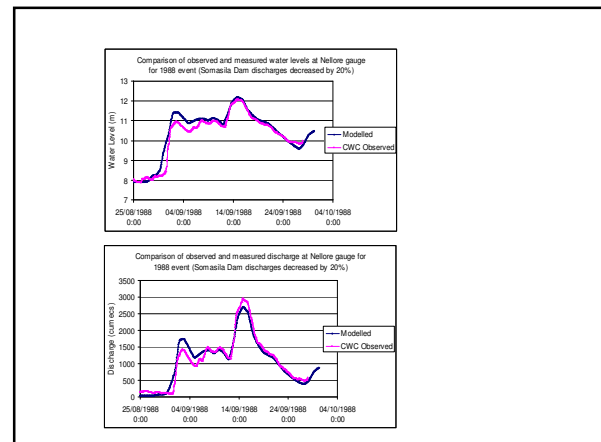
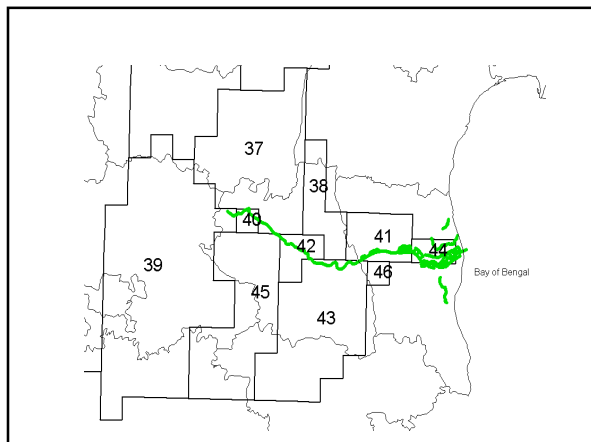
- River cross-sections
- Maps of floodplains
- Historical river flow data
- Tidal variations
- Data on structures along river that affect flow

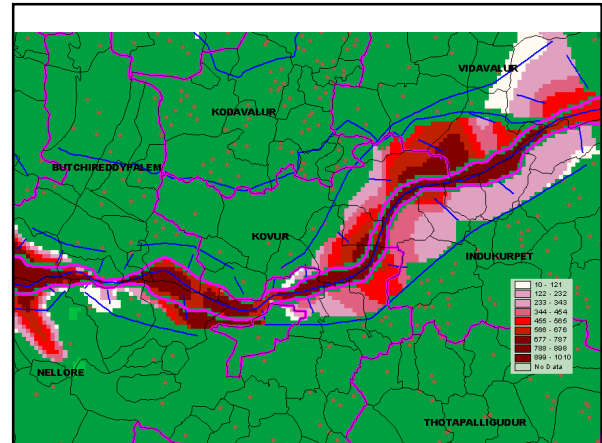
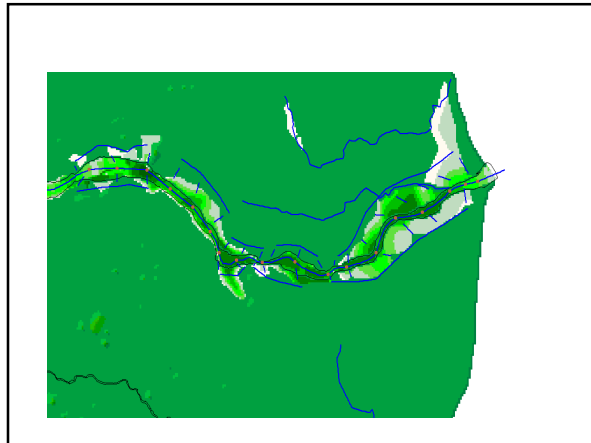
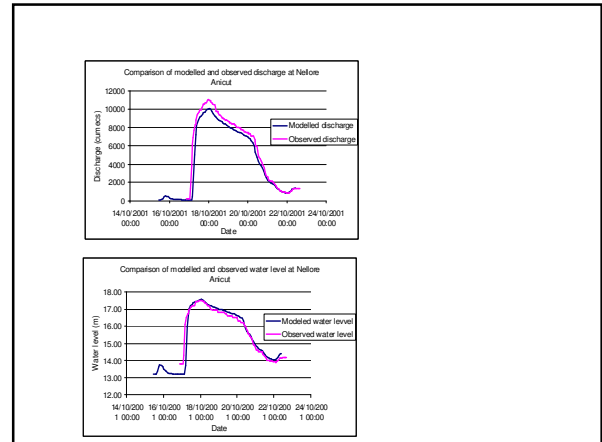
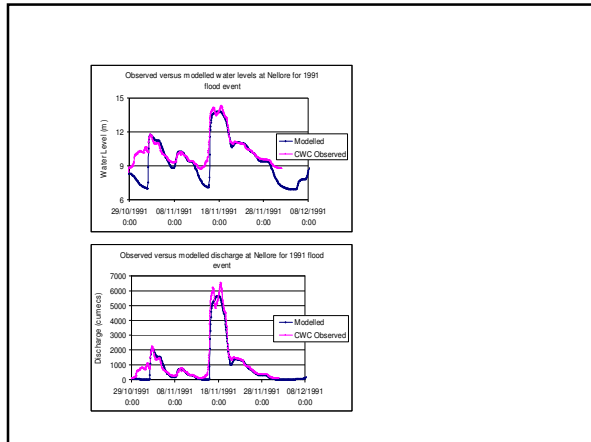
River Pennar Model

- Model extends from Somasila to Bay of Bengal
- The total modelled length of the River Penneru is around 117 km
- Major structure is Somasila dam
- One existing CWC station at Nellore is present within model reach

Input Data

- Daily and hourly flow data from CWC
- Somasila Dam outflow discharges from Irrigation Dept.
- River Channel Survey Data
- Topographic data from Survey of India





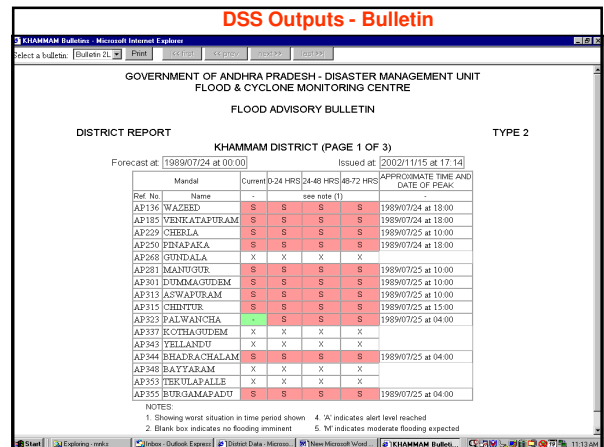
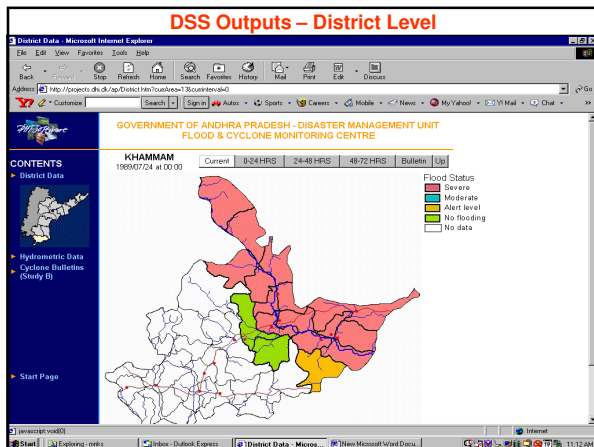
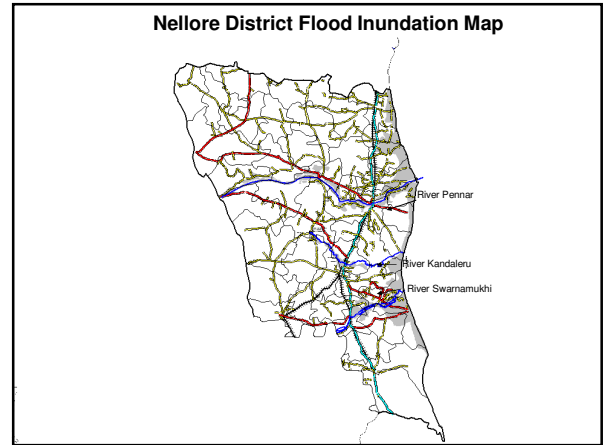
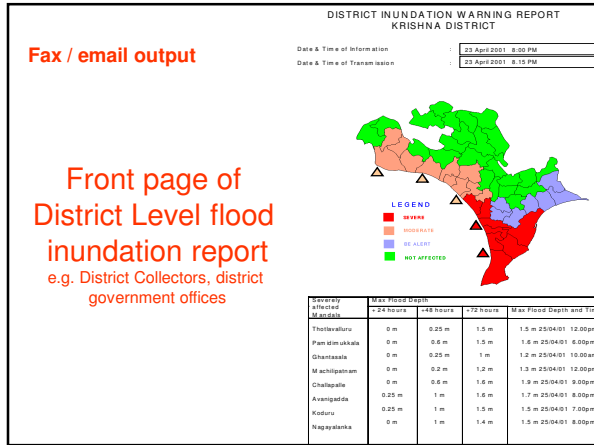
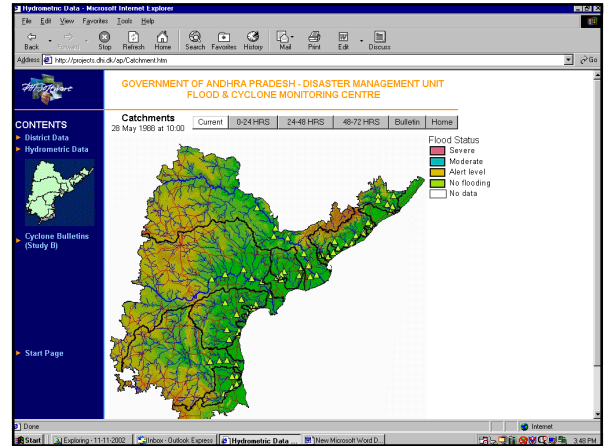
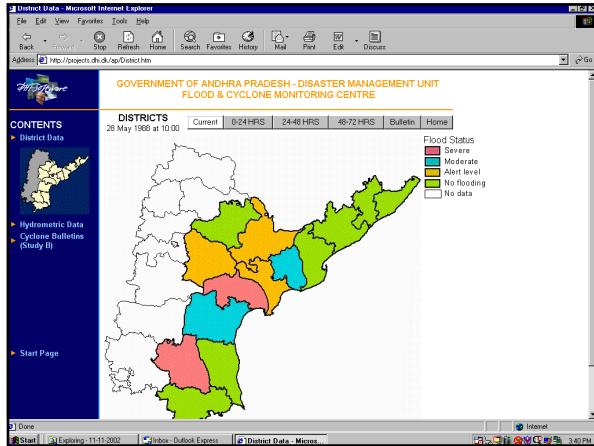
FLOOD WATCH

A Management System for Real-Time Flood Forecasting and Warning

MIKE Flood Watch is a decision support system for real-time flood forecasting combining an advanced time series data base with the MIKE 11 hydro- dynamic modeling and real-time forecasting system, MIKE11 FF together with the Geographical Information System (GIS), Arc View GIS

The Strengths of MIKE Flood Watch

- A fast and reliable system for real-time operation
- Direct-access time series database
- Integration with external databases, e.g. Oracle
- Automatic import of telemetric data
- Data quality control and data processing facilities
- GIS presentation facilities
- Automatic forecasting and storage of results
- Dissemination of flood maps, flood warnings, bulletins and graphics on the World



Bulletin Types

BULLETIN No.	CONTENT
1	Routine Daily State-wide Report based on both Districts and Catchments/Areas
2	Specific District Report with Mandal forecast information
3	District Report with indicative Mandal inundation data
4	District Report with indicative Mandal 'assets at risk' assessment
5	Catchment/Area based Flood Forecasting Station Report

