Morphometric Analysis And Prioritization Of Watersheds For

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Morphometric analysis of sub basin

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Abstract. In this study, morphometric analysis of 14 hilly sub-watersheds (SWs) of Naula watershed located in upper Ramganga River basin, Uttarakhand State, India, was done using remote sensing (RS) and geographical information system (GIS). The morphometric parameters used for sub-watersheds prioritization were watershed area, perimeter, stream order, mean stream length, basin length, bifurcation ratio, drainage density, stream frequency, texture ratio, mean length of overland flow, form ...

Morphometric analysis and prioritization of sub-watersheds ...

Morphometric analysis and thereby prioritization of watersheds have gained significant importance in land and water resources management. In this study an attempt has been made to prioritize...

(PDF) Morphometric Analysis and Prioritization of Sub ...

Morphometric Analysis and prioritization of Watershed using GIS. January 2010; Project: Assessing Vulnerability to Soil erosion of a Watershed of Narmada basin using Remote Sensing and GIS.

(PDF) Morphometric Analysis and prioritization of ...

In this study, Morphometric analysis and prioritization of the five sub-watersheds of Barna watersheds located in Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh, India is carried out using remote sensing and GIS techniques. The Morphometric parameters considered

(PDF) Morphometric Analysis And Prioritization of Sub ...

Morphological parameters have been recurrently used to assess the hydrological response of a watershed. Due to a strong mutual correlation between the run-off characteristics and the terrain of a watershed, the method is significantly popular, especially in an un-gauged catchment. In the present study, the hydrologic response of a Himalayan watershed and its sub-watersheds is discussed using various morphological parameters, and accordingly, the sub-watershed prioritization has been done.

GIS-Based Morphometric Analysis and Prioritization of ...

<section class="abstract"><h2 class="abstractTitle text-title my-1" id="d944e2">Abstract</h2><p>Morphometric analysis of any watershed and its prioritization is one ...

Morphometric analysis and sub-watersheds prioritization of ...

Morphometric analysis and prioritization of sub-watersheds using GIS and remote sensing techniques: a case study of Odisha, India.

Morphometric analysis and prioritization of sub-watersheds ...

Morphometric analysis gives a quantitative description of drainage basin. The main aim of the present study is to identify the morphometric parameters of a watershed of Mula River basin, Pune district of state Maharashtra, India, and to prioritize the sub-basin.

Morphometric based prioritization of watershed for ...
In this study, morphometric analysis and prioritization of 12 sub-watersheds of Brahmani and Baitarni Basins, which are located in Keonjhar and Sundargarh Districts of Odisha State, India is carried out using Remote Sensing and GIS techniques. The.

(PDF) Morphometric Analysis and Prioritization of Sub ...
Hydrological analysis and performance of watershed depends on the geo-Morphometric individuality of basin. Watershed prioritization for the present study is done via Morphometric analysis. Prioritization of 22 sub-watersheds of Alaknanda basin is done using linear, areal and dimensionless aspects. Sub-watersheds are delineated using ArcGIS as per DEM.

Prioritization based on Morphometric Analysis in Alaknanda ...
Morphometric analysis is a signi?cant tool for prioritization of sub-watersheds even without considering the soil map (Biswas et al. 1999). Morphometric analysis requires measurement of the linear features, gradient of channel network and contributing ground slopes of the drainage basin (Nautiyal 1994).

Prioritization of watershed through morphometric ...
Hydrological analysis and performance of watershed depends on the geoMorphometric individuality of basin. Watershed prioritization for the present study is done via Morphometric analysis. Prioritization of 22 sub-watersheds of Alaknanda basin is done using linear, areal and dimensionless aspects.

[PDF] Prioritization based on Morphometric Analysis in ...
Morphometry is the measurement and mathematical analysis of the configuration of earths surfaces, shape and dimension of its landforms. As per this we thing and go ahead and we found that for morphometric analysis all they (research papers) use techniques GIS approach and as well as Remote sensing integrated with GIS techniques.

Morphometric Analysis of Watershed using GIS and RS: A ...
prioritization of the mini-watersheds. The mini-watersheds were prioritized based on the composite ranking of the parameters considered for morphometric analysis. The highest value of the linear parameter was ranked 1, the second highest value ranked 2, and so on. On the contrary, the shape parameters

Morphometric and Land use Analysis for Watershed ...
Given the importance of the High Andean livestock micro-watershed (HAL-MWs) ecosystems in Peru, an integrated methodological framework is presented for morphometric prioritization that uses a Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and Weighted Sum Approach (WSA), geomorphological fluvial classifications (channel, slope, and valley), and hydrogeomorphological evaluations using the Hydrogeomorphological Index (IHG).

IJGI | Free Full-Text | Morphometric Prioritization ...
Morphometric Analysis and Prioritization According to degradation is the decrease of resource potential of the natural landscape by different processes. The resource potential includes plant life, soil and (or) water. Therefore, even the altering of the water cycle falls as degradation.

Morphometric and Change Detection Analysis for ...
orphometry is the measurement and mathematical analysis of the configuration of the earth's surface, shape and dimension of its landforms (Agarwal, 1998; Obi Reddy et al., 2002). Prioritization and management of any watershed depends upon its accurate delineation and plays an important role in the determination of stream flow.

Morphometric and Land use Analysis for Watershed ...
Corpus ID: 124346257. Morphometric analysis and watershed development prioritization of Hiranyakeshi Basin in Maharashtra, India @article{Panhalkar2012MorphometricAA, title={Morphometric analysis and watershed development prioritization of Hiranyakeshi Basin in Maharashtra, India}, author={S. Panhalkar and S. P. Mali and C. Pawar}, journal={International Journal on Environmental Sciences ...

Figure 4 from Morphometric analysis and watershed ...
Forty-three 4thorder sub-watersheds were prioritized based on morphometric and Principal Component Analysis (PCA), in order to examine the effectiveness of morphometric parameters in watershed prioritization. A comparison has been carried out between the results achieved through applying the two methods of analysis (morphometric and PCA).

Water is a finite resource, and the demand for clean water is constantly growing. Clean freshwater is needed to meet irrigation demands for agriculture, for consumption, and for industrial uses. The world produces billions of tons of wastewater every year. This volume looks at a multitude of ways to capture, treat, and reuse wastewater and how to effectively manage watersheds. It presents a selection of new technologies and methods to recycle, reclaim, and reuse water for agricultural, industrial, and environmental purposes. The editor states that more than 75–80% of the wastewater we produce goes back to nature without being properly treated, leading to pollution and all sorts

of negative health and productivity consequences. Topics cover a wide selection of research, including molluscs as a tool for river health assessment, flood risk modeling, biological removal of toxins from groundwater, saline water intrusion into coastal areas, urban drainage simulations, rainwater harvesting, irrigation topics, and more. Key features: • explores the existing methodologies in the field of reuse of wastewater • looks at different approaches in integrated water resources management • examines the issues of groundwater management and development • discusses saline water intrusion in coastal areas • presents various watershed management approaches • includes case studies and analyses of various water management efforts

“Applied Morphometry and Watershed Management” book is designed to introduce the recent developments related to applied morphometric studies of drainage basins. Applications of drainage basin morphometric analysis cover several topics of research such as: 1) Prioritization of sub-watersheds for soil and water conservation; 2) Surface water harvesting; 3) Assessment of groundwater potential and predicting of groundwater movement; 4) Geo-hazard assessment (i.e., soil erosion and sediment yield modeling, landslide susceptibility mapping; flashflood hazard and flood management; 5) The impact of Quaternary tectonics on structure and drainage network distortions.

International Journal of Advanced Remote Sensing and GIS (IJARSG, ISSN 2320 – 0243) is an open-access peer-reviewed scholarly journal publishes original research papers, reviews, case study, case reports, and methodology articles in all aspects of Remote Sensing and GIS including associated fields. This Journal commits to working for quality and transparency in its publishing by following standard Publication Ethics and Policies.

This book offers a unique collection of inter- and multidisciplinary studies on river systems. Rivers have been the prime source of sustenance since the advent of civilization and river systems often form the basis for agriculture, transport, water, and land for domestic, commercial, and industrial activities, fostering economic prosperity. A river basin is a basic geographical and climatological unit within which the vagaries of natural processes act and manifest themselves at different spatio-temporal scales. Even if compared side-by-side, no two river basins respond to natural processes in the same way and thus, it has long been recognized that each river basin is unique. Hence, any developmental activity or conservation effort has to be designed and implemented to match each unique river basin. With the burgeoning population and increasing dependency on natural resources, understanding and maintaining river systems has become increasingly important. This book provides a varied reference work on and unprecedented guidelines for conducting and implementing research on river basins, and for managing their ecological development.

The book will be an everlasting and invaluable reference for, academia, industry and planners specialized in georesouce and for those who need updated information and current research in the field. The book will also be equally useful for advance level students and research scholars throughout the world.

This book provides an overview of the ecological indicators of landscape dynamics in the context of geographical landscape integration. Landscape dynamics depicts every change that occurs in the physical, biological, and cognitive assets of a landscape. To understand and interpret the complex physical, biological, and cognitive phenomena of landscapes, it is necessary to operate conceptually and practically on a broad range of spatial and temporal scales. Rapid land use changes have become a concern to environmentalists and planners because of their impacts on the natural ecosystem, which further determines socioeconomic dynamics. In this regard, the book discusses case studies that share new insights into how landscape patterns and processes impact small creatures, and how small creatures in turn influence landscape structure and composition. In turn, the relevant aspects of land use and land cover dynamics are covered, and the multi-faceted relationship between the substrata and ecological community is highlighted. The book is unique in its focus on the application of spatial informatics such as automatic building extraction from high-resolution imagery; a soil resource inventory for meeting the challenges of land degradation; hydrological modeling; the temporal variation analysis of glacier area and the identification and mapping of glacial lakes; morphometric analysis of river basins; and the monitoring and modeling of urban sprawl, among other features.

Subject Headings -Geo-Physical Background of Ravi Basin In Himachal Pradesh -Morphometr?c Analys?s Of Rav? R?ver Bas?n In H?machal Pradesh -Soc?al Analys?s Of Rav? R?ver Bas?n In H?machal Pradesh

The Soil Conservation Service (SCS) curve number (CN) method is one of the most popular methods for computing the runoff volume from a rainstorm. It is popular because it is simple, easy to understand and apply, and stable, and accounts for most of the runoff producing watershed characteristics, such as soil type, land use, hydrologic condition, and antecedent moisture condition. The SCS-CN method was originally developed for its use on small agricultural watersheds and has since been extended and applied to rural, forest and urban watersheds. Since the inception of the method, it has been applied to a wide range of environments. In recent years, the method has received much attention in the hydrologic literature. The SCS-CN method was first published in 1956 in Section-4 of the National Engineering Handbook of Soil Conservation Service (now called the Natural Resources Conservation Service), U. S. Department of Agriculture. The publication has since been revised several times. However, the contents of the methodology have been nonetheless more or less the same. Being an agency methodology, the method has not passed through the process of a peer review and is, in general, accepted in the form it exists. Despite several limitations of the method and even questionable credibility at times, it has been in continuous use for the simple reason that it works fairly well at the field level.

Agricultural Water Management: Theories and Practices advances the scientific understanding, development and application of agricultural water management through an integrated approach. This book presents a collection of recent developments and applications of agricultural water management from advanced sources, such as satellite, mesoscale and climate models that are integrated with conceptual modeling systems. Users will find sections on drought, irrigation scheduling, weather forecasting, climate change, precipitation forecasting, and more. By linking these systems, this book provides the first resource to promote the synergistic and multidisciplinary activities of scientists in hydro-meteorological and agricultural sciences. As agricultural water management has gained considerable momentum in recent decades among the earth and environmental science communities as they seek solutions and an understanding of the concepts integral to agricultural water management, this book is an ideal resource for study and reference. Presents translational insights into drought, irrigation scheduling, weather forecasting, climate change and precipitation forecasting Advances the scientific understanding, development and application of agricultural water management Integrates geo-spatial techniques, agriculture, remote sensing, sustainable water resource development, applications and other diverse areas within earth and environmental, meteorological and hydrological sciences

This book provides insights and a capacity to understand the climate change phenomenon, its impact on water resources, and possible remedial measures. The impact of climate change on water resources is a global issue and cause for concern. Water resources in many countries are extremely stressed, and climate change along with burgeoning populations, the rise in living standards, and increasing demand on resources are factors which serve to

exacerbate this stress. The chapters provide information on tools that will be useful to mitigate the adverse consequences of natural disasters. Fundamental to addressing these issues is hydrological modelling which is discussed in this book and ways to combat climate change as an important aspect of water resource management.