

TERRAIN CHARACTERIZATION AND SOIL EROSION RISK ASSESSMENT FOR WATERSHED PRIORITIZATION USING REMOTE SENSING AND GIS

A case study of Nawagaon Maskara Rao Watershed,
Saharanpur, India

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ABSTRACT

Soil erosion is crucial problem in India where more than 70% of land is degraded. This study is to establish conservation priorities of the sub watersheds across the entire terrain, and suggest suitable conservation measures. Soil conservation practices are not only from erosion data both qualitative SES (Soil Erosion Status) model and quantitative MMF (Morgan, Morgan and Finney) model erosion, but we have to consider LCC (Land Capability Classification) and LULC (Land Use Land Cover). Study demonstrated the use of RS (Remote Sensing) and GIS (Geographic Information System) in soil erosion risk assessment by deriving soil and vegetation parameters in the erosion models. Sub-watersheds were prioritized based on average soil loss and the area falls under various erosion risk classes for conservation planning. The annual rate of soil loss based on MMF model was classified into five soil erosion risk classes for soil conservation measures. From 11 sub watersheds, for the first priority of the watershed is catchment with the small area and the steep slope. Recommendation for steep areas (classes VI, VII, and VIII) land use allocation should be made to maintain forest functions.

Keywords: *degradation, erosion model, analysis digital, priority of sub watershed*

INTRODUCTION

Terrain characterization signifies the sum of all physical features and conditions at or near the earth surface (Pandey and Shedha, 1981). Understanding the terrain characteristics and processes and their usefulness to various users is the terrain purpose of terrain analysis (Kirkby, 1976). Important terrain characteristics for studying soil erosion are slope gradient, length, aspect and shape (Taiwan, 2001).

Soil erosion risk by accelerated water and wind constituted a serious primary problem to terrains, especially in developing countries of tropics and subtropics (Biswas, Sudhakar and Desai, 1999). Soil erosion is a crucial problem in India where more than 70% of land is in degraded condition. However although deforestation, overgrazing and intensive agriculture due to population pressure, have caused accelerated erosion, natural phenomena inducing erosion such as extreme rains, earth-

quake, and glacial-lake-outburst flooding should be recognized as well (Narayana, Sastry and Patnaik, 1997). For landslide can be predicted by statistical relationship between past landslides and the spatial data set of the factors : slope angle, slope aspect, transversal slope profile, lithology, superficial deposits, geomorphology, and land use (Zezere *et al.*, 2004).

Accelerated soil erosion has adverse economic and environmental impact (LAI, 1998; and Bathale and Sharma, 2001). Economic effects are through loss of farm income due to on-site and off-site reduction in income, and other losses with adverse impact on crop/animal production (Bali, 1983). The on site of soil erosion reduced land and soil quality and productivity viz.: temporary decline in land/soil quality, transient pollution of surface water by sediment-borne chemicals (Wishmeier and Smith, 1978; and Spanner, Strahler, and Estes, 1982). The off soil erosion exerted impacts such as : permanent decline in land/soil quality due gully-ing, alteration in soil-water regime and water table, and additional water management (Singh, 2003). Degraded lands or soil erosion such as: Gullied/ravenous (eroded) land, Undulating uplands with or without scrub, Water logged and marshy land, Land affected by salinity/alkalinity (coastal), Shifting cultivation area, Degraded notified forest land, Degraded pastures/grazing land, Sandy areas (desert/coastal), Mining/industrial wetland, Barren rocky/stony waste/sheet-rock area, Steep sloping areas, and Snow covered/glacial areas (Shanware, Karale, and Singh, 1985). The magnitude of disaster associated with soil loss (landslide) has increased and the major concern of engineering geologist and geotechnical engineers (Ahmad *et al.*, 2006)

India is reverie country is drained by major rivers and their tributaries (Shrimali, Aggrawal, and Samra, 2001). Watershed is natural hydrologic entity governed by the terrain topography from where run off is drained to a point. Watershed Prioritization is a pre-requisite to operational any major scheme, as it allows the planners and policy makers to adopt a selective approach considering the vastness of the catchments area, severity of the problem, constraint of funds and man power, demands of the local and political system (Chakraborti, 1993). Watershed management, in its broadest sense, implies prudent use of soil and water, hence, programmed are required to protect the environment to sustain the productivity levels of soils by reducing land degradation (Chaudary, Manchanda and Singh, 1992).

The optimum use of available soil and water resources based on their inherent limitations is one of the most important pre-requisites for systematic planned development of any watershed (Das, Narula, Laurin, 1992). Survey of watershed provides relevant information on land use, hydro-geomorphology, soil types, rock types etc (Ravishankar *et al.*, 1994). Their extent, potential and limitations, which help planners to take decisions regarding sustained land use Shanware, Karale, and Singh, 1985). Recently, the planning and development of land and water resources on a watershed basis in different terrain an agro climatic regions has been assumed and also to preserve the environment and to maintain ecological balance (Shrestha, Honda and Murai, 1997).

Role of satellite RS and GIS in watershed prioritization and management offers scientific input for the formulation of proper watershed management programmed and also addresses some of the parameters related to watershed develop-

ment (Kumar *et al.*, 1998; and Singh *et al.*, 2002). A number of parametric models have been developed to predict soil erosion and with a few exceptions, these model are based on soil, land use land cover, landform, climatic and topographic information (Singh, 1994). Integrating satellite imagery with GIS is useful for study in land use change and another parameters (Halim *et al.*, 2006). The higher resolution of the images is large of the data size (Al-Bastaki, 2006). For increasing accuracy data Bonyad (2005) use classified of land cover with PCA (Principal Component Analysis) until 80.63%.

Objectives of the study were: (i) to characterize terrain: morphometric terrain parameters, soil hydrological characteristics, to prepare land use/land cover map using LISS IV digital satellite data, (ii) to analyze the sub watersheds as baseline information for conservation planning based on: Morphometric Indices (MI), Qualitative method of Soil Erosion Status (SES), Quantitative method of Morgan, Morgan and Finney (MMF) model. Aim of this study is to establish conservation priorities of the sub watersheds across the entire terrain, and suggest suitable conservation measures.

MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

Location

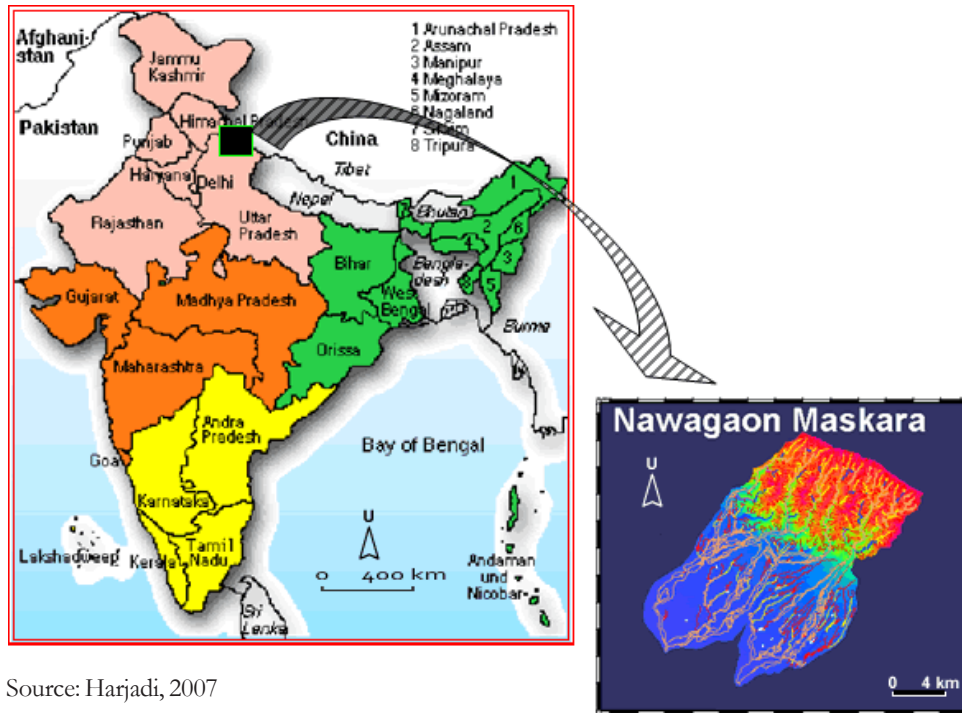
Saharanpur district attained the status as Saharanpur division in 1997 of Uttar Pradesh. As regards its physical features, the north and the north east of the district is surrounded by Shivalik hills and separates it from the Dehradun district in the recently created state of Uttranchal. The river Yamuna forms its boundary in the west, which separates it from Karnal and

Yamunanagar districts of Haryana. In the East lies the district of Haridwar that was the part of district Saharanpur before 1989 and in the south lies the district Muzafarnagar.

The study area is called Nawagaon and Maskara Rao watershed boundary, and is located in the district of Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh and District in Northern India. The geographical coordinate of the study area from latitude 30° 09' 00" N to 30° 21' 00" N and longitude between 77° 34' 00" N to 77° 51' 00" N covering an area of 205.94 sq km (20594.49 ha). The study area is delineated by the SOI toposheet Nos. 53 F/11, 53 F/12, 53 F/15 and 53 F/16 at scales 1: 50,000. The location of study area is presented in Figure 1.

Saharanpur forms the most northerly position of the Doab land, which stretches between the holy rivers of the Ganges and the Yamuna, the Shivalik hills rise above it on the northern frontier. The portion of Doab in which Saharanpur is situated was probably one of the first region of upper India occupied by the Aryans colonizers as they spread eastward from the Punjab.

The district presents many varieties of features and differs in general appearance than any other portion of the Doab and Gangetic plain as a whole. It is true that most of the area belongs to the upland Bangar which stretches in a continuous line upto Allahabad i.e. junction of the two great rivers and on the either side is the broad and low lying valley full of swamps and back waters with wide open grassy plains and Tamarisk jungle but in the north, there are the steep hills of Shivalik chain which appear in a far more marked form in Saharanpur than any other district of Uttar Pradesh while below the



Source: Harjadi, 2007

Figure 1. The Location Nawagaon Maskara Watershed Map of Study Area

hills are to be seen in a modified form the prevailing characteristics of the Bhabar and Tarai region.

The main characteristics of the district can be divided into four geomorphology parts.

- (1) Shivalik hill tract
- (2) The Bhabar land
- (3) Bangar land
- (4) Khadar land (Yamuna, Hindon)

Climate

The study area belong to sub tropical semiarid of India's central and northern belt. It is also influenced by humid tropical monsoon, which has hot summer and mild winter. The average annual rainfall

from 1988 until 2004 is about 1170 mm and average rainydays is about 72 days, most of which is received during the months of July to September due to South-west monsoon with maximum temperature of 29.4 °C and minimum 15.1 °C.

Material

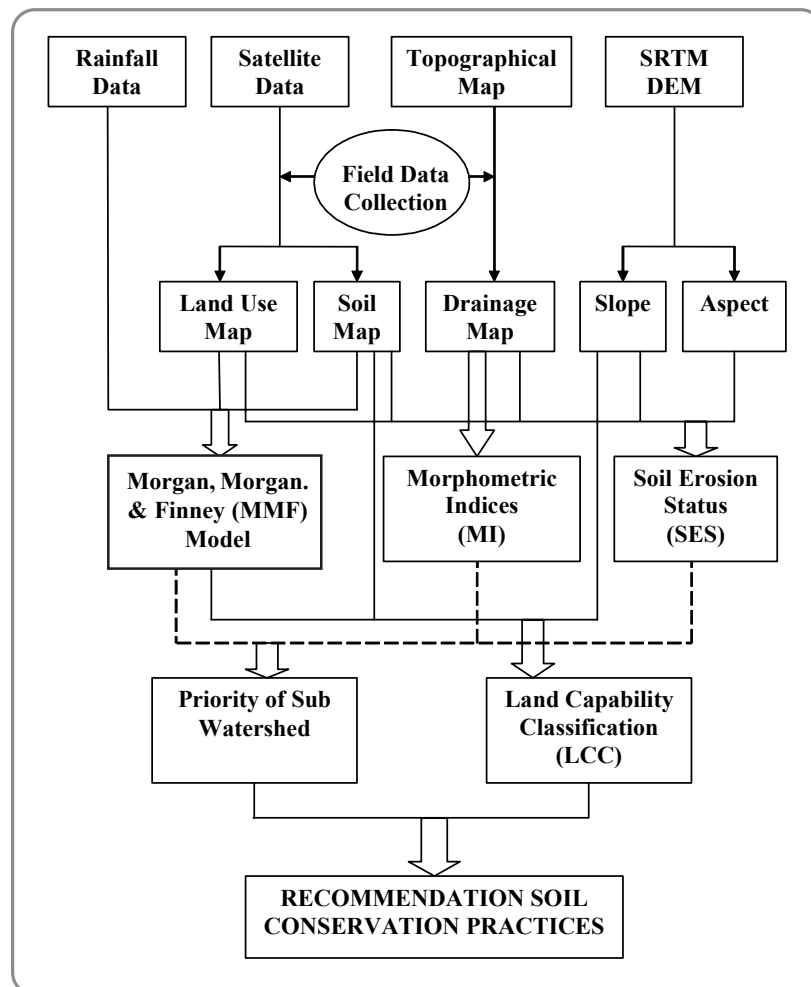
Data used in the study are : SRTM, digital satellite data LISS IV with resolution 5.8 m and path/row 202/203 acquired on January 28, 2005, hard copy of satellite imageries (FCCs) of the area, and SRTM (Shuttle Radar Thematic Mapper) Digital Elevation Model (DEM). Ancillary data : survey of India topographic map (SOI) No. topo-sheets 53F/11, 53F/12, 53F/15 and 53 F/16 scale 1:50.000 in conjunction with above mentioned units in the study area and

soil characteristics data and soil survey report from Agriculture and Soils Division, IIRS Dehra Dun. Meteorological data is collected from Muzzafarabad meteorological station, that is monthly average rainfall data and number of rainy days of last 16 years (1988 – 2004).

The outline of the watershed, contour map, river drainage map and base map were prepared from the above mentioned toposheet (Bhadra, Bhavanaraya and Panda, 1998). For Land use and soil map were prepared from digital satellite data LISS IV. Field instruments : Disc infiltrometer, Soil cone sampler for bulk density.

Methodology

Methodology of study comprise: (a) prefield interpretation : interpretation of satellite data for physiographic soil units and to prepare drainage network map of the study area, (b). field work: training sets selection for land use/land cover, to observe of infiltration rate, soil sample collection for bulk density and soil texture from the physiographic units, to observe and characterize erosion features, (c) post field work: to analyse soil samples for sand, silt, and clay and for bulk density of each physiographic unit, and spatial data analysis for soil assessment (Figure 2).



Source: Result of Analysis

Figure 2. Methodology of Analyze Prioritization of Sub Watershed

The annual rate of soil loss based on MMF model was classified into five soil erosion risk classes for soil conservation measures. It was found that very low risk of erosion (0 - 5 t/h/yr), low risk of erosion (5 - 10 t/h/yr), moderate risk of erosion (10 - 25 t/h/yr), high risk of erosion (25 - 50 t/h/yr), very high risk of erosion (>50 t/h/yr). The estimate of the calculation with SES useful for long-term planning and the wide area, because of not needing the field data that many only with the analysis from RS and GIS with used five parameters that is aspect, slope gradient, drainage density, soil, and land use land cover. The flat area or nearly steep most erosions that happened in the low erosion area (LEA), in the hills area most erosions in a high erosion area (HEA).

Sub-watersheds were prioritized based on average soil loss and the area falls under various erosion risk classes for conservation planning. The watershed divided into 11 sub watershed for soil conservation planning, that is : Barkala Rao (BR:397.7 ha), Chamarla Rao (CH:481.9 ha), Galr Rao (GR:998.9 ha), Kharonwala Rao (KH:843.9), Kahan Rao (KR:1159.0 ha), Maskara Rao (MR:5317.5 ha), Nawagaon Rao (NW:7651.9 ha), Sarbar Rao (SB:1059.8 ha), Shakumbari Rao (SH:1296.3 ha), Sahansra Thakur (ST=1035.9 ha), and Track Fallows (TF:351.7 ha).

The lower or flatter area LCC fell for the class II and III, on the steep area LCC fell for the class VI, VII, and VIII. Where the class less than IV was allocated for agriculture, for example wheat, sugar cane, orchard, whereas the class more than VI was allocated the permanent crop like in the forest. For recommendation of soil conservation, here are 9 types that is: CT: Contour Trenching, CB: Contour Bunding,

P: Plantation, GB: Grass Bunding, GCD: Gabbion Check Dam, GD: Grade Stabilizer, SCT: Staggered Contour Trenches, PTG: Plantation of Trenches & Grasses.

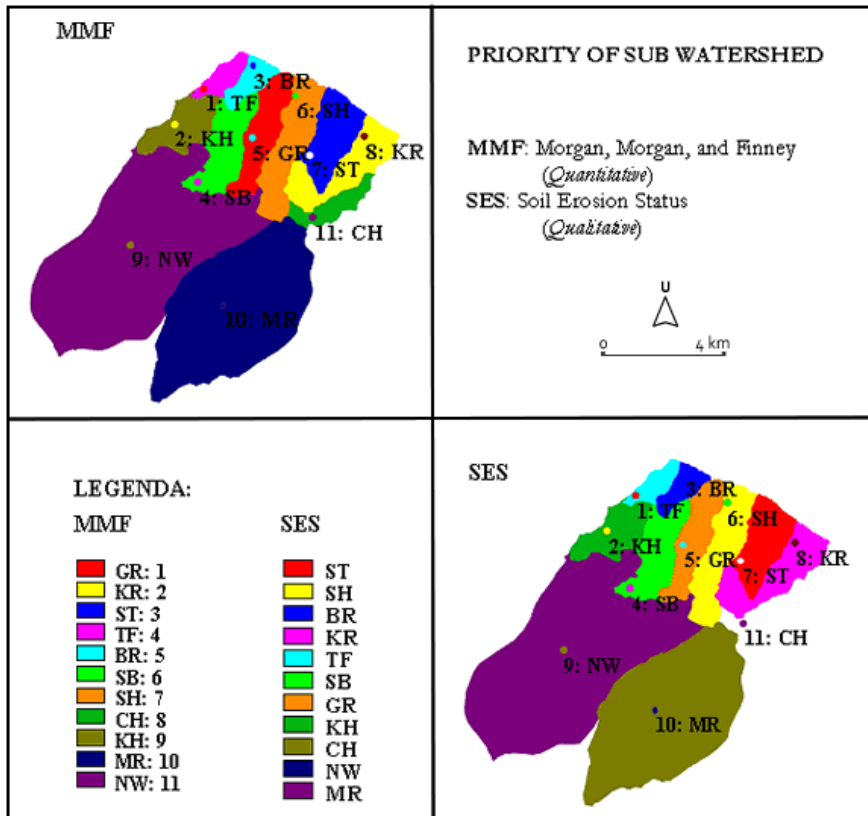
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The two calculations of the erosion by means of qualitative SES and quantitative MMF produced similar priorities, that is with the first priority fell to the sub watershed with the small area and steep slope. The larger subwatershed such as NW and MR were accorded least priority (Figure 3).

Comparative calculation of these two methods also could be seen in the graph below (Figure 4). The two graphs had the same trend that is to the large sub watershed like NW and Mr in the last priority, to the small sub watershed in the upper area of Shiwalik Hills fell for the first priority, especially for the steep and narrow areas.

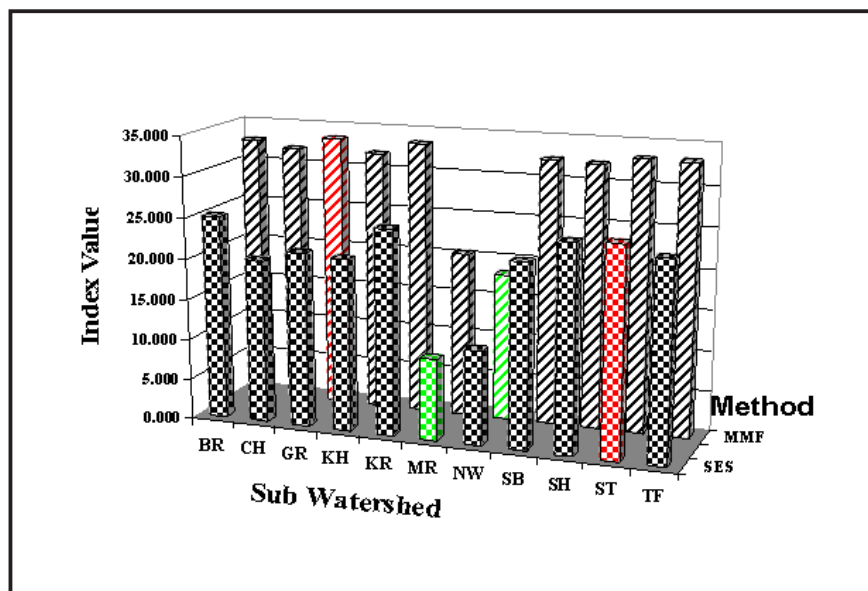
It was found that 1.07 percent area lies in very low risk of erosion (0 - 5 t/h/yr), 5.75 per cent under low risk of erosion (5 - 10 t/h/yr), 33.41 percent under moderate risk of erosion (10 - 25 t/h/yr), 26.0 percent under high risk of erosion (25 - 50 t/h/yr), 2.92 percent under very high risk of erosion (>50 t/h/yr). Nawagaon (NW) and Maskara Rao (MR) nearly steep most erosions that happened in the low erosion area (LEA), BR, SH, ST, and KR high erosion area (HEA). The estimate of the calculation with SES useful for long-term planning and the area. Field data of SES that many only with the analysis from RS and GIS with used five parameters that is aspect, slope gradient, drainage density, soil, and land use land cover.

Deforestation, overgrazing and intensive agriculture due to population pressure,



Source: Result of Analysis

Figure 3. Important Value, Establish by MMF Method and SES



Source: Result of Analysis

Figure 4. Compared Two Method Between MMF (Quantitative) and SES (Qualitative)

have caused accelerated erosion, natural phenomena inducing erosion such as exceptional rains, earthquake, and glacial-lake-outburst flooding (Narayana, Sastry and Patnaik, 1997). For calculation of the erosion qualitative erosion (SES) and quantitative erosion (MMF) the last prioritization of sub watershed is similar. For suggestion soil conservation practices is not only from erosion data both qualitative and quantitative erosion, but we have to considering LCC (Land Capability Classification) and depend to land use and land cover.

Degraded lands/soil erosion : Gullied/ravenous (eroded) land, Undulating uplands with or without scrub, Water logged and marshy land, Land affected by salinity/alkalinity (coastal), Shifting cultivation area, Degraded notified forest land, Degraded pastures/grazing land, Sandy areas (desert/coastal), Mining/industrial wetland, Barren rocky/stony waste/sheet-rock area, Steep sloping areas, and Snow covered/ glacial areas (Shanware, Karale, and Singh, 1985). Integrating satellite imagery with GIS is useful for study in land use change and another parameters (Halim, H.A. et al, 2006). For this study used IRS (India Remote Sensing) high resolution with soft ware ILWIS and GIS with soft ware ARC-GIS and ARC-INFO, for decided prioritization of sub watershed and suggested for soil conservation practices.

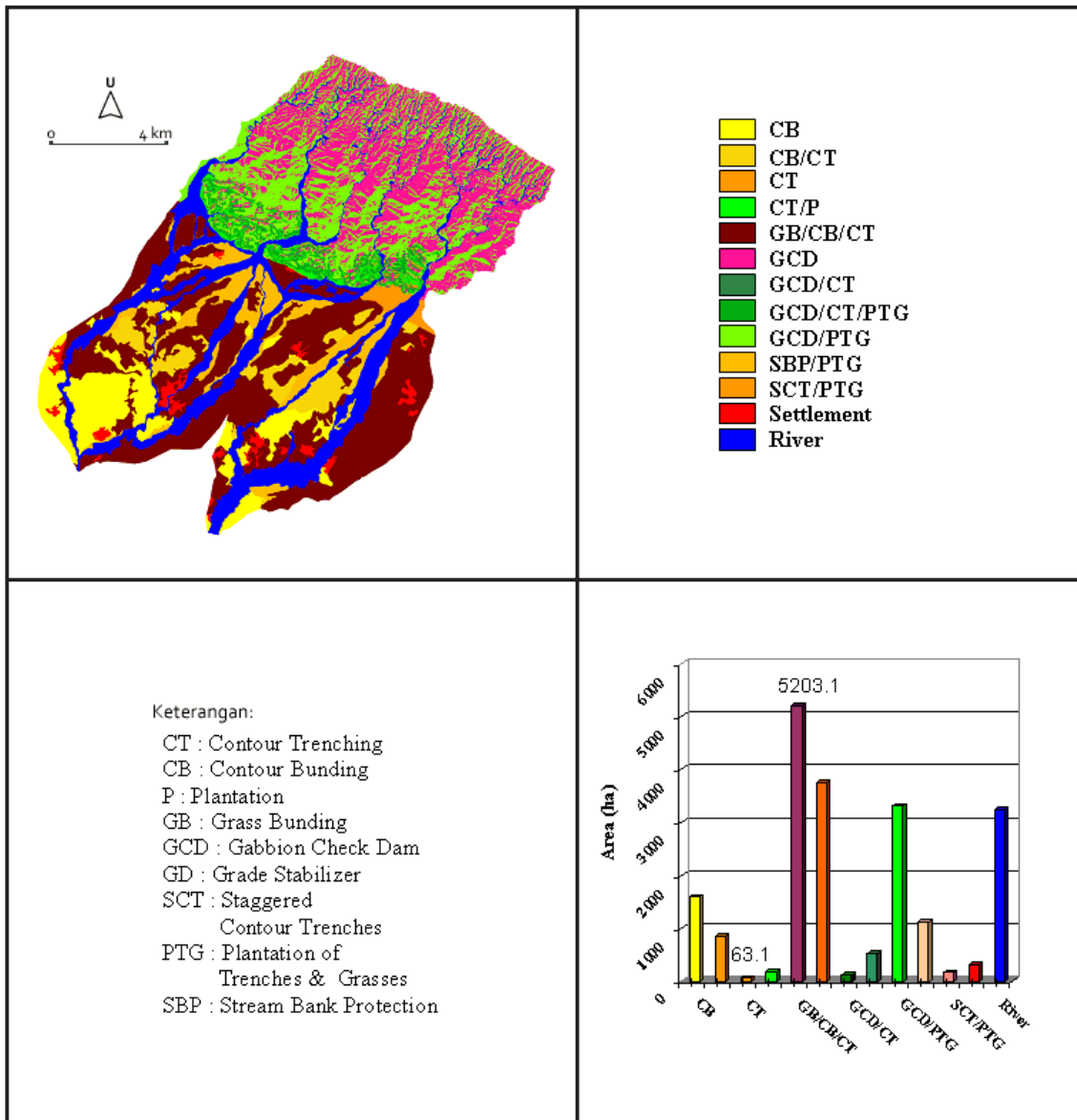
By considering LCC and the kind of land use / land cover the following types of soil conservation practices can be applied, namely (Table 1): CT: Contour Trenching, CB: Contour Bunding, P: Plantation, GB: Grass Bunding, GCD: Gabbion Check Dam, GD: Grade Stabilizer, SCT: Staggered Contour Trenches, PTG: Plantation of Trenches & Grasses. For LCC (Land Capability Class) more than VI, in

terms of suggested conservation practices, for steeper soils (LCC types VI, VII, VIII, ST, RV) it is advisable to use combination of GCD and PTG. Whereas for less steep soils GB and additionally CB and CT, whereas for the LCC class was less than VI most used GB with the combination CB and CT (Figure 5).

CONCLUSIONS

The first priority of the watershed is a catchment with the narrow area and the steep slope. The last priority has decided in the watershed with larger area and flat. The estimate of the calculation with SES useful for long-term planning and the wide area, because of not needing the field data that many only with the analysis from RS and GIS with used five parameter that is aspect, slope gradient, drainage density, soil, and land use land cover. For short-term planning was needed by the calculation in more detail with the accurate data and complete from the field, as well as made use of the calculation quantitatively could be done with the method of MMF model

Morgan, Morgan and Finney (1984) have resulted that the factors land use and soil type are major influenced. study demonstrated the use of remote sensing and GIS in soil erosion risk assessment by deriving soil and vegetation parameters required in the erosion models.. In less steep areas (classes II and III), agricultural allocation is recommended, including wheat, sugarcane, orchard. In steeper areas (classes VI, VII, VIII), land use allocation should be made to maintain forest functions. As conservation measures 9 management intervention are needed, namely CT: Contour Trenching, CB: Contour Bunding, P: Plantation, GB: Grass Bunding, GCD: Gabbion Check Dam,



Source: Result of Analysis

Figure 5. Soil Conservation Based on LCC Map and Land Use Map

GD: Grade Stabilizer, SCT: Staggered Contour Trenches, PTG: Plantation of Trenches & Grasses. Priority land use interventions were elaborated namely GB/CB/CT, GCD/PTG.. In the future, for watershed management, we have to consider social economics conditions such as : population density, well-fare community, and education.

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Table 1. Area in Hectare and Soil Conservation in Various LCC and Land Use

LAND USE/ LAND COVER	WHV	II	III	IV	VI	VII	VIII	ST	RV
Wheat (High Vig.)	CB	474.4	GB/CB/CT 493.4	GB/CB/CT 0.1				GB/CB/CT 3.3	CB/CT 2.4
Wheat (Low vigour)	WL.V	CB/CT	GB/CB/CT	GB/CB/CT				GB/CB/CT	CB/CT
Orchard	OC	0.6	2,647.0	80.4				10.2	28.5
	CB	CB/CT	GB/CB/CT	CT				GB/CB/CT	CT
Dense Forest	DF	1,118.2	831.9	151.6	GCD	GCD	GCD	0.8	2.8
	CT	CT	CT	GCD/CT	GCD	GCD	GCD		GCD
Open Forest	OF		60.3	137.4	2,578.1	842.7	311.0		15.7
	CT/P	CT/P	CT/P	GCD/CT/PTG	GCD/PTG	GCD/PTG	GCD/PTG	SBP/PTG	GCD/CT/PTG
Dense Scrub	DS		191.4	505.9	1,733.6	696.4	225.0	0.1	11.1
	SCT/PTG	SCT/PTG	SCT/PTG	GCD/CT/PTG	GCD/PTG	GCD/PTG	GCD/PTG		GCD/CT/PTG
Barren/Scrub	BS		166.8	0.2	1.2	0.6	0.1		3.0
	SCT/PTG	SCT/PTG	SCT/PTG	GCD/CT/PTG	GCD/PTG	GCD/PTG	GCD/PTG		GCD/CT/PTG
Current Fallow	CF	CB/CT	GB/CB/CT	GB/CB/CT	354.6	189.3	109.4	GB/CB/CT	GB/CB/CT
	0.1	0.1	1,335.3	436.7				0.6	43.7
Settlement	ST	ST	ST					ST	ST
	0.2	0.2	0.9						
River bed	RB			SBP/PTG				SBP/PTG	SBP/PTG
								0.04	558.3

Source: Result of Analysis

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