

Forecasting Model of Flood Inundated Areas along *Sharda* River in U.P.

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Abstract: Paper has illuminated the satellite data of previous flood and hydrological data to estimate the inundated areas near *Sharda* River. Modeling of flood inundated areas predicted 10 cm rises in water level in affected areas by flood. IRS-P6/AWiFS and RADARSAT data were used. The RADARSAT satellite data have shown the flood water, water in low lying areas and real time flood data. The geo referenced IRS-P6/AWiFS, IRS-P6/LISS-III and PAN satellite data were useful for preparation of various thematic maps. Results revealed that most heavily flood affected villages at three gauge stations on *Sharda* River during year 2009 were: 13 villages of Puranpur Block of Pilibhit District downstream to Banbasa gauge station at 220.35m water level; 22 villages of Nighasan Block of Lakhimpur-khiri District downstream to Paliyakala gauge station at 154.62m water level and 26 villages of Behta Block of Sitapur District downstream to *Sharda* Nagar gauge station at 136.10m water level.

I. Introduction

Meteorological and hydrological data are the main requirement for forecasting of flood inundated areas, besides the availability of information for making decisions and actions. Therefore it is required to integrate water level at different gauge stations with flood data of all places as on different dates. The modeling and forecasting of floods and their consequences require extensive spatial information of catchments and flood risk areas. The information required for forecasting of flood inundation is based on the extent of the area affected, location specific details, population affected during previous floods (Sunita, 2010; Singh and Prabhat, 2014). This has been reported along *Sharda* River in Uttar Pradesh in the paper.

Studies have been reported on the use of passive remote sensing and flood inundation (Horritt et al., 2003; Horritt and Bates, 2001). It is important to consider more developed active sensors, such as microwave and laser techniques as they have the ability to penetrate tree canopies and cloud cover. Active sensors generate their own energy and are extensively used now (Campbell, 2002). Such as *Landsat Thematic Mapper* (TM) are limited by atmospheric conditions, as well as the inability to detect standing water beneath obstructions i.e. as forest canopies (Townsend and Walsh, 1998). Radar systems are capable of determining sharp land-water boundaries, and are capable of higher spatial resolutions than passive systems under similar situations (Engman and Gurney, 1991). Radar can penetrate clouds, darkness and tree canopies (Smith, 1997). It is well demonstrated the ability of Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) for providing all weather flood area delineation (Lowry et al. 1981) and similar studies are reviewed the use of radar detection for flood studies (Hess et al. 1990). Besides studies have been reported on the forecasting the different aspects in our country (Chaturvedi and Mohan 1983; Ghani, 2009; Srivastava, Sharma and Sharan, 1983; Murthy and Rao, 2007; Sinha et al. 2008; Srivastava, 2009; Veeranna et al. 2009).

Townsend and Walsh (1998) modeled floodplain inundation through the integration of SAR, Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and optical remote sensing. It was highlighted in the study that *Landsat* TM data is less appropriate for mapping flood inundation than the tested radar data, as in times of monsoon their use is severely restricted and best avoided if suitable radar images are available. The synergistic use of radar and optical remote sensing in conjunction with GIS modeling was therefore argued as an effective method for delineating flood inundated areas. Smith (1997) proposed a synergistic approach towards flood inundation mapping as fixed frequency SAR was found insufficient for the mapping processes and it required to be combined with visible infrared data (VNIR). Further, it was found that although SAR is not limited by atmospheric conditions, it was most effective for mapping smooth open water bodies, river flow and flood stages. It was also concluded that SAR provides excellent temporal coverage in certain situations. Therefore, it can be used to determine the flood extent.

Horrit *et al.* (2003) also recognized the potential of SAR systems for mapping flooded vegetation in the Wrangle Flats on the eastern coast of the UK. The approach was found to be reasonable and required further work to be undertaken. Radar data has also been used for indirect flood studies. Tholey (1995) used ERS-1 imagery along with GIS to assess the affect that land use has on flood events in northern and southern France.

Such studies are useful for forecasting of flood inundated areas that require urgent flood management. The flood forecasting is one of the most effective non- structural measures for flood management. For formulating the flood forecast, the observed hydrological data (water level) and satellite data of different dates are collected, integrated, manipulated and analyzed through GIS software and transmitted to the forecasting station through the different means of data communication (Aggarwal, 2004; 2006, 2007, 2009). Flood maps were prepared showing the flood inundated areas in 5km buffer of *Sharda* Rivers. These maps were found to be very useful for planners/decision making to make a scientific assessment and for batter management of relief activities (Aggarwal, 2010a; 2010b).

The flood inundation layer extracted from the satellite data of 5 km. buffer around *Sharda* rivers is integrated with the base data layers such as district boundary, block boundary, village boundary for estimation of district wise flood inundated area, number of villages affected during flood (Tangri,1986).Based on the duration of the flooding, magnitude of the flood and flood affected areas are estimated. The hydrological data (water level) is useful for flood inundation studies (Tangri and Sharma, 1985). The geo referenced IRS-P6/AWiFS satellite data are useful for preparation of catchment area of *Sharda* Rivers in Nepal region. Drainage map is required to measure and assessment of the runoff water and how much water input in the main river from different tributaries (Tangri, Mathur and Chaturvedi, 1986).

Flood Forecasting: Application of Remote Sensing & GIS

Geographical Information System (GIS) and remote sensing offer valuable tools to contribute to the required information about flood forecasting. Satellite remote sensing is the best source of mapping this information (Gupta and Bodechtel, 1982; Bhavaskar, 1984; Choudhary, 1989, 1991; Parihar, 1995).Main problems respect to floods is inundation, drainage congestion due to urbanization and bank erosion in our Country. Further it also depends on the river system, topography and pattern of flow in the area. The basic data requirements for forecasting of flood inundated areas are meteorological and hydrological data. The other most important element is the availability of timely information for taking decisions and actions. For this purpose we have to integrate water level at different gauge stations with flood data of that places as on different dates. The modeling and forecasting of floods and their consequences require extensive spatial information of catchments and flood risk areas. The information required for forecasting of flood inundation is based on the extent of the area affected, location specific details, population affected during previous floods.

This paper aims to estimate the inundated areas near *Sharda* Rivers based on satellite data of previous flood and hydrological data that is water level. Modeling of flood inundated areas is required to predict how much area will be affected by flood with respect to 10 cm. rise in water level through IRS-P6/AWiFS and RADARSAT data. The RADARSAT satellite data show the flood water, water in low lying areas and real time flood data. The geo referenced IRS-P6/AWiFS, IRS-P6/LISS-III and PAN satellite data are useful for preparation of various thematic maps (Sunita, 2010).

It also forecast modeling using the geo-informatics of floods inundated areas near *Sharda* River in downstream of different gauge stations. We report the modeling of flood inundated areas estimated on satellite data of previous flood and hydrological data of inundated areas near *Sharda* River. It shall be useful in forecasting of flood inundated areas that require urgent flood management. It had following objectives.

II. Objectives

- i. Mapping of catchment areas of *Sharda* rivers in Nepal region using satellite data of IRS-P6/AWiFS as on December, 2009 and IRS-P6/LISS-III as on October, 2009 and IRS-P6/PAN as on March,2002 and Feb-March,2004.
- ii. Mapping of flood inundated areas near *Sharda* River in downstream of different gauge stations in year 2007, 2008 and 2009 using satellite data of IRS-P6/AWiFS and RADARSAT.
- iii. Comparison of water level with flood inundated areas near *Sharda* River in downstream of different gauge stations using satellite data of IRS-P6/AWiFS and RADARSAT as on 2007 to 2009.
- iv. Modeling of forecasting of flood inundated areas with respect to 10 cm rise in water level in year 2007, 2008 and 2009 using IRS-P6/AWiFS and RADARSAT data.

- v. GIS Integration of flood layer with village boundary layer for the calculation of area of inundation in each village using 5km. buffer around *Sharda* River in year 2007, 2008 and 2009.

III. Material and Methods

The datasets used for mapping catchment area of *Sharda* River in the present study were: i. IRS-P6/AWiFS satellite data as on 10th Dec, 2009; ii. IRS-P6/LISS-III satellite data as on 9th Jan, 2001; and 9th Oct, 2009 and iii. IRS-P6/PAN satellite data as on 28th March, 2002; 26th Feb, 2004 and 22nd March, 2004. District, Block and Village Boundary Layer of Uttar Pradesh were used as Base Data. Data were used for flood inundation mapping is given in Table-1.

Table-1: List of used data three Gauge stations on Sharada River.

Satellite Name	Gauge Stations		
	Banbasa	Paliyakala	Sharda Nagar
Radarsat	23.08.08	23.08.08	27.07. 08
		20.08. 09	21.08. 08
		12 .10. 09	23.08.08
			06.09.08
			25.09.08
			20.08.09
			25.08.09
			27.08. 09
			12.10. 09
IRS-P6/AWiFS	09.10.09	09.10.09	09.10.09
	14.10.09	14.10.09	14.10.09

IV. Results and Discussion

The Results of Mapping of catchment area of *Sharda* River in Nepal Region, GIS Integration for flood inundated villages and Mapping and Modeling of forecasting of flood inundated areas are summarized as below

1 Mapping of catchment area of *Sharda* River in Nepal Region

Mapping of catchment area of *Sharda* River were used to delineate the various water channels of the rivers covering the Nepal region. IRS-P6/AWiFS satellite data was used for mapping of both the rivers in Nepal Region. The watershed area of *Sharda* River in Nepal region has covered an area of 16.49 lakh hectares. Drainage maps were generated which were used to measure and assessment of the runoff water and water input in the main river from different tributaries. Map of catchment area of *Sharda* River is shown in following (Fig.-1 and Fig.-2).

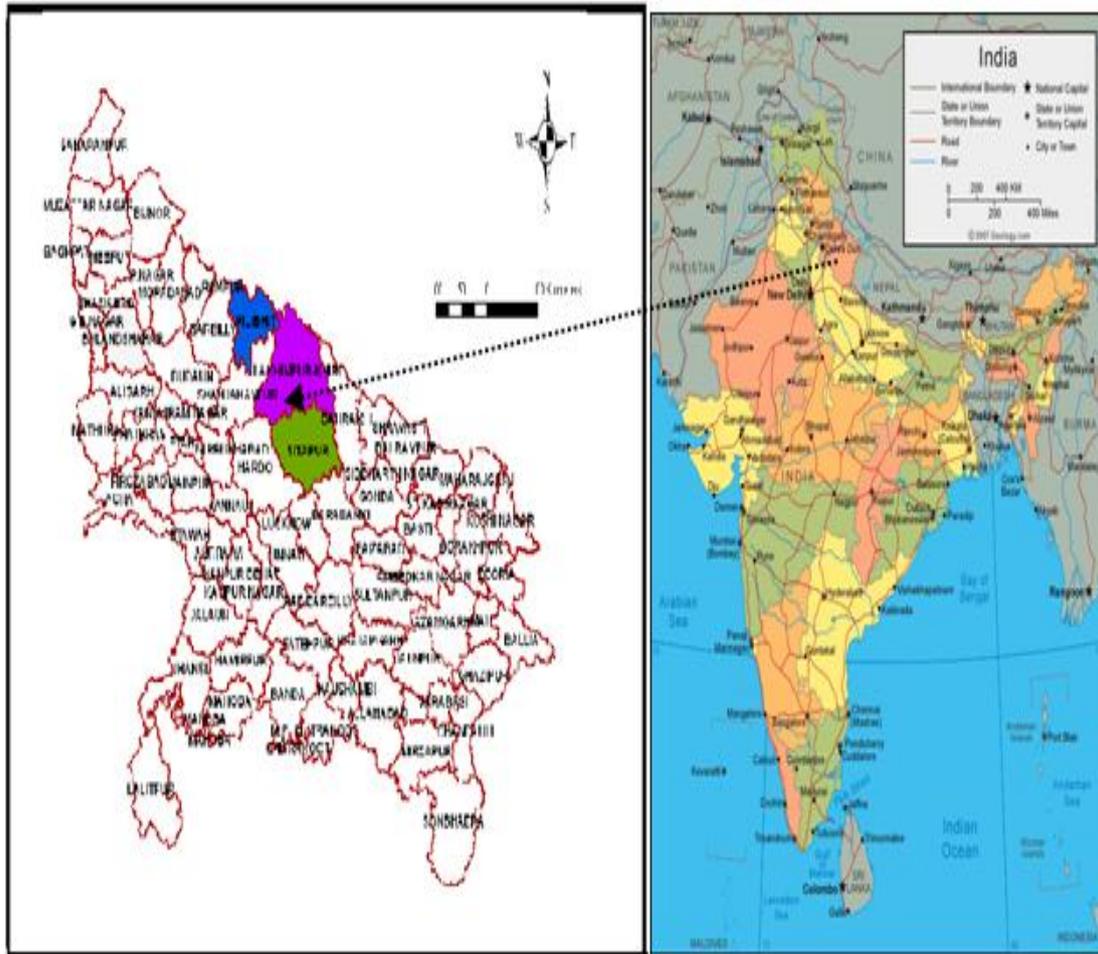


Fig.-1: Map of study area in Uttar Pradesh.

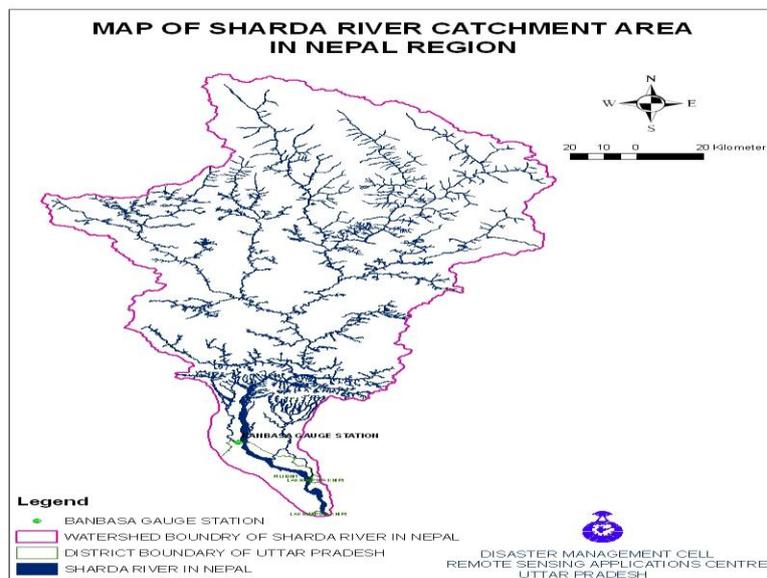


Fig.-2: Map of Sharda River catchment area in Nepal region.

2. GIS Integration for flood inundated villages

The maximum flood was observed with respect to rise in water level at three gauge stations of *Sharda* River during year 2009 from the observation of all the graphs based on flood inundated areas and water level and inundation maps and their corresponding information about area of the districts, blocks and villages:

- i. The water level at Banbasa gauge station was 220.35m, the maximum flood was observed and 2394.70ha area was affected due to flood. List of flood inundated villages along *Sharda* River in downstream of Banbasa is shown in Table-2.(As on 9th Oct, 2009).
- ii. The water level at Paliyakala gauge station was 154.62m., the maximum flood was observed and 6248.57ha area was affected due to flood. List of flood inundated villages along *Sharda* River in downstream of Paliyakala is shown Table-3.(As on 9th Oct, 2009).
- iii. The water level at Sharda Nagar gauge station was 136.10m., the maximum flood was observed and 10589.97ha area was affected due to flood. List of flood inundated villages along *Sharda* River in downstream of Sharda Nagar is shown in Table-4(As on 9th Oct, 2009).
- iv. Based on satellite data of previous flood and hydrological data, the flood inundated areas along *Sharda* River were estimated. The area of flood inundation in downstream of each gauge station of *Sharda* River during year 2007 to 2009 is shown in Fig.-3 and Fig.-4.

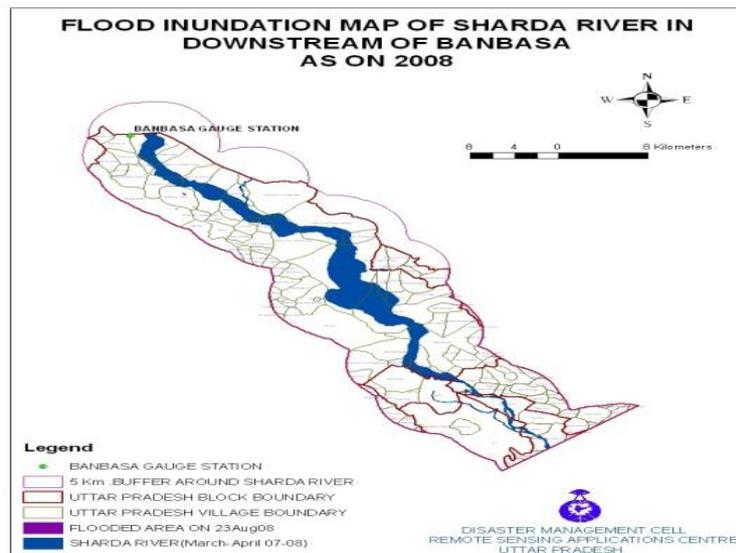


Fig.-3: Flood inundation map for downstream of Banbasa as on 2008

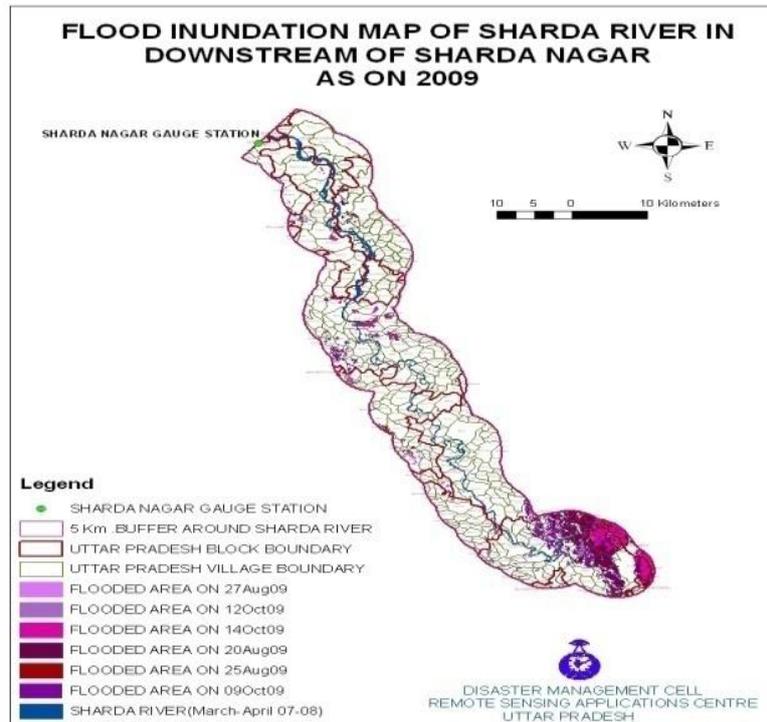


Fig-4: Flood inundation map for downstream of Sharda Nagar as on 2009.

1. Mapping and Modeling of forecasting of flood inundated areas :

A trend was observed between changes in area of inundation with respect to change in water level by using water level at various gauge stations of *Sharda* River as on different dates and flood layers of various dates derived from RADARSAT satellite data and AWiFS data from 2007 to 2009.(Fig-5 to Fig.-7).

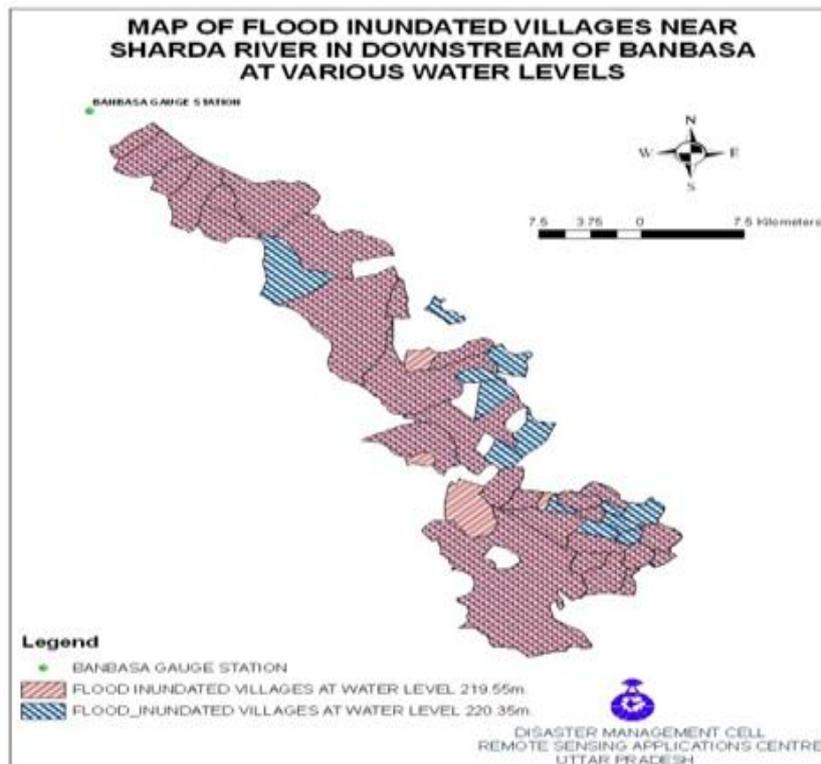


Fig-5: Map of flood inundated villages near *Sharda* River in downstream of Banbasa at various water levels.

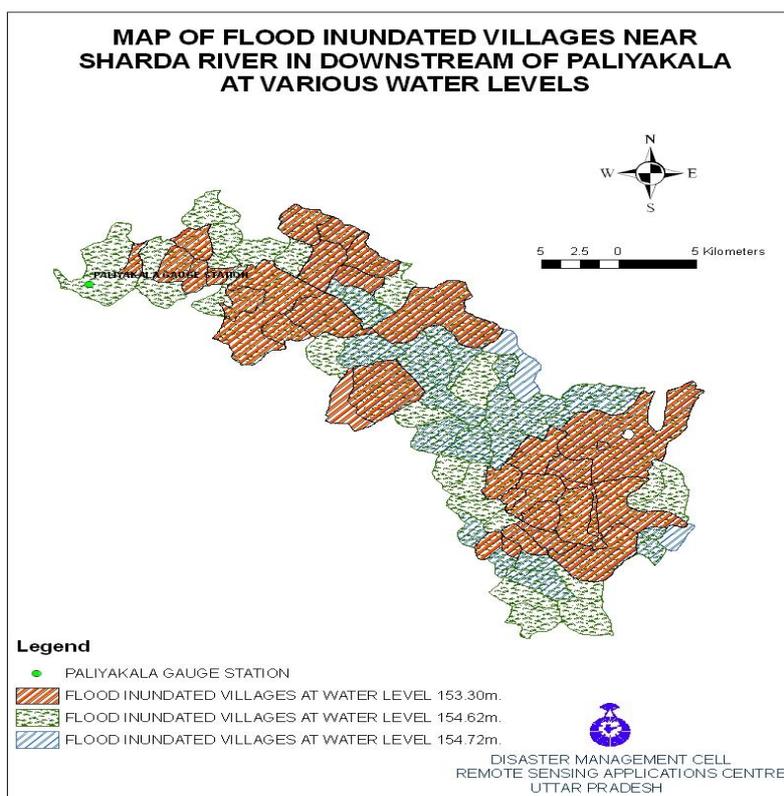


Fig.-6: Map of flood inundated villages near *Sharda* River in downstream of Paliyakala at various water levels.

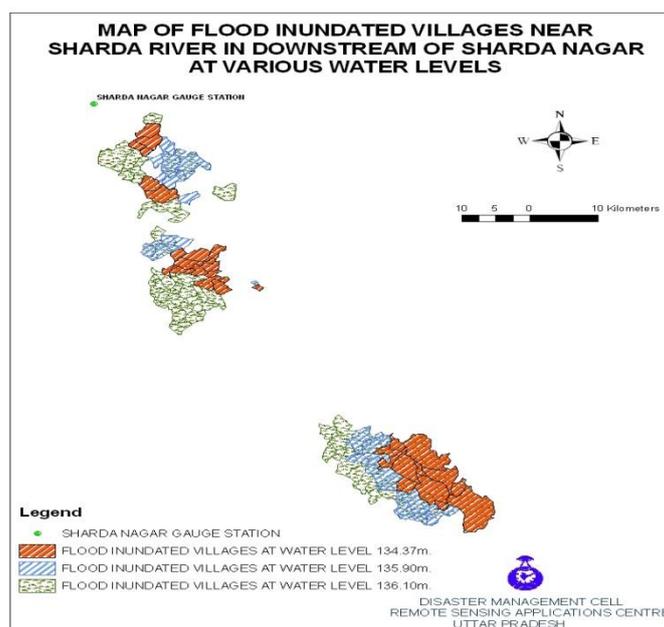


Fig.-7: Map of flood inundated villages near *Sharda* River in downstream of Sharda Nagar at various water levels.

The following results were summarized through forecasting model of flood inundated areas using geoinformatics and it was also concluded that with 10cm rise in water level at each gauge station of *Sharda* River was observed.

- i. In Banbasa gauge station, the rise in water level from 220.35 to 220.45m that is, 10cm will affect an area of 105.30ha in addition with the affected area at water level 220.35m. (Fig.-8)

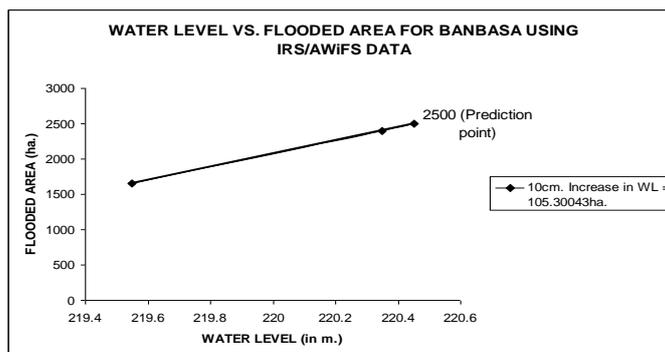


Fig.-8: Graph showing prediction point of flood inundated areas with 10cm. rise in water level using trend analysis for Banbasa gauge station.

- ii. At Paliyakala gauge station, the rise in water level from 154.62m to 154.72m that is, 10cm will affect an area of 551.43ha in addition with the affected area at water level 154.62m. (Fig.-9)

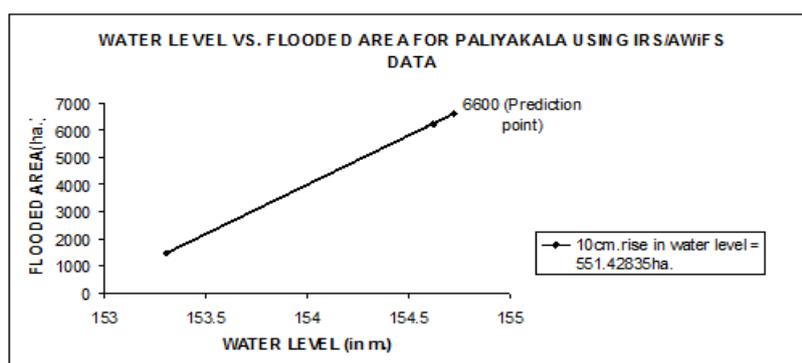


Fig.-9: Graph showing prediction point of flood inundated areas with 10cm. rise in water level using trend analysis for Paliyakala gauge station.

- iii. At Sharda Nagar gauge station, the rise in water level from 136.10m to 136.20m that is, 10cm. will affect an area of 510.03ha.in addition with the affected area at water level 136.10m.(Fig.-10)

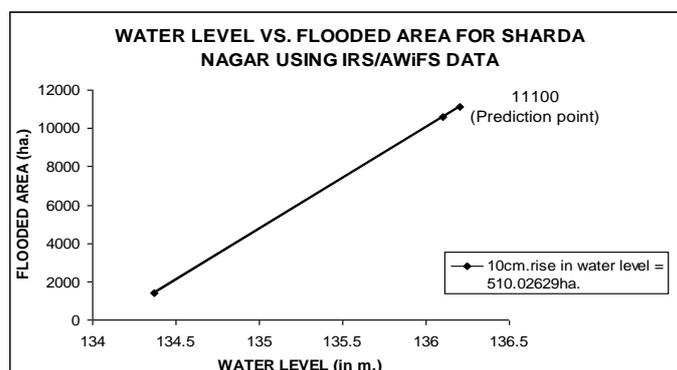


Fig.-10: Graph showing prediction point of flood inundated areas with 10cm rise in water level using trend analysis for Sharda Nagar gauge station.

Table-5: Water level and flooded areas as on different dates in year 2009 using IRS/AWiFS data for Banbasa gauge station.

Stations	Dates	Water Level (In M.)	Flooded Area (Ha.)
Banbasa	14.10.09	219.55	1648.54089
Danger Water Level (221.70 M.)	09.01.09	220.35	2394.69957
Prediction Point		220.45	2500

Table-6: Water level and flooded areas as on different dates in year 2009 using RADARSAT Satellite data for Sharda Nagar gauge station.

Stations	Dates	Water Level (In M.)	Flooded Area (Ha.)
Sharda Nagar	20.08.09	135.9	4662.42521
Danger Water Level(135.49)			

The IRS/AWiFS and RADARSAT Satellite data were used as flood layer for mapping of flood inundated areas. Since, RADARSAT satellite data has low spatial resolution than AWiFS data. Therefore small water bodies in the image could not be interpreted and the actual area of inundation could not be calculated accurately. Hence, the modeling of forecasting of flood inundated areas was mainly based on flood layer of AWiFS data. All the flood layers were mainly from RADARSAT satellite data but only the flood layer as on 9th Oct, 2009 and 14th Oct, 2009 were of AWiFS data. Water level and flooded areas as on different dates in year 2009 using IRS/AWiFS and RADARSAT Satellite data for each gauge station of *Sharda River* is shown in Table- 5 and Table- 6.

V. Conclusion

We have exclusively focused on forecasting model of flood inundated area along *Sharda River* in Uttar Pradesh. The satellite data of IRS-P6/AWiFS, IRS-P6/LISS-III and IRS-P6/PAN were used for mapping of catchment area of *Sharda River* in Nepal Region. The watershed boundary was also created around the river using editing tools by considering the direction of water flow. Three gauge stations of *Sharda River* were included in the study area. Flood inundation maps for three gauge stations of *Sharda River* were generated with the help of ArcGIS ver. 9.2. The flood inundation maps were prepared by spatial intersection of flood layers with district, block and village boundary layers and then integrated with water level at all gauge stations of *Sharda river* in Uttar Pradesh. Water levels at all gauge stations as on different dates from years 2007 to 2009 were used for predicting the area of flood inundation due to 10cm rise in water level. In downstream of Banbasa, Paliyakala, Sharda Nagar gauge stations, with 10cm rise in water level 105.30, 551.43, 510.03 hectares area will be affected, respectively.

The present study implies the application of GIS technologies to develop a model for forecasting of flood inundated areas. The importance of forecasting of flood inundated areas is widely recognized as a vital non structural measure to alert the people living near the banks of *Sharda River* about the coming flood. Flood forecasting systems are formulated for issuing the flood warning in order to prepare the evacuation plan during the flood. Loss of human life and property etc. can be reduced to a considerable extent by giving reliable advance information about the coming floods. The people could be moved to safer places in an organized manner as soon as the flood warnings are received. We conclude that the most heavily flood affected villages at three gauge stations of *Sharda River* during year 2009 are: 13 villages of Puranpur Block of Pilibhit District downstream to Banbasa gauge station at 220.35m water level. 22 villages of Nighasan Block of Lakhimpur-khiri District downstream to Paliyakala gauge station at 154.62m water level. 26 villages of Behta Block of Sitapur District downstream to Sharda Nagar gauge station at 136.10m water level.

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Table-2: List of flood inundated villages along Sharda River in downstream of Banbasa at various water levels.

District Name	Block Name	Village Name	Village Area (ha)	Flood Inundated area (ha.)	
				At water level 220.5m. (00th oct 00)	At water level 216.5m. (14th oct 00)
Pilibhit	Purapur	Laghajga	598116.51	0.80218	0.46556
		Bhokra Sorakh Dibi	1420038.81	72.70576	82.96687
		Dhaka T. Maharajpur	8618803.08	59.04509	52.81463
		Ramgata	16119129.69	121.66033	62.58779
		Singhara Jit Talrajaji	27523638.49	24.80431	17.65344
		Gontian	5598130.05	65.27227	42.29237
		Bijauri Khori Kolan	9596647.17	3.46757	17.70081
		Sampurna Nagar Range	30517552.86	5.89557	No Flood Data
		Birkhara T. Maharajpur	2119256.47	176.10628	374.38665
		Balaaha	54784331.76	189.69765	190.73243
		Chanda Hajira	35151737.70	27.54614	4.95548
		Ashok Nagar	6545434.88	0.13738	No Flood Data
		Shami Nagar	3676307.29	23.89587	No Flood Data
		Muronia Gendhi Nagar	7188328.59	113.66231	66.07193
		Kaberpatti	25008613.19	14.79707	No Flood Data
		Rana Pratap Nagar	7358194.18	47.28918	107.48122
		Khikha Bangadia	16867813.51	9.77925	No Flood Data
		Shree Nagar	5373418.05	No Flood Data	24.28983
		Bharatpur	4392104.70	No Flood Data	19.59938
		Lakhimpur Khiri	Palia	Binaura T. Gairald	4771163.62
Goond Naga Colony	3085903.87			0.10327	No Flood Data
Kamala Pur Colony	675331.81			3.47336	No Flood Data
Singhi Khurd	632136.30			15.59345	No Flood Data
Palla Range	698116.91			6.76860	22.29574
Padana	425340.50			69.11686	0.23269
Narain Pur	457801.14			131.18696	60.43153
Palla Range	1962614.14			4.19562	56.13725
Pateia	601229.98			5.44450	No Flood Data
Dhaka	1530264.25			39.19324	No Flood Data
Bodaiya Khira	2374448.39			68.96409	4.39300
Suhela	3177746.38			5.63775	No Flood Data
Bajawa	Pakareya	Maraucha	6684173.11	18.77989	No Flood Data
		Palla Range	2304594.70	5.37777	0.76661
		Khairatana	4728127.23	43.62164	No Flood Data
		Nerodiyia	2038867.73	33.75389	17.32461
		Matan Pur	1434954.07	No Flood Data	10.77907
		Matan Pur	12021313.27	117.37962	8.90757
		Khamaria	7180303.69	194.39033	17.86530
		Newasi	9643574.51	171.70831	119.46868
		Gola	4620081.51	94.79540	84.76630
		Babaha Ramnagar	2500238.39	7.75177	0.33745
Bankeyganj	F-1	Nagaria	101126155.93	210.20231	1110.93833
		Carp	16446652.67	No Flood Data	74.68663

