
AWBM

AWBM

AWBM

(E-mail: FS1338@yahoo.com)

()

...

()

()

()

()

Archive of SID

()

(

)

(

)

()

AWBM

(

)

(* m)

()AWBM2002

(

)

)

(

)

(

)

(

)

(

)

-Saturation Overland Flow

(m ²)		()	()	
	C-L Si-C-L C-L C C-L C C C C C C-L C S-C-L C-L C-L S S S C-L			



C C C C ()

C

AWBM ()

C

C C C

C

C A A A AWBM (C,A)

C C :

()

()

C C C AWBM

C C

C C

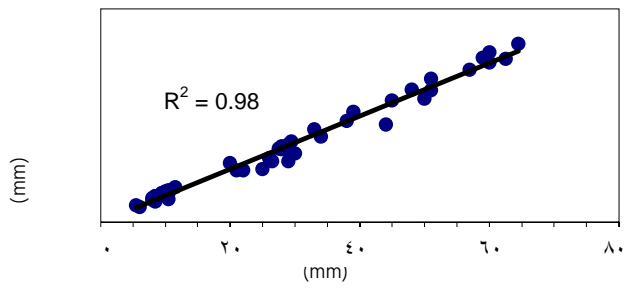
C

()

C A

C

Archive of SID



...

()

()

()

$y = m_1 x + m_2 x + \dots + b$

()

()

:

$y = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} + \dots + \frac{1}{x} \quad (n=)$

(n= :)

%	%	%	%					
/	/	/	/	/ **	/ **			
/	/	/	/	/	/	/		
/	/	/	/	/ **		/ **		
/	/	/	/		/ **	/ **		
/	/	/	/	/	//	/		
/ **	/ **	/ **		/	/	/ *		%
/	/	/	/	/	/	/		
/ *	/ **		/ **	/	/	/		%
/	/	/	/	/	/	/		
/ **		/ **	/ **	/	/	/		%
/	/	/	/	/	/	/		
	/ **	/	/ **	/	/	/		%
/	/	/	/	/	/	/		

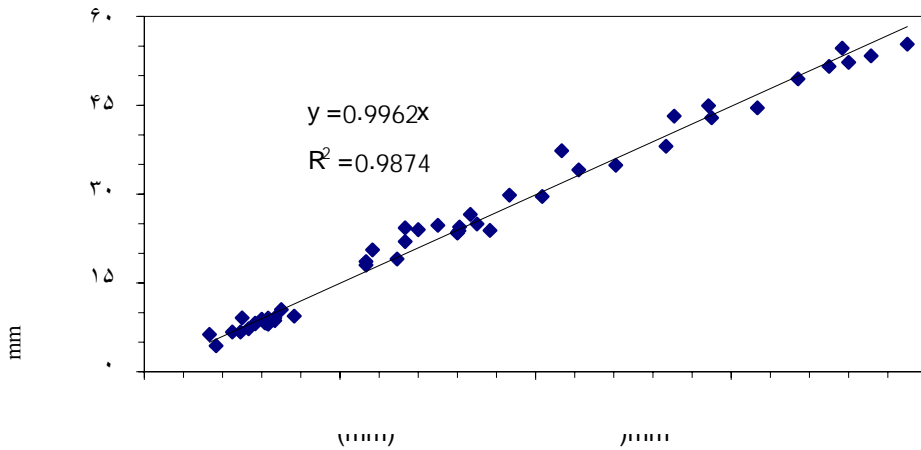
/ * / **

x x y

x x x

()

()



			Uncorrected Total
			Corrected Total
$R = \sqrt{\text{Residual SS} / \text{Corrected SS}} = - /$			

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + \epsilon$$

()

:

β_0 β_1
 β_0 β_1
 β_0 β_1
 β_0 β_1

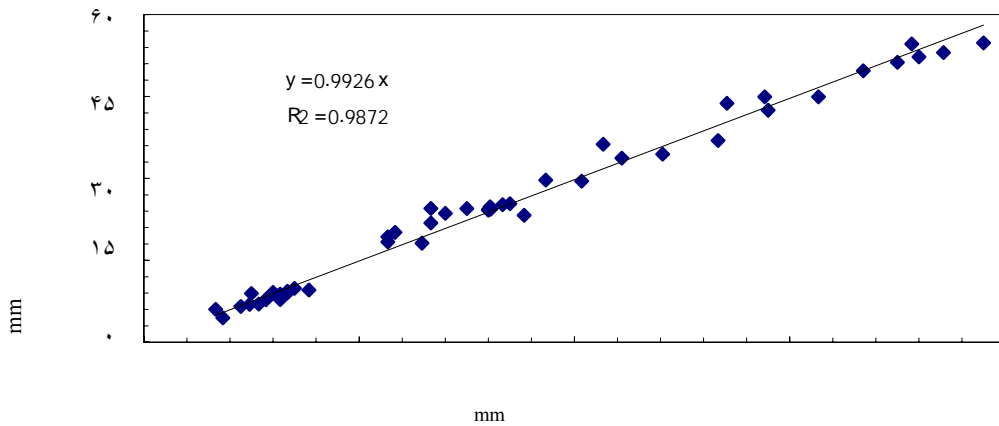
$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + \epsilon$$

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + \epsilon$$

:

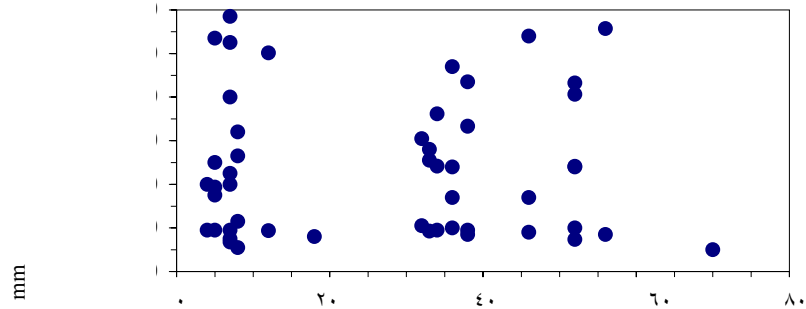
			%	
A		/	/	/
A		/	/	/
A		/		/
A		/		/
A	/			
A	/			
A		/	/	/
A			/	/
A	/		/	/
A		/	/	/
A			/	/
A		/	/	/
A		/	/	/

AWBM2002 ()
 ()
 ()



AWBM2002

K	BFI %	C1 mm	C2 mm	C3 mm	Cav mm	%A	%A	%A	%R		
/	/				/	/	/	/	/		
/	/				/	/	/	/	/		
/	/				/	/	/	/	/		
/	/				/	/	/	/	/		
/	/				/	/	/	/	/		
/	/				/	/	/	/	/		



Archive 03

)

(

)

(

)

(

)

(

)

(



Archive of

AWBM2002

- 6-Boughton, W. C. 1987b. Evaluating Partial Areas of Watershed Runoff, Journal of Irrigation and Drainage Engineering, Vol. 113 No 3, pp 356-366.
- 7-Boughton, W. C. 1990. Systematic Procedure for Evaluating Partial Areas of Watershed Runoff, Journal of Irrigation and Drainage Engineering Vol. 116, No 1 Jan-Feb 1990, p 83-98.
- 8-Henderson, A. 2000. RUNOFF THRESHOLD, The Amount of Runoff Needed over an Area to Initiate Flooding is the Threshold Runoff ([WWW.nws.noaa.gov/oh/hrl/nwrfs_man ml/ffgrunof. htm](http://WWW.nws.noaa.gov/oh/hrl/nwrfs_man_ml/ffgrunof.htm)).
- 9-Karnieli, A. and J. Ben-Asher. 1993. A Daily Runoff Simulation in Semi-arid Watersheds Based on Deficit Calculations. J. Hydrology 149: 9-25.
- 10-Kirkby, M. 2001. Modeling the Interactions Between Soil Surface Properties and Water. Elsevier Catena 89-102 (www.elsevier.com/locate/catena).
- 11-Martinez, M. 1998. Factors Influencing Surface Runoff Generation in a Mediterranean Semi-arid Environment: Chicamo Watershed Spain. 12(5): 741-745.
- 12-Ponce, V.M. and A.V. Shetty. 1995. A Conceptual Model of Catchments Water Balance: 2 Application of Runoff and Base flow Modeling. J. Hydrology 173:41-50.
- 13-Sharifi F 1999. The AWBM Model, A Practical Tool for Design and Research, Second Jointed Workshop on Management of Flood, Soil Erosion and Landslide, Watershed Management Deputy (MJC) and JICA.
- 14-Sharifi F 1997. An Investigation into Rainfall-runoff Process Modelling Aiming at Estimating Runoff from Ungauged Catchments, 8th International Conference on Rainwater Catchment Systems (ICRCS), 21-25 April 1997. page 500-516, Tehran, Iran.
- 15-Sharifi, F and Boyd, M.J 1994. A Comparison of the SFB and AWBM Rainfall-Runoff Models. 25th Congress of The International Association of Hydrologists International Hydrology &

Water Resources Symposium of The Institution of Engineers, Australia. SYDNEY 21-25 November, The Institution of Engineers, Australia, pp. 491-494 (National Conference Publication No. 94/15).

Archive of SID

An Investigation of Factors Affecting Runoff Generation In Arid and Semi-Arid Area Using Simulation and Rainfall Runoff Data

F. Sharifi¹

Sh. Safarpour²

S. A. Ayoubzadeh³

J.Vakilpour⁴

Abstract

One of the most important problems in watershed basins is flash runoff which causes sever damages to industrial, urban, and rural areas. Therefore, use of methods, which can utilize short-term data and estimate the runoff threshold as well as water yield of a catchment, is of paramount importance.

In this study, in order to ascertain the runoff threshold in Latian watershed, a portable rainfall simulator was employed. With use of the rainfall simulator, different rainfall intensities with different durations were simulated and the runoff threshold in each experiment measured. Analysis of rainfall simulator data indicated that the effective variables in ascertaining runoff threshold, in order of importance are: rainfall depth, rainfall intensity, vegetation cover, clay and sand percentae as well as slope. A non-linear model was developed for calculating runoff threshold using obtained data. The coefficient of relation between measured runoff threshold and the one estimated by developed model is 0.98.

In the next stage of the study, a comparison between rainfall simulator data and data obtained from rainfall-runoff simulation models was made. AWBM model was employed using obtained data from Kasilian, Kardeh, Amameh, Lighvan, Kan and Kameh. Results of runoff as well as estimated parameters with model showed that AWBM could satisfactorily be used to calculate runoff threshold as well as output runoff in each basin. Results also showed that runoff threshold obtained through the model and that through rainfall simulators are comparable and depend on: rainfall depth, rainfall intensity, vegetation cover, clay and sand percentage and slope respectivley.

Keywords: Runoff threshold, Rainfall simulator, Non-linear model, AWBM Rainfall-runoff simulation model, Latian, Iran.

¹ -Assistant Professor In Research, Soil Conservation and Watershed Management Research Institute

² -Senior Expert of Watershed Mangement

³ -Assistant professor, Tarbiat Modarres University

⁴ -Instructor of Civil Engineering Department, Emam Hossein University