



SWAT

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$R^2 = . /$

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E-mail: saadati55@yahoo.com

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.() $R^2 = /$

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$R^2 = /$

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$$SW_t = SW + \sum_{t=1}^t (R_t - Q_t - ET_t - P_t - QR_t)$$

Arc-GIS

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ILWIS

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(mm)

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(mm)

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) TSSR³ PBIAS² ,NS

SCS

Nash Sutcliffe

Parameter Bias

Total Square Sumation Residual

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PBIAS= / R²= / SWAT
NS= / ()
NS = / R²= / ()
PBIAS= / SWAT

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File.CIO⁴ ()

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mgt

Kas.mgt⁵ File.cio

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mgt

mgt SWAT ()

cio

SWAT

kg/ha

mgt

:(Husc¹)

SWAT :

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$$Husc = \frac{T_{max} + T_{min}}{2} - T_{crop}$$

(T_{max})

mgt

(T_{min})

IGRO=

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mgt

mgt

mgt

file.cio

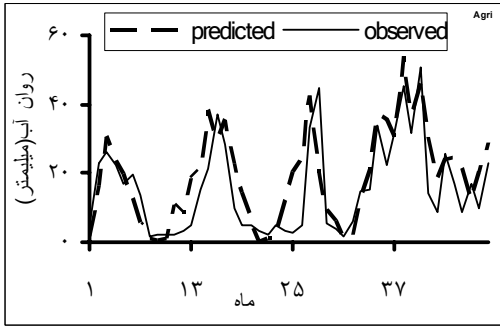
mgt

...

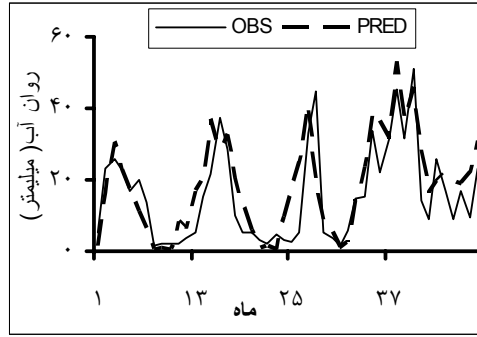
(mm)	(mm)	TSSR	NS	% R^2	(mm)	(mm)	
			/		/	/	case0
			/		/	/	case1
	/		/		/	/	case2
	/		/		/	/	case3
	/		/		/	/	case4
	/		/		/	/	case5
	/		/		/	/	case6

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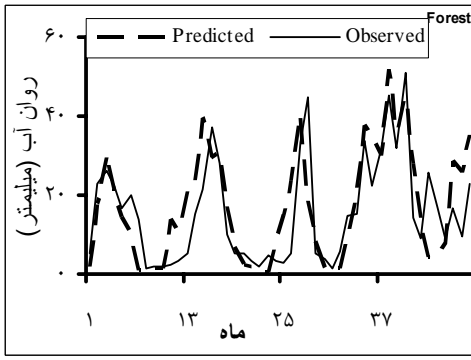
Sumer Wheat Barley	Pottato Winter Pea	Rice	Stripper Cotton Picker Cotton	Barley oats	Winter Sumer Wheat Wheat	Grain Sorghum Sorghum hay	Corn Sunflower	Soybeans	
					-				(kg/ha)
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	(kg/ha)
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	(kg/ha)
/	/	/		/	/			/	mm ET
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	mm Qsur
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/	/	/	/	/		/	/		GRWshallow mm
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	Water Yield mm
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	R ²
/									Mean.Observ mm ed
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	Mean.Predict ed mm



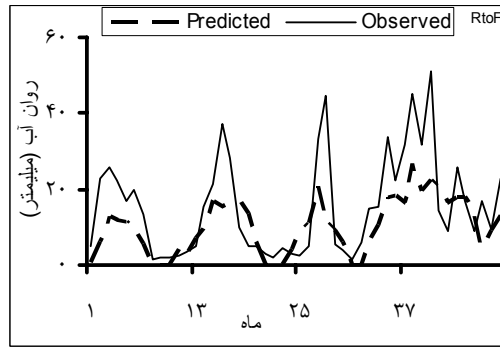
(a)



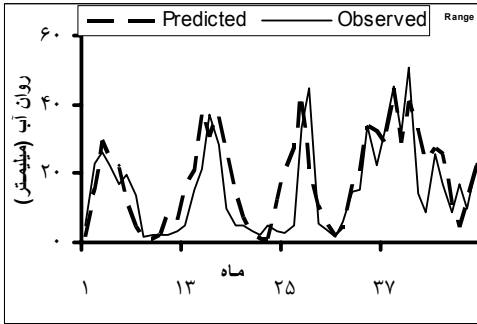
(b)



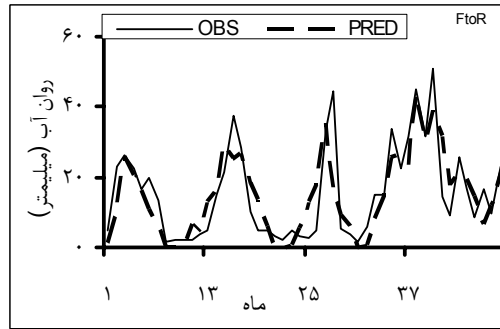
(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)

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(Gholami., 1998)

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An Investigation of The Effects of Land Use Change on Simulating Surface Runoff Using SWAT Mathematical Model (Case Study: Kasilian Catchment Area)

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S.A. Ayoubzadeh⁴

Abstract

There are several methods of estimating runoff from a catchment area. One of these methods is the hydrological model. Hydrological models by simulating hydrological processes, make it possible to evaluate runoff from rainfall in the shortest possible time and with the lowest possible costs. However there does not exist the possibility of measurement of all cases in all catchments, so, there is the necessity of choosing those models which can evaluate hydrological processes with a minimum number of parameters. One of these models is SWAT. This model has been developed by Arnold in 1972 and improved towards perfection by Arnold & Williams in 1996. The model receives the daily rainfall, daily discharge and daily evapotranspiration, after being optimized parameters. This study was carried out in Kasilian catchment area in Iran. Results indicated the value of determination coefficient to be satisfactory for the catchment. In addition, the results of model revealed that ABF, CN₂ and REVAPC parameters are the most sensitive among other parameters. Finally the effect of hydrological parameters on the streamflow is evaluated. SWAT model simulated the hydrological processes for agricultural and rangeland uses better than for forest land use.

Keywords: SWAT model, Kasilian, Simulation, Hydrological parameters, Runoff, Iran.

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