

# The water budget of a subtropical coastal lagoon: traditional and opportunistic measurements



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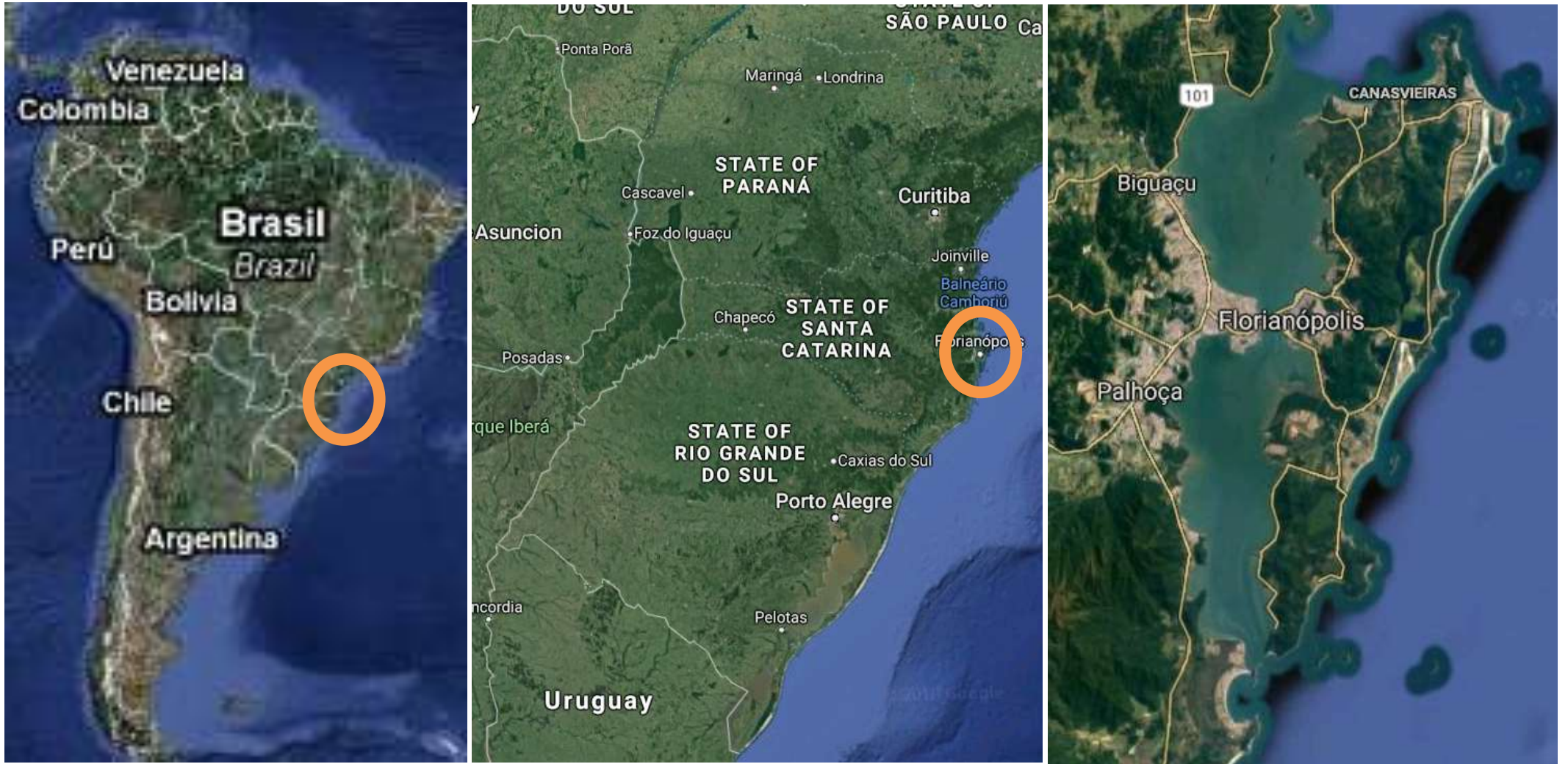


# FLORIANÓPOLIS - SC

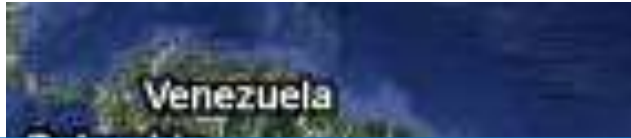




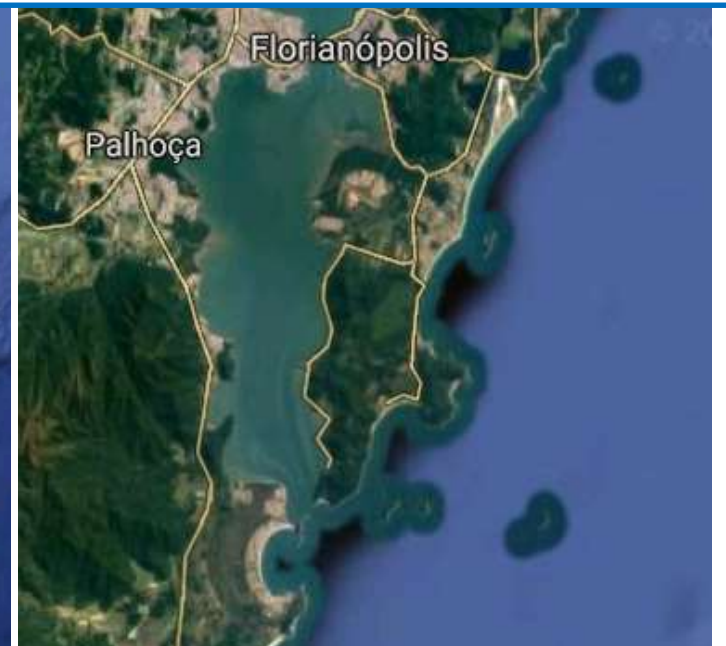
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**500 km<sup>2</sup> (10x Manhattan)**





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**500 km<sup>2</sup> (10x Manhattan)**



**population 500.000**



# FLORIANÓPOLIS - SC





# FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF SANTA CATARINA



# Watershed Hydrology Lab

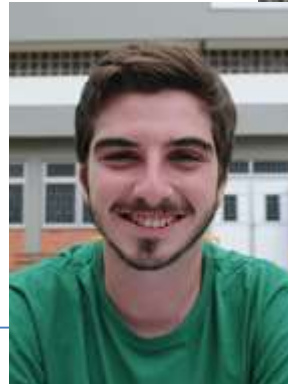
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# THE TEAM!







Welcome to the Laboratory  
of Hydrology website!



PEOPLE



PUBLICATIONS



PROJECTS

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

**BARTIKO, D.; CHAFFE, P. L. B.; BONUMÁ, N. B.**  
Nonstationarity in maximum annual daily streamflow series from Southern Brazil. Brazilian Journal of Water Resources, v.22, e48, 2017.

## NEWS



### Aberdeen Catchment Science Summer School

Camyla Innocente, master's student at the Laboratory of Hydrology, participated in the 'Aberdeen Catchment Science Summer School'. The course was held in the University of Aberdeen, UK, on August 20-25.





Em busca de nascentes



Colhendo bananas



Marcando a hidrografia



Levantamento topográfico



Medição de vazão na Lagoa do Peri: método volumétrico, flutuador e diluição



# FLORIANÓPOLIS - SC





# FLORIANÓPOLIS - SC



**Around 50 beaches...**



# FLORIANÓPOLIS - SC



**Around 50 beaches...**

**Good place for tourism!!**

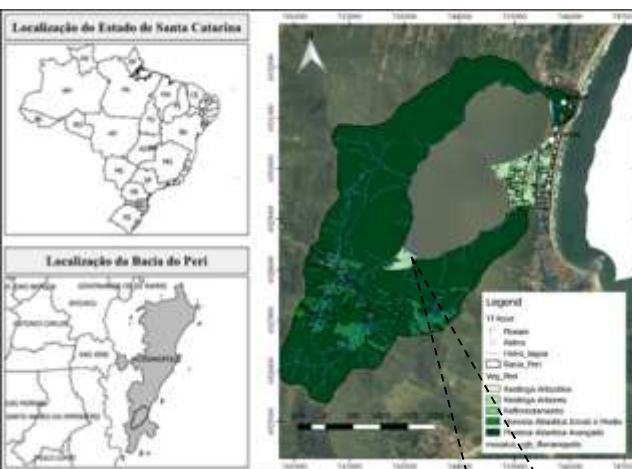




# **The Peri Lagoon Watershed**

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# THE PERI LAGOON WATERSHED



**Annual Rainfall: 1500mm**

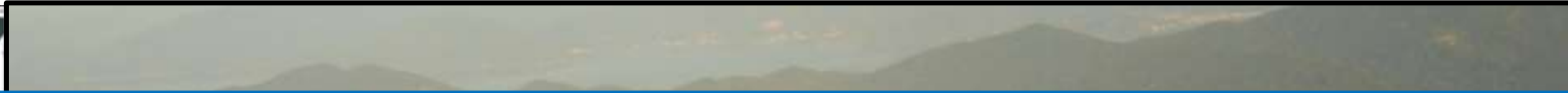
**Area: 20 km<sup>2</sup>**

**Water supply**

**Native Atlantic Forest**



# THE PERI LAGOON WATERSHED



- How long does it take for the water to arrive on the lagoon?
- Where is the water coming from?
- How do catchments store and release water?
- What is the water budget (streamflow, evapo, use)?

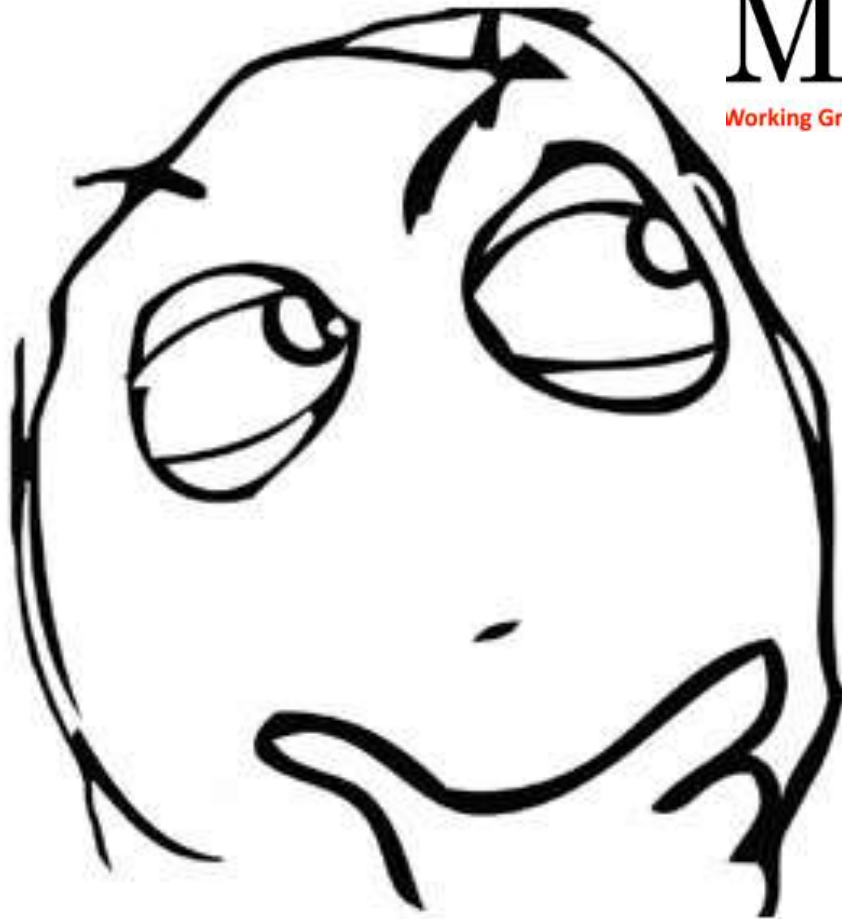


Area: 20 km<sup>2</sup>  
Water supply  
Native Atlantic Forest

# THE PERI LAGOON WATERSHED



- How long lagoon?
- Where is t
- How do ca
- What is th



**MOXXI** Measurements & Observations in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century  
Working Group - International Association of Hydrological Sciences

on the

, use)?

Forest



# THE TALK TODAY...

How can we learn the most, in the shortest amount of time without much money?

- **Rainfall interception** measurements;
- Ephemeral streams and **runoff generation** in a hillslope;
- **Baseflow** patterns in small catchments;

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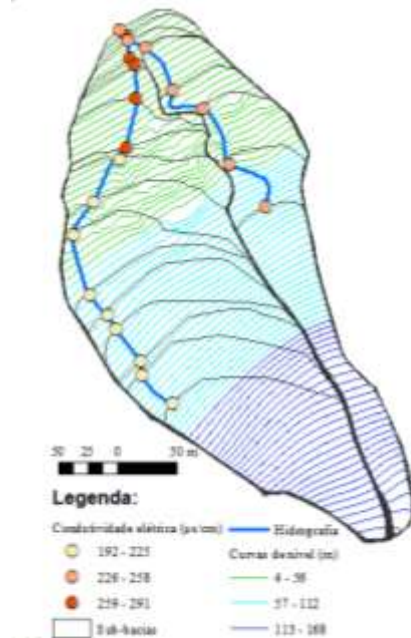


# SPATIAL SCALES...

from point...



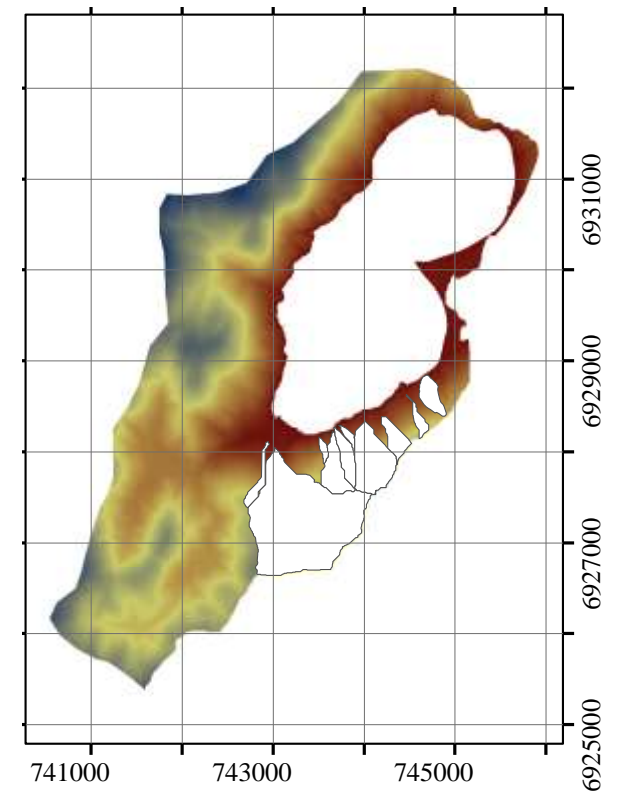
to hillslope...



a) Pontos de medição de temperatura e condutividade na bacia 1. O o valor de medição de condutividade elétrica das sub-bacias foi dividido em três classes. b) Temperatura em função da área. O  $R^2$  da regressão foi de 0,502.

Características morfológicas

to catchments.



# TIME SCALES...

**Continuous...**



**event based...**



**field campaigns.**





# ABOUT LOW COST SENSORS...

- Students are excited to use Arduino+sensors...
- Its cool to be able to program some hardware to execute stuff....
- It could lead to great science for very few money.

But...

- Usually they lack the jeweler skills;
  - Welding is not properly done;
  - Casing is not properly done;
- Sensors do not last, nor do their love for it.

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## Hacksaw and pvc pipes

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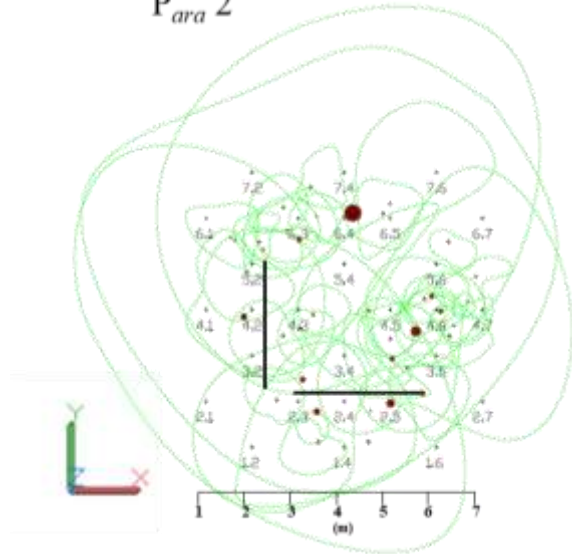
# Rainfall Interception

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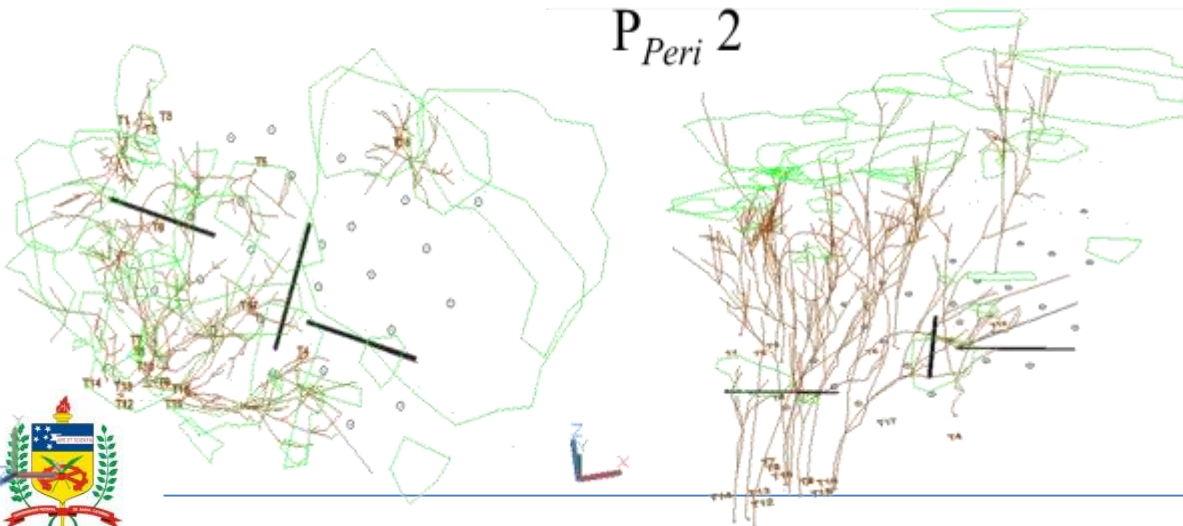


# RAINFALL INTERCEPTION

$P_{para}$  2

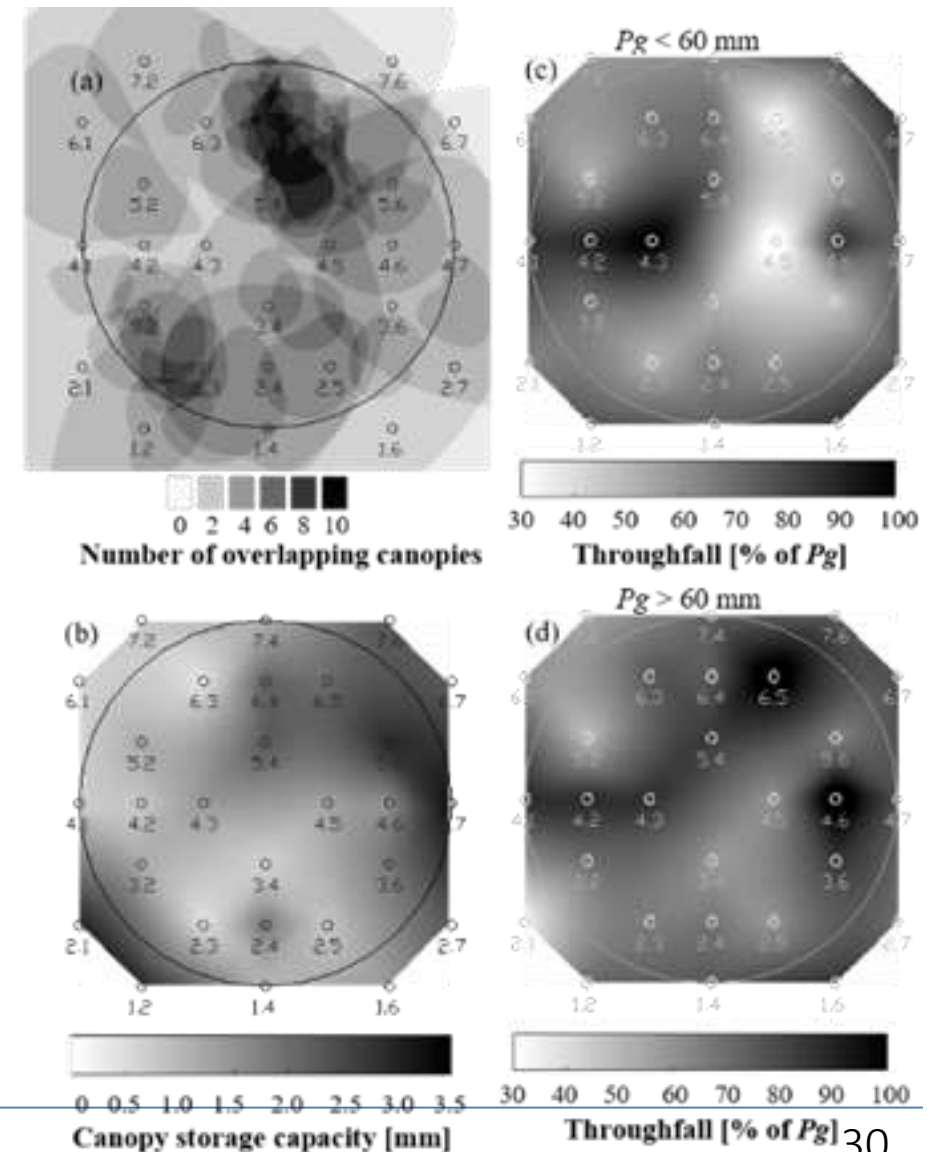


$P_{peri}$  2



# RAINFALL INTERCEPTION

- Interception loss  $\sim 30\%$
- We **did not observe** a direct relationship between the usual **Canopy Cover Indices** and Throughfall
- Overlapping canopy controls variability of throughfall.

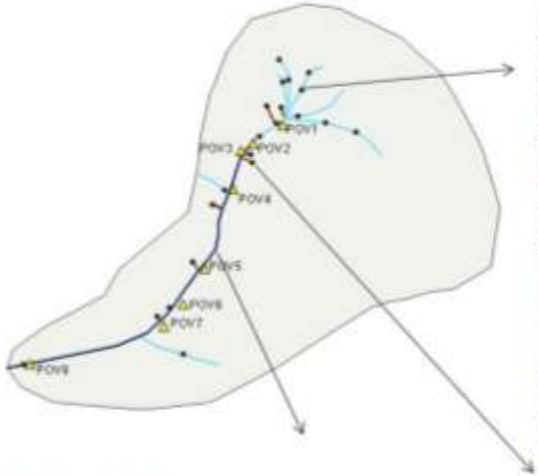




# **Runoff generation on a hillslope**

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# RUNOFF GENERATION ON A HILLSLOPE



# RUNOFF GENERATION ON A HILLSLOPE

- Active drainage network can vary up to **80%**  
(huge importance for mapping permanent preservation areas)
- Dominant runoff mechanism was **saturation excess**
- Frequency of activation of each sensor increases with contributing area (logarithmic function)

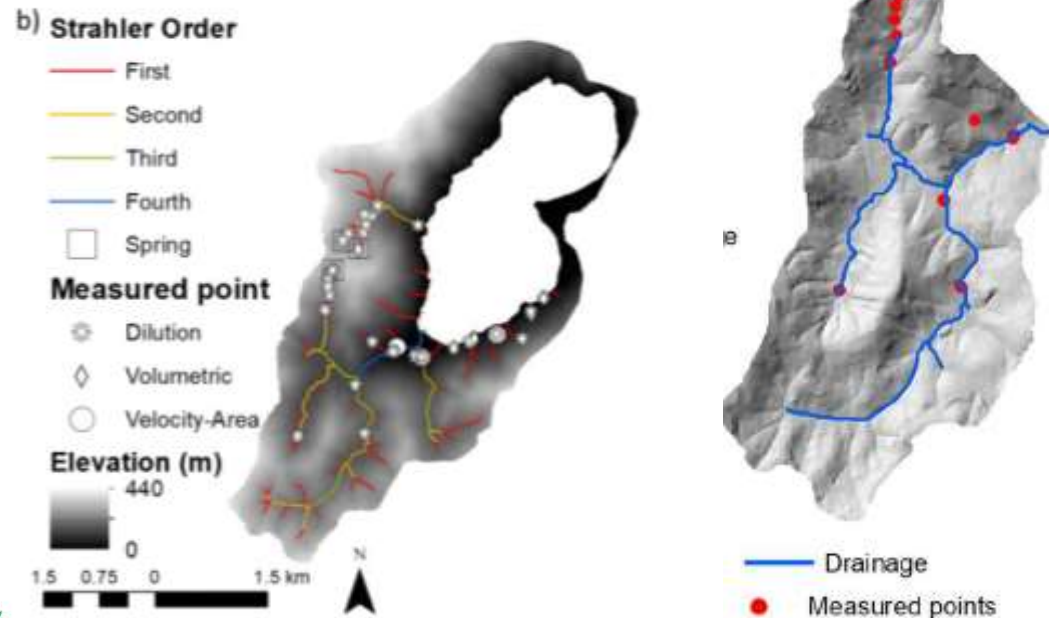


# Baseflow patterns

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# THE RATIONALE

- We cannot measure discharges all the time;
- Let's go out on the field and measure discharge everywhere.



# THE PROBLEM

- Nature couldn't care less about our plan!





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# “SOLVING” THE PROBLEM

- Combination of different gauging methods...





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# IN CONCLUSION...

- **low cost sensors** need good building skills;
- Sometimes **cheaper than low cost** can be useful;
- We should measure as much as possible;
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- **low cost sensors** need good building skills;
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**A call for scientific tourism:  
Take your sensors on a tour!!!**



# Thank you very much!!



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