



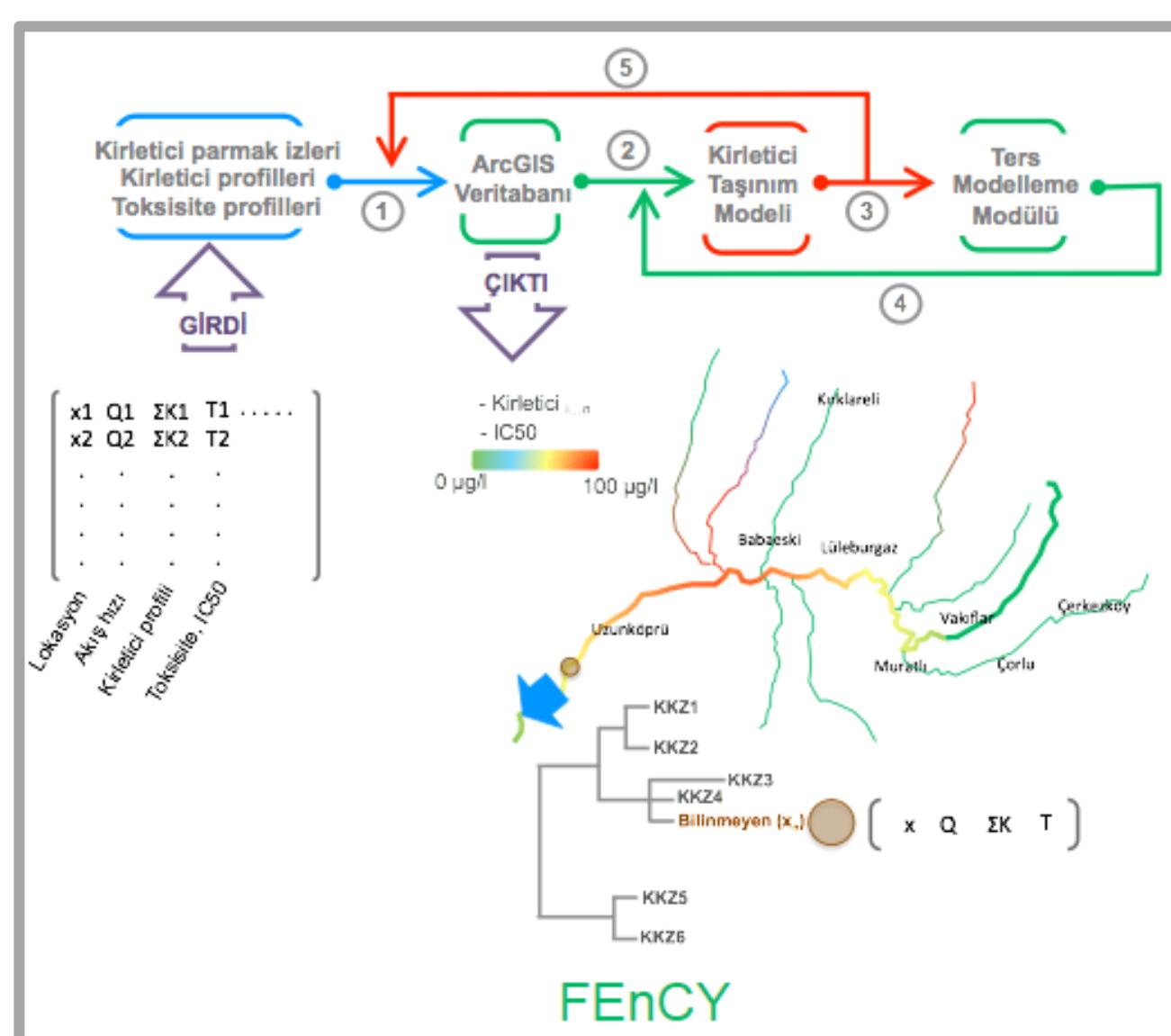
Effect of Extreme Years in Hydrological Model Calibration Performance

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ABSTRACT

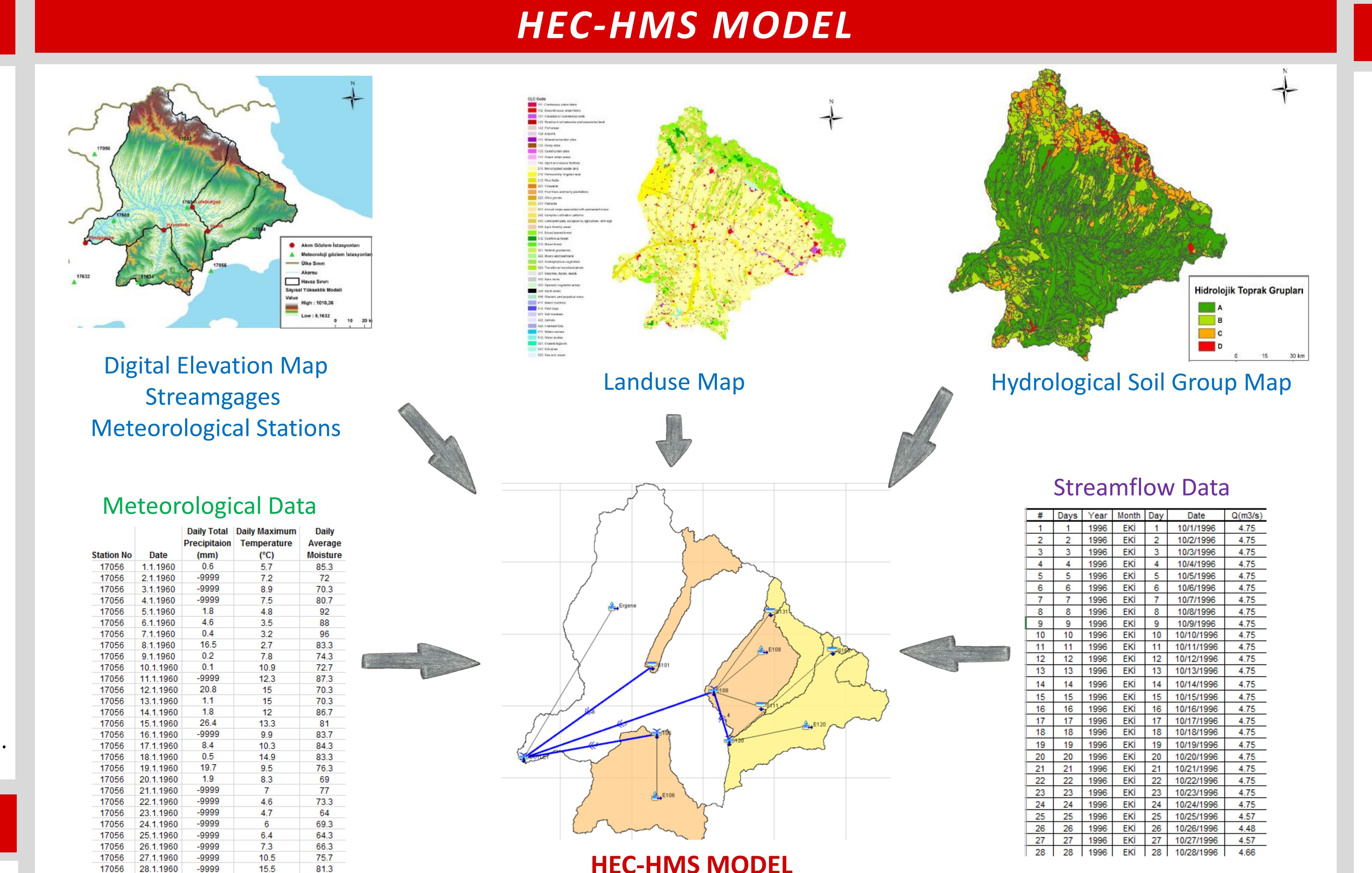
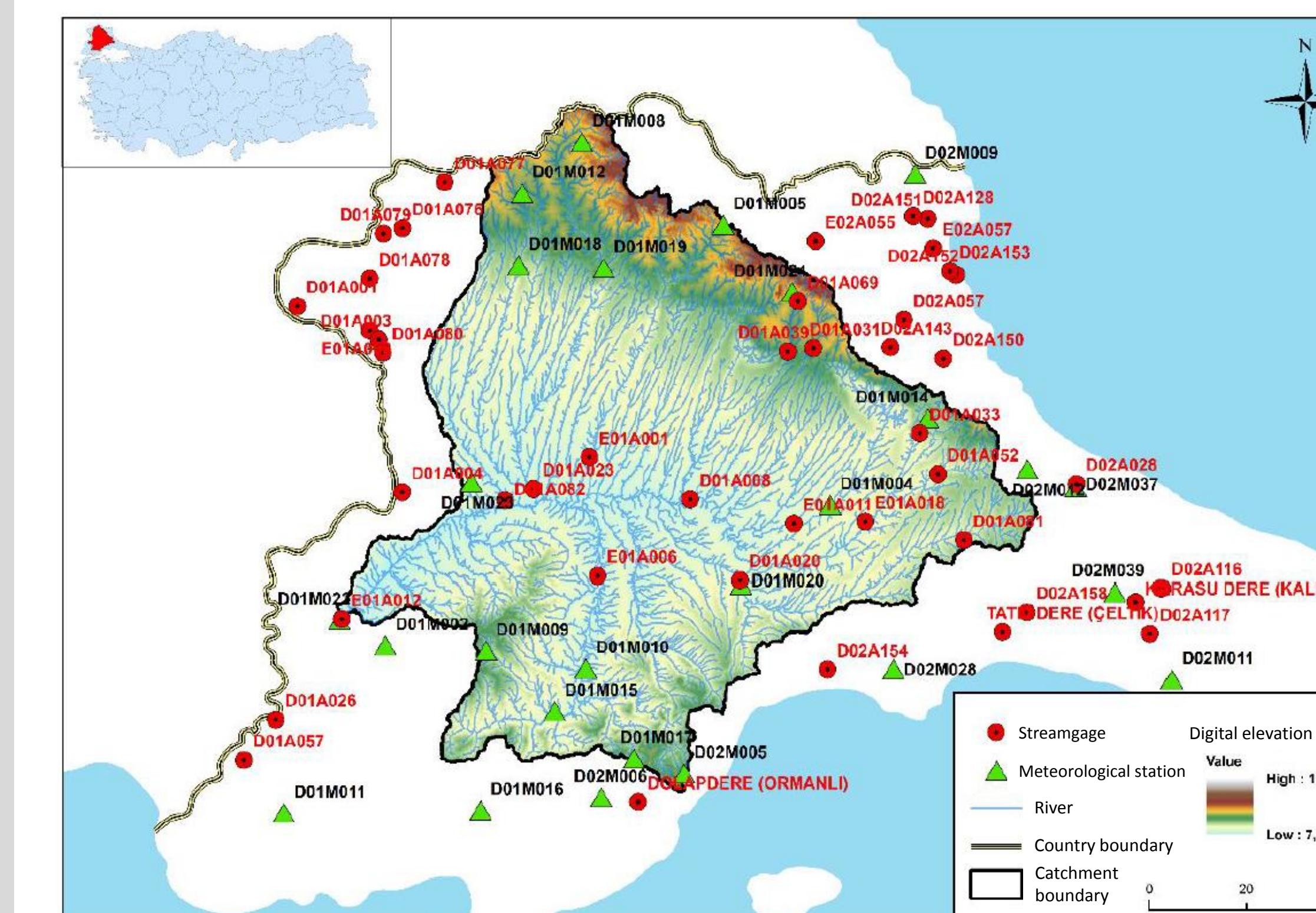
Hydrological models are useful in predicting and developing management strategies for controlling the system behavior. Specifically they can be used for evaluating streamflow at ungaged catchments, effect of climate change, best management practices on water resources, or identification of pollution sources in a watershed. This study is part of a TUBITAK project named "Development of a geographical information system based decision-making tool for water quality management of Ergene Watershed using pollutant fingerprints". Within the scope of this project, first water resources in Ergene Watershed is studied. Streamgages found in the basin are identified and daily streamflow measurements are obtained from State Hydraulic Works of Turkey. Streamflow data is analyzed using box-whisker plots, hydrographs and flow-duration curves focusing on identification of extreme periods, dry or wet. Then a hydrological model is developed for Ergene Watershed using HEC-HMS in the Watershed Modeling System (WMS) environment. The model is calibrated for various time periods including dry and wet ones and the performance of calibration is evaluated using Nash-Sutcliffe Efficiency (NSE), correlation coefficient, percent bias (PBIAS) and root mean square error (RMSE). It is observed that calibration period affects the model performance, and the main purpose of the development of the hydrological model should guide calibration period selection.

STUDY AREA

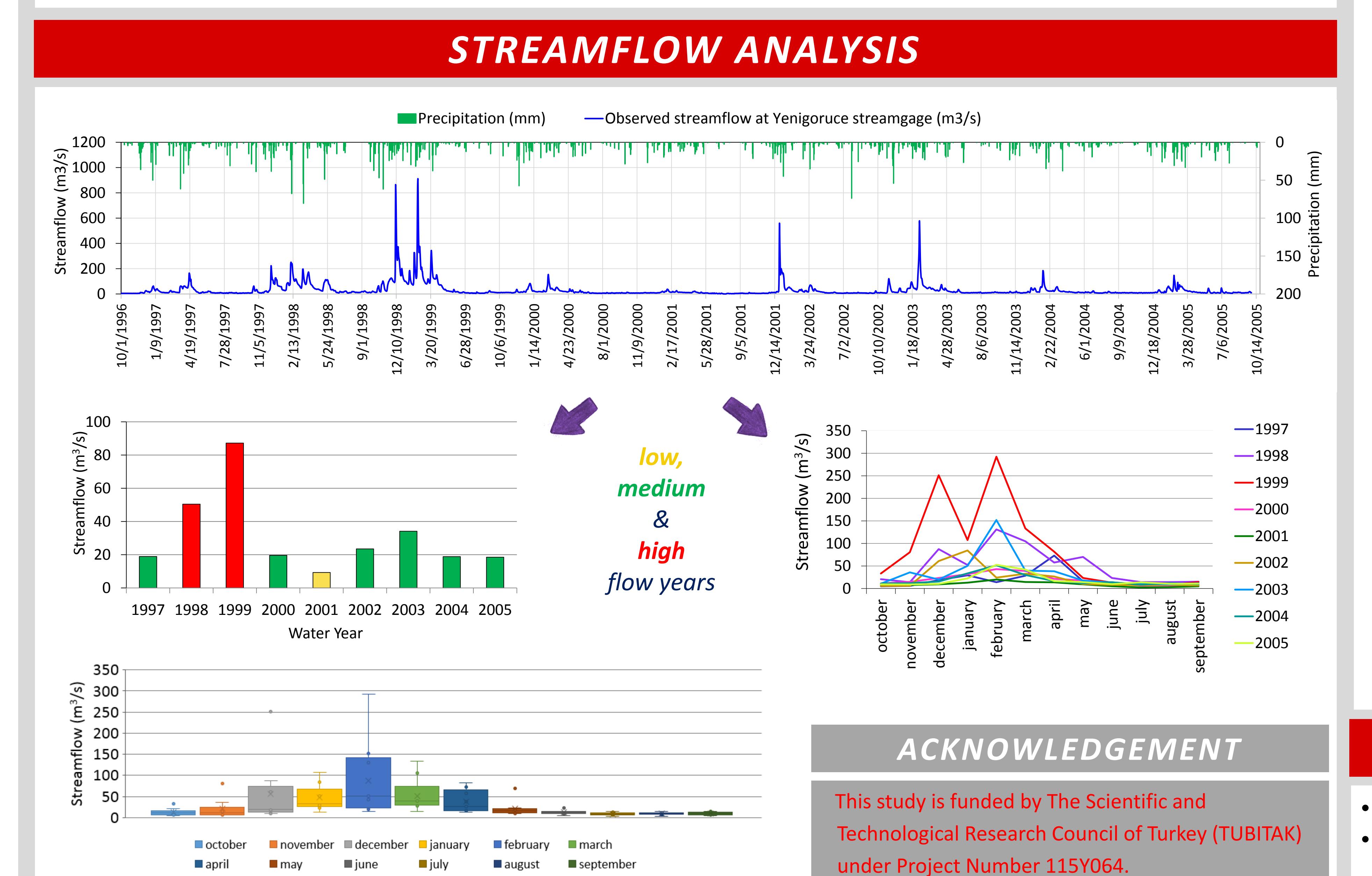
Yenigoruce Subbasin of Ergene Catchment

Located in the Trakya Region of Turkey

- Maximum river length = 231.59 km
- Elevation = 9 m
- Average catchment slope = 0.0524
- Drainage area = 10,508 km²
- Mean annual flow (1996-2005) = 30.8 m³/s



HEC-HMS MODEL



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This study is funded by The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK) under Project Number 115Y064.

RESULTS

