



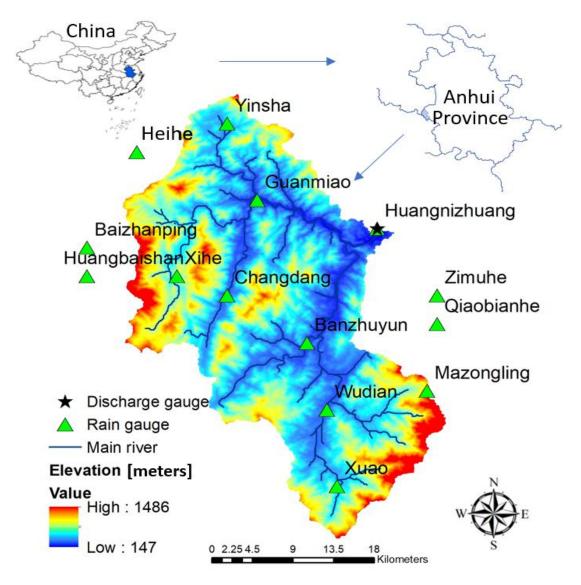
## USE OF SATELLITE SOIL MOISTURE TO IMPROVE FLASH FLOOD SIMULATIONS AT UPSTREAM SHIGUAN RIVER, CHINA

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## Study area



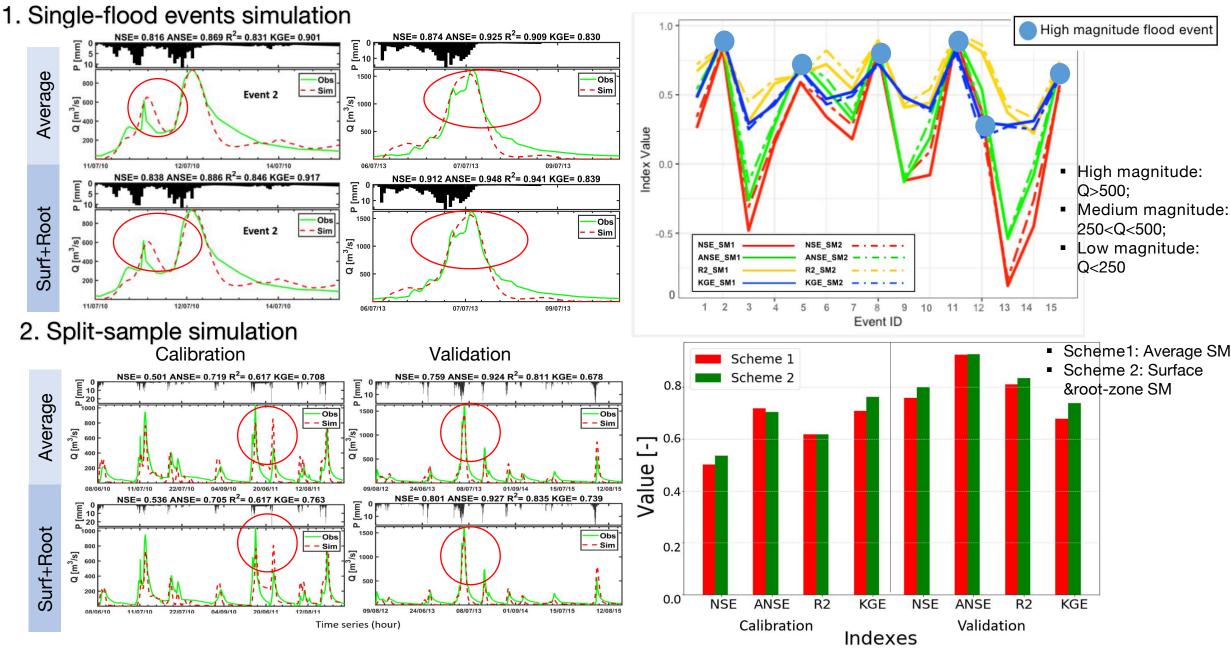
# Data and model

- Hourly discharge observations were collected from the Annual Hydrological Report produced by the Bureau of Hydrology, Ministry of Water Resources, P. R. China, from 2010 to 2015;
- 15 flood events were selected for this study;
- A two-layer rainfall-runoff model, MISDc-2L, was employed;
- GLEAM soil moisture was used to determine initial conditions.



#### > Including surface and root-zone soil moisture (SM) into MISDc-2L





### Benifit of using SM to determine initial condition

Obs

- Sim

Obs

- Sim

Obs

12/08/15

Obs

Sim

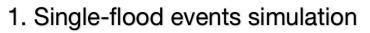
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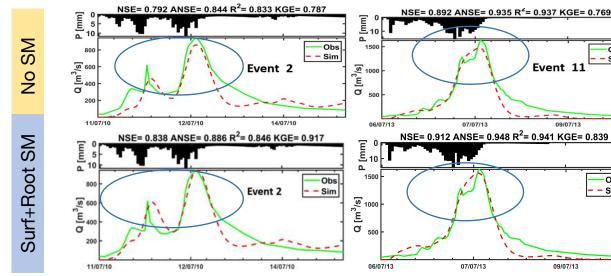
- Sim

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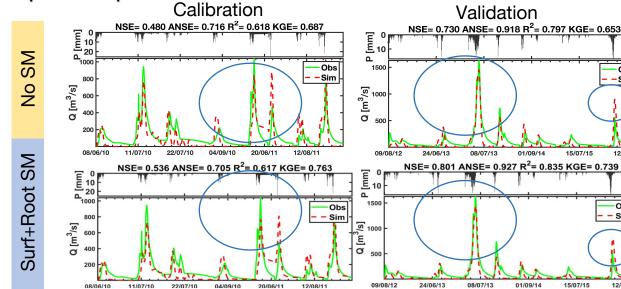
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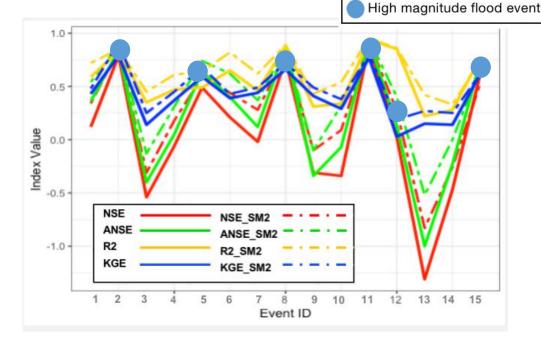


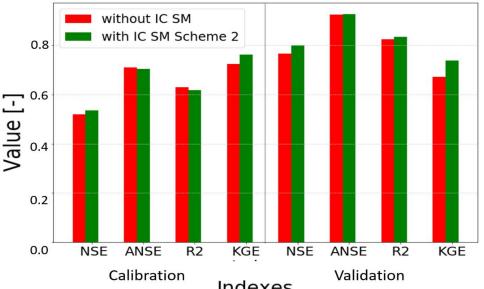




2. Split-sample simulation



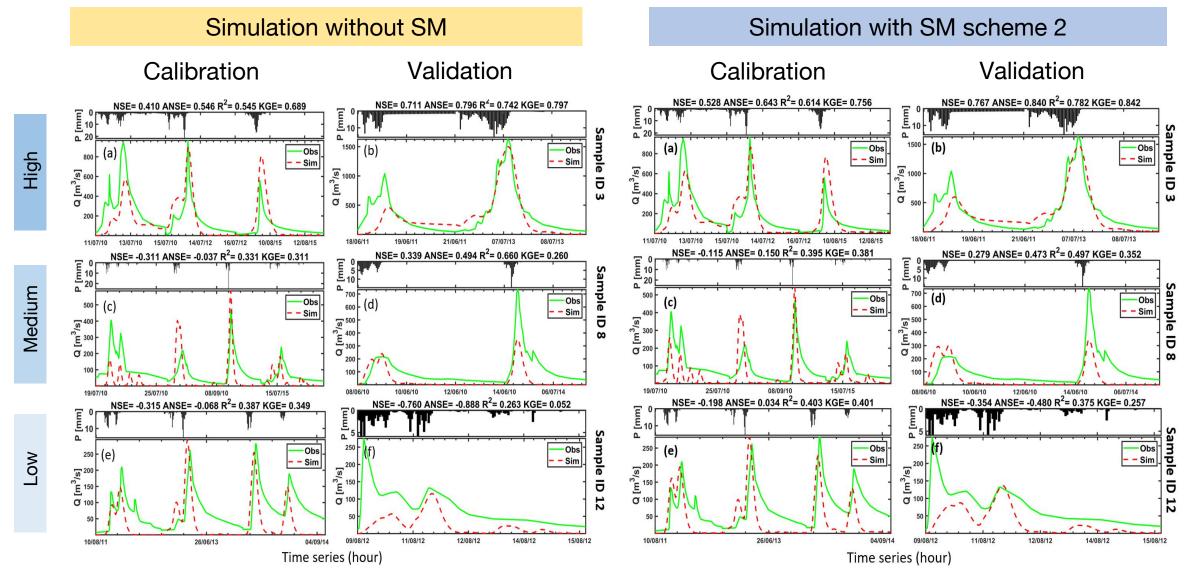




Indexes

#### Performance varies with flood magnitude

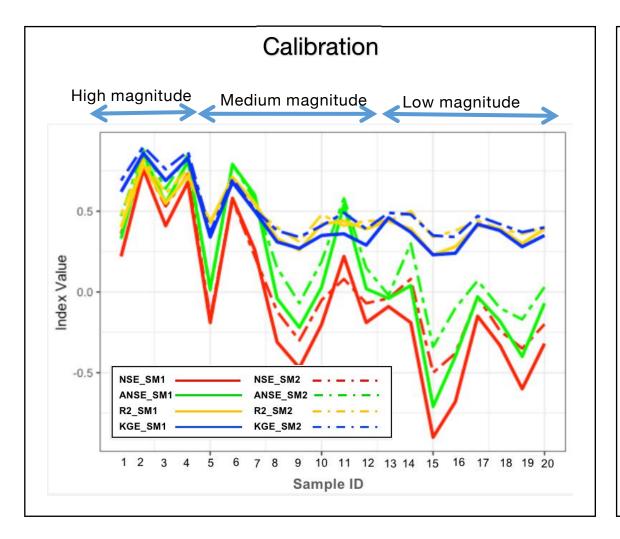


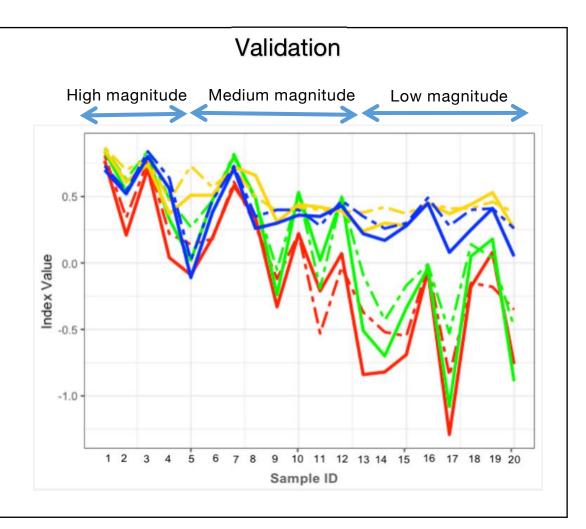


a~b High magnitude flood event; c~d Medium magnitude; e~f Low Magnitude

### Performance varies with flood magnitude









# Conclusions

- The MISDc-2L model is able to simulate flood simulations at upstream Shiguan River, and its performance varies with flood magnitude.
- The GLEAM soil moisture data was found to be helpful to determine the initial conditions of the MISDc-2L model and especially improved the peak flood simulations.
- Accounting for the different effects of surface SM and root-zone SM, especially root-zone soil moisture, substantially improves flash flood simulations.