# Significance Of Precipitation In The Pamba Basin On Kerala Flood 2018 –An Overview

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Abstract- Being the most predominant form of precipitation causing stream flow, the term precipitation is used for rainfall in India, unless otherwise stated. The magnitude of precipitation of a place varies with season and it varies from place to place. It is this variation that causes many hydrological problems, such as droughts and floods. Usually very high rainfall and the consequent runoff results in floods. In August 2018, Kerala faced a devastating flood mainly on the banks of the Holy river Pamba and Periyar. In this paper the rainfall data in various raingauge stations of the Pamba Basin is analysed.

*Keywords*- Precipitation, Raingauge Station, Runoff, Flood, Pamba Basin.

#### I. INTRODUCTION

A flood is an unusually high stage in a river that causes the overtopping of the river banks and inundates the adjoining banks. This leads to mishaps- loss of life, property, and other economic losses. At a given section of a river, flood peaks vary from year to year and their magnitude constitutes a hydrologic series which enable one to assign a frequency to a given flood peak value. In design of hydraulic structures the peak flow that can be expected with an assigned frequency of say 1 in 100 years is of primary importance to adequately proportion the structure to accommodate its effect. The design of bridges, culverts, waterways, and spillways for dams are on the basis of this flood peak value. From the rainfall value, area of catchment and type of terrain the flood discharge can be arrived at.

As reservoirs contribute major water storage system, they can mitigate the effect of rains to some extent. But in Kerala State, there exists no such large dams intended only for flood control. So flood mitigation by dams could not be taken into account. The application of mathematical tools for flood prediction is of most importance in water resources engineering.

## II. SYSTEM DESCRIPTION- PAMBA RIVER ORIGIN, TRAVEL AND TRIBUTARIES

The river Pamba is the second longest and Holy river of Kerala State and its basin spreads mainly over two districts Pathanamthitta and Alappuzha (Kuttanadu area) of Kerala state. It is formed by the confluene of Pamba Aar, the Kakki Aar, the Azhuthai Air, the Kakkad Aar and the Kallar. Pamba flows west through places namely, Sabarimala, Ranni-Perunadu, Vadasserikkara, Ranni, Kozhencherry, Aranmula, Chengannurand then Achenkovil and Manimala rivers merges with, before it falls in Vembanadu lake. Finally at Thottappally spillway it reaches to Arabian Sea. It has a length of 176 Km from origin to Sea and has got a Catchment of around 2235 Square Kilometers.

In the last flood August 2018, the banks of the same were overflown, inundating adjoining areas and caused in loss of lives, property, and other economic losses. The river banks were overtopped between 15<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> Aug. 2018, even before the mid way of its course at Vadassrikkara. This caused a major devastation in Vadasserikkara and its downstream reaches namely Ranni, Cherukole, Kozhencherry, Aranmula, ChengannurMuncipality, Pandanad Panchayaths etc. The present study analyses the rainfall of Aug 2018 at the three Dam locations in the Pamba basin namely Kochupamba, Kakki and Moozhiyar in Pathanamthitta district, Kerala State.

### III. RAINFALL CLASSIFICATION

Rainfall classification of Indian Meteorology Department is given in the table 1 below.

Table 1. IMD Rainfall Classification

Rainfall classification of IMD						
Very light	0.1-2.4mm					
light	2.5-15.5mm					
Moderate	15.6-64.4mm					
Heavy	64.5-115.5mm					
Very heavy	115.6-204.4mm					
Extremely heavy	> 204.4mm					

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## IV. COMPARISON OF RAINFALL AT THE THREE DAM STATIONS

The rainfall for August 2013 to 2018 at the three dam stations namely Kochupamba, Kakki and Moozhiyar are given in Table 2. Rainfall of Aug. 2018 and the average of rainfall for Aug. 2013-17 are plotted below in Fig 1 a, b & c.

Table 2 Rainfall at Kochupamba, Kakki and Moozhiyar stations [2]

	kochup am b a						kakki				moozhiyar							
August	2013	14	15	16	17	18	2013	14	15	16	17	18	2013	14	15	16	17	18
1	10	52	0	9	-11	15	4	73	0	12	19	24	0	49.5	0	5.8	9.6	9.7
2	73	34	0	9	38	5	51	44	0	19	42	- 5	17.4	56.8	0	0	7.4	1.2
3	40	30	10	1	12	2	38	28	9	0	- 6	8	31.2	62.6	0	0	18.2	2.6
4	11	57	5	6	12	5	27	78	6	10	19	13	32.8	83.4	16.2	4.4	47.6	0
5	90	27	12	-11	2	0	123	38	27	13	24	0	49.2	78.2	35.6	0	72.4	0
6	37	27	16	6	8	3	61	30	21	- 5	40	7	55.4	37.5	28.4	0	94.2	4.8
7	9	6	9	2	- 6	22	16	15	6	2	7	26	20.2	32.4	4.6	9.2	73.6	6.5
8	9	1	4	5	8	73	20	2	4	3	17	50	29.2	17.6	0	0	52.8	54.2
9	6	16	9	3	- 5	105	3	23	14	3	7	142	8.4	64.2	14.2	0	0	92.4
10	3	4	- 5	3	9	110	- 11	7	10	10	19	82	17.8	12.4	9.8	24.6	48.4	68.6
11	5	- 5	18	3	18	37	- 4	4	33	3	22	155	4.8	9.8	16.6	0	19.2	51.4
12	7	14	36	6	16	5	15	21	38	- 5	17	6	2.8	41.5	53.4	0	13.4	2.9
13	8	0	25	- 5	0	77	6	0	24	12	0	104	9.2	0	35.2	14.8	0	72.6
14	7	14	- 5	0	0	72	6	10	8	10	0	63	11.8	23.6	32.6	9.8	0	47.4
15	- 5	0	-11	8	0	203		2	25	18	4	296	0	16.7	0	34.6	0	122
16	5	4	7	4	3	147	7	3	14	16	14	294	19.2	5.8	27.4	5.8	12.5	175
17	24	2	4	13	3	89	36	0	4	8	- 6	222	31.4	0	8.6	0	0	113
18	0	2	9	16	23	77		6	20	5	3	221	6.2	0	34.8	43.4	7.8	87.5
19	9	0	-11	13	12	33	9	0	23	25	18	70	17.1	48.2	21.4	23.6	26.6	34.2
20	2	7	16	5	25	37	4	4	0	2	41	70	16.8	0	0	0	58.2	12.8
21	12	3	2	4	37	38	19	10	0	7	40	27	21.4	24.2	0	3.6	86.4	14.7
22	4	10	9	0	35	5	9	3	7	12	50	13	12.2	0	0	0	73.7	3.8
23	0	3	-1	0	3	3	2	21	12	3	3	4	0	82.4	0	0	14.9	0
24	0	25	8	0	- 6	1	3	17	15	9	- 6	0	0	25.8	0	45.2	5.4	0
25	0	1	5	4	5	0	2	0	4	3	- 5	0	4.4	0	0	26.4	0	0
26	0	0	2	4	0	0		0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	18.8	0	0
27	0	0	-1	15	0	0	5	0	0	66	16	3	6.2	0	0	19.4	19.6	0
28	0	2	0	6	42	8	8	9	0	14	38	12	0	0	0	35.4	33.4	7.6
29	68	12	0	2	43	17	17	23	0	0	42	34	5.2	34.2	0	24.4	84.8	11.4
30	5	31	0	5	18	0	4	47	0	8	22	2	9	48.6	0	22.6	67.5	0
31	18	58	0	9	4	7	5	73	0	10	14	0	17.8	63.4	0	17.4	17.6	0
	467	447	240	177	404	1196	515	591	324	316	561	1953	459	919	339	389	965	997

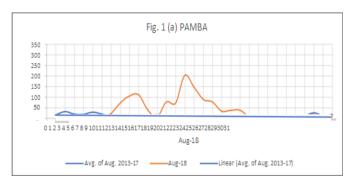


Fig. 1 (a) PAMBA

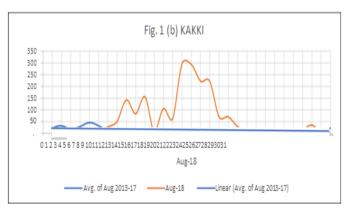


Fig. 1 (b) KAKKI

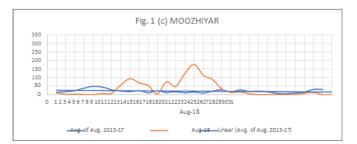


Fig. 1 (c) MOOZHIYAR

Table 3 (a) Descriptive Statistics

RAINFALL AT	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Me	ean	Std. Deviation	Variance	
PAMBA	Statisti	Statistic	Statisti c	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic	
	С								
AUG2013	31	90.00	.00	90.00	15.0645	4.12465	22.96510	527.396	
AUG2014	31	58.00	.00	58.00	14.4194	3.11734	17.35660	301.252	
AUG2015	31	36.00	.00	36.00	7.7419	1.45319	8.09101	65.465	
AUG2016	31	16.00	.00	16.00	5.7097	.78998	4.39844	19.346	
AUG2017	31	43.00	.00	43.00	13.0323	2.40407	13.38528	179.166	
AUG2018	31	203.00	.00	203.00	38.5806	9.07540	50.52971	2553.252	
Valid N	31								
(listwise)	31								

Table 3 (b) Descriptive Statistics

RAINFALL AT	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Me	ean	Std. Deviation	Variance	
KAKKI	Statisti	Statistic	Statisti c	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic	
	С								
AUG2013	28	121.00	2.00	123.00	18.3929	4.82315	25.52173	651.358	
AUG2014	31	78.00	.00	78.00	19.0645	4.09903	22.82241	520.862	
AUG2015	31	38.00	.00	38.00	10.4516	1.97339	10.98738	120.723	
AUG2016	31	66.00	.00	66.00	10.1935	2.14848	11.96222	143.095	
AUG2017	31	50.00	.00	50.00	18.0968	2.67258	14.88031	221.424	
AUG2018	31	296.00	.00	296.00	63.0000	15.75887	87.74167	7698.600	
Valid N	28								
(listwise)	26								

Table 3 (c) Descriptive Statistics

RAINFALL AT	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Me	Mean		Variance
MOOZHIYAR	Statisti	Statistic	Statisti c	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
	o							
AUG2013	31	55.40	.00	55.40	14.8097	2.54143	14.15006	200.224
AUG2014	31	83.40	.00	83.40	29.6387	4.98151	27.73589	769.280
AUG2015	31	53.40	.00	53.40	10.9290	2.71893	15.13834	229.169
AUG2016	31	45.20	.00	45.20	12.5548	2.53739	14.12758	199.589
AUG2017	31	94.20	.00	94.20	31.1355	5.57639	31.04802	963.980
AUG2018	31	175.00	.00	175.00	32.1387	8.17701	45.52765	2072.767
Valid N								
(listwise)	31							

Table 4. Comparison of statistical measures for the years 2013 to 2017 and 2018

		2013-2017		2018			
Max. values	Pamba	Kakki	Moozhiyar	Pamba	Kakki	Moozhiyar	
Range	90	121	94.2	203	296	175	
Maxim um	90	123	94.2	203	296	175	
Mean (static)	15.0645	18.3929	31.1355	38.5806	63	32.1387	
Std.	22.96510	25.52173	31.04802	50.52971	87.74167	45.52765	
deviation							
Varian ce	527.396	651.358	963.980	2553.252	7698.6	2072.767	

# V. COMPARISON OF RAINFALL AT THE NEIGHBOURING STATIONS IN THE BASIN

The only available rainfall data for Aug. 2018 at the five neighbouring stations in Pamba basin are given in Table 5

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Table 5. Rainfall data for Aug. 2018 [1], [2]

Raingauge Stations	Koruthodu	Nilackal	Moozhiyar	Punnamedu Ridge	Vadasserikkara
Aug. 2018					
1	4	0	9.7	13.2	16
2	0	0	1.2	0	0
3	0	13.2	2.6	12.5	12
4	3.8	12.4	0	5	0
5	2.6	0	0	0	0
6	2.8	6	4.8	0	5
7	4	17.4	6.5	9.7	10.6
8	50.4	62.4	54.2	79.4	59.4
9	73.2	74.8	92.4	79.5	65
10	76	80.2	68.6	81.1	71
11	73	31.2	51.4	25.3	16
12	4.8	17.2	2.9	- 11	7
13	49.8	76.8	72.6	25.1	24
14	56	62.8	47.4	33.5	24 19
15	125.2	148.4	122	146.5	162
16	144.6	210.2	175	89.4	142.6
17	96.2	148.4	113	132.4	137
18	96	162.4	87.5	106.1	102
19	35.2	34.6	34.2	9.2	7.6
20	32.6	22.2	12.8	23.2	5.6
21	13.6	22.4	14.7	3	0
22	9.6	12.8	3.8	5.1	7.6
23	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	2.8	0	0	0
28	15.2	13.8	7.6	14.5	12.6
29	16.4	28.2	11.4	0	10.4
30	0	0	0	13.3	0
31	1.2	0	0	0	5.4
	986.2	1261	997	918	897.8

The rainfall for the month of August 2018 at these five stations are plotted in Fig. 2 a, b, c, d & e below.



Fig. 2.a- Aug/2018 Rainfall -Koruthodu Station



Fig. 2.b- Aug/2018 Rainfall- Nilackal Station

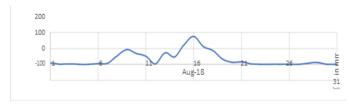


Fig 2.c- Aug/2018 Rainfall-Moozhiyar Station

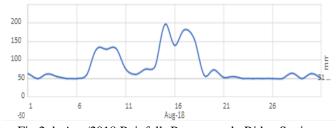


Fig 2.d- Aug/2018 Rainfall- Punnamoodu Ridge Station



Fig 2. e- Aug/2018 Rainfall- Vadasserikkara Station

Fig. 2 a, b, c, d & e plots of rainfall for Aug. 2018

These plots are similar and shows two ups in the rainfall with a peak between  $14^{th}$  and  $19^{th}$  as in Fig 1 a., b & c.

### VI. RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

- From the rainfall plot Fig. x, y, z in Aug/2018, it is clear that the rain has two ups between Aug 08<sup>th</sup> to Aug. 11<sup>th</sup> and between Aug 14<sup>th</sup> and Aug. 19<sup>th</sup>. By 11<sup>th</sup> itself, the infiltration requirement has already met and then the 2<sup>nd</sup> peak occurs between 14<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup>. This resulted in a sudden and heavy runoff resulted in heavy flood.
- The statistical measures such as Range, Maximum values, Static Mean, Std deviation and Variance have its maximum values in Aug. 2018 compared to that from 2013 to 2017.
- The maximum rainfall at all the three dam locations and the other five in the basin come in 'very heavy' and 'extremely heavy' category, which gave rise to the flood 2018.

### REFERENCES

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Dr. BLOOMY JOSEPH obtained her M.Sc. degree from Mahathma Gandhi University, Kerala with Second Rank in the year 1999. She had her M.Phil. and Ph. D. degrees from Madurai Kamaraj University and Cochin University of Science and Technology respectively. She has 20 years of teaching and research experience. Apart from this, she published many pure applied Mathematical papers in national international journals.

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