

Karlsruhe Institute of Technology



MuDak-WRM

MuDak-WRM – Research Highlights



Trophic state and eutrophication potential

- Continuous monitoring of certain parameters at the water intake shows seasonality and critical conditions
- Successful numerical model reproduces stratification periods and water temperature
- Identification of vertical and horizontal gradient of water quality and P-release in reservoir by single monitoring events in nine locations
- Oligotrophic-Mesotrophic state of the reservoir although high P-stock is observed in the sediment



Phosphorus input from three major pathways:

- Erosion accounts for 93% of total P-Input
- Settlements with no sewer connection
- Orthophosphate in surface runoff



Relevant pathways (ton/year)



Jun/18 Jul/18 Aug/18 Sep/18 Oct/18 Nov/18 Dec/18 Jan/19 Feb/19 Mar/19 May/18

4. Hydrological modelling

Optimized water withdrawal, based on new calibrated hydrological model



Sediment and Phosphorus stock assessment

- Assessment of sediment stock via sub-bottom profiling and penetrometer measurements
- Assessment of sedimentation rate via sediment traps
- Assessment of reservoir lifetime for a better resources planning-approx. 300 years before encountering sediment problems
- High Iron content in the sediment inactivates available P. However the high P stock in the sediment poses a long term risk



5. Remote sensing

Successful process automatisation for the derivation of:

- LULC
- NDVI
- Soil sealing
- Leaf area index
- Albedo

Successful assessment of water quality parameters from satellite and UAV imagery



6. Data storage and visualization interface

Sensor web for visualization of several data types :

- Raster
- Single event







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