



Research note

Hydrological behavior of a small rangeland and forest watershed in southeastern Coahuila

Miguel A. Velásquez Valle¹

Gerardo Esquivel Arriaga²

Ignacio Sánchez Cohen²

David Castillo Quiroz^{1*}

Antonio Cano Pineda¹

Ramón Gutiérrez Luna³

¹Campo Experimental Saltillo, CIR Noreste. INIFAP. México.

² Centro Nacional de Investigación Disciplinaria en Relación Agua-Suelo-Planta-Atmósfera. INIFAP. México.

³ Campo Experimental Zacatecas. CIR Norte-Centro. INIFAP. México.

* Autor por correspondencia, correo-e: castillo.david@inifap.gob.mx



Abstract:

The deterioration of the ecosystem forest puts rain water storage and flow at risk. The State of *Coahuila* comprises 450 000 hectares of forests that serve as a rainwater catchment area. Continuous monitoring of the hydrological variables of the watershed is essential for make a better use of this resource, particularly where there is climatic uncertainty. The objective of this study was to document the hydrological behavior of a small experimental forest and rangeland watershed by monitoring the variables and through the use of a hydrological model with spatially semi-distributed parameters of the Experimental Watershed of INIFAP in *Saltillo, Coahuila*. The hydrological response of the watershed was analyzed based on the historical precipitation records quantified for 2016. The WIN TR-55 model was used to explain the absence of runoff in terms of the semi-distributed parameters of the watershed. The precipitation data for 2016 showed that source areas of surface runoff are the mountainsides, and that the bottom (the valley) acts as a buffer area that restricts its flow towards the runoff gauging station. According to the model simulations, a daily precipitation of over 65 mm is required in order to record surface flow at the runoff gauging station.

Key words: Source area, curve number, surface runoff, WIN TR – 55 model, rainfall monitoring, hydrological process.

Fecha de recepción/Reception date: 5 de marzo de 2017

Fecha de aceptación/Acceptance date: 26 de agosto de 2017.



The forest surface of Mexico is approximately 138 million hectares, *i.e.* 70.4 % of the national territory. 24. 2% of this surface consists of temperate forests (DOF, 2014). Among other benefits, the forest canopy filters the rainwater and regulates the flow of water in the ecosystem. However, the forest resources are continually exposed to agents that cause their deterioration as an ecosystem. Some of the main agents causing this are forest fires (Rodríguez-Trejo and Fulé, 2003), pests and diseases (Sánchez *et al.*, 2003), changes in land use (Torres-Rojo and Flores-Xolocotzi, 2014) and, especially, excessive logging.

The deterioration of the forest ecosystems entails the simultaneous alteration of physical processes, such as runoff generation and leakage, which determine their functioning and their sustainability. For example, the occurrence of a fire may alter the interception, leakage, evapotranspiration and storage of the soil moisture and the flow of water on the land surface (DeBano, 2009).

Hydrological Impacts. The manipulation of the vegetation of forest areas has caused hydrological modifications. Some causes of this are the reduction of the forest canopy and increase in evapotranspiration (Swindel *et al.*, 1983; Cui *et al.*, 2012). Ecological factors such as the amount and structure of the tree canopy reduce water loss and sediment production (Zheng *et al.*, 2008).

On the other hand, according to the records, surface runoffs in forest areas depend partially on the depth of the soil, on their structure and on the degree of saturation before the precipitation (Yu *et al.*, 2015), as well as on the organic mulch on the soil and on the soil's properties (Zheng *et al.*, 2008).

Another relevant hydrological aspect of forest watersheds that has not been considered in this study is the presence of preferential flow, mainly in those sites where the soil has a high hydraulic conductivity, due to the continuity and density of the macropores caused by the size of the roots of the arboreal species in the soil matrix (Alaoui *et al.*, 2010).

There are specific methods to determine the changes in the tendencies of the hydrological variables due to the management of the vegetation, e.g. the single hydrograph method (Černohous and Kovář, 2009). However, mathematical models are the most commonly used tool for simulating and predicting the hydrological behavior in watersheds (Gholami, 2013; Hlásny *et al.*, 2015). Chen *et al.* (2013) assessed different types of models (empirical and physically based) for determining the impact of fires on a forest watershed in terms of processes such as evapotranspiration, surface runoff, canal flow, and flow on saturated and unsaturated sub surface areas.

One of the deterministic models used to quantify the hydrological impact on watersheds with different land uses is WIN TR – 55 (USDA-NRCS, 1986), which is empirical and has semi-distributed parameters for watersheds of 6 500 ha or less. The Numerical Curve Method proposed by the SCS (USDA-SCS, 1972) is used to calculate the sheet of runoff; furthermore, this model assumes an antecedent moisture condition II (average moisture condition) and assigns parameters of surface, numeric curve (soil type, hydrological status and land use) by sub-basin, as well as the canal hydraulics (slope, Manning's coefficient, canal bottom width, slope gradient ratio and type of cover) per precipitation event.

Importance of hydrological monitoring. According to the *Inventario Forestal y de Suelos* (State Soil and Forest Inventory) (Semarnat-Conafor, 2013), only 4.1 % of the vegetation of the surface area of the state of Coahuila (15 067 115 ha) is constituted by conifer, conifer and broadleaf, and broadleaf forests. This surface is a rainwater catchment and storage area. The captured and stored fluid is a source of water supply for residential, recreational and industrial uses. From the point of view of the hydrological balance of forest watersheds, there are no recent references for the state. However, this topic is one of the goals of the *Programa Especial de Agua* (Special Water Program) 2011–2017 (Government of Coahuila, 2012), according to

which it is important to “ensure knowledge of the hydrological cycle of the entity and to propitiate scientific research for the sustainable use of water”.

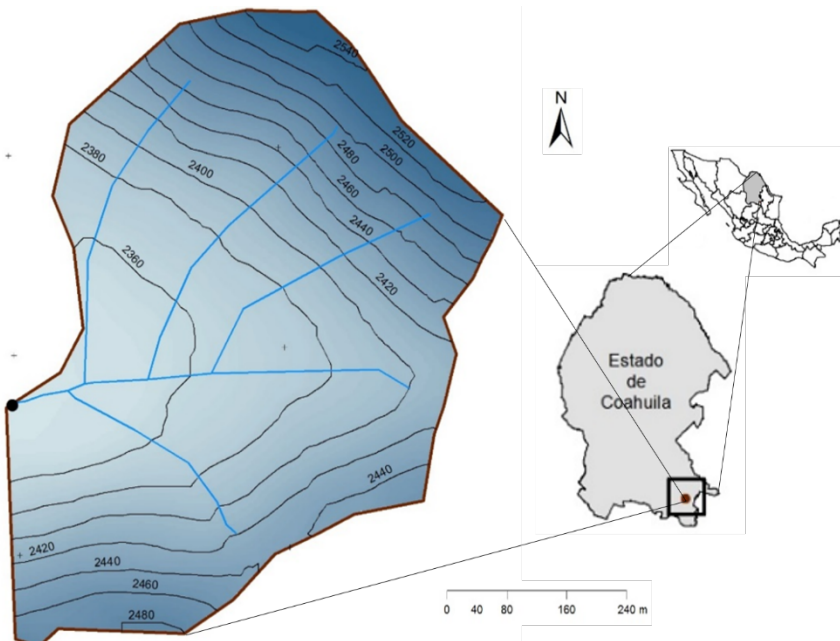
Thus, a better use of this resource requires an ongoing monitoring of the hydrological variables, in order to obtain the technical foundations of such physical processes as the generation of surface flow for decision-making in the management of natural resources (Sánchez, 2005; Cui *et al.*, 2012).

The objective of the present study was to document the hydrological behavior of a small rangeland and forest watershed by monitoring the variables and through the use of a mathematical model of semi-distributed parameters that may account for the hydrological behavior of the *Cuenca Experimental Saltillo de INIFAP* (*Saltillo Experimental Watershed*, CES, Spanish acronym) of INIFAP, located in the southern region of *Saltillo, Coahuila*, during the year 2016.

Study area

The *Saltillo* Experimental Watershed (CES) is located in the *Bravo-Conchos* (RH24Be) hydrological region in *Saltillo* municipality, at 101°00'30" West longitude and 25°09'00" North latitude, and has a surface area of 47.2 hectares (Figure 1). CES is located in the region known as the *Zapalinamé sierra*, with a surface area of 45 226.8 hectares (Gobierno del Estado de Coahuila, 1998). This micro region has an extensive, varied vegetation, whose prevalent species include pinyon pine and oak forests and xerophytic shrubs.





Source: Inegi, 2017.

Figure 1. Saltillo Experimental Watershed (CES) in Coahuila.

The climate, according to Köppen's climate classification, modified by García (1988), is of the BS₁kw type —semi-dry temperate—, with temperatures ranging between 11.5 and 25.3 °C, with a mean annual precipitation of 356.7 mm (Díaz *et al.*, 2007). The vegetation is a *Pinus cembroides* Zucc. (pinyon pine) and *Quercus* spp (oak) forest associated with a native grassland (Figure 2), and it comprises the following taxa: *Larrea tridentata* (DC.) Coville (creosote bush), *Yucca carnerosana* (Trel.) McKelvey (Giant Spanish Dagger), *Yucca filifera* Chabaud (Chinese palm), *Fouquieria splendens* Engelm. (slimwood), *Juniperus* sp (juniper), *Agave lechuguilla* Torr. (*lechuguilla*), *Opuntia* spp (*nopal*), *Dalea bicolor* Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd. (silver prairie clover), *Flourenzia cernua* DC. (American tarwort), *Atriplex canescens* (Pursh) Nutt. (fourwing saltbush), *Agave* spp (*maguey*), *Acacia farnesiana* (L.) Willd. (*huisache*), *Euphorbia antisyphilitica* Zucc. (*candelilla*), *Mimosa biuncifera* Benth. (catclaw mimosa), *Dasyilirion cedrosanum* Trel. (*sotol*), *Parthenium*

argentatum Gray (*guayule*), *Bouteloua gracilis* (Kunth) Lag. ex Steud. (blue grama), *B. curtipendula* (Michx)Torr (sideoats grama), *Lycurus phleoides* Kunth (wolftail) and *Hilaria* sp (curly mesquite).



Figure 2. General view of the various vegetation types in the *Saltillo* Experimental Watershed, *Saltillo, Coah.*

The mean slope of the land in the watershed is 50.7 %, with a mean altitude of 2 450 m; the soil units (FAO-UNESCO, 1990) are calcareous Leptosol and skeletal Phaeozem with medium texture and with fragments of gravel on its surface, and having a medium fertility. The natural resources in the Watershed face problems like a scanty vegetation cover on the mountainsides, the erosion of slopes mountainsides, invasion by species that are undesirable for stockbreeding, and the formation of erosion gullies.

Register of hydrological variables. In order to quantify some of the hydrological variables, various equipments were set up for their temporary monitoring. An ADCON Telemetry automated weather station was installed to monitor the weather. Next to the weather station, a type H gauge canal in which an optic sensor (local,

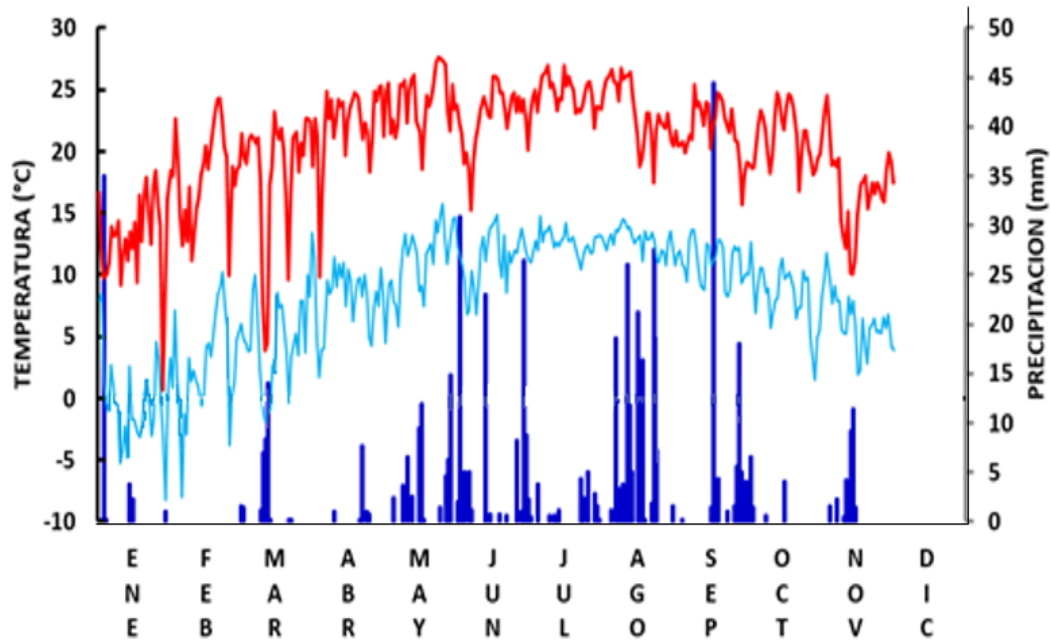
non-patented and labeled) was built to estimate the height of the surface runoff above the bottom of the canal (Figure 3).



Figure 3. Weather station and gauge canal of surface runoffs at the Experimental Watershed in *Saltillo, Coah.*

Precipitation regime

The characterization of the temperature and the rainfall, based on the registers of the weather station located at the Experimental Watershed is shown graphically in Figure 4. The year 2016 was considered “good” in terms of the total annual precipitation sheet (606.6 mm) with respect to the annual average (367.0 mm) registered by the *Sistema Meteorológico Nacional* (National Weather Service). 151 precipitation events (maximum rainfall in 24 hours) above one millimeter were counted for this year; five of them registered an intensity above 10 millimeters in 15 minutes. Table 1 shows that, with the exception of the months of February, April, July, September and October, the registered monthly precipitation was larger than the mean monthly precipitation from 1951 to 2010. During the rainy season (June through September), July alone received 21 % of the historical monthly average.



Maximum temperature = Red line; Minimum temperature = Light blue line;
 Precipitation = Dark blue bar.

Figure 4. Temperature and precipitation regime at the Experimental Watershed in *Saltillo, Coahuila*, during 2016.

The measurements registered at the station made it possible to calculate certain statistics of the time series for the year 2016 which are shown in Table 1. As for the persistence of the occurrence or record of the maximum rainfall in 24 hours (continuous days with registered rainfall), the month with the highest persistence of precipitation events was shown to be September, with at least 5 continuous days of rain.

Since the data constitute a very short historical series (one year), no clear relationship was obtained between the precipitation sheet and that registered on the previous five and three days ($R^2 = 0.17$ y 0.39 , respectively); however, the trend line is negative, which indicates that the magnitude prior to events with a higher

precipitation is very low. Notably, for the two registered events with the highest precipitation (44.4 and 30.8 mm), the amount of rainfall accumulated in the three previous days was 1.4 and 2.0 mm, respectively.

In the face of this type of rainfalls (showers), it is usual to observe the hydrological response of the watersheds in the form of surface runoff. However, when these particular events occur, the soil moisture conditions, the infiltration capacity at those sites of the watershed with least slope and with the largest amount of vegetal cover were not optimal for generating a sufficient sheet flow to be registered by the gauging station.

Based on the Numerical Curve Method developed by USDA-SCS (1972), and in relation to the antecedent moisture condition as a function of rain precipitation, 62.5 % of the 80 registered precipitation events of more than one millimeter in 24 hours had an antecedent moisture condition I (the precipitation accumulated during the 5 days prior to the event was 0 to 12.7 mm); 26.3% had a condition II (the precipitation accumulated during the 5 days prior to the event was 12.7 to 38.1 mm), and only 11.2 % had an antecedent moisture condition III (the precipitation accumulated during the 5 days prior to the event was > 38.1 mm). In terms of the antecedent moisture, and in general, the condition of the soil in this part of the watershed is dry (CN I).



Table 1. Statistics of the daily events of precipitation at the weather station of the Experimental Watershed of Saltillo, Coahuila (2016).

Month	Historial 1951-2010*		2016		
	Precipitation			ETA Potential Ω	
	Average (mm)	Overall (mm)	Maximum rainfall in 24 hrs (mm)	Persistence (days)	Overall (mm)
January	15.1	42.4	35.0	2	80.2
February	12.2	0.0	0.0	0	94.9
March	8.3	34.2	14.0	4	103.2
April	16.9	10.6	7.6	1	123.2
May	30.6	65.8	14.8	3	135.0
June	46.4	117.6	30.8	4	133.3
July	61.4	23.6	5.0	2	126.4
August	57.1	155.4	27.6	5	113.0
September	64.1	86.0	44.4	4	106.2
October	30.1	14.8	6.6	3	107.1
November	11.7	31.2	11.4	3	76.2
December	13.1	25.0	0.0	3	71.8
Acummulated	367.0	606.6			1270.6

* = SMN (National Weather Service); Ω = Evapotranspiration potential registered in the Watershed



Surface hydrology

Overall, the hydrological response in forest waterbeds is in terms of the magnitude and duration of storms, among other factors (Ide *et al.*, 2010). As we mentioned before, no direct surface runoff events were registered at the gauging station during 2016. We deduct that the totality of the precipitation that ran down the mountainsides leaked into the bottom of the basin, as neither the magnitude nor the intensity of the precipitation were sufficiently high to surpass the soil infiltration rate in that area (the valley) of the watershed. Although preferential flow is usual in forest watersheds (Alaoui *et al.*, 2011), the prevalent vegetation in the valley of the studied watershed is grasslands and shrubs, whose roots have no significant impact on the formation of macropores in the soil matrix.

Another essential factor related to the absence of surface runoff is the soil moisture content previous to the precipitation event (La Torre *et al.*, 2011). The soil moisture for a particular time is the result of the hydric balance of the site (Bay, 1969). The low persistence of the precipitation events and the evapotranspiration observed during the rainy season (Table 1) indicate that the conditions at the Experimental Watershed during the year 2016 were not favorable to the generation of surface runoff; an evidence of this is that no surface runoff was registered.

From the point of view of the conservation of the soil and of water, this behavior is ideal; i.e. the watershed has the soil conditions (a sandy texture for an average of 25 sampling sites; the mean sand content was above 33 %) and an excellent basal cover (89 % of which is constituted by grasses, herbs and organic mulch), to infiltrate a precipitation sheet of 44 mm during two hours and 15 minutes, with a maximum intensity of 70 mm hr⁻¹ (Figure 5). This hydrological behavior MAY minimize the erosive energy provided by the surface runoff on the flat portion of the basin; Hernández *et al.* (2013) agree, as they point out that erosion gullies are scarce in the grasslands close to the experimental watershed.

Livestock breeders are directly affected by the hydrological response of the Experimental Watershed, since the absence of surface runoffs reduces the possibility of storing water in levees for animal consumption. This leads the producers to seek how to increase the runoff coefficients in order to increase the production of the priced fluid, although this may be detrimental to soil conservation and even to the vegetation present in the watershed.

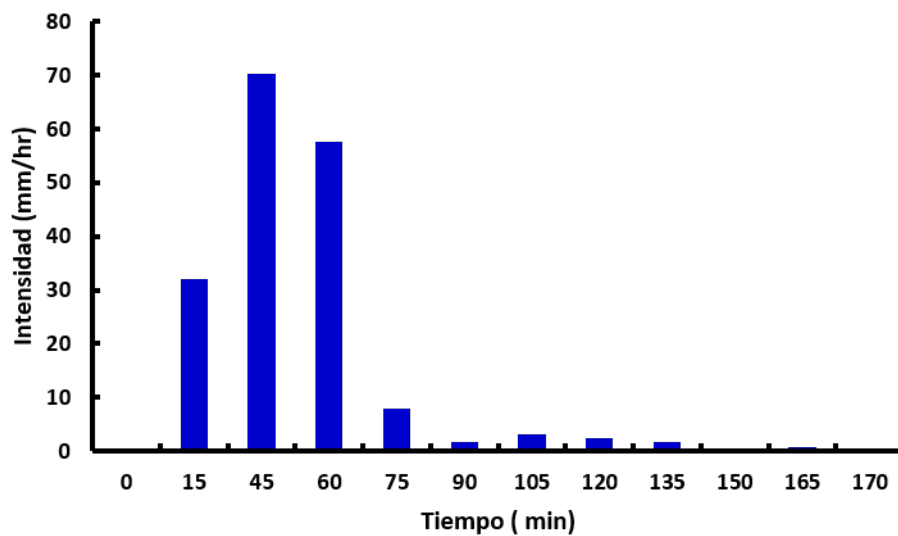


Figure 5. Distribution through time of the intensity of the rainfall event of September 15th, 2016, at the Experimental Watershed in *Saltillo, Coahuila*.

Hydrological modelling

A distributed simulation of the generation of surface runoff in the watershed according to its present conditions with the WIN TR – 55 model was used to explain the hydrological response of the experimental watershed. The watershed was divided into four hydrological response units (HRU) as shown in Figure 6. The conditions of the land in each unit (Table 2) may be differentiated according to the

surface, the physiography (mountainside or valley), the hydrological status in terms of the grass cover, and the hydrological group (the ability of the soil and the vegetation to generate surface runoff). Based on these aspects, each area was assigned a value on the numerical curve, according to the USDA-SCS manual (1972). An element differentiating each HRU was its current vegetation; *e.g.* although the vegetation of the entire watershed consists of a conifer forest in association with xerophytic shrubs, in the case of HRU 1, most of it is xerophytic shrubs with a degraded soil and an average slope of 33.5 %; HRU 2 is represented by conifers and grasses, with the presence of erosion gullies and a slope of 41.9 %; HRU 3 is the portion of the watershed with the most dense vegetation cover, mainly *Quercus* species, on a land with basal cover constituted by organic mulch and fragments of rocks and a slope of 26 %, and HRU 4 corresponds to the valley of the watershed, in whose basal stratum xerophytic shrubs and grasses are prevalent, with a slope of 8.9 %. Es importante señalar que a excepción de la URH 4, el resto de la superficie constituye un área de captación de agua de lluvia y fuente de escurrimientos superficiales; mientras que, para la producción de sedimentos, toda la superficie de la cuenca tiene la posibilidad de presentar pérdidas de suelo, en mayor grado la URH 2.



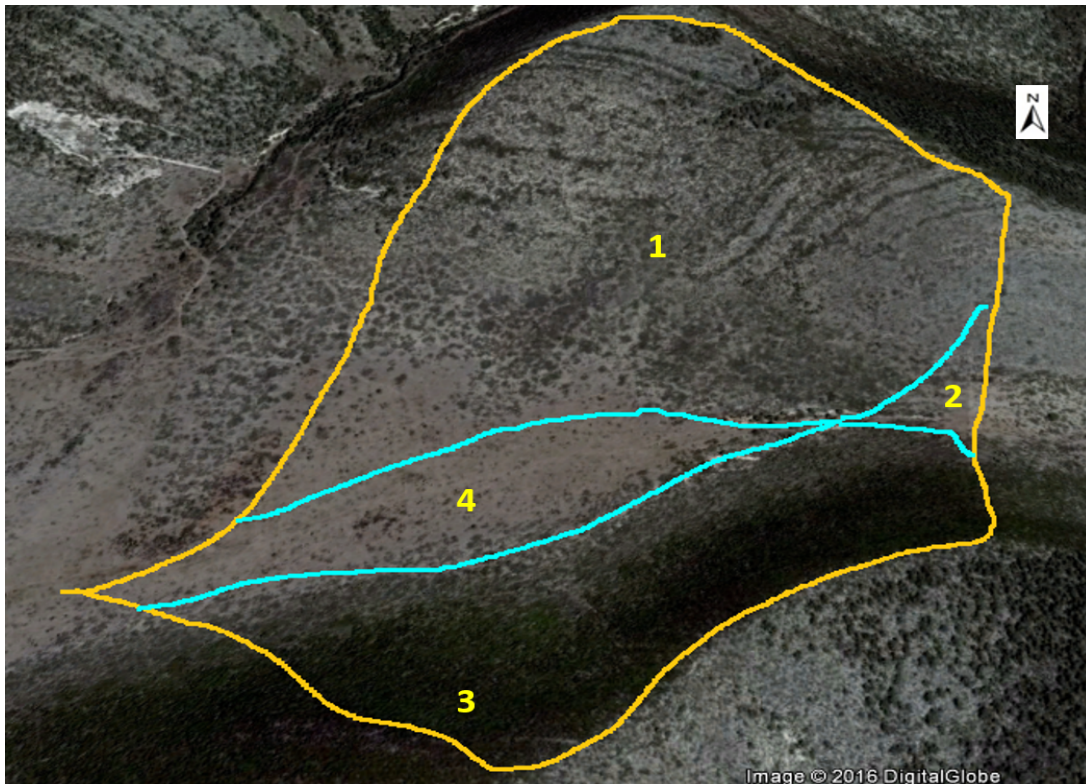


Figure 6. Schematic representation of the Homogenous Response Units (HRU) in the Experimental Watershed *Saltillo, Coah.*

Table 2. Characterization and parameters of the WIN TR - 55 Model for each area of the Experimental Watershed in *Saltillo, Coahuila* (2016).

Area	Surface (ha)	Physiography	Hydrological status		Soil Hydrology Group	Weighted Numerical Curve
			Condition	Cover (%)		
URH1	22.9	Mountainside	Fair	50 to 75	B	58
URH2	3.1	Mountainside	Fair	50 to 75	B	58
URH3	14.9	Mountainside	Good	> than 75	B	55
URH4	6.2	Valley	Good	> than 75	B	61

The results of the simulations of surface runoff at the Experimental Watershed using the WIN TR – 55 model agree with the records of the gauging station, *i.e.* even with the heaviest rainfall registered by the weather station at the site in 2016 (44 mm), the model generated no runoff; a similar situation was observed in-field. In order for surface runoff to be registered at the watershed’s outlet, a precipitation sheet of over 65 mm in 24 hours is required (rainfall with a return period of 25 years), according to a publication by SCT the *Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Transportes* (Department of Communications and Transportation) (Figure 7).

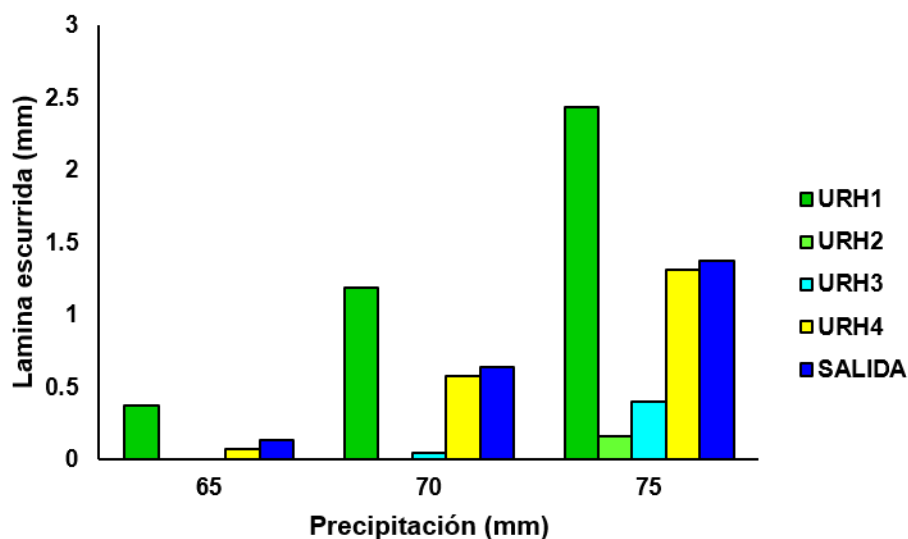


Figure 7. Relationship between the runoff sheet(mm) simulated by the WIN TR – 55 Model at the various HRUs and at the watershed’s outlet, for different magnitudes of precipitation events at the Experimental Watershed in *Saltillo, Coahuila*.

The simulation of the hydrological behavior of the Experimental Watershed evidences the existence of an area effect on the contribution to the runoff (Figure 7). For this watershed, HRU 1 is the part that most contributes to the occurrence of surface runoff because its surface area is larger, its slope is steeper, its vegetation

cover is scanty, and its soil is shallow. The second runoff source area is the portion of the watershed physiographically considered as the valley, and —despite the fact that it has a less steep slope than the other three, and due to its closeness to the gauging station, because it receives the contributions of excess rainfall from the other areas, and when the moisture contents are high, previous to the storm, i.e., to the torrential event—, the valley is regarded as the area that most contributes to the runoff potentially registered at the gauge canal at the watershed's outlet.

The values of the numerical curve used in this study agree with the interval registered for other forest watersheds (Tedela *et al.*, 2012); however, although the SCS method was not the object of assessment, we should note that, because the utilized values are tabular, research must be carried out in order to more accurately define, through a sensitivity analysis, the value of the numerical curve for those forest watersheds (Tedela *et al.*, 2012) in which different soil types (due to hydric erosion), altitude gradients (land slopes), soil geneses (alluvial soils) exist, as well as for watersheds where mismanagement or fires have affected the type and status of the vegetal succession.

Conclusions

The information generated is preliminary; therefore, the database for the climate, soil and vegetation must be increased. This entails an ongoing monitoring of the hydrological variables at the Experimental Watershed in *Saltillo, Coahuila*.

The non-existent hydrological response at the watershed in terms of surface runoff during the year 2016 indicates the interaction between the management of the water-soil-plant-animal resources and the climatological characteristics and physical conditions of the said watershed. Within this context, it is important to use such techniques as the chemical tracers in order to determine the movements of the underground water flows and their potential contribution to an increase in water sources for the city of *Saltillo*.

It is equally important to analyze the variability of the intensity of precipitations in space and time, the infiltration process, the redistribution of the soil moisture by runoff areas, and the dynamics of the vegetation cover of the soil in terms of its management. On the other hand, it is also important to specify the values of the numerical curve and to validate the hydrological information generated by the WIN TR – 55 Model with regard to the generation of runoff from precipitation events of more than 65 mm in forest watersheds.

Acknowledgements

The present work is part of the Fiscal Project of INIFAP: “Monitoring of physical processes at watersheds in marginalized areas with environmental degradation” (Project No. SIGI: 1050332913). The authors are grateful for the contributions by technical reviewers, whose observations helped to improve the quality of this research note.

Conflict of interests

The authors declare no conflict of interests.

Contribution by author

Miguel A. Velásquez Valle: hydrological analysis; Gerardo Esquivel Arriaga: determination of geomorphological parameters of the watershed; Ignacio Sánchez Cohen: hydrological analysis; David Castillo Quiroz: identification of the vegetation; Antonio Cano Pineda: analysis of climatological information; Ramón Gutiérrez Luna: sampling and identification of the vegetation.