The Ephemeral Kuiseb River (Namibia): Past and Present History from SAR Imagery

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The Kuiseb Ephemeral River

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> Namibia, South-West of Africa

12 ephemeral rivers including the Kuiseb river

Kuiseb river :

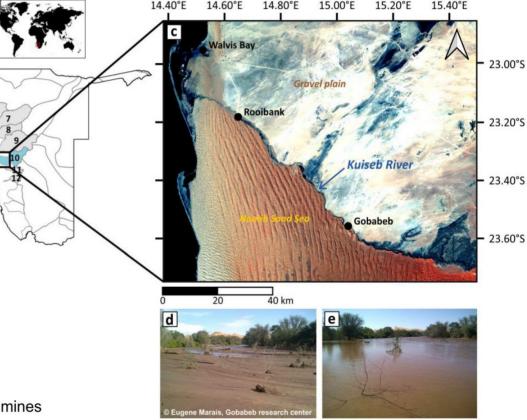
- 560 km (longest of Namibia), 15,500 km²
- Border between gravel plain (North) and Namib Sand Sea (South)
- Climate gradient : plateau located in the East with 500 mm/year of rainfall to the coast with no rainfall (<50 mm/year)

Thunderstorms (January – April)

- · Main source of water
- Floods : Mean ~ 12 days, a big flood every 25 years
- Last 20 years : 3 floods (2011, 2021, 2022)

Groundwaters : « hidden treasure »

- 100,000 boreholes in the last century
- Drinking water to man, livestock, irrigation for crop production and mines



Part 1: The Past (Paillou et al., Water, 2020)



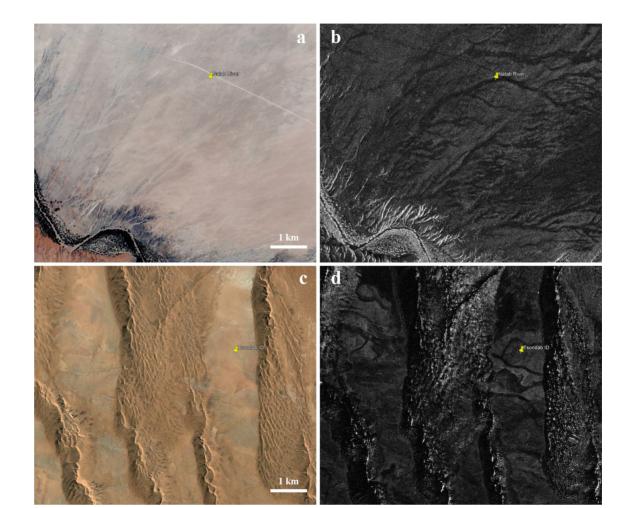


Sub-surface Imaging from Orbital Radar

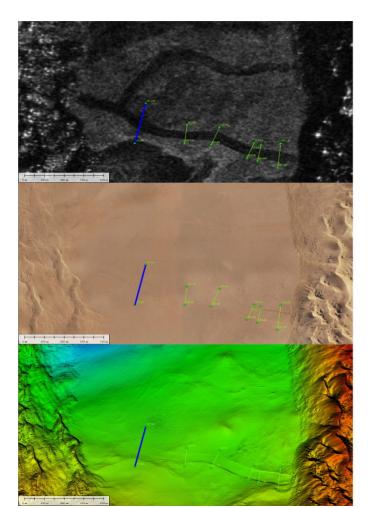


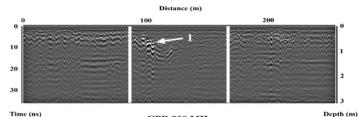
Landsat-7 image (a) and PALSAR-2 radar image (b) of the Northern plains.

Landsat-7 image (c) and PALSAR-2 radar image (d) of the Southern dunes.

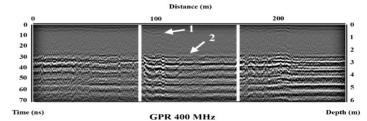


Southern Paleo-Channels: GPR+Drone

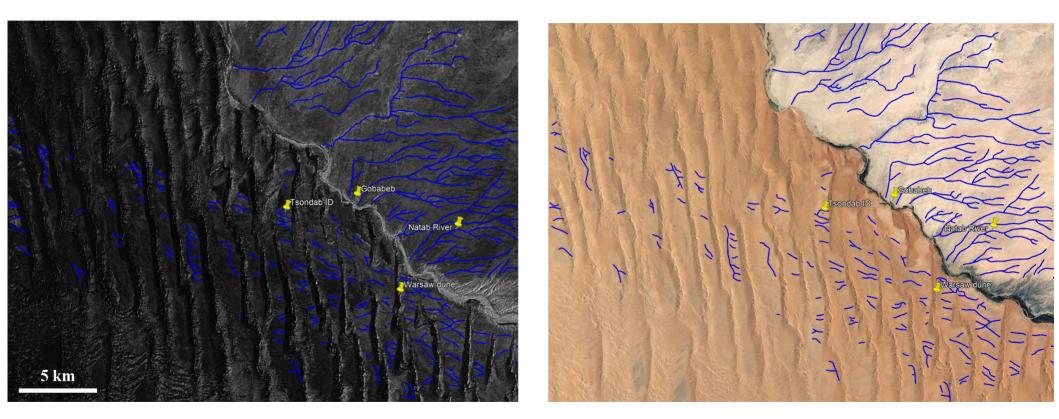




GPR 900 MHz



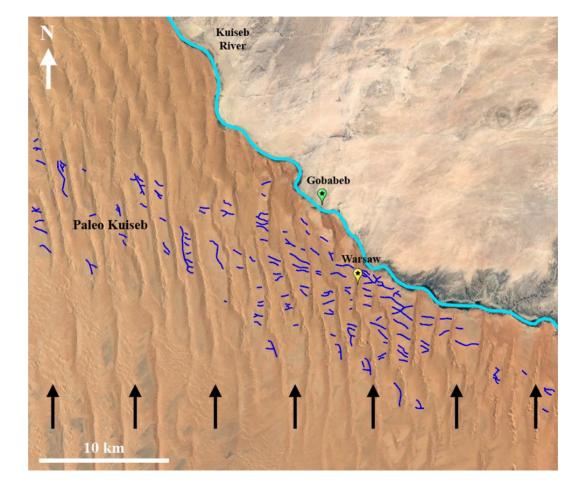
Global Map of Paleo-Channels



Kuiseb River is pushed towards North

Location of Warsaw dune (5 ka old), present-day Kuiseb riverbed (cyan) and Paleo–Kuiseb system (dark blue), spreading over 8 km in South–North direction.

Dark arrows indicate the main migration direction of Namib sand dunes: estimated linear migration rate of 1.6 m/y from South to North.



Part 2: The Present (Normandin et al., Water, 2022)

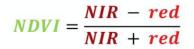




Time series of optical images

Sentinel-2

- Sentinel-2A (June 2015) + 2B (March 2017)
- 122 images (June 2015 and December 2021) without clouds
- Downloaded freely on: <u>https://peps.cnes.fr/rocket/#/home</u>
- Level-2A: atmospherically corrected using MAJA algorithm (processing chain developed by CNES and CESBIO)
- Multi Spectral Imagery (MSI): 13 spectral bands,10 to 60 m spatial resolution, 5 days
- Vegetation NDVI and Water NDWI spectral indexes



$$\frac{NIR - SWIR}{NIR + SWIR}$$





La version apporte quelques nouveautés (ajout de traitements d'extraction de zone géographique)

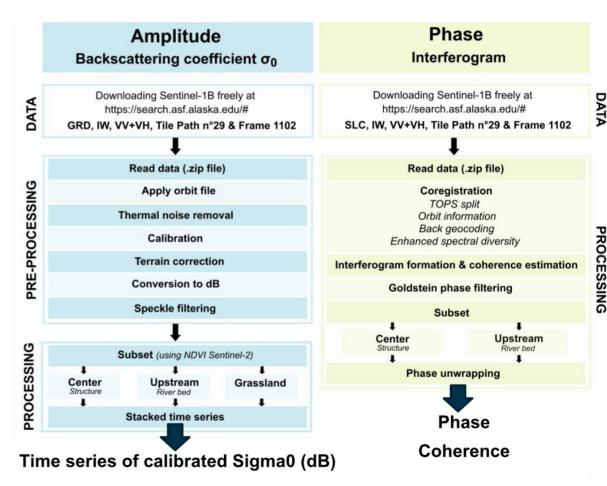
Time series of SAR images

Sentinel-1B

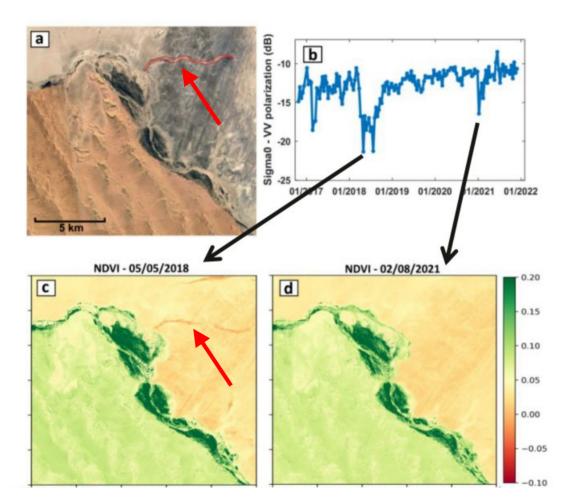
- 153 images (April 2016 and December 2021)
- Downloaded freely on : <u>https://search.asf.alaska.edu/#/</u>
- C-band (5.4 GHz), 10 days
- Ground Range Detected (GRD) + SLC (Single Look Complex)
- Interferometric Wide Swath (IW)
- VV+VH polarizations

SNAP software





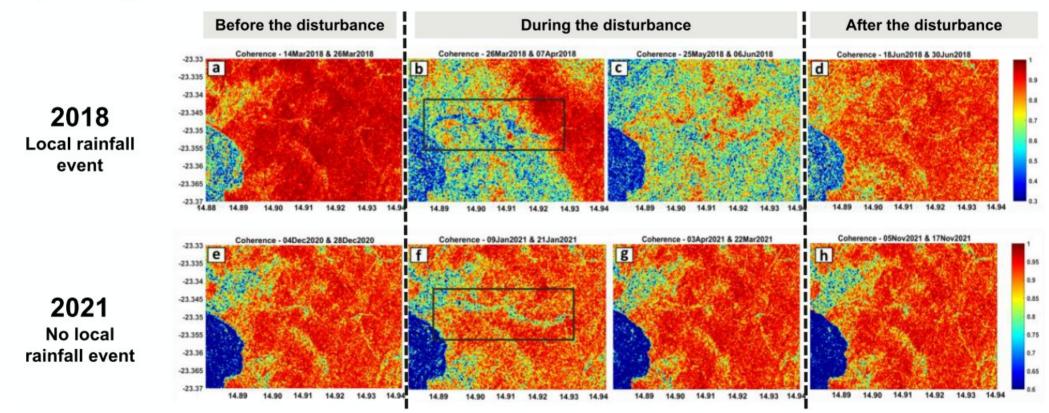
An Active Tributary ?



Kuiseb River flooding in 2018 and 2021, with increase of the Kuiseb aquifer level, and local rainfall event in march 2018.

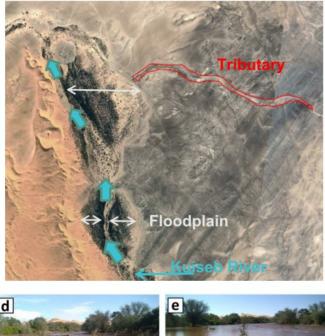
SAR amplitude variations observed in 2018 and 2021 at the tributary location, but NDVI changes only in 2018: two different surface / subsurface effects ?

Interferograms and coherence

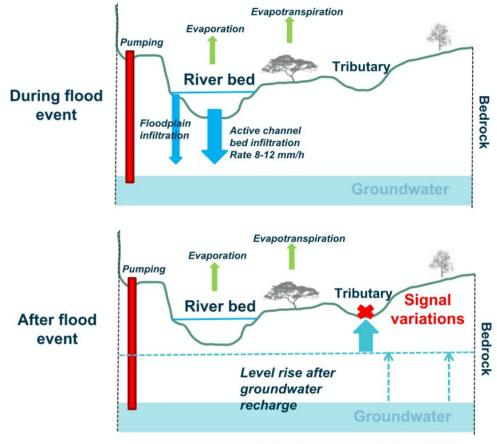


Reactivation of the Kuiseb tributary

- Flood 2021
- ~ 1 week duration



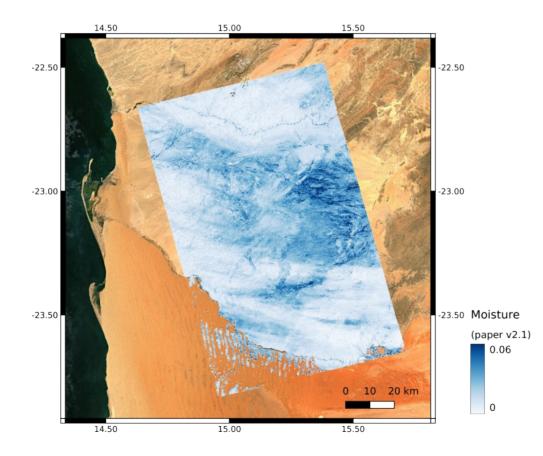




Modified, after Grodek et al., 2020

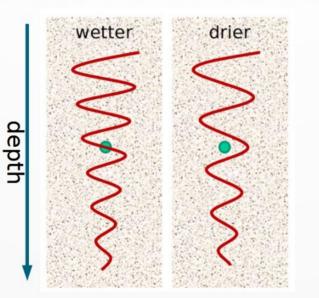
13

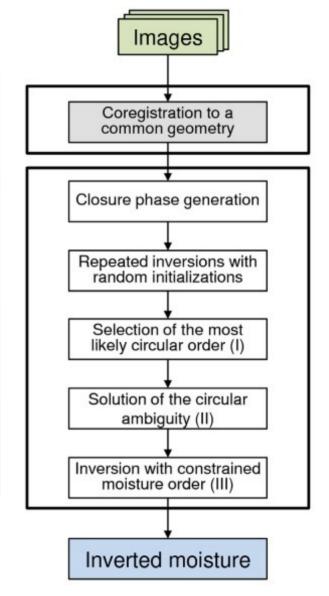
Part 3: Regional View (after De Zan et al., RSE, 2018)



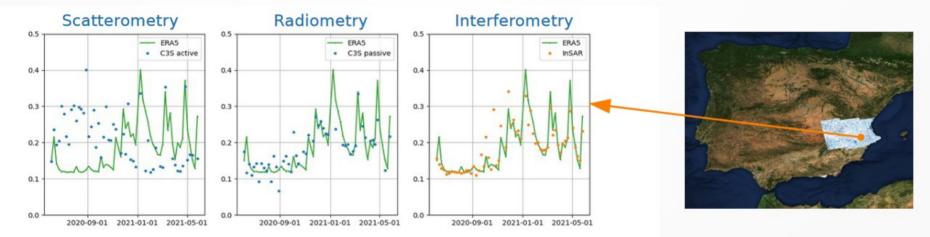
Physical principle

- In the soil we have **phase propagation** and amplitude attenuation
- Different moisture conditions yield <u>different propagation phases at all depths</u>



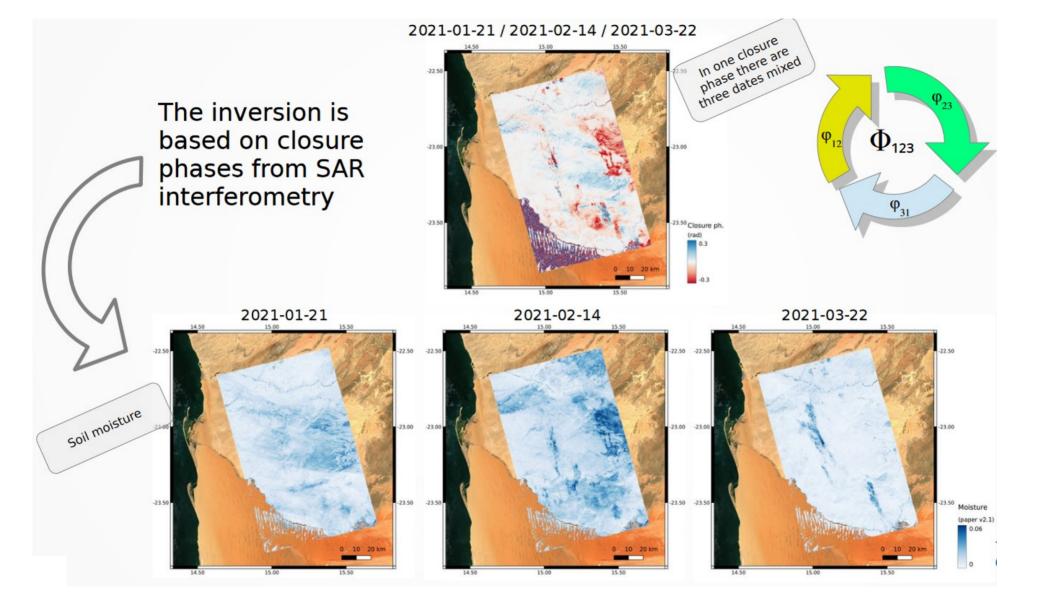


- Spain (Murcia, Alicante)
- Time: 2020-06-06 → 2021-05-26 (58 dates, 1 year with Sentinel-1)



- Comparison with C3S products (0.25° x 0.25°) and ERA5
- The difference std between ERA5 and InSAR product is less than 3% (Mv)





Thank you !

