



Percolation from Precipitation

without consideration of surface sealing

Long term Mean Values
in mm/a

- < 0
- 0 - 50
- > 50 - 100
- > 100 - 150
- > 150 - 200
- > 200 - 250
- > 250 - 300
- > 300 - 350
- > 350

1. A complex model for the calculation of surface runoff (overland flow) and percolation was developed and programmed by the Federal Institute of Hydrology.

The calculation processes use the Urban and Environmental Information System. First the total runoff (precipitation minus evaporation) was calculated for each of the 5,000 individual areas and then surface runoff and percolation were determined.

2. The amount of water percolated is particularly dependent on vegetation, soil size

and type of sealing, and the degree of connection of sealed surfaces to the sewer systems.

3. The overland flow uplands discharge part of percolation underground into bodies of water. This is discharged as surface water. This amount does not reach

into the groundwater.

4. Areas with near-surface groundwater have greater rates of evaporation because

of capillary rise of groundwater into the soil zone influenced by evaporation. If real evaporation exceeds precipitation, then groundwater depletion occurs.

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Matthias Bach, Dr. Guglia, III F 1

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Data from the Urban and Environmental Information System Berlin (ISU):
Land use (2001)
- Precipitation (longterm mean values 1961-1990)
- Vegetation structure (1990)
- Urban boundary capacity (2001)
- Depth to groundwater (edition 2002)

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Digital map 1 : 50 000 ISU-Berlin (edition 2001)
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