CUNHA FORESTRY HYDROLOGY RESEARCH PROJECT IN BRAZIL (I) ANNUAL WATER BALANCE OF D-BASIN.

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RESUMO

Cunha Forestry Hydrology Research Project was planned and implement by The Forestry Institute of São Paulo and The Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute of Japan through JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) in order to provide data on the effects of forestry on the hydrologic cycle and water supplies for headwaters in the coastal mountains. Rainfall, interception and streamflow gauging from basin under natural forest cover (Mata Atlântica) began 1981. This paper reports the annual water balance of D-basin (56,04 ha) in Cunha Experimental Watersheds. Annual evapotranspiration was 30% of annual rainfall and annual streamflow amounted to 70%. Annual evapotranspiration was made up of annual interception loss (17%) and annual evapotranspiration from soil (13%). Annual streamflow was divided into annual direct runoff (8%) and annual baseflow (62%). The baseflow varied a little thoughout hydrologic year. Judging from above results, it is estimated that the coastal mountains are very effective headwaters for water supplies.