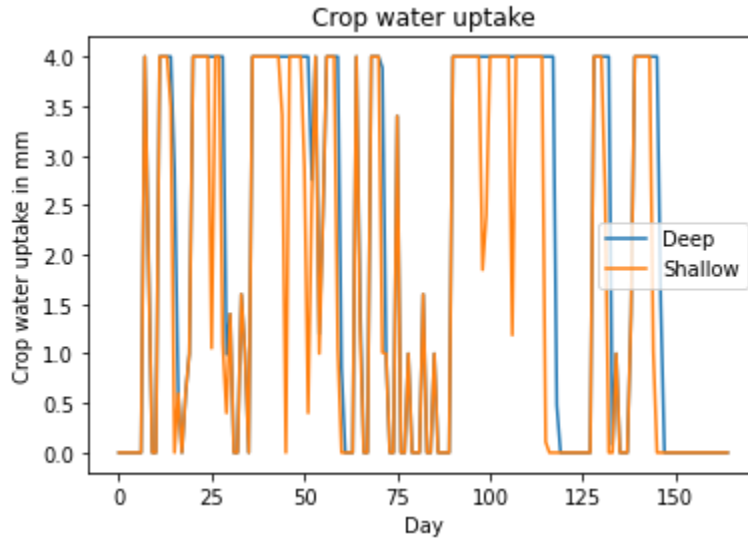
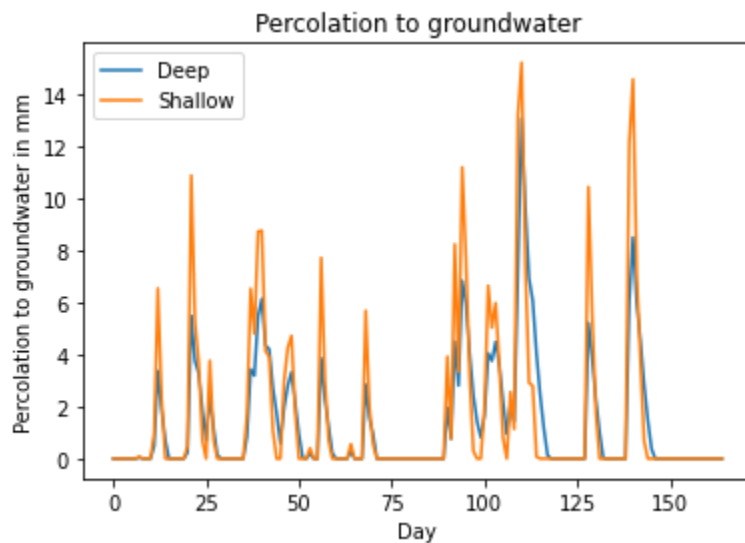


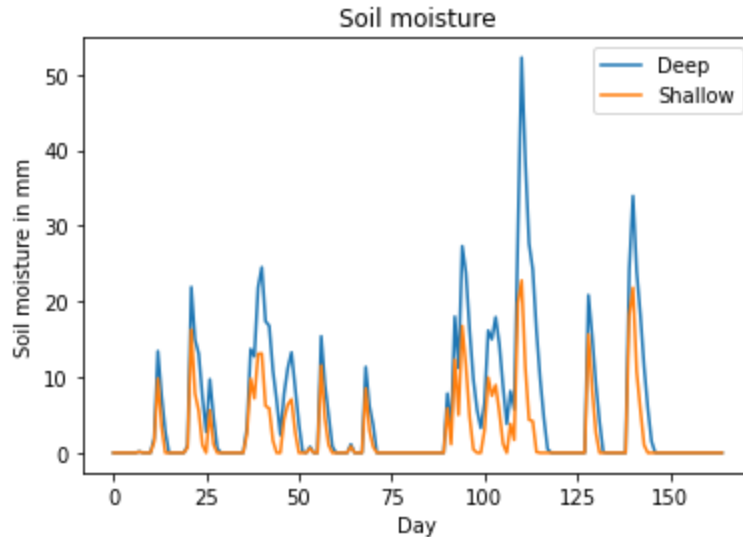
Results



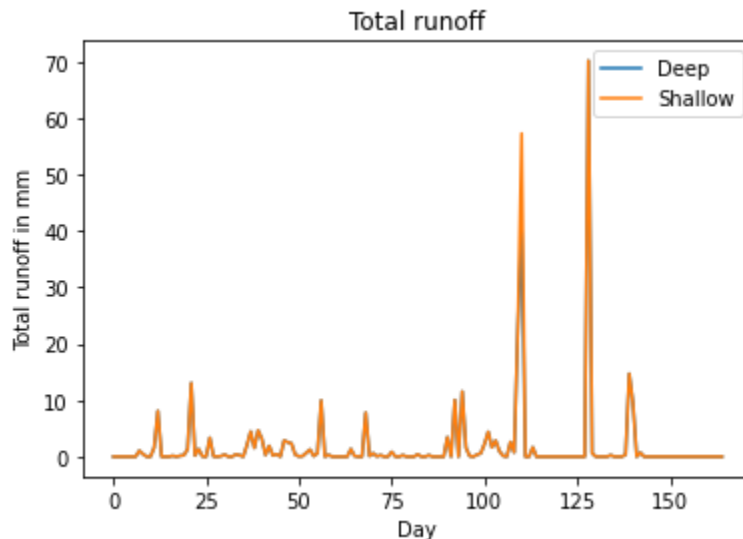
We can see that for the deep soil type, the soil moisture demand is satisfied for more days compared to the shallow soil type. For the deep soil type, the soil moisture demand for the plant was satisfied for 79 days; for the shallow soil type, the soil moisture demand for the plant was satisfied for 61 days.



From the above graph, we can see that percolation to groundwater was more for shallow soil type compared to deep soil type. For the deep soil type, the groundwater was recharged by 231.521 mm; for the shallow soil type, the groundwater was recharged by 273.34 mm.



The deep soil type retained more moisture compared to the shallow soil type. This is due to the higher percolation of soil moisture to groundwater in the shallow soil type compared to the deep soil type.



For the deep soil type, the total runoff for all days in the simulation was 288.625 mm; for the shallow soil type, the total runoff for all days in the simulation was 306.147 mm.

Conclusion

The deep soil type is better for vegetation, as the soil moisture demand for the plants will be satisfied for more number days compared to the shallow soil type. This is due to the fact that deep soil retains more moisture content compared to shallow moisture type. Also, there is a higher runoff of rainwater for shallow soil type compared to deep soil type.

A disadvantage of the deep soil type is that the percolation of rainwater to groundwater is less compared to the shallow soil type.