







# PaPRIKa plugin v1.1 Guide d'utilisation - User guide

### March 8, 2018

Name PaPRIKa plugin

Current version 1.1

Year first available v1.0 - September 2017

v1.1 - March 2018

Description It expedites karst aquifers vulnerability mapping after

the PaPRIKa method.

Funders PaPRiKa plugin is a collaborative project developed by

the UMR 1114 EMMAH  $^1,$  the territorial hydrographic network manager SMBS  $^2$  and French SNO Karst  $^3.$ 

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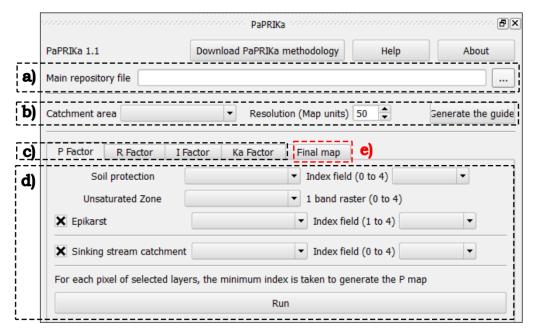
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Software required QGIS version 2.14 to 2.99

Program language Python Package size 4.92 Mo

Availability Free to the public Cost Free of charge

## 1 Plugin workflow



**Figure 1** – QGIS PaPRIKa toolbox. a, b, c, d, and e are ordered steps to generate the vulnerability map. - La cartographie de la vulnérabilité est réalisée selon les étapes a, b, c, d and e.

The workflow may be described as follows.

a) Directory for generating map: the user defines a dedicated folder for the vulnerability mapping work. All created data will be locate there. It should be an empty at the beginning of the project.

Les élements du plugin sont décrit ici.

a) Directory for generating map: l'utilisateur est invité à définir le répertoire de travail où les fichiers temporaires et définitifs seront stockés. Ce dossier doit être vide à la création du projet.

b) Catchment area: a shapefile containing the polygon that defines catchment area boundaries is expected. If the catchment area is divided into several distinct areas, you should repeat the workflow for each one. **Resolution** (Map unit): the expected map resolution of vulnerability map. Caution, karst features increases the vulnerability index of the pixel that contains it. The standard value may be set equal to the Digital Elevation Model (DEM) resolution. Generate the guide: The guide is an empty rectangular raster whose spatial extension and resolution will be used to generate thematic maps and vulnerability map.

- c) The criteria (or factors) P, R, I and Ka have a dedicated tab. Based on the PaPRIKa method, each tab specifies expected information to generate the thematic map.
- b) Catchment area: une couche shapefile qui contient un unique polygone, ce polygone définis les limites du basin versant étudié. Attention, si votre aquifère est alimenté par plusieurs zones distinctes, il s'agira de répéter la cartographie pour chacune des zones. Resolution (Map unit): la résolution souhaitée pour la cartographie de la vulnérabilité. Attention, la resolution de la cartographie doit être cohérente avec les éléments que vous souhaitez prendre en compte. Par exemple, la presence d'un object karstique augmentera la valeur de vulnerabilité du pixel qui le contient. Par défaut, il est conseillé d'utiliser la résolution du modèle numérique de terrain. Generate the guide. Le guide est un raster rectangulaire vide utilisé par tous les outils du plugin, pour générer les cartes thématiques et la carte de vulnérabilité. Le plugin ne peut pas fonctionner sans le guide.
- c) Il y a un onglet dédié pour chaque critère thématique P, R, I et Ka. Chaque onglet est organisé selon les données à prendre en compte pour générer le critère d'après la méthode PaPRIKa.

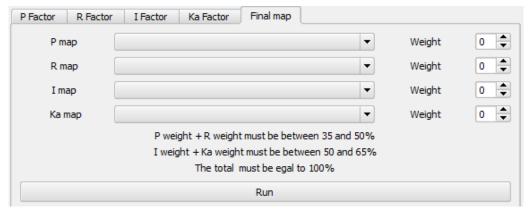


Figure 2 – Vulnerability index compute tab - Onglet dédié au calcul de l'indice de vulnérabilité.

- d) By default the plugin select available layers with the expected format.
  - a vector layer, may contains points, polygons or lines. Each object should have a relative vulnerability index defined after Pa-PRIKa method. This index should be an entire ranging from 0 to 4.
  - a one-band raster containing the index value ranging from 0 to 4.

The PaPRIKa vulnerability mapping method [1] provides a framework for the vulnerability analysis, which must be modified for each study case. Nonmandatory data layers can be either selected or discarded from the analysis. Once the input data set is complete, the run button generates the thematic map. In case of data inconsistency, the user is warned by error message that the data format or value is not correct. No attributed value (NA) does not stop the process, but it does generate a NA value in the associated pixels.

e) The final map tab drives the vulnerability map computing. The weighting system should be determined by the user ranging from 0 to 100. The sum of weights is 100.

Download PaPRIKa methodology is a link to the PaPRIKa guide (in French) [1], and to scientific article of PaPRIKa application (in English) [2].

Help: link to the help document. About: plugin development team

- d) Chaque onglet contient des menus contextuels qui proposent à la séléction les couches actives du projet avec le format attendu, soit :
  - un shapefile qui contient soit des points, polygones ou lignes. Pour chaque object vous devez renseigner un indice de vulnerabilité relatif (c.f : [1]). Cet indice doit être un entire compris entre 0 et 4. Lorsqu'il est nécéssaire vous devez préciser le champ de la couche qui contient cet indice.
  - un raster contenat une seule bande de donnée soit un indice relative de vulnérabilité compris entre 0 et 4.

méthode PaPRIKa [1] définit La nombreuses règles pour aider l'opérateur a classifier les situations au regard de la vulnérabilité. le calcul des critères thématiques il est possible d'utiliser plus ou moins de source de données. Les données optionnelles sont signaler par une case à cocher ou décocher selon si vous souhaitez les utiliser. Lorsque toutes les informations sont renseignées, le bouton "run" permet d'exécuter le calcul du critère thématique. message d'erreur est affiché si les données n'ont pas le format attendu. Les données manquantes seront notées NA. La présence de NA n'arrête pas les algorithmes mais les pixels des rasters générés auront la valeur NA.

e) The final map tab Le calcul de l'indice de vulnérabilité résulte d'une équation pondérée entre les thèmes P, R, I et Ka. Le poids associé à chaque thème peut varier de 0 à 100, la somme des poids doit être égale à 100.

Download PaPRIKa methodology est un lien vers le guide d'utilisation de la méthode PaPRIKa (en français) [1] et les articles scientifiques de son application (en anglais) [2].

Help: lien vers le document d'aide. About: presentation de l'équipe de développement du plugin.

### 2 Data format and details of thematic tabs

- Catchment area: a shapefile containing a unique polygon.
- Resolution: the vulnerability map expected resolution expressed in project unit. This resolution should be coherent with data resolution.

#### • P factor tab

- Soil protection: polygons with attribute that describes the relative role of soil to protect or not the groundwater an integer between 0 and 4.
- Unsaturated zone: one-band raster. Values are integer between 0 and 4.
- Epikarst (Optional): polygons with attribute that describes the relative role of epikarst groundwater to protect or not the deeper groundwater – an integer between 1 and 4.
- Sinking stream catchment (Optional): polygons with attribute that describes the relative role of epikarst groundwater to protect or not deeper groundwater – an integer between 1 and 4.
- $\Rightarrow$  The P index will correspond to the most protective index.

#### • R factor tab

- Lithology: polygons with attribute that qualified the relative protection provide by saturated zone lithology.
- **Structure** (Optional): polygons, lines or points, representing structures that may decrease groundwater protection.
- $\Rightarrow$  The attribute with relative vulnerability index is not necessary for structural layer, the presence of structures will simply increase R index.

#### • I factor tab

- Digital Elevation Model: one band raster
- ⇒ this tab offers an automatization of slope computation and classifying. Therefore you should specified slope threshold values: **Reclass rules for indexing slopes**, **first threshold, second threshold, third threshold** numeric between 0 and 90 %.

**Table 1** – I index in function of slope gradient

Slope (%)	I index
0 to first threshold	4
First to second threshold	3
Second to third threshold	2
Third threshold to 90	1

- Karst features (Optional): polygons with karst features that you want employed to compute I index with attributes that gives a relative vulnerability index.
- $\Rightarrow$  The I index will be the higher index from slope gradient or karst features.

#### • Ka factor tab

- Global vulnerability index after Mangin classification: numeric entire between 1 and 4. Decision rules are described in table 2.

**Table 2** – Decisions rules from Mangin classification to vulnerability index of Karstification degree factor.

Mangin class	Vulnerability index	Description
Lack of fast flows	1	Catchments less than 10 km <sup>2</sup> with low mean annual discharge where the karst system is characterized by a low functionality behavior (low variability of hydrograph and chemographs) and there is an absence of indications of fast groundwater flow.
1	2	Catchments more than 10 km <sup>2</sup> without water losses, having low functional behavior or a limited catchment around a borehole intercepting fissured media and complex karst systems
2	3	Catchment area is higher than 10 km² or limited catchment around a borehole intercepting fissured media. Karst systems with high level of functionality which do not present water losses; or karst systems with low level of functionality which present water losses. The underground drainage network is well developed with a presence of a moderate network connected to the surface. Fast transit velocity demonstrated with tracer tests (50–100 m/h)
3 or 4	4	Karst systems with water losses. Underground drainage network very well developed with the presence of large conduits connected to the surface. High level of functionality. Very fast transit velocities demonstrated with tracing tests

<sup>-</sup> Karst features (Optional): polygons of karst features which promote faster flows through the aquifer.

#### • Final map tab

- P map: raster generated by the P factor tab running; weight: numeric between 0 and 100
- R map: raster generated by the R factor tab running; weight: numeric between 0 and 100
- I map: raster generated by the I factor tab running; weight: numeric between 0 and 100
- Ka map: raster generated by the Ka factor tab running; weight: numeric between 0 and 100

## 3 Used QGIS algorithms - Algorithmes QGIS utilisés

• GDAL : rasterise over

 $<sup>\</sup>Rightarrow$  The presence of karst feature provides the highest Ka index.

http://www.gdal.org/gdal\_rasterize.html

• GDAL : slope

http://www.gdal.org/gdaldem.html

 $\bullet$  sgrass7 : r.resample

https://grass.osgeo.org/grass70/manuals/r.resample.html

 $\bullet$  sgrass7 : r.reclass

https://grass.osgeo.org/grass70/manuals/r.reclass.html

### References

- [1] Dörfliger N. & Plagnes V. 2009. Cartographie de la vulnérabilité intrinsèque des aquifères karstiques. Guide méthodologique de la méthode PaPRIKa. BRGM, document RP-57527-FR
- [2] Kavouri K., Plagnes V., Tremoulet J., Dörfliger N., Rejiba F., and Marchet P. 2011. Pa-PRIKa: a method for estimating karst resource and source vulnerability—application to the Ouysse karst system (southwest France). Hydrogeology Journal 19, 339–353.