

# Reservoir Long Term Rainfall

May 23, 2018

## 1 Summary

The long term rainfall data (between 1994 and 2018) at the 4 major reservoirs were plotted and examined for any trends. Plots of the monthly, annual, maximum, and minimum values showed no significant deviations from “normal” rainfall patterns. It is recommended that this study be conducted with a longer dataset if possible.

## 2 Aim

There’s been a lot of speculation that rainfall has been decreasing over the years, causing water woes throughout Trinidad and Tobago. Here I will examine the historical monthly rainfall values at the 4 major reservoirs (Caroni-Arena, Hollis, Navet, and Hillsborough in Tobago) to look for any evidence that this is true. I have months from 1994 to 2018. That’s not enough but let’s go anyway.

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
        %matplotlib inline
```

## 3 Data Prep

```
In [2]: df = pd.read_csv("ReservoirRainfall.csv")
        df.head()
```

```
Out[2]:
```

	Date	Caroni	Navet	Hollis	Hillsborough
0	03/01/2018	123.8	41.8	151.2	32.8
1	02/01/2018	100.6	82.8	128.0	150.0
2	01/01/2018	155.4	168.4	243.2	237.8
3	12/01/2017	401.2	467.4	536.0	316.8
4	11/01/2017	148.0	207.4	233.0	323.8

```
In [3]: df.Date = pd.to_datetime(df.Date)           #Changing the date column to date objects as
        df = df.sort_values('Date')
        df.set_index('Date', inplace=True)
        df.head()
```

```
Out [3]:
```

	Caroni	Navet	Hollis	Hillsborough
Date				
1994-01-01	101.542	123.155	163.765000	105.881
1994-02-01	75.263	76.695	85.701000	61.204
1994-03-01	40.502	62.063	84.786333	56.863
1994-04-01	79.423	85.095	126.181000	73.508
1994-05-01	143.962	165.100	195.160000	153.434

```
In [4]: df.describe() #won't bother checking for nulls because I know there aren't any.
```

```
Out [4]:
```

	Caroni	Navet	Hollis	Hillsborough
count	291.000000	291.000000	291.000000	291.000000
mean	181.688186	182.563564	247.968892	187.496416
std	115.155944	120.852946	146.938104	119.619290
min	4.200000	1.110000	1.363333	2.030000
25%	87.500000	78.450000	126.440500	83.365000
50%	171.600000	175.500000	245.850000	184.490000
75%	263.950000	264.324500	347.110000	268.020000
max	573.300000	604.500000	832.100000	557.800000

From the description of the reservoirs, everything looks as expected. Hollis clearly gets more rainfall than everybody else. I'm not sure if its surprising that Hillsborough gets more than Caroni and Navet. That max value at Hollis looks pretty crazy.

## 4 Rolling Averages

Plotting the rolling averages may give a better idea at how the rainfall patterns are changing. After some experimenting, I've found that a rolling window of 24 months gives the best representation.

```
In [5]: roll_window = 24
df['Caroni_avg'] = df['Caroni'].rolling(window=roll_window).mean()
df['Navet_avg'] = df['Navet'].rolling(window=roll_window).mean()
df['Hollis_avg'] = df['Hollis'].rolling(window=roll_window).mean()
df['Hillsborough_avg'] = df['Hillsborough'].rolling(window=roll_window).mean()
df.head()
```

```
Out [5]:
```

	Caroni	Navet	Hollis	Hillsborough	Caroni_avg	Navet_avg	\
Date							
1994-01-01	101.542	123.155	163.765000	105.881	NaN	NaN	
1994-02-01	75.263	76.695	85.701000	61.204	NaN	NaN	
1994-03-01	40.502	62.063	84.786333	56.863	NaN	NaN	
1994-04-01	79.423	85.095	126.181000	73.508	NaN	NaN	
1994-05-01	143.962	165.100	195.160000	153.434	NaN	NaN	

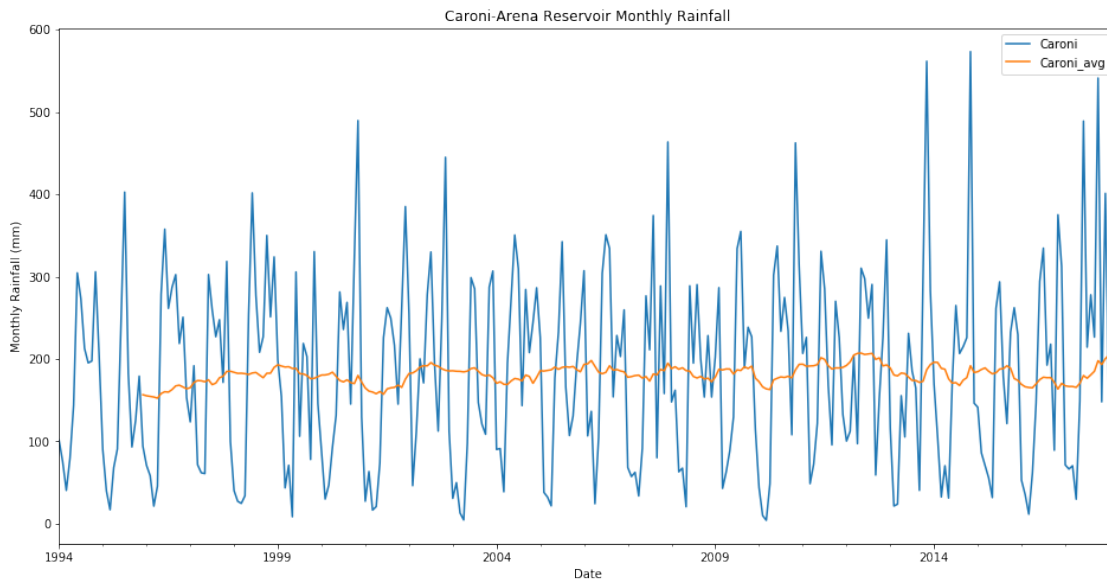
	Hollis_avg	Hillsborough_avg
Date		
1994-01-01	NaN	NaN
1994-02-01	NaN	NaN

1994-03-01	NaN	NaN
1994-04-01	NaN	NaN
1994-05-01	NaN	NaN

## 5 Data Visualization

```
In [6]: C = df[['Caroni', 'Caroni_avg']].plot(figsize=(16,8), title='Caroni-Arena Reservoir Monthly Rainfall')
C.set_ylabel("Monthly Rainfall (mm)")
```

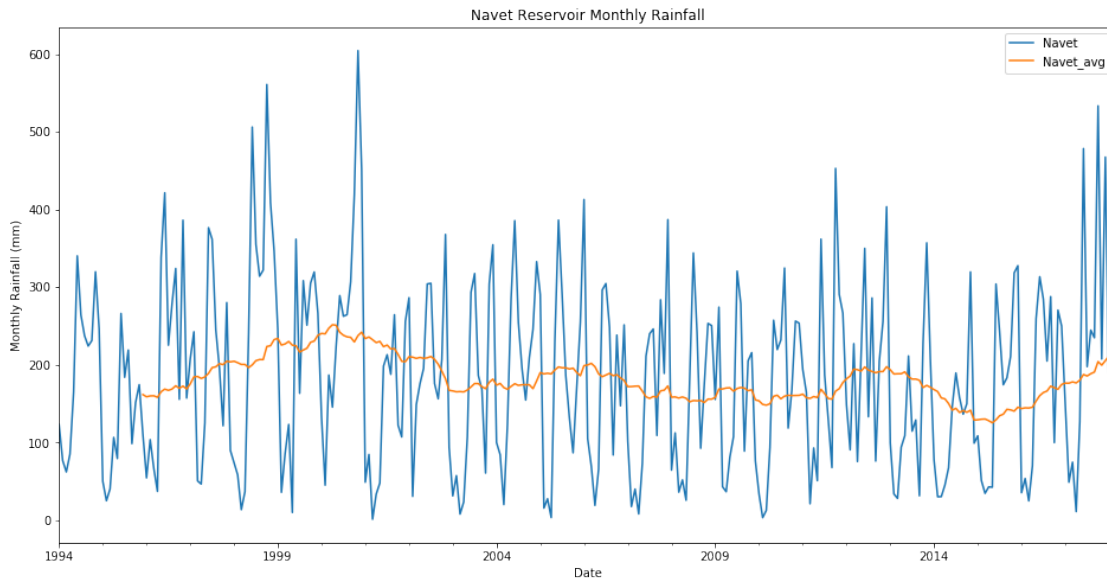
```
Out[6]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x7b59cd0>
```



At Caroni-Arena Reservoir, rainfall seems to be pretty constant. 2014 and 2015 in particular saw a lot of rainfall.

```
In [7]: N = df[['Navet', 'Navet_avg']].plot(figsize=(16,8), title='Navet Reservoir Monthly Rainfall')
N.set_ylabel("Monthly Rainfall (mm)")
```

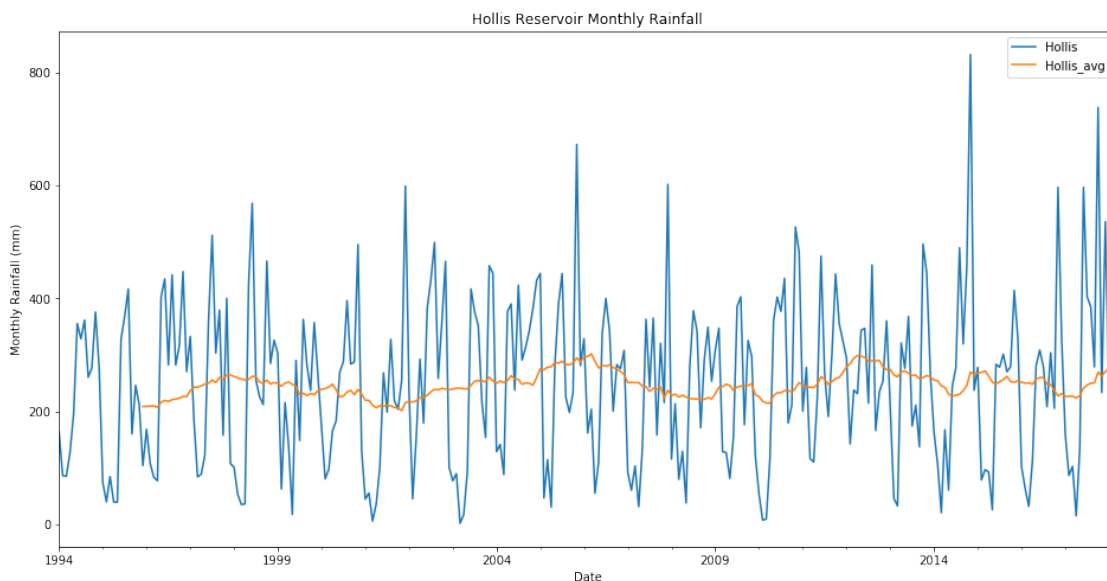
```
Out[7]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x7be3430>
```



At Navet Reservoir, no dominant pattern is present on the graph. Heavy rainfall in 1998 and 2001 skews the average upward, while low rainfall between 2014 and 2017 lowered the average.

```
In [8]: Ho = df[['Hollis', 'Hollis_avg']].plot(figsize=(16,8), title='Hollis Reservoir Monthly Rainfall')
Ho.set_ylabel("Monthly Rainfall (mm)")
```

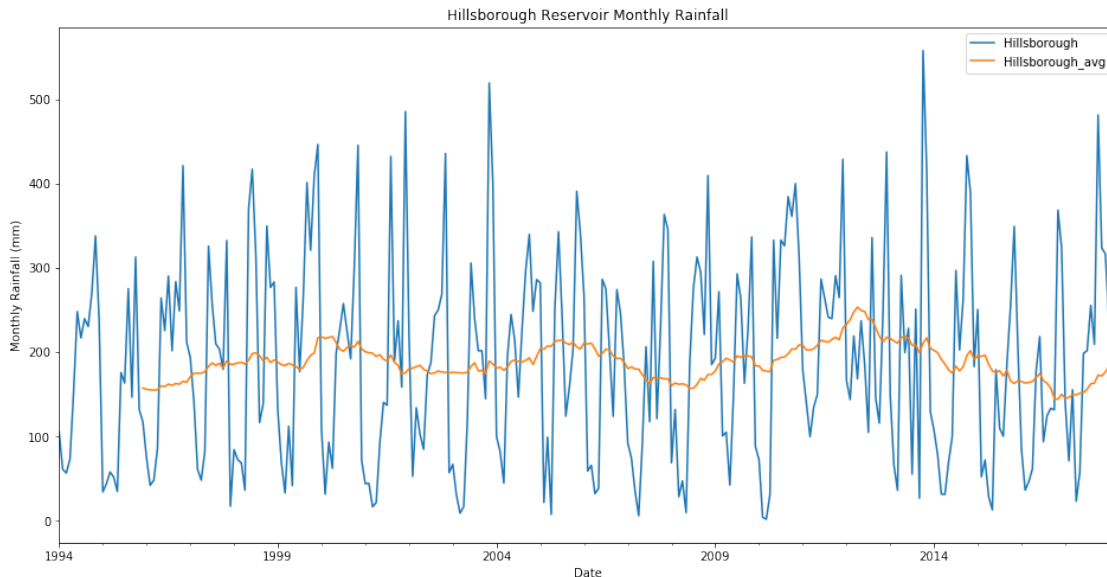
```
Out[8]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x7d273f0>
```



At Hollis Reservoir, the appears to be constant. The regular fluctuations in the average line may be caused by the El Nino/ La Nina phenomenon. However after each cycle, the rainfall returns to the same level.

```
In [9]: Hi = df[['Hillsborough', 'Hillsborough_avg']].plot(figsize=(16,8), title='Hillsborough
Hi.set_ylabel("Monthly Rainfall (mm)")
```

```
Out[9]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x816a5b0>
```



At Hillsborough reservoir in Tobago, the rainfall again has a cyclic pattern. From 2013 to 2017 there was a decrease in rainfall but is now looking to head up again, similar to what happened from 2008 to 2013.

## 6 Annual Rainfall Volumes

Based on the monthly rainfall data, there is not enough evidence to suggest that rainfall is decreasing. Now we are going to plot the annual rainfall volumes to back up this claim. I'm going to create a new dataframe to hold these values.

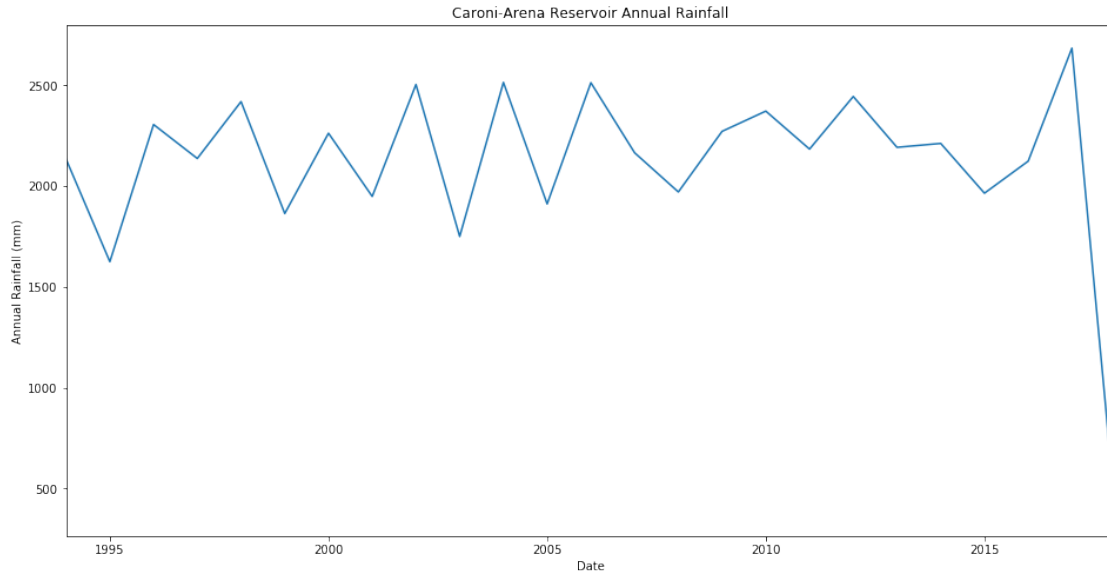
```
In [10]: annual_df = df[['Caroni', 'Navet', 'Hollis', 'Hillsborough']].groupby(df.index.year).agg('sum')
annual_df.head()
```

```
Out[10]:
```

	Caroni	Navet	Hollis	Hillsborough
Date				
1994	2133.822	2374.977	2891.354333	2233.217
1995	1625.910	1505.200	2107.100000	1548.010
1996	2306.270	2547.460	3311.580000	2400.170
1997	2137.760	2342.400	3030.070000	2054.950
1998	2419.900	3235.400	2987.310000	2529.480

```
In [11]: C = annual_df['Caroni'].plot(figsize=(16,8), title='Caroni-Arena Reservoir Annual Rainfall')
C.set_ylabel("Annual Rainfall (mm)")
```

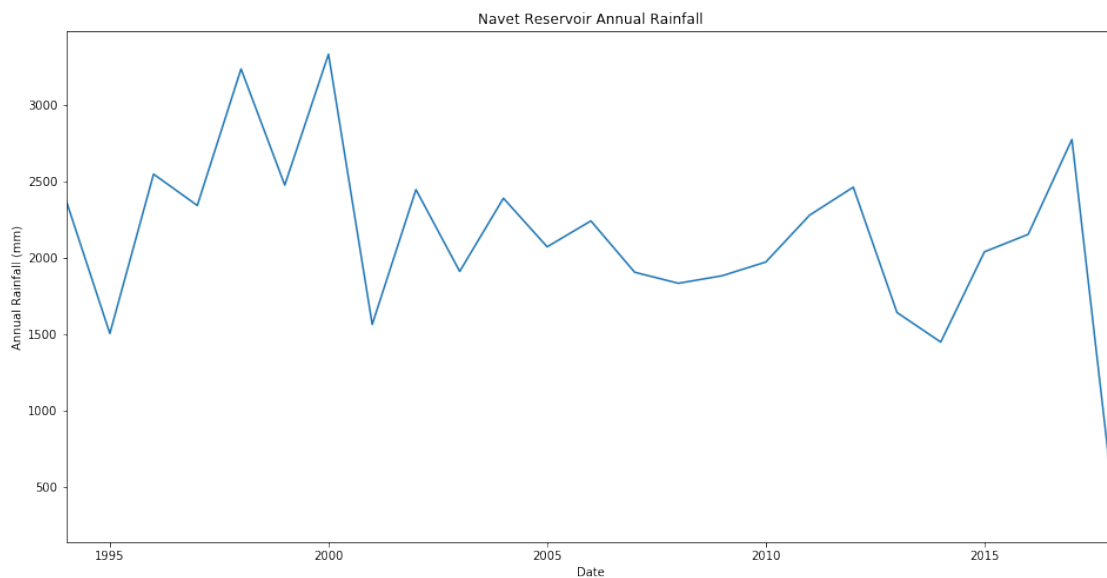
Out[11]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x8218350>



The dip at the end is because all the values for 2018 are not in as yet. But as shown, there are no large deviations from the norm. I suspect this will be true for all of the reservoirs.

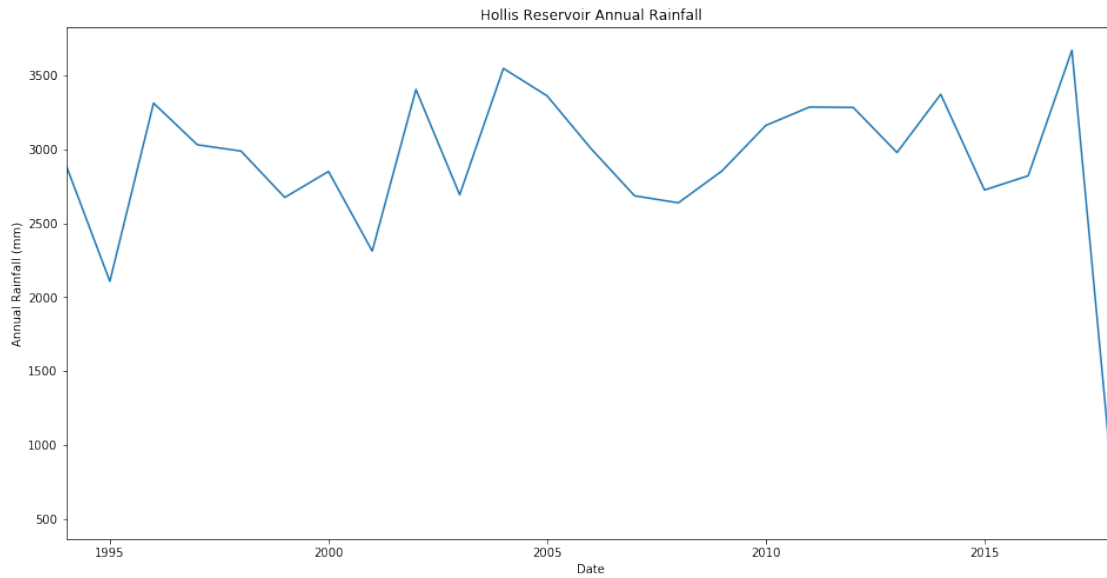
```
In [12]: N = annual_df['Navet'].plot(figsize=(16,8), title='Navet Reservoir Annual Rainfall')
         N.set_ylabel("Annual Rainfall (mm)")
```

Out[12]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x844f610>



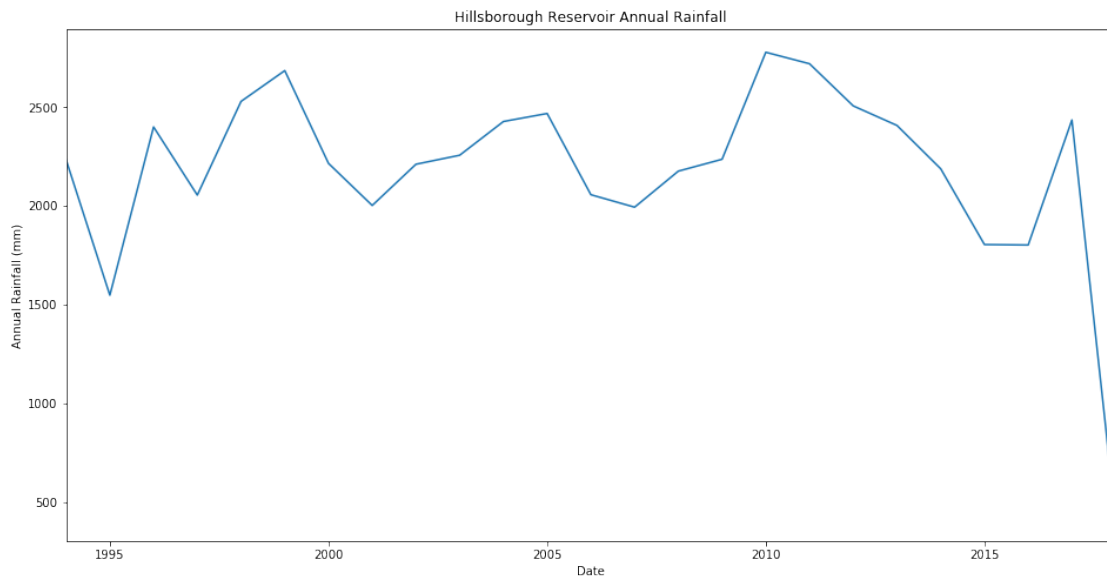
```
In [13]: Ho = annual_df['Hollis'].plot(figsize=(16,8), title='Hollis Reservoir Annual Rainfall')
Ho.set_ylabel("Annual Rainfall (mm)")
```

```
Out[13]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x84d79f0>
```



```
In [14]: Hi = annual_df['Hillsborough'].plot(figsize=(16,8), title='Hillsborough Reservoir Annual Rainfall')
Hi.set_ylabel("Annual Rainfall (mm)")
```

```
Out[14]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x84d1d30>
```



Nothing suspicious at Hollis and Hillsborough. This reinforces the idea that there are no significant deviations from the normal rainfall patterns. Everybody is pretty close to that 2000 mm line, except for Hollis who is above.

## 7 What about max and min values?

Are those values deviating from the norm? It is possible that the average is not changing, but the max's are getting higher and the min's are getting lower. It doesn't look like that is the case from the graph, but let's plot some more lines just in case. I'm going to create yet another df. Minimum values are more concerning so those are first.

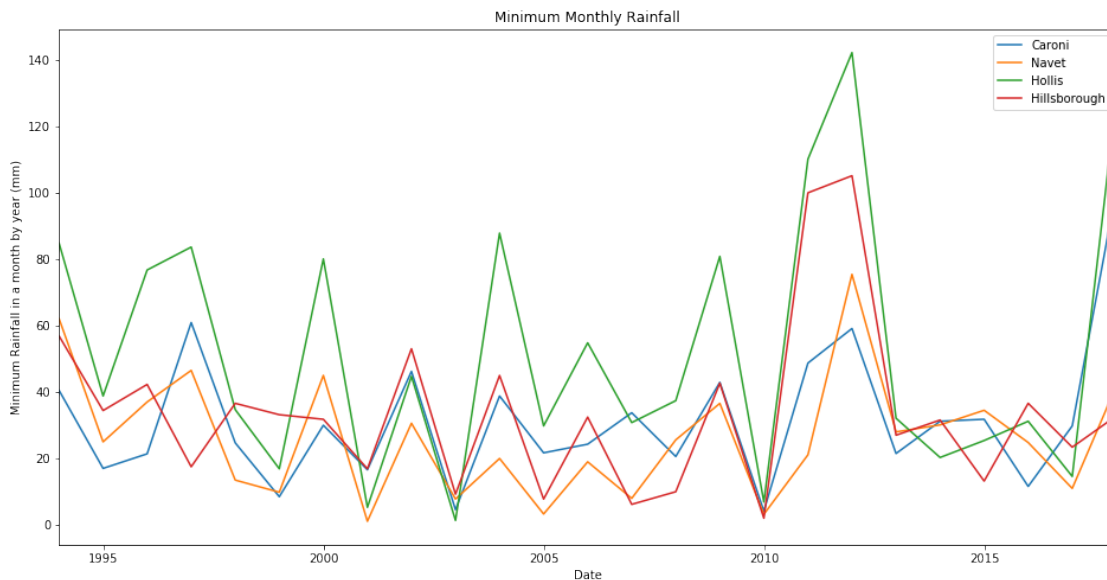
```
In [15]: min_df = df[['Caroni', 'Navet', 'Hollis', 'Hillsborough']].groupby(df.index.year).min()  
min_df.head()
```

```
Out[15]:
```

	Caroni	Navet	Hollis	Hillsborough
Date				
1994	40.502	62.063	84.786333	56.863
1995	17.020	25.000	38.800000	34.420
1996	21.400	37.000	76.700000	42.280
1997	60.900	46.500	83.600000	17.500
1998	24.700	13.500	34.700000	36.590

```
In [16]: A = min_df.plot(figsize=(16,8), title='Minimum Monthly Rainfall')  
A.set_ylabel('Minimum Rainfall in a month by year (mm)')
```

```
Out[16]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x873ea10>
```



I've plotted all on the same graph because its all over the place and shows no patterns. Same for the maximum values below.



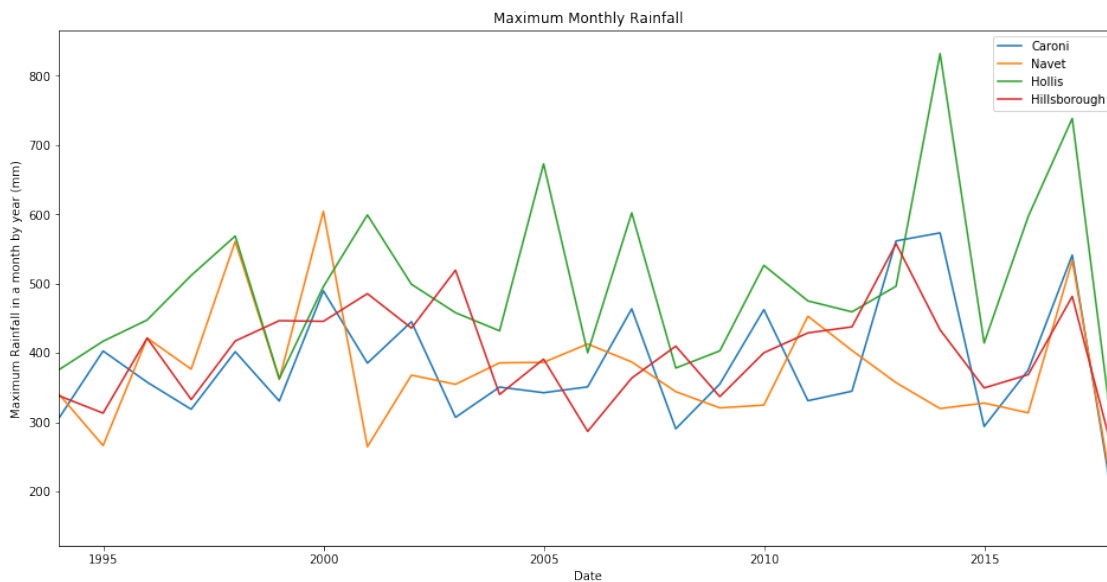
```
In [17]: max_df = df[['Caroni', 'Navet', 'Hollis', 'Hillsborough']].groupby(df.index.year).max
max_df.head()
```

```
Out[17]:
```

	Caroni	Navet	Hollis	Hillsborough
Date				
1994	305.946	340.233	375.762	338.021
1995	402.700	266.100	416.800	313.000
1996	357.700	421.460	447.500	421.360
1997	318.540	376.500	511.800	332.600
1998	401.700	560.900	568.700	417.180

```
In [18]: A = max_df.plot(figsize=(16,8), title='Maximum Monthly Rainfall')
A.set_ylabel('Maximum Rainfall in a month by year (mm)')
```

```
Out[18]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x81d3270>
```



## 8 Conclusions

Based on this simple study, there is not enough evidence to suggest that rainfall at the major reservoirs across Trinidad and Tobago is decreasing. Then what is the reason for the increasing water woes? Two major reasons are:

1. Increased Demand/ consumption
2. Increased Unaccounted-For-Water

There are probably many other factors that affect water resources throughout the country. That is why an Integrated Water Resources Management approach is recommended. It is also recommended that this study be repeated with a larger dataset. Maybe it is possible that rainfall 50 years was more than what we receive today. Without data I can't backup that claim.