

WATER-FOOD-ENERGY-ECOSYSTEMS NEXUS ASSESSMENT IN THE SAVA RIVER BASIN

Zagreb, 6 March 2014

Water and Climate Adaptation Plan (WATCAP) for the Sava River Basin:

Climate Change Predictions for the Sava River Basin

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Water and Climate Adaptation Plan (WATCAP) for the Sava River Basin

- > Task 3: Development of the hydrologic model and simulations with future climate scenarios
- > Scope of work:
 - > **Model development**
 - > define an appropriate model structure
 - > collect necessary data
 - > perform model calibration and verification
 - > **Characterisation of future hydrologic regime**
 - > perform hydrologic simulations with climate scenarios for 2011-2040 and 2041-2070

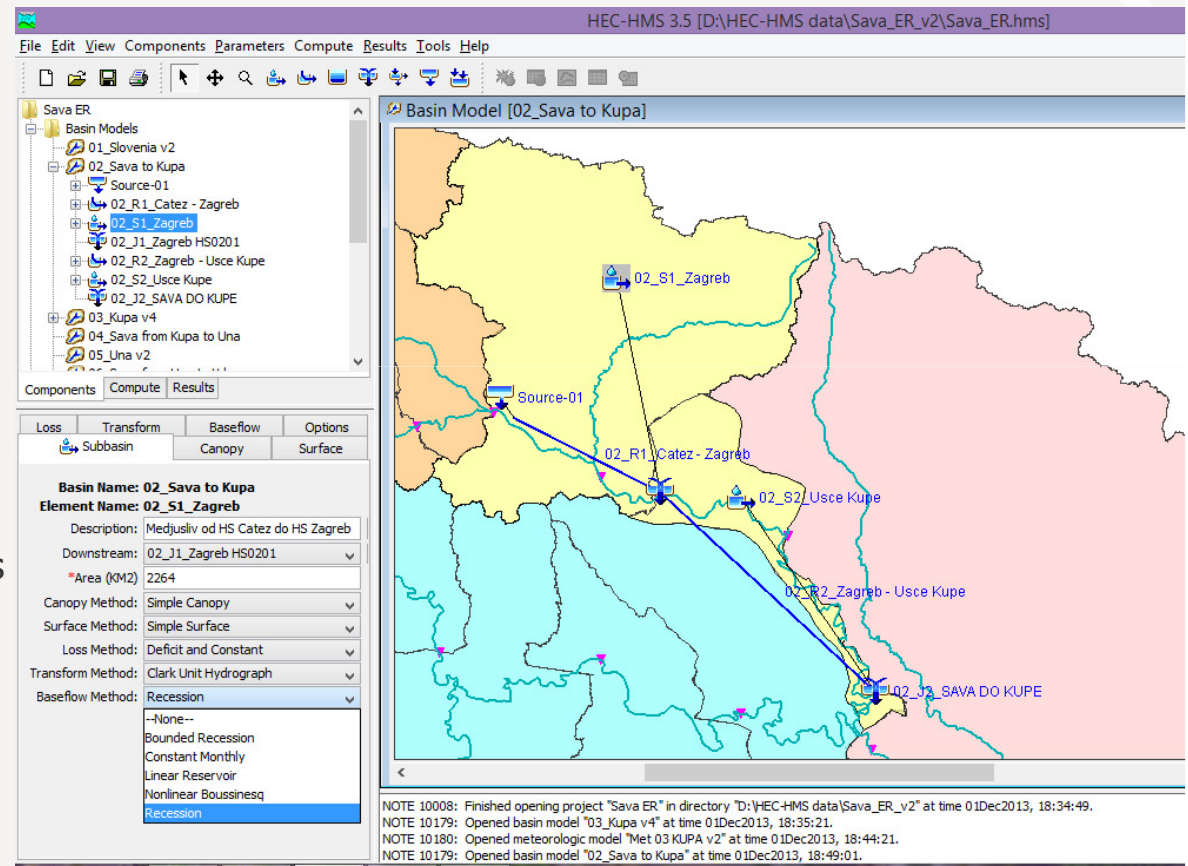
Hydrologic Model Development

- > Sava River Basin: $\sim 95,000 \text{ km}^2$
- > No previous models of the whole basin



Hydrologic Model Development

- > Choice of the model: HEC-HMS
 - > used initially by USACE as a link to the hydraulic model developed for ISRBC
 - > easily obtainable by future users on the SRB (free of charge)
- > Main pros and cons
 - > moderate data requirements (depending on calculation methods)
 - > not completely suitable for continuous simulation



Data Requirements

- > Input data
 - > daily precipitation time series
 - > daily temperature time series
 - > monthly potential evapotranspiration (seasonal distribution)
- > Hydrologic data for calibration and verification
 - > daily flows time series
- > Geographic data
 - > sub-basin areas
 - > met station elevations
 - > elevation distribution within the basin (elevation bands)

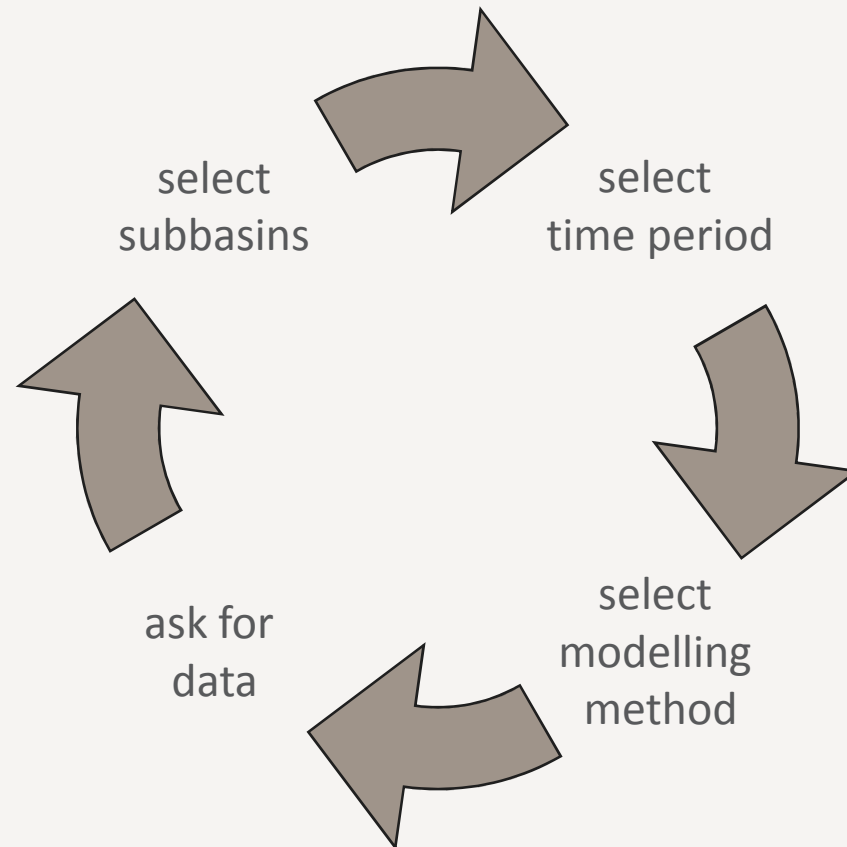
Data Collection

- > Data collection by riparian experts
 - > lasted for 5 months (from 5 June to 24 October 2012)
 - > delivered:
 - > hydrologic data at selected stations and in selected periods – daily flow rates
 - > precipitation and air temperature data at selected meteo station – daily data
 - > potential evapotranspiration data at selected stations – monthly data
 - > basic information on water control facilities

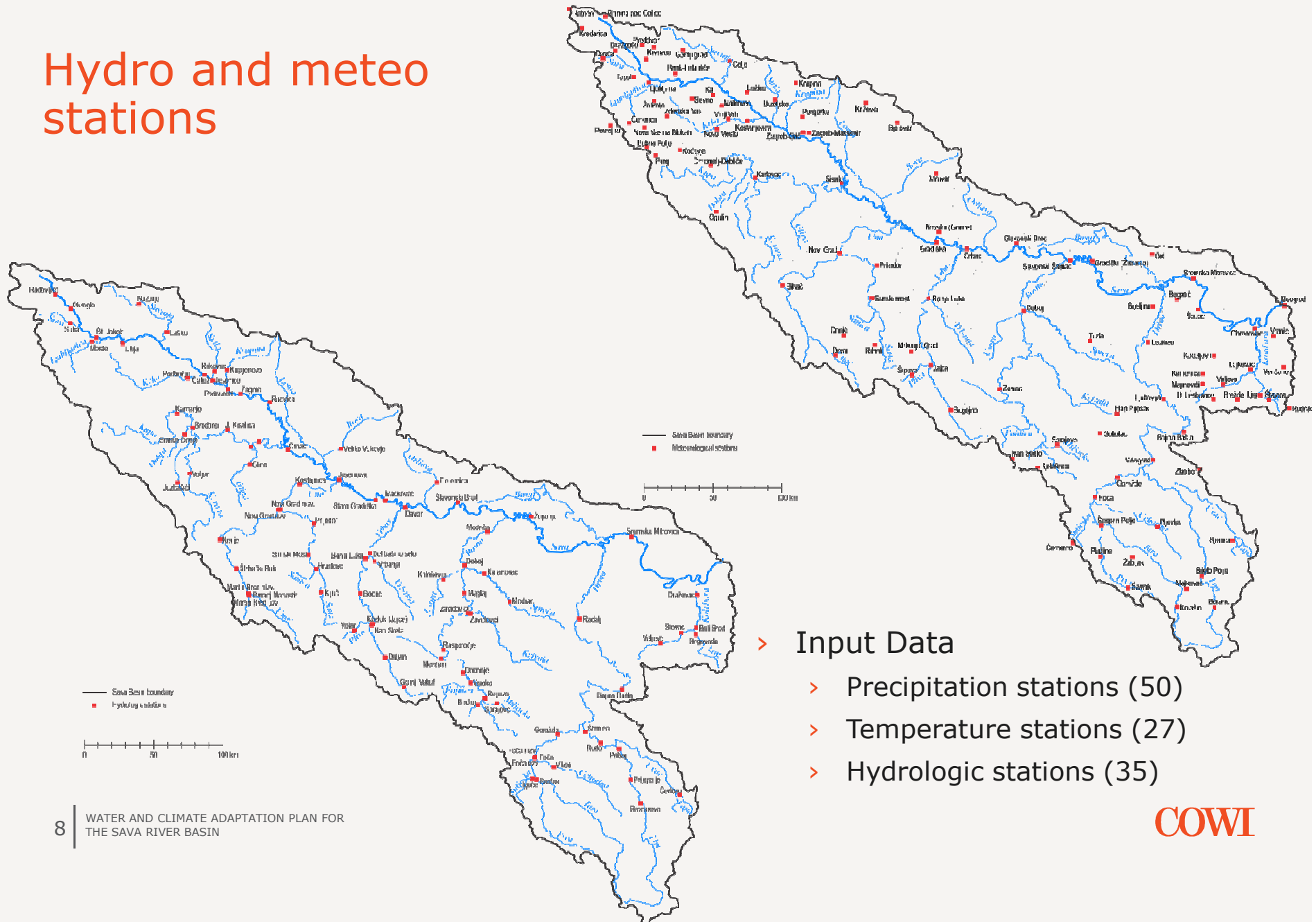
- > Precipitation and temperature data from Montenegro
 - > additional data needed for the Drina Basin model
 - > obtained via ISRBC
 - > made available in February 2013

Model setup and data availability

- > Choice of sub-basins, calibration and verification periods, modelling methods and data collection is an iterative process
 - > not all relevant data is readily available
 - > short calibration and verification periods due to poor data availability
- > Calibration 1979-1984
- > Verification 1969-1974



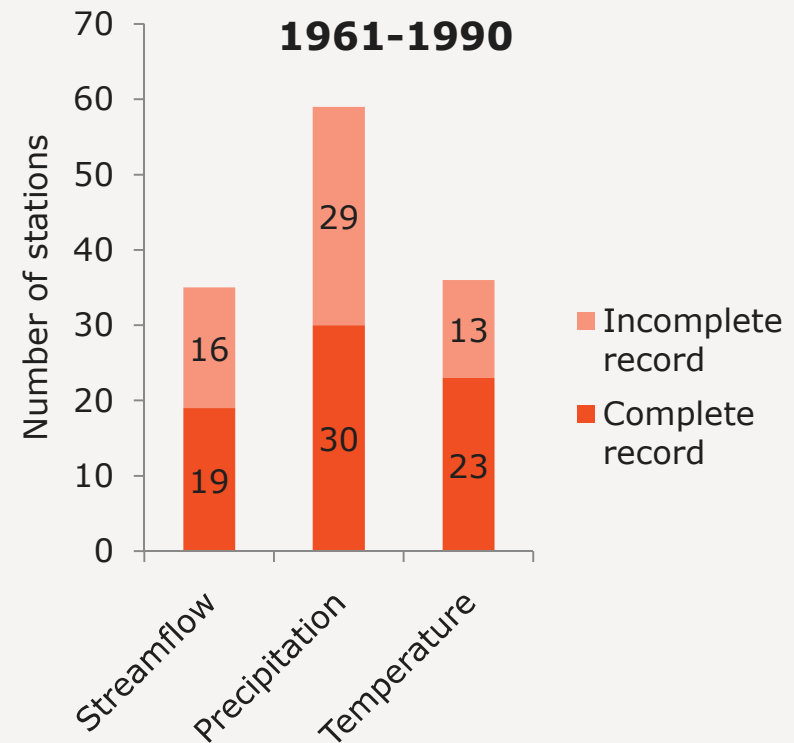
Hydro and meteo stations



- > Input Data
 - > Precipitation stations (50)
 - > Temperature stations (27)
 - > Hydrologic stations (35)

Record extension

- > Filling gaps and extending P and T records
 - > Records reconstructed using a regional climate model with 1 km horizontal resolution
 - > Poorer results for precipitation in Montenegro (improper boundary conditions)



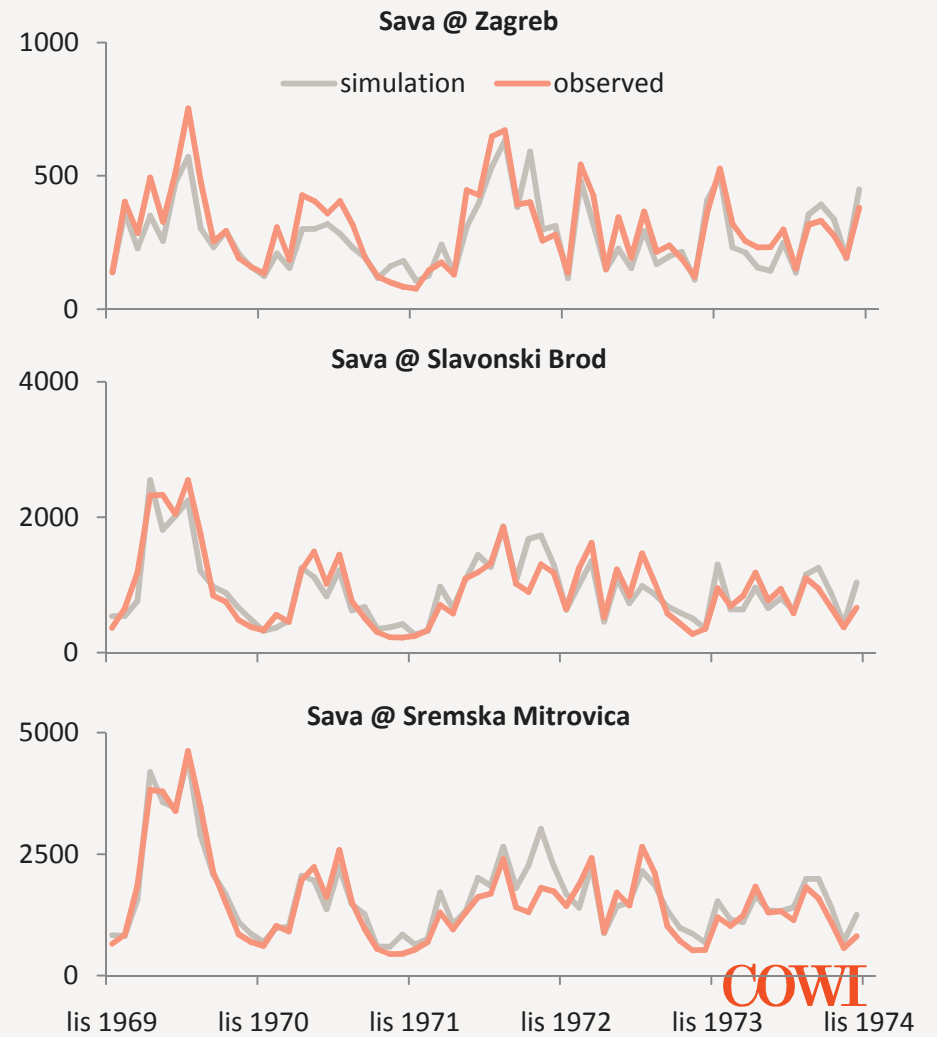
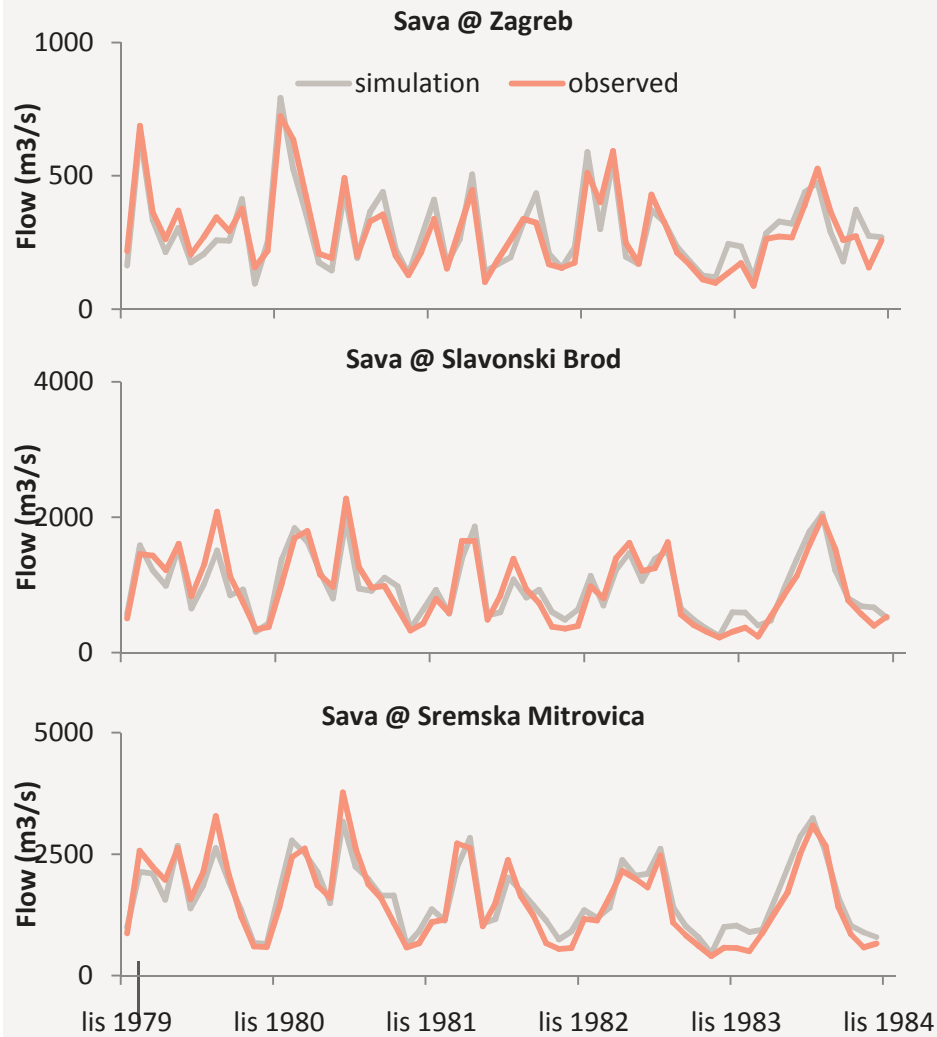
Sub-basin division

- > Basin subdivision with respect to daily time step and to data availability and quality
 - > sub-basin sizes 2000-5000 km²
- > 14 major sub-basins modelled separately
- > 44 sub-basins in total
- > 35 sub-basins controlled by hydrologic stations

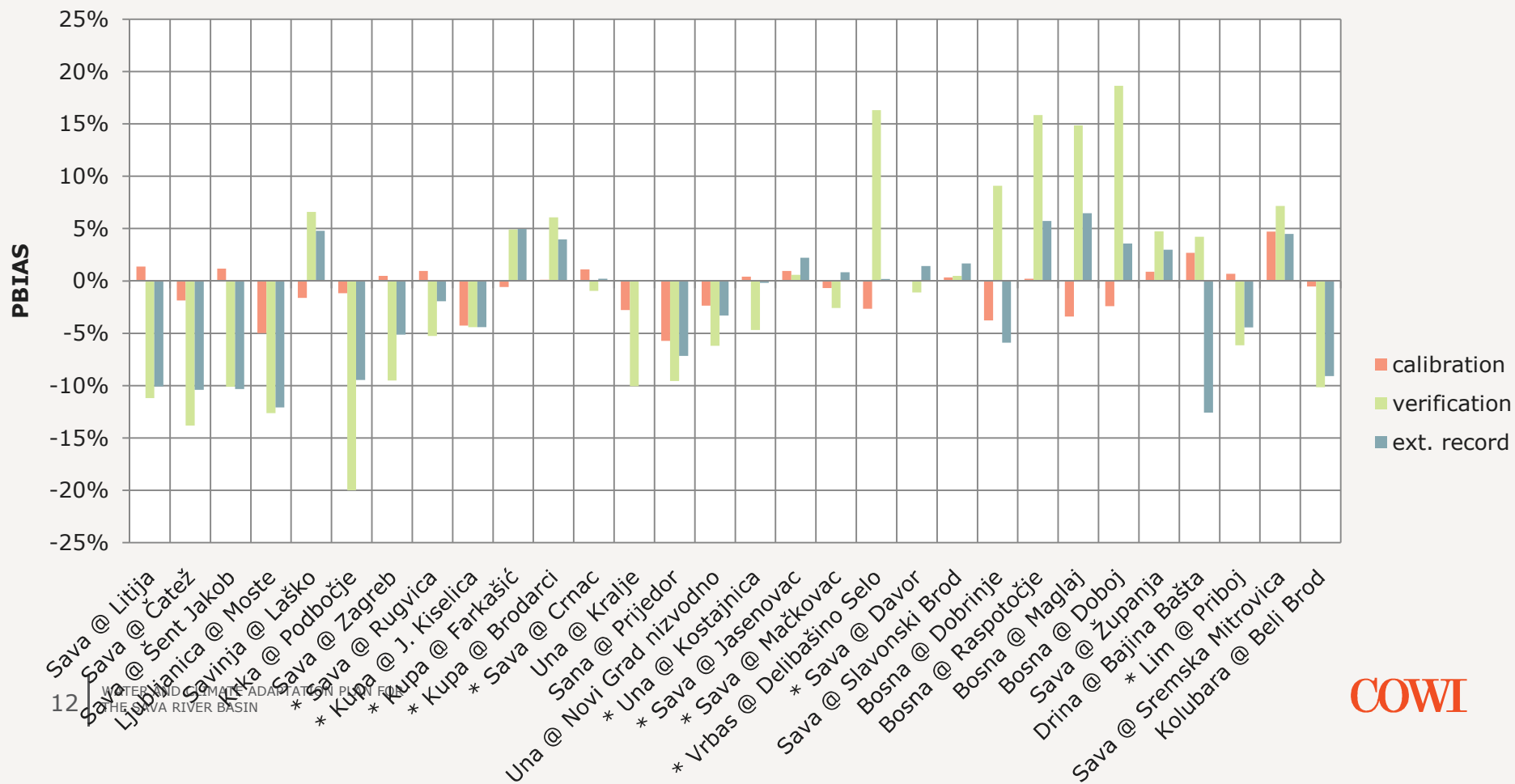


Calibration and validation

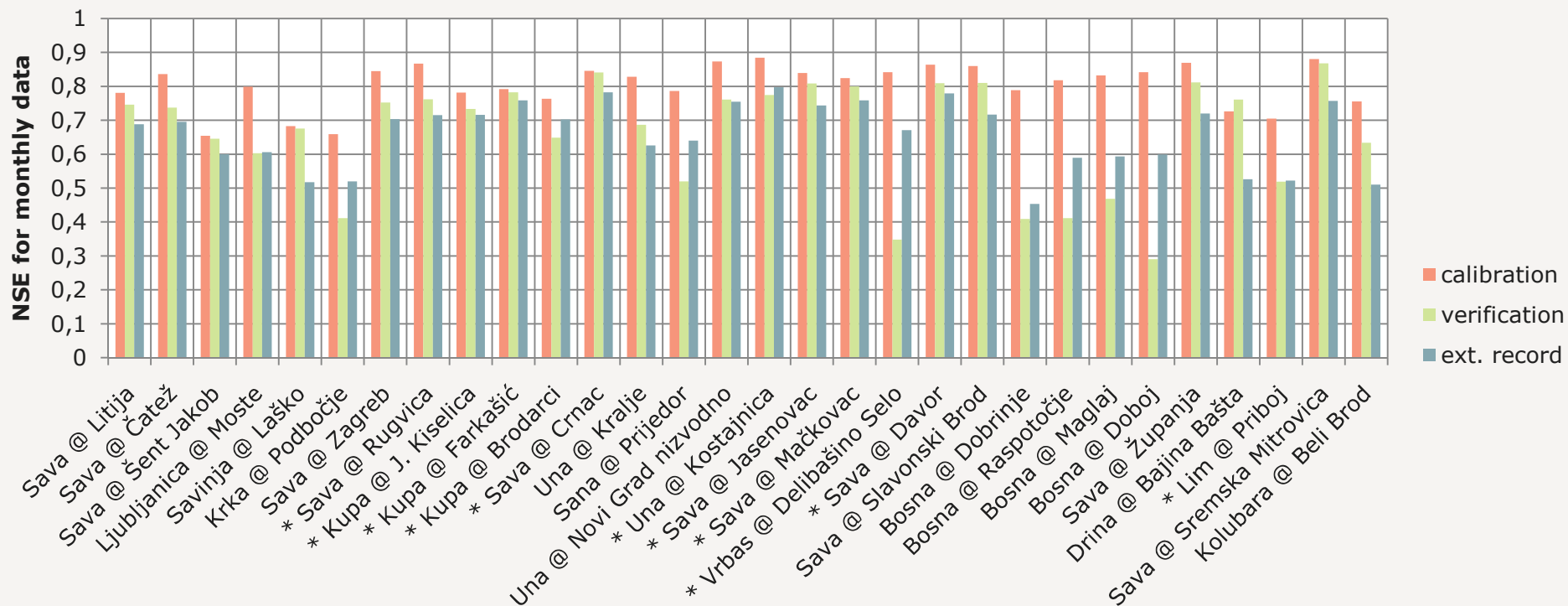
Mean monthly flows



Model performance: bias (error in mean annual flow)

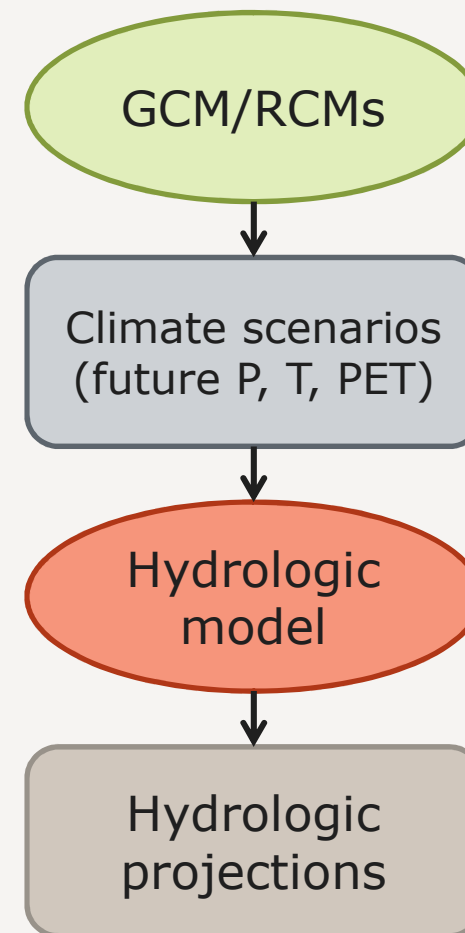


Model performance: Nash-Sutcliffe Efficiency



Model application with future climate: Methodology

- > Hydrologic simulations of future regime using future climate scenarios as input
- > Baseline: 1961-1990
- > Near future: 2011-2040
- > Distant future: 2041-2070



Model application with future climate: Methodology

- > Change in hydrologic regime is evaluated by comparing simulated future regime against simulations with baseline climate
- > Relative change evaluated rather than the absolute values

$$\frac{Q_{FUT} - Q_{BASE}}{Q_{BASE}} \cdot 100\%$$

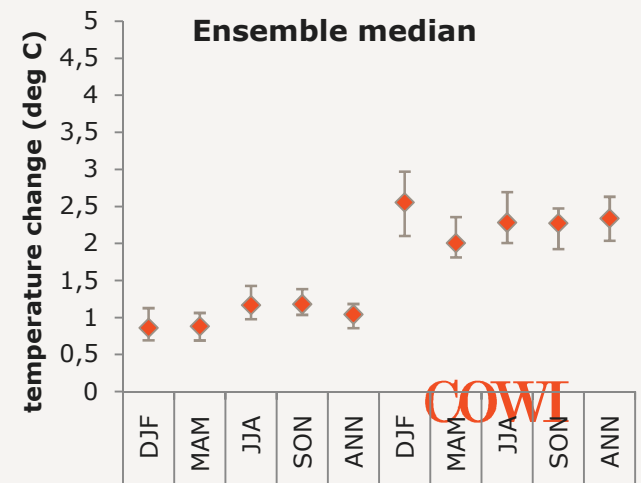
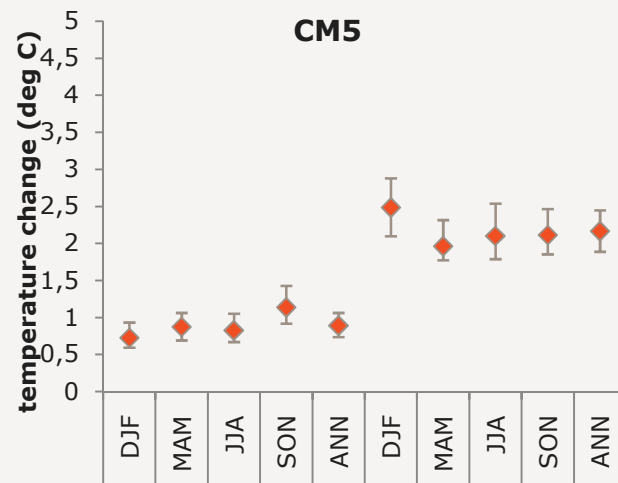
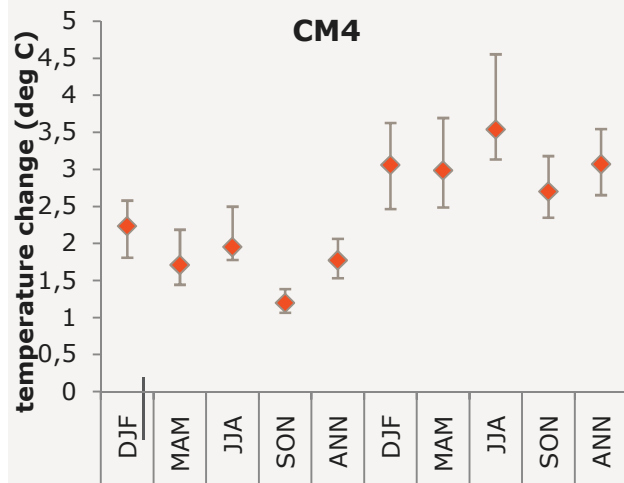
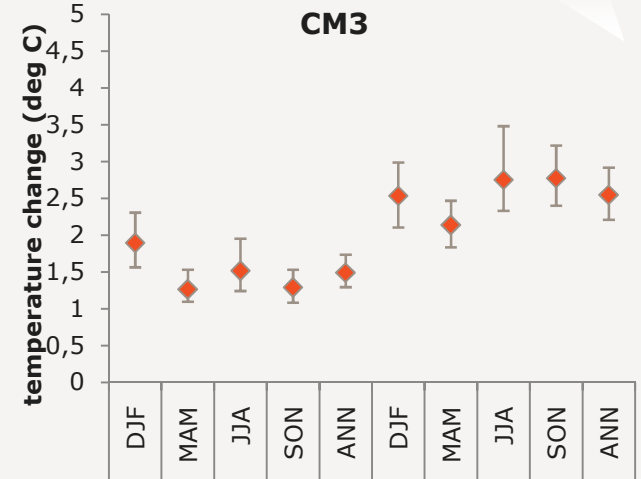
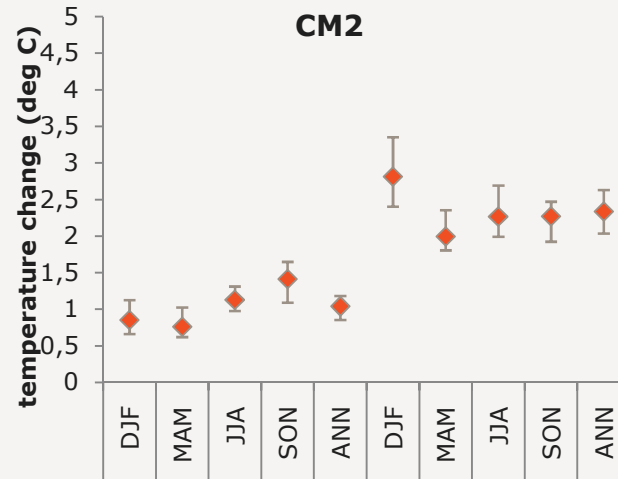
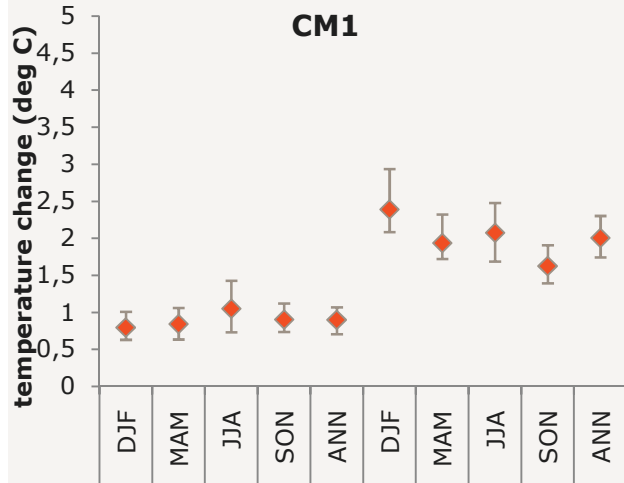
- > annual change (ANN)
- > winter: December, January and February (DJF)
- > spring: March, April and May (MAM)
- > summer: June, July and August (JJA)
- > autumn: September, October and November (SON)

Climate scenarios

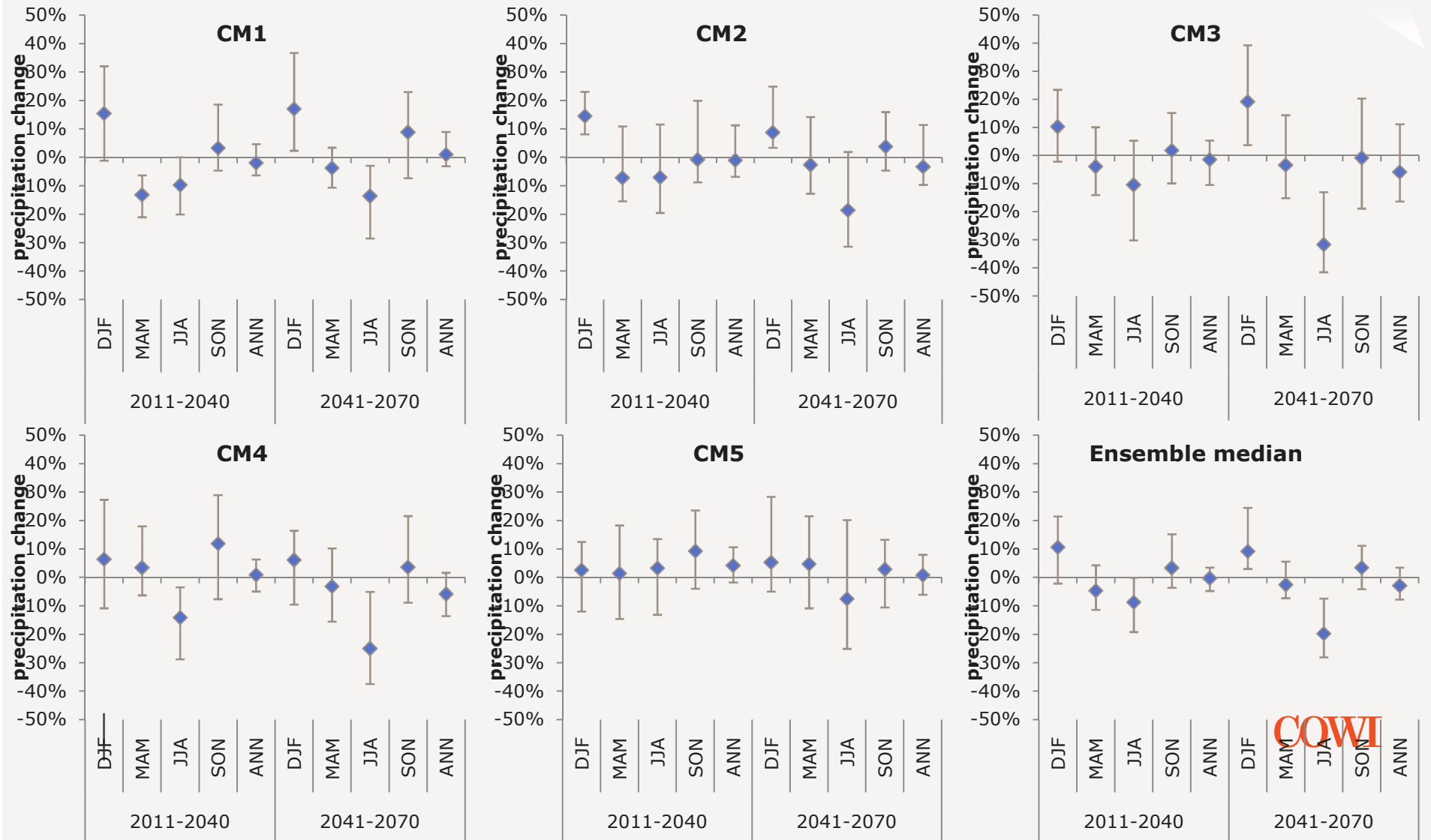
> Ensemble of 5 GCM/RCM outputs for A1B IPCC/SRES scenario

Climate model	GCM	RCM
CM1	ECHAM5r3	RACMO
CM2	ECHAM5r3	REMO
CM3	HadCM3Q0	CLM
CM4	HadCM3Q0	HadRM3Q0
CM5	ECHAM5r3	RegCM3

Temperature scenarios



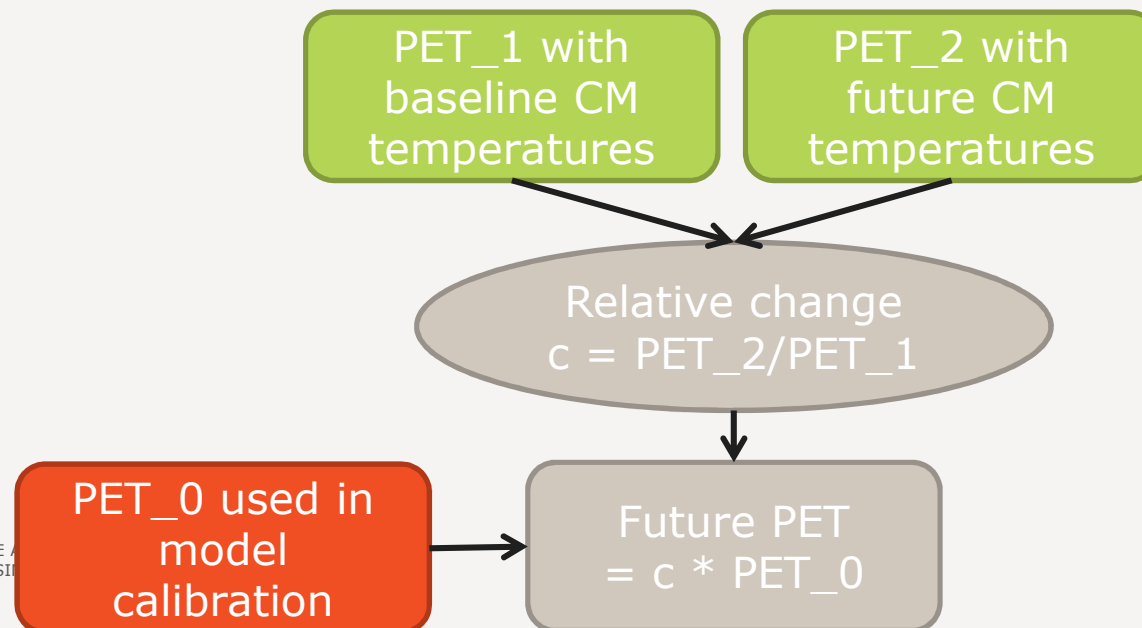
Precipitation scenarios



Scenarios for potential evapotranspiration

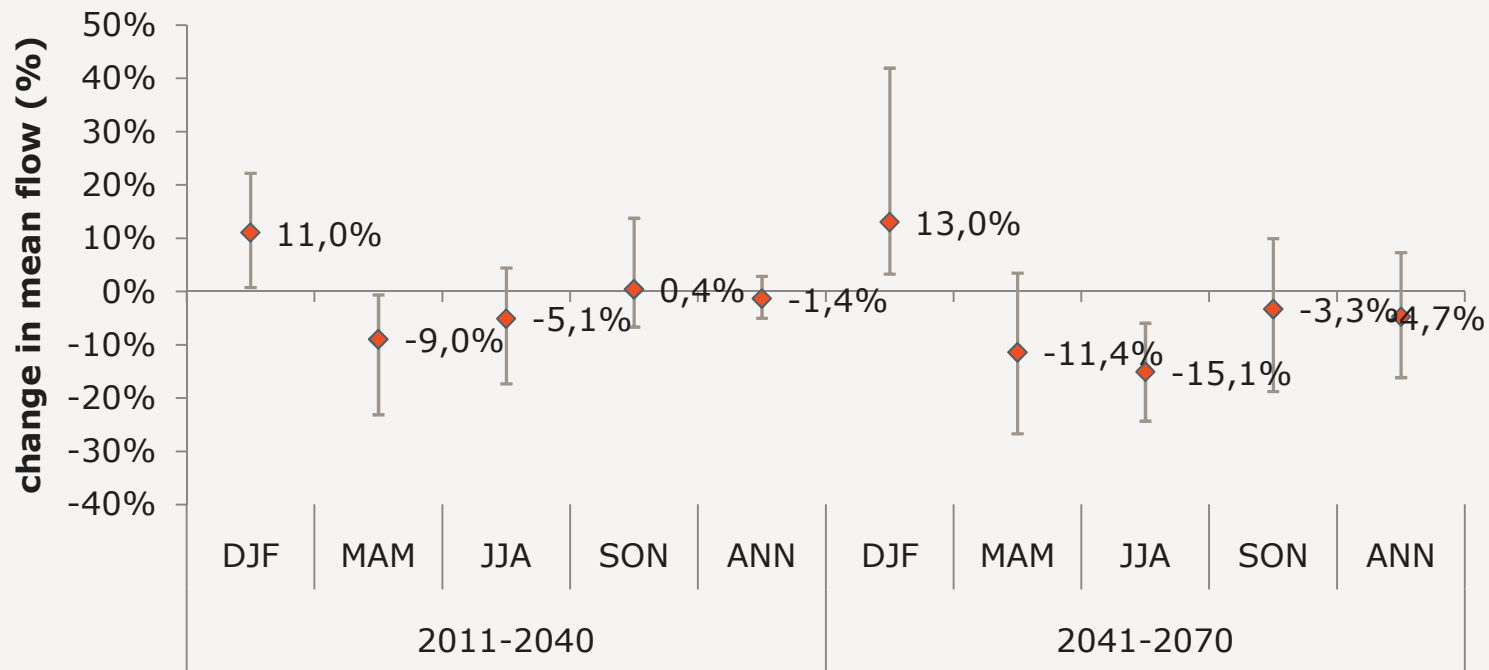
- > Based on temperature scenarios and the Hargreaves equation for PET

$$PET = 0.0023 R_a TD^{0.5} (TC + 17.8)$$



Simulations with future climate scenarios

- > Change in ensemble median values of mean seasonal and annual runoff, averaged over 50 locations in the basin

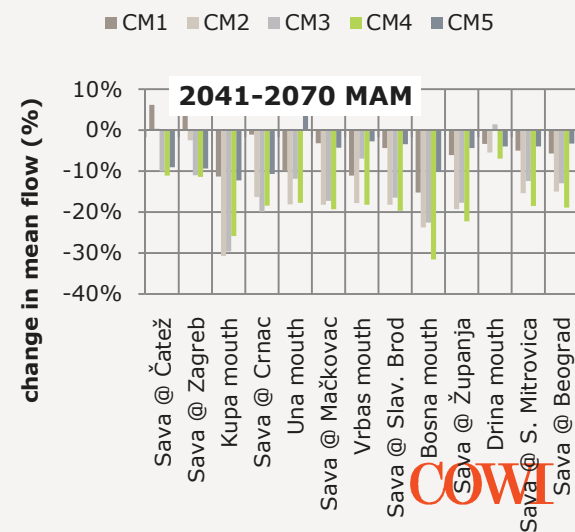
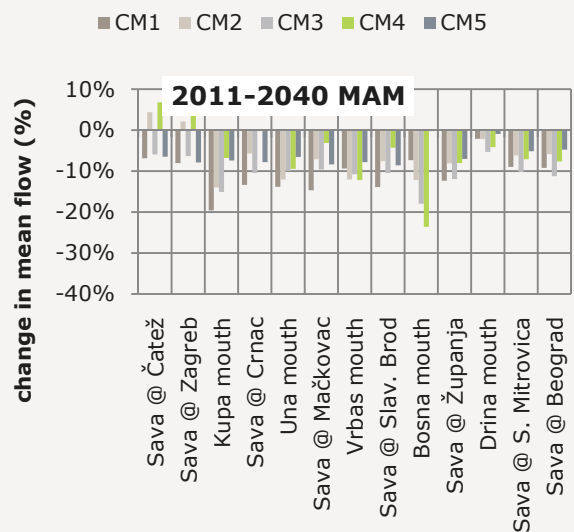
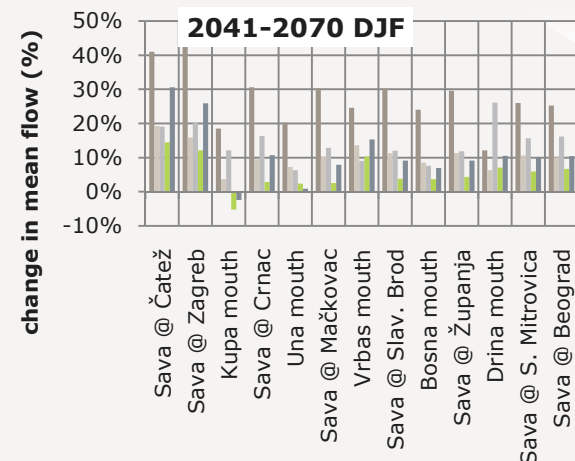
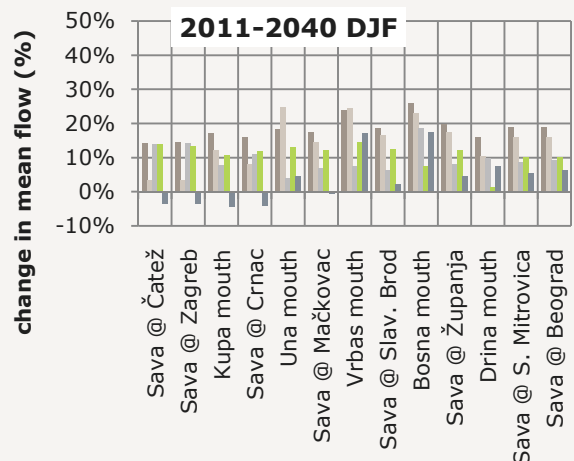


WATER AND CLIMATE ADAPTATION PLAN FOR THE SAVA RIVER BASIN

error bars indicate range of changes across the locations

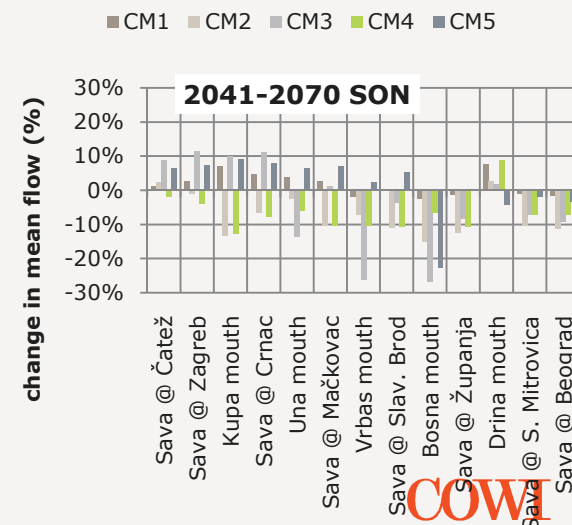
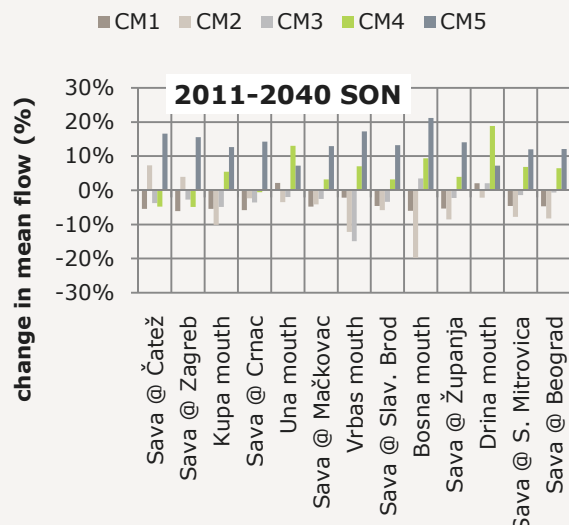
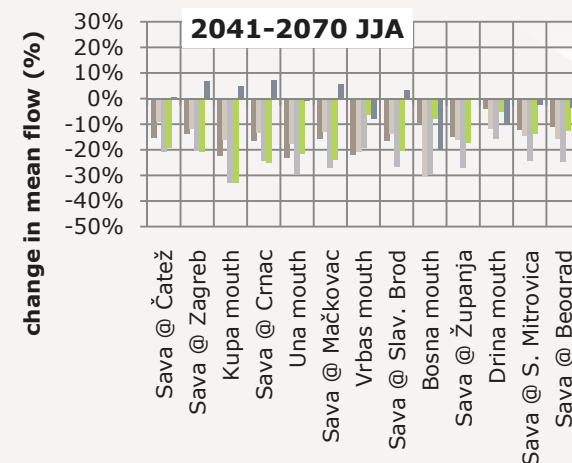
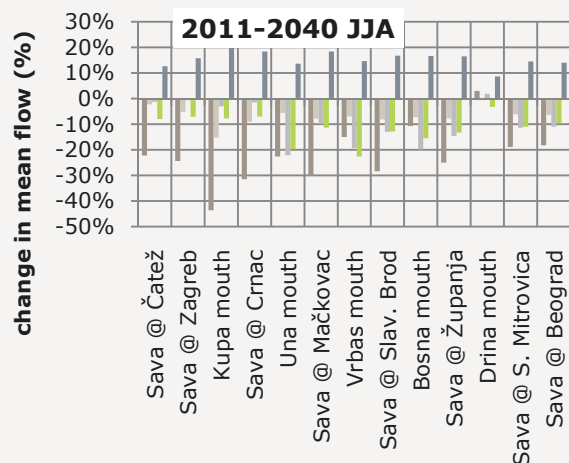
Simulations with future climate scenarios

> Change in mean seasonal runoff at selected locations for five climate scenarios



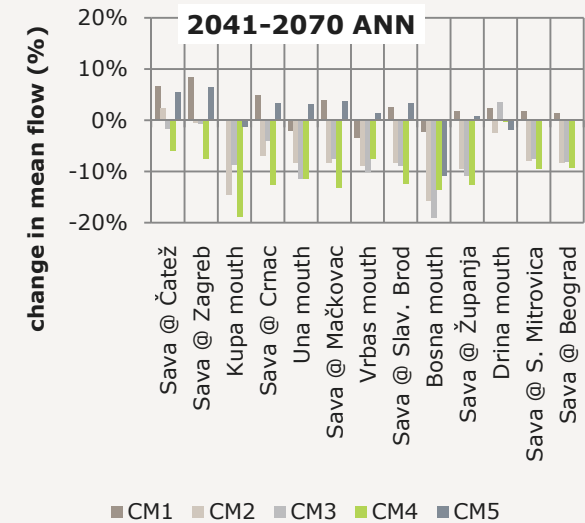
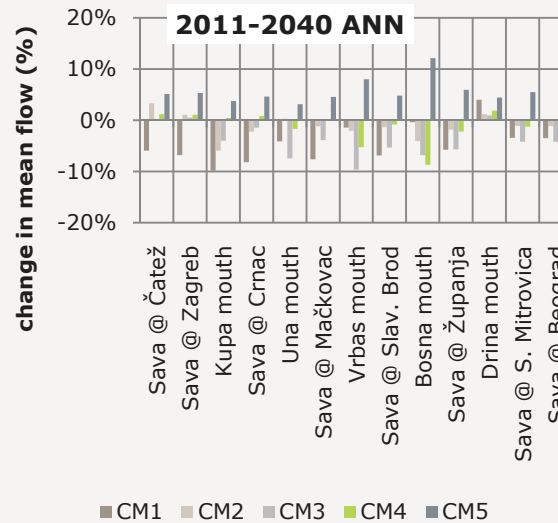
Simulations with future climate scenarios

- > Change in mean seasonal runoff at selected locations for five climate scenarios



Simulations with future climate scenarios

- > Change in mean annual runoff at selected locations for five climate scenarios



Sources of uncertainty

- > Definition of greenhouse gas emission scenarios (unpredictability of future economic and societal development)
- > Climate model structural uncertainty (different GCMs produce different projections for the same emission scenario)
- > Downscaling and bias correction of GCM outputs
- > Hydrological model structure and parameters uncertainty

- > Record extension

Essentially, all models are wrong, but some are useful.

Box, G. E. P., and Draper, N. R. (1987)
Empirical Model Building and Response Surfaces,
Wiley, New York, p. 424.

