







Effect of climate change on hydrology, sediment and nutrient losses in two lowland catchments in Poland

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Objective

Application of a dynamic watershed model to quantify climate change impacts on hydrology and nutrient losses in two lowland catchments (Barycz and Upper Narew) being on the extreme opposite edges in terms of land use and water quality.

Location of case studies



Contrasting characteristics





Spatial calibration



Calibrated variables: discharge, sediment, nitrate, total nitrogen, mineral phosphorus, total phosphorus, dissolved oxygen.

Objective function: Kling-Gupta Efficiency (Gupta et al. 2009)

KGE =
$$1 - \sqrt{(r-1)^2 + (\alpha - 1)^2 + (\beta - 1)^2}$$

- r linear regression coefficient (correlation term)
- α ratio of simulated over observed standard deviation (variability term)
- β ratio of simulated over observed mean (bias term)

Calibration results



Upper Narew



Climate change scenarios

- Ensemble of 9 EURO-CORDEX GCM-RCM projections under RCP 4.5 for two time horizons
 - 2021-2050 Near future (NF)
 - 2071-2100 Far future (FF)
- Bias-corrected using the quantile mapping method for the area of Poland

Annual and seasonal average temperature



Annual and seasonal precipitation



Water yield response



Surface runoff response



Baseflow response



Water quality changes - sediment



Water quality changes - TN



Water quality changes - TP



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A – study design B – data collection C – statistical analysis D – data interpretation E – manuscript preparation F – literature search Challenges in modelling of water quantity and quality in two contrasting meso-scale catchments in Poland

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Article

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