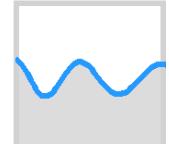
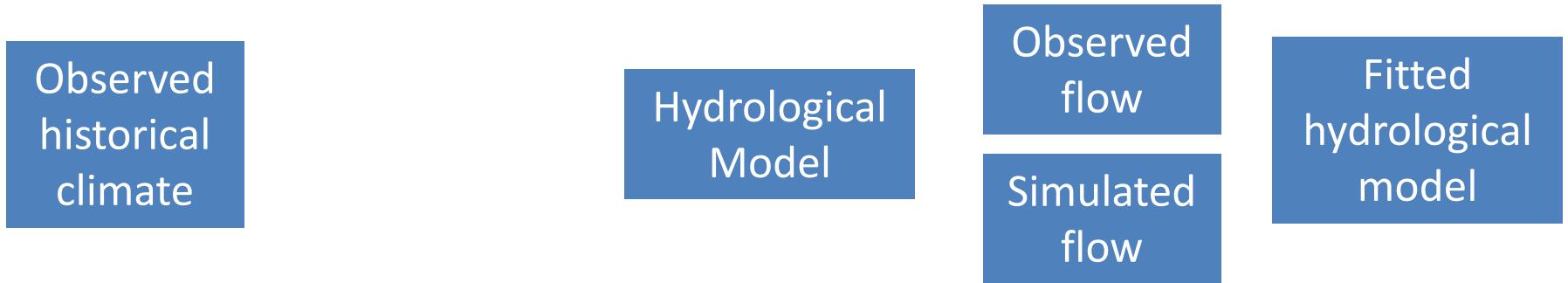


SWAT Conference Chennai 10.01.2018

Uncertainties in climate change projections – impact of model selection and methods

Jens Kiesel, Andreas Gericke, Hendrik Rathjens,
Annett Wetzig, Karan Kakouei, Sonja Jähnig and
Nicola Fohrer

Methodology



Catchments in different Ecoregions in Germany

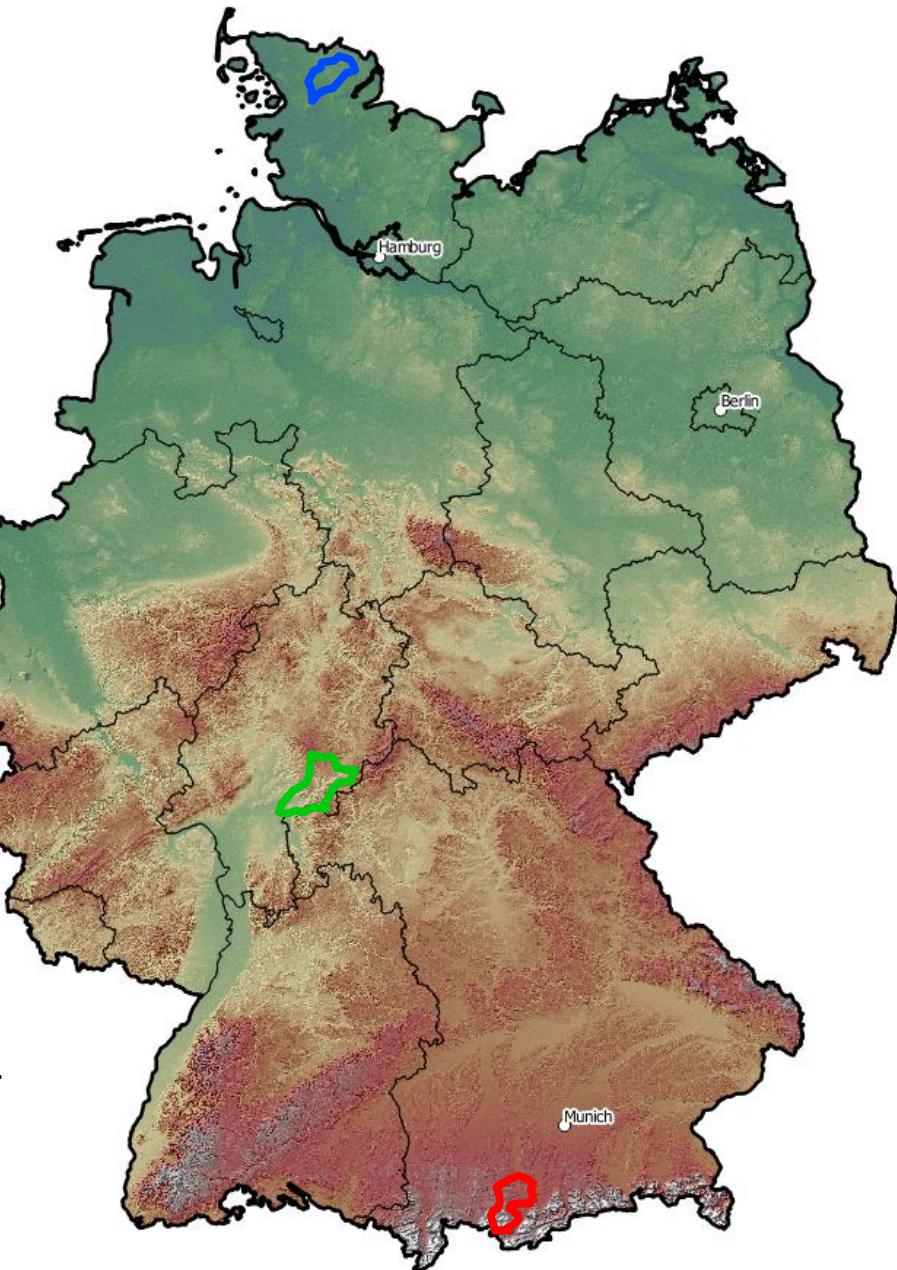


Treene:

477km²

4-80mASL

13 Ls⁻¹km⁻²



Kinzig

925km²

104-624mASL

11 Ls⁻¹km⁻²



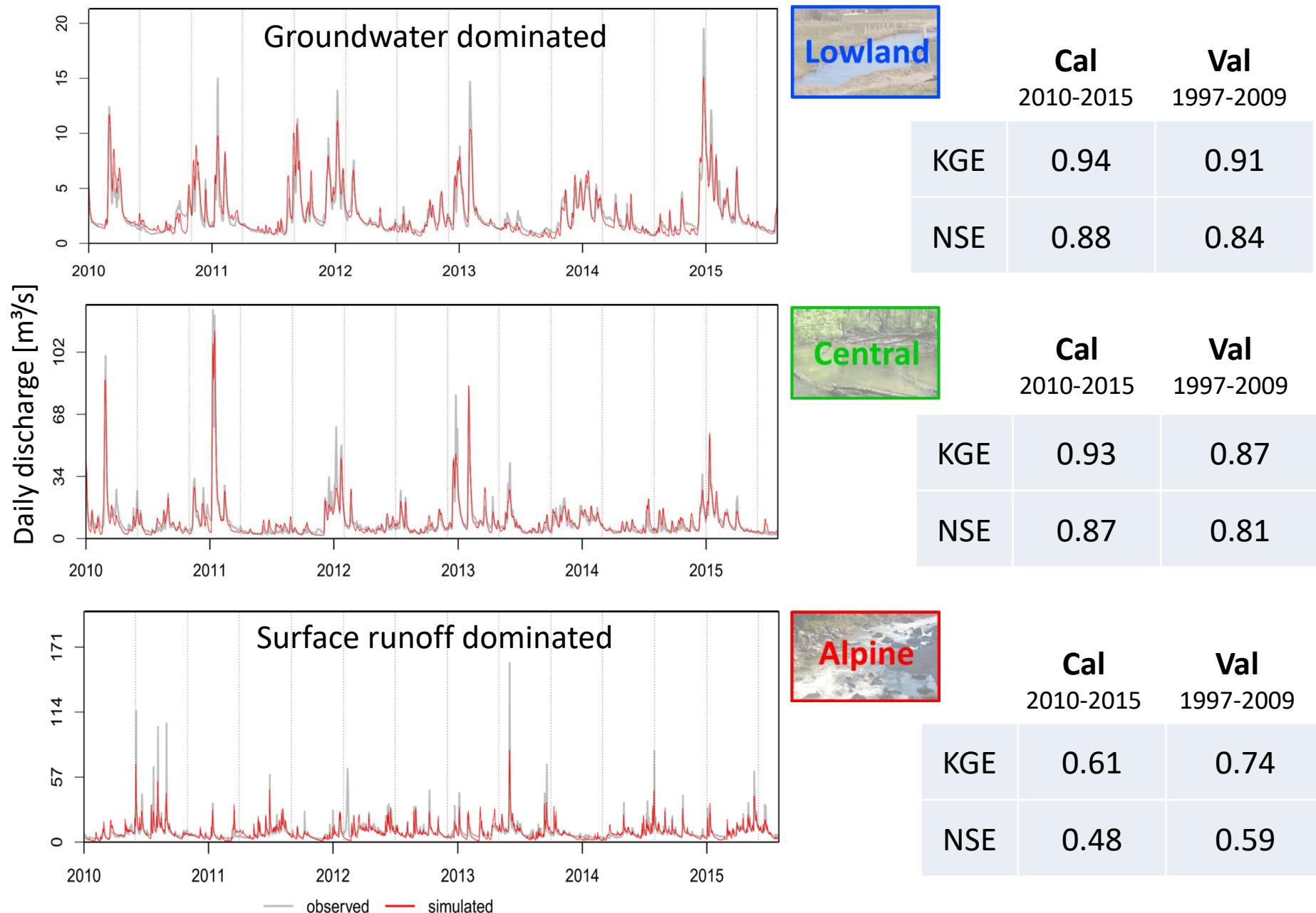
Ammer

602km²

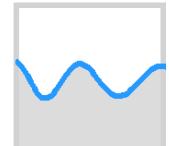
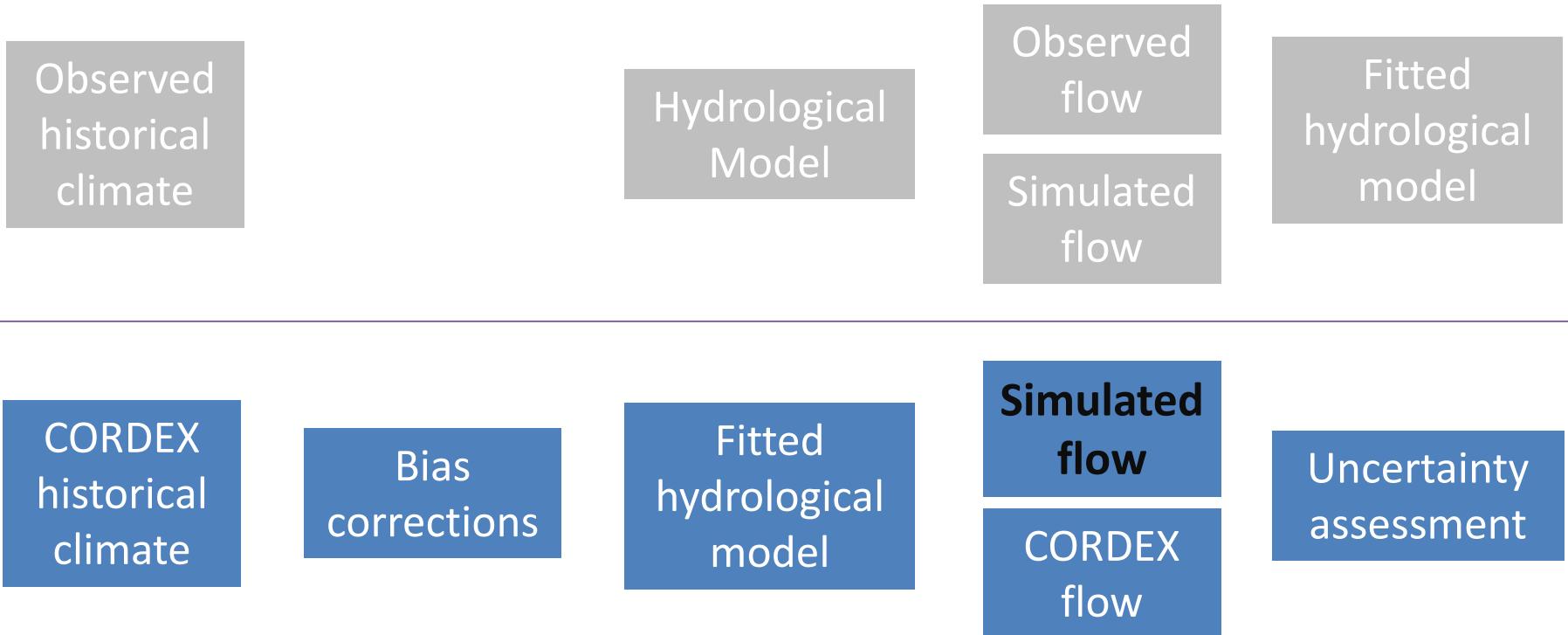
551-2157mASL

25 Ls⁻¹km⁻²

Hydrological models SWAT (calibration shown)

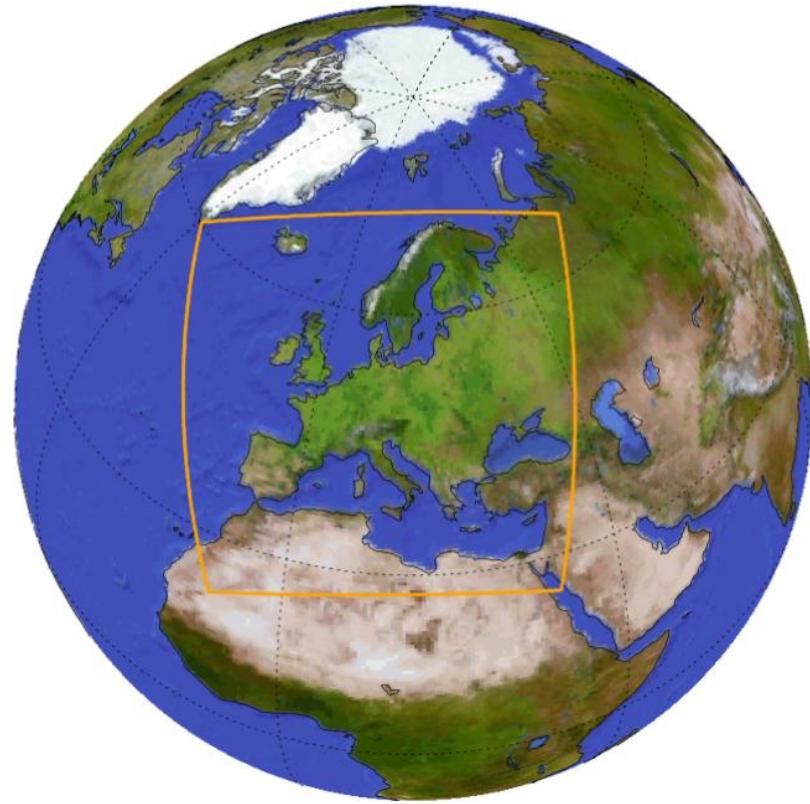


Methodology



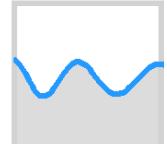
CORDEX Climate change data in Europe

- Daily data on 11km grid
Lowland = 5 cells
Central = 8 cells
Alpine = 4 cells
- Precipitation
Min-, max temperature
- Bias correction: 1995-2005
Validation (hindcasted): **2005-2014**
Projection: 2045-2054; 2085-2094
- RCP 4.5, 8.5
- 16 combinations of GCM + RCM



www.cordex.org

Jacob et al. (2014, Reg. Env. Change)



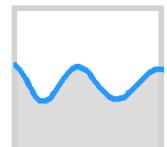
Bias corrections

Precipitation	Temperature	Combination	Description
Linear scaling (LS)	Linear scaling (LS)	pLS+tLS	Adjust monthly mean
Distribution mapping (DM)	Distribution mapping (DM)	pDM+tDM	Adjust monthly mean, monthly frequency distribution
Local intensity scaling (LIS)	Linear scaling (LS)	pLIS+tLS	Adjust monthly mean, wet-day frequency, precipitation intensity
Power transformation (PT)	Variance scaling (VS)	pPT+tVS	Adjust monthly mean and variance
No correction (NO)	No correction (NO)	pNO+tNO	Raw CORDEX data

Teutschbein & Seibert (2012) JOH

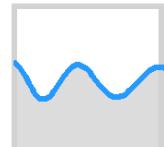
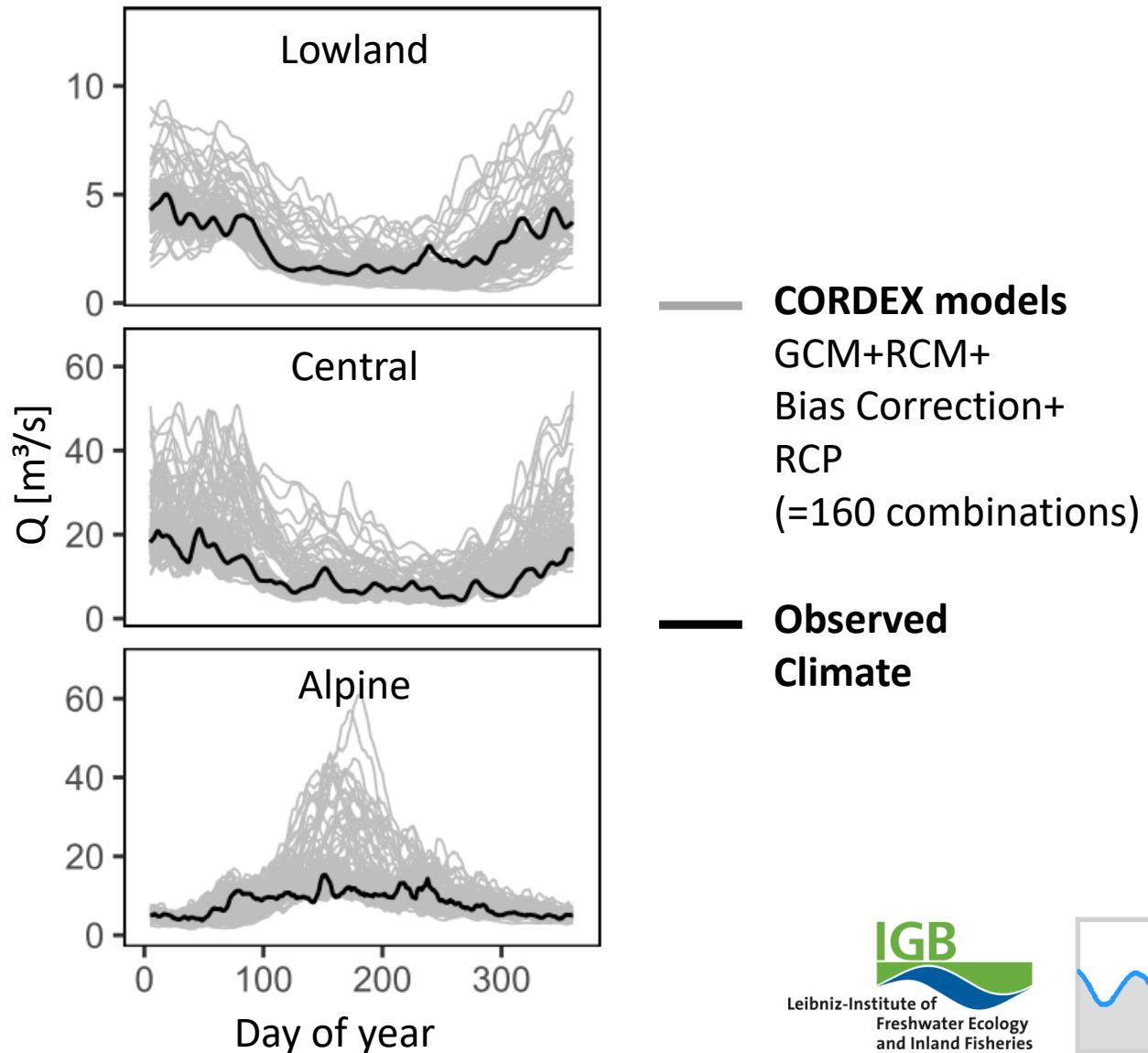
„Climate Model data for Hydrologic Modelling“ (CMhyd)

<http://swat.tamu.edu/software/cmhyd>



Uncertainties in methods and models

10-day sliding mean discharge (2005-2014)

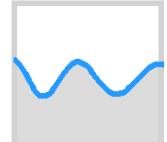


Uncertainty Assessment

Difference of baseline and hindcasted streamflow indicators

- Monthly averages [m^3/s]
- Magnitude of 25%- and 75%-flows [m^3/s]
- Timing of extremes [d]
- Frequency of 25%- and 75%-flows [-]
- Duration of 25%- und 75%-flows [d]

Indicators of Hydrologic Alteration (IHA), Richter et al. (1996) Cons.Biol.

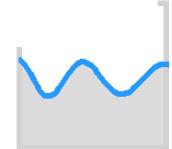
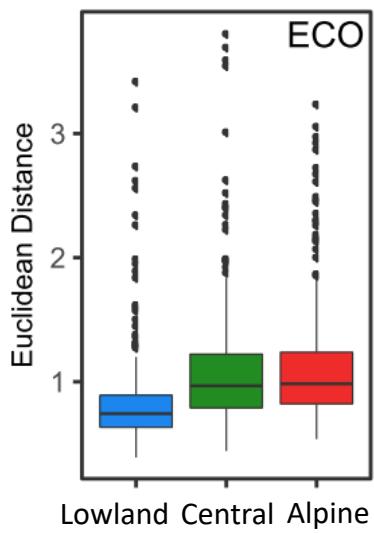


Euclidean Distance to combine indicators

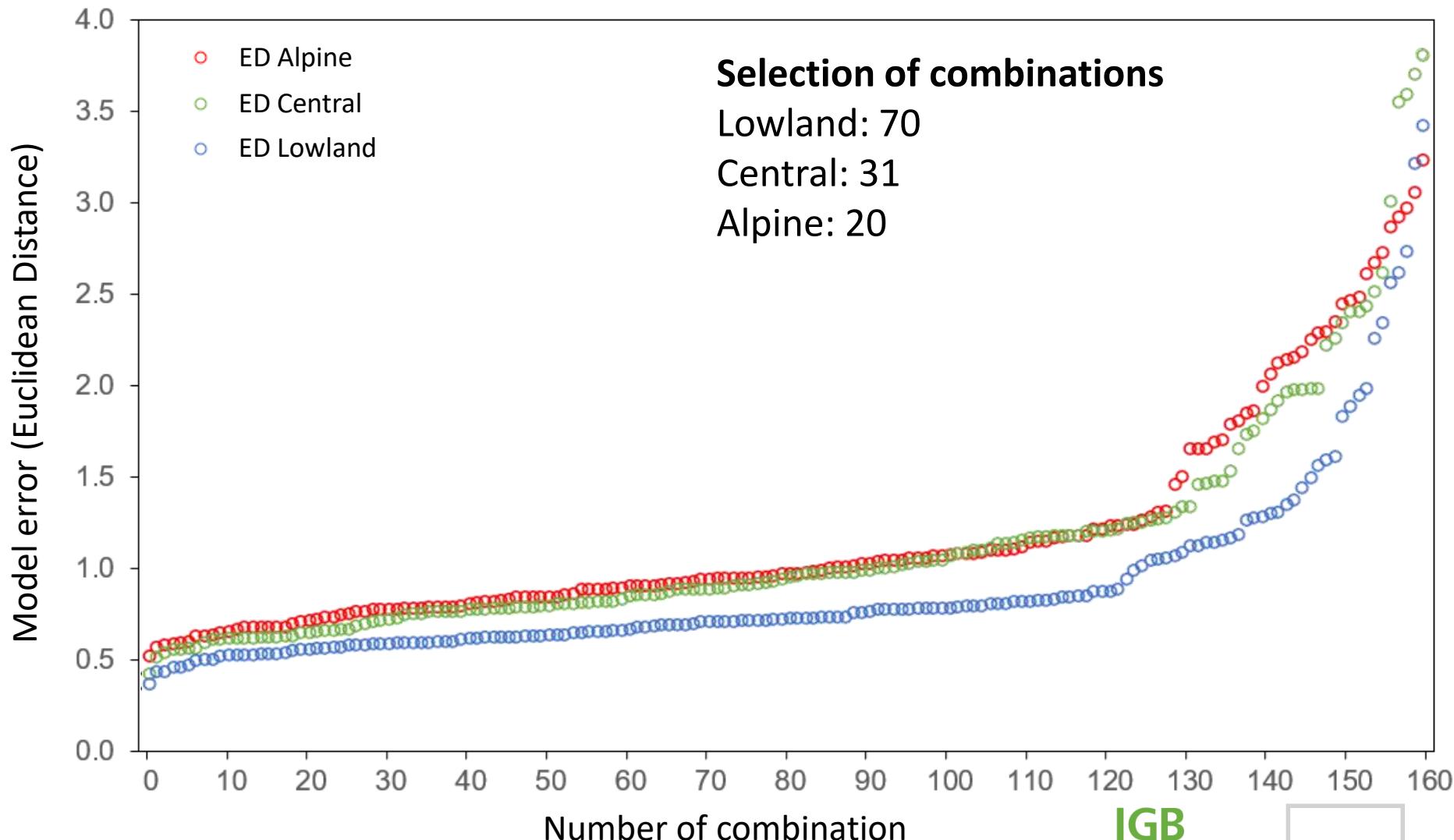
$$ED = \sqrt{\sum \left(\text{Standardized baseline indicator} - \text{Standardized hindcasted indicator} \right)^2}$$

- Calculated from all hindcasted and baseline indicators
- One Euclidean Distance value for each of the 160 combinations
- ED=0 for perfect simulation

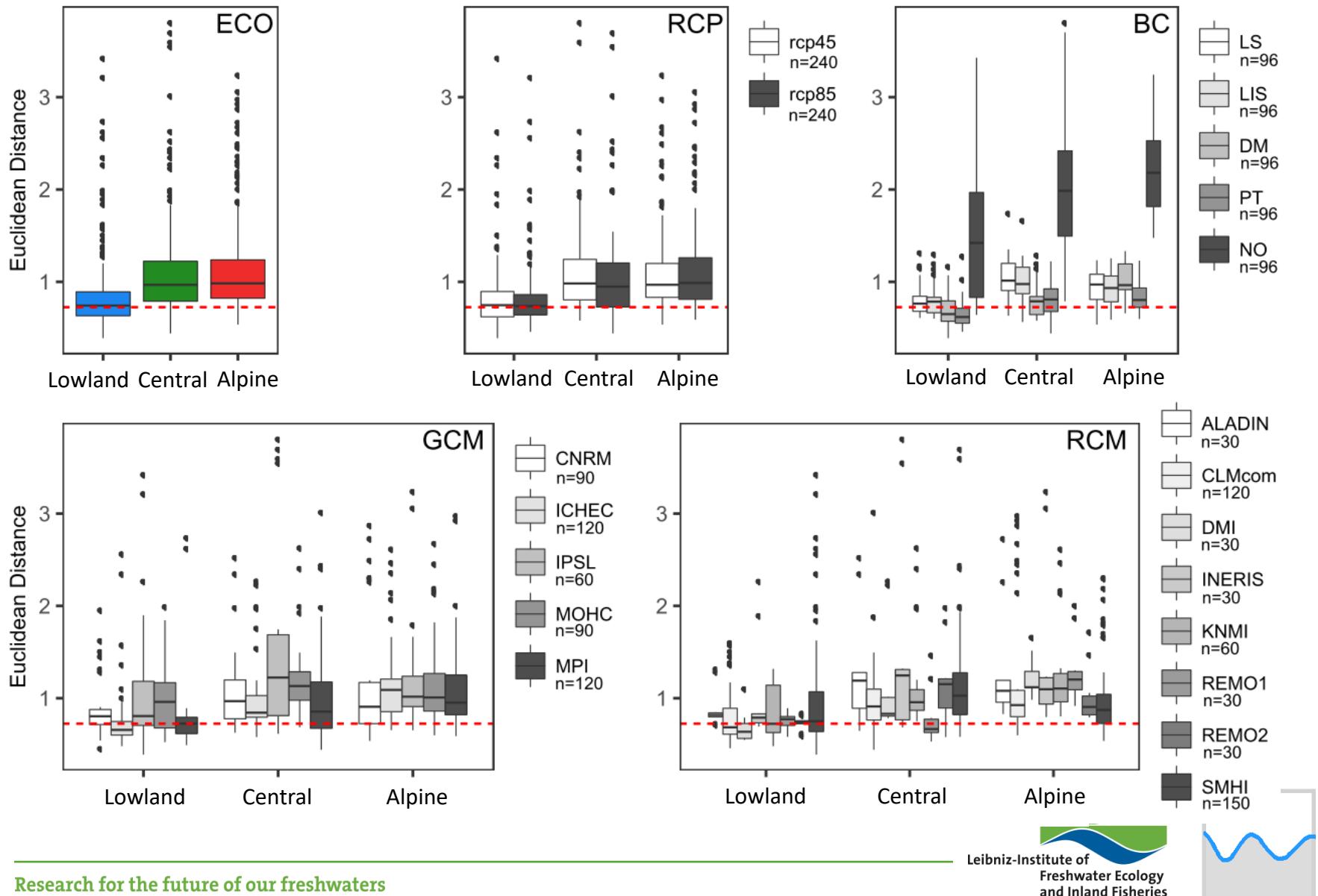
ED of all methods and models



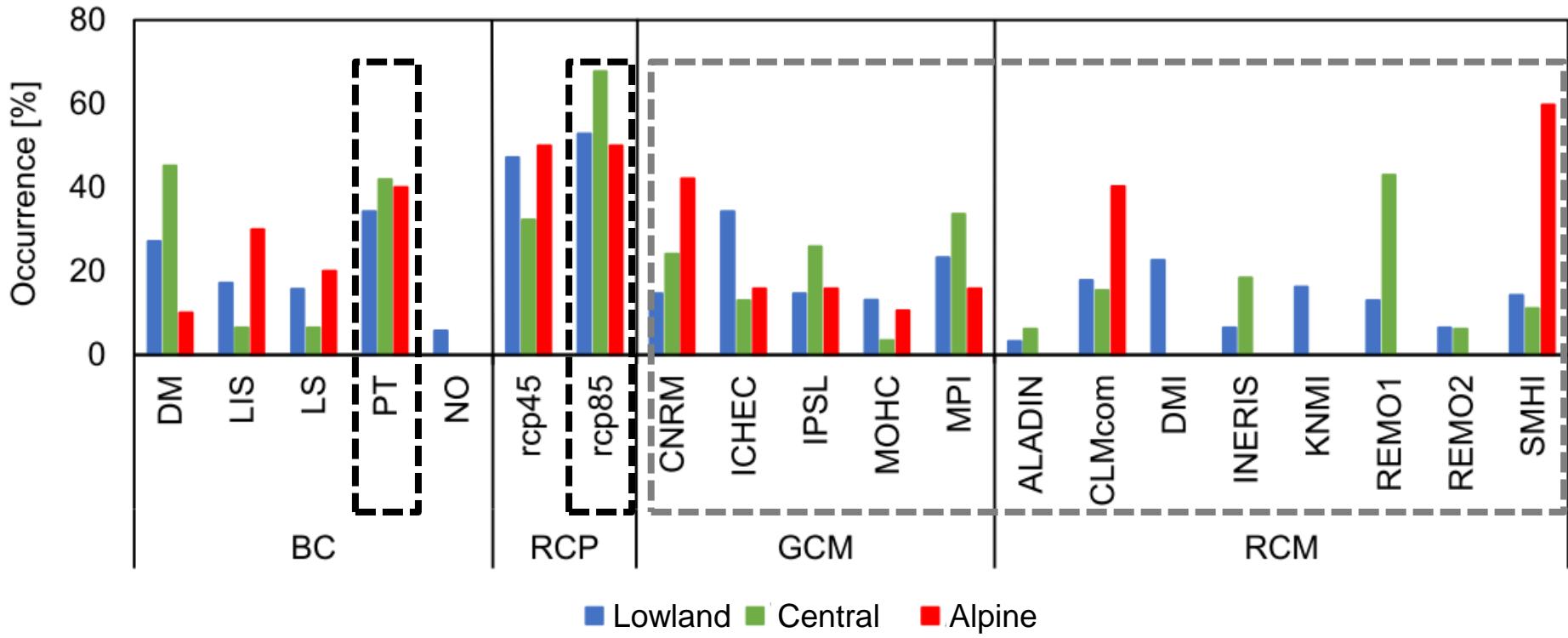
Reduction of uncertainty through selection



ED of all methods and models

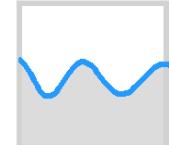
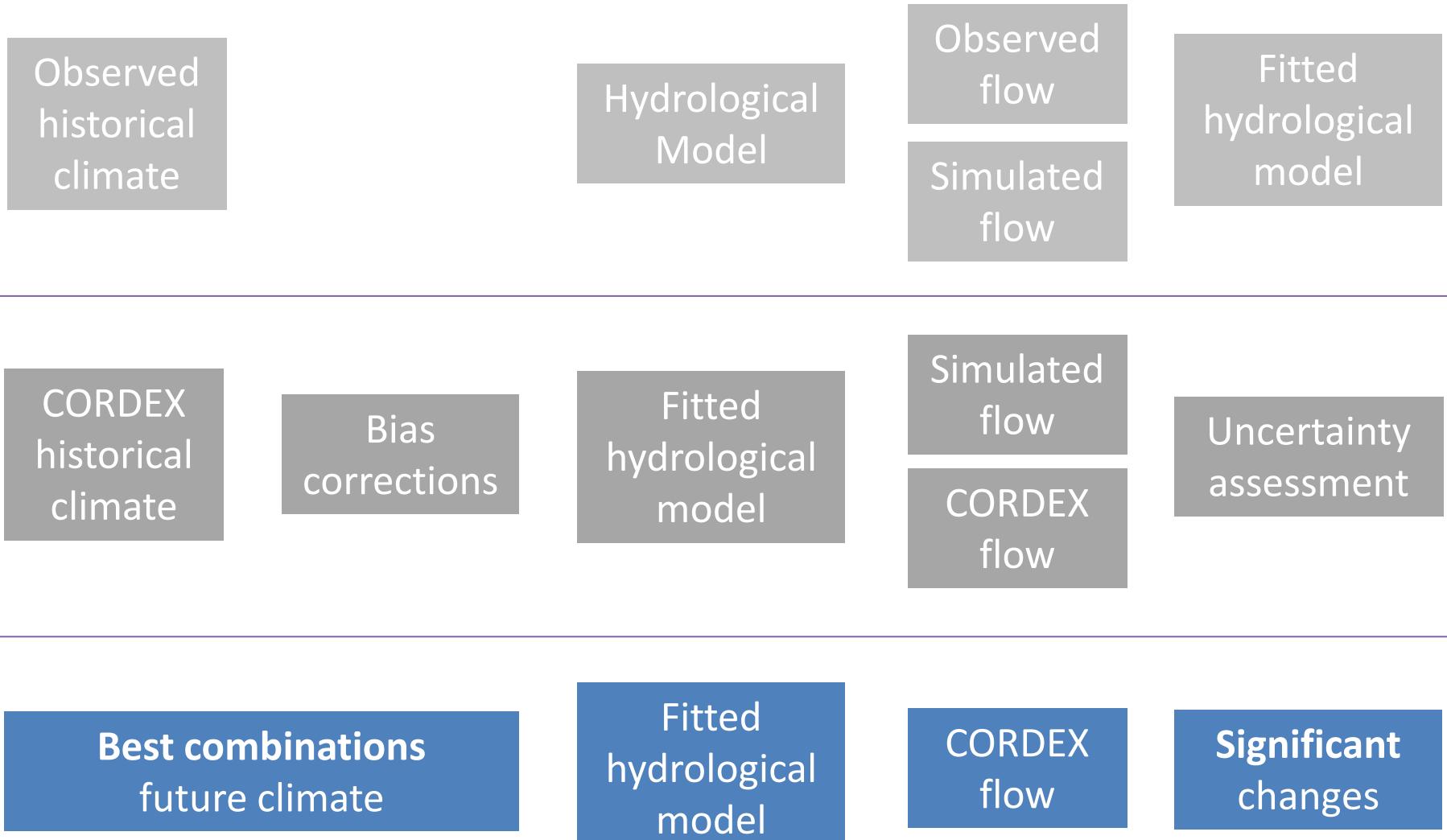


Selected methods and models



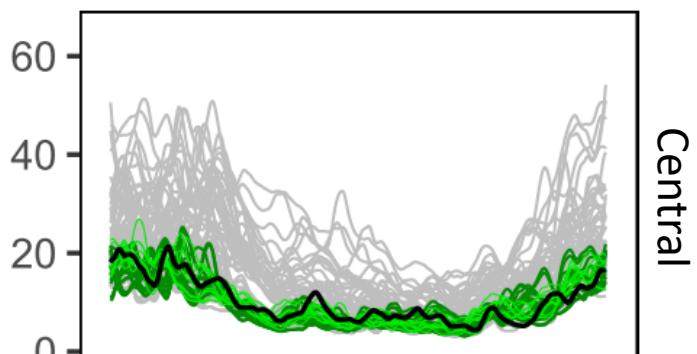
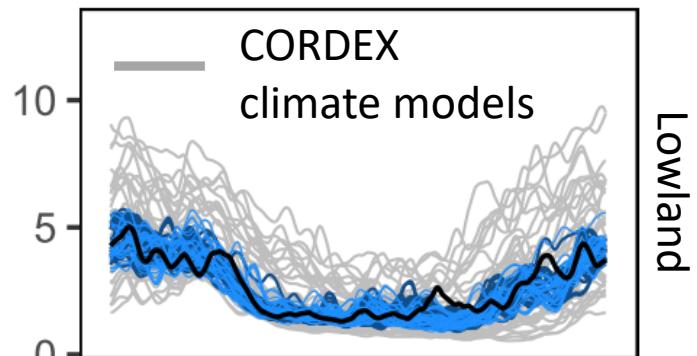
- Bias correction Power Transformation performs best in the three catchments
- RCP85 slightly better results than RCP45
- Global and regional climate models perform differently in different catchments

Methodology

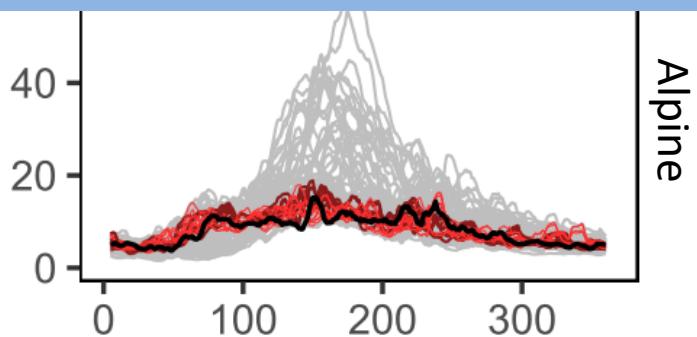


Projected changes in discharge

2010



What are significant changes?



Indicator	Unit	Lowland				Central				Alpine				
		2010 Baseline	2050 rcp 45	2090 rcp 85										
Monthly Mean [m³/s]	Q av Jan	4.4	-	+	+	0.6	18.4	-3.3	4.1	-	+	4.8	-	+
	Q av Feb	3.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.9	17.2	-	+	+	4.3	4.6	1.1	1.1
	Q av Mar	3.7	-	-	-	+	14.6	+	-	+	-1.9	9.1	-	+
	Q av Apr	2.4	-0.2	+	-0.4	+	9.1	-2.2	+	-	+	9.6	+	-0.7
	Q av May	1.6	-	0.3	-	0.4	7.8	-	1.4	-	+	10.1	+	-
	Q av Jun	1.4	-	+	-	0.5	8.0	-	+	-	+	11.9	+	-
	Q av Jul	1.6	-	+	-	0.3	7.2	+	+	+	-	10.0	+	-
	Q av Aug	1.9	+	+	+	-	7.5	-	+	+	-	12.2	-	+
	Q av Sep	1.9	+	+	+	+	5.0	+	+	-	+	8.2	-	+
	Q av Oct	2.3	-0.4	-	-0.4	-0.3	6.8	-	+	-	-	6.3	-	+
	Q av Nov	3.4	-0.5	-	-	-0.4	9.7	+	-	-	-	5.2	-	+
	Q av Dec	3.8	-	-0.5	-	+	14.0	+	-	-	-	4.7	+	0.9
Magnitude [m³/s]	Q min 1d	0.8	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	+
	Q min 3d	0.8	-	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	2.1	-	+
	Q min 7d	0.8	-	-	-	+	2.2	-	-	-	-	2.2	-	+
	Q min 30d	1.0	-	+	-	-	3.3	-	+	-	-	3.1	-	+
	Q min 90d	1.4	-	+	-	-	5.8	-	+	-	-	4.9	-	+
	Q max 1d	10.7	+	+	+	2.1	64.5	-	-	-	-	78.8	12.1	+
	Q max 3d	10.4	+	+	+	2.0	61.5	-	-	-	-	52.3	+	+
	Q max 7d	9.2	+	+	+	1.7	51.6	-	-	-	+	33.2	+	+
	Q max 30d	6.2	+	0.5	+	1.1	28.0	-	+	-	+	17.0	+	+
	Q max 90d	4.3	+	+	+	0.5	17.0	-	+	+	+	12.2	+	+
	Days high Q [day]	14.1	2.6	+	2.7	2.1	9.3	-	+	2.2	1.7	3.0	0.7	-
	Days low Q [day]	12.6	+	+	+	-	8.6	-	-1.0	+	+	6.3	3.7	-1.4
Tim [day]	Day Q min	261	+	+	-	15	279	-15	-	-	-	50	-60	-67
	Day Q max	16	-	-	-	+	19	-	-	-	-	176	+	+
Fre [-]	Nr high Q	6.2	-0.5	-	-1.1	-0.8	9.1	-	-0.7	-	-0.8	30.2	-	+
	Nr low Q	7.2	-	-	-0.8	-	9.5	+	+	+	-0.6	13.2	-	2.9

-
+
+

Non-significant in-/decrease

4.3
-1.9

Significant in/decrease

- Lowland and Alpine:**
Increase of winter average flow

- Alpine 2090:**
Reduction of spring / summer average flow

- Lowland:**
Reduction of autumn / winter average flow

- Alpine 2090:**
Reduction of low flows

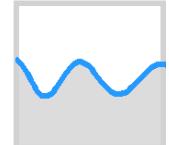
- Lowland 2090:**
Increase in high flows

- Alpine:** Earlier annual minimum

- Lowland:** Less high & low flow events

Summary

- Climate models and bias correction methods have different performances in different ecoregions
- Power Transformation and rcp85 show best depiction of recent conditions
- GCM and RCM need to be evaluated in each ecoregion
- We have shown a methodology to select combinations with low uncertainty for the predictions
- Streamflow predictions should go hand in hand with an analysis of statistical significance of the changes





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Leibniz-Institute of
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Thank you for your attention