



Using big data sets to combat climate change impacts

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Brussels, Belgium, 2018

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University of Geneva, Institute for Environmental Science

Outline

- Climate Change Analysis Steps
- 2w2e
- Climate Change Toolkit (CCT)
- California Case Study

Steps in Climate Change Analysis

- Collect historical measured data
- Collect GCM climate change data (find, extract from NetCDF or other formats, reformat for SWAT, etc...)
- Downscale/bias correct climate change data
- Interpolating to finer resolution
- Run hydrologic model with future data
- Drought, Flood, economical , ... analysis



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Water Weather Energy Ecosystem Technology and Data

Climate Change Data for SWAT model (CMIP5) [ReadMore](#)

Select Area

From Latitude

To Latitude

From Longitude

To Longitude

Select Models

GCM1 ☐

GCM2 ☐

GCM3 ☐

GCM4 ☐

GCM5 ☐

ObservedData ☐

Select Scenarios

scenario1 ☐

scenario2 ☐

scenario3 ☐

scenario4 ☐

historical ☐

Select Data Type

Precipitation ☐

Temperature ☐

Extract and Download

Map



Location

SAVE EXPORT SHARE EDIT INSIGHTS



All Users
100.00% Users



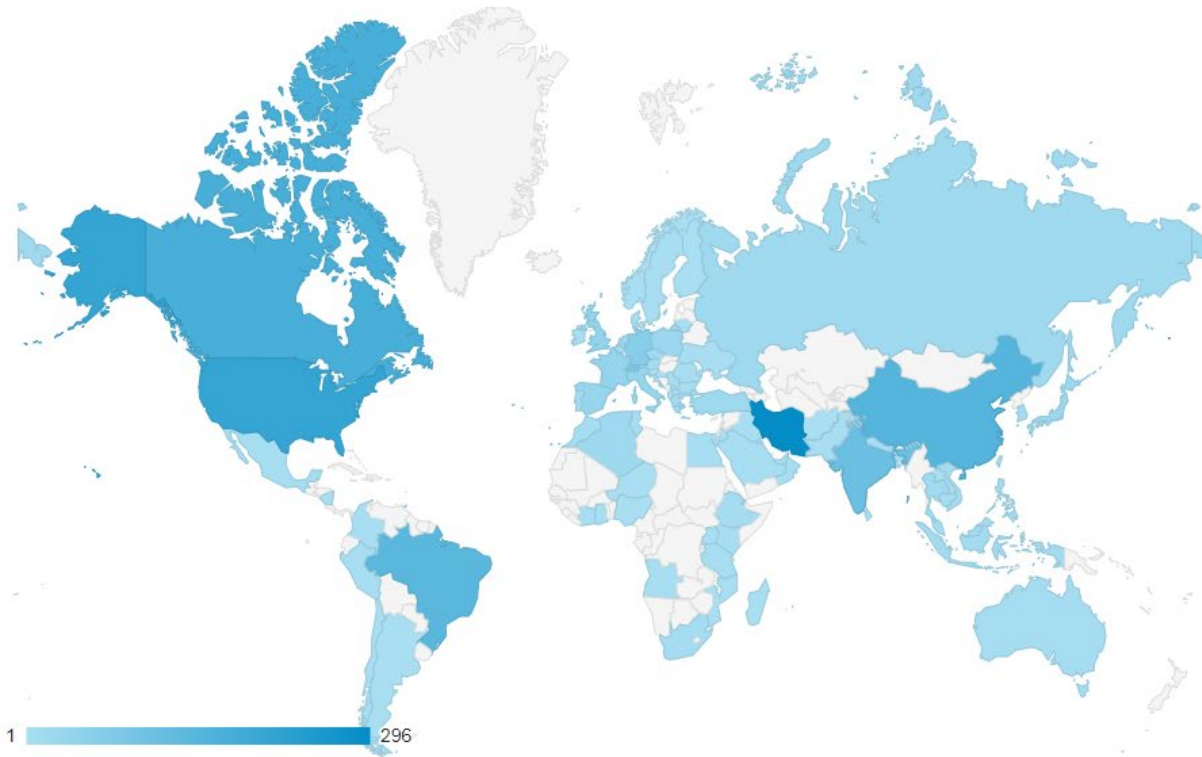
+ Add Segment

Sep 6, 2016 - Sep 14, 2018 ▼

Map Overlay **Explorer**

Summary Site Usage Ecommerce

Users ▼



Primary Dimension: **Country** City Continent Sub Continent



All Users
100.00% Users



+ Add Segment

Sep 6, 2016 - Sep 14,

Overview

Users ▼ VS. [Select a metric](#)

Hourly Day Week

● Users

400

200

October 2016 January 2017 April 2017 July 2017 October 2017 January 2018 April 2018 July 2018

Aug 1, 2018 - Aug 31, 2018
■ Users: 317

Users

1,757

New Users

1,765

Sessions

4,269

Number of Sessions per User

2.43

Pageviews

8,485

Pages / Session

1.99

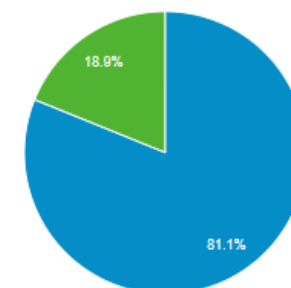
Avg. Session Duration

00:03:19

Bounce Rate

75.08%

■ New Visitor ■ Returning Visitor





Country ?	Users ? ↓	New Users ?	Sessions ?	Bounce Rate ?	Pages / Session ?	Avg. Session Duration ?	Goal Conversion Rate ?	Goal Completions ?	Goal Value ?
	1,757 % of Total: 100.00% (1,757)	1,771 % of Total: 100.34% (1,765)	4,269 % of Total: 100.00% (4,269)	75.08% Avg for View: 75.08% (0.00%)	1.99 Avg for View: 1.99 (0.00%)	00:03:19 Avg for View: 00:03:19 (0.00%)	0.00% Avg for View: 0.00% (0.00%)	0 % of Total: 0.00% (0)	\$0.00 % of Total: 0.00% (\$0.00)
1. Iran	296 (16.12%)	280 (15.81%)	743 (17.40%)	67.97%	2.66	00:04:32	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
2. United States	211 (11.49%)	199 (11.24%)	317 (7.43%)	80.44%	1.79	00:02:07	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
3. Canada	175 (9.53%)	175 (9.88%)	590 (13.82%)	78.47%	1.47	00:03:10	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
4. China	151 (8.22%)	154 (8.70%)	242 (5.67%)	73.55%	1.98	00:02:41	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
5. Brazil	142 (7.73%)	142 (8.02%)	164 (3.84%)	85.37%	2.26	00:02:38	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
6. India	111 (6.05%)	110 (6.21%)	226 (5.29%)	71.24%	2.18	00:03:03	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
7. Switzerland	88 (4.79%)	85 (4.80%)	598 (14.01%)	70.07%	1.84	00:04:37	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
8. Germany	61 (3.32%)	59 (3.33%)	120 (2.81%)	67.50%	1.94	00:03:41	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
9. United Kingdom	40 (2.18%)	34 (1.92%)	148 (3.47%)	69.59%	2.26	00:04:09	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
10. France	38 (2.07%)	38 (2.15%)	55 (1.29%)	83.64%	1.55	00:01:33	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
11. Italy	35 (1.91%)	34 (1.92%)	52 (1.22%)	96.15%	1.06	00:00:13	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
12. Spain	34 (1.85%)	34 (1.92%)	63 (1.48%)	68.25%	2.54	00:04:31	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
13. Poland	28 (1.53%)	27 (1.52%)	42 (0.98%)	73.81%	1.52	00:02:41	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
14. Hong Kong	25 (1.36%)	24 (1.36%)	28 (0.66%)	82.14%	1.25	00:00:40	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
15. Japan	25 (1.36%)	22 (1.24%)	49 (1.15%)	67.35%	2.84	00:03:15	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
16. Netherlands	22 (1.20%)	18 (1.02%)	40 (0.94%)	67.50%	1.80	00:01:45	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
17. Algeria	21 (1.14%)	20 (1.13%)	29 (0.68%)	79.31%	1.76	00:00:42	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
18. Turkey	20 (1.09%)	20 (1.13%)	34 (0.80%)	52.94%	6.06	00:11:12	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
19. Russia	18 (0.98%)	18 (1.02%)	26 (0.61%)	61.54%	1.65	00:03:26	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
20. Czechia	17 (0.93%)	16 (0.90%)	22 (0.52%)	72.73%	1.45	00:02:27	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
21. Thailand	17 (0.93%)	17 (0.96%)	20 (0.47%)	65.00%	2.85	00:03:13	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
22. (not set)	15 (0.82%)	11 (0.62%)	18 (0.42%)	94.44%	1.11	00:00:05	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
23. Greece	13 (0.71%)	12 (0.68%)	22 (0.52%)	72.73%	2.36	00:04:17	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
24. Philippines	12 (0.65%)	12 (0.68%)	12 (0.28%)	91.67%	1.25	00:00:01	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
25. Portugal	12 (0.65%)	12 (0.68%)	12 (0.28%)	91.67%	1.08	00:01:37	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)



Products



SWAT-CUP 2012

SWAT-CUP is a program for calibration of SWAT models.

[Read more](#)

[Download SWAT-CUP](#)



Climate Change Toolkit

Climate Change Toolkit (CCT) is a program, which handles all climate change analysis' tasks in one package. [Read more](#)

[Download CCT](#)



SWAT-MODSIM coupled model

The coupled SWAT-MODSIM model is a program that links the SWAT and MODSIM models for better integrated water resource planning and management. [Read more](#)

[Download SM](#)



Global ET observation

The main objective of this program and the linked database are to prepare a framework allow users to profit from MODIS-NASA available Actual Evapotranspiration (AET) observations to calibrate SWAT hydrological model. [Read more](#)

[Download GlobalET](#)



Previous Projects

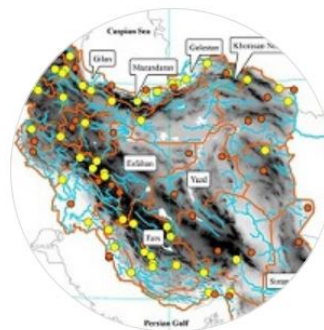


Europe project

A continental-scale hydrology and water quality model for Europe: Calibration and uncertainty of a high-resolution large-scale SWAT model

[Read more](#)

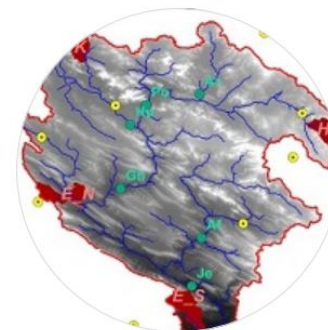
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Iran Project

Assessing the impact of climate change on water resources in Iran [Read more](#)

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Karkheh River Basin Project

Analyses of the impact of climate change on water resources components, drought and wheat yield in semiarid regions: Karkheh River Basin in Iran [Read more](#)

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Data

We have provided the necessary data for building a SWAT model of Global, Iran and Karkheh River Basin.

Karkheh River Basin (KRB)

The KRB (approximately 51,000 km²) stretches from the Zagros Mountains to the Hoor-Al-Azim Swamp, which is a trans-boundary wetland located at the Iran-Iraq border.

Select & Download

Iran

IRAN is located between 25 to 40 north latitude and 44 to 63 east longitude and an area of 1,648,195 km². The altitude varies from - m to 5670 m.

Select & Download

Global

We have prepared the global soil and landuse data compatible with Soil and Water Assessment Tool (SWAT) format. For further information feel free to contact us.

Select & Download

Global



Soil

Resolution 10 km, from global FAO 1995.

Reference for usersoil database:

Schuol, J., Abbaspour K.C., 2007. Using monthly weather statistics to generate daily data in a SWAT model application to West Africa. Ecological Modelling, 201:301-311.

Landuse

Resolution 1 km, from USGS Global Land Cover

Close

Karkheh River Basin (KRB)

The KRB (approximately 51,000 km²) extends from the Zagros Mountains to the Hooz Swamp, which is a trans-boundary wetland located at the Iran-Iraq border.

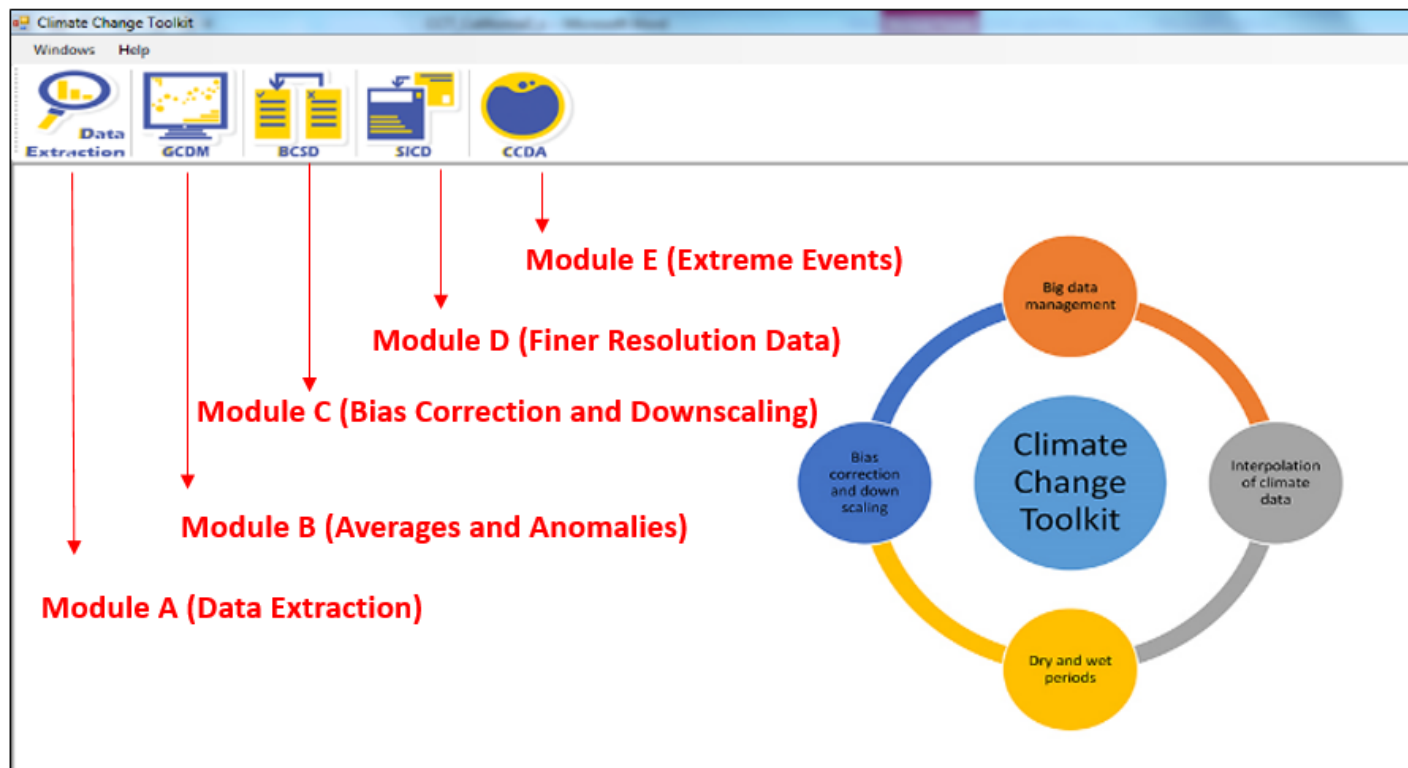
Select & Download

Select & Download

Select & Download

Climate Change Toolkit (CCT)

- Collect historic measured data
- Collect GCM climate change data (find, extract from Netcdf format, reformat for SWAT, etc...)
- Downscale/bias correct climate change data
- Interpolating to finer resolution
- Run hydrologic model with future data
- Analysis of extreme events



Data Archive

- Consists of 5 global GCMs and 4 emission scenarios (CMIP5) from ISI-MIP (1950-2100) at 0.5 degree resolution
- Historic CRU data (1970-2012) at 0.5 degree resolution
- SWAT-formatted precipitation, max and min temperaturec

GCM	Scenarios	Institute
GFDL-ESM2M	RCPs 2.6,4.5,6,8.5	NOAA/Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory (USA)
HadGEM2-ES	RCPs 2.6,4.5,6,8.5	Met Office Hadley Centre (United Kingdom)
IPSL-CM5A-LR	RCPs 2.6,4.5,6,8.5	Institute Pierre-Simon Laplace (France)
MIROC	RCPs 2.6,4.5,6,8.5	AORI, NIES and JAMSTEC (Japan)
NoerESM1-M	RCPs 2.6,4.5,6,8.5	Norwegian Climate Center (Norway)



Module A: Data Extraction

- Spatial extraction Lat: -89.75 to 89.75 Long: -179.75 to +179.75

Windows Help

Data Extraction Calculate Average Anomaly Bias Correction Interpolation CCDAnalyzer

General Form

Climate Data

Main Database Folder :

Historic Climate Data: ☒ HistoricData ☐ ObservedData

Future Climate Models: ☐ GCM1 ☐ GCM2 ☐ GCM3 ☐ GCM4 ☐ GCM5 ☒ HistoricData

Carbon Emission Scenarios: ☐ Scenario1 ☐ Scenario2 ☐ Scenario3 ☐ Scenario4 ☐ Historic ☒ HistoricData

Climate Variables: ☒ Precipitation ☒ Temperature

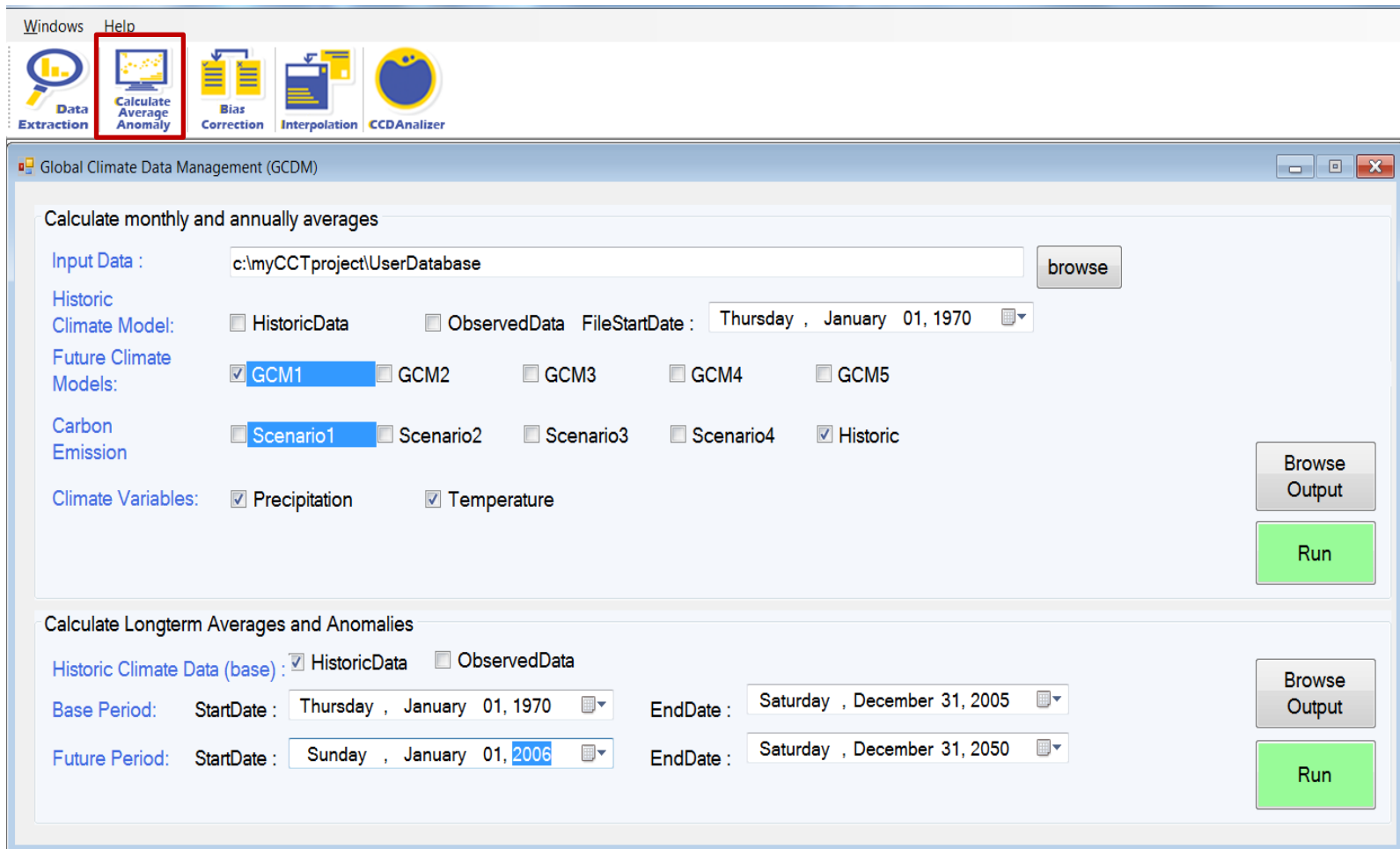
Spatial Extent to Extract: Latitude: From: To:
longitude: From: To:

Temporal Extent to Extract: ☒ EntirePeriod ☐ SelectedPeriod
StartDate :
EndDate :

User Project Folder:

Module B: Global Climate Data Management (Averages and Anomalies)

- Calculate monthly and annually averages and anomalies at each grid point



Windows Help

Data Extraction **Calculate Average Anomaly** Bias Correction Interpolation CCDAnalyzer

Global Climate Data Management (GCDM)

Calculate monthly and annually averages

Input Data :

Historic Climate Model: ☐ HistoricData ☐ ObservedData FileStartDate : Thursday , January 01, 1970

Future Climate Models: ☒ GCM1 ☐ GCM2 ☐ GCM3 ☐ GCM4 ☐ GCM5

Carbon Emission: ☐ Scenario1 ☐ Scenario2 ☐ Scenario3 ☐ Scenario4 ☒ Historic

Climate Variables: ☒ Precipitation ☒ Temperature

Calculate Longterm Averages and Anomalies

Historic Climate Data (base): ☒ HistoricData ☐ ObservedData

Base Period: StartDate : Thursday , January 01, 1970 EndDate : Saturday , December 31, 2005

Future Period: StartDate : Sunday , January 01, 2006 EndDate : Saturday , December 31, 2050

Module C: Bias Correction Statistical Downscaling

- For precipitation: multiplicative correction
- For temperature: additive correction

Windows Help

Data Extraction Calculate Average Anomaly **Bias Correction** Interpolation CCDAnalyzer

Bias Correction Statistical Downscaling (BCSD)

Manual browsing of data

Input Data : c:\myCCTproject\UserDatabase browse

Historic Climate Data: ☐ HistoricData ☐ ObservedData

Future Climate Models: ☒ GCM1 ☐ GCM2 ☐ GCM3 ☐ GCM4 ☐ GCM5

Carbon Emission Scenarios: ☒ Scenario1 ☐ Scenario2 ☐ Scenario3 ☐ Scenario4 ☐ Historic

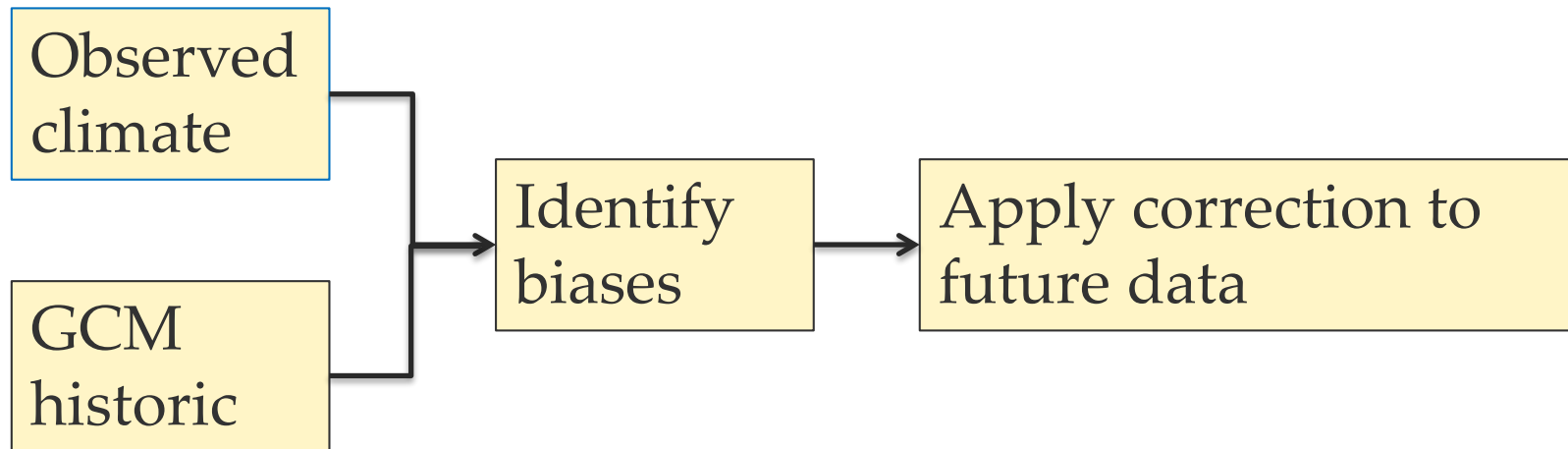
Climate Variables: ☒ Precipitation ☐ Temperature

GCMs Longterm Statistics: C:\myCCTproject\InputBiasCorrection\GCM_Longterm_GCM1_Historic_pcp_TotalReport.xlsx browse

Historic Longterm Statistics: C:\myCCTproject\InputBiasCorrection\Historic_Longterm_GCM1_Historic_pcp_TotalReport.xlsx browse

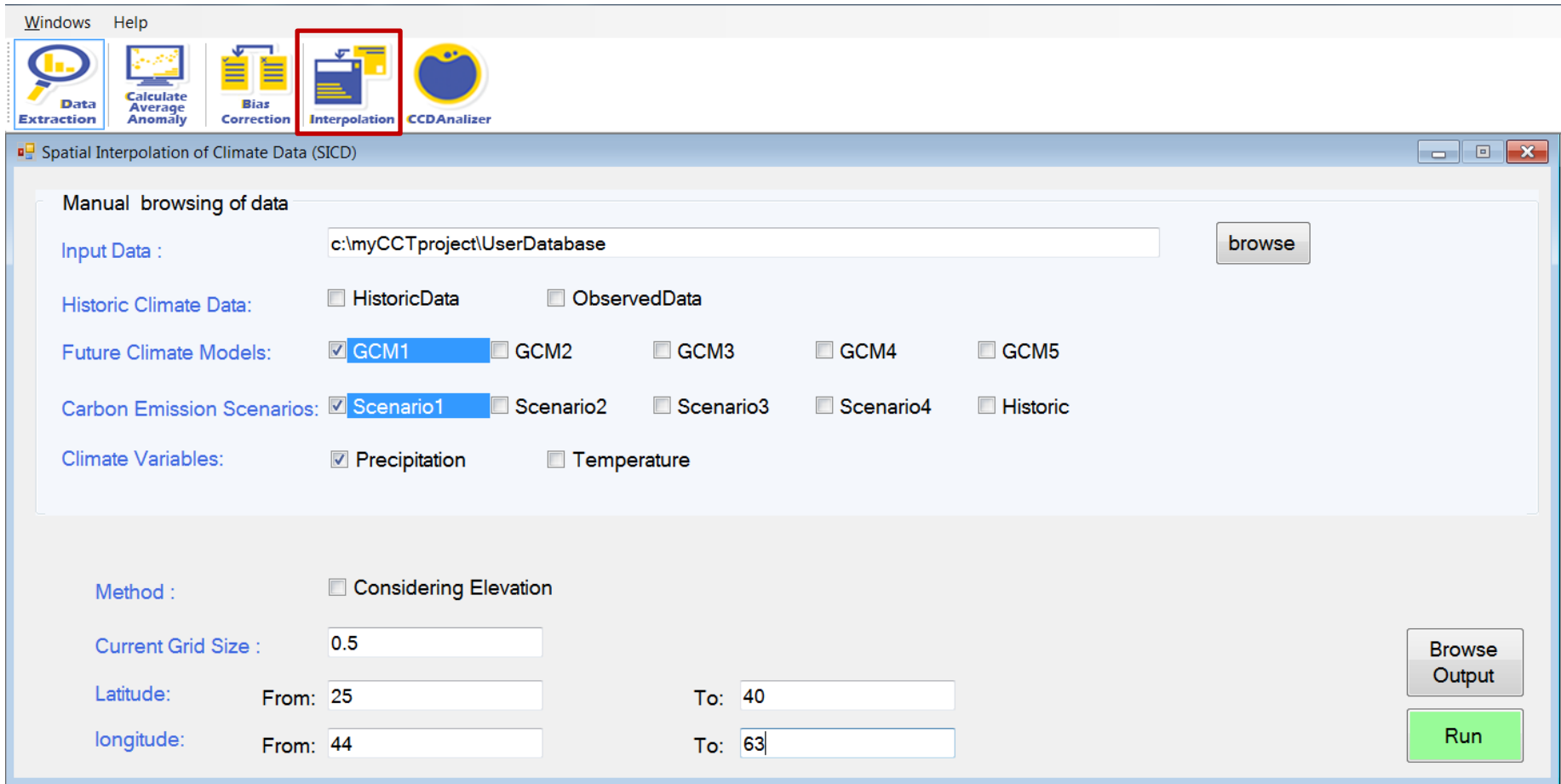
Correction Method : ☒ Ratio Method ☐ Additive Method ☐ Observed Browse Output Run

Bias correction



Module D: Spatial Interpolation of Climate Data

- Inverse Distance Weight Method (IDW)



Windows Help

Data Extraction Calculate Average Anomaly Bias Correction **Interpolation** CCDAnalyzer

Spatial Interpolation of Climate Data (SICD)

Manual browsing of data

Input Data : c:\myCCTproject\UserDatabase

Historic Climate Data: ☐ HistoricData ☐ ObservedData

Future Climate Models: ☒ GCM1 ☐ GCM2 ☐ GCM3 ☐ GCM4 ☐ GCM5

Carbon Emission Scenarios: ☒ Scenario1 ☐ Scenario2 ☐ Scenario3 ☐ Scenario4 ☐ Historic

Climate Variables: ☒ Precipitation ☐ Temperature

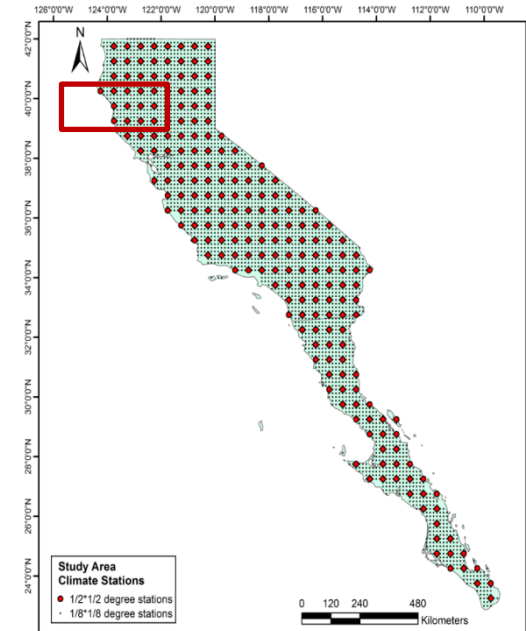
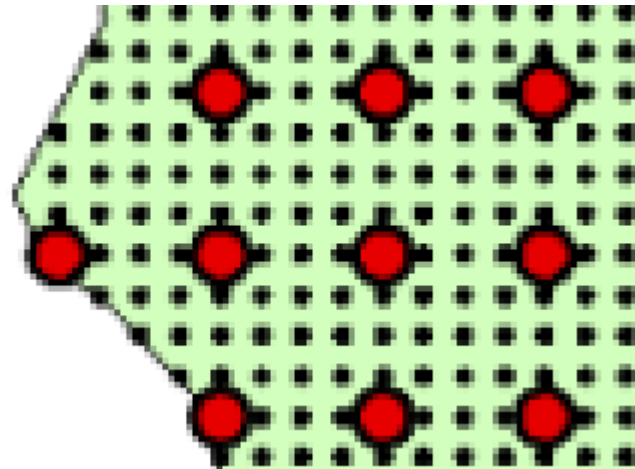
Method : ☐ Considering Elevation

Current Grid Size : 0.5

Latitude: From: 25 To: 40

longitude: From: 44 To: 63

Module D: Spatial Interpolation of Climate Data





Module E: Critical Consecutive Days Analyzer

Windows Help

Data Extraction Calculate Average Anomaly Bias Correction Interpolation **CCDAAnalyzer**

CCDA (Critical Consecutive Days Analysis)

inputCCDA InputCCDA from Swatcup outputs ccda

Climate Data

Main Database Folder : c:\myCCTproject\Bias-Correted browse

Historic Climate Data: ☐ HistoricData ☐ ObservedData

Future Climate Models: ☒ GCM1 ☐ GCM2 ☐ GCM3 ☐ GCM4 ☐ GCM5

Carbon Emission Scenarios: ☒ Scenario1 ☐ Scenario2 ☐ Scenario3 ☐ Scenario4 ☐ Historic

Climate Variables: ☒ Precipitation ☐ Temperature

Spatial Extent to extract: Latitude: From: 25 To: 40
longitude: From: 44 To: 63

Temporal Extent to extract: ☒ EntirePeriod ☐ SelectedPeriod
StartDate : Sunday , January 01, 2006 ▼
EndDate : Thursday , December 31, 2099 ▼

User Project Folder: c:\myCCTproject\inputCCDA browse

Browse Output

Run



Module E: Critical Consecutive Days Analyzer

Region	Wet Period	Dry Period
Tropical Regions	<p>What is the frequency of:</p> <p>Period Length > 2 days precipitation > 50 mm/day</p>	<p>What is the frequency of:</p> <p>Period Length > 60 days precipitation < 2 mm/day .and. max temperature > 30° C</p>
Semi-Arid Regions	<p>What is the frequency of:</p> <p>Period Length > 1 day precipitation > 20 mm/day</p>	<p>What is the frequency of:</p> <p>Period Length > 120 days precipitation < 2 mm/day .and. max temperature > 35° C</p>

California example: Flood analysis

Table 4

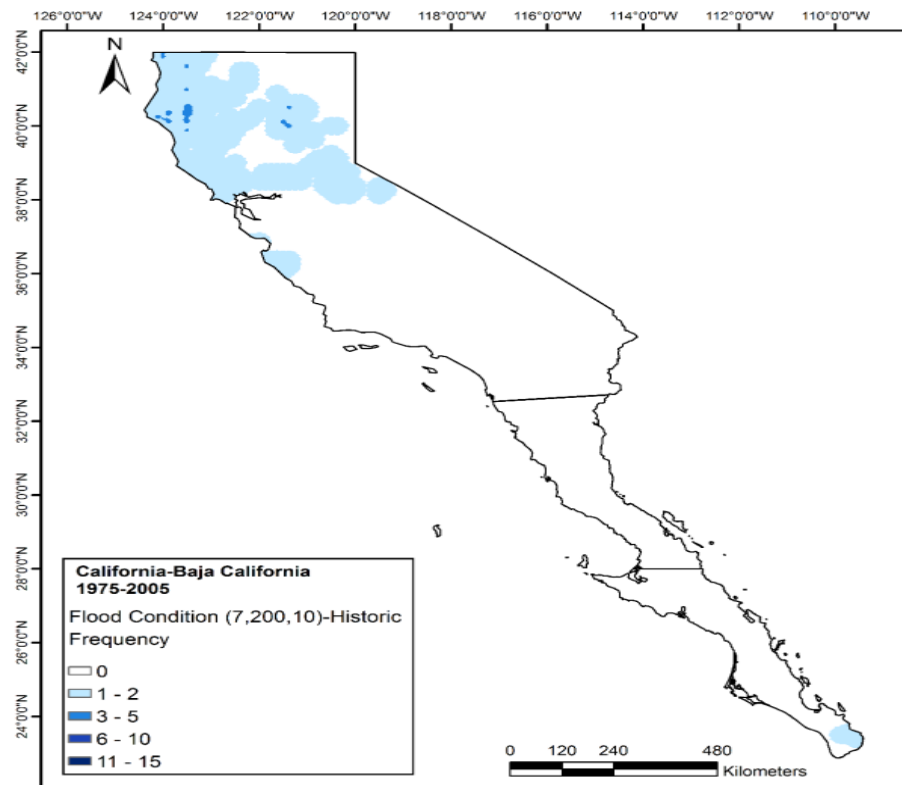
Records of historic flooding conditions in California.

	Region	Year	Precipitation (mm)	Duration (Day)	Return period (years)
	California	1909	1,458	20	12,000
1	North of Los Angeles	1933-1934	300	7	
2	Santa Ana River basin	February (4-7) 1937	200	4	450
3	Los Angeles	1938	254	5	
4	California (Shasta County)	December 1955	390	1	
5	California-Wester Nevada	1986	740	10	
6	California-Calistoga	1986	740	10	1,000
7	California-Sacramento	1986	250	11	
8	Northern California-Sierra Nevada	1996-1997	760	16	

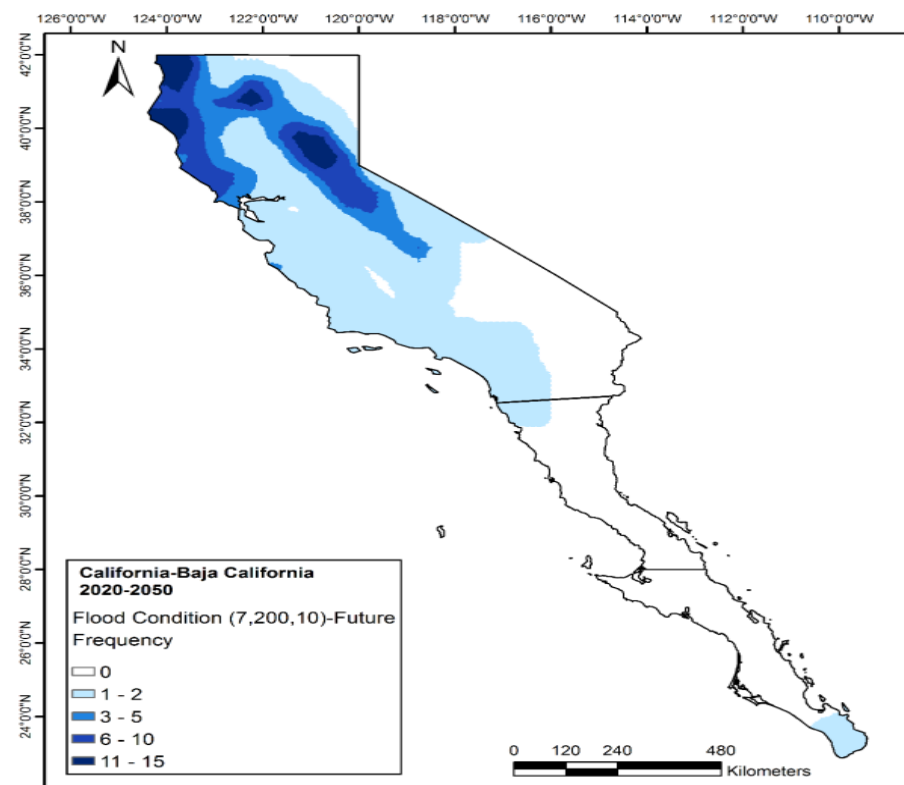
California Results- Flood analysis

Flood condition: 7 days rainfall, more than 200 mm, min 10 mm/d

Historic (1975-2005)



Future (2020-2050)

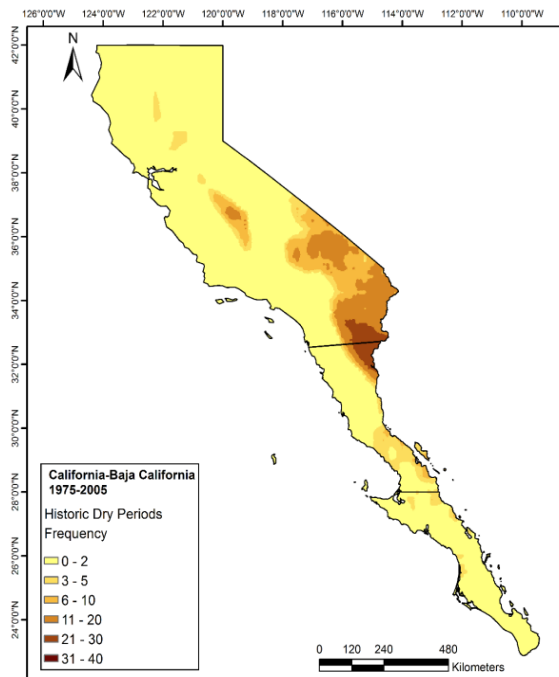


California Results- Dry periods

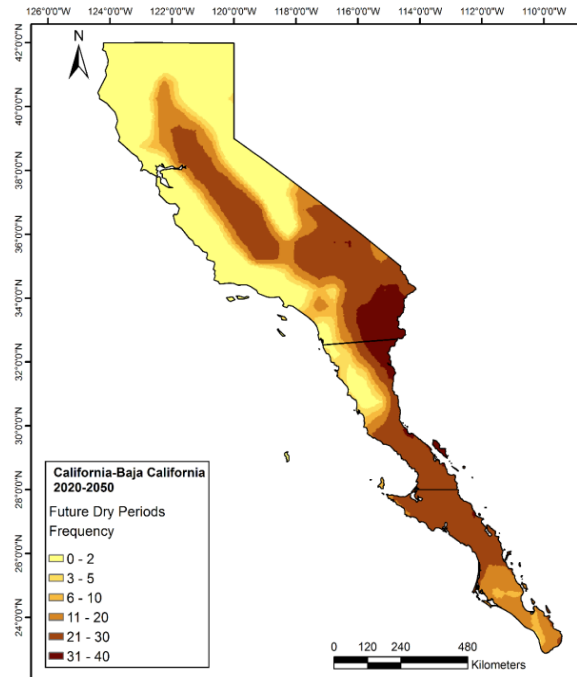
Period Length > 60 days
precipitation < 2 mm/day .and. max temperature > 30° C

Frequency of dry periods increased from 0-2 to 30-40 times

Historic (1975-2005)



Future (2020-2050)

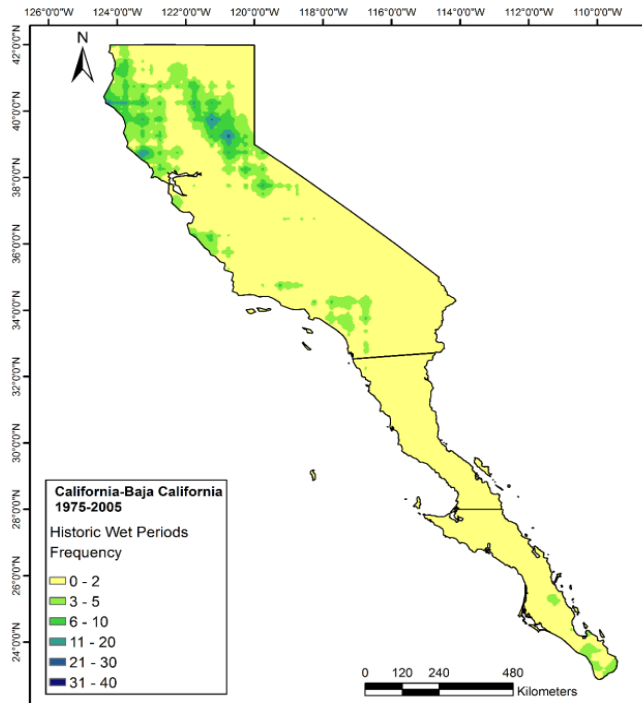


California Results- Wet periods

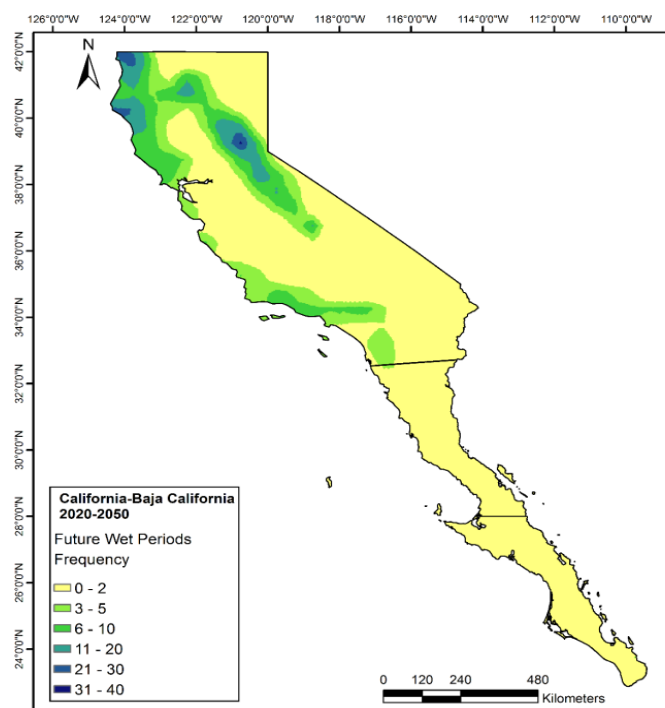
Period Length > 2 days, Precipitation > 50 mm day⁻¹

Frequency of wet periods: 0-2 to 31 – 40 times

Historic (1975-2005)



Future (2020-2050)



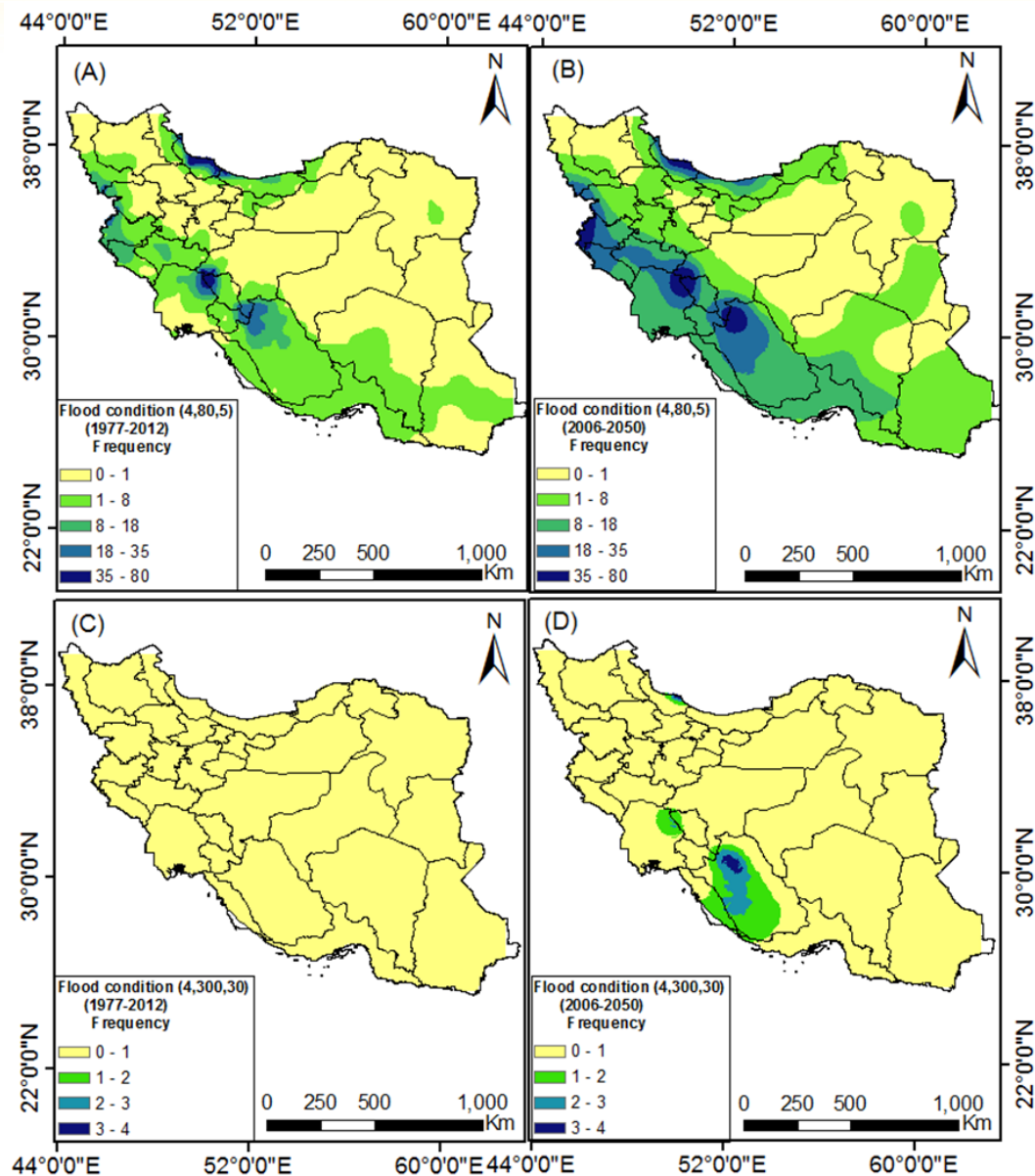
Iran Floods

Table 1

Reference criteria to study extreme floods.

province	date	Duration precipitation day	Total precipitin mm	Damage	
				Fatalities	Buildings
Golestan	11 August	2	140		4,000 buildings
East Azerbaijan Kurdistan	April 14 to April 17, 2017	2	55	42 deaths	-
		3	53	5 deaths	
Golestan	September 2, 2016	1	68	4 deaths	900
Ilam	October28 ,2015	3	325	9	-
Lorestan			121		
Tehran	19 July 2015	1	34	30 people injured	-
Mazandaran	19 and 20 July 2015	2	166.1		-
Qazvin	30 March 2015	1	31.1	77 people injured	-
Sistan	30 January 2017	4	118	1 death	-
Fars	13 February 2017	6	360	-	-

Iran Floods



Frequency of 150 consecutive days where rainfall < 2 mm
and for the 1977-2012 period and 2006-2050

