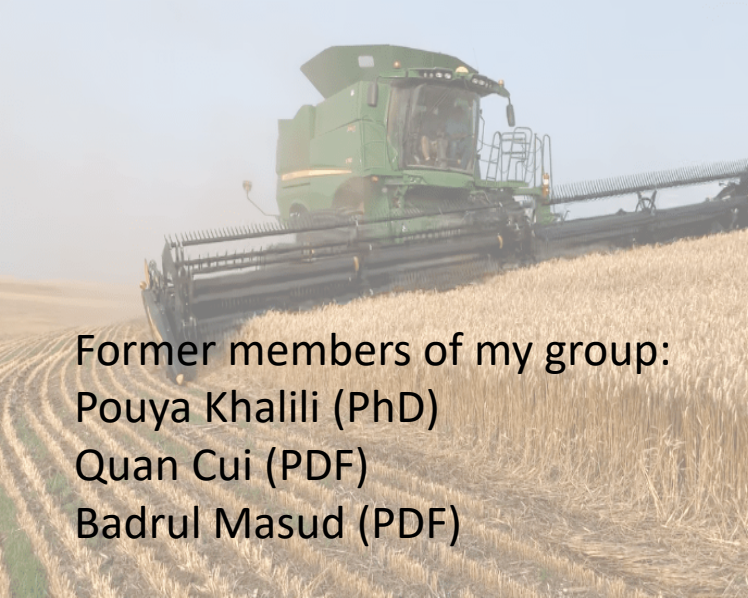


# Application of SWAT model to assess hydrological impacts of virtual water export under extreme event conditions in Canada



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Former members of my group:  
Pouya Khalili (PhD)  
Quan Cui (PDF)  
Badrul Masud (PDF)

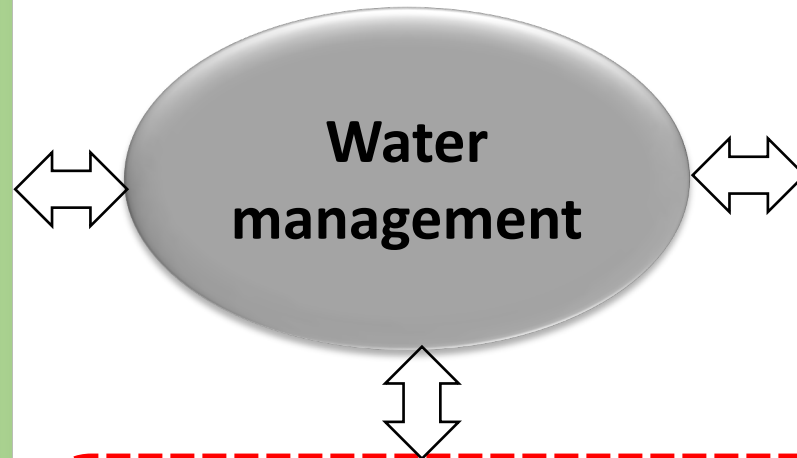


2024 International SWAT Conference,  
July 8-12, 2024  
Strasbourg, France

# Management of limited water resources

## Field Level

- Modern irrigation
- Cultivation activities improvement
- Reclaiming of soil quality
- Renovation of irrigation networks
- Supplemental irrigation
- Training farmers
- Precision agriculture



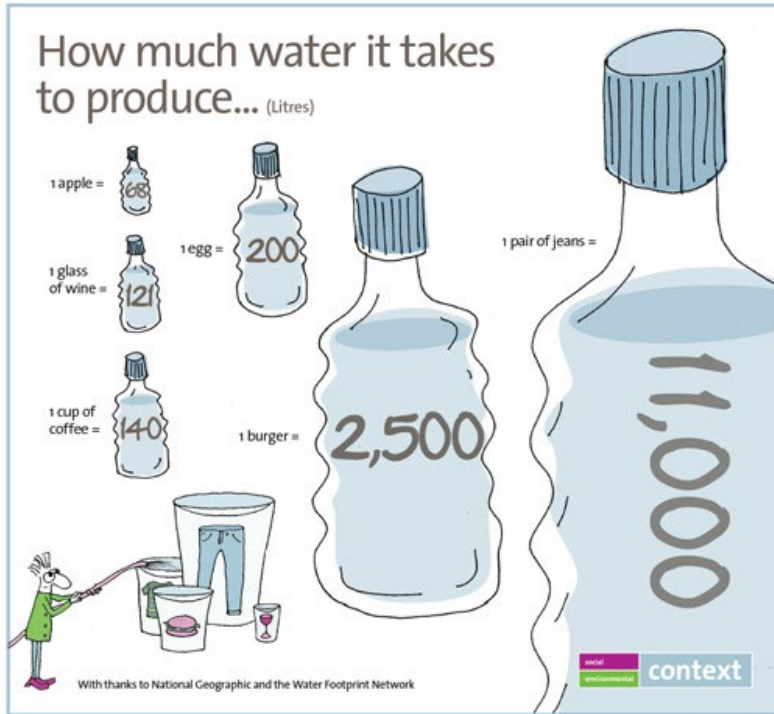
## Plant Level (genotype)

- Increasing the harvest index
- Improving drought tolerance
- Improving salinity tolerance

Virtual water trade strategy

## Regional Level

# Virtual water



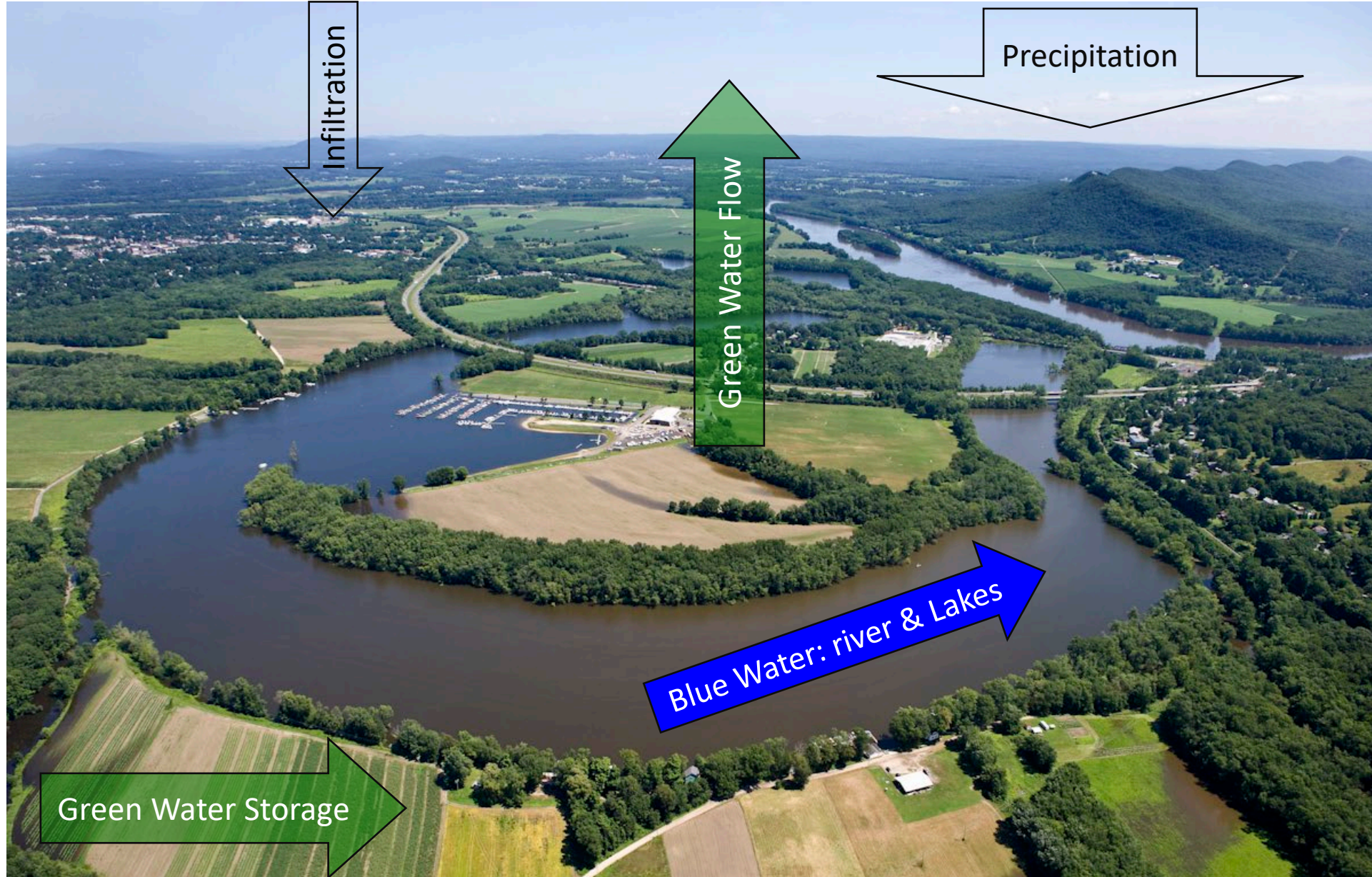
- “**Virtual Water**” is the amount of water used for producing food commodities [Tony Allan, 1993].
- The term **Virtual Water** was originally developed in the context of water-scarce regions (MENA).
- The **Virtual Water Trade Strategy** promotes the import of water-intensive crops and the export of crops with high water-use values.

## Virtual water content of commodities (m<sup>3</sup>/ton) [Ref: Hoekstra et al., 2012]

Product	USA	China	India	Russia	Indonesia	Australia	Brazil	Japan	Mexico	Italy	Netherlands	World average
Rice (Paddy)	1,275	1,321	2,850	2,401	2,150	1,022	3,082	1,221	2,182	1,679		2,291
Rice (husked)	1,656	1,716	3,702	3,118	2,793	1,327	4,003	1,586	2,834	2,180		2,975
Rice (broken)	1,903	1,972	4,254	3,584	3,209	1,525	4,600	1,822	3,257	2,506		3,419
Wheat	849	690	1,654	2,375		1,588	1,616	734	1,066	2,421	619	1,334
Maize	489	801	1,937	1,397	1,285	744	1,180	1,493	1,744	530	408	909
Soybean	1,869	2,617	4,124	3,933	2,030	2,106	1,076	2,326	3,177	1,506		1,789
Sugarcane	103	117	159		164	141	155	120	171			175
Cotton seed	2,535	1,419	8,264		4,453	1,887	2,777		2,127			3,644
Cotton lint	5,733	3,210	18,694		10,072	4,268	6,281		4,812			8,242
Barley	702	848	1,966	2,359		1,425	1,373	697	2,120	1,822	718	1,388
Sorghum	782	863	4,053						1,212	582		2,853
Coconuts		749	2,255						1,954			2,545
Millet	2,143	1,863	3,269						4,534			4,596
Coffee (roasted)	5,790	7,488	14,500						33,475			20,682
Tea (made)		11,110	7,002									9,205
Beef	<b>13,193</b>	<b>12,560</b>	<b>16,482</b>						<b>37,762</b>	<b>21,167</b>	<b>11,681</b>	<b>15,497</b>
Pork	3,946	2,211	4,397						6,559	6,377	3,790	4,856
Goat meat	3,082	3,994	5,187						10,252	4,180	2,791	4,043
Sheep meat	5,977	5,202	6,692						16,878	7,572	5,298	6,143
Chicken meat	2,389	3,652	7,736						5,013	2,198	2,222	3,918
Eggs	1,510	3,550	7,531						4,277	1,389	1,404	3,340
Milk	695	1,000	1,369	1,345	1,143	915	1,001	812	2,382	861	641	990
Milk powder	3,234	4,648	6,368	6,253	5,317	4,255	4,654	3,774	11,077	4,005	2,982	4,602
Cheese	3,457	4,963	6,793	6,671	5,675	4,544	4,969	4,032	11,805	4,278	3,190	4,914
Leather (bovine)	14,190	13,513	17,710	22,575	15,929	18,384	18,222	11,864	40,482	22,724	12,572	16,656

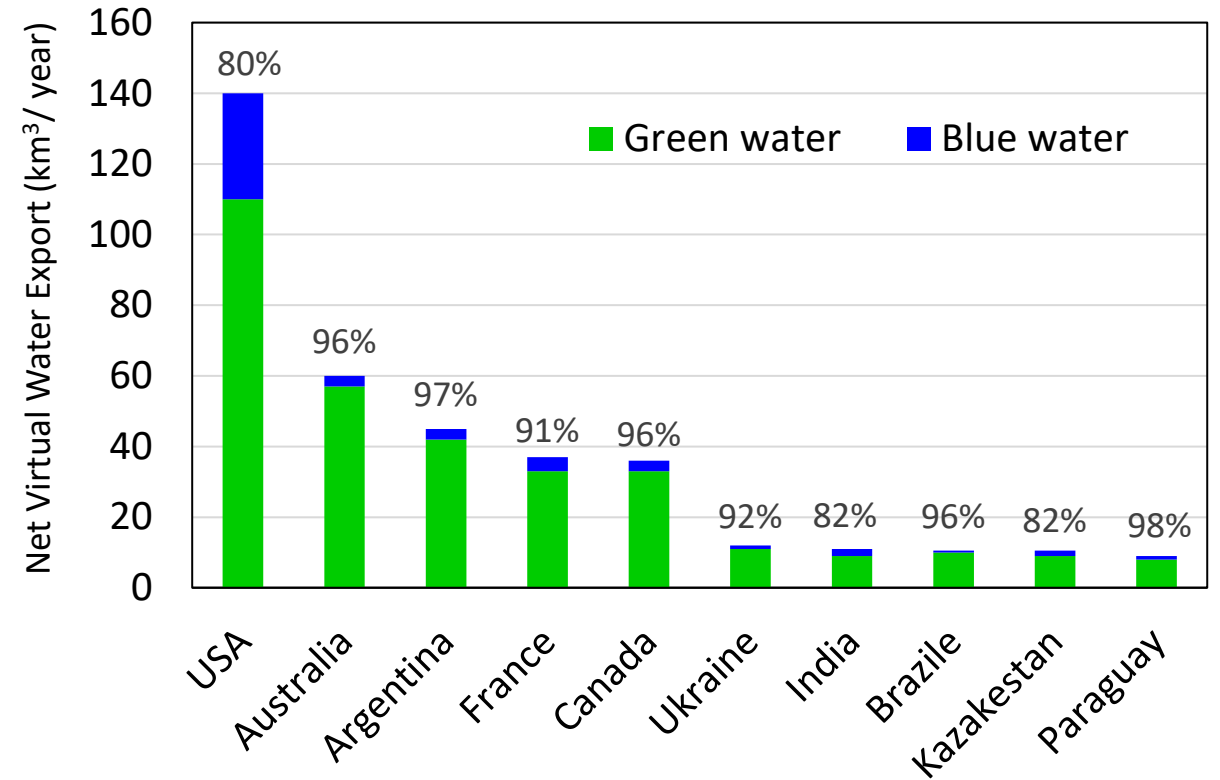
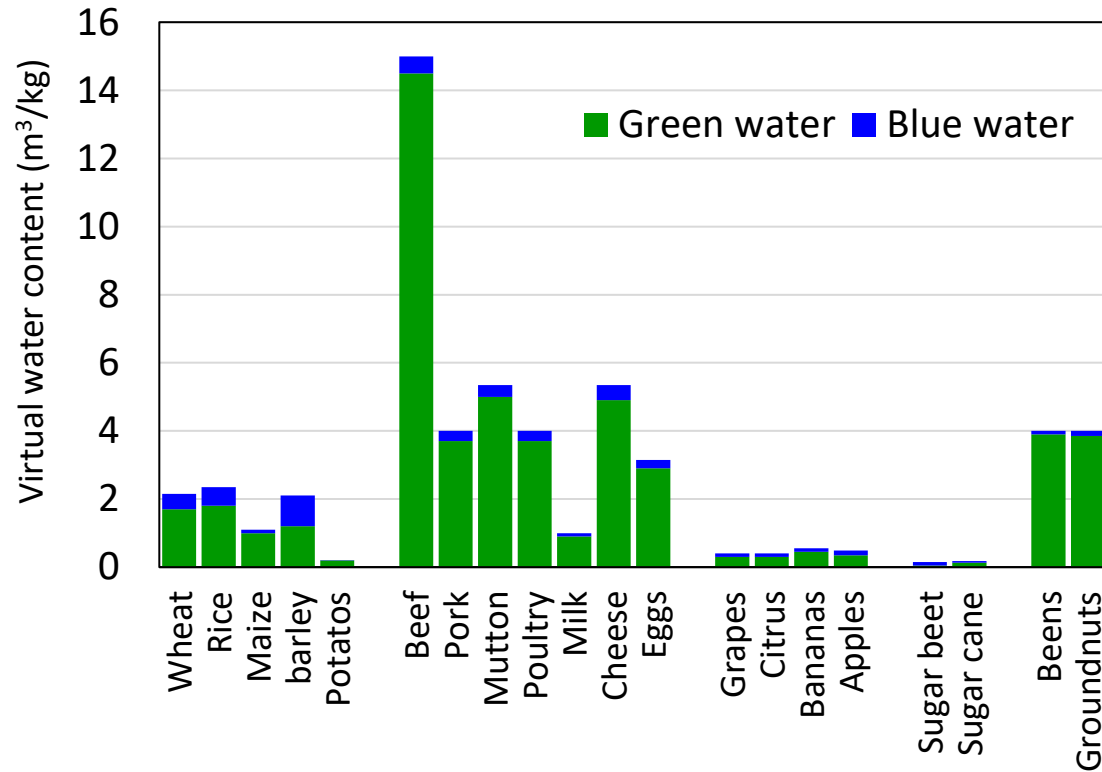
# Blue and green water resources

[Falkenmark and Rockstrom, 2006]



# Virtual water content and the net VW export

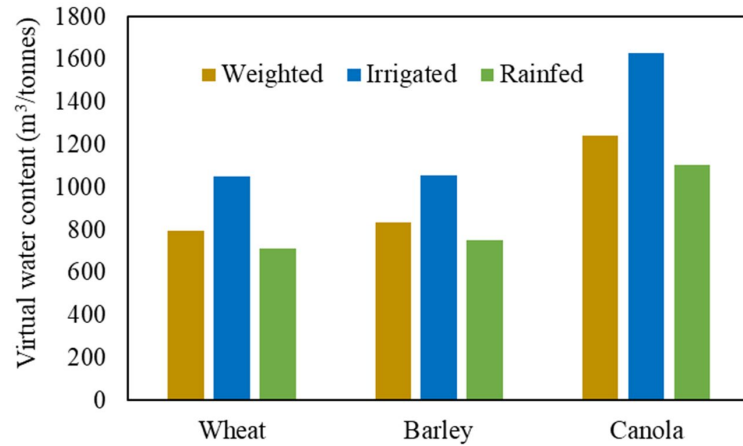
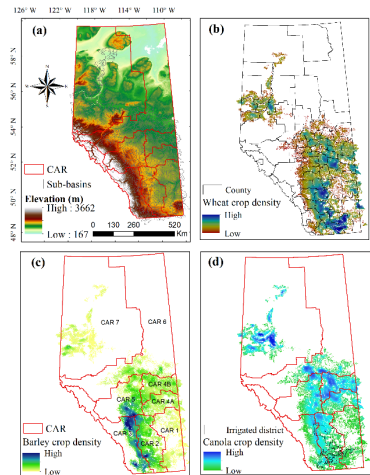
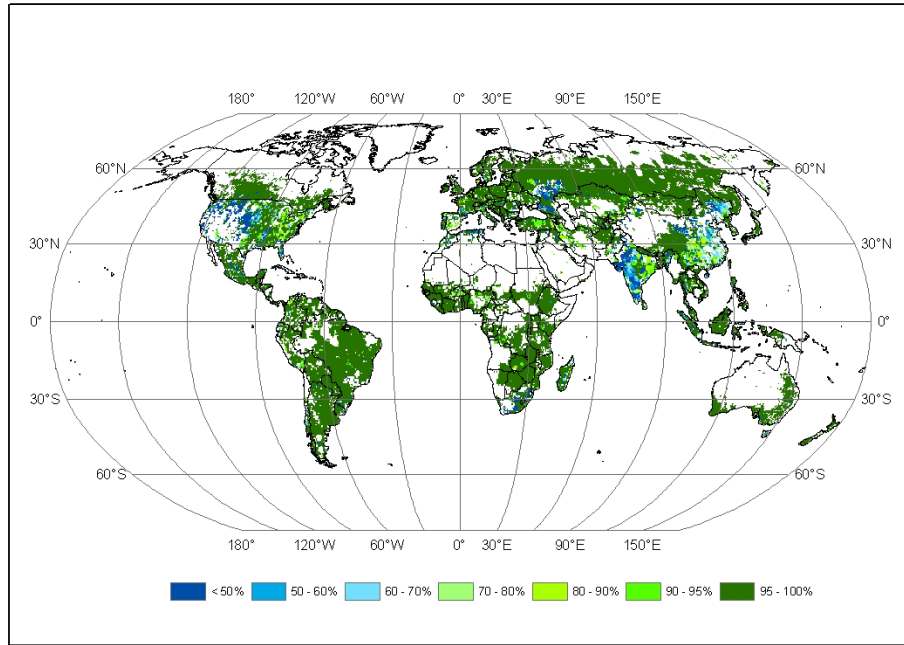
[Hoekstra and Mekonnen, 2012; Graham et al., 2020]



➤ If most crop production relies on green water, why is blue water scarcity a concern in many countries worldwide?

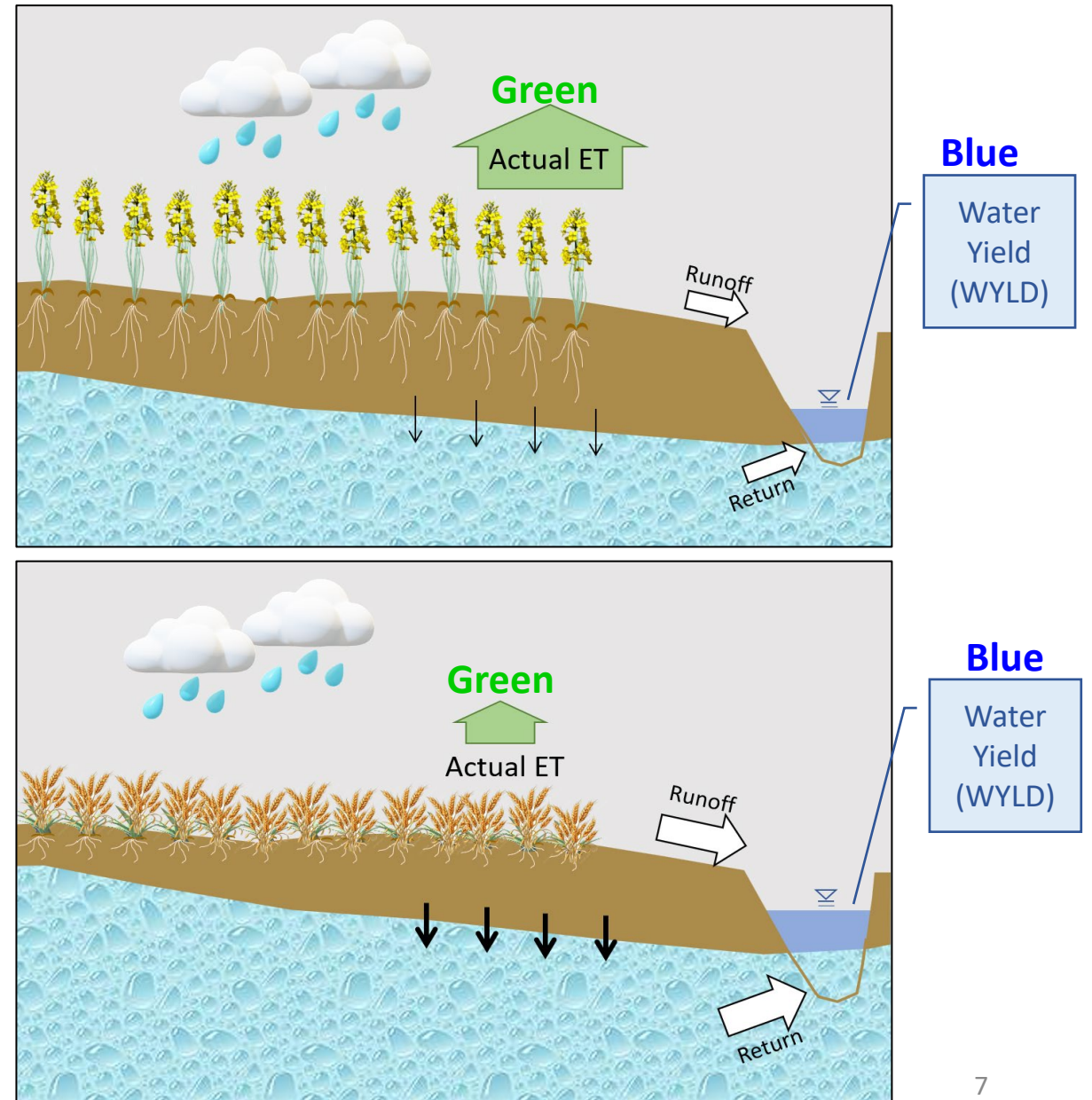
# 1. Water challenges are local

[Ref: Hoekstra et al., 2012; 2019]



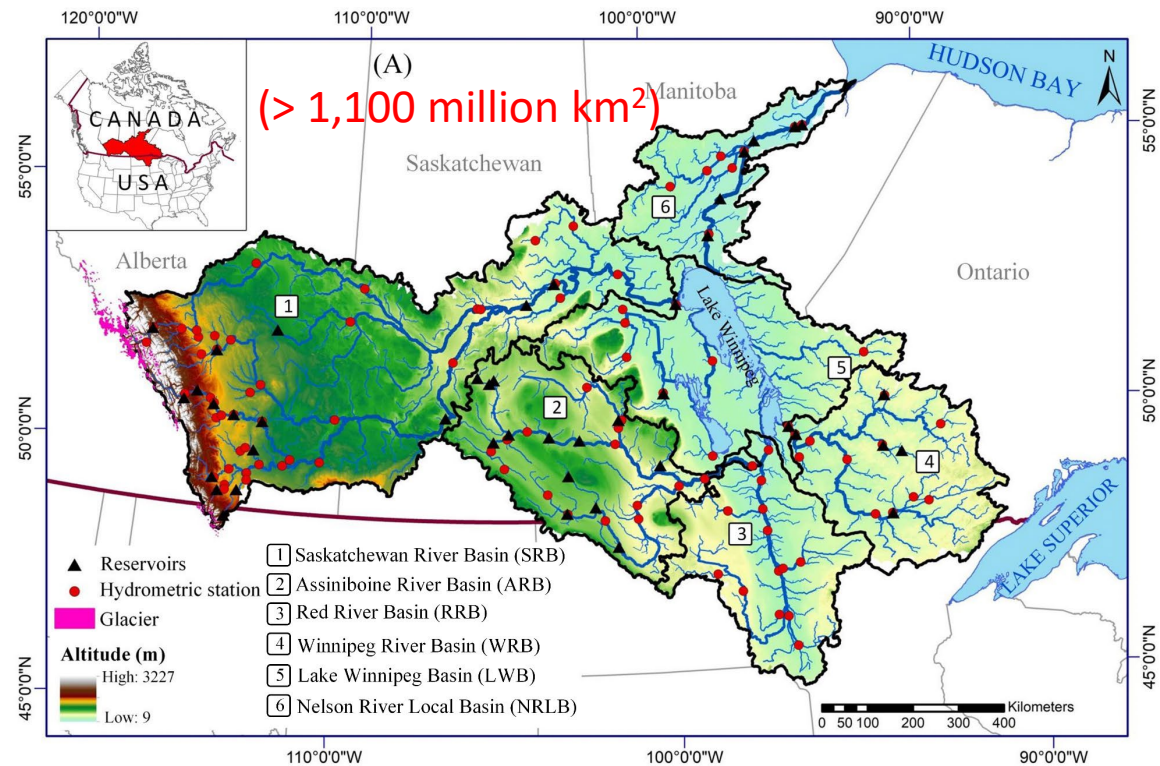
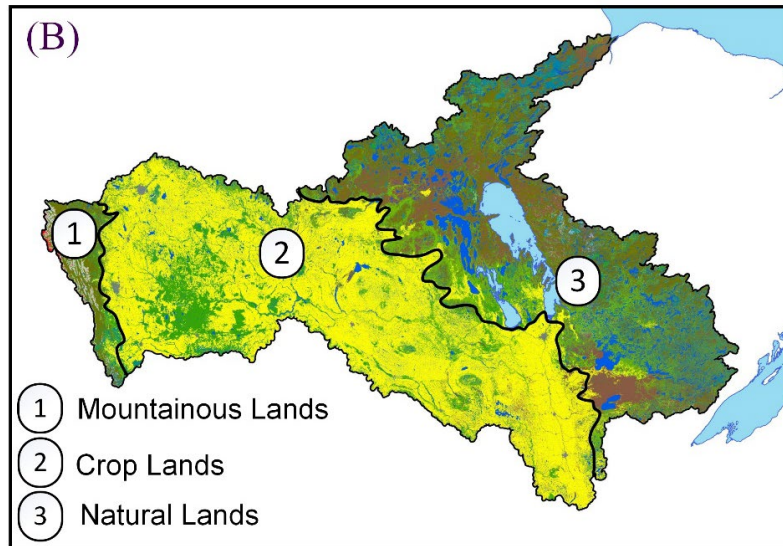
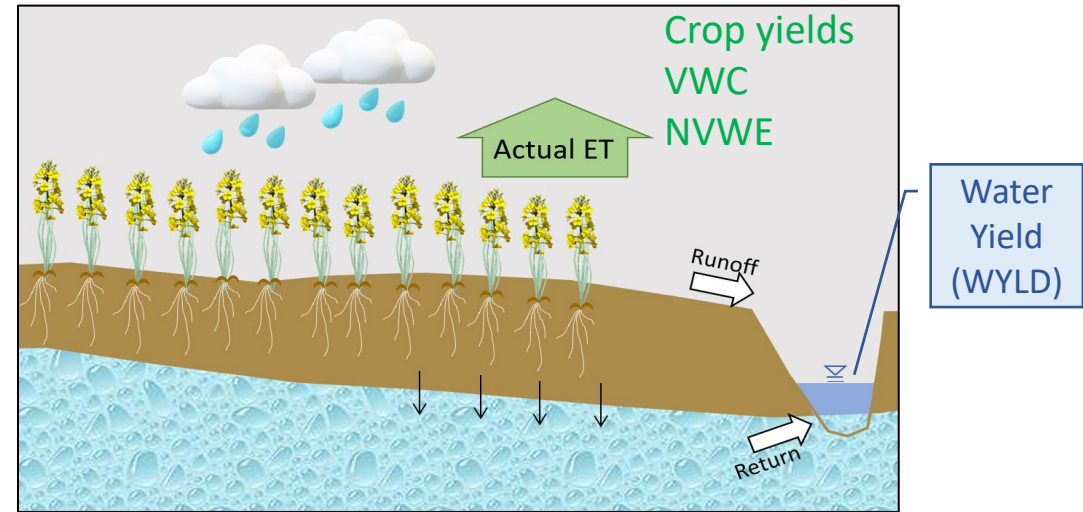
[Ref: Masud et al., 2019]

# 2. Blue and green water resources are interlinked



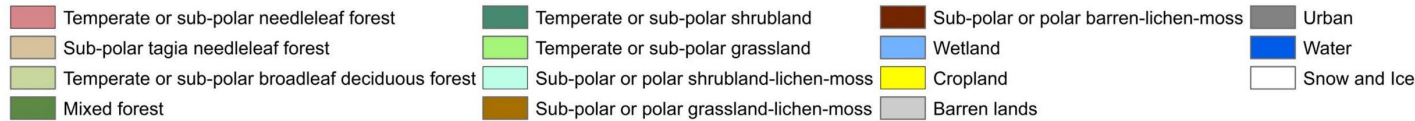
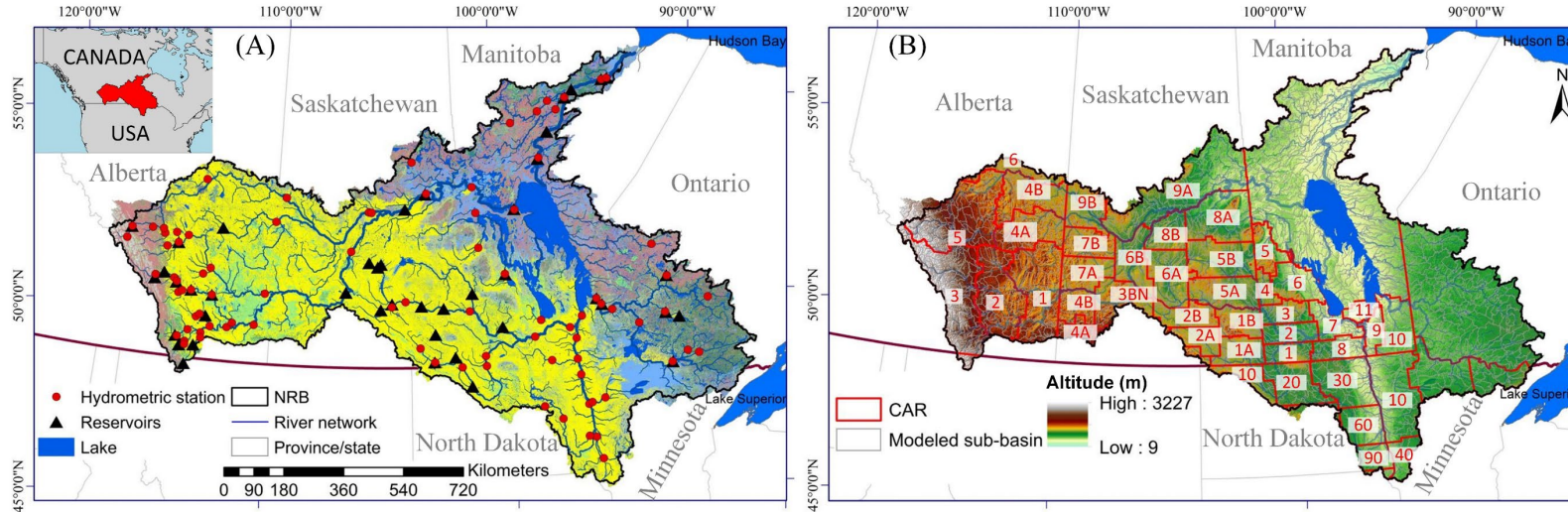
# Objectives:

- Relationships between Hydrological WYLD, crop Y, VWC, NVWE
- Droughts and post-droughts
- Past and future





# Agro-hydrological model: Soil and Water Assessment Tool

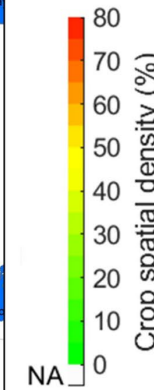
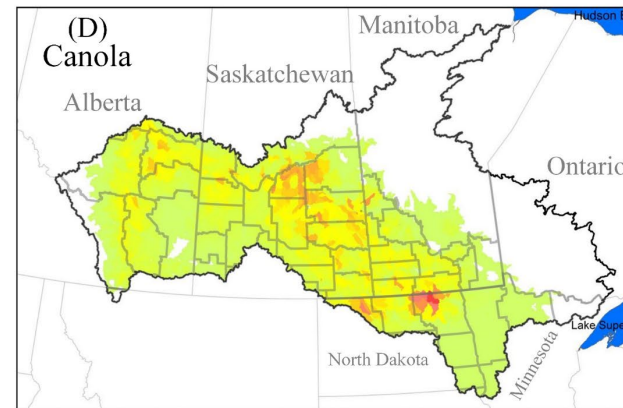
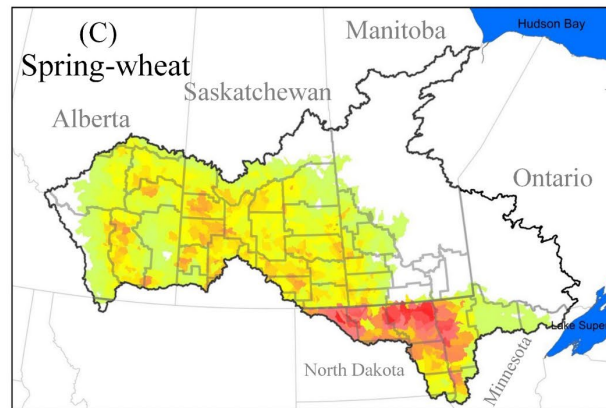


## Calibration-validation:

- 1982-2016
- 86 Streamflow (44 dams)
- Wheat, Barley, Canola yields



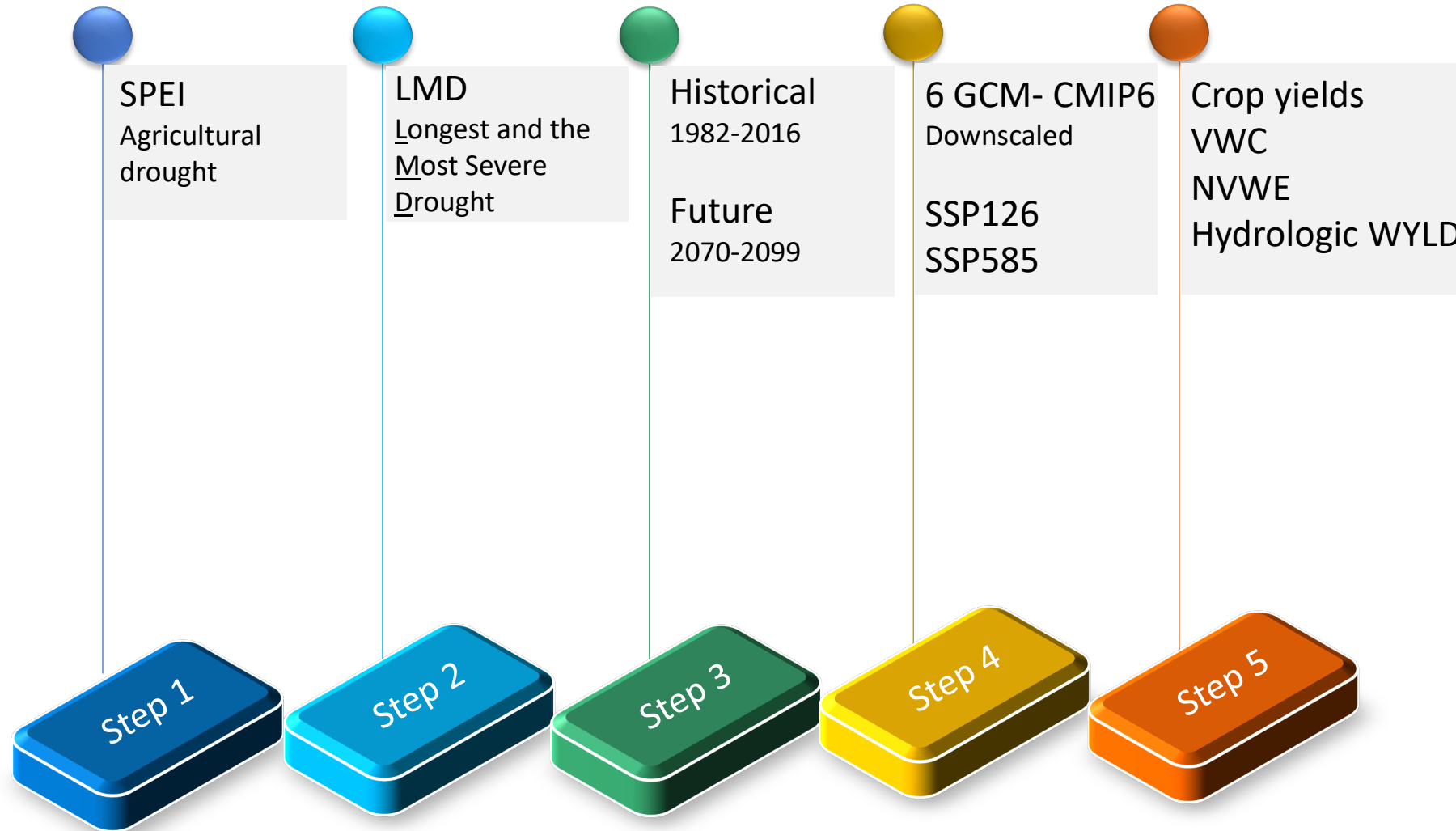
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/usfwsmtmprairie/16826406199>



[Ref: Khalili et al., 2023. Journal of Hydrology]  
 [Ref: Khalili et al., 2024. Journal of Hydrology]

## Post-processing of model outputs:

Understanding the impacts of drought and post-drought conditions



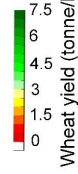
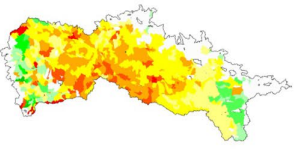
Historical average

Historical drought

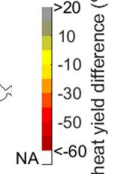
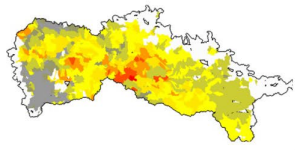
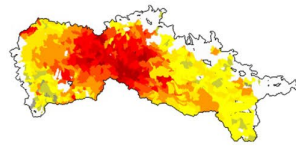
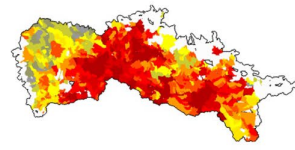
SSP126 drought

SSP585 drought

Wheat

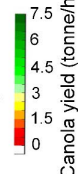
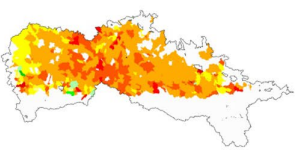


Wheat yield (tonne/ha)

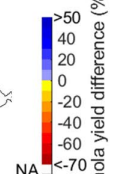
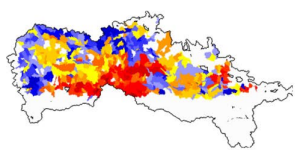
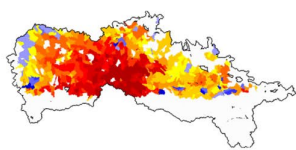
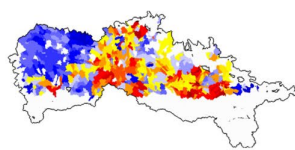


Wheat yield difference (%)

Canola



Canola yield (tonne/ha)



Canola yield difference (%)

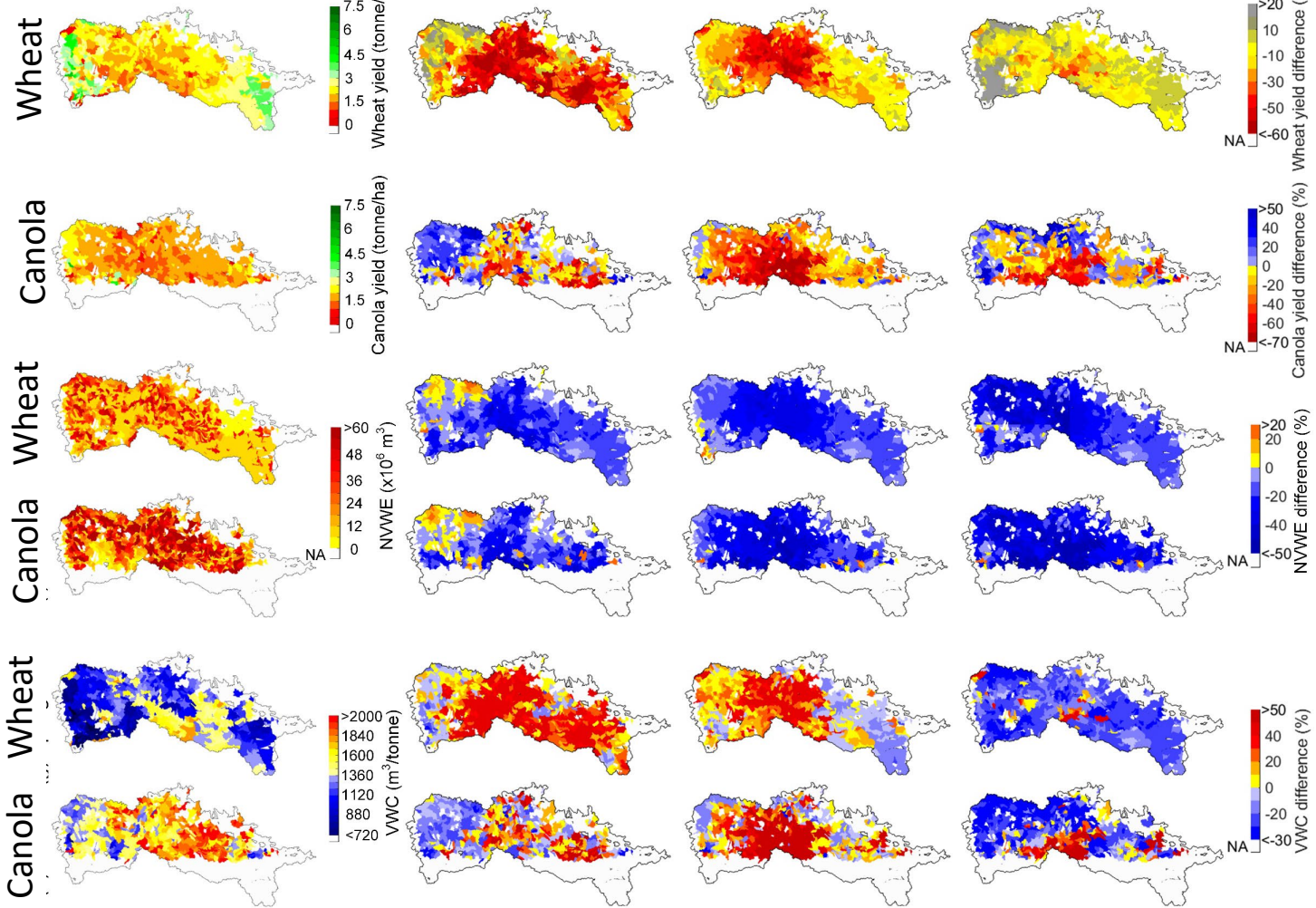
Reduced crop Y, more in SK than AB

# Historical average

## Historical drought

## SSP126 drought

## SSP585 drought



Reduced crop Y, more in SK than AB

Reduced NVWE associated with reduced crop Y

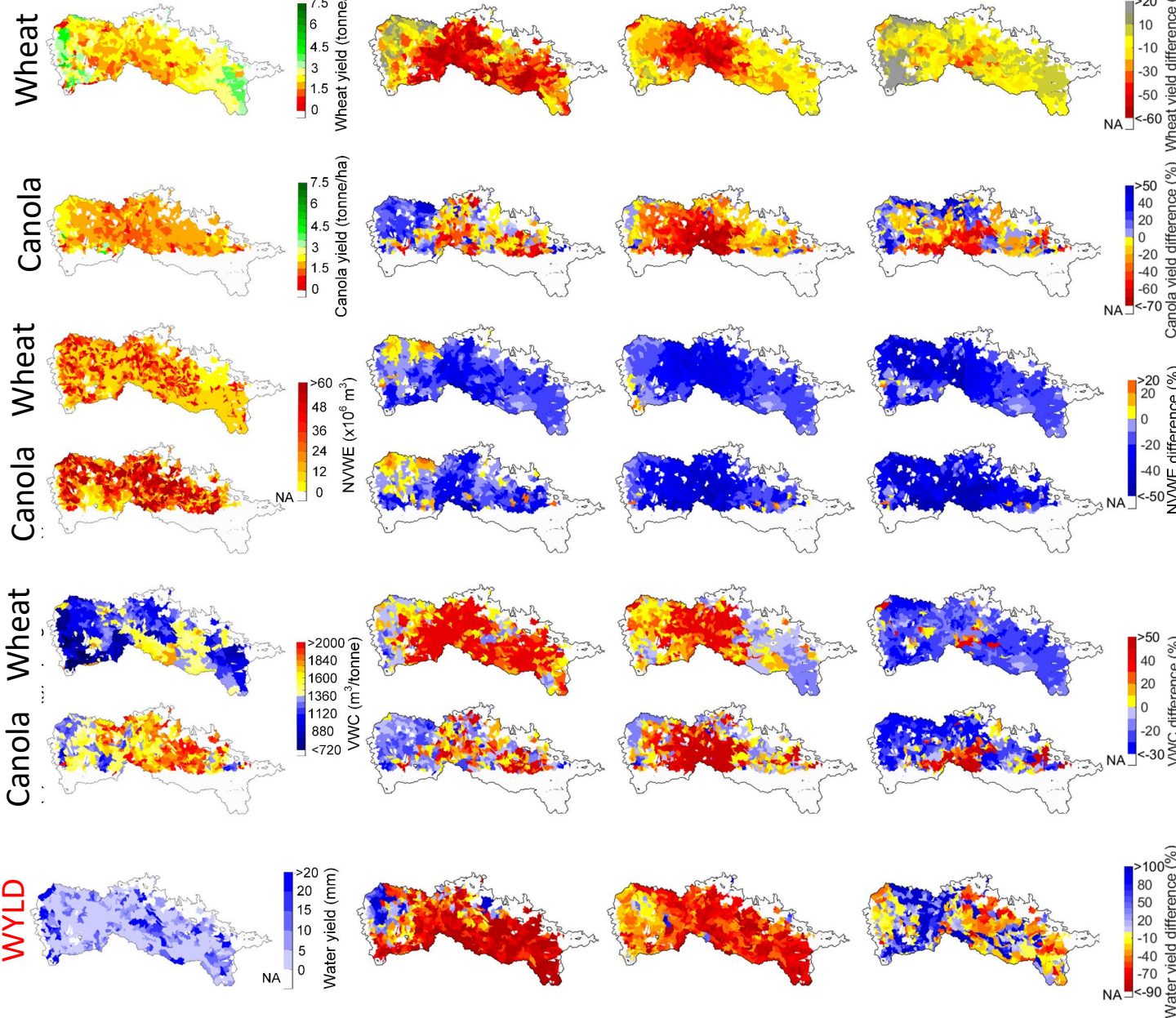
Increased VWC, ET demand  
SSP585: reduced VWC, CO2 effects

Historical average

Historical drought

SSP126 drought

SSP585 drought



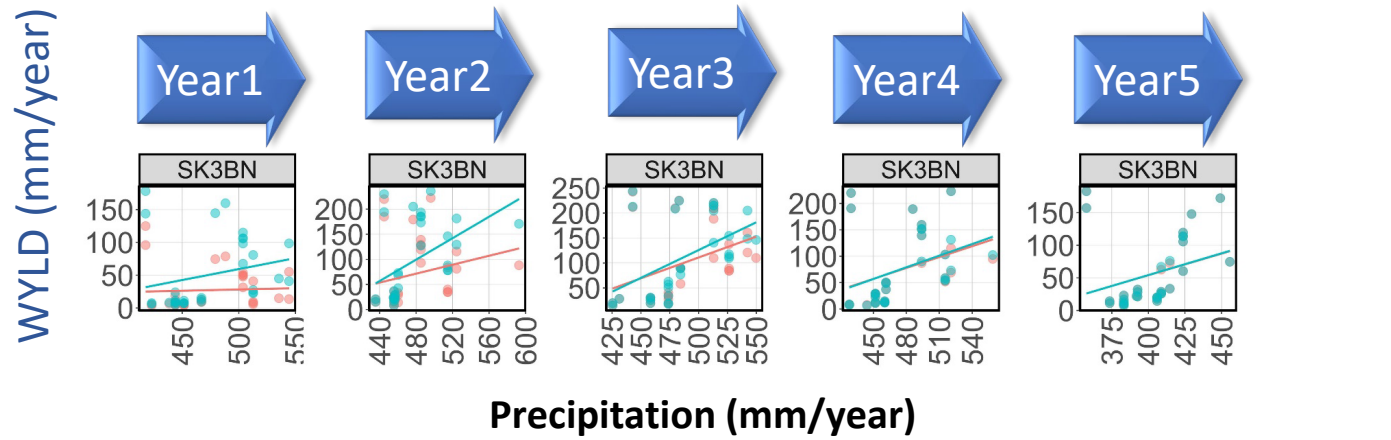
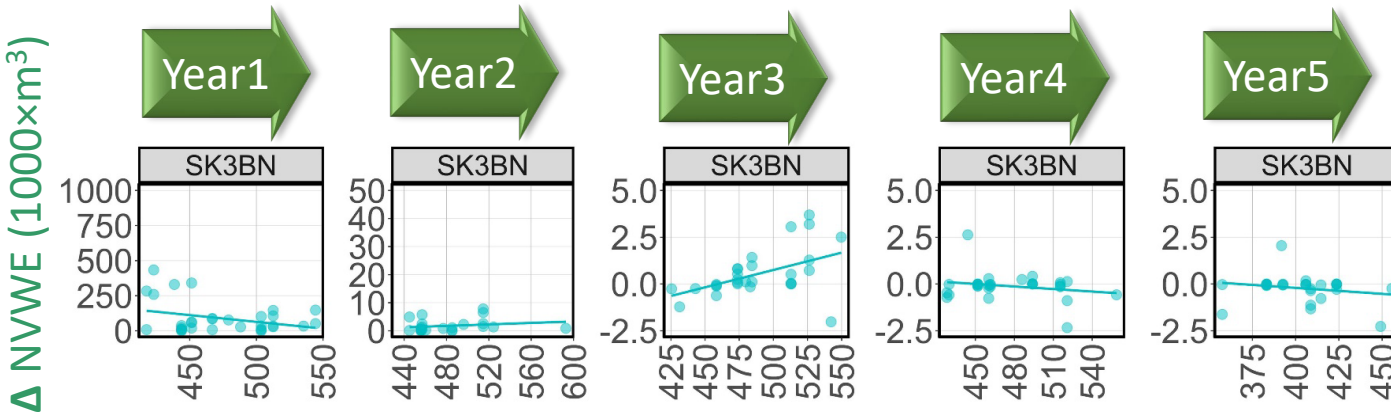
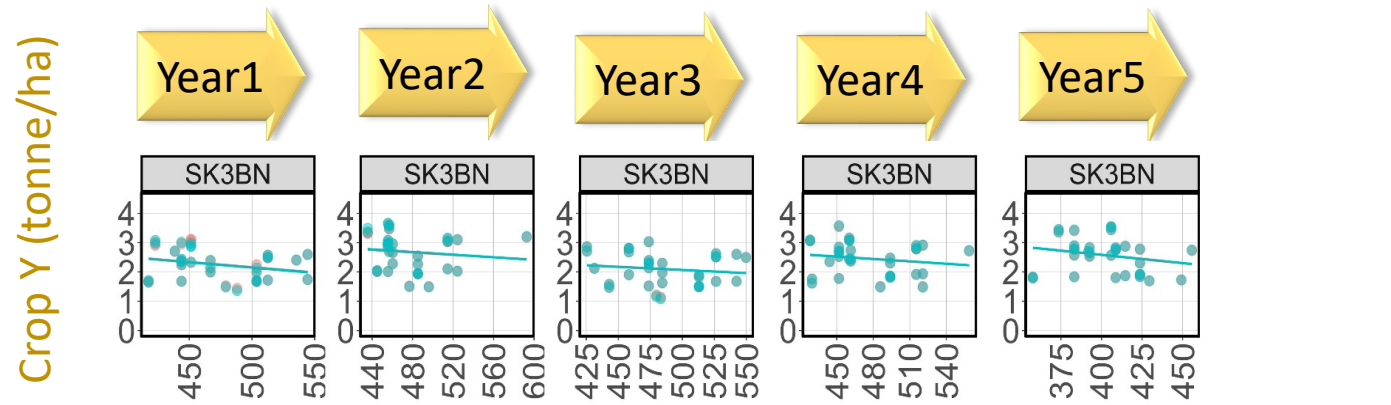
Reduced crop Y, more in SK than AB

Reduced NVWE associated with reduced crop Y

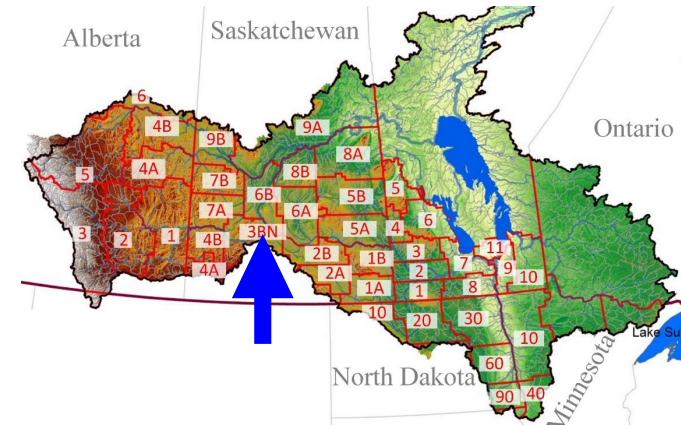
Increased VWC, ET demand  
SSP585: reduced VWC, CO2 effects

Significant reduction in WYLD

● D ● ND



## Post-drought results



● Slow recovery of WYLD

[Ref: Khalili et al., 2024. Journal of Hydrology]

## Conclusion

- Significant reduction of **Y**, **NVWE**, and **WYLD** under drought conditions with potentially a more severe decrease under future droughts than in the past.
- A slight decrease or **no change in Y and NVWE** during post-drought years.
- Cost of a **substantial decline in WYLD** during post-drought years.
- Due to variation in crop VWC (e.g., wheat and Canola), a **cropping pattern adjustment** may help alleviate WYLD reduction and regional crop production under future droughts.

**Poster # 9:** snow drought- groundwater drought propagation  
The afternoon during the poster session

## References

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DOI: [10.1016/j.scitotenv.2018.12.392](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2018.12.392).

2021 — Masud, B., Cui, Q., Ammar, M.E., Bonsal, B.R., Islam, Z., Faramarzi, M. Means and Extremes: Evaluation of a CMIP6 Multi-Model Ensemble in Reproducing Historical Climate Characteristics across Alberta, Canada. **Water**. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3390/w13050737>

For more details, please refer to: [Watershed Science and Modelling Laboratory, University of Alberta, Canada](#)





# Thank you!

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Members of the Watershed Science and Modelling Laboratory

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Quan Cui,  
Masud B.,

All collaborators, co-authors, and data providers.

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<https://cms.eas.ualberta.ca/famarzilab/key-publications/>

