



Estimates of present and future discharges of the river Rhine in the SWURVE project

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Overview

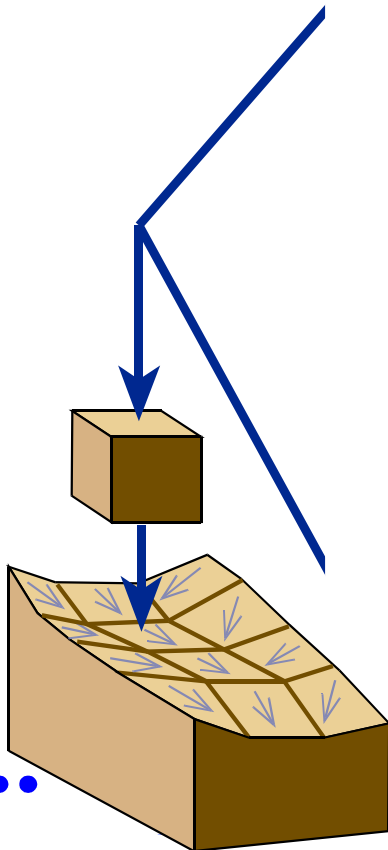
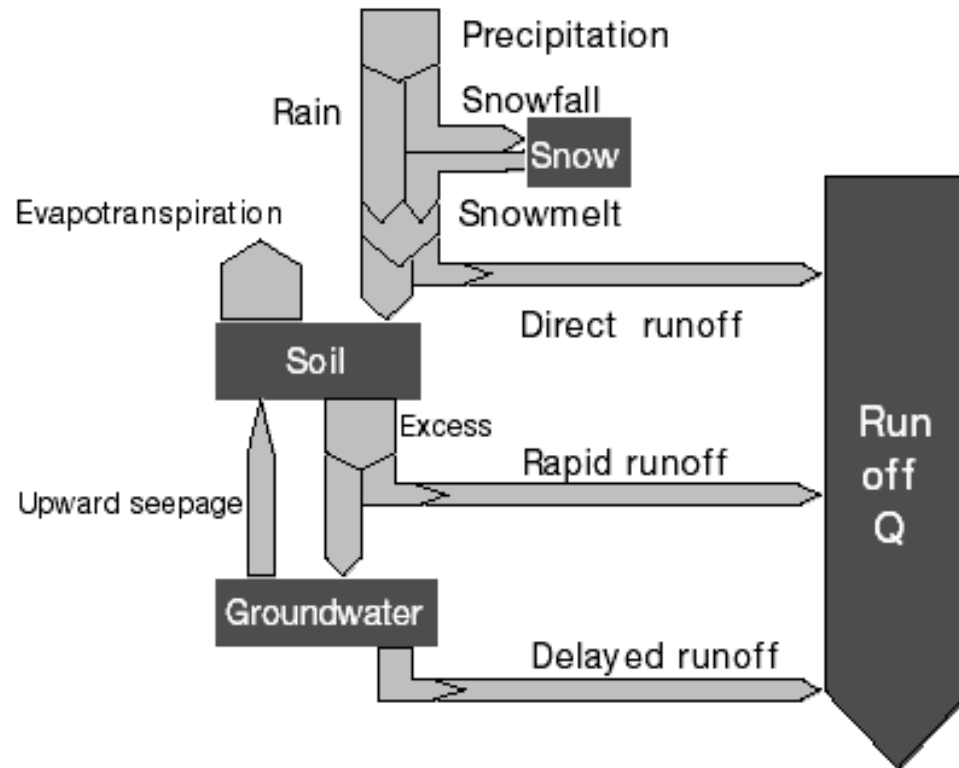
- Introduction RhineFlow (RF)
- HadRM2/3 and scenario construction
- Forcing RF directly with present day HadRM3
 - The role of “bias” correction
 - Mean flow and extremes
- Future projections
- Discussion



Water balance model - RHINEFLOW

- Output: Monthly or 10-day mean discharges of the Rhine and major tributaries
- Input: Mean, Max. and Min. Temperature, Precipitation and Potential Evaporation

Flow diagram of hydrological processes in the RHINEFLOW model





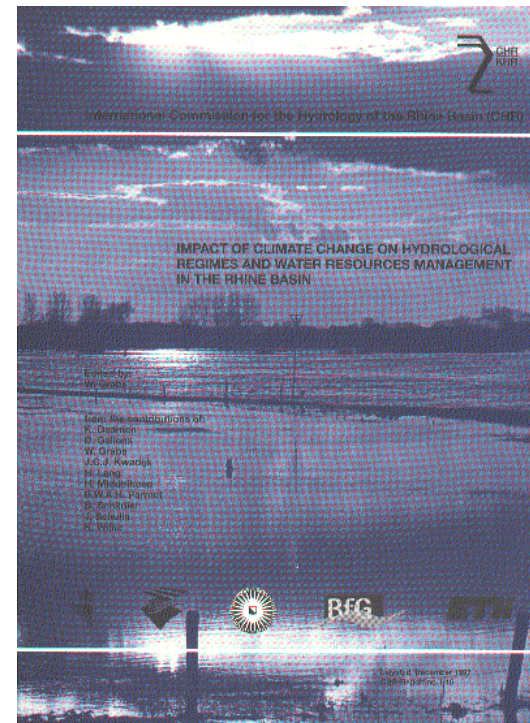
Use of Rhineflow (RF I) in CHR project 1997: Changes in discharge regime Rhine 2050 (Lobith)

Winter: increased discharges
(~ 15 %)

- Decreased storage of snow
- Increased precipitation

Summer: decreased discharges
(~10-20 %)

- Decreased snow melt
- Increased evaporation



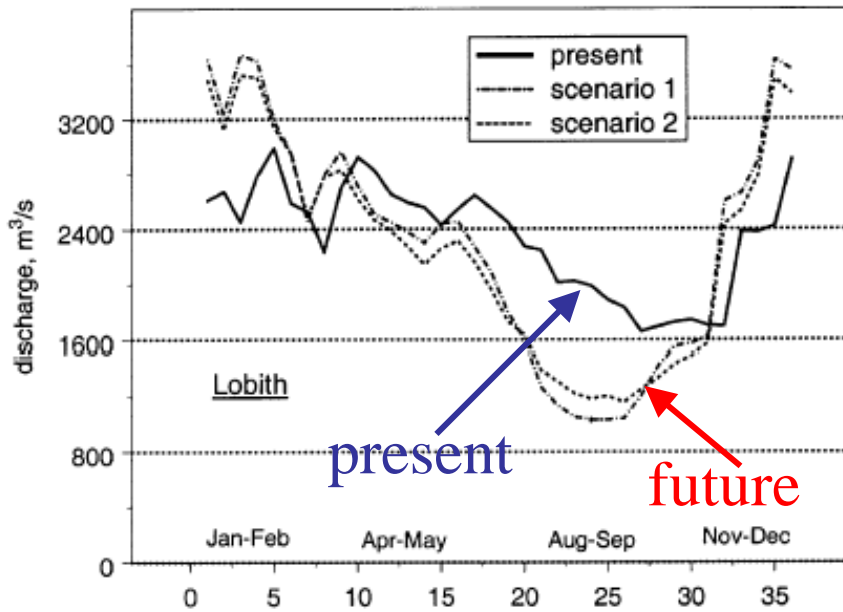
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RhineFlow (RFII) in the SWURVE project

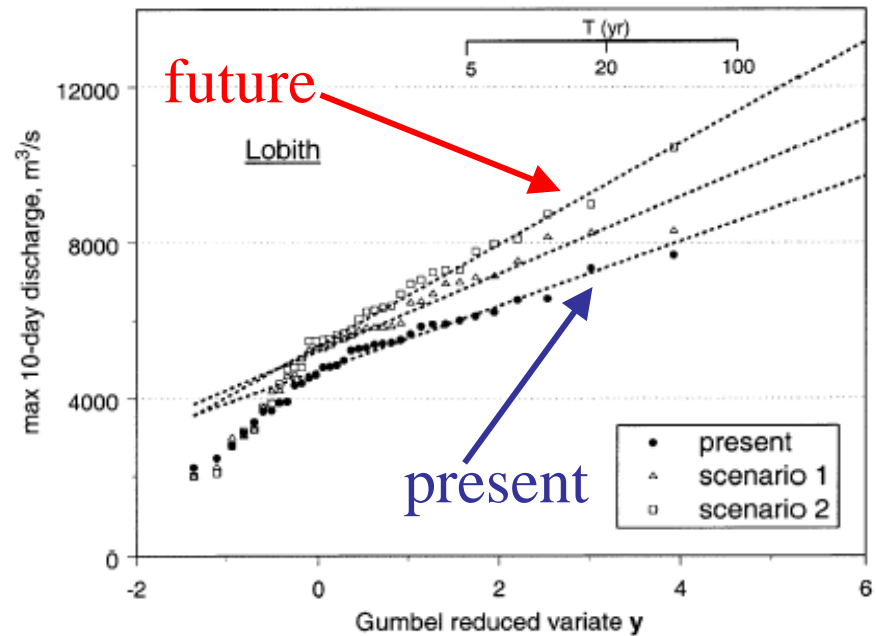
previous work by Marina Shabalova

(Clim. Res., 2003, 23, 233-246: reprint available)

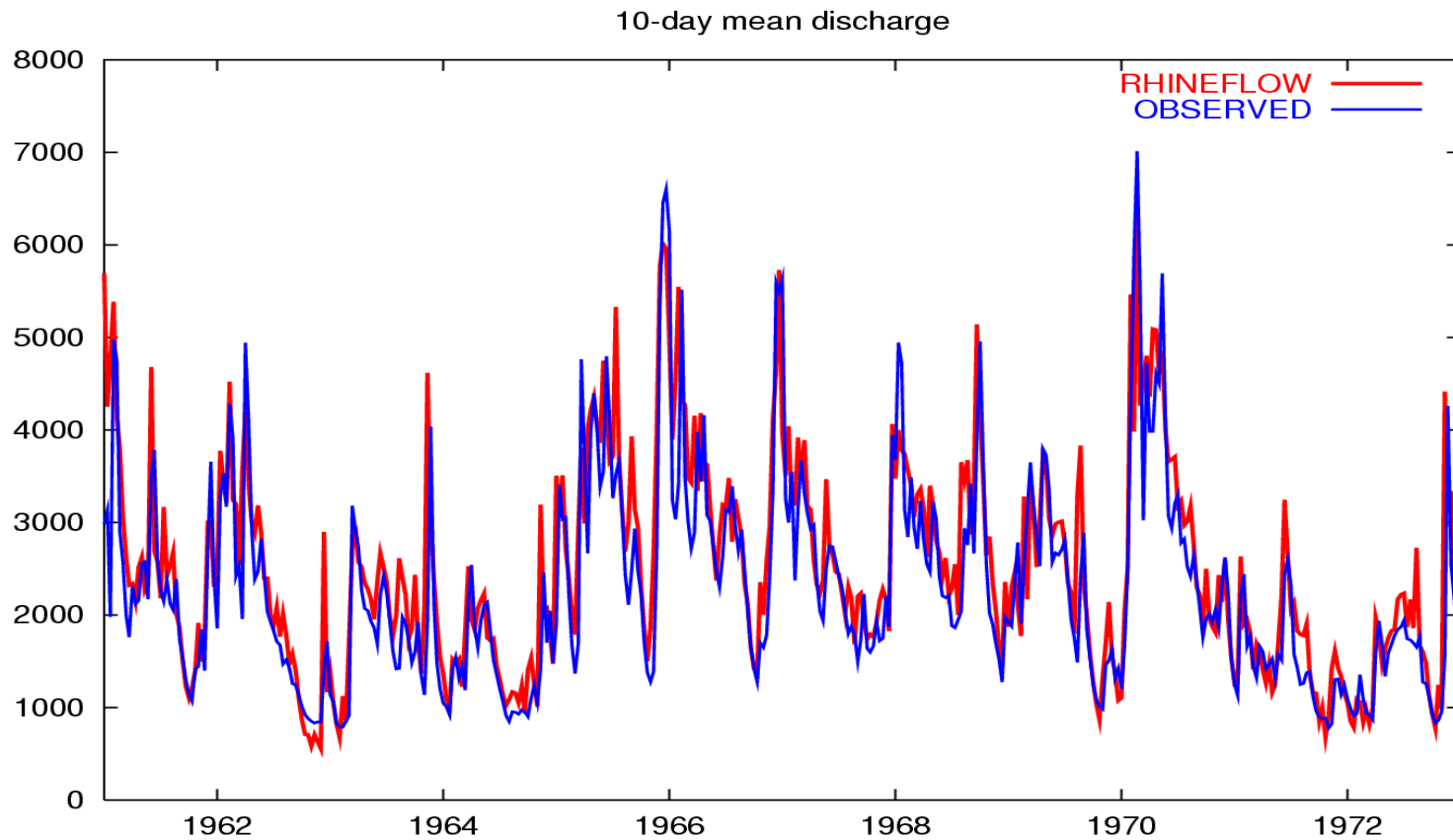
Mean flow



Yearly maximum



RhineFlow (III) compared to observations at Lobith





Scenario construction using HadRM3 (or HadRM2) (previous approach)

- HadRM3: 3 x 30 year control +
3 x 30 year future (2070-2100) (SRES A2 emission)

$$T_{scen} = T_{RF} + \overline{\Delta T}_{HAD, future-control}$$

$$P_{scen} = P_{RF} \times \frac{\overline{P}_{HAD, future}}{\overline{P}_{HAD, control}}$$

HadRM2/3

Present day observed





Scenario construction using HadRM3 (or HadRM2)
 (new approach: “direct forcing”)

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{pres} &= T_{HAD,control} + \overline{\Delta T}_{HAD,control-RF,control} \\
 P_{pres} &= P_{HAD,control} \times \frac{\overline{P}_{RF,control}}{\overline{P}_{HAD,control}} \\
 T_{scen} &= T_{HAD,future} + \overline{\Delta T}_{HAD,control-RF,control} \\
 P_{scen} &= P_{HAD,future} \times \frac{\overline{P}_{RF,control}}{\overline{P}_{HAD,control}}
 \end{aligned}$$

“Bias”
correction

HadRM3

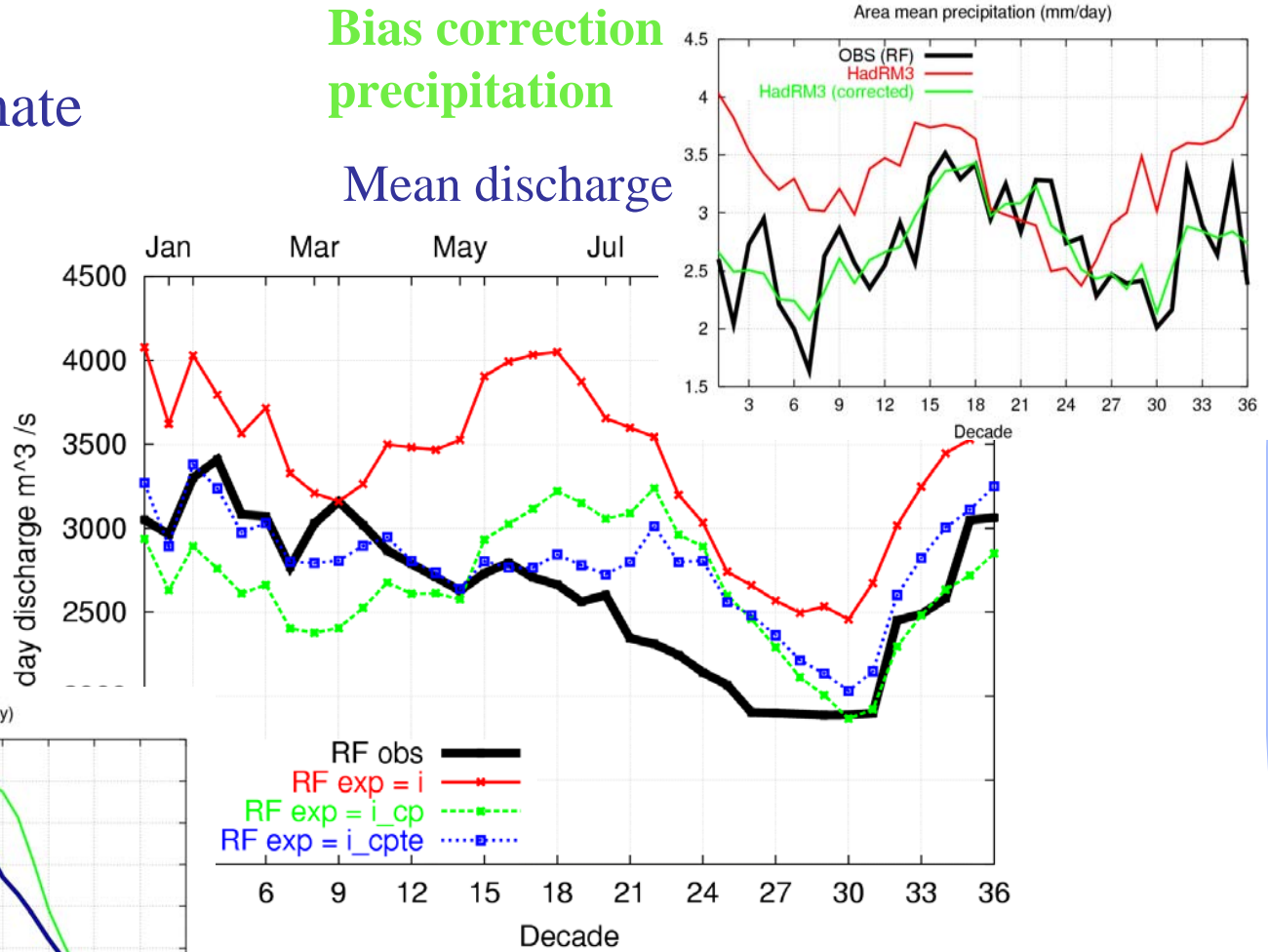




Present climate

Bias correction precipitation

Mean discharge



Bias correction potential evaporation (+temperature)



Summer PE against Prec

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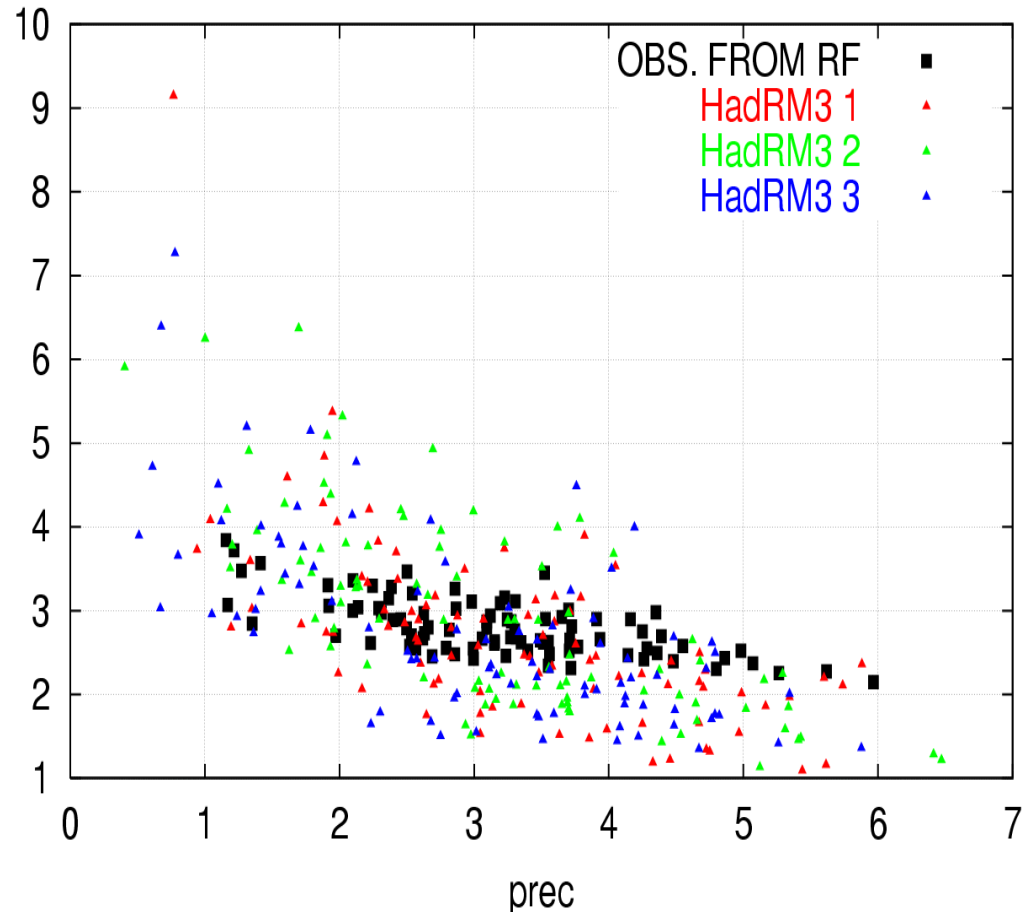
E_{pot} based on Penman
(saturation deficit+radiation)

$$E \approx E_{pot} w$$

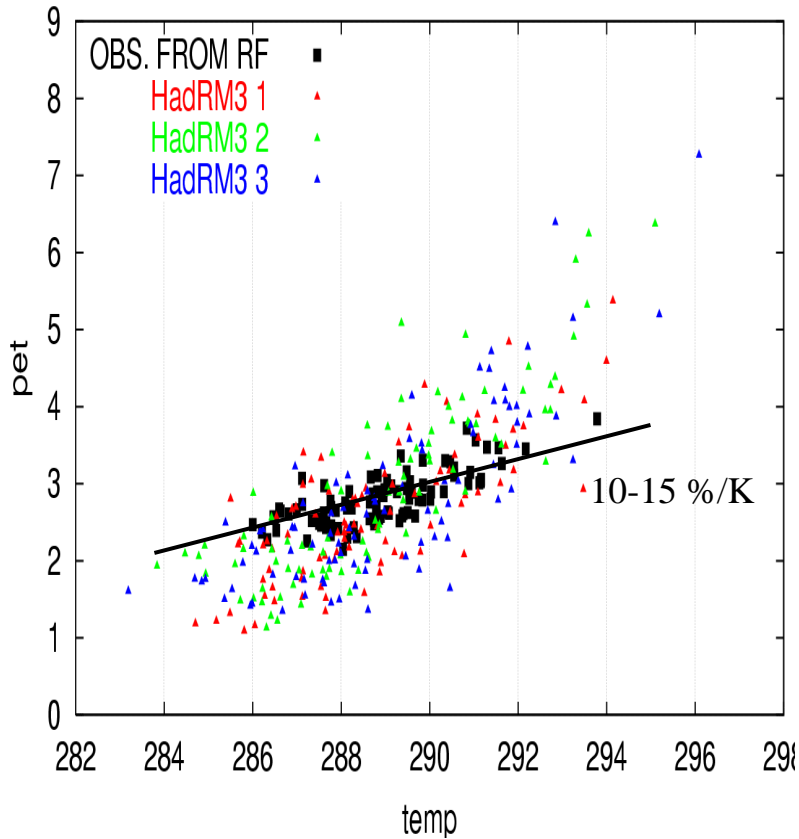
$$\overline{E} \approx \overline{E_{pot} w} + \overline{E'_{pot} w'}$$

w : soil moisture

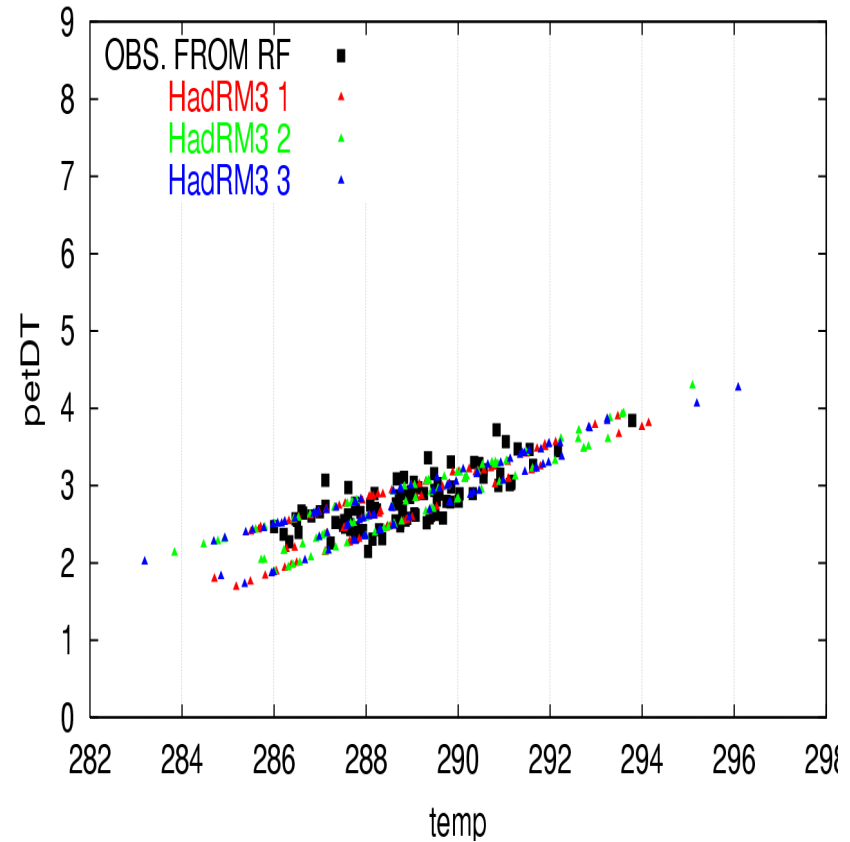
prec vs pet (real; 'month' = 6 to 8)



PE from HadRM3

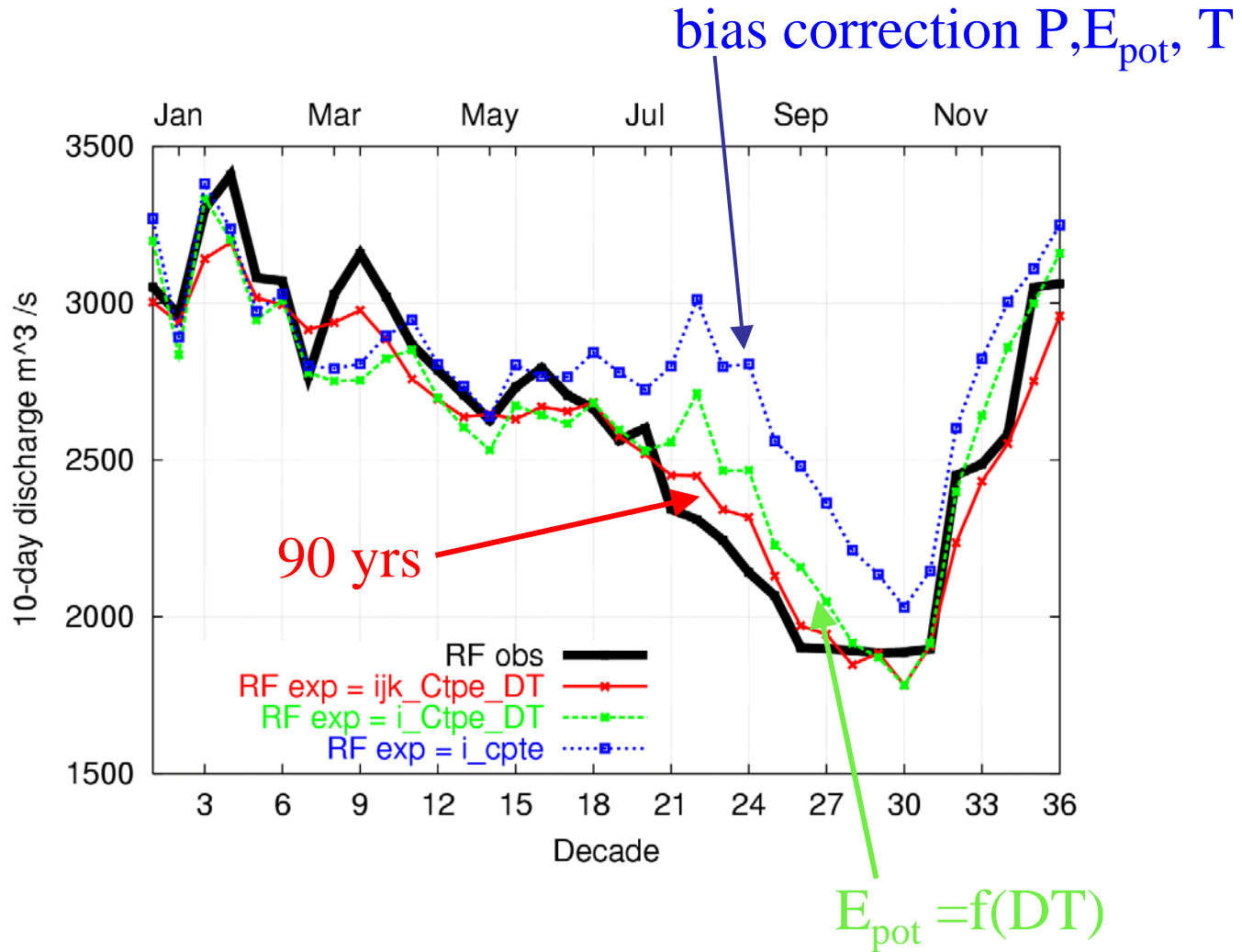


PE based on temperature





Present Climate

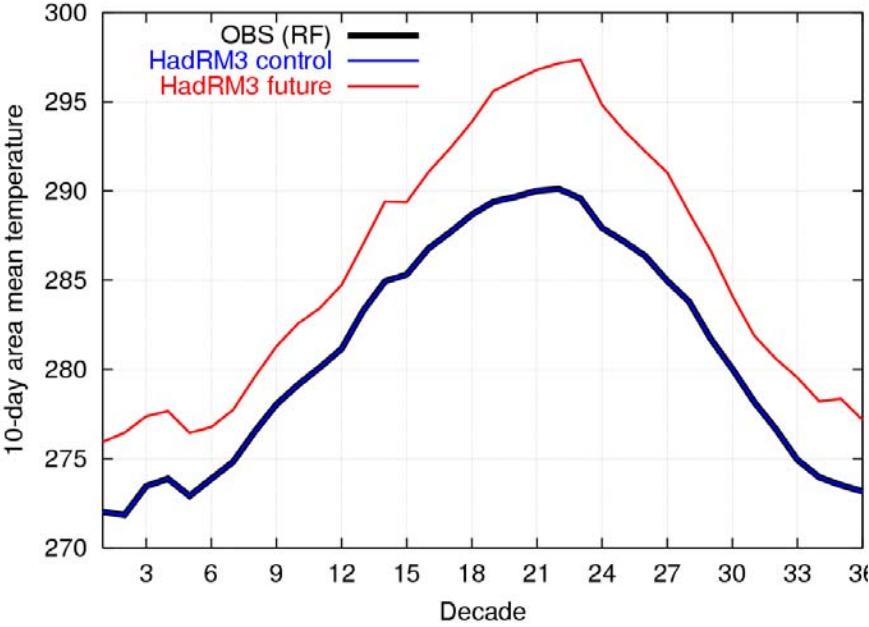




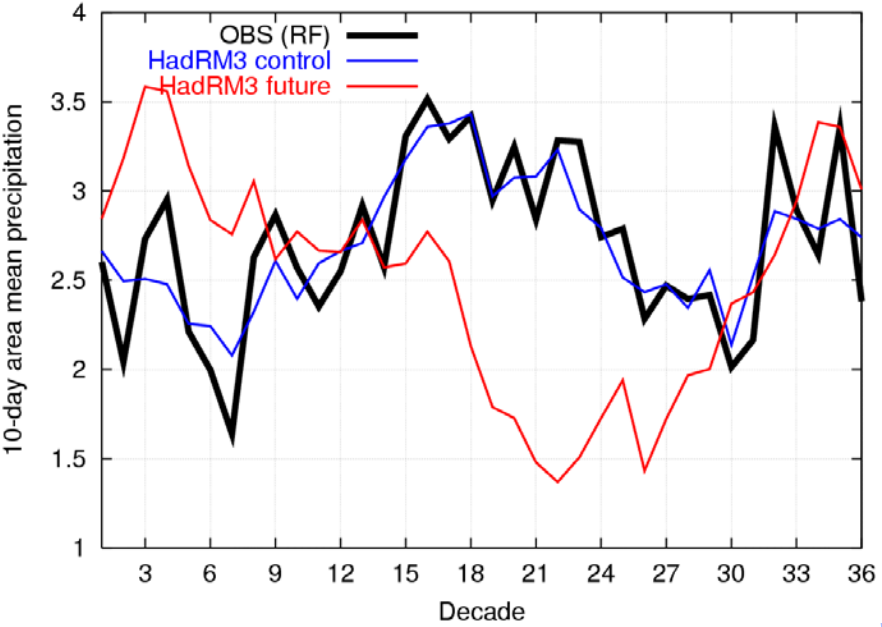
Future Scenarios

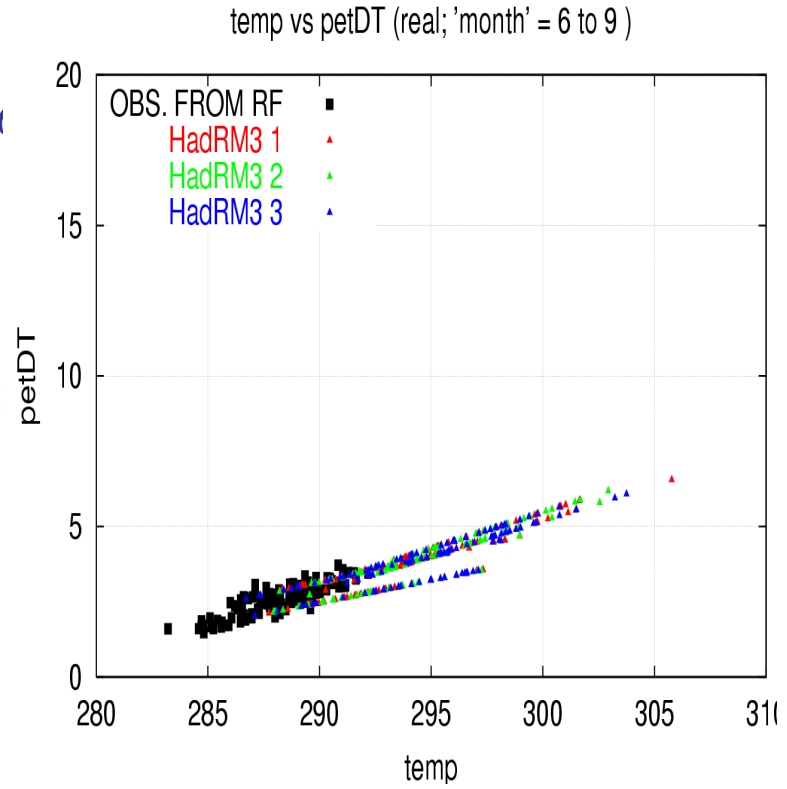
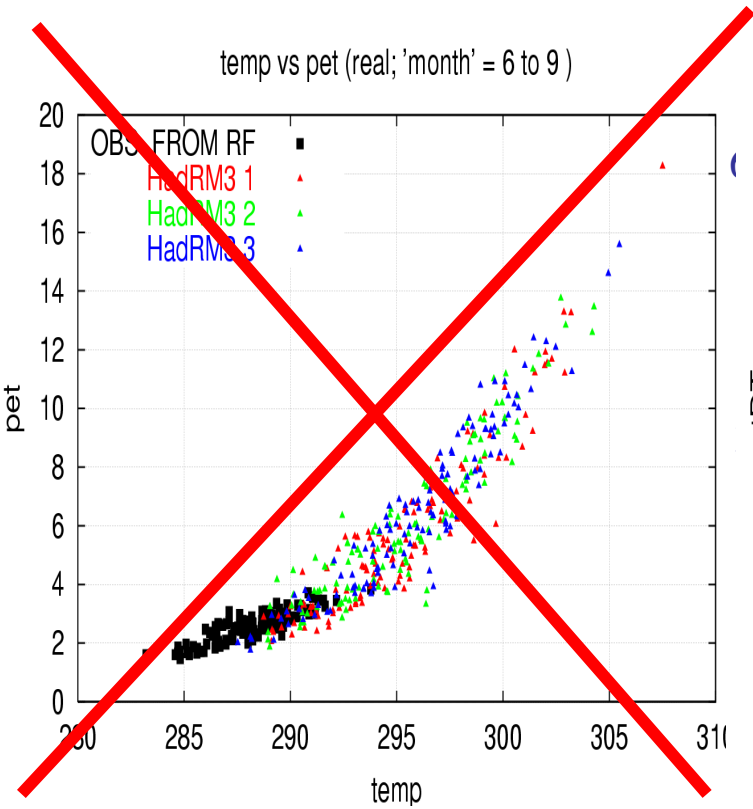
(change temperature and precipitation after bias correction)

temperature



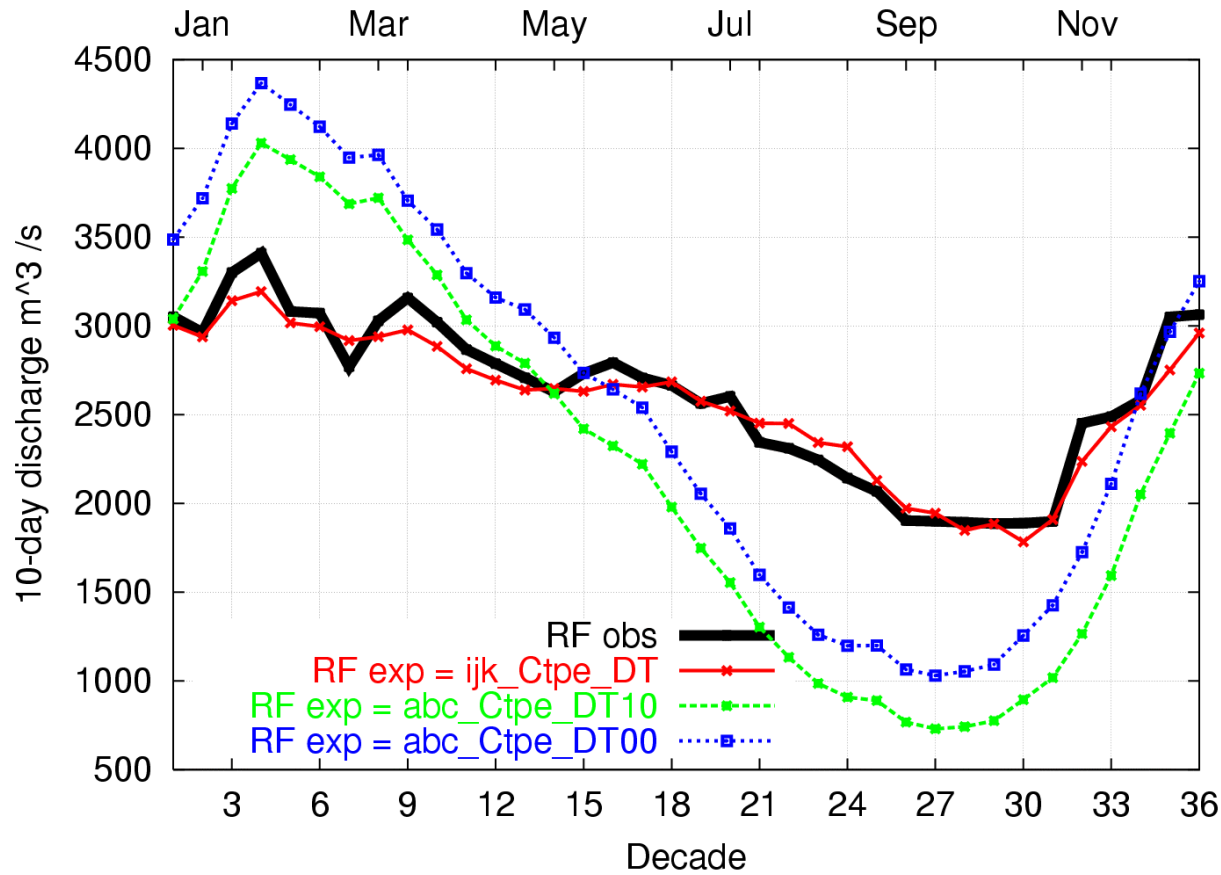
precipitation

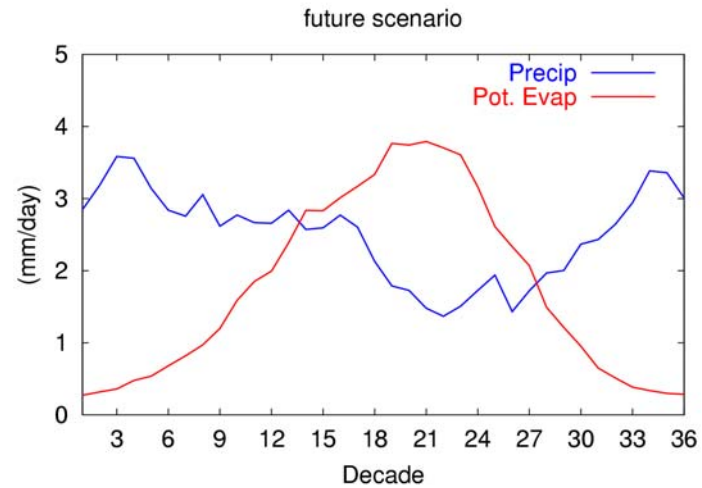
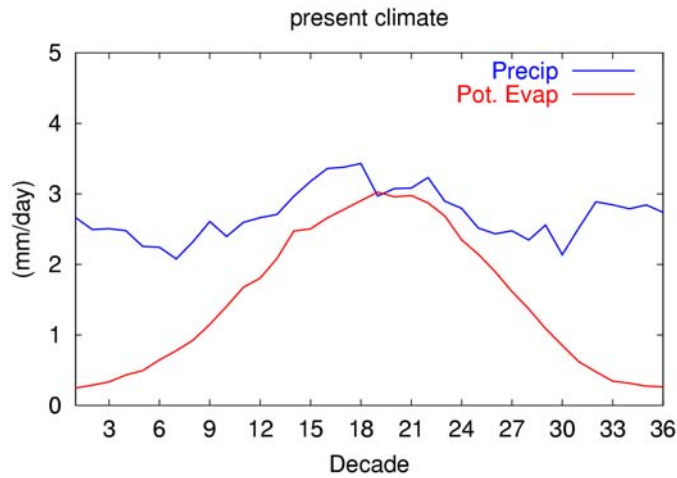
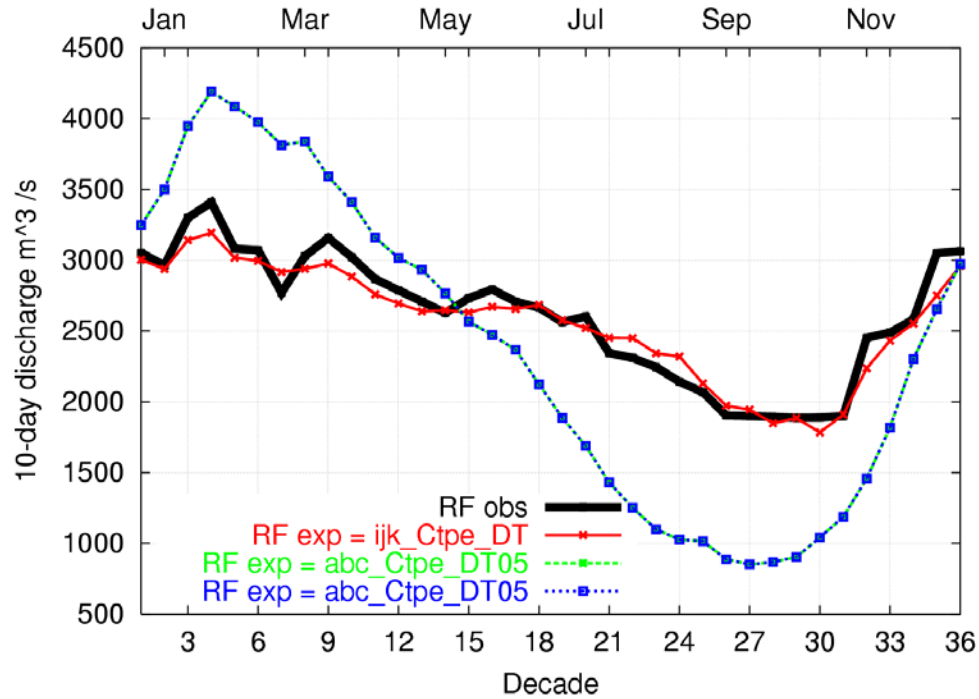




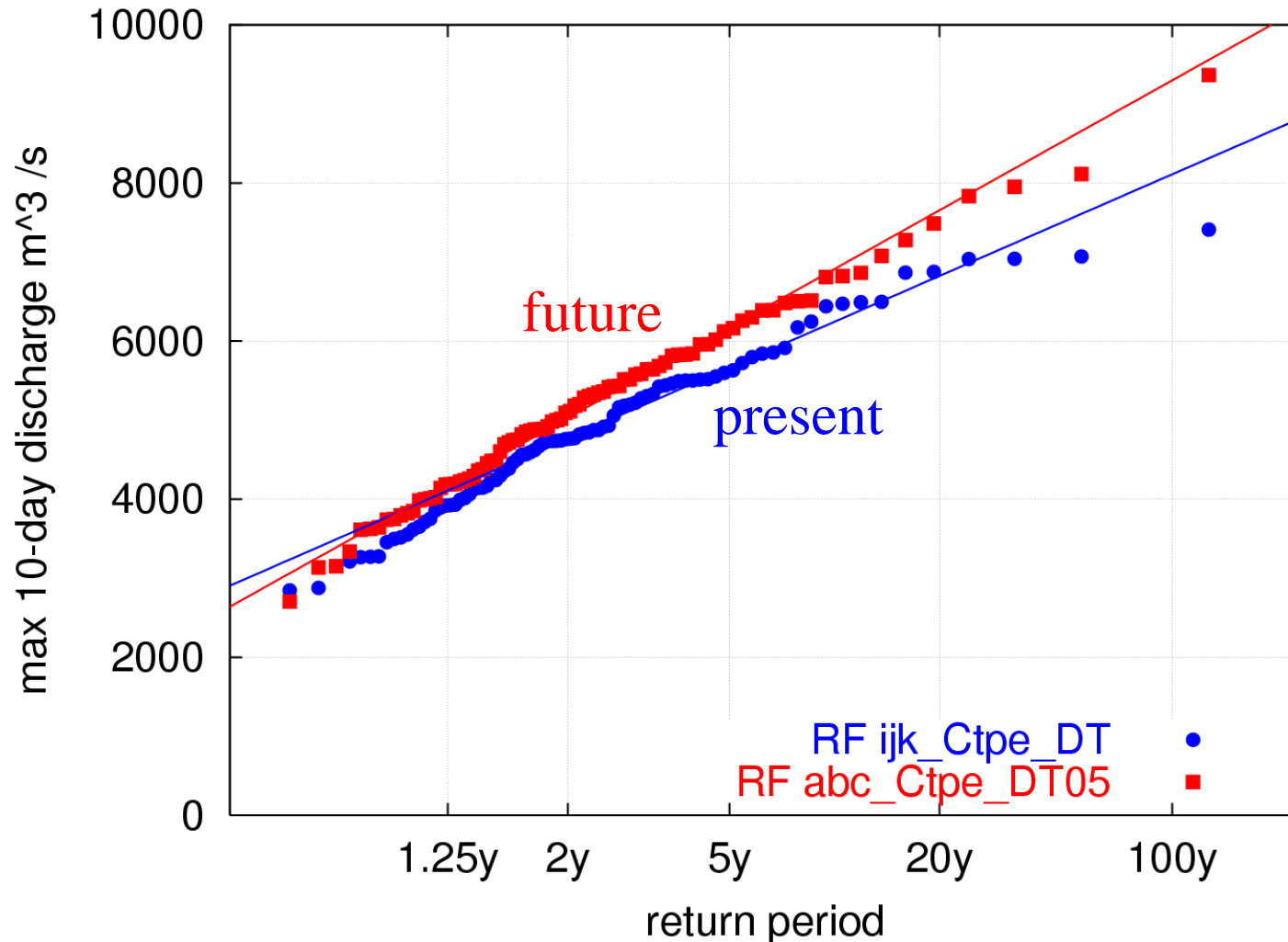


Future climate





Gumbel plot extremes

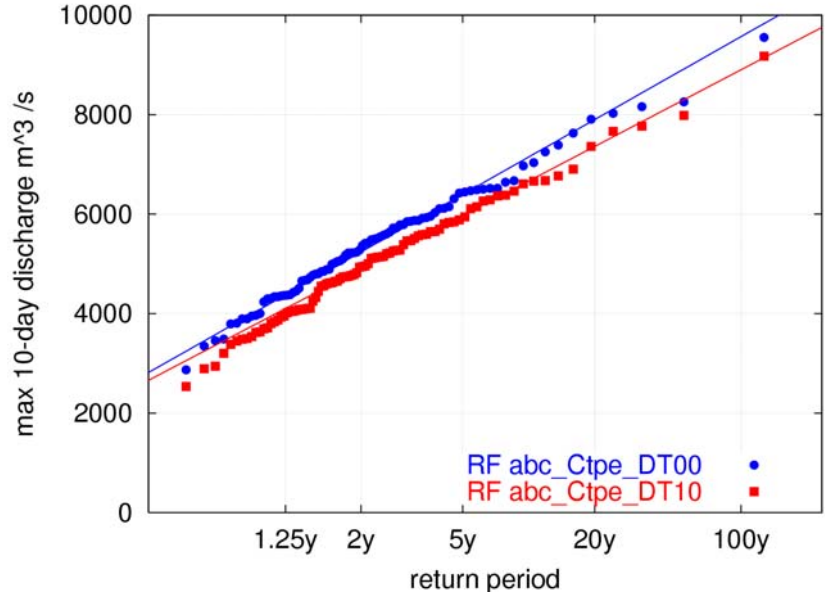
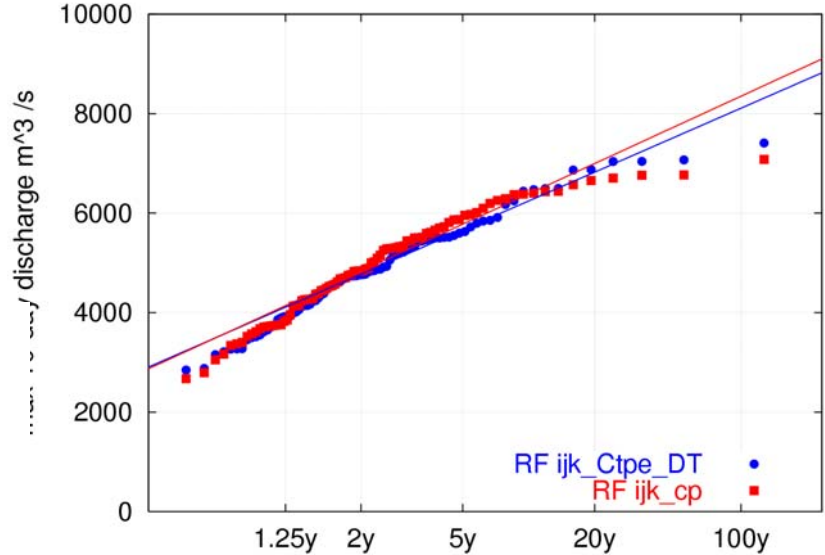
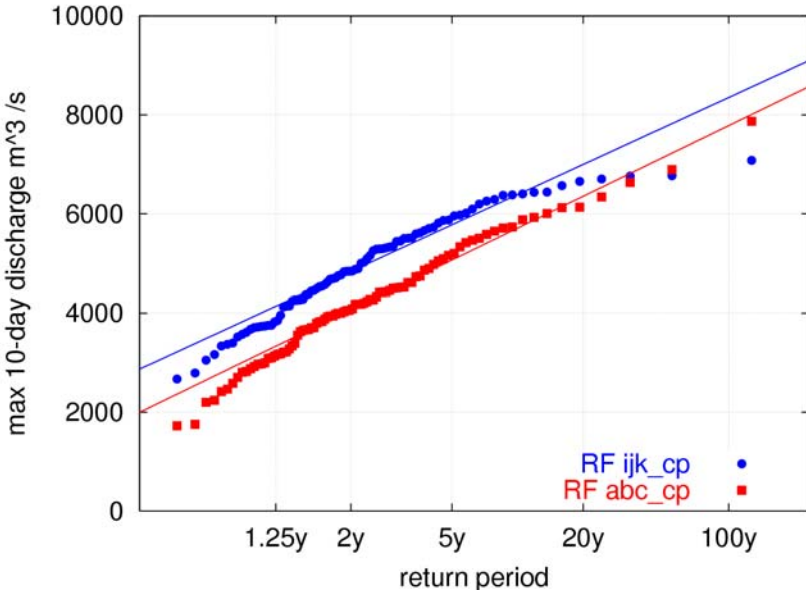


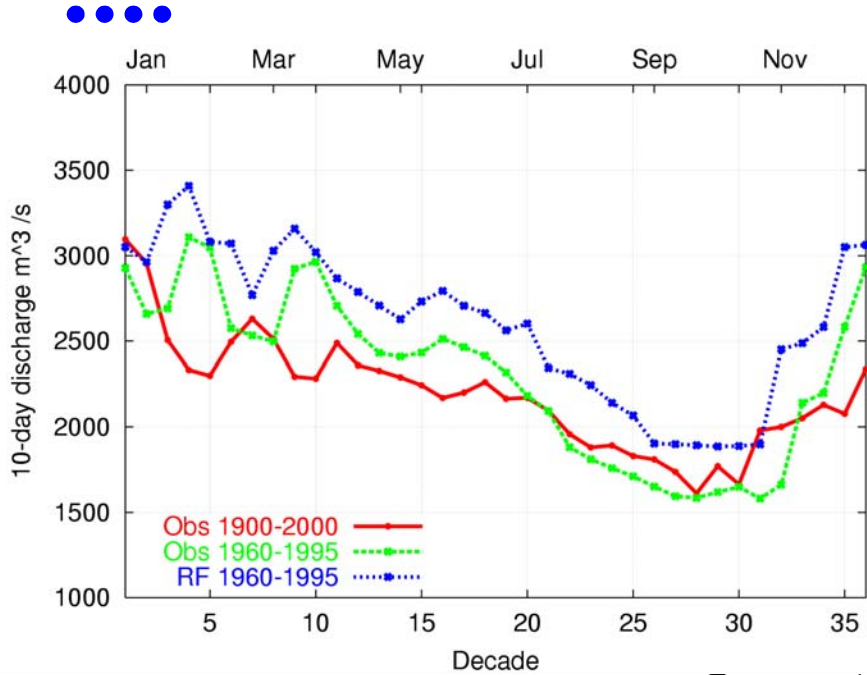


Conclusions

- direct forcing approach RF only possible after (bias) corrections to HadRM3 data
- Potential Evaporation in HadRM3 problematic, possibly (likely) due to too strong feedbacks in the hydrological cycle
- After corrections:
 - Good results present climate
 - Future projections:
 1. Mean: + 30 % winter, - 40 % summer (summer response questionable)
 2. Extremes: 100-year event +1000 m³/s







RhineFlow in present-day climate

