



The **ASG**-Project in Relation to Low Flows

Jörg Uwe BELZ

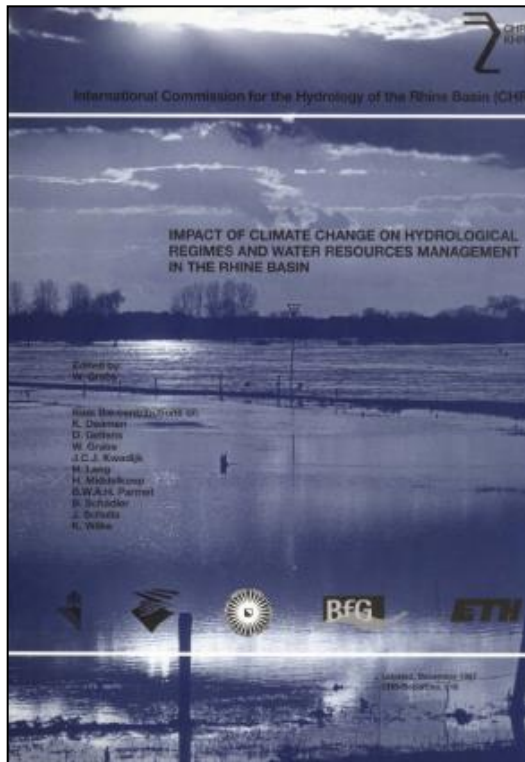
Bundesanstalt für Gewässerkunde (BfG)

International Commission of the Hydrology of the Rhine Basin (KHR/CHR)

CHR/KHR: : Researching about Flow Regime and Climate Change within the River Rhine Catchment



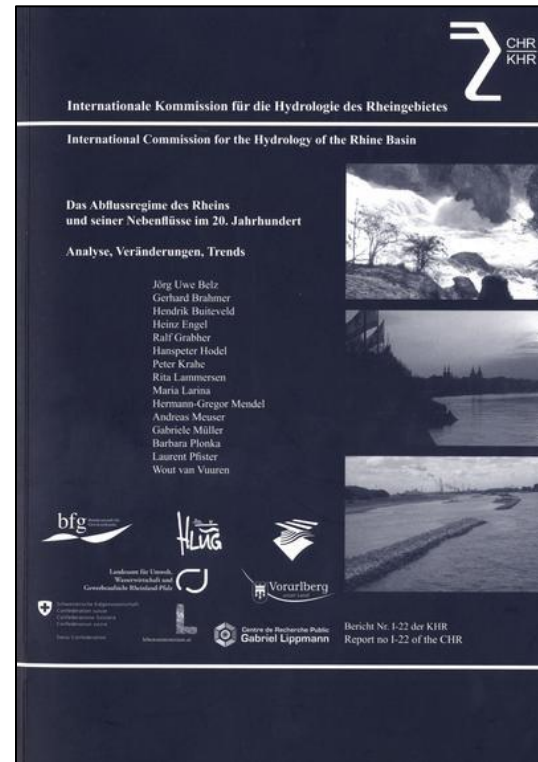
Impact of climate change on the flow regime (model-simulations)



CHR report I-16
Grabs et al. (1996)

Impact of climate change on hydrological regimes and water resources management in the Rhine basin

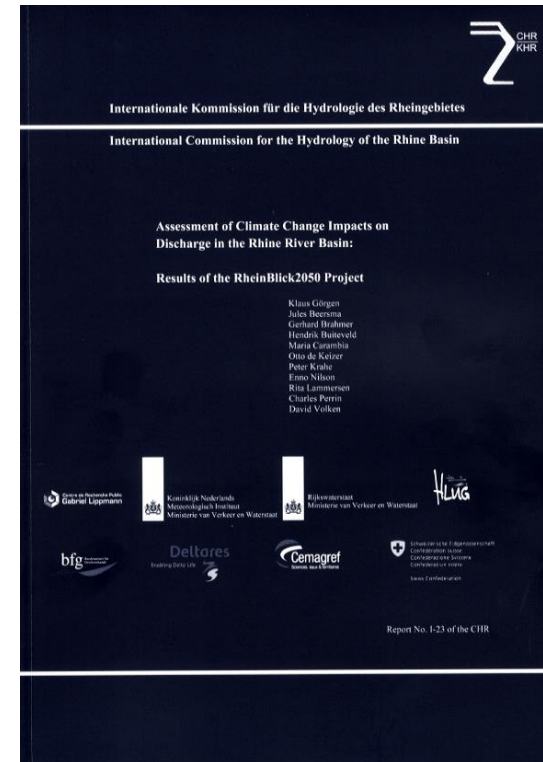
Analysis of changes of flow regime in the 20th century



CHR report I-22
Belz et al. (2007)

Das Abflussregime des Rheins und seiner Nebenflüsse im 20. Jahrhundert - Analyse, Veränderungen, Trends

Perspectives of the future development of the discharge



CHR report I-23
Görgen et al. (2010)

Assessment of Climate Change Impacts on Discharge in the Rhine River Basin: Results of the RheinBlick2050 project

ASG-Rhein: Getting Started

...and in the beginning there were headlines...



**Sie wollte braun werden
Berlinerin auf
Sonnenbank
explodiert!**

SUPER-BINGO

**CLIMATIC CHANGE:
River Rhine is falling
dry!**

(2003)



ASG-Rhein: Getting Started

...and some more serious voices



Climate change... Germany ...another result will be, that

...Rivers like the Rhine „will fall dry from time to time...“

as **Hans Joachim Schellnhuber**,
Director of PIK (Potsdam Institut
for Climate Impact Research),

stated, being interviewed by the
well-respected newspaper „Die Zeit“

(n-tv Wednesday, 21. November 2012)



ASG-Rhein I: Conceptual Items and Tasks

Snow and glacier melt components of streamflow of the river Rhine and its tributaries considering the influence of climate change



Step I (3 years) / covering period 1901-2006

- 1. Gaining knowledge: Identification of the relevant processes, quantification of the amounts and determination of developments of snow and glacier melt runoff within the whole basin, structured in gauge-controlled subcatchments.**
- 2. Setting-up a routing system for discharge, considering the relevant factors and processes (steering of reservoirs, swiss lake regulation etc.) to allow proportional tracking of the discharge fractions**
- 3. Quantification (in daily resolution) of the fractions of snow and glacier melt runoff for the gauges of the subcatchments and especially for the gauges Basel, Maxau, Worms, Mainz, Kaub, Andernach, Köln und Lobith.**

Customer: KHR/CHR

Project lead: BELZ

Scientific personnel:

Freiburg University, chair Prof. Weiler

(WEILER, STAHL, FREUDIGER, FRIELINGSDORF, HOHMANN, KOHN, STEINBRICH)

Hydron GmbH

(GERLINGER, BÖHM)

Zürich university, chair Prof. Seibert

(SEIBERT, FINGER, VIS)

ASG-Steering group:

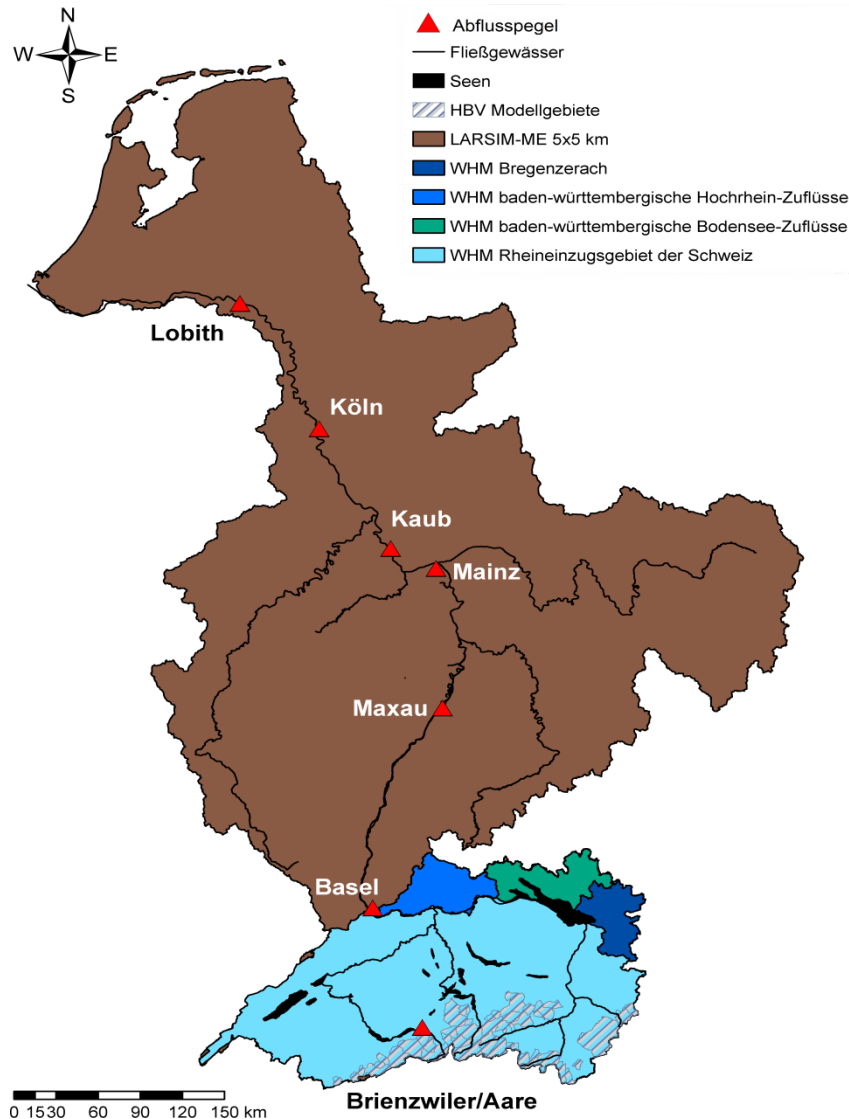
KHR/CHR

(BELZ, KRAHE, MÜLLER, SCHMOCKER-FACKEL, SPROKKEREEF)

External experts

(BREMICKER/LfU-BW, NACHTNEBEL/BOKU Univ. Wien, NÄF/ETH Zürich, SCHÖNER/ Graz Univ., SPERNA-WEILAND/ Deltares, [JONAS/SLF])

ASG-Rhein I / Operation (2012-2016): Model chain



- Close analysis of observed data
->climate sensitivity of runoff
- Model-chain:
downstream of Basel:
LARSIM 5x5km
↑
upstream of Basel:
LARSIM 1x1km
↑
head catchments:
HBV_{light}

ASG-Rhein I: Milestones



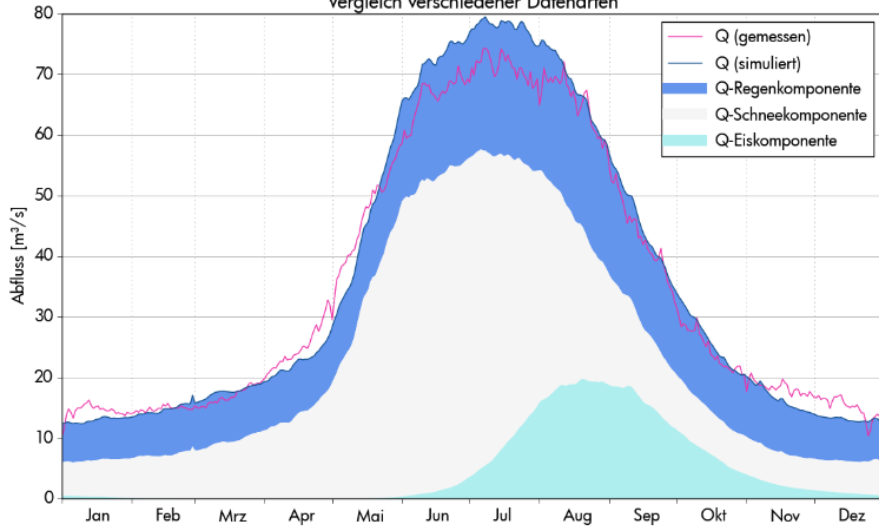
- Gridded meteorological dataset 1901-1950 (daily values temperature & precipitation), reconstructed by using a station-related resampling method (analogue conditions of HYRAS-database are transferred to similar days in the earlier period)
- Digital register of glacier areas for early 20th century (based upon „Siegfriedkarten“ 1 : 50 000)
- detailed empirical data analysis about climate-sensitivity of runoff generation in non-regulated alpine catchments
- Combined model chain, covering the whole Rhine-catchment (HBV*light* + LARSIM 1x1km + LARSIM 5x5km), all improved and multi criteria-calibrated
- New development of a model system for proportional discharge routing of different runoff fractions (Q_{Eis} , Q_{Schnee} , $Q_{regen} / = Q_{ice}$, Q_{snow} , Q_{rain}) („virtual mixing tanks“)
- **Daily values of discharge, period 1901-2006 for the important gauges along river rhine, distinguished for the runoff-fractions (Q_{ice} , Q_{snow} , Q_{rain})**

ASG-Rhein I: Results for the Headcatchment Brienzwiler

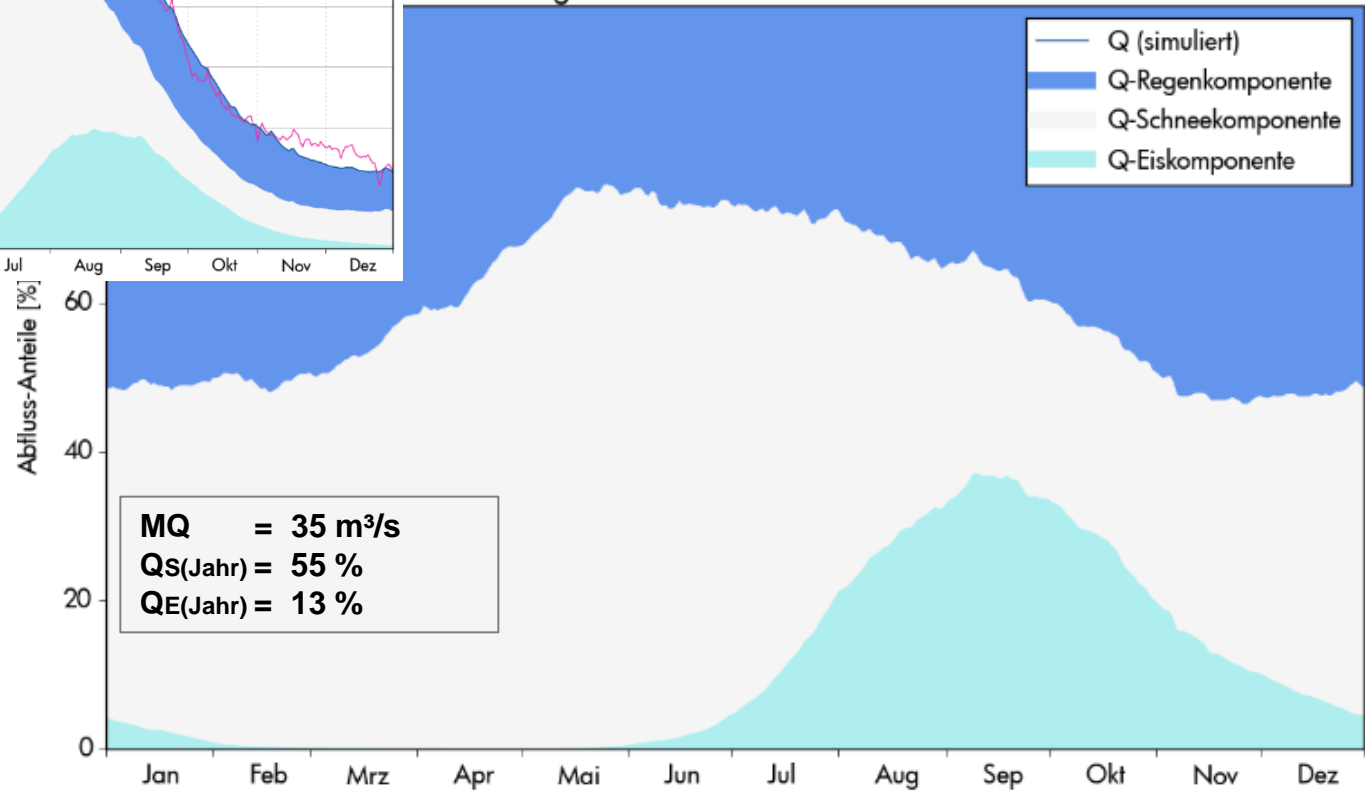


Daily means of discharge (average values 1901-2006) in absolute and relative numbers

Mittlere tägliche Abflüsse
Pegel: Brienzwiler (Aare), Zeitraum: 1901-2006
Vergleich verschiedener Datenarten

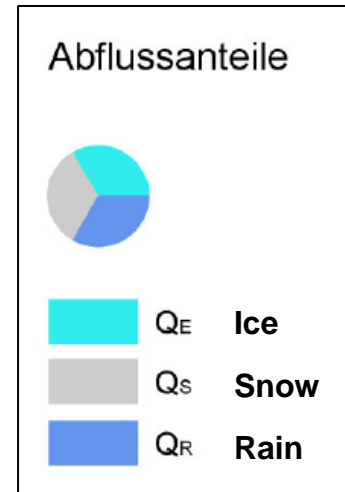
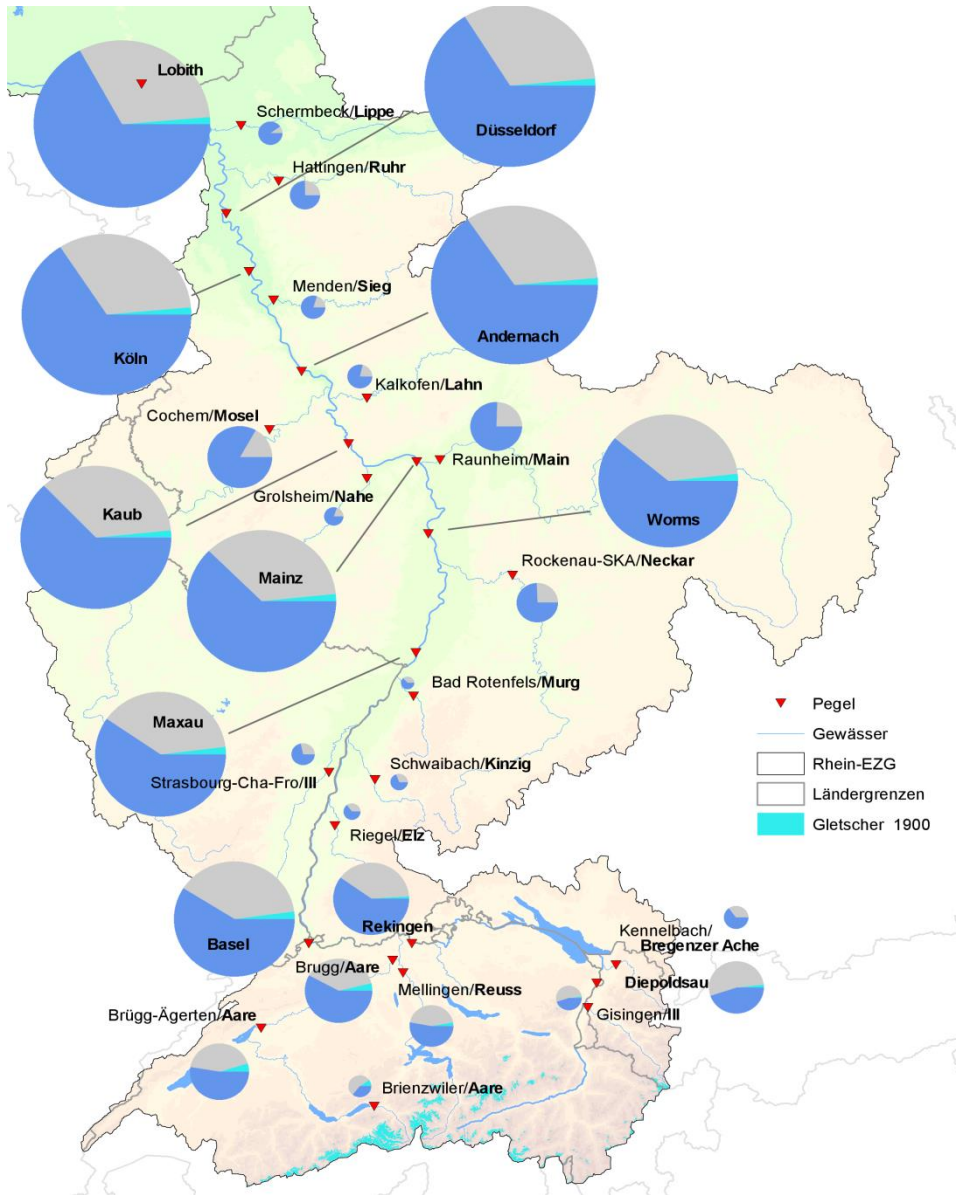


Mittlere tägliche Abflüsse
Pegel: Brienzwiler (Aare), Zeitraum: 1901-2006
Vergleich verschiedener Datenarten



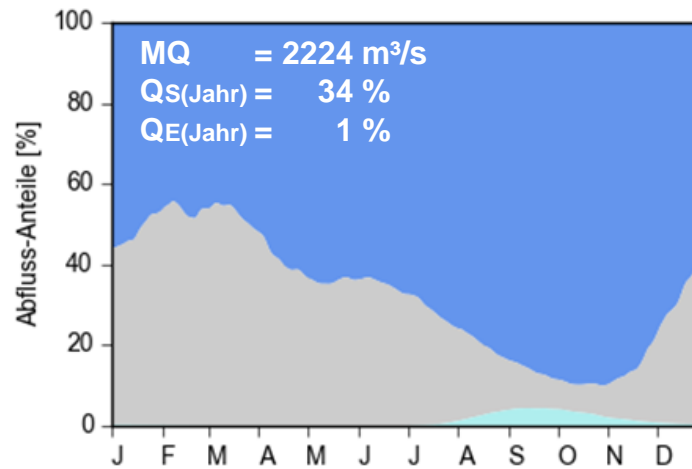
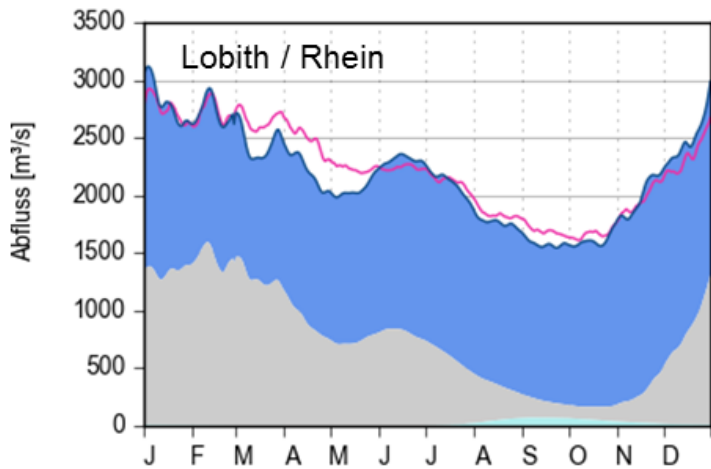
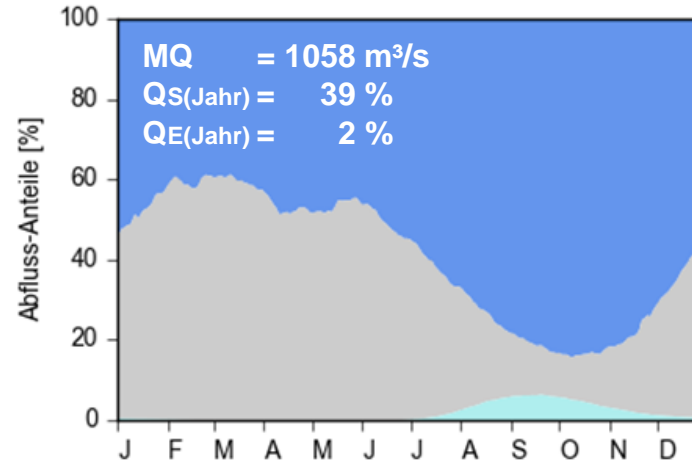
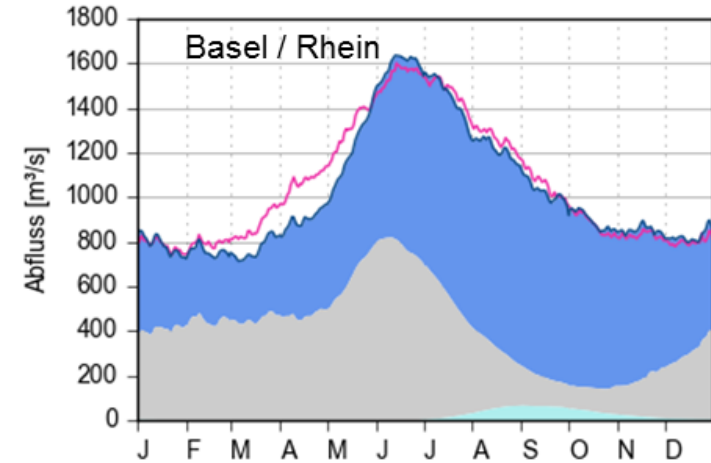
ASG-Rhein I: Results for the Subcatchments

Runoff fractions, annual means / period 1901-2006



ASG-Rhein I: Results for the Gauges Basel (CH) und Lobith (NL)

Monthly means (1901-2006) in absolute and relative values

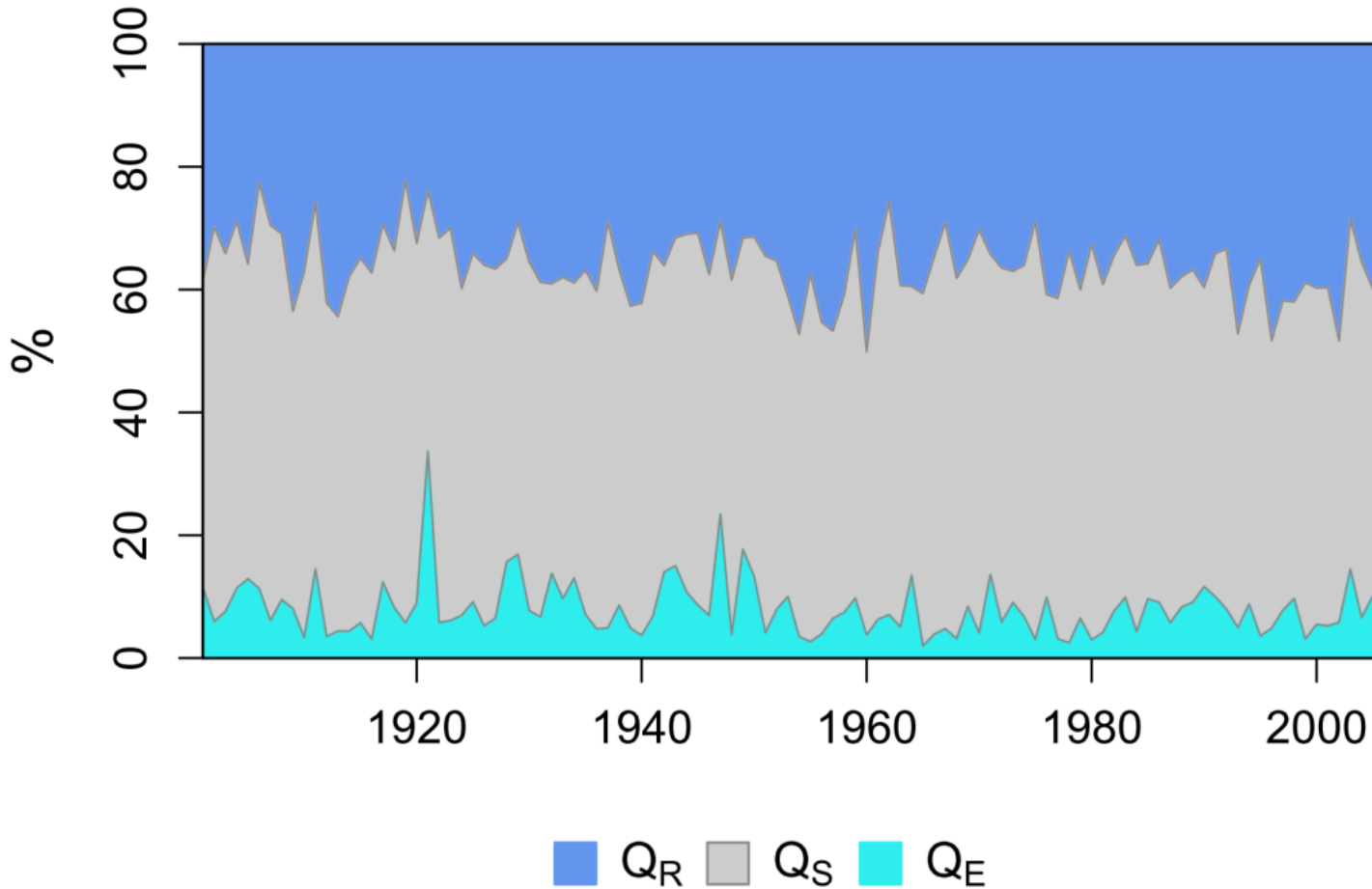


— Q_{gem} Q_R Q_S Q_E

ASG-Rhein I: Results for the Glacierized Headwater Catchments (MQ(a); Period 1901-2006)



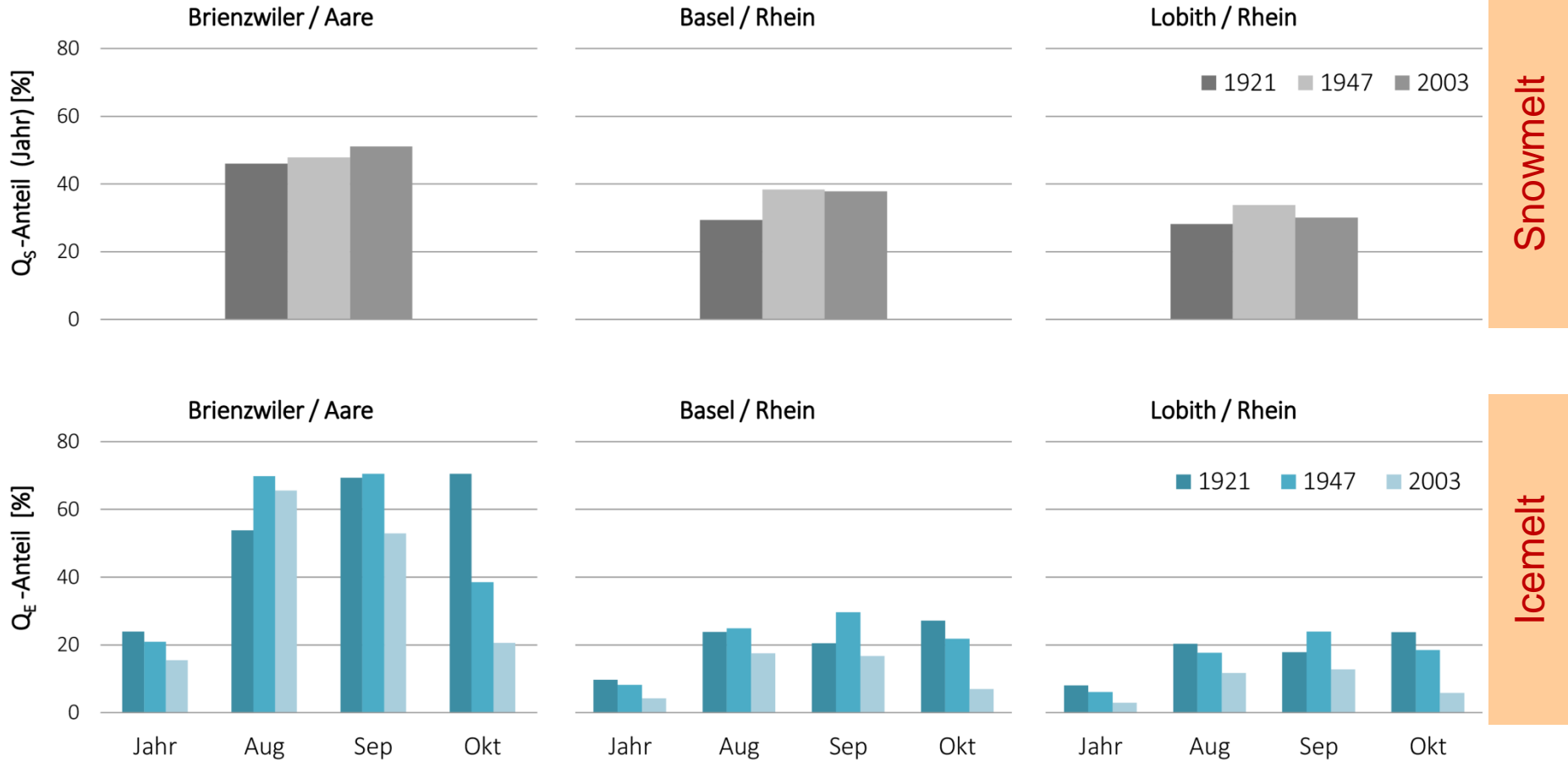
Annual Variability of the streamflow components due to weather conditions



ASG-Rhein I: Results



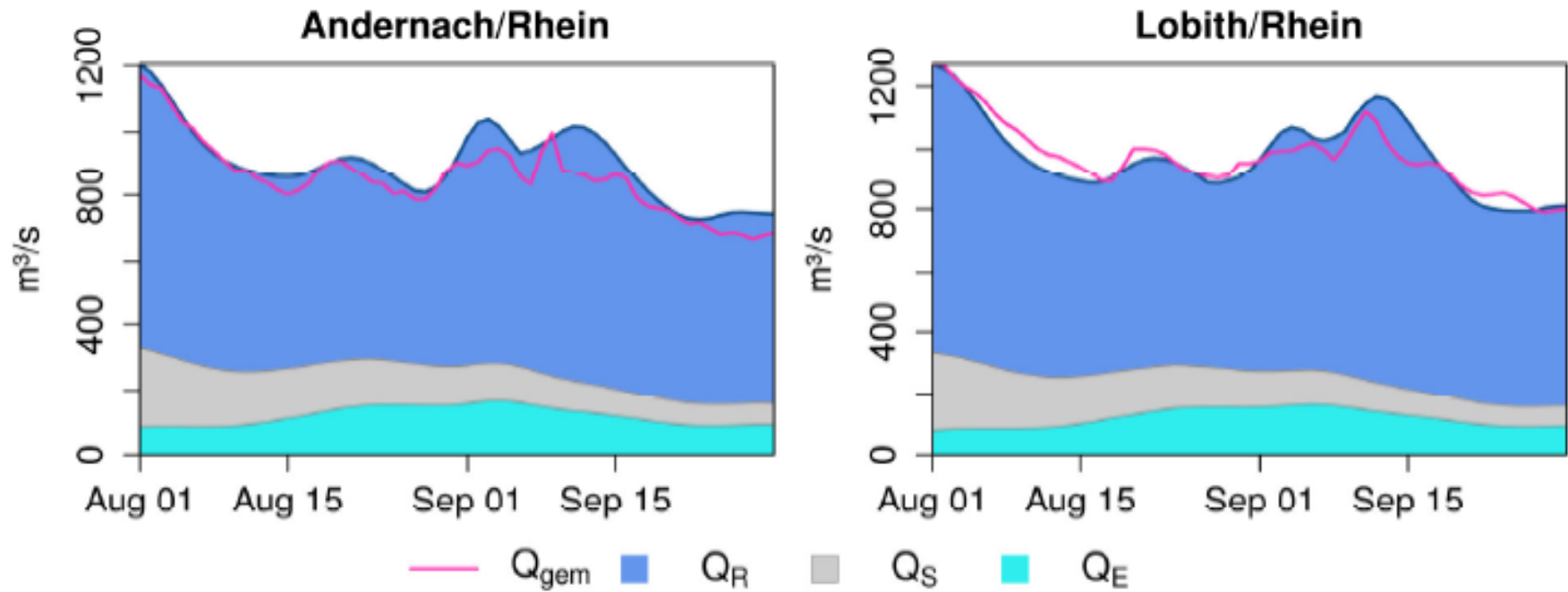
Modified amounts of the runoff fractions in hot low flow years [%/a]



ASG-Rhein I: Results for the Low flow Extreme 2003



Hydrographs of the runoff fractions at gauges along river rhine downstream mouth of river



ASG-Rhein I: Results for the Low-Flow Extreme 2003



Lowest simulated (total) discharge, highest amount of Q_{Ice} (absolute values) and highest amount of Q_{Ice} of total discharge (relative values)

Pegel	Minimum Q_{sim} (NQ 2003)				Max. absoluter Q_E -Anteil				Max. relativer Q_E -Anteil			
	Tag	Q_{sim} (m ³ /s)	Q_{gem} (m ³ /s)	Q_E (%)	Tag	Q_E (m ³ /s)	Q_E/Q_{gem} (%)		Tag	Q_E (%)	Q_E/Q_{gem} (m ³ /s)	Q_E/Q_{gem} (%)
Brienzwiler	31. Dez	14	7	1	13. Aug	53	74	74	13. Aug	74	53	74
Basel	12. Dez	555	507	1	31. Aug	171	20	24	27. Aug	23	147	27
Maxau	22. Sep	586	421	14	02. Sep	167	20	23	27. Aug	22	148	26
Worms	22. Sep	610	511	14	02. Sep	166	18	20	27. Aug	21	149	24
Mainz	22. Sep	660	619	13	03. Sep	165	18	19	27. Aug	20	150	22
Kaub	23. Sep	668	621	13	03. Sep	164	17	18	27. Aug	20	151	21
Andernach	23. Sep	726	716	12	04. Sep	164	16	17	27. Aug	19	151	19
Köln	23. Sep	742	738	12	04. Sep	163	16	17	28. Aug	18	151	19
Düsseldorf	24. Sep	751	730	11	05. Sep	163	16	17	28. Aug	18	152	19
Lobith	26. Sep	794	820	11	06. Sep	162	16	16	28. Aug	17	153	17

28.08.2003, gauge Lobith (NL): ~17% of the whole daily discharge of River Rhine was glacier-melt fraction

ASG-Rhein I: Results for the Low-Flow Extreme 2003



Lowest simulated (total) discharge, highest amount of Q_{Ice} (absolute values) and highest amount of Q_{Ice} of total discharge (relative values)

Pegel	Minimum Q_{sim} (NQ 2003)			Max. absoluter Q_E -Anteil			Max. relativer Q_E -Anteil					
	Tag	Q_{sim} (m^3/s)	Q_{gem} (m^3/s)	Q_E (%)	Tag	Q_E (m^3/s)	Q_E/Q_{gem} (%)	Tag	Q_E (%)	Q_E/Q_{gem} (%)		
Brienzwiler												
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Main message:

- In average neglectable importance of icemelt for most of the rivers in the Rhine basin
- In hot low flow years, glaciermelt enriches the total discharge of river Rhine in an essential amount

28.08.2003, gauge Lobith (NL): ~17% of the whole daily discharge of River Rhine was glacier-melt fraction

ASG-Rhein I: Conclusions for navigation



GIW(Rhine) without icemelt

GIW (= equivalent waterlevel): For every gauge along River Rhine, the GIW marks the waterlevel, which is not exceeded for 20 d/a in average during the period 1911-2010.

GIW is important for purposes of navigation and river maintenance (reference value for the depth of the fairway).

Gauge		GIW 2012 (obs.) Reference period 100 years (IV/1911- III/2011)	Example: GIW (Qsim-oe) Reference period 95 years (IV/1911 - III/2006)	
Name	Position [Rhein-km]	[cm]	[cm]	Δ
Maxau	362,3	369	354	-15
Kaub	546,2	78	67	-11
Düsseldorf	744,2	97	79	-18

ASG-Rhein I: Conclusions for navigation

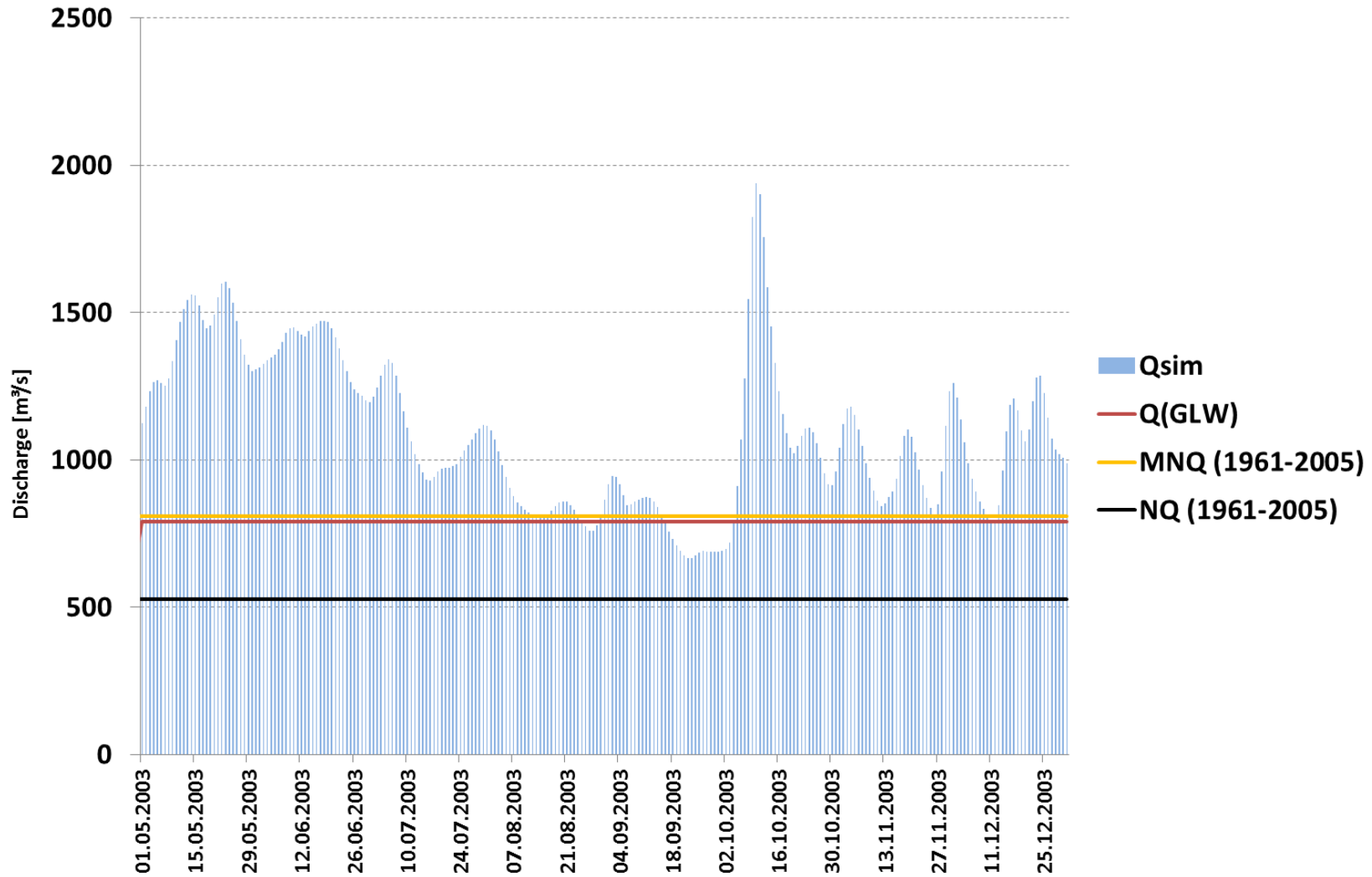
GIW(Rhine): Undercutting the treshold with and without icemelt



Gauge	Number of days falling below Q(GIW) / 15-year periods					
	Qsim [d]			Qsim-oe [d]		
	1961-1975	1976-1990	1991-2005	1961-1975	1976-1990	1991-2005
Maxau	184	34	45	232	68	74
Kaub	342	110	124	395	169	210
Düsseldorf	405	189	176	507	239	237

ASG-Rhein I: Conclusions for navigation

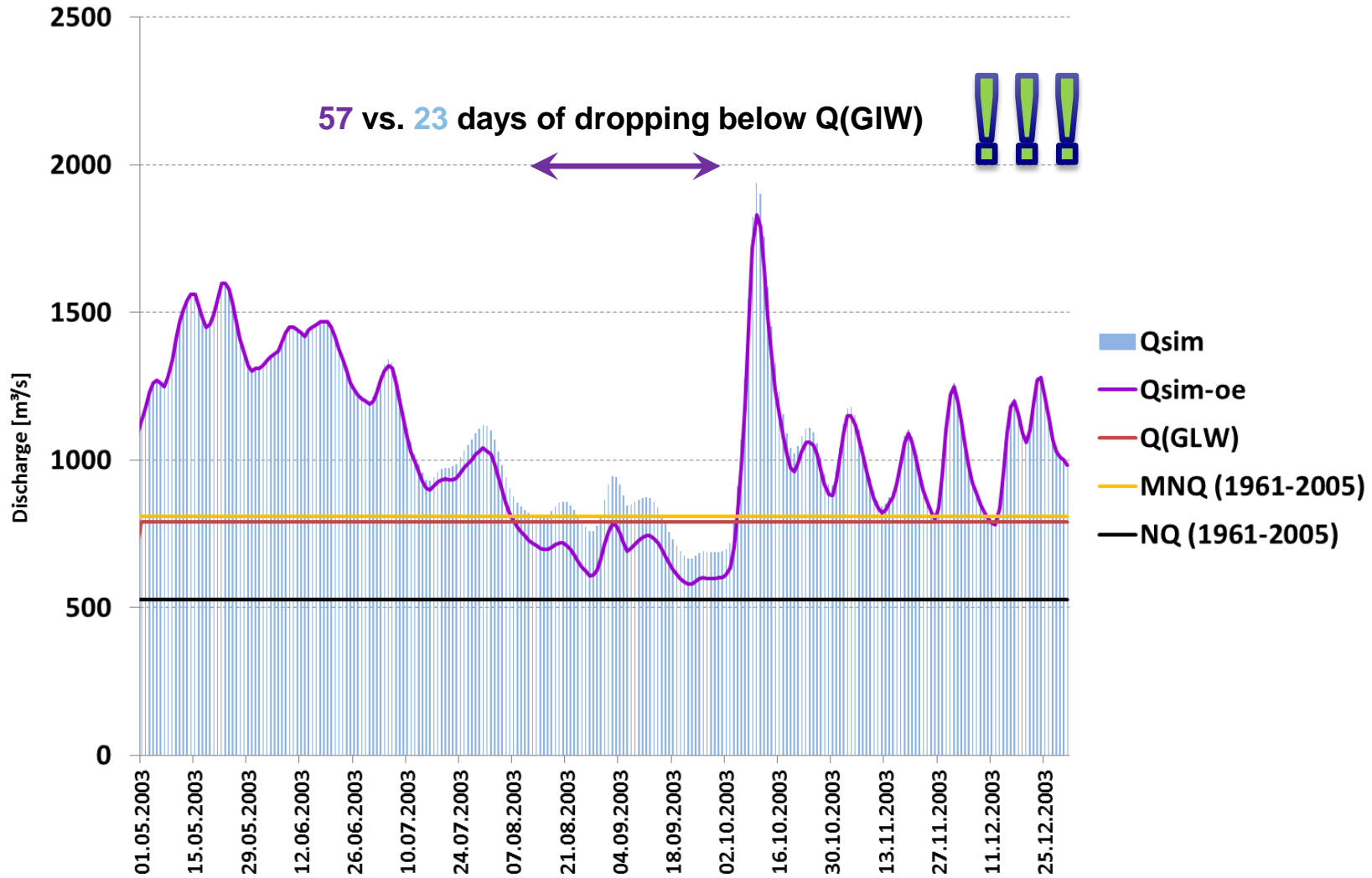
GIW(Rhine) / observed data: gauge Kaub 2003



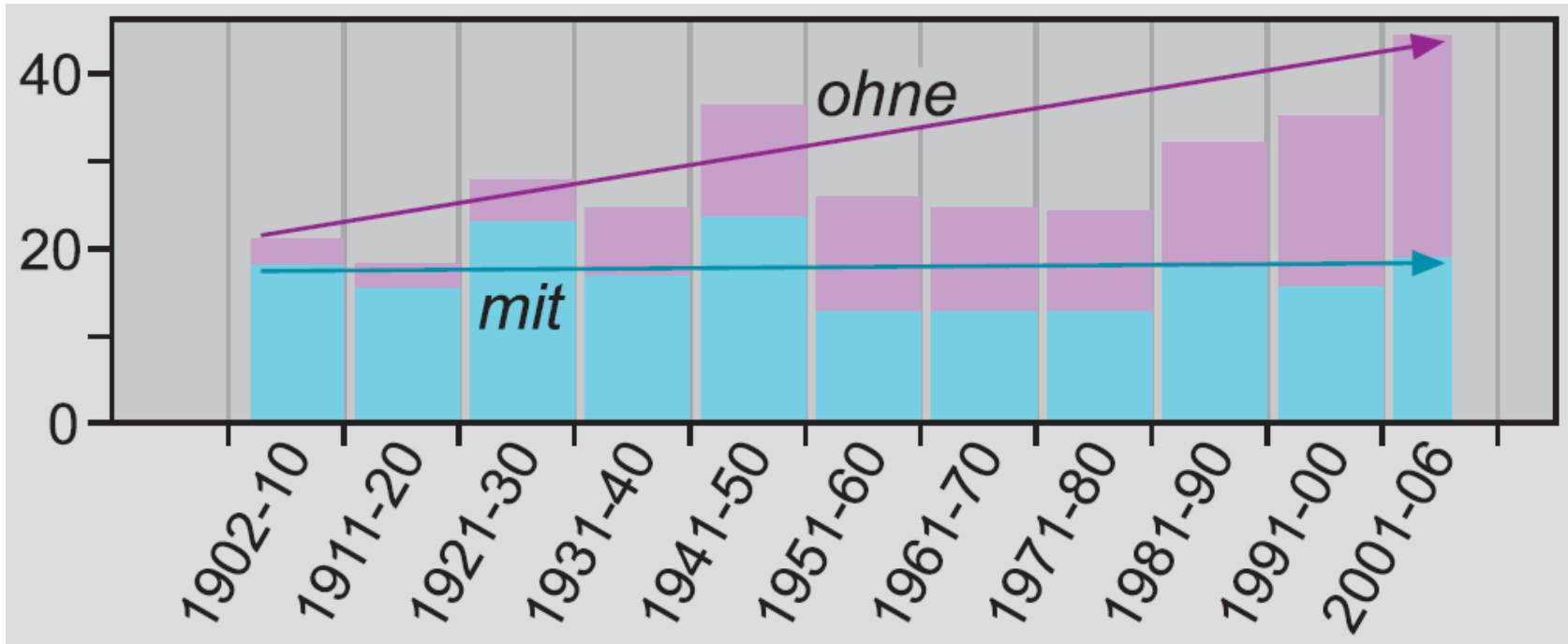
ASG-Rhein I: Conclusions for navigation



GIW(Rhine) / Discharge without icemelt: gauge Kaub 2003



Icemelt Q_E [m³/s] with and without shrinkage of glaciers



**Compensation of decreasing volume of glaciers
by intensifying icemelt-dynamics throughout 20th century
because of rising of temperatures induced by climate change (?)**

THANKS TO THE LARGE TEAM OF SCIENTISTS FOR THEIR QUALIFIED WORK AND THANKS TO YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION !

Jörg Uwe BELZ

Bundesanstalt für Gewässerkunde (BfG)



Report available via <http://www.chr-khr.org>

- **Complete version (german language only)**
- **Synthesis (bilingual German + English)**