

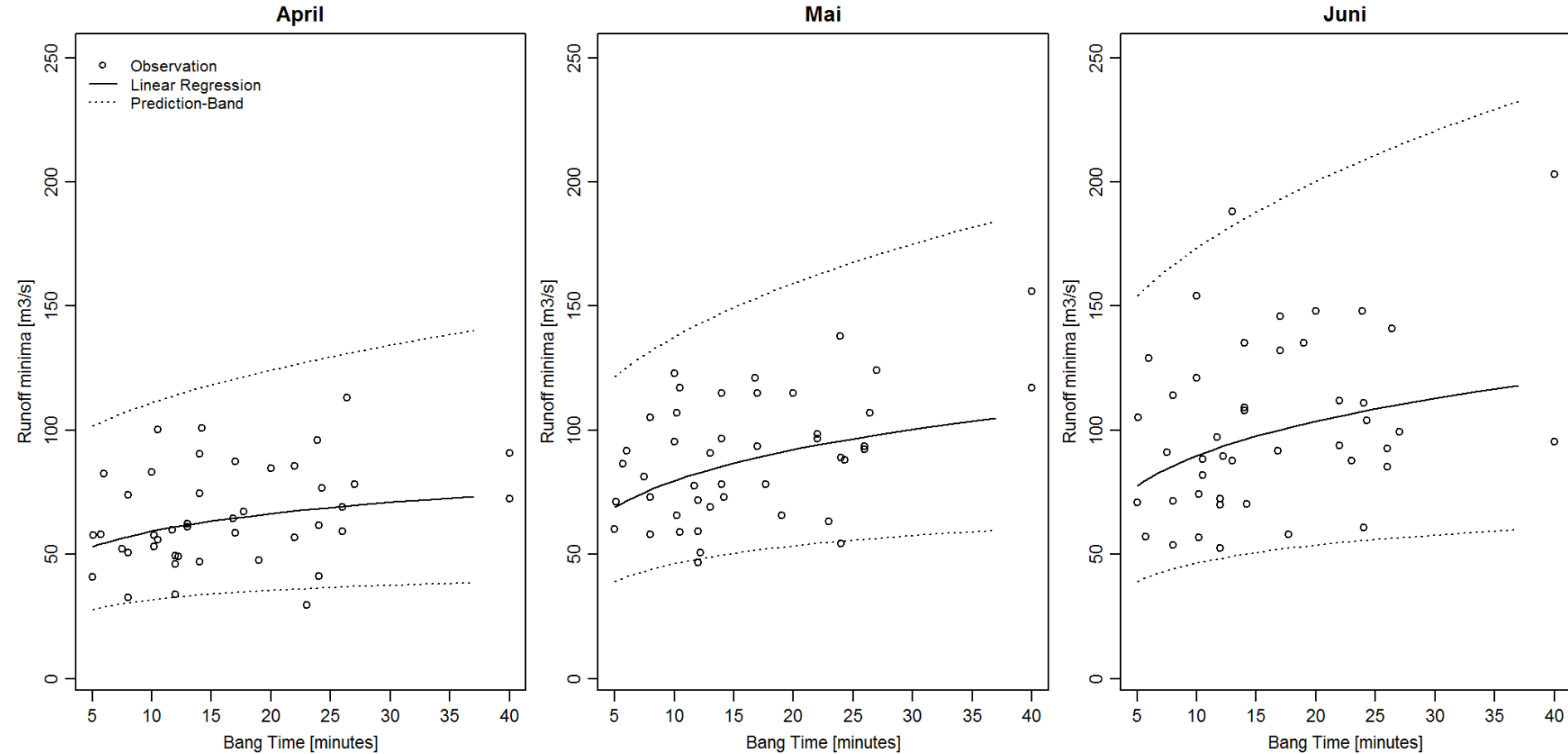
# TOWARDS MONTHLY AND SEASONAL FORECASTS OF WATER RESOURCES IN SWITZERLAND



M. ZAPPA, S. JÖRG-HESS, K. BOGNER et al.

*Swiss Federal Research Institute WSL.- [massimiliano.zappa@wsl.ch](mailto:massimiliano.zappa@wsl.ch)*

# Some statistics for low flow prediction in the Limmat

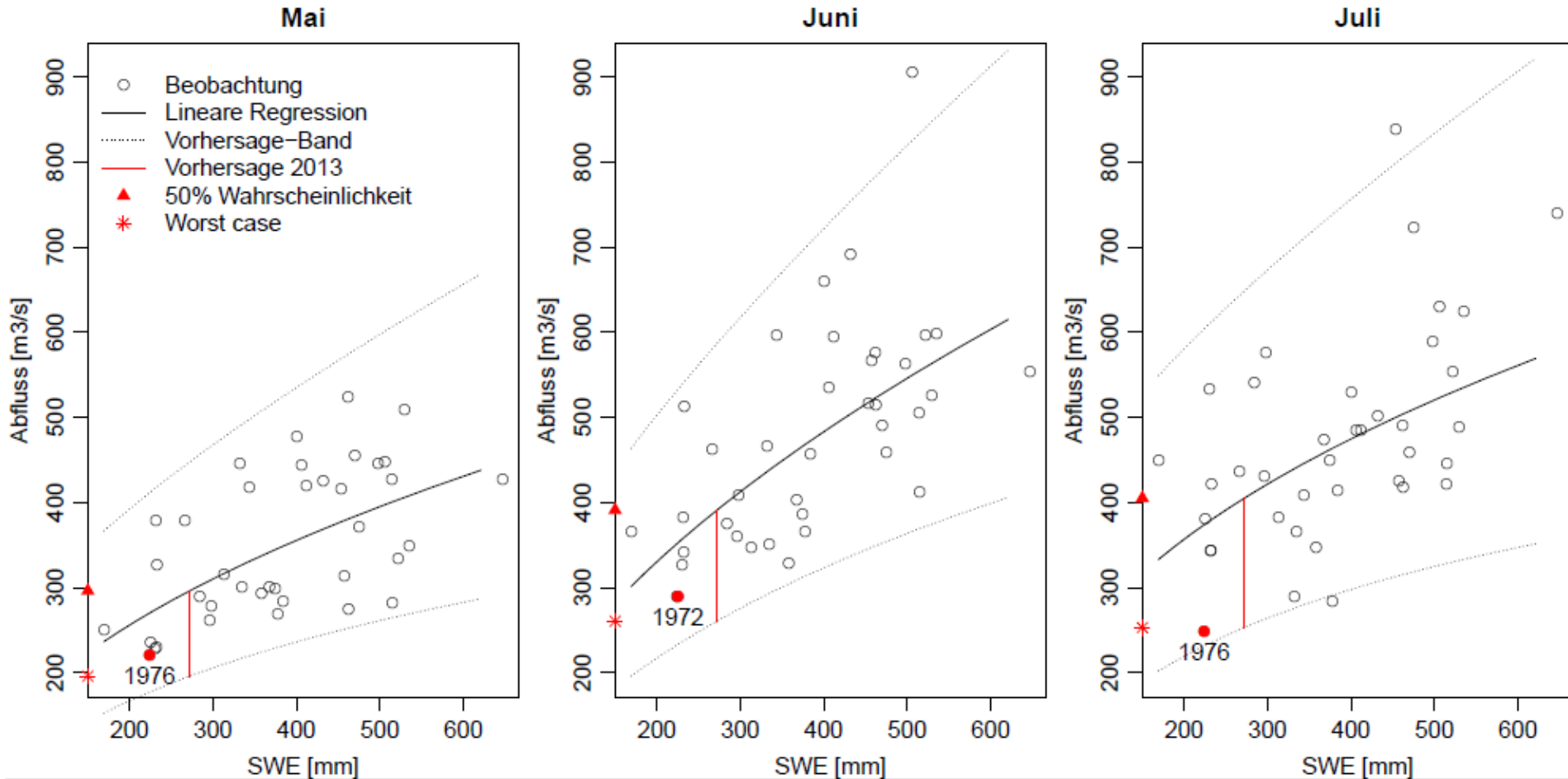


	April	May	June	July
p-value	0.076	0.01	0.032	0.393
Sigma <sup>2</sup>	0.093	0.071	0.103	0.131
R <sup>2</sup>	0.073	0.147	0.105	0.017

**“The Böögg Bang Theory”**

<http://hepex.irstea.fr/boogg-bang/>

# Using mid-April SWE for the Rhine basin up to Neuhausen



# Summary

- Probabilistic Forecasts of Snow Water Equivalent and Runoff in Mountainous Areas
- Monthly forecasts for the Swiss Rhine
- Preliminary evaluation of predictions during the 2015 drought in Switzerland
- Perspectives for optimized hydropower operations (NRP70, SCCER SoE)

# **Probabilistic Forecasts of Snow Water Equivalent and Runoff in Mountainous Areas\***

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NENA GRIESSINGER

*WSL Institute for Snow and Avalanche Research (SLF), Davos, Switzerland*

MASSIMILIANO ZAPPA

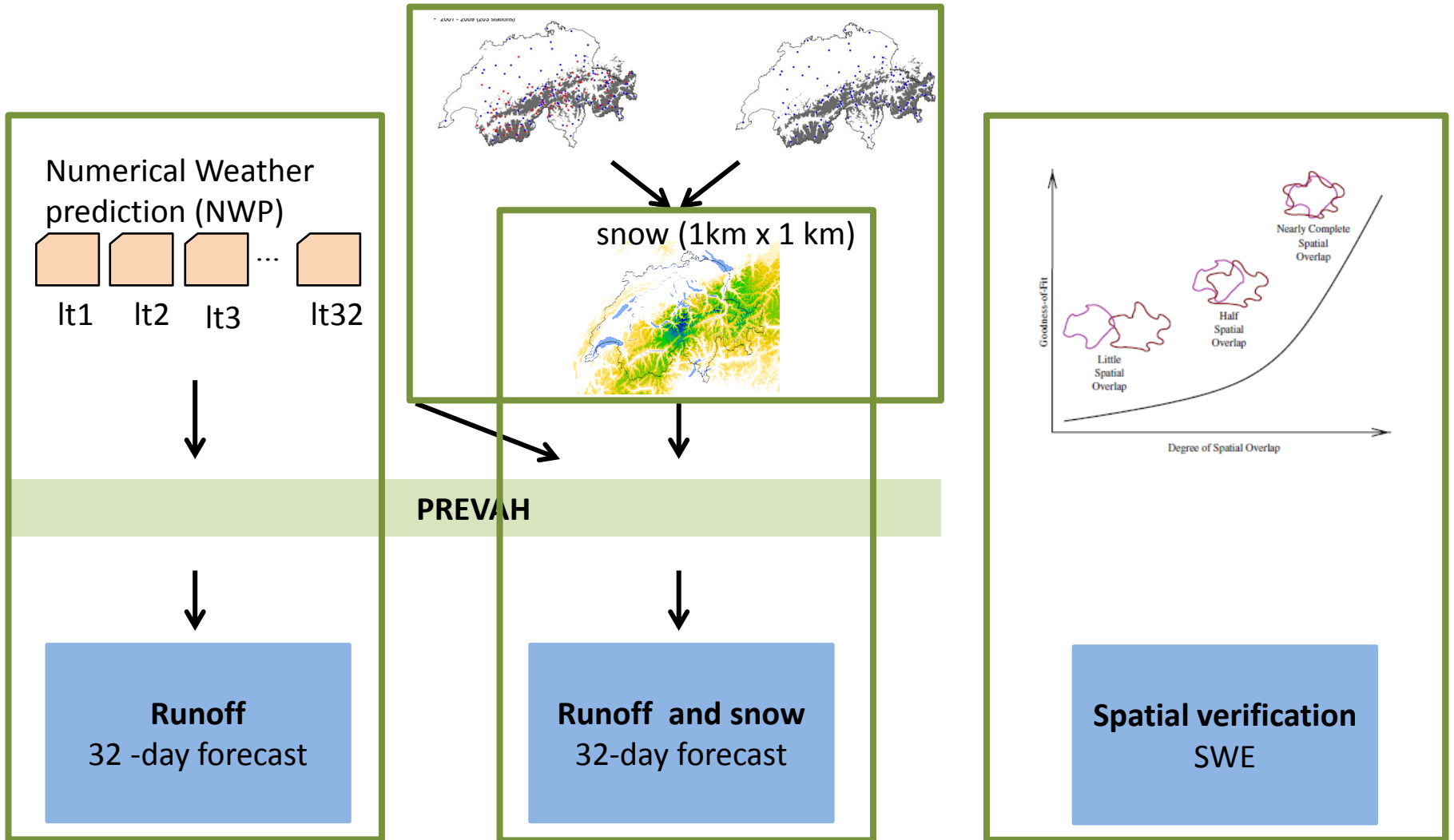
*Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research (WSL), Birmensdorf, Switzerland*

(Manuscript received 9 October 2014, in final form 4 June 2015)

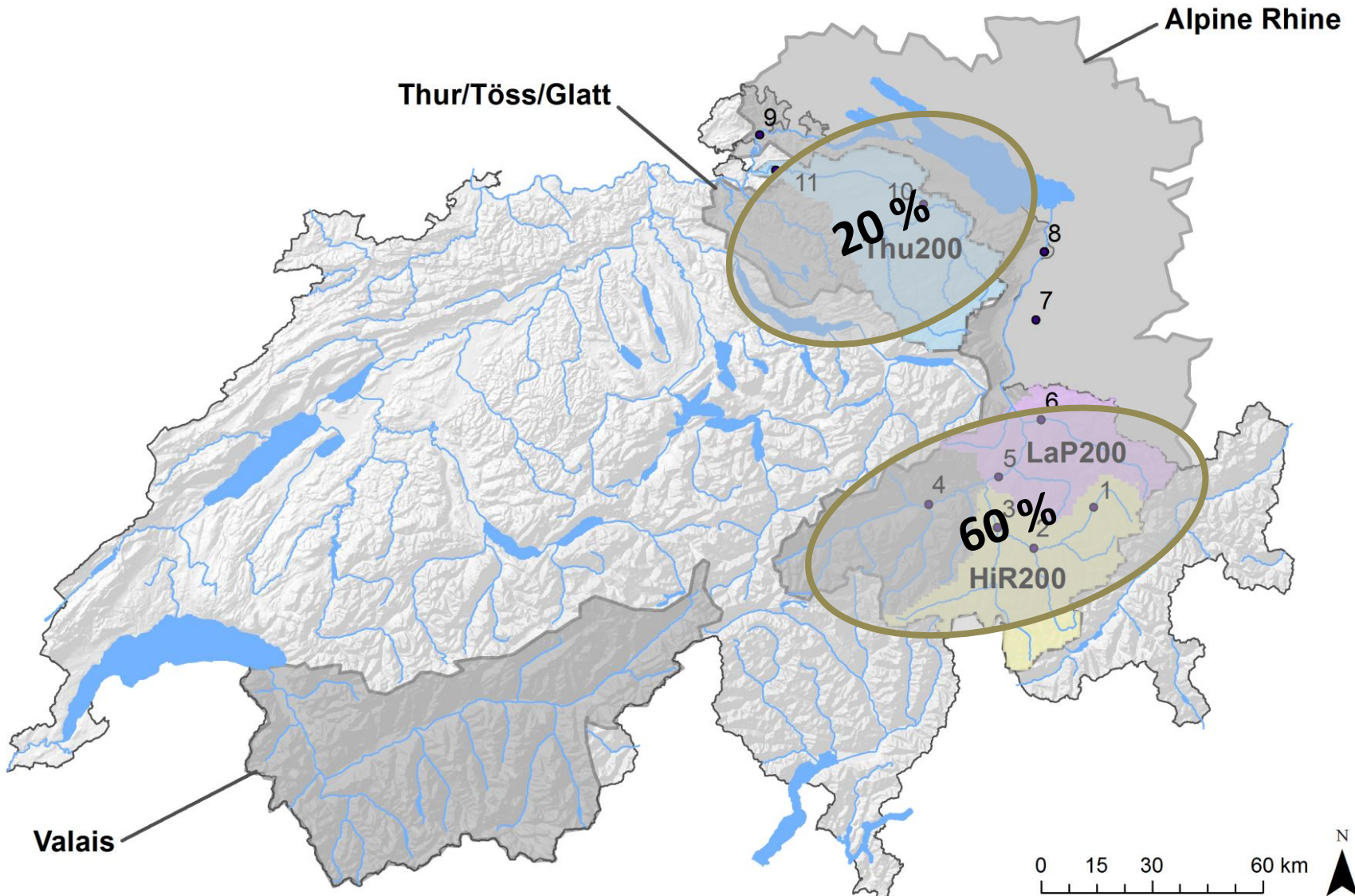
J. Hydrometeor. doi:10.1175/JHM-D-14-0193.1, in press.



# Overview



# Study domains



# SWE maps

## 1) HS → SWE

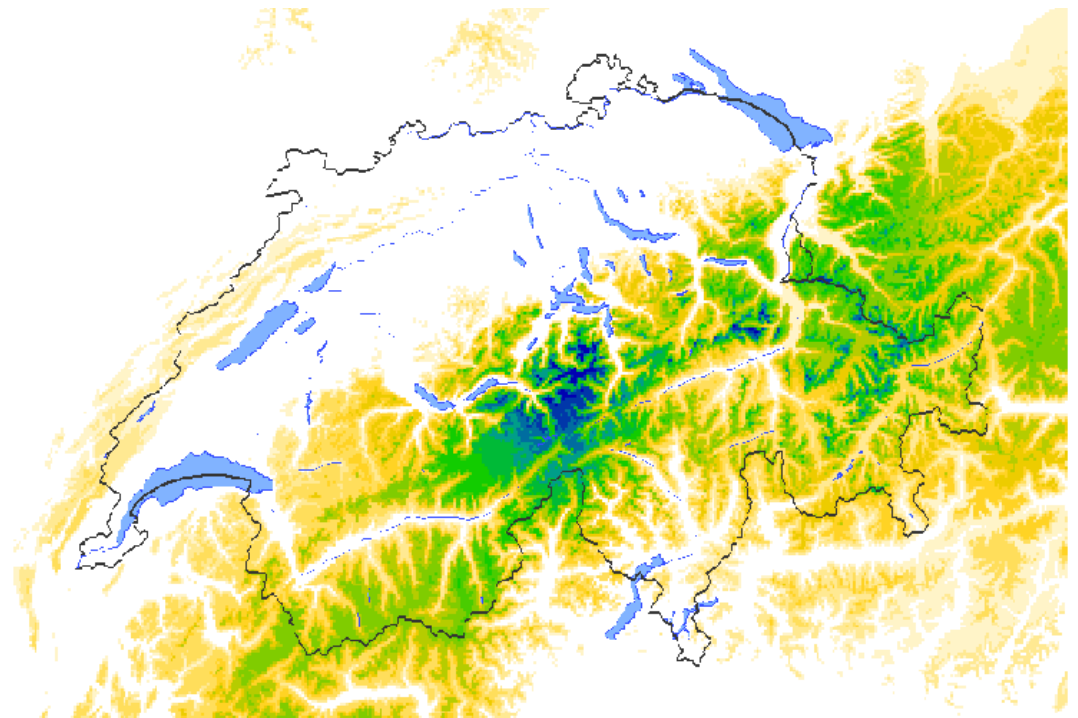
$$\text{SWE}_{\text{mod}} = \text{HS}_{\text{obs}} * \rho_{\text{mod}}$$

*(Jonas et al. 2009, Journal of Hydrology)*

SWE (1 km x 1 km)  
October - May

## 2) Mapping

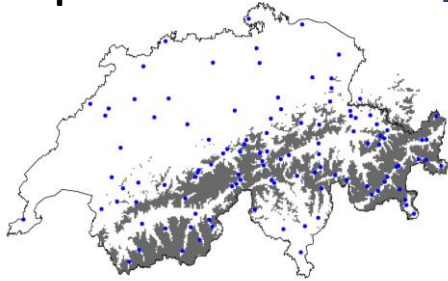
- i. detrending
- ii. distance weighting
- iii. retrending



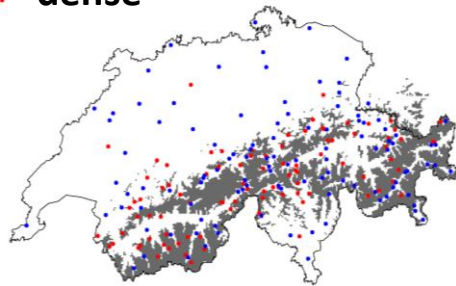


# Homogenisation of SWE maps

'sparse'

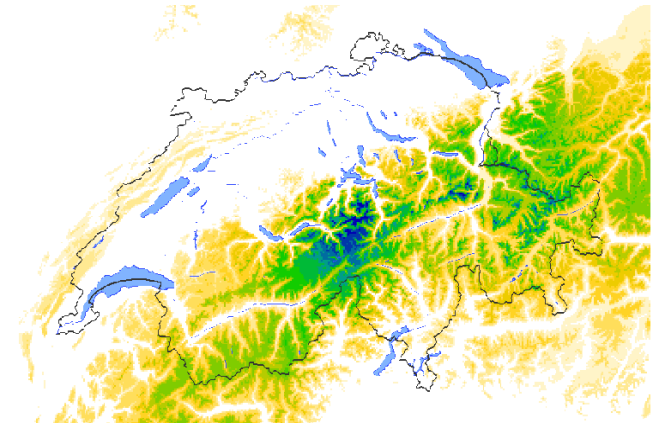


'dense'



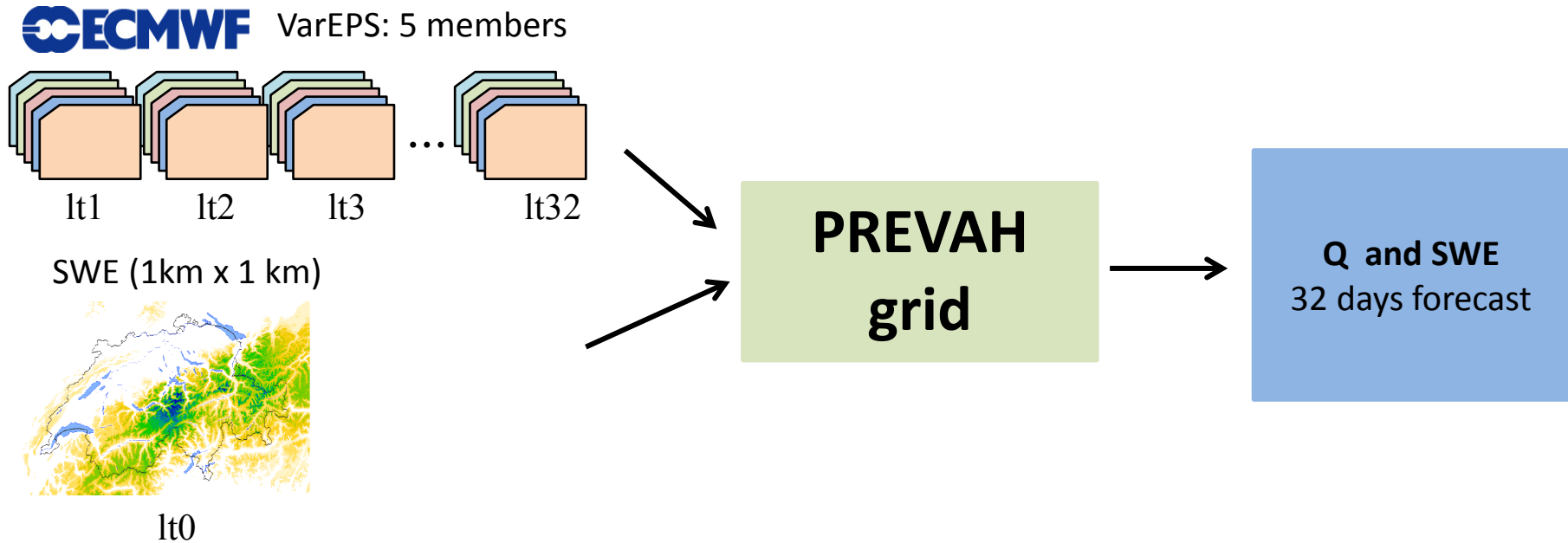
Quantile mapping

**calibrated  
SWE maps  
1971 - 2009**



*(Jörg-Hess et al. 2014, The Cryosphere)*

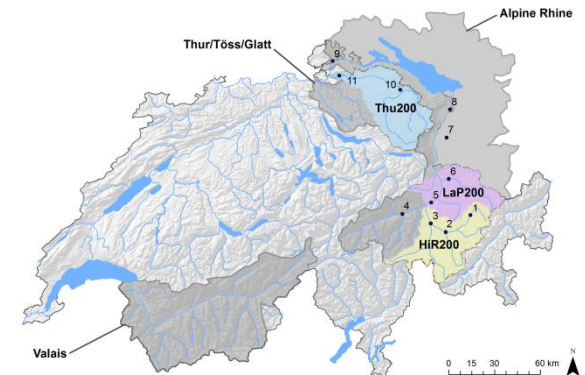
# Snow water equivalent as model input



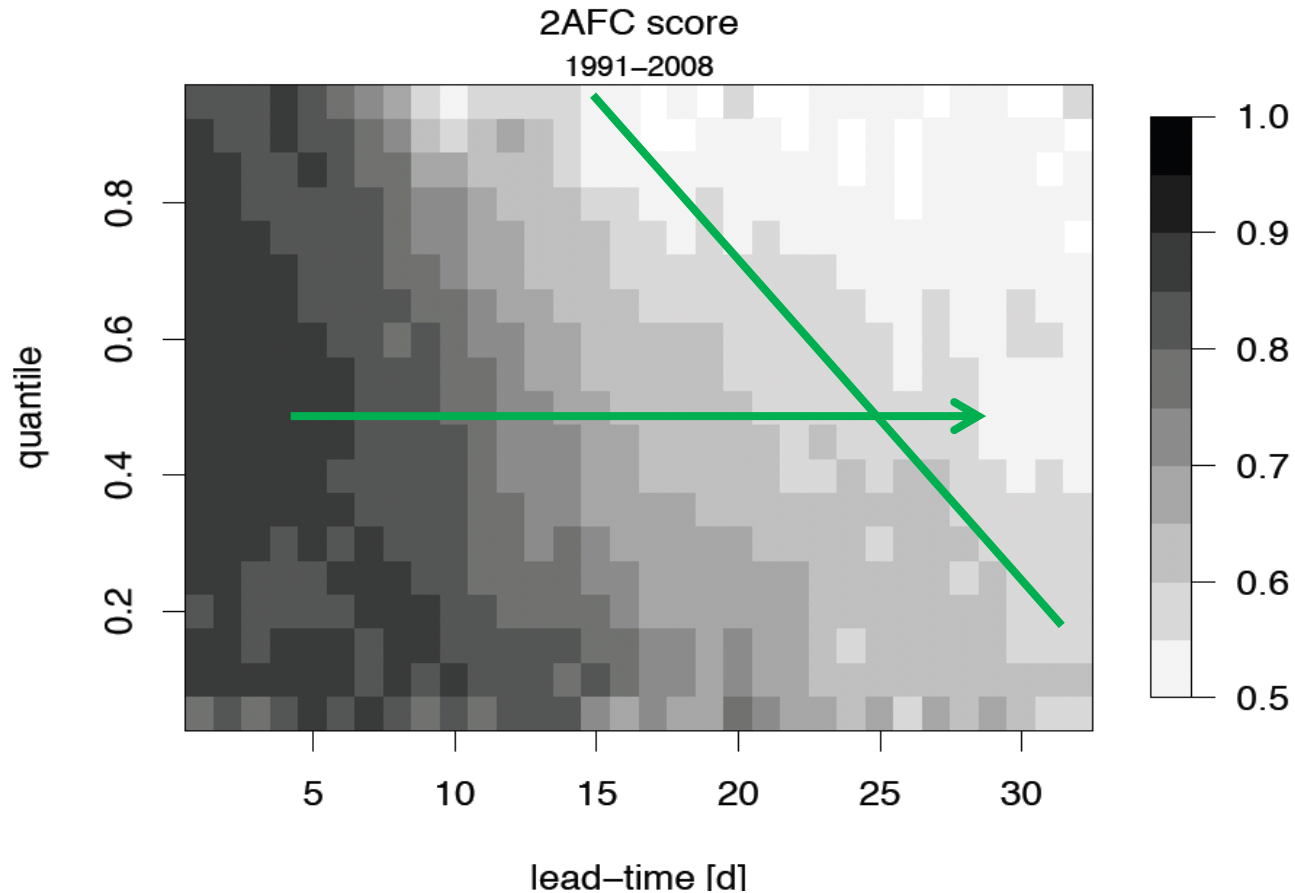
- Period 1981 – 2008

- Fully distributed

- 200 m



# Runoff predictions with VarEPS



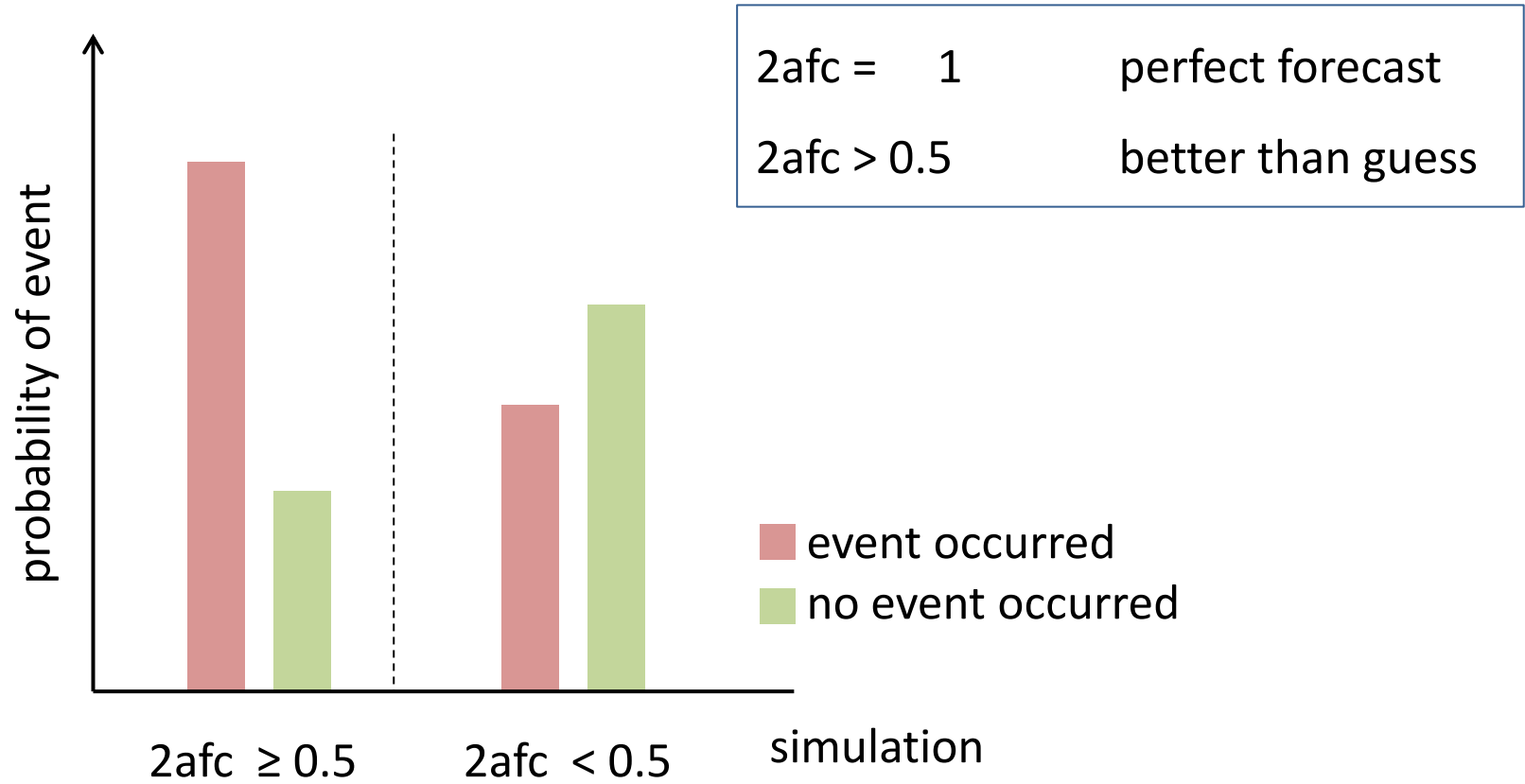
$2afc = 1$

perfect forecast

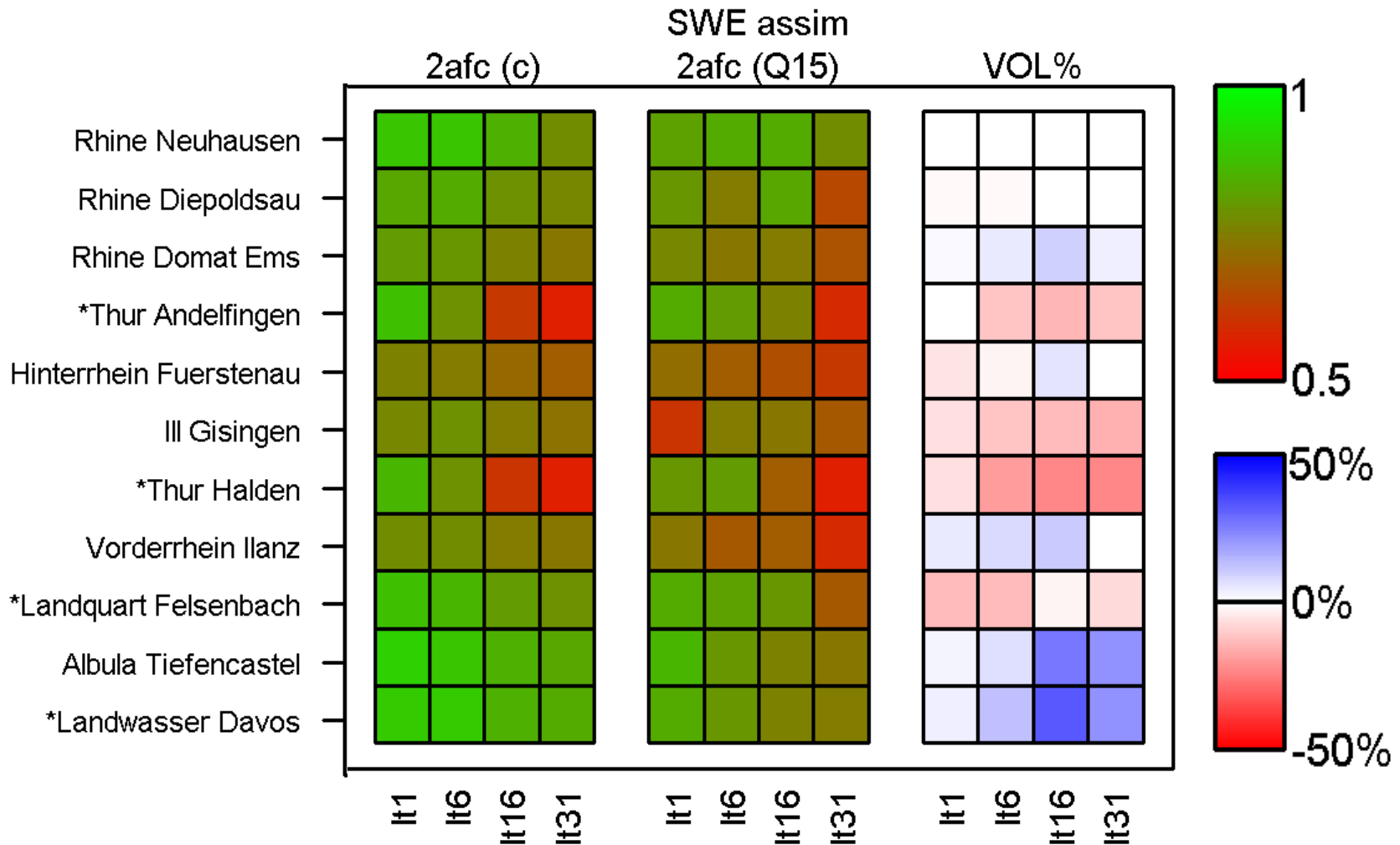
$2afc > 0.5$

better than guess

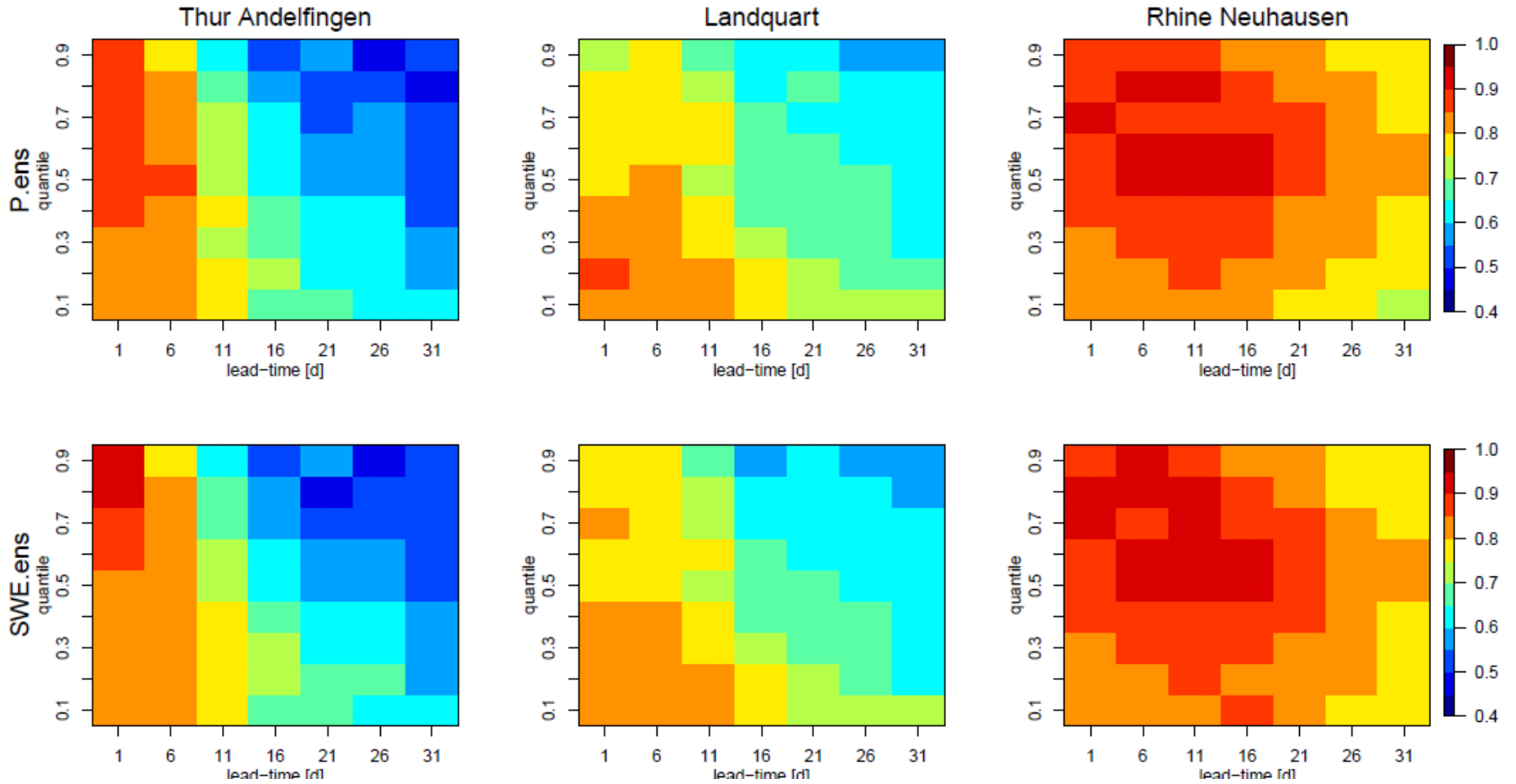
# 2afc score



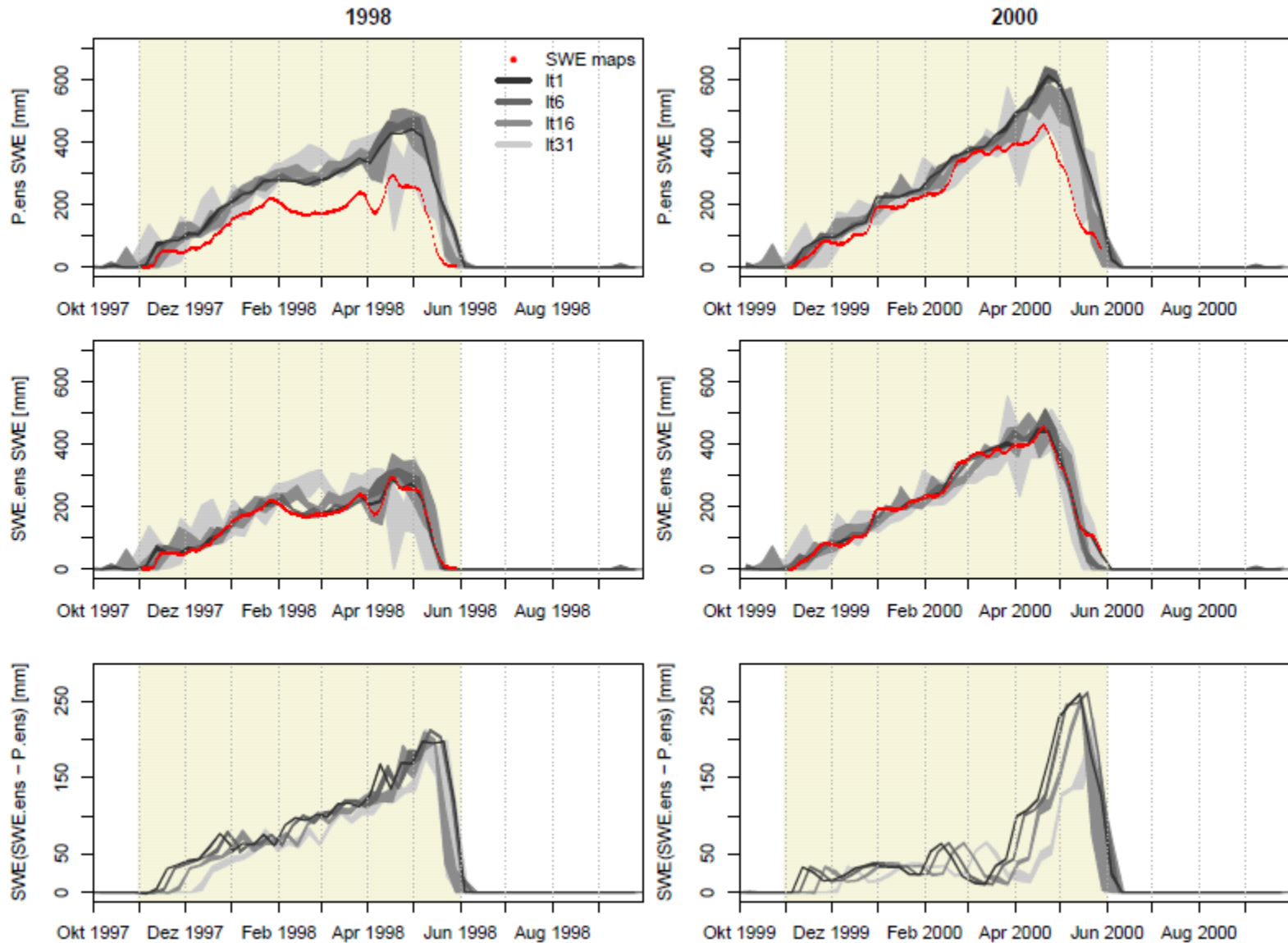
# Added value of importing SWE: runoff prediction



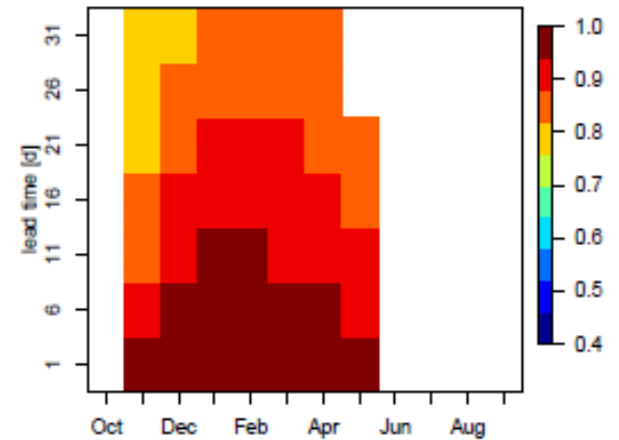
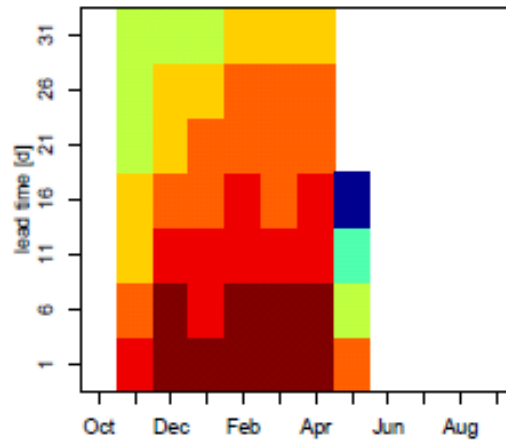
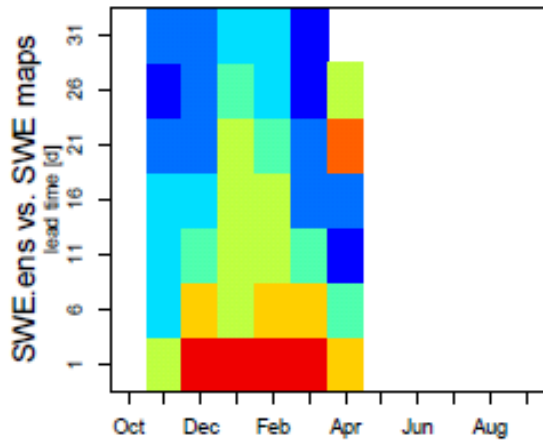
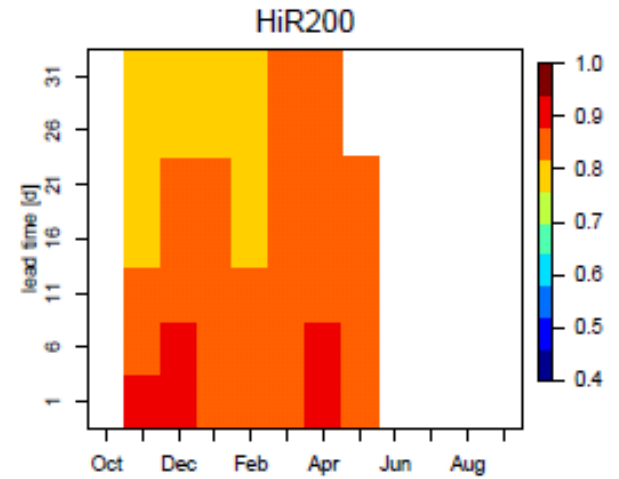
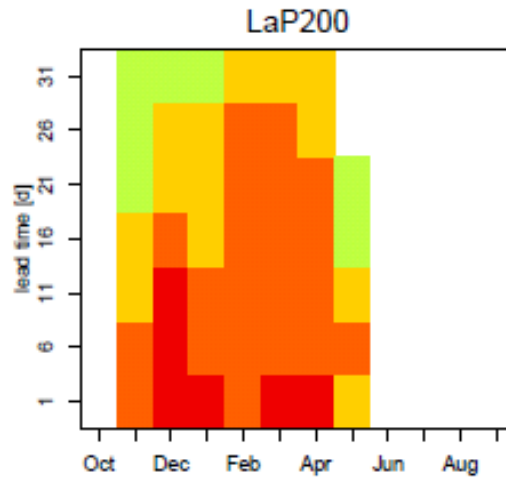
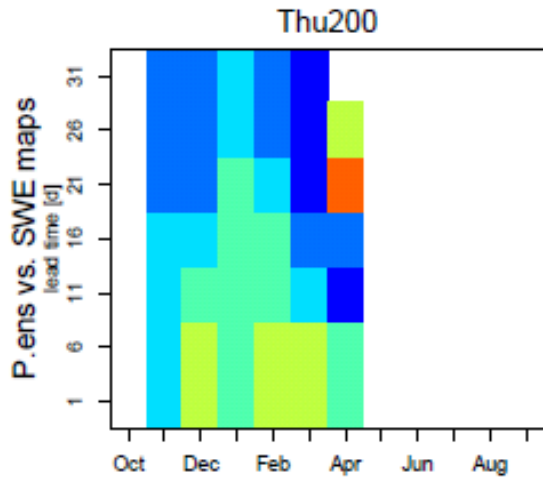
# Impact of Q15 forecasts



# SWE predictions

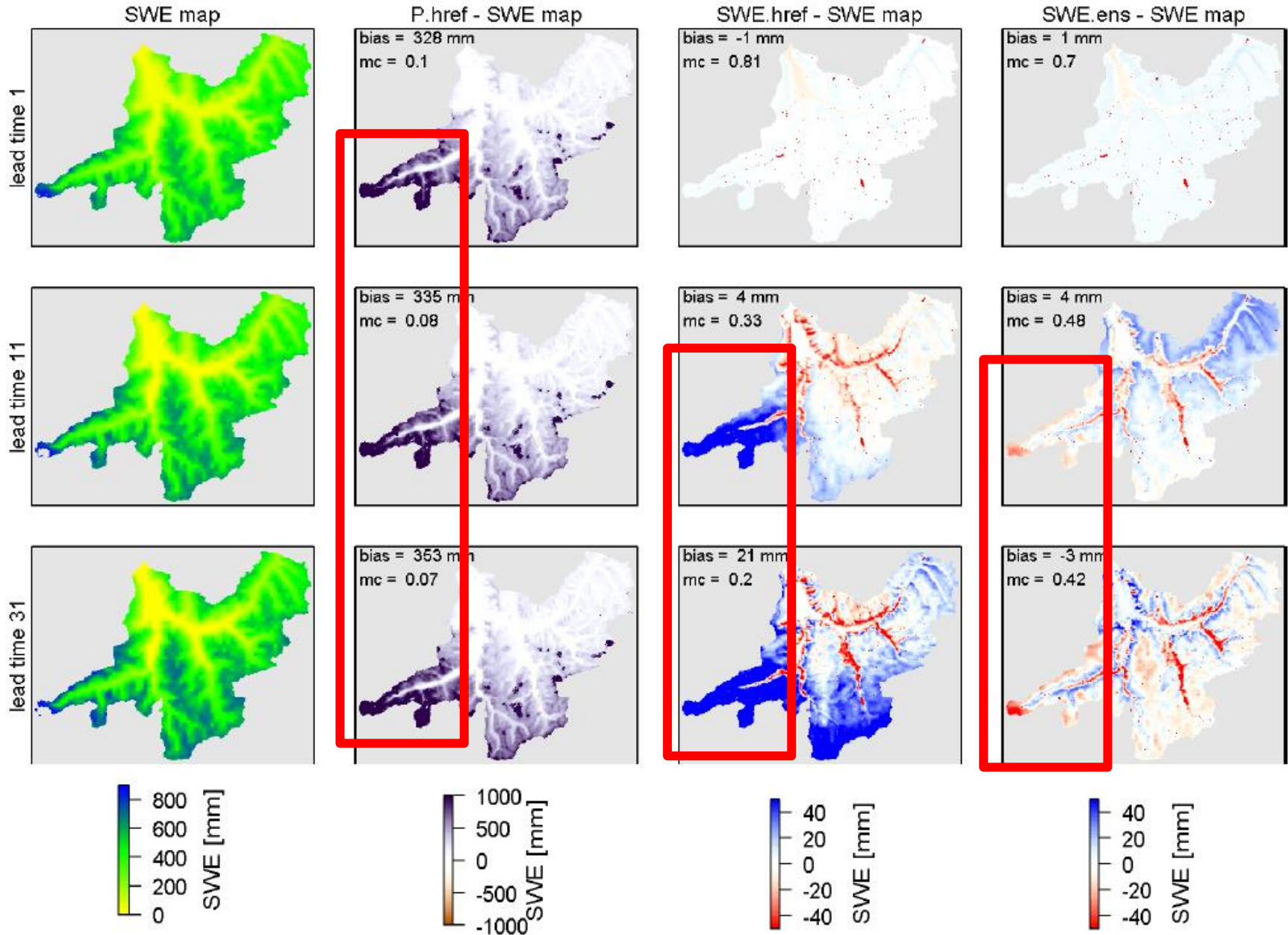


# Impact on SWE forecast





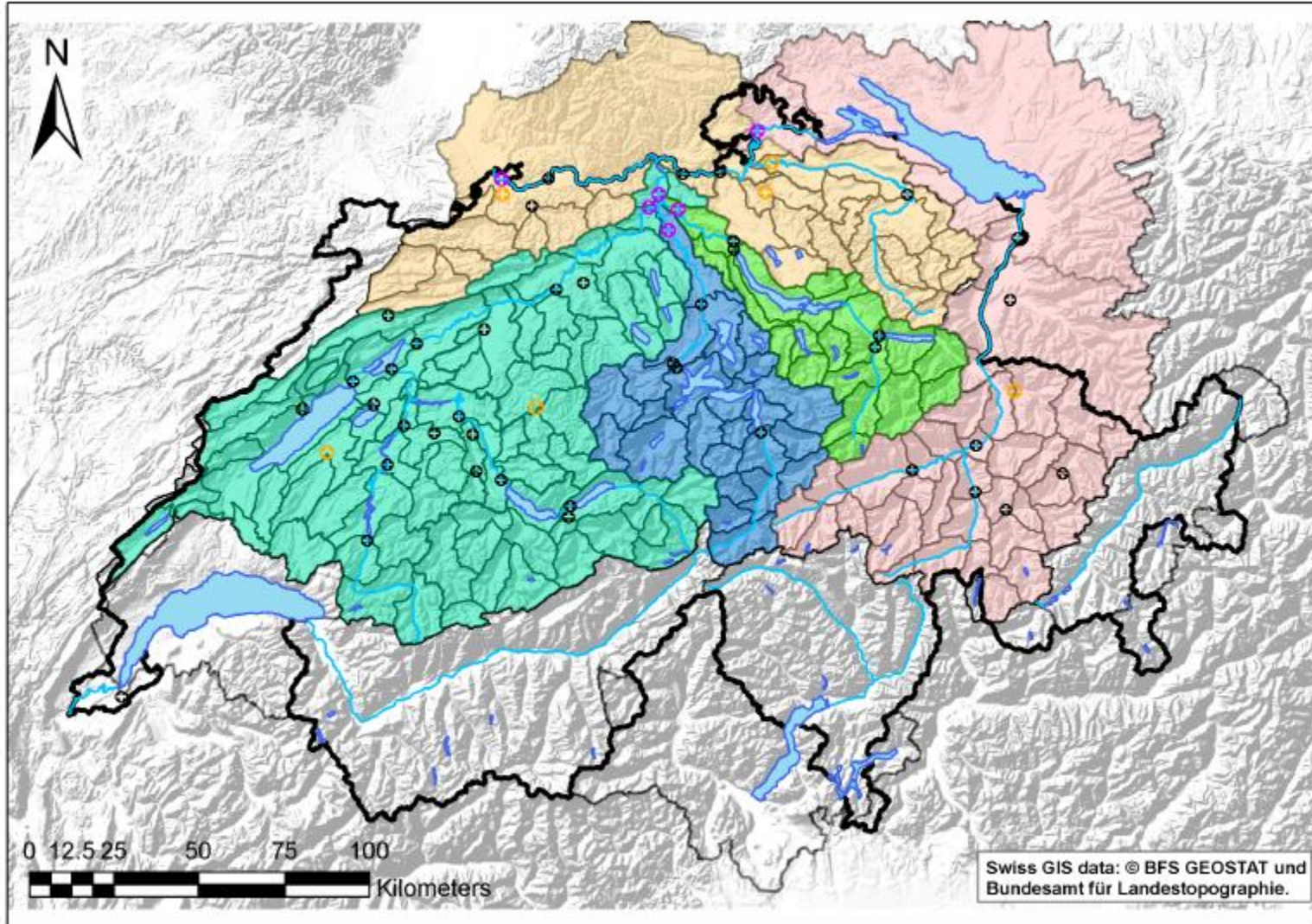
# Spatial verification : Added value of importing SWE



## Summary

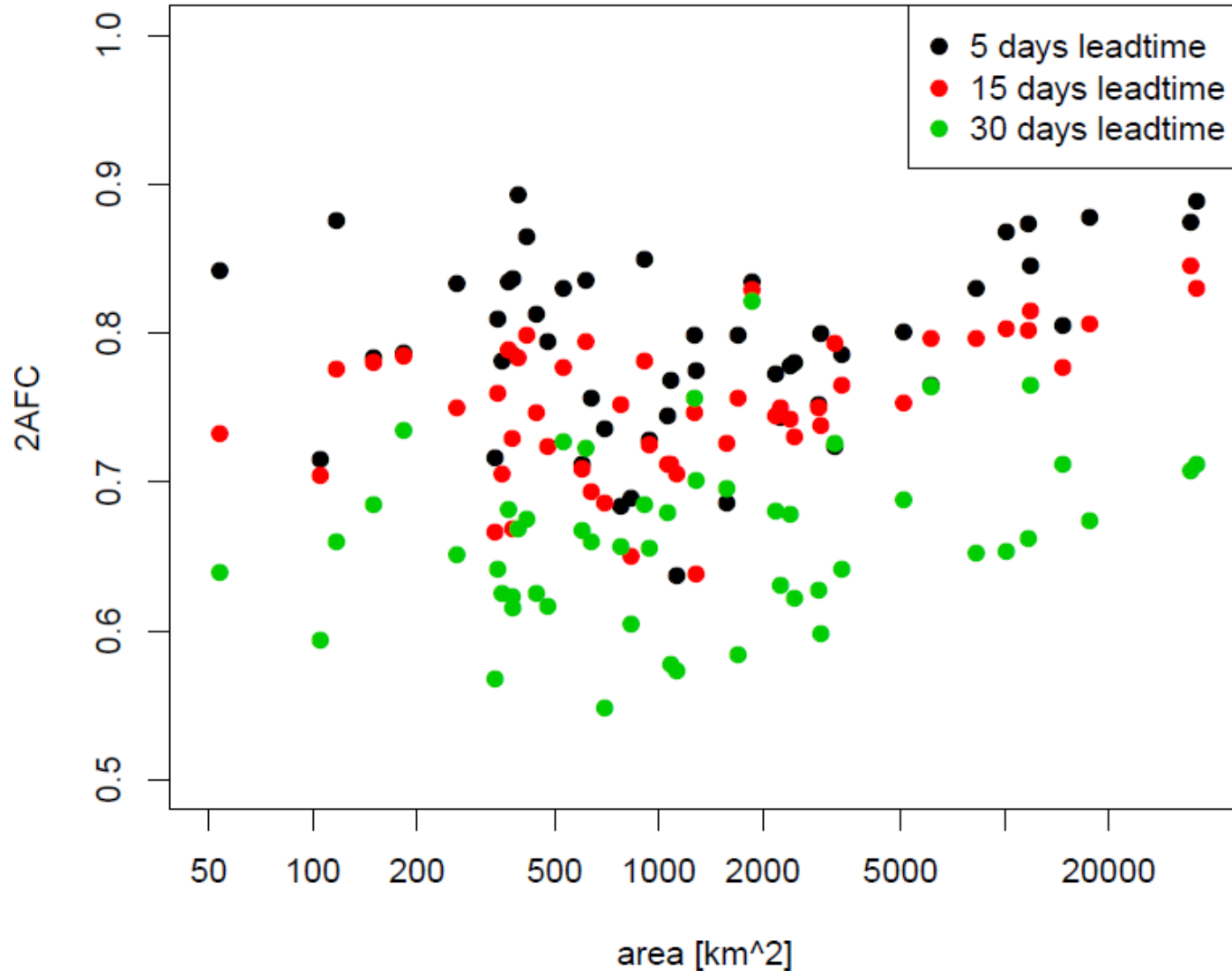
- Challenging conditions in high mountains and small basins
- Low-flow predictions initialized with numerical weather predictions provide skilful forecasts
- The import of SWE observations at initialisation
  - improves the predicted runoff volume
  - improves SWE prediction for lead times up to  $\sim 20$  days
- Verification against Q and SWE
- Spatial verification metrics are useful
- Next: See posters on HEPS4Power

# Perspectives for the Rhine



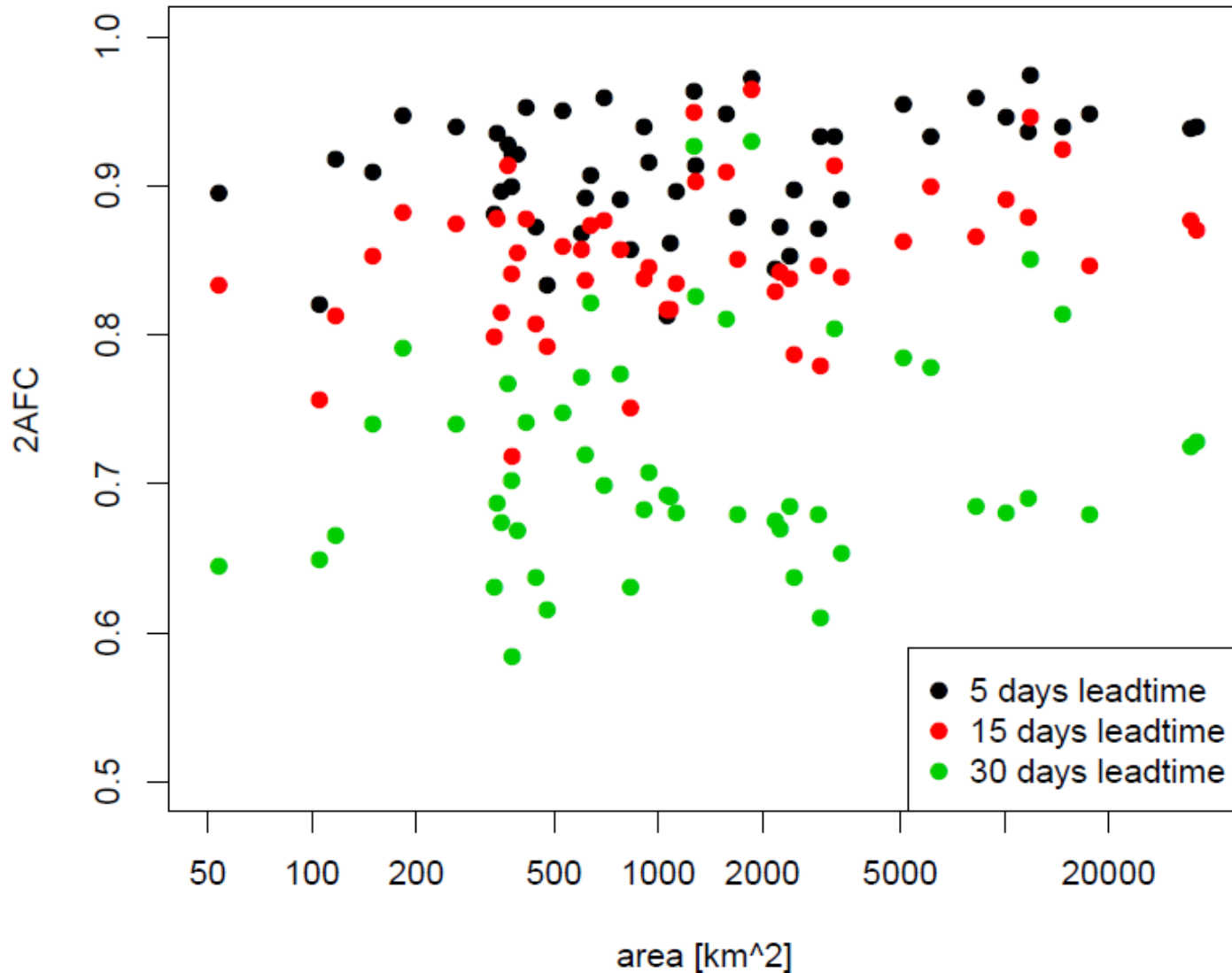
# Perspectives for the Rhine

2AFC score vs. catchment size, thr: Q15 (monthly)



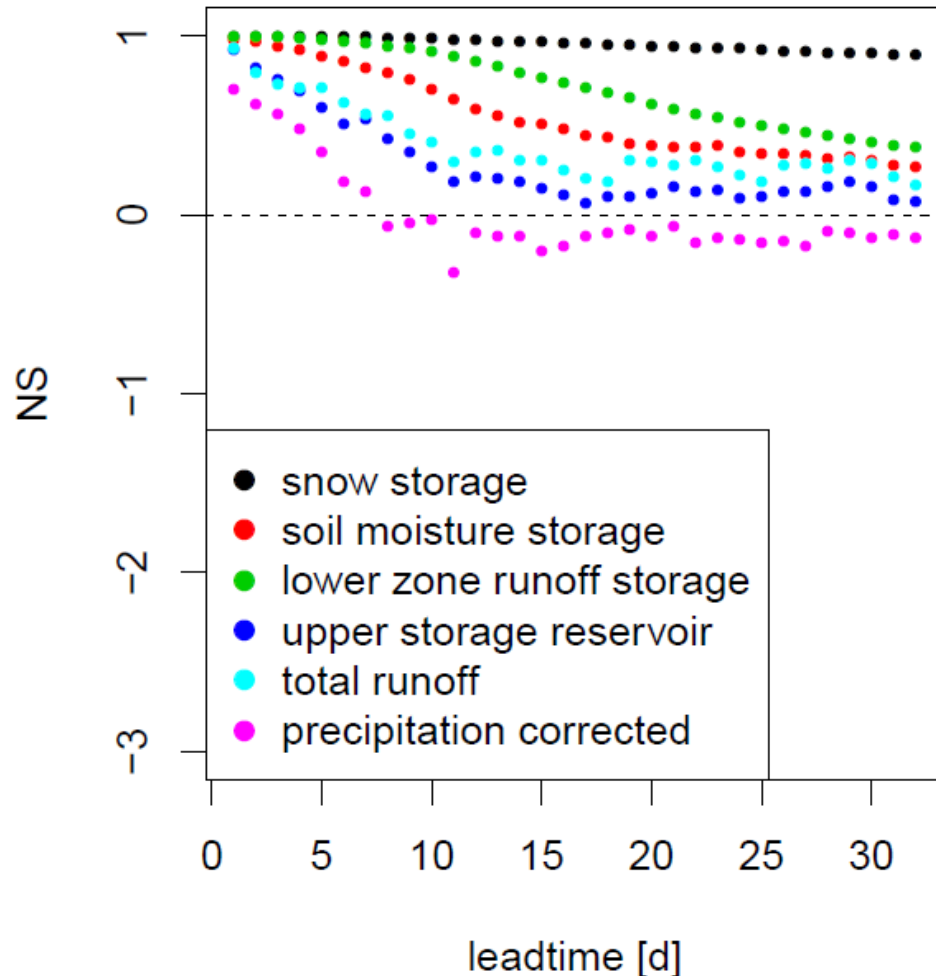
# Perspectives for the Rhine

2AFC score vs. catchment size, thr: Q15 (monthly), HREF



# Perspectives for the Rhine

Nash-Sutcliffe efficiency VoA200

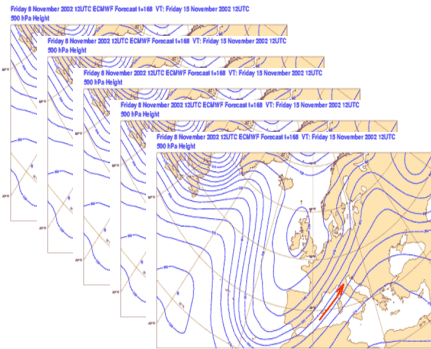


- Region Vorarlberg
- Model forecast vs model reference
- NSE of ensemble median
- Memory of storage components

# Monthly ensemble low-flow predictions in Summer 2015



VarEPS  
5 members



**Q, SSM, SLZ**  
32 days forecast

- Quasi operational since April 2015
- Assessment of deviation from climatology
- FOEN Basins (Aggregation to 1000 km<sup>2</sup> set)
- Verification against reference run with observed meteorology
- Relative error and geometric average relative absolute error (GMRAE)



# Forecast on October 22<sup>nd</sup> 2015

## Runoff anomalies

## Soil moisture anomalies

### Drought & Flood

### Drought & Flood

LT

1

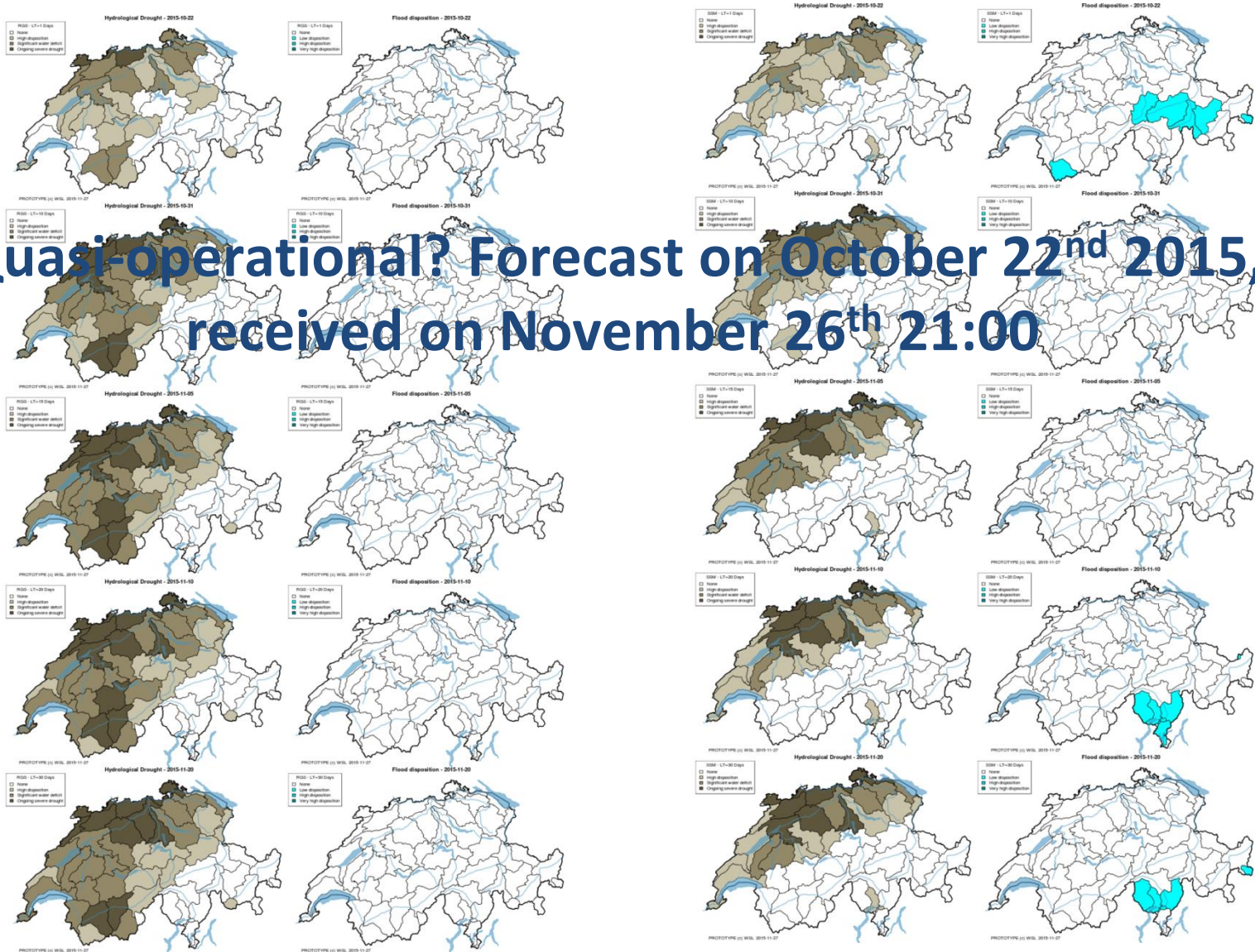
10

15

20

30

Quasi-operational? Forecast on October 22<sup>nd</sup> 2015,  
received on November 26<sup>th</sup> 21:00





# Forecast on July 16<sup>th</sup> 2015

## Runoff anomalies

## Soil moisture anomalies

### Drought & Flood

### Drought & Flood

LT

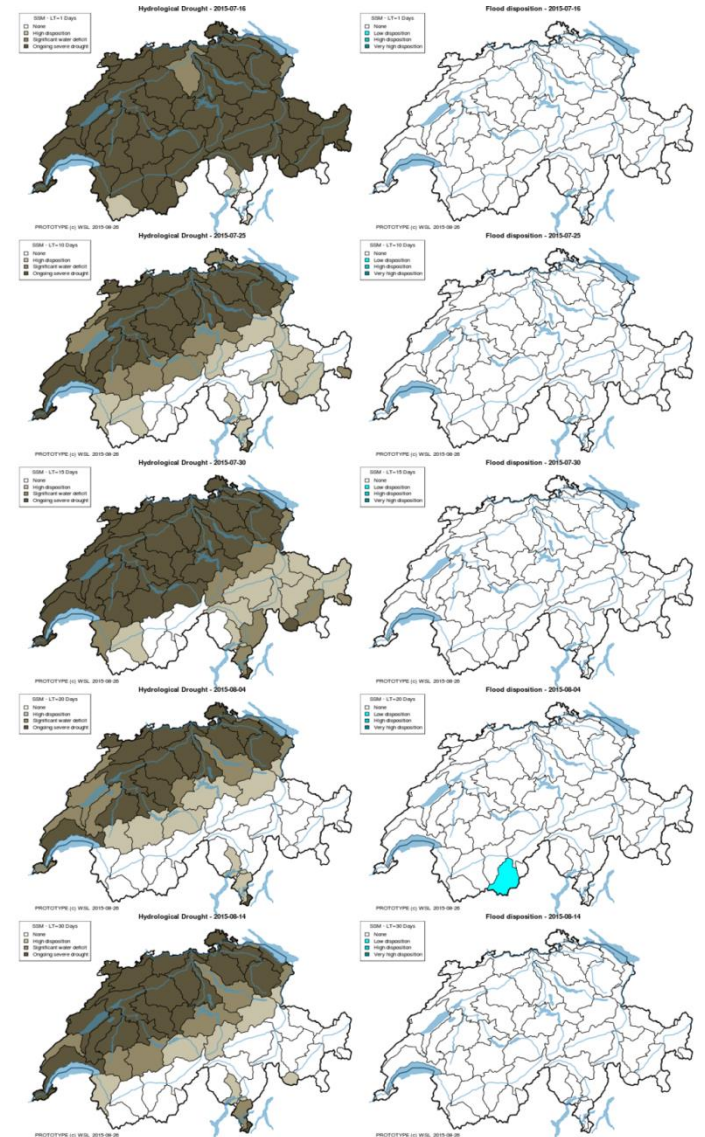
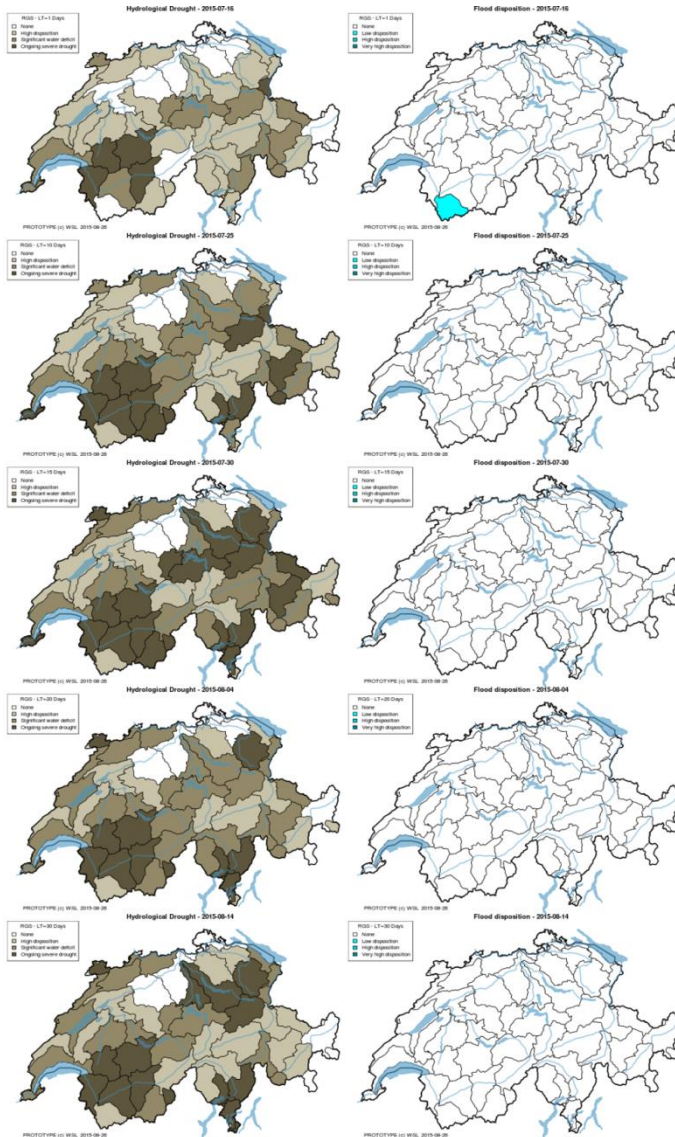
1

10

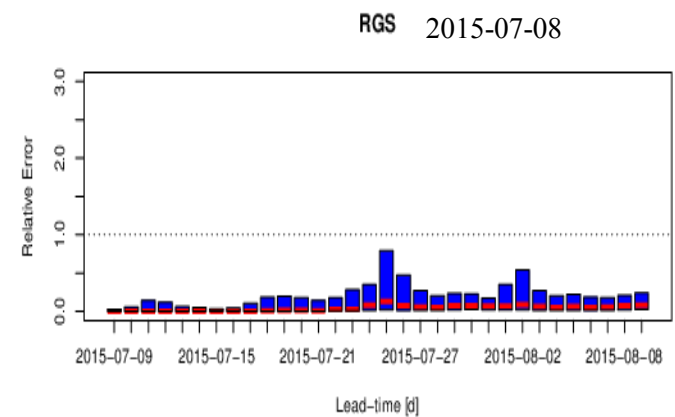
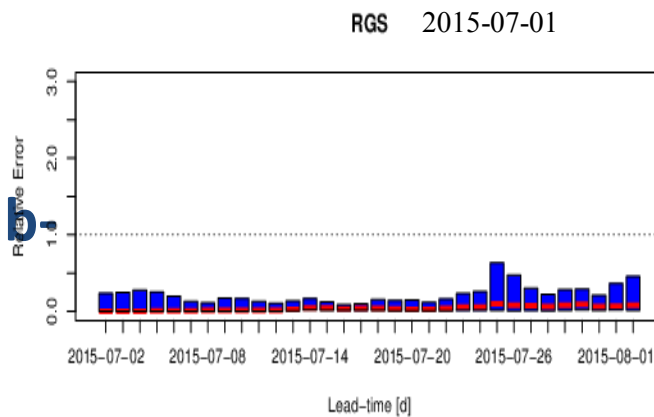
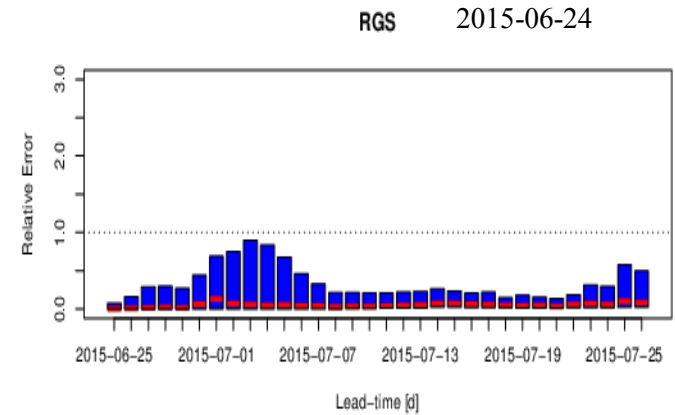
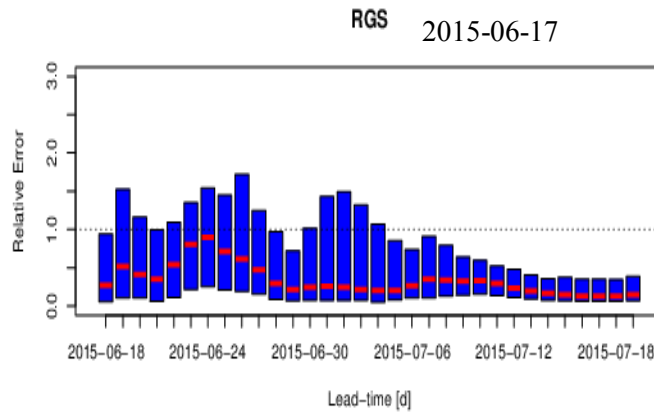
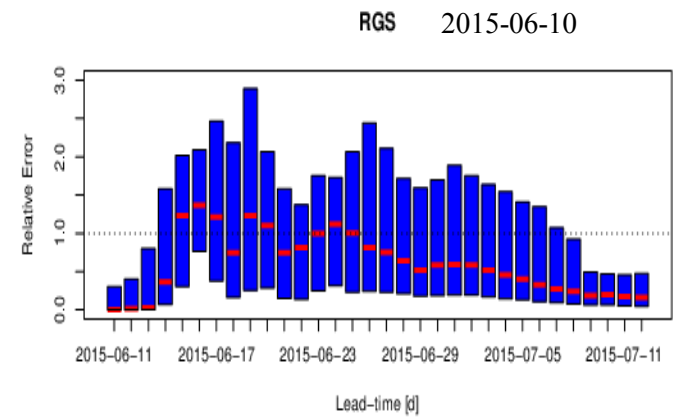
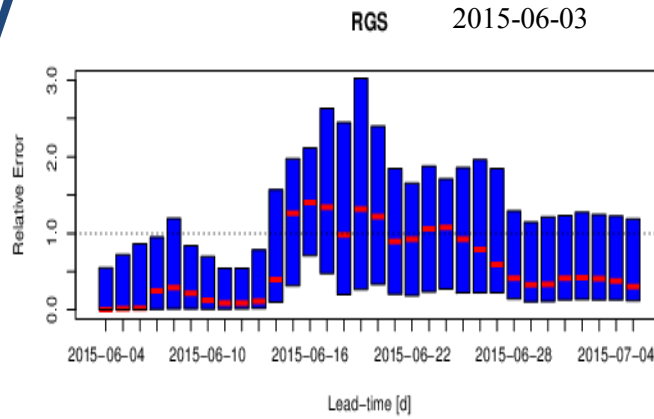
15

20

30



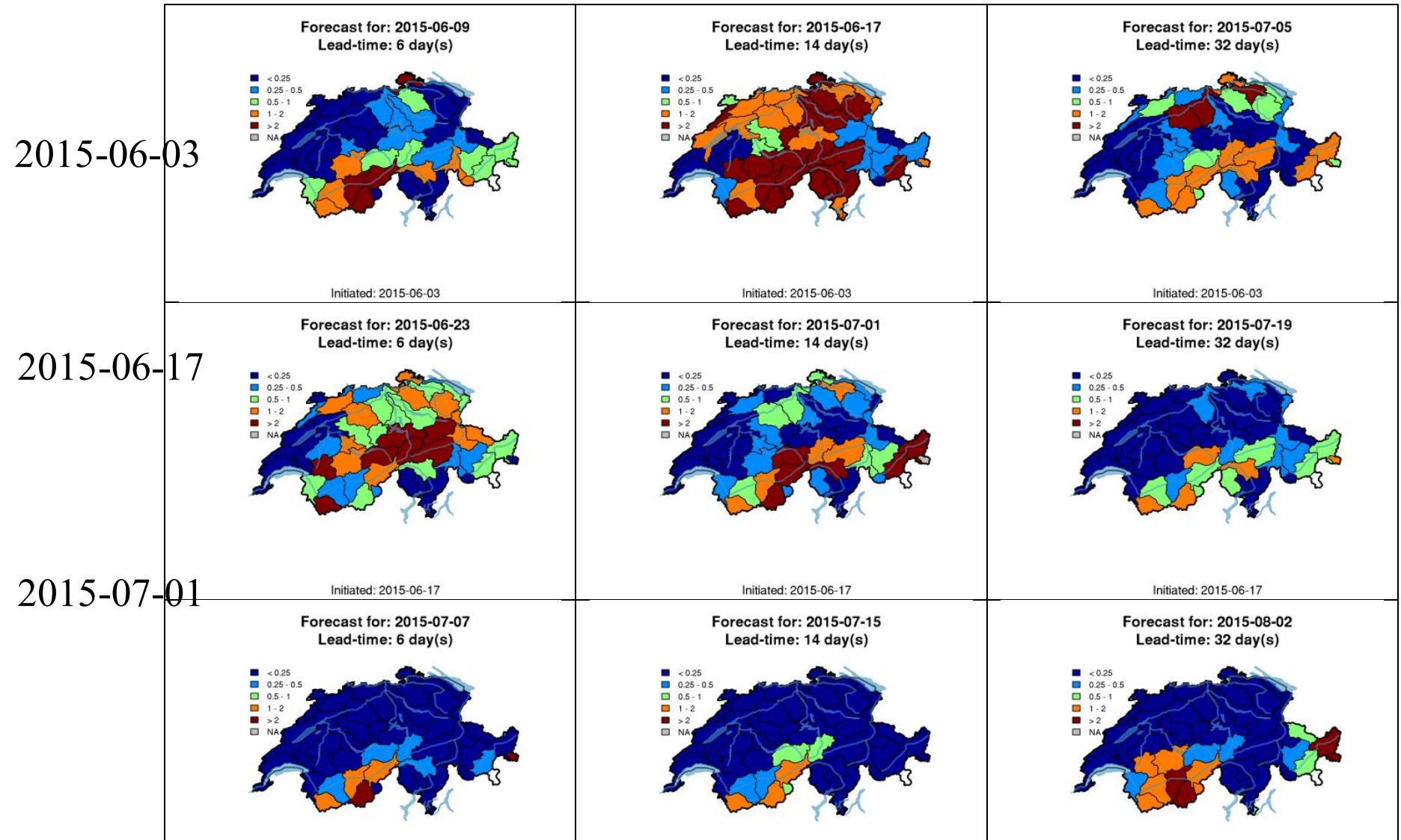
# Selected monthly forecasts



Relative error of discharge for 307 sub-basins

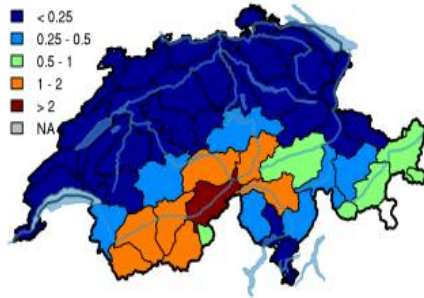
# Räumliche Entwicklung des GMRAE:

## Abflussvorhersagen von 3 Wochen (Reihen) für Lead-times von 6, 14 und 32 Tagen (Spalten);

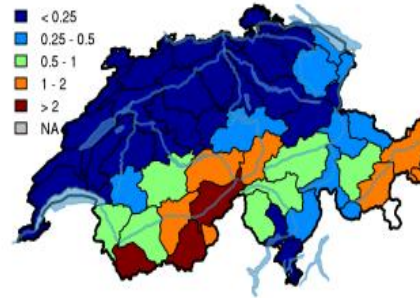


# Gemittelter GMRAE über die einzelnen Monats-Vorhersagen (20 Wochen insgesamt) für: Abfluss RGS (oben), Bodenfeuchte SSM (unten)

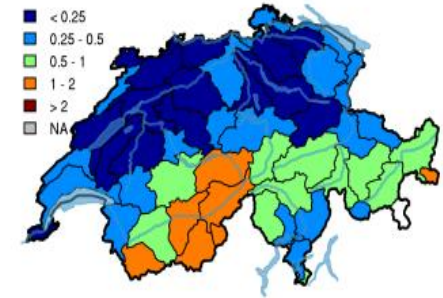
Lead-time: 6 day(s)



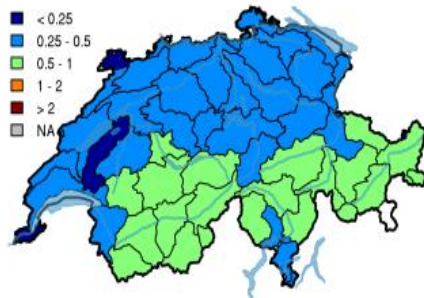
Lead-time: 14 day(s)



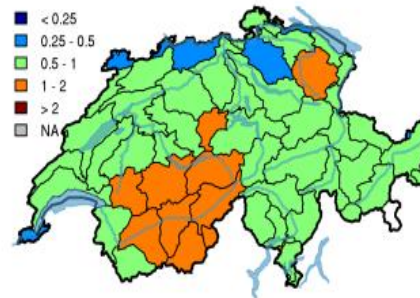
Lead-time: 32 day(s)



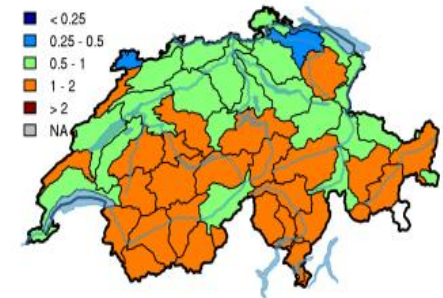
Lead-time: 6 day(s)



Lead-time: 14 day(s)



Lead-time: 32 day(s)



# Perspectives for the Energy Strategy 2050

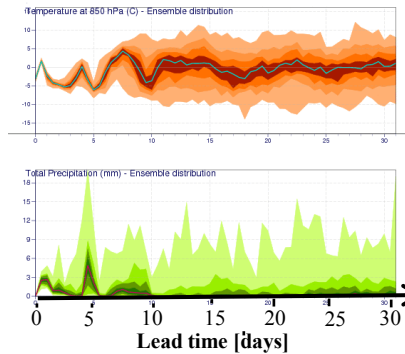


Energiewende

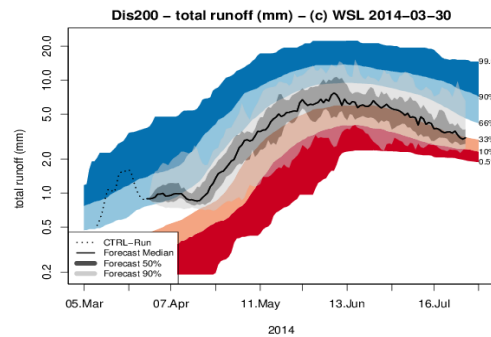
Nationales Forschungsprogramm NFP 70

## HEPS4Power

### Extended-range Hydrometeorological Ensemble Prediction System for Improved Hydropower Operations and Revenues



meteorological Ensemble forecasts  
(ECMWF monthly forecasts)



hydrological Ensemble forecasts  
(different Models running at WSL)



(Foto: M. Funk, VAW)

Decision support for  
hydropower operations (including  
evaluation with economic  
measures)

- Connect meteorological models with hydrological models
- Providing extended-range runoff forecasts for hydropower plants
- PHD Student Samuel Monhart
- Collaboration with C. Spirig, M Liniger, Ch. Schär

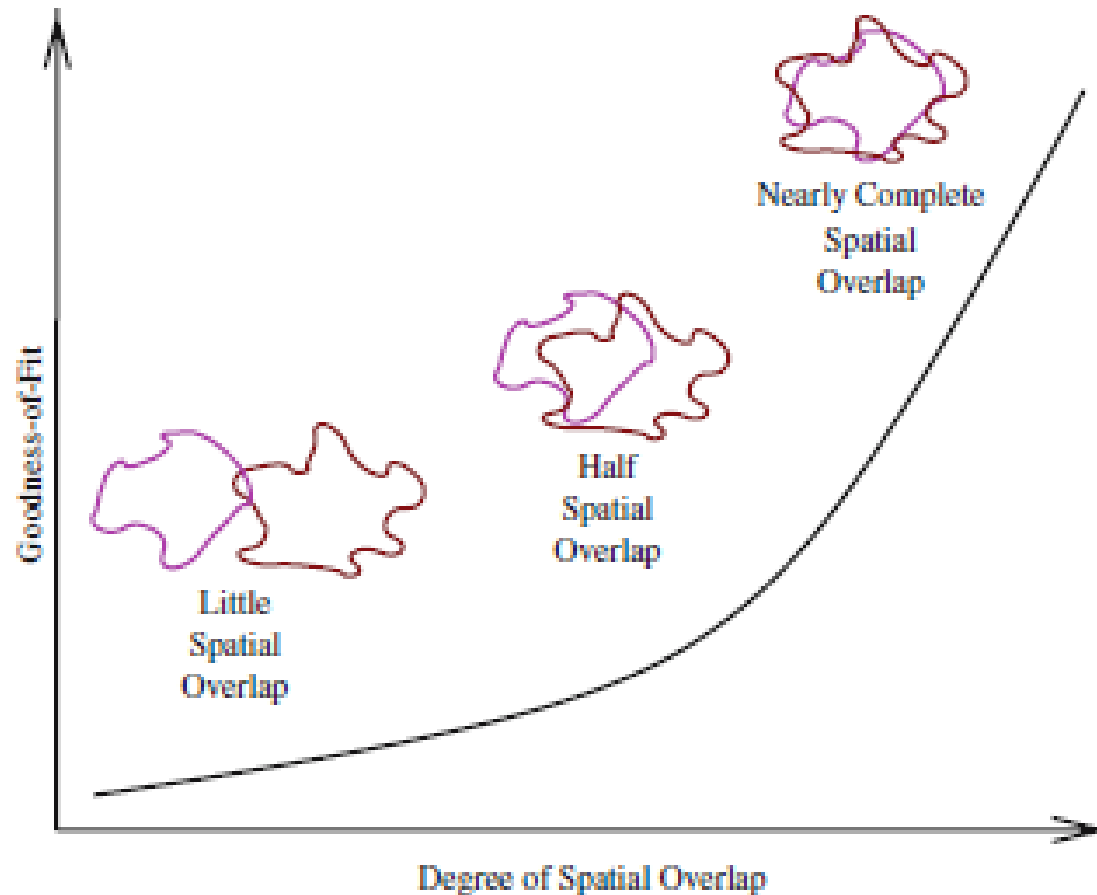
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*Swiss Federal Research Institute WSL.- [massimiliano.zappa@wsl.ch](mailto:massimiliano.zappa@wsl.ch)*

# NOVELTY! Spatial verification: Basics



Hargrove, W. W., F. M. Homan, and P. F. Hessburg, 2006: Mapcurves: a quantitative method for comparing categorical maps. *Journal of Geographical Systems*, 8 (2), doi: 10.1007/s10109-006-0025-x.

# Motivation

