



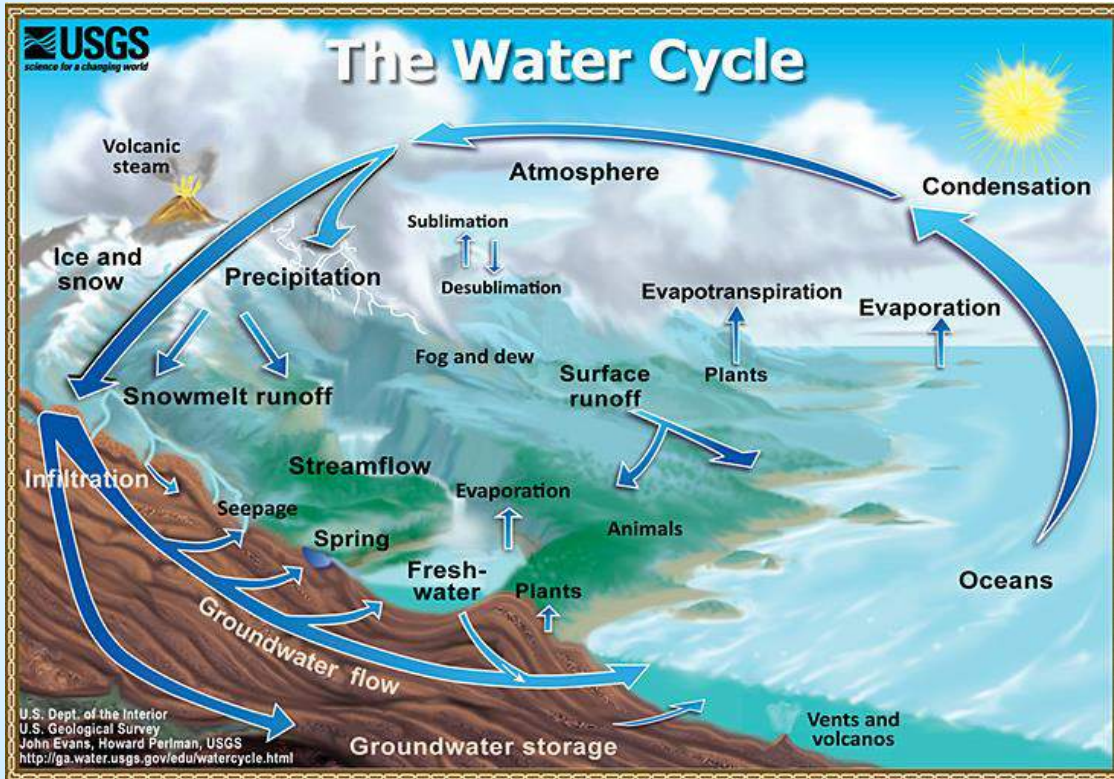
ECRA Collaborative Program

Changes in the hydrological cycle

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Changes in the hydrological cycle



Changes in the hydrological cycle are due to

- *Climate change*
- *Changes in ocean and atmospheric circulation*
- *Changes in atmospheric composition*
- *Changes in the land use / land cover*
- *Changes in terrestrial and marine vegetation*
- *Changes in subsurface water distribution*

and, in turn, they affect climate dynamics

Changes in the hydrological cycle

The components of the hydrological cycle react in a different way to climate change, sometimes amplifying sometimes dampening each other's action
→ **feedback loops.**

Variations in the hydrological cycle often take place at **regional and local scales** (such as variations in ecosystem composition or runoff processes) but can **trigger modifications at larger scales** possibly leading to global changes in the water cycle → **cross-scale interactions**

Changes in the hydrological cycle-CP

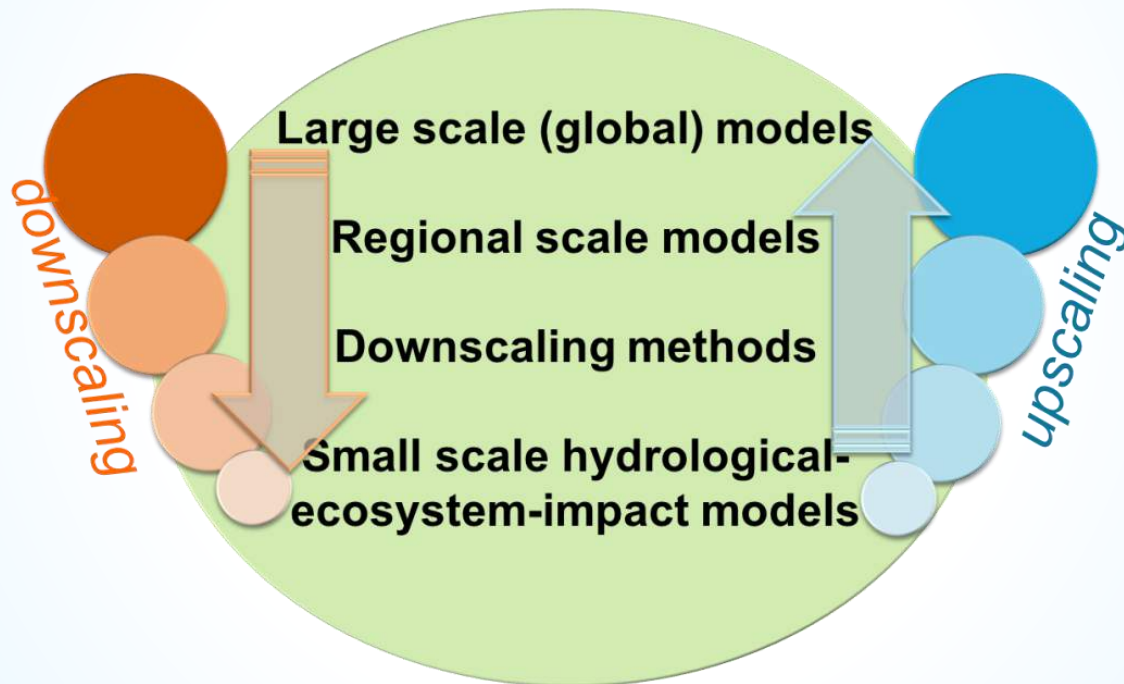
This CP fosters the study of

changes in the hydrological cycle and its impacts at global and regional scales

and aims at

- **improving the scientific understanding of hydrological processes under modified climatic conditions and of their effects**
 - **adopting a multi- and trans- disciplinary perspective**

Changes in the hydrological cycle-CP



Selected topics of the CP

Interaction between climate and hydrological/land surface processes

Changes in the hydrological cycle of hot-spot regions (Mediterranean region and mountain areas)

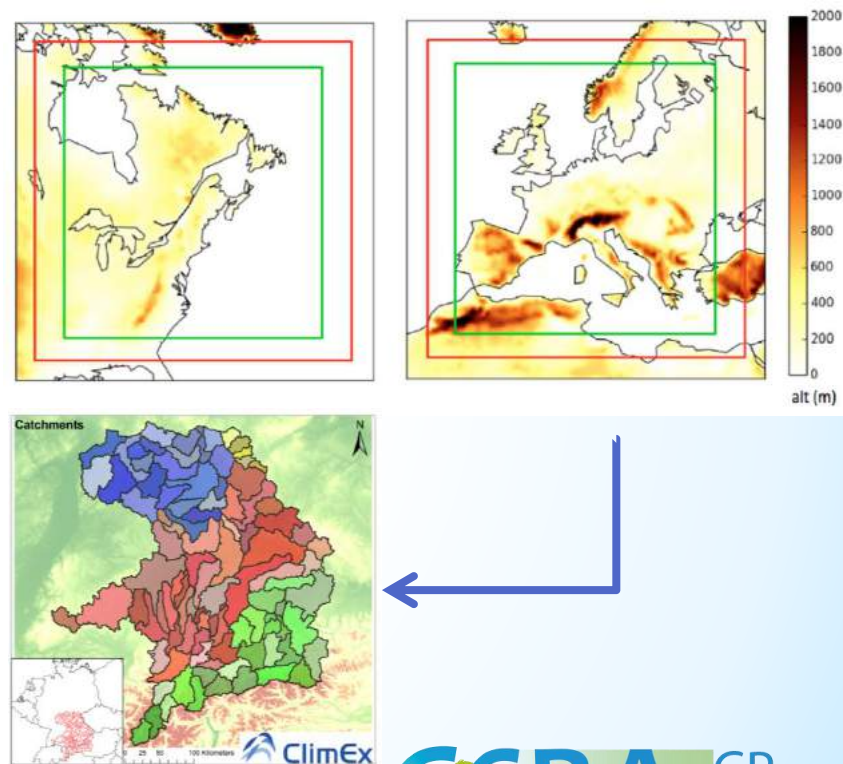
Assessing the impacts of natural variability and climate change on precipitation and runoff

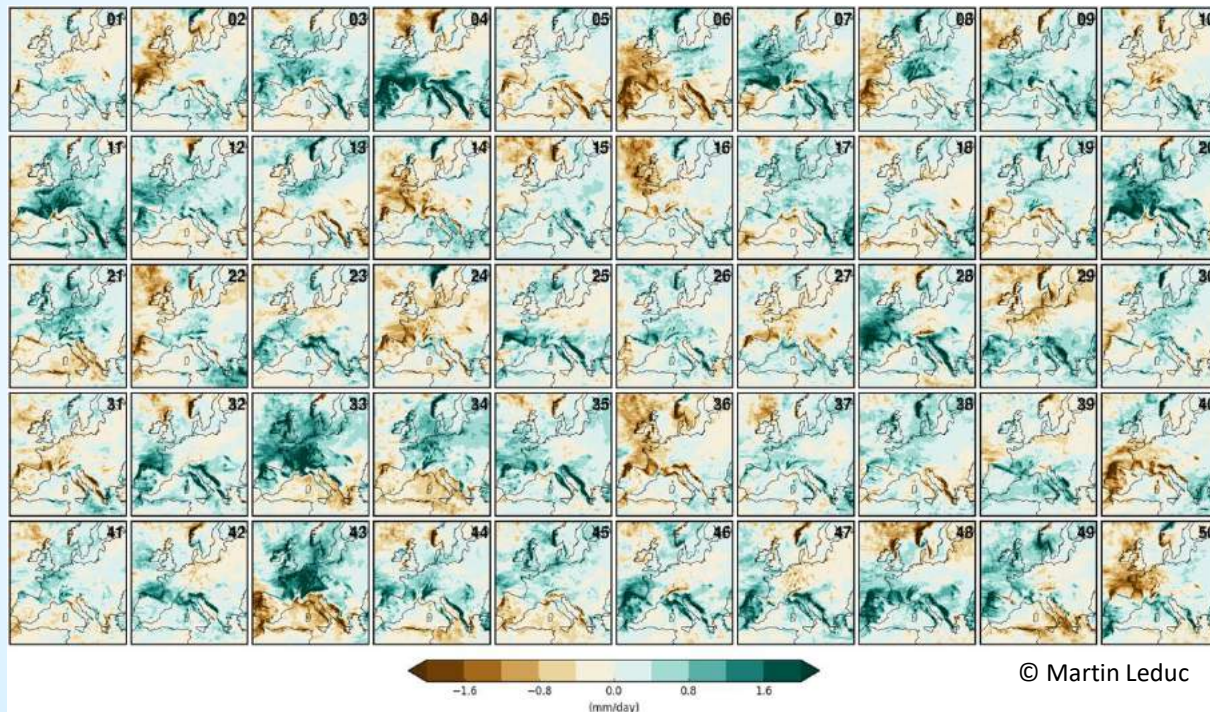
- large scale single-model ensembles
- changes in precipitation (volumes, extremes)
 - changes in weather patterns

→ non-linear impacts on runoff and other feedbacks on/with hydrological quantities

Example: The ClimEx-project (www.climex-project.org)

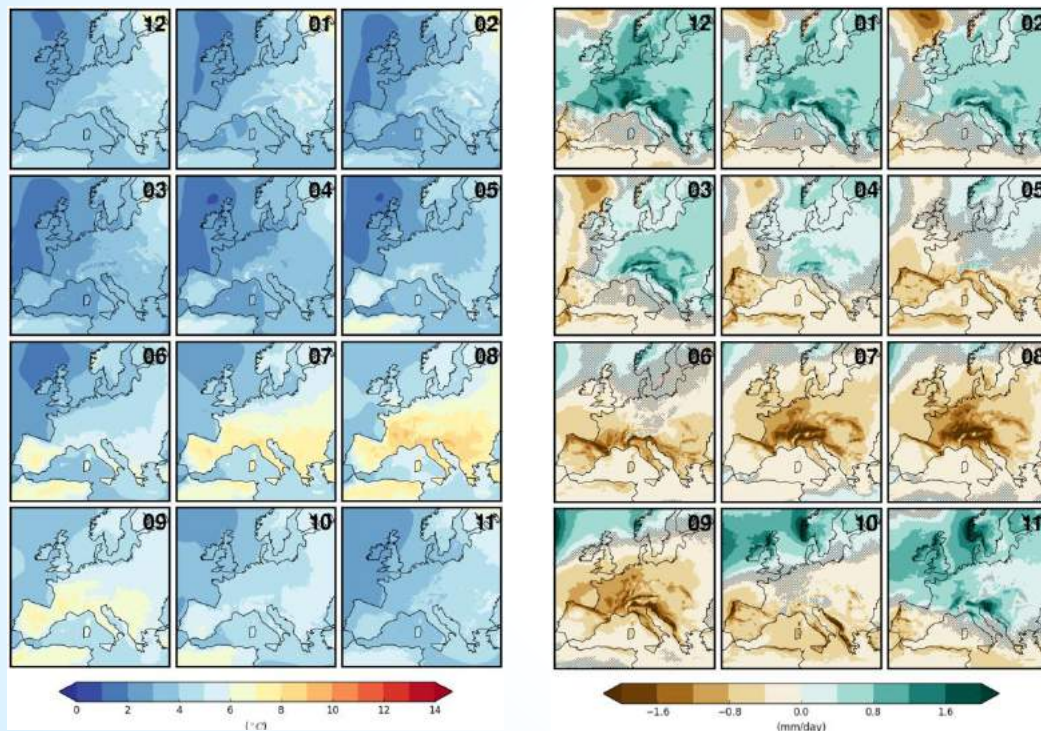
- Confirm knowledge on whether and how climate change contributes to higher magnitudes and frequencies of extreme events
- Distinguish between the effects of internal variability and a 'clear' climate change signal
- Improve methods to analyse hydro-meteorological extremes events and provide robust estimates of floods and droughts





50 possible future changes for PRC (in %) between 2020-2039 and 2000-2019 over Europe from CanESM2-CRCM5 at a 12-km resolution

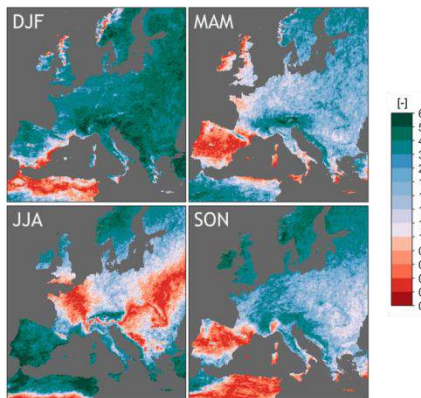
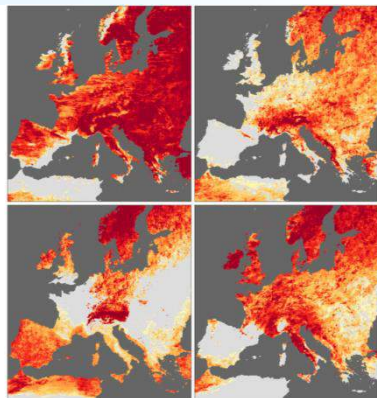
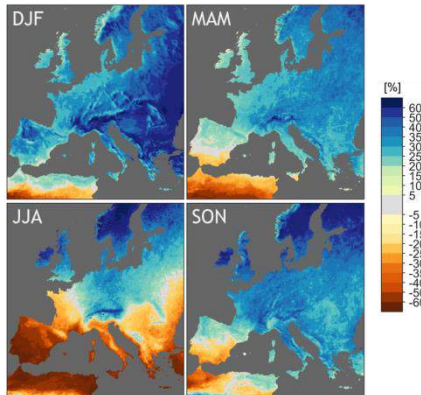
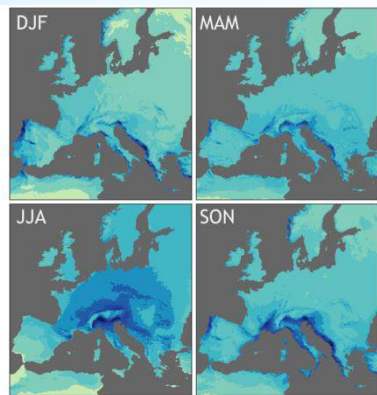
ClimEx employs High Performance Computing (HPC) to produce a large scale single model ensemble (CanESM2-CRCM5, 50 members), resulting in a high-resolution (0.11°), transient climate dataset (1951-2100)



Mean monthly signals from the large ensemble:

- strong temperature increase in all months, particularly during summer months over central and southern Europe
- Strong precipitation increase in the winter
- Extreme precipitation decline, particularly during summer months over central and southern Europe

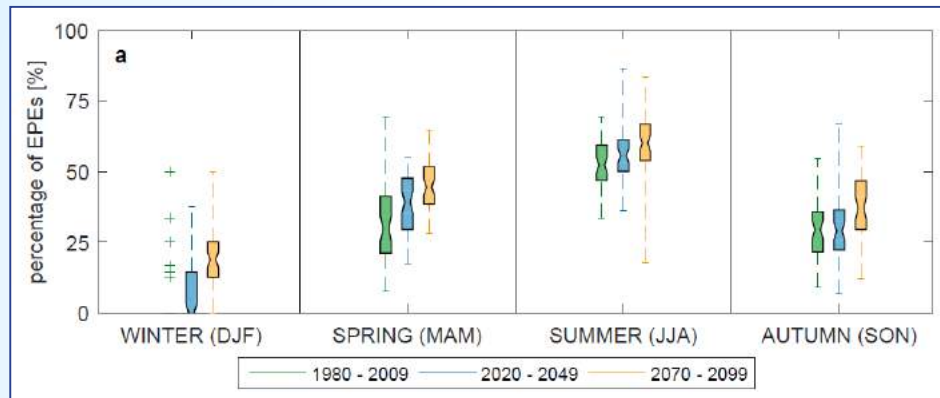
Monthly change of temperature and precipitation
(2080-2099 vs. 2000-2019; 50 member mean) © Martin Leduc



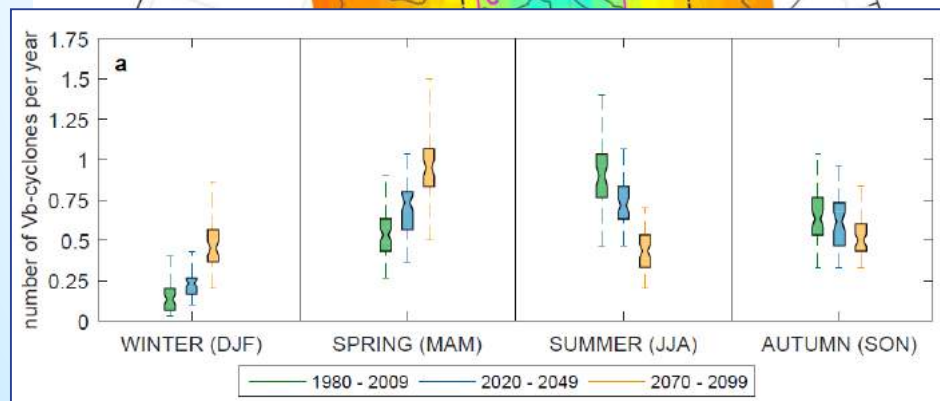
Maximum 3h-precipitation (Rx3h)

- a) seasonal distribution over Europe (reference period 1980-2009)
- b) climate change signal (%) (future period 2070-2099)
- c) strong geographical differences in S/N – Ratio (2070-2099)
- d) calculation of Time of Emergence (when $S/N > 1$)

Using Machine Learning to Detect Weather Patterns – e.g. Vb-cyclones

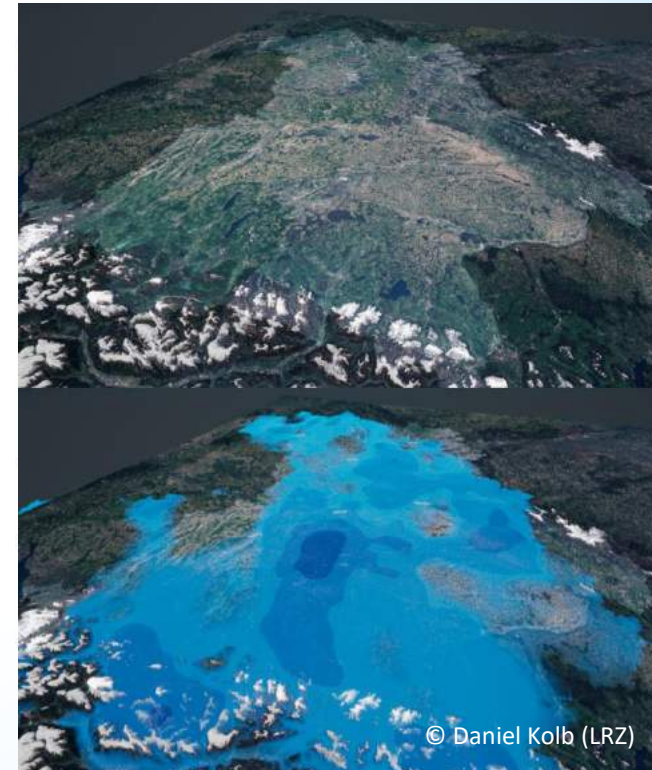
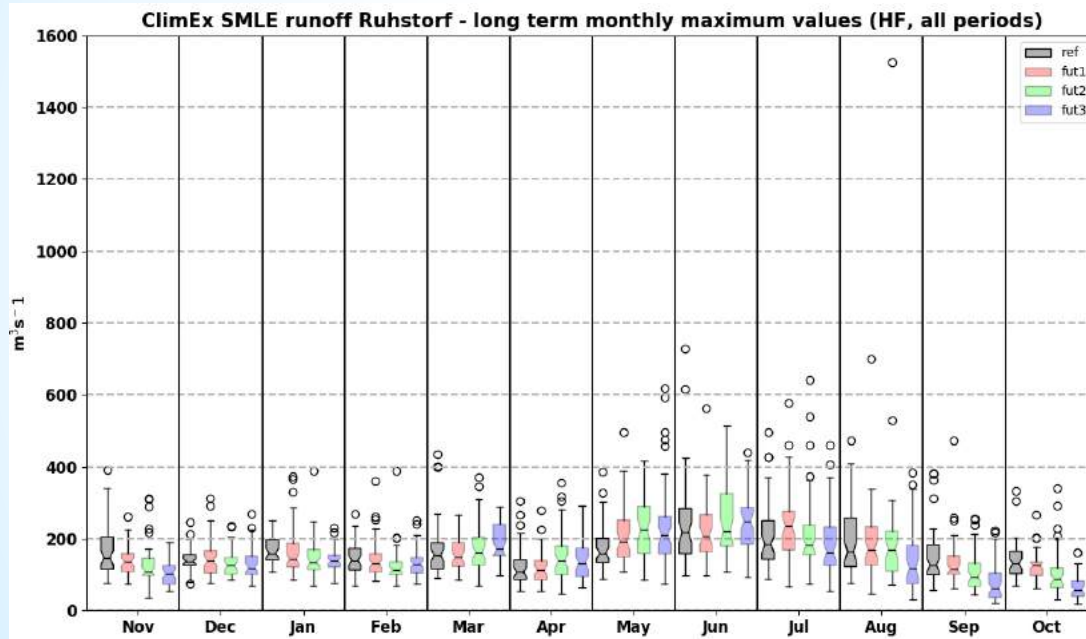


Increasing relevance for extreme precipitation events (EPE) linked to Vb-tracks in all seasons



Significant seasonal shifts of Vb-related EPEs from summer to spring

Hydrological model application – detection of extreme flood events...



Example: River Rott (Ruhstorf = 1049 km²);
MQ 9.2 m³/s - MHQ 124 m³/s - HQ 295 m³/s HQ20 250 m³/s

© Florian Willkofer

Interaction between climate
and hydrological/land surface
processes

**Changes in the hydrological
cycle of hot-spot regions
(Mediterranean region and
mountain areas)**

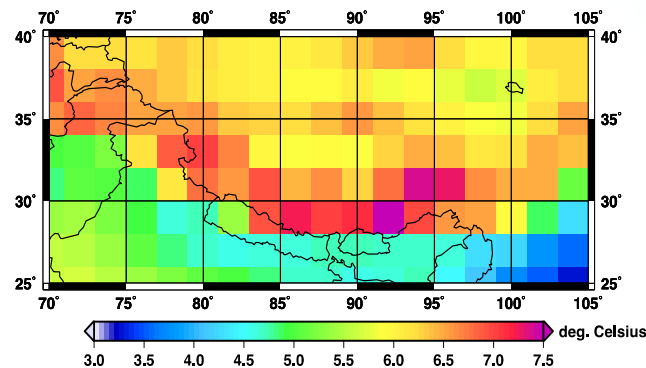
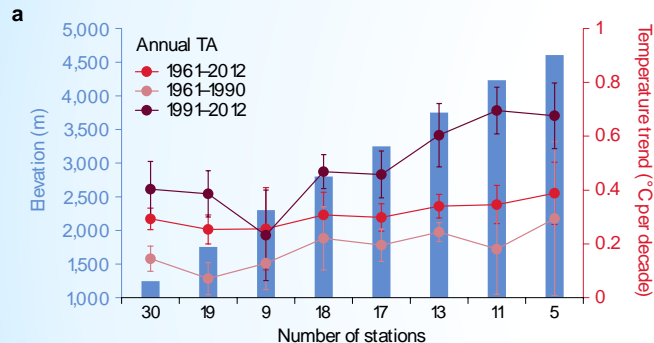
Changes in the Hydrological cycle **in mountains**

- Elevation Dependent Warming
- Changes in precipitation (phase, extremes)
- Sub-surface water and changes in aquifers

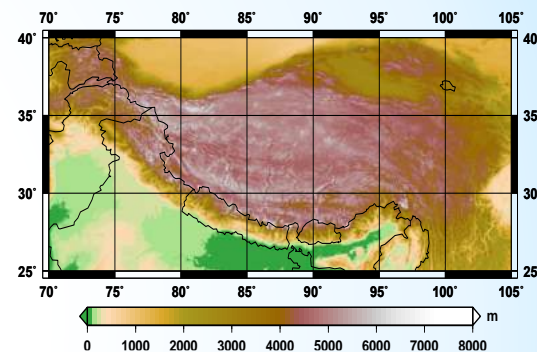
Impacts

- Glacier retreat, loss of water reservoirs
- Decrease of duration and thickness of snow cover and effects on ecosystems and river runoff
 - Permafrost degradation

Elevation-Dependent Warming

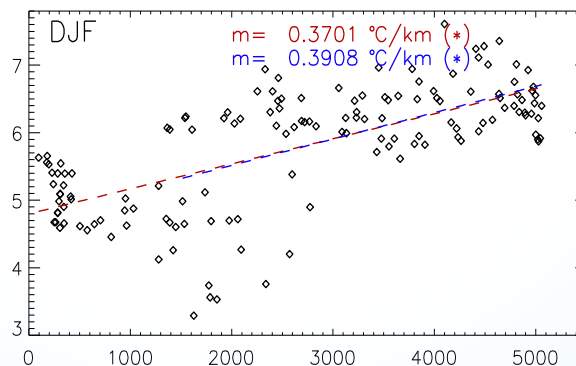


Topography of the Study Area



Pepin et al 2015: Elevation-dependent warming in mountain regions of the world, *Nature Climate Change* 5, 424–430 (2015) doi:10.1038/nclimate2563

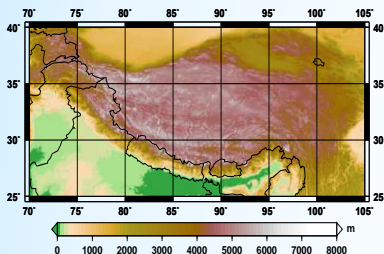
Palazzi, E., Filippi, L. & von Hardenberg, J. *Clim Dyn* (2016). doi:10.1007/s00382-016-3316-z



- Snow-albedo feedback
- Increase in specific humidity and in downwelling longwave radiation (important in dry high elevations)

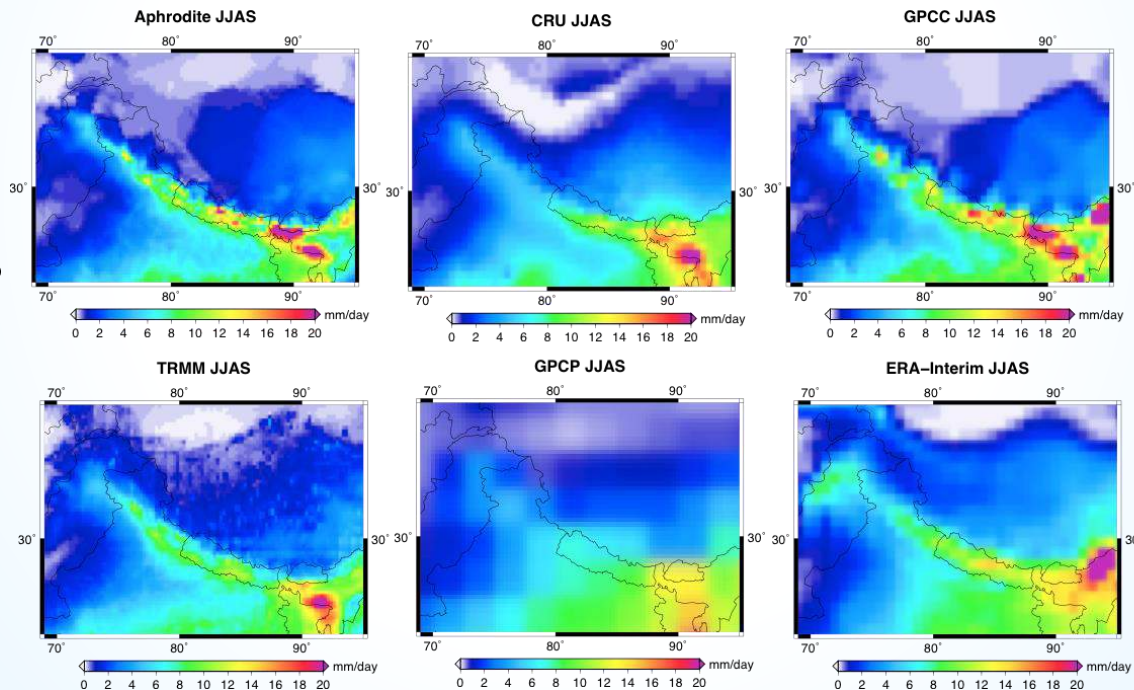
Precipitation

Topography of the Study Area



Observations

Multiannual average 1998-2007



Gridded
station data

Satellite data

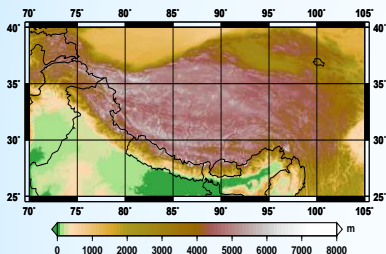
Merged data

Reanalyses

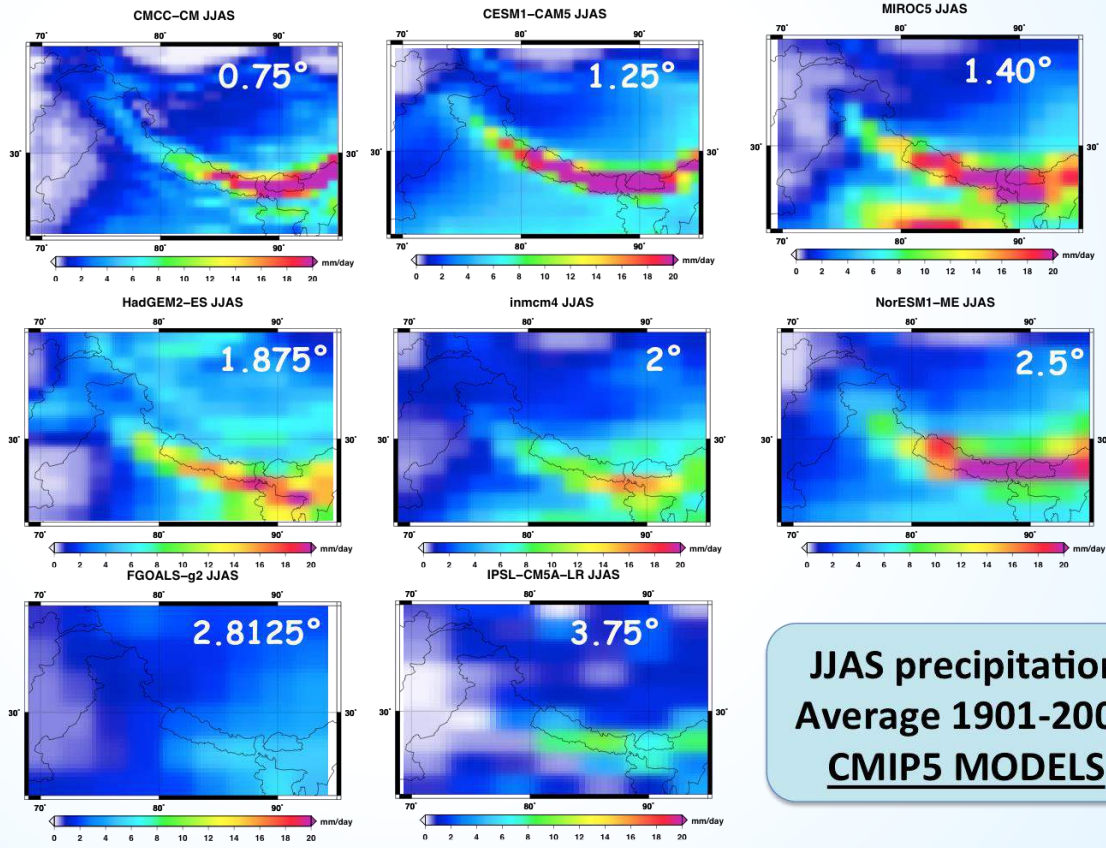
Palazzi et al., "Precipitation in the Hindu-Kush Karakoram Himalaya: observations and future scenarios", JGR (2013).

Precipitation

Topography of the Study Area



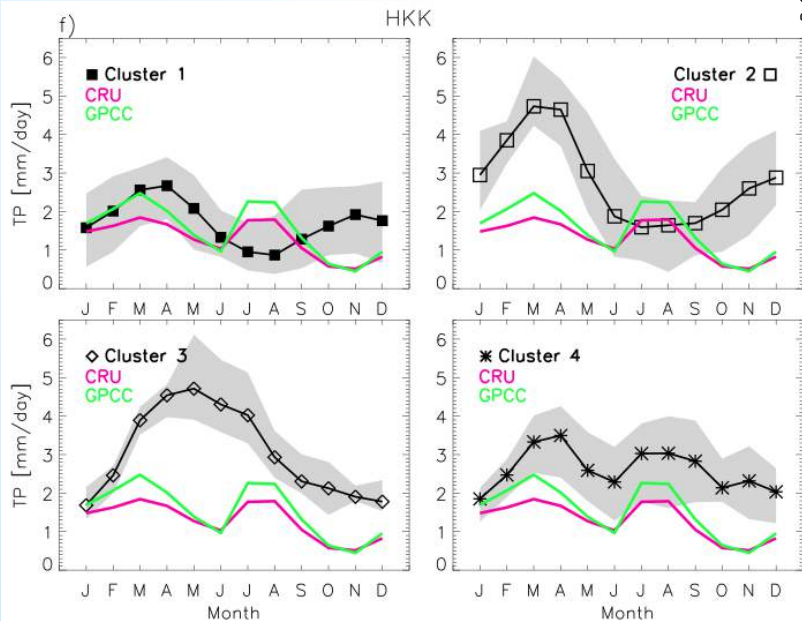
CMIP5 Models



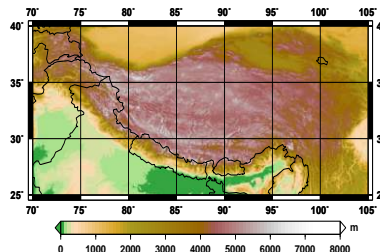
**JJAS precipitation
Average 1901-2005
CMIP5 MODELS**

Precipitation

Hindu-Kush Karakoram

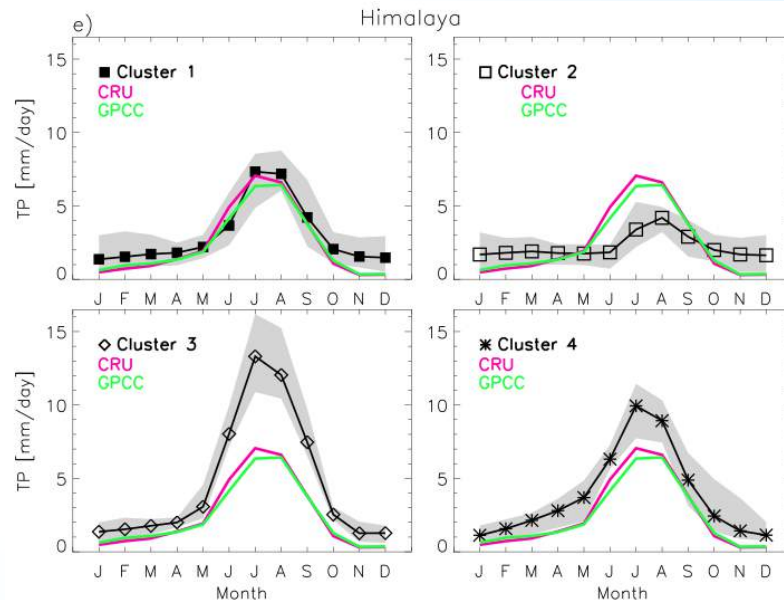


Topography of the Study Area



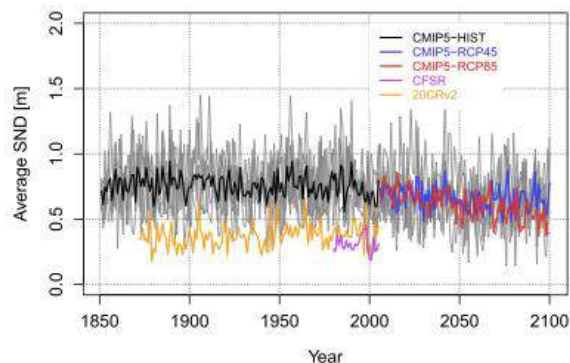
*Palazzi, E., von Hardenberg, J., Terzago, S., Provenzale, A.. Clim Dyn (2015) 45: 21.
doi:10.1007/s00382-014-2341-z*

Himalaya

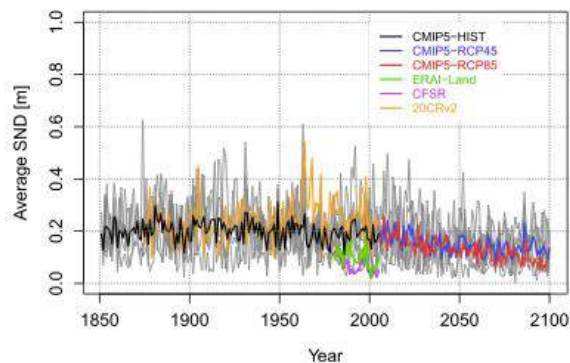


Snow water equivalent

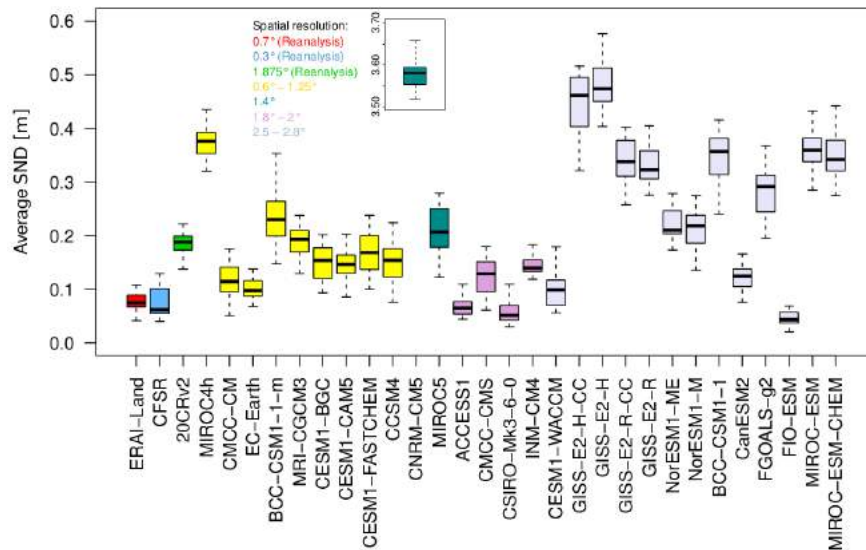
DJFMA snow depth projections – HKK above 1000 m a.s.l.



DJFMA snow depth projections – Himalaya above 1000 m a.s.l.



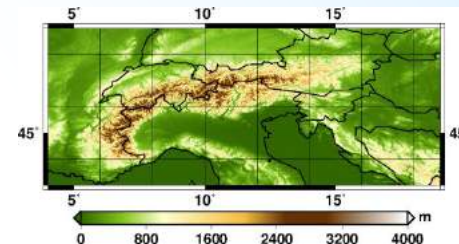
Average DJFMA snow depth in HKKH above 1000 m a.s.l. (1980–2005)



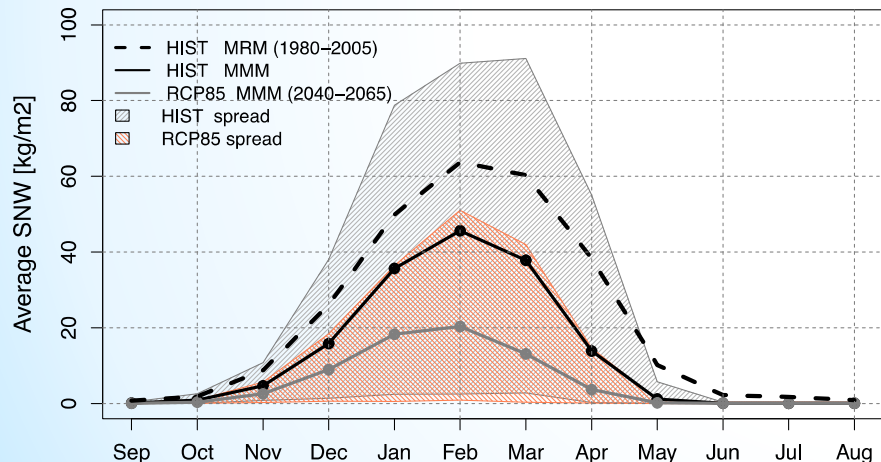
Terzago, S., J. von Hardenberg, E. Palazzi, and A. Provenzale (2014), *Snowpack changes in the Hindu-Kush Karakoram Himalaya from CMIP5 Global Climate Models*, *J. Hydrometeorol.*, 15 (6), 2293-2313

Snow

Terzago, S., von Hardenberg, J., Palazzi, E., and Provenzale, A.: Snow water equivalent in the Alps as seen by gridded datasets, CMIP5 and CORDEX climate models, *The Cryosphere Discuss.*, doi:10.5194/tc-2016-280, in review, 2017

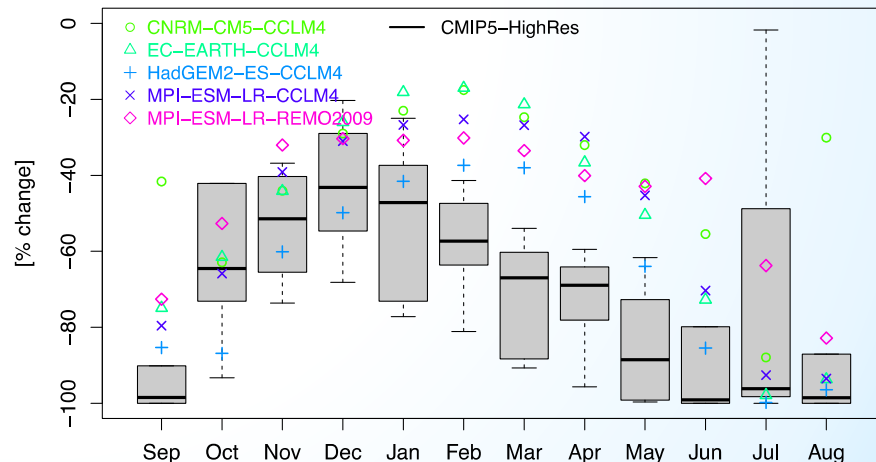


Future SNW annual cycle (2040–2065, RCP8.5)



(a)

SNW % change (2040–2065, RCP8.5) – GCMs vs RCM



(b)

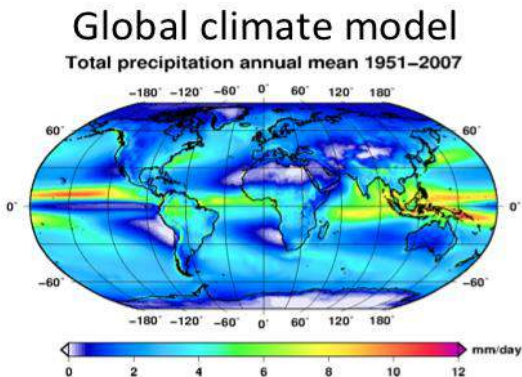
To analyse the changes and uncertainties in the global water cycle we require
global data sets

- **Long-term in-situ observations and satellite data**
 - **Numerical models of the climate system**

to test and improve our understanding of the physical processes that drive the climate system, identify feedbacks, make future projections

Observations and models have strengths and uncertainties → integrated approach

The downscaling-impact chain



Impact on
eco-hydrological processes



Regional climate model

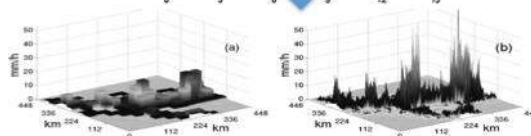
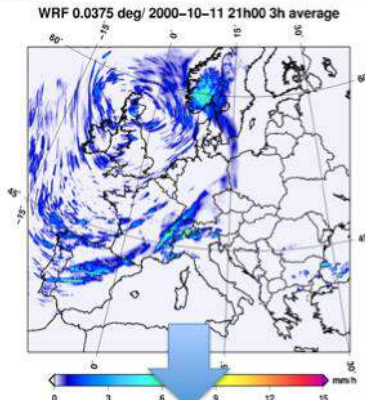


FIG. 10. (a) A snapshot of the forecasted rain field obtained from the LAM forecast and (b) one example of a downscaled field obtained by application of the RainFARM. The vertical scale indicates precipitation intensity (mm h^{-1}) and it is the same for the two fields.

Statistical/stochastic
downscaling

- Propagation of the uncertainty along the modelling chain
- The role of observations

International links, connections

H2020 ECOPotential (ECOPOTENTIAL: improving future ecosystem benefits through earth observations)

H2020 CRESCENDO (Coordinated Research in Earth Systems and climate: experiments, knowledge, dissemination and outreach)

H2020 PRIMAVERA (PRocess-based climate sIMulation: AdVances in high resolution modelling and European climate Risk Assessment)

Copernicus “Development of C3S software for data analysis from climate models”

GMES (Global Monitoring of the Environment and Security, EC+ESA+EEA)

GEO-GNOME (The Global Network for observation and information in the mountain environments), a GEO/GEOSS Initiative (2017-2019)

Belmont Forum CRA “Mountain as Sentinels of Change”

Contribution to COST Action proposal CATCH-ME “Dynamically Coupled ocean
ATmospheri**C**-Hydrologic **M**odeling for **E**nhanced Predictions”

Sessions/meetings @EGU 2019 of interest for this CP

SMI13 SPLINTER MEETING organized by Elisa Palazzi and Ralf Ludwig

Changes in the Hydrological Cycle - a Collaborative Programme of the European Climate Research Alliance (ECRA)

Convener: Elisa Palazzi | Co-convener: Ralf Ludwig, **Wed, 10 Apr, 19:00–20:00, Room 2.61**

CL4.30

Mountain climatology and meteorology

Co-organized as AS4.47/CR1.13/HS11.22

Convener: Sven Kotlarski | Co-conveners: Andreas Gobiet , Elisa Palazzi , Wolfgang Schöner , Stefano Serafin , Ivana Stiperski, Tue, 09 Apr, 10:45–12:30 (poster) and 16:15–18:00 (oral)

Large Ensemble Climate Model Simulations: Exploring Natural Variability, Change Signals and Impacts

Co-organized as AS4.35/CL3.08/HS4.1.4

Convener: Nicola Maher | Co-conveners: Ralf Ludwig , Emma Aalbers , Sebastian Milinski

Wed, 10 Apr, 08:30–12:30 (oral) and 14:00–15:45 (poster)