

Modeling the effects of climate change forecasts on streamflow in the Nooksack River basin



Photo: John Scurlock

Susan Dickerson
Dr. Robert Mitchell



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Climate Change Technical Committee:
Matt Wiley & Austin Polebitski

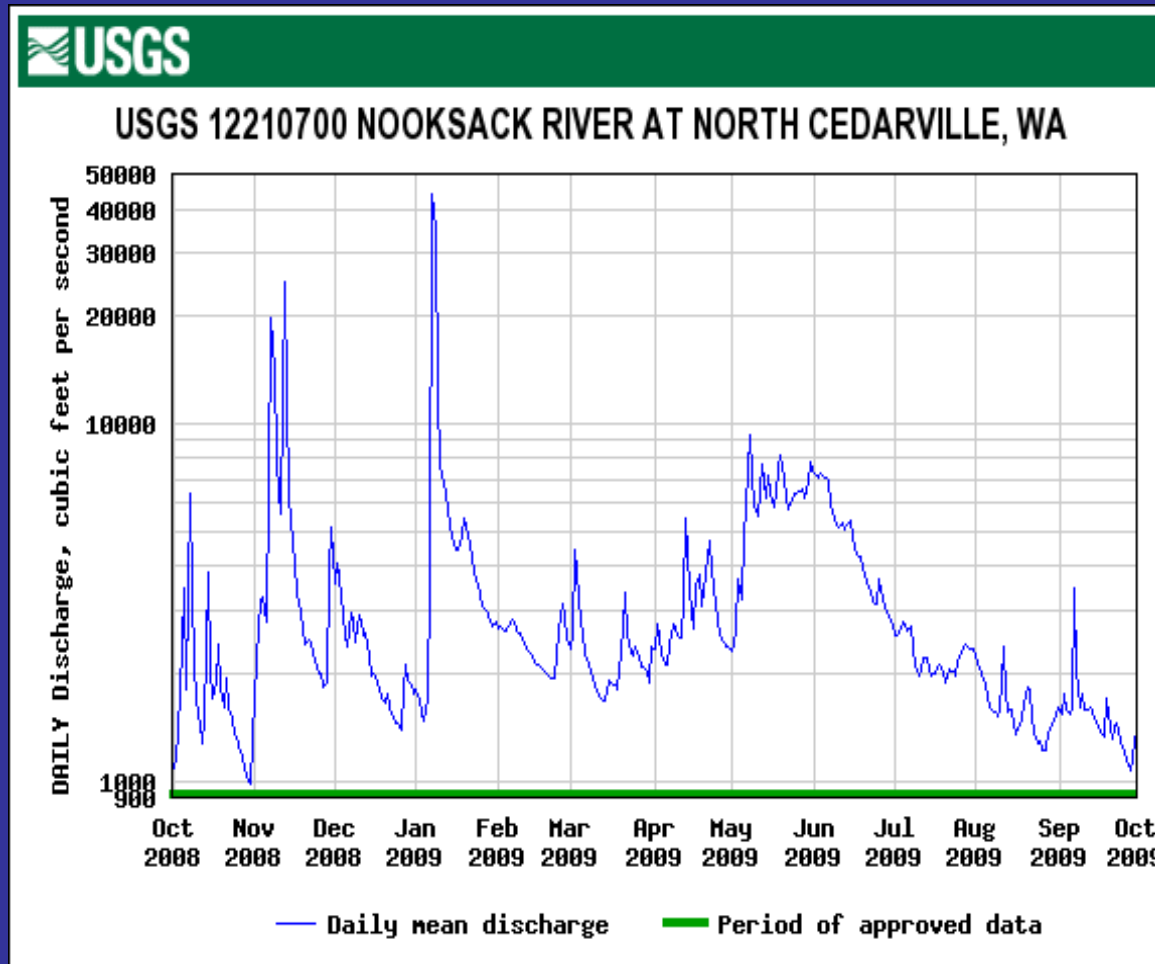
Goal of Research

To predict the timing and magnitude of streamflow in the Nooksack River basin under changing climate conditions



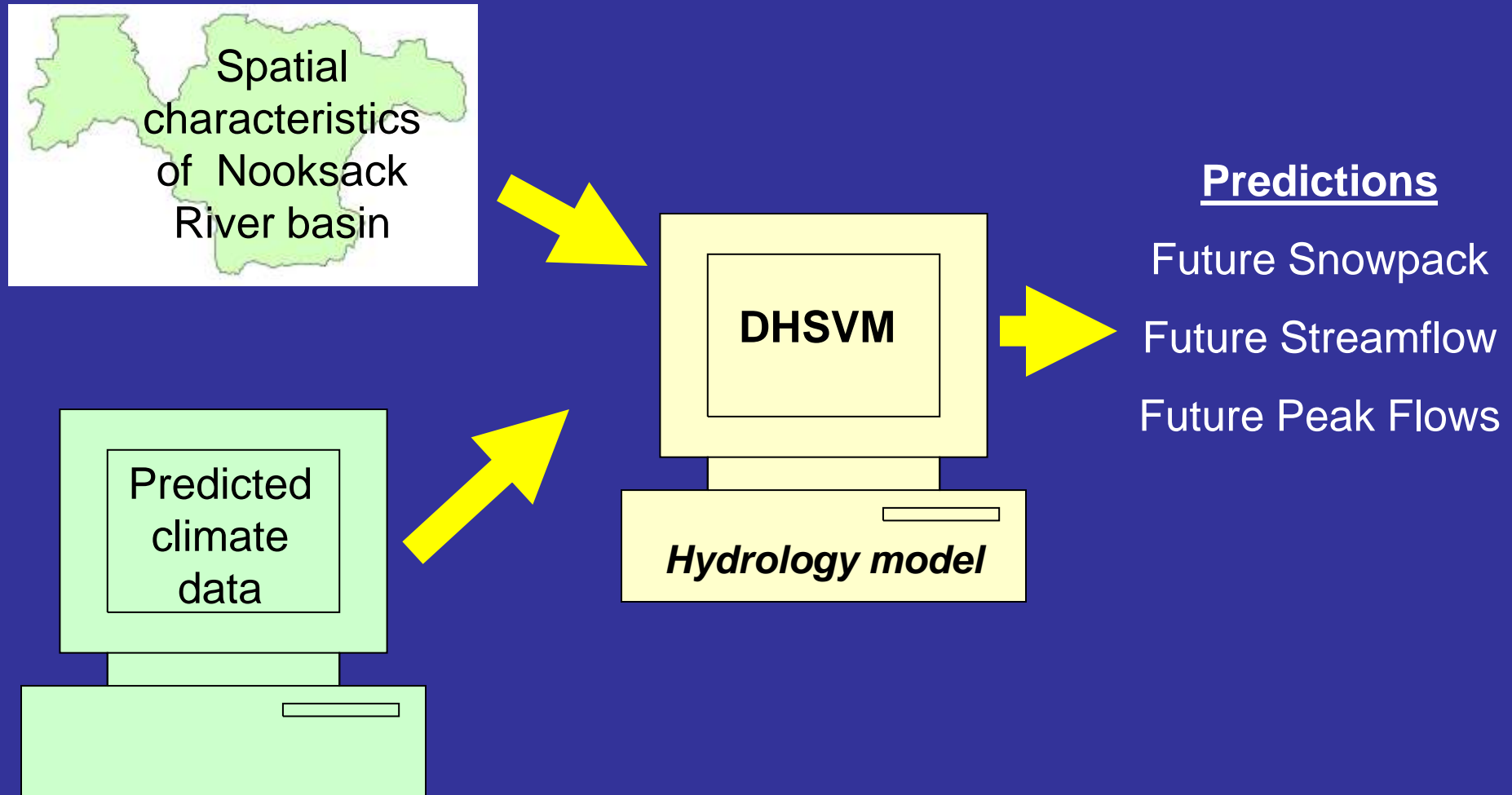
Photo: John Scurlock

Background: The Nooksack River



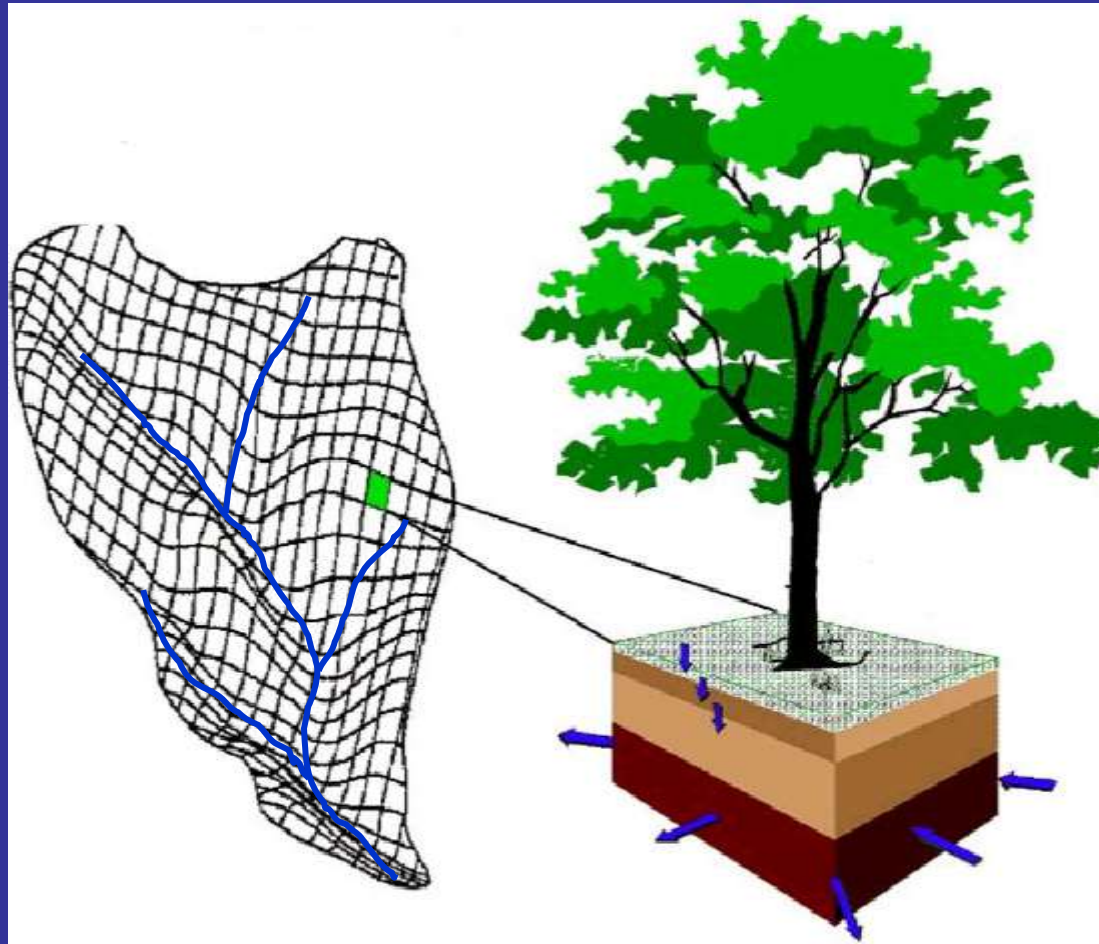
Streamflow at North Cedarville, WA
Water Year 2009 (Oct 2008 – Sept 2009)

Approach



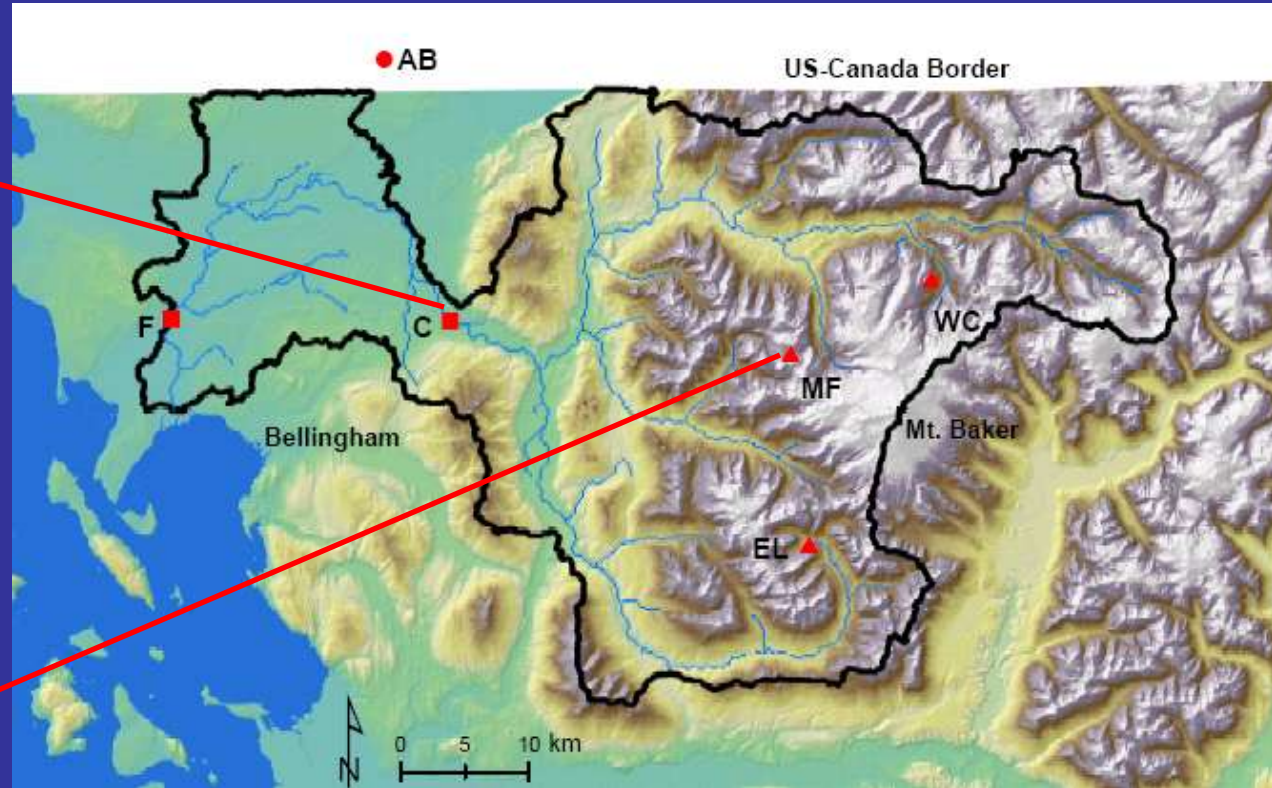
Methods: DHSVM

Distributed Hydrology Soil Vegetation Model



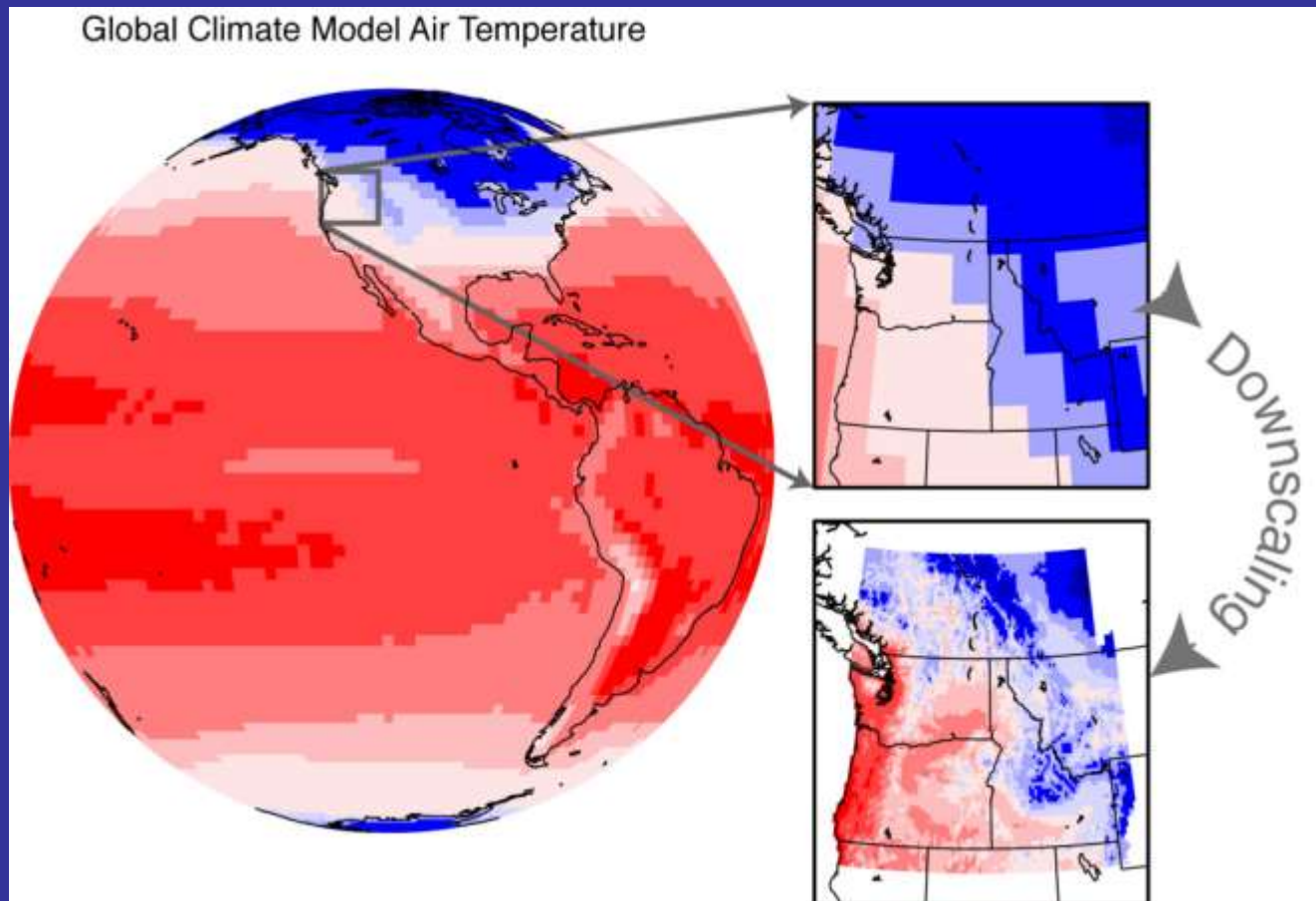
Pascal Storck

Methods: DHSVM Calibration



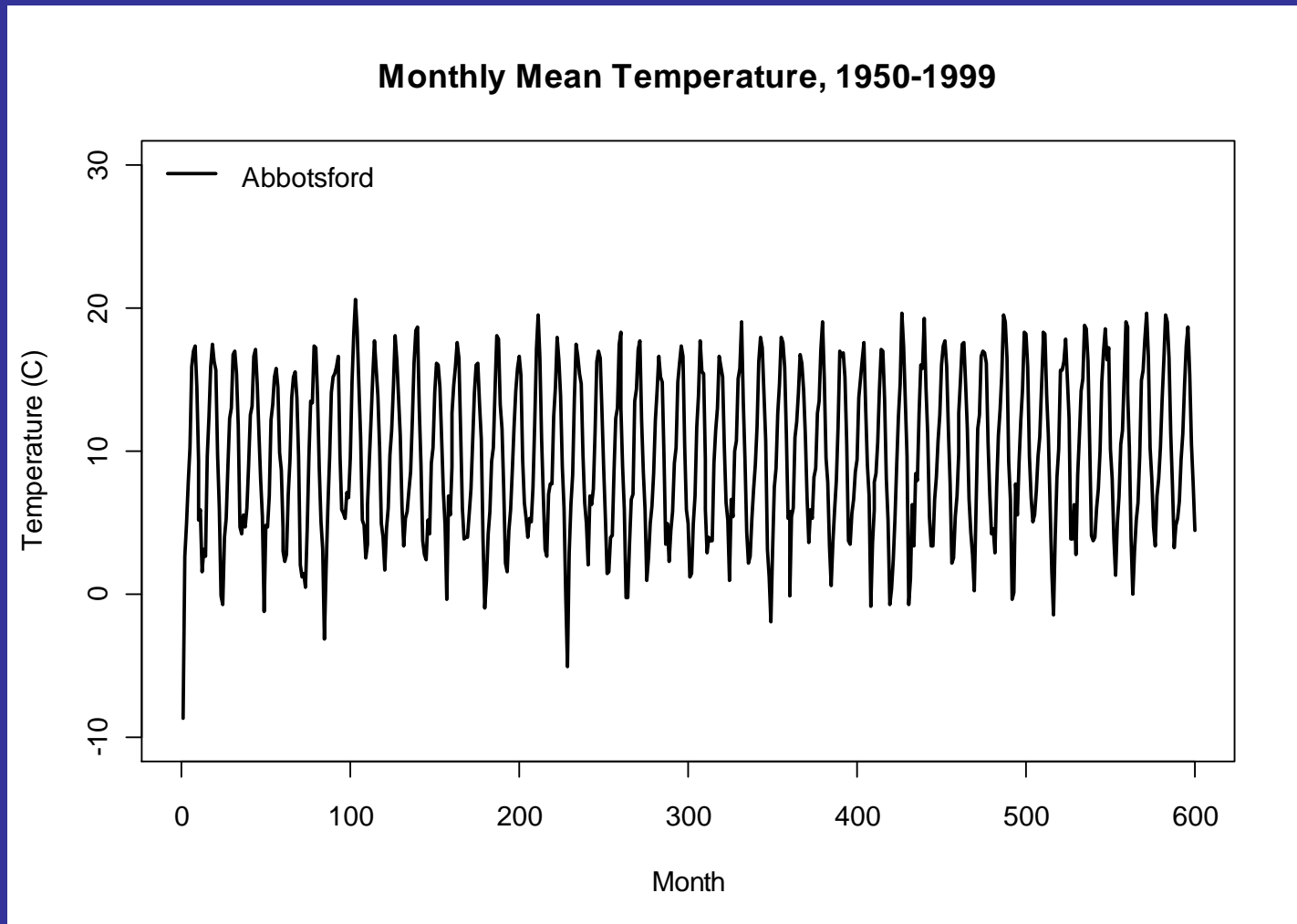
Methods: Forecast Downscaling

Forecast scale of 100s km → → local station



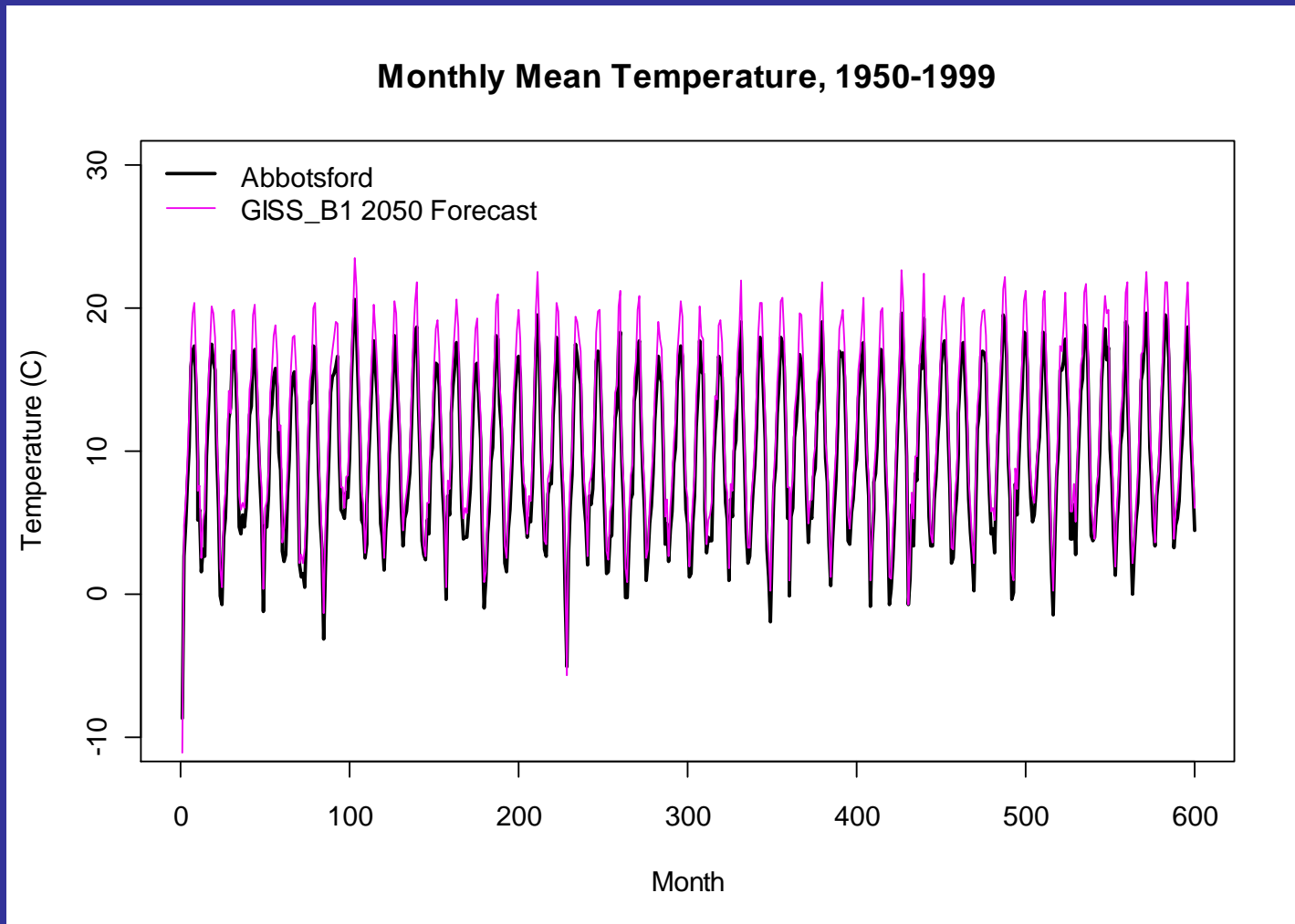
Methods: Local Climate Change Forecasts

Each forecast incorporates local variability



Methods: Local Climate Change Forecasts

Each forecast incorporates local variability AND future climate trends

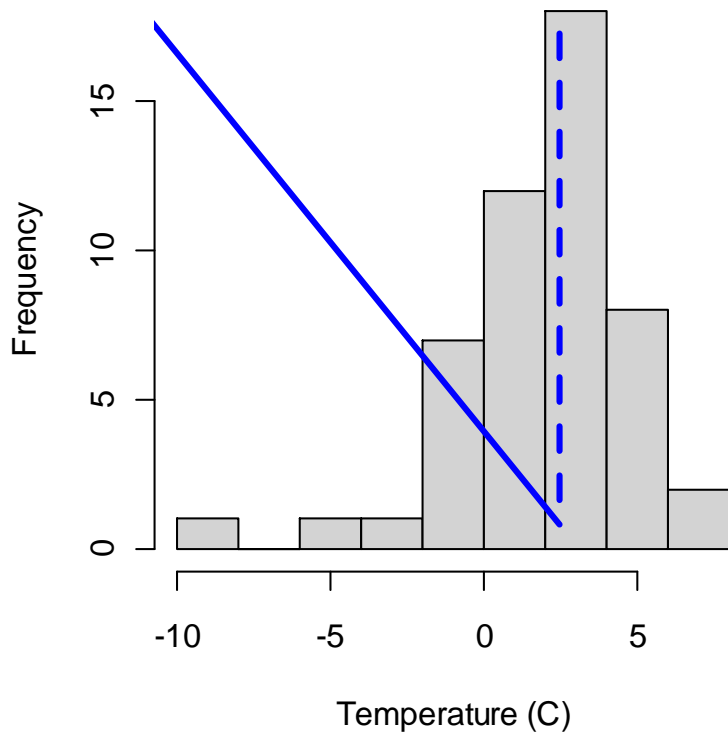


Methods: Local Forecasts

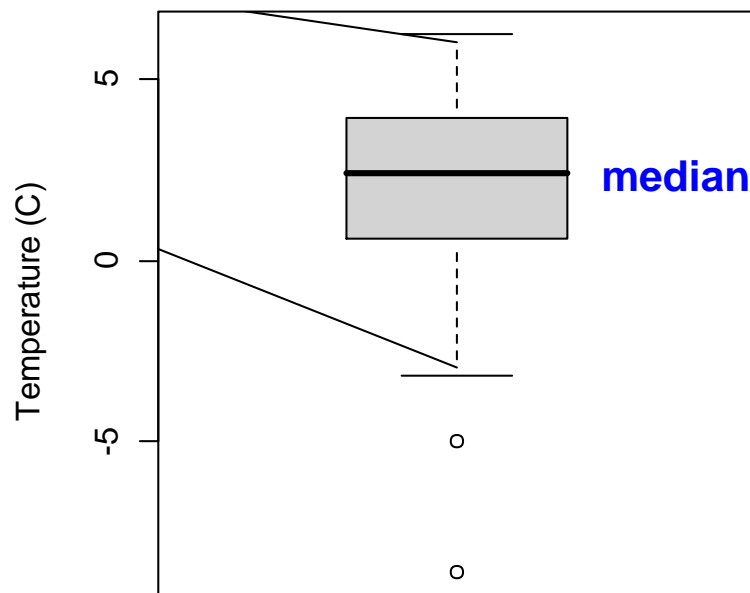
Histogram

Boxplot

January Mean Temperature

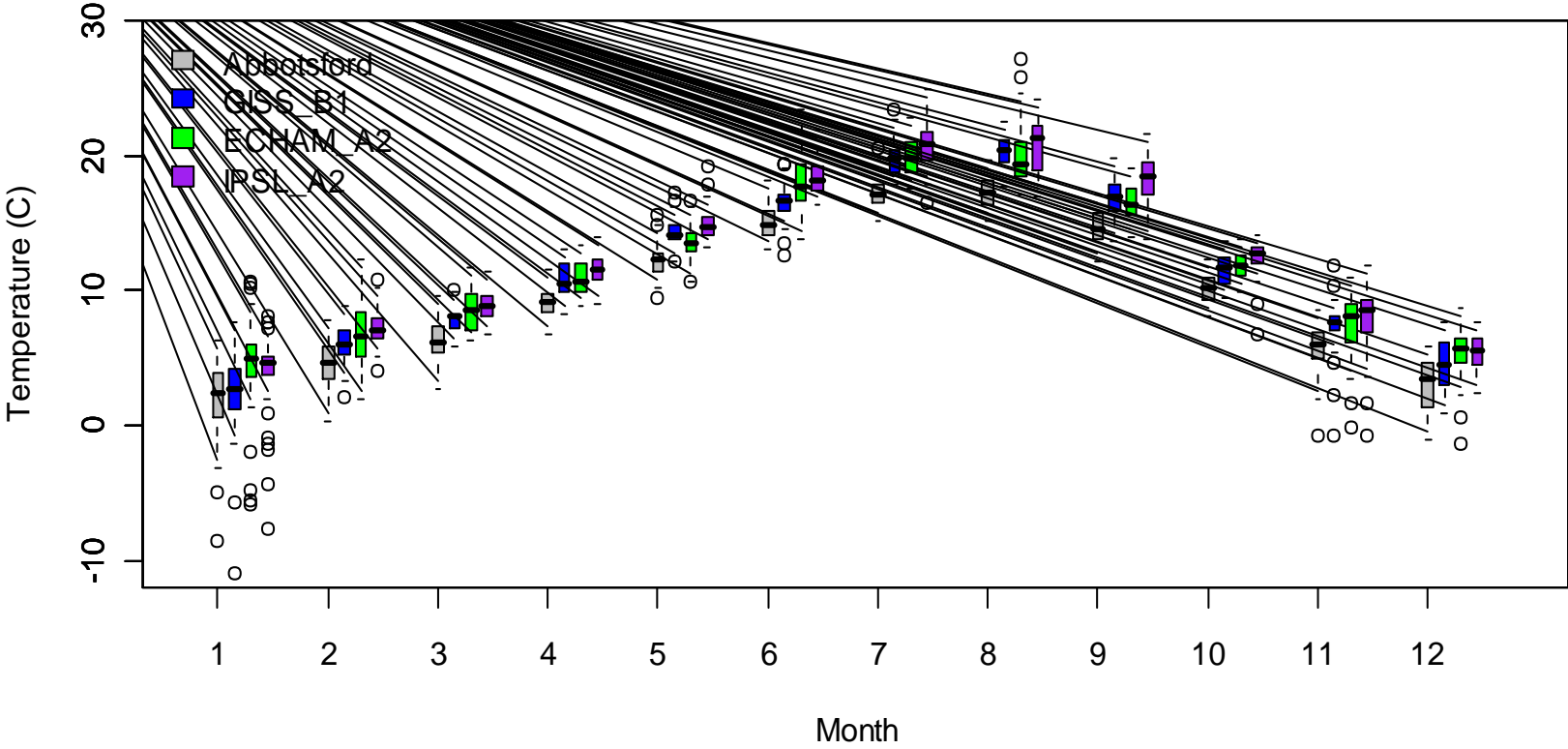


January Mean Temperature



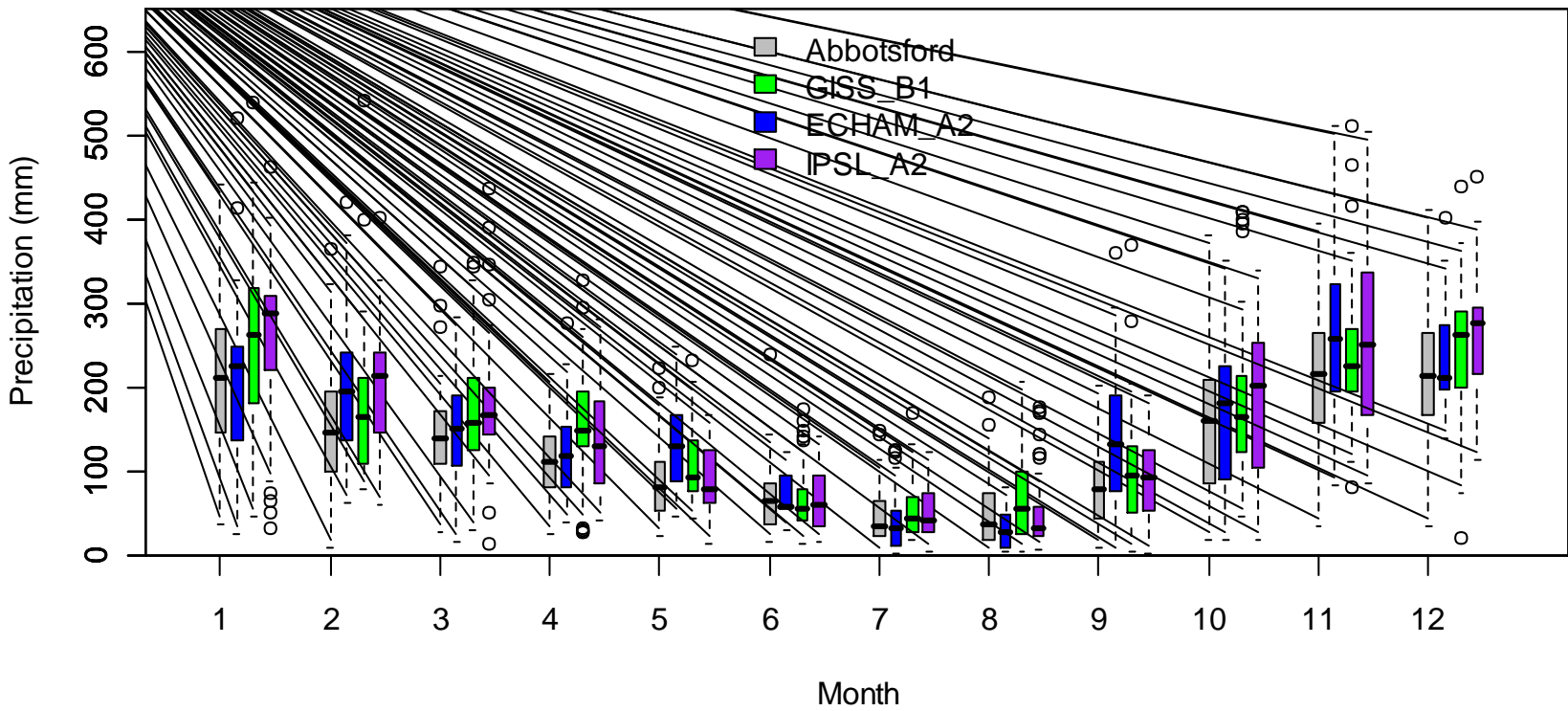
Methods: Local Forecasts

Monthly Mean Temperature - 2050

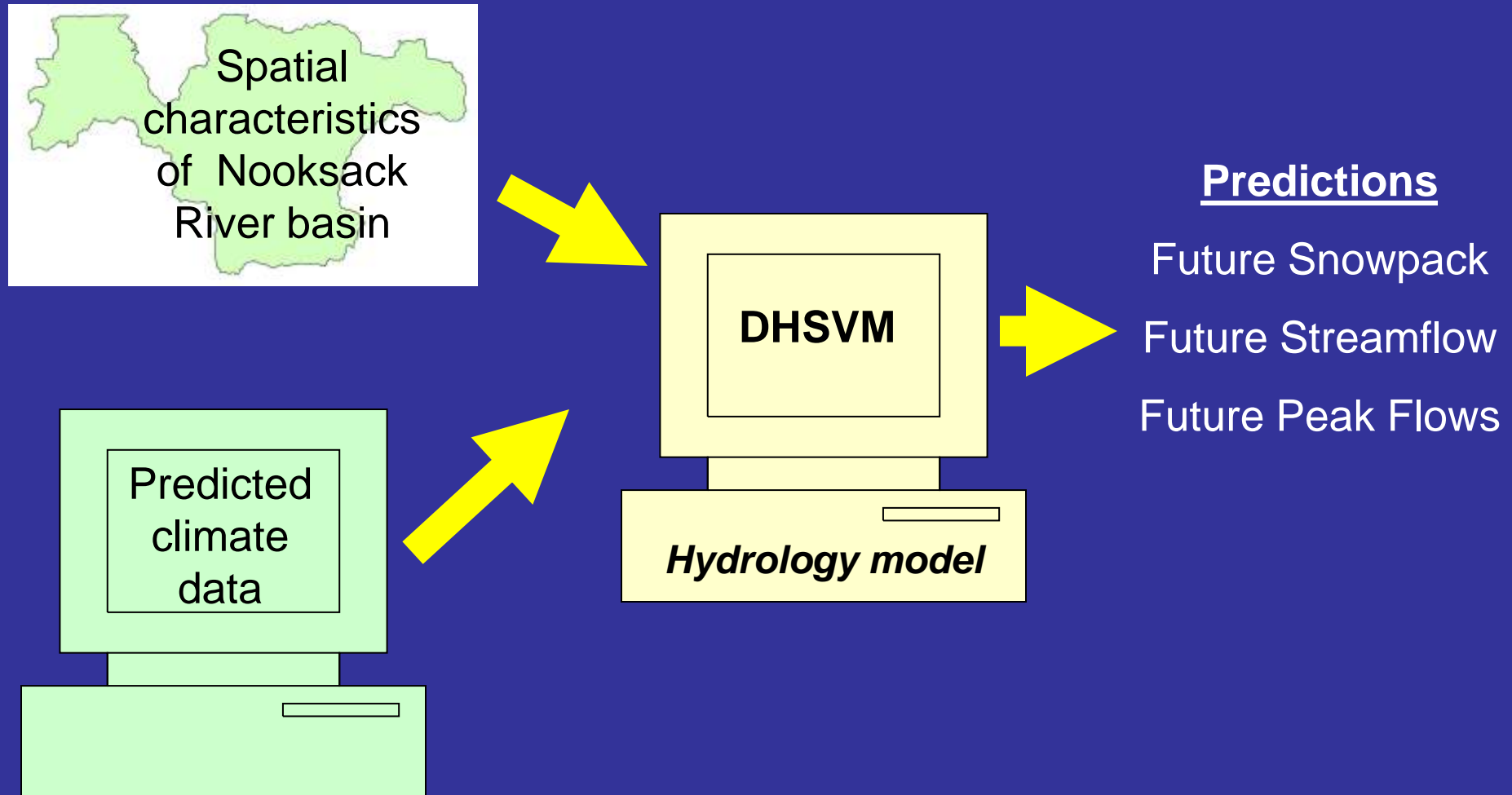


Methods: Local Forecasts

Total Monthly Precipitation - 2050

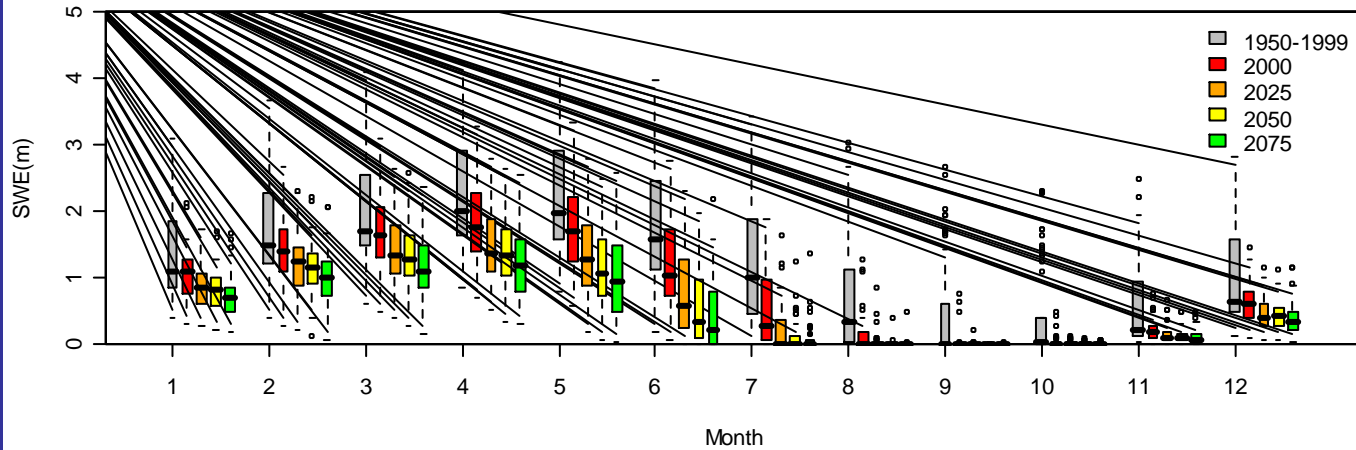


Approach

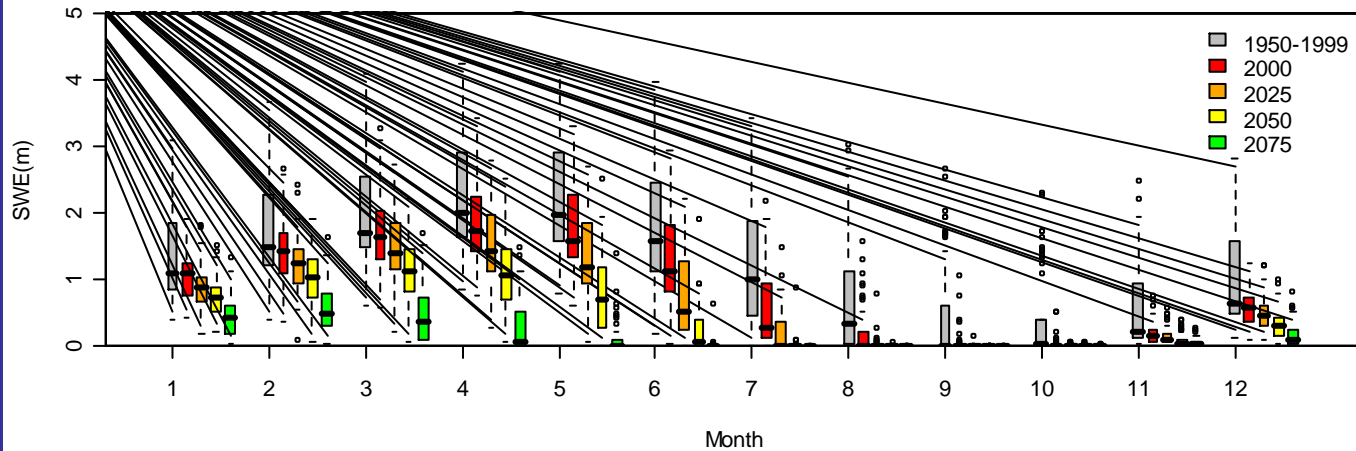


Results: Snow Water Equivalent

Monthly Mean SWE at MF Snotel - GISS_B1

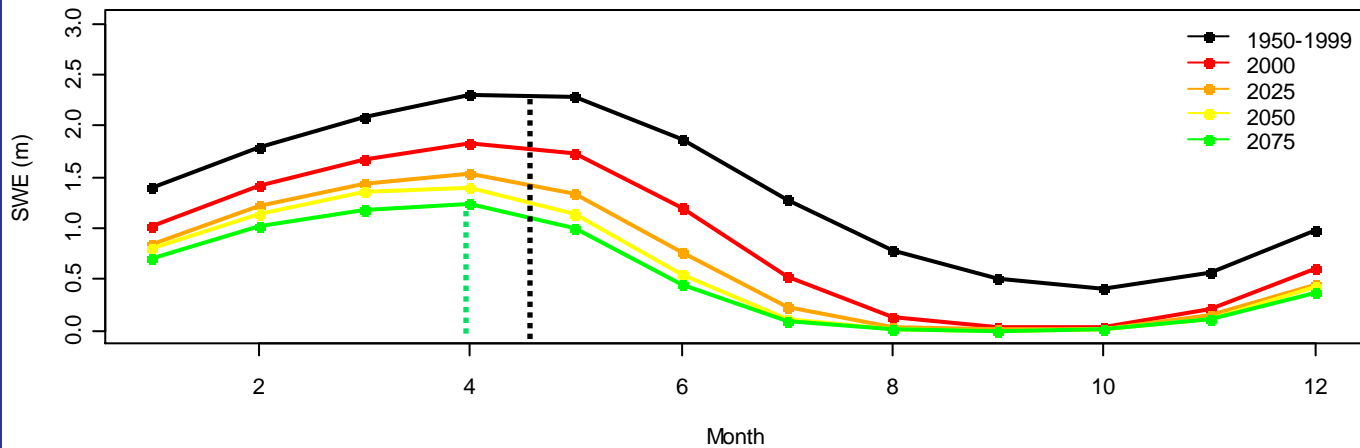


Monthly Mean SWE at MF Snotel - IPSL_A2

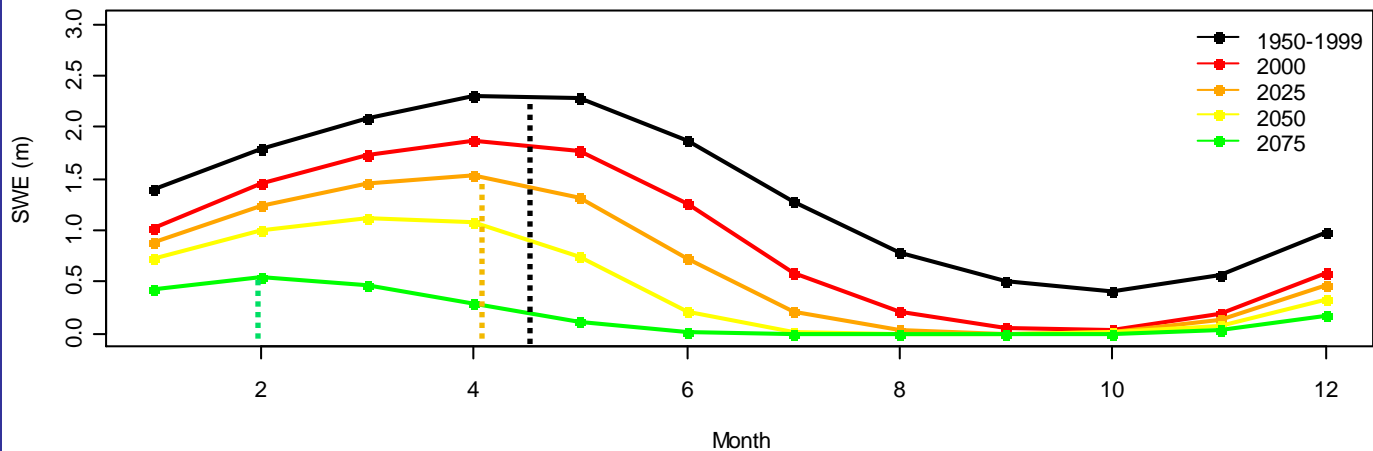


Results: Snow Water Equivalent

Monthly Mean SWE at MF Snotel - GISS_B1

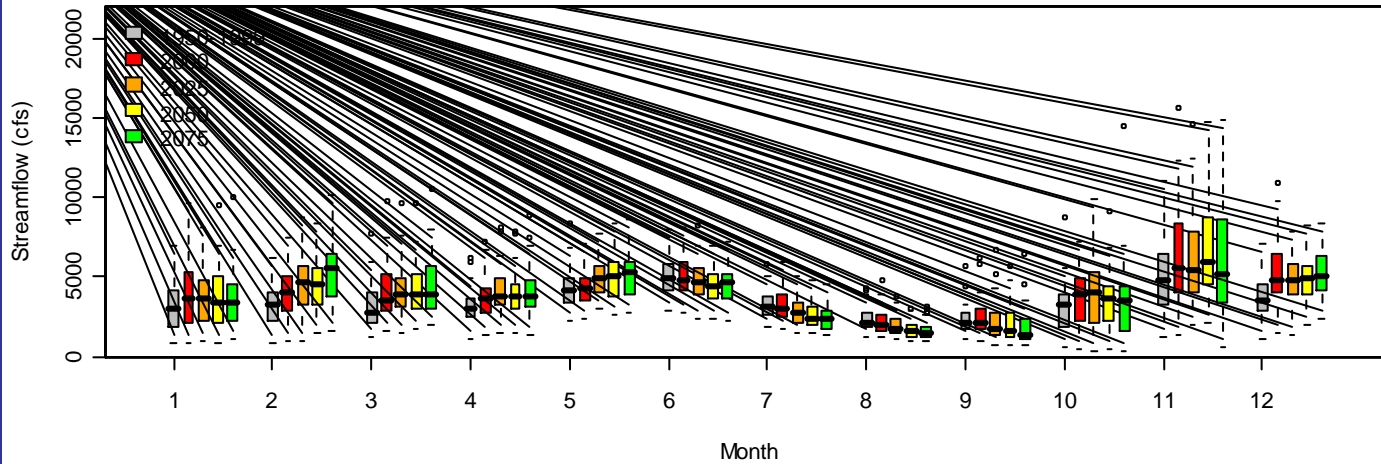


Monthly Mean SWE at MF Snotel - IPSL_A2

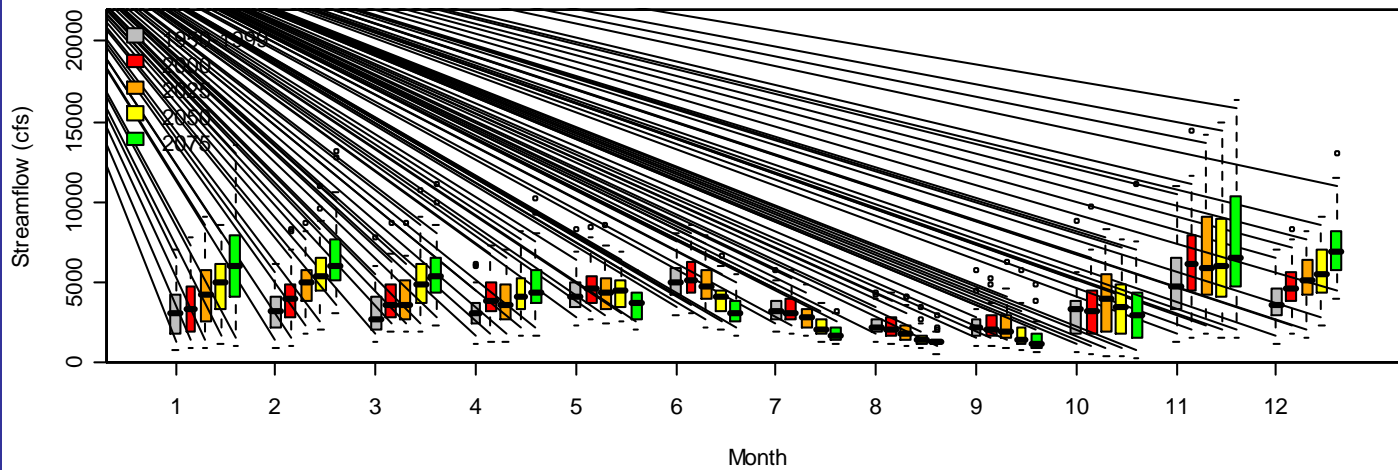


Results: Streamflow

Monthly Median Streamflow - GISS_B1

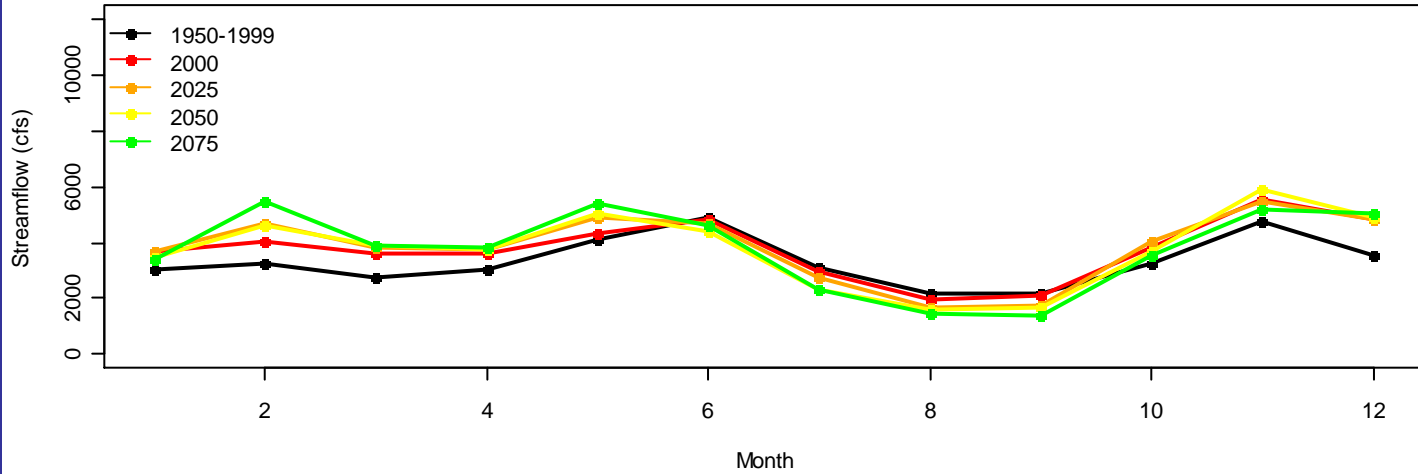


Monthly Median Streamflow - IPSL_A2

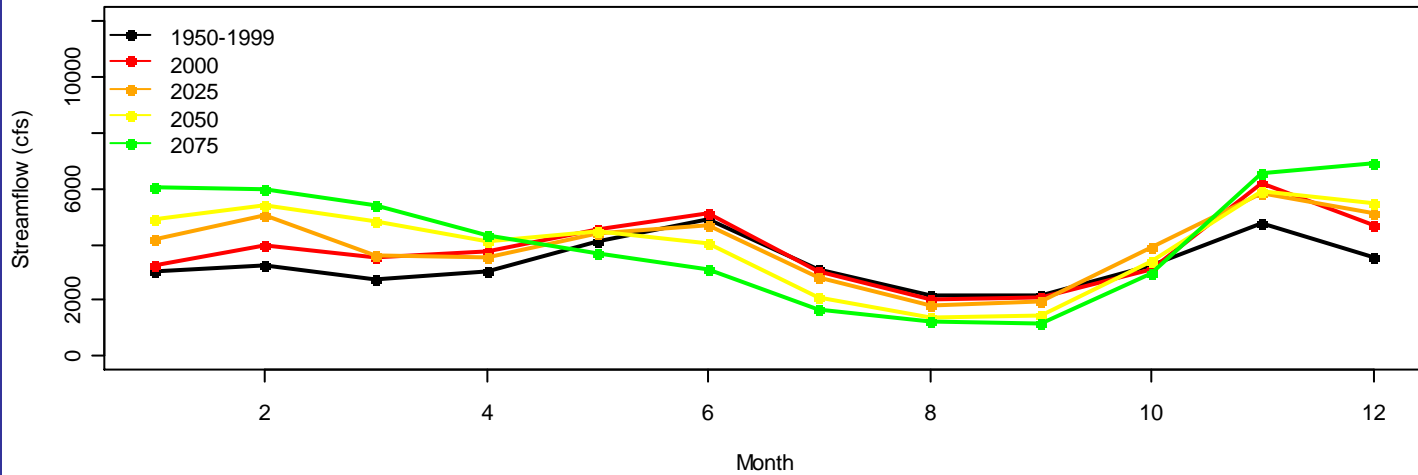


Results: Streamflow

Monthly Median Streamflow - GISS_B1

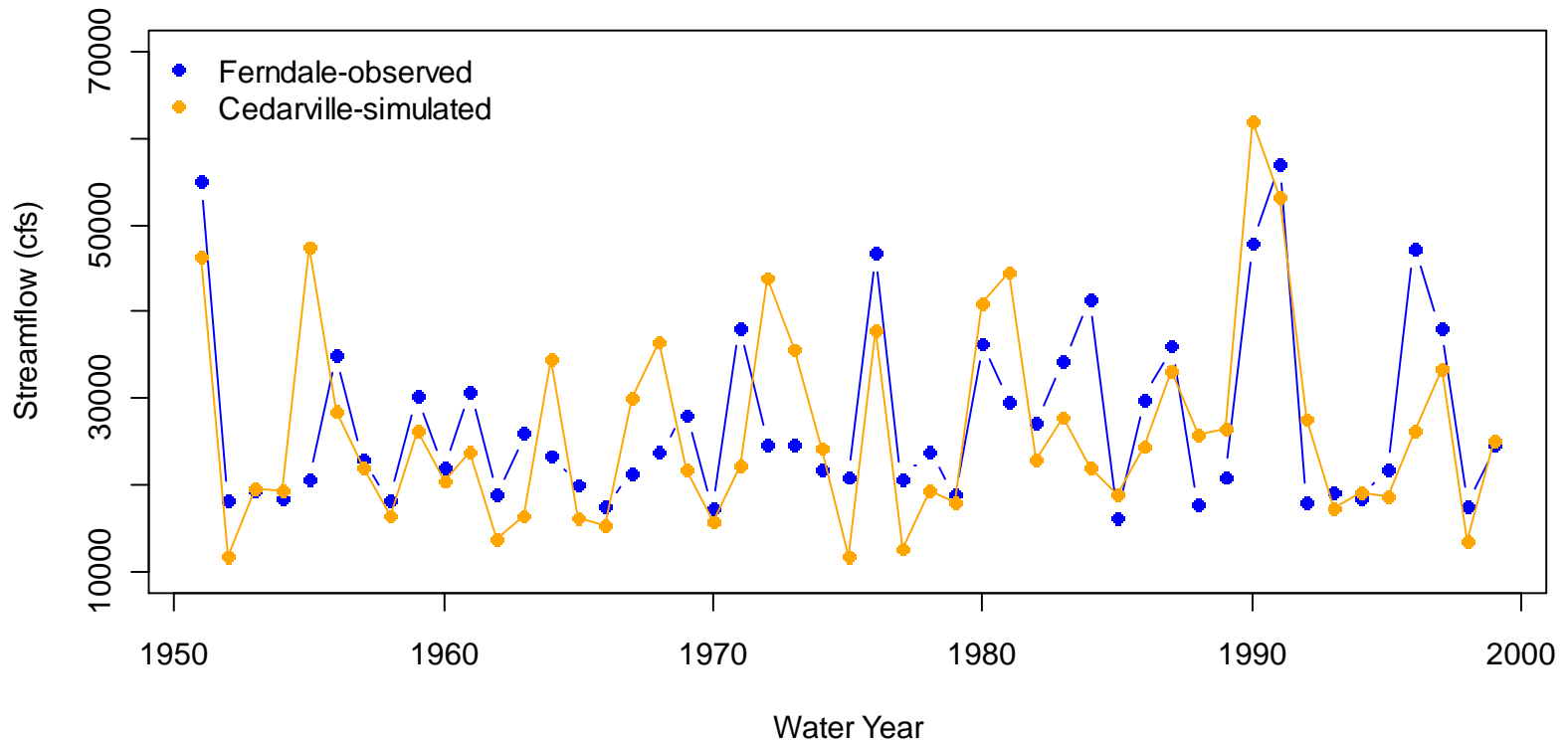


Monthly Median Streamflow - IPSL_A2



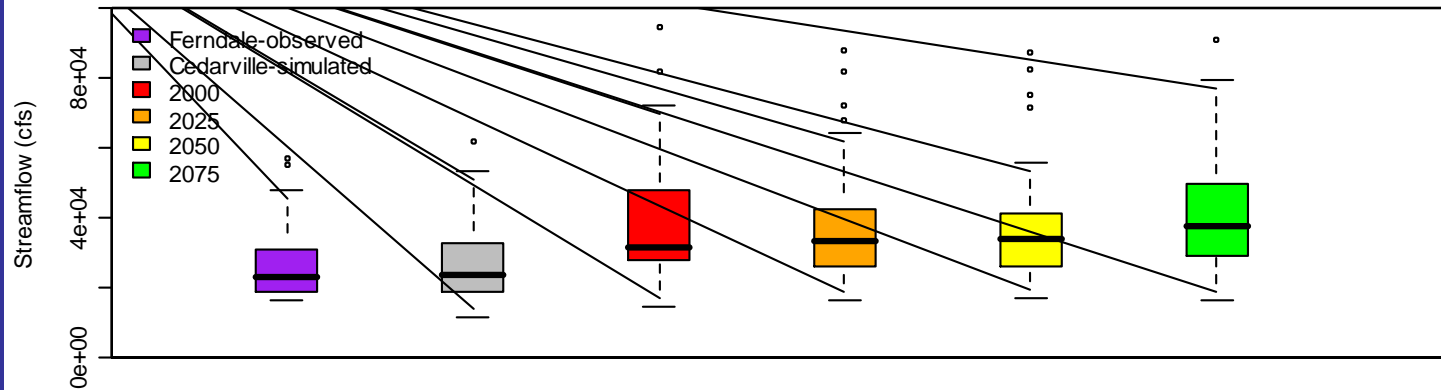
Results: Peak Flow Events

Annual Peak Flows (WY 1951-1999)

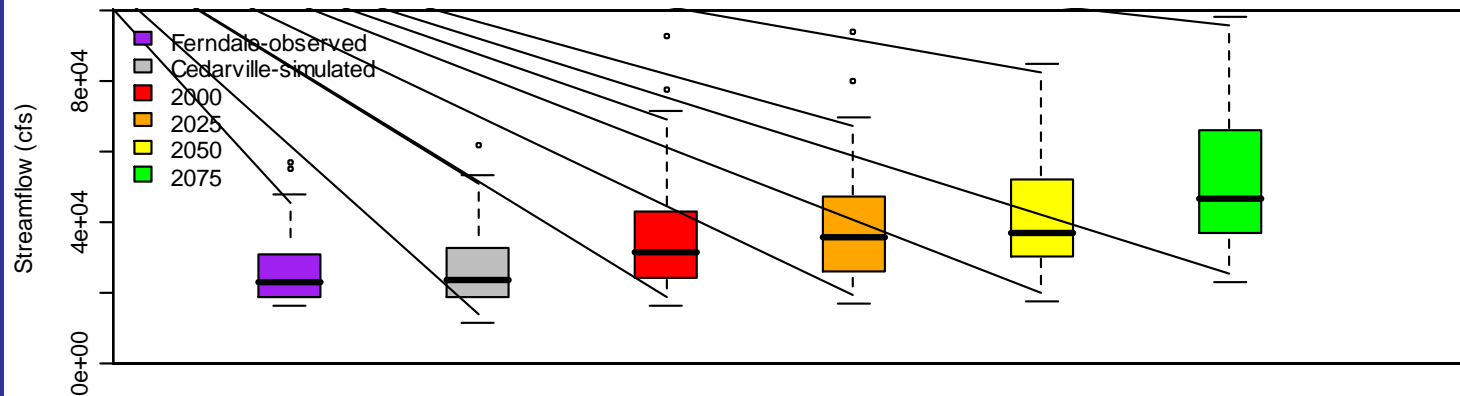


Results: Peak Flow Events

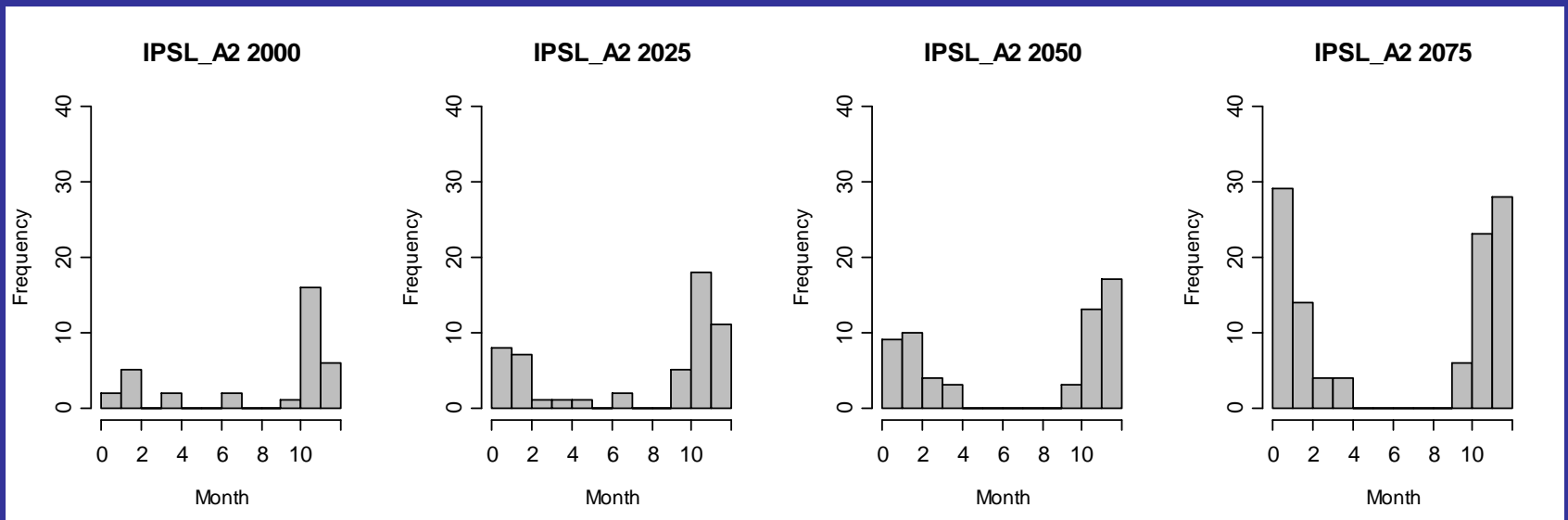
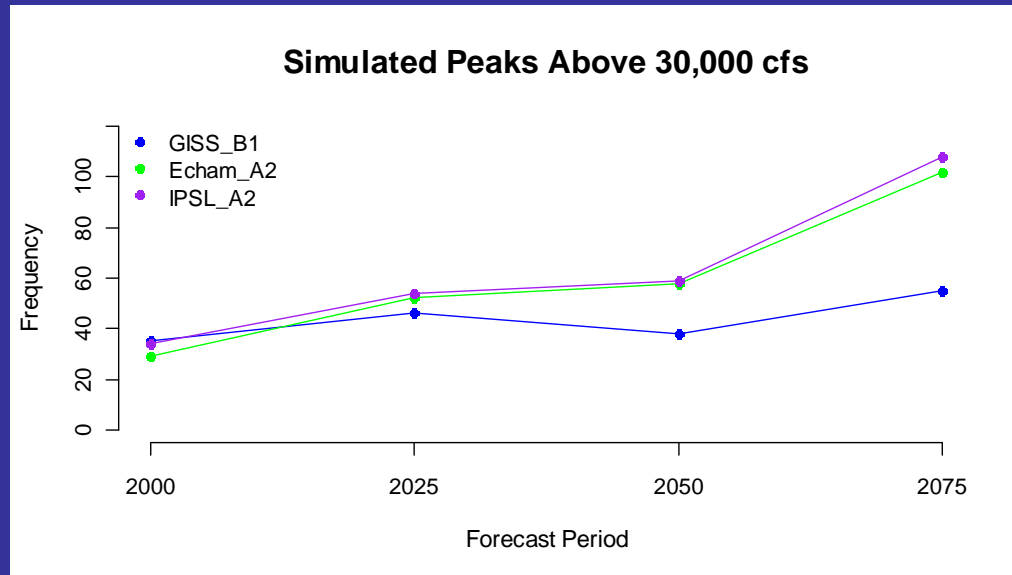
Annual Peak Flows (WY 1951-1999) - GISS_B1



Annual Peak Flows (WY 1951-1999) - IPSL_A2



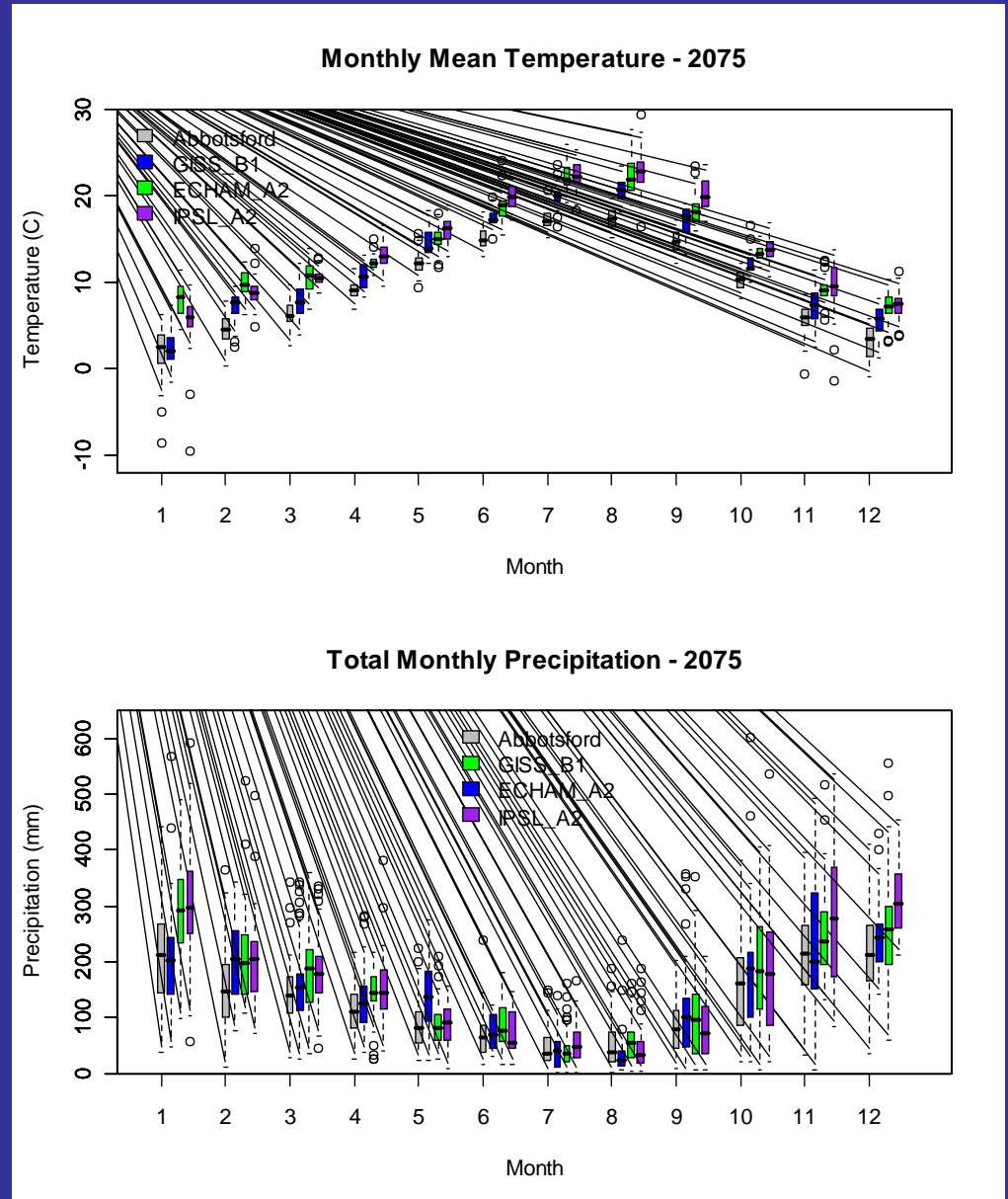
Results: Peak Flow Events



Temperature or Precipitation?

- Predicted increases in temperature and precipitation
- More agreement on temperature trends
- Previous regional studies indicate that temperature is the driving factor in changes to snowpack

*(Hamlet et al., 2005,
Mote et al., 2005,
Mote et al., 2008)*



Conclusions

- Snowpack will decrease
- Timing of peak snowpack and of the spring melting will move earlier in the year
- Winter streamflow will increase, summer streamflow will decrease
- Peak flow events will increase in magnitude and frequency
- Extent of change depends on temperature change



Thank you!

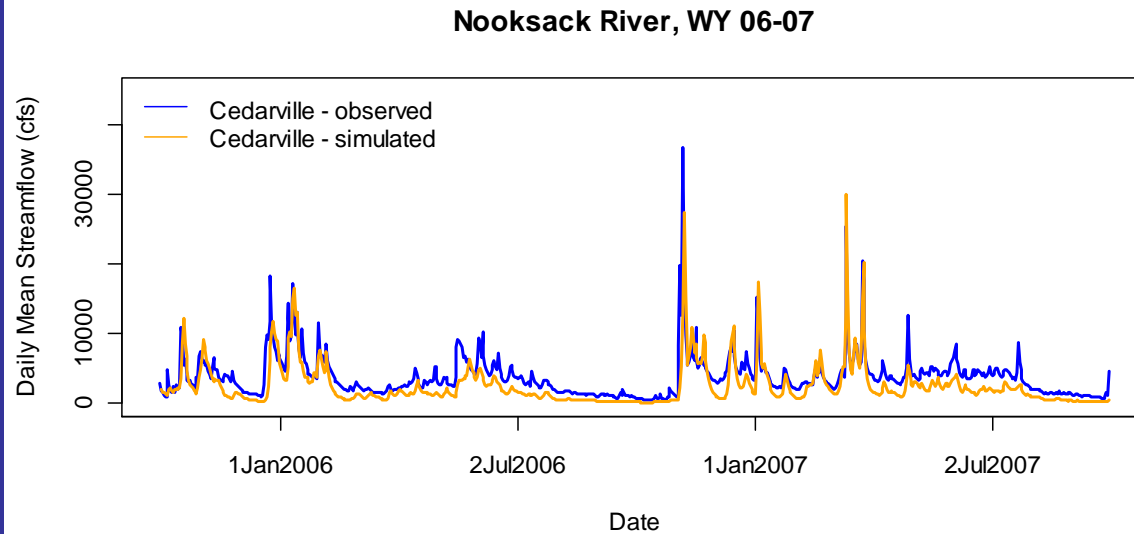
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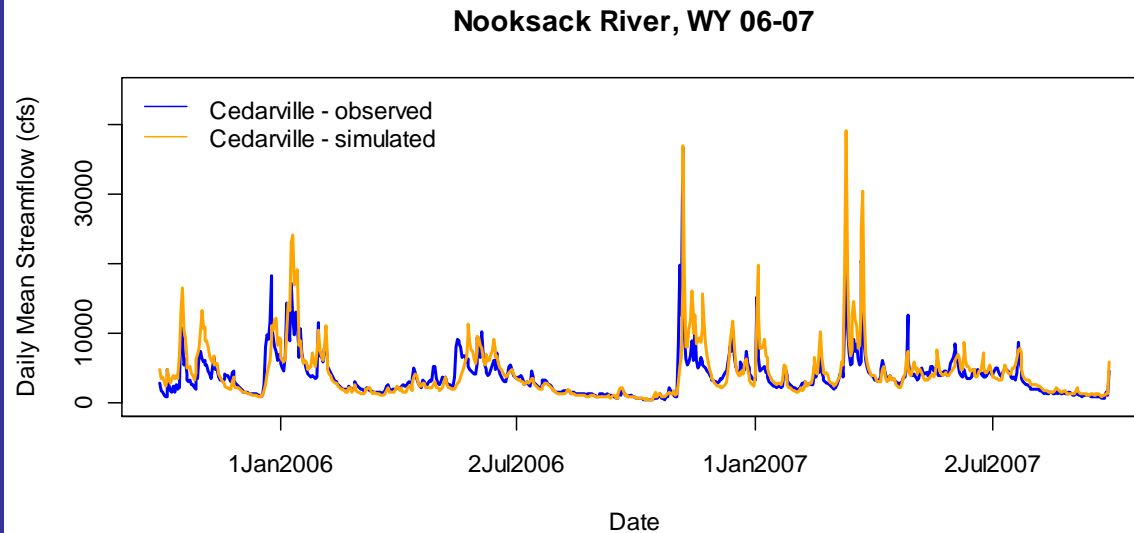


DHSVM: Calibration

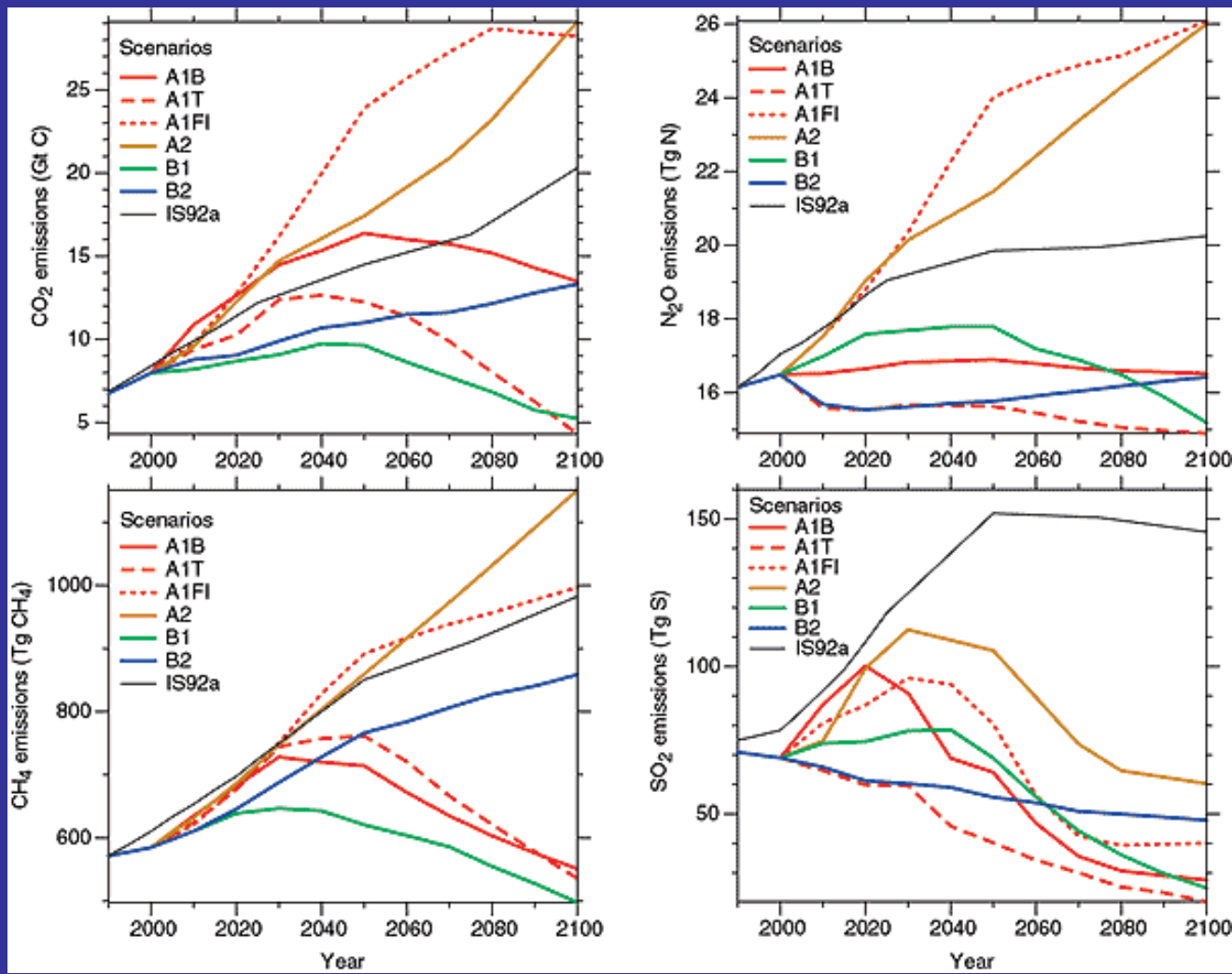
Initial
Simulation



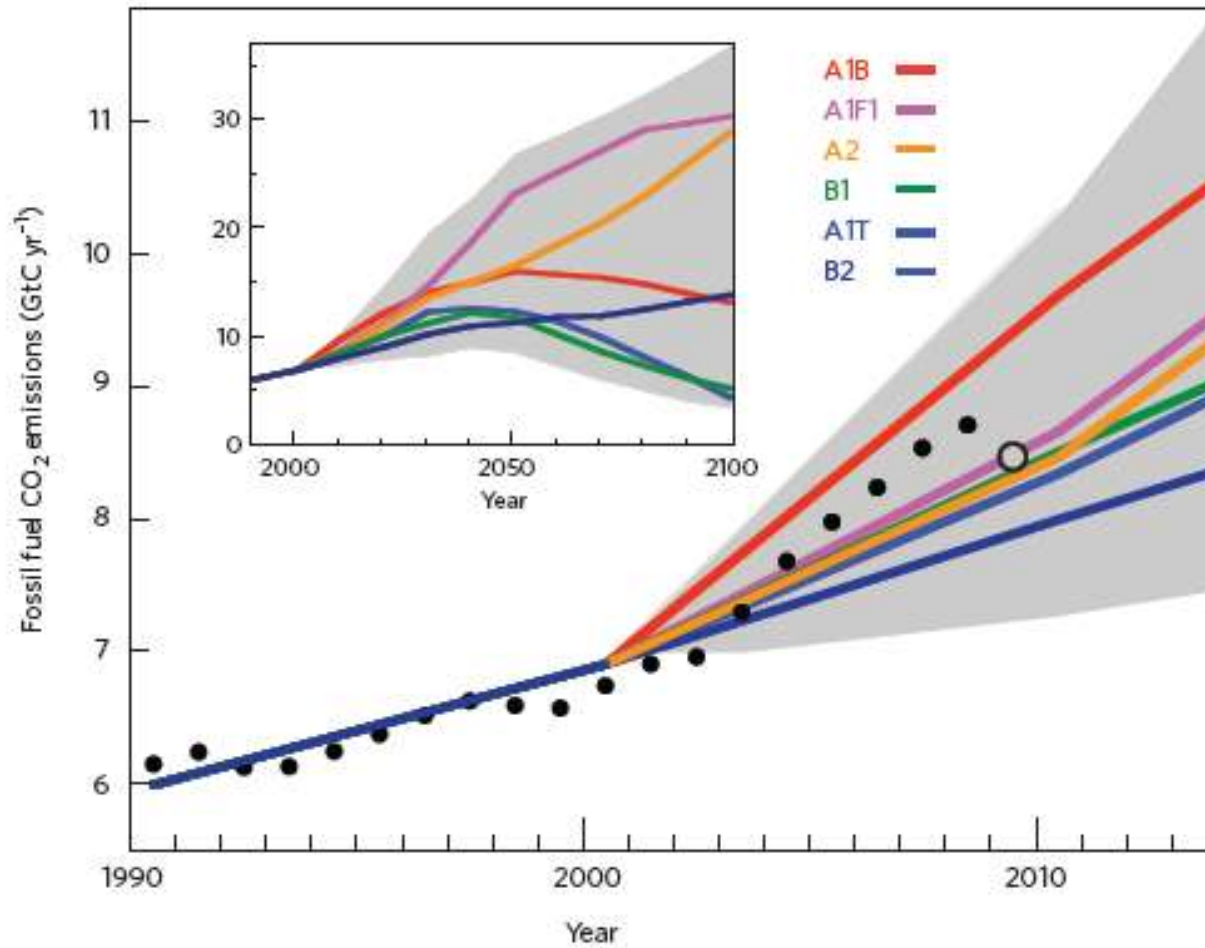
After
Calibration



Emissions Scenarios



Emissions Scenarios



Methods: Climate Change Forecasts

Three General Circulation Models (GCMs) :

1. IPSL_CM4_A2

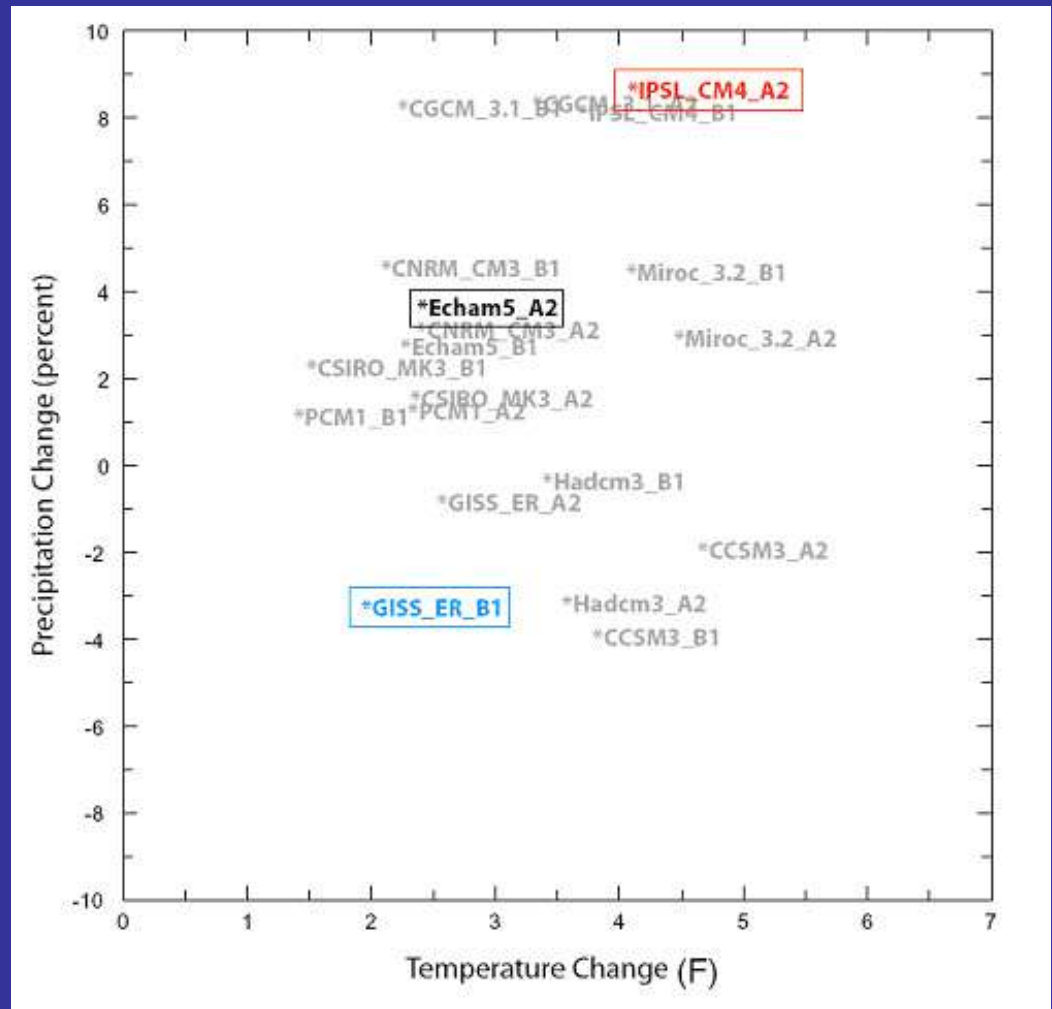
Institut Pierre Simon Laplace (with A2)

2. Echam5_A2

Max Planck Institute for Meteorology (with A2)

3. GISS_ER_B1

Goddard Institute for Space Studies (with B1)

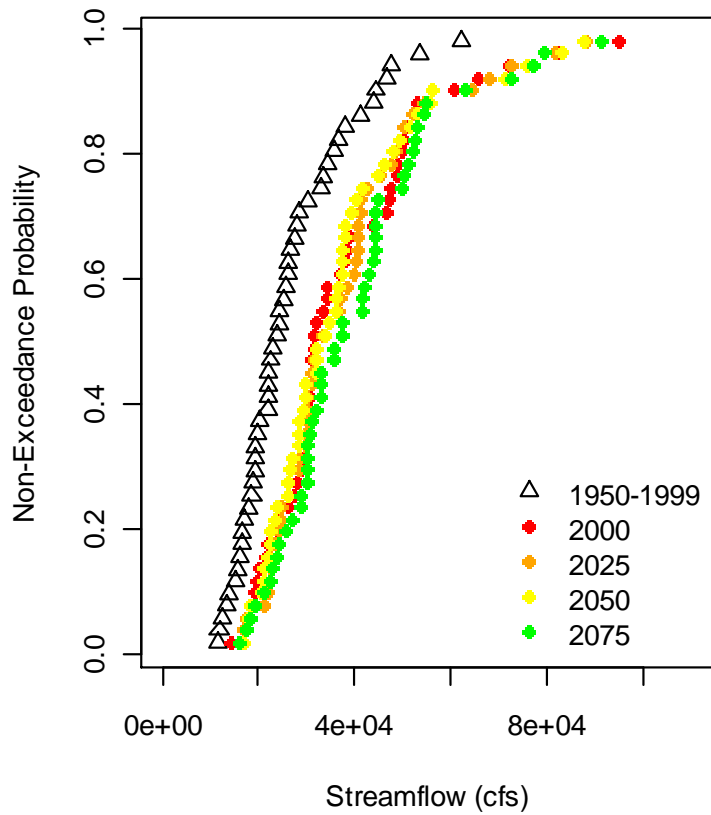


2040s Changes in Temperature and Precipitation

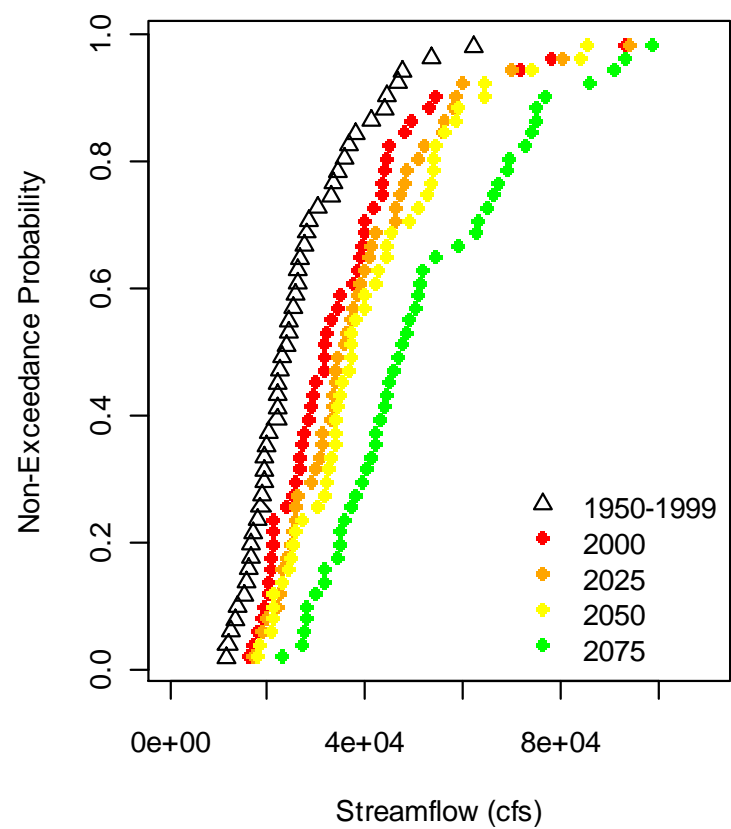
Mote and others, 2005

Results: Peak Flow Events

Annual Peak Flows - GISS_B1

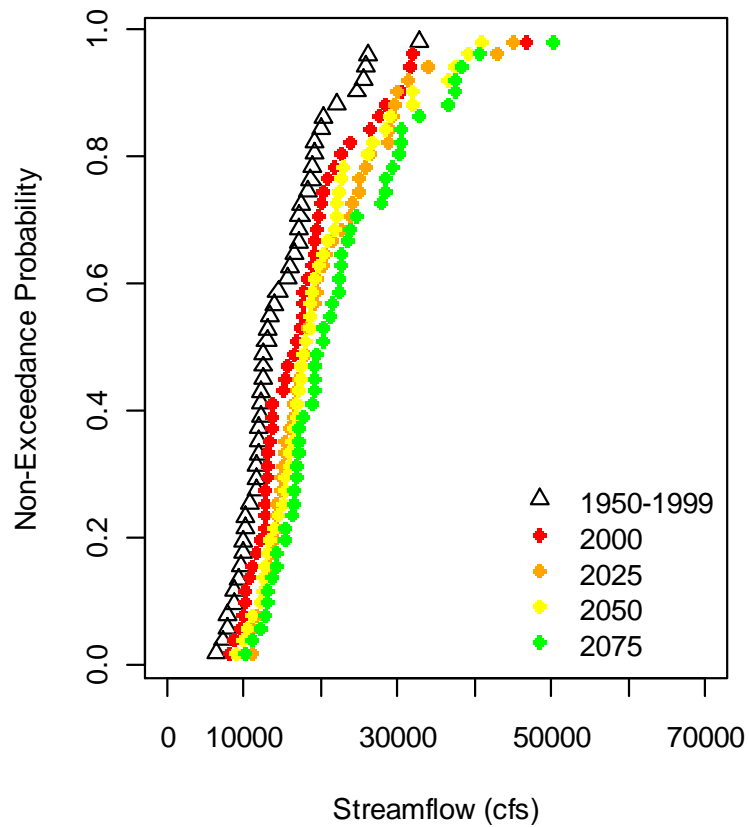


Annual Peak Flows - IPSL_A2



Results: Spring Peak Flow Events

Spring Peak Flows - GISS_B1



Spring Peak Flows - IPSL_A2

