

HYDROLOGY AND EVAPORATION: WHAT SHOULD WE USE?

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Meet the experts in hydrology - The mystery of evaporation
SC14/HS11.1 – EGU 2015

What is hydrology?

Oxford dictionary:

The branch of science concerned with the properties of the earth's water, and especially its movement in relation to land.

British Hydrological Society:

Hydrology has evolved as a science to try and understand the complex water systems of the Earth, **to study and predict how water will behave under different circumstances as it moves through the land phase of the water cycle.**

How do we do that?

The hydrology cycle

Source: <http://www.waterandclimatechange.eu/>

The water balance equation

Precipitation

Water storage in the area

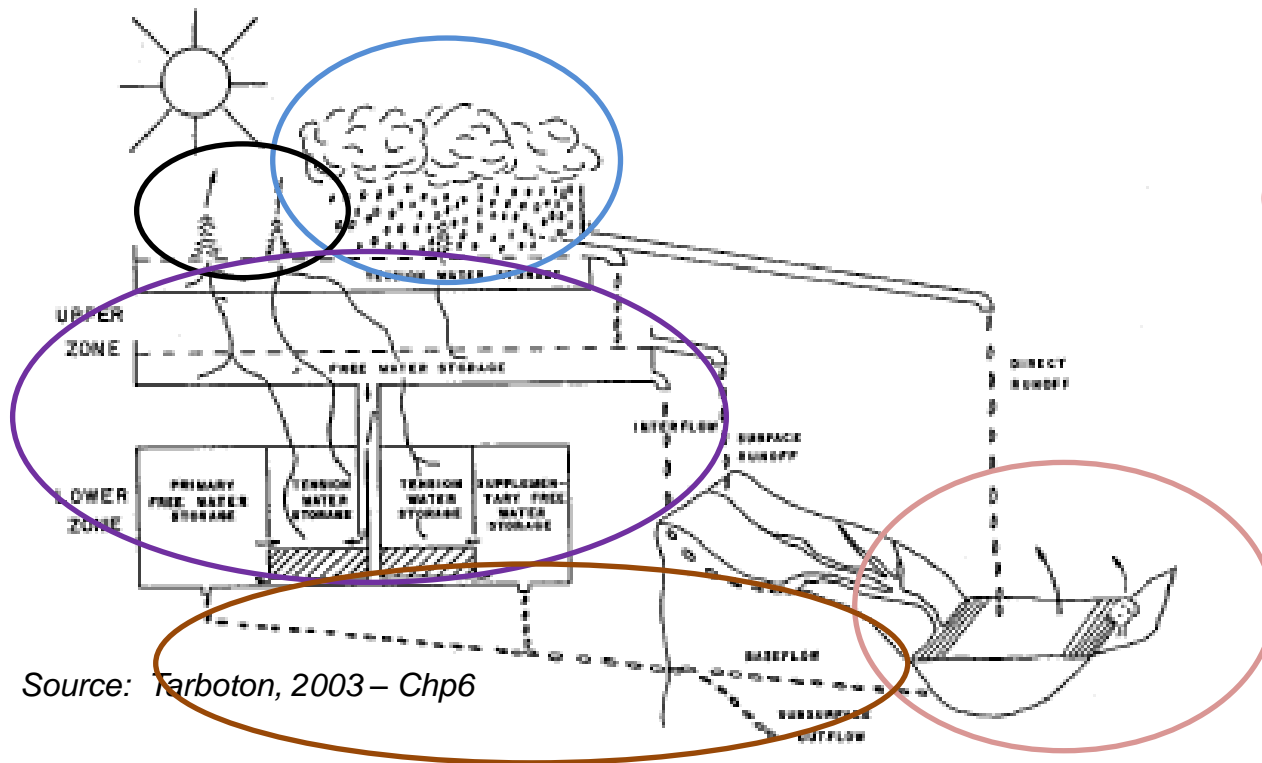
Stream discharge from the area

Subsurface outflow

Total evaporation and transpiration from area

$$S = P - Q - E - G$$

(Conceptual) hydrological modelling



P and **E**: Input variables
S and **G**: Internal variables
Q: Output variable

But....

E used: ET_p

ET_a : function of ET_p and water availability in soil

$$ET_a = ET_p \left(\frac{SMT}{SMC} \right)$$

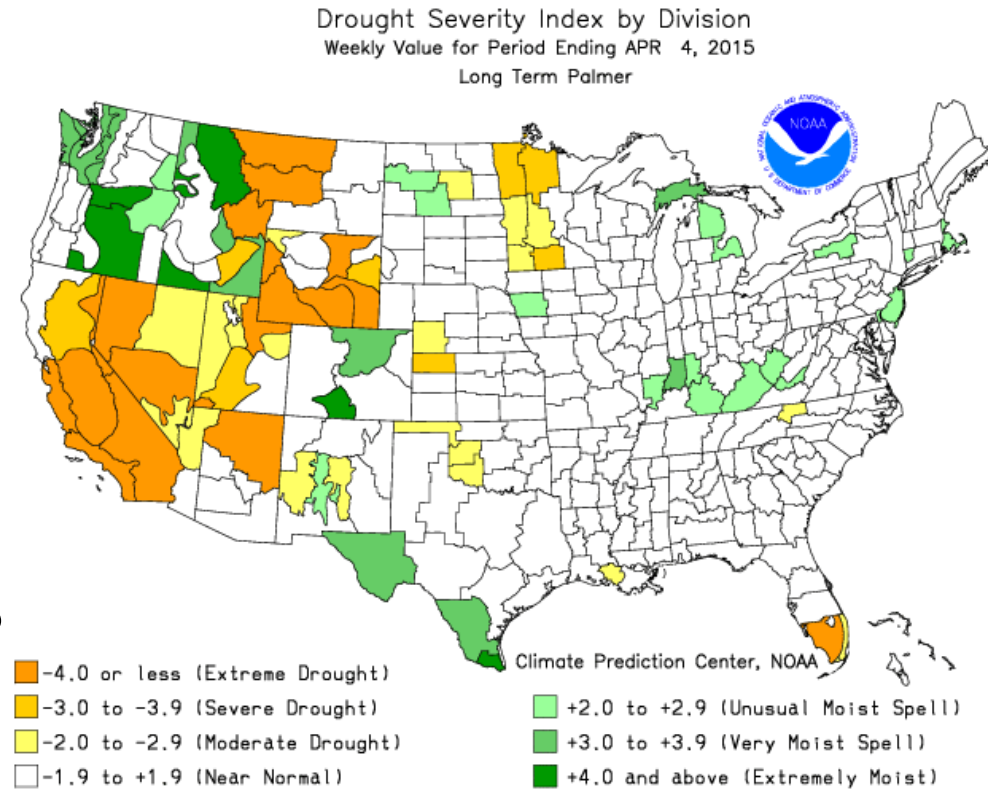
Source: Zhao et al., 2013, doi: 10.1007/s11442-013-1015-9

$$S = P - Q - E - G$$

The water balance equation

Drought severity assessment

- Drought = period of lack of water
- Many drought indices; water balance used in Palmer Drought Severity Index (1965)
- PDSI has been used in US to initiate drought relief
- $ETa \sim ETp(T)$
- Data: temperature precipitation



US Drought Portal

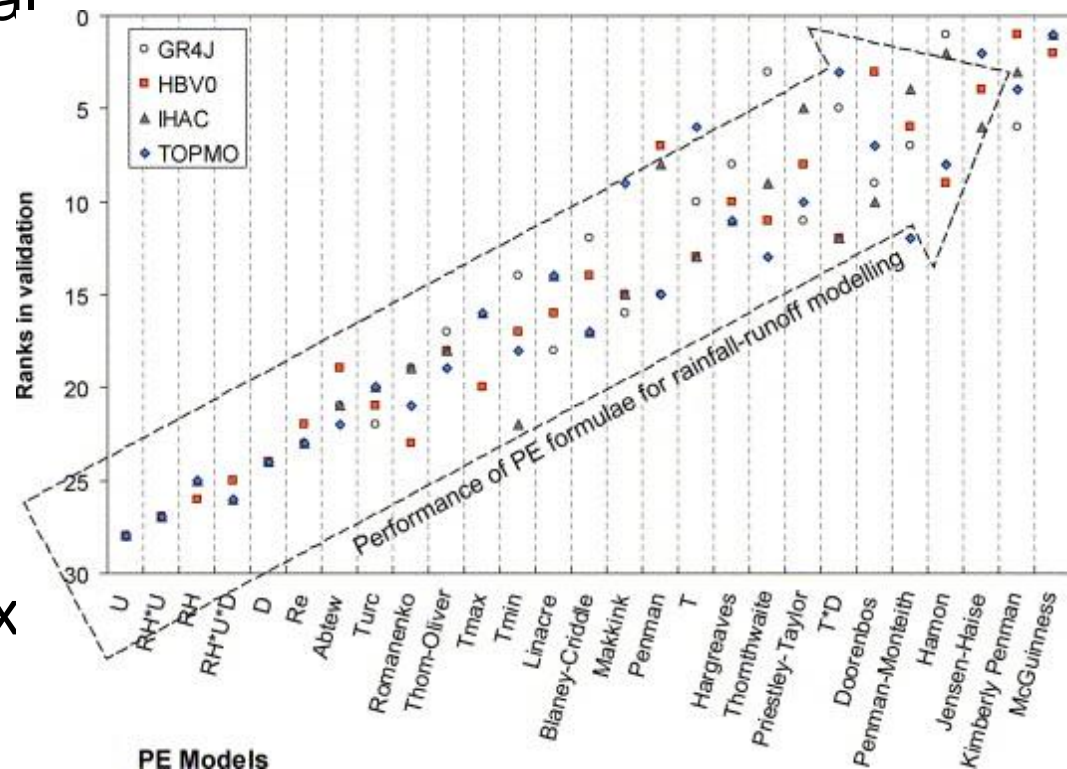
<http://www.drought.gov/drought/content/products-current-drought-and-monitoring-drought-indicators/palmer-drought-severity-index>

Why ETp?

- Designed for practical water resource management
$$\text{crop water need} = ETp - ETa$$
- Conceptually comprises
 - Energy to generate evaporation (radiation/ temperature)
 - Factors influencing dissipation of water from surface (wind/ humidity)
- Many different equations and data requirements
 - Air temperature only for simplest equations
 - Wind speed, long and short wave radiation (linked with cloudiness) and air humidity data

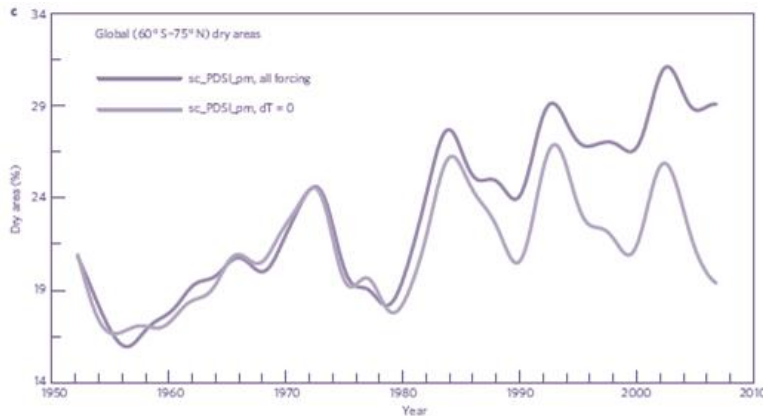
Does ETp equation matter in hydrology?

- Oudin tested 4 conceptual models and 27 ETp equations on >300 sites
- All models calibrated with each equation
- Model performance not much better with complex equations
- Temp. equation best for simplicity and data availability



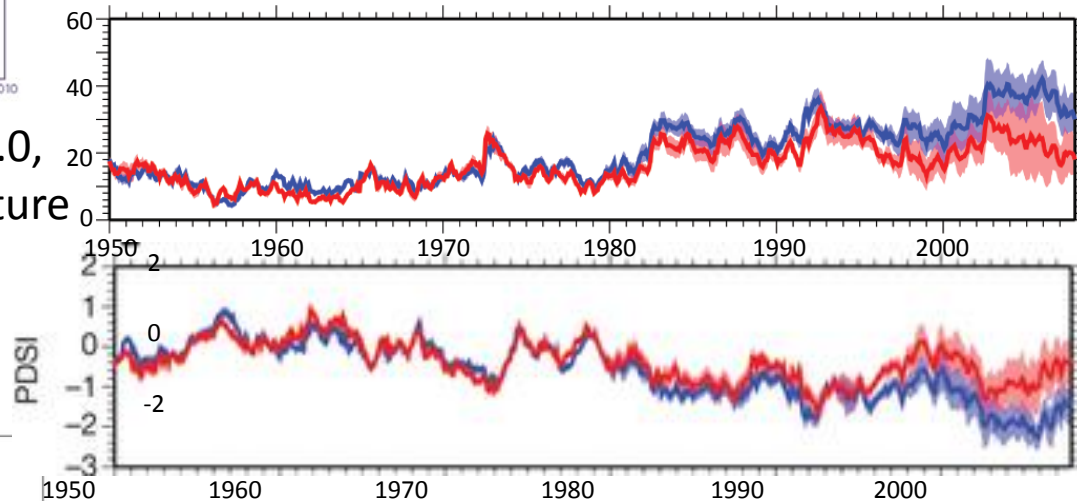
Oudin et al., 2005, DOI: 10.1016/j.jhydrol.2004.08.206

Does ETp matter to estimate drought?

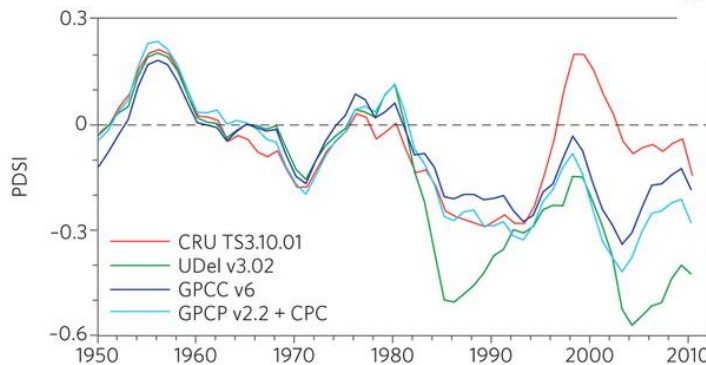


Percentage of global dry area (PDSI-PM < -2.0) including (dark) excluding (light) observed surface warming
(Dai, 2013, *Nature CC*, DOI:10.1038/nclimate1633)

Percentage of global dry area (PDSI-PM < -3.0, top) and PDSI-PM (bottom) using temperature only (blue) combined Potential Evapotranspiration (red) with uncertainty (Sheffield et al., 2012, *Nature*, DOI:10.1038/nature11575)



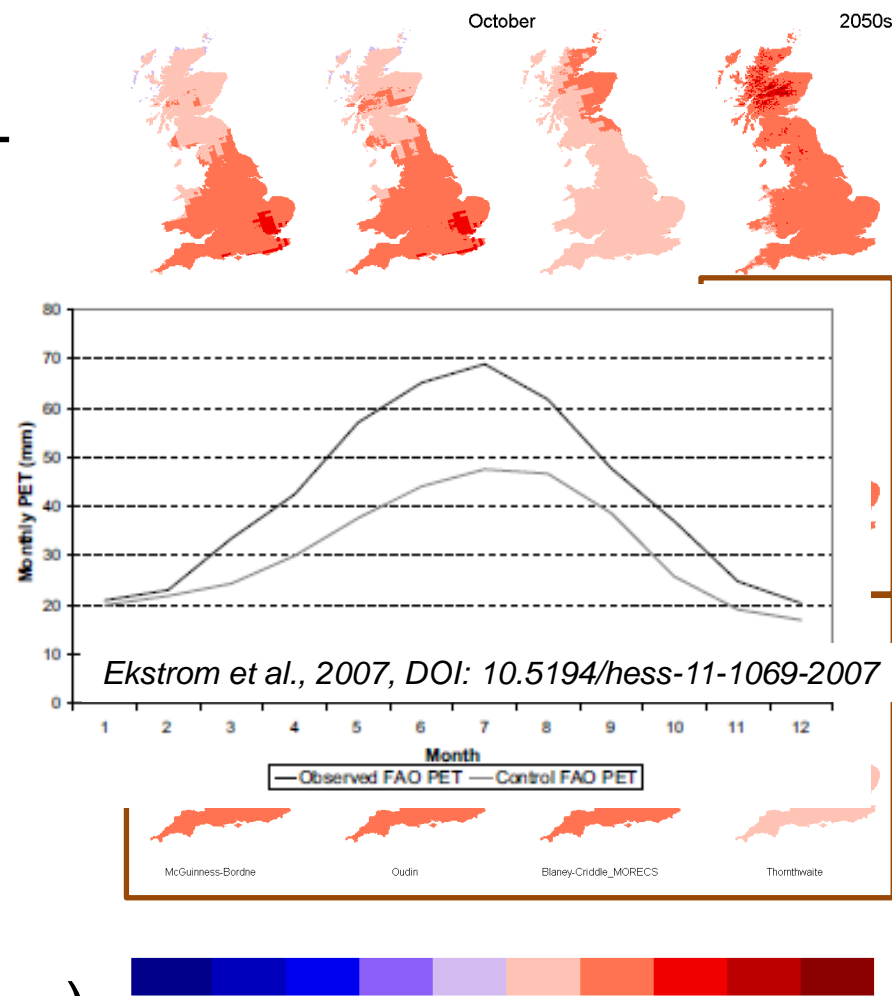
Time series of 5-year smoothed global-mean annual scPDSI_PM, calculated using four different precipitation data sets
(Trendberth et al., 2013, *Nature*, DOI:10.1038/nclimate2067)



- What ETp equation should we use?
- (question to evaporation experts)

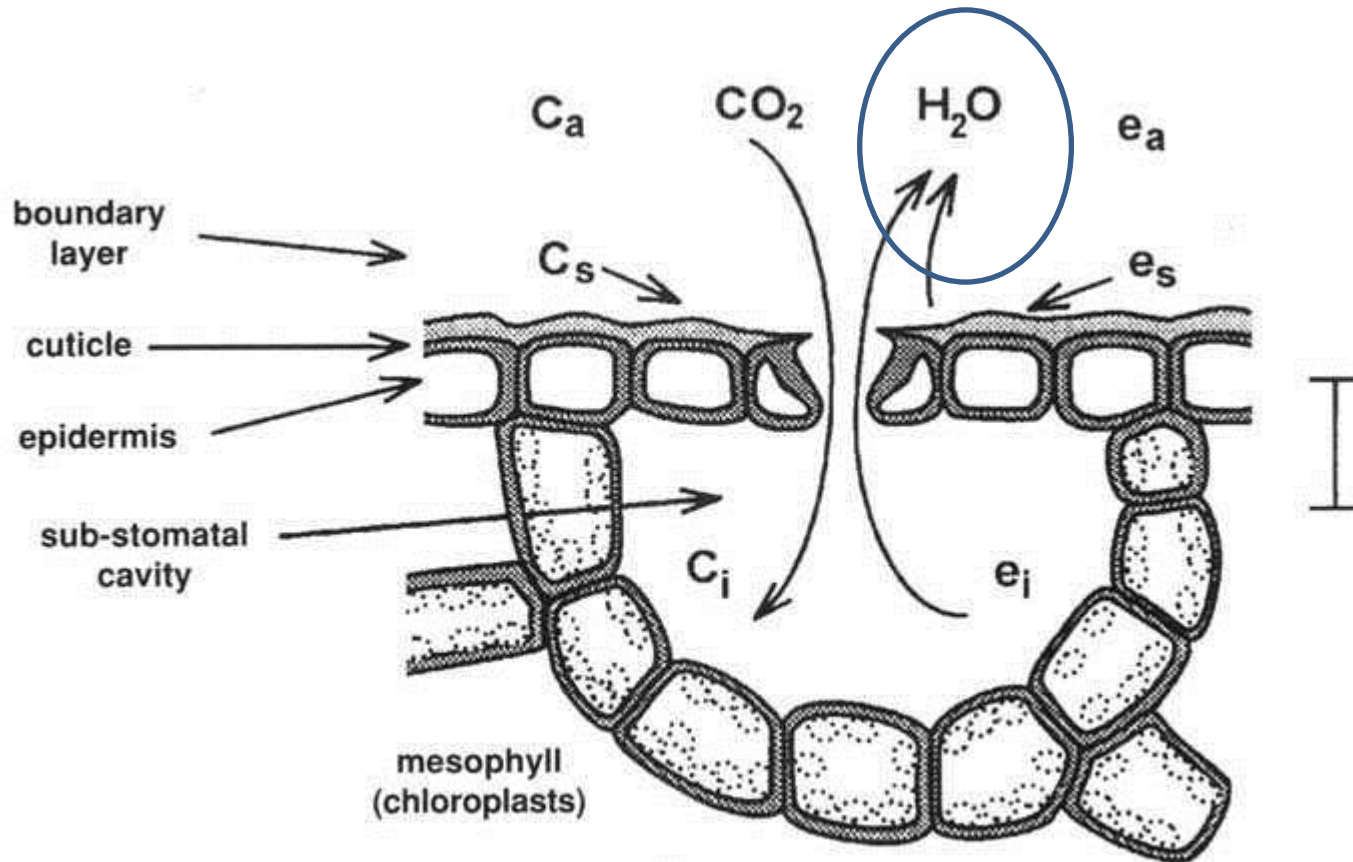
What about future projections?

- Trends in range of climate variables can compensate for T rise (example of drought)
- Different simplifications → different projections
- But
- Can Global Climate Models accurately estimate all climate variables?
- Do we need to bias-correct the variables? Can we do that independently?
- (questions to climate modellers...)



Prudhomme & Wilkinson, 2013
DOI: 10.5194/hess-17-1365-2013

What about CO₂ in the atmosphere?



Source: S. Van de Geijn & J. Goudriaan, FAO
<http://www.fao.org/docrep/w5183e/w5183e07.htm>

Adaptation of plants to increased CO₂

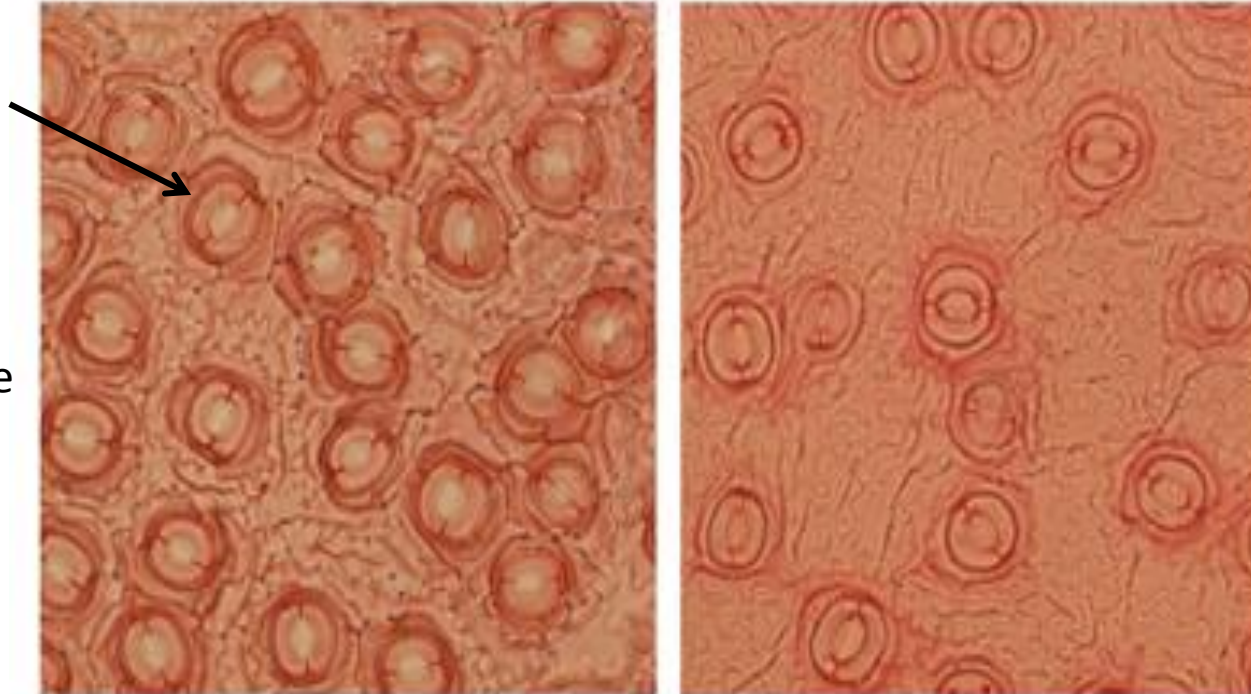
1877

2009

Stomatas

Structures that allow plants to exchange gases with the air

While doing that plant loses water



Fewer stomata in Florida

This results in reduced transpiration

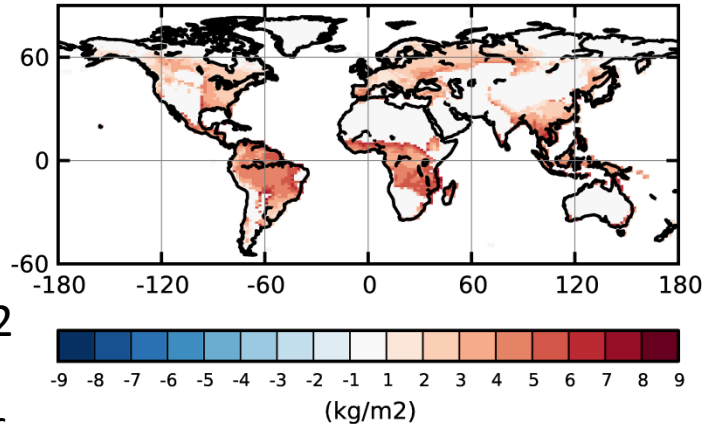
Microscopic images of two leaf fragments of the subtropical shrub dahoon. (image courtesy Emmy Lammertsma).

Lammertsma et al., PNAS, 2011, 10.1073/pnas.1100371108

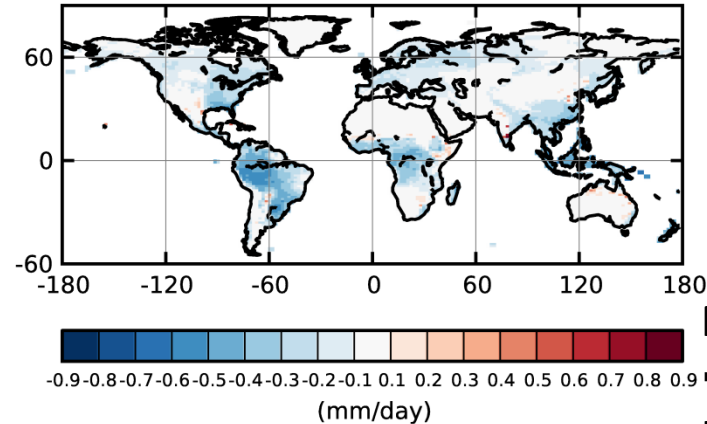
Jan de Boer et al., PNAS, 2011, 10.1073/pnas.1100555108

CO₂ fertilisation effect in Global Impact Models

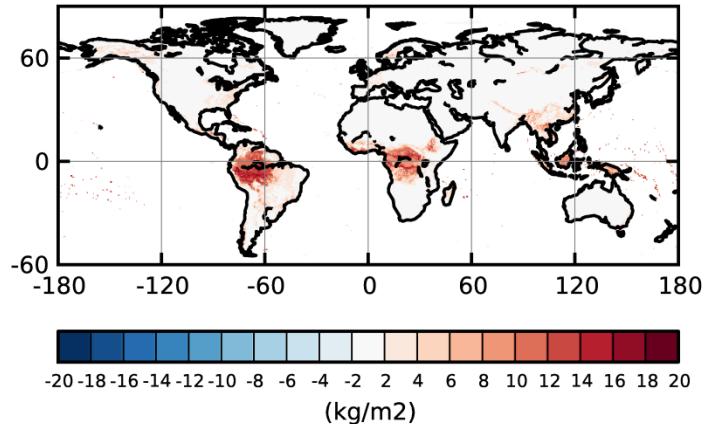
Change in JULES vegetation carbon
Varying CO₂ minus constant CO₂



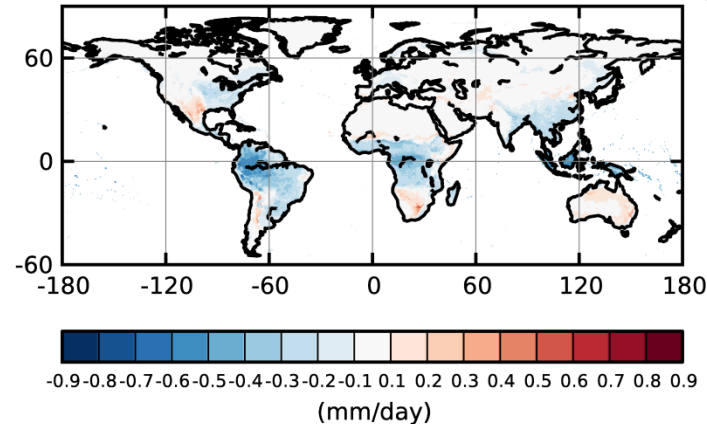
Change in JULES transpiration
Varying CO₂ minus constant CO₂



Change in LPJmL vegetation carbon
Varying CO₂ minus constant CO₂

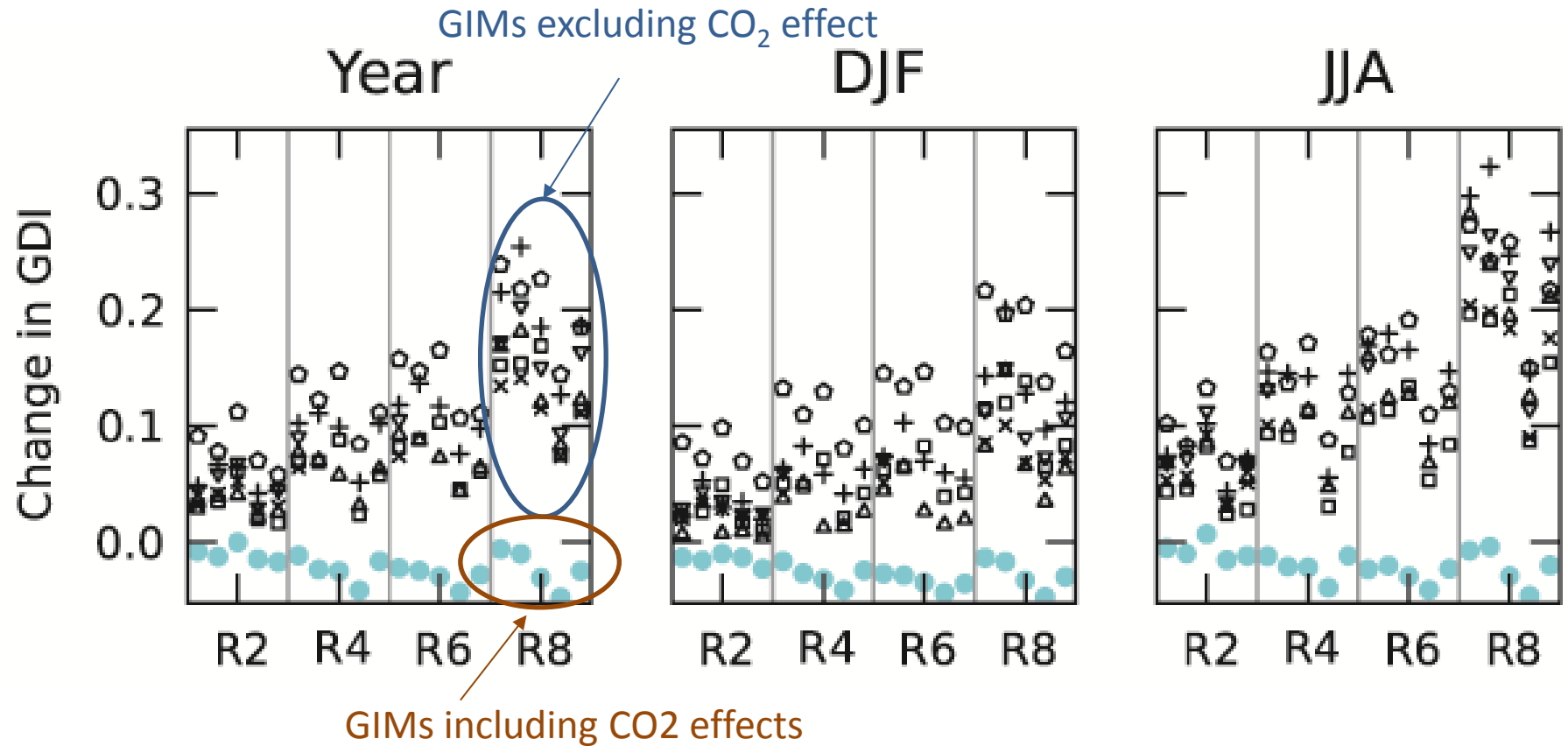


Change in LPJmL transpiration
Varying CO₂ minus constant CO₂



Prudhomme et al, PNAS, 2014, 10.1073/pnas.1222473110

Change in Global Drought extent by 2080



Prudhomme et al, PNAS, 2014, 10.1073/pnas.1222473110

To summarise...

- 👍 ETp(T) OK for hydrol modelling (calibration)
- 👍 ETp(T) fewer data constraints (T better coverage than radiation and/or wind)
- 👎 ETp(T) too sensitive to warming (overestimation?)
- 👎 Current ETp formulations ignore CO₂ fertilisation effects

(Some) Research questions

- Are there any alternative to ETp in hydrology that is realistic anywhere any time? → use for historic reconstruction; data sparse regions; short, medium and seasonal prediction?
- Is CO₂ forcing as significant as climate forcing in evap processes?
- Can ETp equations evolve to include CO₂ effect?
- Are conceptual hydrological models the right tools to assess impact of climate change on hydrology?

Thank you

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