

# Water Availability Grand Challenge

A concise overview 2015

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**GEWEX**

# Preview: Short term deliverables

- ❑ Global water/energy isn't 'balanced' (WG on E fluxes/water to deliver joint energy/water balance with full error characterization– 3yrs)
- ❑ Provide the basis for understanding global hydrological sensitivity & regional hydrological change.
- ❑ Precipitation assessment study – report documenting major gaps in observations/capabilities
- ❑ One known gap concerns mountain precip. Develop new initiatives to target this gap and provide data in selected regions (e.g. MOUNTerrain, INARCH) : output Q/C mountain precip. data products in selected regions 3-5 yrs
- ❑ Improve representation of land water fluxes, water management influences in climate models (LS3MIP, LUMIP, HUMAN) – 3 -5 years (CMIP6 cycle)
- ❑ Improve modelling the terrestrial water cycle over complex terrain realized through high resolution modelling (HiRES, HiRESMIP) 3-5 yrs
- ❑ Develop new data records from non traditional data sources (e.g. GPS), traditional sources data underutilized (e.g. surface radar network data), emerging space assets (GRACE, GPM, SMAP) 3-5 yrs.

Co –leads  
Graeme Stephens  
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# Water Availability GC

*‘How will the character of fresh water availability change in the coming decades?’*

Each degree of warming is projected to decrease renewable water resources by at least 20% for an additional 7% of the global population.



## GEWEX Questions

**Q1: How can we better understand and predict precipitation variability and changes?**

**Q2: How do changes in the land surface and hydrology influence past and future changes in water availability and security?**

**Q3: How does a warming world affect climate extremes, and especially droughts, floods and heat waves, and how do land processes, in particular, contribute?**

- What determines the global, hydrological sensitivity and is the hydrological cycle intensifying beyond prediction?
- What sets the spatial pattern of precipitation change? ('wet wetter, dry drier' ?)
- What determines the regional changes to precipitation intensity (e.g WW @7%/K?)
- How well are the processes that control precipitation frequency, distribution and intensity represented in models?

- How are management practices influencing water availability and water security?
- How can the effects of water management and related changes in land use be adequately represented in models?
- How do changes in climate affect terrestrial ecosystems, hydrological processes, water resources and water quality, including water temperature?
- How are land water dynamics and atmospheric processes interacting?

## Extremes GC

# Water availability GC

Actionable questions and activities organized into themes

## Evaluate

- *Precipitation observations?*
- *Model performance?*
- *Land-water processes models and observations?*

## Understand

- *Hydrological sensitivity?*
- *Spatial pattern of precip change? ( 'wet wetter, dry drier'?)*
- *Regional changes to precipitation intensity (Convection?)*
- *Interactions between land water dynamics and atmospheric processes?*

## Predict

- *Models improvements?*
- *Modeling human impacts*

**Cross cutting activities**

Monsoons, Energy balance closure, HiRes, PROES, data compilations

These activities also contribute directly to Extremes GC,  
climate sensitivity GC

# Implementation activities

## Evaluate

## Understand

## Predict

- *Precip Assessment study*
- *New initiatives on mountain precip & frozen precip*
- *Development of new data sets (e.g. INTENSE),*
- *Model evaluation though focuses MIPS (LS3MIP, LMIP) Planned workshops a& contributions to obs4mip*
- *Model Process evaluations (PROES)*

- *Monsoons in a changing climate (joint with CLIVAR)*
- *Energy controls on global & regional water cycles*
- *Hydrological sensitivity*
- *New modeling initiatives under HiRes (e.g. HiREsMiP)*
- *Proposed Workshops: Fall 2015 'What sets the hydrological sensitivity?' CalTech ; Fall/Spring 2015; HiRES, NCAR Boulder*

- *HiRES*
- *Soil processes w soils community;*
- *Subsurface hydrology;*
- *GDIS;*
- *Water management influences in large scale models;*
- *Workshops under planning*

GDAP

GHP

GASS

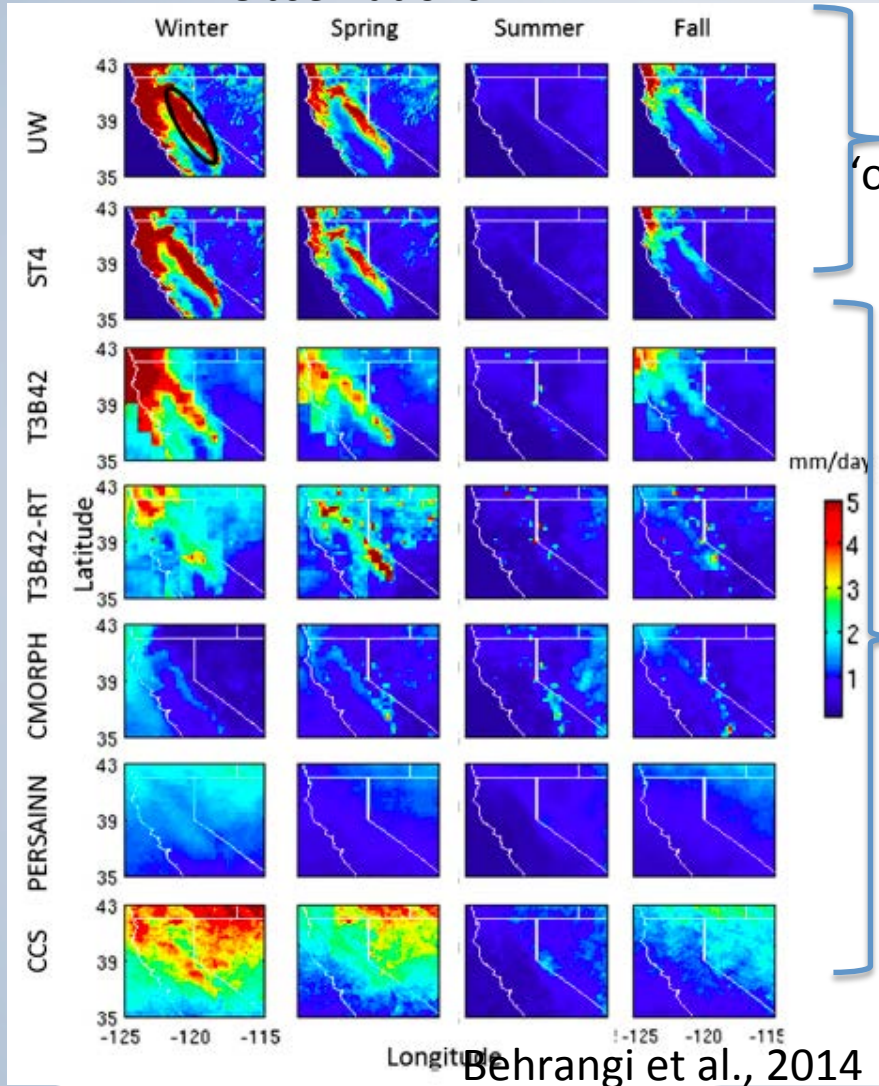
GLASS



# Theme I: Evaluation

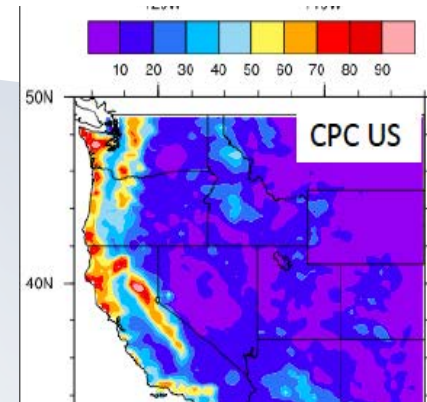
## Example of mountain hydrology

### Observations

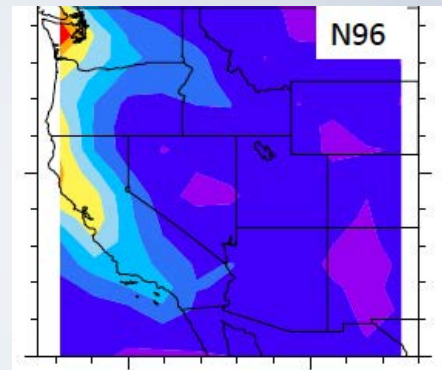


Behrangi et al., 2014

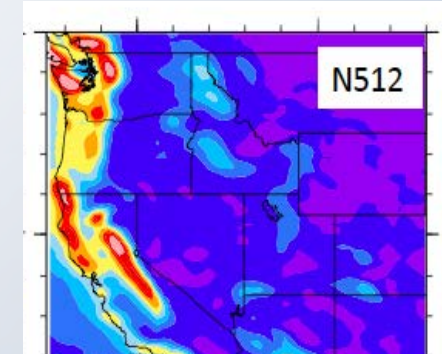
### DJF 99% percentile



Obs

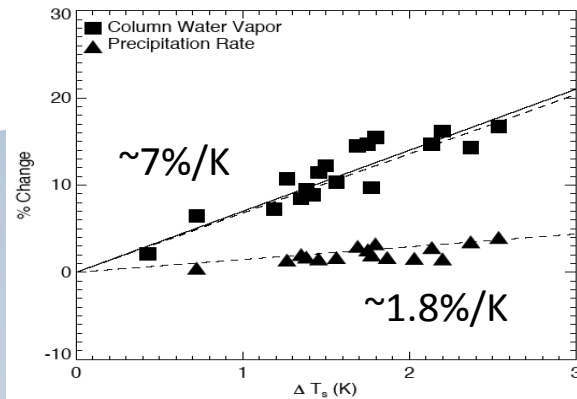


Model  
(135km)



Model  
(25km)

Simulation of spatial distribution of high-impact precipitation events improves with high resolution



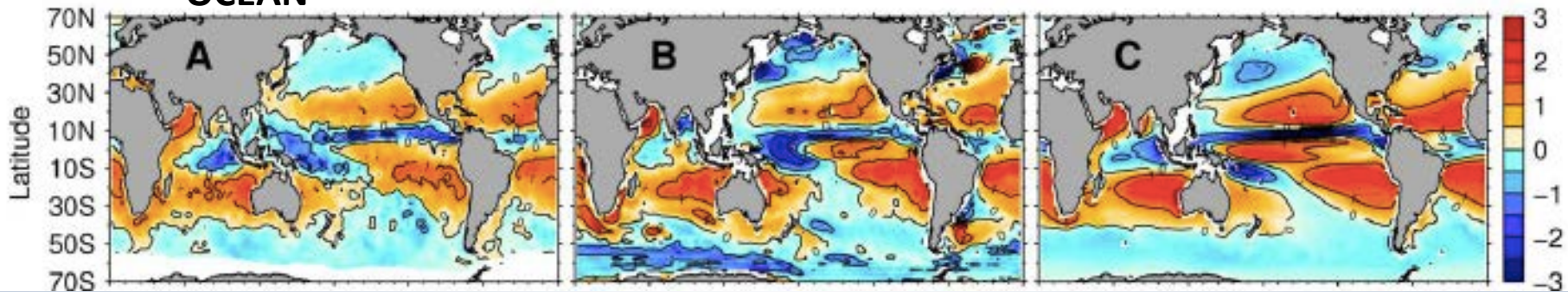
## Theme II: Understanding

### Global Changes

Models predict a global hydrological sensitivity  $\sim 2\%/K$  but a number of studies suggests a much higher sensitivity than that predicted by models

**Regional changes:** The wet wetter and dry drier (WWDD) paradigm. How relevant is it?

### OCEAN



Evaporation – minus  
precipitation

Salinity

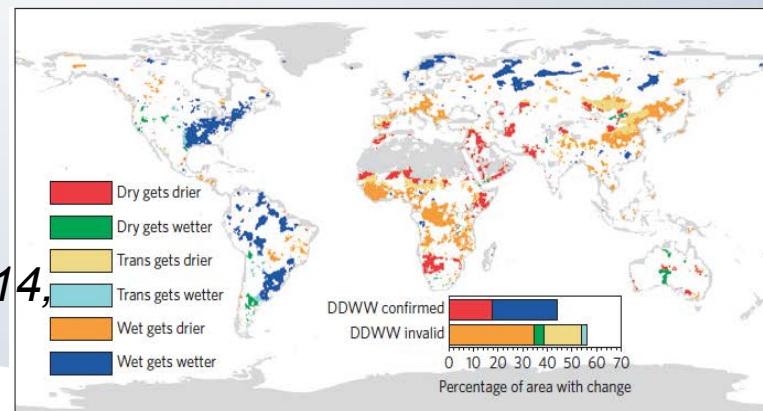
Durack et al. 2011  
Change in Salinity over 50 years

### LAND

No clear support  
for WWDD over  
land

(Greve et al. 2014,

Nature  
Geoscience)



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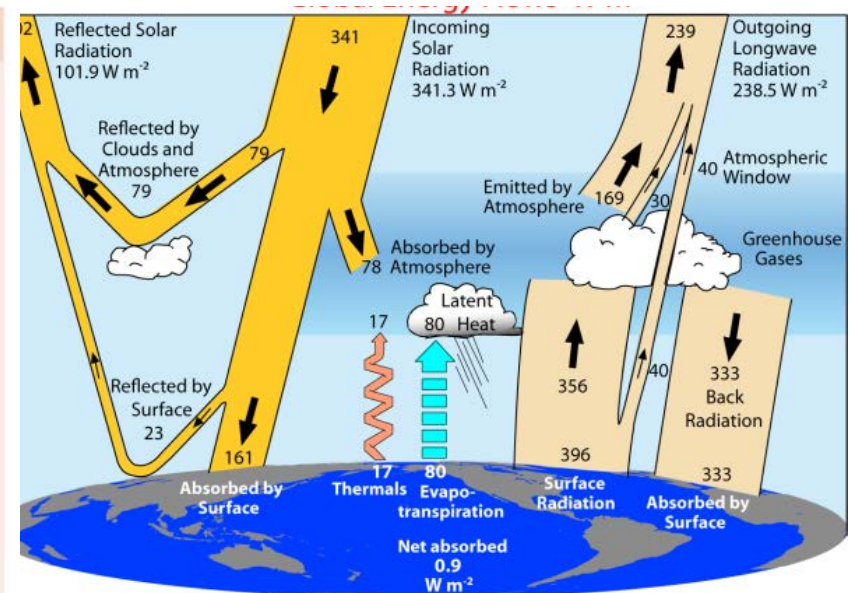
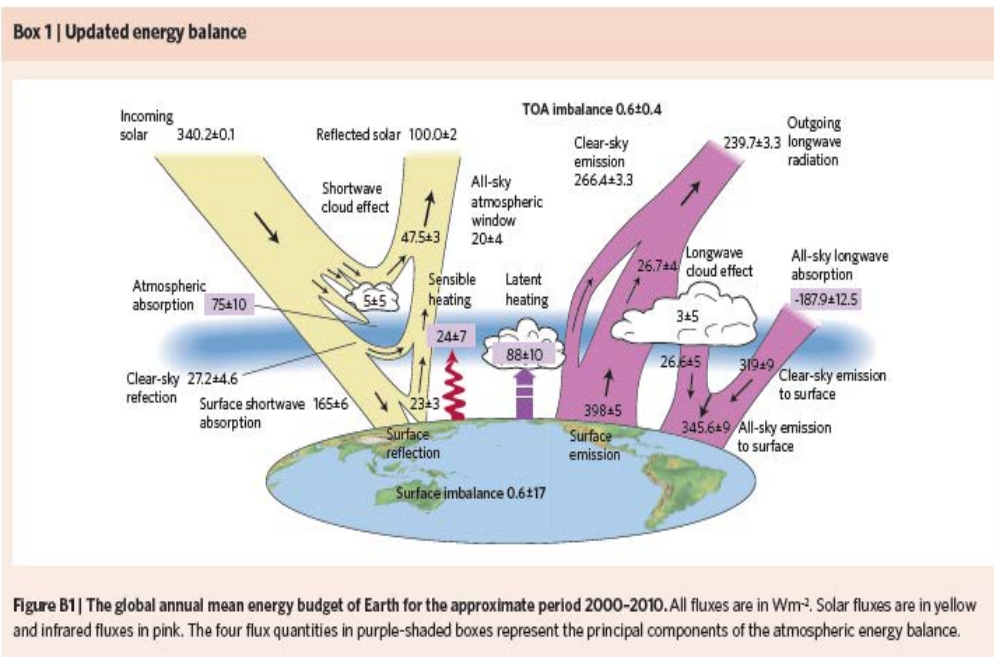
# Closing the planets Energy balance

To achieve a balance we are forced to make 'large' adjustments to our best estimate fluxes ( $10\text{-}15 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$ ).

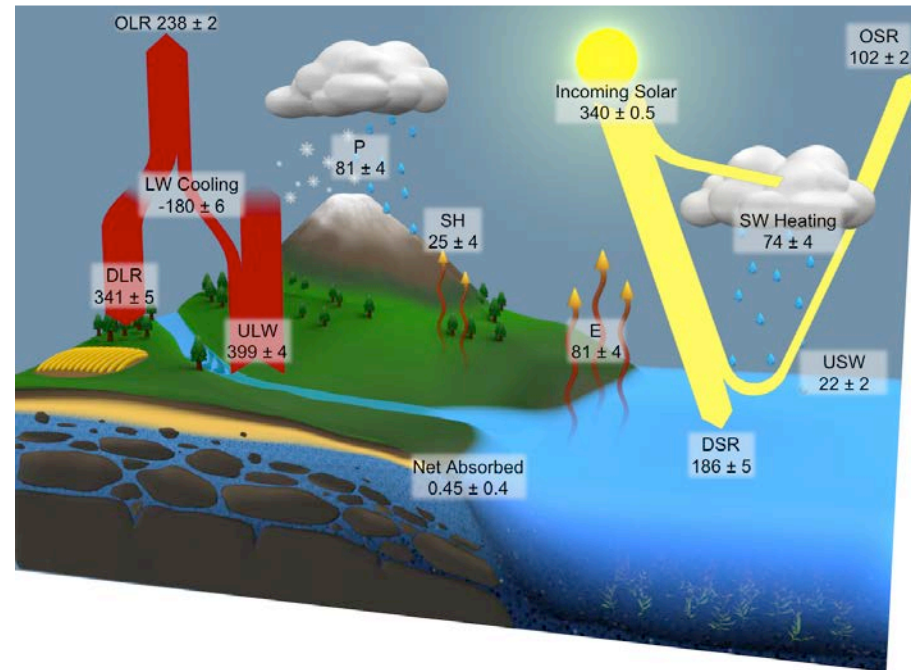
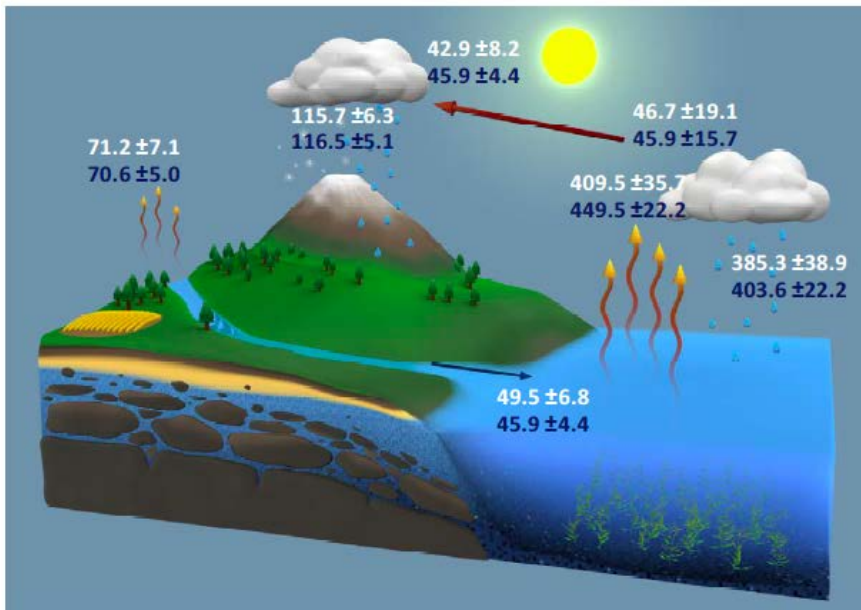
At the TOA this is done wrt the observed ocean heat uptake (e.g. Loeb et al., 2012)

At the surface, two philosophical pathways have been followed

- 1) Small adjustment to turbulent fluxes – Big decrease to radiation - **what is the missing sink of radiant energy?**
- 2) Big increase to turbulent fluxes- Small adjustment to radiation - **where is the missing source of water?**



WG on energy fluxes– goal to develop a more objective,  
joint adjustment of energy and water -



e.g Rodell & L'Ecuyer, GEWEX The Hague NASA NEWS  
project

Thank You