

Future directions of global hydrological modelling and water resources assessment Incorporating human activities

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1 Impacts of agricultural land use change on water

- Perform coupled modeling of
 - land use,
 - water use
(irrigated and rainfed, blue and green agricultural water use, plus industrial and domestic water use), and
 - water resourcesmust include economic modeling
(compare IMPACT-WATER model, Rosegrant et al., IFPRI, LandSHIFT, Schaldach et al., CESR)
- Included or separately: assess impacts on water quality due to N, P and pesticides
(Bouwman et al., IMAGE, RIVM, ongoing work in Frankfurt)
- Base data: global data set of monthly growing areas of 26 irrigated and rainfed crops (spatial resolution 5 min)
(ongoing work in Frankfurt)

2 Impacts of human water use on aqueous ecosystems

Support humanity in finding balance between

“water for humans” and “water for nature”

“Human water use” includes here

- water withdrawals
- reservoirs
- canals
- other structural changes to rivers for e.g. flood protection or navigation

Requires

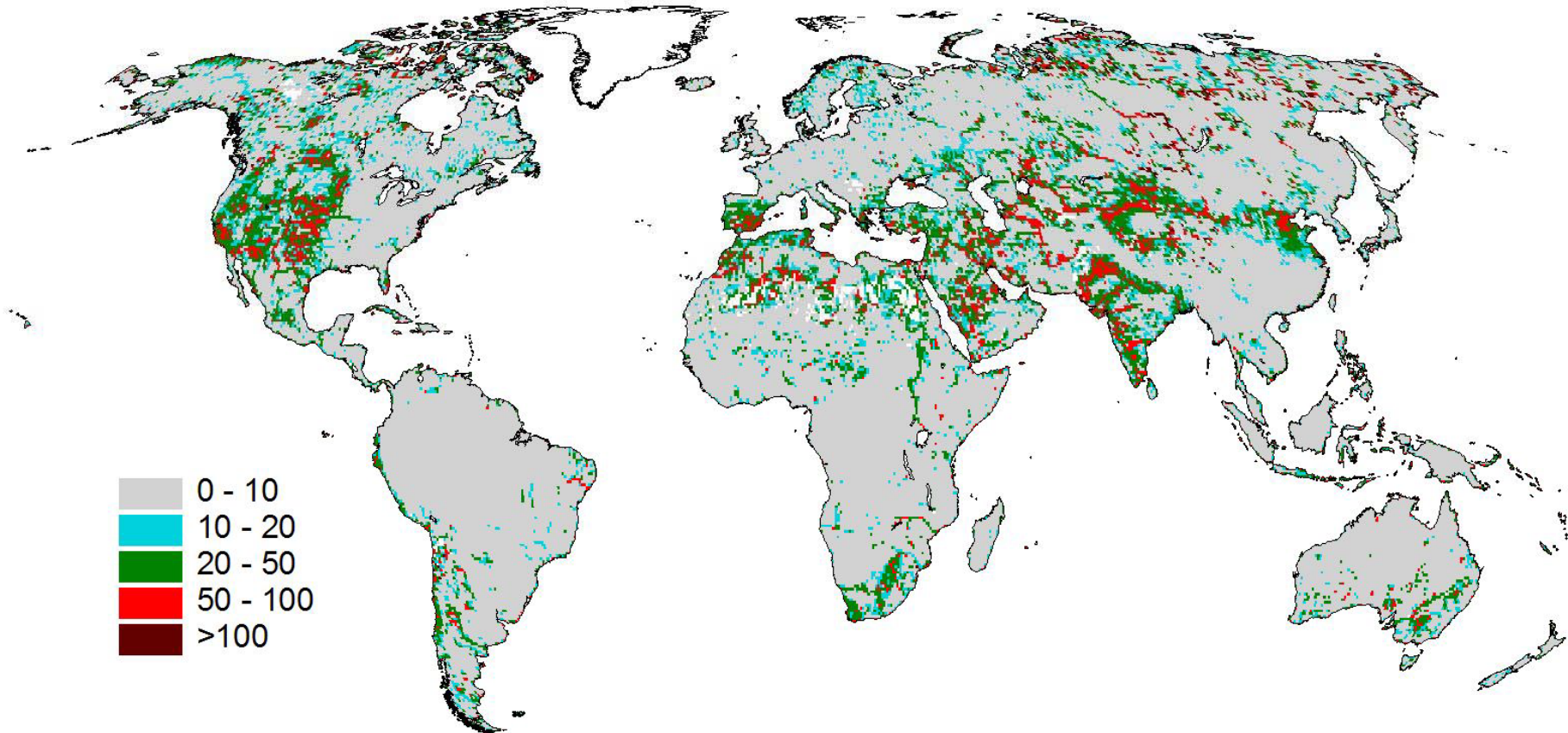
- introduction of these features in global models
- learning from situation in selected river basins

Alteration of river flow regimes due to withdrawals and reservoirs

WaterGAP analysis based on “Range of Variability” approach of Richter et al. (1997)

Change in seasonal regime

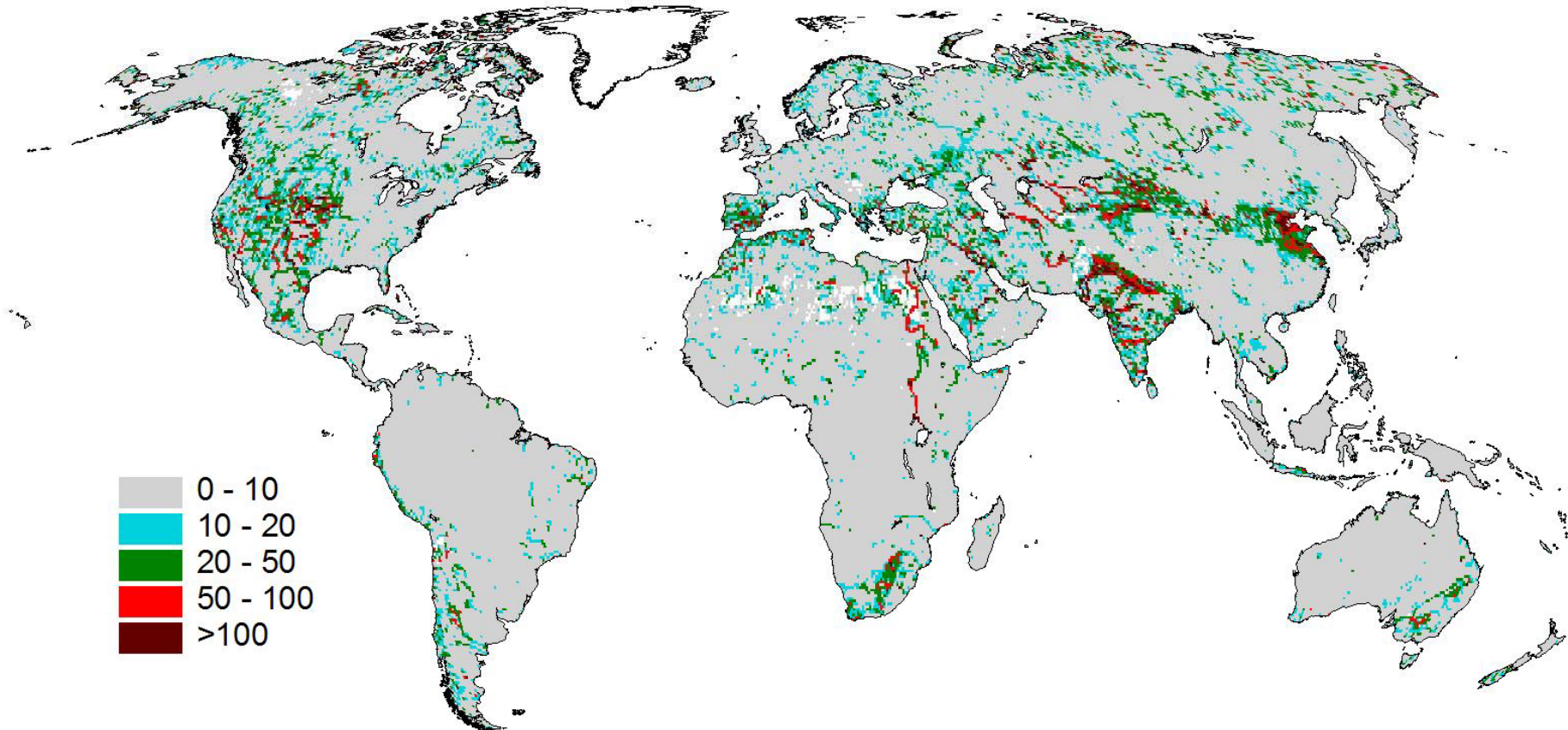
Average absolute difference between 1961-1990 mean monthly river discharge
under natural and anthropogenically altered conditions, in %



Alteration of river flow regimes due to withdrawals and reservoirs

Change in interannual variability of seasonal regime

Average absolute difference between **coefficient of variation** of 1961-1990 monthly river discharge under natural and anthropogenically altered conditions, in %



3 Impacts of climate change

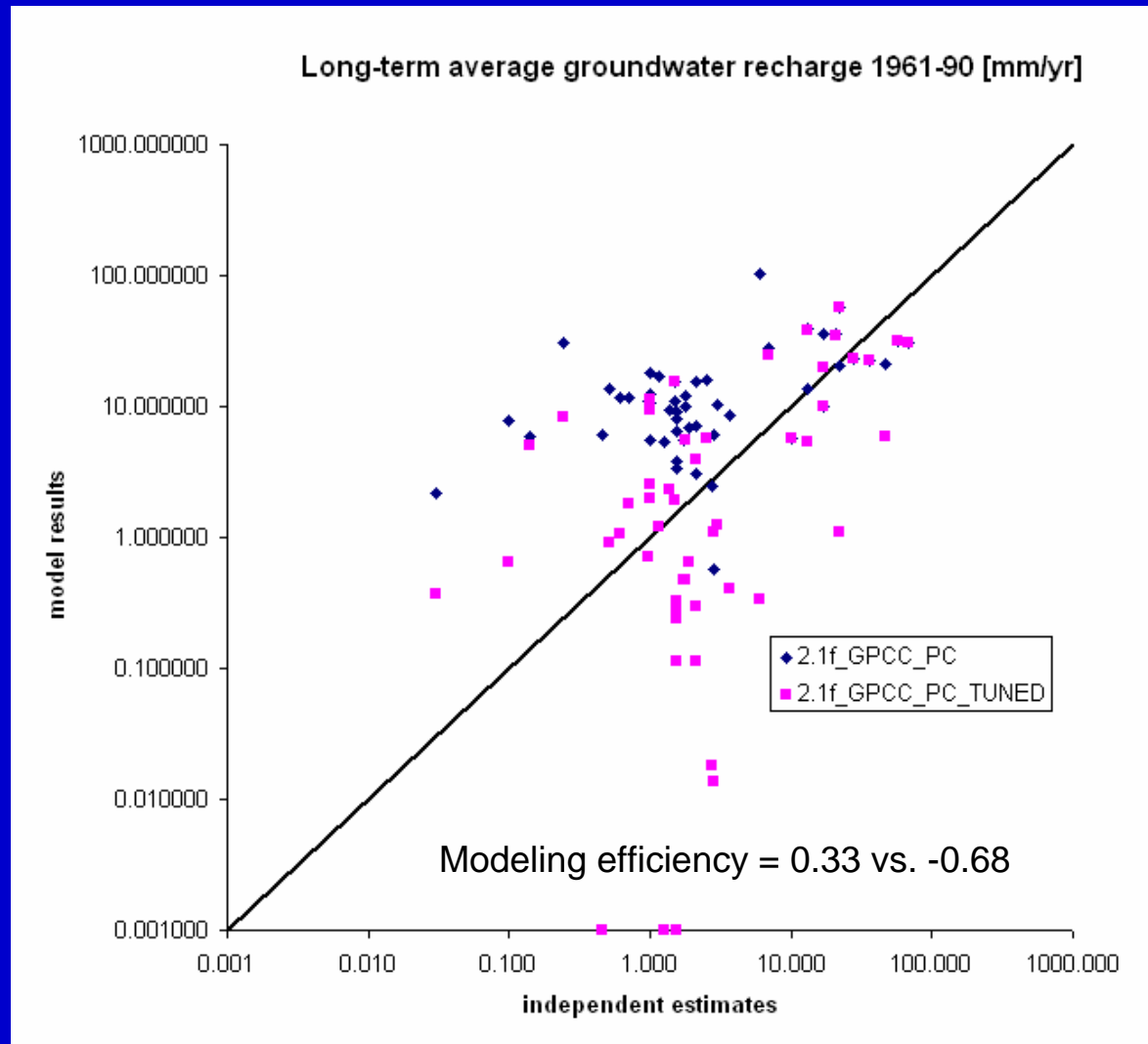
- Many ...
- Combined impact of atmospheric change and sea level rise on groundwater and surface water resources, and flooding, in coastal areas

4 Role of groundwater for water resources issues

- Groundwater recharge
- Groundwater table
- Groundwater withdrawals
- Use and state of fossil groundwater
- Groundwater flows (e.g. directly to ocean)

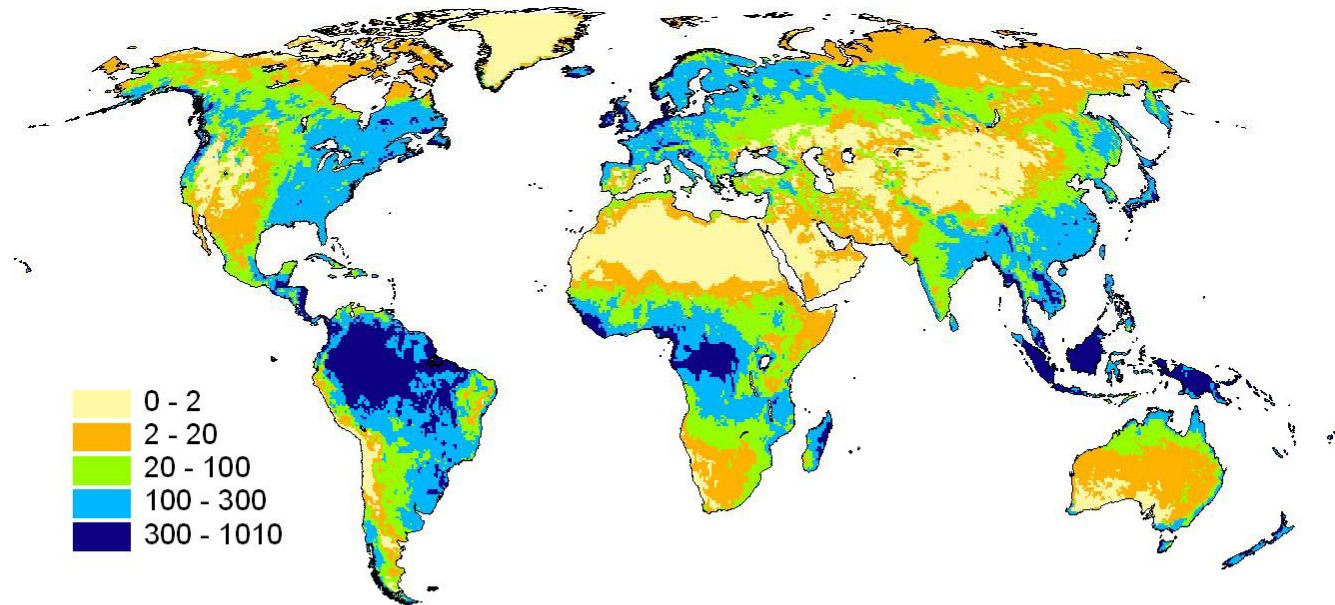
GW recharge – effect of tuning

(WaterGAP Version 2.1f with GPCC corr. precip.)



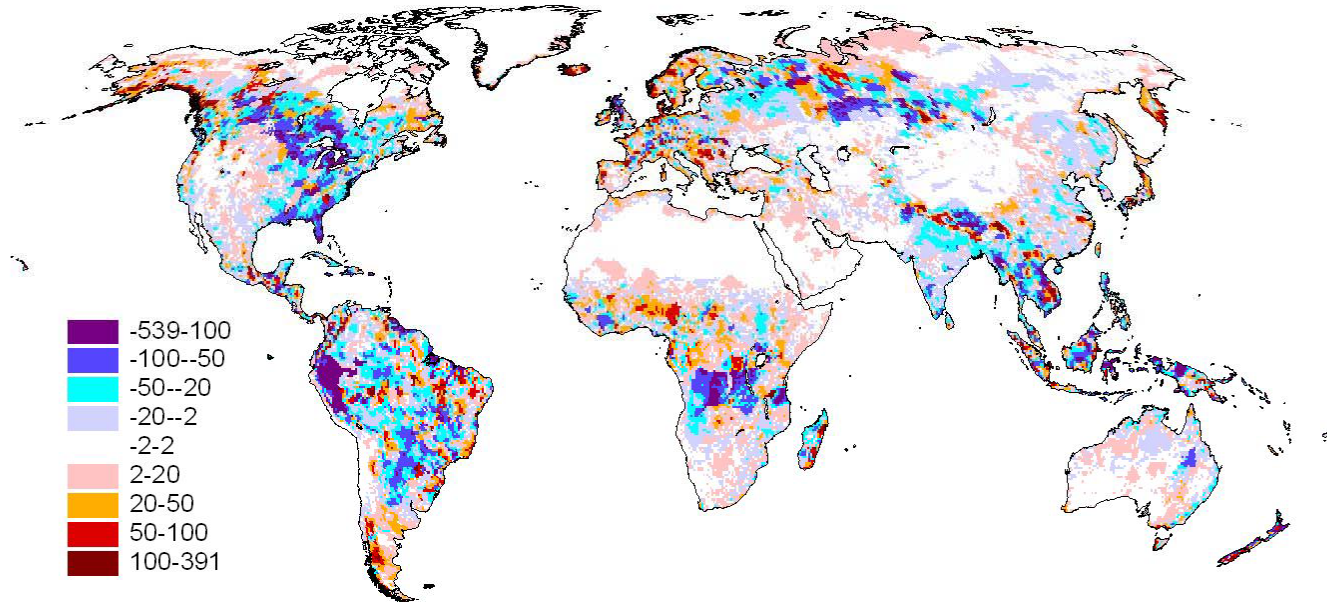
Global map of long-term average 1961-90 groundwater recharge

Groundwater recharge 1961-90, in mm/yr
2.1f_gpcc_precip_corr_tuned



Difference to old (2.1e) version

Difference between groundwater recharge 1961-90, in mm/yr
 $2.1f_gpcc_precip_corr - tuned$ minus $2.1e$



5 Pollution hot spots

Develop global map of pollution hot spots including

- pesticides
- heavy metals
- arsenic
- fluoride
- organic waste
- ...

Assess risk/urgency

6 Improved indicators of water scarcity

Based on case studies and improved global-scale hydrological modeling, e.g.

- water scarcity for ecosystems
(due to human encroachment on water for aqueous ecosystem)
- vs.
water scarcity for humans
- Indicators including green and blue water use and availability
- agricultural and hydrological drought risk

7 Methods to show impacts of global developm. on basin-scale

Make global-scale developments more relevant for water and land management on the river basin scale or in urban areas e.g. by

- downscaling of climate change results
- downscaling of other water-relevant global-scale driving forces to derive local scenarios of water resources, use and quality
- improving indicators that address consumers instead of water and land managers (like “water footprint “ approach of Arjen Hoekstra)

8 Develop new data products / promote improved data collection

E.g.

- Water use data (like in USA)
- Reservoirs (location, geometry and management)
- Water quality

References

- <http://www.geo.uni-frankfurt.de/ipg/ag/dl/publikationen/index.html>

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