

Tutorial #2 - Using Hydrologic Projections

Introduction

When working with ensembles of hydrologic projections, we need to consider the range in the projections between the different emissions scenarios and global climate models. In this tutorial we will be working with ensembles of streamflow projections produced by PCIC to analyse the range of projected future changes in seasonal streamflow.

Those looking for more background on the study design used to generate PCIC's hydrologic projections, they are encouraged to read the following document

https://www.pacificclimate.org/sites/default/files/publications/Revised_Hydro_Scenarios_ENV_Water_Use_Allocation_Report_21Jun2021.pdf

Acquiring projected streamflow data

The Pacific Climate Impact Consortium (PCIC) has two data portals with hydrologic projections from the VICGL Hydrologic Model:

- 1) Gridded-based Hydrologic Model Output (Runoff, SWE, ET, etc.):
<https://www.pacificclimate.org/data/gridded-hydrologic-model-output>
- 2) Station-based Hydrologic Model Output (Streamflow):
<https://www.pacificclimate.org/data/station-hydrologic-model-output>

In this tutorial, we will be using data from the Station-based Hydrologic Model Output from the VICGL Hydrologic Model for the Horsefly River Above McKinley Creek, 08KH010.

- 1) Select 08KH010, under station search, on the modelled streamflow data page, and click on the name Horsefly River above McKinley Creek to download the HORSE.csv.ascii file (Figure 1). Open in excel and delimit by comma only.
- 2) The file contains daily streamflow data at Horsefly River near McKinley Creek for one historical run (PNWNAmet) from 1945-01-01 to 2012-12-31 and 12 BCCAQv2 downscaled GCM scenarios (6 CMIP5 GCMs for 2 Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) 4.5 and 8.5) from 1945-01-01 to 2100-12-31 (Figure 2). Six models were selected to span a wide range in future climate extremes with a cluster initialization algorithm (Cannon, 2015) and each was run under two Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs), RCP 4.5 and 8.5. The RCP 8.5 scenario is a high emissions scenario, with concentrations in 2100 that are three times those that we see today. The RCP 4.5 scenario represents an intermediate emissions trajectory in which policies are implemented to reduce anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and the radiative forcing stabilizes before 2100. (See van Vuuren et al., 2011.) The end-of-century radiative forcing in RCP 4.5 also roughly corresponds to the end-of-century forcing that we would see if the international pledges for the Paris Agreement were to be met.

PCIC - CSHS Webinar July 21st, 2022, 10:00 AM to 12:00 PM PST

Selecting, Applying, and Interpreting Climate Projections for Hydrologic Modelling

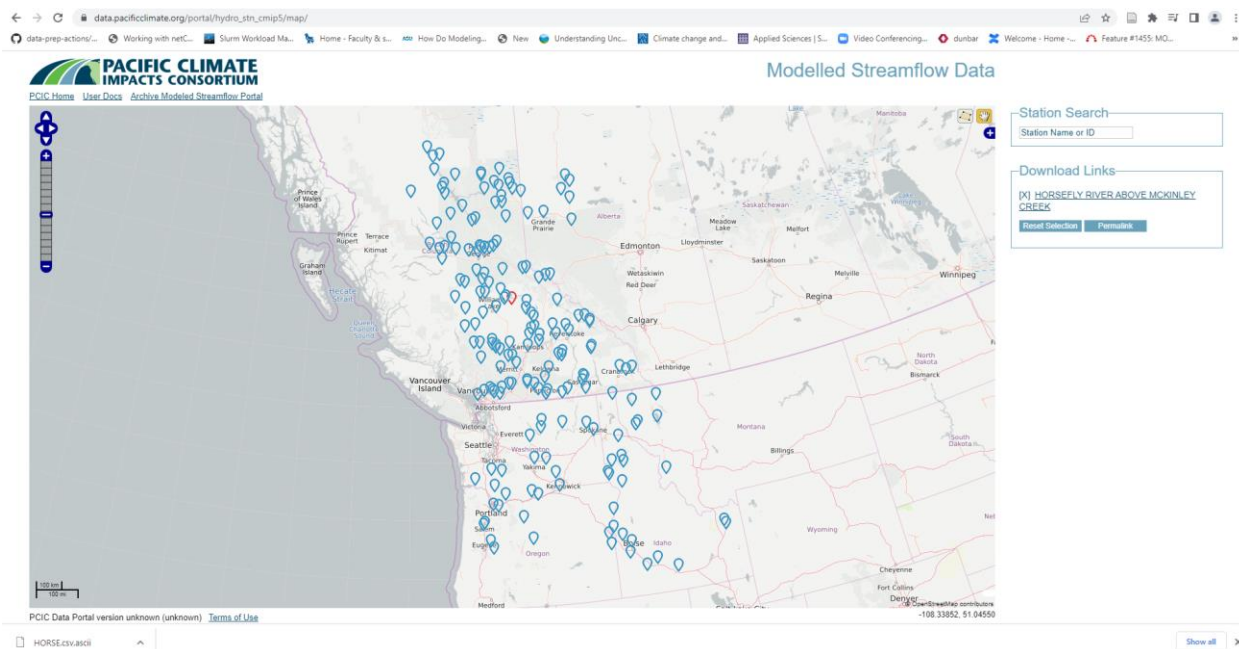


Figure 1 - Screen shot of the Station-based Hydrologic Model Data portal

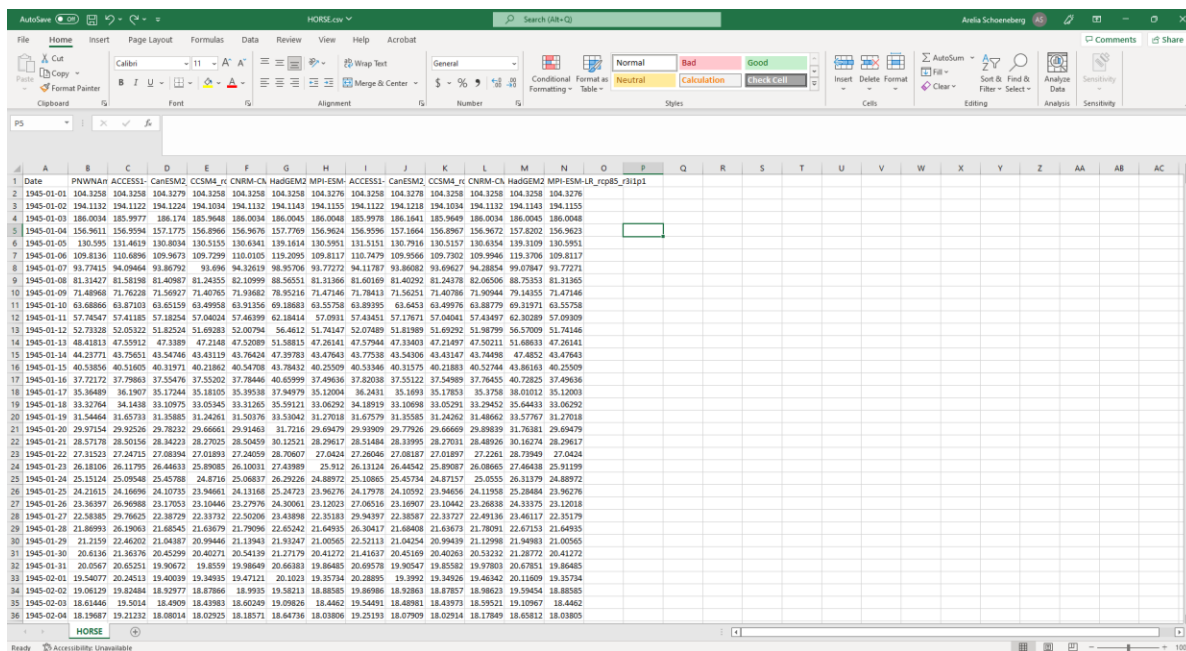


Figure 2 - Screen shot of the Horse.csv

Exercises

Using the information found on the data portal landing page and the downloaded streamflow data itself, see if you can answer the following questions:

- 1) What is the gridded observational dataset used to calibrate (a) the hydrologic model and (b) the BCCAQv2 statistical downscaling?
- 2) What is the ensemble size?
- 3) How well does the simulation of streamflow using the gridded historical meteorological dataset compare to observational data from the WSC gauge (08KH010)?
- 4) What is the range in spring streamflow change between GCMs in the 2050s (mid-century) versus the 2080s (end-century)? Are the changes all in the same direction?
- 5) What is the degree of consensus for the median change in seasonal flow for a) spring (MAM) in the 2080s for RCP8.5, and b) for fall (SON) in the 2080s (end-century) for RCP4.5

See Appendix A for results for Horsefly River Above McKinley Creek, 08KH010, that will help answer some of the above questions.

Appendix A – Exercise Results for Horsefly River above McKinley Creek

Verification of PNWNAmet streamflow versus observations, calculated using the hydroGOF R package, are presented in Figure 3. Projected changes in seasonal streamflow versus the Baseline period are shown graphically in Figure 4 and summarised in Table 1 (absolute change) and Table 2 (relative change).

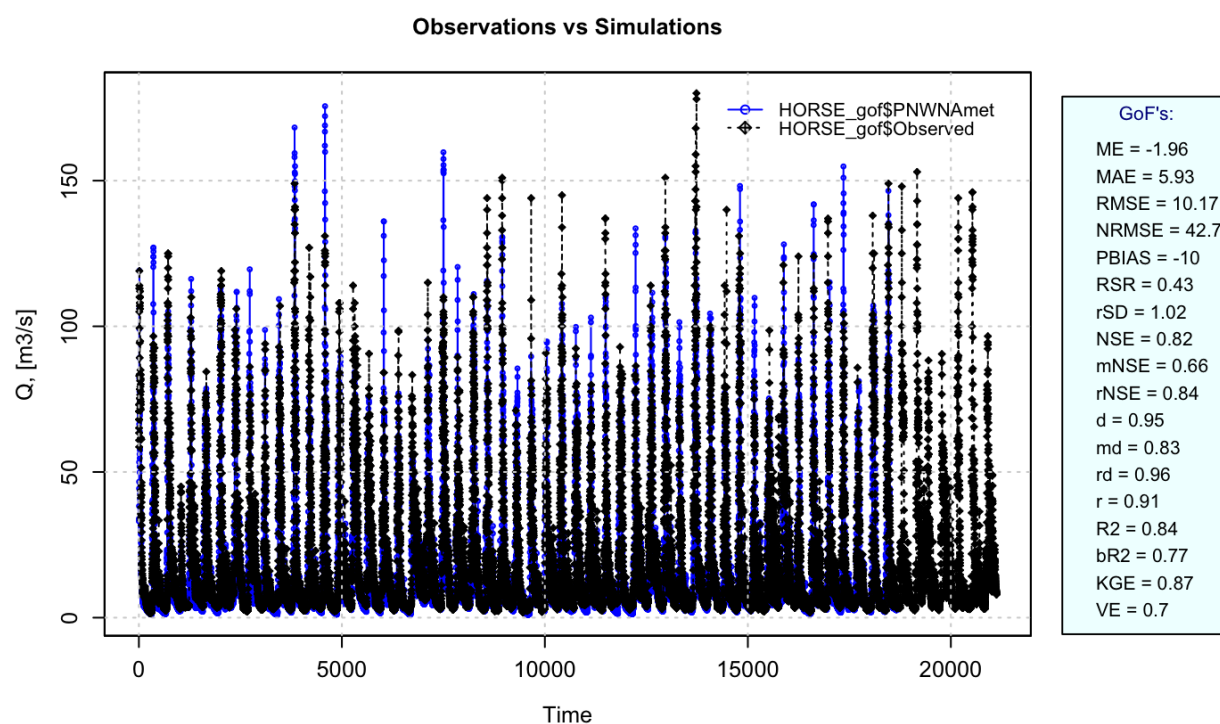


Figure 3 - Daily hydrograph comparison and goodness-of-fit metrics for the Horsefly River near McKinley Creek. ME - Mean Error (m^3/s), MAE - mean absolute error (m^3/s), RMSE – root mean square error (m^3/s), NRMSE – normalized RMSE (-), PBIAS – percent bias (%), RSR - ratio of RMSE to the standard deviation of the observations (-), rSD – ratio of standard deviations (-), NSE – Nash-Sutcliffe Efficiency (-), mNSE - modified Nash-Sutcliffe efficiency (-), rNSE - relative Nash-Sutcliffe efficiency (-), d – index of agreement (-), md – modified index of agreement (-), rd – relative index of agreement (-), r – correlation coefficient (-), R2 - coefficient of determination (-), bR2 - coefficient of determination (R2) multiplied by the slope of the regression line between sim and obs (-), KGE – Kling-Gupta Efficiency (-), and VE – volumetric efficiency (-)

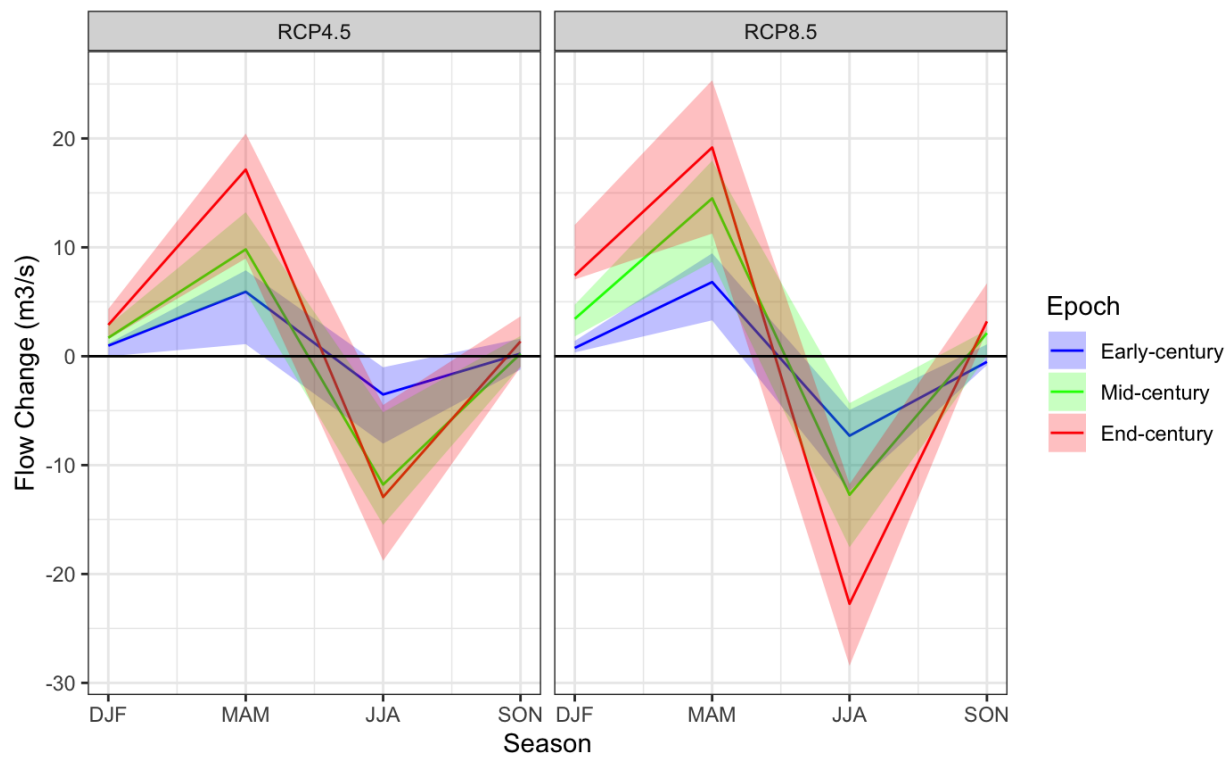


Figure 4. Projected change in seasonal flow for the Horsefly River above McKinley Creek for Early-, Mid-, and End-century for the RCP4.5 (left panel) and RCP8.5 (right panel) emissions scenarios.

Table 1. Summary of ensemble of projected seasonal flow changes from baseline, given as the ensemble median and range (minimum and maximum)

Scen	Period	Projected Changes in seasonal flow (m ³ /s)											
		Minimum				Median				Maximum			
		DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON
RCP4.5	Early-century	0.0	1.1	-8.0	-1.2	1.0	5.9	-3.5	0.2	1.2	7.9	-1.0	1.6
	Mid-century	1.1	5.9	-15.5	-0.9	1.7	9.8	-11.8	0.2	2.8	13.2	-5.1	1.9
	End-century	1.6	9.0	-18.8	-1.0	2.9	17.1	-12.9	1.4	4.3	20.4	-4.5	3.7
RCP8.5	Early-century	0.3	3.3	-12.4	-0.8	0.8	6.8	-7.3	-0.5	1.4	9.4	-4.9	1.1
	Mid-century	1.8	8.7	-17.5	0.1	3.4	14.5	-12.7	2.1	4.7	18.0	-4.3	2.4
	End-century	7.1	11.3	-28.4	2.4	7.4	19.2	-22.7	3.2	12.1	25.3	-11.7	6.7

Table 2. Summary of ensemble of projected relative seasonal flow changes from baseline, given as the ensemble median and range (minimum and maximum)

Scen	Period	Projected Relative Changes in seasonal flow (%)											
		Minimum				Median				Maximum			
		DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON
RCP4.5	Early-century	-0.4	4.5	-22.4	-17.6	26.6	26.8	-10.4	3.1	33.3	39.8	-3.1	22.7
	Mid-century	27.6	27.5	-43.2	-11.5	48.5	45.2	-34.4	3.1	74.5	65.1	-13.8	26.1
	End-century	49.4	36.2	-52.5	-14.6	77.1	77.8	-38.5	17.1	114.5	103.2	-13.3	51.4
RCP8.5	Early-century	10.1	13.2	-34.6	-11.1	21.1	31.1	-21.1	-7.1	37.1	44.2	-14.7	15.2
	Mid-century	57.2	38.9	-49.0	0.7	93.2	66.1	-37.9	28.6	124.7	90.0	-12.8	32.3
	End-century	193.2	45.2	-79.4	34.6	216.5	92.8	-65.3	42.7	318.3	112.8	-34.9	94.0