

# Nonstationarity in Global Hydrological Water Budget, Evidence-based on GRACE Satellite Mission

**Emad Hasan, Ph.D.**

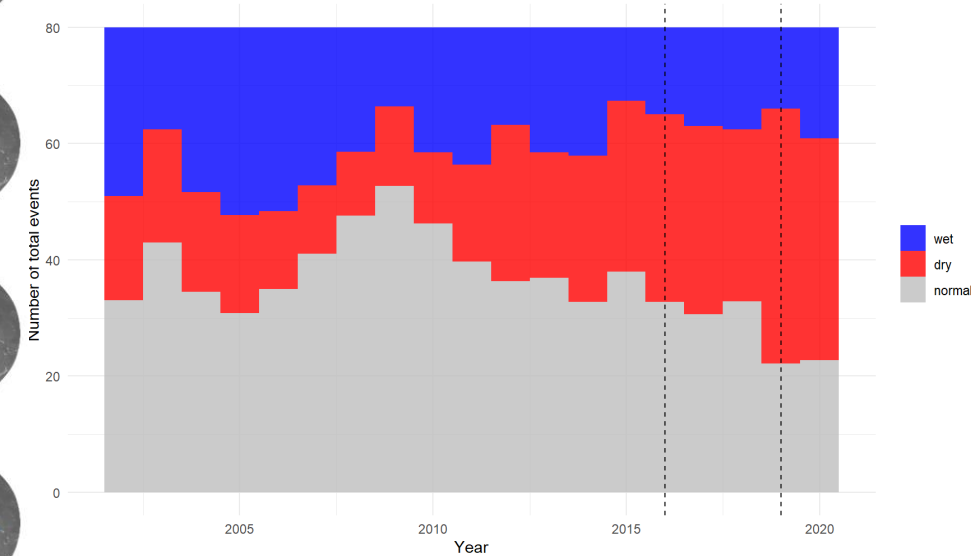
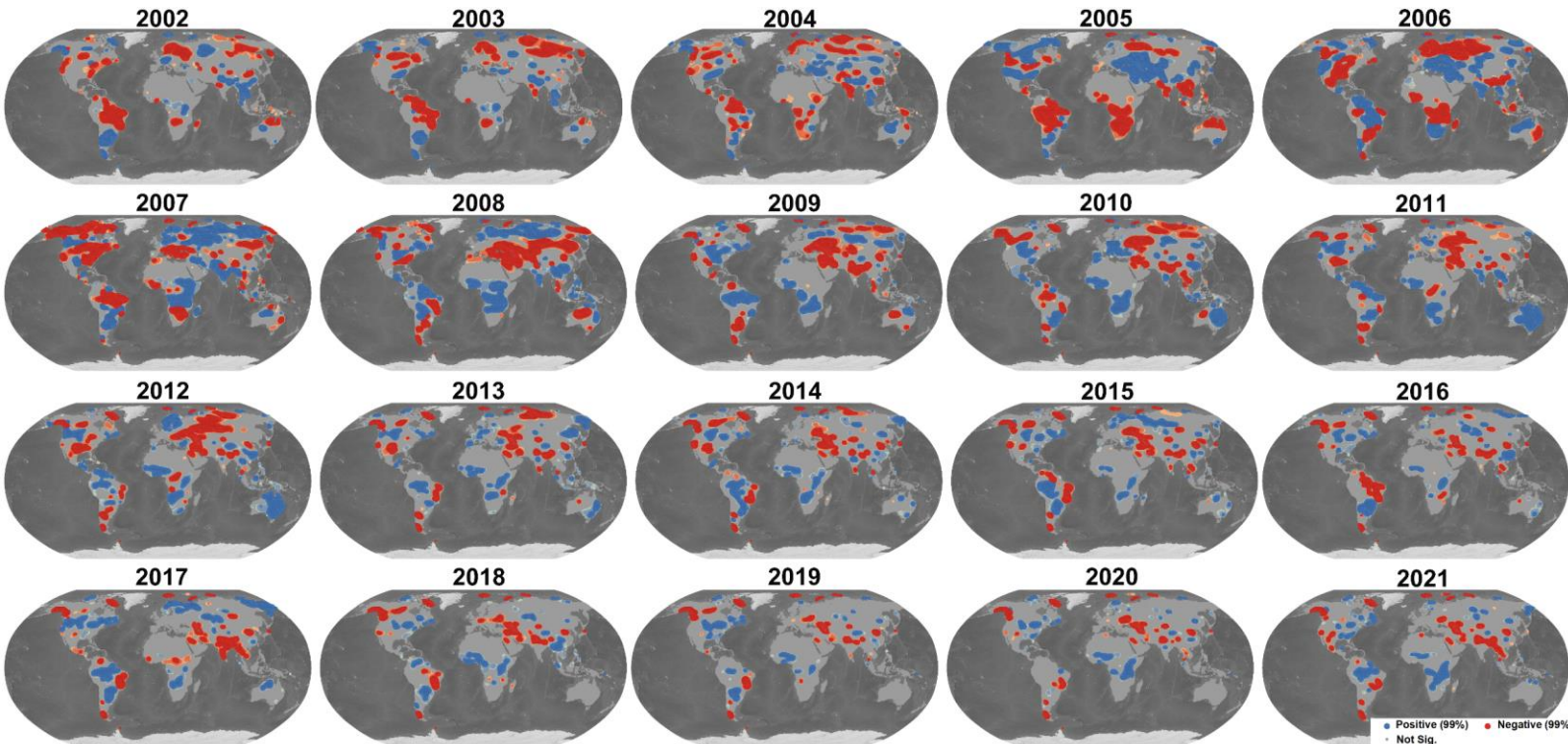
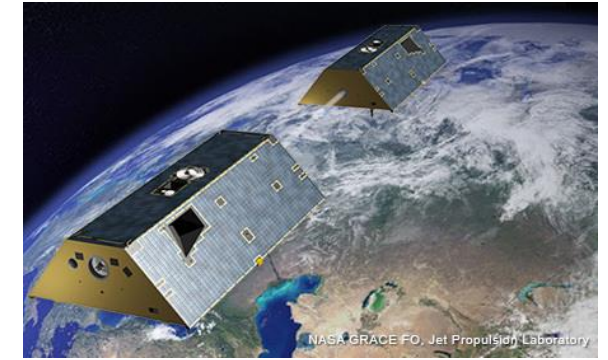
Himanshu Save, Mark E. Tamisiea, Srinivas Bettadpur

Center for Space Research (CSR)

The University of Texas at Austin

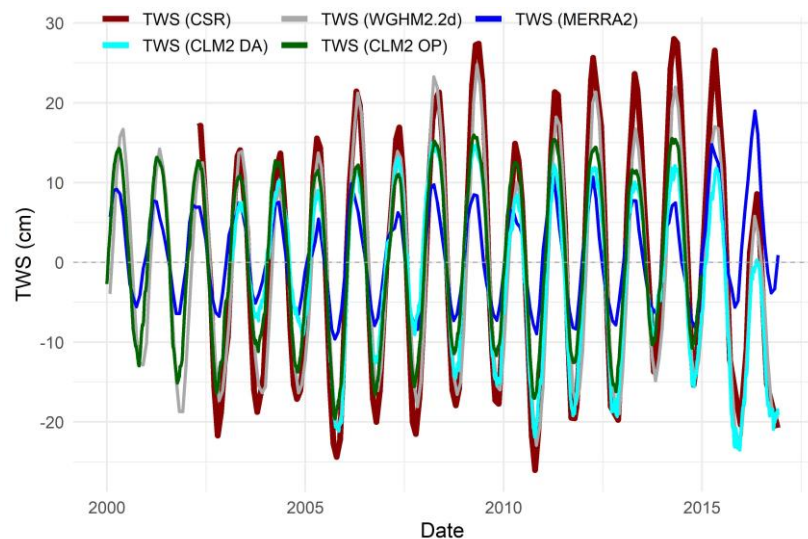
# The Amazing GRACE

$$(P + R_I + G_I + H_I) - (ET + R_O + G_O + H_O) = \overline{\Delta S} = \Delta \text{TWS}$$

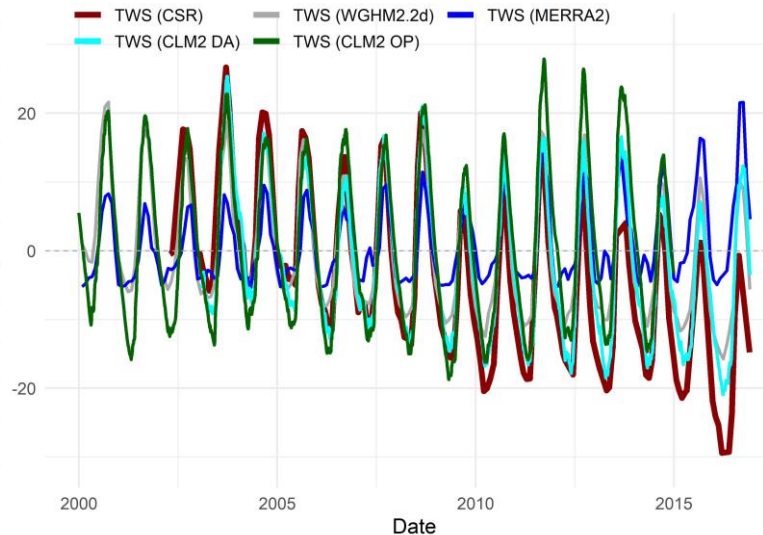


# GRACE vs LSMs

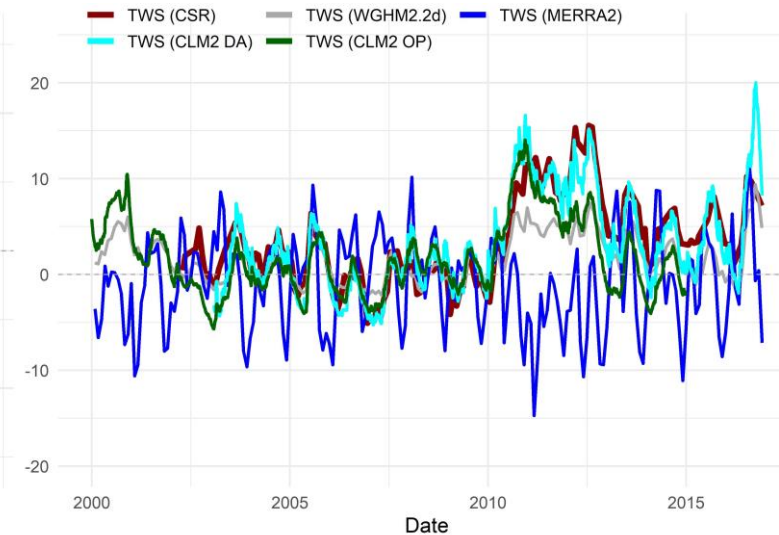
## Amazon



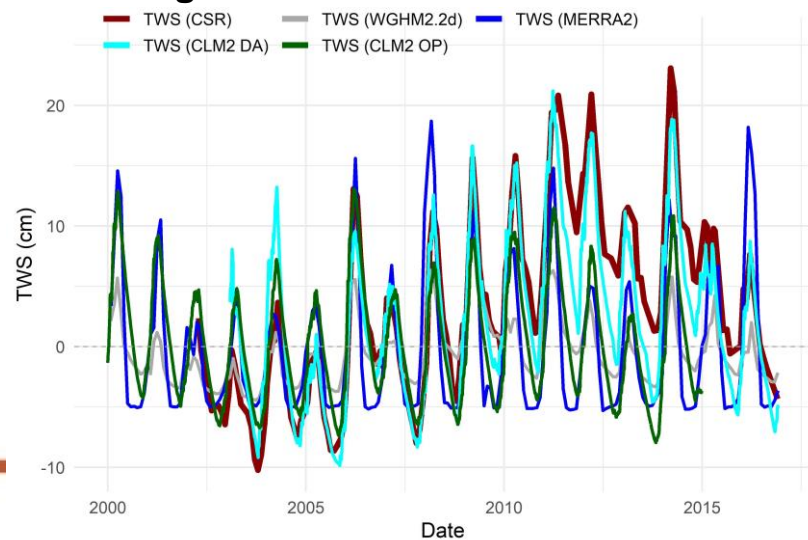
## Ganges



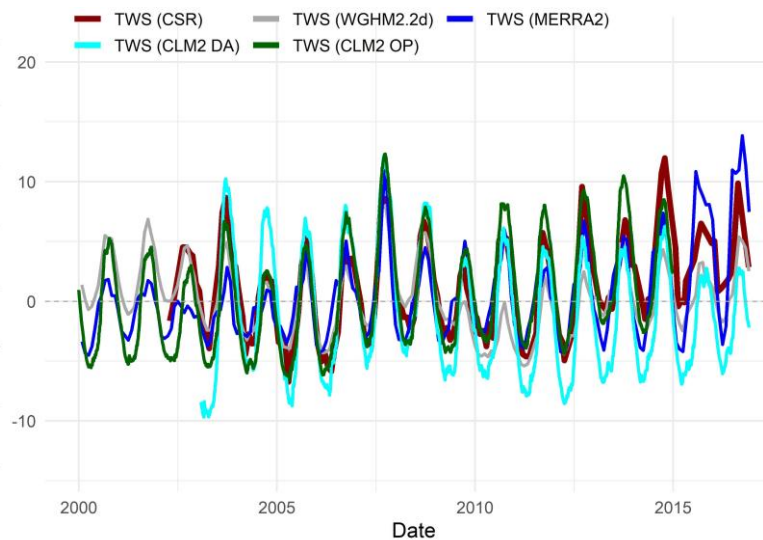
## Murray Darling



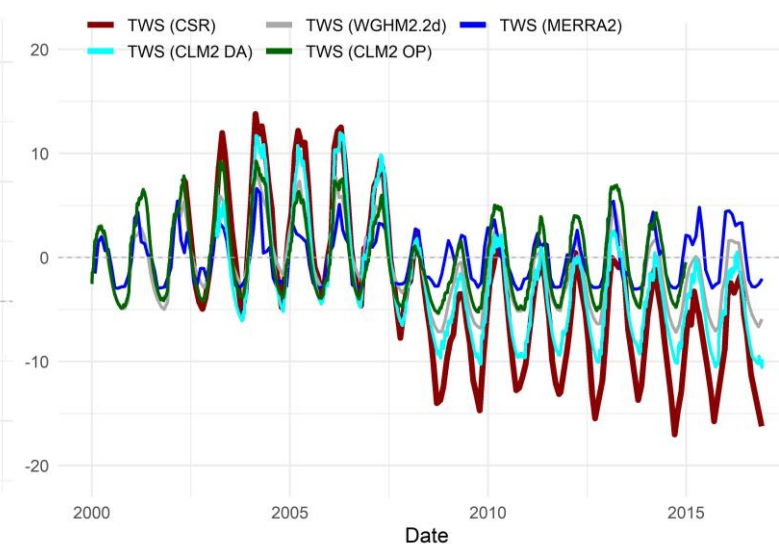
## Okavango



## Nile



## Tigris-Euphrates





# Background

## Anthropogenic contributions

POLICYFORUM

CLIMATE CHANGE 2008

## Stationarity Is Dead: Whither Water Management?

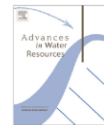
P. C. D. Milly,<sup>1\*</sup> Julio Betancourt,<sup>2</sup> Malin Falkenmark,<sup>3</sup> Robert M. Hirsch,<sup>4</sup> Zbigniew W. Kundzewicz,<sup>5</sup> Dennis P. Lettenmaier,<sup>6</sup> Ronald J. Stouffer<sup>7</sup>

Advances in Water Resources 77 (2015) 17–36

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Advances in Water Resources

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/advwatres](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/advwatres)



Stationarity is undead: Uncertainty dominates the distribution of extremes

Francesco Serinaldi\*, Chris G. Kilsby

School of Civil Engineering and Geosciences, Newcastle University, Newcastle Upon Tyne NE1 7RU, UK  
Willis Research Network, 51 Lime St., London EC3M 7DQ, UK



AGU PUBLICATIONS

Water Resources Research

COMMENTARY

10.1002/2015WR017408

Correspondence to:  
P. C. D. Milly,  
[cmilly@usgs.gov](mailto:cmilly@usgs.gov)

On Critiques of “Stationarity is Dead:  
Whither Water Management?”

P. C. D. Milly<sup>1</sup>, Julio Betancourt<sup>2</sup>, Malin Falkenmark<sup>3</sup>, Robert M. Hirsch<sup>2</sup>, Zbigniew W. Kundzewicz<sup>4,5</sup>,  
Dennis P. Lettenmaier<sup>6</sup>, Ronald J. Stouffer<sup>7</sup>, Michael D. Dettinger<sup>8</sup>, and Valentina Krysanova<sup>5</sup>

Center for Space Research

Climate change undermines a basic assumption that historically has facilitated management of water supplies, demands, and risks.

## Order of integration

$$y_t \sim I(0) \quad \text{AR}(0)$$

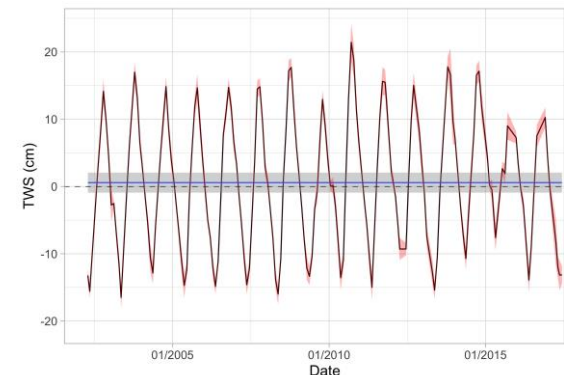
$$y_t \sim I(p) \quad \text{AR}(p)$$

Trend, level  
(**KPSS**)

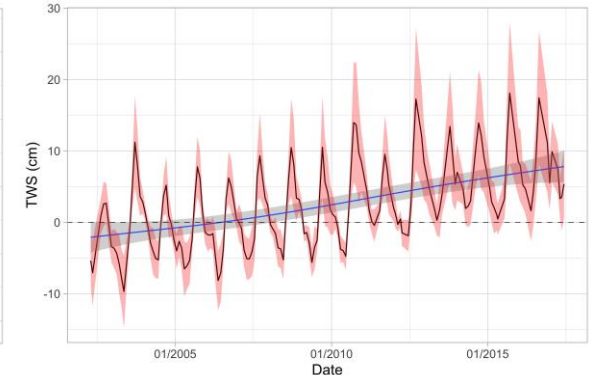
No trend (differencing)

- **DF** (AR 1) **ADF** (AR p)

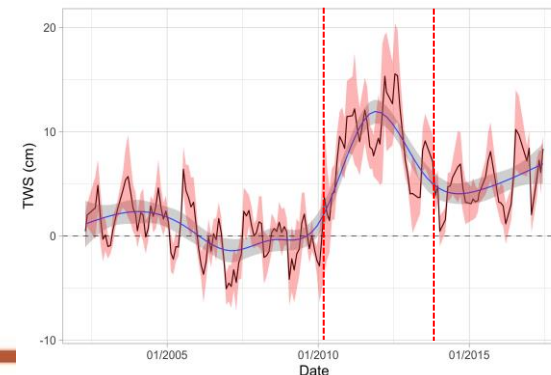
Godavari basin



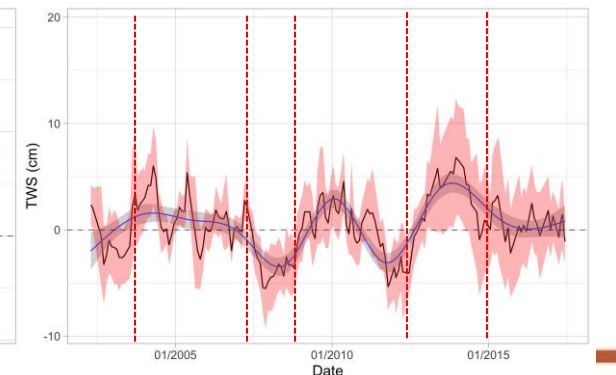
Northern Niger basin



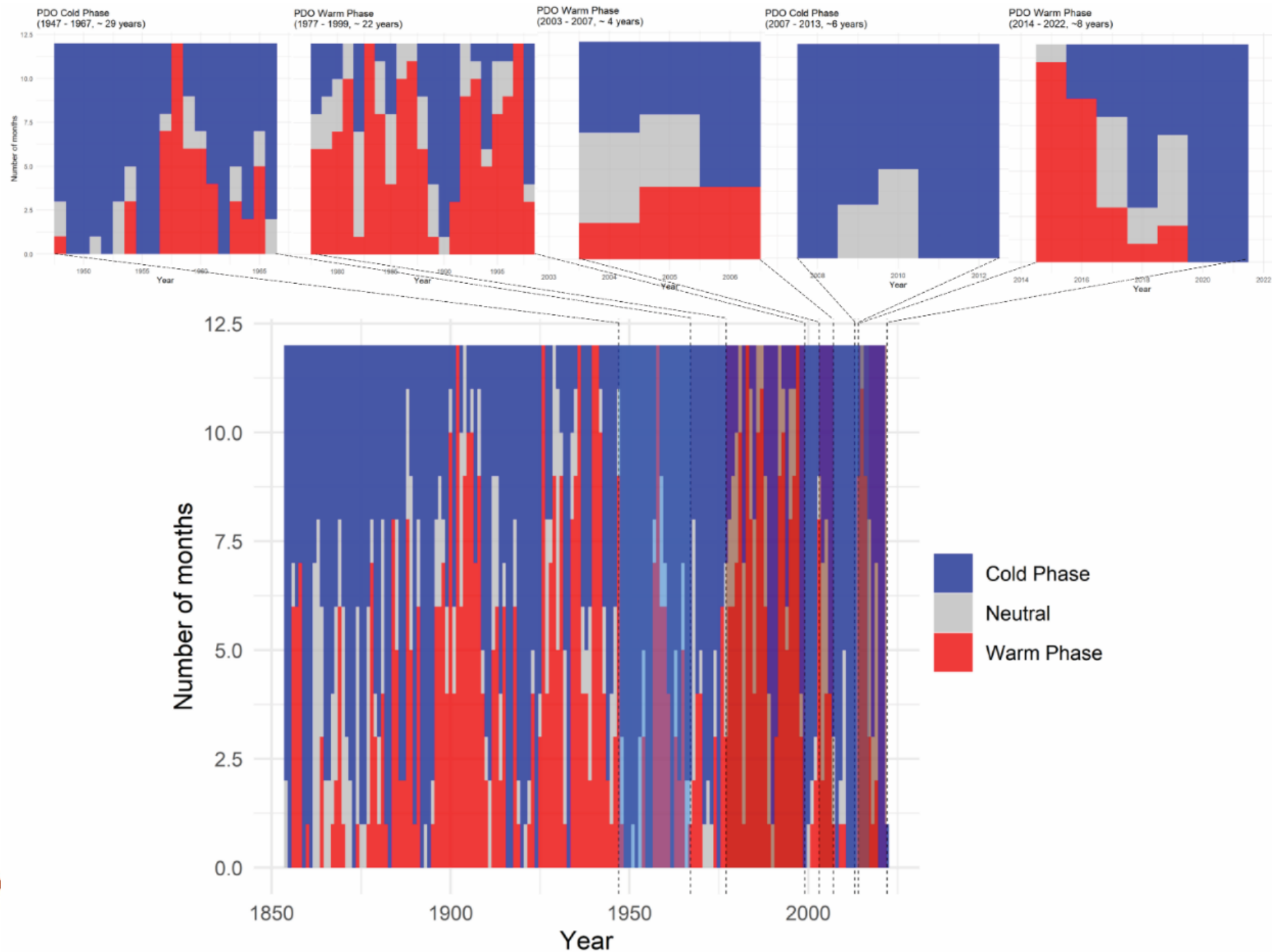
Murray-darling basin



Amur basin

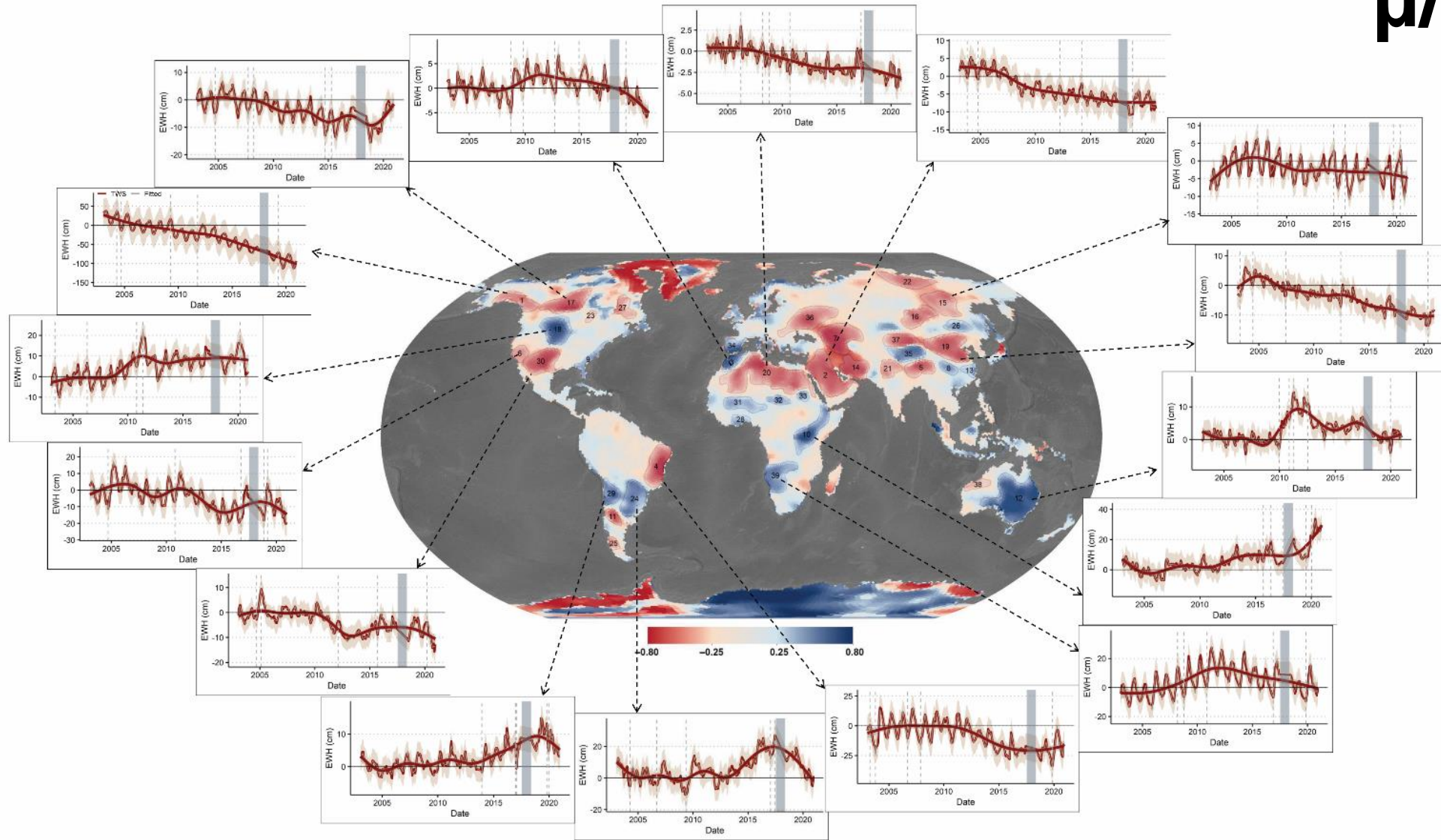


# Background



# Stationarity testing

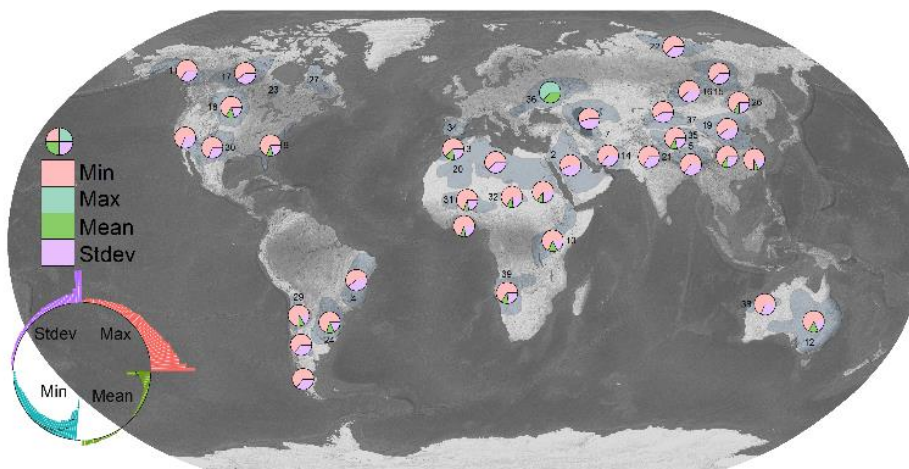
$\mu/\sigma$



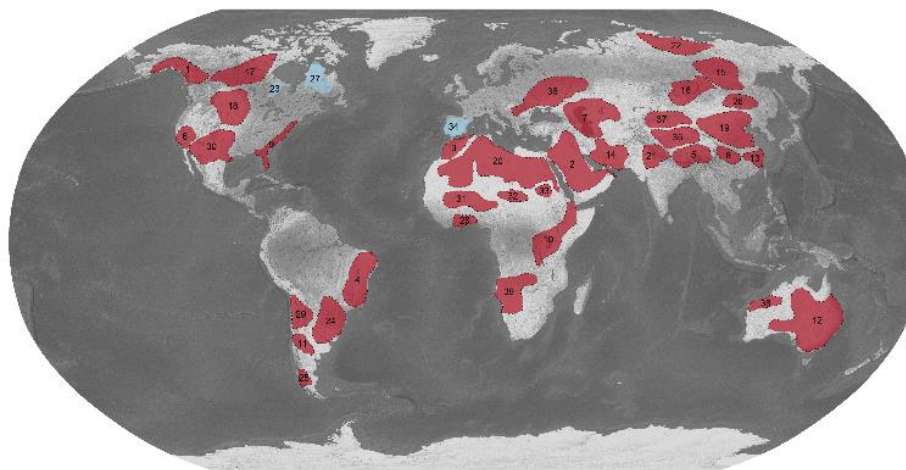


# Stationarity testing

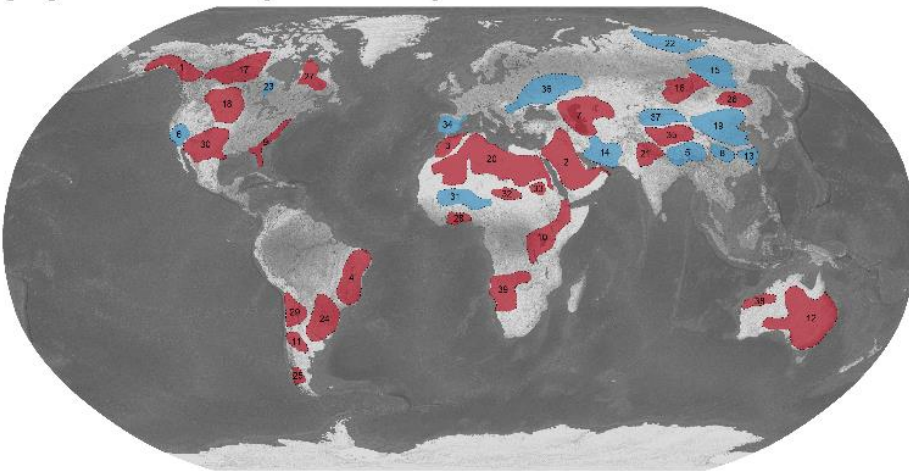
(a) Stats



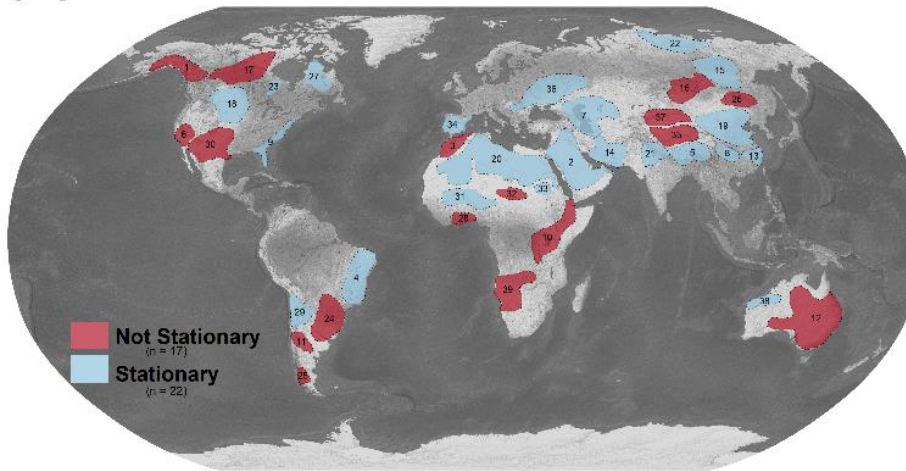
(b) KPSS (Level)



(c) KPSS (Trend)

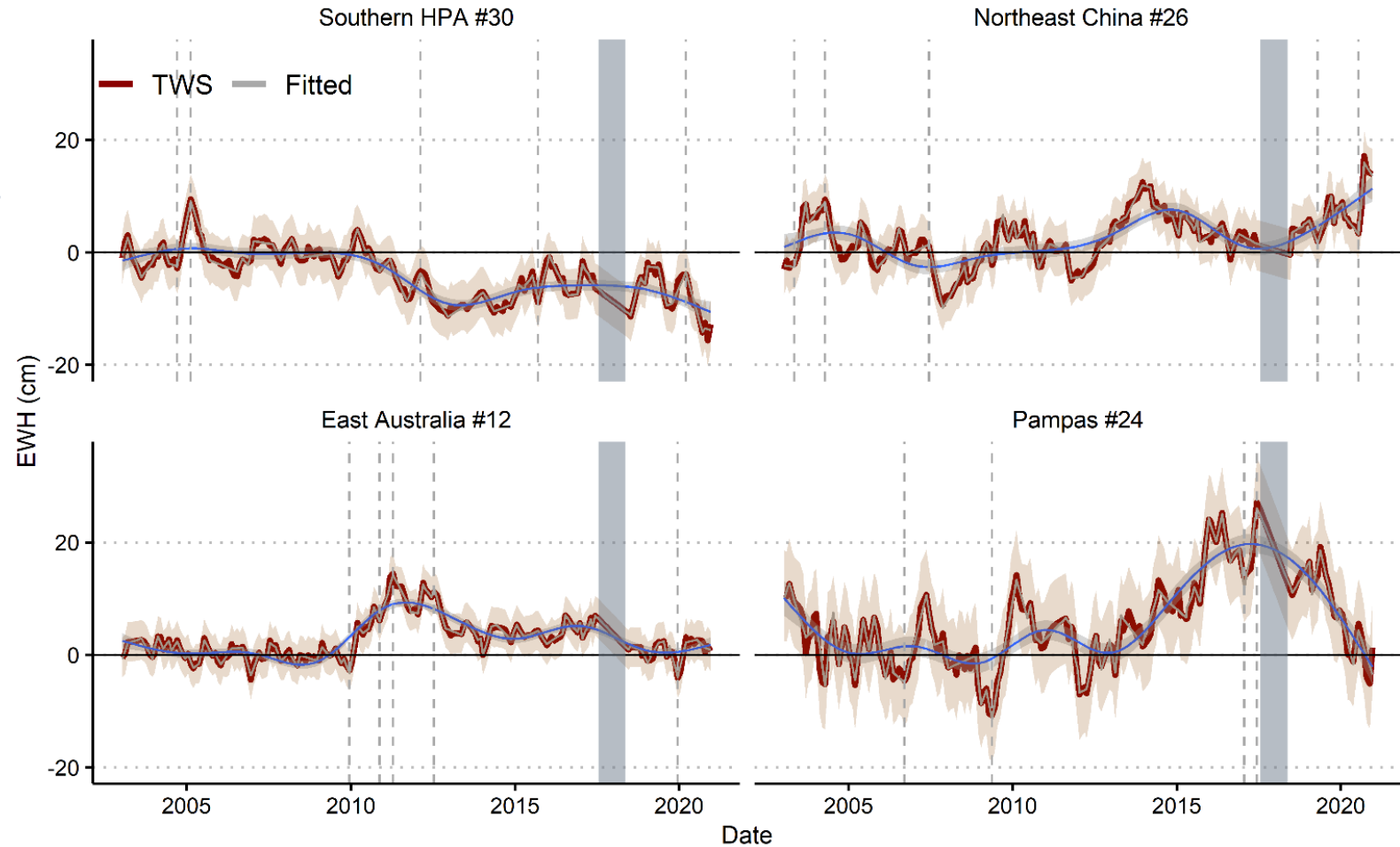


(d) ADF



# Remarks

- The hotspot regions that were identified as nonstationary systems around all tested components, e.g., level, trend, and periodicity, are representing hydrologic systems that undergone significant anthropogenic and climatic forcings.
- The nonstationary hotspot regions indicate an increased susceptibility to hydrologic extremes and compromised capacities to timely cope, respond, and mitigate





# Thanks!!!

[ehasan@csr.utexas.edu](mailto:ehasan@csr.utexas.edu)