

Assessing the impact of climate and water demand changes on hydrology and water resources in the Turia river basin, Spain

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CLIMATE CHANGE PHENOMENA

IMPACTS ON WATER RESOURCE SYSTEMS



Design by ultimate team from Flatiron

IMPACTS ON WATER RESOURCE SYSTEMS

METHODOLOGY REQUIREMENTS



CONFIDENCE IN
CLIMATE MODELS



COMPLEXITY OF
SYSTEMS



EXOGENOUS
FACTORS



Design by ultimatearm from Flaticon



PROPOSED METHODOLOGY



CLIMATE
MODEL

- POTENTIAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION (PET) ESTIMATION IMPROVEMENTS
- DUAL APPROACH PERFORMANCE EVALUATION



HYDROLOGICAL
MODEL

- MODEL PERFORMANCE PRE-EVALUATION FOR HISTORICAL EXCEPTIONAL CLIMATE CONDITIONS



WATER RESOURCE
SYSTEM MODEL

- DUAL IMPACT ANALYSIS



POTENTIAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION (PET) ESTIMATION IMPROVEMENTS

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

MODIFICATION PROPOSED

Low information demand
Higher PET estimation accuracy

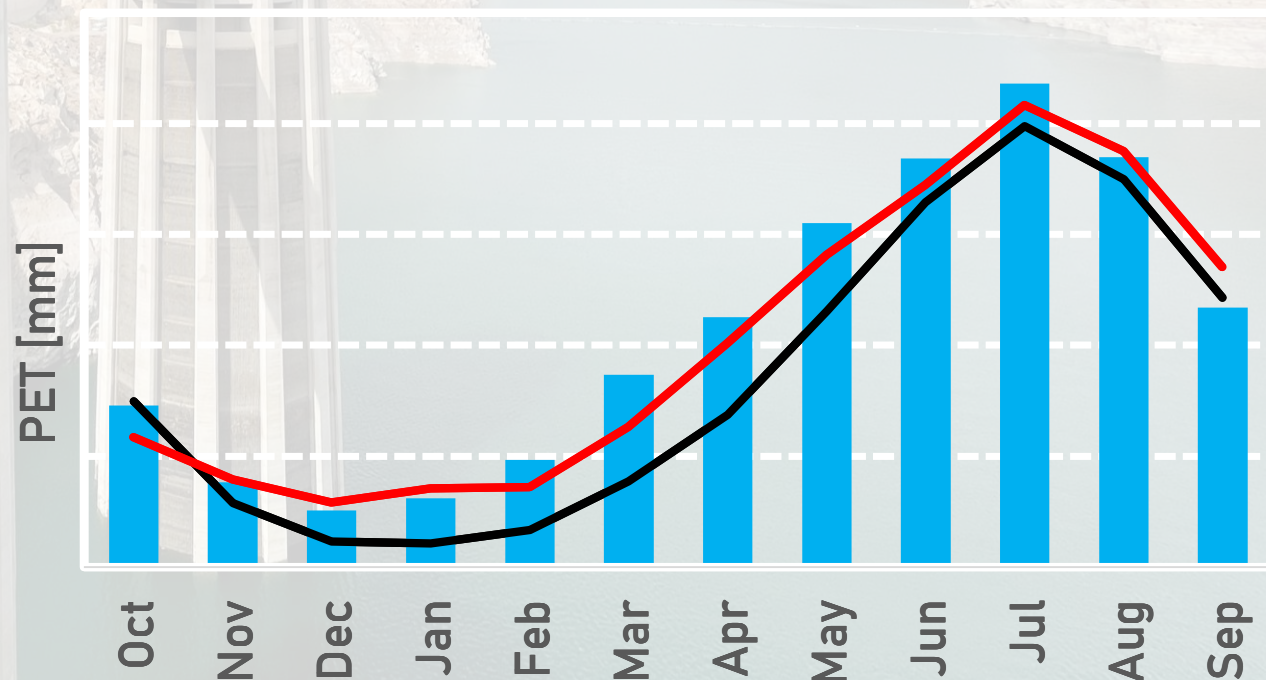
THORNTHWAITE EQ.

Low information demand
Lower PET estimation accuracy

PENMAN-MONTEITH EQ.

High information demand
High PET estimation accuracy

$$PET = b * 16,2 \left(\frac{10 * \alpha_{S-W} (T + A)^{1-\beta_{S-W}}}{I} \right)^a$$

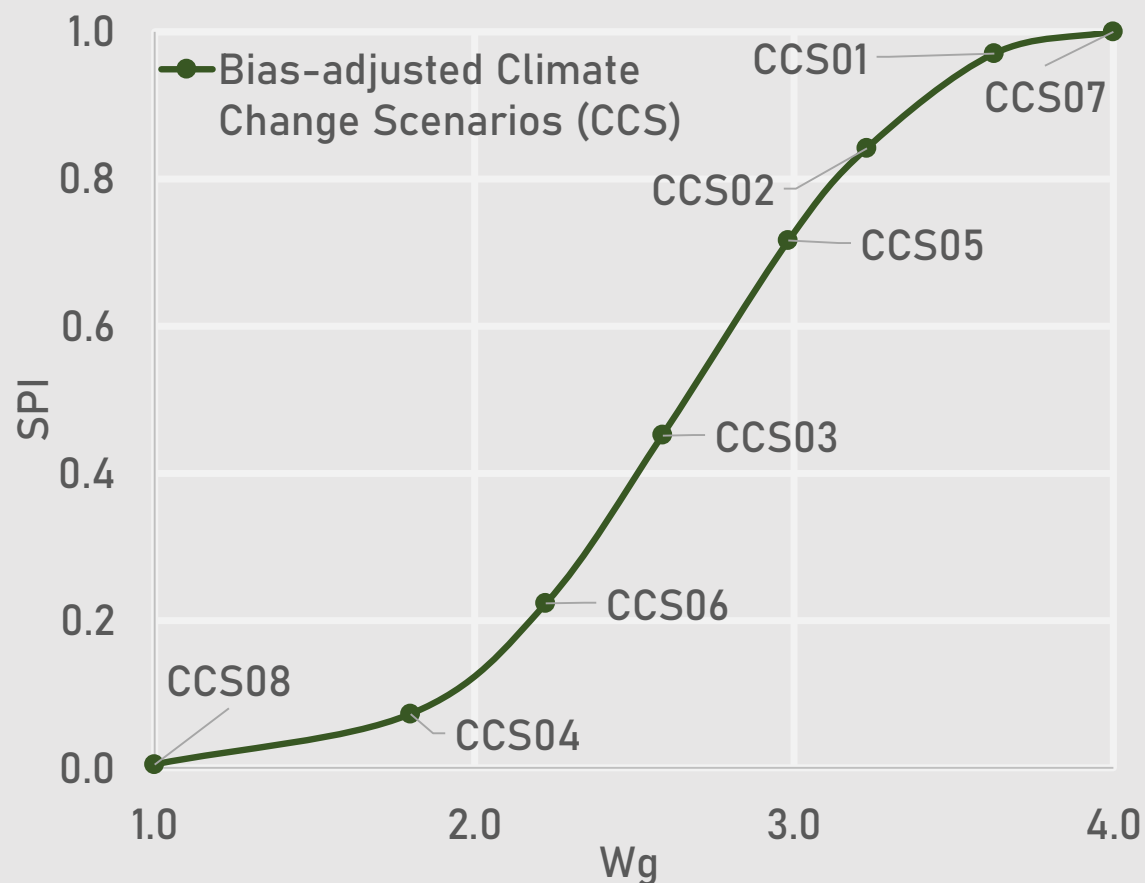




DUAL APPROACH PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

Standardized Performance
Index (SPI)

$$SPI(Wg_i) = P\left(\frac{Wg_i - \mu_{Wg}}{\sigma_{Wg}}\right)$$





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Dual Performance Weight
(Wg_i)

$$Wg_i = W_{cli_i} + W_{scs_i}$$

Climate Performance
Weight

$$W_{cli_i} = W_{T_i} + W_{A_i} + W_{P_i}$$

Streamflow Change Signal
Performance Weight

$$W_{scs_i}$$

Performance Weighting

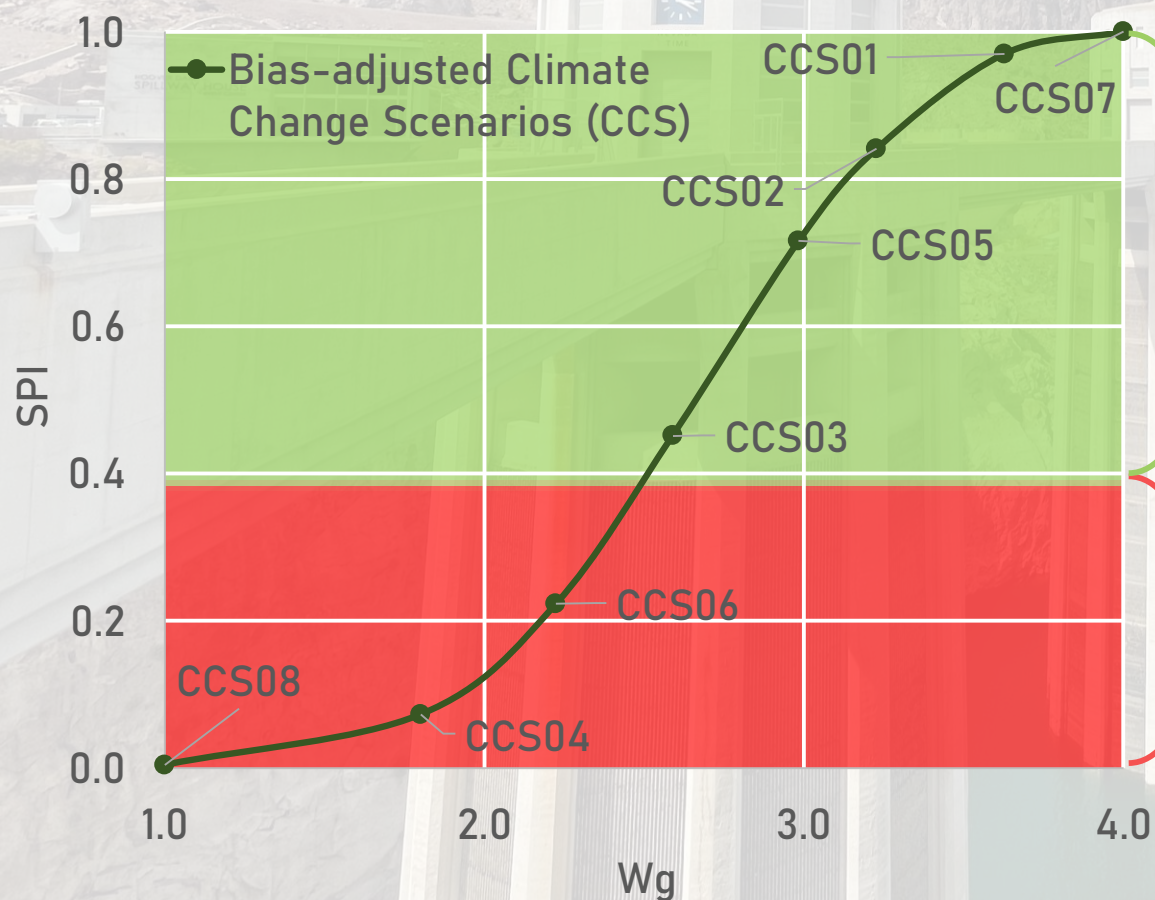
$$W_{Variable_i} = 1 - \frac{RMSE_{Var_i} - \min[RMSE_{Var_i}]_{i=1}^{i=n}}{\max[RMSE_{Var_i}]_{i=1}^{i=n} - \min[RMSE_{Var_i}]_{i=1}^{i=n}}$$



DUAL APPROACH PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

Standardized Performance
Index (SPI)

$$SPI(Wg_i) = P \left(\frac{Wg_i - \mu_{Wg}}{\sigma_{Wg}} \right)$$



Impact Assessment' Adequate
Range

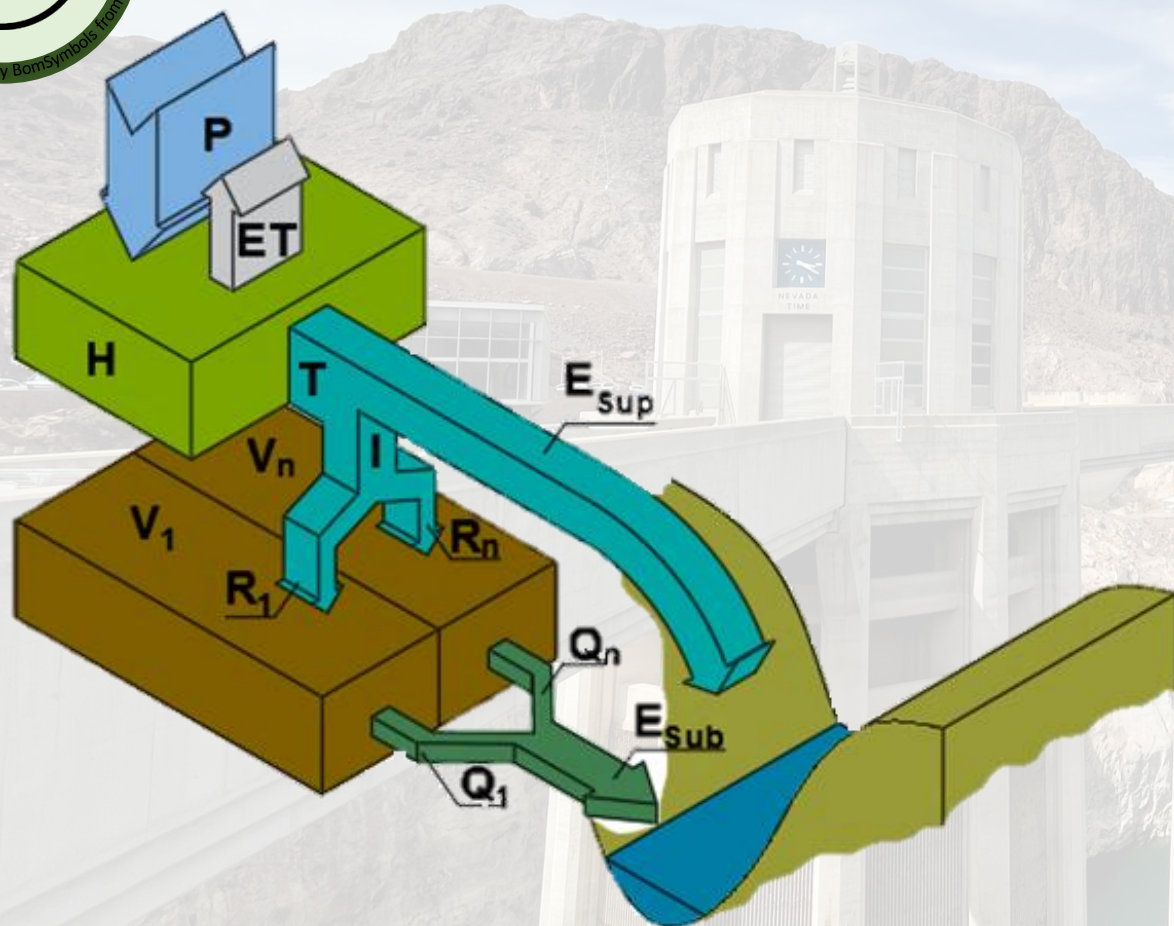
Minimum Performance Threshold (MPT)

Impact Assessment' Undesirable
Range



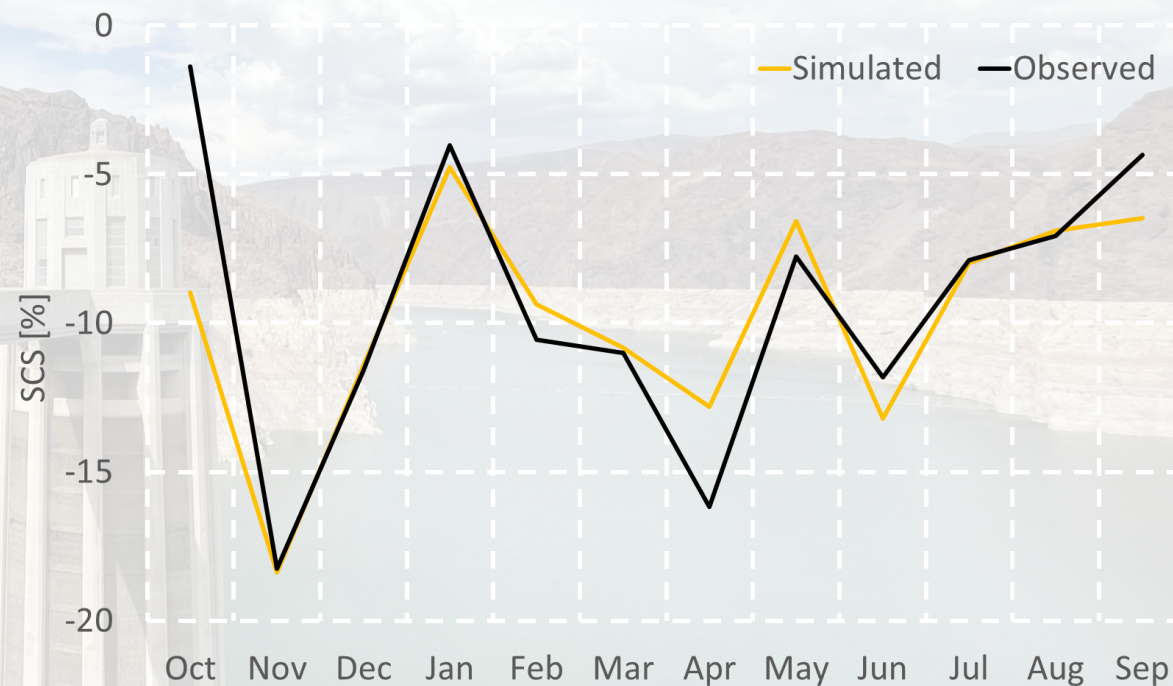
MODEL PERFORMANCE PRE-EVALUATION

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY



Conceptual Hydrological Model

SCS between two historical periods

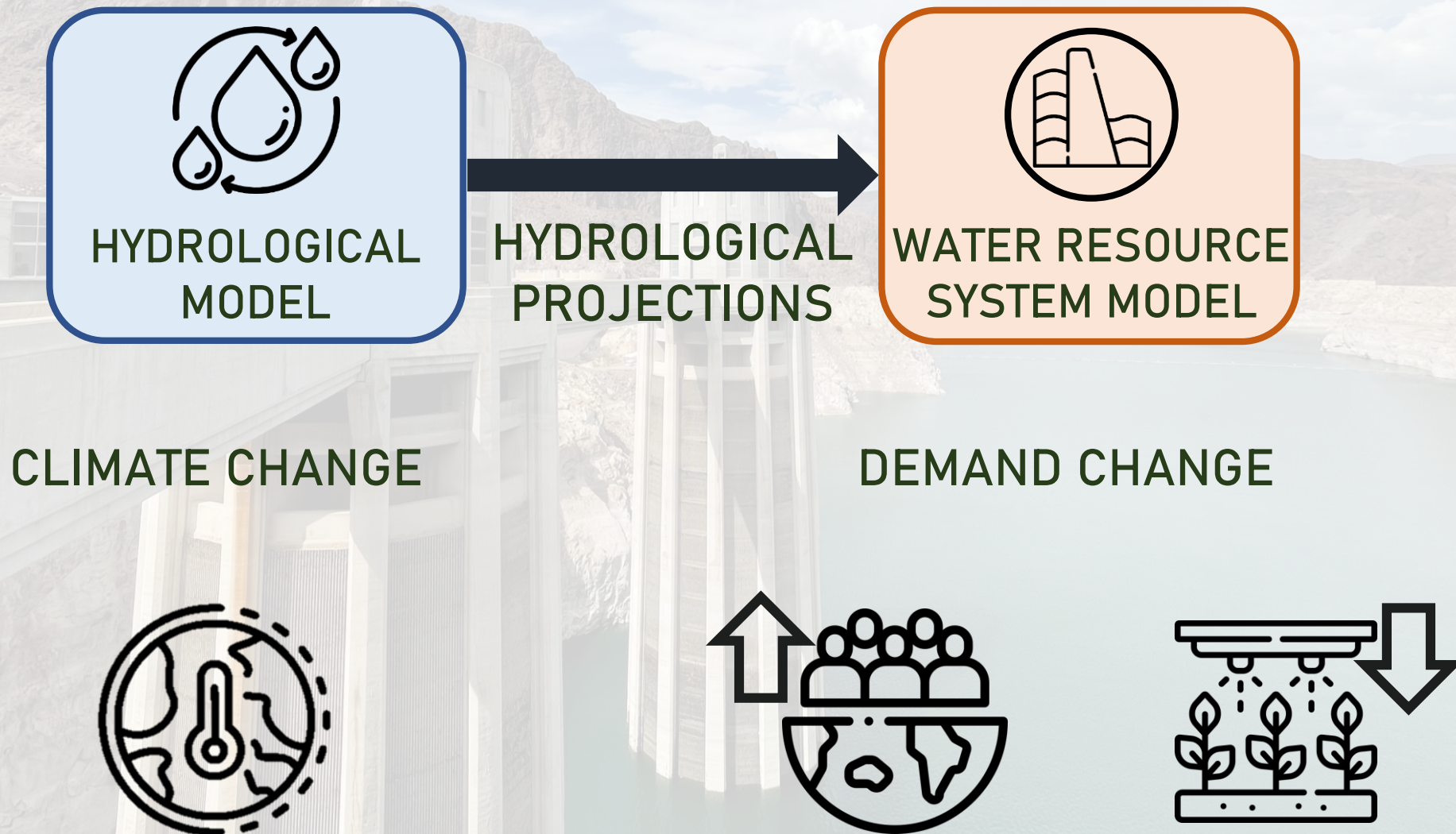


Historical exceptional climate

Climate condition
10 driest years
10 wettest years
10 hottest years
10 coldest years



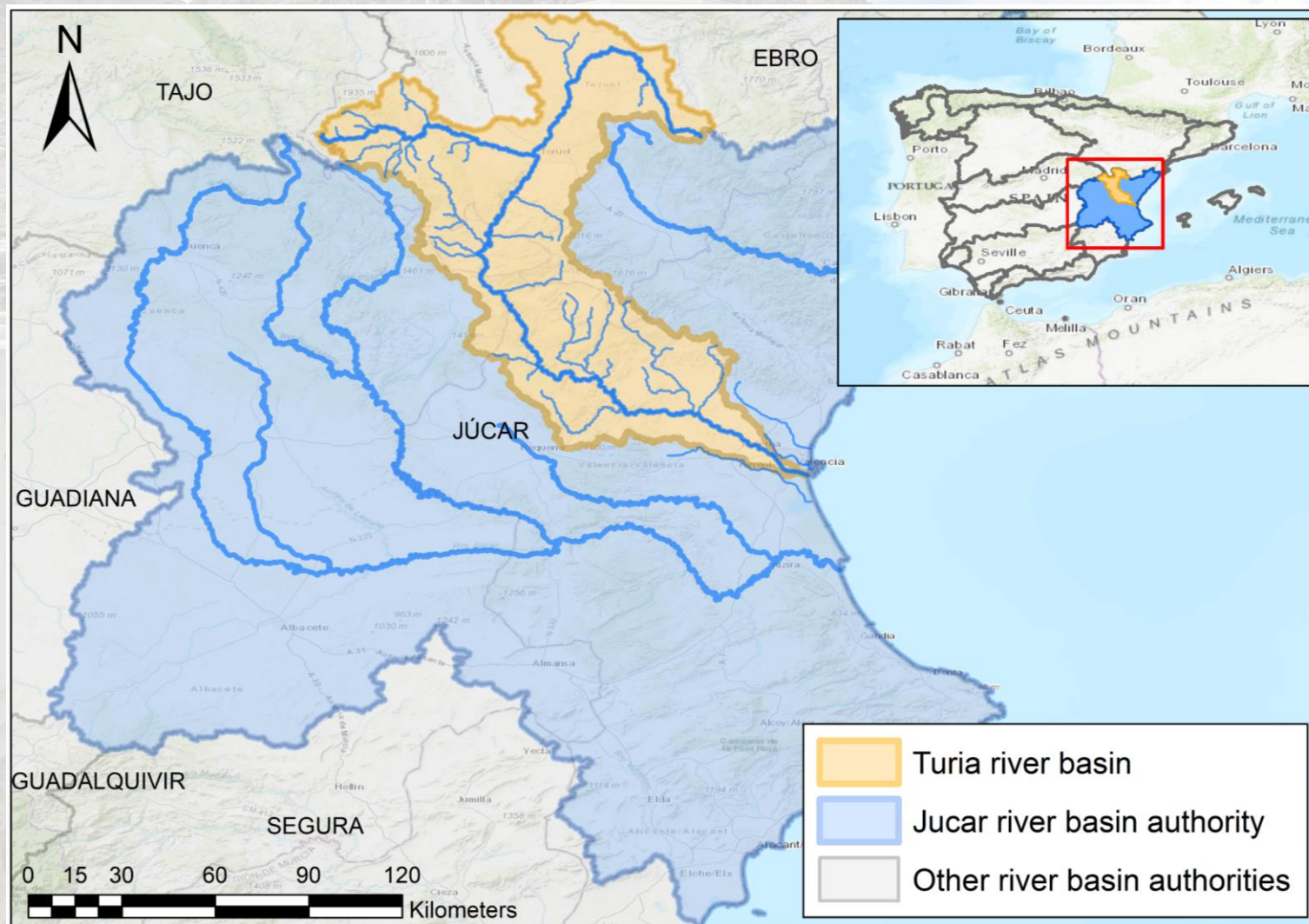
IMPACT ANALYSIS





THE TURIA RIVER BASIN, SPAIN

METHODOLOGY APPLYING



6200 km²



1 658 681 pop.



33 000 ha



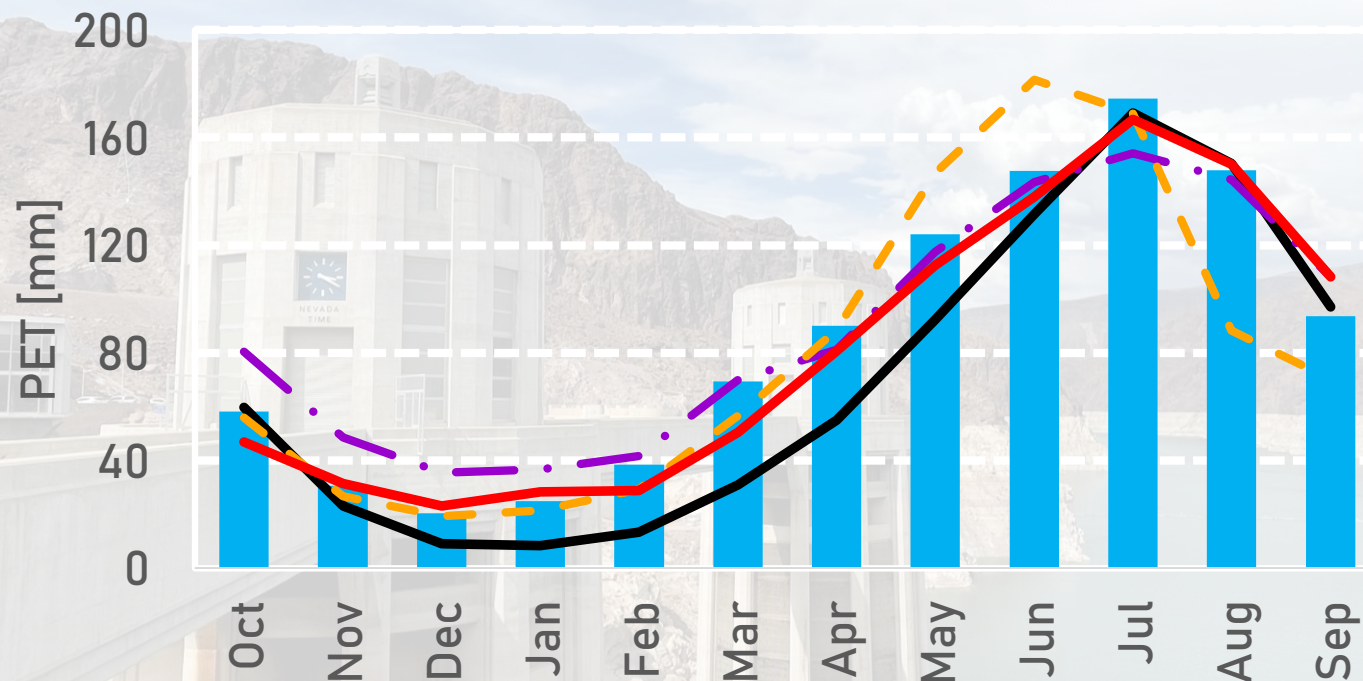
329 hm³/year



Arquillo de San Blas
Benagéber
Loriguilla



PET ESTIMATION



Methodology		NSE	r	RMSE
Thornthwaite (1948)	—	0.82	0.96	22.00
De Camargo, et al (1999)	- - -	0.89	0.95	17.20
Marcos, et al (2017)	- . -	0.78	0.93	24.60
Modification proposed	—	0.93	0.97	14.30
Penman-Monteith (1998)	■	Reference		

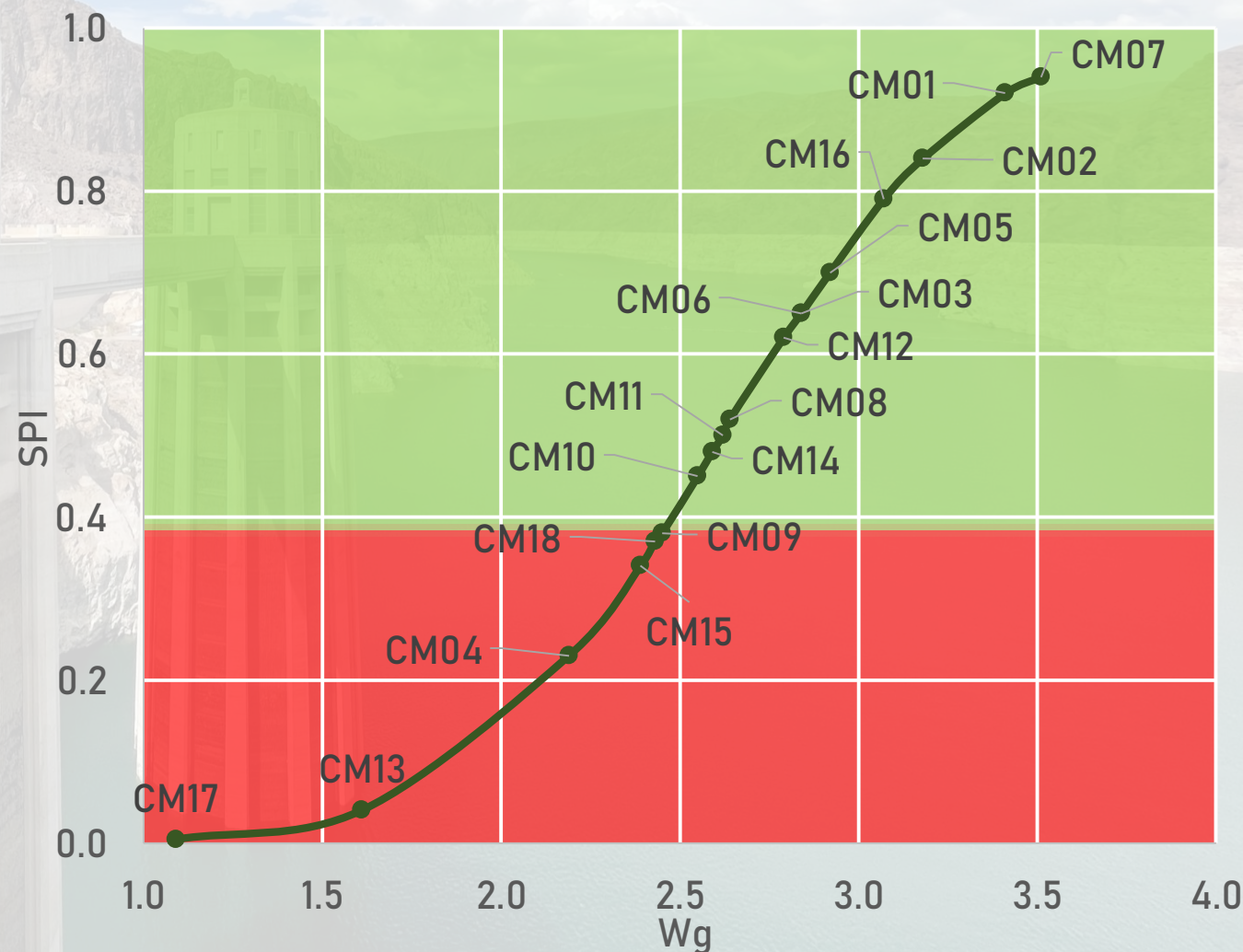


CLIMATE CHANGE SCENARIOS ASSESSMENT

RCP 4.5 & RCP 8.5 (AR5)



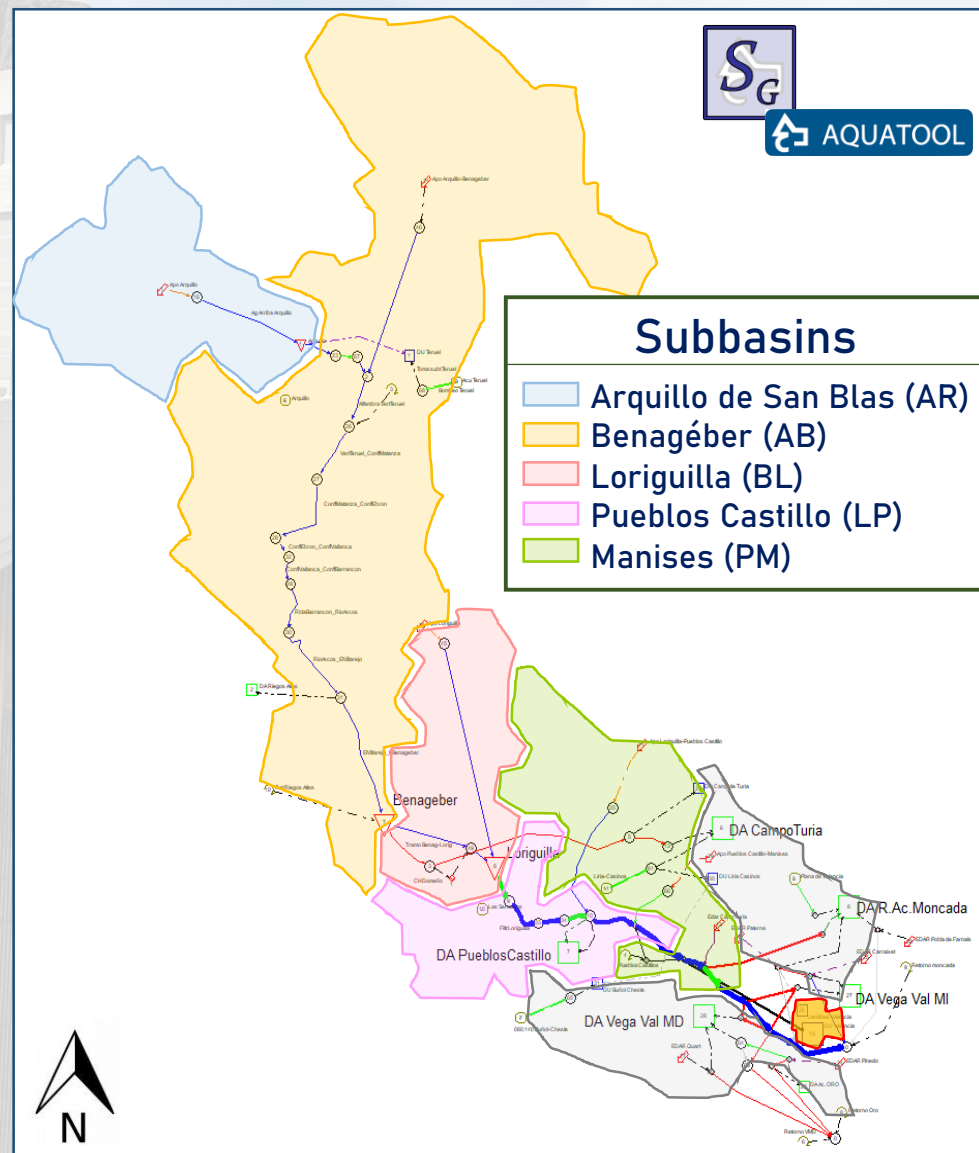
Model ID	GCM	RCM	Wg	SPI
CM07	CCCma-CanESM2	SMHI-RCA	3.51	0.94
CM01	MPI-ESM	CLMcom-CCLM	3.41	0.92
CM02	ICHEC-EC-Earth	DMI-HIRHAM	3.18	0.84
CM16	NOAA-ESM2M	SMHI-RCA	3.07	0.79
CM05	MPI-ESM	MPI-REM0 R1	2.92	0.70
CM03	ICHEC-EC-Earth	KNMI-RACMO	2.84	0.65
CM06	MPI-ESM	MPI-REM0 R2	2.84	0.65
CM12	MIROC5	SMHI-RCA	2.79	0.62
CM08	CNRM-C5	SMHI-RCA	2.64	0.52
CM11	IPSL-CM5A	SMHI-RCA	2.62	0.50
CM14	MPI-ESM	SMHI-RCA	2.59	0.48
CM10	ICHEC-EC-Earth	SMHI-RCA	2.55	0.45
CM09	CSIRO-Mk3	SMHI-RCA	2.45	0.38
CM18	CNRM-C5	CNRM-ALADIN	2.43	0.37
CM15	NCC-NorESM1	SMHI-RCA	2.39	0.34
CM04	MOHC-HadGEM2	KNMI-RACMO	2.19	0.23
CM13	MOHC-HadGEM2	SMHI-RCA	1.61	0.04
CM17	IPSL-CM5A	INERIS-WRF	1.09	0.00





IMPACT ANALYSIS – WATER RESOURCES SYSTEM MODEL

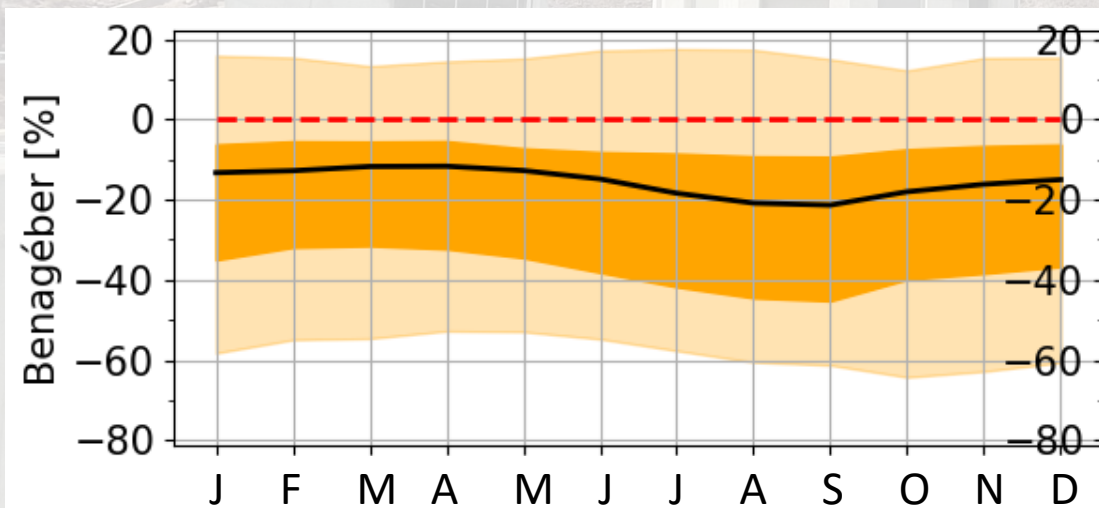
RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS



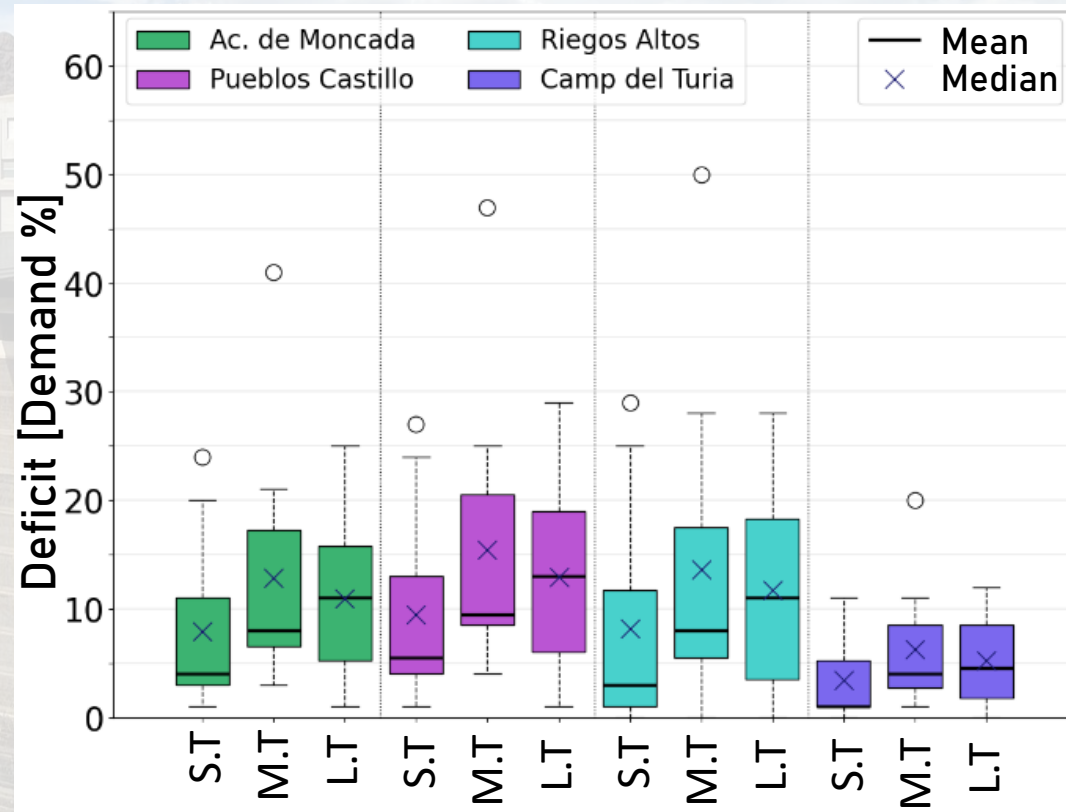


IMPACT ANALYSIS – CLIMATE CHANGE APPROACH

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS



MONTHLY MEAN STORAGE
DECREASES

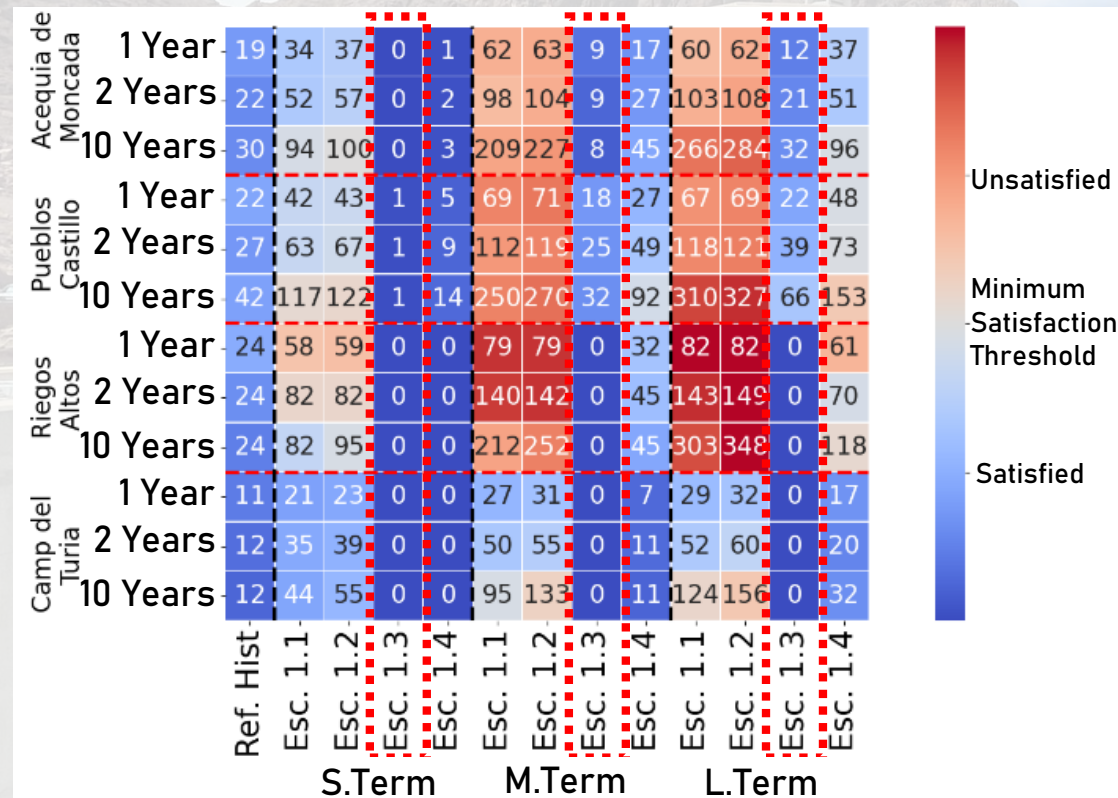


ANUAL MEAN AGRICULTURAL
DEFICITS INCREASE



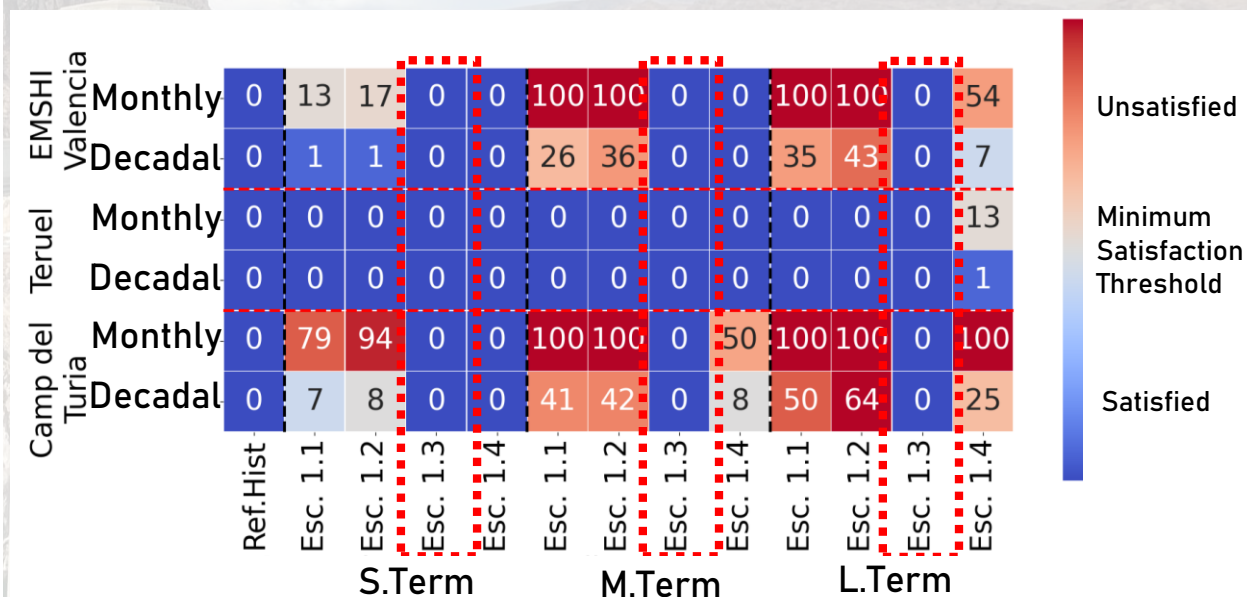
IMPACT ANALYSIS – DEMAND CHANGE APPROACH

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS



AGRICULTURAL DEMAND FULFILMENT LEVEL

Improved irrigation efficiencies measure



URBAN DEMAND FULFILMENT LEVEL



THANKS

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