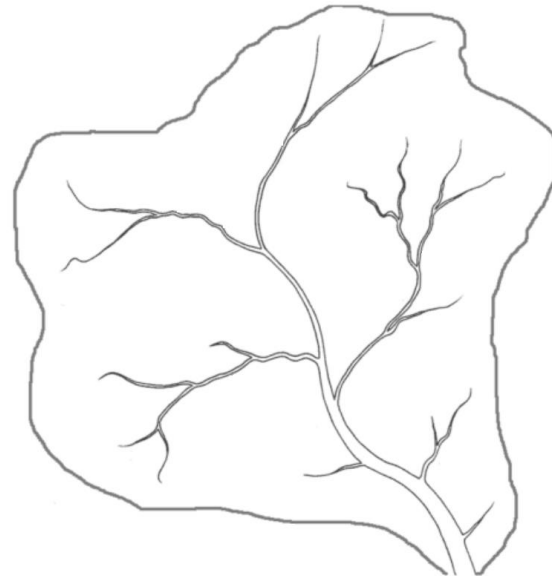
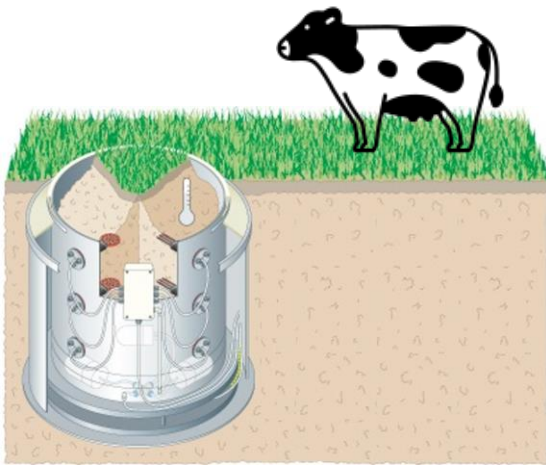


# Alpine grassland hydrologic response to climate change from plot to catchment scale



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# Objective: Alpine grassland hydrologic response to warming and elevated CO<sub>2</sub>

Warming (*eT*) → Higher evaporative demand (high confidence) - IPCC (2021)

Elevated CO<sub>2</sub> (*eCO<sub>2</sub>*) → Increased water-use efficiency of plants (high confidence) - IPCC (2021)

Aim: identify individual and combined effects of *eT* and *eCO<sub>2</sub>*

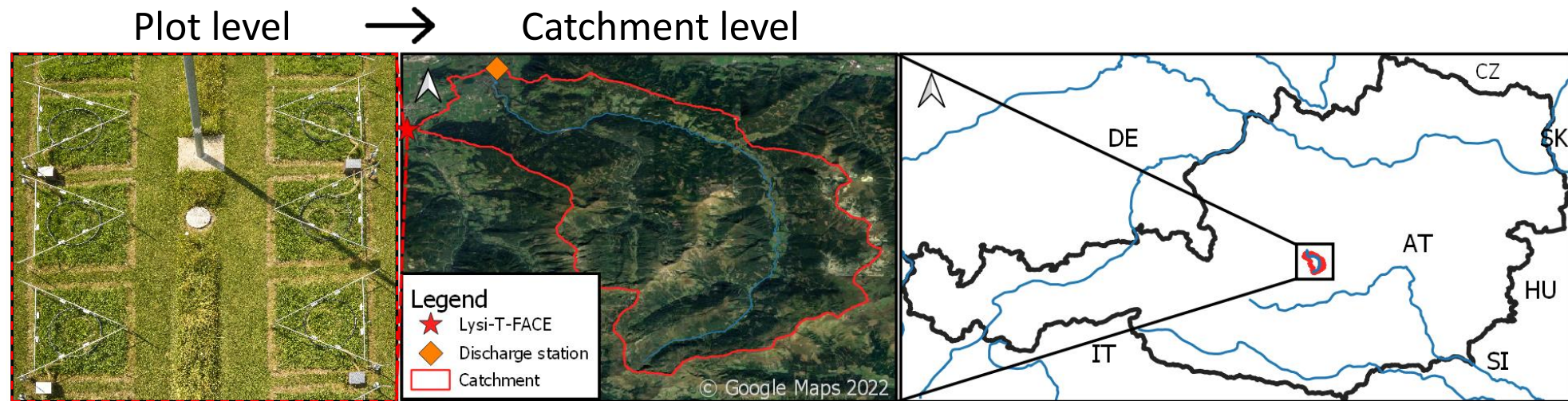
→ on evapotranspiration, groundwater recharge and runoff

→ of managed alpine grassland

„In summary, there is high confidence that a warming climate drives an increase in atmospheric evaporative demand, **decreasing available soil moisture**. There is high confidence that higher atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> **increases plant water-use efficiency**, but low confidence that this physiological effect can counterbalance water losses.“ IPCC (2021)

# Approach: from plot to catchment level

- Generalize findings at plot level and upscale them to the catchment.
  - lysimeter measurements (plot level)
  - hydrological modelling (catchment level)
- From evapotranspiration, to groundwater recharge, to river runoff.





# Approach: Lysi-T-FACE grassland experiment (plot level)

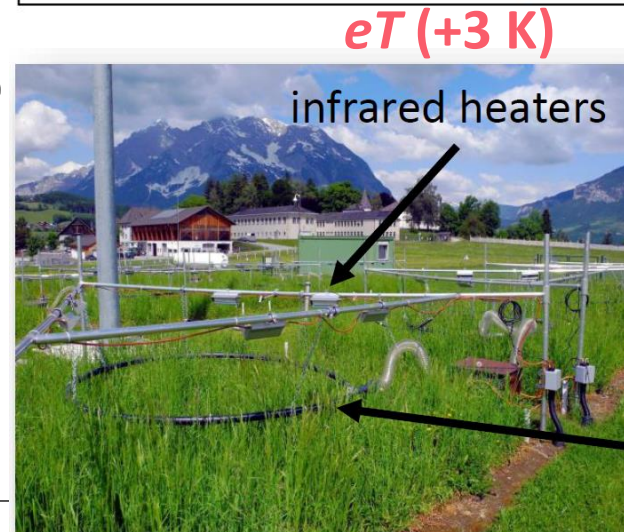
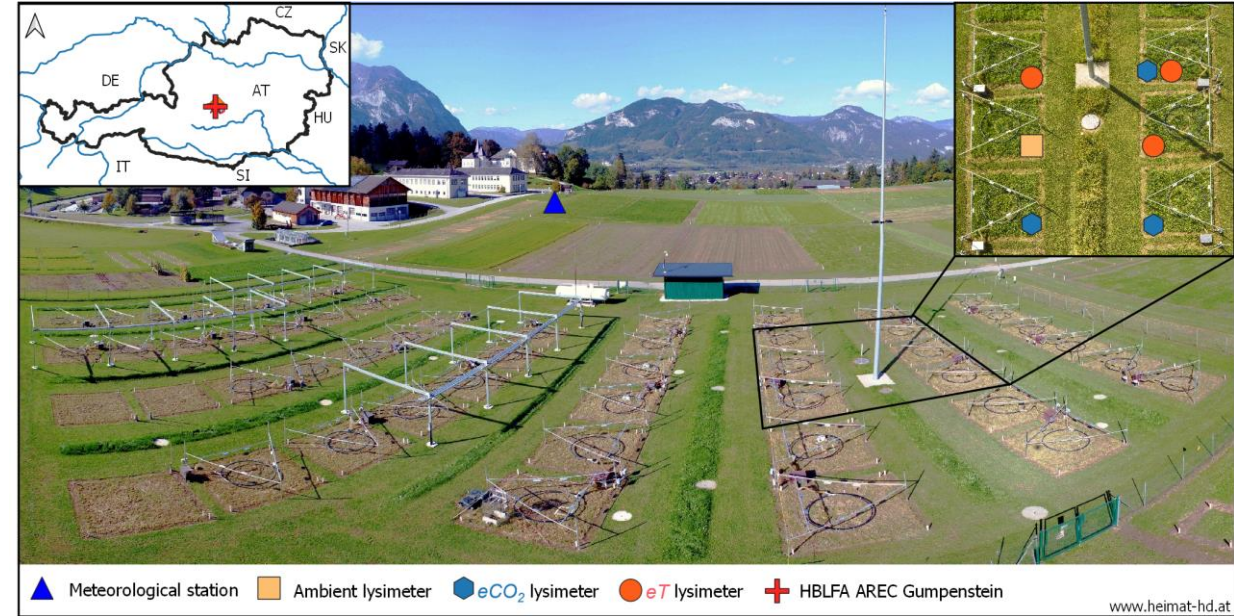
- **Lysi-T-FACE** experimental setup at HBLFA Raumberg-Gumpenstein
- Warming (infrared heaters)
- Elevated atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> (fumigation rings)
- High precision weighable lysimeter

## Available data:

- 1990-2016:
  - Spartacus, ZAMG (Precip, T, RH, Rad, Wind)
  - Discharge data (Gulling catchment)
- 2015-2020:
  - Lysimeter soil water fluxes (AET, Precip, Groundwater recharge)

For details see Forstner et al., HESS, 2021

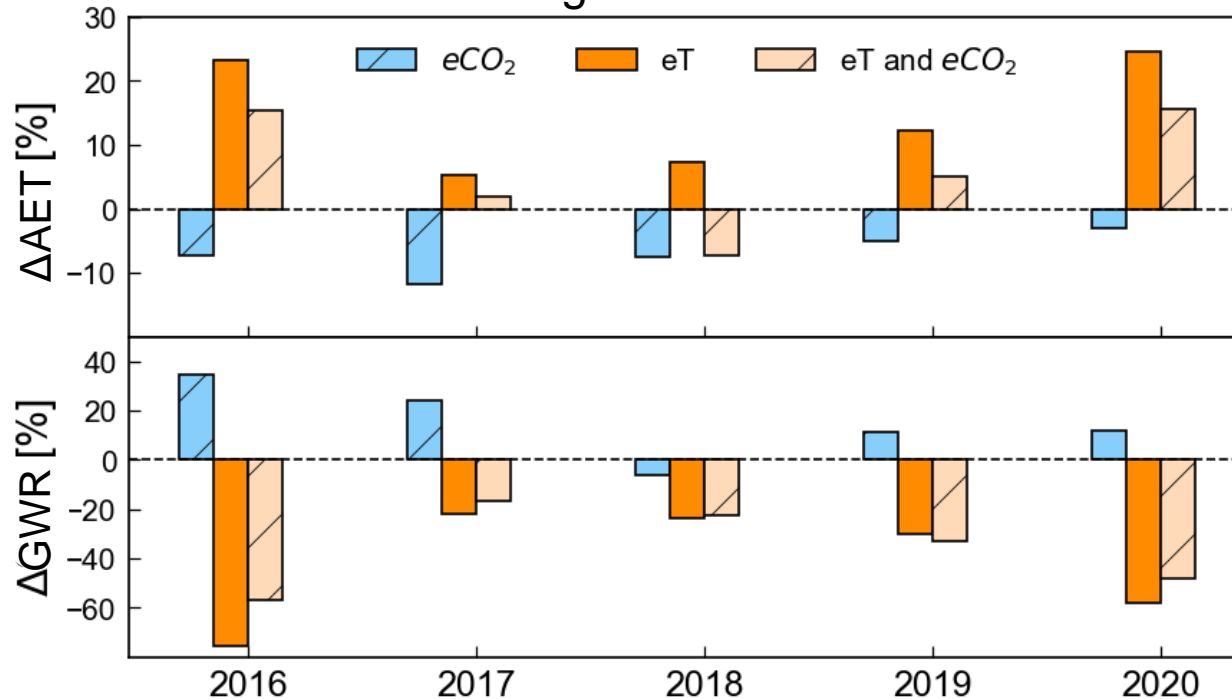
<https://doi.org/10.5194/hess-25-6087-2021>



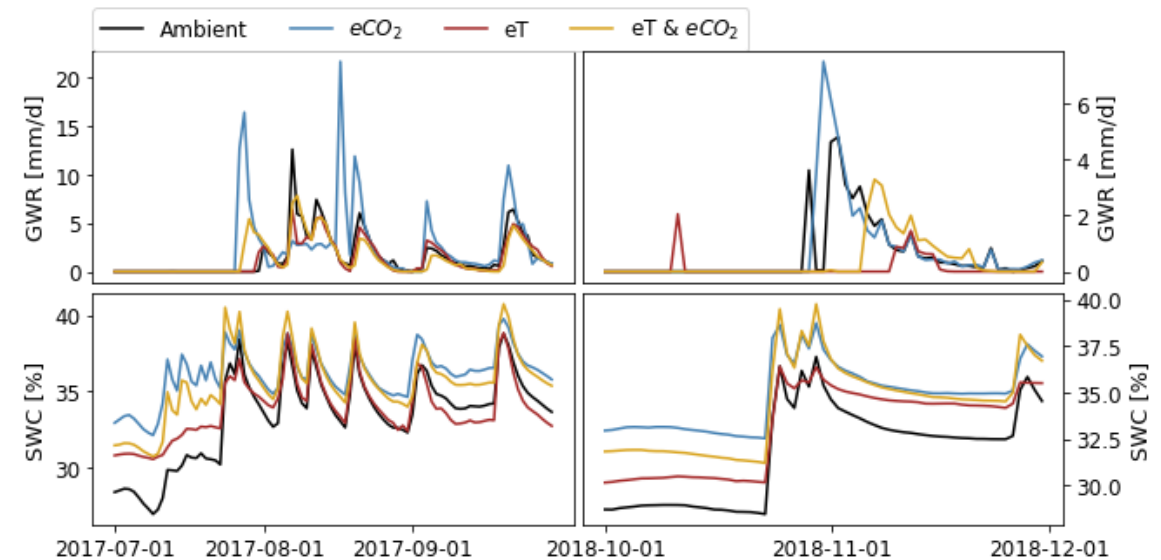
# Effects of $eT$ and $eCO_2$ from lysimeter data

- $eCO_2$  decreases AET and increases groundwater recharge (GWR).
- $eT$  increases actual evapotranspiration (AET) and decreases groundwater recharge.
- $eT$  &  $eCO_2$  tend to increase AET and decrease groundwater recharge.

Relative change to ambient conditions:



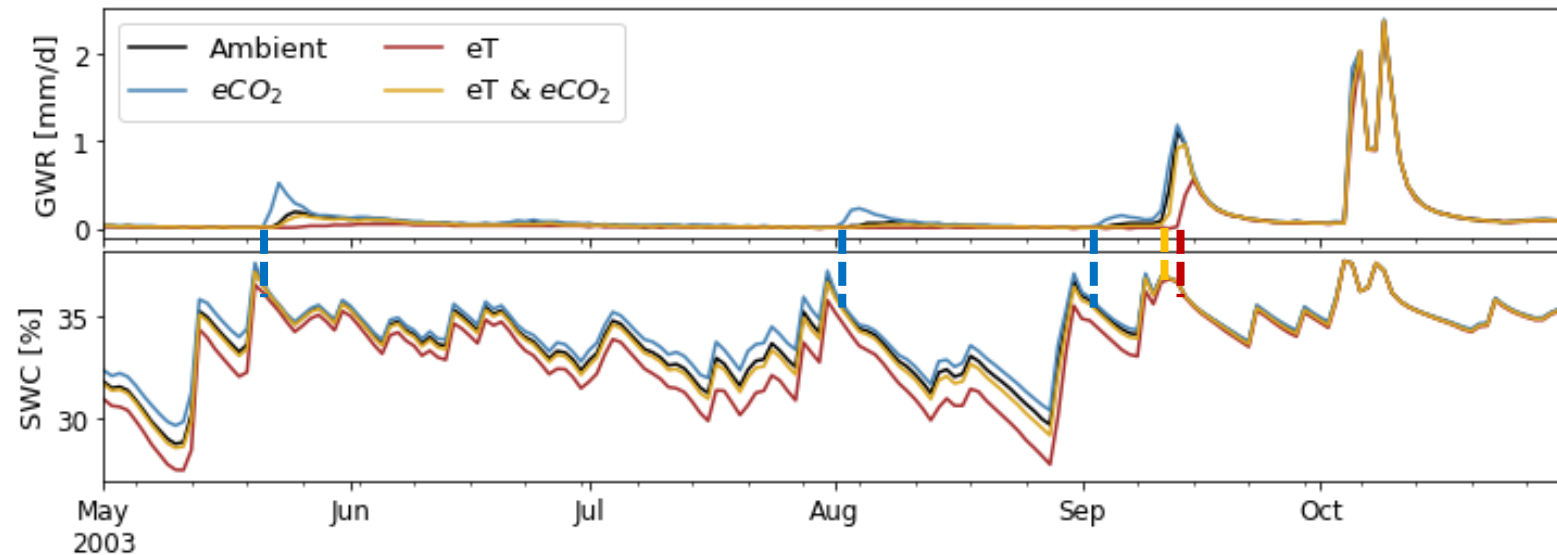
Effect of antecedent soil moisture conditions:



# Effects of eT and eCO<sub>2</sub> from soil and catchment-scale hydrological models

	eCO <sub>2</sub>	eT	eT & eCO <sub>2</sub>	
AET (lysimeter)	Decrease	Increase	Increase	Δ% > 10%
Groundwater recharge (lysimeter)	Increase	Decrease	Decrease	10 % > Δ% > 0%
Groundwater recharge (HYDRUS-1D)	Increase	Decrease	Decrease	0 % > Δ% > -10%
Runoff (GR4J)	Increase	Decrease	Decrease	Δ% < -10%
Runoff (CWatM)	Increase	Decrease	Decrease	

Effect of antecedent soil moisture conditions (HYDRUS-1D):



# Take Home Messages and outlook

- runoff and groundwater recharge show similar behavior under warming ( $eT$ ) and elevated  $\text{CO}_2$  concentrations ( $e\text{CO}_2$ ).
- the effects of  $eT$  and  $e\text{CO}_2$  appear to be buffered at the catchment scale.
- antecedent soil moisture conditions play an important role in how changes in evapotranspiration under  $eT$  and  $e\text{CO}_2$  translate into groundwater recharge at the plot level. What about runoff at the catchment?
- how does model complexity affect the propagation of the  $eT$  and  $e\text{CO}_2$  effect from evapotranspiration to groundwater recharge to runoff?

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