

Climate change impacts on water resources in the Upper Po basin



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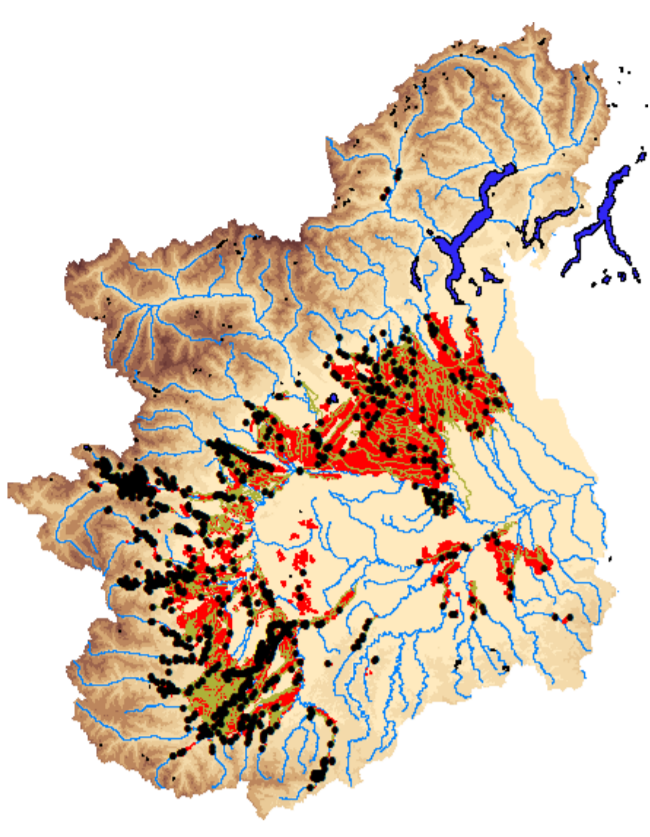
Secondo Barbero, Alessio Salandin, Davide Rabuffetti



Water and risk management facing climate change: towards the local adaptation
Brescia, Italy – October 10, 2013
Centro Paolo VI

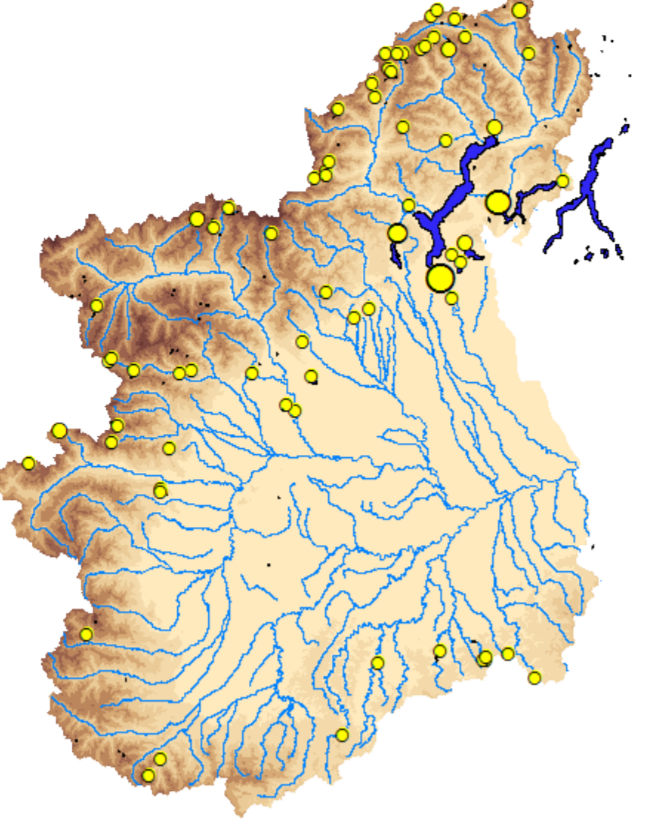
CASE STUDY

The upper Po river basin



Basin Area = 38000 km²

Irrigated area = 4'500 km²
1056 river intakes
7'700 km artificial channels



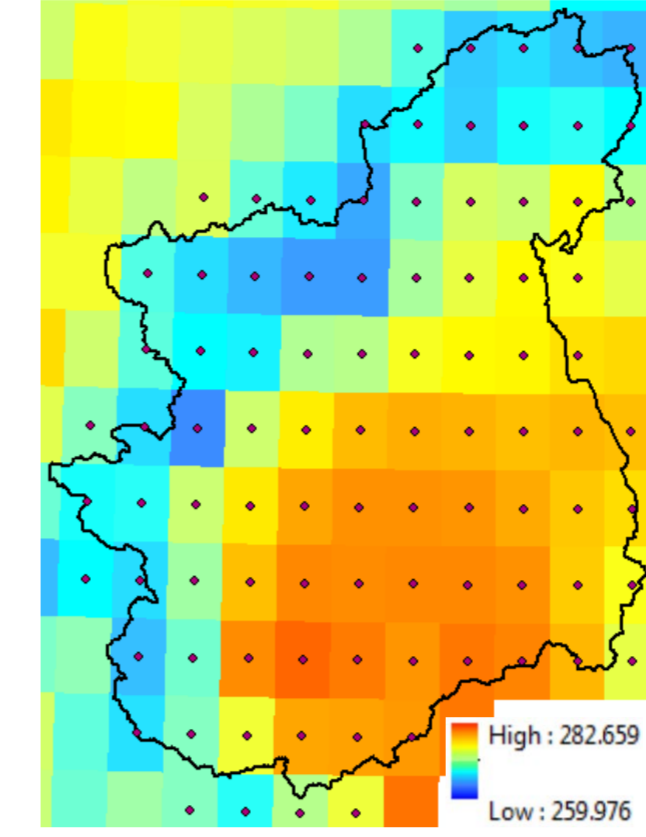
57 reservoirs and 13 lakes
1·10⁹ m³ capacity artificial reservoirs

Development of modules for simulating reservoirs and irrigation

CLIMATE SCENARIOS

REMO and RegCM3
Precipitation and Temperature
Bias corrected
Spatial resolution = 25 km
Time resolution = 3 hours

REMO T (K) - 1ST January 2001

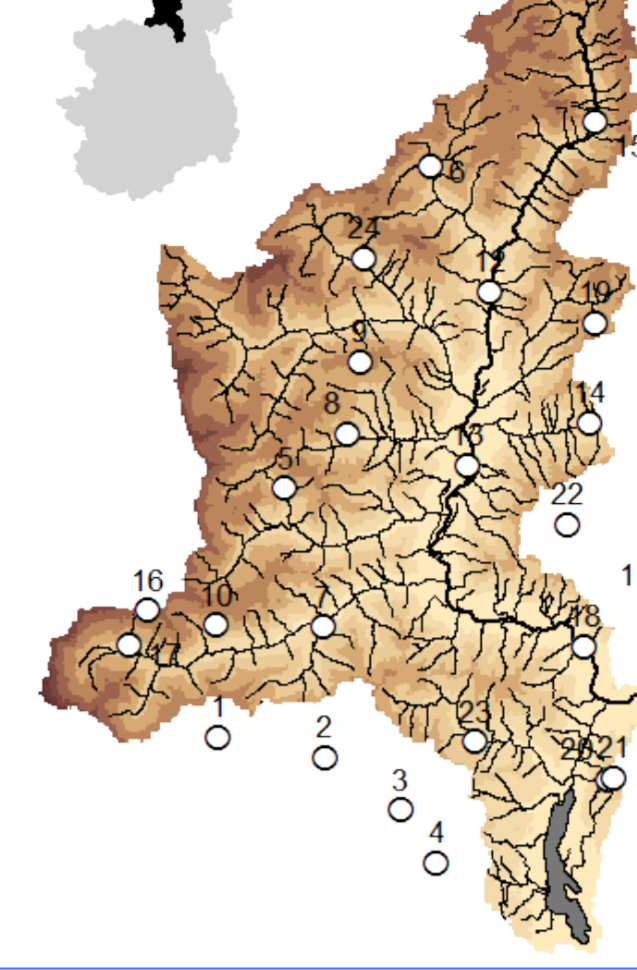


HYDROLOGICAL MODEL

FEST-WB
Spatial resolution = 1 km

SMALL CASE STUDY

The Toce river basin



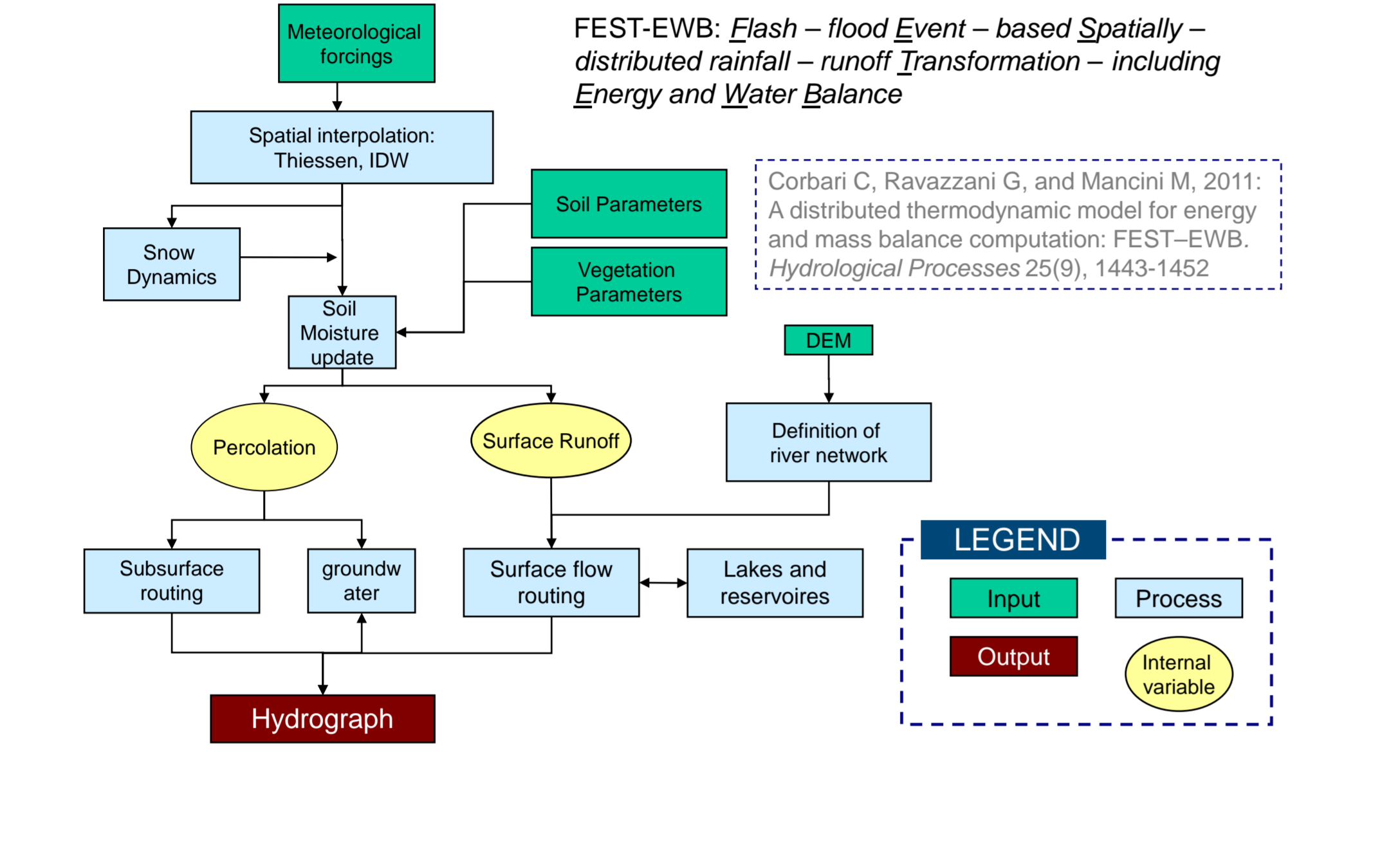
CLIMATE SCENARIOS

REMO and RegCM3
Precipitation, Temperature, Wind Speed, Solar Radiation, Relative Humidity
Bias corrected
Spatial resolution = at site
Time resolution = 3 hours

HYDROLOGICAL MODEL

FEST-WB and FEST-EWB
Spatial resolution = 200 m

HYDROLOGICAL MODEL



MODIFIED HARGREAVES FOR ALPS

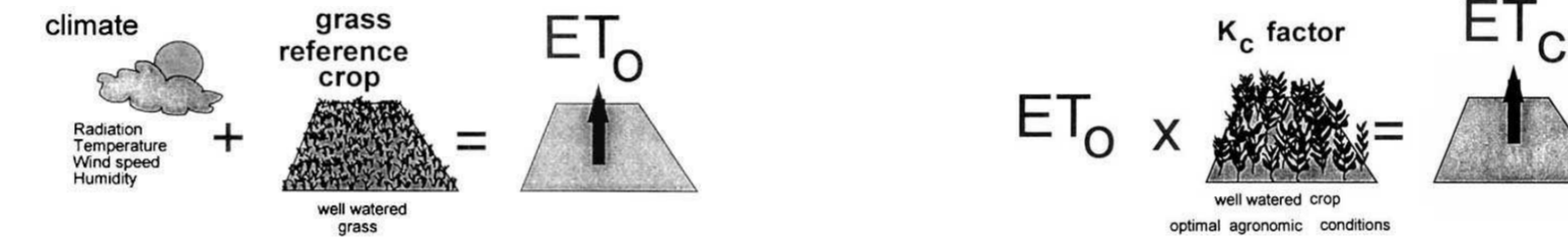
Need to use a simplified model that requires only temperature

$$ET_p = K_c \cdot ET_0$$

Crop Coefficient Reference evapotranspiration

$$ET_0 = 0.0023 \cdot R_a \cdot (T_{max} - T_{min})^{0.5} \cdot (T_{mean} + 17.8) \text{ Hargreaves (1982)}$$

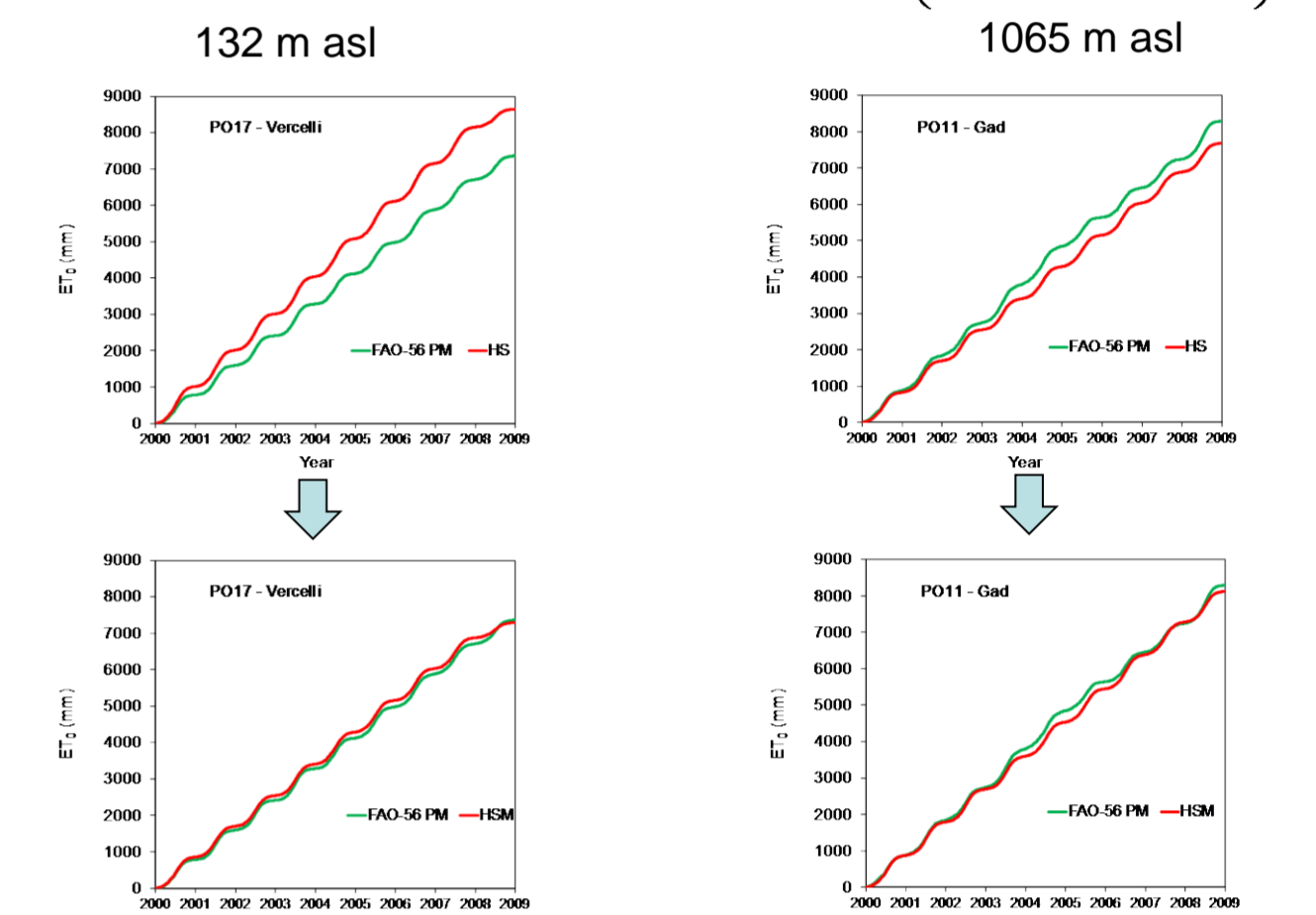
Required variables: Average, Minimum and Maximum daily Temperature



Hargreaves for ET₀ over Alps

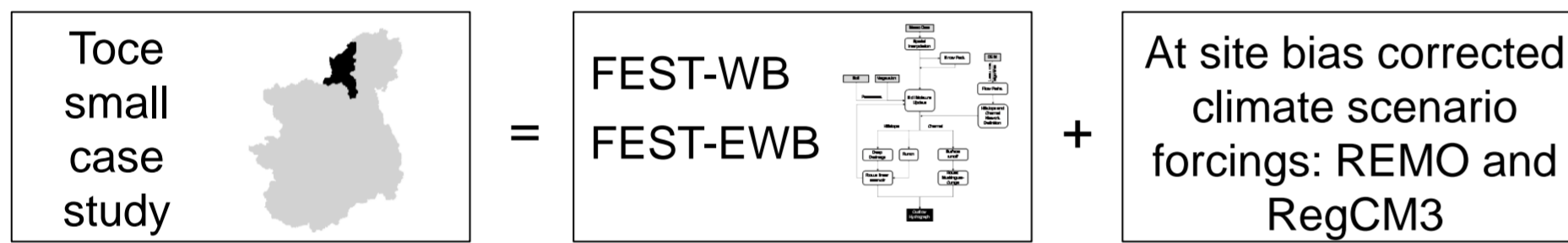
$$ET_{0,HISM} = (c_0 + c_1 z) ET_{0,HIS}$$

$$ET_{0,HISM} = (0.817 + 0.00022 \cdot z) \cdot HC \cdot R_a \cdot (T_{max} - T_{min})^{0.5} \cdot \left(\frac{T_{max} + T_{min} + HT}{2} \right)$$



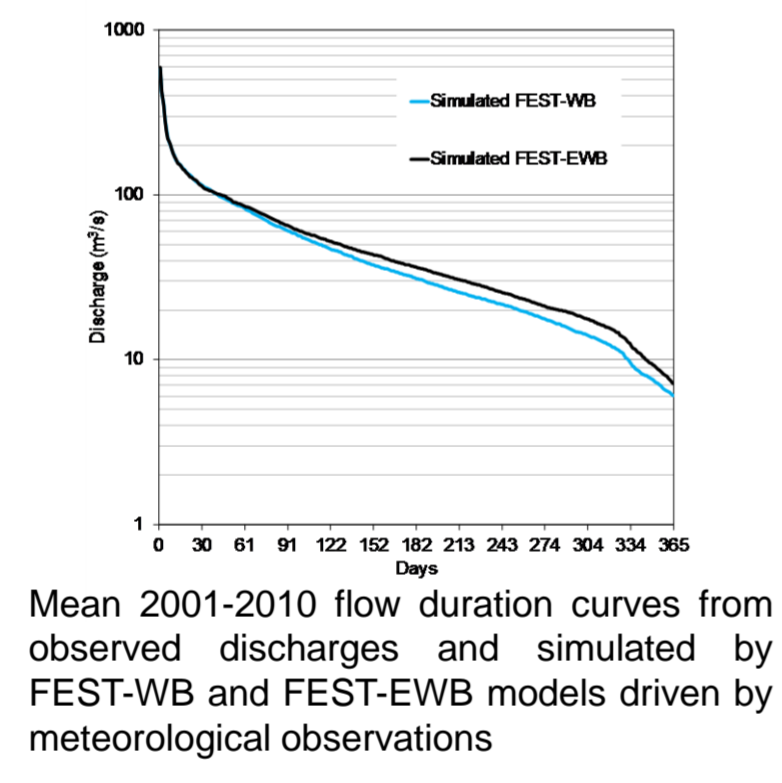
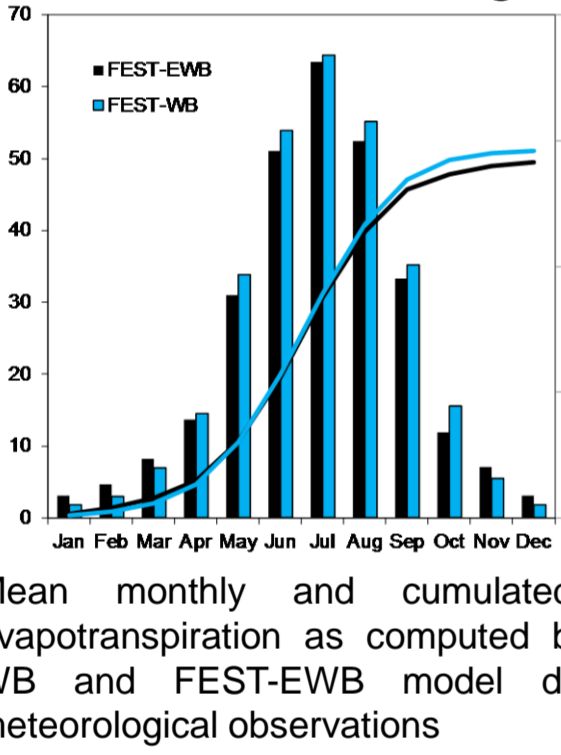
Ravazzani G, Corbari C, Morella S, Gianoli P, and Mancini M, 2012: Modified Hargreaves-Samani Equation for the Assessment of Reference Evapotranspiration in Alpine River Basins. *Journal of Irrigation and Drainage Engineering* 138(7), 592-599

SMALL SCALE STUDY RESULTS

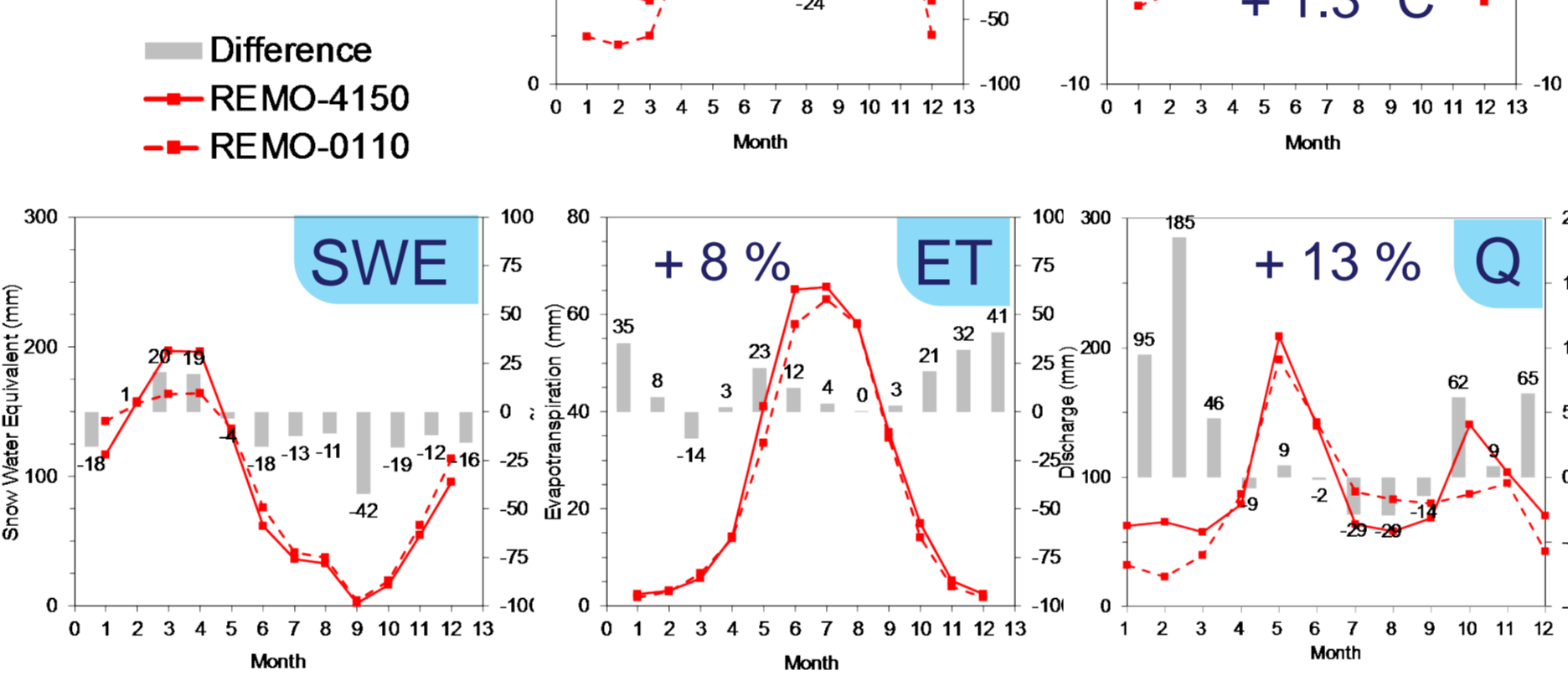


At site bias corrected climate scenario forcings: REMO and RegCM3

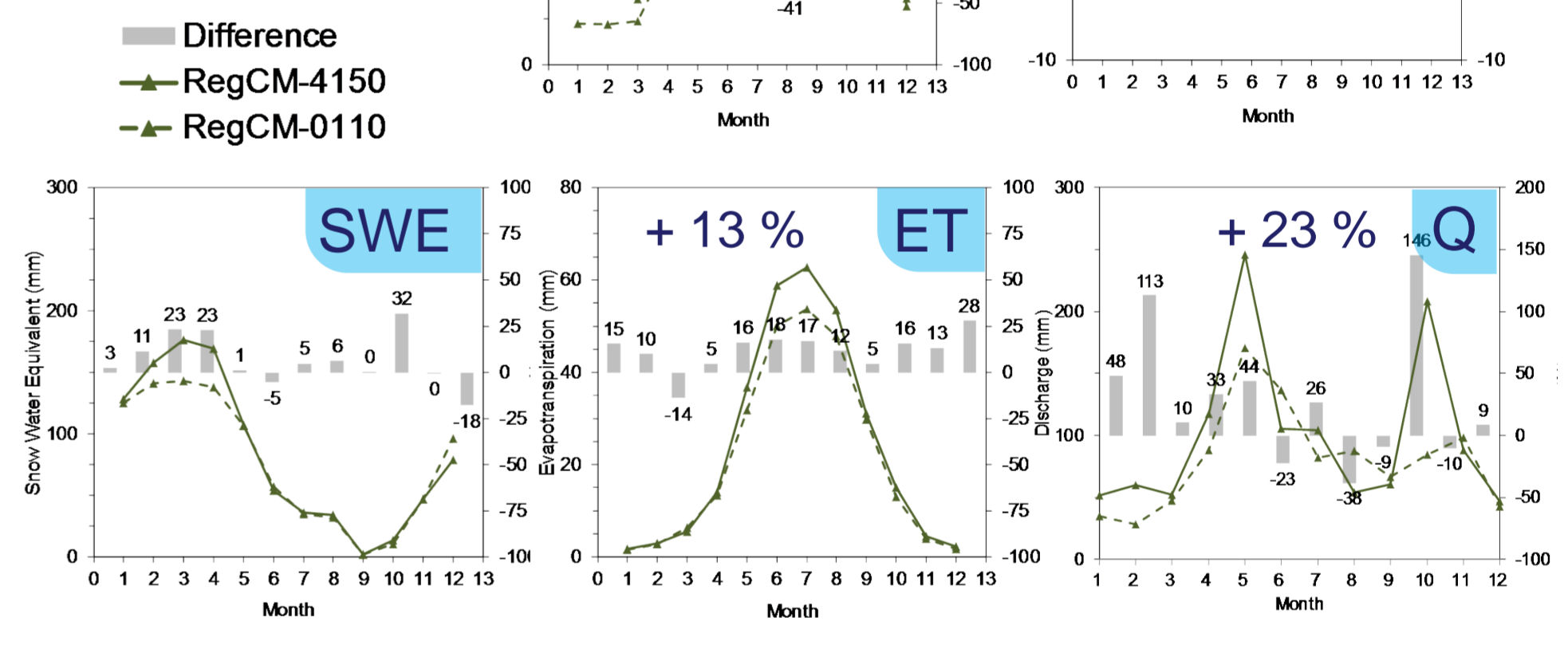
Observed forcings



FEST-WB 200m + REMO at site
Area = 1534 km²

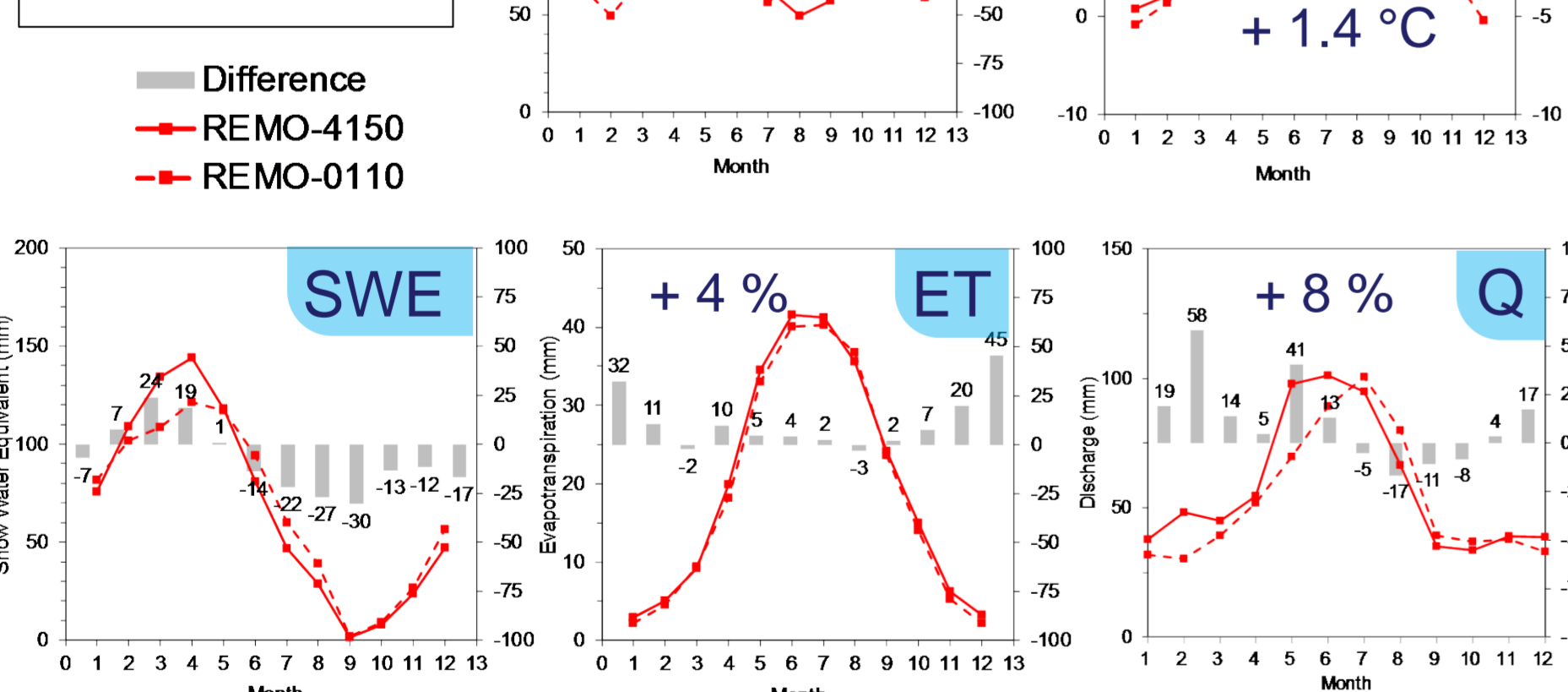


FEST-WB 200m + RegCM at site
Area = 1534 km²

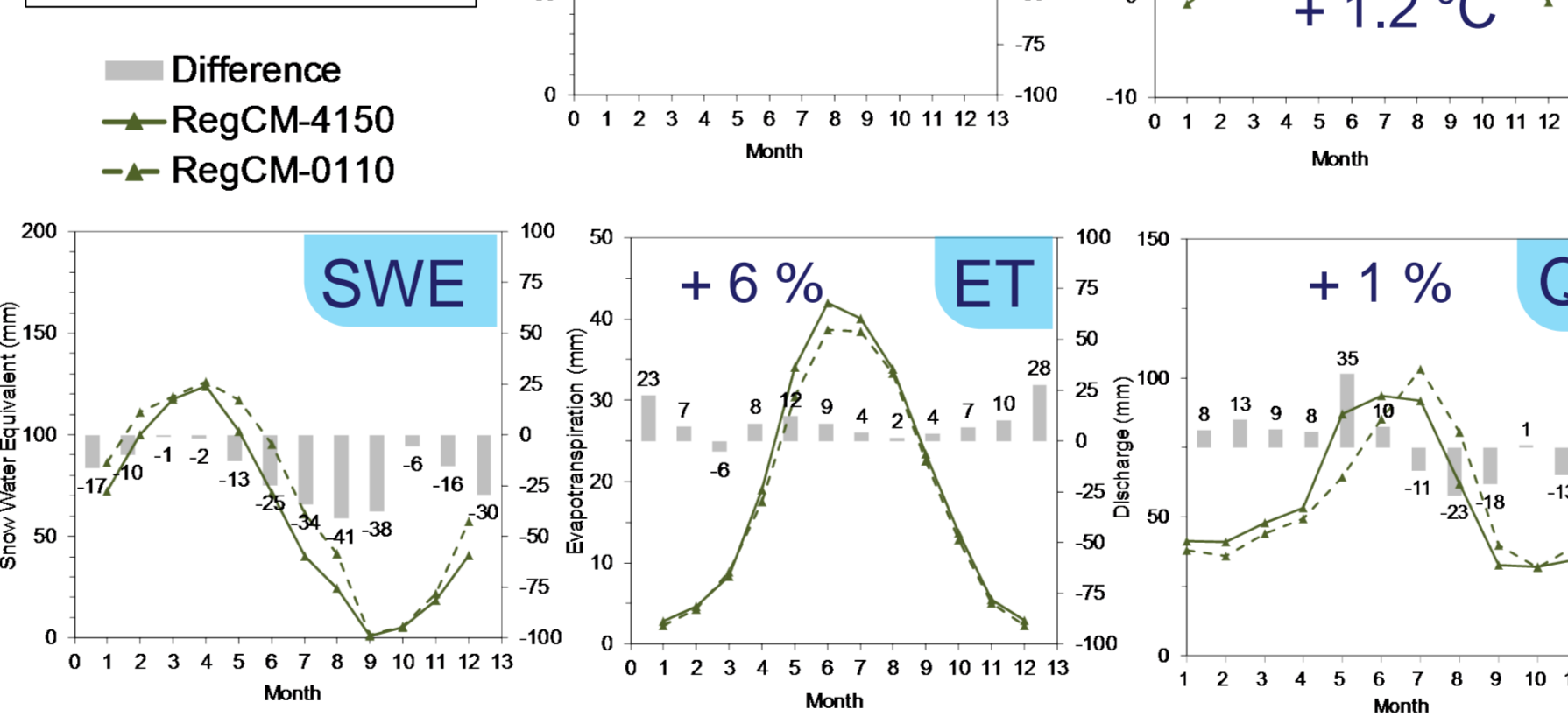


IMPACTS ON UPPER PO

FEST-WB 1 km + REMO 25 km
Area = 26000 km²



FEST-WB 1 km + RegCM 25 km
Area = 26000 km²

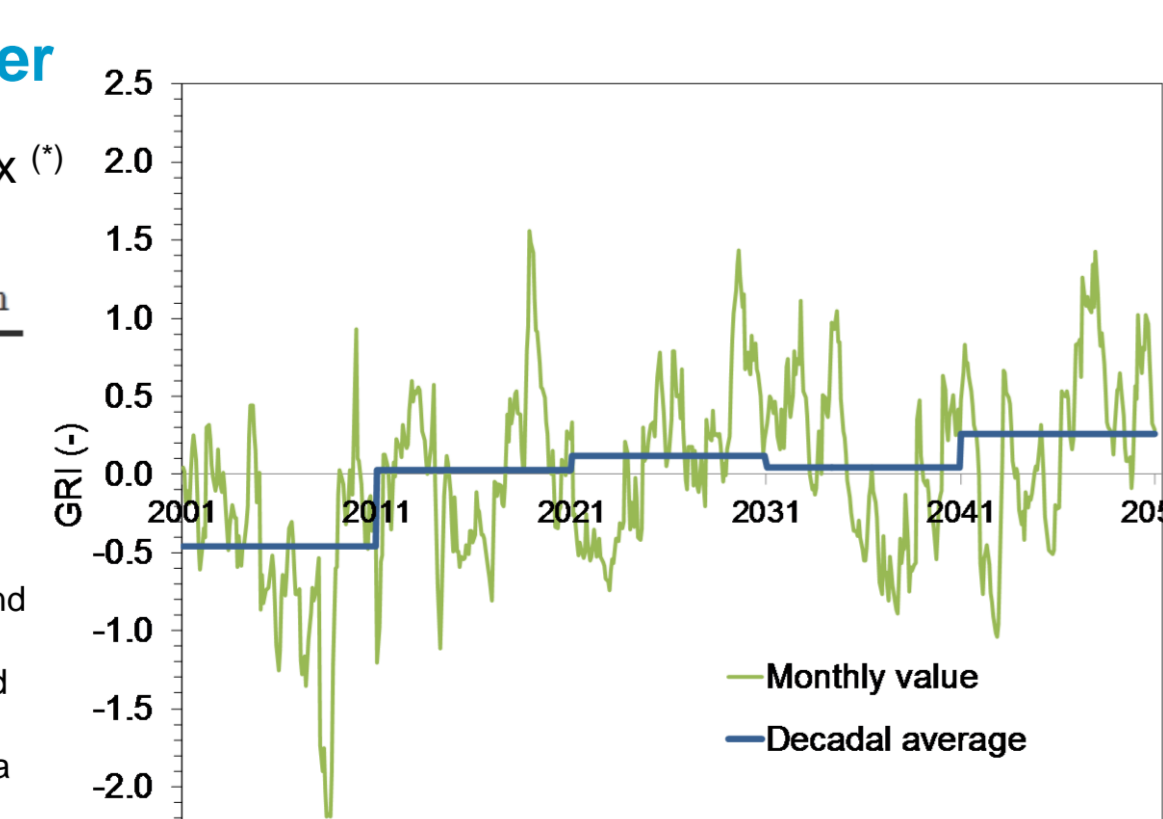


Impact on Groundwater

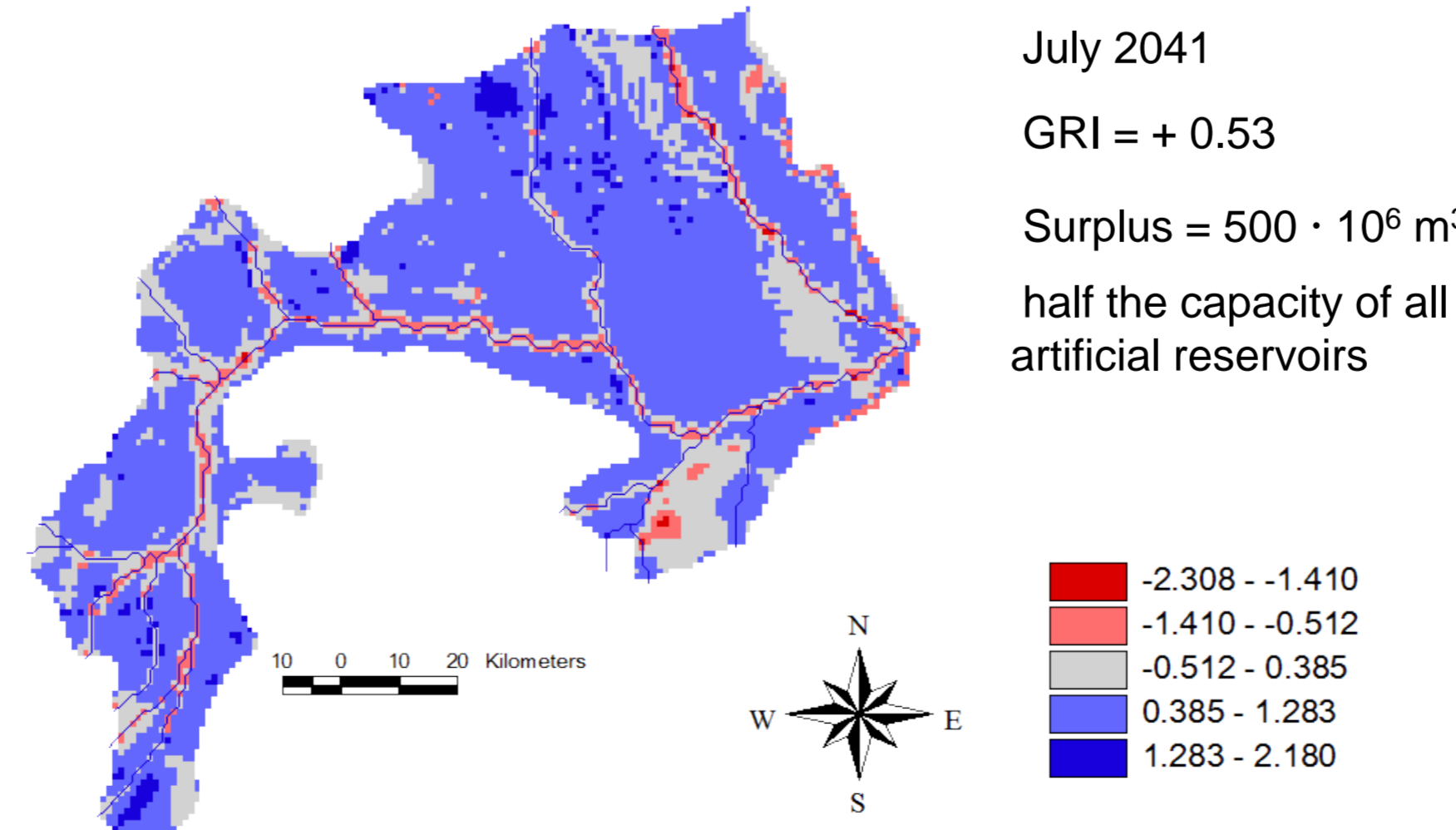
Groundwater Resource Index (GRI)

$$GRI_{y,m} = \frac{D_{y,m} - \mu_{D,m}}{\sigma_{D,m}}$$

where GRI_{y,m} and D_{y,m} are respectively the values of the index and of the groundwater detention for the year y and the month m, while μ_{D,m} and σ_{D,m} are respectively the mean and the standard deviation of groundwater detention values D simulated for the month m in a defined number of years.



(*) Mendicino, G., Senatore, A., Versace, P., 2008: A Groundwater Resource Index (GRI) for drought monitoring and forecasting in a mediterranean climate. *Journal of Hydrology*, 357(3-4), 282-302



CONCLUSIONS

Climate projections on Upper Po basin show an increase of annual precipitation and temperature but a decrease of precipitation during summer period

Intensity of climate change depends on climatic models and downscaling technique

Shift in temperature and precipitation patterns and amount reflect an increase of snow accumulation during winter but a rapid melt during spring. An increase of mean annual discharge but a decrease during summer are expected.

Groundwater detention is expected to increase with positive value of Groundwater Resource Index during summer that can compensate the decrease of discharge.



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