

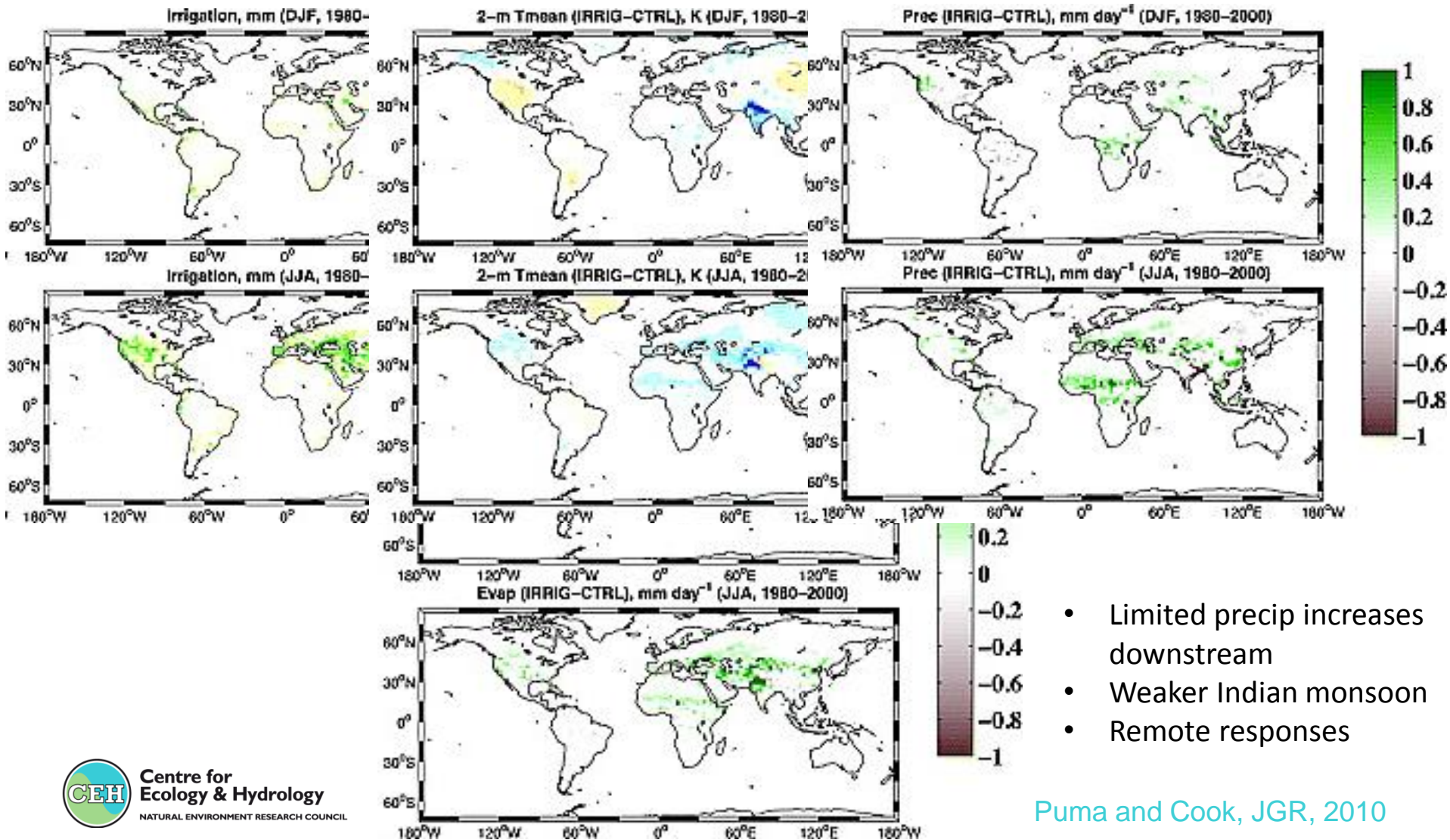


ATMOSPHERIC RESPONSES TO IRRIGATION

CHRIS TAYLOR

Effects of irrigation on global climate during the 20th century

GCM study imposed evolving irrigation over 20th century

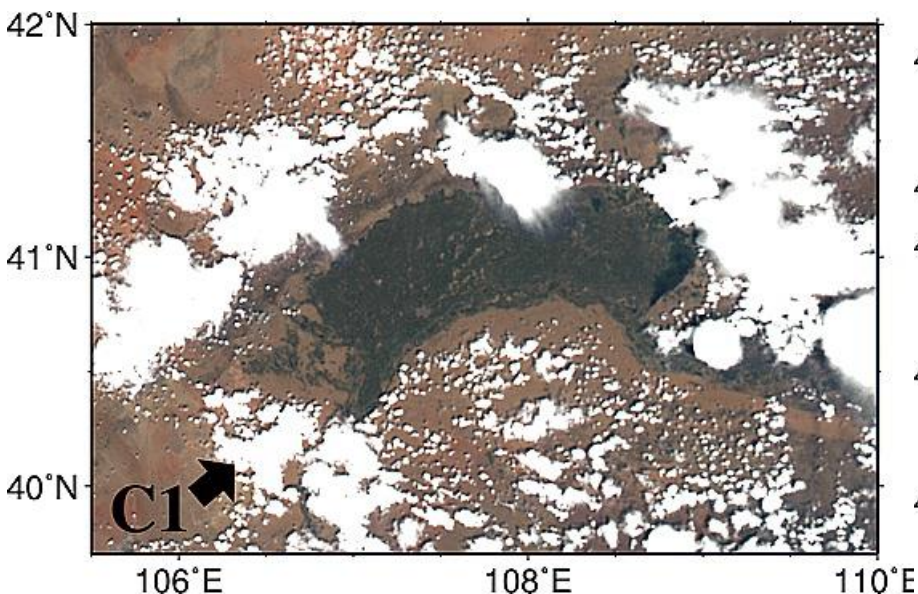


Atmospheric responses to irrigation

- What processes determine how atmosphere responds to irrigation?
- Different scales, different processes:
 1. Impact on moist convection in vicinity of irrigation
 2. Impact on rainfall via regional circulations
 3. Downstream impact via moisture budget

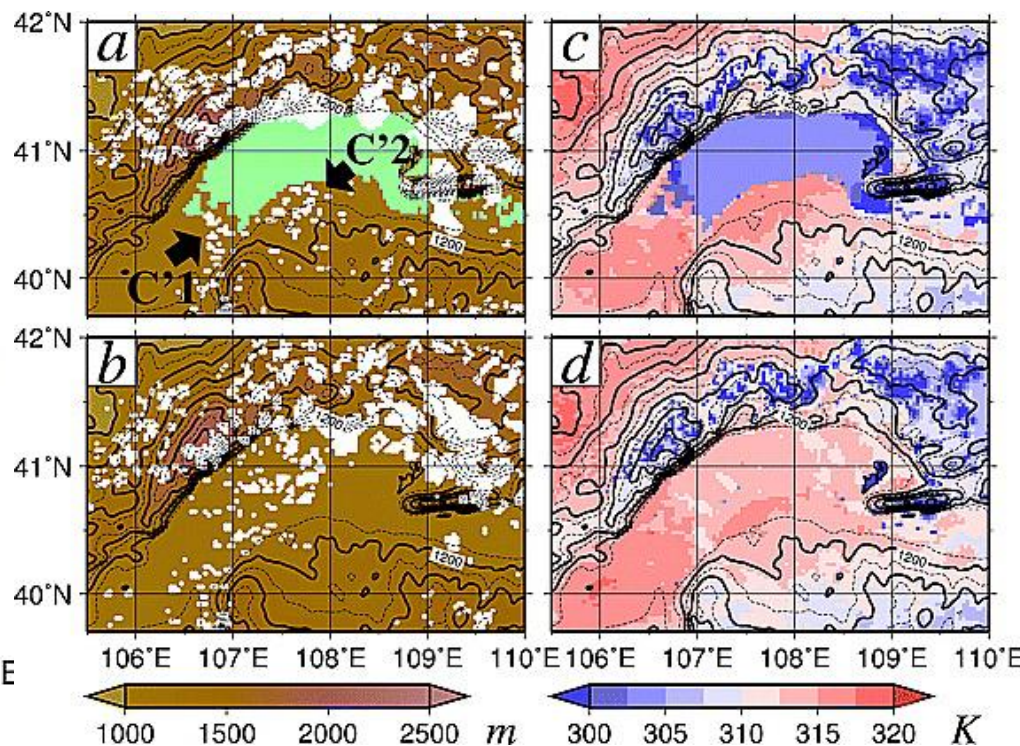
1. Moist convection in vicinity of irrigation

MODIS Aqua view of Hetao Irrigation
District 4/8/05



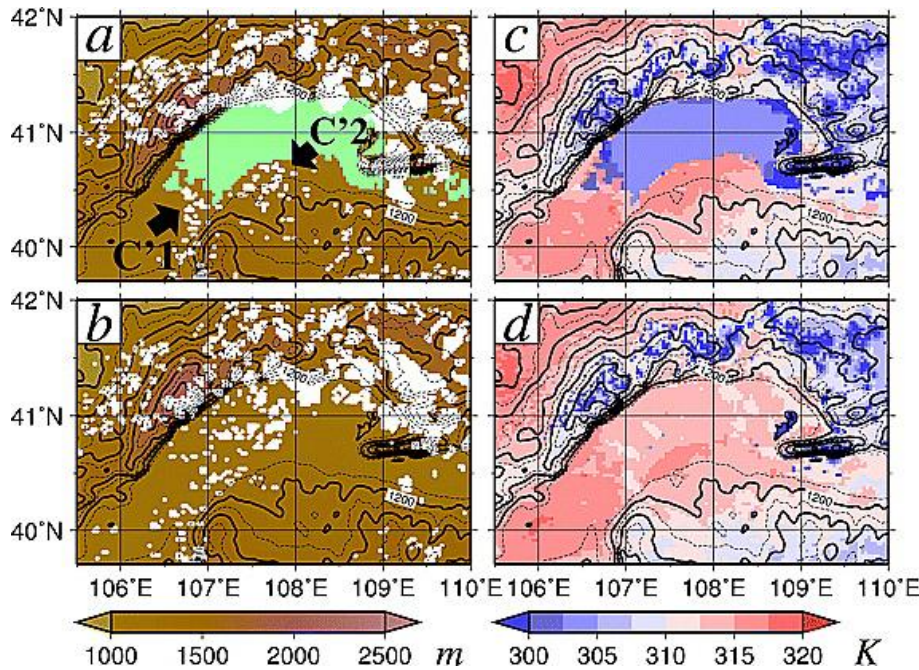
Shallow cloud suppression over irrigated zone

Regional simulation with and without irrigation

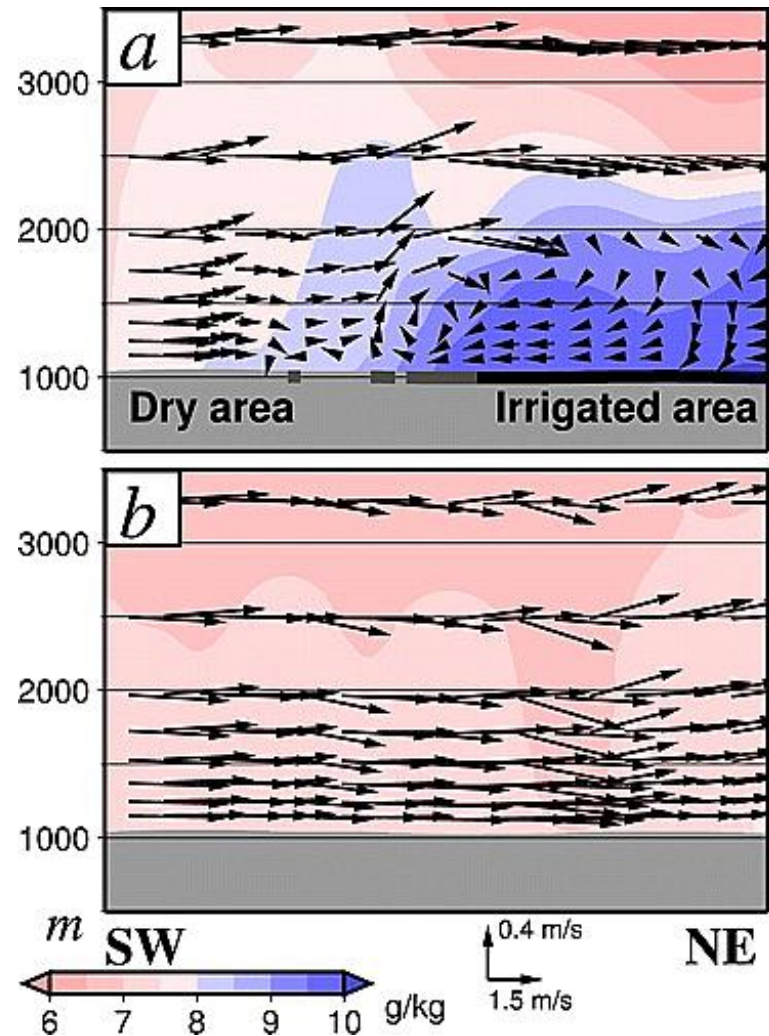


Model reproduces cloud field in
response to irrigation

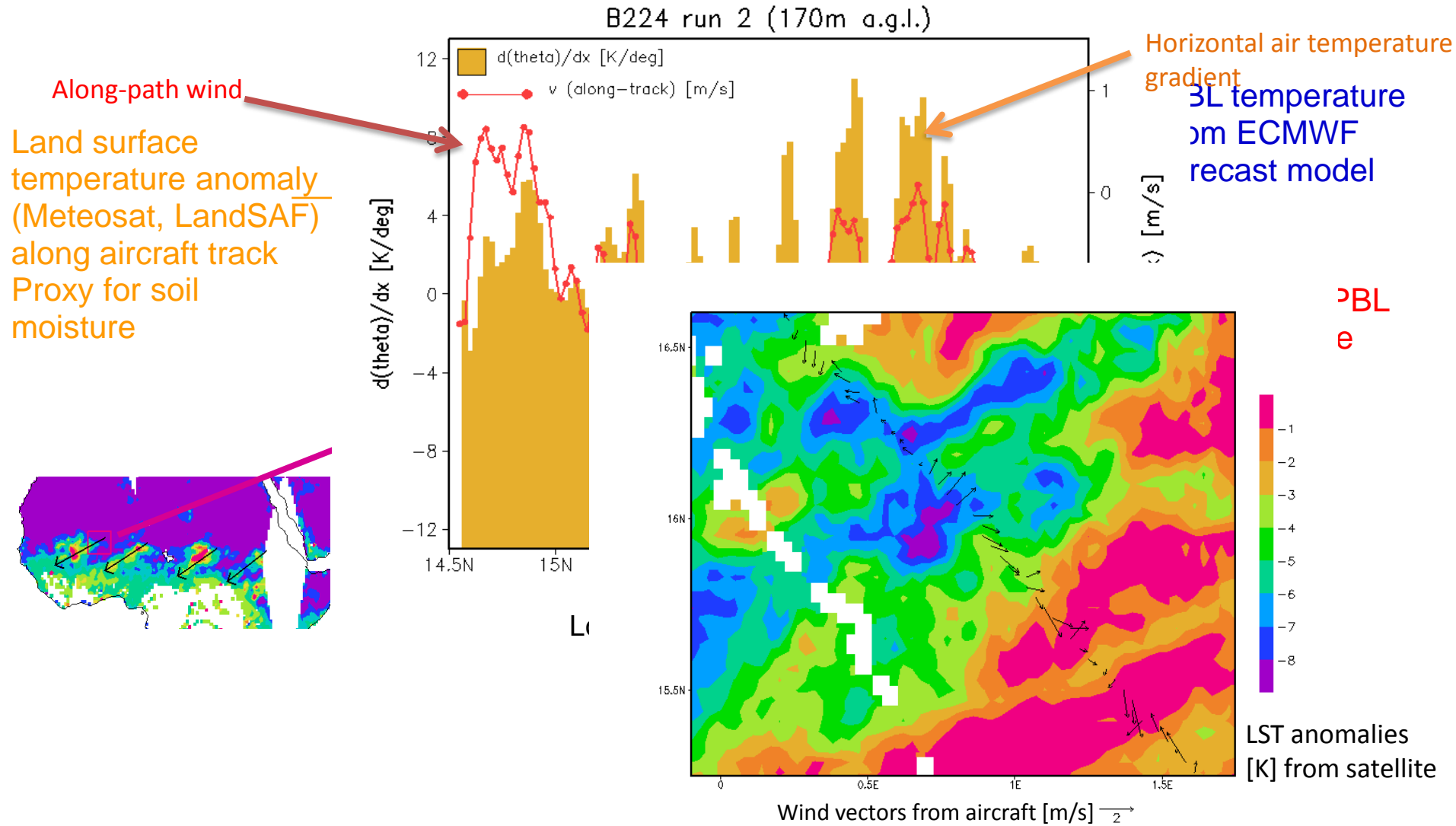
Mechanism for impact on shallow cloud



Mesoscale simulations... easy to model, hard to observe

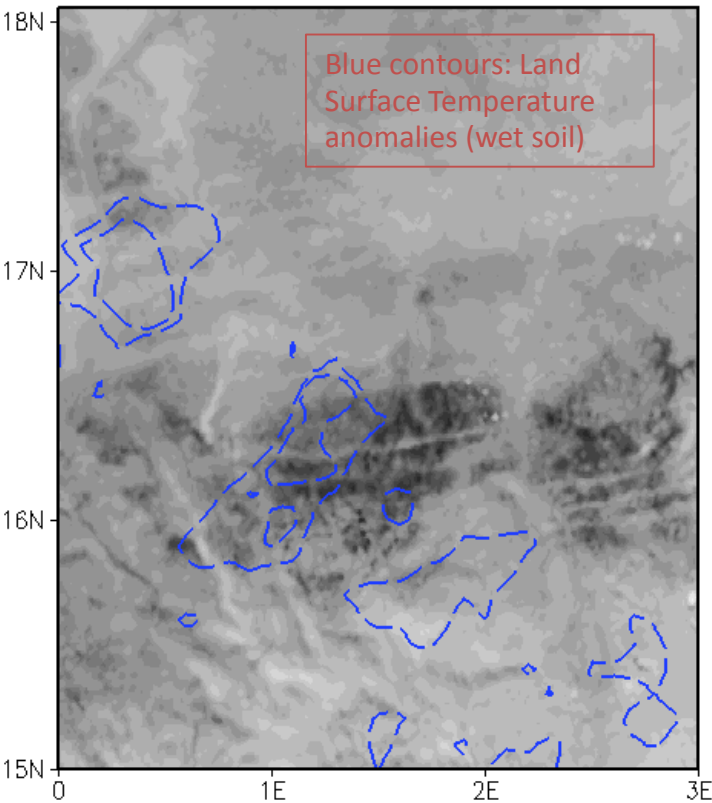


Observational evidence of mesoscale circulations



Impact of heterogeneity on initiation of deep convection

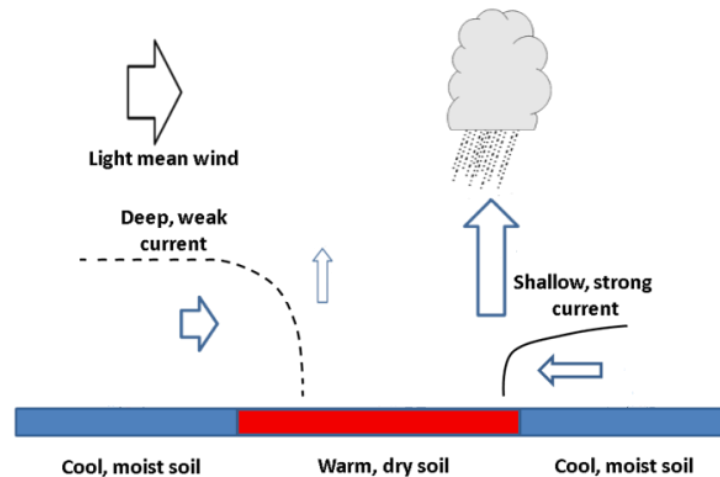
12:00 31 July 2006



Visible Imagery from Meteosat
**Example convective initiation
along edge of wet-dry edge**

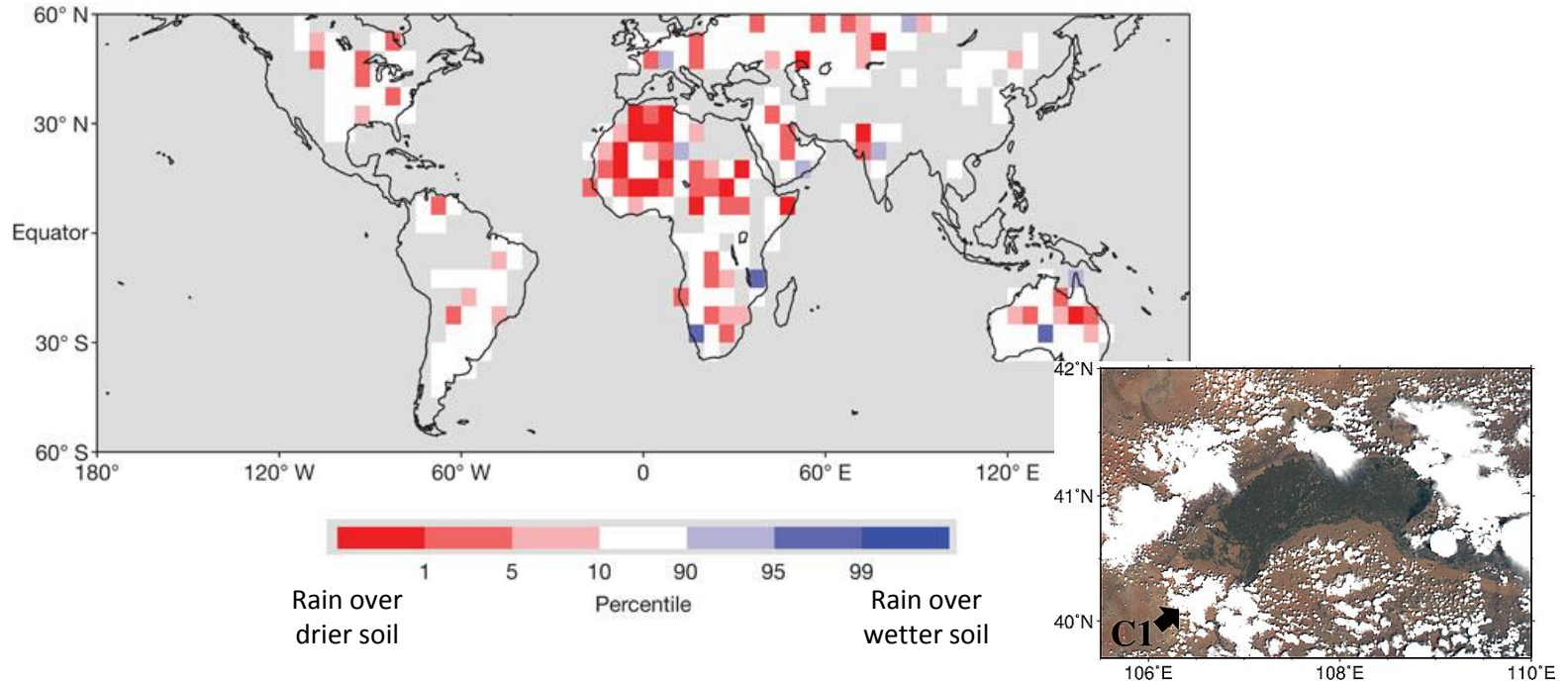
Analysis ~3000 initiations of mesoscale convective systems in western Sahel

Clear preference for initiation on dry side of wet-dry boundaries, consistent with mesoscale models



Global analysis of local soil moisture impact on rain

Statistical measure of observed preference for rain over locally dry (red) or wet soil (blue)



Afternoon rain more likely over locally drier land, especially in semi-arid regions

Physical mechanisms favouring rain over wetter surfaces clearly not dominant

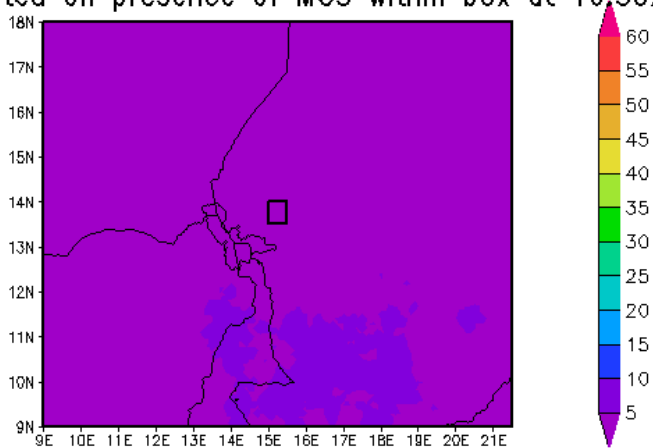
GCMs produce opposite effect (more rain over wetter soil)

Directly analogous to impact of irrigation

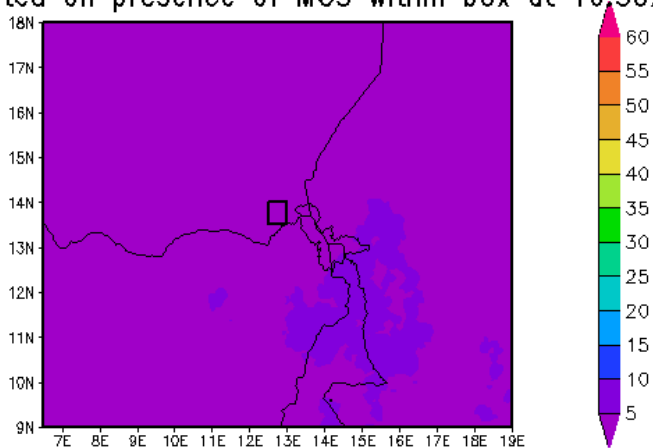
Note some evidence that presence of irrigation/dams enhances rain in region

Impact on propagating convective systems? Lake Chad

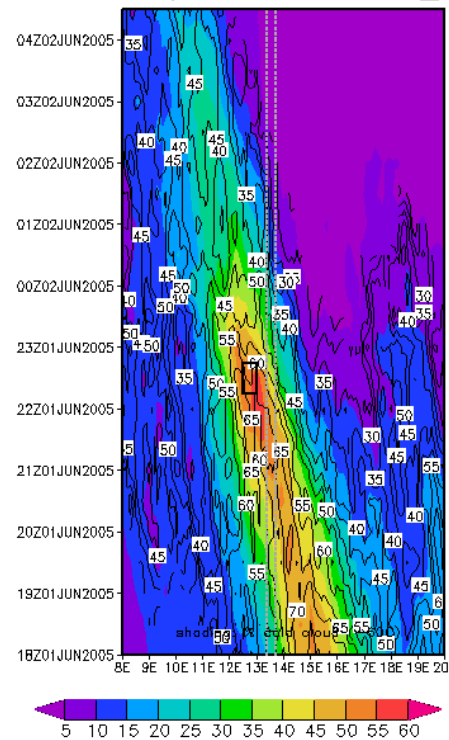
% cold cloud (-60C) Chad_E 10:30Z01JUN2005
 composited on presence of MCS within box at 16:30Z



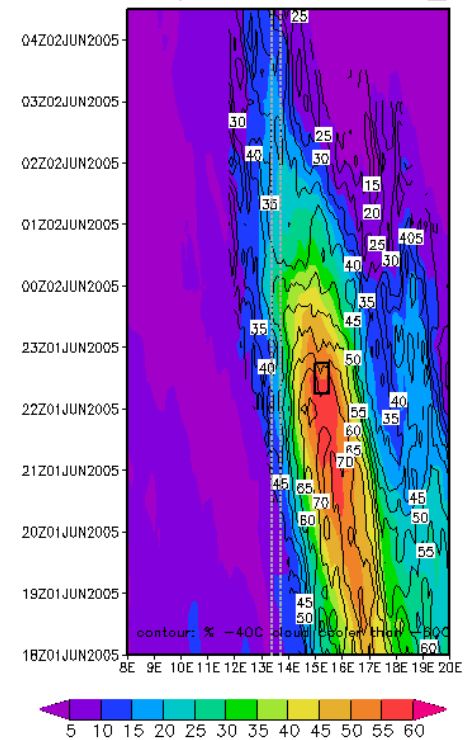
% cold cloud (-60C) Chad_W 10:30Z01JUN2005
 composited on presence of MCS within box at 16:30Z



Composite MCS Chad_W



Composite MCS Chad_E



Composite MCS up/downstream of Lake Chad

Several hundred cases in each composite (JJAS 1982-2005)

Feedback via river network Niger Inland Delta (Mali)

Simulated impact of water management on discharge in wetland

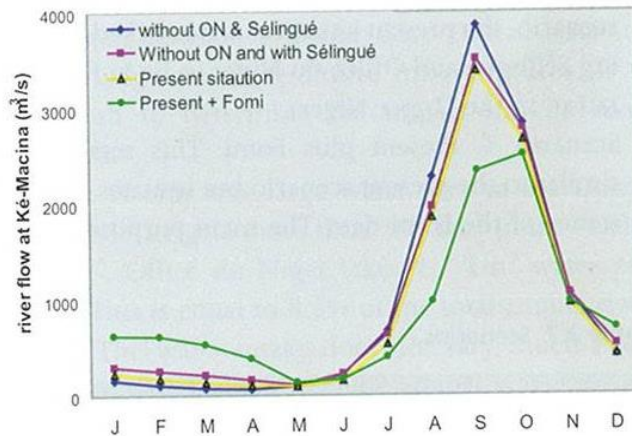
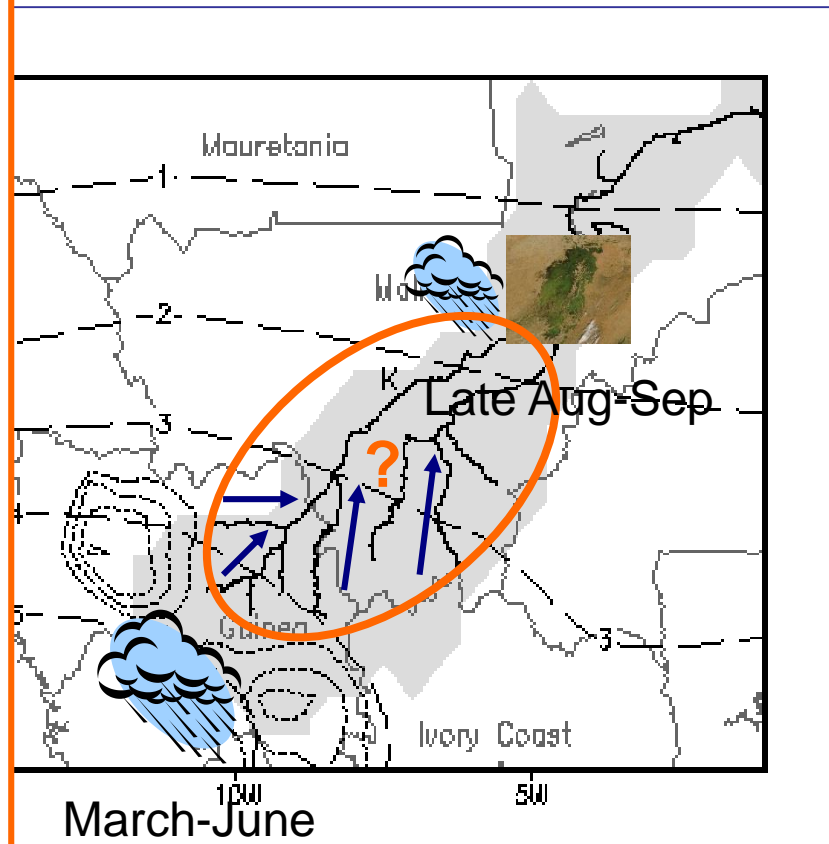
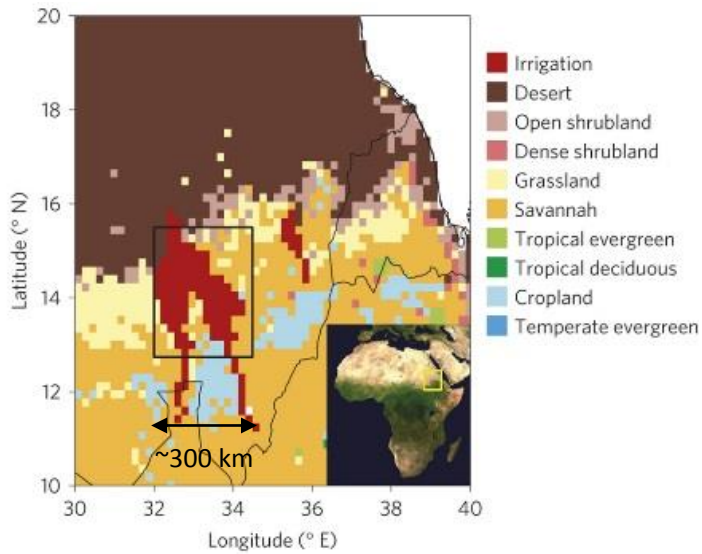


Fig. 2.21. Model run 2: The average monthly flow of the Niger at Ké-Macina, calculated over the period 1980-2001. The four conditions are the same as in Fig. 2.19, but in contrast to model run 1, the two reservoirs are used to produce electricity. Source: WLIDelft Hydraulics & DNH.

Zwarts, van Beukering, Kone and Wymenga: The Niger, a lifeline. Effective water management in the Upper Niger Basin, 2005

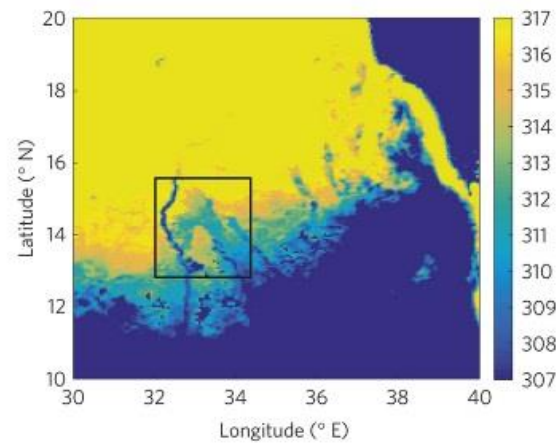
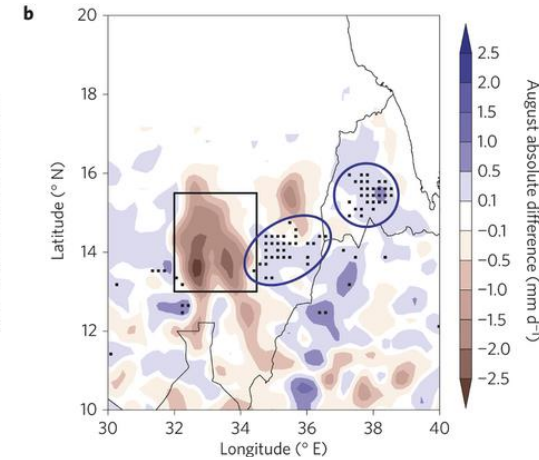
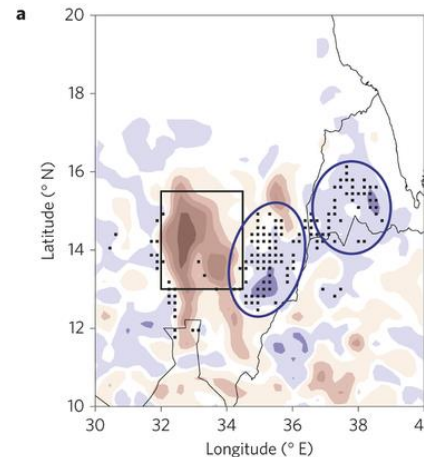


2. Impact on rainfall via regional circulations: Gezira, Sudan

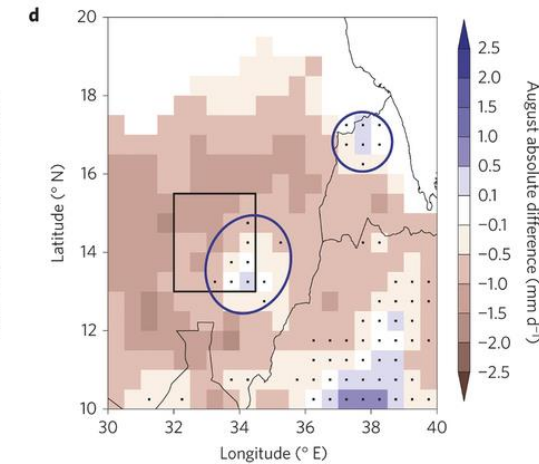
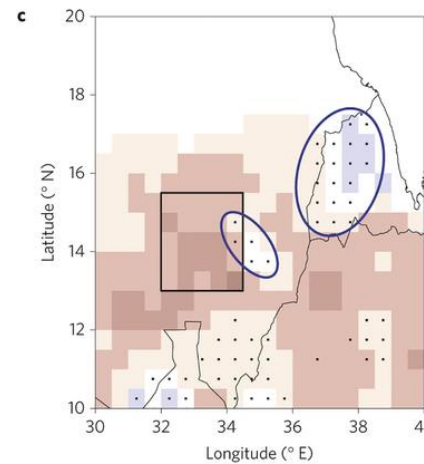


RCM irrigation-control

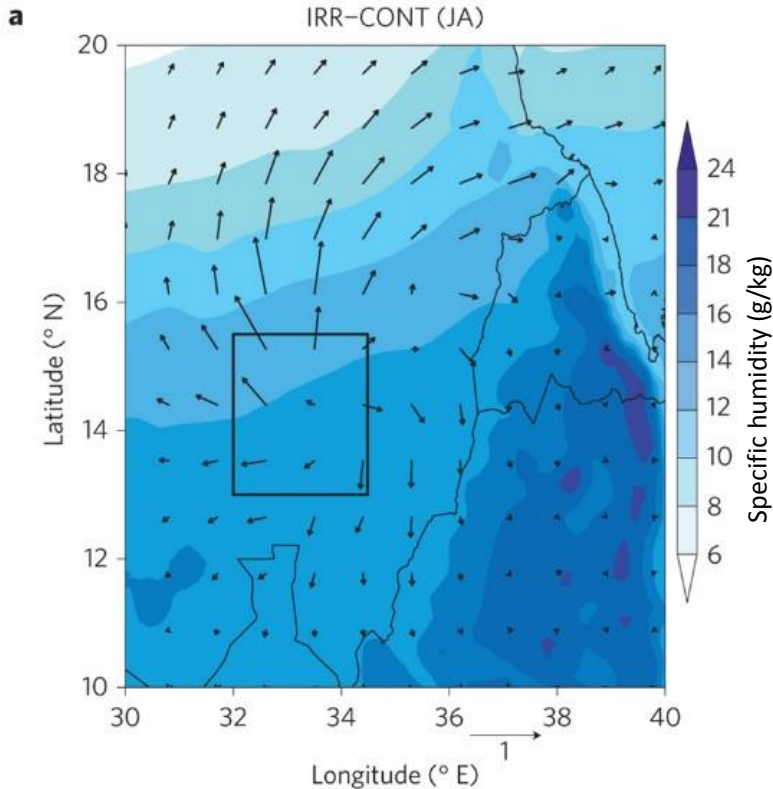
Rainfall changes (mm/day)



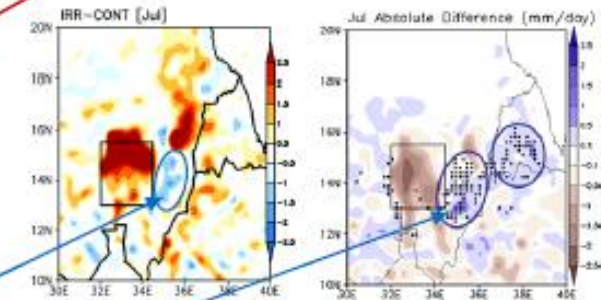
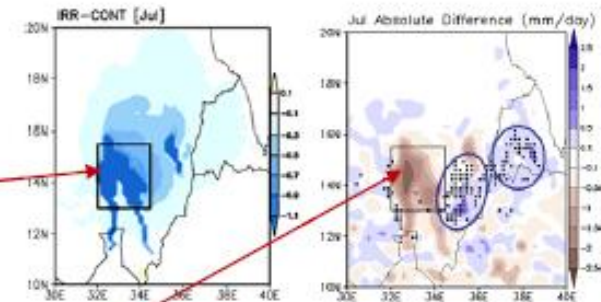
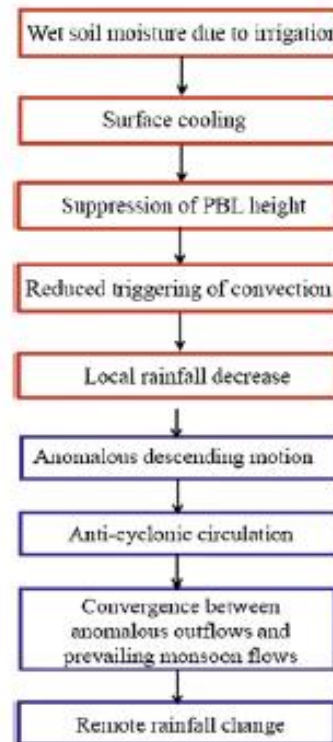
Gridded observations
Post-pre expansion



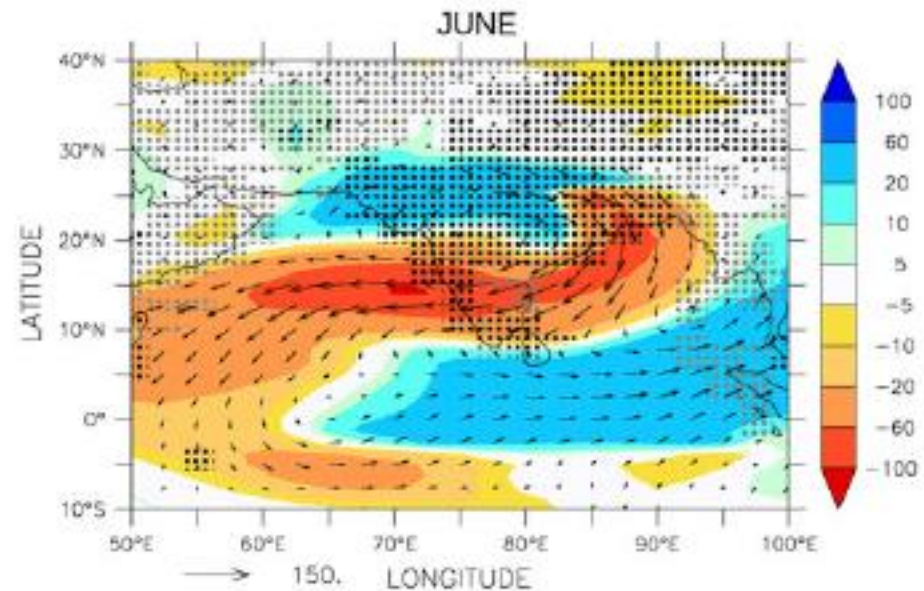
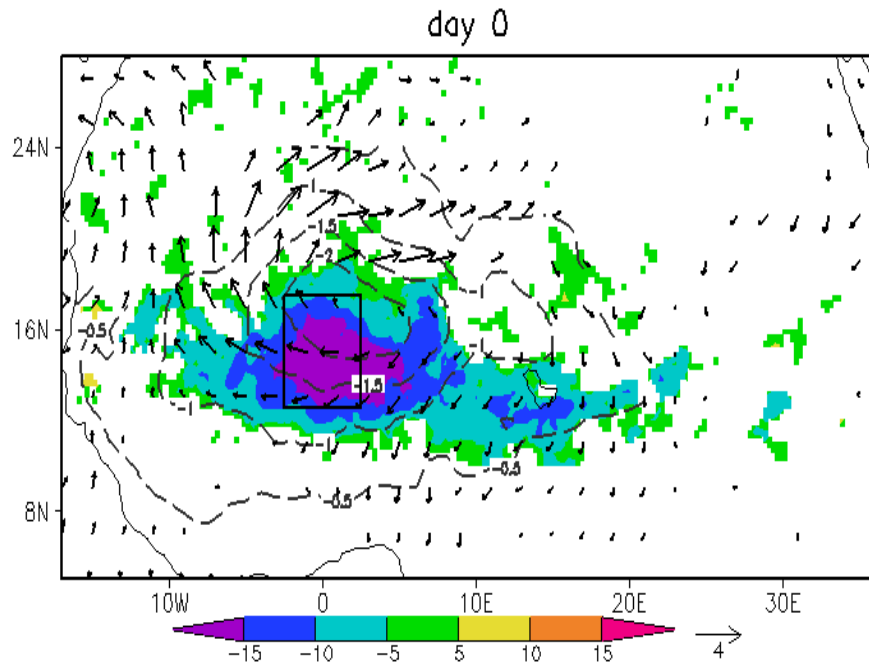
Simulated mechanism for non-local response



Cool high circulation
around irrigation zone



Regional circulation response to soil moisture

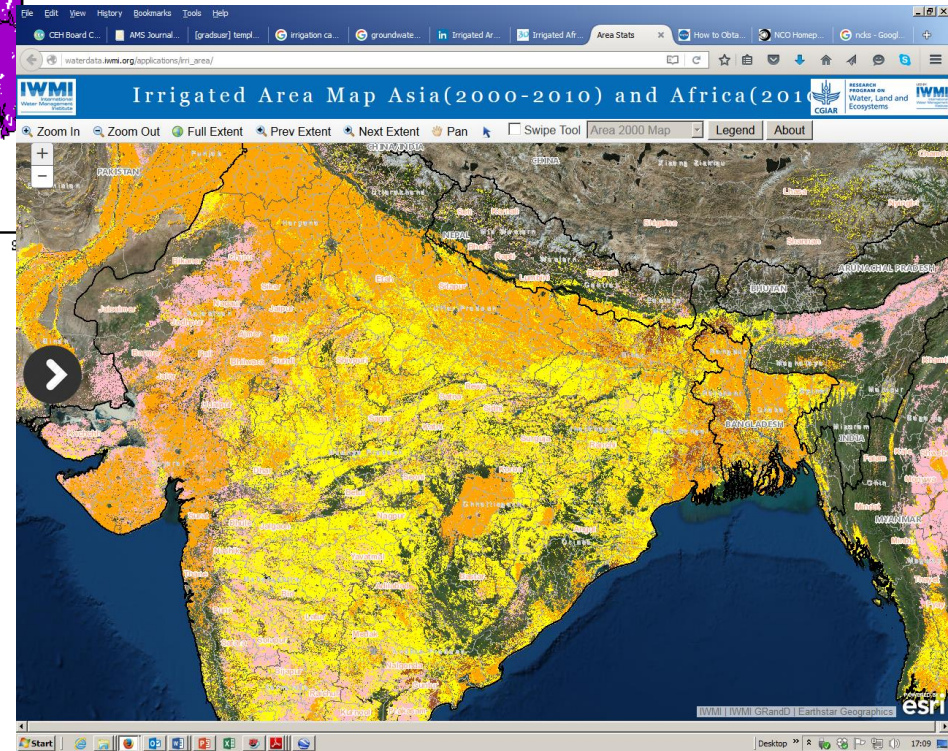
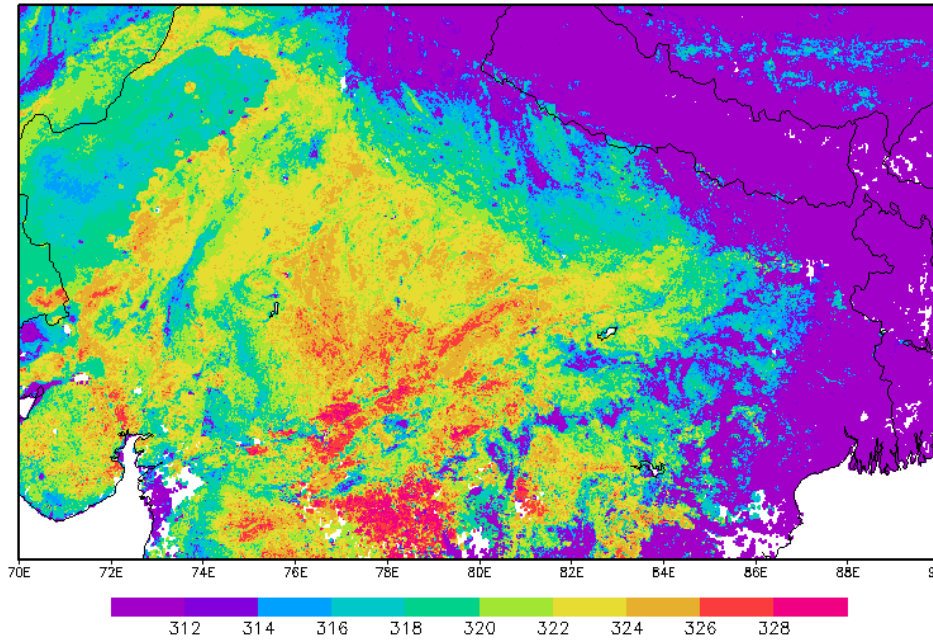


Fluctuations in soil moisture in W Africa

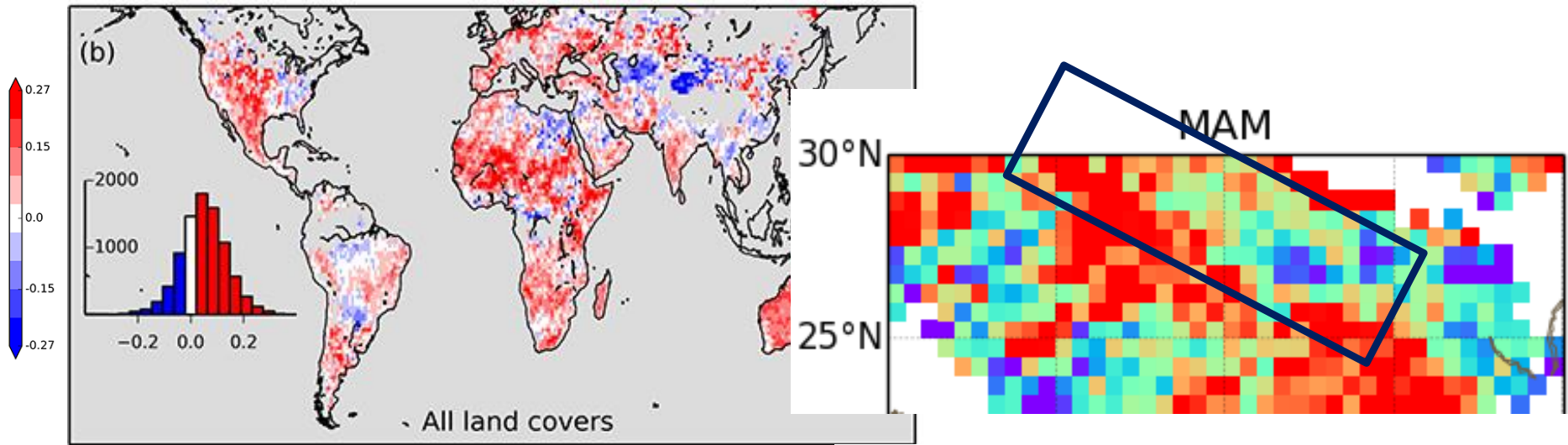
Impact of Indian irrigation on simulated winds, delayed monsoon

Large-scale irrigation Indo-Gangetic plain

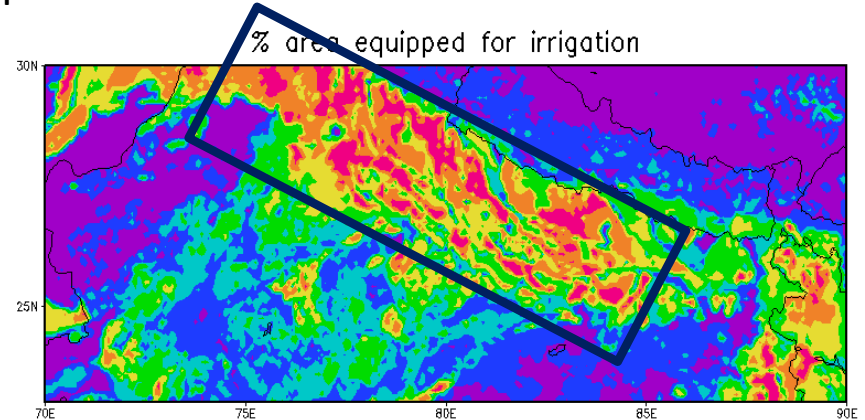
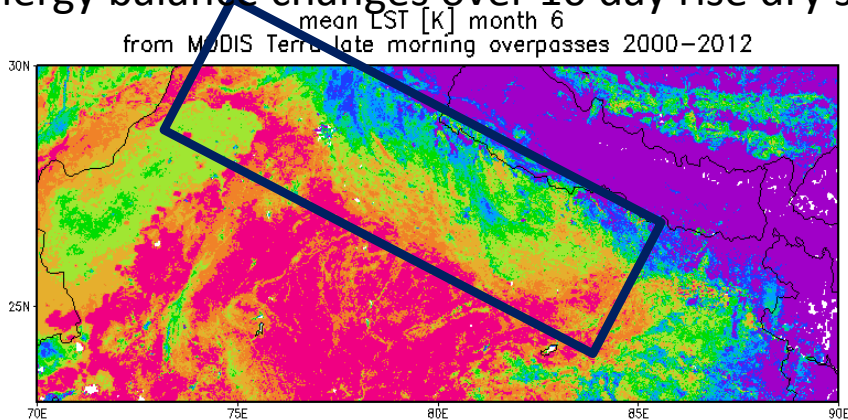
LST climatology Terra June



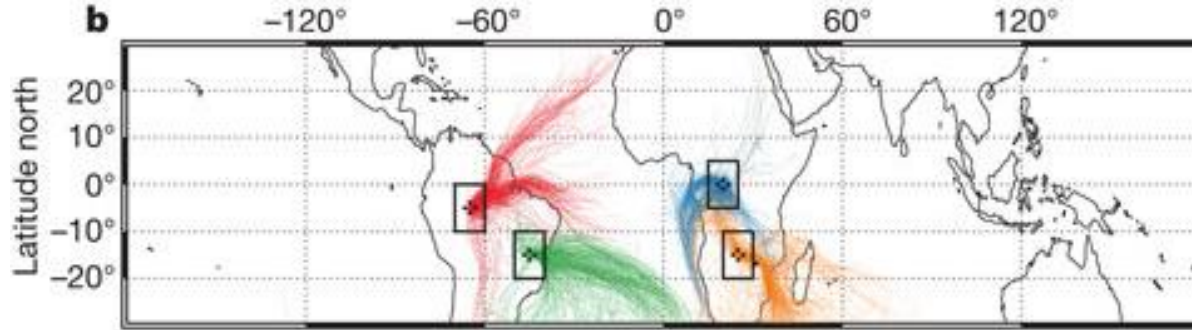
Temporal dynamics of surface energy balance – response to dry spells



Observed measure (from LST dynamics) of how surface energy balance changes over 10 day rise dry spell

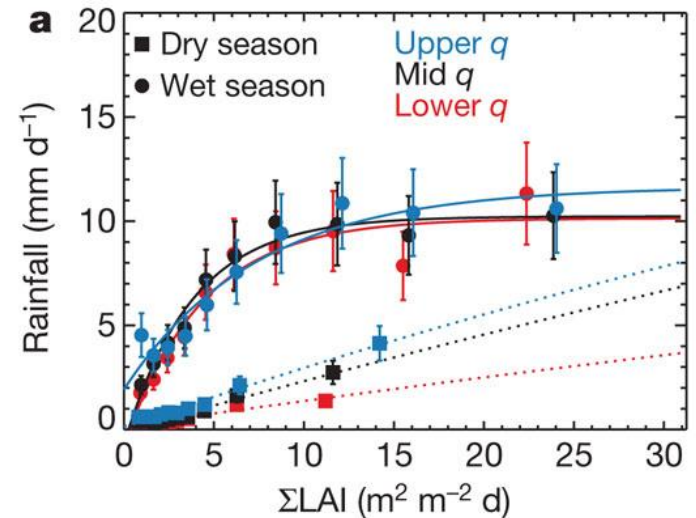


3. Downstream impact via atmospheric water budget



Trajectory analysis linking tropical rainfall and vegetation (LAI)

Precip rises with airmass exposure to LAI.
Expect similar positive impact from irrigation at large scales (100s km, days)
BUT NOTE: Impacts on regional circulations may also be important

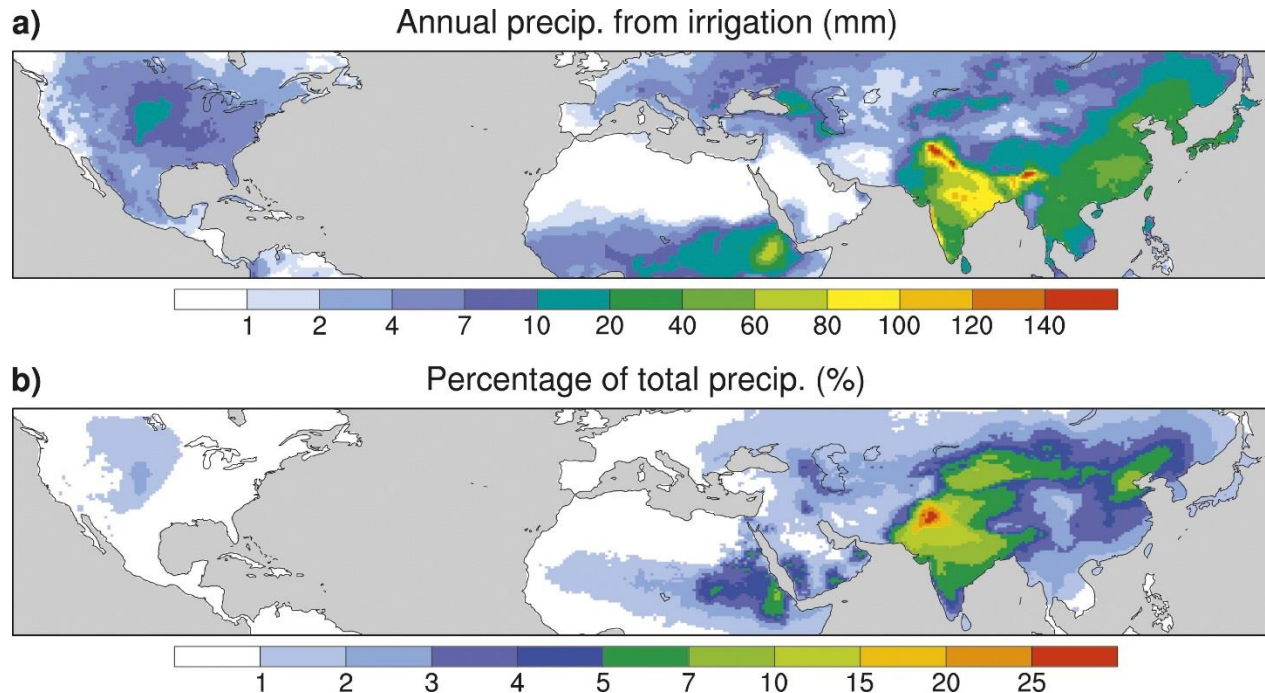


“Where Does the Irrigation Water Go?”

Back-trajectory approach

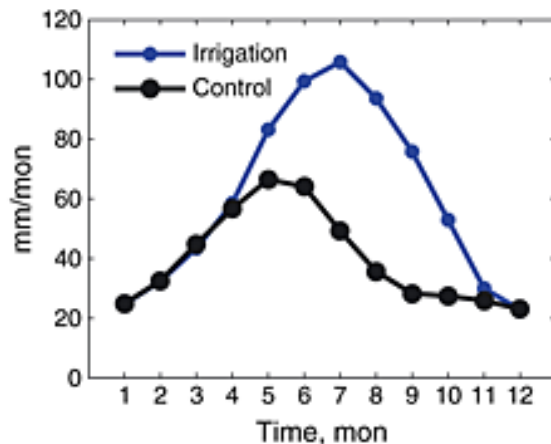
Compute fraction of water in column from irrigation in previous 15 days

Precipitation increase is much less than the ET increase over most areas

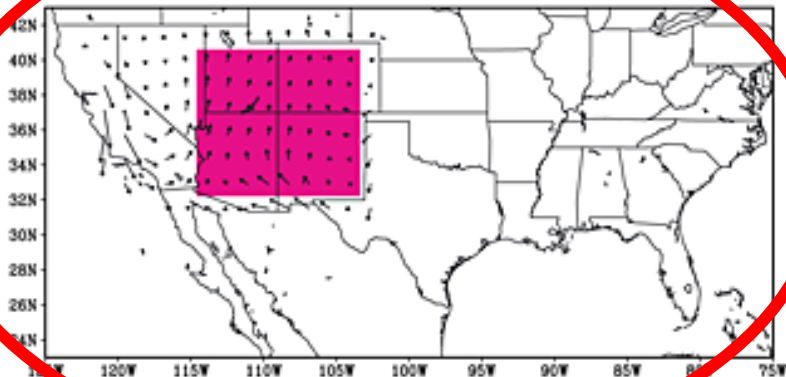


Another example (from yesterday)...

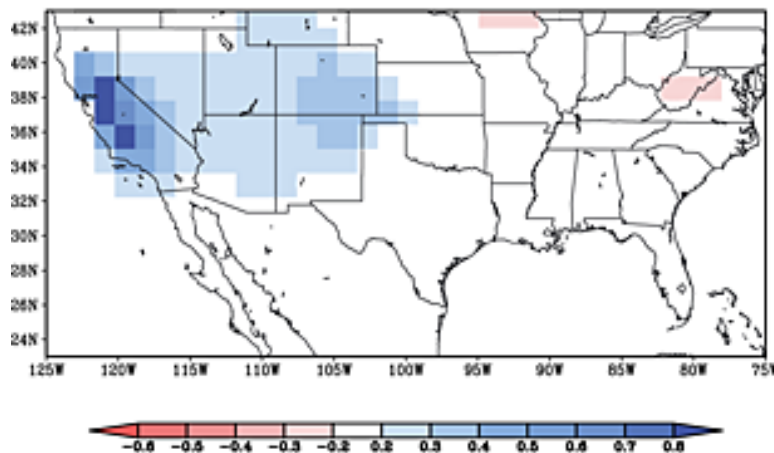
(a) ET Climatology for Irrigation and Control runs



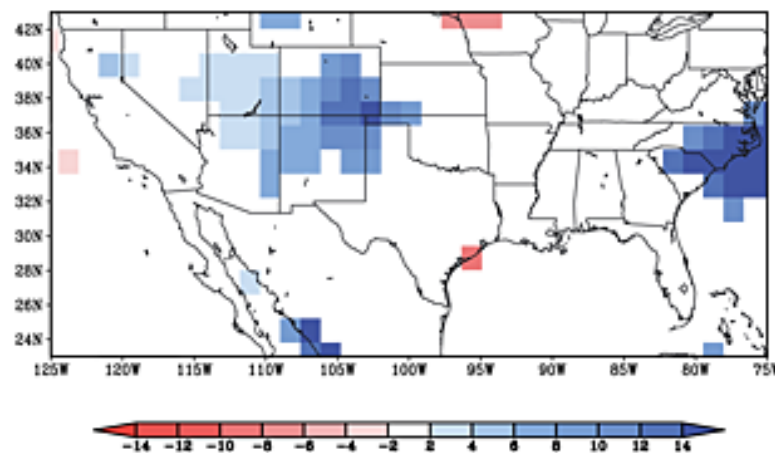
(b) Water Vapor Flux Anomaly in JJA ($\text{kg/m}^2/\text{s}$)



(c) Q' in JJA (g/kg)



(d) P' in JJA (mm/mon)



Summary: Impact of irrigation on rain

- Important secondary effect in some regions, esp semi-arid tropics
- Strong sensitivity to spatial scale
- Less than 100km (hours): expect daytime mesoscale circulations to dominate
 - analysis of patchy sm in Sahel: clearest signal 10-40km
- 100s-1000s km (1+ days)
 - effects via regional circulation on moisture transport
 - moisture transport can be important downstream of irrigation hotspots
- GCMs can deceive
 - Convection-permitting simulations can help

