



Estimating global groundwater withdrawal and depletion using an integrated hydrological model, GRACE, and in situ observations

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In the agenda:
“Impact of anthropogenic water usage on sea-level”

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Terrestrial Water Cycle and Climate Change
Natural and Human-Induced Impacts



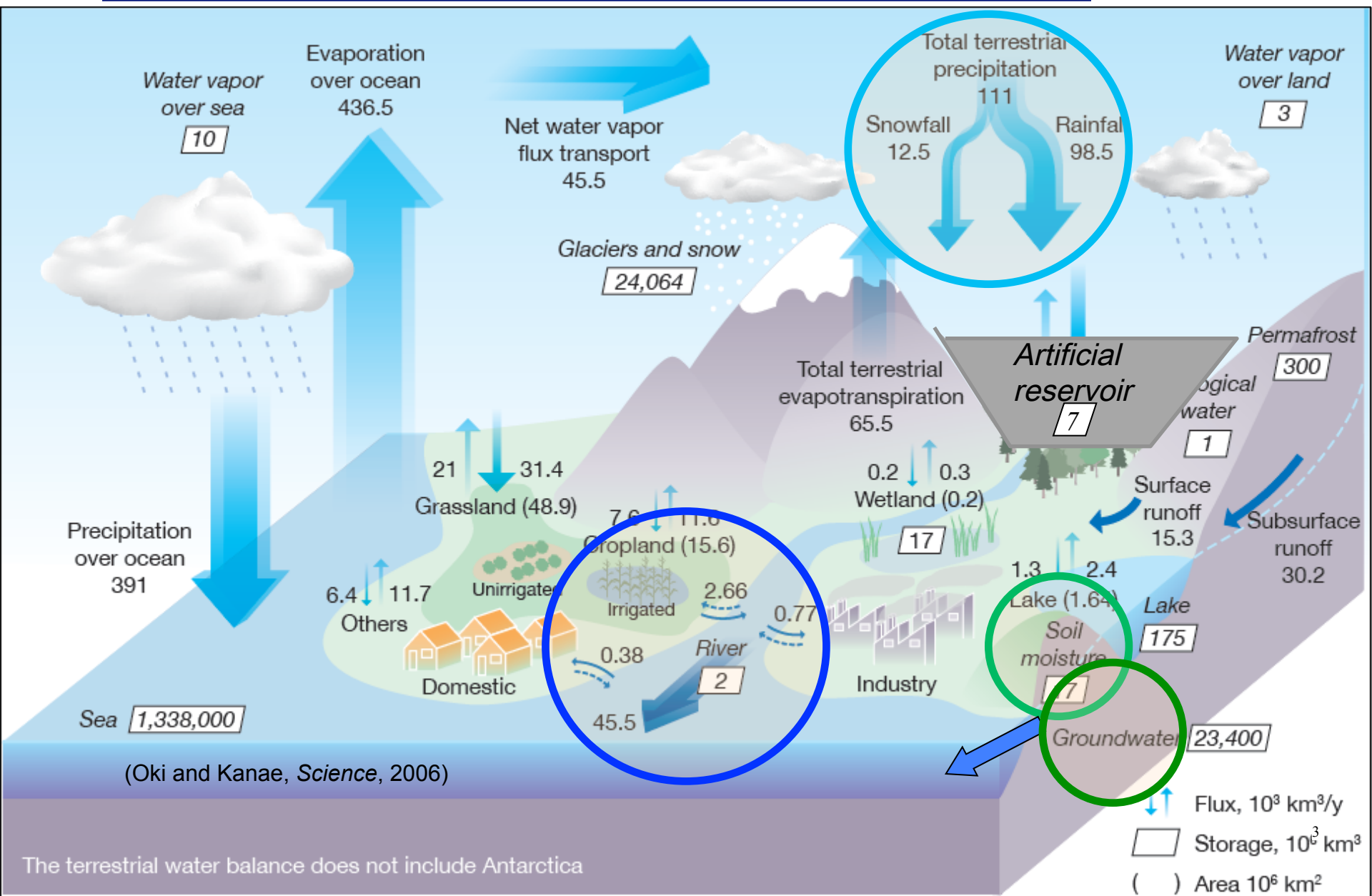
Qiuhong Tang and Taikan Oki
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A workshop co-sponsored by GLASS and GHP “Including Water Management in Large Scale Models” Gif-sur-Yvette, France, 30 September 2016

Synthesized Global Water Cycle



(Oki and Kanae, *Science*, 2006)

The terrestrial water balance does not include Antarctica

↓ ↑ Flux, $10^3 \text{ km}^3/\text{y}$
 □ Storage, 10^3 km^3
 () Area 10^6 km^2

Dam and Reservoirs

💧 Human activity changes terrestrial water cycle:

- ✓ Reservoir operation ⇔ operating rules unpublished
- ✓ Irrigation intake ⇔ no high resolution data

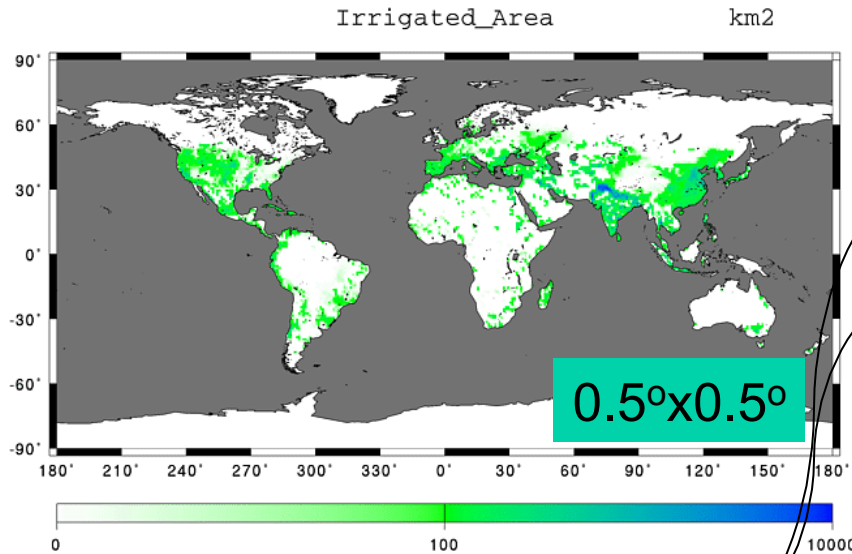
# of large dams in the world	45,000*
Their total storage capacity	7182 km ³ *
Annual global river discharge	40000 km ³ /year**
Global water withdrawal for irrigation	2504 km ³ /year***
Annual global water withdrawal	3788 km ³ /year***

* WRD, 1998, **Korzun, 1978, ***Shiklomanov, 2000



Coupled Land-river-irrigation-reservoir⁴ model

(Hanasaki et. al, *J. Hydrol.*, 2006)



Good observed data will improve the results

Meteorological condition

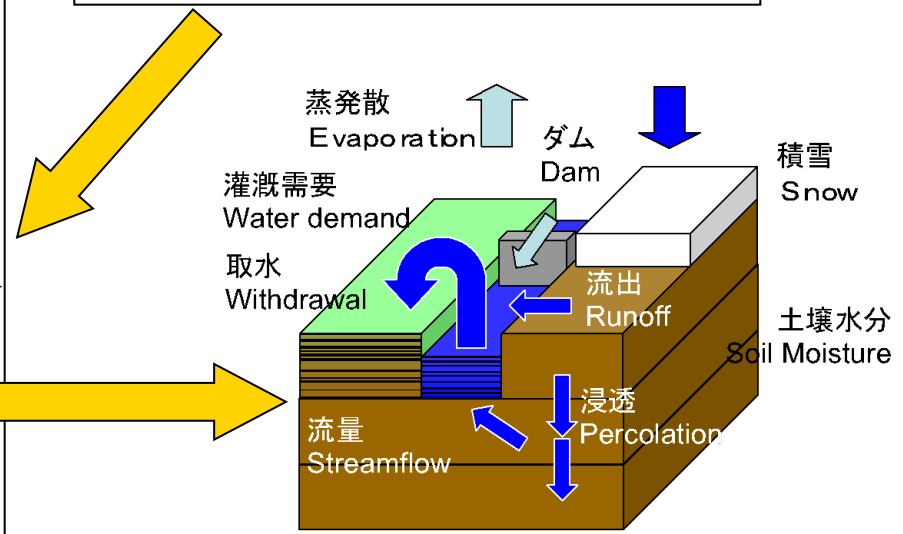
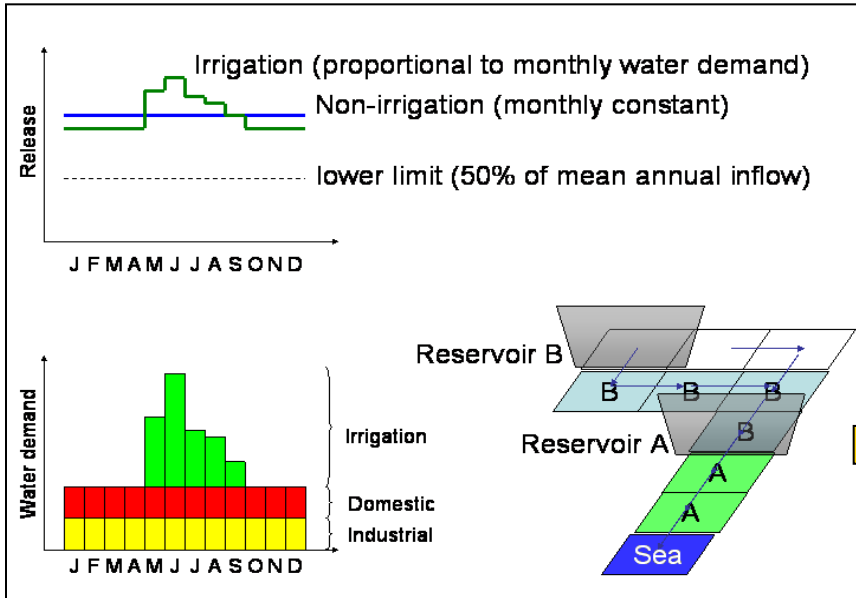
Crop calendar (estimation)

Irrigation condition

Crop water demand (per area)

Irrigated areas

Crop water demand (per area)



Discharge simulation is improved with reservoir operation rules



GSWP

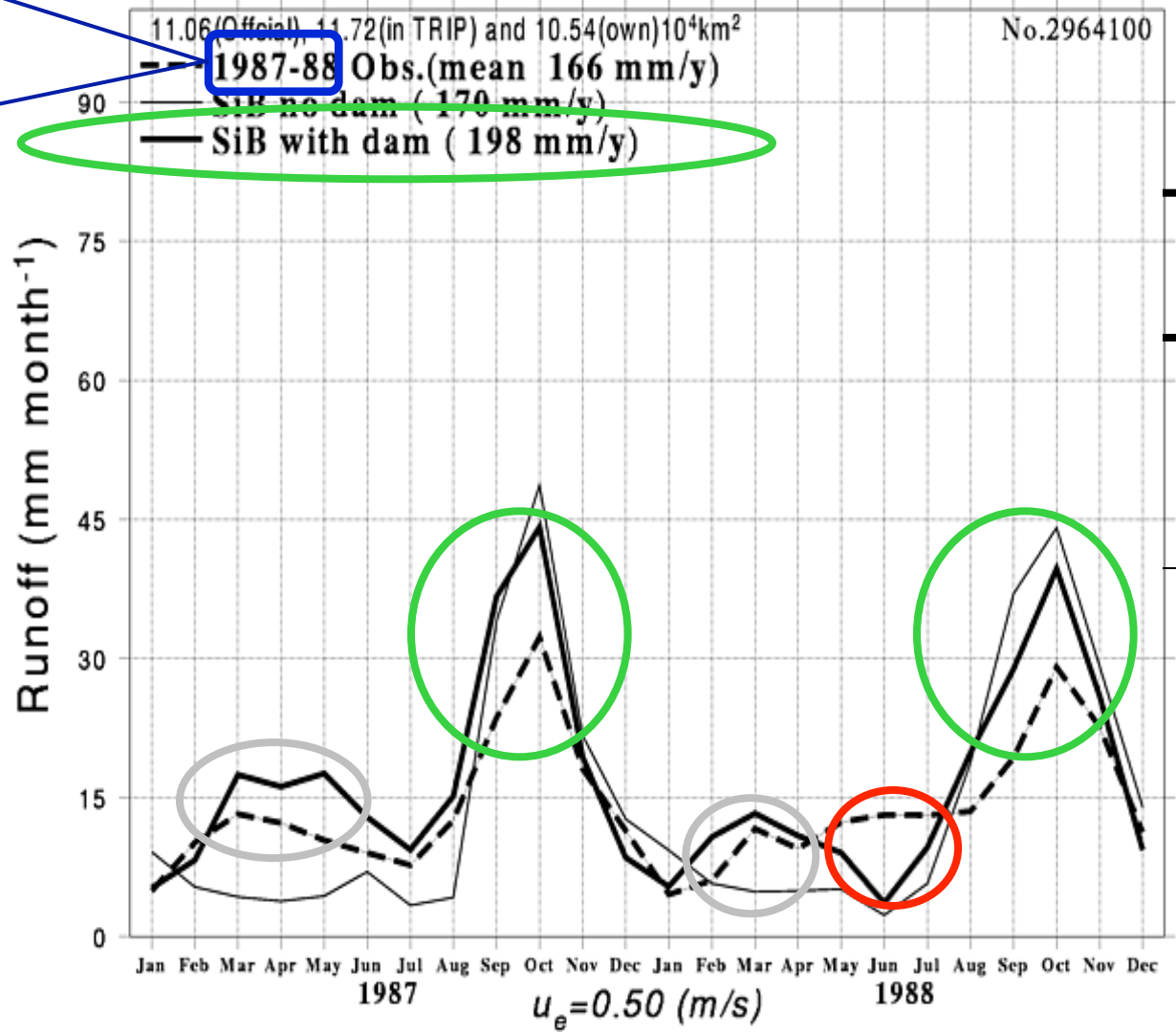
contributed reservoir scheme development



GAME-T contributed reservoir scheme development

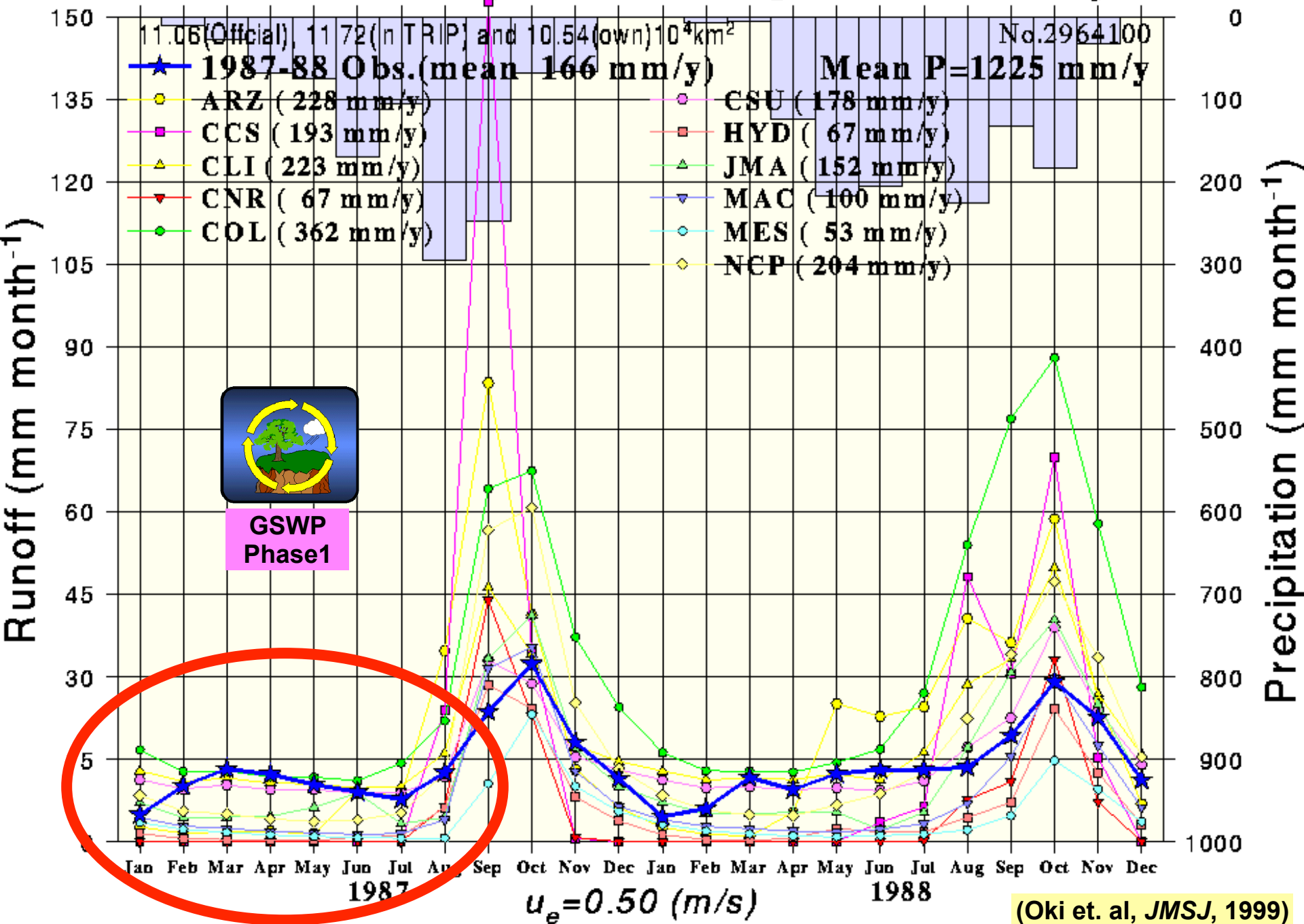
Nakhon Sawan [100.5E16.5N] in **Chao Phraya**

11.06(Official), 11.72(in TRIP) and 10.54(own)10⁴km² No.2964100

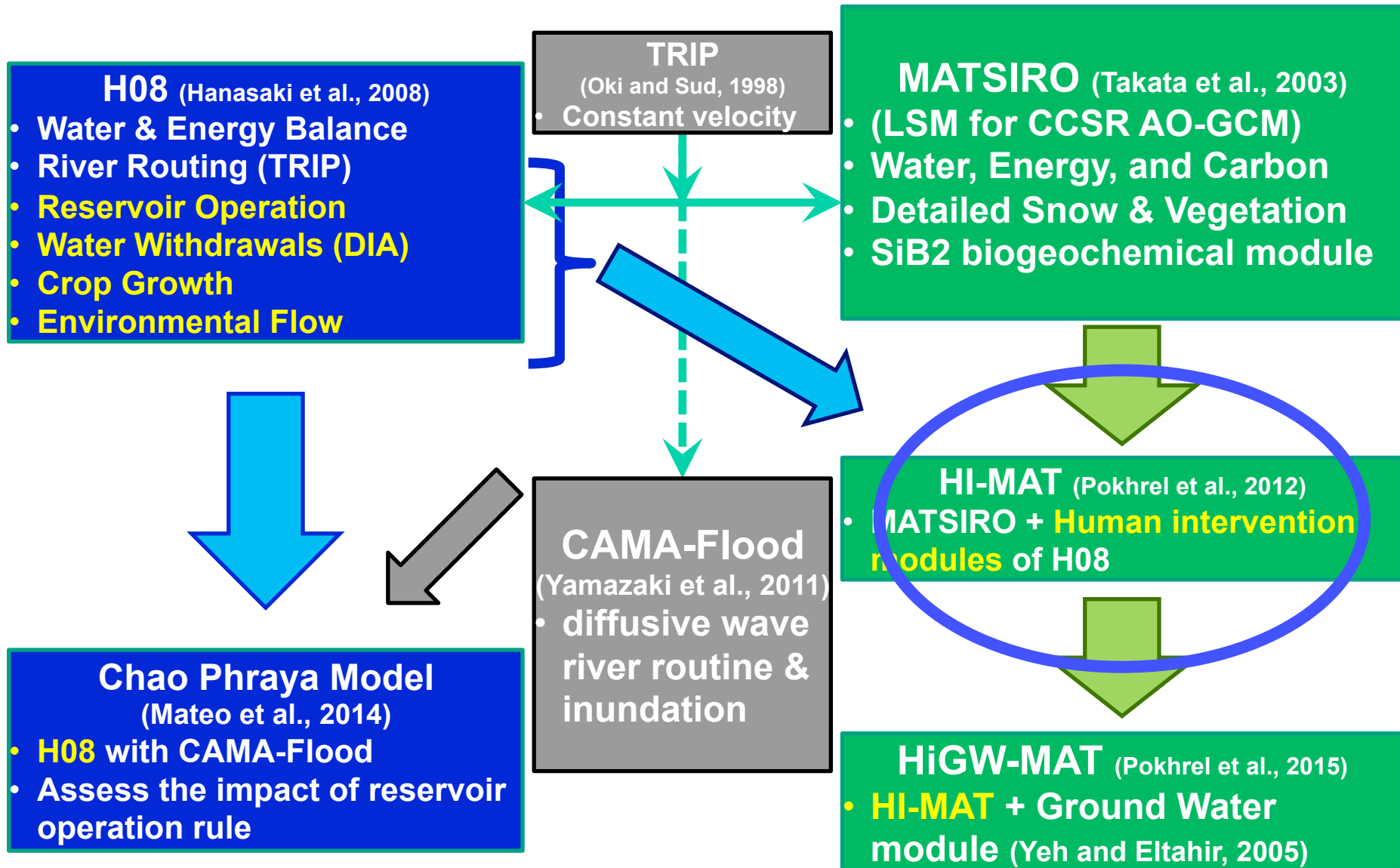


(Hanasaki et. al, *J. Hydrol.* , 2006)

Nakhon Sawan [100.5E16.5N] in Chao Phraya



Land surface models and Human Interventions



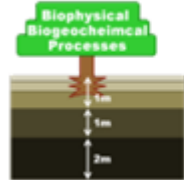
Land Surface Model with Anthropogenic Activities

HiGW-MAT



[Pokhrel 2012]

[Koirala 2013]

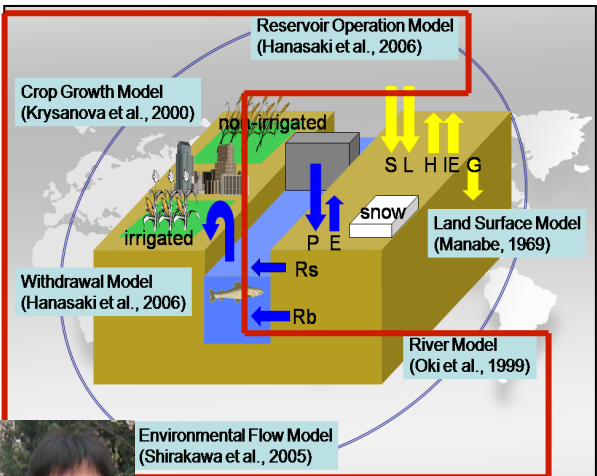


LSM
MATSIRO

[Takata 2003]



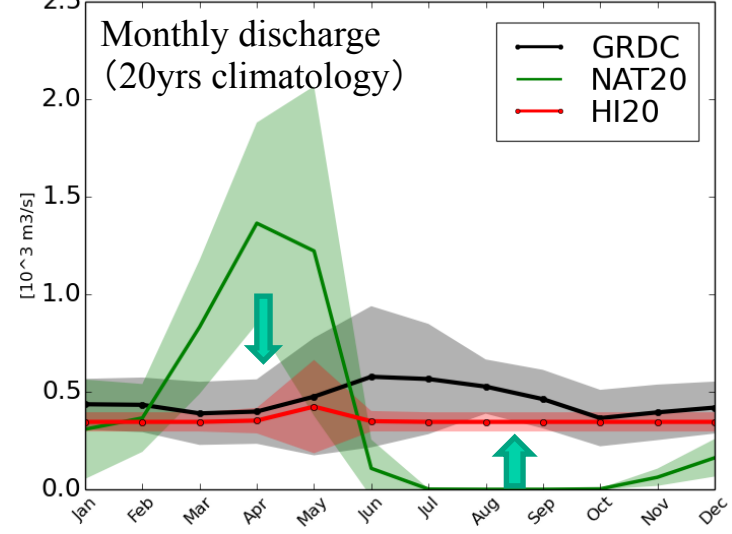
Type of Water regulation	Effects	
	on River	on Landsurface
Irrigation from river water	Expropriates water, then decrease river discharge ↓	Increases runoff and ET ↑
Irrigation from ground water	Increases river discharge ↑ ←	
Reservoir	Alleviates variation, then Increase low flow discharge ↑	None (possible indirect impacts)



Environmental Flow Model (Shirakawa et al., 2005)
[Hanasaki 2008]

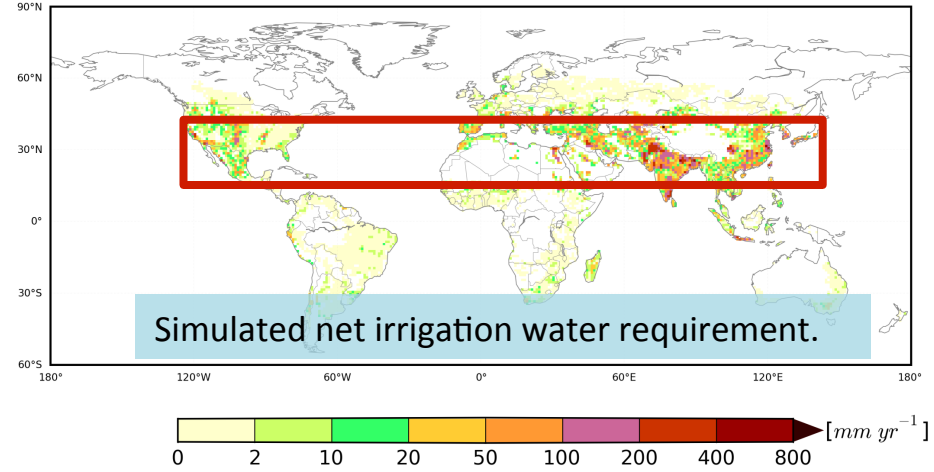
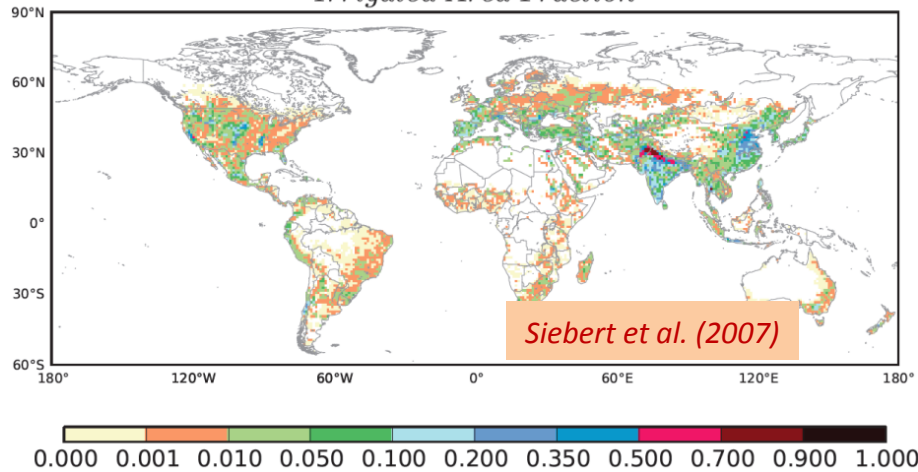
- 💧 Crop growth and irrigation
- 💧 Human water withdrawals
- 💧 Reservoir operation
- 💧 Environmental flow

Ex.) COLORADO(*) (LEESFERRY, ARIZ.)

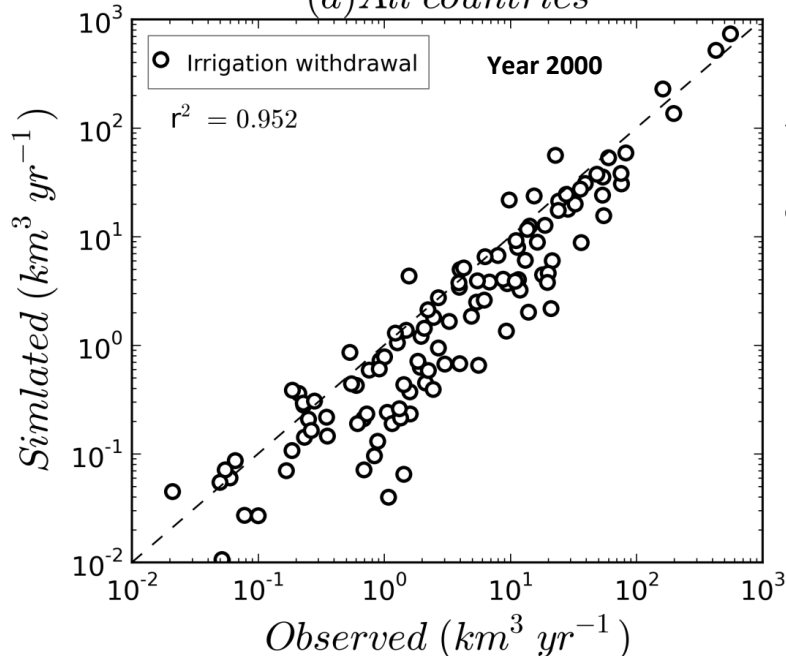


Global and Regional Irrigation Water Use

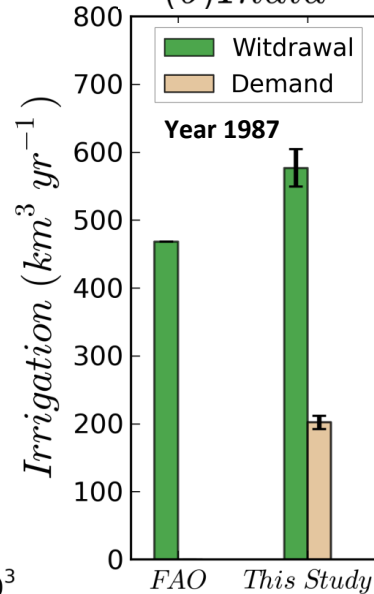
Irrigated Area Fraction



(a) All countries



(b) India



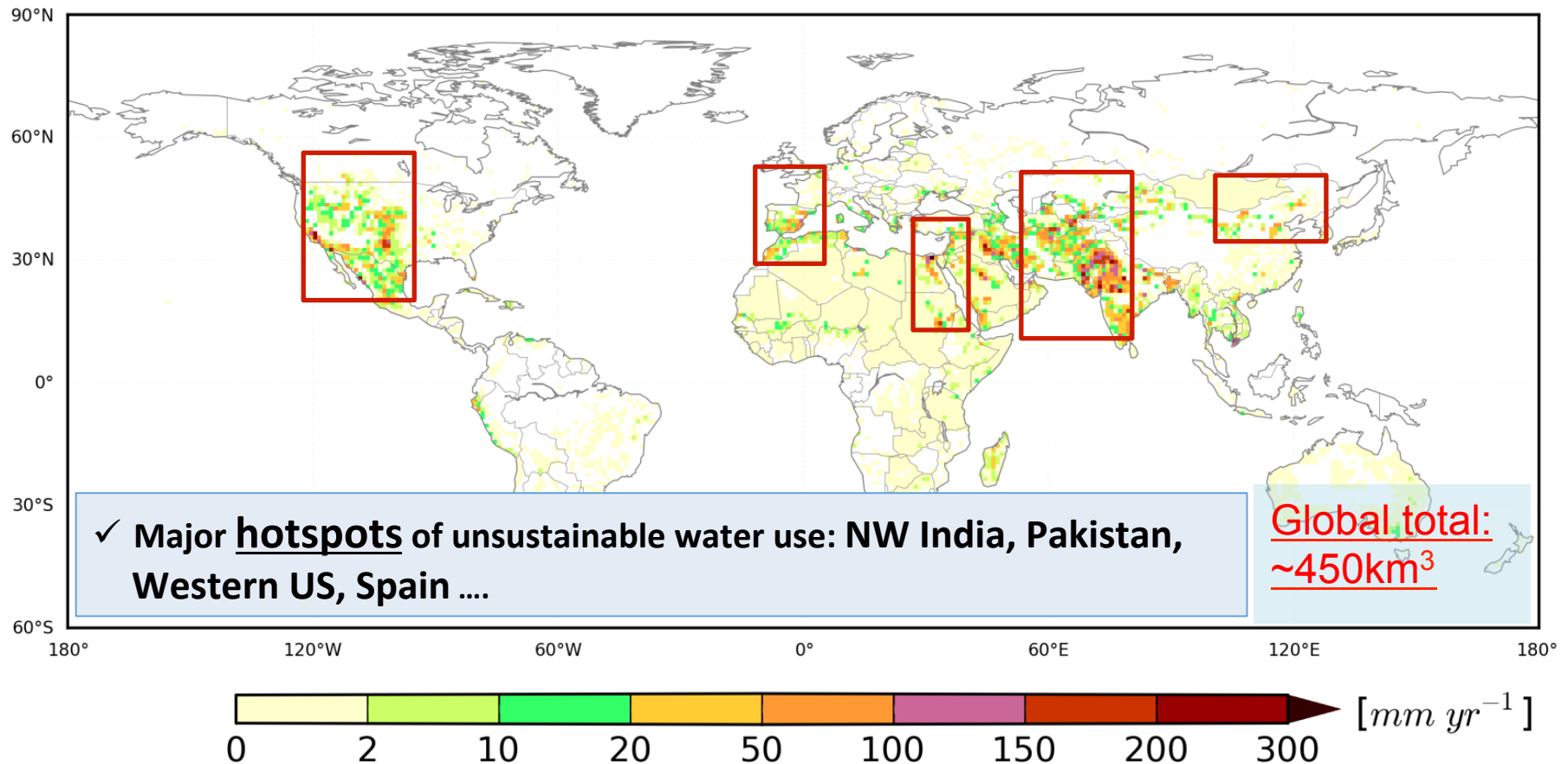
Country-scale irrigation water withdrawals are simulated well.

Observed data: FAO AQUASTAT, country statistics.

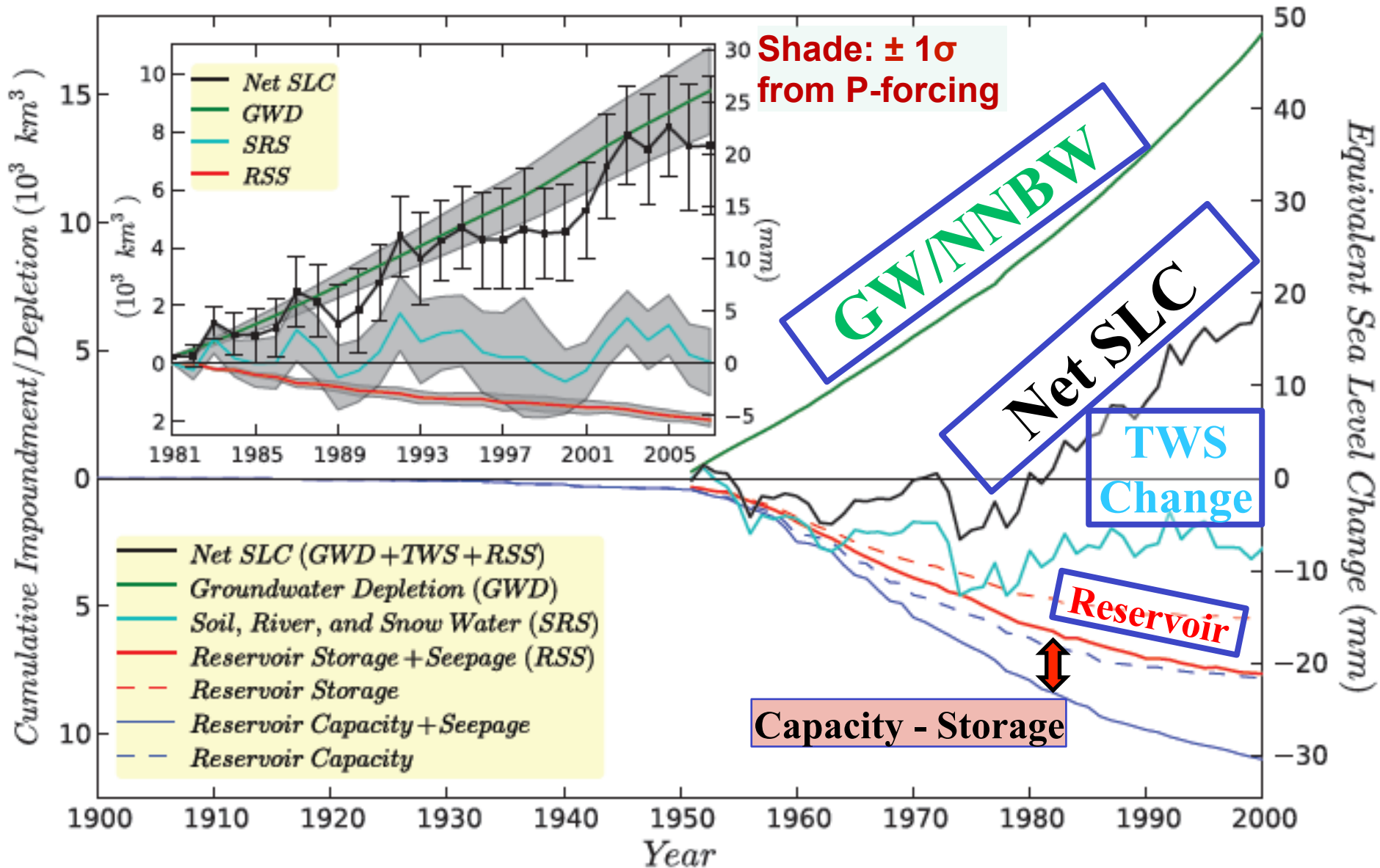
Pokhrel et al. (2012a)

Unsustainable Water Use (Non-local Non-renewable Blue Water)

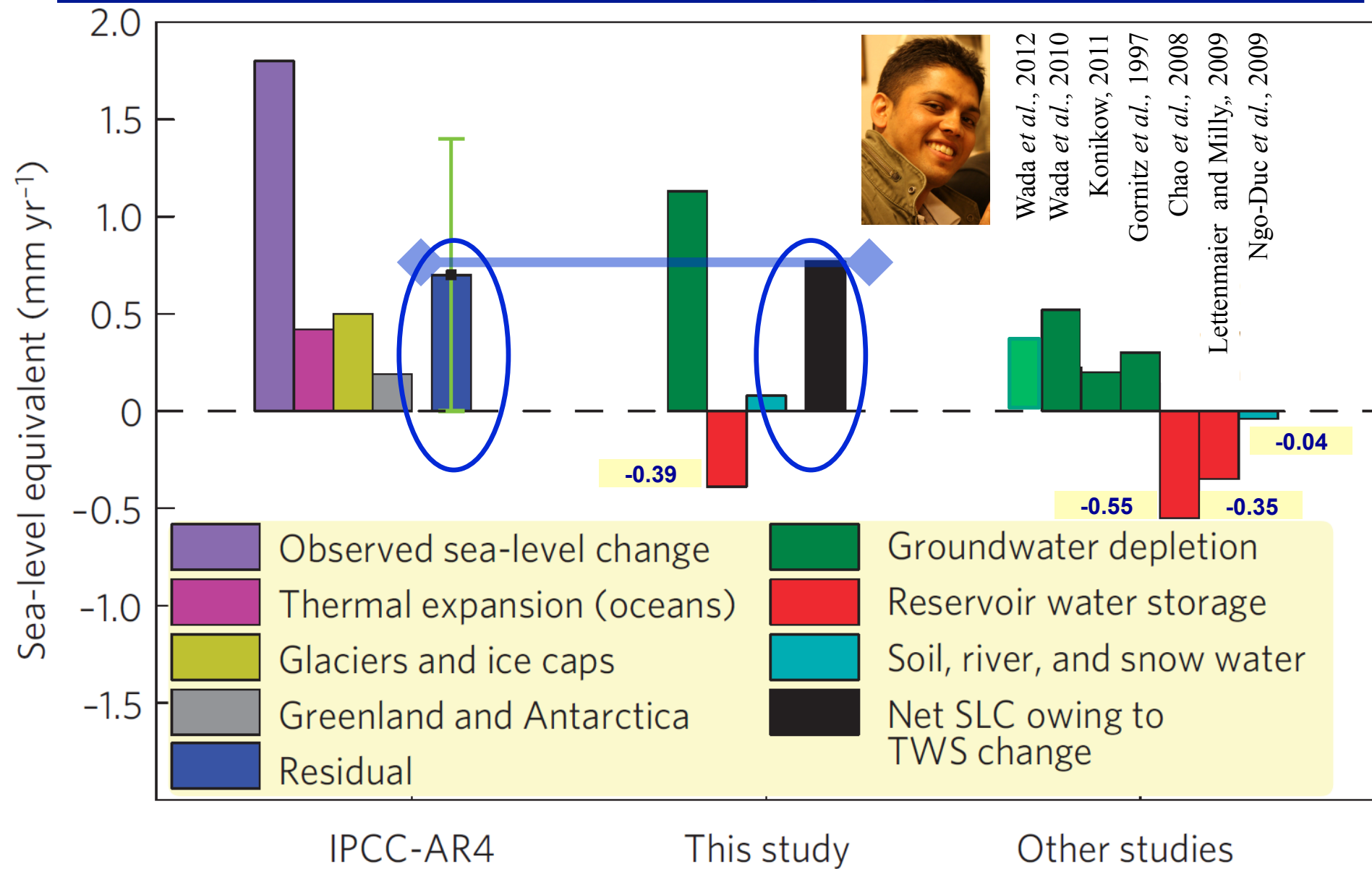
- Unsustainable groundwater (NNBW): **Demand – Supply**
- Groundwater flow processes are accounted implicitly.



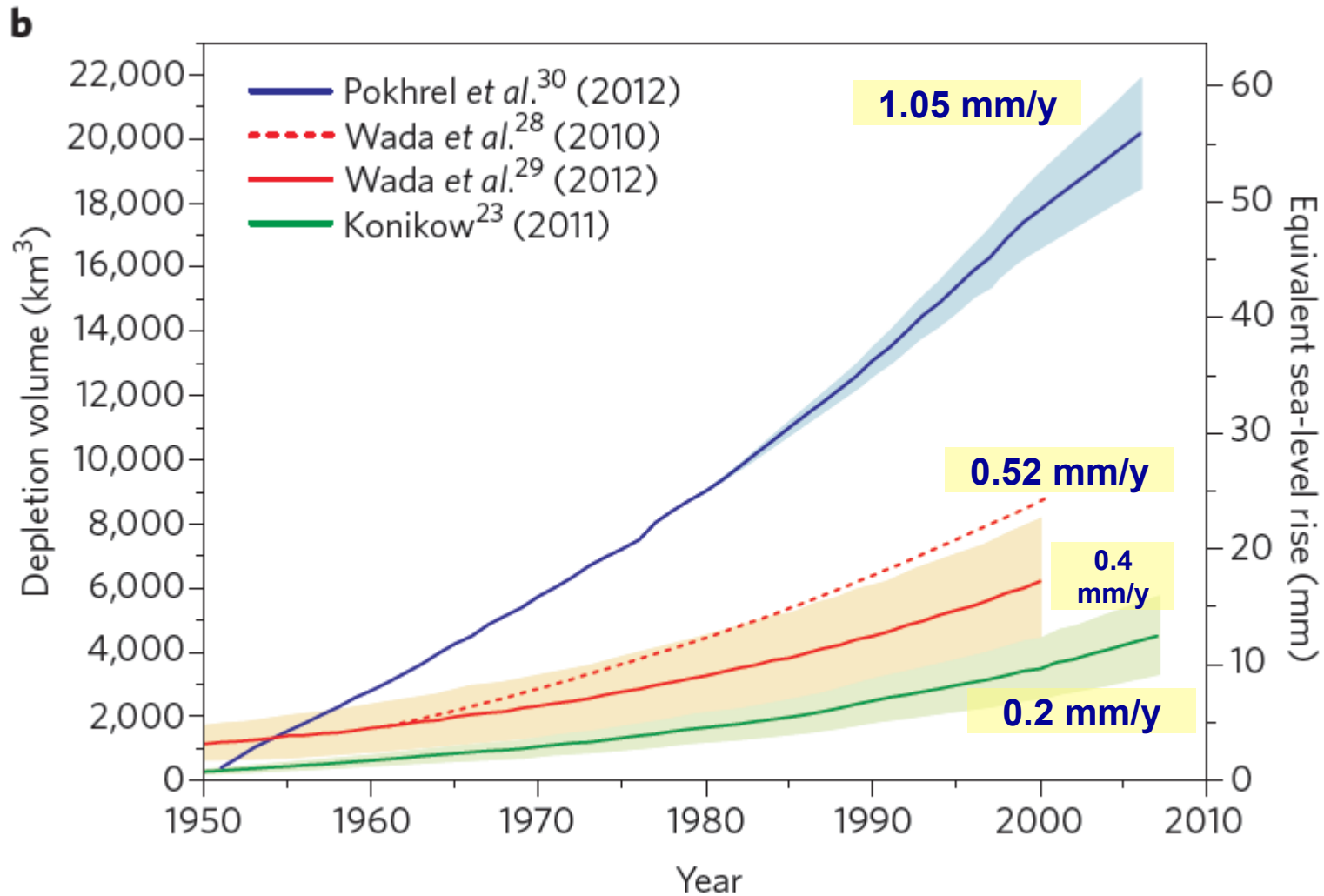
Anthropogenic TWS Contributions for Sea Level Change



Contributions to Sea-level change in previous estimates

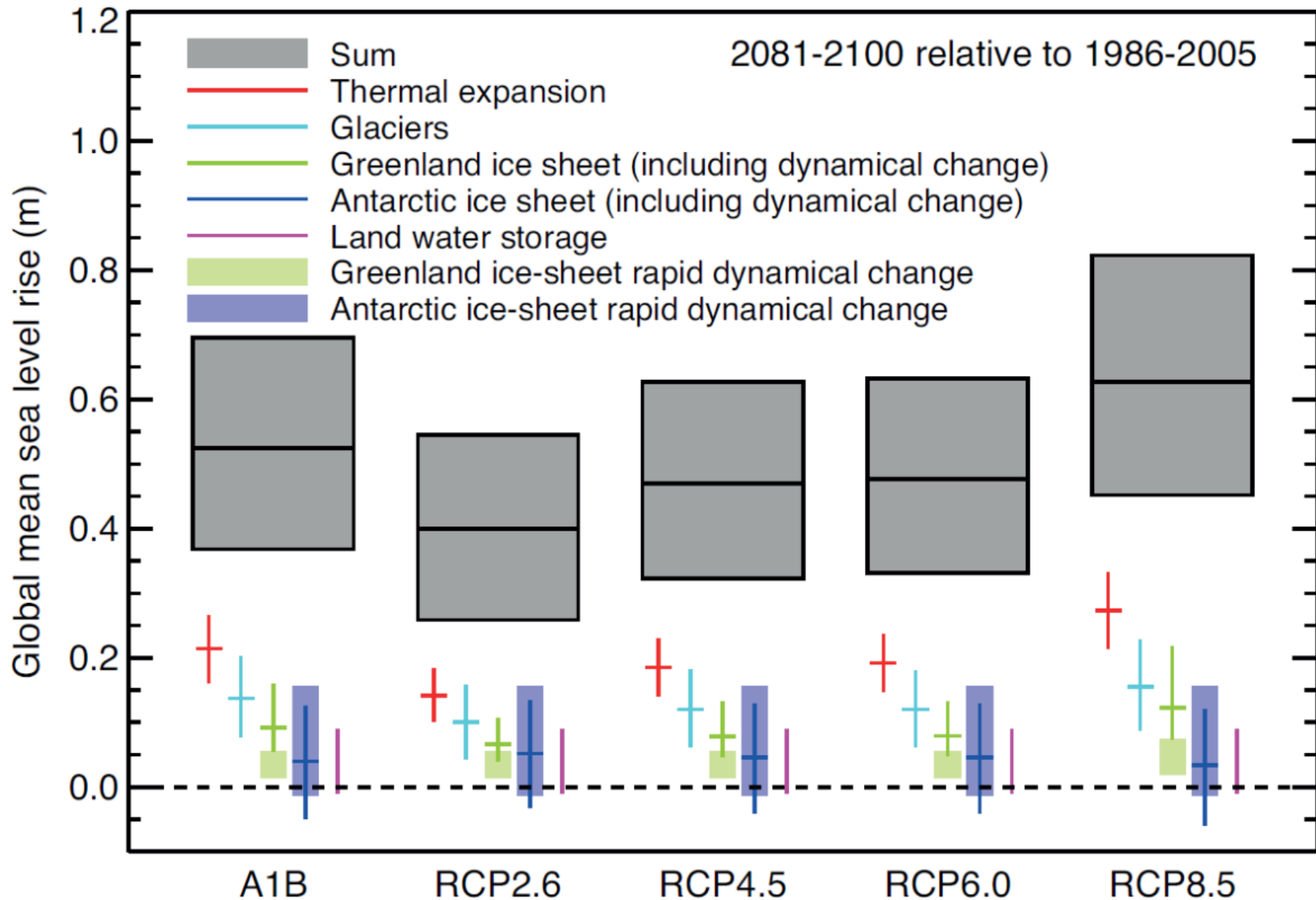


... our estimate is a minority



(Aeschbach-Hertig and Gleeson, *Nature Geoscience*, 2012)

Source	1993–2010
Observed contributions to global mean sea level (GMSL) rise	(mm/y)
Thermal expansion	1.1 [0.8 to 1.4]
Glaciers except in Greenland and Antarctica ^a	0.76 [0.39 to 1.13]
Glaciers in Greenland ^a	0.10 [0.07 to 0.13] ^b
Greenland ice sheet	0.33 [0.25 to 0.41]
Antarctic ice sheet	0.27 [0.16 to 0.38]
Land water storage	0.38 [0.26 to 0.49]
Total of contributions	2.8 [2.3 to 3.4]
Observed GMSL rise	3.2 [2.8 to 3.6]
Modelled contributions to GMSL rise	
Thermal expansion	1.49 [0.97 to 2.02]
Glaciers except in Greenland and Antarctica	0.78 [0.43 to 1.13]
Glaciers in Greenland	0.14 [0.06 to 0.23]
Total <u>including land water storage</u>	2.8 [2.1 to 3.5]
Residual^c (Adopted from Table 13.1 of IPCC AR5, 2013)	0.4 [−0.4 to 1.2]



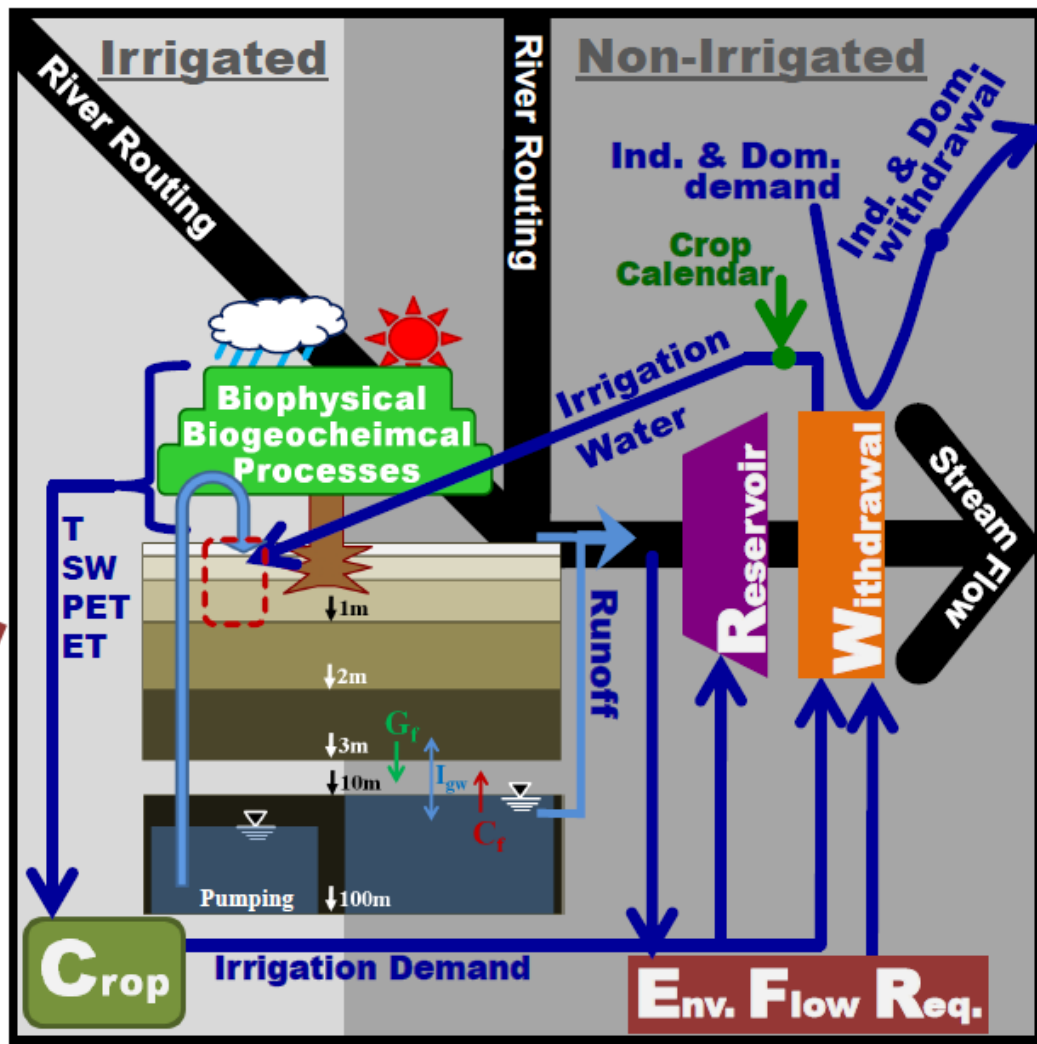
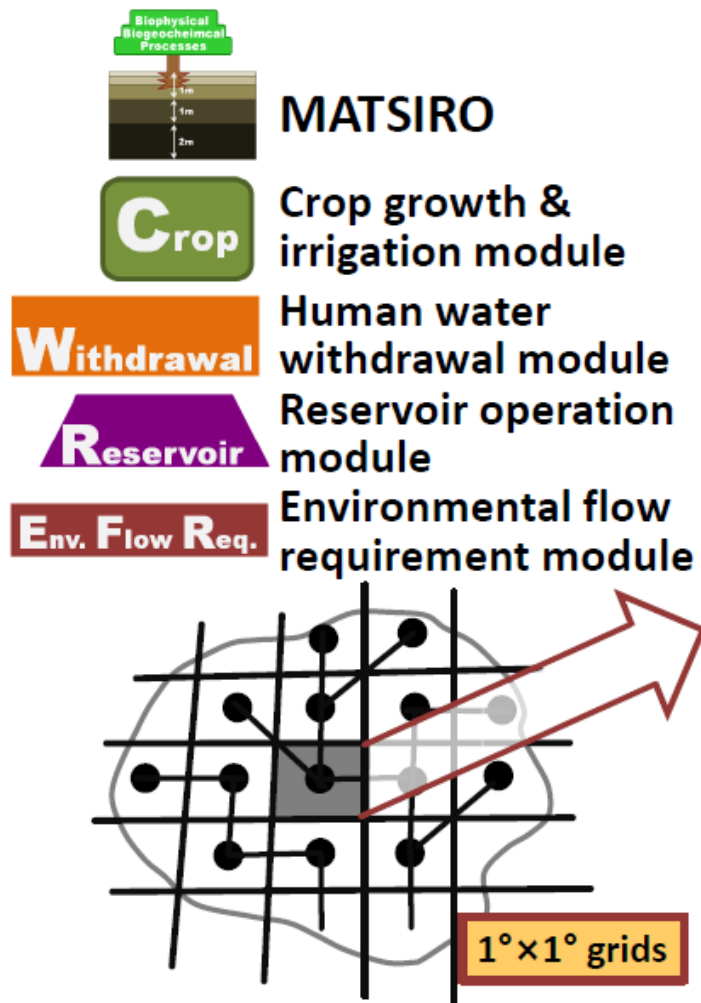
(Figure 13.10 of IPCC AR5, 2013)

Fully Coupled Model (HiGW-MAT)

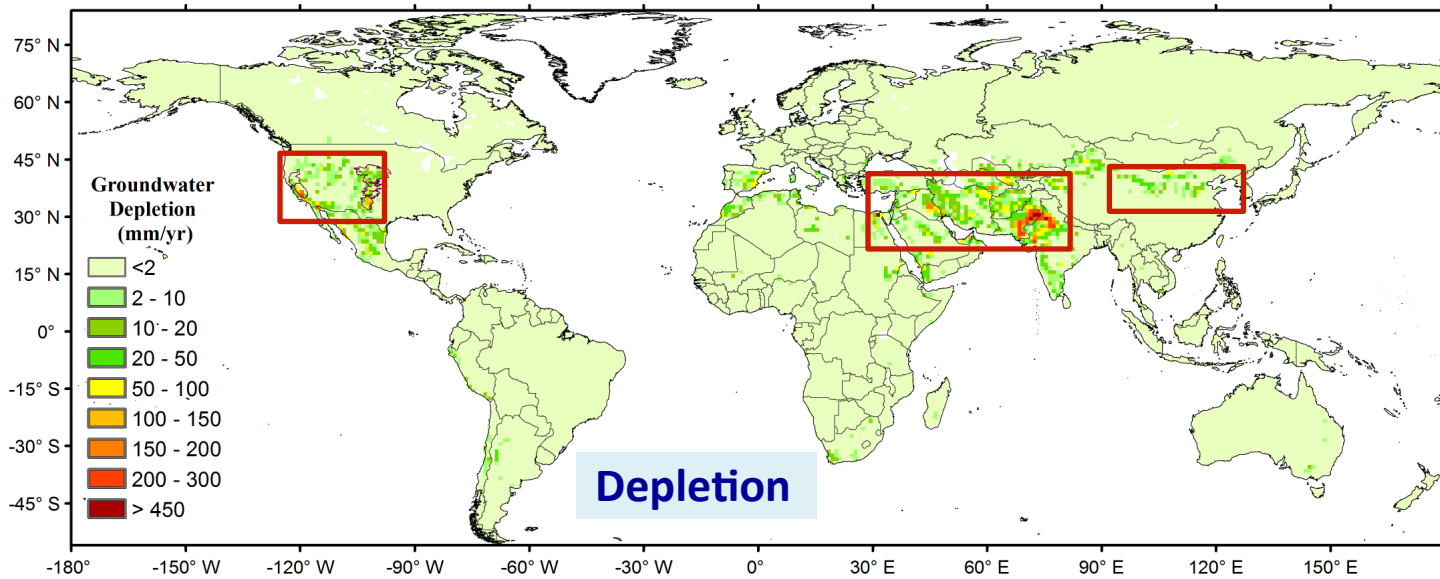
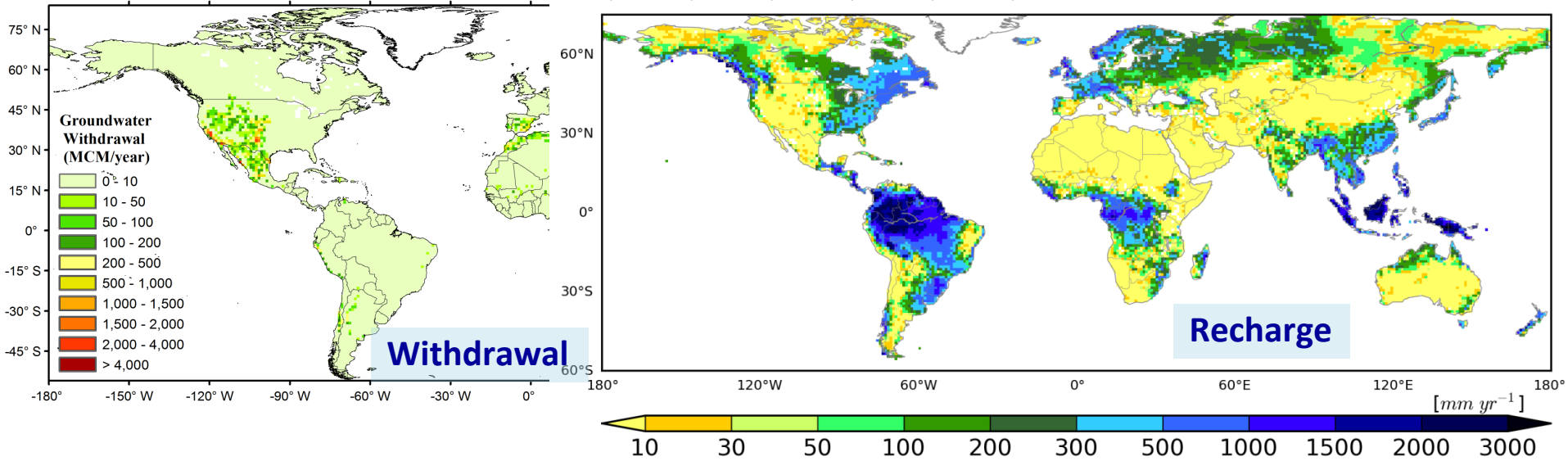
Natural Flow of Water

+ Human Impacts

+ GW-Pumping



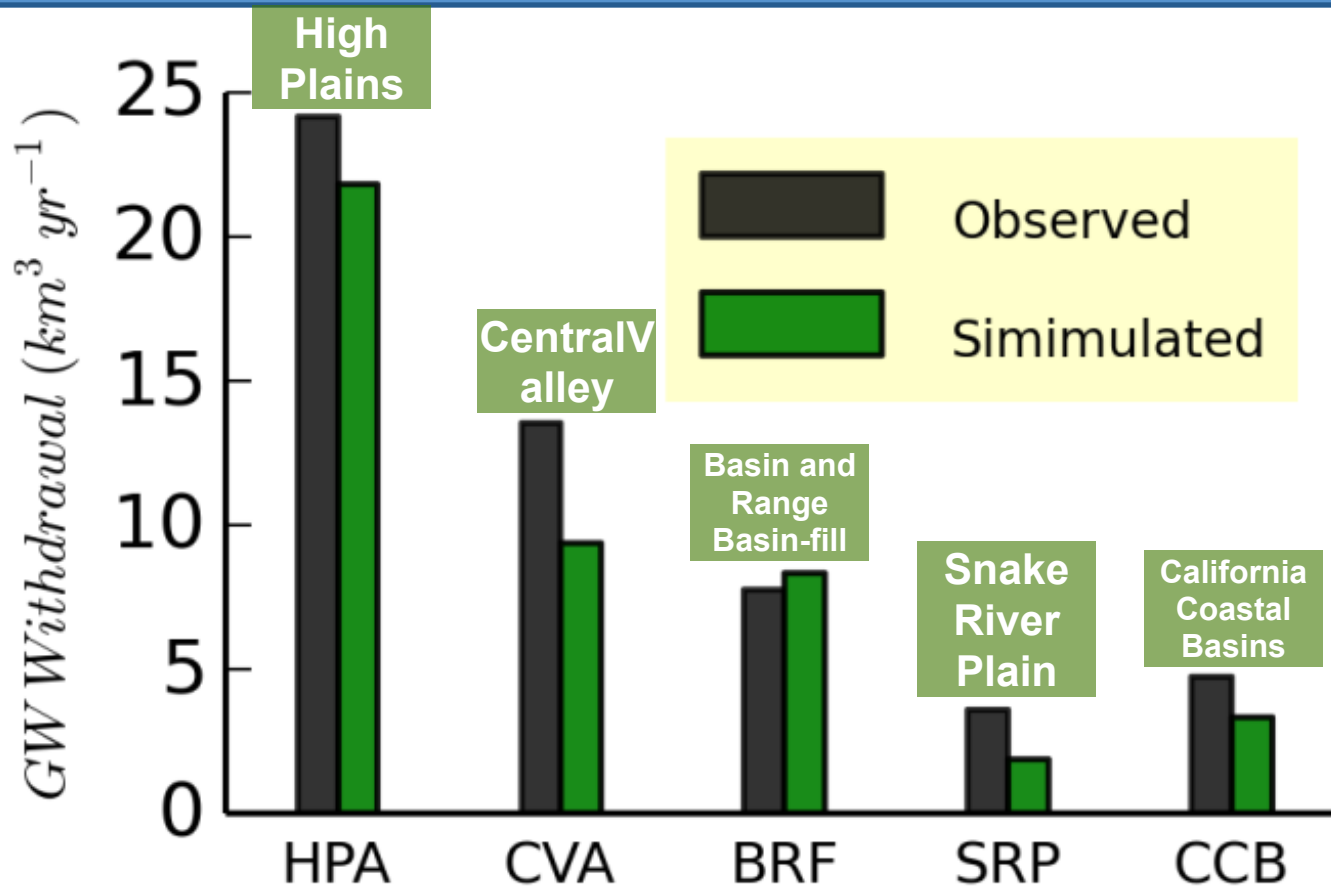
Global Groundwater Withdrawal & Depletion



Global total depletion (annual):

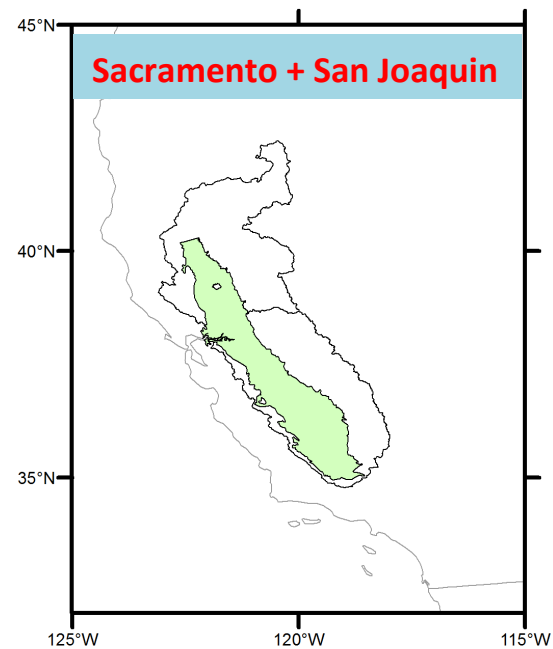
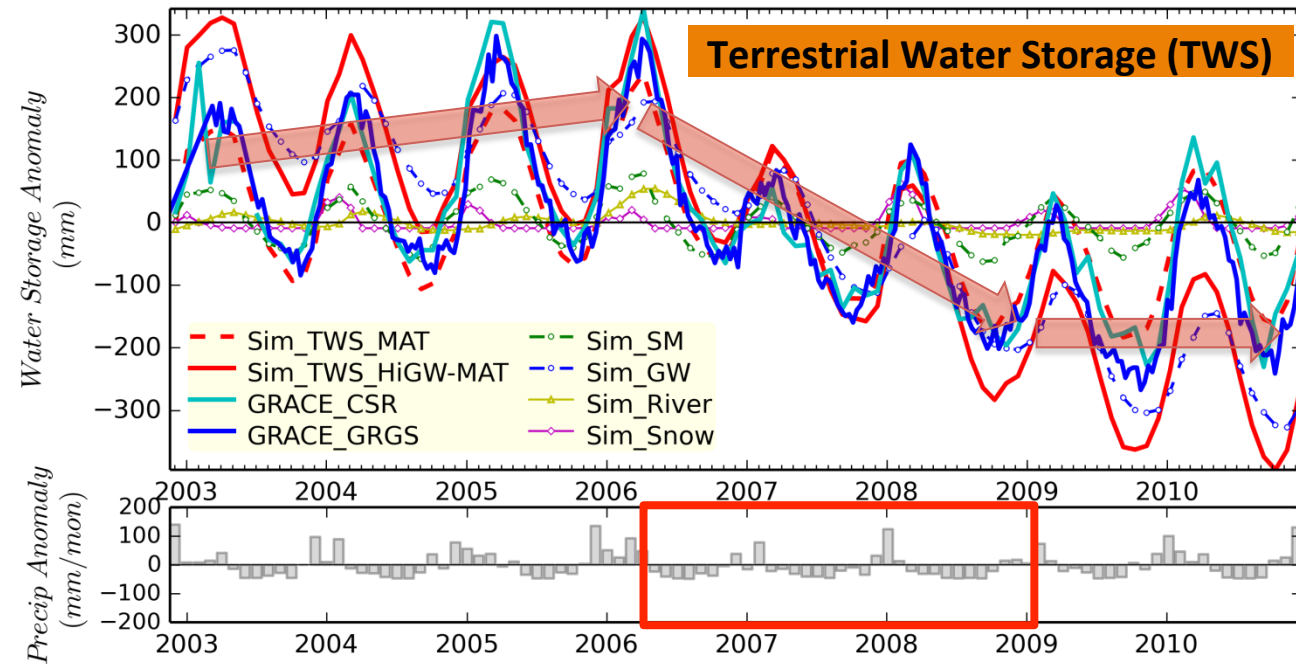
- ✓ **This study:** ~330 km³
- ✓ Wada et al. (2010): ~290 km³
- ✓ Doll et al. (2012): ~250 km³
- ✓ Konikow et al. (2011): ~145 km³

Groundwater Withdrawal (US Aquifers)



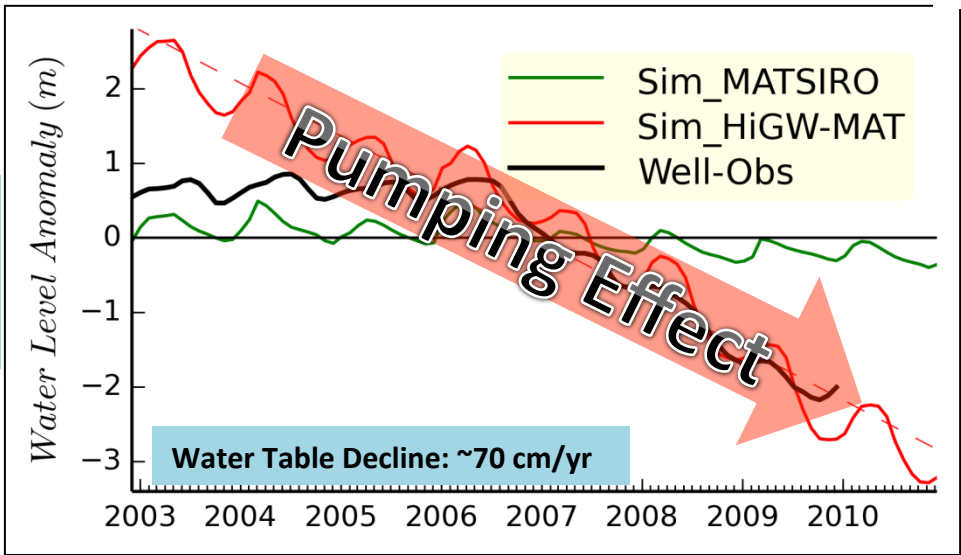
- ✓ Simulated withdrawals compare well with USGS observations.
- ✓ Groundwater is mainly used for irrigation in most aquifers.

TWS & Groundwater Depletion (Central Valley)



Water Table Depth

- Green – Natural
- Red – Pumping



Pokhrel et al. (2015, WRR)

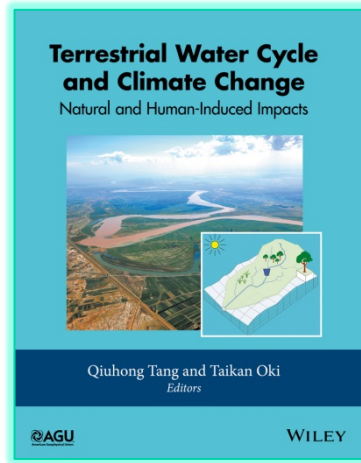
Remarks

- ▶ **Human interventions on local hydrological cycles should have been triggering unintended consequences:**
 - ❄ **Enhancing global mean sea level rise (GMSLR) by ground water pumping for irrigation (~300 km³/y ?)**
 - ❄ **Suppressing GMSLR by storing water in artificial reservoirs (~8,000 km³ of total capacity)**
- ▶ **Fully coupled terrestrial model for both offline and coupled simulations should be promising:**
 - ❄ **Energy-water-carbon, natural and human, hill slope-river-flood plain, surface/subsurface/groundwater, ...**



Terrestrial Water Cycle and Climate Change: Natural and Human-Induced Impacts

Qiuhong Tang and Taikan Oki



- Overview of the changes in the terrestrial water cycle
- Human alterations of the terrestrial water cycle
- Recent advances in hydrological measurement and observation
- Integrated modeling of the terrestrial water cycle
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