

A 2000 year drought data set for present-day and 2K warming



Niko Wanders, Karin van der Wiel, Frank Selten, Marc Bierkens



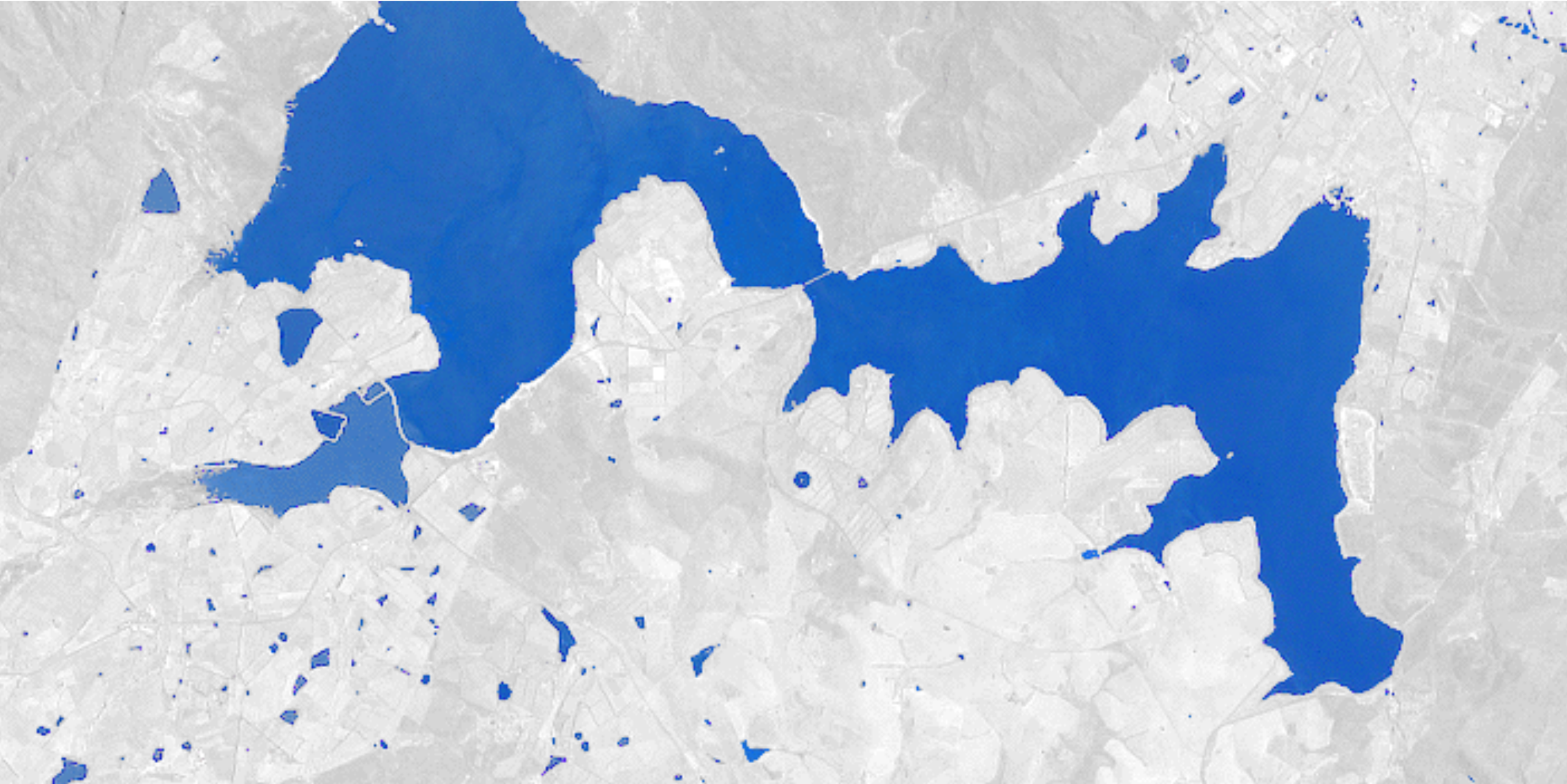
Utrecht University



**Royal Netherlands
Meteorological Institute**



Unprecedented drought conditions



Research objective

What is the effect of 2K global warming on hydrological droughts

- Focus on extreme drought events
- Make use of large-ensemble meteorological forcing
- Coupling with state-of-the-art global hydrological model

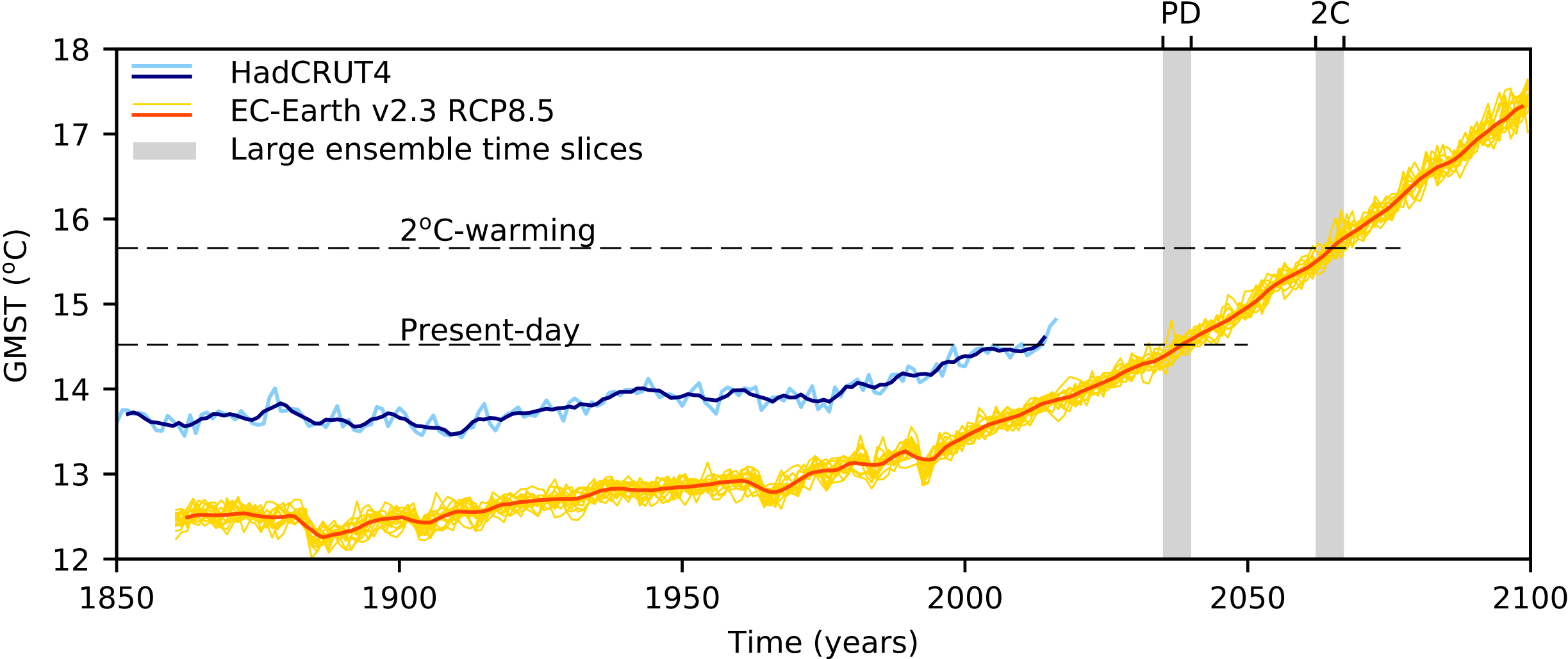


EC-EARTH Circulation model setup

- Model resolution:
 - T-159 (0.75°)
 - Sub-daily time step
 - Bias corrected to ERA-Interim
- Model includes:
 - ECMWF's atmospheric circulation model IFS, cycle 31r3, including H-Tessel
 - Ocean model NEMO2, including the Louvain-la-Neuve Sea Ice Model
 - PISCES v2 ocean bio-geo-chemistry component
 - Dynamical vegetation model LPJ-GUESS v4
 - Atmosphere composition and aerosol model TM5
 - PISM 0.7 ice sheet model

EC-EARTH Circulation model bias

PD = 2031-2035
2C = 2062-2066



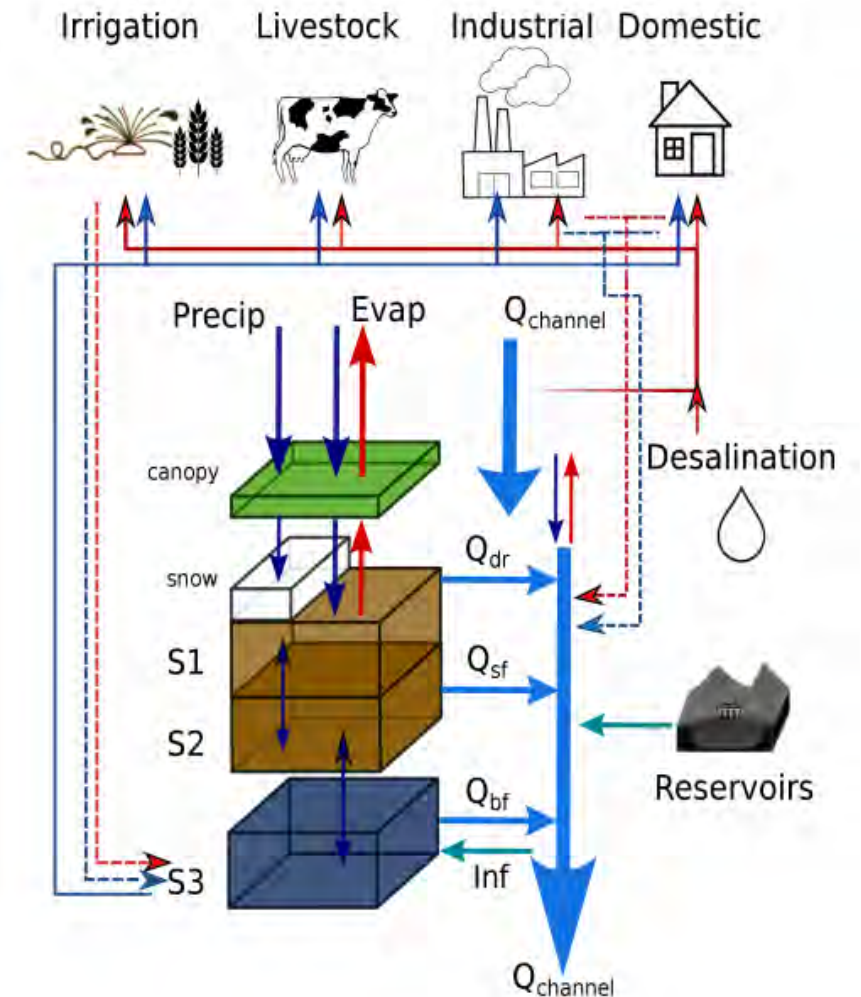
PCR-GLOBWB 2 hydrological model structure

Model resolution:

- Regular grid of 0.5° (50 km) and 0.1° (10 km)
- Daily time step

Model includes:

- Human water interactions
 - Groundwater pumping
 - Irrigation
 - Surface water abstraction
 - Lakes and reservoirs
- Flood plains
- 2D groundwater flow
- Coupling with hydrodynamic models
- Water temperature



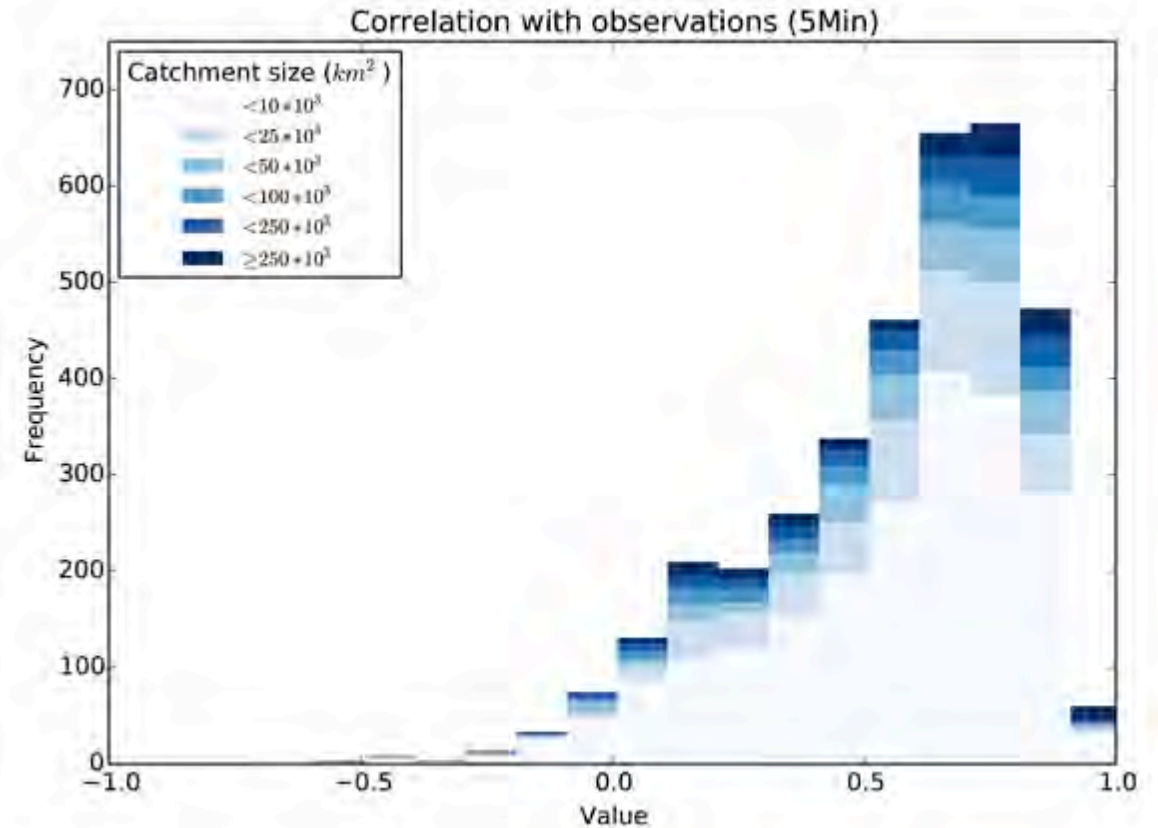
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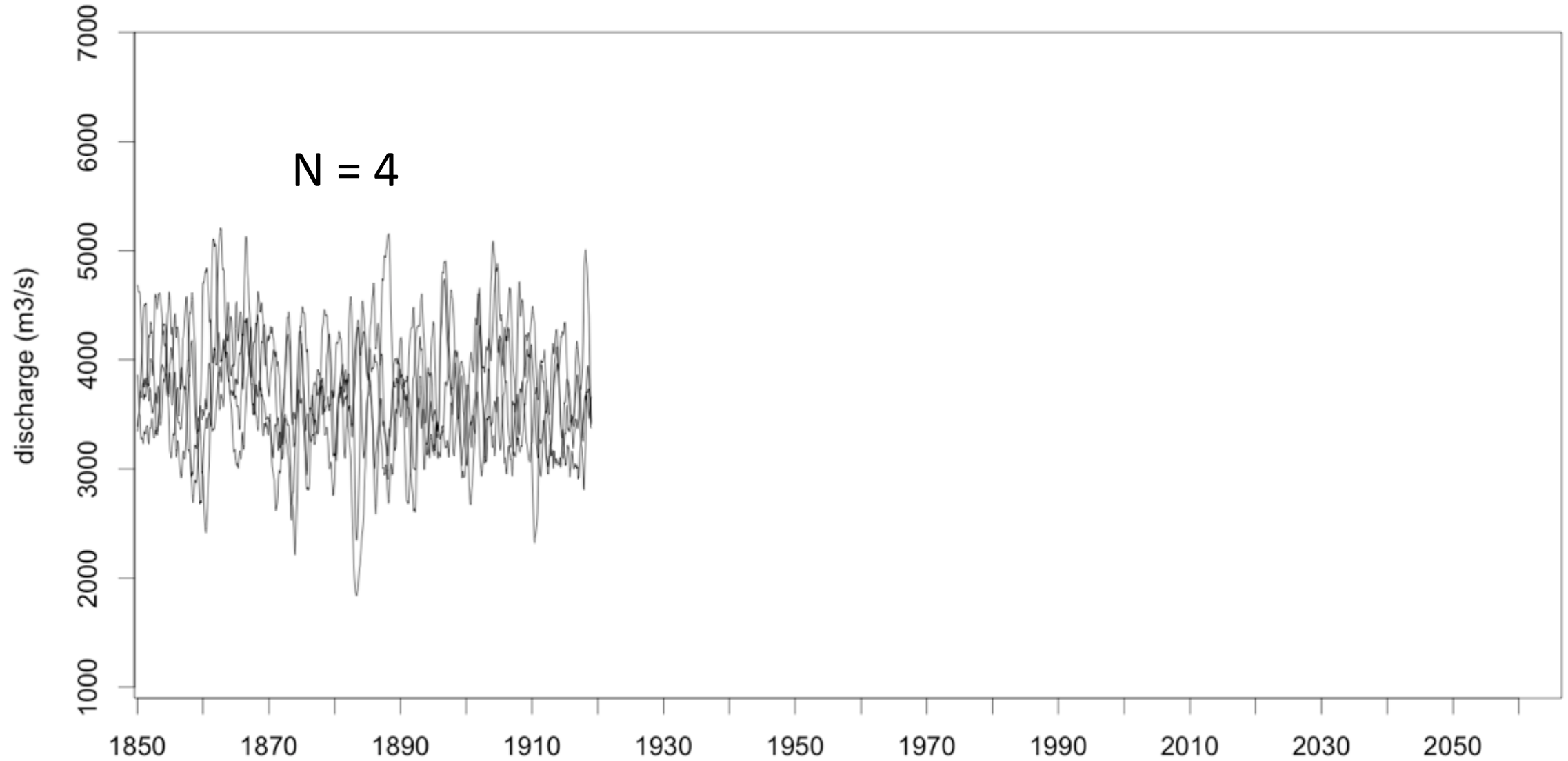
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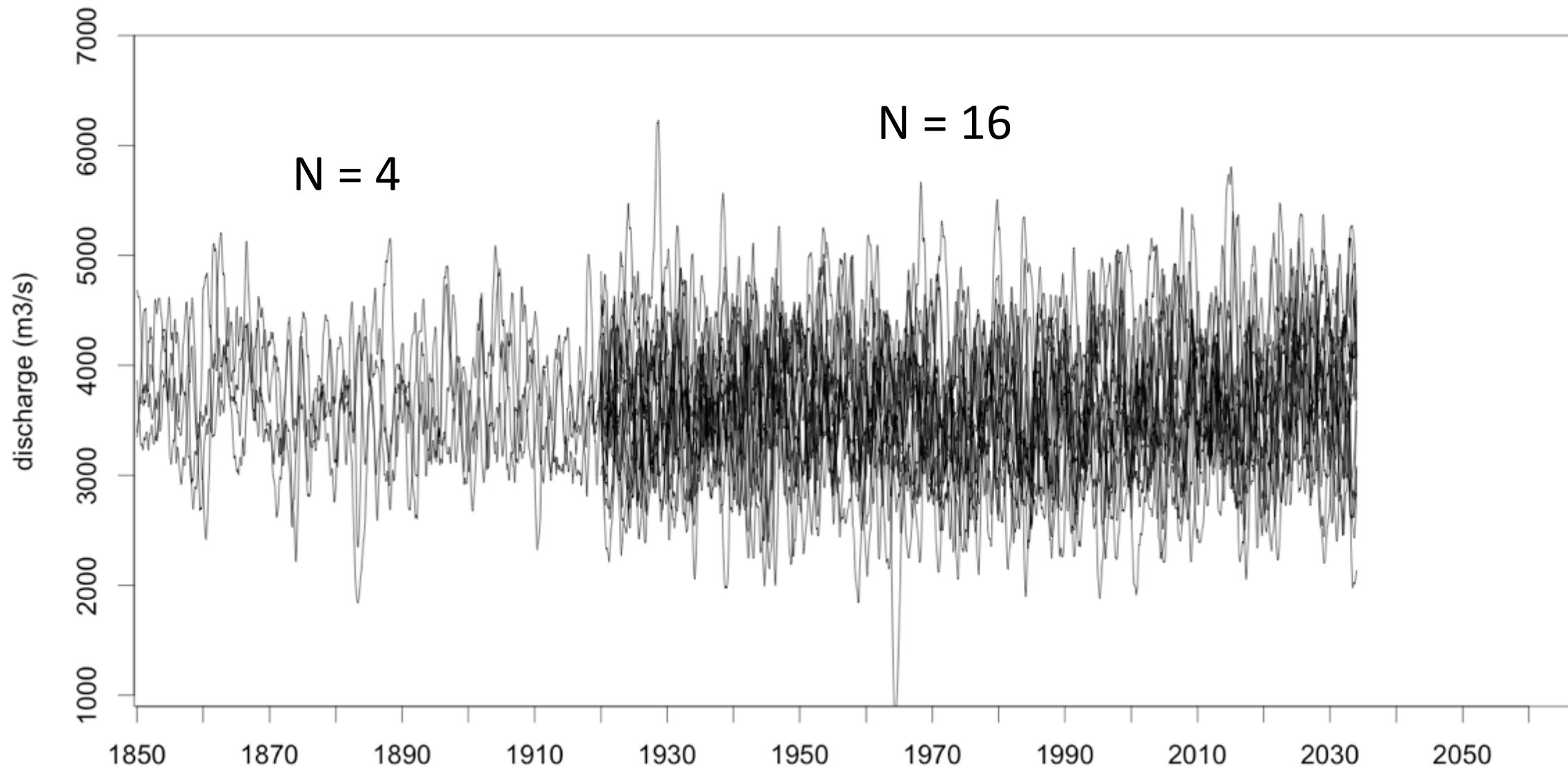
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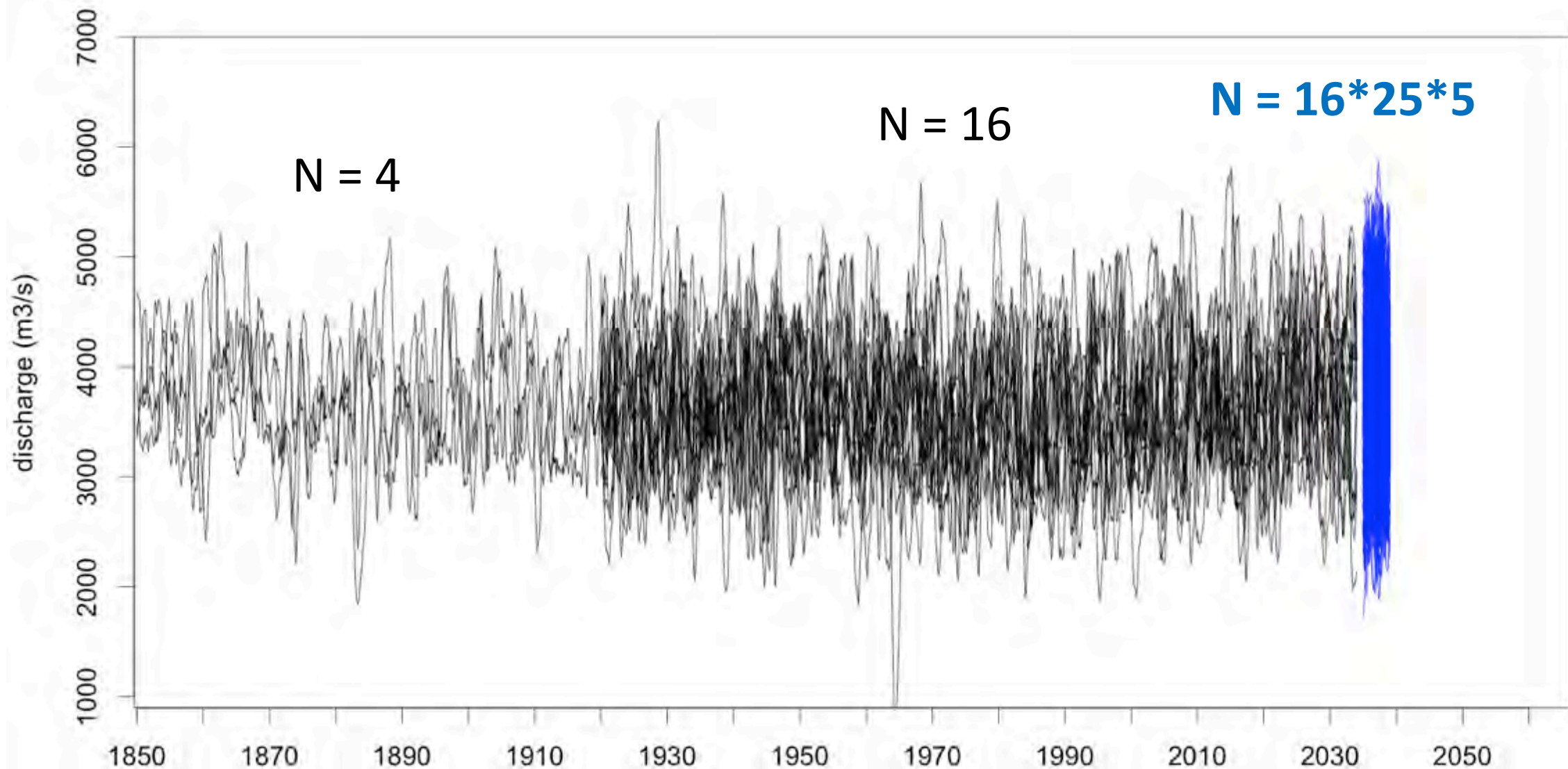
Setup of large-ensemble



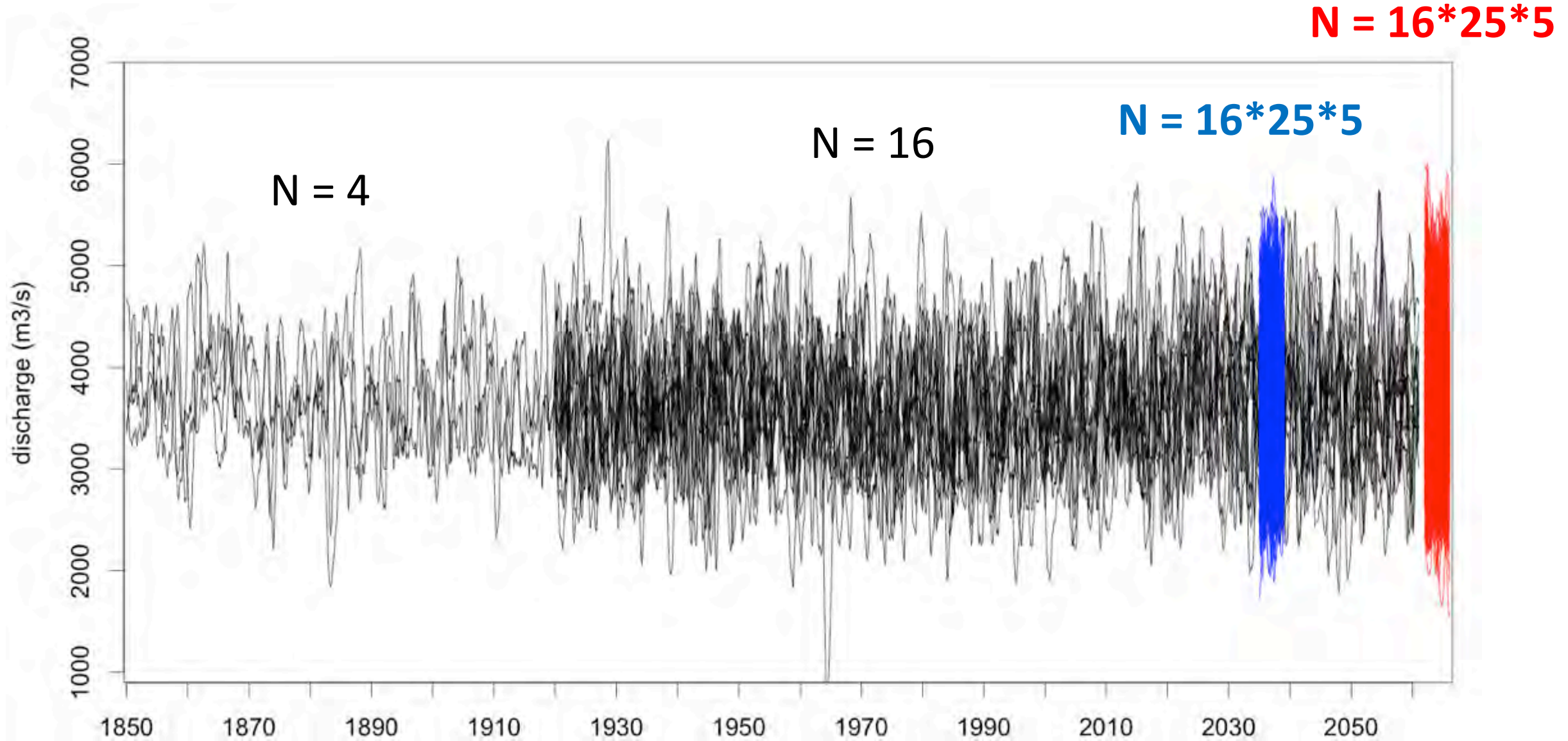
Setup of large-ensemble



Setup of large-ensemble

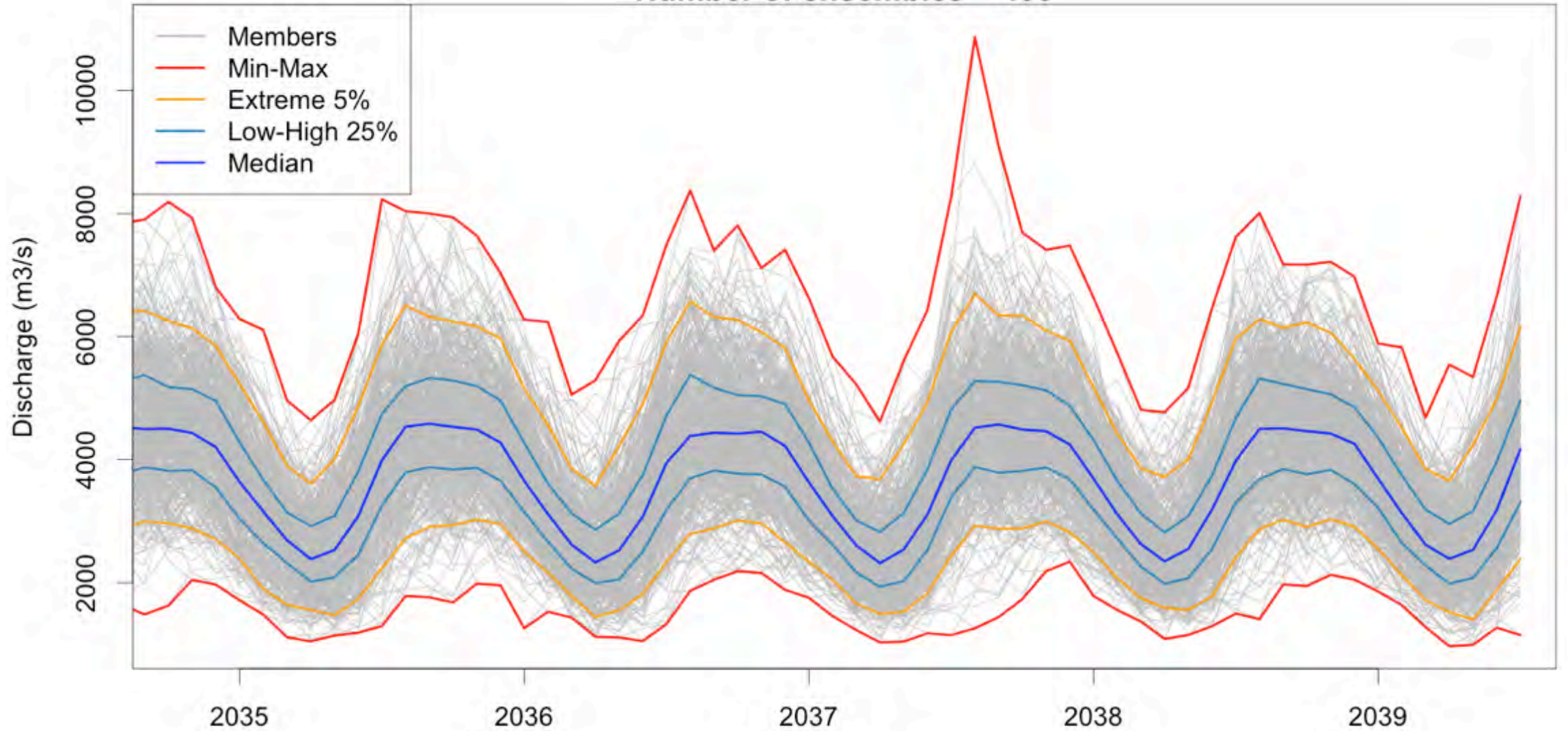


Setup of large-ensemble



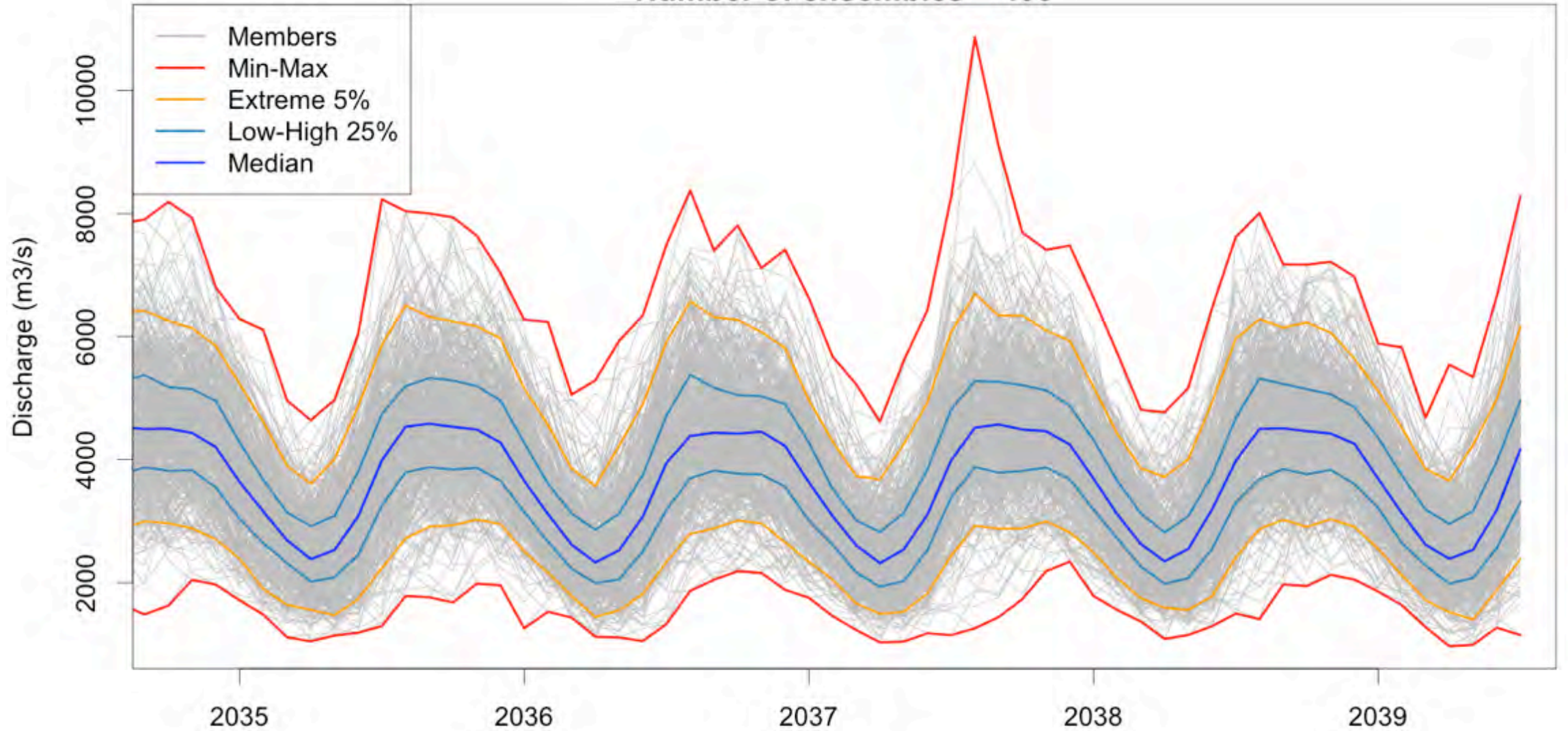
River Rhine example (present day)

Number of ensembles = 400



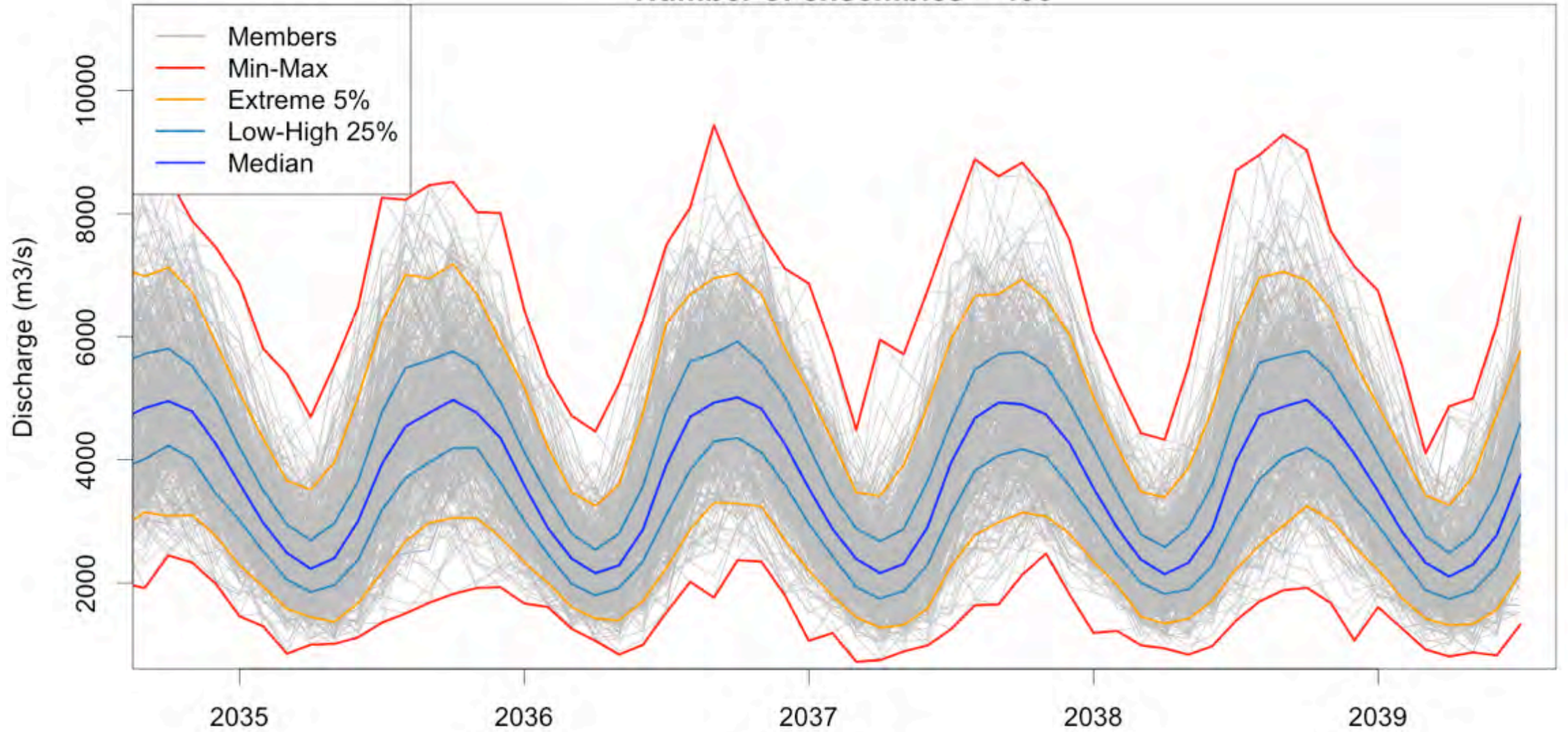
River Rhine example (present day)

Number of ensembles = 400

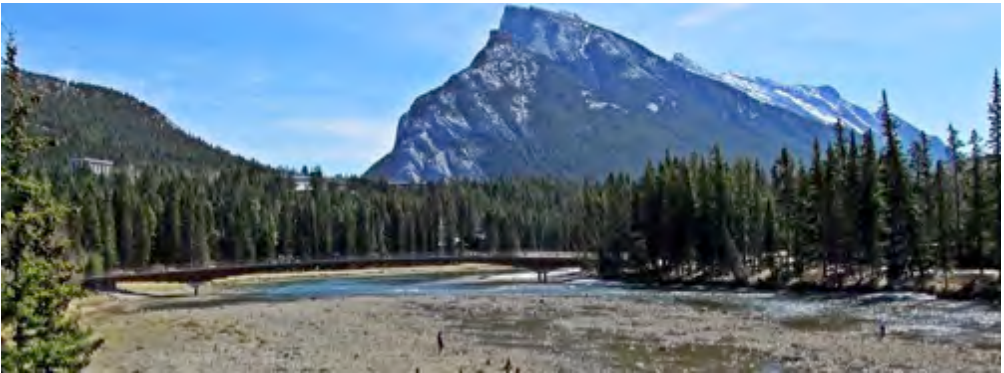
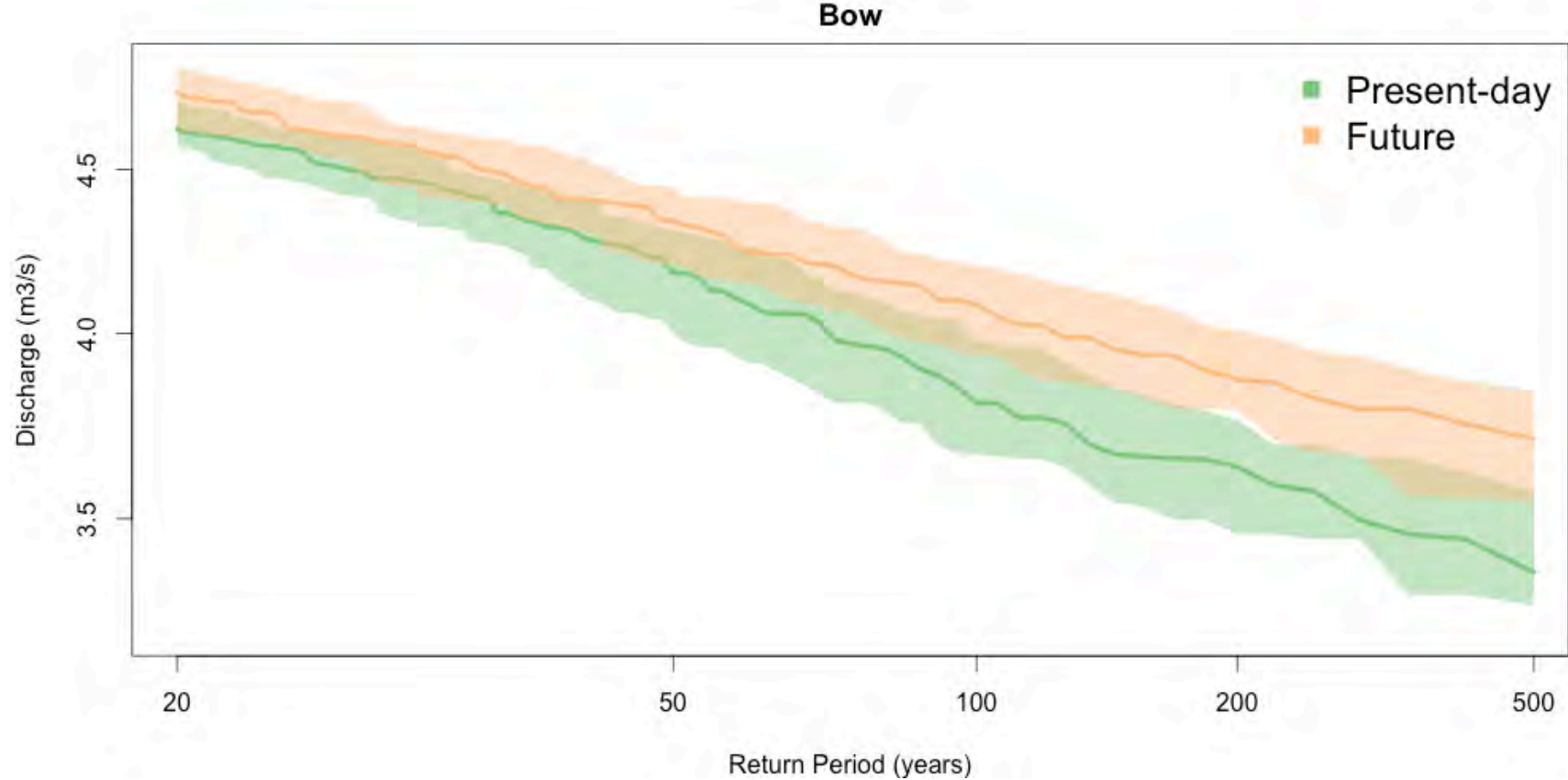


River Rhine example (2K warming)

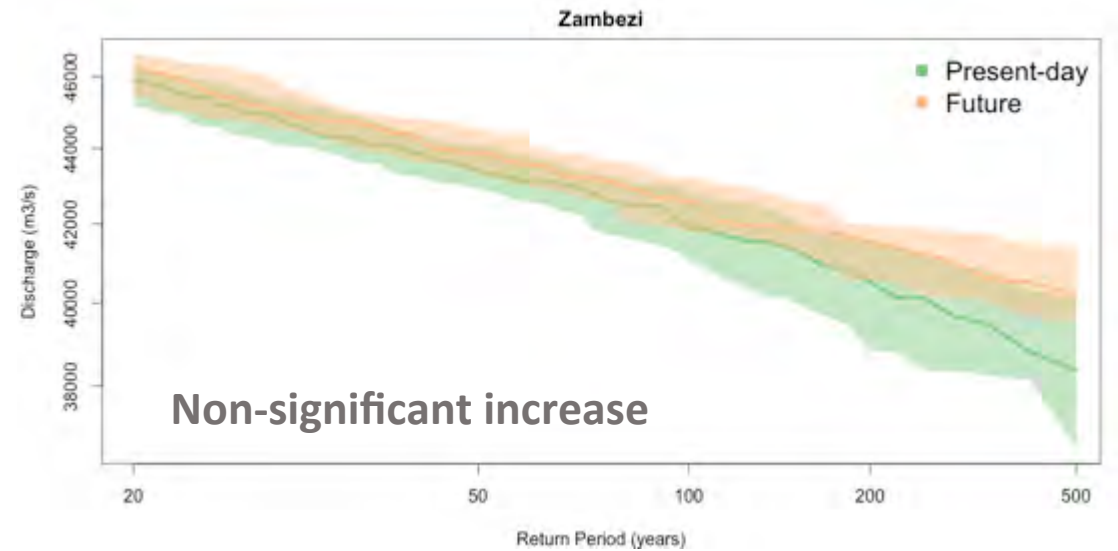
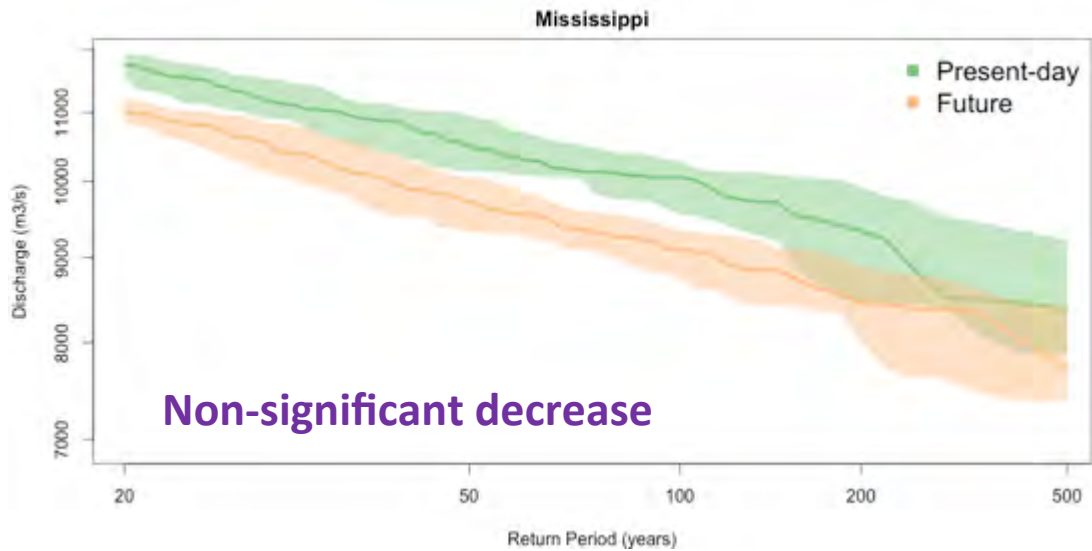
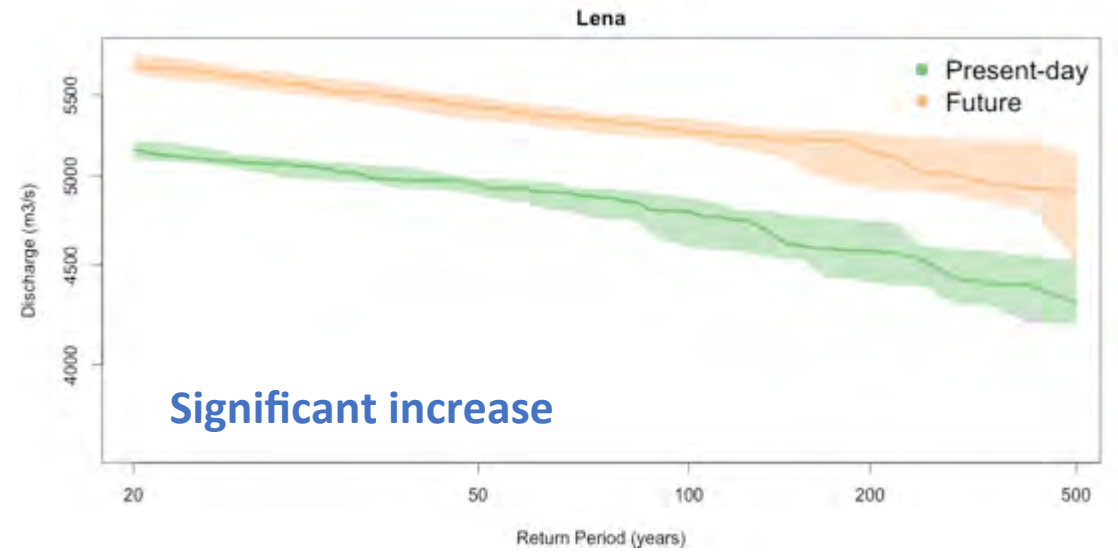
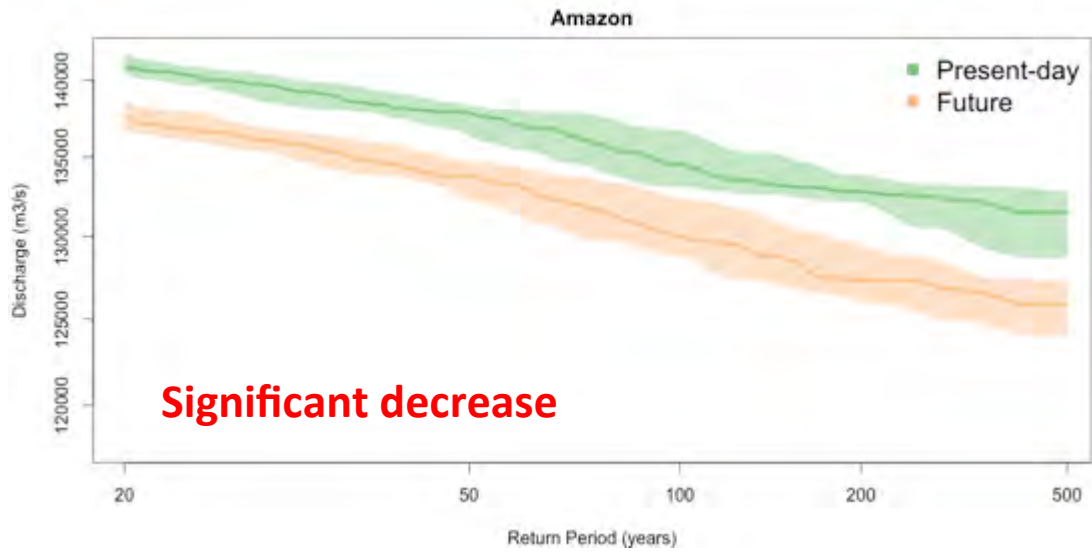
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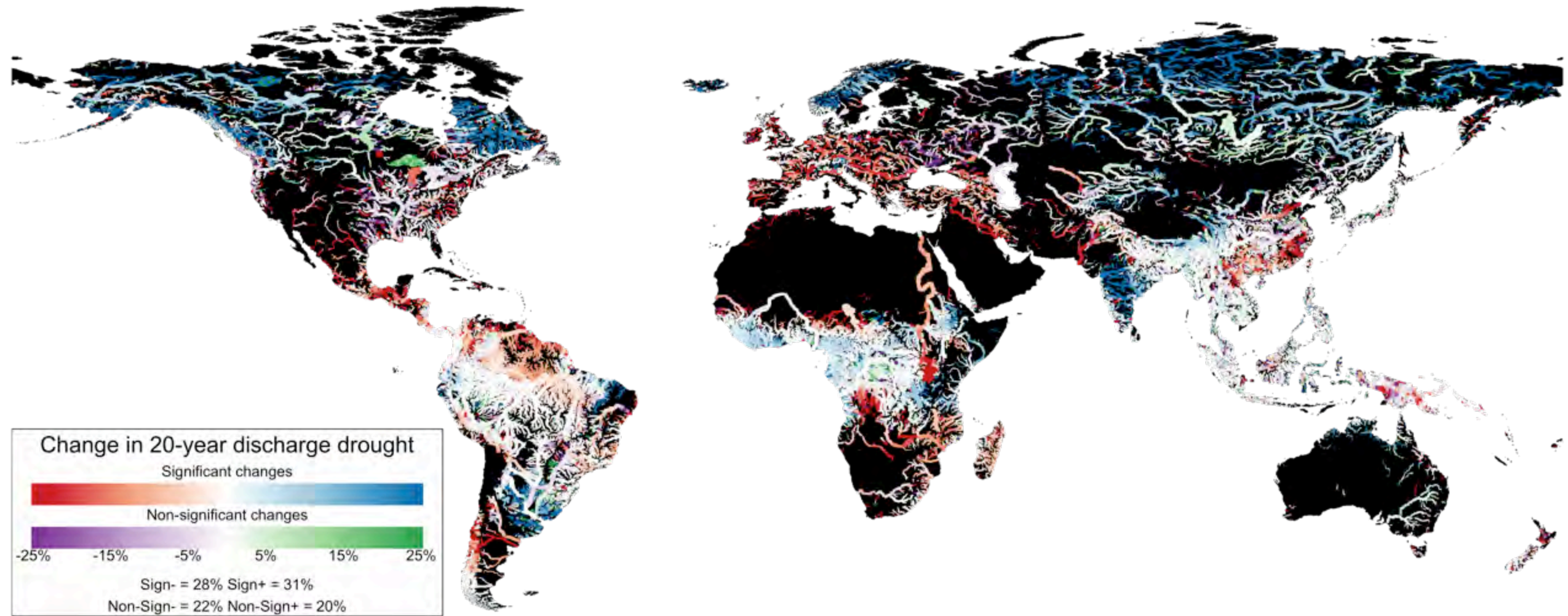
Bow River changes extreme events



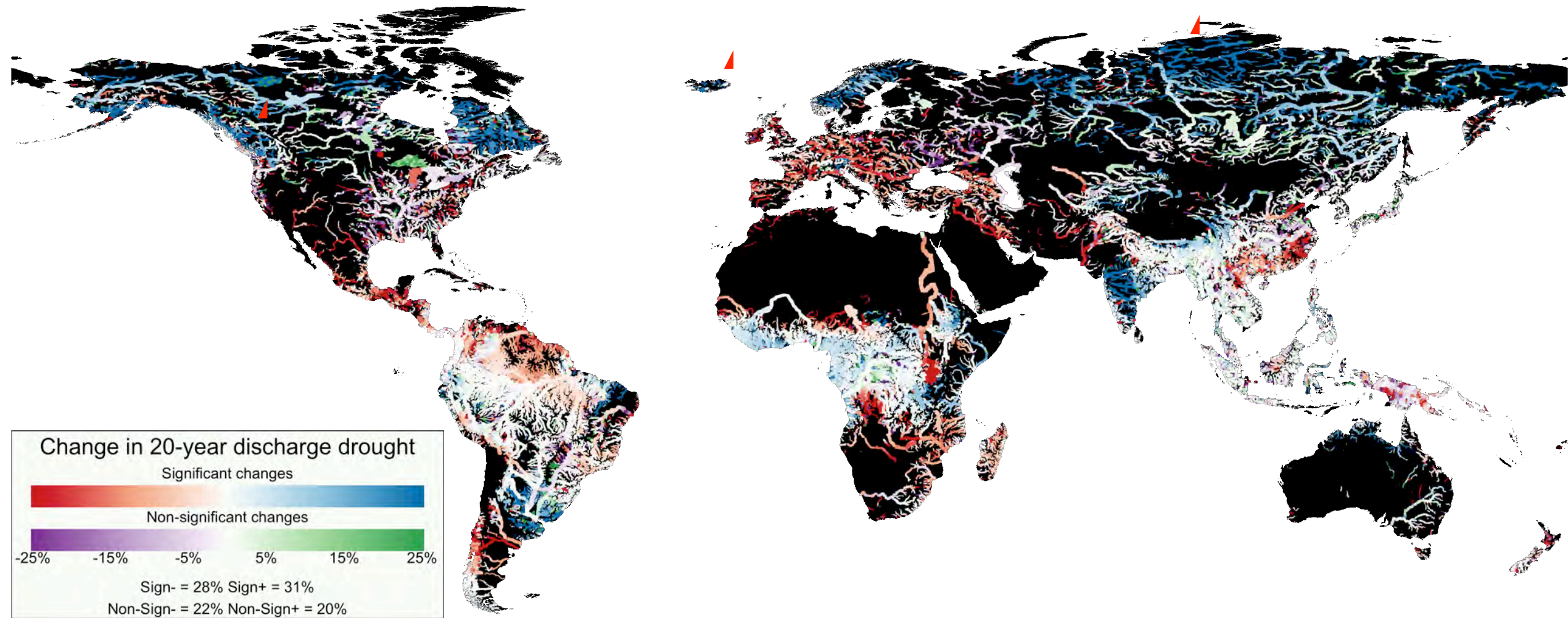
Major river examples



Global outlook



Global outlook



In conclusion

- Extreme drought event show similar trends as “normal” droughts
- Large ensembles allow us to better estimate changes in drought:
 - Estimate uncertainty
 - Stationary conditions
 - No assumptions on extreme value distribution needed
 - We can start looking into the tails of the distribution



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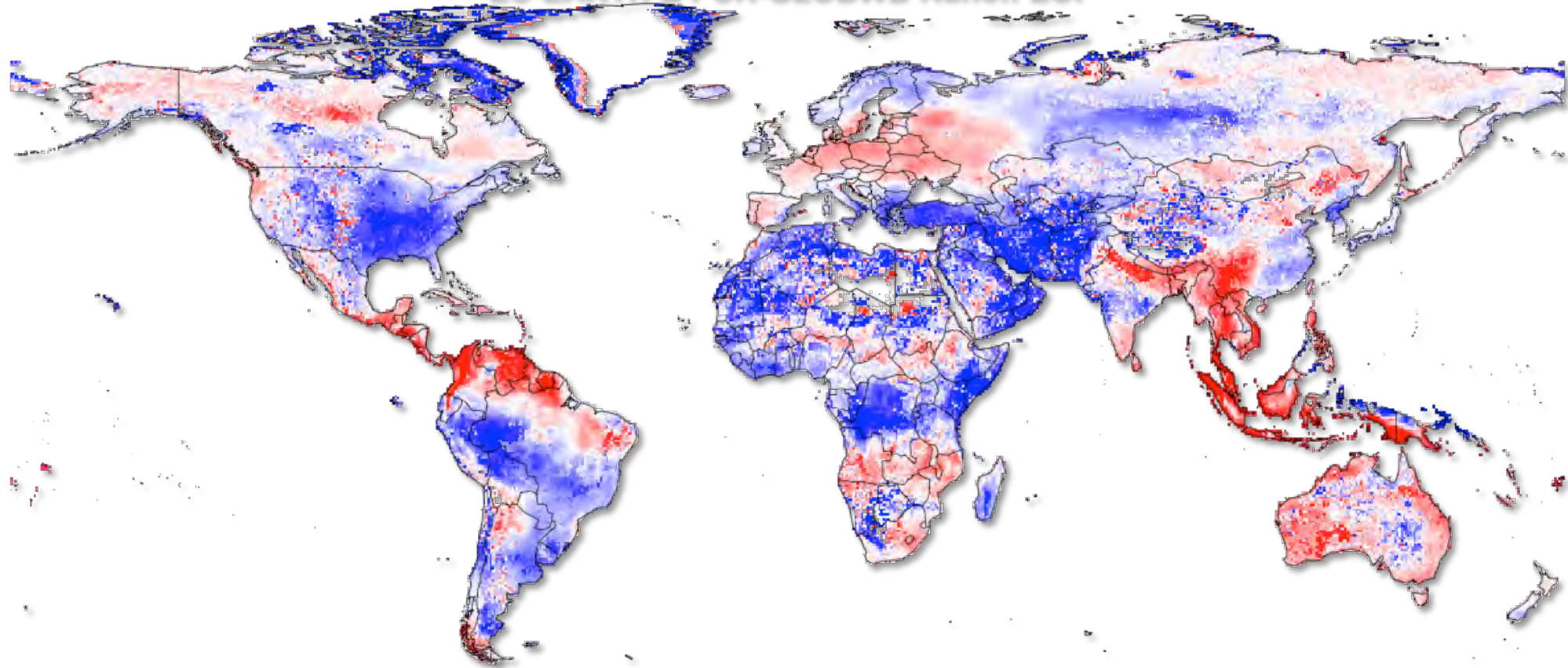


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Teleconnections of extremes, historic period

EC-EARTH & PCR-GLOBWB Runoff EOF



R with Nino3.4 = 0.5

