



INNOVATE WP5: Modeling of global change impacts on water resources and key species in the basin of the Itaparica reservoir

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Outline

1. Objectives
2. The Research Modules
3. The Model System
4. First results
5. Outlook



Objectives

INNOVATE: Interplay among multiple uses of water reservoirs via innovative coupling of substance cycles in Aquatic and Terrestrial Ecosystems (INNOVATE) -> Focus area: Itapararica Reservoir, Brasil

Sub-Project 5:

- Modelling of water resources and nutrient/ matter dynamics in the **São Francisco River basin** and the **Itaparica reservoir** and specific research sides;
- Up-scaling of local-level results to the catchment level, down-scaling of global change impacts (climate, land use)
- Link to the coordination project GLUES
- **Start: 1/2012**



Research Modules

1. Water quantity: Impacts of climate and land use change on hydrology and vegetation
2. Water quality: Nutrient emissions into river system from point and diffuse sources
3. Reservoir: Hydrodynamic and water quality simulations in the reservoir
4. Landscape modelling: Land-use maps of future landscapes and biodiversity
5. Input from other WPs



Quantification of land use and climate change impacts: different scales

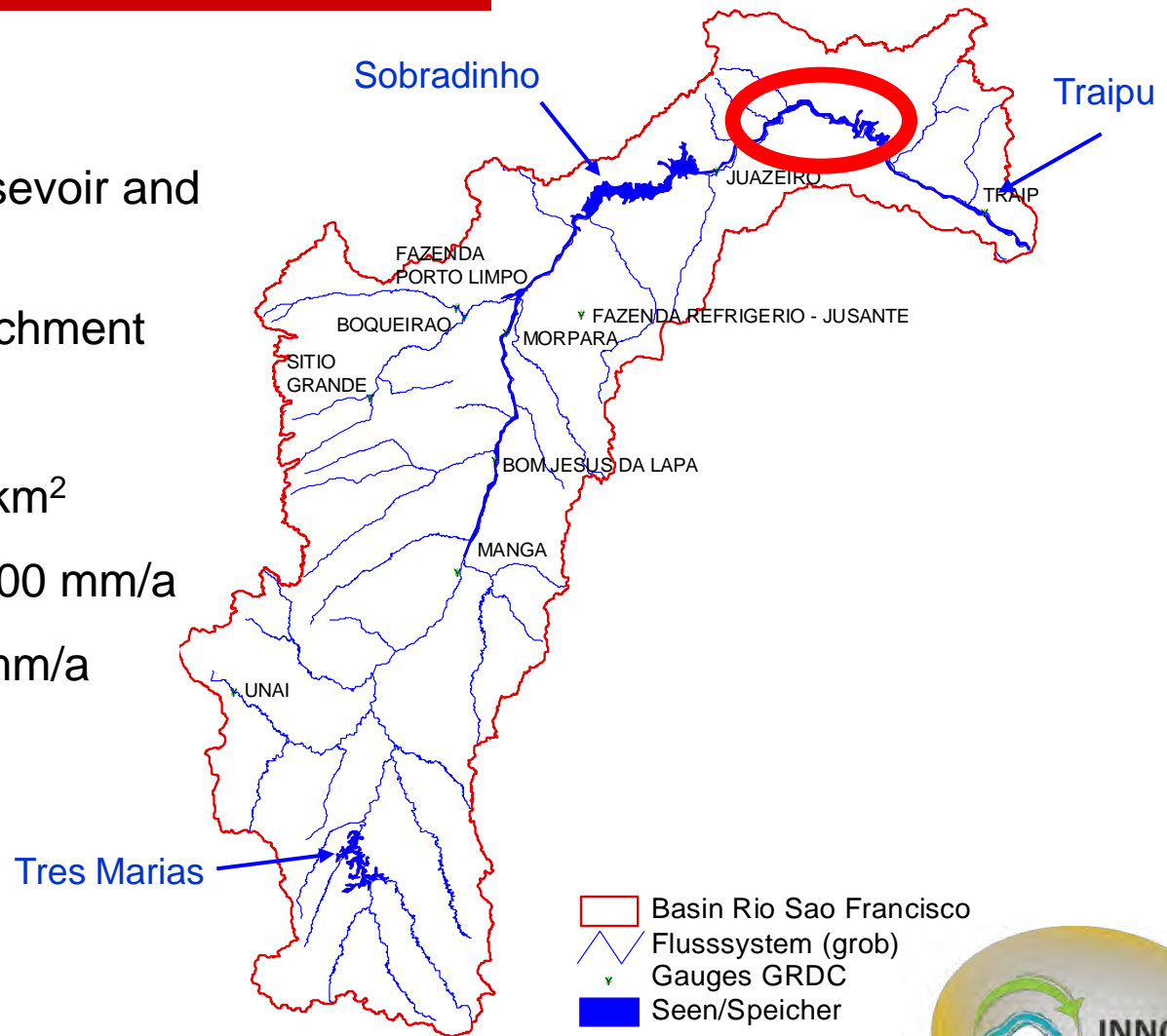
Local scale: Itaparica Reservoir and surrounding area

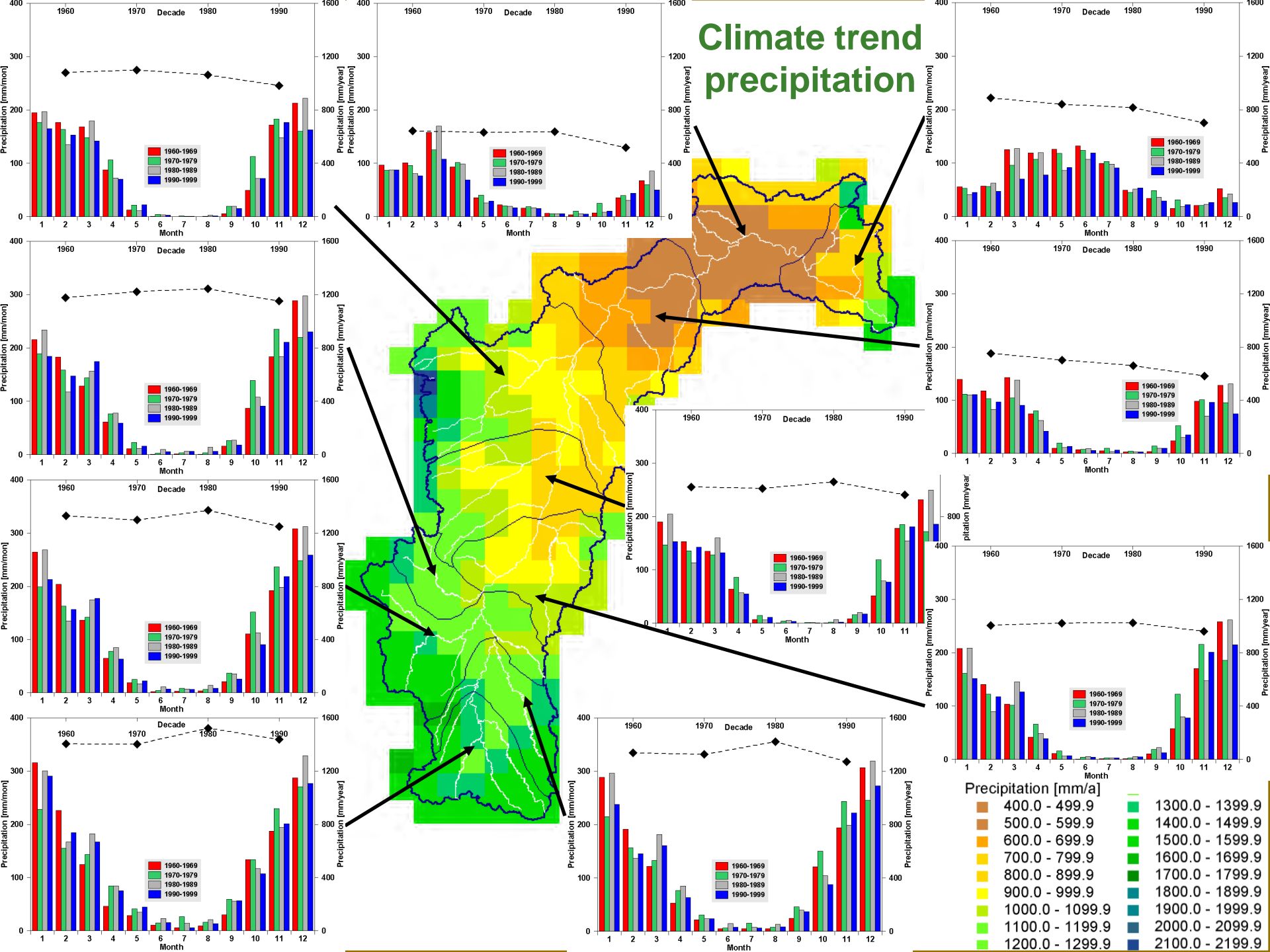
Basin scale: total river catchment

Total basin about 600.000 km²

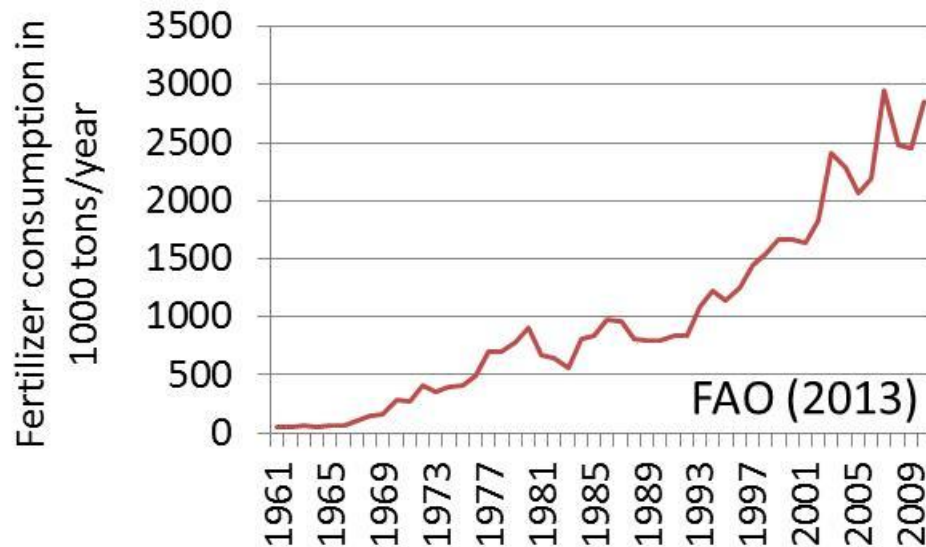
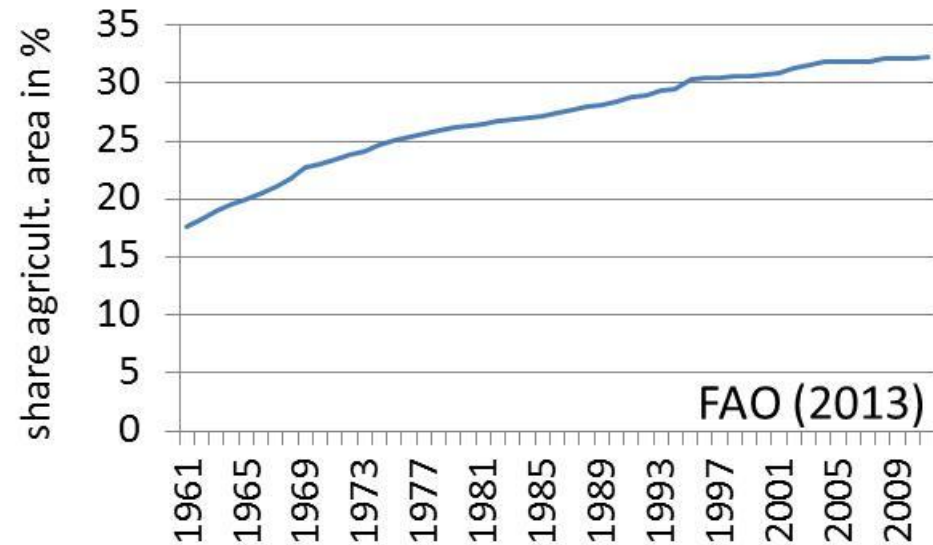
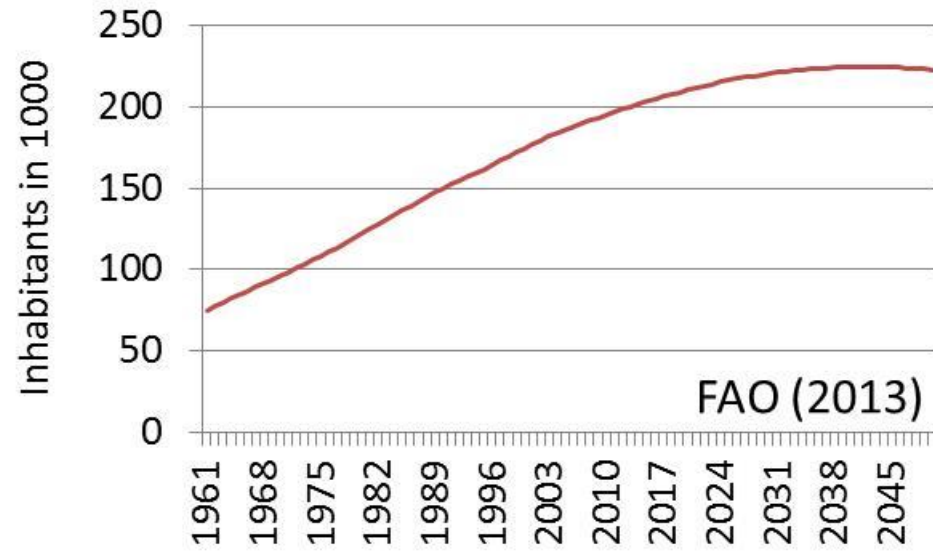
South wet, precip. up to 2000 mm/a

North dry, lower than 300 mm/a

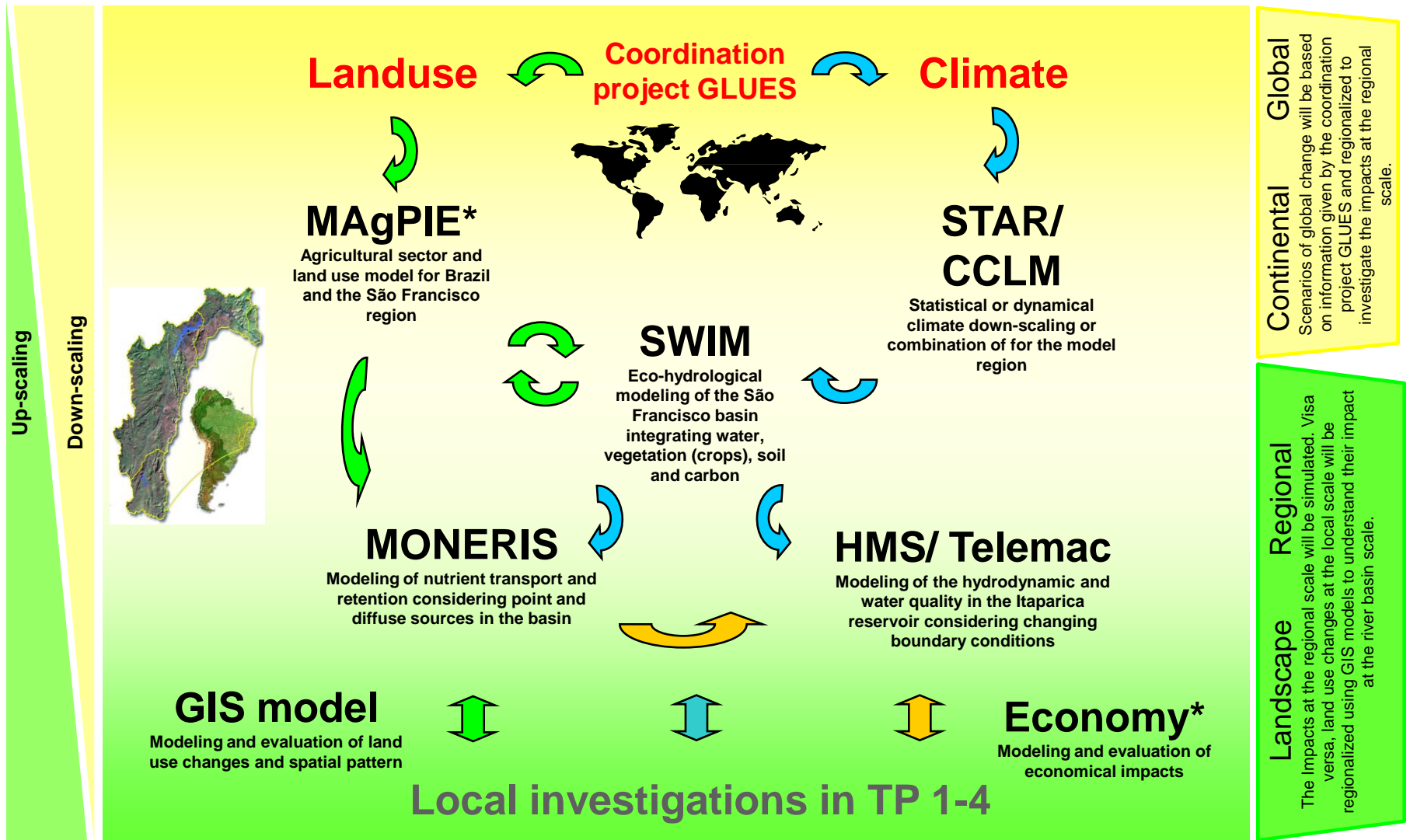




Causes for an intensified agriculture and increased emissions

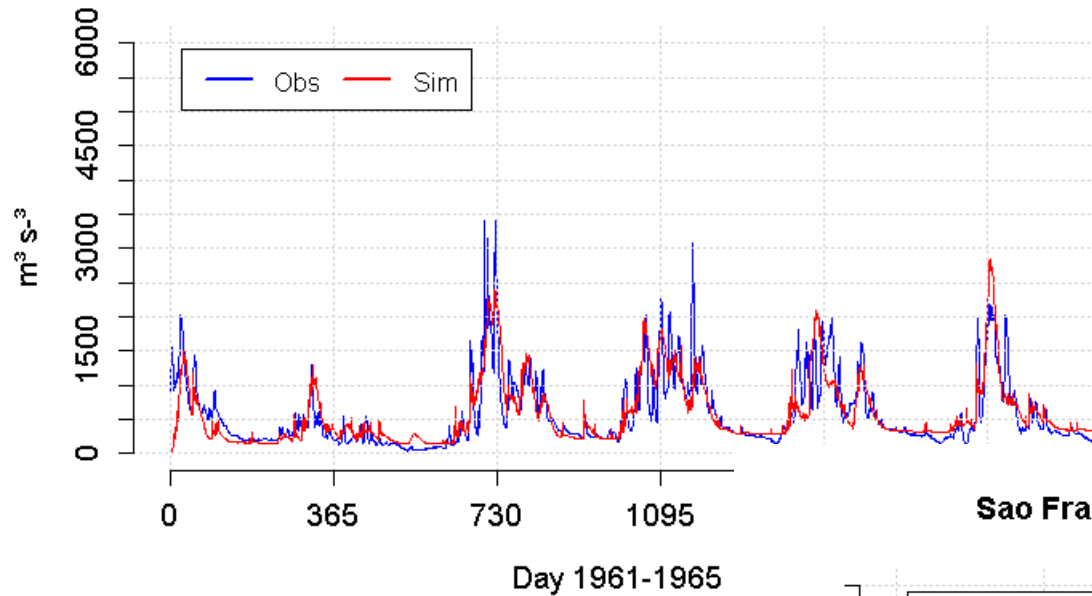


Model System and Flow of Information

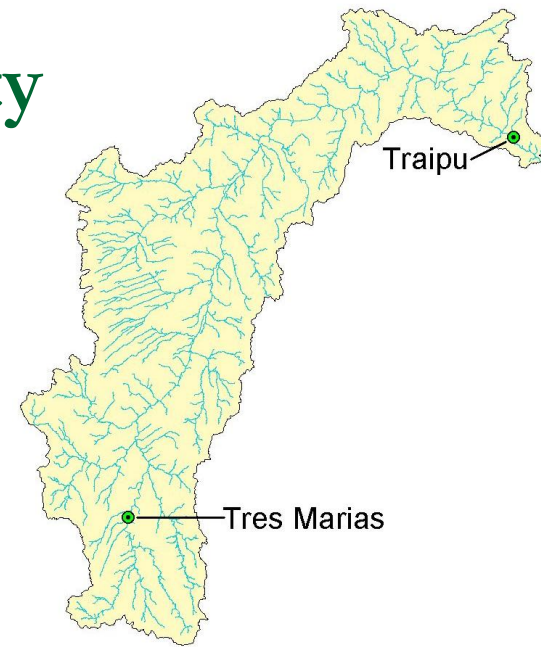
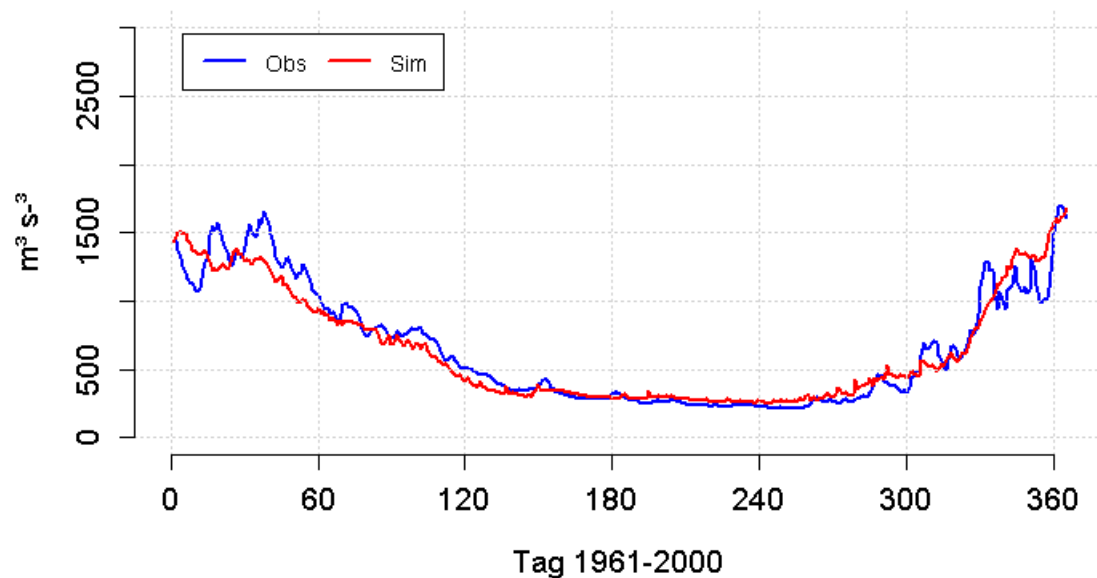


First results RM 5.1: Water Quantity

Sao Francisco at gauges Tres Marias

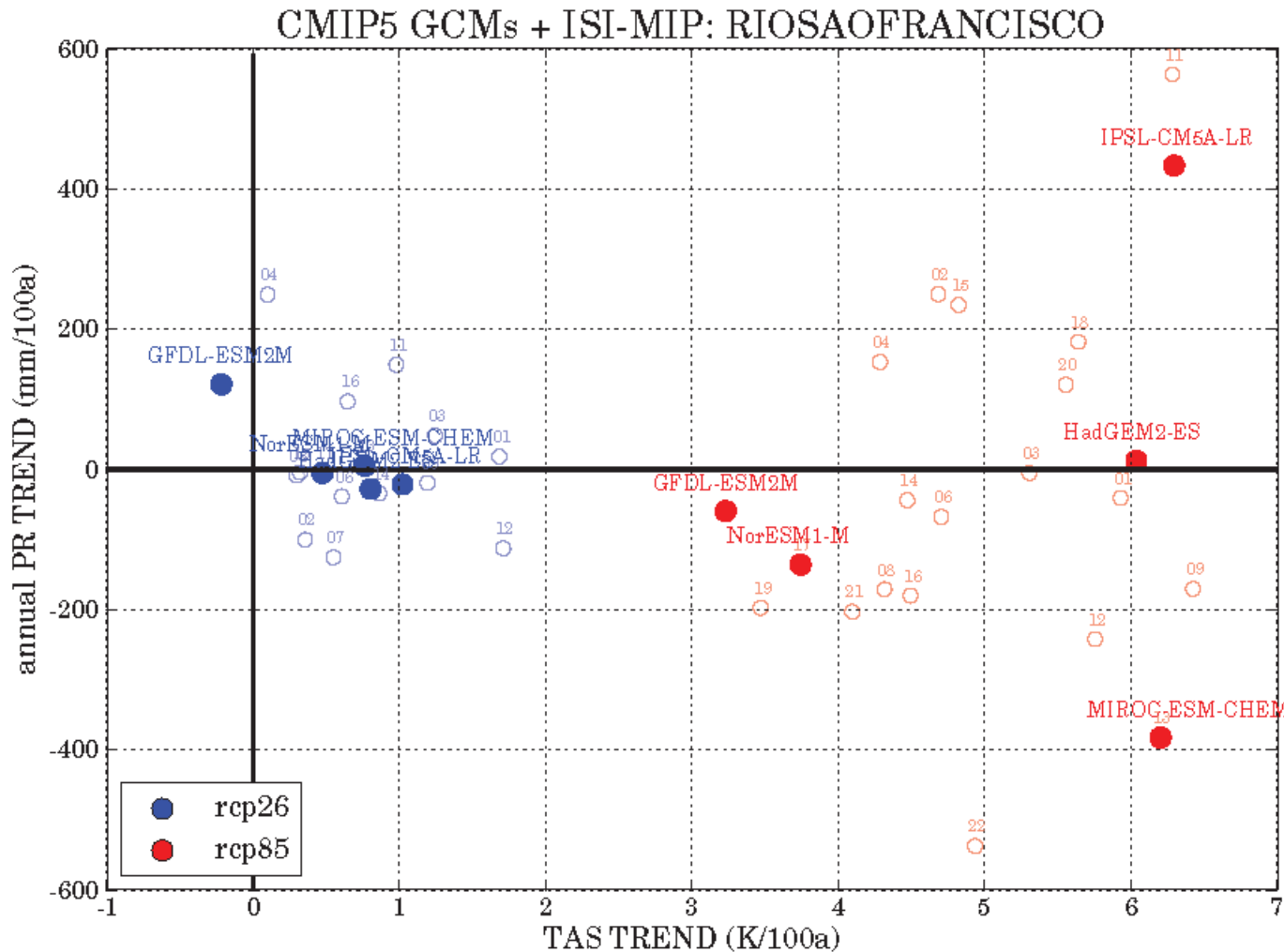


Sao Francisco at gauges Tres Marias (1961-2000)

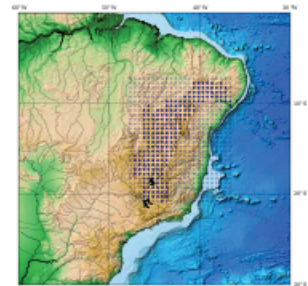


Climate szenario

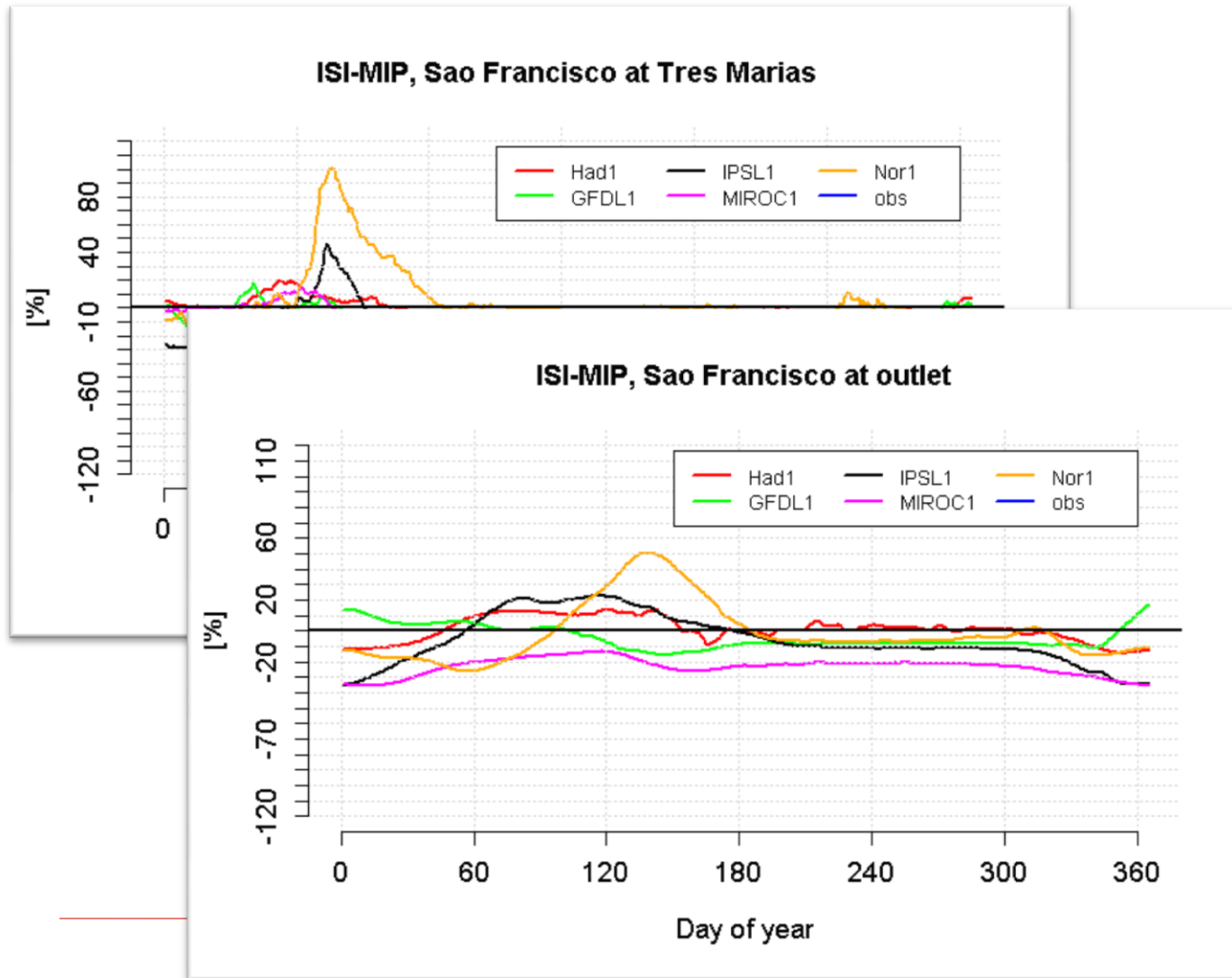
Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs)



- 01 CSIRO-Mk3-6-0
- 02 MPI-ESM-MR
- 03 CESM1-CAM5
- 04 FIO-ESM
- 05 HadGEM2-AO
- 06 BNU-ESM
- 07 bcc-csm1-1-m
- 08 CCSM4
- 09 CanESM2
- 10 FGOALS-s2
- 11 IPSL-CM5A-MR
- 12 MIROC-ESM
- 13 MIROC-ESM-CHEM
- 14 MIROC5
- 15 MPI-ESM-LR
- 16 MRI-CGCM3
- 17 NorESM1-M
- 18 ACCESS1-0
- 19 inmcm4
- 20 ACCESS1-3
- 21 CESM1-BGC
- 22 IPSL-CM5B-LR
- 23 IPSL-CM5A-LR



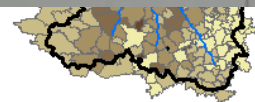
CC impacts on water resources and seasonal flow (RCP 8.5, difference runoff 2021-2060 minus 1961-2000)



First results RM 5.2: Water quality



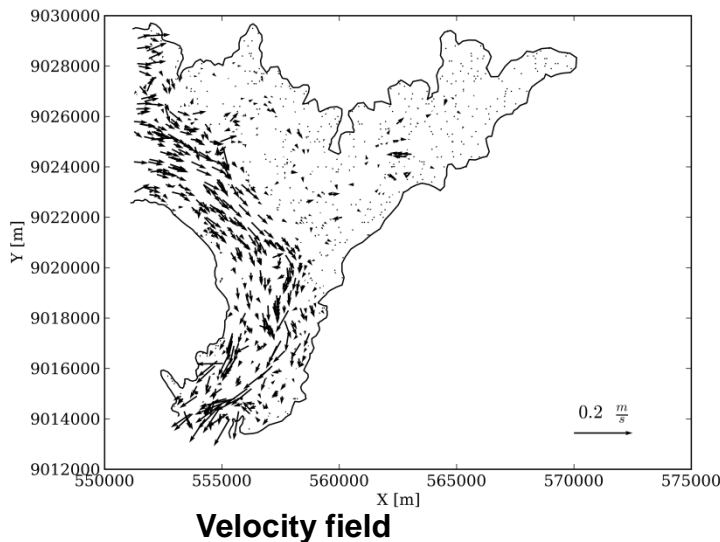
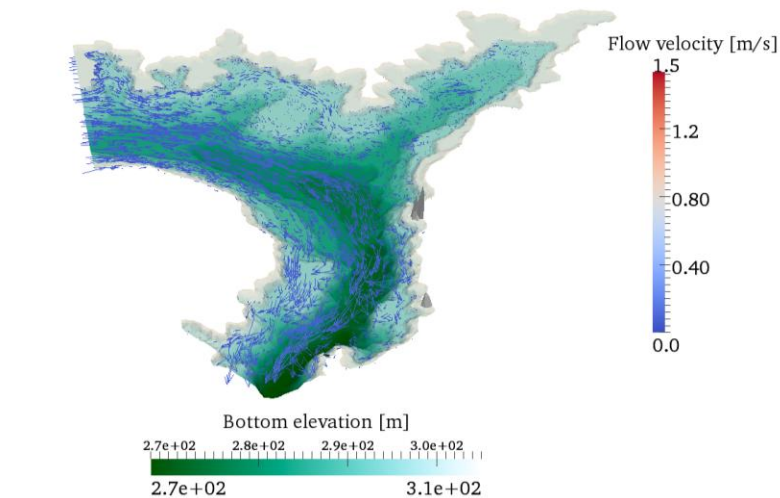
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Lowest live stock densities in vast parts
of Pernambuco and northern Bahia
→ lower importance for the direct
catchment of the Itaparica Reservoir



First results RM 5.3: Modelling of the Itaparica reservoir

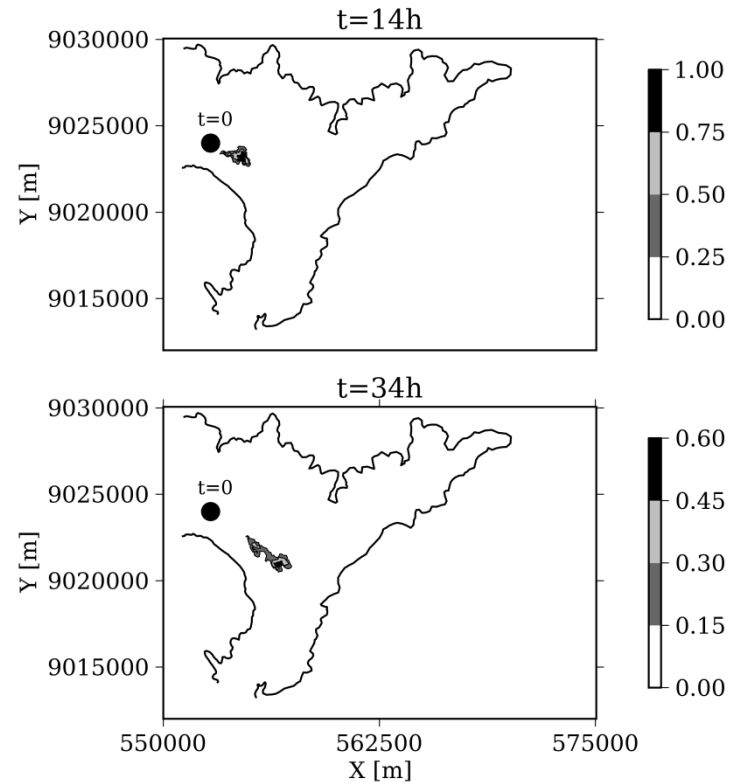


- 40,000 cells (100x100 m)
- steady state reached after 10 days
- inflow = 2060 m³/s
- water elevation = 302.8 m
- max flow velocity = 0.11 m/s
- mean flow velocity = 0.02 m/s
- no water exchange between bay and river
- change of bottom roughness from 19 to 75 m^{1/3}/s leads to 37.5% difference in mean flow velocities



Modelling of the Itaparica reservoir

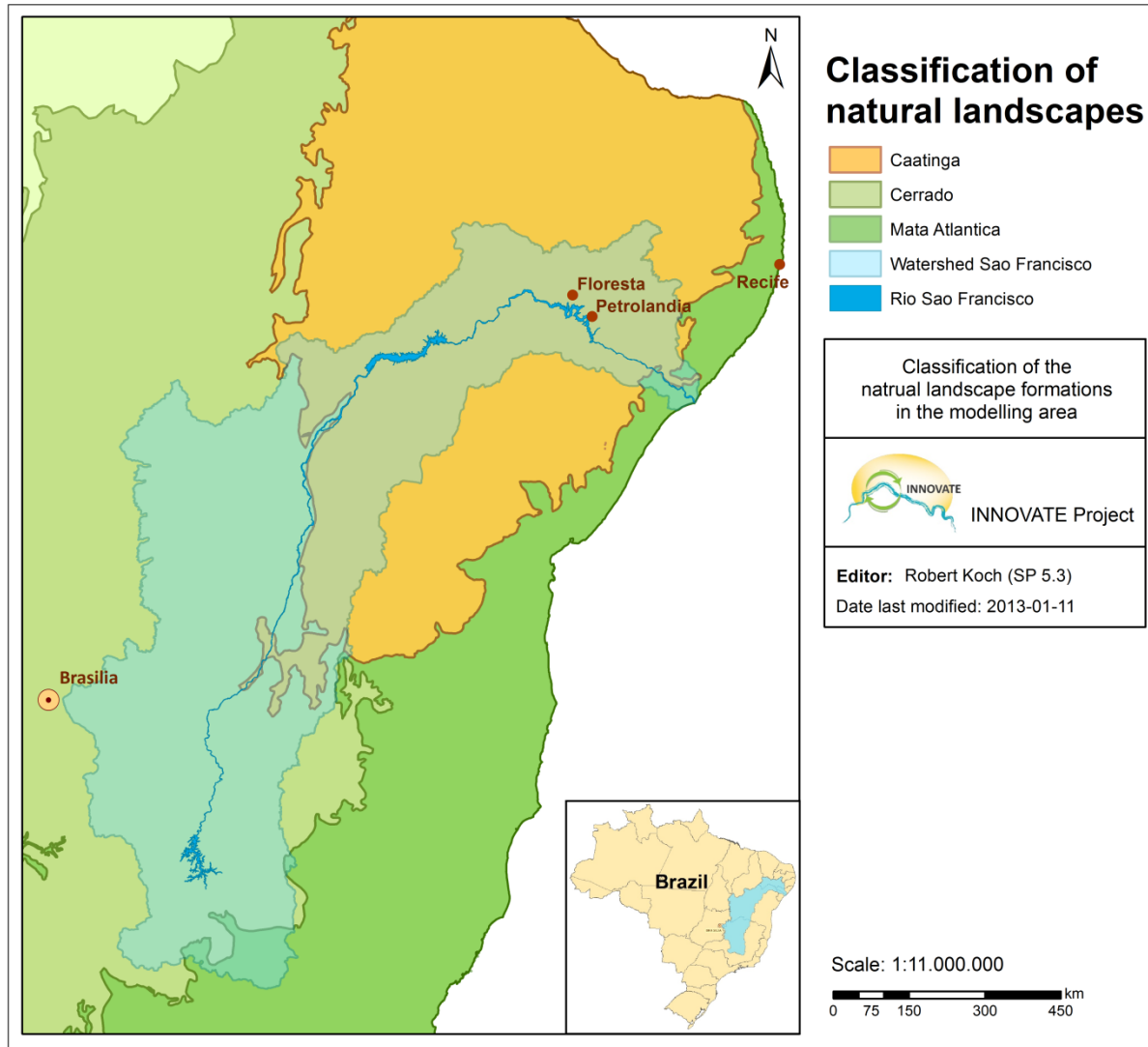
A tracer injected at the upstream boundary did not enter the bay and was transported further downstream



Tracer concentration in the domain



First results RM 5.4: Modelling of species distribution



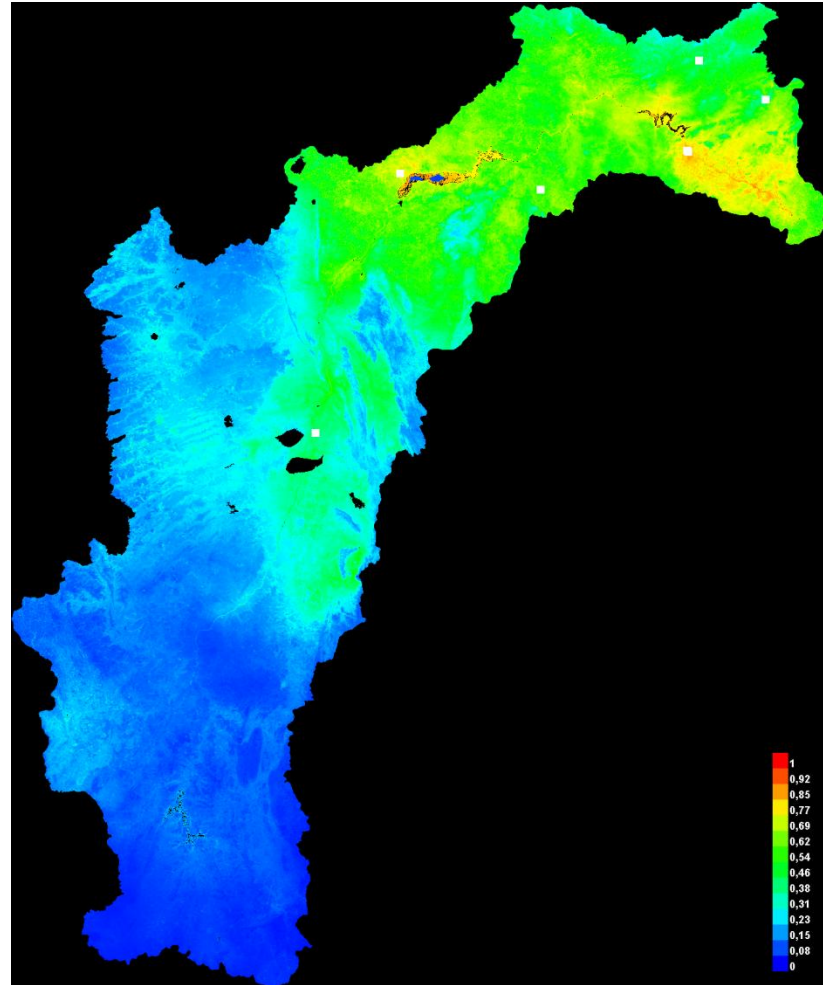
Typical plant of the Catinga:
Caesalpinia pyramidalis



Modelling of species distribution

Preliminary distribution map of *Caesalpinia pyramidalis* including Normalized Differenced Vegetation Index (NDVI) in the entire Sao Francisco catchment area. The used colors indicate predicted probability (red: high).

Modeled using MaxEnt



Summary and outlook

- The project is well in time
- Cooperation with Brazilian partners well developed
- The models have to be further developed
- Linking of the models and to other WPs
- GLUES scenarios regionalized for the basin

Main stakeholders:

- CHESF – Hydropower company of the Sao Francisco basin
- CEMIC – Electricity company (Minas Gerais)
- CODEVASF – Company for the development of the Sao Francisco basin

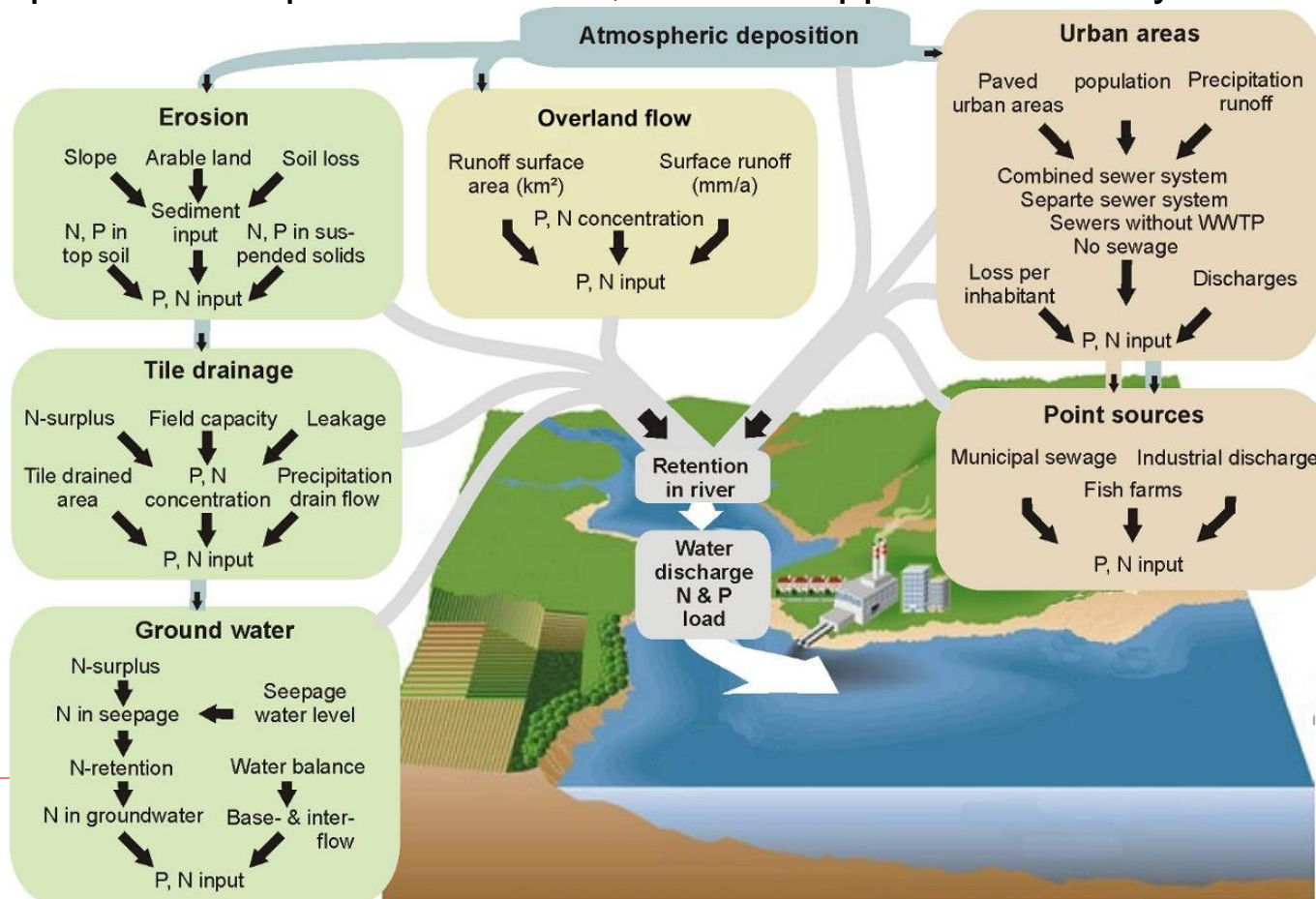


Many thanks!

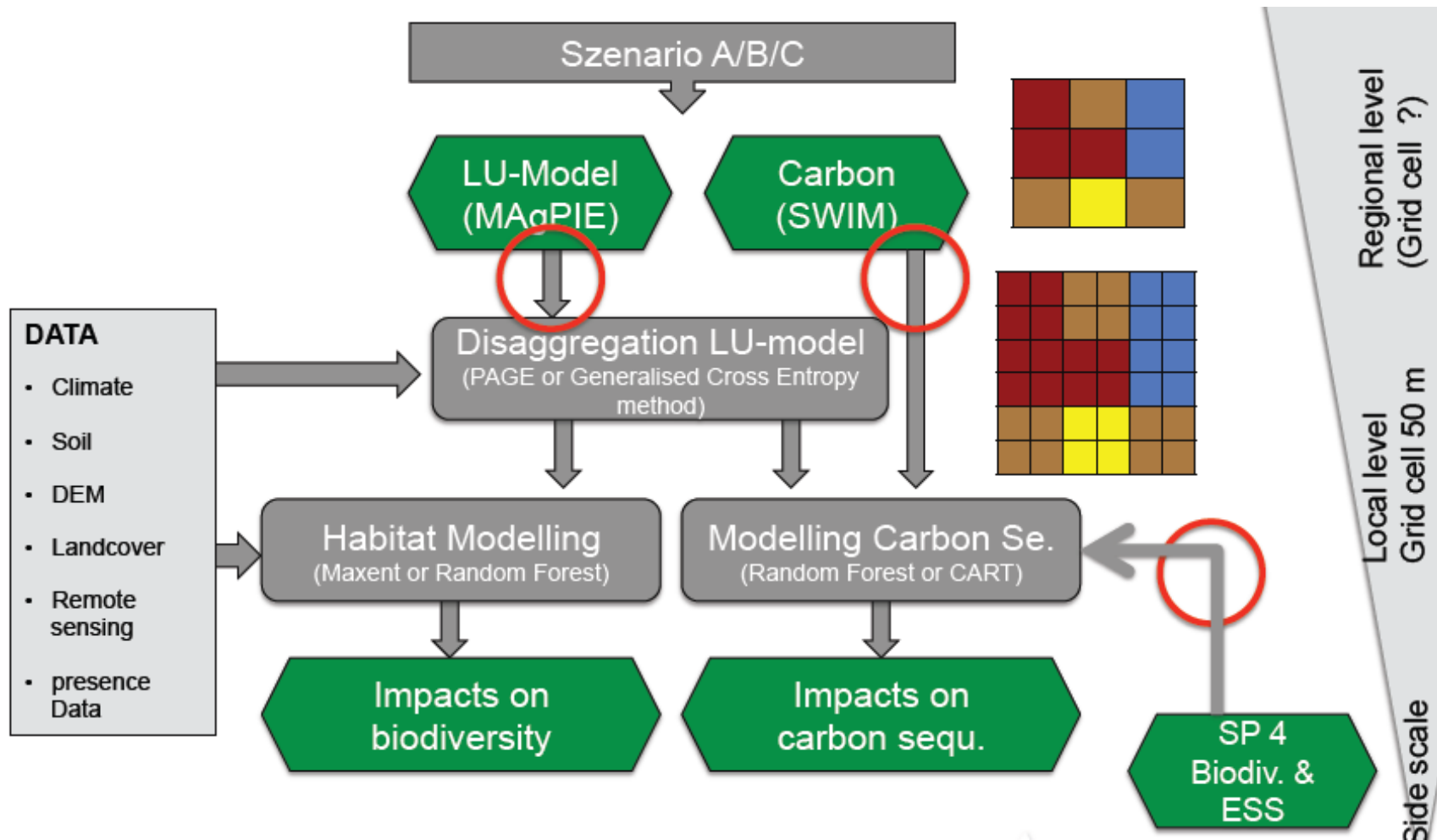


MONERIS

- calculates nutrient emissions from catchment to surface waters in large river systems
- considers transport and retention in surface waters
- estimates the effect of management options (e.g. change of fertilizer application) on the water quality
- developed for European conditions, but also applied to river systems world wide



Landscape (GIS) Modelling



The Model SWIM (Soil and Water Integrated Model)

