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Seasonal Hydrometeorological Ensemble Prediction System: Forecast of Irrigation Potentials in Denmark

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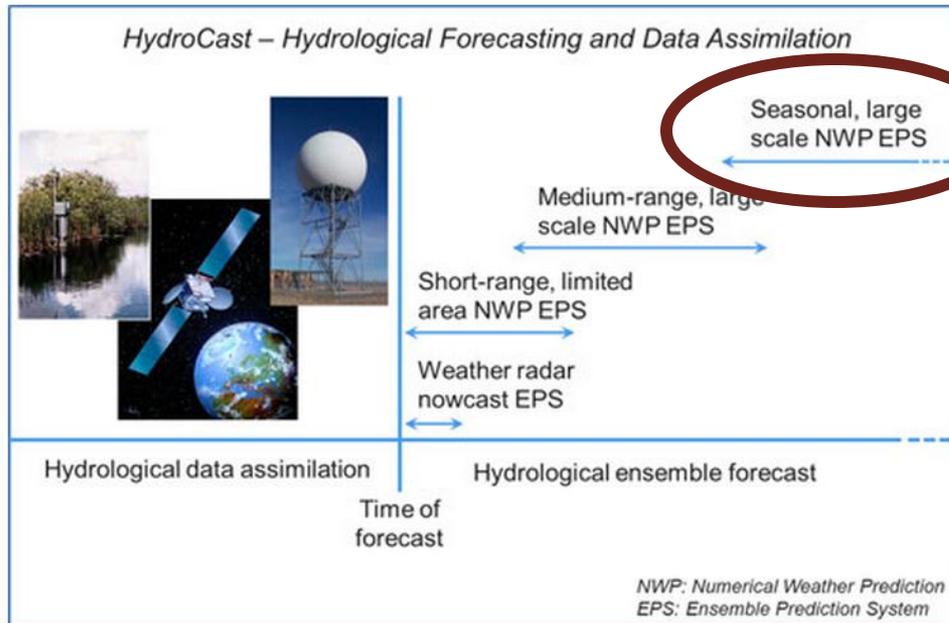
OUTLINE

- HydroCast Project and Seasonal Forecasting
- Irrigation permissions in Denmark
- ECMWF Seasonal meteorological EPS System 4
- For the near future
- Summary and Conclusions





□ HydroCast Project and Seasonal Forecasting



□ Objective: 'Develop and test new forecasting and DA tools that combine different data sources with **meteorological and hydrological modelling** to provide **probabilistic hydrological forecasts**'





KNOWLEDGE CENTRE FOR AGRICULTURE

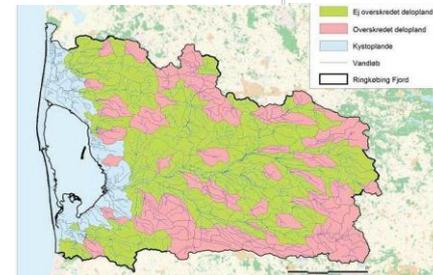
❑ Irrigation permissions in Denmark

❖ How are the extraction for irrigations permits now defined?

Impact of -10% on median of yearly minimum streamflow

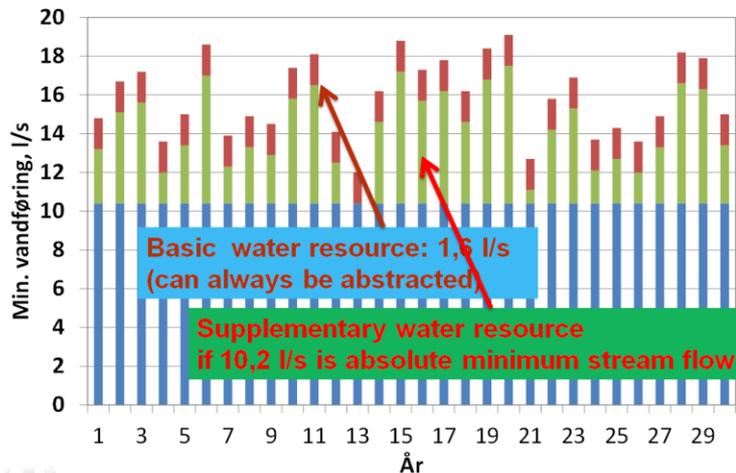
Issued for 15 years

Areas where extraction must be reduced due to exceeded impact on streamflow



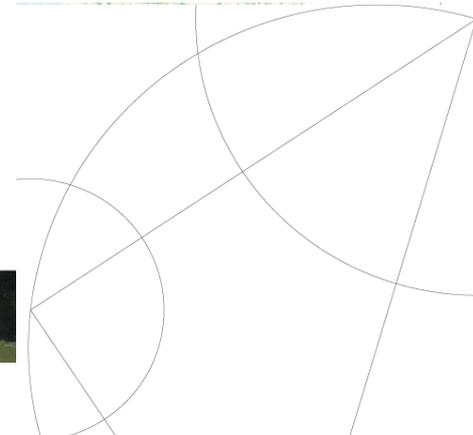
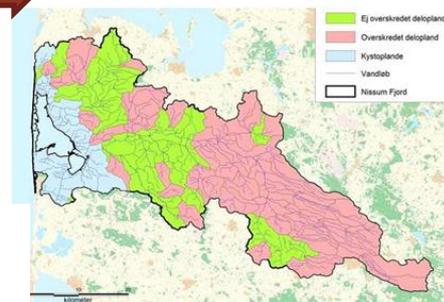
❖ How are they expecting to define them?

Exploitable water resource with seasonal forecasting (example)!



Seasonal forecasting of irrigation potentials

- March: Preliminary forecast for planning of agricultural crops etc.
- Mid April: Final forecast for annual irrigation permissions
- During growing season: Possible adjustment of forecast according to weather conditions and pattern of ground water extraction





❑ ECMWF Seasonal meteorological EPS System 4

TIME AVAILABILITY

- 20 years reforecast data, 1990-2013
- Forecast every month (01/MM/YYYY)
- 7 month forecast

FIELDS AVAILABLE

167 – 2 meter temperature, 6h, (deg K).

Solar Radiation

228 – Precipitation, 24 h, accumulated (mm).

ENSEMBLES AVAILABLE

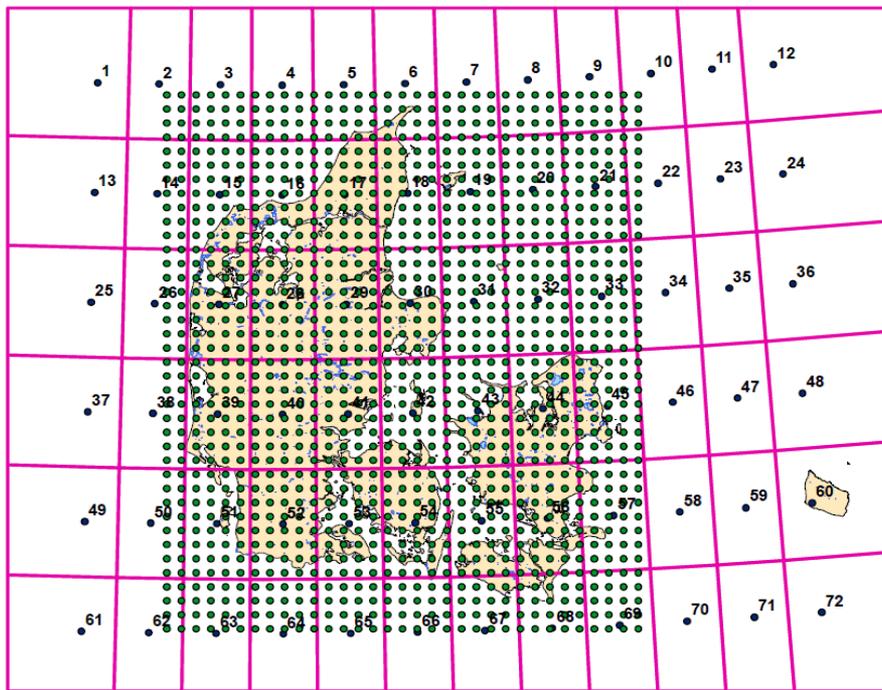
51 members (02,05,08,11)

15 members (rest)





❑ ECMWF Seasonal meteorological EPS System 4



0 35 70 140 210
Kilometers

Legend

- grid_obs2
- grid_SEPS
- grid_SEPS_thiessen
- Søer
- DK-land



❖ EPS

- 0.75 deg,
- 80 km northing
(approx)



❖ Observations 10 km

- Precipitation rate
(mm/day)
- Temperature
(deg C)
- Reference Evapotranspiration
(mm/day)





□ ECMWF Seasonal meteorological EPS System 4: Downscaling, bias correction

Linear Scaling of precipitation and temperature (Teutschbein and Seibert, 2012)

-> Corrects biases on the mean

-> Simplest approach, straightforward to implement

$$P_{contr}^*(d) = P_{contr}(d) \cdot \left[\frac{\mu_m(P_{obs}(d))}{\mu_m(P_{contr}(d))} \right] \quad T_{contr}^*(d) = T_{contr}(d) + \mu_m(T_{obs}(d)) - \mu_m(T_{contr}(d))$$

$$\mu_m(P_{obs}(d))$$

-> Monthly mean of daily precipitation, observed values
 $m = 1, 2, \dots, 12$

$$\mu_m(P_{contr}(d))$$

-> Monthly mean of daily precipitation, forecast values

$$P_{contr}(d)$$

-> Raw forecast of daily precipitation

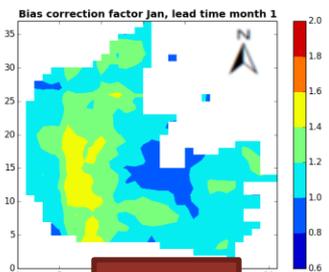
$$P_{contr}^*(d)$$

-> Corrected forecast of daily precipitation

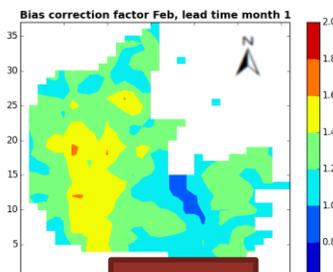


❑ ECMWF Seasonal meteorological EPS System 4: PRECIPITATION

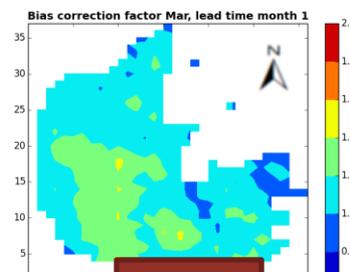
$$\frac{\mu_m(P_{obs}(d))}{\mu_m(P_{contr}(d))}$$



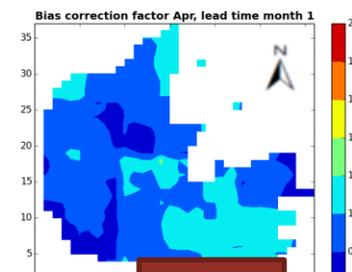
Jan



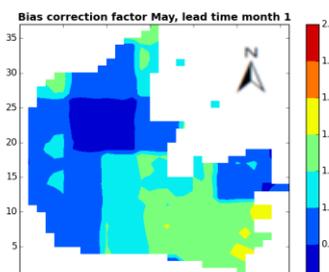
Feb



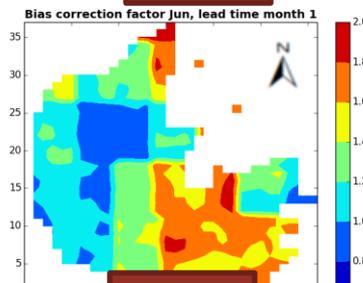
Mar



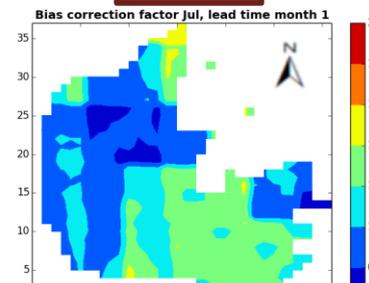
Apr



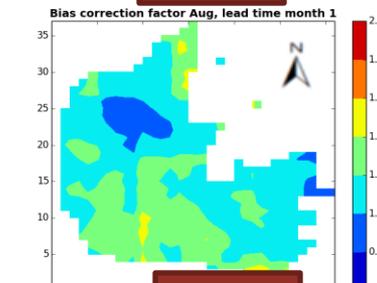
May



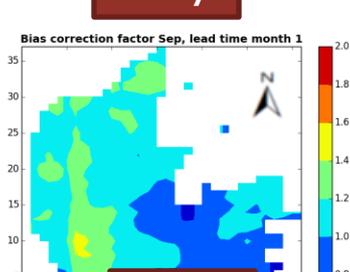
Jun



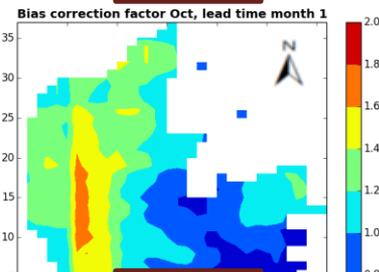
Jul



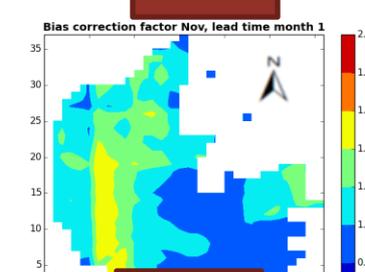
Aug



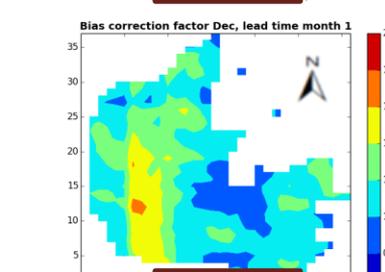
Sep



Oct



Nov



Dec



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1

2

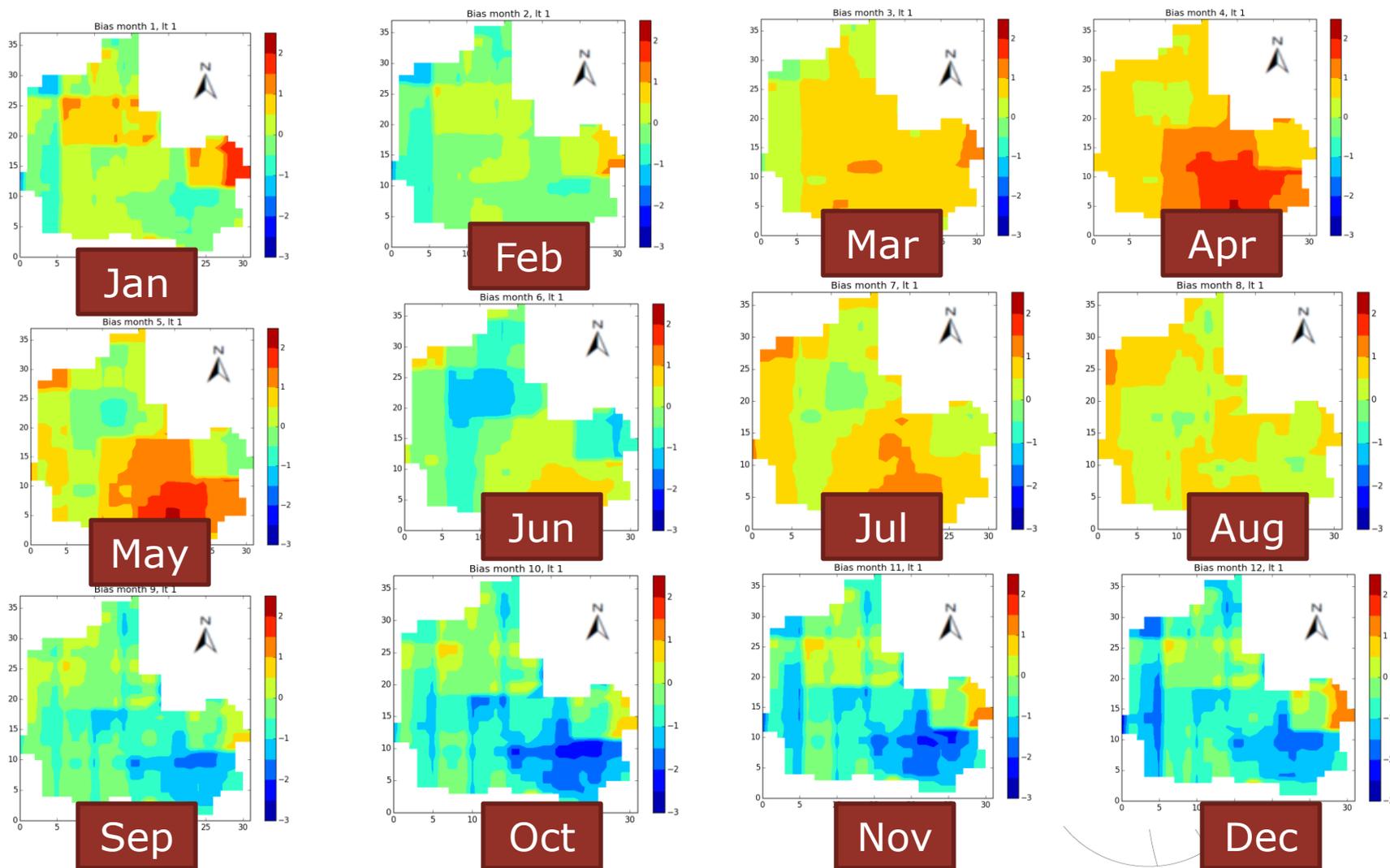
3

4

5

$$T_{contr}^*(d) = T_{contr}(d) + \mu_m(T_{obs}(d)) - \mu_m(T_{contr}(d))$$

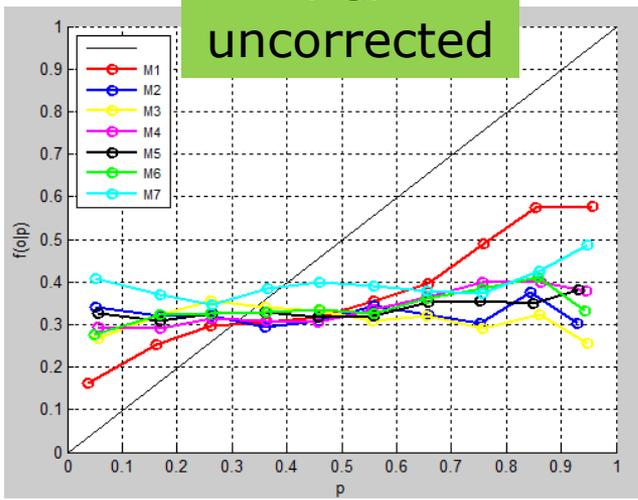
ECMWF Seasonal meteorological EPS System 4: TEMPERATURE



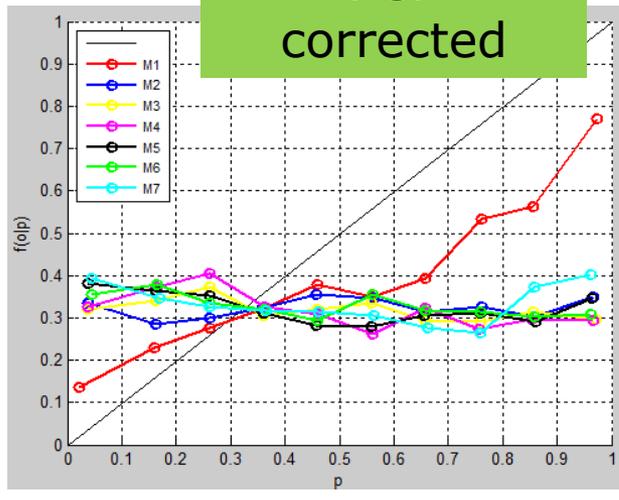


ECMWF Seasonal meteorological EPS System 4: Skill assessment

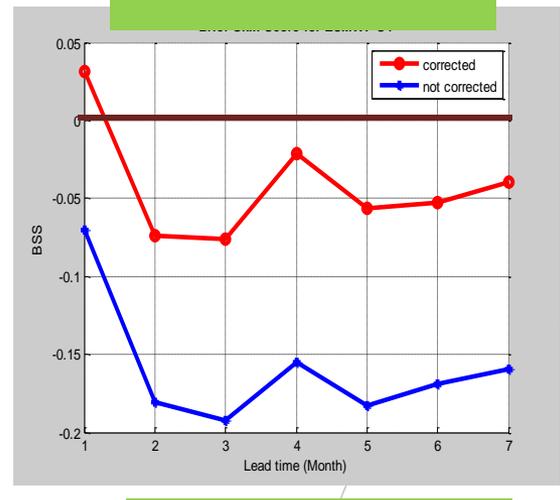
PCP uncorrected



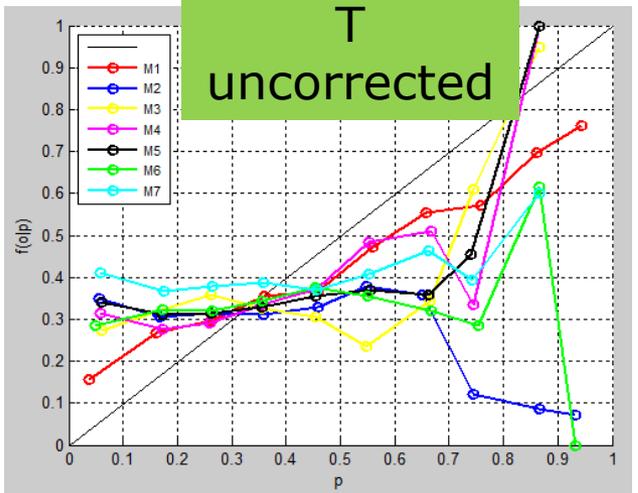
PCP corrected



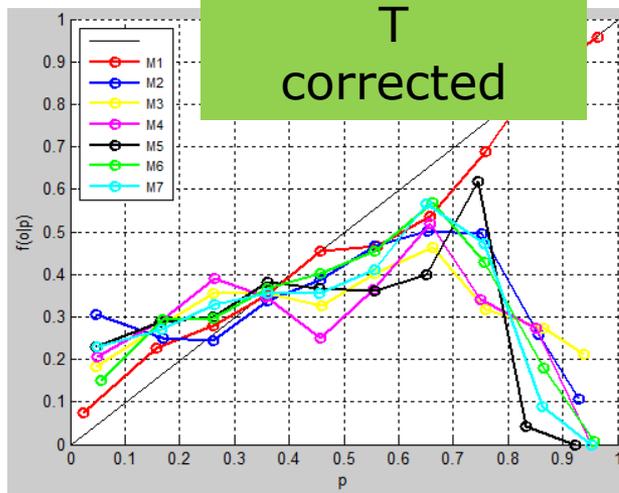
BSS



T uncorrected



T corrected



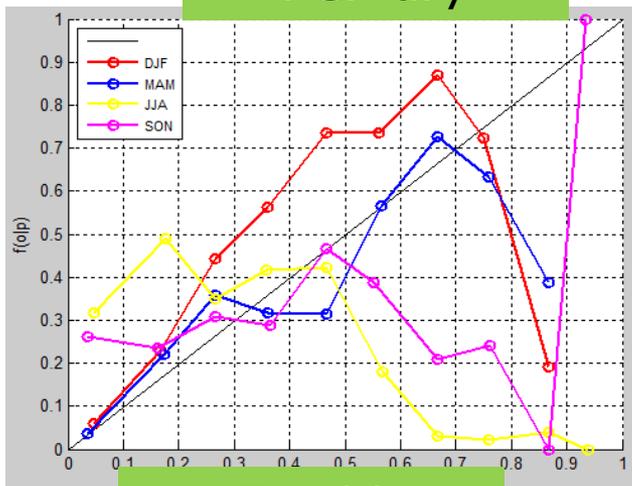
BSS



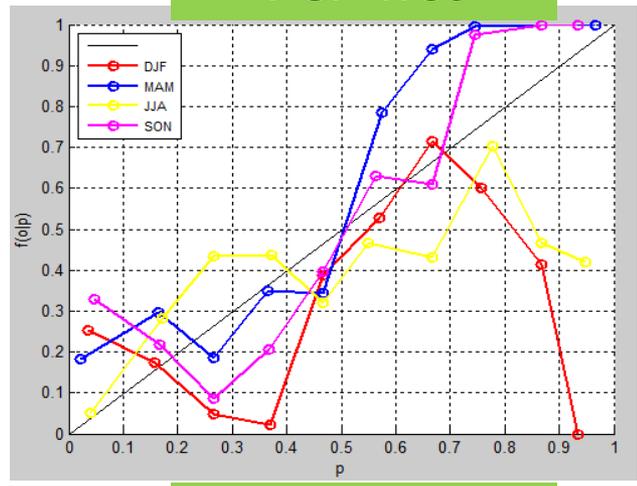


ECMWF Seasonal meteorological EPS System 4: Skill assessment, corrected

PCP dry



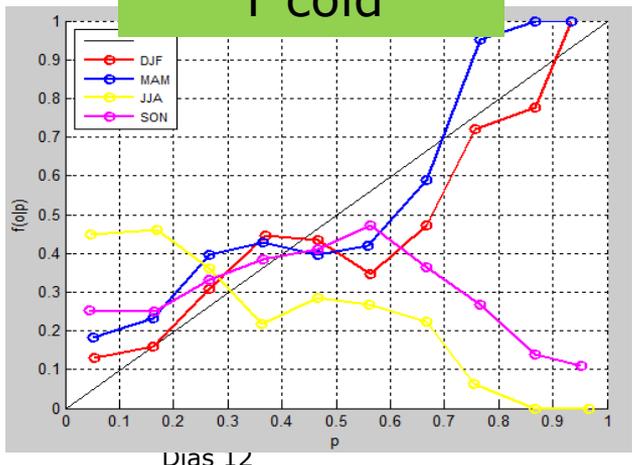
PCP wet



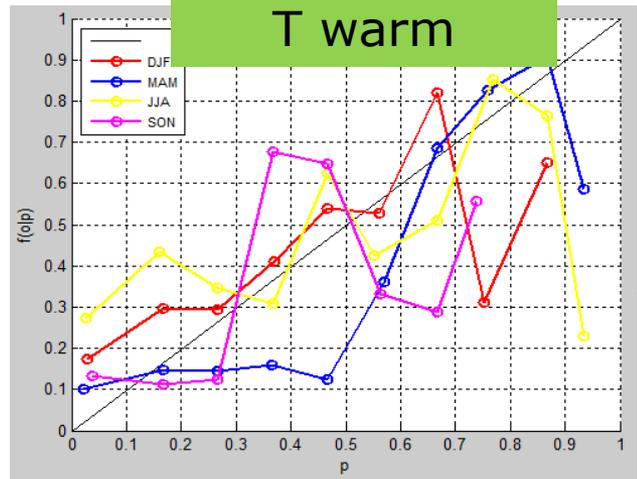
DJF BSS	= 0.18945
MAM BSS	= 0.093196
JJA BSS	= -0.29941
SON BSS	= -0.14141

DJF BSS	= 0.075813
MAM BSS	= 0.031156
JJA BSS	= -0.29213
SON BSS	= -0.11875

T cold



T warm



DJF BSS	= 0.033855
MAM BSS	= 0.26954
JJA BSS	= 0.065661
SON BSS	= 0.073694

DJF BSS	= 0.02318
MAM BSS	= 0.25844
JJA BSS	= -0.075722
SON BSS	= 0.027842

Dias 12



❑ For the near future

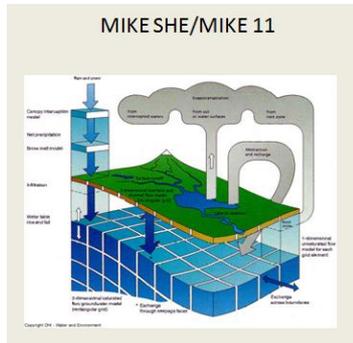
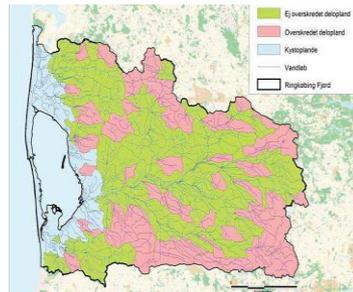
Meteo
Bias +
Skill
assessment

Hydro
modelling

Risk
Analysis

Decision
making
for irrigation
permissions

-Other sophisticated
bias correction
methods?





□ Conclusions and Summary

❖ Assessment of meteorological inputs:

- Improvement of bias corrected ensembles
- Good skill for the first month lead time, decreases as time evolves
- Good skill for winter and spring precipitation, not so much for summer and autumn
- Good skill for temperature, except warm temperatures during summer (further investigation)

❖ Combination of skillful meteo inputs + better initial conditions for better forecasting

- Analysis of the influence of both

❖ How do we translate probabilistic information about discharge and groundwater levels into efficient irrigation permit amounts?

- Decision making process
- Meeting and continuous feedback between the research team and with potential users



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Thank you!
QUESTIONS?

