

Integrating Climate Data Into Forecasting Hydrologic Inflow

WUCA Technical Training

December 3, 2019

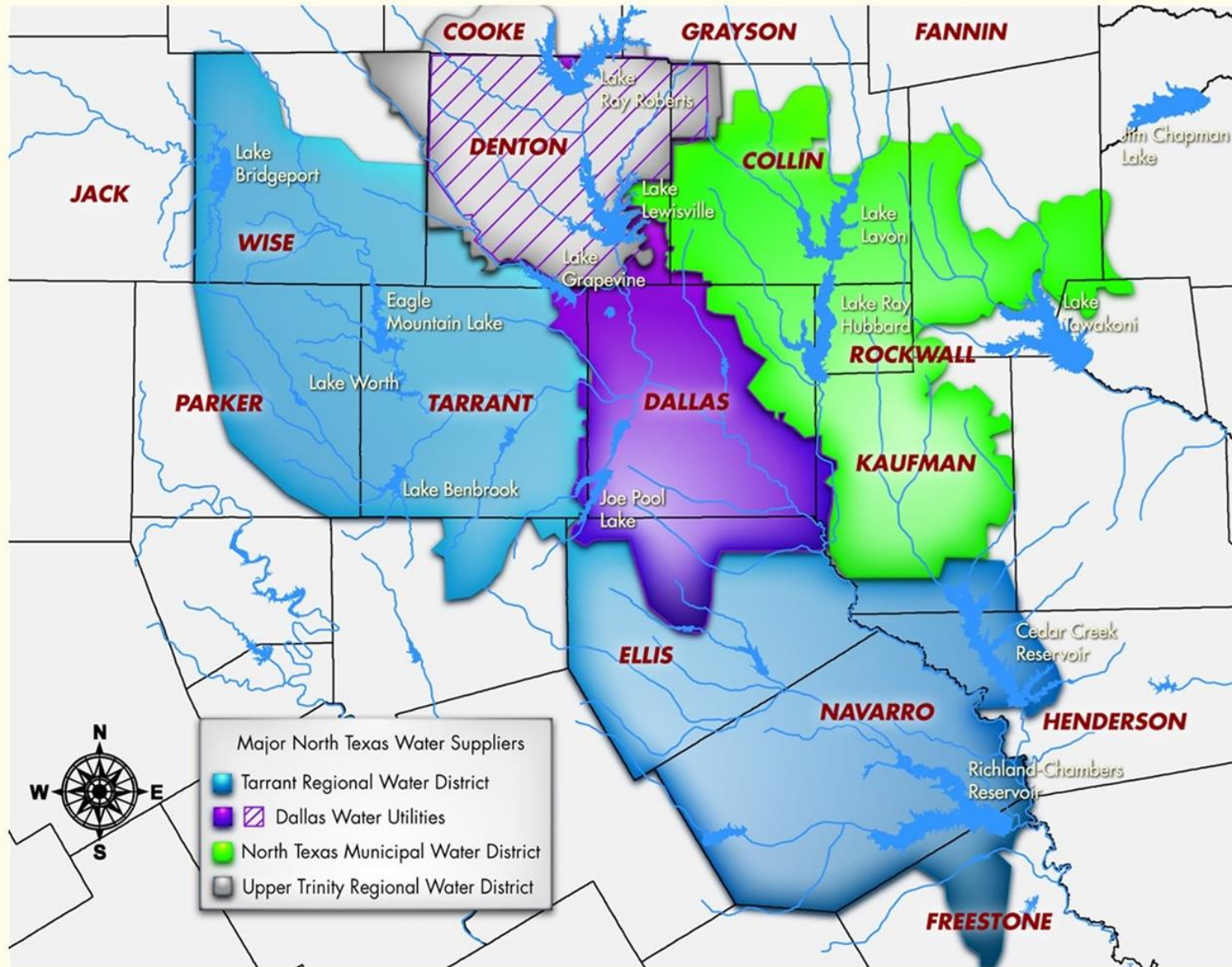
Tarrant Regional Water District

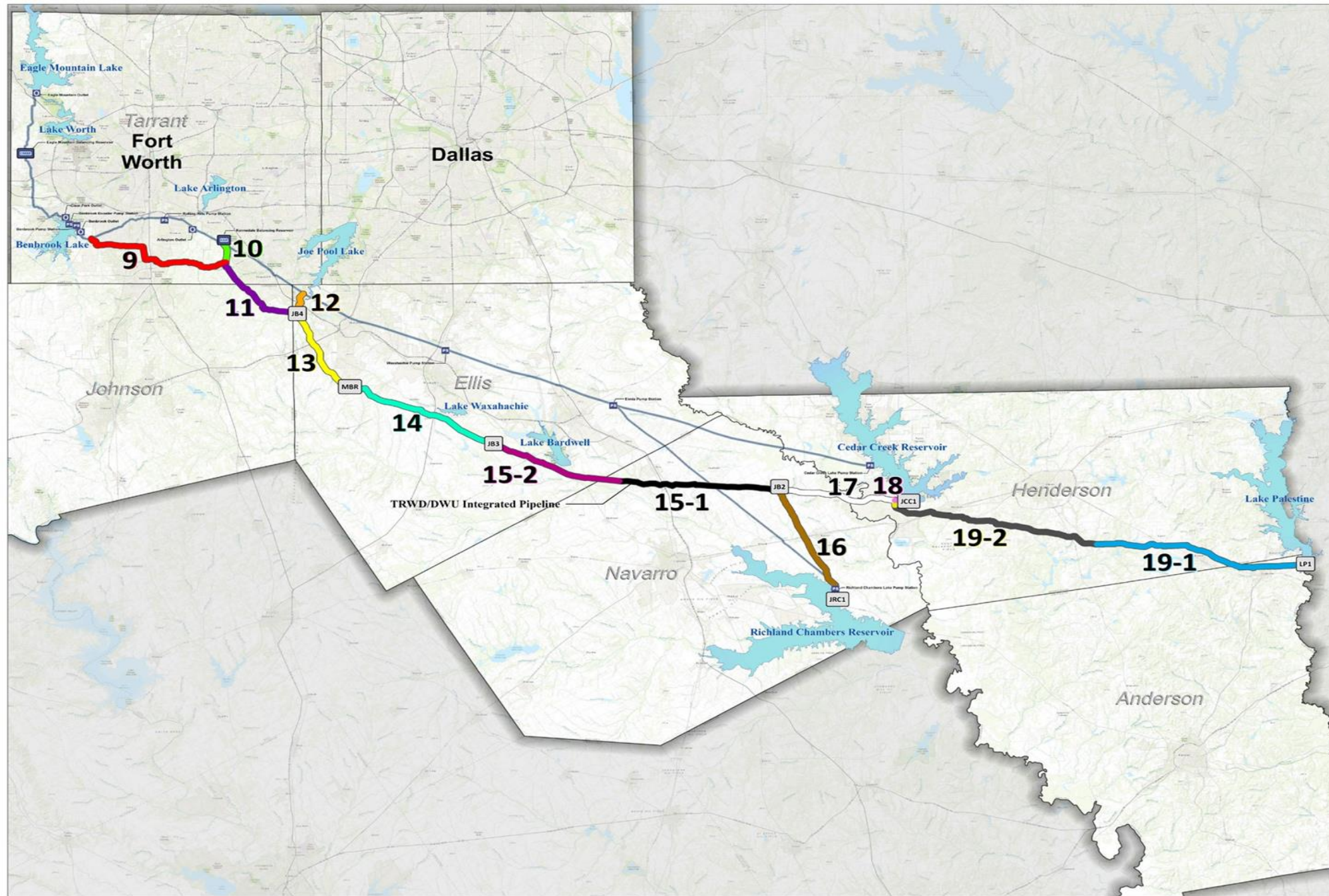
in collaboration with

Hydros Consulting



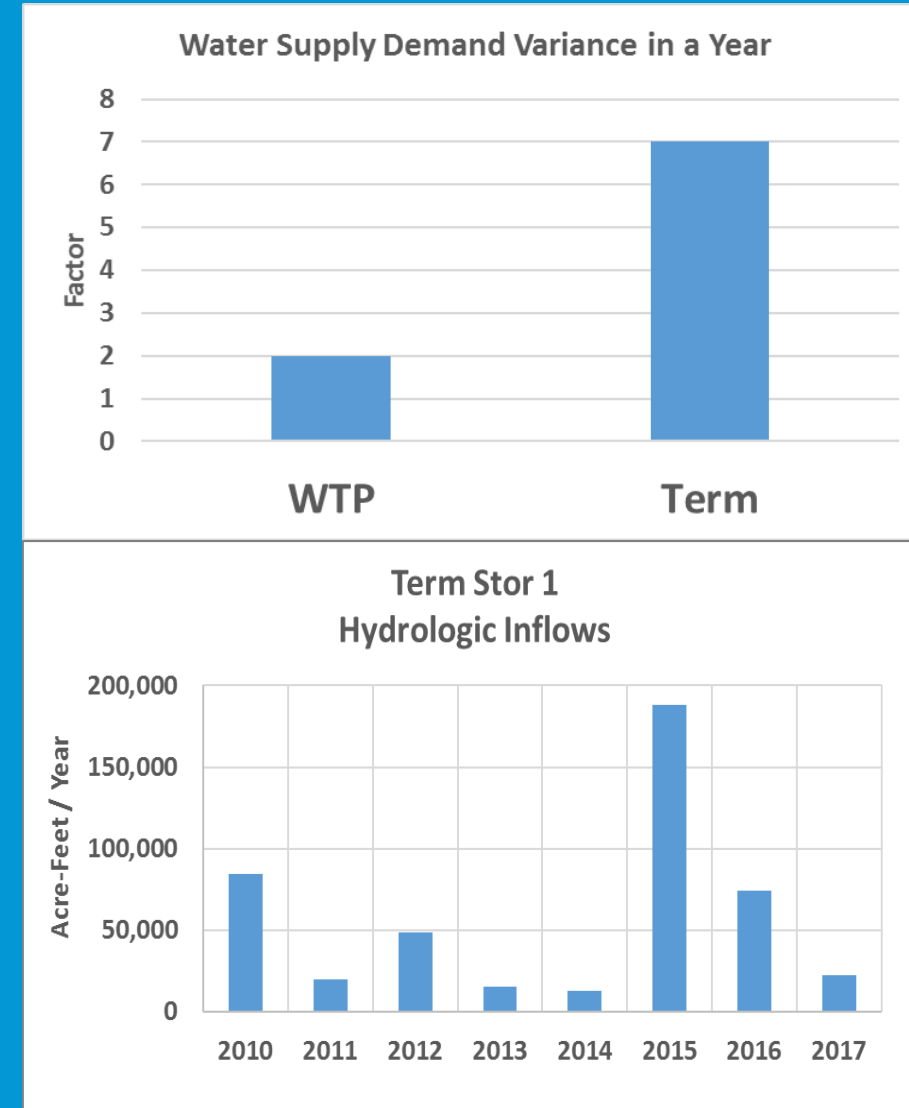
One of 3 Large Raw Water Suppliers in North Central Texas

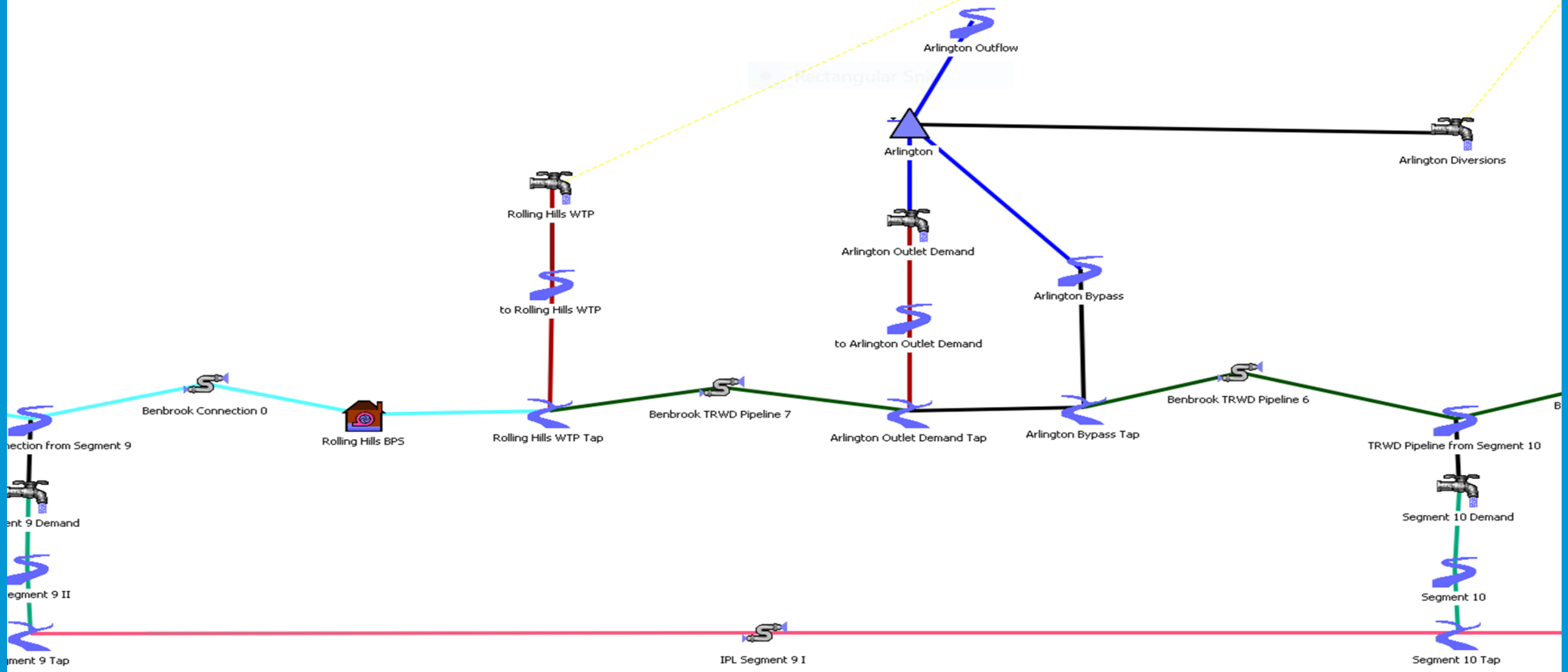




INTEGRATED PIPELINE PROJECT

- “It's tough to make predictions, especially about the future.” – Yogi Berra
- Uncertainty exists in water planning
 - Climate variation
 - Population growth
 - Relatively Short Hydrologic Records
 - Modeling Tools

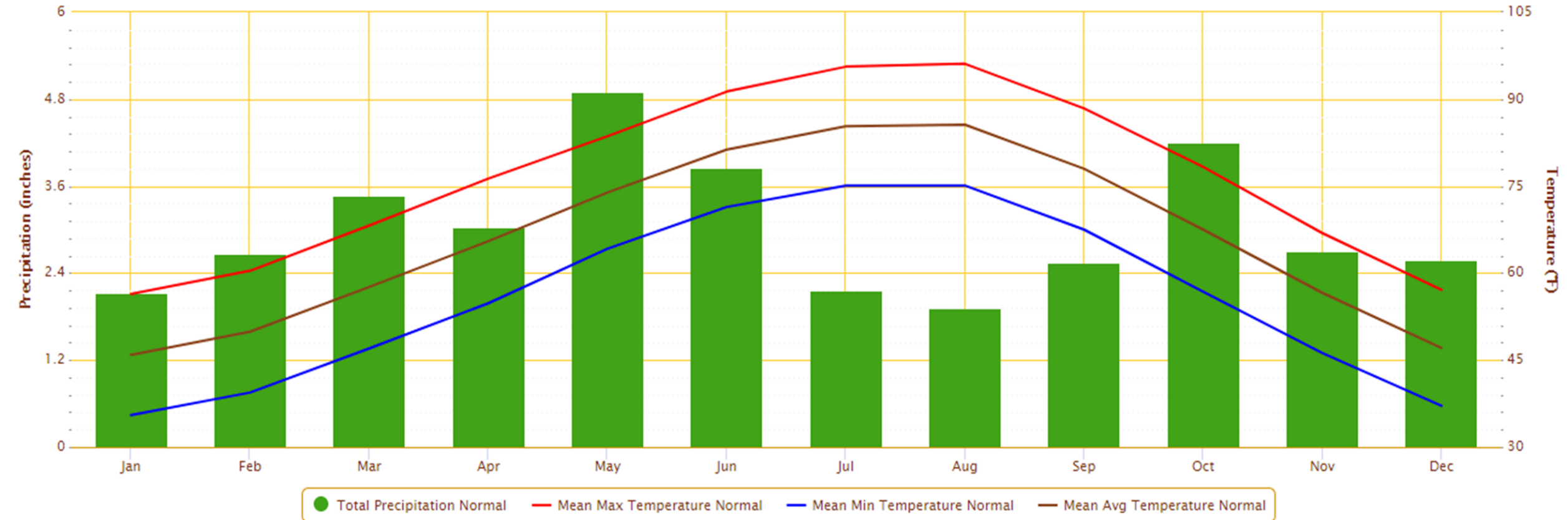




Dallas Fort Worth Monthly Climate Normals

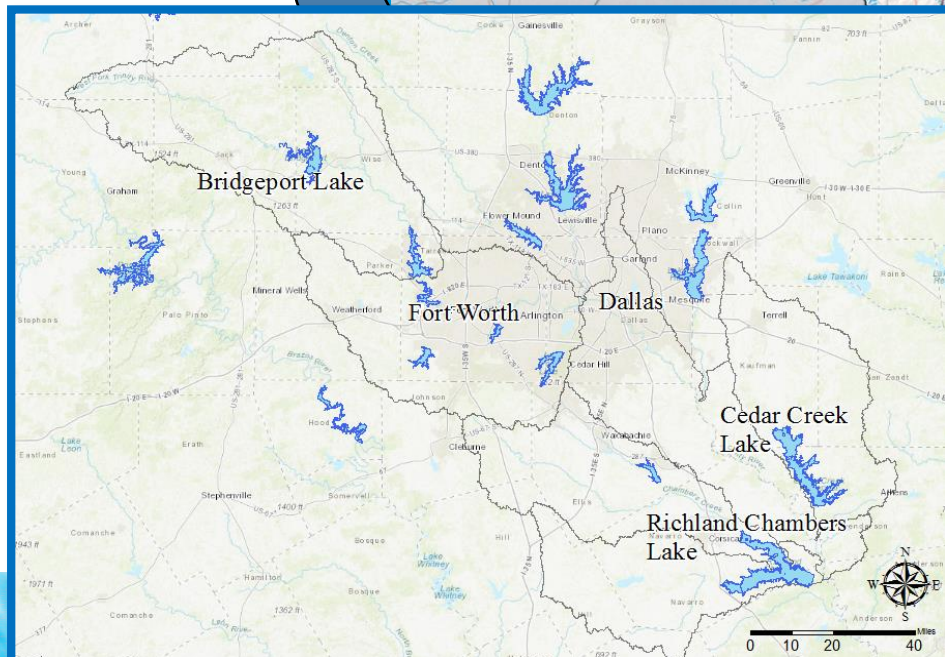
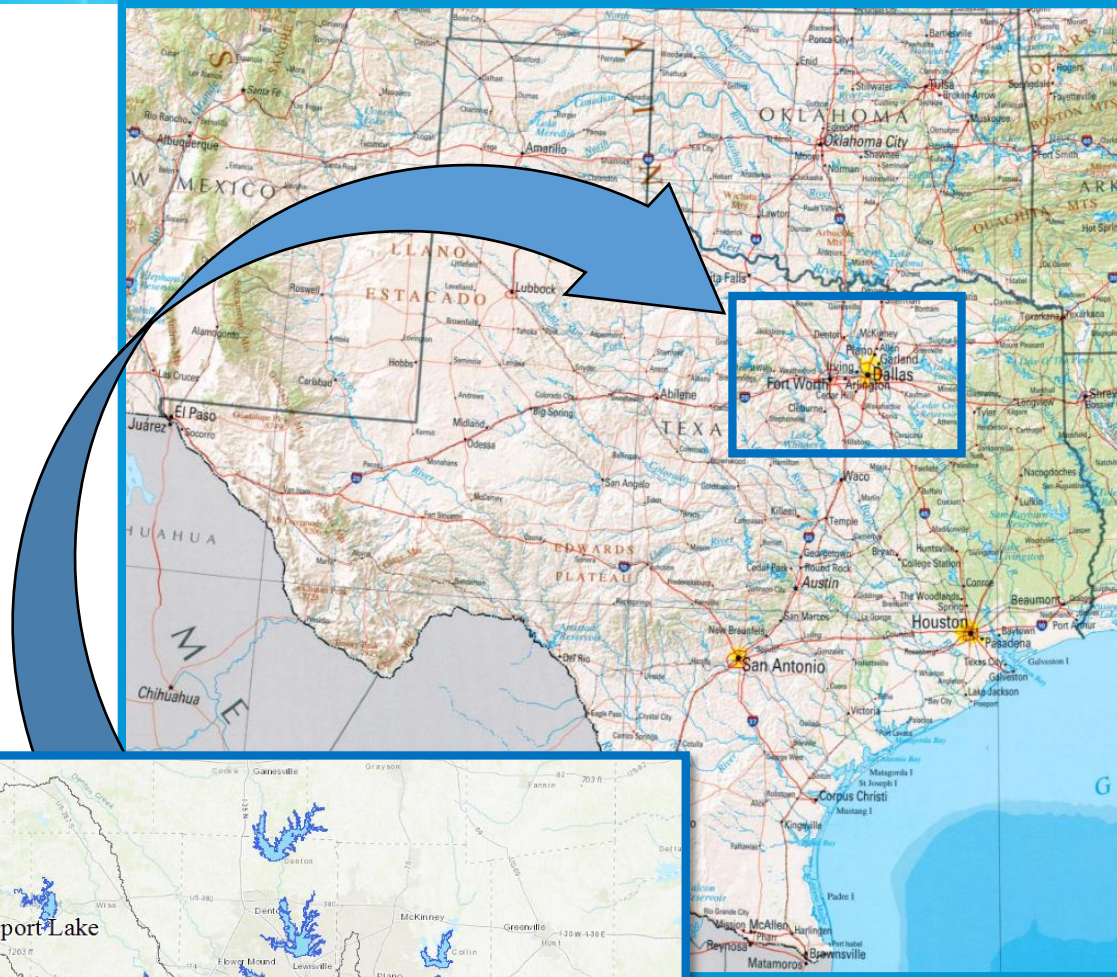
Monthly Climate Normals (1981-2010) - DAL-FTW WSCMO AP, TX

Click and drag to zoom to a shorter time interval



Powered by ACIS

SOURCE: ACIS NOAA REGIONAL CLIMATE CENTER



How Much Rain Has Fallen in Texas?

According to the National Weather Service in Fort Worth, Texas, over **35 trillion gallons** of rain have fallen in the month of May. Here's some perspective on that number:

35,000,000,000,000 GALLONS



Enough to cover the entire state of Texas in

8 inches
of water.



Enough to fill up California's 200 largest surface reservoirs

3X
to capacity.

Enough to cover the island of Manhattan almost **4X**



Enough to supply the entire world's population with

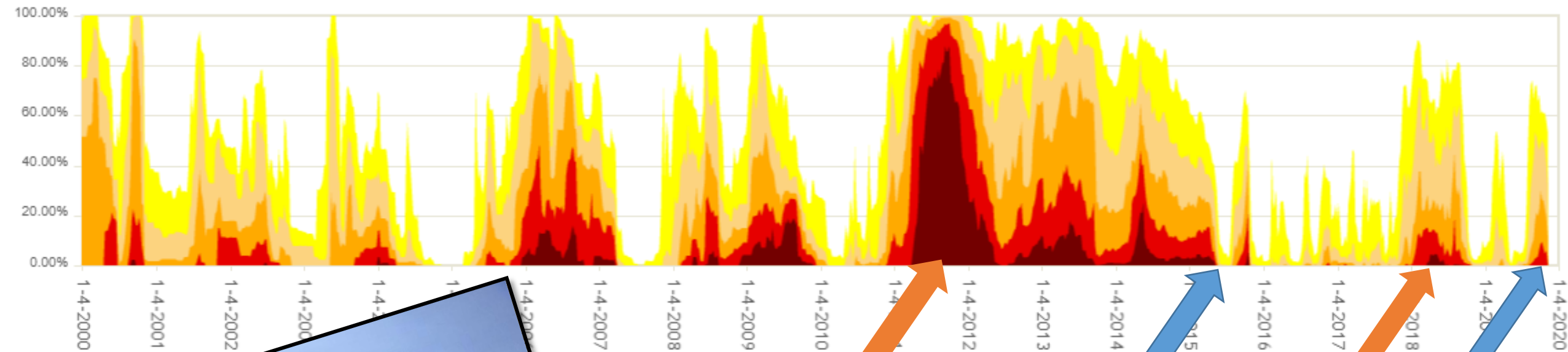
10,000 days
of water if everyone drank eight 8-ounce glasses a day.

Empire State Building: 1,250 ft



Sources: National Weather Service Fort Worth, California
Department of Water Resources
Credit: Nelson Hsu / NBC

Texas Percent Area



2011 Drought
More than 85%
of the state in
the D4 Category

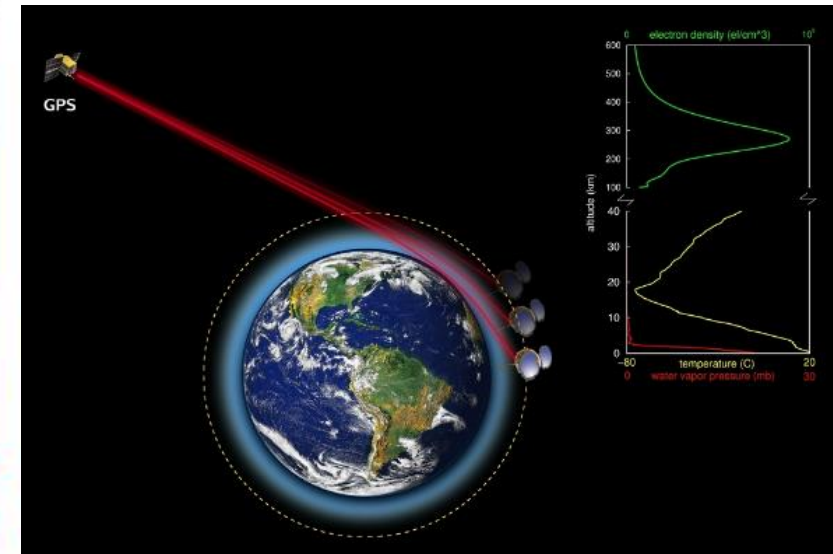
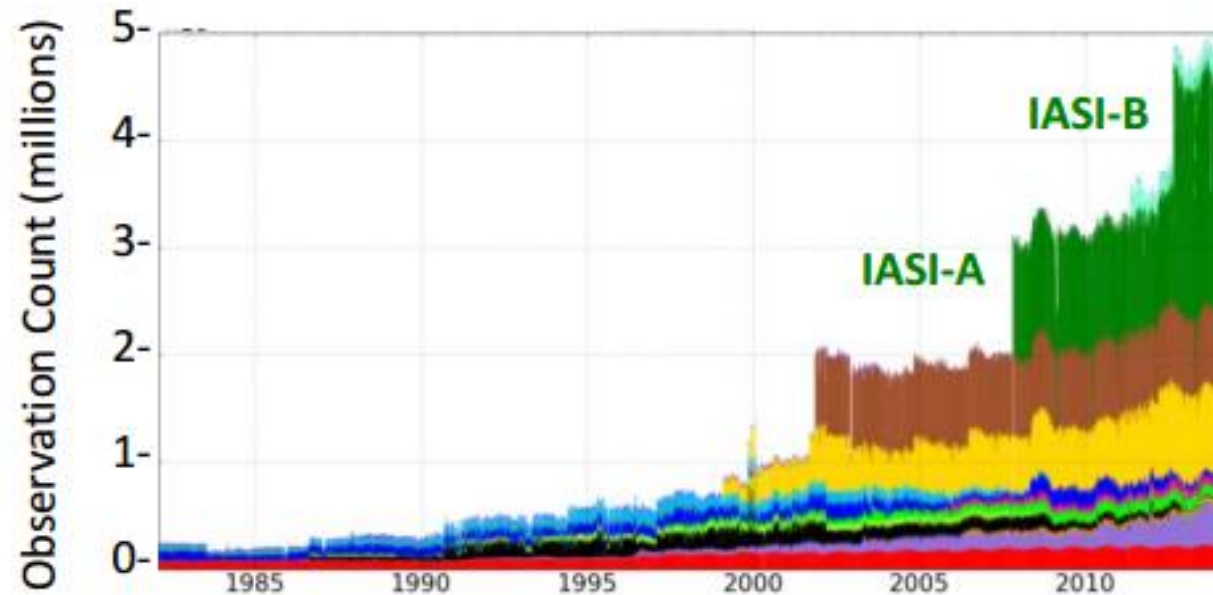
Drought of
Multiple Years
Eradicated in a
Month

Drought
Briefly
Returned
in 2018

Drought
returning to
some of the
state. What
will 2020
bring?

Climate Reanalysis Data

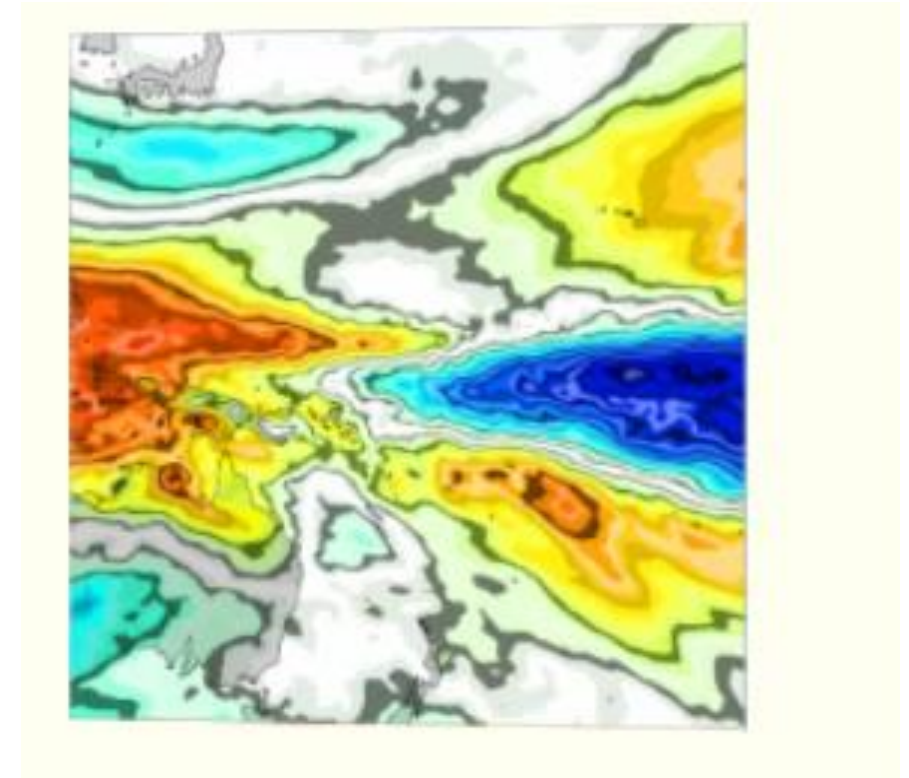
- MERRA-2 Data from NASA
 - Monthly Data (~70,000,000 Data Points)
 - “Assimilated” Observations from Ground, Air, & Space
 - <https://gmao.gsfc.nasa.gov/reanalysis/MERRA-2/>



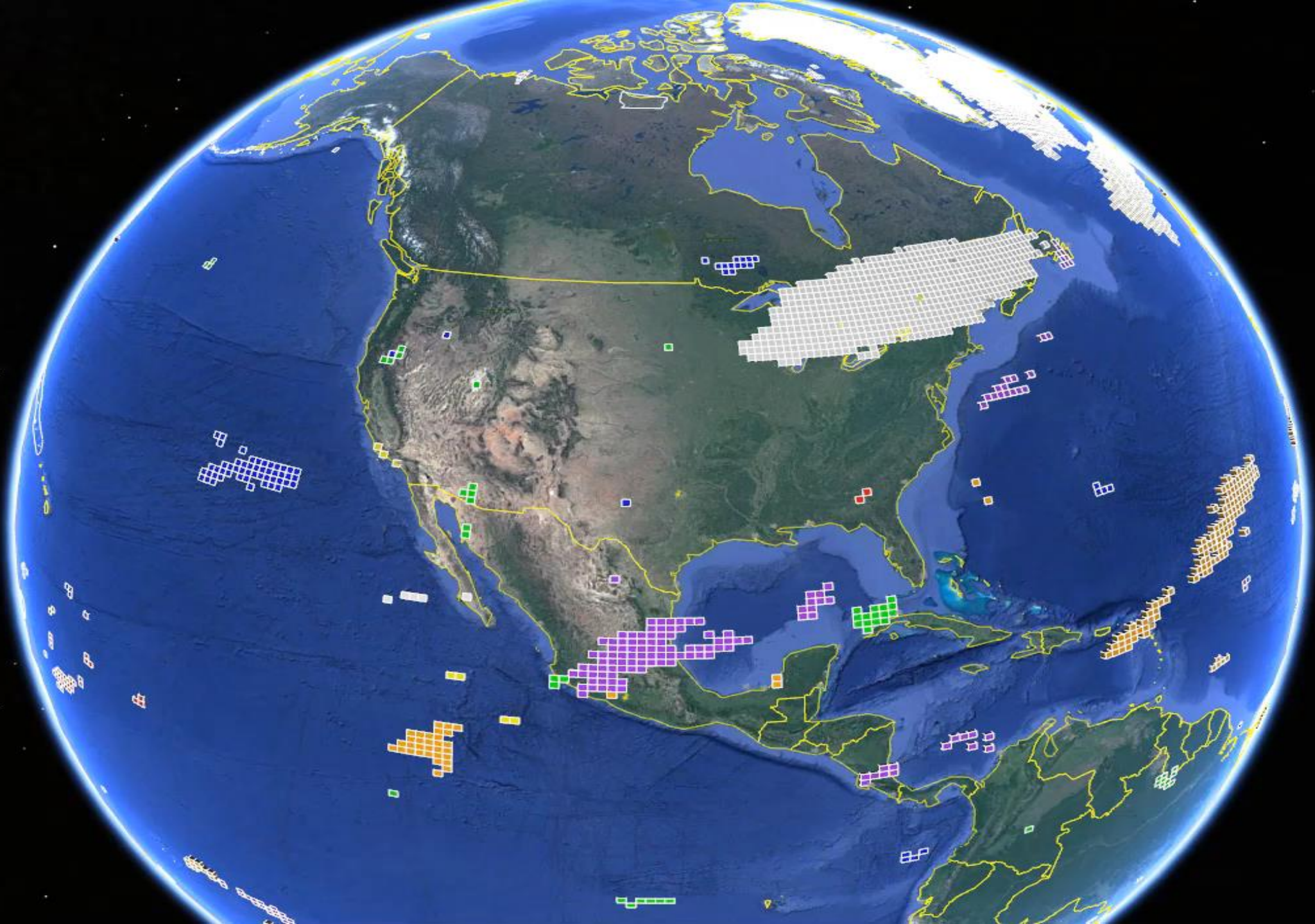
Example: GPS Occultation

Atmospheric Variables Used at TRWD

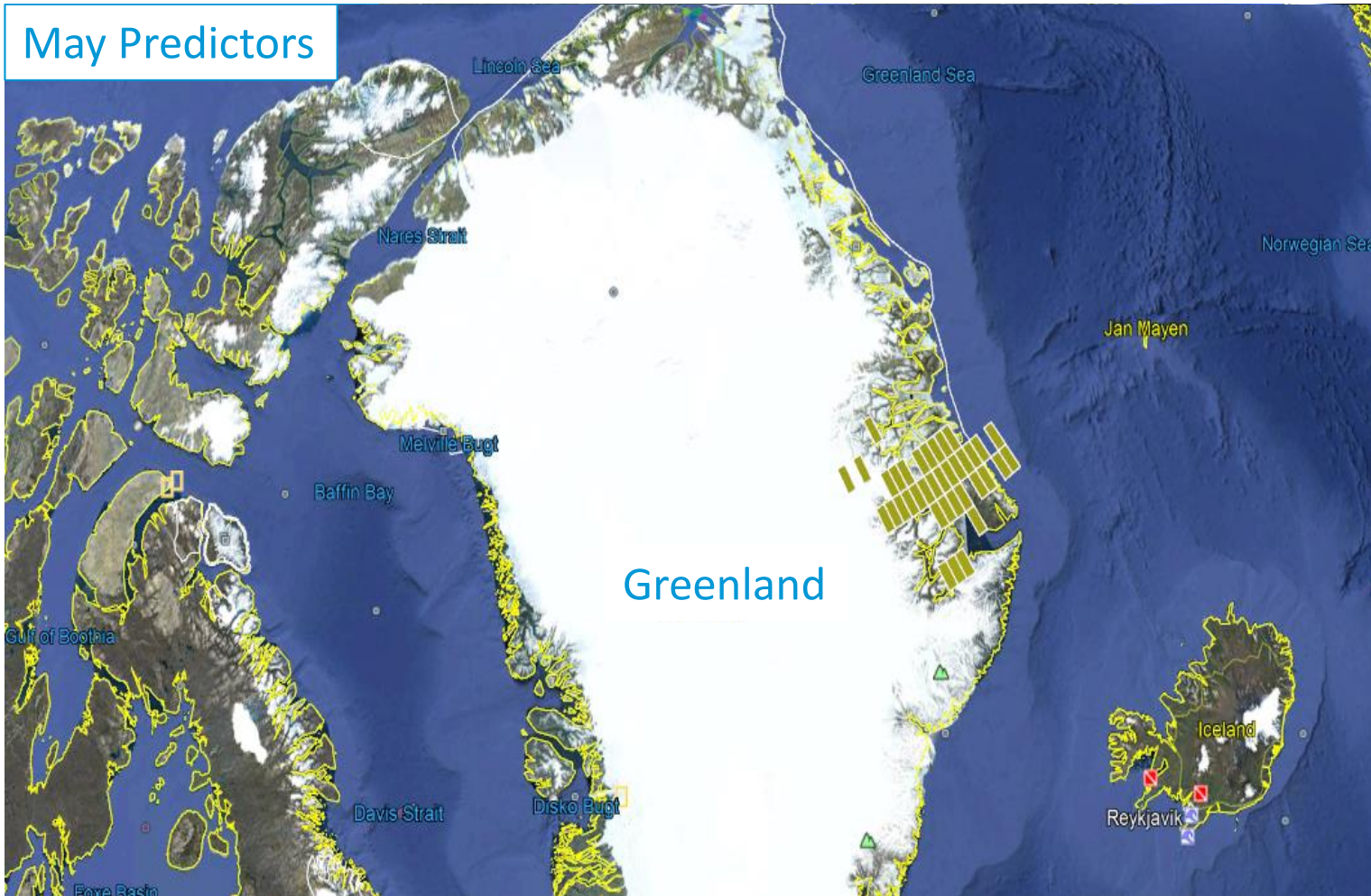
Parameter Description
Relative Humidity
Zonal (E-W) Wind
Meridional (N-S) Wind
Product of Wind Speed Anomalies
Covariance of Relative Humidity and Zonal Wind
Covariance of Relative Humidity and Meridional Wind
Geopotential Height
Temperature



- Wide range of predictors available for each month that correlate to the inflow at TRWD's Reservoirs
- The number of predictors vary from 15 in September to 246 in May

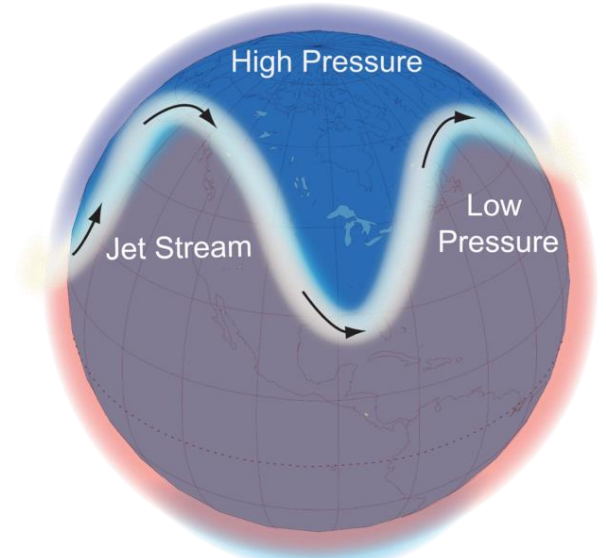


Correlations to the Arctic Oscillation (AO) Found in the Predictors

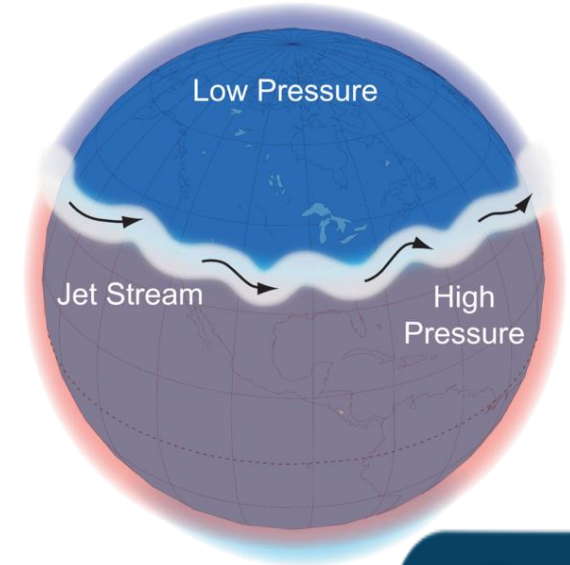


Arctic Oscillation

Negative Phase

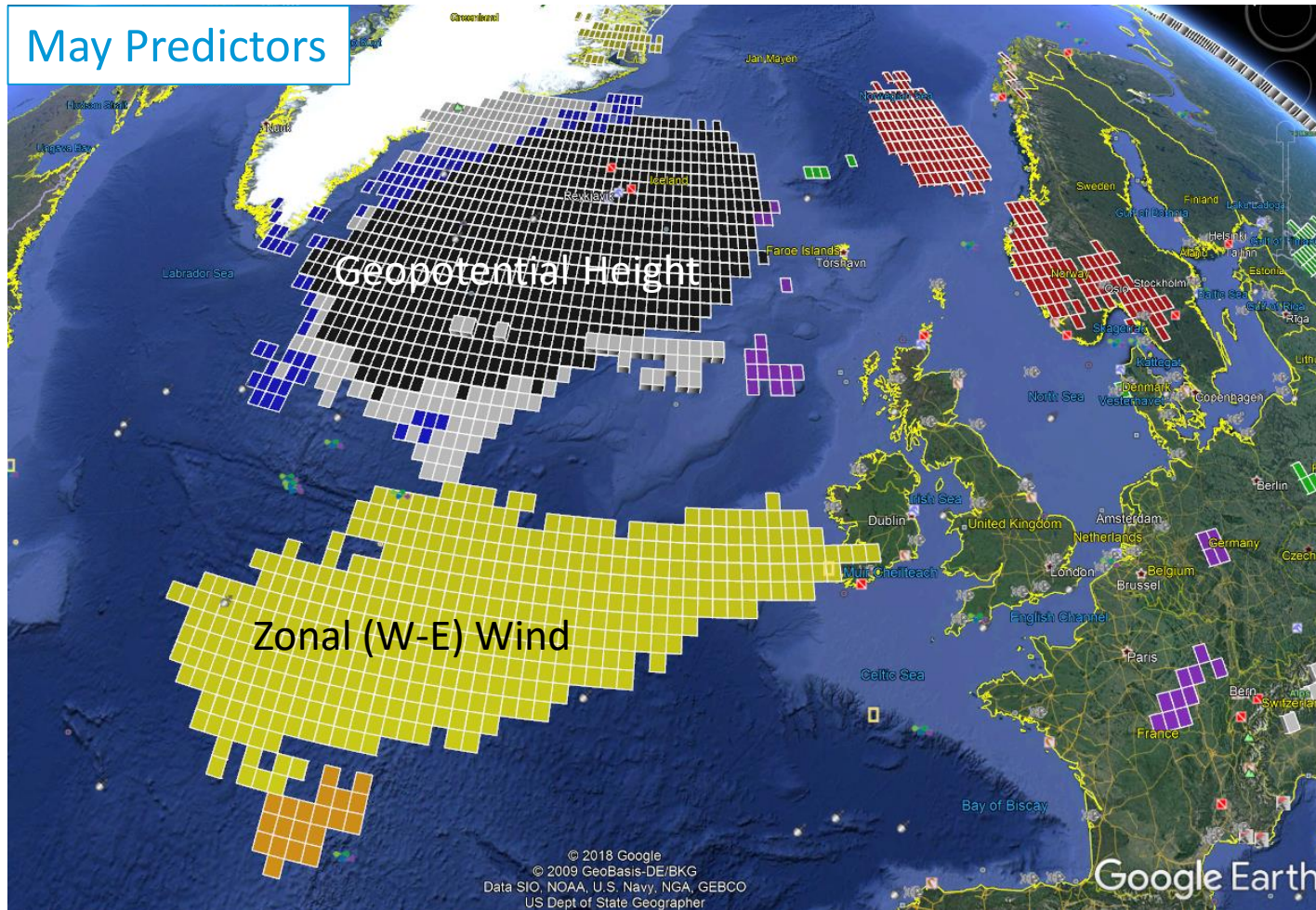


Positive Phase

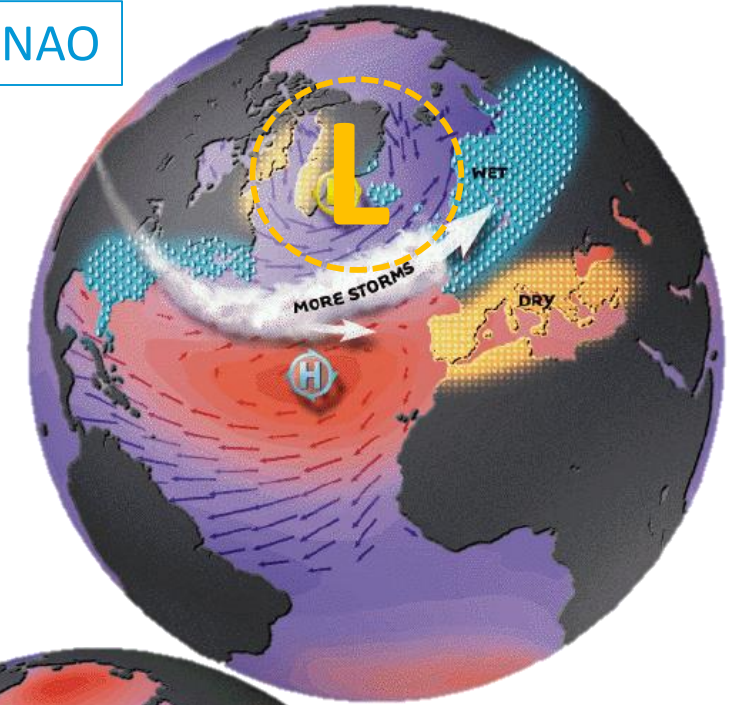


Correlations to the North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) Found in the Predictors

May Predictors



+NAO



-NAO

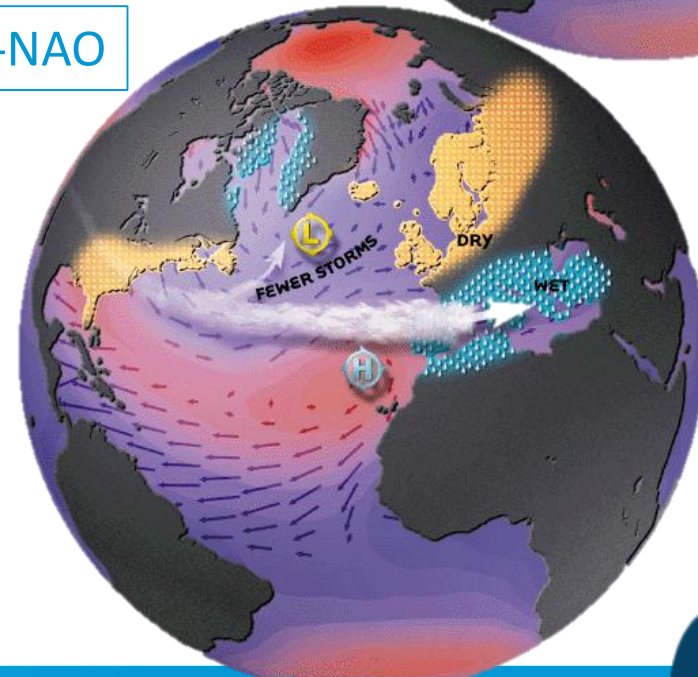


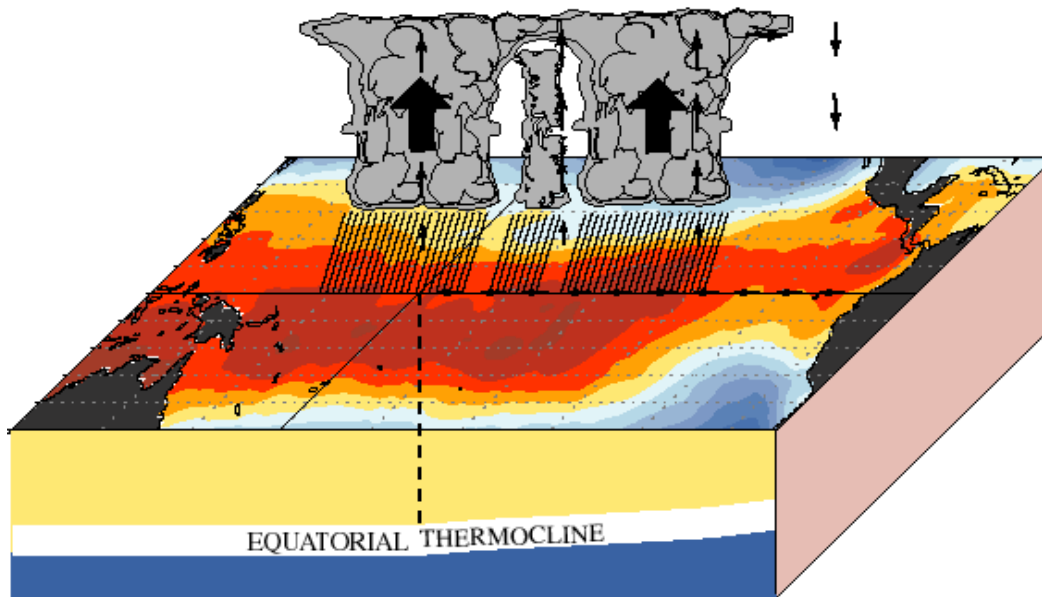
Image Sources: Google Earth & Ideo.Columbia.edu

El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

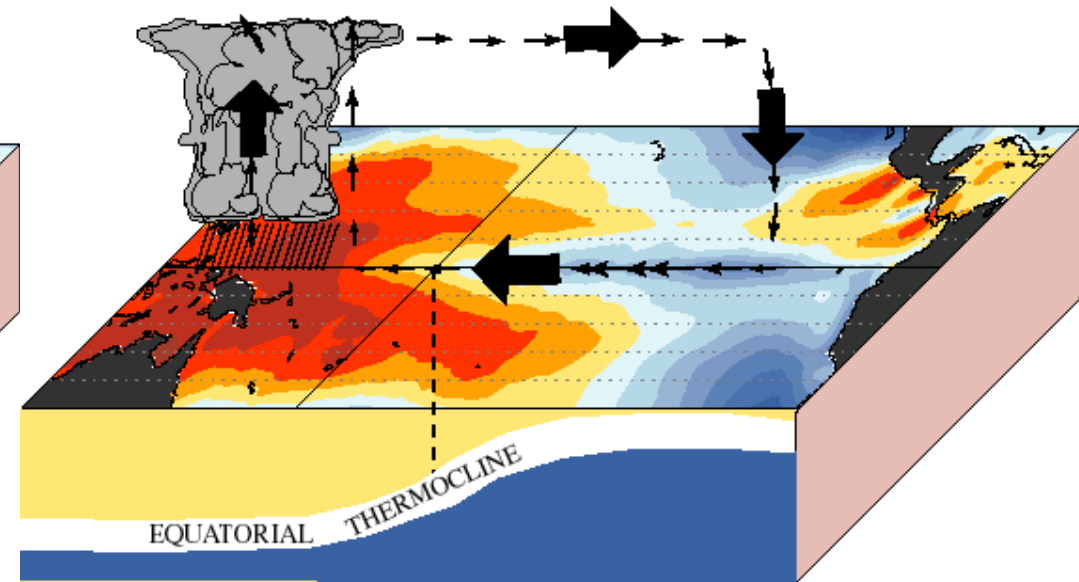
The Other Half of the ENSO Equation => Air Pressure

- The changes in ocean temps during El Niño & La Niña are accompanied by even larger changes in air pressure. This is tracked by the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI), and is calculated based on the differences in air pressure anomalies between Tahiti & Darwin, Australia.

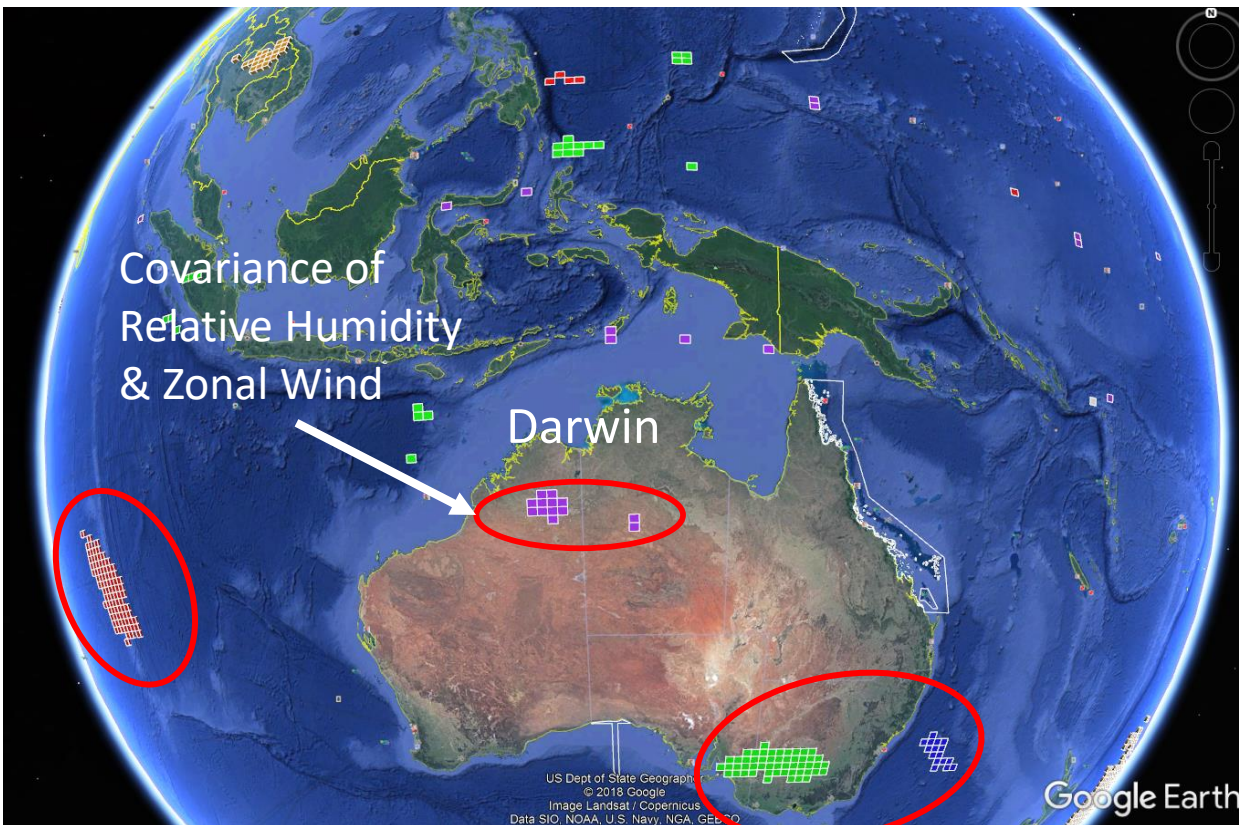
December - February El Niño Conditions



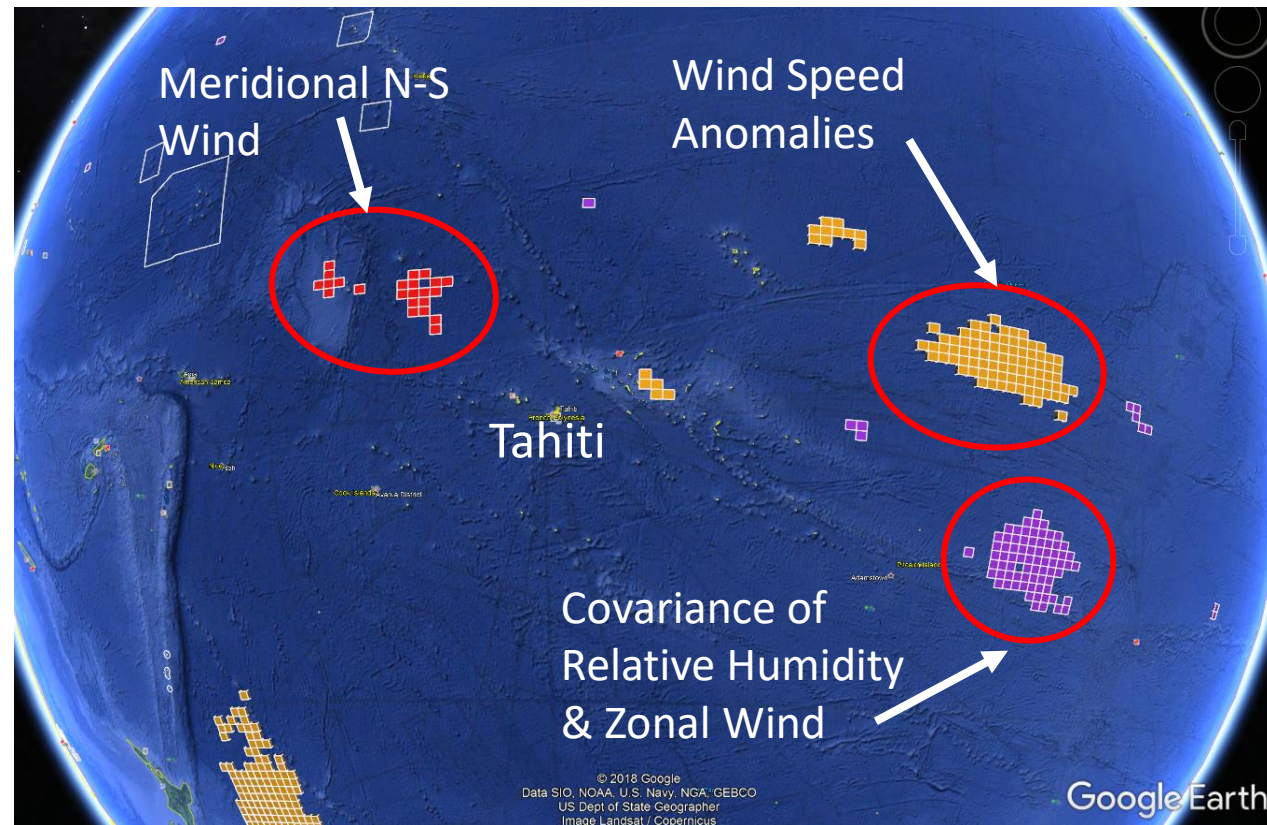
December - February La Niña Conditions



Correlations to ENSO Found in the Predictors

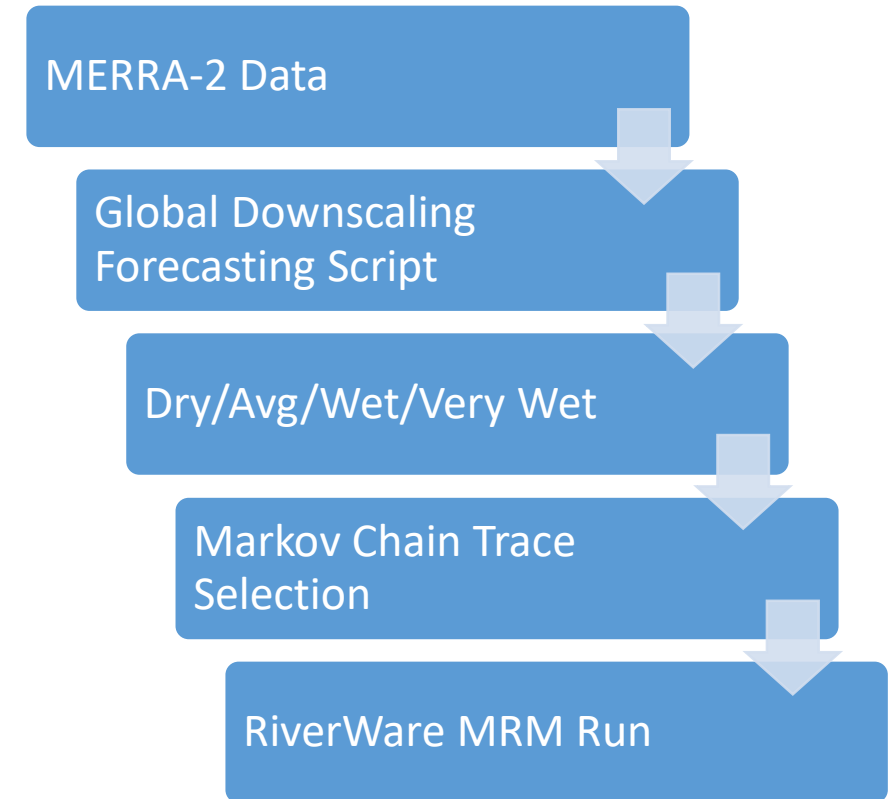


Covariance of Relative Humidity & Zonal Wind



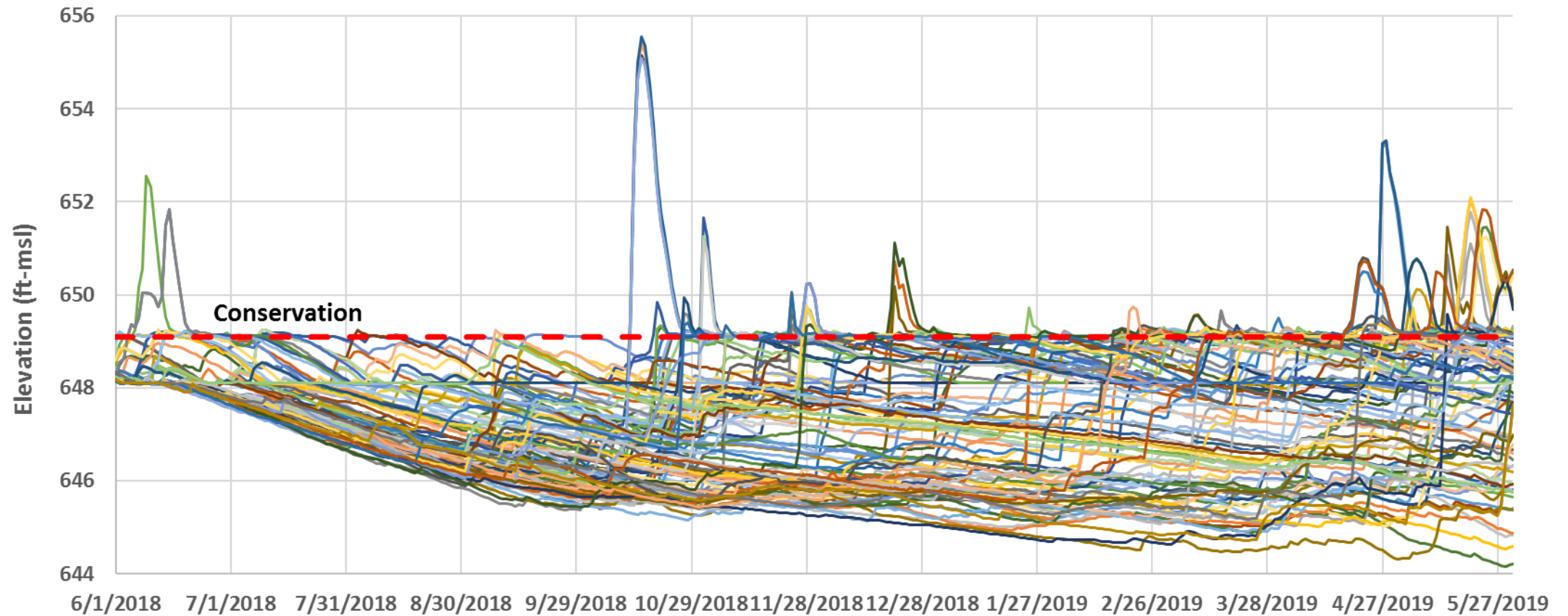
RiverWare Implementation

- GCM Forecast Initial Climate State
 - Climate State Probability Distribution
 - Dry, Avg, Wet, Very Wet binning
- Generate 100 Markov Chain Traces
 - Number of Traces for Each Bin Match Probability Distribution
 - Observed Hydrologic Data Resampled
 - Historical Transition Probabilities Used to Simulate Likely Climate Progression
 - 100 Runs Simulated in RiverWare Planning Model
- Review Results



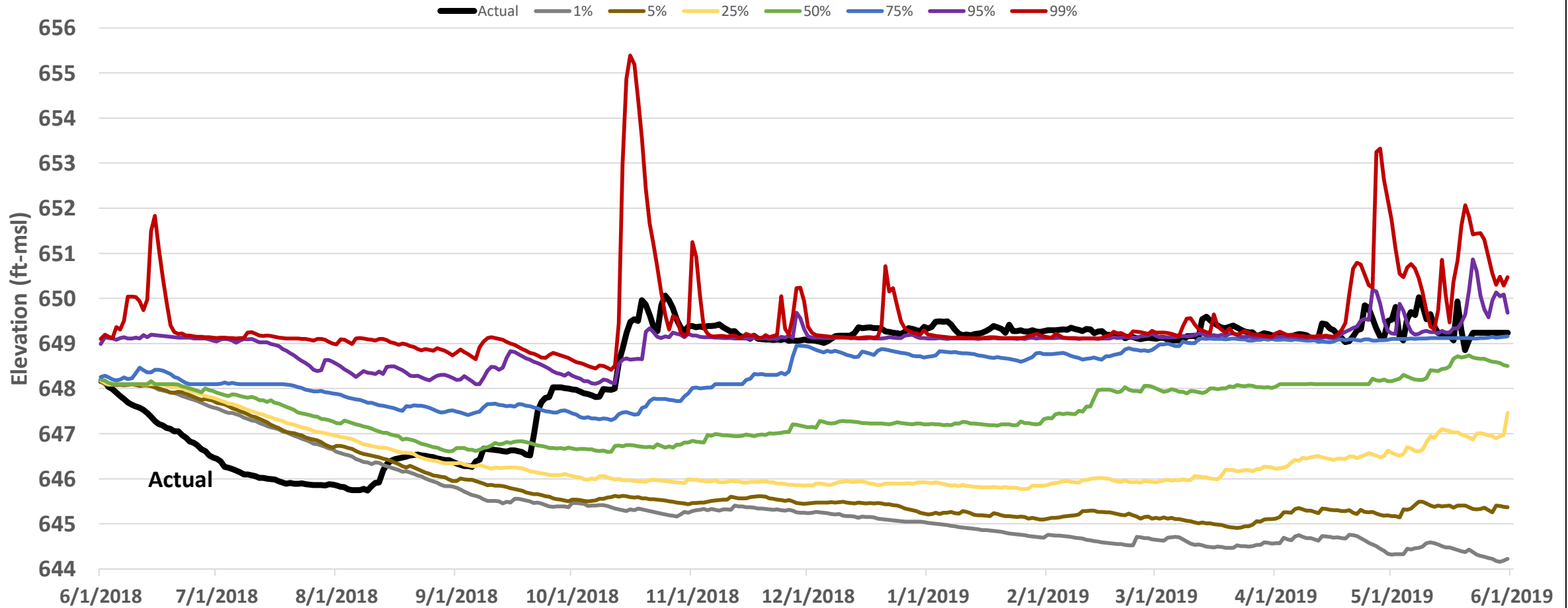
RiverWare Output

Eagle Mountain Lake Elevations for 100 RiverWare Model Runs



Operations Planning and Communication

Eagle Mountain Elevations Statistical Probability June 2018 Forecast



RiverWare Studies

- Climate Progression
 - Realistic versus Disaster
- “Any statistics can be extrapolated to the point where they show disaster.” — Thomas Sowell


NOAA Grid Point Map

← → http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/SI 2016 E... USGS ... USGS ... USGS ... #app=... TRE... Paleoc... #app=...

Climate Prediction Center Direct Energy Business - P... Equipment and Major Mai... NOAA's National Weather... NWS Enhanced Radar Mo...

North American Drought Atlas

A History of Meteorological Drought Reconstructed from 835 Tree-Ring Chronologies for the past 2005 years.



View Data Values

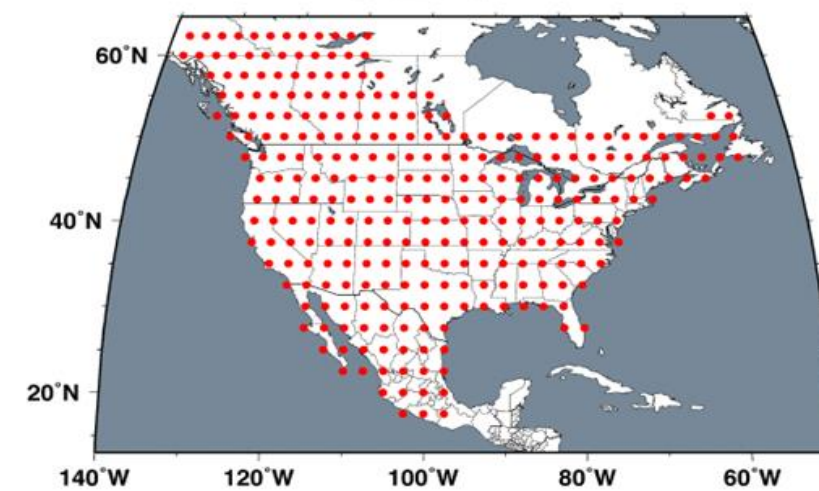
There are 286 grid point reconstructions. To view the actual PDSI reconstruction data over any grid point:

1. Choose [Select Files] with the link below.
2. From the window on the right move to the desired grid-point then click on a dot.
3. Your browser will direct you to the file containing the requested grid-point data.

1. [Select File](#)

Index	Abstract	ViewData
Animation	ViewMaps	Download

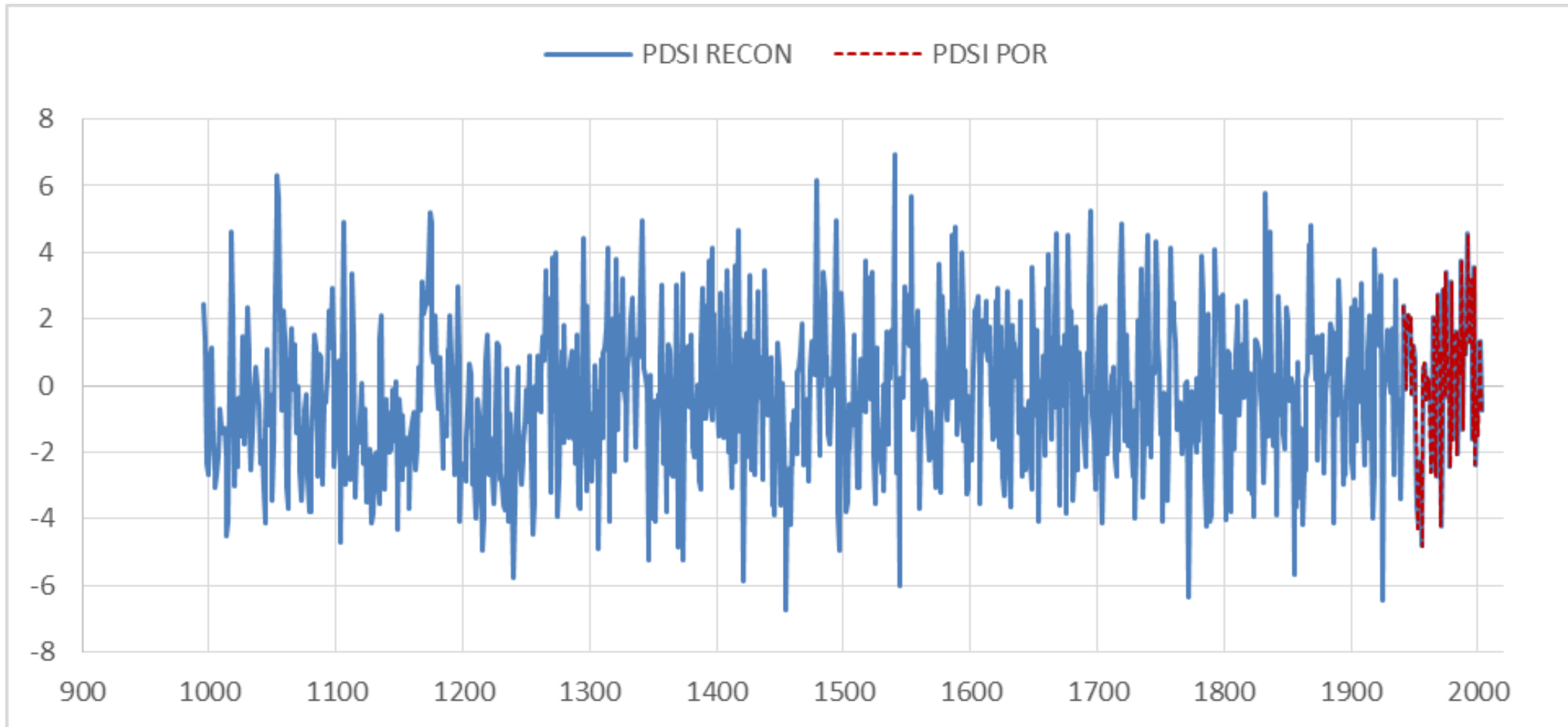
TREE-RING RECONSTRUCTED DROUGHT GRID-POINTS



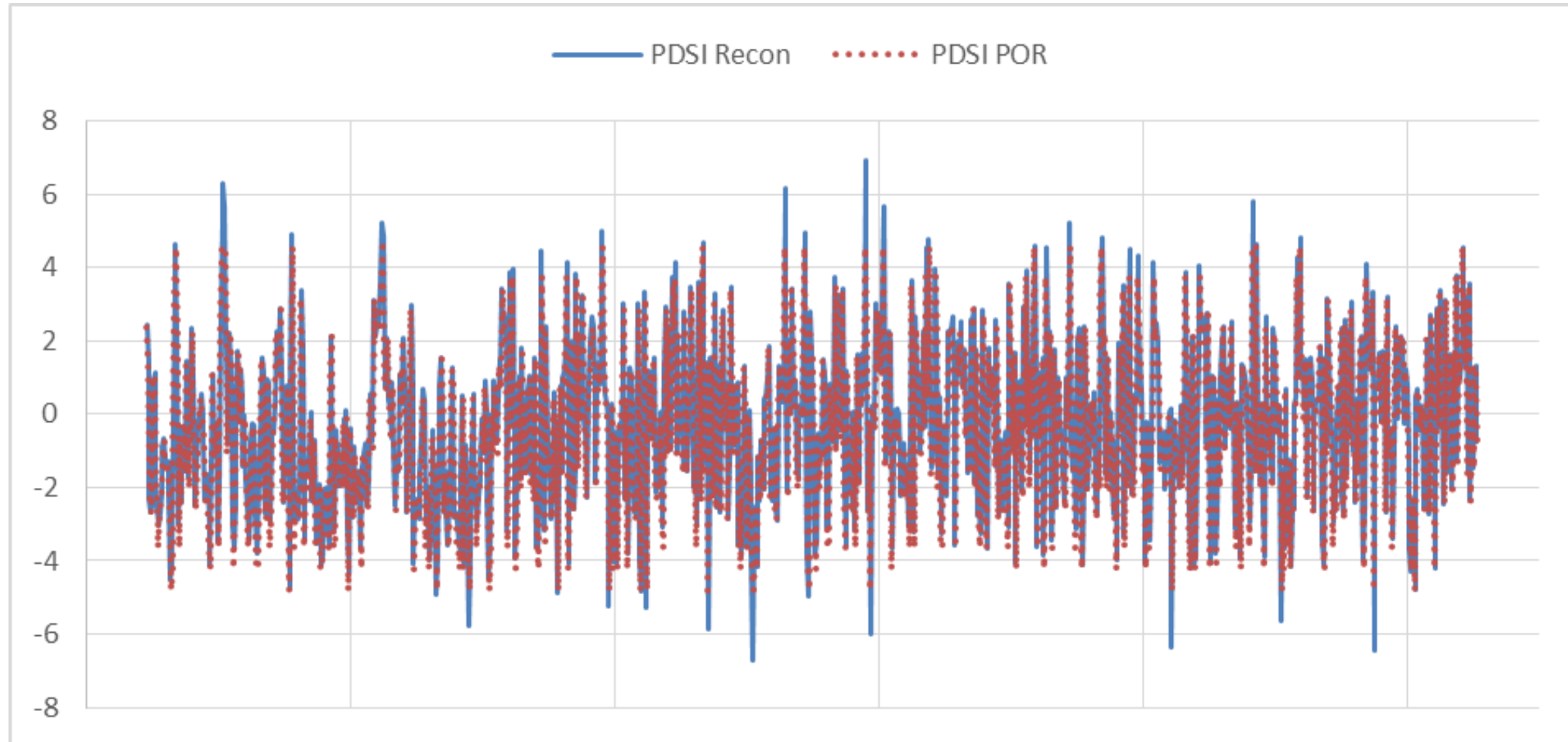
- Grid Point 180

Image
Credit:
NOAA.gov

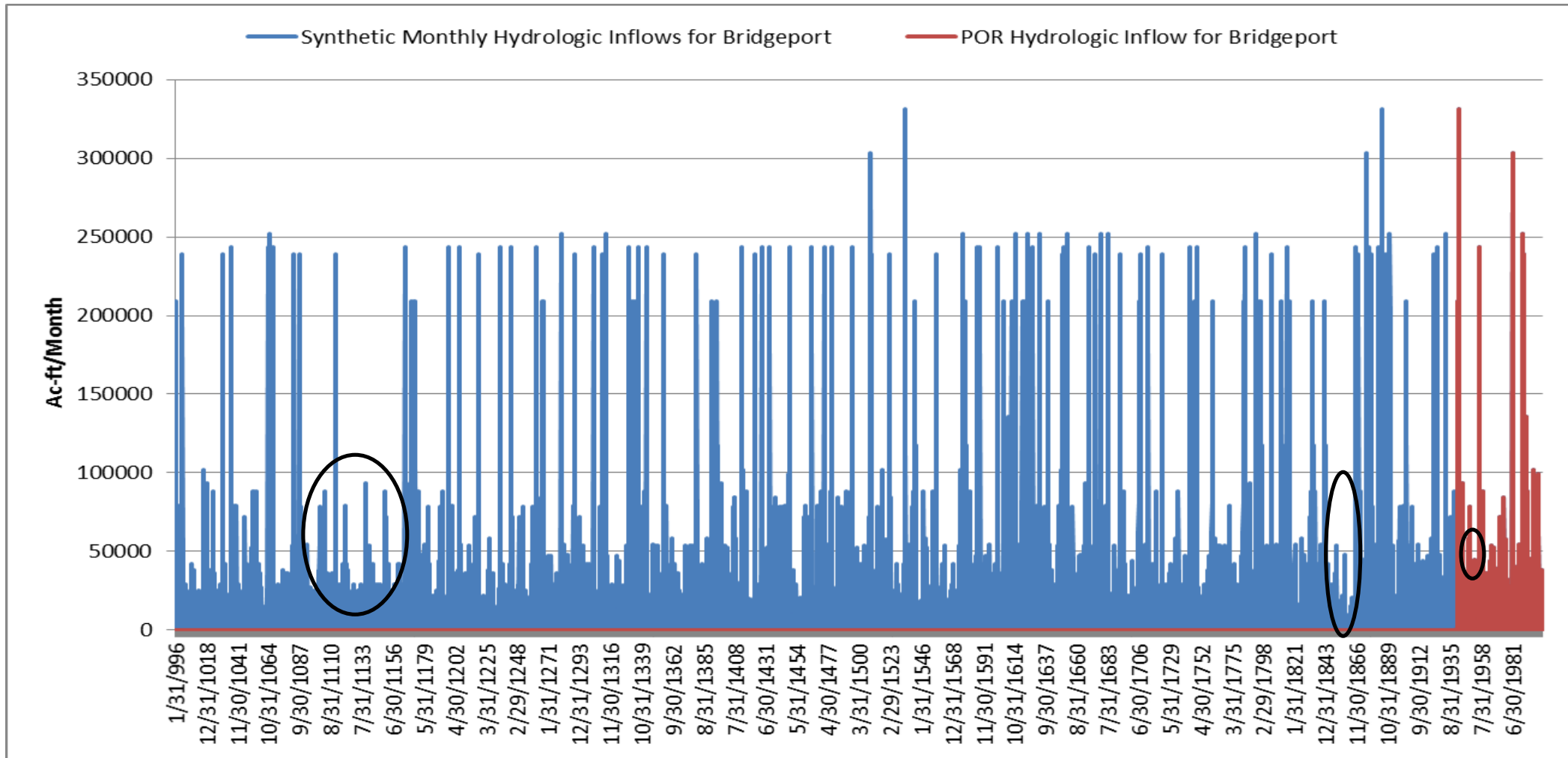
Reconstructed and Instrumental Annual PDSI



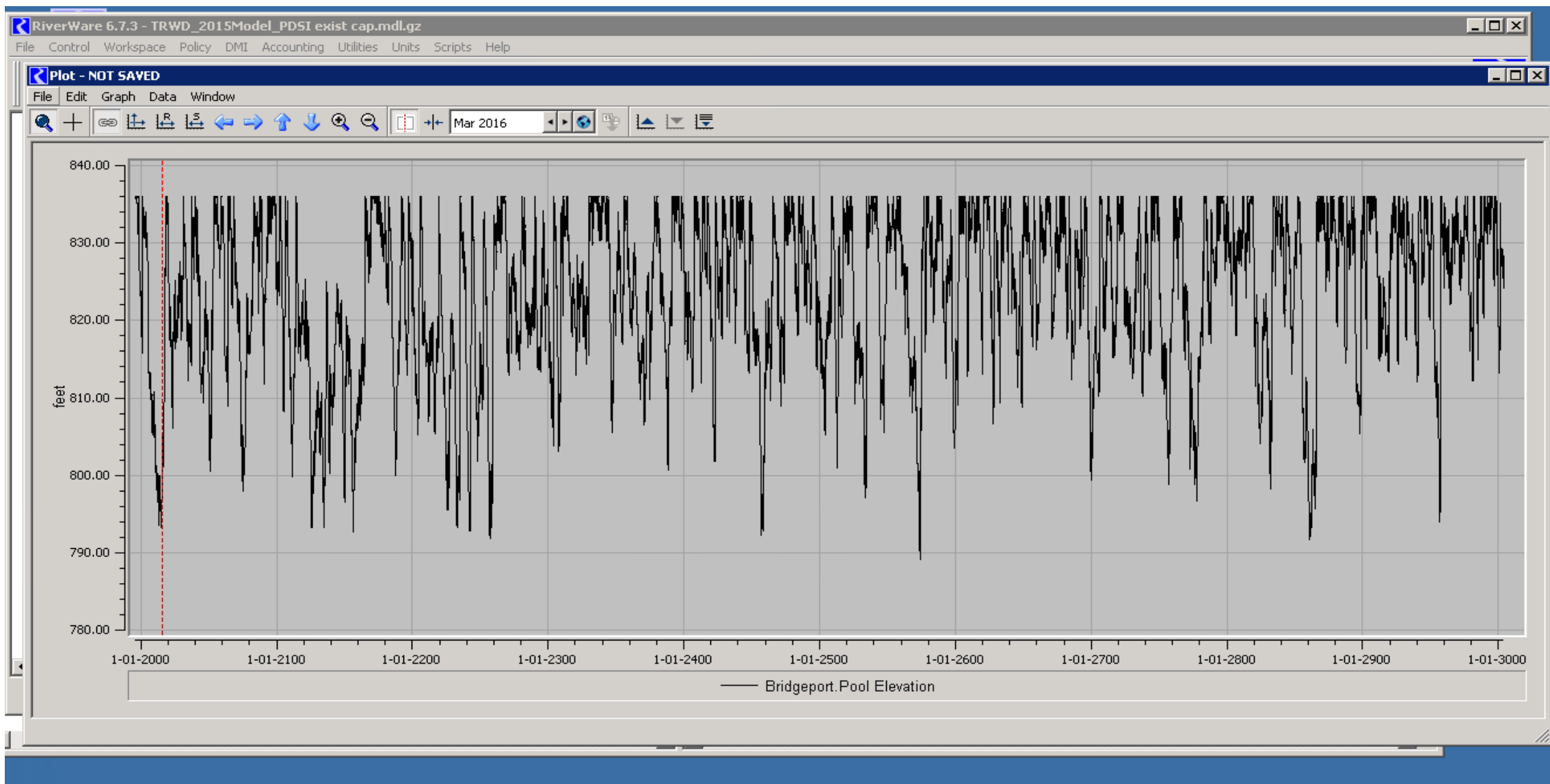
Instrumental PDSI Mapped over Extended Period



Developing Hydrologic Record 996-2003



Extended Hydrologic Simulation



Selecting GCMs for Changed-Climate Conditions

Annual anomaly plot:

- Includes all GCMs for future projections of carbon concentrations:
 - RCP8.5 status quo carbon concentration
 - RCP6.0 moderate reduction in carbon emissions
- Grid cell at DFW Airport
- Projection Year 2070

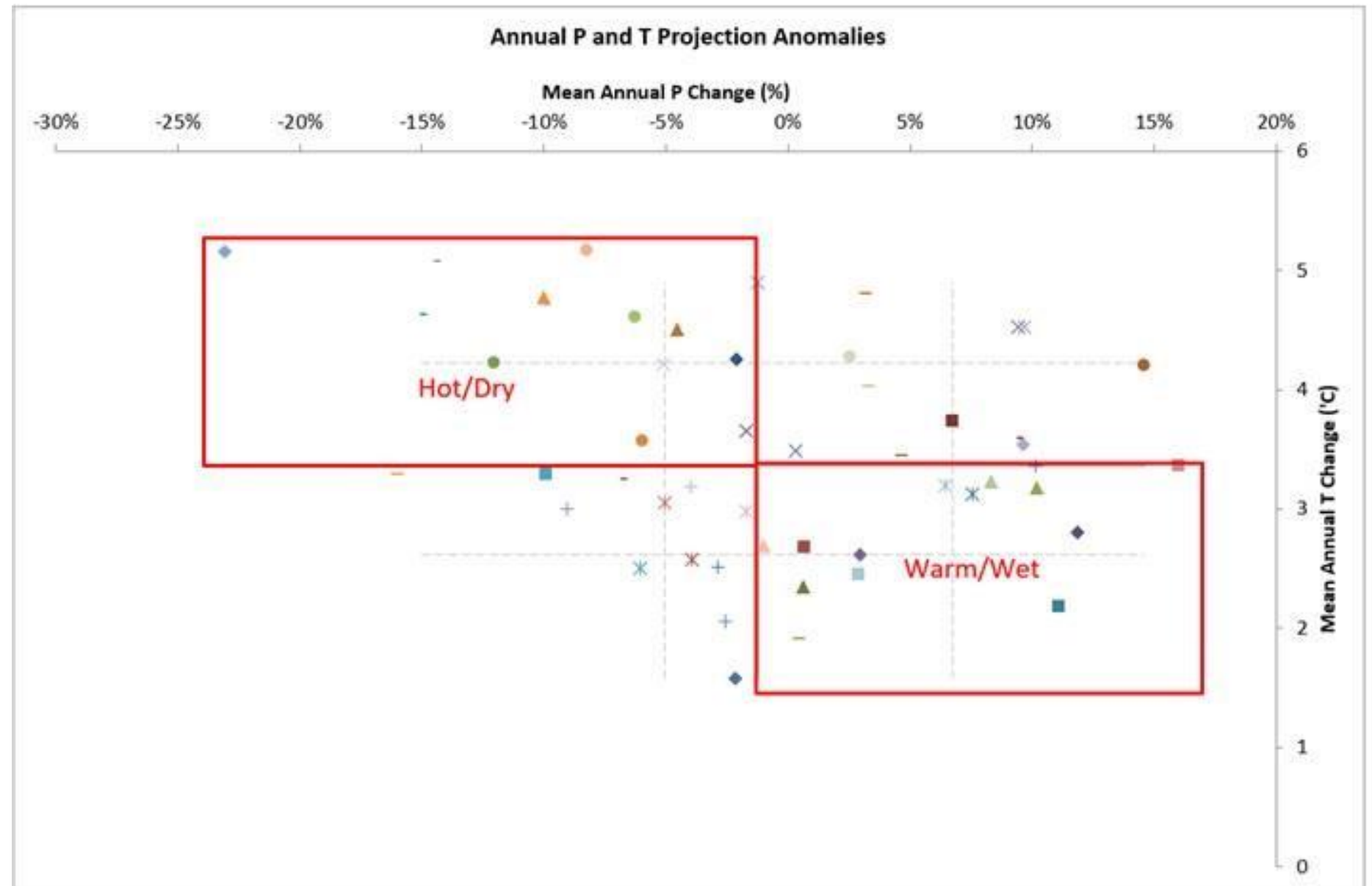
Standard protocol:

- “Hotter/Drier” ensemble = upper 50th percentile temperature and lower 50th percentile precipitation
- “Warmer/Wetter” ensemble = lower 50th percentile temperature and upper 50th percentile precipitation

Anomaly Plots of GCMs

Future projections of change in precipitation (P) and temperature (T) plotted for all GCMs.

Hot/Dry and Warm/Wet ensembles indicated.



Multiple GCM Analysis Applications

Short Term Ops Forecasting

- Initial Climate State Near Future

Long Term Planning Studies

- Climate Progression

Climate Change

- Climate Variation Extended Future

Thank You for The Opportunity

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