

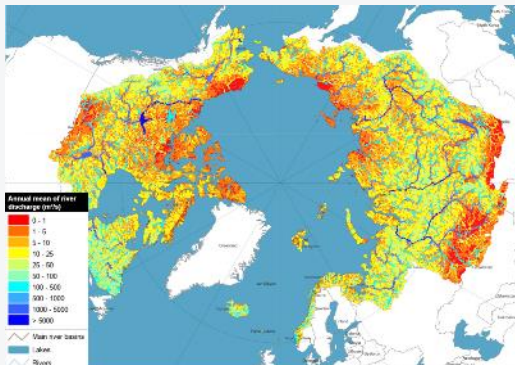


INTAROS Open Webinar, Arctic Science Summit Week, 2022-03-28

# Pan-Arctic River Discharge Monitoring and Modelling

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## Arctic-HYCOS

- Hydrological monitoring in the Pan-arctic drainage basin of the Arctic Ocean (PADB)
- National hydrological services in Arctic countries
- Sweden/SMHI: development and operation of Arctic-HYPE pan-arctic hydrological model

## WHOS – WMO Hydrological Observing System

- Arctic-HYCOS observations available in a common system (*not available at the start of INTAROS*)
- Assimilated in Arctic-HYPE pan-arctic hydrological model

## Arctic-HYPE

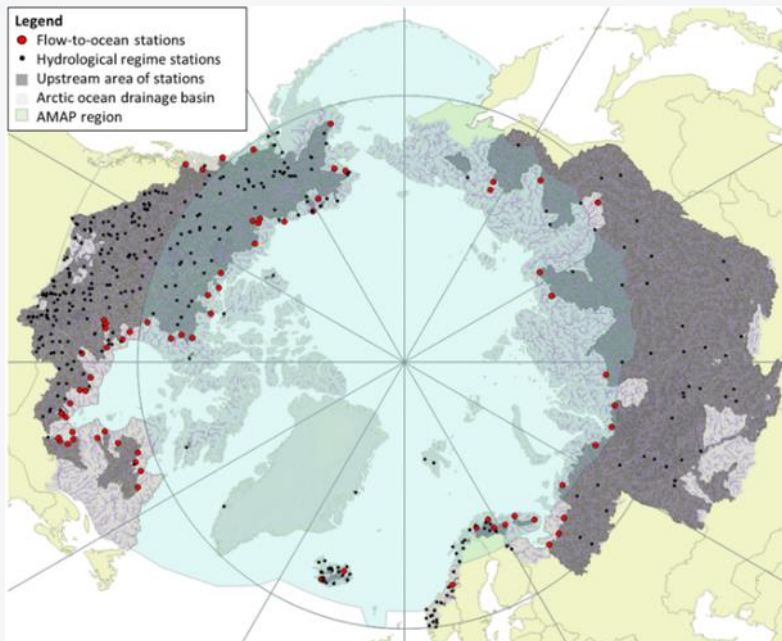
- PADB setup of HYPE model
- Developed in collaboration with research groups in Canada and Russia (Arctic-HYPE modelling community)
- Open data:
  - historical analysis 1979-, 10 day forecasts
  - provided by OPENDAP server (thanks to INTAROS!)
- River ice, permafrost, non-contributing areas, sparse observation network (>40% un-gauged areas)

## Arctic-HYCOS-hydrological-data-station-network.png

[Download](#)

URL: <https://portal-intaros.nersc.no/dataset/54ff2c79-66ad-410f-bd28-3754b68497b74/resource/98265690-14e6-4355-a214-eee2a27a4e1a/download/bild2.png>

The Arctic-HYCOS observing system provides daily and monthly gauged river discharge data from a selection of stations operated by the national hydrological services (NHS) in the Arctic Council member states (Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russian Federation, Sweden and United States of America). The observation system is established by the Arctic-HYCOS project (<https://hydrohub.wmo.int/en/projects/Arctic-HYCOS>). The set of stations have been selected to provide a basis for monitoring fresh water flow to the Arctic Ocean and for monitoring changes in the hydrological regime. The current list includes 423 stations of which 72 are listed as flow-to-ocean stations, representing the most reliable downstream station in the river basins. The Global Runoff Data Centre (GRDC, <http://www.bafg.de/GRDC>) serves as a focal point redistributing historical data and station metadata, whereas provisional and (when available) near-real-time data should be provided directly by the NHS.



# H2020 INTAROS

## Integrated Arctic Observation Systems



### Assessment of Arctic-HYCOS observation system

- + Temporal (up to +100yrs) and spatial (~60%) coverage
- + Sustainable funding and organization
- /+ Partly poor (but improving) data access and latency time

### Arctic hydrological modelling cases (WP6)

- Pan-arctic hydrological modelling (Arctic-HYCOS)
- Regional hydrological modelling in Yakutia (HYPE-ERAS)

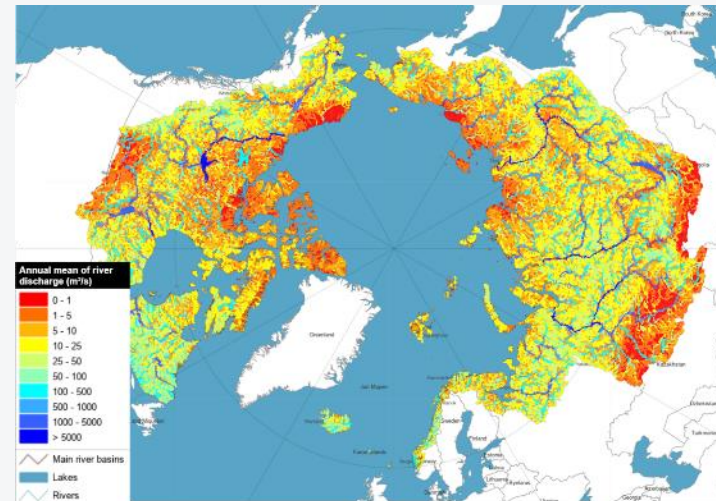
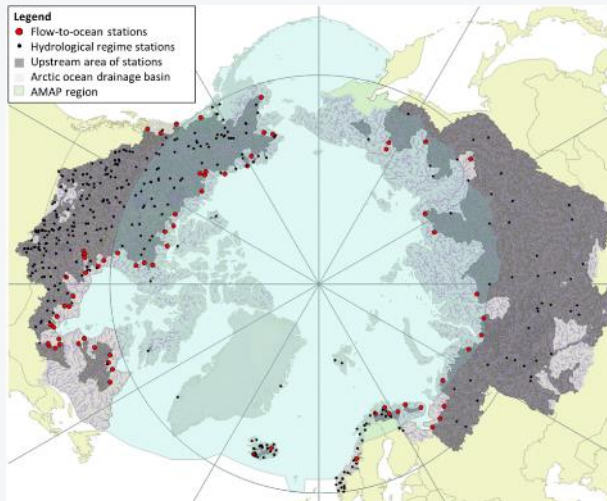
# Arctic-HYPE: Hydrological Modelling and Prediction for Arctic-HYCOS

## Aim:

- Contribute to monitoring of river flow to Arctic Ocean and changes in arctic hydrological regimes (ungaged flow ~40% Pan-arctic drainage basin)

### Arctic-HYPE

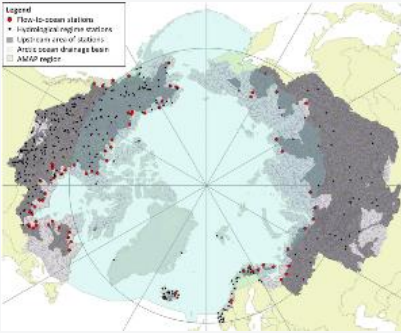
- 25·10<sup>6</sup> km<sup>2</sup> pan-arctic drainage basin
- ~33000 sub-basins (mean ~800 km<sup>2</sup>)
- Forcing 1979-present (HydroGFD; Berg et al, 2017)
- Analyses and forecast (1-10 days) assimilating Arctic-HYCOS data



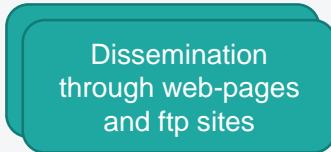
<https://hypeweb.smhi.se/explore-water/geographical-domains/#arctichype>

# iAOS / WHOS integrated observation systems

Arctic-HYCOS observations



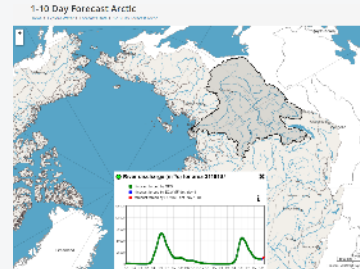
provisional/archive data



## Status before INTAROS / WMO WHOS

- Multiple interfaces for each provider and variable
- Uncertainty of data update/versions
- Variability in data and metadata format

Arctic-HYPE model



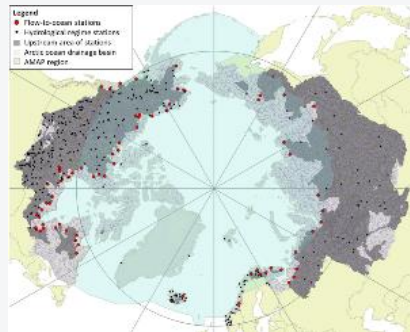
Model output without observations  
Interactive web-site  
Limited interoperability



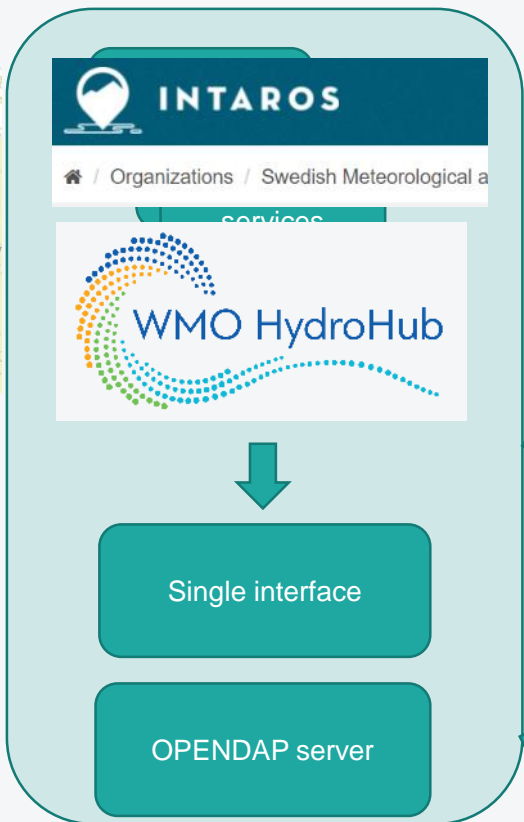
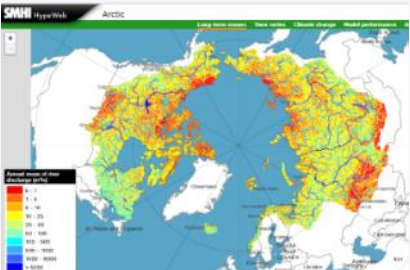


# iAOS / WHOS integrated observation systems

Arctic-HYCOS observations



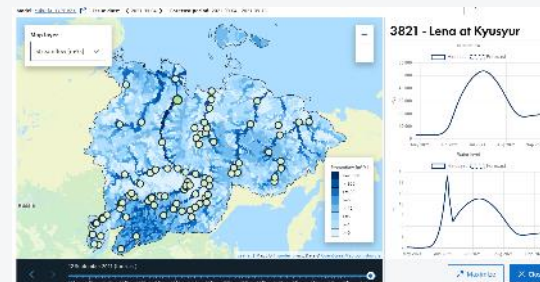
Arctic-HYPE model



## INTAROS iAOS / WMO WHOS

- Single interface to different data providers
- Linking to original data provider (latest data version)
- Conforming data and metadata format

Model dissemination by OPENDAP server  
User services combining model and observations



# Hydrology, Permafrost and resilience in East Russian Arctic and Sub-Arctic (HYPE-ERAS)

SMHI

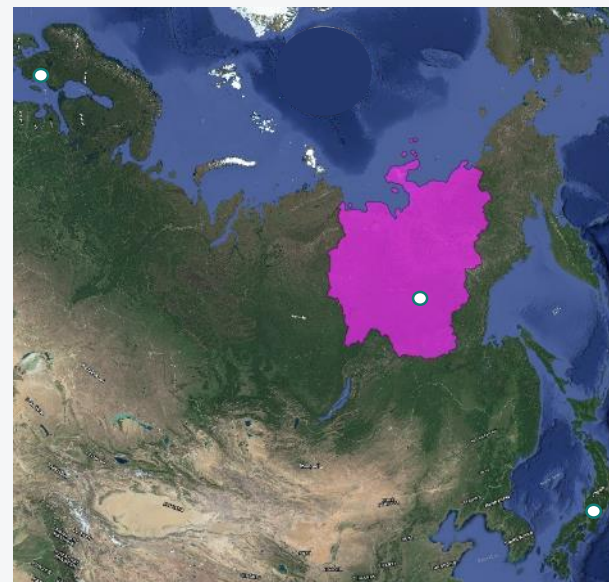
Environmental change ↔ Societal challenges

Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Russia



## HYPE-ERAS research themes

- Water in Yakutian life
- Where water comes from
- New flood hazard knowledge
- Permafrost landscape change
- Roads on thinner ice
- Understanding climate change
- Hydrological modelling and forecasting



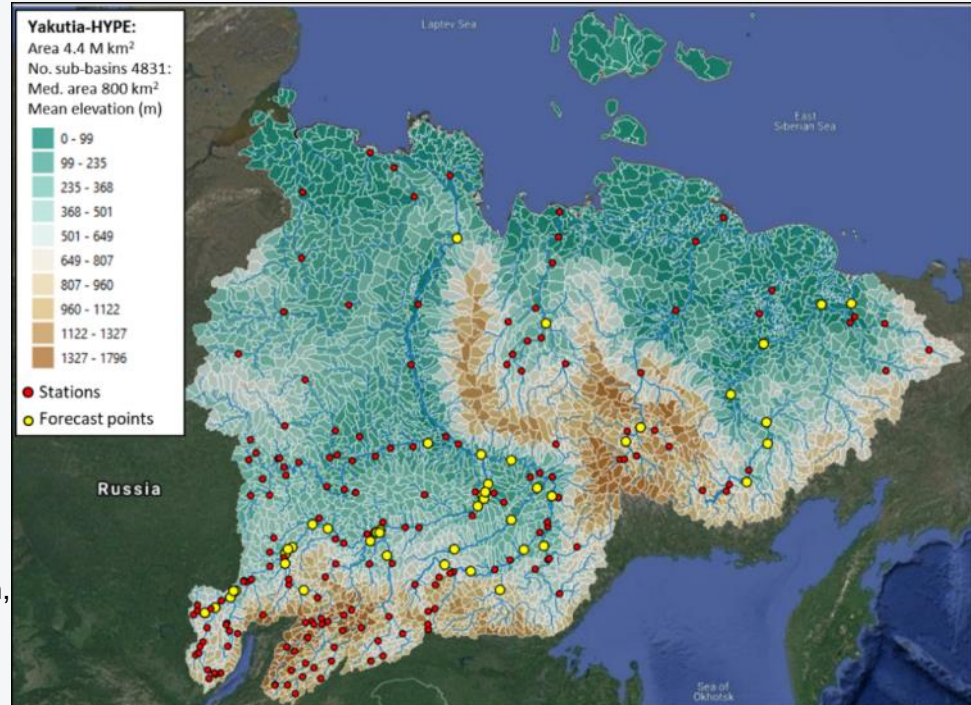
Study area and project partners from Sweden, Russia, and Japan

<https://hype-eras.org>

# HYPE - Hydrological Predictions for the Environment model (Lindström et al, 2010)

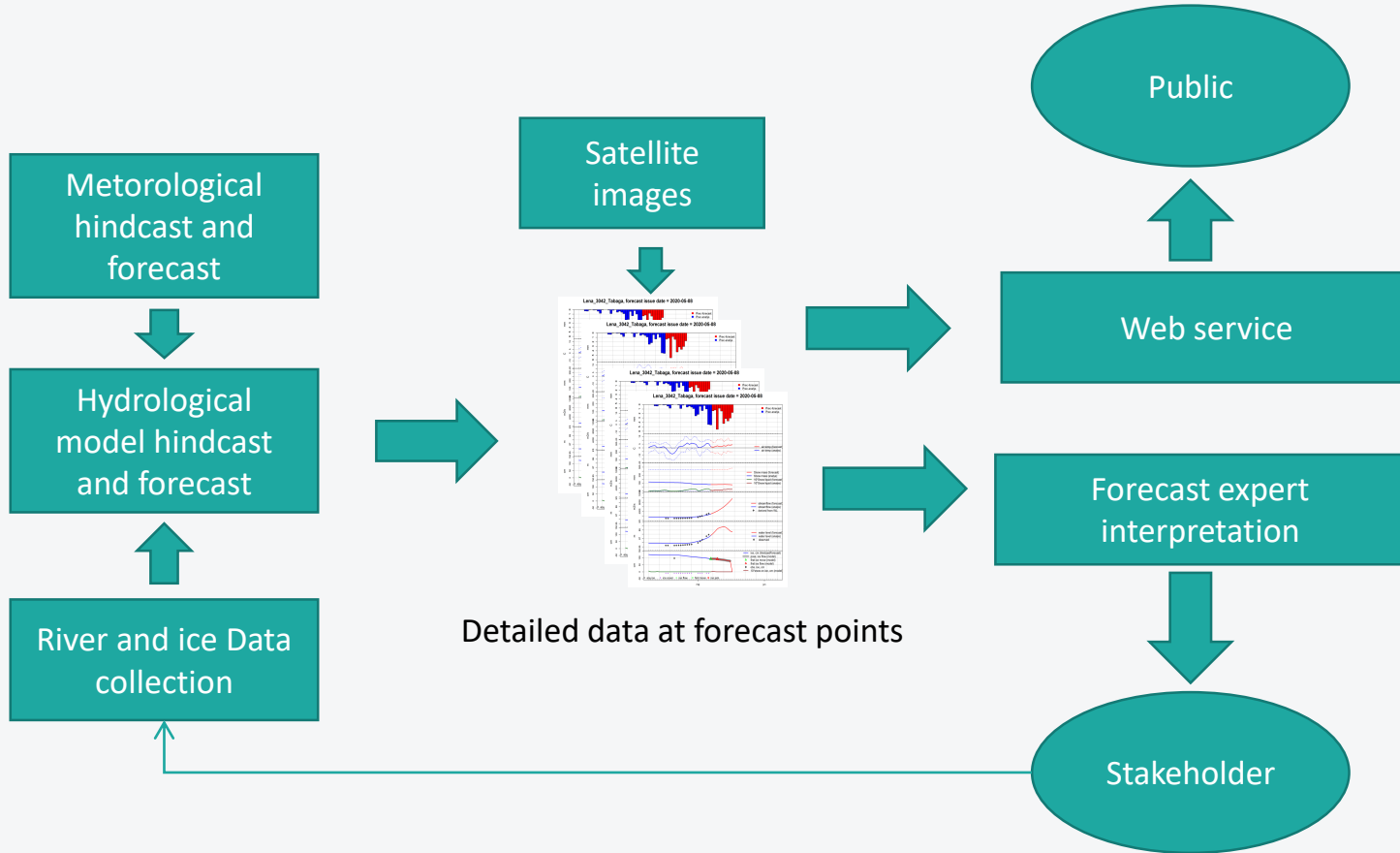
**Yakutia-HYPE:** a local adaption of Pan-arctic and World-wide HYPE models  
(Arheimer et al, 2020; <http://hypeweb.smhi.se>)

- Semi-distributed hydrological model
- Water balance in snow, soil, glaciers, lakes, river network
- Lake and River ice growth/melt and breakup
- Water level prediction by transforming simulated discharge using empirical rating-curves
- Simplified frozen soil impact on infiltration and runoff (not permafrost model)
- Yakutia-HYPE setup:
  - ~4800 sub-basins with 60 sub-classes for different combinations of soil and landcover types
  - Meteo-input: Hydro-GFD (bias-corrected ERA5+ECMWF forecast, Berg et al, 2018/2020)
- Co-developed by SMHI and MPI
- ~120 discharge and water level gauging station for calibration, evaluation and assimilation

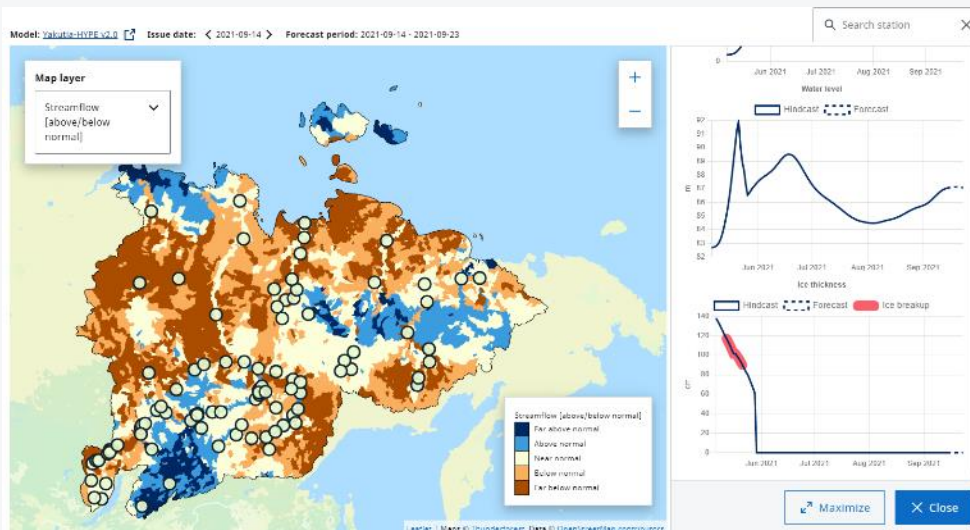




# Forecast production chain and dissemination



# HYPE-ERAS - River ice breakup and flood forecast system



<https://www.smhi.se/forskning/forskningsnyheter/islossningsprognos-for-floden-lena-ovantat-saker-pa-forsta-forsoket-1.160406>

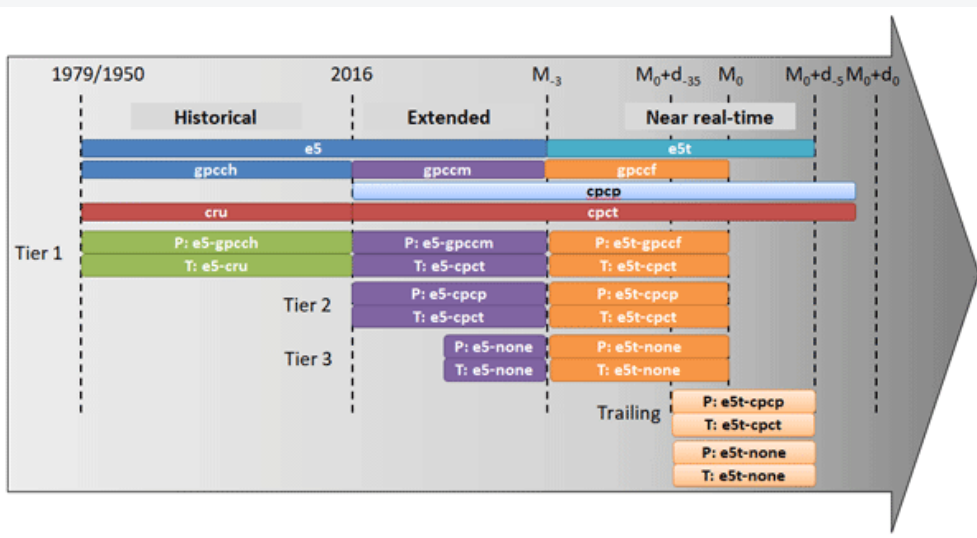
HydroGFD3.0 (Hydrological Global Forcing Data): a 25 km global precipitation and temperature data set updated in near-real time

Berg *et al*, Earth Syst. Sci. Data, 13, 1531–1545, 2021  
<https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-13-1531-2021>

## ERA5 re-analysis corrected by different P and T obs

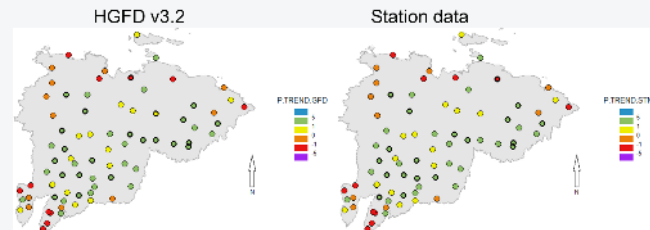
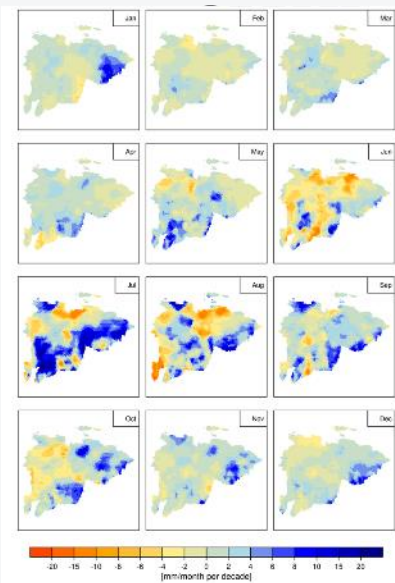
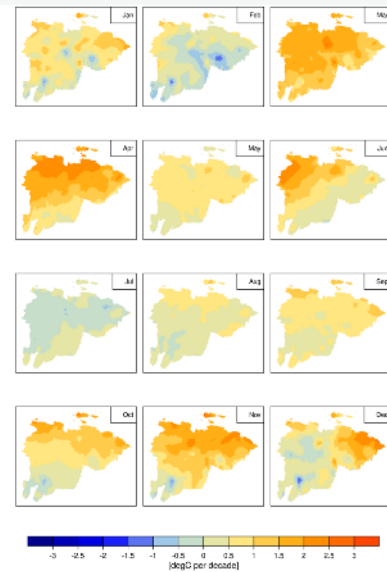
Time period: 1950 → near real time

Temporal/spatial resolution: daily/25km



Trends in 2m air temperature: 1991-2020

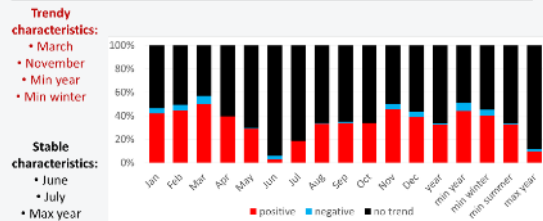
Trends in precipitation: 1991-2020



Trends in annual precipitation (mm/yr), 1980-2019  
 Stations with significant trends marked by thick line

# Relation between snow and seasonal characteristics of hydrological change (spatially and temporally)

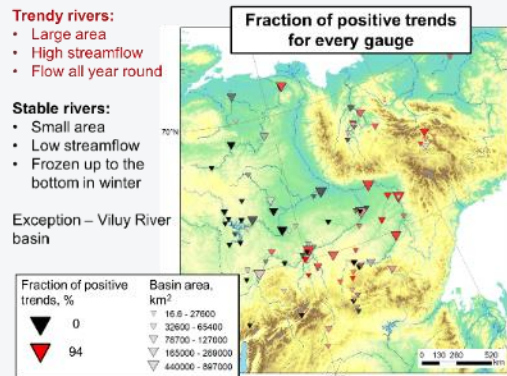
Fraction of gauges with positive, negative and absence of trends for every characteristics



- Trendy rivers:**
- Large area
  - High streamflow
  - Flow all year round

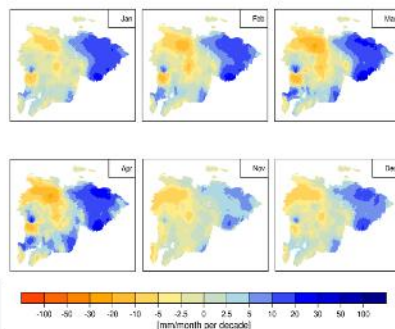
- Stable rivers:**
- Small area
  - Low streamflow
  - Frozen up to the bottom in winter

Exception – Viluy River basin

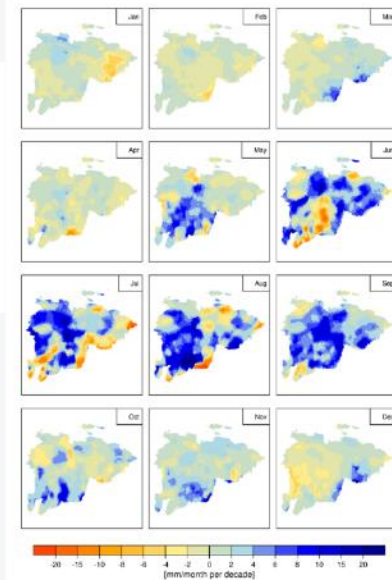


Trends in maximum SWE: 1989-2018

Data: Snow-CCI, v1.2

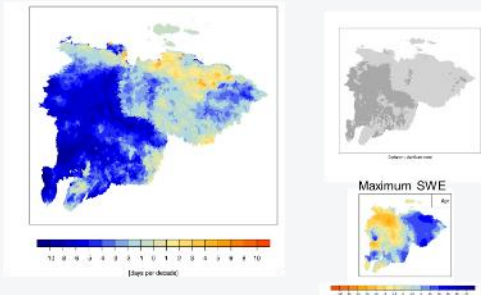


Trends in precipitation: 1981-2010



Trends in SWE – number of days > 5mm: 1989-2018

Data: Snow-CCI, v1.2

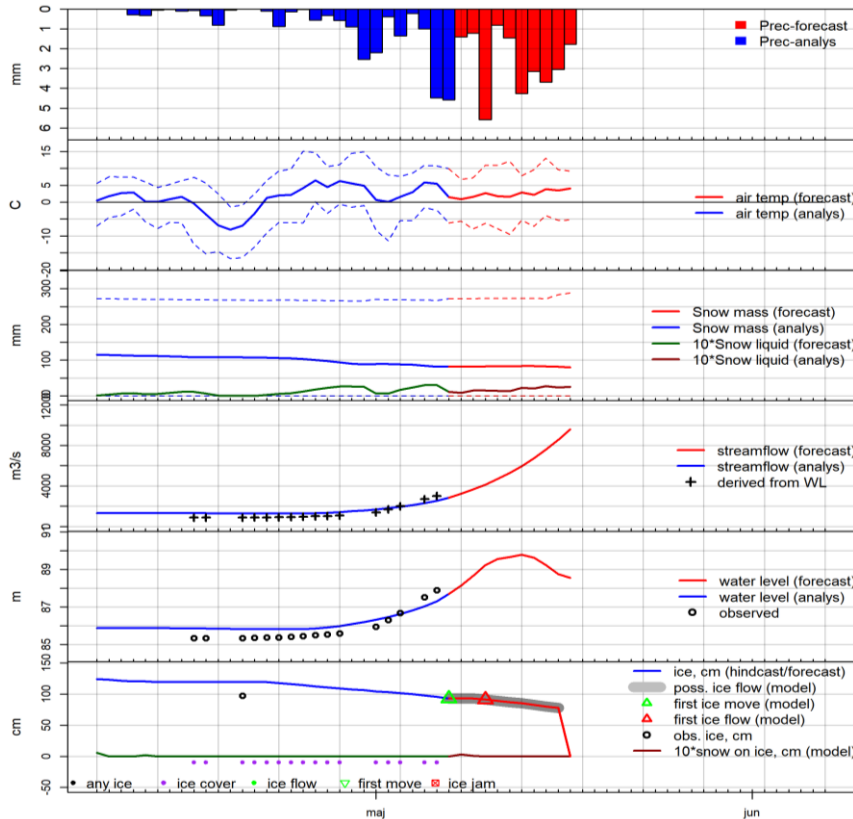




# River ice breakup in Yakutsk 2020-05-11/12



Lena\_3042\_Tabaga, forecast issue date = 2020-05-08



Forecast for Lena river at Tabaga issued 2020-05-08 (Friday) predicting first ice flow during period 8th – 11th of May (red triangle)

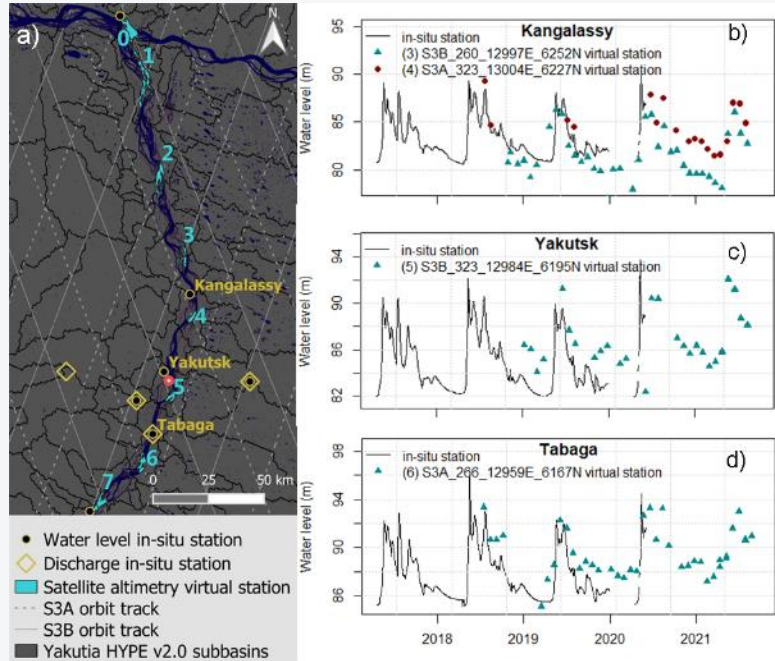
First ice flow was observed 2020-05-10

## Please note:

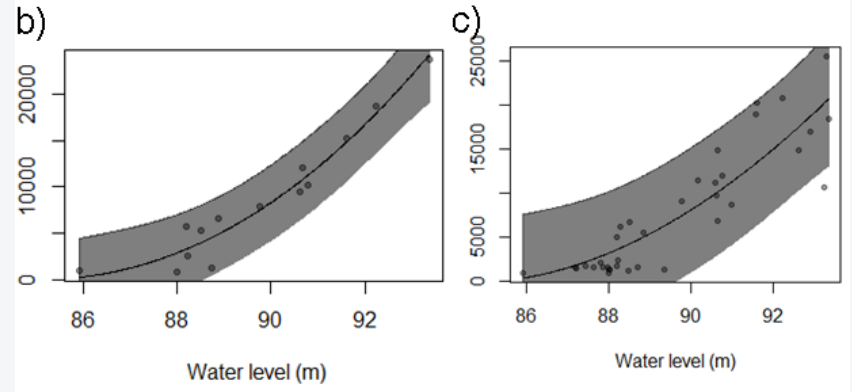
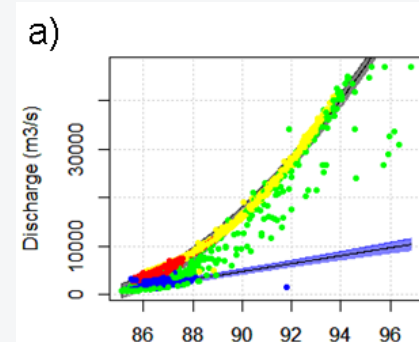
The "bump" in the water level is a result of a transition in the **rating curve parameters** from ice to ice free conditions

(ice jamming is not predicted by the model)

# River monitoring by Satellite altimetry



In situ and virtual stations for water level and discharge monitoring in the Lena River in central Yakutia



Rating curves for Lena river at Tabaga station using (a) in-situ discharge and in situ water level (b) in situ discharge and satellite altimetry water level, and (c) simulated discharge and satellite altimetry water level

# Summary

- Arctic-HYCOS observation system:
  - river discharge data from major Arctic rivers
  - Represents ~60% of the pan-arctic drainage basin of the Arctic Ocean.
  - Well established and sustainable (national hydrological services NHS)
  - Partly FAIR through WMO, GRDC and NHS data services
  - Areas of improvement - interoperability and reusability
- Arctic-HYPE modelling case studies:
  - Pan-arctic: <https://hypeweb.smhi.se/explore-water/forecasts/short-medium-range-forecast-artic/>
  - Yakutia (paused): <https://hype-eras.org/forecasts/>

# Arctic-HYCOS data sources

National Hydrological Institutes / INTAROS

- <https://catalog-intaros.nerisc.no/dataset/arctic-hycos-hydrological-data>

GRDC

- [https://www.bafg.de/GRDC/EN/04\\_spcldtbss/41\\_ARDB/ardb\\_node.html;jsessionid=327E4AE8D7D5BFD76747335897DD4470.live11314](https://www.bafg.de/GRDC/EN/04_spcldtbss/41_ARDB/ardb_node.html;jsessionid=327E4AE8D7D5BFD76747335897DD4470.live11314)

WMO

- <https://hydrohub.wmo.int/en/projects/Arctic-HYCOS>





**INTAROS**

**SMHI**

**Thank you!**

**Northern Research Basins Workshops & Symposium [www.nrb23.se](http://www.nrb23.se)**

August 26 2022 at [www.cryosphere2022.is](http://www.cryosphere2022.is)

August 2023 in Sweden



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