

# Balt-HYPE: a tool for high resolution hydrological modelling of the Baltic basin



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# **Outline:**

# **SMHI and the WFD in Sweden**

# Models for unmonitored waterbodies

# The Balt-HYPE model











# SMHI support to water authorities for implementation of WFD





# SMHIs role in the Swedish Water Administration

> SMHI shall play an active role in the WFD implementation.

➤ SMHI shall supply hydrometeorological information to meet the general needs of the Swedish society. Such information must encompass the entire area of the country, in a cost-effective manner, to pre-agreed quality assurance targets.

The goal of SMHI in the WFD implementation is to create, manage and make accessible information, data, modelling tools and their results at the individual waterbody scale.

Everything produced by SMHI for the Swedish water administration is free of charge for all non-commercial users.



# SMHI support to water authorities / WFD

**SVAR** – Swedish Water Archive of hydromorphology, physiography and statistics

**PBD** – National database of pressures and loads

**New observation technology** – 50 mobile hydrological stations

**WRAP** - Reporting of local (campaign) measurements to SMHI via the Internet

**WQweb** and **SHARK** – National monitoring data on hydrology and status in coastal zone, respectively

**Modelled time-series and status** – Database including modelled data of 20 000 waterbodies and 600 coastal zones

HOME Vatten – a management tool for water quality planning







I över 30 år har den hydrologiska modellen HBV använts och utvecklats för en mängd olika tillämpningar.

Ny hydrologisk modell - HYPE

## Theme side www-beta.smhi.se



Vattenmyndigheternas webbplats

#### Naturvårdsverket

Naturvårdsverket beskriver arbetet med vattenförvaltning och bevakar nyheter



# Models for predictions in unmonitored basins



Not possible to measure everywhere!



# Models for predictions in unmonitored basins

#### 20 000 fresh-water bodies and 600 coastal zones in Sweden





# Models for predictions in ungauged basins

**5 water districts** 

### 20 000 fresh-water bodies and 600 coastal zones in Sweden

### *Fresh water* HYPE model:

- dynamic (daily)
- integrated water systems
- process-based
- semi-distributed (HRU)
- water & chemistry



#### Coastal zone Probe-Scobi model:

- dynamic (15 min.)
- 1 m vertical resolution
- mechanistic
- 45 state variables
- water, chemistry, biology



# Models for predictions in ungauged basins





# Models for predictions in ungauged basins -

methods for uncertainty reduction: Last decade



- Multi-basin approach (large domain for internal PUB)
- Linkage of model parameters to physical conditions (HRU)
- Step-wise interactive calibration

**New criterions for evaluation**: spatial NSE (R<sup>2</sup>), median of NSE (R<sup>2</sup>)

Assimilation of observed runoff and internal state variables, e.g. snow and water level

Lindström et al., 2009 (in press), Hydrology Research

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HYPE model performance (when calibrated)





# Models for predictions in ungauged basins - methods for uncertainty reduction: *Future challenges*

# New methods for data assimilation (state variables and output):

- parameter tuning?
- up-dating?
- Kalman filtering?



- Methods for validation of state-variables (point to grid? Isotops?)
- **New evaluation criteria** (NSE, R2, MSE- no good!) + spatial pattern
- Validating pollution sources and sinks, i.e. nutrient isotops
- Campaign monitoring for validation of PUB
- ✓ What are the limits for PUB using multi-basin modelling?



# The Balt-HYPE model



All models are wrong – but some may be useful!



# Balt-HYPE: Baltic basin -

# **HYdrological Predictions for the Environment**

## WHAT?

High resolution (250 km<sup>2</sup>), daily model of water variables (e.g. flow rates, soil moisture) and water quality

(N, P, TOC) over the entire basin

## WHY?

•Homogenous model (impartial platform),

•<u>Systematically implemented</u> (easily run for new scenarios),



• Linked to oceanographic model (RCO-scobi)

• Ensemble member (compared with local and basin scale models, or as a harmonised reference model)

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# Input data for the Baltic region: Readily Available Global Databases

- Topography: HydroSHEDS
- Land use + soil: ECOCLIMAP
- Forcing data (P & T): A combination of ERA-Interim (ECMWF) and ERAMESAN data from hindcasting
- Major Dams: ICOLD
- Agricultural Data: Eurostat (as used in CAPRIS model inputs)
- Point Sources: Population data from HYDE database, treatment level and standard values for emissions
- Atmospheric Deposition: Long term averages taken from an atmospheric chemistry model, the MATCH model (SMHI)









# Data for model calibration and evaluation

- Observed river discharge: GRDC, BALTEX (daily and monthly)
- Observed yearly river discharge: EEA (yearly volumes)
- Observed nutrients: EEA, seasonal and yearly totals and averages
- Possibility for additional data through regional and local collaboration and partnership











## **Preliminary model results**





### **On-going:** Evaluation, correction, calibration



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# Next: Climate model data on relevant scale





# *Next:* Modelling the effect of measure programmes and climate change

**BSAP** - Do we need new targets?

An example from Rönneå River, Southern Sweden





# **Possibilities**

- Improvements using local high resolution data-sources.
- Comparing results to other models – ensemble modelling.
- Free result distribution to various stake-holders on different levels, using the SMHI production system and web tools.
- A common platform (open source code) for evaluation of ideas regarding nutrient reducing measures and climate change impact.





# Conclusions



# SMHI

# Balt-HYPE is:

- An homogenous, high resolution, open source model of the entire Baltic Sea catchment area, run operationally at SMHI, with daily runoff and nutrients among possible outputs.
- Intended to supplement local and other regional modelling approaches.
- Can be used to examine the effects (and evaluate concepts) of climate change on river runoff and nutrient inflows to the Baltic Sea.
- Can be used to examine the effects

   (and evaluate concepts) of both local L
   and large scale remedial measures on
   nutrient inflows to the Baltic Sea.



Looking forward to cooperating with you!



# Thank you!



# **HOME Water**

a management tool for water quality planning

- Status of coastal zones
- Status of inland waterbodies
- Source apportionment of pollutants



# **HOME Water**

Planning measures to reduce eutrophication

- Treatment plants
- Industries
- Agriculture
- Constructed wetlands
- Buffer strips
- Rural households
- Forest clear-cut
- Urban drainage





# **HOME Water**

- Compaire results from different simulations
- Economical analysis

   cost effectivity and total cost





## Not just a model: A production system

