

A crop-specific dynamic irrigation scheme in NOAH-HMS for improving human water-use estimation

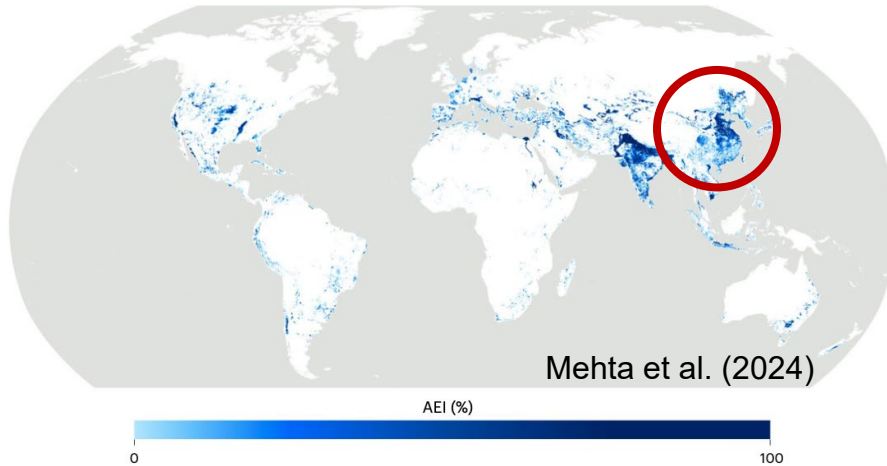
Qianya Yang¹, Jianhui Wei² (jianhui.wei@kit.edu), Zhongbo Yu³, and Harald Kunstmann^{2,4}

1. Nanchang Institute of Technology, 2. Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, 3. Hohai University, 4. University of Augsburg

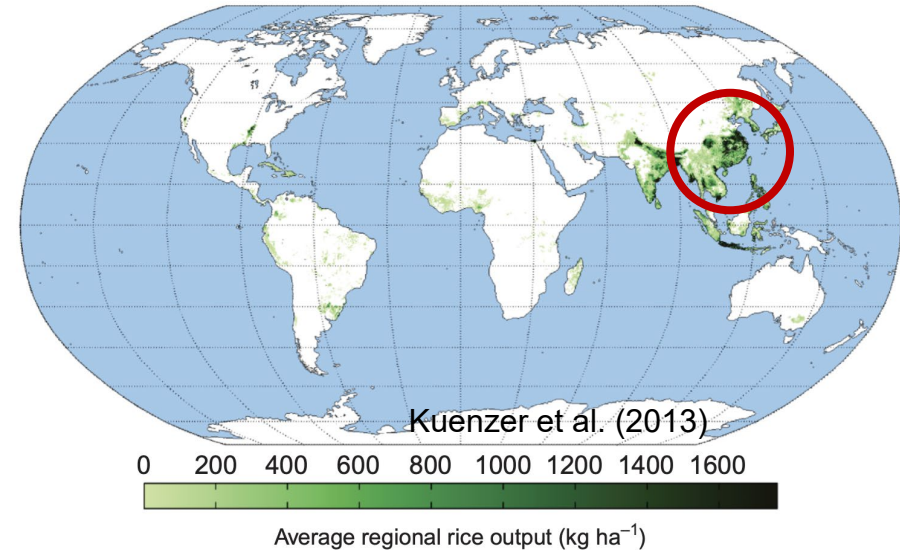


Introduction

Irrigation: area equipped with irrigation



Rice: rice growing area



- **Climate changes (extremes)** have direct impacts on water & food security.

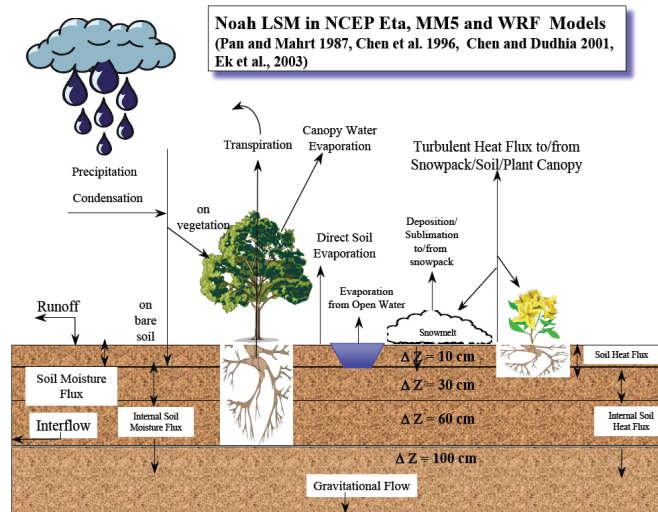
Motivation – regional scales

- **Droughts** frequently occur in humid regions especially in China.
- **Research gap** for an irrigation scheme, that is applicable for **multi-cropping, humid regions**.
- **Objectives**
 - to introduce a crop-specific dynamic irrigation scheme into NOAH-HMS;
 - to apply the model to drought-prone, humid region;
 - to quantify the impacts of irrigation on the terrestrial water cycle.

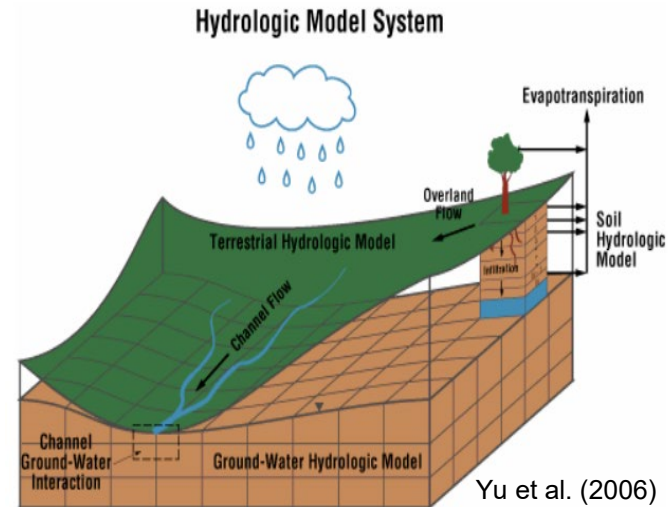


Model: NOAH-HMS (WRF-NOAH-HMS)

- **NOAH**: land-surface model (vert. proc.)
- **HMS**: hydrologic model (hori. proc.)



Chen et al. (2001)



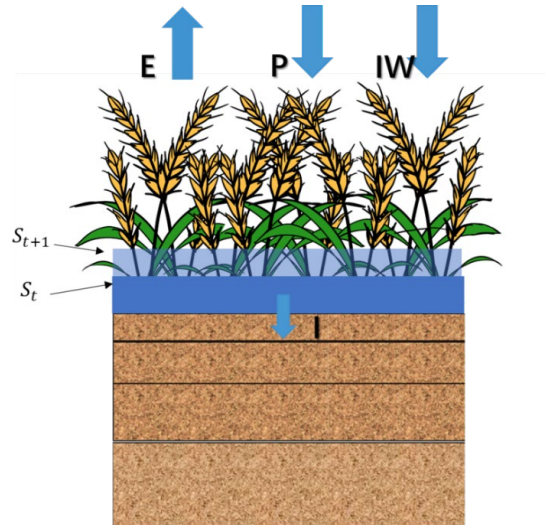
Yu et al. (2006)

- **WRF-NOAH-HMS**: fully-coupled with atmosphere at regional/long-term scales from atmosphere to groundwater

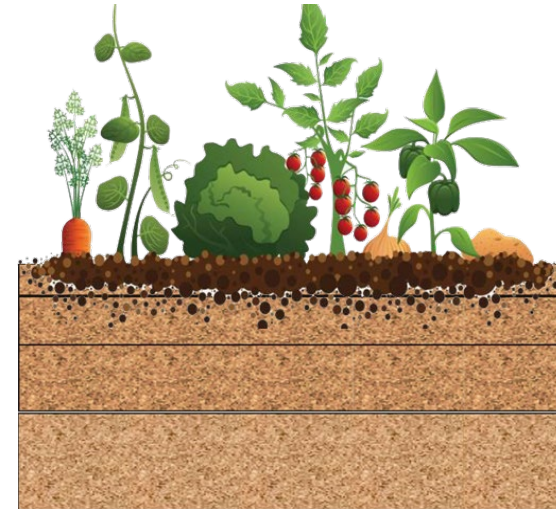
A crop-specific dynamic irrigation scheme

- **Concept:** different irrigation practices for different types of crops

Rice: surface-water balance method

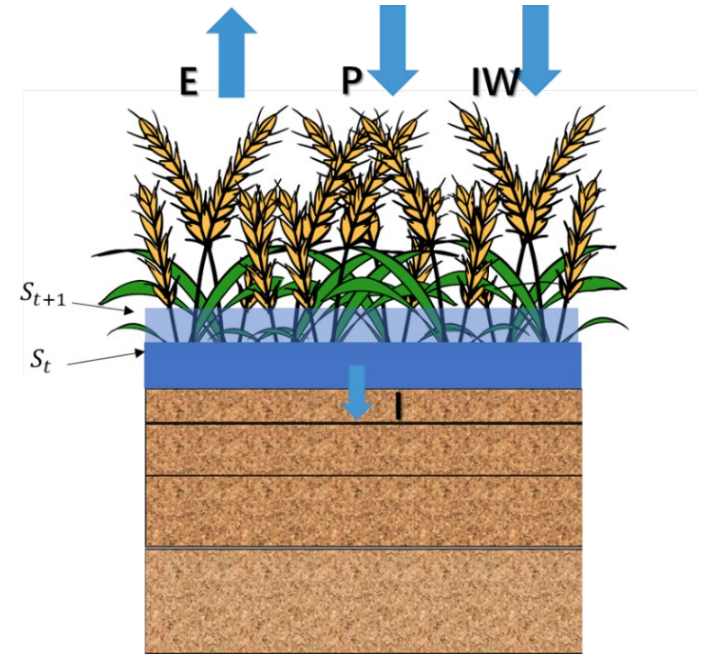


Non rice: soil-moisture deficit method



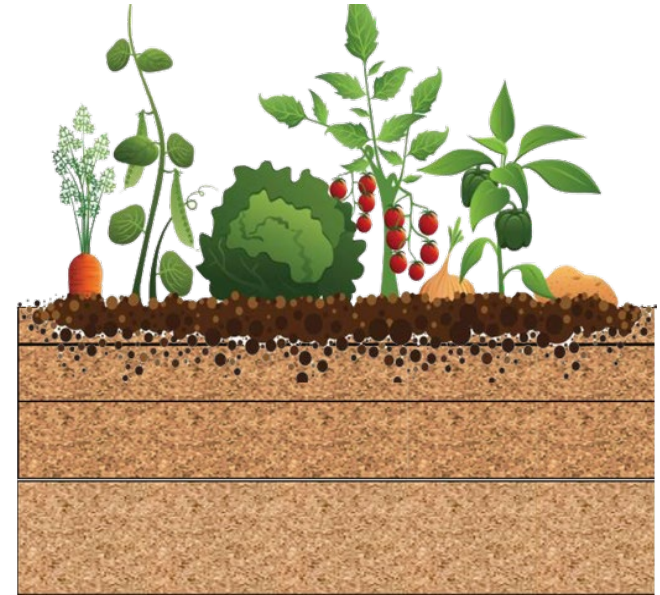
Irrigation scheme for rice

- **Method:**
Paddy field water balance method (Wada et al., 2014)
- **Implementation:**
 - Extra surface water balance equation is added;
 - 50 mm is maintained during growing seasons;
 - Sub-grid evaporation due to irrigation is parameterized by considering irrigated area fraction;
 - Irrigation water demand is determined by "surface water deficit".



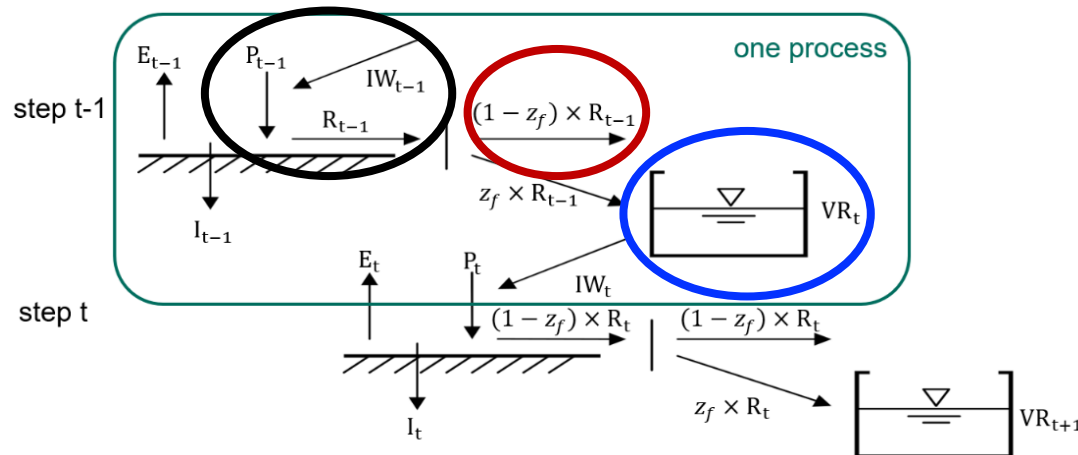
Irrigation scheme for non-rice crops

- **Method:**
Soil moisture deficit method (Ozdogan et al., 2010)
- **Implementation:**
 - Irrigation period is determined by using a threshold of greenness fraction ($> GF_{\text{thresh}}$);
 - Irrigation practice is triggered by the root-zone moisture availability ($< 60\%$);
 - Irrigation water demand is determined by "soil water deficit" (field capacity).



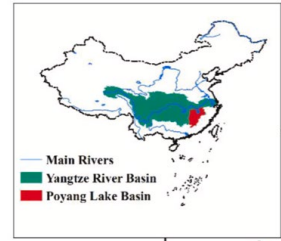
Coupling irrigation scheme to NOAA-HMS

- **Storage:**
an virtual „reservoir“ (**VR**) stores and releases water for irrigation
- **Storing water:**
from surface runoff according to Z_f ratios of irrigation water to total water
- **Releasing water:**
estimated irrigated water (**IW**) is added into precipitation



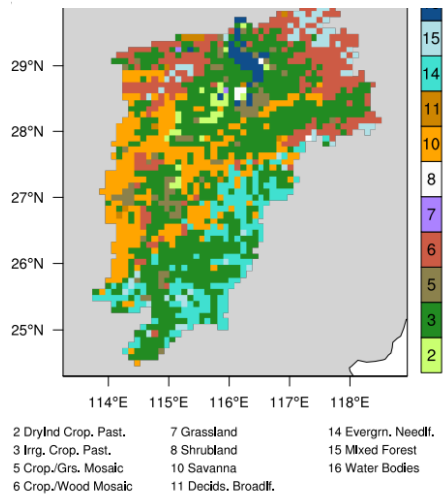
Yang et al. (2010)

Case study – Poyang Lake basin in China

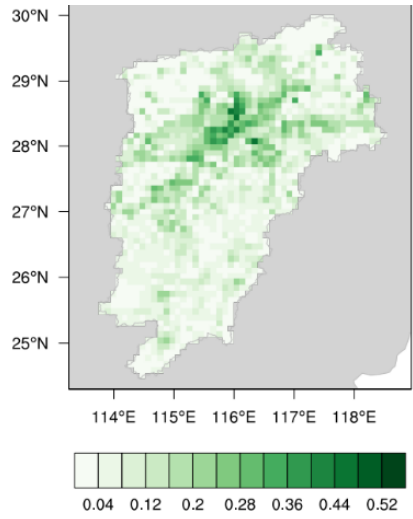


- **Setup:** 9 years: 2007-2015, 10 km
- **3 Runs:** **CTL** - no irrigation; **CDI** - crop-specified irrigation; **DI** – no crop-specified irrigation

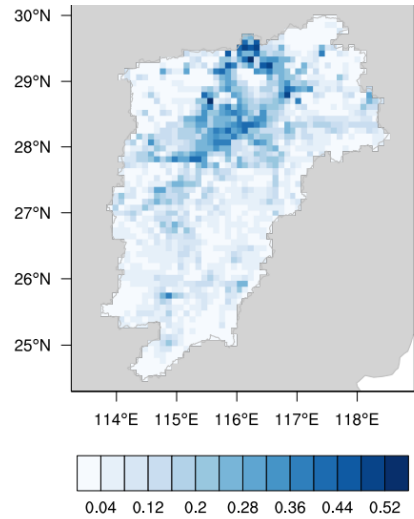
Landuse USGS
where to irrigate (3,5)



Rice fraction GHAYC
how to irrigate

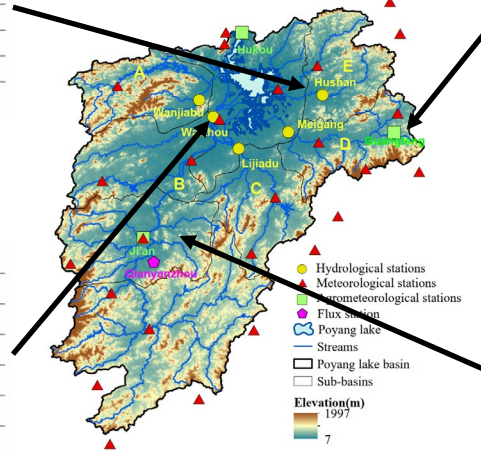
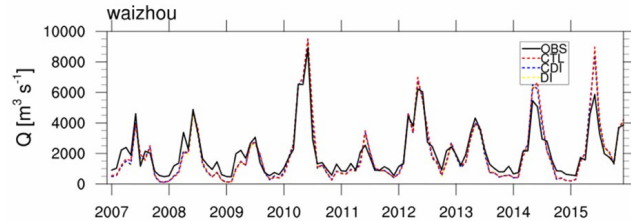
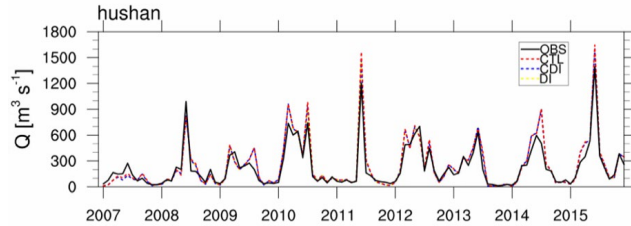


Non-rice fraction GHAYC
how to irrigate

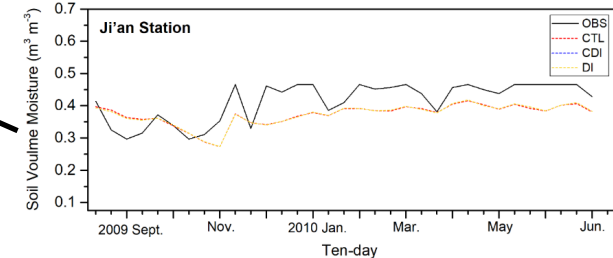
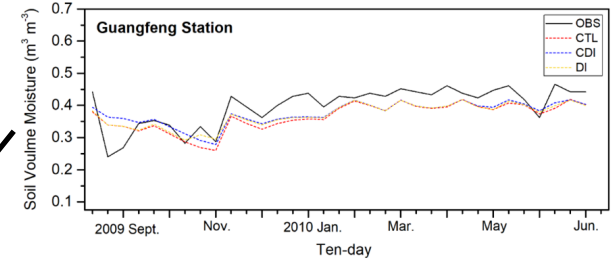


Validation @ hydrological. & agricultural stations

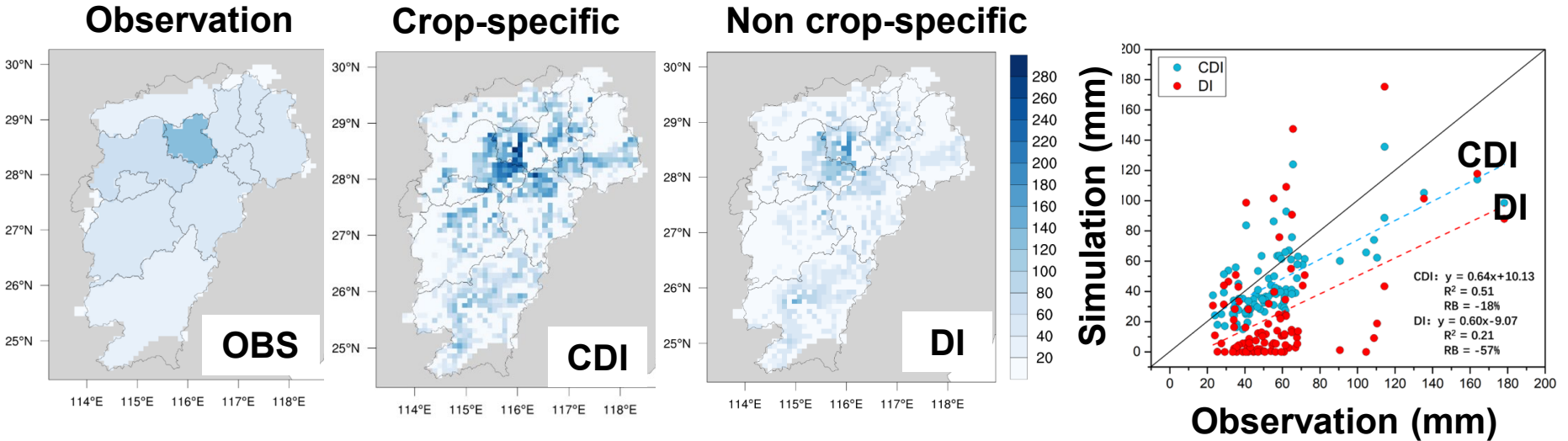
against observed streamflow



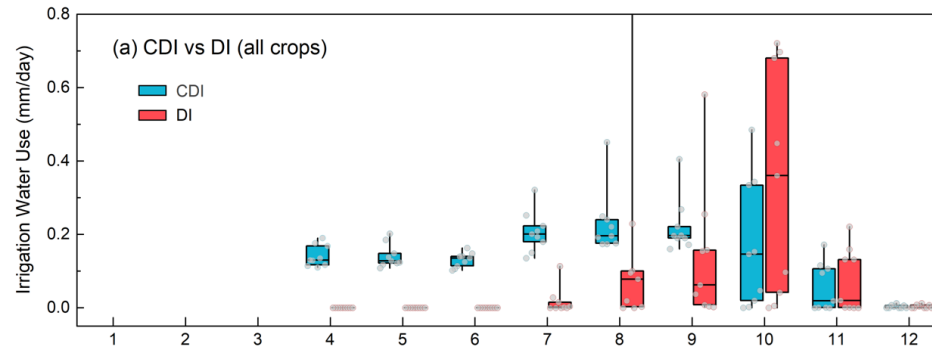
against observed soil moisture



Evaluation of the estimated irrigation water use



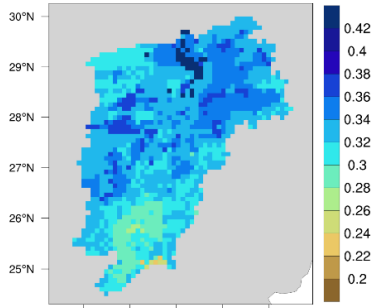
Added values of crop-specified irrigation scheme



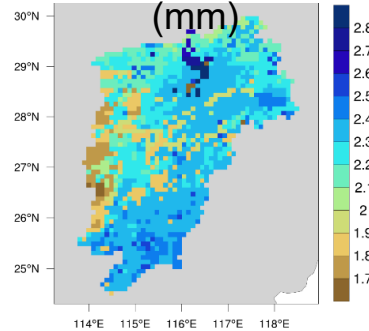
Spatial impacts of irrigation on soil and land surface

no
irrigation

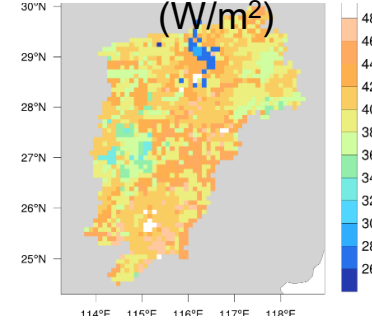
Soil moisture (-)



Latent heat
(mm)

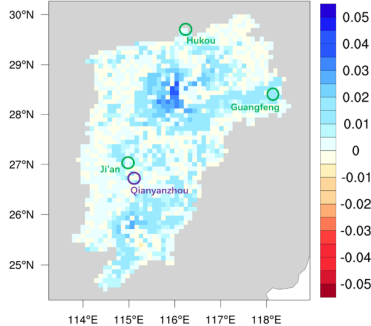


Sensible heat
(W/m²)

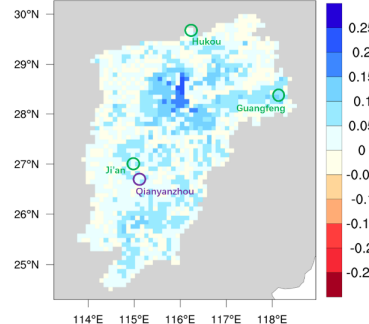


with
irrigation

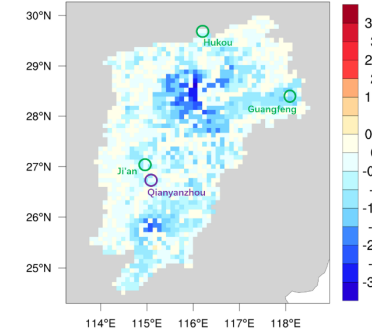
Δ TOP 1M SM [m³ m⁻³] CDI-CTL



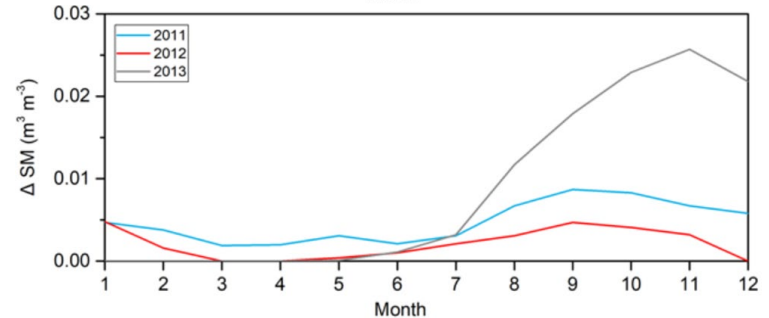
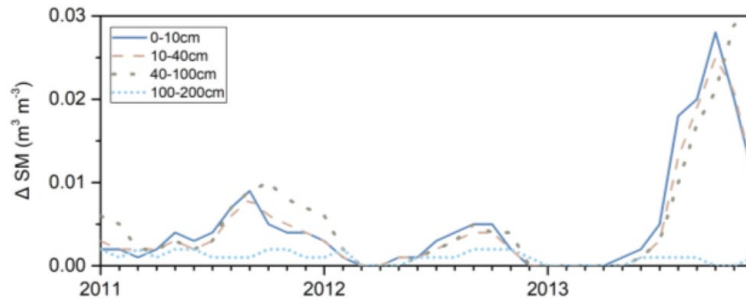
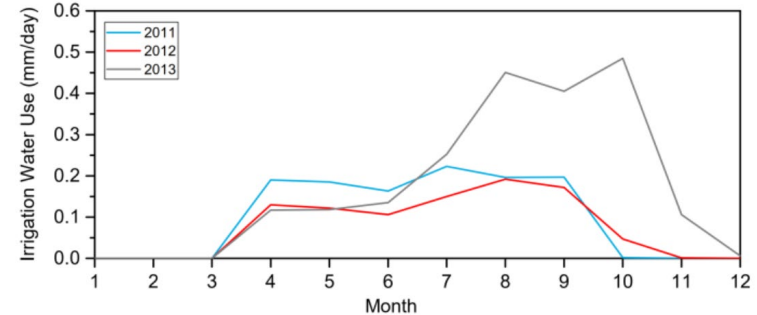
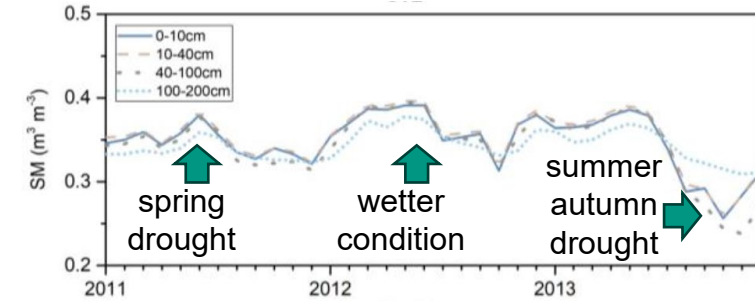
Δ ETA [mm] CDI-CTL



Δ SH [W m⁻²] CDI-CTL



Temporal impacts of irrigation under diff. conditions



Summary & Conclusion

- ❑ We have developed **an crop-specific dynamic irrigation scheme** in a regional land surface-hydrologic modeling framework.
- ❑ We have applied the irrigation-enabled model to an important cropping region in **humid, Poyang Lake region** in Southeast China.
- ❑ Compared with the soil moisture deficit method, the enhanced model **has better performance** in simulating irrigation water amount over the basin (MRE -39% and R +0.26).
- ❑ The newly developed scheme is highly advantageous for **multi-cropping humid region**, and has the potential for expansion into the **fully-coupled modeling**.

References

□ WRF-NOAH-HMS

Water Resources Research^{*}

Research Article |  Open Access | 

Fully coupled atmospheric-hydrological modeling at regional and long-term scales: Development, application, and analysis of WRF-HMS

Sven Wagner , Benjamin Fersch, Fei Yuan, Zhongbo Yu, Harald Kunstmann

□ NOAH-HMS-reservoir



Hydrological Processes

RESEARCH ARTICLE |  Open Access | 

Role of reservoir regulation and groundwater feedback in a simulated ground-soil-vegetation continuum: A long-term regional scale analysis

Jianhui Wei , Ningpeng Dong , Benjamin Fersch, Joël Arnault, Sven Wagner, Patrick Laux, Zhenyu Zhang, Qianya Yang, Chuanguo Yang, Shasha Shang, Lu Gao, Zhongbo Yu, Harald Kunstmann

□ NOAH-HMS-irrigation

manuscript submitted to *Journal of Hydrology*

- 1 **A crop-specific dynamic irrigation scheme in a regional land surface-hydrologic**
- 2 **modeling framework for improving human water-use estimation and irrigation**
- 3 **impact assessment**

- 4 Qianya Yang^{a,b}, Jianhui Wei^{c*}, Chuanguo Yang^b, Huanghe Gu^b, Jianyong Ma^a, Ningpeng Dong^d,
- 5 Joël Arnault^{e,f}, Patrick Laux^{e,f}, Benjamin Fersch^e, Shasha Shang^e, Zhongbo Yu^b, and Harald
- 6 Kunstmann^{e,f,g}

⁷ *^aThe School of Water and Soil Conservation, Nanchang Institute of Technology, Nanchang, China*

⁸ *^bThe National Key Laboratory of Water Disaster Prevention, Hohai University, Nanjing, China*

⁹ *^cInstitute of Meteorology and Climate Research (IMKIFU), Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Campus Alpin, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany*

¹¹ *^dState Key Laboratory of Simulation and Regulation of Water Cycle in River Basin, China Institute of Water Resources and Hydropower Research, Beijing, China*

¹³ *^eTianjin Key Laboratory of Water Resources and Environment, Tianjin Normal University, Tianjin, China*

¹⁴ *^fInstitute of Geography, University of Augsburg, Augsburg, Germany*

¹⁵ *^gCentre for Climate Resilience, University of Augsburg, Augsburg, Germany*

¹⁶ *Corresponding authors: Qianya Yang (yangqy@nit.edu.cn) and Jianhui Wei (jianhui.wei@kit.edu)