

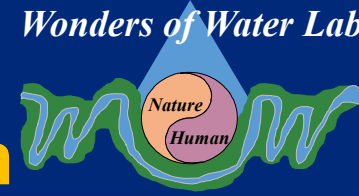
# Riverine Hydrologic and Biogeochemical Interactions in Earth System Models

Hong-Yi Li  
University of Houston

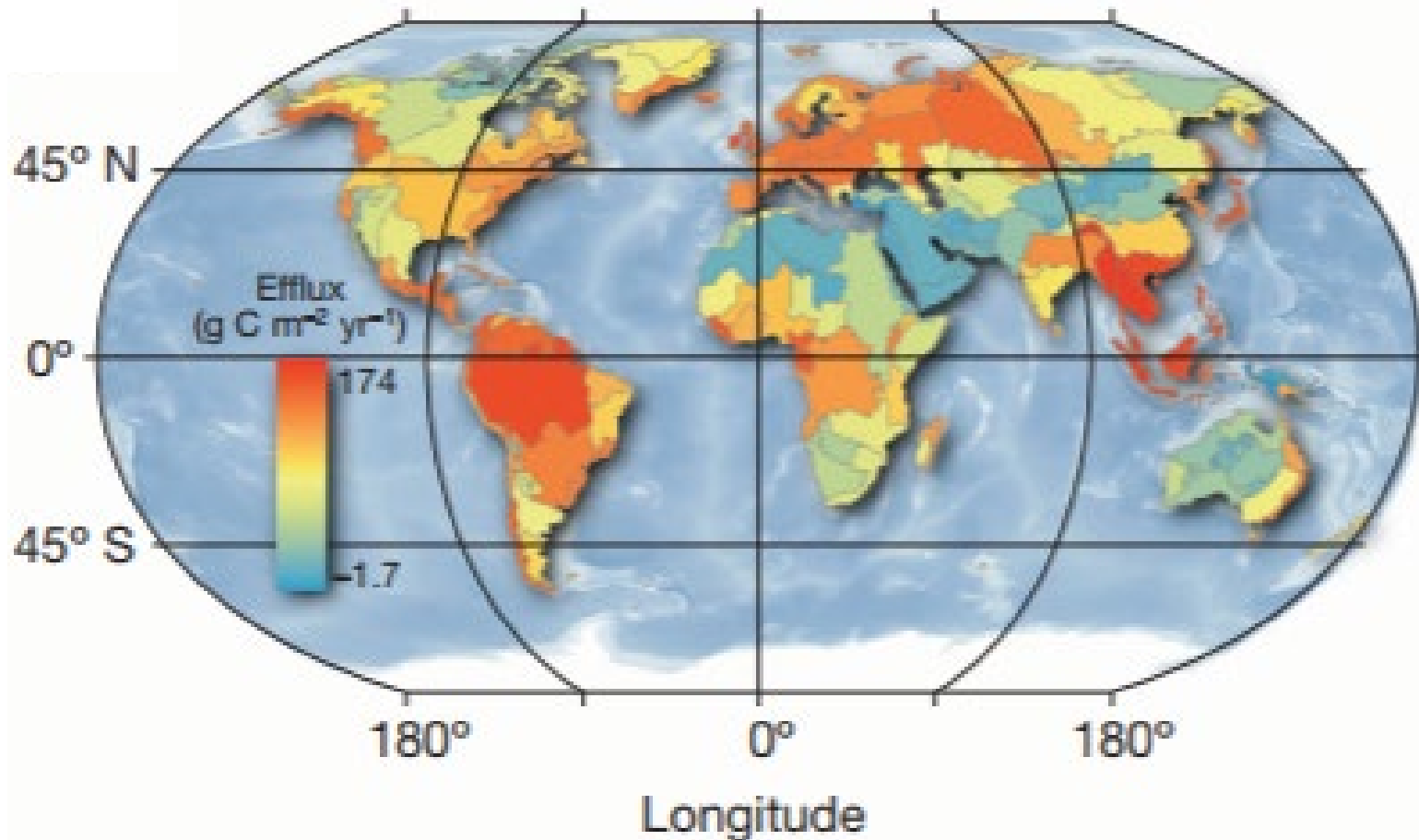
*RUBISCO SFA*  
*September 17, 2021*

**Courtesy: Ruby Leung, Xiaojuan Yang & others**

# Why riverine biogeochemistry -- Rivers and streams as hotspots for CO<sub>2</sub> evasion



Global CO<sub>2</sub> evasion rates from rivers and streams are estimated to be  $1.8 \pm 0.25$  PgC/yr ( $\sim 70\%$  of CO<sub>2</sub> evasion from just 20% of land surface)



CO<sub>2</sub> efflux from streams and rivers

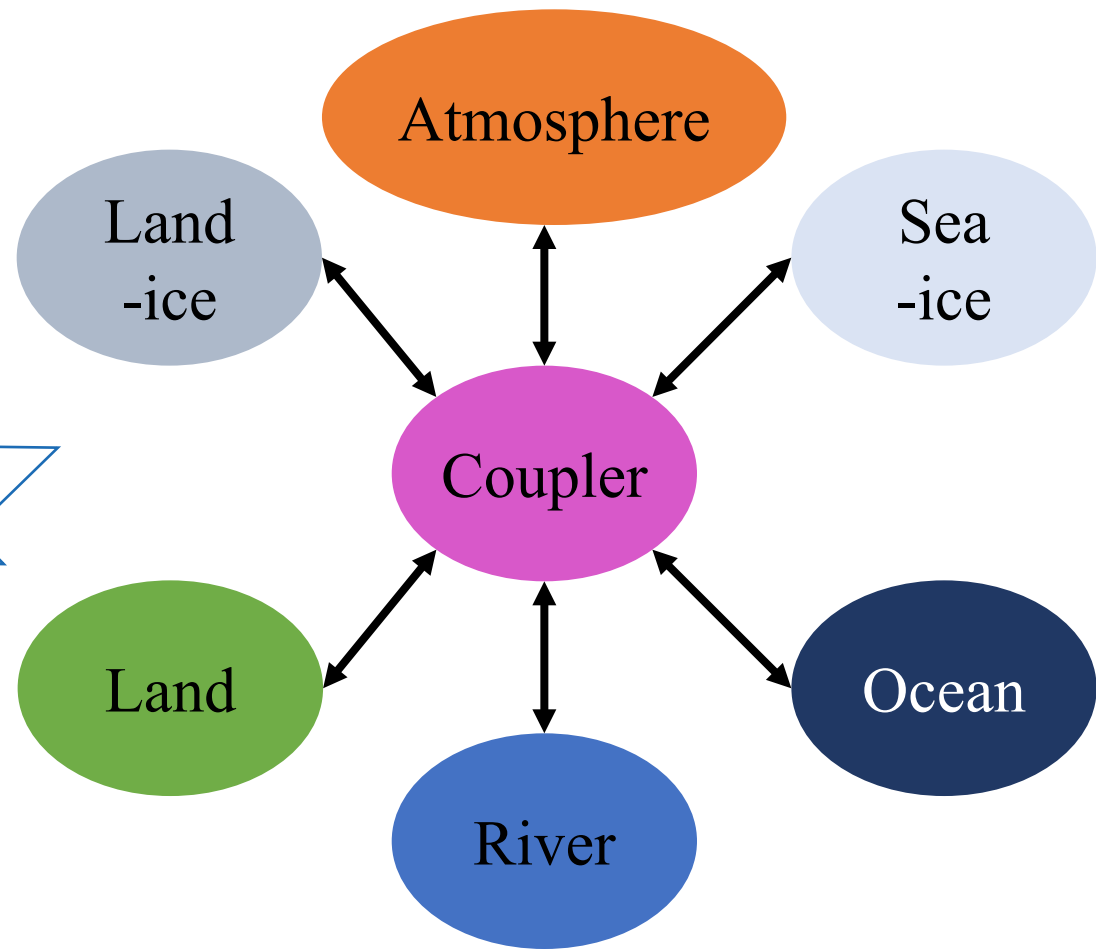
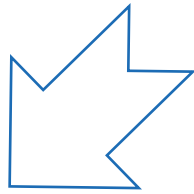
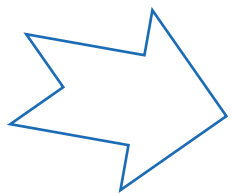
(Raymond et al., Nature, 2013)



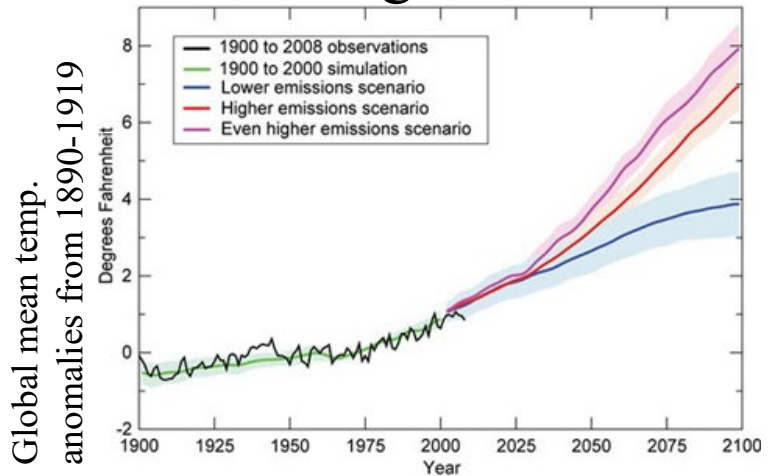
# MOSART as the riverine component of E3SM and CESM

Earth System

E3SM

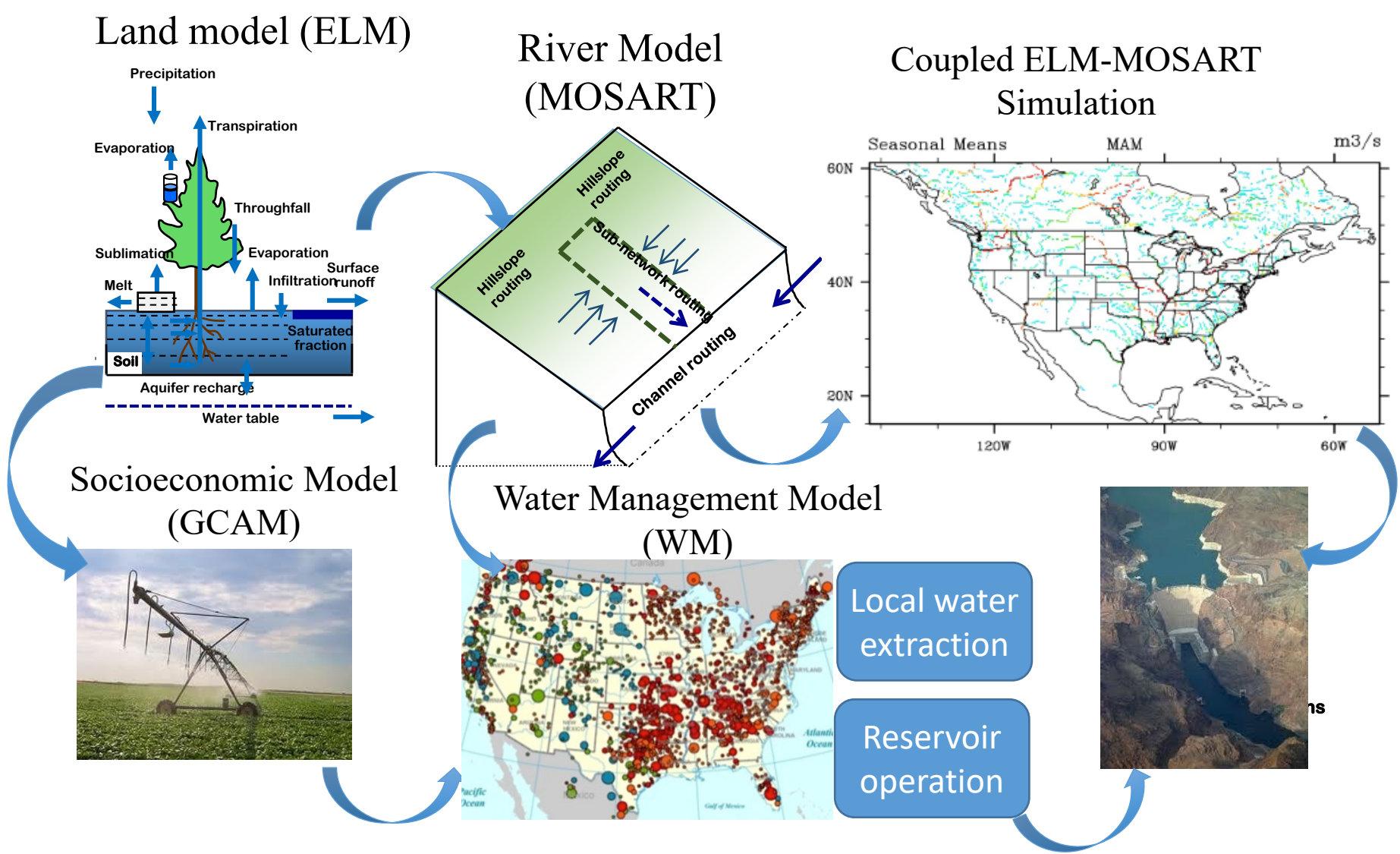


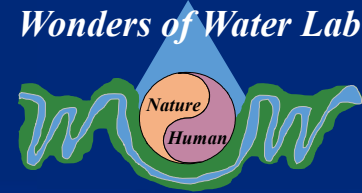
Climate change studies



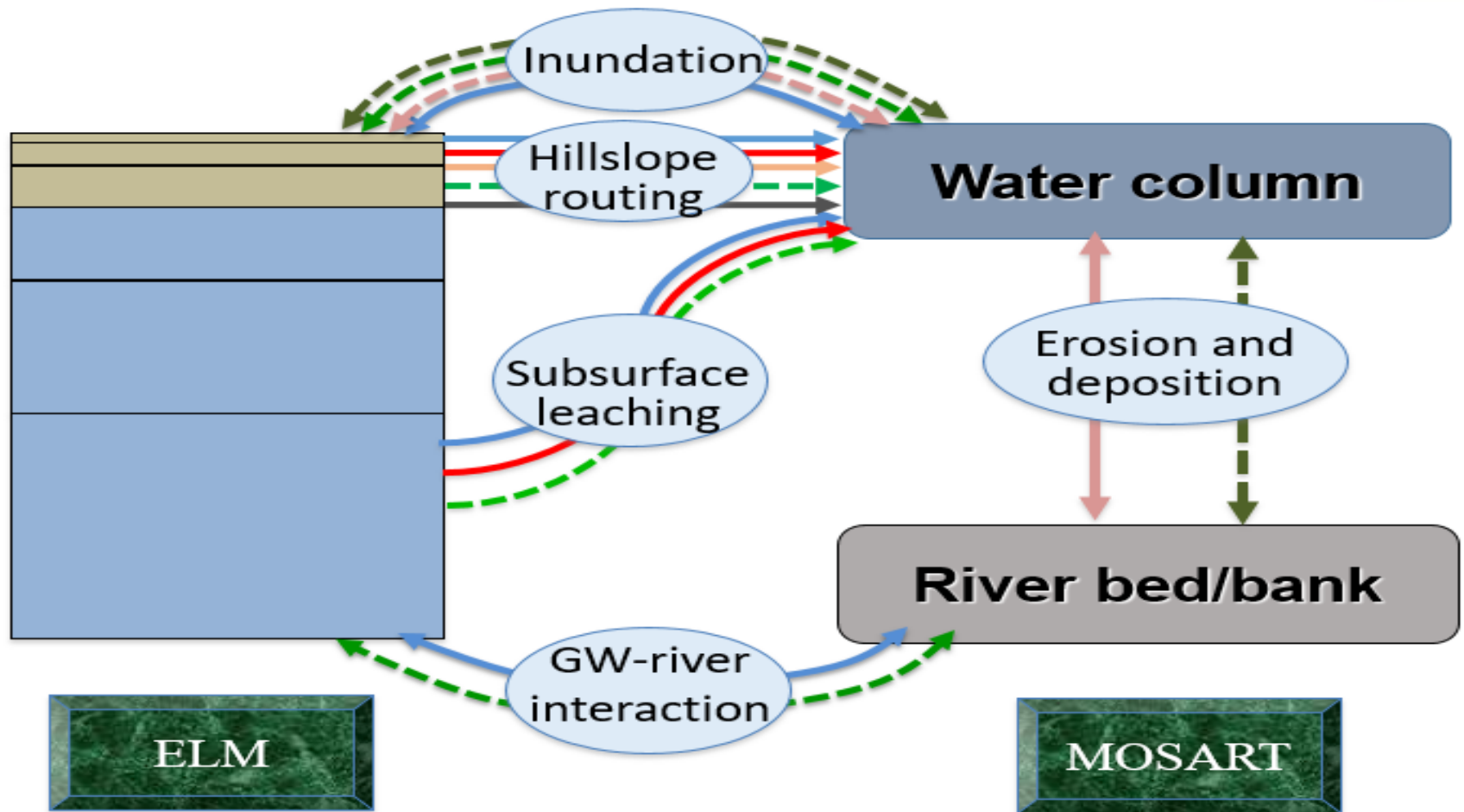
Model for Scale Adaptive River Transport (MOSART)



# MOSART accounts for impacts of both climate and human activities






# Schematic of Riverine Processes



 Completed  
 Ongoing & planned

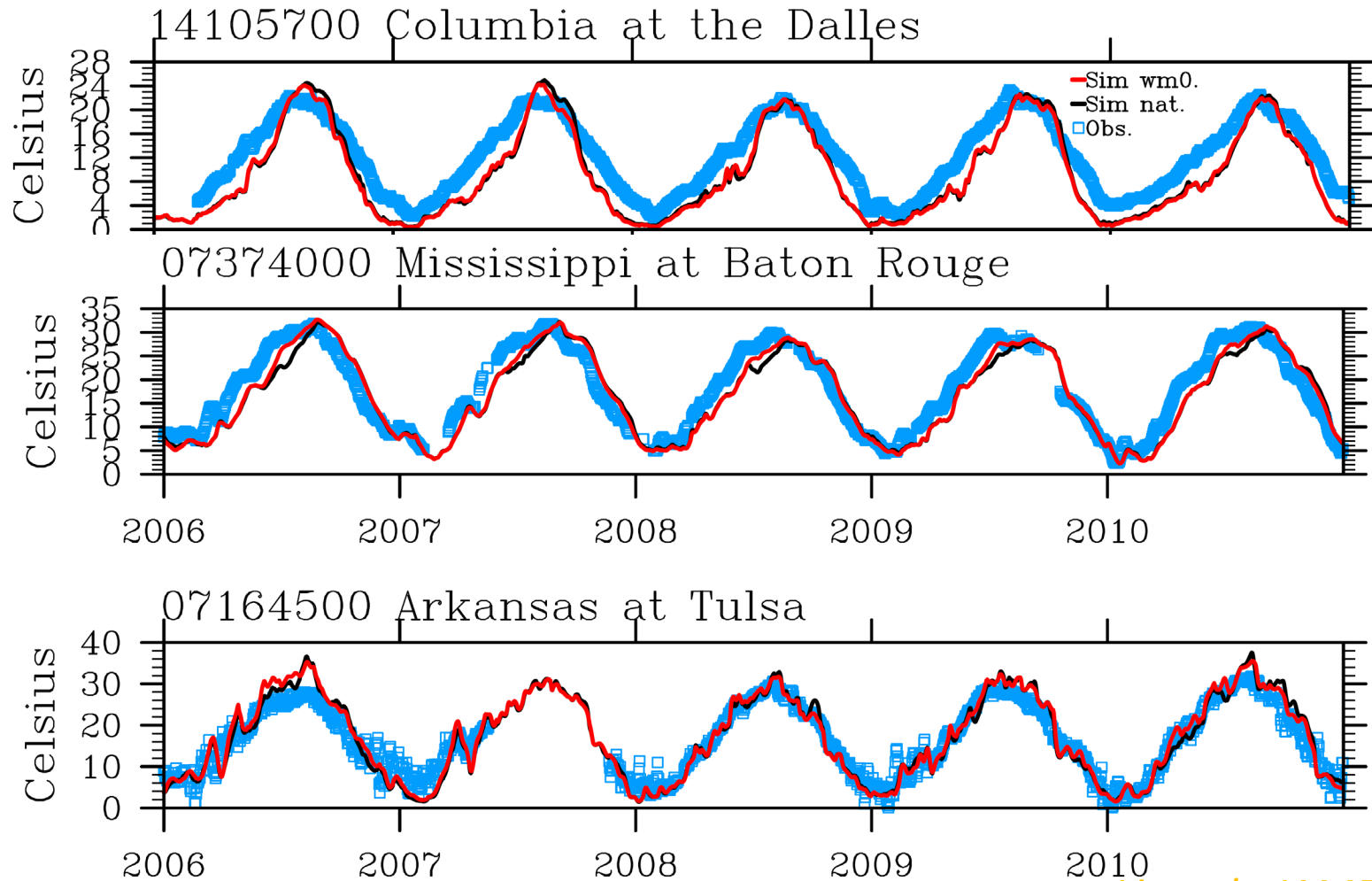
 MOSART-water  
 MOSART-Heat

 MOSART-Sediment  
 MOSART for dissolved & particulate C, N,P



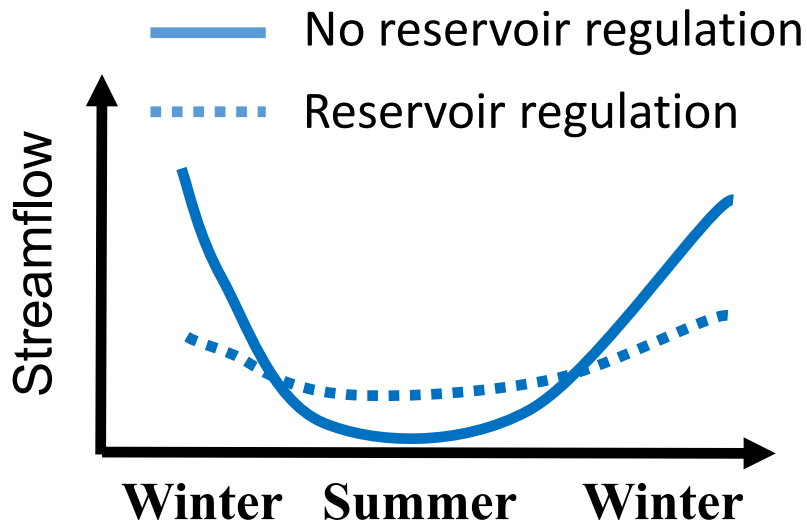
# MOSART-heat: stream temperature evaluation against daily observations

- Simulated temp. with water management
- Simulated temp. without water management
- Observed temperature

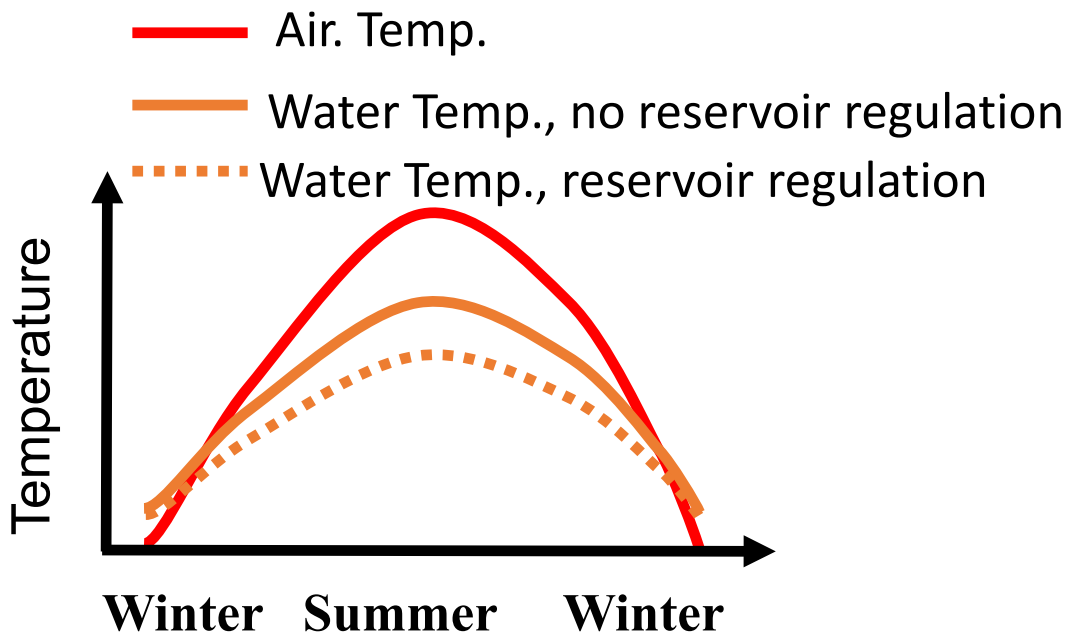




# Reservoir impacts on summer streamflow & water temperature



- Air temperature variation is damped in water, since heat capacity of water  $\gg$  that of air

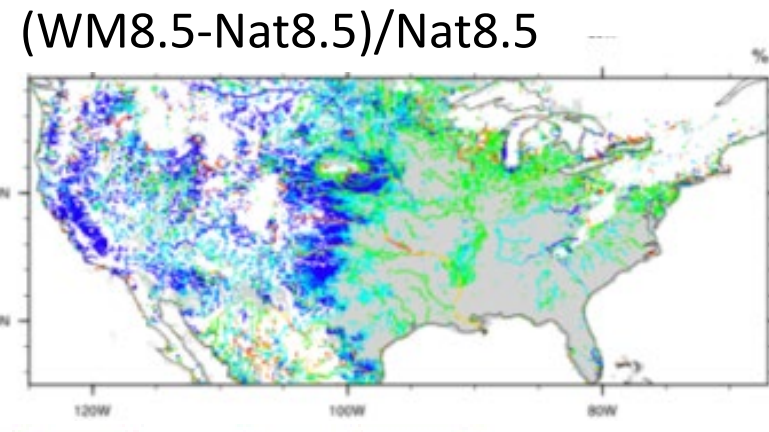
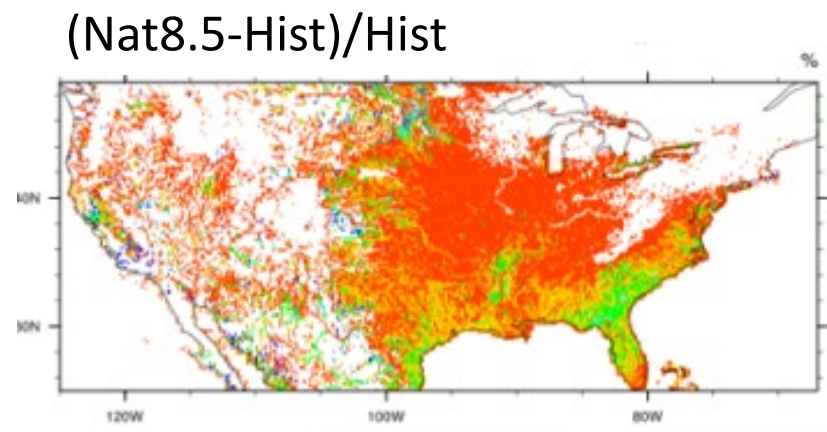
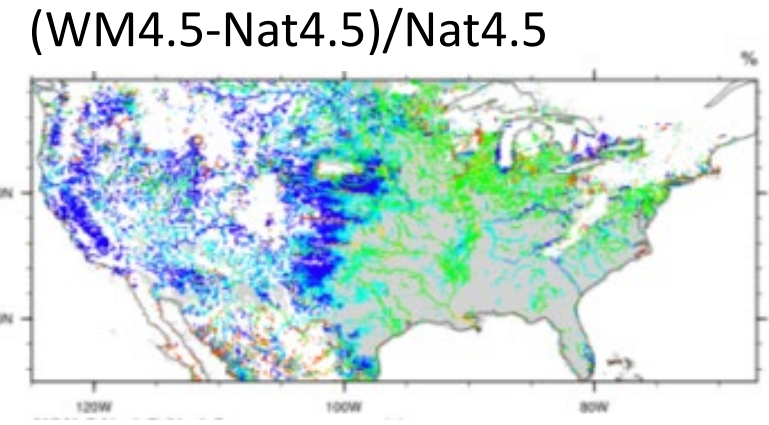
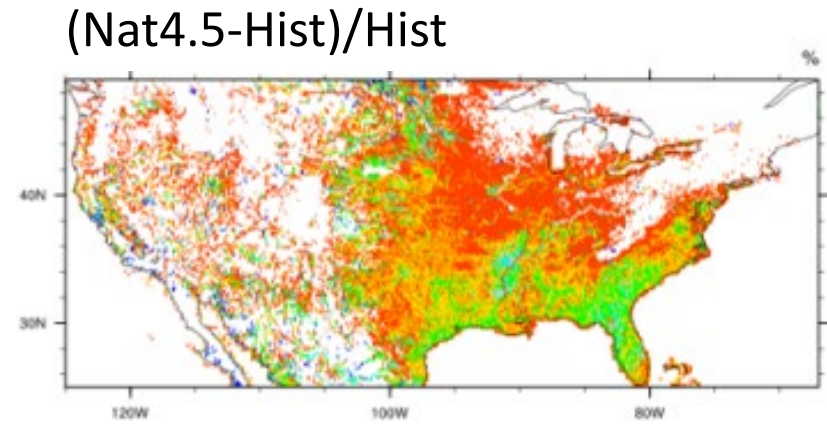


- Reservoir regulation further enhances this damping effect

# Water management reduces future extreme water temperature by enhancing summer low flow

## Water management reduces exceedance frequency

Emission mitigation reduces exceedance frequency



% change in number of hours with stream temperature > 27°C



# Suspended sediment carries particulate C/N/P from land to rivers and coasts

## Water

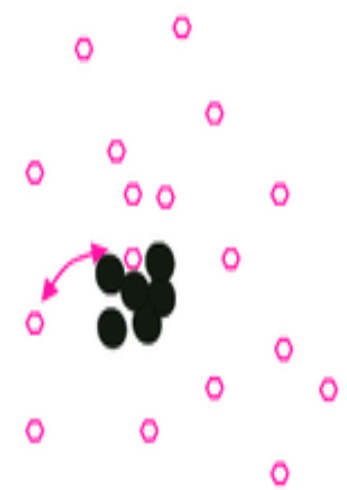
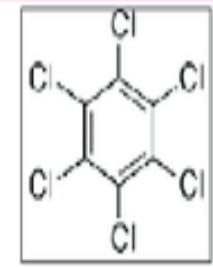
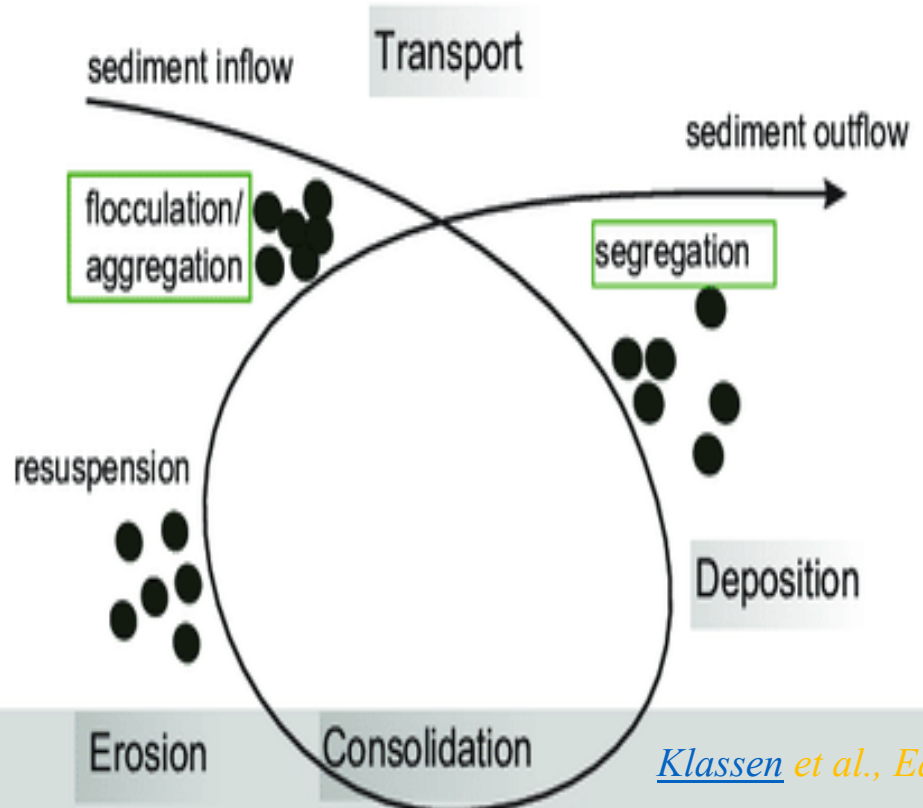
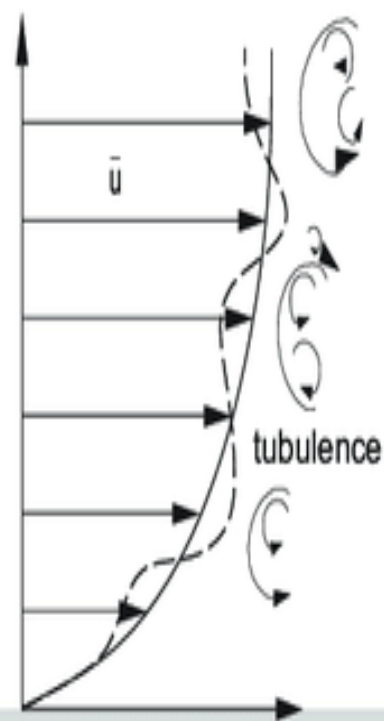
flow, turbulence, salt content, pH-value, temperature,...

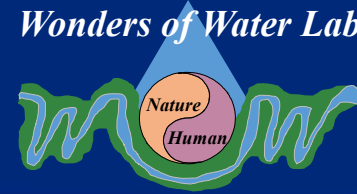
## Sediment

particle properties, particle conc., organic matter

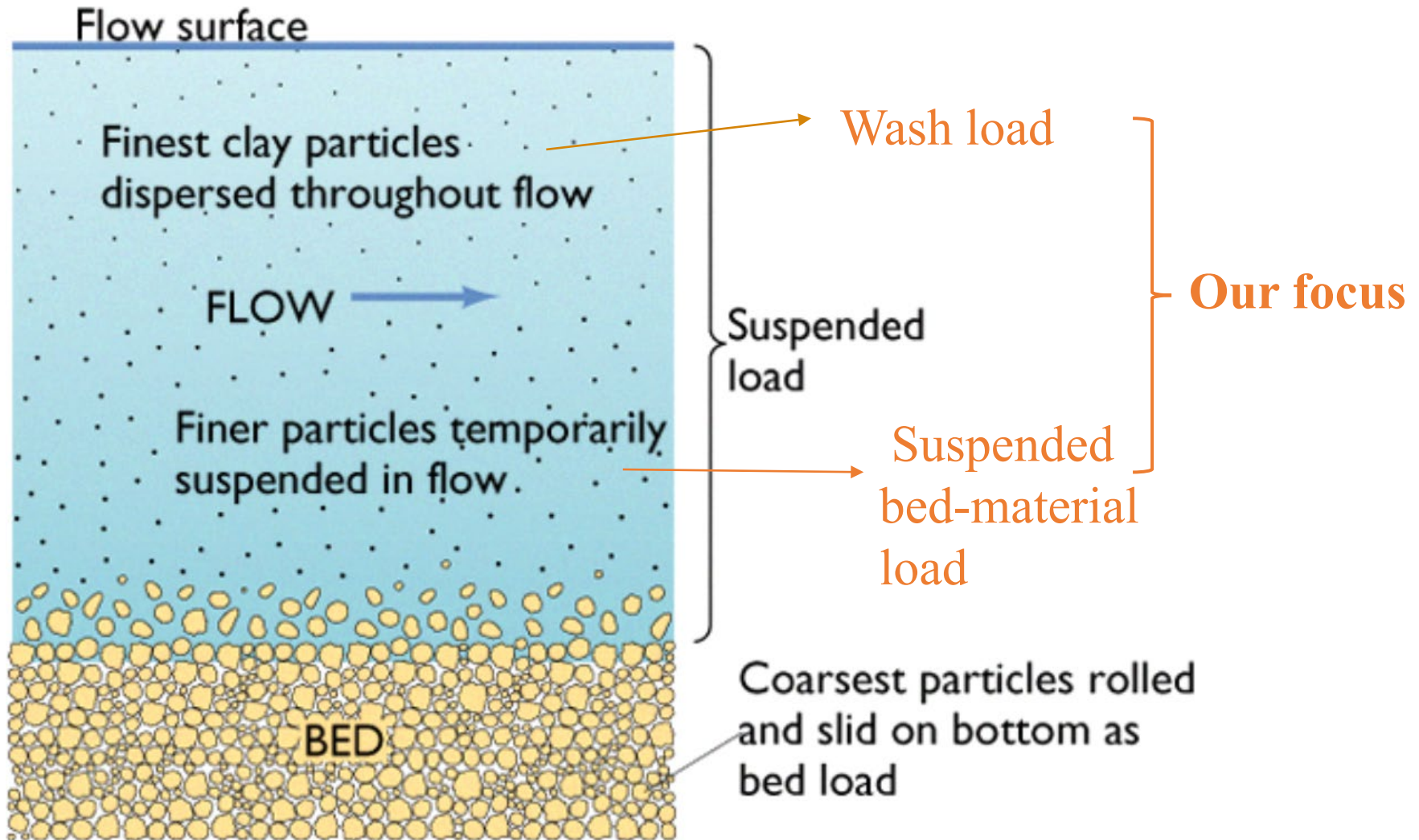
## Carbon & nutrients

solved, particle-bound, organic, particle size distribution, water chemistry,...



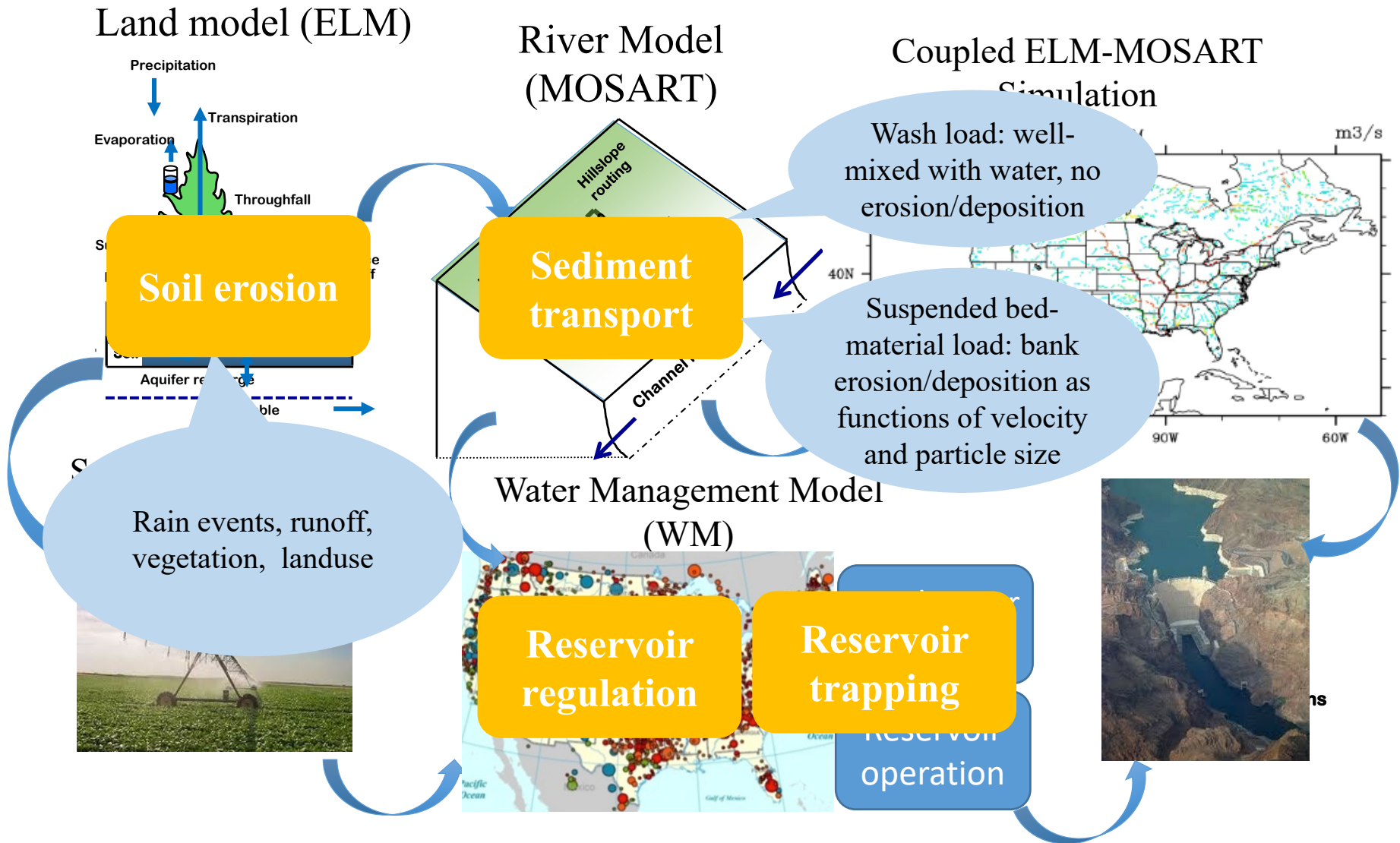


# Sediment transport in rivers

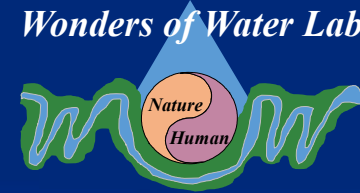




# MOSART-sediment: suspended sediment

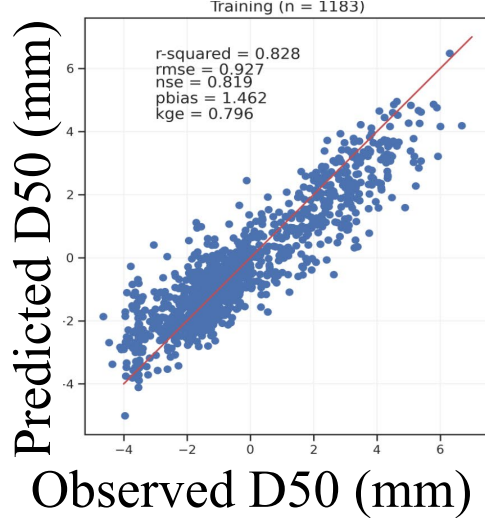




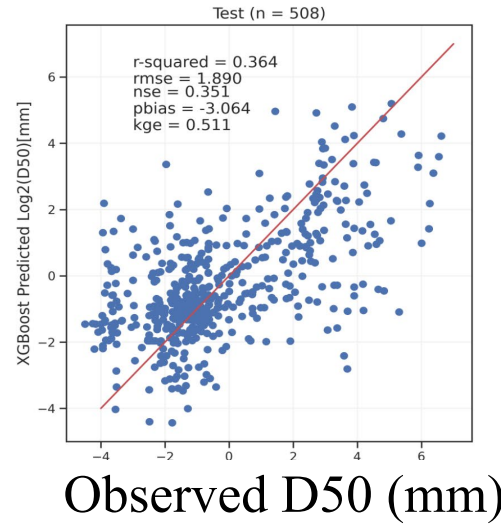


# MOSART-sediment: parameterization over the U.S.

Training (n=1183)



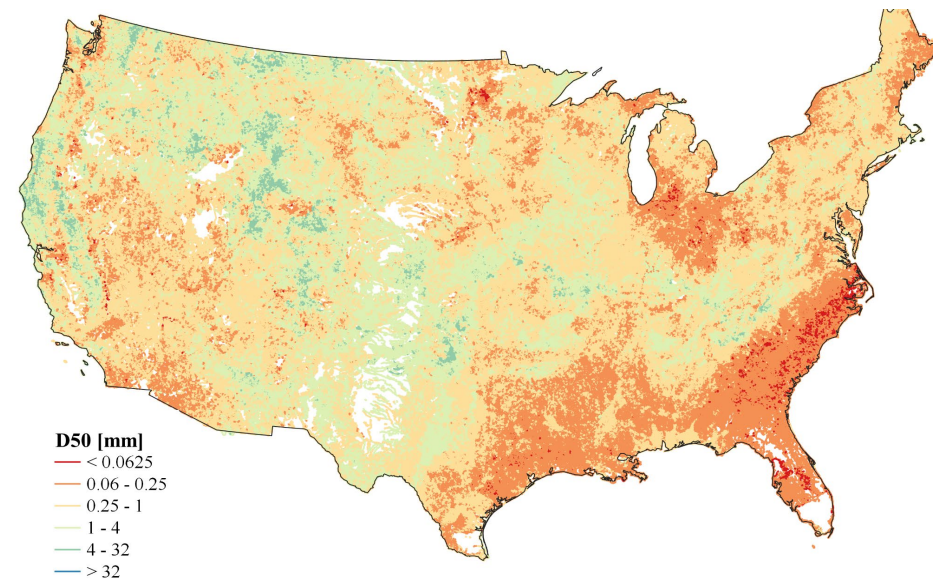
Testing (n=508)



Machine-learning method to establish a predictive model for median river-bed sediment particle size (D50) from existing land datasets

Predicted median river-bed sediment particle size for over 2.4 million river segments across the contiguous U.S.

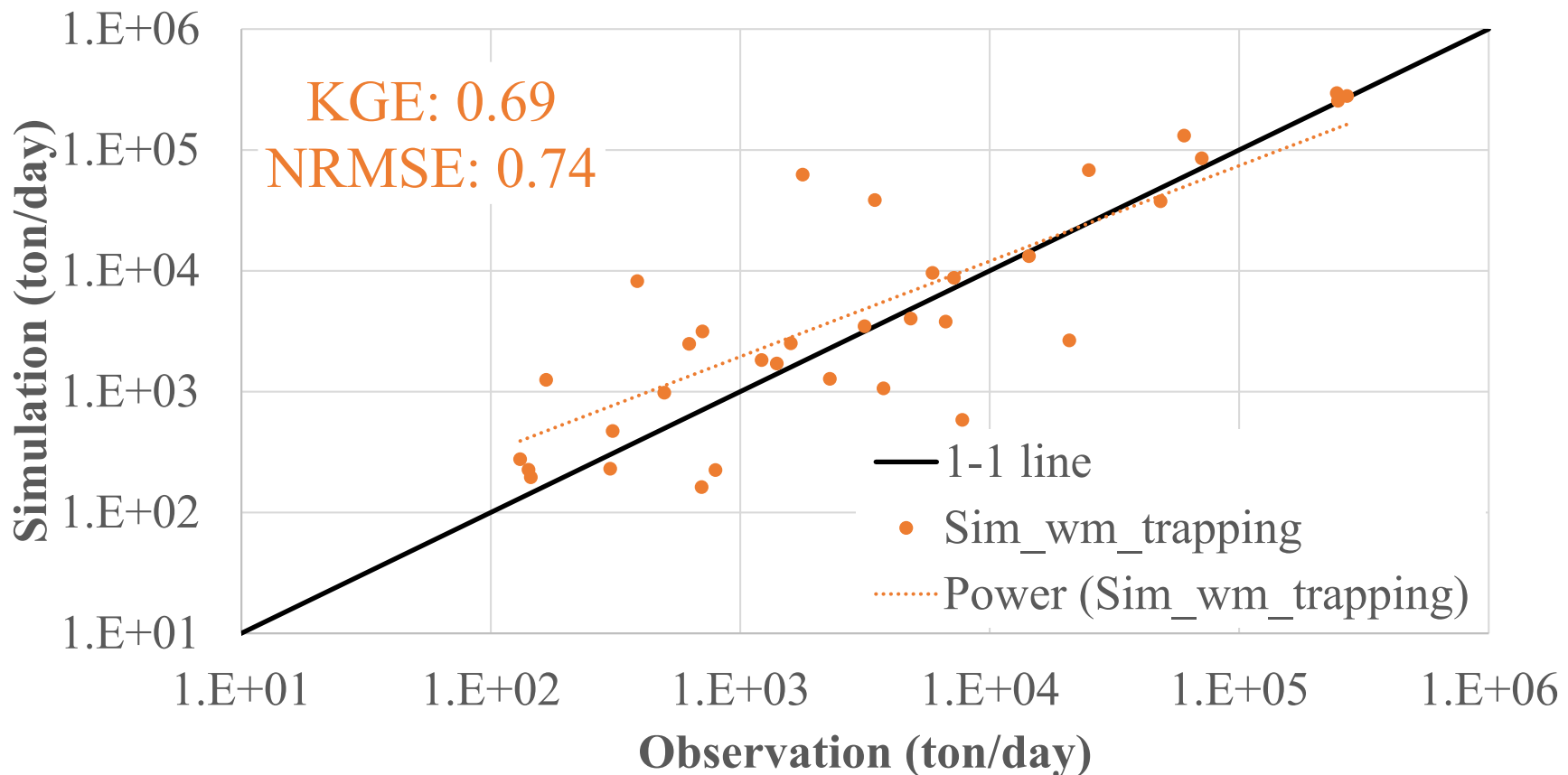
*Abeshu et al. (2021), Ear. Sys. Sci. Data Discussion, in revision*





# MOSART-sediment: Validation at 39 USGS gauges

Long-term average suspended sediment discharge



Simulation period: 1979-2012

Time step: daily

Forcing: NLDAS2

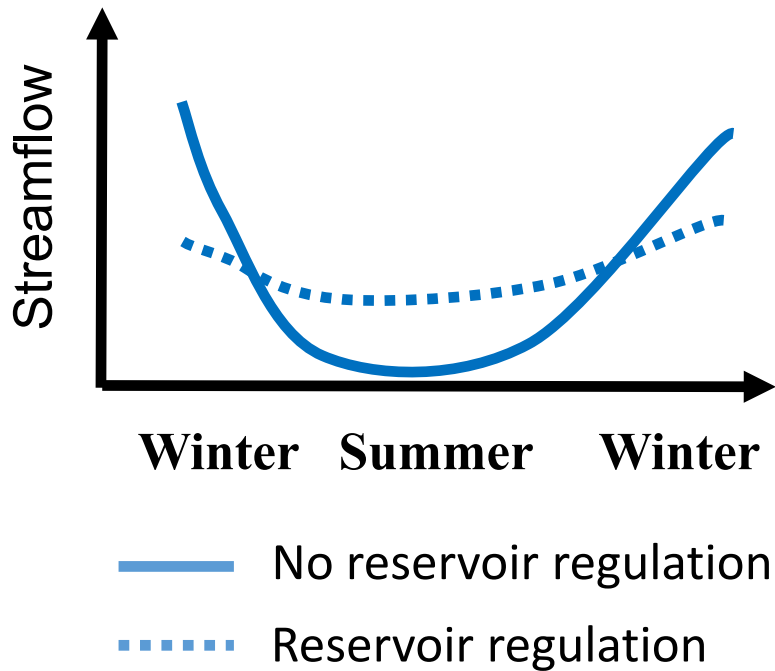
Resolution: 1/8<sup>th</sup>-degree

*Li et al., to be submitted*

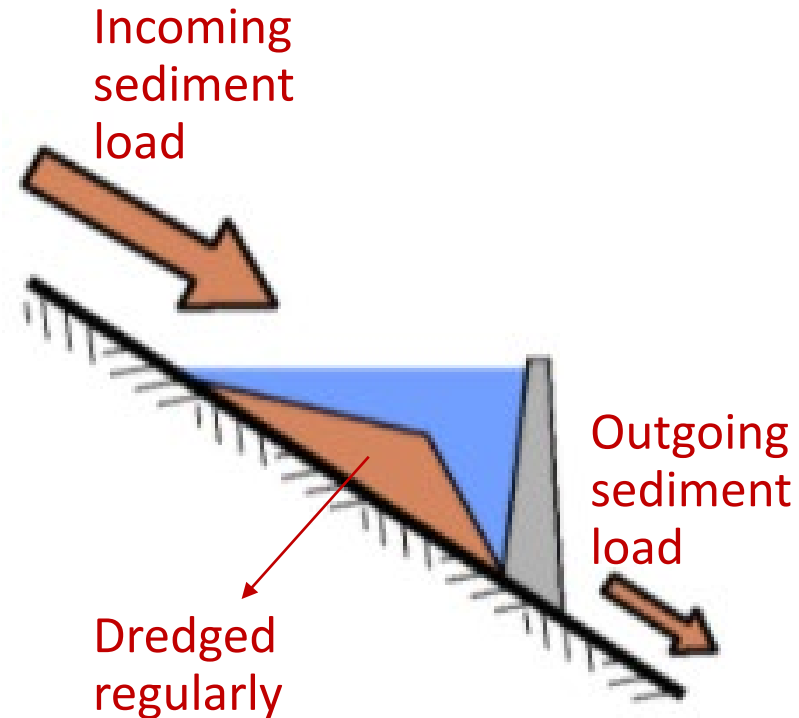


# Reservoir regulation & trapping effects

**Regulation effect:** modify natural hydraulic conditions via flow regulation



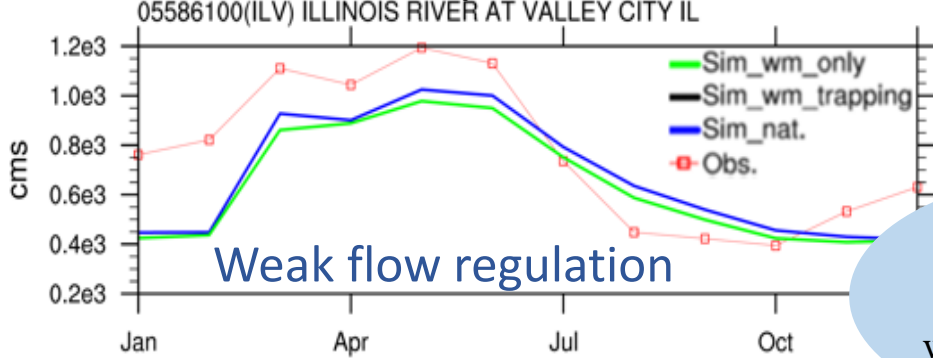
**Trapping effect:** directly intercept suspended sediment



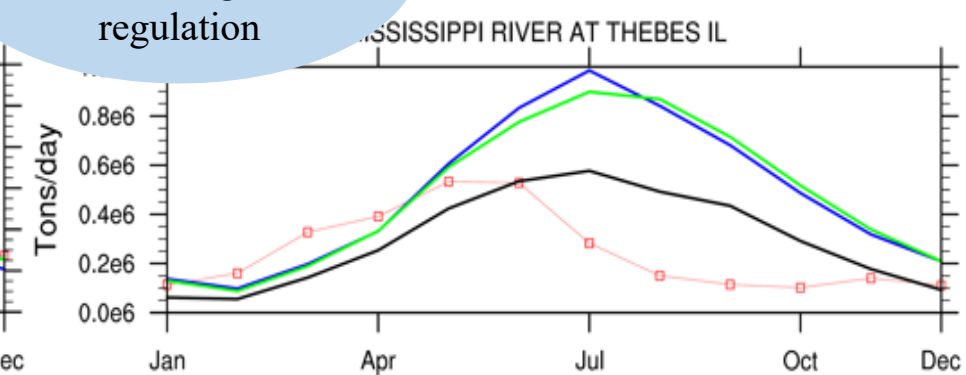
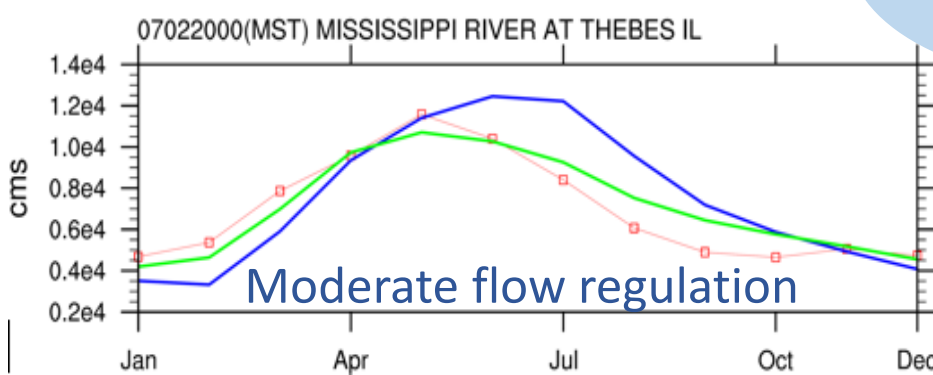
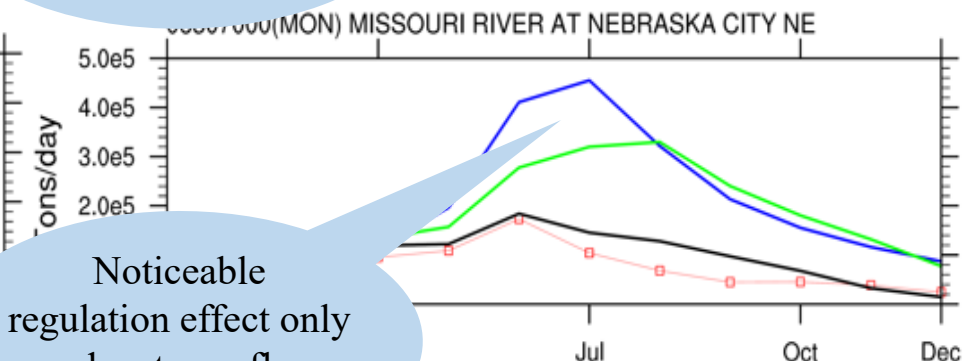
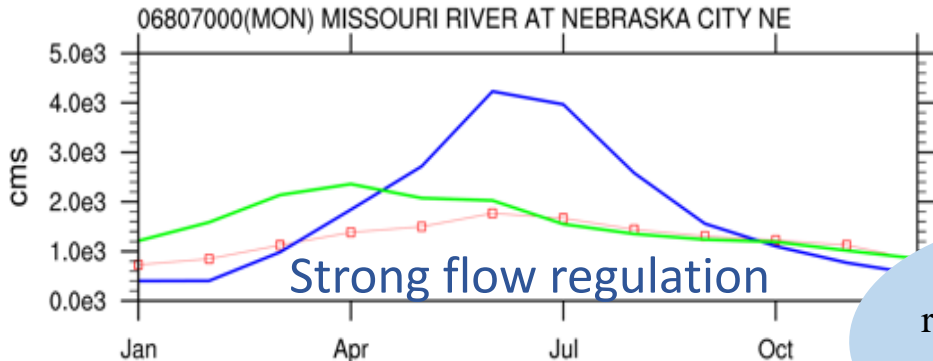
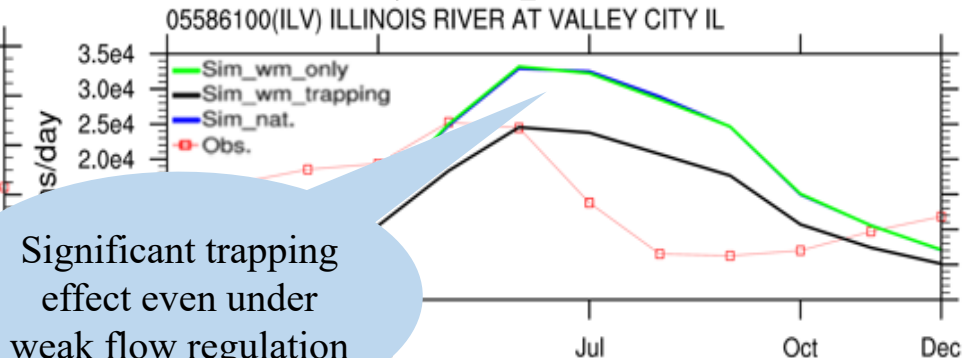


# Reservoir regulation & trapping effects

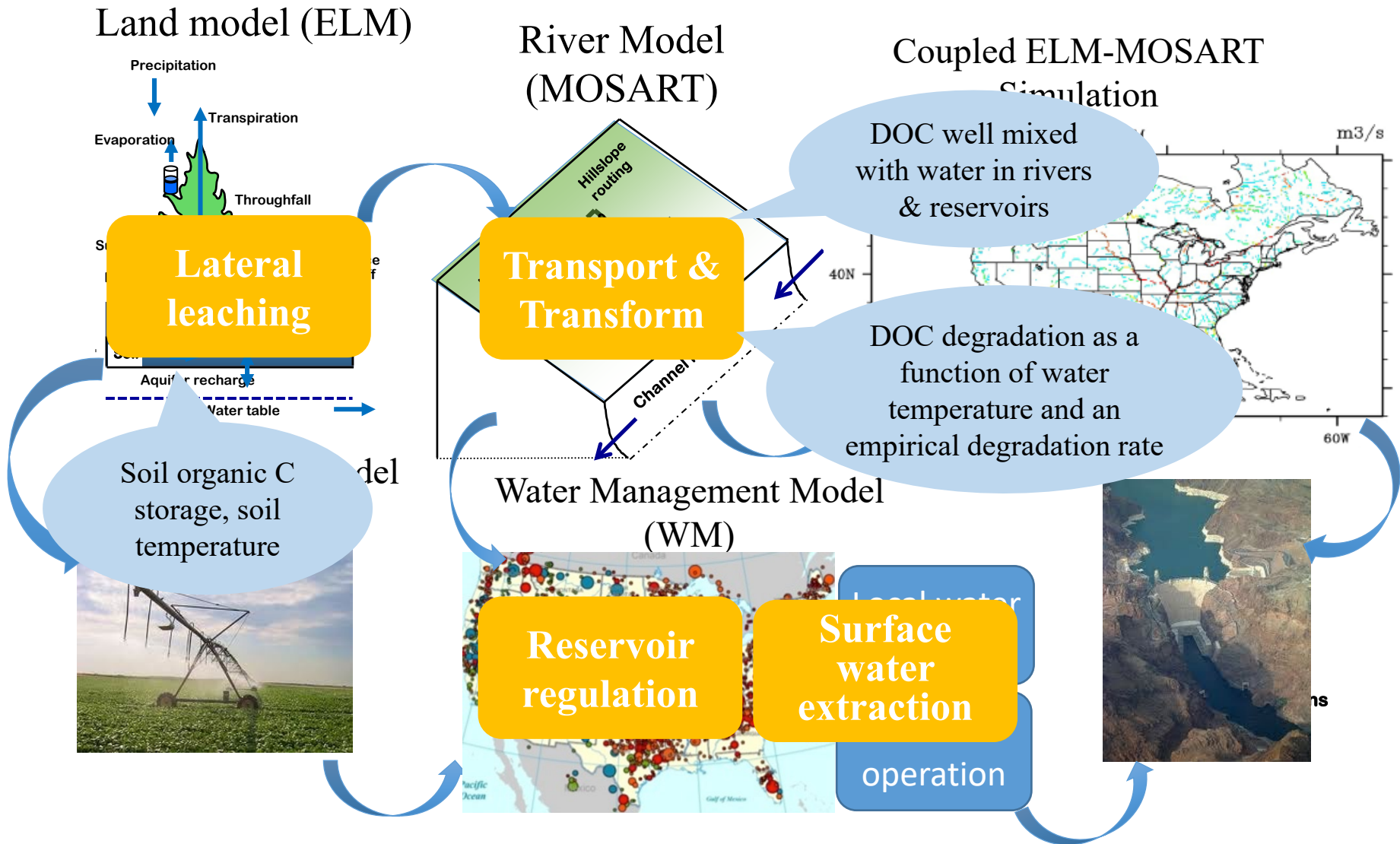
## Mean monthly streamflow



## Mean monthly suspended sediment

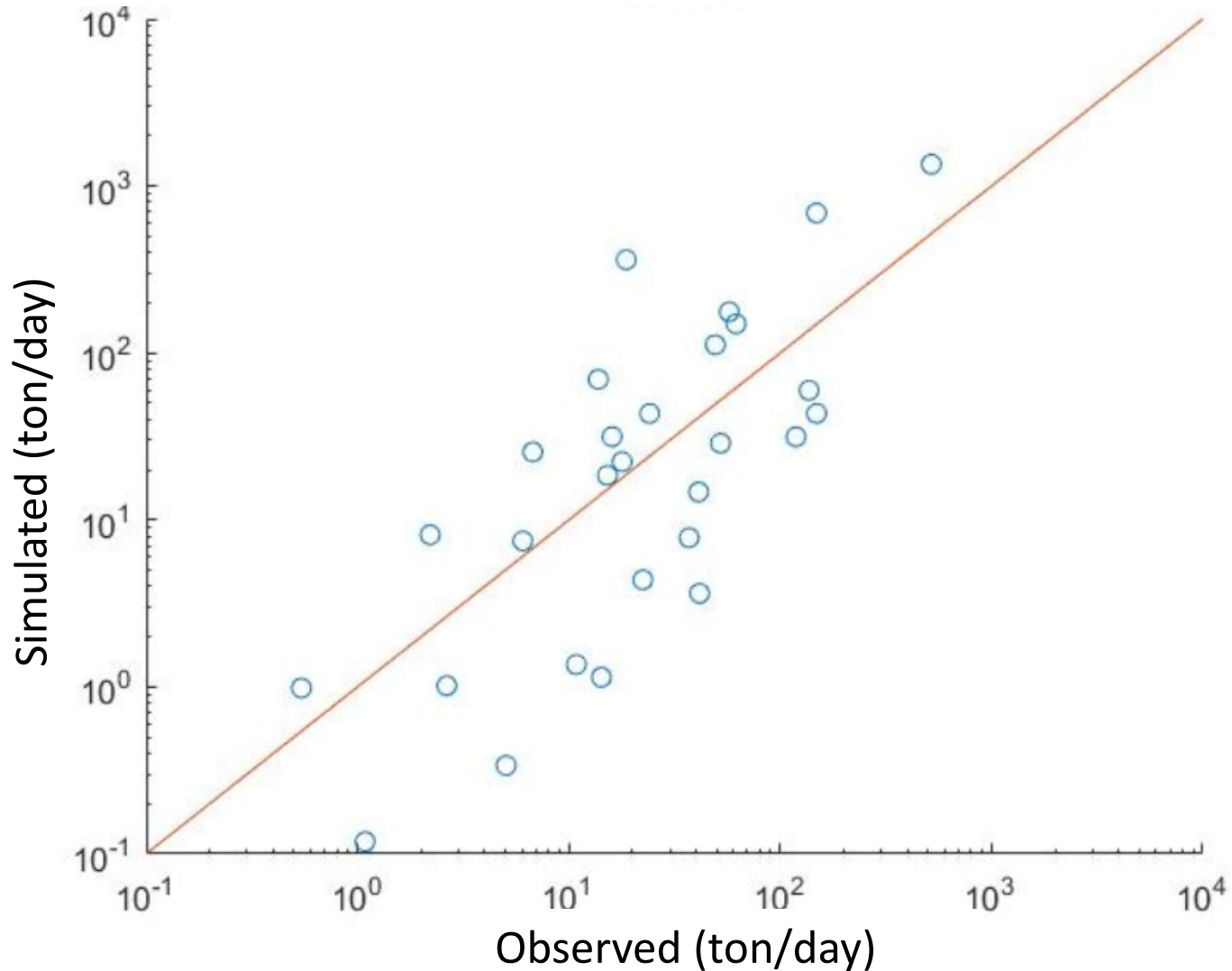


# MOSART-DOC: Dissolved organic carbon



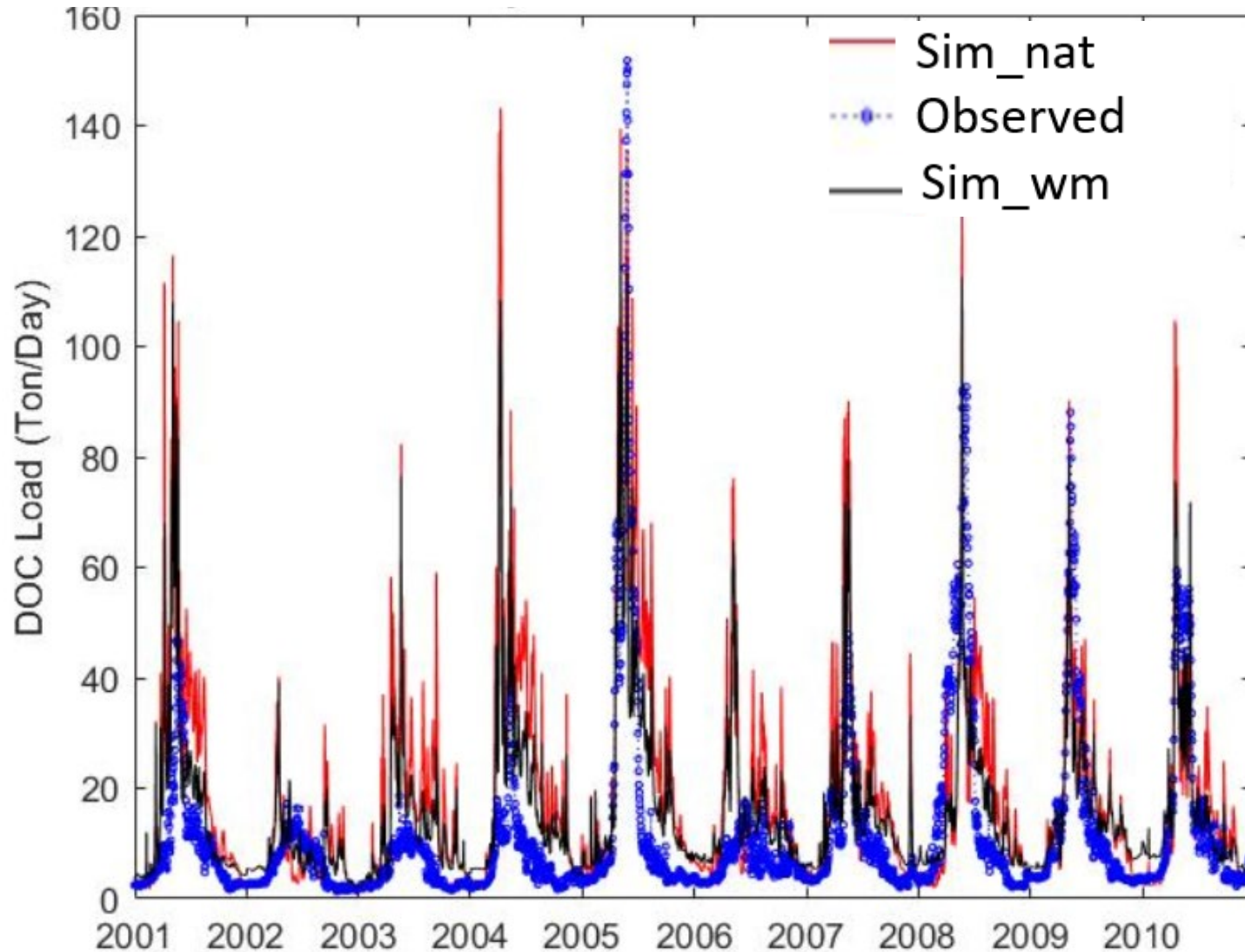
# MOSART-DOC: Preliminary validation

Mean DOC discharge in 2001-2010 at 28 USGS stations

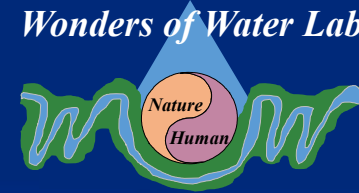


# MOSART-DOC: Preliminary validation

Daily DOC discharge, Rio Grande at Otowi Bridge, NM







# Future work – Riverine BGC data assembling, synthesis and analysis

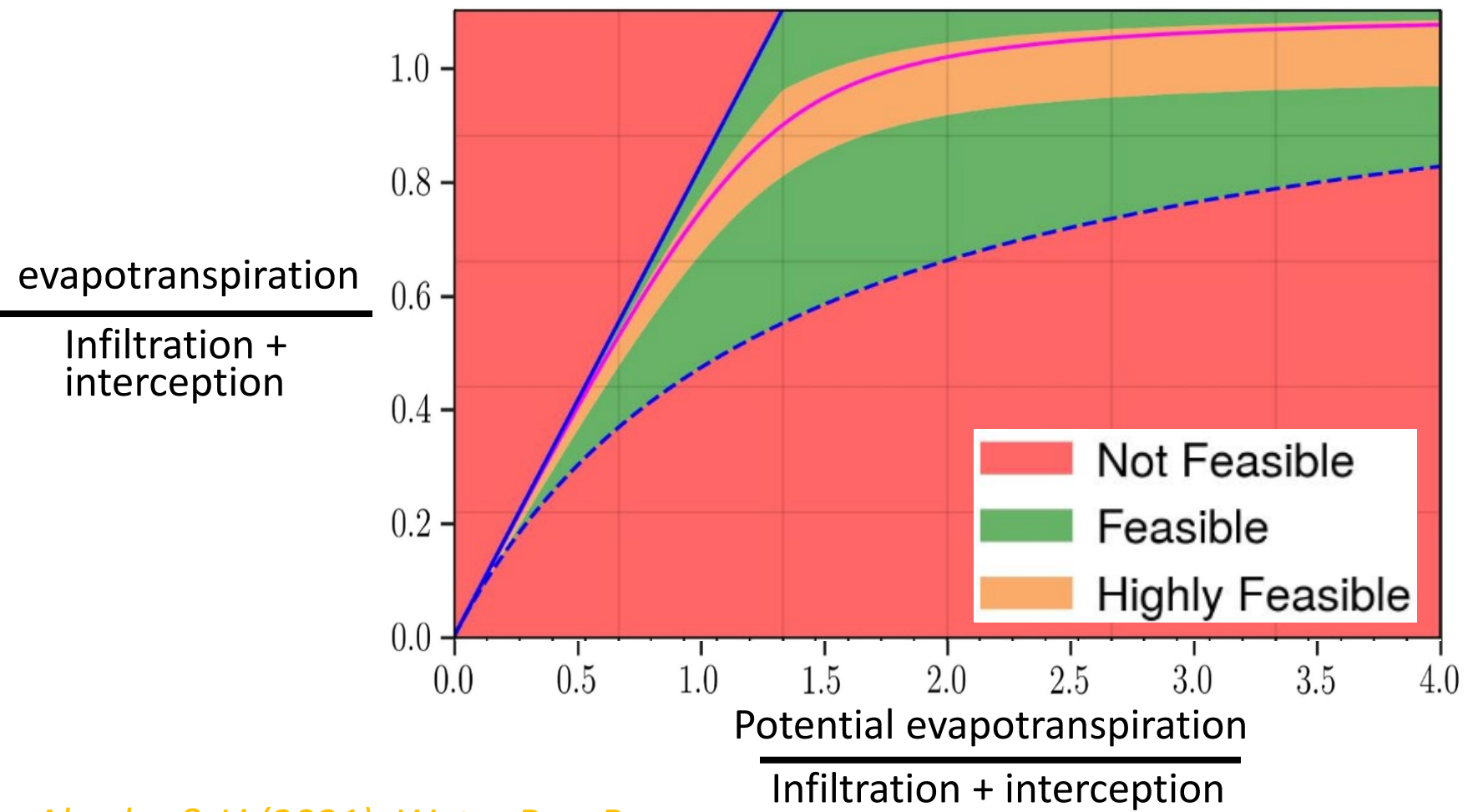
- ❖ Riverine BGC (carbon and nutrients) data collection and synthesis
- ❖ New River related metrics (e.g., as part of ILAMB)
- ❖ Riverine BGC metrics to constrain land-BGC (indirectly) and river-BGC (directly) modeling

# Future work -- New functional relationships to constrain model predictions

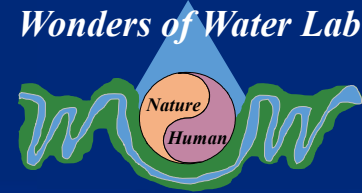
Functional relationships from analysis of observations



Constrain model prediction

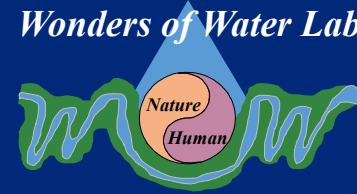


# Future work – Model-driven analysis for improved understanding



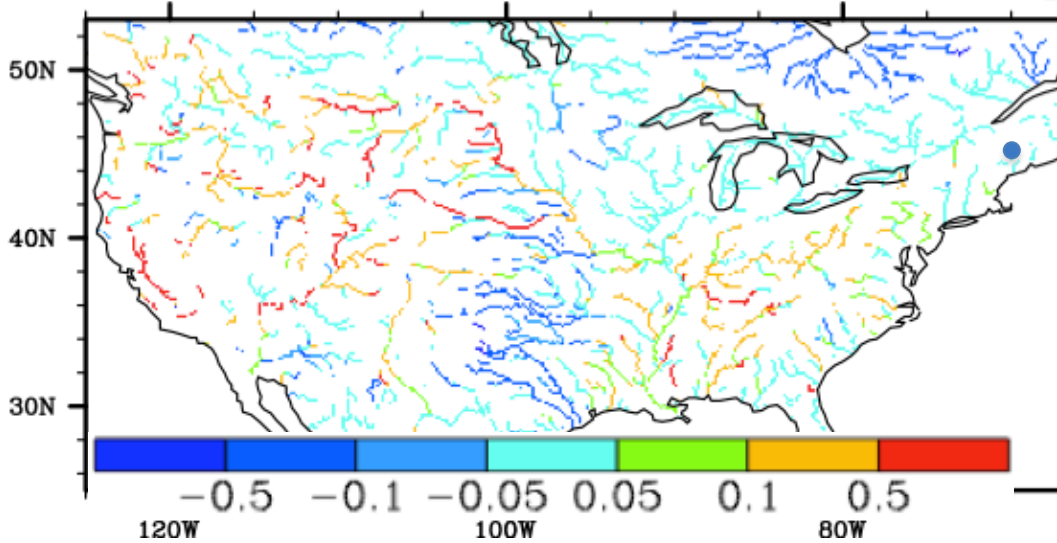
- ❖ How will regional and global climate and socioeconomic drivers affect the carbon exchanges between land-river-ocean?
- ❖ How will water and land management affect CO<sub>2</sub> emission from inland rivers?
- ❖ How will water and land management affect nutrient load from land to rivers and coast?

# Appendix



# Impacts of water management in August-October (low flow + high temp.)

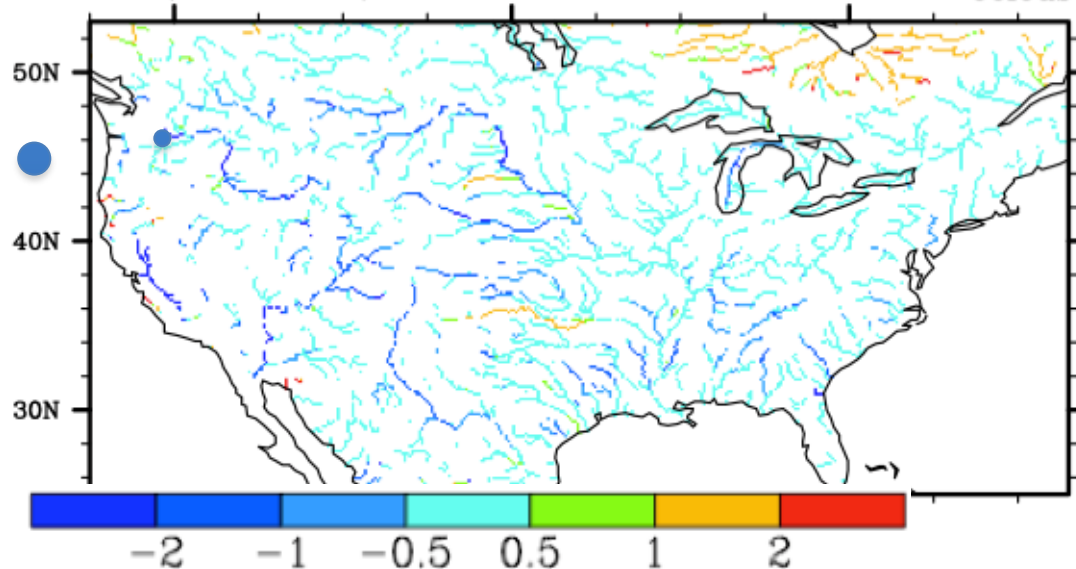
ASO ( $Q_{wm0} - Q_{nat}$ ) /  $Q_{nat}$



Increasing of flow

ASO ( $T_{wm0} - T_{nat}$ )

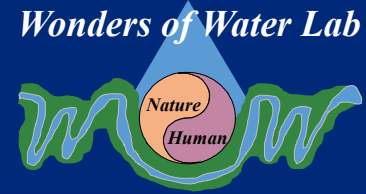
Celcus



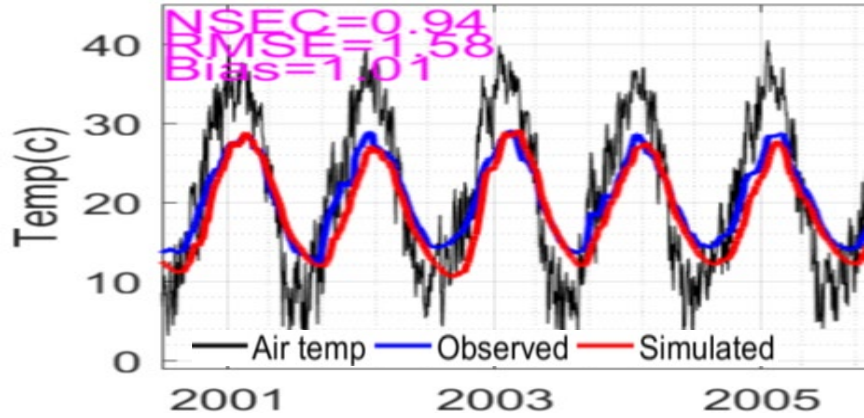
Decreasing of water temp.



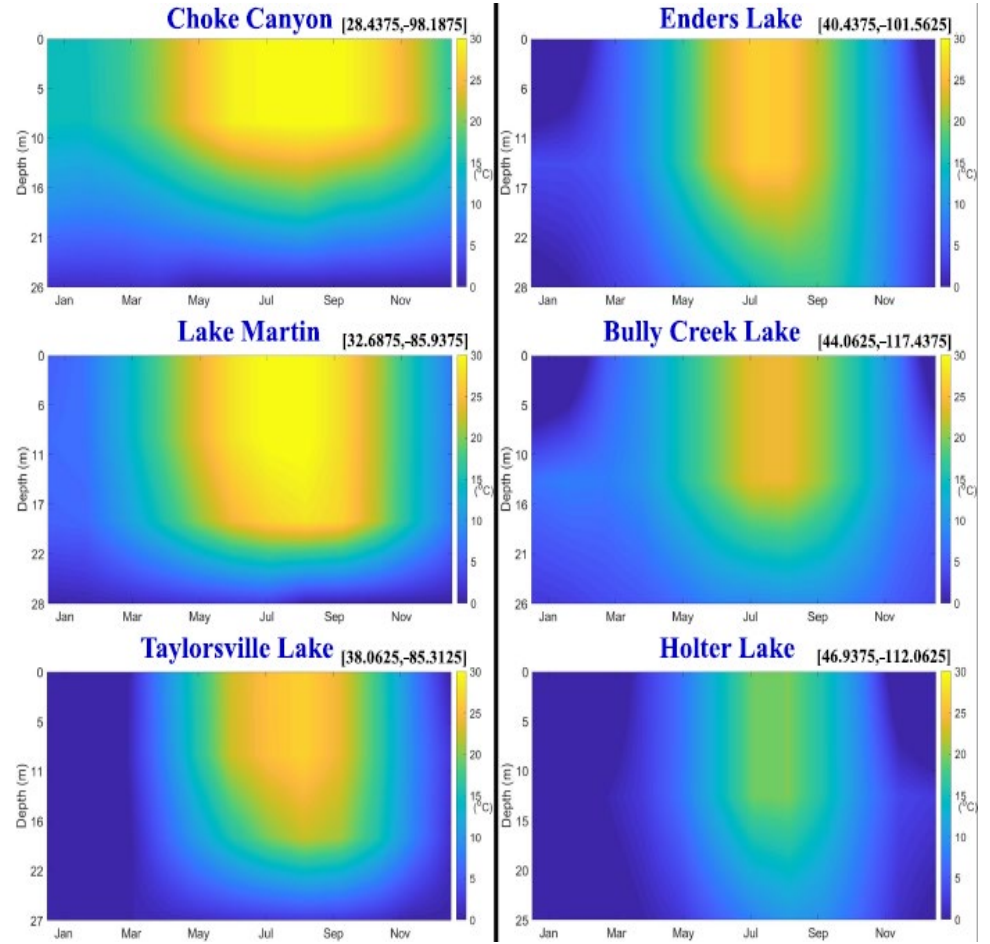
# MOSART-heat: reservoir thermal stratification



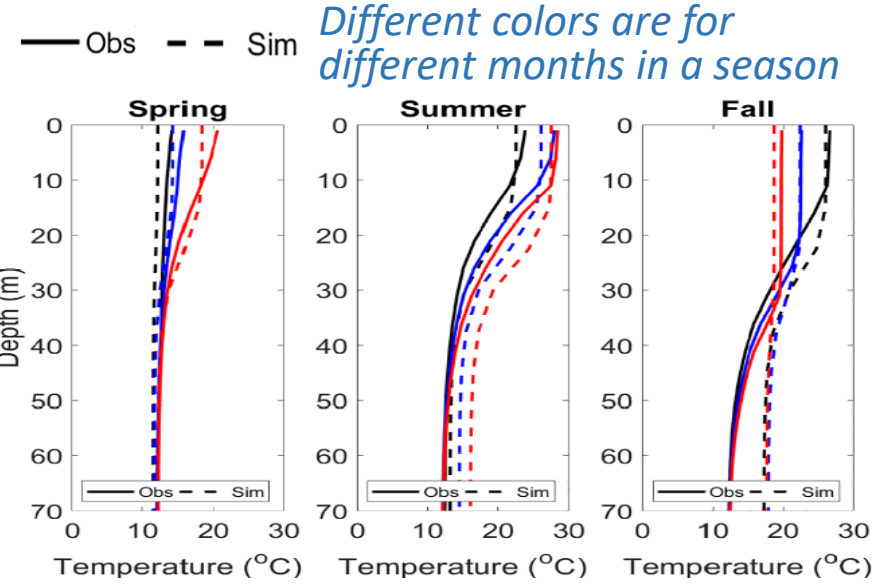
## Lake-Mead surface temperature



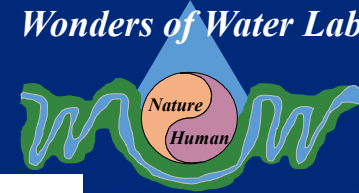
## Stratification effects decreases from low to high latitude



## Lake-Mead vertical temp. profile

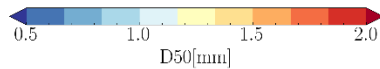
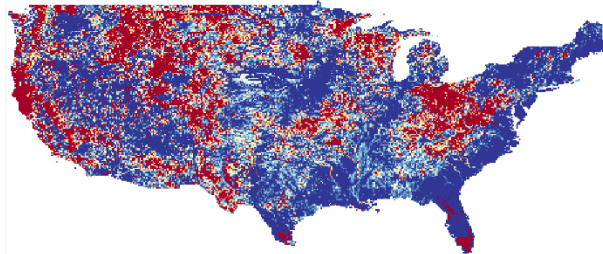


Yigzaw et al., 2018, 2019

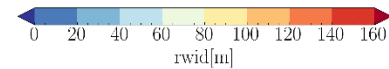
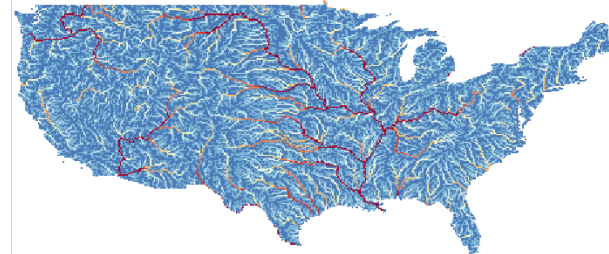


# MOSART-sediment: parameterization over the U.S.

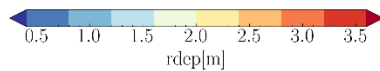
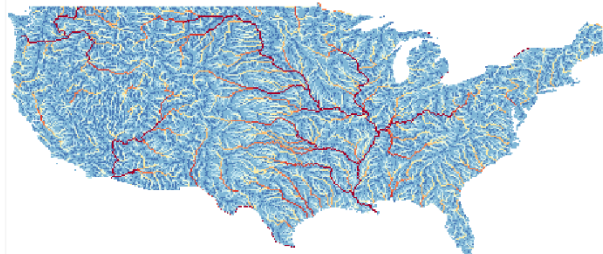
a) Median bed-material particle size



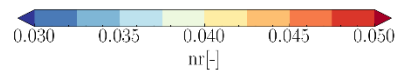
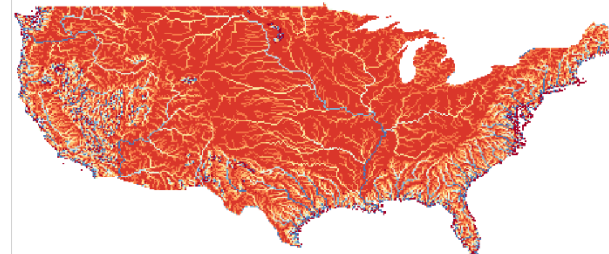
b) Bankfull width of main channel



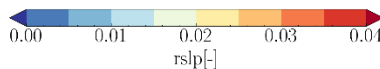
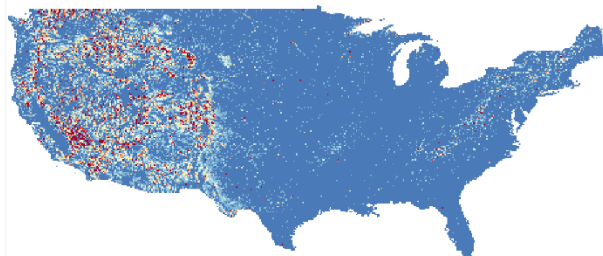
c) Bankfull depth of main channel



d) Manning roughness for main channel



e) Main channel slope



f) Reservoir storage capacity

