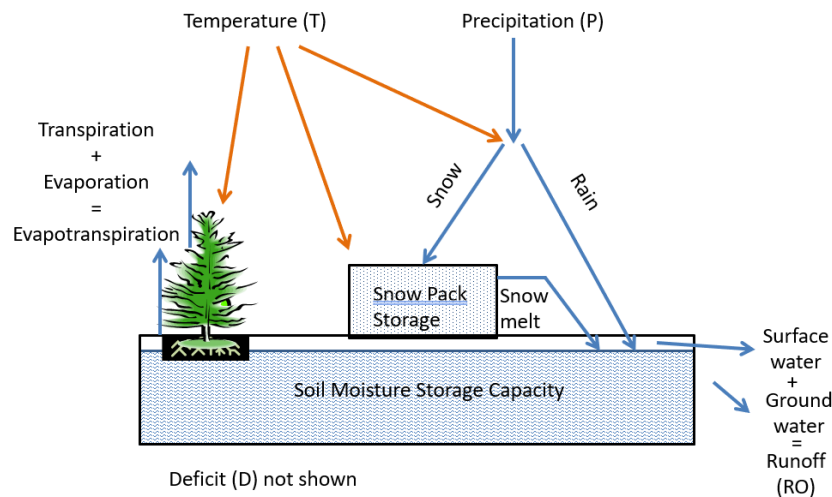


Historical and Projected Water Balance Report for GOSP

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21 February, 2021

Water balance is the mathematical accounting of water input and movement through the environment. It accounts for water storage in different phases (ice, liquid) and loss to the atmosphere (gas) via evapotranspiration. Water balance integrates the interactions of temperature and precipitation to estimate water availability, movement to streams and ground water and use by plants. Water balance accounts for heat load on different aspects and water holding capacity of different soil types. Water balance represents the modification of regional weather and climate to represent the biophysical conditions at local scales. For these reasons, water balance is usually more strongly correlated with natural resource response (plant growth, stream flow, fire danger) than temperature or precipitation.



Modified from McCabe and Markstrom 2007

This report is created from temperature and precipitation data that is input to a water balance model. The historical temperature and precipitation data are from gridMET (<http://www.climatologylab.org/gridmet.html>). The future climate projections, MRI-CGCM3 RCP 8.5 and CCSM4 RCP 8.5, are from the CMIP5 experiments (<https://www.wcrp-climate.org/wgcm-cmip/wgcm-cmip5>). The water balance model is maintained by the National Park Service (Mike Tercek, David Thoma and John Gross). Collectively this report summarizes historical and projected biophysical environmental conditions from 1980-2100 at the single grid cell level (gridMET = 4km; projections = 1km). A link to the NPS water balance gridded products can be found here (<http://www.yellowstone.solutions/thredds/catalog.html>).

Model Selection

The models used in this analysis were chosen based upon which two climate futures best bracket the range of possibilities. For this region, the model selection was based off of the latitude and longitude for each park centroid, plotted on the scatterplot visualization of future projections from the MACA website.

(https://climate.northwestknowledge.net/MACA/vis_scatterplot.php). Models were selected to represent a “drier and hotter” climate future (the bottom right of the scatterplot) and a “wetter and hotter” climate future (the upper left of the scatterplot).

d ## Annual values through time

The variables of runoff, rain, potential evapotranspiration (PET), actual evapotranspiration (AET), and deficit are summed to show annual values through time. Accumulated snow water equivalent (SWE) shows the max value for the year regardless of the month it occurs in. Accumulated growing degree days (AGDD) starts accumulating on October 1 of the previous year, and the max value is taken at its highest point. Soil water shows the mean value for the year.

The reason for the different summary statistics is because hydrologist use these variables in different ways. Water variables that don't have an upper limit like rain, runoff, evapostranspiration and deficit can accumulate indefinitely within a calendar year, whereas soil moisture is limited by the soil water holding capacity so it is averaged on an annual basis. Temperature variables are averaged by convention and growing degree days are summed to account for the seasonal accumulation of heat that controls biological metabolism and thus growth rates and phenology when water is available. For the variables that are accumulated, we take the max of the variable because it is already a summation of the total through the year.

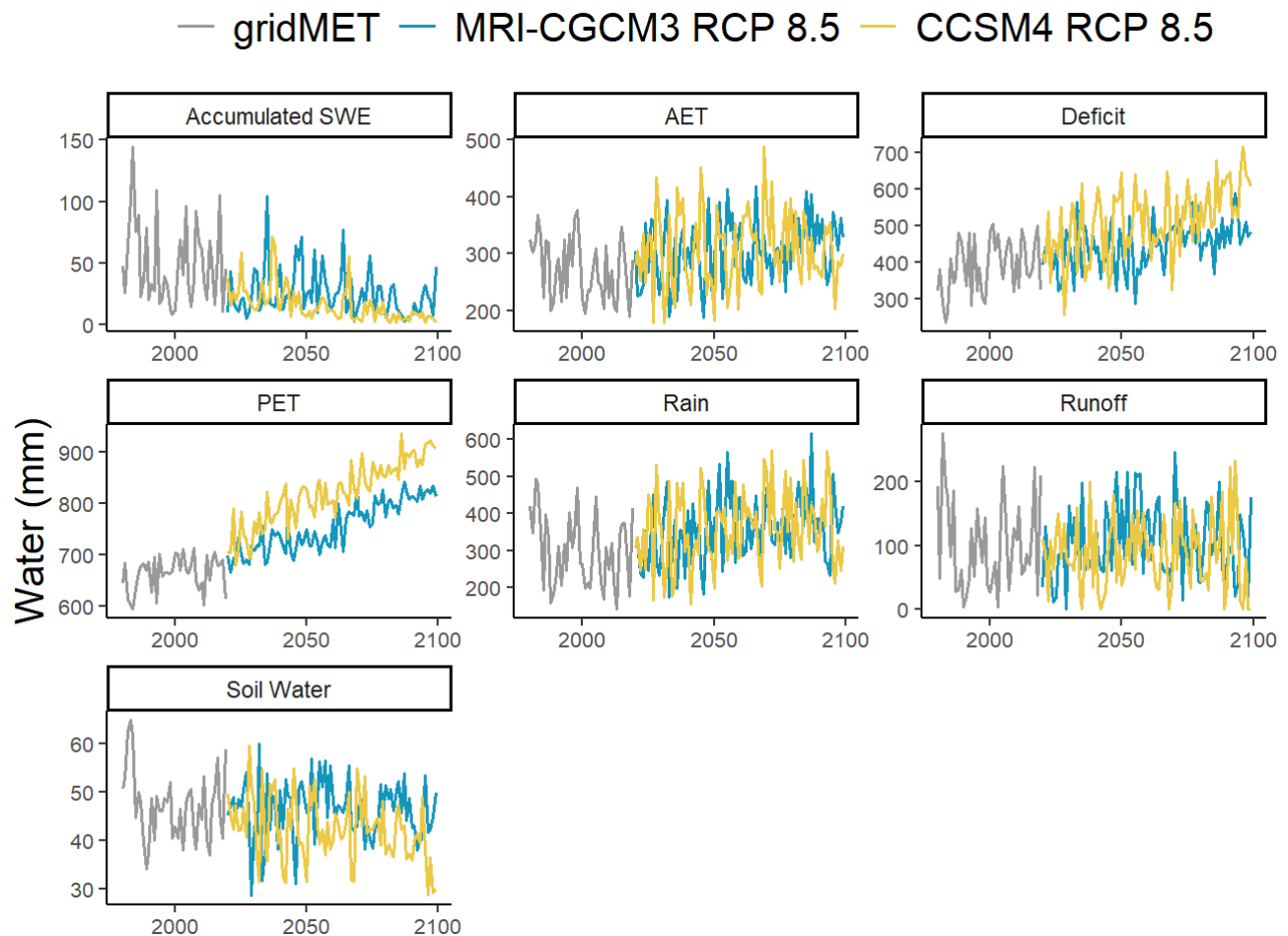


Figure 1. Annual averages over time. The gray line represents historical data modeled from gridMET climate data, the turquoise line represents MRI-CGCM3 rcp85 and the yellow line represents CCSM4 rcp85

Deficit v. Actual Evapotranspiration (AET)

Deficit (D) and actual evapotranspiration (AET) represent unmet water needs of vegetation and vegetation water use. They are good predictors of vegetation type, and are useful variables in understanding climate stress on vegetation and how vegetation may transition in the future (Stephenson, 1998). If the clustering of AET and deficit change in climate space, vegetation assemblages will respond and changes in assemblages will eventually reflect the new climate space. The figure below (from Stephenson) shows how AET v. D differs across bioregions in the U.S.

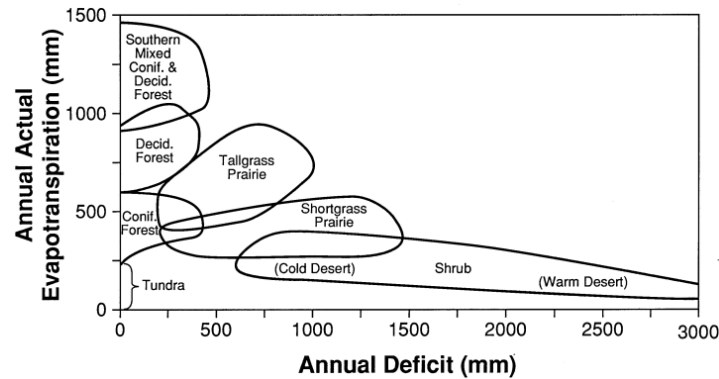
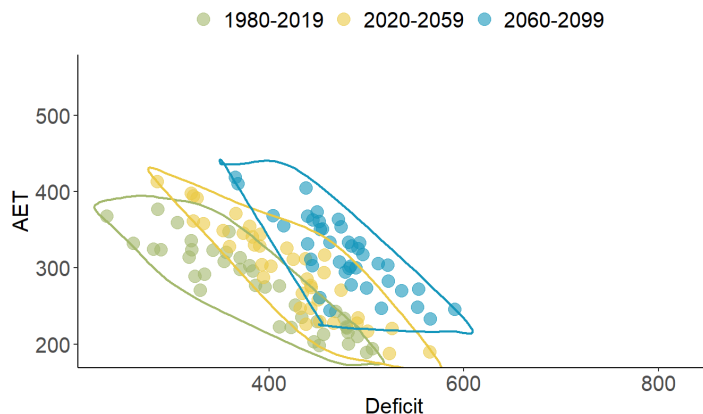


Figure 2. Stephenson (1998)

Deficit v. AET MRI-CGCM3 RCP 8.5



Deficit v. AET CCSM4 RCP 8.5

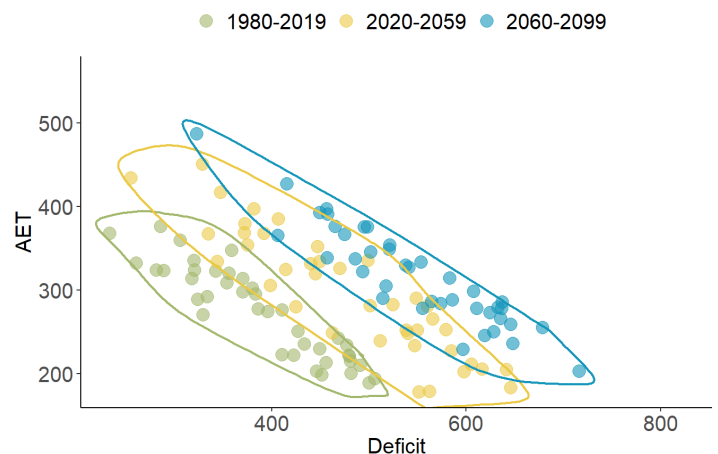
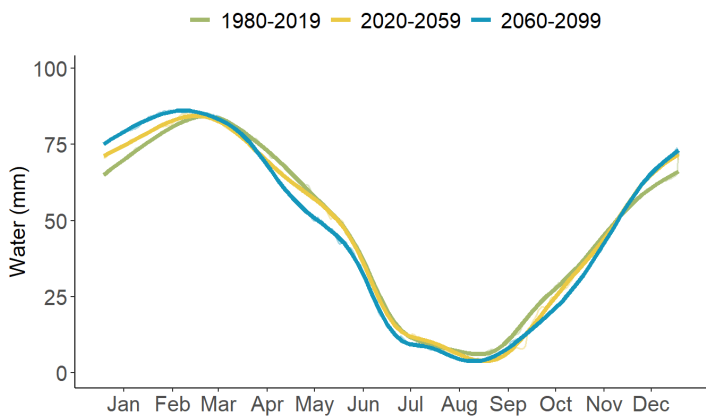


Figure 3. Modeled Deficit vs. AET. The points are annual sums of daily observations in each year. The green points represent 1980-2019; the yellow points 2020-2059; and the turquoise points 2060-2099. The contours around each set of points encircle the climate space for MRI-CGCM3 rcp85 and CCSM4 rcp85.

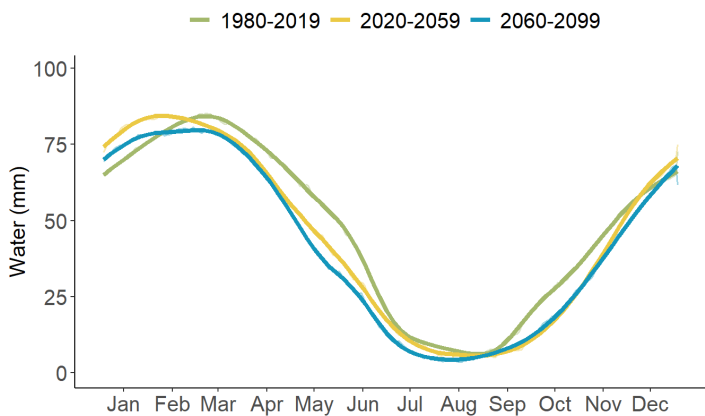
Water Balance Graphs

Soil Water

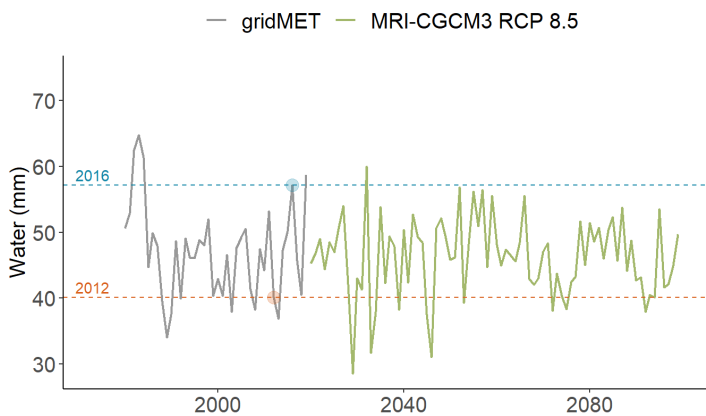
Soil Water Seasonality
MRI-CGCM3 RCP 8.5



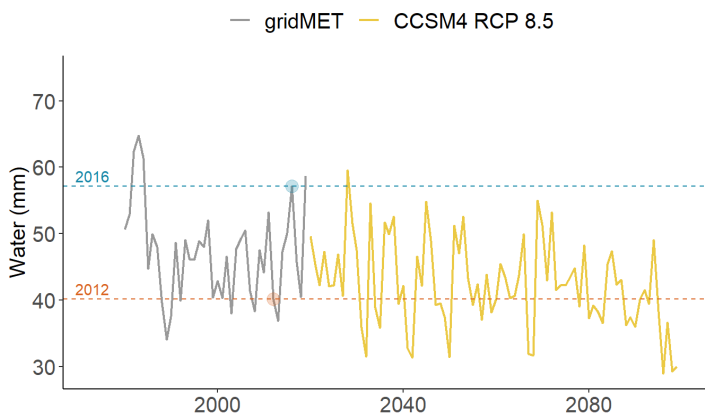
Soil Water Seasonality CCSM4
RCP 8.5



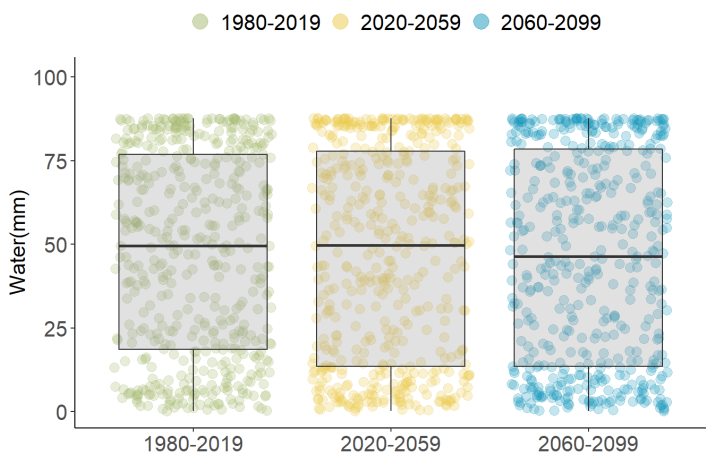
Annual Soil Water MRI-CGCM3
RCP 8.5



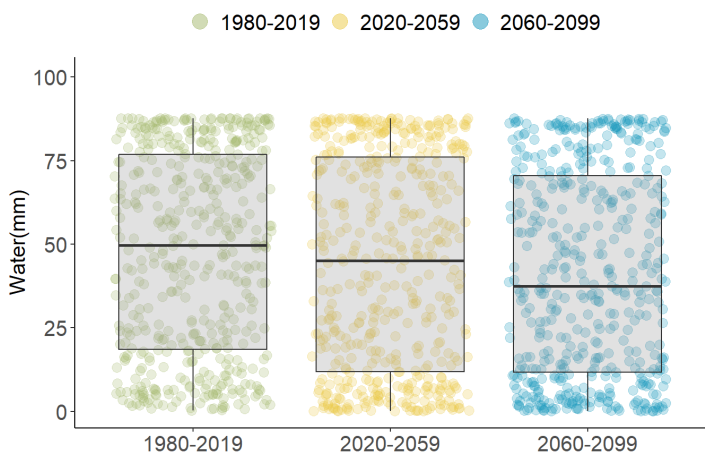
Annual Soil Water CCSM4 RCP
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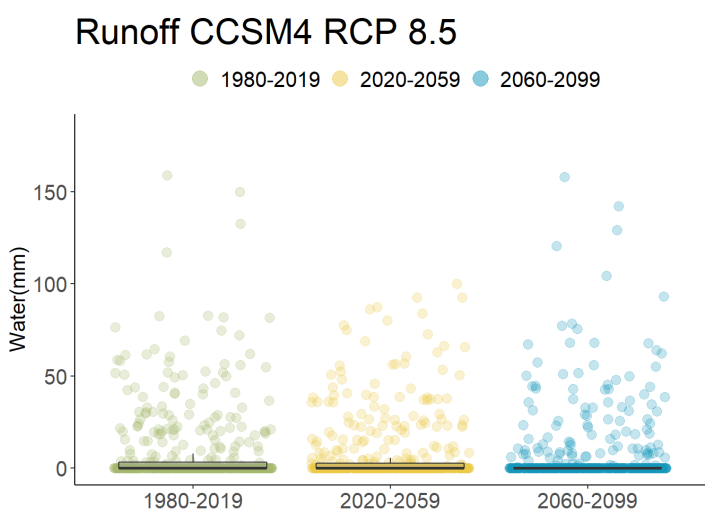
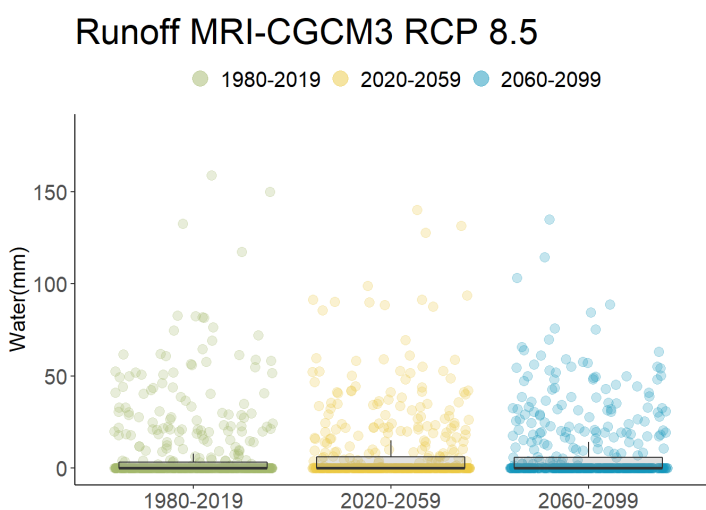
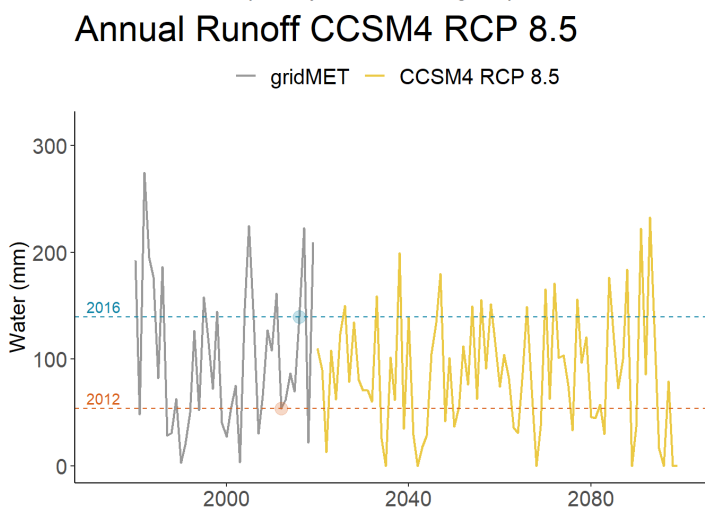
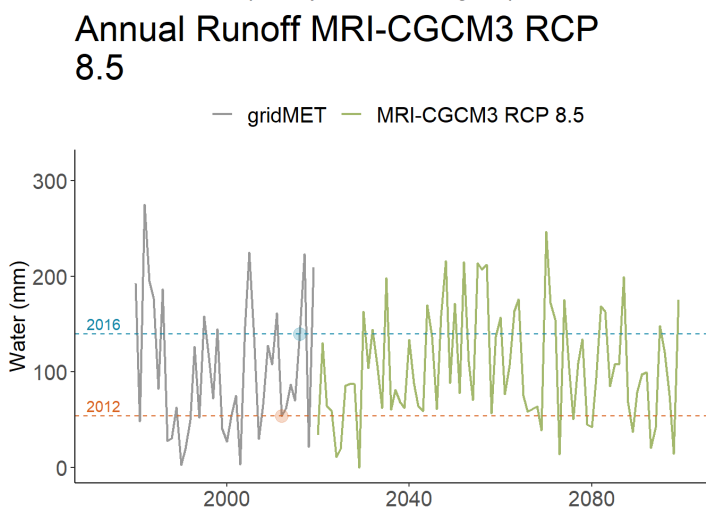
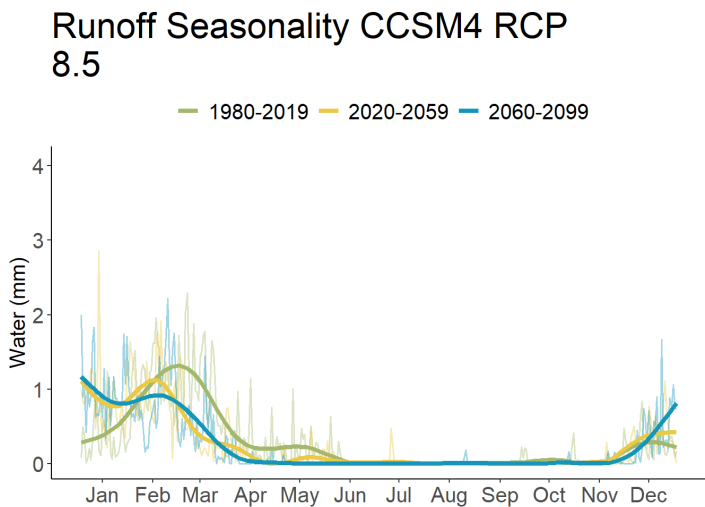
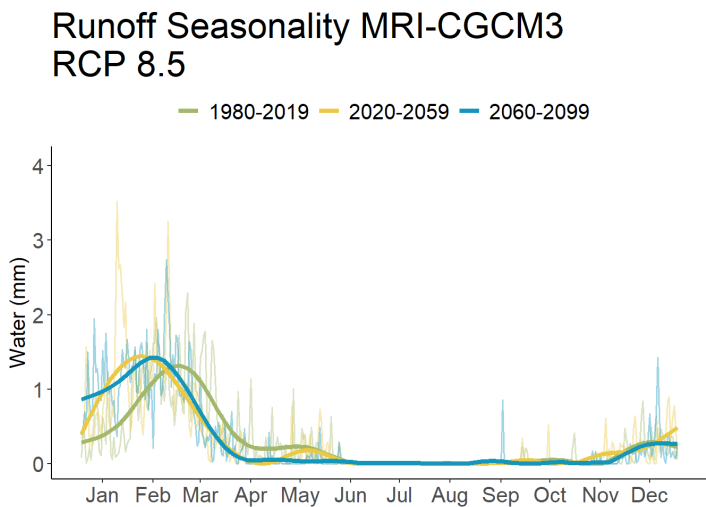
Soil Water MRI-CGCM3 RCP 8.5



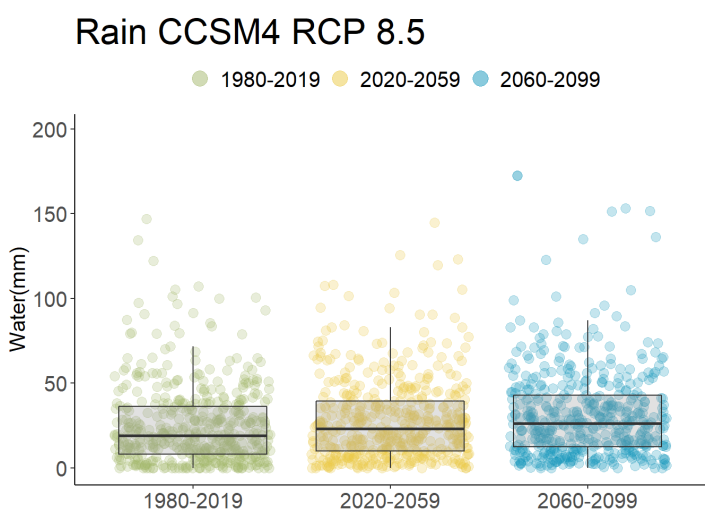
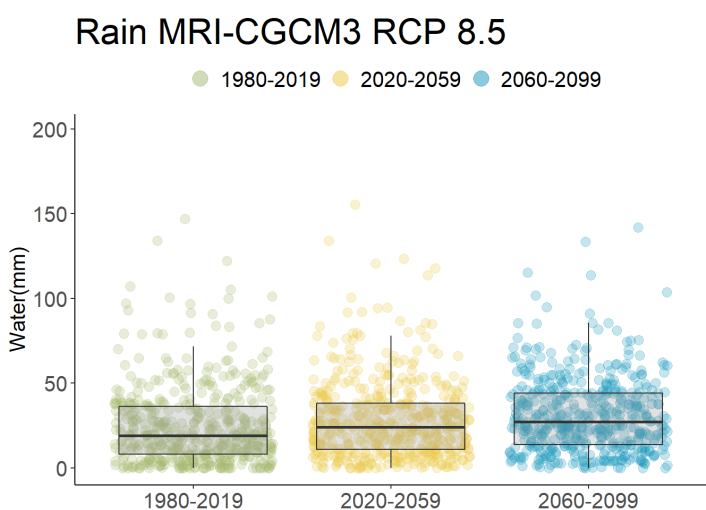
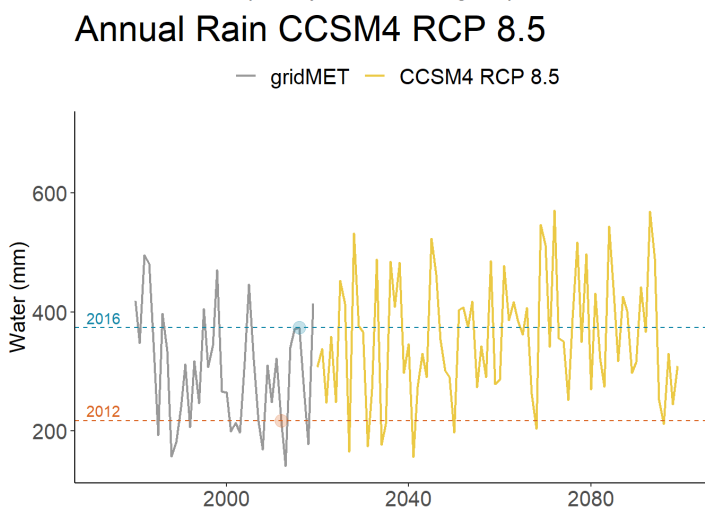
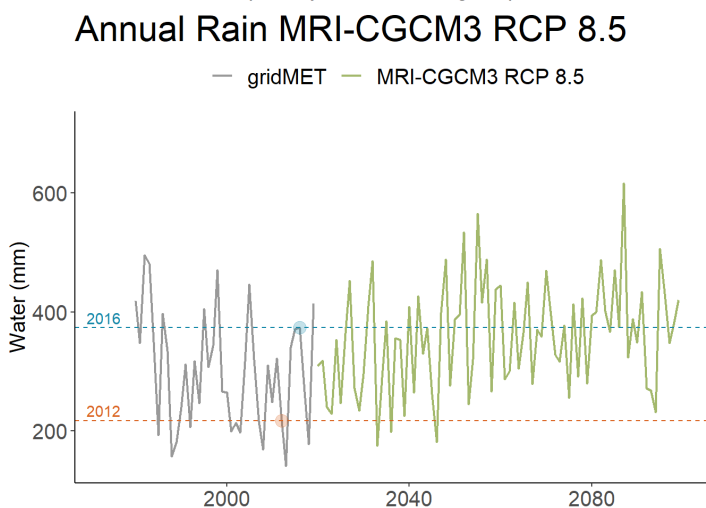
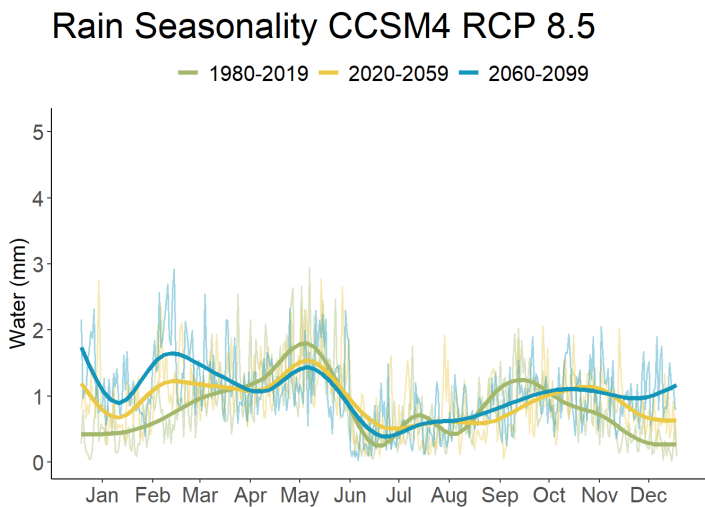
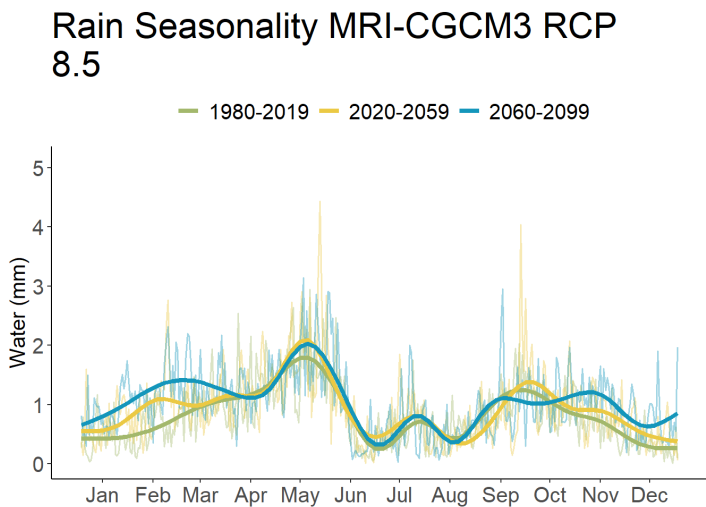
Soil Water CCSM4 RCP 8.5



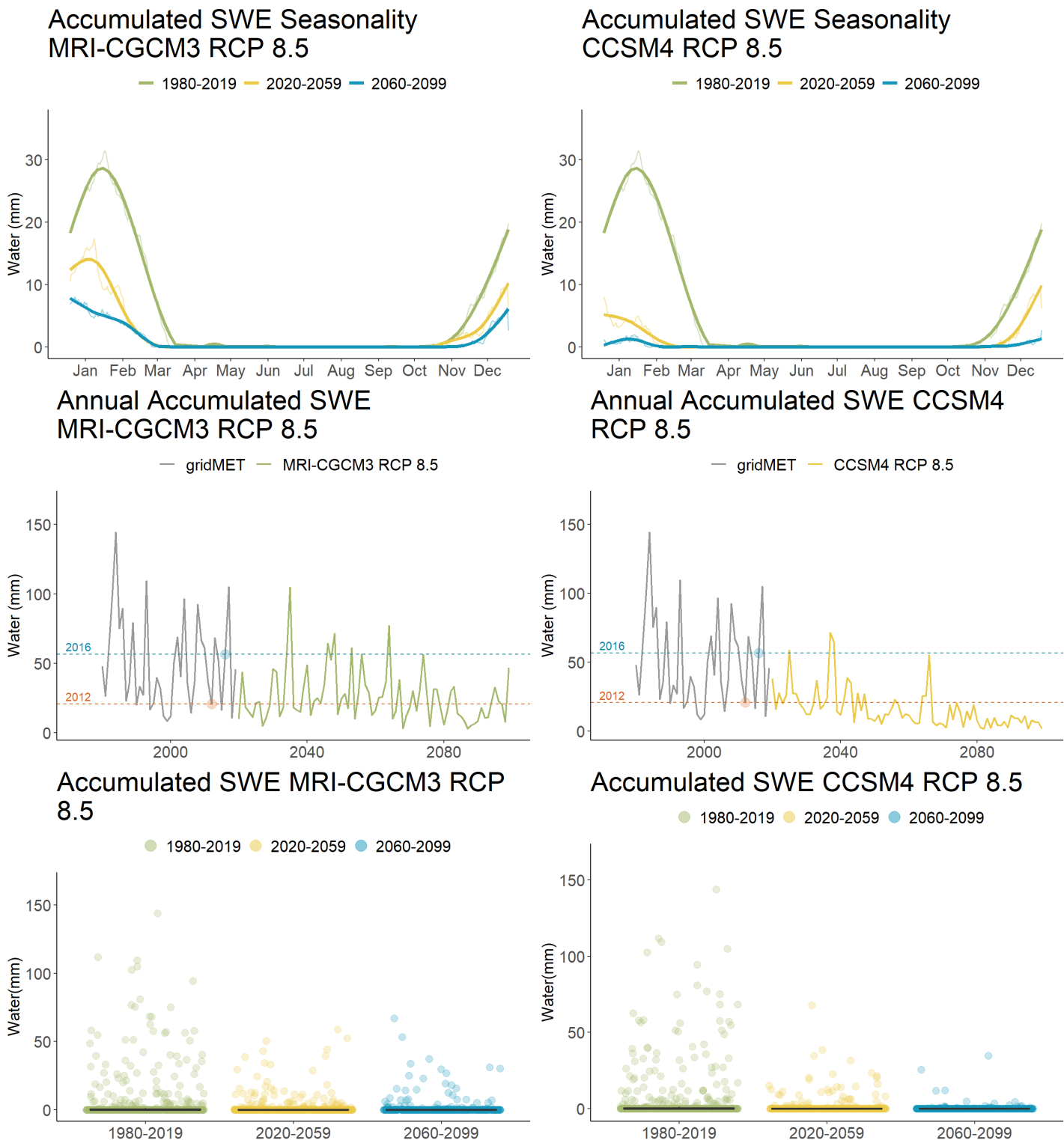
Runoff



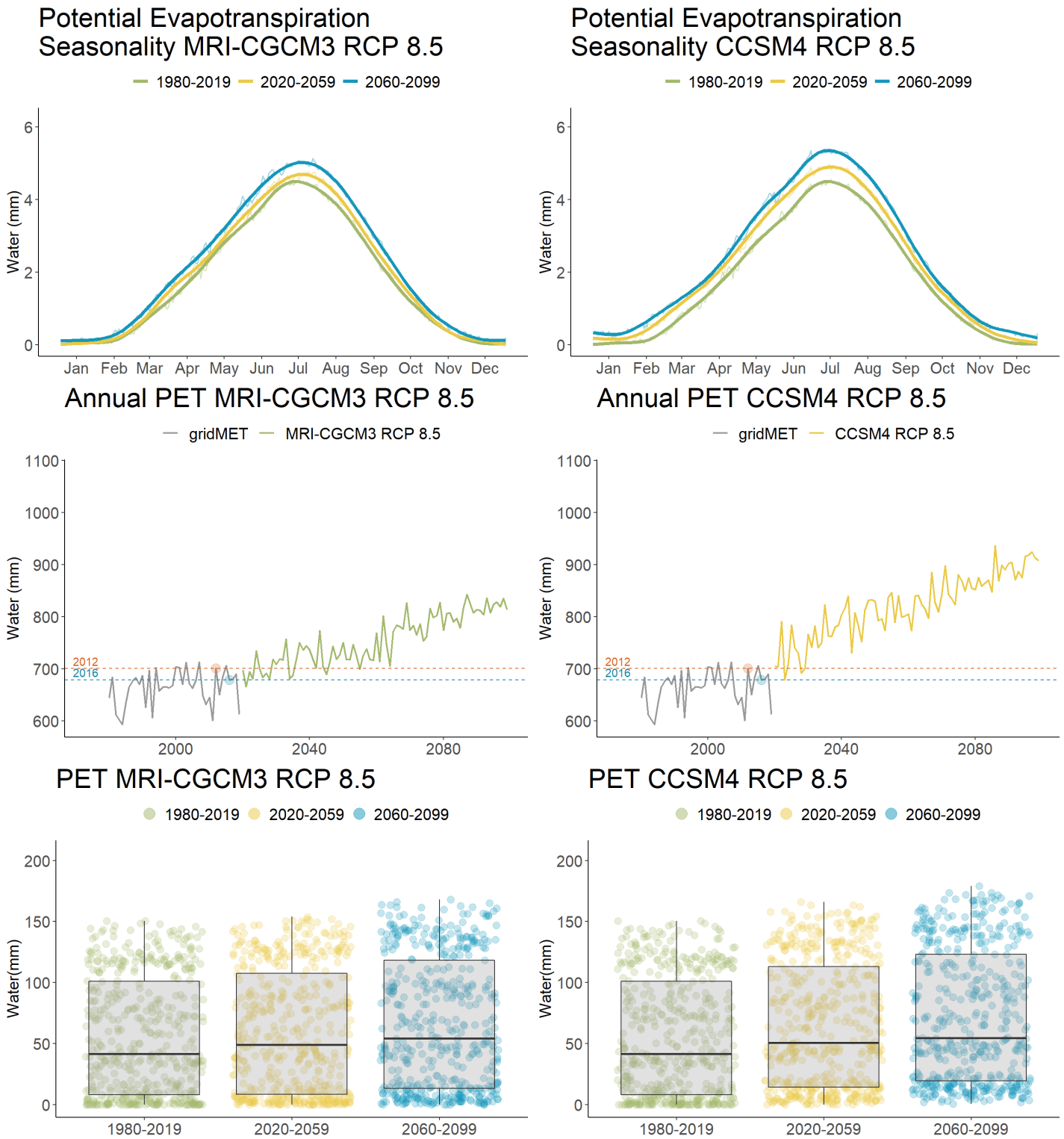
Rain



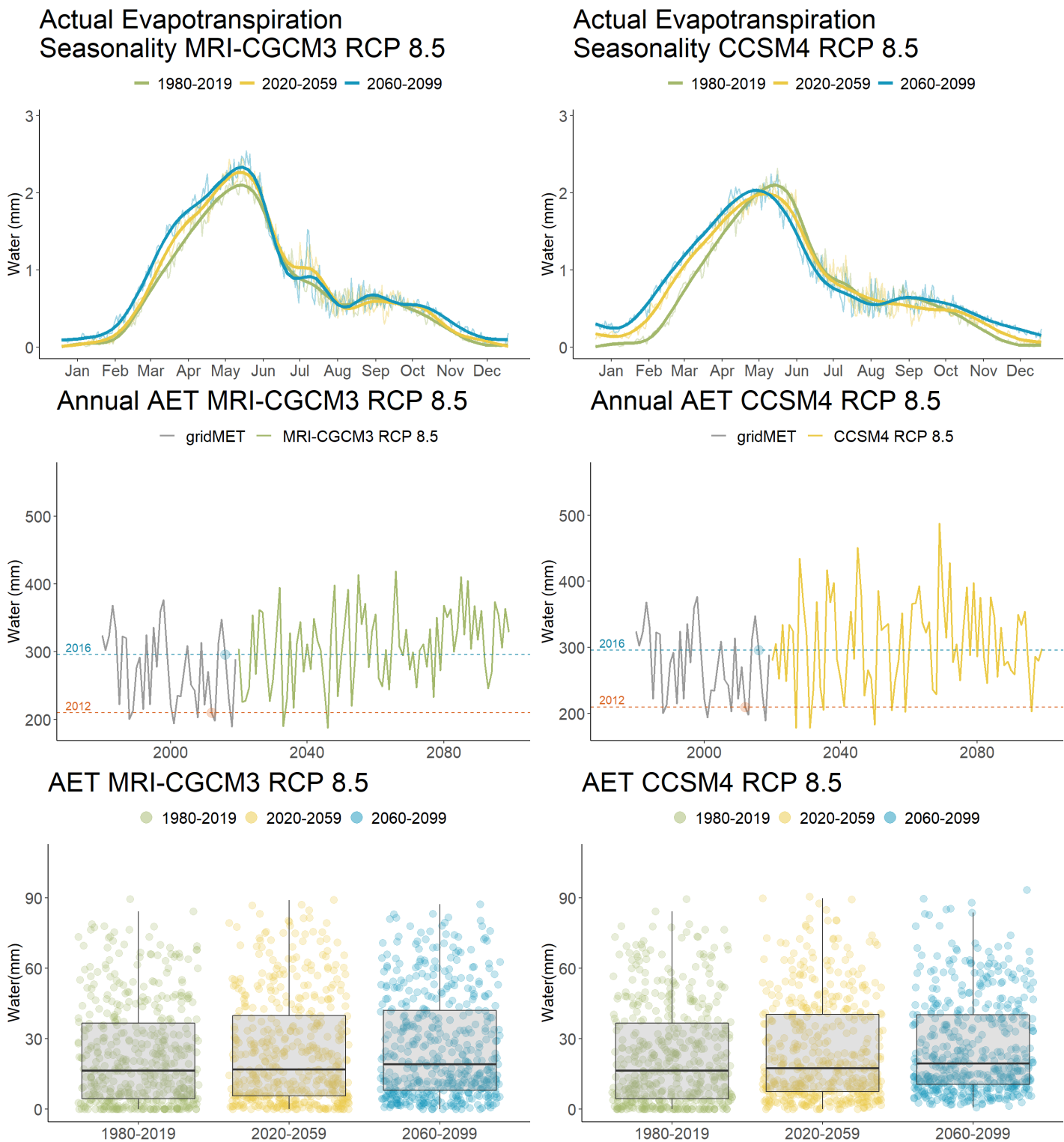
Accumulated Snow Water Equivalent (SWE)



Potential Evapotranspiration (PET)

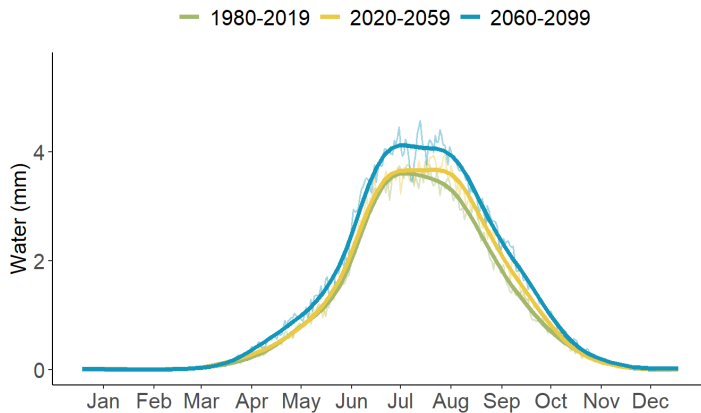


Actual Evapotranspiration (AET)

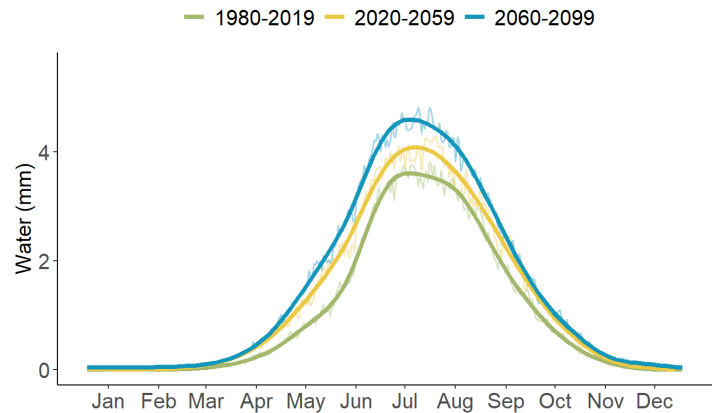


Deficit

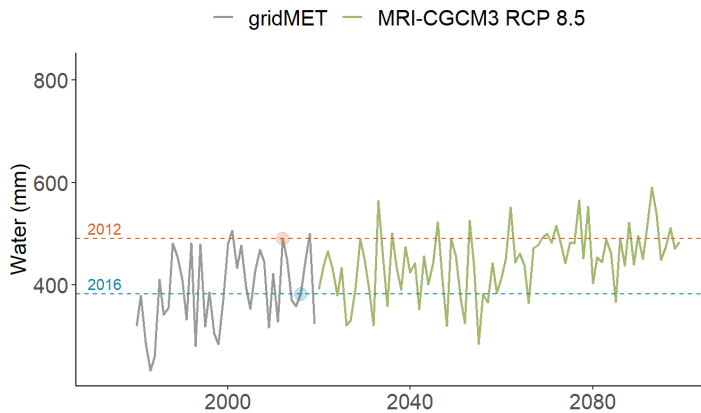
Deficit Seasonality MRI-CGCM3
RCP 8.5



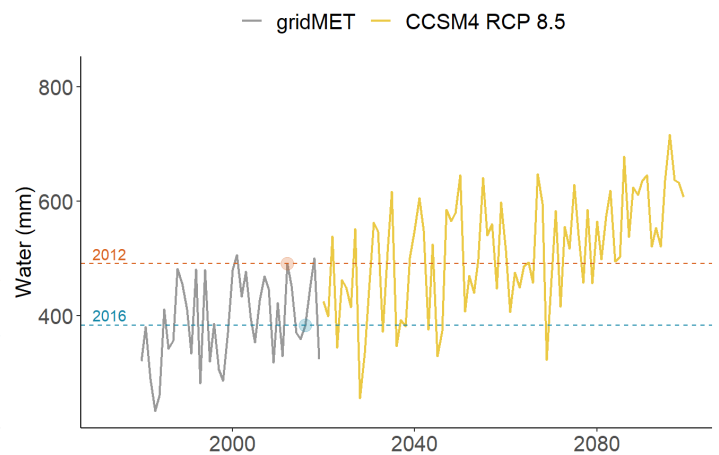
Deficit Seasonality CCSM4 RCP
8.5



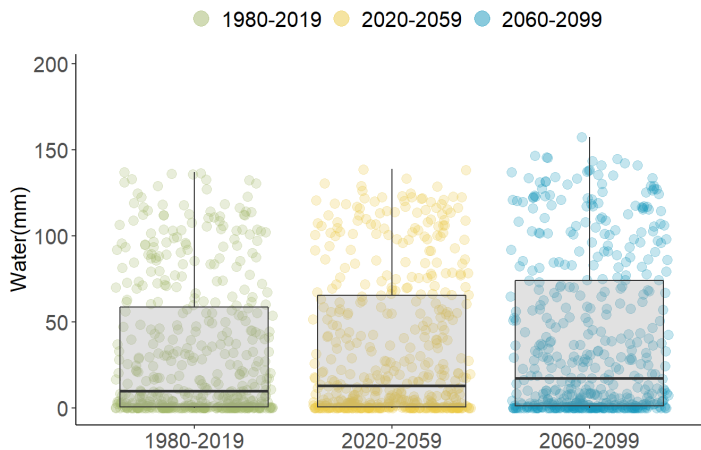
Annual Deficit MRI-CGCM3 RCP
8.5



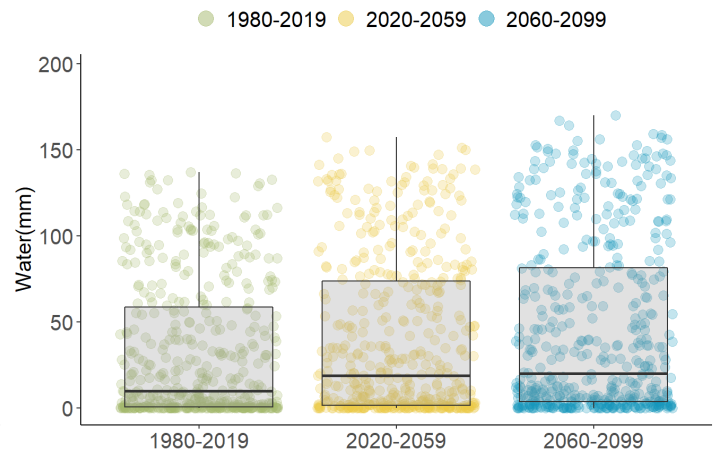
Annual Deficit CCSM4 RCP 8.5



Deficit MRI-CGCM3 RCP 8.5



Deficit CCSM4 RCP 8.5



Works Cited

Stephenson, N. (1998). Actual evapotranspiration and deficit: biologically meaningful correlates of vegetation distribution across spatial scales. *Journal of biogeography*, 25(5), 855-870.