

# Removing Artificial Barriers in Nationwide Hydrologic Simulations

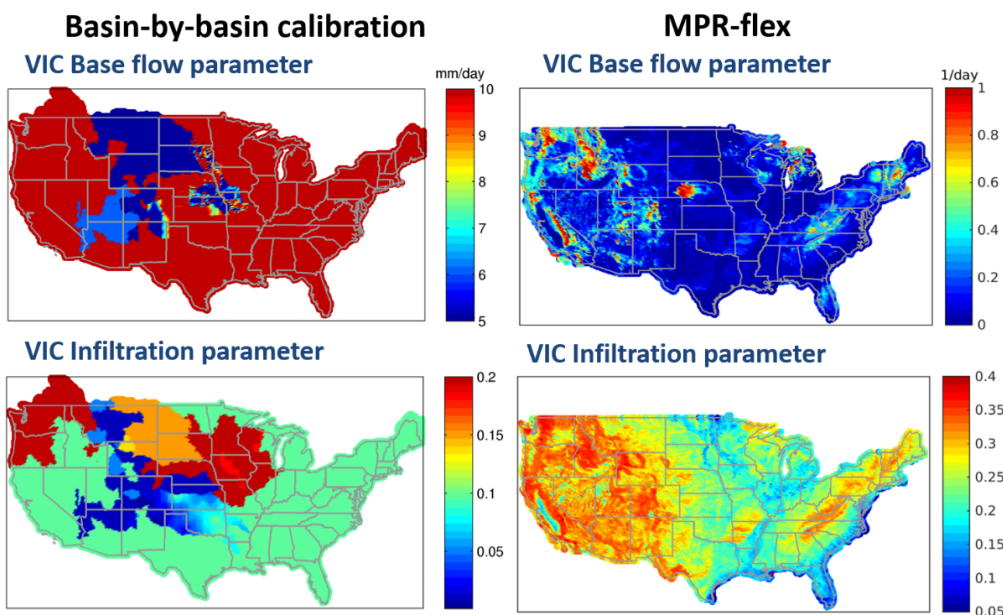
Climate change is affecting the amount and timing of water reaching U.S. rivers and streams. To continue to manage systems effectively and minimize risks, water managers and planners conduct climate impact assessments, which use computer models to project future changes, their associated risks, and opportunities for adaptation.

## THE CHALLENGE

Hydrologic models estimate the exchange of water and energy at the land surface using physically-based equations that represent the features of different locations (e.g., forests v. grasslands) based on parameters that vary spatially. While many parameter values are based on satellite information or geological surveys, others are estimated through calibration (e.g., adjust parameter values to match historical streamflow). Parameter estimation over large domains is especially difficult. Consequently, many current large scale hydrologic assessments rely on spatially inconsistent parameter fields (left panels in figure below) resulting from individual basin calibration, or spatially constant parameters resulting from the adoption of default or a-priori estimates.

## FACING THIS CHALLENGE

Scientists and engineers in RAL's Hydrometeorological Applications Program at the National Center for Atmospheric Research are collaborating with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the University of Washington to build a model-independent, flexible parameter estimation tool that enables continental-domain applications of multiple hydrologic models in a spatially consistent way.



Comparison of parameter fields for the Variable Infiltration Capacity (VIC) hydrologic model resulting from basin-by-basin calibration (left) and from use of the Multi-scale Parameter Regionalization (MPR) approach, generated using MPR-flex (right).

## SCIENTIFIC ADVANCES

Parameter estimation over the United States is being improved by:

- Development of a stand-alone software package that can generate optimized, spatially continuous parameter fields for multiple hydrologic models. This parameter estimation tool, MPR-flex, uses the Multi-scale Parameter Regionalization (MPR) technique, first developed for the meso-scale Hydrologic Model (mHM) [Samaniego et al. 2010].
- Improved the functionality in the MPR technique through adding a library of equations (pedo-transfer functions), which relate measurable geophysical properties of soil and vegetation to parameter values that hydrologic models use to simulate water movement and storage in the soil.
- Modifications in how parameters are estimated spatially. Instead of conducting simulations for every grid, obtain optimized transfer function coefficients for key hydrologic model parameters, based on several hundred unimpaired headwater basins across the United States. Then, parameter values in locations that are ungauged (and therefore cannot be calibrated) can be estimated using these optimized transfer function coefficients.
- Discovery of viable parameters that can be based on a combination of measureable properties (e.g., root-zone depth is based on vegetation-soil interaction, base flow parameter depends on topography and saturated hydraulic conductivity). MPR-flex is designed to ingest various geophysical properties such as soil, topography, vegetation information in the same framework, which facilitates estimation of these multifaceted parameters.
- New parameter sets for the contiguous United States are generated for the VIC hydrologic model using MPR-flex (two parameter fields are illustrated in the figure).

## MOVING FORWARD

These scientific advances provide opportunities to:

- Use MPR-flex to generate spatially distributed parameter sets for other hydrologic models (e.g., the modeling framework SUMMA).
- Conduct spatially consistent, continental-domain climate impact assessments using multiple hydrologic models.
- Better understand and evaluate parameter uncertainty in hydrologic models by varying assumptions made during the parameter estimation process.
- Use MPR-flex to estimate parameters in Alaska and Hawaii.

## MORE INFORMATION

Mizukami et al., Toward seamless continental domain parameter estimation for process-based models using Multi-scale Parameter Regionalization, *in preparation* (to receive a copy, contact Naoki Mizukami, [mizukami@ucar.edu](mailto:mizukami@ucar.edu))  
Samaniego, L., R. Kumar, and S. Attinger, 2010: Multiscale parameter regionalization of a grid-based hydrologic model at the mesoscale, *Water Resources Research*, **46**, W05523, doi:10.1029/2008WR007327

## PROJECT TEAM AND WEBSITE

NCAR: Martyn Clark (PI), Naoki Mizukami, Andrew Newman, Andy Wood, Ethan Gutmann  
UFZ Helmholtz Institute (Leipzig, Germany): Luis Samaniego, Olda Rakevic, Stephan Thober  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers: Jeff Arnold  
Bureau of Reclamation: Levi Brekke

**Contact:** Martyn Clark - [mclark@ucar.edu](mailto:mclark@ucar.edu) | Julie Vano - [jvano@ucar.edu](mailto:jvano@ucar.edu)

**Website:** [www.ral.ucar.edu/projects/toolbox/MPRflex](http://www.ral.ucar.edu/projects/toolbox/MPRflex)