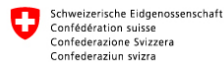




As simple as possible, but not simpler than that

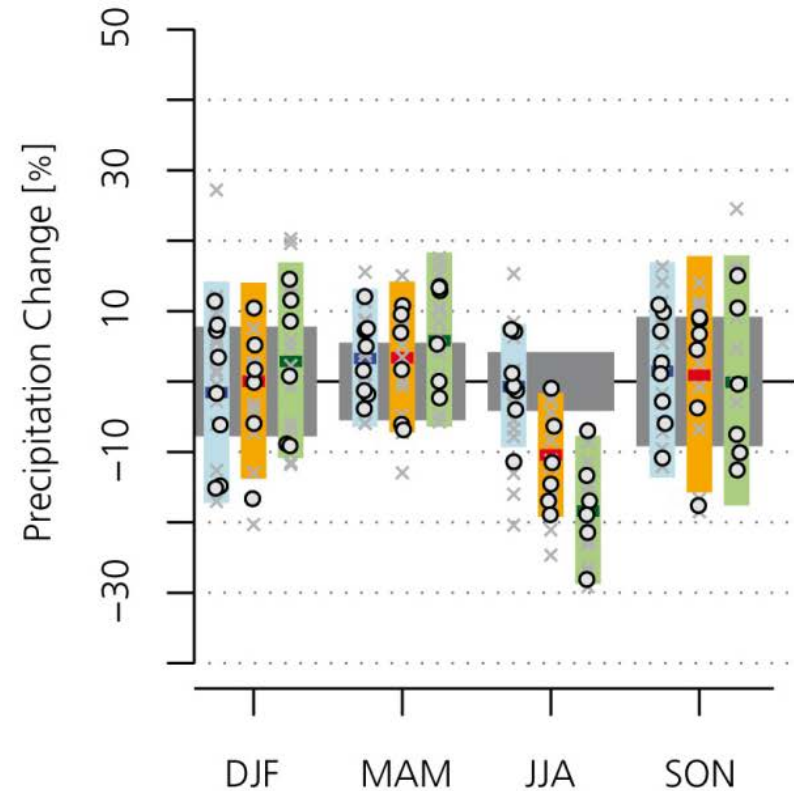
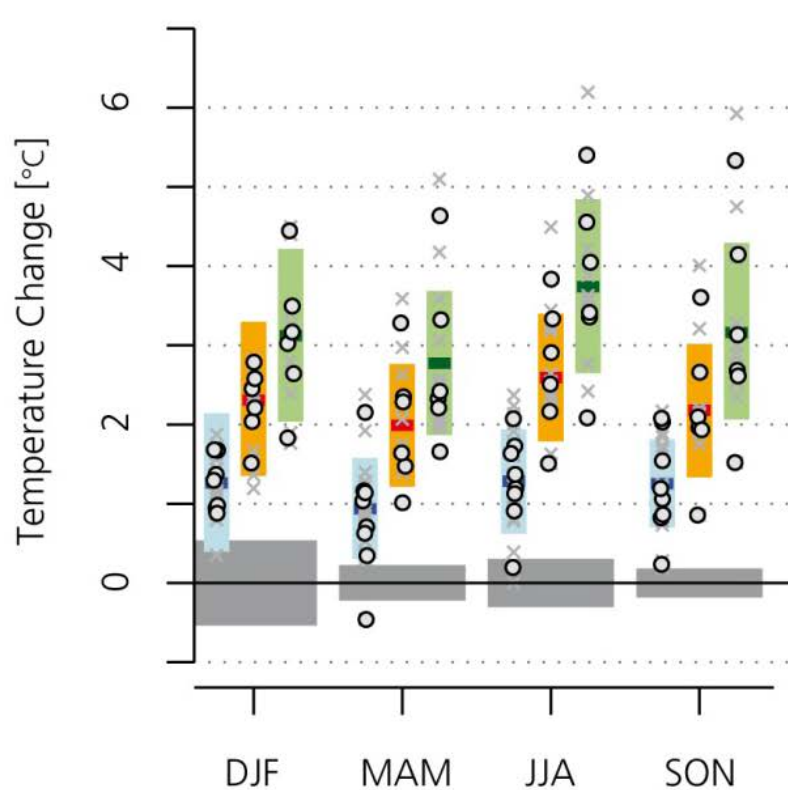
An efficient soil water content model for broad ecological applications

Albin Hammerle, Perluigi Calanca, Matthias Themessl, Andreas Gobiet & Georg Wohlfahrt





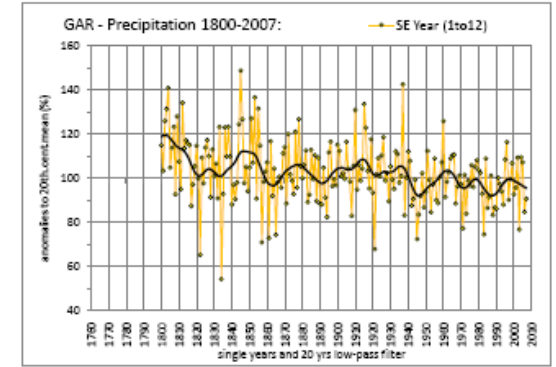
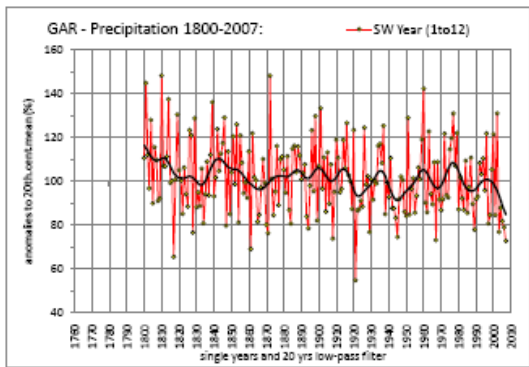
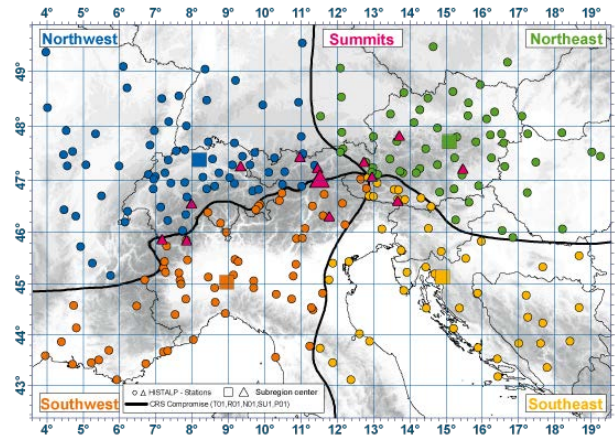
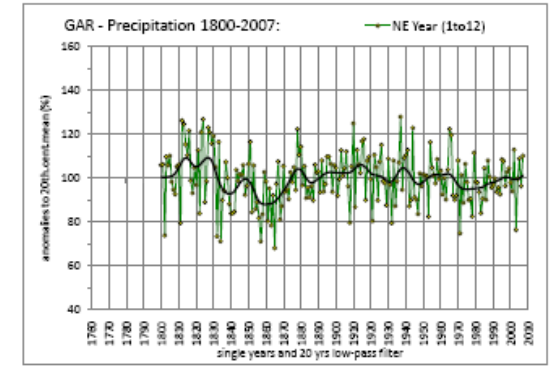
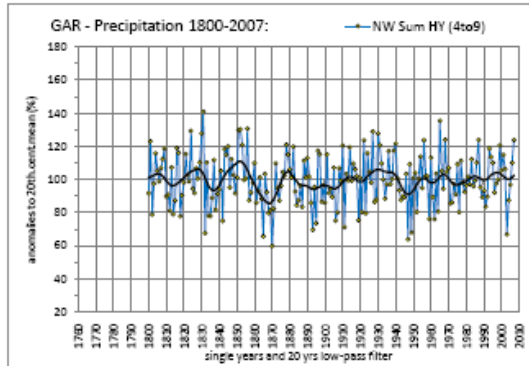
Future Climate in the Alps



Reference period: 1980 – 2009 vs. 2020–2049, 2045–2074 and 2070–2099

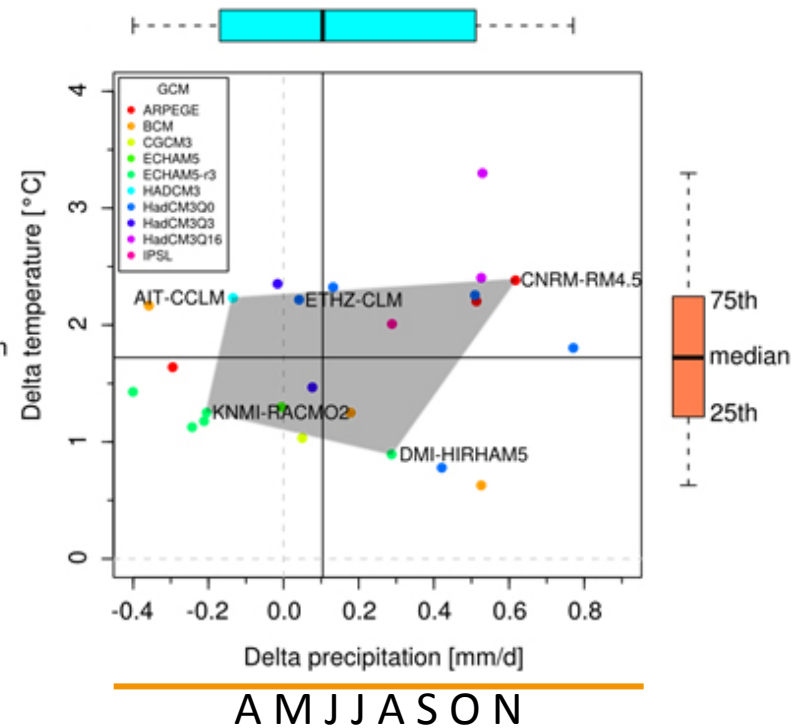
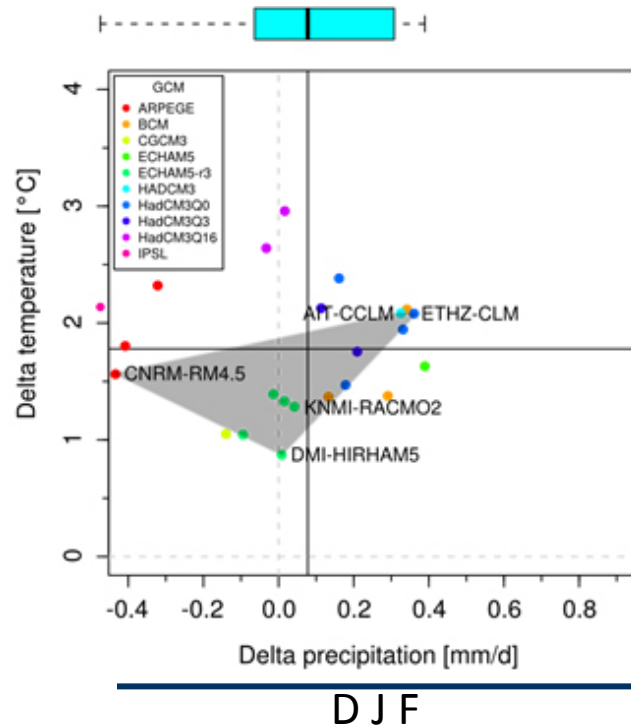


Recent Trends

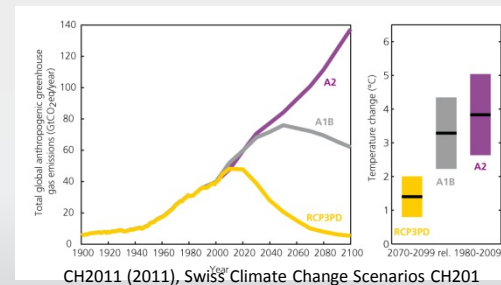




Regional Climate Models

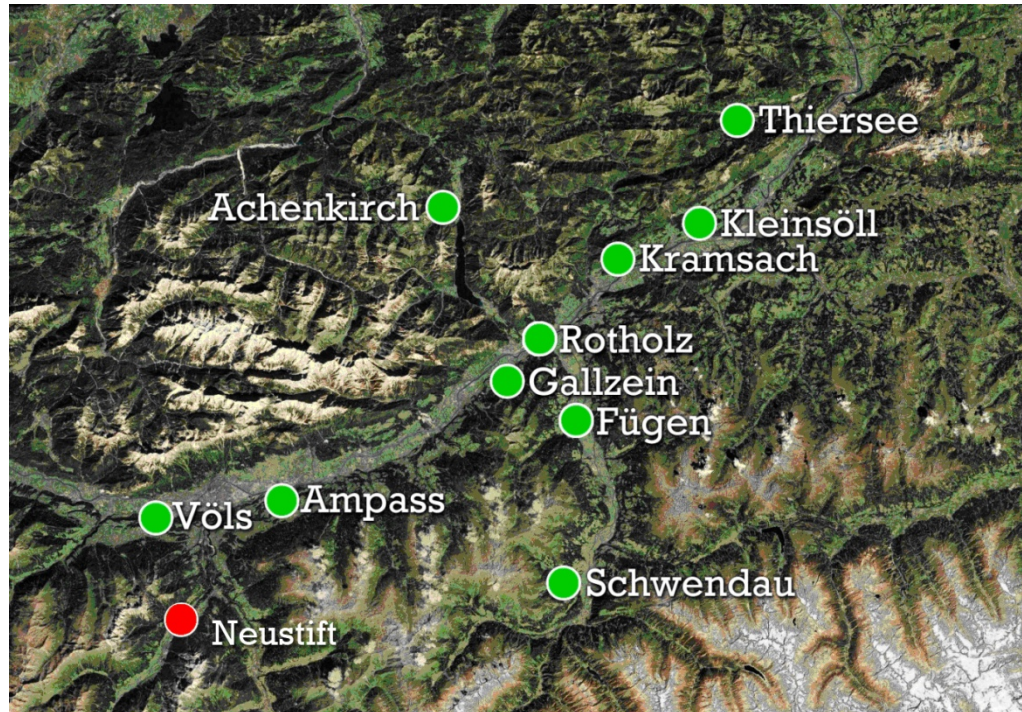


Spatial domain: Tyrol
 1961-1990 vs. 2021-2050
 A1B scenario





Investigated Sites



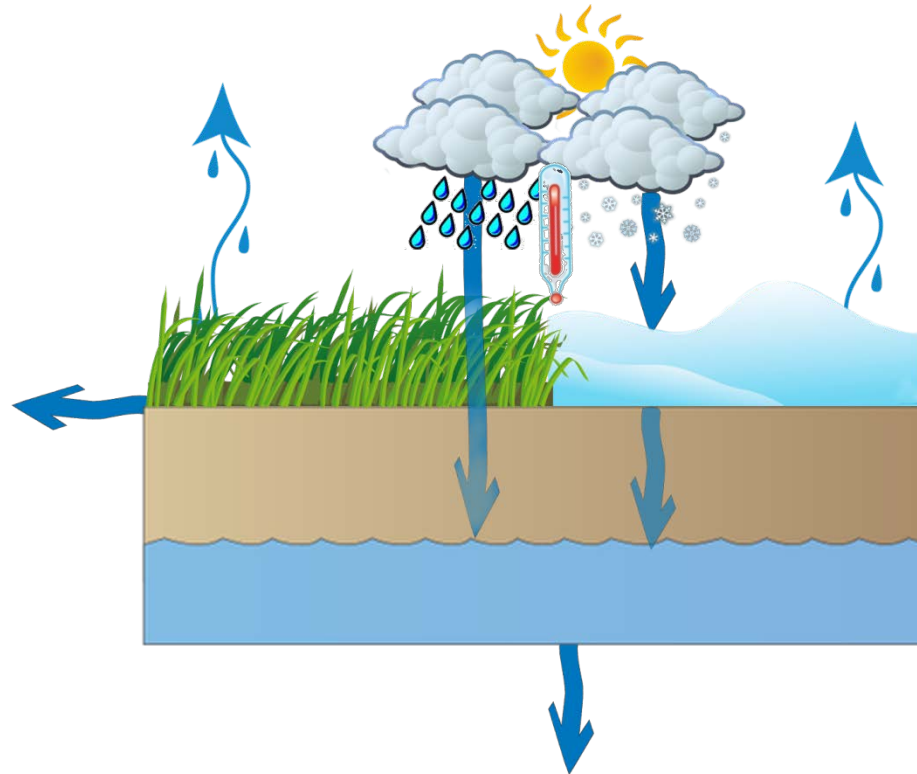
Spatial domain: Tyrol
1961-1990 vs. 2021-2050
A1B scenario





“Soil Bucket” Model

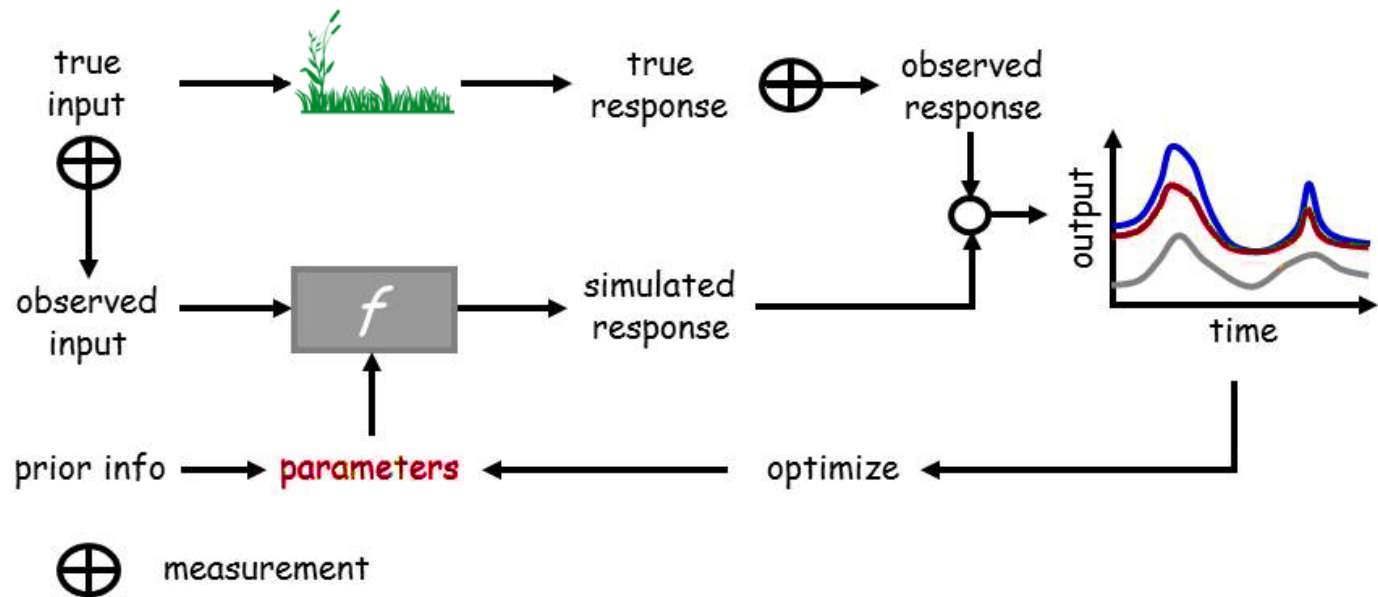
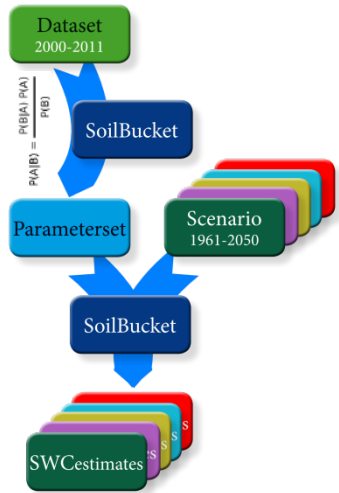
by Pierluigi Calanca



$$Z_r \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} = I - ET - K$$

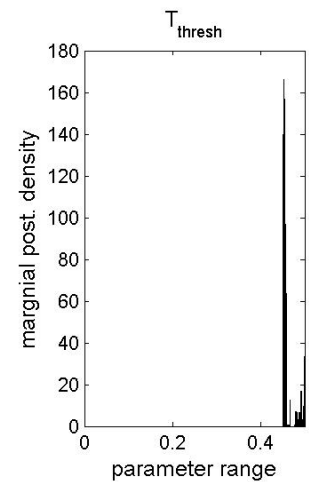
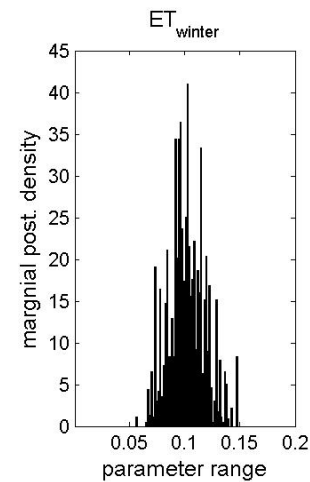
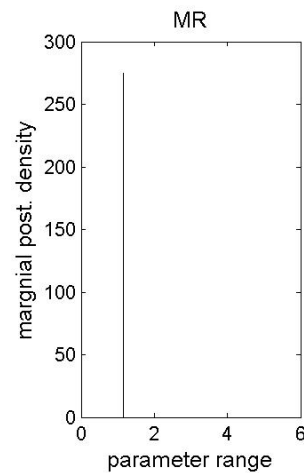
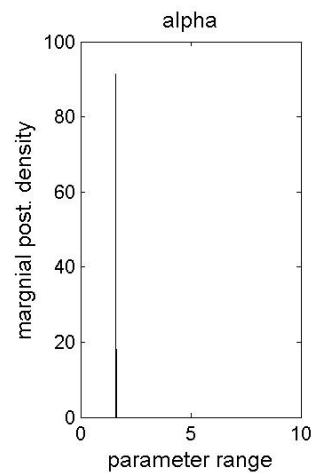
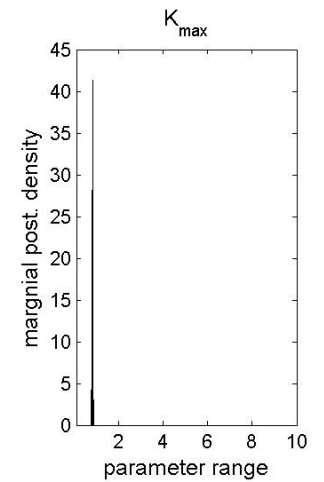
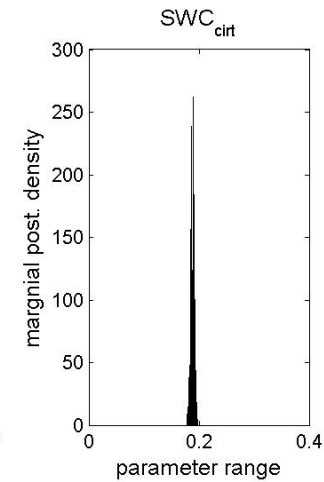
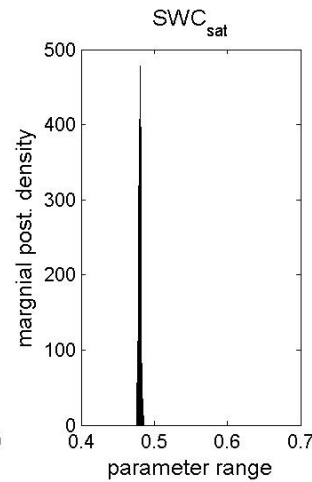
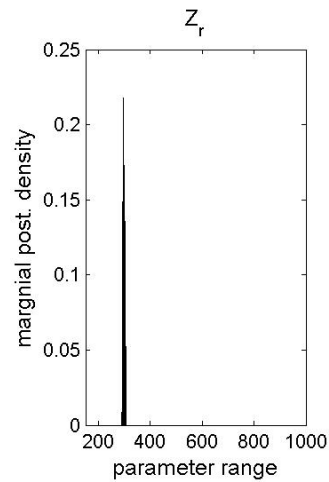
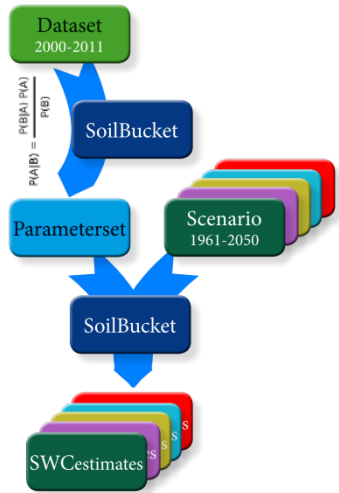


Calibration "Problem"



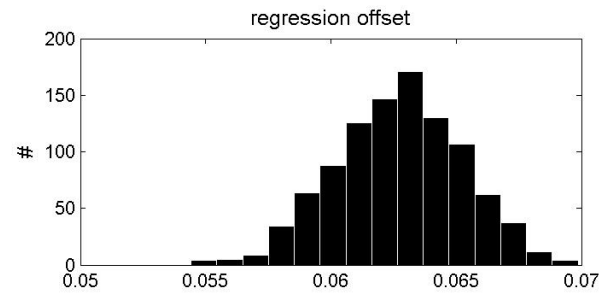
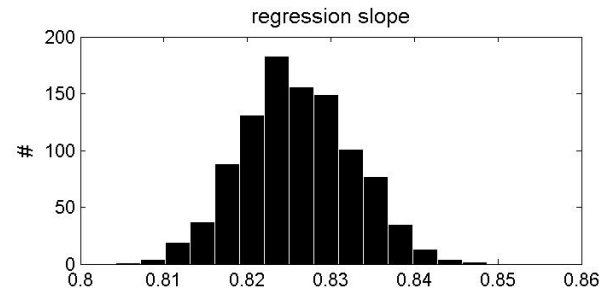
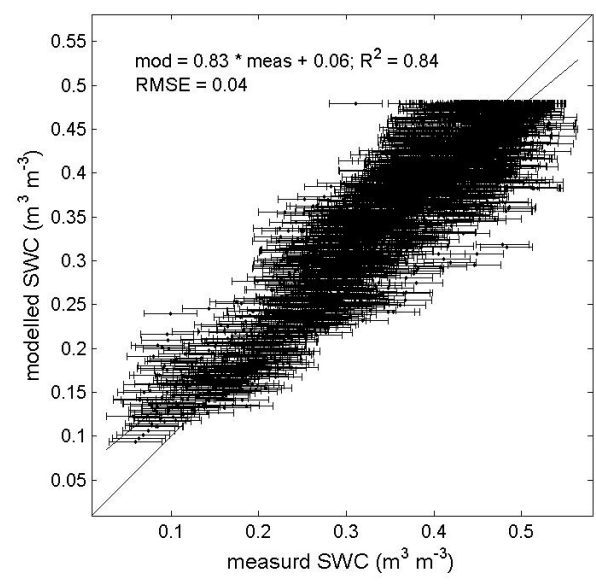
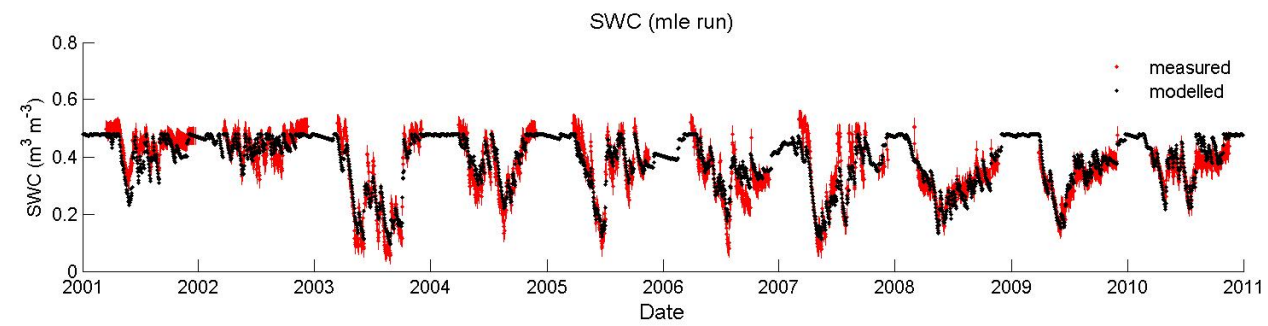


Parameter estimation



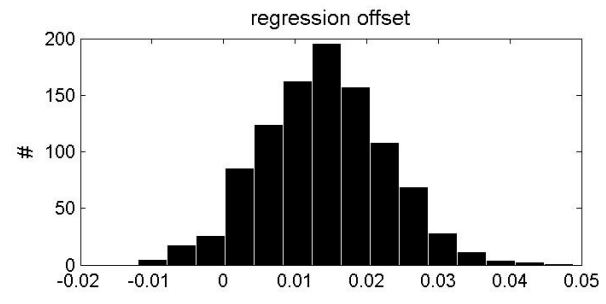
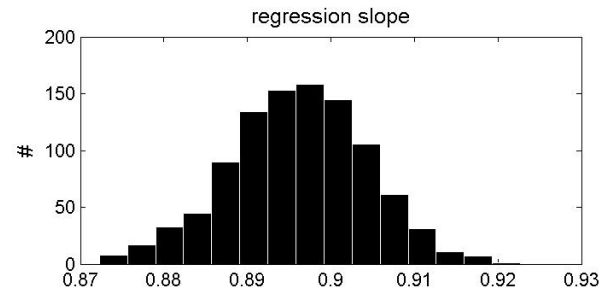
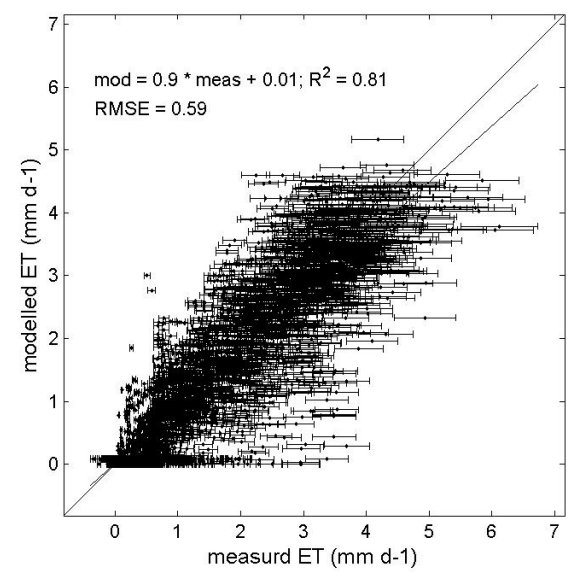
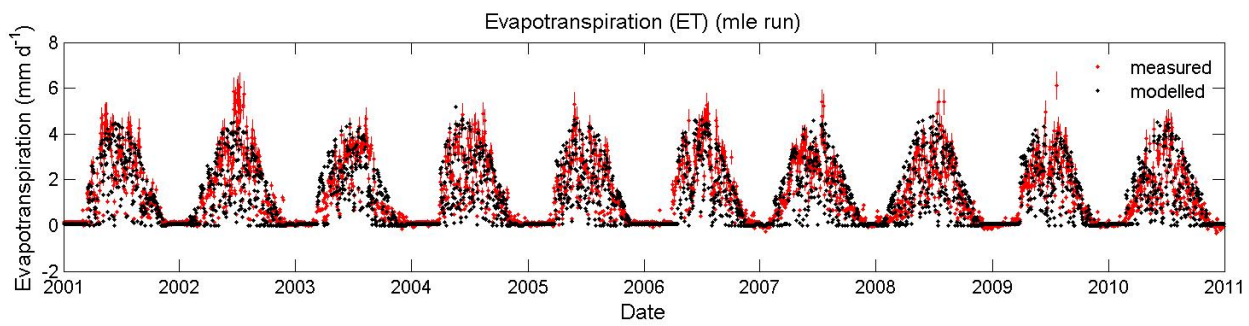


Maximum Likelihood Run



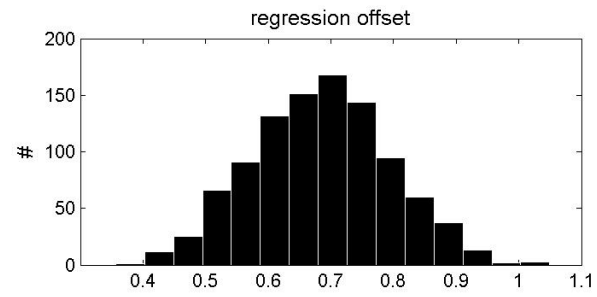
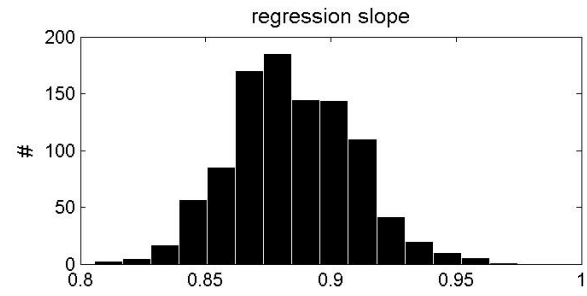
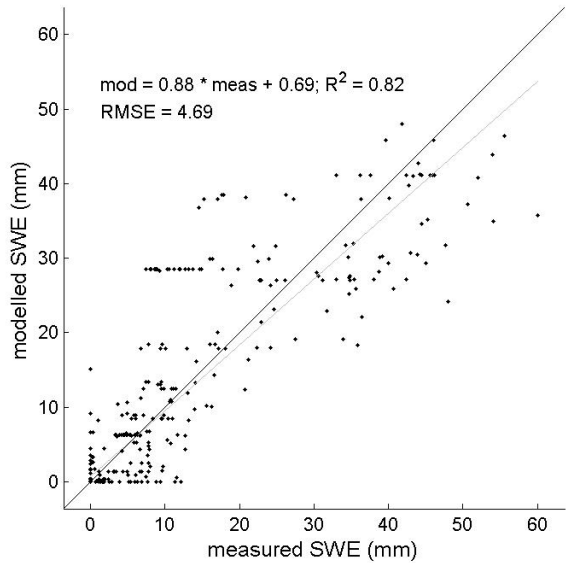
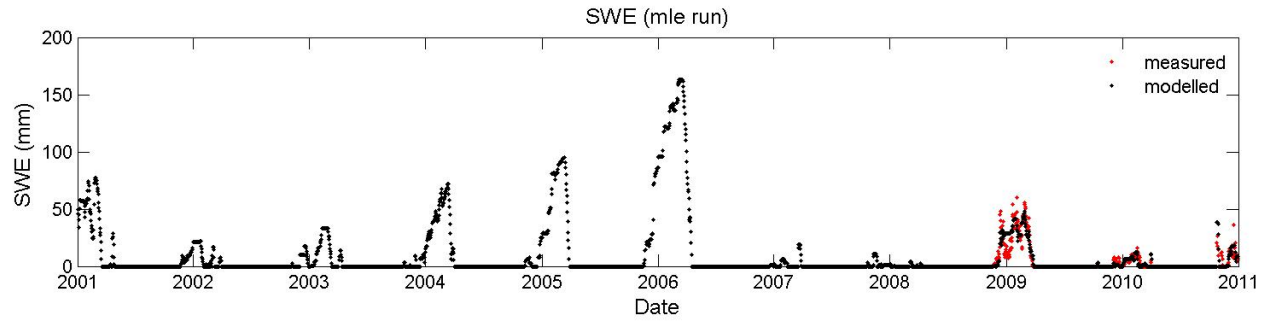


Maximum Likelihood Run



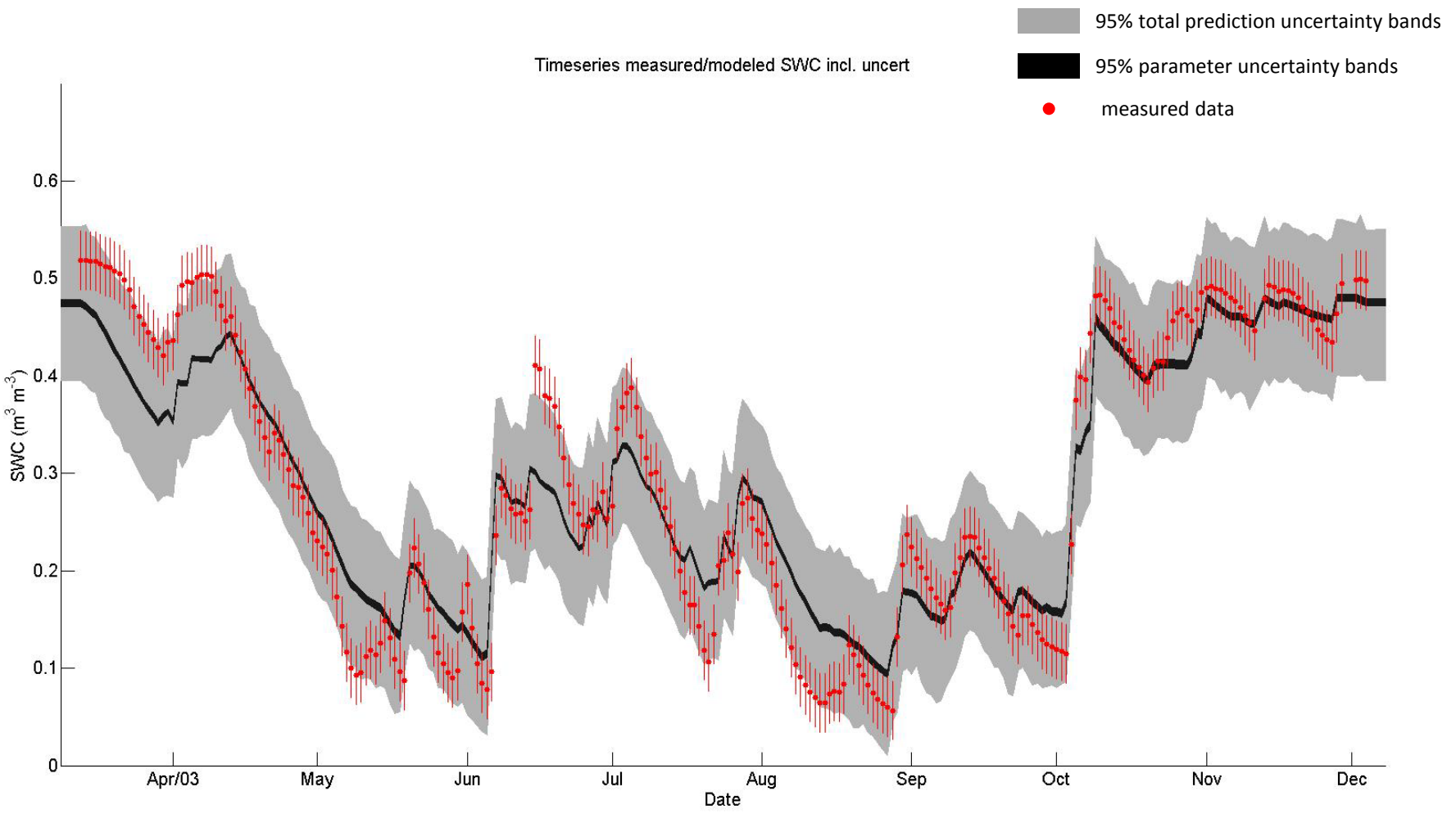


Maximum Likelihood Run



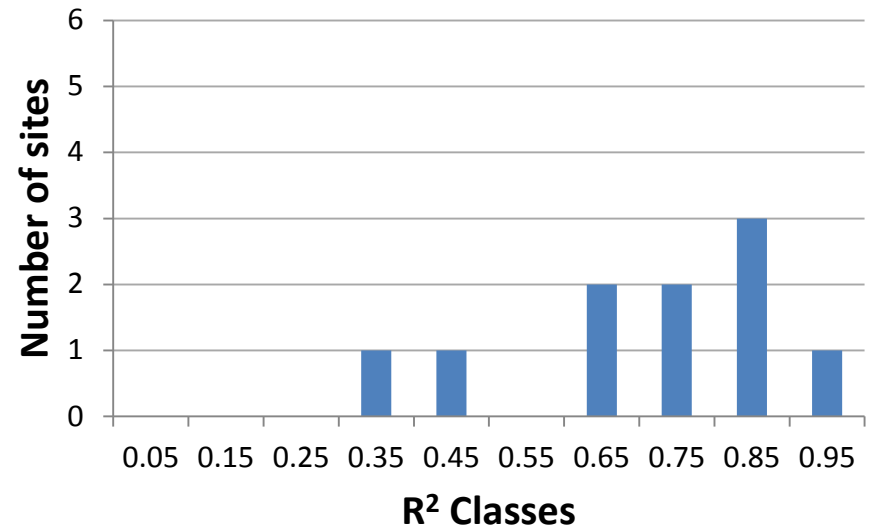
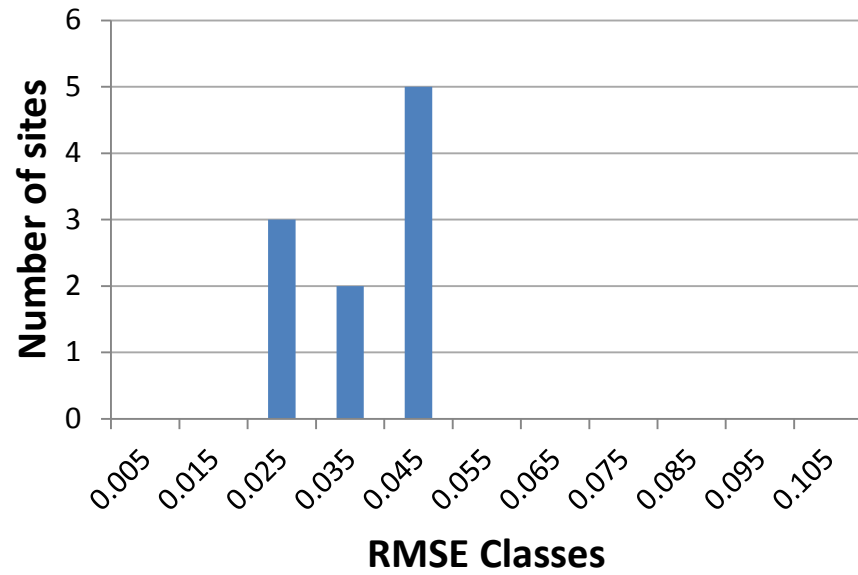


Uncertainties



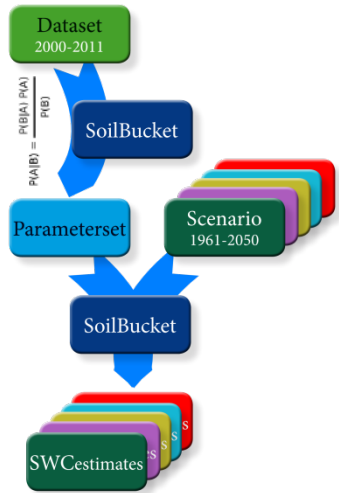


Model Performances



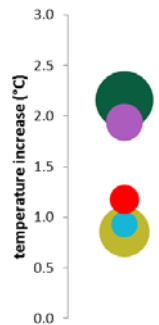


Climate Scenarios



Site	Difference (2021-2050) - (1961-1990)											
	mean air temperature veg. per. (K)							mean precipitation sum veg. per. (mm)				
	Mod1	Mod2	Mod3	Mod4	Mod5	MEAN	Mod1	Mod2	Mod3	Mod4	Mod5	MEAN
Achenkirch	2.2	2.0	1.1	0.8	2.1	1.6	127.2	-14.6	21.3	46.0	39.9	44
Ampass	2.1	2.1	1.2	0.9	1.8	1.6	89.6	24.0	16.7	71.0	50.2	50
Fuegen	2.1	1.9	1.1	0.8	1.9	1.6	106.7	27.0	27.3	77.7	28.6	53
Gallzein	2.3	2.1	1.2	0.9	2.0	1.7	105.6	18.7	25.9	82.0	34.7	53
Kleinsöll	2.1	2.0	1.1	0.7	2.0	1.6	121.4	-6.1	30.0	75.8	14.3	47
Kramsach	2.2	2.0	1.1	0.8	2.0	1.6	123.8	9.5	28.3	75.3	21.5	52
Neustift	2.2	2.0	1.3	1.0	1.9	1.7	74.8	19.8	24.3	88.0	76.4	57
Rotholz	2.1	2.0	1.1	0.8	1.9	1.6	105.4	25.9	27.2	76.8	32.0	53
Schwendau	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.0	2.0	1.7	88.2	49.0	36.7	86.2	43.6	61
Thiersee	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.0	2.0	1.7	88.2	49.0	36.7	86.2	43.6	61
Völs	2.1	2.0	1.2	0.8	1.7	1.6	87.9	24.6	15.9	91.2	77.8	59
MEAN	2.2	2.0	1.2	0.9	1.9	1.6	101.7	20.6	26.4	77.8	42.0	54

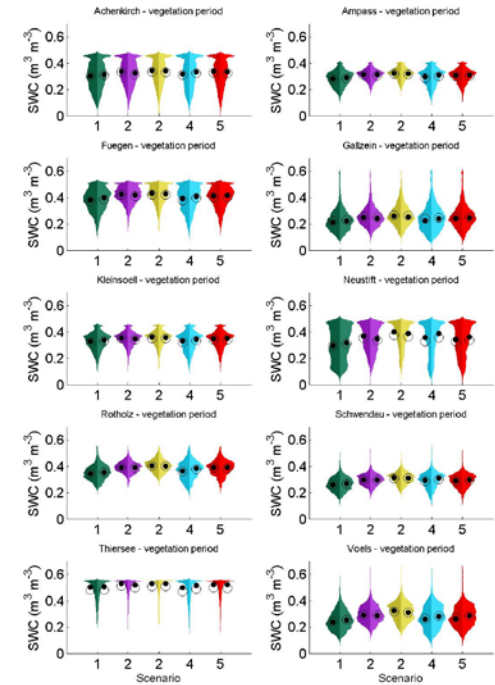
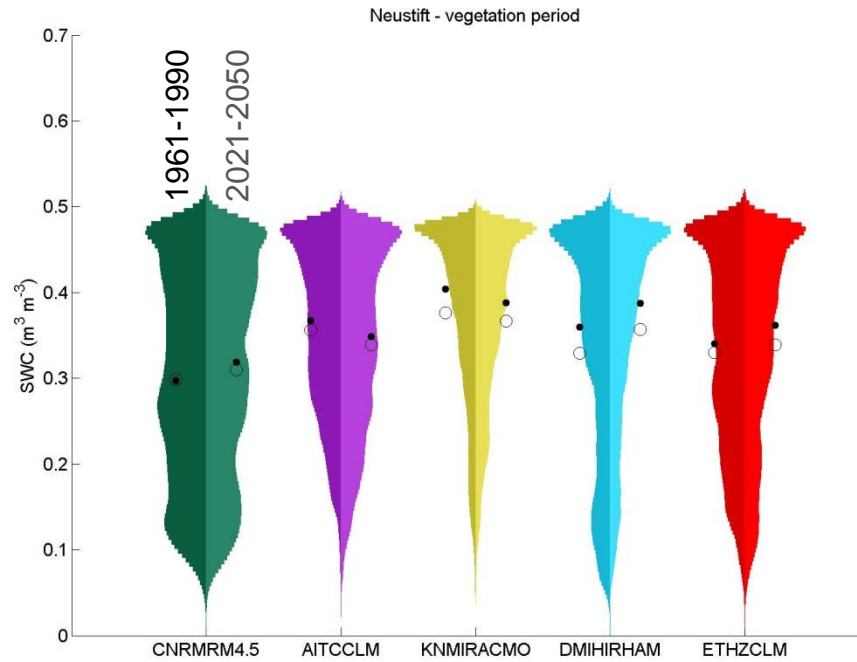
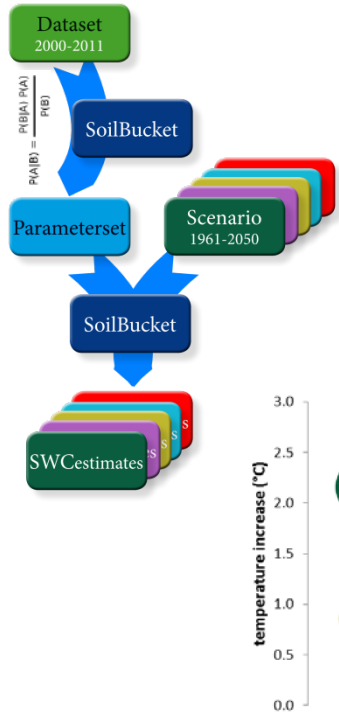
Mod1 ... CNRMCM4.5; Mod2 ... AITCCLM; Mod3 ... KNMIRACMO; Mod4 ... DMIHIRHAM; Mod5 ... ETHZCLM



... precipitation increase

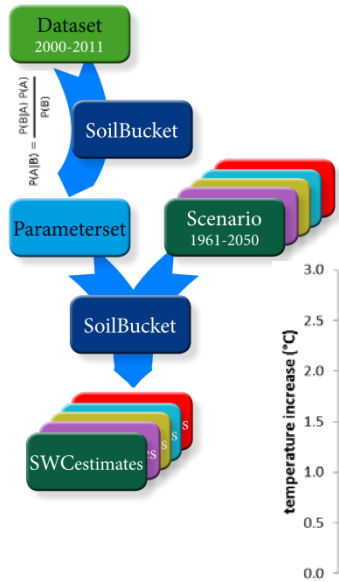


SWC projection

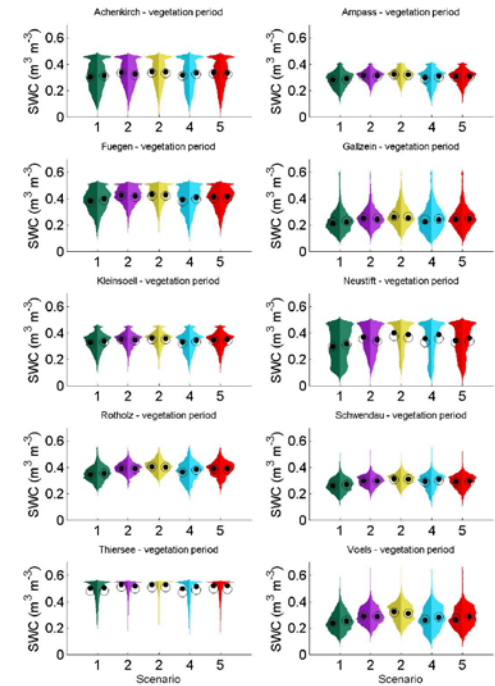




SWC projection

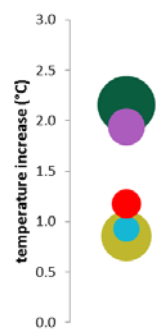
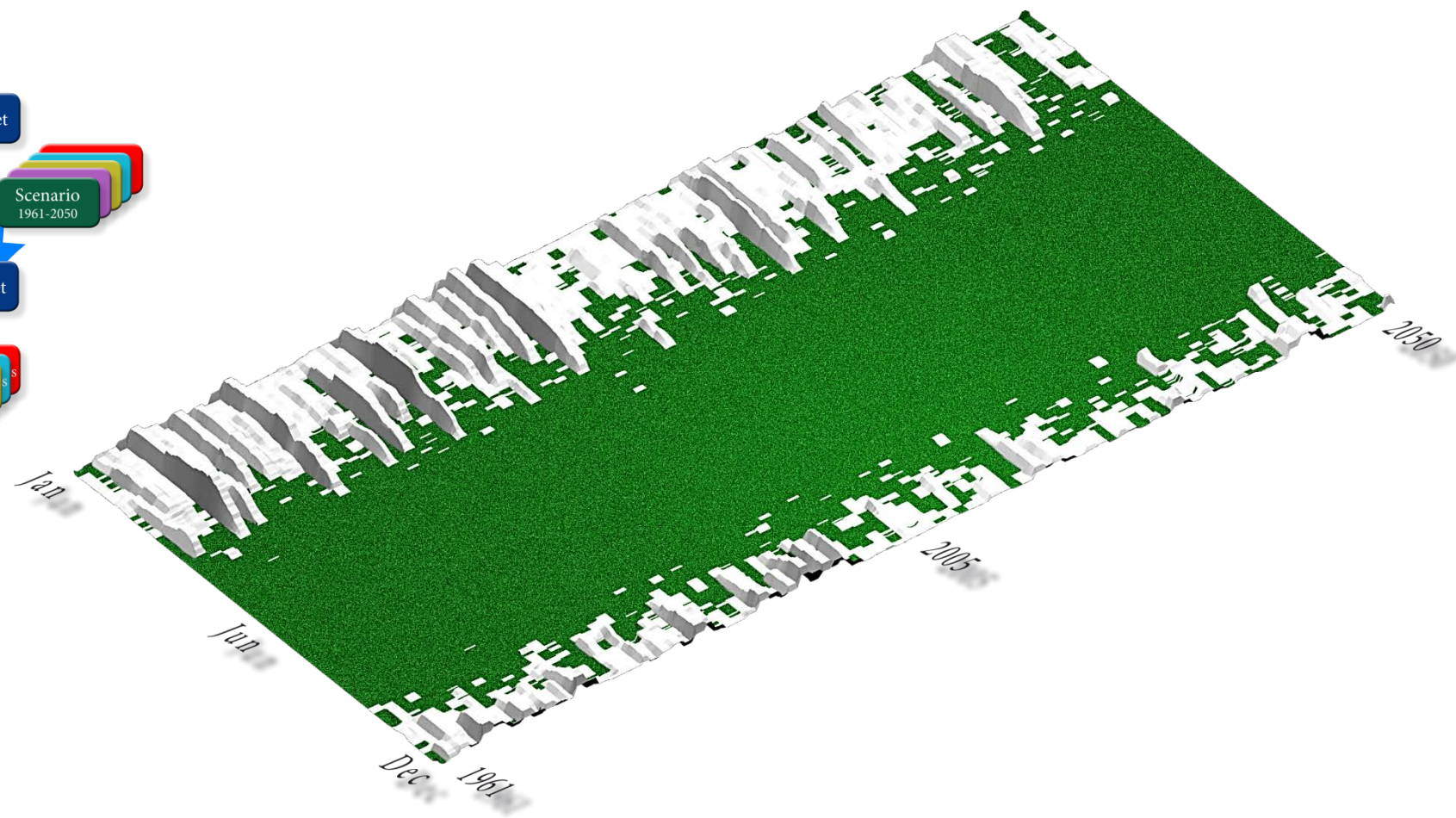
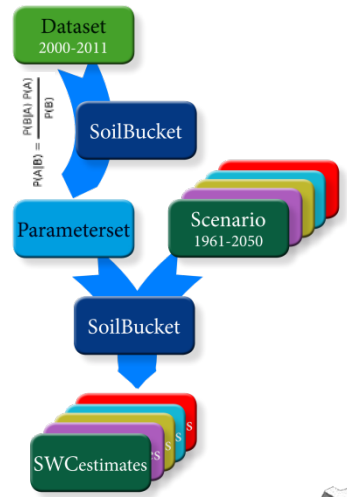


Model	Dry Days per veg. per.		Duration of dry periods	
	1961-1990	2021-2050	1961-1990	2021-2050
CNRMCM4.5			8.7	10.1
AITCCLM	10.7	19.7	8.7	10.4
KNMIRACMO				
DMIHIRHAM	10.7	4.0	12.5	8.2
ETHZCLM	10.7	13.7	9.6	11.2



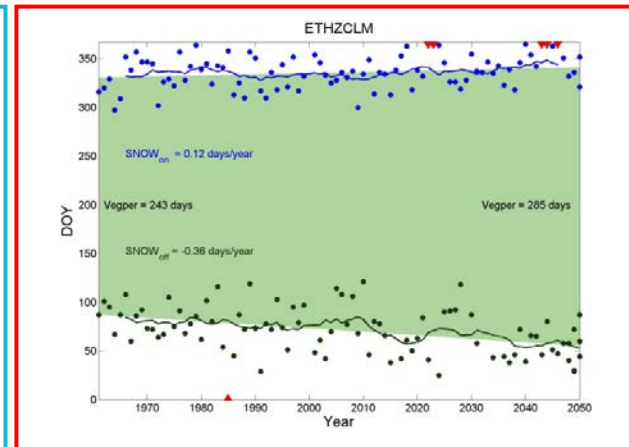
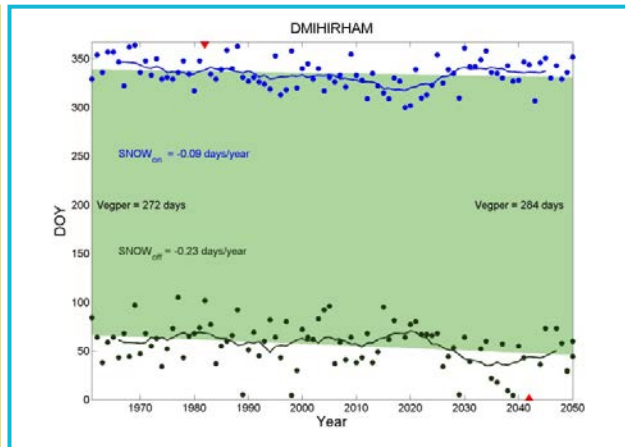
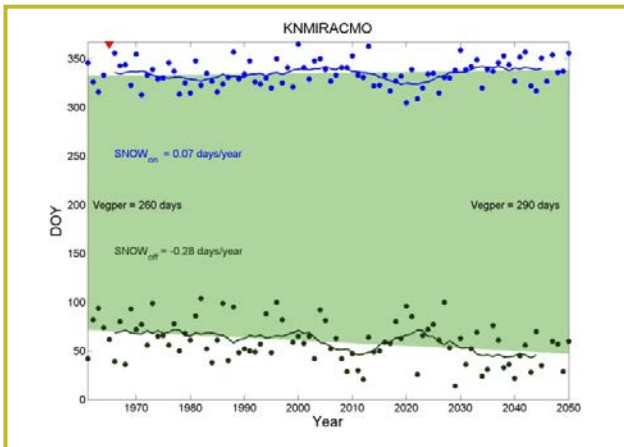
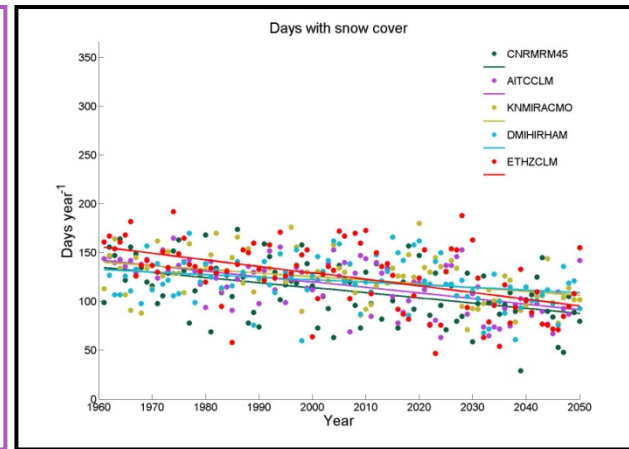
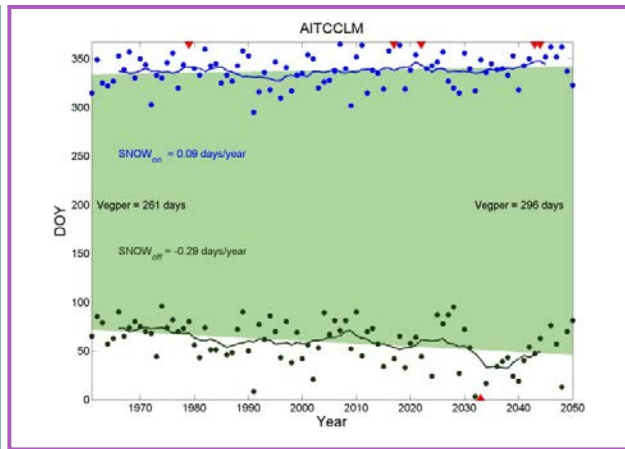
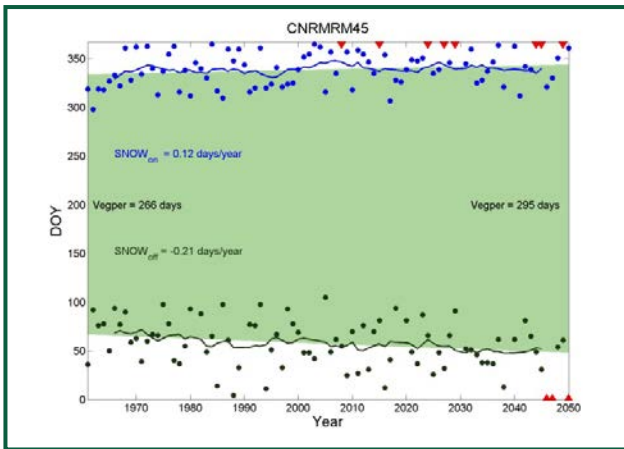


Snow cover projection





Snow cover projection

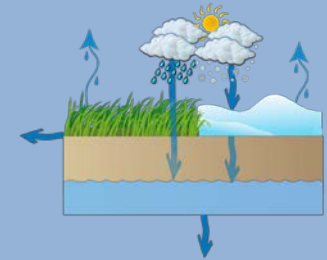




Conclusions

„SoilBucket“

- (i) Efficient
- (ii) Good performance
- (iii) Broad range of application



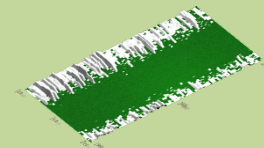
SWC-trends until 2050

- (i) no clear trend among the different scenarios concerning average SWC
- (ii) majority of scenarios leads to wetter conditions on average
- (iii) increase in dry days more likely than not
- (iv) length of dry periods is likely to increase



Snow cover

- (i) less days with snow cover



 biomet.co.at
visit us

Albin Hammerle

Institute of Ecology
University of Innsbruck

albin.hammerle@uibk.ac.at