

Predicting water storage beyond 2-5 years over global semiarid regions

April 4 2018



Global water cycle. Credit: United States Geological Survey

Decadal climate prediction aims to improve near-term (10-30 years) climate change projection by using the experiences of weather forecasting and seasonal climate prediction. It has raised wide concern



since the implementation of Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 5 (CMIP5), and the climate community is now trying to turn the decadal prediction from pure research to a quasi-real-time operational effort. However, very limited information is known about decadal hydrological predictability over land, which is more relevant to the water resource and infrastructure management.

By using a set of global land model ensemble simulations with perfect initial or boundary conditions, Prof. Yuan Xing and his graduate student ZHU Enda from the Institute of Atmospheric Physics at Chinese Academy of Sciences made skillful prediction for terrestrial water storage over one-third of land areas (excluding the Antarctic, Greenland and desert regions) beyond two to five years, especially for semiarid regions where the deep soil water and aquifer have a long memory and a non-negligible variability. The hindcast skill can be further enhanced by incorporating low-frequency climate information, including the Pacific Decadal Oscillation and Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation.

"It is now perhaps time to consider decadal hydrological <u>prediction</u>, given tremendous demand from stakeholders for reliable hydroclimate information over the next few years or even decades, and given promising skills obtained in our study," says Yuan.

This study is recently published in Geophysical Research Letters.

More information: Xing Yuan et al, A First Look at Decadal Hydrological Predictability by Land Surface Ensemble Simulations, *Geophysical Research Letters* (2018). DOI: 10.1002/2018GL077211

Provided by Chinese Academy of Sciences



Citation: Predicting water storage beyond 2-5 years over global semiarid regions (2018, April 4) retrieved 26 April 2024 from <u>https://phys.org/news/2018-04-storage-years-global-semiarid.html</u>

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