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CLIMATE CHANGE SCENARIOS EFFECTS ANALYSES OVER THE RIPARIAN VEGETATION DYNAMICS IN A MEDITERRANEAN REACH (MIJARES RIVER, SPAIN)



Instituto de Ingeniería del
Agua y Medio Ambiente

A. García-Arias, F. Francés

*Instituto de Ingeniería del Agua y Medio Ambiente
Universitat Politècnica de València*



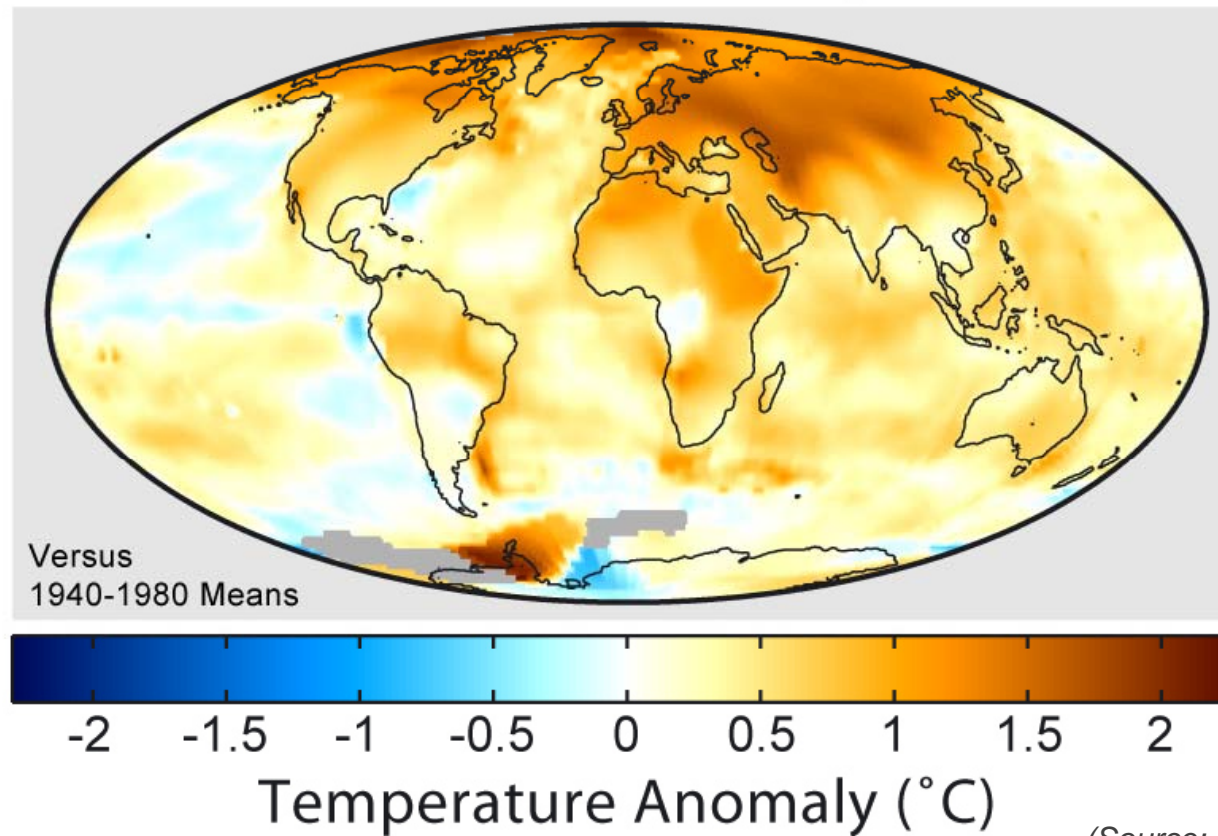
CONSOLIDAR
Ingenio

2010



The climate change threat

1999-2008 Mean Temperatures



(Source: Global Warming Art)

The climate change threat

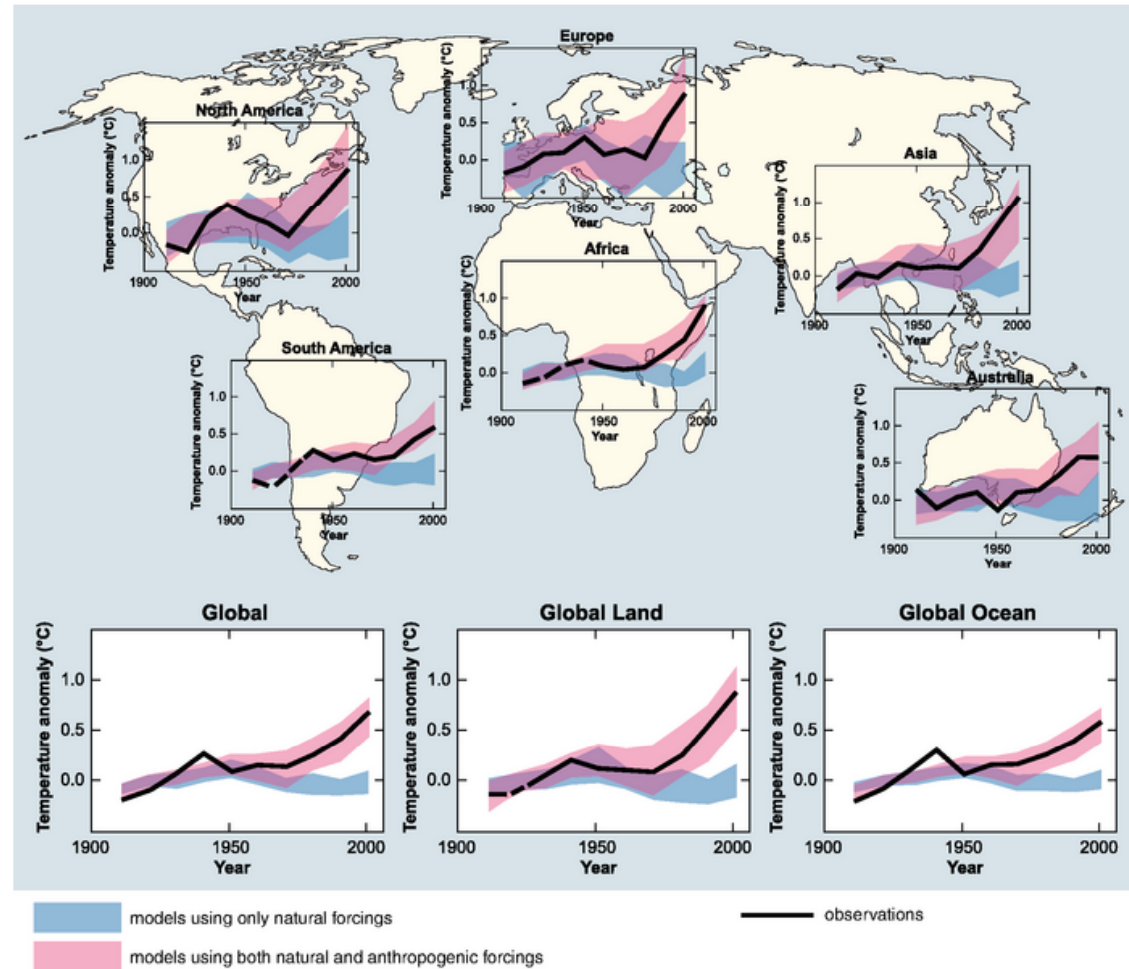
Temperature Increase

Observed during last 100 years

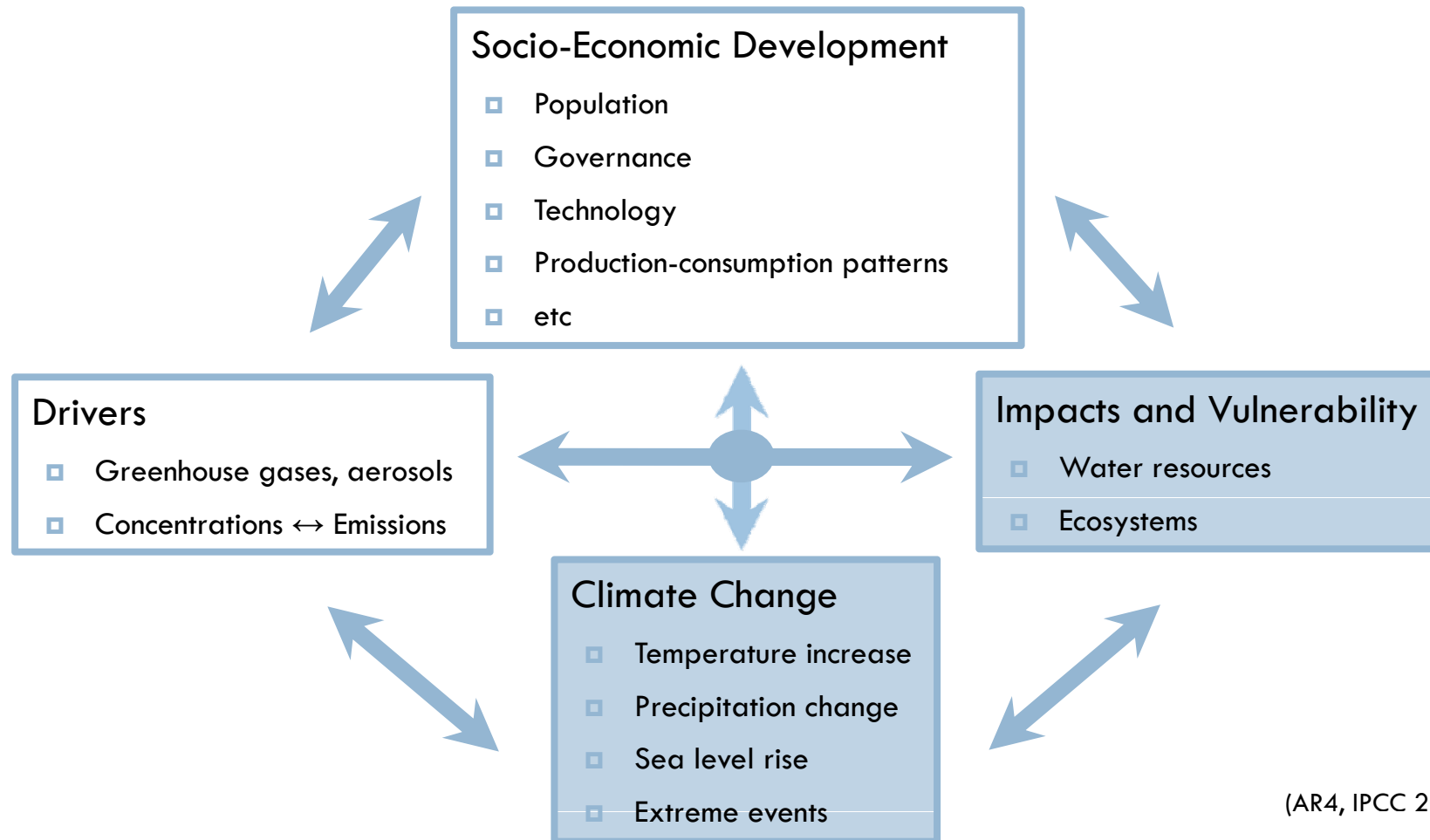
- Greater at northern latitudes
- Land regions have warmed faster than the oceans

Expected during next 100 years

(AR4, IPCC 2007)

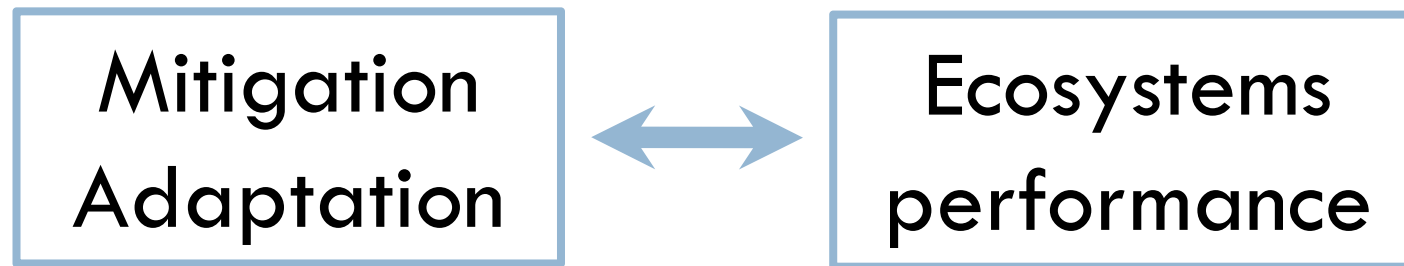


The climate change threat



(AR4, IPCC 2007)

The climate change threat



We need tools to know what may happen if...

Models

The riparian vegetation importance

□ Riparian ecosystems main elements

- Water, soil and vegetation

□ Riparian vegetation

- Diversity of Habitats
- Soil and nutrients retention
- Temperature regulation (Shadow effect)

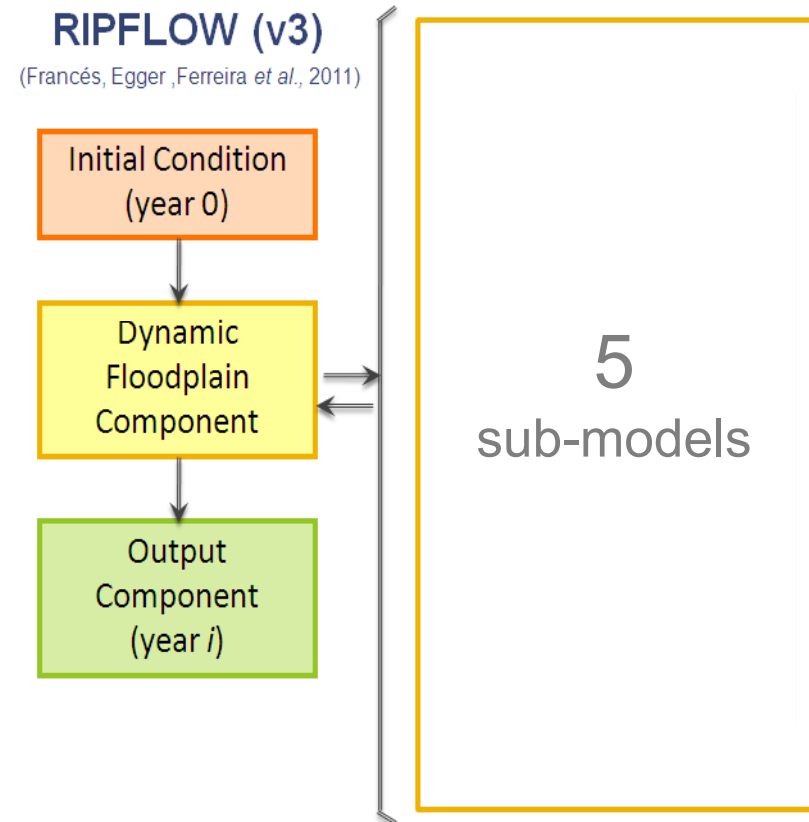
River ecological status
(WFD)

□ Modelling the riparian vegetation distribution

- RIPFLOW and RibAV models

RIPFLOW model

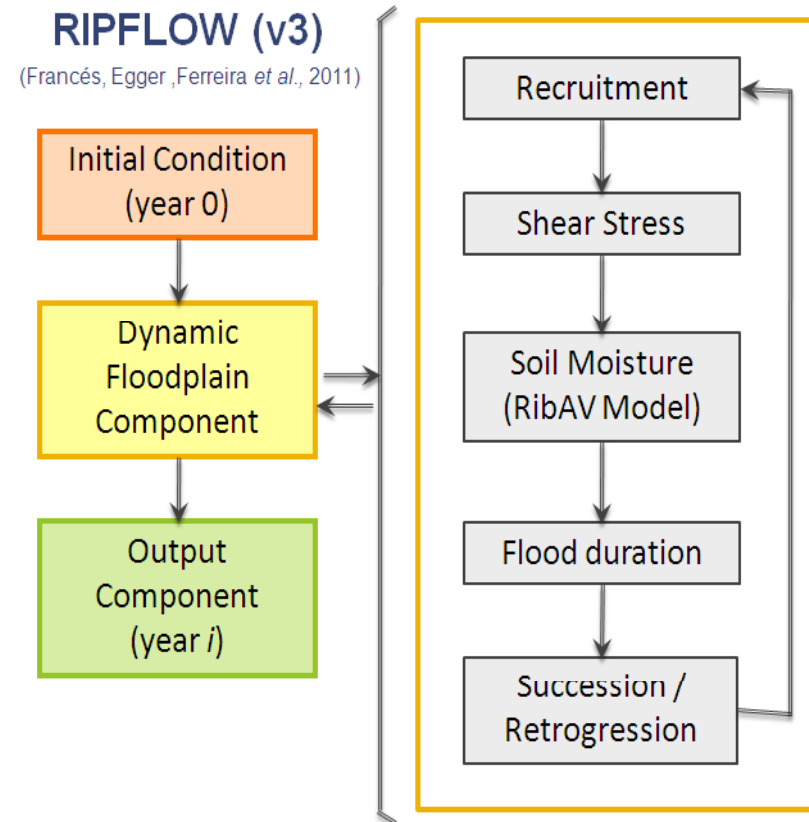
- Distributed model (cell resolution 1 m)
- Annual temporal scale (soil moisture daily)
- Main state variable
 - ▣ vegetation succession phase
- Dynamic riparian vegetation distribution
 - ▣ Physical parameters → Succession or retrogression



RIPFLOW model definition

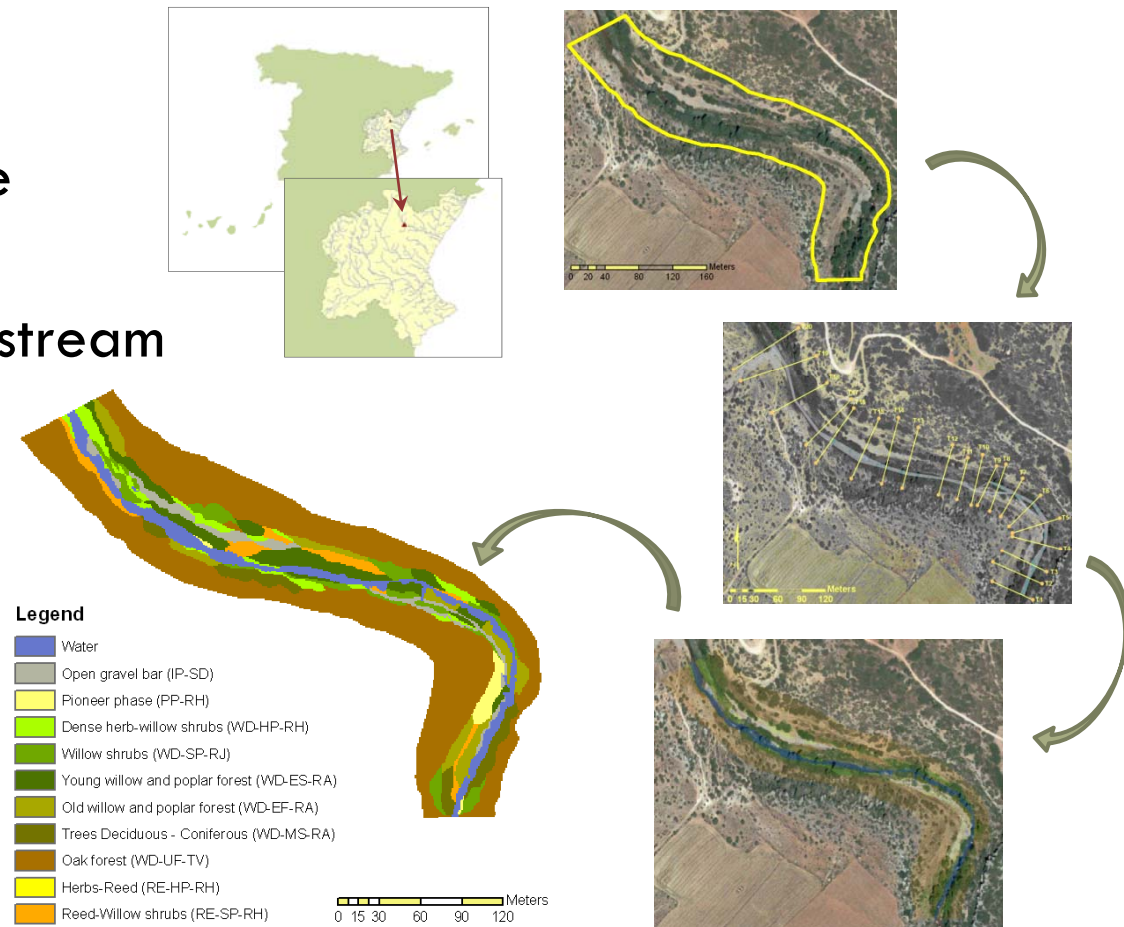
- Five successive sub-models:
 - ▣ Recruitment → morphology, scour disturbances & WTE
 - ▣ Shear stress → vegetation remotion (SSlim)
 - ▣ Flood duration → physiological stress, root asphyxia
 - ▣ Soil moisture → water stress (ETidx)
 - ▣ Succession progression → different succession series

- Parameters → thresholds



Terde reach at the Mijares River

- 539 m long, 850 masl
- Basin area: 665 km²
- **Permanent** flow regime
- Bankfull $Q = 5 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
- **No flow regulation upstream**
- Riparian vegetation:
 - *Salix eleagnos*
 - *Salix purpurea*
 - *Populus nigra*
- Upland forest:
 - *Pinus* and *Quercus*



Source: The RIPFLOW Project

Performance evaluation

Confusion matrix

Table 1. Confusion matrix. Observed vegetation in rows; simulated vegetation in columns.

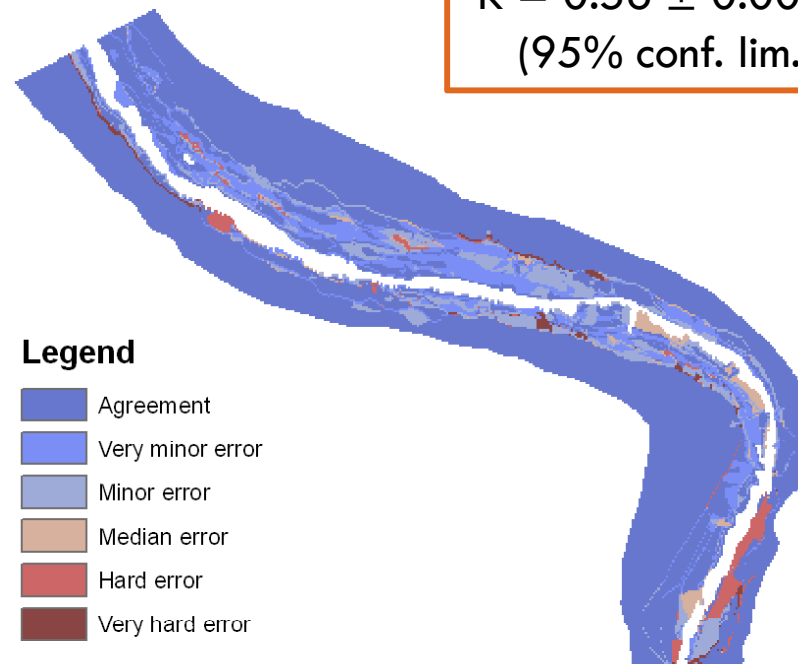
Phases	IP	PP	HP	HP*	SP	SP*	ES	EF	MS	UF
IP	145	19	611	29	153	3	131	55	105	0
PP	196	181	36	13	38	5	36	1	4	17
HP	243	14	551	13	163	3	128	36	98	29
HP*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SP	335	30	197	19	931	12	130	34	164	45
SP*	179	23	75	17	349	25	66	81	455	7
ES	313	47	23	16	84	13	1255	156	757	59
EF	389	28	22	45	97	22	5	1112	229	62
MS	496	12	12	4	78	12	27	13	750	4
UF	304	76	41	32	637	46	37	60	205	17678

* Reed succession series

main diagonal → 71.86 %
 terrestrial vegetation → 93.64 %
 riparian vegetation → 98.80 %

Cohen's kappa → coefficient of agreement, chance effect

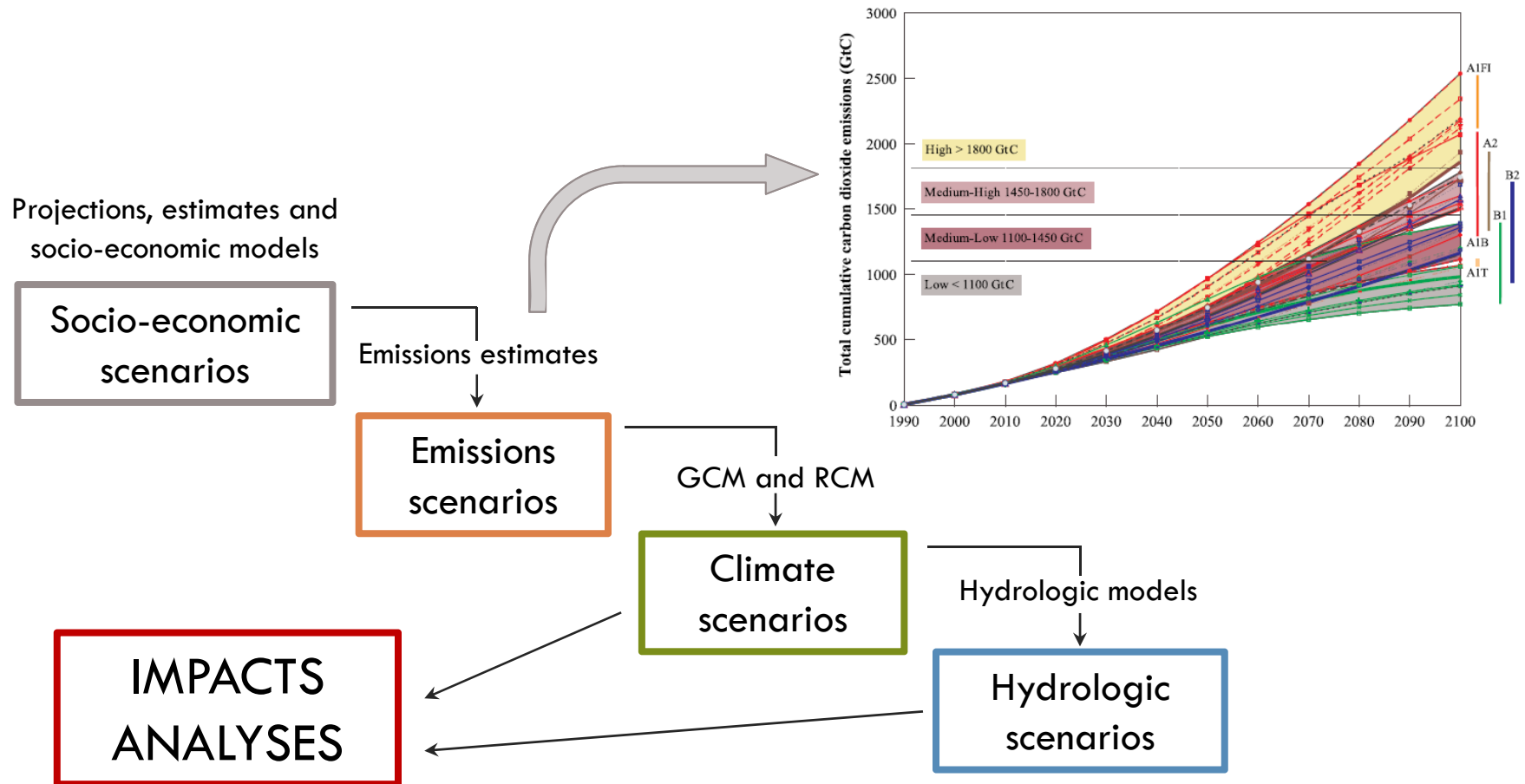
$K = 0.56 \pm 0.0079$
 (95% conf. lim.)



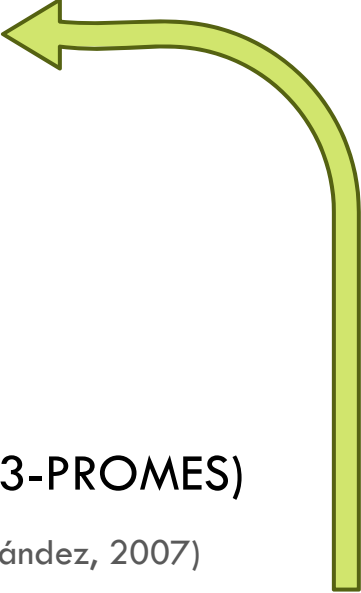
Legend

- Agreement
- Very minor error
- Minor error
- Median error
- Hard error
- Very hard error

Climate change scenarios



Climate change scenarios

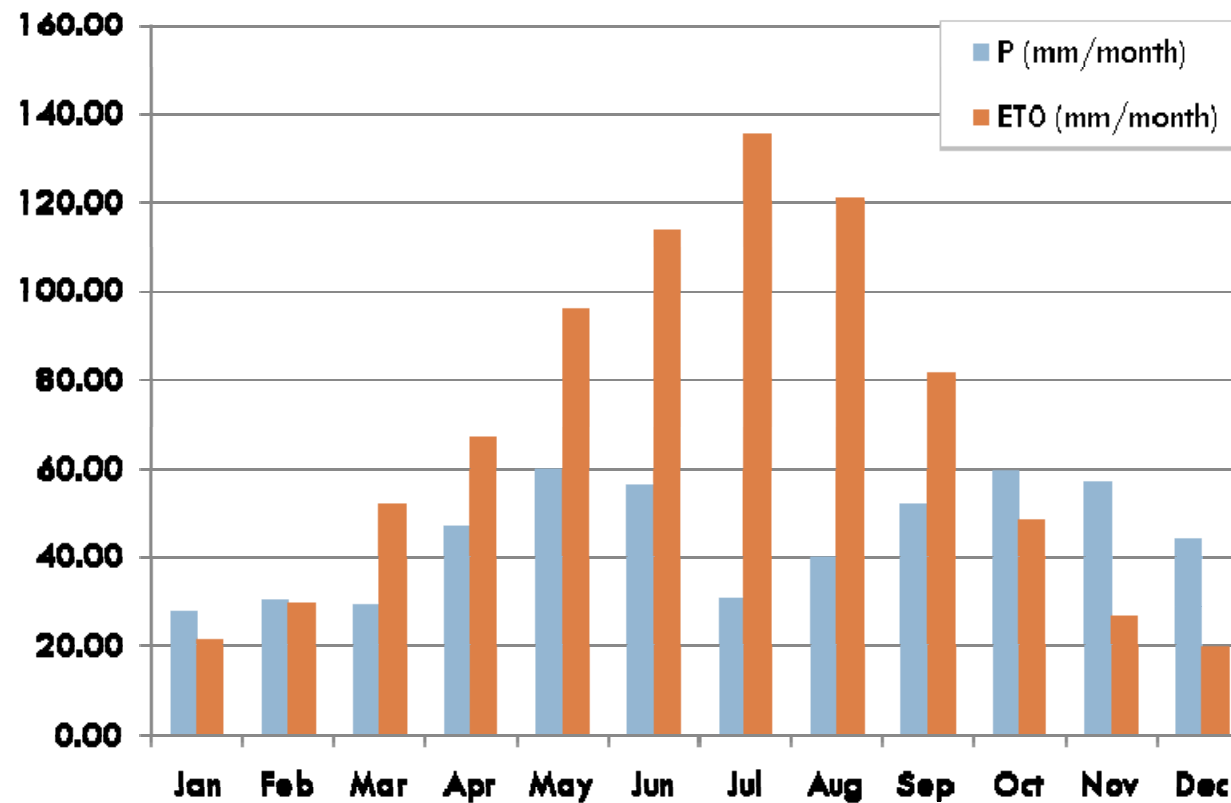
- **Reference period: 1960-1990**
 - T and P → meteorological stations (AEMET)
 - Flow → gauging stations (CEDEX)
 - **CC Scenarios period: 2070-2100**
 - Emissions scenarios:
 - Optimistic → **SRES B2**
 - Pessimistic → **SRES A2**
 - T and P → regional climate scenarios (HadCM3-PROMES)
 - Flow → Hydrologic scenarios (PATRICAL) (Hernández, 2007)
- 

Optimistic CC scenario → HadCM3-PROMES (2070-2100) **SRES B2**

Pessimistic CC scenario → HadCM3-PROMES (2070-2100) **SRES A2**

Climate change scenarios

□ Reference period 1960 – 1990



□ P = 530 mm/year

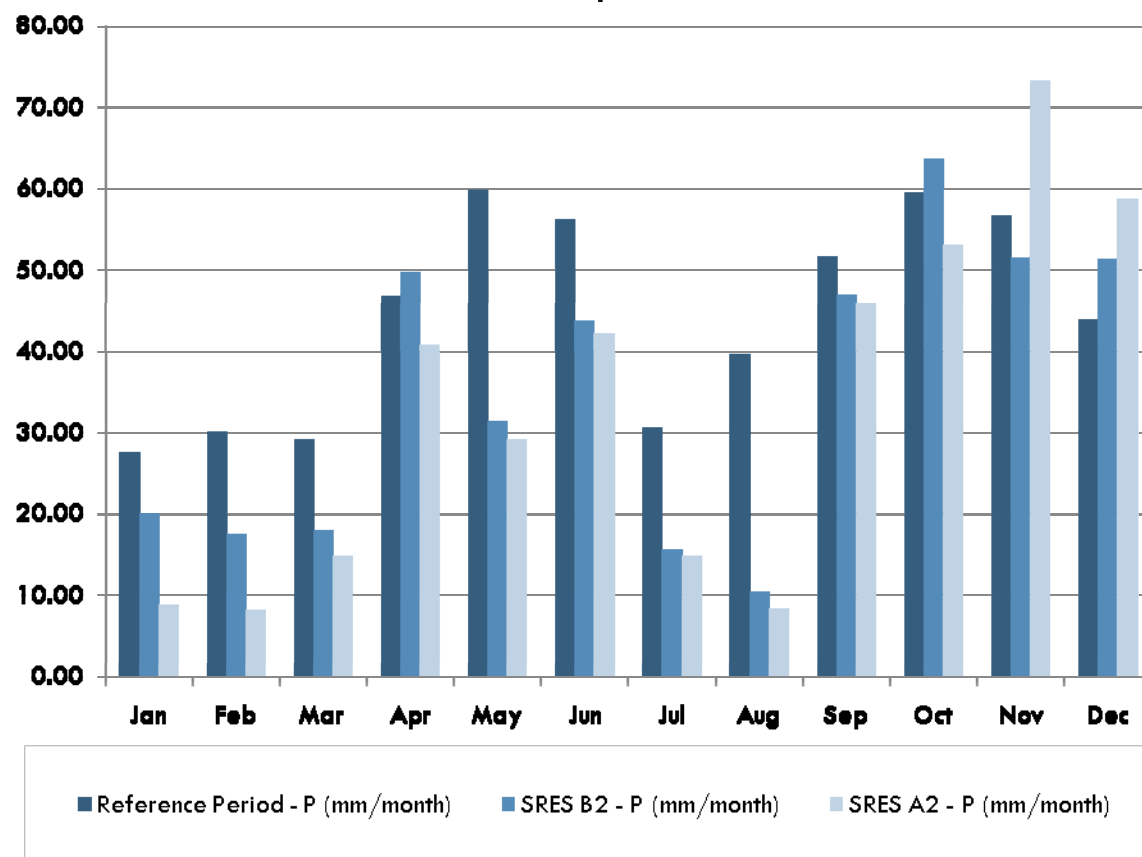
□ ET₀ = 808 mm/year

$$ET_0 > P$$

**SEMIARID
ENVIRONMENT**

Climate change scenarios

Precipitation



Reference Period (1960-1990)

□ P= 530 mm/year

Optimistic scenario

HadCM3-PROMES(2070-2100) SRES B2

□ P= 418 mm/year

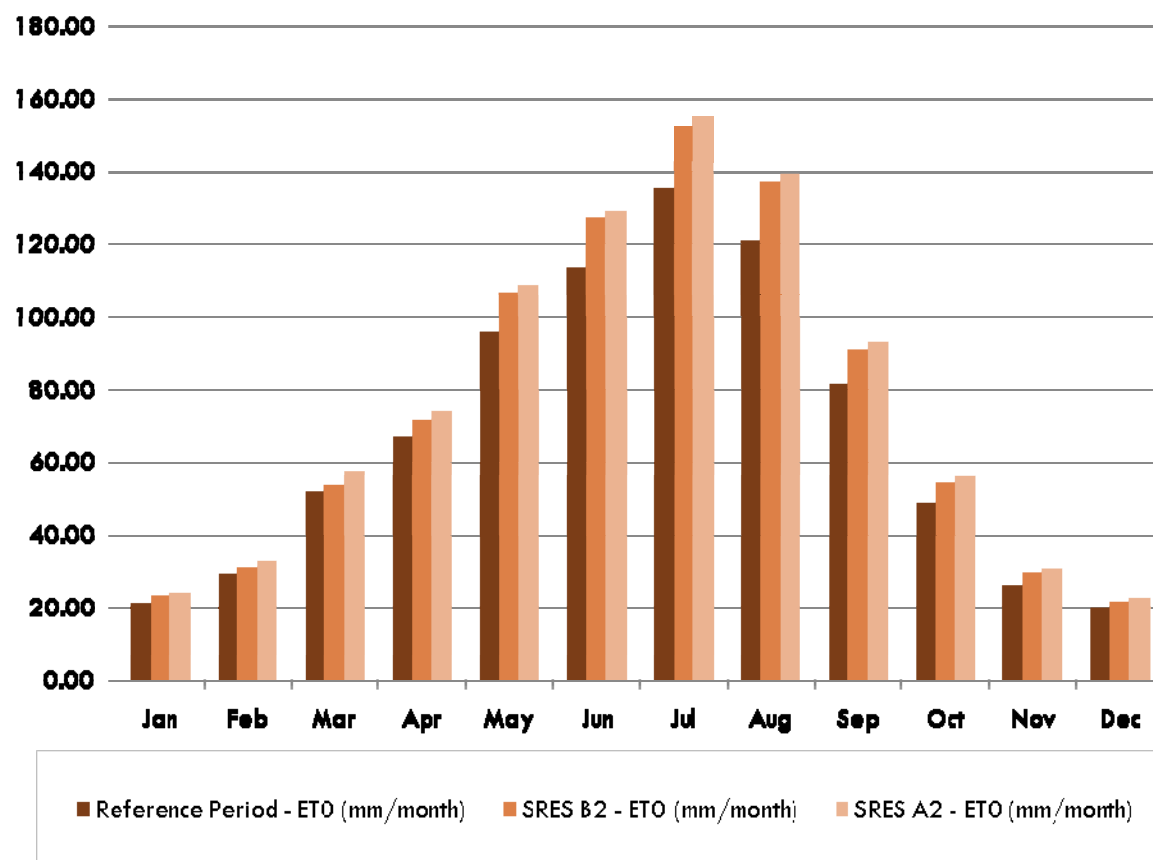
Pessimistic scenario

HadCM3-PROMES(2070-2100) SRES A2

□ P= 397 mm/year

Climate change scenarios

Potential Evapotranspiration



Reference Period (1960-1990)

□ P= 530 mm/year

□ $ET_0 = 808$ mm/year

Optimistic scenario

HadCM3-PROMES(2070-2100) SRES B2

□ P= 418 mm/year

□ $ET_0 = 898$ mm/year

Pessimistic scenario

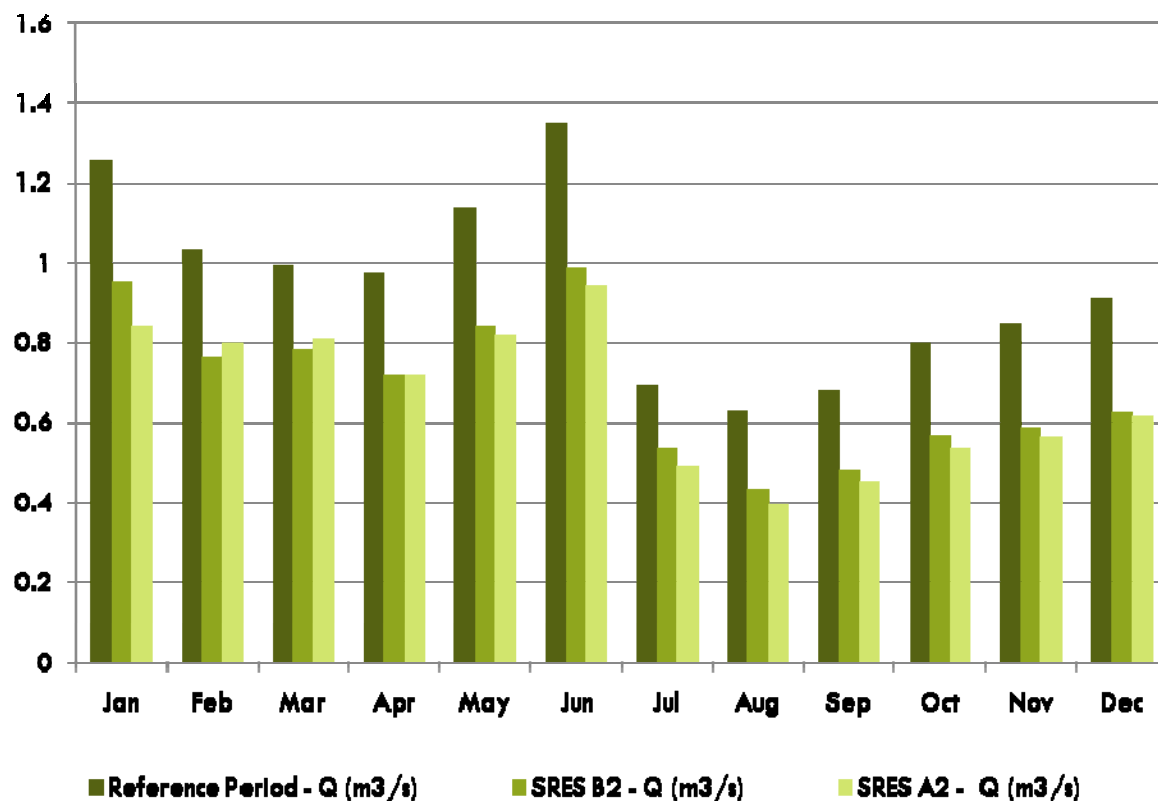
HadCM3-PROMES(2070-2100) SRES A2

□ P= 397 mm/year

□ $ET_0 = 920$ mm/year

Climate change scenarios

Daily river discharge (m^3/s)



Reference Period (1960-1990)

□ $Q = 0.94 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

Optimistic scenario

HadCM3-PROMES(2070-2100) SRES B2

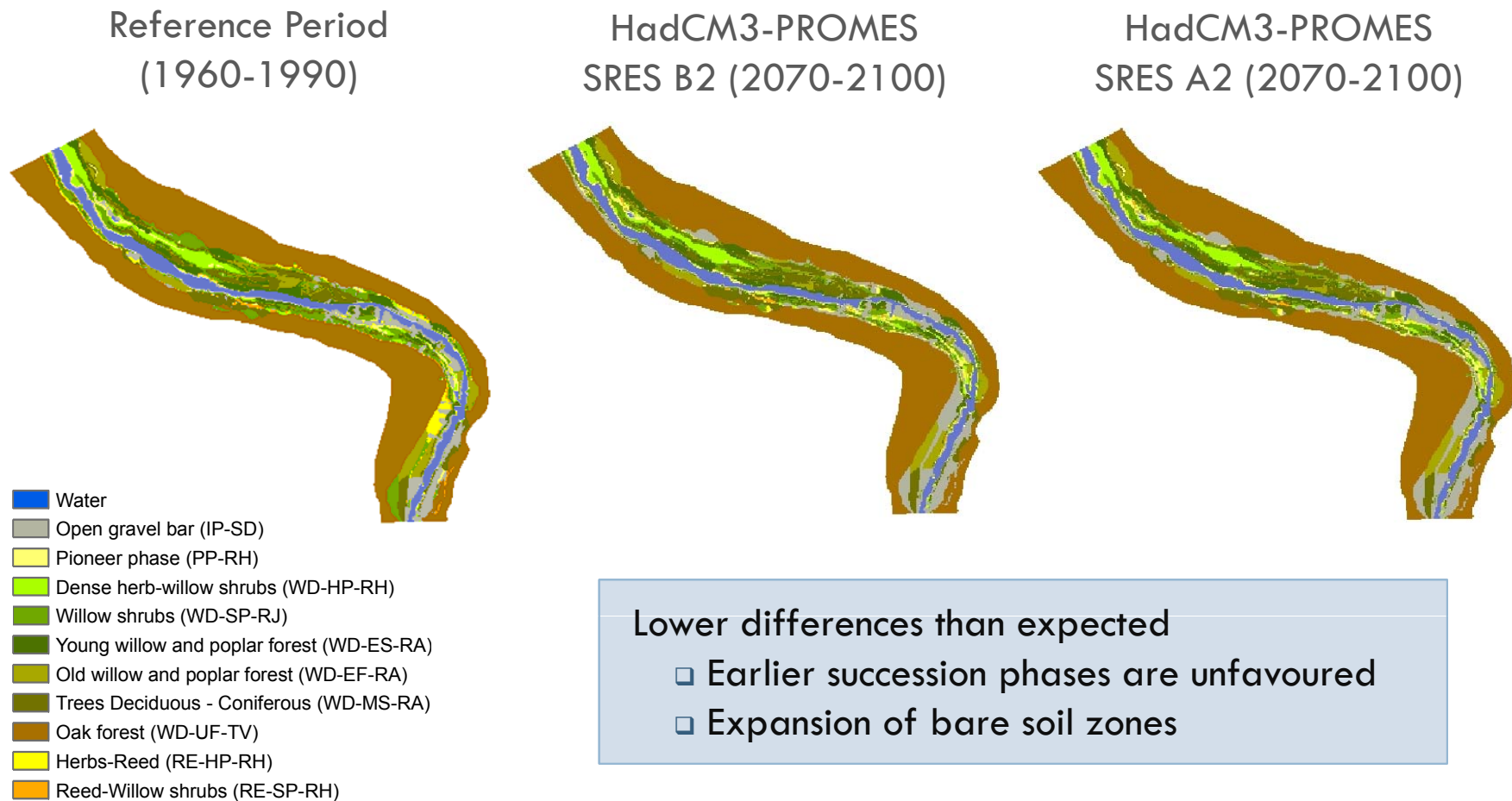
□ $Q = 0.69 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

Pessimistic scenario

HadCM3-PROMES(2070-2100) SRES A2

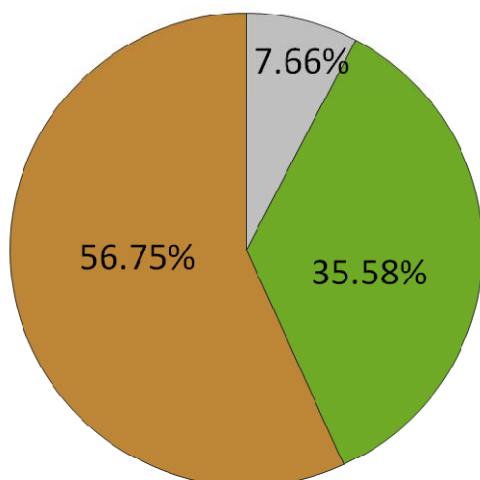
□ $Q = 0.66 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

Results - Last year simulated vegetation

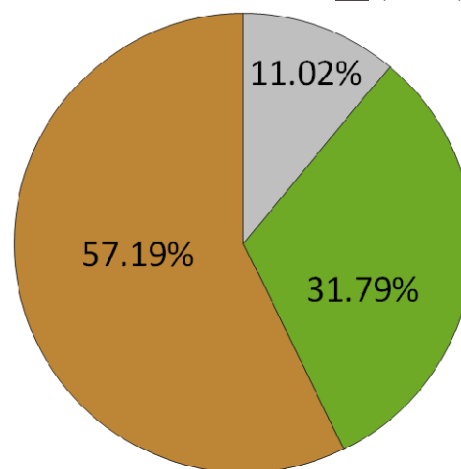


Results - Last year simulated vegetation

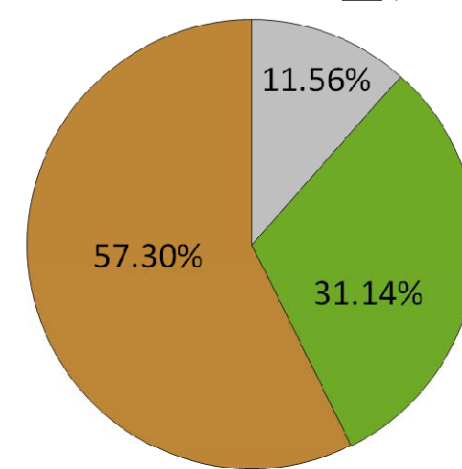
Reference Period (1990)



Optimistic scenario:
HadCM3-PROMES SRES B2 (2100)



Pessimistic scenario:
HadCM3-PROMES SRES A2 (2100)



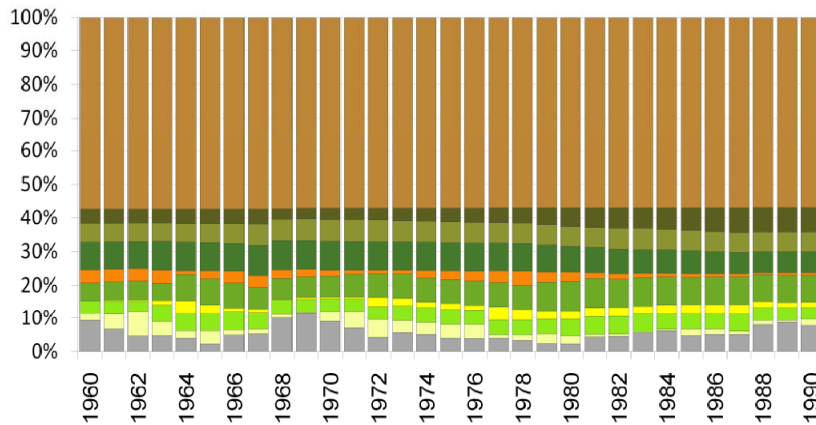
- Bare soil
- Riparian vegetation
- Terrestrial vegetation

Reduction of riparian vegetation areas

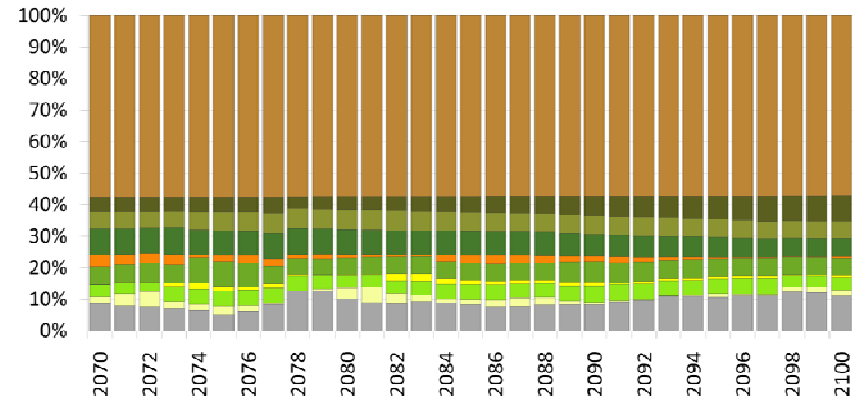
- Small increase of terrestrial vegetation presence
- Small increase of bare soil

Results - Vegetation dynamics

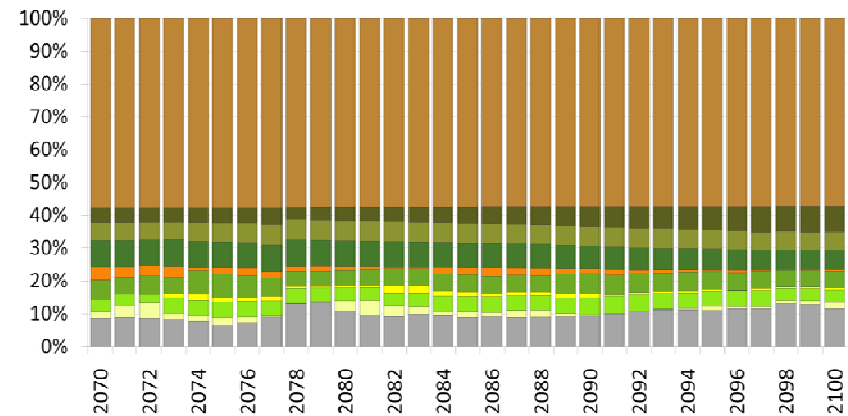
Reference Period (1960-1990)



Optimistic scenario: HadCM3-PROMES(2070-2100) SRES B2



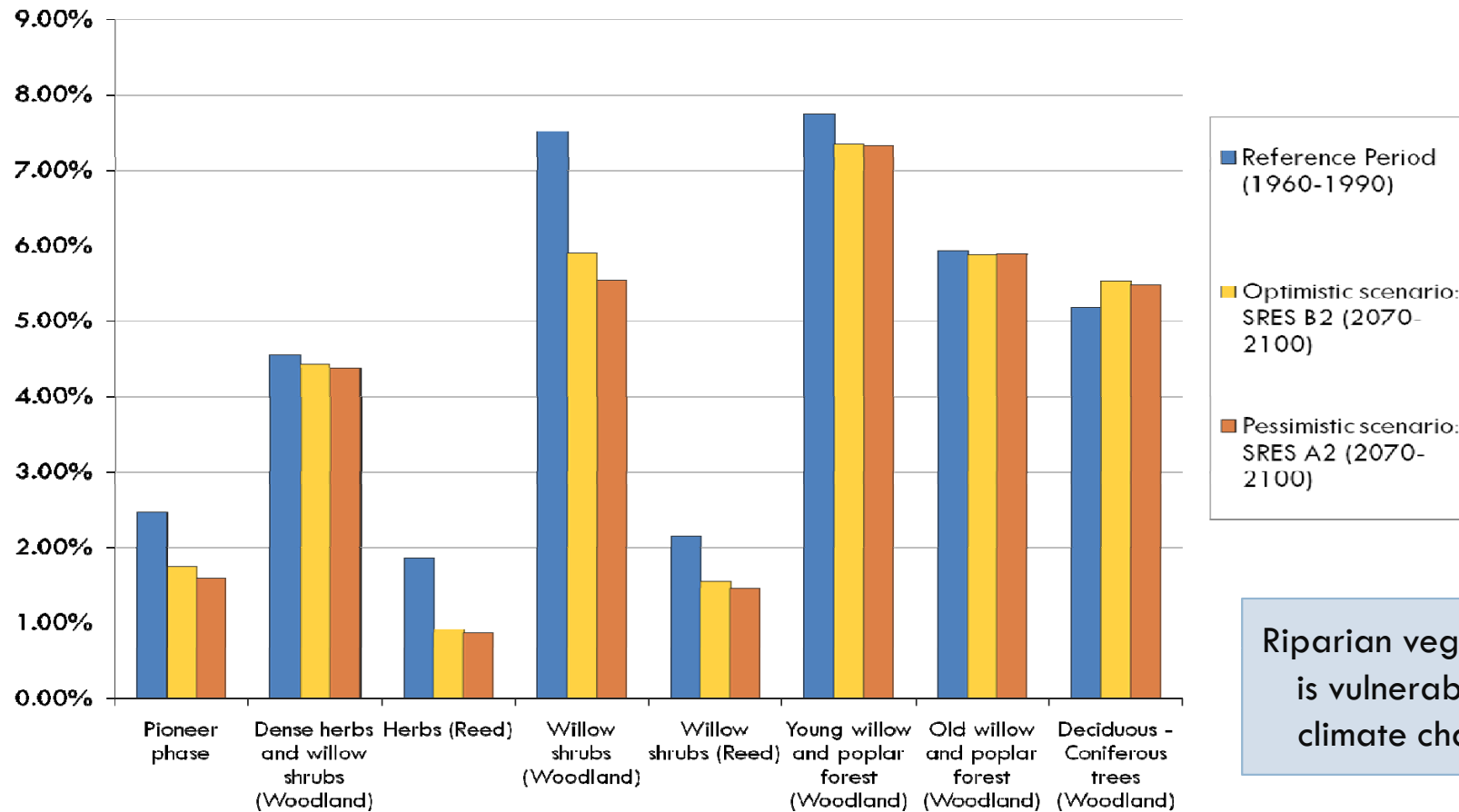
Pessimistic scenario: HadCM3-PROMES(2070-2100) SRES A2



Similar patterns of temporal changes

- Open gravel bar
- Pioneer phase
- Dense herb - willow shrubs (Woodland)
- Herbs (Reed)
- Willow shrubs (Woodland)
- Willow shrubs (Reed)
- Young willow and poplar forest (Woodland)
- Old willow and poplar forest (Woodland)
- Deciduous - Coniferous trees (Woodland)
- Terrestrial Vegetation

Results – Mean area balances



Riparian vegetation is vulnerable to climate change

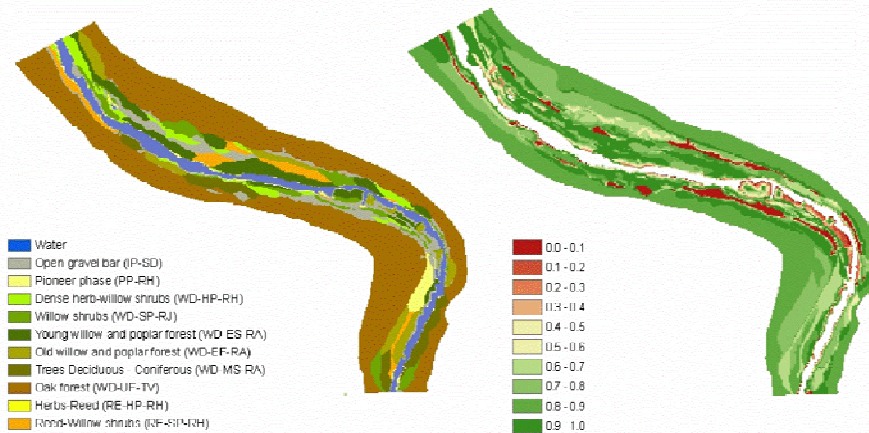
Results — Vegetation distribution and ETidx maps

Reference Period (1960-1990)

Pessimistic scenario: HadCM3-PROMES(2070-2100) SRES A2

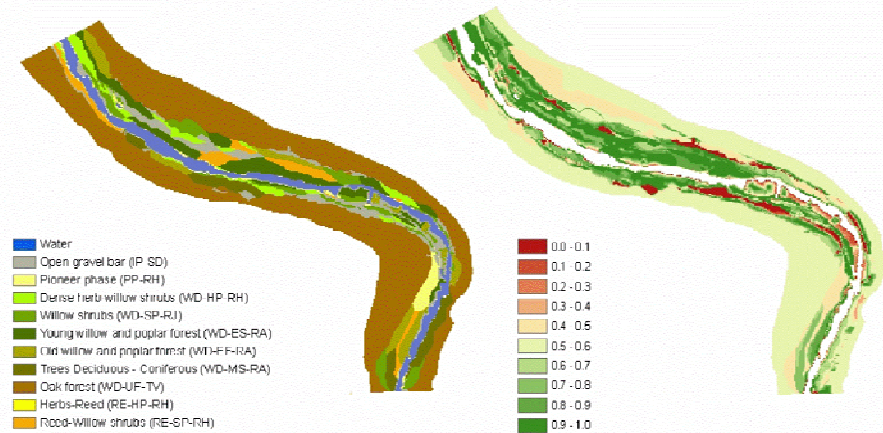
Year 1960

Year 2070



Vegetation phases

Evapotranspiration Index (ETidx)



Vegetation phases

Evapotranspiration Index (ETidx)

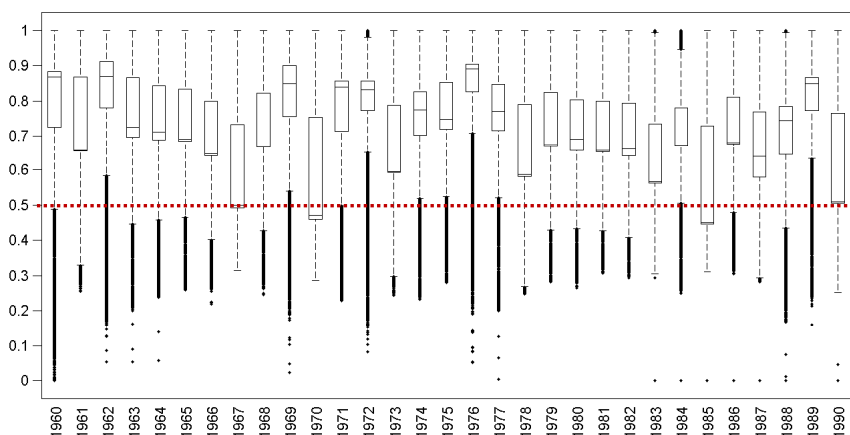
The RIPFLOW model simulates dynamic vegetation distribution and the RibAV 2D model simulates dynamic evapotranspiration indexes

RIPFLOW v3 = RIPFLOW + RibAV 2D

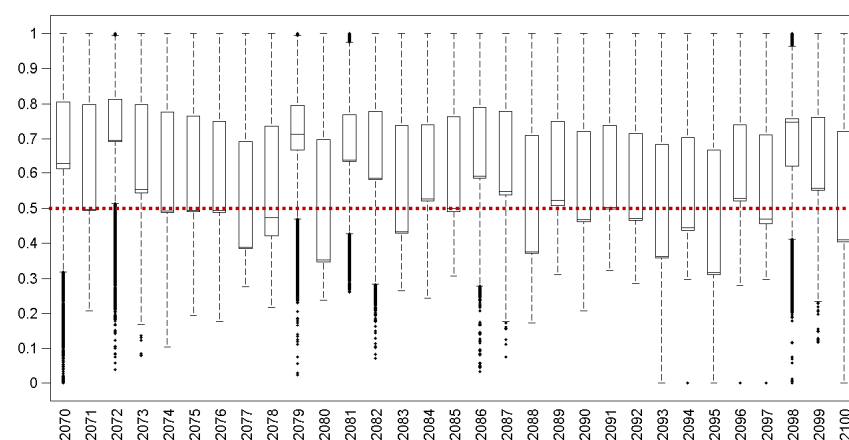
(Francés, Egger and Ferreira *et al.*, 2010)

Results - Evapotranspiration capabilities

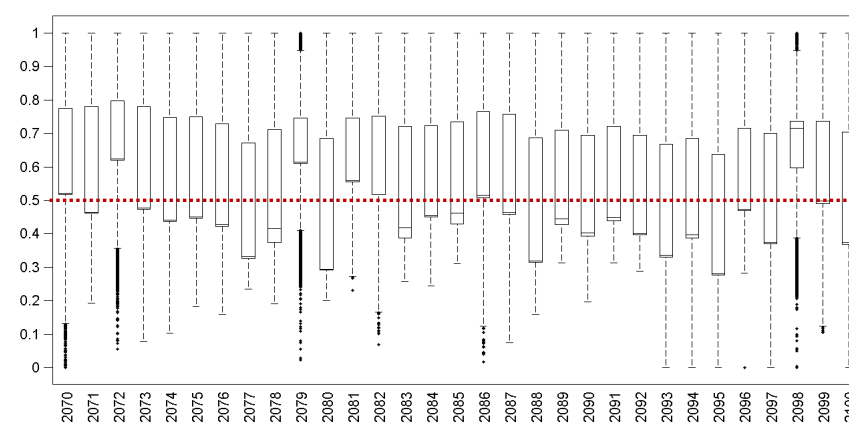
Reference Period (1960-1990)



Optimistic scenario: HadCM3-PROMES(2070-2100) SRES B2



Pessimistic scenario: HadCM3-PROMES(2070-2100) SRES A2




Generalized reduction of ET capabilities

- Harder during dry years
- Harder for the pessimistic scenario

Results - Discussion

Riparian Vegetation under Climate Change

Drivers of change

- ❑ Temperature increase
- ❑ Precipitation regimes change
- ❑ Flow reduction
- ❑ Changes in extreme events 



Impacts and Vulnerability

- ❑ Riparian areas reduction
- ❑ Increase of areas with bare soil
- ❑ Increase of terrestrial vegetation presence
- ❑ Earlier successional phases unfavoured
- ❑ Reduction on ET capabilities
- ❑ Gradual changes in riparian ecosystems



Acknowledgements

RIPFLOW project: Riparian vegetation modelling for the assessment of environmental flow regimes and climate change impacts within the WFD. Era-net IWRM Funding Initiative, Acciones Complementarias del MEC (ref.: CGL2008-03076-E/BTE)

<http://www.iiama.upv.es/RipFlow/index.htm>

SCARCE project: Assessing and Predicting Effects on Water Quantity and Quality in Iberian Rivers caused by Global Change. CONSOLIDER Plan, Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación (ref.: CSD2009-00065).

<http://www.idaea.csic.es/scarceconsolider>





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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Alicia García-Arias (algarar2@posgrado.upv.es)



Alicia García-Arias and Félix Francés. Climate change scenarios effects analyses over the riparian vegetation dynamics in a Mediterranean reach (Mijares River, Spain). SEFS 2011 - 7th Symposium for European Freshwater Sciences. Girona, Spain. June 27th - July 1st, 2011.