



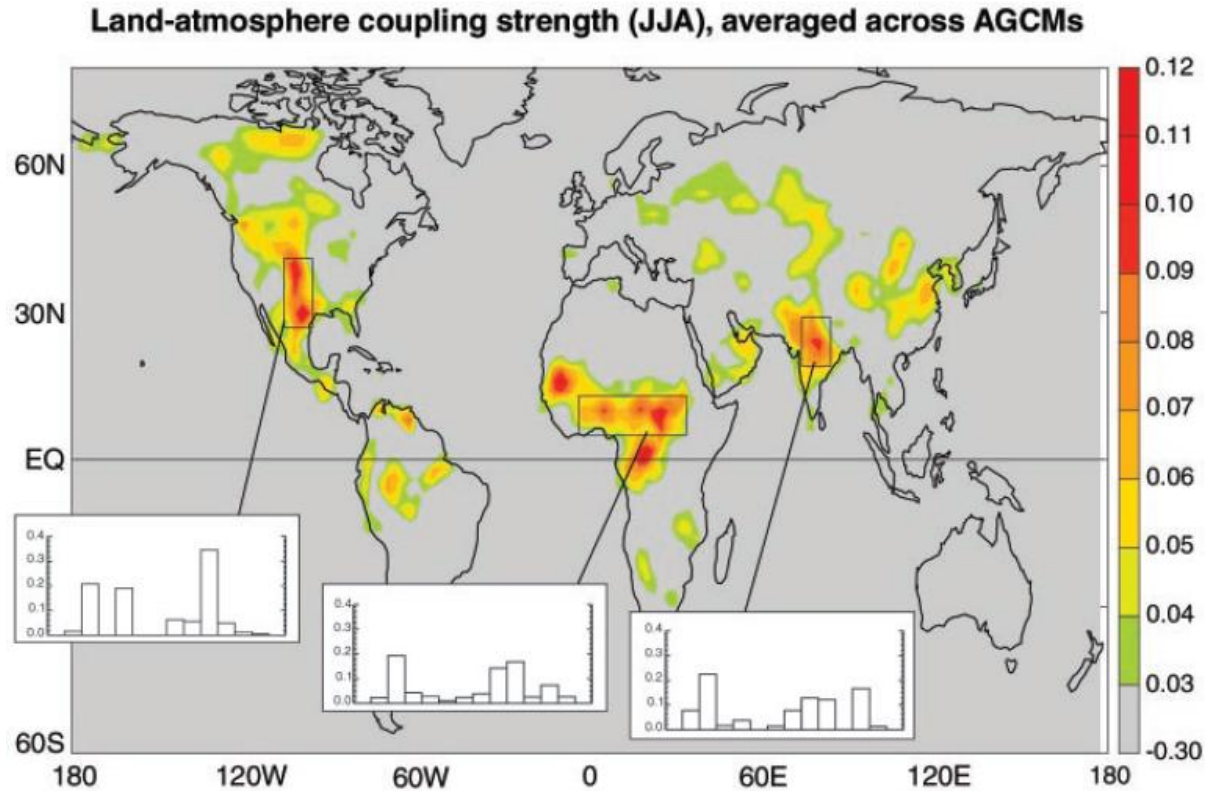
River Flow and Inundation in African Rivers

**Simon Dadson¹, with Neil MacKellar²,
Piotr Wolski² and Mark New²**

¹University of Oxford (simon.dadson@ouce.ox.ac.uk)

²University of Cape Town

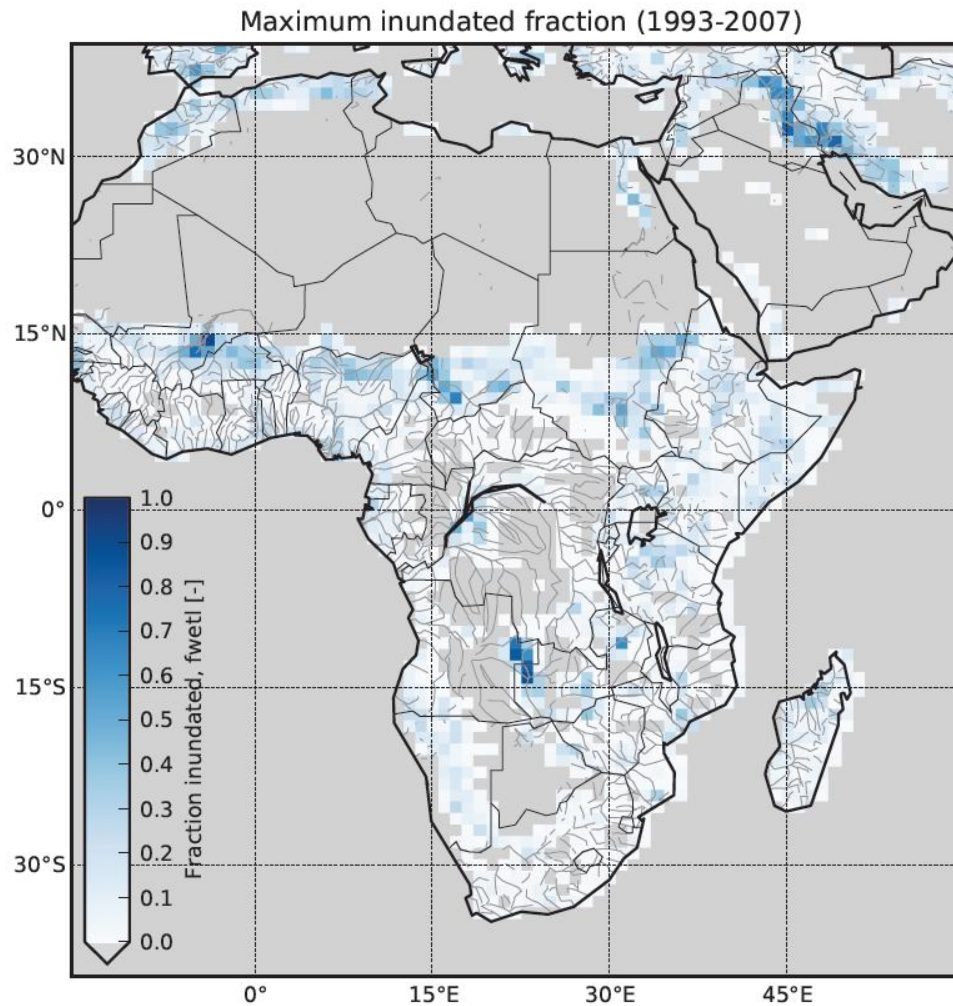
Land-surface in the Earth system



- Feedbacks strongest in transition zones between wet and dry climates.
- Evaporation is sensitive to soil moisture *and* can trigger moist convection.
- Need to know state of soil moisture in order to provide accurate forecasts.



EO data reveal African flooding



Data: Prigent *et al.*, 2007 *J. Geophys. Res.*, 112, D12107,
doi:10.1029/2006JD007847

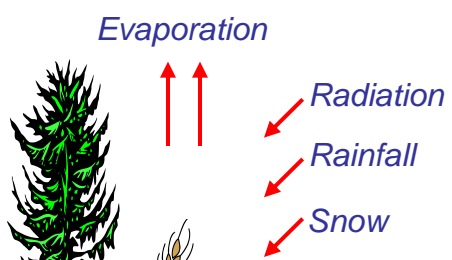


SCHOOL OF GEOGRAPHY
AND THE ENVIRONMENT

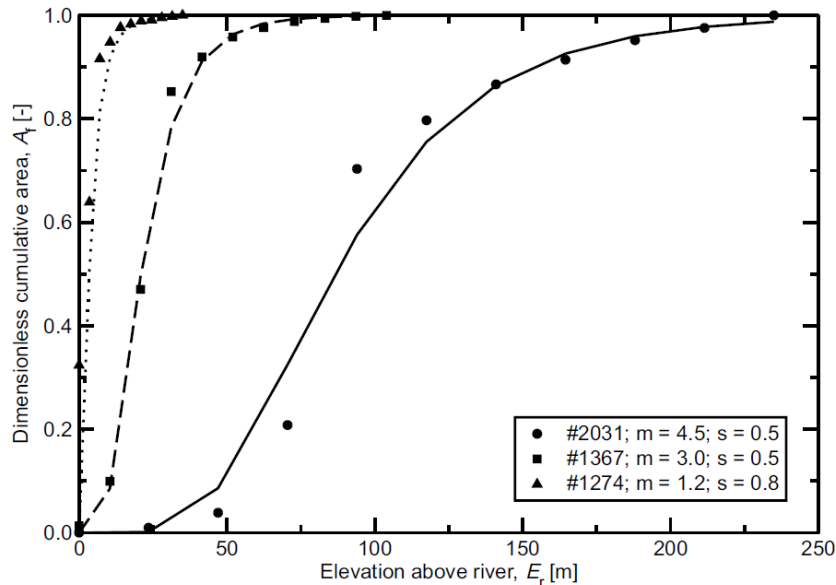


Flow routing and inundation in JULES

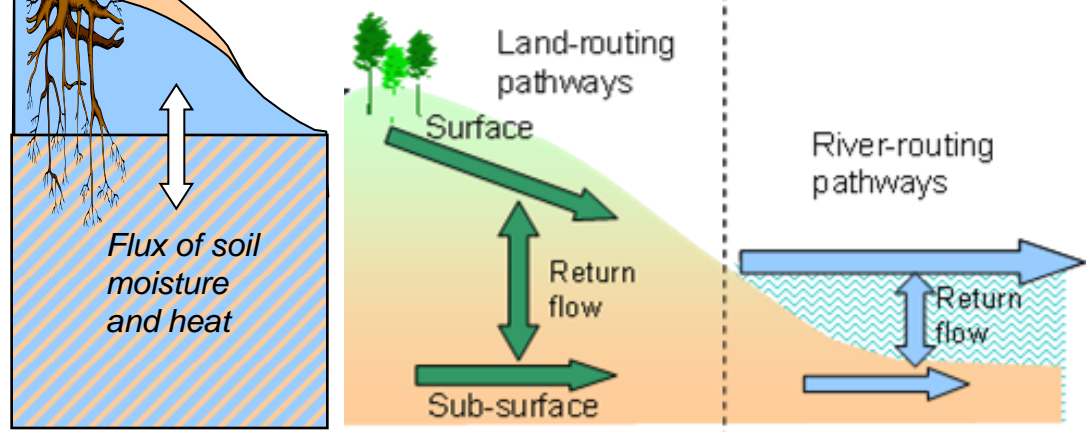
Joint UK-Land Environment Simulator (JULES) takes **temperature, wind speed, humidity, LW & SW radiation and precipitation** from RCM;



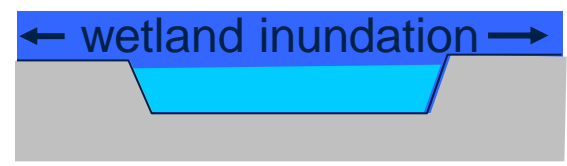
Diagnose state of **soil moisture** by using a Pareto distribution of soil moisture stores;



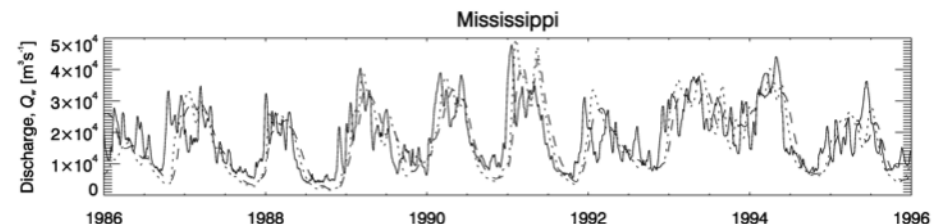
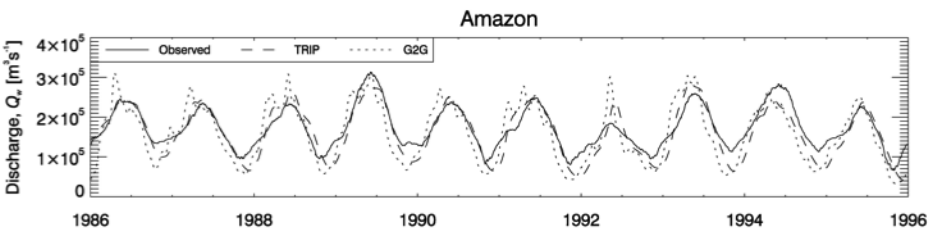
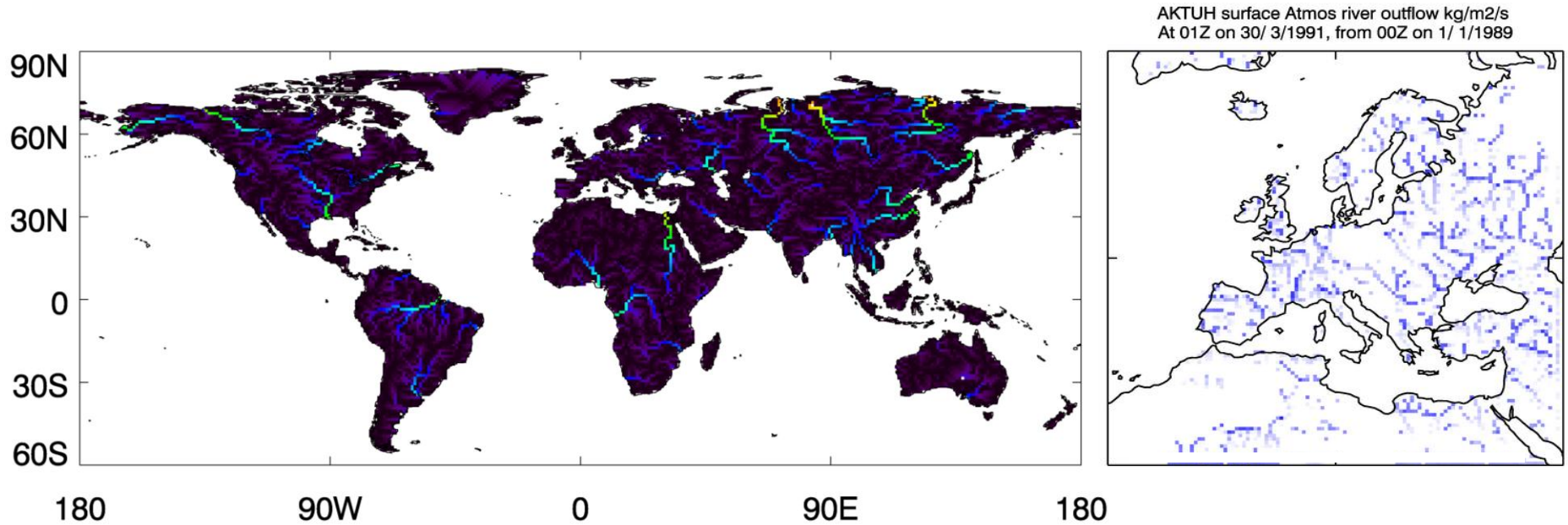
Convert to **surface and subsurface flow**.



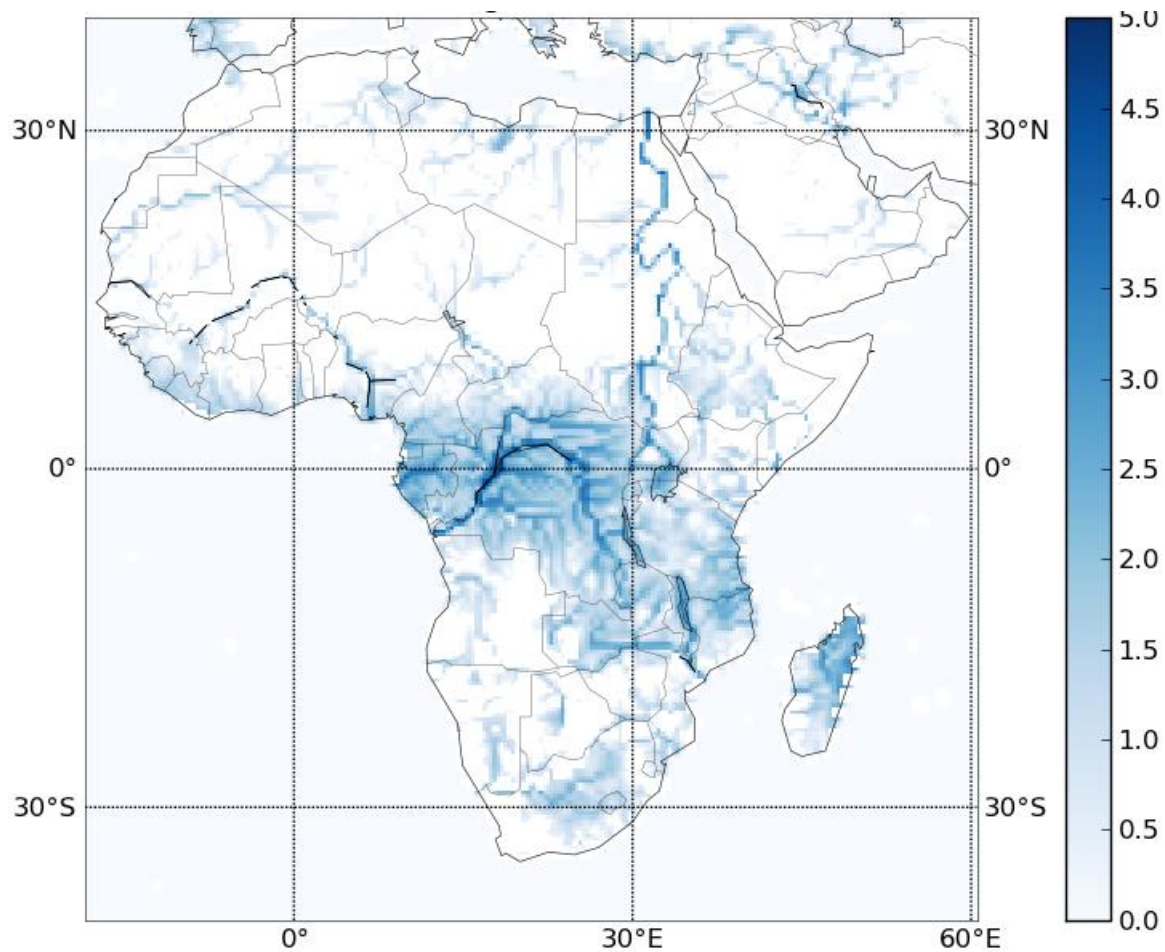
Inundated wetland area calculated using sub-grid elevation data



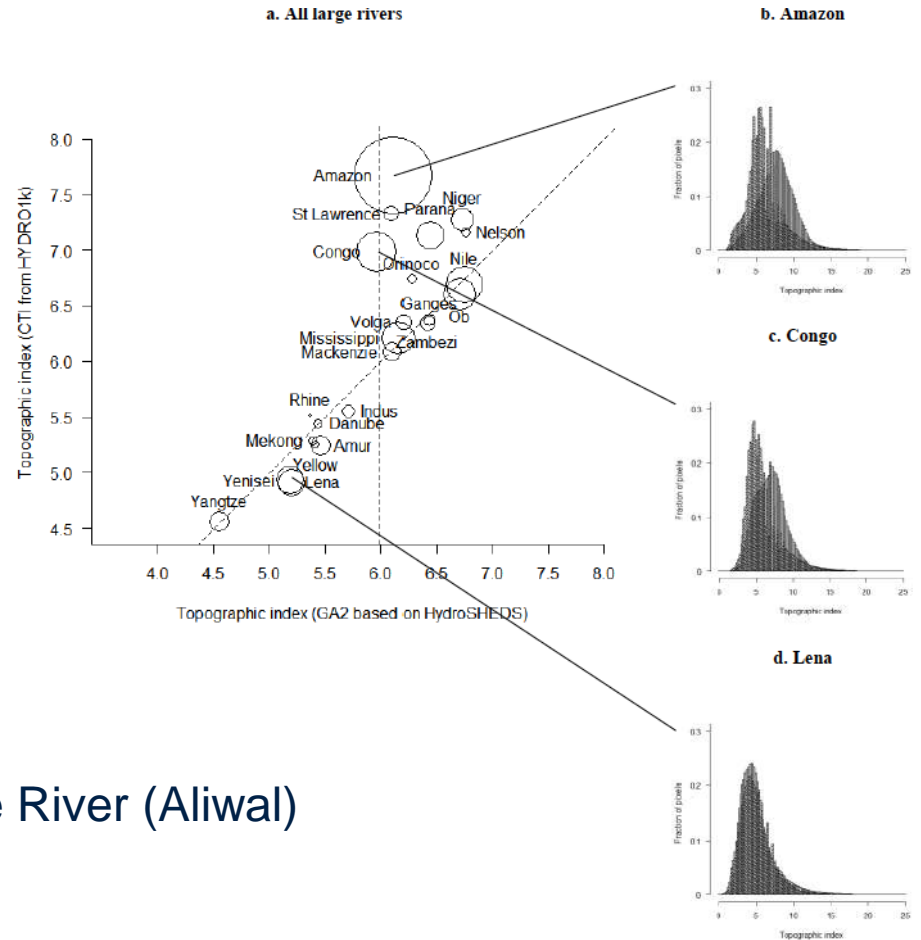
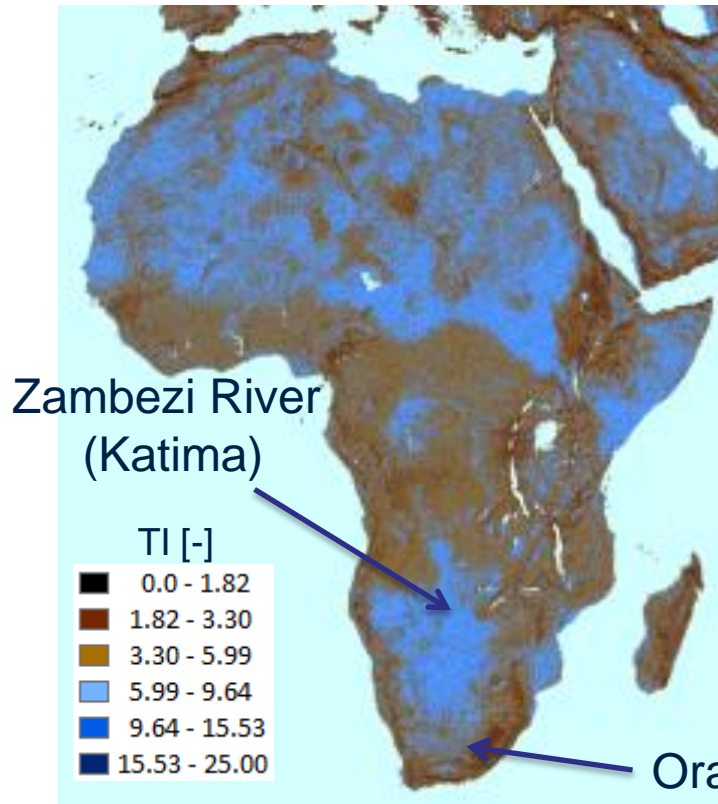
Coupled river model in UM & MONSooN



Recent inclusion in JULES vn4.2



New Topographic Index dataset



Marthews, T. R., Dadson, S. J., Lehner, B., Abele, S. and Gedney, N. *Hydrol. Earth Syst. Sci.*, in press

(see www.hydrol-earth-syst-sci-discuss.net/11/6139/2014/)

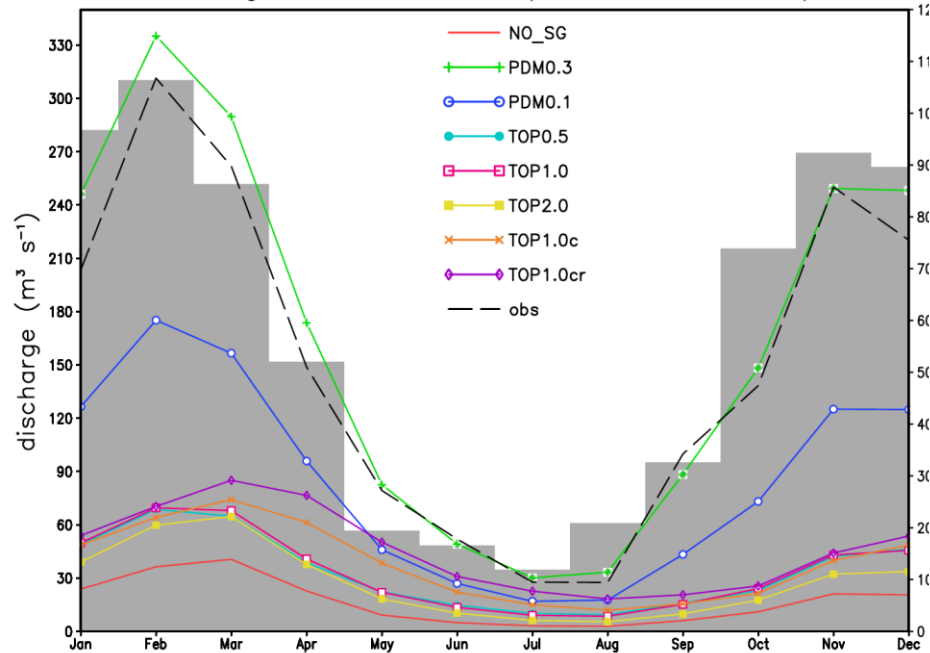


SCHOOL OF GEOGRAPHY
AND THE ENVIRONMENT

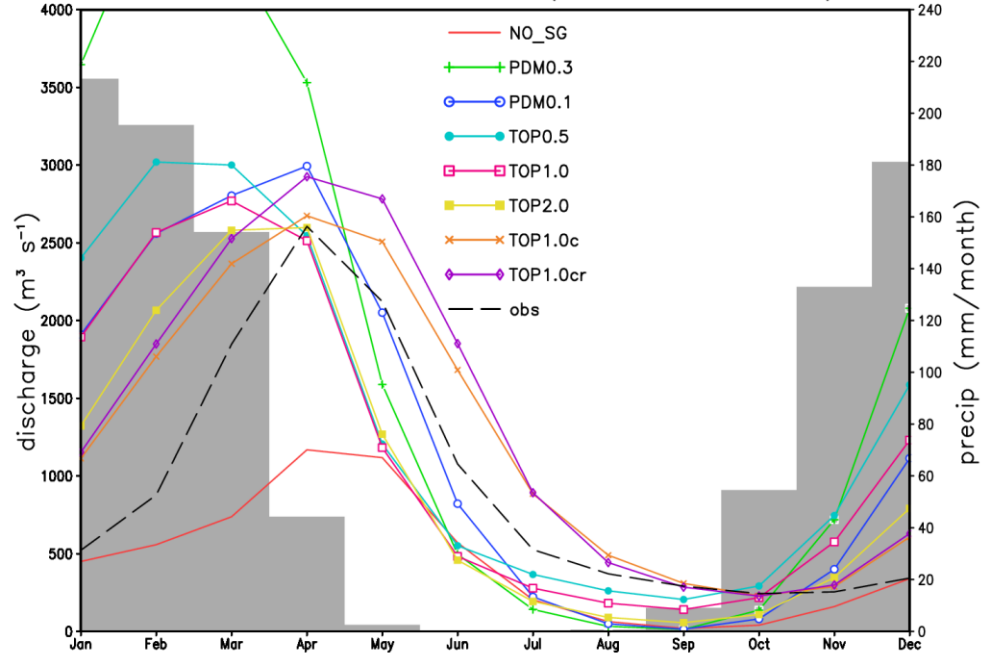


Results

Orange @ Aliwal North (1981–2001 mean)



Zambezi @ Katima Mulilo (1981–2001 mean)



- Catchment-specific optimal model configuration
- PDM runoff production well-suited to steep terrain and clay soils in Orange;
- TOPMODEL captures slow sub-surface response of deep porous soils in Zambezi

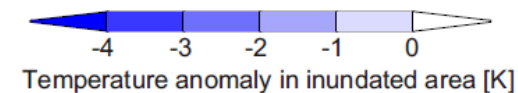
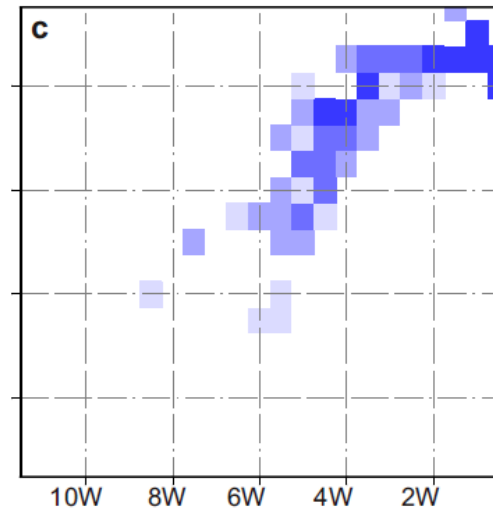
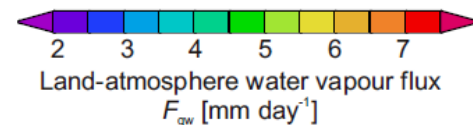
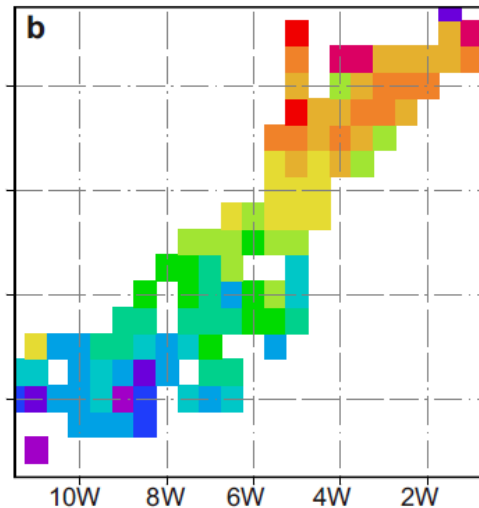
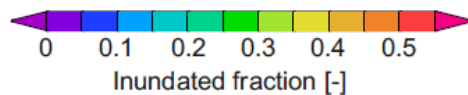
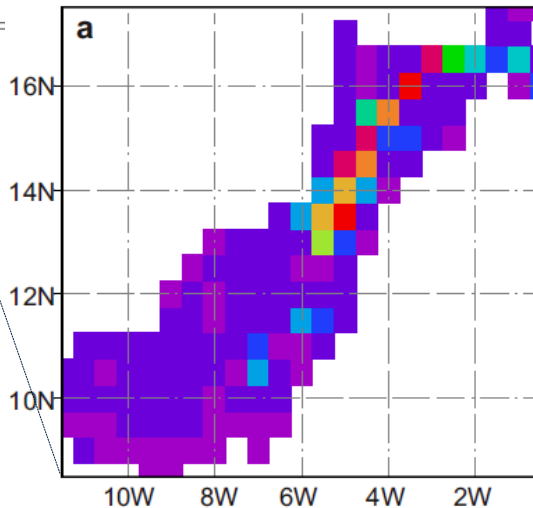
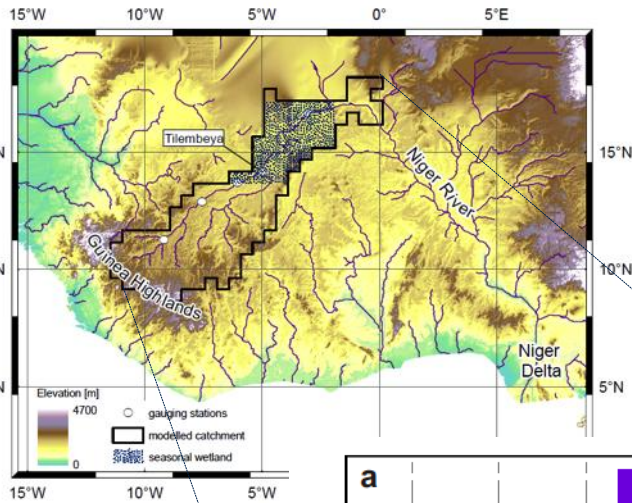


Land-atmosphere feedbacks in W. Africa

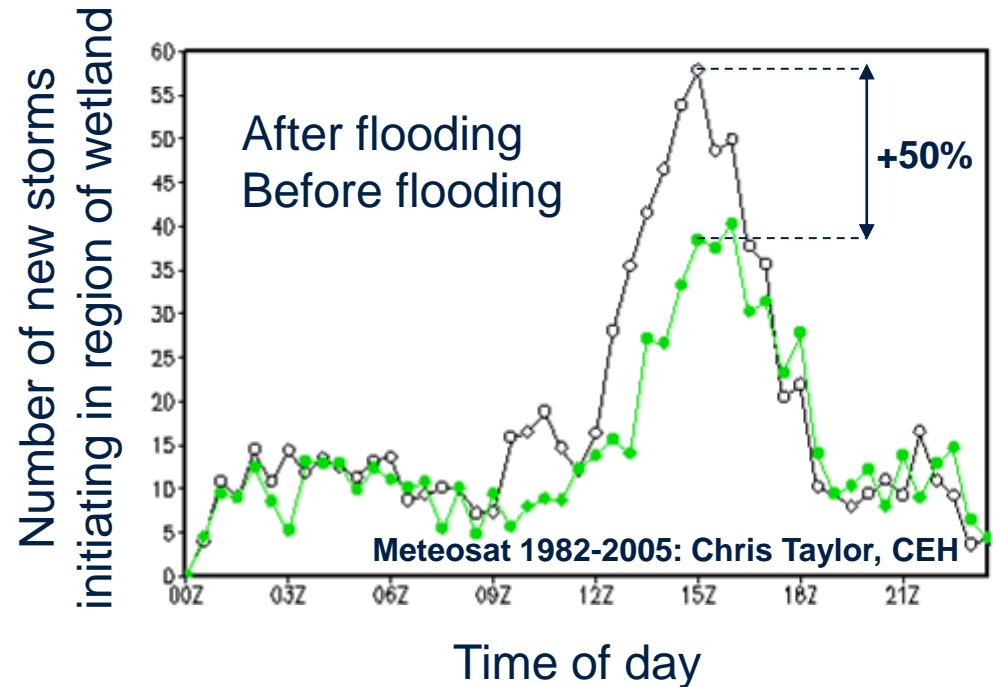
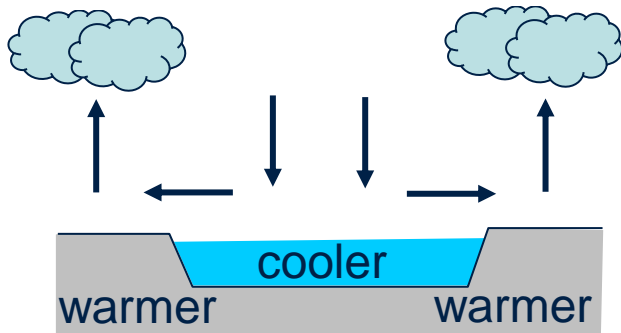
- Niger Inland Delta, Mali

- Inundation drives water vapour flux and temperature anomaly;

- Seasonal flooding provides up to 50% of water vapour to atmosphere.

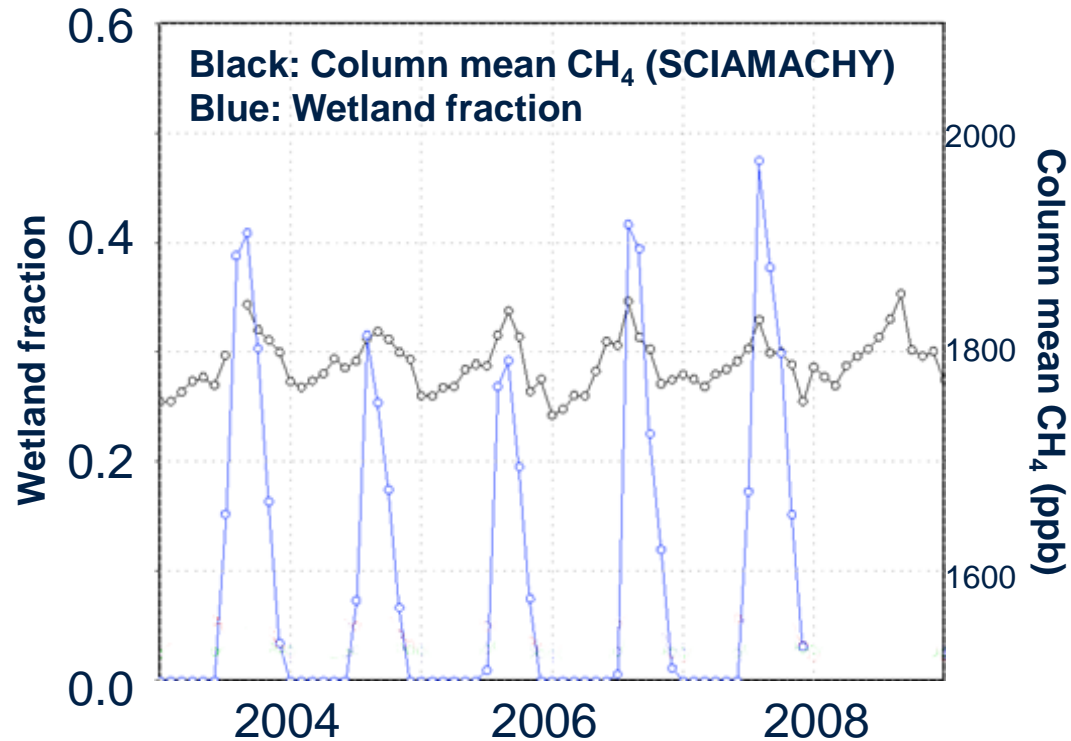
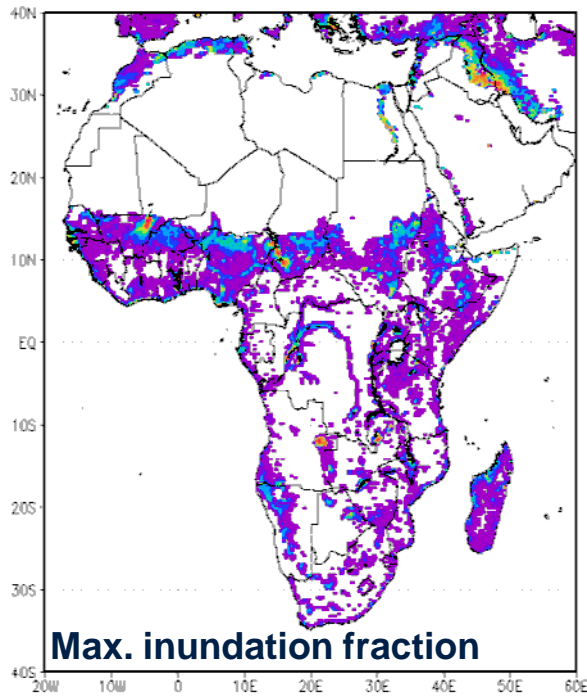


Land-atmosphere interaction



- **Development of a “wetland breeze”;**
- **50% more daytime storms during floods**
- **How does spatial configuration of inundation affect land-atmosphere interaction?**

Links between the water and carbon cycles



- Methane (CH₄) is the second most important greenhouse gas after CO₂.
- Wetlands are largest natural source of CH₄, via anoxic degradation of organics.
- CH₄ fluxes from wetlands are poorly quantified (105-278 Tg yr⁻¹, 75% tropical).



Summary

- High resolution topographic datasets for large-scale river models
- Improves river flow predictions in S. African rivers
- Provides capability to diagnose future changes in water and carbon cycle

simon.dadson@ouce.ox.ac.uk

 [@SimonDadson](https://twitter.com/SimonDadson)



SCHOOL OF GEOGRAPHY
AND THE ENVIRONMENT

