

# Impact of climate changes on sediment delivery and deposition in a dammed reservoir

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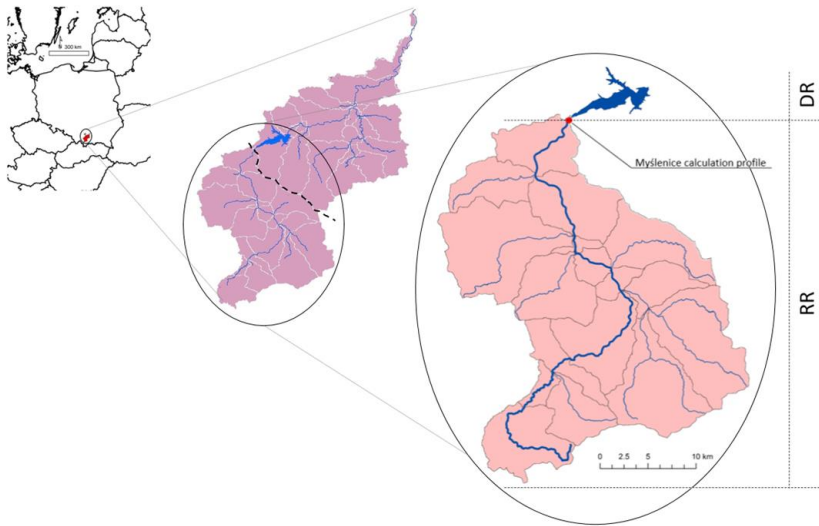


# Impact of climate changes on sediment delivery and deposition in a dammed reservoir

1. Tracking sediment particles – from the source to the reservoir and beyond
2. Study area - Raba River & Dobczyce Reservoir (southern Poland)
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# Tracking sediment particles – from the source to the reservoir and beyond

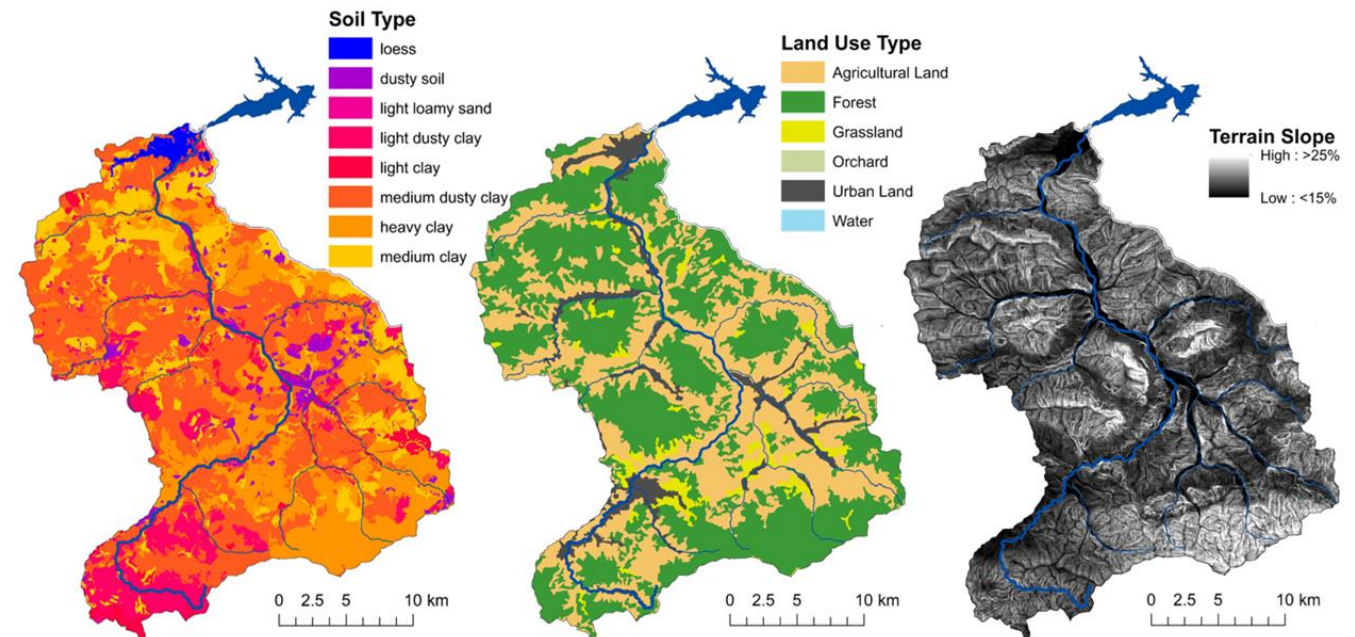


- ▶ soil loss in mountainous catchments enhanced by climate changes (Carpathian Mts.)
- ▶ trapping function of dammed reservoir even more important
- ▶ river and reservoir - two separate entities in the context of sediment transport
- ▶ tracking sediment particles from the catchment (upper Raba River) to its deposition place (Dobczyce Reservoir)



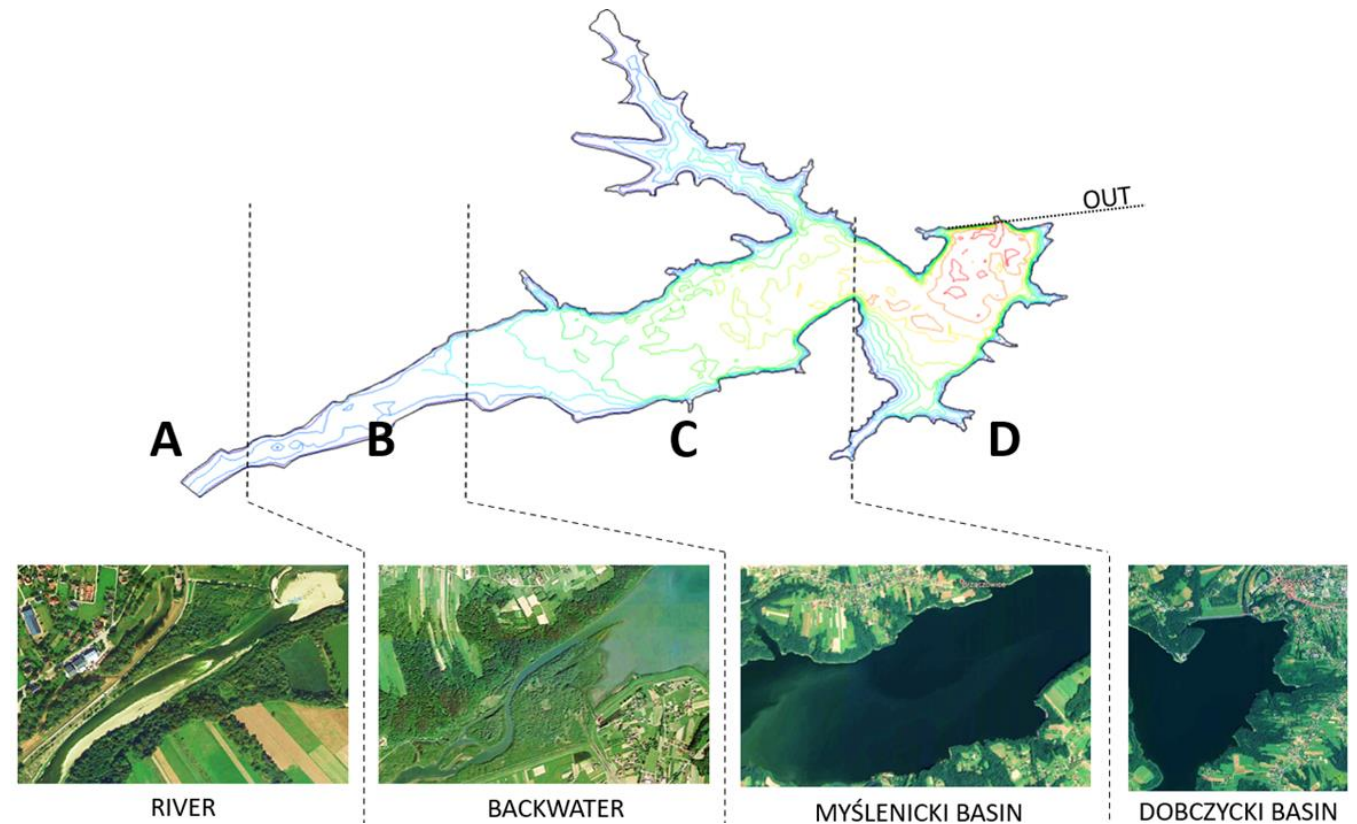
## Study area

- ▶ upper Raba River - 768 km<sup>2</sup> of the catchment;
- ▶ average flow of 7,6 m<sup>3</sup>/s (Myślenice);
- ▶ mountainous character of the catchment
- ▶ drinking water reservoir located at the 60. km



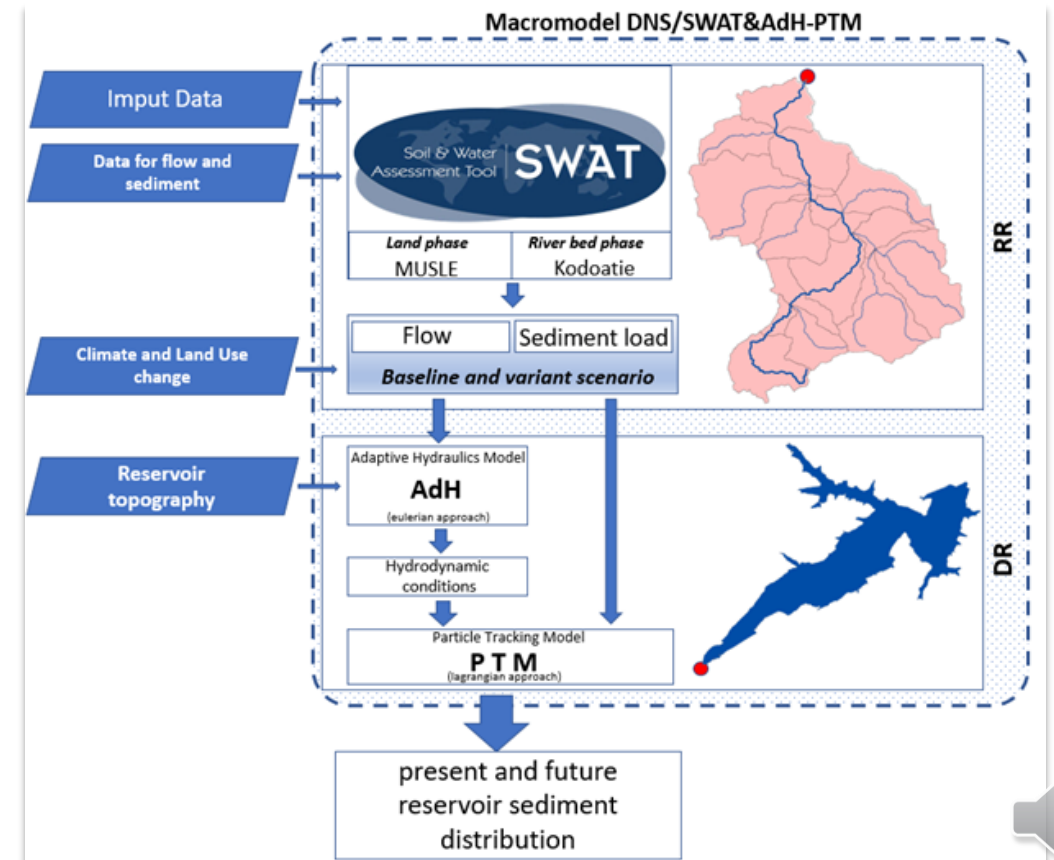
## Study area

- ▶ Dobczyce Reservoir – multipurpose (*drinking water, flood & drought protection, energy production, fish farming*);
- ▶ approx. 10.7 km<sup>2</sup> (size - 8 by 1.6 km; avg. depth - 12 m; max. depth - 35 m)
- ▶ divided into four zones



# Modeling tool

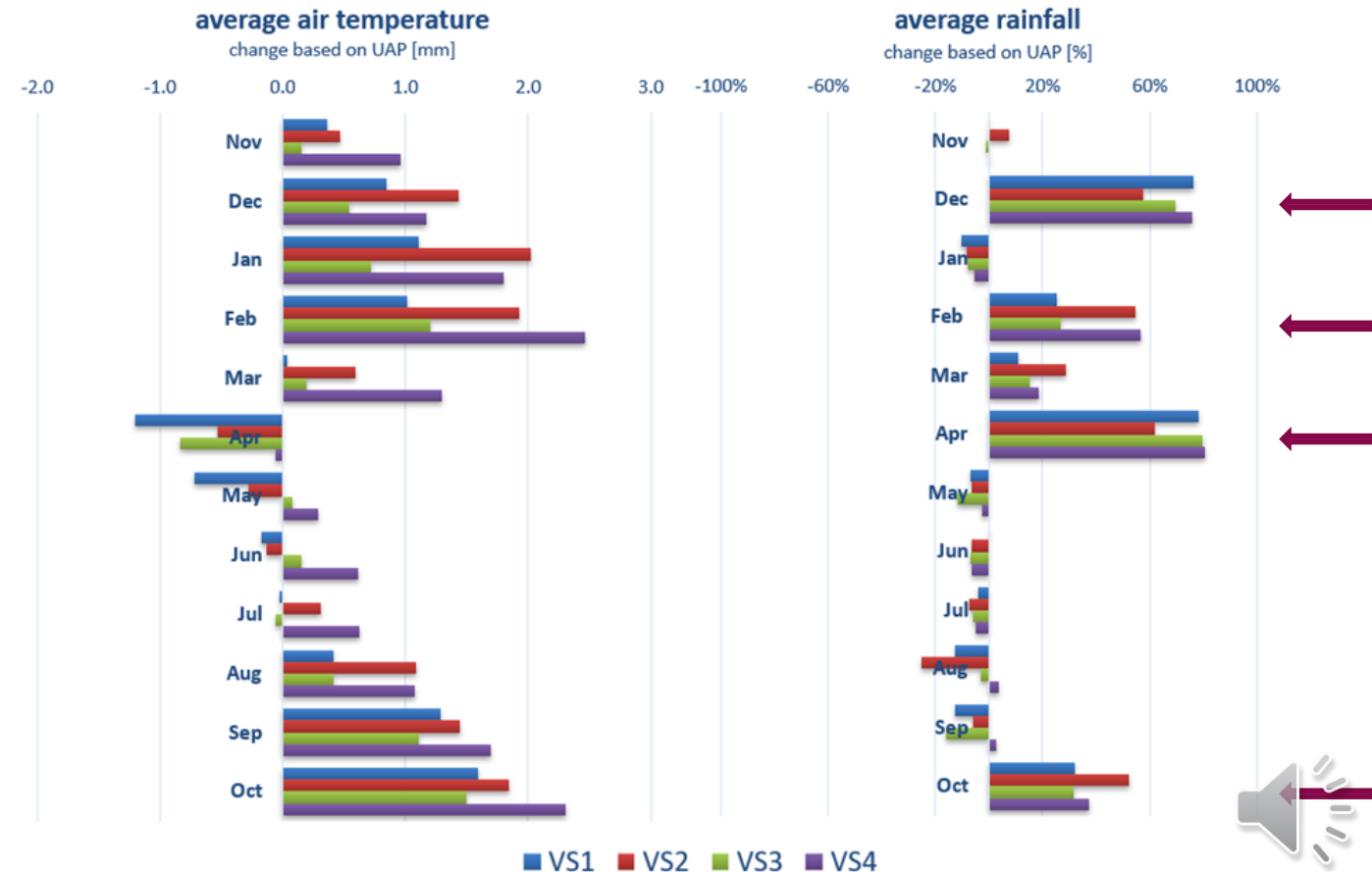
- ▶ Digital platform
- ▶ Macromodel DNS (Discharge-Nutrient-Sea)
- ▶ Platform modules:
  - ▶ SWAT – river basin
  - ▶ AdH-PTM – reservoir





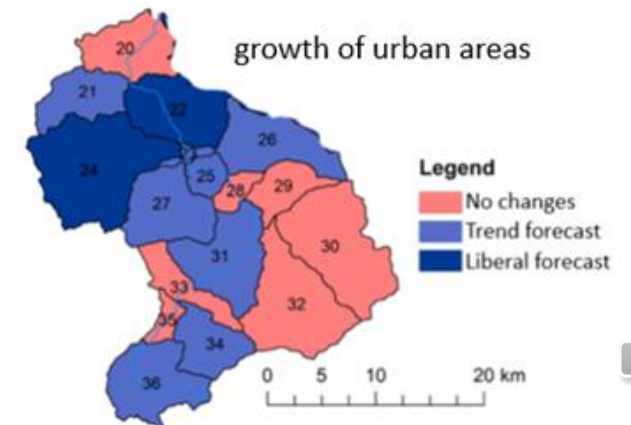
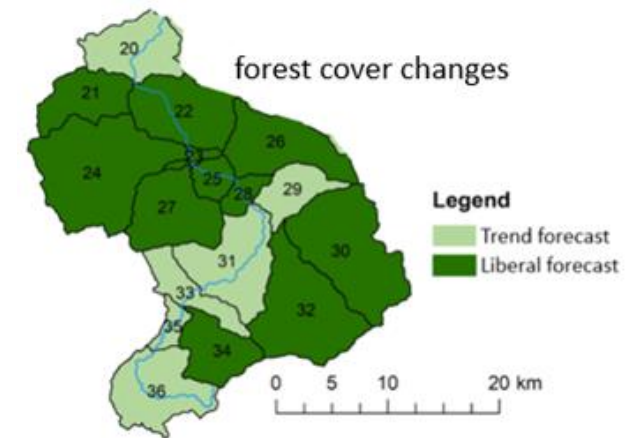
# Variant scenarios (climate change)

- ▶ climate change predictions based on data from Euro-CORDEX, RCM, and GCM models
- ▶ emission scenarios - RCP4.5 and RCP8.5
- ▶ time horizons - short-term (H1 - 2026-2035) and long-term (H2 - 2046-2055)
  - ▶ VS1 - RCP4.5 H1
  - ▶ VS2 - RCP4.5 H2
  - ▶ VS3 - RCP8.5 H1
  - ▶ VS4 - RCP8.5 H2



# Variant scenarios (land use change)

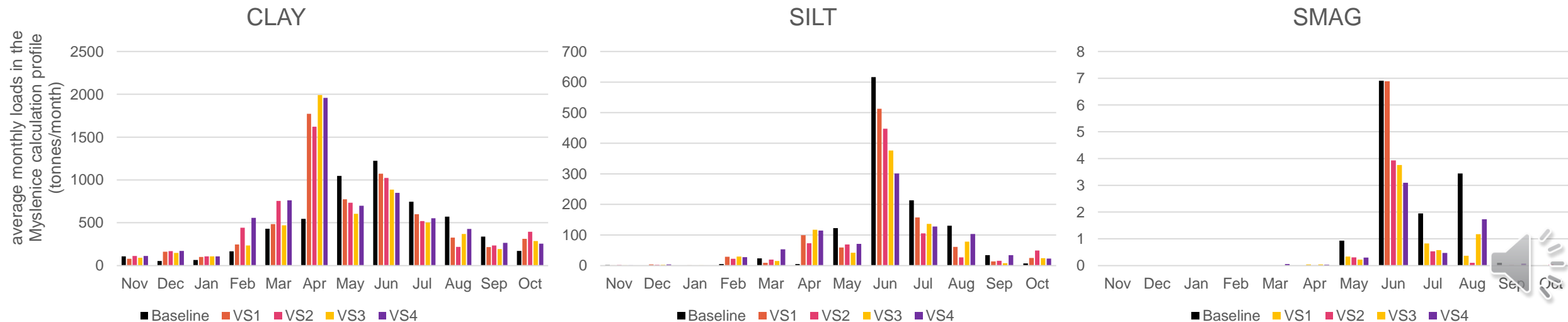
- ▶ land use changes - based on the results of the FORECOM project for forest cover and growth of urban areas
- ▶ trend forecast - growth of forest and urban areas by 23% and 10%, respectively,
- ▶ liberal forecast - growth of forest and urban areas, respectively by 30% and 15%





# Sediment delivery from the catchment

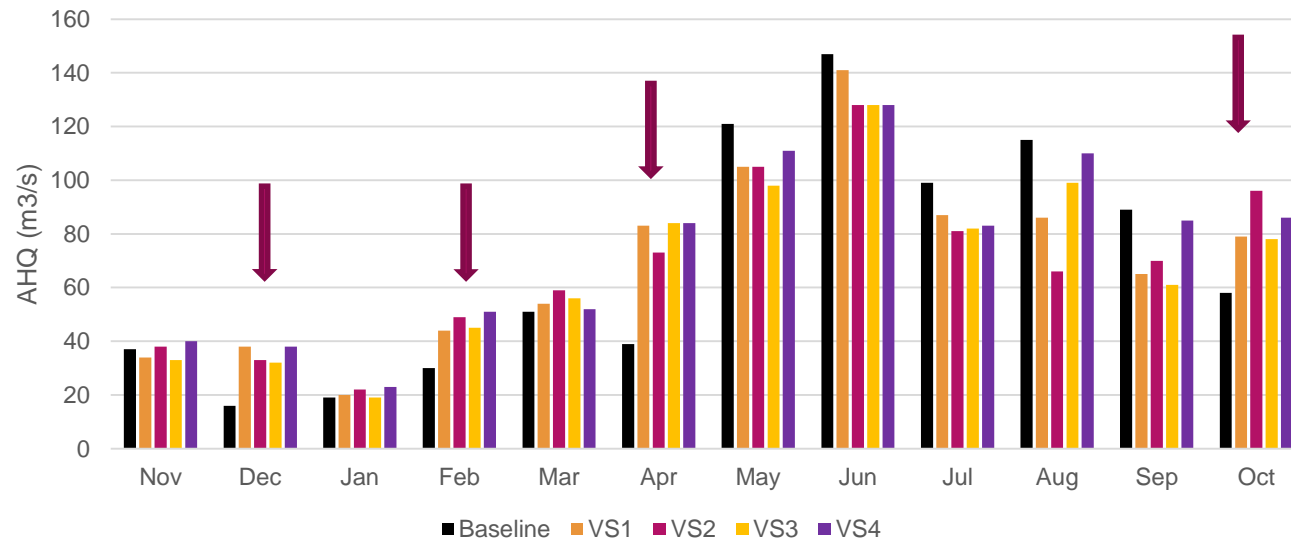
- ▶ SWAT module
- ▶ average monthly loads in the Myslenice calculation profile (tonnes/month)
- ▶ 3 analysed sediment fractions (mineral: CLAY - 0-0.004 mm, SILT - 0.004-0.062 mm, and mineral/organic: SMAG - 0.03 mm)



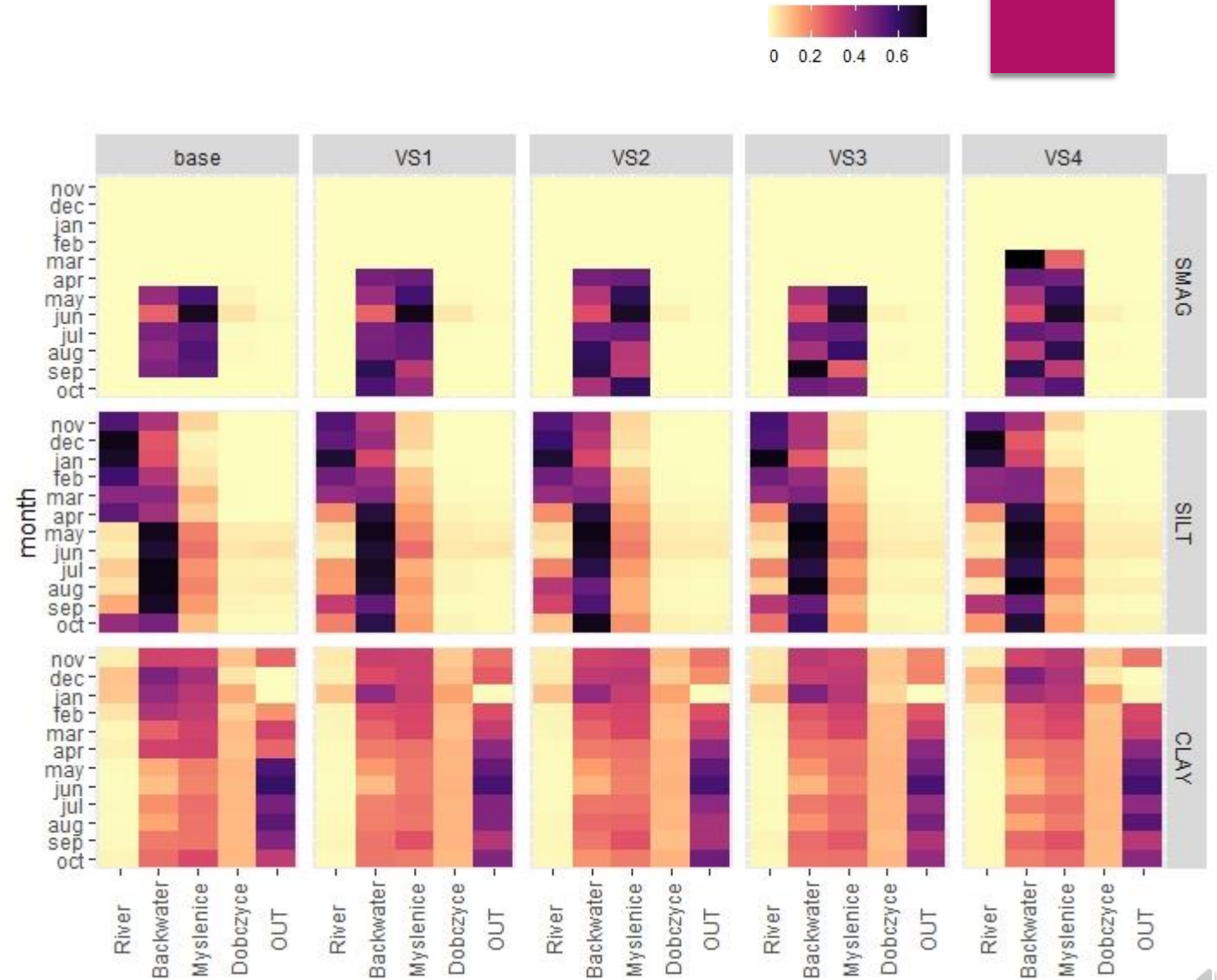
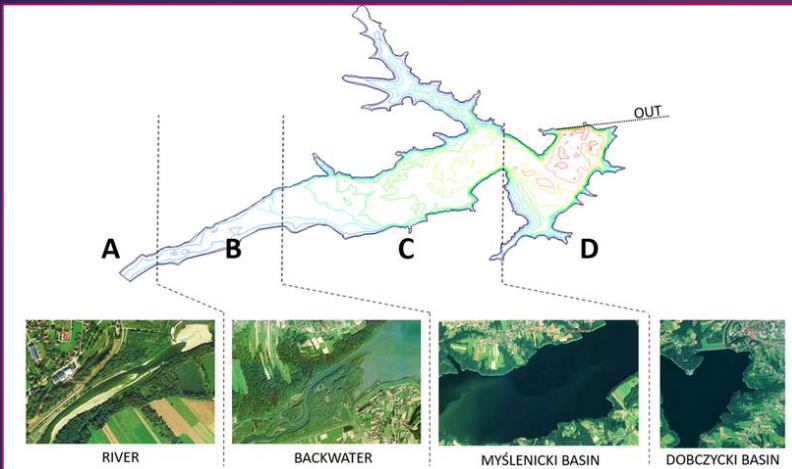
# Sediment fraction distribution in the reservoir

- ▶ AdH/PTM module
- ▶ simulations based on AHQ (*average high discharges*) for the Myslenice calculation profile (m3/s)

$$AHQ_m = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^Y \max_{m,y}(Q_d)}{Y}$$

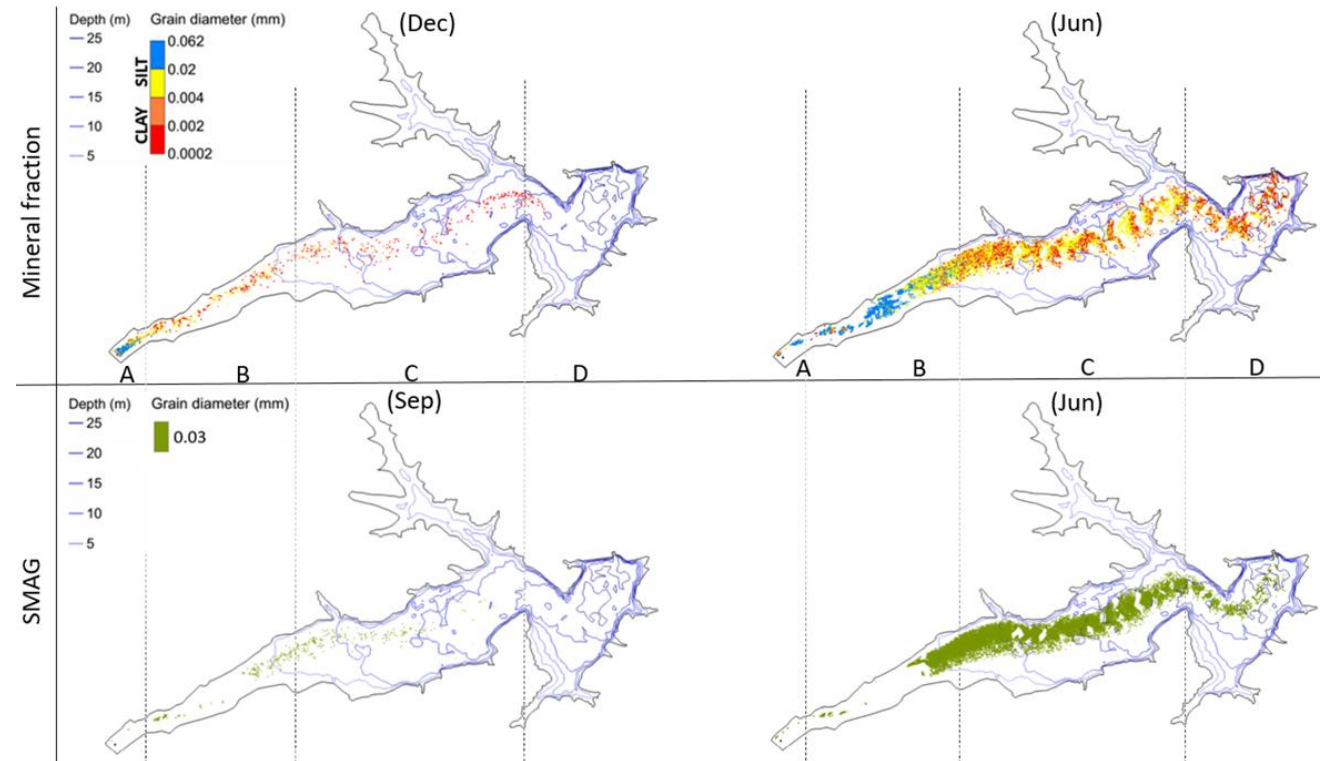


# Sediment fraction distribution in the reservoir



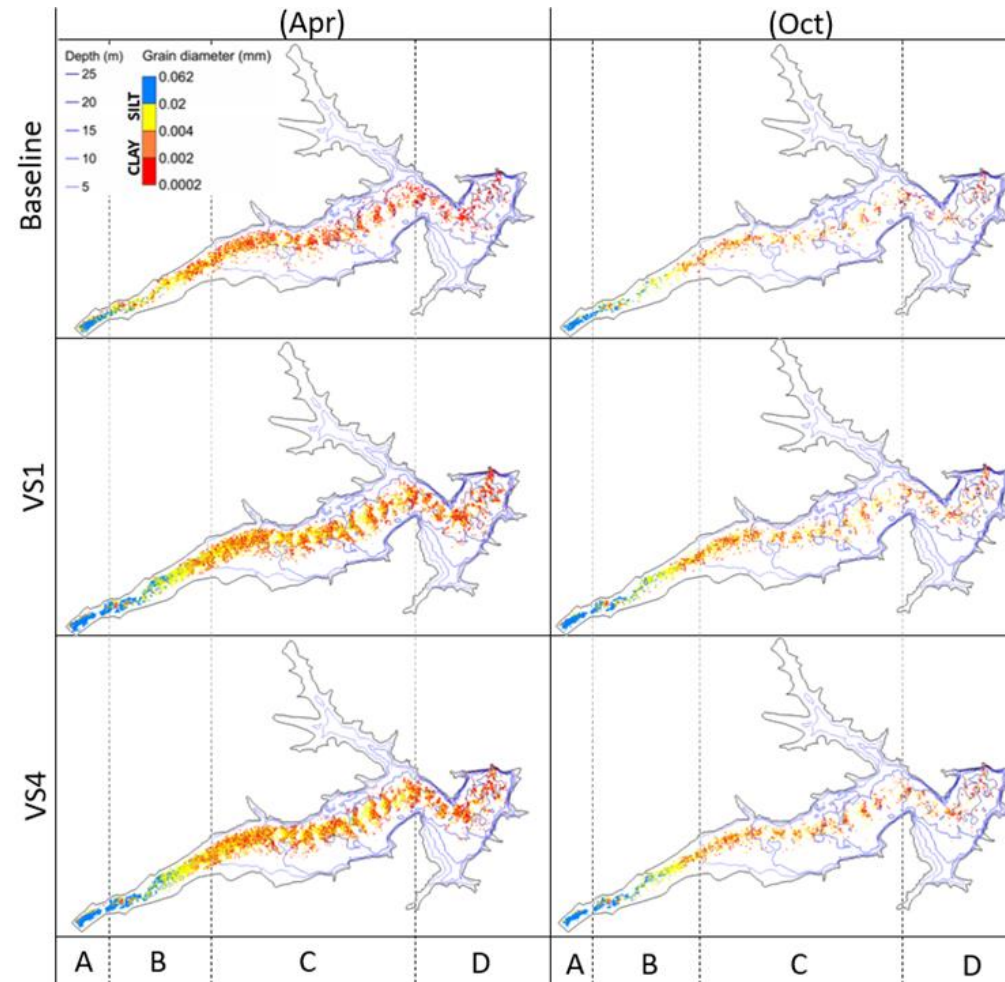
# Sediment fraction distribution in the reservoir

- ▶ baseline scenario
- ▶ deposition of larger particles in zone A and B (Oct-Apr - low flows);
- ▶ transport of CLAY particles to zones C & D (and beyond) (May - Sep - high flows)



# Sediment fraction distribution in the reservoir

- ▶ Variant scenarios
- ▶ zones A & B will remain the main depositional section (*SILT*)
- ▶ higher number of particles (*CLAY*) reaching C & D zones
- ▶ also flowing downstream from the reservoir



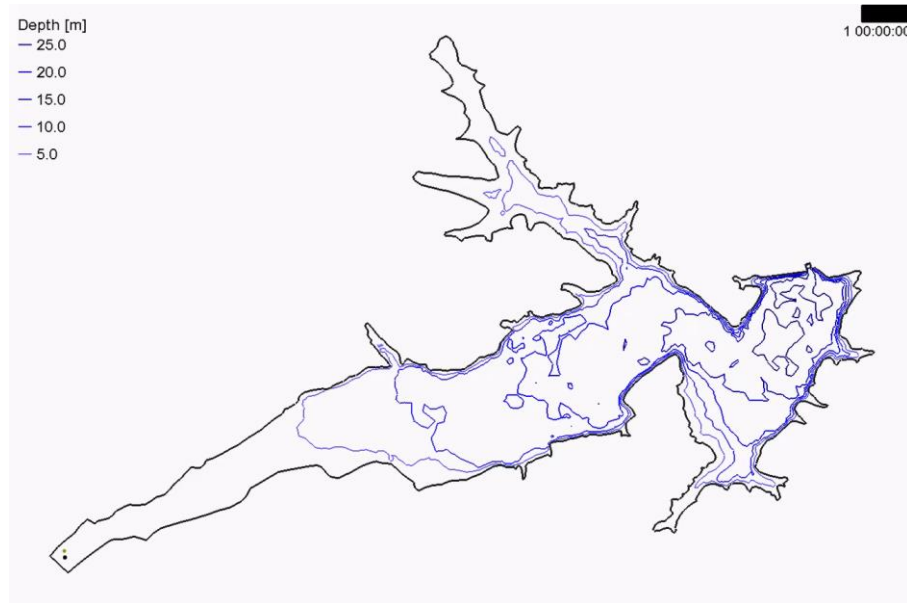
# Conclusions

- ▶ tracking fractions of sediment particles (SMAG, SILT, CLAY) from the source to the deposition place;
- ▶ combined performance of two models (SWAT and AdH/PTM) under the umbrella of Macromodel DNS numeric platform;
- ▶ two first reservoir zones will trap sediment particles (SILT) even during forecasted high delivery seasons;
- ▶ increased mobility of the finer particles (CLAY);





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► thank you

► questions?

