

# Implementation of a gridded river routing for land surface models and evaluation of streamflow across Australia

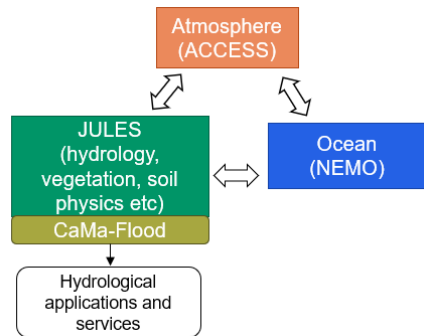
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## 1. Introduction

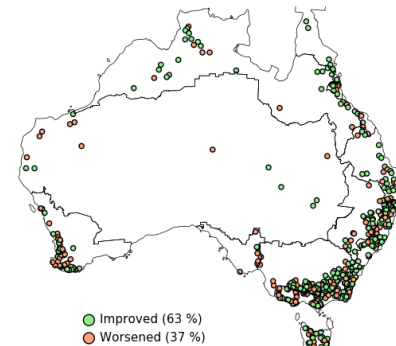
- As part of the ongoing R & D efforts, the Bureau has set out to develop an improved implementation of JULES in a whole of earth system modelling approach (Figure 1).
- This will open a path to consistent and seamless hydrological analysis and prediction capabilities at various spatio-temporal scales at the Bureau.
- This study focuses on implementing a gridded river routing model (CaMa-Flood) and evaluate streamflow simulations from AWRA-L and JULES models.



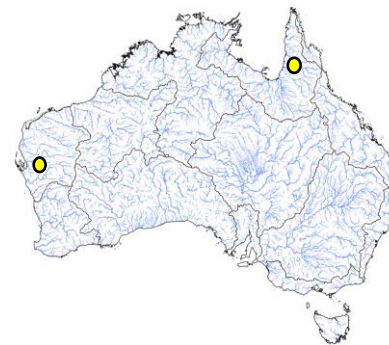
**Figure 1:** Coupled modelling approach

## 2. Method and Data

- CaMa-Flood is a distributed hydrodynamic model that routes runoff to oceans and inland lakes/ivers along a prescribed river network map (Figure 2).
- Streamflow was evaluated across 460 catchments with varying topographic and hydro-climatic conditions using the Hydrological Reference Stations (HRS) dataset.



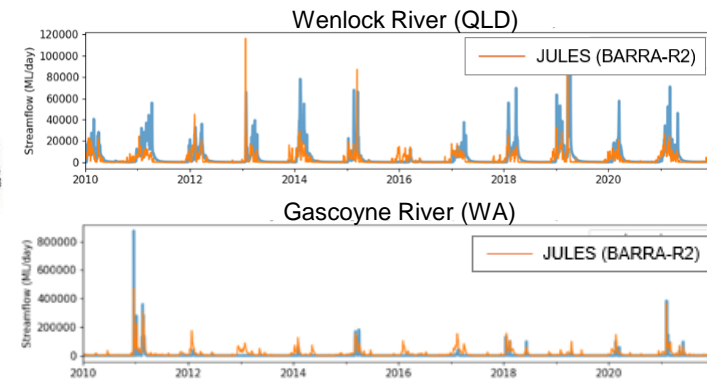
**Figure 3:** KGE improvements using AWRA-L as a baseline simulation



**Figure 4:** River network as well as location of Wenlock and Gascoyne Rivers

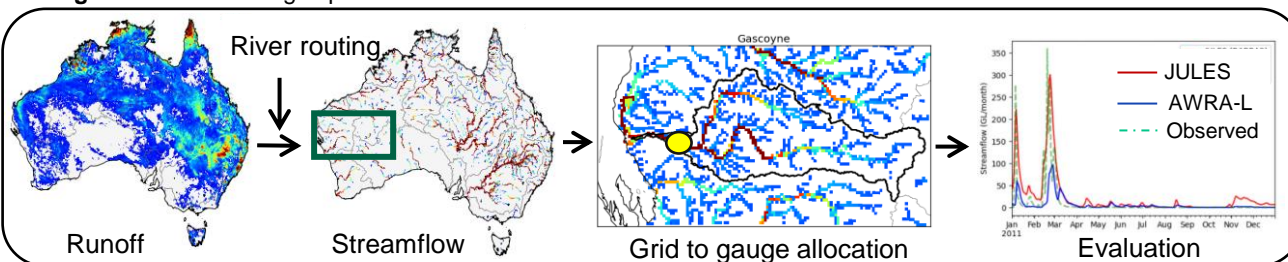
## 3. Results

- Comparison of accumulated and routed streamflow show that > 60% of locations show better skill after the routing in the current set up (Figure 3).
- Reasonable model performance obtained across northern Australia and along the east coast. However, the model performance is relatively low in the western and south-western Australia.
- First result of uncontrolled river systems show good temporal relationship, however, further investigation required in terms of total runoff (Figures 4 and 5).



**Figure 5:** Comparison of observed and modelled streamflow

**Figure 2:** River routing implementation and streamflow evaluation workflow



## 4. Next steps

- Improving the river network with high resolution DEM
- JULES model physics improvements
- Benchmarking against SWIFT and G2G

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