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# Soil moisture and hydrological forecasting

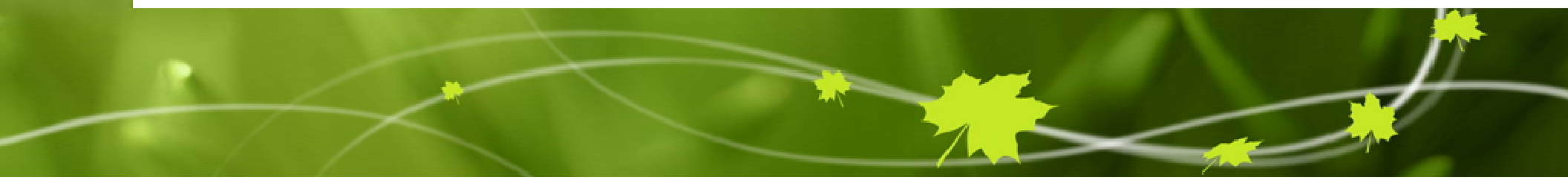
**Vincent Fortin and Isabelle Doré**  
**Recherche en prévision numérique**

**Richard Turcotte**  
**Centre d'expertise hydrique du Québec**

**Nicholas Kouwen**  
**University of Waterloo**

**François Anctil**  
**Université Laval**

**CGEO workshop on soil moisture**  
**June 19-20, Saskatoon**



# Outline

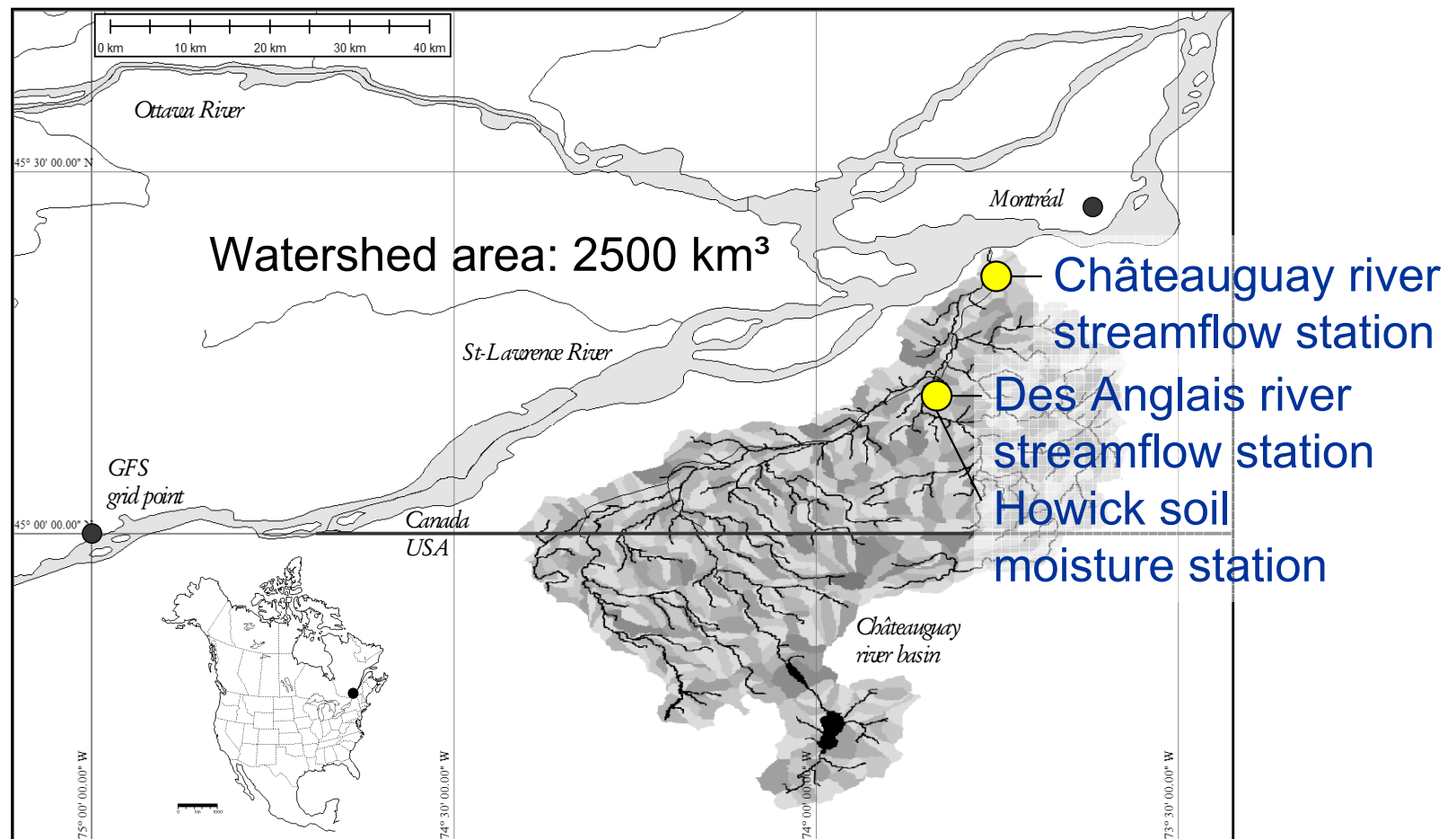
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- A case study showing that soil moisture observations can indeed be useful for hydrological forecasting
  - Châteauguay watershed, summer and fall 2003
- The need for a soil moisture observation network to support flow forecasting in Quebec
  - The viewpoint of a hydrological forecaster



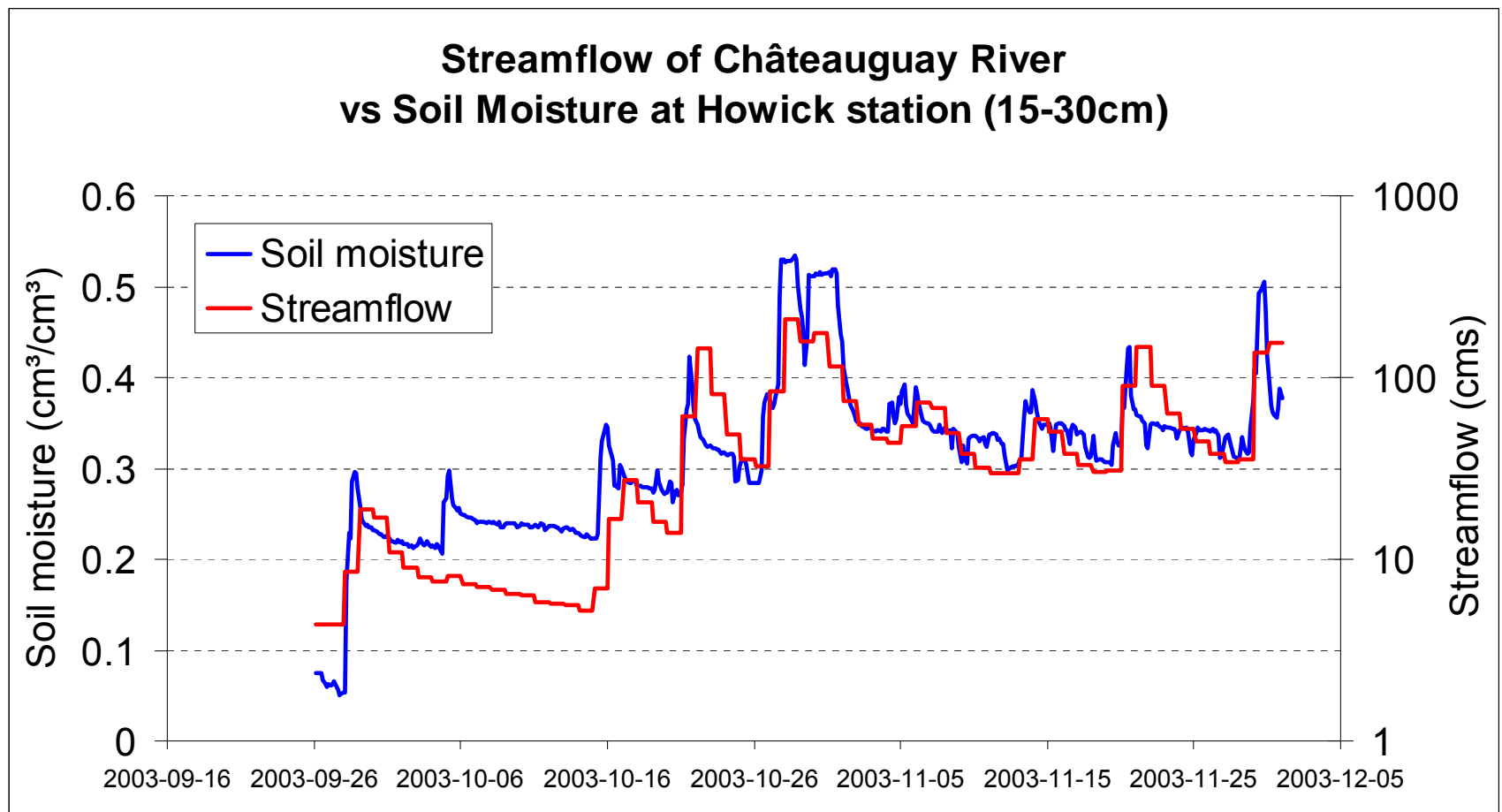
# Case study

- Châteauguay watershed



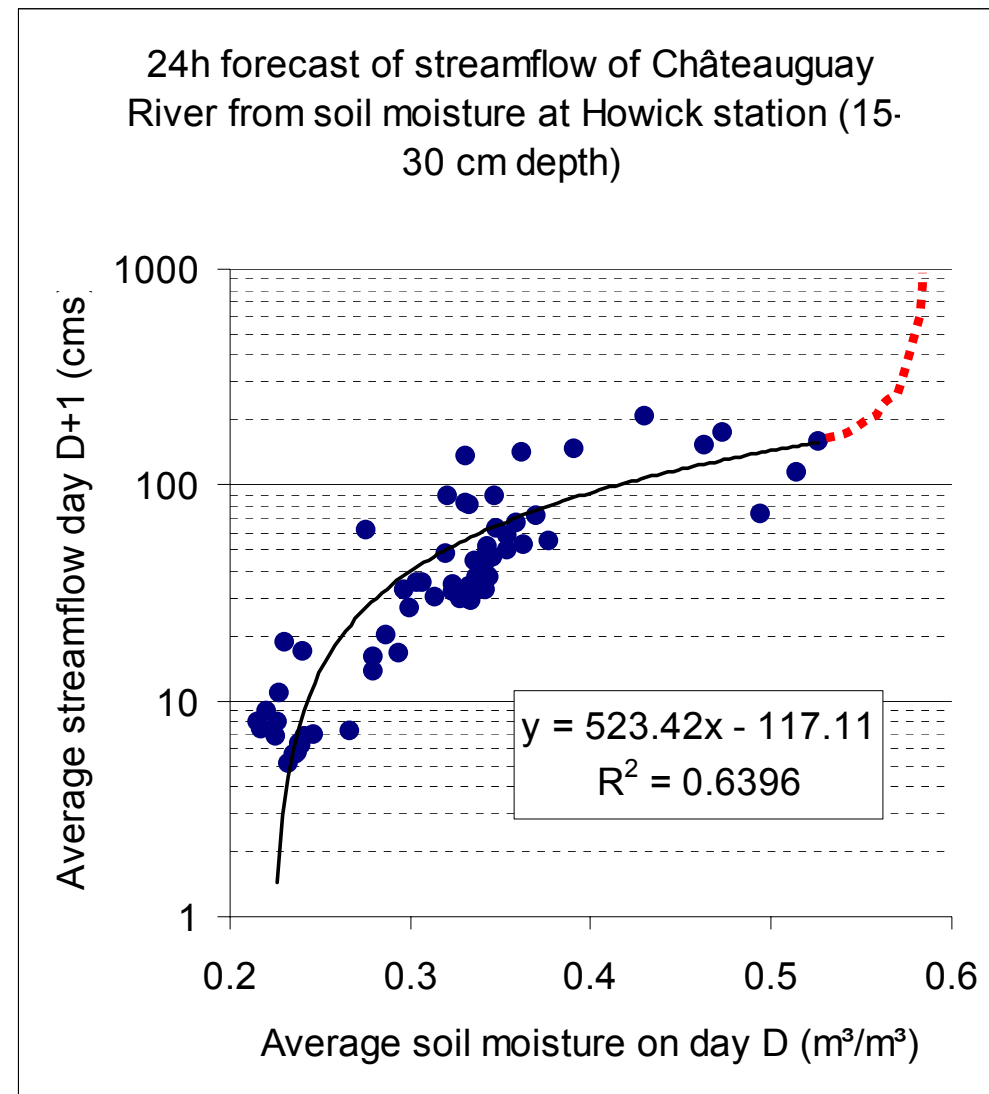
# Observed relationship between soil moisture and streamflow

- Soil moisture is a good indicator of streamflow
  - Not so bad for a point measurement!



# 24h forecast of streamflow from soil moisture observations

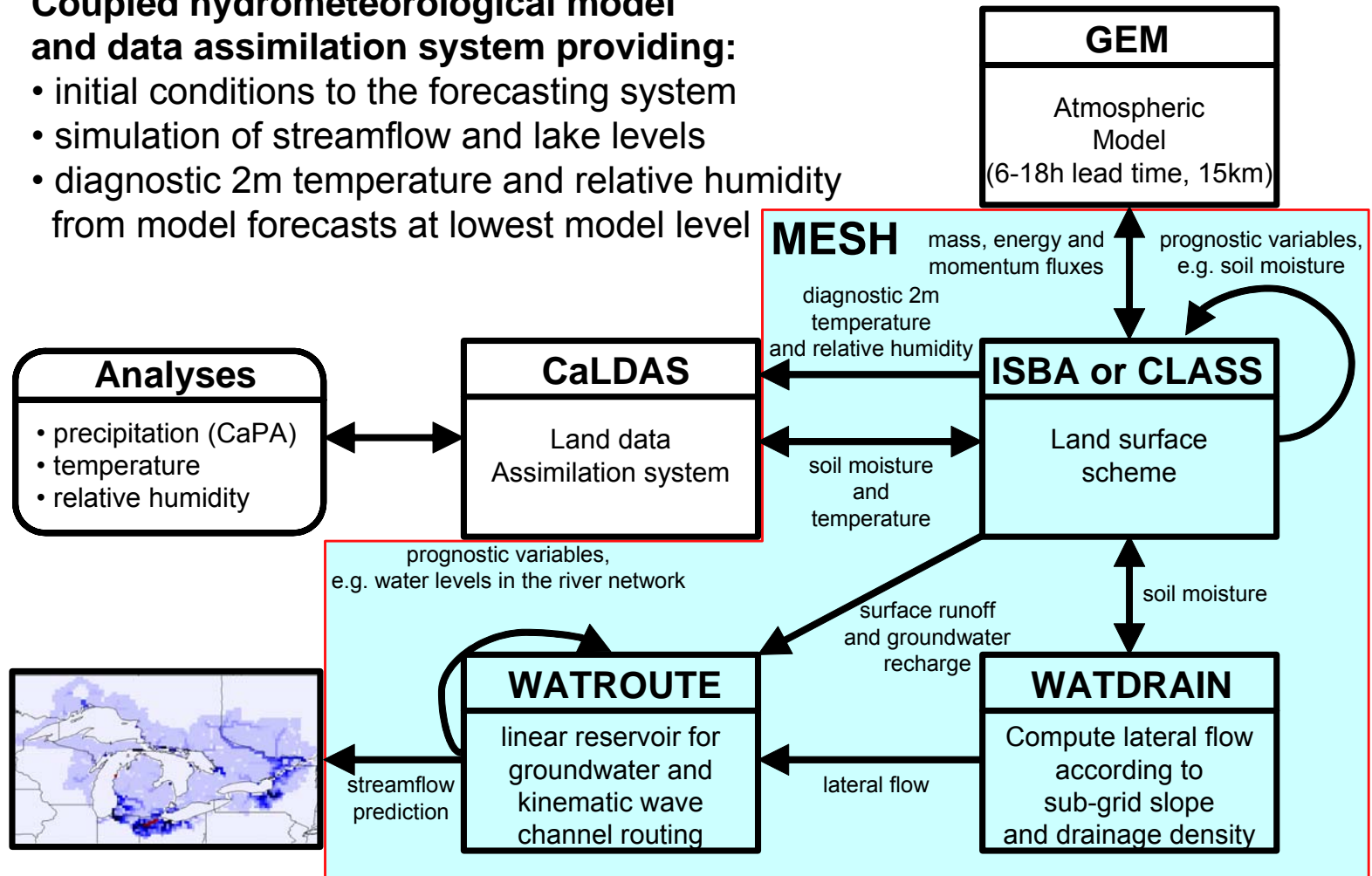
- Great, but still only slightly better than persistence
  - $R^2=0.59$  for AR(1) model
- We can't discriminate between large events when saturation is reached
  - dashed red line
- We need a more elaborate hydrological model!



# MESH coupled modelling system

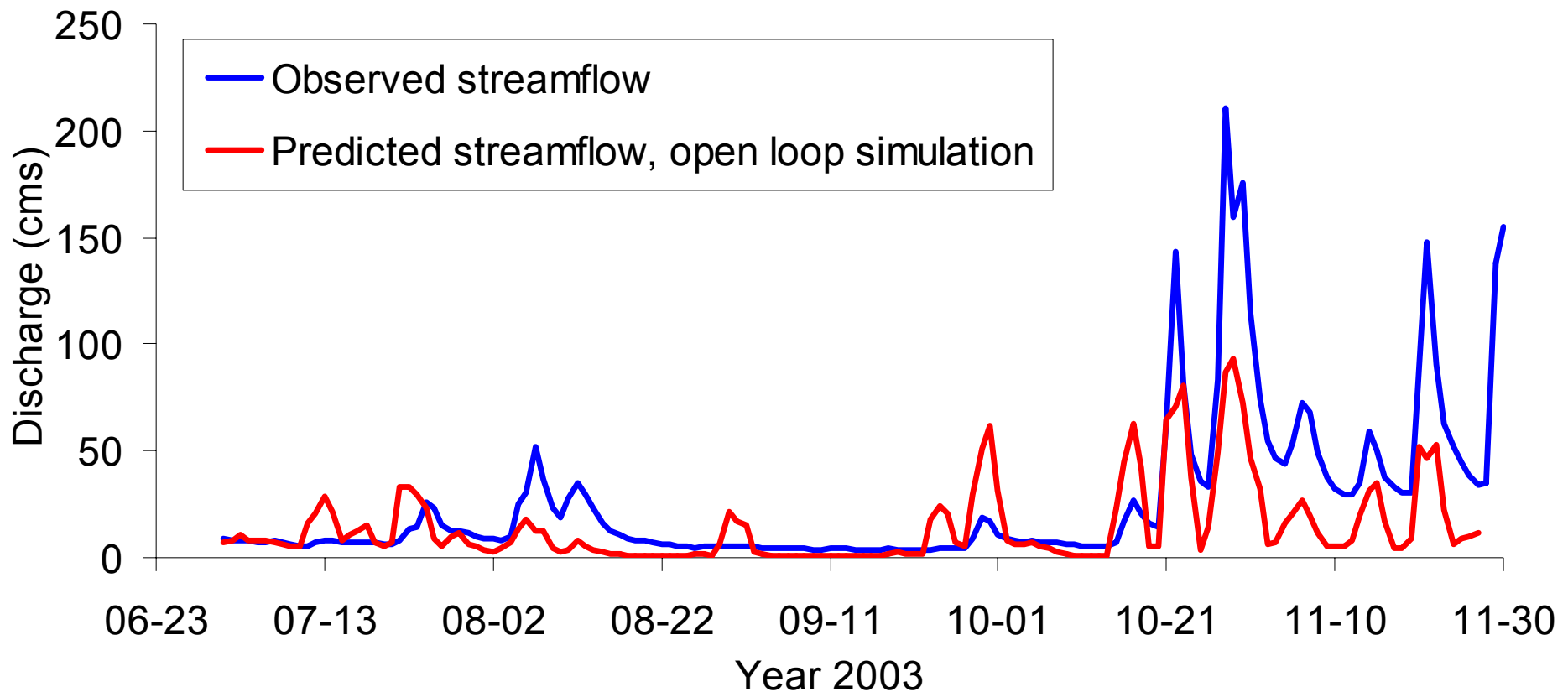
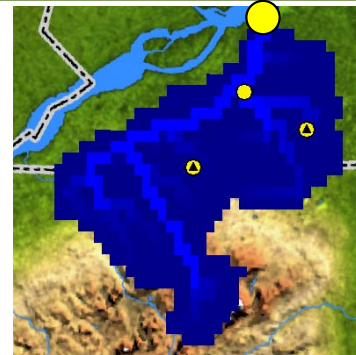
**Coupled hydrometeorological model and data assimilation system providing:**

- initial conditions to the forecasting system
- simulation of streamflow and lake levels
- diagnostic 2m temperature and relative humidity from model forecasts at lowest model level



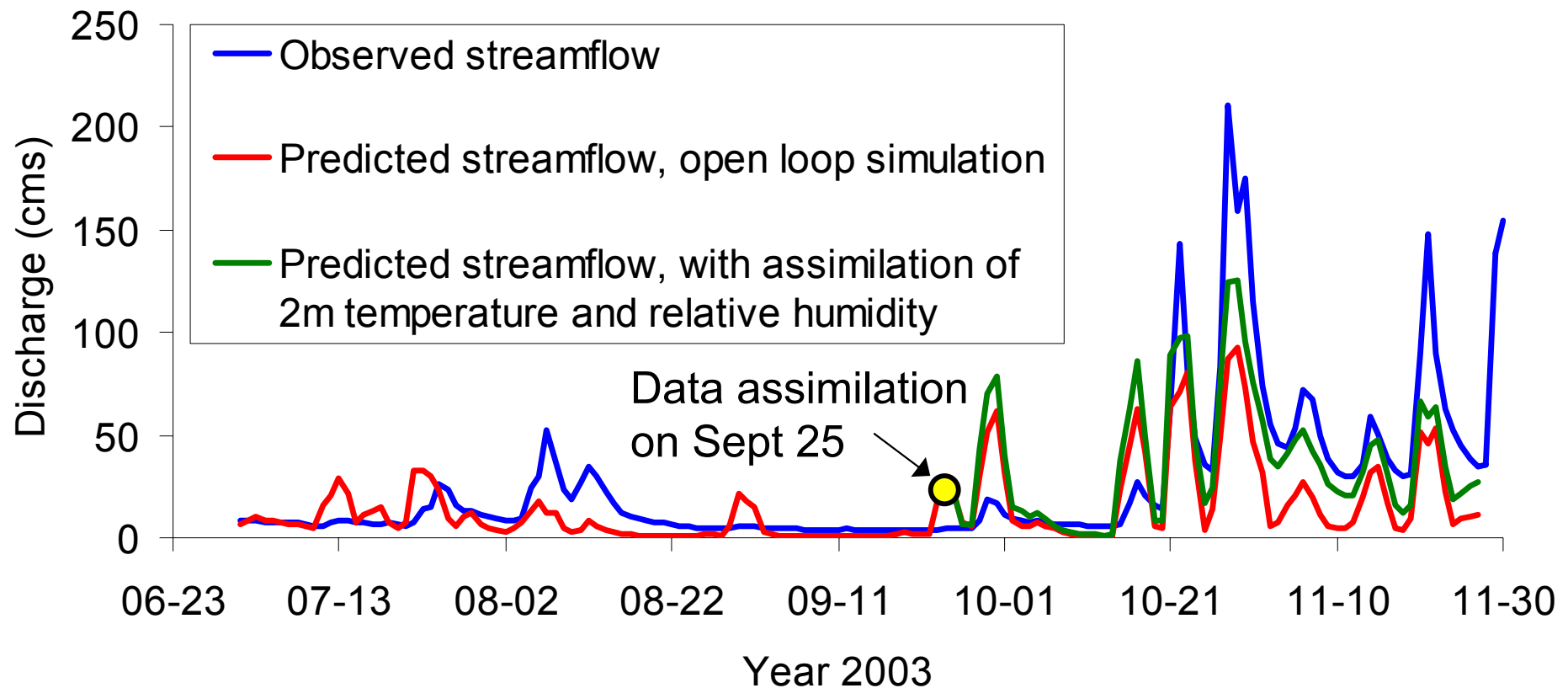
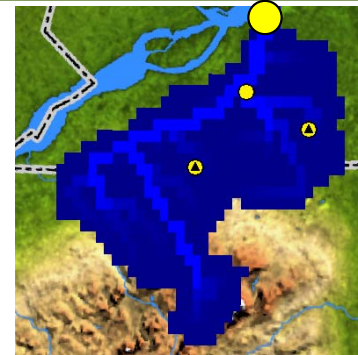
# Predicted streamflow, Open loop simulation, no calibration

- Châteauguay River
  - Major events captured, peaks too low
  - Underestimation of baseflow: model too dry



# Predicted streamflow, with assimilation of 2m TT and HU

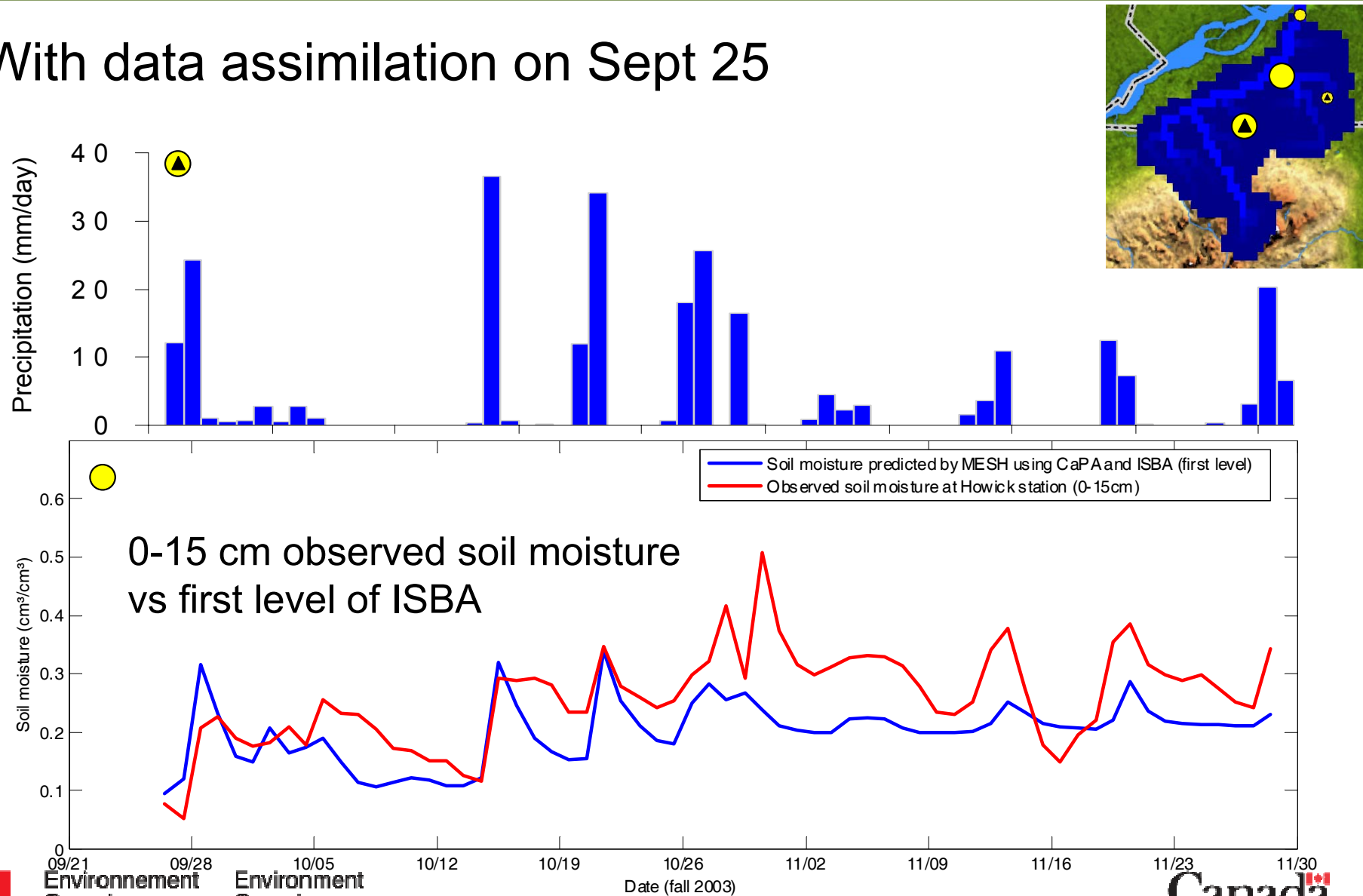
- Châteauguay River
  - Data assimilation improves simulation of base flow
  - Peak flow still underestimated





# Precipitation and soil moisture predicted at Howick station

- With data assimilation on Sept 25



# Conclusions

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- Good news: observed soil moisture at one location is actually correlated with discharge of the whole basin!
- We are able to capture this using MESH
- But we need data assimilation
  - currently only near-surface observations are assimilated
  - we should be able to benefit from observations of soil moisture
- We still have work to do to turn this modelling system into an operational hydrological forecasting system
  - calibration and data assimilation of observed streamflow
  - more elaborate land-surface scheme needed
    - we are currently testing the Canadian Land Surface Scheme (CLASS)

