



Impacts of Climate Change on Rocky Mountain River Flows

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Waterton Lakes National Park

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Water Institute for
Sustainable Environments

Water Management in the South Saskatchewan River Basin (SSRB)

Irrigation development in southern Alberta was inevitable

- Fertile soils, abundant sunshine
- Limited rainfall, reliable river flows
- Flat, sloping landscape

Climatic variation

John Palliser – 1859 – an inhospitable desert
- drought, fires

John Macoun – 1880s – an oasis



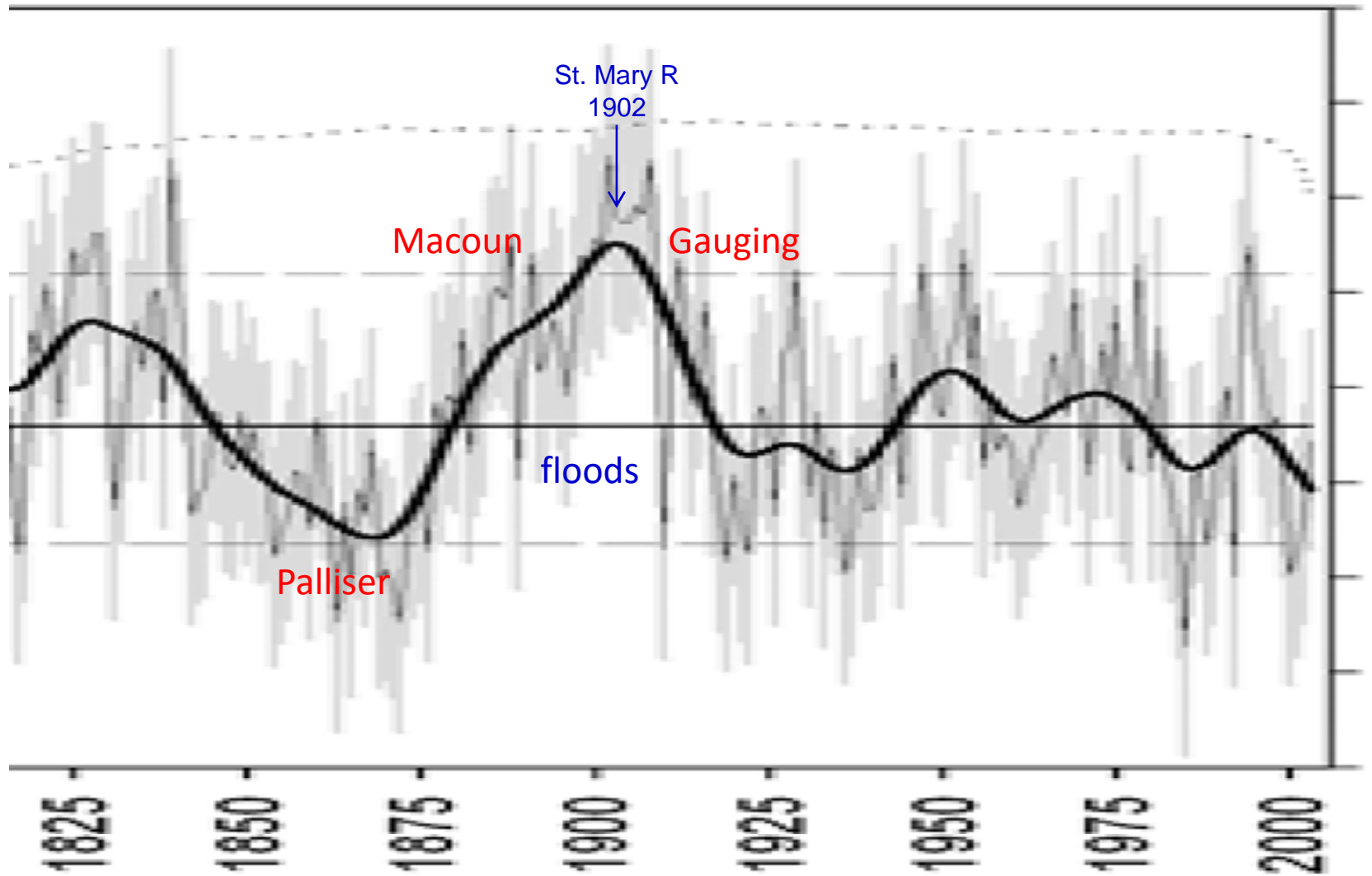
1900

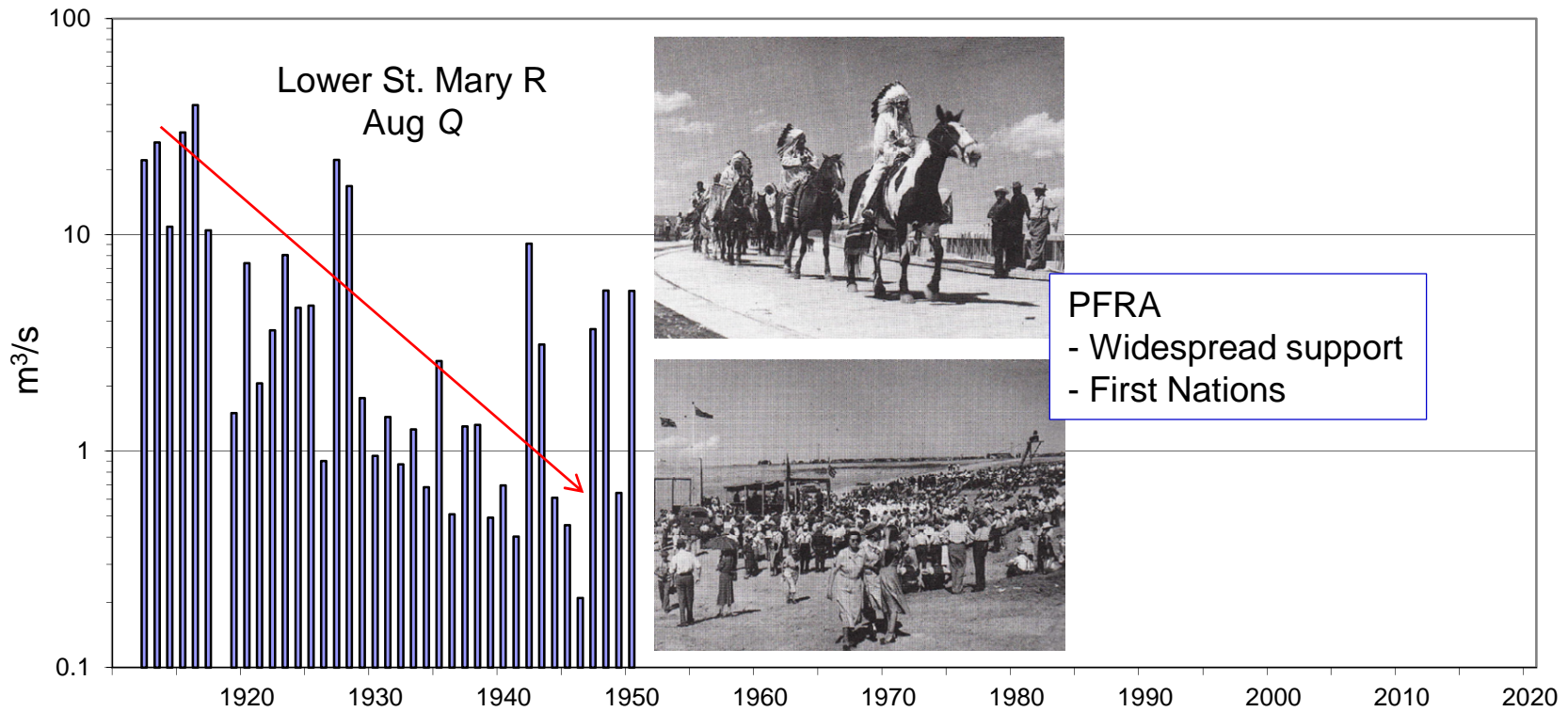
1950

2000

1867 – Confederation
1882 – Navigable Waters Protection Act
1887 – Treaty 7
1899 – St. Mary Project
1905 – Province of Alberta
1909 – Boundary Waters Treaty

Axelsson et al (2009) *WRR*
Oldman River flow reconstruction from conifer rings





Master Agreement on Apportionment
(MAA) 1969

1900

1950

2000

St. Mary
Dam
1951

Waterton
Dam
1964



'Any water flowing to Saskatchewan is wasted'

'Rivers provide valuable but vulnerable resources'

MAA



1900

1950

2000

LNID Weir
1922

St. Mary Dam
1951

Oldman Dam
1991

An impending water crisis in Canada's western prairie provinces

PNAS 2006

D. W. Schindler**† and W. F. Donahue†

River flows integrate hydrology over watersheds.

The Rocky Mountains and foothills provide the source for the SSRB.

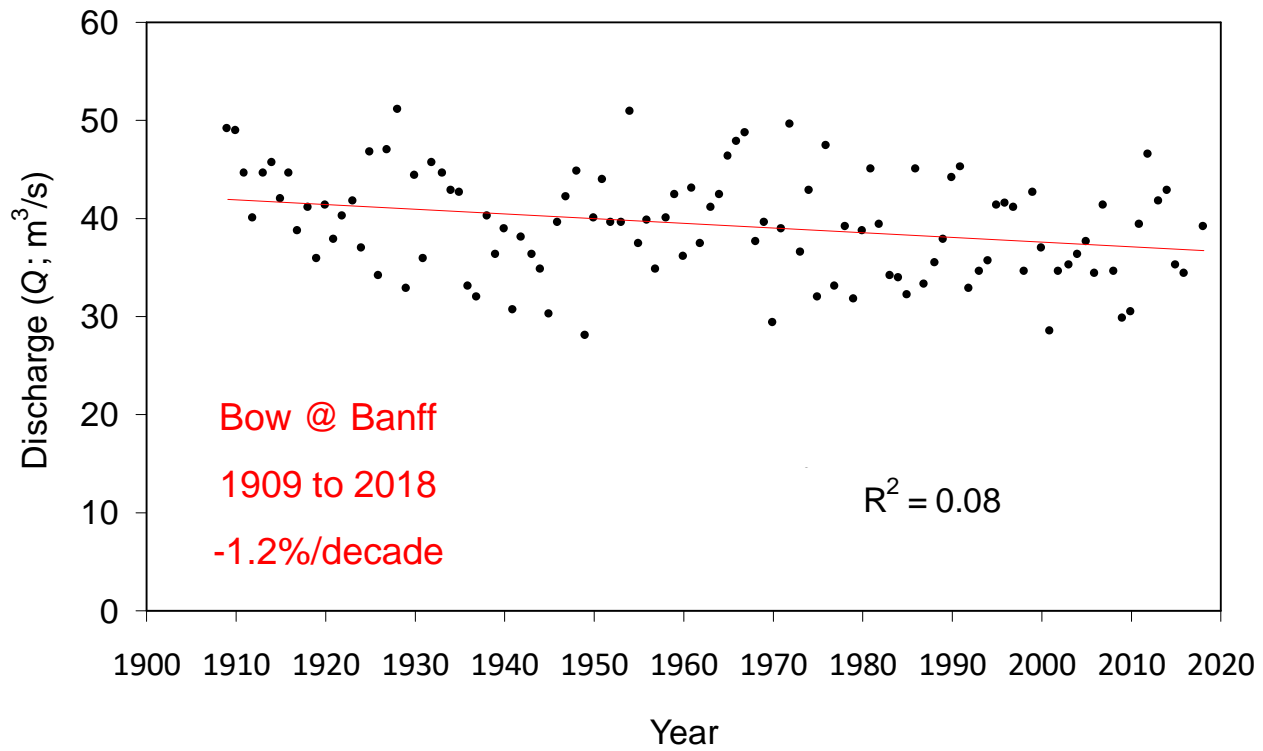
While river flows have declined, how much has climate change contributed?

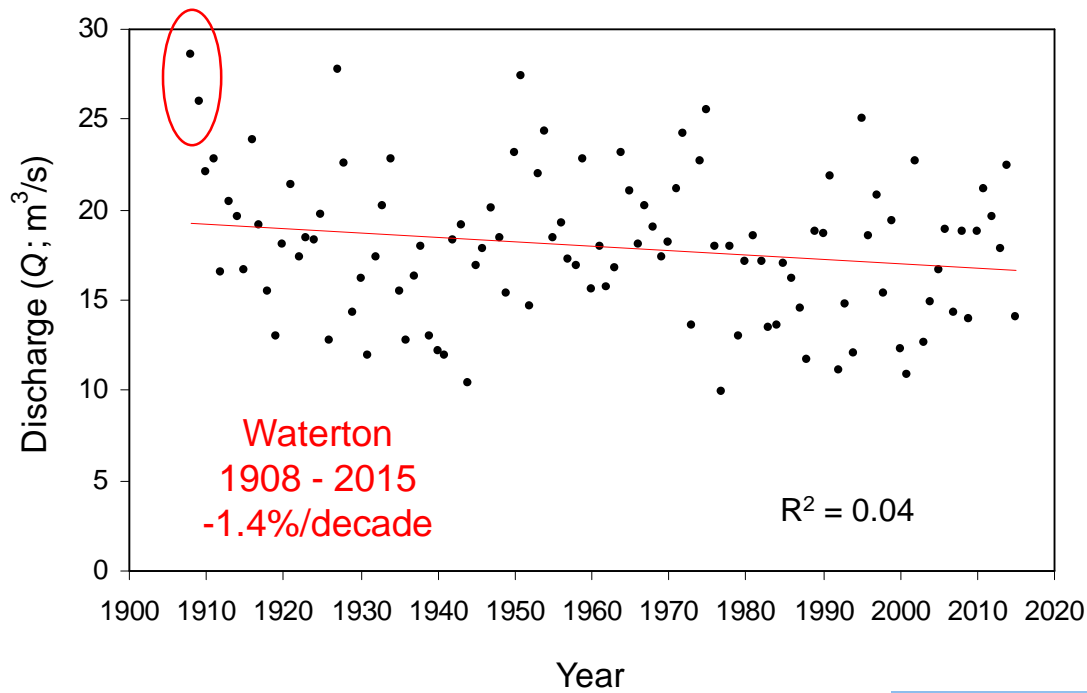
- Analyze flows upstream of withdrawals.
- Unaltered watersheds – e.g. Waterton & Banff.



Oldman River
Lethbridge, July 1988

Extend time series:
Annual Q from summer Q
Coordination across gauges

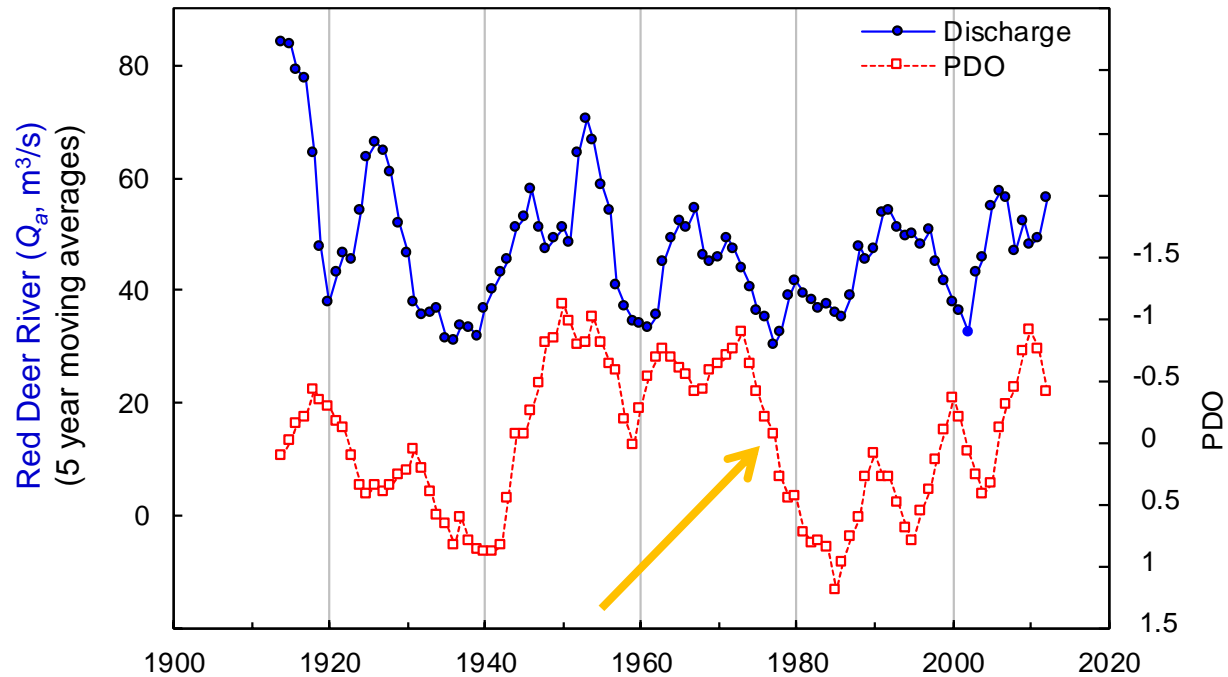


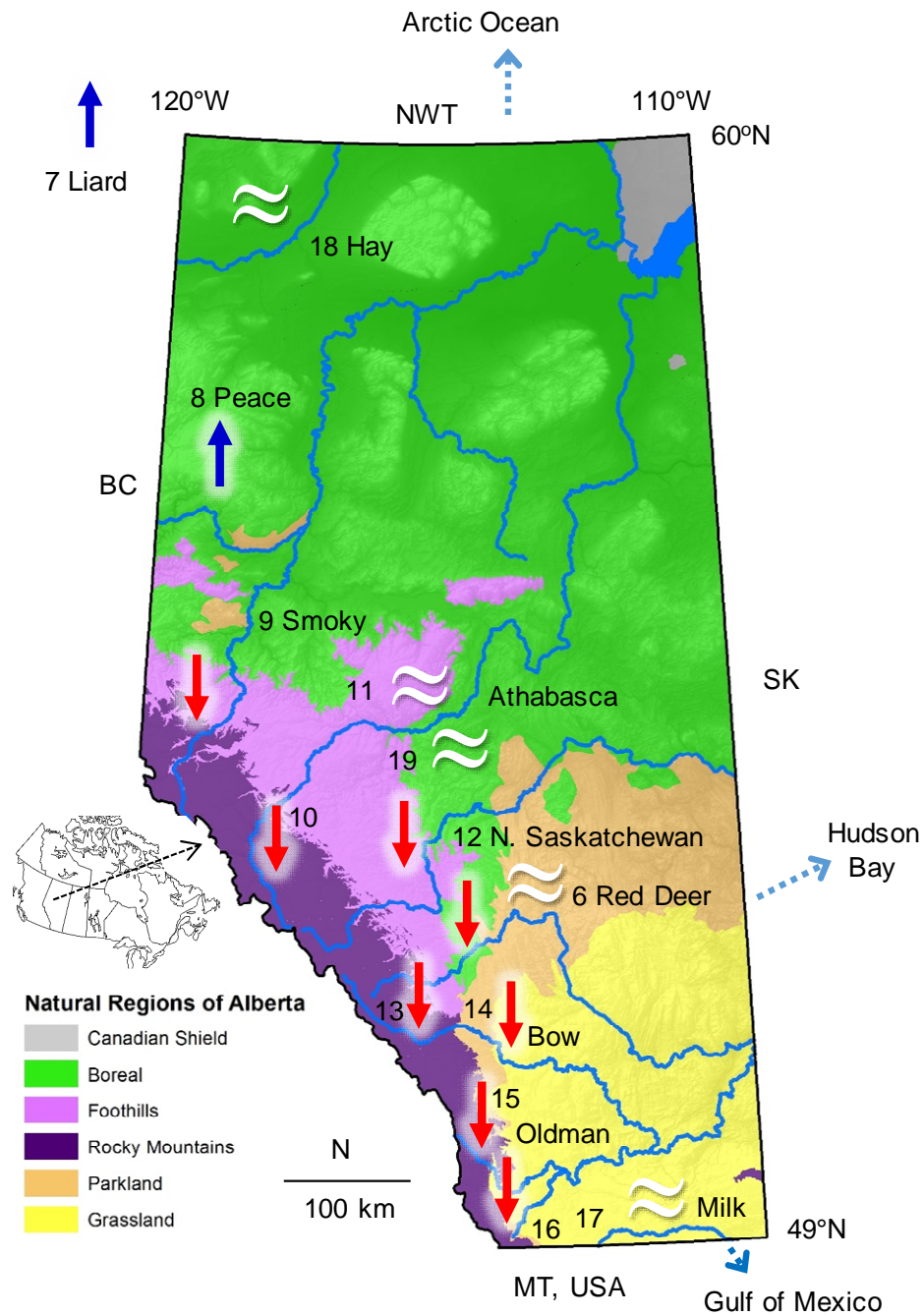


Also: Non-parametric rank-order tests.



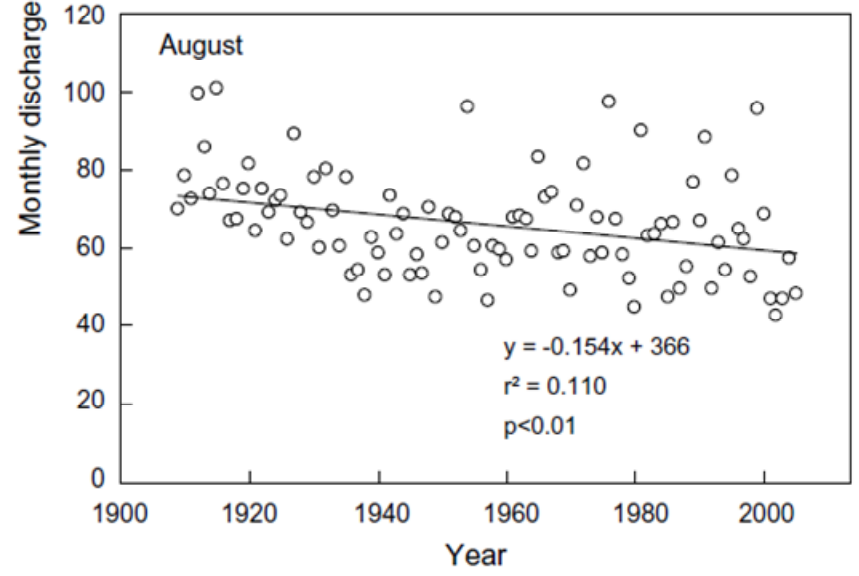
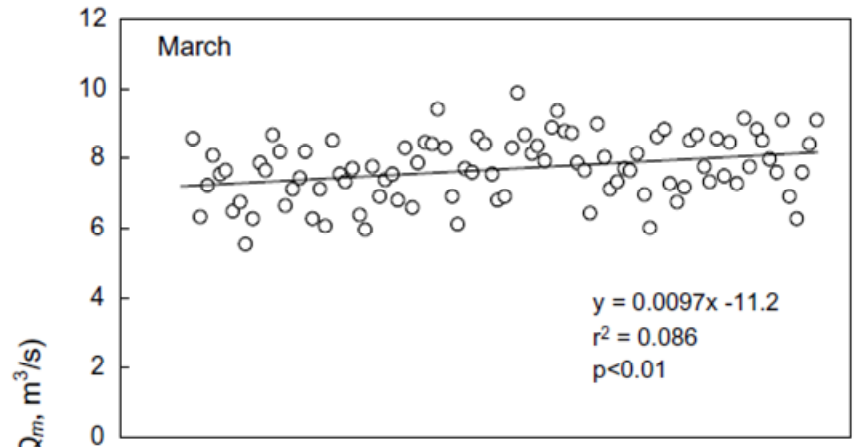
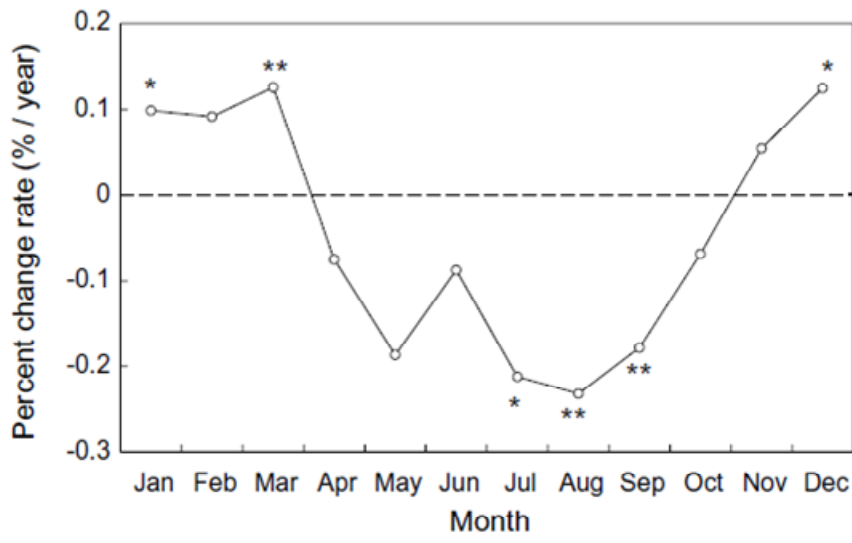
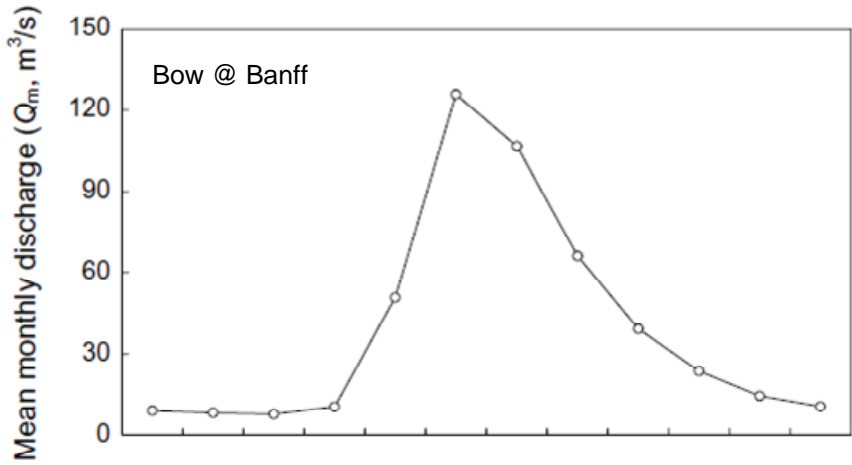
Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO)



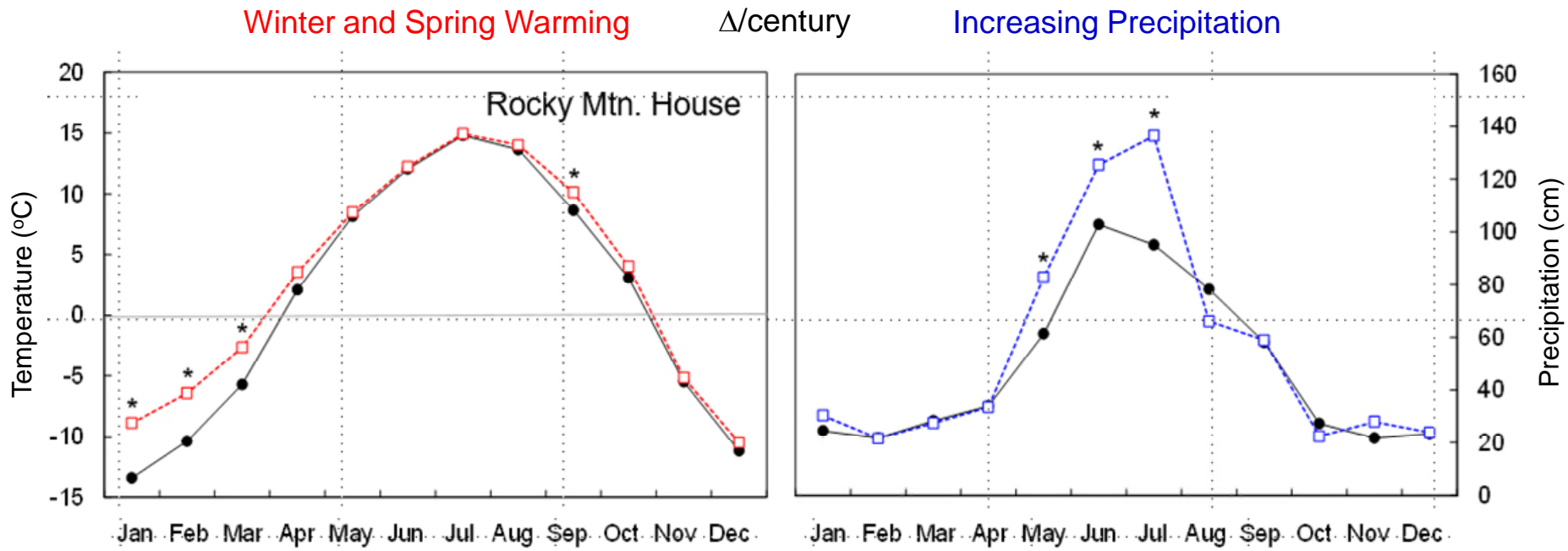


Philipsen et al 2018
Hydrological Processes

Greater changes in flow seasonality



Underlying Mechanism



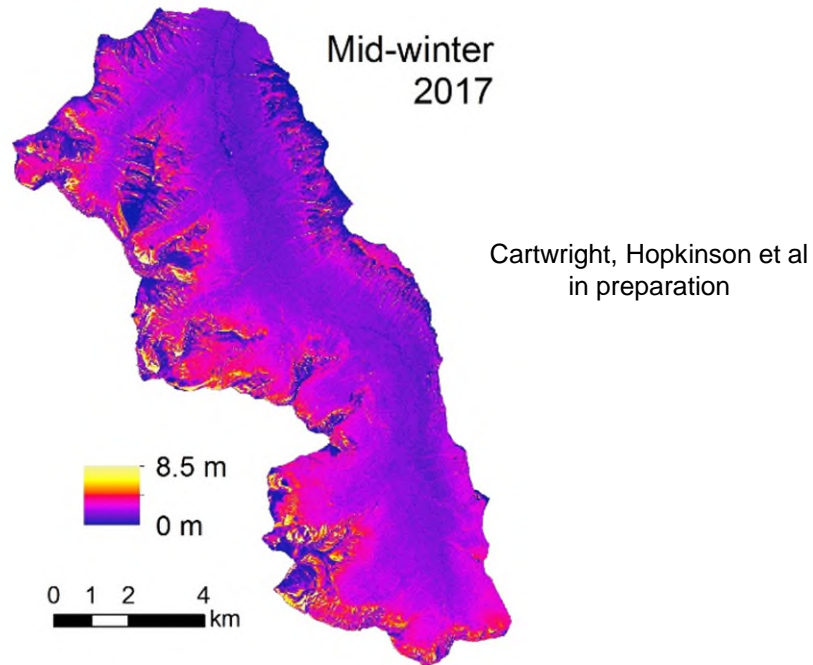
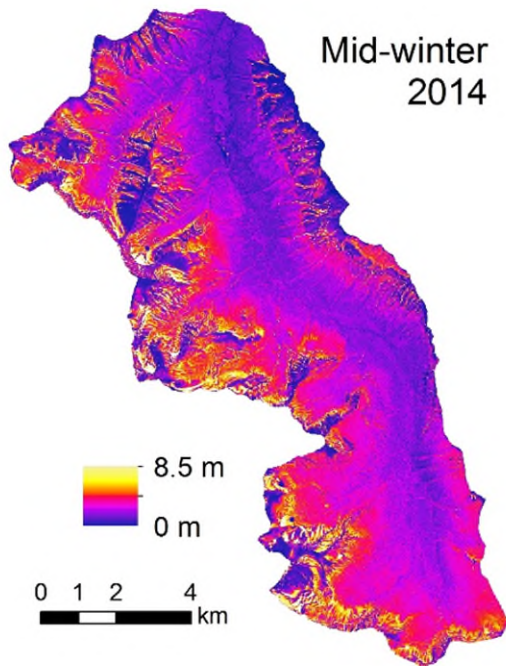
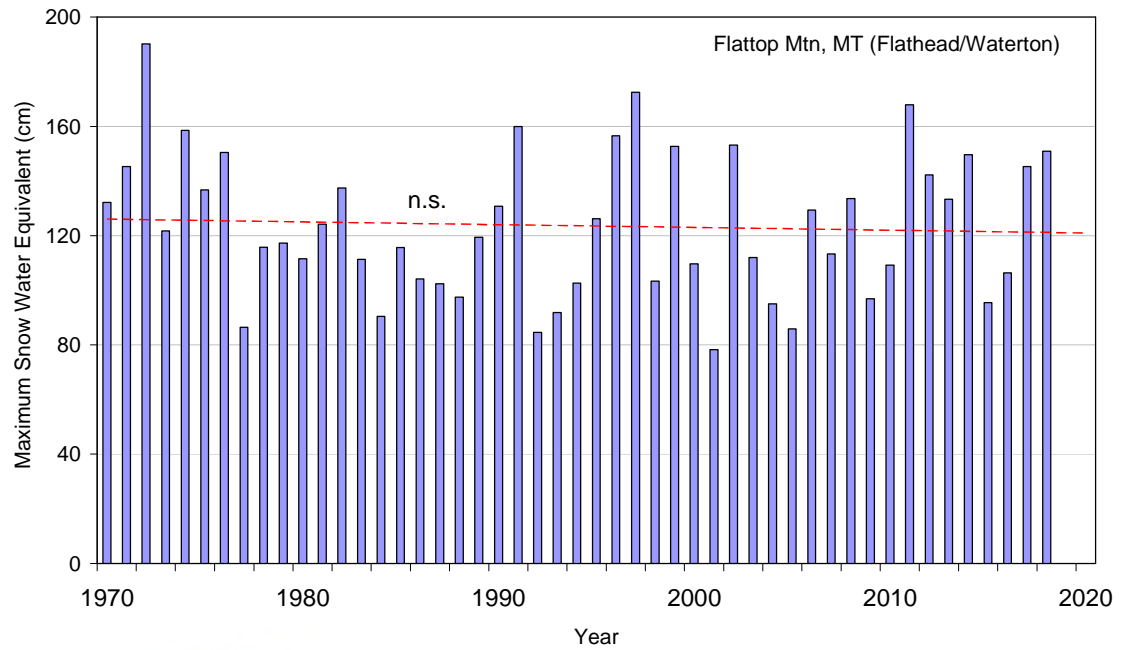
Snow packs

Projected to decline

MacDonald et al (2011) *J HydroMet*

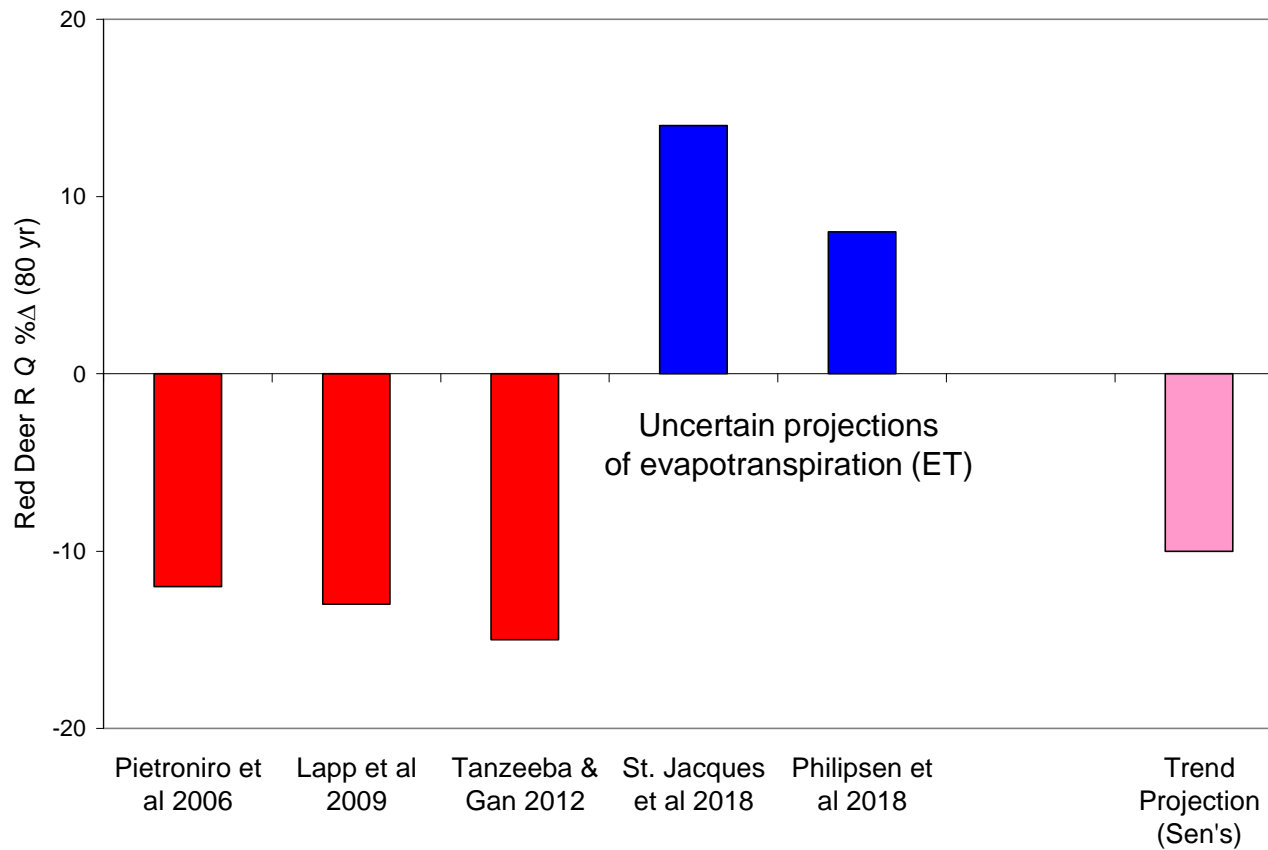
Little change →

Castle - Snow Depth LiDAR ↓



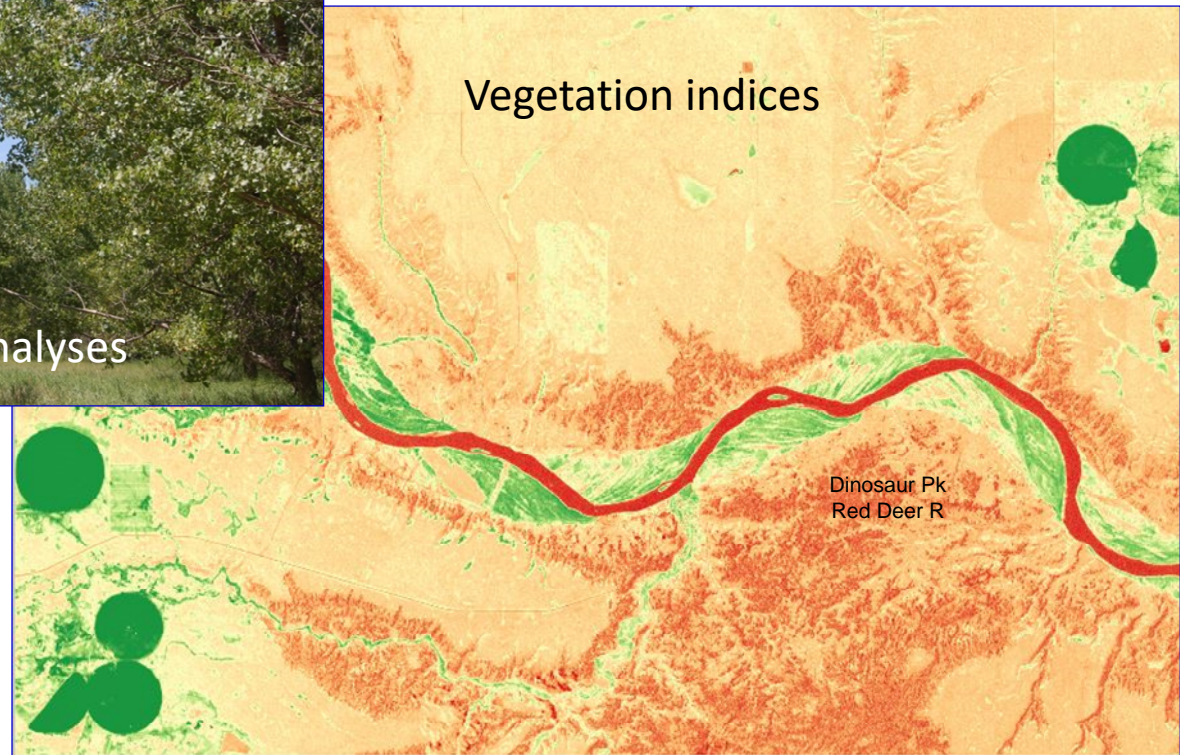
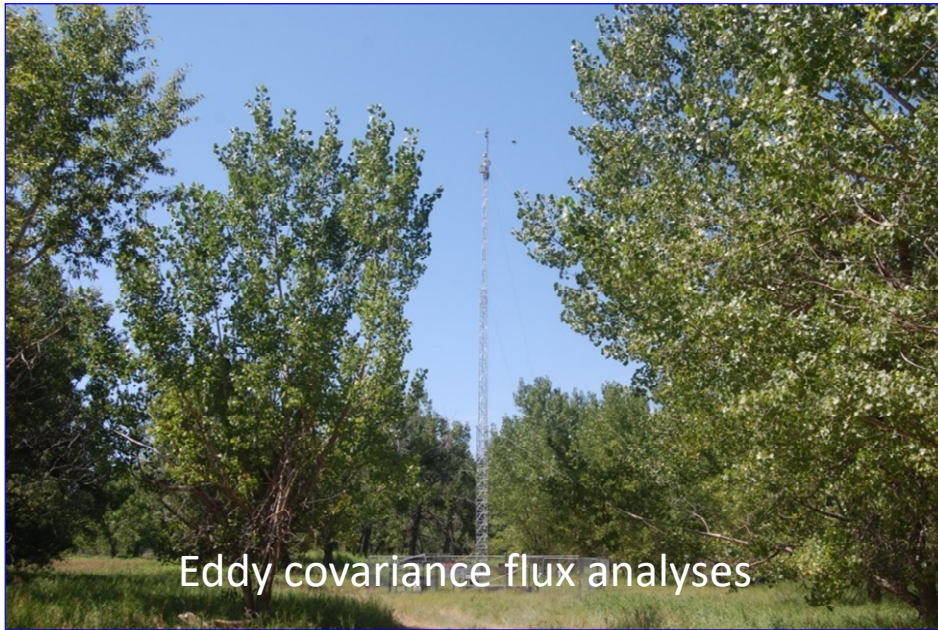
Hydroclimatic modeling:

- GCMs & Simulations
- Regional down-scaling
- Watershed routing



Evapotranspiration (ET)

- Seasonal water use by different vegetation communities
- Influences of ΔT & ΔP





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Summary:

- Winter warming; Increasing precipitation
- Snow packs might be declining; Melt is earlier
- Annual river flows are gradually declining
- Summer flows are substantially declining
- Gauging commenced in a wet interval
- Evapotranspiration (ET) is less certain
- Storages – natural and artificial – are important

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