XVIII World Water Congress Water for All: Harmony between Humans and Nature Beijing, China | September 11-15, 2023

Special Session (SS-1-2)

Global water-climate-human nexus modeling based on process upscaling

Warming may offset impact of precipitation changes on riverine nitrogen loading

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Sept 14, 2023

Outline

• Background

Coastal eutrophication, nitrogen export, climate change

Methods

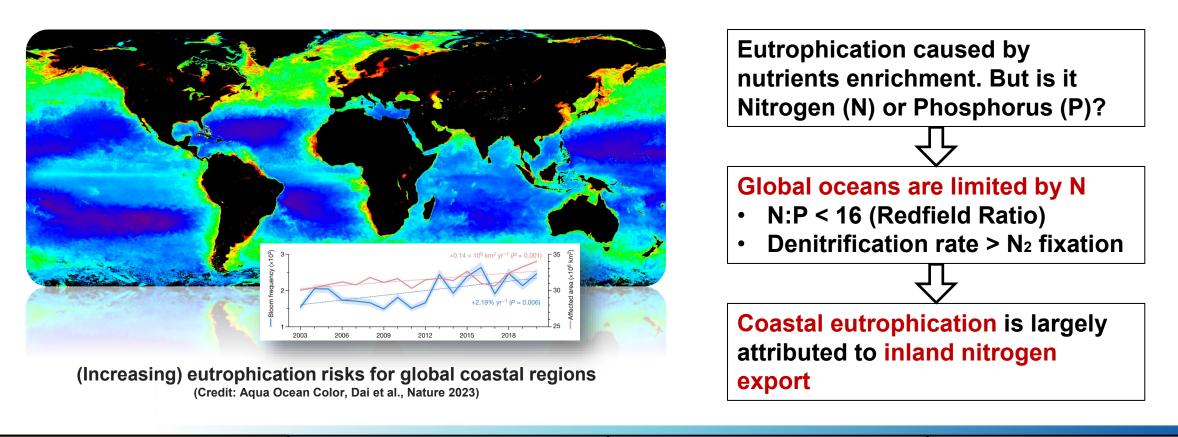
Geostatistical modeling, nonlinear sensitivity

Results and discussion

Tradeoff between precipitation and temperature Future changes in nitrogen export

Eutrophication and nitrogen

- High risk of eutrophication for global coastal regions
- The major reason is inland nitrogen export



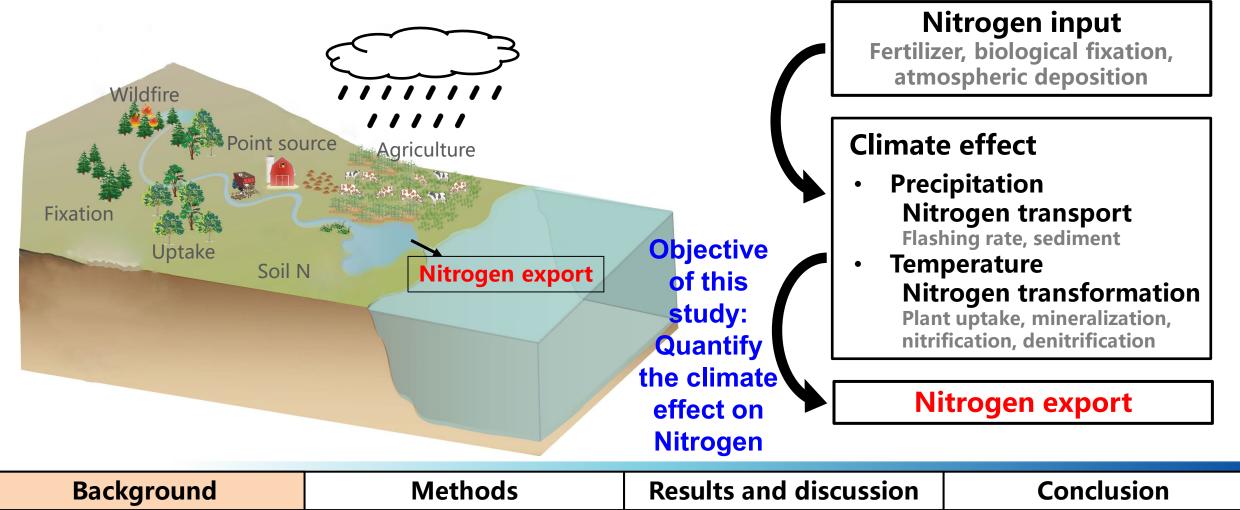
Background

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Results and discussion

Nitrogen export processes

- Nitrogen export is originated from human input (e.g., Fertilizer)
- But it is regulated by climate effect



Previous studies

- The effect of either precipitation and temperature has been reported using different • approaches
- But their combined effect under climate change has not been investigated! •

Larger precipitation generally increases nitrogen export

✓ Has been confirmed by observations (Howarth et al. 2006), process-based modeling (Actor et al. 2022), and statistical modeling (Sinha et al. Science 2017)

Methods



Temperature likely reduces nitrogen export due to denitrification

✓ **Reported by lab experiments** (Tan et al. NCC 2020; Yu et al. NCC 2022; Velthuis and Veraart. 2022)



Conclusion

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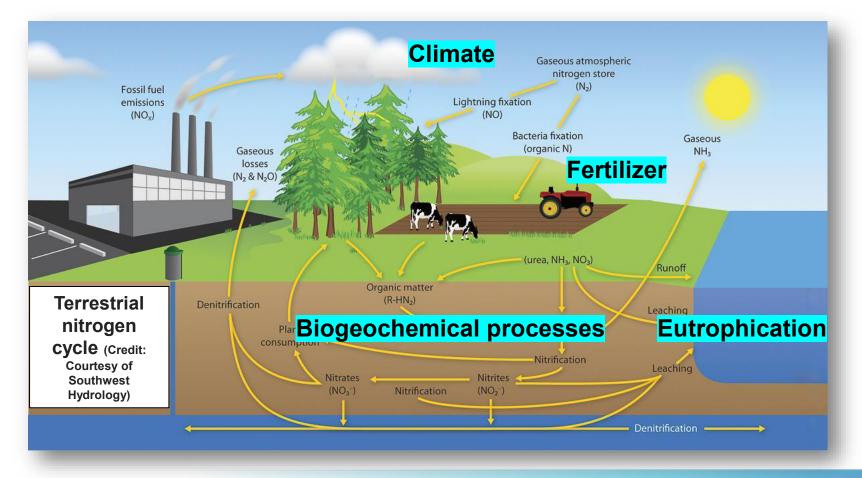
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Modeling nitrogen export

• Fine-scale nitrogen-related processes are very complex, thus need to upscale to large scales



How to upscale?

Option 1: Process-based model

• Appropriate for processes with clear understanding

Option 2: Statistical model

- Appropriate for processes that lacks understanding
- Especially good for interactive multi-processes
- Can benefit process-based modeling

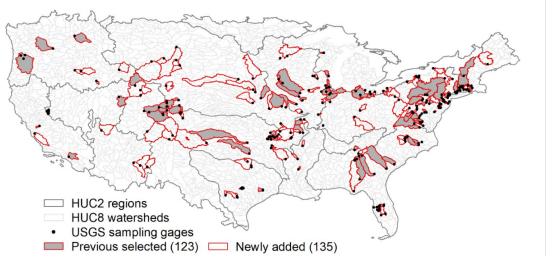
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Modeling nitrogen export

 Generalized additive model (GAM) to model the nonlinear correlation of multi-spatiotemporal data



1. Data

Nitrogen export for 258 watersheds from 1981 to 2017

2. Model

Nitrogen export

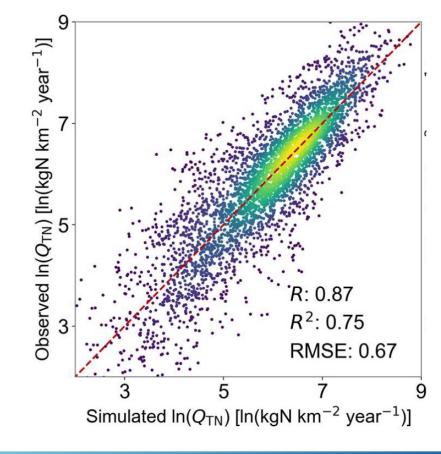
- = f(fertilizer+atm+fixation+waster)
 - +f(precip)+f(extreme precip)+ $f(\text{temp}) \rightarrow$
 - +*f*(land cover)+*f*(till drain)

→ <u>Nitrogen Input</u>

→ <u>Climate effect</u>

Land cover





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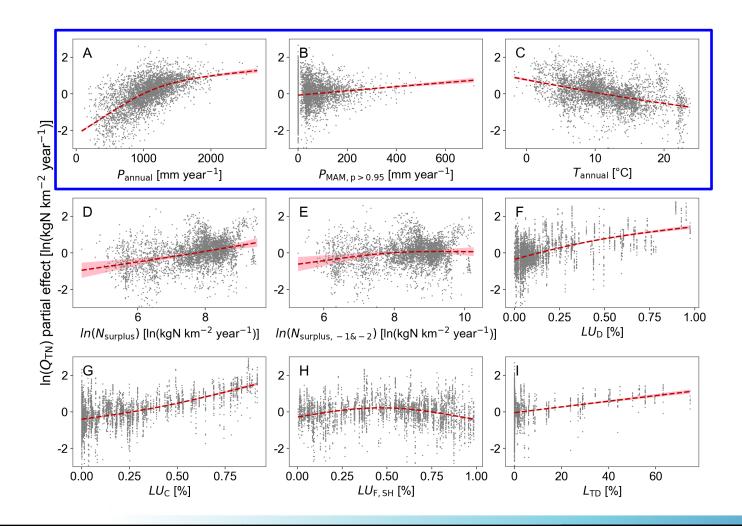
Geostatistical modeling, nonlinear sensitivity

Results and discussion

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Drivers of nitrogen export

Sensitivities of nitrogen export to environmental variables



- Precipitation Increase nitrogen export but nonlinearly
- Extreme precipitation Increase nitrogen export
- Temperature Decrease nitrogen export

Precip: +0.17%/mm Temp: -6.4%/°C

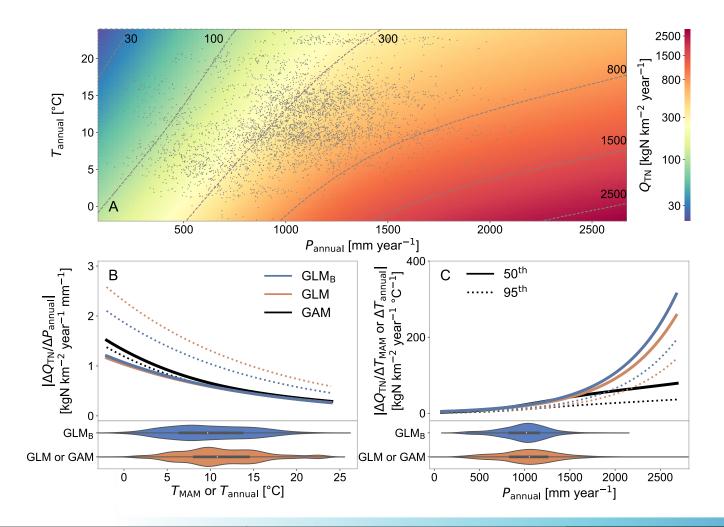
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Climate effect on nitrogen export

Nitrogen export is co-regulated by both precipitation and temperature



- **Precipitation** Increase nitrogen export but nonlinearly
- Extreme precipitation Increase nitrogen export
- Temperature Decrease nitrogen export
- Precip: +0.17%/mm Temp: -6.4%/°C

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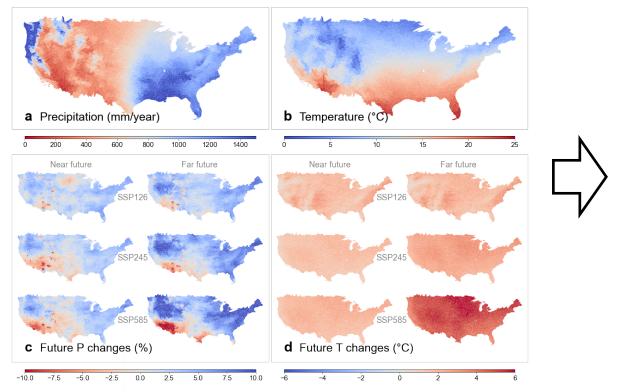
Conclusion

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Future changes in nitrogen export

Methods

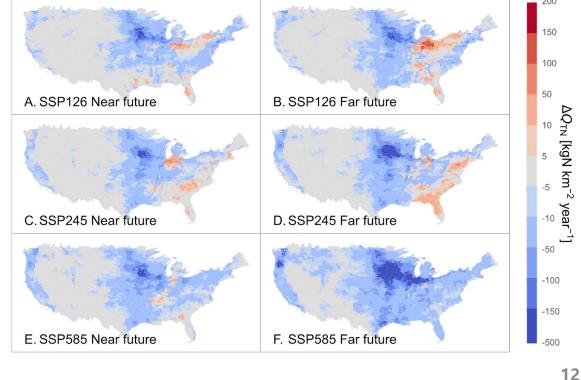
- Future precipitation will be increasing in a warming world
- However, the nitrogen export will be decreasing



Future precipitation Future temperature

Future nitrogen export

Results and discussion

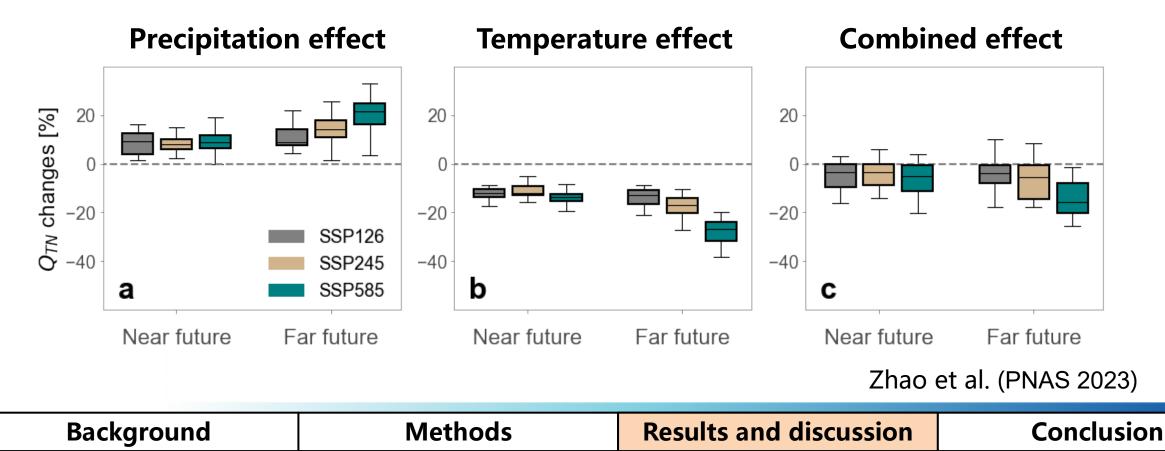


Conclusion

Background

Future changes in nitrogen export

- Precipitation alone will increase nitrogen export
- Temperature alone will reduce nitrogen export
- The effect of temperature is more pronounced, such that it will offset the effect of precipitation on nitrogen export



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- 1. Geostatistical approach is an effective method to upscale fine-scale complex processes to larger scales
- 2. River nitrogen export is **co-regulated** by precipitation and temperature
- 3. Future nitrogen export is likely to decrease largely owing to the enhanced denitrification in a warming world
- 4. More mechanistic understanding is still needed regarding transformation of nitrogen under climate change



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Thank you!

