



Extremes and Trends in the La Plata Basin (LPB)

Hugo Berbery
with contributions of
Ines Camilloni and Vicente Barros

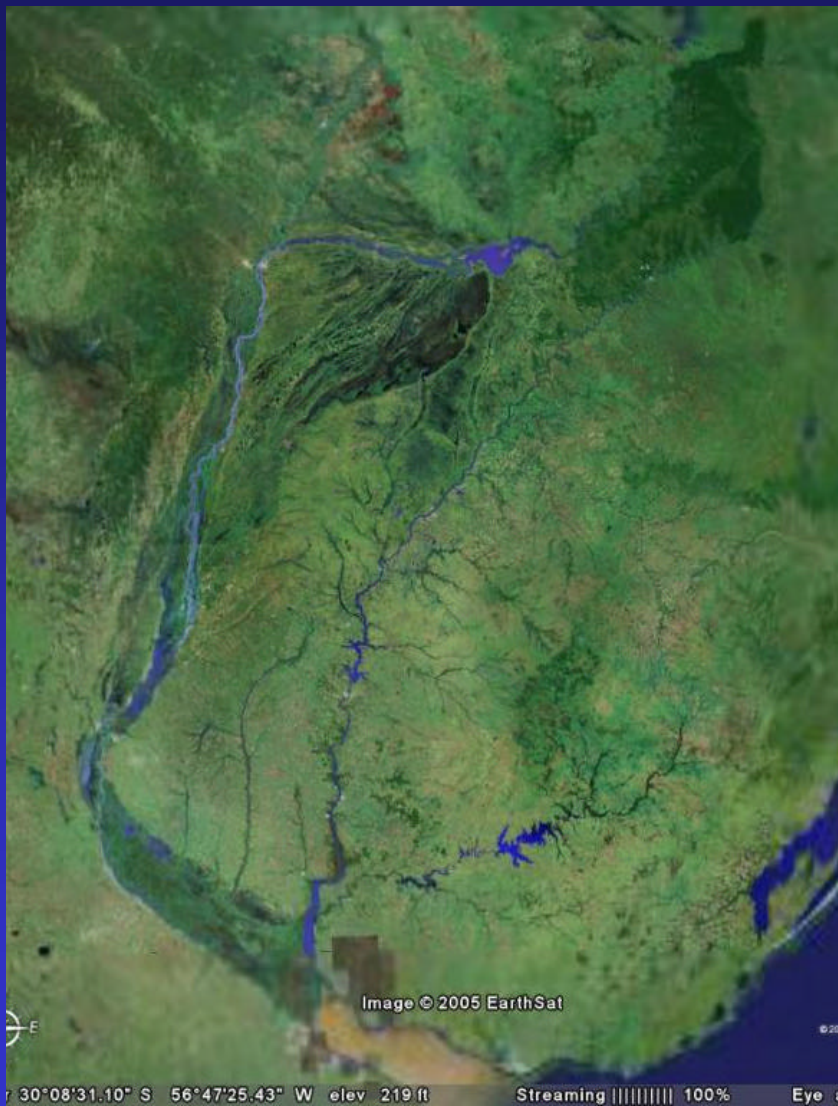


Main questions in LPB

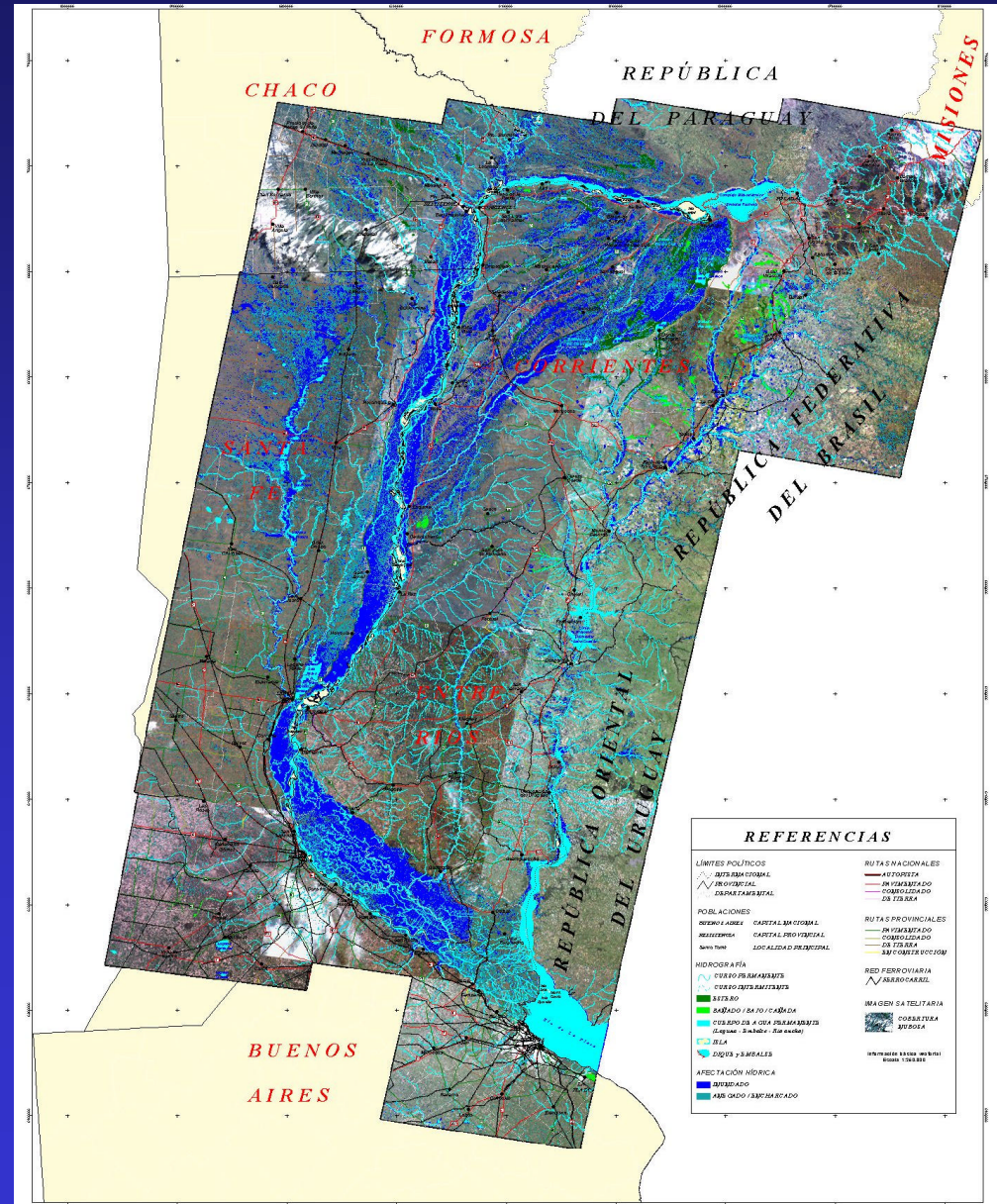


- What climatological and hydrological factors determine the frequency of occurrence and spatial extent of floods and droughts?
- How predictable is the regional weather and climate variability and its impact on hydrological, agricultural and social systems of the basin?
 - What are the impacts of global climate change and land use change on regional weather, climate, hydrology and agriculture? Can their impacts be predicted, at least in part?

Normal conditions



1997/98 Flood of the Paraná River (Satellite images from CONAE)

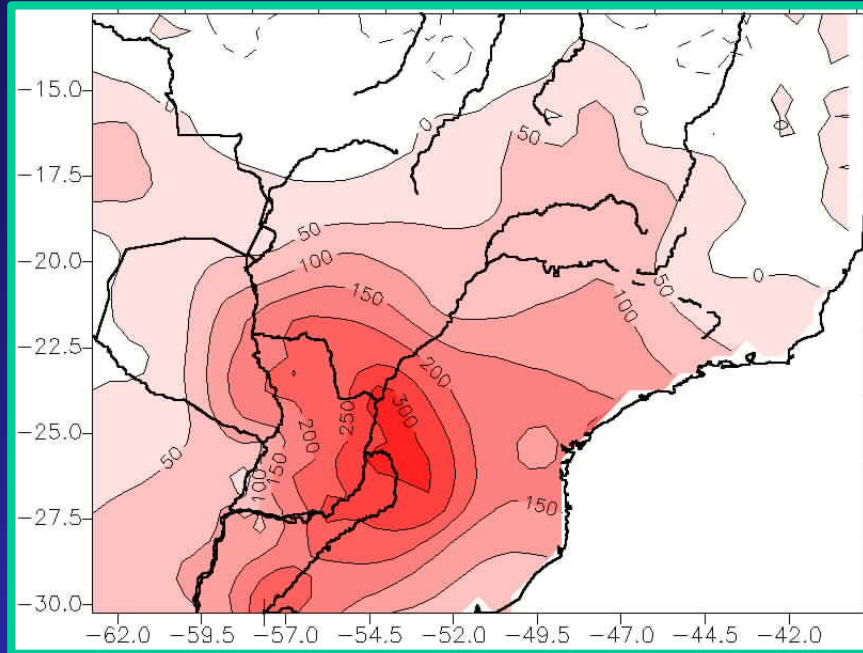


Extreme discharge anomalies* of the Paraná River at Corrientes (1904-2000)

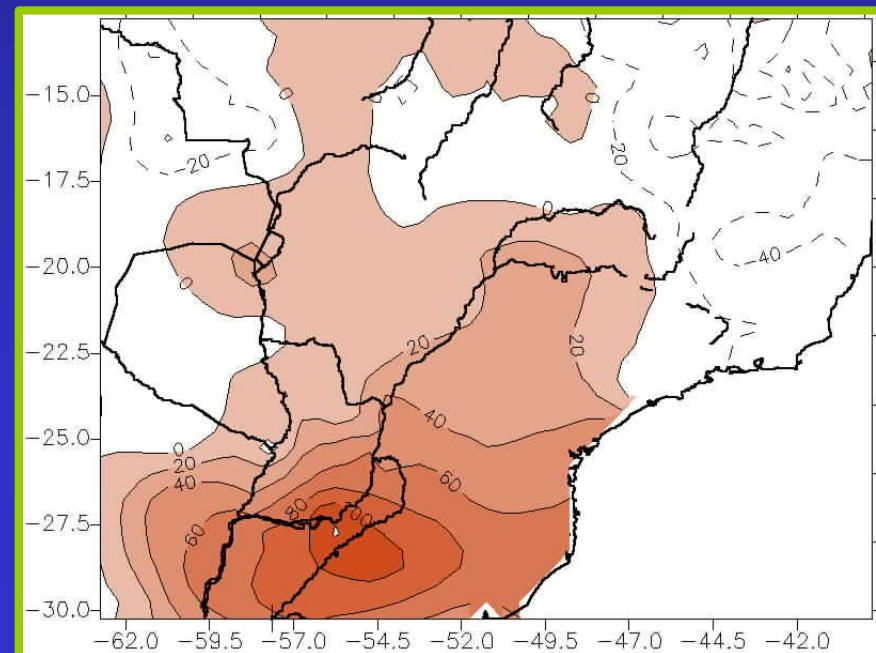
*Anomalies larger than 3S

Order	Date	ENSO phase	Discharge (m ³ /s)	Order	Date	ENSO phase	Discharge (m ³ /s)
1	Jun 83	A +	38300	9	Jul 82	W 0	18800
2	Jun 92	A +	26800	10	Feb 97	Su _{neu}	17600
3	Dec 82	Sp 0	26100	11	Sep 89	Sp _{neu}	16700
4	Mar 83	A +	24200	12	Sep 90	Sp _{neu}	16400
5	Jun 05	A +	24100	13	Jan 12	Su N	15900
6	May 98	A +	23000	14	Nov 97	Sp 0	15600
7	Oct 98	Sp _{neu}	21000	15	Jan 66	Su N	15400
8	Oct 83	Sp _{neu}	20400	16	Sep 57	Sp 0	15000

Composite of rainfall anomalies for March (+) to May (+) of El Niño that persisted until May in EN-3



Composite of rainfall anomalies for September (0) to November (0) of El Niño years



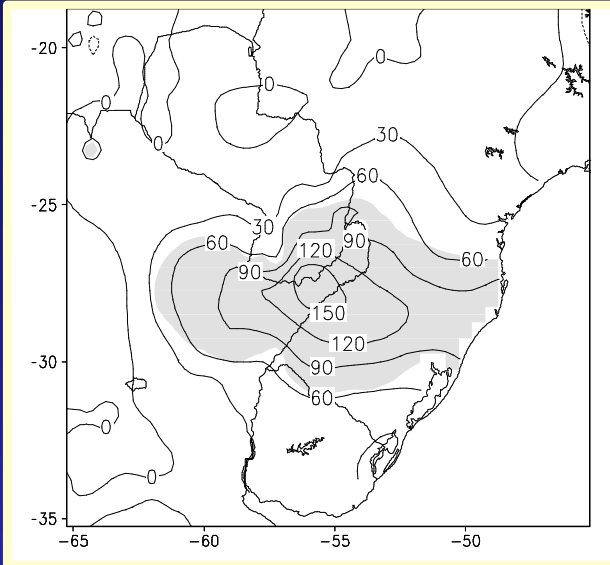
Extreme monthly discharge anomalies* of the Uruguay river at Paso de los Libres (1909-2000)

		Date	Discharge anomaly (m ³ /s)
1	EN	May 41 (A+)	17338
2	EN	Jul 83 (W+)	15838
3	EN	Nov 97 (Sp 0)	15592
4	EN	May 83 (A+)	15196
5	N	Oct 29 (Neu)	15129
6	EN	Nov 82 (Sp 0)	14689
7	EN	Feb 98 (Su+)	13615
8	EN	Oct 97 (Sp 0)	12946
9	N	Jun 90 (Neu)	12633

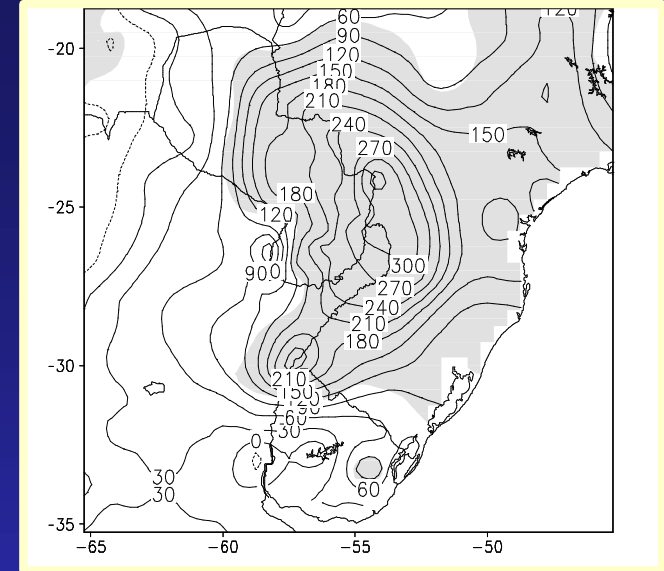
		Date	Discharge anomaly (m ³ /s)
10	EN	Apr 98 (A+)	11932
11	N	Sep 28 (Neu)	11591
12	EN	Sep 72 (Sp 0)	11301
13	N	Apr 32 (Neu)	9926
14	EN	Mar 98 (A+)	9410
15	EN	Mar 83 (A+)	9267
16	N	Aug 83 (Neu)	8894
17	EN	Jan 98 (Su+)	8703
18	EN	Jan 12 (Su+)	7692

*Anomalies larger than 3s

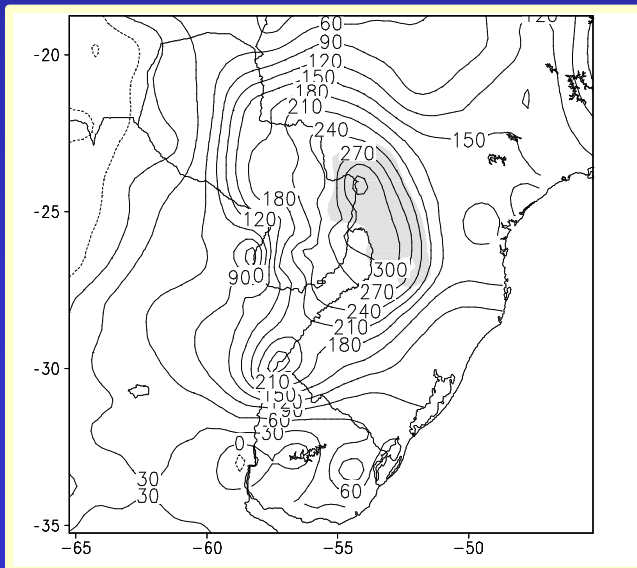
SPRING 0



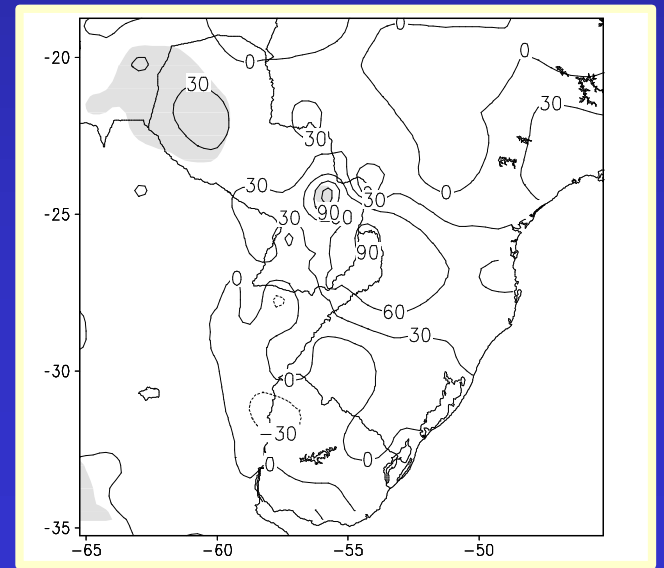
SUMMER +



AUTUMN +

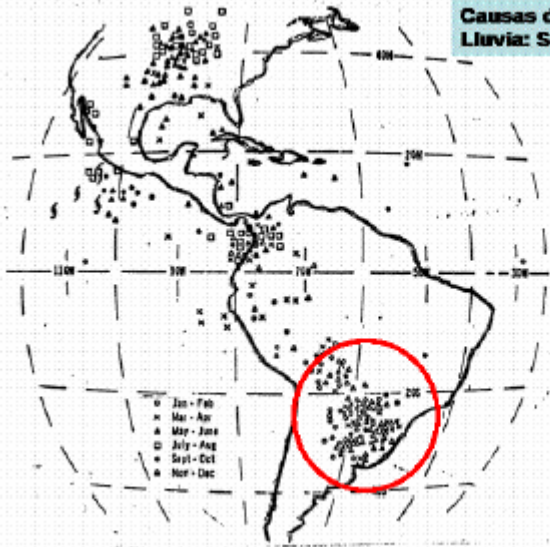


WINTER +



Rainfall anomalies in Southeastern South America during El Niño phases with extreme monthly discharges at Paso de los Libres

Causas de eventos extremos de Lluvia: SCMs



Distribución geográfica de los SCMs en las Americas. Símbolos indican la ubicación de los SCMs y la época del año (Velasco y Fritsch 1987).

MCSs

Velasco and Fritsch 1987

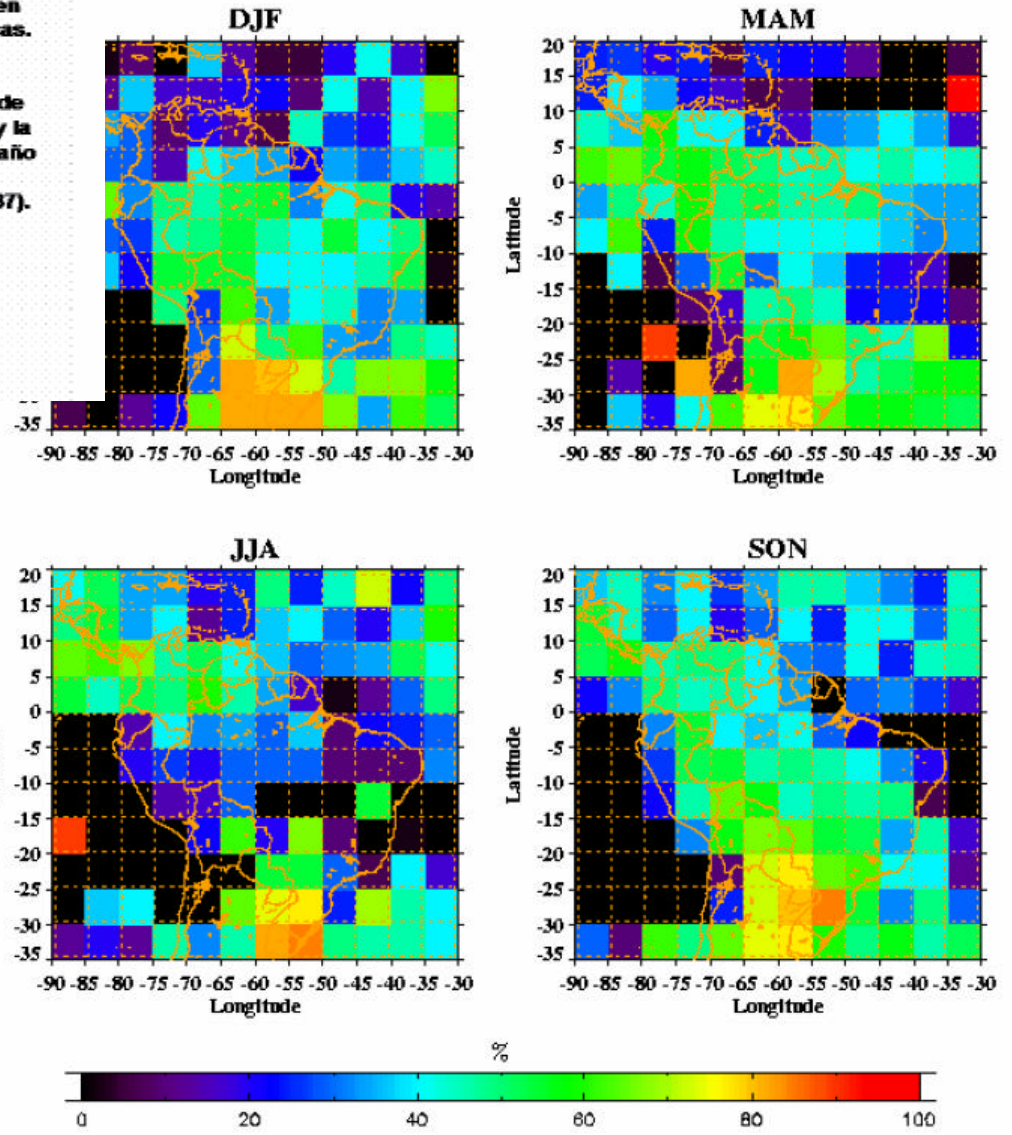
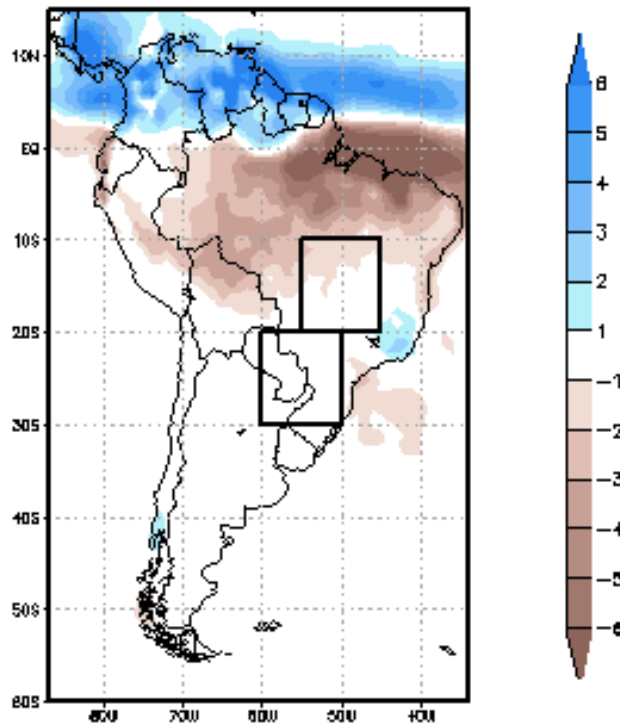


FIGURA 2.15: Porcentaje de precipitación convectiva (Gentileza de L. Zipser)

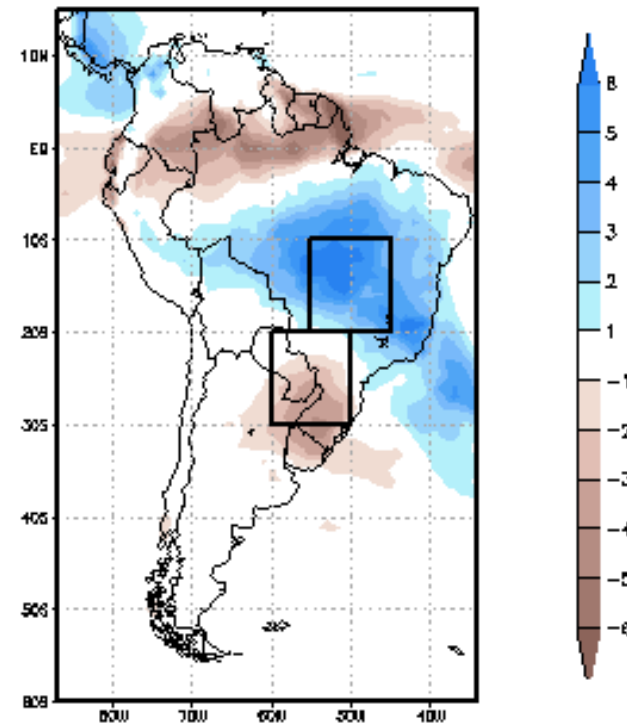
Courtesy of Zipser

Modes of variability during summer

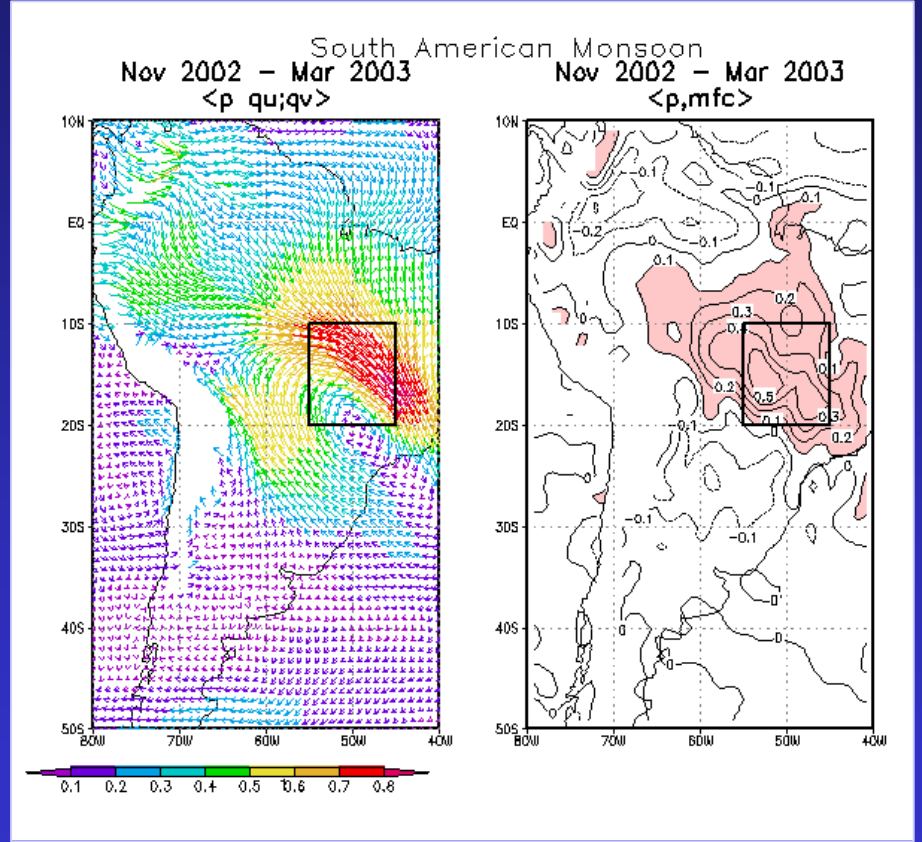
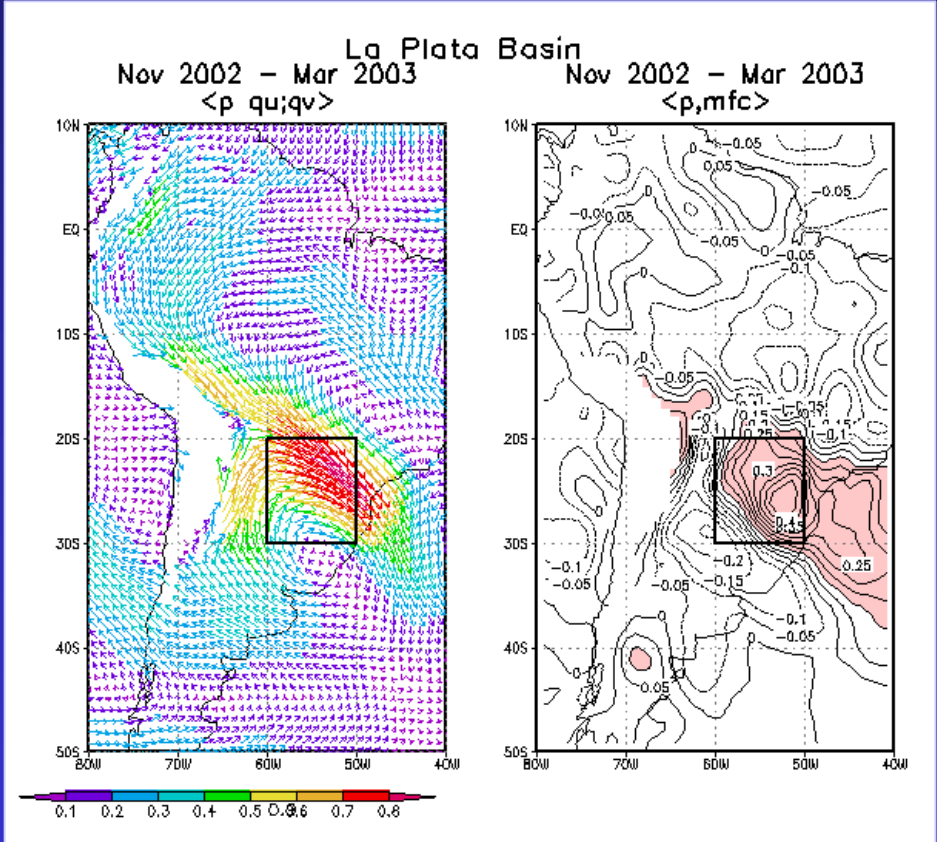
EOF 1 - ITCZ

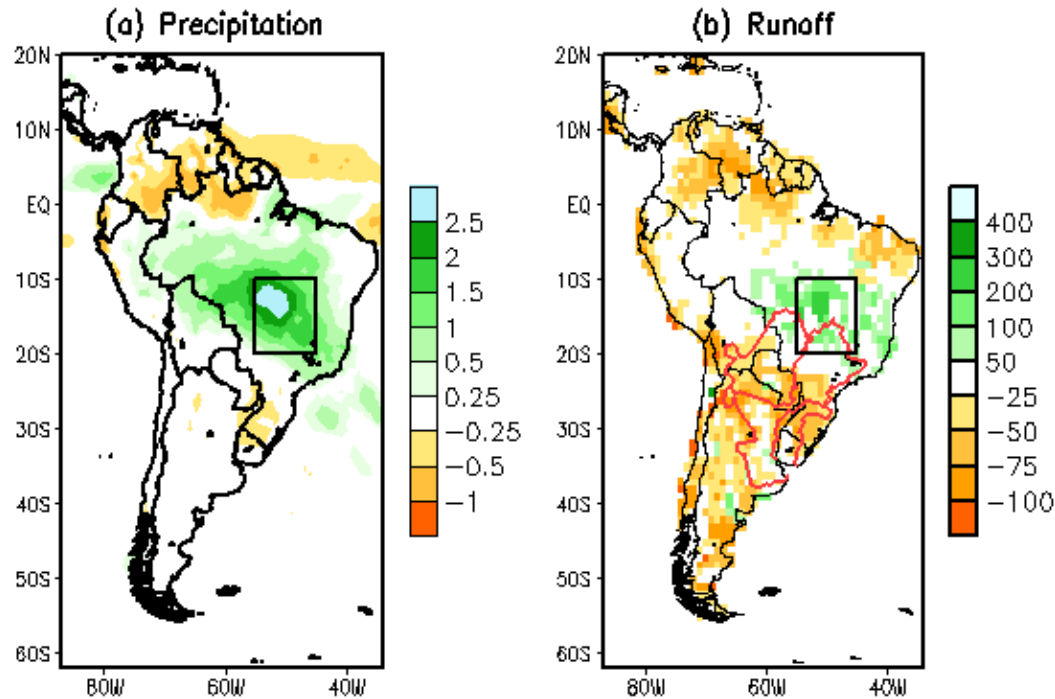
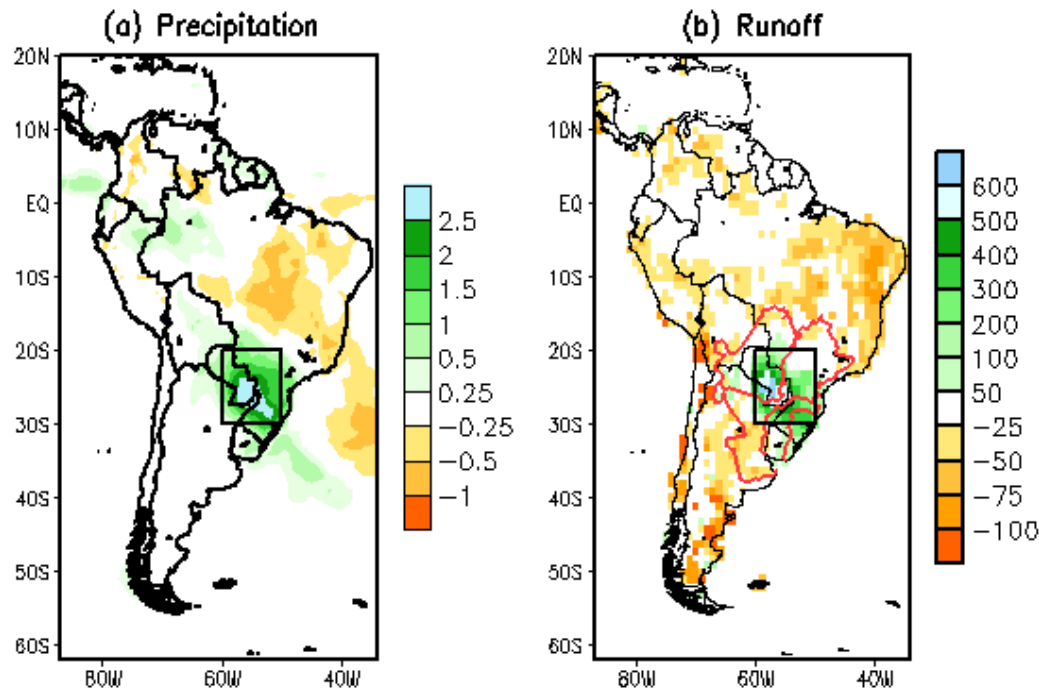


EOF 2 - SAMS



Moisture fluxes and their convergence associated with intense precipitation events





Intense precipitation
events

and their impact on
model runoff

*“The signal of
precipitation events
is amplified in the
total runoff”*

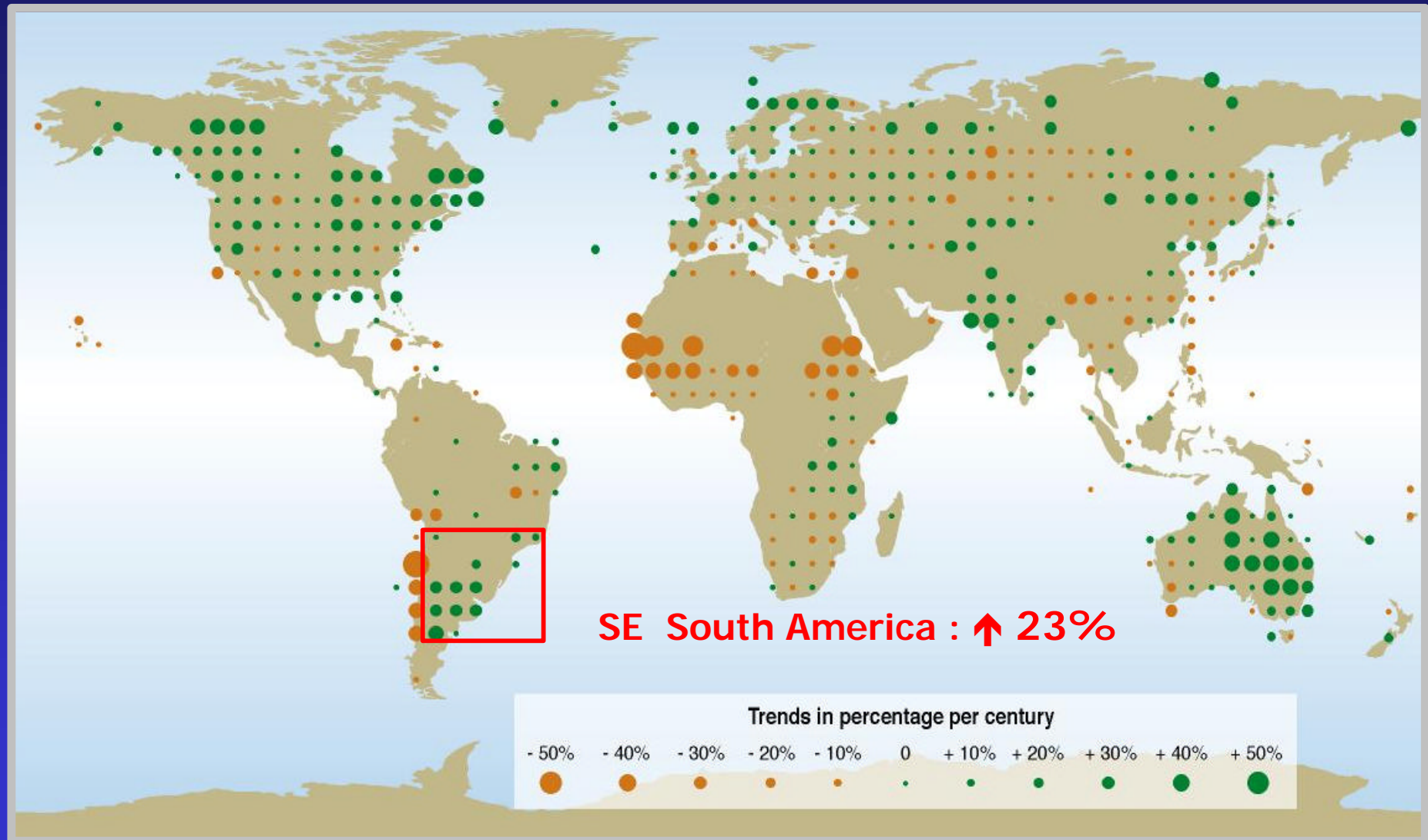
Relative frequency (%) of SALLJ for three four-day periods before the flooding dates

40.7%

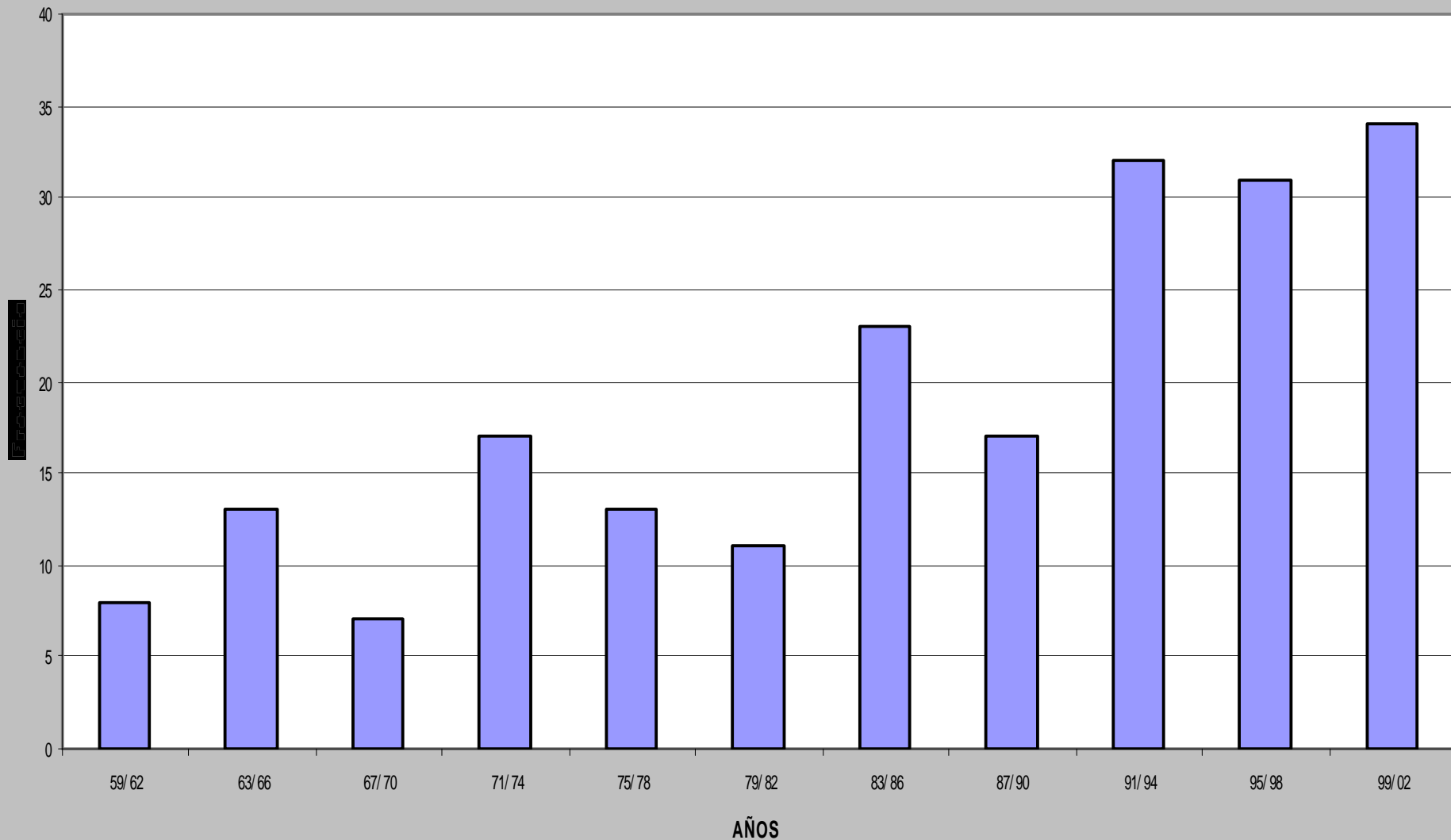
42.6%

	period before the flooding date		
	-12 to -9 days	-8 to -5 days	-4 to -1 days
Warm season events	41.7	33.3	47.2
Cold season events	50.0	22.2	55.6

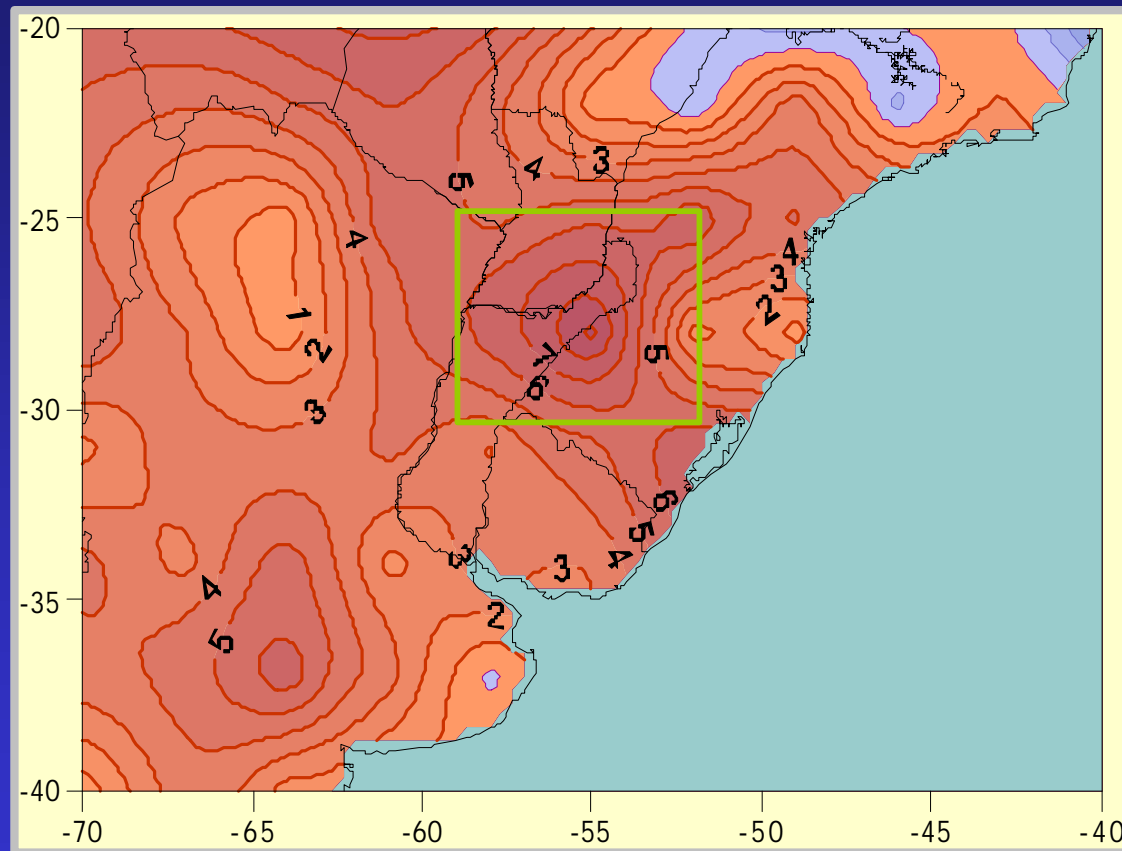
Trends in annual precipitation 1900-2000



Number of cases with $P > 100$ mm/(2 days) for 16 gauging stations over central and northeastern Argentina



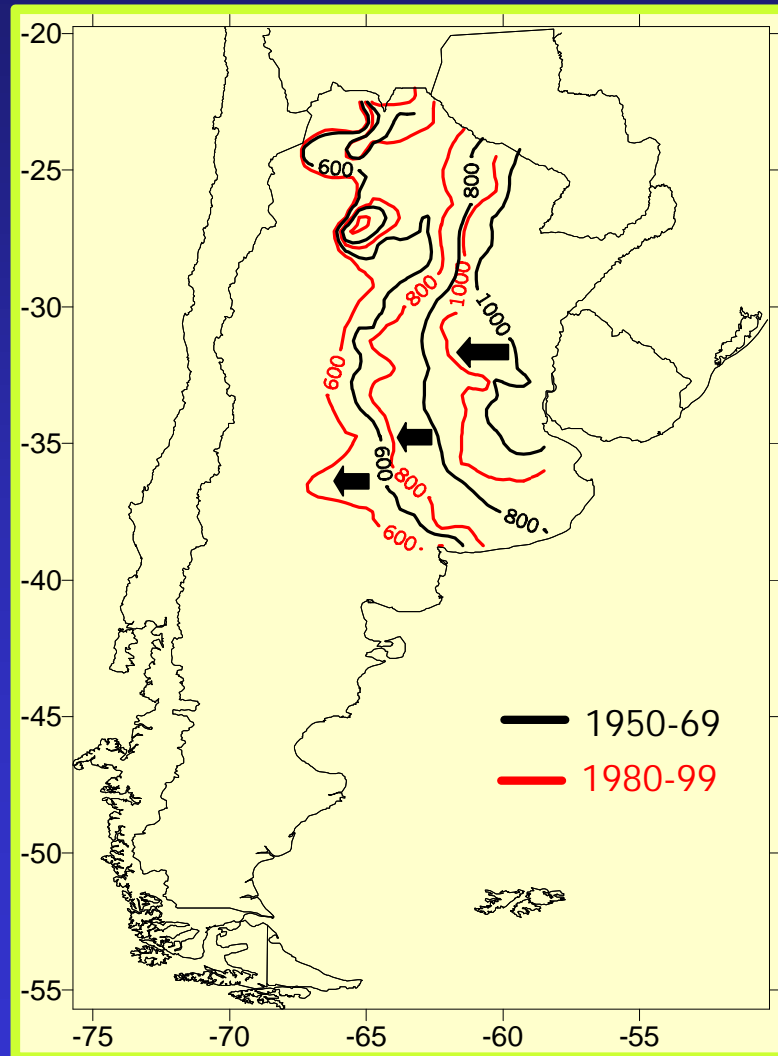
Annual precipitation trends (mm/year): 1960-2000



Precipitation increases were between 10% and 40%.

The increase in some regions is as large as 200-300 mm in 40 years.

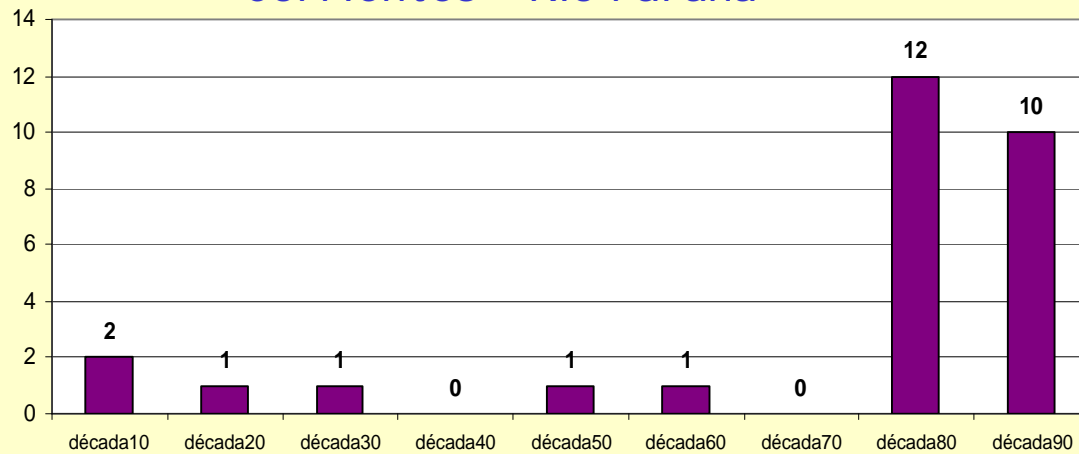
A beneficial consequence of the increased precipitation



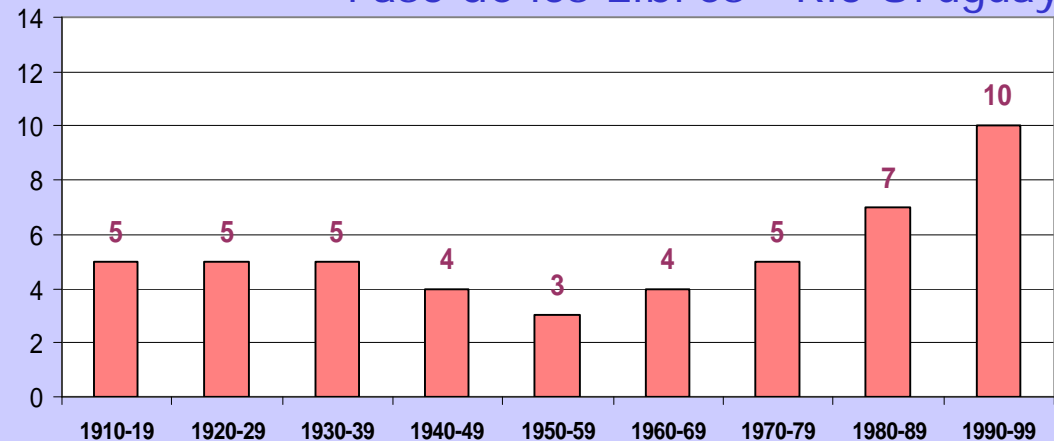
Agriculture activities have expanded westward.

Number of months per decade with a river discharge Larger than two standard deviations

Corrientes - Río Paraná

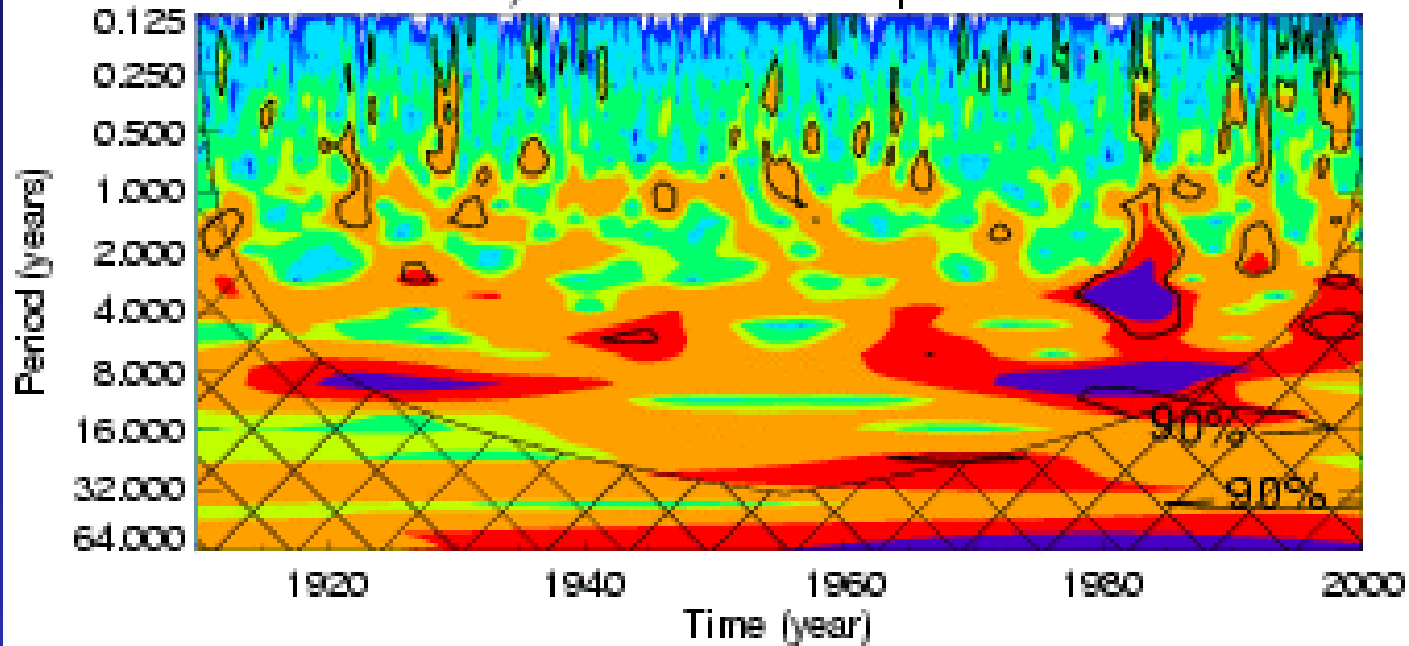


Paso de los Libres - Río Uruguay

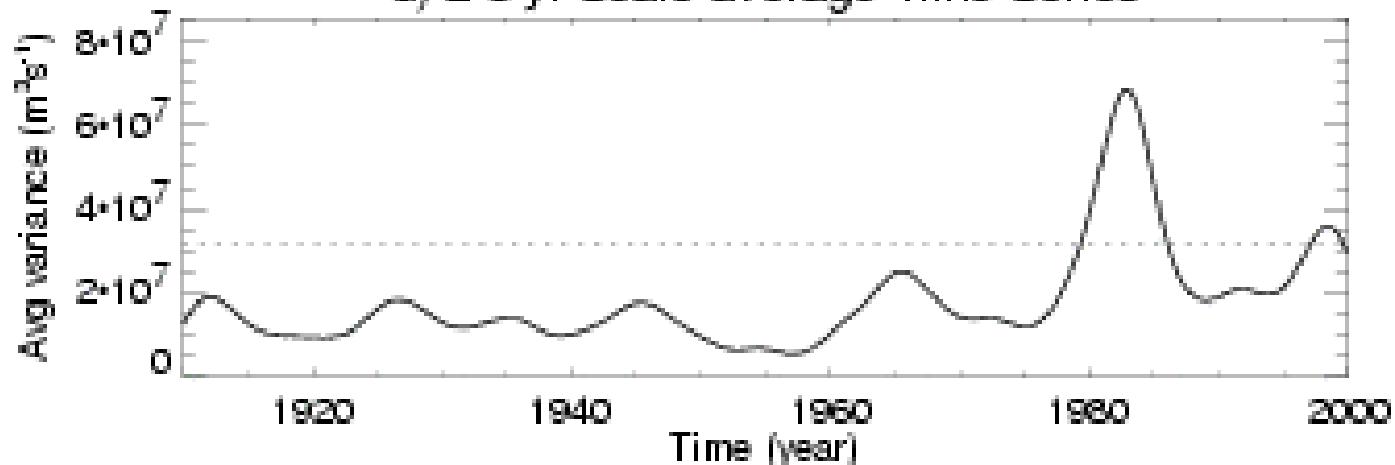


La Plata river discharge

b) Wavelet Power Spectrum



d) 2-8 yr Scale-average Time Series



Summary

- The Paraná and Uruguay basins are part of a region in SESA that has strong precipitation signal during ENSO events: most of the extreme monthly discharge events occurred during El Niño and none during La Niña
- During the twentieth century the top discharges of the Paraná River occurred during autumn (+). The Uruguay River does not have a dominant season

Summary (cont.)

- Almost half of the extreme Uruguay River levels at Salto Grande could be related to enhanced precipitation due to moisture flux convergence in the SALLJ region
- The frequency of occurrence of SALLJ during the 12 days prior the flooding dates is slightly larger during the cold semester



Largest daily levels at Salto Grande (1950-2000)

CRITICAL RIVER LEVEL = 8 m

		DATE	LEVEL			DATE	LEVEL
1	C	16 April 1959	20.18	10	W	20 October 1997	16.01
2	C	25 July 1983	17.85	11	W	17 November 1982	16.01
3	C	16 April 1986	17.71	12	C	25 April 1987	15.91
4	C	7 June 1992	17.71	13	W	13 November 1997	15.76
5	C	19 June 1972	17.16	14	W	9 March 1998	15.59
6	C	8 May 1983	16.91	15	W	18 October 1979	15.46
7	W	10 January 1998	16.70	16	W	13 February 1998	15.33
8	C	8 September 1972	16.43	17	W	9 November 1979	15.04
9	C	26 April 1998	16.26	18	W	30 October 1954	14.63