

the European Union Destination Earth implemented by CECMWF Cesa EUMETSAT



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## Hydrology from an *end-user* perspective



## Hydrology from an *user* perspective





## A typical (busy) day for a hydrologist-on-duty

#### 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 ...20

					L	unch?	?					
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fo r		ا fore me	Discuss C forecast with net and oce		Check EFAS otifications and alerts		Participate i regional conference		n	Discuss development with met		

# The balancing act

We like better (more) information



...but we suffer from information overload

→ When adding something new, we must skip something else.
→ Think *operationally* from the start!

# When does resolution matter? Q

- Sometimes, coarse resolution in meteorological data is ok. Examples:
  - Watersheds tend to even out local variability.
  - Hydrologic storages add inertia to response.
  - High ET during vegetation period mute hydrological response.
- Other times, high resolution is very important. Examples:
  - Saturated conditions finger on the trigger!
  - Precipitation falling on the wrong side of a water divide.
  - Hydrologic response from different parts of the watershed in-sync.
  - Flash flood events in urban settings.

Conclusion: How can we use DT infrastructure to achieve what we want to do?

- SMHI has a double role as a creator of DT forecasts and as a potential user (similar to EFAS). How can we benefit from this?
- Forecasts from DT extremes could be very useful in a warning system for flash floods, especially in urban settings where high resolution is very critical.
- Two options are worth exploring:
  - 1. Integrate systems in DT infrastructure that feed data into models at NHS.
  - 2. Integrate models in DT infrastructure to simulate the hydrologic response.
- Operations must be streamlined to avoid information overload for operational staff... so there is time for lunch!