

World Meteorological Organization

WMO RA VI Hydrology Forum

Koblenz, Germany, 8-10th May 2012

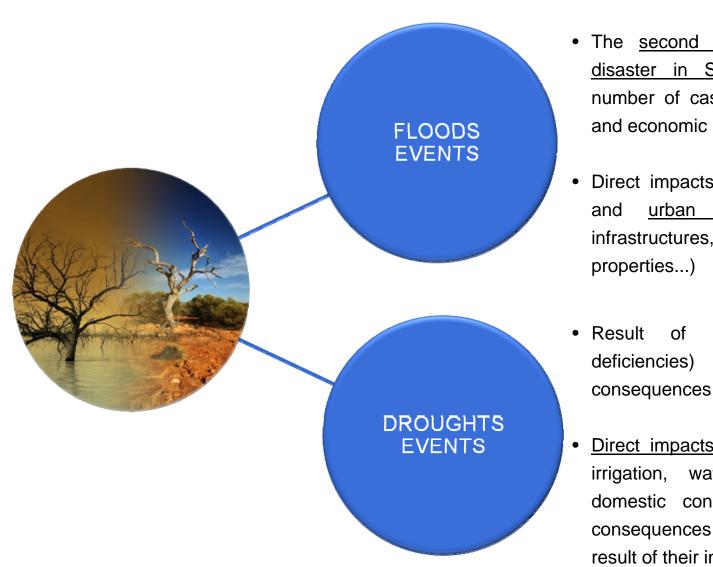
Spanish Automatic Hydrological Information System Program

Ma Luisa Moreno Santaengracia Fernando Pastor Argüello (General Water Directorate – SPAIN)

Contents

- Spain in the Mediterranean Climate Context
- Directive / Legislation Status in Spain
- Spanish Automatic Hydrological Information System (AHIS)
 Program
- Decision Support Systems (DSS)
- Success Case: Ebro River Basin AHIS
- Reporting Streams in EU: Spanish Water Information System

Spain in the Mediterranean Climate Context

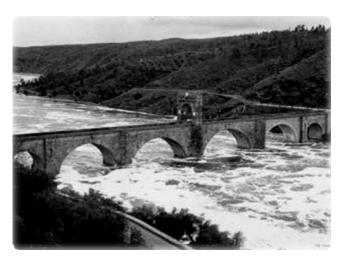


- The <u>second most important natural</u> <u>disaster in Spain</u> attending to the number of casualties, affected people and economic losses
- Direct impacts on <u>human safety risks</u> and <u>urban floods</u> (damages in infrastructures, urban furniture, private properties...)
- Result of climate risks (rainfall deficiencies) with hydrological consequences
- <u>Direct impacts on water demands</u> (ie. irrigation, water supply needs for domestic consumption), and indirect consequences on the resources as a result of their increased exploitation

Spain in the Mediterranean Climate Context

GENERAL FEATURES:

High discharge variability



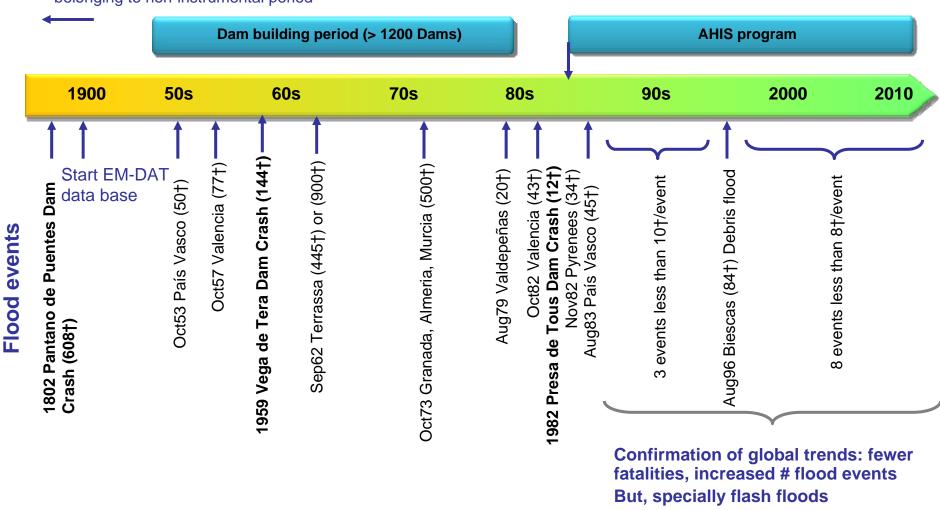


High urban riverbank pressure



Flood Events History in Spain

Historical reconstruction of past events belonging to non-instrumental period

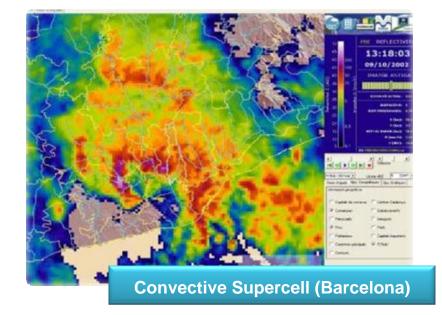


Events Source: EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database

Flood Events History in Spain

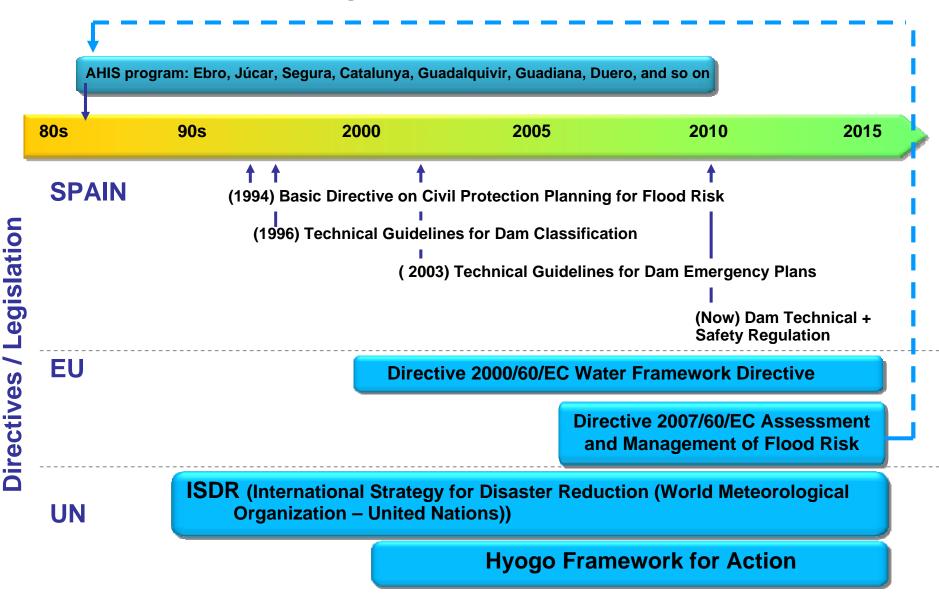








Directive / Legislation Status in Spain



Spanish Automatic Hydrological Information System (AHIS) Program

- Spanish AHIS program started in 1983, after the dramatic flood events of Valencia, País Vasco and Pyrenees.
- Currently almost all river basins are equipped with gauging stations, telemetry systems and control centres.
 Some of the AHIS have more than 20 years of real experience.

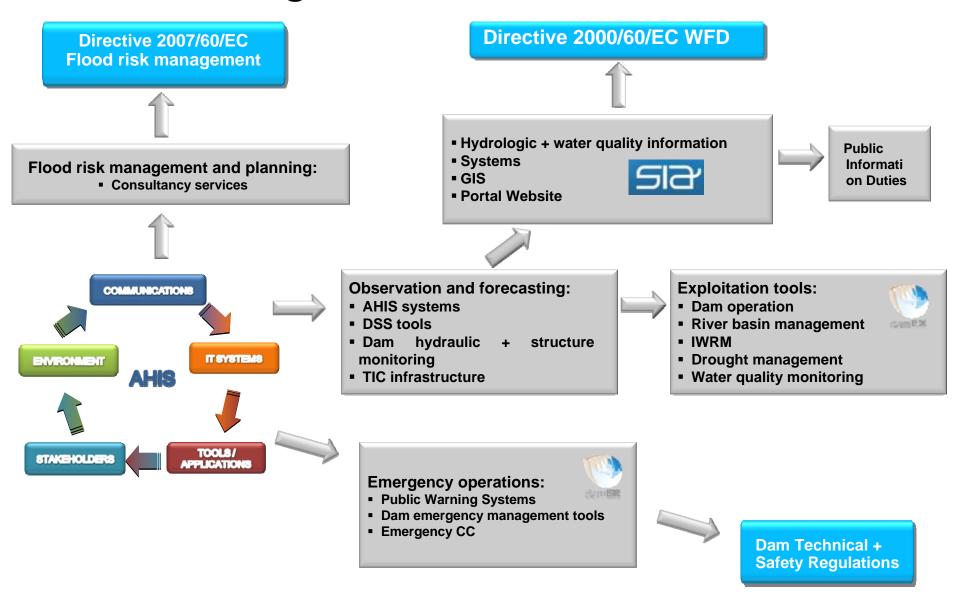
Mission

- Prevent damage of floods and droughts
- Improve management of water resources

AHIS, an open platform towards an operational Integrated Water Resources Management

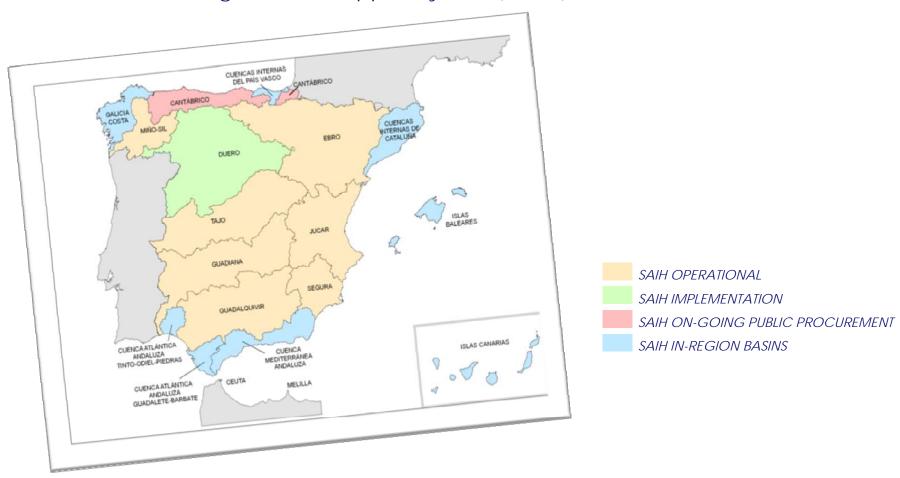


Regulations and Solutions



AUTOMATIC HIDROLOGICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS STATUS

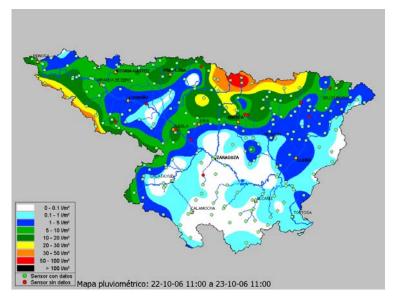
Real-Time Flood Forecasting and Management Systems are supported by Real-Time Hydro-Meteorological Information Systems (SAIH Program) and Flood Forecasting Decision Support System (FFDSS)

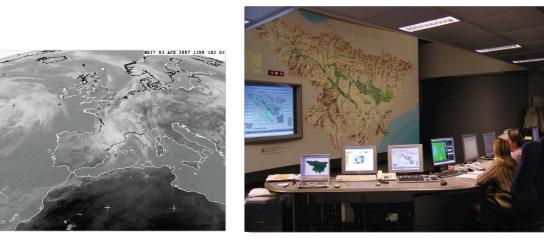


CONCLUSIONS ON SAIH

- •Huge handy apply in Flood Emergencies
- •Investment quickly recover
- •Economically viable System
- •Essential tool for optimizing the management and allocation of water resources
- •Factor in the modernization of Basin Authorities.









CONCLUSIONS ON SAIH

SAIH Systems provide Real-Time Hydro-Meteorological Information but No Forecast Information

Decision Support System as a tool that collects and analyzes in Real-Time, SAIH data and generates **Forecasts** about the Basins **Future Response**





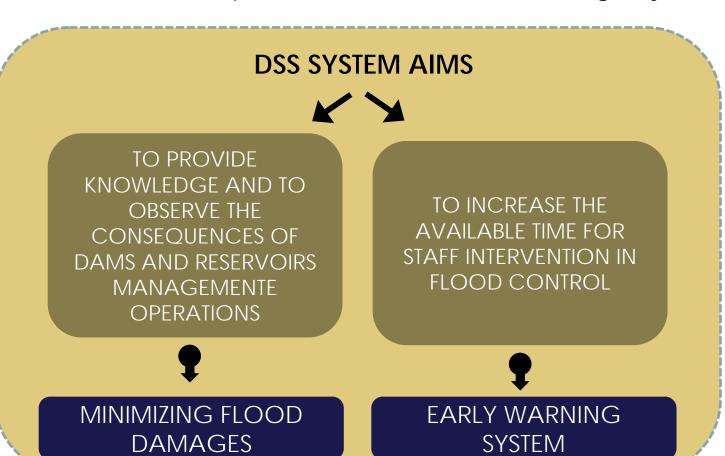






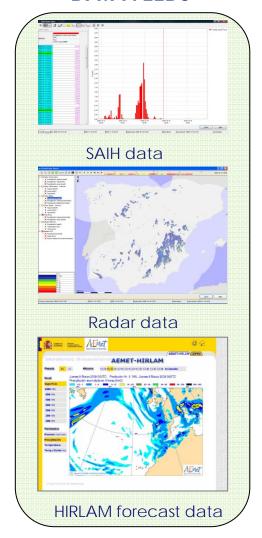
DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM

Flood Forecasting Decision Support System makes possible to know the basin response 72h in advance to the emergency

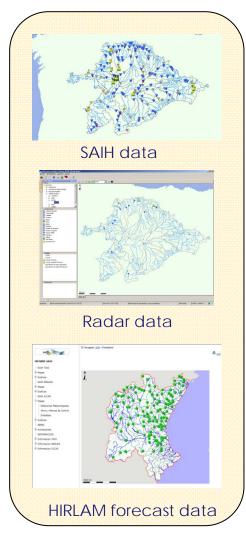


DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM

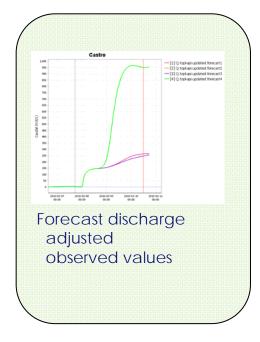
DATA FEEDS



DSS

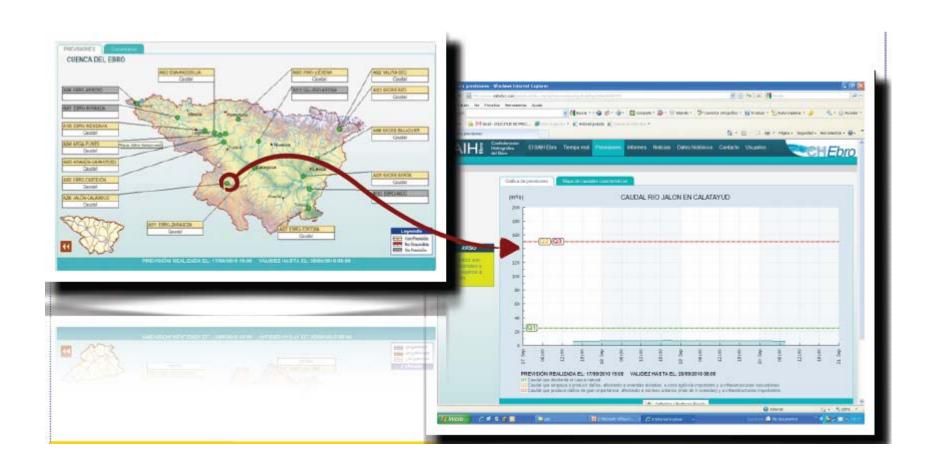


FORECASTS



INTERNET FORECASTS

Daily forecasts are available to all web users in the Ebro web page www.saihebro.com in forecast tab

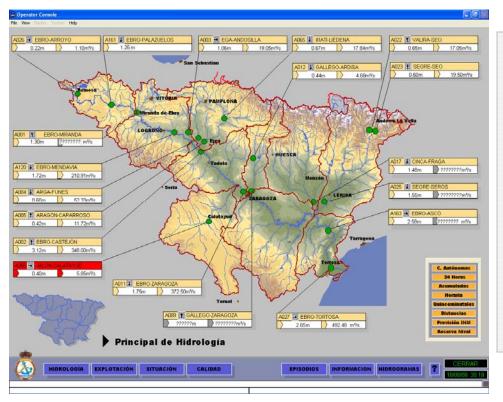






2. Automatic Hydrologic Information System

The Automatic Hydrological Information System is a set of informatic and communication tools which collect hydrological and meteorological data from a sensor network every 15 min.



SAIH Ebro implementation:

Works began in 1988

Service started in 1996

Starting investment: 75

M€

Annual maintenance:

5 M€/year





CONTROL POINT OR REMOTE STATIONS

SAIH Ebro is composed of several types of control stations and sensors:

- 70 Stations in dams
- 200 River gauge stations
- 200 Stations in irrigation canals
- 325 Rainfall measurements
- 175 Temperature sensors
- 13 Snow accumulation sensors











And 100 radio repeater stations

S.A.I.H Ebro Primary Communication Network (Radio)

- 100 radio repeater which build a WAN network and give coverage to the stations by a TETRA system
- -alternative connections via satellite & GPRS

The communication network structure was conditioned by a series of design specifications:

- Volume of information transmitted.
- Hierarchical network structure in three levels (Control points, Concentration points and Basin Processing Center)
- Transmission of information via terrestrial radio, since then, was the most reliable in situations with adverse weather conditions, ensuring safe operation of the network 24 hours a day.





SAIH[®]

BASIN PROCESSING CENTER (CPC)



In the Basin Processing Center, a powerful SCADA system collects, processes, stores and displays the information.

BPC is working 365 days a year, 24 hours a day.

It is monitored:

- Alerts generated by the S.A.I.H. network itself.
- Alerts related to "Confederación Hidrográfica del Ebro (CHE)" operations.



SAIH

DSS is defined as a set of operational tools and models specially designed for real time flood forecasting in Ebro basin

DSS TARGETS

Provide support for dam operation

MINIMIZE FLOOD DAMAGES

Increase the available time for the intervention personnel in flood defense

EARLY FLOOD WARNING

DSS MODEL INPUTS

- 1.- Real time collected data from SAIH remote
- stations every 15 min:
- Rainfall & snowfall
- Temperature
- River flows
- Reservoir levels
- Reservoir outflows





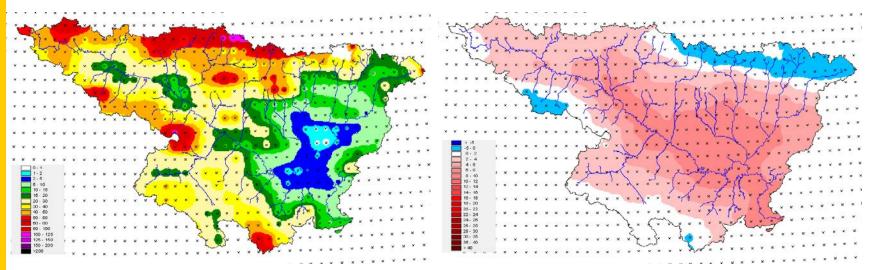




DSS MODEL INPUTS

2.- Meteorological forecasts for the next 72 hours

- AEMet (Meteorological State Agency) HIRLAM (0,16°)
- NWS (American Aviation National Weather Service) GFS (0,5°)
 - ULE (Leon University) WRF (0,03°)



72-hour rainfall forecast map for the 26-03-2007 14h

72-hour temperature forecast map for the 26-03-2007 14h



SAIH²

DSS MODEL INPUTS

3.- Scheduled or hypothetical reservoir releases

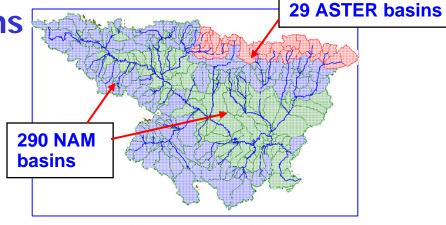


Mediano reservoir in April 2008

Itoiz reservoir in April 2008

SIMULATION contains

- <u>2 HYDROLOGIC MODELS</u> that allow to simulate the hydrological cycle in order to estimate flows in basins. The ASTER model is used for the Pyreneen basins and the NAM model for the rest of basins.

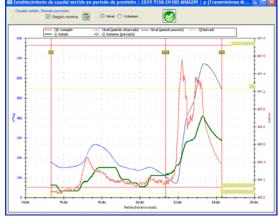


- <u>HYDRAULIC MODEL</u> (MIKE 11, Muskingum) for the flood wave propagation in rivers and reservoirs.

- DAM OPERATION
MODULE serves as a support for the decision-making process.





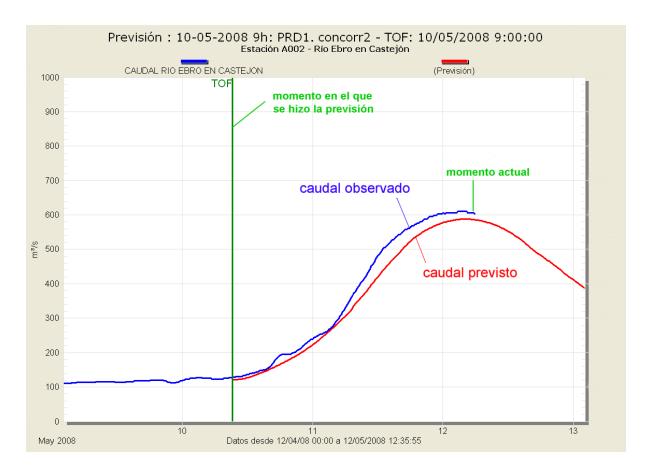




SAIH

DSS MODEL OUTPUTS:

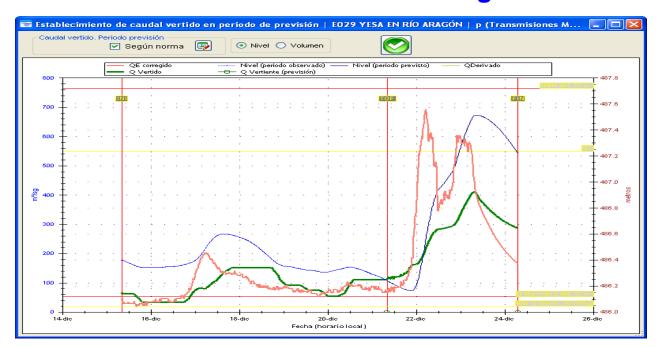
1- Flood forecasts at the river gauge stations (200) or at different computing cross-sections (800)





DSS MODEL OUTPUTS:

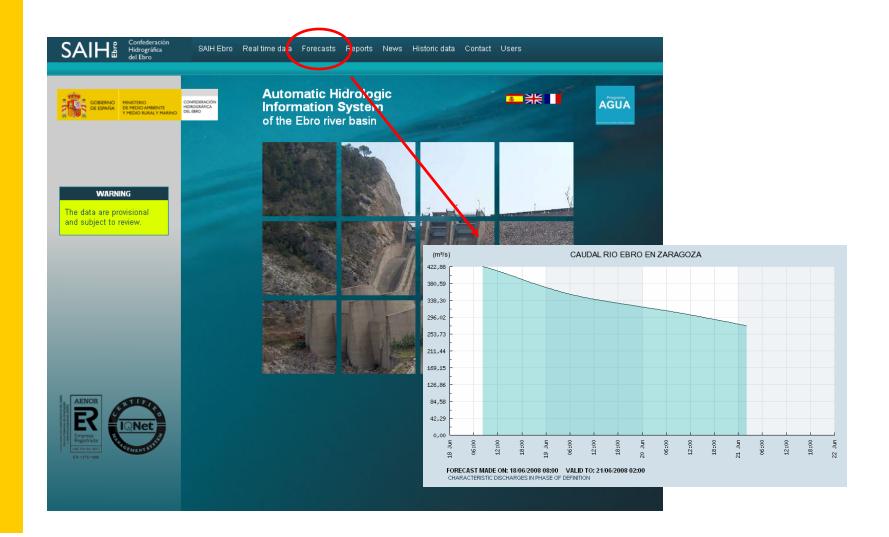
- 2- The optimal operation (outflows) for every reservoir in order to:
 - guarantee dam´s safety
 - minimize maximum discharge





SAIH²

DSS WEBSITE: www.saihebro.com



Spanish Water Information System

Multiplicity of topics

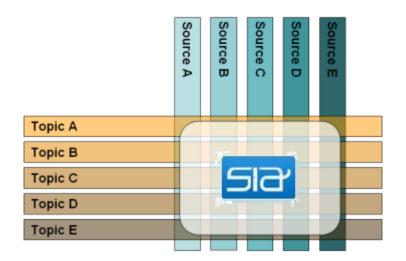
- Water description and water status: surface water, ground water, quantity, quality, rainfall
- Water uses and impacts: industrial, agriculture, urban
- Water infrastructure
- Water management: laws, institutions, investments, monitoring actions

Multiplicity of information types

- Documents
- Real time data
- Validated data
- Aggregated data / indicators
- Geographic information

Multiplicity of focus levels

- Local
- National
- International / regional





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION