

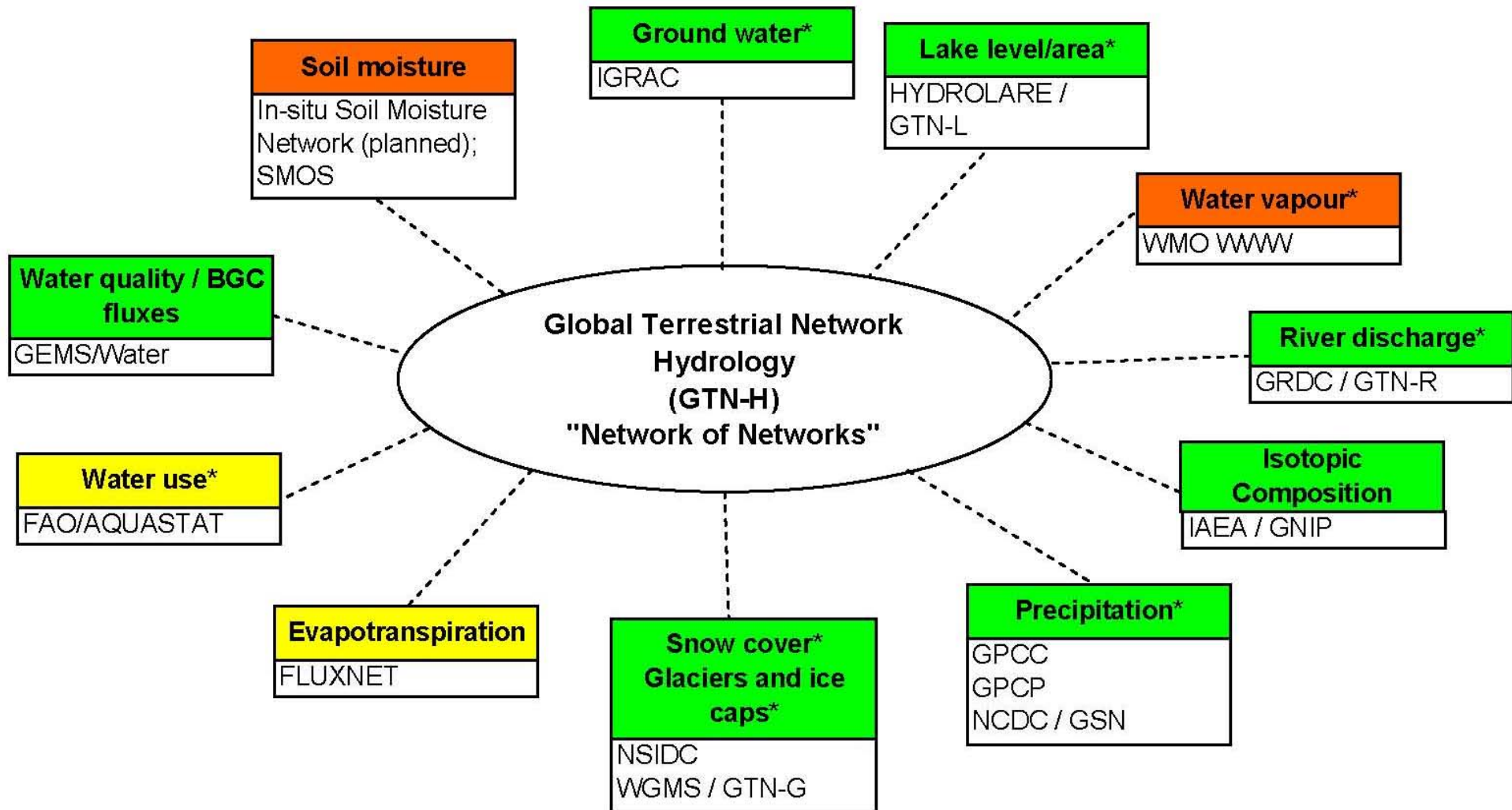
# Global Terrestrial Network Hydrology

Balázs M. Fekete and  
Charles J. Vörösmarty

## About GTN-H

- Links existing networks and systems for integrated observations of the global water cycle
- Established in 2001
- “network of networks” for global and regional climate and water applications

# GTN-H Configuration



# GTN-H Website

Global Terrestrial Network - Hydrology (GTN-H) „Network of Networks“

http://www.gtn-h.net/ Google

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## Global Terrestrial Network - Hydrology (GTN-H) "Network of Networks"

GCOS | GTOS | WMO-CLW | HOME

Search

Hosted by the Water Systems Analysis Group in the Institute for the Study of Earth, Oceans, and Space at the University of New Hampshire and sponsored by: WHO-CLW, GCOS and GTOS.

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### Home

### About GTN-H

#### Configuration of Network

#### Network Partners

#### Global Terrestrial Networks

#### Hydrological Data Access

#### Coordination

#### GTN-H and GEO/GEOSS

#### Publications

#### Calendar

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## Welcome

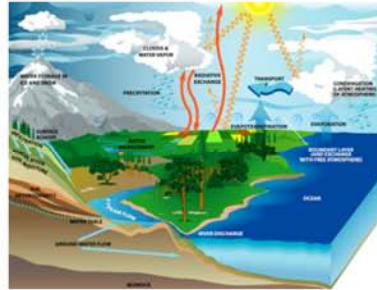
The Global Terrestrial Network - Hydrology (GTN-H) links existing networks and systems for integrated observations of the global water cycle.

The network was established in 2001 as a „network of networks“ to support a range of climate and water resource objectives, building on existing networks and data centres, and producing value-added products through enhanced communications and shared development.

The GTN-H is a joint project of the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS), the World Meteorological Organization / Climate and Water Department (WMO/CLW), and the Global Terrestrial Observing System (GTOS).

The GTN-H website is a gateway to a great number of global observing systems for hydrological data. You can find descriptions and links to all network partners of GTN-H and the hydrological data products developed under the cooperation the network.

Additional material is continuously uploaded to this page and a few pages are still under construction.



The global water cycle (US Global Change Research Program, 2003)

WMO | ICSU | IOC | UNEP

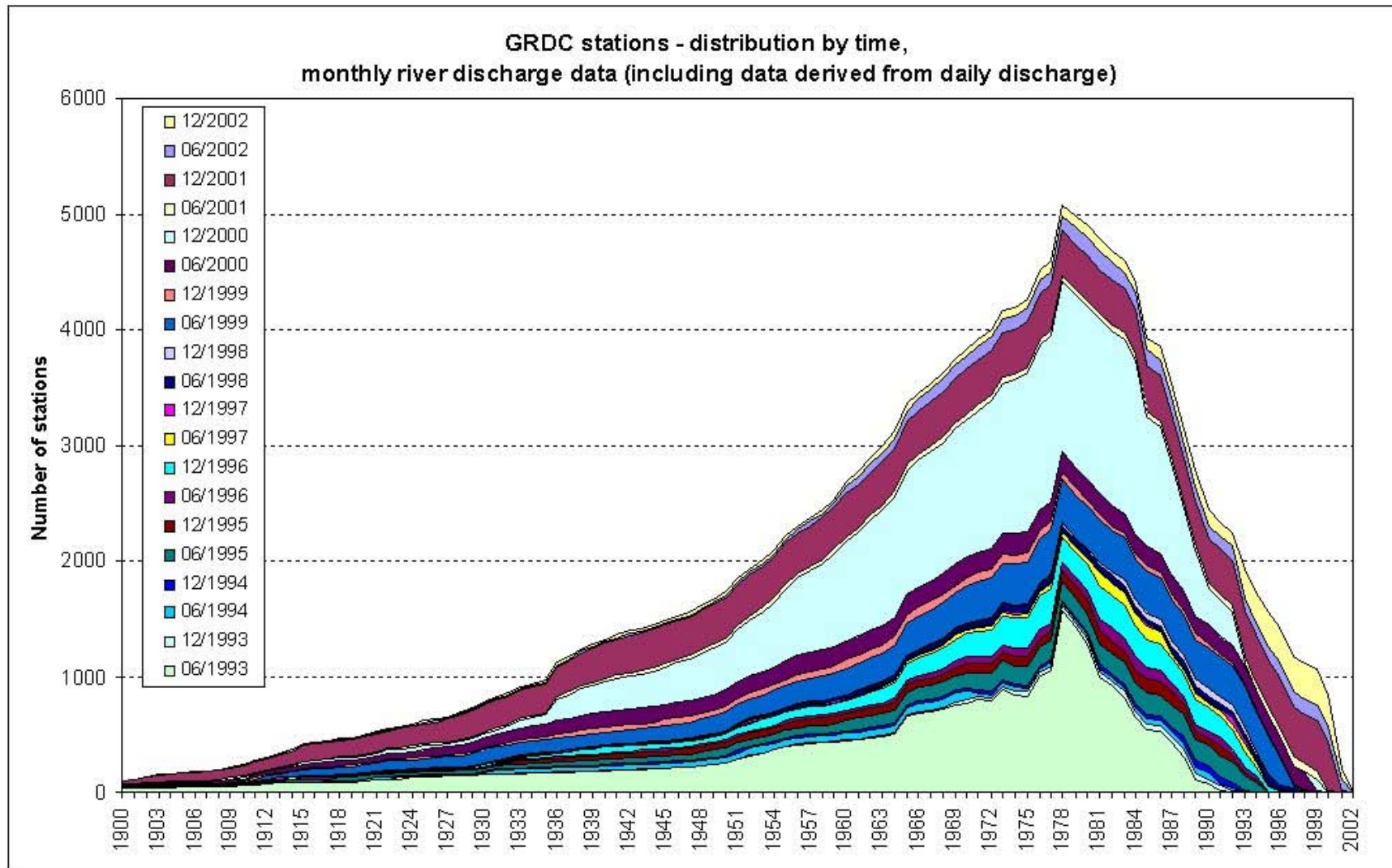
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# Precipitation Products

Names	Product	Frequency	Resolution	Source	Start	End
Climate Research Unit	CRU TS2.1	monthly	30min	Univ. East Anglia	1901	2002
CPC Morphing Technique	CMORPH	3 hourly	15min	NOAA	2003	present
Global Precipitation Climate Center	GPCC Monitoring	monthly	1 degree	Deutsche Wetterdinst	1986	present
Global Precipitation Climate Center	GPCC Full	monthly	30min	Deutsche Wetterdinst	1901	2007
Global Precipitation Climatology Project	GPCP V2.1	monthly	2.5 degree	NASA-Goddard	1979	present
Global Precipitation Climatology Project	GPCP 1DD V1.1	daily	1 degree	NASA-Goddard	1997	present
NCEP Reanalysis	NCEP	6 hourly	2.5 degree	NCEP	1949	present
PERSIANN		6 hourly	15 minute	UC Irvine	1998	present
Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission	3B42v6	3 hourly	15 minute	NASA-Goddard	1998	present
Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission	3B43	monthly	1 degree	NASA-Goddard	1998	present
Variability Analysis of Surface Climate Observation		monthly	30min	Deutsche Wetterdinst	1951	2000
Willmott-Matsuura	V1.01	monthly	30min	Univ. of Delaware	1900	2006

# Continental Precipitation

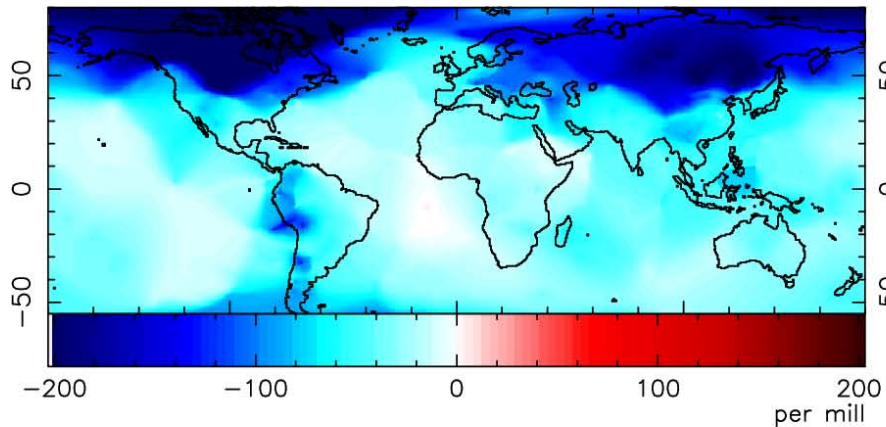
# GRDC Discharge Data Archive



# Stable Isotopes in Precipitation

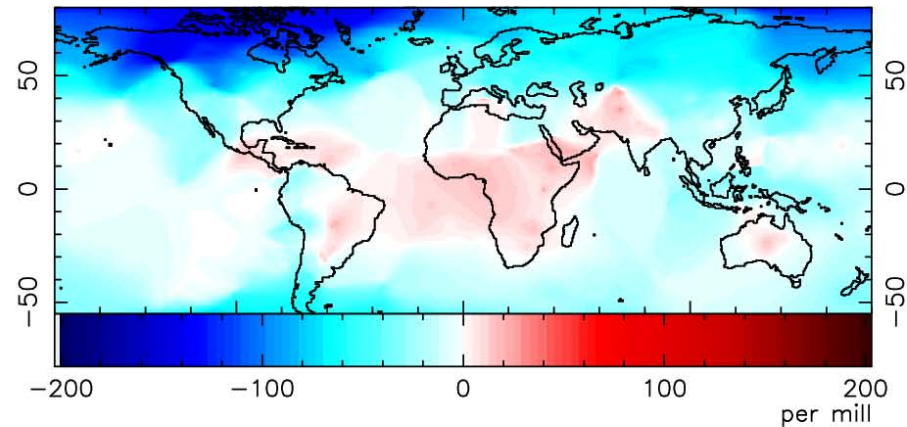
a) Minimum Monthly Mean  $\delta^2\text{H}$

-100 0 100



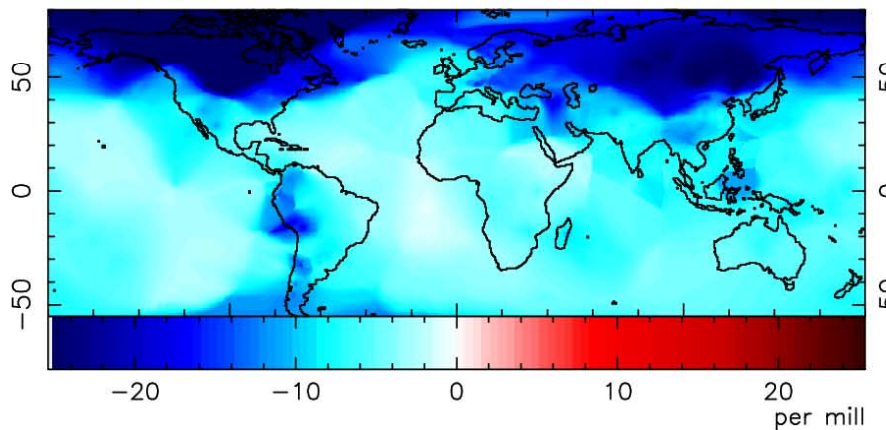
b) Maximum Monthly Mean  $\delta^2\text{H}$

-100 0 100



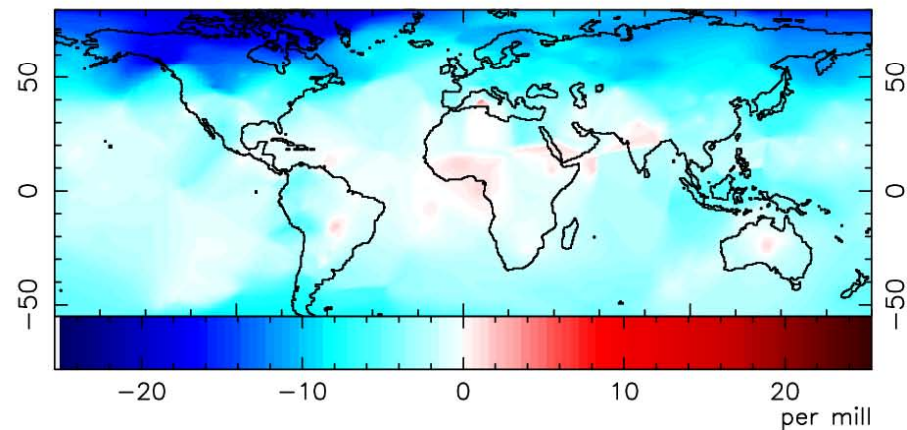
c) Minimum Monthly Mean  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$

-100 0 100



d) Maximum Monthly Mean  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$

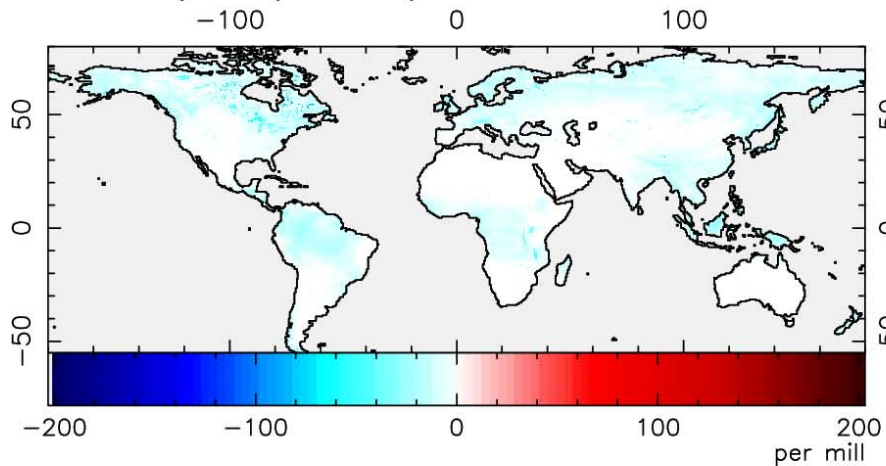
-100 0 100



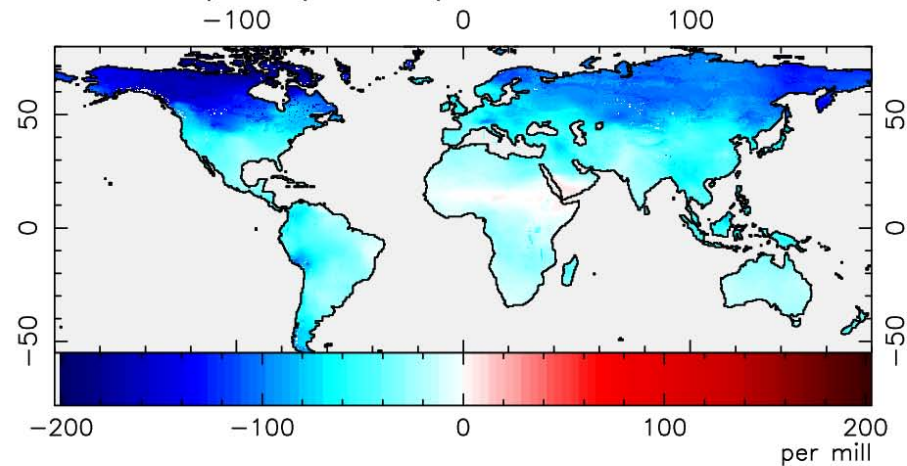


# Deuterium in Evapotranspiration and Runoff

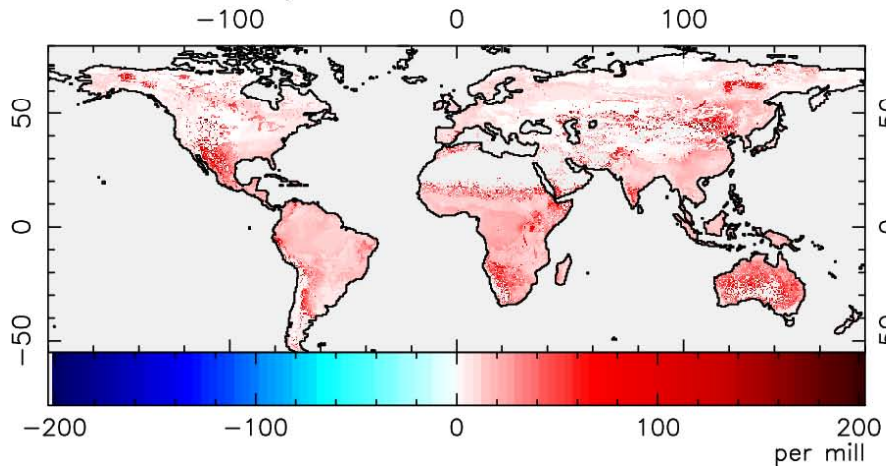
a) Evapotranspiration VSMOW  $\delta^2\text{H}$



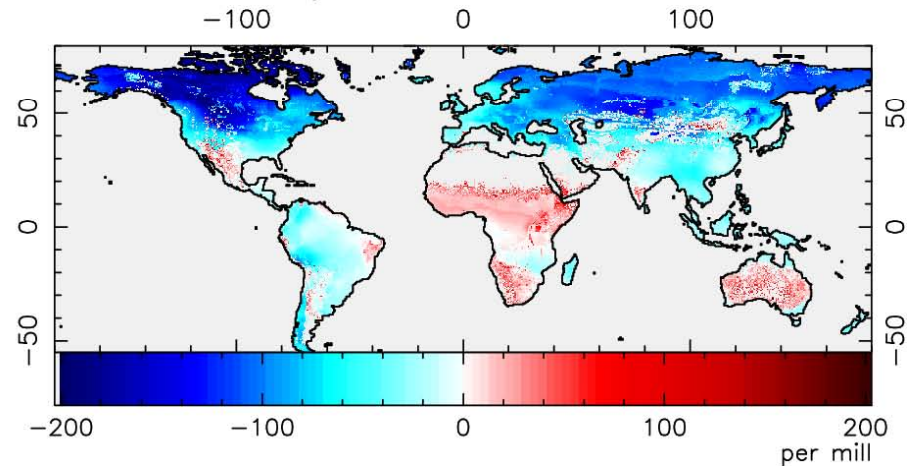
b) Evapotranspiration GNIP  $\delta^2\text{H}$



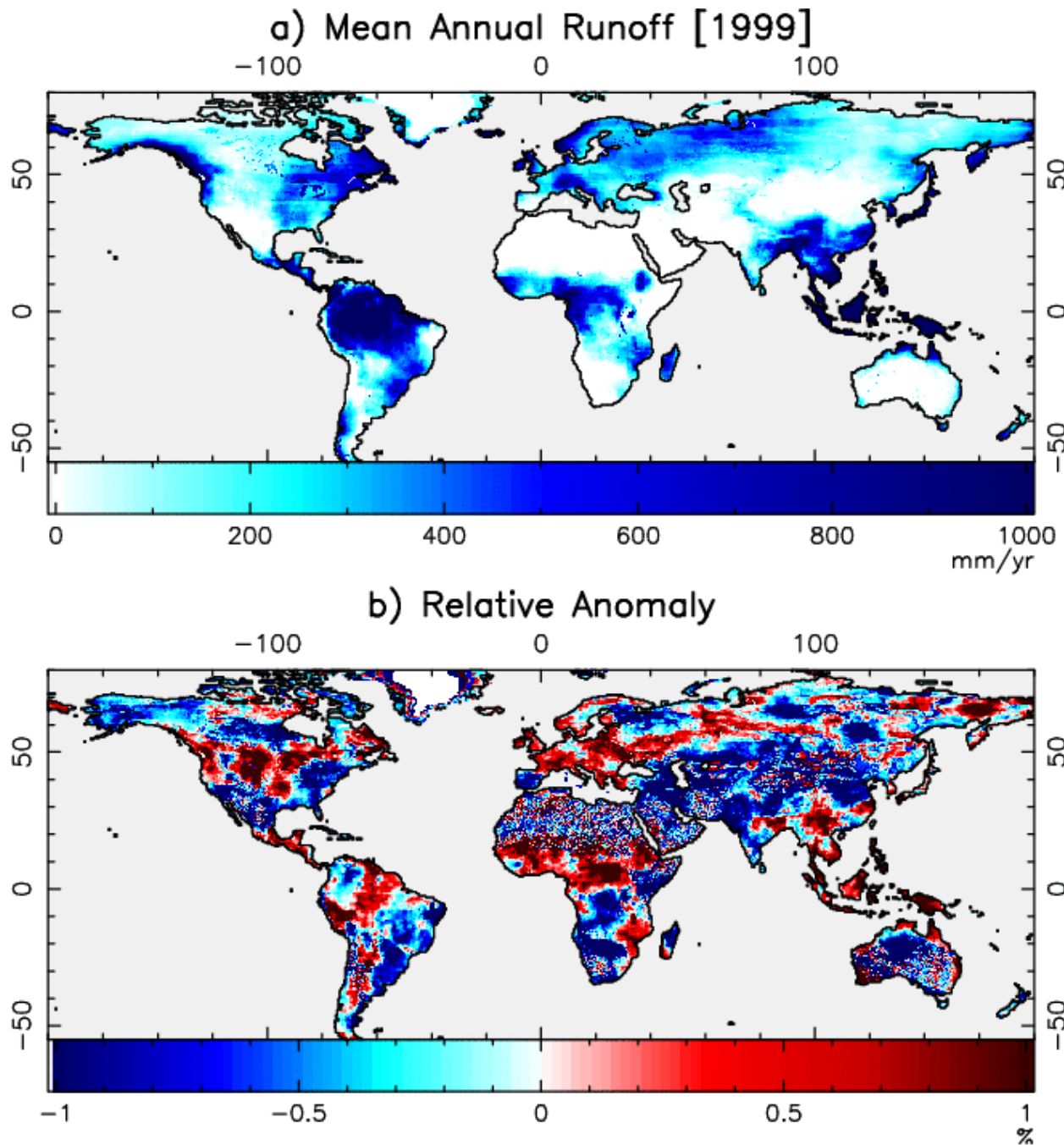
c) Runoff VSMOW  $\delta^2\text{H}$



d) Runoff GNIP  $\delta^2\text{H}$



Contemporary Runoff



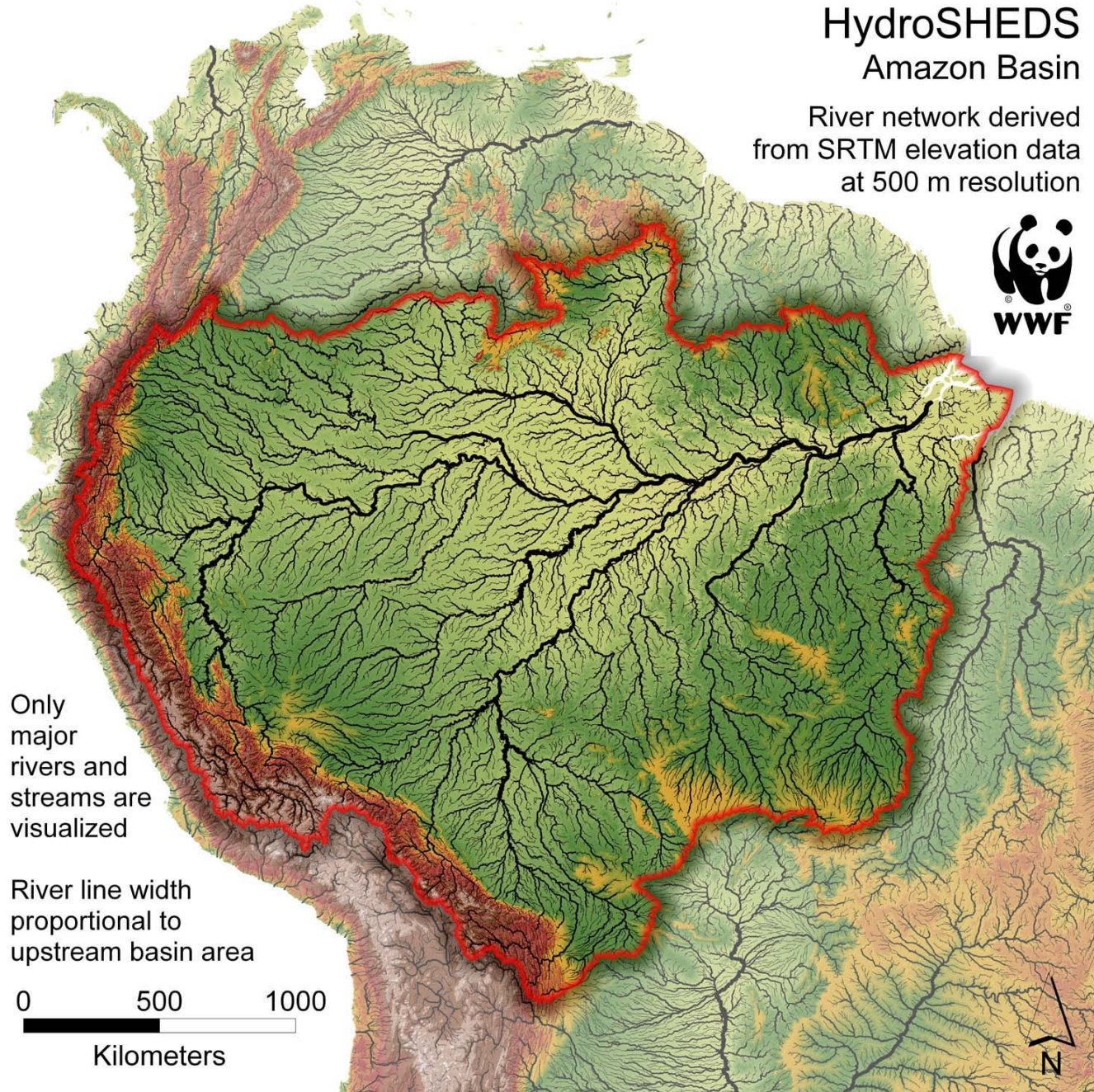
$$r_a = \begin{cases} R & R > R_{max} \\ R & R_{max} \geq R \geq R_{min} \\ R & R < R_{min} \end{cases}$$

$$r_a = \begin{cases} \frac{R - R_{min}}{R_{max} - R_{min}} & R > R_{min} \\ \frac{R - R_{min}}{R_{max} - R_{min}} & R \leq R_{min} \end{cases}$$

HydroSHEDS [2009]

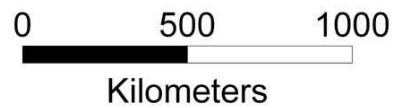
# HydroSHEDS Amazon Basin

River network derived  
from SRTM elevation data  
at 500 m resolution

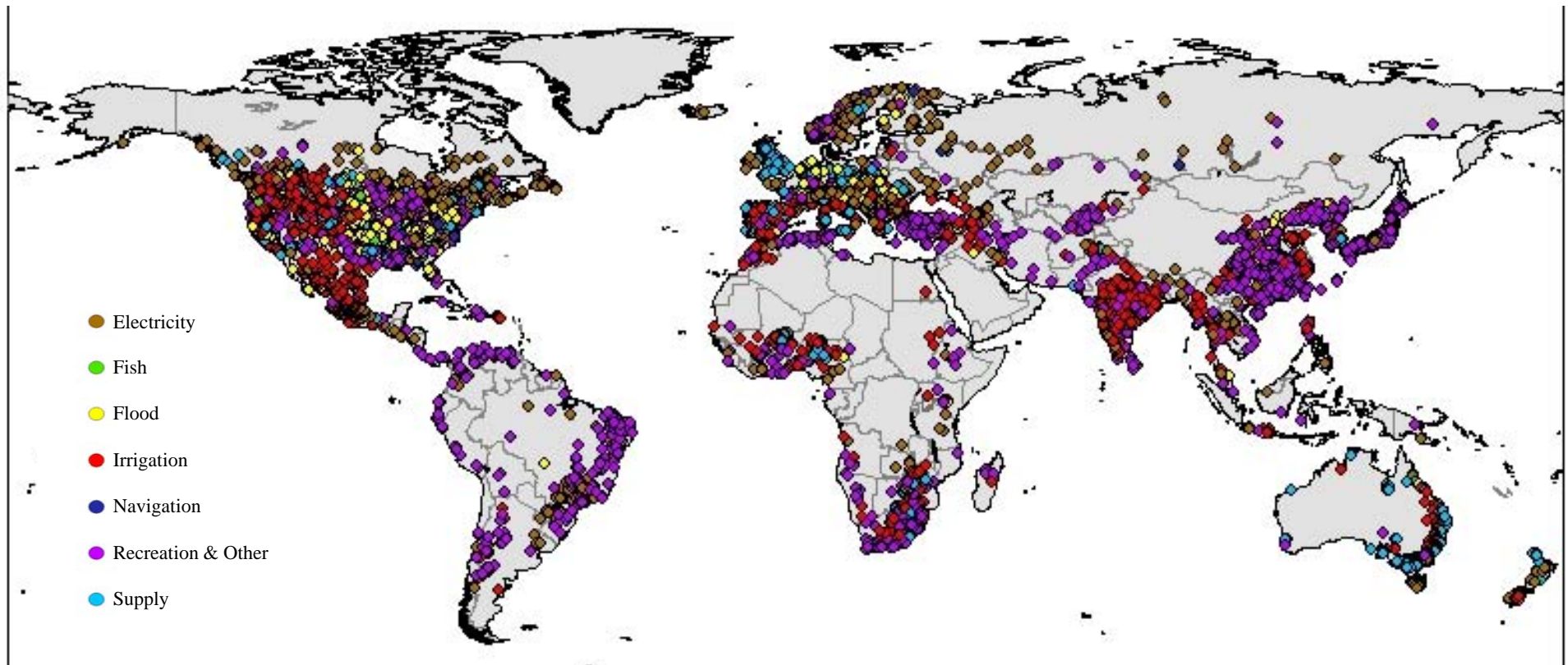


Only  
major  
rivers and  
streams are  
visualized

River line width  
proportional to  
upstream basin area



# 6883 Global Dams



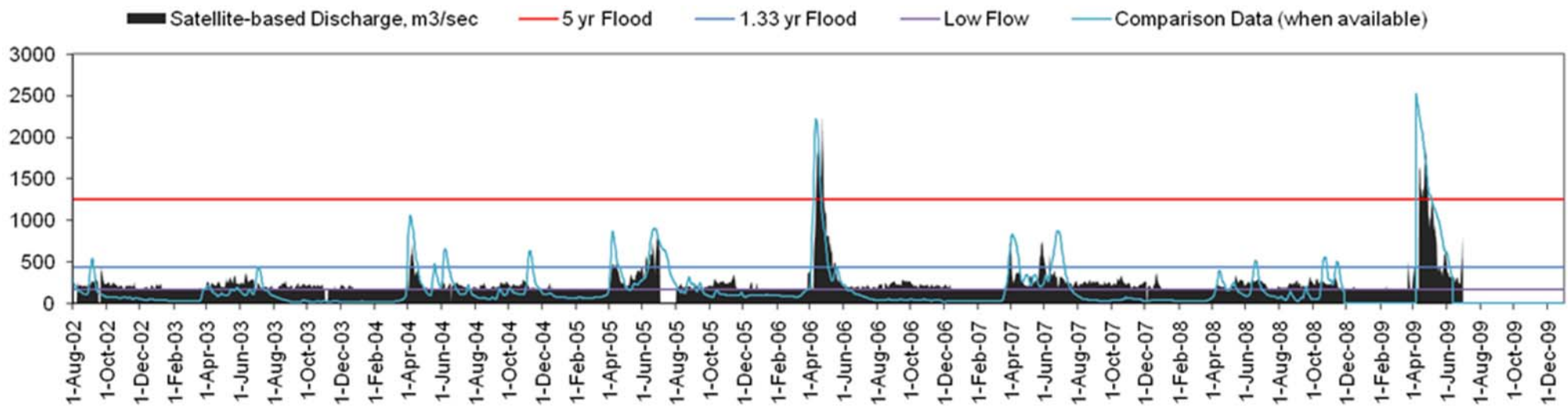
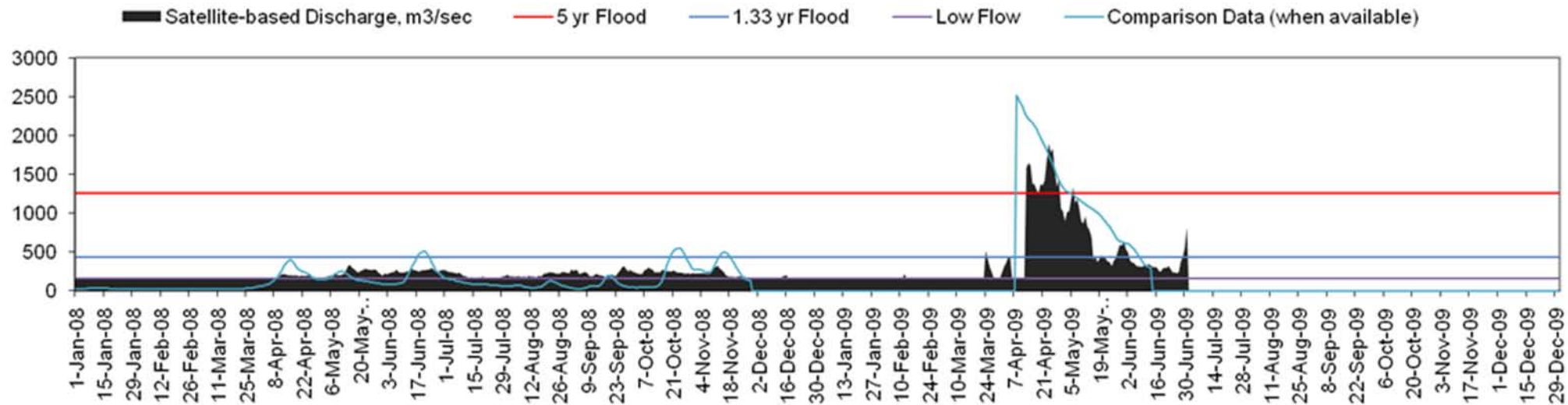
# Co-registered Reservoirs



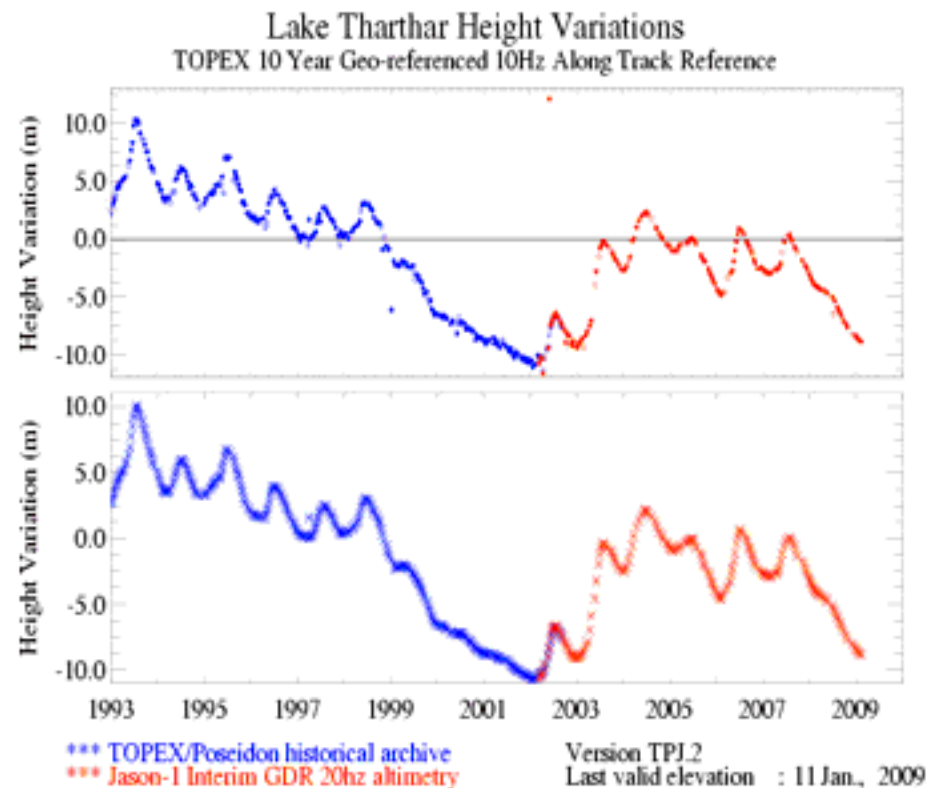
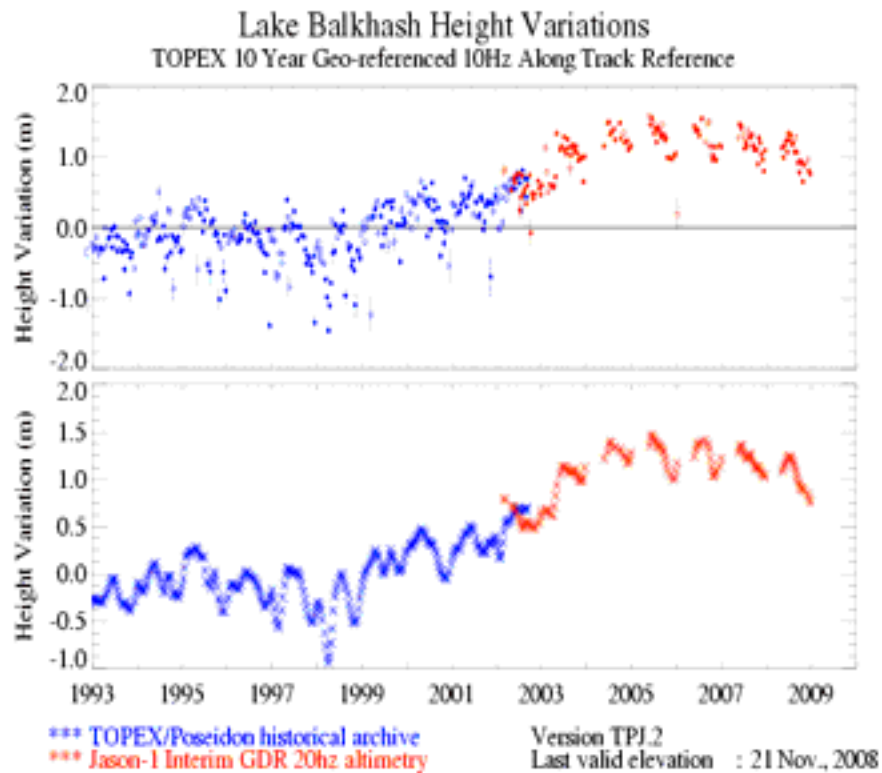
# Locating Dams



# Pembina (North River), North Dakota



# Lake Monitoring





## IT-Design

