

# Global changes in transboundary basins: a view from space

*.. on the scale, magnitude and interactions of changes in water resources*



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M. Leblanc, S. Tweed, C. Leduc, G. Favreau, J. Lemoalle, P. Tregoning, G. Ramillien, A. Fakes, M., Loireau, B. Cappelaere, J. Maley... et al.

# MURRAY-DARLING BASIN: THE BIG DRY

➤ OUR TRANSBOUNDARY BASIN:  
shared by 5 states

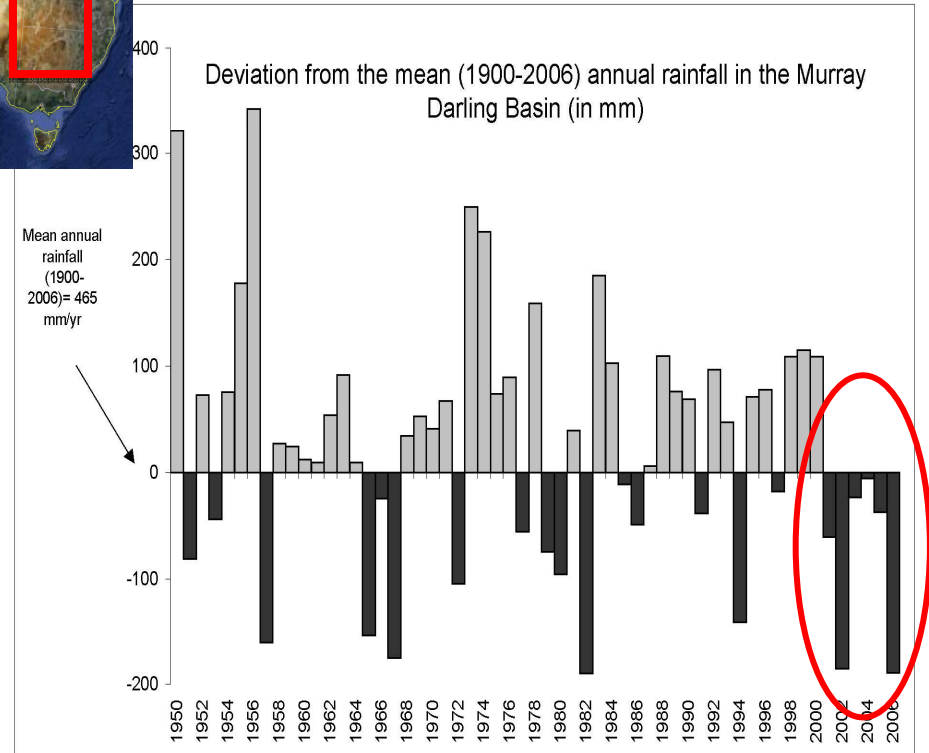
➤ Location: Southeast Australia

➤ Area:  $\sim 1.061 \times 10^6 \text{ km}^2$   
semiarid region

➤  $\sim 60\text{--}70\%$  of Australian  
irrigated land

➤  $\sim 42\%$  of gross value of  
agriculture productions

**DROUGHT:** critical  
situation for farming,  
industry and urban water  
supply !



2002-2006: Total rainfall deficit of  $\sim 455 \text{ km}^3$





## Surface water: the focus of attention



**Example of water supply storage:  
Lake Eppalock, photo June 2008**

Location: Bendigo

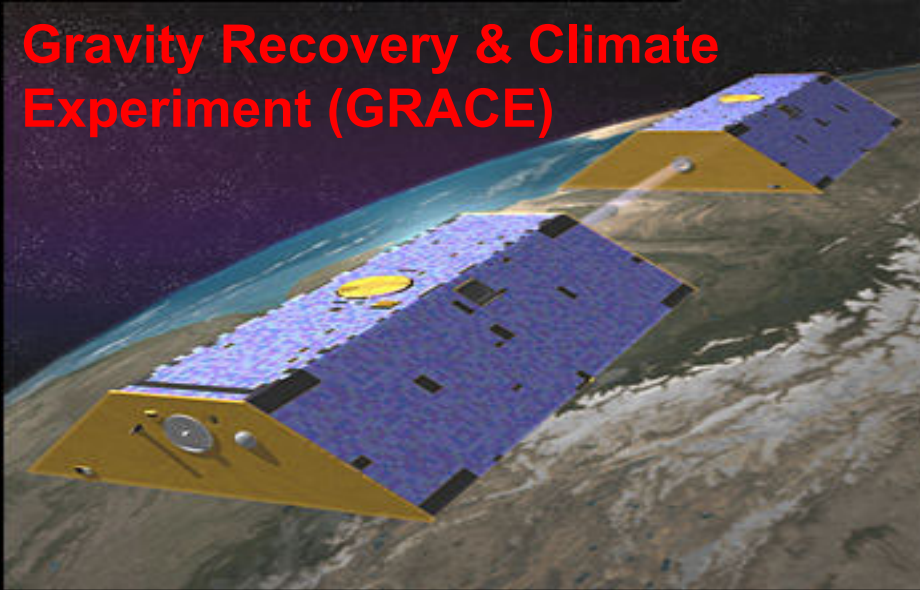
Total capacity: ~ 304 GL

Water storage Dec. 2007: ~ 6 % total capacity



# SATELLITE BASED ESTIMATE OF TOTAL WATER DEFICIT

## Gravity Recovery & Climate Experiment (GRACE)

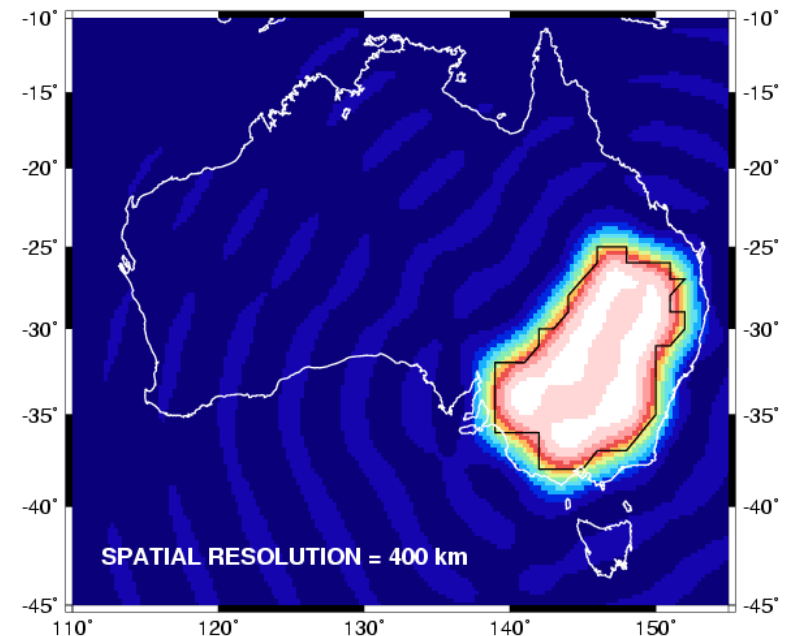


- sampled every 10-days from 08/2002 to 06/2007
- developed up to degree N=50
- Corrected from atmosphere mass (ECMWF) and ocean tides (MOG-2D)

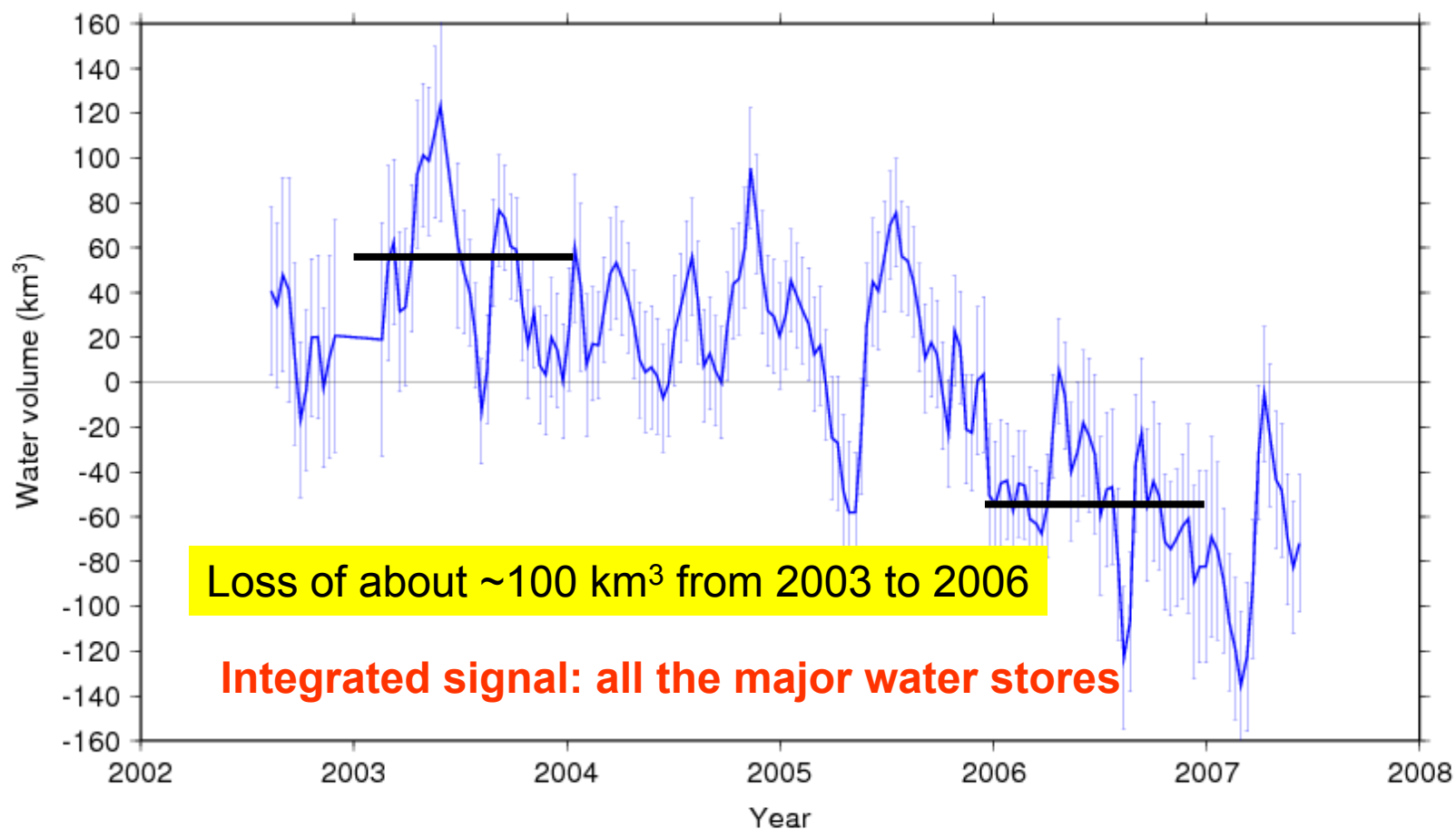
Integrated measure of changes  
in water storage:

- surface water
- soil water
- groundwater

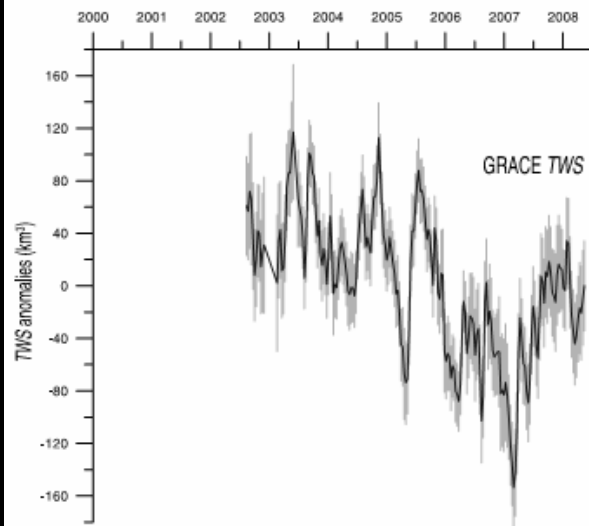
MURRAY-DARLING BASIN MASK --- 1.3 millions of km<sup>2</sup>



## MURRAY-DARLING RIVER BASIN --- TOTAL WATER VOLUME VARIATIONS FROM GRACE



# Conclusions

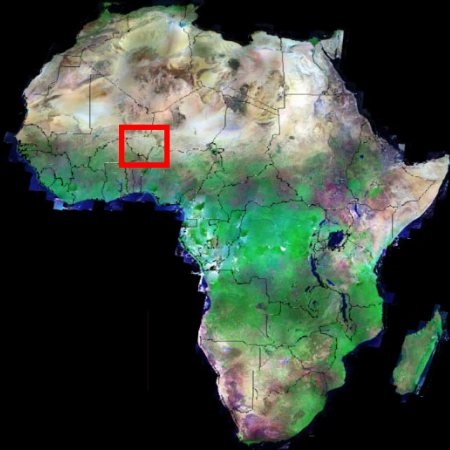


- SW and SM reach near-stationary low levels only two years after the onset of drought in 2001
- Important depletion in the shallow aquifers.
  - In-situ monitoring
  - Confirmed by GRACE
- Of all the water lost between 2000-06
  - 61% is GW
  - 33% is SM
  - 6% is SW
- GW still declining 6 years after the onset of the drought
- Need for integrated water accounting



# A hydrological paradox: a rising water-table during a drought

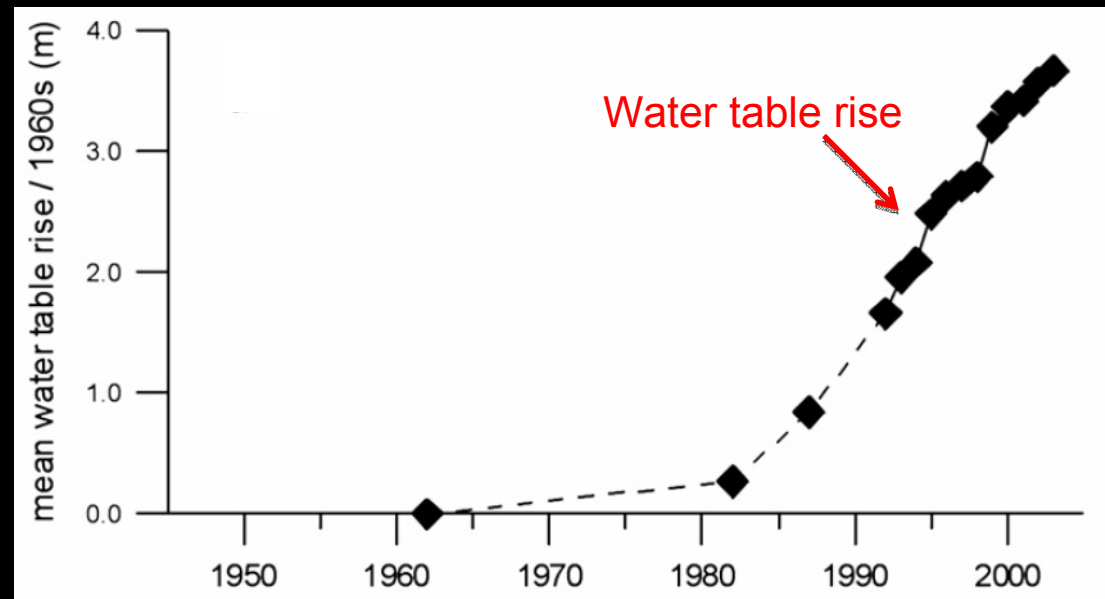
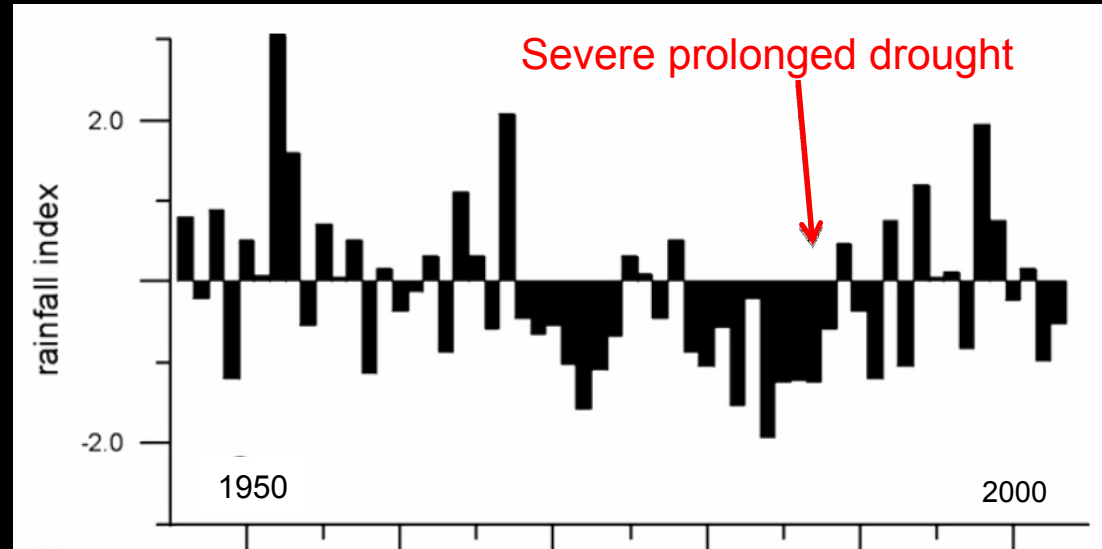
## ➤ The Sahelian drought



Study area east of Niamey,  
Niger Basin, Niger-West Africa

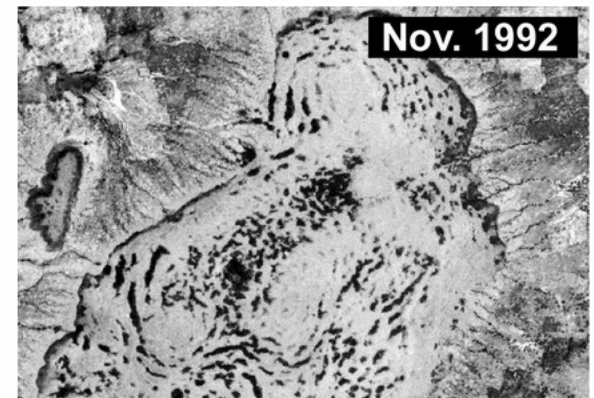
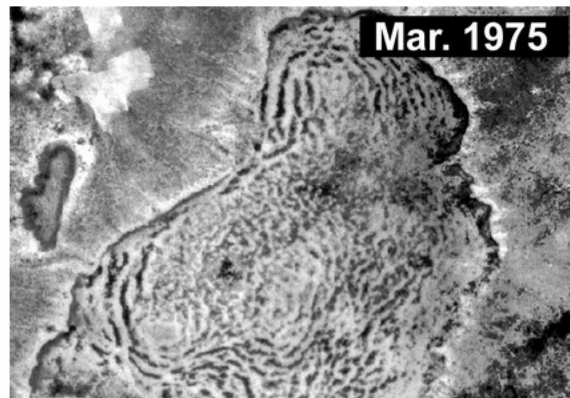
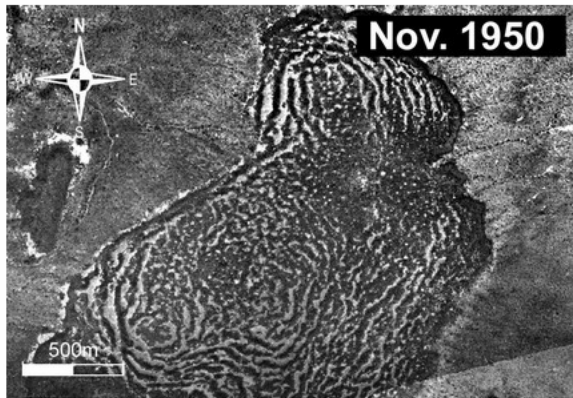
## ➤ Long-term rise of WT

## ➤ Regional phenomenon



# Archive aerial photographs

A long record of reliable, high resolution observations ...

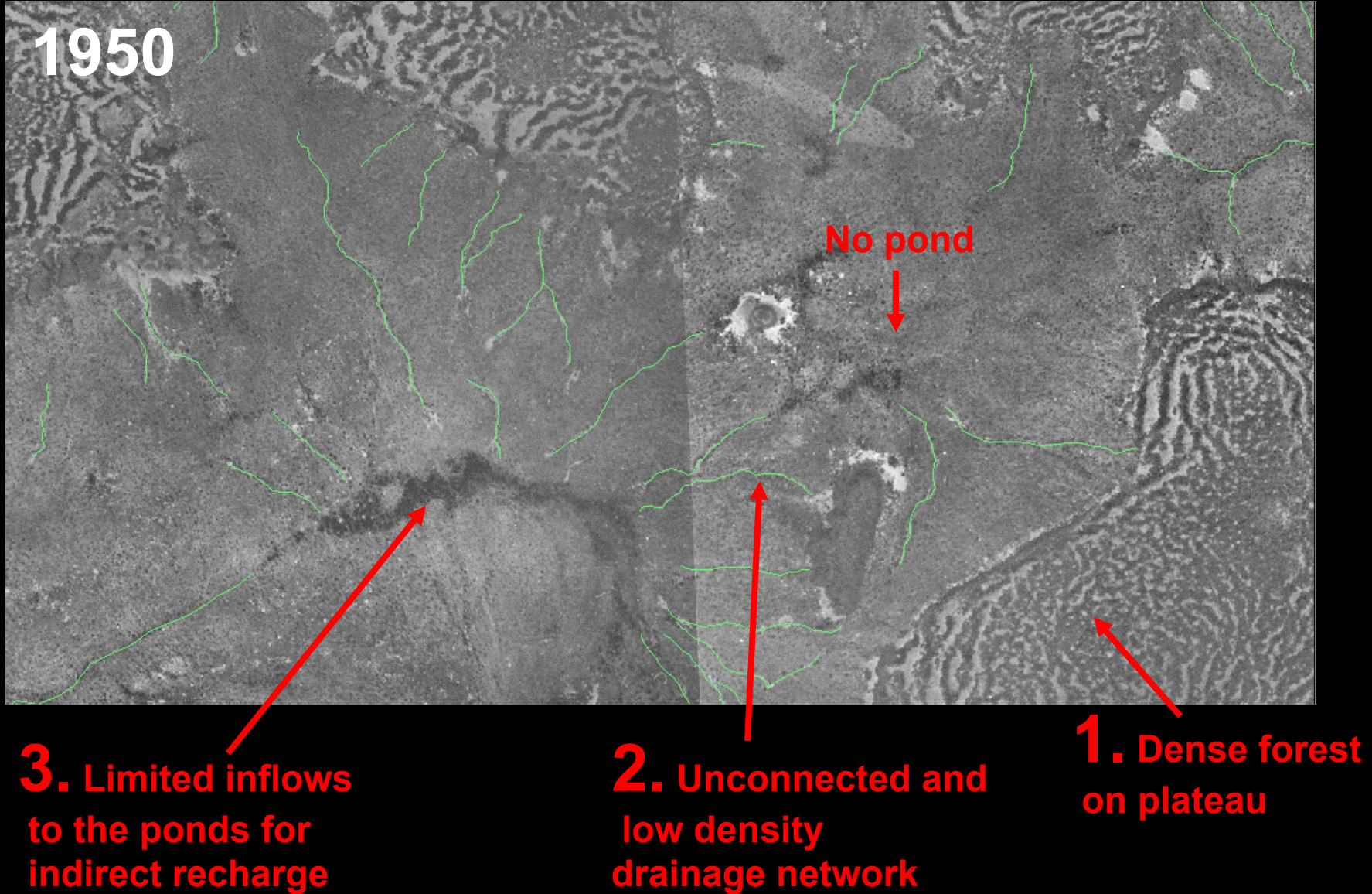


## Land clearing

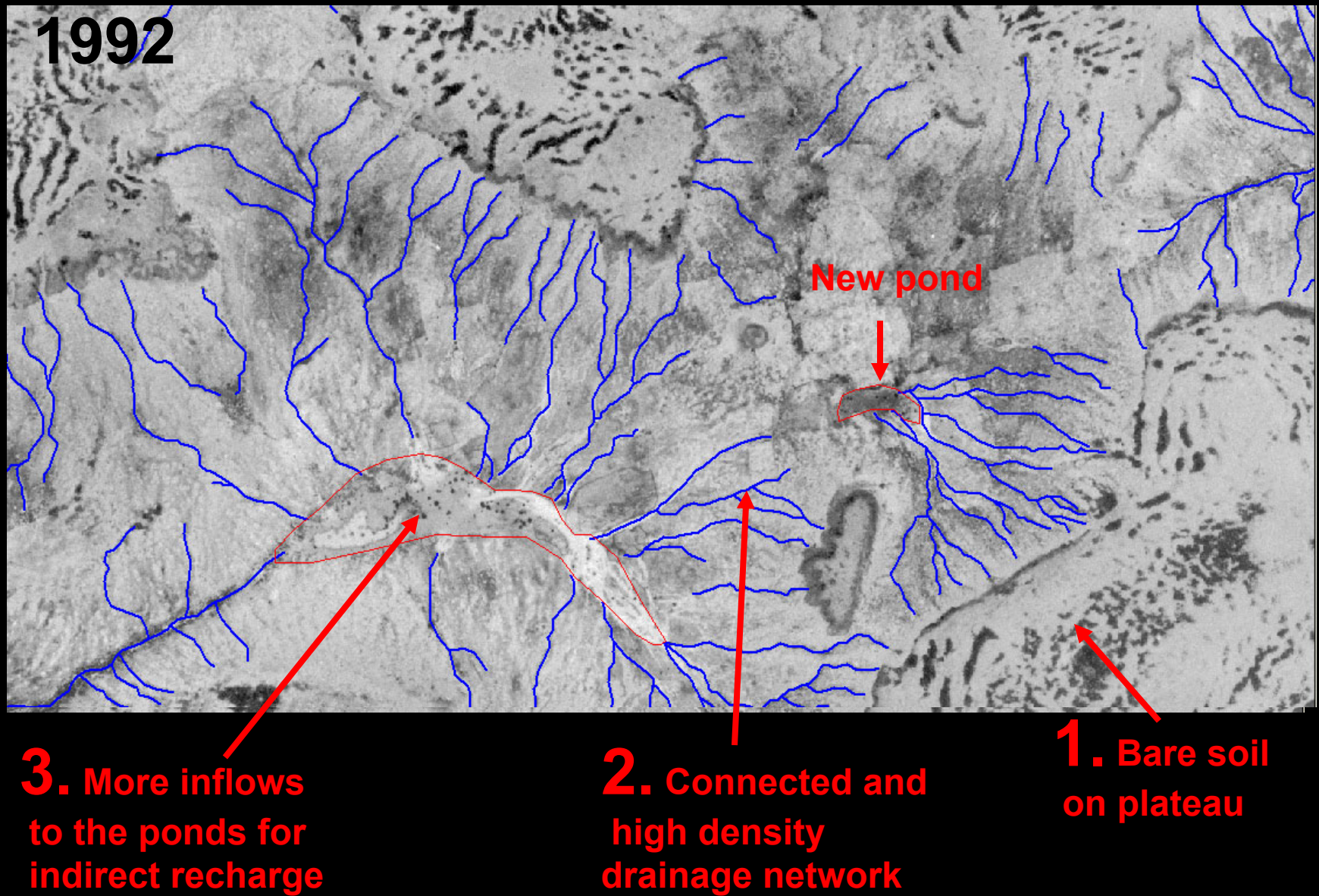
~ 80% of the woody vegetation cleared  
between 1950 and 1992



# From deforestation to water-table rise?

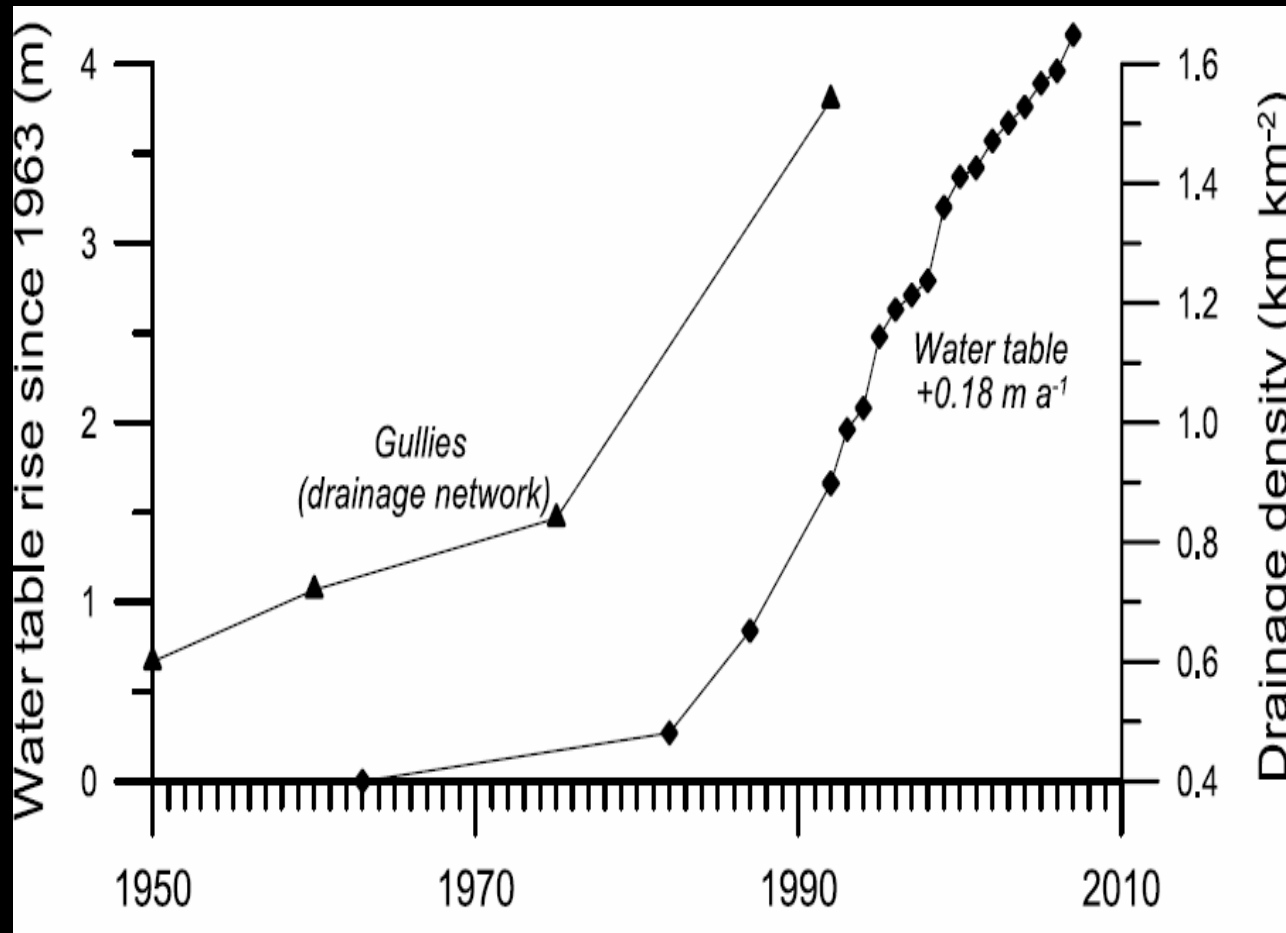


# From deforestation to water-table rise?





# From deforestation to water-table rise?



➤ 2.5 fold increase in the density of the drainage network

➤ increase in focused or localised recharge

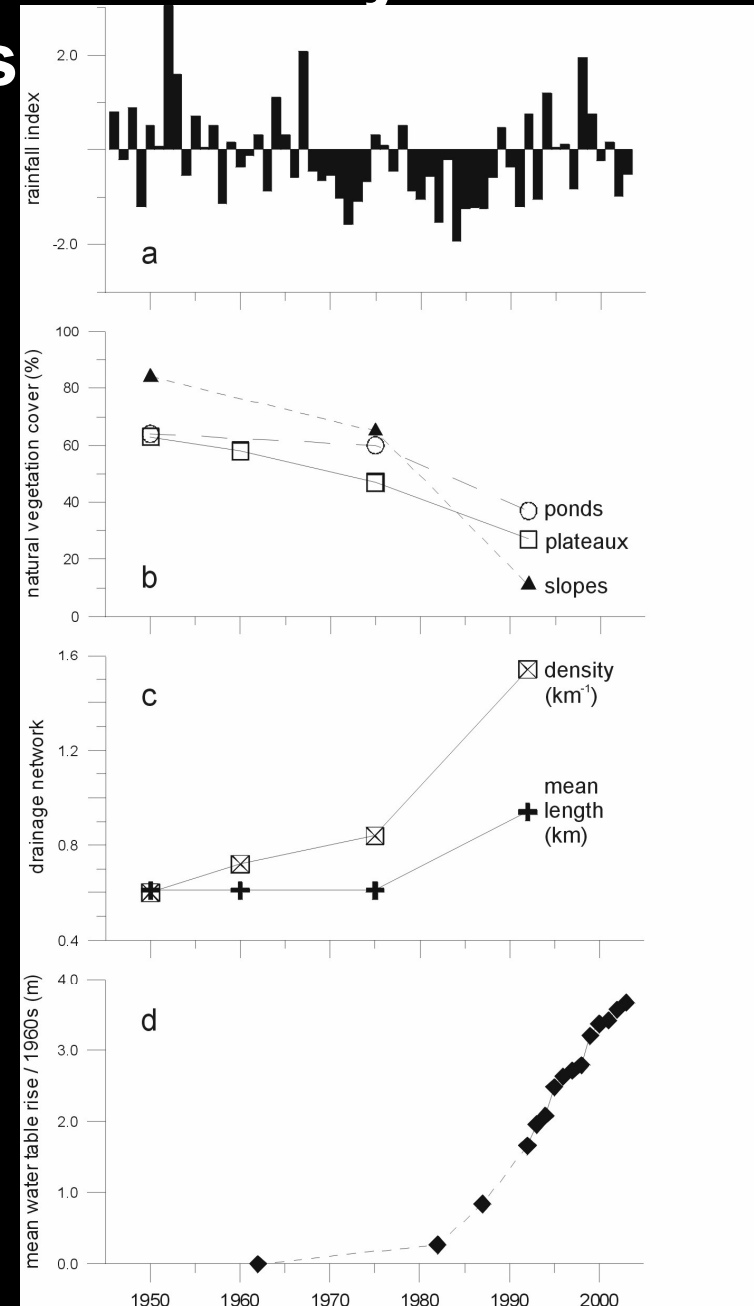
➤ ~ 4m rise of WT

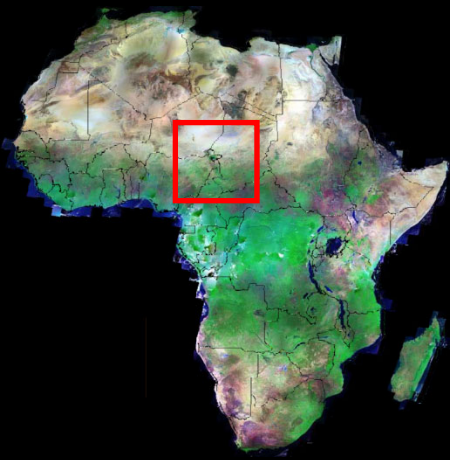


# Impact of land use and climate variability on water resources



- Increase in water resources despite drought
- Impact of land use change can be stronger than that of climatic variations
- Important to capture changes in hydrological processes and interactions within the water cycle

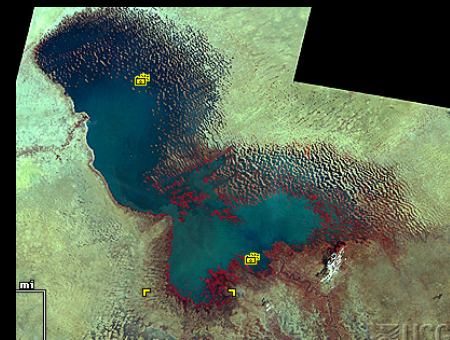




# Hydrological variability of the lake Chad basin during the Holocene



Max. 1963



Max. 1973



Max. 1987

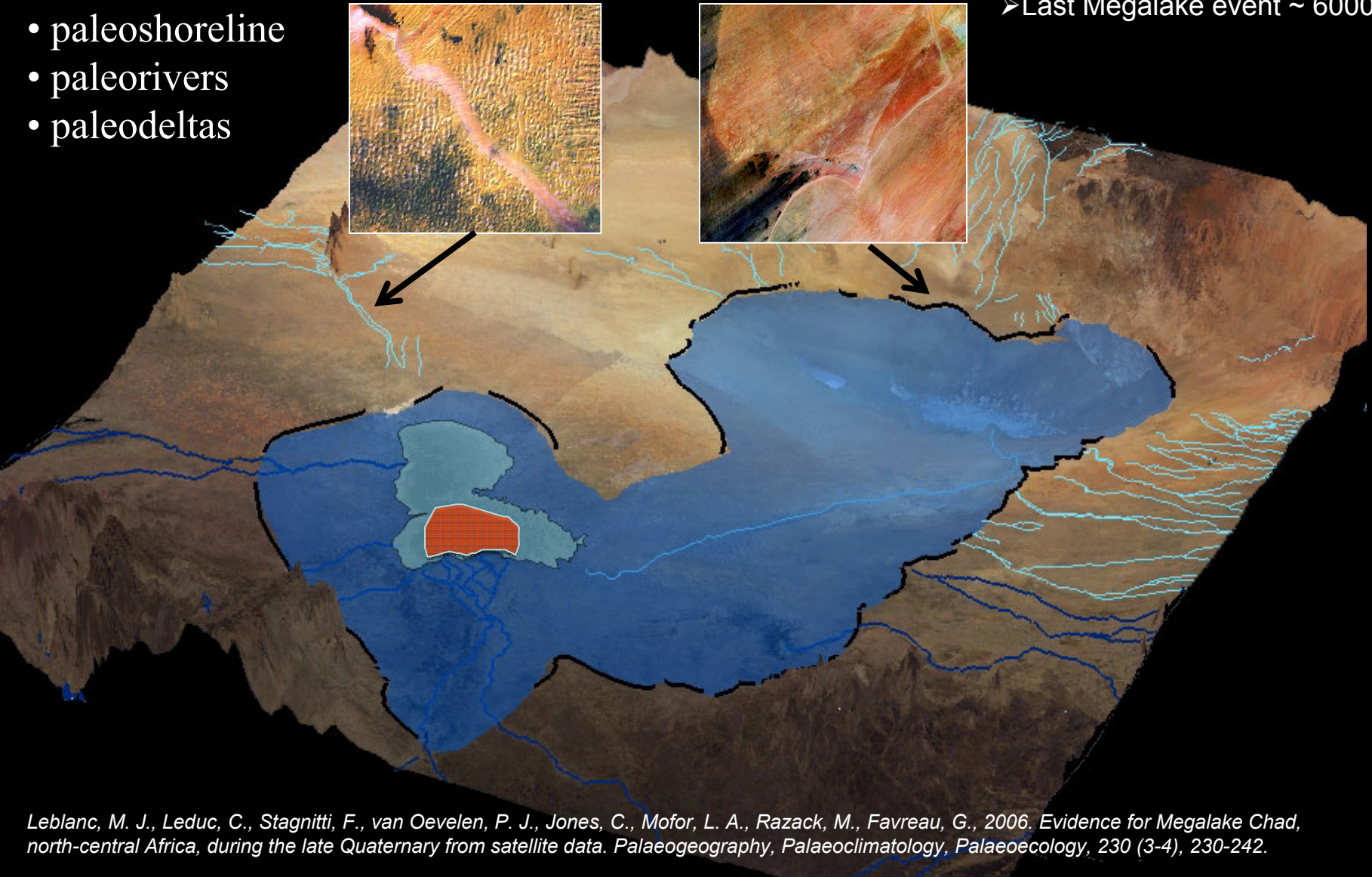


Max. 2007

# From Mega to Small Lake Chad

- paleoshoreline
- paleorivers
- paleodeltas

- Extent: 340,000 km<sup>2</sup>
- 2<sup>nd</sup> largest lake in the world
- Last Megalake event ~ 6000 BP



Leblanc, M. J., Leduc, C., Stagnitti, F., van Oevelen, P. J., Jones, C., Mofo, L. A., Razack, M., Favreau, G., 2006. Evidence for Megalake Chad, north-central Africa, during the late Quaternary from satellite data. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology*, 230 (3-4), 230-242.



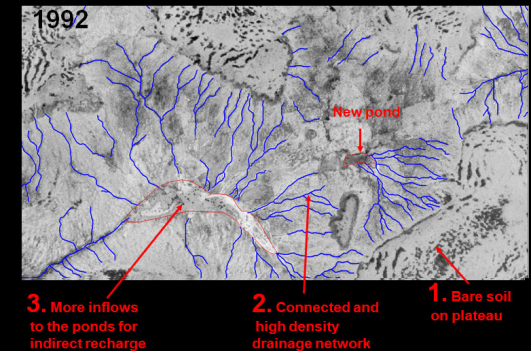
# CONCLUSIONS

- Major changes observed across the globe
- Climate and land use change major drivers
- Value of long-term observations
- Importance of spatial information in water management
- Need for integrated water accounting
- Good understanding of interactions and feedbacks within the water cycle

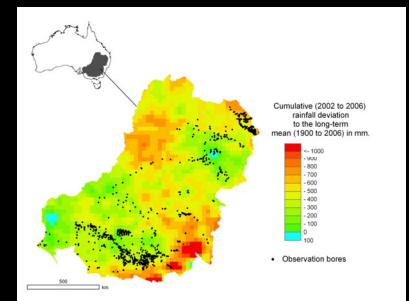
Megalake Chad



Land clearing vs drought in the Sahel



Drought in SE Australia



# Thank you



The data used in this presentation have been obtained from

- IRD (Institut de Recherche pour le Développement, France)
- DREM, the hydrological services of the Chad Republic
- Lake Chad Basin Commission
- Direction de l'Hydraulique du Niger
- NASA
- ESA
- GRGS
- Murray Darling Basin Authority
- Australian Bureau of Meteorology

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A river in winter...

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Coliban River, Murray Darling Basin, photo June 2008