Is China 5th Largest Lake to Dry-Up?

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Hulun Lake



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Problems Over Last Decade



1990s vs. 2010

- A:2300; <1800 km²
 (>25%)
- V: 14; ~5 bn m³
 (>60%)
- D: ~6-7; ~2-3 m
 (-4 m)
- Q_{in}: 1.4; 0.3bn m³/y
 (>80%)





の風風線 ifeng.com

這張照片就是1997年的7月份我來拍的

那麼這個水位已經下降了4到5米







Water Transfer Project



 Multi-million US dollar water transfer project started from 2007.



Objectives

- To identify key drivers for falling water level
 - No major settlement around the lake
- To develop a modelling tool to manage lake water resources
 - For example, management of water account transferring from Hailar river

Data Collection



Hydro. station:

- River discharge
- Rain fall
- Evaporation
- Temperature
- Lake level (to 1980)

Meteor. station

- Rain fall
- Temperature
- Sunshine
- Humidity

Satellite Altimetry







To reconstruct the lake water level after discontinuing groundbased measurements from 1980s

Five-Decade Data



Key Drivers?

		$\Delta oldsymbol{h}_{oldsymbol{a}}$	Pa	Ea	$R_{d,a}$
Correction	Δh_a	1			
coefficient	P_a	0.34	1		
	E_a	-0.13	-0.18	1	
	$R_{s,a}$	0.57	0.26	0.01	1

Lake Water Basin



GRACE & Global Land Surface Modelling







Water Balance Approach



Lake Level Predictions



Conclusions

- The reduction of river discharge was the key factor for the lake water decline between 2000 and 2010
- The reduction of river discharge due to depletion of soil moisture with watershed
- The lake water balance model can provide useful tool to manage lake water resources



Lake Water Quality

- No outflow from the lake for 15 years
- Poor water quality of Hailar River via water transfer project
- On-going water quality research

