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ICOLD Technical Committee Y « Climate Change »

Workshop « Climate Change: Risks & Opportunities for Dams, Reservoirs and Hydropower » - May 28, 2022

Theme 1 case study:  
**Optimizing reservoir management at Neustadt dam**

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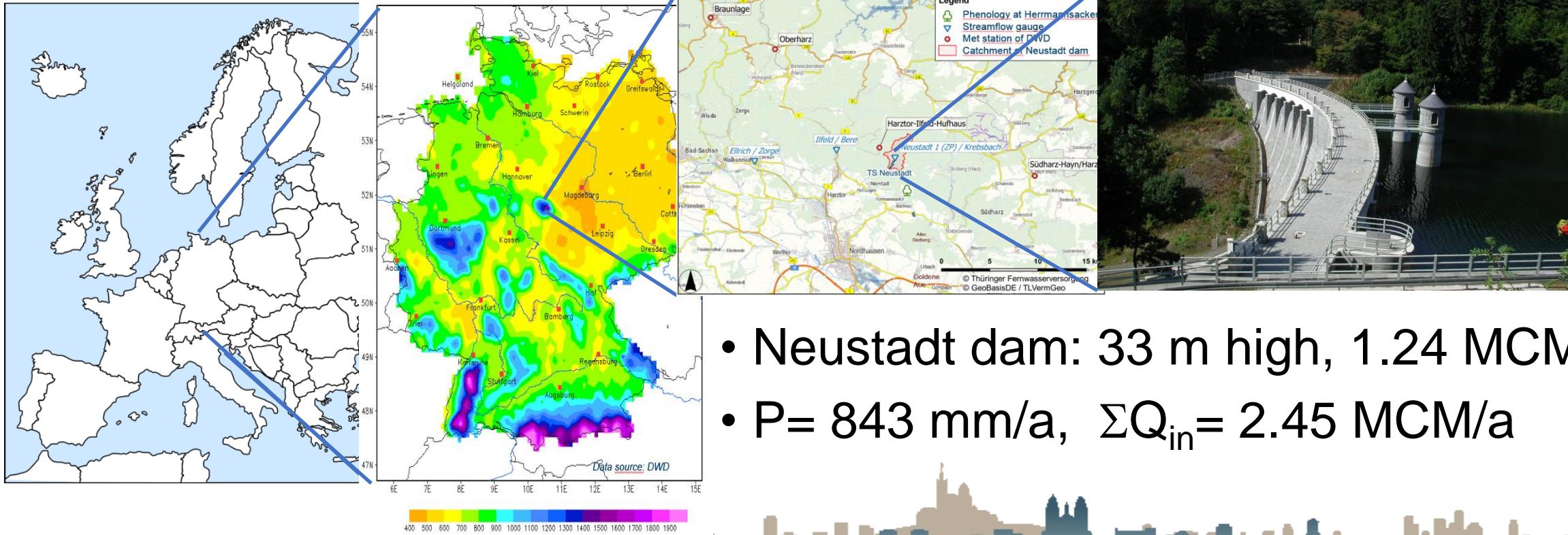


# Content

- Company and project overview
- Main issues & objectives
- Methodology
- Results
- Lessons learned and recommendations

# Company and project overview

- Thüringer Fernwasserversorgung: dam operator and bulk water supplier

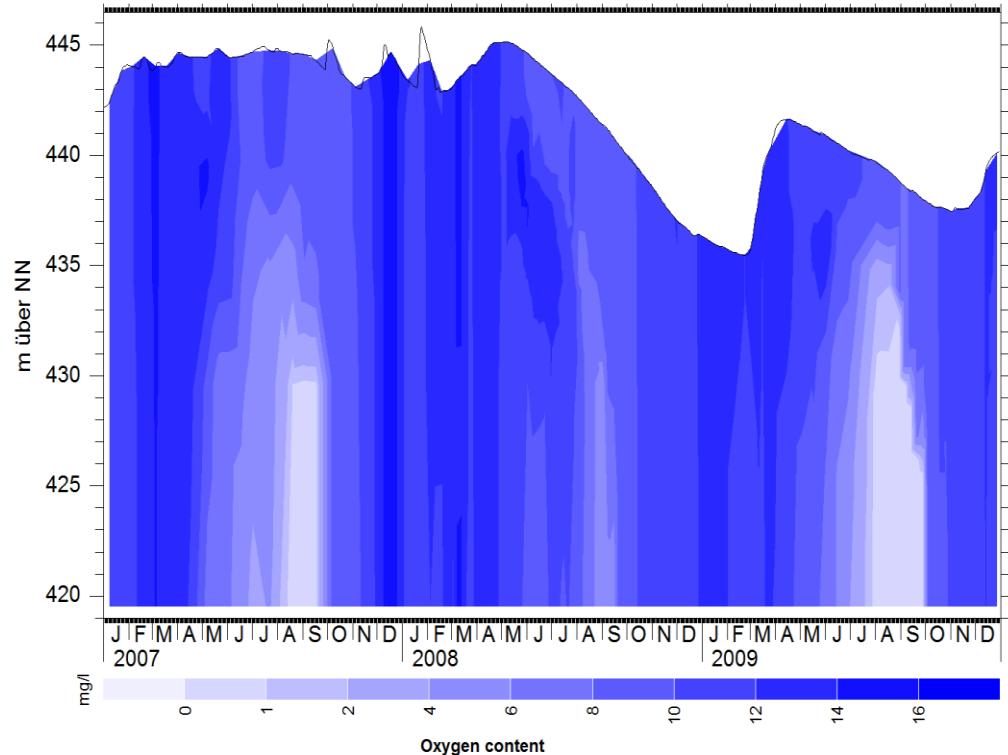




# Main issues & objectives

- Very tight water budget with very little spare capacity
- Changes in runoff pattern are likely to impact safe water withdrawal  $RWW_{365}$  from the reservoir ( $P_{D,100} = 99.0\%$  and  $P_{D,90} = 99.9\%$  for 0.9  $RWW_{365}$ )
- Evidence of decreases in mean annual inflow in recent years
- → Re-evaluate safe water withdrawal from the reservoir
- → Objectively determine periods of possible additional water withdrawals without compromising long-term safe yield

# Main issues & objectives



Isopleth diagram of oxygen content measured at Neustadt dam during 2007 - 2009.

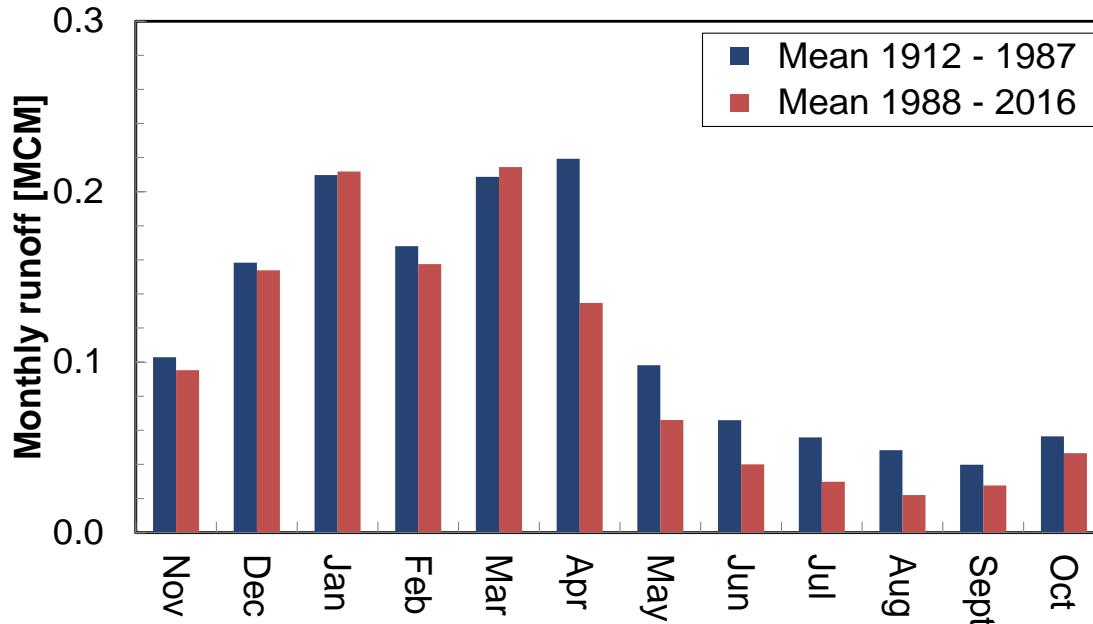
- Oxygen depletion in the summer
- Shifting to higher outlets, but requiring additional releases impacting safe yield  $RWW_{365}$
- → Consider water quality when determining safe water withdrawal from the reservoir



# Methodology

- Water quality: continuous monitoring of raw water oxygen content
- Bi-weekly vertical profiles of oxygen, temperature and turbidity
- → Determine water withdrawal depth
- Water quantity:
  - 1) Breakpoint analysis of precipitation and inflow data
  - 2) Determine safe water withdrawal  $RWW_{365}$  from water balance calculations using stochastic inflow time series with base data starting in 1912, 1974 and 1989
  - 3) Test application of medium-range reservoir management model (MBM) for additional releases

# Results – stationarity in question



Changes in mean monthly runoff at Neustadt 1 streamflow gauging station after the 1988 breakpoint

Neustadt 1/ Krebsbach	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Wi	Su	Year
Mean 1912-2016 [MCM]	0.10	0.16	0.21	0.17	0.21	0.19	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	1.04	0.32	1.36
Trend 1912-2016 [ $\text{Tr}^3 \text{a}^{-1}$ ]	0.0	0.1	-0.4	-0.2	0.1	-0.5	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-1.5	-0.7	-2.2
Breakpoint in year	1995	1954	1938	1928	2010	<b>1988</b>	1987	1990	<b>1988</b>	<b>1988</b>	1994	1989	1995	<b>1987</b>	1988
Mean 1988-2016 [MCM]	0.09	0.15	0.21	0.16	0.21	0.13	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.96	0.23	1.19
Change from 1988 [%]	-12	-4	2	-5	1	-40	-35	-42	-47	-54	-33	-20	-10	-38	-17
Trend 1988-2016 [ $\text{Tr}^3 \text{a}^{-1}$ ]	-0.7	-2.2	-0.4	-0.6	<b>-7.0</b>	-1.3	0.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-12	-0.3	-14
Ilfeld/ Beere	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Wi	Su	Year
Mean 1952-2015 [MCM]	2.1	3.8	4.5	3.4	4.6	3.9	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.2	22	7	29
Trend 1952-2015 [ $\text{Tr}^3 \text{a}^{-1}$ ]	1	1	32	8	8	-23	-4	-8	-7	-7	-3	-3	2	<b>-68</b>	-51
Breakpoint in year	1977	1977	1973	1979	1977	<b>1988</b>	1987	<b>1988</b>	<b>1988</b>	<b>1987</b>	1958	1958	1977	<b>1987</b>	1995
Mean 1988-2015 [MCM]	2.26	3.57	5.0	3.55	4.9	2.85	1.37	0.78	0.62	0.43	0.66	1.08	22	4.95	27.1
Change from 1988 [%]	11	-10	25	10	14	-39	-28	-54	-50	-51	-14	-20	0	-37	-10
Trend 1988-2015 [ $\text{Tr}^3 \text{a}^{-1}$ ]	-14	-47	4	-24	-124	-15	16	-2	-4	4	2	0.5	-150	7	-157
Ellrich/ Zorge	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Wi	Su	Year
Mean 1970-2015 [MCM]	2.2	3.1	3.8	2.6	3.5	2.7	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.2	18	6	24
Trend 1970-2015 [ $\text{Tr}^3 \text{a}^{-1}$ ]	-9	-4	7	-4	-21	<b>-57</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>-10</b>	-7	-4	-8.5	-128	<b>-77</b>	<b>-248</b>
Breakpoint in year	1997	1998	1980	2003	<b>2008</b>	<b>1995</b>	1986	<b>1987</b>	1988	1988	1993	2000	<b>2000</b>	1986	2000
Mean 1988-2015 [MCM]	2.19	2.92	3.8	2.62	3.51	1.95	1.13	0.68	0.53	0.51	0.68	1.1	17	4.58	21.6
Change from 1988 [%]	0	-13	2	4.9	0	<b>51</b>	<b>-35</b>	<b>-58</b>	<b>-58</b>	<b>-44</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-28</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>-41</b>	<b>-20</b>
Trend 1988-2015 [ $\text{Tr}^3 \text{a}^{-1}$ ]	-42	<b>-79</b>	-40	-50	<b>-161</b>	<b>-77</b>	-3	-1	-5	-2	-9	-7	<b>-437</b>	-35	<b>-600</b>

Significance level of trends and breakpoints:

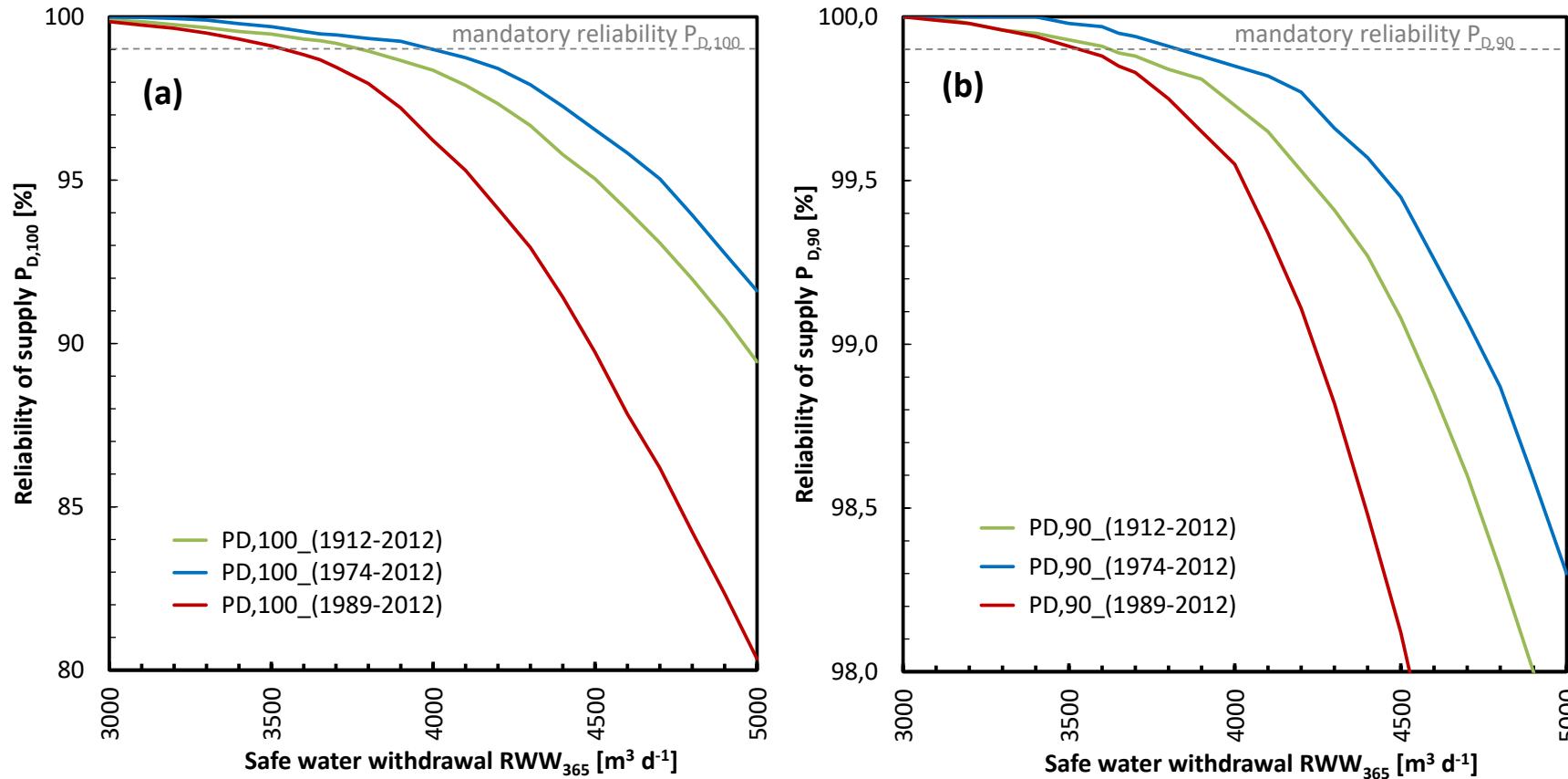
$p > 0.1$  (standard);  $p < 0.1$  (italic);  $p < 0.05$  (bold);  $p < 0.01$  (bold italic)

Color code of changes from 1988 [%]:

<-50 >-50 >-40 >-30 >-20 >-10 >-5 >5 >10 >20 >30

Monthly and seasonal runoff totals at stream gauging stations Neustadt 1 (1 gap year), Ilfeld (no gap years) and Ellrich (no gap years). Data source: TLUG.

# Results – safe yield is shifting

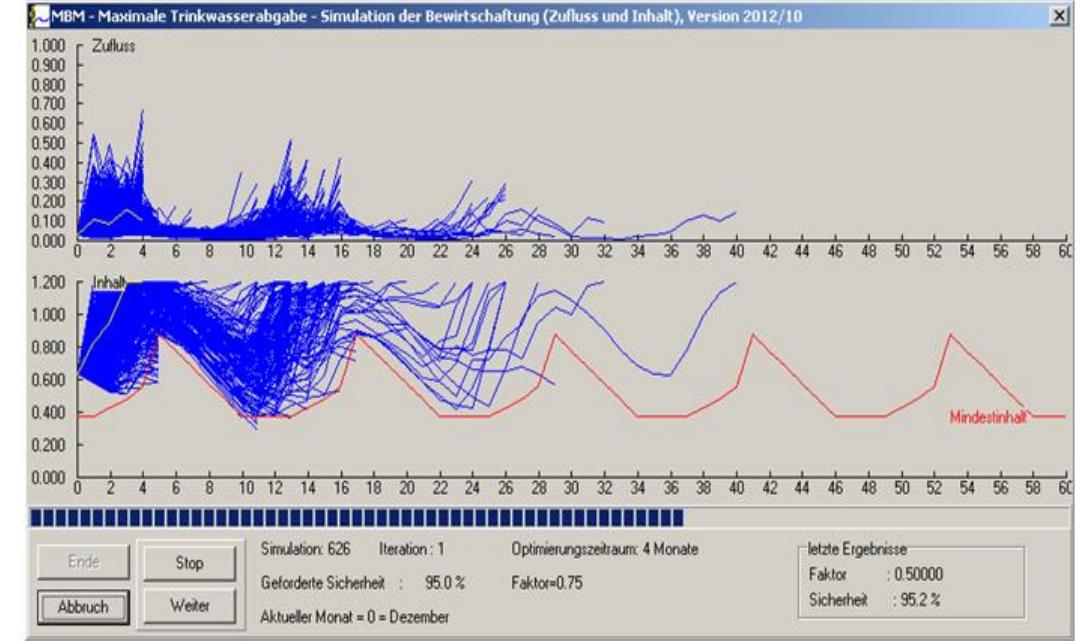


Relationship between  $RWW_{365}$  and  $P_D$  for the full withdrawal amount (a) and the reduced withdrawal of 90 % (b) based on the Siko/Simo model for the following reference periods:  
 1912 - 2012 (green),  
 1974 - 2012 (blue)  
 and 1989 - 2012 (red)  
 → Safe yield currently  $3600 m^3 d^{-1}$

# Results – non structural adaptation

- Water quality induced change of withdrawal depth leads to additional downstream releases of 4 – 8 % of mean annual inflow

Parameter	2013	2014	2015
Date of shift to upper outlet pipe	5 August	27 June	5 August
Raw water temperature [°C] prior to / after the shift	8.2 / 12.1	4.3 / 10.8	7.9 / 14.1
Raw water O <sub>2</sub> [mg l <sup>-1</sup> ] prior to / after the shift	4.6 / 8.1	3.9 / 7.5	2.9 / 5.0
Date of shift to bottom outlet pipe	7 Jan. 2014	10 Dec.	16 Nov.
Raw water temperature [°C] prior to / after the shift	2.0 / 3.9	3.0 / 2.7	8.8 / 8.3
Raw water O <sub>2</sub> [mg l <sup>-1</sup> ] prior to / after the shift	12.9 / 11.4	12.7 / 12.5	9.8 / 10.6
Additional downstream release during upper withdrawal depth period [MCM]/[% of annual inflow]	0.115 MCM 5.2 %	0.125 MCM 7.6 %	0.081 MCM 4.4 %



- Operational reservoir model (MBM) allows additional withdrawals of 6 – 13 %



# Lessons learned and recommendations

- Rising temperatures and evaporation reduce catchment runoff
- Particular attention to sudden shifts and breakpoints
- Selection of reference data period affects results of safe yield
- Regular hydrology updates: basis for sound water management
- CC affects limnological processes which impacts water availability
- → integrated management approach of water quantity and quality
- Mid-term reservoir management model: low cost alternative to increase safe water withdrawal from the reservoir
- Outlook: re-afforestation with deciduous tree species



# Thank you for your attention!

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