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Accelerated hydrological cycle over the Sanjiangyuan region induces more streamflow extremes at different global warming levels

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Abstract. Serving source water for the Yellow, Yangtze and Lancang-Mekong rivers, the Sanjiangyuan region concerns ~700 million people over its downstream areas. Recent research suggests that the Sanjiangyuan region will become wetter in a warming future, but future changes in streamflow extremes remain unclear due to the complex hydrological processes over high-land areas and limited knowledge of the influences of land cover change and CO2 physiological forcing. Based on high resolution land surface modeling during 1979~2100 driven by the climate and ecological projections from 11 newly released Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 6 (CMIP6) climate models, we show that different accelerating rates of precipitation and evapotranspiration at 1.5 ℃ global warming level induce 55% more dry extremes over Yellow river and 138% more wet extremes over Yangtze river headwaters compared with the reference period (1985~2014). An additional 0.5 ℃ warming leads to a further nonlinear and more significant increase for both dry extremes over Yellow river (22%) and wet extremes over Yangtze river (64%). The combined role of CO_2 physiological forcing and vegetation greening, which used to be neglected in hydrological projections, is found to alleviate dry extremes at 1.5 and 2.0 ℃ warming levels but to intensify dry extremes at 3.0 ℃ warming level. Moreover, vegetation greening contributes half of the differences between 1.5 and 3.0 ℃ warming levels. This study emphasizes the importance of ecological processes in determining future changes in streamflow extremes, and suggests a "dry gets drier, wet gets wetter" condition over headwaters.

Keywords Terrestrial hydrological cycle, streamflow extremes, global warming levels,

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1 Introduction

Global temperature has been increasing at a rate of 1.7 ℃/decade since 1970, contrary to the cooling trend over the past 8000 years (Marcott et al., 2013). The temperature measurements suggest that 2015-2019 is the warmest five years and 2010-2019 is also the warmest decade since 1850 (WMO, 2020). To mitigate the impact of this unprecedented warming on the global environment and human society, 195 nations adopted the Paris Agreement which decides to “hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 ℃ above pre-industrial levels and pursing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 ℃”.

The response of regional and global terrestrial hydrological processes, including streamflow and its extremes, to different global warming levels has been investigated by numerous studies in recent years (Chen et al., 2017; Döll et al., 2018; Marx et al., 2018; Mohammed et al., 2017; Thober et al., 2018; Zhang et al., 2016). However, the ecological factors (e.g., the CO_2 physiological forcing and land cover change), whose importance in modulating the terrestrial hydrological responses is emphasized by recent research, are often unaccounted for in studies regarding the changes in hydrological extremes. For example, the suppression of stomatal conductance (thus vegetation transpiration) by increased CO_2 concentration (known as the CO_2 physiological forcing), is found to alleviate the decreasing trend of streamflow in the future at global scale (Wiltshire et al., 2013; Yang et al., 2019; Zhu et al., 2012). While, the vegetation greening in a warming climate is found to have a significant role on exacerbating hydrological drought, as it enhances transpiration and dries up

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the land (Yuan et al., 2018b). Thus, it is necessary to assess their combined impacts on the projection of streamflow extremes at different warming levels.

Hosting the headwaters of the Yellow river, the Yangtze river and the Lancang-Mekong river, the Sanjiangyuan region is also known as the "Asian Water Tower". The alpine climate and fragile ecosystem make the Sanjiangyuan region sensitive to the global warming (Kuang and Jiao, 2016; Liang et al., 2013; Yang et al., 2013). Historical changes in climate and ecology (e.g. land cover) have significantly altered the terrestrial hydrology and its extremes (Ji and Yuan, 2018; Yuan et al., 2018a). For example, the Yellow river headwater region, which provides more than one-third of the total streamflow in the Yellow river, experienced significant reduction in mean and high flows during 1979-2005, increasing drought risk over its downstream areas (Ji and Yuan, 2018). Recent research suggests that the Sanjiangyuan region will become warmer and wetter in the future, and extreme precipitation will also increase at the 1.5 ℃ global warming level and further intensify with a 0.5 ℃ additional warming (Li et al., 2018; Zhao et al., 2019). However, how the streamflow extremes would respond to the 1.5 ℃ warming, what an additional 0.5 ℃ or even greater warming would cause, and how much contributions do the ecological factors (e.g., CO_2 physiological forcing and land cover change) have, are still unknown. This makes it difficult to assess the climate and ecological impact on this vital headwaters region.

In this study, we investigate the future changes in the streamflow extremes over the Sanjiangyuan region from an integrated eco-hydrological perspective by taking

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CO_2 physiological forcing and land cover change into consideration. The combined impacts of the above two ecological factors at different global warming levels are also quantified and compared with the impact of climate change. The results will help understand the role of ecological factors in future terrestrial hydrological changes over the headwater regions like the Sanjiangyuan, and provide guidance and support for the stakeholders to make relevant decisions and plans.

2 Data and methods

2.1 Observational Data

Streamflow observations from the Tangnaihai (TNH) and the Zhimenda (ZMD) hydrological stations (Figure 1a), which were provided by the local authorities, were used to evaluate the streamflow simulations. Data periods are 1979-2011 and 1980-2008 for the Tangnaihai and Zhimenda stations individually. Monthly terrestrial water storage change observation and its uncertainty during 2003-2014 was provided by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL), which used the mass concentration blocks (mascons) basis functions to fit the Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment (GRACE) satellite's inter-satellite ranging observations (Watkins et al., 2015). The Model Tree Ensemble evapotranspiration (MTE_ET; Jung et al., 2009) and the Global Land Evaporation Amsterdam Model evapotranspiration (GLEAM_ET) version 3.3a (Martens et al., 2017) were also used to evaluate the model performance on ET simulation.

2.2 CMIP6 Data

Here, 19 Coupled Model Intercomparison Project phase 6 (CMIP6, Eyring et al.,

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2016) models which provide precipitation, near-surface temperature, specific humidity, 10-m wind speed, surface downward shortwave and longwave radiations at daily timescale were first selected for evaluation. Then, 11 of them were chosen for the analysis as they can best reproduce the increasing precipitation over the Sanjangyuan region during 1979-2014 (Table 1). For the future projection (2015-2100), we chose two Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) experiments: SSP585 and SSP245. SSP585 combines the fossil-fueled development socioeconomic pathway and 8.5W/m^2 forcing pathway (RCP8.5), while SSP245 combines the moderate development socioeconomic pathway and 4.5 W/m^2 forcing pathway (RCP4.5) (O'Neill et al., 2016). Land cover change is quantified by leaf area index (LAI) as there is no significant transition between different vegetation types (not shown) according to the Land-use Harmonization 2 (LUH2) dataset (https://esgf-node.llnl.gov/search/input4mips/). For the CNRM-CM6-1, FGOALS-g3 and CESM2, the ensemble mean of LAI simulations from the other 8 CMIP6 models was used because CNRM-CM6-1 and FGOALS-g3 do not provide dynamic LAI while the CESM2 simulates an abnormally large LAI over the Sanjiangyuan region. To avoid systematic bias in meteorological forcing, the trend-preserved bias correction method suggested by ISI-MIP (Hempel et al., 2013), was applied to the CMIP6 model simulations at monthly scale. The China Meteorological Forcing Dataset (CMFD) is taken as meteorological observation (He et al., 2020). For each month, temperature bias in CMIP6 simulations during 1979-2014 was directly deducted. Future temperature simulations in SSP245 and SSP585 experiments were

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also adjusted according to the historical bias. Other variables were corrected by using a multiplicative factor, which was calculated by using observations to divide simulation during 1979-2014. In addition, monthly leaf area index was also adjusted to be consistent with satellite observation using the same method as temperature. All variables were first interpolated to the 10km resolution over the Sanjiangyuan region and the bias correction was performed for each CMIP6 model at each grid. After bias correction, absolute changes of temperature and leaf area index, and relative changes of other variables were preserved at monthly time scale (Hempel et al., 2013). Then, the adjusted CMIP6 daily meteorological forcings were disaggregated into hourly using the diurnal cycle ratios from the China Meteorological Forcing Dataset (CMFD; He et al., 2020).

The historical CO_2 concentration used here is the same as the CMIP6 historical experiment (Meinshausen et al., 2017), while future CO_2 concentration in SSP245 and SSP585 scenarios came from simulations of a reduced-complexity carbon-cycle model MAGICC7.0 (http://greenhousegases.science.unimelb.edu.au/).

2.3 Experimental design

The land surface model used in this study is the Conjunctive Surface-Subsurface Process model version 2 (CSSPv2) (Yuan et al., 2018a). The CSSPv2 considers the lateral transport of surface and subsurface water, incorporates the variable infiltration capacity runoff scheme, and considers hydrological influences of soil organic matters. Systematic evaluation has proved that CSSPv2 well simulates the energy and water processes over the Sanjiangyuan region (Yuan et al., 2018a). Parameterization of the stomatal conductance (g_s) in CSSPv2 is

$$g_s = m \frac{A_n}{P_{CO_2} / P_{atm}} h_s + b\beta_t$$

where the m is a plant functional type dependent parameter, A_n is leaf net photosynthesis ($\mu\, mol\, CO_2\, m^{-2}\, s^{-1}$), P_{CO_2} is the CO_2 partial pressure at the leaf surface (Pa), P_{atm} is the atmospheric pressure (Pa), h_s is the lead surface humidity, b is the minimum stomatal conductance ($\mu\, mol\, m^{-2}\, s^{-1}$), while β_t is the soil water stress function. This parameterization is also used in the Community Land Surface Model (CLM) and the Common Land Surface Model (CoLM). Generally, the stomatal conductance decreases with the increasing of CO_2 concentration.

First, bias-corrected meteorological forcings from CMIP6 historical experiment were used to drive the CSSPv2 model (CMIP6_His/CSSPv2). All simulations were conducted for two cycles during 1979-2014 at half-hourly time step and 10 km spatial resolution, with the first cycle serving as the spin-up.

Second, bias-corrected meteorological forcings in SSP245 and SSP585 were used to drive CSSPv2 during 2015-2100 with dynamic LAI and CO_2 concentration (CMIP6_SSP/CSSPv2). Initial conditions of CMIP6_SSP/CSSPv2 came from the last year in CMIP6_His/CSSPv2.

Then, the second step was repeated twice by fixing the monthly LAI (CMIP6_SSP/CSSPv2_FixLAI) and mean CO_2 concentration (CMIP6_SSP/CSSPv2_FixCO2) at 2014 level. The difference between CMIP6_SSP/CSSPv2 and CMIP6_SSP/CSSPv2_FixLAI is regarded as the net effect of land cover change, and the difference between CMIP6_SSP/CSSPv2 and

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CMIP6_SSP/CSSPv2_FixCO2 is regarded as the net effect of CO_2 physiological forcing.

2.4 Warming level determination

A widely used time-sampling method was adopted to determine the periods of different global warming levels (Chen et al., 2017; Döll et al., 2018; Marx et al., 2018; Mohammed et al., 2017; Thober et al., 2018). According to the HadCRUT4 dataset (Morice et al., 2012), the global mean surface temperature has increased by 0.66 ℃ from the pre-industrial era (1850-1900) to the reference period defined as 1985-2014. Then, starting from 2015, 30-years running mean global temperatures were compared to those of the 1985-2014 period for each GCM simulation. And the 1.5 ℃/2.0 ℃/3.0 ℃ warming period is defined as the 30-years period when the 0.84 ℃/1.34 ℃/2.34 ℃ global warming, compared with the reference period (1985-2014), is first reached. The median years of identified 30-year periods, referred as “crossing years”, are shown in Table 2.

2.5 Definition of dry and wet extremes

In this research, the standardized streamflow index (SSI) was used to define dry and wet extremes (Vicente-Serrano et al., 2012; Yuan et al., 2017). A gamma distribution was first fitted using July-September (flood season) mean streamflow during the reference period. Then the fitted distribution was used to calculate the standardized deviation of the July-September mean streamflow (i.e. SSI) in each year during both the reference and projection periods. Here, dry and wet extremes were defined as where SSIs are smaller than -1.28 (a probability of 10%) and larger than

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1.28 respectively.

3 Results

3.1 Terrestrial hydrological changes at different warming levels

As shown in Figures 1b-1e, the ensemble means of CMIP6 simulations (black lines) can reproduce the historical increasing trends of temperature, precipitation and LAI (pink lines) reasonably well. In 2015-2100, the SSP245 scenario (blue lines) shows continued warming, wetting and greening trends, and the trends are larger in the SSP585 scenario (red lines). The CO_2 concentration also keeps increasing during 2015-2100 and reaches to 600 ppm and 1150 ppm in 2100 for the SSP245 and SSP585 scenarios respectively. Although the SSP585 scenario reaches the same warming levels earlier than the SSP245 scenario (Table 2), there is no significant difference between them in the meteorological variables during the same warming period (not shown). Thus, we do not distinguish SSP245 and SSP585 scenarios at the same warming level in the following analysis.

Figure 2 shows the evaluation of model simulation. Driven by observed meteorological and ecological forcings, the CMFD/CSSPv2 simulates monthly streamflow over the Yellow and Yangtze river headwaters quite well. Compared with the observation at Tangnaihai (TNH) and Zhimenda (ZMD) stations, the Kling-Gupta efficiencies of the CMFD/CSSPv2 simulated monthly streamflow are 0.94 and 0.91 respectively. The simulated monthly Terrestrial Water Storage Anomaly (TWSA) during 2003-2014 in CMFD/CSSPv2 also agrees with the GRACE satellite observation and captures the increasing trend. For the interannual variations of evapotranspiration, CMFD/CSSPv2 is consistent with the ensemble mean of the GLEAM_ET and MTE_ET products, and the correlation coefficient and root mean squared error (RMSE) during 1982-2011 are 0.87 ($p<0.01$) and 14 mm/year respectively. This suggests the good performance of the CSSPv2 in simulating the hydrological processes over the Sanjiangyuan region. Although meteorological and ecological outputs from CMIP6 models have coarse resolutions (~100km), the land surface simulation driven by bias corrected CMIP6 results (CMIP6_His/CSSPv2) also captures the terrestrial hydrological variations reasonably well. The Kling-Gupta efficiency of the ensemble mean streamflow simulation reaches up to 0.71~0.81, and the ensemble mean monthly Terrestrial Water Storage Anomaly (TWSA) and annual evapotranspiration generally agree with observations and other reference data (Figures 2c-d).

Figure 3 shows relative changes of terrestrial hydrological variables over the Sanjiangyuan region at different warming levels. The ensemble mean of the increase in annual precipitation is 5% at 1.5 ℃ warming level, and additional 0.5 ℃ and 1.5 ℃ warming will further increase the wetting trends to 7% and 13% respectively. Annual evapotranspiration experiences significant increases at all warming levels, and the ensemble mean increases are 4%, 7% and 13% at 1.5, 2.0 and 3.0 ℃ warming levels respectively. The ratio of transpiration to evapotranspiration also increases significantly, indicating that vegetation transpiration increases much larger than the soil evaporation and canopy evaporation. Although annual total runoff has larger relative changes than evapotranspiration (6%, 9% and 14% at 1.5, 2.0 and 3.0 ℃

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warming levels respectively), the uncertainty is large as only 75% of the models show positive signals, which may be caused by large uncertainty in the changes during summer and autumn seasons. The terrestrial water storage (TWS) which includes foliage water, surface water, soil moisture and groundwater, shows slightly decreasing trend at both annual and seasonal scales, however, changes little at the three warming levels, suggesting that the increasing precipitation in the future becomes extra evapotranspiration and runoff instead of recharging the local water storage. The accelerated terrestrial hydrological cycle also exists at seasonal scale, as the seasonal changes are consistent with the annual ones.

3.2 Changes in streamflow extremes at different warming levels

Although the intensified terrestrial hydrology induces more streamflow over the headwater region of Yellow river during winter and spring months, streamflow does not increase and even decreases during the flood season (July-September; Figure 4a). Moreover, the frequency of streamflow dry extremes over the Yellow river is found to increase by 55% at 1.5 ℃ warming level (Figure 4b), suggesting that abnormally low streamflow will occur more frequently during the flood seasons in the future. The dry extreme frequency will further increase to 77% and 125% at the 2.0 and 3.0 ℃ warming levels and the results are more significant (Figure 4b). No significant changes are found for the wet extremes at all warming levels over the Yellow River headwater region.

Over the Yangtze river headwater region, streamflow increases in all months at different warming levels (Figure 4c). The frequency of wet extremes increases

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significantly by 138%, 202% and 232% at 1.5, 2.0 and 3.0 ℃ warming levels (Figure 4d), suggesting a higher risk of flooding. Moreover, the frequency of dry extremes tends to decrease significantly by 35%, 44%, 34% at the three warming levels, but the changes are much smaller than those of the wet extremes. Thus, we mainly focus on the dry extremes over the Yellow river and the wet extremes over the Yangtze river in the following analysis.

Different changes of streamflow extremes over the Yellow and Yangtze rivers can be interpreted from different accelerating rates of precipitation and evapotranspiration. Figure 5 shows probability density functions (PDFs) of precipitation, evapotranspiration and their difference (P-ET, i.e. residual water for runoff generation) during the flood season. Over the Yellow river, PDFs of precipitation and evapotranspiration both shift to the right against the reference period. However, the increasing trend of evapotranspiration is stronger than that of precipitation, leading to a left shift of PDF for P-ET. Moreover, increased variations of precipitation and evapotranspiration, as indicated by the increased spread of their PDFs, also lead to a larger spread of PDFs of P-ET. The above two factors together induce a heavier left tail in the PDF of P-ET for the warming future than the reference period (Figure 5e). This indicates a higher probability of less water left for runoff generation at different warming levels, given little changes in TWS (section 3.1). Moreover, Figure 3e also shows little change to the right tails in the PDF of P-ET (P-ET>130mm) at different warming levels, suggesting little change to the probability of high residual water. This is consistent with the insignificant wet extreme change

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over the Yellow river. Over the Yangtze river, however, intensified evapotranspiration is much smaller than the increased precipitation, leading to a systematic rightward shift of the PDF of P-ET (Figures 5b, 5d and 5f). Thus both the dry and wet extremes show significant changes over the Yangtze river.

3.3 Influences of land cover change and CO_2 physiological forcing

Figures 6a-6b show the changes of streamflow extremes (compared with the reference period) induced by climate and ecological factors. The CO_2 physiological forcing tends to alleviate dry extremes (or increase wet extremes), while land cover change plays a contrary role. Over the Yellow river, the combined impact of the two ecological factors (sum of blue and cyan bars) reduces the increasing trend of dry extremes caused by climate change (red bars) by 18~22% at 1.5 and 2.0 ℃ warming levels, while intensifies the dry extremes by 9% at 3.0 ℃ warming level. This can be interpreted from their contributions to the evapotranspiration, as the increased LAI enhancement on ET is weaker than the suppression effect of CO_2 physiological impact at 1.5 and 2.0 ℃ warming levels, while stronger at 3.0 ℃ warming level (not shown). Over the Yangtze river, similarly, combined effect of land cover and CO_2 physiological forcing increases the wet extremes by 9% at 1.5 ℃ warming level while decreases the wet extremes by 12% at 3.0 ℃ warming level. Thus, although climate change plays the dominate role in inducing the extreme changes at different warming levels, influences of CO_2 physiological forcing and land cover change are nontrivial.

In addition, Figures 6c and 6d show that the combined impact of CO_2 physiological forcing and land cover change also influences the differences between

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different warming levels. Over the Yellow river, climate change increases dry extremes by 26% from 1.5 to 2.0 ℃ warming level, and by 40% from 1.5 and 3.0 ℃ warming level (red bars in Figure 6c). After considering the two ecological factors (pink bars in Figure 6c), above two values change to 22% and 70% respectively, and the difference between 1.5 and 3.0 ℃ warming levels becomes significant. For the wet extreme over the Yangtze river (Figure 6d), the climate change induced difference between 1.5 and 2.0 ℃ warming levels is decreased by 16% after accounting for the two ecological factors. And this decrease reaches up to 49% for the difference between 1.5 and 3.0 ℃ warming levels. We also compared the scenarios when CO_2 physiological forcing and land cover change are combined with climate change individually (blue and cyan bars in Figures 6c-d), and the results show the land cover change dominates their combined influences on the difference between different warming levels.

4 Conclusions and Discussion

This study investigates changes of streamflow extremes over the Sanjiangyuan region at different global warming levels through high-resolution land surface modeling driven by CMIP6 climate simulations. The terrestrial hydrological cycle under global warming of 1.5 ℃ is found to accelerate by 4~6% compared with the reference period of 1985-2014. Although streamflow changes during the flood season has a large uncertainty, the frequency of wet extremes over the Yangtze river will increase significantly by 138% and that of dry extremes over the Yellow river will increase by 55%. With an additional 0.5 ℃ warming, the frequency of dry and wet extremes will increase further by 22~64%. If the global warming is not adequately managed (e.g., to reach 3.0 ℃), wet extremes over the Yangtze river and dry extremes over the Yellow river will increase by 232% and 125%. Those nonlinear changes from 1.5 to 2.0 and 3.0 ℃ are also found for some fixed-threshold climate indices over the Europe (Dosio and Fischer, 2018). It is necessary to cap the global warming at 2 ℃ or even lower level, to reduce the risk of wet and dry extremes over the Yangtze and Yellow rivers.

This study also shows the nontrivial contributions from land cover change and CO_2 physiological forcing to the extreme streamflow changes especially at 2.0 and 3.0 ℃ warming levels. The CO_2 physiological forcing is found to increase streamflow and reduce the dry extreme frequency by 14~24%, which is consistent with previous research that CO_2 physiological forcing would increase available water and reduce water stress at the end of this century (Wiltshire et al., 2013). However, our results further show that the drying effect of increasing LAI on streamflow will exceed the wetting effect of CO_2 physiological forcing at 3.0 ℃ warming level (during 2048~2075) over the Sanjiangyuan region, making a reversion in the combined impacts of CO_2 physiological forcing and land cover. Thus it is vital to consider the impact of land cover change in the projection of future water stress especially at high warming scenarios.

Moreover, about 43~52% of the extreme streamflow changes between 1.5 and 3.0 ℃ warming levels are attributed to the increased LAI. Considering the LAI projections from different CMIP6 models are induced by the climate change, it can be inferred that the indirect influence of climate change (e.g., through land cover change) has the same and even larger importance on the changes of streamflow extremes between 1.5 and 3.0 ℃ or even higher warming levels, compared with the direct influence (e.g., through precipitation and evapotranspiration). Thus, it is vital to investigate hydrological and its extremes changes among different warming levels from an eco-hydrological perspective instead of focusing on climate change alone.

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Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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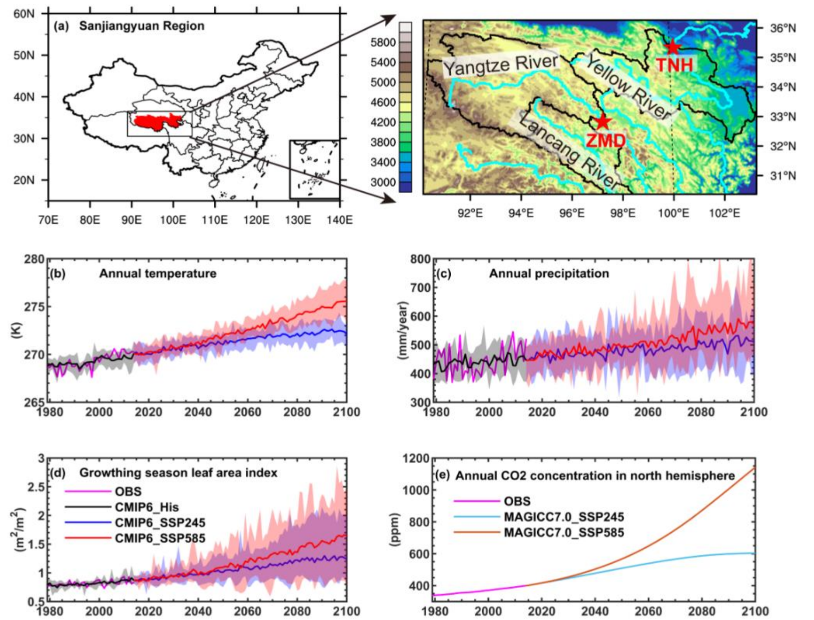

Figure 1. (a) The locations of the Sanjiangyuan region and streamflow gauges. (b)-(e) are the time series of annual temperature, precipitation, growing season leaf area index and CO_2 concentration averaged over the Sanjiangyuan region during 1979-2100. Red pentagrams in (a) are two streamflow stations named Tangnaihai (TNH) and Zhimenda (ZMD). Black, blue and red lines in (b-d) are ensemble means of CMIP6 model simulations from the historical, SSP245 and SSP585 experiments. Shadings are ranges of individual ensemble members. Cyan and brown lines in (e) are future CO_2 concentration under SSP245 and SSP585 scenarios simulated by MAGICC7.0 model.

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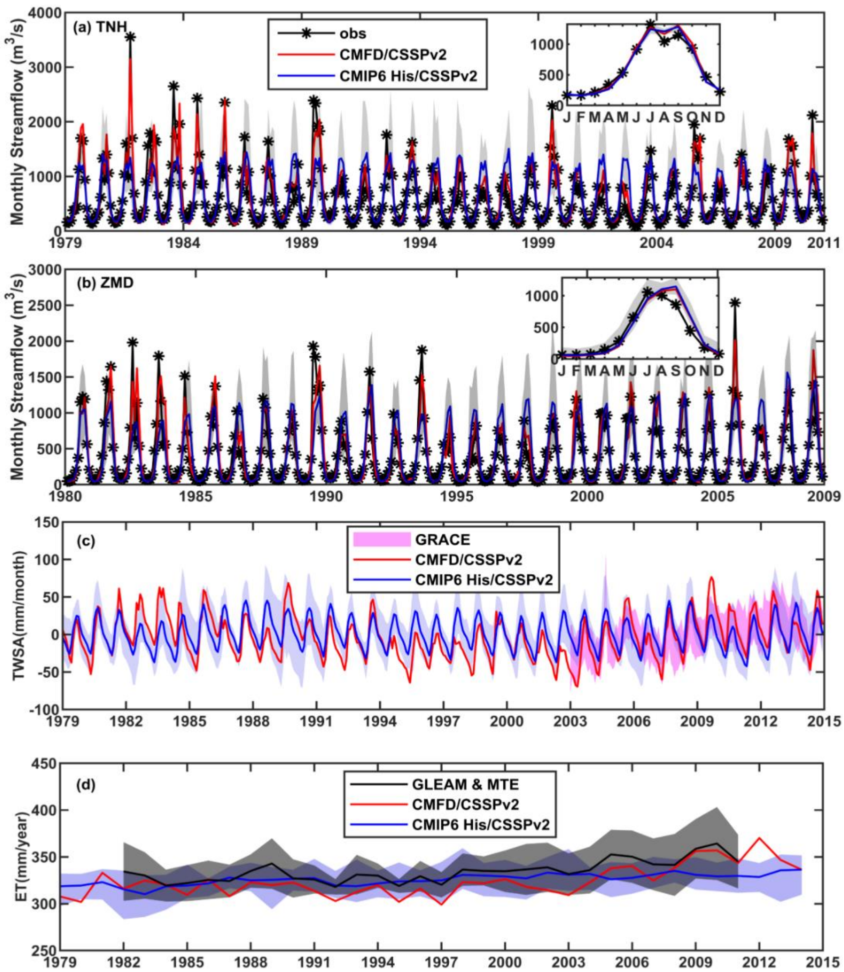

Figure 2. Evaluation of model simulations. (a-b) Observed and simulated monthly streamflow at the Tangnaihai (TNH) and Zhimenda (ZMD) hydrological stations, with the climatology shown in the upper-right corner. (c-d) Evaluation of the simulated monthly terrestrial water storage anomaly (TWSA) and annual evapotranspiration (ET) averaged over the Sanjiangyuan region. Red lines are CSSPv2 simulation forced by observed meteorological forcing. Blue lines represent ensemble means of 11 CMIP6_His/CSSPv2 simulations, while gray shadings in (a-b) and blue shadings in (c-d) are ranges of individual ensemble members. Pink shading in (c) is GRACE

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satellite observations. Black line and black shading in (d) are ensemble mean and ranges of GLEAM_ET and MTE_ET datasets.

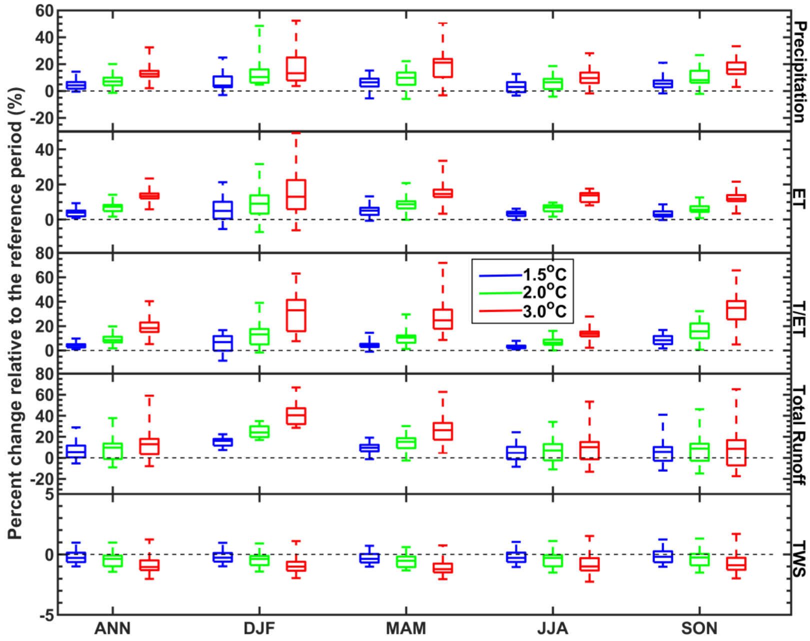

Figure 3. Box plots of relative changes of regional mean precipitation, evapotranspiration (ET), ratio of transpiration to evapotranspiration (T/ET), total runoff and terrestrial water storage (TWS) at different global warming levels. Reference period is 1985-2014, and annual (ANN) and seasonal (winter: DF, spring: MAM, summer: JJA and autumn: SON) results are all shown. Boxes show 25th to 75th ranges among 22 CMIP6_SSP/CSSPv2 simulations, while lines in the boxes are median values.

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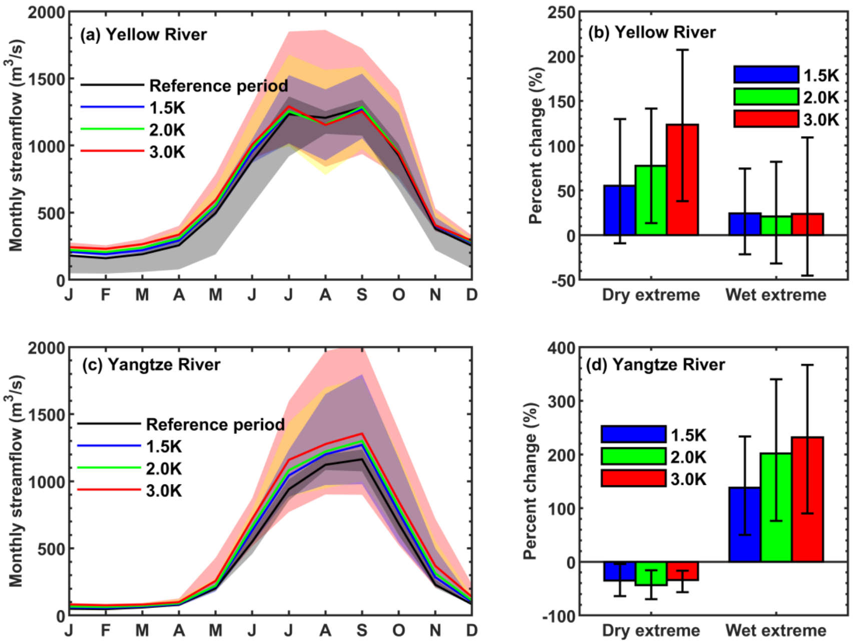

Figure 4. Changes of streamflow and its extremes at the outlets of the headwater regions of the Yellow river and the Yangtze river, i.e., Tangnaihai gauge and Zhimenda gauge. (a) Simulated monthly streamflow climatology over the Yellow river during the reference period (1985-2014) and the periods with different global warming levels. Solid lines represent ensemble means, while shadings are ranges of individual ensemble members. (b) Percent changes in frequency of dry and wet extremes in July-September at different warming levels. Colored bars are ensemble means, while error bars are 5~95% uncertainty ranges estimated by using bootstrapping for 10,000 times. (c) and (d) are the same as (a) and (b), but for the Yangtze river.

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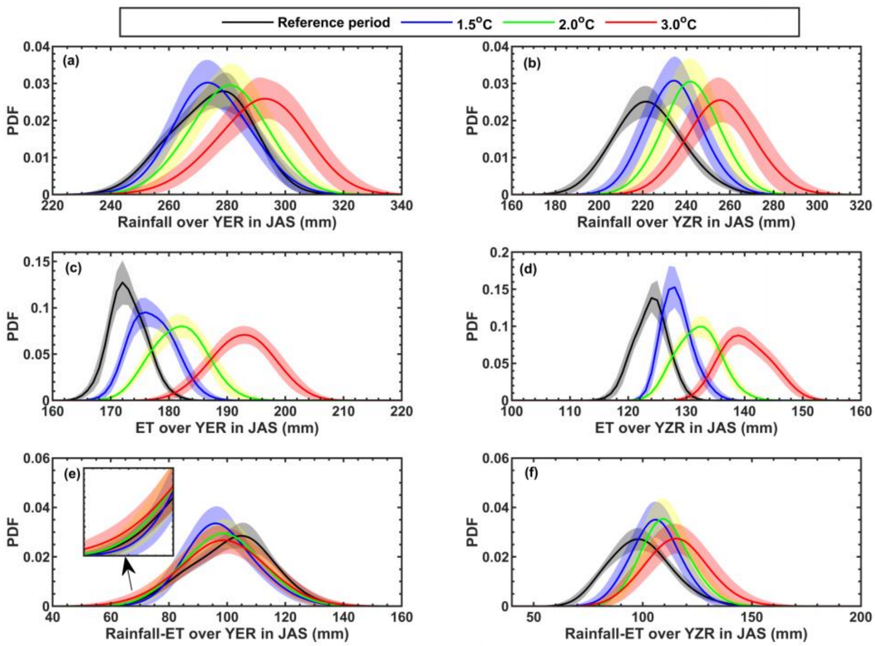

Figure 5. Probability density functions (PDFs) of regional mean rainfall, evapotranspiration (ET) and their difference over the headwater regions of Yellow river (YER) and Yangtze river (YZR) during flooding seasons (July-September) for the reference period (1985-2014) and the periods with 1.5, 2.0 and 3.0 ℃ global warming levels. Shadings are 5~95% uncertainty ranges.

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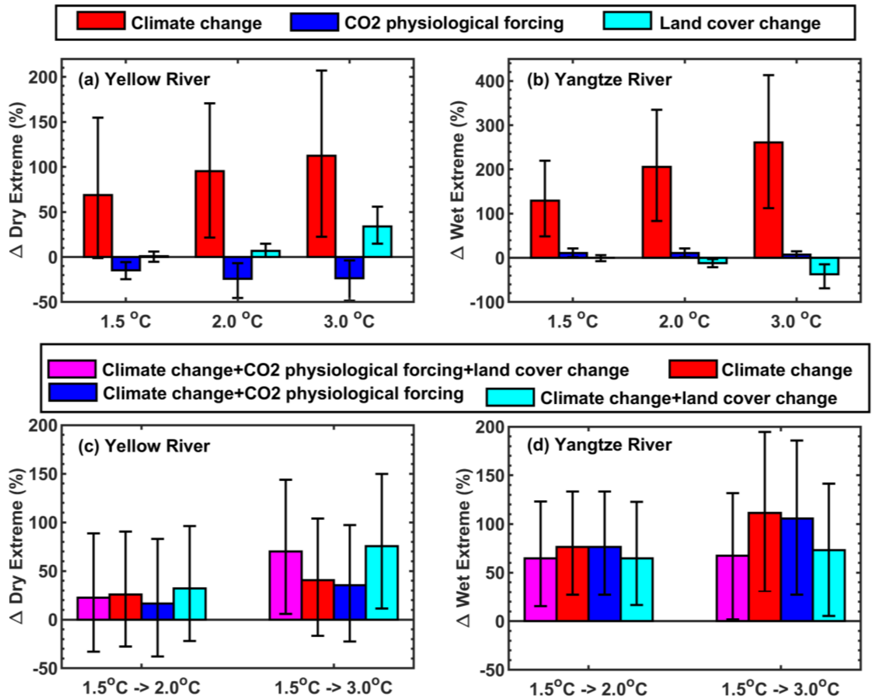

Figure 6. (a-b) Influences of climate change, CO_2 physiological forcing and land cover change on relative changes in frequency of the dry and wet extremes in July-September at different global warming levels for the headwater regions of Yellow river and Yangtze river. (c-d) Changes of dry and wet extremes under additional warming of 0.5 ℃ and 1.5 ℃ with the consideration of different factors. All the changes are relative to the reference period (1985-2014). Ensemble means are shown by colored bars while the 5~95% uncertainty ranges estimated by using bootstrapping for 10,000 times are represented by error bars.

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Table 1. CMIP6 simulations used in this study. His means historical simulations during 1979-2014 with both anthropogenic and natural forcings, SSP245 and SSP585 represent two Shared Socioeconomic Pathways during 2015-2100. Note the CNRM-CM6-1 and CNRM-ESM2-1 do not provide r1i1p1f1 realization, so r1i1p1f2 was used instead.

No.	Models	Experiments	Realization	Horizontal Resolution (Longitude × Latitude Grid Points)
1	ACCESS-ESM1-5	His/SSP245/SSP585	r1i1p1f1	192×145
2	BCC-CSM2-MR	His/SSP245/SSP585	r1i1p1f1	320×160
3	CESM2	His/SSP245/SSP585	r1i1p1f1	288×192
4	CNRM-CM6-1	His/SSP245/SSP585	r1i1p1f2	256×128
5	CNRM-ESM2-1	His/SSP245/SSP585	r1i1p1f2	256×128
6	EC-Earth3-Veg	His/SSP245/SSP585	r1i1p1f1	512×256
7	FGOALS-g3	His/SSP245/SSP585	r1i1p1f1	180×80
8	GFDL-CM4	His/SSP245/SSP585	r1i1p1f1	288×180
9	INM-CM5-0	His/SSP245/SSP585	r1i1p1f1	180×120
10	MPI-ESM1-2-HR	His/SSP245/SSP585	r1i1p1f1	384×192
11	MRI-ESM2-0	His/SSP245/SSP585	r1i1p1f1	320×160

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549 **Table 2.** Determination of "crossing years" for the periods reaching 1.5, 2 and 3 ℃
550 warming levels for different GCM and SSP combinations.

Models	1.5 ℃ warming level		2.0 ℃ warming level		3.0 ℃ warming level	
	SSP245	SSP585	SSP245	SSP585	SSP245	SSP585
ACCESS-ESM1-5	2024	2023	2037	2034	2070	2052
BCC-CSM2-MR	2026	2023	2043	2034	Not found	2054
CESM2	2024	2022	2037	2032	2069	2048
CNRM-CM6-1	2032	2028	2047	2039	2075	2055
CNRM-ESM2-1	2030	2026	2049	2039	2075	2058
EC-Earth3-Veg	2028	2023	2044	2035	2072	2053
FGOALS-g3	2033	2032	2063	2046	Not found	2069
GFDL-CM4	2025	2024	2038	2036	2073	2053
INM-CM5-0	2031	2027	2059	2038	Not found	2063
MPI-ESM1-2-HR	2032	2030	2055	2044	Not found	2066
MRI-ESM2-0	2024	2021	2038	2030	2074	2051

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