Is there a global assessment of water reservoir storage trends?

Probably mainly because of this, so far, there has been no attemptat a global assessment of long-term dynamic changes and attribution of trends in water reservoir storage. Satellite remote sensing has been widely used to measure reservoir water height, extent, and storage.

How is global monitoring of large reservoir storage based on satellite remote sensing?

Global monitoring of large reservoir storage from satellite remote sensing Storage variations are in accord with known droughts and high flow periods 1. Introduction Reservoirs are key tools for the management of water resources.

How do we estimate water storage in lakes and reservoirs?

To estimate water storage (and storage variation) in lakes and reservoirs, measurements of both surface water area and bathymetryare needed.

Does in-situ monitoring improve reservoir water storage change estimates?

Validation against in-situ measurements at 80 reservoirs reveals improved monthly inundated area monitoring compared to existing data sets. Additionally,our reservoir water storage change estimates exhibit an average R2 of 0.79 and a mean relative root mean square error (rRMSE) of 21%.

Is there a positive trend in global reservoir storage?

Overall, there was a positive trend in combined global reservoir storage of +3.1 km 3 yr -1, but this was almost entirely explained by positive trends for the two largest reservoirs constructed before 1984, Lake Kariba (+0.8 km 3 yr -1) on the Zambezi River and Lake Aswan (+1.9 km 3 yr -1) on the Nile River (Fig. S2).

What is high-frequency monitoring of reservoir inundation and water storage changes?

High-frequency monitoring of reservoir inundation and water storage changes is crucial for reservoir functionality assessment and hydrological model calibration.





To conduct attribution analysis on the estimated reservoir water storage changes, we utilized the Global Flood Awareness System (GloFAS) version 4.0 data set provided by the European Center for Medium-Range ???

Based on the reservoir water balance, we deduce it is unlikely that water release trends dominate global trends in reservoir storage dynamics. This inference is further supported by different spatial patterns in water withdrawal and storage trends globally.



The Reservoir Assessment Tool (RAT) framework was developed to monitor reservoir operations globally, using hydrological modeling and satellite observations. With feedback from stakeholders, improvements in the RAT framework are demonstrated in this study using the Mekong River Basin as an example.





Global Navigation Satellite System-Reflectometry (GNSS-R) systems can be advantageous in this application due to the modest cost of an observatory that can allow the simultaneous launch of multiple receivers, thereby reducing revisit times.



The method is applied to quantify reservoir storage in the Yarmouk basin in Southern Syria, where ground monitoring is impeded by the ongoing civil war. It is validated against available in situ measurements in neighboring Jordanian reservoirs.



To conduct attribution analysis on the estimated reservoir water storage changes, we utilized the Global Flood Awareness System (GloFAS) version 4.0 data set provided by the European Center for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (Grimaldi et al., 2022a) to estimate monthly natural discharge.





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These results suggest that the direct assimilation of satellite-derived reservoir storage data is the most effective approach for improving both reservoir operation representations and downstream discharge simulations in the CaMa-Flood for the Yangtze River basin.



Cr?taux et al. were the first to monitor storage variations of lakes using satellite data exclusively. For estimation of lake surface area, they used different sources of satellite imagery, such as Landsat, MODIS, ASAR (from the Envisat satellite), and others.







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