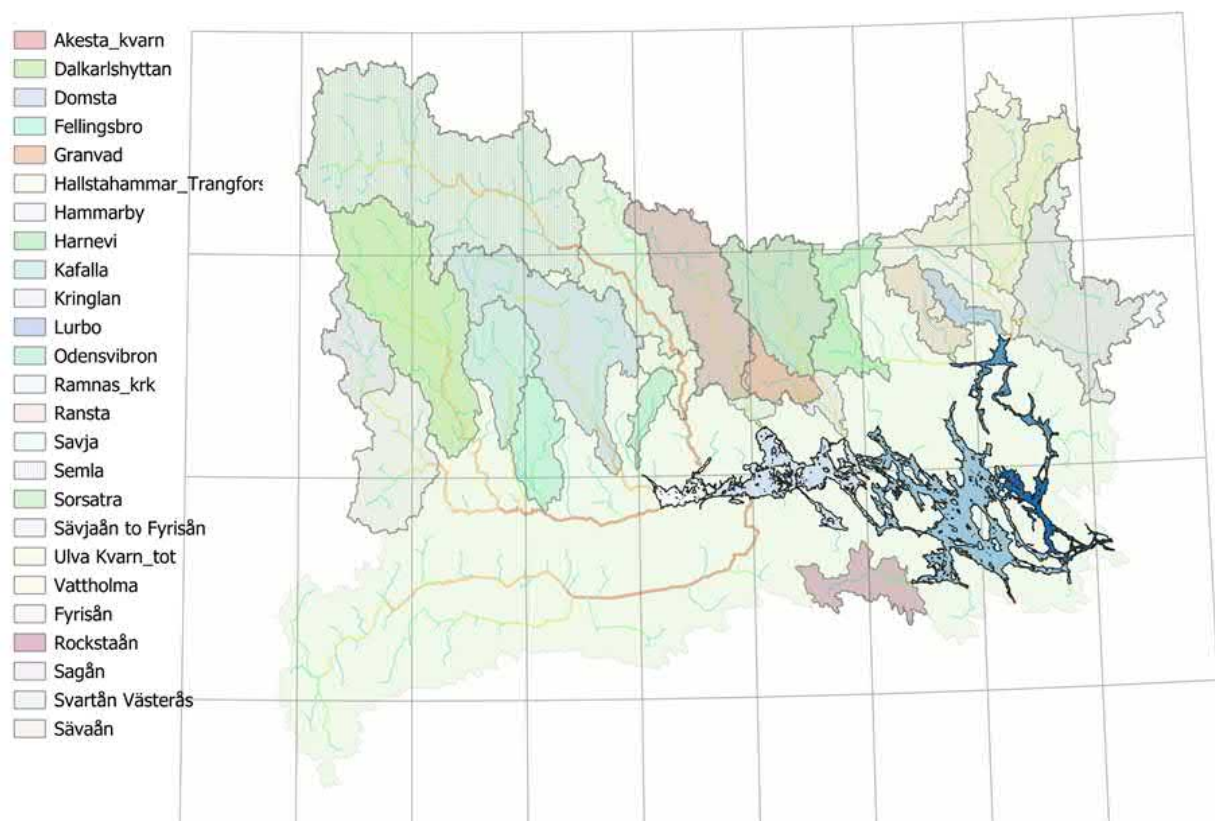


Calibration of watersheds defined by SMHI stream gauging sites.

The GWLF hydrologic model was calibrated using a multi-step calibration procedure that can be executed from within the Vensim (<https://vensim.com/>) modeling software that was used to create the GWLF hydrology model. We looked for all SMHI measured discharge data within the Mälaren watershed that had a reasonable overlap with the ISIMIP3a meteorological data (1961-2019) that was used to force the historical simulations. The availability of these data allowed model calibration using objective functions that compared the simulated and measured stream discharge. In total we found 21 stream gauges and their associated watersheds that could be used.

Figure 1 *Gauged watersheds used for calibration of the GWLF hydrologic model*



Nine model parameters were calibrated which influenced the overall water balance, the seasonality of stream flow, and the inputs of surface and sub-surface flow to the streams. The results of the calibrations are shown below.

Table 1 *Calibrated model parameters Shaded blue are at maximum or minimum of allowed range of variation*

Calibrated Parameters																
		Major Basin	Gauge Basin													
Major Basin	Gauge Name	Area (km2)	Area (km2) SWC	DeepGWC	precipCorr	MeltCoeff	RecessCoeff	SlowRecess	UnsatLeakCo	ChannelCoeff	CNAAdj	NSE	KGE			
Arbogaan	Dalkarlshtytta	3805.9	1183.8	6.851	3.035	0.943	0.327	0.016	0.001	0.001	0.062	15.21	0.635	0.750		
Arbogaan	Kafalla	3805.9	394.3	8.417	3.050	0.973	0.276	0.014	0.010	0.001	0.095	13.35	0.683	0.718		
Arbogaan	Hammarby	3805.9	890.7	9.251	3.995	0.939	0.230	0.023	0.014	0.001	0.057	14.82	0.662	0.802		
Arbogaan	Kringlan	3805.9	294.9	6.949	3.864	0.882	0.305	0.023	0.012	0.005	0.073	17.38	0.706	0.775		
Arbogaan	Fellingsbro	3805.9	299.0	14.196	2.895	0.902	0.370	0.020	0.010	0.010	0.099	10.23	0.690	0.788		
Kolbacksan	Hallstahamm	3115.3	2969.2	11.475	2.996	0.981	0.182	0.016	0.011	0.001	0.059	18.90	0.448	0.675		
Kolbacksan	Ramnas_krk	3115.3	2828.5	10.505	2.998	0.942	0.600	0.015	0.009	0.001	0.010	14.58	0.610	0.663		
Kolbacksan	Selma	3115.3	2185.7	9.785	3.007	0.961	0.590	0.016	0.009	0.001	0.010	22.22	0.462	0.612		
Fyrisan	Ulva	2003.2	962.3	11.979	3.999	0.748	0.244	0.020	0.007	0.006	0.084	16.28	0.489	0.653		
Fyrisan	Vattholma	2003.2	263.6	14.630	2.905	0.836	0.195	0.017	0.010	0.004	0.010	15.60	0.694	0.758		
Fyrisan	Uppsala_Bark	2003.2	1148.9	17.193	8.000	0.865	0.324	0.028	0.037	0.005	0.010	16.58	0.864	0.801		
Fyrisan	Savja	2003.2	779.3	14.171	2.955	0.883	0.239	0.027	0.008	0.010	0.087	18.55	0.675	0.760		
Rockstaan	Akers_Krutbr	261.7	12.3	14.889	2.936	0.891	0.221	0.014	0.008	0.006	0.010	13.59	0.660	0.712		
Lilån	Granvad		173.6	12.064	3.306	0.901	0.334	0.054	0.008	0.010	0.135	19.05	0.641	0.596		
Sagan	Sorsatra	856.4	612.1	5.781	2.907	1.103	0.330	0.048	0.010	0.010	0.010	19.86	0.434	0.444		
Svartån	AkrestaKvarn	775.3	725.2	14.580	7.715	0.940	0.172	0.027	0.002	0.010	0.061	12.96	0.750	0.808		
Hedstrommen	Domsta	1047.9	1007.2	11.201	2.966	1.009	0.284	0.020	0.010	0.001	0.070	13.67	0.691	0.783		
Kopingsan	Odensvibron	284.6	110.2	16.290	3.357	0.990	0.342	0.020	0.009	0.010	0.074	14.57	0.560	0.690		
Hågaån	Lurbo		108.9	8.556	4.970	1.029	0.287	0.043	0.005	0.010	0.111	20.07	0.778	0.780		
Savaan	Ransta	199.8	210.5	13.332	2.942	0.989	0.225	0.039	0.014	0.010	0.143	18.28	0.640	0.723		
Orsundaan	Harnevi	735.5	350.5	13.918	3.351	1.017	0.279	0.047	0.010	0.010	0.138	18.71	0.626	0.682		

In general the results are quite satisfactory All basins have high NSE and KGE values (statistics of model fit that at best are 1.0) when considering simulations of daily discharge. Furthermore, although there is some variability in the parameter values between basins. This is not extreme, suggesting that relatively consistent sets of parameters can be obtained that represent the physiographic characteristics of the sub-basins making up the greater Mälaren basin. There were however, some cases (blue shading) where the calibrated parameter values were at the top or bottom of the allowed range of variation. We will investigate this further, but given the high NSE KGE values this first set of calibrations is clearly sufficient for estimating the water inputs to Mälaren.

We also checked for correlation between the measured parameters values and the area of total sub-basin and the major land use areas in each sub-basin.

Table2 Correlation between model parameters, basin area and land use area

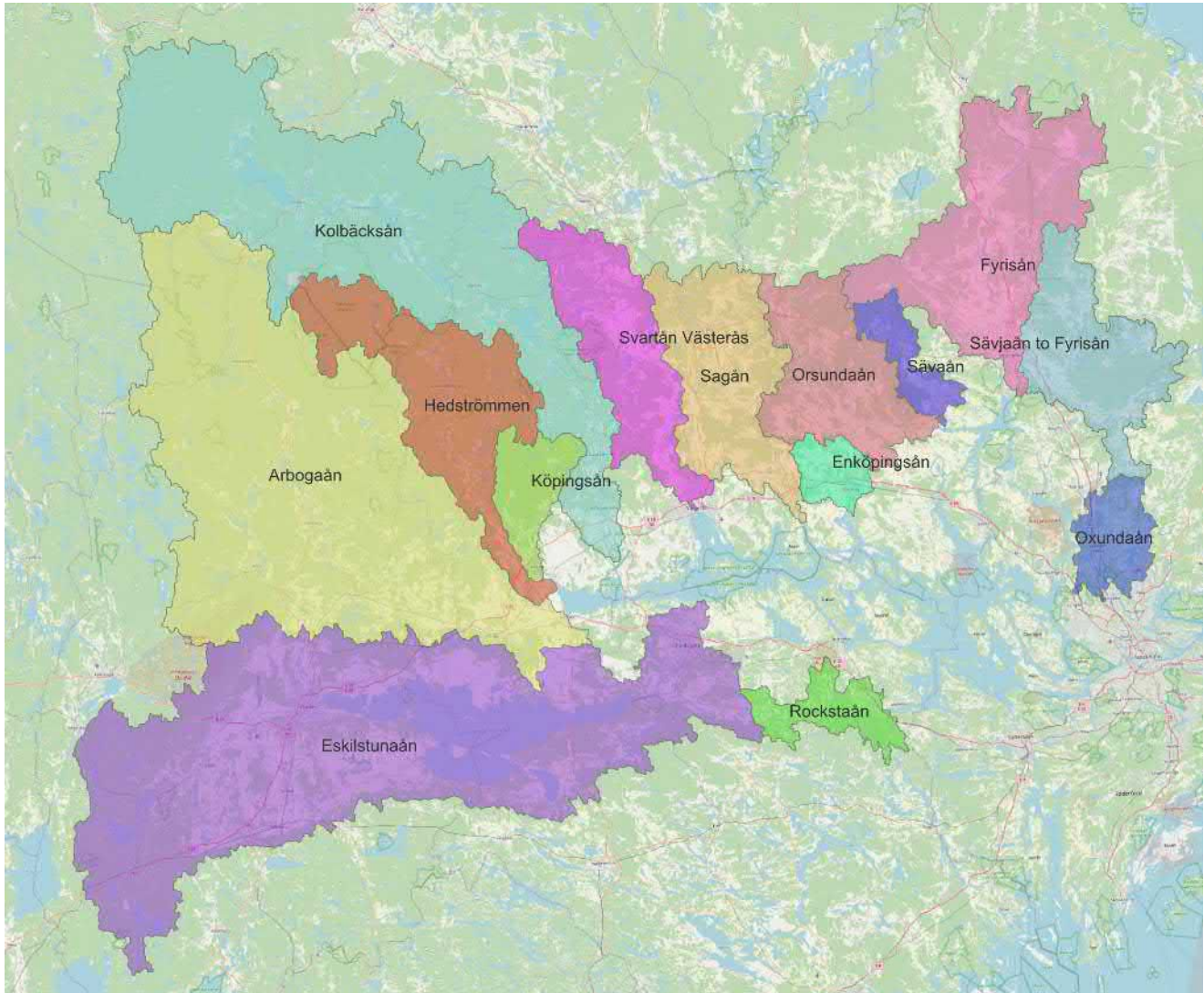
Parameter Correlation Matrix														
	Total area	Ag	Forest	Wetland	Water	SWC	DeepGWC	precipCorr	MeltCoeff	RecessCoeff	SlowRecessCo	UnsatLeakCoeff	ChannelCoeff	CNAAdj
Total area	1	0.22	0.99	0.95	0.96	-0.18	-0.04	0.04	0.45	-0.40	0.07	-0.62	-0.43	0.19
Ag		1.00	0.12	0.16	-0.07	0.29	0.53	0.27	0.08	0.22	0.45	0.20	-0.15	0.17
Forest			1.00	0.95	0.98	-0.21	-0.10	0.06	0.47	-0.43	0.02	-0.66	-0.43	0.18
Wetland				1.00	0.92	-0.11	-0.02	-0.02	0.37	-0.52	0.06	-0.69	-0.44	-0.02
Water					1.00	-0.25	-0.20	0.13	0.49	-0.45	-0.06	-0.67	-0.39	0.15
SWC						1.00	0.32	-0.37	-0.23	-0.06	0.35	0.35	0.03	-0.29
DeepGWC							1.00	-0.18	-0.19	0.13	0.43	0.18	-0.12	-0.09
precipCorr								1.00	0.14	0.38	-0.16	0.12	0.12	0.26
MeltCoeff									1.00	-0.12	0.04	-0.24	-0.30	0.17
RecessCoeff										1.00	0.05	0.70	0.50	0.52
SlowRecessCoeff											1.00	-0.09	0.21	0.06
UnsatLeakCoeff												1.00	0.49	0.13
ChannelCoeff													1.00	0.07
CNAAdj														1.00

These results did show correlations between watershed areas and land use areas , but no strong correlation between watershed size or land use area and the other model parameters. This is somewhat surprising since we expected that watershed size might affect the damping of stream flow and the shape of the hydrograph, particularly in regards to the channel flow coefficient which effects the retention and draining of water from the channel network, and the CN Adj coefficient that effects the magnitude of surface runoff. Apparently it is the factors that affect sub-surface processes that are most important in controlling the timing and magnitude of discharge in these large sub-basins. With this in mind, we made no attempt to adjust the parameter values obtained from a gauged sub-basin to the larger area of a major river inflow.

Major basin parameters

Even though there is no strong correlation between parameters it does appear that the best results for a particular basin are obtained from a basin specific set of parameters - an assumption that could be further tested. For now, we have simply used the sub-basin parameters associated with each major river basin for simulations of that river basin under present and future climate conditions.

Figure 2 Major river basins that provide input to Mälaren and will be simulated with GWLF



For cases where there are more than one sub-basin in a major river basin we choose the sub-basin parameters considering in Table 1

- NSE KGE values
 - The size of the sub-basin relative to the size of the entire basin
 - The consistency of the parameter values with the total parameter set shown in Table 1.
- The such chosen sub-basin in marked in yellow in table 1.

The choice of which sub-basin parameters are applied to each major river basin are shown below in table 3.

Table 3 *Paramter set assigned to major river basins in Mälaren watershed*

Major Basin	Stream gauge in basin	Stream gauge used for calibrated parameters
Arbogaan	Yes	Dalkarlshttan
Enkopingsan	No	Harnevi
Eskilstunaan	No	
Fyrisan	Yes	Ulva
Savjaan_to_Fyrisan	Yes	Savja
Hågaån	Yes	Lurbo
Hedstrommen	Yes	Domsta
Kolbacksan	Yes	Hallstahammar
Kopingsan	Yes	Odensvibron
Orsundaan	Yes	Harnevi
Oxundaan	No	Savja
Rockstaan	Yes	Akers_Krutbruk
Sagan	Yes	Sorsatra
Savaan	Yes	Ransta
Svartan_Vasteras	Yes	AkrestaKvarn
Ungauged area	No	

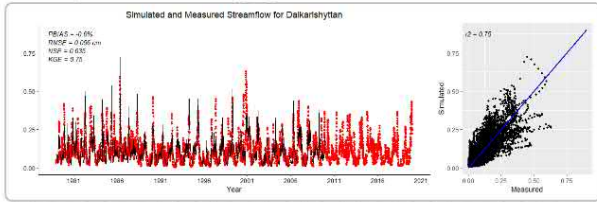
In the few cases where there were no gauged sub-basins in a major basin we chose a parameter set from a near by gauged basin that had land use that had similar land use proportions. In two cases we are still need to define a parameter set for the GWLF model. Eskilstunaan which is the outflow of lake Hjälmaren and strongly effected by the lake, and the ungauged area not covered by any of the major river basins in Figure 2.

Final results

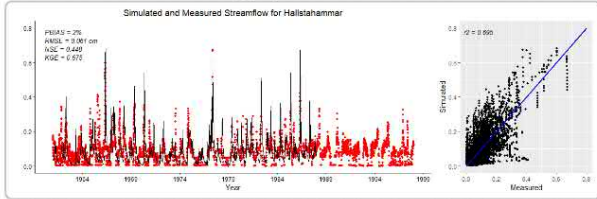
Below are graphs that show the final results of of the simulated and measured discharge on a daily and monthly time step. These are for all major basins ,except Eskilstunaan and the ungauged area.

Simulated vs Measured Daily Discharge (cm/day) for sub-basins used to derive parameters for Major Basins

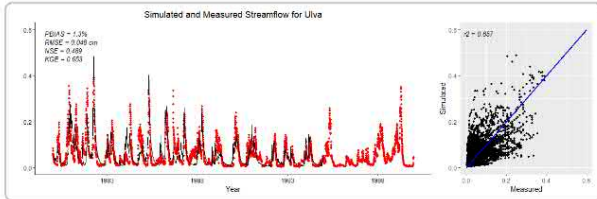
Dalkarshyttan_StreamFlow_Day.png



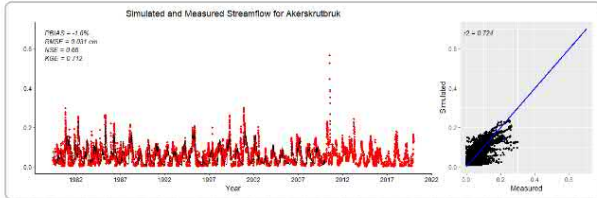
Hallstahammar_StreamFlow_Day.png



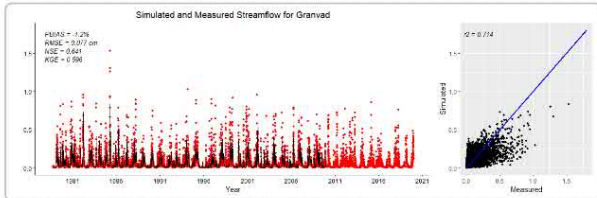
Ulvå_StreamFlow_Day.png



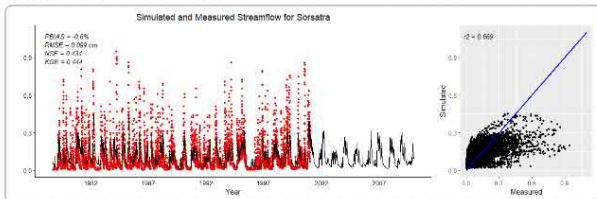
Akerskrutbruk_StreamFlow_Day.png



Granvad_StreamFlow_Day.png



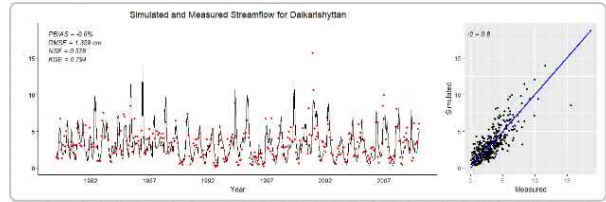
Sorsatra_StreamFlow_Day.png



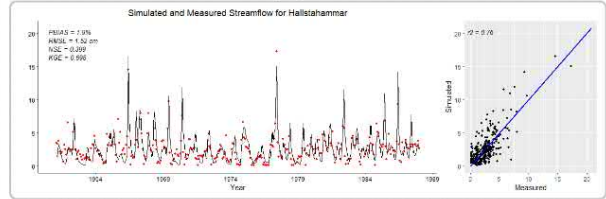
Ålertsbo_StreamFlow_Day.png

Simulated vs Measured Monthly Discharge (cm/day) for sub-basins used to derive parameters for Major Basins

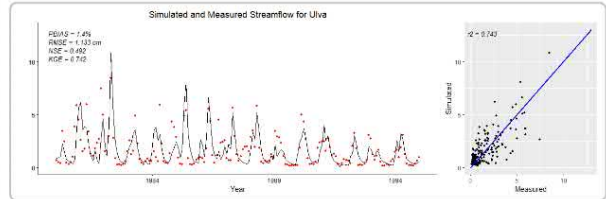
Dalkarshyttan_StreamFlow_Month.png



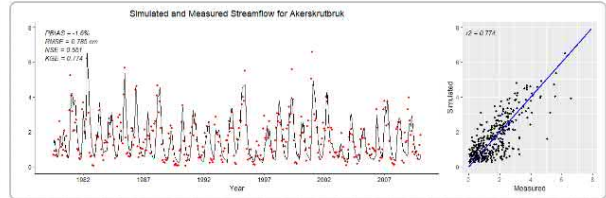
Hallstahammar_StreamFlow_Month.png



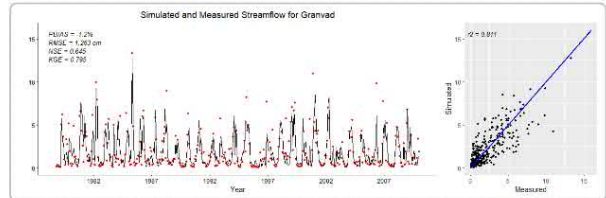
Ulvå_StreamFlow_Month.png



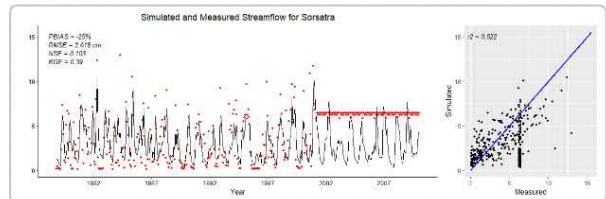
Akerskrutbruk_StreamFlow_Month.png



Granvad_StreamFlow_Month.png

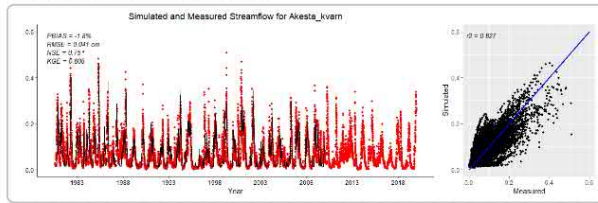


Sorsatra_StreamFlow_Month.png

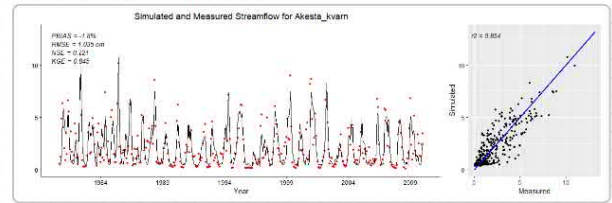


Ålertsbo_StreamFlow_Month.png

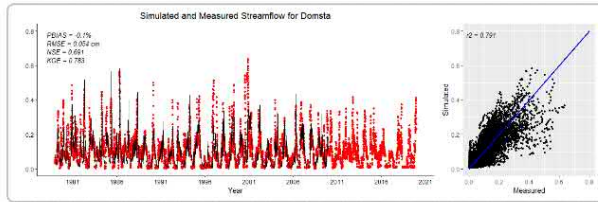
Akesta_kvavn_StreamFlow_Day.png



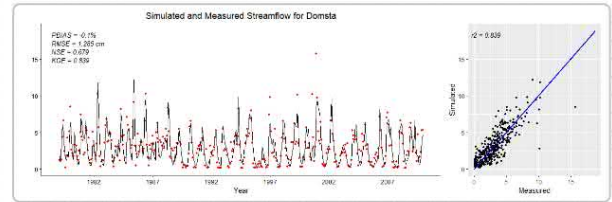
Akesta_kvavn_StreamFlow_Month.png



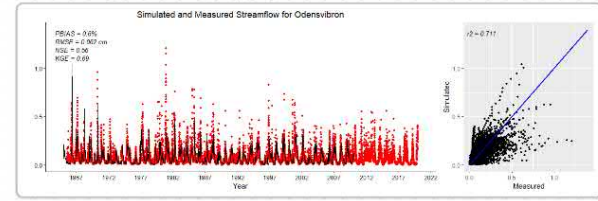
Domsta_StreamFlow_Day.png



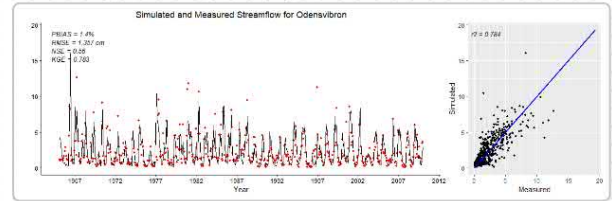
Domsta_StreamFlow_Month.png



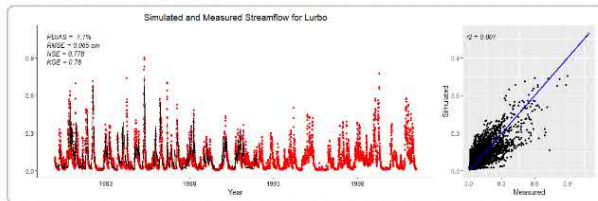
Odensvibron_StreamFlow_Day.png



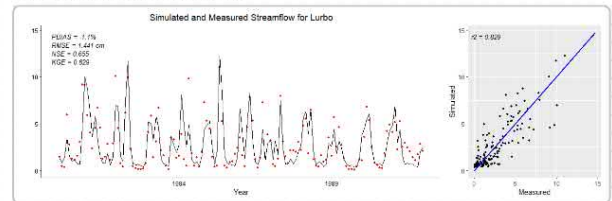
Odensvibron_StreamFlow_Month.png



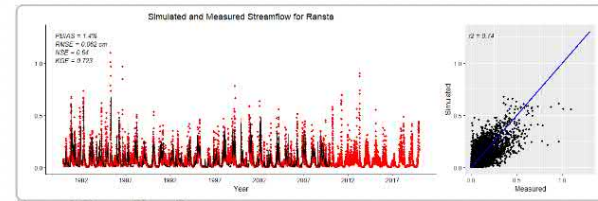
Lurbo_StreamFlow_Day.png



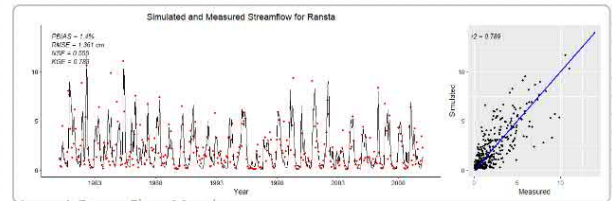
Lurbo_StreamFlow_Month.png



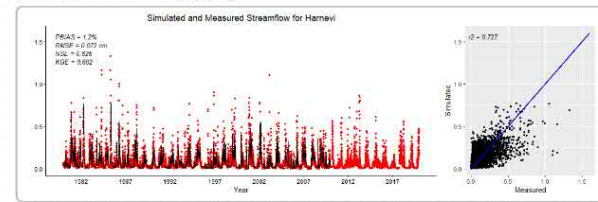
Ransta_StreamFlow_Day.png



Ransta_StreamFlow_Month.png



Härnevi_StreamFlow_Day.png



Härnevi_StreamFlow_Month.png

