What is Stationarity and Nonstationarity in Streamflow?

Stationarity

- Streamflow* varies within a given range
- Characteristics **remain the same**, or **stationary**, over time
 - For example:
 - □ Mean/average,

 - 100-year flood,
 20% exceedance (diversions),
 50% exceedance (storage)



- Actually, streamflow* is *nonstationary*
 - Inherently more variable than previously thought

How Does Nonstationarity Affect the PBP Process?

A goal of place-based planning is to ultimately attain *resilient, sustainable* water resources

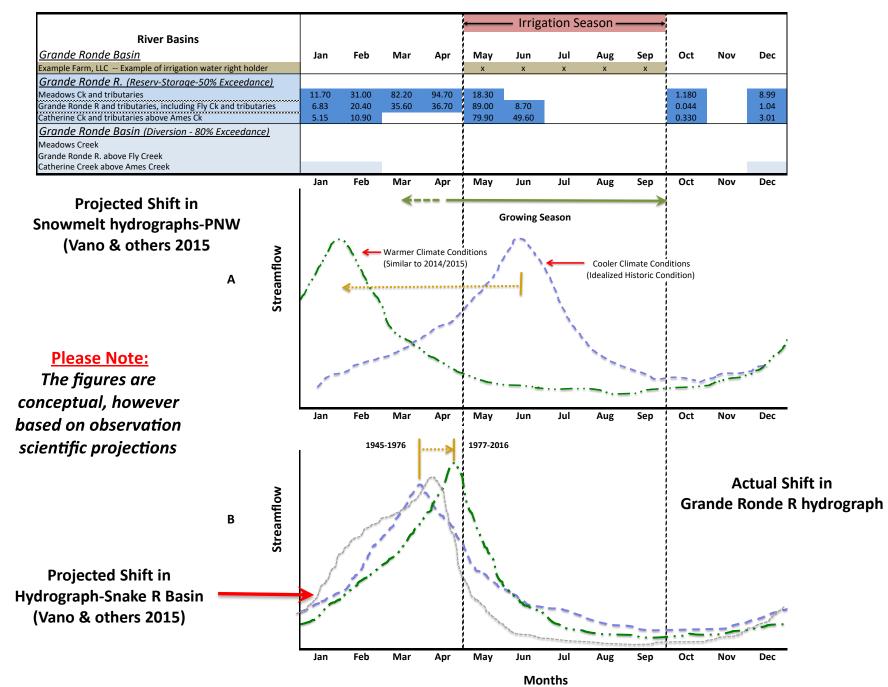
Nonstationarity will require greater *flexibility* and *adaptability* in:

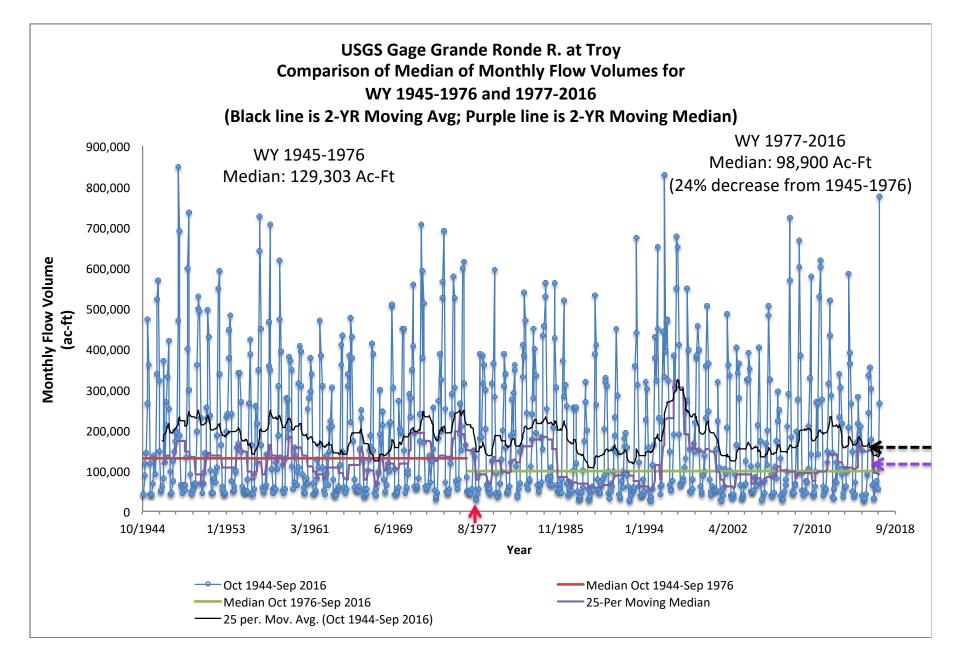
- Planning
- Design
- Administration

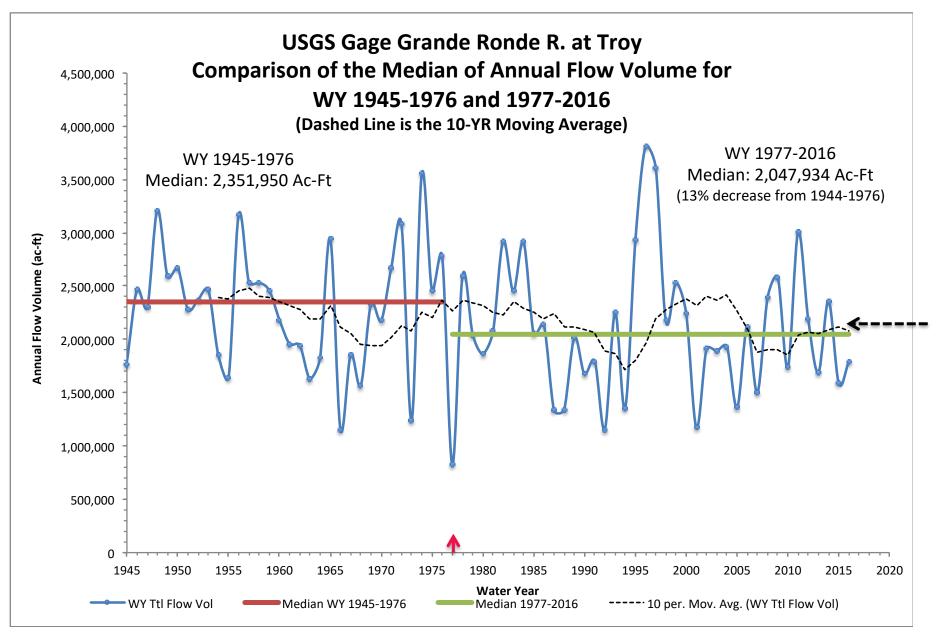
For example:

- Adaptable irrigation seasons
 - Ability to shift the time of demand, and supply (to meet the demand)
- Water markets and infrastructure
 - $\circ~$ Ability to shift the location of supply and demand
- Updated supply forecasting and administration techniques
 - Ability to accurately predict and administer supplies

Comparison of Water Availability to the Irrigation Season, Growing Season and Changes in Hydrographs







Questions about Hydrograph Changes

- 1. How have the flow volumes change by month between 1945-1976 & 1977-2016?
- 2. Do the changes correspond to projections?
- 3. Do temperature, precipitation, and/or snow water equivalent show any change?
- 4. If so, can they explain, at least in part, changes observed in streamflow?
- 5. Have land use, land cover, water use changes also influenced streamflows?
- 6. How do we translate between/work with established and water availability?
- 7. Other questions?
- 8.
- 9.
- 9.
- 10. _