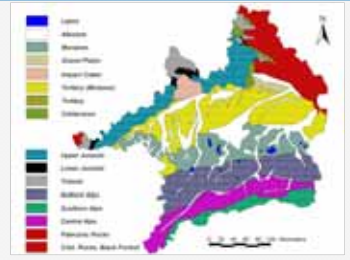




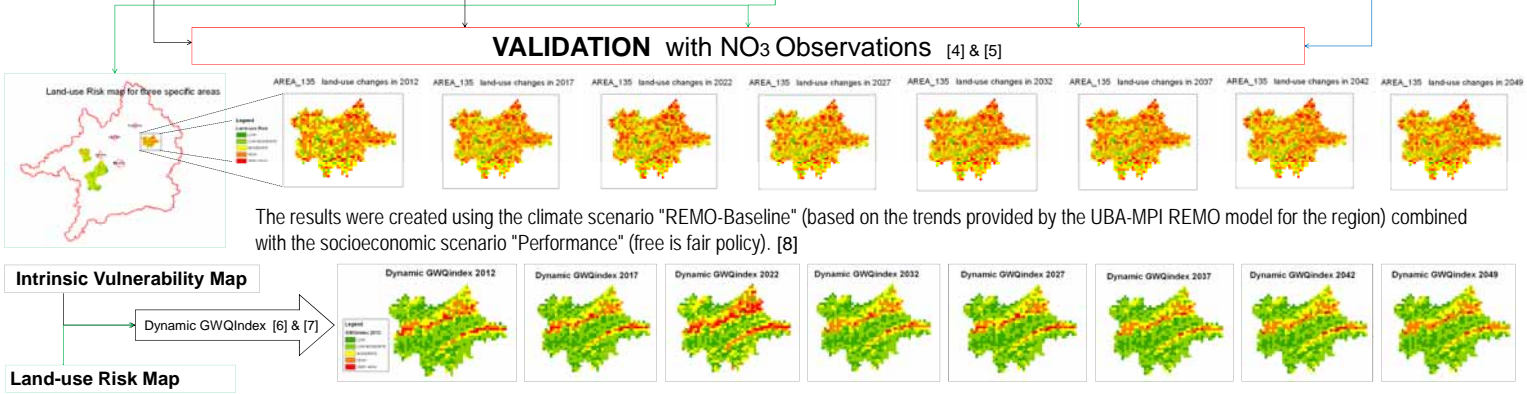
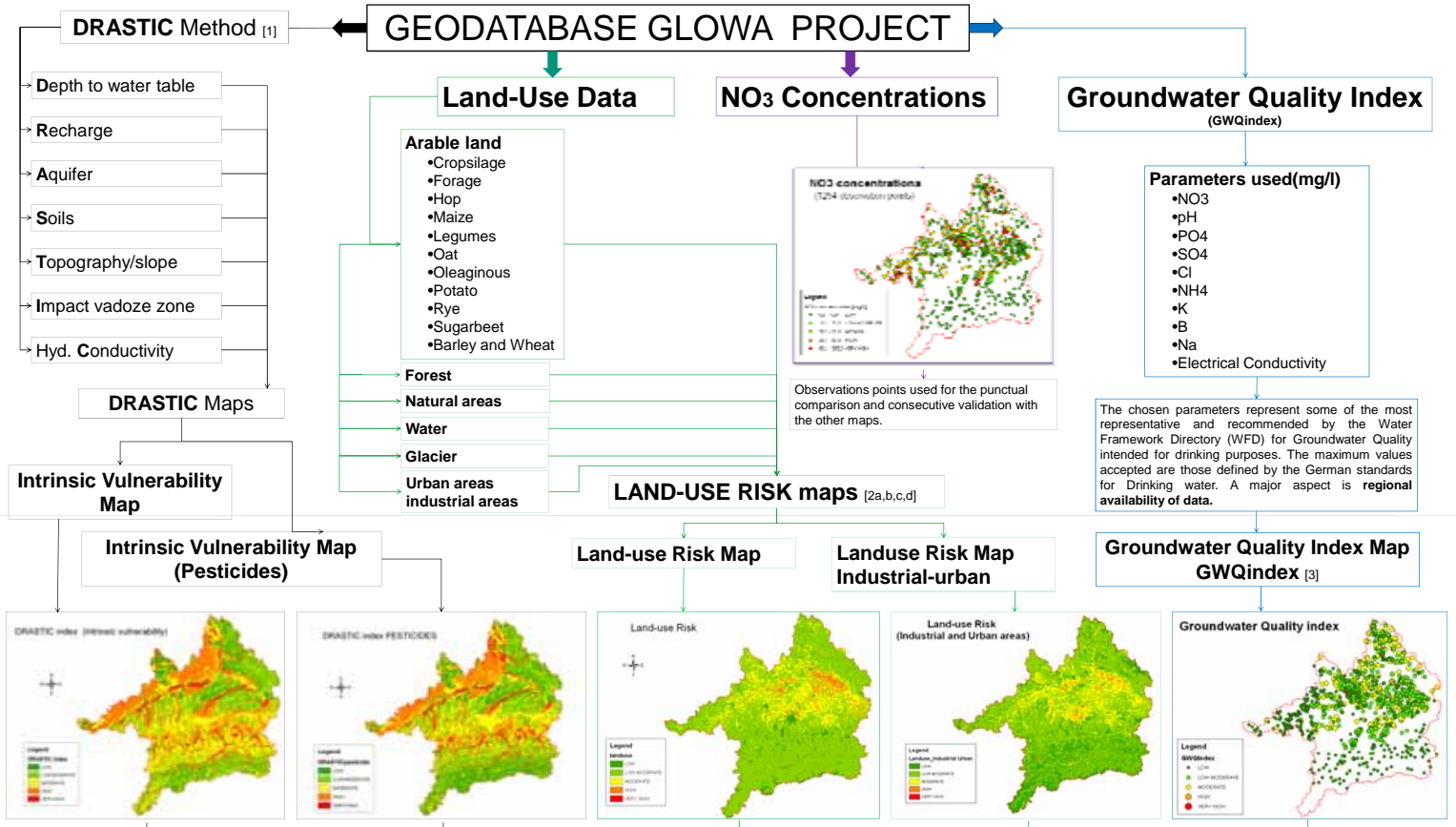
Universität Stuttgart, Institut für Wasserbau, Jungwissenschaftlergruppe: Grundwasserhydraulik und Grundwasserwirtschaft

¹Universität Stuttgart, Institut für Wasserbau, Jungwissenschaftlergruppe: Grundwasserhydraulik und Grundwasserwirtschaft (roland.barthel@iws.uni-stuttgart.de)

GLOWA-Danube (www.glowa-danube.de) is one of five projects within the GLOWA program (www.glowa.org). Its aim is to provide an integrated approach to predicting changes in the hydrological cycle due to Global Change in the Upper Danube Catchment (approx. 77.000 km²). GLOWA-Danube considers both the influence of natural changes in the ecosystem, such as climate changes, as well as social changes, e.g., changes in land use or water consumption. The Upper Danube Catchment (UDC) is a mountainous, heterogeneous catchment. Its altitude ranges from 287 to 4049 m.a.s.l., precipitation from 650 to over 2.000 mm/a, average annual temperature from -4.8 to +9 °C, evaporation from 0 to 550 mm/a, and runoff from 150 to 1600 mm/a. Seasonal and inter-annual temperature and precipitation variations are considerable.



Required Data, Workflow and Results of the Dynamic Groundwater Quality Index Calculations



REFERENCES.

[1] Aller, L., Bennett, T., Lehr, J.H., Petty, R.J., Hackett, G. (1987): DRASTIC: a standardized system for evaluating groundwater pollution potential using hydrogeological setting. EPA/600/2-87/035. US Env. Protection Agency, 163 p.

[2] Schmidt, T. und Osterburg, B. 2005 (Aufbau des Berichtsmoduls „Landwirtschaft und Umwelt“ in den Umweltökonomischen Gesamtrechnungen. FAL, Abschlussbericht 2005, Braunschweig und Wiesbaden) / [2b] Klar C, Fiener P, Neuhaus P, Lenz V, Schneider K (2008): Modelling of Soil Nitrogen Dynamics within the Decision Support System DANUBIA. Ecological Modelling 217: 181-196 / [2c] Lenz-Wiedemann V, Klar C, Schneider K (2010) Development and Test of a Crop Growth Model for Application within a Global Change Decision Support System. Ecological Modelling 221: 314-329 / [2d] Lippert C, Krimly T, Aurbacher J (2009): A Ricardian Analysis of the Impact of Climate Change on Agriculture in Germany. Climatic Change 97: 593-610.

[3] Shankar Bangalore S., Sanjeev L. (2008) Assessment of Water Quality Index for the Groundwater of an Industrial Area In Bangalore, India., vol. 25, N 6, pp. 911-915.

[4] Lake, I.R., Lovett, A.A., Hiscock, K.M., Betson, M., Foley, A., Sünnenberg, G., Evers, S. and Fletcher, S., 2003. Evaluating factors influencing groundwater vulnerability to nitrate pollution: Developing the potential of GIS. Journal of Environmental Management. 68 3, pp. 315-328.

[5] Panagopoulos, G., Antonakos, A., Lambrakis, N. (2005): Optimization of the DRASTIC method for groundwater vulnerability assessment via the use of simple statistical methods and GIS. Hydrogeology Journal, Volume 14, Number 6, 894-911.

[6] Barthel R, An indicator approach to assessing and predicting the quantitative state of groundwater bodies on the regional scale with a special focus on the impacts of climate change. Hydrogeology Journal, submitted Dec. 2009.

[7] Barthel R., Janisch, S., et al. (2008): An integrated modelling framework for simulating regional-scale actor responses to global change in the water domain. Environmental Modelling and Software, 23, 1095-1121.

[8] Mauser W, Bach H (2009) Promet - A Physical Hydrological Model to Study the Impact of Climate Change on the Water Flows of Medium Sized, Mountain Watersheds. Journal of Hydrology 376: 362- 377.