Response #1

Thanks for reviewing the manuscript and giving valuable comments and suggestions. Those comments are all valuable and very helpful for revising and improving our paper. We have studied comments carefully and have made correction which we hope meet with approval. The main corrections in the paper and the responds to the reviewer's comments are as following:

(1) It is assumed that all the model (TOPMODEL and VIC) parameters will not change under climate change only. This assumption should be stated clearly and discussed, and the calibration method, calibrated results and relevant parameter values should be provided and analyzed.

Response: The aim of this assumption is to keep the effect of human activities unchanged on streamflow variation in the impacted period compared with the baseline period. Hence, the simulated streamflow in the impacted period only reflects the influence of climate change. Then, the impact of human activities can be separated based on the equation (2) in the manuscript. Some studies (Bao, Z. et al., 2012; Ma H et al., 2010) also used this assumption to conduct similar investigation about this topic.

Bao, Z., Zhang, J., Wang, G., Fu, G., He, R., Yan, X., Jin, J., Liu, Y., and Zhang, A.: Attribution for decreasing streamflow of the Haihe River basin, northern China: Climate variability or human activities, J. Hydrol., 460–461, 117–129, 2012.

Ma H, Yang D, Tan SK, Gao B, and Fu Q.: Impact of climate variability and human activity on streamflow decrease in the Miyun Reservoir catchment, J. Hydro., 389: 317-324, 2010.

The parameters of TOPMODEL and VIC model were regulated by artificial means, and the results in calibration period (1960-1966) and validation period (1967-1969) of two hydrological models were shown in Fig.6 and Fig.7. We divided the JRB into 25 sub-basins and 17 sub-grids in TOPMODEL and VIC model, respectively. The parameters of each sub-basin for TOPMODEL are different, also the parameters of each sub-grid for VIC model are different too. The following is parameter values of 17 sub-grids of VIC model.

Table The parameters of VIC model

Sub-grid	*B*	*D*s	*D*m	*W*s	*d*2	*d*3
1	0.58	0.66	2	0.55	1.80	0.73
2	0.63	0.75	2	0.52	1.75	0.75
3	0.61	0.68	2	0.64	1.62	0.70
4	0.68	0.72	2	0.59	1.82	0.68
5	0.64	0.73	2	0.62	1.66	0.65
6	0.59	0.66	2	0.68	1.75	0.71
7	0.57	0.64	2	0.59	1.73	0.75
8	0.63	0.78	2	0.65	1.69	0.78
9	0.68	0.69	2	0.58	1.52	0.69
10	0.70	0.67	2	0.63	1.54	0.63
11	0.72	0.77	2	0.55	1.48	0.75
12	0.73	0.78	2	0.55	1.65	0.76
13	0.69	0.68	2	0.62	1.78	0.82
14	0.59	0.64	2	0.69	1.65	0.74
15	0.56	0.59	2	0.76	1.50	0.65
16	0.64	0.58	2	0.78	1.54	0.79
17	0.71	0.63	2	0.74	1.65	0.78

(2) Line 8 on page 12750: change “soil and a water conservation project” to “soil and water conservation projects”.

Response：Corrected.

(3) Lines 27-28 on page 12570: check the sentence.

Response：We have changed into “Sect.3 is devoted to introduce the research methods; Sect. 4 provides the results about the methods of elasticity model and two hydrological models;”

(4) Line 9 on page 12571: delete “areal”.

Response：Corrected.

(5) Line 10 on page 12571: “variability” to “variabilities”.

Response：Corrected.

(6) Lines 12-13 on page 12571: check the sentence.

Response： According to the comment, we have changed the sentence into "Zhangjiashan station is the downstream hydrometric station on the main stream of the Jinghe River."

(7) Lines 1-2 on page 12572: check the sentence.

Response：We have changed the sentence into "The monthly and annual precipitation was then established from the collected data, and the annual maximum, annual minimum, and multi-annual mean air temperature values were then calculated according to the daily data."

(8) Lines 13 on page 12572: check the sentence.

Response：Corrected. We have changed it into "The historic streamflow series can be split into two subseries according to the streamflow break year, and before the year human activities were negligible."

(9) Line 9 on page 12574: delete "the equilibrium".

Response：Corrected.

(10) Lines 8-17 on page 12755: check the sentence, and different scenarios are presented in tables better.

Response：We didn't set scenarios in the paper, and there's no page of 12755.

Response #2

This paper quantitatively isolated the relative contributions that human activities and climate variability made to decadal streamflow changes in Jinghe Basin of China using an elasticity-based method and two hydrological models (TOPMODLE and VIC models). There are three major concerns with this manuscript.

1. I think the results could be made more concise and understandable, and the discussion should be deeper, especially for the uncertainties of the three methods.

2. The logic and statement should be consistent throughout the whole paper.

3. The paper is understandable but the English would need considerable improvement from a native speaker before it should be published.

Response： Sincere gratitude is extended to the reviewer for the careful review of the manuscript. Those comments are all valuable and very helpful for revising and improving our paper, as well as the important guiding significance to our researches. Here are our responses to the reviewers' comments.

We have made the results more concise and easily understood. The logic and statement were checked and modified throughout the paper. Meanwhile, the manuscript language has been edited.

Specific Comments

Abstract

1. P12748 L10 Relative to what, the decreased speed of streamflow was higher?

Response： In the part of Sect. 4.1 (P12757 L16-24), we have described as following:

"The multi-year average streamflow (from 1960 to 2010) was 37.03 mm, and the average annual streamflow was 43.47 mm from 1960 to 1990, which meant that the streamflow from 1960 to 1990 increased by 17.39% compared with the multi-year average streamflow. The average annual streamflow was 27.05 mm during 1991-2010 and was reduced by 26.96% compared with the multi-year average value; therefore, the speed of the streamflow decrease was higher since 1990.".

In order to be better understood, we have changed the statement into "The results showed that the maximum value of the moisture index (E0/P) was 1.91 and appeared in 1991-2000, and the decreased speed of streamflow was higher since 1990 compared with 1960-1990".

2. P12748 L13 Please specify "the multi-year average value" represents the average value from which year to which year.

Response： "the multi-year average value" represents the average value from 1960 to 2010.

3. P12748 L18 Please point out what does the 99 and 40.4% mean, respectively?

Response： In the part of Sect. 5.1 (P12763 L7-13), we have described as following:

The most significant climate variability impacts were 2.7×10^8 m^3 (47.4%), 2.5×10^8 m^3 (43.9%) and 1.7×10^8 m^3 (29.9%) for TOMODEL, VIC model and the elasticity based model, respectively, appearing in the 1990s. The most significant human

activities impacts were 3.8×10^8 m^3 (95%), 4.5×108 m^3 (112.5%) and 3.7×10^8 m^3 (92.4%) for TOMODEL, VIC model and the elasticity based model, respectively, appearing in the 1980s.

Therefore, the average contribution ratios of human activities and climate variability of the three methods were 99% and 40.4%, respectively. In order to be better understood, we have changed the sentence into "The maximum contribution value of human activities was 99% when averaged over the three methods, and was appeared in 1981–1990 due to the effects of soil and water conservation measures and irrigation water withdrawal. Climate variability made the greatest contribution to runoff reduction in 1991–2000, the values of which was 40.4%."

4. P12748 L19 What is the significance to emphasize the errors and uncertainties that may occur in the methods used in the study.

Response: Since some factors tend to disturb the results of the paper, it is necessary to point out the uncertainty of the methods. So, we qualitatively discussed the errors and uncertainties in the section of 5.2, however there is no quantitatively discussions. We will make an attempt for further research.

Introduction

5. P12750 L10 The "Yellow River basin" only appear once in the paper, I think that's no necessary to use the abbreviation of YRB. Similarly, the MWR for the Ministry of Water Resources and the CMR for the China Meteorological Administration.

Response: Corrected.

6. P12750 L10-12 The references should be noted for the numbers of 1.28 ℃/50 years and 8.8%.

Response: According to the comment, we have supplemented the reference:

Yang D, Li C, Hu H, et al. Analysis of water resources variability in the Yellow River of China during the last half century using historical data[J]. Water Resources Research, 2004, 40(6).

7. P12750 L12-13 "A combination of these effects reduced the streamflow." Does the streamflow reduced significantly?

Response: The changes of the annual streamflow shown in Fig.3 in the paper indicated that the streamflow reduced significantly compared with the baseline period

(1960-1970). Meanwhile, the decrease tendency of the streamflow is reported in some papers (Chang et al, 2015; Gao et al. 2013).

8. P12750 L13-16 The streamflow variation of the Jinghe River was mainly caused by the combination effect of climate change and human activities. As one important drinking water source for a population of over 6 million people, I think the streamflow variation of the Jinghe River should have been investigated by several previous researchers. The study about the relative contribution of climate change and human activities on the streamflow variation of the Jinghe River is probably few. Please elaborate clearly.

Response: There are some researches about the impact of human activities on streamflow variation in the JR. For example, Peng (2015) evaluated the impacts of soil and water conservation in JRB by means of the distributed eco-hydrological model, and the results showed that the streamflow might decrease as the vegetation evapotranspiration increased. Chen (2008) analyzed the vegetation dynamic changes and the relationship between precipitation and NDVI in JRB, and the results showed that vegetation dynamics in different areas tended to be induced by climate changes and human activities. Few studies assessed the impact of climate change and human activities on the streamflow in the JR.

Peng H, Jia Y, Niu C, et al. Eco-hydrological simulation of soil and water conservation in the Jinghe River Basin in the Loess Plateau, China[J]. Journal of Hydro-environment Research, 2015, 9(3): 452-464.

Chen C, Xie G, Zhen L, et al. Analysis on Jinghe watershed vegetation dynamics and evaluation on its relation with precipitation [J]. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2008, 28(3):925-938.

9. P12750 L17 The objective of the study should be stated more clearly, especially, the innovation of the study.

Response: The aims of this study were to: 1) present a generic framework that investigate the impact of climate variability and human activities on streamflow using the concept of streamflow elasticity and hydrological models, the TOPMODEL and VIC models, which are fundamentally different in regard to their representation of streamflow generation; and 2) compare these methods.

Study area and data

Methodology

10. P12752 L13-14 What's does the meaning of the sentence that "the historic streamflow series can be split into subseries from a year before when human activities were negligible"?

Response: We split the historic streamflow series into two subseries according to the streamflow break year, and human activities in the recorded years prior to the break year can be negligible.

11. P12755 L8-9 "Hydrological models can also be used to assess the impact of climate change on streamflow." Does the impact of human activities on streamflow also can be assessed by the hydrological models?

Response: Yes, the impact of human activities on streamflow (ΔQ_H) also can be assessed by the hydrological models. In this paper, ΔQ_H was estimated as the difference between the mean annual average of the simulated streamflow and the mean annual average of the observed streamflow during the changed period.

12. P12757 L3 Why the break points appeared in the 1970s? Was it caused by human activities? Or climate change?

Response: We used sequential cluster method to estimate the break points of precipitation and streamflow series as shown in Fig.2, and the break points appeared in 1968 and 1970 respectively. The impact factors for decreased streamflow include human activities and climate change. The main objective of this paper is to investigate the impact of climate change and human activities on streamflow

13. P12757 L8 The mathematic expression of the NSE and WBE percentage should be given in the paper. Meanwhile, what's the evaluation standard for the calibration and validation results?

Response: We have added the mathematic expression of the NSE and WBE in the manuscript.

$$NSE = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N}(Q_{o,i}-Q_{s,i})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{N}(Q_{o,i}-\overline{Q_o})^2} \quad (9)$$

$$WBE = \left|\frac{100*(\sum_{i=1}^{N} Q_{s,i}-\sum_{i=1}^{N} Q_{o,i})}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} Q_{o,i}}\right| \quad (10)$$

Where $Q_{o,i}$ is the observed streamflow of period i, $Q_{s,i}$ is the simulated streamflow of period i, and $\overline{Q_o}$ is the mean of observed streamflow.

We used the NSE and WBE as the evaluation standard for calibration and validation. The NSE value between 0.6 and 0.8 indicates that the model performs reasonably. Value between 0.8 and 0.9 indicates that the model performs very well and value between 0.9 and 1.0 indicates that the model performs extremely well. WBE performs best when a value of 0 is generated since no difference between simulated and observed streamflow occurs. The WBE between -5% and +5% indicates that a model performs well, while the WBE between +5% and +10% or -10% and -5% indicates a model with reasonable performance (Gumindoga W, 2014).

Gumindoga W, Rientjes T H M, Haile A T, et al. Predicting streamflow for land cover changes in the Upper Gilgel Abay River Basin, Ethiopia: A TOPMODEL based approach [J]. Physics and Chemistry of the Earth, Parts A/B/C, 2014, 76: 3-15."

Results and discussion

14. P12757 L10 The sub-title of "Results and discussion" repeats with the sub-title of the "Discussion".

Response: We have changed "Results and discussion" to "Results".

15. P12758 L1-4 "…however, the minimum occurred in different years, which resulted from water withdrawal and other reasons, such as changes in groundwater." This sentence is ambiguous. What does it mean the minimum occurred in different years?

Response: We mean that the minimum of precipitation and streamflow occurred in different years, which were 1997 and 2009 respectively.

16. P12758 L8 As we know, the runoff ratio decreased during dry years, while increased during wet years. Please elaborate why the increased runoff ratio during the wet years was emphasized, and the value of runoff ratio during the wet season should also be provided.

Response: The runoff coefficient reflects the influence of physiographic elements to the relationship of precipitation and runoff in the basin, and it is large in wet years. In Table1, we showed the characteristics of the inter-annual streamflow and

precipitation in the JRB. The mean annual runoff ratio is 0.05, and runoff ratios during the wet year and wet season were 0.08 and 0.06, respectively.

17. P12760 L15-16 “The correlation of the simulated streamflow and measured streamflow was higher during the calibration period and the R value exceeded 0.8.” What does the “higher” mean? Does the correlation coefficient of the simulated and measured streamflow was higher during the calibration period than that during the validation period? Maybe it’s better to note the correlation coefficient in each subfigure of the Fig. 7.

Response： Yes, the correlation of the simulated streamflow and measured streamflow was higher during the calibration period compared with the validation period. The R values of TOPMODEL are 0.987 and 0.944 during the calibration and validation periods, respectively. And in VIC model, they are 0.944 and 0.940. We have noted the R value in the Fig.7.

18. P12760 L18-21 “The NSE and WBE values during the validation period suggested that both the rainfall-runoff models and the calibration method used in the study were robust for the calibrated model to be used over an independent simulation period adequately.” 1) How to quantitatively evaluate the models used in the study is robust? 2) The different NSE and WBE values during the calibration period and the validation period was caused by the time-varied parameters inputted into the models. I think it is not sufficient to use the NSE and WBE values to indicate the models and calibration method used in the study were robust.

Response： 1) In general, the performance of the hydrological model is evaluated by some indexes, such as Nash-Sutcliffe efficiency (NSE), water balance error (WBE), co-efficient of determination (R) and total water error (TWE) (Liu Y, 2012; Nepal S, 2016). These indexes evaluate the results of the hydrological model from different aspects. NSE and R reflect the degree of agreement between the simulated and measured values, while WBE and TWE are used to evaluate the degree of deviation between the average observation value and average simulated value. In this paper, NSE, WBE and R were used to quantitatively evaluate the models.

2) It is sure that the difference of NSE and WBE values during the calibration period

and the validation period was caused by the time-varied parameters inputted into the models. As mentioned above, the hydrological model is usually evaluated according to some statistical parameters. In the paper, the NSE, WBE and R of TOPMODEL are 0.79, 2.1% and 0.987 in the calibration period, and are respectively 0.78, 9.2% and 0.944 in the validation period. The NSE, WBE and R of VIC model are 0.77, 3.5% and 0.944 in the calibration period, and are respectively 0.83, 4.7% and 0.940 in the validation period. We concluded that the models and calibration method used in the study were robust based on the evaluation standard of parameter NSE, WBE and R explained in 13.

Liu Y, Zhang J, Wang G, et al. Quantifying uncertainty in catchment-scale runoff modeling under climate change (case of the Huaihe River, China) [J]. Quaternary International, 2012, 282: 130-136.

Nepal S. Impacts of climate change on the hydrological regime of the Koshi river basin in the Himalayan region [J]. Journal of Hydro-environment Research, 2016, 10: 76-89.

19. P12761 L7-8 "The time series plots in Fig. 9 show that the simulated annual streamflow values were always higher than the observed streamflow." What I got from the Fig. 9 is that the simulated annual streamflow was always higher than the observed streamflow before 1990, while the simulated streamflow was lower or similar to the observed values after 1990.

Response： The number of the years that the simulated streamflow was higher than the observed streamflow was 26 from 1970 to 2010 for TOPMODEL, and the number was 25 for VIC model. Additionally, most of the years appeared before 1990 or after 2005 for both of the models, and in the rest of the years the simulated streamflow was similar or lower to the observed value. We have revised the corresponding representation in the paper.

Discussion

20. P12763 L5-14 Please elaborate why the significant climate variability impacts appeared in the 1990s, while the most significant human activities impacts appeared in the 1980s. Does the impact decrease/increase the streamflow? What does the percentage mean in the bracket? Why the most significant human activities impact was 112.5% for the VIC model in the 1980s?

Response： The results of the three methods showed that the significant climate variability impacts appeared in the 1990s, and the significant human activities impacts appeared in the 1980s (Table 4, 5, 6). The precipitation and temperature are the dominant factors of climate changes, and we can see from the following table 1 that the maximum decrease of precipitation appeared in the 1990s compared with baseline period (1960s), and the minimum decrease was in the 1980s. The temperature showed a significant increase in the 1990s, but an insignificant increase in the 1980s. The changes of precipitation and temperature for different decades verified that the significant climate variability impacts appeared in the 1990s.

The percentages in the bracket mean the contribution ratios for streamflow decrease. The results of the three methods showed that human activities decreased the streamflow, and climate changes also decreased the streamflow except in the 1980s with VIC model. As shown table 6 , the streamflow increased by 0.5×10^8 m^3 impacted by climate changes in the1980s, while the streamflow decreased by 4.5×10^8 m^3 due to human activities, so the streamflow decreased by 4.0×10^8 m^3 compared with baseline period (1960s). Therefore, the contribution ratio of human activities was 112.5% ($\frac{4.5}{4.0} * 100\%$) for the VIC model in the 1980s.

Table 1. Changes of the inter-annual precipitation and temperature of the JRB.

Time	Precipitation (mm)	Temperature (℃)	Δ*P* (mm)	Δ*T* (℃)
1960s	561.2	8.6	—	—
1970s	500.1	8.8	-61.1	0.2
1980s	535.5	8.8	-25.6	0.2
1990s	462.4	9.4	-98.8	0.8
2000s	506.5	9.8	-54.6	1.2

where Δ*P* and Δ*T* are the changes in precipitation and temperature, respectively

21. P12763 L19 What does the “two methods” represent?

Response： The “two methods” represents the climate elasticity method and the

Soil and Water Assessment Tool (SWAT) model.

22. P12763 L21-26 What's the relationship of Zhan et al. (2014) with this study?

Response: In the paper, the study area is Jinghe River, the largest tributary of the Weihe River. The purpose of quoting this paper (Zhan et al. 2014) is to compare with our study. Zhan et al. (2014) utilized the climate elasticity model to evaluate the impacts of human activities and climate changes on streamflow in Weihe River, and the results showed that the human activities played a more important role than the climate changes.

23. P12764 L19-22 "For the hydrological model …… the predictions of physically based distributed models commonly contained a certain degree of uncertainty." I think the information from this paragraph is common. That's no sense to emphasize the paragraph. However, a further discussion on the uncertainties of the TOPMODEL and VIC models is necessary.

Response: Since some factors tend to disturb the results of the paper, it is necessary to point out the uncertainty of the methods. The resources of hydrological model uncertainty include model structure, input data, and model parameters. There are many methods for analyzing uncertainty, such as GLUE, BaRE and MCMC, etc. We have applied modified GLUE method to discuss the TOPMODEL uncertainty. However, since this work contains lots of computation and analysis, we will write a paper focused on this topic.

24. P12765 L2-3 As mentioned above, the study area is a highly urbanized region and water withdrawal were extensive during the last several decades (P12749). Please elaborate how to get the result that "the human-induced reduction in streamflow in the JRB was primarily caused by soil and water conservation measures". If it is possible, please provide a multi-temporal land use map and briefly introduce it.

Response: I' m sorry that we had an inaccurate expression here. As we have described in the paper that the main human activities in the Jinghe River include water conservancy projects and water withdrawal, and we have not quantitatively analyzed the contribution ratios of the water conservation measure and water withdrawal. Hence, the statement of "the human-induced reduction in streamflow

in the JRB was primarily caused by soil and water conservation measures" wasn't preciseness. We have revised it.

Some previous studies also illustrate that the human activities mainly come from the soil and water conservation measures and water withdrawal. For example, Shi (2013) analyzed the 11 factors that impacted streamflow, and the climate change, water consumption and soil conservation measures were all the major causes of runoff reducing in the second half of the last century in the middle Yellow River; Zhao (2013) quantitatively analyzed the effects of climatic factors and human activities on runoff in Weihe River, and the results showed that the influence of human activities can be mainly attributed to urbanization, irrigated agriculture, and water and soil conversion projects.

Shi C, Zhou Y, Fan X, et al. A study on the annual runoff change and its relationship with water and soil conservation practices and climate change in the middle Yellow River basin [J]. Catena, 2013, 100: 31-41.

Zhao, G., Mu, X., Tian, P., Wang, F., Gao, P., 2013. Climate changes and their impacts on water resources in semiarid regions: a case study of the Wei River basin, China. Hydrol. Process. 27, 3852–3863.

25. P12765 L14-17 If only the total comprehensive effect of the soil and water conservation measure and irrigation water withdrawal was assessed in the study, how to get the result mentioned in P12765L2-3 that the soil and water conservation measures is the primarily reason for the human-induced streamflow reduction?

Response: I think this issue is similar to NO.24. According to the comment, we have revised the paper.

Conclusions

26. P12766 L3-7 I think this paragraph is a method introduction but not a conclusion.

Response: Thanks for the comment. We have removed this paragraph from "Sect.6 Conclusion"

27. P12766 L17-19 As mentioned in P12751 L15-16, water withdrawal has increased rapidly due to the increase of the population, industry and agricultural water demand. However, the conclusion is the maximum contribution value of human activities appeared in 1981-1990 due to the effects of soil and water conservation

measures and irrigation water withdrawal. Does the irrigation is the primary cause for the water withdrawal? If so, please elaborate it in the result and discussion section but not only in the conclusion section.

Response: In China, agricultural is the main water user. Hence, the irrigation is the primary cause for water withdrawal. However, we didn't quantitatively evaluate of the individual effect of industry and agricultural water withdrawal on the decreased streamflow, therefore, we revised the conclusion.

28. P12766 L20 What does the "which" represent?

Response: The "which" represents the average contribution ratios of human activities and climate variability.

Tables and Figures

29. Table 2 It should be noted that the potential evaporation is an estimated value. The observation period for the temperature should also be noted.

Response: Corrected.

30. Table 3 What do the parameters of Cv, Cs, E0 and T mean? The presentation of parameters should be consistent in Table 2 and Table 3. The time scale of the mean value of the potential evaporation and temperature should also be noted.

Response: Corrected. C_v is the deviation coefficient; Cs is the skewness coefficient. E0 and T respectively mean the potential evaporation and temperature.

31. Table 5, Table 6 What does the parameter of ηc represent? Please also elaborate the parameter of ηc in the text.

Response: The parameter of ηc and η_H respectively represent the contribution ratios of climate changes and human activities to streamflow.

32. Fig. 1. The legend for the Jinghe River and the Weihe River is same. As mentioned in the text, Jinghe River is the secondary tributary of the Yellow River, the largest tributary of the Weihe River in China. I suggest to label the Yellow River and Weihe River in the Fig. 1.

Response: Corrected.

33. Fig. 2 No scale mark.

Response：Corrected

34. Fig. 4 It seems that the temperature values during the period from 2000 to 2010 are missed.

Response：Corrected.

35. Fig. 5 The such-titles are mismatch with the sub-figures of (b) and (c). Please check it.

Response：Corrected.

Assessing the impact of climate variability and human activities on streamflow variation

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ABSTRACT

Water resources in river systems have been changing under the impact of both climate variability and human activities. Assessing the respective impact on decadal streamflow variation is important for water resource management. By using an elasticity-based method and calibrated TOPMODEL and VIC hydrological models, we quantitatively isolated the relative contributions that human activities and climate variability made to decadal streamflow changes in Jinghe basin, located in the northwest of China. This is an important watershed of Shaanxi Province that supplies drinking water for a population of over 6 million people. The results showed that the maximum value of the moisture index (E_0/P) was 1.91 and appeared in 1991-2000, and the decreased speed of streamflow was higher since 1990 compared with 1960-1990. The average annual streamflow from 1990 to 2010 was reduced by 26.96% compared with the multi-year average value (from 1960 to 2010). The estimates of the impacts of climate variability and human activities on streamflow decreases from the hydrological models were similar to those from the elasticity-based method. The maximum contribution value of human activities was 99% when averaged over the three methods, and was appeared in 1981–1990 due to the effects of soil and water conservation measures and irrigation water withdrawal. Climate variability made the greatest contribution to streamflow reduction in 1991–2000, the values of which was 40.4%. We emphasized various source of errors and

uncertainties that may occur in the hydrological model (parameter and structural uncertainty) and elasticity-based method (model parameter) in climate change impact studies.

Keywords: Streamflow variation, Human activities, Climate variability, VIC model, TOPMODEL, Climate elasticity model

1. Introduction

Catchment hydrology and water resources are driven by climate and strongly modulated by human activities. Climate variability affects catchment streamflow, chiefly through precipitation and the variability of potential evaporation (Scanlon et al., 2007; Chien et al., 2013; Ward et al., 2009; Chang et al., 2010). Human activities include land use/cover change, reservoir operations, and direct water extraction from surface-water and groundwater, all of which can alter river streamflow. It is important to separate and quantify the effects of climate variability and human activities so that they can be used for land use planning, water extraction and water resource management. With the increasing scarcity of water resources, hydrologists, decision makers and policy makers have paid considerable attention to how much of the observed change in annual streamflow can be attributed to climate variability and human activities (Zhang et al., 2008; Tomer and Schilling, 2009; Roderick and Farquhar, 2011; Destouni et al., 2013).

Catchment experiments are very useful to determine the influence of vegetation change on the water balance; however, they are often limited to small scales. A number of catchment afforestation and deforestation studies have been conducted. Most of the results indicated that catchment streamflow significantly decreased after afforestation

and increased after deforestation (Van Lill et al., 1980; Zhang et al., 2001; Tuteja et al., 2007). Two other main approaches, process-based and statistic based, were generally used. The process-based method uses hydrological models to quantify the contribution of climate variability to streamflow change by varying the meteorological inputs for fixed land use/cover conditions (Xu et al., 2013; Petchprayoon et al., 2010; Lin et al., 2010; Tesfa et al., 2014; Zhang et al., 2012). Statistical methods for identifying the contributions of climate and human impacts on runoff were also used, especially in regions where long-term climate and hydrological data were available (Hamed, 2008; Notebaert et al.2011; Renner et al. 2012; Roudier et al. 2014). Among the statistical methods, streamflow elasticity was commonly used to quantify the influence of changes in precipitation and potential evapotranspiration on streamflow (Sankarasubramanian et al., 2001; Chiew, 2006; Fu et al., 2007; Roderick and Farquhar, 2011). Streamflow elasticity can be obtained non-parametrically from observations or by employing a parametric model, such as the Budyko hypothesis or other models. The Budyko hypothesis was widely used, as it was an easy method with a limited requirement for climate data (Donohue et al. 2007; Liu et al., 2009; Wang et al., 2011, 2013).

Climate change and human activities have had tremendous impact on the water resources of China's highly urbanized regions. One such river basin is the Jinghe River, which is the secondary tributary of the Yellow River, the largest tributary of the Weihe River in China, with an area of 45,400 km^2 and an average annual natural streamflow of 12.3×10^8 m^3. This is an important watershed of Shaanxi Province that supplies drinking water for a population of over 6 million people. The area is an important

economic center of Shaanxi province in China, and the water shortage became a bottleneck for economic progress. Human activities, such as water withdrawal, soil and water conservation projects, have become extensive in the Jinghe River during the last several decades. Climate change studies in the Yellow River basin reported warming trends at a rate of 1.28℃/50 years, while the average precipitation dropped by approximately 8.8% over the second half of the 20th century (Yang et al, 2004). A combination of these effects reduced the streamflow (Gao et al. 2013; Chang et al, 2015). Few studies were devoted to use the methods of elasticity model together with hydrological model to quantitatively analyze the contributions of climate variability and human activities to streamflow variation in the Jinghe River basin.

The aims of this study were to: 1) present a generic framework that investigate the impact of climate variability and human activities on streamflow using the concept of streamflow elasticity and hydrological models, the TOPMODEL and VIC models, which are fundamentally different in regard to their representation of streamflow generation; and 2) compare these methods. The elasticity based method only provides results at a mean annual time scale, whereas the hydrological modeling results are at a monthly and daily scale, and they are aggregated to the mean annual time scale for comparison with those obtained from the statistical method.

The Jinghe River Basin (JRB) was chosen as the study area, which has presented a significantly decreasing trend of annual streamflow since 1990 (Chang et al, 2014; Du and Shi, 2012). This paper is organized as follows: Sect. 2 describes the study area and data sources; Sect.3 is devoted to introduce the methods used; Sect. 4 provides

hydrological modeling and the elasticity method results; Sect. 5 compares the results from the hydrological modeling with the elasticity-based method; and Sect. 6 discusses several conclusions generated from the present study.

2. Study area and data

The JRB (E106°14′ ~ 108°42′ , N34°46′ ~ 37°19′) is located in semiarid area in China and is approximately 455 km long, with a drainage area of 45400 km^2 (Fig. 1). The climate is temperate, with cool, dry winters and hot summers, and the mean annual temperature is in the 7.8-13.5 ℃ range across the basin. The mean annual precipitation is approximately 514 mm, 80% of which falls between June and October, and the mean annual potential evapotranspiration is 870 mm. The precipitation and streamflow both have strong inter-annual and intra-annual variabilities. The seasonal variation of streamflow is similar to that of precipitation. The streamflow between July and October is approximately 65% of the mean annual streamflow. Zhangjiashan station is the downstream hydrometric station on the main stream of the Jinghe River.

Human activities have become extensive in the JRB during the last several decades. Water withdrawal has increased rapidly due to the increase of the population, industry and agricultural water demand. Thick and highly erodible loess, unevenly distributed rainfall, and the relatively high intensity of rainstorms have led to high soil loss rates across the basin. To reduce soil loss, soil and water conservation measures have been undertaken since the 1970s, which have resulted in an increase in vegetation cover. Therefore, climate variability combined with human activities has contributed to the decrease of the streamflow in the JRB（Chang et al, 2014; Du and Shi, 2012）.

Fig. 1. Location of hydrological and meteorological stations along the Jinghe River

In this study, the catchment information data set, including the catchment boundary and runoff ratio, was from the Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China. The daily, monthly, and annual climate variables and observed streamflow were used. The daily meteorological data, including precipitation, air temperature, sunshine hours, relative humidity, and wind speed, of ten stations during 1960–2010 were collected from the China Meteorological Administration. The monthly and annual precipitation was then established from the collected data, and annual maximum, annual minimum, and multi-annual mean air temperature values were then calculated according to the daily data. The monthly potential evaporation was calculated according to the monthly wind speed, sunshine hours, relative humidity and air temperature using the Penman-Monteith method. The daily streamflow data of the Zhangjiashan hydrological station for the same period were gathered from the Shaanxi Hydrometric and Water Resource Bureau. The DEM data were obtained from the SRTM 30 m Digital Elevation Data. The soil data were extracted from the FAO two-layer 5-min 16-category global soil texture maps. Figure 1 also shows the location of the meteorological stations and hydrological station in the basin.

3. Methodology

3.1. Framework of Analysis

The historic streamflow series can be split into two subseries according to the streamflow break year, and human activities in the recorded years prior to the break year can be negligible. The recorded years prior to this break year were defined as the

baseline period, while the recorded years after this break year were defined as the changed period. The difference between the mean annual streamflow during the changed period (Q_2) and the mean annual streamflow during the baseline period (Q_1) represent the total change of the streamflow (ΔQ) after the break year. The ΔQ can be regarded as a function of climatic variables and the integrated effects of topography, soil, land use/land cover and human activities, such as water withdrawing. Under the assumption that the topography and soil of the study area did not vary during the study period, ΔQ was referred to as a combination of climate variability and human activities and can be estimated as the formulation:

$$\Delta Q = Q_2 - Q_1 \quad (1)$$

where ΔQ is the total change in the mean annual streamflow and Q_1 and Q_2 are the average annual streamflows before and after an abrupt change, respectively.

The total change in the mean annual streamflow can be estimated as:

$$\Delta Q = \Delta Q_C + \Delta Q_H \quad (2)$$

where ΔQ_C and ΔQ_H are the changes in the mean annual streamflow due to climate and human activities, respectively.

3.2 **Climate Elasticity Model for ΔQc**

The concept of streamflow elasticity was first introduced by Schaake (1990) to evaluate the sensitivity of streamflow to climate change. It represents the proportional change in streamflow divided by the proportional change in a climatic variable (X), such as precipitation or potential evapotranspiration, and is expressed as:

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\partial Q/Q}{\partial X/X} \quad (3)$$

Thus, precipitation elasticity and evapotranspiration elasticity of streamflow were

159 defined by Schaake (1990) as:

160 $$\varepsilon_P(P,Q) = \frac{dQ/Q}{dP/P} = \frac{dQ}{dP}\frac{P}{Q} \quad (4)$$

161 $$\varepsilon_{E_0}(E_0,Q) = \frac{dQ/Q}{dE_0/E_0} = \frac{dQ}{dE_0}\frac{E_0}{Q} \quad (5)$$

162 where P, E_0 and Q are precipitation, potential evapotranspiration and streamflow,
163 respectively. ε_P and ε_{E_0} are the elasticity of streamflow with respect to P and E_0,
164 respectively. Changes in these factors could lead to streamflow variation, and the
165 relationship can be estimated as (Milly and Dunne, 2002):

166 $$\Delta Q_C = \left(\varepsilon_P \, \Delta P/P + \varepsilon_{E_0} \, \Delta E_0/E_0\right)Q \quad (6)$$

167 where ΔP and ΔE_0 are the changes in precipitation and potential evapotranspiration,
168 respectively, and $\varepsilon_P + \varepsilon_{E_0} = 1$. To estimate ΔQ_C using Eq. (6), the estimate of the
169 precipitation elasticity of streamflow ε_P is needed. In this paper, the Budyko
170 hypothesis was used to estimate ε_P.

171 The Budyko hypothesis (Yang et al., 2008; Teng et al., 2012; Wang et al., 2015)
172 produces a simplified, but powerful, coupled water-energy balance method. It is a
173 holistic approach that assumes that water balance is controlled by water availability and
174 atmospheric demand. The water availability can be approximated by precipitation. The
175 atmospheric demand represents the maximum possible evapotranspiration and is often
176 equated with potential evapotranspiration. The role of the landscape properties on the
177 mean annual water balance is mainly implicit and is deemed to be subservient to the
178 dominant role of climate. In some formulations of the Budyko formulation, the role of
179 the landscape is represented by a separate, lumped parameter (Yu et al., 2014; Donohue
180 et al., 2007), which is nevertheless estimated empirically. According to the long-term

181 water balance equation ($Q = P - E_a$) and the Budyko hypothesis, the actual
182 evapotranspiration (E_a) is a function of the aridity index ($\Phi = E_0/P$) and the precipitation
183 and potential evapotranspiration elasticity of streamflow can be expressed as (Arora,
184 2002; Dooge et al., 1999):

185 $$\varepsilon_P = 1 + \emptyset F'(\emptyset)/(1 - F(\emptyset)) \quad \text{and} \quad \varepsilon_P + \varepsilon_{E_0} = 1 \tag{7}$$

186 A couple of mathematical functions were proposed to represent the Budyko
187 hypothesis (e.g., Fu, 1996; Milly, 1993). We used the Budyko formulation of Fu (1981)
188 who combined a dimensional analysis with mathematical reasoning and developed
189 analytical solutions for the mean annual actual evapotranspiration:

190 $$F(\emptyset) = 1 + \emptyset - (1 + \emptyset^w)^{1/w} \tag{8}$$

191 where F () is a function proposed by the Budyko, which not only satisfies the
192 boundary conditions under the land surface evapotranspiration but also remains
193 independent from the balance equation of hydrothermal coupling (the water balance
194 and energy balance). w is a model parameter with range (1,∞), which is related to
195 vegetation type, soil hydraulic property, and topography (Fu, 1996). w was set to
196 2.0, according to Li et al. (2013).

197 **3.3 Modeling-Based Approach for ΔQ_C or ΔQ_H**

198 Hydrological models can also be used to assess the impact of climate change and
199 human activities on streamflow. A hydrological model was calibrated and validated to
200 estimate ΔQ_C and ΔQ_H by using the data from the baseline period. The model was run
201 using climate data (e.g., precipitation and temperature) during the changed period with
202 human activities (i.e., land use and management) and during the baseline period. ΔQ_C
203 was estimated as the difference between the mean annual average of simulated

streamflow during the changed period and the mean annual average of simulated streamflow during the baseline period. ΔQ_H was estimated as the difference between the mean annual average of the simulated streamflow during the changed period and the mean annual average of the observed streamflow during the changed period.

In this study, two hydrological models, the TOPMODEL and VIC model, were used to investigate the effects of climate variability and human activities on streamflow. TOPMODEL (Beven and Kirkby, 1979) is a semi-distributed variable contributing area hydrological model. It is based on simple physical reasoning and assumes that there is a steady transfer of water in the saturated zone along hillslopes, with a water table nearly parallel to the ground surface. It considers two stream flow sources: (shallow) groundwater and saturation overland flow. The model assumes an exponential decay of soil transmissivity with increasing water table depth, and it considers two main parameters for the dynamics of the saturated store: the recession parameter m [L] and the average soil transmissivity at saturation T [LT^{-1}]. The classical form for the topographic index that follows from the exponential assumption, $\lambda_i = \ln(a/\tan b)$ was used, where a is the drained area per unit length of the contour curve and b is the topographic gradient. All of the points in the catchment with the same topographic index were predicted as having the same deficit, i.e., they were considered to be hydrologically similar. The original TOPMODEL had four parameters: the maximum allowable root storage deficit (SR_{max}), the transmissivity of the soil in the saturated state (T), the maximum moisture max deficit (S_{zm}), and the recharge delay parameter (T_d). Since the early 1990s, TOPMODEL has widely been applied to watersheds all over the

226 world because it can provide spatially distributed hydrological information with
227 available input requirements (e.g., Digital Elevation Model (DEM) data) (Seibert et al.,
228 1997, Chen and Wu, 2012; Furusho et al., 2013). Some studies also applied
229 TOPMODEL in semi-arid area basins, such as the Yellow River in China, and the
230 results showed that this model was applicable over a wide range of environments
231 (Xiong et al., 2004; Boston et al., 2004; Gumindoga et al., 2015).

232 The VIC model is a large-scale hydrological model that was originally developed
233 at the University of Washington (Liang et al., 1994; Grimson et al, 2013; Gao et al.,
234 2011). The hydrological processes of the model include the interaction of the
235 atmosphere with underlying vegetation and soils, where dynamic water and energy
236 fluxes are considered. One distinguishing characteristic of the VIC model is that it
237 represents the sub-grid spatial heterogeneity of precipitation with the sub-grid spatial
238 variability of soil infiltration capacity. A variable infiltration curve is used to represent
239 the sub-grid variability of the soil infiltration capability under different land cover and
240 soil types. Three types of potential evaporation are considered in the model: potential
241 evaporation from the canopy layer of each vegetation class, transpiration from each of
242 the vegetation classes, and bare soil potential evaporation. We used six parameters in
243 the calibration of the VIC model. These included three baseflow parameters: Dm, Ws,
244 and Ds; the variable soil moisture capacity curve parameter: *b*; and two parameters, d2
245 and d3, that controlled the thickness of the second and third soil layer, respectively. The
246 VIC model was successfully applied to assess the impact of climate change on
247 hydrology and water resources in China (Wang et al. 2010; Bao et al. 2012; Su and Xie,

2003; Liu et al. 2013).

We obtained the break points of precipitation and streamflow series in the JRB by means of a sequential cluster analysis method, and the break points appeared in 1968 and 1970 respectively (Fig. 2), so we used 1960-1970 as the baseline period for this study. The TOPMODEL and VIC model were calibrated using the historical data from 1960 to 1966 and validated against the observation during the period of 1967 to 1970. During the calibration, adjustments were made to minimize the sum of squares of the difference between the modeled and recorded monthly streamflow. Nash–Sutcliffe efficiency coefficients (NSE) and relative Water Balance Error percentage (WBE) were used for the model assessment using the observed data and model estimates.

$$NSE = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N}(Q_{o,i}-Q_{s,i})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{N}(Q_{o,i}-\overline{Q_o})^2} \quad (9)$$

$$WEB = \left|\frac{100*(\sum_{i=1}^{N}Q_{s,i}-\sum_{i=1}^{N}Q_{o,i})}{\sum_{i=1}^{N}Q_{o,i}}\right| \quad (10)$$

Where $Q_{o,i}$ is the observed streamflow of period i, $Q_{s,i}$ is the simulated streamflow of period i, and $\overline{Q_o}$ is the mean of observed streamflow.

Fig. 2. The abrupt change points of precipitation and streamflow in the JRB with Sequential cluster.

4. Results

4.1 The analysis of streamflow, precipitation, potential evaporation and temperature

The regional average precipitation, potential evaporation and temperature in the JRB during 1960-2010 were calculated using the Thiessen polygon method of ArcGIS 9.3, according to the corresponding data of ten hydrometeorology stations.

The annual observed precipitation in the JRB and streamflow at Zhangjiashan station both showed a statistically decreasing trend (Fig. 3), while the streamflow had

a larger decrease. The values of the regression slope were -1.44 and -0.58. The multi-year average streamflow (from 1960 to 2010) was 37.03 mm, and the average annual streamflow was 43.47 mm from 1960 to 1990, which meant that the streamflow from 1960 to 1990 increased by 17.39% compared with the multi-year average streamflow. The average annual streamflow was 27.05 mm during 1991-2010 and was reduced by 26.96% compared with the multi-year average value; therefore, the speed of the streamflow decrease was higher since 1990. The three-year moving curve showed that precipitation and streamflow fluctuation was similar, which indicated that precipitation was the main source of streamflow. The statistical results of precipitation, streamflow and the runoff coefficient in JRB are listed in Table 1. The maximums of precipitation and streamflow appeared at the same time in 1964; however, the minimum of precipitation and streamflow occurred in different years (1997 and 2009), which resulted from water withdrawal and other reasons, such as changes in groundwater. The precipitation and streamflow during the flood season (from July to October) accounted for 64.21% and 66.80%, respectively, and the proportion of the dry period (from November to March of next year) was 7.46% and 18.22%, respectively. The proportion of precipitation that became runoff was low, with a mean annual runoff ratio of 0.05, but increased during the wet years. The runoff ratios during the wet year and wet season were 0.08 and 0.06, respectively.

The result of Mann–Kendall's test showed the same decreasing trend for the annual precipitation and streamflow in JRB from 1960 to 2010. The *Z* value of streamflow and precipitation was -4.26 (confidence level was 99%) and -1.39

293 (confidence level was 90%), respectively, which meant that the decreasing trend for
294 streamflow was significant, but was insignificant for precipitation at a = 0.05 level.

295 **Fig. 3.** Changes of the annual streamflow and precipitation of the JRB.
296
297 **Table1** Characteristics of the inter-annual streamflow and precipitation of the JRB.

298 Table 2 shows the monthly and seasonal potential evaporation and temperature in
299 the JRB, which indicated that the potential evaporation (122 mm) and temperature
300 (20.7 ℃) in summer were much higher than the other three seasons, and the maximum
301 values for the potential evaporation and temperature appeared in June and July,
302 respectively. The inter-annual variation and characteristic values of the potential
303 evaporation and temperature are shown in Fig. 4 and Table 3. The mean annual potential
304 evaporation in the 1980s (822 mm) decreased compared with the values from the 1960s
305 (861 mm) and started to increase slowly in the 1990s (973 mm). The temperature
306 showed a slight upward trend in the 1970s and 1980s and had a sharp upward trend in
307 the 1990s era. The *Z* values of potential evaporation and temperature for Mann–
308 Kendall's test were 0.4 and 4.12, respectively, which meant that the potential
309 evaporation presented an insignificant increasing trend, but the temperature had a
310 significant increasing trend.

311 **Table 2** The average monthly potential evaporation and temperature values of the JRB.
312
313 **Table 3** Statistical values of the potential evaporation and temperature of the JRB.
314
315 **Fig. 4.** Changes of the annual potential evaporation and temperature of the JRB.
316
317 **4.2 Climate Elasticity Model Results**

318 To assess the impact of climate variability on streamflow, the climate elasticity of
319 streamflow was calculated using Eqs. (3) – (8) based on the annual precipitation and

annual potential evapotranspiration of the period from 1971 to 2010. Table 4 summarizes the annual precipitation (P), potential evapotranspiration (E_0), precipitation elasticity (ε_P), evapotranspiration elasticity (ε_{E0}) of streamflow for different periods, and percentage change in streamflow results for different periods when using the elasticity-based approaches. The variation of ε_P was between 1.45 and 1.52, while the variation of ε_{E0} was between -0.45 and -0.52. As shown in Table 4, for the period of 1971 to 2010, the values of $\varepsilon_P$and ε_{E0} obtained were 1.48 and –0.48, respectively. The results indicated that a 10% decrease in precipitation would result in a 14.8% drop in streamflow, while a 10% decrease in potential evapotranspiration would induce a 4.8% increase of streamflow. According to Eq. (3), with the calculated ε_P and ε_{E0}, it was estimated that the 60.1 mm decrease in precipitation in 1971–2010 might have decreased the streamflow by 40.9 mm; meanwhile, the 7.3 mm increase in the potential evapotranspiration may have caused a 5.1 mm decrease in streamflow.

The reductions in streamflow from 1971 to 2010 due to climate variability ranged between 7.5% and 29.9%, with a median of 19.3%, for the JRB when using the Budyko framework method. The maximum and minimum values of the moisture index (E_0/ P, Willmott, C.J. and Feddema, J.J., 1992) were 1.91 and 1.53, respectively, and appeared in 1991-2000 and 1981-1990, respectively. Compared with the 1960–1970 baseline period, the reductions in ΔQ for 1991–2000 and 1981-1990 were 5.7×10^8 m^3 and 4.0×10^8 m^3, respectively, with climate variability making the greatest and smallest contributions (i.e., 29.9% and 7.5%, see Table 4).

Table 4 The impact of climate variability and human activities on the streamflow with the

343 climate elasticity model.
344
345 **4.3 Hydrological model calibration and validation**
346 During the hydrological model simulation, the digital elevation quadrangles at a
347 30-m resolution in study area were used (Fig. 5). In TOPMODEL, several sub-basins
348 were delineated according to the flow accumulation by means of ArcGIS, and the flow
349 direction, flow accumulation were extracted in ArcGIS to calculate the topographic
350 index-area ratio of sub-basin. The monthly precipitation, potential evapotranspiration
351 and observed streamflow acted as the input data. Figure 6 shows the simulated and
352 recorded streamflow for the calibration and validation periods. A calibrated VIC model
353 was also employed to separate the hydrological impacts of land use change and climate
354 change. The VIC model was used for the streamflow simulation at a 0.5 °spatial and
355 daily temporal resolution in the JRB (Fig. 5). Figure 6 shows the simulated and
356 observed streamflows for the calibration and validation periods, with outputs computed
357 on a monthly basis.
358 **Fig. 5.** (a) Elevation maps of the study area at a 30-m resolution. (b) Grid of the VIC model. (c)
359 Sub-basin of TOPMODEL.
360
361 **Fig. 6.** The simulated and observed streamflow for TOPMODEL and the VIC model.
362 (a) Calibration period. (b) Validation period.
363 In the scatter plots in Fig. 7, the observed monthly streamflow was plotted along
364 the *x* axis, and the model simulated streamflows (calibration and validation) were
365 plotted along the *y* axis. The scatter plots in Fig. 7 showed that both the hydrological
366 models performed reasonably well in the model calibration with high NSE values and
367 low WBE values. The correlation of the simulated streamflow and measured
368 streamflow (R) was higher during the calibration period compared with the validation

period. The observed and simulated streamflow over the non-calibration period were compared to determine the suitability of the model for this study. The NSE, WBE and *R* of TOPMODEL are 0.79, 2.1% and 0.987 in the calibration period, and are respectively 0.78, 9.2% and 0.944 in the validation period. The NSE, WBE and *R* of VIC model are 0.77, 3.5% and 0.944 in the calibration period, and are respectively 0.83, 4.7% and 0.940 in the validation period. The NSE, WBE and R values during the validation period (see Fig. 7) suggested that both the rainfall–runoff models and the calibration method used in this study were robust for the calibrated model to be used over an independent simulation period adequately. Additionally, the results justified the suitability of the models applied for assessing the change in streamflow due to climate variability and human activities.

Fig. 7. Comparison of the observed and modeled monthly streamflows for the calibration and validation periods.

4.4 Hydrological model simulation results

The calibrated model parameters for both the models from the baseline periods of 1960 to 1970 were used with the meteorological time series to simulate the streamflow for the changed period of 1971 to 2010 and to investigate the effects of climate variability and human activities. The scatter plots in Fig. 8 and Fig. 9 show the comparison of the simulated and observed monthly and annual streamflow time series for the JRB for the entire modeling period (1971–2010) for TOPMODEL and the VIC model, respectively.

The model simulation results showed that streamflow had a strong response to the environmental change after 1970. In the scatter plots in Fig. 8, the simulated monthly

392 streamflow values are mostly above the 1:1 line, indicating that the simulated
393 streamflow was much higher than the observed streamflow for most of the months. The
394 number of the years that the simulated streamflow was higher than the observed
395 streamflow was 26 from 1970 to 2010 for TOPMODEL, and the number was 25 for
396 VIC model. Additionally, most of the years appeared before 1990 or after 2005 for both
397 of the models, and in the rest of the years the simulated streamflow was similar or lower
398 to the observed value. The effect of climate variability was eliminated from the
399 simulations for the changed periods by using the actual observed climate to drive the
400 calibrated models. The difference in the observed and simulated streamflows during the
401 changed period was due to the difference in land cover and other human activities. The
402 results indicated that human activities caused significant reductions in streamflow, and
403 these results were consistent with other studies (Chang et al., 2014; Tang et al., 2013;
404 Zhan et al., 2014).

405 **Fig. 8.** Comparison of the observed and modeled monthly streamflow in 1971-2010.
406 (a)TOPMODEL. (b) VIC model.
407

408 **Fig. 9.** Time series of the observed and modeled annual streamflow for the entire modeling period.

409 ## 4.5 Influence of human activities and climate variability.

410 To separate and quantify the effects of human activities on streamflow after 1970,
411 the simulated streamflows for the two models were compared against the observed
412 values during the baseline and changed periods (methodology details in Sect. 3.1). The
413 differences in the observed streamflow values during the baseline and changed periods
414 were caused by the differences in climatic conditions and human activities. Tables 5
415 and 6 summarize the mean annual statistics of the observed and simulated streamflow

for the different periods of the 1970s, 1980s 1990s and 2000s. The third column provides the values for ΔQ, which were the differences between the observed streamflow (Q_B) during the changed periods and the baseline. The fourth column shows the simulated streamflow (Q_S) for the changed periods when using climate and calibrated parameter values from the baseline period. ΔQ_H was the difference between Q_B and Q_S for the changed periods, and ΔQ_C was the difference between Q_S for the changed period and Q_B of the baseline. η_C and η_H were the contribution ratios of climate change and human activities to streamflow, respectively.

Table 5 The impact of climate variability and human activities on the streamflow with TOPMODEL.

Table 6 The impact of climate variability and human activities on the streamflow with the VIC model.

The results showed that the average annual streamflow for 1971-2010 (12.3×10^8 m^3) was less than that of the baseline period (18.3×10^8 m^3), which meant that the recorded streamflow in the JRB markedly decreased over the past few decades. The total reduction ΔQ in streamflow for the changed period of 1971 to 2010 (compared to the baseline period) due to human activities and climate variability for the JRB were 4.6×10^8 m^3 and 1.4×10^8 m^3 for the TOPMODEL, which was approximately 76.7% and 23.3% of the total reduction, respectively. The corresponding reductions were 4.7×10^8 m^3 (78.3%) and 1.3×10^8 m^3 (21.7%) for the VIC model.

For the different periods of 1970s, 1980s, 1990s and 2000s, the reductions in streamflow due to human activities were 5.6×10^8 m^3 (81.2% of the total change), 3.8×10^8 m^3 (95% of the total change), 3.0×10^8 m^3 (52.6% of the total change) and 6.1×10^8 m^3 (82.4% of the total change) for TOPMODEL model, respectively. For the VIC

model, the reductions in streamflow due to human activities for the 1970s, 1980s, 1990s and 2000s were and 5.7×10^8 m^3 (82.6% of the total change), 4.5×10^8 m^3 (112.5% of the total change), 3.2×10^8 m^3 (56.1% of the total change) and 5.8×10^8 m^3 (78.4% of the total change), respectively. Compared to the baseline period of 1960 to 1970, streamflow greatly decreased during 2001–2010. The change impacts (i.e., ΔQ_H and ΔQ_C) in 2001–2010 were approximately 77.4% (ΔQ_H) and 22.6% (ΔQ_C) of the total reduction when averaged over the two methods.

5. Discussion

5.1 Results of comparing the three methods

We used elasticity-based analyses, TOPMODEL and the VIC model, to isolate the hydrological impact of human activities from that of climate variability. The climate elasticity method is relatively simple and can easily be transplanted to other areas, and it provides a general streamflow change with less data and parameters (Ma et al. (2010)). On the contrary, the hydrological modeling method more precisely distinguishes the streamflow change, such as the monthly change or daily change. In this paper, the three methods were implemented independently at different time scales (climate elasticity method based on the yearly scale, TOPMODEL based on the monthly scale and VIC model hydrological simulation based on the daily scale (Peng D. Z., and Xu, Z. X. 2010)). For the whole JRB, the contribution ratios of climate variability in 1971-2010 were 23.3%, 21.7% and 19.3% from TOPMODEL, the VIC hydrological modeling method and the elasticity method, respectively, and the mean contribution ratio was 21.4%. The most significant climate variability impacts were 2.7×10^8 m^3 (47.4%), 2.5×10^8 m^3 (43.9%) and 1.7×10^8 m^3 (29.9%) for TOMODEL, the VIC model and the

463 elasticity based model, respectively, appearing in the 1990s. The most significant
464 human activities impacts were 3.8×10^8 m^3 (95%), 4.5×108 m^3 (112.5%) and 3.7×10^8
465 m^3 (92.4%) for TOMODEL, the VIC model and the elasticity based model, respectively,
466 appearing in the 1980s. The analysis showed that the results from the two hydrological
467 models were similar to those from the commonly used elasticity-based approach.
468 Additionally, the results of the three methods showed that the significant climate
469 variability impacts appeared in the 1990s, and the significant human activities impacts
470 appeared in the 1980s. The precipitation and temperature are the dominant factors of
471 climate changes, and it is shown that the maximum decrease of precipitation appeared
472 in the 1990s compared with baseline period (1960s), and the minimum decrease was in
473 the 1980s (table 7). The temperature showed a significant increase in the 1990s, but an
474 insignificant increase in the 1980s. The changes of precipitation and temperature for
475 different decades verified that the significant climate variability impacts appeared in
476 the 1990s. We concluded that the three methods were in good agreement in terms of
477 the dominant contributor, i.e., human activities played a more important role in the
478 streamflow decrease than the change in climate in the JRB. The main result of this
479 research agreed with the findings of other studies in Northwest China. Tang et al. (2013)
480 used the climate elasticity method and the Soil and Water Assessment Tool (SWAT)
481 model to evaluate the impact of climate variability on streamflow in the Yellow River
482 basin, This two methods gave consistent results. Zhan et al. (2014) developed an
483 improved climate elasticity method based on the original climate elasticity method and
484 conducted a quantitative assessment of the impact of climate change and human

activities on the streamflow decrease in the Wei River basin. The results from the improved climate elasticity method yielded a climatic contribution to the streamflow decrease of 22-29% and a human contribution of 71-78%.

Table 7 Changes of the inter-annual precipitation and temperature of the JRB.

There are still differences in terms of the magnitude of each attributor. Compared to the results of the hydrological model, TOPMODEL and VIC model, the streamflow variation caused by climate variability estimated from the elasticity-based methods was smaller and that caused by human activities was larger, which agreed with the results of Li et al. (2012) and Sun et al. (2014). Except for the annual precipitation change, which was the most important factor in the streamflow change, the inter-annual and intra-annual precipitation variability, as second order climate effects, could lead to a significant change in streamflow. However, these second order climate effects cannot be taken into account in the elasticity-based methods, while they can be considered in the dynamic hydrological modeling method, which may partially explain the difference in the results (Potter and Chiew, 2011).

5.2. Errors and uncertainties with each approach

The elasticity-based assessment of environmental change on streamflow has more advantages than the hydrological modeling approach because it does not require detailed spatial input data. In this paper, the elasticity coefficient (i.e., the sensitivity coefficient of streamflow to climatic variable changes) was estimated. While it was commonly suggested that catchment properties were spatially and temporally varied and were influential on the streamflow of the watershed (Roderick and Farquhar, 2011; Donohue et al., 2011), the errors from both the model structure (Budyko equations) and

508 the model parameter in Fu's model (w), which we assumed to be temporally consistent,
509 caused the elasticity-based analysis to not be error–free.

510 For the hydrological model of TOPMODEL and the VIC model, due to the errors of
511 the model structure, input time series, and initial and boundary conditions, the
512 predictions of physically based distributed models commonly contained a certain
513 degree of uncertainty. For example, the higher resolution of the DEM (digital elevation
514 model), the smaller input time series scale and the optimal model parameters would
515 obtain better simulated results.

516 **5.3 The cause for streamflow change**

517 The results indicated that human activities were the dominant factors (approximately
518 80%) for the streamflow decrease in 1971–2010 in the study area. There were several
519 types of human activities that influenced streamflow, including water conservancy
520 projects, large hydraulic projects, and water withdrawal for industry and agricultural
521 demand. The human-induced reduction in streamflow in the JRB was primarily caused
522 by soil and water conservation measures and water withdrawal (Shi, 2013; Zhao, 2013).
523 From Table 8, it can be observed that the large-scale soil conservation area expanded
524 with time to prevent soil and water loss since the 1970s. As shown in Table 8, the
525 amount of afforestation and level terrace land steadily increased since 1970 and that the
526 amount of grass-planting land markedly increased since 1990. As of the 2000s, newly
527 increased soil and water conservation areas in the basin were composed of 2907 km^2 of
528 terrace land, 4773 km^2 of afforestation land, 1146 km^2 of grassland and 52 km^2 of
529 dammed land. These soil conservation practices intercept precipitation, change local

characteristics, improve the infiltration rate of water flow, slow down or retain the streamflow, and consequently delay or even reduce streamflow. Additionally, during the past few decades, there were dramatic increases in the population and the irrigated area in the study area, which could have resulted in increased water withdrawal from the river. The evaluation of the individual effects on the hydrological regime still poses a challenge for hydrologists.

Table 8 Cumulative area of soil and water conservation in JRB at the end of different years (Unit:km^2).

6. Conclusion

This paper investigated the impact of human activities and climate variability on streamflow using observed data and three methods (an elasticity-based method, a calibrated TOPMODEL and VIC model) for the JRB in China.

(1) The variability of streamflow, precipitation, potential evaporation and temperature in the JRB was analyzed. The annual precipitation and streamflow both showed a statistically decreasing trend, while the streamflow had a larger decrease, and the decrease in speed was higher since 1990. The potential evaporation presented an insignificant increasing trend; however, the temperature had a significant increasing trend.

(2) The precipitation elasticity (ε_P) and evapotranspiration elasticity (ε_{E0}) of streamflow for different periods were calculated using the Budyko formulation of Fu. The results indicated that a 10% decrease in precipitation would result in a 14.8% drop in streamflow, while a 10% decrease in potential evapotranspiration would

554 induce a 4.8% increase of streamflow.

555 (3) Compared to the baseline period of 1960 to 1970, streamflow in the JRB
556 greatly decreased during 2001–2010. Climate variability and human activities impacts
557 from the hydrological models were similar to those from the elasticity-based method.

558 (4) The maximum contribution value of human activities appeared in 1981-1990
559 due to the effects of soil and water conservation measures and water withdrawal for
560 industry and agricultural water demand, whereas climate variability made the greatest
561 contributions to the streamflow reduction in 1991–2000. The contribution ratios of
562 human activities and climate variability were 99% and 40.4% when averaged over the
563 three methods.

564

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Table 1 Characteristics of the inter-annual streamflow and precipitation of the JRB.

Feature	Mean (mm)	Maximum		Minimum		Extremes ratio	Variation coefficient C_v	Wet year (mm)	Flood period (%)	Dry period (%)
		time	(mm)	time	(mm)					
Precipitation	514	1964	794	1997	343	2.31	0.20	613.11	64.21	7.46
Streamflow	29.51	1964	85.46	2009	7.09	12.05	0.48	66.80	66.8	18.22
Runoff coefficient	0.05	1964	0.12	2009	0.04	3.34	0.28	0.08	—	—
Flood runoff coefficient	0.06	1964	0.12	2007	0.03	3.86	0.33	—	—	—

Table 2 The average monthly estimated potential evaporation and temperature value of the JRB from 1960 to 2010.

Month	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2
E_0 (mm)	61	90	118	131	126	108	70	49	32	24	26	34
Mean（mm）		90 (Spring)			122(Summer)			50(Autumn)			28(Winter)	
T (℃)	4.1	10.7	15.8	20	21.8	20.3	15.2	9.2	2.4	-3.3	-4.7	-1.7
Mean（℃）		10.2			20.7			8.9			-3.3	

Note: E_0 was the potential evaporation; T was the temperature.

Table 3 Statistical values of the potential evaporation and temperature of the JRB from 1960 to 2010.

Feature	Mean	C_v	C_s	Maximum		Minimum	
				time	Max	time	Min
E_0 (mm)	870	0.08	0.53	2004	1092	1964	713
T (℃)	9.1	0.07	0.09	1998	10.2	1967	7.6

Note: the Mean was the multi-year average value; C_v was the deviation coefficient; C_s was the skewness coefficient;

Table 4 The impact of climate variability and human activities on streamflow with the climate elasticity model.

Period	E_0 (mm)	P (mm)	Q (10^8 m^3)	aridity index	ΔE_0 (mm)	ΔP (mm)	ΔQ (10^8 m^3)	ε_P	ε_{E0}	ΔQ_P (mm)	ΔQ_{E0} (mm)	ΔQ_C (mm)	Human activities		Climate variation	
													ΔQ_H（10^8 m^3）	η_H（%）	ΔQ_C（10^8 m^3）	η_C（%）
1960-1970	846.5	561.2	18.3	1.54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1971-1980	894	500.1	11.4	1.79	29.5	-61.1	-6.9	1.46	-046	-40.6	-3.2	-43.9	-5.8	83.6	-1.1	16
1981-1990	817.2	535.5	14.3	1.53	-47.3	-25.6	-4	1.49	-0.49	-18	6.3	-11.8	-3.7	92.4	-0.3	7.5
1991-2000	881.9	462.4	12.6	1.91	17.5	-98.8	-5.7	1.45	-0.45	-64.2	-1.8	-66	-4	70.1	-1.7	29.9
2001-2010	893.9	506.5	10.9	1.76	29.4	-54.6	-7.4	1.52	-0.52	-36.5	-3.3	-39.8	-6.4	86.1	-1	13.5
1971-2010	871.8	501.1	12.3	1.74	7.3	-60.1	-6	1.48	-0.48	-40.9	5.1	-35.8	-4.8	80.7	-1.2	19.3

Table 5 The impact of climate variability and human activities on streamflow with TOPMODEL.

Period	Annual mean streamflow			Human activities		Climate variation	
	Q_B (10^8 m^3)	ΔQ (10^8 m^3)	Q_S (10^8 m^3)	ΔQ_H (10^8 m^3)	η_H (%)	ΔQ_C (10^8 m^3)	η_C (%)
1960-1970	18.3						
1971-1980	11.4	-6.9	17.0	-5.6	81.2	-1.3	18.8
1981-1990	14.3	-4.0	18.1	-3.8	95	-0.2	5
1991-2000	12.6	-5.7	15.6	-3.0	52.6	-2.7	47.4
2001-2010	10.9	-7.4	17.0	-6.1	82.4	-1.3	17.6
1971-2010	12.3	-6.0	16.9	-4.6	76.7	-1.4	23.3

Table 6 The impact of climate variability and human activities on streamflow with the VIC model.

Period	Annual mean streamflow			Human activities		Climate variation	
	Q_B (10^8 m^3)	ΔQ (10^8 m^3)	Q_S (10^8 m^3)	ΔQ_H (10^8 m^3)	η_H (%)	ΔQ_C (10^8 m^3)	η_C (%)
1960-1970	18.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
1971-1980	11.4	-6.9	17.1	-5.7	82.6	-1.2	17.4
1981-1990	14.3	-4.0	18.8	-4.5	112.5	0.5	-12.5
1991-2000	12.6	-5.7	15.8	-3.2	56.1	-2.5	43.9
2001-2010	10.9	-7.4	16.7	-5.8	78.4	-1.6	21.6
1971-2010	12.3	-6.0	17.0	-4.7	78.3	-1.3	21.7

Table 7 Changes of the inter-annual precipitation and temperature of the JRB.

Time	Precipitation (mm)	Temperature (℃)	ΔP (mm)	ΔT (℃)
1960s	561.2	8.6	—	—
1970s	500.1	8.8	-61.1	0.2
1980s	535.5	8.8	-25.6	0.2
1990s	462.4	9.4	-98.8	0.8
2000s	506.5	9.8	-54.6	1.2

Note: ΔP and ΔT are the changes in precipitation and temperature, respectively

Table 8 Cumulative area of soil and water conservation in the JRB at the end of different years

（Unit:km^2）

Time	Level terrace	Afforestation	Grass-planting	Check dam	Total
1960s	50	184	11	4	249
1970s	330	666	90	10	1096
1980s	729	1520	169	18	2436
1990s	2356	4135	1023	49	7563
2000s	2907	4773	1146	52	8878

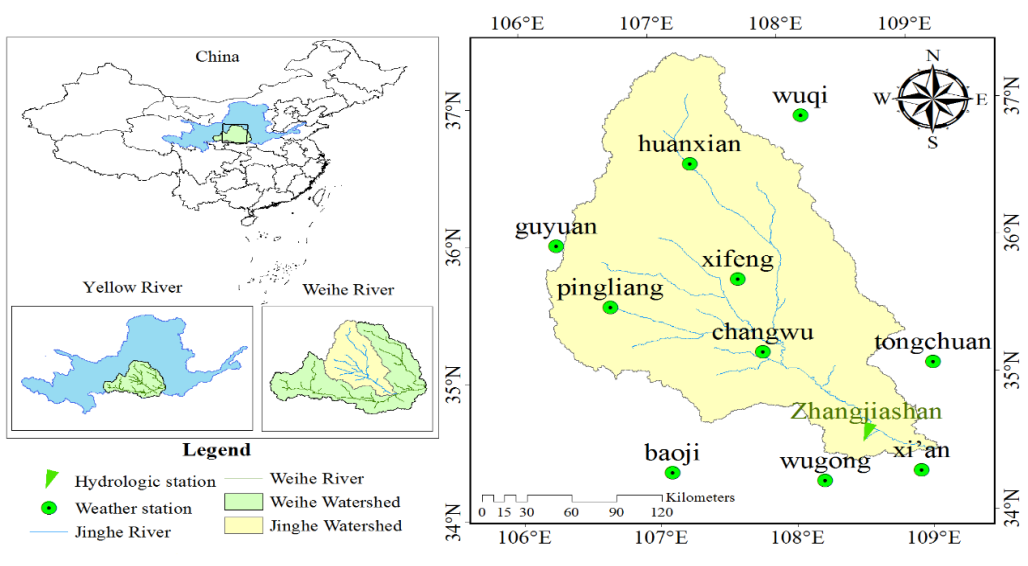


Figure 1. Location of hydrological and meteorological stations along the Jinghe River.

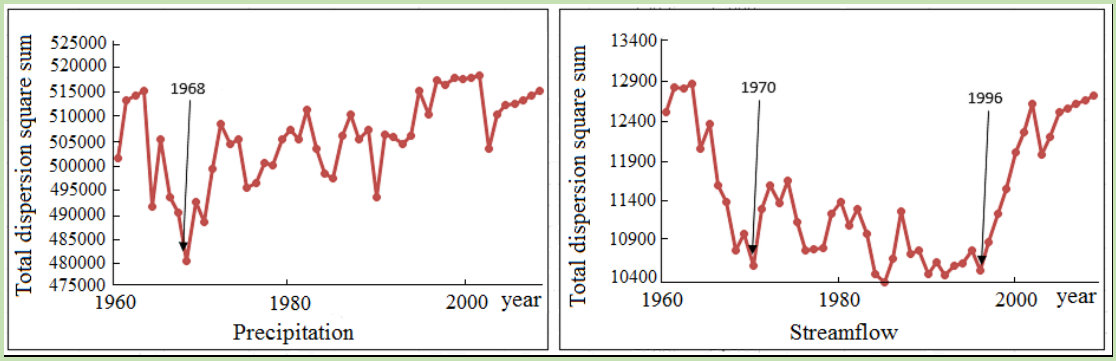


Figure 2. The abrupt change points of precipitation and streamflow in the JRB with Sequential cluster.

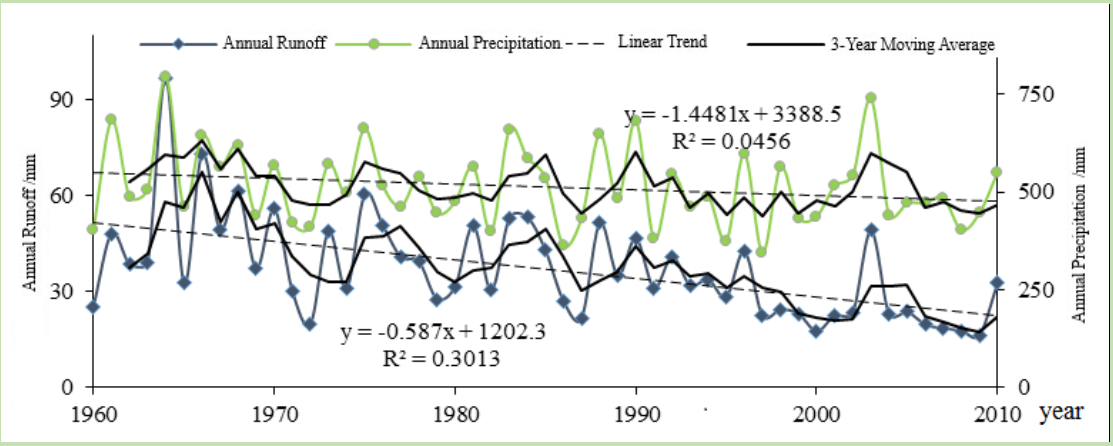


Figure 3. Changes of the annual streamflow and precipitation of the JRB.

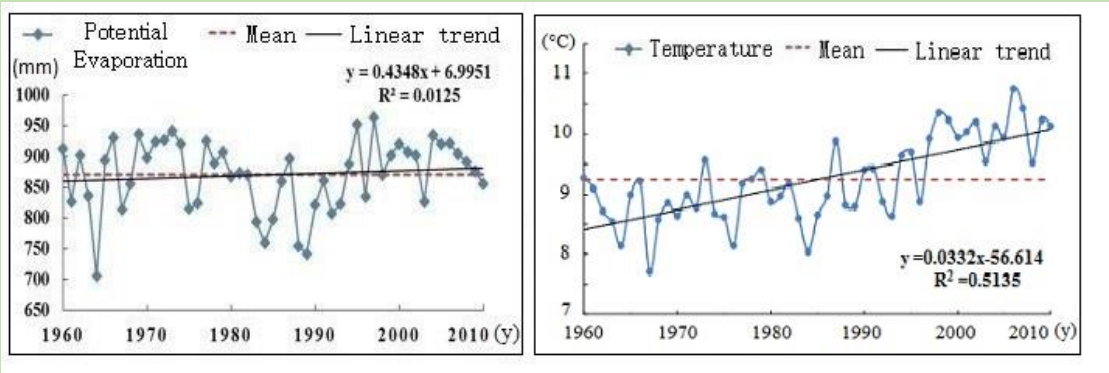
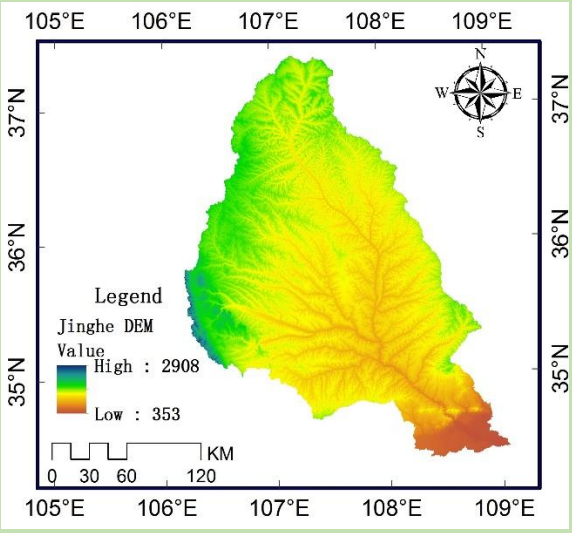
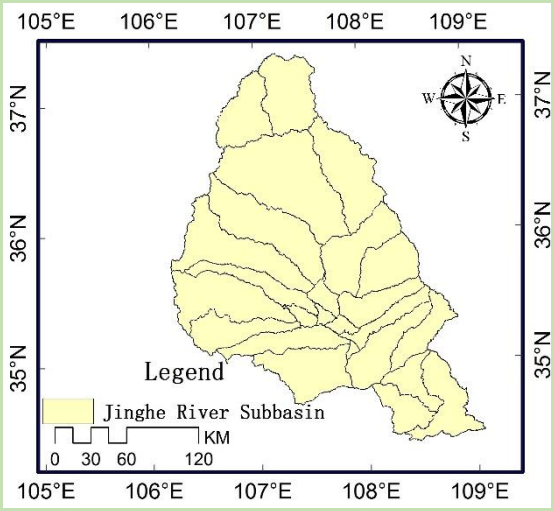


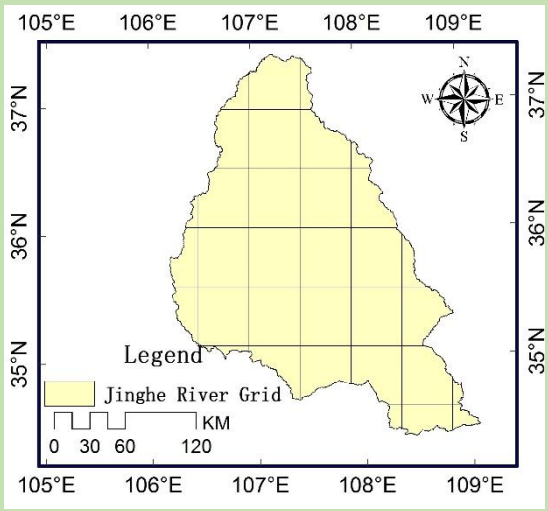
Figure 4. Changes of the annual potential evaporation and temperature of the JRB.



(a)



(b)



(c)

Figure 5. (a) Elevation maps of the study area at a 30-m resolution. (b) Sub-basin of TOPMODEL. (c) Grid of the VIC model.

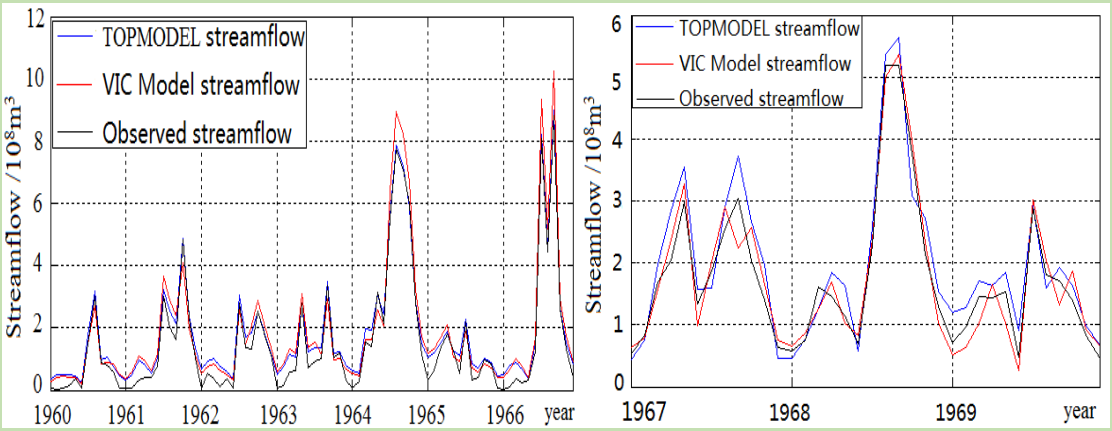
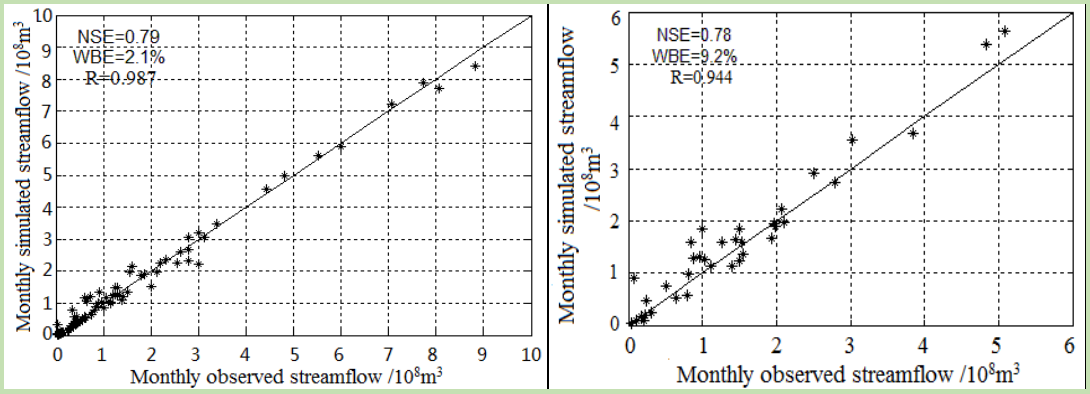
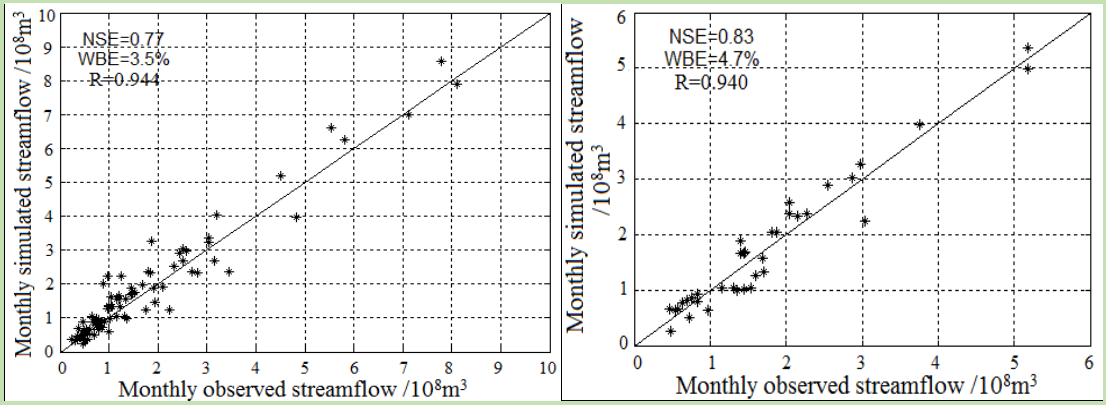


Figure 6. The simulated and observed streamflow for TOPMODEL and the VIC model.

(a) Calibration period. (b) Validation period.



(a) Calibration streamflow for TOPMODEL (b) Validation streamflow for TOPMODEL



(c) Calibration streamflow for VIC model (d) Validation streamflow for VIC model

Figure 7. Comparison of the observed and modeled monthly streamflows for the calibration and validation periods.

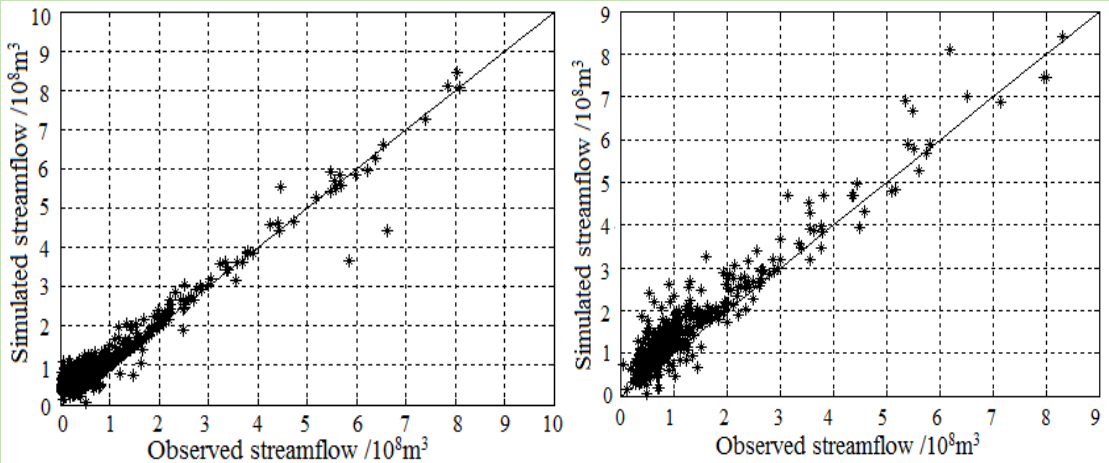


Figure 8. Comparison of the observed and modeled monthly streamflow in 1971-2010. (a)TOPMODEL. (b) VIC model.

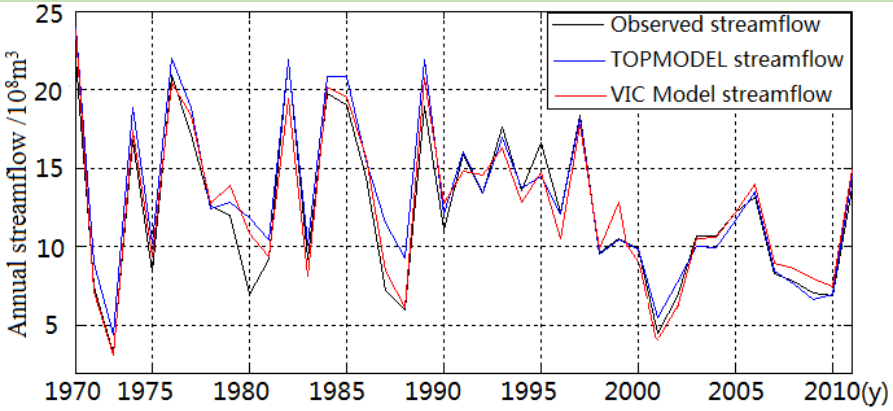


Figure 9. Time series of the observed and modeled annual streamflow for the entire modeling period.