<<Reviewer 1>>

(1) I think the authors have modified the manuscript accordingly and respond to the comments reasonably. Major concern is still the performance of the models. The authors have pointed out the NSE above 0.5 could be regarded as satisfactory, However, they used different models. There are numerous studies showing that the NSE above 0.8 with VIC. Since the performance for Christina and Firebag is not satisfactory as admitted by the authors, what are the possible reasons for this? Could it be the possible that the VIC model is not suitable for the study area? The authors failed to give answers to those questions. If the model is not reliable, I cannot be persuaded the further results which are based on the modelling results is reliable. My suggestion is still to improve the performance of the modelling or use more models to make the results robust.

((Reply)) As commented in the previous reply, the parameters of the VIC model were calibrated individually for the seven historical gridded climate datasets (i.e., ANUSPLIN, Alberta Township, PNWNAmet, CaPA, NARR, and two hybrid climate datasets) using an auto- calibration method (dynamic dimensional search algorithm) under the same optimization constraints (e.g., 100 maximum iteration) for a fair comparison of the performance. For Christina, the performance of the VIC model was not satisfactory for PNWNAmet and NARR during the calibration period and for most cases for the validation period. For Firebag, the VIC model's performance was acceptable except for NARR during both calibration and validation periods. The poor performance of NARR, as commented in the previous reply, can be attributed to discontinued assimilation of observed precipitation data over Canada since 2003, which is evident for the fact that the NSE values during the validation period were much lower than those for the calibration (1985 to 1997) for all of the hydrometric stations. In addition, such an underperformance at lower part of the Athabasca River basin (i.e., lower Athabasca River basin) may be attributed to 1) relatively poor forcing datasets within the drainage area of each hydrometric station, caused by the lack of observational stations in the northern part of Alberta (refer to Figure 1) and 2) anthropogenic activities that were not reflected in the VIC model simulations during the validation period when land cover changes and water withdrawals mainly induced by Oil-Sand development have occurred. The table below (Table 7 in the revised manuscript) shows the intercomparison of the performance of hydrologic models applied for the Athabasca River basin in literature. Only one study (Shrestha et al., 2017) has conducted hydrologic modeling at a sub-watershed level. The results of the current study were from the VIC simulation forced by the hybrid climate dataset. The VIC model's performance was better or comparable to the literature. In particular, this study significantly improved the performance of streamflow simulation for the Firebag catchment from 0.28 to 0.56. Comparing to the NSE values in Table 6, the NSE values of all cases for Firebag and Christina were better (or comparable) than those of the literature. Both Table 6 and Table 7 also showed clearly that regardless of climate forcing datasets and hydrologic models (i.e., VIC or SWAT), the hydrologic performance measured by NSE for Christina and Firebag was not improved above 0.55 and 0.65, respectively. Based on the intercomparison of performance between this study and the literature, the quality of the hydrologic simulations in this study was improved (or comparable) considerably, in particular at the Firebag station, compared to the results of the literature. Furthermore, the reviewer needs to note that the main aim of this study is not to improve the performance hydrologic simulations, but to provide more reliable climate dataset (i.e., hybrid climate dataset) through REFRES suggested in this study. To validate the applicability of the hybrid climate dataset, a proxy validation approach was employed by comparing simulated streamflows derived from the generated hybrid climate data and other available climate datasets to recorded streamflows at the selected hydrometric stations in the Athabasca River basin.

Table 7. NSE values between the current study and literature for the Athabasca River basin. The NSE values were obtained for calibration and validation periods. For comparison of the current study to the literature, the NSE values of the current study were obtained from the VIC simulation for the hybrid climate dataset (R_{ind}).

Stations	Current study/ VIC[1]	Literature/Hydrologic model				
		Shrestha et al. (2017b)/ SWAT[2]	Faramarzi et al. (2017)/ SWAT	Faramarzi et al. (2015)/ SWAT	Betrie et al. (2015)/ SWAT	Leong and Donner (2015) /IBIS-THMB[3]
Hinton	0.80	0.87	-	-	-	-
Pembina	0.64	0.69	-	-	-	-
Athabasca	0.78	0.90	-	-		0.50
Fort McMurray	0.77	0.89	-	-	0.41	0.35
Christina	**0.52**	**0.49**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Firebag	**0.56**	**0.28**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Average for all stations	0.58	0.57	0.21	0.11	-	-

[1] Variable Infiltration Capacity

[2] Soil and Water Assessment Tool

[3] Integrated BIosphere Simulator - Terrestrial Hydrology Model with Biogeochemistry

Betrie, G. D., Deng, B. and Wang, J.: Integrated modeling of the Athabasca River Basin using SWAT, Proceedings of Science and Technology Innovations, 27–38, 2015.

Faramarzi, M., Srinivasan, R., Iravani, M., Bladon, K. D., Abbaspour, K. C., Zehnder, A. J. B. and Goss, G. G.: Setting up a hydrological model of Alberta: Data discrimination analyses prior to calibration, Environmental Modelling & Software, 74, 48–65, doi:10.1016/j.envsoft.2015.09.006, 2015.

Faramarzi, M., Abbaspour, K. C., Adamowicz, W. L. (Vic), Lu, W., Fennell, J., Zehnder, A. J. B. and Goss, G. G.: Uncertainty based assessment of dynamic freshwater scarcity in semi-arid watersheds of Alberta, Canada, Journal of Hydrology: Regional Studies, 9, 48–68, doi:10.1016/j.ejrh.2016.11.003, 2017.

Leong, D. N. S. and Donner, S. D.: Climate change impacts on streamflow availability for the Athabasca Oil Sands, Climatic Change, 133(4), 651–663, doi:10.1007/s10584-015-1479-y, 2015.

Shrestha, N. K., Du, X. and Wang, J.: Assessing climate change impacts on fresh water resources of the Athabasca River Basin, Canada, Science of the Total Environment, 601, 425–440, 2017.

The authors also addressed the performance of the VIC model used in this study as below:

"Over the five hydrometric stations, most of the climate datasets performed well with the exception of NARR in the Pembina catchment. Most of the NSE values in calibration for Christina and Firebag were above 0.50, which was considered as a threshold of satisfactory performance in hydrologic models as suggested by Moriasi et al. (2007). However, model performance is not satisfactory for Christina and Firebag during the validation period. Such an underperformance at the lower reach of the Athabasca River basin may be attributed to 1) relatively poor forcing datasets within the drainage area of each hydrometric station, caused by the lack of observational stations in the northern part of Alberta (refer to Figure 1) and 2) anthropogenic activities that were not reflected in the VIC model simulations especially during the validation period when land cover changes and water withdrawals mainly induced by Oil-Sand development have occurred. Table 7 shows the NSE values of hydrologic models applied for the Athabasca River basin in literature. All of NSE values were obtained from the simulations for calibration and validation periods. The NSE values of the current study were obtained from the VIC simulation forced by Hybrid (R_{ind}) for comparison to the literature. It needs to note that the VIC model was calibrated for the entire ARB watershed to simulate historical flow over the ARB. The results of the VIC simulation for the entire Athabasca River basin were included in the discussion section. The VIC model's performance in this study was better or comparable to the literature for all stations in ARB. In particular, this study improved considerably the performance of streamflow simulation for the Firebag catchment. Comparing to the NSE values presented in Table 6, in addition, the NSE values of all cases for Firebag and Christina were better (or comparable) than those of the literature. Overall, the quality of hydrologic simulations in this study was improved (or comparable) considerably, compared to the results of the literature. Consequently, the VIC model performance is acceptable at all of hydrometric stations for the proxy validation." (P22L3-L23)

<<Reviewer 2>>

The authors had shown a tremendous effort in addressing the comments made from the previous round of review. I am satisfied with the revised version. There are two minor issues to be addressed before publication.

(1) It would be appreciated if the authors could add the results (Table in the response letter and perhaps a hydrograph as a sub-figure in Figure 12) to support the argument that hybrid dataset performed better a whole-basin scale in the revised manuscript [P23L24-P24L1-2].

((Reply)) The authors added a table (Table 8 in the revised manuscript) and included the following text in the manuscript to address the added-value of the hybrid climate dataset for the whole ARB as below;

"To further validate the utility of the hybrid climate dataset, the VIC model was calibrated for the entire ARB to produce a long-term historical hydrologic simulation for the ARB. Table 8 presents the NSE values of hydrologic simulations forced by ANUSPLIN and Hybrid (R_{ind}) at the hydrometric stations in the main stream of the ARB. The result shows that as the size of watershed increases, the hybrid climate dataset starts performing better than ANUSPLIN used in Eum et al., (2017). In other words, the hybrid climate dataset improved the historical hydrologic simulation for the ARB. This is mainly due to the fact that as the watershed area increases, the derived hybrid climate dataset is no longer dominated by a single gridded climate dataset." (P25L4 – L11)

(2) A better explanation to the reasons of selecting the five climate datasets (especially NARR) is needed to fully address the comment made by Fuad Yassin. First of all, Wong et al. (2017) inter-compared multiple climate datasets at daily time step not monthly scale. Secondly, the GPCC and CRU data mentioned by Fuad Yassin are actually referring to WFDEI [GPCC] and WFDEI [CRU] as abbreviated in Wong et al. (2017). He tried to argue that WFDEI [GPCC] and WFDEI [CRU] had already been shown to perform much better than NARR across Canada. However, the authors still picked NARR as one of their candidates but not WFDEI datasets. I suggest a better justification should be provided and included in the main text (i.e. Section 2.2).

((Reply)) The WATCH Forcing Data methodology applied to the ERAInterim (WFDEI) dataset provides reanalysis data from 1979 to 2016 globally at 0.5° (~ 50km), which are bias-corrected by the Climatic Research Unit (CRU) and the Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation data (Weedon et al., 2014). Another representative reanalysis data in North America is the North American Regional Reanalysis (NARR) that provides a long-term set of dynamically consistent 3-hourly climate data from 1979 to present at a regional scale (0.3°= ~ 32km) for the North America domain. Wong et al. (2017) found that WFDEI performed better than NARR over Canada. However, their study focused on only precipitation at the Canada-wide scale. In addition, WFDEI is not an operational system but is updated when GPCC and CRU are available for the bias-correction of monthly values. Furthermore, WFDEI provides rain and snow separately, which requires another process to obtain daily total precipitation. On the contrary, the NARR data provides total precipitation rate and is available from 1979 to present with ½ month delay as an operational system. In other words, NARR is regularly updated every ½ month. Therefore, this study selected NARR to provide a more recent climate dataset through the REFRES. The authors added the justification of why NARR was included in this study to section 2.2.3.

Hybrid climate datasets from a climate data evaluation system and their impacts on hydrologic simulations for the Athabasca River basin in Canada

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Abstract

A reliable climate dataset is a backbone for modeling the essential processes of the water cycle and predicting future conditions. Although a number of gridded climate datasets are available for North American content, which provides reasonable estimates of climatic conditions in the region, there are inherent inconsistencies in these available climate datasets (e.g., spatial- and temporal-varying data accuracies, meteorological parameters, lengths of records, spatial coverage, temporal resolution, etc). These inconsistencies raise questions as to which datasets are the most suitable for the study area and how to systematically combine these datasets to produce a reliable climate dataset for climate studies and hydrological modeling. This study suggested a framework, called the reference reliability evaluation system (REFRES), that systematically ranks multiple climate datasets to generate a hybrid climate dataset for a region. To demonstrate the usefulness of the proposed framework, REFRES was applied to produce a historical hybrid climate dataset for the Athabasca River basin in Alberta, Canada. A proxy validation was also conducted to prove the applicability of the generated hybrid climate datasets to hydrologic simulations. This study evaluated five climate datasets, including station-based gridded climate datasets (ANUSPLIN, Alberta Township, and PNWNAmet), a multi-source gridded dataset (Canadian Precipitation Analysis - CaPA), and a reanalysis-based dataset (NARR). The results showed that the gridded climate interpolated from station data performed better than multi-source and reanalysis based climate datasets. For the Athabasca River basin, Township and ANUSPLIN were ranked first for precipitation and temperature, respectively. The proxy validation also confirmed the utility of hybrid climate datasets in hydrologic simulations, compared with the other five individual climate datasets investigated in this study. These results indicate that the hybrid climate dataset provides the best representation of historical climatic conditions and thus, enhances the reliability of hydrologic simulations.

Key words: Historical gridded climate data, reference reliability evaluation system, hydrological simulation, Athabasca River basin, proxy validation

1. Introduction

A reliable historical climate dataset is essential in understanding the climatic and hydrological characteristics of a watershed, as it is a crucial forcing input data for simulating key processes of the water and energy cycles in impact models (Deacu et al., 2012; Essou et al., 2016; Wong et al., 2017). Although climate monitoring networks have advanced over the last decades, poor network density still exists, especially in western mountainous and northern parts of Canada. Moreover, climate observations are often spatially interpolated to cover ungauged regions, which may cause unexpected erroneous model predictions as a consequence of the sparse measurements network, especially for mountainous areas affected by orographic effects (Rinke et al., 2004; Wang and Lin, 2015).

As advances in numerical hydrologic and hydrodynamic modeling have increased the capability and reliability in simulating complex natural processes to detect anthropogenic and natural climate changes, a need for temporally- and spatially- reliable climate data has also been grown to accommodate the requirements of input data for numerical models (Shen et al., 2010; Shrestha et al., 2012; Islam and Dery, 2017). For instance, process-based distributed hydrologic models have a grid-based structure that requires input data for each grid cell. However, a simple spatial interpolation of observational station data to all model grid cells may not produce a reliable input forcing dataset for hydrologic models, particularly in a region with a sparse gauging network. A reliable historical climate dataset is also crucial in climate change studies when used for statistical downscaling techniques that employ the relationships between observations and outputs of global (or regional) climate models to produce climate forcing at regional or local scales. Since the resolution of products from a statistical downscaling technique usually corresponds to that of the historical climate dataset (Werner and Cannon, 2016; Eum and Cannon, 2017), the availability of temporally- and spatially- reliable historical climate data is essential for climate-related impact studies (Christensen and Lettenmaier, 2007; Kay et al., 2009; Gutmann et al., 2014; Eum et al., 2016).

A number of high-resolution gridded climate datasets have been developed for various applications such as inter-comparison studies (Eum et al., 2014a; Wong et al., 2017) and hydrologic modeling (Choi et al., 2009; Eum et al., 2016). There are various types of gridded climate datasets available for the North American region; 1) station-based interpolated, 2) station-based multiple-source, and 3) reanalysis-based multiple-source (Wong et al., 2017). By interpolation of observational station data, long-term gridded climate datasets have been produced over various domains defined by stations incorporated such as Canada-wide Australia National University's spline (ANUSPLIN, Hutchison et al., 2009), the Alberta Township data (Shen et al., 2001), and the PCIC NorthWest North America meteorological (PNWNAmet) dataset (Werner et al., 2019). The Canadian Precipitation Analysis (CaPA) system, a multiple source-based climate dataset, has been developed to produce near real-time precipitation analyses (6-hr accumulated precipitation) over North America at 15 km resolution which has been further improved to 10km resolution (Lespinas et al., 2015). North American Regional Reanalysis (NARR), one of the reanalysis-based datasets derived from a regional climate model (~32km), has been tested as an alternative climate dataset (Choi et al., 2009; Praskievicz and Bartlein, 2014; Essou et al., 2016; Islam and Dery, 2017).

In most of the large-scale modelling studies, multiple climate data sets were combined to cover the entire modelling domain for all the required climate variables, usually without evaluating the performance of different climate datasets for the modelled regions (Faramarzi et al., 2015; Shrestha et al., 2017a; Wong et al., 2017). The lack of performance indicators for available climate datasets may cause inappropriate application of these datasets for various large scale studies, resulting in unreliable outputs, e.g., considerable bias in statistical downscaling studies. Therefore, selecting reliable gridded climate data for a study area is crucial for any hydrological or climate-related studies (Werner and Cannon, 2016; Eum et al., 2014a; 2017). Eum et al. (2014a) intercompared three gridded climate datasets (ANUSPLIN, NARR, and CaPA) for the Athabasca River Basin (ARB) and found that data accuracy varies spatially and temporally over the basin mainly due to the heterogeneity of spatial density of the observational climate network in the basin and limited data assimilation. Wong et al. (2017) also intercompared gridded precipitation datasets derived from different data sources over Canada. Few studies have attempted to incorporate spatially-varied performance measures of various climate datasets to produce a complete long-term historical climate dataset for a study region (Faramarzi et al., 2015; Shrestha et al., 2017a). In addtion, no systematic framework has been developed yet that could be employed by climatic and hydrologic studies.

Therefore, this study provides a framework, called REFerence Reliability Evaluation System (REFRES), to systematically determine the ranking of multiple climate datasets based on their performance and generate a hybrid climate dataset for a study region by extracting the best candidate (based on the ranking) from multiple climate datasets available in a repository. Several performance measures were identified and calculated by comparing to the Adjusted and Homogenized Canadian Climate Data (AHCCD) over western Canada. Based on the performance measures, the climate datasets were ranked to generate a hybrid climate dataset for the area of interest (target area). A hybrid dataset for two climate variables - precipitation and temperature, key forcing for hydrological modeling, was produced for a period of record that is fully covered by the multiple climate datasets. To validate the applicability of the hybrid climate dataset, a proxy validation approach was employed by comparing simulated streamflows derived from the generated hybrid climate data and other available climate datasets to recorded streamflows at various hydrometric stations in the Athabasca River basin (ARB). Streamflows were simulated using a hydrologic model (Variable Infiltration Capacity, VIC) calibrated and forced by individual climate datasets and the generated hybrid climate dataset. Therefore, the aims of this study are 1) to develop a methodology (i.e., reference reliability evaluation system, REFRES) to compare and rank multiple gridded climate datasets based on the proposed performance measures and to generates the hybrid climate dataset, and 2) to validate the hybrid climate dataset using the proxy validation approach for the Athabasca River basin as a case study to confirm the applicability of hybrid climate dataset to hydrologic simulations.

2. Climate data

2.1 Adjusted and Homogenized Canadian Climate Data (AHCCD)

Climate station observations in Canada are available from the national climate data and information archive of Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC, http://climate.weather.gc.ca/). Besides the variable number of observations due to frequent changes in operations including discontinuation of stations, the observations are also subject to various errors from undercatch of solid precipitation, orographic effects, and malfunction of measurements (Mekis and Hogg, 1999; Rinke et al., 2004).

Mekis and Vincent (2011) adjusted daily rainfall and snowfall data, considering wind undercatch, evaporation, and wetting losses corresponding to the types of gauges for 450 stations over Canada. The most recent version released in 2016 provides the adjusted precipitation observations, expanded to 464 precipitation stations. Vincent et al. (2012) produced the 2nd generation of homogenized daily temperature by adjusting the time series at 120 synoptic stations to account for a nation-wide change in observing time and homogenizing discontinuities over 338 temperature (daily minimum and maximum) stations in Canada. The adjusted and homogenized Canadian Climate Data (AHCCD) are available through Environment and Climate Change Canada (http://ec.gc.ca/dccha-ahccd/default.asp?lang=En&n=B1F8423).

Considering that archived raw station data were used to produce the historical gridded climate datasets used in our study, the evaluation of performance at the AHCCD stations is more meaningful because the AHCCD data were adjusted to account for the known measurement issues in the raw station data. For example, the adjusted precipitation data are higher by 5 % to 20 %, varying with topographic characteristics (Mekis and Vincent, 2011). Therefore, the AHCCD dataset is recognized as the best estimate of actual climate variables in Canada, and consequently used in a number of climate-related studies (Asong et al., 2015; Eum et al., 2014a; Shook and Pomeroy, 2012; Wong et al., 2017). As large-scale watersheds in Alberta are crossing the province, e.g., the Peace River and Athabasca River basins, this study evaluated the performance of the historical gridded climate datasets at the AHCCD stations within British Columbia (BC), Alberta (AB), and Saskatchewan (SK) (190 and 129 stations for precipitation and temperature, respectively, in Figure 1). The AHCCD stations have different record lengths. For example, the longest record period is from 1840 to 2016 while the shortest period is from 1967 to 2004. As the data lengths are different at each AHCCD station, we selected a common period between each AHCCD station and climate dataset to estimate performance measures.

Figure 1. AHCCD stations within the British Columbia (BC), Alberta (AB), and Saskatchewan (SK) provinces

2.2 Historical gridded climate datasets

In general, the available historical gridded climate dataset can be divided into three categories; 1) station-based, 2) multiple source-based, and 3) reanalysis-based. In this study, five high-resolution gridded climate datasets available for Alberta were selected (Table 1) to evaluate their performance and include in the generation of a hybrid climate dataset for Alberta.

Table 1. High-resolution gridded historical climate datasets used in this study

2.2.1 Station-based datasets

Hutchinson et al. (2009) produced a Canada-wide daily climate dataset at 10 km resolution from 1961 to 2003 by the Australia National University's trivariate thin-plate smoothing spline (ANUSPLIN) technique to model the complex spatial patterns (e.g., large variations in ground elevation and station density over Canada) of daily weather data. Hopkinson et al. (2011) updated the existing ANUSPLIN dataset by reducing residuals and extended the daily weather data from 1950 to 2011. Recently, ANUSPLIN data were extended until 2015 for three climate variables, i.e., daily precipitation, minimum and maximum air temperature, which were interpolated with 7,514 surface-based observations (archive data) of Environment Canada. However, the numbers of stations included in interpolation varied year to year, ranging from 2,000 to 3,000 for precipitation and from 1,500 to 3,000 for air temperature. The ANUSPLIN data generated by Natural Resource Canada (NRCan) have been used as the source data to compare climate products (Eum et al., 2014a; Wong et al., 2017), evaluate the accuracy of regional climate models (Eum et al., 2012), and to model hydrologic regimes (Islam and Dery, 2017; Eum et al., 2017; Dibike et al., 2018).

Similar to the ANUSPLIN dataset, Pacific Climate Impacts Consortium (PCIC) also generated daily precipitation, minimum and maximum air temperature, and wind speed from 1945 to 2012 at 1/16 degree (6~7km) resolution using a thin-plate smoothing spline technique over Northwest North America, called the PCIC North West North America meteorological (PNWNAmet, Werner et al., 2019) dataset (https://data.pacificclimate.org/portal/gridded_observations/map/). While ANUSPLIN utilized a varying number of gauge stations depending on availability of observations in a given year, PNWNAmet set a common period from 1945 to 2012 for all stations included in the interpolation over regularly spaced grid cells within the domain. The PNWNAmet dataset was developed to produce forcing data for an updated version of the Variable Infiltration Capacity model with glaciers (VIC-GL). In addition to precipitation, and minimum and maximum temperature, PNWNAmet includes wind speed, which considerably affects vital hydrologic processes, especially evapotranspiration, sublimation, and snow transport (i.e., snow blowing). Because the AHCCD dataset provides only daily precipitation and temperature, wind speed was excluded in this study.

Alberta Agriculture and Forestry (AF) produced the Alberta Township data (http://agriculture.alberta.ca/acis/township-data-viewer.jsp) from 1961 to 2016 at approximately 10km (Alberta Township grid) resolution using a hybrid inverse distance weighting (IDW) process (Shen et al., 2001) for daily precipitation, minimum and maximum temperature, relative humidity, wind speed, and solar radiation. The archive (raw) station data collected by ECCC, Alberta Environment and Parks (AEP), and AF over Alberta were used in producing the Township dataset. The Township data used various effective radiuses (60 km to 200 km) to ensure a sufficient number of gauge stations in IDW. When there is no station within 200 km, it is assumed that the nearest station represents the climate conditions of the Township center. The domain of Township data covers most of Alberta except the mountainous regions while both ANUSPLIN and PNWNAmet cover all of western Canada (refer to Table 1). Therefore, one of the limitations of the Township dataset is its application to a large watershed spanning Alberta and other neighboring provinces.

2.2.2 Multiple source-based dataset

As an operational system, the Meteorological Service of Canada initiated the Canadian Precipitation Analysis (CaPA) in 2003 to produce superior gridded precipitation data over North America at 10 km resolution (Lespinas et al., 2015), especially for regions with poor observational networks (Mahfouf et al., 2007). CaPA employs an optimum interpolation technique that requires properties of error statistics among observations and a first guess, i.e., background field (Garand and Grassotti, 1995). A short-term forecast of 6-hr accumulated precipitation from the Canadian Meteorological Centre (CMC) regional Global Environmental Multiscale (GEM) model (Côté et al., 1998a; 1998b) is used in CaPA as the background field. The assimilated precipitation from the Canadian weather radar network and 33 US radars near the border are used as additional observations to generate analysis error among multiple sources of observations and the background precipitation. Zhao (2013) tested the applicability of CaPA for hydrologic modelling in the Canadian Prairies and proved its usefulness in data-sparse regions and the winter season. In addition, CaPA has been widely-used in agricultural and hydrologic applications (Deacu et al., 2012; NIDIS, 2015). Eum et al. (2014a) further addressed some of the limitations of CaPA, i.e., lack of air temperature which is one of the primary drivers in hydrologic modeling and shorter data length (only from 2002 to 2017), for model calibration and validation. Using 6-hr accumulated precipitation CaPA products, in this study, daily accumulated precipitation was generated over western Canada by adjusting the time zone from Universal Time Coordinated (UTC) to Mountain Time (MT).

2.2.3 Reanalysis-based dataset

Reanalysis products are another common type of gridded dataset used in climate and hydrologic studies. The WATCH Forcing Data methodology applied to the ERAInterim (WFDEI) dataset provides reanalysis data from 1979 to 2016 globally at 0.5° (~ 50km), which are bias-corrected by the Climatic Research Unit (CRU) and the Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation data (Weedon et al., 2014). Another representative reanalysis data in the North America is the North American Regional Reanalysis (NARR) that has been developed to create a long-term set of dynamically consistent 3-hourly climate data from 1979 to 2003 at a regional scale (0.3°= ~ 32km) for the North America domain (Mesinger et al., 2006). By utilizing advanced land-surface modeling and data assimilation through the Eta Data Assimilation System (EDAS), NARR improved the National Centers for Environmental Prediction/National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCEP/NCAR) global reanalysis data. NARR cycled every 3 hours to produce a climate dataset from 1979 to present. Choi et al. (2009) tested the applicability of NARR for hydrologic modeling in Manitoba for a region with a poor monitoring network density. However, the NARR dataset after 2004 is not consistent with that of prior years (i.e., 1979 to 2003) because assimilation of precipitation observations was discontinued in 2003 (Eum et al., 2014a). Wong et al. (2017) found that WFDEI performed better than NARR over Canada. However, their study focused on only precipitation at the Canada-wide scale. In addition, WFDEI is not an operational system but is updated when GPCC and CRU are available for the bias-correction of monthly values. Furthermore, WFDEI provides rain and snow separately, which requires another process to obtain total precipitation. On the contrary, the NARR data provides total precipitation rate and is available from 1979 to the current with ½ month delay as an operating system. In other words, NARR is operationally updated every ½ month. Therefore, this study selected NARR to provide more recent climate dataset through the REFRES. Using the 3-hr NARR climate data, daily precipitation and minimum and maximum temperature were calculated by adjusting the time zone to MT from the original NARR dataset (UTC zone).

3. Methodology

3.1 Reference Reliability Evaluation System (REFRES)

This study suggests a **REF**ference **R**eliability **E**valuation **S**ystem (REFRES) that consists of three main modules (refer to Figure 2): 1) a performance measure module (PMM) to evaluate various performance measures for each climate dataset, 2) a ranking module (RM) to identify the most reliable climate data for a target grid cell using a multi-criteria decision-making technique based on the performance measures provided by PMM, and 3) a data generation module (DGM) to produce a hybrid climate dataset by selecting the most reliable climate dataset based on the ranking provided by the RM (ranking model). These three modules are seamlessly integrated and exchange the required data and information to generate a hybrid climate dataset. The next section provides further details on each module.

Figure 2. Structure of REFRES comprised of three modules; 1) Performance Measure Module (PMM), 2) Ranking Module (RM), and 3) Data Generation Module (DGM)

3.1.1 Performance Measure Module (PMM)

AHCCD is a point (station) dataset while the other climate datasets used in this study (refer to Table 1) are regularly spaced gridded datasets with varying time period, spatial resolution, and coverage (i.e., domain). Therefore, the inverse distance squared weighting method was applied to obtain the values at the AHCCD stations from all the gridded climate datasets. Then, performance measures were calculated by comparing the interpolated values with the data collected at AHCCD stations. The choice of the performance measures is vital in REFRES, as the ranking of climate datasets entirely depends on included performance measures. In this study, performance measures were selected based on three criteria: 1) distribution, 2) sequencing, and 3) spatial pattern. Distribution-related performance is assessed by the Kolmogorov-Smirnov *D* statistic (D_{KS}) and standard deviation ratio (σ_{ratio}). Sequence-related performance is assessed by the percentage of bias (P_{bias}), root mean square error (RMSE), and temporal correlation coefficient (TCC). Spatial pattern-related performance is evaluated by the pattern correlation coefficient (PCC) as shown in Eq. (1) to Eq. (5). The equations of TCC and PCC are identical but TCC is calculated with the daily time series of climate variables and PCC is obtained by the mean annual precipitation and temperature of the AHCCD stations over a target domain. Therefore, PCC varies with the user specified target domain.

$$D_{KS} = \sup |F_G(x) - F_O(x)| \tag{1}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{ratio}} = \{(\sigma_G/\sigma_O) - 1\} \tag{2}$$

$$P_{\text{bias}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N}(G_i - O_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} O_i} \times 100 \tag{3}$$

$$\text{RMSE} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N}(G_i - O_i)^2}{N}} \tag{4}$$

$$\text{TCC, PCC} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N}(G_i - \bar{G})(O_i - \bar{O})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{N}(G_i - \bar{G})^2}\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{N}(O_i - \bar{O})^2}} \tag{5}$$

where σ_G and $\sigma_O$are the standard deviation of gridded and observed climate datasets, G$_i$ and O$_i$ represent gridded and observed climate datasets at *i*th time step, respectively; *F* is the empirical distribution function of a climate dataset; σ is standard deviation; $\bar{G}$ and $\bar{O}$ represent the mean of gridded and observed climate datasets, respectively and *N* is a total number of data points. These six performance measures were calculated for all the selected climate datasets and variables at each AHCCD station. Figure 2 (blue box in PMM) shows an example of 6 PMs calculated for the precipitation variable using the ANUSPLIN gridded data. Thus, 15 tables (5 climate datasets × 3 variables) were generated by PMM and transferred to the RM.

3.1.2 Ranking Module (RM)

The function of the ranking module is to select the appropriate AHCCD stations for a given target grid cell and to rank all the gridded data sets based on the six performance measures calculated in the previous module. For a given target cell, AHCCD stations are selected based on two criteria: distance and elevation. Firstly, 20% (of all AHCCD) stations are selected based on the nearest distance criteria, which were then again reduced by the five nearest stations based on the minimum elevation difference criteria. Then the performance measures are averaged over the selected AHCCD stations to represent the skill of each climate dataset for the given target grid cell.

As multiple performance measures are employed in this study, there are situations when a climate dataset may perform well for some measures but not for others. Therefore, a multi-criteria decision-making

(MCDM) technique is required to systematically rank all of the climate datasets while considering multiple performance measures. This study applied a multi-criteria decision-making technique called the Technique for Order of Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS, Hwang and Yoon 1981) to systematically determine the order of preference for all climate datasets at each target grid cell. TOPSIS calculates the geometric distance between alternatives and an ideal solution defined by the best performance on each criterion from the alternatives, and then determines the best and worst alternatives based on the distance. TOPSIS has been successfully applied to watershed management for multi-criteria problems (Jun et al., 2013; Lee et al., 2013). TOPSIS starts with the averaged performance measures, $(x_{ij})_{m\times n}$ for the i^{th} alternative (climate dataset in this study) and j^{th} criterion (i.e., a performance measure). A weighted normalized decision matrix, $(t_{ij})_{m\times n}$ is given by

$$\left(t_{ij}\right)_{m\times n} = \left(w_j n_{ij}\right)_{m\times n} \qquad i = 1,2,\cdots,m; \quad j = \ 1,2,\cdots,n \tag{6}$$

$$n_{ij} = \frac{x_{ij}}{\sum_{i=1}^{m} x_{ij}^2} \tag{7}$$

where, m and n are the total number of alternatives and criteria, respectively, n_{ij} is normalized matrix by Eq. (7), and w_j represents weighting on the j^{th} criterion. Under the assumption that all performance measures are important, this study used an equal weighting. Then, Euclidean distances (d_{ib} and d_{iw}) of climate datasets from the best (A_b) and worst (A_w) conditions were calculated respectively by Eq. (8) to Eq. (11)

$$A_w = \left\{\left\langle \max\left(t_{ij}\middle| i = 1,2,\cdots,m\right) \middle| j \in J_-\right\rangle, \left\langle \min\left(t_{ij}\middle| i = 1,2,\cdots,m\right) \middle| j \in J_+\right\rangle\right\} \equiv \left\{t_{wj}| j = 1,2,\cdots,n\right\} \tag{8}$$

$$A_b = \left\{\left\langle \min\left(t_{ij}\middle| i = 1,2,\cdots,m\right) \middle| j \in J_-\right\rangle, \left\langle \max\left(t_{ij}\middle| i = 1,2,\cdots,m\right) \middle| j \in J_+\right\rangle\right\} \equiv \left\{t_{bj}| j = 1,2,\cdots,n\right\} \tag{9}$$

$$d_{iw} = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{n}(t_{ij} - t_{wj})^2} \qquad i = 1,2,\cdots,m \tag{10}$$

$$d_{ib} = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{n}(t_{ij} - t_{bj})^2} \qquad i = 1,2,\cdots,m \tag{11}$$

Where, t_{bj} and t_{wj} are the best and worst decision matrices determined by Eq. (8) and (9), respectively, and J_+ and J_- represent criteria that have a positive and a negative impact on performance. For example, TCC and PCC are in J_+ while D_{KS} , σ_{ratio}, P_{bias}, and RMSE are in J_-. Using the Euclidean distances, the order of preference for all climate datasets was determined by the similarity (S_{iw}) to the worst condition in Eq. (15).

$$s_{iw} = \frac{d_{iw}}{d_{iw}+d_{ib}}, 0 \leq s_{iw} \leq 1, \qquad i = 1,2,\cdots,m \tag{15}$$

s_{iw} = 1 when the alternative is equal to the best condition (A_b) and s_{iw} = 0 if the alternative is equal to the worst condition (A_w). In other words, a higher s_{iw} represents higher preference among alternatives. As we evaluate the performance measures (criteria) for individual climate variables, TOPSIS can be applied to decide the preference of climate datasets considering the performance measures for either individual or multiple variables. In this study, TOPSIS provides two types of ranking information by using performance measures from i) individual climate variable and ii) all climate variables. That is, one is the ranking for precipitation and temperature separately ($\mathrm{R_{ind}}$) and the other is the ranking for multiple variables ($\mathrm{R_{mul}}$). For example, in this study, $\mathrm{R_{ind}}$ was determined by a 5×6 decision matrix (5 climate datasets and 6 performance measures) for precipitation and temperature individually, while $\mathrm{R_{mul}}$ was determined by a 4×18 decision matrix (4 climate datasets excluding CaPA that provides only precipitation by 18 performance measures from three variables). To alleviate the erroneous output that minimum temperature is higher than maximum temperature on a certain day when producing the hybrid climate dataset by the ranking of temperature values individually, the performance measures of both minimum and maximum temperature are employed together to rank the climate datasets for temperature.

3.1.3 Data Generation Module (DGM)

DGM extracts the most reliable climate data for a user-specified target region based on the ranking information obtained from the RM. The tool is flexible enough to provide output in various common formats, i.e., NetCDF, ASCII (text) or in the specific format of a numerical model. As all of the historical gridded climate datasets have been tested and employed in numerous climatic and hydrologic studies, an assumption was made in generating the hybrid climate dataset that all of the climate datasets are equally qualified for inclusion but the final selection can be determined by the proven superiority evaluated through the performance measures. Under this assumption, the available datasets can be combined systematically based on the rank (performance) of each dataset at target grid cells. As each climate dataset has different data periods shown in Table 1, the first ranked dataset cannot fully cover a whole target period to be extracted from a set of climate data candidates. DGM provides a systematic procedure to identify the most reliable dataset for a target region and extracts the data from the inventory of climate datasets considering the ranking and availability of each dataset for a desired period. For instance, if CaPA and ANUSPLIN ranked first and second for precipitation and the desired period is 1950 to 2016, DGM starts searching for the availability of precipitation in 1950. As CaPA is only available between 2002 to 2016, DGM reorders the rank to select ANUSPLIN as the best climate dataset available in 1950. In this way, a hybrid dataset over the period 1950 to 2016 is generated by extracting from ANUSPLIN from 1950 to 2001 and CaPA from 2002 to 2016 in this particular case. Once the best climate datasets are extracted over all the target grid cells (study domain), the hybrid climate dataset is produced in a user-defined format. This study generated the hybrid climate datasets in the form of the VIC forcing input format to be directly employed into the hydrologic model.

3.2 Proxy validation

Although the AHCCD dataset has been adjusted to provide better estimates of actual precipitation and temperature, it contains statistical artifacts that include inevitable errors from sequential data processes that can be propagated in the derived hybrid climate dataset. Given that the AHCCD stations, the reference dataset for the performance measures, are not regularly distributed and have especially poor density in the northern parts of the study area (refer to Figure 1), it is questionable if the hybrid climate dataset can represent a historical climate better than the individual gridded climate dataset. Utilizing a proxy validation approach (Klyszejko, 2007), this study applied streamflow records to validate the utility of the derived hybrid climate dataset over other existing climate datasets in hydrologic simulations. In this study, the proxy validation was conducted using an existing hydrologic model (Eum et al., 2017), Variable Infiltration Capacity (VIC, Liang et al., 1994), for the Athabasca River basin (ARB). The VIC model was further refined at 1/32° (2~3 km) for a finer spatial resolution and to better simulate the complex river network in the Lower Athabasca River basin. Five of the catchment areas listed in Table 2 were selected for the proxy validation based on three criteria: i) hydrometric record length, ii) location defined by upper, middle and lower reaches (Northern River Basin Study, 2002), and iii) the number of gridded climate datasets used to generate a hybrid climate dataset for the catchment area of the selected hydrometric station. In other words, a higher number of gridded climate datasets contributing to the hybrid climate dataset within a catchment was selected to evaluate the utility of the hybrid climate data relative to the existing gridded climate datasets. Hinton is located near the headwaters of ARB, which are characterized by mountainous topography and snow- and glacier-ice melt dominated hydrologic regimes. Pembina is one of the major rivers in the middle reach. The other three stations (Christina, Clearwater above Christina and Firebag) are located in the lower reach, which is a water-limited (dry) region due to a higher amount of evapotranspiration (Eum et al., 2014b). The sub-basins of Hinton, Firebag, and Clearwater include a partial area outside of the Township data domain, thus inducing a higher or lower number of climate datasets in the derived hybrid dataset.

A total of seven climate datasets (five individual and two hybrid climate datasets from the R_{ind} and R_{mul}) are available to calibrate the VIC hydrologic model parameter set related to soil properties and routing. The calibration period is 1985-1997 as in Eum et al., (2017), except for CaPA that uses the period of 2003-2009 for calibration, as CaPA covers the period from 2002 to 2016. The remaining period of total record length for each climate dataset is used for validation. More details on calibration can be found in Eum et al. (2017). Under the assumption of REFRES that all of the existing climate datasets are of equal quality for hydrologic simulations, all of the calibrated parameter sets can be considered as mostly plausible parameter sets for the selected sub-basins. However, as mentioned above, intrinsic biases exist temporally and spatially in all of the gridded climate datasets, e.g., discrepancies in the amount and spatial distribution of precipitation between the gridded climate datasets and observations. Therefore, the similarity of the gridded climate datasets in terms of magnitude, sequence, and spatial distribution of climate events relative to observations is crucial to reproduce historically observed streamflows. In addition to climate forcings, streamflows are mainly affected by geographic characteristics and physical land surface processes (e.g., infiltration and evapotranspiration), which are represented by model parametrization related to infiltration and soil properties (Demaria et al., 2007). In a hydrologic simulation, the biases in climate datasets can be compromised by model parameters that adjust hydrologic processes to observations (Harpold et al., 2017; Kirchner, 2006). That is, a calibrated parameter set may imply biases in a climate dataset. Under the assumption that the calibrated parameter sets are suitable for hydrologic simulations in each sub-basin, this study applied a multiset-parameter hydrologic simulation approach that employs all parameter sets calibrated by the seven climate datasets and the same climate dataset as a forcing input data to assess the sensitivity of the climate dataset to all feasible parameter sets. From the multiset-parameter hydrologic simulations, the bias in a climate dataset can be estimated indirectly by quantifying the variability in hydrologic simulations derived from the feasible calibrated parameter sets under a climate forcing dataset. In other words, lower variability in the hydrologic simulations indicates higher reliability in the climate forcing dataset. The suitability of the hybrid climate dataset for improving historical hydrologic simulations was also tested by directly comparing the performances of calibration and validation for each climate dataset. Proxy validations were carried out by conducting 49 hydrologic simulations (7 climate forcing × 7 parameter sets) for the Pembina and Christina catchment areas, whereas only 36 simulation runs were possible for Hinton, Firebag, and Clearwater sub-basins, as one of the gridded data sets (i.e., Township) did not cover the entire catchment areas of these three hydrometric stations.

4. Results

4.1 Precipitation performance measures in Alberta

Although the performance measures were calculated for 190 AHCCD stations in western Canada, the target area of this study is in Alberta, where only 45 stations are located. Therefore, the results for the 45 AHCCD stations are given in this study. Table 3 shows spatially-averaged performance measures for precipitation. The Township data outperformed other climate datasets for all performance measures except P_{bias}. ANUSPLIN is the second best climate dataset for Alberta. All climate datasets underestimate the standard deviation of observed daily precipitation (i.e., negative σ_{ratio}), especially PNWNAmet and CaPA which underestimated by 34 % and 39 %, respectively. Interestingly, two station-based gridded climate datasets, ANUSPLIN and Township, show negative P_{bias} while PNWNAmet, CaPA, and NARR datasets have positive P_{bias}. This indicates that ANUSPLIN and Township may underestimate extreme precipitation, as they employed the raw station data instead of the adjusted precipitation data which is higher than the raw station data by 5%-20%. In contrast, other climate datasets (especially multiple sources and reanalysis data) overestimate extreme precipitation. These results are consistent with findings in Eum et al. (2014a) that CaPA and NARR overestimate extreme precipitation events by overly reflecting the orographic effects on precipitation in western Alberta.

Figure 4 shows the temporal correlation coefficient (TCC) data averaged over the AHCCD stations in Alberta to investigate the similarity between historical precipitation datasets employed in this study. As expected, station-based climate datasets (i.e., ANUSPLIN, PNWNAmet, and Township) showed better TCCs than CaPA and NARR. The TCC between ANUSPLIN and Township was the highest among climate datasets except for the observations (i.e., OBS), even though they incorporated different interpolation techniques. PNWNAmet showed the highest TCC with ANUSPLIN because they both are based on thin plate spline interpolation. TCCs between CaPA and other climate datasets are similar, as CaPA is produced from multiple sources such as GEM’s outputs and weather radar networks of Canada and US. NARR, the reanalysis-based climate dataset, showed higher TCC with CaPA than with other datasets, as it is assimilated with multiple sources of observations.

Maps of each performance measure are shown in Figure 5. It is evident from the spatial variability that the ANUSPLIN and Township datasets outperformed the other datasets in D_{KS} throughout Alberta. In the mountainous region of southwest Alberta, most of the climate datasets performed poorly in P_{bias}, σ_{ratio}, RMSE, and PCC, resulting mainly from the sparse observation network and inconsistent observations near the Canada-US border. PNWNAmet highly overestimates the mean annual precipitation in the mountainous area (e.g., 300 mm/year higher than that observed at station ID 3050519), which may considerably affect simulated streamflows originating in mountainous headwaters and further downstream.

4.2 Air temperature performance measures in Alberta

The performance measures for air temperature averaged over 37 AHCCD stations in Alberta are presented in Table 4. As CaPA provides only precipitation, it was excluded in the assessment for temperature. All of the performance measures for temperature are better than those for precipitation except P_{bias}. NARR is highly biased as it underestimates minimum and maximum temperatures, which might be an attribute of discontinuation of observation assimilation since 2003 (Eum et al., 2014a). ANUSPLIN and Township showed an almost perfect linear relationship (TCC) with the observations (i.e., > 0.97 for all of the climate datasets). The performance measures for maximum temperature are better than those for minimum temperature as maximum temperature is dominated by mainly large-scale heat waves while minimum temperature is affected by local physical processes, e.g., topography and surface conditions (Eum et al., 2012). NARR showed less skill in capturing these local effects due to the coarse spatial resolution (~32km) compared to other station-based climate datasets. As with precipitation, the maps of performance measures for minimum and maximum temperature presented in Figure 6 and Figure 7 showed that data from the mountainous areas performed poorly in most of the performance measures. NARR showed positive and negative P_{bias} for minimum and maximum temperature, respectively, in the mountainous region, indicating that NARR has a warm bias in extreme cold temperatures and a cold bias in extreme warm temperatures.

4.3 Ranking of climate datasets in the ARB

The geospatial information (i.e., latitude, longitude, and elevation) of 22,372 grid cells within the ARB was extracted from the Canadian digital elevation data provided by Natural Resources Canada (refer to https://open.canada.ca/data/dataset/7f245e4d-76c2-4caa-951a-45d1d2051333). Using this information, the RM in REFRES ranked the five climate datasets by TOPSIS for each grid cell. Table 5 presents the first-ranked number of grid cells and their percentage for each climate dataset according to the performance measures of individual variables (Case A and Case B) and multi-variables (Case C), i.e., precipitation and (minimum and maximum) temperature in this study.

For precipitation, the Alberta township dataset was ranked first in most of the grid cells within the basin (78%) for the whole ARB, followed by ANUSPLIN (13%), PNWNAmet (3%), CaPA (3%), and NARR (2%). However, the Township data domain covers only 83% of the ARB within Alberta; the remaining 17% of the watershed area that lies on the outside the province is not covered (Figure 8). The Township dataset was ranked first for almost 95% of grid cells within its domain, indicating that the Township dataset overwhelmingly outperformed other climate datasets for precipitation. Township was dominantly ranked first for the subbasins (Pembina and Christina) within the Township domain.

For temperature, ANUSPLIN was ranked first (in 62% grid cells) for the whole ARB, followed by Township (31%) and PNWNAmet (7%). In the upper and middle reaches, i.e., Hinton and Pembina, PNWNAmet and Township were mostly ranked first, respectively, while ANUPLIN outperformed other climate datasets for the subbasins in the lower reach. When considering the performance measures for multiple variables simultaneously, the Township dataset was ranked first, followed by ANUSPLIN for 64% and 36% of the grid cells for the whole ARB. Figure 9 shows maps of the first-ranked climate datasets for each case in Table 5, i.e., individual variable (Case A and B) and multi-variables (Case C). Due to the limited spatial coverage of the Township dataset, other climate datasets were ranked first in the headwaters of the ARB and the area of the river basin in Saskatchewan. For instance, ANUSPLIN and PNWNAmet were ranked first in the headwaters, while no specific climate dataset dominated in Saskatchewan for precipitation (refer to Figure 9A). For temperature, ANUSPLIN outperformed in the northern part (middle and lower reaches of the ARB) due to outstanding performance of the P_{bias} performance measure for minimum temperature as shown in Table 4 and Figure 6(b). For multi-variables, Township was mostly ranked first within its domain and ANUSPLIN was ranked first outside the Township dataset domain and also for a small part of lower reach area in the ARB.

Figure 10 shows the percentage of each climate dataset at each rank for the three cases (e.g. A, B, and C in Table 5). For precipitation (Case A), Township overwhelmed other climate datasets. The second alternative was ANUSPLIN in the majority of grid cells in the ARB. PNWNAmet, NARR and CaPA were mostly ranked 3rd, 4th and 5th, respectively. For temperature (Case B), ANUSPLIN was ranked mostly first and Township was a distinct second choice in the majority of grid cells, followed by PNWNAmet and NARR. For multi-variables (Case C), Township and ANUSPLIN were the first and second choices in the majority of grid cells in the ARB, respectively.

As two different hybrid climate datasets were generated using the ranking information from single- and multi-variable approaches, i.e., Hybrid (R_{ind}) and Hybrid (R_{mul}), further investigation is required to identify which hybrid climate dataset may provide better performance and consequently will be recommended for future climate-related studies. A proxy validation approach was applied using both generated hybrid climate datasets to validate the utility of one dataset over the other.

4.4 Proxy validation of generated hybrid climate datasets

In addition to the five gridded climate datasets, the two hybrid climate datasets were implemented for proxy validation using the VIC model. In contrast to the station-based climate datasets, both CaPA and NARR were produced from climate models and multiple sources of observations, consequently showing a higher correlation with each other as shown in Figure 4. Since CaPA also provides only precipitation, this study combined precipitation of CaPA with the NARR temperature to prepare the CaPA climate forcing dataset for the proxy validation. Table 6 presents the Nash-Sutcliffe Efficiency (NSE) for the calibration and validation periods at the selected hydrometric stations (Hinton, Pembina, Christina, Clearwater, and Firebag) in the ARB to assess the suitability of each climate dataset as a climate forcing input data for hydrologic simulations. Over the five hydrometric stations, most of the climate datasets performed well with the exception of NARR in the Pembina catchment. Most of the NSE values in calibration for Christina and Firebag were above 0.50, which was considered as a threshold of satisfactory performance in hydrologic models as suggested by Moriasi et al. (2007). However, model performance is not satisfactory for Christina and Firebag during the validation period. Such an underperformance at the lower reach of the Athabasca River basin may be attributed to 1) relatively poor forcing datasets within the drainage area of each hydrometric station, caused by the lack of observational stations in the northern part of Alberta (refer to Figure 1) and 2) anthropogenic activities that were not reflected in the VIC model simulations especially during the validation period when land cover changes and water withdrawals mainly induced by Oil-Sand development have occurred. Table 7 shows the NSE values of hydrologic models applied for the Athabasca River basin in literature. All of NSE values were obtained from the simulations for calibration and validation periods. The NSE values of the current study were obtained from the VIC simulation forced by Hybrid (R_{ind}) for comparison to the literature. It needs to note that the VIC model was calibrated for the entire ARB watershed to simulate historical flow over the ARB. The results of the VIC simulation for the entire Athabasca River basin were included in the discussion section. The VIC model's performance in this study was better or comparable to the literature for all stations in ARB. In particular, this study improved considerably the performance of streamflow simulation for the Firebag catchment. Comparing to the NSE values presented in Table 6, in addition, the NSE values of all cases for Firebag and Christina were better (or comparable) than those of the literature. Overall, the quality of hydrologic simulations in this study was improved (or comparable) considerably, compared to the results of the literature. Consequently, the VIC model performance is acceptable at all of hydrometric stations for the proxy validation. The two hybrid climate datasets performed well, with comparably good and better NSE values than other climate datasets, especially at Pembina, Clearwater, and Firebag, located in the middle and lower reaches.

Figure 11 presents the boxplots of NSEs obtained through the multiset-parameter VIC simulations. The NSE ranges were obtained from multiple VIC simulations, with each climate dataset used as climate forcing for all the plausible model parameter sets, which were calibrated with seven climate datasets, individually. The values above each boxplot represent the averaged value of the NSEs over the multiset-parameter hydrologic simulations. A narrower range of NSE values represents a higher precision for a climate dataset and a higher averaged NSE value means higher accuracy. Therefore, a climate dataset showing both a higher averaged NSE and a narrow range of NSEs indicates that it is a relatively more appropriate and reliable climate forcing dataset for hydrologic simulations.

At Hinton, all of the climate datasets showed satisfactory NSE values for accuracy, while ANUSPLIN, Hybrid(R_{ind}), and Hybrid(R_{mul}) showed better precision. The validation period of CaPA is only six years from 2010 to 2016, as CaPA data are only available between 2002 to 2016. This might be a reason why CaPA produced the highest NSE (accuracy) among the climate datasets used in this study. Therefore, the results of CaPA need to be considered carefully otherwise they might be misleading. In this context, the CaPA dataset was excluded from further assessment of the precision and accuracy even though all of the results of CaPA were included in Figure 11 for reference only. Hybrid(R_{mul}) and ANUSPLIN showed the highest accuracy as forcing data, followed by Hybrid(R_{ind}), PNWNAmet, and NARR. In the Pembina and Christina catchments, the Hybrid(R_{ind}), Hybrid(R_{mul}), and Township datasets had the highest precision and accuracy. NARR produced negative NSEs at Pembina, indicating it is not reliable or suitable as a forcing dataset. For Clearwater, Hybrid(R_{ind}) is the top performer, followed by Hybrid(R_{mul}), ANUSPLIN, PNWNAmet, and NARR. Clearwater had the highest number of climate datasets combined in the hybrid climate dataset within the basin for precipitation as shown in Figure 9. Interestingly, the precision of NARR is similar to that of CaPA because they shared the temperature data from NARR. For Firebag, Hybrid(R_{ind}) also showed top performance in both precision and accuracy, followed by Hybrid(R_{mul}), ANUSPLIN, PNWNAmet, and NARR. Overall, Hybrid(R_{ind}) showed the best accuracy and precision at all hydrometric stations, indicating that it has the potential not only to improve historical hydrologic simulations but also to be used as reference data for statistical downscaling of climate change projections in the province.

5. Discussion

Among the station-based gridded climate datasets, the Township dataset outperformed other station-based gridded climate datasets. As PNWNAmet set a common period from 1945 to 2012 for all stations included in the interpolation, many stations might be left out in the data generation processes. While ANUSPLIN used the Canada-wide archive (raw) station data collected by only ECCC, the Alberta Township data has been produced on the basis of the archive (raw) station data collected by ECCC, AEP, and AF over Alberta. Therefore, one of the possible reason for outperformance of Township dataset might be the difference in the numbers of stations (i.e. station density) employed to produce the gridded climate datasets. In addition, PNWNAmet showed a positive P_{bias} for precipitation, especially in the mountainous areas, while ANUSPLIN, which employs similar thin plate spline interpolation, generated negative P_{bias}. PNWNAmet overestimated precipitation over the mountainous area, which considerably affects simulated low flows at Hinton in the ARB. Figure 12 shows the observed and simulated hydrographs from gridded climate datasets at (a) Hinton and (b) Pembina. It clearly shows that PNWNAmet highly overestimated the low and high, which is caused by overestimated precipitation in the drainage area of the sub-basins. As with PNWNAmet, NARR also overestimated the low and high flows, which is induced by the combined effects of overestimating precipitation and warm biases in cold temperature. The temperature bias of NARR is thus further confirmed and is consistent with the earlier finding of Eum et al., (2014) and Islam and Dery (2016).

In Figure 12, the hybrid climate datasets underestimated the peak flows (in 2009, 2010, 2014, and 2015) at Hinton, and hydrograph is similar to the hydrograph produced by ANUSPLIN data set that dominantly ranked first in this watershed. On the contrary, the hydrograph of the hybrid climate datasets at Pembina is similar to that of Township that is dominantly ranked first in Pembina (refer to Table 5). These results indicate that the hybrid climate dataset has the intrinsic limitation that the performance of the hybrid dataset for a basin may closely resemble that of the climate dataset that is dominantly ranked first for the basin. However, the utility of the hybrid climate dataset can be clearly found at a whole-basin scale for a large watershed, as the added values of the hybrid climate dataset in sub-basins can be cumulated to the main stem at the downstream in the watershed. To further validate the utility of the hybrid climate dataset the VIC model was calibrated for the entire ARB to produce a long-term historical hydrologic simulation for the ARB. Table 8 presents the NSE values of hydrologic simulations forced by ANUSPLIN and Hybrid (R_{ind}) at the hydrometric stations in the main stream of the ARB. The result shows that as the size of watershed increases, the hybrid climate dataset starts performing better than ANUSPLIN used in Eum et al., (2017). In other words, the hybrid climate dataset improved the historical hydrologic simulation for the ARB. This is mainly due to the fact that as the watershed area increases, the derived hybrid climate dataset is no longer dominated by a single gridded climate dataset.

Among the station-based gridded climate datasets, ANUSPLIN and Township employed a different number of stations depending on their periods of record. Therefore, there is an inconsistency in these climate datasets over time. For example, the Township dataset employed only 300~400 stations in the 1960s, but has increased to 400~500 since 1970. A change-point analysis of these datasets may provide some useful information to end-users with respect to when and where changes occurred, which will help in establishing spatial and temporal accuracies of these datasets (Eum et al. 2014a). Further, PNWNAmet employed the same number of stations over time to avoid the above mentioned inconsistency, but this study found that it induced overestimation of precipitation in data-poor regions such as mountainous regions in Alberta. As the hybrid climate datasets are generated from the multiple historical gridded datasets, they may also have the same inconsistencies identified in other datasets. The proxy validation, however, demonstrated that the generated hybrid climate datasets can improve the performance of hydrologic simulations.

This study identified the preference order of all gridded climate datasets based on the performance measures evaluated at the AHCCD stations, therefore the ranking somewhat relies on the spatial distribution of the AHCCD stations. As shown in Figure 1, the density of AHCCD stations varies across western Canada, and is low in the cold climates of mountainous and northern areas. Therefore, the ranking could further be improved with a more uniform density of AHCCD stations over western Canada.

Literature has demonstrated that NARR, a reanalysis-based climate dataset, can be an alternative as a climate forcing dataset for hydrologic simulations in data sparse regions (Choi et al., 2009; Praskievicz and Bartlein, 2014; Islam and Dery, 2016). In this study, the NARR dataset performed quite well in high-elevation regions (Hinton in this study) while it did not perform so well in the middle and lower reaches, i.e., lower-elevation watersheds. NARR performed especially poorly in the Pembina sub-basin, a region where hydrologic simulations are highly sensitive to model parameters (Eum et al., 2014b). In Figure 11 (b), however, the NARR parameter set produced fair NSE values in hydrologic simulations forced by the other climate datasets except for CaPA and PNWNAmet. Such result indicates that 1) all of parameter sets used in this study were calibrated reasonably and 2) climate forcing input data plays a more crucial role in hydrologic simulations as any parameter sets did not produce a fair NSE value from NARR in Pembina. CaPA was more suitable than NARR for the selected sub-basins in this study, which indicates that CaPA might be a better alternative in low station-density regions such as the ARB. However, since the validation period in this study is only 7 years from 2010 to 2016, a longer data period is necessary to validate the suitability of CaPA as indicated in Eum et al. (2014a) and Wong et al. (2017).

In the proxy validation, Hybrid(R_{ind}) performed well in the Clearwater sub-basin where the highest number of climate datasets were combined in the generated hybrid climate datasets. The Township dataset, which mostly ranked first within its spatial domain, partially covers the drainage area of Clearwater, so that the generated hybrid climate dataset, Hybrid(R_{ind}), is composed of many climate datasets in this sub-basin. In a traditional approach to hydrological modelling for Clearwater, either the Township dataset might be completely excluded (as it does not cover the entire Clearwater watershed), or potentially combined with other gridded climate datasets to cover the entire watershed. However, combining different climate datasets to construct the climate forcing for a larger region requires an evaluation of the datasets to identify the order of preference for such aggregation when multiple choices are available. Therefore, this study suggested the

REFRES methodology to systematically compare all-available climate datasets for a region to produce a hybrid climate dataset that covers a desired period of record and spatial domain by considering the order of preference for combining various climate datasets at each grid cell. The proxy validation approach also confirmed the utility of a generated hybrid climate dataset over other data sets, especially in hydrologic simulations.

6. Summary and concluding remarks

This study suggested a framework called reference reliability evaluation system (REFRES) to systematically generate a performance-based hybrid climate dataset from multiple climate datasets for a region. The hybrid dataset was found to more reliable for hydrological modelling. The REFRES is composed of three modules; 1) performance measures, 2) ranking, and 3) data generation. The suggested framework was applied to the ARB as a test-bed and generated two hybrid climate datasets from single- (R_{ind}) and multi-variable (R_{mul}) approaches by evaluating the performance of five available gridded climate datasets: station-based gridded climate datasets (i.e. ANUSPLIN, Alberta Township, and PNWNAmet), a multi-source dataset (CaPA), and a reanalysis-based dataset (NARR). A hydrologic modelling-based proxy validation approach was applied to demonstrate the applicability of the hybrid climate dataset generated for the five sub-basins in the ARB. The results showed that

- Among the five climate datasets, the station-based climate datasets performed better than multi-source- and reanalysis-based datasets. The Township dataset, in particular, outperformed other climate datasets in the selected performance measures over northern Alberta.
- Most of the climate datasets performed poorly in the mountainous areas of southwest Alberta, due to a sparse observation network, orographic effects, topographic complexity, and inconsistencies in observation between Canada and the US.
- As a result of REFRES' application for the ARB, the Township and ANUSPLIN datasets are mostly ranked the highest among the five climate datasets for precipitation and temperature, respectively.

- In the proxy validation, two hybrid climate datasets, Hybrid(R_{ind}) and Hybrid(R_{mul}), performed better in terms of precision and accuracy as forcing data for hydrologic simulations.
- Hybrid(R_{ind}) especially outperformed other climate datasets in the Clearwater sub-basin where the highest number of climate datasets were combined in generating Hybrid(R_{ind}) for precipitation. This indicates that the hybrid climate dataset generated by REFRES may lead to more reliable hydrologic simulations, resulting in improved hydrologic predictions.

This study provided the preference order of climate datasets available in Alberta, which may be useful for modelers and decision-makers as to which climate dataset is the most suitable for their studies and projects. Furthermore, this study demonstrated that the hybrid climate dataset produced by REFRES is more representative of historical climatic conditions. Therefore, the hybrid climate dataset is recommended to be used as a reference dataset for statistical downscaling and hydrologic model forcing, resulting in more reliable high-resolution climatic and hydrologic projections.

Code availability. A package of REFRES is available by contacting at hyung.eum@gov.ab.ca when requested. Variable Infiltration Capacity (VIC) is also freely downloaded at https://github.com/UW-Hydro/VIC.

Data availability. ANUSPLIN can be access via ftp://ftp.nrcan.gc.ca/pub/outgoing/canada_daily_grids and PNWNAmet is downloaed at https://data.pacificclimate.org/portal/gridded_observations/map/. The Alberta Township data can be downloaded at http://agriculture.alberta.ca/acis/township-data-viewer.jsp. The archives of CaPA can be access via http://collaboration.cmc.ec.gc.ca/science/outgoing/capa.grib/ and http://collaboration.cmc. ec.gc.ca/science/outgoing/capa.grib/hindcast/ and the last 30 days of CaPA data is available at http://dd.weather.gc.ca/analysis/precip/rdpa/grib2/polar_stereographic. The NARR dataset is available at https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/data/gridded/data.narr.monolevel.html. The hybrid climate dataset for Alberta is also available by contacting at hyung.eum@gov.ab.ca when requested.

Author contributions. HE conceived and designed the study, and carried out developing REFRES, hydrologic simulations, all analyses and preparing the first draft. AG contributed to analyzing and interpreting the results. All authors contributed to writing and editing the manuscript.

Competing interests. The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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Table 1. High-resolution gridded historical climate datasets used in this study

Dataset	Full name	Variable	Type	Period	Resolution	Domain	Institution
ANUSPLIN	Australia National University Spline	PRCP, TMX, TMN	Station-based	1950-2015	10 km, Daily	Canada	Natural Resource Canada (NRCan)
Township	Alberta Township	PRCP, TMX, TMN, Tave, WS, RH, SR	Station-based	1961-2016	10km, Daily	Alberta	Alberta Agriculture and Forestry
PNWNAmet	PCIC NorthWest North America meteorological dataset	PRCP, TMX, TMN, WS	Station-based	1945-2012	1/16 degree (6~7 km), Daily	Western Canada (BC, AB, SK) and Alaska	Pacific Climate Impacts Consortium
CaPA	Canadian Precipitation Analysis	PRCP	Multiple source-based	2002-2017	10 km, 6-hr	North America	Canadian Meteorological Centre
NARR	North American Regional Reanalysis	PRCP, Tair, WS, RH, SR, GH, etc*	Reanalysis-based	1979-2017	32km, 3-hr	North America	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

PRCP: precipitation, TMX: maximum temperature, TMN: minimum temperature, Tave: average temperature, Tair: air temperature, WS: wind speed, RH: relative humidity, SR: solar radiation, GH: Geopotential Height

*: Refer to https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/data/gridded/data.narr.monolevel.html for details

Table 2. Characteristics of hydrometric stations selected in this study

Station name	Station ID	Record length	Drainage (km^2)	Reach
Hinton	07AD002	1961-2016	9,760	Upper
Pembina	07BC002	1957-2016	13,100	Middle
Christina	S29 (07CE002)	1982-2016	4,836	Lower
Clearwater above Christina	S42 (07CD005)	1966-2016	18,061	Lower
Firebag	S27 (07DC001)	1971-2016	5,980	Lower

Table 3. Performance measures averaged over AHCCD stations in Alberta for precipitation

Performance measure	Climate Dataset				
	ANUSPLIN	PNWNAmet	CaPA	NARR	Township
D_{KS}	0.09	0.62	0.60	0.42	0.09
σ_{ratio}	-0.17	-0.34	-0.39	-0.28	-0.03
P_{bias}	-7.05	5.80	3.02	2.43	-6.73
RMSE	2.02	2.50	2.59	3.53	1.07
TCC	0.87	0.81	0.77	0.53	0.95
PCC	0.87	0.80	0.73	0.74	0.93

Table 4. Performance measures averaged over the AHCCD stations in Alberta for minimum and maximum temperature

Performance measure	Climate Dataset							
	ANUSPLIN		PNWNAmet		NARR		Township	
	Tmin	Tmax	Tmin	Tmax	Tmin	Tmax	Tmin	Tmax
D_{KS}	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.12	0.08	0.03	0.02
σ_{ratio}	-0.01	-0.01	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.01	-0.02
P_{bias}	-0.43	-0.28	22.90	-3.89	-306.52	-14.09	7.33	-0.86
RMSE	1.48	1.25	1.97	1.82	4.40	3.47	1.31	0.97
TCC	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.99	0.96	0.97	0.99	0.99
PCC	0.91	0.98	0.87	0.95	0.71	0.78	0.93	0.98

Table 5. First ranked number of grid cells in the five sub-basins and the whole Athabasca River Basin (ARB) and their percentages for each climate dataset, considering the performance measures of individual (Case A and Case B) and multi-variables (Case C, i.e., precipitation and temperature in this study). Total number of grid cells is 22,372 at 1/32° (2~3 km)

Criteria	Basin	Climate dataset				
		ANUSPLIN	Township	PNWNAmet	NARR	CaPA
(A) Precipitation	ARB	2985 (13%)	17515 (78%)	691 (3%)	499 (2%)	682 (3%)
	Hinton	1271 (91%)	126 (9%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
	Pembina	0 (0%)	1791 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
	Christina	0 (0%)	658 (99.5%)	3 (0.5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
	Clearwater	1474 (56%)	252 (9.6%)	10 (0.4%)	682 (26%)	215 (8%)
	Firebag	129 (14%)	750 (79%)	9 (1%)	0 (0%)	64 (6%)
(B) Temperature (Min & Max Temp.)	ARB	13809 (62%)	6924 (31%)	1639 (7%)	0 (0%)	-
	Hinton	63 (5%)	77 (6%)	1257 (89%)	0 (0%)	-
	Pembina	486 (27%)	1305 (73%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	
	Christina	492 (74%)	169 (26%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	-
	Clearwater	2593 (98%)	40 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	-
	Firebag	924 (97%)	28 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	-
(C) Multi-variables	ARB	8049 (36%)	14323 (64%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	-
	Hinton	1271 (91%)	126 (9%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	-
	Pembina	0 (0%)	1791 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	-
	Christina	109 (16%)	552 (84%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	-
	Clearwater	2574 (98%)	59 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	-
	Firebag	536 (56%)	416 (44%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	-

Table 6. Nash-Sutcliffe Efficiency (NSE) for the calibration and validation periods at five sub-basins in ARB for the climate datasets investigated in this study

Climate forcing	Hinton		Pembina		Christina		Clearwater		Firebag	
	Cal.	Val.	Cal.	Val.	Cal.	Val.	Cal.	Val.	Cal.	Val.
ANU SPLIN	0.88	0.83	0.61	0.64	0.52	0.46	0.76	0.54	0.61	0.49
Town ship	-	-	0.62	0.66	0.54	0.49	-	-	-	-
PNWNA met	0.82	0.81	0.53	0.54	0.40	0.35	0.73	0.59	0.65	0.48
CaPA	0.89	0.90	0.53	0.61	0.55	0.44	0.74	0.74	0.51	0.53
NARR	0.84	0.79	0.50	-0.14	0.39	0.34	0.75	0.42	0.44	0.32
Hybrid (R_{ind})	0.82	0.78	0.61	0.66	0.55	0.49	0.78	0.67	0.60	0.52
Hybrid (R_{mul})	0.89	0.83	0.61	0.65	0.54	0.48	0.77	0.53	0.59	0.47

Table 7. NSE values between the current study and literature for the Athabasca River basin. The NSE values were obtained for calibration and validation periods. For comparison of the current study to the literature, the NSE values of the current study were obtained from the VIC simulation for the hybrid climate dataset (R_{ind}).

Stations	Current study/ VIC[1]	Literature/Hydrologic model				
		Shrestha et al. (2017b)/ SWAT[2]	Faramarzi et al. (2017)/ SWAT	Faramarzi et al. (2015)/ SWAT	Betrie et al. (2015)/ SWAT	Leong and Donner (2015) /IBIS-THMB[3]
Hinton	0.80	0.87	-	-	-	-
Pembina	0.64	0.69	-	-	-	-
Athabasca	0.78	0.90	-	-		0.50
Fort McMurray	0.77	0.89	-	-	0.41	0.35
Christina	0.52	0.49	-	-	-	-
Firebag	0.56	0.28	-	-	-	-
Average for all stations	0.58	0.57	0.21	0.11	-	-

[1] Variable Infiltration Capacity

[2] Soil and Water Assessment Tool

[3] Integrated BIosphere Simulator - Terrestrial Hydrology Model with Biogeochemistry

Table 8. Comparison of NSE values for hydrologic simulations forced by ANUSPLIN and the hybrid climate datasets at the main stream of the ARB.

No	Station name/ID	Drainage area (km^2)	ANUSPLIN		Hybrid	
			Calibration	Validation	Calibration	Validation
1	Hinton / 07AD002	9,760	0.85	0.82	0.83	0.76
2	Windfall / 07AE001	19,600	0.80	0.72	0.80	0.76
3	Athabasca / 07BE001	74,600	0.78	0.69	0.77	0.78
4	Fort McMurray / M07DA001	133,000	0.77	0.66	0.78	0.75
5	Eymundson / S24	147,086	0.77	0.67	0.79	0.75

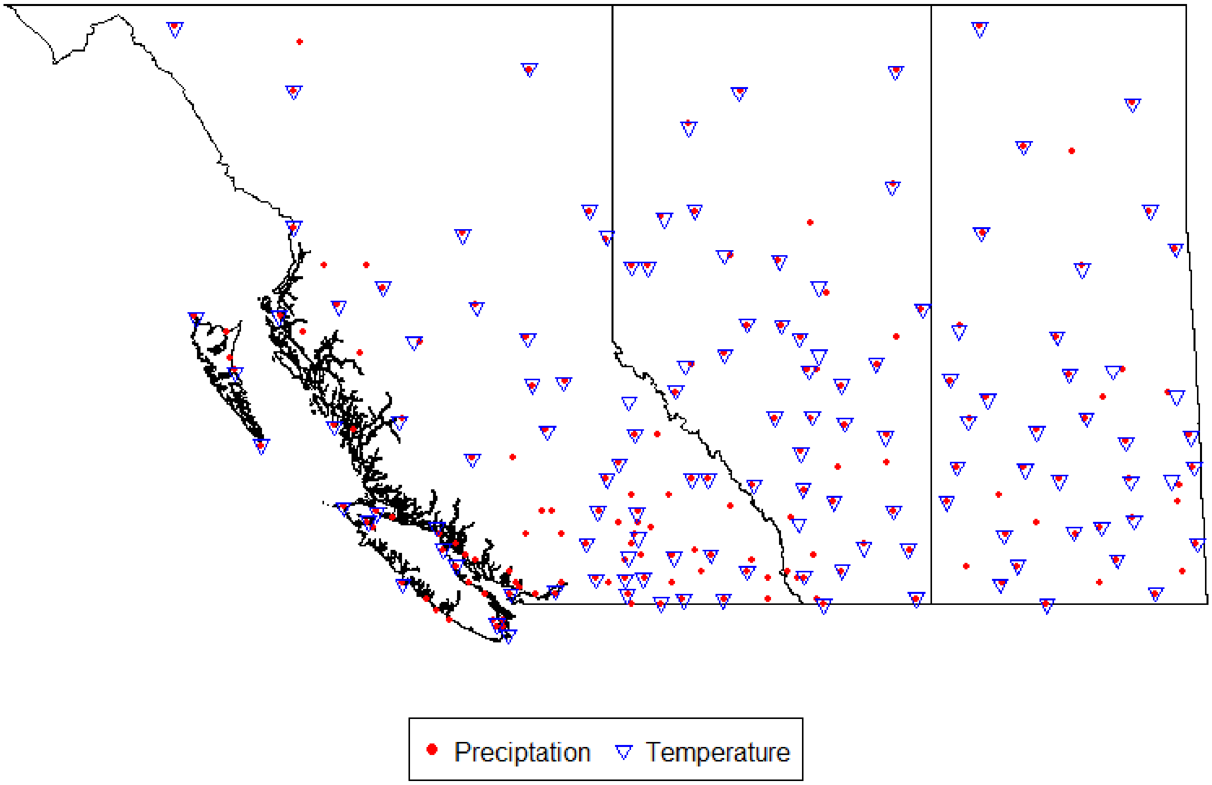


Figure 1. AHCCD stations within the BC, AB, and SK provinces

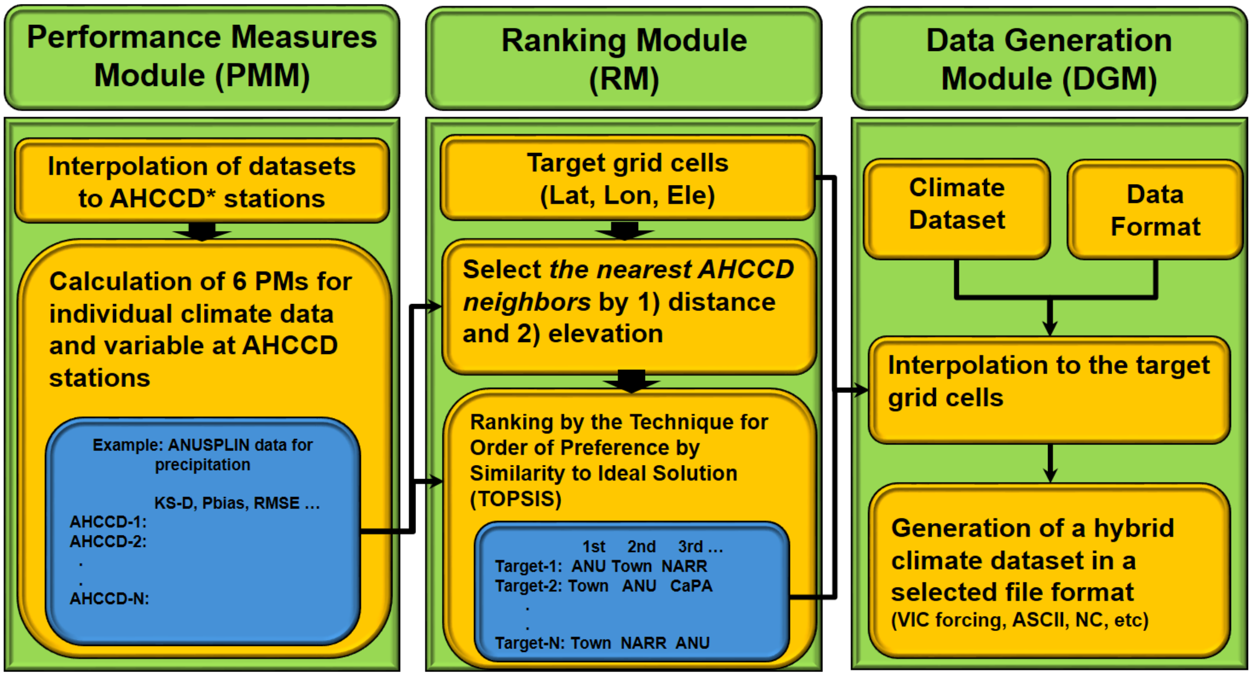

Performance Measures Module (PMM)
Interpolation of datasets to AHCCD* stations
Calculation of 6 PMs for individual climate data and variable at AHCCD stations
Example: ANUSPLIN data for precipitation
KS-D, Pbias, RMSE …
AHCCD-1:
AHCCD-2:
AHCCD-N:
Ranking Module (RM)
Target grid cells (Lat, Lon, Ele)
Select *the nearest AHCCD neighbors* by 1) distance and 2) elevation
Ranking by the Technique for Order of Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS)
1st 2nd 3rd …
Target-1: ANU Town NARR
Target-2: Town ANU CaPA
Target-N: Town NARR ANU
Data Generation Module (DGM)
Climate Dataset
Data Format
Interpolation to the target grid cells
Generation of a hybrid climate dataset in a selected file format
(VIC forcing, ASCII, NC, etc)

Figure 2. Structure of REFRES comprised of three modules; 1) Performance Measure Module (PMM), 2) Ranking Module (RM), and 3) Data Generation Module (DGM)

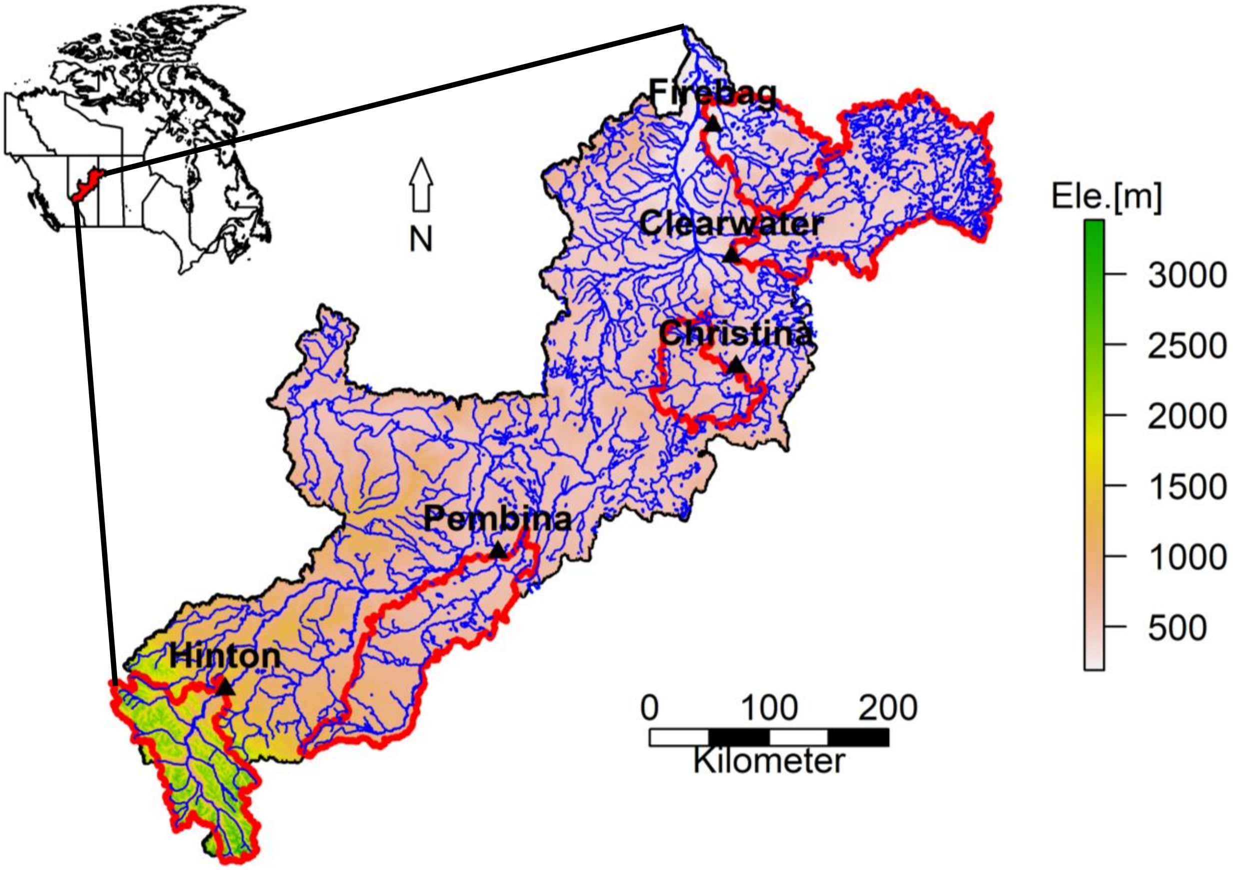
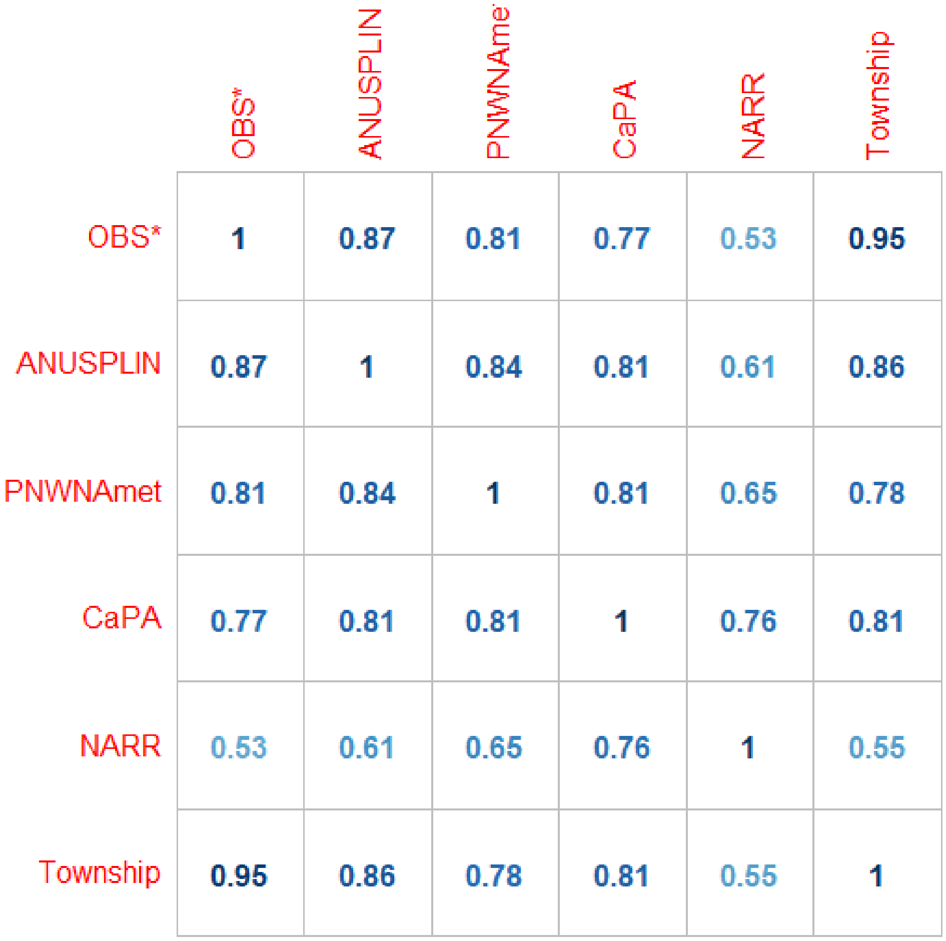


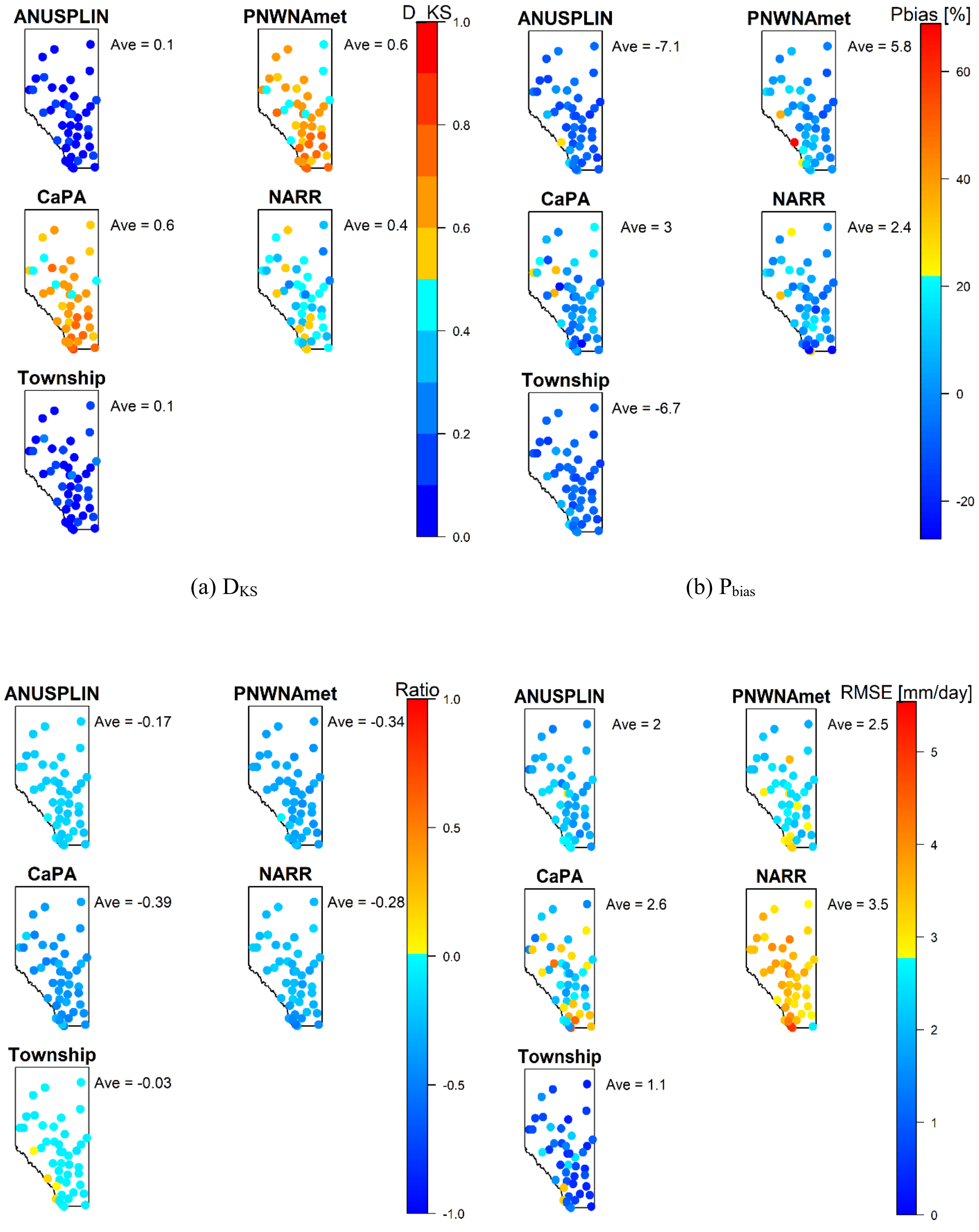
Figure 3. Geographical information on the five sub-basins (red line) selected in the Athabasca River basin for the proxy validation



	OBS*	ANUSPLIN	PNWNAme	CaPA	NARR	Township
OBS*	1	0.87	0.81	0.77	0.53	0.95
ANUSPLIN	0.87	1	0.84	0.81	0.61	0.86
PNWNAmet	0.81	0.84	1	0.81	0.65	0.78
CaPA	0.77	0.81	0.81	1	0.76	0.81
NARR	0.53	0.61	0.65	0.76	1	0.55
Township	0.95	0.86	0.78	0.81	0.55	1

Figure 4. Temporal Correlation Coefficient (TCC) between historical precipitation data.

*: AHCCD data



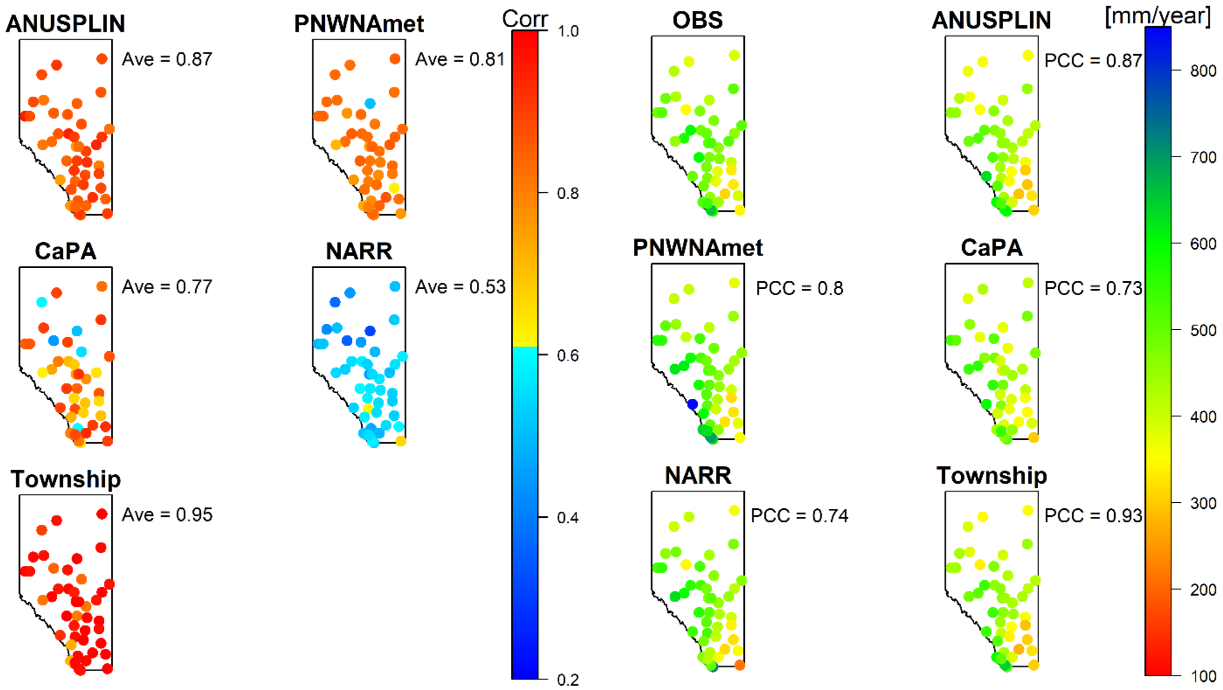
(a) D_{KS}

(b) P_{bias}

(c) σ_{ratio}

(d) RMSE

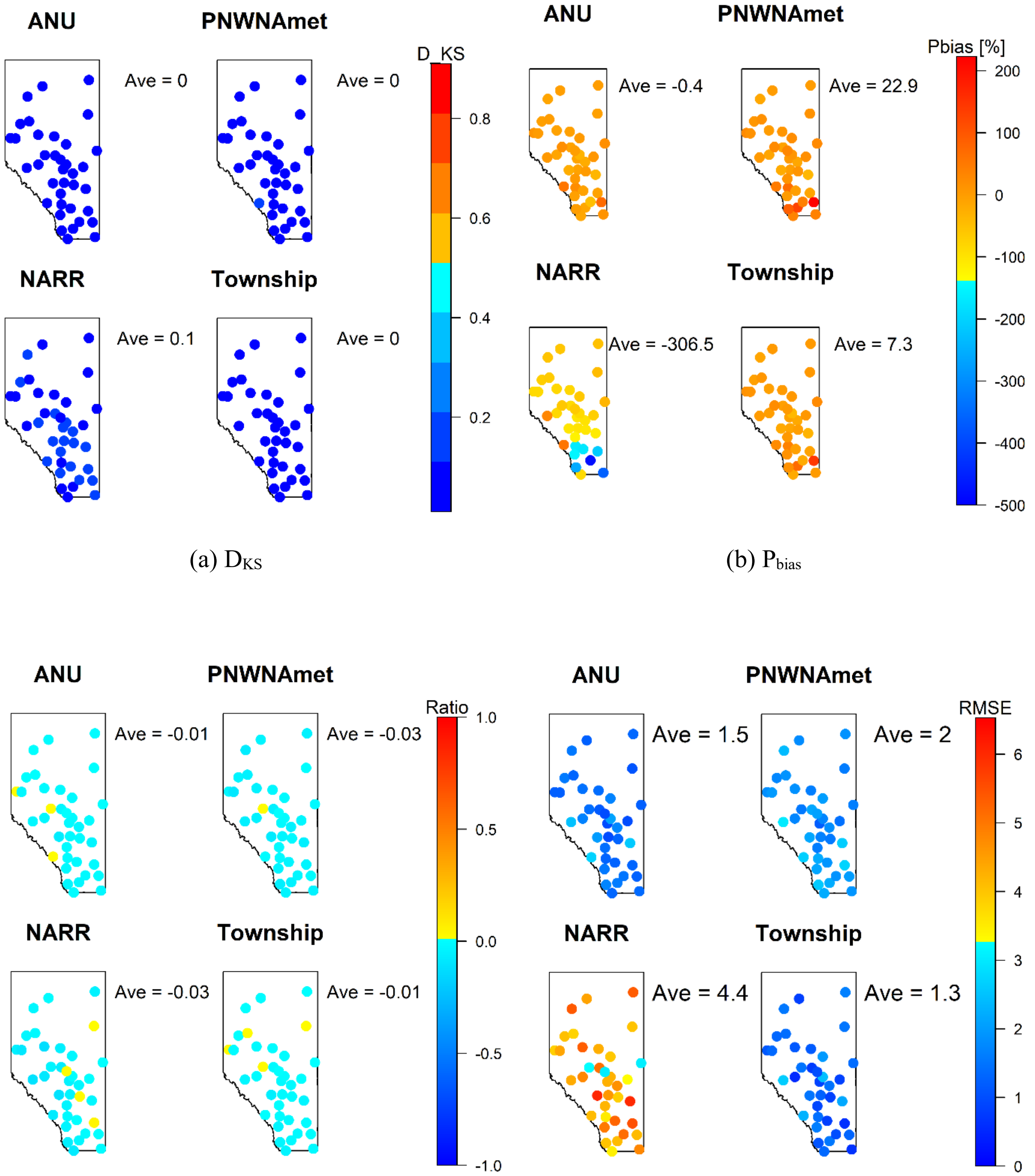
Figure 5. Maps of performance measures for AHCCD precipitation stations in Alberta



(e) TCC

(f) Mean annual precipitation

Figure 5. Continued



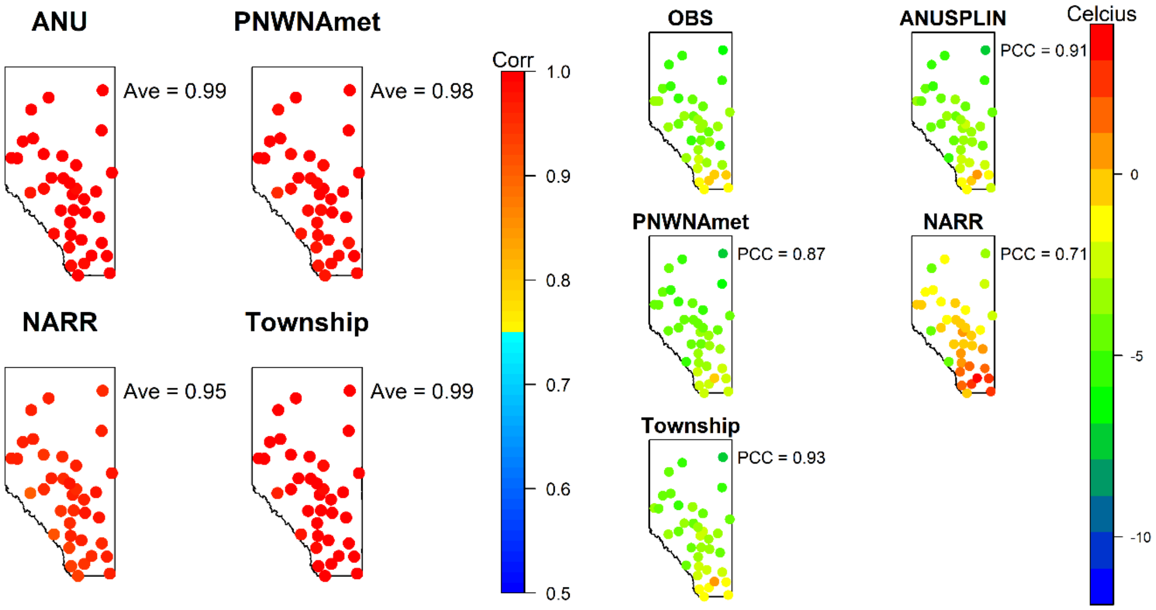
(a) D_{KS}

(b) P_{bias}

(c) σ_{ratio}

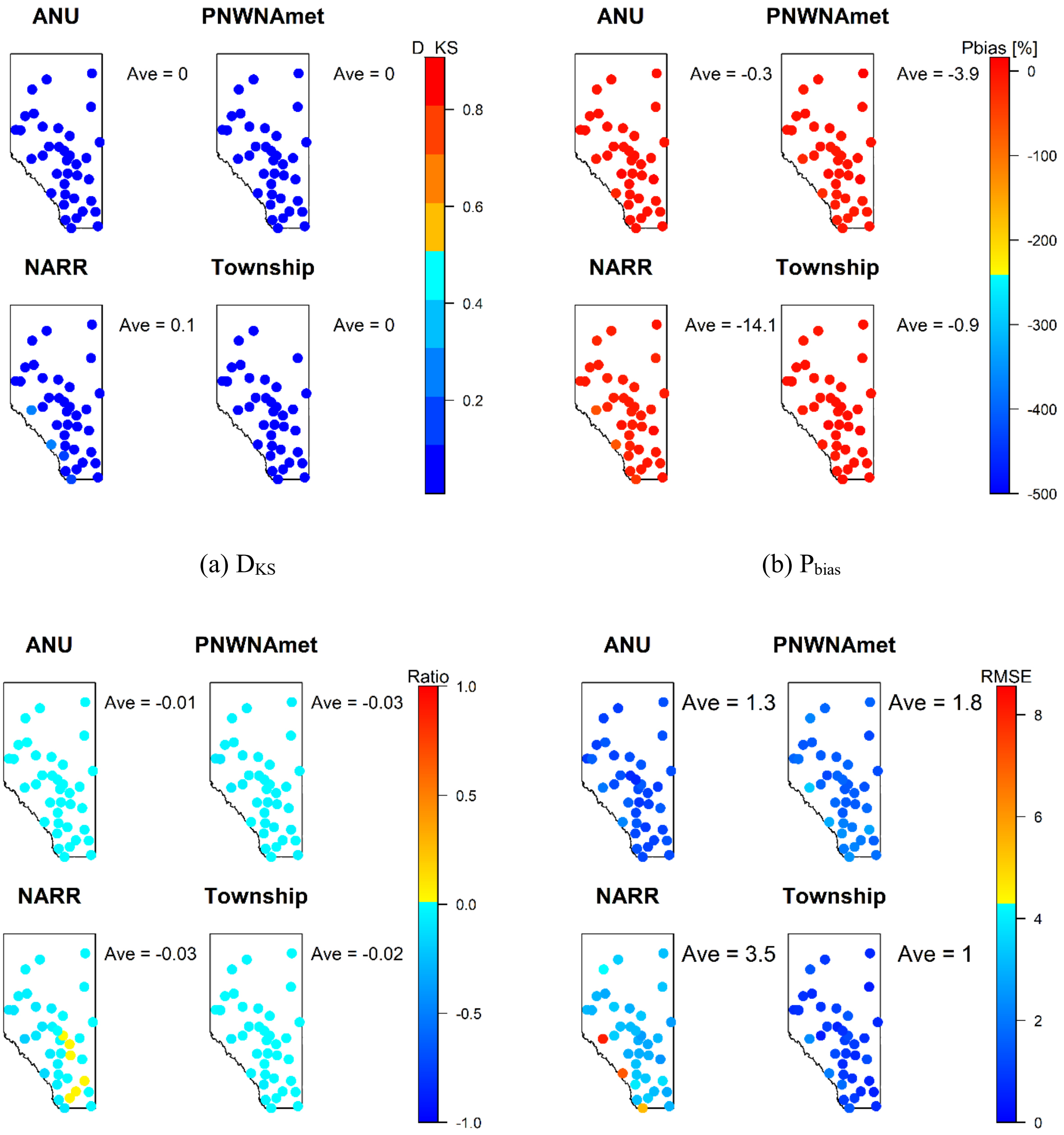
(d) RMSE

Figure 6. Maps of performance measures for minimum temperature over the AHCCD stations in Alberta



(e) TCC (f) Mean annual minimum temperature

Figure 6. Continued



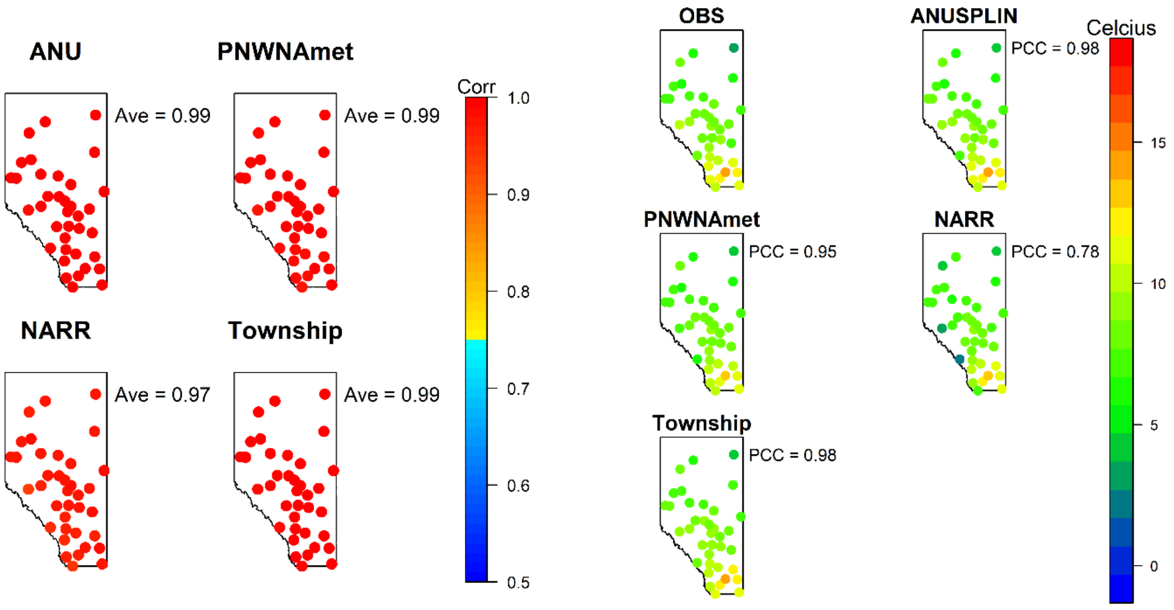
(a) D_{KS}

(b) P_{bias}

(c) σ_{ratio}

(d) RMSE

Figure 7. Maps of performance measures for maximum temperature over the AHCCD stations in Alberta



(e) TCC

(f) Mean annual maximum temperature

Figure 7. Continued

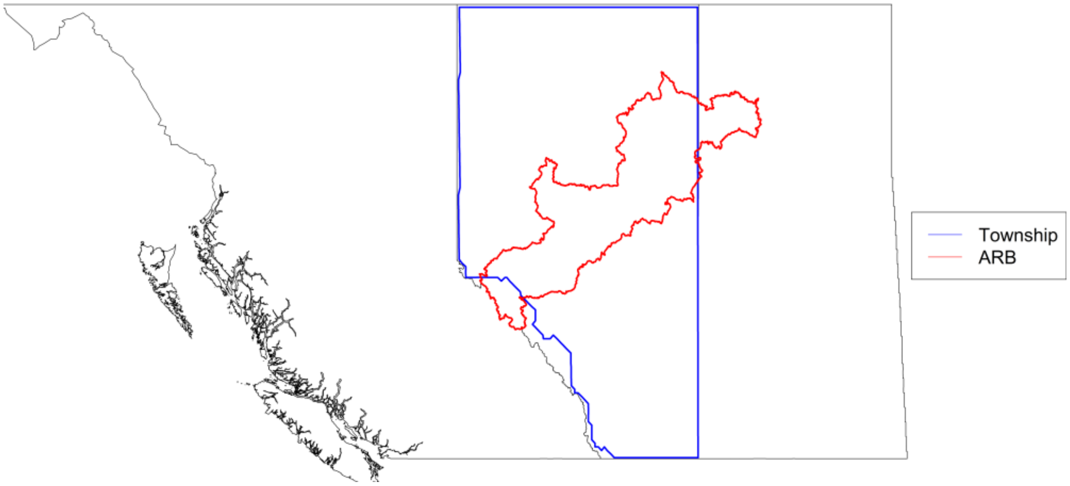


Figure 8. Domain of the Township dataset (blue line) and the boundary of the Athabasca River basin (red line)

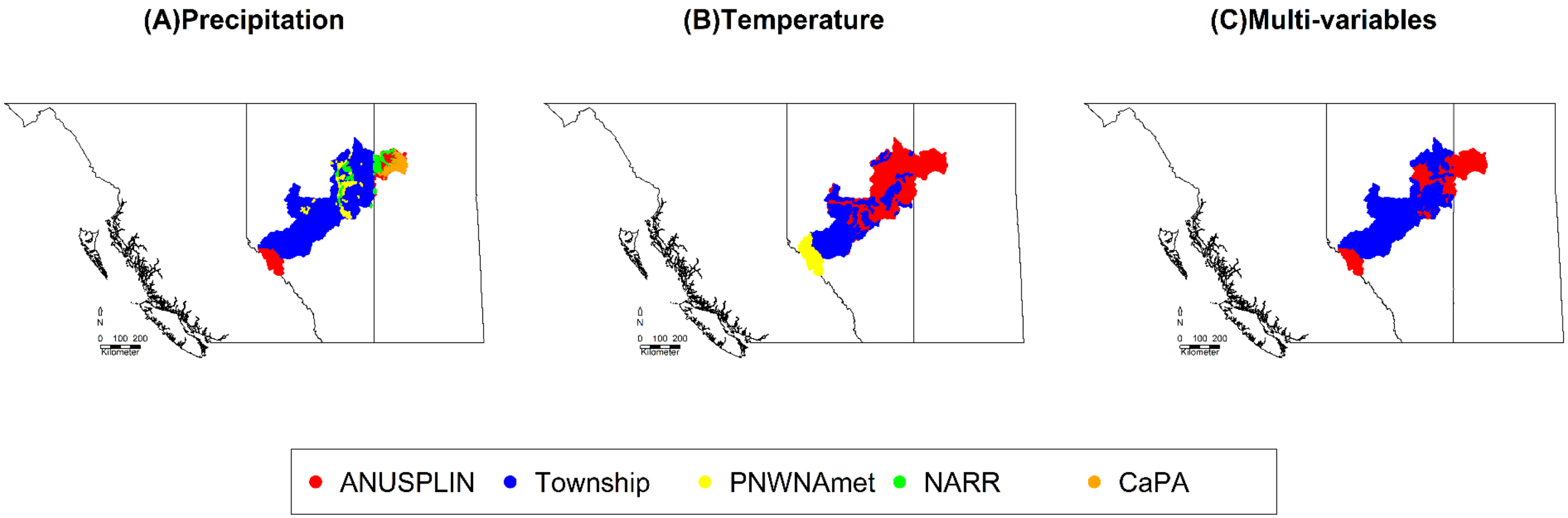
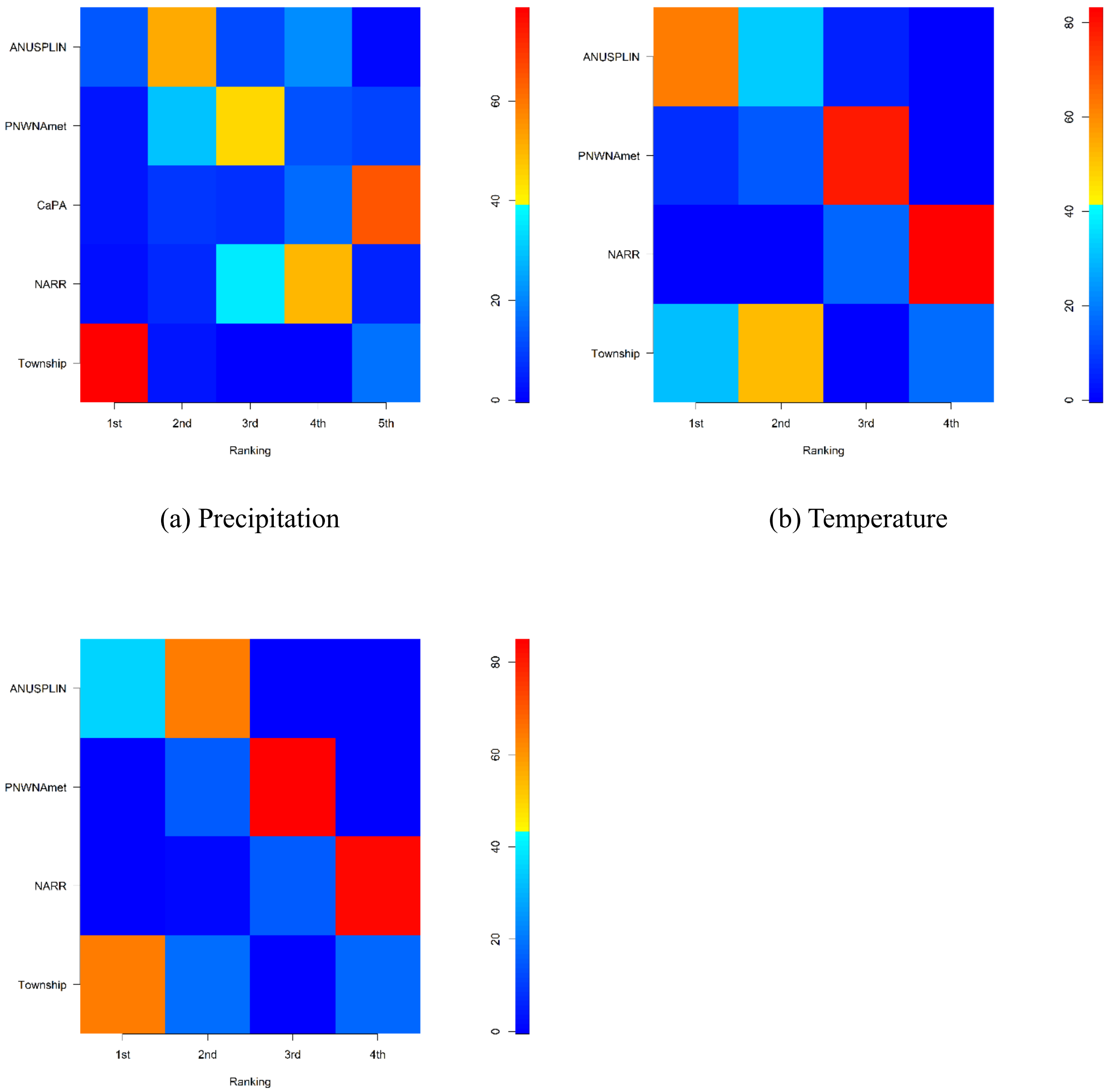


Figure 9. Maps of the first-ranked climate datasets in ARB for the individual variable (A and B) and multi-variables (C)



(a) Precipitation

(b) Temperature

(c) Multi-variables

Figure 10. Percentage of climate datasets on each rank for R_{ind} and R_{mul}

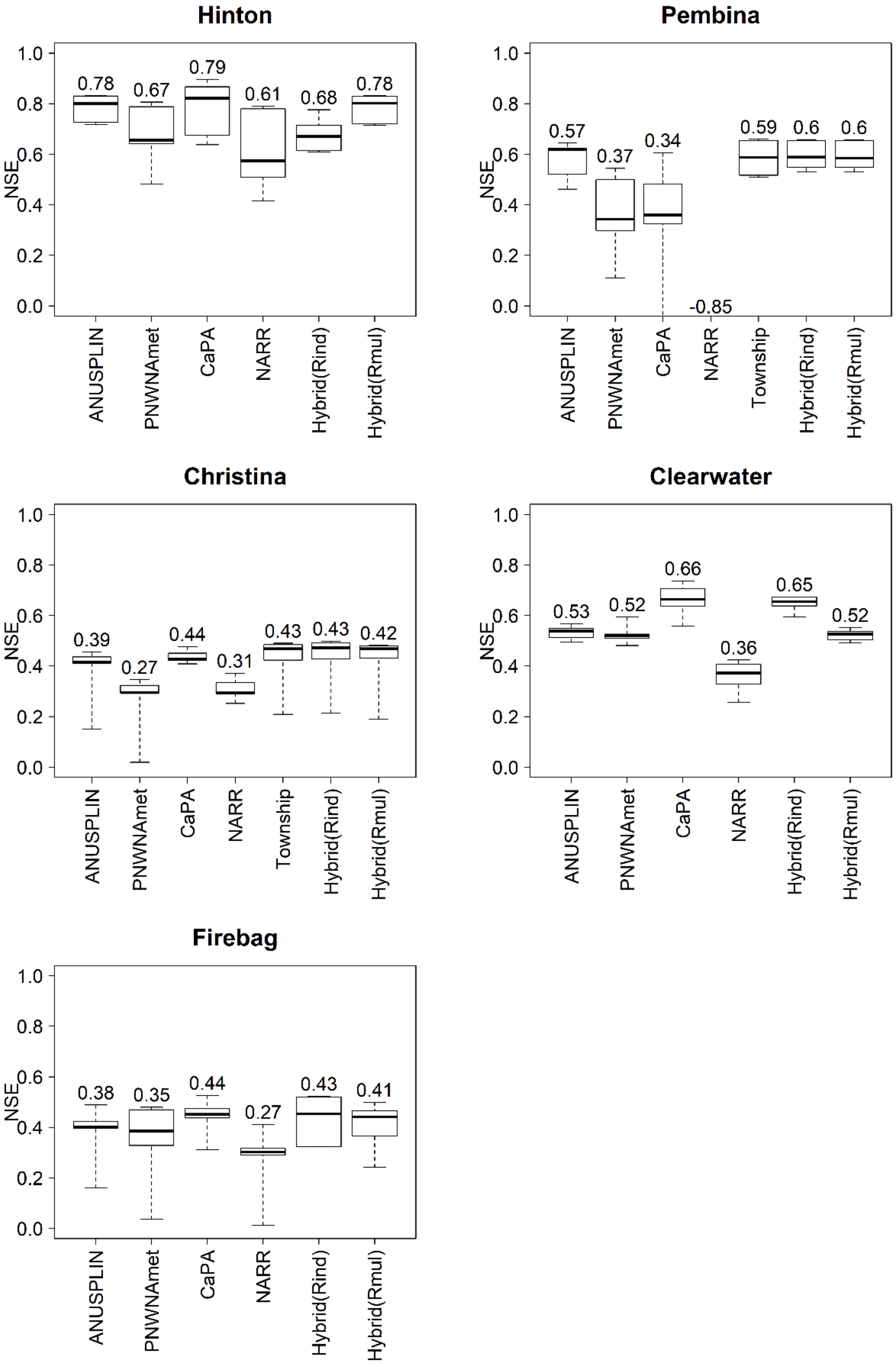
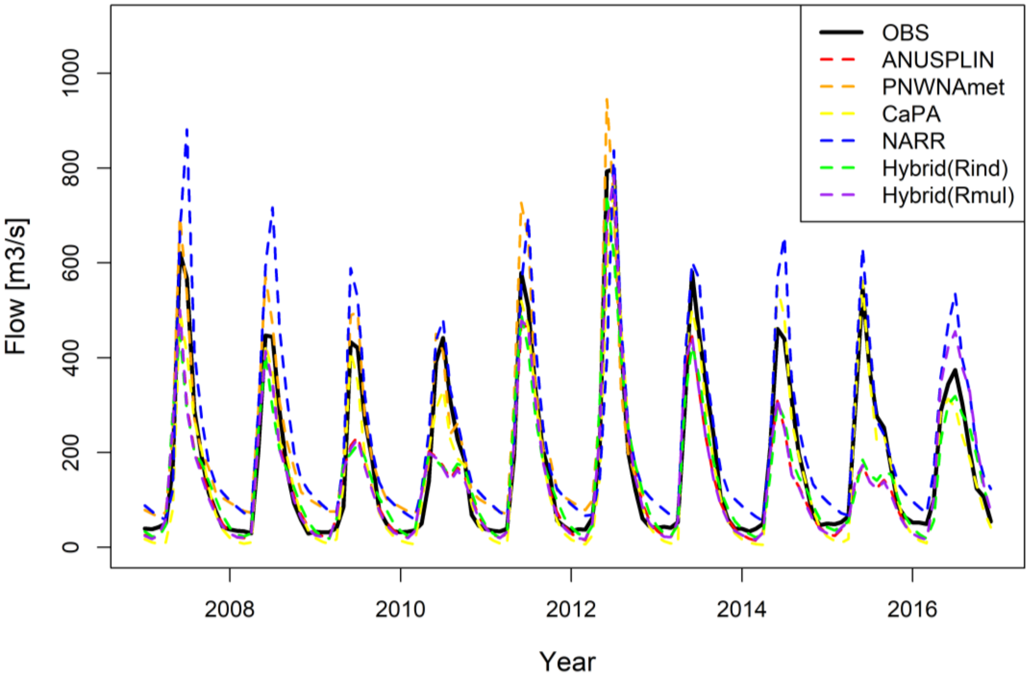
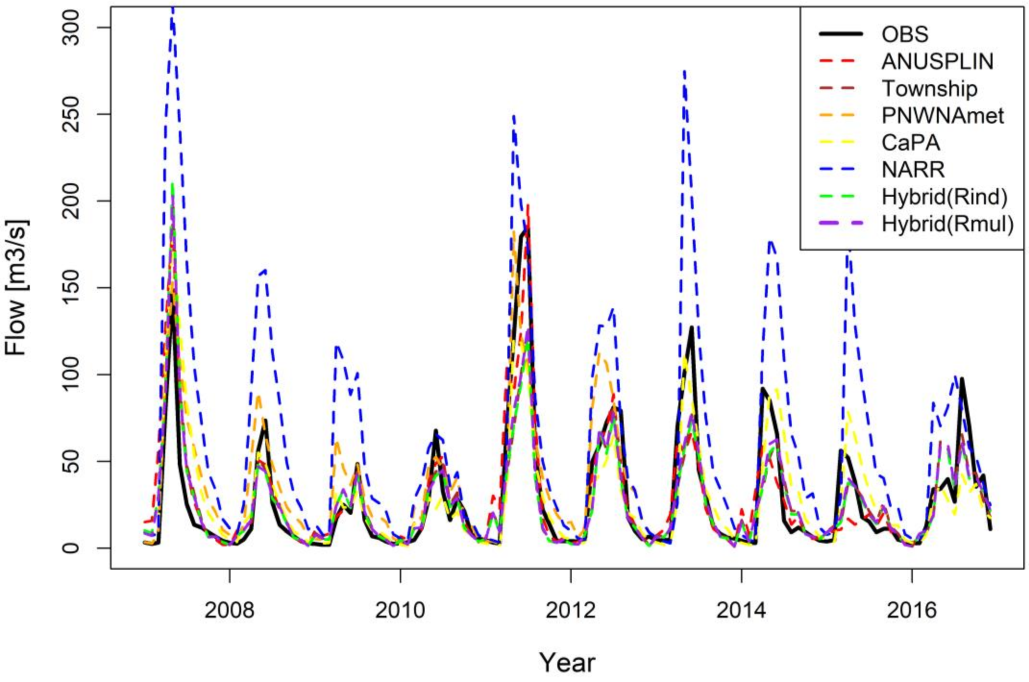


Figure 11. Boxplots of the NSEs of the proxy validation at the five sub-basins in ARB. The values above each boxplot represent the average over NSEs of the proxy validation.



(a) Hinton



(a) Pembina

Figure 12. Monthly observed and simulated hydrographs from the gridded climate datasets at (a) Hinton and (b) Pembina