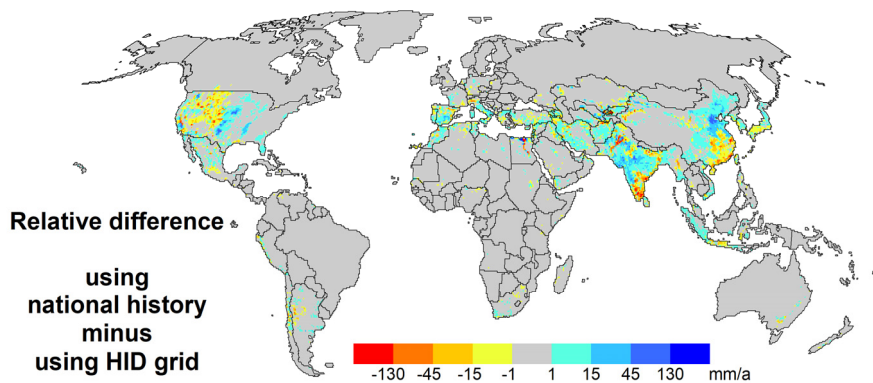
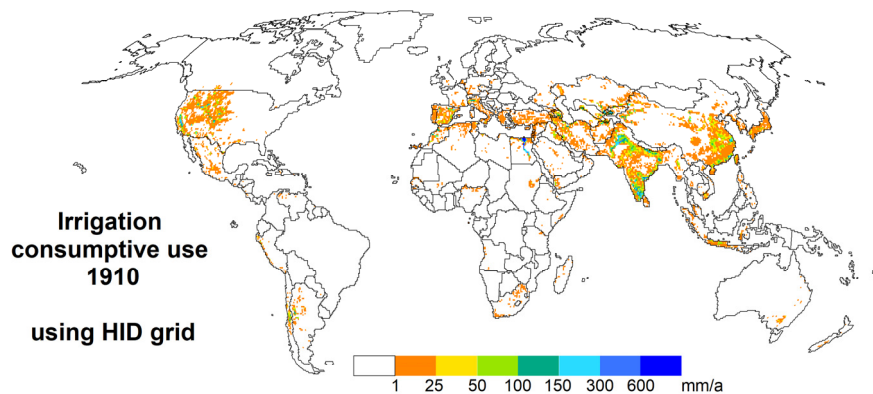


Global irrigation in the 20th century:
Extension of the WaterGAP
Global Irrigation Model (GIM)
with the spatially explicit
Historical Irrigation Data set (HID)



Felix Theodor PORTMANN

2017

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Institute of Physical Geography, Goethe University Frankfurt
Altenhöferallee 1, 60438 Frankfurt, Germany
Phone +49 (0)69 798 40155, Fax +49 (0)69 798 40170
<http://www.uni-frankfurt.de/45217668/dl>

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Felix Theodor
PORTMANN
Matrikel-Nr. 913417

Global irrigation in the 20th century:
Extension of the WaterGAP
Global Irrigation Model (GIM)
with the spatially explicit
Historical Irrigation Data set (HID)

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Betreuer:
Prof. Dr. Fredie Kern (Hochschule Mainz)
PD Dr. Stefan Siebert (Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn)

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Prof. Dr.-Ing. Freddie Kern
University of Applied Sciences Mainz
School of Technologies
Geoinformatics and Surveying



Master Thesis

Global irrigation in the 20th century: Extension of the WaterGAP Global Irrigation Model (GIM) with the spatially explicit Historical Irrigation Data set (HID)

Study Course: Geoinformatics (M. Eng.)

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for Mister Portmann, Felix Theodor (Student-ID/Matrikel-Nr. 913417)

Task assignment

The Global Irrigation Model (GIM) (Döll and Siebert, 2002; Siebert, 2002) is used within the framework of the global hydrological model WaterGAP (Müller Schmied et al., 2014) to calculate, with grid cell resolution of 0.5 degrees, monthly values of irrigation crop water use, as consumption (ICU) and water withdrawal (IWU), currently with the static Global Map of Irrigation Areas (GMIA). The model distinguishes cropping periods of rice and non-rice crops, each grown for 150 days, and up to two times a year. Based on these cropping periods of a reference climate period, ICU for consecutive years is calculated with monthly or daily climate forcing. Via country-specific national scaling factors for each year, historic development of maximum extent (“area equipped for irrigation”, AEI) and area actually irrigated (AAI) are superimposed on the results. Finally, dividing ICU by region-specific irrigation efficiencies results in IWU.

Main task of this Master Thesis is to refine the GIM in addition to the traditional conceptual mode using the country-specific national AEI scaling with a fixed reference year, a new mode using the newly available grid-cell specific AEI for 14 time slices between reference years 1900 and 2005 of the “Historical Irrigation Data set“ (HID) (Siebert et al., 2015). For the calculation of cropping periods, country-specific harvested area of irrigated rice and average climate has to be provided. Furthermore, cell-specific ratios AAI/AEI of year 2005 delivered with GMIA version 5 (Siebert et al., 2013a, 2013b) provide a spatially explicit estimate to possibly substitute the currently implicit country-specific national factors. This allows as secondary tasks (1) the comparison of results of the

two modes for selected years (spatial pattern and water use totals for administrative units), (2) the testing the sensitivity of the results on cropping periods from different average climate, (3) the validation of the results with external subnational water use data available for the United States of America (USA).

The following steps have to be performed:

1. Refine GIM and redesign his implementation code and associated shell scripts
 - a. Conceptual design of appropriate structure of code and scripts, depending on the input data and desired outputs
 - b. Encoding in C++ and shell scripts
2. Input data preprocessing and discussion, e.g. aggregation from 5 arc-min to 30 arc-min
3. Analysis and presentation of results for selected years
4. Validation with external data for USA

Processing period: 01st September 2016 – 28th February 2017

Supervisors: Prof. Dr.-Ing. Fredie Kern
PD Dr. Stefan Siebert (University of Bonn)

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Abstract

The Global Irrigation Model (GIM) (Döll and Siebert, 2002) is used within the framework of the global hydrological model WaterGAP (Müller Schmied et al., 2014) to calculate monthly values of irrigation crop water use. Results are on a 0.5 degrees grid and include, consumption (ICU) and, via division by irrigation efficiencies, water withdrawal (IWU). The model distinguishes up to two cropping periods of rice and non-rice crops, each grown for 150 days, using a grid of area equipped for irrigation (AEI). Historical development of AEI and fraction of area actually irrigated (AAI) was previously considered via scaling of cell-specific results with country-specific factors for each year. In this study, GIM was adapted to use the new Historical Irrigation Data set (HID) with cell-specific AEI for 14 time slices between 1900 and 2005. AEI grids were temporally interpolated, and using the optional grid of AAI/AEI, results for years 1901-2014 were generated (runs “HID-ACT”). Thus, new installation or abandonment of irrigation infrastructure in new grid cells can be represented in a spatially explicit manner. For evaluated years 1910, 1960, 1995, and 2005, ICU from HID-ACT was superior to country-specific scaled results (run “HID-ACTHIST”) in representing historical development of the spatial pattern. Compared to US state-level reference data, spatial patterns were better, while country totals were not always better. For calculating the cropping periods, 30-year climate means are needed, the choice of which was found to be relevant. Four chosen periods before 1981-2010 all resulted in considerable, pertaining changes of ICU spatial pattern, and various percent changes in country totals. This might be because of already present climate change.

The new GIM code provides much more flexibility for studies at runtime. Even if the historical AEI development is best represented via HID, still uncertainty exist about the sensitivity on, e.g. the choice of different AEI products for current and future conditions.

Possible topics for future studies with the new GIM version might include quantification of the sensitivity of ICU ACT, e.g.

- (1) For a current reference year to the choice of AEI, e.g. HID HYDE vs. HID Earthstat, GMIA4, or GMIA5, to evaluate implications for calculations of present-day conditions,
- (2) For its historical development to the choice of AEI, e.g. HID-AEI_HYDE_FINAL_IR (year 2005) and HID-AEI_EARTHSTAT_IR (2005) or the whole range of HID products,
- (3) For its historical development to different climate forcing, perhaps also the sensitivity of the shares of all water uses or of renewable water resources as calculated by Müller Schmied et al. (2016a),
- (4) Using selected climate projections to the choice of AEI, like (1), to evaluate implications for projections to the future.

Future data or code development may include:

- (1) Generation of year-specific time series of harvest area of irrigated rice (AHI Rice) from census statistics, replacing the country-specific scaling of AHI Rice from MIRCA2000,
- (2) Introduction of optional grid-cell-specific deficit irrigation factor,
- (3) Introduction of permanent crops as a new cropping pattern, with kc-value parametrization and/or grid-cell specific presence supported by grid-cell specific majority class of permanent crops in MIRCA2000,
- (4) Introduction of additional temperature sums for the ranking of growing periods.

Keywords: GIS, Global Irrigation Model (GIM), Historical Irrigation Data set (HID), Irrigation, Water use, Irrigation consumptive use, Net irrigation water requirement, Irrigation efficiency, WaterGAP (Water – Global Analysis and Prognosis), Global Map of Irrigation Areas (GMIA), MIRCA2000

Zusammenfassung

Das globale Bewässerungsmodell GIM (“Global Irrigation Model”) (Döll and Siebert, 2002) wird im Rahmen des globalen hydrologischen Modells WaterGAP (Müller Schmied et al., 2014) genutzt, um monatliche Werte des Bewässerungsbedarfs zu berechnen. Ergebnisse auf einem 0,5 Grad Gitter sind konsumtiver Bedarf (ICU) und, über die Division mit Bewässerungseffizienzen, gegebenenfalls auch Entnahmebedarf (IWU). GIM unterscheidet bis zu zwei Anbauperioden von Reis- und Nicht-Reis Kulturen von je 150 Tagen Dauer pro Jahr, unter Nutzung der für die Bewässerung ausgerüsteten Fläche (AEI), die als Gitter vorliegt. Die historische Entwicklung der AEI und der tatsächlich bewässerten Fläche (AAI) wurde bislang über eine Skalierung der zellspezifischen Ergebnisse mit länderspezifischen Faktoren berücksichtigt. In der vorliegenden Arbeit wurde GIM erweitert zur Anwendung des neuen Historical Irrigation Data set (HID), der zellspezifische AEI für 14 Zeitscheiben zwischen 1900 und 2005 angibt. Durch eine Interpolation für die Jahre dazwischen können nun Zeitreihen von 1901-2014 berechnet werden. Optional kann ein Gitter des AAI-Anteils berücksichtigt werden (Läufe „HID-ACT“). Hierdurch können die neu hinzugekommenen oder aufgelassenen Bewässerungsinfrastrukturen in weiteren Gitterzellen räumlich explizit berücksichtigt werden. Für die ausgewerteten Jahre 1910, 1960, 1995 und 2005 war das räumliche Muster des ICU von HID-ACT besser als jenes mit länderspezifischer Skalierung (Lauf „HID-ACTHIST“). Das galt auch für den Vergleich mit Summen der Bundesstaaten der USA, wobei die Ländersumme nicht immer besser war. Für die Berechnung der Anbauperioden werden Klimamittelwerte benötigt, bei welcher die Wahl des 30-Jahres-Zeitraumes einen wichtigen Einfluss ausübt. Für vier ausgewählte Perioden vor 1981-2010 ergab sich ein deutliches und wiederkehrendes Muster der räumlichen Abweichungen, bei unterschiedlichen prozentualen Abweichungen in den Ländersummen. Eine mögliche Ursache könnte eine schon vorhandene Klimaänderung sein.

Der neue GIM Code ermöglicht deutlich größere Flexibilität bei Programmausführung. Auch wenn HID die historische AEI-Entwicklung am besten darstellt, gibt es Unsicherheit darüber, wie sensitiv die Simulations-Ergebnisse etwa auf die Wahl eines AEI-Produktes für heutige und zukünftige Zeitperioden reagieren.

Mit der neuen GIM-Version könnte in weiteren Studien beispielsweise die Sensitivität von ICU ACT untersucht werden in Abhängigkeit von z.B.

- (1) Für ein Referenzjahr: von der AEI-Wahl, z.B. HID HYDE im Vergleich zu HID Earthstat, GMIA4 oder GMIA5, um die Auswirkungen auf Berechnungen für die Bedingungen eines aktuellen Zeitraumes zu untersuchen,
- (2) Für die historische Entwicklung: von der AEI-Wahl, z.B. HID HYDE im Vergleich zu HID Earthstat, oder die ganze Breite der HID-Produkte,
- (3) Für die historische Entwicklung: von der Wahl der Klimazeitreihen, eventuell auch die Unterschiede in relativen Anteilen an der Wassernutzung oder den erneuerbaren Wasserressourcen gemäß Müller Schmied et al. (2016a),
- (4) Mit ausgewählten Klimaprojektionen von der Wahl der AEI wie in (1), um die Auswirkungen auf Berechnungen zukünftiger Zeiträume zu untersuchen.

Weitere Entwicklungen zu Daten oder Code könnten umfassen:

- (1) Erstellen der Zeitreihe der Erntefläche von bewässerten Reis (AHI Reis) aus Agrarstatistiken statt der länderspezifischen Skalierung von MIRCA2000-Summen,
- (2) Einführung eines optionalen zellspezifischen Faktors für Defizit-Bewässerung,
- (3) Einführung von Dauerkulturen als neues Anbaumuster, Parametrisierung der kc-Werte oder zellspezifischen Präsenz in Abhängigkeit der Majorität von MIRCA2000-Dauerkulturklassen,
- (4) Einführung von zusätzlichen Temperatursummen bei der Rangbildung der Anbauperioden.

Schlagwörter: GIS, Global Irrigation Model (GIM), Historical Irrigation Data set (HID), Bewässerung, Globales Bewässerungsmodell, Wassernutzung, Konsumtiver Bewässerungsbedarf, WaterGAP (Water – Global Analysis and Prognosis), Global Map of Irrigation Areas (GMIA), MIRCA2000

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1. Introduction

1.1 *Role of irrigation and of modeling context*

Irrigation has an important role in the domains of meteorology, hydrology, and agriculture. From the meteorological point of view of Global Climate Models (or General Circulation Models, GCMs), irrigation modifies the behavior of the land surface which, in turn, significantly influences the surface energy balance and water cycle, and thus, the climate (Cook et al., 2015; Cook et al., 2011; Mahmood et al., 2014). In GCMs, irrigation was found to have nearly no effect on global top of the atmosphere mean radiative balance, but on a reduction of global surface air temperature over land, while regional warming trends are reduced (Cook et al., 2015; Cook et al., 2011). There are contradicting trends on net longwave radiation: An increase through irrigation-induced cooling of the surface which reduces the upward longwave radiation, and an increase though irrigation-induced increase in cloud cover which enhances shortwave reflection. The former is dominating in northern India, the latter in Central Asia and China (Cook et al., 2015). In an atmosphere-ocean interaction GCM experiment with varying vs. constant Sea-Surface Temperature (SST), local climate effects were found to remain similar, whereas non-local effects tended to be larger, especially over oceans (Krakauer et al., 2016). Local effects on coastal ocean may exist, e.g. as irrigation in California's Central Valley, through a decrease in land surface temperature, land-sea heat contrast, sea breezes, subsidence, lower tropospheric stability over the near coastal region and, hence, also in coastal stratocumulus cloud cover (Lo et al., 2013). Current knowledge about the effects of irrigation and land cover change on climate is summarized in the review of Mahmood et al. (2014). These authors state that there is still a lack of comprehensive understanding of irrigation effects at the regional scale on atmosphere and climate, e.g. via precipitation recycling. Nonetheless, irrigation should be considered as an important anthropogenic climate forcing in next generation of historical climate simulations and multi-model assessments (Cook et al., 2015).

In Global Hydrological Models (GHMs), water abstracted for irrigation is also considered to be important (Döll and Siebert, 2002; Wisser et al., 2008; Wisser et al., 2010; Wada et al., 2013; Wada et al., 2012). Irrigation water use accounts for about 60-70% of water withdrawals and 80-90% of water consumption (Döll et al., 2014; Döll et al., 2012). This is mostly "blue" water, i.e. freshwater from surface water bodies (lakes, rivers) or aquifers (about 30% and 40% groundwater share for withdrawals and consumption, respectively Döll et al., 2012). Blue water accounted for about 56% of crop evapotranspiration of irrigated crops and 18% of total crop evapotranspiration (period 1998-2002) (Siebert and Döll, 2010).

Also from the point of view of food security, agriculture and employment, irrigation is important: Irrigation of agricultural crops secures globally the food supply for humanity. In case of no irrigation considerable global production losses would occur for rice (38%), date palms (60%), cotton (38%), citrus (32%), and sugar cane (31%) (Siebert and Döll, 2010). Benefits are highest in arid and semi-arid areas, which often are located in developing countries. There irrigated agriculture provides income to a large number of persons, especially in rural areas where alternative sources of income are scarce (Siebert and Döll, 2010).

Thus, it is clear that to calculate correctly the water balance of a catchment, river basin, or a country, possibly assisted through hydrological modeling, it is important to know the crop water consumption (and ideally also their abstraction), in the past and in the future.

From all the crops, rice is an important water consumer in agriculture, e.g. in precipitation-limited Pakistan it accounts for the highest share in water consumption (Brauman et al., 2013). According to the global land use data set MIRCA2000 (Portmann et al., 2010), around the year 2000, rice accounted for around 40% of irrigated and 16% of rainfed harvested area in Asia. Globally, rice has by far the largest absolute irrigated harvested area of ca. 1.032 Mha (million hectares), contributing to about 63% irrigated share of harvested area. In contrast, wheat globally has only 667,000 ha irrigated harvested area and 31% irrigated share of harvested area, and in Asia 25% of irrigated and 12% of rainfed harvested area (Portmann et al., 2010). Therefore, the correct representation or modeling of irrigated rice contributes to a better estimation of the global agricultural water use, in GHMs (Döll and Siebert, 2002; Wisser et al., 2008; Wisser et al., 2010) and GCMs, possibly indirectly via GHM-based estimation (Krakauer et al., 2016).

For representing the historical development of water demand of agricultural irrigation (water abstraction for irrigation or water consumption from irrigated plants), there is often no reliable direct statistical data from agricultural census, whereas data on harvested areas of selected crops or area of agricultural land mostly exist. For the determination of the total or irrigation crop water requirement, especially for scenario calculations, e.g. under conditions of climate change or changed harvested or cropped areas, generally numerical models are used. An example is the Global Irrigation Model (GIM) (Döll and Siebert, 2002; Siebert, 2002) as the most important water use model of the global hydrological model WaterGAP2 (Water – Global Analysis and Prognosis) (Müller Schmied et al., 2014), based on a digital global map of areas equipped for irrigation (AEI), i.e. land area with infrastructure to provide water to crops or potentially irrigable areas, with an original spatial resolution of 5 arc-minutes, which was aggregated to 0.5 degrees (30 arc-min) used by the WaterGAP2 model. In previous studies, the spatial basic pattern always referred to a temporally constant reference dataset for a reference period, the Global Map of Irrigation Areas (GMIA) (Siebert et al., 2013a, 2013b), while country-specific (national spatial units) scaling factors (Freydank and Siebert, 2008) were used to derive the historical development based on the constant pattern of spatial units. The same approach for a temporal reconstruction, but with older version GMIA 2.2, was performed with the WBMplus model (Wisser et al., 2010), which was used in a number of GCM studies (Cook et al., 2011; Puma and Cook, 2010), even with a linear extrapolation from 1901 back to 1850 (Cook et al., 2015). Both GHMs WaterGAP GIM and WBMplus, use a similar approach to calculate irrigation water demand from reference potential evapotranspiration and multiplication with crop-specific coefficients (Döll and Siebert, 2002; Wisser et al., 2008).

In contrast to GMIA, which is to a large extent based on administrative-level agricultural census statistics, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) produced the Global Irrigation Area Map (GIAM) based on optical remote sensing of 1 km spatial resolution with an aggregation to 10 km (International Water Management Institute (IWMI), 2017; Thenkabail, 2010; Thenkabail et al., 2008; Thenkabail et al., 2006; Thenkabail et al., 2009; Thenkabail et al., 2010). Their areas are about 40% larger than GMIA 2.2, with largest differences in India (plus 36%) and China (plus 56%) (Wisser et al., 2008). Both GMIA and GIAM only represent conditions of the years 1999 (GIAM, Thenkabail et al., 2006), 2000 (GMIA 4.0.1, Siebert et al., 2007; Siebert et al., 2006), and 2005 (GMIA5, Siebert et al., 2013a, 2013b).

In contrast to GMIA and GIAM, the newly established Historical Irrigation Data set (HID) (Siebert et al., 2015) presents cell-specific AEI with an original spatial resolution of 5 arc-

minutes for 14 time slices every 10-5 years between 1900 and 2005, promising better accuracy with improved data for both spatial and temporal domain.

In addition to that, the Area Actually Irrigated (AAI) may differ from AEI because of several reasons (see Chapter 2), but has to be used to compare the water use results with observed validation data. GMIA5 provides estimates of AAI for the year 2005 (Siebert et al., 2013b).

1.2 Scientific aim

The scientific task of this master thesis is to examine the hypothesis that the use of HID improves the estimation of the historical temporal development and spatial pattern of the irrigation water demand (possibly estimated water abstraction) against the previously used country-specific AEI scaling approach which scales the AEI grid of a reference year with a factor representing country-specific historical development on national level, relative to the reference year. It is also suspected that an improvement is also visible at the national level of country totals. For this purpose, results of an extended GIM version using HID with either spatially-explicit representation or country-specific scaling of the historical development of AEI are compared.

1.3 Structure of document

This document is structured as follows: After the introduction in this Chapter, the Global Irrigation Model (GIM) is introduced in Chapter 2. In the following Chapter 3, the data and methods for the analysis and recoding are presented, while Chapter 4 is dedicated to the specific GIM results and Chapter 5 to the validation of the results. The discussion in Chapter 6 concludes the main text before Chapter 7 with the references. In Appendix A, supplementary tables are presented. Appendix B includes comments about software engineering aspects and an overview of GIM code changes. Appendix C is dedicated to scripts used for starting GIM and data preprocessing, while Appendix D lists scripts and tools used for data postprocessing. Appendix E includes the poster, while the electronic Appendix F presents a homepage (HTML website) about the topic.

2. Description of the Global Irrigation Model (GIM)

2.1 Current model

WaterGAP (Water – Global Analysis and Prediction) consists of the WaterGAP Global Hydrology Model (WGHM) and water use models for five sectors (irrigation, domestic/household, livestock, manufacturing, and cooling water for thermal power plants) (Müller Schmied et al., 2014). The state-of-the-art global model has been used for the assessment of global water resources, including groundwater depletion, and impacts of climate change (Döll and Siebert, 2002; Döll et al., 2012; Döll et al., 2015; Portmann et al., 2013; Schewe et al., 2014; Siebert et al., 2013b). The Global Irrigation Model (GIM) (Döll and Siebert, 2002; Siebert, 2002) is designed to calculate net irrigation water requirement, also called irrigation water consumption or Irrigation Consumptive Use (ICU), i.e. the water that is lost due to crop evapotranspiration. Based on ICU, the water that has to be withdrawn to supply ICU at the field, the so called gross irrigation water requirement or Irrigation Withdrawal Use (IWU) can be directly calculated. Concerning shares of global water use, it is globally the most important water use model of WaterGAP, accounting for the aforementioned 60-70% of water withdrawals and 80-90% of water consumption (Döll et al., 2014; Döll et al., 2012). GIM has been developed to calculate ICU for the past (since the year 1901), but also for scenarios of future climate, i.e. climate change projections. Its ICU values, are used in a subsequent module of WaterGAP version 2.2, the GWSWUSE (GroundWaterSurfaceWaterUSE) together with water use from the other sectors and further information to derive monthly net abstractions from surface water and groundwater compartments, which are used in further modeling of WGHM (Figure 2.1).

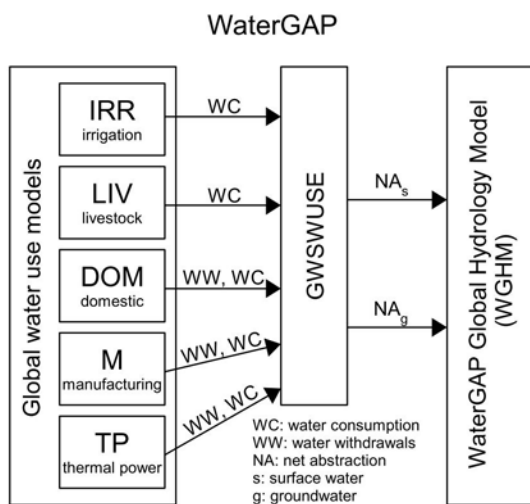


Figure 2.1: The relationship of the WaterGAP2.2 models for water use, groundwater and surface water shares, and hydrology (Müller Schmied et al., 2014)

In the following text of this subchapter, the most important technical details of the current GIM are described. More technical details are documented in Döll and Siebert (2002), whereas a sensitivity analysis has been performed in Siebert (2002).

The current GIM calculates ICU and IWU in a two-stage process:

- (1) It first determines potential cropping periods (i.e. sequence of crops plus specific growing seasons) for two different crop types (rice and non-rice), considering potentially suited areas (areas equipped for irrigation AEI, areas topographically suited for rice growing), climate means, country-specific totals of harvested area of irrigated rice (AHI Rice), and overall cropping intensities. For this, monthly climate averages of shortwave radiation (RADIATION), temperature (T), precipitation (P) and number of rain days (NRD) together with distinction of arid and humid grid cells (ARID HUMID) for potential evapotranspiration (Epot, with Priestley-Taylor alpha factor explained at the end of this subchapter). Suited grid cells and possible extent is defined via grids of AEI and grid cells topographically suited for rice growing (TOPO RICE AREA). Country-specific harvested area of irrigated rice (AHI Rice) is distributed to the grid cells according to a prescribed country grid corresponding to a prescribed grid of regions of cropping intensities (REG_CI) for the listed cropping intensities (CI) used for the calculation of cropping periods (Figure 2.2).
- (2) In a second step, GIM simulates potential evapotranspiration from monthly or daily weather data (“climate”) and the previously determined cropping periods are applied on climate input only for the desired time period to calculate irrigation water use, first net irrigation water requirement (Inet, ICU), then gross irrigation water requirement (Igross, IWU). Through scaling factors depending on spatial (country, i.e. national) units, the historical development of AEI, and possibly indirectly also AAI, can be superimposed, if desired (Figure 2.3). In addition to that, irrigation water use efficiencies are defined for spatial units (currently regions) which correspond to the ratio of Inet / Igross, i.e. ICU / IWU. Dividing Inet (ICU) by the efficiencies result in the gross irrigation water requirements Igross (IWU) which can be multiplied like Inet with historical development scaling factors (e.g. from Table A.6). The regions of cropping intensities are modified to obtain the regions of irrigation efficiency (REG_IE) for the listed irrigation efficiencies (IE) (Figure 2.3). The definition of Inet (ICU) is given in the next paragraph.

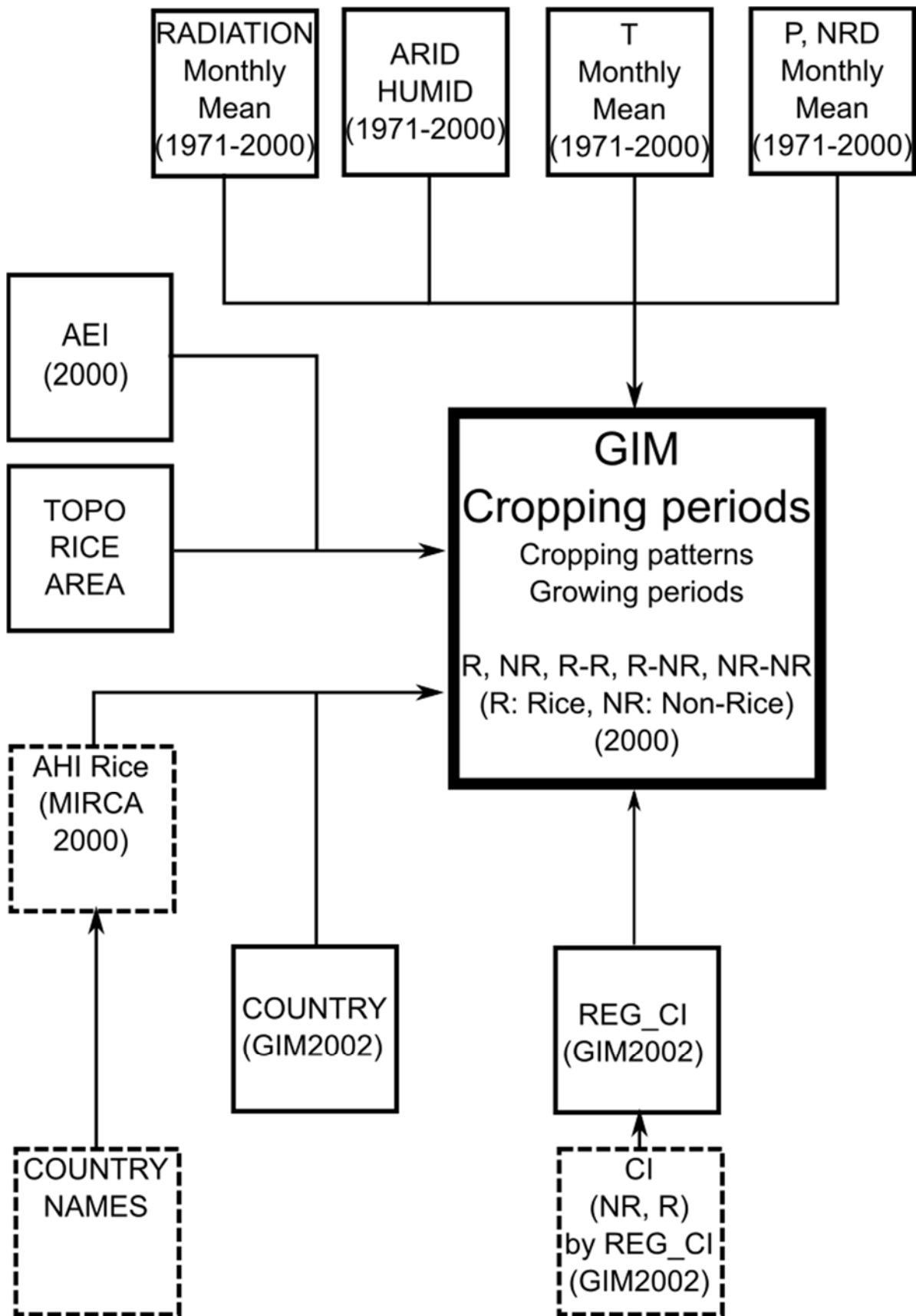


Figure 2.2: Current GIM calculation step 1 (cropping periods) and the related data flow of input and output data (solid boxes mark grids, dashed boxes mark tables, bold box marks procedure and output)

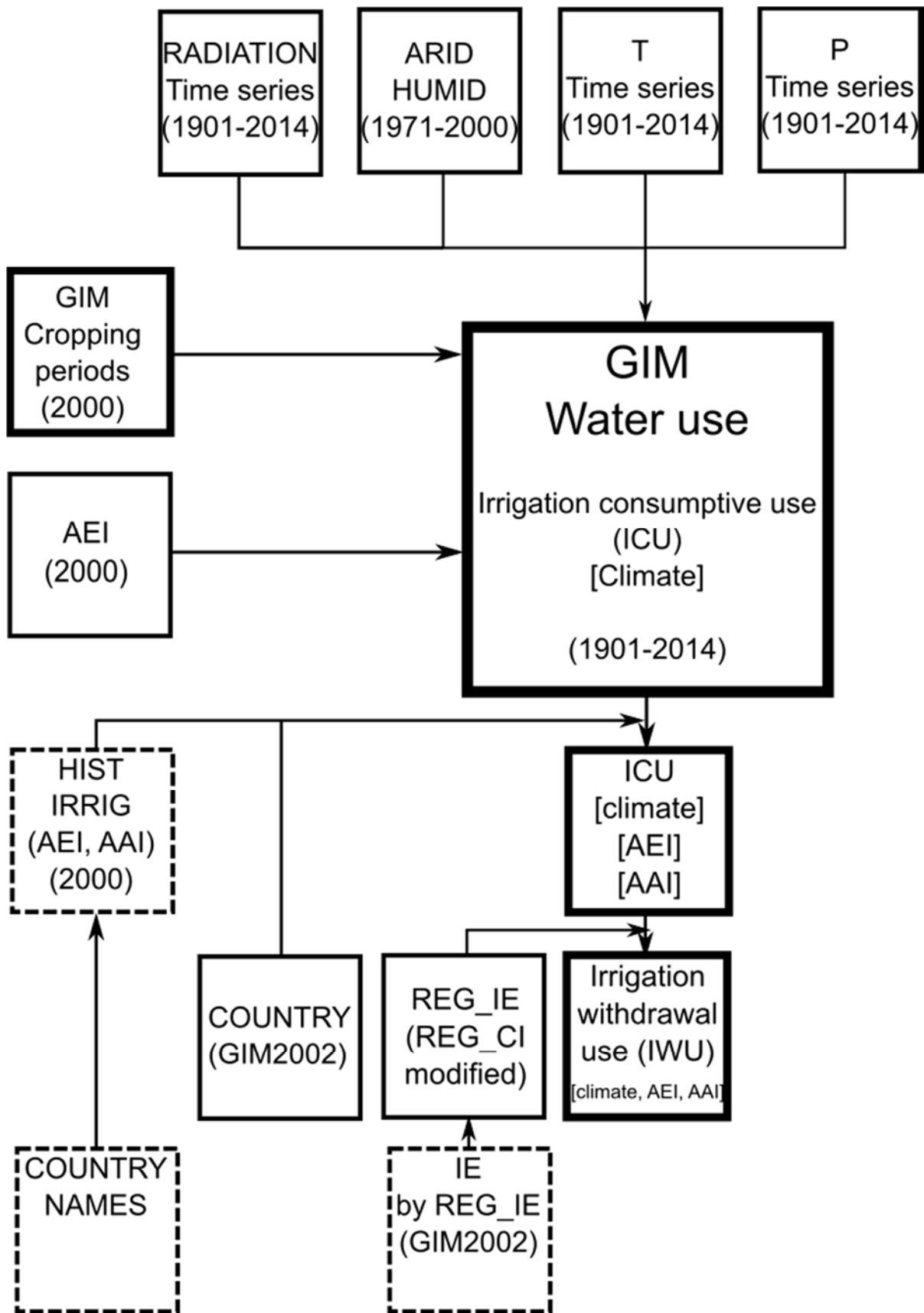


Figure 2.3: Current GIM calculation step 2 (water use) and the related data flow of input and output data (solid boxes mark grids, dashed boxes mark tables, bold boxes mark procedure, cropping periods input, and output)

GIM is based on the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) CROPWAT approach of Smith (1992) which computes for growing seasons (sometimes called cropping periods, too, e.g. in the MIRCA2000 land use data set Portmann et al., 2010) the net irrigation requirement per unit irrigated area (I_{net} or Irrigation Consumptive Use, all units as mm d^{-1}) as difference of crop-specific potential evapotranspiration (E_{pot_c}) minus effective precipitation P_{eff} , in case that E_{pot_c} is larger than P_{eff} (Eq. 1, top). When E_{pot_c} does not surpass P_{eff} , i.e. when enough precipitation is available to fulfill the evaporative demand of the plants, no irrigation requirement is assumed ($I_{net} = 0$) (Eq. 1, bottom). E_{pot_c} is derived as the product of potential evapotranspiration E_{pot} times the dimensionless crop coefficient k_c which depends on the crop development stage (Döll and Siebert, 2002).

$$I_{net} = \begin{cases} E_{pot_c} - P_{eff} = k_c * E_{pot} - P_{eff}, & E_{pot_c} > P_{eff} \\ 0, & E_{pot_c} \leq P_{eff} \end{cases} \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

where

I_{net} : net irrigation requirement (Irrigation Consumptive Use) per unit area [mm d^{-1}]
 E_{pot_c} : crop-specific potential evapotranspiration [mm d^{-1}]
 P_{eff} : effective precipitation [mm d^{-1}]
 E_{pot} : potential evapotranspiration [mm d^{-1}].

E_{pot} may be calculated from two different approaches within GIM, the Priestley-Taylor approach which uses a scaling “alpha” factor depending on climate to relate radiation to E_{pot} , or the Penman-Monteith algorithm which uses, in addition, also wind speed and saturation deficit. In the first approach each grid cell is attributed either as arid (alpha factor of 1.76) and humid climate conditions (1.26) (Shuttleworth, 1993). In this study, the first approach was used with the attribution being the result of multi-stage calculation for 1971-2000 with the same climate forcing was used as in other WaterGAP studies (Müller Schmied et al., 2014). This enabled the comparability in E_{pot} and, thus ICU estimates across studies.

The effective precipitation P_{eff} within the context of crop water balance modeling is the fraction of the total precipitation P_{tot} (including rainfall and snowmelt) which is available to plants (and thus agricultural crops) through infiltration, but which is not transformed to canopy evaporation, deep percolation or runoff. Several methods exist for the estimation of effective precipitation, e.g. (1) site-specific information on land cover, land use, soils, (2) simple assumptions, e.g. a fixed fraction of 70-90%, (3) stochastic or empirical relationships, e.g. based on precipitation exceedance (Smith, 1992). GIM uses the empirical relationship of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Soil Conservation Service (SCS) Method, originally derived for monthly precipitation and used in the CROPWAT model (Eq. 2) (Smith, 1992):

$$P_{eff} = \begin{cases} P_{tot} * \frac{(4.17 - 0.2 * P_{tot})}{4.17}, & P_{tot} < 8.3 \text{ mm d}^{-1} \\ 4.17 + 0.1 * P_{tot}, & P_{tot} \geq 8.3 \text{ mm d}^{-1} \end{cases} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

GIM and CROPWAT differ in terms of calculation time steps, which has to be considered when applying this formula (Döll and Siebert, 2002). While GIM uses daily time steps, CROPWAT uses three calculation time steps of 10 days within a month (differing only in crop coefficients k_c) and monthly climatic data (including monthly precipitation sums). According to Döll and Siebert (2002), modeling with a daily time step while interpolating daily precipitation and evapotranspiration from monthly values (as one option in GIM) roughly corresponds to the CROPWAT approach. When applying Eq. 2 directly to daily precipitation sums, i.e. with wet

days (precipitation) and dry days (no precipitation), I_{net} would be overestimated considerably, because the relatively high precipitation sums at wet days exceeding the daily $E_{pot,c}$ would be lost from the soil water balance, whereas temporal averaging of precipitation effectively mimics the capacity of the soil to store the precipitation between wet days. To accordingly consider the storage capacity of the soil and remain consistent with related CROPWAT approaches, the daily precipitation sums are averaged over 10 days, irrespective of whether derived from interpolation, number of rain days per month, or direct daily data. A special 3-days period used only for rice in Asia results in a higher irrigation requirement and mimics the management and special conditions of paddy rice fields in Asia, where only small amounts of precipitation can be stored because of long-term field inundation and subsequent water-saturated soils (Döll and Siebert, 2002)

The crop coefficients k_c are specific to crops and for typical stages of crop development (Allen et al., 1998; Doorenbos and Kassam, 1986; Steduto et al., 2012). GIM only represents two crop types, rice (R) and non-rice (NR), with up to two growing periods per year, each of 150 days length, with five possible combinations of sequences (cropping patterns), with one or two crops per year: R, NR, R-R, R-NR, NR-NR. The cell-specific sequence and installation depends on climatic conditions, e.g. minimum temperature and precipitation requirements, with the selection and ranking criteria as described in detail in Döll and Siebert (2002). The temporal sequence for a standard growing period is shown in Figure 2.4:

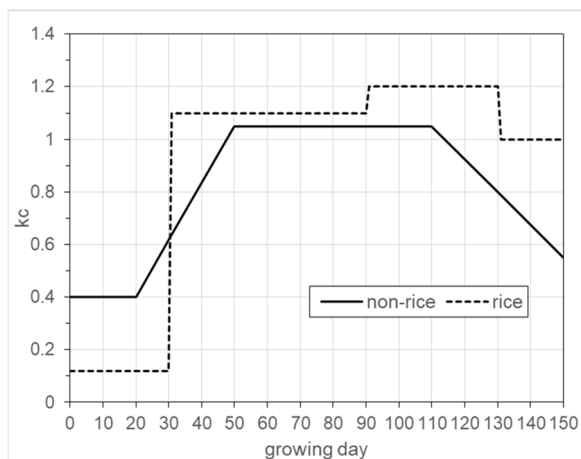


Figure 2.4: Crop coefficients k_c for rice and non-rice agricultural crops, for individual 150-day cropping periods (redrawn for Frankfurt Hydrology Paper 18 following Döll and Siebert, 2002).

For rice, the crop coefficient k_c representing optimal evapotranspiration is only 0.15 during the first 30 days, mimicking that only about 10% of the area is planted at the nursery stage, whereas during later stages much larger k_c values occur, once the paddy rice seedlings are planted in the fields with continuous water coverage. k_c values larger than 1 occur because they are based on a reference evapotranspiration of grass. For non-rice crops, k_c is only 0.4 during the initial stage with small plants, steadily increasing with plant growth and soil coverage up to a maximum of 1, and finally gradually decreasing after full ripening before harvest.

In GIM, for a given 0.5 degree (30 arc-min) grid cell with cropping periods, the daily net irrigation requirement I_{net} (ICU) during plant growth is the sum of I_{net} of both rice and non-rice, while the annual sum of I_{net} includes all selected cropping periods.

AHI of rice crop is distributed according to sums of the spatial units for a certain reference period, ideally consistent to the AEI. Through cropping intensities for 19 world regions, the

respective total irrigated harvested area of rice and of non-rice crops is derived (see following subchapter and Table 3.1).

GIM limits the location of the irrigated crops to prescribed areas equipped for irrigation (AEI) at a 0.5 degree grid, potentially shifting crops from one grid cell to another to accommodate for a complete coverage of the harvested area (not shown in the Figures).

In a second step, the water use simulation, GIM computes potential evapotranspiration from monthly or daily weather data (“climate”) and subsequent irrigation water use through the application of the cropping periods defined in the first step (Figure 2.3, Figure 2.5).

This approach with the currently applied k_c values represents irrigation management with “full irrigation”, i.e. without any limitation of water, whereas it is known that at least in some regions worldwide, “deficit irrigation” is applied, especially as often not enough water for full irrigation is available (Steduto et al., 2012). In a subsequent module of WaterGAP, the GWSWUSE (GroundWaterSurfaceWaterUSE), grid cells with suspected deficit irrigation are used to limit $Inet_deficit$ to 70% of the full-irrigation $Inet_full$ calculated by GIM. Furthermore, groundwater use fractions of irrigation, household and manufacturing sectors and return flows to groundwater and surface water from irrigation are considered as well as country-specific irrigation water use efficiencies, resulting eventually in net abstractions from surface water and groundwater storage compartments used in the WaterGAP Global Hydrology Model (Müller Schmied et al., 2014).

The sensitivity analysis of GIM of Siebert (2002) found three possible improvements of GIM, which are not part of this study:

- (1) Use of calibrated alpha factor in the applied Priestley-Taylor equation for potential evapotranspiration (E_{pot}).
The uncertainty of E_{pot} as a key to ICU calculation should be kept in mind. The Priestley-Taylor approach (Priestley and Taylor, 1972) relies on one hand, easily available radiation and temperature data (McAneney and Itier, 1996), on the other hand, on the best guess of grid-cell specific differentiation for arid and humid climate conditions.
- (2) Reduced runtime through deactivation of snow module when extensive simulation runs are performed.
This was not needed for the current simple simulations on a dedicated Linux system.
- (3) Differentiation of non-rice crops for an improved definition of k_c -values, with proposed introduction of permanent crops, and the substitution or refinement of temperature criterion in the ranking procedure of crop patterns and growing periods by the temperature sum concept.
This remains a highly attractive option for future development, in order to maintain the simulation capability for different situations in a changed climate.

2.2 *Foreseen modifications of the model*

GIM has to be adapted to be able to work in three different conceptual modes:

- (1) The traditional mode where for one set of cropping periods using one reference year for AEI and AHI Rice (and a 30-year average climate), water use is calculated for several years, and potentially unit-specific (country-specific or national) scaling of AEI is applied for representing the historical AEI development.
- (2) The new HID mode where (2.1) cropping periods for every year with an individual combination of year-specific AEI, year-specific AHI Rice, and respective climate average, e.g. for 30 years, are generated, and (2.2) water use is calculated only for the same year.
- (3) In the original version of GIM, multi-annual statistics of ICU (minimum, medium, maximum, and quantiles of 75% and 10% for dry and wet years) are always calculated. As in HID mode (2.2), typically only one year is calculated, an explicit third separate conceptual mode for calculating these statistics on demand was introduced.

GIM code and files will be restructured to first calculate cropping periods for any individual combination of year-specific AEI, year-specific AHI Rice, and selectable 30-year average climate (Figure 2.5). To get regions for the calculated cropping periods, the year-specific country grid and a region attribute in the list of countries is used to generate appropriate year-specific regions of cropping intensities (REG_CI) for the listed cropping intensities (CI) (Figure 2.5). These basic data can be used in a second step either to calculate results only for the same reference year or for a number of freely selectable years. In addition to that, country-specific (national level) scaling can be applied to represent any future development of AEI or special conditions, e.g. scaling with ratios of Area Actually Irrigated (AAI) as grid-cell specific ratio. As in the current version, the regions of cropping intensities are modified to obtain the regions of irrigation efficiency (REG_IE) for the listed irrigation efficiencies (IE) (Figure 2.6).

AHI Rice for countries was taken from the MIRCA2000 data set, representative for the year 2000, and scaled according to AEI country totals for the years under consideration. This procedure was considered to result in AHI Rice with the highest consistency to AEI within the limited time and personal resources. In a future step, AHI Rice may be provided from a mixture of historical statistics on total (irrigated and rainfed) area harvested (AH) of rice and an estimated AHI Rice / AH Rice share, potentially assisted with the scarcely available time series or estimations of AHI Rice.

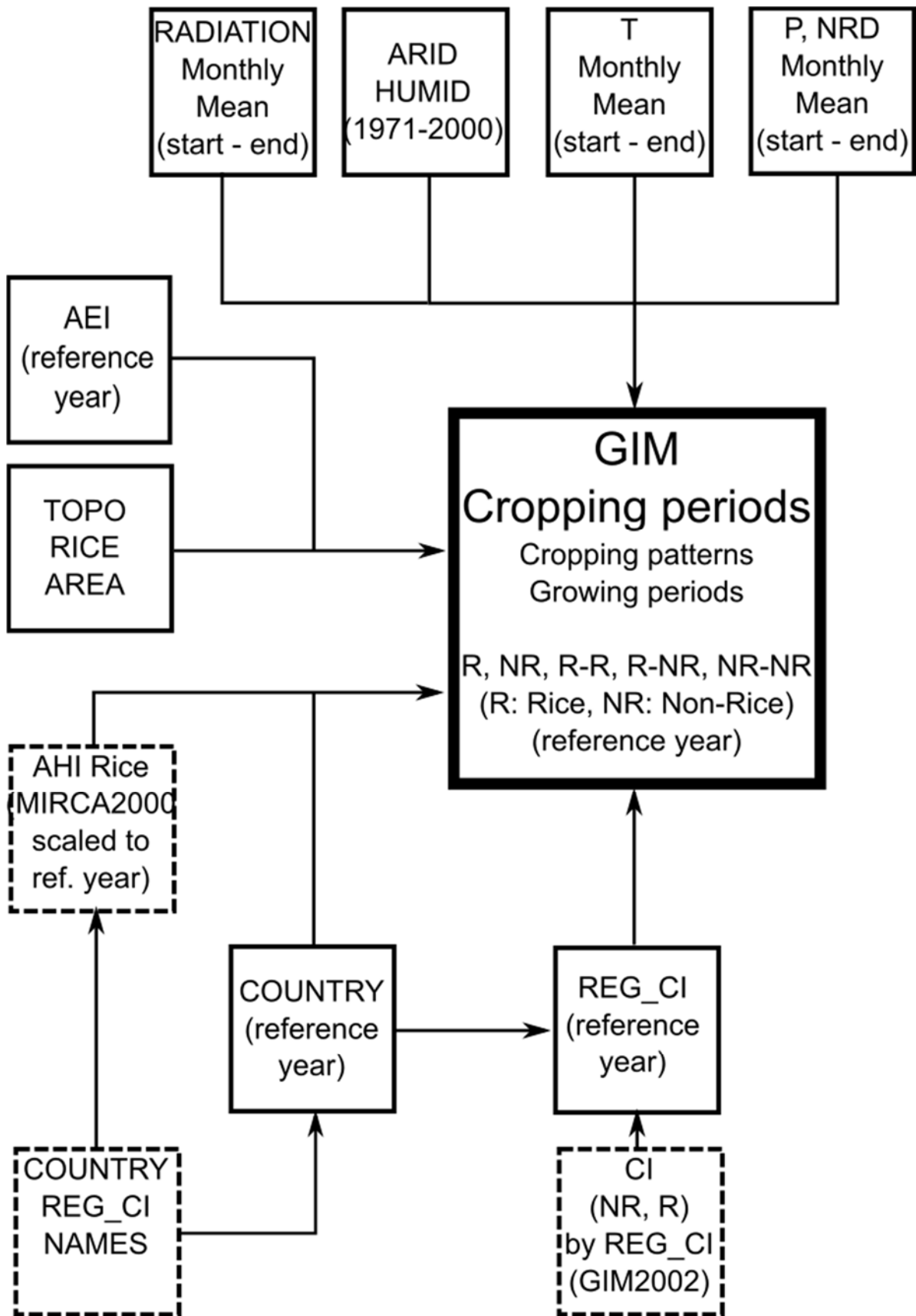


Figure 2.5: Refined GIM calculation step 1 (cropping periods) and the related data flow of input and output data (solid boxes mark grids, dashed boxes mark tables, bold box marks procedure and output)

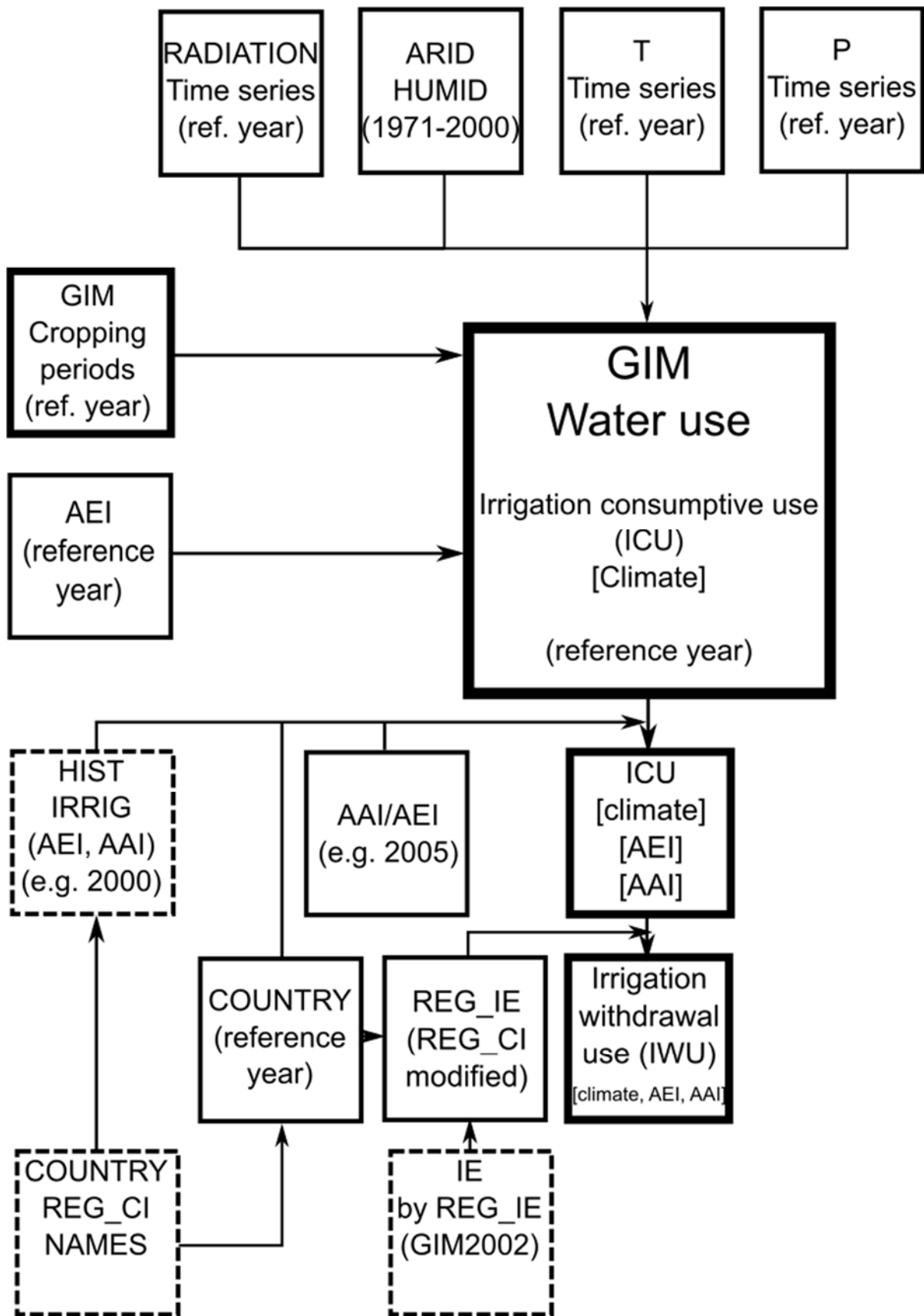


Figure 2.6: Refined GIM calculation step 2 (water use) and the related data flow of input and output data (solid boxes mark grids, dashed boxes mark tables, bold boxes marks procedure, cropping periods input, and output)

3. Data and Methods

3.1 *Country list and mask*

The GIM model needs a list of countries and a mask (grid) with country codes according to the United Nations (UN) M49 numerical codes with a maximum of 3 digits (United Nations Statistical Division, 2016). This has to be considered when merging data from sources which do not use UN M49 codes like the “Historical Irrigation Data set” (HID) (Siebert et al., 2015).

As reference source of the list of countries (with the associated country names used hereafter) and the related country mask, the HID delivered subnational units for 14 time slices every 10-5 years between 1900 and 2005. A full list of national-level country units representing all possible units within the time slices was derived as a standard reference for any spatial reference. The national-level character codes ISO-3166 ALPHA 2, and ALPHA 3 used in HID were recoded to corresponding UN M49 3-digits code (United Nations Statistical Division, 2016; Nations Online Project, 2016). For 3 units not present in the UN list, additional codes outside the current domain of numbers (901, 902, and 903) were introduced, see Table A.1 and Table A.2. The names in HID were maintained in order to indicate the data source, although they differ somewhat from the official UN ones (United Nations Statistical Division, 2016). Likewise, the author declares that used names and borders do not represent any acceptance or denial of their true legal status, which is sometimes also controversial and a source of conflict between states, e.g. between Pakistan and India (Wikipedia, 2017h). The 14 subnational units grids were aggregated from 5 arc-min to 30 arc-min with a majority rule, and data holes from equally present classes filled with the smaller subnational number code. In a further step, the grids were recoded to UN M49 country 3 digit numerical codes.

As the administrative borders not only within countries but also between countries changed over time, a decision had to be taken how to fill the temporal gaps between the 14 HID time slices of 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, and 2005. With the aim to provide good spatial resolution of AEI estimates, in HID in some cases subnational and national administrative boundaries were maintained for historical time periods even before the dissolution of countries, e.g. for the Former USSR and Former Yugoslavia, with associated steps to estimate values for these units from higher-level, e.g. national, administrative data (Stefan Siebert, 2016). As a result, changes in country borders in the final 30 arc-min country mask grid between the 14 time slices are mostly minor ones, mainly attributable to differences in the original spatial setup of data sources and obvious uncertainties in the aggregation from 5 arc-min to 30 arc-min, where e.g. grid cells in the country mask switch in country code between neighboring countries (e.g. Figure 3.3 and Figure 3.4). The major change in HID country mask grid occurs from 1940 to 1950, after World War II, when the “German Empire” became the smaller “Germany” (surrender of German armed forces in May 1945, establishment of Federal Republic of Germany and German Democratic Republic in 1949) (Wikipedia, 2017b), and when the “Indian Empire” under the dominance of the United Kingdom (UK) was split in 1947/1948 into India (independence in 1947) (Wikipedia, 2017e), Pakistan (independence in 1947) (Wikipedia, 2017h), Bangladesh (independence from UK in 1947, independence from the rest of Pakistan in 1971) (Wikipedia, 2017a), and Myanmar (independence from UK in 1948) (Wikipedia, 2017f). It was decided to use the 1950 country set up of HID already starting in 1945, because statistics on rice harvested area are available already in 1945 for Pakistan (including then also Bangladesh) and Myanmar, and since 1961 separately for Pakistan and Bangladesh (Mitchell, 2007; International Rice Research Institute

(IRRI, 2016). Respective changes from 1910 to 1960 are shown in Figure 3.2. For the rest of time slices, it was generally assumed that the country grid code setup was valid until the next HID country setup, i.e. 1900 until 1909, 1910 until 1920, etc. The only exception is the mentioned time slice between 1940 and 1950, where the country mask of 1940 is valid until 1944, and the mask of 1950 since 1945. Figure 3.1 to Figure 3.4 show the global country mask for 1910, 1960, 1995, and 2005, respectively. To ease the addressing of these data layers in the figure or table captions, as well as in the presentation of the results and in the analysis, the data layer acronym starts with the name of the data set reference (here HID), followed by an identifier of the specific data type, and terminated by the year for which it is valid, e.g. HID-COUNTRY-1910, with HID for the Historical Irrigation Data set, COUNTRY for country mask, and 1910 for the year under discussion. As the resulting data layers are generally at a 30 arc-min spatial resolution, this is not mentioned separately.

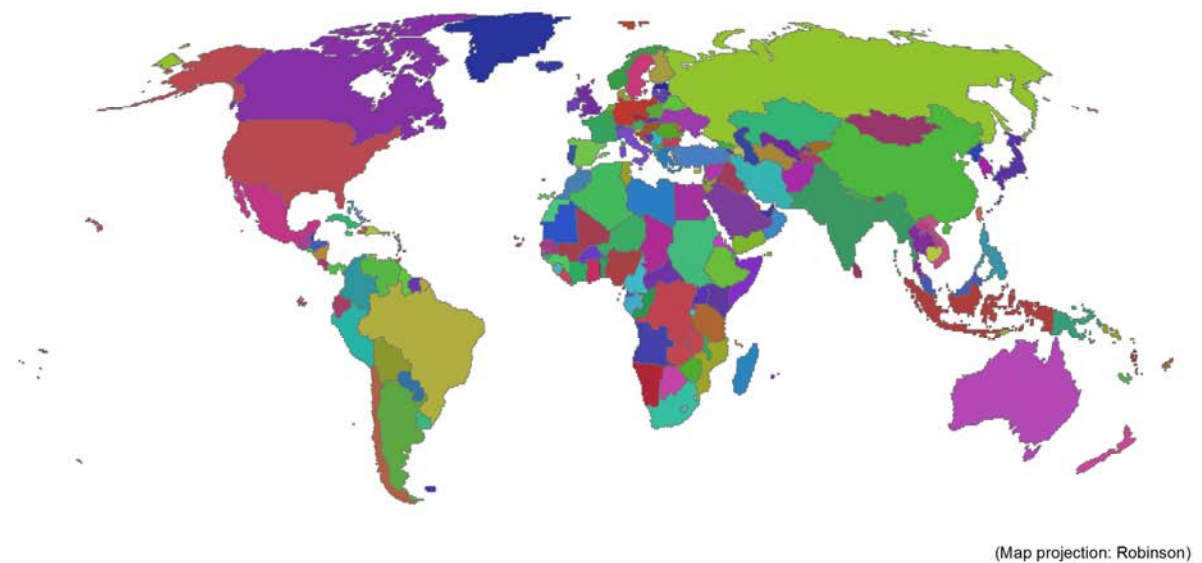


Figure 3.1: HID-COUNTRY-1910

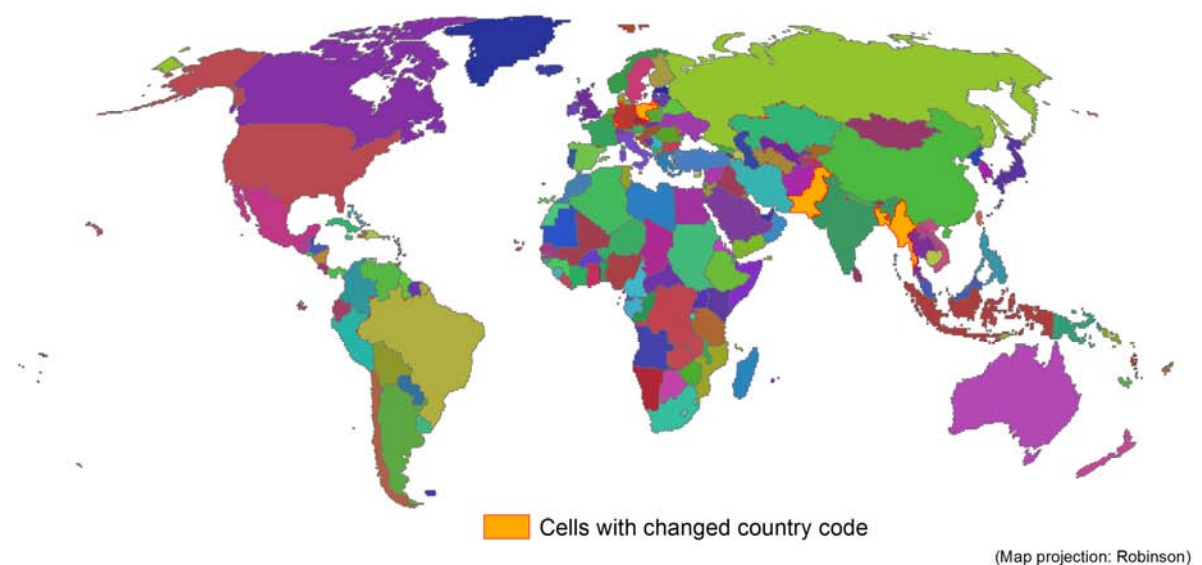


Figure 3.2: HID-COUNTRY-1960, with 760 cells with changed country code from 1910 to 1960 (mainly old German Empire, new Pakistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar)

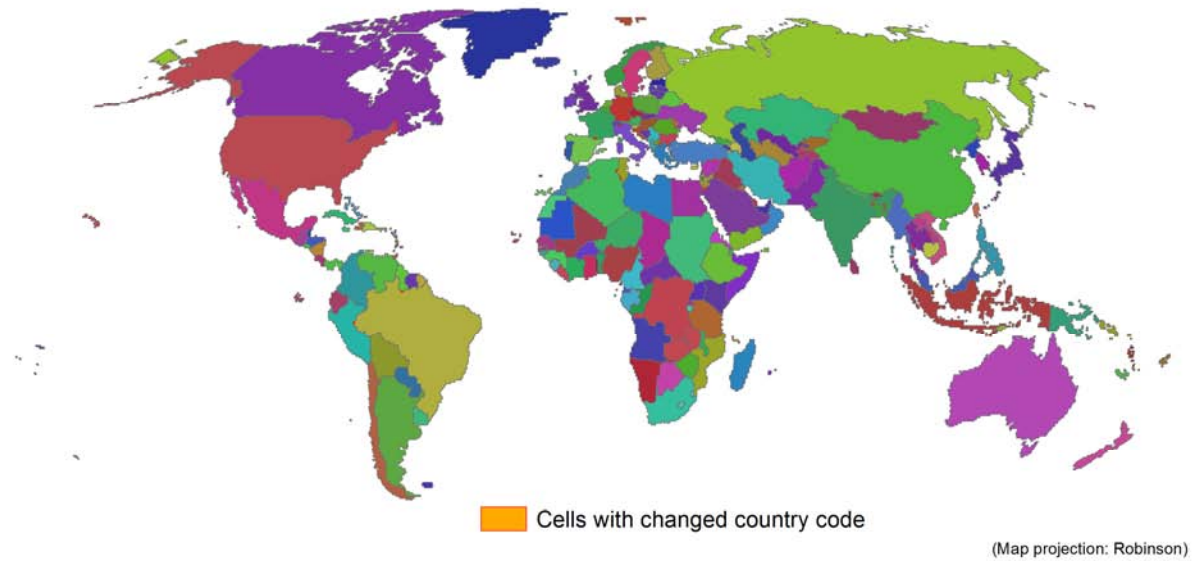


Figure 3.3: HID-COUNTRY-1995, with 21 cells with changed country code from 1960 to 1995.

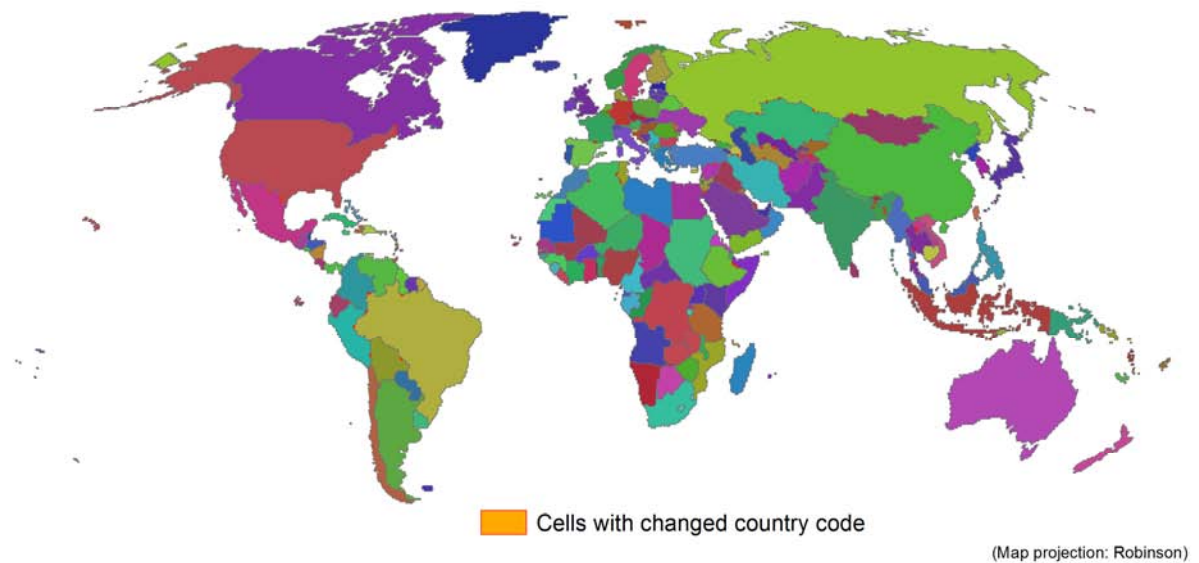


Figure 3.4: HID-COUNTRY-2005, with 53 cells with changed country code from 1995 to 2005.

3.2 Historical development of Area Equipped for Irrigation (AEI)

The main sources for the historical development of AEI and its validation were the “Historical Irrigation Data set” (HID) (Siebert et al., 2015) which provided AEI for 14 time slices between 1900 and 2005, including the Global Map of Irrigation Areas version 5 (reference year 2005) (Siebert et al., 2013b, 2013a), and both specifying AEI in physical unit of hectare [ha] per grid cell. The AEI of HID contains area equipped for full or partial control irrigation, equipped

lowland areas, and areas equipped for spate irrigation (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), 2017a). Areas of rainwater harvesting are not included. The data sources of AEI (or related areas of irrigated crops) behind HID are national census data and international data bases, e.g. FAOSTAT (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), 2017b), AQUASTAT of FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), 2017a), or EUROSTAT (Statistical office of the European Union (EUROSTAT), 2016).

The HID AEI product (Siebert et al., 2015) is delivered as a set of 5 arc-min resolution products with two basic versions derived from different land use data sets: (1) History Database of the Global Environment (HYDE), version 3.1 for about 12000 years from 10000 BC until AD 2005 (<http://themasites.pbl.nl/tridion/en/themasites/hyde/index.html>), and (2) Earthstat global cropland and pasture data set for 1700 until 2007 developed by the Land Use and Global Environment Research Group (LUGE) at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada (<http://www.earthstat.org/>). The differences between these primordial versions are larger than the differences between the product sub-lines which maximize consistency either with subnational irrigation statistics (suffix IR) or with historical cropland and pasture (suffix CP) of the same spatial resolution. For the present evaluation focusing on irrigation, the product AEI_HYDE_FINAL_IR was selected, which maximized consistency with subnational irrigation statistics and which was most often used in the reference publication of Siebert et al. (2015), thus enabling a better comparison with GIM results. Furthermore, consistency with HYDE long-term historical coverage before 1700 may be of interest when linking with climate studies on historical and Holocene climate development before that year.

The HID AEI_HYDE_FINAL_IR grid cell sums for the years 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, and 2005 were aggregated from 5 arc-min to 30 arc-min grids and, for each grid cell, linearly interpolated in time between the subsequent time slices. To derive the appropriate country-level AEI totals from the interpolated AEI grid for a specific year, the predefined country mask of the appropriate year was used as a reference for the specific country setup, with two possible constellations. First, for the calculation of cropping periods for each year separately, the MIRCA2000 AHI Rice of the year 2000 had to be scaled with the “true” AEI, for which the specific years of AEI were used to be in line with the changing AEI per country setup. Second, for national AEI scaling factors with one reference year, the country mask of the reference year was used, in order to be consistent with the constant spatial AEI grid of the reference year. Figure 3.5 to Figure 3.8 show the resulting global distribution of AEI from HID for 1910, 1960, 1995, and 2005, respectively. These data layers, as for the country mask, are addressed with a data layer name starting with the name of the data set reference (here HID), followed by an identifier of the specific data type, and the year for which it is valid, e.g. HID-AEI-1910, with HID for the Historical Irrigation Data set, AEI for Area Equipped for Irrigation, and 1910 for the year under discussion. Again, as the resulting data layers are generally at a 30 arc-min spatial resolution, this is not mentioned separately. In addition to that, the HID product name of AEI_HYDE_FINAL_IR is only explicitly mentioned in this section, and is implicitly included when referring to HID-AEI, unless stated otherwise.

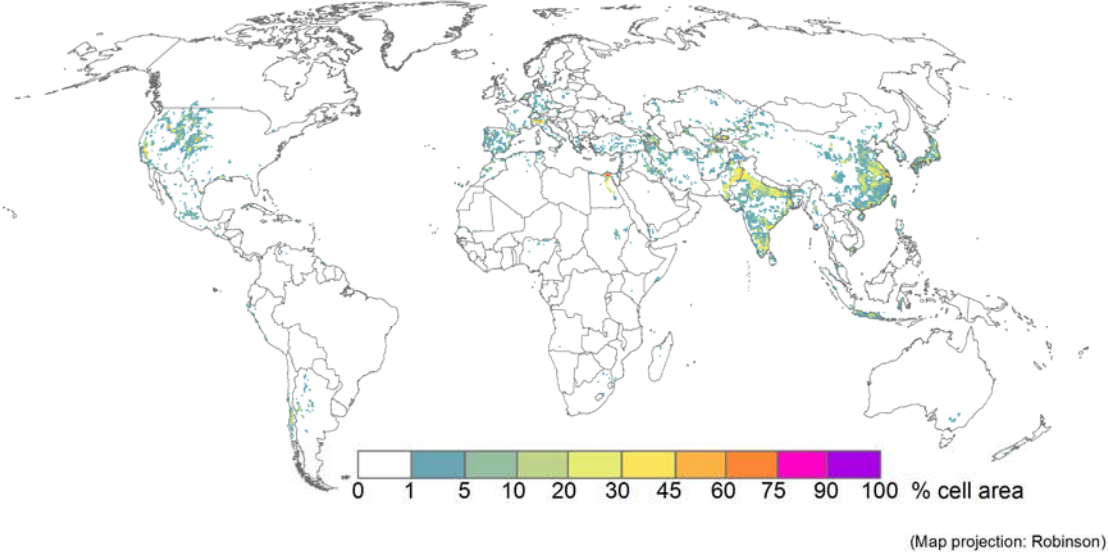


Figure 3.5: HID-AEI-1910 (AEI_HYDE_FINAL_IR) [% of cell area]

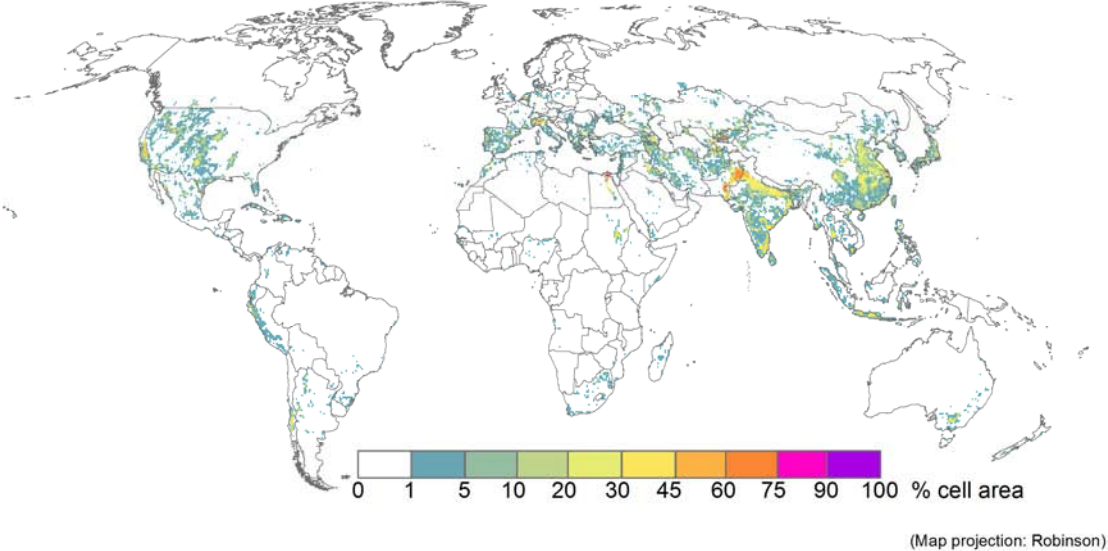


Figure 3.6: HID-AEI-1960 (AEI_HYDE_FINAL_IR) [% of cell area]

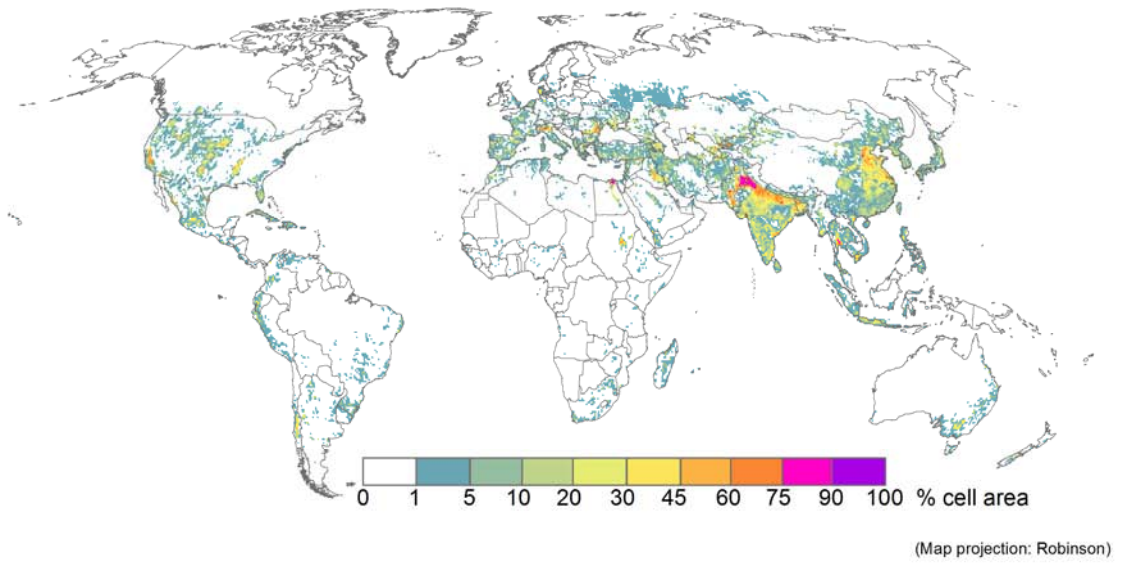


Figure 3.7: HID-AEI-1995 (AEI_HYDE_FINAL_IR) [% of cell area]

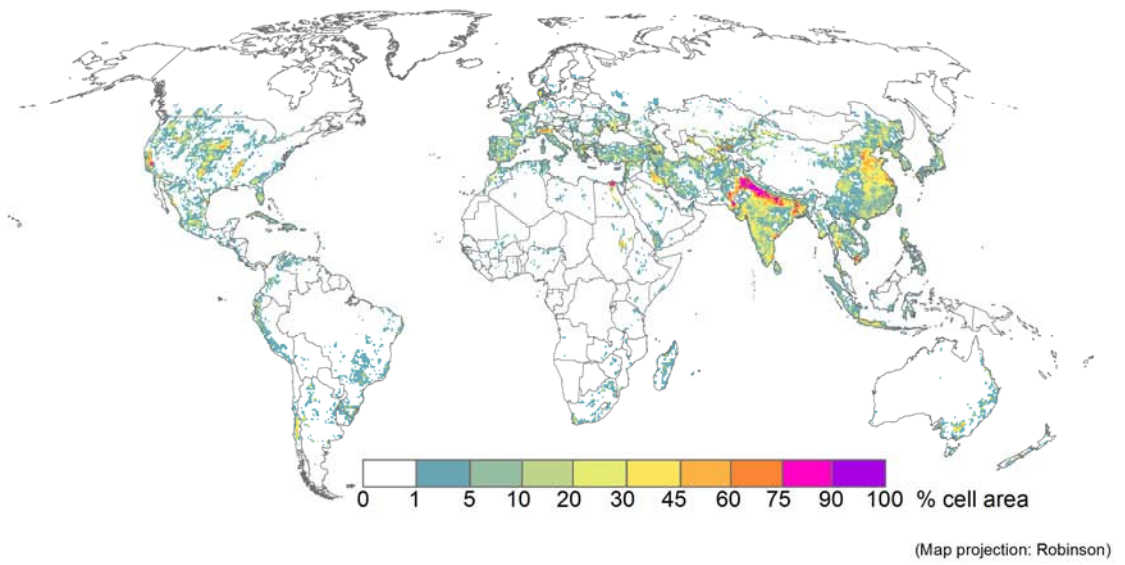


Figure 3.8: HID-AEI-2005 (AEI_HYDE_FINAL_IR) [% of cell area]

3.3 *Area Actually Irrigated (AAI)*

The area actually irrigated, i.e. actually used for irrigation (AAI) can be significantly smaller than the area equipped for irrigation (AEI), e.g. due to weather conditions (supplementary irrigation only when needed), crop rotation, short-term failure of irrigation infrastructure, short-term changes in market conditions (e.g. subsidies, change in governmental policies), water shortages (Siebert et al., 2013b; Siebert et al., 2015). Only in areas with very intensive agricultural land use, AEI is nearly always used.

The AAI in percent of AEI from the Global Map of Irrigation Areas version 5 for reference year 2005 (Siebert et al., 2013b, 2013a) was used for all years. When calculating average percentage ratios from AAI sum divided by AEI sum, if both sums are aggregated from 5 arc-min to 30 arc-min, then some grid cells are not filled with data (Figure 3.9). This would imply that for any further grid cells not included within the pattern of 2005, no water consumption based on an AAI value could have been derived. In order to have a complete global coverage, the 5 arc-min grid-based percentages were interpolated to a global grid using ESRI ArcGIS 10.4 Inverse Distance Weighting (IDW) with 5 points in up to 150 degrees distance, and a distance exponent of 2. This resulted in a spatial distribution where the values of remote single locations were distributed more to its surrounding than with exponent 1. The resulting ratios on 5 arc-min grid were then aggregated (averaged) to 30 arc-min means. Figure 3.10 shows the resulting global distribution of AAI in percent of AEI for 2005. These data layers, as for the country mask, are addressed with a data layer name starting with the name of the data set reference (here GMIA5), followed by an identifier of the specific data type, and the year for which it is valid, e.g. GMIA5-PCTAAIAEI-2005, with GMIA5 for the Global Map of Irrigation Areas version 5, PCTAAIAEI for Percentage ratio of Area Actually Irrigated over Area Equipped for Irrigation, and 2005 for the year under discussion. In addition to that, a suffix characterized whether original (*_ORI*) or interpolated (*_IDW*) are meant. Again, as the resulting data layers are generally at a 30 arc-min spatial resolution, this is not mentioned separately.

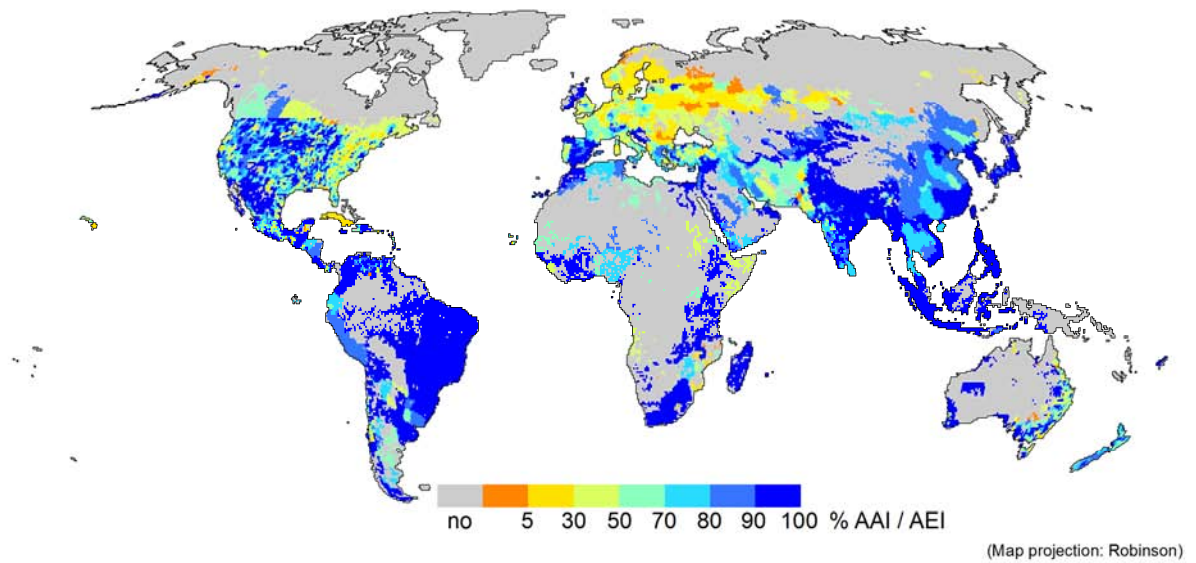


Figure 3.9: GMIA5-PCTAAIAEI-2005_ORI, aggregated from 5 arc-min to 30arc-min, original without interpolation, but with areas where ratio AAI/AEI is not defined

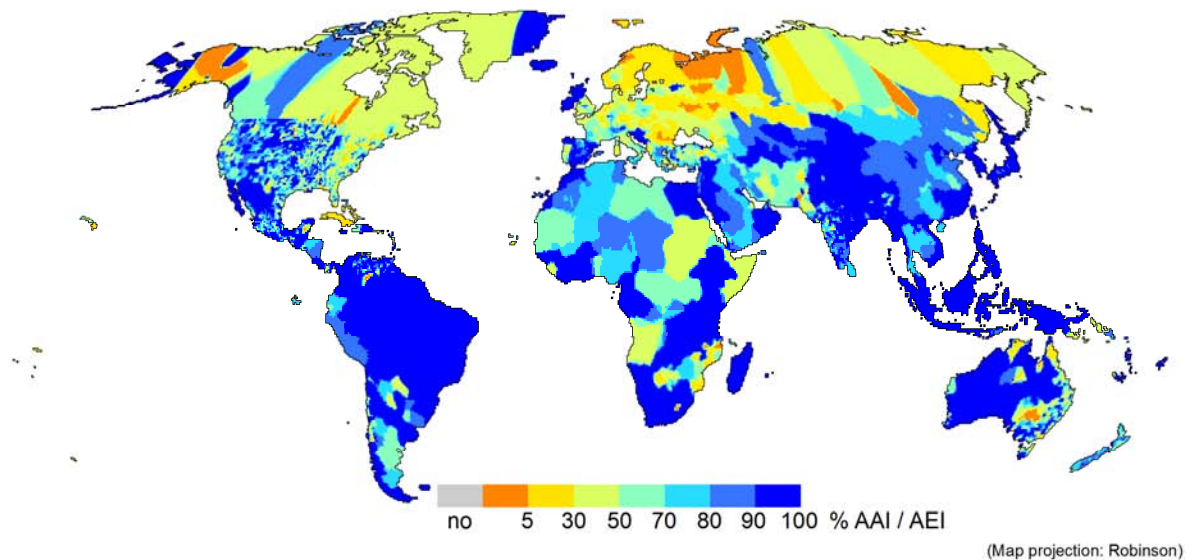


Figure 3.10: GMIA5-PCTAAIAEI-2005_IDW, values from inverse distance weighting (IDW) interpolation, aggregated from 5 arc-min to 30arc-min, showing no areas with undefined ratio AAI/AEI

3.3 *Harvested area of irrigated rice (AHI Rice)*

As mentioned in the foreseen changes of the model, for simplicity purposes, harvested area of irrigated rice (AHI Rice) for countries was taken from the MIRCA2000 data set, representative for the year 2000 (Table A.5), and scaled according to AEI country totals for the years under consideration. This procedure was considered to result in AHI Rice with the highest consistency to AEI within the limited time and personal resources.

For a future step, AHI Rice may be provided from a mixture of historical statistics on total (irrigated and rainfed) AH of rice and an estimated AHI Rice / AH Rice share, potentially assisted with the scarcely available time series or estimations of AHI Rice, as described in the next paragraphs.

Sources of rice harvested area are different according to considered periods in time. For years 1961-2014, rice harvested area per country is available from the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) World Rice Statistics (WRS) (International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), 2016) which cites data of FAO and of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). In order to be consistent with FAO statistics of AHI Rice, FAO data should be used, which in principle also includes data of EUROSTAT for European countries, for which generally irrigation of all rice was assumed, following Döll and Siebert (2002). EUROSTAT data is available for years 1955-2016 (Statistical office of the European Union (EUROSTAT), 2016) and may be used as primary data source for European countries. For years 1900-1960, data from International Historical Statistics could be used (Mitchell, 1998a, 1998b, 2007).

In case of missing years, data can be linearly interpolated between available neighboring years. In case that no rice area is available for the start of the series, its area may be estimated from the ratio of harvested area of rice to AEI from HID for the specific spatial unit for the first available year, multiplied with the AEI of the year of the estimate. This ensures the consistency to the historical development of AEI.

To derive irrigated harvested area, the harvested area of rice may be multiplied with the fraction of irrigated rice drawn for the respective spatial unit of the MIRCA2000 land use data set (Portmann et al., 2010), or perhaps via using FAO statistics AHI Rice for available years.

3.4 *Cropping intensity (CI)*

Cropping intensity (CI) is calculated traditionally as the average number of harvests (or of cropping periods, i.e. of crops grown consecutively) per physical area (e.g. field, grid cell, country, region) during a year, and as such it is used in crop modeling. An example drawn from Döll and Siebert (2002) may help to understand the concept of cropping intensity: Assuming that on one half of the irrigated area of the selected physical spatial unit (e.g. region), crops are grown once a year, and on the other half, two crops are grown, one after another, the resulting average cropping intensity is $(1 + 2) / 2 = 1.5$. CI in general is higher in irrigated agriculture than in rainfed agriculture (Portmann et al., 2010). On the other hand, when considering only harvested area statistics, several crops with one or more cropping periods, and both irrigated and rainfed crops, it may be differently defined either as the ratio of harvested area over cropland extent including fallow (minimum CI) or ratio over area actually cultivated (maximum CI) (Siebert et al., 2010). Regional efforts to estimate CI based on remote sensing in the Aral Sea Basin support these general rules, e.g. with CI averages ranging from 0.53 in the Karakum

Canal, 0.78 in the Amu Darya Delta, to 1.23 in the Upper Amu Darya, where up to two cropping periods are observed in Afghanistan (Conrad et al., 2016). The time series in this mostly irrigation-based agricultural system, CI in general correlated positively with the available total water inflow from upstream, whereas percent of fallow land was negatively correlated to water inflow. The authors found double cropping of winter wheat and a summer crop, and single cropping of rice, which in the lower Syr Darya also occurred between years without any cropping. Rice was difficult to distinguish from wetland in the classification process of (temporal) Crop Vegetation Patterns based on Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) (Conrad et al., 2016).

Following Döll and Siebert (2002), countries are attributed to one of 18 regions (excluding Antarctica) for uniform cropping intensities (regions referenced as GIM2002-REG_CI, cropping intensities as GIM2002-CI). Two regions are further subdivided during model execution for different irrigation efficiencies, namely the Organization for Economic Cooperation Development (OECD) region Europe to northern and southern parts, and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS, most states of the former USSR) to Baltic States and Belarus, on one hand, and the rest of the former USSR, on the other. In contrast to the current and former GIM versions, Ireland was also included in the neighboring (northern) OECD region with associated CI values, whereas before the higher CI of Canada was used. Eventually 19 effective regions result, which are referenced as GIM2002-REG_IE hereafter. Through the aggregation of the HID-COUNTRY from original 5 arc-min to 30 arc-min spatial resolution, minor spatial units are generalized, and, as a result, only 204 out of the 245 original national spatial units are really used. A detailed list of the 245 countries present in HID and their attribution to a region is documented in Table A.1 (sorted by UN M49 country number) and Table A.2 (sorted by country name).

A homogeneous situation within these regions is assumed. The cropping intensities together with the irrigation water use efficiencies are listed in Table 3.1 (Döll and Siebert, 2002). The regions of cropping intensity (GIM2002-REG_CI) and irrigation efficiency (IE) (GIM2002-REG_IE) are shown in Figure 3.11, and the associated regional cropping intensities (GIM2002-CI) in Figure 3.12, with the borders in this example following the regions derived from the newest country mask HID-COUNTRY-2005.

Table 3.1: Estimated cropping intensity for irrigated agriculture (GIM2002-CI) and irrigation efficiency (GIM2002-IE) in 19 world regions (Döll and Siebert, 2002), with main region codes and names of GIM2002

Region code CI	Region code IE	Region name CI	Region name IE	CI	IE_NR (Non-rice)	IE_R (Rice) (IE_NR-0.1)
1	1	Canada	Canada	1.0	0.7	0.6
2	2	USA	USA	1.0	0.6	0.5
3	3	Central America	Central America	1.0	0.45	0.35
4	4	South America	South America	1.0	0.45	0.35
5	5	North Africa ("Northern Africa")	North Africa ("Northern Africa")	1.5	0.7	0.6
6	6	West Africa ("Western Africa")	West Africa ("Western Africa")	1.0	0.45	0.35
7	7	East Africa ("Eastern Africa")	East Africa ("Eastern Africa")	1.0	0.55	0.45
8	8	South Africa ("Southern Africa")	South Africa ("Southern Africa")	1.0	0.55	0.45
9	9	OECD-Europe (Organization for Economic Cooperative Development)	OECD Europe 1: Northern OECD-Europe	1.0	0.5	0.4
	18		OECD Europe 2: Southern OECD-Europe	1.0	0.6	0.5
10	10	Eastern Europe	Eastern Europe	1.0	0.5	0.4
11	11	CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States)	CIS 1: Baltic Republics + Belarus	0.8	0.5	0.4
	19		CIS 2: Rest of former USSR (Soviet Union)	0.8	0.6	0.5
12	12	Near East Countries	Near East Countries	1.0	0.6	0.5
13	13	India + South Asia ("South Asia")	India + South Asia ("South Asia")	1.3	0.35	0.25
14	14	China + CPC ("East Asia")	China + CPC ("East Asia")	1.5	0.35	0.25
15	15	East Asia ("South East Asia")	East Asia ("South East Asia")	1.2	0.4	0.3
16	16	Oceania	Oceania	1.5	0.7	0.6
17	17	Japan	Japan	1.5	0.35	0.25
18		Greenland	(not used, no irrigation)	1.0	(not used)	(not used)
19		<i>Antarctica (not present in grid)</i>	-	-	-	-

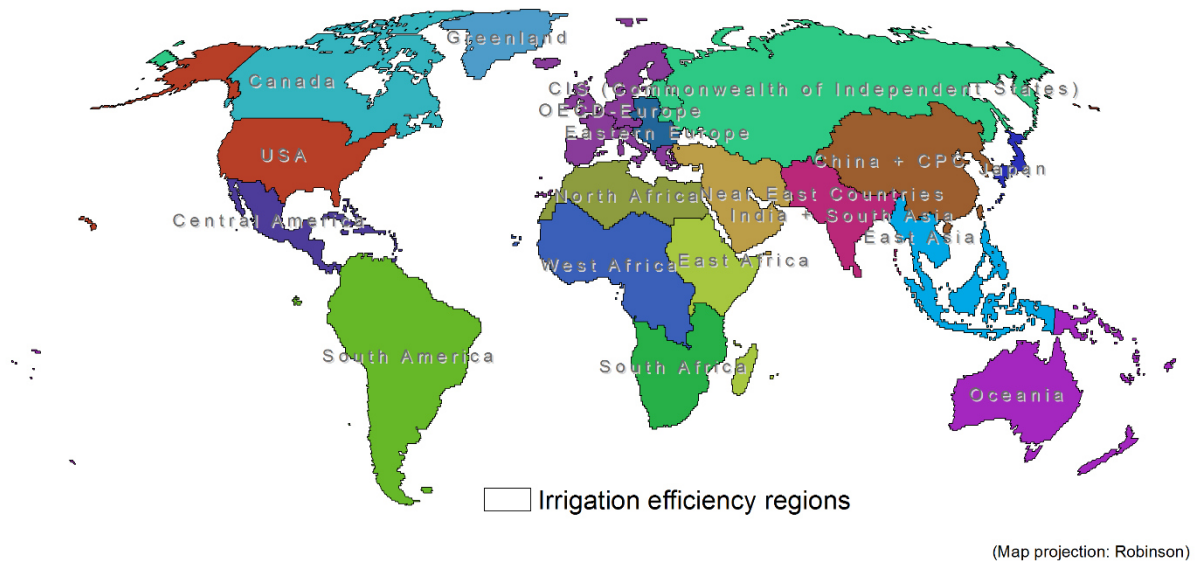


Figure 3.11: Regions of uniform cropping intensity (GIM2002-REG_CI) and irrigation efficiency (GIM2002-REG_IE), example with borders of regions derived from newest HID-COUNTRY-2005

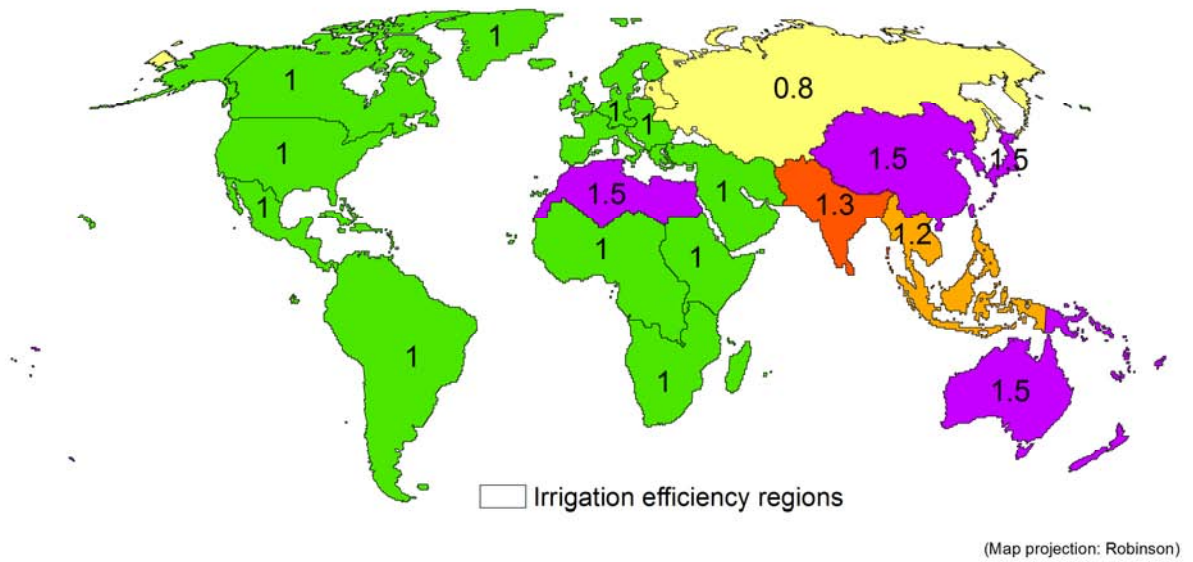


Figure 3.12: Cropping intensities (GIM2002-CI) for the 19 effective regions (GIM2002-REG_IE), example with borders of regions derived from newest HID-COUNTRY-2005

3.5 Irrigation efficiency (IE)

The irrigation efficiency (IE) is the ratio of the water consumption at the site of use (ICU) and the water withdrawn (or abstracted, or delivered, IWU). The GIM cropping patterns and growing periods consider effective regional irrigation efficiencies of non-rice crops, which partly are different from the prescribed regional project irrigation efficiencies of GIM2002-IE listed in Table 3.1 (mostly higher). Second, the regional irrigation efficiencies of rice crops are assumed to be 0.1 lower. The cell-specific irrigation efficiency is a weighted average of these two different categories, with weights being the cell-specific crop fractions of the rice and non-rice cropping patterns. An example for year 1995 is given for all regions in Table A.3. Within GIM, the ICU is the primarily calculated value. The division of grid-cell specific ICU by the cell-specific IE results in IWU. Unit-specific totals are derived from the grid-cell ICU and IWU. This methodology is different from the current procedure in WaterGAP2.2, where through the intermediate GWSWUSE module, grid-cell specific monthly ICU as provided by GIM is transformed to IWU via country-specific (national-level) IE, possibly different for surface water and groundwater sources (Figure 2.1, Müller Schmied et al., 2014)

3.6 Climate forcing data

The used climate data forcing at an interpolated 30 arc-min spatial resolution was a combination of bias-corrected WATCH Forcing Data (WFD) (1901 until 2001, but used only until 1978) (Weedon et al., 2010; Weedon et al., 2011) and WATCH Forcing Data ERA Interim reanalysis (WFDEI) (since 1979, with extensions to 2014) (Weedon et al., 2014). The WFD has been generated differently depending on available data: For 1958-2001 it is based on ERA-40, the 40-year European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) Re-Analysis, while for 1901-1957 it is based on reordered reanalysis data (Weedon et al., 2011). The “WATCH Forcing Data methodology applied to ERA-Interim data” (WFDEI) uses the basically same methodology as WFD but with small differences in basis data, processing, and formatting (Weedon et al., 2014). Finally, to get homogeneous time series, the WFD was homogenized (WFD_hom) to meet WFDEI radiation and temperature levels because of an offset especially in shortwave downwelling radiation between WFD and WFDEI, using the overlapping period of 1979 to 2001 (Müller Schmied et al., 2016b).

The daily data of air temperature, precipitation, shortwave downwelling radiation, and number of rain days were averaged to monthly climate means of 30 years from 1901-1930 until 1985-2014, with number of rain days calculated from the original daily precipitation values with a minimum sill value of 1 mm of precipitation for indicating a rain day.

3.7 Data processing and start of the model

The data pre-processing to get eventually e.g. grid data files in GIM proprietary binary format or text format was successfully performed using a suite of Python scripts for ESRI ArcGIS geoprocessing, Linux shell scripts, C++ programs to calculate climate means, and R scripts (R Core Team, 2006). The associated scripts are contained in Appendix C.

Post-processing included e.g. R scripts and an ArcGIS Add-on to read proprietary binary files developed by the Working Group Hydrology of the Institute of Physical Geography (IPG) of the Goethe University Frankfurt am Main. The associated scripts are contained in Appendix D.

GIM itself is started via a core shell script that, depending on the used arguments, generates appropriate copies of control files. In a higher-level script framing the core shell script, the arguments for the runs for individual years are generated. The associated scripts are contained in Appendix C. As a result, the refinement of GIM provides an updated and corrected code version with much more freedom to choose, during runtime, for the first step (calculation of cropping periods), the source of AEI (and related country masks), AEI reference year, and the start and end years of climate periods. Also the next step (calculation of water use) has been improved by selecting arbitrary cropping periods for any AEI reference year, the optional application of AAI/AEI ratio of a selected, possibly different, reference year and optional application of AEI scaling factors with values of start year or end year used when the time series to calculate starts earlier or ends later. The calculation of multi-annual statistics is now a separately controlled option. Through a specific combination of arguments and option files with control parameters, the three conceptual modes described in subchapter 2.2 are executable.

4. Results

To compare the results with already published reference values of AEI, AAI, water use (ICU and IWU), and IE, the years 1910, 1960, 1995, and 2005 were selected for evaluation. Year 1910 is the first HID reference year with climate forcing data, years 1960 and 1995 have validation data for the United States of America, and finally year 2005 shows the most current situation.

In addition to that, to check whether the selection of the 30-year climate period for the computation of the cropping periods is also important, the sensitivity of ICU for the year 1995 was tested with HID-AEI of 1995, using alternative climate means, two of them representing the climate means of other selected reference years, while the other two are a multiple of 30-year periods before the regularly chosen period 1981-2010, in order to check whether decadal climate variability had an influence on the results:

- 1901-1930, same climatic conditions as for HID-AEI reference year 1910,
- 1921-1950, two averaging periods before regular period 1981-2010,
- 1946-1975, same climatic conditions as for HID-AEI reference 1960,
- 1951-1980, one averaging period before regular period 1981-2010.

Two different versions of results were evaluated:

- (1) GIM runs with year-specific HID-AEI (and respective cropping periods), with AAI/AEI ratios applied, for years 1901-2005. For the years 2006-2014, results were calculated based on HID-AEI and cropping periods for the reference year 2005 (and mean climate 1985-2014), with no country-specific (national-level) scaling applied. These runs are referenced together as HID-ACT hereafter. For reasons of clarity, the following unique hierarchical naming is introduced (Table 4.1), with the results of a specific run, e.g. HID-ACT-1910_refclim referring to the AEI data source (HID), where the following “ACT” refers to the application of the ratio AAI/AEI that scales the water use from the value using AEI as maximum area, i.e. potentially used area (“POT”, used later in this study to characterize country specific scaling done on AEI), to a value representing conditions of AAI as the actually used area (ACT). The final suffix “refclim” indicates the use of the standard reference period normally chosen in the current study, i.e. between -14 years and +15 years around the AEI reference year for determining the cropping periods that are also tabulated in Table 4.1. If the reference year was within the first 14 years of the time series, i.e. 1901 to 1914, then the period of 1901-1930 was always chosen, in order to avoid any bias from artificially enlarging the time series by, e.g. mirroring data years. A suffix “clim” followed by a year, e.g. “clim1901”, refers to the tabulated start year of the 30-year mean period for cropping periods which does not correspond to the standard reference period for the chosen AEI reference year (e.g. 1901 for reference year 1981).
- (2) A GIM run based on cropping periods for the HID-AEI reference year 2000 (and mean climate 1985-2014), with country-specific AEI scaling applied with scaling factors mentioned in Table A.6, with additionally AAI/AEI ratios applied. An additional “HIST” refers to the application of country-specific (national-level) scaling factors to mimic historical development of AEI with respect to the HID-AEI grid of a chosen

reference year. This run is referenced as HID-ACTHIST, to enhance clarity, dropping the year 2000 in the name, because it is the only run with country-specific scaling in this study.

Table 4.1: Naming of the selected years of GIM runs based on HID, with description of specific applicable conditions

GIM run selection	Year of result (e.g. ICU)	AEI HIST scaling factors	HID-AEI reference year	Cropping period mean climate start and end
HID-ACT-1910_refclim	1910	No	1910	1901 - 1930
HID-ACT-1960_refclim	1960	No	1960	1946 - 1975
HID-ACT-1995_refclim	1995	No	1995	1981 - 2010
HID-ACT-1995_clim1901	1995	No	1995	1901 - 1930
HID-ACT-1995_clim1921	1995	No	1995	1921 - 1950
HID-ACT-1995_clim1946	1995	No	1995	1946 - 1975
HID-ACT-1995_clim1951	1995	No	1995	1951 - 1980
HID-ACT-2005_refclim	2005	No	2005	1985 - 2014
HID-ACTHIST-1910_clim1985	1910	Yes	2000	1985 - 2014
HID-ACTHIST-1960_clim1985	1960	Yes	2000	1985 - 2014
HID-ACTHIST-1995_clim1985	1995	Yes	2000	1985 - 2014
HID-ACTHIST-2005_clim1985	2005	Yes	2000	1985 - 2014
Remarks:				
All runs have AAI/AEI ratios applied and HID as basis for AEI, therefore, run name starts with “HID-ACT”.				
“HIST” refers to AEI from year 2000, and in this study is always linked to the climate means period for the calculation of cropping periods around the year 2000, i.e. 1985-2014.				
Any difference from the reference mean climate period (suffix “refclim”, with standard 30-year period around the calculated year) is indicated with the suffix “clim” and the start year of the actually 30-year period.				

4.1 Comparison of irrigation consumptive use (ICU) from HID-ACT with ICU from HID-ACTHIST using country-specifically scaled HID-AEI of 2000

ICU for the years 1910, 1960, 1995, and 2005 from run HID-ACT, with standard reference 30-year climate periods around the current AEI year, was compared to ICU from run HID-ACTHIST with 30-year climate periods around their AEI reference year 2000. To ease the comparison, for each selected year, the ICU values of run HID-ACT are opposed to the ICU difference HID-ACTHIST minus HID-ACT in order to show the deviation of the results obtained with country-specific (national-level) scaling from the reference values. The resulting global patterns are shown in the following Figure 4.1 to Figure 4.4.

The spatial pattern of HID-AEI grid cell coverage for the selected years Figure 3.5 to Figure 3.8) is clearly visible constraining the borders of irrigated area, and thus grid cells with ICU from HID-ACT of all years (Figure 4.1(a) to Figure 4.4(a)). In addition to that, the highest AEI grid cell coverage class (in percent of grid cell area) that is present in California, the River Nile delta, Pakistan, northern India and northern China also produces very high ICU (larger than 300 mm a^{-1} or even 600 mm a^{-1} , respectively) (mainly Egypt, Figure 4.1(a) to Figure 4.4(a)). On the other hand, also smaller AEI grid cell coverage like in southwestern India (HID-AEI-1995, Figure 3.7) may produce high ICU (larger than 150 mm a^{-1}) (Figure 4.3(a)).

Concerning the differences HID-ACTHIST minus HID-ACT (Figure 4.1(b) to Figure 4.4(b)), the strongest absolute difference occurs in year 1910 for the difference HID-ACTHIST-1910_clim1985 minus HID-ACT-1910_refclim (Figure 4.1(b)), where strongly reduced HID-AEI-1910 vs. HID-AEI-2005 areas occur in central USA for the High Plains Aquifer (mainly states of Texas, Kansas, and Nebraska), where the HID-ACTHIST run has much larger ICU (positive difference larger than 130 mm a^{-1} per grid cell). Similar positive absolute differences values occur in the North China Plain (around Beijing, northern China). The tendency is not generally present in the other mentioned areas with high HID-AEI grid cell coverage: In some parts of India, HID-ACTHIST has much less ICU (difference $< -130 \text{ mm a}^{-1}$), in others much larger ICU (difference $> 130 \text{ mm a}^{-1}$), whereas in Pakistan these areas mostly show less ICU (difference $< -130 \text{ mm a}^{-1}$) in HID-ACTHIST, as in the River Nile delta.

This contrast of differences between HID-ACTHIST and HID-ACT is smaller, but still visible in 1960 (Figure 4.2(b)), whereas the differences in 1995 (Figure 4.3(b)) are much smaller (less than 45 mm a^{-1}) compared to those in 1910 and 1960. In the last year 2005, the pattern of differences resembles that of the years 1910 and 1960, but much fainter, e.g. in Russia less grid cells with ICU are present (Figure 4.4(b)).

The national ICU totals and ICU differences for China, Egypt, India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Pakistan, and the USA are given in Table 4.2, and for all countries in Table A.7.

Table 4.2: Irrigation consumptive use national totals [$\text{km}^3 \text{a}^{-1}$], rounded, for 1910, 1960, 1995, and 2005, from HID-ACT, HID-ACTHIST, and their difference HID-ACTHIST minus HID-ACT, with standard reference climate for cropping periods, for selected countries, with UN M49 country code

	Year	1910	1910	1910	1910	1960	1960	1960	1960	1995	1995	1995	1995	2005	2005	2005	2005
	Run	ACT	ACT HIST	ACT HIST - ACT	ACT HIST - ACT	ACT	ACT HIST	ACT HIST - ACT	ACT HIST - ACT	ACT	ACT HIST	ACT HIST - ACT	ACT HIST - ACT	ACT	ACT HIST	ACT HIST - ACT	ACT HIST - ACT
Ctry cde	Country name	ICU [km^3a^{-1}]	ICU [km^3a^{-1}]	ICU [km^3a^{-1}]	[% ACT]	ICU [km^3a^{-1}]	ICU [km^3a^{-1}]	ICU [km^3a^{-1}]	[% ACT]	ICU [km^3a^{-1}]	ICU [km^3a^{-1}]	ICU [km^3a^{-1}]	[% ACT]	ICU [km^3a^{-1}]	ICU [km^3a^{-1}]	ICU [km^3a^{-1}]	[% ACT]
156	China	63.0	64.1	1.1	1.8	108.4	106.7	-1.7	-1.6	183.8	184.7	0.9	0.5	213.5	212.5	-1.1	-0.5
818	Egypt	33.1	33.6	0.5	1.5	39.6	39.7	0.1	0.3	47.4	47.6	0.3	0.6	50.5	50.6	0.1	0.2
356	India & Indian Empire	119.9	78.4	-41.6	-34.7	137.0	125.6	-11.4	-8.3	228.9	227.7	-1.2	-0.5	264.3	266.3	2.1	0.8
50	Bangladesh	0.000	1.3	1.3	0.0	3.6	3.7	0.1	2.7	14.7	15.8	1.2	7.9	18.6	18.7	0.02	0.1
104	Myanmar	0.000	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.5	1.7	0.2	12.3	4.0	4.0	0.02	0.6	5.2	5.2	0.08	1.5
586	Pakistan	0.000	23.5	23.5	0.0	58.1	47.8	-10.4	-17.8	69.9	64.5	-5.4	-7.7	63.4	65.1	1.8	2.6
	India as sum of UN 356 & 50 & 104 & 586	119.9	104.3	-15.6	-13.0												
840	United States	45.6	37.2	-8.354	-18.3	84.0	71.7	-12.3	-14.6	107.5	104.9	-2.6	-2.4	116.6	117.8	1.2	1.1

Interestingly, the higher grid-cell ICU values in central USA (High Plains Aquifer) for HID-ACTHIST-1910_clim1981 are not reflected in the national total which is 8 km^3 (or 18%) smaller than ICU from HID-ACT-1910, probably because of smaller grid-cell ICU values in western USA. In contrast, the national ICU total for India in 1910, represented by current India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Pakistan in HID-ACTHIST-1910_clim1981, with 13% smaller ICU values than HID-ACT-1910_refclim, reflects the considerably smaller grid-cell ICU values present also in 1960, with HID-ACTHIST-1960_clim1985 versus HID-ACT-1960_refclim about 11% less total ICU in India and 10% less total ICU in Pakistan. In Egypt, where the grid-cell ICU values in the River Nile delta in HID-ACTHIST_clim1981 results for 1910, 1960 and 1995 are smaller than those of the corresponding HID-ACT run, these grid-cell differences are not reflected in the difference of the national total ICU which even is slightly larger for all of these years, by 0.3% (1960) to 1.5% (1910).

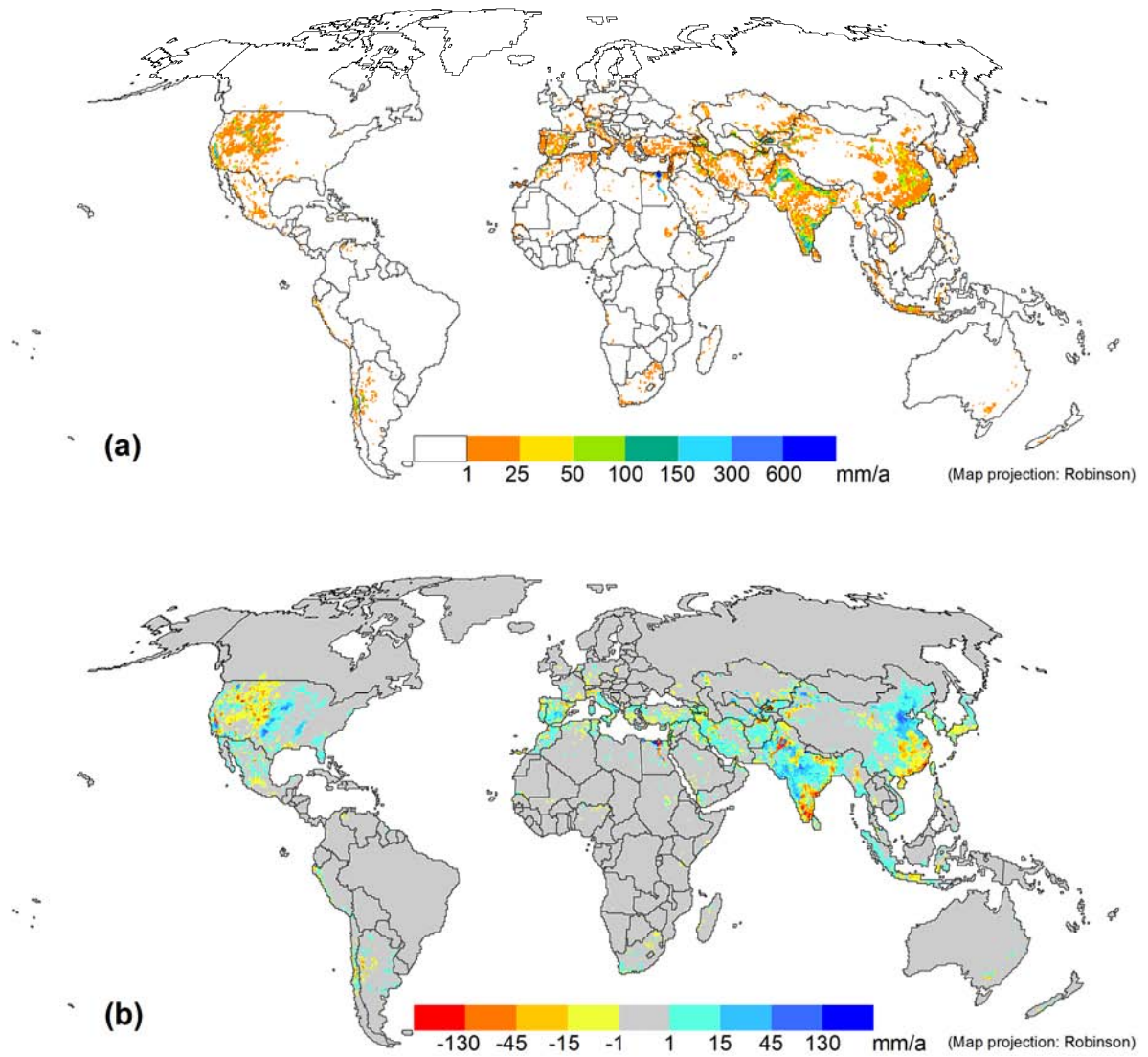


Figure 4.1: Irrigation consumptive use [mm a^{-1}] for 1910,
(a) HID-ACT-1910_refclim
(using HID-AEI-1910 and cropping periods for climate 1901-1930),
(b) Difference HID-ACTHIST-1910_clim1985
(using country-specifically scaled HID-AEI-2000 and cropping periods for climate 1985-2014)
minus HID-ACT-1910_refclim

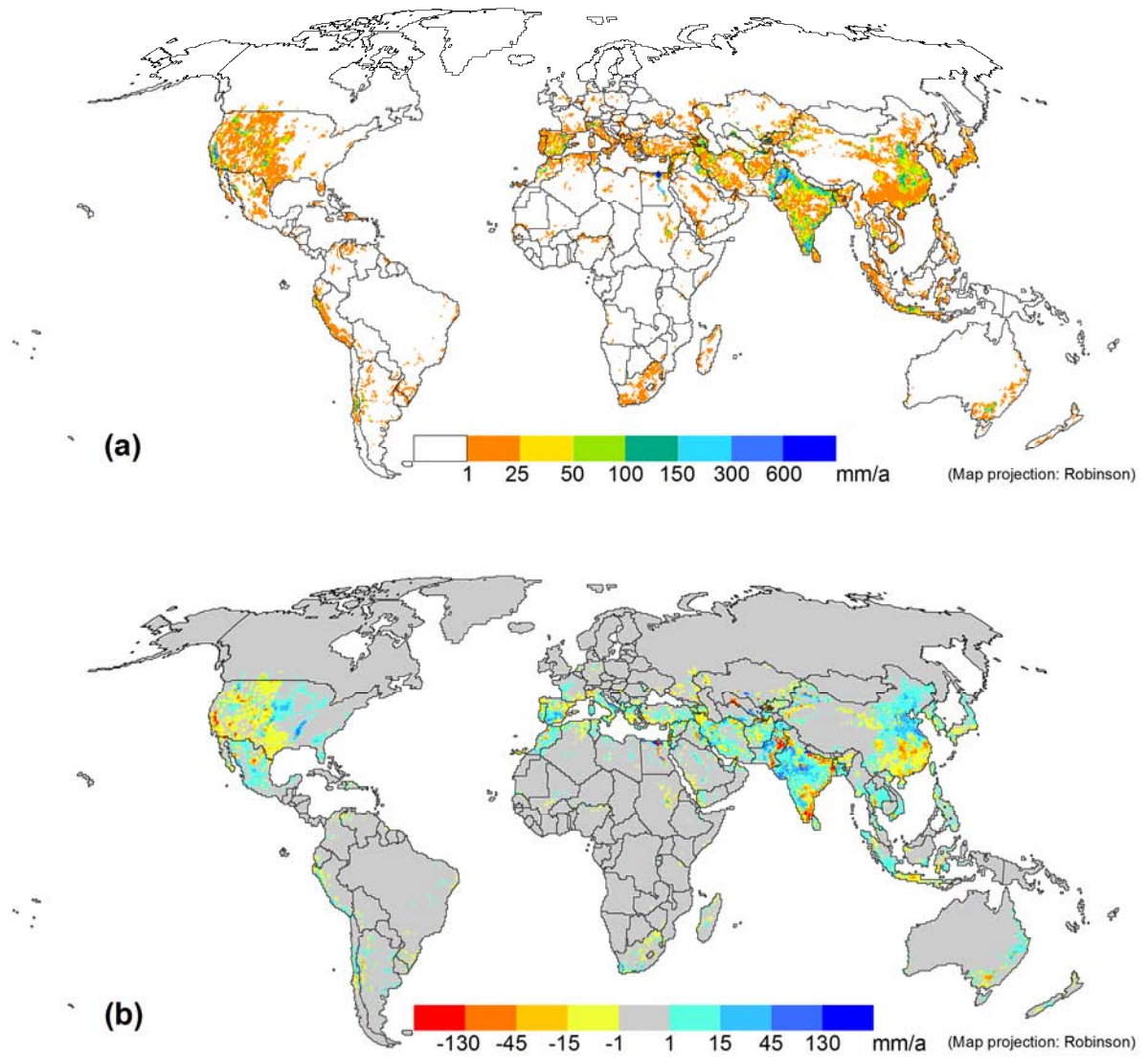


Figure 4.2: Irrigation consumptive use [mm a^{-1}] for 1960,
(a) HID-ACT-1960_refclim
(using HID-AEI-1960 and cropping periods for climate 1946-1975),
(b) Difference HID-ACTHIST-1960_clim1985
(using country-specifically scaled HID-AEI-2000 and cropping periods for climate 1985-2014)
minus HID-ACT-1960_refclim

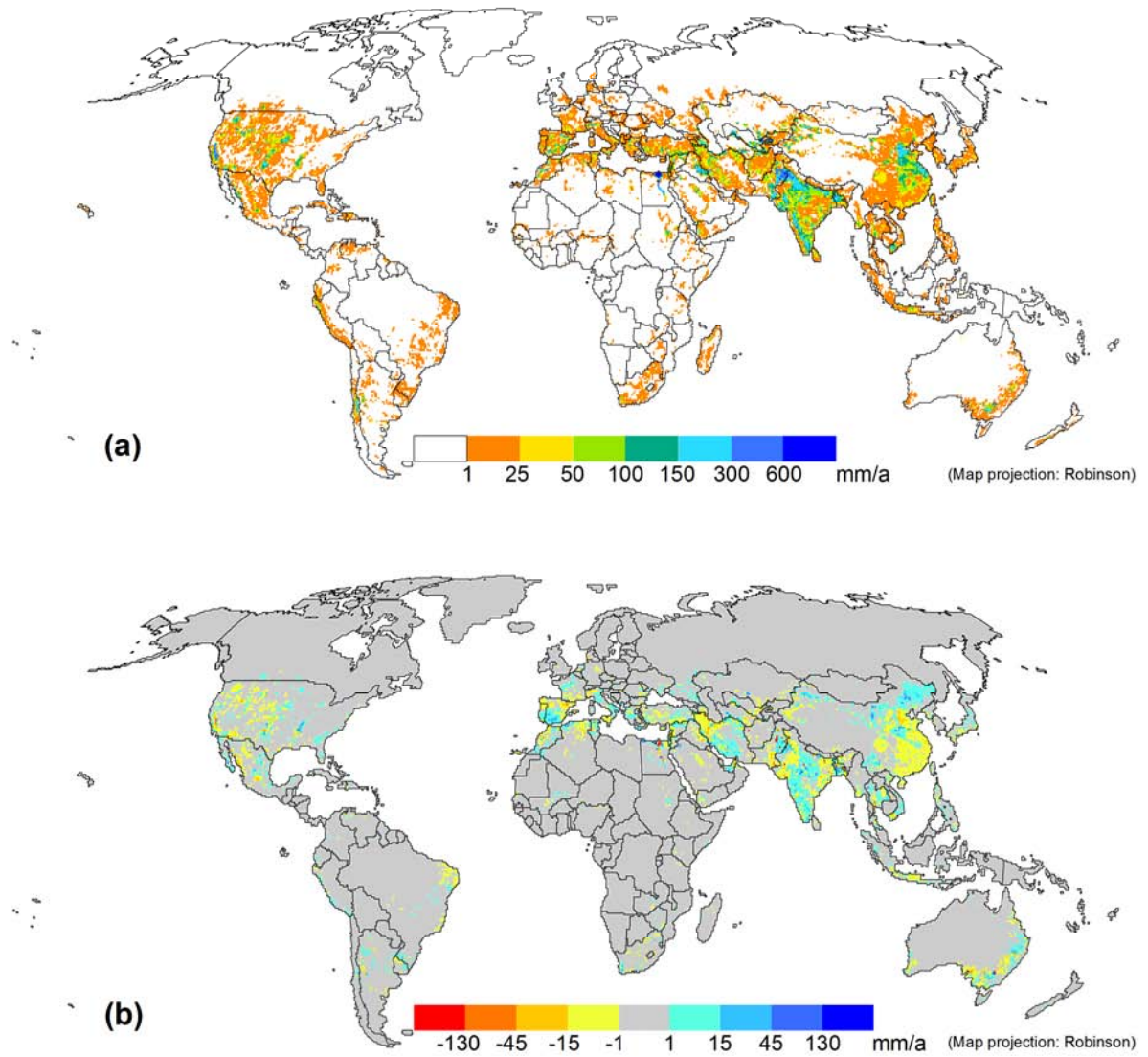


Figure 4.3: Irrigation consumptive use [mm a^{-1}] for 1995,
(a) HID-ACT-1995_refclim
(using HID-AEI-1995 and cropping periods for climate 1981-2010),
(b) Difference HID-ACTHIST-1995_clim1985
(using country-specifically scaled HID-AEI-2000 and cropping periods for climate 1985-2014)
minus HID-ACT-1995_refclim

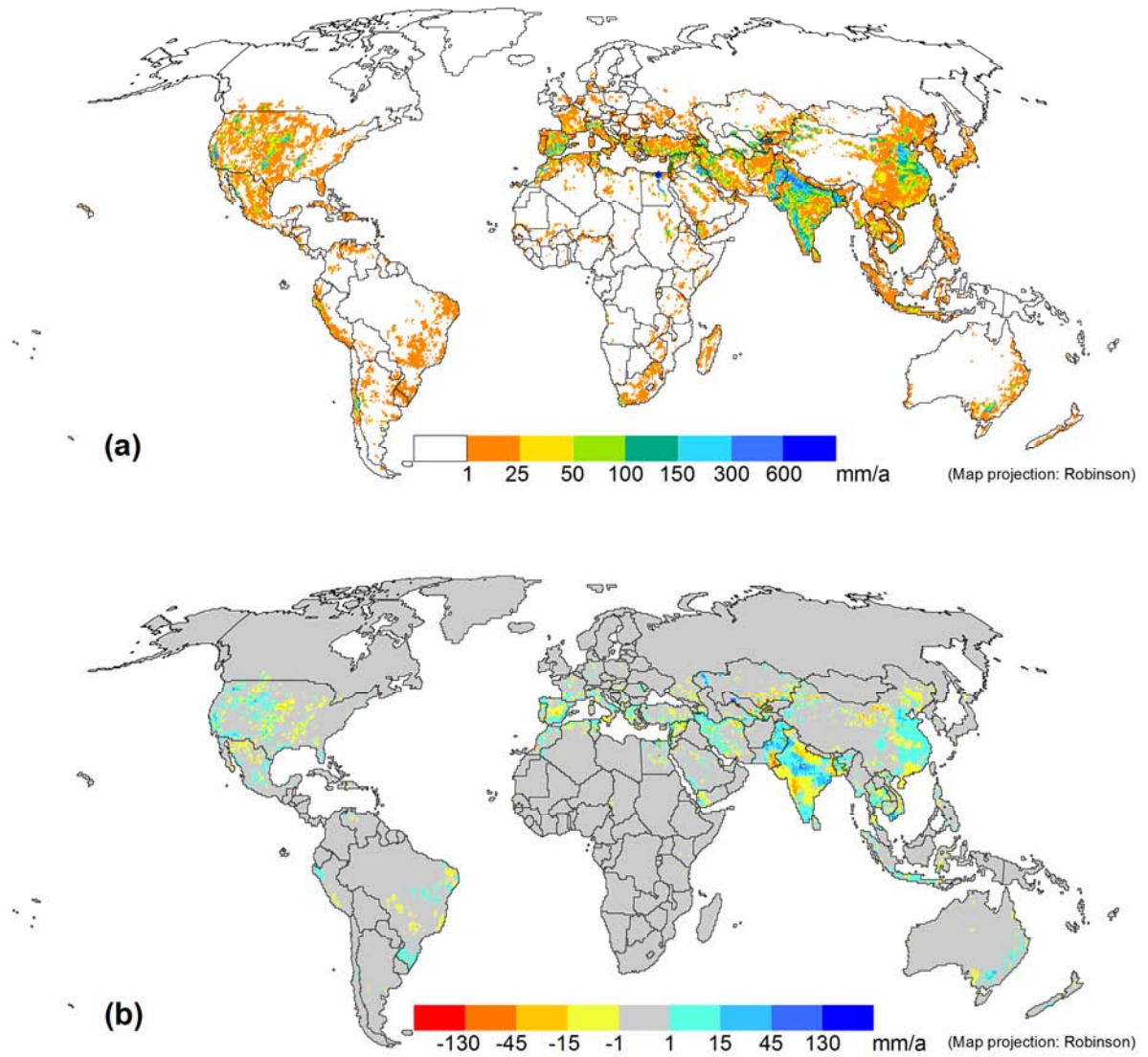


Figure 4.4: Irrigation consumptive use [mm a^{-1}] for 2005,
(a) HID-ACT-2005_refclim
(using HID-AEI-2005 and cropping periods for climate 1985-2014),
(b) Difference HID-ACTHIST-2005_clim1985
(using country-specifically scaled HID-AEI-2000 and cropping periods for climate 1985-2014)
minus HID-ACT-2005_refclim.

4.2 Sensitivity of irrigation consumptive use of HID-ACT for 1995 depending on cropping periods from different climate periods

The specific cropping periods depend not only on AEI, but also on the climate means which might determine, for each grid cell, different climatically suitable rice-growing areas, different cropping patterns in terms of relative shares of R, NR, R-R, R-NR, or NR-NR, and subsequent different start and end days of the specific growing seasons. As a result, spatial patterns and values of ICU may differ. In order to evaluate the sensitivity of ICU depending on the selected climate period for the computation of the cropping periods, the ICU for the year 1995 with HID-AEI 1995 with standard climate means for 1981-2010 was used as a reference, because for that year, validation data was available for the United States of America (see next Chapter). The absolute and relative percent ICU differences against HID-ACT-1995_refclim were calculated for four alternative climate means:

- 1901-1930 (clim1901, period as HID-ACT-1910_refclim)
- 1921-1950 (clim1921, second 30-year period before HID-ACT-1995_refclim)
- 1946-1975 (clim1946, period as HID-ACT-1960_refclim)
- 1951-1980 (clim1951, first 30-year period before HID-ACT-1995_refclim)

The special case where ICU values larger than zero are present in “new” grid cells which have no irrigation in the reference is also indicated (Figure 4.5 to Figure 4.8). The country-specific (national) ICU totals and ICU differences for China, Egypt, India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Pakistan, and the USA are given in Table 4.3, and for all countries in Table A.8.

Table 4.3: Irrigation consumptive use (ICU) [km³ a⁻¹], rounded, for year 1995, for runs HID-ACT-1995_refclim, clim1901, clim1921, clim1946, clim1951 and their difference to standard reference climate period refclim (1981-2010) [km³ a⁻¹ and % of HID-ACT-1995_refclim], for selected countries, with UN M49 country code

	Climate period	Refclim (1981-2010)	Clim 1901	Clim 1901 – Refclim	Clim 1901 – Refclim	Clim 1921	Clim 1921 – Refclim	Clim 1921 – Refclim	Clim 1946	Clim 1946 – Refclim	Clim 1946 – Refclim	Clim 1951	Clim 1951 – Refclim	Clim 1951 – Refclim
	Run	ACT	ACT	ACT - ACT	ACT - ACT	ACT	ACT - ACT	ACT - ACT	ACT	ACT - ACT	ACT - ACT	ACT	ACT - ACT	ACT - ACT
Cty cde	Country name	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	[% ACT refclim]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	[% ACT 1981]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	[% ACT refclim]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	[% ACT refclim]
156	China	183.8	183.9	0.1	0.1	183.6	-0.2	-0.1	183.9	0.1	0.1	184.3	0.5	0.3
818	Egypt	47.7	50.1	2.8	5.8	49.8	2.4	5.1	49.7	2.3	4.9	49.8	2.5	5.2
356	India & Indian Empire	228.9	236.0	7.1	3.1	241.3	12.4	5.4	237.0	8.1	3.6	236.0	7.1	3.1
50	Bangladesh	14.7	13.5	-1.2	-8.1	13.7	-1.0	-6.7	14.6	-0.01	-0.1	14.0	-0.7	-4.6
104	Myanmar	4.0	3.5	-0.4	-10.8	3.6	-0.4	-9.0	3.6	-0.3	-8.5	3.7	-0.2	-5.9
586	Pakistan	69.9	83.3	13.5	19.3	85.7	15.8	22.6	81.3	11.4	16.4	80.8	10.9	15.6
840	United States	107.5	108.8	1.3	1.2	108.8	1.2	1.2	108.2	0.7	0.7	108.5	1.0	0.9

Most interestingly, the spatial patterns of absolute and percent difference for all compared climate periods are similar, with positive or negative absolute differences larger than 130 mm a⁻¹ in Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh, whereas such negative absolute differences occur in Pakistan and India, while in Bangladesh only smaller decreases occur. Positive percent

differences of more than 200% occur in eastern Argentina and Uruguay, where absolute differences are small. Negative percent differences between -50% and -95% occur e.g. in central and southeastern USA, Colombia, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, eastern states of India, and Myanmar. The maximal ICU decrease between -95% and -100% is present in 157 out of 66896 cells (HID-ACT-1995_clim1901), typically in mountainous or cold regions like eastern India, Nepal, Mongolia, western Russia, Finland, and Sweden, with difference mean -0.94 mm a^{-1} (minimum -51 mm a^{-1}), while 155 new cells with ICU, i.e. increase from zero are typically found in cold regions like Mongolia, eastern Russia, Finland, Sweden, and Norway, with difference mean 0.96 mm a^{-1} (maximum 25 mm a^{-1}).

The country-specific totals in Table 4.3 reflect this pattern in the case of China where, with increasing temporal distance to refclim, percent changes are nearly the same (0.3% (clim1951), 0.1% (clim1946), -0.1% (clim1921), and 0.1% (clim1901)). In other sample cases with increasing temporal distance to refclim, percent changes are also in general increasing in the case of Bangladesh (except clim1921: -0.1%, marked in bold, from -4.6% to -8.1%), Myanmar (from -5.9% to -10.8%), Pakistan (from 15.6% to 19.3%), and USA (from 0.9% to 1.2%). In Egypt, only oldest period clim1901 has stronger percent difference (5.8%) than the other periods (4.9% - 5.2%), while in India the period clim1921 has stronger percent difference (5.4%, marked in bold) than the other periods (3.1% - 3.6%).

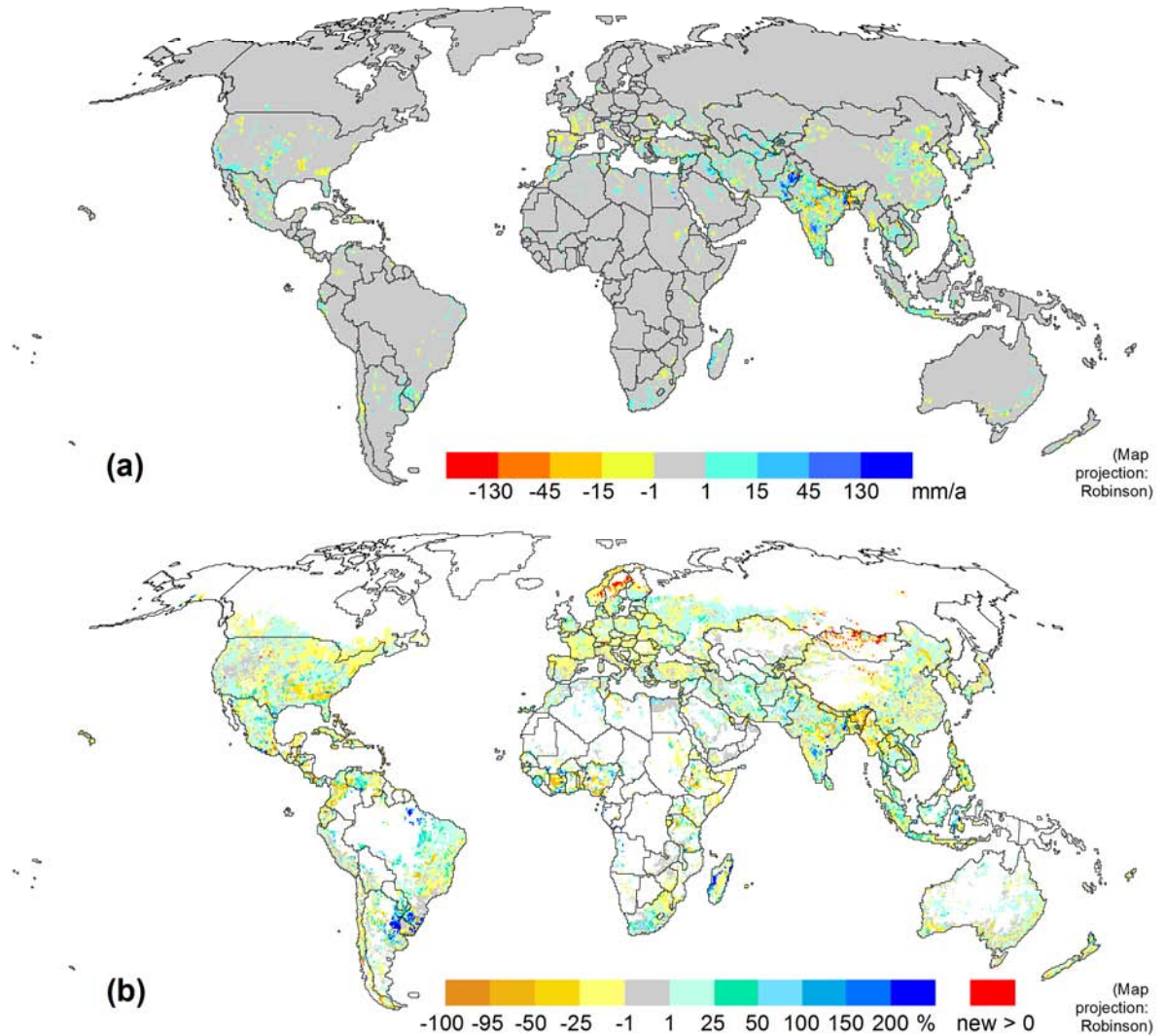


Figure 4.5: Differences in irrigation consumptive use [mm a^{-1}] for 1995, HID-ACT-1995 using HID-AEI-1995 and cropping period from climate period 1901-1930 vs. standard period 1981-2010, (a) Absolute difference HID-ACT-1995_clim1901 minus HID-ACT-1995_refclim, (b) Percent difference $(\text{HID-ACT-1995_clim1901} - \text{HID-ACT-1995_refclim}) / \text{HID-ACT-1995_refclim}$

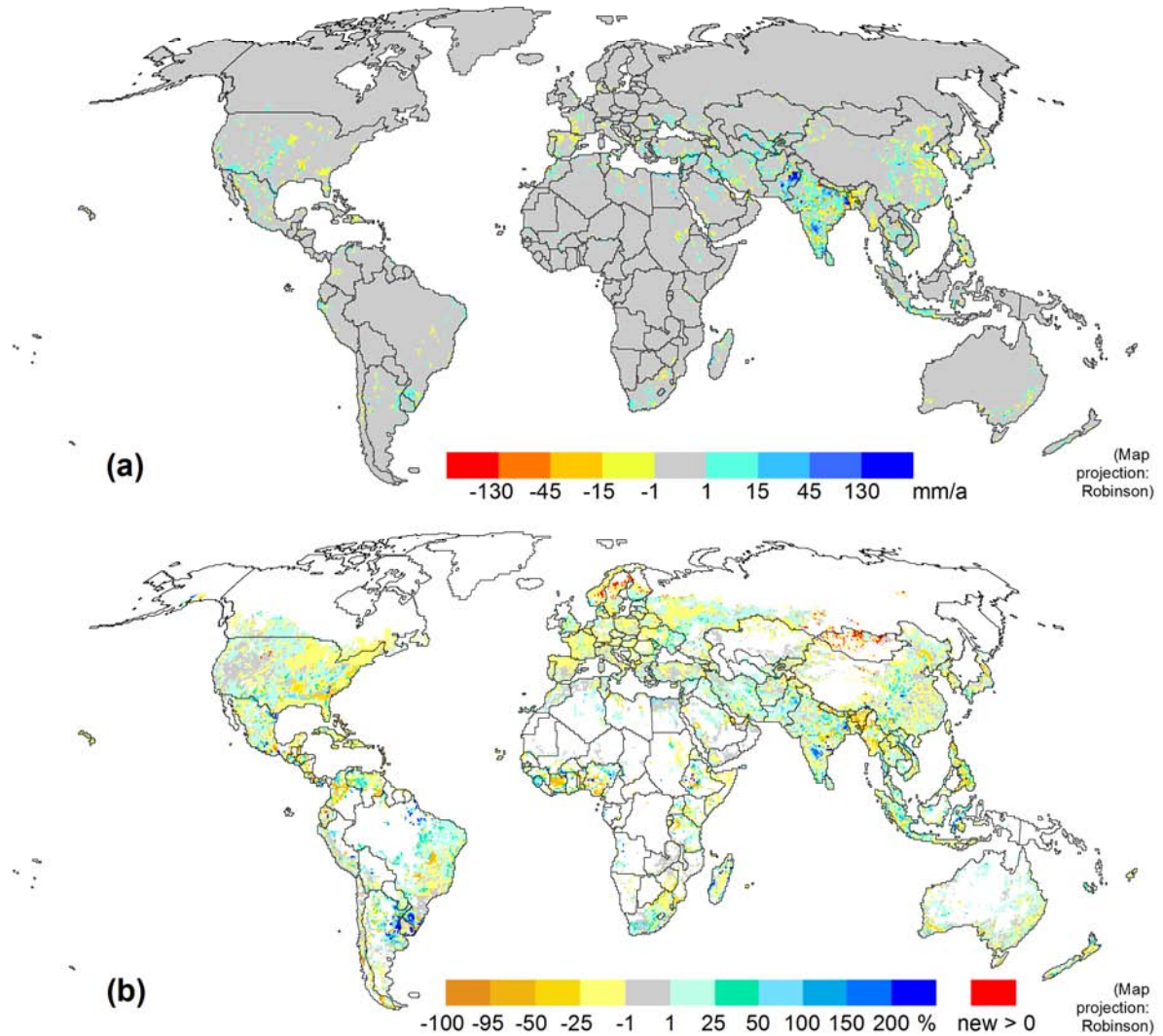


Figure 4.6: Differences in irrigation consumptive use [mm a^{-1}] for 1995, HID-ACT-1995 using HID-AEI-1995 and cropping period from climate period 1921-1950 vs. standard period 1981-2010, (a) Absolute difference $\text{HID-ACT-1995}_{\text{clim1921}}$ minus $\text{HID-ACT-1995}_{\text{refclim}}$, (b) Percent difference $(\text{HID-ACT-1995}_{\text{clim1921}} - \text{HID-ACT-1995}_{\text{refclim}}) / \text{HID-ACT-1995}_{\text{refclim}}$

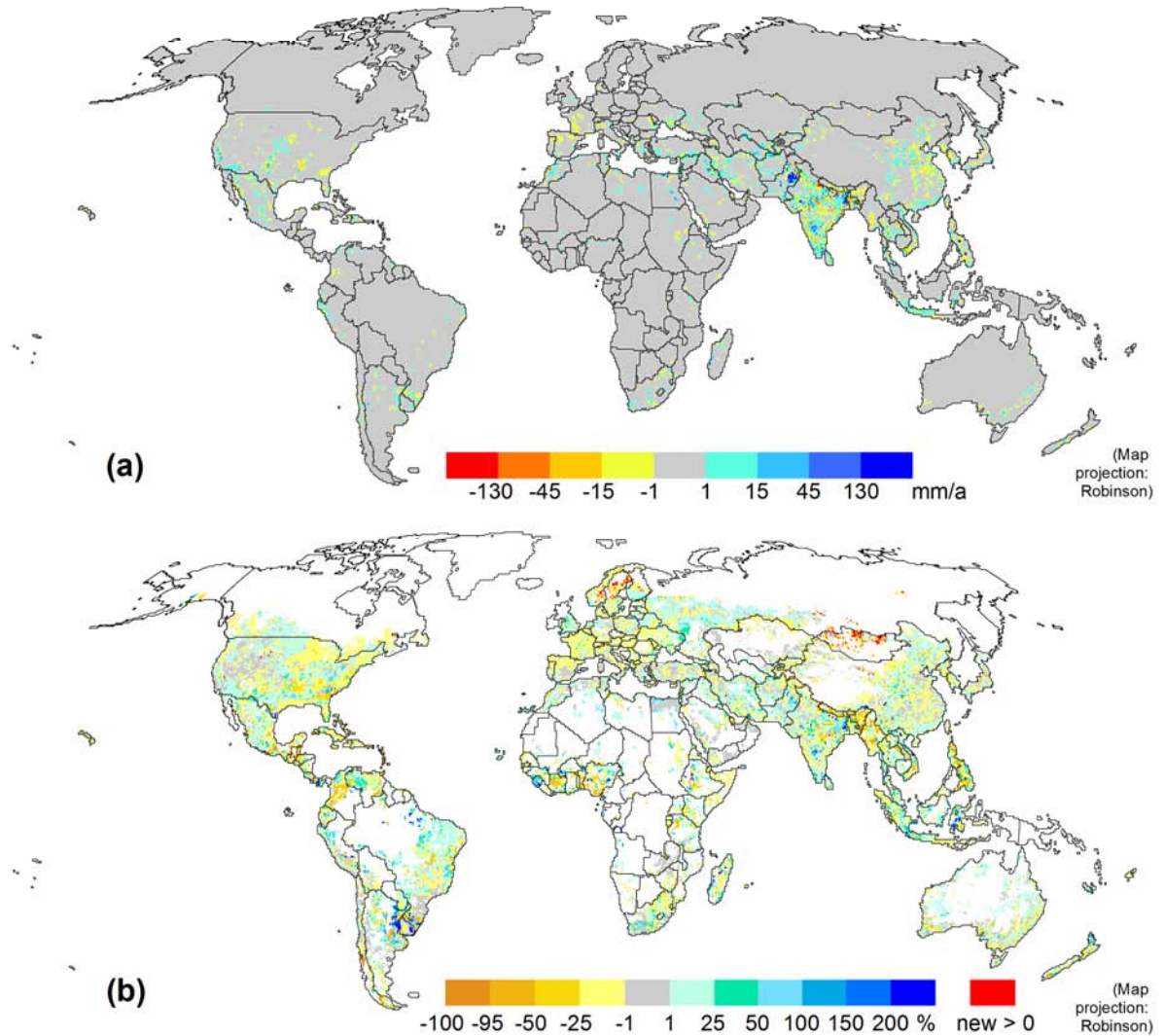


Figure 4.7: Differences in irrigation consumptive use [mm a^{-1}] for 1995, HID-ACT-1995 using HID-AEI-1995 and cropping period from climate period 1946-1975 vs. standard period 1981-2010, (a) Absolute difference HID-ACT-1995_clim1946 minus HID-ACT-1995_refclim, (b) Percent difference $(\text{HID-ACT-1995_clim1946} - \text{HID-ACT-1995_refclim}) / \text{HID-ACT-1995_refclim}$

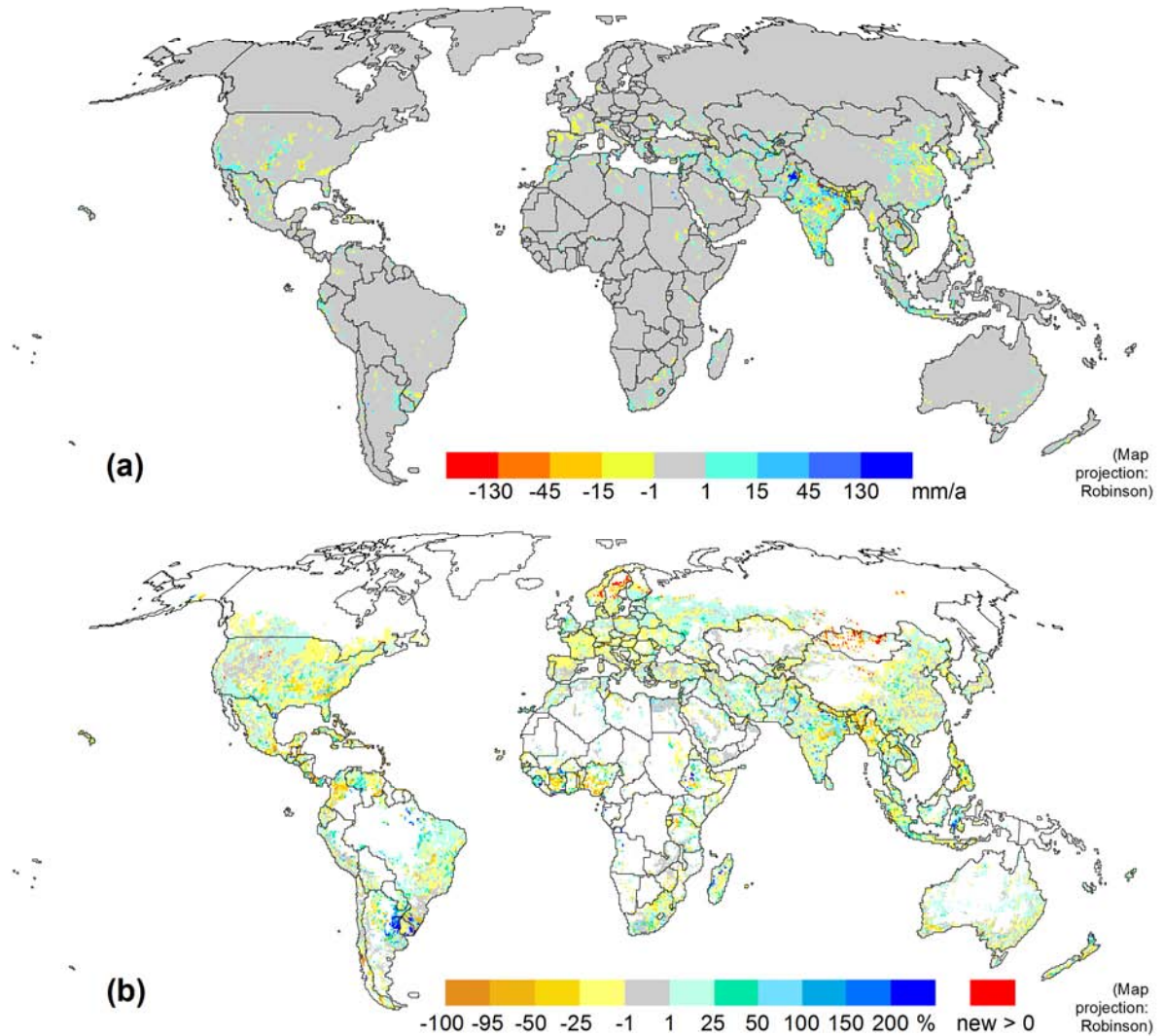


Figure 4.8: Differences in irrigation consumptive use [mm a^{-1}] for 1995, HID-ACT-1995 using HID-AEI-1995 and cropping period from climate period 1951-1980 vs. standard period 1981-2010, (a) Absolute difference HID-ACT-1995_clim1951 minus HID-ACT-1995_refclim, (b) Percent difference $(\text{HID-ACT-1995_clim1951} - \text{HID-ACT-1995_refclim}) / \text{HID-ACT-1995_refclim}$

5. Validation

For validation, the United States of America (USA) have been selected because of the structure, quality and availability of reference data. Since the reporting year 1950 to the year 2010, every 5 years water use data on state level, sometimes also on county level, are freely available from the United States Geological Survey (USGS) National Water Use Information Program (NWUIP) (e.g. United States Geological Survey, 2017; MacKichan, 1951, 1957; MacKichan and Kammerer, 1961; Solley et al., 1987; Solley et al., 1983; Solley et al., 1988; Solley et al., 1998; Kenny et al., 2008; Maupin et al., 2014). Water withdrawals by sector are available for all reporting years, while irrigation consumptive use (ICU) on state level is only available between 1960 and 1995. These two years were used as a reference to validate the volume, and most of all the spatial pattern year-specific GIM ICU (run HID-ACT and HID-ACTHIST) versus state-level USGS ICU, named USGS-ICU-1960 and USGS-1995 following the conversions mentioned in Table 5.1. To estimate the possible uncertainty in irrigation withdrawal use (IWU), the effective IE of GIM (as ratio ICU / IWU) was compared to the respectively computed USGS IE and spatial patterns (USGS-IE-1960 and USGS-IE-1995). The results for 51 USA states and comparison data from runs HID-ACT-1960/1995 and HID-ACTHIST-1960/1995 with standard climate are given in Table 5.2 (extended data in electronic Appendix). For the map display, the GIM polygon grids of results were clipped to the boundaries of 49 USA states (without Alaska and Hawaii) (ESRI, 2004) plus a 50 km buffer, in order to be able to view whether grid cell values at the USA national boundaries were from neighboring countries or not.

Table 5.1: Used USGS state-level water use reference data for irrigation consumptive use, irrigation withdrawal use, and irrigation efficiency and explanation of applied data unit conversions and calculations

Acronym of reference data	Water use element	ICU	IWU	IE	Source
	Year	[km ³ a ⁻¹] [mm a ⁻¹]	[km ³ a ⁻¹] [mm a ⁻¹]	[%]	
USGS-ICU/IE-1960	1960	Conversion [mgal d ⁻¹] to [km ³ a ⁻¹], then to [mm a ⁻¹] via state area given in (ESRI, 2004)	Conversion [mgal d ⁻¹] to [km ³ a ⁻¹], then to [mm a ⁻¹] via state area given in (ESRI, 2004)	ICU*100/IWU	(MacKichan and Kammerer, 1961)
USGS-ICU/IE-1995	1995	Conversion [mgal d ⁻¹] to [km ³ a ⁻¹], then to [mm a ⁻¹] via state area given in (ESRI, 2004)	Conversion [mgal d ⁻¹] to [km ³ a ⁻¹], then to [mm a ⁻¹] via state area given in (ESRI, 2004)	ICU*100/IWU	(Solley et al., 1998)

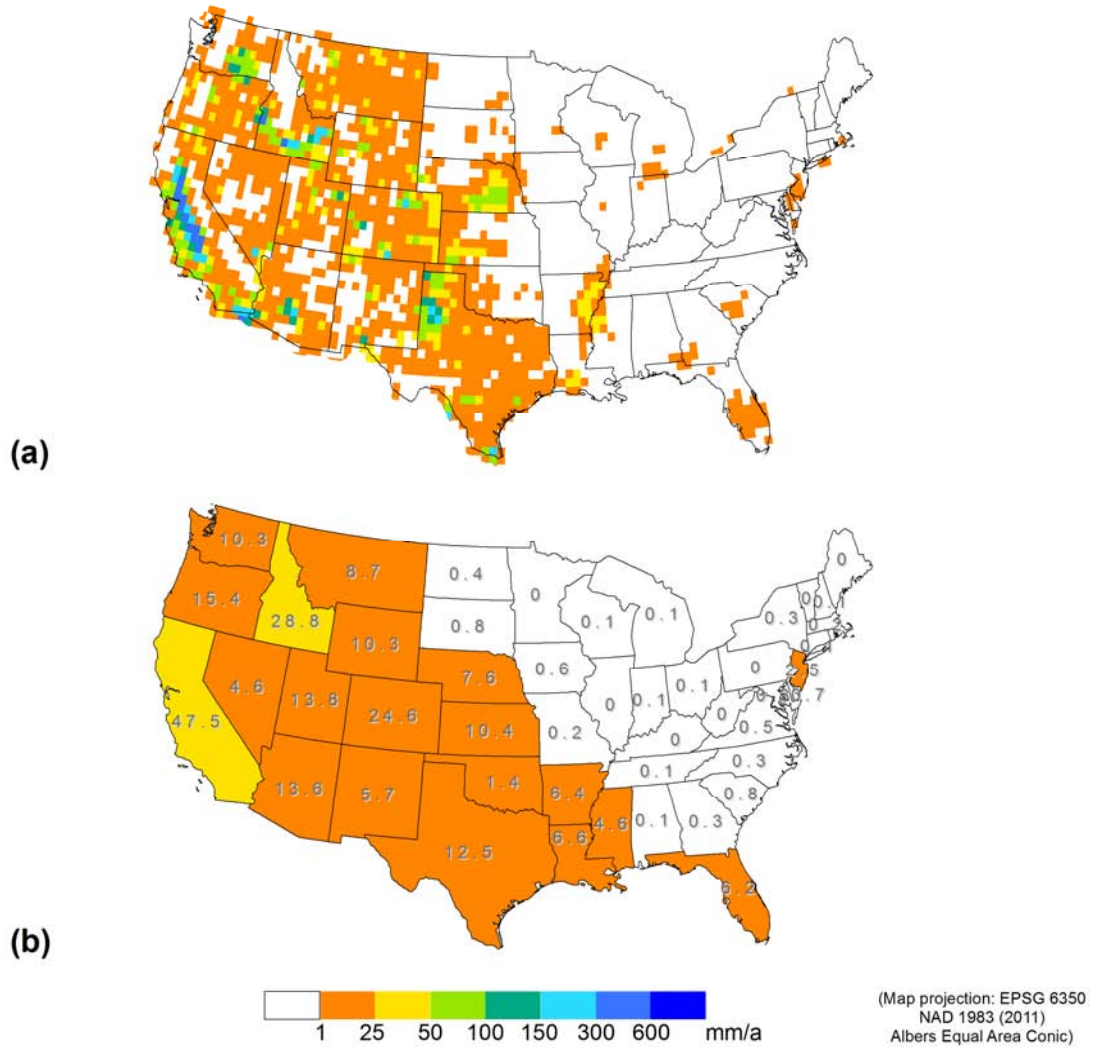
5.1 Comparison of irrigation consumptive use (ICU) of 1960 and 1995 for states of the USA

In 1960, most irrigation was concentrated in the western states of California and Idaho, with mean USGS-ICU of 47.2 mm a⁻¹ and 28.8 mm a⁻¹, respectively, with the grid cells of highest ICU HID-ACT clearly located there. The central and eastern USA observed nearly no irrigation, besides the states of Florida and New Jersey (Figure 5.1).

In 1995, in addition to California and Idaho, the High Plains Aquifer (Texas, Kansas, Nebraska) has high ICU, visible in the state averages of 46.6 mm a⁻¹ USGS-ICU for Nebraska, whereas for Nebraska only 21 mm a⁻¹ and for Texas only 16.4 mm a⁻¹ are reported. Probably this is an effect of spatial averaging. Also Arkansas (USGS-ICU 44.1 mm a⁻¹) is similarly visible in HID-ACT. On the other hand, the high value of Colorado (USGS-ICU 25.2 mm a⁻¹) probably is not visible as a hot spot in HID-ACT because of much broader distribution of irrigation within this state (Figure 5.2).

In contrast, the spatial pattern in the country-specific scaled HID-ACTHIST run result for 1960 is still strongly influenced by the pattern of 2000 (assumed to be similar to that of 1995, see Figure 4.3). The values for 1960 in the High Plains Aquifer and the state of Arkansas appear to be overestimated (Figure 5.3).

Regarding the country-specific (national) totals as tabulated in Table 5.2, in 1995, HID-ACT-1995_refclim fits better to both ICU and IWU of reference USGS-1995 than the scaled result HID-ACTHIST-1995_refclim. In 1960, in contrast to the worse spatial pattern in HID-ACTHIST-1960_refclim, the country-specific totals of both IWC and IWU are smaller than that of HID-ACT-1960_refclim and fit better to the USGS-1960 reference values. Nevertheless, the calculated IE of both HID-ACT and HID-ACTHIST is about 60.3%, which compares well to the country-specific totals of 61.3% (USGS-IE-1960) and 60.8% (USGS-IE-1995), with differences being discussed in the next subchapter.



**Figure 5.1: Irrigation consumptive use [mm a⁻¹] for 1960,
(a) ICU HID-ACT-1960_refclim
(using HID-AEI-1960 and cropping periods for climate 1946-1975),
(b) USGS-ICU-1960 (MacKichan and Kammerer, 1961)**

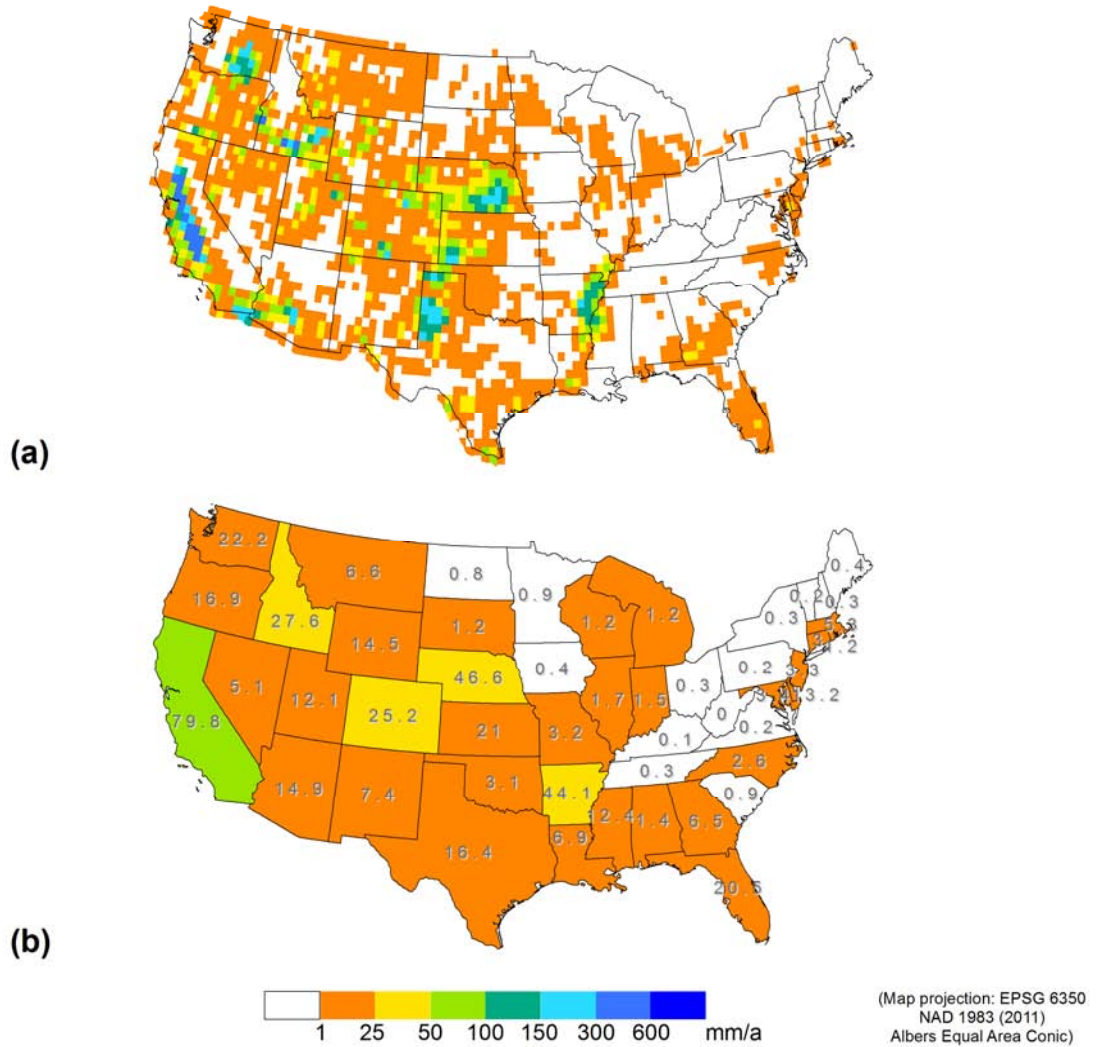


Figure 5.2: Irrigation consumptive use [mm a⁻¹] for 1995,
(a) ICU HID-ACT-1995_refclim
(using HID-AEI-1995 and cropping periods for climate 1981-2010),
(b) USGS-ICU-1995 (Solley et al., 1998)

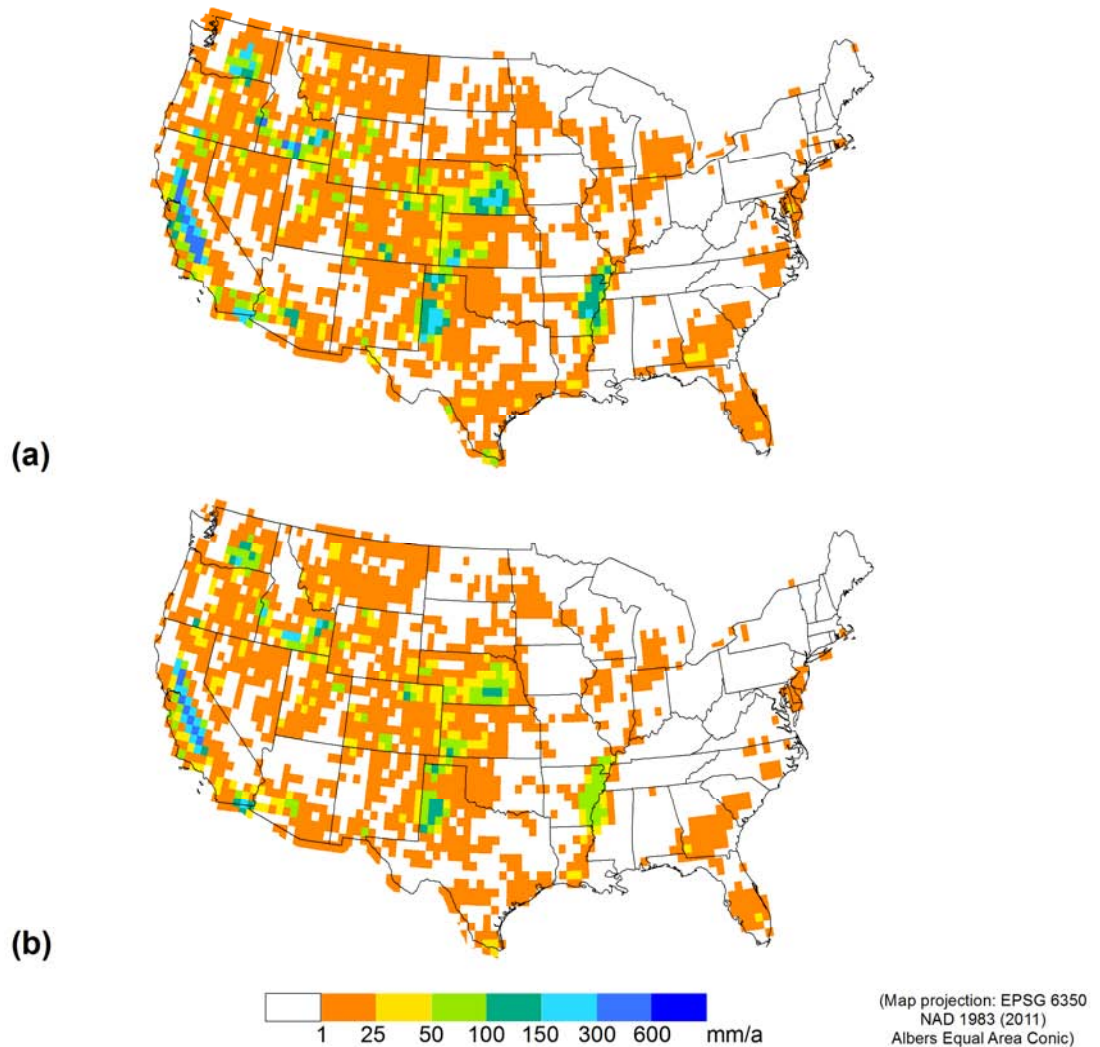


Figure 5.3: Irrigation consumptive use [mm a^{-1}] with country-specific scaling, using country-specifically scaled HID-AEI-2000 and cropping periods for climate 1985-2014, (a) HID-ACTHIST-1995_clim1985 (b) HID-ACTHIST-1960_clim1985

5.2 Comparison of irrigation efficiency (IE) of 1960 and 1995 for states of the USA

In order to assess the uncertainty from regional and country-specific IE, for the USA, for 1960 and 1995, the country-specific IE and the pattern of grid-cell specific IE of HID-ACT are compared to reference values of state-level USGS-IE. As mentioned in the previous subchapter, the country-specific national average IE from ratio ICU/IWU of HID-ACT and also of HID-ACTHIST of ca. 60% quite well corresponds to the national USGS average of the USA of ca. 61% (Table 5.2). Within GIM, for each region, from the prescribed regional IE (60% for non-rice crops for USA), effective regional IE for rice and non-rice crops are calculated, with an example for 1995 given in Table A.3, with these values being used to transform ICU to IWU also on grid-cell level, applied to the grid-cell specific shares of cropping patterns.

Concerning the IE spatial pattern of HID-ACT, it is clearly visible, that irrigation is much broader distributed in 1995 (Figure 5.5(a)) than in 1960 (Figure 5.4(a)), where the central USA was less covered (zero IE, 1960: 51% of grid cells covering the USA including Alaska and Hawaii, 1995: 31%). In southern USA towards the Gulf of Mexico, mainly Texas, Louisiana and Florida, the IE with ca. 50% is 10% less than IE for the rest of the irrigated areas, indicating that GIM cropping periods locate rice-growing areas there, probably due to the applied climatic limits and, possibly, flat topography. The similar class values in the bordering cells of Mexico are valid for non-rice crops in the region of Central America, such as the value of ca. 70% in the bordering cells of Canada (Table 3.1, Table A.3). In addition to that, the spatial pattern reveals high regional variability. As a consequence, IWU were not compared, because the difference would have been mainly caused by the difference in IE, rather than in ICU.

Concerning the IE spatial pattern of USGS-IE, state-level IE values of nearly 100% (> 95%) are probably an artifact of small ICU and IWU values in census statistics, as they occur only with relatively small totals of withdrawal and consumption, e.g. in 1960 mostly less than USGS-ICU-1960 $0.1 \text{ km}^3 \text{ a}^{-1}$ or 0.3 mm a^{-1} (except Kansas with $2.2 \text{ km}^3 \text{ a}^{-1}$ or 10.4 mm a^{-1}), and in 1995 mostly less than USGS-ICU-1995 $0.33 \text{ km}^3 \text{ a}^{-1}$ or 5 mm a^{-1} (except Kansas with $4.4 \text{ km}^3 \text{ a}^{-1}$ or 21.0 mm a^{-1} , Georgia with $1.0 \text{ km}^3 \text{ a}^{-1}$ or 6.5 mm a^{-1} , Delaware with $0.07 \text{ km}^3 \text{ a}^{-1}$ or 13.2 mm a^{-1}) (Figure 5.4(b) and Figure 5.5(b)). Except for California and Nevada, in all western states IE surprisingly often decreased from 1960 to 1995, while in most other states ICU and IWU totals increased. In the High Plains Aquifer, IE increased in Texas and Kansas, while it decreased in Oklahoma. IE decrease is also visible in Mississippi and Florida, together with an increase in ICU, while in Virginia IE decrease is associated with decreased ICU.

Thus, the obvious different spatial pattern of IE from GIM run HID and in USGS reference data shows different aspects: In GIM, it mainly depends on the partitioning of rice and non-rice crops, because only one IE value is used for each category. The USGS census statistics clearly show that IE higher than 95% should be questioned, and that IE is not constant over time, possibly an effect of newly introduced agricultural practices, e.g. implementation of irrigation projects supplied by surface water or with long-distance water transfers and associated conveyance losses, or just different methods to estimate losses, and thus, the IWU (Dickens et al., 2011).

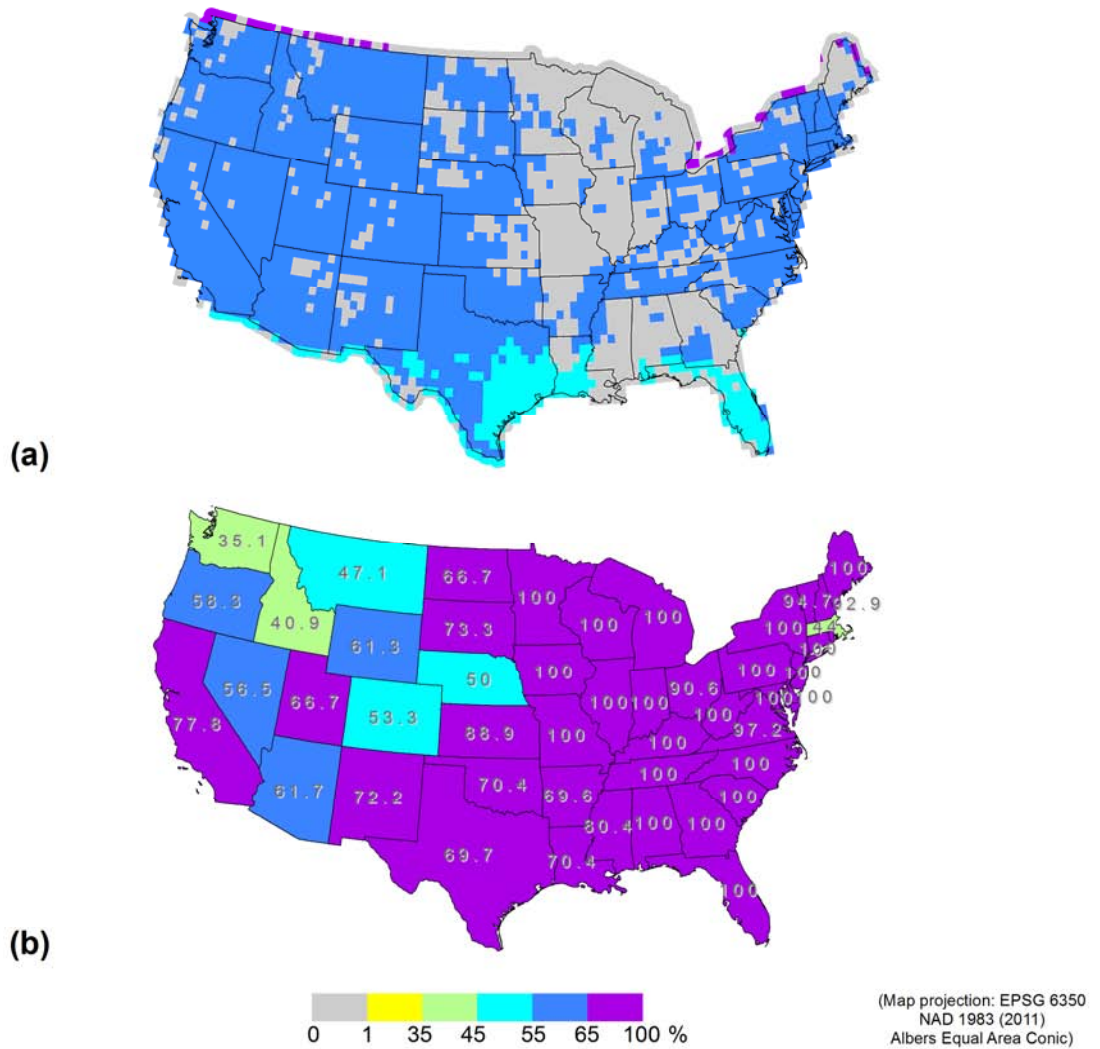


Figure 5.4: Irrigation efficiency [%] for 1960,
(a) IE HID-ACT-1960_refclim
(using HID-AEI-1960 and cropping periods for climate 1946-1975),
(b) USGS-IE-1960 (MacKichan and Kammerer, 1961)

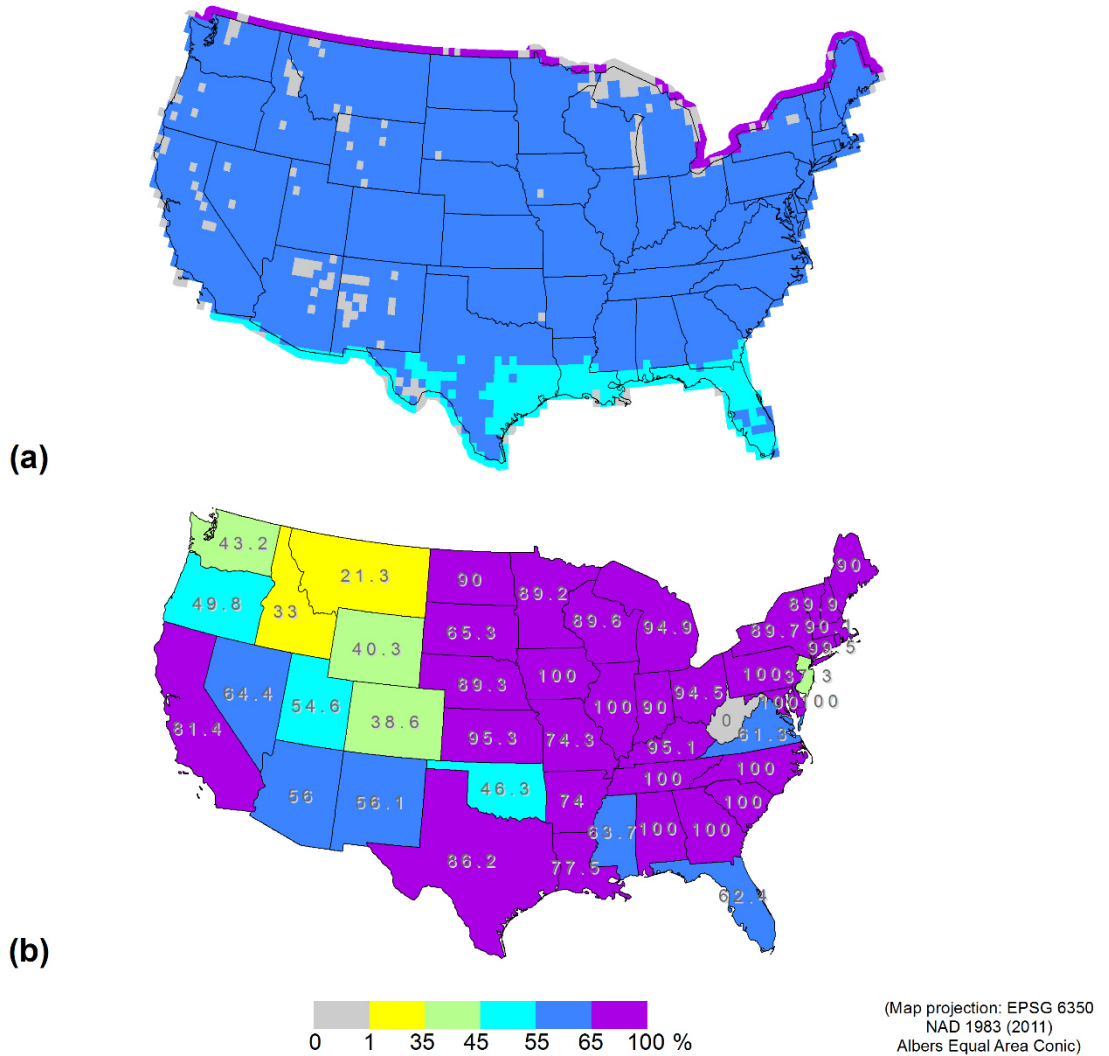


Figure 5.5: Irrigation efficiency [%] for 1995,
(a) IE HID-ACT-1995_refclim
(using HID-AEI-1995 and cropping periods for climate 1981-2010),
(b) USGS-IE-1995 (Solley et al., 1998)

6. Discussion and outlook

The extent of irrigated area is a key variable in modeling ICU from agricultural crops (Döll and Siebert, 2002; Wisser et al., 2008) which is used in GHMs like WaterGAP (Müller Schmied et al., 2014) and WBMplus (Wisser et al., 2010). Because there are different methods to characterize and derive irrigated area, e.g. from Area Equipped for Irrigation (AEI) for administrative units or geospatial information on irrigation projects like in the Global Map of Irrigation Areas (GMIA) (Siebert et al., 2013a, 2013b), or from multisensor remote sensing from classification of land use and land cover pattern like in the Global Irrigation Area Map (GIAM) (Thenkabail et al., 2008), the resulting absolute areas or percent coverage per grid cell are different between the products. The new Historical Irrigation Data set (HID) combines historical data on land use and AEI from various sources, and tries to maximize consistency between them which results in different products depending on the desired focus. The “average” product AEI_HYDE_FINAL_IR was chosen which uses the History Database of the Global Environment (HYDE) with the longest historical record and which maximizes consistency with AEI, the point of focus of this study.

The Global Irrigation Model (GIM) is used within the state-of-the-art WaterGAP model for calculating ICU. The scientific aim was to test the hypothesis that the use of HID with GIM improves the estimation of the historical development and spatial pattern of ICU (and possibly IWU) against the country-specific national scaling approach in GIM, at the grid-cell and national level. ICU and IWU of GIM were multiplied with the fraction of AAI/AEI to obtain “actual” ICU and IWU using AAI (Area Actually Irrigated, and not “potential”, using the full AEI), and to enable a comparison to validation statistics for the USA.

The country-specific (national-level) AEI scaling always preserves the spatial pattern of AEI of the reference year, irrespective of the source of AEI, e.g. GMIA or HID, as can be clearly seen when comparing the ICU spatial patterns of HID-ACT and deviations of HID-ACTHIST for the reference years 1910, 1960, 1995, and 2005 (Figure 4.1 to Figure 4.4). Thus, any change in spatial coverage, especially more grid cells with irrigation, cannot be represented with such an approach. Also, any change in grid cell-specific AEI represented by country-specific scaling factors is only uniformly applied to all grid cells of a country. This means, that the complete abandonment of AEI in a subset of these grid cells cannot be represented with this type of scaling. The evaluation of the grid cell-specific differences is based on the assumption that the grid-cell specific values of HID-AEI represent a best guess of the history of spatial pattern in terms of extent (covered grid cells) and intensity (area per grid cell or fraction of grid cell). This should hold true at least for the 14 reference years, but also for intermediate years for which the AEI grid was linearly interpolated. Any ICU derived from this baseline in run HID-ACT is considered as the reference spatial pattern or optimal spatial guess. Then, the differences HID-ACTHIST minus HID-ACT show the deviations from the optimal spatial guess. These differences increase with temporal distance to the scaling reference year 2000 (Figure 4.1(b) to Figure 4.4(b)): The strongest absolute difference occurs in the year 1910 for the difference HID-ACTHIST-1910_clim1985 minus HID-ACT-1910_refclim (Figure 4.1(b)), followed by smaller differences in 1960, and even smaller differences in the years 1995 and 2005. Also, the percent relative difference of national ICU totals in general increase from 2005 backward to 1910, as e.g. in the example of the USA (Table 4.2). This supports the conclusion that country-specific AEI scaling as in run HID-ACTHIST results generally in spatial patterns that are worse

than the reference HID-ACT which uses year-specific AEI. This means that we can accept the research hypothesis that HID-ACT better represents the historical development and the related spatial pattern. Therefore, it should preferably be used when looking at historical time periods.

A source of uncertainty might be the chosen climate period for the calculation of the cropping patterns. To test this, ICU for the year 1995 was calculated using cropping patterns with the same AEI, but different climate periods starting as early as 1901, and the results were compared to reference climate (refclim, 1981-2010). The resulting patterns show a persistent absolute and percentage difference for historical periods before refclim (e.g. Figure 4.5(b)). This pattern might stem from an already present climate change trend in temperature. This indicates that the selected climate period matters for the definition of cropping patterns, and thus, the ICU calculation. On the other hand, interruptions in this temporal trend as in Bangladesh and India might be due to the quality of the climate forcing data. For a more detailed analysis, the trends of specific climate elements (e.g. temperature) in the climate forcing data and related changes in calculated cropping patterns and growing periods could be compared.

The ICU and IE were validated using USA state-level data from USGS for 1960 and 1995. The spatial pattern of HID-ACT agrees much better with USGS-ICU reference data than HID-ACTHIST for both years, supported by a better fit of the national total for 1995. But surprisingly, the national total for 1960 of HID-ACTHIST fits better to the USGS-ICU reference. Several reasons might be responsible for this difference, first of all perhaps a different method to estimate USGS-ICU in 1995 than in 1960. Unfortunately, only a documentation and evaluation of the USGS methodology for the years 2000 and 2005 is available (Dickens et al., 2011). Another possible source of discrepancy may be the uncertainty related to climate forcing (Müller Schmied et al., 2016a). The IE is a key to transform ICU to IWU in global models, with currently regional or country-specific (national-level) IE averages. This method is used, e.g. in GIM (regional IE for rice and non-rice crops, averaged to grid cell via weighting of cropping patterns), GWSWUSE (country-specific IE) (Döll et al., 2012; Müller Schmied et al., 2014) as well as in WBMplus (country-specific IE) (Wisser et al., 2010). The IE patterns of GIM are dominated by the spatial differentiation of non-rice and rice crops, whereas the reference USGS-IE shows considerable spatial variation on state level (Figure 5.4 and Figure 5.5). Nevertheless, national average IE of GIM and USGS are nearly the same with 60% and 61%, respectively, in both 1960 and 1995. This indicates that IWU derived from ICU via IE should have a large uncertainty if subnational spatial heterogeneity of IE is large as in the case of the USA. Perhaps maps with subnational project-specific IE including conveyance losses etc. like that from GMIA version 5 for the ratio AAI/AEI could help in obtaining a better spatial estimate. For comparison purposes, ICU should be preferred to IWU, as done in this study. Concerning country totals, the better fit of ICU from HID-ACTHIST-1960 than HID-ACT-1960 does not support the hypothesis of an improvement at the national level of country totals. But as mentioned before, various factors are responsible for the discrepancy, and for 1995, HID-ACT is superior also at country totals. But, for the most common application case of catchment-based analyses, the correct representation of the spatial pattern is more important than a possibly arbitrary fit to rarely available country totals.

As ICU is derived from Epot, the choice of the Epot calculation algorithm is important. For this study, the Priestley-Taylor approach was selected, because for the alternative Penman-Monteith algorithm, time series of wind speed and saturation deficit would have been necessary, and as these data are rarely available globally in high quality with daily temporal resolution, the preferred time step. For the water use calculation direct daily precipitation data was preferred to

the estimation of daily precipitation from a combination of monthly data of precipitation sum and number of rain days, which introduces more uncertainty for this important climate element. In the case of monthly precipitation data, the spatial pattern resulting from the temporal disaggregation of monthly to daily values using the method described in Döll et al. (2003) is not coherent. The uncertainty of the Priestley-Taylor alpha factor was considered to be acceptable versus the uncertainty of the other meteorological elements.

Overall, the newly developed GIM code enables much more flexibility for studies at runtime than the previous code. Even if the historical development is best represented via HID, still uncertainty exist about the sensitivity on, e.g. the choice of HID products, and possible difference when using another AEI source, for current and future conditions.

Possible topics for future studies with the new GIM version might include quantification of the sensitivity of ICU ACT, e.g.

- (1) For a current reference year to the choice of AEI, e.g. HID HYDE vs. HID Earthstat, GMIA4, or GMIA5, to evaluate implications for calculations of present-day conditions,
- (2) For its historical development to the choice of AEI, e.g. HID-AEI_HYDE_FINAL_IR (year 2005) and HID-AEI_EARTHSTAT_IR (2005) or the whole range of HID products,
- (3) For its historical development to different climate forcing, perhaps also the sensitivity of the shares of all water uses or of renewable water resources as calculated by Müller Schmied et al. (2016a),
- (4) Using selected climate projections to the choice of AEI, like (1), to evaluate implications for projections to the future.

Future data or code development may include:

- (1) Generation of year-specific AHI Rice time series from census statistics, replacing the country-specific scaling of AHI Rice from MIRCA2000,
- (2) Introduction of optional grid-cell-specific deficit irrigation factor,
- (3) Introduction of permanent crops as a new cropping pattern, with kc-value parametrization and/or grid-cell specific presence supported by grid-cell specific majority class of permanent crops in MIRCA2000,
- (4) Introduction of additional temperature sums for the ranking of growing periods.

7. References

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Appendix A: Supplementary tables

In this Appendix, tables and other information extending the main part of the document are given. All tables together with additional material, e.g. data columns, sorting, and selected input data, are also available in the electronic Appendix as Microsoft © Excel files (xls-format 97-2003).

A.1 Lists of countries with grid presence and attribution to region

In the following tables, a full list of the 245 countries (national spatial units) present in HID is given, together with an indication whether the country is present in the 30 arc-min country mask of year 2000 (used for the country-specific AEI scaling). There are 41 units or 17% missing, which includes small countries like Andorra or Liechtenstein, state-cities like Monaco, and mostly islands). Country numerical 3 digit code is of UN M49 list. Spatial units that had no original UN country code, were given a numerical code larger than 900 (i.e. 901, 902, and 903). The regions are specified according to the numerical code used for cropping intensity (GIM2002-REG_CI) and for irrigation efficiency (GIM2002-REG_IE). In order to be consistent to HID, the country names are primarily given as specified in HID documentation of unit-specific AEI sums (Supplement S3 of Siebert et al. (2015)). The used naming and attribution to regions does not imply any legal correctness in terms of official or controversial naming or attribution. Table A.1 presents the list sorted by UN numerical country code as used in other tables, too, while Table A.2 presents the same list sorted by HID country name.

Table A.1: List of HID countries (sorted by country code) with country code (UN M49), presence in 30 arc-min country mask HID-COUNTRY-2000, attribution to regions of cropping intensity (GIM2002-REG_CI) and irrigation efficiency (GIM2002-REG_IE), and country name

Country code (UN M49)	Grid presence	Region CI	Region IE	Country name (HID)
4	1	13	13	Afghanistan
8	1	10	10	Albania
10	0	19	19	Antarctica
12	1	5	5	Algeria
16	1	16	16	American Samoa
20	0	9	18	Andorra
24	1	8	8	Angola
28	1	3	3	Antigua and Barbuda
31	1	11	19	Azerbaijan
32	1	4	4	Argentina
36	1	16	16	Australia
40	1	9	9	Austria
44	1	3	3	Bahamas
48	1	12	12	Bahrain
50	1	13	13	Bangladesh
51	1	11	19	Armenia
52	1	3	3	Barbados
56	1	9	9	Belgium
60	0	2	2	Bermuda

Country code (UN M49)	Grid presence	Region CI	Region IE	Country name (HID)
64	1	13	13	Bhutan
68	1	4	4	Bolivia
70	1	10	10	Bosnia and Herzegovina
72	1	8	8	Botswana
74	0	19	19	Bouvet Island
76	1	4	4	Brazil
84	1	3	3	Belize
86	0	13	13	British Indian Ocean Territory
90	1	16	16	Solomon Islands
92	1	3	3	British Virgin Islands
96	1	15	15	Brunei
100	1	10	10	Bulgaria
104	1	15	15	Myanmar
108	1	7	7	Burundi
112	1	11	11	Belarus
116	1	15	15	Cambodia
120	1	6	6	Cameroon
124	1	1	1	Canada
132	1	6	6	Cape Verde
136	0	3	3	Cayman Islands
140	1	6	6	Central African Republic
144	1	13	13	Sri Lanka
148	1	6	6	Chad
152	1	4	4	Chile
156	1	14	14	China
158	1	14	14	Taiwan
162	0	15	15	Christmas Island
166	0	15	15	Cocos Islands
170	1	4	4	Colombia
174	1	7	7	Comoros
175	1	7	7	Mayotte
178	1	6	6	Republic of Congo
180	1	6	6	Democratic Republic of the Congo
184	0	16	16	Cook Islands
188	1	3	3	Costa Rica
191	1	10	10	Croatia
192	1	3	3	Cuba
196	1	12	12	Cyprus
203	1	10	10	Czech Republic
204	1	6	6	Benin
208	1	9	9	Denmark
212	1	3	3	Dominica
214	1	3	3	Dominican Republic
218	1	4	4	Ecuador
222	1	3	3	El Salvador
226	1	6	6	Equatorial Guinea
231	1	7	7	Ethiopia
232	1	7	7	Eritrea

Country code (UN M49)	Grid presence	Region CI	Region IE	Country name (HID)
233	1	11	11	Estonia
234	1	9	9	Faroe Islands
238	1	4	4	Falkland Islands
239	0	19	19	South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
242	1	16	16	Fiji
246	1	9	9	Finland
250	1	9	18	France
254	1	4	4	French Guiana
258	0	16	16	French Polynesia
260	0	19	19	French Southern Territories
262	1	7	7	Djibouti
266	1	6	6	Gabon
268	1	11	19	Georgia
270	1	6	6	Gambia
275	1	12	12	Palestine (West Bank & Gaza Strip)
276	1	9	9	Germany & German Empire
288	1	6	6	Ghana
292	0	9	18	Gibraltar
296	0	16	16	Kiribati
300	1	9	18	Greece
304	1	18	18	Greenland
308	1	3	3	Grenada
312	1	3	3	Guadeloupe
316	0	16	16	Guam
320	1	3	3	Guatemala
324	1	6	6	Guinea
328	1	4	4	Guyana
332	1	3	3	Haiti
334	0	19	19	Heard Island and McDonald Islands
336	0	9	18	Vatican City
340	1	3	3	Honduras
344	1	14	14	Hong Kong
348	1	10	10	Hungary
352	1	9	9	Iceland
356	1	13	13	India & Indian Empire
360	1	15	15	Indonesia
364	1	12	12	Iran
368	1	12	12	Iraq
372	1	9	9	Ireland
376	1	12	12	Israel
380	1	9	18	Italy
384	1	6	6	Côte d'Ivoire
388	1	3	3	Jamaica
392	1	17	17	Japan
398	1	11	19	Kazakhstan
400	1	12	12	Jordan
404	1	7	7	Kenya
408	1	14	14	North Korea

Country code (UN M49)	Grid presence	Region CI	Region IE	Country name (HID)
410	1	14	14	South Korea
414	1	12	12	Kuwait
417	1	11	19	Kyrgyzstan
418	1	15	15	Laos
422	1	12	12	Lebanon
426	1	8	8	Lesotho
428	1	11	11	Latvia
430	1	6	6	Liberia
434	1	5	5	Libya
438	0	9	9	Liechtenstein
440	1	11	11	Lithuania
442	1	9	9	Luxembourg
446	0	14	14	Macao
450	1	7	7	Madagascar
454	1	8	8	Malawi
458	1	15	15	Malaysia
462	0	13	13	Maldives
466	1	6	6	Mali
470	1	9	18	Malta
474	1	3	3	Martinique
478	1	6	6	Mauritania
480	1	7	7	Mauritius
484	1	3	3	Mexico
492	0	9	18	Monaco
496	1	14	14	Mongolia
498	1	11	19	Moldova
500	1	3	3	Montserrat
504	1	5	5	Morocco
508	1	8	8	Mozambique
512	1	12	12	Oman
516	1	8	8	Namibia
520	0	16	16	Nauru
524	1	13	13	Nepal
528	1	9	9	Netherlands
530	1	3	3	Netherlands Antilles
533	0	3	3	Aruba
540	1	16	16	New Caledonia
548	1	16	16	Vanuatu
554	1	16	16	New Zealand
558	1	3	3	Nicaragua
562	1	6	6	Niger
566	1	6	6	Nigeria
570	0	16	16	Niue
574	0	16	16	Norfolk Island
578	1	9	9	Norway
580	0	16	16	Northern Mariana Islands
581	0	16	16	United States Minor Outlying Islands
583	0	16	16	Micronesia

Country code (UN M49)	Grid presence	Region CI	Region IE	Country name (HID)
584	0	16	16	Marshall Islands
585	0	16	16	Palau
586	1	13	13	Pakistan
591	1	3	3	Panama
598	1	16	16	Papua New Guinea
600	1	4	4	Paraguay
604	1	4	4	Peru
608	1	15	15	Philippines
612	0	16	16	Pitcairn Islands
616	1	10	10	Poland
620	1	9	18	Portugal
624	1	6	6	Guinea-Bissau
626	1	15	15	East Timor
630	1	3	3	Puerto Rico
634	1	12	12	Qatar
638	1	7	7	Reunion
642	1	10	10	Romania
643	1	11	19	Russia
646	1	7	7	Rwanda
654	0	8	8	Saint Helena
659	1	3	3	Saint Kitts and Nevis
660	0	3	3	Anguilla
662	1	3	3	Saint Lucia
666	1	2	2	Saint Pierre and Miquelon
670	1	3	3	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
674	0	9	18	San Marino
678	1	6	6	Sao Tome and Principe
682	1	12	12	Saudi Arabia
686	1	6	6	Senegal
690	0	7	7	Seychelles
694	1	6	6	Sierra Leone
702	1	15	15	Singapore
703	1	10	10	Slovakia
704	1	15	15	Vietnam
705	1	10	10	Slovenia
706	1	7	7	Somalia
710	1	8	8	South Africa
716	1	8	8	Zimbabwe
724	1	9	18	Spain
732	1	5	5	Western Sahara
736	1	7	7	Sudan
740	1	4	4	Suriname
744	1	9	9	Svalbard and Jan Mayen
748	1	8	8	Swaziland
752	1	9	9	Sweden
756	1	9	9	Switzerland
760	1	12	12	Syria
762	1	11	19	Tajikistan

Country code (UN M49)	Grid presence	Region CI	Region IE	Country name (HID)
764	1	15	15	Thailand
768	1	6	6	Togo
772	0	16	16	Tokelau
776	1	16	16	Tonga
780	1	3	3	Trinidad and Tobago
784	1	12	12	United Arab Emirates
788	1	5	5	Tunisia
792	1	12	12	Turkey
795	1	11	19	Turkmenistan
796	1	3	3	Turks and Caicos Islands
798	0	16	16	Tuvalu
800	1	7	7	Uganda
804	1	11	19	Ukraine
807	1	10	10	Macedonia
818	1	5	5	Egypt
826	1	9	9	United Kingdom
831	0	9	9	Guernsey
832	1	9	9	Jersey
833	1	9	9	Isle of Man
834	1	8	8	Tanzania
840	1	2	2	United States
850	1	3	3	Virgin Islands, U.S.
854	1	6	6	Burkina Faso
858	1	4	4	Uruguay
860	1	11	19	Uzbekistan
862	1	4	4	Venezuela
876	0	16	16	Wallis and Futuna
882	1	16	16	Samoa
887	1	12	12	Yemen
891	1	10	10	Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo
894	1	8	8	Zambia
901	0	3	3	Clipperton Island
902	1	11	19	Caspian Sea
903	0	15	15	Spratly Islands

Table A.2: List of HID countries (sorted by country name) with country code (UN M49), presence in 30 arc-min country mask HID-COUNTRY-2000, attribution to regions of cropping intensity (GIM2002-REG_CI) and irrigation efficiency (GIM2002-REG_IE), and country name

Country code (UN M49)	Grid presence	Region CI	Region IE	Country name (HID)
4	1	13	13	Afghanistan
8	1	10	10	Albania
12	1	5	5	Algeria
16	1	16	16	American Samoa
20	0	9	18	Andorra
24	1	8	8	Angola
660	0	3	3	Anguilla
10	0	19	19	Antarctica
28	1	3	3	Antigua and Barbuda
32	1	4	4	Argentina
51	1	11	19	Armenia
533	0	3	3	Aruba
36	1	16	16	Australia
40	1	9	9	Austria
31	1	11	19	Azerbaijan
44	1	3	3	Bahamas
48	1	12	12	Bahrain
50	1	13	13	Bangladesh
52	1	3	3	Barbados
112	1	11	11	Belarus
56	1	9	9	Belgium
84	1	3	3	Belize
204	1	6	6	Benin
60	0	2	2	Bermuda
64	1	13	13	Bhutan
68	1	4	4	Bolivia
70	1	10	10	Bosnia and Herzegovina
72	1	8	8	Botswana
74	0	19	19	Bouvet Island
76	1	4	4	Brazil
86	0	13	13	British Indian Ocean Territory
92	1	3	3	British Virgin Islands
96	1	15	15	Brunei
100	1	10	10	Bulgaria
854	1	6	6	Burkina Faso
108	1	7	7	Burundi
116	1	15	15	Cambodia
120	1	6	6	Cameroon
124	1	1	1	Canada
132	1	6	6	Cape Verde
902	1	11	19	Caspian Sea
136	0	3	3	Cayman Islands
140	1	6	6	Central African Republic
148	1	6	6	Chad

Country code (UN M49)	Grid presence	Region CI	Region IE	Country name (HID)
152	1	4	4	Chile
156	1	14	14	China
162	0	15	15	Christmas Island
901	0	3	3	Clipperton Island
166	0	15	15	Cocos Islands
170	1	4	4	Colombia
174	1	7	7	Comoros
184	0	16	16	Cook Islands
188	1	3	3	Costa Rica
384	1	6	6	Côte d'Ivoire
191	1	10	10	Croatia
192	1	3	3	Cuba
196	1	12	12	Cyprus
203	1	10	10	Czech Republic
180	1	6	6	Democratic Republic of the Congo
208	1	9	9	Denmark
262	1	7	7	Djibouti
212	1	3	3	Dominica
214	1	3	3	Dominican Republic
626	1	15	15	East Timor
218	1	4	4	Ecuador
818	1	5	5	Egypt
222	1	3	3	El Salvador
226	1	6	6	Equatorial Guinea
232	1	7	7	Eritrea
233	1	11	11	Estonia
231	1	7	7	Ethiopia
238	1	4	4	Falkland Islands
234	1	9	9	Faroe Islands
242	1	16	16	Fiji
246	1	9	9	Finland
250	1	9	18	France
254	1	4	4	French Guiana
258	0	16	16	French Polynesia
260	0	19	19	French Southern Territories
266	1	6	6	Gabon
270	1	6	6	Gambia
268	1	11	19	Georgia
276	1	9	9	Germany & German Empire
288	1	6	6	Ghana
292	0	9	18	Gibraltar
300	1	9	18	Greece
304	1	18	18	Greenland
308	1	3	3	Grenada
312	1	3	3	Guadeloupe
316	0	16	16	Guam
320	1	3	3	Guatemala
831	0	9	9	Guernsey

Country code (UN M49)	Grid presence	Region CI	Region IE	Country name (HID)
324	1	6	6	Guinea
624	1	6	6	Guinea-Bissau
328	1	4	4	Guyana
332	1	3	3	Haiti
334	0	19	19	Heard Island and McDonald Islands
340	1	3	3	Honduras
344	1	14	14	Hong Kong
348	1	10	10	Hungary
352	1	9	9	Iceland
356	1	13	13	India & Indian Empire
360	1	15	15	Indonesia
364	1	12	12	Iran
368	1	12	12	Iraq
372	1	9	9	Ireland
833	1	9	9	Isle of Man
376	1	12	12	Israel
380	1	9	18	Italy
388	1	3	3	Jamaica
392	1	17	17	Japan
832	1	9	9	Jersey
400	1	12	12	Jordan
398	1	11	19	Kazakhstan
404	1	7	7	Kenya
296	0	16	16	Kiribati
414	1	12	12	Kuwait
417	1	11	19	Kyrgyzstan
418	1	15	15	Laos
428	1	11	11	Latvia
422	1	12	12	Lebanon
426	1	8	8	Lesotho
430	1	6	6	Liberia
434	1	5	5	Libya
438	0	9	9	Liechtenstein
440	1	11	11	Lithuania
442	1	9	9	Luxembourg
446	0	14	14	Macao
807	1	10	10	Macedonia
450	1	7	7	Madagascar
454	1	8	8	Malawi
458	1	15	15	Malaysia
462	0	13	13	Maldives
466	1	6	6	Mali
470	1	9	18	Malta
584	0	16	16	Marshall Islands
474	1	3	3	Martinique
478	1	6	6	Mauritania
480	1	7	7	Mauritius
175	1	7	7	Mayotte

Country code (UN M49)	Grid presence	Region CI	Region IE	Country name (HID)
484	1	3	3	Mexico
583	0	16	16	Micronesia
498	1	11	19	Moldova
492	0	9	18	Monaco
496	1	14	14	Mongolia
500	1	3	3	Montserrat
504	1	5	5	Morocco
508	1	8	8	Mozambique
104	1	15	15	Myanmar
516	1	8	8	Namibia
520	0	16	16	Nauru
524	1	13	13	Nepal
528	1	9	9	Netherlands
530	1	3	3	Netherlands Antilles
540	1	16	16	New Caledonia
554	1	16	16	New Zealand
558	1	3	3	Nicaragua
562	1	6	6	Niger
566	1	6	6	Nigeria
570	0	16	16	Niue
574	0	16	16	Norfolk Island
408	1	14	14	North Korea
580	0	16	16	Northern Mariana Islands
578	1	9	9	Norway
512	1	12	12	Oman
586	1	13	13	Pakistan
585	0	16	16	Palau
275	1	12	12	Palestine (West Bank & Gaza Strip)
591	1	3	3	Panama
598	1	16	16	Papua New Guinea
600	1	4	4	Paraguay
604	1	4	4	Peru
608	1	15	15	Philippines
612	0	16	16	Pitcairn Islands
616	1	10	10	Poland
620	1	9	18	Portugal
630	1	3	3	Puerto Rico
634	1	12	12	Qatar
178	1	6	6	Republic of Congo
638	1	7	7	Reunion
642	1	10	10	Romania
643	1	11	19	Russia
646	1	7	7	Rwanda
654	0	8	8	Saint Helena
659	1	3	3	Saint Kitts and Nevis
662	1	3	3	Saint Lucia
666	1	2	2	Saint Pierre and Miquelon
670	1	3	3	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Country code (UN M49)	Grid presence	Region CI	Region IE	Country name (HID)
882	1	16	16	Samoa
674	0	9	18	San Marino
678	1	6	6	Sao Tome and Principe
682	1	12	12	Saudi Arabia
686	1	6	6	Senegal
891	1	10	10	Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo
690	0	7	7	Seychelles
694	1	6	6	Sierra Leone
702	1	15	15	Singapore
703	1	10	10	Slovakia
705	1	10	10	Slovenia
90	1	16	16	Solomon Islands
706	1	7	7	Somalia
710	1	8	8	South Africa
239	0	19	19	South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
410	1	14	14	South Korea
724	1	9	18	Spain
903	0	15	15	Spratly Islands
144	1	13	13	Sri Lanka
736	1	7	7	Sudan
740	1	4	4	Suriname
744	1	9	9	Svalbard and Jan Mayen
748	1	8	8	Swaziland
752	1	9	9	Sweden
756	1	9	9	Switzerland
760	1	12	12	Syria
158	1	14	14	Taiwan
762	1	11	19	Tajikistan
834	1	8	8	Tanzania
764	1	15	15	Thailand
768	1	6	6	Togo
772	0	16	16	Tokelau
776	1	16	16	Tonga
780	1	3	3	Trinidad and Tobago
788	1	5	5	Tunisia
792	1	12	12	Turkey
795	1	11	19	Turkmenistan
796	1	3	3	Turks and Caicos Islands
798	0	16	16	Tuvalu
800	1	7	7	Uganda
804	1	11	19	Ukraine
784	1	12	12	United Arab Emirates
826	1	9	9	United Kingdom
840	1	2	2	United States
581	0	16	16	United States Minor Outlying Islands
858	1	4	4	Uruguay
860	1	11	19	Uzbekistan
548	1	16	16	Vanuatu

Country code (UN M49)	Grid presence	Region CI	Region IE	Country name (HID)
336	0	9	18	Vatican City
862	1	4	4	Venezuela
704	1	15	15	Vietnam
850	1	3	3	Virgin Islands, U.S.
876	0	16	16	Wallis and Futuna
732	1	5	5	Western Sahara
887	1	12	12	Yemen
894	1	8	8	Zambia
716	1	8	8	Zimbabwe

A.2 Regional irrigation efficiencies for 1995

In Table A.3, regional irrigation efficiencies as used for HID-ACT-1995_refclim, and the calculated effective irrigation efficiencies for 1995 using the cropping periods derived from AEI for 1995 and standard climate means from 1981-2010 are listed for the effective 19 regions.

Table A.3: Regional irrigation efficiencies (IE) [Fractions ICU/IWU] for 1995, as used for HID-ACT-1995_refclim, i.e. for climate periods with HID-AEI-1995 and climate means 1981-2010

Region code (GIM)	Region	IE_NR (Non-Rice) (prescribed) (IE_R = IE_NR-0.1)	IE_NR (Non-Rice) (effective)	IE_R (Rice) (effective)
1	Canada	0.7	0.7	0.6
2	USA	0.6	0.604618	0.504618
3	Central America	0.45	0.453808	0.353808
4	South America	0.45	0.470506	0.370506
5	North Africa (“Northern Africa“)	0.7	0.70697	0.60697
6	West Africa (“Western Africa“)	0.45	0.47414	0.37414
7	East Africa (“Eastern Africa“)	0.55	0.580085	0.480085
8	South Africa (“Southern Africa“)	0.55	0.555023	0.455023
9	OECD Europe 1: Northern OECD-Europe	0.5	0.5	0.4
18	OECD Europe 2: Southern OECD-Europe	0.6	0.603356	0.503357
10	Eastern Europe	0.5	0.500223	0.400223
11	CIS 1: Baltic Republics + Belarus	0.5	0.5	0.4
19	CIS 2: Rest of former USSR (Soviet Union)	0.6	0.603204	0.503204
12	Near East Countries	0.6	0.603688	0.503688
13	India + South Asia (“South Asia“)	0.35	0.379184	0.279184
14	China + CPC (“East Asia“)	0.35	0.392745	0.292745
15	East Asia (“South East Asia“)	0.4	0.485151	0.385151
16	Oceania	0.7	0.702058	0.602058
17	Japan	0.35	0.394062	0.294062

A.4 Country-specific AHI Rice for 2000 from MIRCA2000

In Table A.5, the country-specific annual harvested area of irrigated rice (AHI Rice) from MIRCA2000, representative for the year 2000 is listed. Using the country-specific national AEI totals of Table A.4, these values were scaled to respective annual AHI Rice totals for the other years 1900 to 2005.

Table A.5: AHI Rice [ha a⁻¹] for 2000 from MIRCA2000 (Portmann et al., 2010)

Country code	Country name	AHI Rice [ha a ⁻¹]
4	Afghanistan	128667
8	Albania	0
10	Antarctica	0
12	Algeria	0
16	American Samoa	0
20	Andorra	0
24	Angola	14000
28	Antigua and Barbuda	0
31	Azerbaijan	3591
32	Argentina	114700
36	Australia	129851
40	Austria	0
44	Bahamas	0
48	Bahrain	0
50	Bangladesh	5671068
51	Armenia	1480
52	Barbados	0
56	Belgium	0
60	Bermuda	0
64	Bhutan	39278
68	Bolivia	10000
70	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0
72	Botswana	0
74	Bouvet Island	0
76	Brazil	993095
84	Belize	700
86	British Indian Ocean Territory	0
90	Solomon Islands	0
92	British Virgin Islands	0
96	Brunei	375
100	Bulgaria	2611
104	Myanmar	1884762
108	Burundi	17380
112	Belarus	0
116	Cambodia	330654
120	Cameroon	20388
124	Canada	0
132	Cape Verde	0
136	Cayman Islands	0
140	Central African Republic	40
144	Sri Lanka	661700
148	Chad	10000
152	Chile	25748
156	China	38081024
158	Taiwan	440492
162	Christmas Island	0

Country code	Country name	AHI Rice [ha a ⁻¹]
166	Cocos Islands	0
170	Colombia	306000
174	Comoros	0
175	Mayotte	0
178	Republic of Congo	0
180	Democratic Republic of the Congo	1943
184	Cook Islands	0
188	Costa Rica	39892
191	Croatia	0
192	Cuba	0
196	Cyprus	0
203	Czech Republic	0
204	Benin	636
208	Denmark	0
212	Dominica	0
214	Dominican Republic	111000
218	Ecuador	193000
222	El Salvador	8000
226	Equatorial Guinea	0
231	Ethiopia	3343
232	Eritrea	0
233	Estonia	0
234	Faroe Islands	0
238	Falkland Islands	0
239	South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands	0
242	Fiji	0
246	Finland	0
250	France	19000
254	French Guiana	4765
258	French Polynesia	0
260	French Southern Territories	0
262	Djibouti	0
266	Gabon	4450
268	Georgia	0
270	Gambia	2149
275	Palestine (West Bank & Gaza Strip)	0
276	Germany & German Empire	0
288	Ghana	5238
292	Gibraltar	0
296	Kiribati	0
300	Greece	22279
304	Greenland	0
308	Grenada	0
312	Guadeloupe	0
316	Guam	0
320	Guatemala	6989
324	Guinea	13726
328	Guyana	126593
332	Haiti	41000
334	Heard Island and McDonald Islands	0
336	Vatican City	0
340	Honduras	15000
344	Hong Kong	0
348	Hungary	1786
352	Iceland	0
356	India & Indian Empire	24006386
360	Indonesia	6048758

Country code	Country name	AHI Rice [ha a ⁻¹]
364	Iran	559652
368	Iraq	126000
372	Ireland	0
376	Israel	0
380	Italy	220029
384	Côte d'Ivoire	1750
388	Jamaica	0
392	Japan	1820344
398	Kazakhstan	83152
400	Jordan	0
404	Kenya	13229
408	North Korea	420000
410	South Korea	628630
414	Kuwait	0
417	Kyrgyzstan	2975
418	Laos	286002
422	Lebanon	0
426	Lesotho	0
428	Latvia	0
430	Liberia	0
434	Libya	0
438	Liechtenstein	0
440	Lithuania	0
442	Luxembourg	0
446	Macao	0
450	Madagascar	1062398
454	Malawi	5611
458	Malaysia	433553
462	Maldives	0
466	Mali	144514
470	Malta	0
474	Martinique	0
478	Mauritania	16879
480	Mauritius	0
484	Mexico	63782
492	Monaco	0
496	Mongolia	0
498	Moldova	0
500	Montserrat	0
504	Morocco	6180
508	Mozambique	4130
512	Oman	0
516	Namibia	0
520	Nauru	0
524	Nepal	501751
528	Netherlands	0
530	Netherlands Antilles	0
533	Aruba	0
540	New Caledonia	0
548	Vanuatu	0
554	New Zealand	0
558	Nicaragua	20785
562	Niger	18000
566	Nigeria	7000
570	Niue	0
574	Norfolk Island	0
578	Norway	0

Country code	Country name	AHI Rice [ha a ⁻¹]
580	Northern Mariana Islands	0
581	United States Minor Outlying Islands	0
583	Micronesia	0
584	Marshall Islands	0
585	Palau	0
586	Pakistan	2919551
591	Panama	4346
598	Papua New Guinea	0
600	Paraguay	18000
604	Peru	202561
608	Philippines	1810000
612	Pitcairn Islands	0
616	Poland	0
620	Portugal	25107
624	Guinea-Bissau	661
626	East Timor	7000
630	Puerto Rico	0
634	Qatar	0
638	Reunion	0
642	Romania	1277
643	Russia	165370
646	Rwanda	3500
654	Saint Helena	0
659	Saint Kitts and Nevis	0
660	Anguilla	0
662	Saint Lucia	0
666	Saint Pierre and Miquelon	0
670	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0
674	San Marino	0
678	Sao Tome and Principe	0
682	Saudi Arabia	0
686	Senegal	56412
690	Seychelles	0
694	Sierra Leone	19000
702	Singapore	0
703	Slovakia	0
704	Vietnam	4500000
705	Slovenia	0
706	Somalia	5000
710	South Africa	1339
716	Zimbabwe	230
724	Spain	117000
732	Western Sahara	0
736	Sudan	3620
740	Suriname	49350
744	Svalbard and Jan Mayen	0
748	Swaziland	50
752	Sweden	0
756	Switzerland	0
760	Syria	0
762	Tajikistan	11850
764	Thailand	4514437
768	Togo	314
772	Tokelau	0
776	Tonga	0
780	Trinidad and Tobago	300
784	United Arab Emirates	0

Country code	Country name	AHI Rice [ha a ⁻¹]
788	Tunisia	0
792	Turkey	58000
795	Turkmenistan	33150
796	Turks and Caicos Islands	0
798	Tuvalu	0
800	Uganda	1650
804	Ukraine	21190
807	Macedonia	3167
818	Egypt	650026
826	United Kingdom	0
831	Guernsey	0
832	Jersey	0
833	Isle of Man	0
834	Tanzania	89000
840	United States	1293289
850	Virgin Islands, U.S.	0
854	Burkina Faso	9470
858	Uruguay	174728
860	Uzbekistan	173905
862	Venezuela	158000
876	Wallis and Futuna	0
882	Samoa	0
887	Yemen	0
891	Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo	0
894	Zambia	8000
901	Clipperton Island	0
902	Caspian Sea	0
903	Spratly Islands	0

A.6 Country sums of irrigation consumptive use for selected evaluation years for runs HID-ACT and HID-ACTHIST

In the following Table A.7, country sums of irrigation consumptive use, for runs HID-ACT and HID-ACTHIST and the ICU difference HID-ACTHIST minus HID-ACT are listed for selected evaluation years 1910, 1960, 1995, and 2005. It includes results of runs HID-ACT-1910_refclim, HID-ACTHIST-1910_clim1985, HID-ACT-1960_refclim, HID-ACTHIST-1960_clim1985, HID-ACT-1995_refclim, HID-ACTHIST-1995_clim1985, HID-ACT-2005_refclim, and HID-ACTHIST-2005_clim1985.

Table A.7: Irrigation consumptive use (ICU) [km³ a⁻¹] for selected evaluation years 1910, 1960, 1995, and 2005, by country (sorted by UNM49 country code), for runs HID-ACT and HID-ACTHIST and difference HID-ACTHIST minus HID-ACT [km³ a⁻¹ and % of HID-ACT_refclim]

	Year	1910	1910	1910	1910	1960	1960	1960	1960	1995	1995	1995	1995	2005	2005	2005	2005
	Run	ACT	ACT HIST	ACT HIST - ACT	ACT HIST - ACT	ACT	ACT HIST	ACT HIST - ACT	ACT HIST - ACT	ACT	ACT HIST	ACT HIST - ACT	ACT HIST - ACT	ACT	ACT HIST	ACT HIST - ACT	ACT HIST - ACT
Ctry cde	Country name	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	[% ACT]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	[% ACT]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	[% ACT]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	[% ACT]
4	Afghanistan	4.045	3.528	-0.516	-12.8	10.581	11.466	0.885	8.4	16.313	15.908	-0.404	-2.5	14.082	14.073	-0.010	-0.1
8	Albania	0.013	0.013	0.001	5.9	0.225	0.228	0.002	1.0	0.401	0.412	0.011	2.9	0.478	0.479	0.001	0.3
10	Antarctica	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0
12	Algeria	1.070	1.097	0.027	2.5	1.654	1.695	0.041	2.5	4.194	4.019	-0.175	-4.2	4.413	4.332	-0.081	-1.8
16	American Samoa	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0
20	Andorra	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0
24	Angola	0.091	0.083	-0.008	-9.0	0.132	0.128	-0.003	-2.6	0.143	0.147	0.004	2.8	0.171	0.171	0.000	0.0
28	Antigua and Barbuda	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0
31	Azerbaijan	2.419	2.303	-0.116	-4.8	4.524	4.419	-0.105	-2.3	6.140	6.077	-0.062	-1.0	6.170	5.977	-0.193	-3.1
32	Argentina	2.690	1.867	-0.824	-30.6	3.415	3.058	-0.357	-10.5	4.967	4.947	-0.020	-0.4	5.448	5.459	0.011	0.2
36	Australia	0.785	0.535	-0.250	-31.9	8.493	7.531	-0.961	-11.3	19.948	18.873	-1.075	-5.4	22.483	23.034	0.551	2.4
40	Austria	0.024	0.025	0.001	3.3	0.013	0.015	0.001	8.9	0.092	0.089	-0.003	-3.3	0.075	0.076	0.001	1.6
44	Bahamas	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.001	0.001	0.000	-7.7	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.0
48	Bahrain	0.004	0.004	0.000	0.0	0.007	0.007	0.000	0.0	0.015	0.015	0.000	0.0	0.016	0.016	0.000	0.0
50	Bangladesh	0.000	1.295	1.295	0.0	3.642	3.740	0.098	2.7	14.659	15.812	1.153	7.9	18.633	18.656	0.023	0.1
51	Armenia	0.275	0.269	-0.006	-2.1	0.518	0.540	0.022	4.2	0.707	0.717	0.010	1.4	0.634	0.632	-0.003	-0.4
52	Barbados	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.002	0.002	0.001	42.8	0.010	0.010	0.000	0.0	0.014	0.014	0.000	0.0
56	Belgium	0.005	0.006	0.001	10.3	0.003	0.004	0.001	19.4	0.028	0.029	0.002	5.7	0.013	0.022	0.009	70.2
60	Bermuda	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0
64	Bhutan	0.008	0.010	0.003	33.7	0.009	0.012	0.002	21.1	0.022	0.022	0.000	1.1	0.038	0.030	-0.007	-19.8
68	Bolivia	0.014	0.016	0.002	13.2	0.204	0.181	-0.023	-11.1	0.347	0.347	0.000	0.1	0.329	0.329	0.001	0.3
70	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.005	0.003	-0.002	-41.5	0.004	0.009	0.004	100.4	0.006	0.007	0.002	30.1	0.006	0.006	0.000	-1.4
72	Botswana	0.001	0.001	0.000	-23.1	0.005	0.004	-0.001	-18.5	0.009	0.008	-0.001	-13.2	0.010	0.010	0.000	0.0
74	Bouvet Island	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0
76	Brazil	0.001	0.001	0.000	-14.7	0.754	0.911	0.157	20.8	5.887	5.900	0.014	0.2	9.012	9.238	0.226	2.5
84	Belize	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.003	0.003	0.000	-3.0	0.003	0.003	0.000	1.1
86	British Indian Ocean Territory	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0
90	Solomon Islands	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0
92	British Virgin Islands	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0
96	Brunei	0.000	0.000	0.000	18.7	0.000	0.000	0.000	4.4	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.2	0.001	0.001	0.000	2.7
100	Bulgaria	0.024	0.020	-0.004	-16.9	0.314	0.301	-0.013	-4.2	0.415	0.462	0.047	11.2	0.123	0.088	-0.035	-28.5
104	Myanmar	0.000	1.110	1.110	0.0	1.496	1.679	0.183	12.3	3.963	3.987	0.024	0.6	5.157	5.232	0.075	1.5
108	Burundi	0.000	0.000	0.000	69.5	0.025	0.030	0.005	18.9	0.045	0.044	0.000	-0.9	0.059	0.059	0.000	0.0
112	Belarus	0.001	0.001	0.000	-9.6	0.012	0.011	0.000	-4.2	0.042	0.042	0.000	0.9	0.040	0.040	0.000	-0.5
116	Cambodia	0.039	0.037	-0.001	-3.2	0.214	0.208	-0.006	-2.6	0.620	0.621	0.002	0.3	1.195	1.195	0.001	0.1
120	Cameroon	0.000	0.001	0.000	47.0	0.004	0.003	-0.001	-14.0	0.036	0.035	-0.001	-3.0	0.045	0.044	-0.001	-1.9
124	Canada	0.446	0.339	-0.107	-24.1	1.183	0.997	-0.187	-15.8	2.592	2.661	0.068	2.6	2.497	2.506	0.010	0.4
132	Cape Verde	0.001	0.001	0.000	-3.4	0.006	0.006	0.000	-0.9	0.008	0.008	0.000	-2.0	0.009	0.009	0.000	0.2
136	Cayman Islands	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0
140	Central	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	9.1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.1

	Year	1910	1910	1910	1910	1960	1960	1960	1960	1995	1995	1995	1995	2005	2005	2005	2005
	Run	ACT	ACT	HIST - ACT	HIST - ACT	ACT	ACT	HIST - ACT	HIST - ACT	ACT	ACT	HIST - ACT	HIST - ACT	ACT	ACT	HIST - ACT	HIST - ACT
Ctry cde	Country name	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	[% ACT]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	[% ACT]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	[% ACT]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	[% ACT]
744	Svalbard and Jan Mayen	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0
748	Swaziland	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.061	0.060	-0.001	-1.7	0.116	0.118	0.002	1.5	0.092	0.092	0.000	0.1
752	Sweden	0.027	0.022	-0.005	-17.7	0.008	0.006	-0.002	-26.0	0.080	0.079	-0.001	-1.3	0.087	0.088	0.000	0.4
756	Switzerland	0.011	0.007	-0.005	-40.8	0.006	0.006	0.000	1.8	0.033	0.034	0.001	2.6	0.035	0.035	0.000	-0.9
760	Syria	0.597	0.605	0.008	1.4	3.911	3.744	-0.167	-4.3	7.772	7.805	0.033	0.4	11.125	10.857	-0.267	-2.4
762	Tajikistan	1.170	1.123	-0.047	-4.0	1.888	1.853	-0.035	-1.9	3.772	3.794	0.022	0.6	3.621	3.659	0.039	1.1
764	Thailand	0.155	0.157	0.002	1.4	3.590	3.457	-0.133	-3.7	7.782	7.748	-0.033	-0.4	9.816	9.851	0.035	0.4
768	Togo	0.001	0.001	0.000	32.2	0.001	0.001	0.000	-8.6	0.004	0.004	0.000	-4.8	0.005	0.005	0.000	0.0
772	Tokelau	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0
776	Tonga	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0
780	Trinidad and Tobago	0.000	0.000	0.000	868.9	0.002	0.006	0.004	228.7	0.010	0.010	0.000	-1.1	0.010	0.010	0.000	-0.9
784	United Arab Emirates	0.057	0.073	0.016	28.0	0.195	0.219	0.024	12.3	0.622	0.647	0.025	4.1	1.719	1.717	-0.003	-0.2
788	Tunisia	0.725	0.719	-0.005	-0.7	0.677	0.668	-0.010	-1.4	2.955	2.850	-0.106	-3.6	3.452	3.418	-0.034	-1.0
792	Turkey	2.684	2.722	0.039	1.4	5.331	4.941	-0.390	-7.3	18.463	18.225	-0.238	-1.3	22.573	23.008	0.435	1.9
795	Turkmenistan	1.479	1.418	-0.062	-4.2	2.931	2.356	-0.575	-19.6	11.913	11.834	-0.079	-0.7	14.383	14.095	-0.288	-2.0
796	Turks and Caicos Islands	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0
798	Tuvalu	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0
800	Uganda	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.001	0.001	0.000	7.3	0.006	0.006	0.000	3.3	0.008	0.008	0.000	0.0
804	Ukraine	0.015	0.015	0.000	-2.4	0.328	0.303	-0.024	-7.5	1.942	1.957	0.014	0.7	1.967	1.963	-0.004	-0.2
807	Macedonia	0.008	0.008	0.000	4.6	0.063	0.050	-0.014	-21.9	0.195	0.194	-0.001	-0.6	0.215	0.216	0.000	0.1
818	Egypt	33.096	33.596	0.500	1.5	39.608	39.720	0.112	0.3	47.362	47.646	0.284	0.6	50.490	50.592	0.102	0.2
826	United Kingdom	0.028	0.025	-0.004	-12.4	0.074	0.063	-0.011	-14.7	0.316	0.319	0.004	1.2	0.172	0.172	0.000	-0.2
831	Guernsey	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0
832	Jersey	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0
833	Isle of Man	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0
834	Tanzania	0.065	0.051	-0.014	-21.0	0.058	0.051	-0.007	-12.4	0.428	0.413	-0.015	-3.5	0.575	0.577	0.002	0.3
840	United States	45.555	37.201	-8.354	-18.3	83.983	71.707	-12.28	-14.6	107.53	104.91	-2.617	-2.4	116.56	117.80	1.246	1.1
850	Virgin Islands, U.S.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0001	0.0002	0.0001	155.4	0.0005	0.0005	0.0000	-0.1	0.0002	0.0002	0.0000	0.0
854	Burkina Faso	0.004	0.003	-0.001	-26.9	0.009	0.006	-0.002	-24.2	0.081	0.081	0.000	-0.4	0.085	0.085	0.000	0.1
858	Uruguay	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.152	0.132	-0.020	-12.9	0.535	0.531	-0.003	-0.6	0.927	0.927	0.000	0.0
860	Uzbekistan	6.840	6.954	0.114	1.7	8.449	6.159	-2.290	-27.1	24.100	24.068	-0.032	-0.1	23.481	23.742	0.261	1.1
862	Venezuela	0.152	0.117	-0.036	-23.3	0.595	0.517	-0.078	-13.1	0.820	0.787	-0.033	-4.0	0.937	0.992	0.055	5.9
876	Wallis and Futuna	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0
882	Samoa	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0
887	Yemen	0.801	0.705	-0.096	-12.0	1.327	1.230	-0.097	-7.3	3.450	3.391	-0.060	-1.7	4.498	4.539	0.041	0.9
891	Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo	0.013	0.011	-0.002	-17.5	0.187	0.229	0.042	22.5	0.162	0.172	0.011	6.5	0.226	0.246	0.020	8.7
894	Zambia	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.008	0.005	-0.002	-32.2	0.337	0.323	-0.014	-4.2	0.573	0.573	0.000	0.0
901	Clipperton Island	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0
902	Caspian Sea	0.415	0.404	-0.012	-2.8	0.701	0.557	-0.144	-20.5	1.134	1.142	0.008	0.7	0.990	0.985	-0.004	-0.4
903	Spratly Islands	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0

A.7 Country sums of irrigation consumptive use for 1995 from HID-ACT-1995 with cropping periods from different climate means

In the following Table A.8 country sums of irrigation consumptive use, for runs HID-ACT-1995_refclim, HID-ACT-1995_clim1901, HID-ACT-1995_clim1921, HID-ACT-1995_clim1946, and HID-ACT-1995_clim1951 are listed for evaluation year 1995, together with the absolute and percent differences of the non-standard climate periods to HID-ACT-1995_refclim.

Table A.8: Irrigation consumptive use (ICU) [km³ a⁻¹] for year 1995, by country (sorted by UNM49 country code), for runs HID-ACT-1995_refclim, clim1901, clim1921, clim1946, clim1951 and their difference to standard reference climate period refclim (1981-2010) [km³ a⁻¹ and % of HID-ACT-1995_refclim]

	Climate period	Stdclim 1981	Clim 1901	Clim 1901 – Stdclim 1981	Clim 1901 – Stdclim 1981	Clim 1921	Clim 1921 – Stdclim 1981	Clim 1921 – Stdclim 1981	Clim 1946	Clim 1946 – Stdclim 1981	Clim 1946 – Stdclim 1981	Clim 1951	Clim 1951 – Stdclim 1981	Clim 1951 – Stdclim 1981
	Run	ACT	ACT	ACT - ACT	ACT - ACT	ACT	ACT - ACT	ACT - ACT	ACT	ACT - ACT	ACT - ACT	ACT	ACT - ACT	ACT - ACT
Cty cde	Country name	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	[% ACT refclim]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	[% ACT 1981]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	[% ACT refclim]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	[% ACT refclim]
4	Afghanistan	16.313	17.123	0.811	5.0	16.230	-0.082	-0.5	17.133	0.820	5.0	16.946	0.633	3.9
8	Albania	0.401	0.390	-0.011	-2.6	0.394	-0.007	-1.6	0.406	0.005	1.2	0.403	0.002	0.4
10	Antarctica	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
12	Algeria	4.194	4.228	0.034	0.8	4.142	-0.052	-1.2	4.147	-0.047	-1.1	4.127	-0.066	-1.6
16	American Samoa	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
20	Andorra	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
24	Angola	0.143	0.149	0.007	4.6	0.151	0.009	6.0	0.147	0.005	3.2	0.149	0.006	4.2
28	Antigua and Barbuda	0.000	0.000	0.000	-22.4	0.000	0.000	-35.4	0.000	0.000	-5.4	0.000	0.000	0.1
31	Azerbaijan	6.140	6.057	-0.083	-1.3	6.093	-0.047	-0.8	6.060	-0.080	-1.3	6.015	-0.124	-2.0
32	Argentina	4.967	5.519	0.552	11.1	5.367	0.400	8.1	5.313	0.346	7.0	5.490	0.523	10.5
36	Australia	19.948	20.105	0.157	0.8	20.000	0.052	0.3	20.005	0.057	0.3	19.999	0.051	0.3
40	Austria	0.092	0.091	-0.001	-1.0	0.095	0.003	3.2	0.085	-0.007	-7.9	0.088	-0.004	-4.6
44	Bahamas	0.001	0.000	0.000	-40.1	0.000	0.000	-39.2	0.001	0.000	-17.4	0.001	0.000	-25.6
48	Bahrain	0.015	0.015	0.000	0.0	0.013	-0.002	-12.3	0.015	0.000	0.0	0.015	0.000	0.0
50	Bangladesh	14.659	13.472	-1.187	-8.1	13.682	-0.977	-6.7	14.647	-0.011	-0.1	13.988	-0.671	-4.6
51	Armenia	0.707	0.701	-0.006	-0.8	0.699	-0.007	-1.1	0.707	0.000	0.0	0.704	-0.002	-0.3
52	Barbados	0.010	0.005	-0.005	-47.9	0.007	-0.003	-25.0	0.004	-0.006	-63.0	0.004	-0.006	-63.0
56	Belgium	0.028	0.027	0.000	-1.7	0.026	-0.001	-5.3	0.027	0.000	-1.0	0.027	0.000	-1.5
60	Bermuda	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
64	Bhutan	0.022	0.019	-0.003	-12.1	0.018	-0.004	-16.6	0.018	-0.004	-17.1	0.018	-0.004	-17.8
68	Bolivia	0.347	0.352	0.005	1.5	0.356	0.010	2.8	0.351	0.004	1.2	0.355	0.008	2.4
70	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.006	0.005	0.000	-4.7	0.006	0.000	8.3	0.006	0.000	8.2	0.006	0.000	6.0
72	Botswana	0.009	0.008	-0.001	-7.7	0.007	-0.002	-17.8	0.009	0.000	-2.3	0.008	-0.001	-10.9
74	Bouvet Island	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
76	Brazil	5.887	6.706	0.819	13.9	6.495	0.609	10.3	5.964	0.077	1.3	5.976	0.089	1.5
84	Belize	0.003	0.003	0.000	-7.3	0.002	-0.001	-20.2	0.002	-0.001	-31.1	0.003	0.000	-3.1
86	British Indian Ocean Territory	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
90	Solomon Islands	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
92	British Virgin Islands	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
96	Brunei	0.000	0.001	0.000	5.4	0.000	0.000	-1.5	0.000	0.000	-3.6	0.000	0.000	-8.0
100	Bulgaria	0.415	0.418	0.002	0.6	0.430	0.015	3.6	0.422	0.007	1.7	0.443	0.027	6.6
104	Myanmar	3.963	3.534	-0.429	-10.8	3.606	-0.357	-9.0	3.627	-0.336	-8.5	3.730	-0.233	-5.9
108	Burundi	0.045	0.042	-0.003	-5.8	0.045	0.001	1.9	0.038	-0.006	-13.9	0.039	-0.006	-12.5
112	Belarus	0.042	0.042	0.000	0.4	0.041	-0.001	-3.6	0.043	0.000	1.1	0.043	0.001	2.8
116	Cambodia	0.620	0.677	0.057	9.2	0.669	0.050	8.0	0.647	0.028	4.5	0.631	0.011	1.8
120	Cameroon	0.036	0.033	-0.003	-7.2	0.037	0.001	2.1	0.034	-0.002	-4.7	0.035	-0.001	-2.5
124	Canada	2.592	2.670	0.077	3.0	2.649	0.057	2.2	2.638	0.046	1.8	2.632	0.040	1.5
132	Cape Verde	0.008	0.008	0.000	-3.4	0.009	0.000	2.8	0.008	0.000	-3.7	0.008	0.000	0.0
136	Cayman	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0

	Climate period	Stdclim 1981	Clim 1901	Clim 1901 – Stdclim 1981	Clim 1901 – Stdclim 1981	Clim 1921	Clim 1921 – Stdclim 1981	Clim 1921 – Stdclim 1981	Clim 1946	Clim 1946 – Stdclim 1981	Clim 1946 – Stdclim 1981	Clim 1951	Clim 1951 – Stdclim 1981	Clim 1951 – Stdclim 1981
	Run	ACT	ACT	ACT - ACT	ACT - ACT	ACT	ACT - ACT	ACT - ACT	ACT	ACT - ACT	ACT - ACT	ACT	ACT - ACT	ACT - ACT
Cty cde	Country name	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	[% ACT refclim]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	[% ACT 1981]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	[% ACT refclim]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	[% ACT refclim]
	Islands													
140	Central African Republic	0.000	0.000	0.000	-16.4	0.000	0.000	-61.6	0.000	0.000	-7.8	0.000	0.000	-20.7
144	Sri Lanka	2.055	2.216	0.161	7.9	2.182	0.127	6.2	2.183	0.129	6.3	2.154	0.099	4.8
148	Chad	0.089	0.094	0.004	5.0	0.093	0.004	4.2	0.100	0.011	11.9	0.090	0.001	0.8
152	Chile	8.098	7.896	-0.202	-2.5	7.979	-0.118	-1.5	8.022	-0.076	-0.9	8.080	-0.018	-0.2
156	China	183.811	183.948	0.137	0.1	183.641	-0.170	-0.1	183.936	0.125	0.1	184.278	0.467	0.3
158	Taiwan	2.326	2.342	0.016	0.7	2.267	-0.059	-2.5	2.276	-0.050	-2.2	2.306	-0.020	-0.9
162	Christmas Island	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
166	Cocos Islands	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
170	Colombia	0.826	0.819	-0.007	-0.8	0.863	0.036	4.4	0.778	-0.048	-5.8	0.869	0.042	5.1
174	Comoros	0.000	0.000	0.000	-2.0	0.000	0.000	-2.6	0.000	0.000	-1.5	0.000	0.000	0.9
175	Mayotte	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
178	Republic of Congo	0.000	0.002	0.002	1057.2	0.000	0.000	-0.5	0.000	0.000	135.7	0.000	0.000	-2.3
180	Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.006	0.008	0.002	36.5	0.008	0.002	34.4	0.012	0.006	103.3	0.011	0.006	99.3
184	Cook Islands	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
188	Costa Rica	0.057	0.033	-0.024	-41.6	0.038	-0.020	-34.1	0.049	-0.008	-13.5	0.045	-0.012	-21.3
191	Croatia	0.041	0.039	-0.002	-5.8	0.045	0.004	8.9	0.040	-0.001	-2.9	0.044	0.002	6.0
192	Cuba	0.266	0.250	-0.016	-5.9	0.255	-0.011	-4.0	0.237	-0.028	-10.6	0.270	0.004	1.5
196	Cyprus	0.308	0.284	-0.023	-7.6	0.288	-0.020	-6.4	0.301	-0.006	-2.1	0.286	-0.022	-7.0
203	Czech Republic	0.093	0.093	0.000	-0.3	0.091	-0.002	-2.1	0.093	0.000	0.1	0.093	0.000	0.1
204	Benin	0.004	0.005	0.001	15.5	0.004	0.000	-11.3	0.006	0.002	51.3	0.004	0.000	2.5
208	Denmark	0.441	0.442	0.001	0.3	0.406	-0.035	-7.9	0.430	-0.010	-2.3	0.402	-0.039	-8.8
212	Dominica	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
214	Dominican Republic	0.889	0.870	-0.019	-2.1	0.844	-0.045	-5.0	0.823	-0.065	-7.4	0.795	-0.093	-10.5
218	Ecuador	0.996	0.995	0.000	0.0	0.992	-0.004	-0.4	1.014	0.019	1.9	1.016	0.020	2.1
222	El Salvador	0.016	0.017	0.001	3.1	0.018	0.001	9.0	0.015	-0.001	-7.8	0.017	0.001	5.5
226	Equatorial Guinea	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
231	Ethiopia	0.736	0.705	-0.030	-4.1	0.742	0.007	0.9	0.731	-0.004	-0.6	0.775	0.039	5.4
232	Eritrea	0.072	0.069	-0.003	-4.6	0.073	0.001	0.8	0.070	-0.002	-2.8	0.072	0.000	-0.5
233	Estonia	0.002	0.002	0.000	2.9	0.002	0.000	6.6	0.002	0.000	2.2	0.002	0.000	6.2
234	Faroe Islands	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
238	Falkland Islands	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
239	South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
242	Fiji	0.007	0.007	0.000	4.5	0.006	-0.001	-7.6	0.007	0.000	-4.0	0.007	0.000	-1.2
246	Finland	0.020	0.023	0.003	13.7	0.023	0.002	12.1	0.023	0.003	13.5	0.022	0.002	11.2
250	France	4.900	4.668	-0.232	-4.7	4.756	-0.144	-2.9	4.652	-0.248	-5.1	4.578	-0.322	-6.6
254	French Guiana	0.004	0.004	0.000	-6.4	0.004	0.000	-7.8	0.004	0.000	-7.1	0.004	0.000	-8.2
258	French Polynesia	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
260	French Southern Territories	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
262	Djibouti	0.002	0.002	0.000	6.1	0.002	0.000	7.9	0.002	0.000	6.0	0.002	0.000	9.2
266	Gabon	0.002	0.002	-0.001	-26.4	0.001	-0.001	-35.7	0.002	-0.001	-28.9	0.001	-0.001	-36.7
268	Georgia	0.315	0.288	-0.028	-8.8	0.312	-0.003	-1.0	0.319	0.003	1.0	0.307	-0.009	-2.8
270	Gambia	0.006	0.006	0.000	-1.8	0.006	0.000	1.2	0.006	0.000	-1.0	0.006	0.000	-1.0
275	Palestine (West Bank & Gaza Strip)	0.097	0.098	0.002	1.6	0.109	0.012	12.7	0.109	0.012	12.7	0.108	0.012	12.1
276	Germany & German Empire	0.602	0.589	-0.013	-2.2	0.581	-0.021	-3.5	0.589	-0.013	-2.1	0.600	-0.002	-0.4

	Climate period	Stdclim 1981	Clim 1901	Clim 1901 – Stdclim 1981	Clim 1901 – Stdclim 1981	Clim 1921	Clim 1921 – Stdclim 1981	Clim 1921 – Stdclim 1981	Clim 1946	Clim 1946 – Stdclim 1981	Clim 1946 – Stdclim 1981	Clim 1951	Clim 1951 – Stdclim 1981	Clim 1951 – Stdclim 1981
	Run	ACT	ACT	ACT - ACT	ACT - ACT	ACT	ACT - ACT	ACT - ACT	ACT	ACT - ACT	ACT - ACT	ACT	ACT - ACT	ACT - ACT
Cty cde	Country name	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	[% ACT refclim]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	[% ACT 1981]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	[% ACT refclim]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	[% ACT refclim]
528	Netherlands	0.155	0.155	0.000	0.0	0.155	0.000	-0.3	0.158	0.003	1.8	0.159	0.003	2.2
530	Netherlands Antilles	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
533	Aruba	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
540	New Caledonia	0.014	0.016	0.001	8.5	0.017	0.002	15.8	0.016	0.002	12.5	0.015	0.001	5.5
548	Vanuatu	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
554	New Zealand	0.899	0.829	-0.070	-7.8	0.951	0.052	5.8	0.849	-0.051	-5.6	0.877	-0.022	-2.5
558	Nicaragua	0.055	0.053	-0.002	-3.8	0.052	-0.002	-4.1	0.051	-0.004	-7.3	0.047	-0.007	-13.4
562	Niger	0.310	0.313	0.002	0.8	0.312	0.002	0.6	0.309	-0.001	-0.4	0.309	-0.002	-0.6
566	Nigeria	0.624	0.685	0.060	9.7	0.676	0.052	8.3	0.689	0.064	10.3	0.664	0.040	6.4
570	Niue	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
574	Norfolk Island	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
578	Norway	0.056	0.074	0.017	30.5	0.067	0.010	17.8	0.071	0.015	26.0	0.066	0.009	16.6
580	Northern Mariana Islands	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
581	United States Minor Outlying Islands	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
583	Micronesia	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
584	Marshall Islands	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
585	Palau	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
586	Pakistan	69.873	83.331	13.458	19.3	85.670	15.797	22.6	81.316	11.443	16.4	80.753	10.880	15.6
591	Panama	0.002	0.002	0.000	-21.9	0.004	0.002	80.9	0.003	0.001	55.3	0.002	0.000	-15.7
598	Papua New Guinea	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
600	Paraguay	0.093	0.119	0.026	27.7	0.094	0.001	1.5	0.090	-0.003	-2.9	0.101	0.008	8.7
604	Peru	6.125	6.024	-0.101	-1.7	5.963	-0.162	-2.6	6.341	0.215	3.5	6.254	0.129	2.1
608	Philippines	3.403	3.446	0.043	1.3	3.197	-0.206	-6.1	3.304	-0.099	-2.9	3.129	-0.274	-8.0
612	Pitcairn Islands	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
616	Poland	0.197	0.199	0.002	1.1	0.192	-0.004	-2.1	0.196	0.000	-0.1	0.194	-0.002	-1.2
620	Portugal	2.145	2.137	-0.008	-0.4	2.127	-0.018	-0.8	2.134	-0.011	-0.5	2.145	0.000	0.0
624	Guinea-Bissau	0.008	0.010	0.001	14.3	0.009	0.001	6.7	0.009	0.001	6.7	0.009	0.001	6.5
626	East Timor	0.027	0.026	-0.001	-4.1	0.026	-0.001	-5.4	0.028	0.000	1.5	0.028	0.000	0.9
630	Puerto Rico	0.025	0.020	-0.005	-18.4	0.019	-0.006	-22.8	0.017	-0.008	-30.7	0.018	-0.007	-26.8
634	Qatar	0.041	0.037	-0.004	-10.1	0.031	-0.010	-24.6	0.030	-0.011	-25.7	0.034	-0.007	-16.0
638	Reunion	0.005	0.005	0.000	-4.2	0.005	0.000	-2.7	0.005	0.000	-1.8	0.005	0.000	-1.5
642	Romania	1.095	1.045	-0.050	-4.6	1.075	-0.020	-1.8	1.089	-0.006	-0.5	1.079	-0.016	-1.5
643	Russia	4.519	4.555	0.036	0.8	4.505	-0.014	-0.3	4.671	0.152	3.4	4.610	0.091	2.0
646	Rwanda	0.003	0.003	0.000	4.5	0.003	0.000	0.0	0.004	0.000	16.2	0.003	0.000	7.6
654	Saint Helena	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
659	Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.000	0.000	0.000	-4.9	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.1	0.000	0.000	-28.8
660	Anguilla	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
662	Saint Lucia	0.008	0.002	-0.005	-68.3	0.003	-0.005	-67.2	0.003	-0.005	-63.9	0.004	-0.004	-45.6
666	Saint Pierre and Miquelon	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
670	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	0.000	-0.001	-68.1	0.000	-0.001	-81.4	0.001	0.000	-25.8	0.001	0.000	-25.8
674	San Marino	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
678	Sao Tome and Principe	0.023	0.023	0.000	-0.1	0.021	-0.002	-9.5	0.024	0.001	2.7	0.024	0.001	2.7
682	Saudi Arabia	11.124	11.277	0.153	1.4	11.302	0.179	1.6	11.100	-0.023	-0.2	10.996	-0.128	-1.1
686	Senegal	0.305	0.304	-0.001	-0.3	0.299	-0.006	-1.8	0.294	-0.010	-3.4	0.292	-0.013	-4.1
690	Seychelles	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
694	Sierra Leone	0.009	0.013	0.004	45.2	0.014	0.004	46.2	0.015	0.006	65.1	0.012	0.003	33.4
702	Singapore	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
703	Slovakia	0.103	0.100	-0.003	-2.6	0.103	-0.001	-0.5	0.100	-0.003	-2.6	0.100	-0.003	-2.7

	Climate period	Stdclim 1981	Clim 1901	Clim 1901 – Stdclim 1981	Clim 1901 – Stdclim 1981	Clim 1921	Clim 1921 – Stdclim 1981	Clim 1921 – Stdclim 1981	Clim 1946	Clim 1946 – Stdclim 1981	Clim 1946 – Stdclim 1981	Clim 1951	Clim 1951 – Stdclim 1981	Clim 1951 – Stdclim 1981
	Run	ACT	ACT	ACT - ACT	ACT - ACT	ACT	ACT - ACT	ACT - ACT	ACT	ACT - ACT	ACT - ACT	ACT	ACT - ACT	ACT - ACT
Cty cde	Country name	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	[% ACT refclim]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	[% ACT 1981]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	[% ACT refclim]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	ICU [km ³ a ⁻¹]	[% ACT refclim]
704	Vietnam	8.704	8.891	0.187	2.2	8.987	0.283	3.3	8.617	-0.087	-1.0	8.431	-0.273	-3.1
705	Slovenia	0.004	0.004	0.000	-6.4	0.004	0.000	0.5	0.004	0.000	0.4	0.004	0.000	-0.5
706	Somalia	0.378	0.332	-0.046	-12.2	0.357	-0.021	-5.6	0.361	-0.017	-4.6	0.363	-0.016	-4.1
710	South Africa	6.346	6.696	0.350	5.5	6.460	0.114	1.8	6.423	0.077	1.2	6.469	0.123	1.9
716	Zimbabwe	0.434	0.399	-0.035	-8.0	0.382	-0.052	-11.9	0.395	-0.038	-8.8	0.393	-0.041	-9.5
724	Spain	20.652	20.549	-0.104	-0.5	20.473	-0.179	-0.9	20.525	-0.128	-0.6	20.537	-0.115	-0.6
732	Western Sahara	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
736	Sudan	5.234	5.033	-0.201	-3.8	4.975	-0.259	-5.0	5.060	-0.174	-3.3	5.061	-0.173	-3.3
740	Suriname	0.111	0.097	-0.014	-12.7	0.105	-0.007	-6.0	0.105	-0.007	-6.1	0.104	-0.008	-7.1
744	Svalbard and Jan Mayen	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
748	Swaziland	0.116	0.111	-0.005	-4.2	0.110	-0.006	-4.9	0.111	-0.005	-4.0	0.115	-0.001	-1.0
752	Sweden	0.080	0.080	0.000	-0.6	0.071	-0.009	-11.8	0.079	-0.001	-1.6	0.077	-0.003	-3.7
756	Switzerland	0.033	0.029	-0.004	-11.0	0.030	-0.002	-7.2	0.023	-0.009	-28.7	0.029	-0.004	-12.7
760	Syria	7.772	8.132	0.359	4.6	8.239	0.467	6.0	8.107	0.335	4.3	8.099	0.327	4.2
762	Tajikistan	3.772	3.771	-0.002	0.0	3.787	0.015	0.4	3.768	-0.004	-0.1	3.724	-0.049	-1.3
764	Thailand	7.782	7.913	0.131	1.7	7.883	0.102	1.3	7.904	0.123	1.6	7.849	0.068	0.9
768	Togo	0.004	0.003	-0.001	-18.3	0.003	-0.001	-24.4	0.003	-0.001	-24.9	0.003	-0.001	-25.9
772	Tokelau	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
776	Tonga	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
780	Trinidad and Tobago	0.010	0.002	-0.009	-85.1	0.002	-0.008	-78.7	0.002	-0.008	-80.8	0.002	-0.009	-83.1
784	United Arab Emirates	0.622	0.586	-0.036	-5.8	0.575	-0.047	-7.6	0.616	-0.006	-1.0	0.606	-0.016	-2.6
788	Tunisia	2.955	2.966	0.010	0.3	2.934	-0.022	-0.7	2.961	0.005	0.2	2.986	0.030	1.0
792	Turkey	18.463	18.982	0.519	2.8	18.953	0.490	2.7	18.931	0.468	2.5	18.922	0.459	2.5
795	Turkmenistan	11.913	12.702	0.789	6.6	12.741	0.828	6.9	12.694	0.781	6.6	12.453	0.539	4.5
796	Turks and Caicos Islands	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
798	Tuvalu	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
800	Uganda	0.006	0.005	0.000	-6.8	0.005	0.000	-6.5	0.005	0.000	-6.0	0.005	0.000	-7.6
804	Ukraine	1.942	2.005	0.062	3.2	2.116	0.174	9.0	2.016	0.074	3.8	2.028	0.085	4.4
807	Macedonia	0.195	0.179	-0.016	-8.4	0.180	-0.015	-7.8	0.190	-0.006	-3.0	0.190	-0.005	-2.6
818	Egypt	47.362	50.123	2.761	5.8	49.760	2.398	5.1	49.700	2.339	4.9	49.816	2.454	5.2
826	United Kingdom	0.316	0.336	0.021	6.6	0.318	0.003	0.8	0.341	0.025	8.0	0.342	0.026	8.3
831	Guernsey	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
832	Jersey	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
833	Isle of Man	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
834	Tanzania	0.428	0.432	0.004	0.8	0.435	0.007	1.6	0.429	0.001	0.2	0.426	-0.002	-0.4
840	United States	107.528	108.833	1.305	1.2	108.766	1.238	1.2	108.244	0.716	0.7	108.483	0.955	0.9
850	Virgin Islands, U.S.	0.00005	0.00002	-0.00004	-68.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.00002	-0.00004	-68.0	0.00001	-0.00004	-78.5
854	Burkina Faso	0.081	0.103	0.023	27.9	0.104	0.023	28.6	0.106	0.025	31.2	0.102	0.021	26.6
858	Uruguay	0.535	0.573	0.039	7.2	0.622	0.088	16.4	0.625	0.091	16.9	0.629	0.095	17.7
860	Uzbekistan	24.100	25.034	0.934	3.9	25.094	0.995	4.1	24.725	0.626	2.6	24.862	0.763	3.2
862	Venezuela	0.820	0.856	0.036	4.4	0.858	0.038	4.7	0.901	0.081	9.9	0.847	0.027	3.3
876	Wallis and Futuna	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
882	Samoa	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
887	Yemen	3.450	3.473	0.023	0.7	3.366	-0.084	-2.4	3.448	-0.002	-0.1	3.443	-0.007	-0.2
891	Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo	0.162	0.157	-0.005	-2.9	0.156	-0.006	-3.9	0.158	-0.004	-2.4	0.159	-0.003	-1.6
894	Zambia	0.337	0.337	0.000	0.1	0.336	-0.001	-0.2	0.337	0.000	-0.1	0.337	0.000	-0.1
901	Clipperton Island	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0
902	Caspian Sea	1.134	1.193	0.059	5.2	1.136	0.002	0.2	1.187	0.053	4.7	1.187	0.053	4.6
903	Spratly Islands	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.0

Appendix B: Documentation on GIM code refinement

In this Appendix, an overview of the structure and changes of the GIM code is given and how this task was organized. Shell and other scripts used for starting GIM and data preprocessing are described in Appendix C, while selected data postprocessing steps and associated scripts are described in Appendix D.

B.1 Organization of recoding and running GIM

For encoding/changes in code, debugging, and running, the code was run on a SUSE Linux platform, with the following software development environment:

- (1) Qt Creator for developing and debugging code (Wikipedia, 2017i; The Qt Company, 2017),
- (2) Git as local version control system (Wikipedia, 2017c),
- (3) A web-based external GitLab server as code and file repository (Wikipedia, 2017d), in order to give easy access to other members of Working Group Hydrology. There, also the previously available GIM code with status from 2012 was introduced as first commit.

The GIM runs were controlled via a hierarchical set of shell scripts with two hierarchies, the lower one for directly starting GIM with selectable options and control files, e.g. for a specific year or period of time, and a higher one for starting GIM with selected options for a sequence of years, e.g. HID reference years or a full list of years 1901-2014 (see Appendix C). Input data files resided either, for basic input data, on the same platform or, for climate data, on another drive mounted via Network File System (NFS) protocol (Wikipedia, 2017g). Input data were treated in preprocessing steps using scripts and tools as documented in Appendix C, e.g. for calculation of climate averages which was started via a shell script.

Software engineering (SE) quality control was done in two categories:

- (1) For constructive SE quality control, the changes in the code were checked visually several times for logical consistency and correctness.
- (2) For analytical SE quality control, the results of a new code step were checked against previous results. In some cases, new methods to write text output files arrays with read-in or newly compiled lists (e.g. lists of countries, regions, regional cropping intensities, regional irrigation efficiencies for non-rice and rice crops) were introduced in order to check more efficiently the results via a direct view on differences via automated check of differences through external (e.g. WinMerge) or built-in (e.g. TotalCommander XE) file comparison tools on a Windows platform.

B.2 Main changes in the GIM code

The GIM code consists of a mixture of code in ANSI-C and ANSI-C++, mostly written in a non-object based procedural structure.

There are 3 basic categories of files:

- 1) The file “def.h” mainly defines the static numerical values like dimensions of key arrays (e.g. number of grid cells) and number of header lines in input or control files via “#define ...” statements that are replacing the placeholders during compilation. It is made accessible within the other files and program code via “#include ...” statements used during compilation.
- 2) The file wg_irrigation.cpp where the main() program resides and global variables and arrays are declared.
- 3) A set of further files (code .cpp / header .h) where code of additional methods is contained which mostly also address global variables and arrays implicitly (via “extern ...”) or explicitly (in the method calls). The methods are made accessible within the other files and program code via “#include ...” statements used during compilation.

The following Table B.1 provides an overview of tasks located in the different GIM code files, with overall method update status. Any change in code is marked, irrespective whether it concerns one or more locations. Table B.2, provides, by pair of code files (.cpp/.h), a detailed record which methods were updated or not.

Table B.1: Overview of tasks performed by the different GIM code files and update status of refined code version

Code file name	Task	Method status
def.h	Definitions of dimensions of key arrays (e.g. number of grid cells) and number of header lines in input or control files	updated
wg_irrigation.cpp	Location of main() program, declarations of global variables and arrays	updated
area.cpp/h	Calculation of areas of spatial units (e.g. countries)	updated
countries.cpp/h	Reading list of countries and new creation of regions from country grid	updated
croppat.cpp/h	Calculation of cropping patterns	no changes
cropstart.cpp/h	Calculation of start day of growing periods	no changes
daily.cpp/h	Calculation of daily Irrigation Consumptive Use (ICU)	no changes
daily_prec_nrd.cpp/h	Calculation of daily precipitation from monthly precipitation and number of rain days	no changes
dry+wet.cpp/h	Statistics: Calculation of 75% and 90% quantiles for dry and wet years from ICU output files	updated
gridio.cpp/h	Reading and writing of binary grids (proprietary formats for float, character, short integer, long integer: "UNF0/1/2/4") and related methods	no changes
indexing.cpp/h	Calculate sorting indexes for statistics	no changes
interpolate.cpp/h	Interpolation from monthly to daily values	no changes
irrigation.cpp/h	Core methods for (1) reading, shifting, and writing AEI; (2) calculating ICU for rice and non-rice crops; (3) calculation Irrigation Withdrawal Use (IWU)	updated
kcvalues.cpp/h	Routines to read data from refcrop.dat and ricecrop.dat and calculating daily kc-values for irrigated rice and irrigated non-rice crop	no changes
raindays.cpp/h	Produce synthetic wet and dry days for WaterGAP & GIM, following (Geng et al., 1986), based on number of wet days in each month of 28, 30 or 31 days length.	no changes
ua_sa.cpp/h	Methods for uncertainty analysis (UA) and sensitivity analysis (SA) with SIMLAB-Software performed by (Siebert, 2002)	updated

Table B.2: Detailed list of tasks and update status of methods included in the different GIM code files

Method status	File / Method name	File / Method remark
	area.cpp/h	Calculation of areas of spatial units (e.g. countries)
new method	void write_grid_areas(char *output_dir)	Write grids of characteristic basic areas of grid cells (data type: float)
no changes	void calc_area(int max, short int *Grid, float *object_area)	Calculate area [land area] of geographic objects such as basins, countries, etc.
updated	void irrig_area_grid(float irriggrid[][nrow], float *G_irrigation)	Calculate irrigated area [AEI] as percentage of cellarea
updated	void irrig_area_region(int nrmax, short int *G_region, float *G_irrigation, float *irrig_area_reg)	Calculate irrigated area [AEI] of regions
no changes	void irrig_area_country(int ncountries, short int *G_country, float *G_irrigation, float *irrig_area_ct)	Calculate irrigated area [AEI] of countries
	countries.cpp/h	Reading list of countries and new creation of regions from country grid
updated	void read_list_countries(void)	Reading list of countries, previously named 'countries()'
new method (not used)	void read_list_country_pct_aai_aei(void)	Read country-average percentage AAI of AEI
new method	void create_grid_regions_from_countries(void)	Create grid of regions from list and grid of countries [grid for cropping intensity, REG_CI, later modified for irrigation efficiency, REG_IE]
new method	void write_grid_regions_standard(void)	Write current grid of standard regions [for cropping intensity, REG_CI]
new method	void write_grid_regions_modified(void)	Write current grid of modified regions [for irrigation efficiency, REG_IE]
	croppat.cpp/h	Calculation of cropping patterns
no changes	void cropping_pattern(short int raindays_opt)	Calculation of cropping patterns
	cropstart.cpp/h	Calculation of start day of growing periods
no changes	void crop_start(short int raindays_opt)	Calculation of start day of growing periods
	daily.cpp/h	Calculation of daily Irrigation Consumptive Use (ICU)
no changes	void daily_calculations(int n, short int day_store_opt)	Calculation of daily ICU
	daily_prec_nrd.cpp/h	Calculation of daily precipitation from monthly precipitation and number of rain days
no changes	void daily_prec_nrd(int n, short int G_precipitation[][12], float*** G_precipitation_daily, float *daily_prec)	Calculation of daily precipitation from monthly precipitation and number of rain days

Method status	File / Method name	File / Method remark
	dry+wet.cpp/h	Statistics: Calculation of 75% and 90% quantiles for dry and wet years from ICU output files
updated	void dry_wet_year_calculations(void)	Statistics: Calculation of 75% and 90% quantiles for dry and wet years from ICU output files
	gridio.cpp/h	Reading and writing of binary grids (proprietary formats for float, character, short integer, long integer: "UNF0/1/2/4") and related methods
no changes	template <class T> void read_grid(char *file, int n_values, T *grid)	Reading binary grid
no changes	template <class T> void write_grid(char *file, int n_values, T *grid)	Writing binary grid
no changes	void setFileEndianType(short endianType)	Set Endian type within program for reading/writing binary files, possibly swapping bytes
no changes	short getEndianType()	Get machine Endian type
no changes	bool getSwapFlag()	Unknown
no changes	void memSwap(char* array, const unsigned short dataTypeSize, const unsigned int arrayByteSize)	Swap bytes
	indexing.cpp/h	Calculate sorting indexes for statistics
no changes	void index(int nn, short int arr[], int indx[])	Numerical Recipes in C, 2nd edition, chapter 8.4
no changes	void longindex(int nn, short int arr[], int indx[])	Numerical Recipes in C, 2nd edition, chapter 8.4
	interpolate.cpp/h	Interpolation from monthly to daily values
no changes	void interpolate_temp(int n, short int G_temperature[][12], float*** G_temperature_daily, float *daily_temp)	Interpolation of temperature
no changes	void interpolate_radiation(int n, float G_radiation[][12], float*** G_radiation_daily, float *daily_radiation)	Interpolation of radiation
no changes	void interpolate_prec(int n, short int G_precipitation[][12], float*** G_precipitation_daily, float *daily_prec)	Interpolation of precipitation
no changes	void interpolate_vappres(int n, short int G_vappres[][12], float *daily_vappres)	Interpolation of vapor pressure
no changes	void interpolate_windspeed(int n, char G_windspeed[][12], float *daily_windspeed)	Interpolation of wind speed
	irrigation.cpp/h	Core methods for (1) reading, shifting, and writing AEI; (2) calculating ICU for rice and non-rice crops;

Method status	File / Method name	File / Method remark
		(3) calculation Irrigation Withdrawal Use (IWU)
updated	void check_irrigation_map(short int reference_year)	Check AEI grid and potentially shift between grid cells - Call: irri_area_grid()
updated	void irrigation_files(short int reference_year)	Calculate & write irrigated area [AEI] per region and country - Call: irri_area_region(), irri_area_country()
updated	void read_hist_irrig_area(short int reference_year)	Read national (country) scaling factors for application to Area Equipped for Irrigation (AEI) in irrigation map
new method	void write_hist_irrig_area_fullarray(short int reference_year)	Write national (country) scaling factors for application to Area Equipped for Irrigation (AEI) in irrigation map - Variant 1: Write full array
new method	void write_hist_irrig_area_countries(short int reference_year)	Write national (country) scaling factors for application to Area Equipped for Irrigation (AEI) in irrigation map - Variant 2: Write only for countries present in country list
updated	void usda_rice_irrigation (int n, int day, int growday)	Calculation of daily consumptive use in rice growing areas without a soil water balance
no changes	void usda_nonrice_irrigation (int n, int day, int growday, int ta=0)	Calculation of daily consumptive use in nonrice growing areas without a soil water balance
updated	void irrigation_withdrawal_wateruse (void)	Calculation of irrigation withdrawal water use per grid cell, simple values and monthly sums
updated	short apply_factor_irri_area_to_grids(short int factor_irrig_area_opt, short int actual_year, float* array, float* Outarray, short valuesPerCell)	Former name: adapt_irri_area(), Application of factors of HIST_IRRIG_AREA to grids with annual or monthly data, e.g. of water use before writing. Factors (ratios) are also used when they are zero.
new method	short apply_aai_pct_aei_to_grids(short int aai_pct_aei_opt, float* array, float* Outarray, short valuesPerCell)	Method to apply the percentage ratios of AAIpctAEI grid to grids with annual or monthly data e.g. of water use before writing. Percentage ratios are also applied when they are zero!
	kcvalues.cpp/h	Routines to read data from refcrop.dat and ricecrop.dat and calculating daily kc-values for irrigated rice and irrigated non-rice crop
no changes	void rice_daily_kc_values(void)	Calculation of daily kc-values for irrigated rice
no changes	void nonrice_daily_kc_values(void)	Calculation of daily kc-values for

Method status	File / Method name	File / Method remark
		irrigated non-rice
	raindays.cpp/h	Produce synthetic wet and dry days for WaterGAP & GIM, following Geng et al. (1986), based on number of wet days in each month of 28, 30 or 31 days length (Numerical Recipes Software 7)
no changes	float ran1(int *idum)	Calculate random value
no changes	void raindays(int idum)	Calculate and write sequence of wet days and dry days for 28, 30, and 31 days
	ua_sa.cpp/h	Methods for uncertainty analysis (UA) and sensitivity analysis (SA) with SIMLAB-Software performed by Siebert (2002)
no changes	float rand2(int *idum)	Generator for random numbers in interval 0-1, same generator as used for generation of daily precipitation (in raindays.cpp)
updated	void ua_sa_change_longterminput(int sim_counter)	Changing of longterm variables and parameters by using sample file INPUT.SAM generated by using SIMLAB-software
no changes	void ua_sa_change_yearlyinput(int sim_counter)	Remark Stefan Siebert 2002: This procedure has to be developed for future uncertainty analysis using time series. At the moment there is only uncertainty analysis based on longterm climate possible.

Appendix C: Scripts for starting GIM and data preprocessing

In this Appendix, the used scripts (Shell, Python, R) for starting GIM or auxiliary programs, and for data preprocessing are listed. In the electronic part, the overview is listed in an Excel file with spreadsheet, and the full files are contained.

Columns of the tables have the following meaning:

Software	Software / Interpreter used or concerned (e.g. ksh, Python, R)
Type	Type of document/file used for software, e.g. Script
Topic	Concerned category, e.g. Climate, GIM, GMIA, HID, name of sub directory with document/files
Data	Data concerned for input and/or output, e.g. AEI
Sequence	Sequence of treatment applied or necessary
Name	Name of document/file used for Software (e.g. .py, .r)
Short description	Short description of tasks executed (input, methods, output)

C.1 Scripts used for starting and controlling GIM

The GIM runs were controlled via a hierarchical set of shell scripts with two hierarchies, as listed in

Table C.1:

- (1) The lower level 1 for directly starting GIM with selectable options and control files, e.g. for a specific year or period of time
- (2) The higher level 2 for starting GIM level 1 script with selected options for a sequence of years, e.g. HID reference years or a full list of years 1901-2014.

Table C.1: Shell scripts used for starting and controlling GIM

Software	Type	Topic	Data	Sequence	Name	Short description
ksh	Script	GIM	Climate, HID, GMIA4, GMIA5	Level 1 (low)	start_GIM22HID.sh	GIM: Start GIM execution (cropping periods or water use) for a defined period of time, using either (1) Historical Irrigation Data set (HID) for temporal development of Area Equipped for Irrigation (AEI), (2) GMIA4, (3) GMIA5, all with optional application of country-specific scaling (HIST) or of fraction AAI/AEI. Attention: When individual years are started, starting, if possible, one year earlier ensures appropriate spin-up of snow storage. Explicit start modes overriding settings in OPTIONS.DAT: "croppattern" = cropping periods (cropping patterns & growing periods), "wateruse" = water use from cropping periods, "waterusehistory" = wateruse with HIST, "waterusehistorystats" = wateruse with HIST and final multi-annual statistics, "statistics" = only multi-annual statistics, based on previous wateruse runs.
ksh	Script	GIM	Climate, HID	Level 2 (high)	start_GIM22HID_loop_over_list.sh	GIM: Start GIM execution (cropping periods or water use) using HID via start_GIM22HID.sh, for years of 14 HID time slices 1900, 1910 (omitted because of no climate data), 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, and 2005. Used for calculations of first set of years for Master thesis presentation.
ksh	Script	GIM	Climate, HID	Level 2 (high)	start_GIM22HID_loop_yearly.sh	GIM: Start GIM execution (cropping periods or water use) using HID via start_GIM22HID.sh, backwards for any period of years, e.g. between 1901 and 2005, starting, if possible, one year earlier because of spin-up of snow storage. Used for second step of calculations after treating first data for years 2006-2014 with startGIM22.sh.

C.2 Scripts used for preprocessing climate data

The daily climate data had to be averaged for 30-year-climate periods from 1901-1930 to 1985-2014. This was done via an already existing C++ program started by a shell script mentioned in Table C.2.

Table C.2: Shell scripts used for data preprocessing of daily climate data

Software	Type	Topic	Data	Sequence	Name	Short description
ksh	Script	Climate	Climate	1	start_calculate_climatemeans.sh	GIM: Start program "calc_monthly_climate_means_from_daily_SLM" to calculate climate means from daily input data of bias-corrected WATCH Forcing Data (WFD) combined with WFD-ERA-Interim, output: average monthly temperature, precipitation, number of raindays, shortwave downwelling radiation for 30-year periods from 1901 to 2014, in proprietary binary data format for use with GIM.

C.3 Scripts used for preprocessing GMIA data

Data of GMIA5 on AAI and AEI were used to generate new grids with 30 arc-min spatial resolution, and through an intermediate point shapefile of ratios AAI / AEI, a final interpolated grid was generated. A 30 arc-min grid of GMIA4 AEI was already available. The scripts are mentioned in Table C.3.

Table C.3: Scripts used for preprocessing GMIA data

Software	Type	Topic	Data	Sequence	Name	Short description
Python	Script	GMIA5	AEI	1	ASCII2RasterAEIhaAggregate_GMIAv5_AEI_ag10p4.py	GMIA5: Convert AEI as ASCII grid to ArcGIS GRID and aggregate from 5 arc-min to 30 arc-sec (0.5 degree), from file gmia_v5_aei_ha.asc, reference year 2005, export to ASCII grid
Python	Script	GMIA5	AAI	2	ASCII2RasterAAIpctMultiplyAEI_GMIAv5_AAI_ag10p4.py	GMIA5: Convert AAIpct (AAI as a percentage of AEI) as ASCII grid to ArcGIS GRID, calculate absolute AAI in hectare via multiplication with AEI, aggregate from 5 arc-min to 30 arc-sec (0.5 degree), calculate AAIpct at 30 arc-sec, export to ASCII grid
Python	Script	GMIA5	AAI	3	GMIA5_AAI_InterpolateIDW_pnt2raster_ag10p4.py	GMIA5: Interpolate AAIpct (AAI as a percentage of AEI) from point file to ArcGIS GRID, using inverse distance weighting (IDW, power=2, numPoints=5, distanceMapunits=150, searchRadius = RadiusVariable(numPoints, distanceMapunits)), aggregate from 5 arc-min to 30 arc-sec (0.5 degree), from shapefile gmia5aai05pc_pnt_lonlatwgs84.shp, export to ASCII grid
R	Script	GMIA5	AAI, AEI	4	GMIA_Extract_AAIAEICountrysums_from_AAIAEIGridsCountryGrids.r	GMIA5: Script to calculate percentage ratio AAI/AEI from GMIA5 AAI grid, GMIA5 AEI grid (2005) and HID Country grid (2005) and join as additional column to country-specific extracted data of script HID_Extract_homogenize_Countrycodes_AEI_from_HIDSuppl3Excel.r

C.4 Scripts used for preprocessing HID data

Most ample preprocessing was applied to HID data, to get e.g. 30 arc-min grids for every year with AEI and with UN M49 country codes, and a related list of countries and their AEI totals. Also AEI scaling factors (HID-POTHIST, Table A.6) and AHI Rice for each year were produced. The used scripts are mentioned in Table C.4.

Table C.4: Scripts used for preprocessing HID data

Software	Type	Topic	Data	Sequence	Name	Short description
Python	Script	HID	AEI	1	HID_AEIHYDEFINALIR_ASCII2RasterAggregate_ag10p4.py	HID: Convert AEI as ASCII grids to ArcGIS GRIDs and aggregate from 5 arc-min to 30 arc-sec (0.5 degree), from files AEI_HYDE_FINAL_IR_yyyy.asc for 14 time slices, export to ASCII grids
Python	Script	HID	AEI	2	HID_AEIHYDEFINALIR_Interpol30arcmin_Years_ag10p4.py	HID: Interpolate linearly AEI as ArcGIS GRIDs 30 arc-sec (0.5 degree) from 14 time slices to every year 1900-2005, export to ASCII grids
Python	Script	HID	Country codes (sub-national units)	3	HID_AEISU_ASCII2RasterBlockStatisticsAggregate_ag10p4.py	HID: Convert subnational country unit codes AEI_SU as ASCII grids to ArcGIS GRIDs and aggregate from 5 arc-min to 30 arc-sec (0.5 degree), from files AEI_SU_yyyy.asc for 14 time slices
R	Script	HID	Country codes & names; AEI	4	HID_Extract_homogenize_Countrycodes_AEI_from_HIDSuppl3Excel.r	HID: Extract and homogenize HID subnational/national and UN national country codes list. Sum subnational AEI to national totals. Input data: Country codes (integerID in grids, ISO-ALPHA3, full names) , AEI subnational sums for 14 time slices from HID Supplement S3 "Supplement_S3_AEI_per_region_country_subnational.xls"; United Nations (UN) M49 Country codes (integerID, ISO-ALPHA2); export as text list
Python	Script	HID	Country codes (sub-national)	5	HID_AEISU_Raster2ASCII_30arcmin_ag10p4.py	HID: Export subnational country unit codes AEI_SU as ArcGIS GRIDs at 30 arc-sec (0.5 degree), for 14 time slices, to ASCII grids

Software	Type	Topic	Data	Sequence	Name	Short description
			units)			
R	Script	HID, GIM	Country codes grids	6	HIDGIM_Fill_missing_grid_UNM49_Countrycodes.r	HID, GIM: Script to fill missing UNM49 country codes in grid cell without HID country information - For 14 time slices from 1900 to 2005, from previously generated grid files - Evaluate codes in 3x3 surrounding grid cells, use preferably mode of code - Compare result to reference UN M49 country numerical codes of GIM GCOUNTRY.UNF2 (2012-08-26) (“GIM2002”) (corresponds to WaterGAP mother_polys.shp, field COUNTRY_NR)
R	Script	HID	AEI	7	HID_Extract_AEICountrysums_from_AEI_GridsCountryGrids.r	HID: Script to extract and validate AEI country sums from AEI grid and Country grid
R	Script	HID	AEI	8	HID_Extract_AEICountrysums_from_AEI_GridsCountryGrids__CountryRefYear.r	HID: Script to extract and validate AEI country sums from AEI grid and Country grid for COUNTRY GRID of a ***selected reference year*** e.g. year 2000
R	Script	HID, GIM	AEI	9	HIDGIM_GenerateHISTIRRIGAREA_POT__ResultAEI_GridsCountryGrid2000.r	HID, GIM: Script to generate HIST_IRRIG_AREA_YYYY.DAT - with AEI historical development from established __reference year HID country mask grid_ (e.g. 2000) applied to interpolated yearly HID AEI grids - Using result file from R_script HID_Extract_AEICountrysums_from_AEI_GridsCountryGrids__CountryRefYear.r: HID_mCountrywithNamesAEIfromGrid_COUNTRYGRID2000_full_1900to2005.txt
R	Script	HID, GIM	AHI Rice (MIRCA 2000)	10	HIDGIM_GenerateAHIRice_by_AEIScaling__AEISuppl3.r	HID, GIM: Script to generate input file RICEAREA_YYYY.DAT by scaling MIRCA2000 data from year 2000 with AEI historical development from HID (Result from R_script HID_Extract_homogenize_Countrycodes_AEI_from_HIDSuppl3Excel.r)
R	Script	HID, GIM	AHI Rice (MIRCA 2000)	11	HIDGIM_GenerateAHIRice_by_AEIScaling__ResultAEI_GridsCountryGrids.r	HID, GIM: Script to generate input file RICEAREA_YYYY.DAT by scaling MIRCA2000 data from year 2000 with AEI historical development from established yearly HID country mask grids applied to interpolated yearly HID AEI grids Result from R_script HID_Extract_AEICountrysums_from_AEI_GridsCountryGrids.r: HID_mCountrywithNamesAEIfromGrid_full_1900to2005.txt

Appendix D: Scripts for GIM data postprocessing

In this Appendix, the used procedures (IPG UNF Tools) and scripts (R) for GIM data postprocessing are listed in

Table D.1. The aim was to generate shapefiles for maps of Figure 4.1 to Figure 4.8 and Figure 5.1 to Figure 5.5. In the electronic part, the overview is listed in an Excel file with spreadsheet, and the full files are contained.

Columns of the table have the following meaning:

Software	Software / Interpreter used or concerned (e.g. ksh, Python, R)
Type	Type of document/file used for software, e.g. Script
Topic	Concerned category, e.g. Climate, GIM, GMIA, HID, name of sub directory with document/files
Data	Data concerned for input and/or output, e.g. AEI
Sequence	Sequence of treatment applied or necessary
Name	Name of document/file used for Software (e.g. .py, .r)
Short description	Short description of tasks executed (input, methods, output)

Table D.1: Procedures and R scripts used for GIM data postprocessing to obtain shapefiles for map generation

Software	Type	Topic	Data	Sequence	Name	Short description
IPG UNF Tools	VBA-Application	GIM	ICU, IWU	1	IPG UNF Tools (ArcGIS10-VBA-Extension)	GIM: Interactive conversion of GIM/WaterGAP proprietary binary output format (UNF0/2/4 x = 0,2,4,) for grid files (annual (.UNFx) and monthly (.12.UNFx) data of one year) (0.5 degree), direct conversion into shapefiles, without setting spatial reference
Python	Script	GIM	ICU, IWU	2	ListFC_Polygons_DefineProjectionWGS1984EPSG4326__ag10p4.py	GIM: List all polygon shapefiles in a list of directories and set their spatial reference to WGS1984 (EPSG 4326)

Software	Type	Topic	Data	Sequence	Name	Short description
R	Script	GIM	ICU	3	join_WaterGAP_output_tables_to_fatherp olys__SLM__GIMandHID__ICU_1910_6 0_95_05__LA2010_FelixPortmann17021 1.r	GIM: Script to join selected columns of dbf-attributes files of shapefiles converted by IPG UNF Tools from results of Global Irrigation Model (GIM), Standard landmask (SLM): From refined GIM with Historical Irrigation Data set (HID) for individual years with standard climate periods: - Irrigation Consumptive Use (ICU) for selected years 1910, 1960, 1995, 2005 - HID-ACT (hist_ACT19012014) & HID-ACTHIST (hist_ACTHIST19012014) - Forcing: WFD_bc_WFDEI, 1901-2014 - Units: (1) mm/m ² and (2) km ³ /grid cell
R	Script	GIM	ICU, IWU	4	join_WaterGAP_output_tables_to_fatherp olys__SLM__GIMandHID__ICU_IWU_1 995__LA2010_FelixPortmann170211.r	GIM: Script to join selected columns of dbf-attributes files of shapefiles converted by IPG UNF Tools from results of Global Irrigation Model (GIM), Standard landmask (SLM): From refined GIM with Historical Irrigation Data set (HID) for individual years with standard climate periods: - Irrigation Consumptive Use (ICU) & Irrigation Withdrawal Use (IWU) for selected year 1995 for calculating percent irrigation efficiency (IE) as ICU*100/IWU - HID-ACT (hist_ACT19012014) & HID-ACTHIST (hist_ACTHIST19012014) - Forcing: WFD_bc_WFDEI, 1901-2014 - Units: (1) mm/m ² , (2) km ³ /grid cell, (3) % AAI/AEI
R	Script	GIM	ICU, IWU	5	join_WaterGAP_output_tables_to_fatherp olys__SLM__GIMandHID__ICU_IWU_1 960__LA2010_FelixPortmann170213.r	GIM: Script to join selected columns of dbf-attributes files of shapefiles converted by IPG UNF Tools from results of Global Irrigation Model (GIM), Standard landmask (SLM): From refined GIM with Historical Irrigation Data set (HID) for individual years with standard climate periods: - Irrigation Consumptive Use (ICU) & Irrigation Withdrawal Use (IWU) for selected year 1960 for calculating percent irrigation efficiency (IE) as ICU*100/IWU - HID-ACT (hist_ACT19012014) & HID-ACTHIST (hist_ACTHIST19012014) - Forcing: WFD_bc_WFDEI, 1901-2014 - Units: (1) mm/m ² , (2) km ³ /grid cell, (3) % AAI/AEI

Software	Type	Topic	Data	Sequence	Name	Short description
R	Script	GIM	ICU	6	join_WaterGAP_output_tables_to_fatherp olys__SLM__GIMandHID__ICU_1995_v ariousCLIM1abs__LA2010_FelixPortma nn170212.r	GIM: Script to join selected columns of dbf-attributes files of shapefiles converted by IPG UNF Tools from results of Global Irrigation Model (GIM), Standard landmask (SLM): From refined GIM with Historical Irrigation Data set (HID) for selected year 1995 - Irrigation Consumptive Use (ICU) and ***absolute*** differences to ICU from refclim - with various cropping patterns from climate - 1901-1930 (as for AEI year 1910), - 1921-1950, - 1946-1975 (as for AEI year 1960), - 1951-1980, and - 1981-2010 (as standard for AEI year 1995, refclim) - HID-ACT (hist_ACT19012014) - Forcing: WFD_bc_WFDEI, 1901-2014 - Units: (1) mm/m2, (2) km3/grid cell
R	Script	GIM	ICU	7	join_WaterGAP_output_tables_to_fatherp olys__SLM__GIMandHID__ICU_1995_v ariousCLIM2abspt__LA2010_FelixPort mann170214.r	GIM: Script to join selected columns of dbf-attributes files of shapefiles converted by IPG UNF Tools from results of Global Irrigation Model (GIM), Standard landmask (SLM): From refined GIM with Historical Irrigation Data set (HID) for selected year 1995 - Irrigation Consumptive Use (ICU) and ***percent*** differences to ICU from refclim - with various cropping patterns from climate - 1901-1930 (as for AEI year 1910), - 1921-1950, - 1946-1975 (as for AEI year 1960), - 1951-1980, and - 1981-2010 (as standard for AEI year 1995, refclim) - HID-ACT (hist_ACT19012014) - Forcing: WFD_bc_WFDEI, 1901-2014 - Units: (1) mm/m2, (2) km3/grid cell, (3) percent changes (from ICU mm), with special code replacement for Inf (max. valid value), increase from zero ("-995"), and NAs (because of division by zero) ("-999")

Appendix E: Poster

In this Appendix, the poster about the master thesis is included which is also contained in the electronic Appendix.

DR. FELIX T. PORTMANN (GOETHE UNIVERSITÄT FRANKFURT)

GLOBAL IRRIGATION IN THE 20TH CENTURY:

EXTENSION OF THE WATERGAP GLOBAL IRRIGATION MODEL (GIM) WITH THE SPATIALLY EXPLICIT HISTORICAL IRRIGATION DATA SET (HID)

BETREUER:

PROF. DR. FREDIE KERN (HOCHSCHULE MAINZ)

PD DR. STEFAN SIEBERT (FRIEDRICH-WILHELMS-UNIVERSITÄT BONN)

Motivation

For the global hydrological model WaterGAP, the Global Irrigation Model (GIM) calculates monthly Irrigation Consumptive Use (ICU) on a 0.5 degrees grid for rice and non-rice crops. The new Historical Irrigation Data set (HID) with cell-specific Area Equipped for Irrigation (AEI) for 14 time slices between 1900 and 2005 may provide better representation of historic ICU development than the current country-specific scaling with a static AEI grid of a reference year, e.g. 2000.

Methods

GIM C++ code was refined to process yearly HID grids of temporally interpolated AEI (Fig. 2) and related country masks valid for one time slice (Fig. 1). Data preprocessing was done mainly with ArcPy-Scripts, R-scripts, and an ArcGIS VBA-Plugin. The time series 1901-2014 with new mode vs. scaled, was evaluated for years 1910 (Fig. 3), 1960, 1995, and 2005, and validated with US state data (Fig. 4).

Results

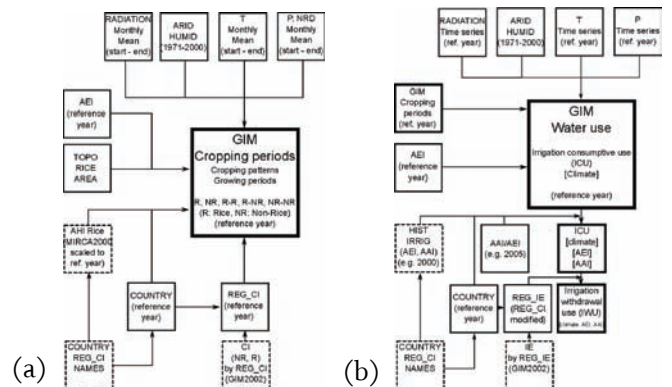


Fig. 1: Refined GIM steps (a) cropping periods, (b) water use (Boxes solid: grids; dashed: tables; bold: procedures, input previous step & final output)

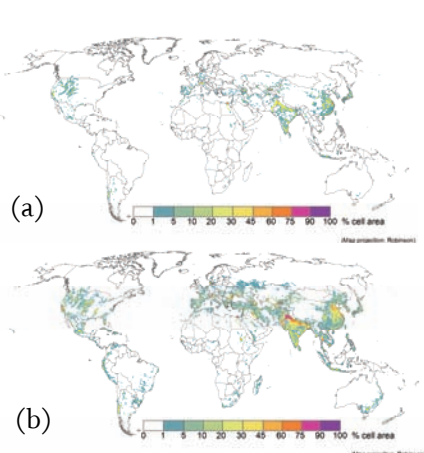


Fig. 2: AEI for (a) 1910 (b) 1995

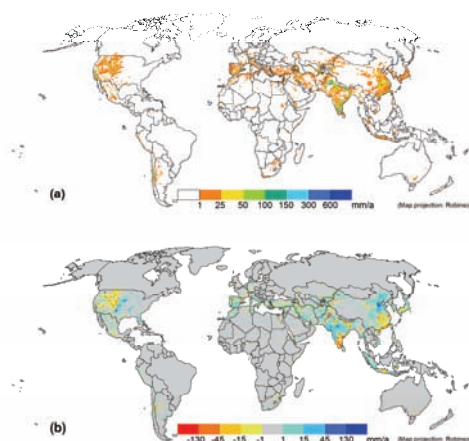


Fig. 3: ICU 1910 (a) new mode (b) scaled - new

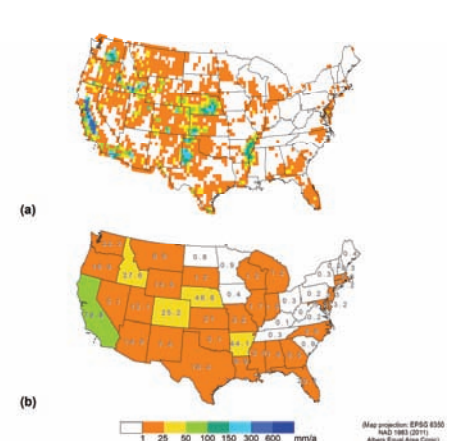


Fig. 4: ICU 1995 (a) GIM (b) USGS

Appendix F: Homepage

In this electronic Appendix, the HTML website about the master thesis is included.

Eidesstattliche Erklärung

Hiermit erkläre ich, dass ich die vorliegende Masterarbeit

„Global irrigation in the 20th century: Extension of the WaterGAP Global Irrigation Model (GIM) with the spatially explicit Historical Irrigation Data set (HID)“

selbständig ohne fremde Hilfe angefertigt habe. Ich habe nur die in der Arbeit ausdrücklich benannten Quellen und Hilfsmittel benutzt. Wörtlich oder sinngemäß übernommenes Gedankengut habe ich als solches kenntlich gemacht.

Ort, Datum

Unterschrift