

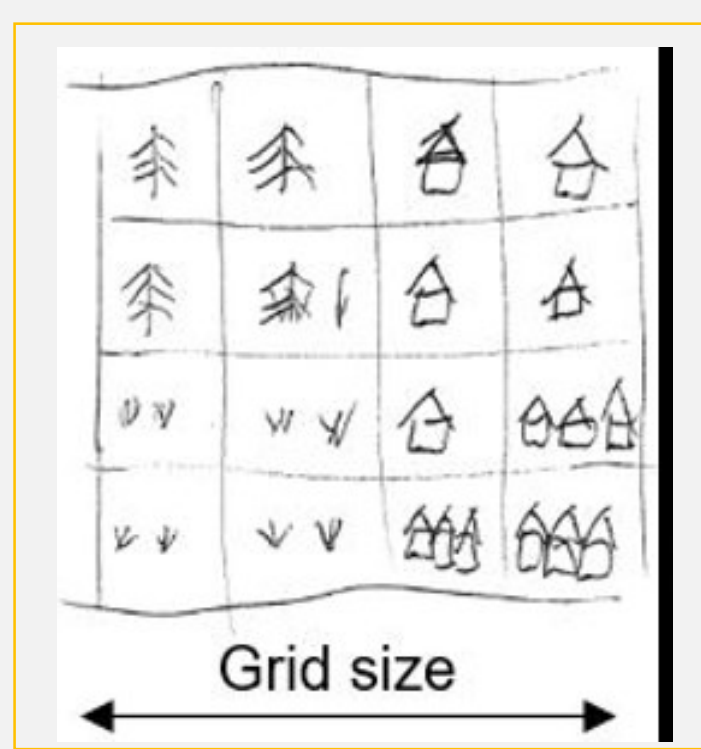
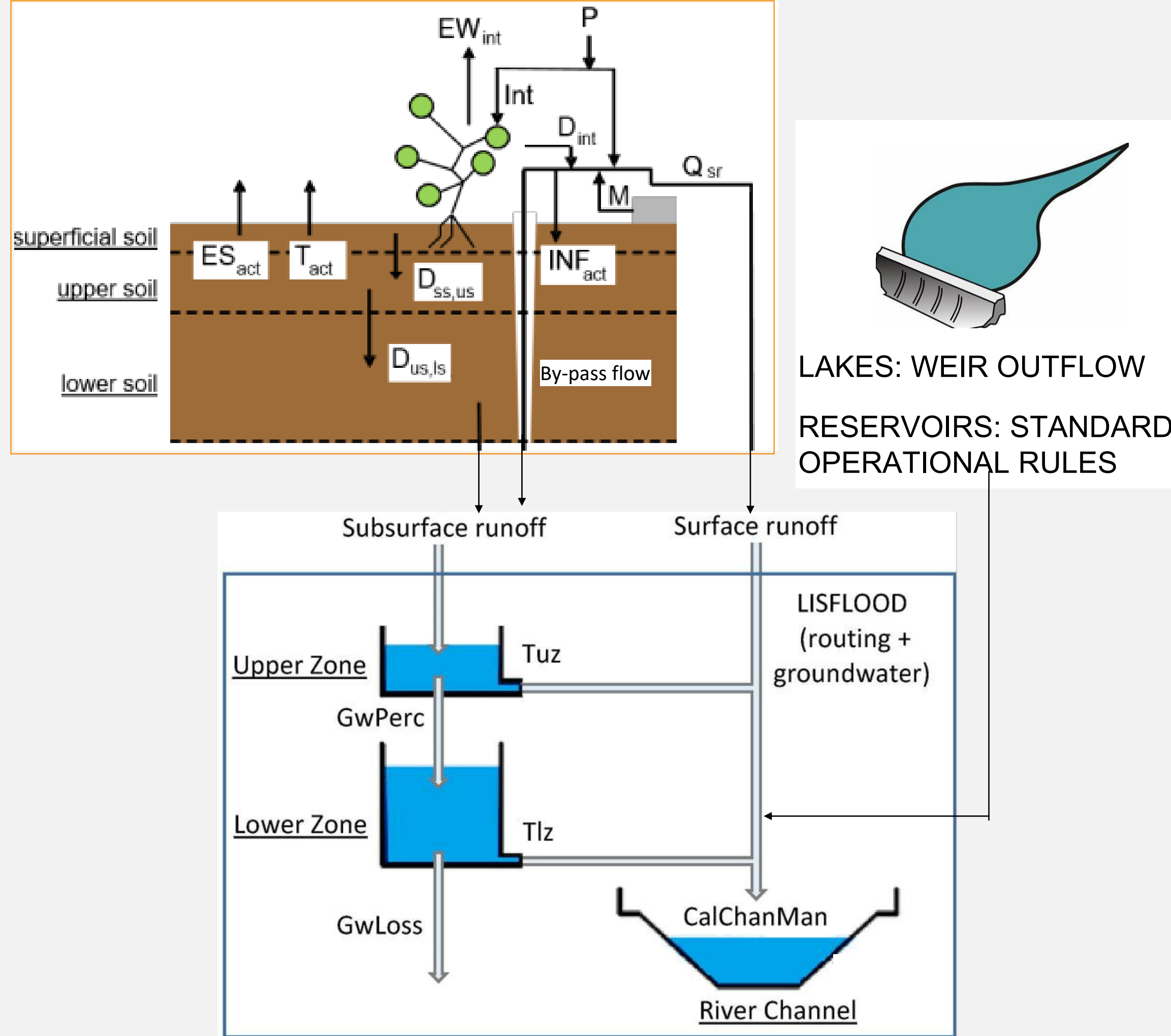


Open Source hydrological model LISFLOOD

Modelling approach

Physically based, distributed.

- Sub-grid modelling approach: 6 land covers in 1 pixel;
- 3 soil layers;
- 2 groundwater storages;
- kinematic wave routing in channels and floodplains;
- lakes and dams;
- water abstraction for human use.



Landing page

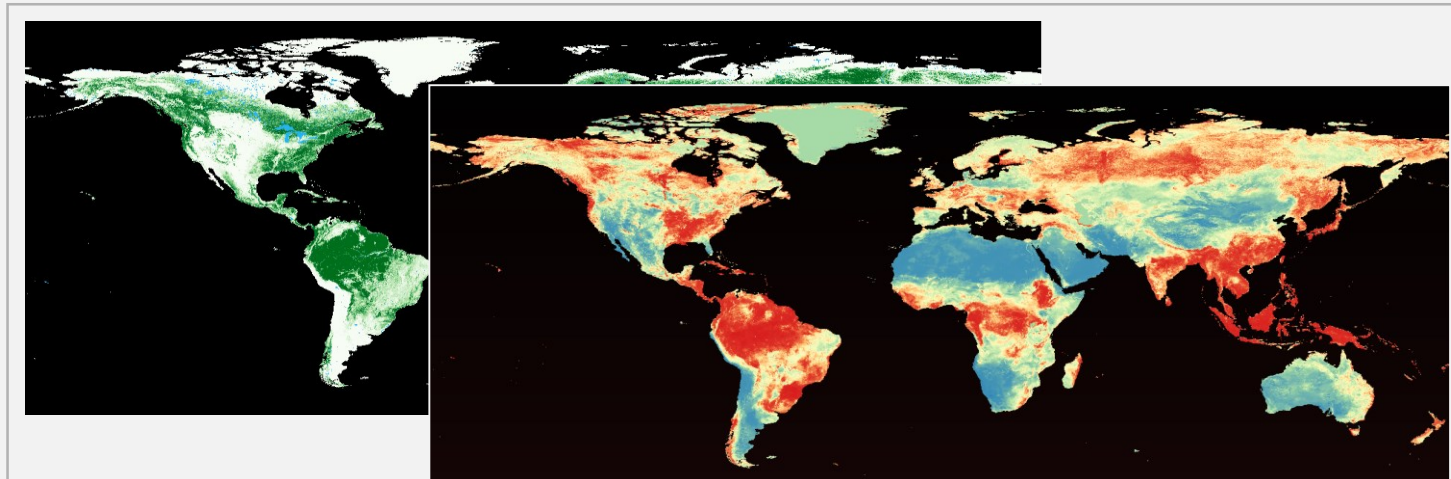
Screenshot of the LISFLOOD landing page, showing the European Commission logo, 'Open Source Lisflood' text, a QR code, and a 'Lisflood' button.

Documentation and users support

- Model documentation
- Model user guide
- User cases (ready-to-use set-ups)
- Jupyter notebook
- Users' support: GitHub issues

Screenshot of LISFLOOD documentation and user support resources, including a map and a time series plot.

Simulation set-up



STATIC maps*
Terrain morphology, river network, soil properties, land cover and land use features, water demand for human use, ...

METEO forcings*



Total precipitation
Average temperature
(Evapo)transpiration

Command line: 1 argument = file
.xml Settings
Paths to inputs and outputs.
Switches to select the modules.

```

1 <!--
2 #####
3 #####
4 #####
5 #####
6 #####
7 #####
8 #####
9 #####
10 #####
11 #####
12 #####
13 -->
14 <!--settings>
15 #-----
16 # modelling and reporting options
17 #-----
18 <!--option choice="1" name="splitRouting"/>
19 <!--option choice="1" name="simulateLakes"/>
20 <!--option choice="1" name="simulateReservoirs"/>
21 <!--option choice="1" name="wateruse"/>
22 <!--option choice="1" name="treatWaterDemandChange"/>
23 <!--option choice="0" name="useWaterDemandAvgYear"/>
24 <!--option choice="1" name="wateruseRegion"/>
25 <!--option choice="1" name="treatIrrigation"/>
26 <!--option choice="1" name="riceIrrigation"/>
27 <!--option choice="1" name="openwaterEvap"/>
28 #-----
29 # report time series
30 #-----
31 # report discharge TS
32 #-----
33 <!--option choice="1" name="reportDischargeTs"/>

```

MAPS, and
TIME SERIES:
discharge,
soil moisture,
snow cover, ...

How to install and use OS LISFLOOD

	pros	cons	For whom it is recommended
	Easy to install and use for beginners, powerful for experts. One image file containing everything, including source code. Scalable	Large image size for a single application. Changes in container are not saved automatically	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anyone who wants to start testing without long installation steps. • Users that are more confident with docker and want to use the docker scalability features.
	Easy to install. Can be installed in conda environment	Can have some dependency issues. Source files not easy to handle ("hidden" in environment folders)	Anyone who just wants to run the model in few steps and is more confident with conda environment.
	Full control on the model source code.	Requires more steps and expertise to install and use. Can have same dependency issues as pip package	Expert users

Computational efficiency

- OS LISFLOOD can be used as a **library**: it is possible to run multiple instances in a thread-safe environment.
- **Optimal management of large input** : NetCDF reader for forcings based on Xarray; all the static maps and forcings can be stored in cache.
- **Parallel computations** using numba python package.

<https://github.com/ec-jrc/>

- [lisflood-code](#),
the hydrological model
- [lisflood-lisvap](#)
utility to generate reference (evapo)transpiration
- [lisflood-calibration](#)
parameter optimization (DEAP)
- [lisflood-utilities](#)
collection of tools
- [lisflood-usecases](#)
ready to use setups and Jupyter Notebook for beginners
- [pyg2p](#)
Interpolation of gridded meteorological forecasts, and of in-situ meteo measurements

*OS LISFLOOD publicly available datasets



Meteorological forcings EFAS v5.0
0.0167 degrees



Static Maps EFAS v5.0
0.0167 degrees



Static Maps GloFAS v4.0
0.05 degrees

References: <https://egusphere.copernicus.org/preprints/2023/egusphere-2023-1306/>
<https://essd.copernicus.org/articles/14/3249/2022/>

