

Sensitivity Analysis of the Effects of Climate Change on Streamflow Using Climate Elasticity in the Luan River Basin, China

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Abstract

Streamflow depends directly on climate conditions (e.g., precipitation and potential evapotranspiration, or E_p), which affect water balance at the basin scale. The present study was conducted to investigate the impact of climate change on streamflow in the Luan River basin, China. To assess the impact of climatic variation on streamflow, the temporal trends of streamflow were explored using the Mann-Kendall method and the sensitivities of streamflow to precipitation, potential evapotranspiration, and the aridity index were evaluated with the modified method of climate elasticity. The results showed that the average coefficients of sensitivity of streamflow to precipitation and potential evapotranspiration were 3.23 and -2.23, respectively, indicating that a 10% increase in precipitation or potential evapotranspiration would lead to a 32.3% increase or a 22.3% decrease in streamflow, respectively. Additionally, the average coefficient of sensitivity of streamflow to the aridity index was -2.53, which indicated that streamflow would decrease by 25.3% with a 10% increase in the aridity index. The average coefficients of the sensitivity of streamflow to climatic variation appeared to have an inverse relationship with the runoff coefficient, showing that the lower the streamflow of the basin became, the more sensitive the streamflow would be with respect to climatic variation.

Keywords: climate change, climate elasticity, Luan River basin, streamflow

Introduction

Natural streamflow is the main source of surface water and plays an important role in agricultural irrigation, socio-economic development, and local eco-environmental

conservation at the basin level. The Luan River basin is a sub-basin of the Hai River in northern China. This basin is an important economic centre of China and has a key role in the sustainable development of the economy and ecology. To alleviate water shortages in Tianjin and Tangshan, the Panjiakou and Daheiting Reservoir system, which is the primary water source for these two cities, was constructed in the 1980s to supply water to 6.5 million

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people. However, since 1988 the streamflow in this region has decreased by 30.8% [1], and the sharply increasing water shortages in this basin have hindered economic development and resulted in severe environmental and ecological problems [2]. Therefore, studying the variability of the streamflow in the Luan River basin is of great importance.

As an integrated part of the geophysical system, hydrological processes reflect the combined effects of soil, vegetation, and climate [3-5], and the resulting changes in streamflow at the basin scale [6-7]. Recent climate changes and human activity have led to massive changes in the hydrological processes and water availability in many basins worldwide [8-10]. Particularly in China, most rivers have shown a significant decrease in annual streamflow during the last 50 years [11-15]. To improve water resource management and planning, understanding the impact of climate change on water resources is becoming increasingly important.

For the past few years, investigations on the responses of hydrological processes to climate change have become increasingly common in China [2, 16-18]. For example, Du et al. [16] showed that the contribution of climate variation to streamflow reduction in a basin located in a humid region of South China was 47%. Liu et al. [17] reported that climate variation contributed 68.8% to the decrease in streamflow in the Danjiangkou Reservoir basin and 31.5% to the decrease in streamflow in the Miyun Reservoir basin. Wang et al. [2] suggested that climate variability may be responsible for the decrease in the annual streamflow in the Hutuo River catchment.

To understand the influence of climate change on streamflow, various methods have been used to quantify the effect of climate variability on the changes in catchment streamflow. Of these methods, climate elasticity has been widely used in different regions of the world [11, 19-21]. To estimate the impact of climatic variation on streamflow,

the climate elasticity method considers precipitation and potential evapotranspiration as representative indicators. The method based on the climate elasticity of streamflow proposed by Schaake [22] is simpler and has been tested and determined to be effective in several studies [13, 23-24].

The current study primarily aims to identify the sensitivity of streamflow to climate change in the Luan River basin. First, we investigated the hydrological changes in the precipitation, evapotranspiration, and streamflow in the catchment. Then, the climate elasticity method was used to investigate the effect of climate change on streamflow in the Luan River basin.

Materials and Methods

Study Area

The Luan River is located at 39°10'-42°30' N and 115°30'-119°15' E and begins on the Mongolian Plateau, snakes through the Yan Mountains and the eastern Hebei Plain, and joins the Bohai Sea in Leting County. This 888 km-long river is part of the Hai River basin and irrigates a land area of 45,000 km². The entire Luan River basin has an average annual precipitation of 455 mm, with approximately 75-85% of the annual total concentrated during the flood season from June to September. This region is characterized by a typical temperate continental climate with a mean annual temperature that ranges from 5 to 12°C. The major types of land use and land cover in the Luan River basin include forest, agriculture, grassland, and urban areas [25]. Recently, the Luan River basin has been designated as an eco-environmentally fragile area in China due to the rapid growth of industrialization and urbanization in this region. Because the purpose of this study was to analyse the hydrological response to climate change, natu-

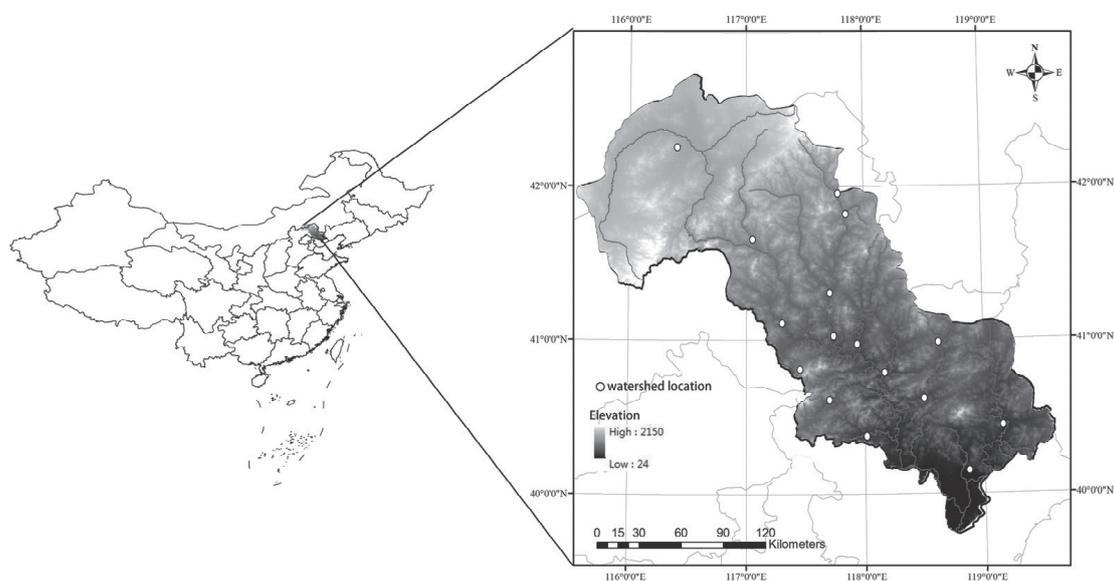


Fig. 1. Location of the study area and the hydrometeorological stations used in this study.

Table 1. Characteristics of annual precipitation, potential evapotranspiration, and streamflow of the Luan River basin.

Catchment	Drainage area (km ²)	Mean Annual Precipitation (mm)	Mean Annual Potential evapotranspiration (mm)	Mean Annual Streamflow (mm)
Dahekou	999	390.51	937.4	71.14
Weichang	997	435.27	893.8	39.9
Bianqiangshan	562	441.91	922.8	44.44
Goutaizi	1,890	467.02	964.3	47.05
Xiahenan	2,404	502.23	1,056.4	37.74
Boluonuo	1,378	518.68	1,057.9	54.26
Hanjiaying	6,761	499.35	897.5	40.47
Chengde	2,200	518.27	1,064.4	85.48
Pingquan	372	533.6	1,033.8	68.43
Xiabancheng	1,615	563.13	886.3	79.63
Liyang	568	632.92	1,022.8	223.12
Kuancheng	1,661	644.49	975.6	112.1
Hongqi	714	767.8	1,040.2	240.14
Tumenzi	2,822	638.72	1,036.3	112.73
Lengkou	538	705.84	1,060.9	180.67
Taolinkou	5,250	691.49	894.7	143.01

ral streamflow data for 1960-2000 from 16 hydrological stations in the basin were used in the analyses. Luanhe watershed includes two dams (Daheiting and Taolinkou). To exclude anthropogenic interference on runoff, we located these two dams and necessarily ensured that they were not located in the 16 catchments we selected. The geographical distribution of these stations and their hydrological characteristics are shown in Fig. 1 and Table 1, respectively.

Data

The meteorological data used in this research, such as wind speed, relative humidity, and air temperature, were obtained from the China Meteorological Data Sharing Service System. All data for annual precipitation and streamflow during the period of 1960 to 2000 were obtained from the Hydrological Yearbook of the People's Republic of China; although they have not been published, the data are printed and issued for internal use. The boundaries of all catchments were delineated using the digital elevation model (DEM) with 90 m resolution from the Data Sharing Infrastructure of Earth System Science (www.geodata.cn).

Methods

Potential Evapotranspiration

The potential evapotranspiration (E_p) was calculated according to the Penman equation [26-27] for each of the

national weather stations within or around the study area from long-term (1960-2000) meteorological data. The equation has been used to optimally capture the dynamics in evaporative demand for a given land surface and climatic change [28]:

$$E_p = E_{pR} + E_{pA} = \frac{\Delta}{\Delta + \gamma} R_n + \frac{\gamma}{\Delta + \gamma} \frac{6430(1 + 0.536u_2)D}{\lambda} \quad (1)$$

...where E_p is potential evapotranspiration (mm day⁻¹); E_{pR} and E_{pA} represent the radiative and aerodynamic components of the Penman equation, respectively; Δ is the slope of the saturation vapour pressure curve (Pa K⁻¹); γ is the psychrometric constant (Pa K⁻¹); u_2 is the wind speed at 2 m height (m s⁻¹); λ is the latent heat of vaporization of water (2.45 × 10⁶ J kg⁻¹); D is the vapour pressure deficit (Pa); and R_n is net radiation (MJ m⁻² day⁻¹), which was calculated according to the approach of Yin et al. [29].

Detection of Hydrological Changes

To detect the long-term changes in climatic factors and streamflow, the widely used and tested Mann-Kendall method (M-K method), originally devised by Mann [30] and refined by Kendall [31], has been shown to be effective for the evaluation of the presence of a statistically significant trend in hydrological and climatological time series [32-34]. The Mann-Kendall test is based on the statistic S :

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^N \text{sign}(x_j - x_i) \quad (2)$$

... where x_i and x_j are two generic sequential values of the variable, N is the length of the data set, and the $\text{sign}(X)$ takes the following values:

$$\text{sign}(X) = \begin{cases} +1 & \text{if } X > 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } X = 0 \\ -1 & \text{if } X < 0 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

A positive value of S in Eq. (2) represents a positive trend in the observed data series, and vice versa. The null hypothesis H_0 is that there is no trend in the dataset. The statistic S is approximately normally distributed with a mean of zero. For data sets with more than 10 values, the variance-associated statistic S ($VAR(S)$) can be calculated as follows:

$$Var(S) = \frac{n(n-1)(2n+5)}{18} \quad (4)$$

The values of S and $VAR(S)$ are used to compute the test statistic Z as follows:

$$Z = \begin{cases} \frac{S-1}{\sqrt{VAR(S)}} & \text{if } S > 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } S = 0 \\ \frac{S+1}{\sqrt{VAR(S)}} & \text{if } S < 0 \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

The presence of a statistically significant trend is assessed using the Z value. A positive (negative) value for Z indicates an upward (downward) trend. Z has a normal distribution. H_0 can be rejected at a significance level α if the absolute value of Z is greater than $Z_{1-\alpha/2}$, where $Z_{1-\alpha/2}$ is obtained from the standard normal cumulative distribution tables [35]. In other words, the trend is significant at the set level of significance. Otherwise, no significant trend exists.

Sensitivity Analysis Method

In this study, we estimated the impact of climate change on streamflow using the climate elasticity method of streamflow proposed by Schaake [22]. The sensitivity coefficient (ϵ) is defined by the proportional change in streamflow (Q) divided by the proportional change in a climatic variable (X), such as precipitation or potential evapotranspiration [34], and is expressed as follows:

$$\epsilon = \frac{\partial Q / Q}{\partial X / X} \quad (6)$$

The Sensitivity of Streamflow to Precipitation and Potential Evapotranspiration

For unimpaired catchments with a streamflow that is not regulated or subject to diversion, the streamflow can be expressed as a function of climate variables without consideration of the catchment characteristics. The annual streamflow percentage change ($\Delta Q/Q$) was regarded as a function of the percentage change in the annual precipitation ($\Delta P/P$) and the potential evapotranspiration ($\Delta E_p/E_p$):

$$\frac{\Delta Q}{\bar{Q}} = \epsilon_p \frac{\Delta P}{\bar{P}} + \epsilon_{E_p} \frac{\Delta E_p}{\bar{E}_p} \quad (7)$$

There are interactions among individual climate variables, and such interactions may lead to inaccurate results. To solve this problem, Sun et al. [18] modified the climate elasticity of streamflow and found the modified climate elasticity to be more accurate and reasonable based on a correlation analysis. According to Sun et al. [18], the modified climate elasticity of a streamflow can be expressed as follows:

$$\epsilon_p = \text{Median} \left(\frac{\Delta Q / \bar{Q} - \Delta E_p / \bar{E}_p}{\Delta P / \bar{P} - \Delta E_p / \bar{E}_p} \right), \quad (8)$$

$$\epsilon_{E_p} = \text{Median} \left(\frac{\Delta P / \bar{P} - \Delta Q / \bar{Q}}{\Delta P / \bar{P} - \Delta E_p / \bar{E}_p} \right). \quad (9)$$

The Sensitivity of the Streamflow to the Aridity Index

Because precipitation and potential evapotranspiration are not totally independent, the aridity index (ϕ), which is the ratio between potential evapotranspiration and precipitation ($\phi = E_p/p$), can be used as a representative indicator to estimate the impact of climatic variation in a streamflow with the climate elasticity method.

The Budyko hypothesis [36] states that actual evapotranspiration (E_a) is a function of the aridity index and precipitation ($E_a = P \times f(\phi)$). The long-term water balance can be used to derive the coefficient of the sensitivity of streamflow to the aridity index (ϵ_ϕ) as follows [17]:

$$\epsilon_\phi = -\frac{P}{Q}(1 - f(\phi)) - \frac{E_p}{Q} f'(\phi) \quad (10)$$

Essentially, a positive or negative sensitivity coefficient indicates that Q will increase or decrease as ϕ increases,

respectively. Of the several forms of $f(\phi)$, the one proposed by Zhang et al. [37] was adopted for this study:

$$f(\phi) = (1 + \omega\phi) / (1 + \omega\phi + 1/\phi) \quad (11)$$

Here, ω is the plant-available water coefficient introduced by Zhang et al. [37] to reflect the difference in the way plants use soil water for transpiration due to the differences in the root system of different vegetation types; ω varies between 0.5 and 2.0 for the range of plants. In this study, the ω of each catchment was calculated through mean annual precipitation (P), actual evapotranspiration (E_t), and potential evapotranspiration (E_p) by back-calculation using the equation introduced by Zhang et al. [37].

Results

Hydrological Changes in the Study Area

As shown in Fig. 2, we first calculated potential evapotranspiration according to the Penman equation [26-27] using long-term (1960-2000) meteorological data. Next, we simulated the potential evapotranspiration in the study area with the kriging interpolation method implemented in the ArcGIS software package. The most obvious indicators reflecting climatic characteristics are precipitation, temperature, and potential evapotranspiration. Fig. 3 shows the long-term variations in the annual precipitation (P), temperature (T), potential evapotranspiration (E_p), and the streamflow (Q) of the

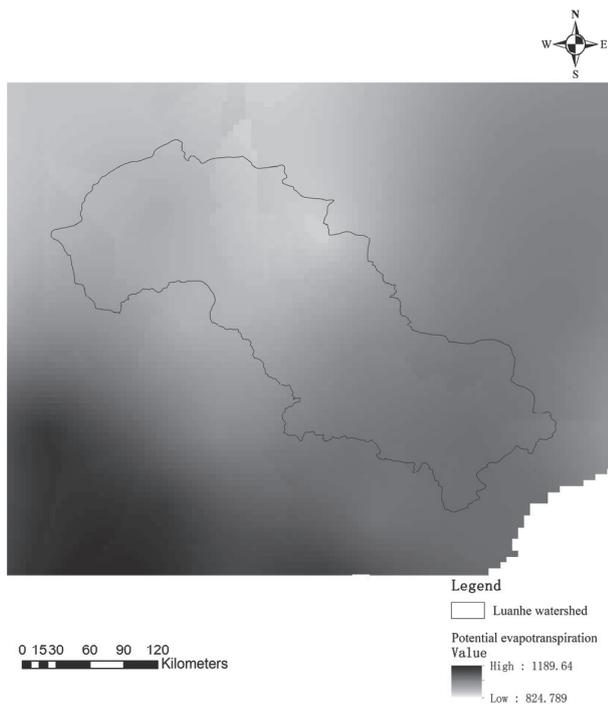


Fig. 2. Potential evapotranspiration in the Luan River basin.

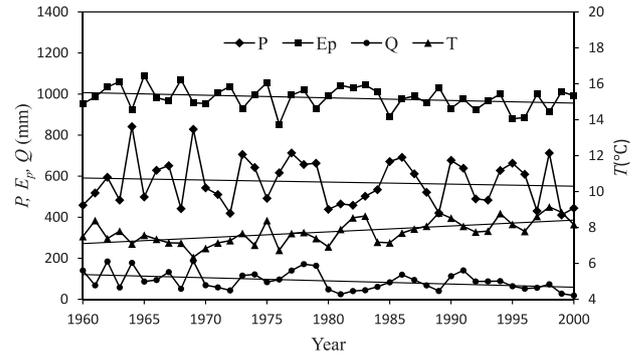


Fig. 3. Variations of the mean annual precipitation (P), temperature (T), potential evapotranspiration (E_p), and streamflow (Q) for the Luan River basin from 1960 to 2000.

Luan River basin from 1960 to 2000. The long-term means (1960-2000) were 575.47 mm, 7.7°C, 977.03 mm, and 94.55 mm, respectively. As the results of the Mann-Kendall trend test showed, the Z statistics for P, T, E_p , and Q were -1.143, 3.934, -0.859, and -3.266, respectively, which indicated that annual precipitation and potential evapotranspiration showed a downward trend, the annual temperature showed a significant upward trend, and a significant decreasing trend of the annual streamflow was evident in the study area, which indicated that climate change had truly occurred during the study period and affected streamflow in the study area. The aridity index of the Luan River basin, which is the ratio between potential evapotranspiration and precipitation ($\phi = E_p/P$), ranged from 1.29 to 2.40, with a mean of 1.81.

The Sensitivity of Streamflow to Precipitation and Potential Evapotranspiration

To assess the impact of climate change on streamflow, most researchers [20, 23, 38] have applied the concept of climate elasticity to investigate the streamflow response to climate change (e.g., precipitation and potential evapotranspiration). The sensitivity of streamflow to precipitation and potential evapotranspiration is determined using Eqs. 8 and 9, respectively. The precipitation and potential evapotranspiration elasticity of the catchments in the Luan River basin are listed in Table 2. The values of ϵ_p and ϵ_{E_p} for the catchments were 1.70 to 5.05 and -0.70 to -4.05, with means of 3.23 and =2.23, respectively. The signs of ϵ_p and ϵ_{E_p} indicate that the streamflow is expected to have a positive trend with an increase in precipitation but a negative trend with an increase in E_p . The findings also show that a 10% increase in P would result in a 32.3% increase in streamflow, while a 10% increase in E_p would induce a 22.3% decrease in streamflow.

A correlation analysis was used to further investigate the relationships between precipitation, potential evapotranspiration, and streamflow. As shown in Table 3, the positive correlation between precipitation and Q ($\rho_{P,Q}$) and the negative correlation between E_p and Q ($\rho_{E_p,Q}$) are statistically significant at the 0.01 level, which suggests that

Table 2. Elasticity of precipitation and potential evapotranspiration to streamflow.

Catchment	ϵ_p	ϵ_{Ep}
Dahekou	2.32	-1.32
Weichang	4.25	-3.25
Bianqiangshan	3.90	-2.90
Goutaizi	3.91	-2.91
Xiahenan	4.97	-3.97
Boluonuo	3.82	-2.82
Hanjiaying	5.05	-4.05
Chengde	2.66	-1.66
Pingquan	3.31	-2.31
Xiabancheng	3.36	-2.36
Liyang	1.70	-0.70
Kuancheng	2.89	-1.89
Hongqi	1.93	-0.93
Tumenzi	2.78	-1.78
Lengkou	2.16	-1.16
Taolinkou	2.67	-1.67

the streamflow will increase (decrease) with an increase (decrease) in precipitation, but decrease (increase) with an increase (decrease) in E_p . Furthermore, a value of $\rho_{p,Q}$ greater than $\rho_{Ep,Q}$ for the Luan River basin indicates that the impact of precipitation on streamflow is more important than that of E_p . The correlation coefficient between precipitation and E_p ($\rho_{p,Ep}$) is statistically significant at the 0.01 level, indicating that the interactions between precipitation and E_p are stronger. Eliminating the effects of E_p (precipitation) on streamflow, the partial correlation

Table 3. Coefficients of correlation and partial correlation among annual precipitation, potential evapotranspiration, and streamflow.

Coefficients	Value
$\rho_{p,Ep}$	-0.57**
$\rho_{p,Q}$	0.85**
$\rho_{Ep,Q}$	-0.53**
$\rho_{p,Q-Ep}$	0.83**
$\rho_{Ep,Q-P}$	-0.12

$\rho_{p,Ep}$: correlation coefficient of P and E_p ; $\rho_{p,Q}$: correlation coefficients of P and Q; $\rho_{Ep,Q}$: correlation coefficients of E_p and Q; $\rho_{p,Q-Ep}$ represents the partial correlation coefficient of Q and P; $\rho_{Ep,Q-P}$ represents the partial correlation coefficient of Q and E_p
 **Correlation coefficient is statistically significant at the 0.01 level according to Pearson's test

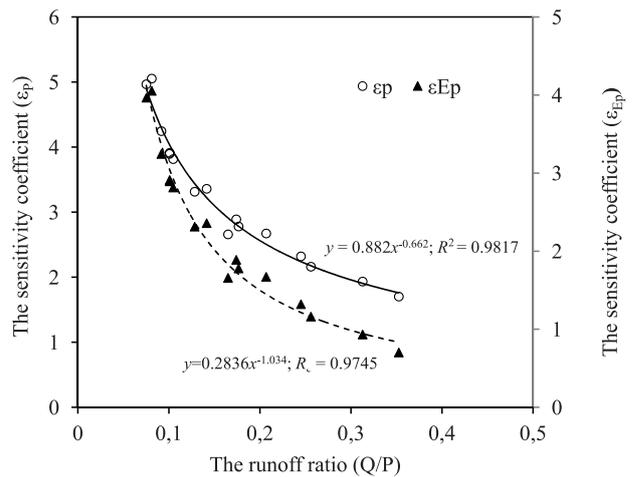


Fig. 4. The relationship between the sensitivity coefficient ϵ_p , ϵ_{Ep} , and Q/P .

coefficients $\rho_{p,Q-Ep}$ ($\rho_{Ep,Q-P}$) between precipitation and Q (between E_p and Q) are also listed in Table 3. As observed from the table, the differences between $\rho_{p,Q}$ and $\rho_{p,Q-Ep}$ are smaller, while the differences between $\rho_{Ep,Q}$ and $\rho_{Ep,Q-P}$ are greater.

Fig. 4 shows the relationship between the relative ϵ_p and runoff ratio (Q/P). As shown, the relationship is significantly nonlinear and negative ($Y= 0.882x^{-0.662}$, $R^2 = 0.9817$), implying that the smaller the runoff ratio of a given basin, the larger the ϵ_p . Fig. 4 also shows the negative correlation between the absolute values of the relative ϵ_{Ep} and the values of runoff ratio (Q/P). Because

Table 4. Elasticity of the aridity index to streamflow.

Catchment	ϵ_a
Dahekou	-1.78
Weichang	-3.4
Bianqiangshan	-3.08
Goutaizi	-2.75
Xiahenan	-3.55
Boluonuo	-2.9
Hanjiaying	-3.35
Chengde	-2.2
Pingquan	-2.31
Xiabancheng	-2.54
Liyang	-1.68
Kuancheng	-2.42
Hongqi	-1.91
Tumenzi	-2.39
Lengkou	-1.99
Taolinkou	-2.27

$\varepsilon_p + \varepsilon_{E_p} = 1$ [39] and ε_{E_p} is a negative value, a larger ε_p indicates a larger ε_{E_p} , meaning that a basin with a low streamflow will be more sensitive to climatic variation.

The Sensitivity of Streamflow to the Aridity Index

The aridity index is a function of precipitation and potential evaporation and represents the interaction between energy and water limitation on a catchment streamflow. This index can be used as a representative indicator to estimate the impact of climatic variation on streamflow [17]. The sensitivities coefficient of streamflow to the aridity index for all catchments in the Luan River basin are listed in Table 4, and the values of ε_ϕ for the various catchments varied from -1.68 to -3.55, with a mean of -2.53, which indicated that streamflow in the Luan River basin would decrease by 25.3% with a 10% increase in the aridity index.

It should also be noted that the annual sensitivity coefficient of streamflow to the aridity index was not constant, and the absolute annual value of the sensitivity coefficient was high during the period from 1960 to 2000. This finding suggests that the streamflow in the basin became increasingly sensitive to the change in aridity index during the study period. In addition, Fig. 5 shows the negative correlation between the absolute values of the sensitivity coefficients and the values of the runoff ratio (Q/P) ($Y = 1.0828x^{-0.441}$, $R^2 = 0.9207$). The absolute values of the sensitivity coefficients tended to decrease with an increase in the runoff ratio. Therefore, these results suggest that a more arid area experiences less rainfall and has a higher dry index, and that a catchment with a low streamflow is more sensitive to climatic variation.

Discussion

Two principal methods, hydrological modelling and climate elasticity, are widely used for the quantitative evaluation of the effects of climate variation on streamflow

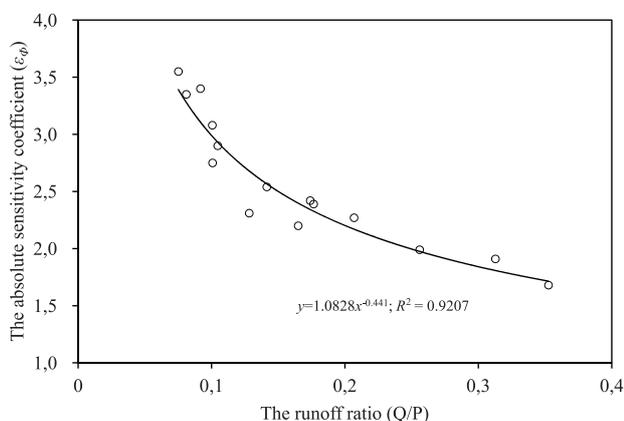


Fig. 5. The relationship between the absolute value of sensitivity coefficient $|\varepsilon_\phi|$ and Q/P .

in different regions of the world. The physically based hydrological models are able to represent the complex spatial and temporal variations in evapotranspiration, soil moisture, and streamflow [20], and this method is by far the most common. However, this approach has uncertainties in the structure and the parameters of the models and may sometimes lead to a significant bias in reflecting the response of streamflow to climate change if the model is not well validated [40]. As an alternative, the method based on climate elasticity of streamflow has been tested and determined to be relatively more effective and simpler than hydrological modelling in several studies, and this method yields a general streamflow change with fewer data and parameters [13, 23-24, 34]. However, interactions between precipitation and E_p and the original climate elasticity of streamflow do not effectively reflect the relationship of streamflow with precipitation and E_p . Therefore, to obtain more accurate and reasonable results in this study, we estimated the impact of climate change on streamflow using a modified climate elasticity method for streamflow as proposed by [18] Sun et al.

Changes in precipitation and E_p can influence the annual streamflow. In any watershed, from a water balance perspective, the annual streamflow depends on the difference between the annual amount of precipitation and E_p . In the present study, the ratio of the sensitivity coefficient of streamflow to P (3.23) is larger than the ratio of streamflow to E_p (-2.23), which indicates that the basin is more sensitive to precipitation, which has a greater capacity to impact the streamflow. As shown in Table 3, the partial correlation results indicate that the effects of precipitation on streamflow are independently related to the lesser effects of E_p , while the effects of E_p on streamflow depend on the greater precipitation effects. All of the results of this study are similar to those of previous studies [41-42]; the potential effects of the available water (precipitation) on streamflow are greater, while the potential evapotranspiration (which reflects the energy conditions) has a smaller effect. This study revealed a strong negative correlation between ε_p ($|\varepsilon_{E_p}|$) and the runoff coefficient (Fig. 4), and ε_p ($|\varepsilon_{E_p}|$) is inversely related to the runoff coefficient, with the same result obtained for $|\varepsilon_\phi|$. This relationship indicates that streamflow is more sensitive to climatic variation with a low runoff coefficient; that is, basins with low streamflow are more sensitive to climatic variation than basins with high streamflow, which is similar to the findings of previous studies [17, 24, 43-44].

On the basin scale, the response of streamflow to climate reflected the complex interactions among climate, vegetation, soil, and hydrological processes, and such interactions depend on many factors. Moreover, in addition to the effects of climate change on streamflow, human activities such as land reclamation, soil, and water conservation engineering and other activities can significantly affect the streamflow. Although human activity may also play a role in changing the annual streamflow, it was not considered in the present study. Further research is needed to explore the impact of

human activity on streamflow in the Luan River basin. Nevertheless, determining the response of streamflow to climate change and human activity remains a difficult task in ecohydrology due to the complex feedback between hydrological processes and watershed characteristics. Furthermore, the regional impacts of climate change and human activity on hydrology vary from place to place and must be investigated on a local scale.

Conclusion

Changes in streamflow are an important part of the hydrological cycle and are affected by many factors, and a complicated feedback to climate change exists. Because of the intimate linkage between hydrology and climate, this relationship can be used as an indicator of climate change. In this study, the concept of the climate elasticity of streamflow has been applied to quantify the sensitivity of streamflow to climate. The findings can be summarized as follows:

- 1) Precipitation and E_p are the most important meteorological variables influencing changes in streamflow. Streamflow was positively correlated with precipitation but negatively correlated with E_p , and the streamflow-precipitation relationships were stronger than the streamflow- E_p relationships.
- 2) The average ε_p and ε_{E_p} were 3.23 and -2.23, respectively, which indicated that a 10% increase in precipitation or potential evapotranspiration would lead to a 32.3% increase or a 22.3% decrease in streamflow, respectively. Additionally, the average ε_ϕ was -2.53, which indicated that streamflow would decrease by 25.3% with a 10% increase in the aridity index.
- 3) The relative ε_p ($|\varepsilon_{E_p}|$) and the runoff ratio (Q/P) showed a significantly nonlinear and negative relationship, a similar result as for $|\varepsilon_\phi|$. All these results suggest that the more arid the area, the less rainfall occurs and the higher the aridity index, and basins with low streamflow are more sensitive to climatic variation than basins with higher streamflow.

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