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NATIONAL

Study says extreme rainfall is a challenge to the operations of reservoir



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By **News Desk** 

The watersheds of top seven large reservoirs that generate hydropower in the nation to go through a “substantial warming” giving rise to increased average annual rainfall



near future (2020-2030), and during the end of 2070-2099 of the century because of global warming.

Based on a model prepared, a panel of researchers from IIT Gandhinagar found the average increase in rainfall in the watersheds to be 6-11% while the mean annual air temperature is predicted to increase more than 2.5 degree Celsius by the end of the century if the emissions are low.

In the scenario of high emission, the average annual air temperature is expected to rise by 6.25 degree Celsius, while rainfall in the watersheds is probable to increase by 13-18%.

The impact assessment of the climate warming on the production of hydropower was conducted at 7 large reservoirs of India namely Nathpa Jhakri, Bhakra Nangal, Srisaikal Nagarjuna Sagar, Hirakud, Sardar Sarovar, and Indira Sagar. Out of the 7 reservoirs, Nathpa Jhakri, Bhakra Nangal are situated on Satluj River, and snowmelt is one major source of water which may change under the future climate. The rest five are primarily situated in the region that is monsoon-dominated in central-south India.

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