

New developments in drought monitoring

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Current approaches to monitoring

CEH/BGS Hydrological Summaries

- December 1988 Present
- Places events in a historical context
- Focuses on rainfall, river flows, groundwater levels and reservoir stocks.
- Audience includes: scientists, media, policy makers, water companies, general public
- Available for free at <u>http://www.ceh.ac.uk/data/nrfa/nhmp</u>



British Geological Survey



Centre for Ecology & Hydrology Natural environment research council Groundwater levels - March 2012



Monitoring the 2010 - 2012 drought





44 delegates: government, regulators, water suppliers, farmers, power generation, public health

Soundbites:

- "Types of drought": met, ag, hydro; but also **navigational drought, whisky drought**, **salmon droughts...?** Sector specific indicators and impacts, regional vulnerabilities
- Impacts define drought but often in hindsight not systematically monitored.

Can improved indicators help enable consistent messaging?



Collins et al. BAMS, in press. Report at: http://nora.nerc.ac.uk/513143/

Global state-of-the-art in drought indicators



Bachmair et al. 2016.

(1) Literature review

(2) Survey of 33 M&EW providers globally

- Wide variety of indicators used
- Less hydrological monitoring than meteo/agriculture
- Impacts not systematically monitored





Standardised Indicators: not universal, but not apples and pears









Table 2. Probability of recurrence

SPI	Category	Number of times in 100 years	Severity of event
0 to -0.99	Mild dryness	33	1 in 3 yrs.
-1.00 to -1.49	Moderate dryness	10	1 in 10 yrs.
-1.5 to -1.99	Severe dryness	5	1 in 20 yrs.
< -2.0	Extreme dryness	2.5	1 in 50 yrs.

DrIVER: Drought indicators



DrIVER project primarily uses standardised drought indicators:

- SPI: Standardized Precipitation Index
- SPEI: Standardized Precipitation and Evapotranspiration Index
- SSI: Standardized Streamflow Index
- SGI: Standardized Groundwater Index

Why?

- Compare fairly across space
- Compare between seasons
- Compare across variables
- Calculate for any duration
- Can assign probabilities







The CEH Drought Portal

UK Drought Portal

- Launched July 2015
- Gridded drought indicators (SPI and SPEI)
- 1km and 5km resolution
- Monthly, **1961 2012**
- Free data downloads with DOIs



https://eip.ceh.ac.uk/apps/droughts/



A web-based tool for visualisation and mapping (a testbed for early warning....?)



The Drought Portal – What next?



- Monthly rainfall added – near-real-time updates (early 2017)
- Streamflow
- Groundwater



What else should be added and what should it look like?

Help us shape the portal today



Integrated, interactive monitoring of precipitation, streamflow, groundwater?

Pushing back in time

- Current data on portal:
 1961 2012
- "Historic droughts" is improving rainfall coverage in early 20th C
- And reconstructing hydrology back to 1880s:
 - Streamflow (300 stations)

GWL m asl

- Groundwater level (70 boreholes)
- Data Available spring 2017





Groundwater Reconstructions (Jackson et al. 2016, Hyd Proc)

Other Developments: COSMOS UK

- Established 2013 onwards
- Network of >40 (and growing) real-time, insitu soil moisture sensors
- Uses cosmic rays to sense soil moisture over 20 hectares



http://cosmos.ceh.ac.uk/





Other Developments: Earth Observation (EO)

"Hydrology and Earth Observation Modelling Exploration"

Demonstration portal includes:

- The usual rainfall, river flows...
- EO Soil Moisture (ESA) -20km
- EO Vegetation condition (MODIS) – 500m

Long-term capability (Sentinel-1):

• 1km soil moisture



http://wlwater.ceh.ac.uk/appsdev/hydeomex/



Summary of new developments

- Standardized indicators allow comparisons across space, time of year, and between rainfall/river flow/groundwater (etc....)
- High resolution data (1km or 5km²) spatial variations, localised picture
- Interactive web portal to explore the data: explore drought in your region/catchment
- Indicators can put current situation in long-term context back to 1961 (and soon to be back to late 19th C)
- Soon to be delivered in near real-time (monthly updates)
- Other tools and technologies: COSMOS, Earth Observation....
- ...potential for bringing all these datasets together at the national and regional scale to inform drought monitoring and early warning

