

Improving Multi-Index Drought Monitoring Using Satellite Observations

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1. Drought Early Detection

Meteorological Drought: Deficit in precipitation

Agricultural Drought: Deficit in soil moisture

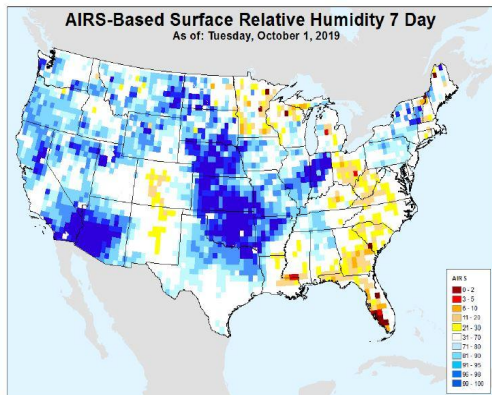
Hydrologic Drought: Deficit in runoff/groundwater storage

Drought Early Detection

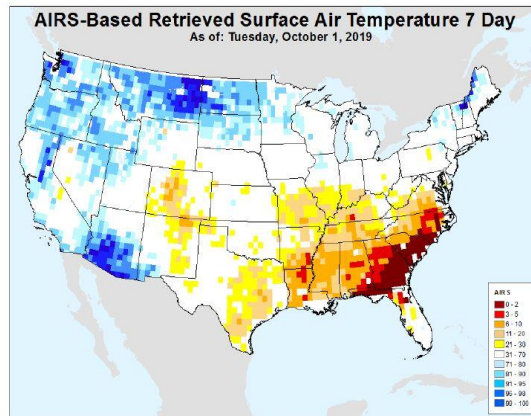
- Early drought detection is important in several sectors including water and agriculture:
 - Water managers – for water resource planning
 - Farmers – purchase less fertilizers and increase insurance coverage before growing season
- Precipitation is the most commonly used index for drought onset detection.
- Research shows near-surface air **Relative Humidity, Temperature, and Vapor Pressure Deficit (VPD)** from the NASA AIRS mission have the potential to detect drought earlier than precipitation

AIRS products for the USDM

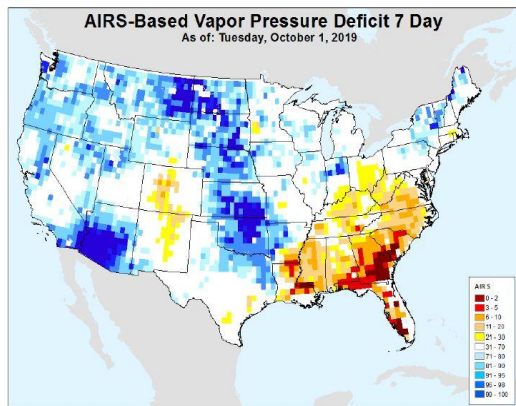
Relative Humidity



Temperature

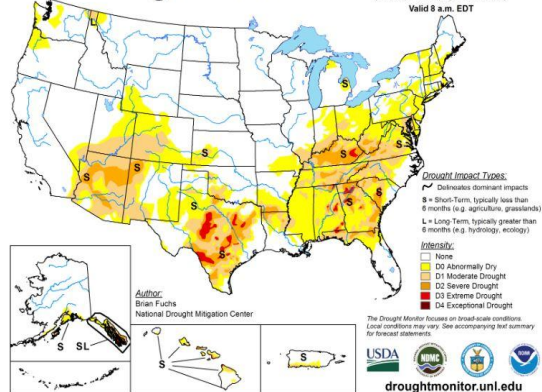


Vapor Pressure Deficit



U.S. Drought Monitor

October 1, 2019
(Released Thursday, Oct. 3, 2019)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



2. Multi-variable drought monitoring

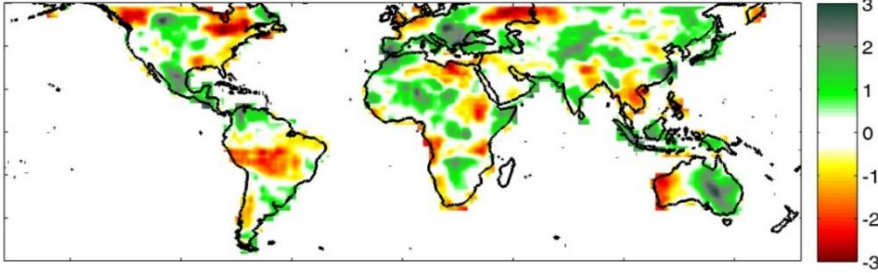
Meteorological Drought: Deficit in precipitation

Agricultural Drought: Deficit in soil moisture

Hydrologic Drought : Deficit in runoff/groundwater storage

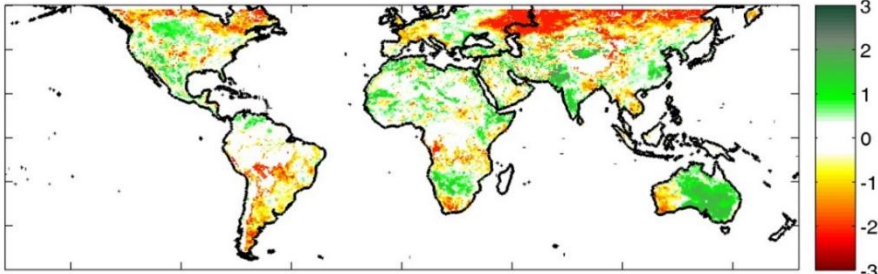
Droughts require multiple sources of input

6-Month SPI - July 2010

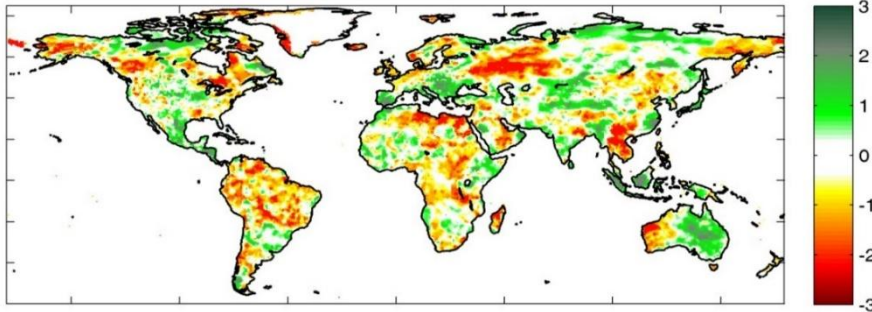


Precipitation
July 2010

6-Month SSI - July 2010 - Satellite Soil Moisture Data



Soil Moisture
July 2010



Precipitation and Soil Moisture
(Bivariate distribution)
July 2010

Novel Drought Framework

Comprehensive
assessments of droughts

Can be applied to a
range of hydrologic
variables

One variable
Two variables

Software available for
public

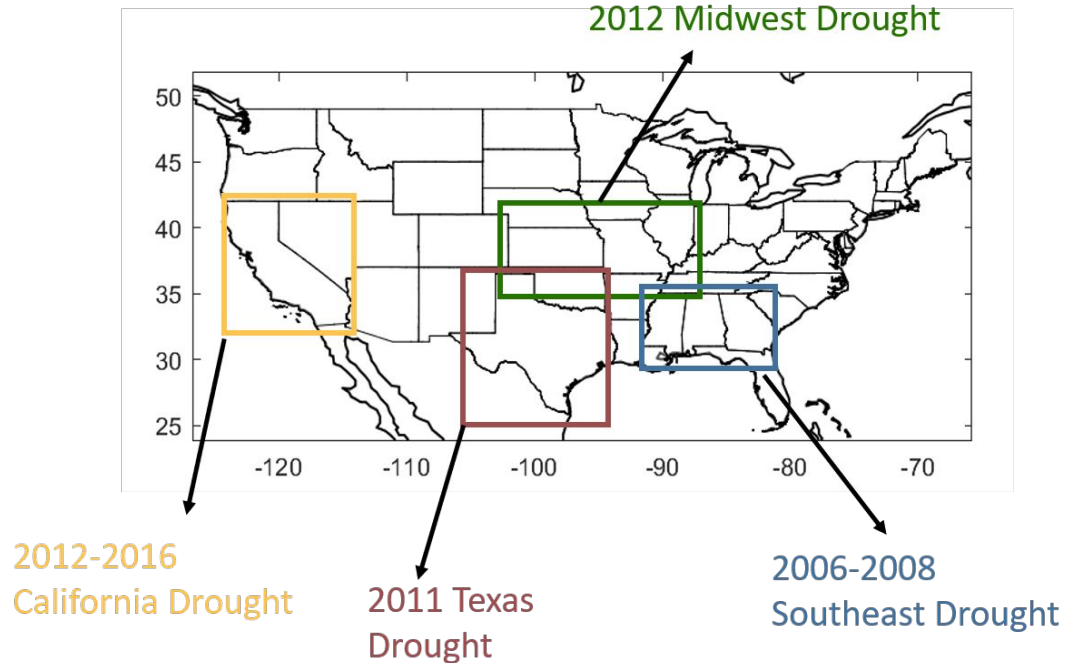
3. Drought Cascade in the hydrologic cycle

Meteorological Drought: Deficit in precipitation

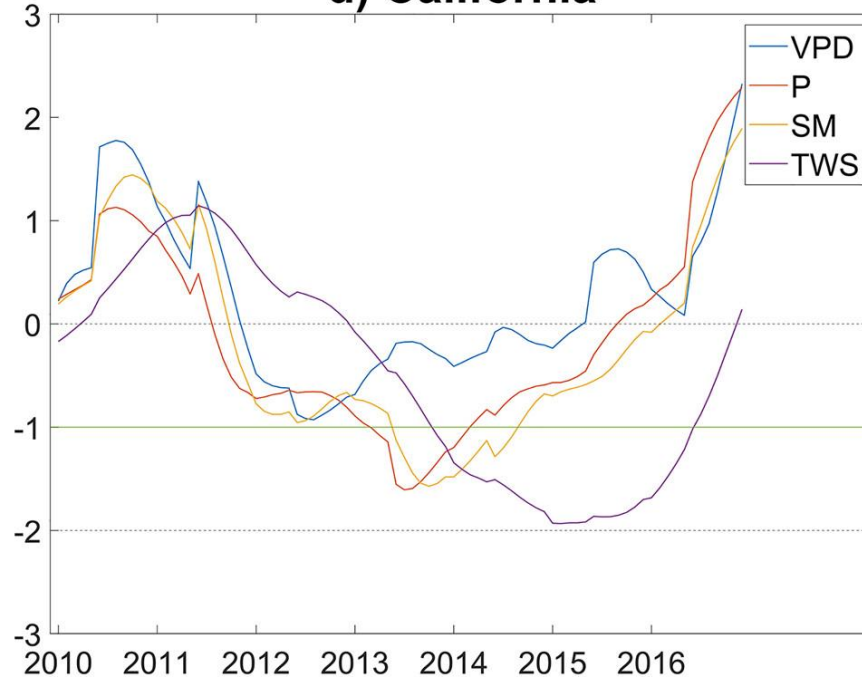
Agricultural Drought: Deficit in soil moisture

Hydrologic Drought : Deficit in runoff/groundwater storage

- Utilized satellite observations of **vapor pressure deficit, precipitation, terrestrial water storage, and soil moisture** to characterize cascade phenomena for four major US drought case studies



d) California



- We find characteristic lag times in the propagation of drought onset, termination, and timing from precipitation to soil moisture and TWS
- It took 3 months for precipitation deficits at drought onset to propagate to soil moisture, and 8 months to propagate to TWS



Thanks!

Questions?



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