



# Monitoring Drought and Its Impacts

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# Outline

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- Trying to define drought
- Trying to measure drought
- Trying to predict drought
- Trying not to give up completely

# Definitions of drought

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- Surprisingly hard to define
- Let us consult the Oracle...

# Definitions of Drought

- Wikipedia:
  - **Drought** is an extended period of months or years when a region notes a deficiency in its water supply whether surface or underground water. Generally, this occurs when a region receives consistently below average precipitation.

# Measuring Drought

Weather and climate variability

Are weather  
and climate  
the cause of  
the deficiency?

How did  
weather and  
climate cause  
the deficiency?



Consequences of water deficiency

# Measuring Drought

Weather and climate variability

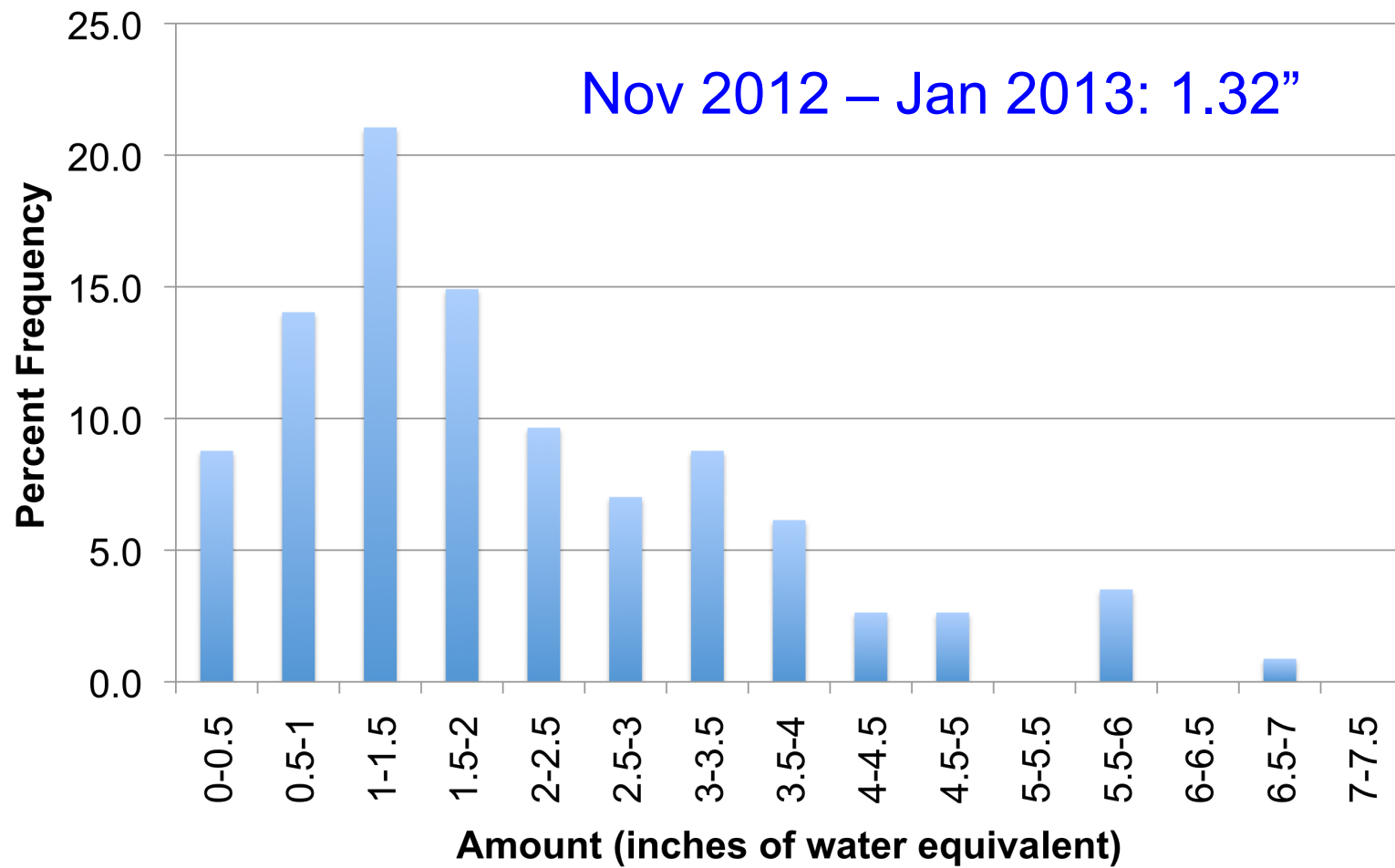


Winter wheat in the Panhandle



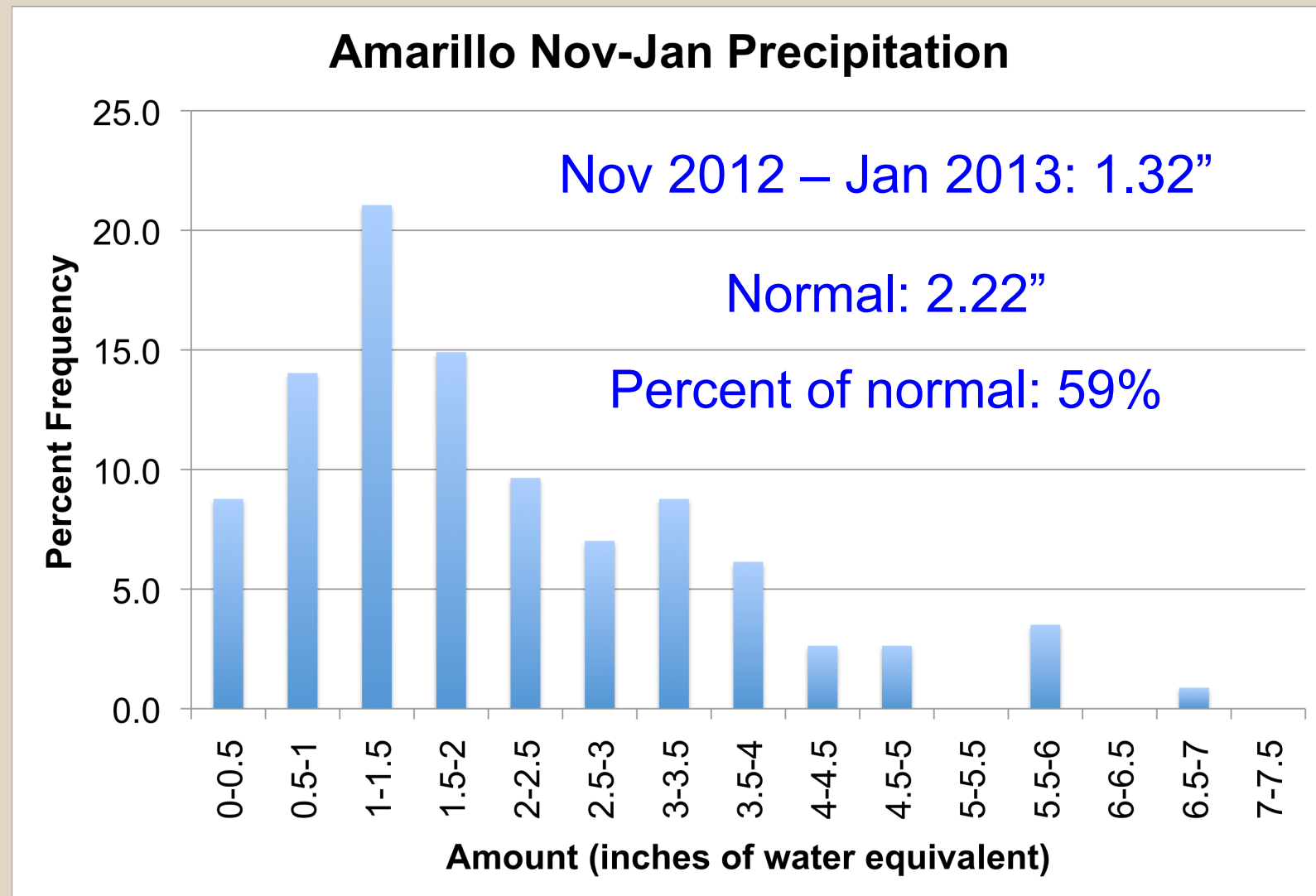
# Measuring Drought

## Amarillo Nov-Jan Precipitation





# Measuring Drought

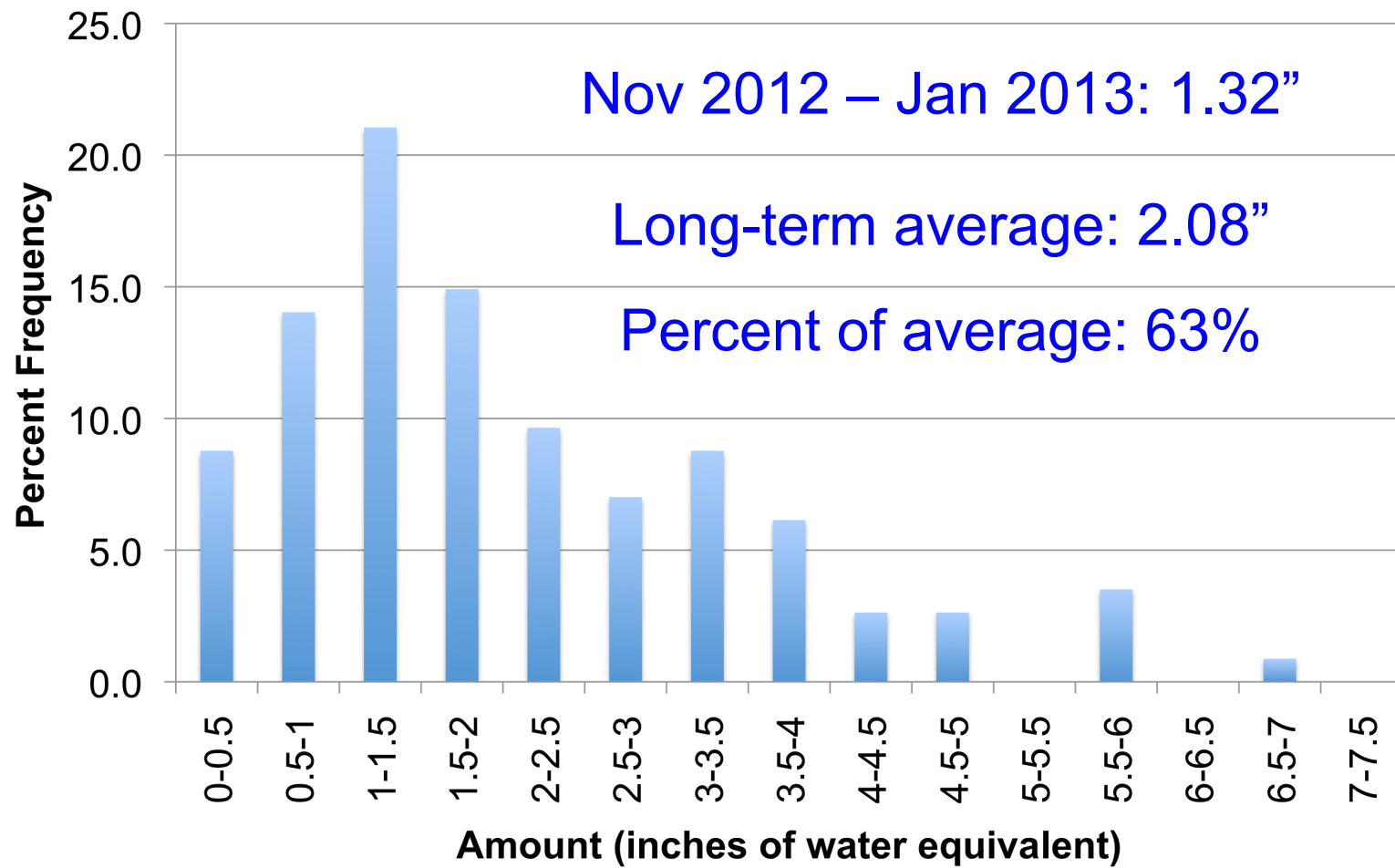






# Measuring Drought

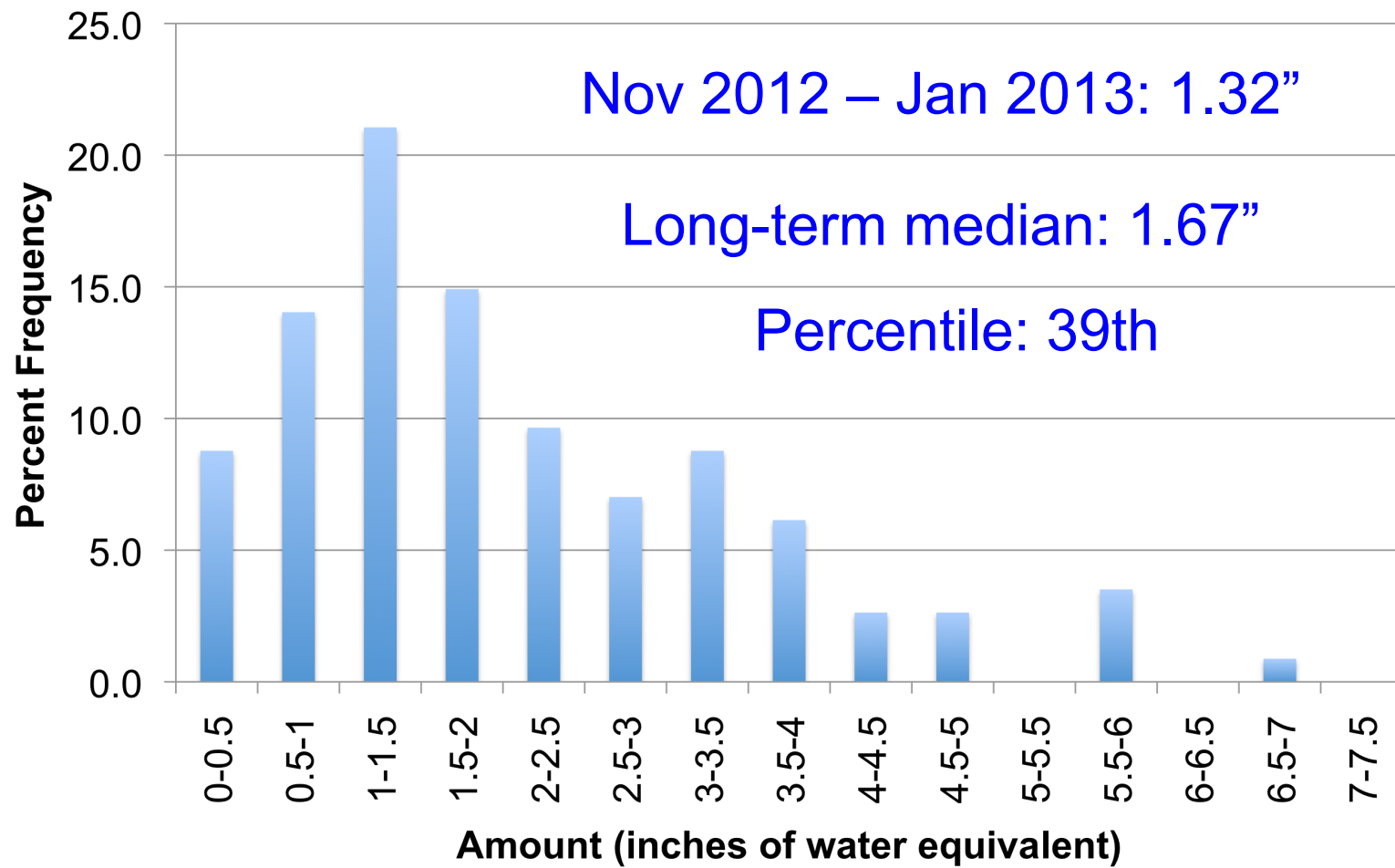
## Amarillo Nov-Jan Precipitation





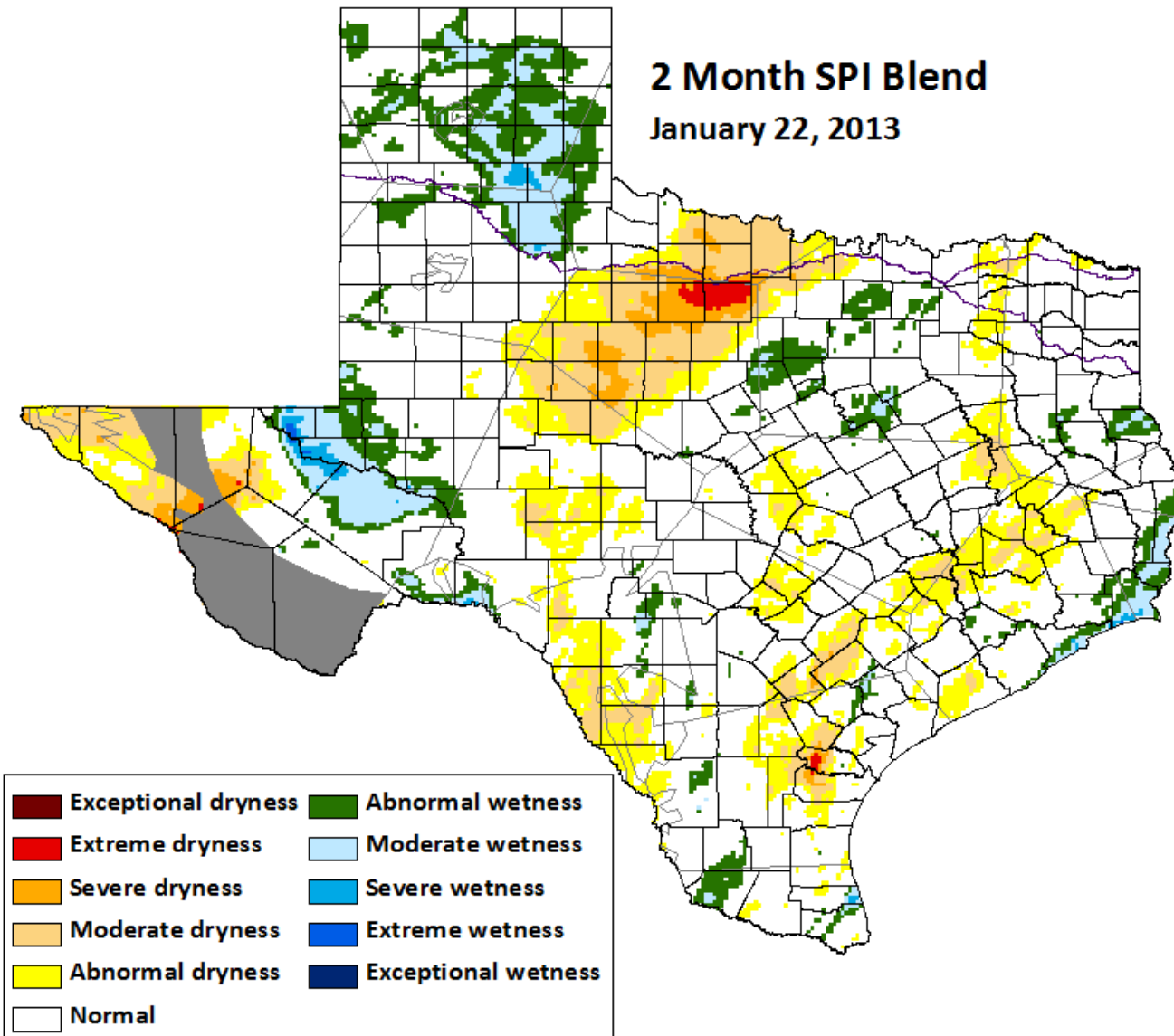
# Measuring Drought

## Amarillo Nov-Jan Precipitation





<http://atmo.tamu.edu/osc/drought>

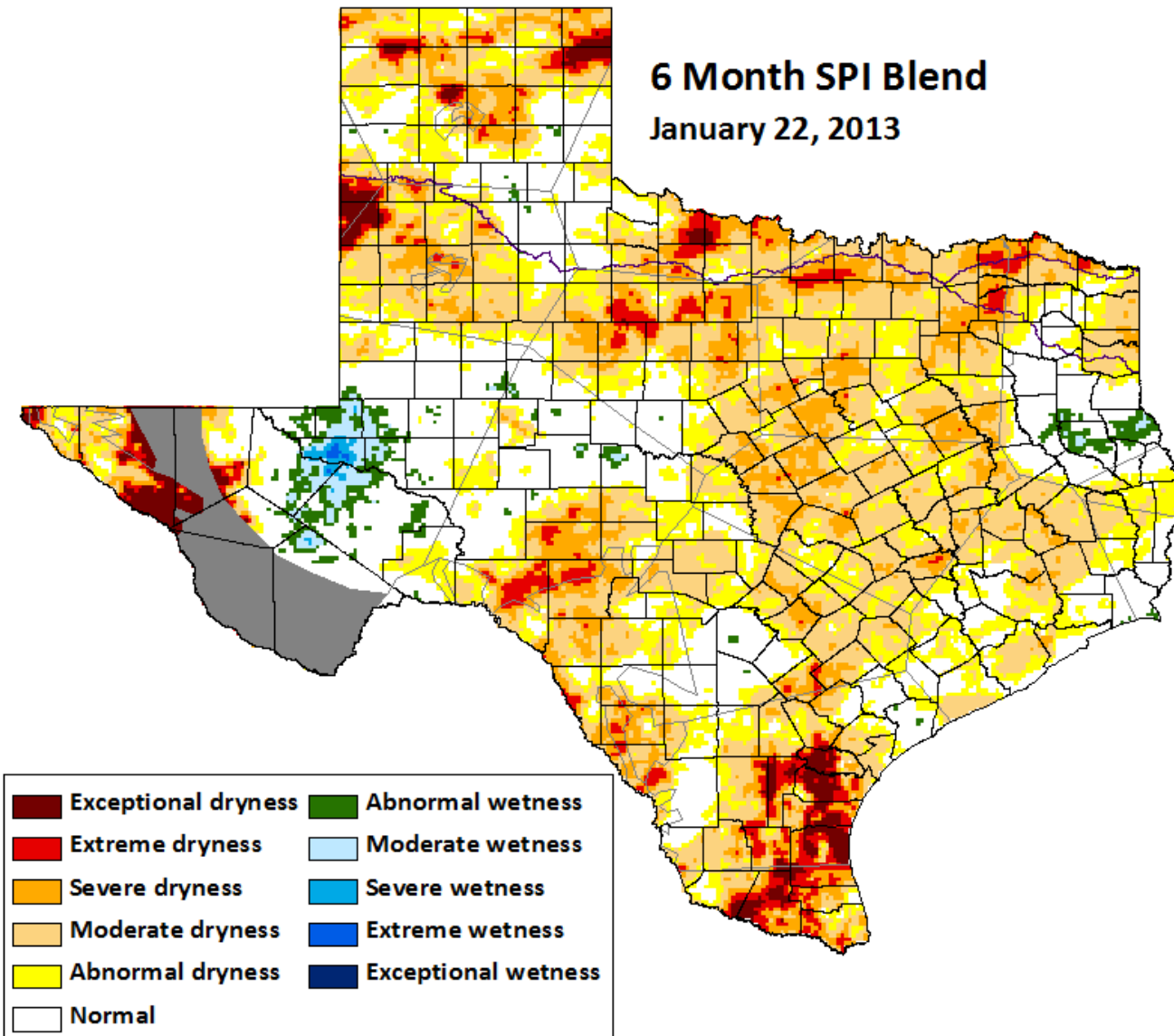


<http://atmo.tamu.edu/osc/drought>

- Product inputs
  - Stage 4 MPE radar-gauge analyses
  - PRISM high-resolution climatology
  - COOP network statistical variability
- Coming soon
  - Additional bias correction
  - Expansion to S and E United States



<http://atmo.tamu.edu/osc/drought>

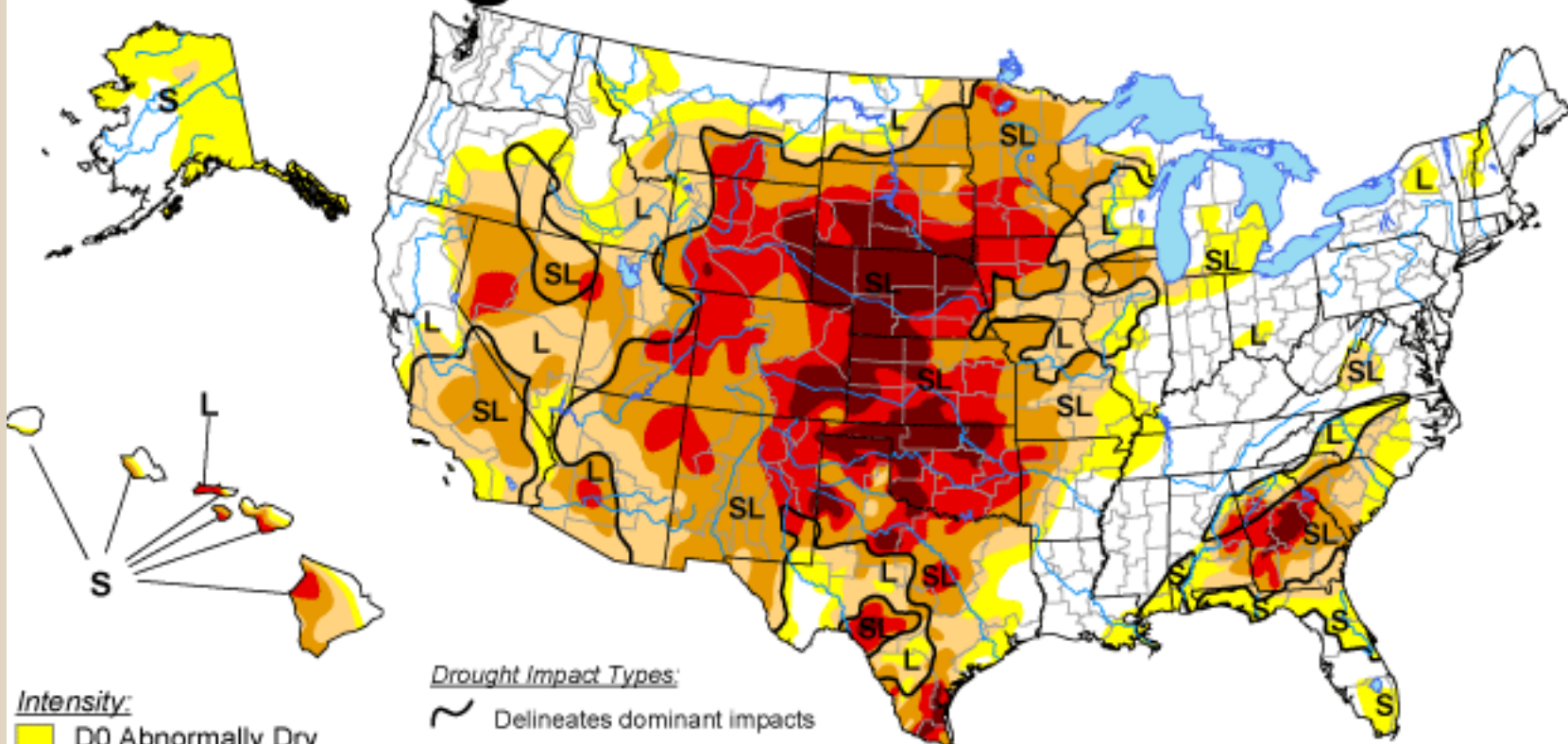


# Measuring Drought

## U.S. Drought Monitor

January 22, 2013

Valid 8 a.m. EST



### Intensity:

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Drought - Moderate
- D2 Drought - Severe
- D3 Drought - Extreme
- D4 Drought - Exceptional

### Drought Impact Types:

- Delineates dominant impacts
- S = Short-Term, typically <6 months  
(e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
- L = Long-Term, typically >6 months  
(e.g. hydrology, ecology)

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions.  
Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary





# Measuring Drought

## Drought Severity Classification

		Ranges				
Category	Description	Possible Impacts	Palmer Drought Index	CPC Soil Moisture Model (Percentiles)	USGS Weekly Streamflow (Percentiles)	Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)
D0	Abnormally Dry	Going into drought: short-term dryness slowing planting, growth of crops or pastures. Coming out of drought: some lingering water deficits; pastures or crops not fully recovered	-1.0 to -1.9	21-30	21-30	-0.5 to -0.7
D1	Moderate Drought	Some damage to crops, pastures; streams, reservoirs, or wells low, some water shortages developing or imminent; voluntary water-use restrictions requested	-2.0 to -2.9	11-20	11-20	-0.8 to -1.2
D2	Severe Drought	Crop or pasture losses likely; water shortages common; water restrictions imposed	-3.0 to -3.9	6-10	6-10	-1.3 to -1.5
D3	Extreme Drought	Major crop/pasture losses; widespread water shortages or restrictions	-4.0 to -4.9	3-5	3-5	-1.6 to -1.9
D4	Exceptional Drought	Exceptional and widespread crop/pasture losses; shortages of water in reservoirs, streams, and wells creating water emergencies	-5.0 or less	0-2	0-2	-2.0 or less



## Question

- D4 “Exceptional Drought” corresponds to the  $<2$  percentile of drought severity. What percent of the time should D4 conditions occur in a particular location?
- Answer: From 0% to ~5%, depending on the location!

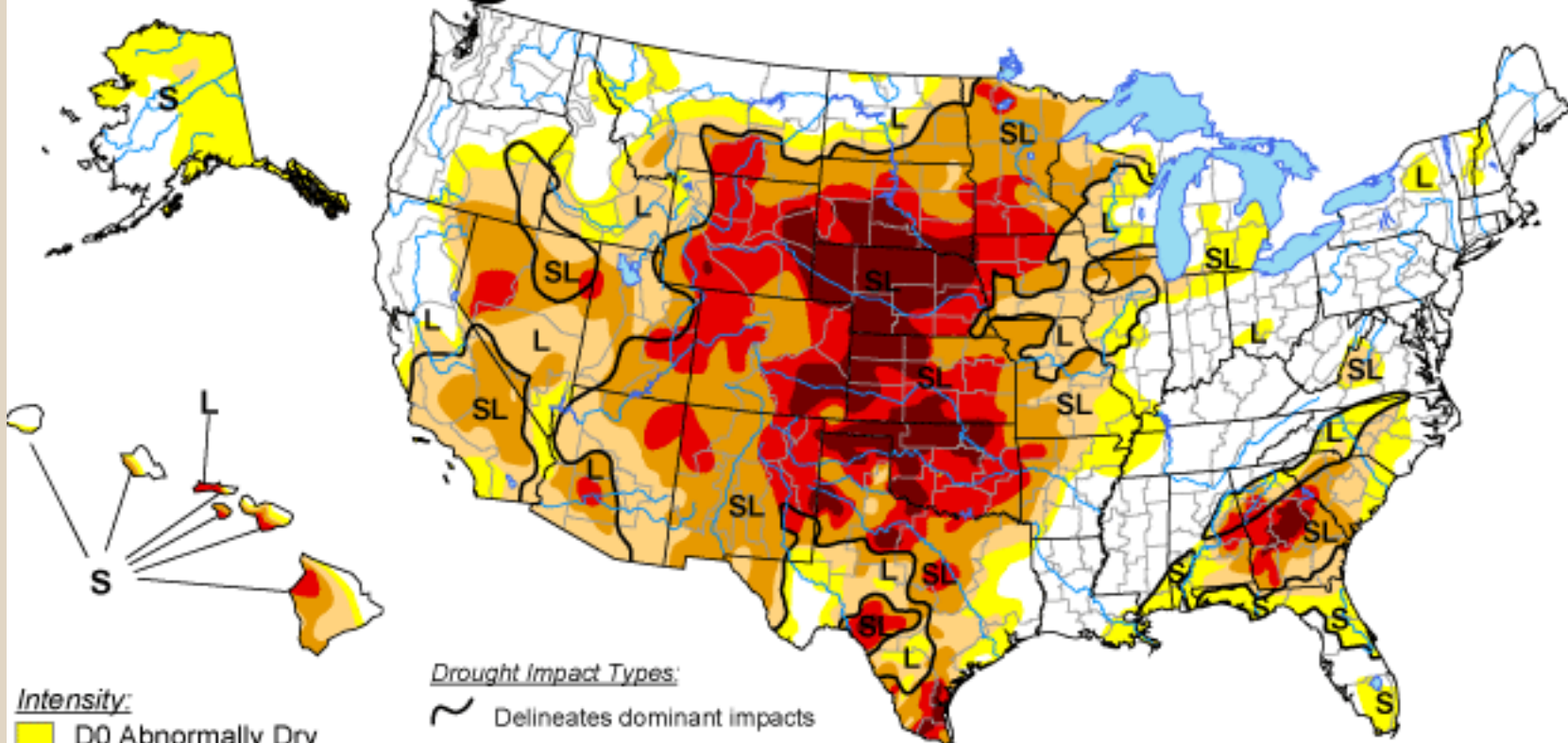


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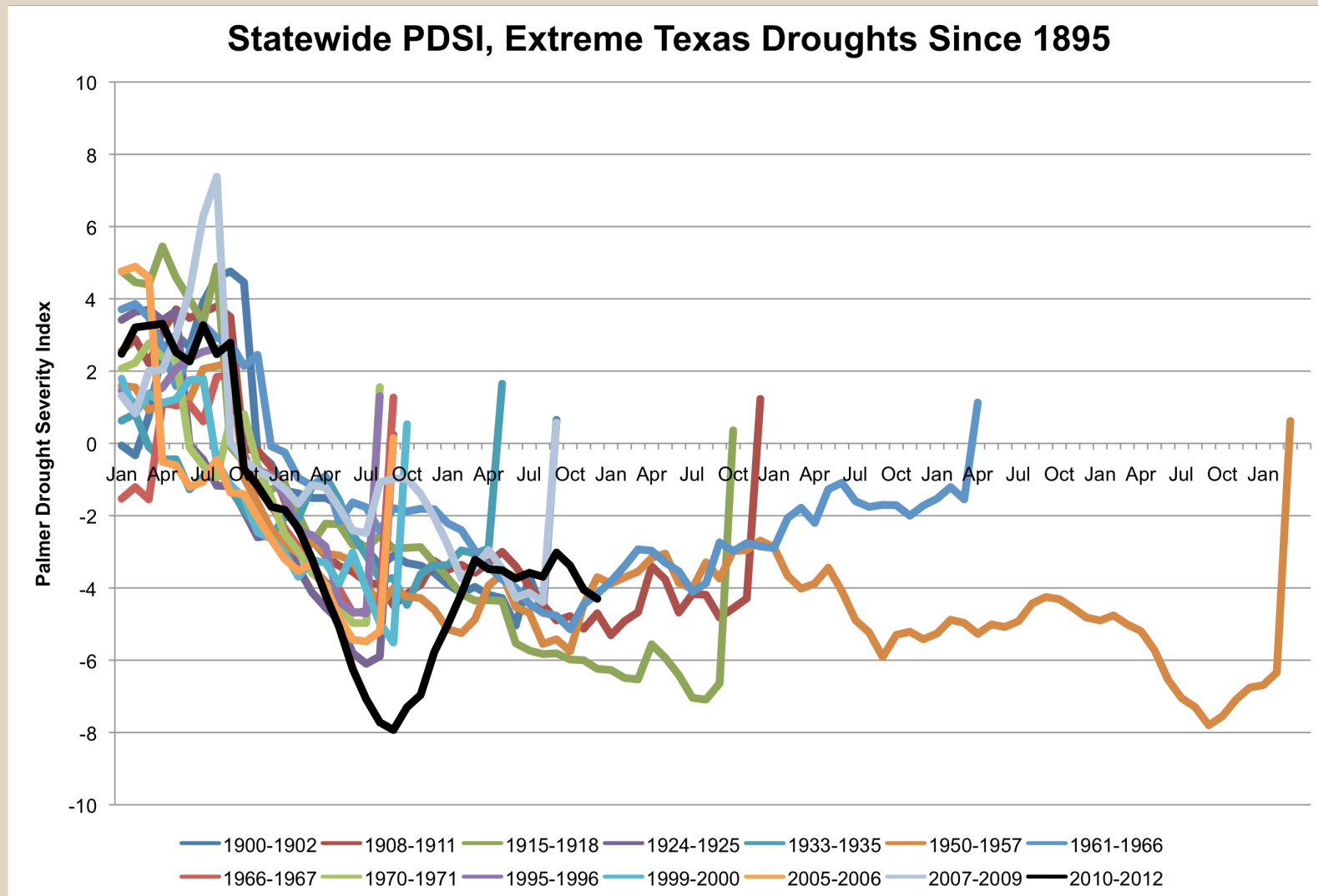
- No drought indices will correlate perfectly with the impact you care about
  - ...but some will be better than others
- SPI and SPI blend use precipitation
- What about temperature?
  - Water availability: added - removed

# Measuring Drought

- Classic precipitation + temperature index: Palmer Drought Severity Index
  - Estimates potential evapotranspiration
  - Temperature rules
- Also: SPEI
- The wrong estimate of E can cause problems



# PDSI and Texas Droughts



# Measuring Drought

- Why rely on drought indices when you can cut to the chase?
  - Direct simulation of soil conditions with LSM
  - Use historic simulations for PDF
  - Direct simulation of streamflow with hydrologic model
  - Direct simulation of reservoir levels with reservoir management model

# Measuring Drought

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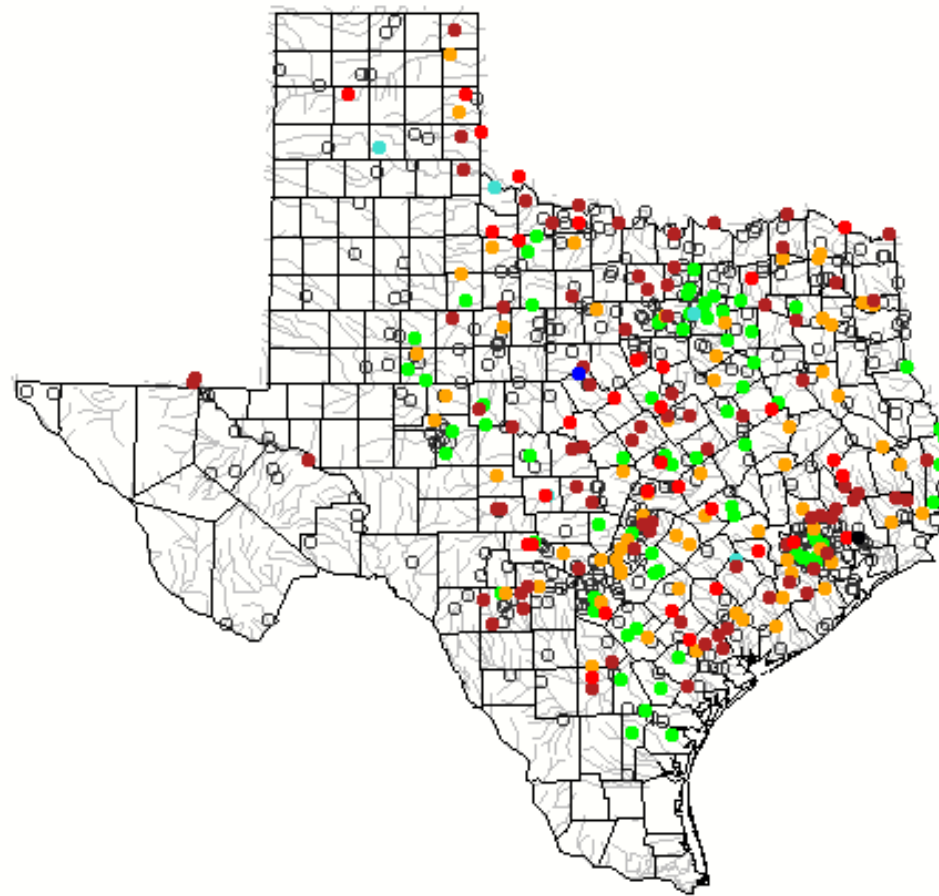
- Why rely on models?
  - Satellite observations of vegetation health
  - Streamflow observations
  - Current reservoir levels

# USGS Streamflow

## Daily Streamflow Conditions

Select a site to retrieve data and station information.

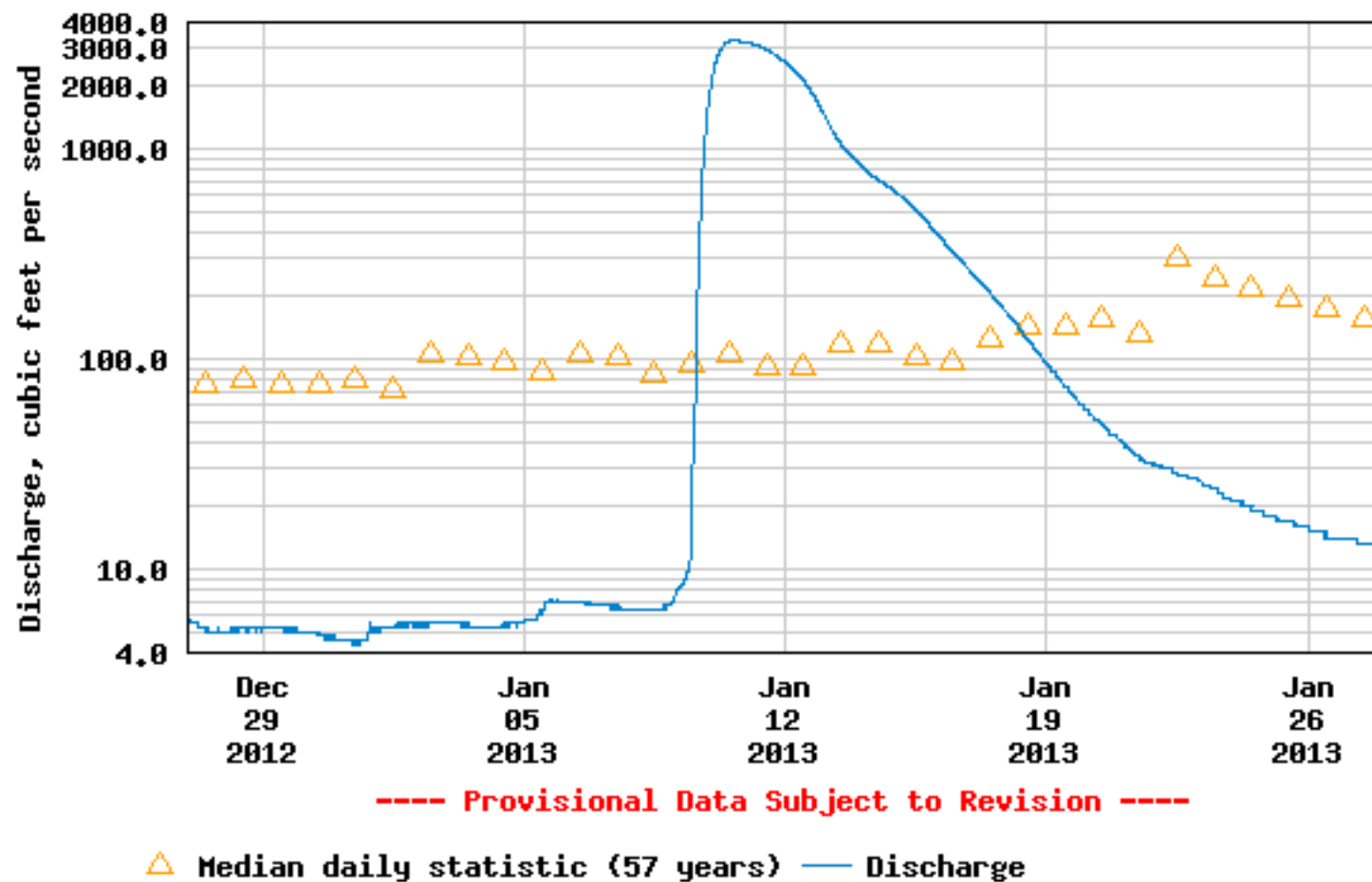
Sunday, January 27, 2013 18:30ET



# USGS Streamflow



USGS 08117500 San Bernard Rv nr Boling, TX

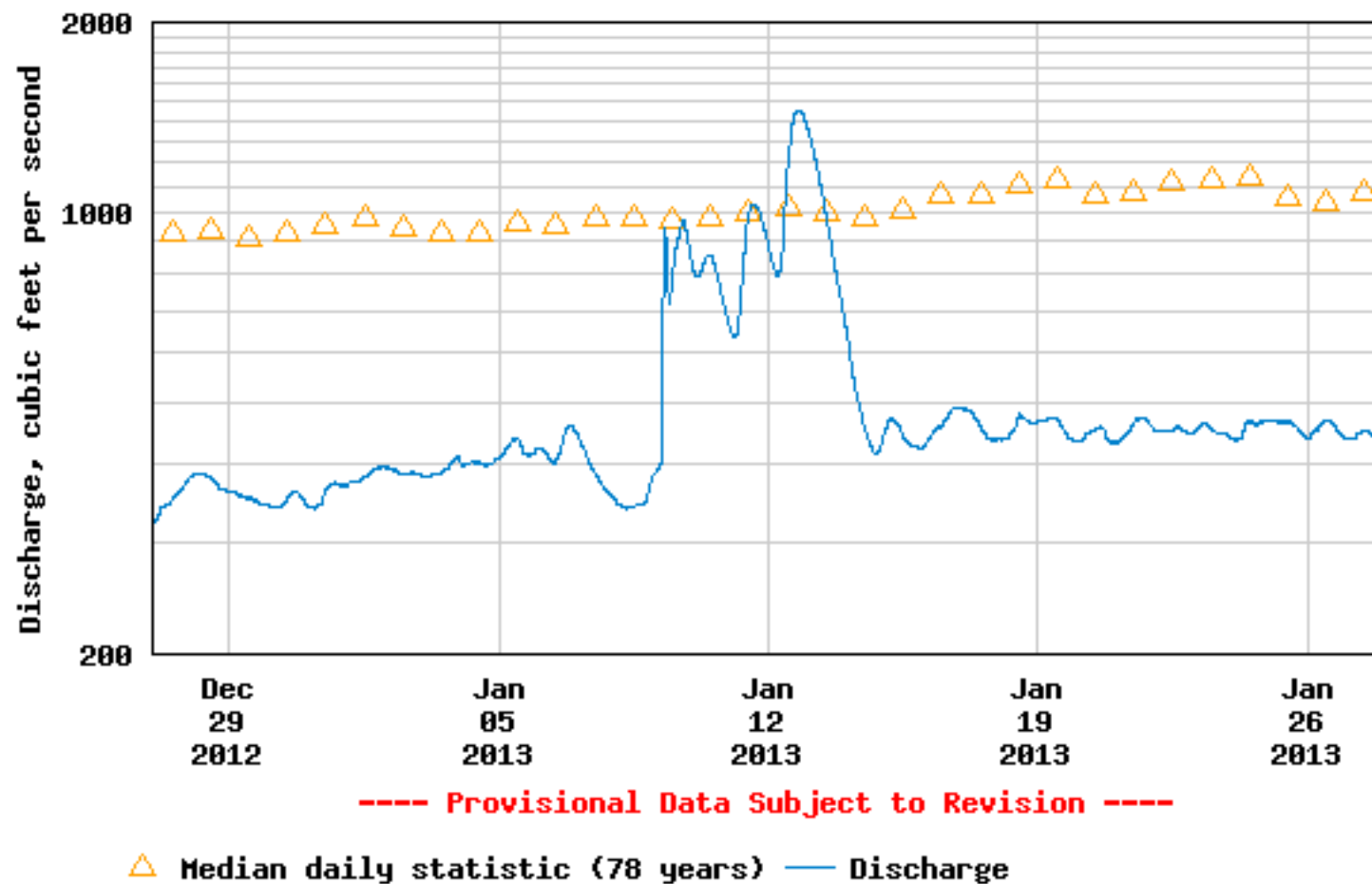




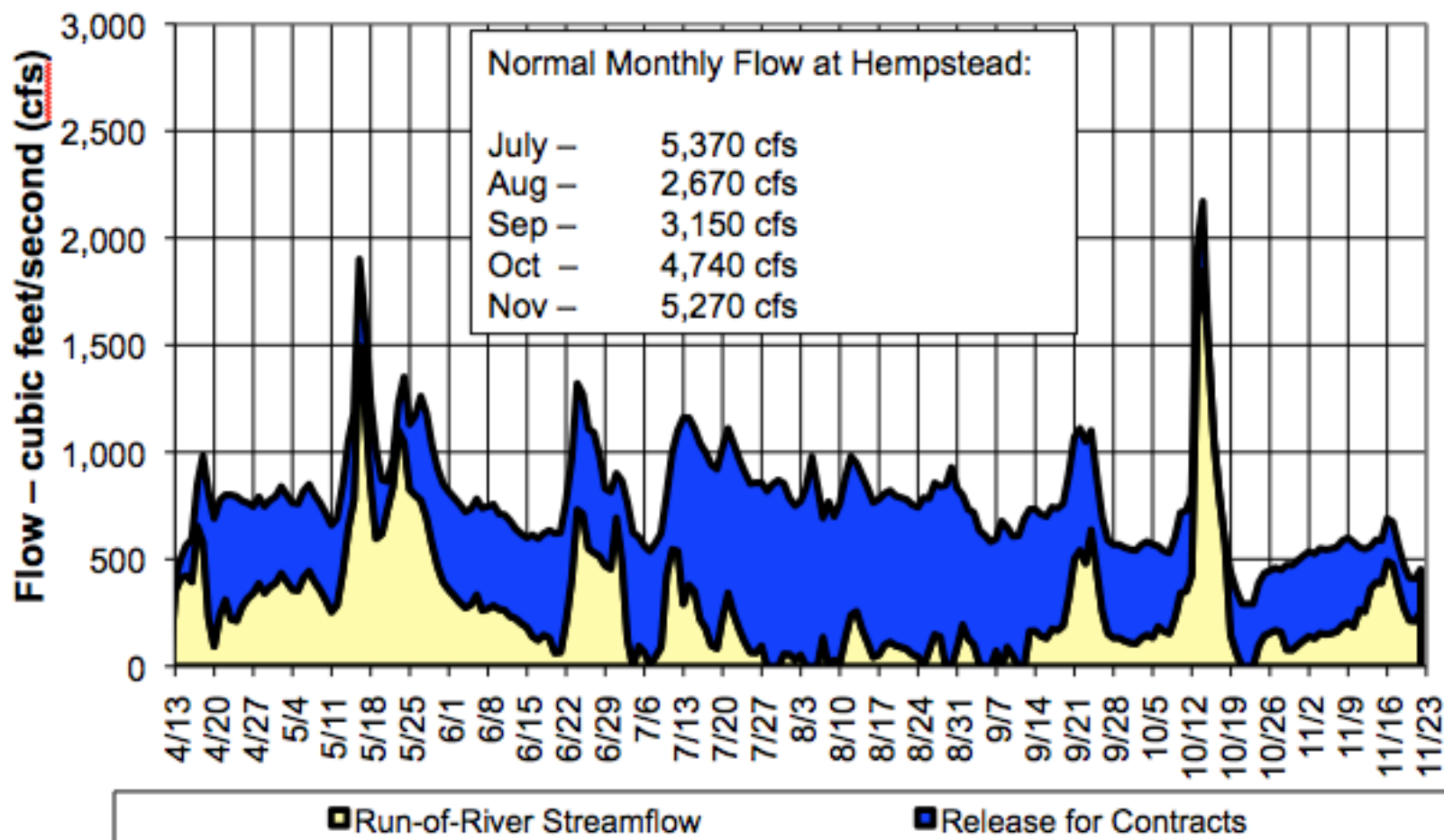
# USGS Streamflow



USGS 08176500 Guadalupe Rv at Victoria, TX



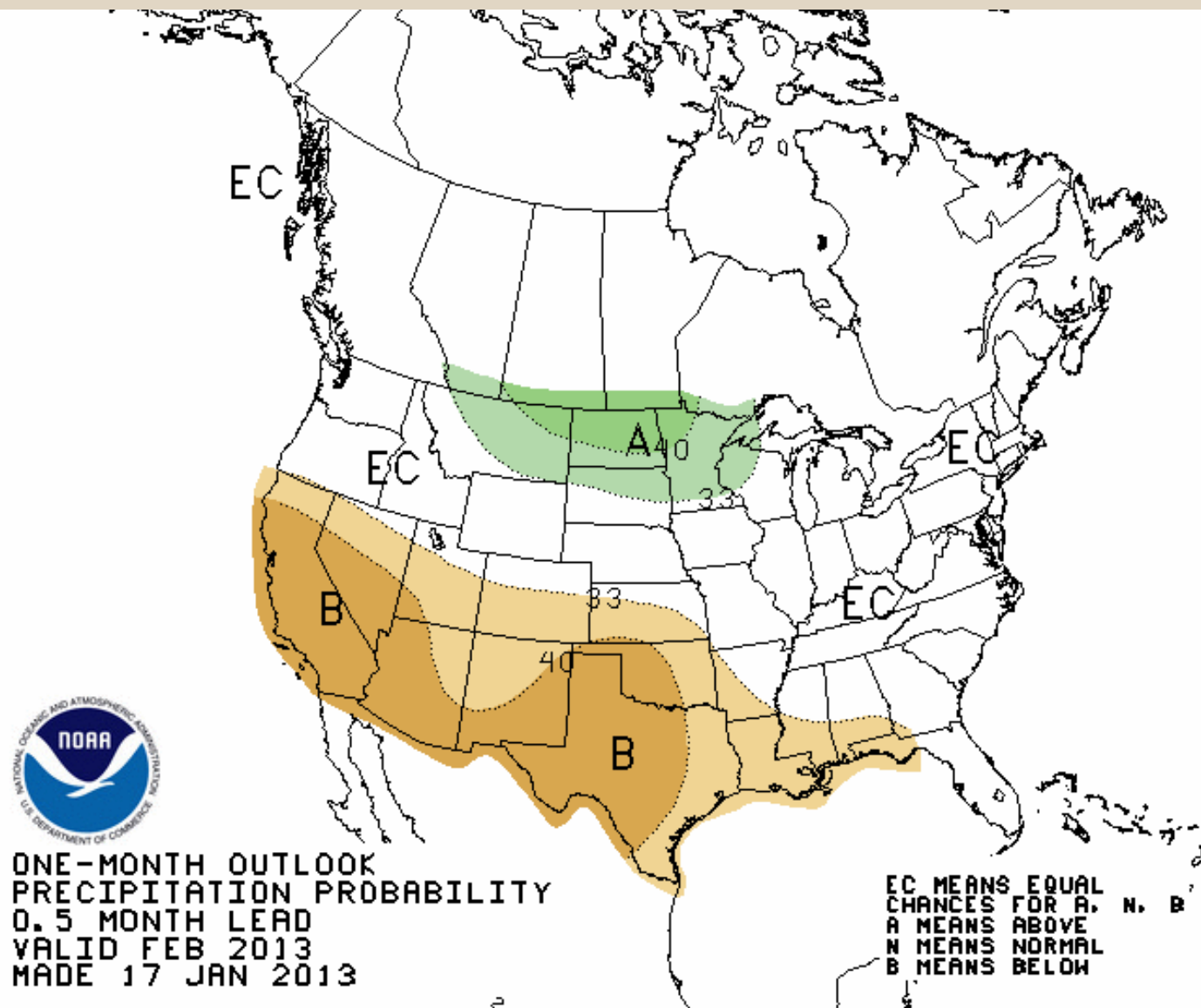
## Reservoir Releases Dominate Streamflow Brazos River near Hempstead



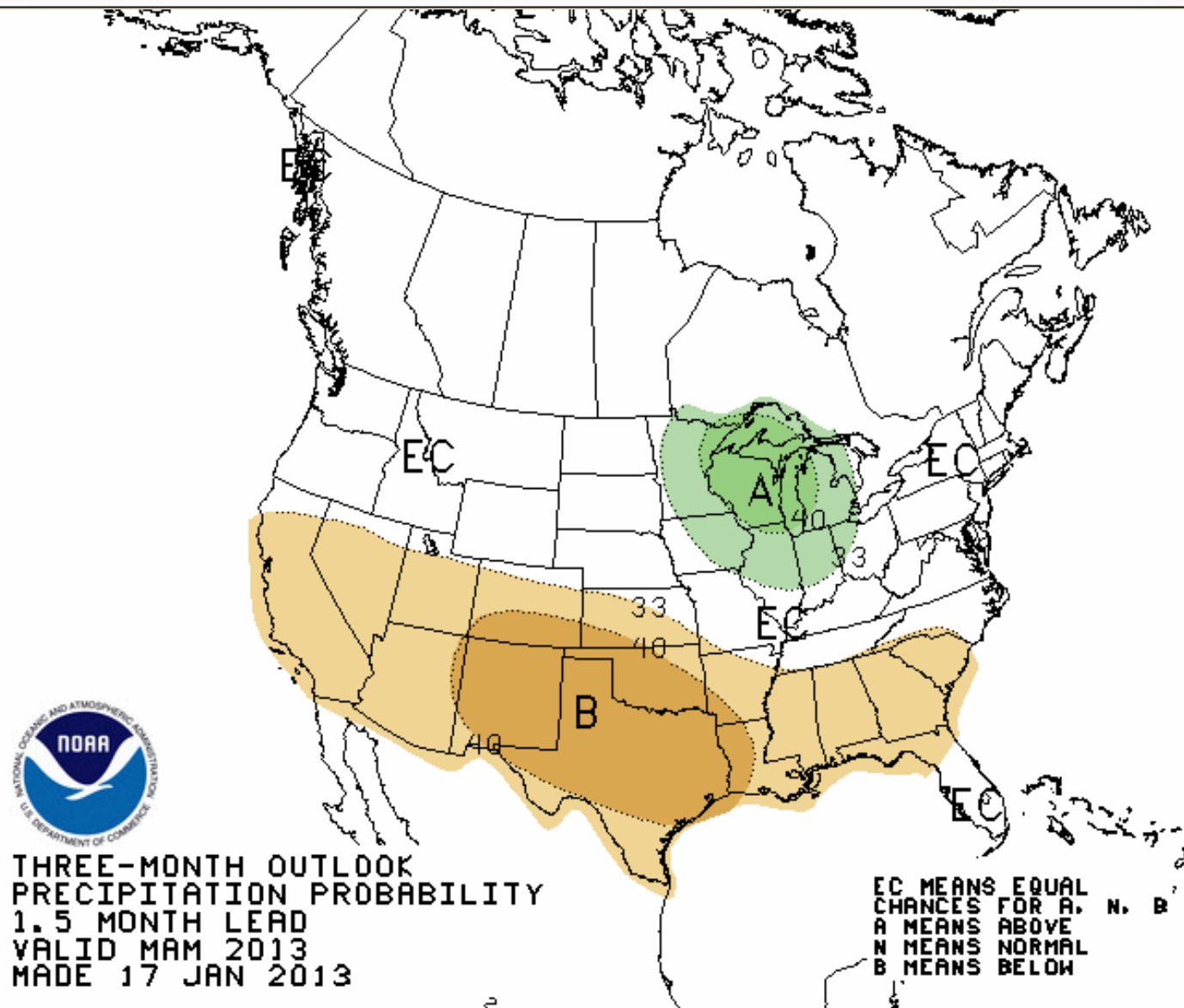
## What do you care about?

- The severity of the meteorological drought
- The severity of the actual temperatures and inflows
- Impact of future climate change: it's not just meteorological

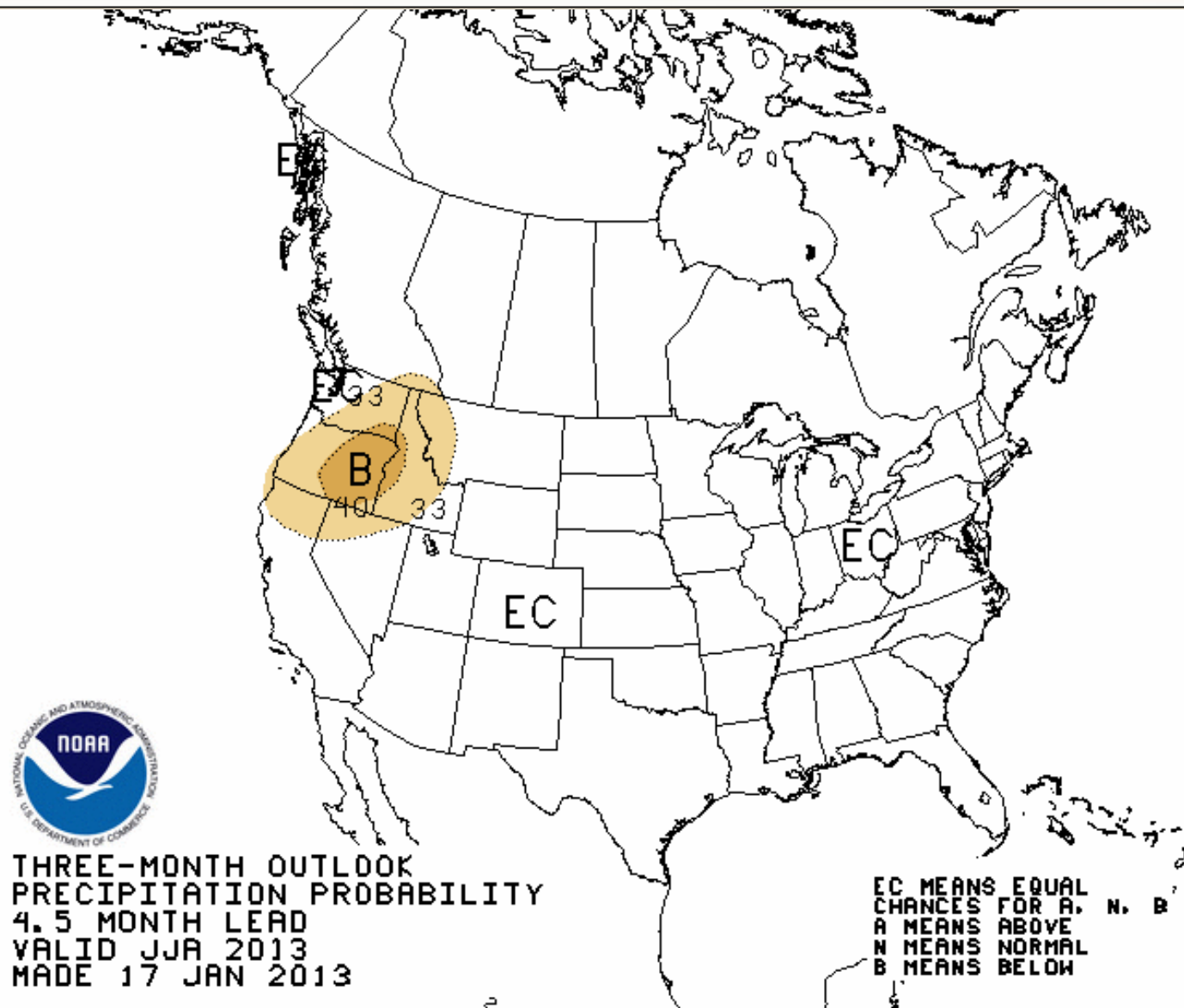
# Trying to Predict Drought



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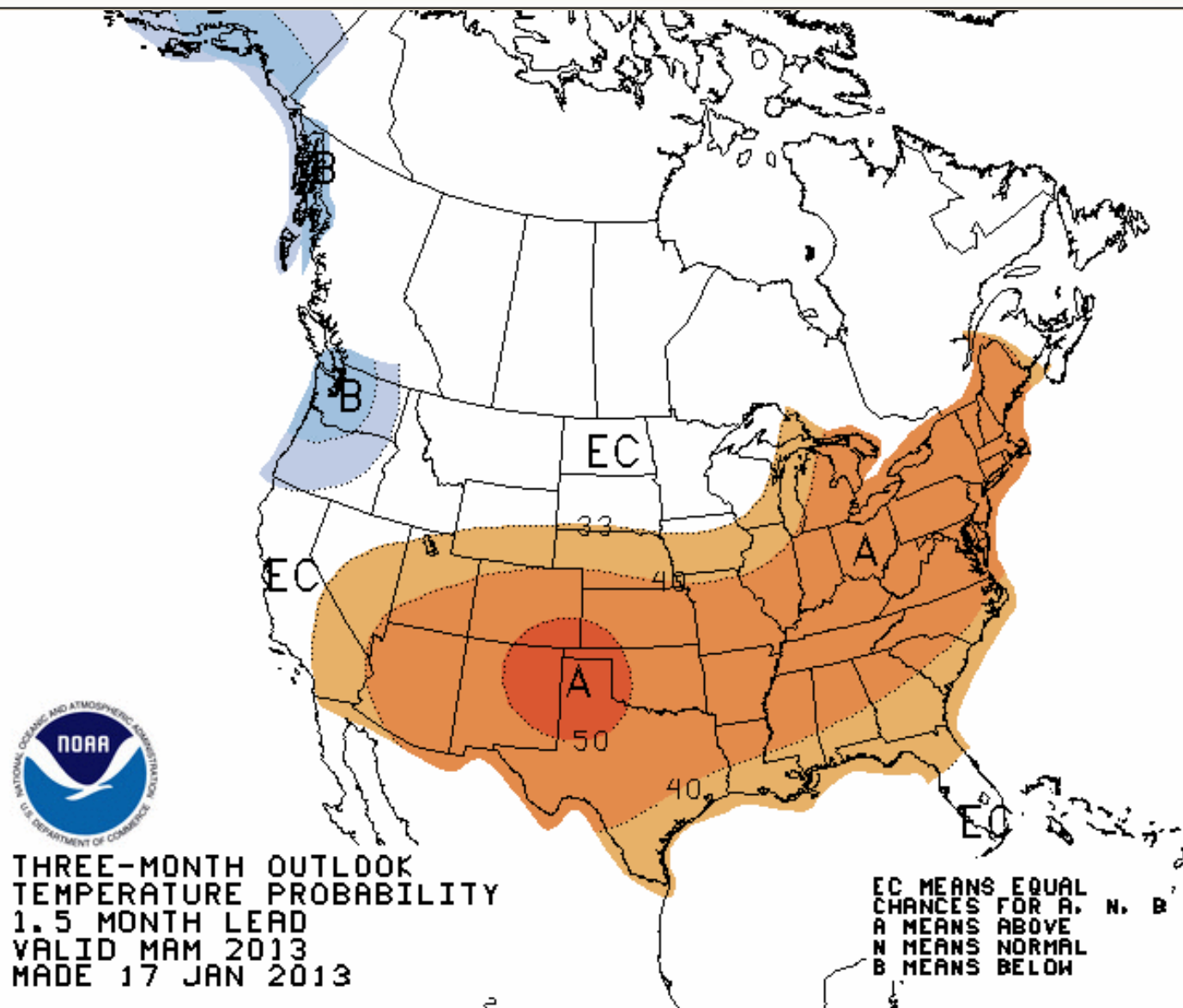


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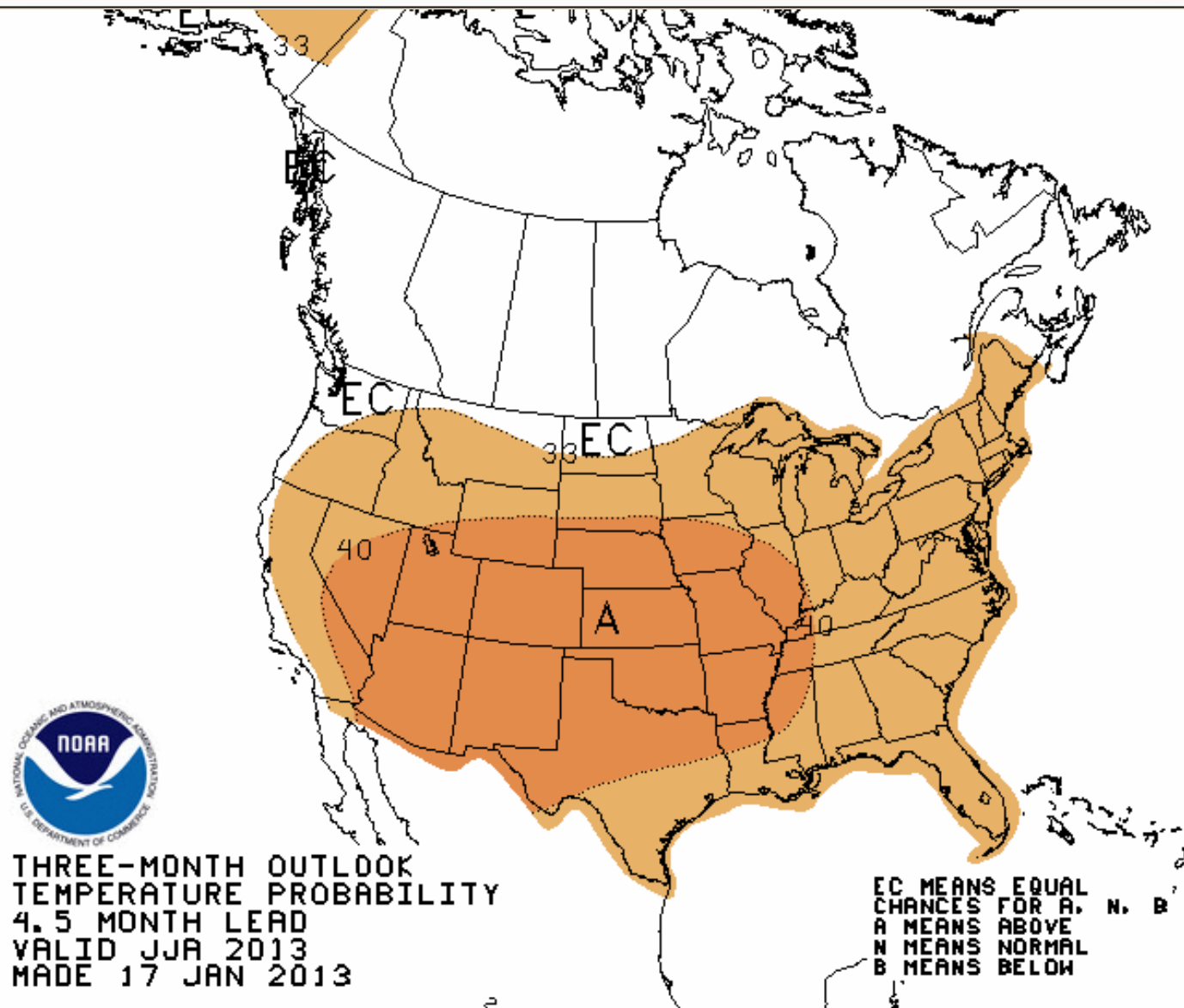




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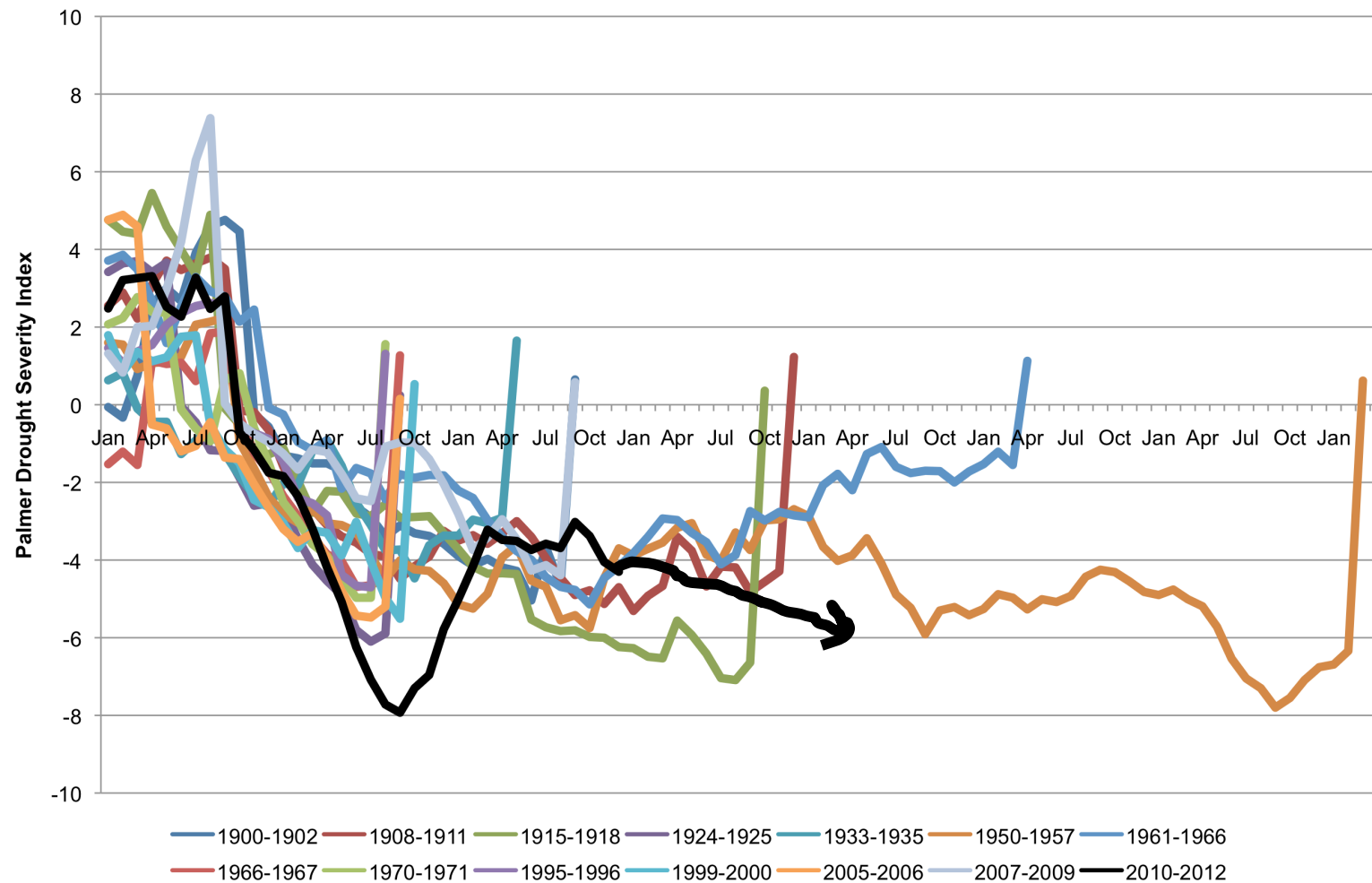
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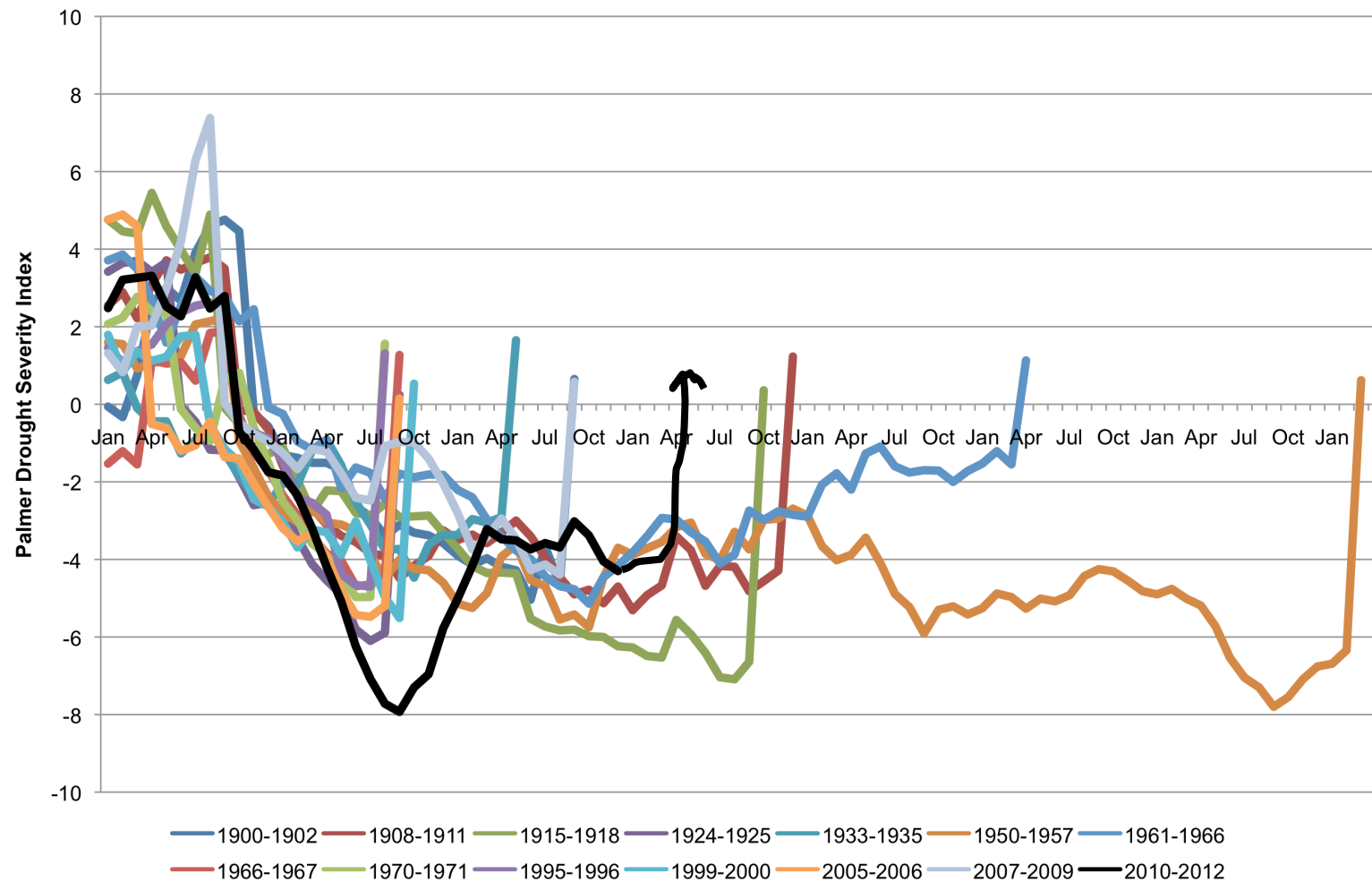
Statewide PDSI, Extreme Texas Droughts Since 1895





# Trying to Predict Drought

Statewide PDSI, Extreme Texas Droughts Since 1895



# Trying to Predict Drought

- Atlantic Ocean: favors drought since 1995
- Pacific Ocean: favors drought since 1998
- “Period of drought susceptibility”

# Summary

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- Drought is:
  - Too complex to define
  - Too complex to measure with a single index
  - Too difficult to untangle from water management and other man-environment interactions
  - Too hard to predict

## Time to give up completely

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- <http://blog.chron.com/climateabyss>
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