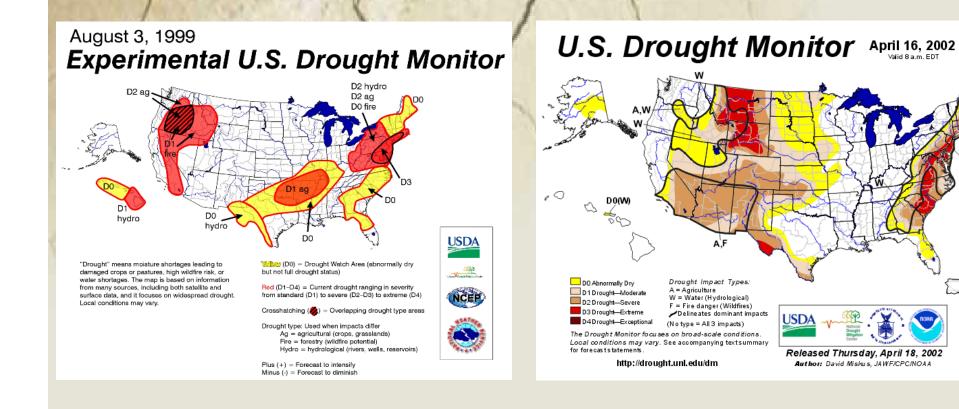
Making the Drought Monitor: Putting the Pieces Together

Brian Fuchs, Climatologist National Drought Mitigation Center University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Colorado River Commission of Nevada, December 5, 2008 Las Vegas, NV

The U.S. Drought Monitor

Since 1999, NOAA (CPC and NCDC), USDA, and the NDMC have produced a weekly composite drought map -- the U.S. Drought Monitor -- with input from numerous federal and non-federal partners





The Drought Monitor Concept

A *partnership* between the NDMC, USDA and NOAA's CPC, NCDC, and RCC's (authors)

Incorporate relevant information and products from all entities (and levels of government) dealing with drought (RCC's, SC's, federal/state agencies, etc.) (experts)

The Drought Monitor is *updated weekly* and provides a general up-to-date summary of current drought conditions across the 50 states, Puerto Rico and the Pacific possessions



The Drought Monitor Concept

- A consolidation of indices and indicators into one comprehensive national drought map
- Trying to capture these characteristics:
 - the drought's magnitude (duration + intensity)
 - spatial extent
 - probability of occurrence
 - Impacts
- Rates drought intensity by
- **Percentile Rankings**





Original Objectives



- **NOT** a forecast!
- NOT a drought declaration!
- Identify impacts (A, H)
- Assessment of current conditions
- Incorporate local expert input
- Be as objective as possible





U.S. Drought Monitor Map Drought Intensity Categories

- D0 Abnormally Dry (30% tile)
- D1 Drought Moderate (20% tile)
- D2 Drought Severe (10% tile)
 - D3 Drought Extreme (5%tile)
- D4 Drought Exceptional (2%tile)



Key Variables For Monitoring Drought

climate data soil moisture stream flow ground water reservoir and lake levels snow pack short, medium, and long range forecasts vegetation health/stress and fire danger



Integrates Key U.S. Drought Monitor **Drought Indicators:**

- Palmer Drought Index
- SPI
- KBDI
- Modeled Soil Moisture
- 7-Day Avg. Streamflow
- Precipitation Anomalies

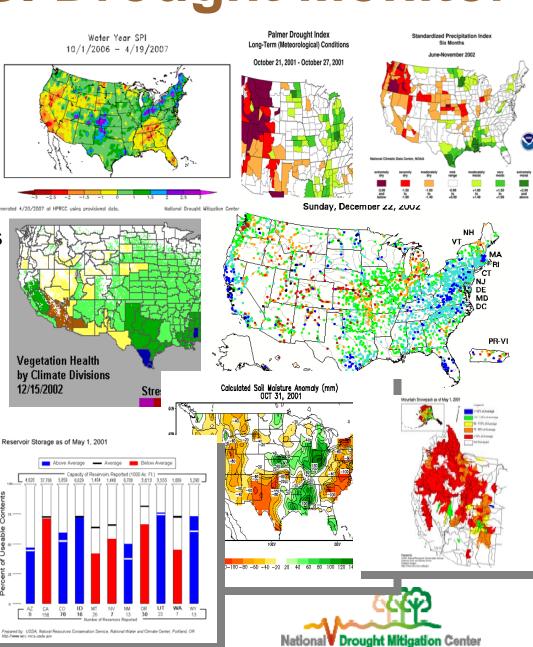
Growing Season:

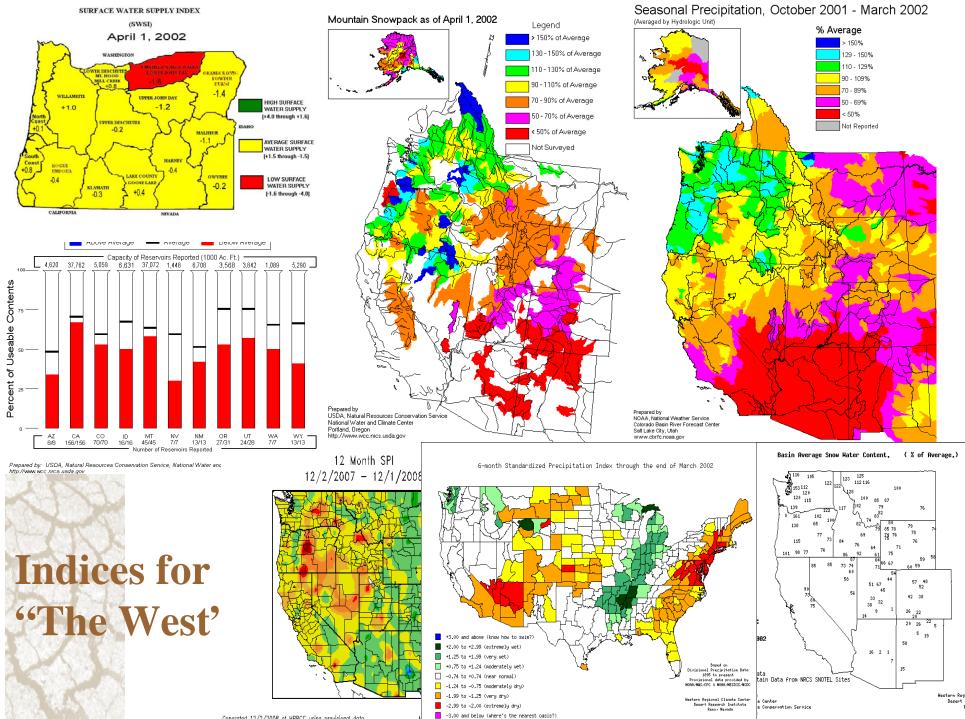
- Crop Moisture Index
- Sat. Veg. Health Index
- Soil Moisture
- Mesonet data

In The West:

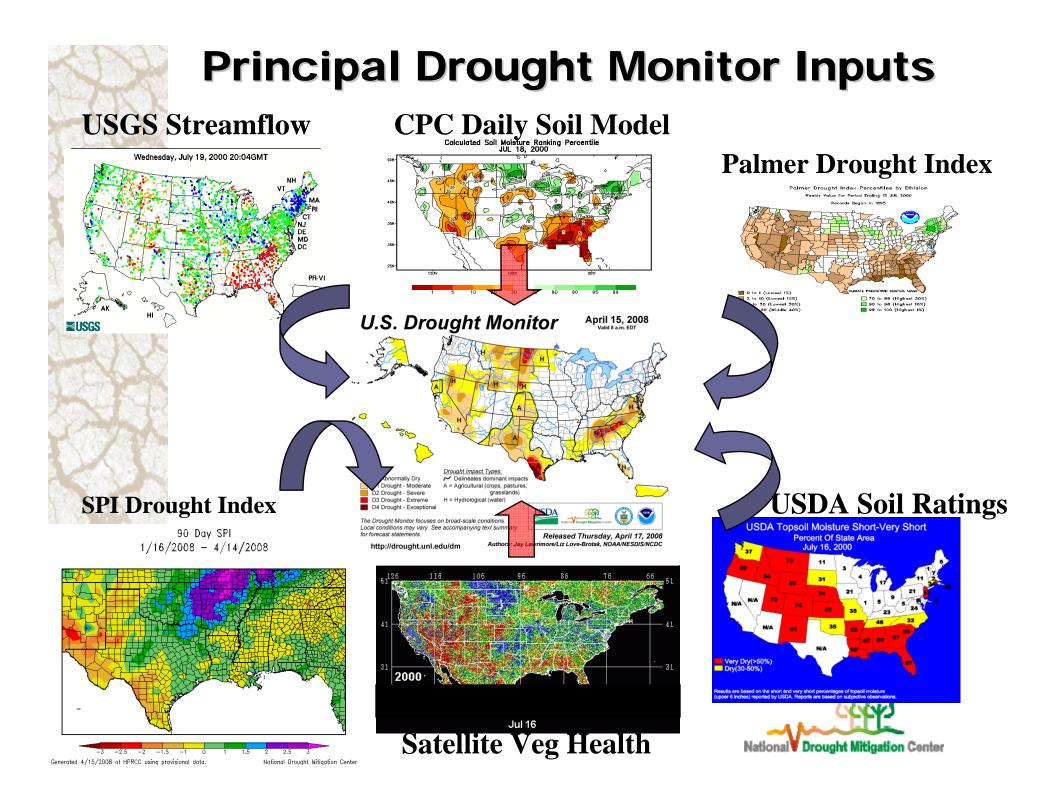
- SWSI
- Reservoir levels
- Snowpack
- Streamflow







Generated 12/2/2008 at HPRCC using provisional data.



Monitor Development (Period starts 12Z last Tuesday)

- Monday (5 Days available) ✓ Draft map sent to local experts
- **Tuesday** (6 Days available)
 - Local expert feedback
 - Draft map sent to local experts
 - Draft text sent to local experts

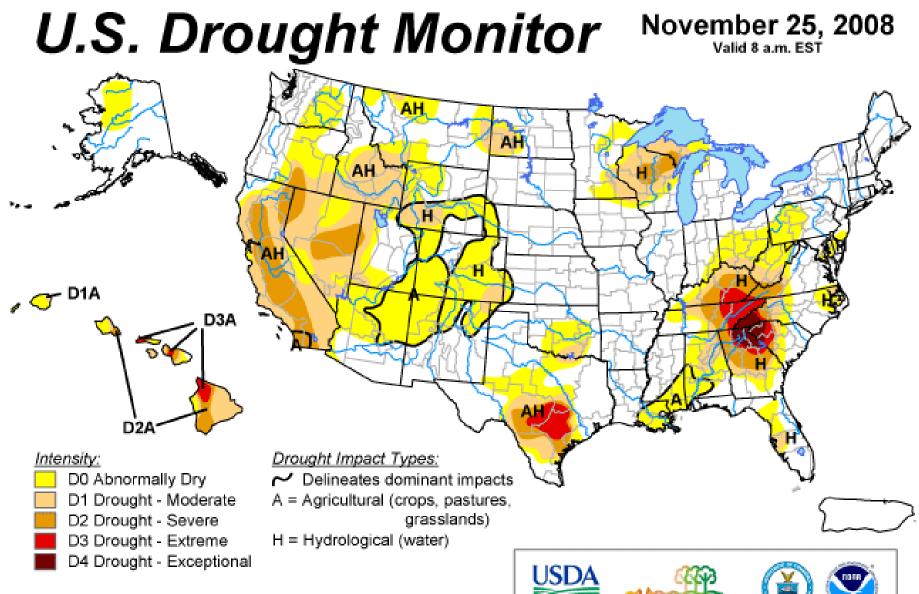
Wednesday (7 Days available; ending 12Z yesterday)

- Local expert feedback
- Draft map(s) sent to local experts
- Oraft text(s) sent to local experts (Outlook)
 - Final map and text sent to secured ftp server

Thursday

Final map & text released on NDMC Website

National V Drought Mitigation Center

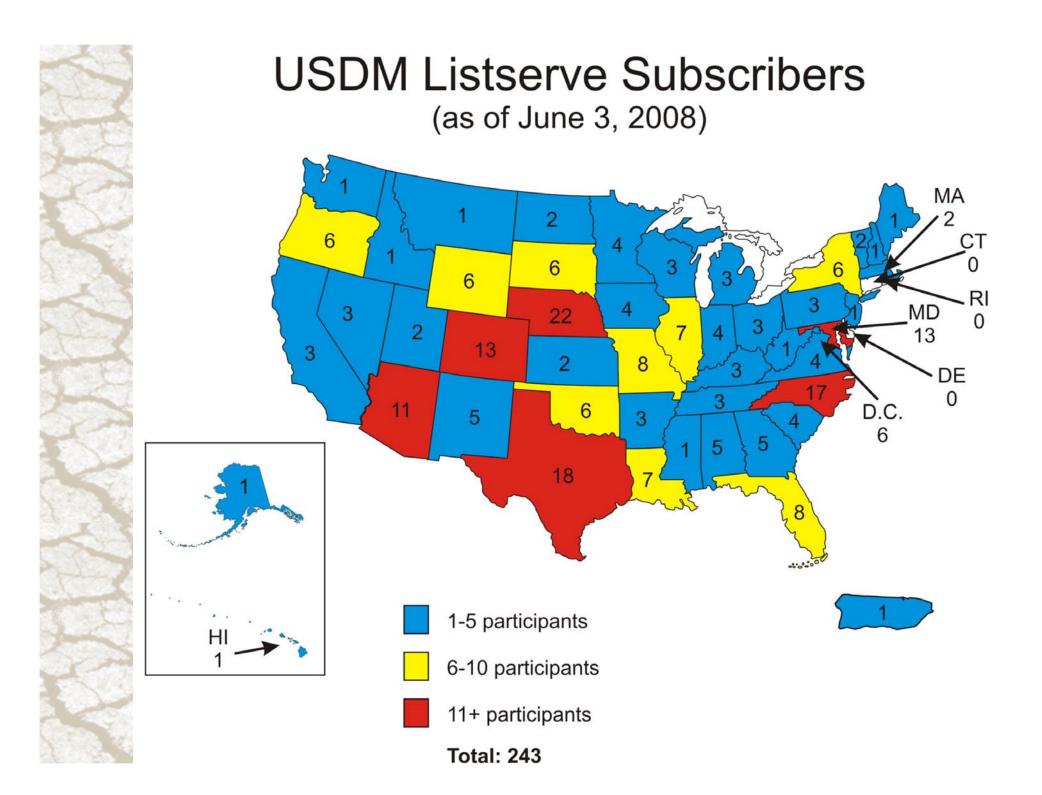


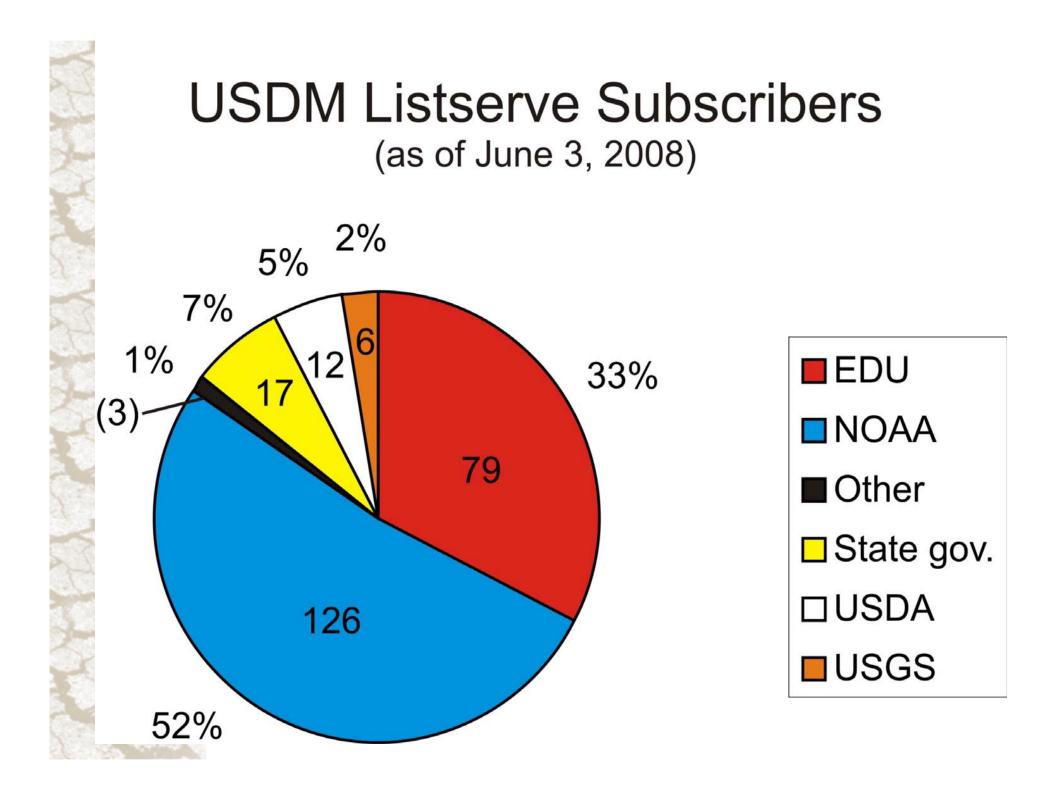
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

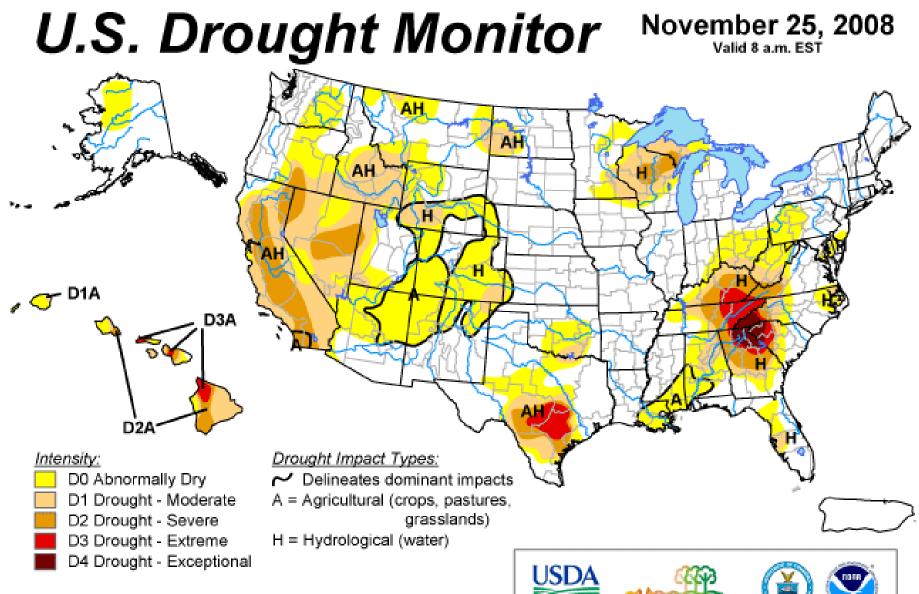
http://drought.unl.edu/dm

Released Wednesday, November 26, 2008 Author: Brad Rippey, U.S. Department of Agriculture

National Drought Mitigation Cente







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http://drought.unl.edu/dm

Released Wednesday, November 26, 2008 Author: Brad Rippey, U.S. Department of Agriculture

National Drought Mitigation Cente

U.S. Drought Monitor

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

November 25, 2008

Valid 7 a.m. EST

	Drought Containons (Fercent Area)					
	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	36.0	64.0	29.3	8.6	0.0	0.0
Last Week (11/18/2008 map)	36.0	64.0	29.3	8.6	0.0	0.0
3 Months Ago (09/02/2008 map)	34.2	65.8	31.1	10.1	0.2	0.0
Start of Calendar Year (01/01/2008 map)	26.3	73.7	54.7	33.1	2.7	0.0
Start of Water Year (10/07/2008 map)	41.3	58.7	28.6	10.4	0.1	0.0
One Year Ago (11/27/2007 map)	25.4	74.6	58.4	38.1	7.9	0.0

Intensity:



D3 Drought - Extreme D4 Drought - Exceptional

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

http://drought.unl.edu/dm



Released Wednesday, November 26, 2008 Author: Brad Rippey, U.S. Department of Agriculture

U.S. Drought Monitor Nevada

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

Noveml	ber 25,	2008
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Valid 7 a.m. EST

	Drought Conditions (Percent Area)					
	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	0.0	100.0	79.0	26.8	0.0	0.0
Last Week (11/18/2008 map)	0.0	100.0	79.0	26.8	0.0	0.0
3 Months Ago (09/02/2008 map)	0.0	100.0	77.9	20.7	0.0	0.0
Start of Calendar Year (01/01/2008 map)	0.0	100.0	100.0	86.1	8.5	0.0
Start of Water Year (10/07/2008 map)	0.0	100.0	74.8	20.8	0.0	0.0
One Year Ago (11/27/2007 map)	0.0	100.0	100.0	89.6	8.9	0.0

Intensity:



D3 Drought - Extreme

D4 Drought - Exceptional

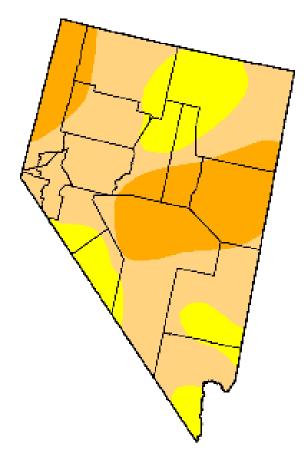
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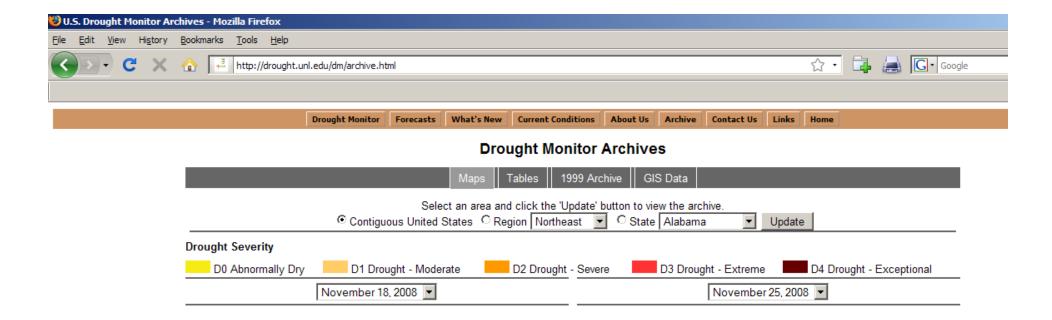
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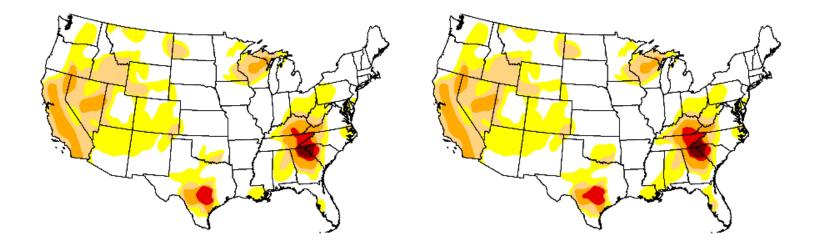
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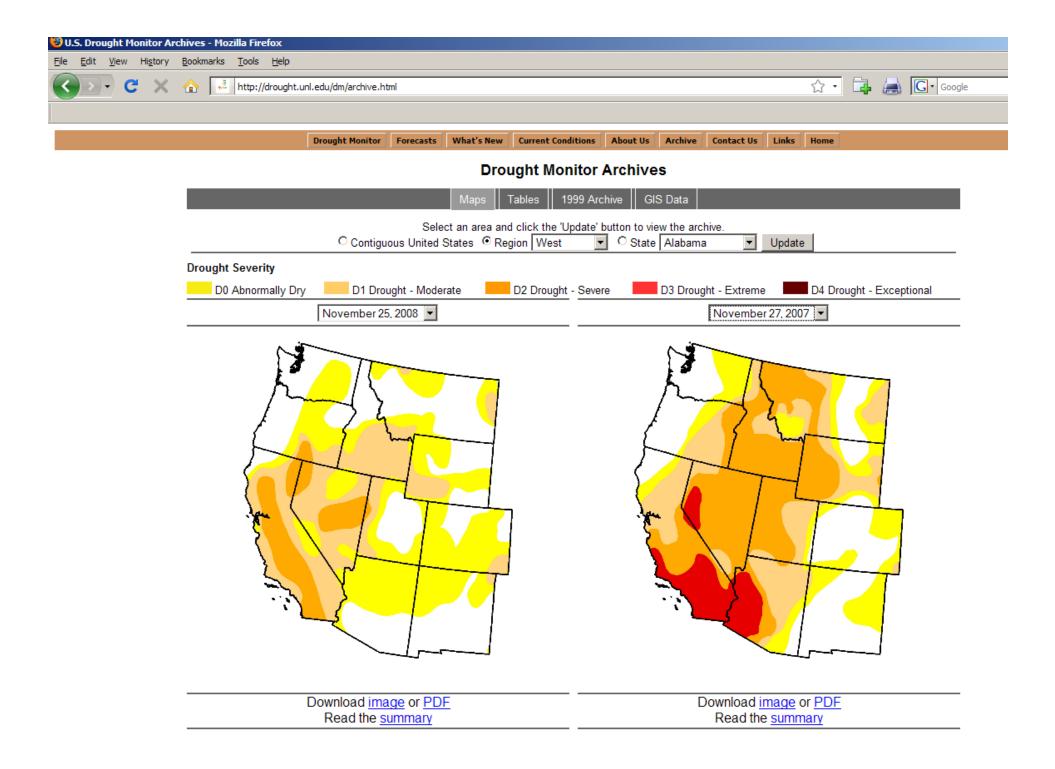
USDA

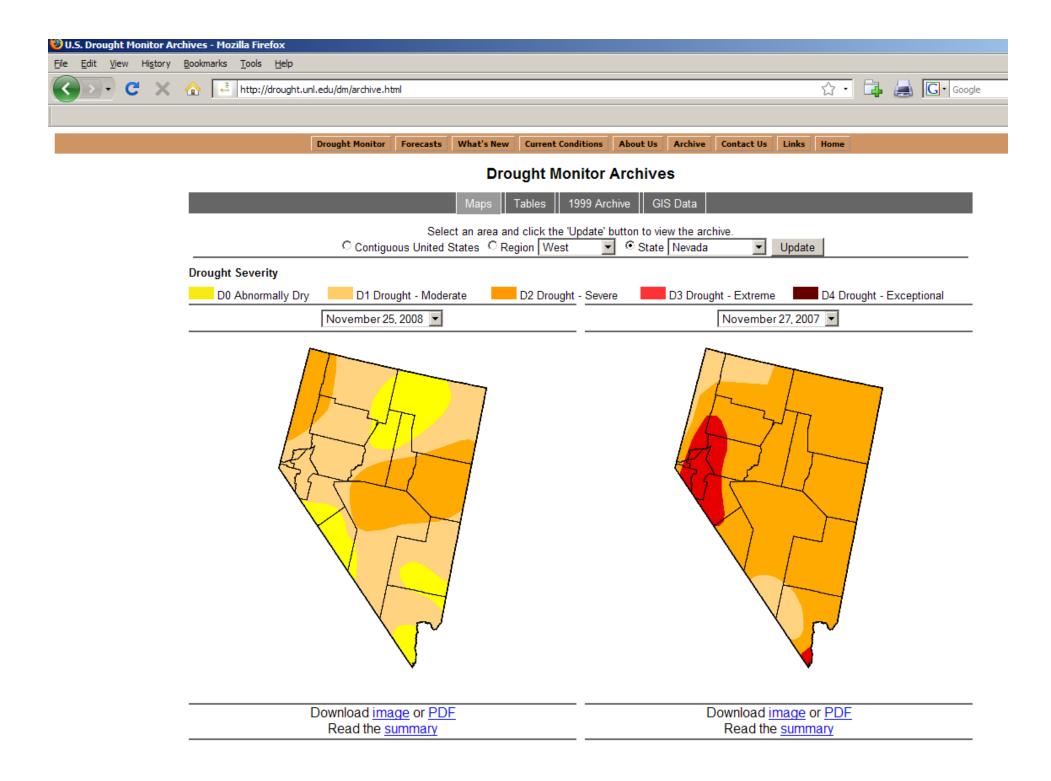


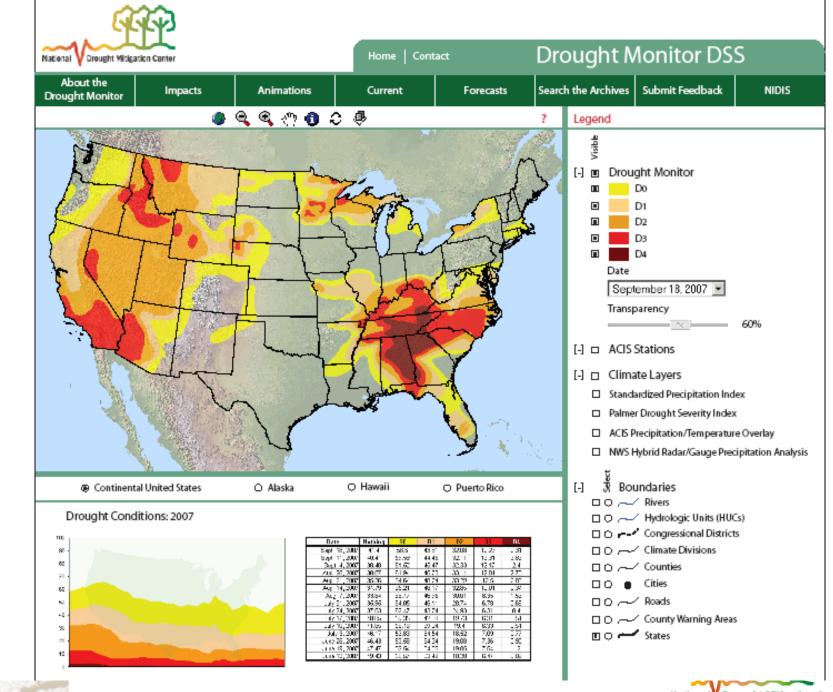




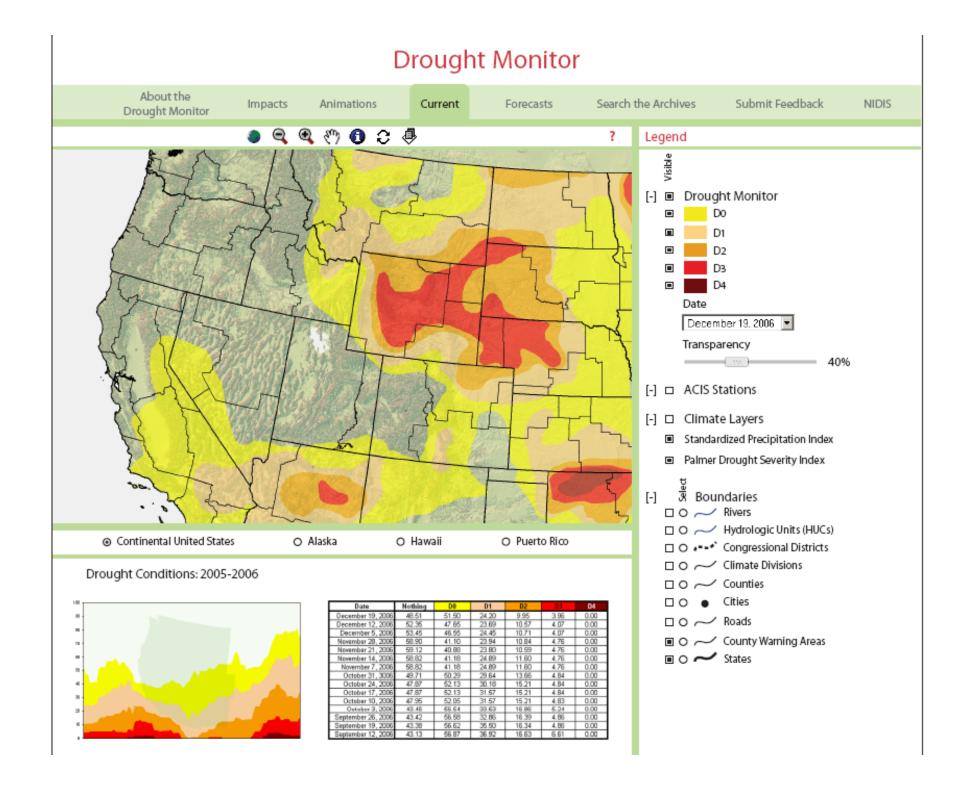
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Read the summary	Read the summary

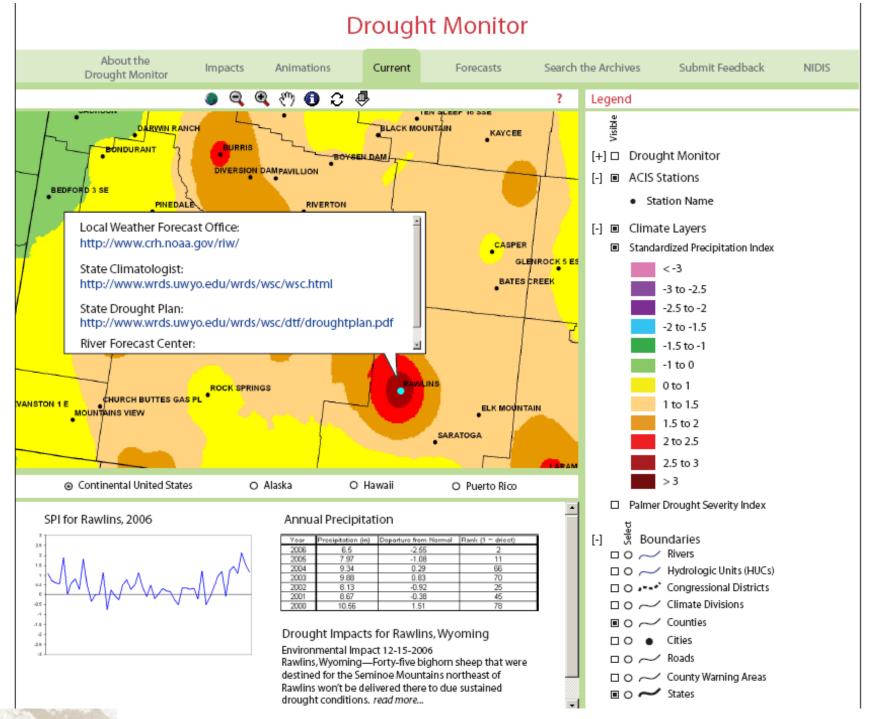






National V Drought Mitigation Center







Use of the DM in Decision Making

- USDA Dried Milk Program 2002-03
- USDA CRP Release hot spot trigger
- Numerous states use as a drought trigger (Governor's declarations)
- 2006 USDA Livestock Assistance
- 2006 IRS (tax deferral on livestock losses)



The Standard Precipitation Index (SPI)

Overview: The SPI is an index based on the probability of precipitation for any time scale. Who uses it: Many drought planners appreciate the SPI's versatility. **Pros:** The SPI can be computed for different time scales, can provide early warning of drought and help assess drought severity, and is less complex than the Palmer. **Cons:** Values based on preliminary data may change. **Developed by:** T.B. McKee, N.J. Doesken, and J. Kleist,

Colorado State University, 1993.





SPI Methodology

- The SPI was designed to quantify the precipitation deficit for multiple time scales
- These time scales reflect the impact of drought on the availability of the different water resources

Soil moisture conditions respond to precipitation anomalies on a relatively short scale. Groundwater, streamflow, and reservoir storage reflect the longer-term precipitation anomalies

For these reasons, McKee et al. (1993) originally calculated the SPI for 3–, 6–,12–, 24–, and 48–month time scales.





SPI Methodology

The SPI calculation for any location is based on the long-term precipitation record for a desired period. This long-term record is fitted to a probability distribution, which is then transformed into a normal distribution so that the mean SPI for the location and desired period is zero (Edwards and McKee, 1997)

Positive SPI values indicate greater than median precipitation, and negative values indicate less than median precipitation

Because the SPI is normalized, wetter and drier climates can be represented in the same way, and wet periods can also be monitored using the SPI.



NDMC SPI Products

Updated daily for several time frames using near real time data from the ACIS data stream from the Regional Climate Centers

SPI map is generated by using Grid Analysis and Display System (GrADS). The discrete station SPI data are interpolated using a Cressman objective analysis. The grid resolution is 0.4 degrees



SPI data used in the U.S. Drought Monitor

D0 Abnormally Dry: SPI value of -0.5 to -0.7
D1 Moderate Drought: -0.8 to -1.2
D2 Sever Drought: -1.3 to -1.5
D3 Extreme Drought: -1.6 to -1.9
D4 Exceptional Drought: -2.0 or less

NDMC Daily Gridded SPI Product



The National Drought Mitigation Center developed the Drought Impact Reporter in response to the need for a national drought impact database for the United States. Drought impacts are inherently hard to quantify, therefore there has not been a comprehensive and consistent methodology for quantifying drought impacts and economic losses in the United States.

The Drought Impact Reporter is intended to be the initial step in creating a comprehensive database. The principal goal of the Drought Impact Reporter is to collect, quantify, and map reported drought impacts for the United States and provide access to the reports through interactive search tools.



The DIR came on-line in July 2005

Since then we've logged more than 9,600 impacts, mostly in real-time but a few historic.

90% from media reports

10% from government and / or the general public

Uses drought impacts submitted by the public as well as media reports from more than 5,000 media sources

Moving to a new GIS interface in early 2009

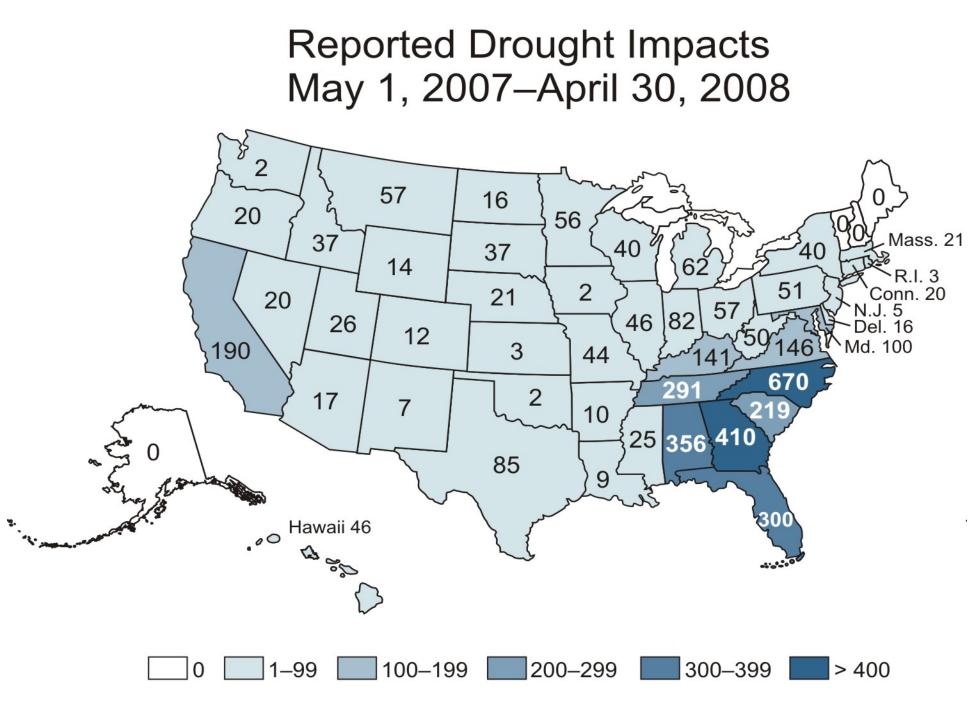


From 1/1/2006 through 10/15/2008 there were 7,096 unique impacts added 89% of these were from media reports, the rest from the public or government reports

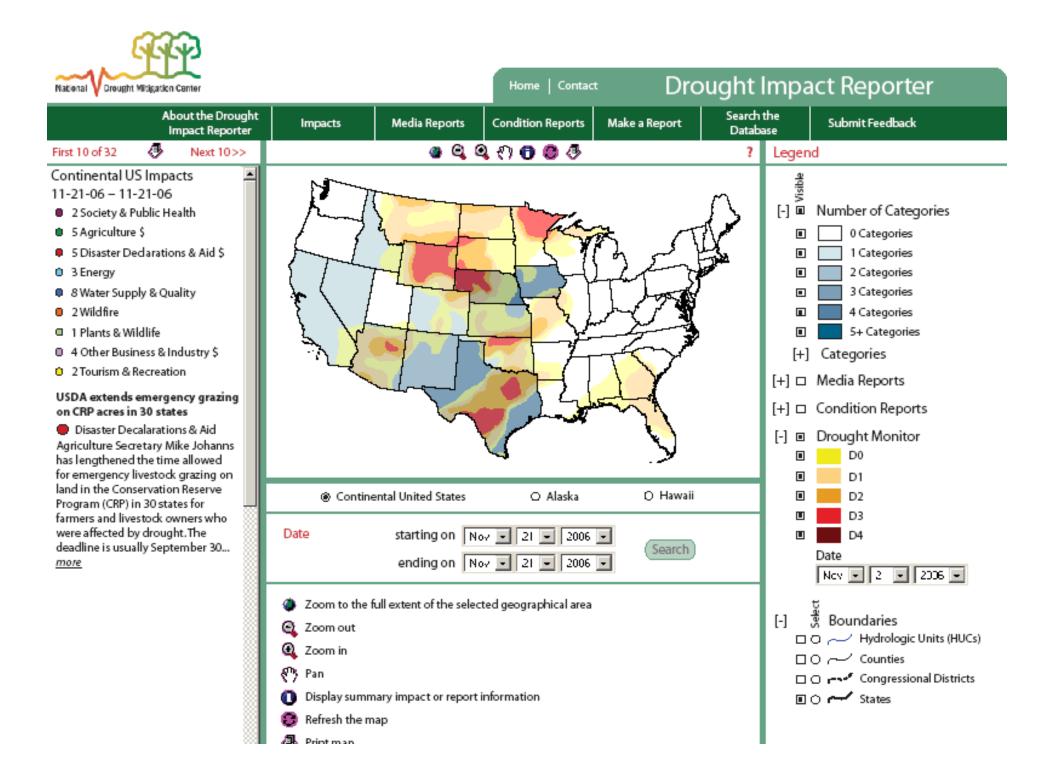
31% of these were categorized as water/energy related

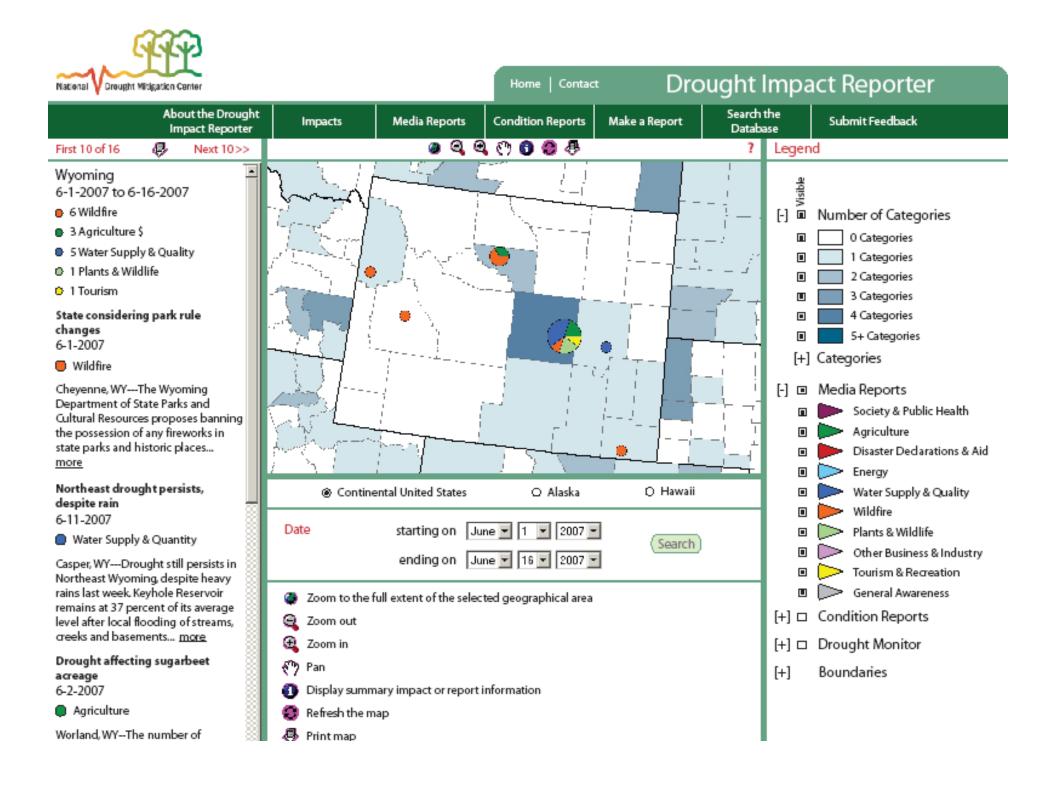
19% of these were categorized as ag related





Source: National Drought Mitigation Center, University of Nebraska–Lincoln





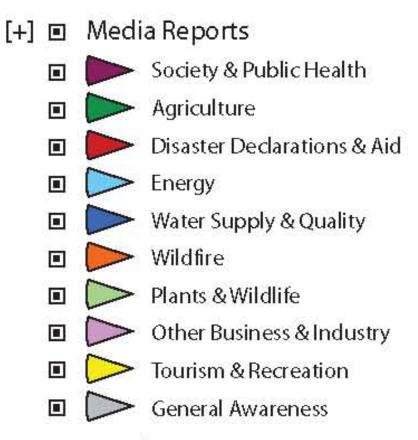


Impact Categories

Current



Planned





Allows the public to have a voice in the process of making the weekly United States Drought Monitor

http://droughtreporter.unl.edu





National Drought Mitigation Center

University of Nebraska-Lincoln

The National Drought Mitigation Center (NDMC) helps people and institutions develop and implement measures to reduce societal vulnerability to drought. The NDMC, based at the University of Nebraska–Lincoln, stresses preparation and risk management rather than crisis management.

What is Drought?An overview of drought • Climographs • Historical Palmer Drought
index maps and graphs • Drought and El Niño • The Dust BowlPlanning for DroughtHow (and why) to plan for drought • The 10-Step Planning Process
• Directory of drought planning contactsMonitoring DroughtHow to select monitoring tools • The SPI, the U.S. Drought Monitor,
and links to tools elsewhere on the webUnderstanding Your RiskUnderstanding drought's impacts • Drought Impacts in the United
States • Drought impacts around the worldMitigating DroughtPutting a drought plan together • Existing drought plans and studies
• Drought mitigation tools/initiatives • Water conservation

Thank you!

Please visit us at: http://drought.unl.edu/

Please contact me at: bfuchs2@unl.edu

Quick Links!

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Publications Photo Gallery

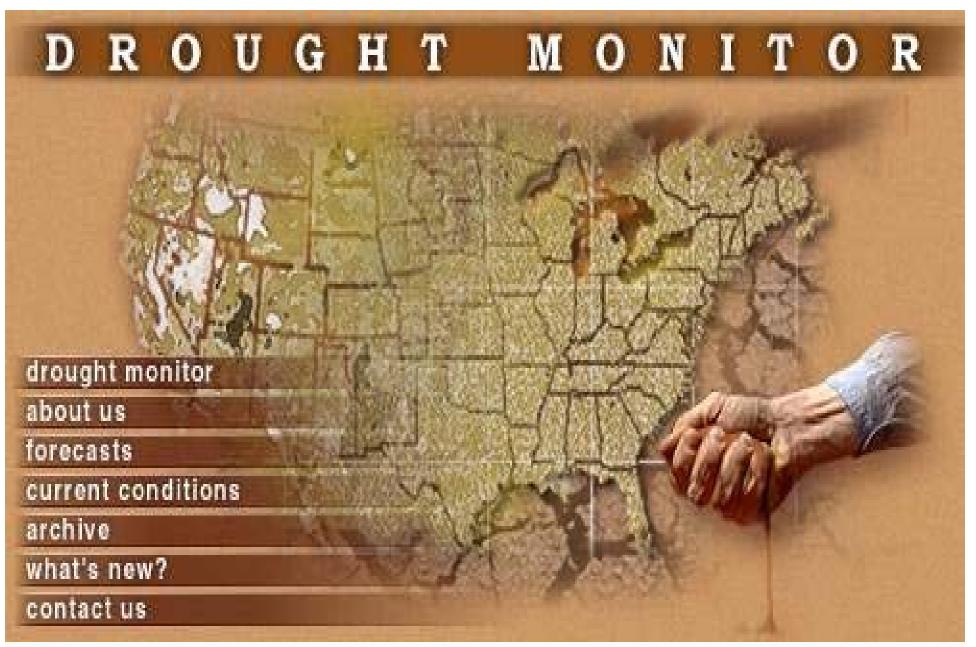
Contact Information What's New Site Map

> Drought For Media for Kids

Other U.S. Drought-related Drought Sites Monitor NDMC's Drought Impact Reporter







http://drought.unl.edu/dm

