Relations between meteorological, soil moisture and hydrological drought in a region with complex regional groundwater flow (Gelderland, The Netherlands)

11/7/2014, Ryan Teuling

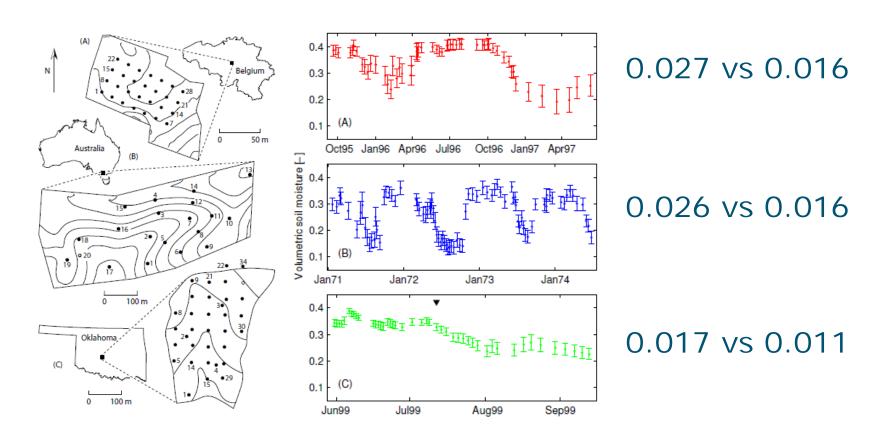




#### A note on soil moisture sampling

# Uncertainty of mean soil moisture versus uncertainty of dynamics

$$\mathbb{E}\{\operatorname{Var}\left[\delta(x_i) - \overline{\delta}_i\right]\} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m \operatorname{Var}\left[\delta(x_i, t_j)\right]$$

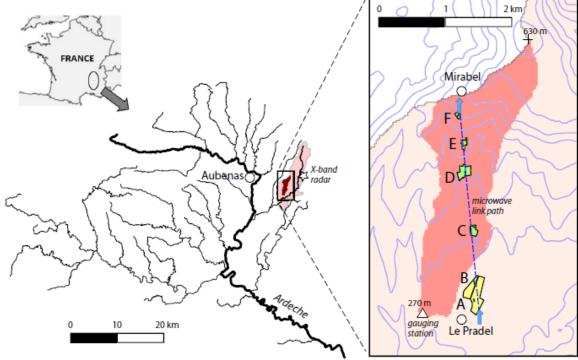




#### HyMeX SOP1 Soil moisture observations



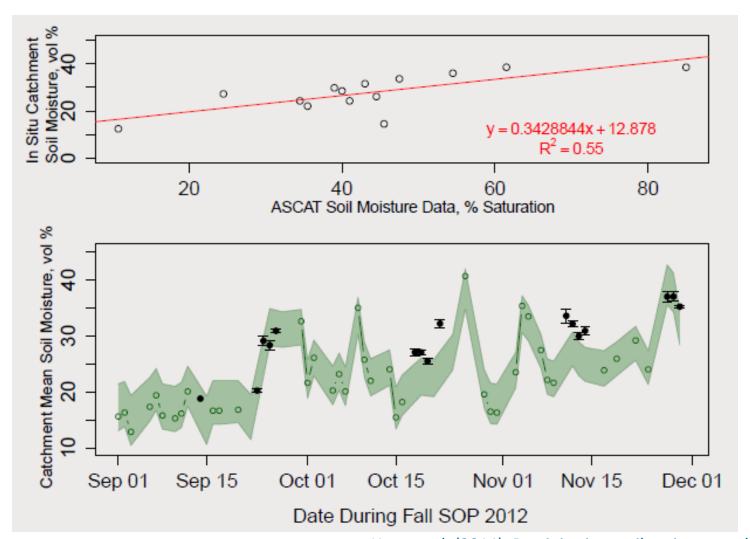
Surface soil moisture variability (0-5 cm) was measured intensively along 50 m transects in 5 fields





Huza et al. (2014). Precipitation, soil moisture and runoff variability in a small river catchment (Ardèche, France) during HyMeX Special Observation Period 1. *J. Hydrol.* **516** 

#### HyMeX Soil moisture vs ASCAT





### Soil moisture in Kapuas river basin, Kalimantan

Aim: at least 2 full years of data

4 profile soil moisture sites incl. groundwater



MALAYSIA

KALIMANTAN

SOUTH CHINA









#### Drought monitoring: challenges

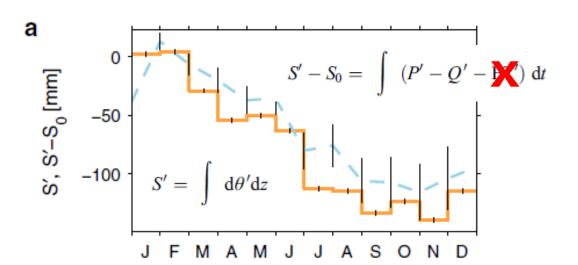
- Standardized meteorological indices (SPI/PDSI) often used for (global) drought analysis
- Simplification of role of ET and subsurface hydrology
- What is the relation between meteorological drought and hydrological (groundwater) drought?
- IPCC SREX: "SPI can be computed over several time scales (e.g., 3, 6, 12, or more months) and thus indirectly considers effects of accumulating precipitation deficits, which are critical for soil moisture and hydrological droughts". (p. 168)
- Is satellite surface soil moisture a good indicator for agricultural and hydrological drought?

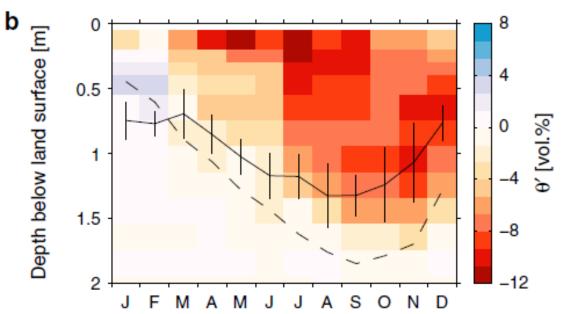


#### 1976 summer drought: soil moisture & ET

- Hupsel brook catchment
- 9-year neutron probe dataset
- 5 sites
- 12 depths
- Bimonthly
- **1976-1984**
- Including groundwater levels





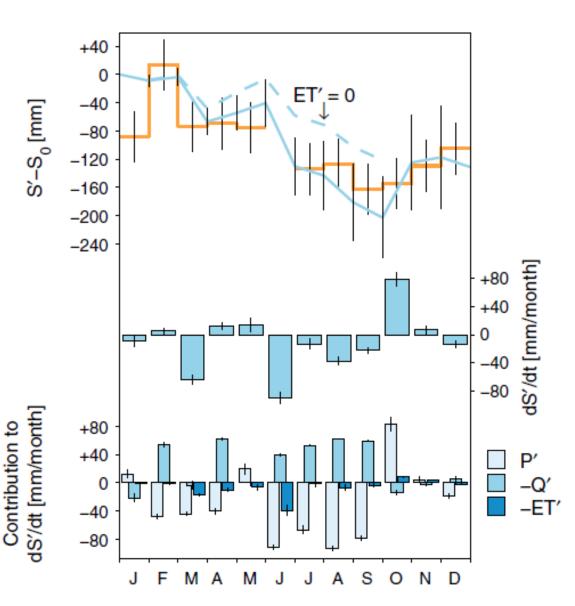


#### 2003 summer drought: role of ET

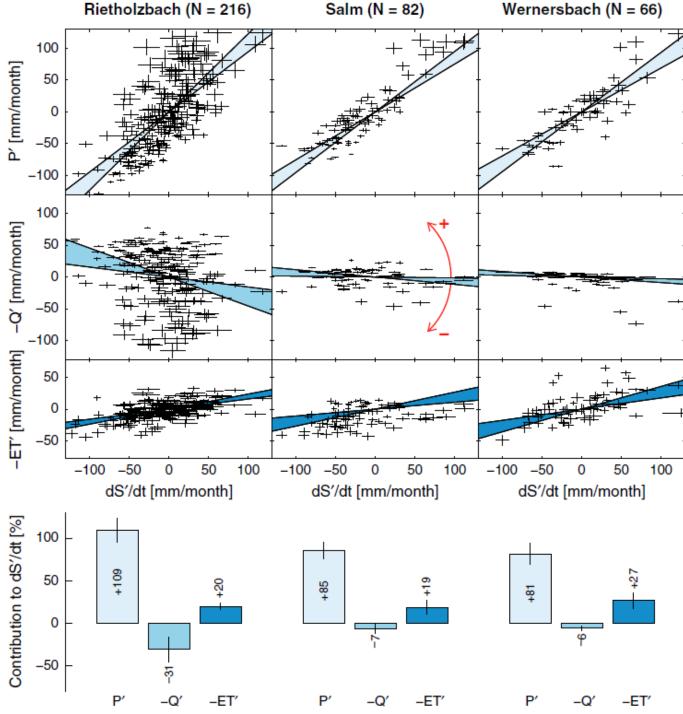
- Rietholzbach catchment
- 35-year weighing lysimeter dataset
- Strong positive contribution of ET anomalies to storage anomaly





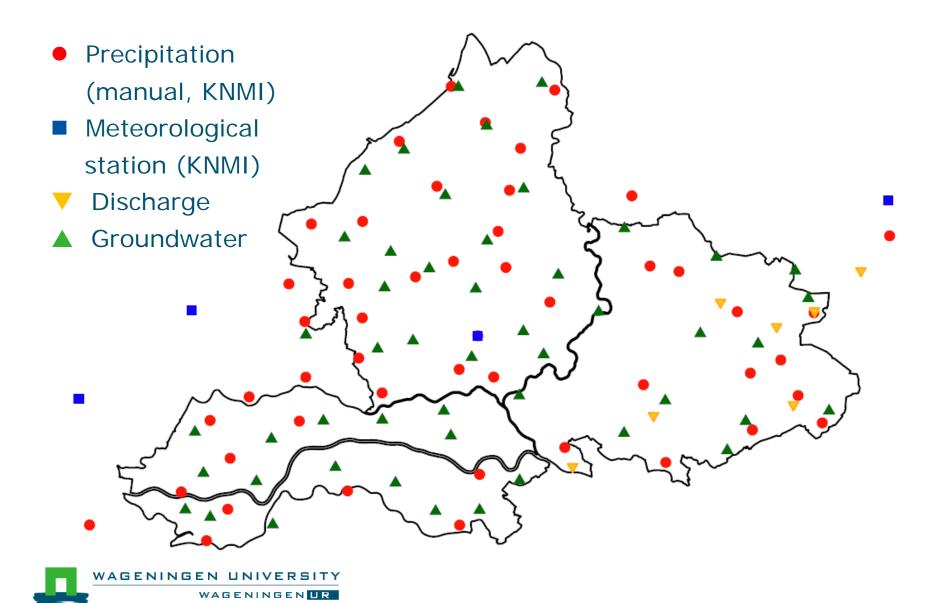


Robust positive contribution of ET anomalies to storage anomaly development for 3 catchments with observations of al fluxes

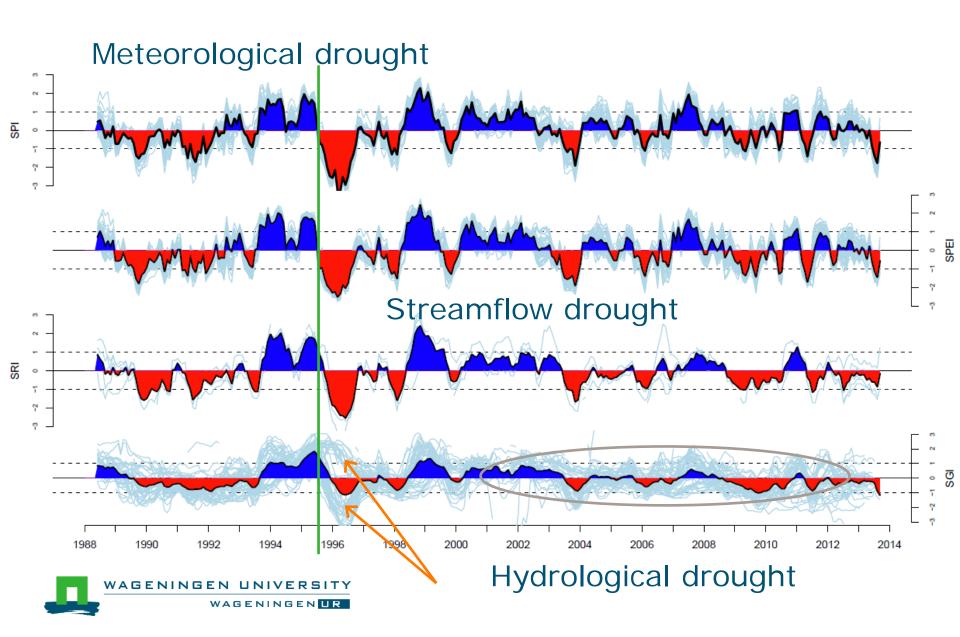




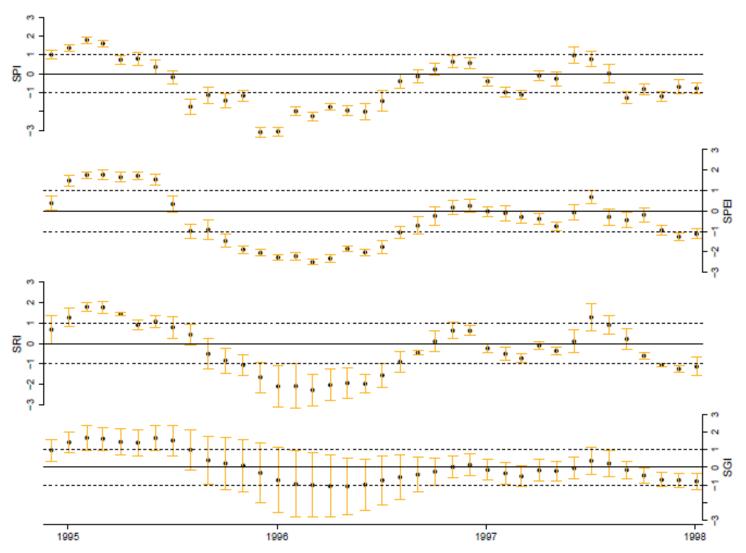
#### Groundwater and precipitation network



#### Analysis for period 1988-2014

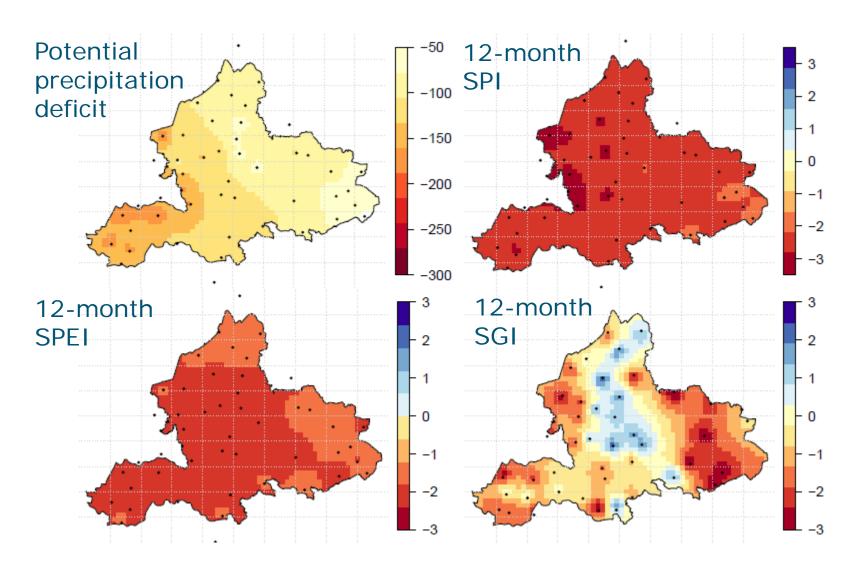


#### Complexity in groundwater drought signal



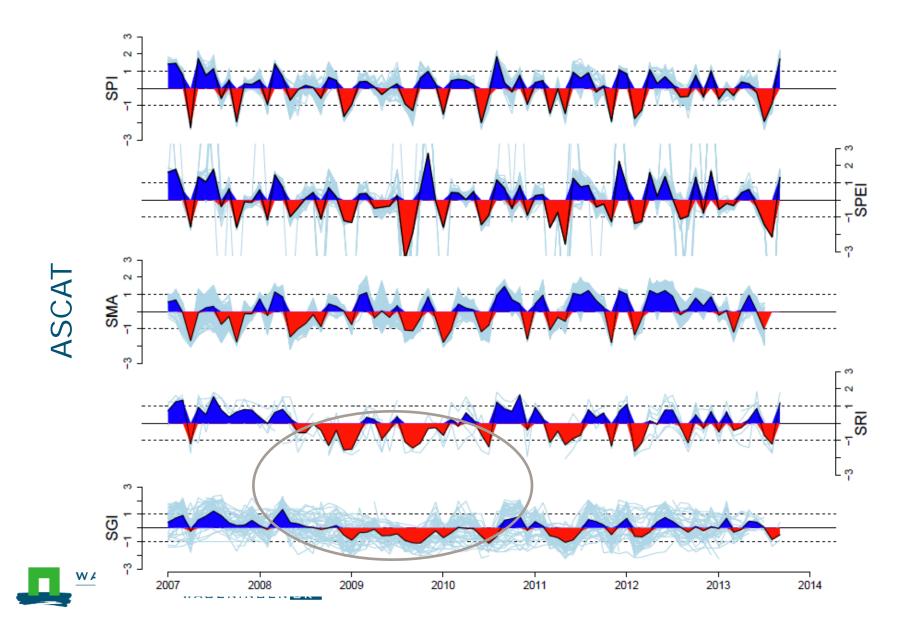


#### Spatial distribution of drought (Aug 1996)

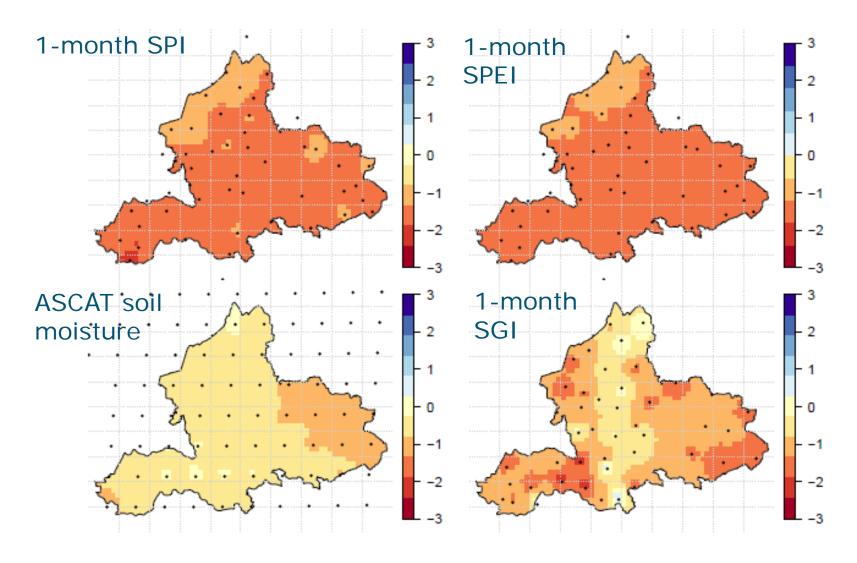




## Analysis for period 2007-2014

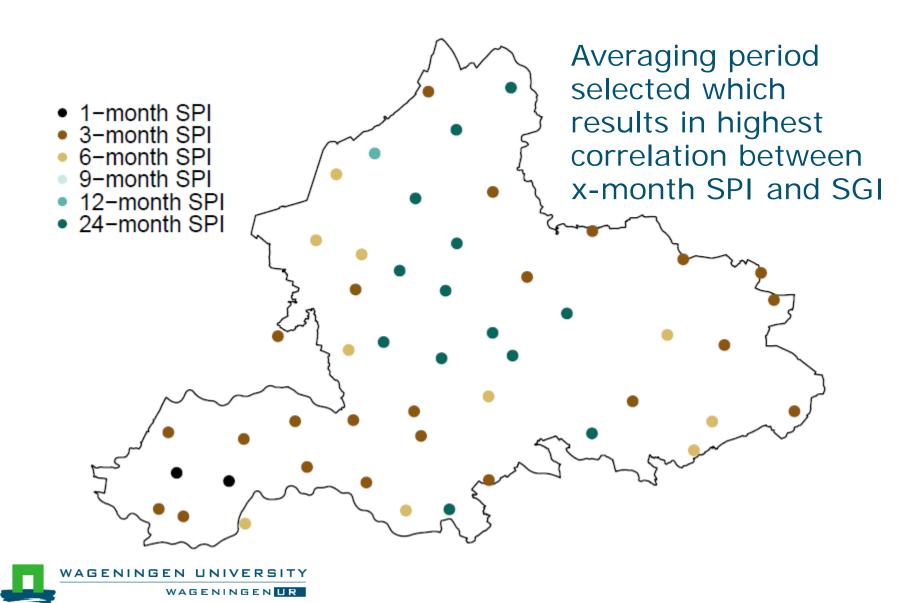


#### Drought indices vs ASCAT (May 2011)





#### SPI averaging period as proxy for SGI?



#### Conclusions

- Important role for ET and subsurface storage in drought development
- Regional distribution of hydrological/groundwater drought not captured by ASCAT soil moisture
- Groundwater drought cannot be captured by a single averaging period for SPI



# Thank you for your attention

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Teuling et al. (2006). Estimating spatial mean root-zone soil moisture from point-scale observations. *Hydrol. Earth Syst. Sci..* **10** 

Huza et al. (2014). Precipitation, soil moisture and runoff variability in a small river catchment (Ardèche, France) during HyMeX Special Observation Period 1. *J. Hydrol.* **516** 

Teuling et al. (2013), Evapotranspiration amplifies European summer drought. *Geophys. Res. Lett.* **40** 

Ten Broek (2014), Comparison of drought indices for the province of Gelderland, The Netherlands. MSc thesis, Wageningen University.

