

# **SHORT TERM DROUGHT PREDICTION BASED ON STABLE STATES BETWEEN THE LAND AND THE ATMOSPHERE**

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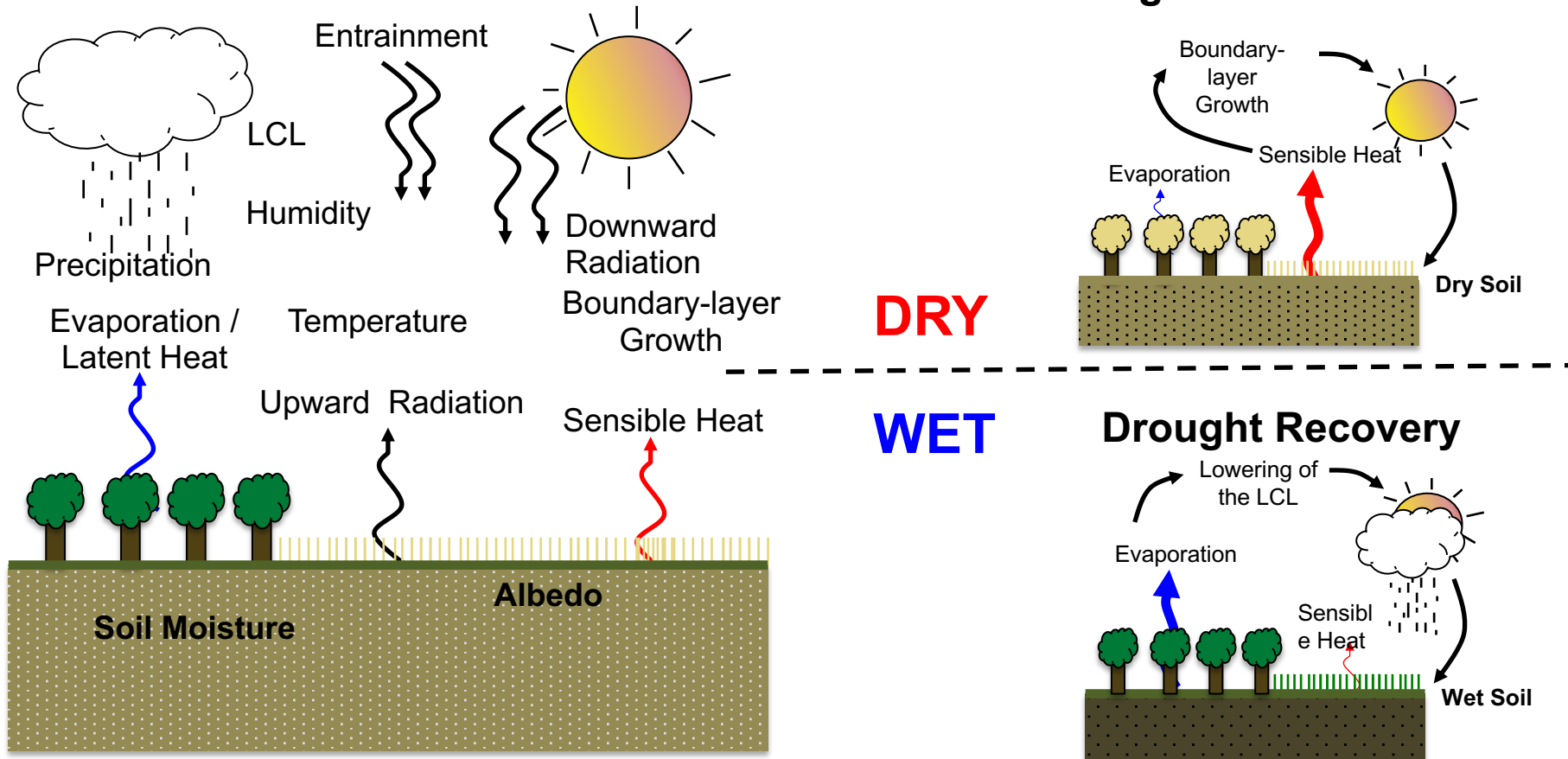
**HEPEX Workshop**

**Forecasting across spatial scales and time horizons**

**SMHI, Norrköping, Sweden**

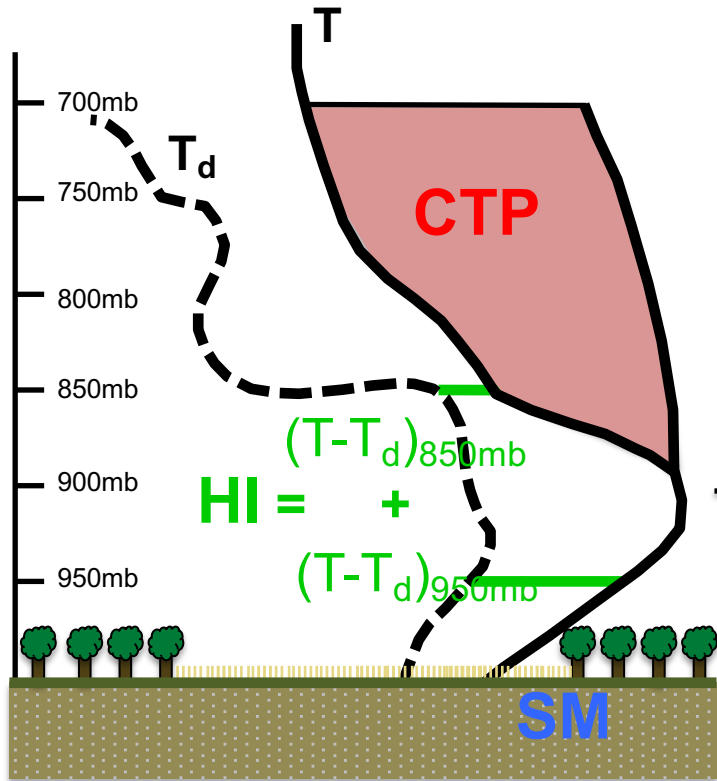


# Land Atmosphere Interactions Impact on Extreme Events



While land-atmosphere coupling plays a role in these events, consistent large-scale forcing is also necessary

# CTP-HI are used to classify these regimes



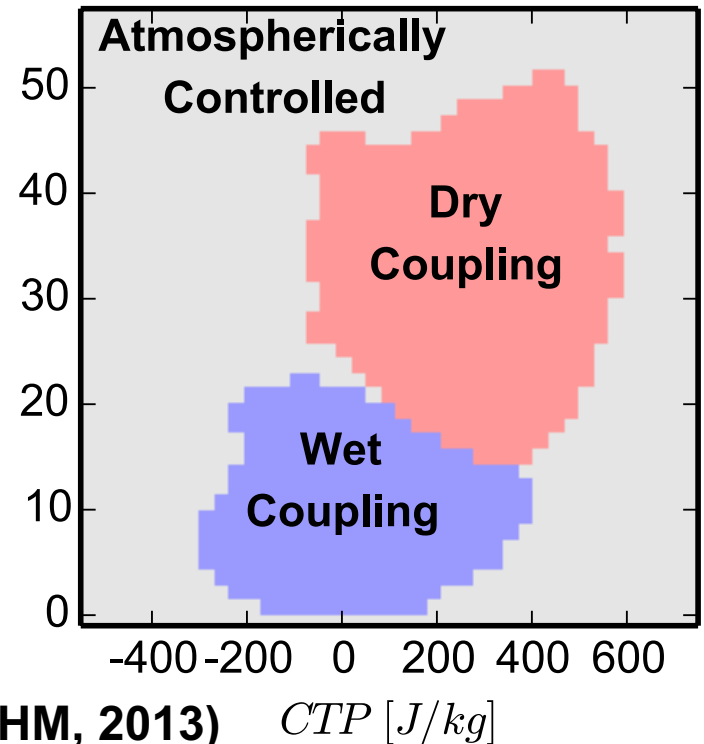
Based on the work of Findell and Eltahir (JHM, 2003).

Once the CTP-HI space is classified, only CTP-HI is needed for daily classification

Historic Sample

Roundy et al. (JHM, 2013)

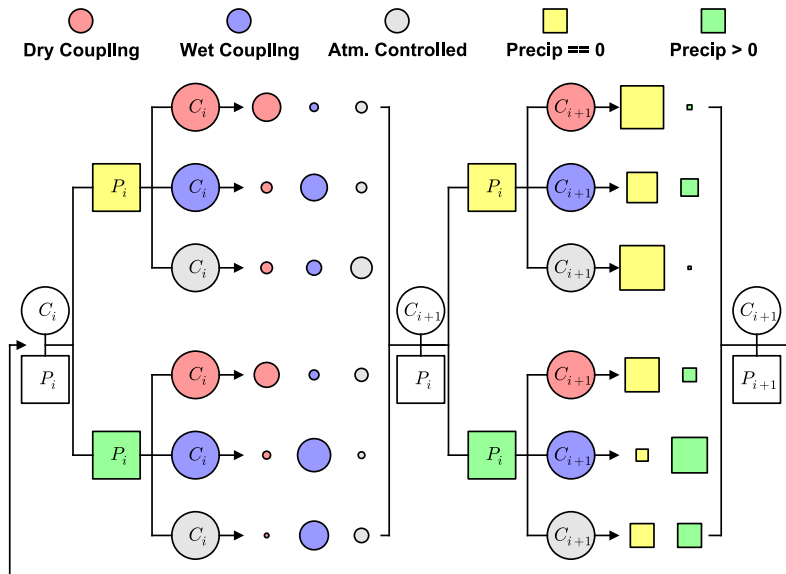
## CTP-HI Space



$$CDI = \frac{Dry_{Coupling} - Wet_{Coupling}}{Total_{Days}}$$

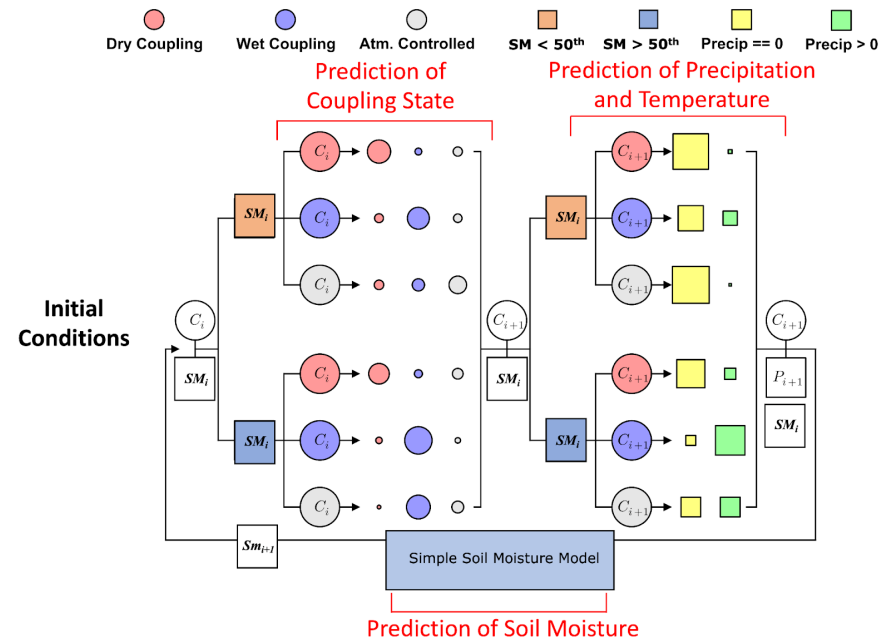
# Coupling State Provides a means for Prediction

## Stochastic Model Based on Persistence of Coupling State



Roundy and Wood 2014

## Stochastic Model Based on Persistence of Coupling State **with Soil Moisture**



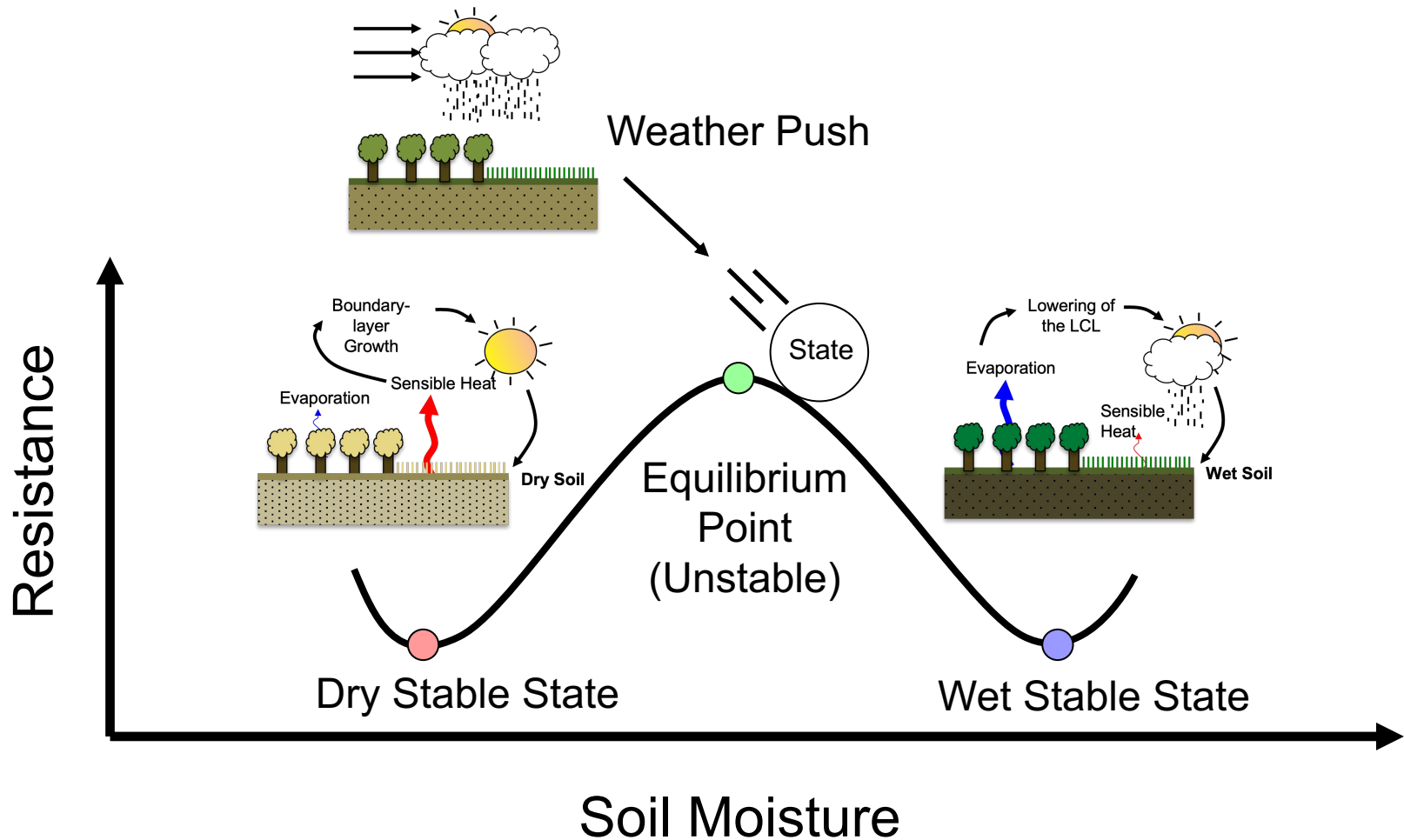
How do different soil Coupling data sets impact the prediction skill?

We are looking at  
two data sets:

AIRS-SMAPL4 – Satellite Remote Sensing

MERRA2-MERRA2 – Reanalysis

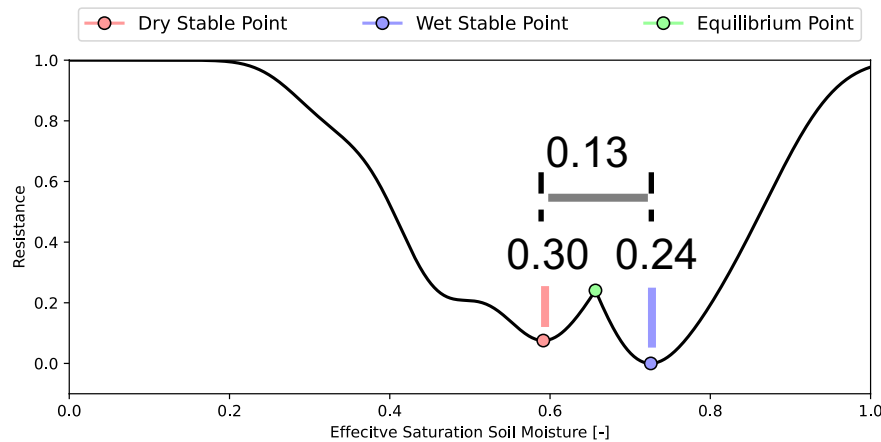
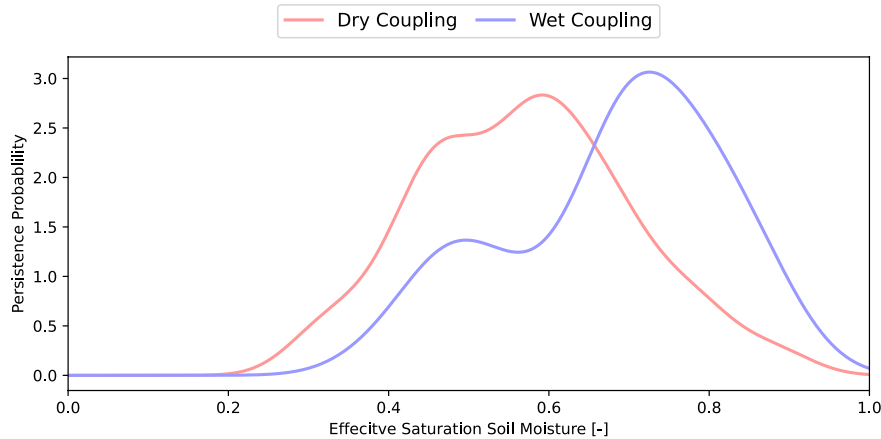
# L-A Coupling Stable States



These Stable L-A coupling States can provide a tool for prediction.

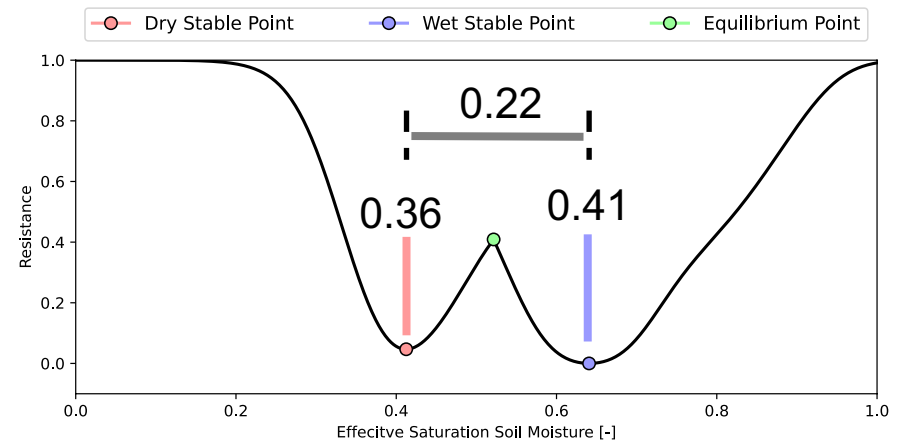
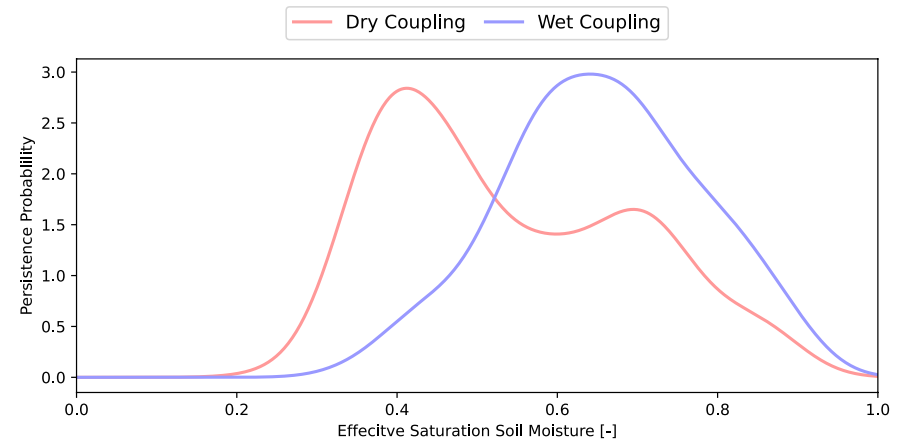
# Stable Coupling States Eastern Kansas

## AIRS-SMAPL4



DS = 0.13

## MERRA-MERRA



DS = -0.05

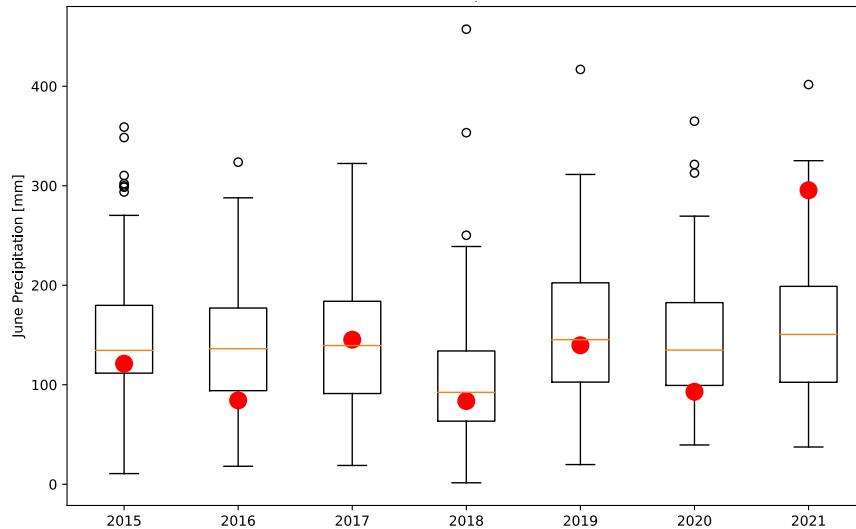


# Hindcasts for Eastern Kansas

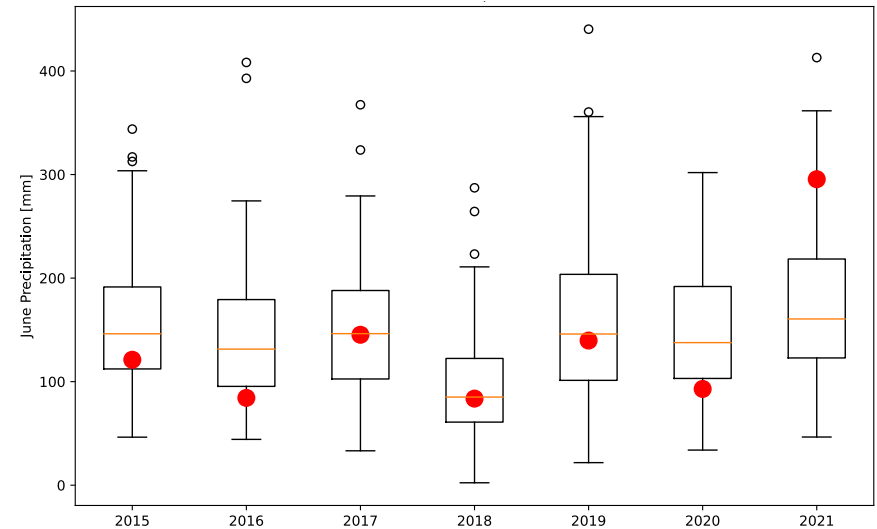
## Hindcast Properties

- Initiate May, Forecast June
- 7-years (2015-2021)
- 100-member ensemble (includes uncertainty in initial conditions and statistical sampling)

## AIRS-SMAPL4

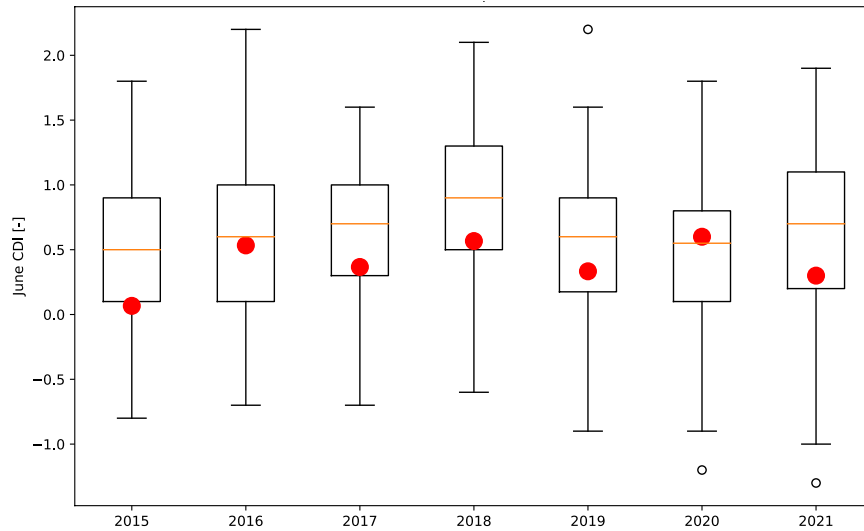


## MERRA-MERRA

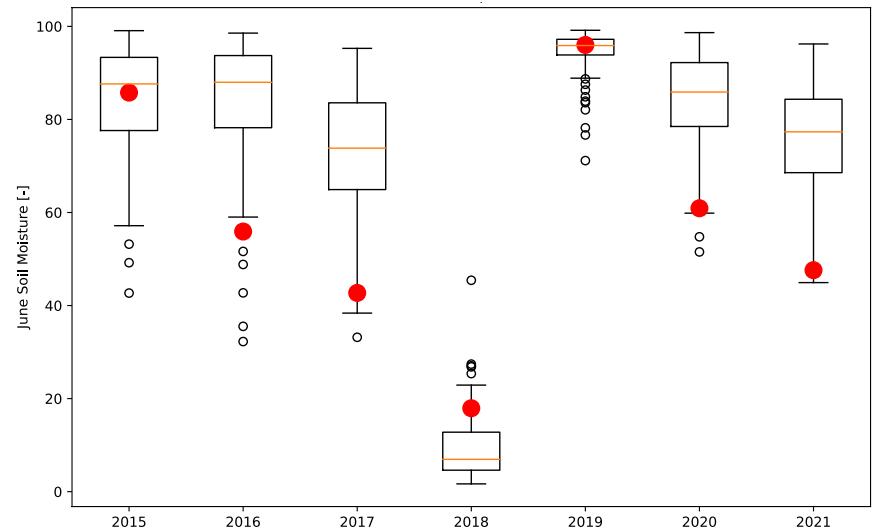
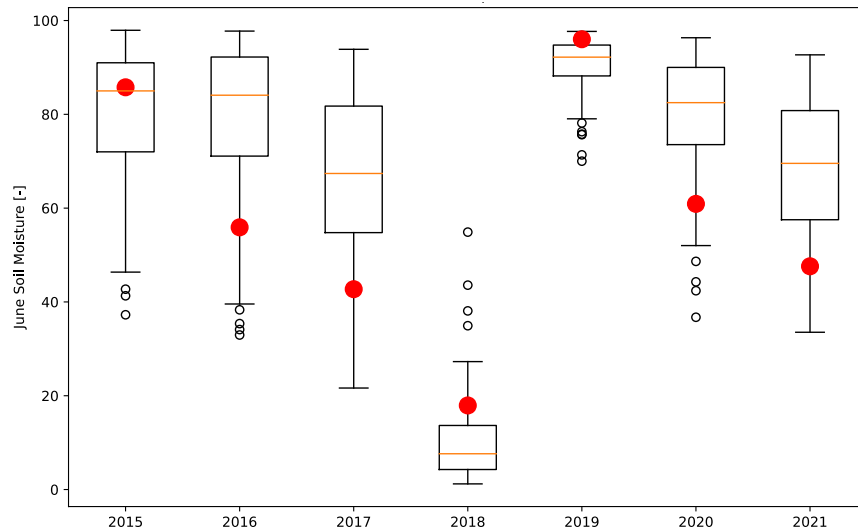
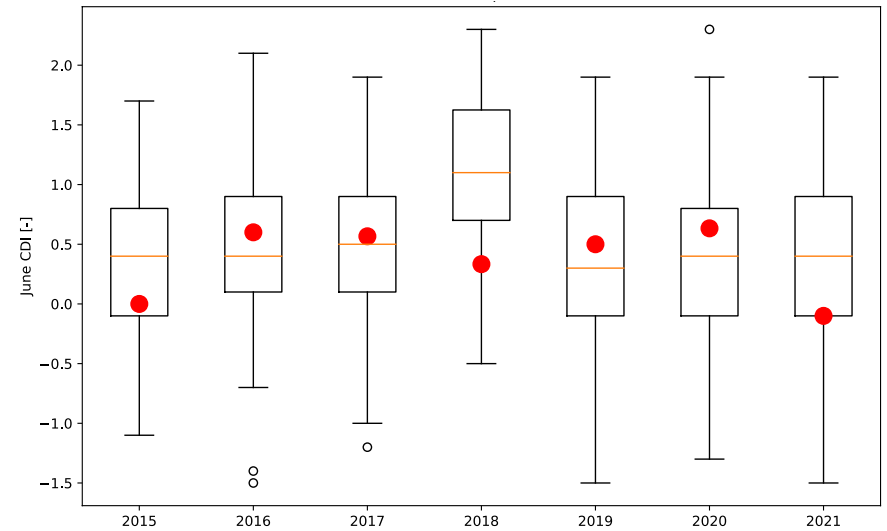


# Hindcasts for Eastern Kansas

## AIRS-SMAPL4

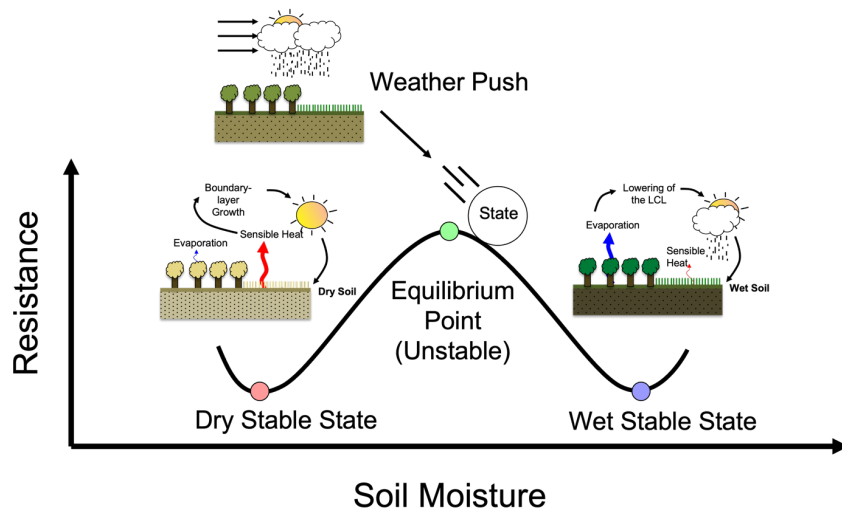


## MERRA-MERRA





# Conclusions and Future Work



## Conclusions

- This analysis shows that there is potential for short term prediction skill for drought from a L-A coupling statistical model.
- Different data sets show similar predictions, this could be due to using the same precipitation data set (MERRA) or that SMAPL4 has a model component.

## Future Work

- More work needs to be done to test a larger variety of data sets and for locations all over the globe and for different seasons.
- Need to consider different precipitation data sets as well as a cross validation framework (short prediction period 2015-2022).