THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN JACKSON SCHOOL OF GEOSCIENCES

Soil Moisture, Drought and Water Resources in Texas

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Soil Moisture and the Drought in Texas

- I. How is drought linked to water resources?
- **II**. Where does soil moisture fit into the picture?
- **III**. At what scale is soil moisture operational?
- IV. How are can we validate these products?
- v. How can stakeholders use soil moisture?

We cannot have drought without socio-economic impact. Otherwise, it's just desert

2011: ~\$8 billion in losses from the agricultural sector



Droughts are defined differently by impact

- Meteorological drought
 - Significant negative departure from normal precipitation
 - Shortage of precipitation (or moisture supply) over some period of time (weekly, monthly, seasonal, or annual time scales).
- Agricultural drought
 - Period of moisture deficiency that is sufficient to have a lasting and adverse impact on plant growth or crop yield
- Hydrologic drought
 - Prolonged precipitation deficiencies on water supply from surface or subsurface sources
- There is an inherent time-lag between meteorological, agricultural and hydrological drought



Obvious impacts to our surface water reservoirs



http://waterdatafortexas.org



Obvious impacts to our surface water reservoirs

Colorado River Basin Reservoirs

Monitored Water Supply Reservoirs are 29.2% full on 2014-06-03



PROBLEM: The perplexity of drought beyond 2012





"Soil moisture is of modest value to everyone but critical value to none"

- State (withheld) Climatologist



How much precipitation do we need to get out of drought? Despite near-normal rainfall, why are reservoir levels NOT recovering? How much water can we release for ag?

- How much water do we have?



How can we account for all the water in Texas?

$$\sum IN - \sum OUT = \Delta STORAGE$$

- WATER_{TN} WATER_{OUT} = \triangle STORAGE
- Precipitation* Consumption* Reservoirs*
- Snowpack
 ET*
- Groundwater
 Groundwater*

- - Groundwater*
- Streamflow
 Streamflow*
 Soil Moisture*



Storage components

$PPT - (Q + C + ET) = \Delta R + \Delta GW + \Delta \theta$

How about those storage terms?

- Reservoir Storage (ΔR): observable
- Groundwater storage (ΔGW): somewhat observable
- Soil moisture storage ($\Delta \theta$): ???

We have uncertainty in our inputs (PPT) Unknowns in our outputs: crop consumption & ET Unknowns in our storage: <u>soil moisture</u>



Using GRACE to estimate total water storage



Majority of depletion appears to be in soil moisture storage

 $\Delta Total Water Storage = \Delta Reservoir + \\\Delta Soil Moisture + \Delta Groundwater$

 $\Delta TWS = \Delta R + \Delta SMS + \Delta GW$ 50 maf = 6 maf + 70-80 % TWS + 4-8 maf



Source: Long et al., 2013

Changes in Total Water Storage: GRACE 1º Grid



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Texas Drought: Soil moisture deficit in Texas



Soil moisture from multiple LSM indicate that depletion in 2011 could range from 20% to 100% of TWS from GRACE – <u>the soil reservoir is *BIG*</u>

Uncertainty in soil moisture storage between models is high



NLDAS-2: Noah output and forcings

Primary Forcing Data at Hourly Time Steps (NARR)	
Precipitation (PRISM)	Solar Rad
Convective Available PE	PET
Air T and RH (2m)	Wind Speed (10m)

Noah Output

- GRIB outputs at hourly and monthly values (1/8°)
- 52 fields of parameters
- Soil Moisture Storage (4):
 - 0-0.1 m 0.1-0.4 m
 0.4-1.0 m 1.0-2.0 m

http://disc.sci.gsfc.nasa.gov/hyd rology/data-holdings



Changes in Total Water Storage: Statewide





Cross-correlation from 2003-2013





Geology

What have we done to communicate our results?

- We have shown that soil moisture storage is a huge 'reservoir' in Texas
- We have shown the <u>merit</u> of both remote sensing products and land surface models
- We have shown the associated <u>error</u> in remote sensing and uncertainty in LSM
- We have explained soil moisture to Stakeholders
- Now, we can increase monitoring networks:
 - Texas Soil Observation Network (TxSON)
 - Texas PET Network (TWDB)



What is soil moisture storage?





inch H₂D

per ft. soil depth depth

Texas Soil Observation Network: TxSON



SMAP EASE-2 Grid: Middle Colorado Basin, TX



Ideal Core Cal/Val Site:

- 36 km footprint (yellow)
 - 7 stations (existing LCRA)
- 9 km footprint
 - 2 cells each with 7 stations

• <u>3 km footprint</u>

- 3 cells each with 7 stations
- Nested design: 37 total stations
- Sensors at 5, 10, 20 and 50 cm
- Minimal variability in:
 - Vegetation
 - Topography
 - Soils/geology
 - Non-urban

-95

- Stakeholder interests
- Educational outreach



Core Cal/Val: Mean relative difference (SWS)



MRD using NLDAS for each HUC 8

- Cool = wet (+ 25%)
- Hot = drier (- 25%)
- Neutral = within HUC8 mean and temporally stable



Core Cal/Val: Fredericksburg, TX



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Noah SWS: Pedernales River Basin



- HUC8 12090106
- Gray = all nodes within HUC
- Blue = MRD ~ 0 THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN



Soil water storage: Temporal Stability (Noah)

- Ideal cell: MRD = 0 (black symbols) and low RMSE (blue line)
- HUC8 12090106: five populations; two cells just below zero
- Or, long story short,
 - Active stakeholders: LCRA and HCUWCD
 - Lots of interested 'donors'
 - Hill Country Science Mill
 - Plenty of soil
 - 13 wineries & 3 breweries









<u>redericksburg 36 kn</u>

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Summary (http://www.beg.utexas.edu/soilmoisture/)

Soil Moisture & Water Resources

- Soil moisture (model) and TWS (RS) both x-corr to reservoir storage
- Partitioning TWS is tricky
 - LSM show wide variability
 - Residual is compounded errors, groundwater, moho
- We need in situ data
 - We need to communicate the importance of soil water storage!

Texas Soil Observation Network (TxSON)

- Operational by August
- Land leases for 2, 9km grids
- Sensors under calibration paid by JSG donors
- Lots of work to do to meet
 SMAP rehearsal and launch!
- Working on LSM at 0.25km² to finalize locations
- Field campaigns planned for early Fall-Spring.



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