DROUGHT PLANNING & N

Beth Hall
Indiana State Climate Office



What is drought?



Drought – Challenges

- •Challenging to define: measurements, impacts, etc.
- •Difficult to monitor the onset, evolution, and demise
- Drought is "relative", added complexity





Defining Drought

5 general drought categories:

- 1. Meteorological Drought: period with below-normal precipitation accumulation
- 2. Agricultural Drought: period with **soil moisture** deficiency
- 3. Hydrological Drought: period of **groundwater** and/or **streamflow** deficiency
- 4. Socioeconomic Drought: drought impacts result in effects on people through **availability of economic goods** (food, water, fuel, etc.)
- 5. Ecological Drought: prolonged and widespread deficit in **naturally available water supplies** that create multiple stresses across ecosystems

Drought Indicators in Indiana

- Precipitation
- Evapotranspiration & Evaporative Demand
- Soil moisture
- Streamflow/Ground Water
- Reservoir/Surface Water Level
- Snowpack
- Vegetation Health/Productivity
- Impact Reports

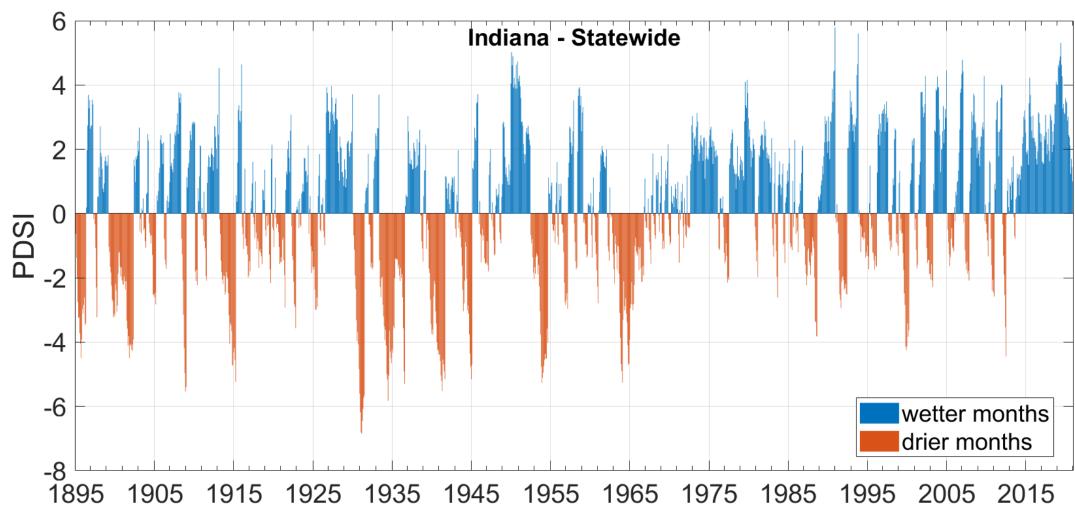


Drought Characteristics

- Frequency: how often drought occurs
- Onset: the point in time a location enters drought
- Intensity: magnitude of dryness and/or impacts; can be a snapshot or accumulated
- **Duration:** the time a location spends in drought
- Extent: the size of the geographic area(s) in drought
- Demise: the point in time a location is no longer in drought

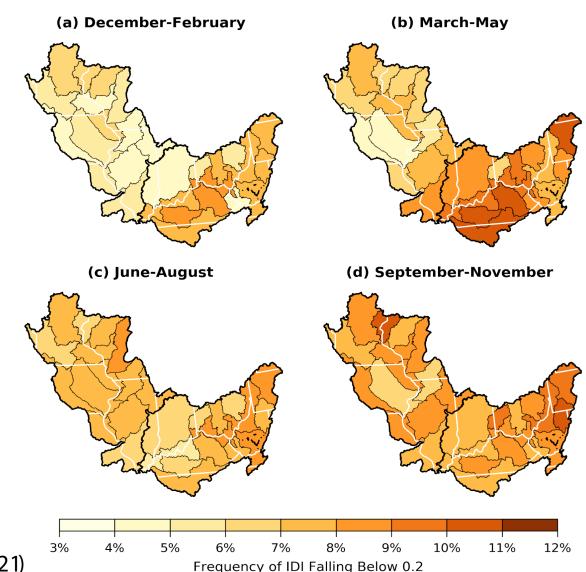
There is no single indicator that can properly summarize any of these characteristics

Drought Charactenieticsency



Drought Characteristics

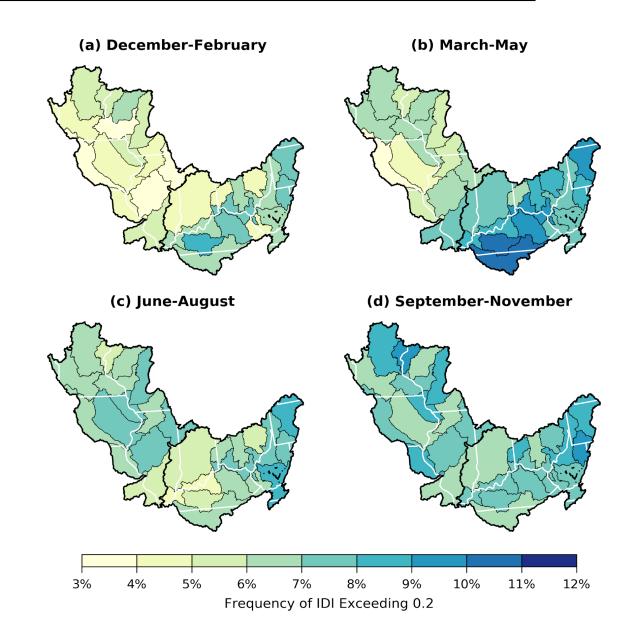
- Maps show frequency of drought onset by season across the OH and MS basins
- Drought onset is most likely in spring in all but northeast Indiana
- Winter onset is unlikely in all but far southern Indiana





Drought Characteristicse

- Maps show frequency of drought demise by season across the OH and MS basins
- Drought demise is also most likely in spring; summer/fall in northern Indiana

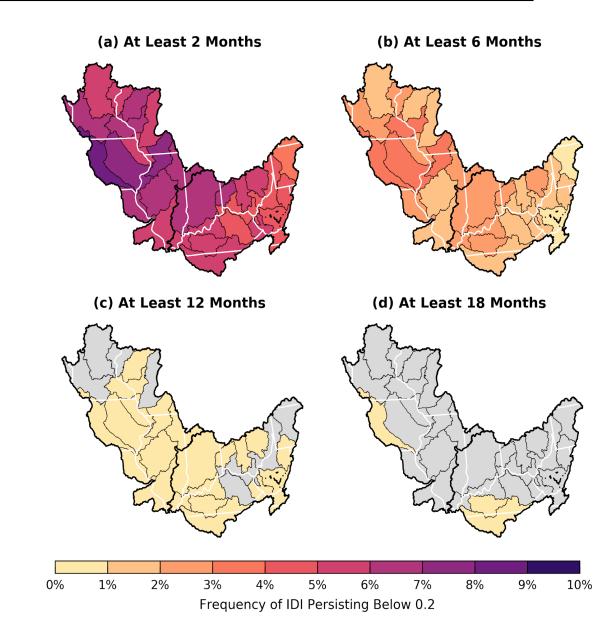


Hoell *et al.* (2021)



Drought Characteristics

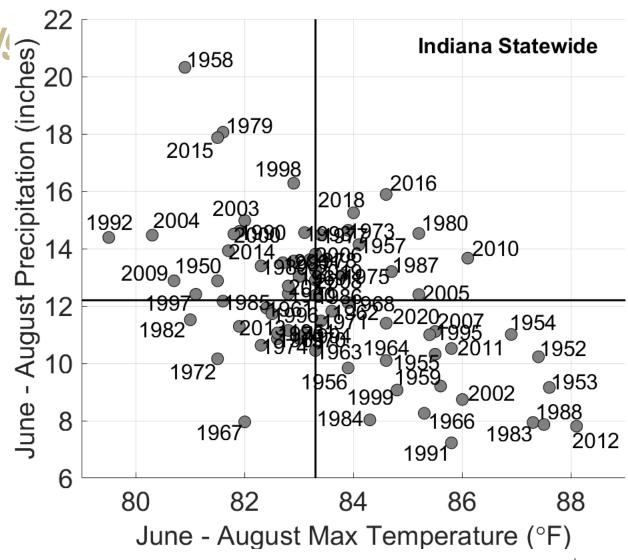
- Maps show frequency of drought by duration
- < 5% of droughts in Indiana persist for at least 6 months, < 1% at least 12 months



Hoell *et al.* (2021)

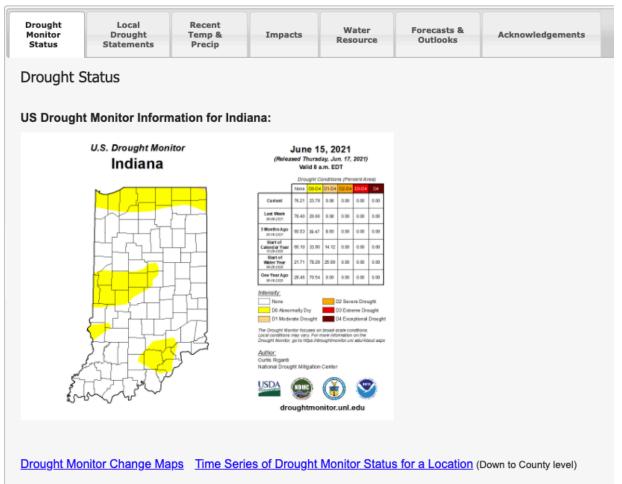


- Subsidence, drier air reduce instability
 High evaporative demand, lack of cloud cover dries out the soil
 ET is decreased and the dry air
- ET is decreased and the dry air becomes drier... higher temperatures
- 25–40% of drought persistence in the Midwest is attributed to soil moisture feedbacks



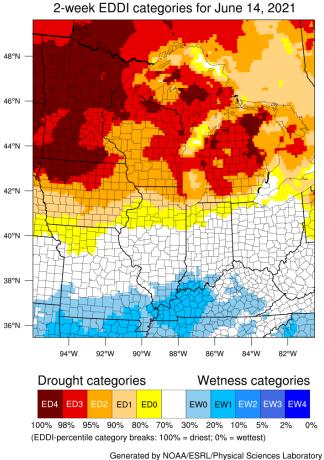


NWS-Indy Drought Page





NWS-Indy Drought Page

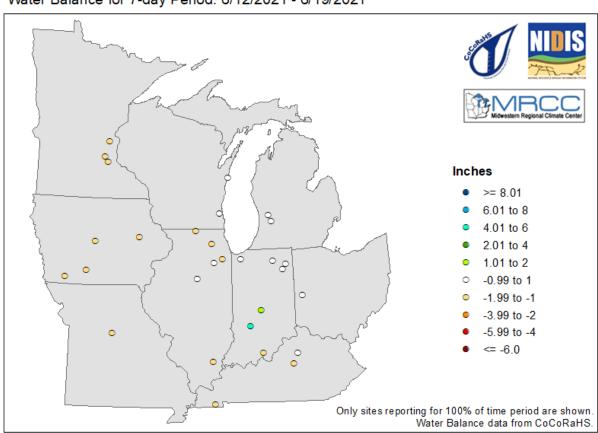




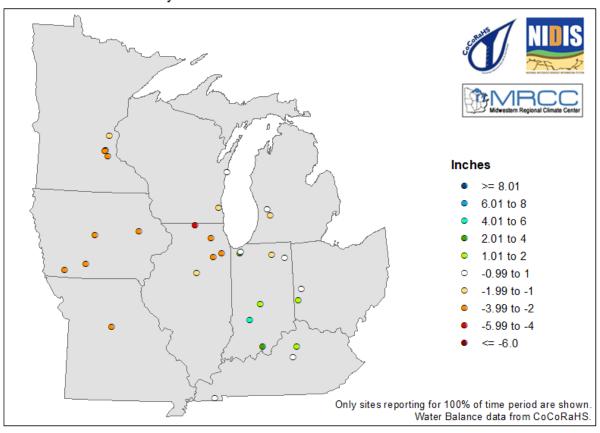


NWS-Indy Drought Page

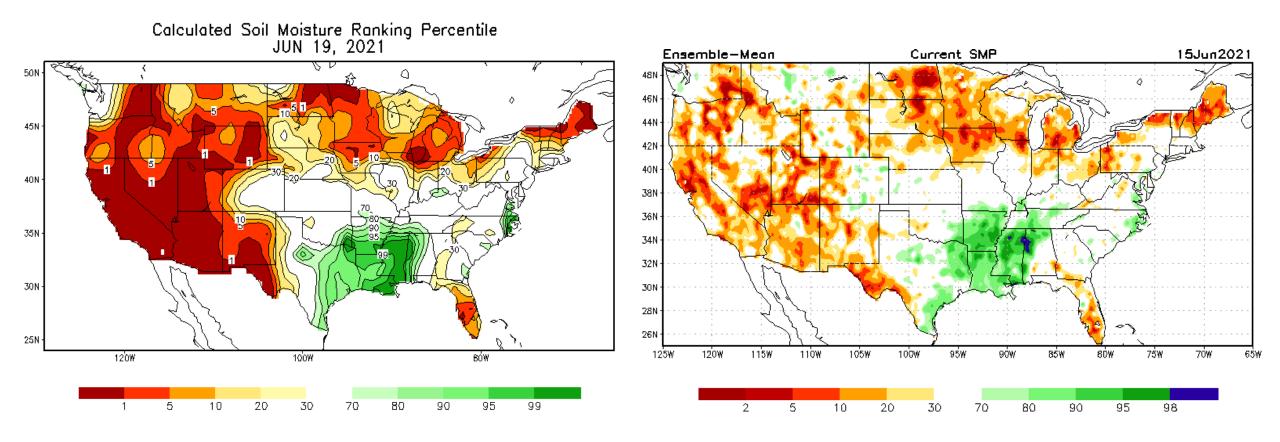
Water Balance for 7-day Period: 6/12/2021 - 6/19/2021



Water Balance for 30-day Period: 5/20/2021 - 6/19/2021



NWS-Indy Drought Page

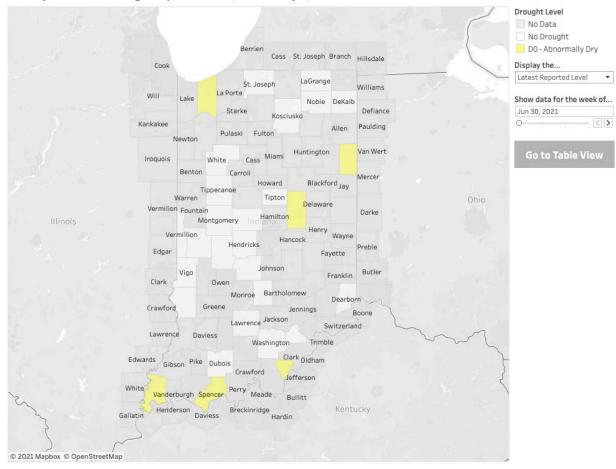




How you can help!

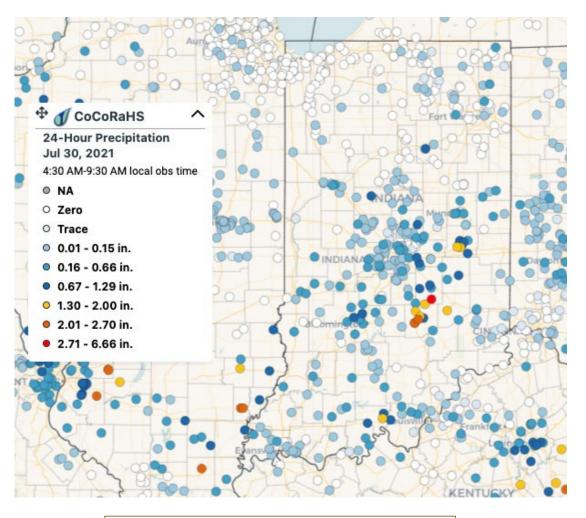
NWS-Indy Drought Page

County Extension Drought Input: June 30, 2021 - July 6, 2021



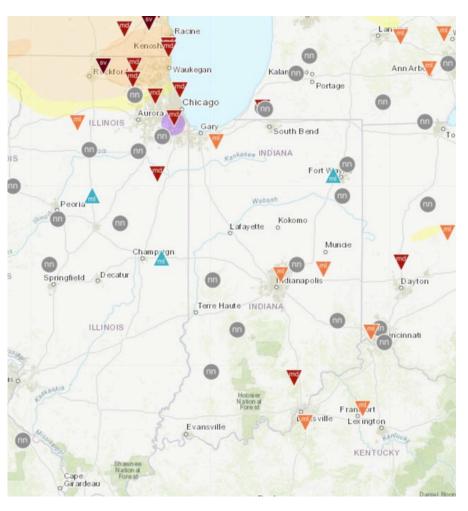
How you can help!

CoCoRaHS



How you can help!

CoCoRaHS



Summary

- Drought is a complex hazard that requires a multi-faceted approach for prediction, early-warning, monitoring, and response
- Understanding drought impacts requires engagement with multiple, diverse groups across the state... precipitation alone will not cut it
- Indiana has experienced prolonged, severe droughts in the 20th Century, relatively few since the 1960s
- Long-term increases in precipitation have reduced drought duration and frequency
- Model projections show increased variability on top of the background of an overall wetter climate
- Observations are critical to understanding and planning for drought



THANK YOU

Beth Hall **Indiana State Climate Office** bethhall@purdue.edu

