

Research Horizons Day & Research Week March 16-20, 2020



Developing a Customized Composite Drought Index for Pakistan

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and

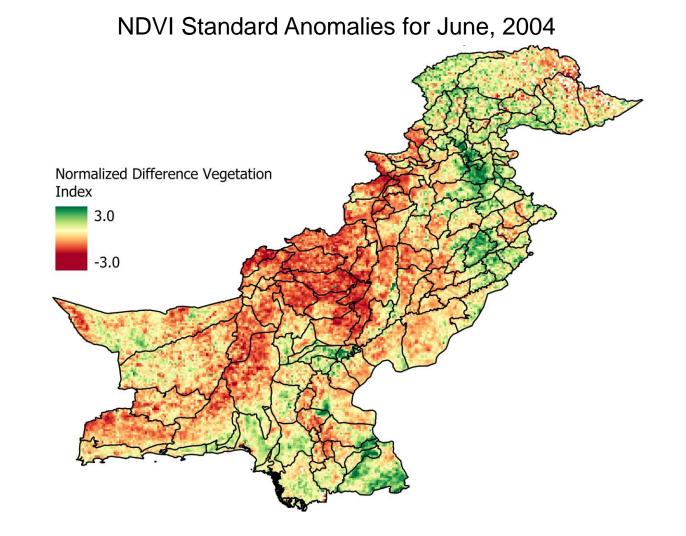
Abstract

Pakistan map of Köppen climate classification

Humid subtropical climate (Cwa)

Humid subtropical climate/ Subtropical oceanic highland climate (Cwb) Warm oceanic climate/ Humid subtropical climate (Cfa

Pakistan experiences frequent and intense agricultural drought, varying spatially and temporally. Prolonged dry conditions often result in failed production. Using multiple crop variables, different components of



Warm desert climate (BWh) Warm semi-arid climate (BSh) Cold desert climate (BWk) Cold semi-arid climate (BSk) Warm mediterranean climate (Csa)

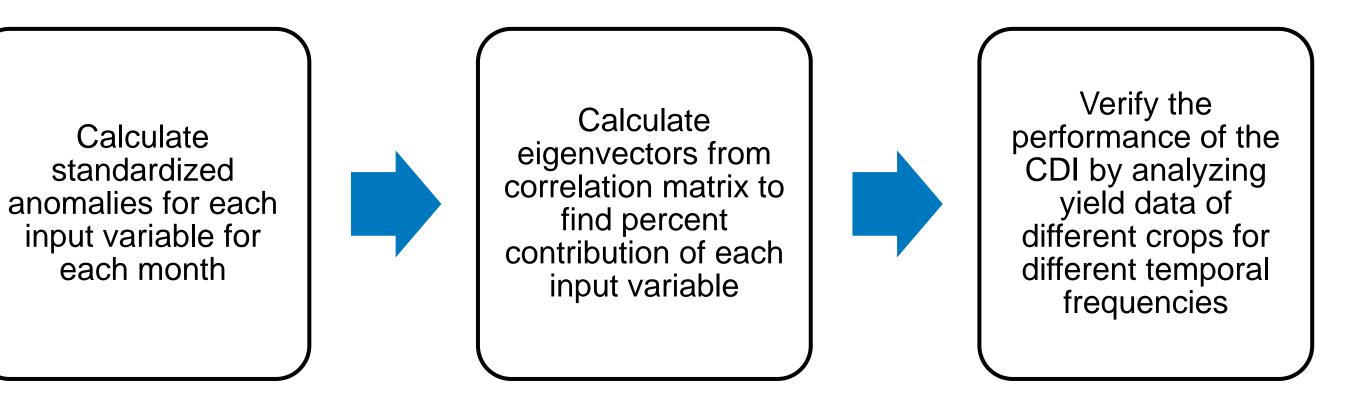
arm continental climate diterranean continental climate (Dsa) Temperate continental climate/ Mediterranean continental climate (Dsb)

Warm continental climate/

Image 1: Photo under Creative Commons license provided by Peel, M. C., Finlayson, B. L., and McMahon, T. A. and enhanced, modified, and vectorized by Zifan, A.

Methods

drought can be captured across a multitude of climatic zones Temperate continental climate/ Humid continental climate (Dwb) different throughout seasons. Humid continental climate (Dfa) Developing a composite drought index (CDI), specific for each district, will provide a more complete view of agricultural drought and enhance early warning systems.



Inputs used to determine intensity of agricultural drought:

- Standard precipitation index for 1 month (CHIRPS), 3 months (SPI3) and 6 months (SPI6)
- Soil moisture (SLDAS)
- Vapor pressure deficit (VPD)
- Evaporative stress index (ESI)

Figure 1: Map representing the standard anomaly of NDVI for June 2004, an input into the CDI.

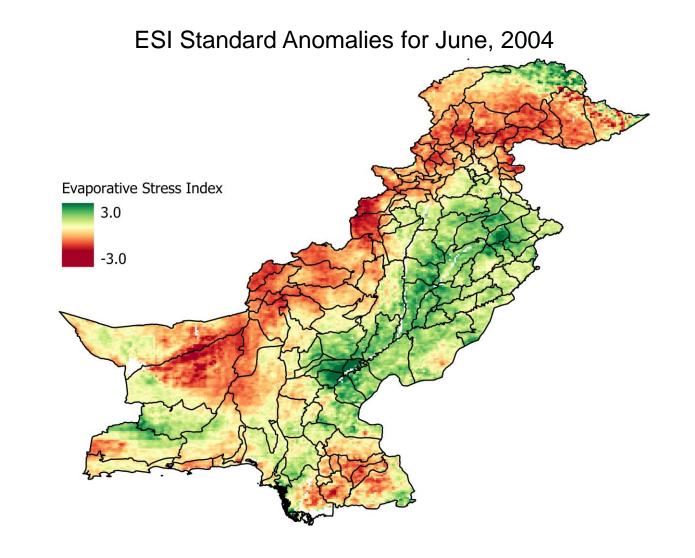
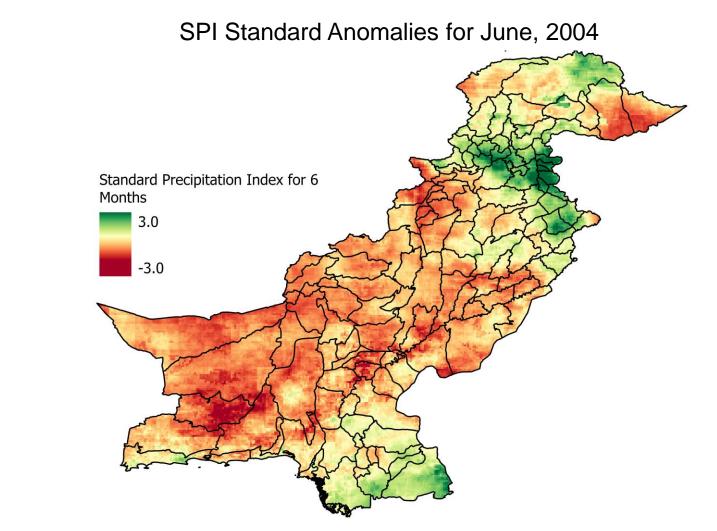


Figure 2: Map representing the standard anomaly of ESI for June 2004, an input into the CDI.



- Total terrestrial water storage anomalies (GRACE)
- Normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI)

Results and Conclusions

From preliminary results, the visualized schematic representation of the CDI shows that different districts experienced drought during different years. Next steps include analyzing crop production data and determine if drought was captured with the CDI.

This framework can improve drought monitoring and forecasting systems that will have the ability to enhance mitigation methods.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank our other collaborators on this project, Tsegaye Tadasse of the National Drought Center at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Mir Matin of the International Center for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) and Faisal Qamer of ICIMOD. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). Any mention of commercial product, service, or activity in this material does not constitute NASA endorsement. This material is based upon work supported by NASA through cooperative agreement NNM11AA01A.

Figure 3: Map representing the standard anomaly of SPI of 6 months for June 2004, an input into the CDI.

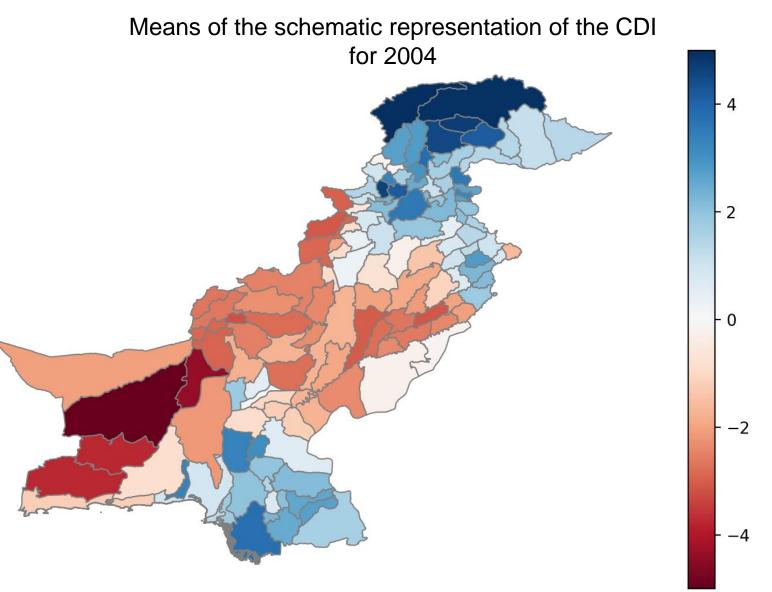


Figure 4: Map of means of the CDI schematic representation in 2004 by district in Pakistan

