

## ABSTRACT

Contributions of precipitation and soil moisture observations to the skill of soil moisture estimates in a land data assimilation system

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The contributions of precipitation and soil moisture observations to the skill of soil moisture estimates from a land data assimilation system are assessed. Relative to baseline estimates from the Modern Era Retrospective-analysis for Research and Applications (MERRA), the study investigates soil moisture skill derived from (i) model forcing corrections based on large-scale, gauge- and satellite-based precipitation observations and (ii) assimilation of surface soil moisture retrievals from the Advanced Microwave Scanning Radiometer for the Earth Observing System (AMSR-E). Soil moisture skill is measured against in situ observations in the continental United States at 44 single-profile sites within the Soil Climate Analysis Network (SCAN) for which skillful AMSR-E retrievals are available and at four CalVal watersheds with high-quality distributed sensor networks that measure soil moisture at the scale of land model and satellite estimates. The average skill (in terms of the anomaly time series correlation coefficient  $R$ ) of AMSR-E retrievals is  $R=0.39$  versus SCAN and  $R=0.53$  versus CalVal measurements. The skill of MERRA surface and root-zone soil moisture is  $R=0.42$  and  $R=0.46$ , respectively, versus SCAN measurements, and MERRA surface moisture skill is  $R=0.56$  versus CalVal measurements. Adding information from either precipitation observations or soil moisture retrievals increases surface soil moisture skill levels by  $\Delta R=0.06-0.08$ , and root zone soil moisture skill levels by  $\Delta R=0.05-0.07$ . Adding information from both sources increases surface soil moisture skill levels by  $\Delta R=0.13$ , and root zone soil moisture skill by  $\Delta R=0.11$ , demonstrating that precipitation corrections and assimilation of satellite soil moisture retrievals contribute similar and largely independent amounts of information.

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