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Developing a Customized Composite Drought Index for Pakistan

Caily Schwartz^{1,2}, W. Lee Ellenburg^{2,3}, Vikalp Mishra^{2,3}, Robert Griffin¹ ¹Department of Atmospheric & Earth System Science, ²NASA/SERVIR Science Coordination Office, ³Earth System Science Center

Abstract

Pakistan map of Köppen climate classification

id 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)

Warm continental climate Mediterranean 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 Ali Zifan.

Methods

drought can be captured across a multitude of climatic zones and 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) Total terrestrial water storage anomalies (GRACE)

· 0 -2 Figure 2: Map of means of the CDI in 2010 by district in Pakistan Percent Contribution of each Input for ['Kohlu'] CHIRPS GRACE NDVI SPI6 ESI SLDAS SPI3 VPD 1.0



Normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI)

Results and Conclusions

From preliminary results, the visualized relationship between the CDI and the production in tons, by district, shows that the years that were not in drought, also saw an increase in production of Maize. Next steps include analyzing other crop's 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.

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Figure 3: Percent contribution aggregated by month of each input for the district Kholu



Figure 4: Relationship between production of crop and CDI mean for the district Thatta