

An Approach to Drought Monitoring in the Semi-Arid Four Corners

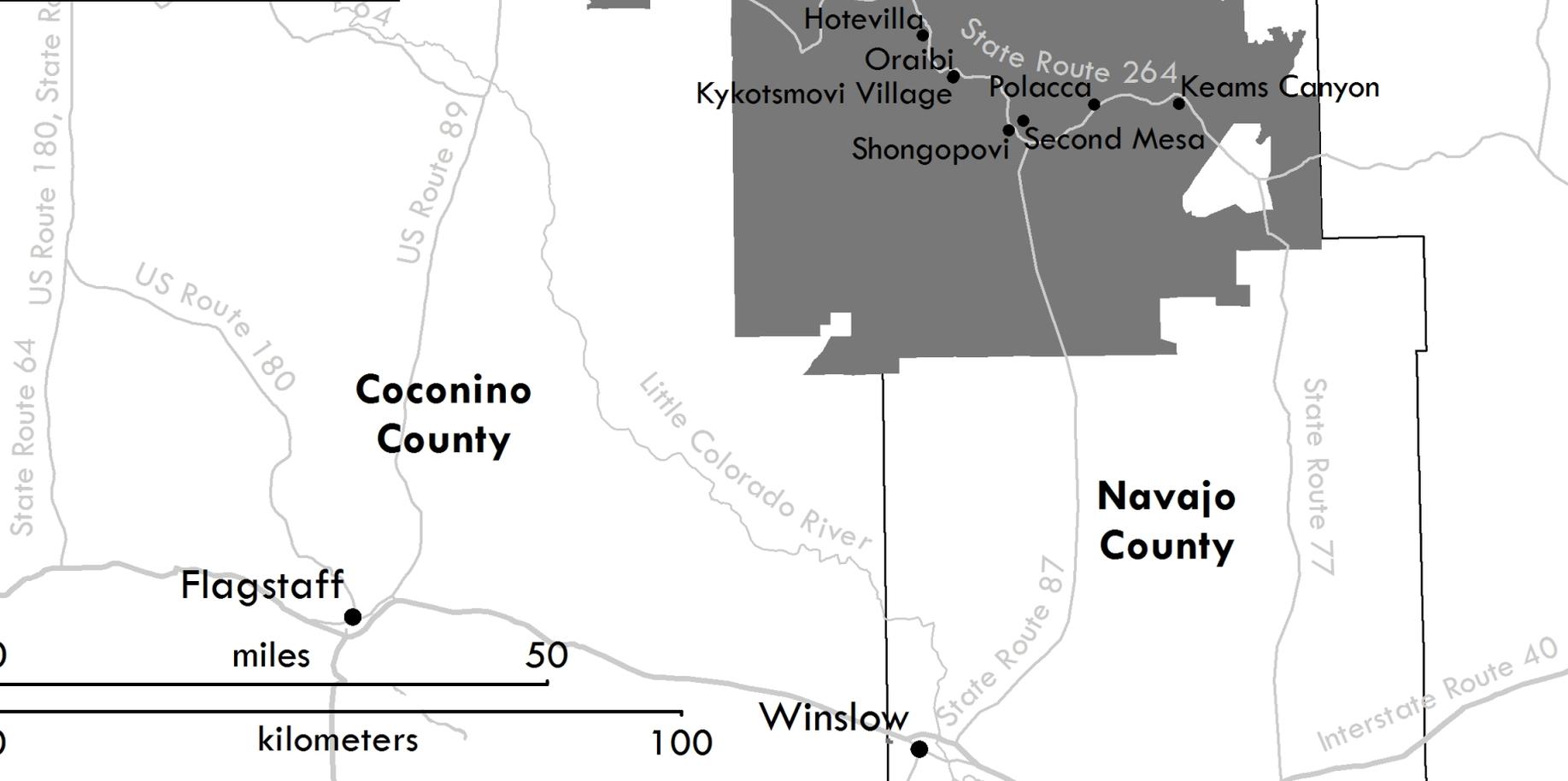
Daniel Ferguson

Intermountain West Drought Early
Warning System Drought & Climate
Outlook
Biosphere 2
September 20, 2016





Arizona



Three problems

Sparse instrumental weather/climate
monitoring

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Sparse instrumental weather/climate monitoring

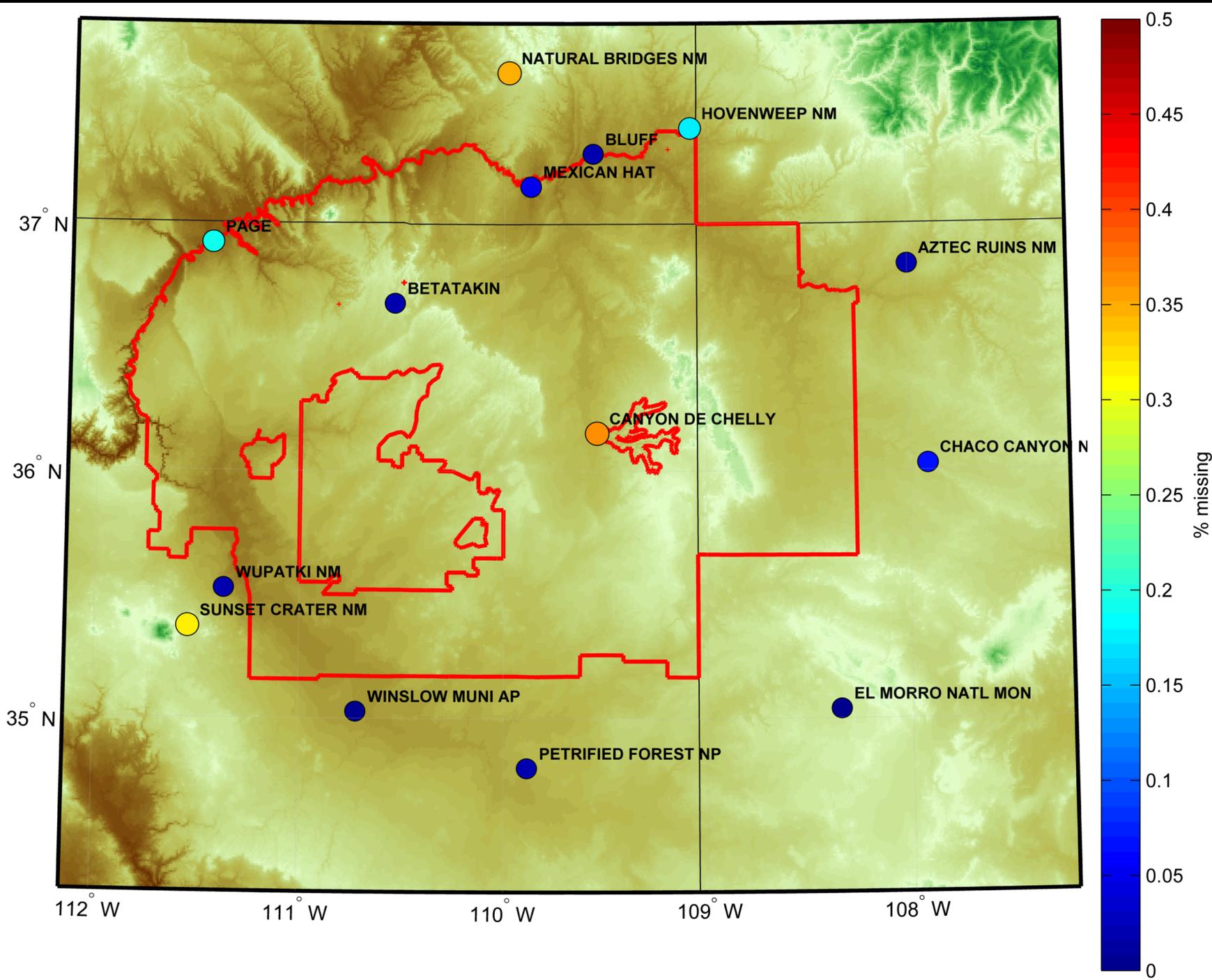
existing indicators in Hopi drought plan
mismatched in scale and scope to
actual experience of drought by Hopi
people

Three problems

Sparse instrumental weather/climate monitoring

existing indicators in Hopi drought plan
mismatched in scale and scope to
actual experience of drought by Hopi
people

no reliable source for local information
about drought conditions



**What did we
do?**

What

did we

do?



What



CURRENT RANGE CONDITIONS - HOPI RESERVATION

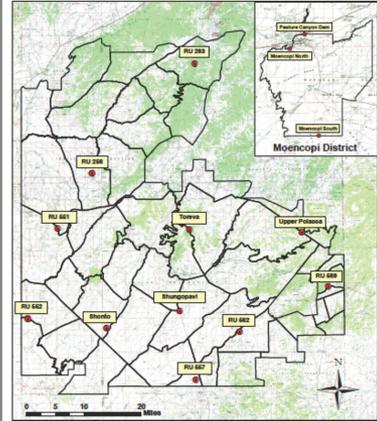


Figure 1. 2014 Rain Gauge Locations

Table 1. July - September 2014 Precipitation (inches)

Rain Gauge Location	July	August	September	TOTAL
Range Unit 263	No Data	.83	.02	.85
Range Unit 256	No Data	.06	.20	.26
Range Unit 551	No Data	1.0	.08	1.08
Range Unit 552	.24	.26	.18	.68
Range Unit 557	.12	.36	.27	.75
Range Unit 562	.10	.45	.10	.65
Range Unit 569	0.0	.72	.18	.90
Upper Polacca	0.0	1.35	.63	1.98
Toreva	.03	1.0	.04	1.07
Shungopavi	.13	.60	.39	1.12
Shonto	.05	.40	.28	.73
Pasture Canyon Dam	.71	.61	.96	2.28
Moencopi North	1.0	0	.17	1.17
Moencopi South	.15	0	.26	.41

Range Condition Notes:
 The general condition of the range is poor to fair depending on the amount of precipitation received this monsoon season.
 The monsoon rains arrived late (August) this summer and was very spotty throughout the reservation. The warm season annual grasses that are located in areas that received rain responded to the moisture and grew to maturity and are now in the seeding stage. The vegetation in areas that did not receive rain did not respond and only old growth vegetation (grey color) is present.

Why

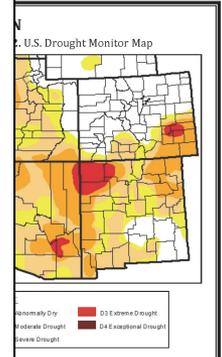


Figure 2. U.S. Drought Monitor Map

average with some isolated locations observing above-average amounts (Figure 3). Most precipitation fell in a couple of storm events spread throughout the summer with locally heavy rains observed in mid-August and again in late September with the end of the monsoon season. Temperatures were largely kept in check due to cloud cover associated with afternoon thunderstorms with most of the region observing near-average temperature for the July-September season (Figure 4). Given the spottiness of thunderstorm precipitation through the summer season, some isolated locations may have observed very little or even no precipitation, leading to no improvement or even worsening drought conditions. The recent update of the U.S. Drought monitor (Figure 2.) shows that the entire region remains in moderate to severe drought with little change in conditions over the past three months.

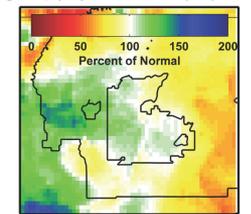
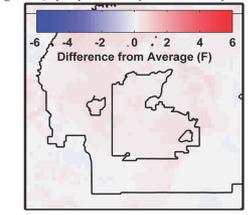
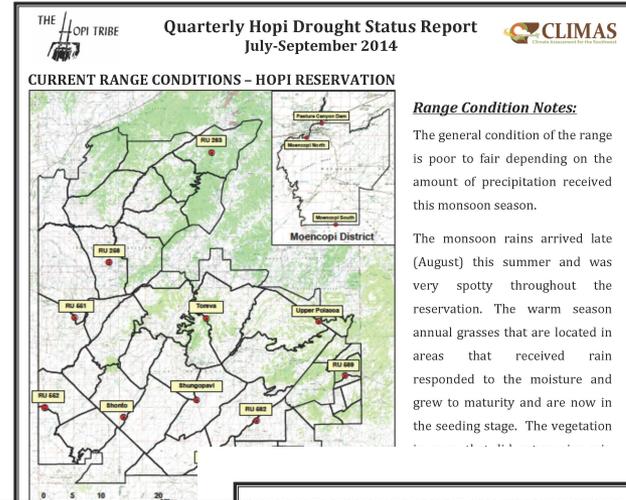


Figure 4. July-Sept 2014 temperature anomaly.

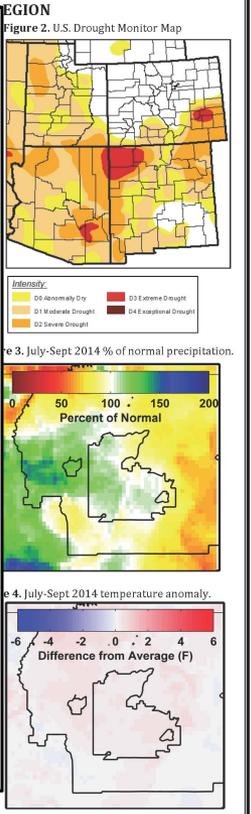
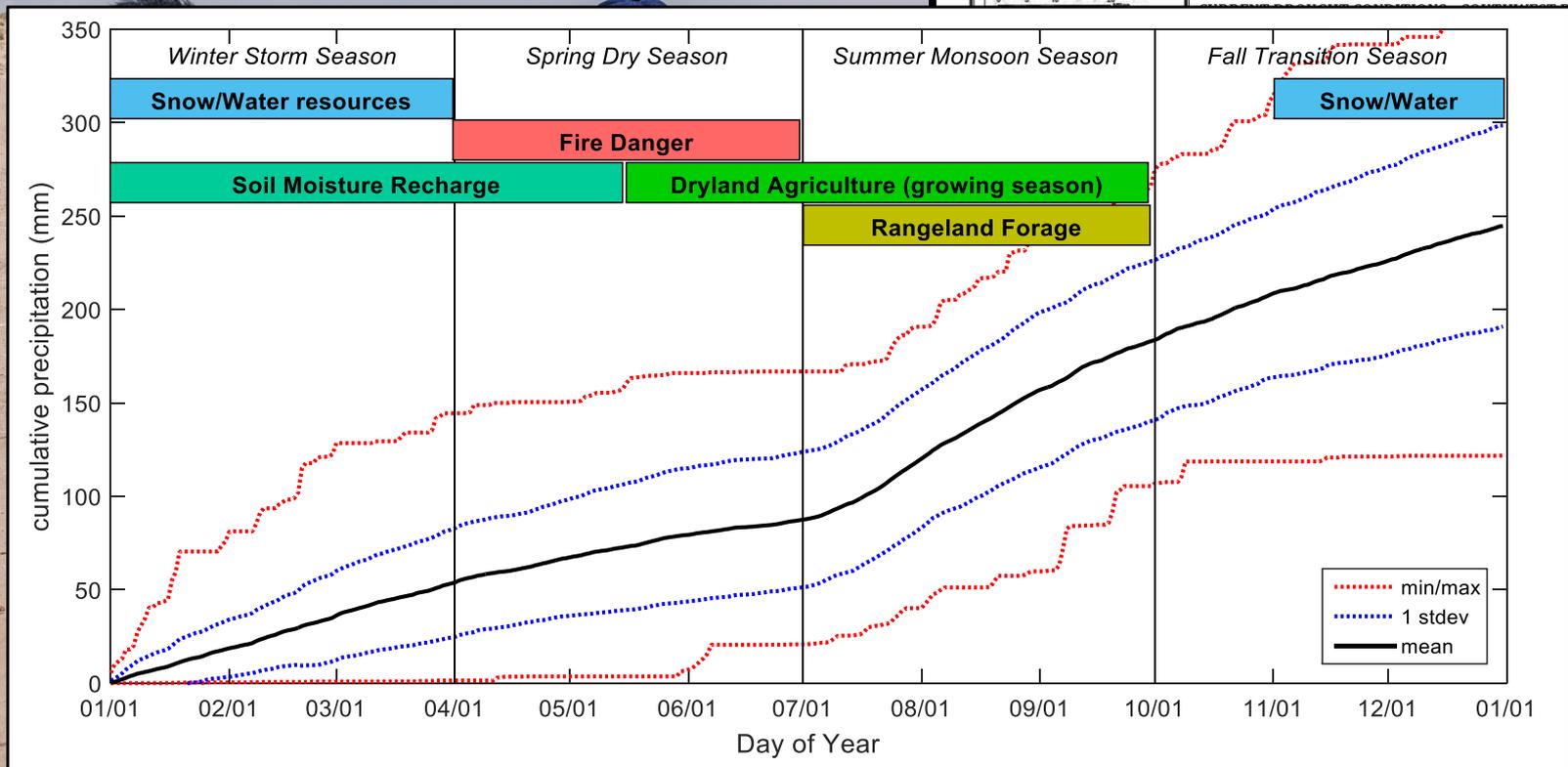
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What



Why



**What may be
useful
elsewhere?**

**does monitoring match drought
concerns?**

does monitoring match drought concerns?

what decisions can be or actually are being made that require drought data and info?

does monitoring match drought concerns?

what decisions can be or actually are being made that require drought data and info?

does the presentation of monitoring data and information suit the context?

Scintillating further reading

- Crimmins, M.A., D. B. Ferguson, A.M. Meadow, and J. Weiss. In review. Discerning ‘flavors’ of drought using climate extremes indices.
- Ferguson, D. B., A. Masayeva, A. M. Meadow, and M. A. Crimmins. 2016. Rain Gauges to Range Conditions: Collaborative Development of a Drought Information System to Support Local Decision-Making. *Weather, Climate, and Society* 8 (4):345-359. doi:10.1175/WCAS-D-15-0060.1
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- Meadow, A. M., M. A. Crimmins, and D. B. Ferguson. 2013. Field of Dreams or Dream Team? Assessing Two Models for Drought Impact Reporting in the Semiarid Southwest. *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society* 94 (10):1507-1517. 10.1175/BAMS-D-11-00168.1
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- Crimmins, M., N. Selover, K. Cozzetto, and K. Chief. 2013. Technical Review of the Navajo Nation Drought Contingency Plan – Drought Monitoring, ed. A. Meadow. Tucson, AZ: Climate Assessment for the Southwest. <http://www.climas.arizona.edu/files/climas/project-documents/public/1062/navajo-nation-drought-plan-technical-review.pdf>
- Lackstrom, K., et al. 2013. The Missing Piece: Drought Impact Monitoring: Carolinas Integrated Sciences & Assessments and Climate Assessment for the Southwest. <http://www.climas.arizona.edu/publications/2852>
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thank you

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