Drought Monitoring in the COG Region Monday, March 19, 2018

David L. Nelms Hydrologist/Groundwater Specialist

U.S. Geological Survey VA-WV Water Science Center 1730 East Parham Road Richmond, VA 23228 Office: 804-261-2630 dlnelms@usgs.gov

https://www.usgs.gov/centers/va-wv-water



USGS Groundwater Watch



USGS Groundwater Watch

The USGS has a distributed water database that is locally managed. Surface water, groundwater, and water quality data are compiled from these local, distributed databases into a national information system. The groundwater database contains records from about 850,000 wells that have been compiled during the course of groundwater hydrology studies over the past 100 years. Information from these wells is served via the Internet through NWISWeb, the National Water Information System Web Interface. NWISWeb provides all USGS groundwater data that are approved for public release. This large number of sites is excellent for some uses, but complicates retrievals when the user is interested in specific networks, or wells in an active water-level measurement program.

These "groundwater watch" web pages group related wells and data from these active well networks, and provide basic statistics about the water-level data collected by USGS water science centers for Cooperative Programs, for Federal Programs, and from data supplied to us by our customers through cooperative agreements.

Groundwater Watch is maintained by the Office of Groundwater.



National Aquifer Composite Hydrographs



Real-Time Groundwater Level Network



Below Normal Groundwater Levels





Long-Term Groundwater Data Network



Active Spring Monitoring Sites



Overview

- Maximum likelihood logistic regression (MLLR)
- Winter streamflows are used to estimate the chance of hydrologic drought during summer months.
- Hydrologic drought streamflow probabilities for July, August, and September are provided as functions of streamflows during the previous October, November, December, January, and February.
- Probable streamflows are identified 5 to 11 months ahead of their occurrence.

Austin (2014) https://pubs.usgs.gov/sir/2014/5145/



USGS Groundwater Watch Climate Response Network



https://groundwaterwatch.usgs.gov/net/ogwnetwork.asp?ncd=crn



https://groundwaterwatch.usgs.gov/NetMapT1L2.asp?ncd=crn&sc=24







https://groundwaterwatch.usgs.gov/NetMapT1L2.asp?ncd=crn&sc=51



USGS Groundwater Watch Climate Response Network

Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments Maryland















USGS Groundwater Watch Climate Response Network

Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments Virginia











USGS Waterwatch Streamflow Data

WaterWatch Streamflow Map

Choose a region and then click "GO" to view a regional map

(Warning: It may take several minutes to process)

Map type	Site info: h02		Clear	Multiple regions		
Daily Flow 🔻						GO
	Geographic Area	٠	Water Res. Region	۲	- Regional map	

Map of daily average streamflow compared to historical streamflow for the day of the year



Explanation - Percentile classes							
•		•	•			•	0
Low	<10	10-24	25-75	76-90	>90	e High Not-ra	Not-ranked
Low	Much below normal	Below normal	Normal	Above normal	Much above normal		Notranked

Overview

- Maximum likelihood logistic regression (MLLR)
- Winter streamflows are used to estimate the chance of hydrologic drought during summer months.
- Hydrologic drought streamflow probabilities for July, August, and September are provided as functions of streamflows during the previous October, November, December, January, and February.
- Probable streamflows are identified 5 to 11 months ahead of their occurrence.

Austin (2014) https://pubs.usgs.gov/sir/2014/5145/



https://waterwatch.usgs.gov/

USGS Waterwatch Streamflow Data Drought Data



U.S. Department of the Interior | U.S. Geological Survey URL: https://waterwatch.usgs.gov Page Contact Information: <u>Contact USGS</u> Page Last Modified: Thursday, March 15, 2018 ttps://waterwatch.usgs.gov/index.php?id=ww_drought



Types of Data

- Short- and long-duration below normal streamflow
- Duration and cumulative streamflow hydrographs
- Drought tables
- Record low maps



https://waterwatch.usgs.gov/

USGS Waterwatch Streamflow Data Drought Data



Overview

- Maximum likelihood logistic regression (MLLR)
- Winter streamflows are used to estimate the chance of hydrologic drought during summer months.
- Hydrologic drought streamflow probabilities for July, August, and September are provided as functions of streamflows during the previous October, November, December, January, and February.
- Probable streamflows are identified 5 to 11 months ahead of their occurrence.



https://waterwatch.usgs.gov/



Overview

- Maximum likelihood logistic regression (MLLR)
- Winter streamflows are used to estimate the chance of hydrologic drought during summer months.
- Hydrologic drought streamflow probabilities for July, August, and September are provided as functions of streamflows during the previous October, November, December, January, and February.
- Probable streamflows are identified 5 to 11 months ahead of their occurrence.

Austin (2014) https://pubs.usgs.gov/sir/2014/5145/







Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments







01643700 GOOSE CREEK NEAR MIDDLEBURG, VA

Based on Feb 2018 mean monthly streamflow

Jul 2018	11.94%
Aug 2018	5.92%
Sep 2018	4.79%





01616100 DRY MARSH RUN NEAR BERRYVILLE, VA

Based on Feb 2018 mean monthly streamflow

Jul 2018	33.32%
Aug 2018	18.59%
Sep 2018	13.57%

