ACCWA HUMID

Drought monitoring in the Ebro basin: comparison of Soil Moisture, Vegetation and Evapo-transpiration anomalies

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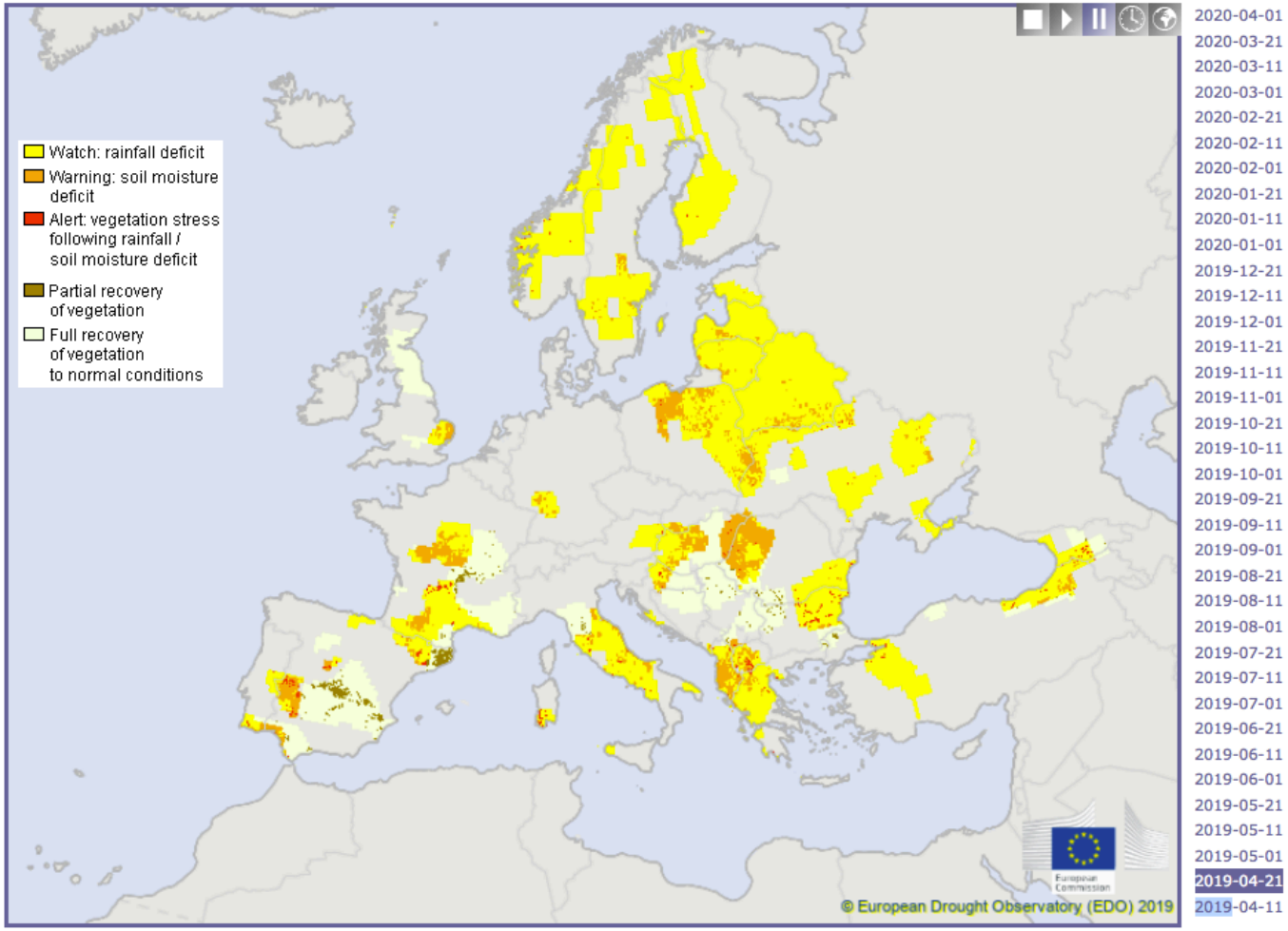
European Drought Observatory



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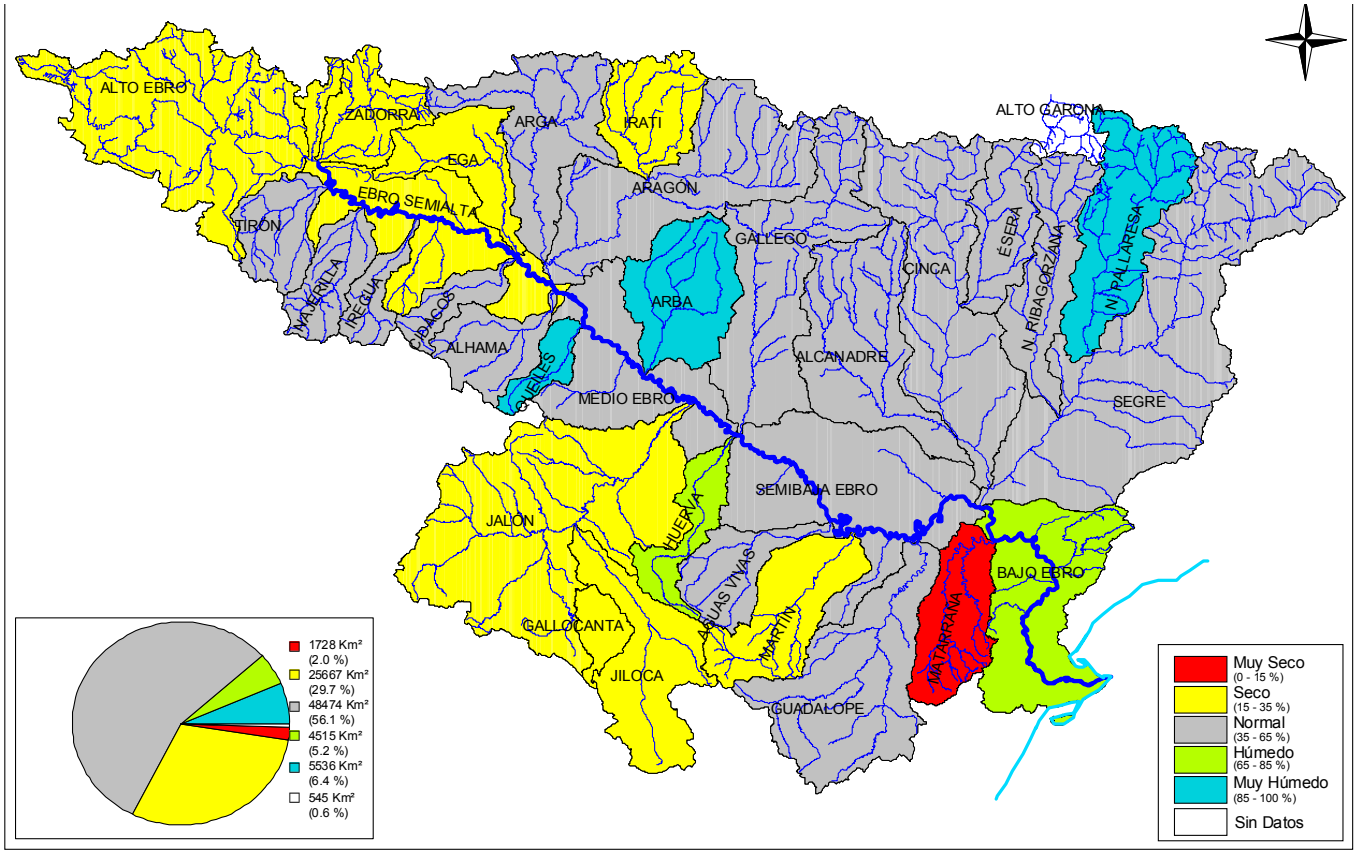
Ebro Basin drought monitoring



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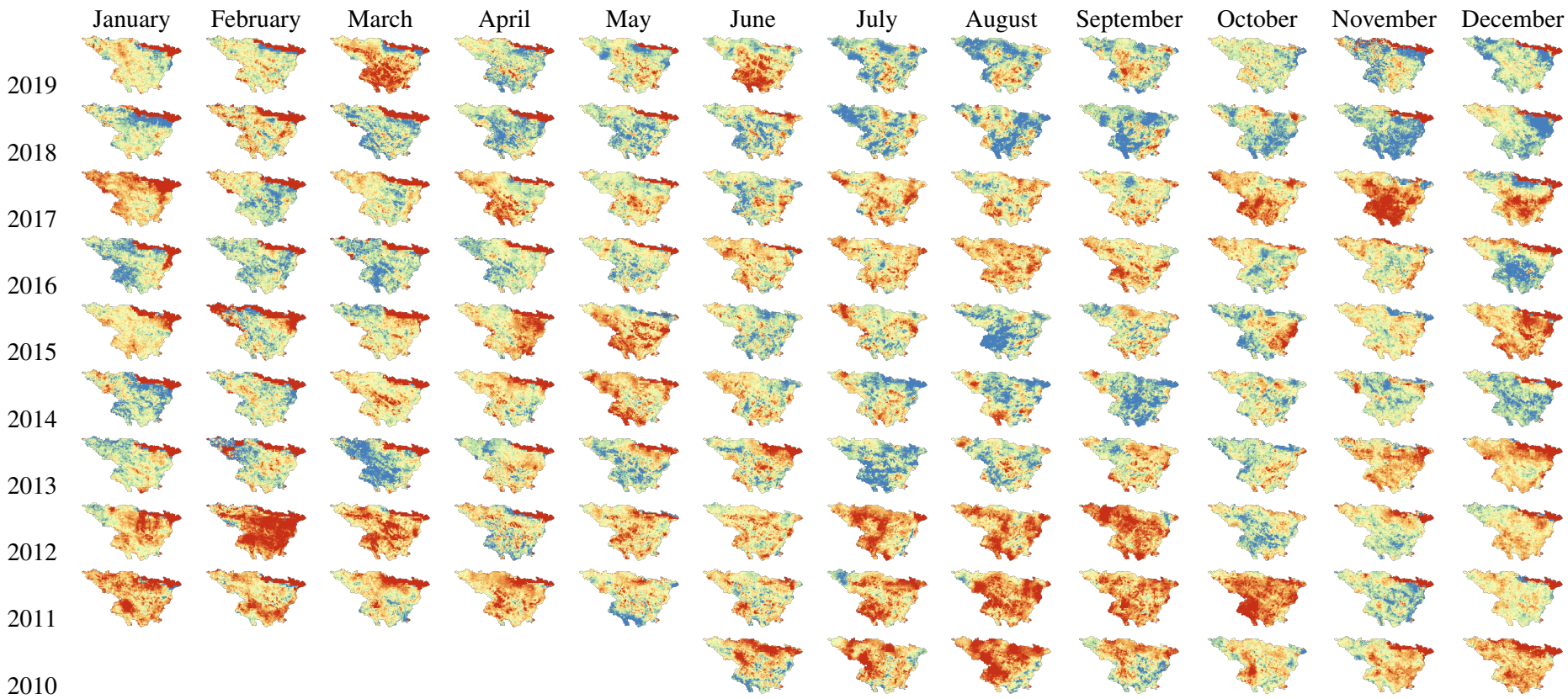
Soil Moisture Anomalies



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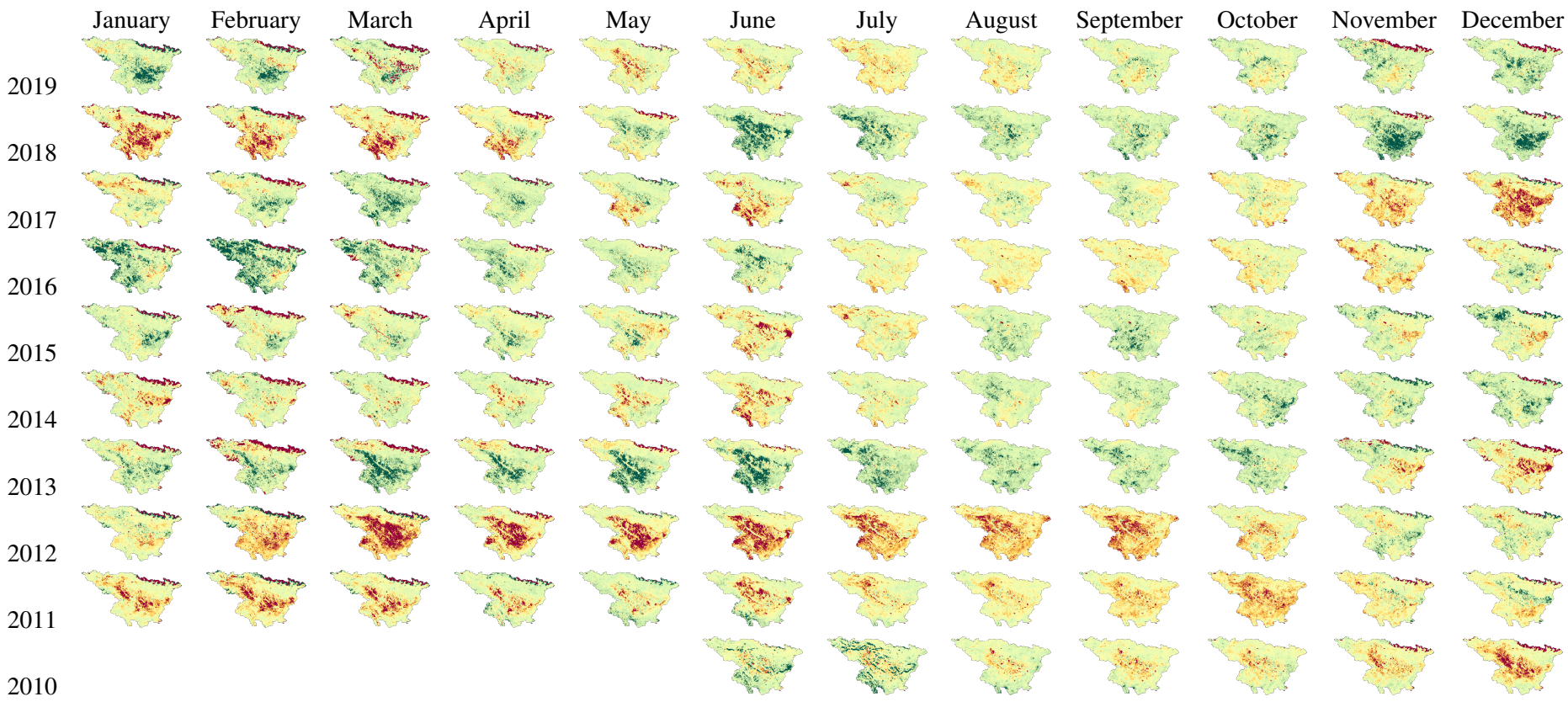
Vegetation Anomalies



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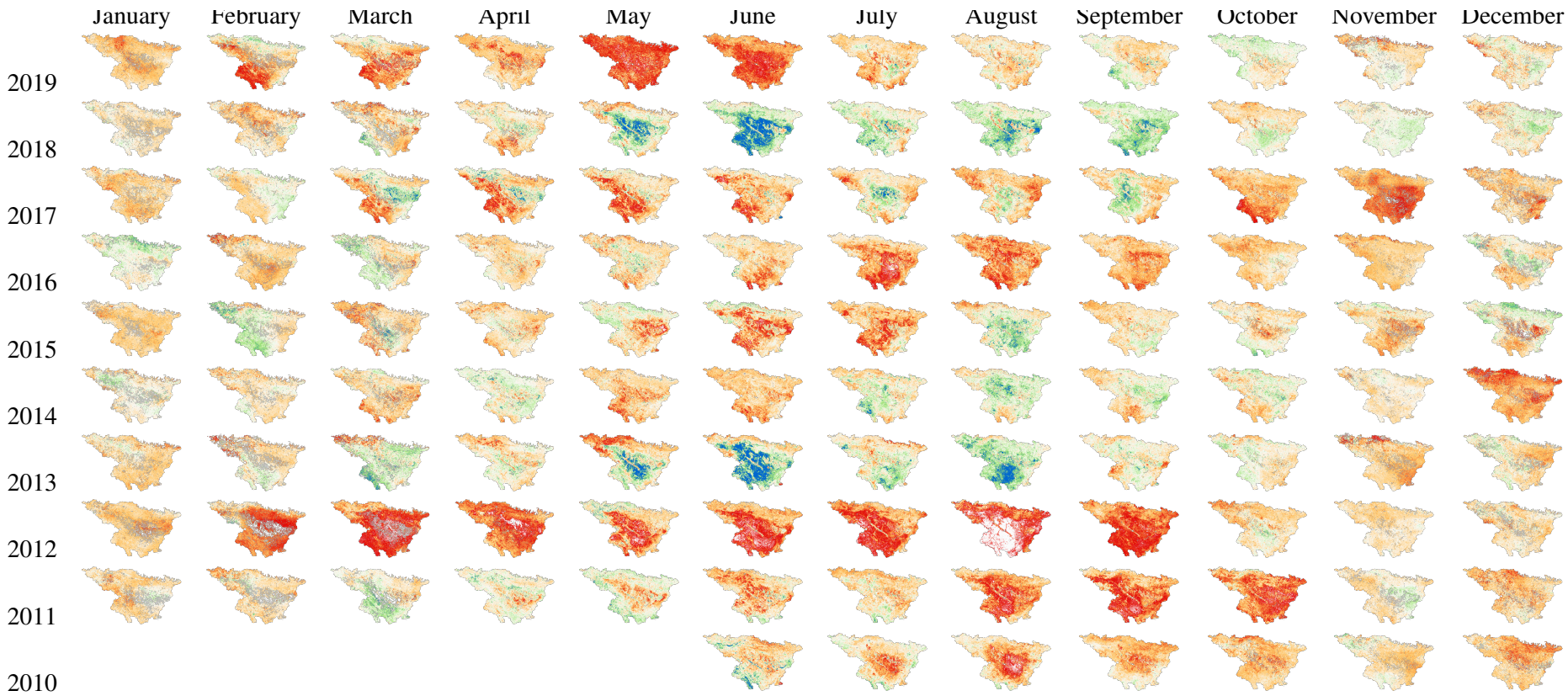
Evapotranspiration Anomalies



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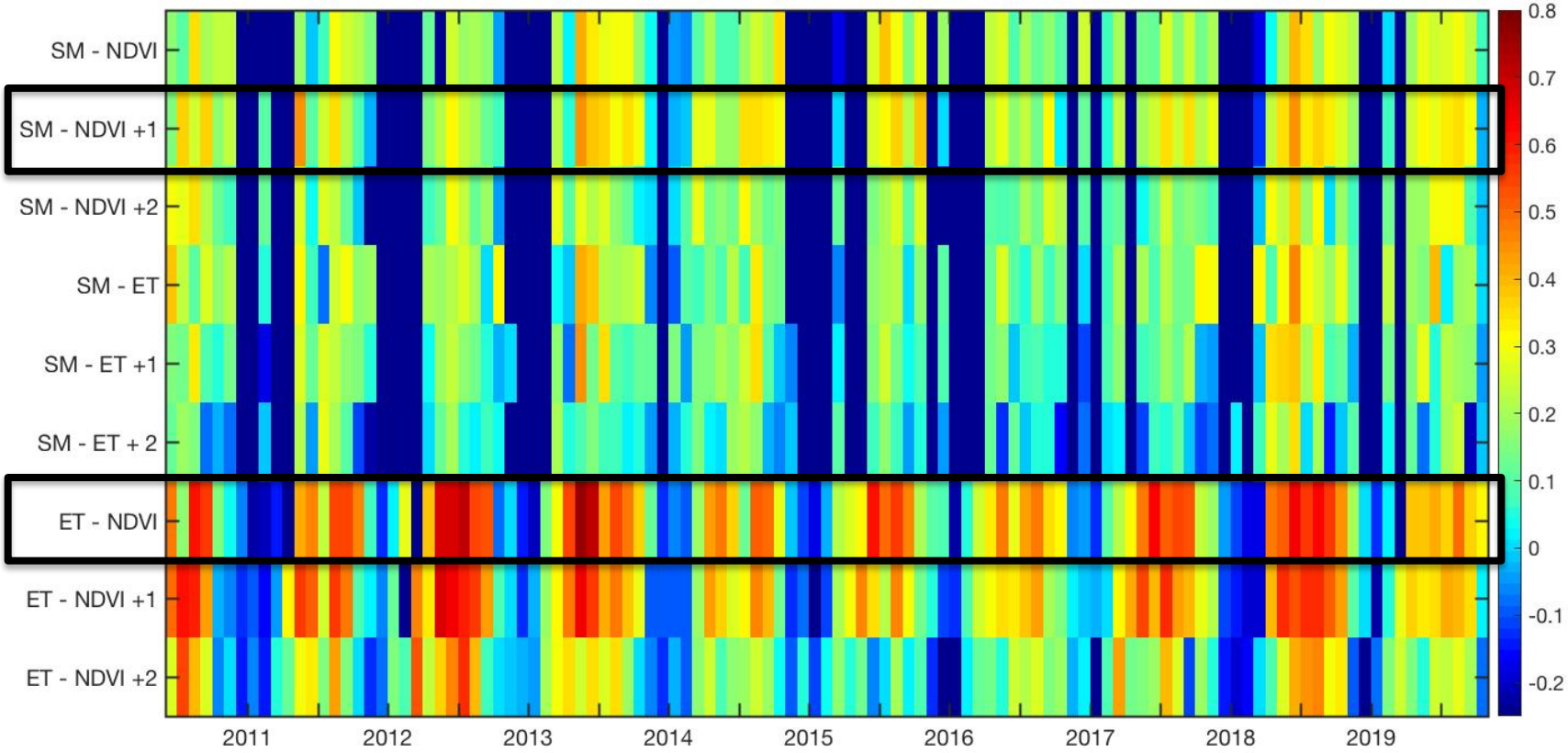
Correlations



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Conclusions

Remote Sensing can provide a comprehensive view of soil moisture (SM), vegetation (VEG) and evapotranspiration (ET) conditions at 1km scale over large river basins

Long term availability of Remote Sensing data enables climatic analysis such as anomalies

Preliminary analysis of data over Ebro basin allows identification of drought periods

Correlation between anomalies is stronger during summer period

SM anomaly seems to advance VEG and ET anomalies by 1 month

VEG and ET anomalies seem to react synchronously

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