Welcome!

Water Forum III: Droughts and Other Extreme Weather Events

October 14-15, 2013



Jackson School of Geosciences University of Texas at Austin Sharon Mosher, Dean

Changing the World of Geoscience



JSG Vision & Goals

 Address fundamental geosciences questions involving coupling of Earth systems and processes

... to advance the geosciences & benefit society

 Provide world-class education for students at all levels

... so they can create, innovate, and lead the geosciences in the future

Jackson School of Geosciences

Components

- Department of Geological Sciences (DGS)
- Institute for Geophysics (UTIG)
- Bureau of Economic Geology (BEG)

UTA Cross-College Partnerships

- Center for Integrated Earth System Science
- Environmental Science Institute
- Center for International Energy & Environmental Policy
- Energy Institute

Outreach

- -GeoFORCE Texas
- **-TXESS** Revolution
- -Earth is Calling
- -Hot Science, Cool Talks

Personnel

- 58 faculty
- 90 research scientists
- 40 research staff
- 40 postdoctoral fellows

Students

- ~ 330 undergraduates
- ~300 graduate students
 - 60% Ph.D.'s; 40% Masters



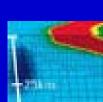
JSG Breadth and Depth

- Climate Dynamics
- Computational Geosciences
- Geochemistry & Thermo- & Geo-chronology
- Geophysics & Seismology
- Hydrogeology & Glaciology
- Paleontology & Geobiology
- Petrology & Mineral Physics
- Sedimentary Geology & Stratigraphy
- Structural Geology & Lithospheric Geodynamics









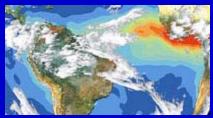
Vision for Jackson School Transformative Research

 Interdisciplinary – working at the interfaces between disciplines

....have most potential for future major breakthroughs

- Coupling & interaction
 - physical, biological, chemical and geologic processes
 - Earth's interior, surface, hydrosphere, biosphere and atmospheric systems

Major Research Themes







- Climate, Carbon & Geobiology
- Surface and Hydrologic Processes
- Planetary Geosciences
- Solid Earth & Tectonic Processes
- Marine Geosciences
- Energy Geosciences



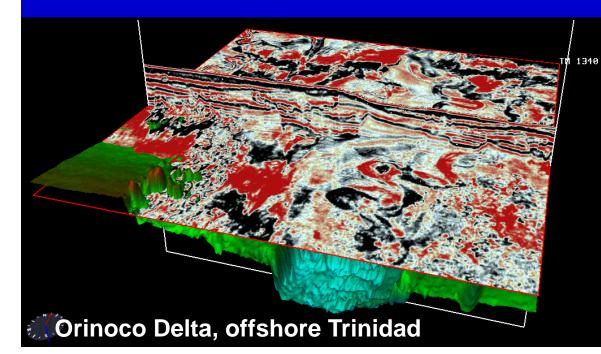




Our research blends – study of present day geoscience processes that impact society

with study of deep time





using geologic record to determine long term consequences of short term processes





satellite & airborne observations

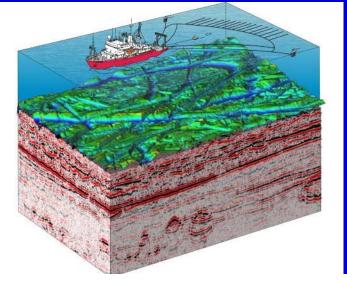
field observations

Co-seismic uplift in Solomon islands

Research Integration

lab experiments & analyses





marine geophysics



computation modeling & simulation

Many disciplines collaborating to tackle significant problems

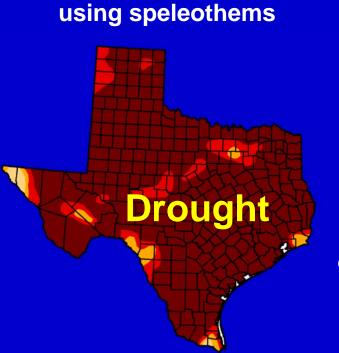
Geochemistry:

Reconstructing

past droughts

Hydrology: Measuring soil water storage & soil moisture – precipitation feedback

Computational Geosciences: Modeling predictions uncertainties for extreme events at regional scales



Geophysics: Measuring ground water depletion using GRACE

Paleontology: Evaluating extinction records from Paleo-droughts

Climate dynamics: Determining decadal scale climate patterns & effect on precipitation in watersheds

Comprehensive academic program in land surface – atmosphere interaction and hydrogeology

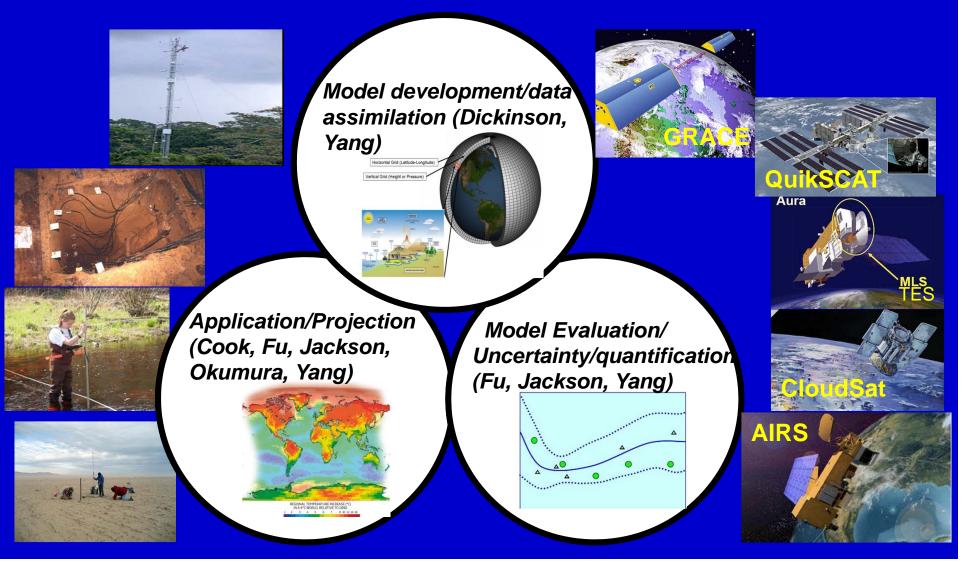


Jackson School Focus

- Ground-truthing data for input into models
- Using satellite data to drive models
- Optimizing input to understand atmospheric components dust, aerosols, snow data assimilation
- Reduce uncertainty
- Modeling: Land surface, weather / climate, water

Combined effort to determine total flux of climate system & inform decision makers

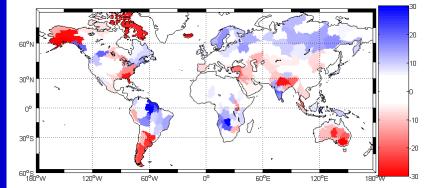
Climate/land model development/assimilation, evaluation/uncertainty quantification and application/projection



Water Resource Applications of GRACE

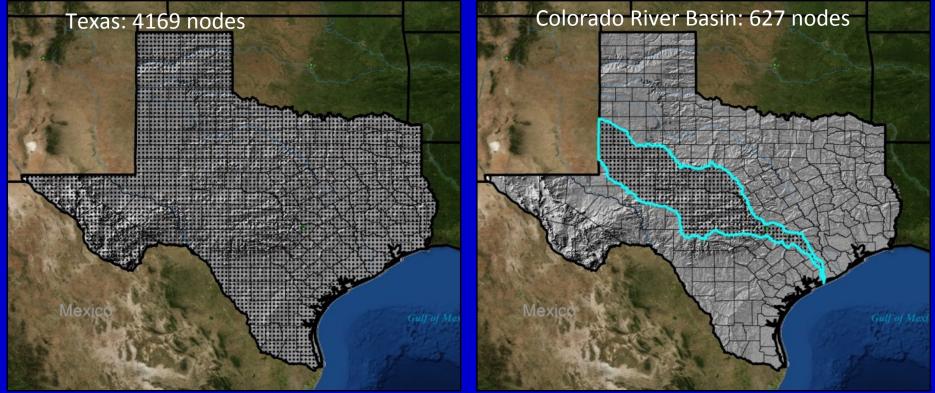
- Drought monitoring: total water storage
 - soil moisture versus groundwater storage
 - obtain better ground-truthing to reduce uncertainty in measurements
- Global application to water storage changes
 - improve land surface models
- Constrain applications with a priori data
 - spatial and temporal distribution of water storage

GRACE Total Water Storage Change (GRGS) (mm/yr) Trend (2003 – 2009)



Land Data Assimilation Systems: Ground Verification

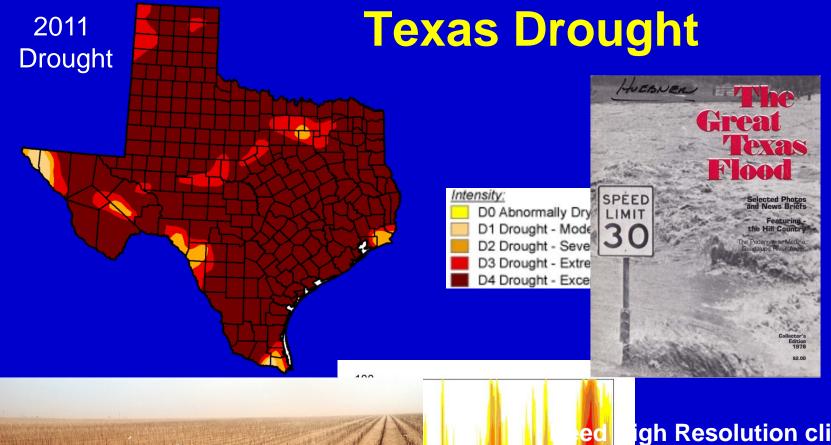
NLDAS-2: ¹/₈° grid (~14 km) on CONUS, 224x464=104,000 nodes



Caldwell, Long, Scanlon, Young: Scale does not fit management needs

- River managers need to predict recovery of lake systems and release water to downstream users at specific rate
- 2011 drought how dry was the soil? Why with current precipitation, are reservoirs near record lows (37% full)

Need to downscale NLDAS data & create field-level monitoring networks to upscale to NLDAS footprint



2004

2008

igh Resolution climate to predict regional ycle & heavy rains understorms

es during 2011 drought

ode

ater

om

2012