



# Advancing Flood Detection and Preparedness through **GEOSS Water Services**

**David K. Arctur**

University of Texas at Austin  
Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC)

**CAHMDA/DAFOH Joint Workshop**

University of Texas at Austin, 8-September-2014

Acknowledgements: David Maidment, Simon Cox, Stefano Nativi,  
Peter Salamon, Albert Kettner, Cedric David, Fernando Salas,  
Gonzalo Espinoza

Research & development sponsored by NASA, NSF,  
Esri, Kisters AG, Microsoft Research



## Context

Multiple agencies are developing models & approaches that can be used in detection and prediction of flooding

- NASA GRACE
- NASA GLDAS/NLDAS
- NWS Precipitation
- USGS National Water Information System
- ECMWF/JRC Global Flood Awareness System
- Numerous local, regional & national flood early warning systems

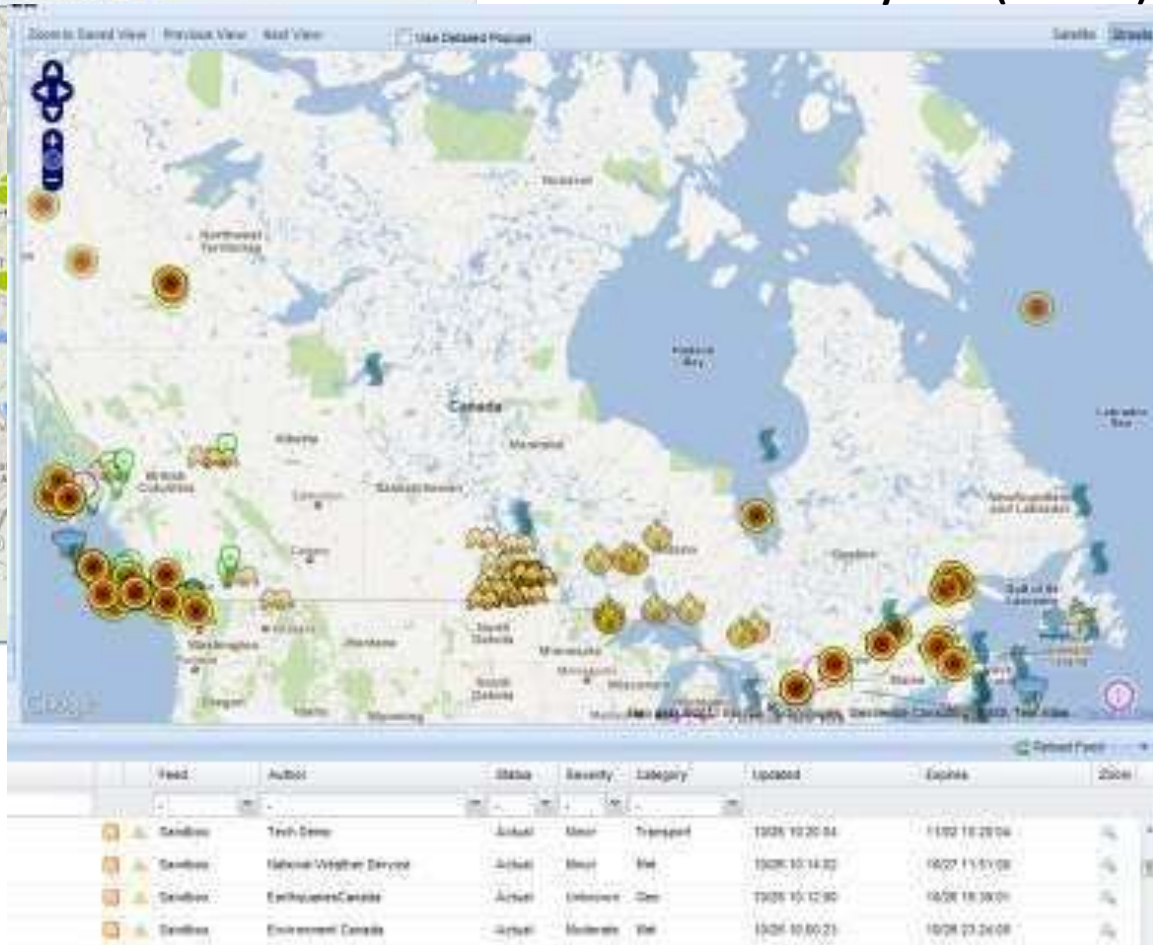
Essential model results and observational data **need to be shared** with key emergency response staff as **quickly & clearly** as possible



# For timely, accurate situational awareness...

**ATXfloods** Current flood information and emergency road closures in Austin and partner communities in Central Texas. More thunderstorms possible for our area today. Check back for updates. | 09-07-2014 2:15:26 PM [See all updates](#)

Home ▾ Communities ▾ Twitter ▾ Contact ▾ Links ▾ Open Data ▾ Alerts ▾ Am I in a Floodplain? ▾



## Canada's Multi-Agency Situational Awareness System (MASAS)

## Austin's Flood Early Warning System

## More context

- An essential aspect of sharing this kind of information is that it **needs to work consistently across institutional and political boundaries**
  - Local, state, national, continental, global, and fields of science
- This does not make the development of tools easier, but **complicates** it: more & different stakeholders need to come to the table, share ideas & agree on decisions
- Regardless, we really have to do it... so we start somewhere:
  - by *making basic water data (streamflow, stage, soil moisture, precipitation, runoff) consistently available in as many countries as we can reach*

## How do we do that?

We bridge socially across:

- communities of data providers
- communities of domain scientists
- communities of emergency response professionals & policy makers

And technologically across:

- disparate, agency-dependent data collection regimes
- different data formats, data quality, spatial & temporal resolution, IT architectures

This type of work cannot be done simply, quickly, or unilaterally... but it is happening!



## One key development group...

- **OGC/WMO Hydro DWG** started in 2008
  - Conducted 2 interoperability experiments, leading to...
  - Water Markup Language (WaterML Part 1), adopted as international standard in 2012 for **exchange of water data time series**
  - Now working on exchange of **rating curves, gagings and cross-sections** (WaterML Part 2, 95% complete)
  - And **water quality** (WaterML Part 3, just starting)
    - One variable per time series
  - WaterML is based on the OGC Observations & Measurement (O&M) Standard, also an ISO standard...

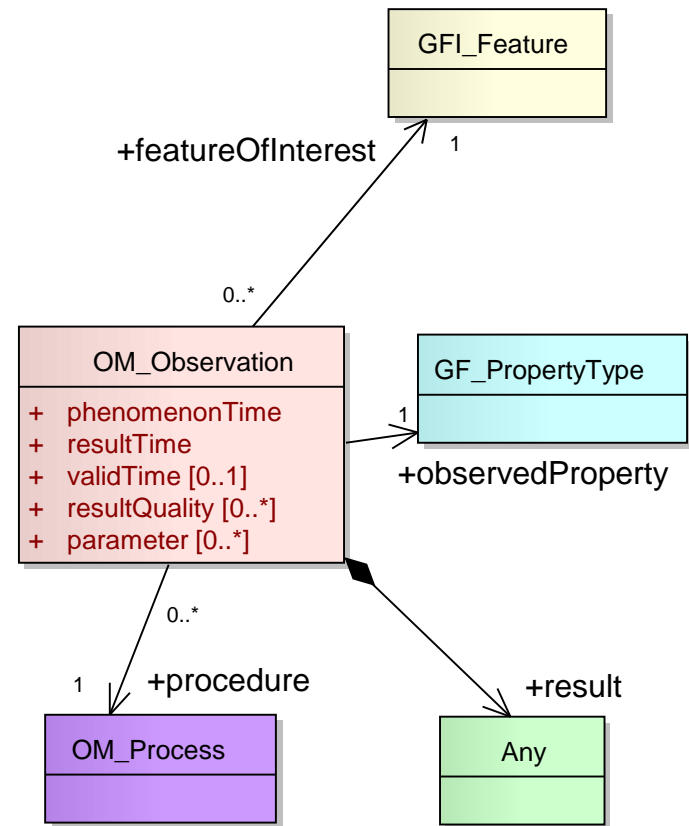
# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

# ISO 19156

First edition  
2011-12-15

## Geographic information — Observations and measurements

*Information géographique — Observations et mesures*



An **Observation** is an action whose **result** is an estimate of the value of some **property** of the **feature-of-interest**, obtained using a specified **procedure**

## So where are we?

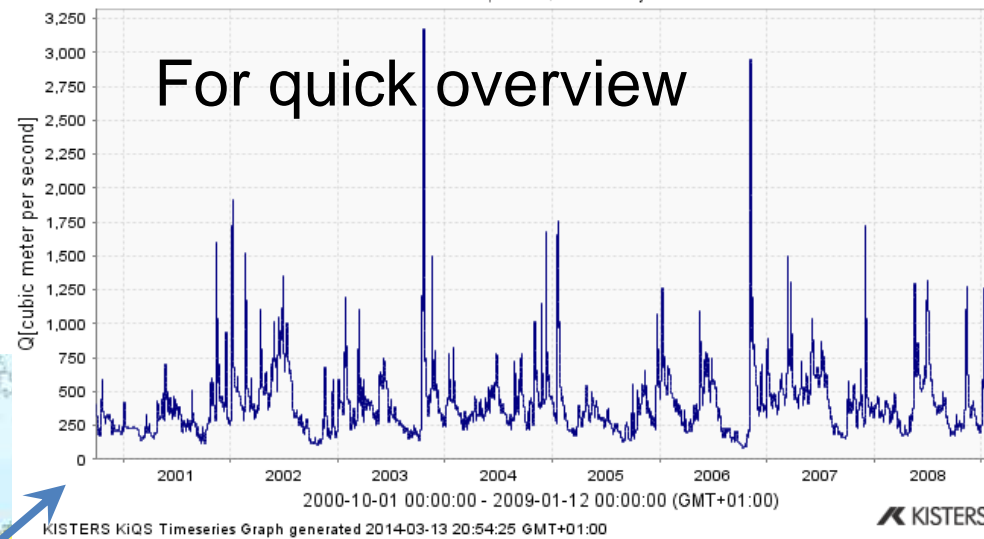
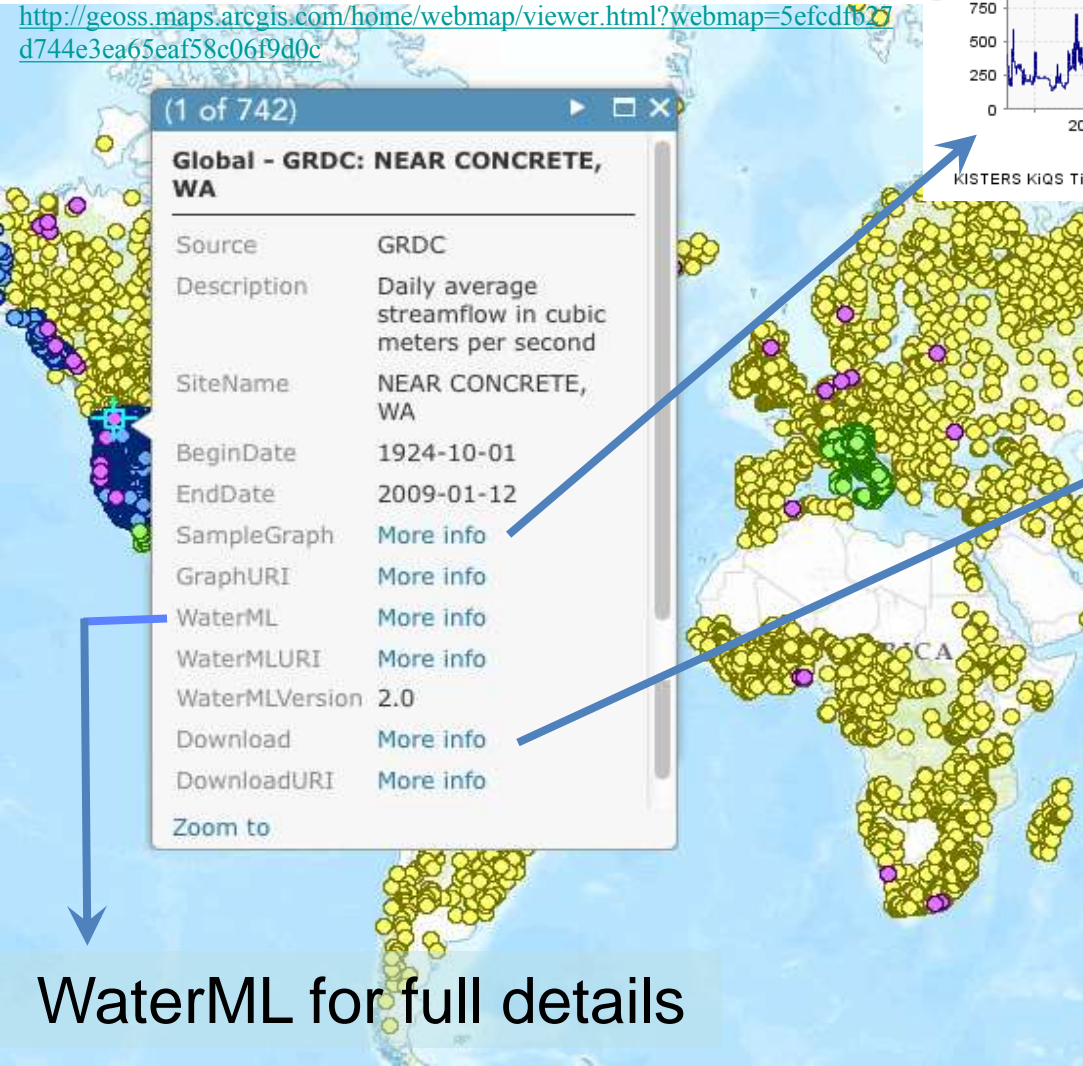
- We have a core information model for observations (**OGC O&M**)
- Extended & profiled to represent water data (**WaterML**)
  - A means of requesting & receiving it over the web (**Sensor Observation Service, SOS**)
- A means of mapping station point locations for easy discovery (**Web Feature Service, WFS**)
- A set of interfaces for cataloguing these data services (**Catalog Service for the Web, CSW**)

***And these are all international standards***



# Gauge description and data links...

<http://geoss.maps.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=5efcdfb27d744e3ea65eaf58c06f9d0c>



For easy analysis

	A
1	#ts_id;2634042
2	#rows;365
3	#Timestamp;Value
4	2008-01-13T09:00:00.000+01:00;442.804625
5	2008-01-13T09:00:00.000+01:00;442.804625
6	2008-01-14T09:00:00.000+01:00;457.316875
7	2008-01-14T09:00:00.000+01:00;457.316875
8	2008-01-15T09:00:00.000+01:00;450.946
9	2008-01-15T09:00:00.000+01:00;450.946
10	2008-01-16T09:00:00.000+01:00;410.24025
11	2008-01-16T09:00:00.000+01:00;410.24025
12	2008-01-17T09:00:00.000+01:00;418.027375
13	2008-01-17T09:00:00.000+01:00;418.027375
14	2008-01-18T09:00:00.000+01:00;368.47325
15	2008-01-18T09:00:00.000+01:00;368.47325
16	2008-01-19T09:00:00.000+01:00;306.88375
17	2008-01-19T09:00:00.000+01:00;306.88375
18	2008-01-20T09:00:00.000+01:00;342.279625
19	2008-01-20T09:00:00.000+01:00;342.279625
20	2008-01-21T09:00:00.000+01:00;350.067
21	2008-01-21T09:00:00.000+01:00;350.067
22	2008-01-22T09:00:00.000+01:00;331.306875
23	2008-01-22T09:00:00.000+01:00;331.306875
24	2008-01-23T09:00:00.000+01:00;310.42325
25	2008-01-23T09:00:00.000+01:00;310.42325

WaterML for full details

```

- <wml2:Collection xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opengis.net/waterml/2.0 http://www.opengis.net/waterml/2.0/waterml2.xsd" gml:id="Ki.Col.1">
  <gml:description>KISTERS KiWIS WaterML2.0</gml:description>
  - <wml2:metadata>
    - <wml2:DocumentMetadata gml:id="Ki.Doc.Met.1">
      <wml2:generationDate>2014-03-13T20:00:12.973+00:00</wml2:generationDate>
      <wml2:generationSystem>KISTERS KiWIS</wml2:generationSystem>
    </wml2:DocumentMetadata>
  </wml2:metadata>
  - <wml2:temporalExtent>
    - <gml:TimePeriod gml:id="Ki.TempExt.1">
      <gml:beginPosition>2008-01-13T09:00:00.000+01:00</gml:beginPosition>
      <gml:endPosition>2009-01-11T09:00:00.000+01:00</gml:endPosition>
    </gml:TimePeriod>
  </wml2:temporalExtent>
  - <wml2:observationMembers>
    - <om:OM_Observation gml:id="Ki.OM_Obs.1">
      - <om:phenomenonTime>
        - <gml:TimePeriod gml:id="Ki.ObsTime.1">
          <gml:beginPosition>2008-01-13T09:00:00.000+01:00</gml:beginPosition>
          <gml:endPosition>2009-01-11T09:00:00.000+01:00</gml:endPosition>
        </gml:TimePeriod>
      </om:phenomenonTime>
      - <om:resultTime>
        - <gml:TimeInstant gml:id="Ki.ResTime.1">
          <gml:timePosition>2008-01-11T09:00:00.000+01:00</gml:timePosition>
        </gml:TimeInstant>
      </om:resultTime>
      <om:procedure xlink:href="Day_Crad" xlink:title="10 - Daily Mean"/>
      <om:observedProperty xlink:href="Q" xlink:title="Q"/>
      <om:featureOfInterest xlink:href="4145081" xlink:title="NEAR CONCRETE, WA"/>
    </om:OM_Observation>
  </wml2:observationMembers>
  - <om:result>
    - <wml2:MeasurementTimeseries gml:id="Ki.Ts.2634042">
      - <wml2:defaultPointMetadata>
        - <wml2:DefaultTVPMeasurementMetadata>
          <wml2:qualifier xlink:href="40" xlink:title="40"/>
          <wml2:uom code="cumec"/>
          <wml2:interpolationType xlink:href="http://www.opengis.net/def/waterml/2.0/interpolationType/ConstPrec" xlink:title="Constant in preceding interval"/>
        </wml2:DefaultTVPMeasurementMetadata>
      </wml2:defaultPointMetadata>

```

## WaterML 2.0

### Document metadata

### Observation description

#### - Phenomena time

#### - Result time

#### - Procedure

#### - Observed property

#### - Feature of interest

#### - Result

#### - Time series metadata

#### - Time series data

```

- <wml2:point>
  - <wml2:MeasurementTVP>
    <wml2:time>2008-01-13T09:00:00.000+01:00</wml2:time>
    <wml2:value>442.804625</wml2:value>
  </wml2:MeasurementTVP>
</wml2:point>
- <wml2:point>
  - <wml2:MeasurementTVP>
    <wml2:time>2008-01-14T09:00:00.000+01:00</wml2:time>
    <wml2:value>457.316875</wml2:value>
  </wml2:MeasurementTVP>
</wml2:point>
- <wml2:point>
  - <wml2:MeasurementTVP>
    <wml2:time>2008-01-15T09:00:00.000+01:00</wml2:time>
    <wml2:value>450.946</wml2:value>
  </wml2:MeasurementTVP>
</wml2:point>
- <wml2:point>
  - <wml2:MeasurementTVP>
    <wml2:time>2008-01-16T09:00:00.000+01:00</wml2:time>
    <wml2:value>410.24025</wml2:value>
  </wml2:MeasurementTVP>
</wml2:point>
- <wml2:point>
  - <wml2:MeasurementTVP>
    <wml2:time>2008-01-17T09:00:00.000+01:00</wml2:time>
    <wml2:value>418.027375</wml2:value>
  </wml2:MeasurementTVP>
</wml2:point>
- <wml2:point>
  - <wml2:MeasurementTVP>
    <wml2:time>2008-01-18T09:00:00.000+01:00</wml2:time>
    <wml2:value>368.47325</wml2:value>
  </wml2:MeasurementTVP>
</wml2:point>
- <wml2:point>
  - <wml2:MeasurementTVP>
    <wml2:time>2008-01-19T09:00:00.000+01:00</wml2:time>
    <wml2:value>306.88375</wml2:value>
  </wml2:MeasurementTVP>
</wml2:point>
</wml2:MeasurementTimeseries>
</om:result>
</om:OM_Observation>
</wml2:observationMember>
</wml2:Collection>

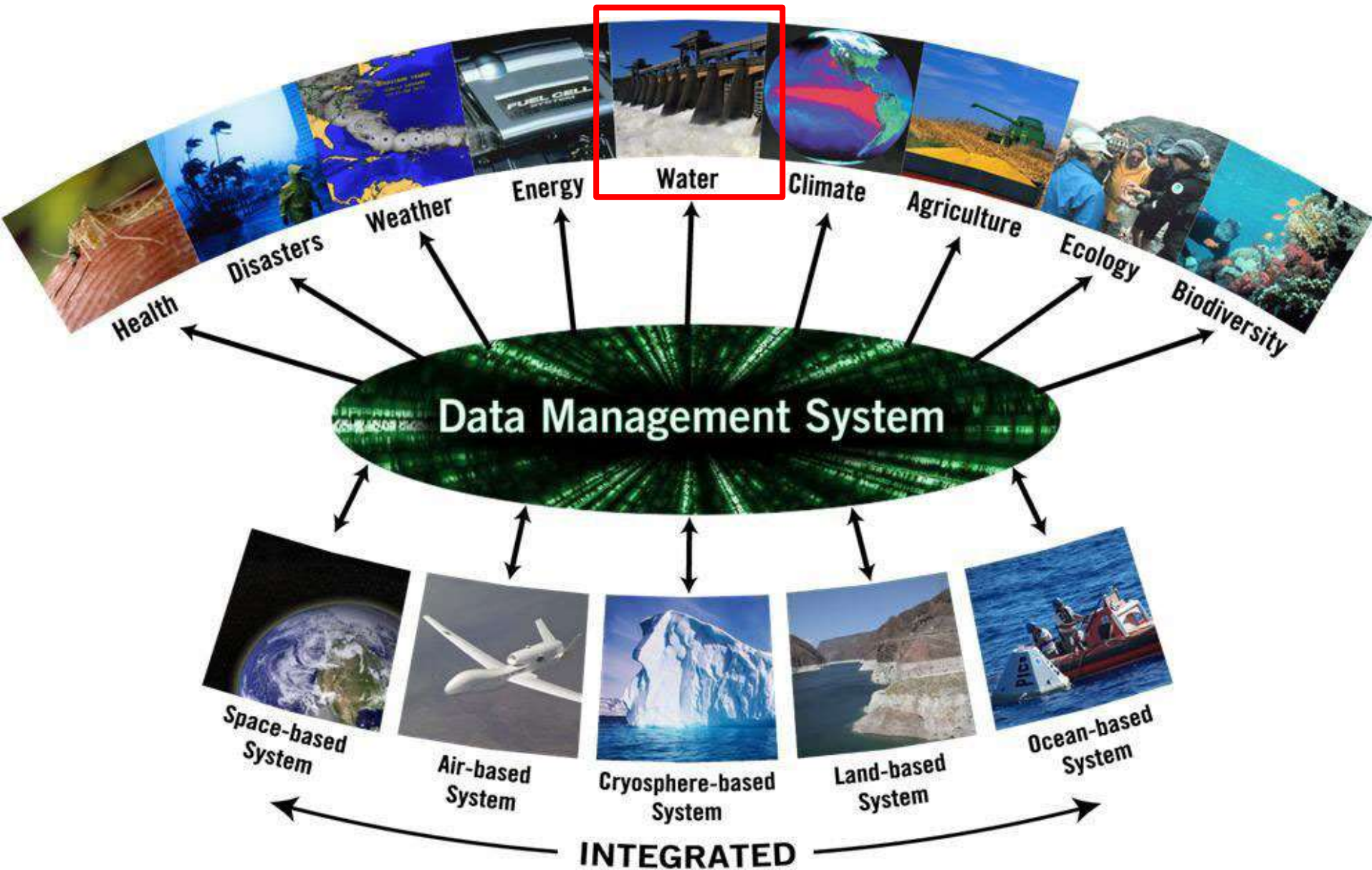
```

### Time series data, cont'd



# GEOSS: An approach to socializing the technology

- **GEOSS: Global Earth Observation System of Systems**
  - Hosted by GEO (Group on Earth Observations) to publish Earth observation datasets from 92 member countries
  - GEO home page: <http://www.earthobservations.org/>
  - GEOSS search portal: <http://www.geoportal.org/>
  - Enables distributed search among dozens of catalogs, accessing millions of data services, **following international data exchange standards (ISO, WMO, OGC, ...)**
  - Data is organized around **9 Societal Benefit Areas (SBAs): Water, Weather, Climate, Biodiversity, Ecosystems, Energy, Agriculture, Health, Disasters**
- **GEOSS AIP (Architecture Implementation Pilot)**
  - Series of 1-year project cycles to implement GEOSS, started in 2007; AIP-6 complete in 2013; AIP-7 in progress.



# GEOSS was started with millions of datasets from remote sensing...

## Now working to add water time series data

**Water Quantity**



**Rainfall**



**Soil Water**



**Water Quality**



**Meteorology**



**Groundwater**



Time series data at point locations





# GEOSS Water Services Team

(\* *new members*)

## Academic

- University of Texas at Austin, USA
- Brigham Young University, USA
- University of Saskatchewan, Canada
- [Feng Chia University, Taiwan](#) \*

## Community Labs, Portals

- CUAHSI Water Data Center, USA
- [Dartmouth Flood Observatory, USA](#) \*
- NASA Goddard Hydrological Science Lab, USA
- NASA Goddard Earth Sciences DISC, USA
- [Federal Institute of Hydrology, Germany](#) \* (supporting GRDC, GEMS/Water)
- EC Joint Research Centre (JRC), Italy
- European Centre for Midrange Weather Forecasting (ECMWF), UK
- [Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, UK](#) \*
- CEOS Water Portal (JAXA), Japan





# GEOSS Water Services Team, cont'd

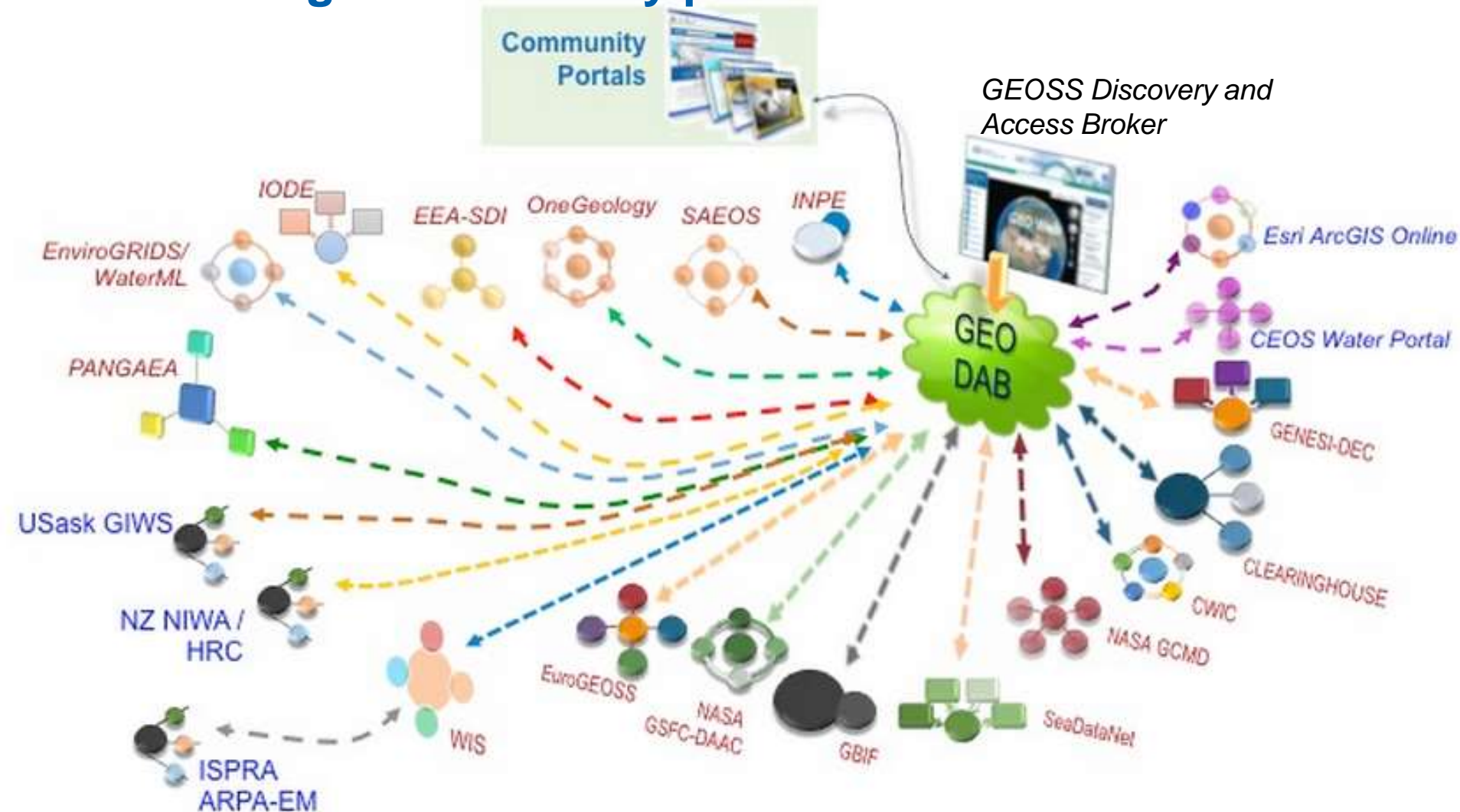
## **National and regional agencies**

- Italian National Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA)
- Regional Agency for Environmental Protection in Emilia-Romagna (ARPA-ER), Italy
- New Zealand National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA)
- Horizons Regional Council (HRC), New Zealand

## **Commercial Engineering & Software**

- Esri, USA
- Kisters AG, Germany
- Microsoft Research, USA

# GEOSS Portal: connecting to community portals and other resources

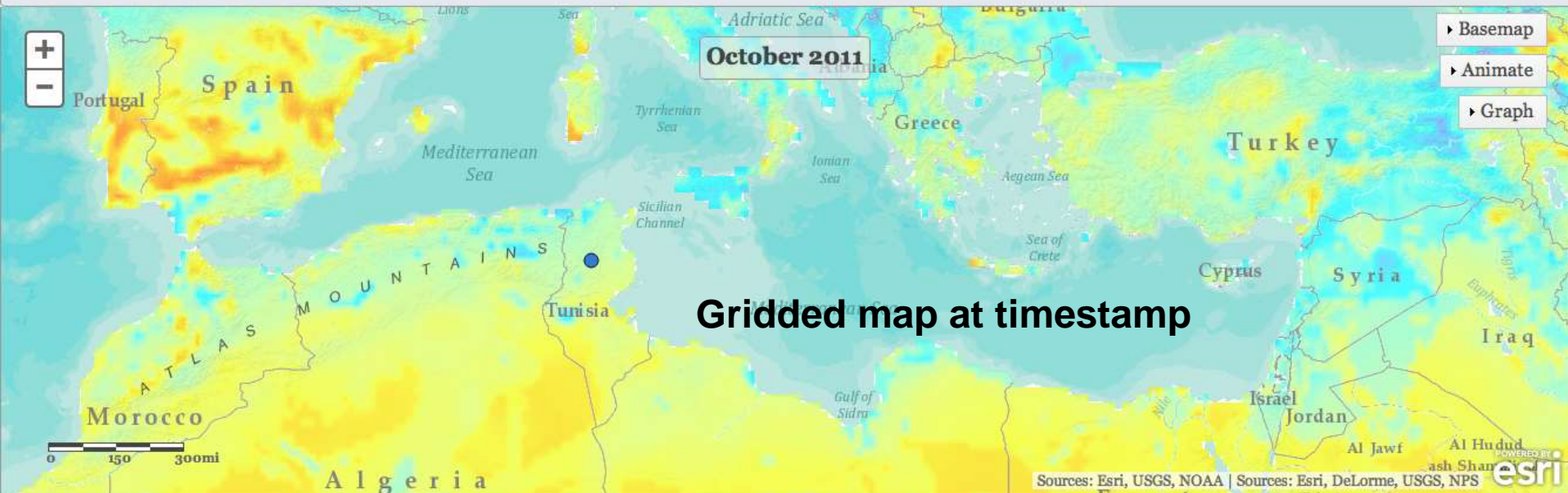


# Viewing & comparing time series values

## World Soil Moisture Explorer

Monthly mean soil moisture 2003 – 2013, upper 100cm, from NASA GLDAS NOAH model

<http://dtc-sci01.esri.com/kisters/index.html?appid=eaaa17b657584efca519a7243d52624d>



1m 3m 6m 1y 3y From: 31/12/2009 To: 31/01/2013

main 35.447,9.371



October 2011

2010

2011

2012

2013

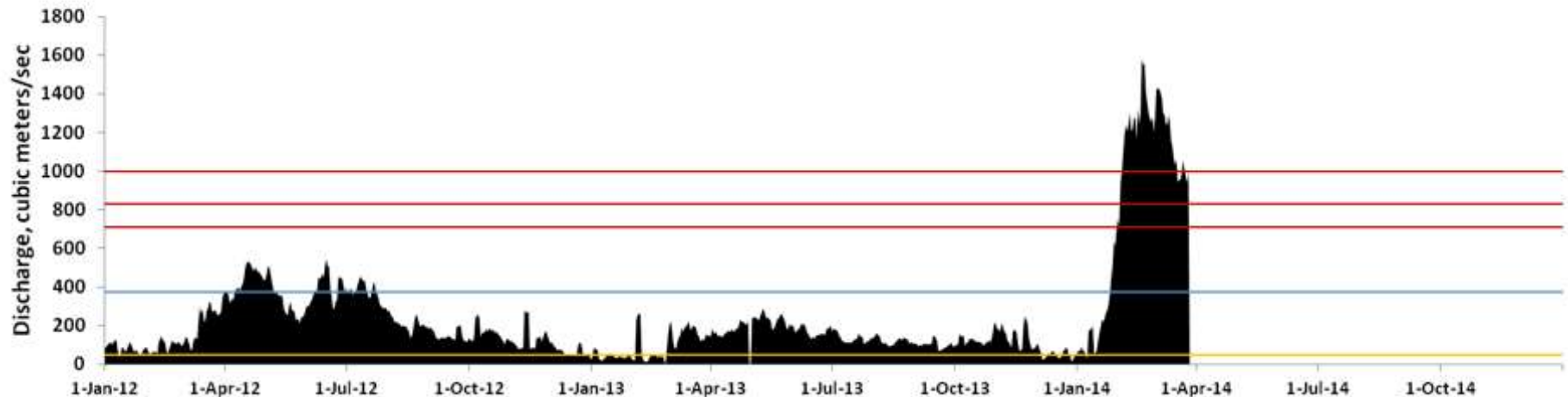


# Flood Monitoring

The Dartmouth Flood Observatory maps flood extents globally, based on pre- and post-event imagery from NASA MODIS

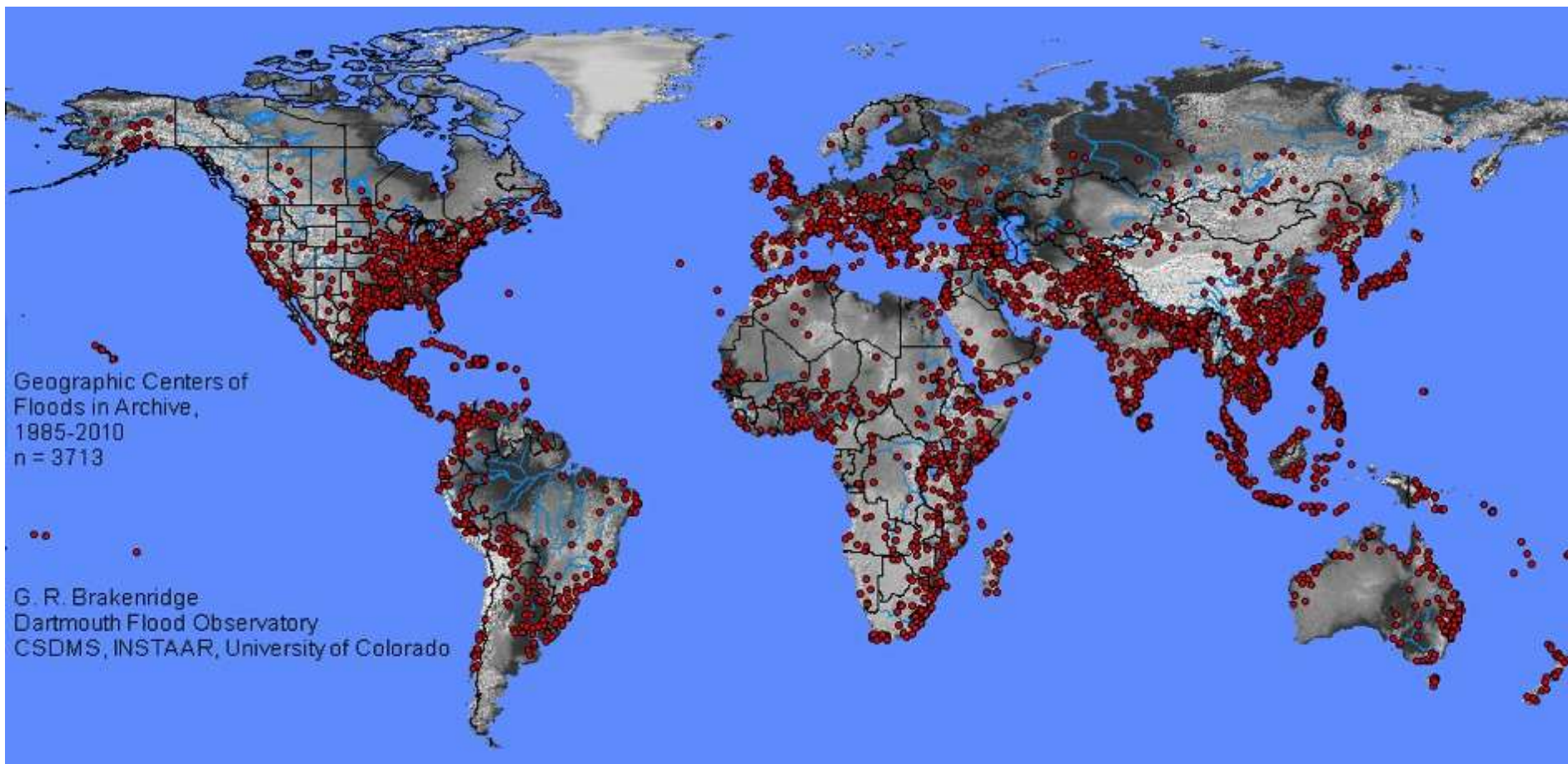


Satellite Discharge
  Low Flow
  1.33 yr Flood
  5 yr Flood
  10 yr Flood
  30 yr Flood



# Flood Monitoring

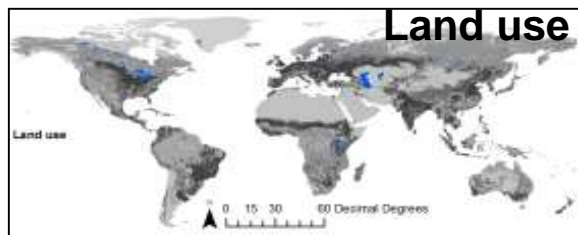
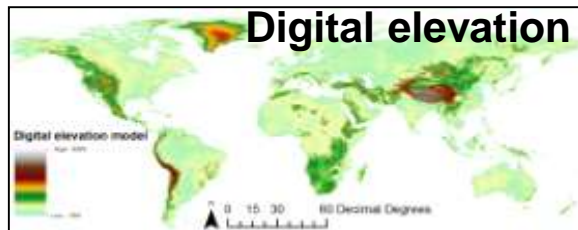
The Dartmouth Flood Observatory preserves the record of each major flood event, for posterity and for use in global flood hazard modeling, to help identify severity of current flooding



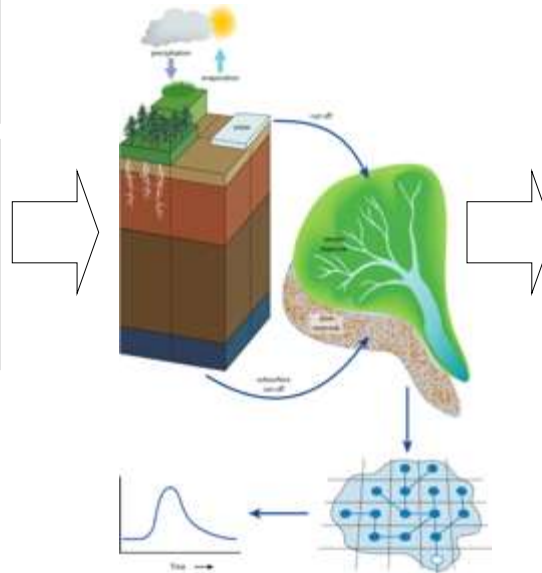
# Flood Prediction

**Global Flood Awareness System (GloFAS)** from the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasting (ECMWF) and the Joint Research Centre (JRC)

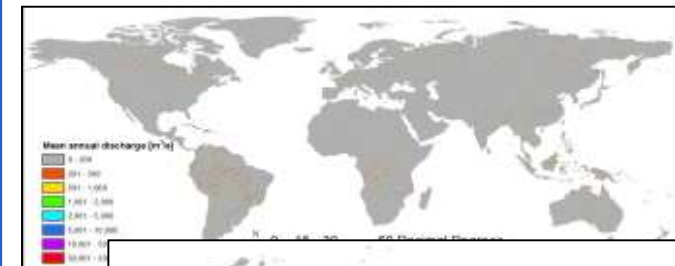
Inputs: global spatial data



Hydro-Meteo model  
with grid-based routing  
**(LisFlood)**



Output: global daily discharge

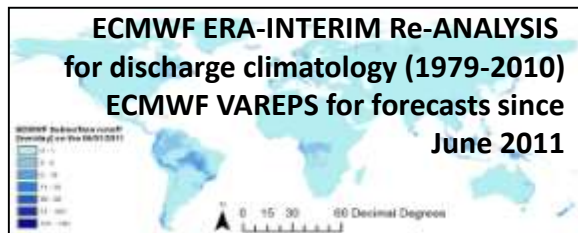
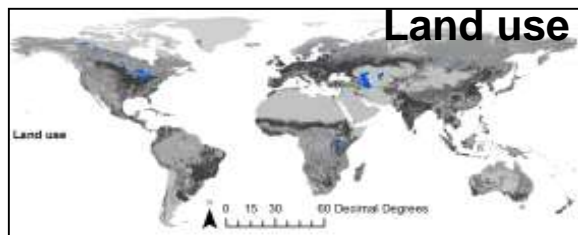
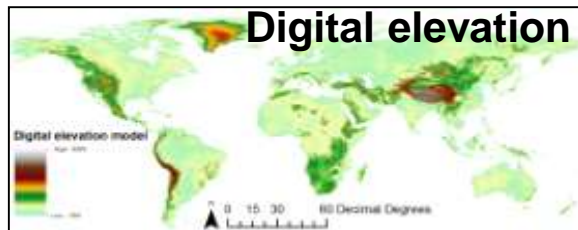




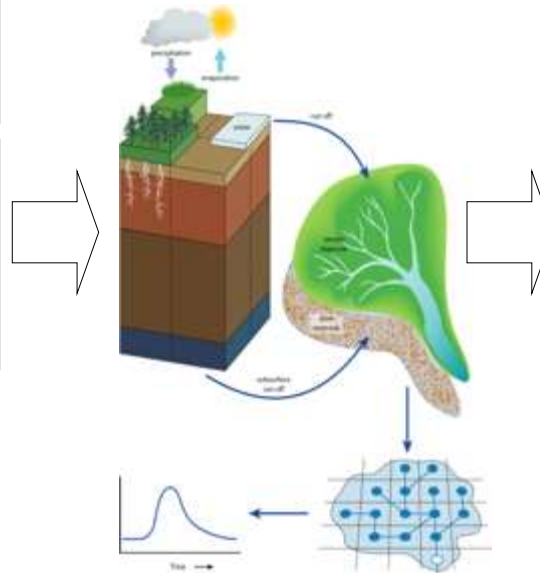
# Flood Prediction

**Global Flood Awareness System (GloFAS)** from the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasting (ECMWF) and the Joint Research Centre (JRC)

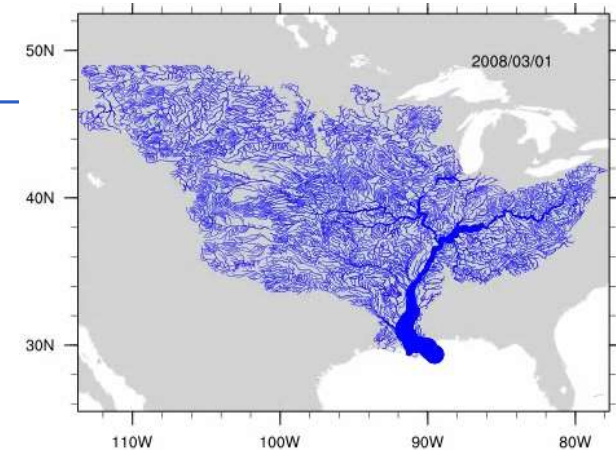
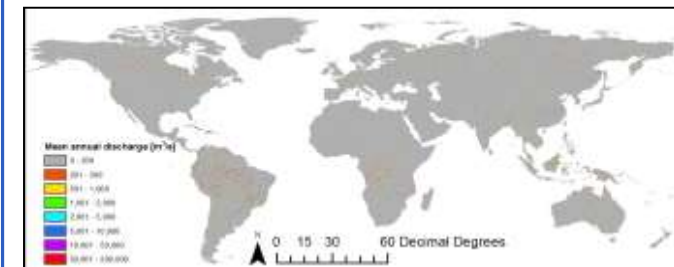
Inputs: global spatial data



Hydro-Meteo model  
with grid-based routing  
**(LisFlood)**



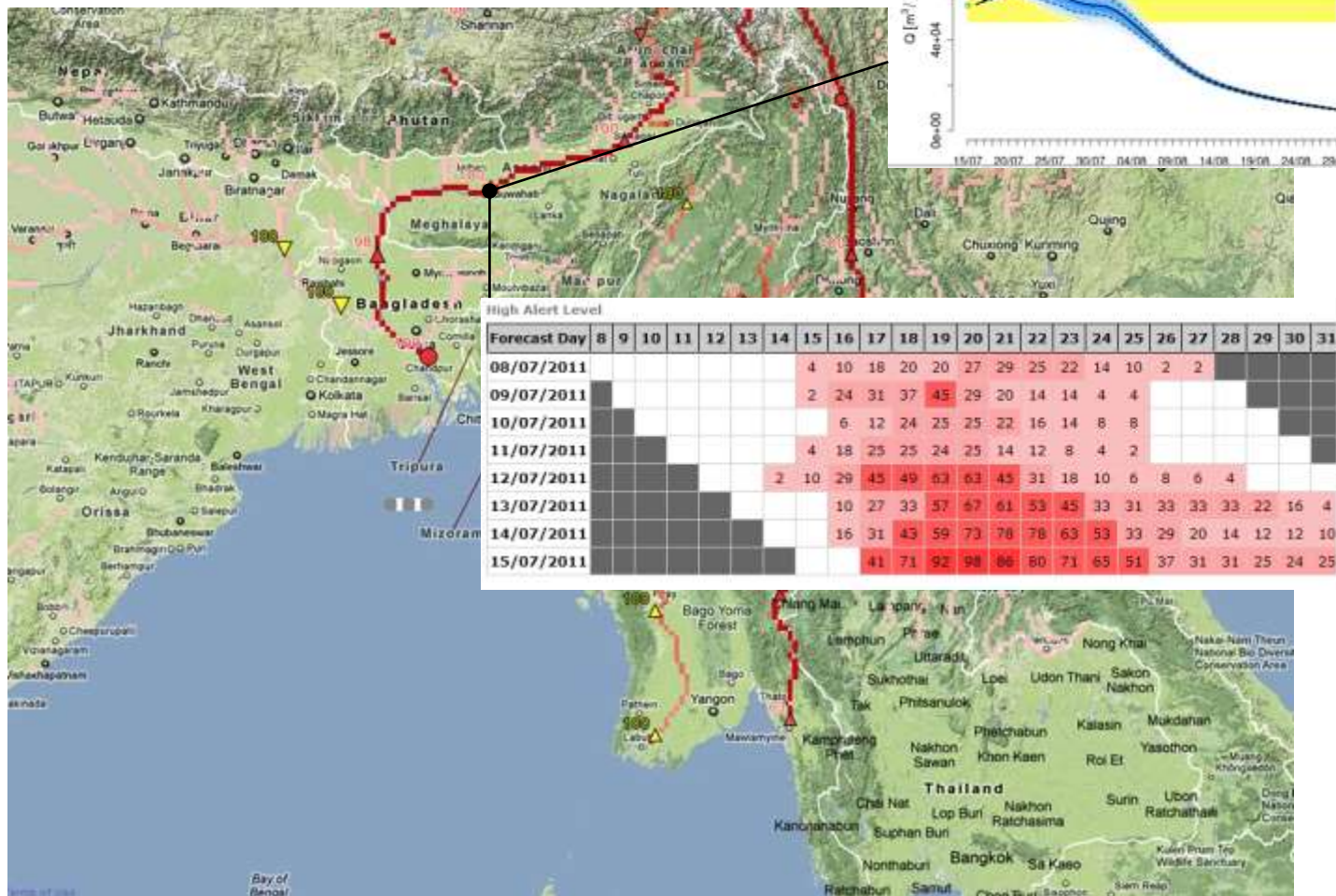
Output: global daily discharge



**Downscaling the river routing  
through integration with RAPID**

# Target: 2-week advance forecasting of major floods

GloFAS provides probabilistic forecasts of flooding events for large basins



## One more application for soil moisture

- Working with NASA NLDAS model output for soil moisture, Gonzalo Espinoza (UT Austin) has developed a statistical analysis tool
  - Displays soil moisture grid cells colored by percentile, relative to historical averages from 1979 to present
- This can provide useful context to emergency response managers, preparing for new rain events in a given area
- Current work is to add runoff (useful in flood analysis) & evapo-transpiration (useful for drought analysis); and extend to all USA

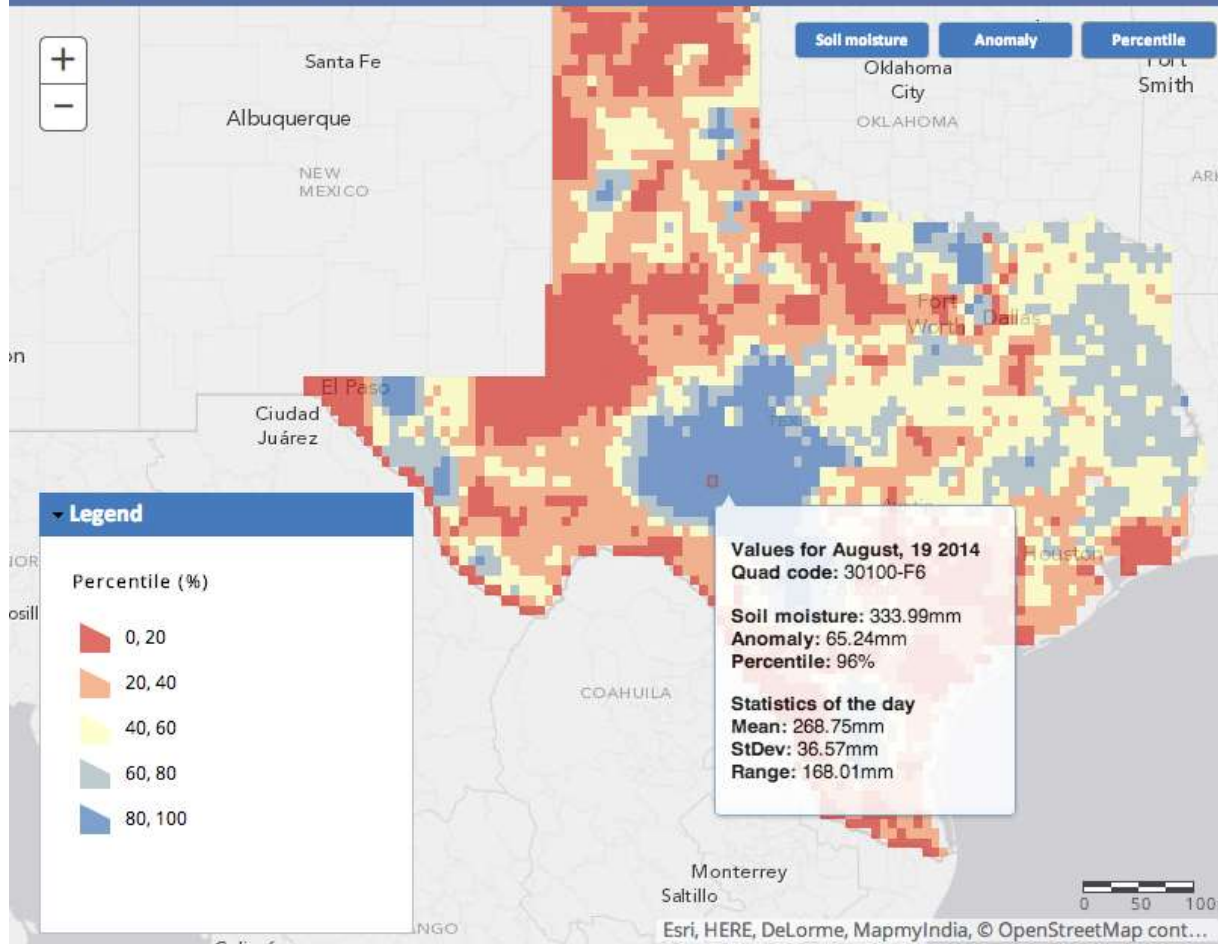


# Soil Moisture Statistics

## Texas Soil Moisture map

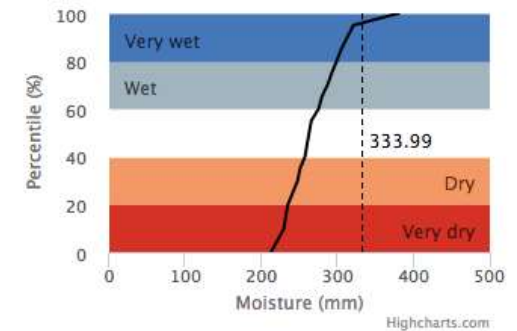
Last update: Tuesday, August 19, 2014

Contact: Gonzalo E. Espinoza (gespinoza@utexas.edu)



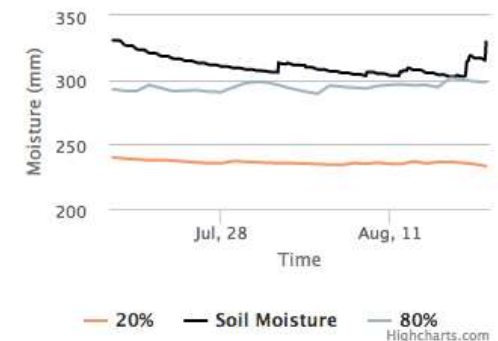
### Water content in the top meter of soil

Source: NASA NLDAS NOAH



### Water content in the previous month

Source: NASA NLDAS NOAH



Click on map to plot values

## Summary

- **WMO Information System (WIS)**
  - Global network of authoritative national agencies' data
  - WIS is being integrated with GEOSS for distributed search
- **OGC/WMO Hydrology Domain Working Group** develops core standards through OGC Interoperability Experiments & Pilots
- **GEO/GEOSS** provides an organizing principle for implementing data and map catalogs and services that works across boundaries between nations, institutions, and scientific / societal domains.
- **Crowdsourcing** is coming into use, taking advantage of citizen event monitoring.

**A federated web of portals, data and tools for consistent data services is emerging – now we need to make this accessible and useful for emergency response in extreme events!**

David Arctur

[david.arctur@utexas.edu](mailto:david.arctur@utexas.edu)

***Thanks!***

