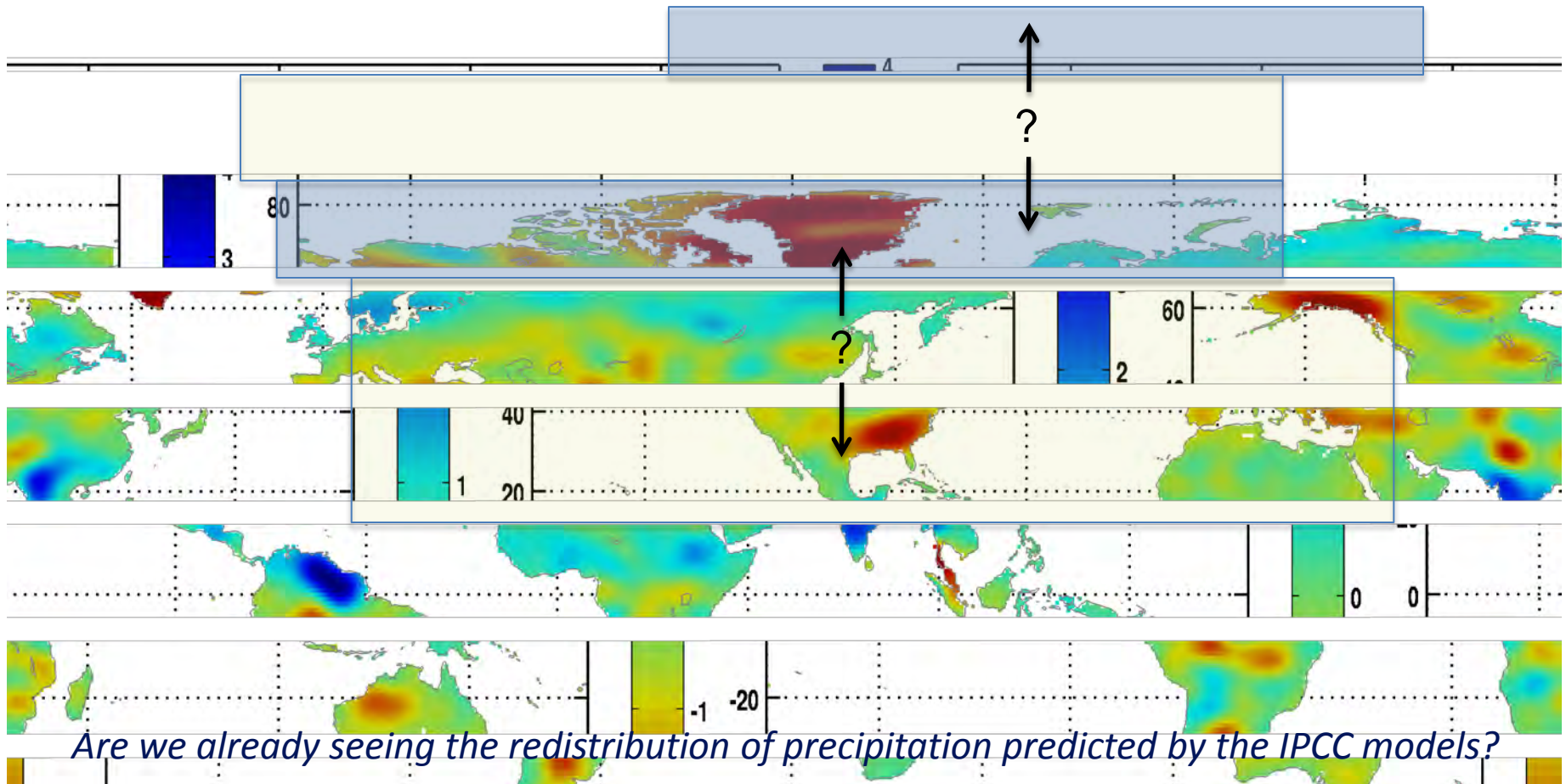
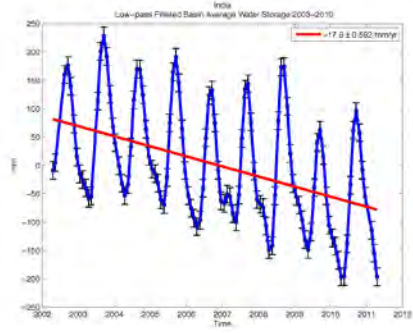
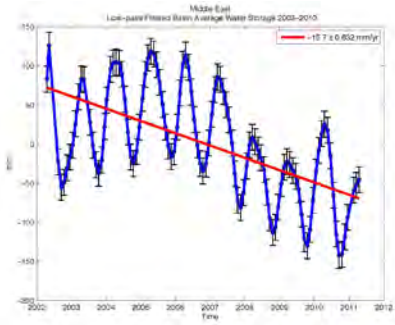
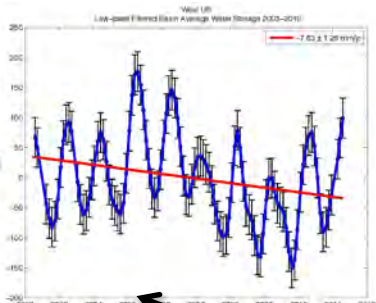


Trends in Freshwater Storage from GRACE, 2002-2010



Trends in Fresh

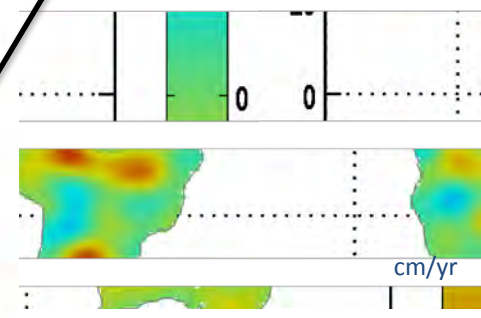
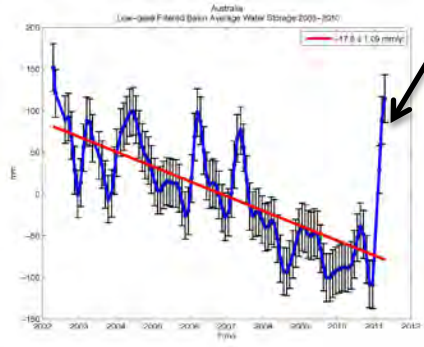
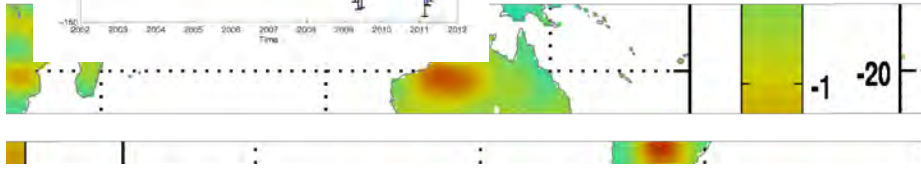
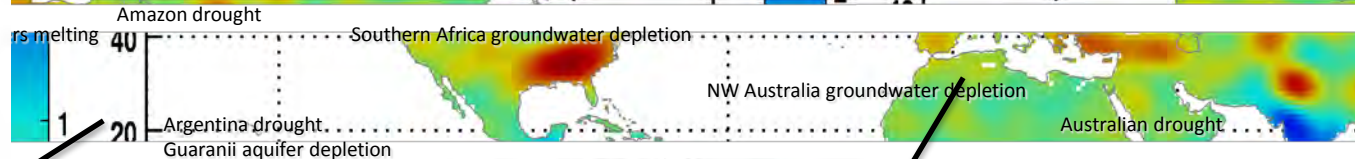
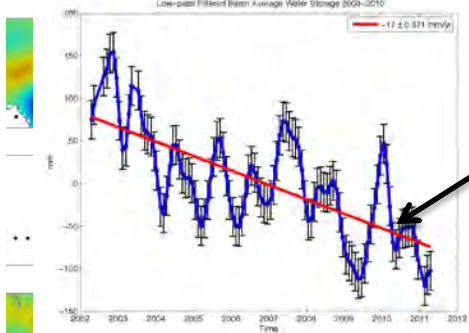
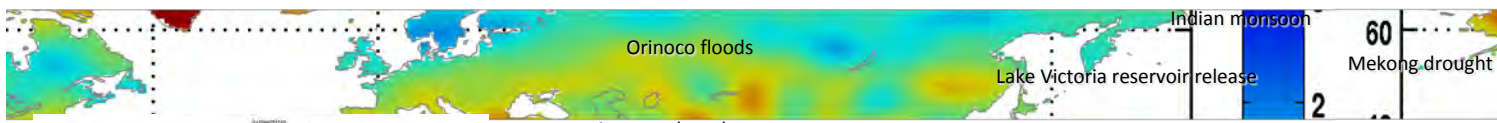
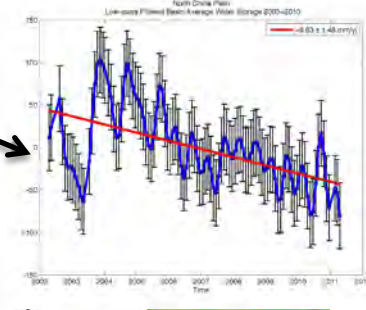
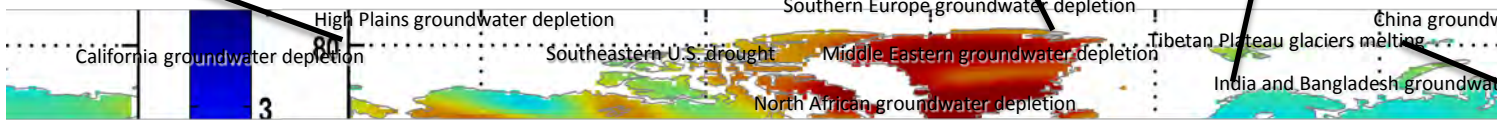
iRACE, 2



Greenland i

Upper Midwestern U.S. drought

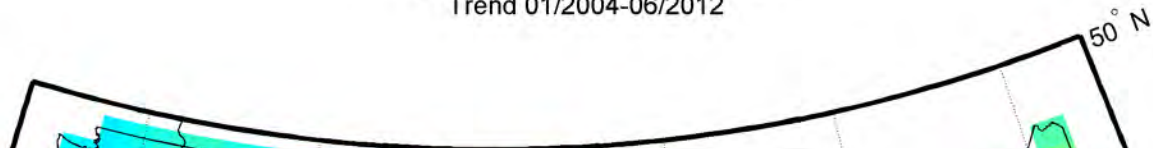
High latitude precipitation increase



Famiglietti et al., 2012, in prep

Trends in Freshwater Storage from GRACE, 2004-2012

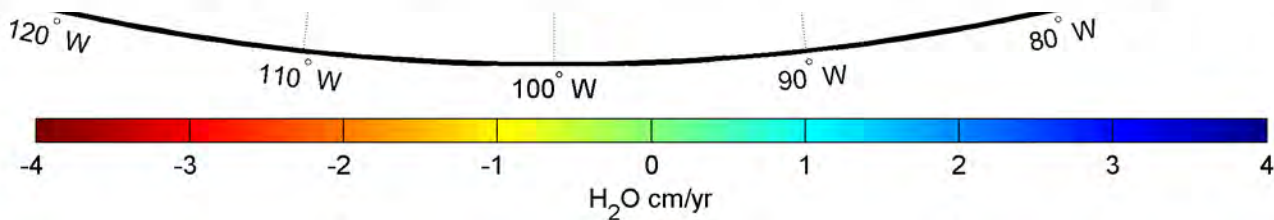
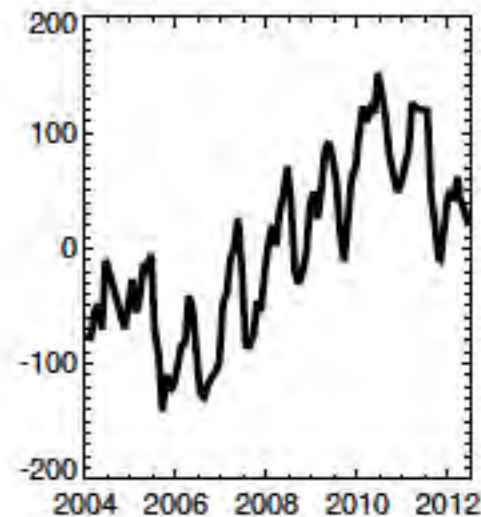
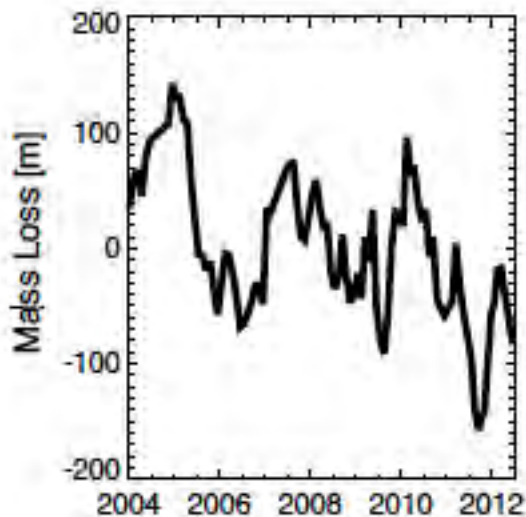
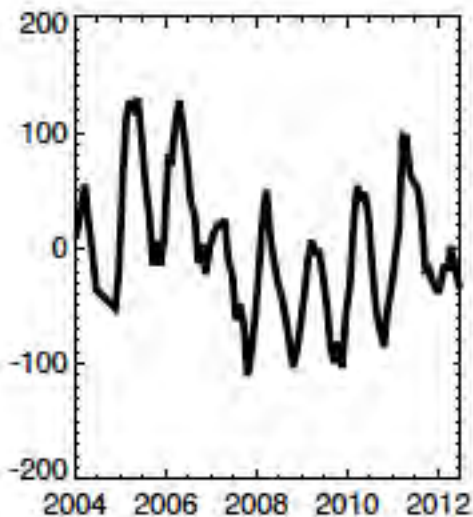
GRACE-CSR RL05 GF200km
Trend 01/2004-06/2012



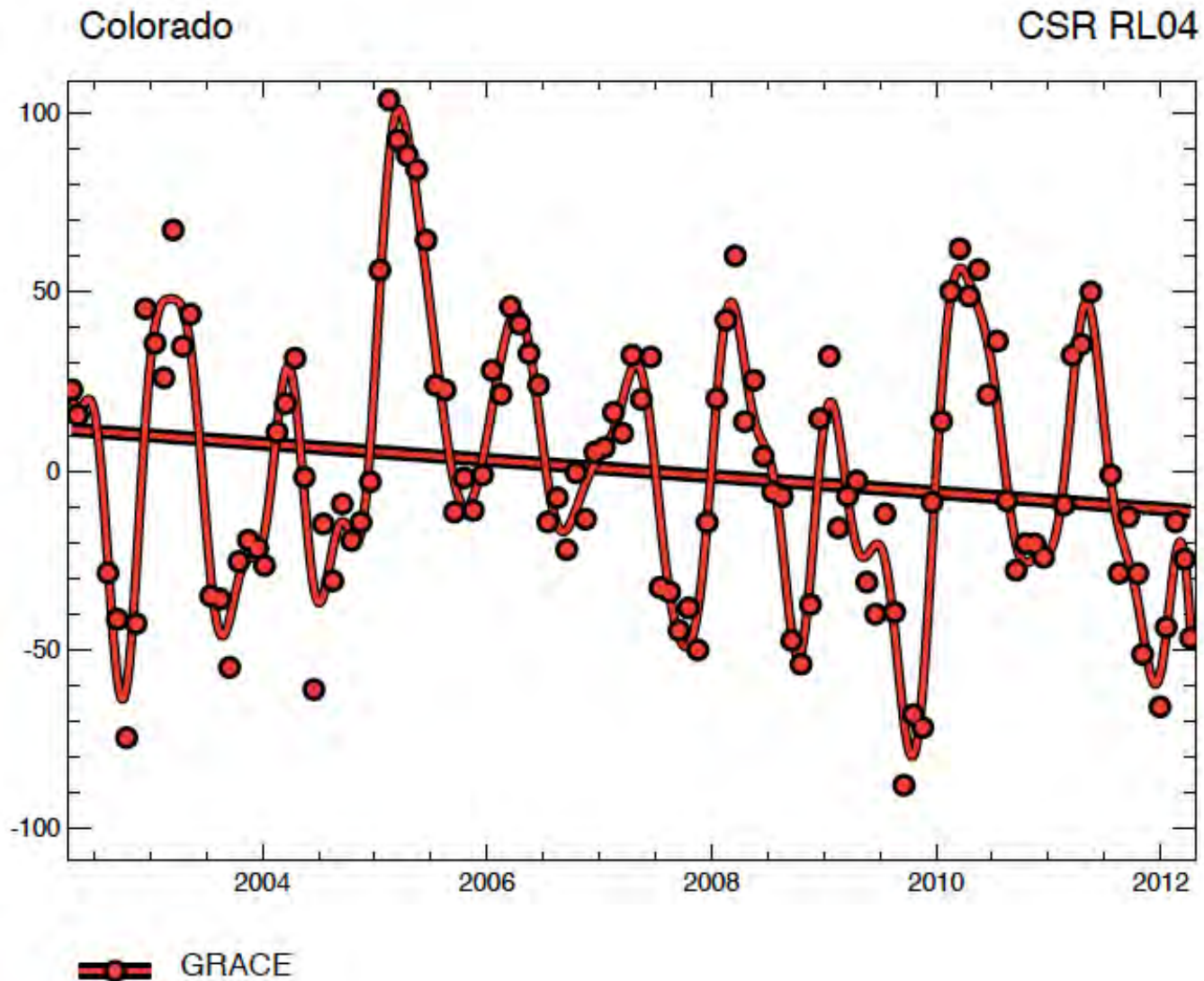
California (1)

Texas (2)

Missouri R. (3)

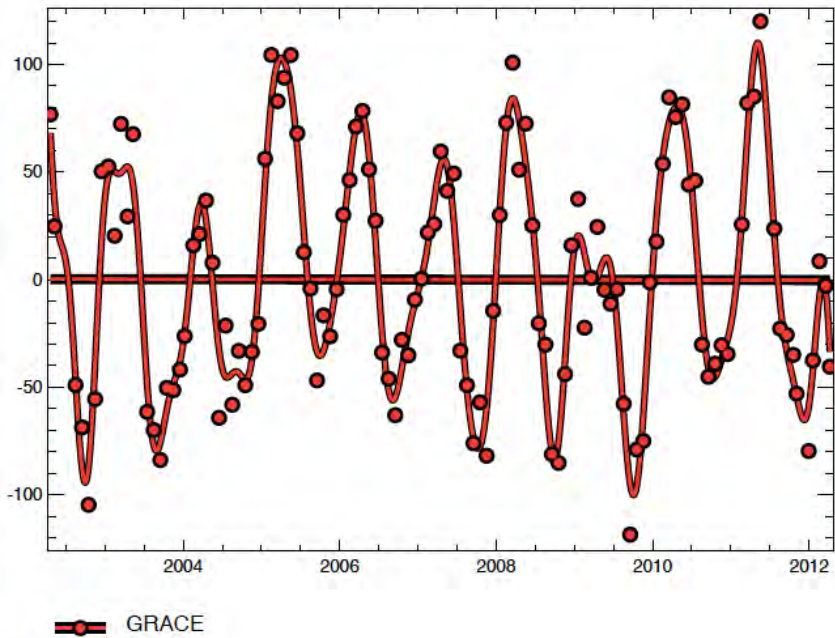


Water Storage Changes in the Colorado River Basin from GRACE

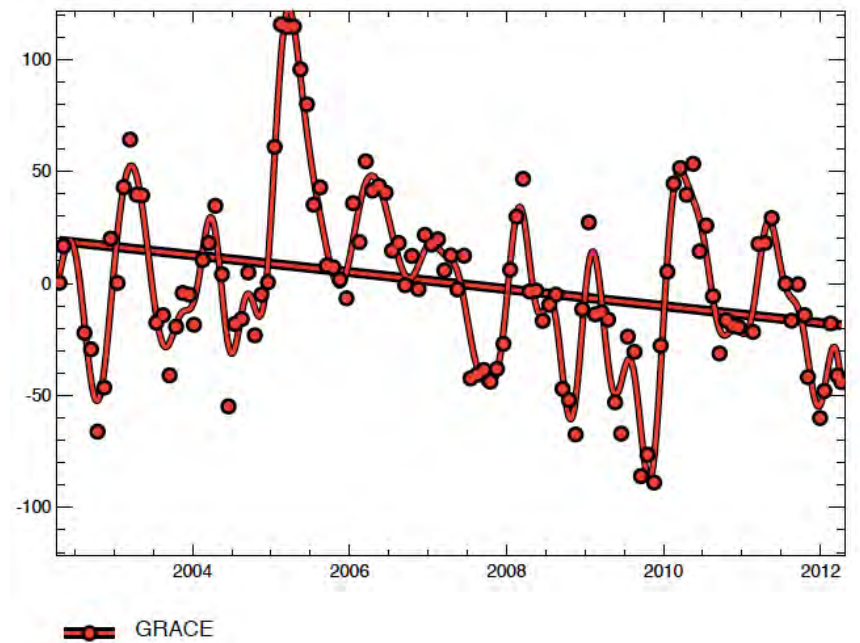


Water Storage Changes in the Colorado River Basin from GRACE

Upper_Colorado CSR RL04



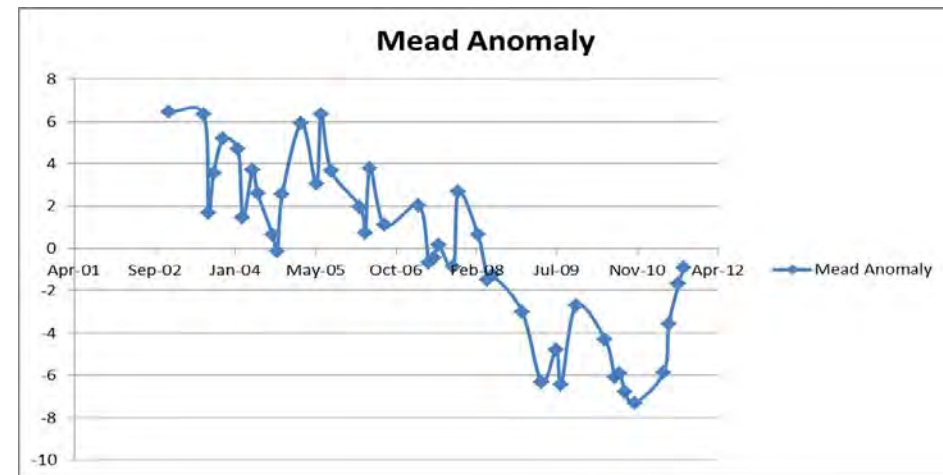
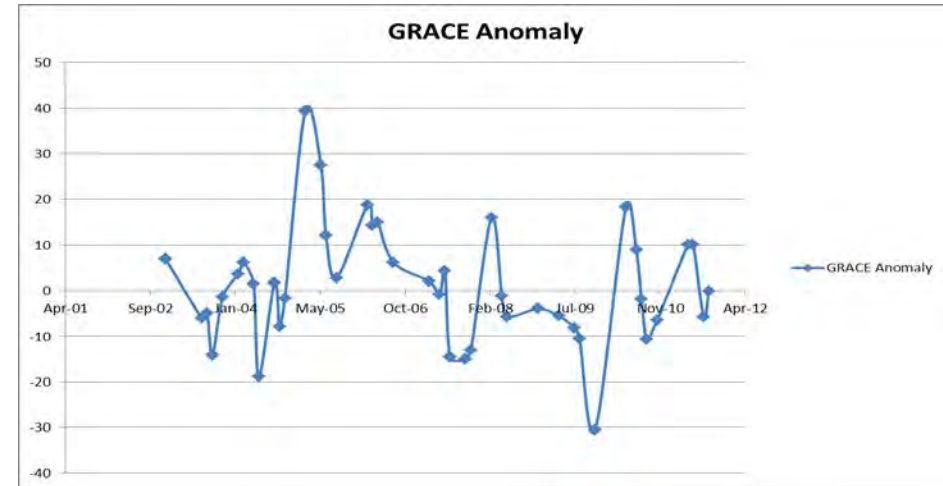
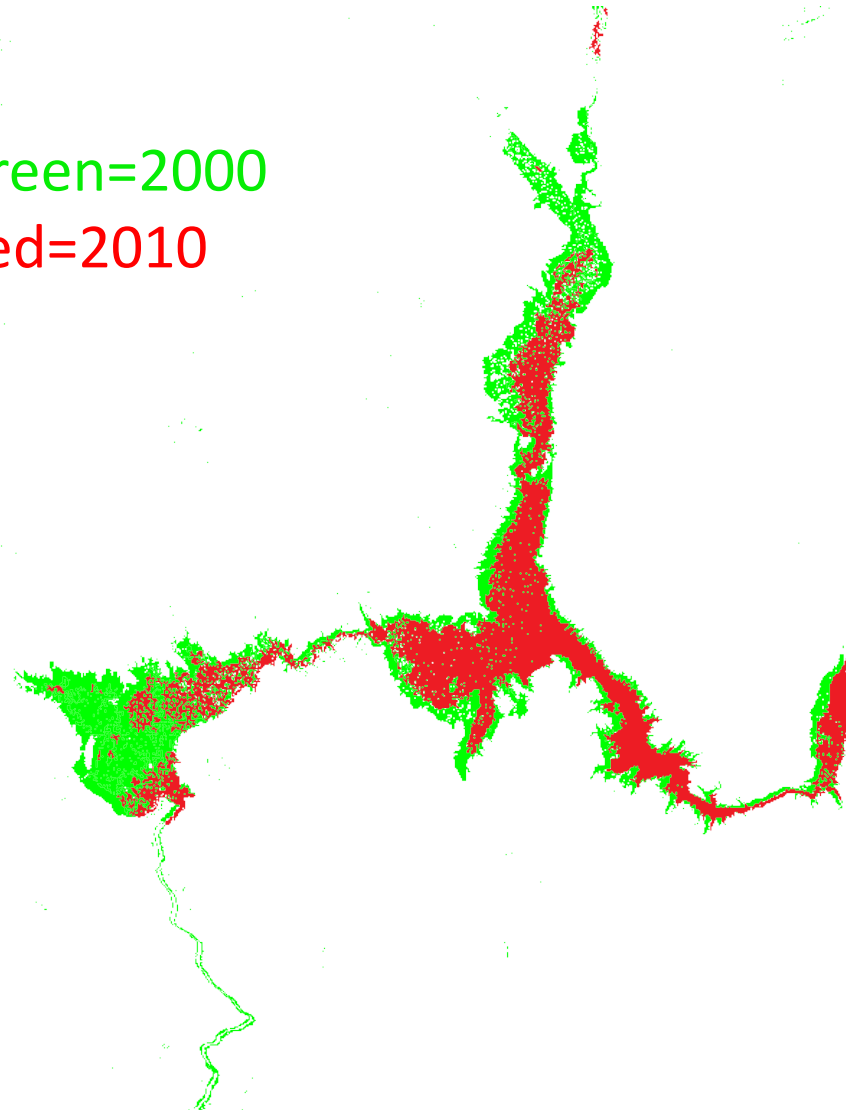
Lower_Colorado CSR RL04



Mead Storage 2000 versus 2010

Green=2000

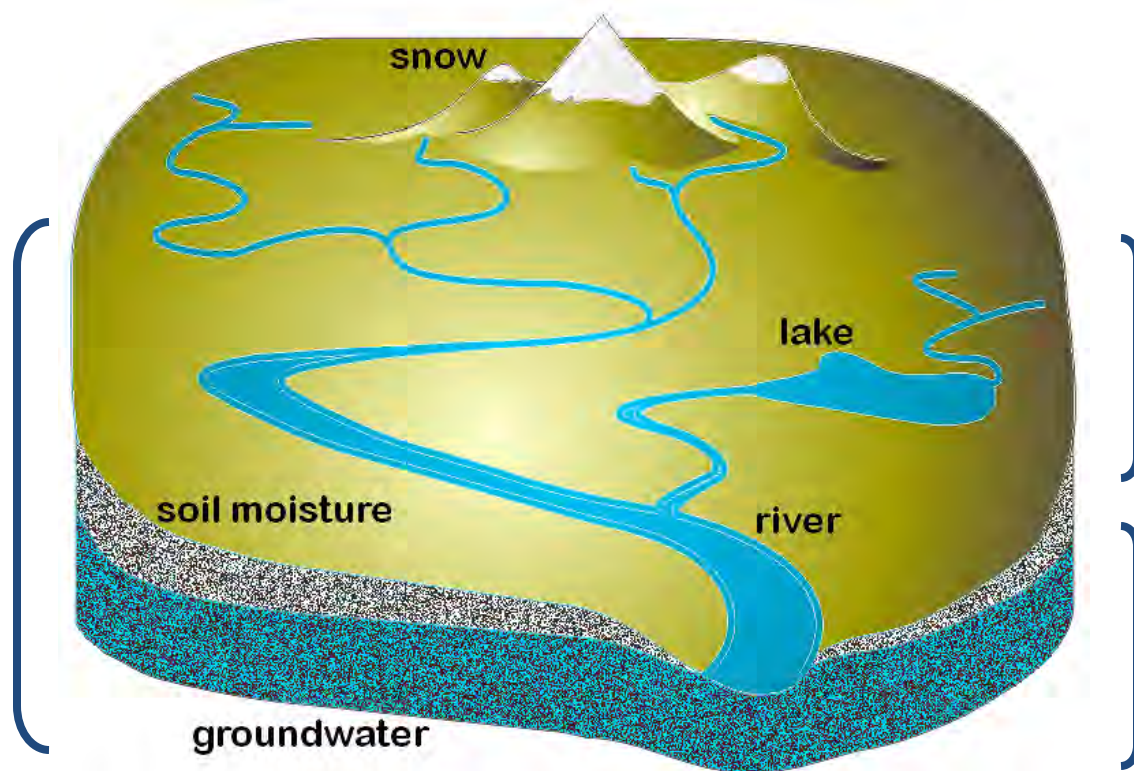
Red=2010



Estimating groundwater storage changes with GRACE

$$\Delta S_{\text{LAND}} = \Delta S_{\text{SNOW}} + \Delta S_{\text{SW}} + \Delta S_{\text{SM}} + \Delta S_{\text{GW}}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{GW}} = \Delta S_{\text{LAND}} - \Delta S_{\text{SNOW}} - \Delta S_{\text{SW}} - \Delta S_{\text{SM}}$$



Remove this ($\Delta S_{\text{SNOW}} + \Delta S_{\text{SW}} + \Delta S_{\text{SM}}$) from ΔS_{LAND} ...

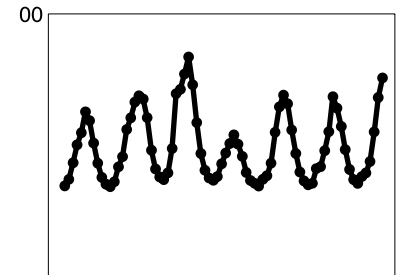
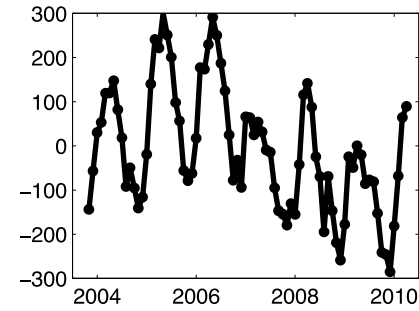
To isolate this (ΔS_{GW})

Groundwater depletion in California's Central Valley, October, 2003-March, 2009

- Since GRACE 'sees' all the water storage changes on land, in order to estimate the groundwater storage change signal, the snow, surface water and soil moisture mass changes must be estimated and removed

$$\Delta S_{\text{Groundwater}} = \Delta S_{\text{Total}} - \Delta S_{\text{Snow}} - \Delta S_{\text{Surface Water}} - \Delta S_{\text{Soil Moisture}}$$

- The snow, surface water and soil moisture signals were estimated using best available observed and modeled data sets



Famiglietti et al., 2011

From the company that brought you
An Inconvenient Truth, Food, Inc. and Waiting for "Superman"



Groundwater depletion
 • New method to suggest El Niño

LAST CALL AT THE OASIS

TURN IT AROUND

ATO PICTURES AND PARTICIPANT MEDIA PRESENTS A FILM BY JESSICA YU

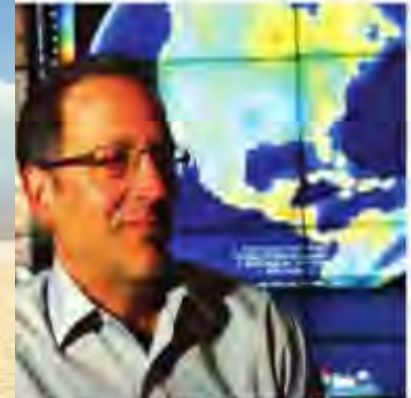
DIRECTOR OF PHOTOGRAPHY: JON ELSE MUSIC BY JEFF BEAL COSTUME DESIGNER: MARGARET YEN EDITOR: THE BOBBY THE SIMPLE LIFE BY ALEX PRUD'HOME EXECUTIVE PRODUCERS: JEFF SKOLL DIANE WEYERHANN CAROL BAUM DAVID HELPERN PRODUCED BY ELISE PEARLSTEIN WRITTEN AND DIRECTED BY JESSICA YU

MAY 2012

LEARN MORE ABOUT YOUR WATER: TAKEPART.COM/LASTCALL #KNOWYOURWATER LASTCALLATTHEOASIS.COM

Times
imes
 TUESDAY, MAY 22, 2012

**Depletion
 m Space**



ASSOCIATION FOR THE NEW SOMETIMES
 yrne University of California Center for Hydrologic
 2007 to March 2010, aquifers under the state's
 own by 25 million acre-feet.

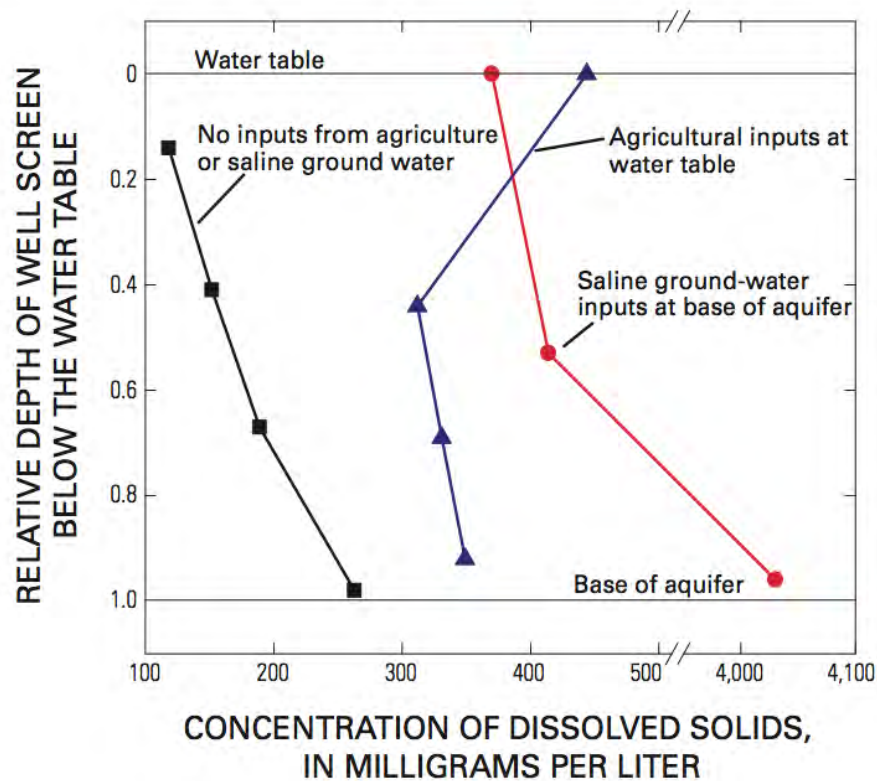
**Gravity's tug on a pair
 of satellites helps pull
 in precise data.**

in and re-
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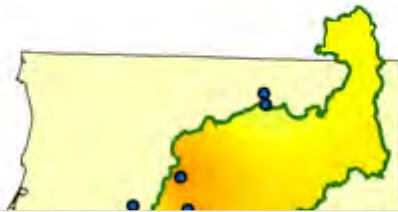
Back then the Grace experiment was still waiting in a queue of NASA projects. But he and Matt Rodell, a Ph.D. candidate under his supervision, threw themselves into investigating whether Grace would work, a so-called "proof of concept" exercise that turned out to show that Grace data was reliable and could support groundwater studies.

"It was a wide-open field we came into," said Dr. Rodell, now a researcher at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center. "We were like kids in a candy store. There was so much to be done."

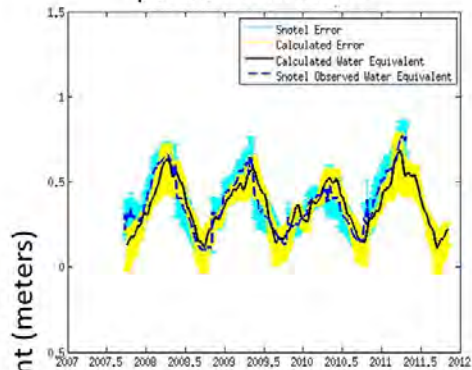
When Grace was conceived by a group of scientists led by Byron D. Tapley, the



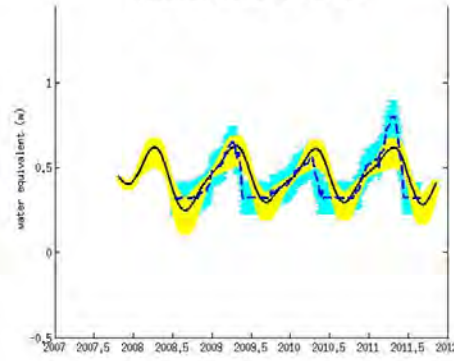
From McMahon et al, 2007
Gibbons et al, 2012



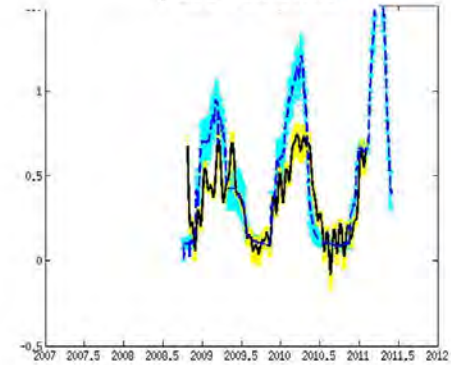
p360 Eastern Idaho



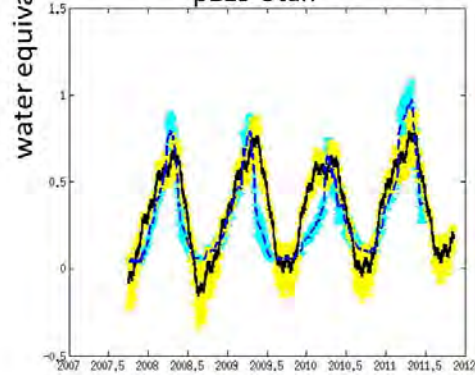
p358 Central Idaho



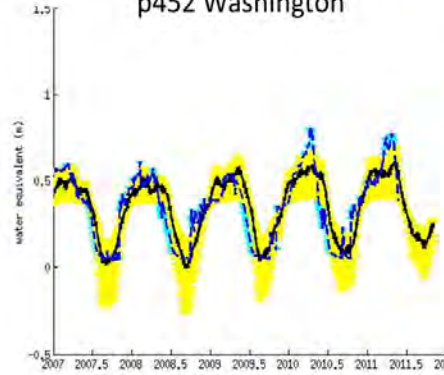
p150 California



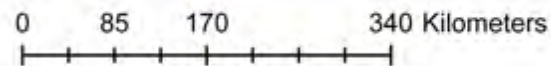
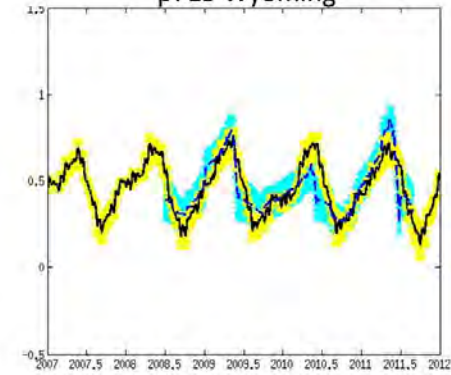
p119 Utah



p452 Washington



p715 Wyoming



Ouellette et al,
2012

Where do we go from here?

Essential to provide water managers, environmental decision makers and elected officials best available science. Need to know

- How much water do we have?
- How much do we need?
- How will these change in the future?

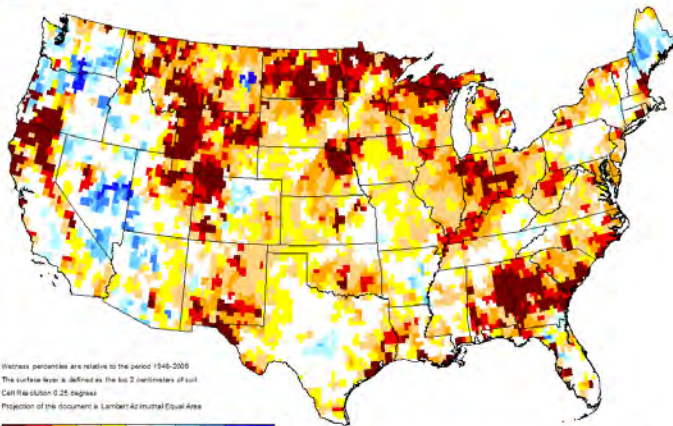
A key step is to integrate remote sensing data like GRACE, SMAP, SWOT, MODIS, etc into the decision making stream, **and**, into our computer models. Remote sensing is providing too much good, realistic information on what our water landscape looks like to be ignored

Models themselves need a huge acceleration in development, to integrate all of snow and ice, surface waters, soil moisture, groundwater and the basics of human water management like conveyances, groundwater pumping and irrigation, in ways that can be integrated into climate models

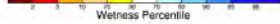


GRACE-based Surface Soil Moisture

September 24, 2012



Wetness percentiles are relative to the period 1946-2009
The surface layer is defined as the top 2 centimeters of soil
Cell Resolution 0.25 degrees
Projection of the document is Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area

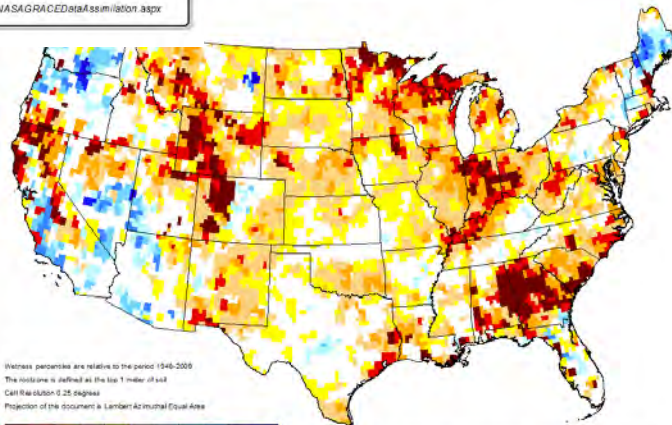


<http://drought.unl.edu/MonitoringTools/NASAGRACEDataAssimilation.aspx>

Example of GRACE integrated into US Drought Monitor

CE-based Rootzone Soil Moisture

September 24, 2012



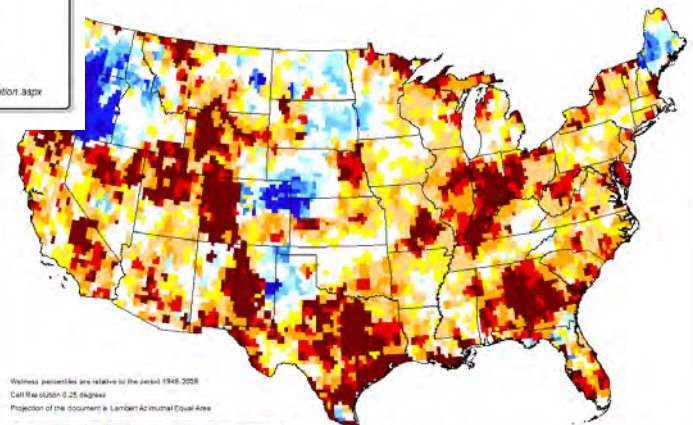
Wetness percentiles are relative to the period 1946-2009
The rootzone is defined as the top 1 meter of soil
Cell Resolution 0.25 degrees
Projection of the document is Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area



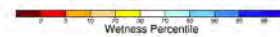
<http://drought.unl.edu/MonitoringTools/NASAGRACEDataAssimilation.aspx>

GRACE-based Ground Water Storage

September 24, 2012



Wetness percentiles are relative to the period 1946-2009
Cell Resolution 0.25 degrees
Projection of the document is Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area



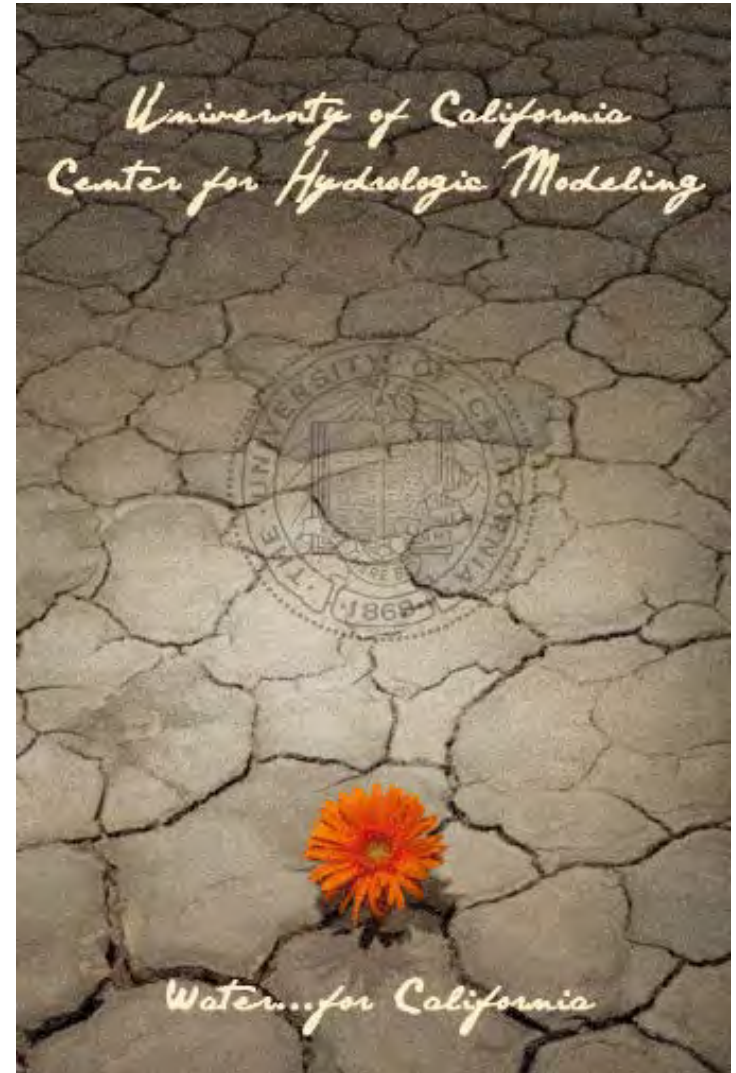
<http://drought.unl.edu/MonitoringTools/NASAGRACEDataAssimilation.aspx>

UC Center for Hydrologic Modeling

Mission

Harnessing the power of UC hydrology to develop state-of-the-art models, data products and data management to support system-wide research and sustainable water management for California and the west

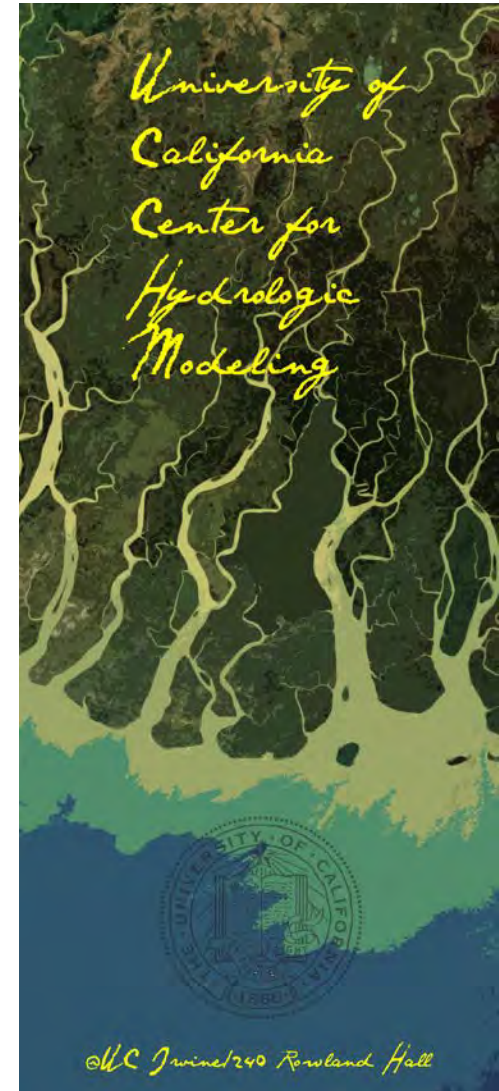
- Coordinated model development, distribution and support
- Best available data products
- Data management and information system
- HPC computer access
- Informing state and regional water management and environmental decision making
- Water education and outreach



UC Center for Hydrologic Modeling

Vision

Sustainable water resources management informed by systemwide, state-of-the-science input



Modeling Progress

Based on Community Hydrologic Modeling Platform (CHyMP)
Famiglietti et al., 2008a,b, 2009, 2011, Arrigo et al., 2011

- High resolution (1-km)
- Integrated water cycle (snow, surface water, soil moisture, groundwater) with interchangeable components
- Major features of water management (aqueducts/canals, reservoirs, groundwater pumping, irrigation)
- Explicit representation of watersheds, rivers, aquifers, lakes, reservoirs, etc.
- NASA mission assimilation friendly (SWOT, SMAP, GRACE...)
- In situ observation assimilation friendly
- Ability to link to other model types (climate, weather, ecological, biogeochemical, energy, agricultural, economic...)
- Ability to simulate or link model types across scales (e.g. linking land surface models with floodplain models)
- User-friendly platform with distribution, support, HPC access

Groundwater Depletion in the Central Valley

We call this ‘THE MOONSHOT’

We can do it, but we need partners and your help

We need to hear from the water managers and what they need

We need to partner with the California Water Foundation

We need help making the connections to state and federal funding sources, and to keep the pressure on the state and federal agencies

We need to, together, keep beating the drum on the need for more and better observations, for data transparency, and for accelerated model development

We need to elevate our critical water issues to the level of everyday understanding

