



Estimation of soil water

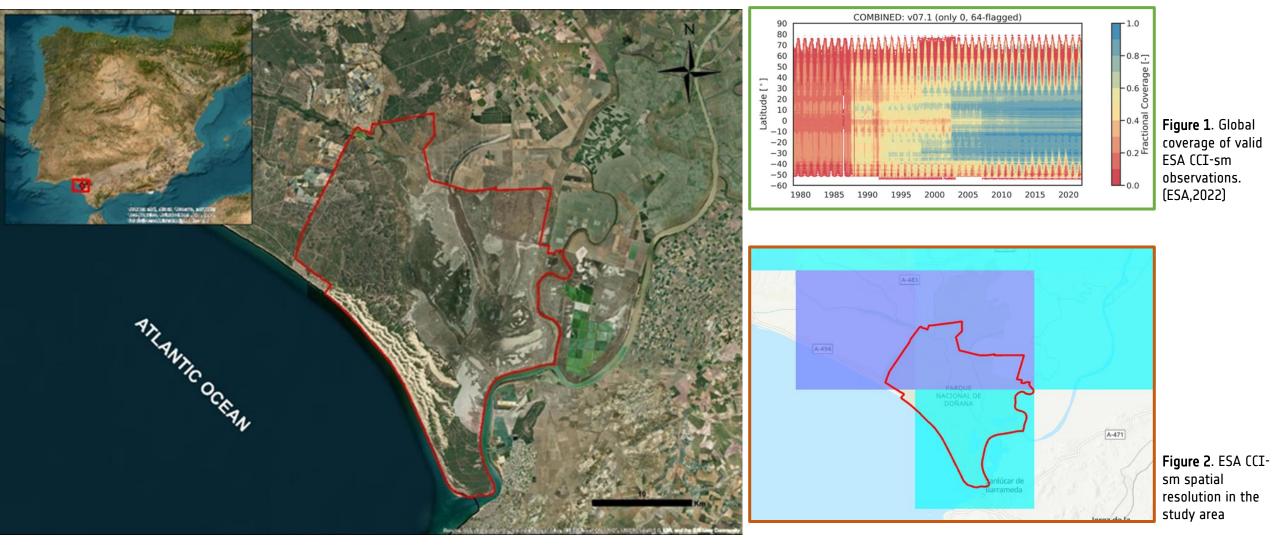
balance using satellite data from 2010-2021. Doñana National Park study case (Huelva, Spain)

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ESA Symposium on Earth Observation for Soil Protection and Restoration

INTRODUCTION



OBJECTIVES & DATA

- The objective is to compare 2 different methodologies for calculating the availability of water in the soil in the Doñana National Park (Huelva, Spain), in the period between 2010-2021.
- The ESA CCI-Soil Moisture product (ESA CCI-SM) obtained with radar data from several passives and active satellites SWB is compared with the meteorological data obtained after applying the Thornthwaite method for the same period of time and same study area.



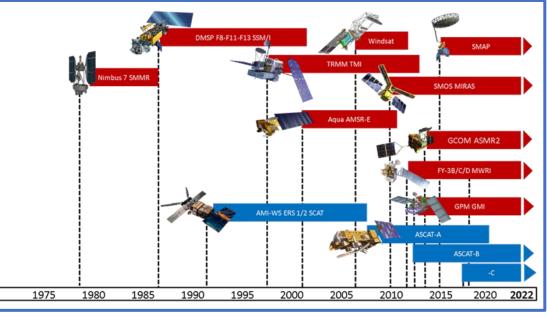


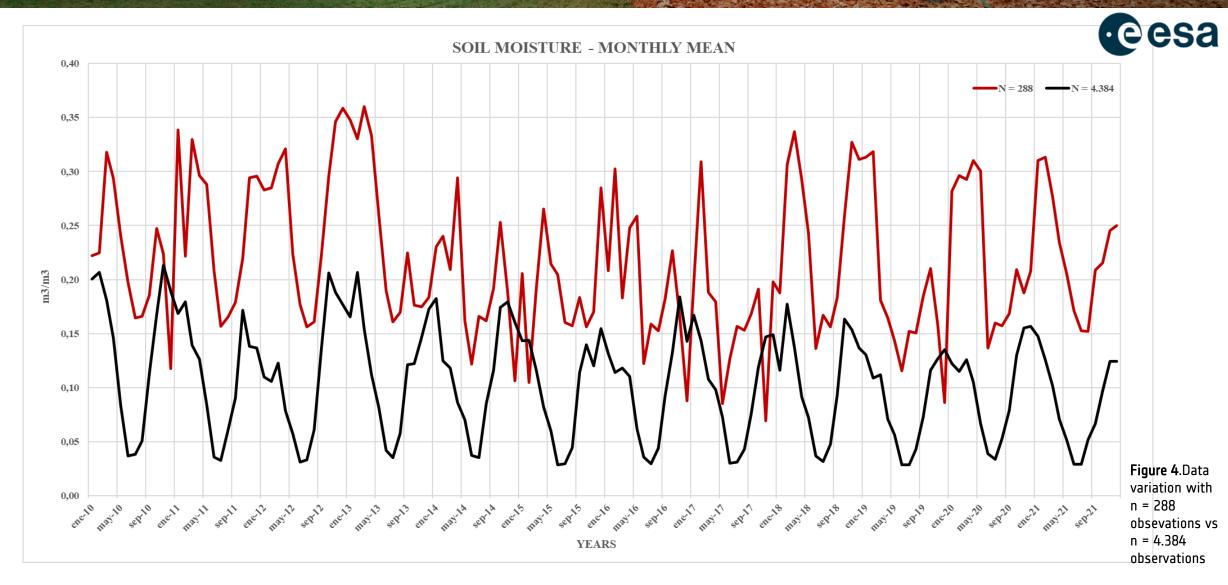
Figure 3. ESA CCI-sm satellites involved. (ESA,2022)

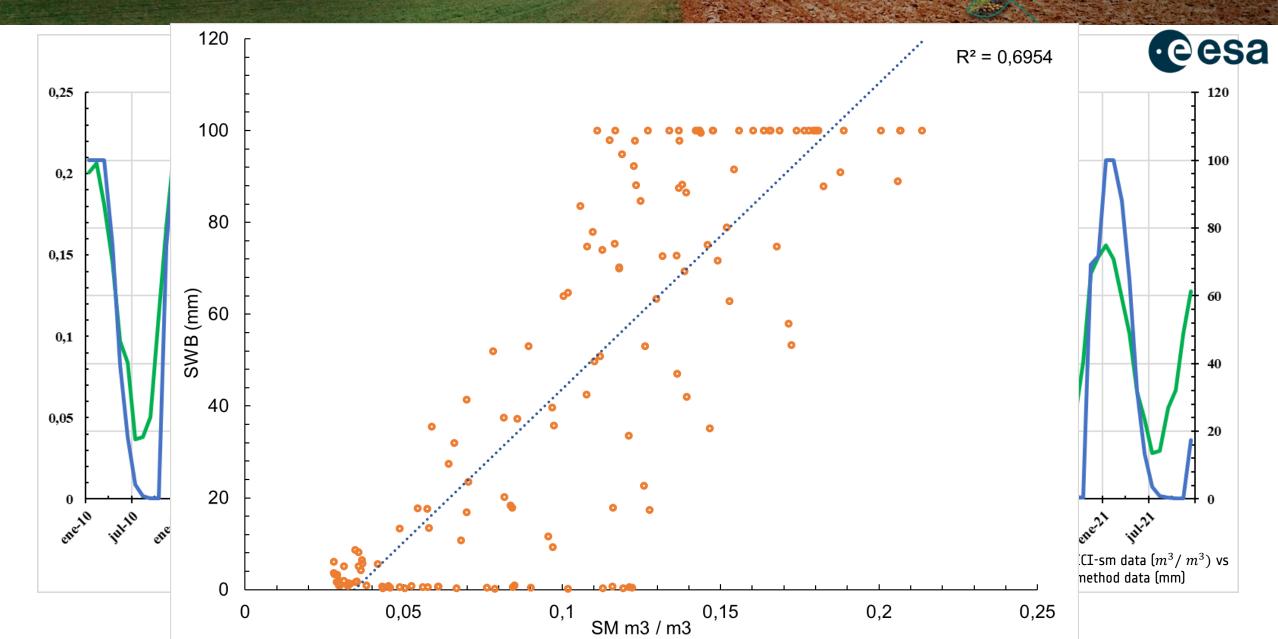


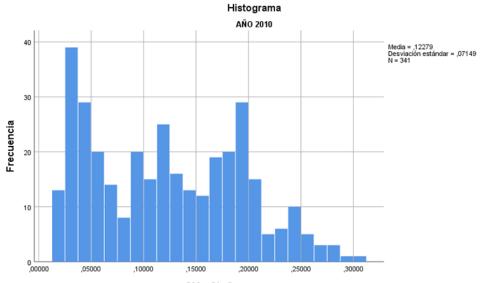


>Importance of temporal resolution

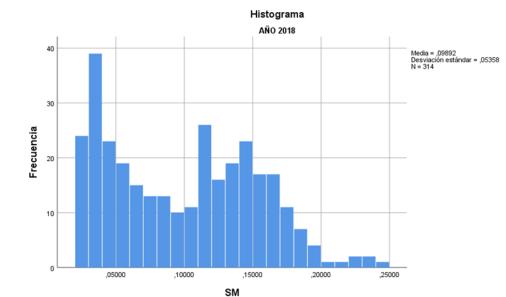
- ESA CCI-SM soil moisture product VS Thornthwaite method
- >Variation of soil water concentration in the study area
- Predictive analysis of the tendency for the soil water concentration in the last 10 years

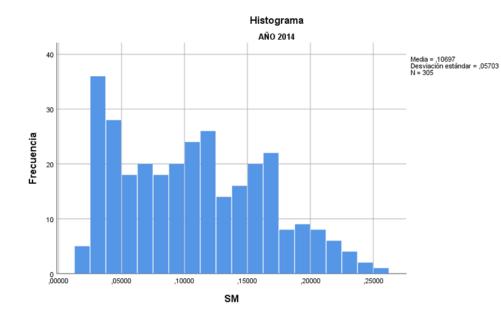






SM m3/m3

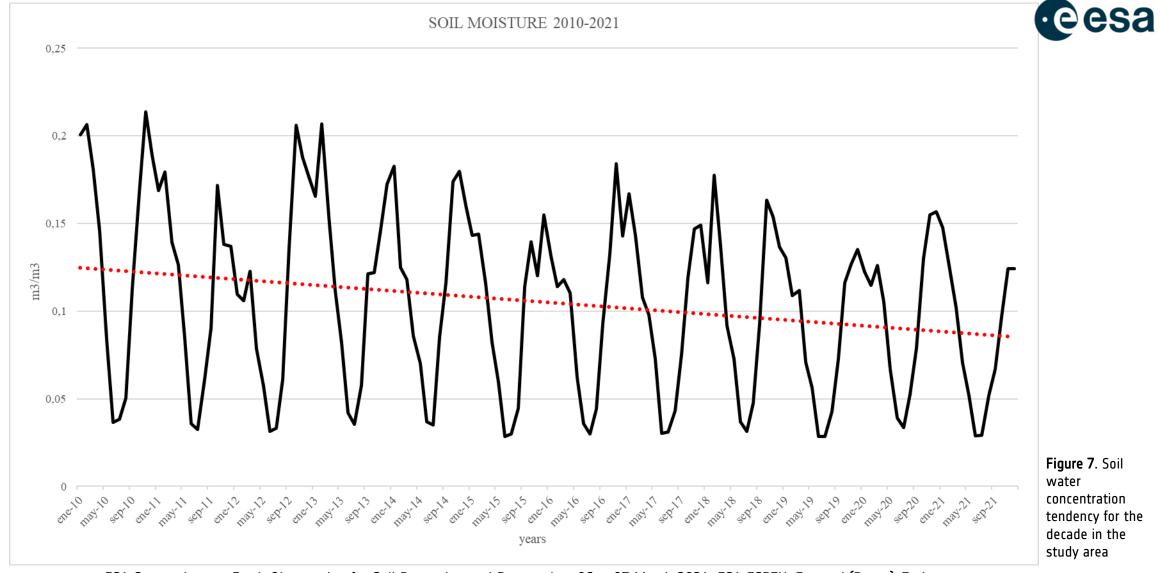




Histograma AÑO 2021 60 Media = ,08689 Desviación estándar = ,04892 N = 355 50 40 Frecuencia 30 Figure 6. Variation 20 of soil water concentration 10 during the decade in the study area ,00000 ,05000 ,10000 ,15000 ,20000 ,25000 ,30000

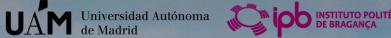


SM m3/m3



CONCLUSIONS

- eesa
- i. Feasible alternative for the study of water resources and soil water availability.
- ii. Data acquired by satellites seem to indicate a more accurate water recharge in the soil than meteorological data.
- iii. Generalized trend towards lower soil water availability and, therefore, lower water concentration in it.
- iv. Importance of future studies considering other soil variables (SOC NDVI -LST- Land Use) and a deeper analysis of the study area by downscaling
 ESA - CCI soil moisture product.





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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