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●洪水確率予測を改善する衛星データ

【UCI, 2014/07/07】

カリフォルニア大アーバイン校の研究報告によると、NASA の衛星からのデータを利用することで河川流域での数カ月後に洪水が発生する確率の予測を大幅に向上できるという。

これは「Nature Geoscience」誌で発表されたもので、2011 年に甚大な被害をもたらしたミズーリ川の洪水を取り上げたケーススタディでは、重力の変化を検知できる NASA の「Gravity Recovery & Climate Experiment (GRACE)」ミッションからの貯水総量情報を水理モデルに取り込むことで、洪水警報のリードタイムを 2 カ月から最長で 5 カ月にまで伸ばすことができたはずとされている。

また同年のコロンビア川洪水でも 3 カ月前に洪水警報を出せたという。

研究論文の主筆である J.T. リーガー氏は「GRACE データには洪水確率予測を算出する上でまだ活用されていない重要な水理データが含まれている」と語っている。

(参考) 本件報道記事

Satellites reveal possible catastrophic flooding months in advance, UCI finds

River basin storage data from on high are excellent indicators of overflow potential

Irvine, Calif., July 7, 2014 – Data from NASA satellites can greatly improve predictions of how likely a river basin is to overflow months before it does, according to new findings by UC Irvine. The use of such data, which capture a much fuller picture of how water is accumulating, could result in earlier flood warnings, potentially saving lives and property.

The research was published online Sunday in the journal Nature Geoscience.

A case study of the catastrophic 2011 Missouri River floods showed that factoring into hydrologic models the total water storage information from NASA's Gravity Recovery & Climate Experiment mission – including

groundwater accumulation below the surface – could have increased regional flood warning lead times from two months to as long as five months.

A review of the 2011 Columbia River floods found that warnings could have been issued three months before they occurred. Comprehensive underground measurements are not currently part of predictive models, which typically take into account river flow rates and some snowfall amounts.

“GRACE data contain important hydrologic information that is not currently being utilized to estimate regional flood potential,” said lead author J.T. Reager, who did the work as a UCI postdoctoral researcher and recently joined NASA’s Jet Propulsion Laboratory as a research scientist. “This could significantly increase flood prediction lead times within large river basins.”

Inland flooding causes an average of 133 deaths and \$4 billion in property losses per year in the U.S., according to the National Weather Service. Earlier flood predictions could help water managers better plan for possible water diversion and evacuation strategies.

The two GRACE satellites provide a means to observe monthly variations in total water storage within large river basins based on measurements of tiny changes in Earth’s gravitational field: When the amount of water stored in a region increases, the gravitational pull from that area increases proportionately – which the satellites can detect.

“These data can show us when river basins have been filling with water over several months,” said senior author Jay Famiglietti, a UCI Earth system scientist who’s on leave to be JPL’s senior water scientist. “We’re not talking about actual flooding but about the saturation level of the ground and its predisposition to flooding. When it finally rains and the basin is full, there is nowhere else for the water to go.”

Source:

<http://news.uci.edu/press-releases/satellites-reveal-possible-catastrophic-flooding-months-in-advance-uci-finds/>

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