



PERIODICITY OF ATMOSPHERIC DROUGHTS IN SOUTHERN SIBERIA IN THE LATE XX - EARLY XXI CENTURIES

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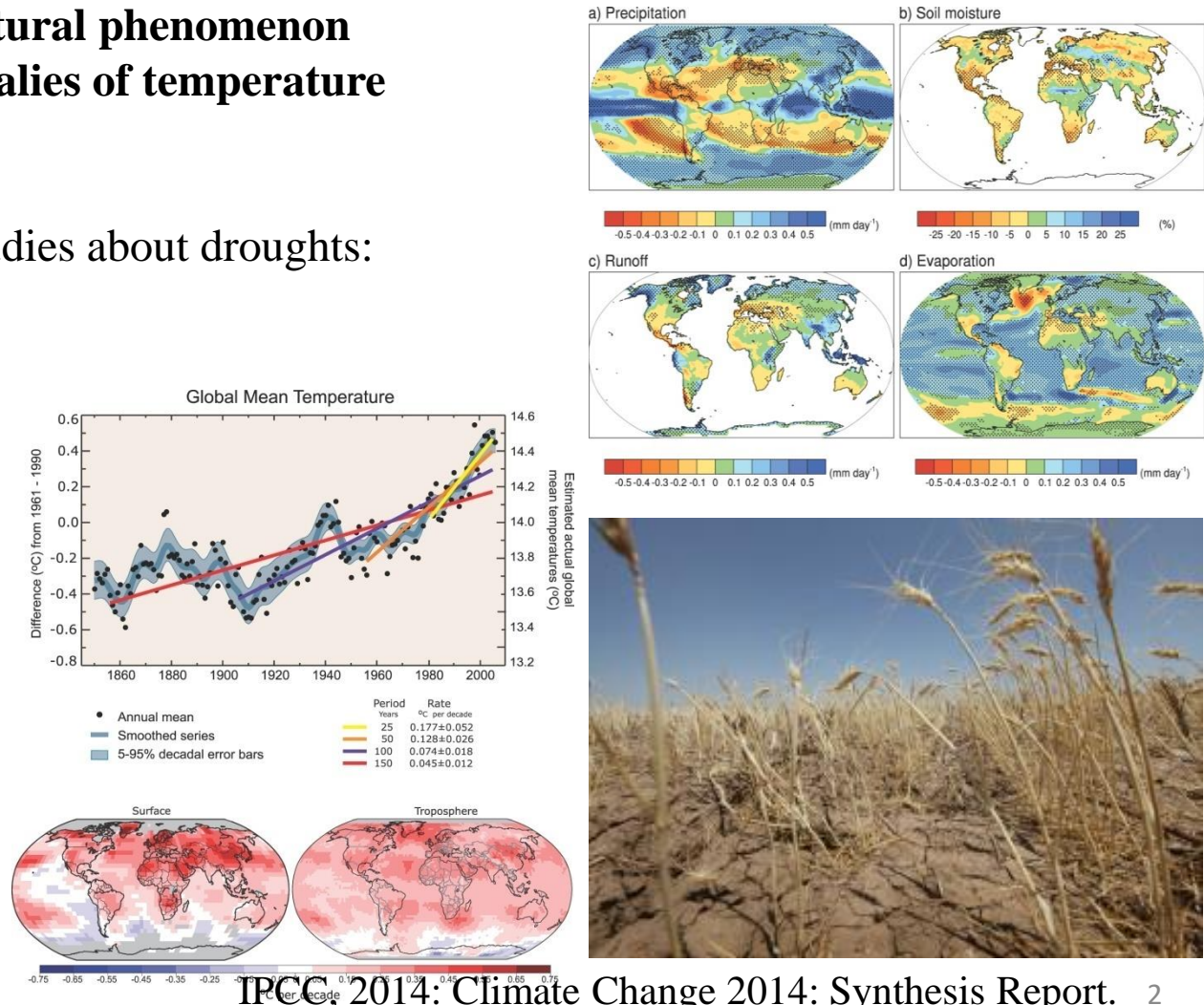
Introduction

Modern global climate changes are characterized by a significant warming in the end of XX – beginning of XXI centuries (starting from the second part of 1970s).

A drought is a complex natural phenomenon with strong regional anomalies of temperature and humidification.

There are many different studies about droughts:

- their detection;
- determination of their characteristic types;
- forming condition;
- development of the most representative aridity indices;
- catastrophic droughts analysis
- Etc.



To detect droughts, we used:

Ped drought index (S) – normalized ratio of air temperature and precipitation::

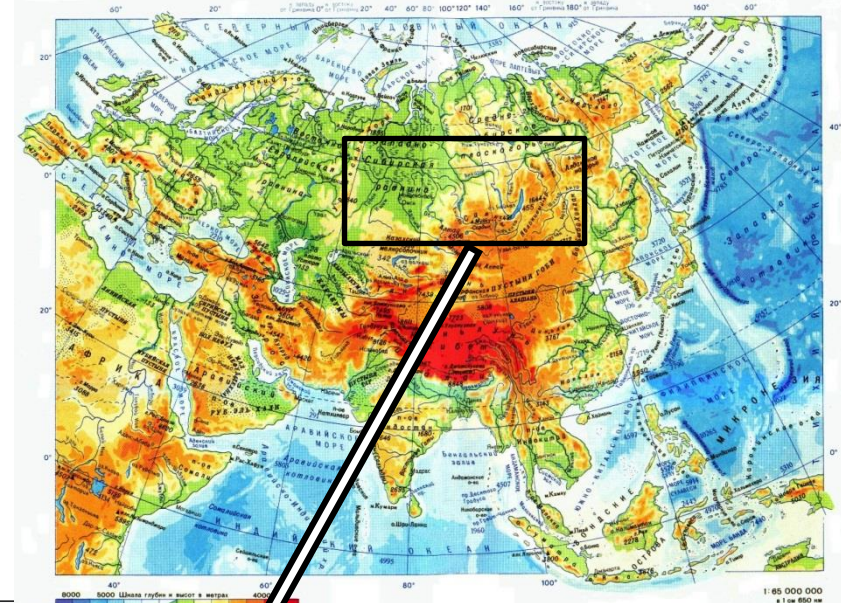
$$S_i = \frac{\Delta T_i}{\sigma_T} - \frac{\Delta P_i}{\sigma_P},$$

$\Delta T_i = T_i - T_{norm}$ - temperature anomaly in the i-th period, σ_T - standard deviation of temperature. For the precipitation is the similar.

Intensity of drought	Ped index(S)
Norm	$1 \leq S_i < 2$
Moderate	$2 \leq S_i < 3$
Severe	$3 \leq S_i < 4$
Extreme	$S_i \geq 4$

Territory, data and time interval of investigation

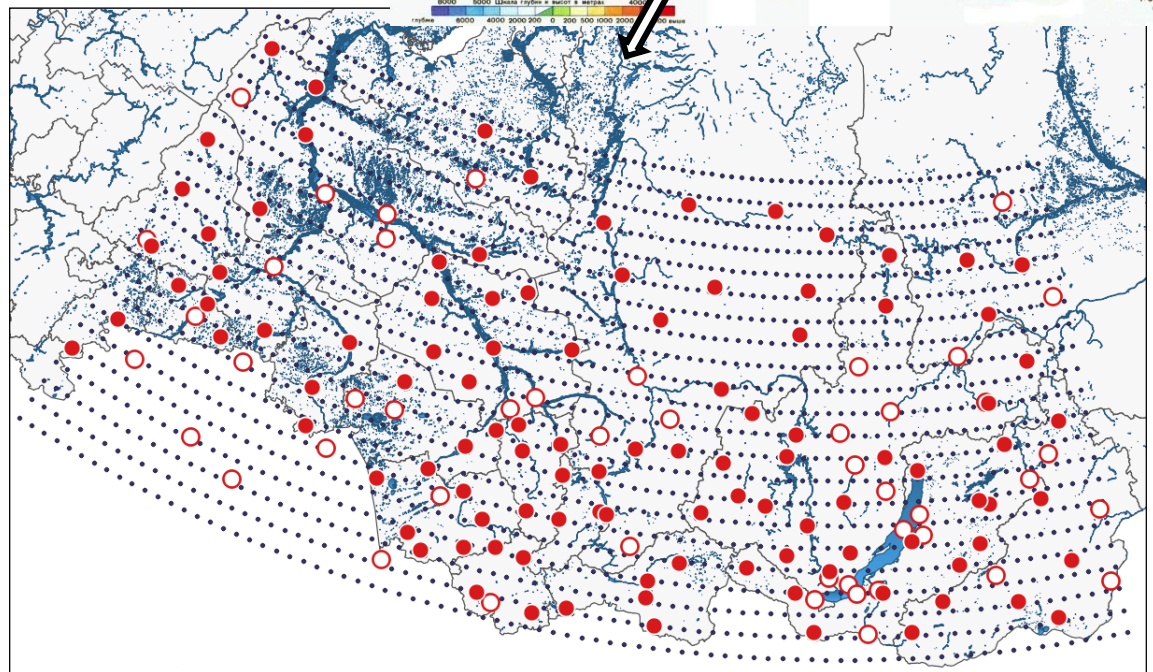
- Southern Siberia (50-65°N, 60-120°E).
- May-September from 1979 to 2017 years.
- Air temperature and precipitation data:



- **Corrected ERA-Interim reanalysis (0.75 × 0.75° grid)**

by the weather stations

- Station with homogeneous series of observations (107)
- Station with non-homogeneous series of observations (46)

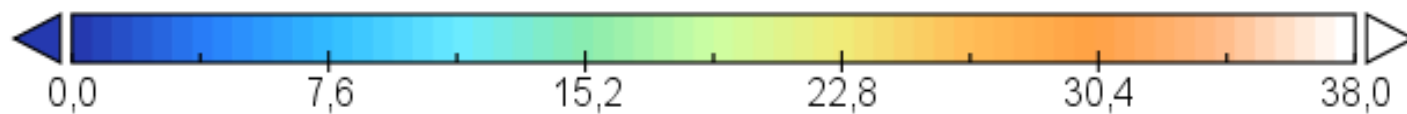
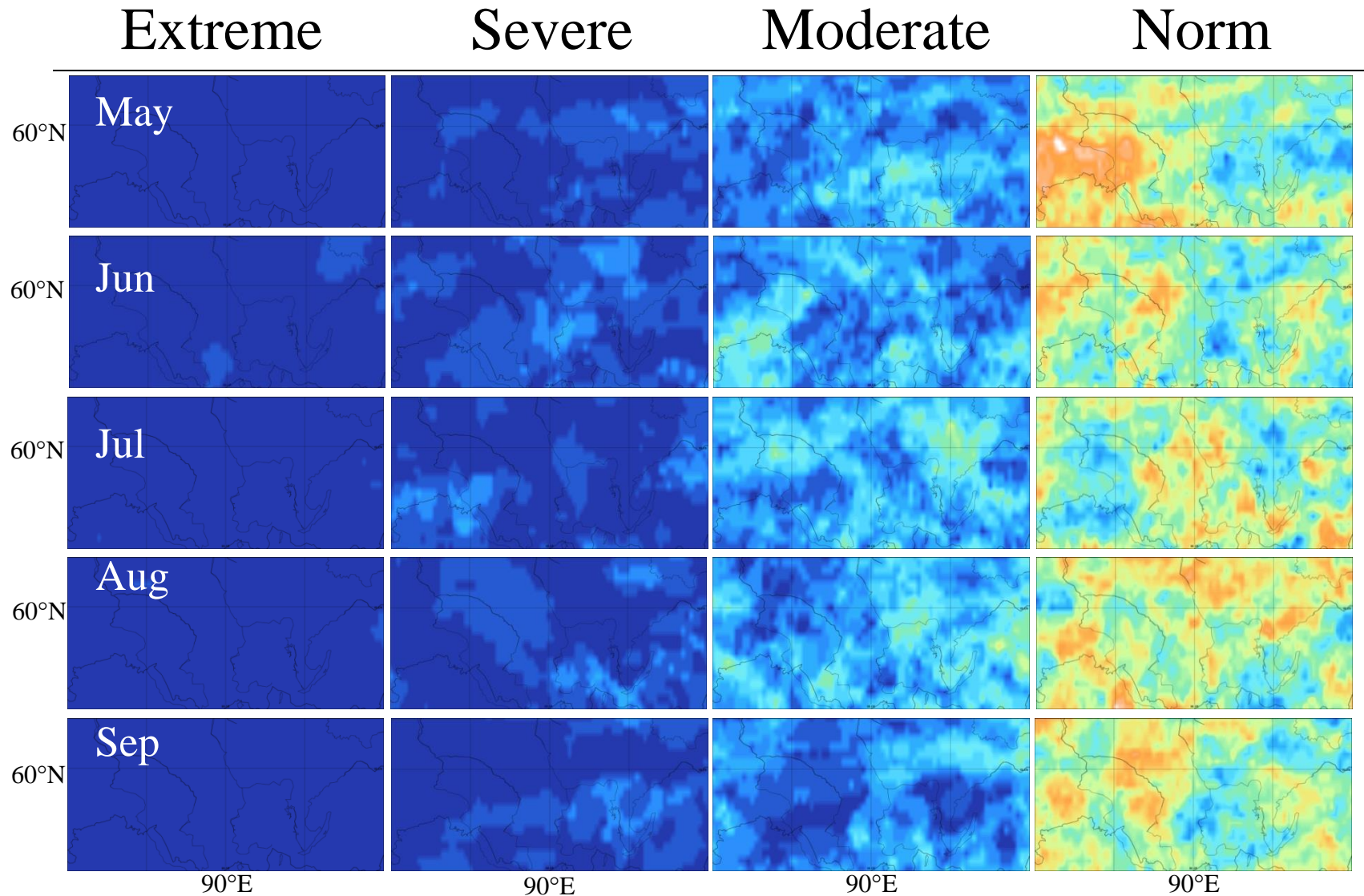


Dedicated software: The system "CLIMATE", based on web- and GIS-techniques, is a part of a hardware and software complex for "cloud" analysis of climate data.

The screenshot displays a web browser window with the URL `climate.climate.scert.ru/environment/CLEAR5-v2.0a/`. The page header features the text "веб-ориентированный производственно-исследовательский центр мониторинга и прогноза" and the word "КЛИМАТ" in large white letters on a blue background. A navigation menu below the header includes "Subject domain", "Meteorological software", "CLIMATE" software", "Datasets", and "Models". The user interface is in Russian, with "Rus | Eng" and a user profile "Титов Александр".

The main content area is titled "CLIMATE - Information-computational system for analysis of climate and ecological change". It features a map interface with a "Location" panel on the left showing a world map and a "Layers" panel below it. The "Layers" panel lists "All layers", "User vector data" (checked), "Google Hybrid", "Google Satellite", and "Google Physical". The main map shows a satellite view of the Atlantic Ocean, with a vertical scale bar on the left and a legend on the right. The map includes labels for various countries and regions such as Iceland, Sweden, Norway, United Kingdom, Poland, Germany, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, France, Italy, Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Mali, Niger, Sudan, Nigeria, Chad, Ethiopia, DR Congo, Kenya, Tanzania, Angola, Namibia, Botswana, Madagascar, South Africa, Brazil, Venezuela, and Argentina.

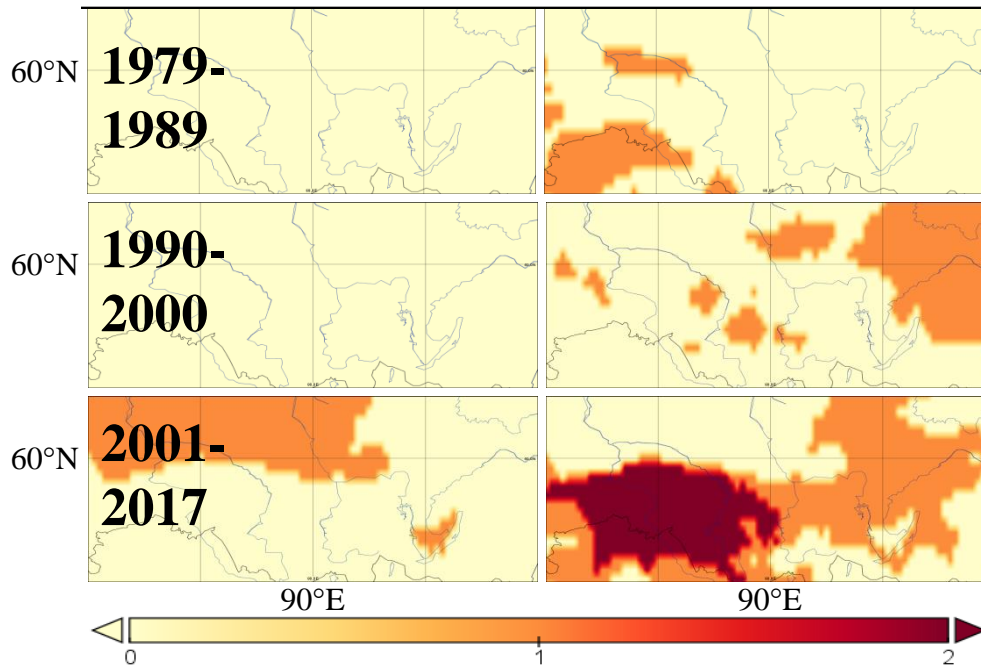
Frequency of droughts, %



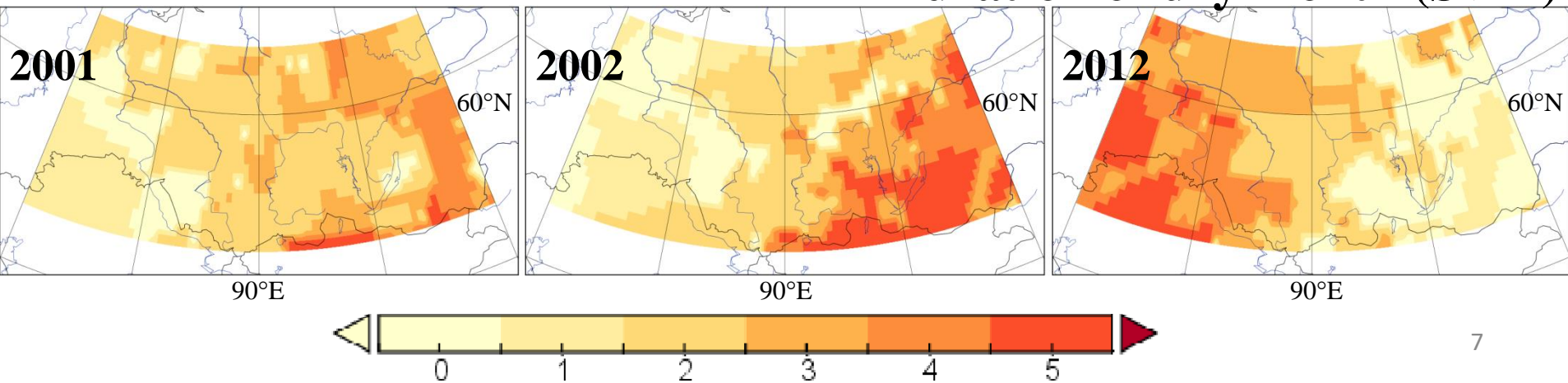
Number of droughts in May

Extreme

Severe



Duration of dry month ($S > 1$)



Conclusion

- The trends of the droughts index in the summer months are different, and on the average, there has been no significant change in the hydrothermal conditions over the past 40 years
- In recent years the duration of dry periods and frequency of droughts during the growing season has been increased.

Thank you for attention!