Comprehensive assessment of the climate-induced water scarcity over continental Chile

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Human-induced greenhouse gas emissions have increased the frequency and/or intensity of some weather and climate extremes globally. Chile has been affected by persistent water scarcity which is impacting the hydrological system and vegetation development. Central Chile it is been the focus of research studies due to the diminishing water supply, nevertheless our results evidence that water deficit is expanded beyond. We analyze earth observation data for 2000-2023 to make a comprehensive assessment of water scarcity in Chile. For the analysis, continental Chile was divided into five zones big north, little north, central, south, and austral zone. We used the time series of MODIS for land cover change (LULC), fraction of vegetation cover (FVC), and to derive the drought index zcNDVI and zcET (standardized anomaly of cumulative NDVI and ET through the growing season); and CHELSA v2.1 dataset to derive the standardized precipitation evapotranspiration index (SPEI). We evaluate the interconnection between the productivity drought index (zcNDVI) and water demand (zcET), supply (SPEIs) and FVC. Finally, we analyzed the temporal correlation of the drought indices with total water storage (TWS) from GRACE (Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment). Our LULC results showed a increasing trend of 412 ] of forest in the south zone, a decresasing trend of 24 ] of cropland in the central zone and an increase of 31 ] in the south zone, and a diminish of 80 ] of barrend land in the austral zone.

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# 1 Introduction

The sixth assessment report (AR6) of the IPCC (Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, A. Pirani et al. 2021) indicates that human-induced greenhouse gas emissions have increased the frequency and/or intensity of some weather and climate extremes and the evidence has been strengthened since AR5 (IPCC 2013). There is high confidence that the increasing global warning can expand the land area affected by increasing drought frequency and severity (Seneviratne, S and Zhang, X and Adnan, M and Badi, W and Dereczynski, C and Luca, A and Ghosh, S and Iskandar, I and Kossin, J and Lewis, S and Otto, F and Pinto, I and Satoh, M and Vicente-Serrano, S and Wehner, M and Zhou ; Masson-Delmotte, B and V and 2021). Chile has been facing a persistent rainfall deficit lasting for more than ten years (Garreaud et al. 2017) which has impacted the hydrological system (Boisier et al. 2018), and consequently the vegetation development (Zambrano 2021).

Precipitation is the primary driver of drought that impacts hydrological regimes and vegetation productivity. Thus, it is commonly classified as meteorological, hydrological, and agricultural (Wilhite and Glantz 1985). Lately, it has been argued that this definition does not fully address the ecological dimensions (Crausbay et al. 2017). Crausbay et al. (2017) proposed the ecological drought definition as “an episodic deficit in water availability that drives ecosystems beyond thresholds of vulnerability, impacts ecosystem services, and triggers feedback in natural and/or human systems”. The AR6 (Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, A. Pirani et al. 2021) state that even if global warming is stabilized at 1.5°-2°C many parts of the world will be impacted by more severe agricultural and ecological drought. Central Chile has suffered from crop productivity failure, highlighting the growing season 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 (Zambrano et al. 2016, 2018), which impacted an extensive surface. But, in 2019-2020, the drought intensity reached an extreme condition at North 34°S not seen -at least- for more than 40 years (Zambrano 2021), affecting forest, grassland, and croplands areas. The prolonged lack of precipitation within Central Chile is producing changes in the ecosystem that must be studied.

Satellite remote sensing (West, Quinn, and Horswell 2019; AghaKouchak et al. 2015) is the primary method to evaluate how meteorological drought impacts vegetation dynamics. Since the 90’s multiple vegetation drought indices have been derived (VCI,(F. N. Kogan 1990); TCI, (F. N. Kogan 1995);zNDVI, (Peters et al. 2002); VegDri, (Brown et al. 2008)) that have allowed making spatiotemporal analysis. Although we can calculate those indices for any time during the year (depending on satellite revisit), there are relevant during the stage vegetation has more activity, the growing season (Mishra et al. 2015). Although modeling phenology is a complex task, satellites offer strategies that help to address it (Younes, Joyce, and Maier 2021; Vrieling et al. 2018; Cai et al. 2017). Also, the land cover dynamics product MCD12Q2 from the USGS (Friedl and Sulla-Menashe 2019) provides some phenology metrics. Some authors have proposed indices aggregated during the season. Meroni et al. (2017) accumulating the fractional active photosynthetic active radiation(FAPAR) between the start (SOS) and the end of the season (EOS) in the Sahel, calculate the zCFAPAR. Zambrano et al. (2018) used the same approach but with the NDVI (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index), derivating the zcNDVI within Central Chile. Besides, land use land cover (LULC) change can be driven by drought (Tran et al. 2019; Akinyemi 2021). To analyze those changes, multiple time-series LULC products exist as the MCD12Q1 (Friedl and Sulla-Menashe 2019) and the ESA CCI-LC (ESA 2017). The LULC product with the vegetation drought index can help evaluate the impact of drought on the ecosystem.

Vegetation drought indices are commonly used as proxies of productivity (Paruelo et al. 2016; Schucknecht et al. 2017). The main environmental variables that affect productivity are water supply and demand (Mishra et al. 2015). Those are measured by precipitation and evapotranspiration (ET), commonly collected from weather stations. Usually, in developing countries (i.e., Chile), incomplete records or gaps present a challenge. But, there are satellite estimates of these variables. To evaluate drought, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO; (WMO et al. 2012)) has proposed the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI; (Mckee, Doesken, and Kleist 1993)), a multiscalar drought index, which has been used worldwide. For Chile, Zambrano et al. (2017) derived and evaluated it from the product of the Climate Hazards Group InfraRed Precipitation with Station data (CHIRPS; (Funk et al. 2015)). For water demand, it is used ET. The vegetation biomass productivity is strongly related to ET (Steduto et al., n.d.). The atmospheric evaporative demand (AED) represents the maximum ET rate from a land surface (without water restriction), also known as reference ET. The recommended method for its calculation is the FAO Penman-Monteith (Pereira et al. 2015; Allen et al. 2005). Due to climate change, AED is increasing, driving ET rise (Seneviratne, S and Zhang, X and Adnan, M and Badi, W and Dereczynski, C and Luca, A and Ghosh, S and Iskandar, I and Kossin, J and Lewis, S and Otto, F and Pinto, I and Satoh, M and Vicente-Serrano, S and Wehner, M and Zhou ; Masson-Delmotte, B and V and 2021). But, it is not always true (Milly and Dunne 2016). For example, regions where AET is highest have the lowest ET. The MOD16 product (Running, S and Mu, Q and Zhao, n.d.; Mu, Zhao, and Running 2011) provides AET and ET satellite estimates and has been used to derive drought indices (Mu et al. 2013). Soil moisture (SM) is an Essential Climate Variable (ECV) that modulates vegetative growth. The climate change initiative (CCI) from the European Space Agency (ESA) delivers the ESA CCI SM product (Dorigo et al. 2017) (current version 6.1), which has been helpful to monitor drought (Zhang et al. 2019). Besides, total water storage can be retrieved by the Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment (GRACE), which allows analyzing water availability changes (Ahmed et al. 2014; Ma et al. 2017). The water demand and supply by remote sensing can help evaluate how they have impacted vegetation productivity.

We aims to analyze the climate-induced water scarcity over continental Chile for 2000-2023 by using estimated environmental variables of biomass productivity, and water demand/supply gather from earth observation products. The specific objective for the study are i) to evaluate LULC change for 2001-2021, ii) to derive and assess the vegetation drought index zcNDVI as a proxy of biomass productivity, iii) analyze the interconnection of zcNDVI with drought indices of supply (i.e., precipitation), demand (i.e, ET), and vegetation cover; and iv) we will investigate if the observed changes are linked to the TWS and SM.

# 2 Study area

# 3 Materials and Methods

## 3.1 Data

### 3.1.1 Satellite data

### 3.1.2 in-situ data

## 3.2 LULC change for 2001-2021

### 3.2.1 Landcover change and persistence

## 3.3 Drought index for biomass productivity zcNDVI

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# 4 Results

## 4.1 LULC change for 2001-2021

### 4.1.1 Landcover change and persistence

## 4.2 Drought index for biomass productivity zcNDVI

## 4.3 Interconnection of productivity with drought indices of supply/demand and vegetation cover

## 4.4 Total water storage and Soil Moisture

# 5 Discussion

Authors should discuss the results and how they can be interpreted in perspective of previous studies and of the working hypotheses. The findings and their implications should be discussed in the broadest context possible. Future research directions may also be highlighted.

# 6 Conclusion

This section is not mandatory, but can be added to the manuscript if the discussion is unusually long or complex.

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