
Southeast Soil Moisture Buildout Project

Towards a distributed soil moisture network in Alabama: Opportunities for low-cost, easy deployable sensors leveraging citizen science networks

W. Lee Ellenburg
Research Engineer
Alabama Associate State Climatologist
University of Alabama in Huntsville

Co-I's:
Nicholas Perlacky
Udaysankar Nair
University of Alabama in Huntsville

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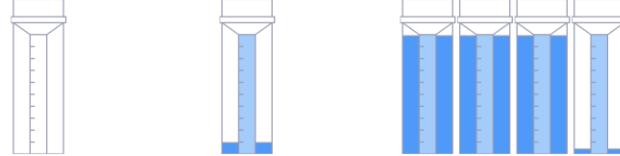
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I ❤️ CoCoRaHS!



Today: 0.00" Month-To-Date: 1.86" Year-To-Date: 31.37"
11 of 11 days covered by obs 163 of 163 days covered by obs



Station Activity

Period of Record

Jul 1, 2023 - Jun 11, 2024

Observation Counts

	Daily Precip	343
	Multi-day Precip	2
	Condition Monitor...	0
	Significant Weather	0
	Hail	0
	Total Obs	345

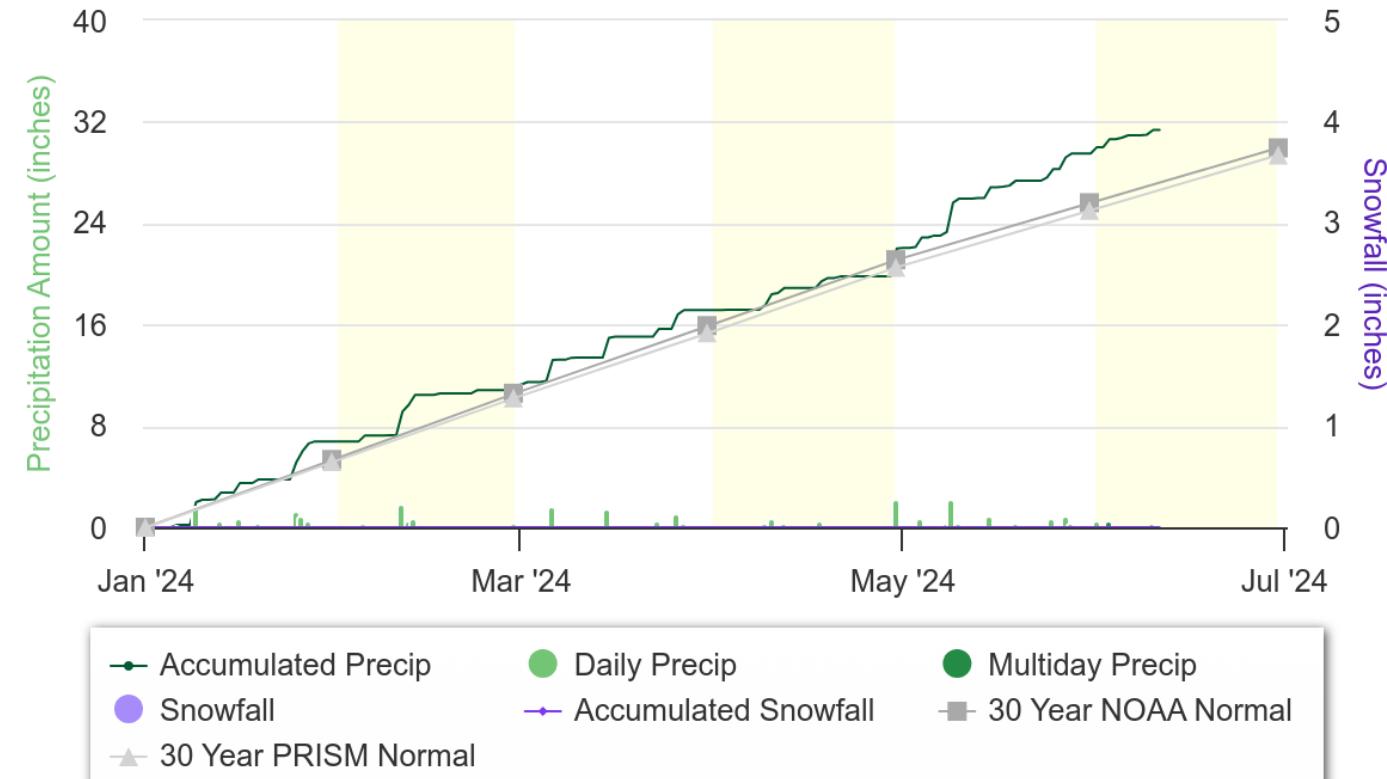
Pct of Days covered by Precip

Obs

100%

Accumulated Precipitation Jan 01, 2024 to Jun 11, 2024

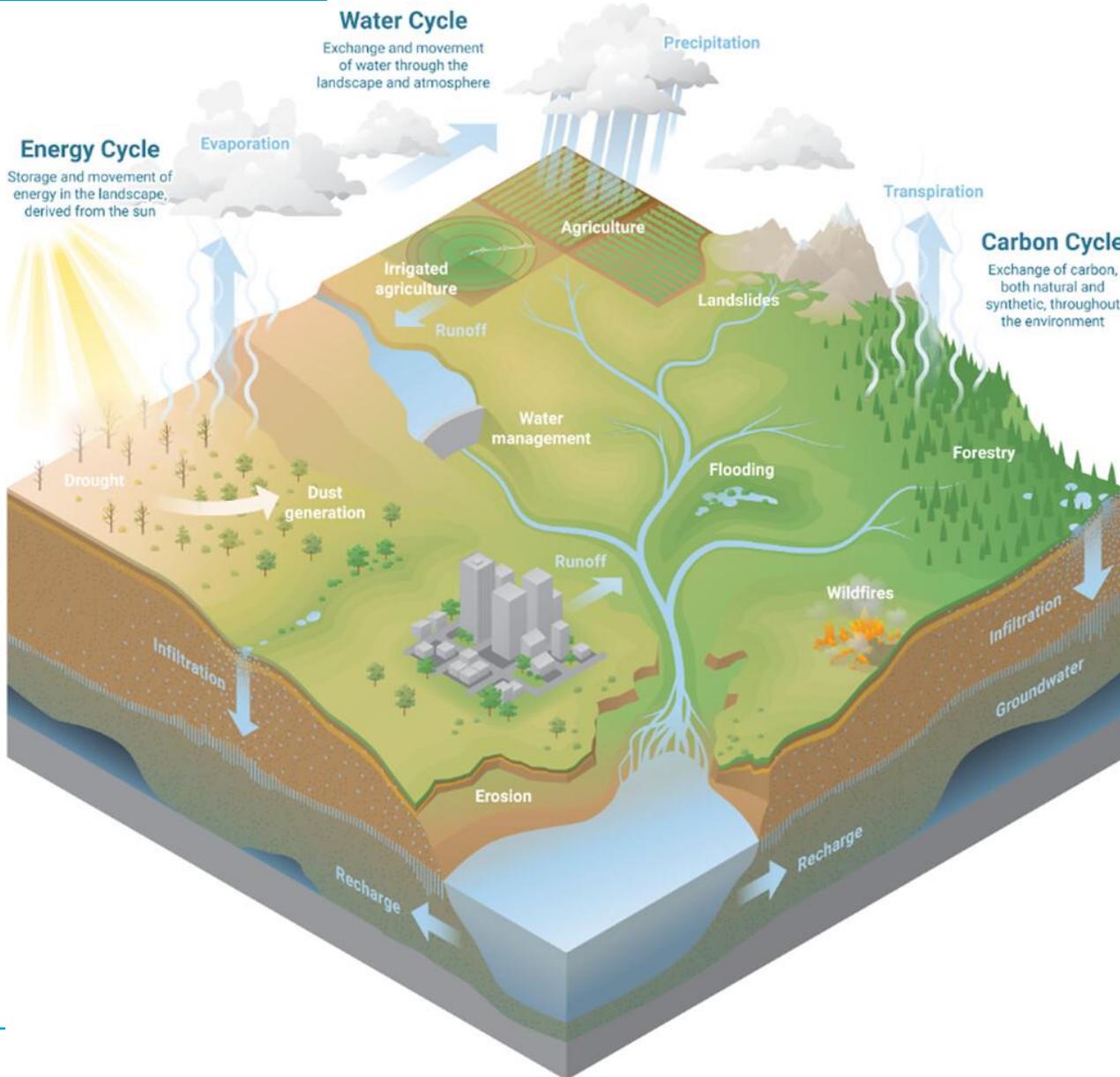
Station: AL-MD-120: Huntsville 4.0 NE



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Why Soil Moisture?

- Earth's primary accessible moisture store
- Measures the effective or meaningful rainfall
 - What the vegetation (crops/trees) actually see/have access to
- Direct observation of vegetation stress
- Directly related to surface runoff conditions and flooding
- Directly related to the latent heat flux and associated boundary layer dynamics

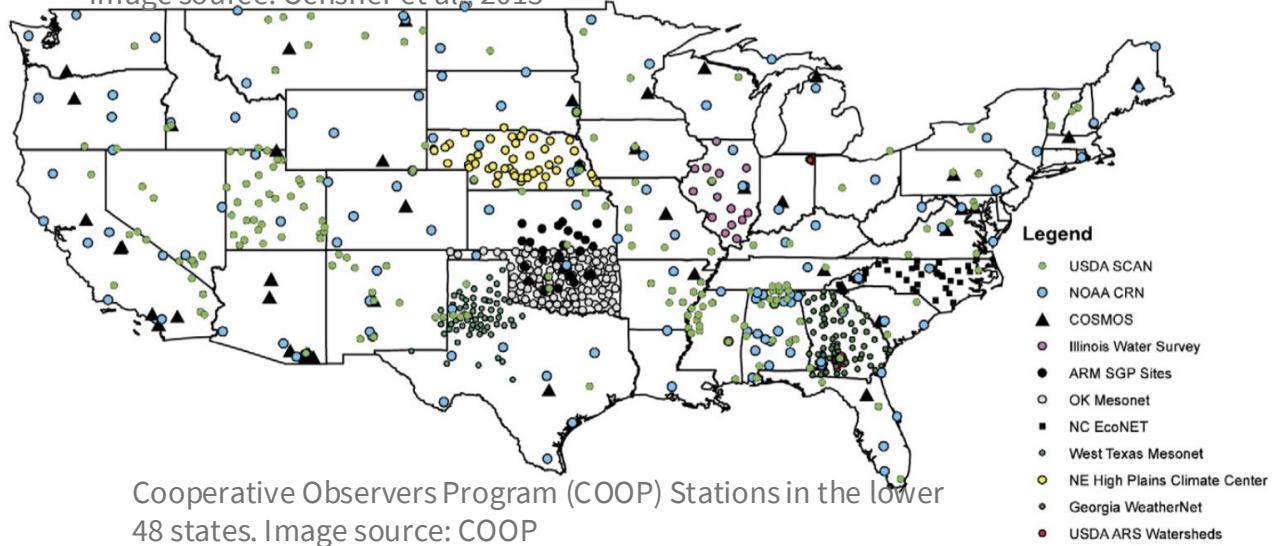


Why Soil Moisture?

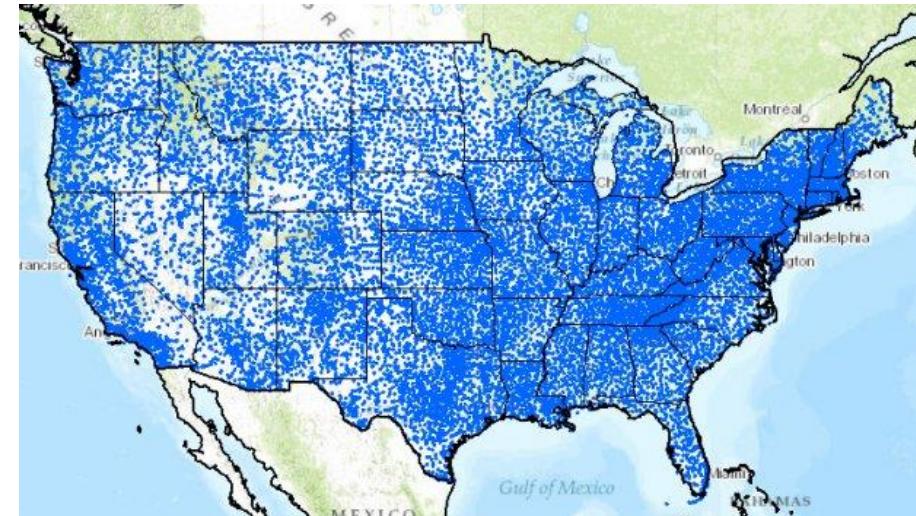
- Relatively sparse observations
- Soil moisture is extremely variable and depends on soil types and vegetation cover
- Satellite products only “see” the surface
- Modeled products can only get better with more in-situ observations

In situ soil moisture monitoring sites across the continental United States.

Image source: Ochsner et al., 2013



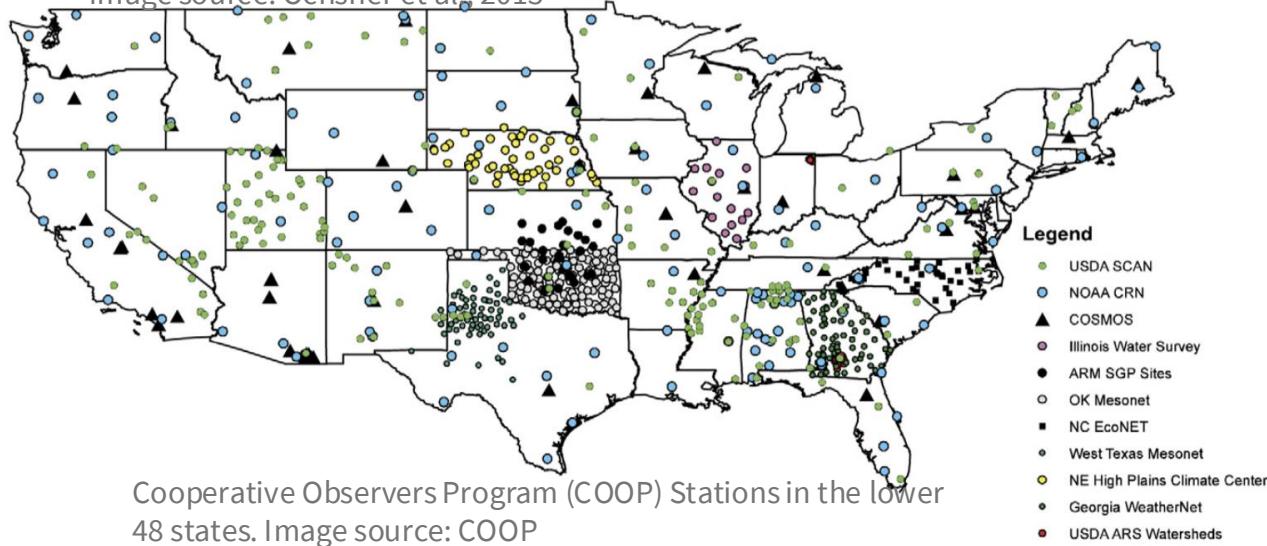
Cooperative Observers Program (COOP) Stations in the lower 48 states. Image source: COOP



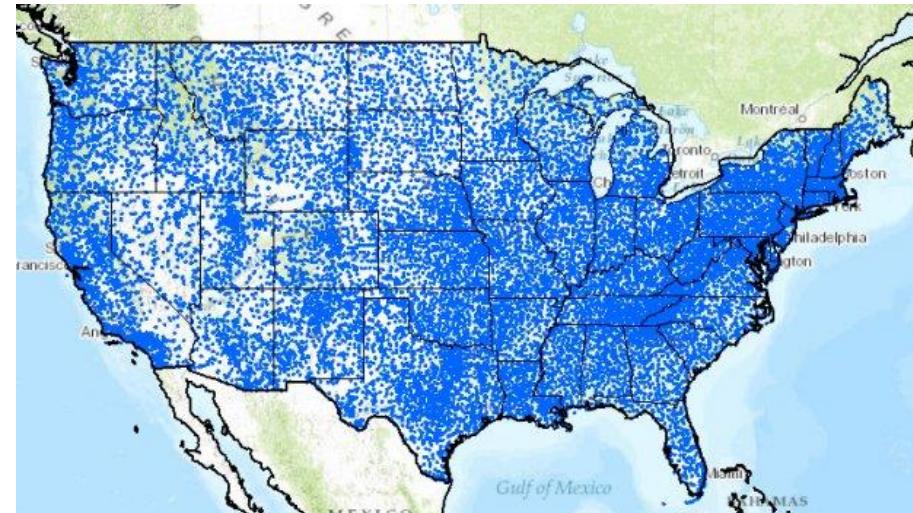
Why NOT Soil Moisture?

- Expensive
- Extremely heterogenous, in the x and y!
- Soil moisture content is not necessarily available water content

In situ soil moisture monitoring sites across the continental United States.
 Image source: Ochsner et al., 2013



Cooperative Observers Program (COOP) Stations in the lower 48 states. Image source: COOP



So what are we doing about it

Building soil moisture stations that are cheap, accurate and easily deployable... and install as many as we can

Making soil moisture data available, assessable, and affordable



Designing the “low-cost” station

- **Version 3 (“Final”)**

Bicycle flag to extended antenna

5W 6 Volt Solar

6ft T-post

2ft 3" PVC pipe



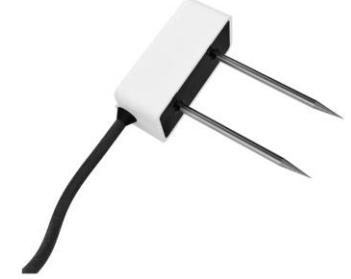
Waterproof DS18B20 temperature
sensor, digital output, one wire
protocol



METER Group TEROS 10 70Mhz



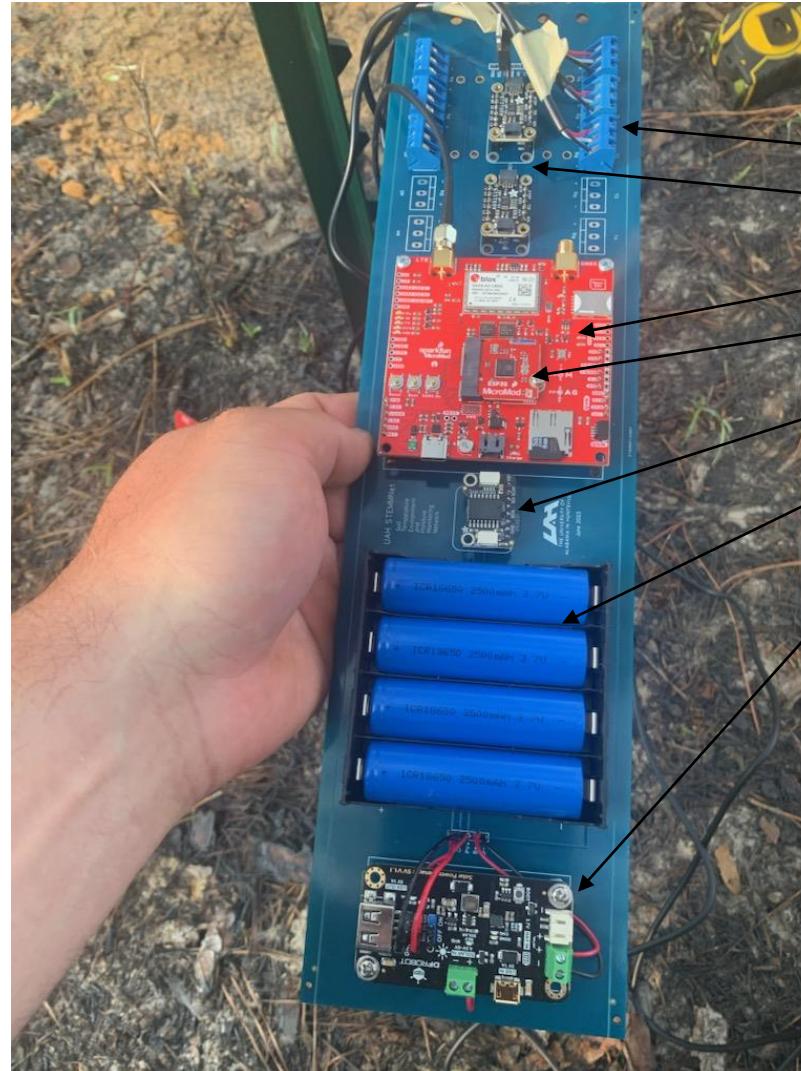
Standard installation
5cm
20cm
50cm



Designing the “low-cost” station



Total cost: ~\$600 +/-



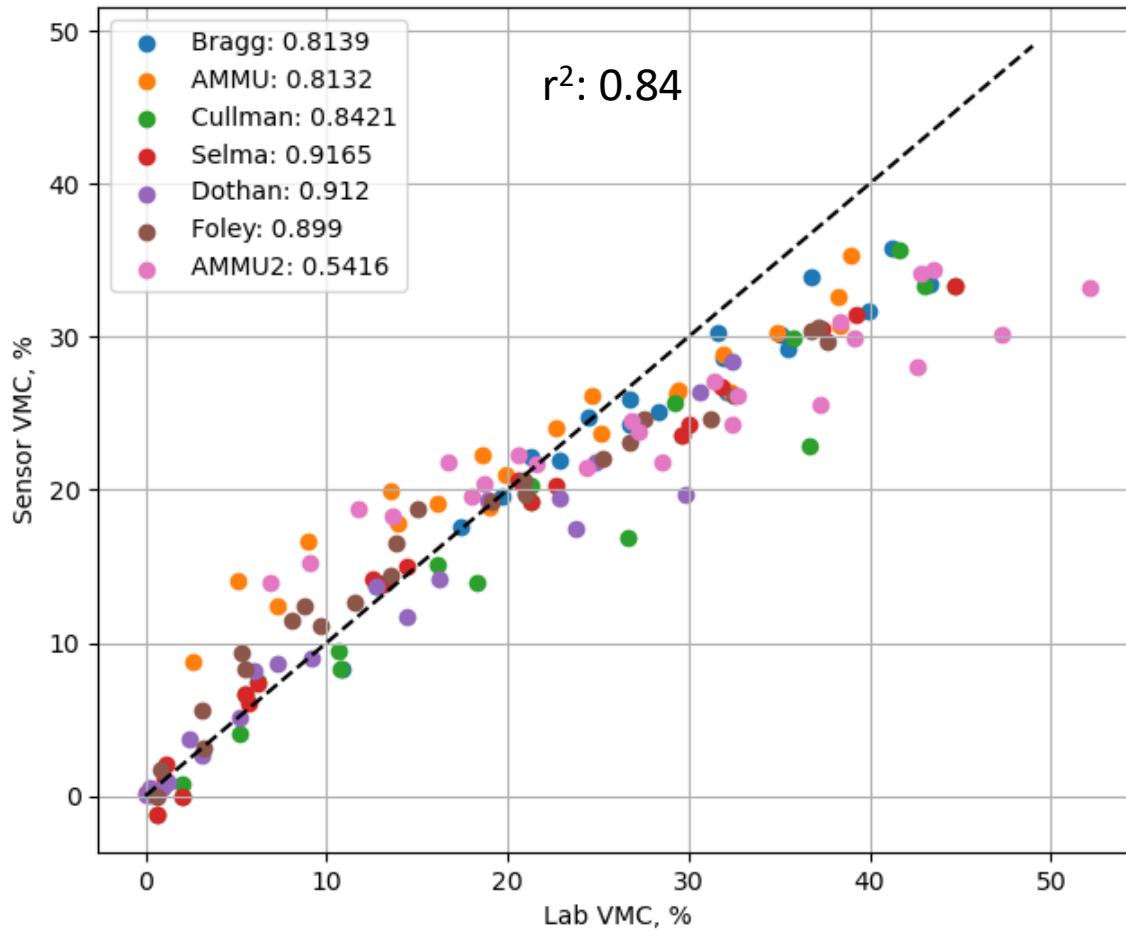
Printed board
Room for 10 sensors
2 4-channel ADC
Asset Tracker
ESP32 Processor
Clock (just in case) - GNSS if needed
4 3.7 lithium ion batteries
Solar controller



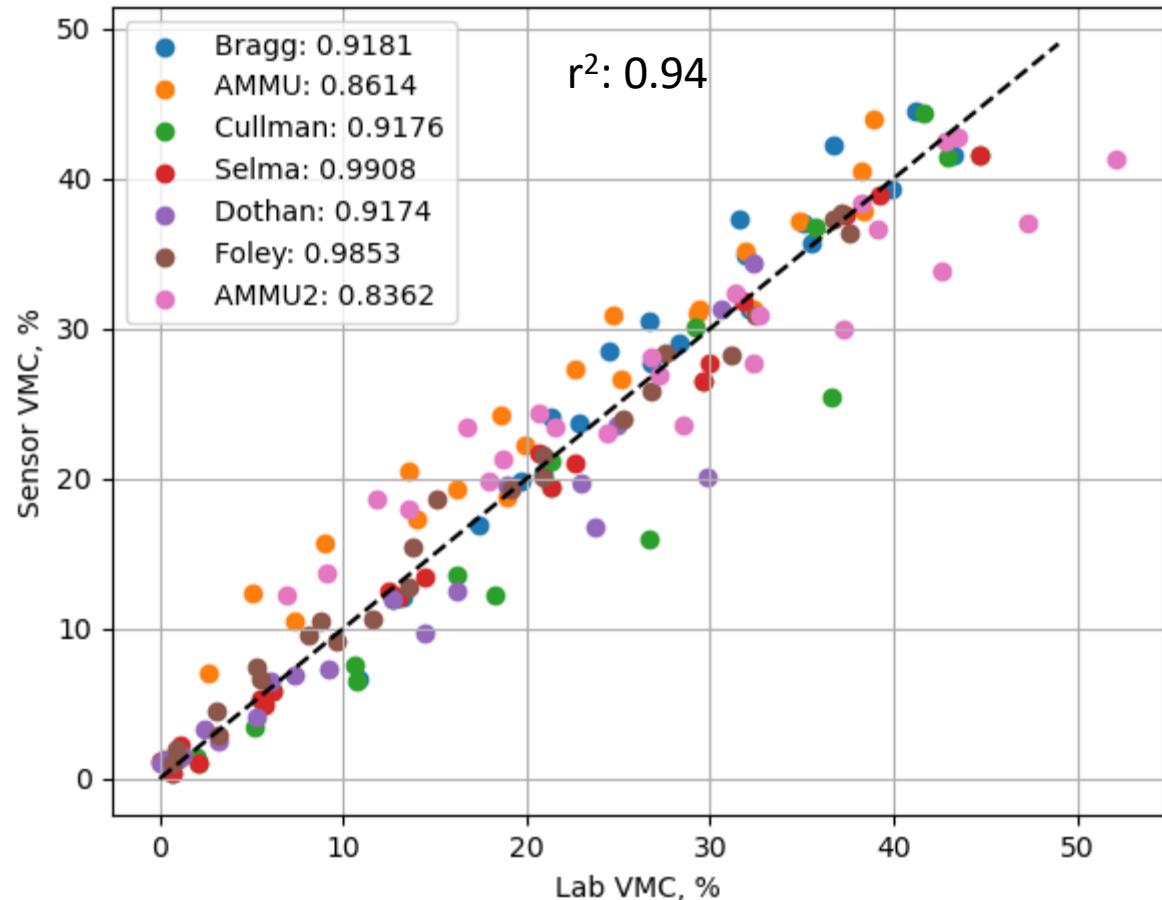
Electronics wizard Nick Perlaky

Performance

METER Group Factory Calibration

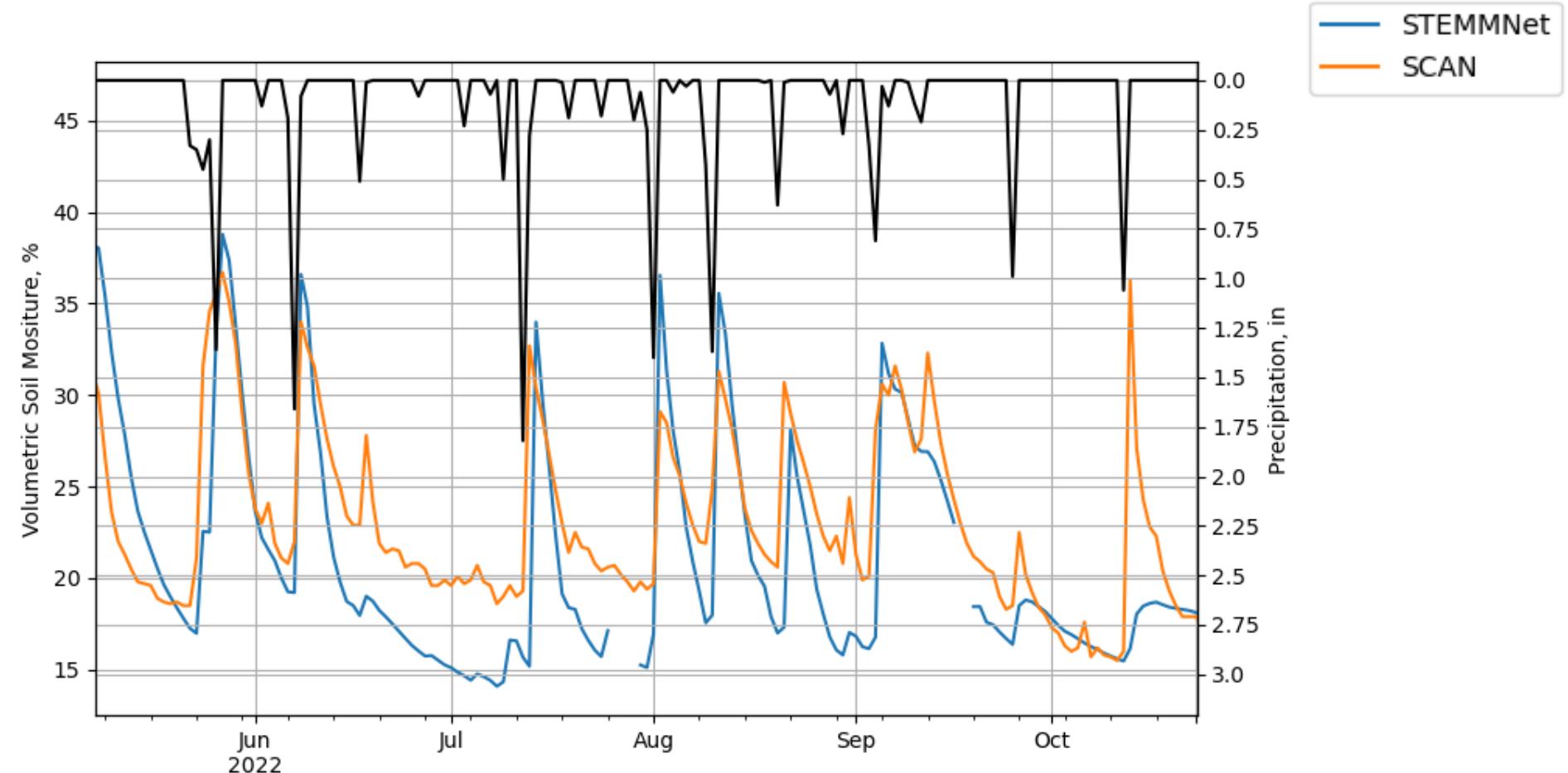
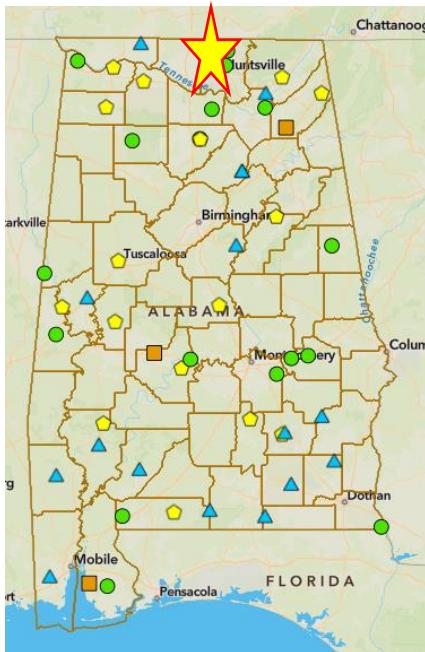


AL Customized Calibration

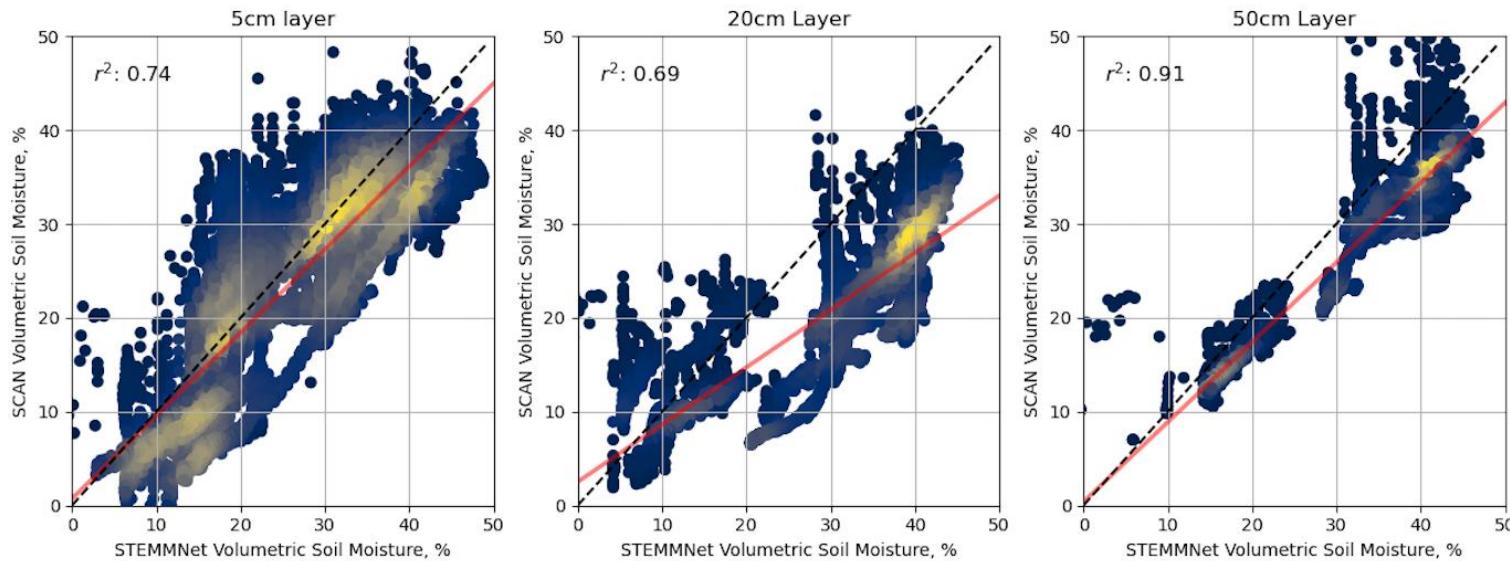


Performance

- TEROS10 Soil Moisture comparisons continue to show relatively good agreement with SCAN



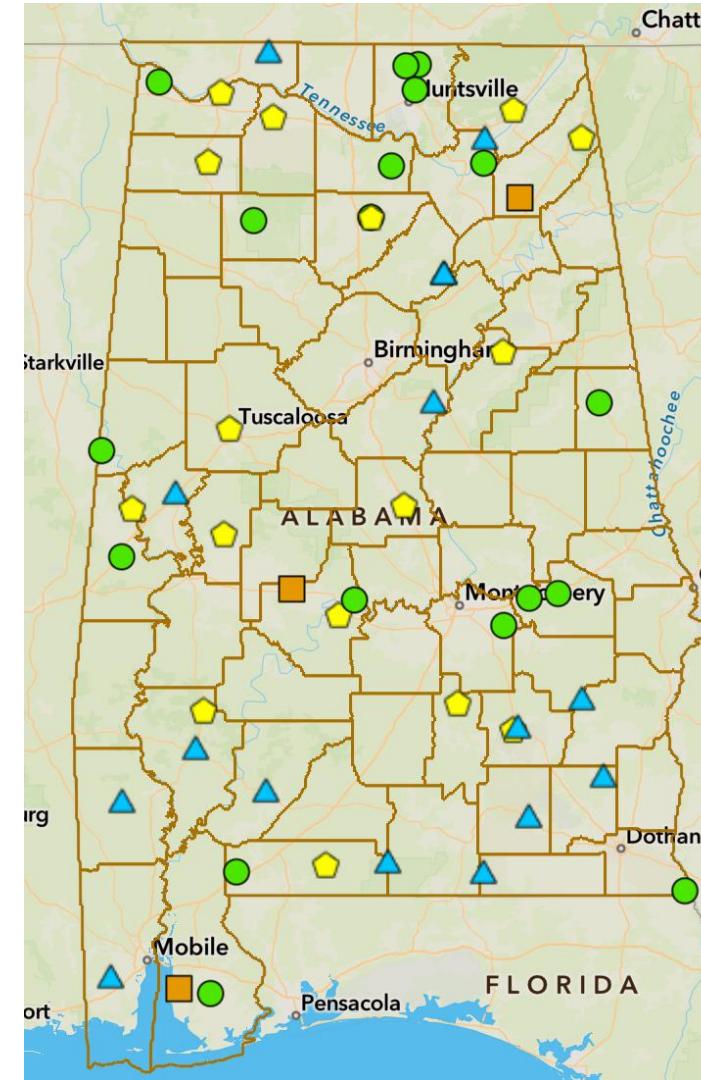
Performance



Hourly Data	r	RMSE	Bias	count
Overall	0.83	8.23	5.57	69168
Season				
Summer	0.78	8.84	6.4	34392
Winter	0.87	7.57	4.75	34776
Texture				
Fine	0.56	8.58	5.85	42015
Medium	0.81	9.87	8.42	13719
Coarse	0.63	4.39	1.75	13434

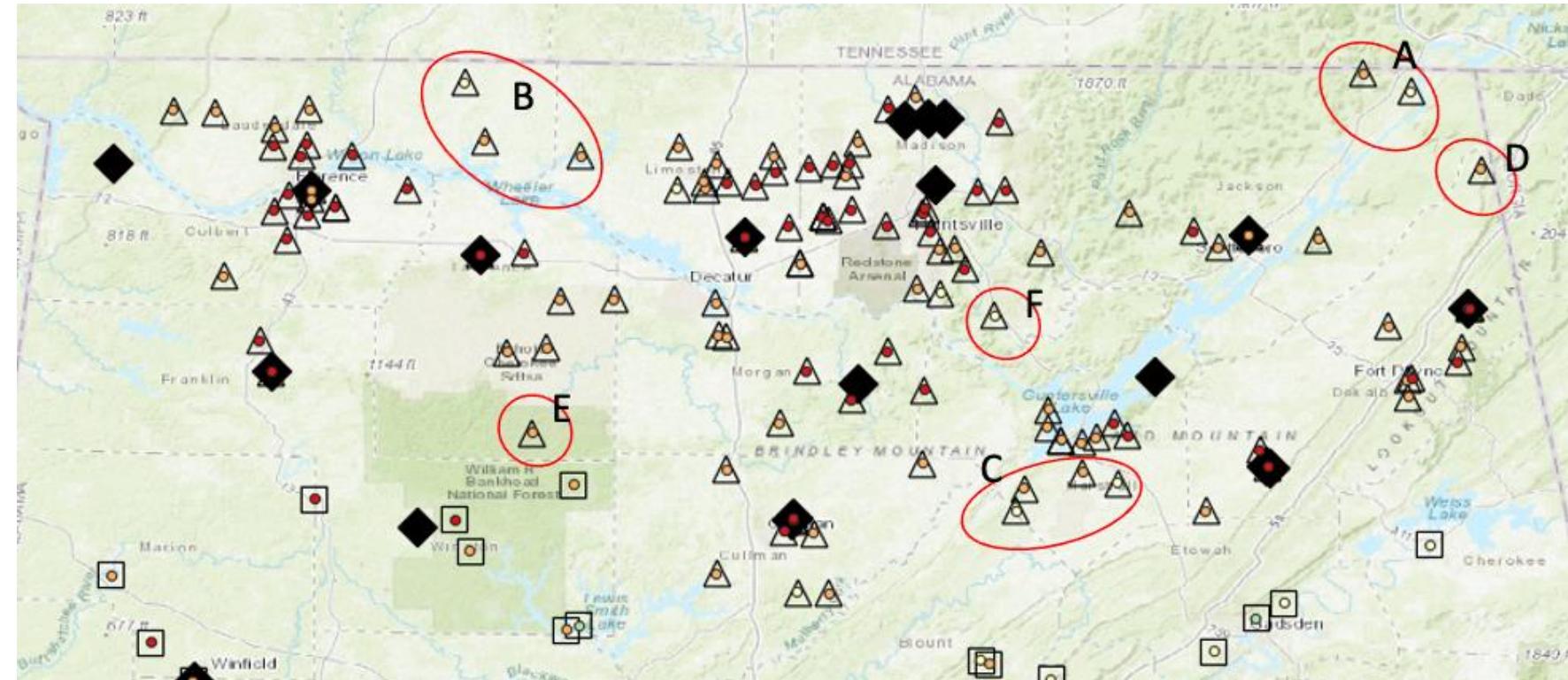
Towards an integrated network

- Don't reinvent the wheel!
 - Engaging with existing citizen science projects and partners



CoCoRaHS and COOP

- Reached out to NWS CoCoRaHS Coordinators with priority areas
- Put in direct contact with volunteers



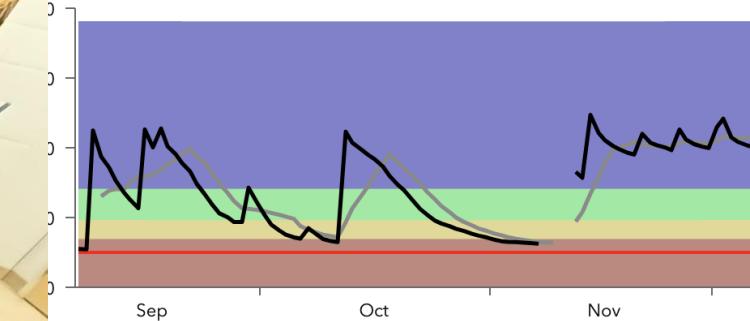
CoCoRaHS Co-locations



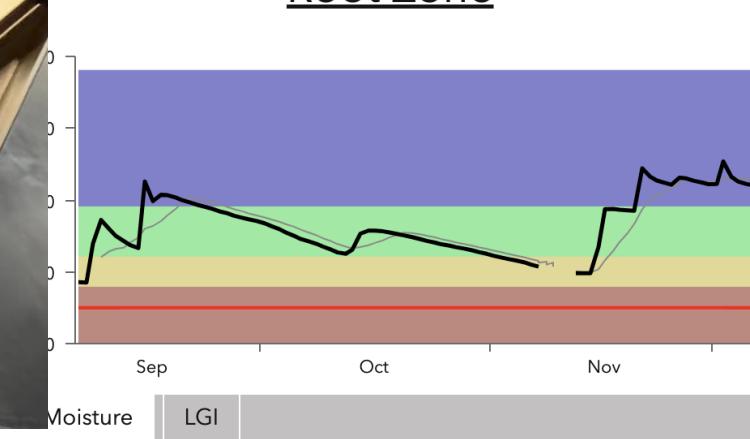
Putting Soil Moisture in Context



Surface Zone



Root Zone



STEMMNet

- Saturation - Field Capacity
- Field Capacity - 50%
- 50% - 20%
- <20%
- Wilting Point

SCAN/CRN

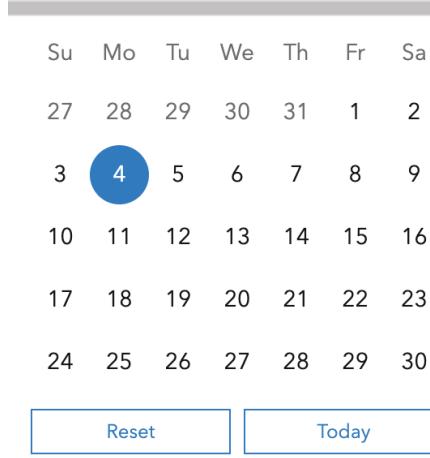
- Max - 80%
- 95%
- 80% - 75%
- 75% - 25%
- 25% - 10%
- 10% - Min
- 5%

7 Day Mean
Daily

Available and accessible



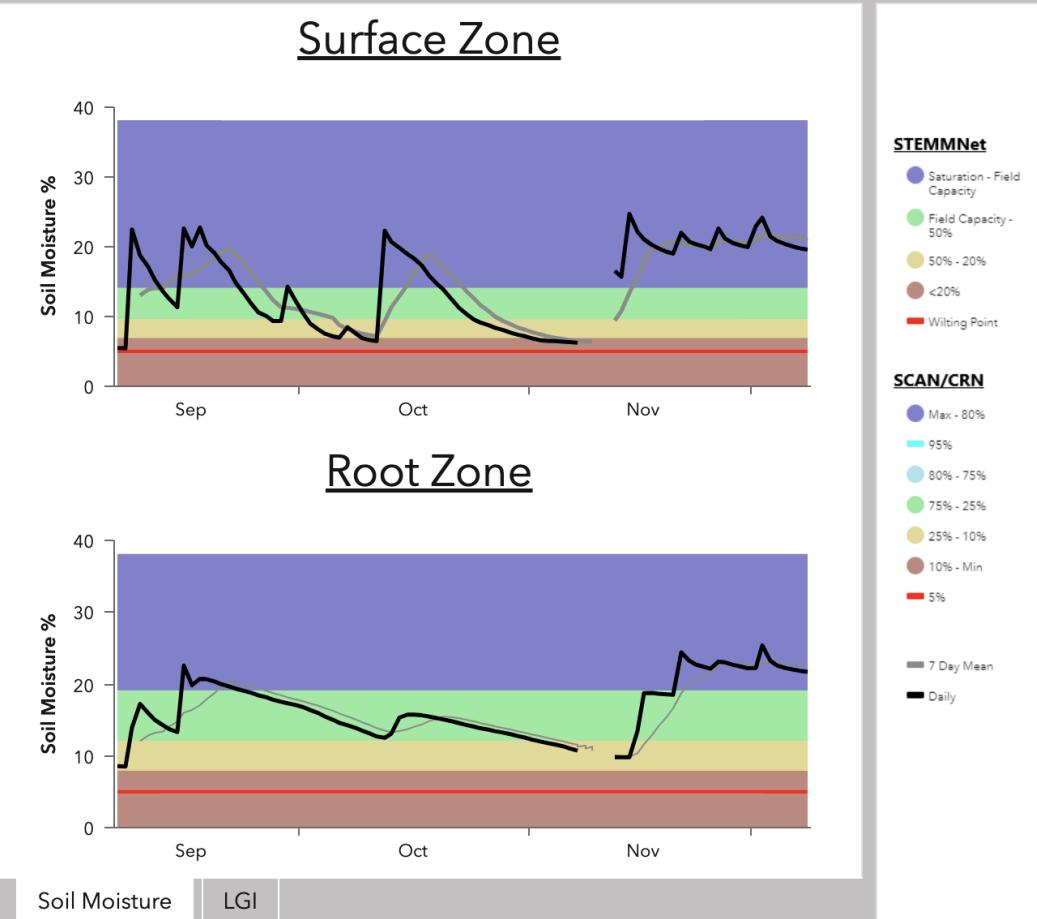
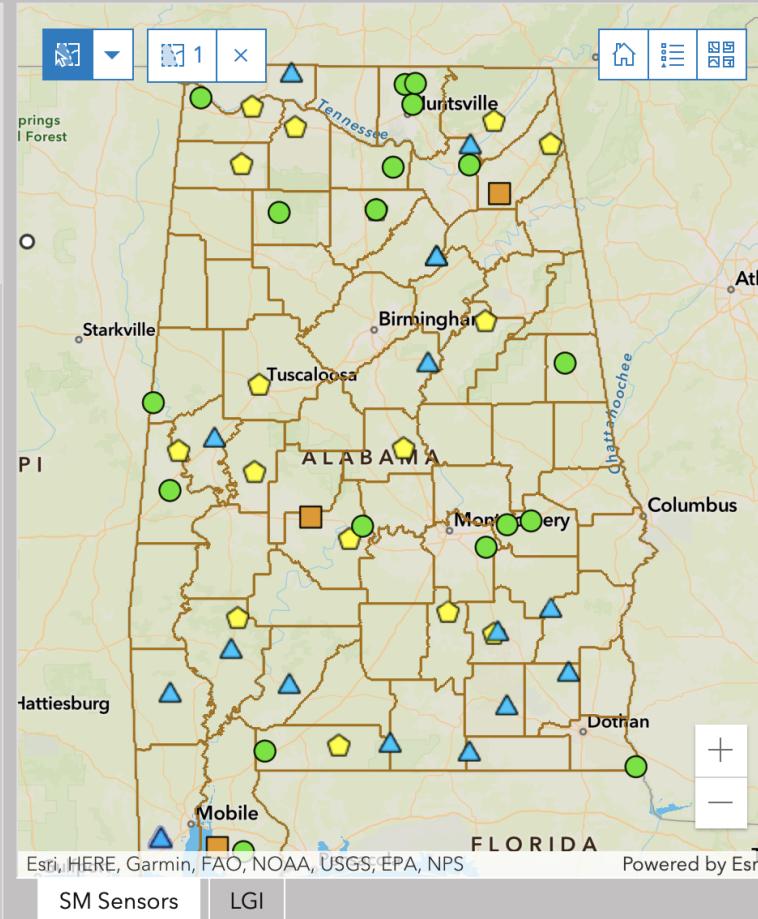
Alabama Drought Dashboard by the Office of the State Climatologist



Sensor Network

- All
- CRN
- CRN-AL
- SCAN
- STEMMNet

[Reset](#)



Partnership with Alabama Forestry Commission



- A partnership to both assess the ability of a soil moisture measurement to provide *useful* information to the AFC and to assess whether our current design would successfully operate in a canopy/understory.
- Nearly all soil moisture stations are next to an agriculture field in Bermuda grass. Forests are a new frontier in soil moisture observations.

NEWS

AL Alabama ▾

Sensors stop planned Alabama burn that could have gone wrong

Published: Sep. 12, 2023, 6:03 a.m.

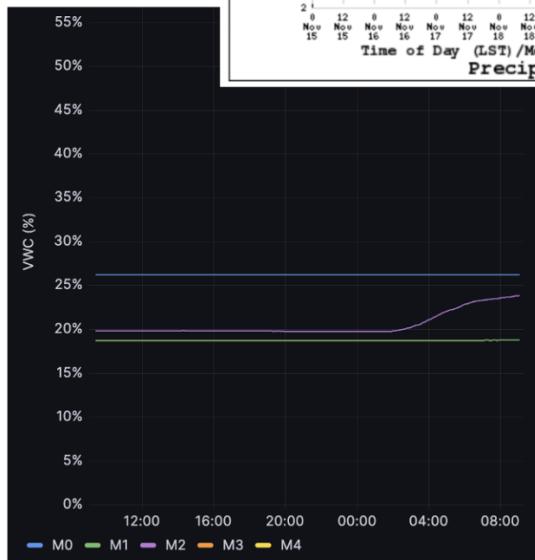
"The data that UAH provided gave us a two week heads up of what conditions on the ground were and allowed us to plan accordingly as the window for the burn approached"
Ethan Barrett (Alabama Forestry Commission Fire Analyst)



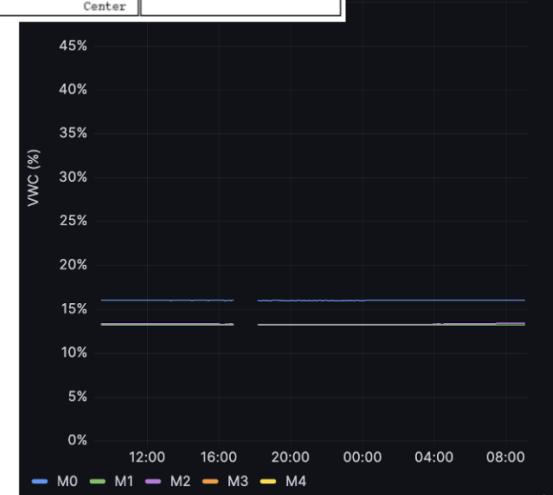
Partnership with Alabama Forestry Commission



0.49 inches as of 9am



Noticeable in the surface layer next to RAWS



No change in the canopy



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Navi-gating Complex Installs



The Soil Temperature, Environment, and Moisture Monitoring Network

- Open Source
- Low – cost
- Customizable
- Flexible and easy to install



What's next?

- Published the design, build instructions, and software on GitHub
 - <https://github.com/mesocom/STEMMNet/>
- Continue leveraging existing and new partnerships and Strategic co-locations
 - Alabama Forestry Commission
 - The Nature Conservancy's and the Paint Rock Forest Research Center
 - Alabama Geological Survey (co-locate with wells for recharge assessments)
 - Private Sector - Barron Weather Institute
 - Stress test the stations (under canopy in prescribed burns)'
- Incorporate into existing networks and data streams
- Continue to maintain the current sensor network and continue evaluation
- Feedback and suggestions welcome.
- Want a station? Find me and lets talk



Thanks!

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