

# Classification reveals varying drivers of severe and moderate hydrological droughts in Europe

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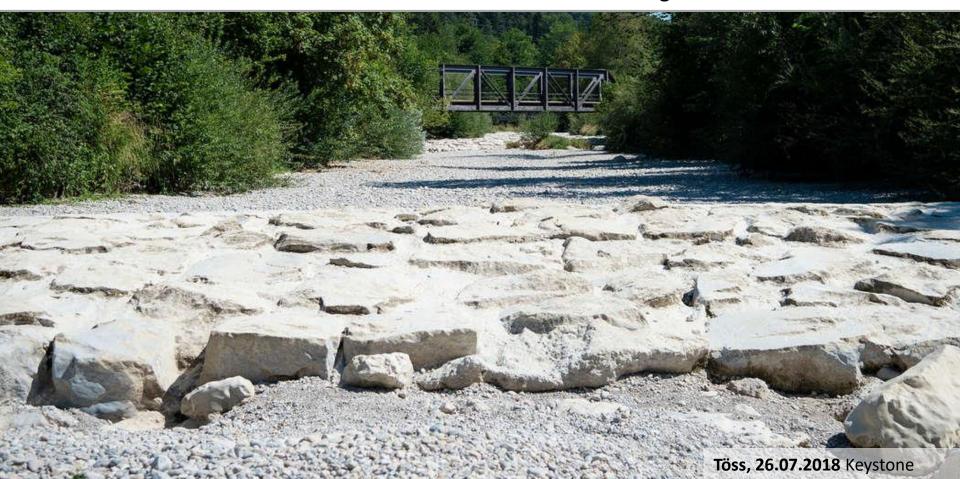


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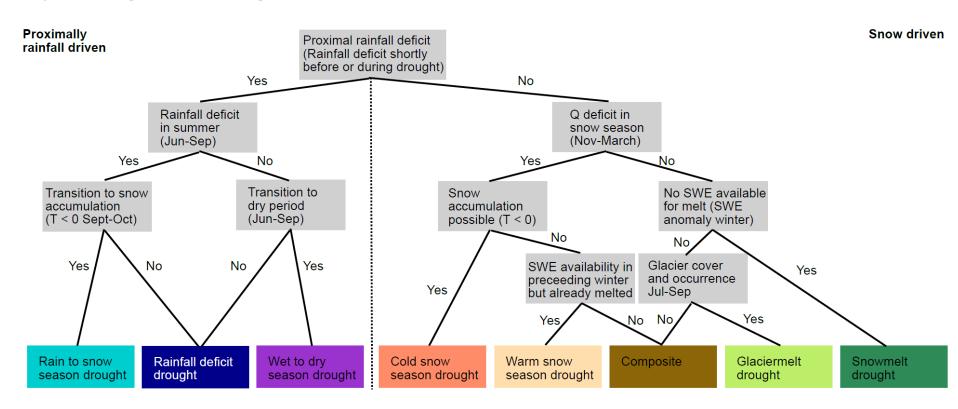


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What drives moderate and severe droughts?

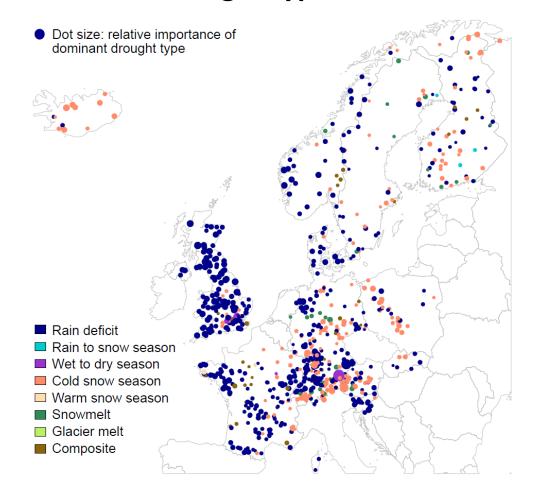


## Hydrological drought classification



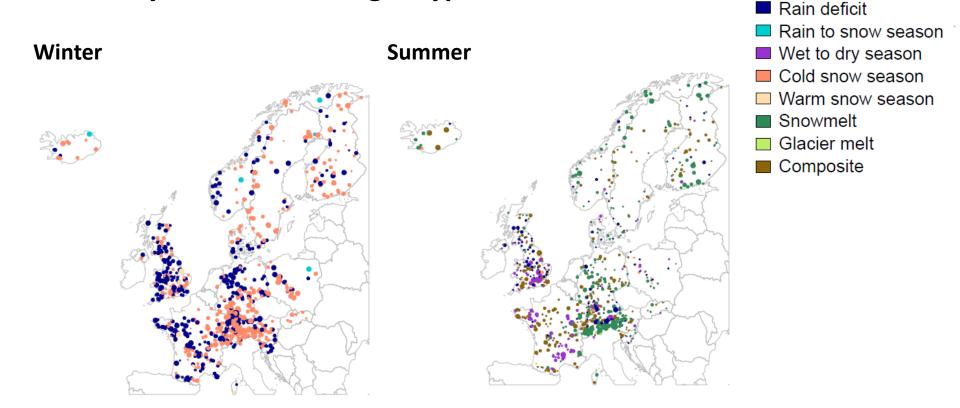
We group drought events into eight drought types using a standardized classification scheme applicable to large samples of catchments.

## **Dominant drought type**



Droughts in Western Europe are mainly driven by rainfall deficits and those in the Alps and Scandinavia by cold snow seasons (i.e. snow accumulation).

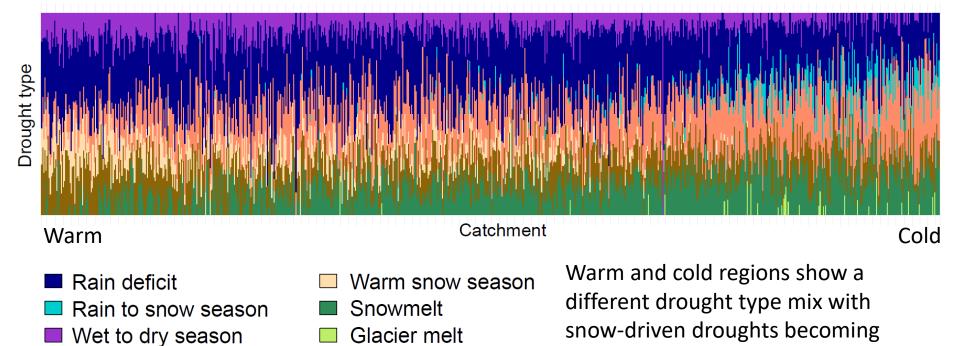
## **Seasonally dominant drought types**



The dominant drought type varies seasonally. In summer, snowmelt droughts are important in the Alps and Scandinavia.

## **Drought type frequency**

Cold snow season



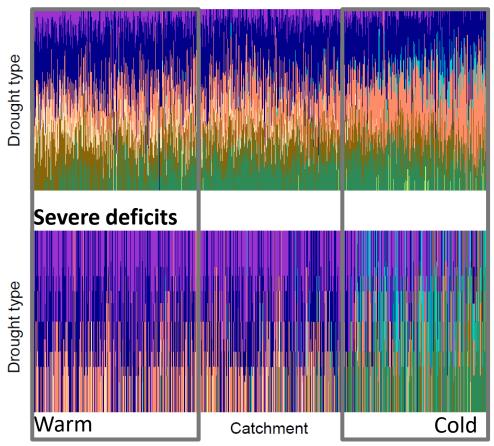
Composite

more important in colder

catchments.

## Moderate vs. severe droughts

#### **Moderate deficits**



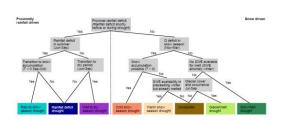
- Rain deficit
- Rain to snow season
- Wet to dry season
- Cold snow season
- Warm snow season
- Snowmelt
- Glacier melt
- Composite

Moderate and severe droughts are driven by different processes. In warm regions, severe droughts are predominantly caused by rainfall deficits prolonging into the dry season and in cold regions by snowmelt deficits.

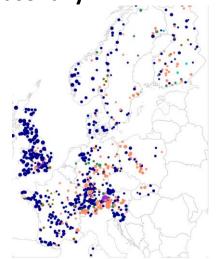
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### **Conclusions**

## Standardized classification scheme for streamflow droughts



## Dominant drought types in Europe vary regionally and seasonally



## Moderate and severe droughts are moderated by different processes

