Manual - Online Catalogue of Drought Hazard and Risk tools

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1. Introduction

The website www.droughtcatalogue.com to which this manual belongs, contains a catalogue of Drought Hazard and Risk modeling tools, data, and other sources of drought information.

In the catalogue, close to 200 drought risk tools are currently included. These are categorized in the categories:

- indices
- datasets
- online platforms
- software
- newsletters and bulletins

The drought catalogue is meant to be used by people from all over the world. Therefore effort was put into providing both global as well as regional tools and datasets. Sometimes tools or datasets are even available at the country level.

The information in this manual will help you navigate the website and effectively search the online drought catalogue. A report with more information on how the catalogue was compiled is available at the website, as well as an appendix including metadata sheets for all records of the catalogue as of September 2018.

- Report – Global Inventory of Drought Hazard and Risk Modelling Tools.pdf
  https://droughtcatalogue.com/en/index.php/download_file/force/17/205

- Appendix – Global Inventory of Drought Hazard and Risk Modelling Tools.pdf
  https://droughtcatalogue.com/en/index.php/download_file/force/19/205

2. Accessing the catalogue

The catalogue can be accessed through the “catalogue” menu items in the top menu and central on the home page (Figure 1):

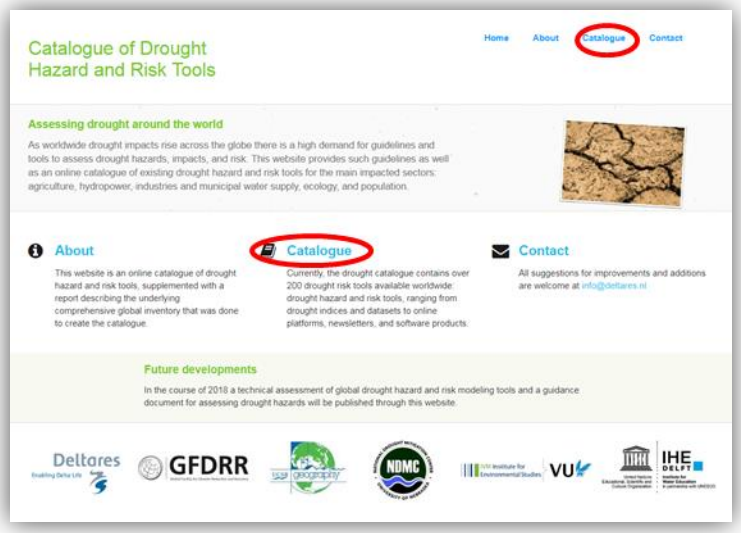
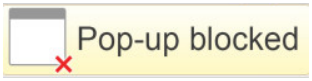
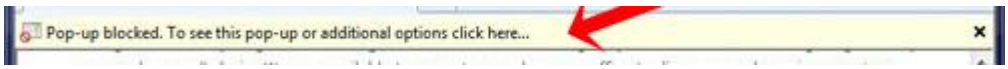


Figure 1: the Drought Catalogue’s homepage provides central access to the online catalogue.

The catalogue is loaded in a so-called iFrame. This loads the catalogue inside the website. You may also access the catalogue directly, in which case you do not have access to the menu at the top of the page. The catalogue can be loaded in any browser at https://drought.openearth.eu

If the catalogue is not showing in the website, you can check whether a pop-up blocker is preventing it from loading. If this is the case, you can click the message which sais a pop-up was blocked and click an unblock or approve link. In Chrome the image will look like so and can be found in the upper right of the search bar: 

In Internet Explorer a yellow message will be displayed:



If you resize the browser window and the catalogue is no longer displaying well - i.e. you have little workspace, or double scrollbars appear to the right – then hit F5 to reload the page.

3. Browsing and searching the catalogue

The catalogue's landing page is set to be the search page (Figure 2). In the Left menu (A) you can apply filters. New filtering options will appear once you select a category, allowing you to drill down through the data.

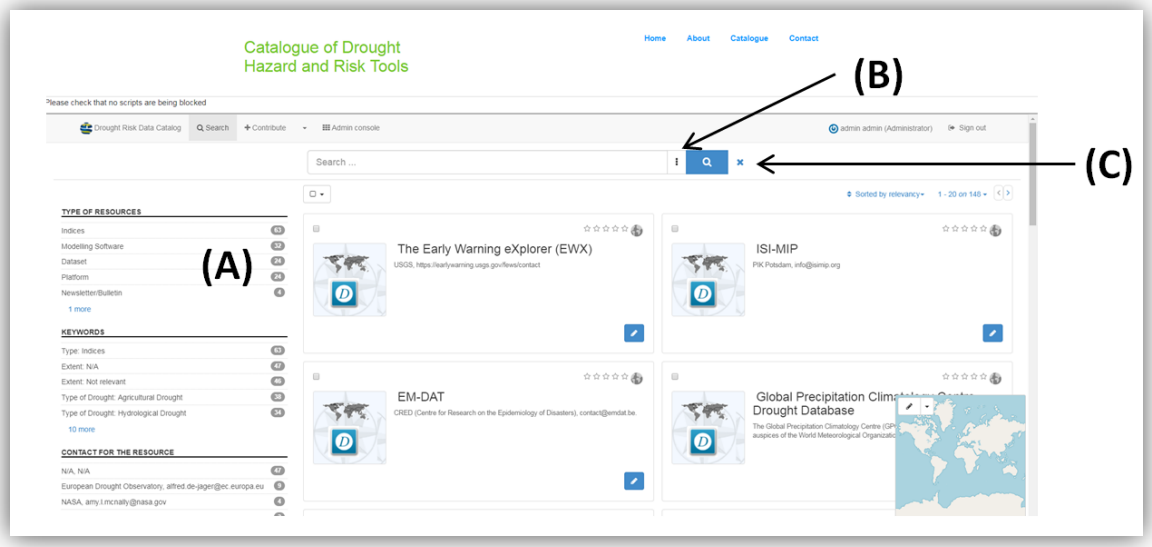


Figure 2: the Search Page

The triple dots next to the search field (B) will open an advanced search form (Figure 3). All search fields will make suggestions as you type, allowing you to see swiftly whether your search term will yield a result, or which exact spelling was used.

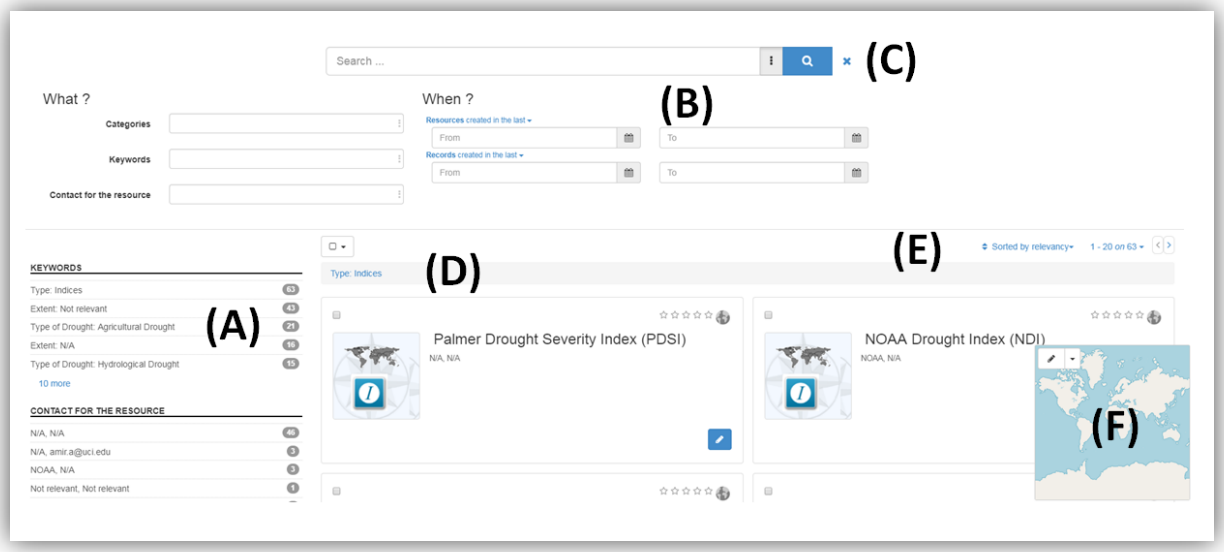


Figure 3: Search page with advanced search expanded by clicking the dots at the end of the search field.

Click the cross (C) next to the search field to cancel all filters, or click the filters which are listed in a grey bar above the search results (D). The filters will get a red strikethrough font to show you are about to cancel the filter if you click the text.

Note that search results can be sorted in different ways and that those results might be distributed over different pages. Select your preferred way of sorting and browse through the pages at the top right of the search results (E).

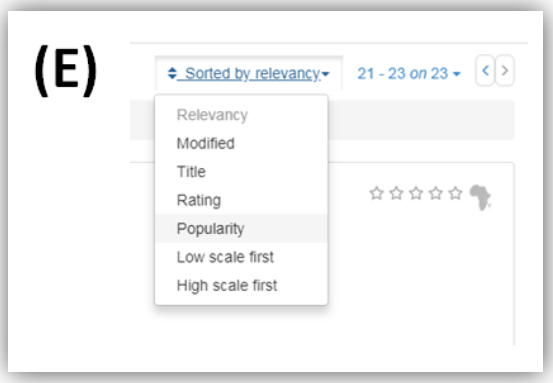


Figure 4: Sorting and pagination links

4. Map Search

The search page offers a 'Map Search' or geographic search functionality in the lower right corner of the page (F in Figure 3).

To search for data from a specific region, click the pencil button in the map (Figure 5) and draw a rectangle around your area of interest (aoi). Your aoi will be highlighted in red. The pencil will turn into an eraser, which you can click to clear this geographic filter.

The map will also display yellow boxes which represent the extents of datasets in your search results.

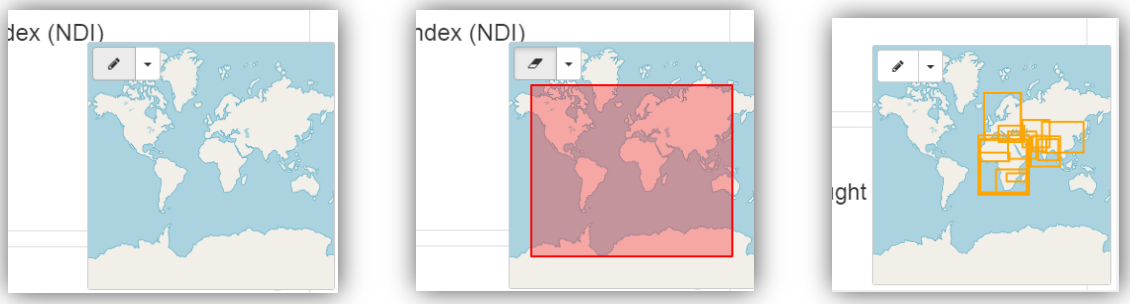


Figure 5: A Map Search feature is available in the bottom right of the search page. A pencil and eraser allow you to mark an area of Interest (red); Yellow boxes show the extents of records in your search results.

Data sets with a global extent will always come up in your search results because their extents are set to global. However, some records have an extent which can be described as *Not relevant*. To filter for these datasets select the "Extent: N/A" or "Extent: Not relevant" under Keywords in the left menu. This can occur for Indices (like the Drought Warning Index), since the description can be applied to any locality, and for models (like WFLOW and WEAP).

5. Viewing records: default vs. complete view

Records can be viewed in two modes: default view (Figure 6) or full view (Figure 7). You can select your viewing mode at the top right of the page (G). The default view is easier to read and highlights the most relevant information. The full view looks a bit more technical, but the “complete” tab (H) includes a complete overview of all the drought-relevant information we collected for that record (I).

You may also browse through your search results with the Previous and Next buttons (J).

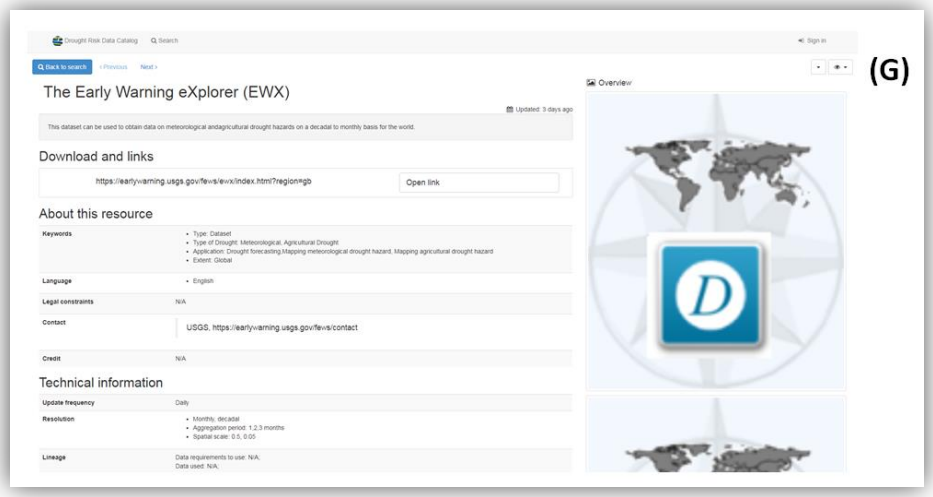


Figure 6: Default view of a record.

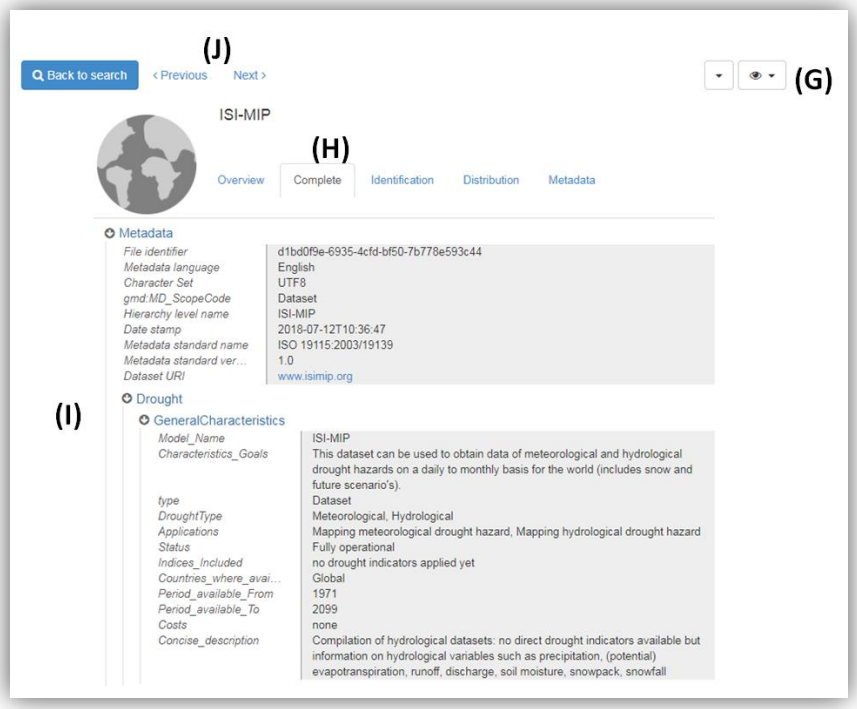


Figure 7: Full view of a record, with the ‘complete’ tab selected.

6. Exporting selections

Search results can be selected by checking the boxes in the upper left corner of the record's tiles (K in Figure 8), or by clicking an option from the menu under the downward arrow showing the number of search results (L). Information about your selection can subsequently be exported in ZIP, PDF or CSV format. The exact contents of these downloads will be shown in the next paragraph. However, they are a bit technical.



Figure 8: Selecting and exporting search

Use the Appendix

For some purposes it might therefore be useful to download the Appendix – Global inventory of drought hazard and risk modelling tools.pdf and to search and print the desired datasets from this document.

- Download: Appendix – Global inventory of drought hazard and risk modelling tools.pdf https://droughtcatalogue.com/en/index.php/download_file/force/19/205



Figure 9: example of a pdf-export

Pdf-export

The pdf-export format is useful because it will export essentially the titles, abstract and working links to the online metadata, in an attractive way (see Figure 9).

The following fields are exported: Uuid (internal unique identifier), Abstract, Keywords, Schema and Resources. The resources link to the online metadata page and to the metadata XML-code.

CSV-export

The csv-export format is useful because it can be opened in excel and it offers more information than the pdf export. With a bit of manipulation, the links can be made to work directly in excel (Figure 10).

Exported fields are: schema, uuid, id, title, abstract, keyword, geoBox, LegalConstraints, temporalExtent, image, responsibleParty, link, metadatacreationdate, and an info-code-field.

	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
1	title	abstract	keyword	geoBox	LegalConstraints	temporalExtent	image	responsibleParty	link	metadatacreationdate	gn:info		
2	HYDRUS-1D	This modelling software can be used to simulate soil moisture conditions and/or crop growth, and drought impacts on agriculture.	Type of Drought: Agricultural Drought###Application: Mapping agricultural drought hazard###Extent: N/A	-180###180###-90###90	N/A###N/A###### ################	N/AN/A	https://droughtcatalogue.com/thumbnails/Global_Modelling_Software.png	PC-Progress and University of California, Riverside, USA, https://www.pc-progress.com/en/Default.aspx?contacthttps://www.pc-progress.com/en/Default.aspx?contact###N/APC-Progress and University of California, Riverside, USAhttps://www.pc-progress.com/en/Default.aspx?contacthttps://www.pc-progress.com/en/Default.aspx?H1D-description#k1	https://www.pc-progress.com/en/Default.aspx?H1D-description#k1	2018-07-12T10:51:26	309222iso191392018-09-07T15:44:412018-09-07T15:44:41n103b2		
3	MODFLOW	This modelling software can be used to simulate groundwater flow and estimate groundwater supplies.	Type of Drought: Hydrological Drought###Application: Mapping hydrological drought hazard###Extent: N/A	-180###180###-90###90	N/A###N/A###### ################	N/AN/A	https://droughtcatalogue.com/thumbnails/Global_Modelling_Software.png	USGC, Chris Langevin (langevin@usgs.gov), Edward Banta (erbanta@usgs.gov), or Richard Winston (rbwinst@usgs.gov)Chris Langevin (langevin@usgs.gov), Edward Banta (erbanta@usgs.gov), or Richard Winston (rbwinst@usgs.gov)###Chris Langevin, Edward Banta, Richard WinstonUSGCChris Langevin (langevin@usgs.gov), Edward Banta (erbanta@usgs.gov), or Richard Winston (rbwinst@usgs.gov)https://water.usgs.gov/ogw/modflow/	https://water.usgs.gov/ogw/modflow/	2018-07-12T10:51:26	309218iso191392018-09-07T15:44:412018-09-07T15:44:41n103b2		

Figure 10: example of a csv-export after editing to make links work.

ZIP-export

The zip-export is a very technical export type, primarily used for robots and administrators who need to maintain a catalogue or geonetwork instance. The zip-export contains:

- A HTML-index-page with ID and UUID
- CSV with schema, uuid, id, type, isHarvested, title and abstract
- XML – complete metadata in XML-format