NAVIGATING EXTREMES

AGU HYDROLOGY
SECTION NEWSLETTER

About the theme:
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FEBRUARY 2026

FROM THE SECTION PRESIDENT

Hydrological Extremes: The role of Earth observations

Venkataraman Lakshmi

Flames burn across hillsides during a California wildfire.
Photo credit: Amir AghaKouchak / University of California, Irvine

In early January of last year, Southern California experienced wildfires that caused large-scale devastation across the Los Angeles region, with significant loss of life and property. A rapid-onset (flash) drought pushed nearly 60% of California into abnormally dry to severe drought conditions within a matter of weeks, dehydrating vegetation that had grown during previous wet winters. By late December, large storms again soaked the same region, causing local flooding, mudslides, debris flows, and slope failures in hilly areas. Within weeks, California transitioned to being 100% drought free.

This rapid swing from extreme dry to extreme wet has become more frequent in recent years and is often referred to as "weather whiplash." It encompasses hydrological extremes such as droughts, floods, landslides, and wildfires, and poses significant challenges for how these risks are understood and managed.

Traditionally, hydrologists have relied on the assumption of stationarity, which holds that the statistical properties of hydrological processes remain invariant over time. Increasingly, this assumption does not hold. In some cases, events considered "100-year floods" have occurred only a few years apart. This may indicate that hydrological extremes are occurring more frequently, or that what we classify as a 100-year event is not truly a 100-year event. In either case, hydrological extremes cannot be studied solely using past data under assumptions of stationarity. What is needed instead are near real-time observations and modeling of extremes and their impacts.

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This issue:

About the theme

This issue's theme, "Navigating Extremes", highlights how hydrologists observe, interpret, and respond to increasingly frequent and interconnected extremes from drought, wildfire, and flooding across natural and human landscapes. These extremes strain existing assumptions and infrastructure, complicating water system management and decision-making under changing conditions.

FROM THE SECTION PRESIDENT

Hydrological Extremes: The role of Earth observations

Venkataraman Lakshmi

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Observations of hydrological processes are essential for studying extremes, yet conventional in-situ instrumentation may be damaged or unavailable during extreme events. For example, stream gages may become non-functional during floods. Earth observations from satellite platforms and unmanned aerial vehicles provide critical complementary datasets during extreme events, offering coverage from global scales to field scales when ground measurements are limited.

Floodwaters inundate parts of Southern California during intense winter storms in late December 2025. Image from KTLA news footage

At the same time, the overall observational record of hydrological extremes remains limited, which increases uncertainty in both physical and AI/ML-based models. Observations are therefore needed for calibration and validation of models, particularly under non-stationary conditions where simple invariant statistics no longer apply.

The backbone of Earth observations for hydrology, including NASA's GPM for precipitation, MODIS for vegetation, surface temperature, and evapotranspiration, and SMAP for soil moisture, is approaching the end of planned mission lifetimes. While missions from other national space agencies and commercial providers exist, continuity of these key measurements using comparable sensors is essential to avoid introducing biases into long-term observational records.

The ultimate goal is improved prediction of extreme events and rapid shifts in climate. Accurate predictions save lives, protect property, and enhance national security. Long-term remotely sensed observations help fill data gaps when in-situ networks are limited or non-functional and provide critical inputs to hydrological models. The resulting benefits to society, and the return on investment, are substantial as communities adapt to a changing climate and make new investments in infrastructure.

~Venkataraman Lakshmi, John L Newcomb Professor of Engineering, University of Virginia

The author wishes to thank graduate student Robin Kim for graphics and editorial support, and Tom Piechota (Chapman University) and Amir Aghakouchak (UC Irvine) for their valuable input.

Announcements

Honors Nominations Now Open: Recognize Achievements in Earth and Space Sciences

AGU recognizes individuals and teams who have made outstanding contributions to the Earth and space sciences through scientific research, education, science communication and outreach. Whether for your own contributions and accomplishments or those of a remarkable mentor or colleague, recognize the excellence of a worthy candidate by nominating them for an AGU Honor! See important deadlines below:

- Union Medals, Awards & Prizes due Monday, 2 March.
- Hydrology Section Awards & Lectures due Monday, 2 March (only for Hydro Section).
- Fellows, Section Awards & Lectures, Scholarships & Grants due Friday, 13 March.

Nominate today

Call for Papers: Connecting Water Science Across the Terrestrial Hydrosphere

Water Resources Research invites submissions to a special collection focused on connecting water science across the terrestrial hydrosphere. The collection seeks contributions that advance integrated understanding of water movement, storage, and interactions across surface water, groundwater, soils, ecosystems, and human systems. Submissions are encouraged that bridge traditional subdisciplines, link observations and models, or offer new perspectives on coherence across scales.

This special collection marks the journal's 60th anniversary and highlights research that addresses grand challenges in understanding, predicting, and managing water in a changing world.

Manuscripts are due by **31 March 2026**.

Learn more and submit your paper.

Call for Contributions

We are seeking contributions for our 2026 issues of the AGU Hydrology Section Newsletter. Nominate yourself or a colleague to be featured in one of our regular columns by emailing agu.hydro.news@gmail.com.

Column opportunities include:

- **Science to Solutions** – Hydrologic research connecting science to policy, practice, and community outcomes.
- **Hydrology Horizons** – Emerging tools, datasets, methods, or technologies shaping the future of hydrology.
- **Early Career Spotlight** – Profiles of early career hydrologists highlighting research, career paths, and reflections.
- **Student Spotlight** – Short features showcasing undergraduate or graduate students' research, fieldwork, or academic journeys in hydrology.
- **Other** – Have a piece that doesn't quite fit? Let's find a space for it or create one

AWARDEE SPEAKS

Di Long

Polubarinova-Kochina Hydrologic Sciences Mid-Career Award

Tsinghua University

Prof. Di Long (4th from right) and his team during fieldwork on the Tibetan Plateau in March, 2021

I am honored to receive the Polubarinova-Kochina Hydrologic Sciences Mid-Career Award. My work integrates satellite remote sensing with hydrological modeling to bridge the gap between observation and understanding. While satellites provide indispensable coverage, their signals require physical constraints to accurately resolve hydrologic storage and fluxes. To grasp the pulse of the planet's water in its most complex regions, we must merge these observations with process-based modeling.

My approach evolved as I navigated two vastly different scales. Early work with Vijay Singh at Texas A&M established a foundation in energy balance physics and hydrologic modeling, followed by a pivot to planetary-scale terrestrial water storage with Bridget Scanlon at UT Austin. This progression showed that global observations gain true meaning only when anchored in physical principles. Synthesizing these perspectives has enabled me to resolve complex hydrologic variables that were previously difficult to capture using models or observations alone.

"Global observations gain true meaning only when anchored in physical principles."

Since returning to Tsinghua University in 2014, my research has addressed the distinct complexities of the Tibetan Plateau and the North China Plain. On the Plateau, we integrated multisource remote sensing, including satellite altimetry and GRACE, with models to close water budgets and separate glacier melt, snowmelt, and rainfall runoff. In the North China Plain, we focused on attributing changes in groundwater storage to changes in crop type and irrigation, water diversions, and climate variability. These studies demonstrate how fusing multisource data with physical constraints reveals hidden dynamics within complex systems subject to both natural and anthropogenic pressures.

Today, we are overcoming the trade-off between spatial resolution and revisit frequency that has historically limited our understanding of rapid hydrologic dynamics. By harnessing deep learning and remote sensing big data, we can disentangle coarse signals to resolve fine details at a global scale. This capability enabled my group to discover that seasonality is the dominant component of surface-extent changes across 1.4 million lakes worldwide. Such findings illustrate how the data fusion empowered by AI can fundamentally reshape our understanding of the global hydrologic cycle.

Looking forward, I am excited about the potential for further integrating AI with physical principles. I see promise in developing algorithms that leverage big data while maintaining scientific consistency through open and reproducible practices. I am grateful to the AGU Hydrology Section for this recognition, and to my mentors, colleagues, and students who have shaped this journey. This award is a profound encouragement to continue exploring the dynamics of our changing planet.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Distributed Sensing

Stephen Moysey (East Carolina University), Emily Elhacham (Barcelona Supercomputing Center), Aleksei Nelaev (Tel Aviv University), and Cian Dawson (Geoscience Professional)

Establishment of a new Technical Committee

Distributed Sensing was established as the Hydrology Section's newest Technical Committee at the AGU24 meeting. The Committee was formed in response to shared challenges across the earth and space sciences in collecting, managing, and sharing measurements. Members from all AGU Sections are welcome to join the Committee to increase cross-disciplinary collaboration in areas ranging from instrument design to community building. With over 100 current members from academia, industry, government, and non-profit sectors, the technical interest of the Committee is broad, but includes sensor networks, fiber optic sensing, geophysical imaging, and remote sensing.

Innovations at AGU25

The Committee made unique contributions to the AGU25 program. In addition to four traditional technical sessions, it also supported the MacGyver Sessions – a long-standing tradition for showcasing novel approaches to bootstrapping science. Multiple sessions were contributed this year through the Hydrology, Near Surface Geophysics, Space Science, Ocean Science, and Science and Society Sections. Stickers were also distributed beyond the formal sessions to invite presenters in other sessions sharing the "MacGyver spirit" to participate in a virtual poster session, making this a truly cross-Sectional activity.

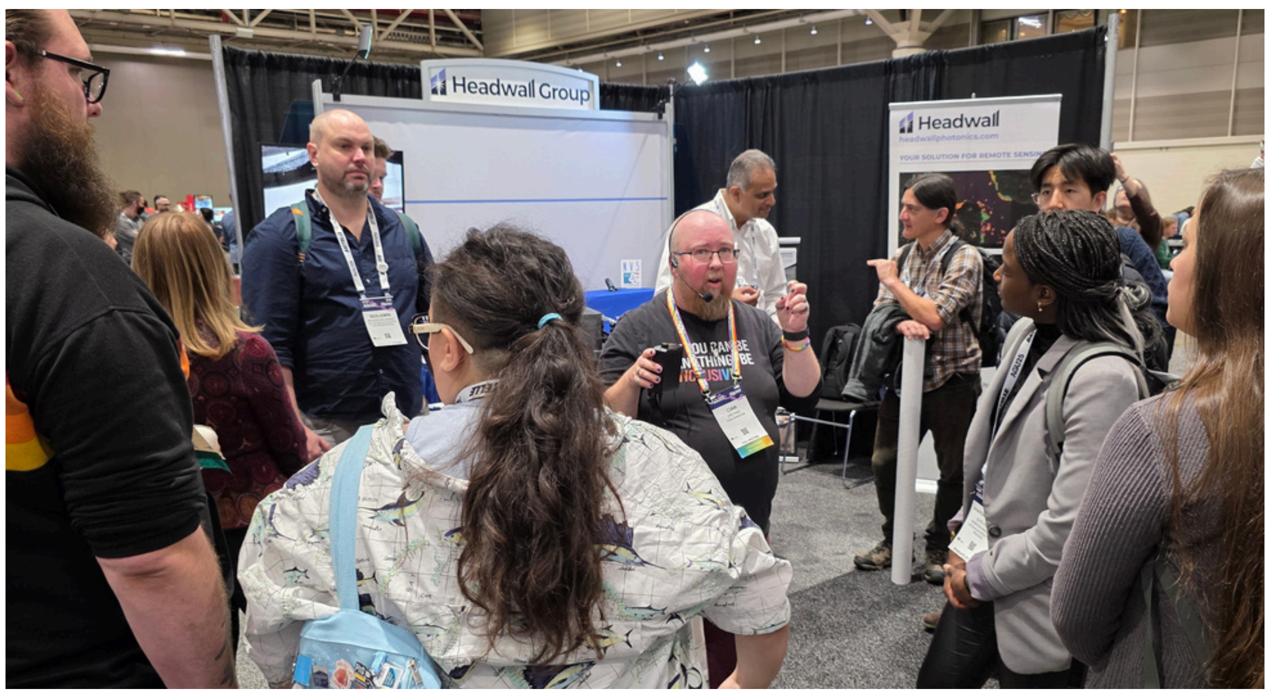


Exhibit Hall Tours were a new feature of AGU25 contributed by the Committee. This tour led by Cian Dawson investigated the technologies and applications of drone-based sensing.

The group also made AGU history by piloting a program of Exhibit Hall Tours in partnership with AGU Open Science. Tours were held on eight themes ranging from hydrologic sensing networks and drone-based sensing to AI, geoscience education, and societal impact. Each tour was curated and led by a volunteer scientist to explore how science shapes the technologies and programs presented in the exhibit hall.

The Committee's Science Exchange Session featured a panel of distinguished speakers who shared experiences from managing large-scale, collaborative programs and discussed ways to strengthen cross-sectional collaboration at AGU. Follow-up discussions identified new community-building strategies, including a potential "sensing help" Discord channel and a desire for collaboration with AGU's Thriving Earth Exchange to support community scientists.

Get Involved

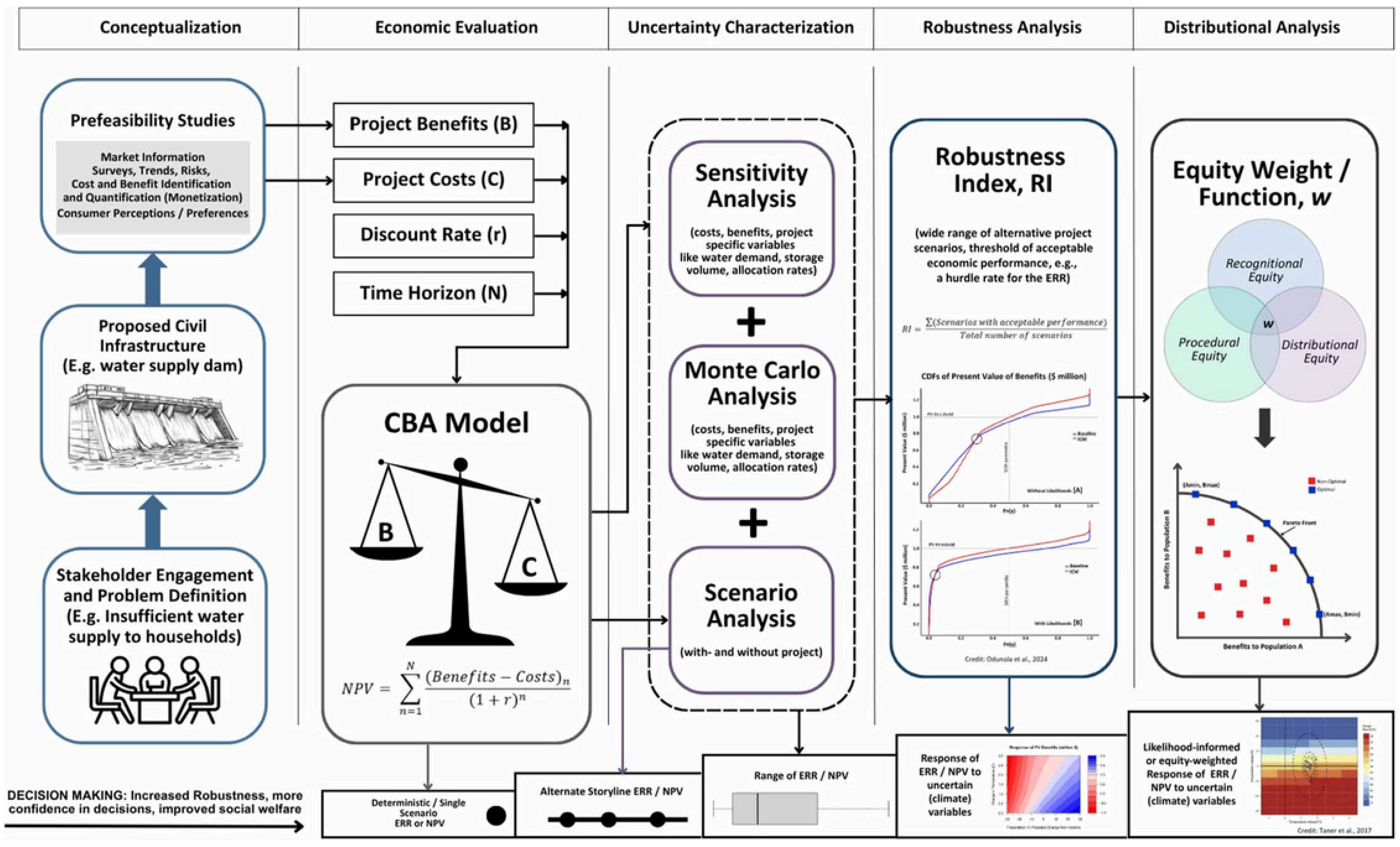
The Committee is open and we welcome the participation of all in quarterly meetings throughout the year. Follow (or volunteer for!) researcher highlights led by the Early Career and Student members of the Committee as well as their upcoming Distributed Sensing webinar series this spring. Learn more about Distributed Sensing related activities from our website, newsletter, or social media and contact Aleksei Nelaev (nelaevaleksei@gmail.com) to join the listserv.

Vulnerability, Fairness and Decisions: Robust Water Investments in an Uncertain World

Tolulope Odunola, Ph.D., University of Cincinnati

Diligent stewardship of the world's water resources requires careful planning, evaluation, and management of public water systems. Water infrastructure such as reservoirs and water treatment plants meet vital municipal and industrial needs and support social functions, thereby contributing to economic development. However, accurately quantifying water project objectives and their contributions to economic growth across space and time is hindered by a broad range of uncertainties.

Water project uncertainties could be environmental, economic or social in nature (e.g., climate variability, increased urbanization and changing water demand patterns, political instability and distributional inequities) and typically emerge over the project's lifetime, thereby hindering the actualization of projected benefits. Therefore, measurable hydrologic variables (e.g., precipitation and temperature) need to be connected to conventional economic decision metrics, such as net present value (NPV) or economic rate of return (ERR), within a robust analytical framework to inform water project investments under uncertainty.



Improving economic evaluation of civil infrastructure under uncertainty (Source: [Odunola et al., 2025](#))

Increased interdisciplinary collaboration, improved understanding of socio-economic factors such as equity, and adoption of analytical techniques such as stochastic or probabilistic modeling and multi-objective programming have resulted in more robust consideration of uncertainty in water project evaluation. But in practice, limitations in analytical capacity, budgetary constraints and strict timelines hinder comprehensive uncertainty assessment, and analysts often resort to qualitative descriptions of the likely impacts of climate and other uncertainties. By integrating recommended analytical techniques into standard project development frameworks in a time-sensitive manner, investment decisions that are less dependent on specific assumptions about future outcomes can be supported.

Better translation of research outputs into practice, along with stronger water planning and management policy efforts, require improved documentation of the historical performance, sensitivity and vulnerability of water systems under uncertainties. Similar to the unified efforts of stakeholders in government, academia, practice, and civil society through the World Commission of Dams, improved communication between academia and practice would help to effectively characterize uncertainties, respond proactively to identified vulnerabilities, support robust performance, and preserve water project benefit streams. Such collaborative partnerships should include capacity building programs, co-development of better tools for climate uncertainty characterization, and the incorporation of socio-economic welfare indicators (e.g., utility functions and equity weights) into conventional evaluation frameworks. Odunola et al. (2025), Brown et al. (2024), and Odunola et al. (2024) elaborate further on the value of these recommendations in achieving robust and equitable water project evaluation.

Managing India's rivers: One open dataset at a time

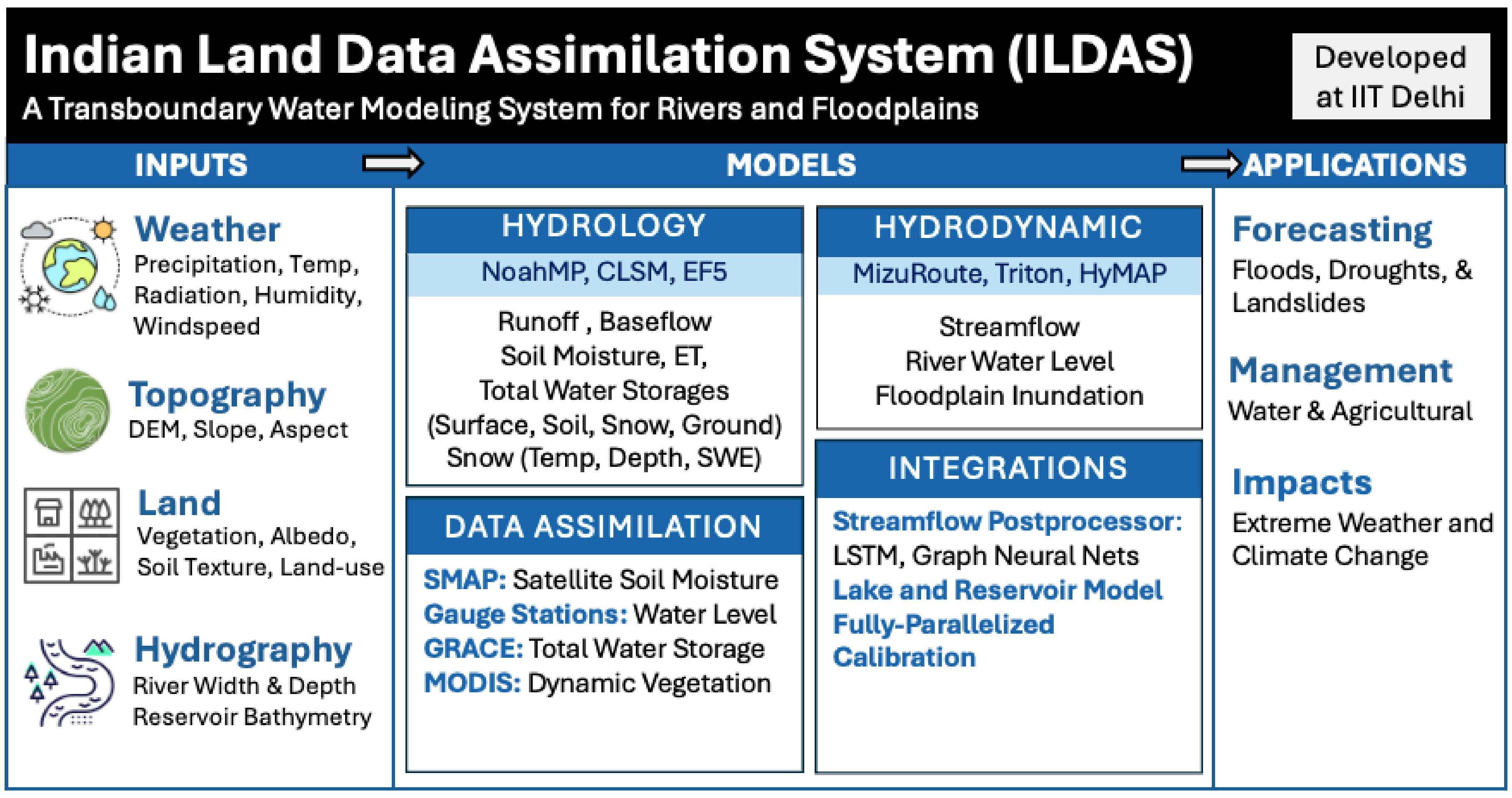
Dr. Manabendra Saharia,
Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi

The river systems of the Indian subcontinent are vast, interconnected, and complex. Mapping, monitoring, and managing them at scale is an enormous challenge. Although datasets and analytical tools exist, limited public availability of research and government data remains a key hindrance to enhancing water security across the region.

After working at NASA Goddard Space Flight Center and the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR), I joined the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi as an Assistant Professor and established the HydroSense Lab in 2020 to address this gap. From the outset, our goal was straightforward: to develop a national water modeling system and build high-quality datasets and decision-support tools that are openly accessible to researchers, policymakers, and the public. At the time, this approach was relatively new in India—where high-quality data often existed but remained just out of reach.

Guided by a strong open-science philosophy, the HydroSense Lab has since launched the Indian Land Data Assimilation System (ILDAS), BhuPRAHARI (nationwide pond monitoring), and the Bioclimatic Atlas of India. These resources are designed to be easily accessible for visualization, interaction, and use in further research on hydrology and river management. While developed indigenously in India, the underlying dashboards and datasets are designed to function seamlessly at a global scale.

ILDAS is an integrated hydrologic-hydrodynamic modeling system that simulates land surface states (0.1° resolution), floodplain inundation, and channel discharge (12 m resolution) across more than 500,000 river reaches of the Indian subcontinent. In 2024, the system was operationally transferred to the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), marking a significant step toward institutional adoption and long-term sustainability.



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Managing India's rivers: One open dataset at a time

Dr. Manabendra Saharia,
Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi

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We also developed the Amrit Sarovar Water Observatory, an AI and SAR-based monitoring platform that tracks the construction and performance of more than 68,000 small ponds rejuvenated under a national government initiative. This work showed a 16.3% increase in maximum pond surface area nationally (2022–2024), with improved dry-season water retention contributing meaningfully to drought mitigation.

Another critical gap we identified was the absence of a comprehensive, long-term bioclimatic atlas for India. To address this need, we developed the Indian Precipitation Ensemble Dataset (IPED) and used it to construct the Bioclimatic Atlas of India (BAI). The atlas provides 19 temperature- and precipitation-based bioclimatic variables at 10 km resolution for the period 1991–2023, supporting applications ranging from hydrology and ecology to climate-risk assessment.

All work at the HydroSense Lab is driven with the purpose of driving real change in the way rivers in India and the world are monitored and managed practically and sustainably. All datasets, tools, and publications from the HydroSense Lab are openly available at HydroSense Lab - Zenodo.

Bioclimatic Atlas of India: A High-resolution National Dataset and Open Dashboard for Ecological and Environmental Applications

Web Dashboard: https://hydrosense.users.earthengine.app/view/bioclim-atlas-india

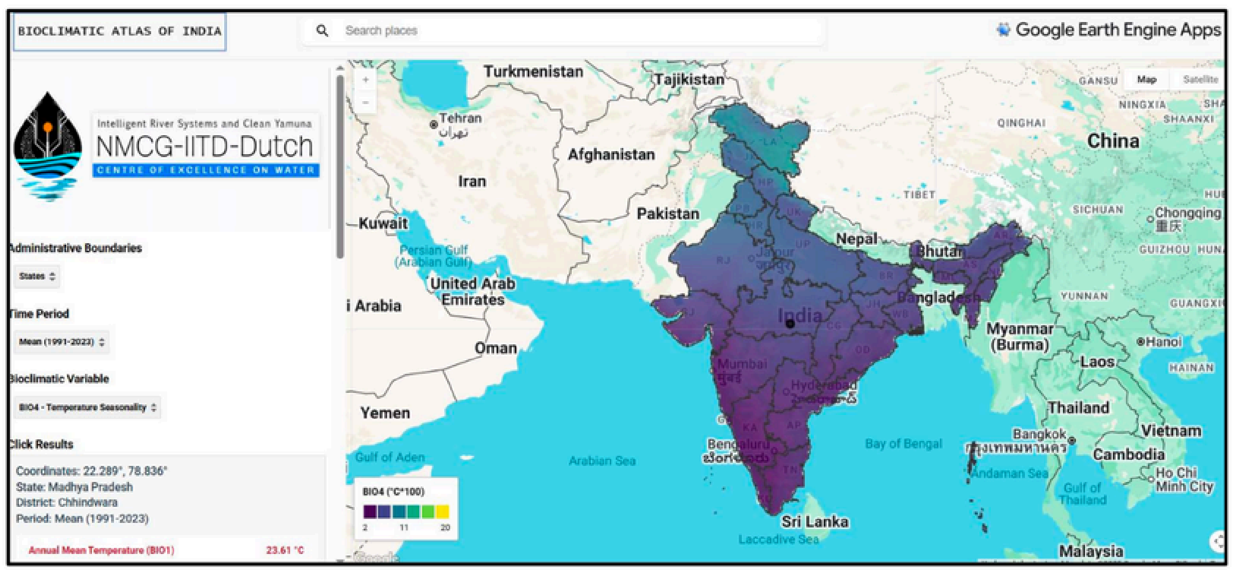
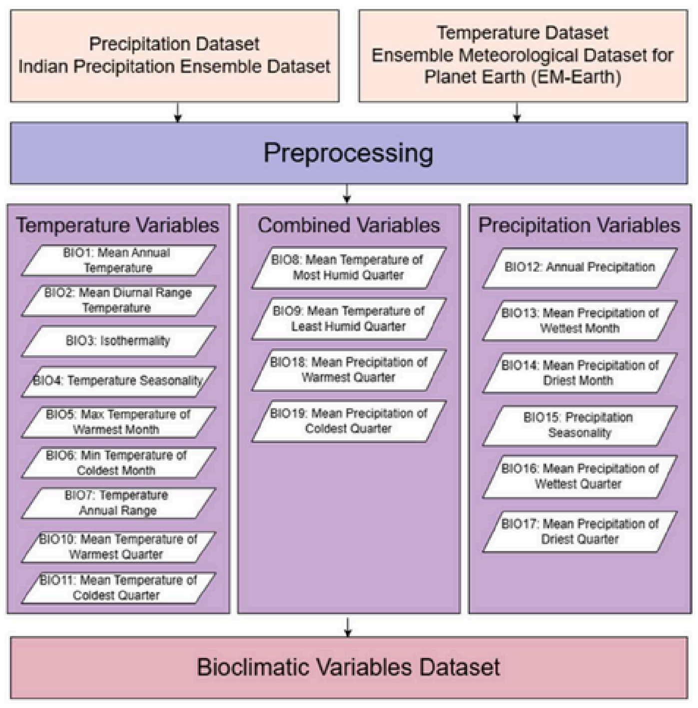


Fig 1: Snapshot of Interactive Web Dashboard

Table 1: Summary of Core Datasets

Dataset Name	Type	Variables Used	Temporal Coverage	Spatial Resolution
IPED	Observation-based	Daily Precipitation	1991-2023	0.10° (~10 km)
EM-Earth	Hybrid (Observation + Reanalysis)	Tmean, Trange, Tdew	1950-2019	0.10° (~10 km)
MERRA-2	Reanalysis-based	Precipitation (for	1980-present	0.5° × 0.625°

Figure 2: Conceptual Framework



Implementation Potential:

- Multi-scale climate assessments support targeted climate action plans, water policies, and development programmes.
- Informs conservation planning and biodiversity corridor design.
- Long-term climate and extreme event mapping guides resource allocation and adaptation in vulnerable regions.
- Enables region-specific, climate-resilient crop suitability planning.

Scan this QR code to access the web-based open-access dashboard.

Project executed under the aegis of Centre of Excellence on Water: NMCG-IITD-Dutch Collaboratory for Intelligent River Systems and Clean Yamuna (CoE IND-RIVERS).

CONTACT
CoE IND-RIVERS
Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) - Delhi
Hauz Khas
New Delhi - 110016
EMAIL TO
indrivers@iitd.ac.in

Jack Boyle

Ph.D. student, University of Virginia

Jack and a dog he found while working in the depths of the Montana Wilderness.

Any vocation begins with a compelling story. Mine started several years ago in the Ozarks, where I lay exhausted atop a ridge watching a wildfire climb over the mountains, its embers rising into the night sky. After nineteen straight hours of digging, cutting, and burning our way through the woods of southern Missouri, I rested whenever I could, closing my eyes between tasks. An unexpected setback had forced my crew and me to spend the night monitoring the fire. At the time, it felt like just another delay. Looking back, I now wonder whether a lifetime of such inconveniences quietly shaped the path that led me here.

One of the first inconveniences that set me on this path occurred during my sophomore year of undergraduate study. On my way to a psychology final, I crashed my bike, injuring my shoulder and tearing my shirt. I wandered into Galvin Hall, home of the Environmental Sciences, to clean up. On my way out, I noticed a flyer advertising a summer research position in the North Woods of Wisconsin. Another earlier inconvenience had left me without an internship for the break, and I decided to apply. I spent the remainder of my undergraduate years collecting limnology data in Wisconsin, where my fascination with hydrology began to take shape.

Another turning point came just before graduation, when the opportunities I was considering left me uncertain and discouraged. Faced with too many compromises, I chose instead to volunteer with the U.S. Forest Service, accepting the position on the day I graduated. Several more inconveniences later, I found myself back on that fiery ridgeline. Working with the Forest Service took me deep into the Montana wilderness, where I encountered wildfire again and came to appreciate the influence of the land on those who work within it. My crew—composed of some of the most thoughtful and generous people I have known—encouraged me to reflect openly about the future. During those long days, an unexpected fascination emerged as I watched the reflection of firelight ripple across a river. Overtaken by curiosity, I realized that graduate school offered a way to ask, and begin to answer, the questions rooted in those experiences.

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STUDENT SPOTLIGHT

Jack Boyle

Ph.D. student, University of Virginia

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My research focuses on the intersection of ecohydrology and wildfire science. Wildfires dramatically reshape landscapes and forests, but their impacts on water systems are just as consequential. Changes to vegetation and soil structure can alter watershed-scale water budgets, increasing risks such as flooding, debris flows, and the downstream transport of wildfire by-products.

Wildfires are increasing in both frequency and intensity across the United States, yet significant gaps remain in our understanding of how watersheds respond and recover after fire. Our work seeks to quantify post-fire recovery rates of evapotranspiration and streamflow across diverse regions of the country. By combining remotely sensed evapotranspiration data with stream gauge records across broad spatial and temporal scales, we are able to examine hydrologic responses across multiple climate zones and fire regimes. These efforts are critical for anticipating how future wildfires may affect regional water availability and water quality.

This research matters deeply to me. Beyond its scientific importance, my personal connection to wildfire has shaped my commitment to the work. Friends of mine still work on the fireline, watching fires grow larger each year. Many more people stand to be affected by wildfire and its impacts on water resources. Although I no longer fight fires directly, the sense of purpose that defined that work continues to guide me, now through research aimed at understanding and reducing the risks facing our water systems.

Pagami Creek Wildfire, Boundary Waters Canoe Area, MN (Credit: George Peters)

SISTER ORGANIZATION

Japan Society of Hydrology and Water Resources (JSHWR)

Nobuhito Ohte, President of JSHWR

ABOUT JSHWR

JSHWR is an academic society that promotes interdisciplinary research on the water cycle, water environments, water resources, and their interactions with human activities. As the rapid expansion of human activity has intensified impacts on the water cycle, it is difficult to address these issues through traditional, isolated fields of study alone.

To meet this challenge, this society was founded in 1988 as a cross-disciplinary research organization linking a diverse range of academic fields—from science, engineering, and agriculture to the humanities. The society addresses various issues requiring multifaceted perspectives, including: clarifying water, substance, and heat balances at scales ranging from local to global, assessing climate change impacts and risk management, and analyzing socio-economic structures related to water.

OUR MISSION & KEY AIMS

The society contributes to the advancement of hydrology and water resources research based on the following four pillars:

- **Interdisciplinary Focus:** Emphasizing interdisciplinary and comprehensive research regarding water.
- **Innovation:** Prioritizing creative and pioneering research, including the development and application of new technologies.
- **Collaboration:** Valuing basic research while promoting exchange among researchers and engineers from academia, government, and the private sector to apply findings to practical problems. This contributes to the conservation of sustainable water environments and the construction of better social infrastructure.
- **International Leadership:** Actively pursuing international exchange and cooperation to play a leading role in global research communities.

CONFERENCES & EVENTS

- **Annual Conference:** An academic conference held every year featuring the latest research presentations (oral and poster) and special lectures.
- **Specialized Webinars (Hydrology Forum):** Webinars focused on high-profile topics such as water-related disasters, integrated watershed management, and forest fires.
- **JpGU Conference:** As an institutional member of the Japan Geoscience Union (JpGU), the society leads numerous sessions at the JpGU Conference.

PUBLICATIONS

JSHWR contributes to both the theory and practice of hydrology and water resources by publishing the following journals:

- **Hydrological Research Letters (HRL):** An English-language, open-access journal published jointly with four other JpGU-affiliated societies. It disseminates cutting-edge knowledge to the world through rigorous and rapid peer review. (http://www.hrljournal.org/)
- **Journal of Japan Society of Hydrology and Water Resources:** A Japanese-language journal publishing original research papers, reviews, technical investigation reports, and society activity reports.

Official website
https://jshwr.org/

Hydrological Research Letters
http://www.hrljournal.org/

2026 Annual Conference
Date: September 13–16
Venue: Gifu, Japan

Community Resources

Unlock powerful resources to help you grow in your career

Take full advantage of tools and opportunities designed specifically to support your professional growth—don't miss out!

- Learn and Develop | AGU: Grow your skills and career with learning tailored for Earth and space scientists
- Resource Guides:
  - Careers in Geosciences Resource Guide
  - Graduate School Resource Guide
- AGU Weekly eNewsletter: delivered to your inbox every Thursday!

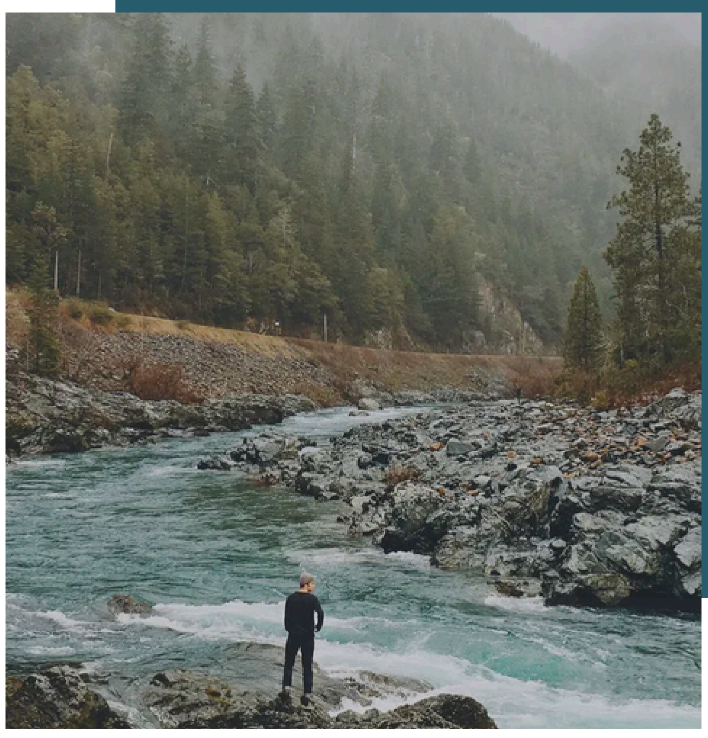
Impacted AGU Member Support Community

AGU has set up a community on AGU Connect for members impacted by job and funding losses. Participants can use this forum to share information and resources with one another. If you have any questions, please contact AGU's Section Support Team (agu-SectionHelp@agu.org).

Interviews with Interesting Hydrologists

The AGU Hydrology Section offers a video series featuring interviews with eminent hydrologists reflecting on key achievements in the field during the 20th century. These videos highlight the progression of hydrological science and offer valuable insights for scientists and educators alike.

Community Links



AGU Hydrology Section

Website: connect.agu.org/hydrology
BlueSky: @hydrology-agu.bsky.social
X: @Hydrology_AGU

Technical Committee Links

Catchment Hydrology

Website: hydrocatch.weebly.com
BlueSky: @agucatchhydro
LinkedIn: AGU Catchment Hydrology
X: @AGUCatchHydro

Distributed Sesning

Website: connect.agu.org/hydrology/about/tc-committees/sensing
BlueSky: @agu-sensing.bsky.social

Ecohydrology

Website: connect.agu.org/hydrology/about/tc-committees/ecohydrologymain
X: @AGUecohydro

Groundwater

Website: connect.agu.org/hydrology/about/tc-committees/groundwater
X: @AGU_GWHydro
LinkedIn: AGU Groundwater Hydrology

Hydrologic Uncertainty

Website: connect.agu.org/hydrology/about/tc-committees/hydro-uncertainty
X: @AGU_HU

Hydrology Section Student Subcommittee (H3S)

Website: agu-h3s.org
X: @AGU_H3S
LinkedIn: American Geophysical Union Hydrology Section Student Subcommittee (H3S)

Hydrogeophysics

Website: connect.agu.org/hydrology/about/tc-committees/hydrogeophysics
X: @AGUhydrogeophy
Instagram: @aguhydrogeophysics

Justice, Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion (JEDI)

Website: connect.agu.org/hydrology/about/tc-committees/hydrojedi

Precipitation

Website: connect.agu.org/hydrology/about/tc-committees/pretech
Facebook: AGU Precipitation
X: @AGUPrecip
Instagram: @AGU_precipitation
Linkedin: AGU Precipitation

Remote Sensing

Website: connect.agu.org/hydrology/about/tc-committees/remote-sensing
LinkedIn: AGU Hydrology Section's Remote Sensing Technical Committee group

Soil Processes and Critical Zone

Website: connect.agu.org/biogeosciences/tc-committees/soils-spcztc

Unsaturated Zone

Website: connect.agu.org/hydrology/about/tc-committees/unsat
X: @UnsatHydro

Water and Society

Website: connect.agu.org/hydrology/about/tc-committees/water-and-society
X: @AGU_WS
Google: groups.google.com/agu-water-and-society

Water Quality

Website: aguwaterquality.org/
X: @AGU_WQ