

Data transmission

SCAN uses a variety of methods to transmit remote station data. The majority of stations in the eastern U.S. use cellular modems for data transmission. Other forms of telemetry include meteor burst radio wave communications, iridium satellite communications and GOES satellite technology.

Data management

SCAN data management is performed in two stages. When the remote station data are received at the National Water and Climate Center's Water and Climate Information System (WCIS), the system automatically validates the incoming values against limits and flags any that fall outside preset limits.

A statistical assistant then examines any flagged values to determine their accuracy. All parameters are graphed and comparisons are made between sensors to verify that the data are within an acceptable range.

Data access

All SCAN data are available at the National Water and Climate Center website at www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/scan.

The website contains the current and historic data for each site. In addition to the data, each site contains all soil pedon information, a site photo, and a link to the National Soil Survey Laboratory database. This database contains all of the site characterization (chemical, physical, and mineralogical) information.

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Soil Climate Analysis Network (SCAN)



National Water and Climate Center
 Natural Resources Conservation Service



Dexter SCAN site in eastern Missouri.

Overview

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is the leader of a comprehensive, nationwide soil moisture and climate information system. The Soil Climate Analysis Network, also known as SCAN, supports natural resource assessments and conservation activities through its network of automated climate monitoring and data collection sites.

SCAN focuses primarily on agricultural areas of the U.S., Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The network consists of over 200 stations in almost every state, and is growing every year.

History

In the early 1990s, NRCS realized that its ability to make sound resource and drought assessments and watershed decisions was limited by a lack of quality, historic and real-time soil climate information.

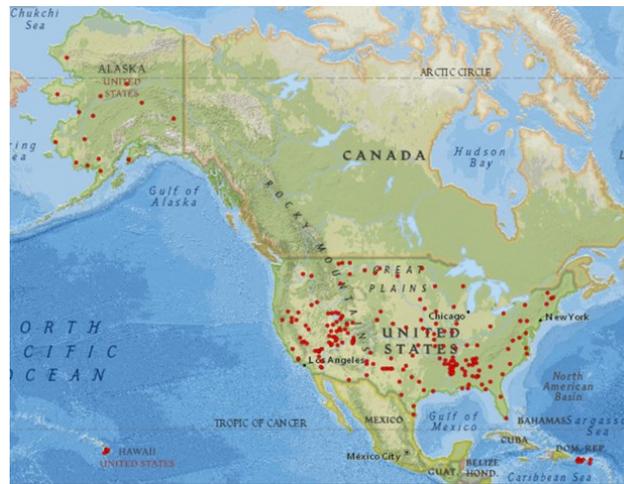
Existing data from other networks were limited, and tended to be application-specific, incomplete, short term, or narrow in coverage.

With this need in focus, NRCS started a pilot Soil Moisture/Soil Temperature project (now known as SCAN) in 1991. Significant knowledge and experience about the type of sensors, required maintenance, network operation, quality control and data delivery was gained from this pilot project.

How are SCAN data used?

Uses of long-term soil climate information are extensive, including:

- Monitoring drought development, trigger plans and mitigation policies.
- Investigating and documenting climate change trends.
- Predicting the long-term sustainability of cropping systems and watershed health.
- Monitoring and predicting changes in crop, range and woodland productivity.
- Predicting regional shifts in irrigation water requirements.
- Predicting changes in runoff that affect flooding and flood control systems.



SCAN sites are located across the U.S., Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Standard site configuration

Parameter measured	Description
Soil moisture	Dielectric constant measuring device. Measurements are at 2", 4", 8", 20", and 40" where possible.
Soil temperature	Encapsulated thermistor. Measurements are at 2", 4", 8", 20", and 40" where possible.
Precipitation	Tipping bucket gage
Air temperature	Shielded thermistor
Relative humidity	Thin film capacitance-type sensor
Wind speed/direction	Propeller-type anemometer
Solar radiation	Pyranometer
Barometric pressure	Silicon capacitive pressure sensor
Snow water equivalent	Snow pillow device and pressure transducer (not on all stations).
Snow depth	Sonic sensor (not on all stations).

All sensor measurements are reported hourly.