

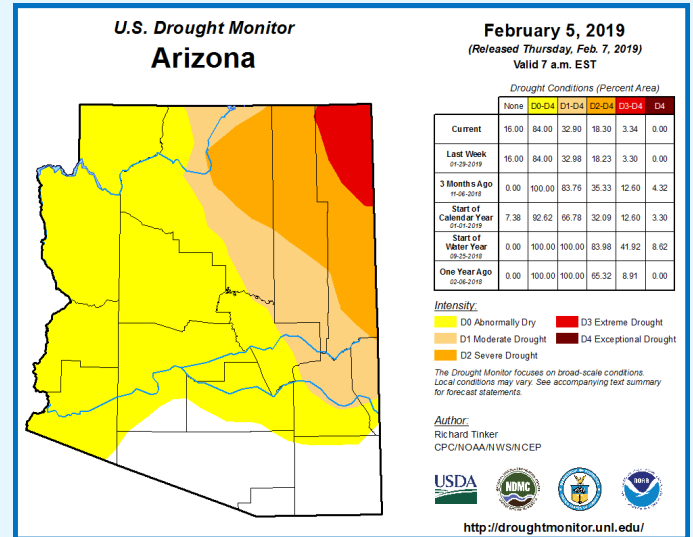
Drought Status Report

January 2018 Short-Term Drought Status

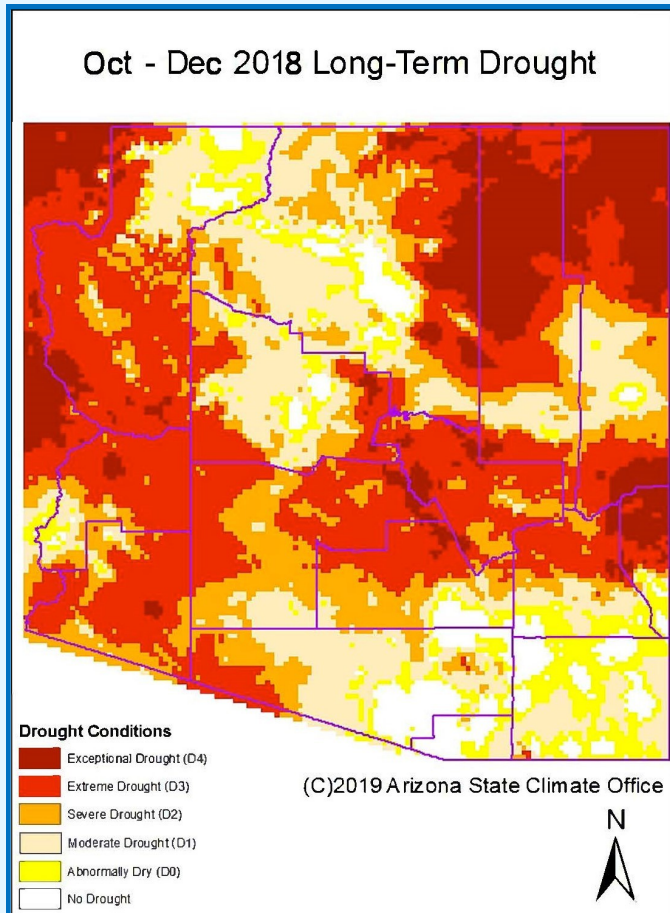
January was a relatively wet month across most of the state.

The rain and snowfall led to the removal of Exceptional Drought (D4) as well as the reduction of Extreme Drought (D3) and Severe Drought (D2) in northeastern Arizona. Severe and Moderate Drought (D1) were also removed from the western two-thirds of the state.

Pima, Santa Cruz and Cochise counties are currently experiencing no drought conditions in the short-term.



October–December 2018 Long-Term Drought Status



Exceptional Drought (D4) continues in the northeastern and east-central Arizona. Streamflow in many basins and groundwater levels statewide remain low. While this winter is significantly wetter than last winter, it will take several consecutive years of above average precipitation to overcome the deficits of the long-term drought.

Due to the lack of stations and surface data in Coconino County, northern Mohave County, and southeastern Arizona, the map displays abnormally dry or no drought conditions. However, these areas continue to have long-term water resource issues, such as wells going dry and the need for water hauling.

El Nino conditions will persist through the spring, though atmospheric response has been minimal this winter. While odds remain tilted slightly towards wetter than average for the next month, these conditions deteriorate once the typically dry spring months arrive.

In the Grand Canyon area in Northern Mohave, northwestern Coconino and southwestern La Paz counties, the depiction of No Drought and Abnormally Dry is incorrect due to lack of stations and the terrain. Most of these areas have been quite dry during the long-term.