

Drought Status Report

Short-term Drought Status: July 2013

Despite rainfall in July, drought impacts worsened in northern Arizona. Areas of severe (D2) and extreme (D3) drought have expanded, and exceptional drought (D4) was introduced into central Navajo and Apache counties. The extremely dry conditions on the Navajo Nation have resulted in loss of livestock as stock ponds and watering holes have dried up.

In central and southeastern Arizona, areas of drought have been reduced. Southeastern Arizona has seen numerous rainfall records broken, though rainfall totals have been quite localized.

Despite the increased drought in northern Arizona, flash flooding has been common around the state, with the most recent flooding through Supai village in Havasu Canyon.

U.S. Drought Monitor

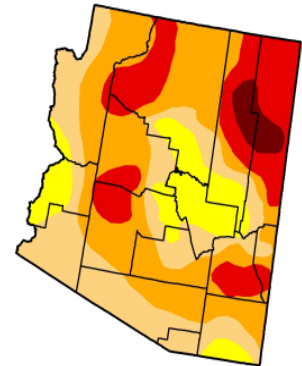
July 30, 2013
Valid 7 a.m. EST

Arizona

	Drought Conditions (Percent Area)					
	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	0.00	100.00	86.71	57.90	22.81	3.04
Last Week (07/23/2013 map)	0.00	100.00	91.13	63.58	22.81	3.04
3 Months Ago (04/30/2013 map)	0.00	100.00	86.66	66.28	16.22	0.00
Start of Calendar Year (01/01/2013 map)	0.00	100.00	97.91	37.78	8.68	0.00
Start of Water Year (09/25/2012 map)	0.00	100.00	100.00	31.93	5.67	0.00
One Year Ago (07/24/2012 map)	0.00	100.00	100.00	94.07	25.07	0.00

Intensity:

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Drought - Moderate
- D2 Drought - Severe
- D3 Drought - Extreme
- D4 Drought - Exceptional

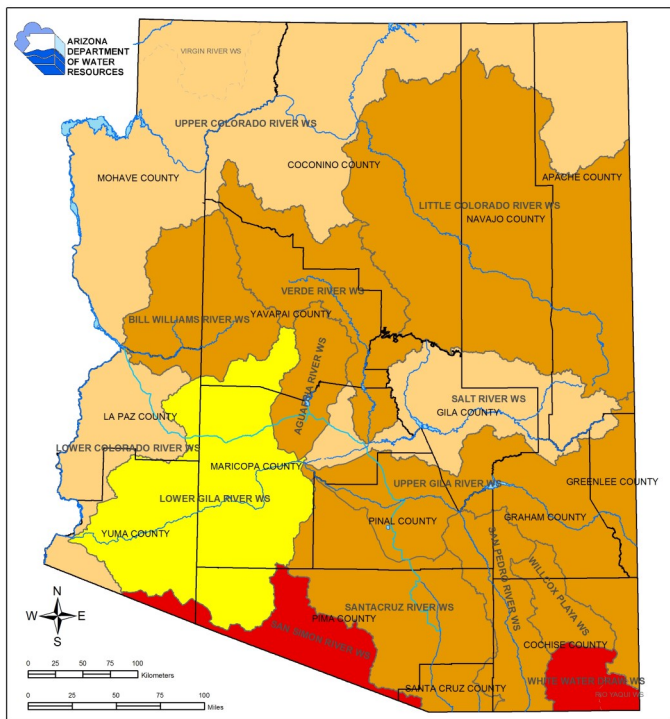


The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu>



Released Thursday, August 1, 2013
Brian Fuchs, National Drought Mitigation Center



Watershed Drought Level**

- No Drought
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Drought - Moderate
- D2 Drought - Severe
- D3 Drought - Extreme
- D4 Drought - Exceptional

July 2013 Long Term Drought Status
Data Through June 30th, 2013

Counties, Lakes, Rivers, CAP Aqueduct, Merged Watershed* Arizona Drought Preparedness Plan Monitoring Technical Committee

* Watershed merged due to limited data.
** As of January 2011, drought categories have been adjusted to be consistent with the U.S. Drought Monitor.

Long-term Drought Status: April – June 2013

A very dry spring that followed a dry winter resulted in worsening of the long-term drought status, particularly in northern and western Arizona. The winter storms that typically pass through the northern half of the state were pushed further north into Utah and Colorado, leaving much of Arizona with warmer than normal temperatures and dry conditions. The dry winter and spring exacerbated the wildfire situation.

A wet monsoon (June 15—September 30) will help reduce the moisture deficit in many watersheds. Summer rainfall provides the majority of precipitation for southern Arizona and almost half the annual precipitation for central and northern Arizona. The first month of the monsoon has been wet in many locations, particularly along our eastern border.