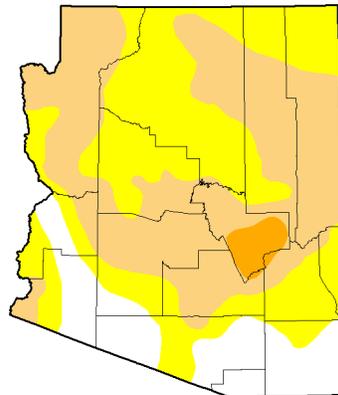


October 2015 Short-term Drought Status

Santa Cruz County is now drought free due to the heavy monsoon rainfall which has been quite beneficial in southern Arizona. Cochise and Pima counties are now 90% drought free, with only small areas that remain abnormally dry.

Moderate drought in southwestern Coconino and most of Yavapai counties has improved to abnormally dry. The exception would be the outer fringes of Yavapai County and the north-east half of Coconino County which tentatively remain in moderate drought. Severe drought has been removed from southern Apache and Navajo counties, but this improvement is based on the most recent precipitation data and does not reflect the overall longer term dryness in this area. The White Mountains in southern Navajo and Apache counties are still borderline moderate to severe drought. If the El Niño produces the anticipated precipitation over the next few months, this area will definitely improve, but if not, it is likely to drop back into severe drought.

U.S. Drought Monitor Arizona



November 3, 2015
(Released Thursday, Nov. 5, 2015)
Valid 7 a.m. EST

	Drought Conditions (Percent Area)					
	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	15.73	84.27	44.63	2.14	0.00	0.00
Last Week 10/26/2015	15.73	84.27	50.14	2.14	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago 08/20/2015	7.64	92.36	74.94	9.57	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 1/01/2015	0.00	100.00	83.05	35.34	3.84	0.00
Start of Water Year 10/01/15	10.48	89.52	62.60	3.28	0.00	0.00
One Year Ago 10/03/14	0.00	100.00	84.90	35.34	3.75	0.00

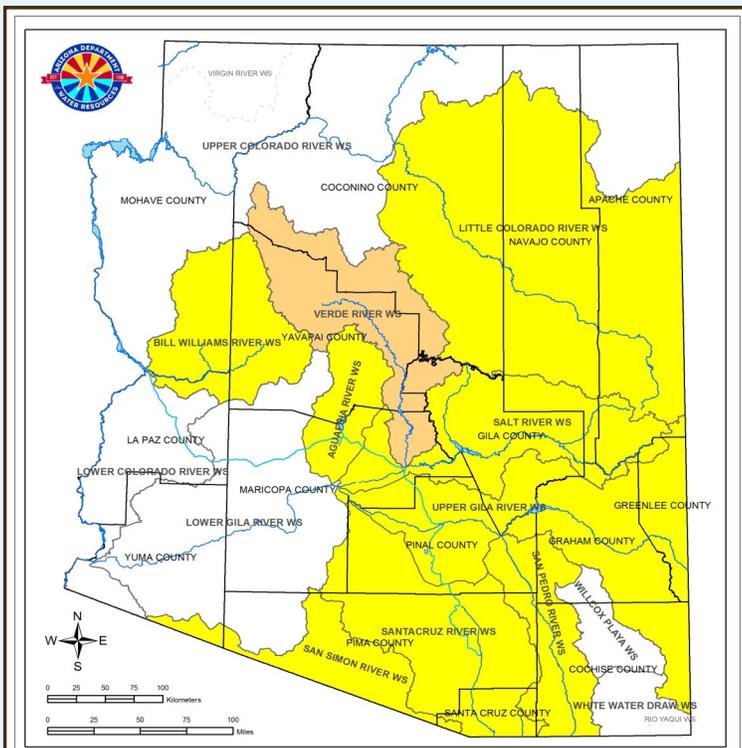
Intensity:
■ D0 Abnormally Dry ■ D3 Extreme Drought
■ D1 Moderate Drought ■ D4 Exceptional Drought
■ D2 Severe Drought

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

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USDA
<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

July–September 2015 Long-term Drought Status



Another wet monsoon has brought continued improvement to several watersheds in southeastern, central and northern Arizona. There are no watersheds in severe drought, and all watersheds except the Verde are either abnormally dry or have no drought.

This was the second wet monsoon in a row, and the winter, though generally drier than normal, was wetter than all of the previous four winters. Therefore, the long-term conditions for water resources are showing some improvement. Although streamflows are doing well in many parts of the Arizona, recharge rates for the aquifers are highly variable around the state, with some responding very slowly to precipitation.

The current depiction of the watershed conditions are watershed averages based primarily on a few precipitation gauges with long records. Unfortunately the mon-

soon precipitation is often highly localized, so a gauge that records a large rain event may skew the data for that watershed. This has occurred in the Bill Williams and lower Colorado watersheds where we only have a few gauges. Local impacts have also been incorporated to account for these data voids.