

Drought Status Report

October 2016

Short-term Drought Status

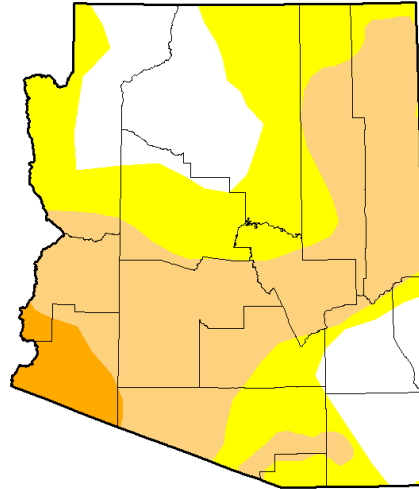
Short-term drought conditions have not changed since the end of the monsoon season.

A few weak storm systems have crossed the state bringing light rain and snow showers, but they had little impact on the drought conditions.

As we move into November there is an increased chance for more winter storms. However, the current seasonal outlook indicates better chances for a warmer and drier than normal winter season.

U.S. Drought Monitor Arizona

November 1, 2016
(Released Thursday, Nov. 3, 2016)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



	Drought Conditions (Percent Area)					
	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	22.61	77.39	44.76	4.17	0.00	0.00
Last Week 10/25/2016	22.61	77.39	44.76	4.17	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago 08/01/16	0.07	99.93	72.32	3.96	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 12/01/15	14.25	85.75	29.87	1.27	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year 07/01/16	6.23	93.77	44.76	4.17	0.00	0.00
One Year Ago 11/01/15	15.73	84.27	44.63	2.14	0.00	0.00

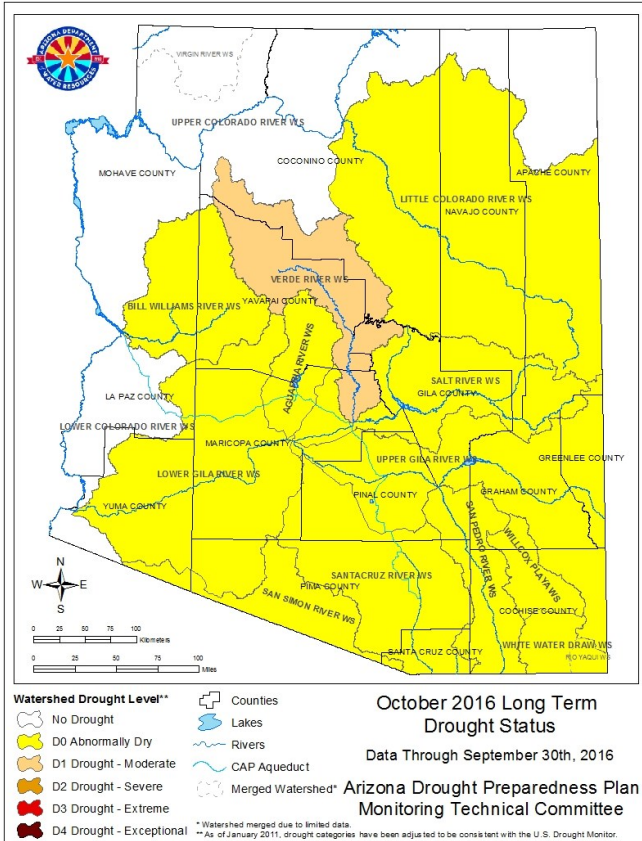
Intensity:
■ D0 Abnormally Dry
■ D1 Moderate Drought
■ D2 Severe Drought
■ D3 Extreme Drought
■ D4 Exceptional Drought

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

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



Watershed Drought Level**
■ No Drought
■ D0 Abnormally Dry
■ D1 Drought - Moderate
■ D2 Drought - Severe
■ D3 Drought - Extreme
■ D4 Drought - Exceptional

October 2016 Long Term Drought Status
Data Through September 30th, 2016

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.

July–September 2016 Long-term Drought Status

While El Niño was very strong, as measured by sea surface temperatures, the atmospheric circulation, which typically brings these strong winter storms into Arizona, did not develop. From January through March, these storm systems stayed mostly north of Arizona.

Flagstaff received near average precipitation over the winter, but the White Mountains, central, and southern Arizona were drier than normal.

The monsoon brought much needed rainfall to southeastern Arizona, however the precipitation did not make up the long-term moisture deficit. Therefore, there is no change to the long-term drought status.