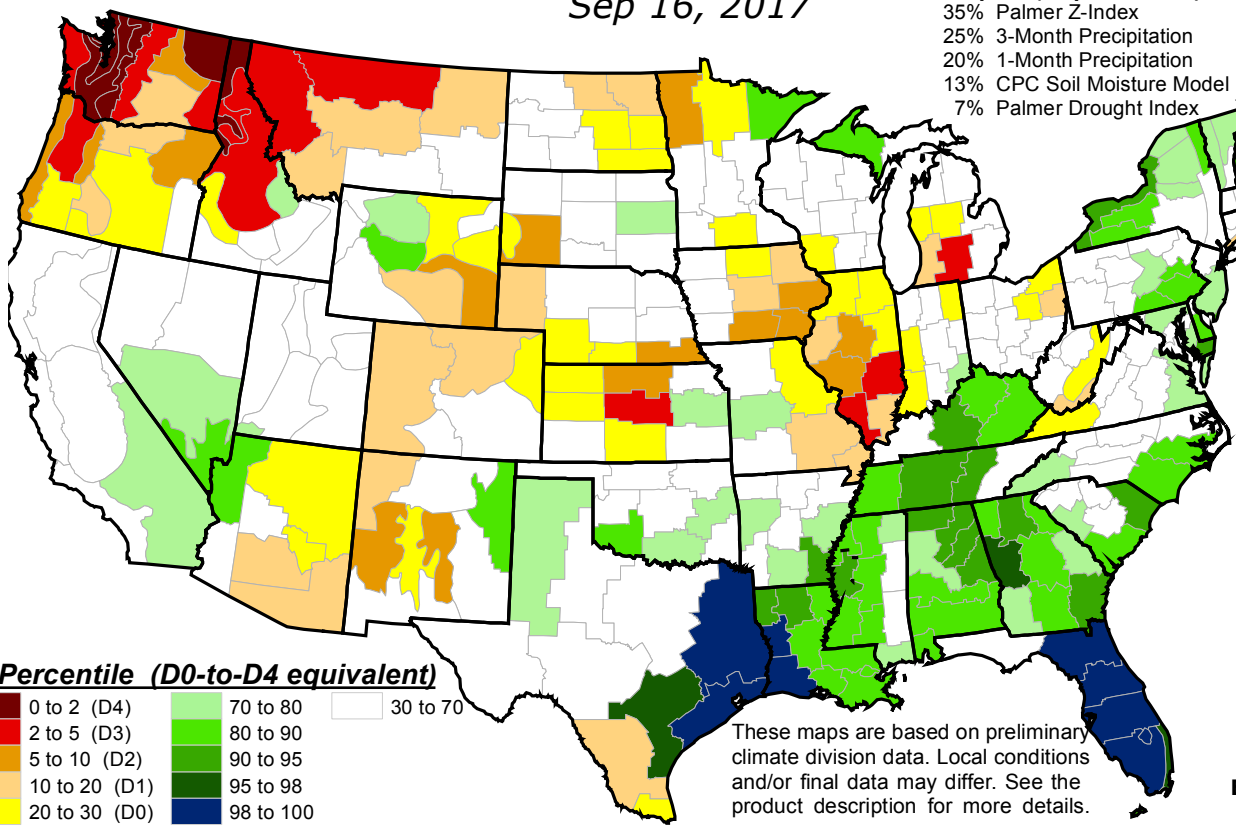
# Objective Short-Term Drought Indicator Blend Percentiles

Sep 16, 2017

**Inputs (as percentiles):**

35% Palmer Z-Index
25% 3-Month Precipitation
20% 1-Month Precipitation
13% CPC Soil Moisture Model
7% Palmer Drought Index



**Percentile (D0-to-D4 equivalent)**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0 to 2 (D4) | 70 to 80 | 30 to 70 |
| 2 to 5 (D3) | 80 to 90 | |
| 5 to 10 (D2) | 90 to 95 | |
| 10 to 20 (D1) | 95 to 98 | |
| 20 to 30 (D0) | 98 to 100 | |

These maps are based on preliminary climate division data. Local conditions and/or final data may differ. See the product description for more details.

NWS / NCEP Climate Prediction Center

National Centers for Environmental Prediction

# Objective Long-Term Drought Indicator Blend Percentiles

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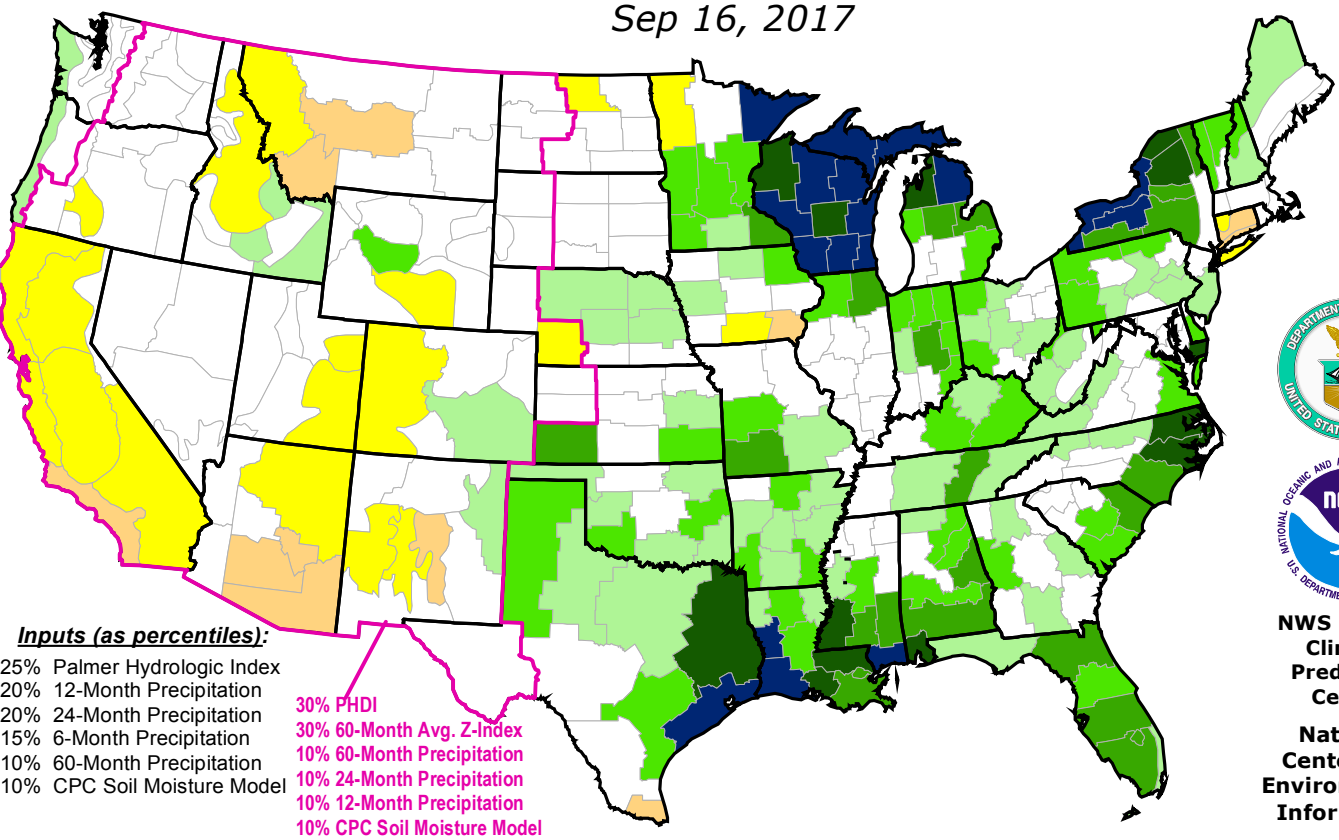

**Inputs (as percentiles):**

25% Palmer Hydrologic Index
20% 12-Month Precipitation
20% 24-Month Precipitation
15% 6-Month Precipitation
10% 60-Month Precipitation
10% CPC Soil Moisture Model

30% PHDI
30% 60-Month Avg. Z-Index
10% 60-Month Precipitation
10% 24-Month Precipitation
10% 12-Month Precipitation
10% CPC Soil Moisture Model

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**The short-term map (top) approximates impacts that respond to precipitation over the course of several days to a few months, such as agriculture, topsoil moisture, unregulated streamflows, and most aspects of wildfire danger. The long-term map (bottom) approximates impacts that respond to precipitation over the course of several months to a few years, such as reservoir content, groundwater depth, and lake levels. HOWEVER, the relationship between indicators and impacts can vary significantly with location and season. THIS IS PARTICULARLY TRUE OF WATER SUPPLIES, which are additionally affected by source, and management practices.**