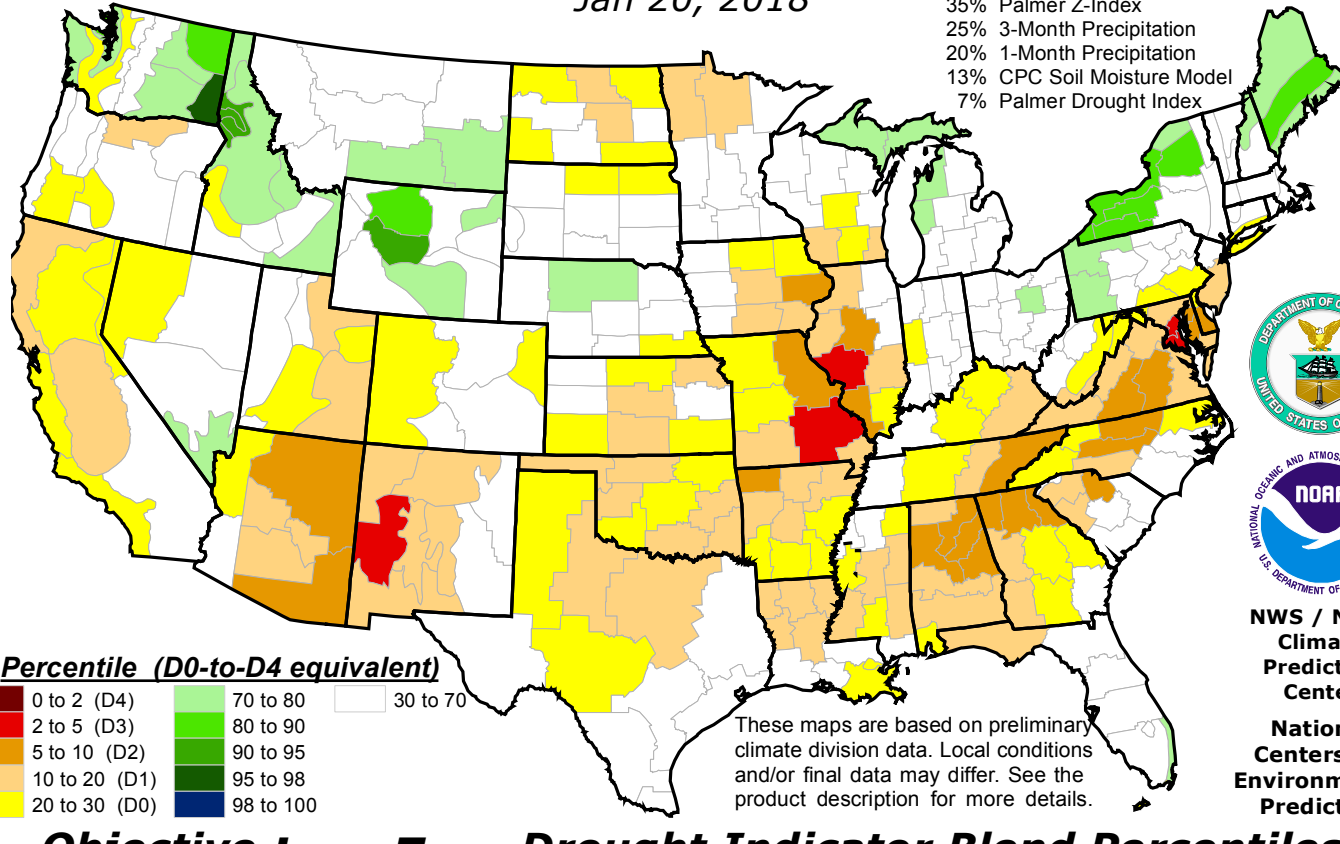


Objective Short-Term Drought Indicator Blend Percentiles

Jan 20, 2018

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 | | |

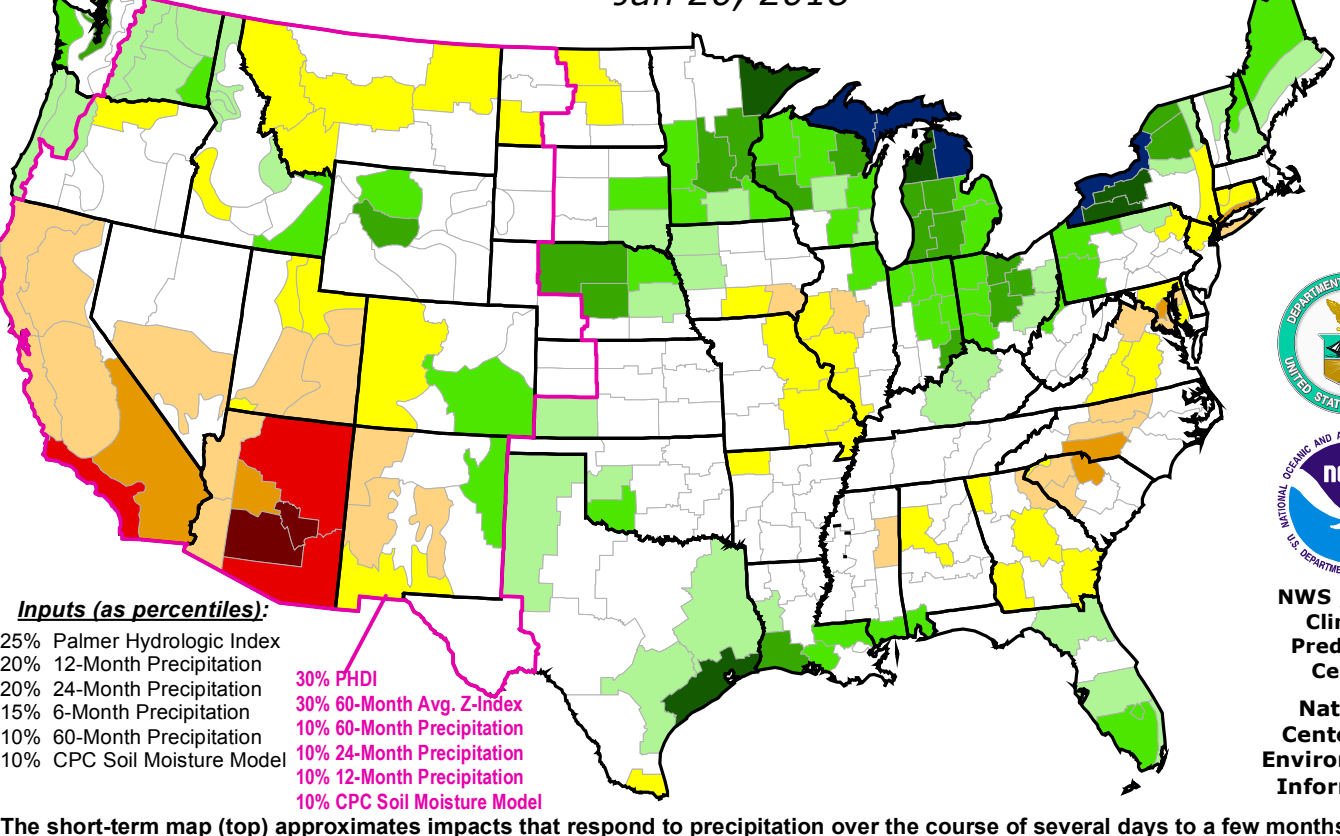
These maps are based on preliminary climate division data. Local conditions and/or final data may differ. See the product description for more details.



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Objective Long-Term Drought Indicator Blend Percentiles

Jan 20, 2018



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.