U.S. Drought Monitor

April 2, 2019
(Released Thursday, Apr. 4, 2019)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Drought Impact Types:
~ Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

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.

http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/
Temperature Differences Compared to Average (1981-2010)

7-Day
Departure from Normal Temperature (°F)

30-Day
Departure from Normal Temperature (°F)

60-Day
Departure from Normal Temperature (°F)
Final Snow Analysis

https://www.nohrsc.noaa.gov/nsa/
Precipitation Differences Compared to Average (1981-2010)

7-Day

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)

CoCoRaHS Observed Rainfall
March 31

http://cocorahs.com/
Long-term Precipitation Totals

~42% of the normal annual rainfall in the first three months of the year (dry season)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CoCoRaHS Name</th>
<th>Total Precip (inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cheviot 3.4 W</td>
<td>19.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnati 8.4 NW</td>
<td>19.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fayetteville 0.5 W</td>
<td>18.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilmington 2.2 N</td>
<td>18.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilmington 3.6 W</td>
<td>18.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming 1.2 NW</td>
<td>18.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnati 8.9 NW</td>
<td>18.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarksville 3.9 ENE</td>
<td>18.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarksville 2.3 WNW</td>
<td>18.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethel 3.8 SW</td>
<td>17.91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

https://cocorahs.org/
Precipitation Differences Compared to Average (1981-2010)

30-Day
Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)

60-Day
Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
Soil Moisture

Calculated Soil Moisture Ranking Percentile
APR 04, 2019

Statewide Precipitation Ranks
March 2018–February 2019
Period: 1896-2019
Average streamflow compared to historical streamflow for the day of the year.
Evaporative Demand Drought Index

EDDI can offer early warning of agricultural drought, hydrologic drought, and fire-weather risk by providing near-real-time information on the emergence or persistence of anomalous evaporative demand in a region. A particular strength of EDDI is in capturing the precursor signals of water stress at weekly to monthly timescales, which makes EDDI a strong tool for preparedness for both flash droughts and ongoing droughts.

Image provided by the NOAA/ESRL Physical Sciences Division, Boulder, Colorado, from their web site at: https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/.
6-10 Day Outlook

Highs: 55-61°F; Lows: 34-40°F; Precip: 0.9-1.0” (per week)
April – June Outlook

The Ohio State University
STATE CLIMATE OFFICE OF OHIO (SCOO)
COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION
BYRD POLAR & CLIMATE RESEARCH CENTER
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY
Long-term Precipitation Trends and Impacts

Trend = -0.2 days per year

~5 days loss in both April and October since 1995

Data Source: NCEI

Data Source: NASS
Ag Highlights

- < 1 day suitable for fieldwork

- Forage crops (rye, barley and winter wheat) appear stressed due to saturated soils.

- Winter wheat crop was rated 28 percent good to excellent condition.

Drought Monitor: None

Climate Recap: Cool and wet this past week

The week ahead: Warmer conditions expected overall but multiple chances for soaking rainfall