

Yavapai County Climate

Jeff Schalau

Agent, Agriculture & Natural Resources

University of Arizona Cooperative Extension

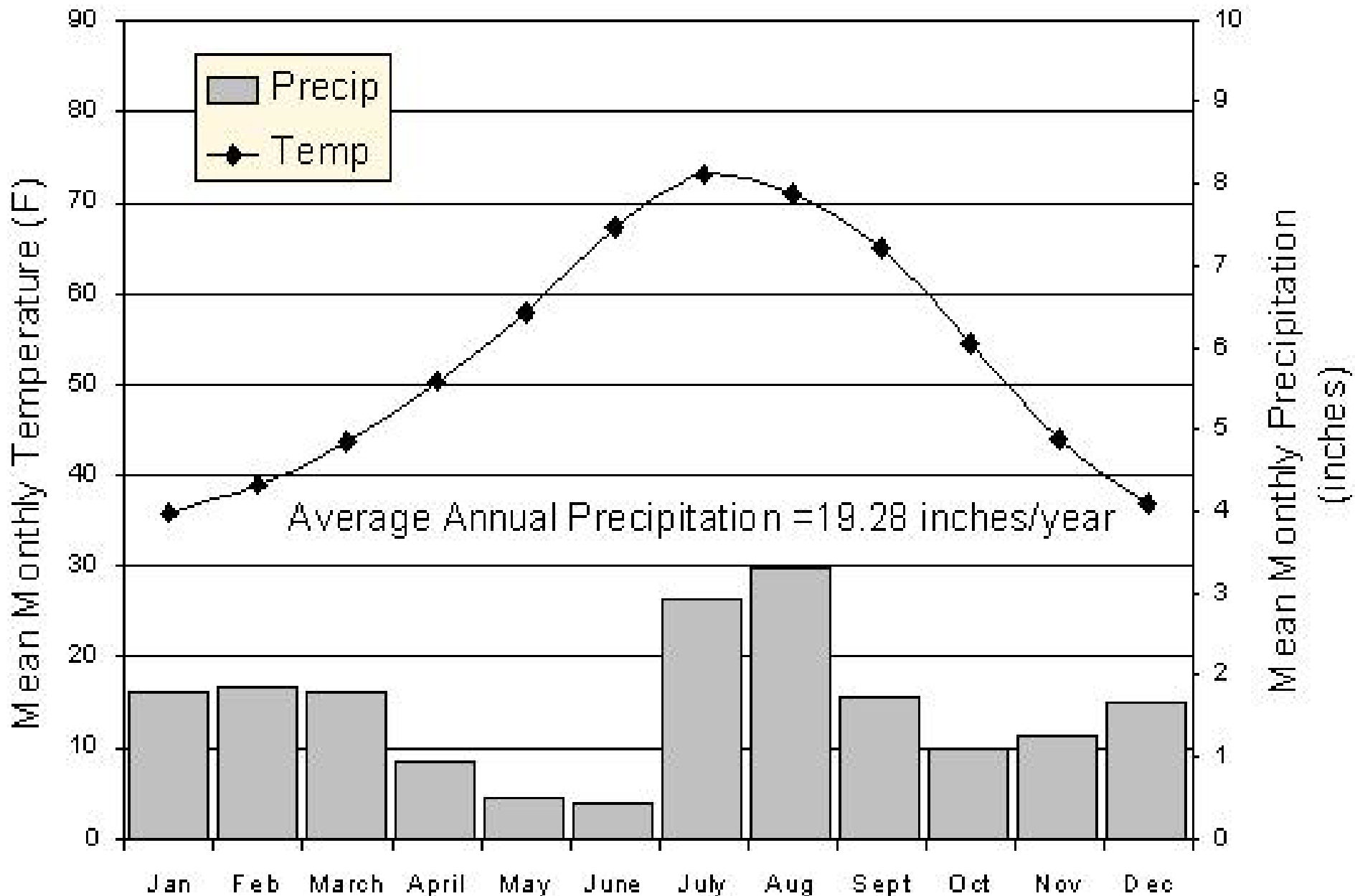
Yavapai County



Arizona's Climate

- Bimodal Precipitation Pattern
- Wide Diurnal Temperature Fluctuations
- Elevation Differences Cause Variability
- Highly Variable Summer Precipitation
- Periodic Drought
- Monsoon Most Dependable in Southeastern Portion of the State





Prescott: 1898-2000

Freeze Probabilities - Prescott

Spring Freeze Probabilities (32.5 degrees F)

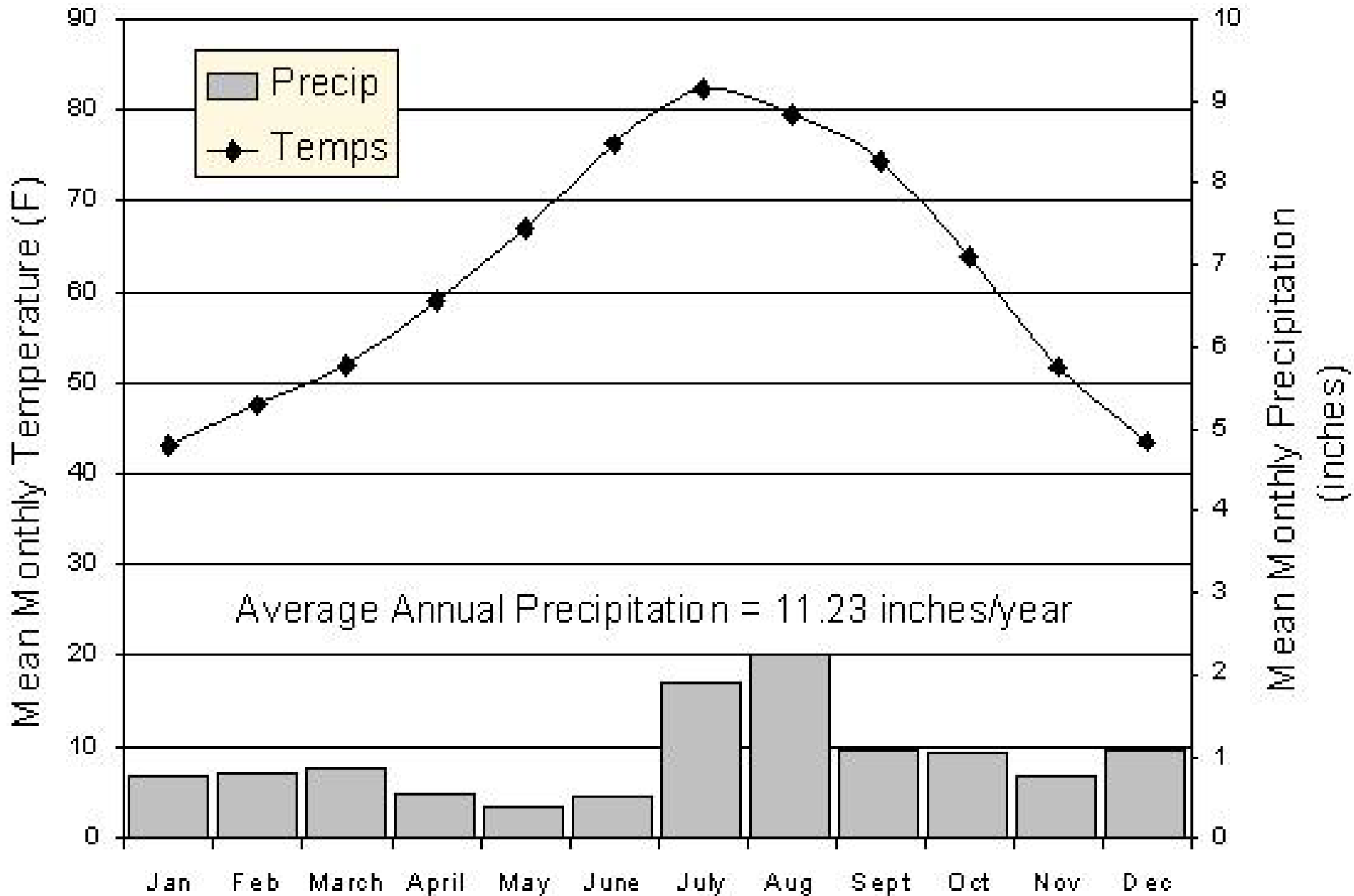
Earliest	90%	80%	70%	60%	50%	40%	30%	20%	10%	Latest
4/14	4/26	5/3	5/8	5/13	5/18	5/21	5/26	5/31	6/2	6/17

Fall Freeze Probabilities (32.5 degrees F)

Earliest	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	Latest
8/23	9/20	9/25	10/1	10/5	10/11	10/14	10/16	10/21	10/27	11/5

Average Growing Season = 140 days





Cottonwood: 1949-1977

Freeze Probabilities - Cottonwood

Spring Freeze Probabilities (32.5 degrees F)

Earliest	90%	80%	70%	60%	50%	40%	30%	20%	10%	Latest
3/11	3/24	3/26	4/3	4/9	4/15	4/20	4/25	4/29	5/5	5/8

Fall Freeze Probabilities (32.5 degrees F)

Earliest	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	Latest
10/18	10/24	10/25	10/29	11/4	11/7	11/10	11/12	11/14	11/18	11/25

Average Growing Season = 194 days

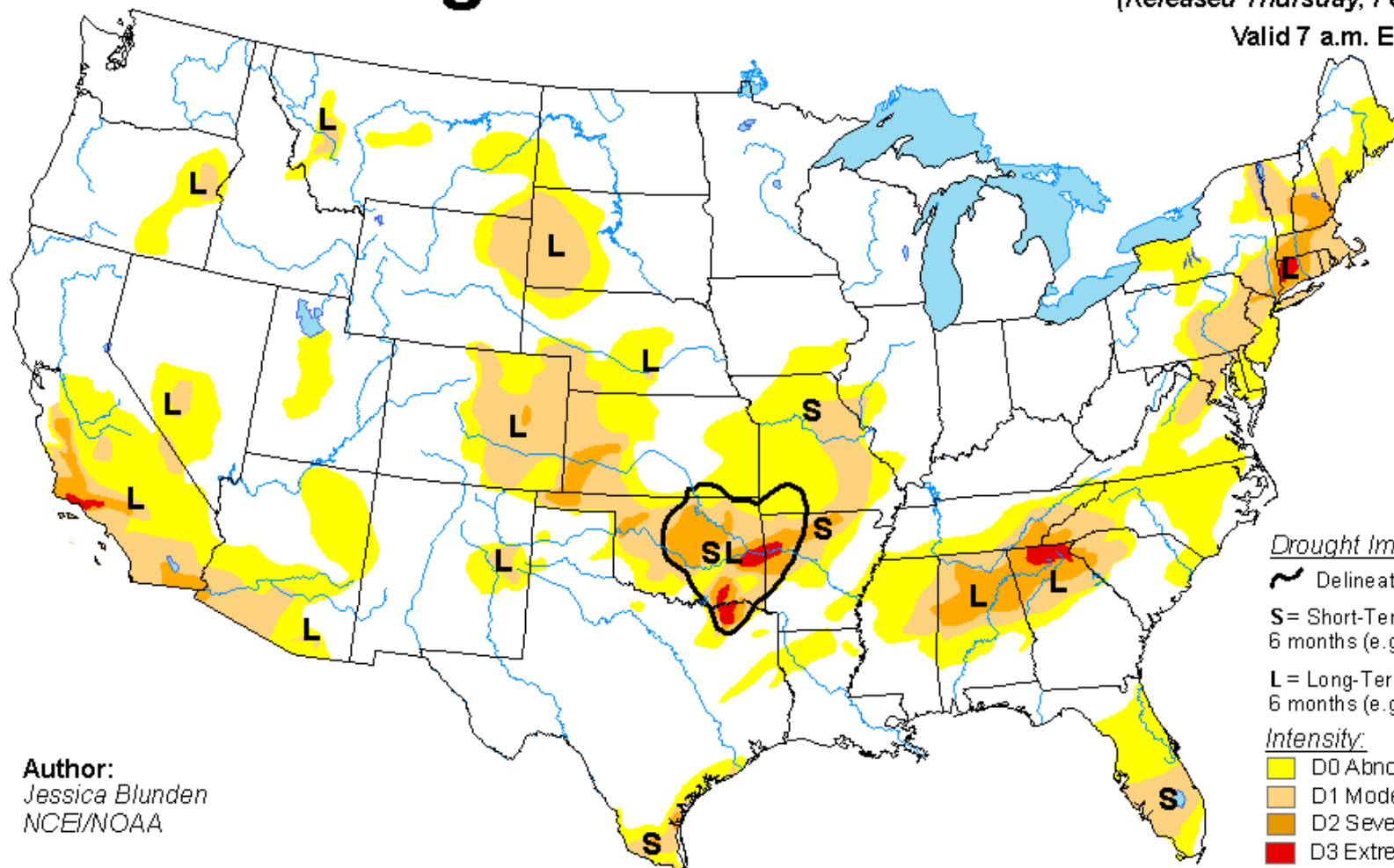


U.S. Drought Monitor

February 14, 2017

(Released Thursday, Feb. 16, 2017)

Valid 7 a.m. EST



Author:
Jessica Blunden
NCEI/NOAA

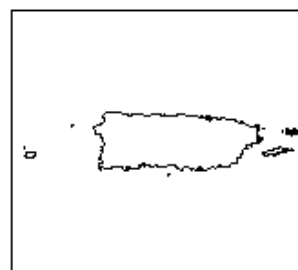
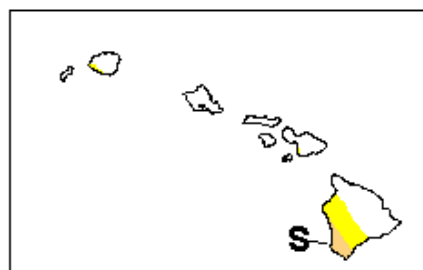
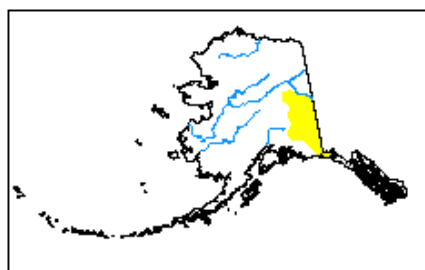
Drought Impact Types:

- 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.

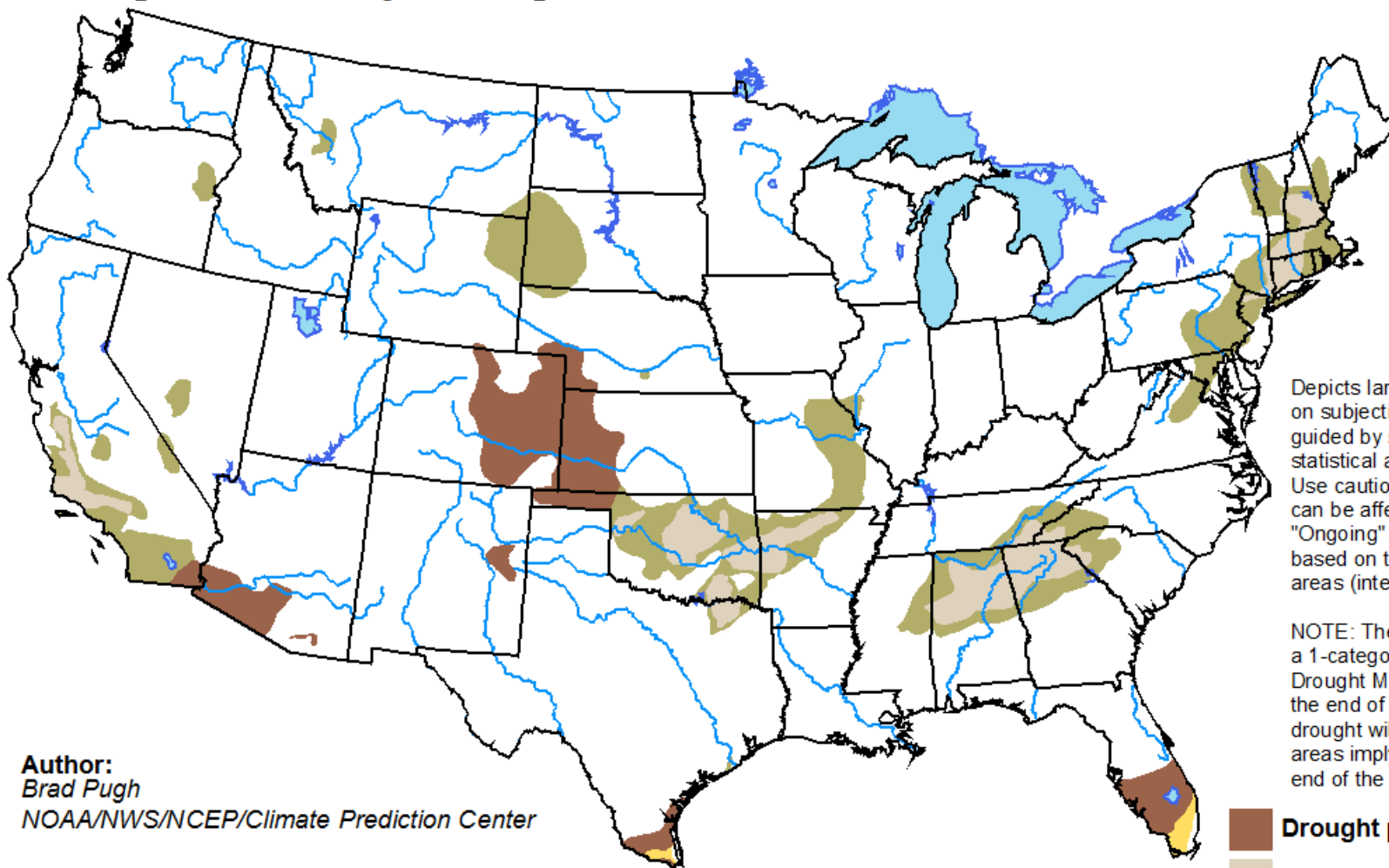


<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period





Valid for February 16 - May 31, 2017
Released February 16, 2017

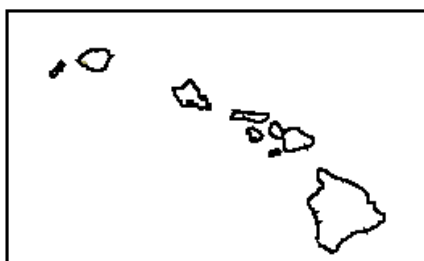
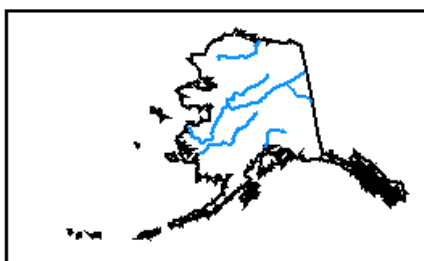


Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Use caution for applications that can be affected by short lived events. "Ongoing" drought areas are based on the U.S. Drought Monitor areas (intensities of D1 to D4).

NOTE: The tan areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels by the end of the period, although drought will remain. The green areas imply drought removal by the end of the period (D0 or none).

Author:
Brad Pugh
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/Climate Prediction Center

-  Drought persists
-  Drought remains but improves
-  Drought removal likely
-  Drought development likely



<http://go.usa.gov/3eZ73>

El Nino and La Nina

- Related to temperature and current in the equatorial Pacific Ocean
- El Nino increases the probability of winter precipitation for Arizona
- La Nina almost always forecasts low winter precipitation for Arizona



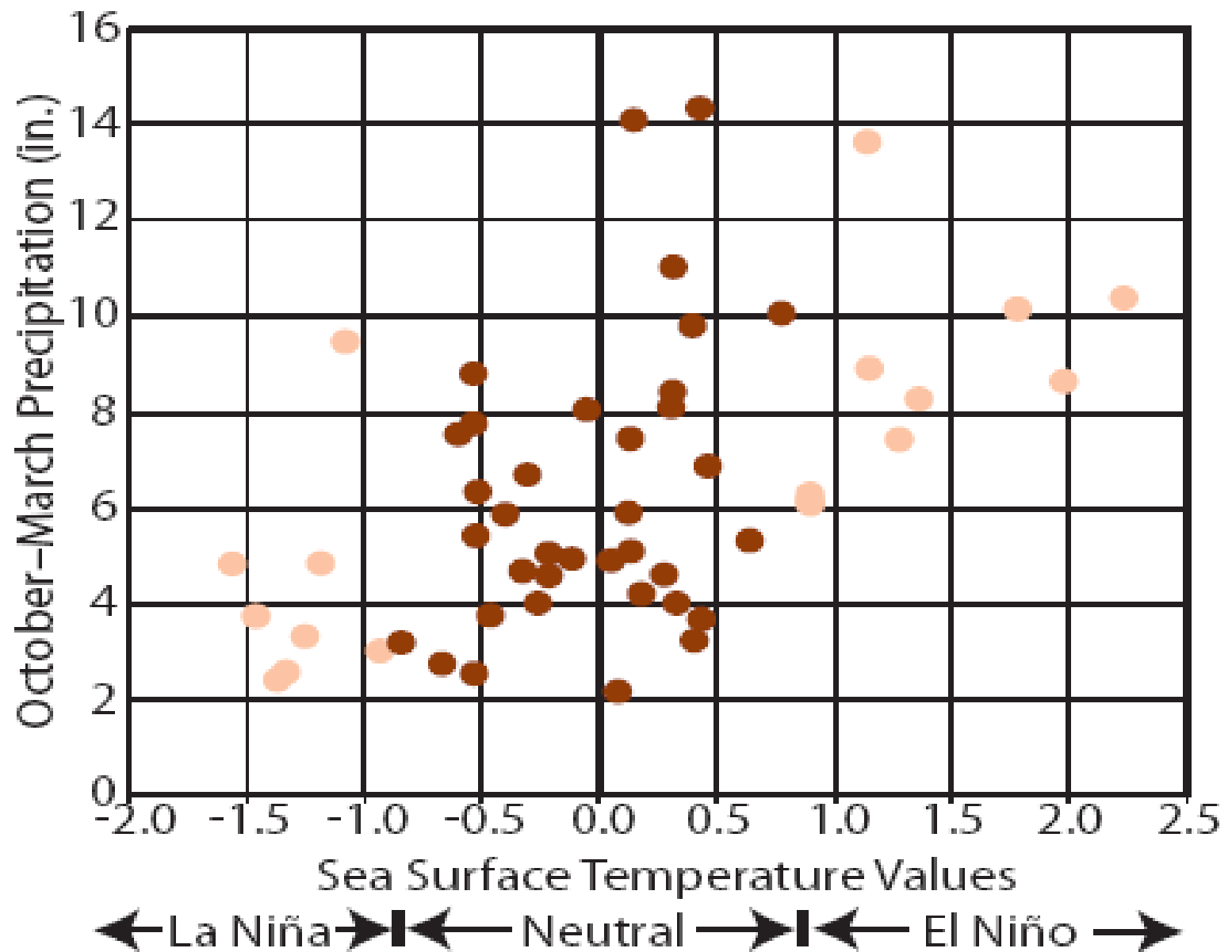


Figure 2: Arizona precipitation. Points represent October-March precipitation tallies, with values from 1951-2003.