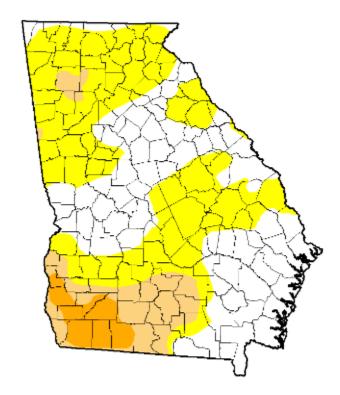
Report of Current Climatic Indicators

September 30, 2014

U.S. Drought Monitor

September 30, 2014

U.S. Drought Monitor Georgia



Download:







September 30, 2014

(Released Thursday October 2, 2014) Valid 8 a.m. FDT

Statistics type: Traditional (D0-D4, D1-D4, etc.) Categorical (D0, D1, etc.) Drought Condition (Percent Area):

Week	Date	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	<u>2014-09-</u> <u>30</u>	41.99	58.01	15.39	4.78	0.00	0.00
Last Week	2014-09- 23	49.04	50.96	15.43	6.61	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago	2014-07- 01	97.34	2.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year	2013-12- 31	92.36	7.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year	2013-10- 01	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
One Year Ago	<u>2013-10-</u> <u>01</u>	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Population Affected by Drought: 792,974

View More Statistics

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.

Author(s):

Richard Heim, NOAA/NCDC







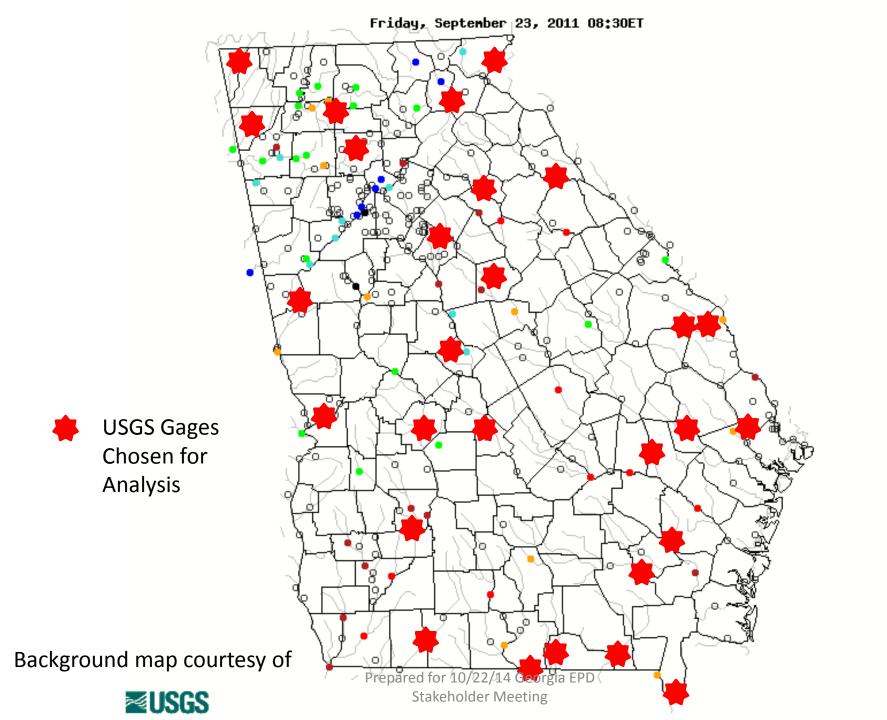


Comparison of Gage Flow in 2014, 2011, 2007, and Historical Statistics

Georgia EPD
Hydrology Unit
September 2014

Twenty-eight USGS Stream Gages

- ACT Basin (3)
- ACF Basin (5)
- Savannah-Ogeechee Basin (6)
- OOA Basin (6)
- OSSS Basins (7)
- TN Basin (1)



Principles in Choosing Gages

- Existence of long-term records gages have extensive and relatively complete records in the recent decades
- Lack of anthropogenic impacts gages are located in streams with relatively low consumptive water use implications and no major flow regulations
- Note: Hydrologic conditions of major rivers with regulations can be assessed by reviewing status of major storage reservoirs

Interpretation of Figures

- Recorded monthly average stream flows are plotted for:
 - 2014 (current and most recent conditions)
 - 2011, and
 - 2007, perceived in many geographic regions in Georgia as the "worst" drought
- 2014 monthly average stream flow is also plotted against statistical background, including:
 - The "driest" 50, 20, 10, and 5 percent of all recorded stream flow quantities at the same gage, and
 - The minimum monthly average flow ever recorded

Example Interpretation of Figures

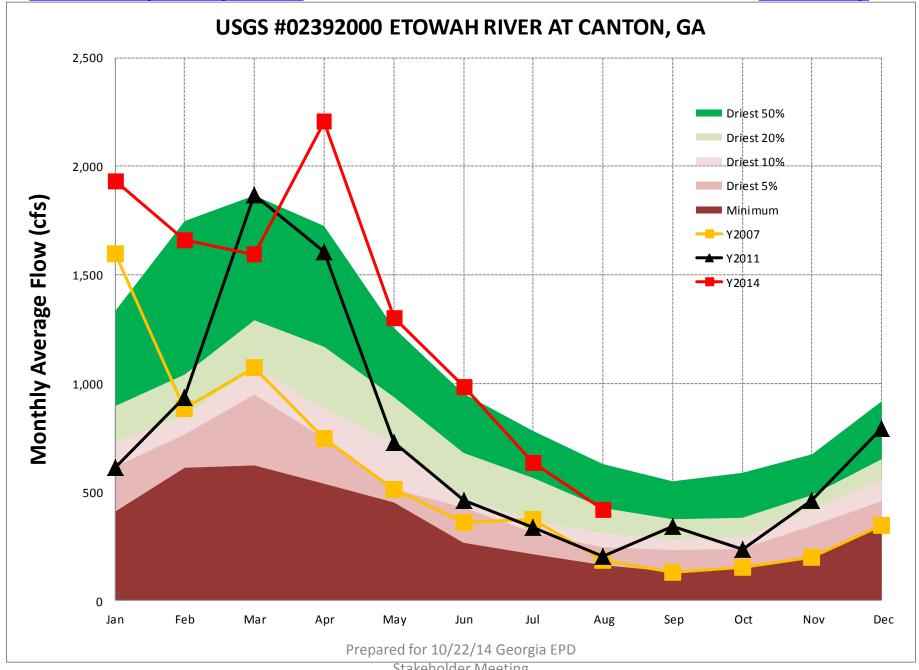
- Example #1: Etowah River at Canton (Slide 8)
 - Average stream flow in May 2011 was 751 cfs
 - Average stream flow in May 2007 was 520 cfs

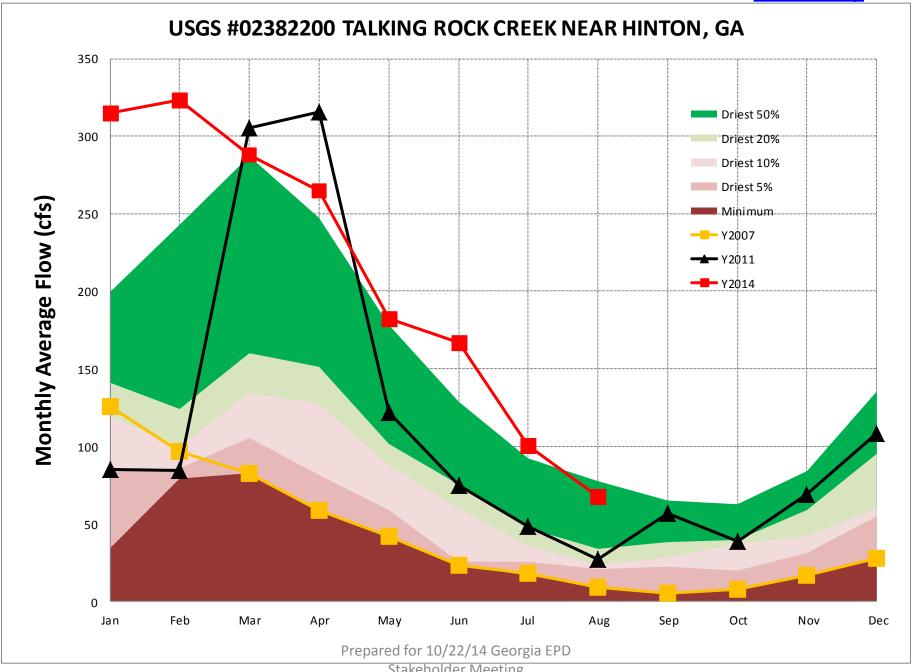
- When all data is compiled, May 2011 now ranks as one of the 20% driest Mays with recorded flow at this gage
- May 2007 now ranks as one of the 5% driest Mays with recorded flow at this gage.

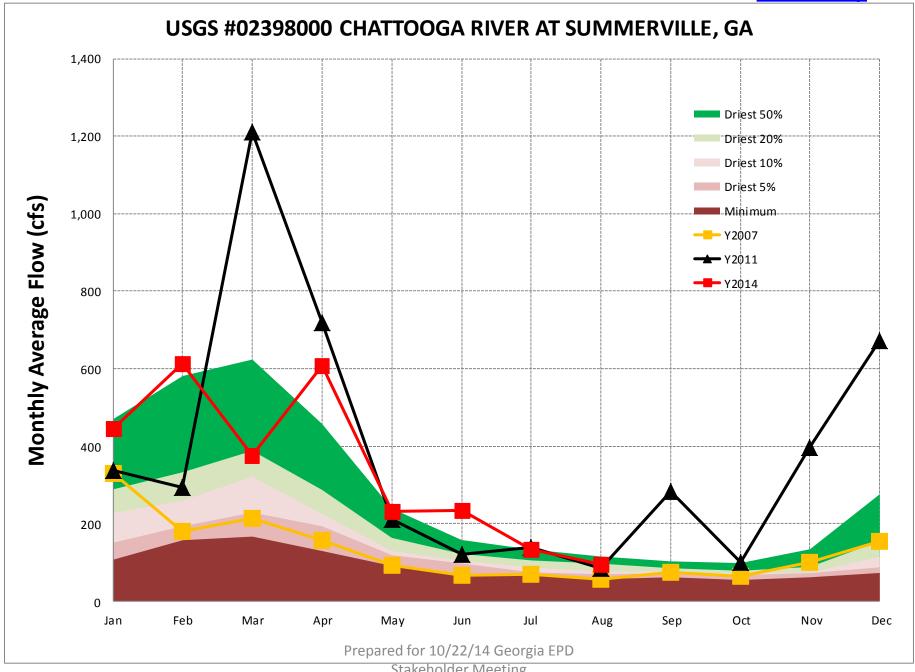
Example Interpretation of Figures (continued)

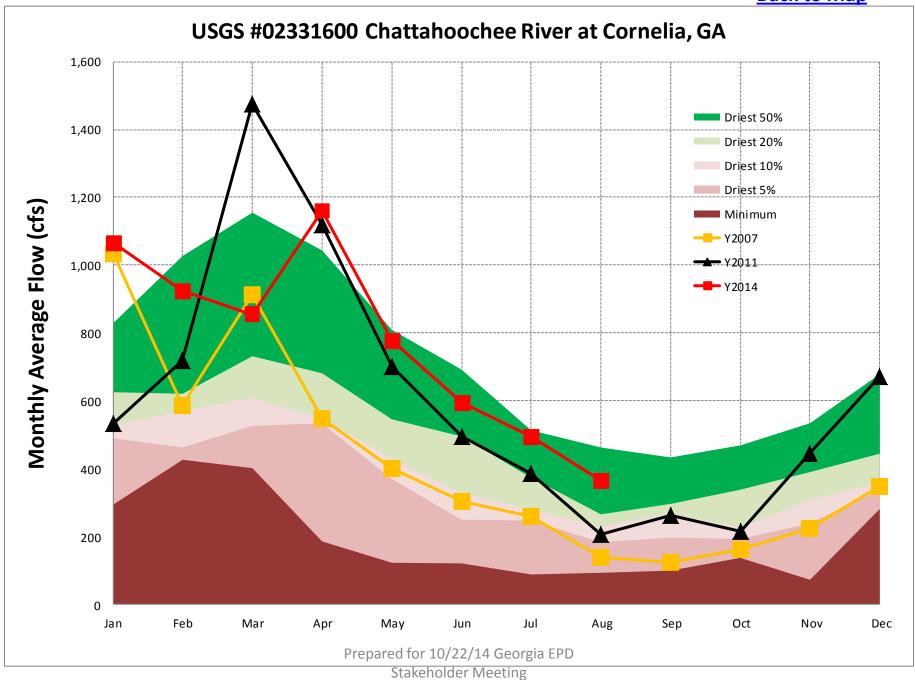
- Example #2: Flint River at Albany (Slide 15)
 - Average stream flow in June 2011 was 759 cfs
 - Average stream flow in June 2007 was 1045 cfs

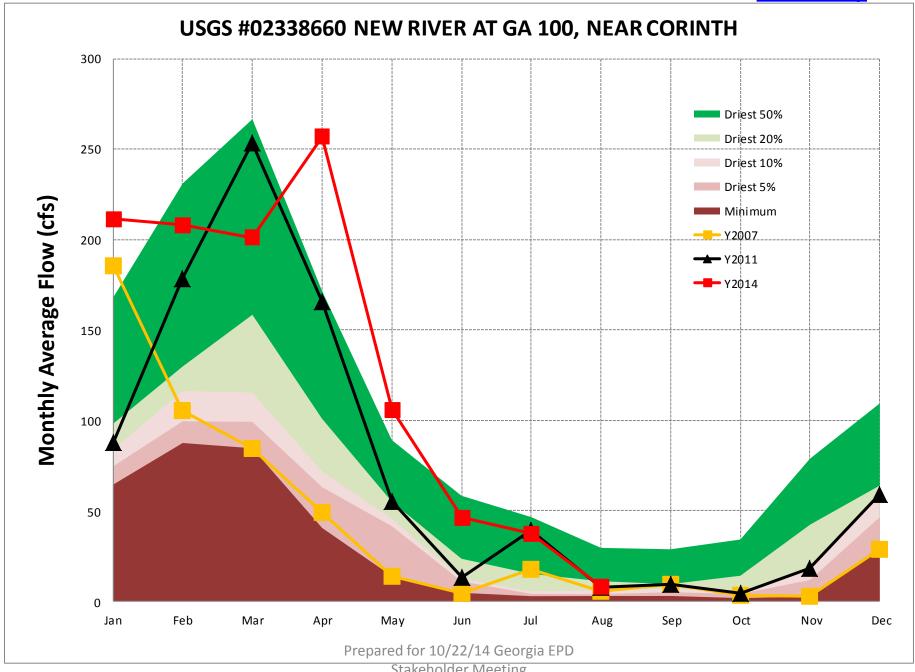
 When all data is compiled, June 2011 now ranks as the lowest average stream flow in the recorded history at this location (lower than the record of 814 cfs for the month of June set before 2011)

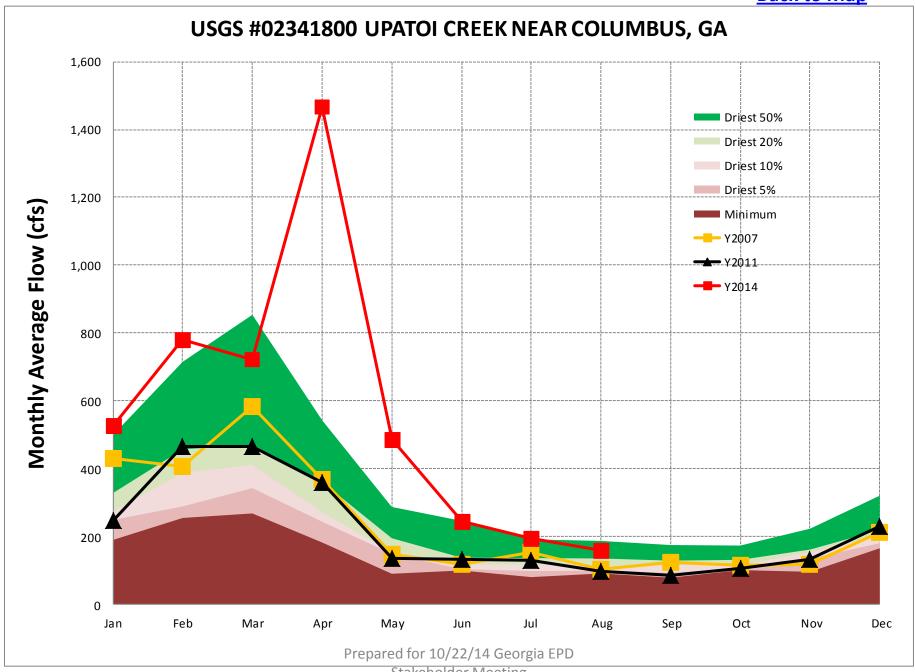


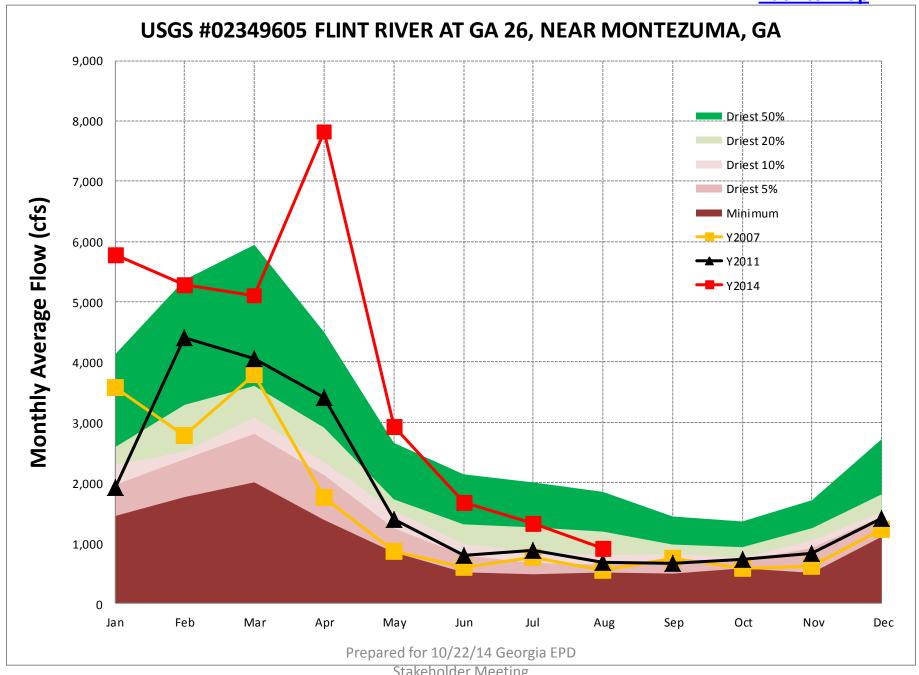


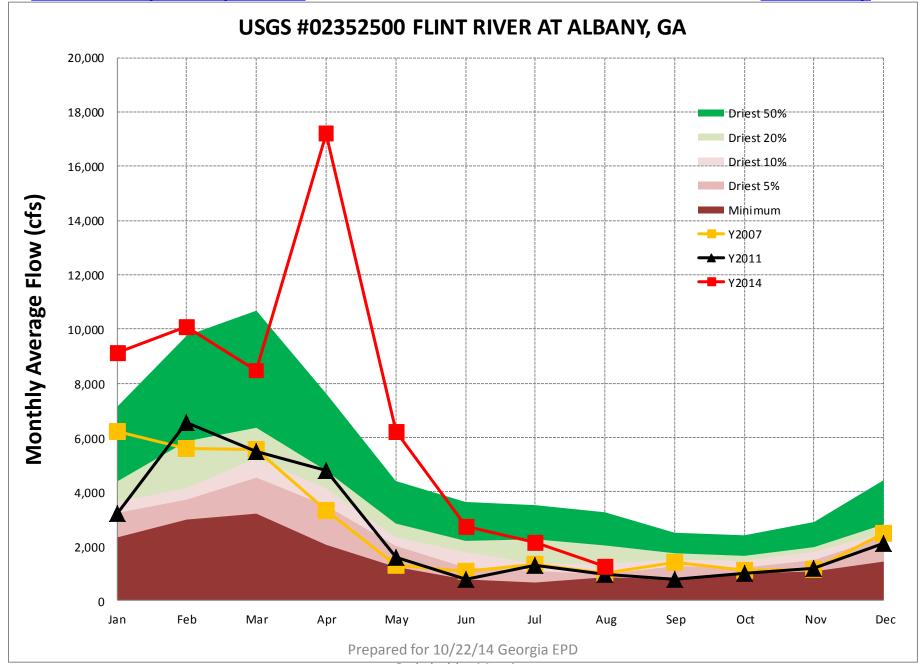


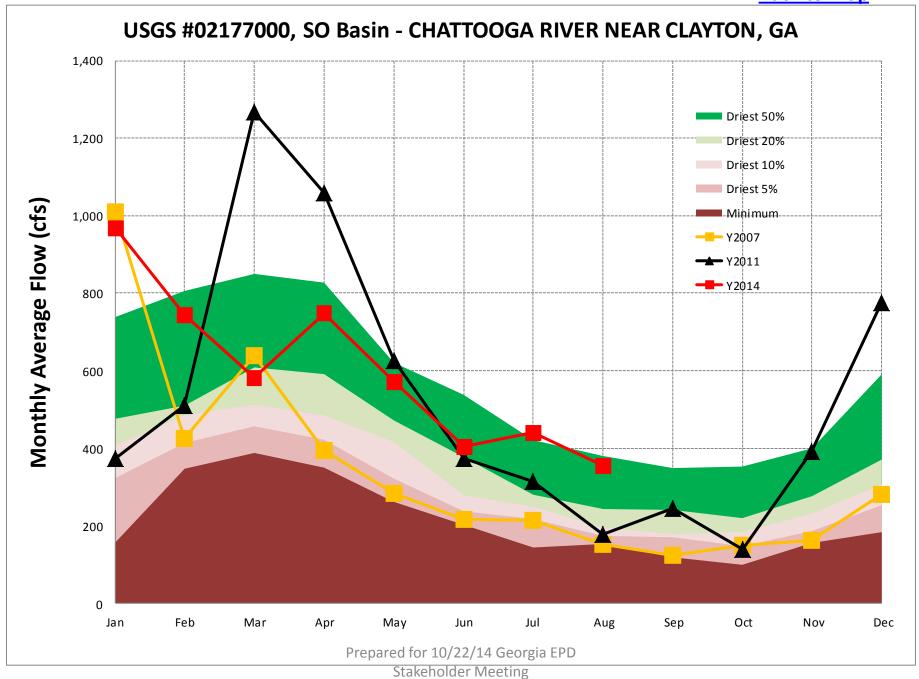


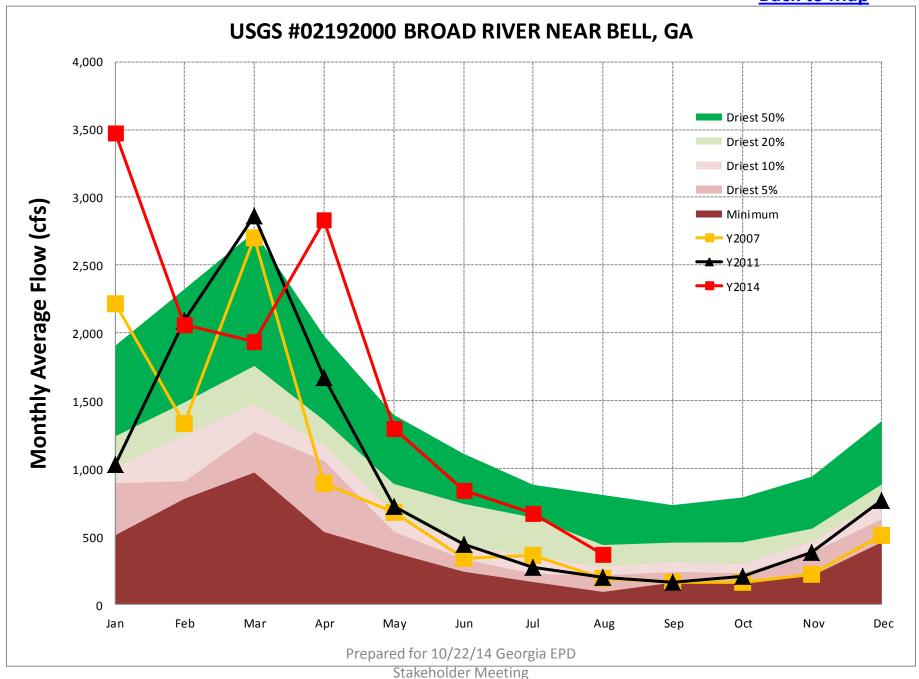


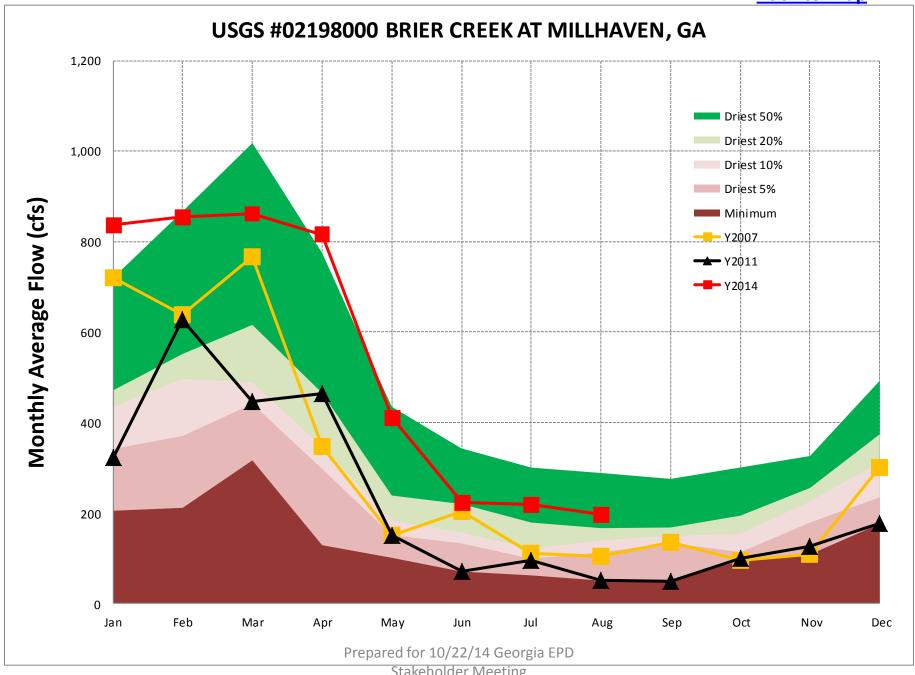


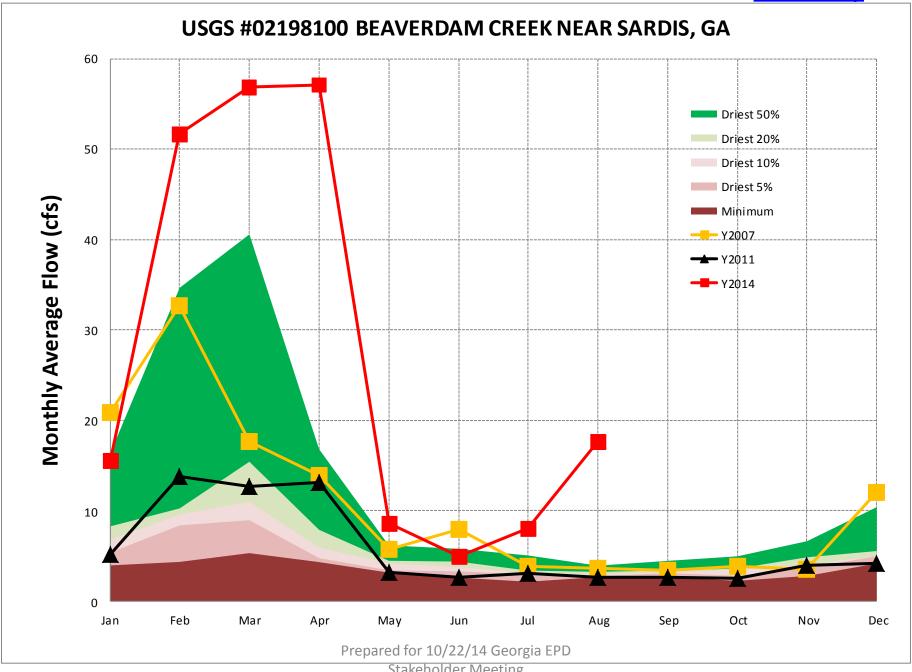


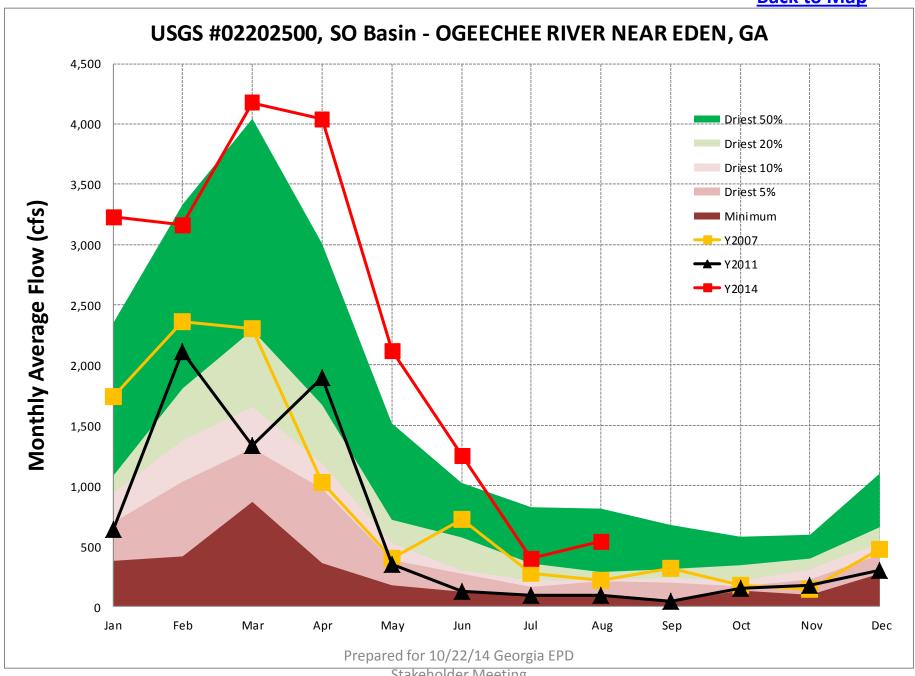


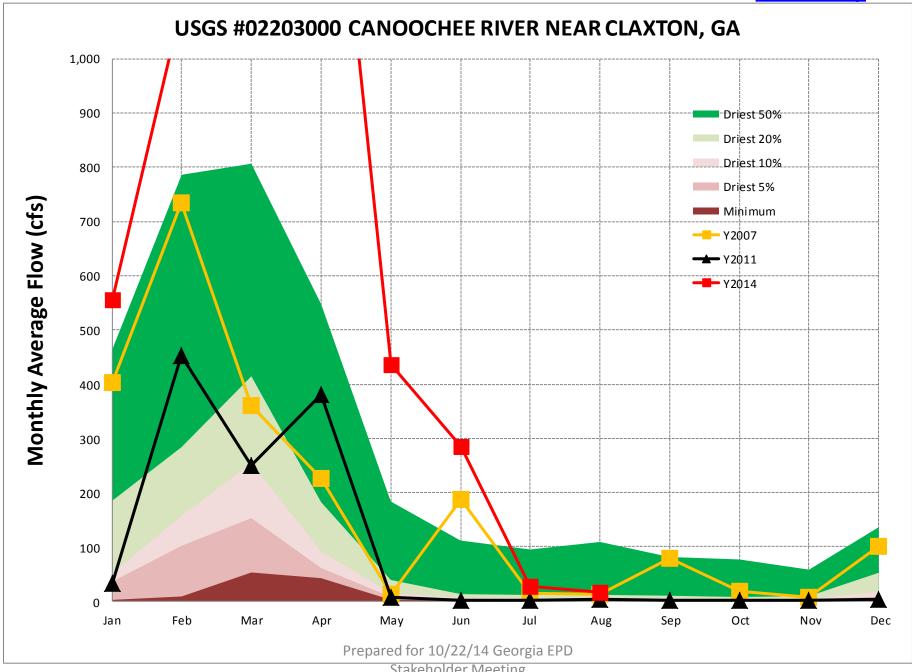


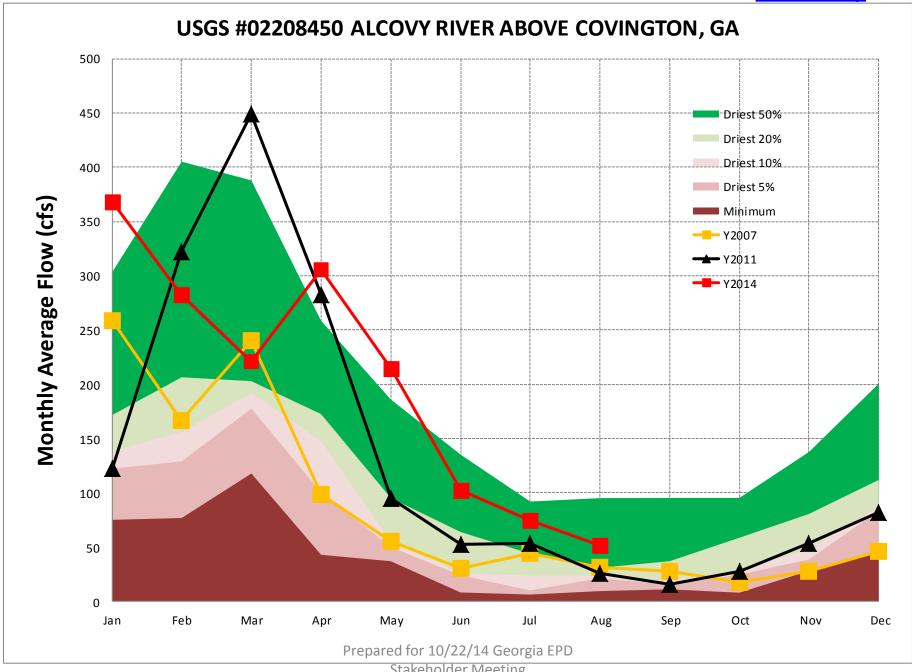


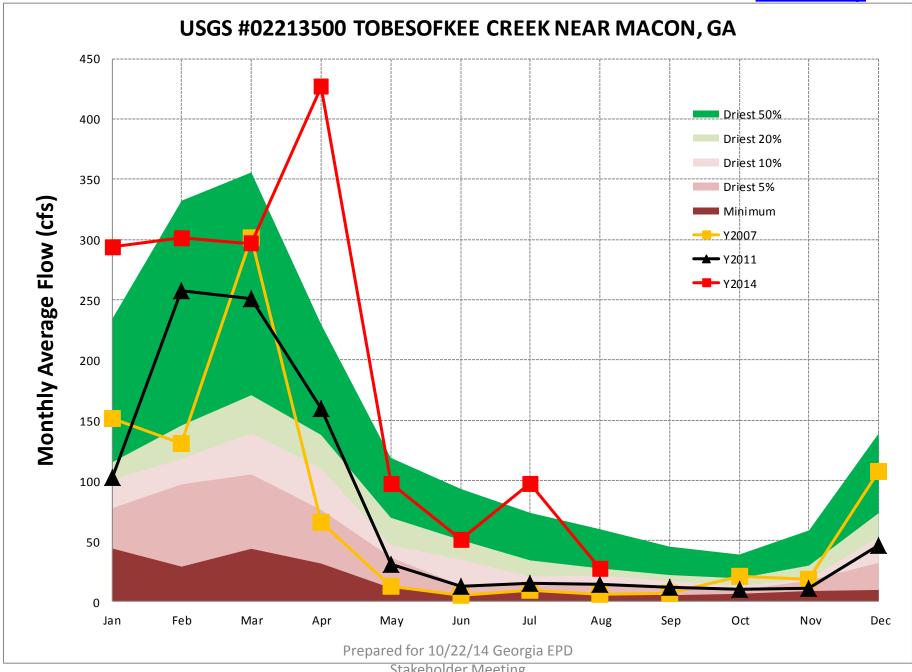


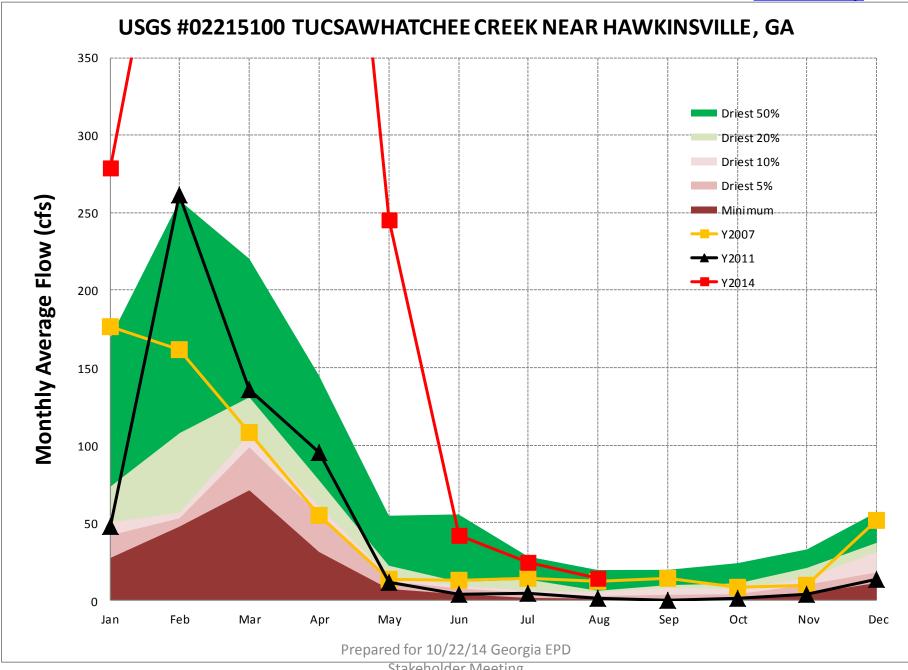


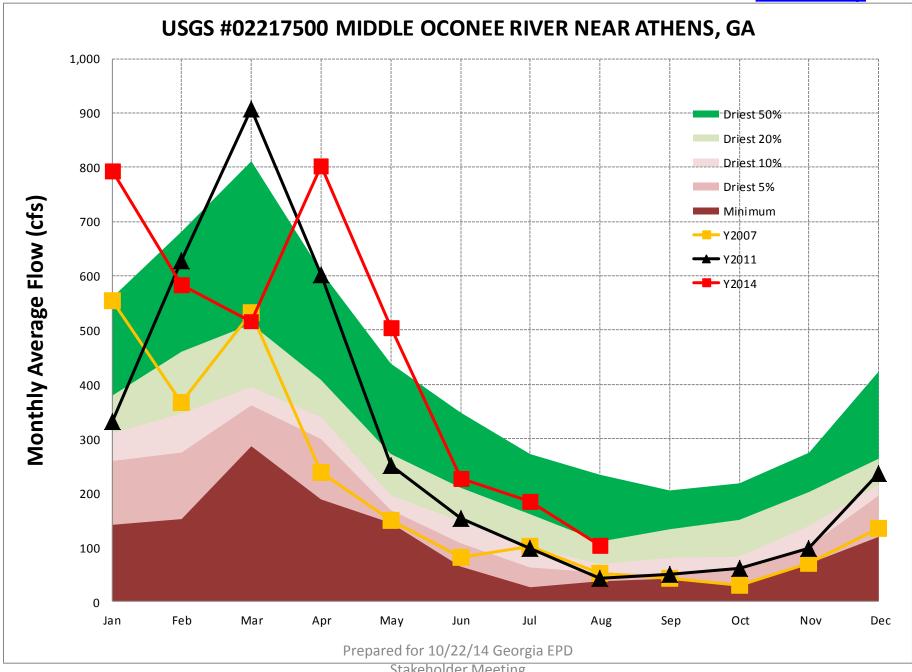


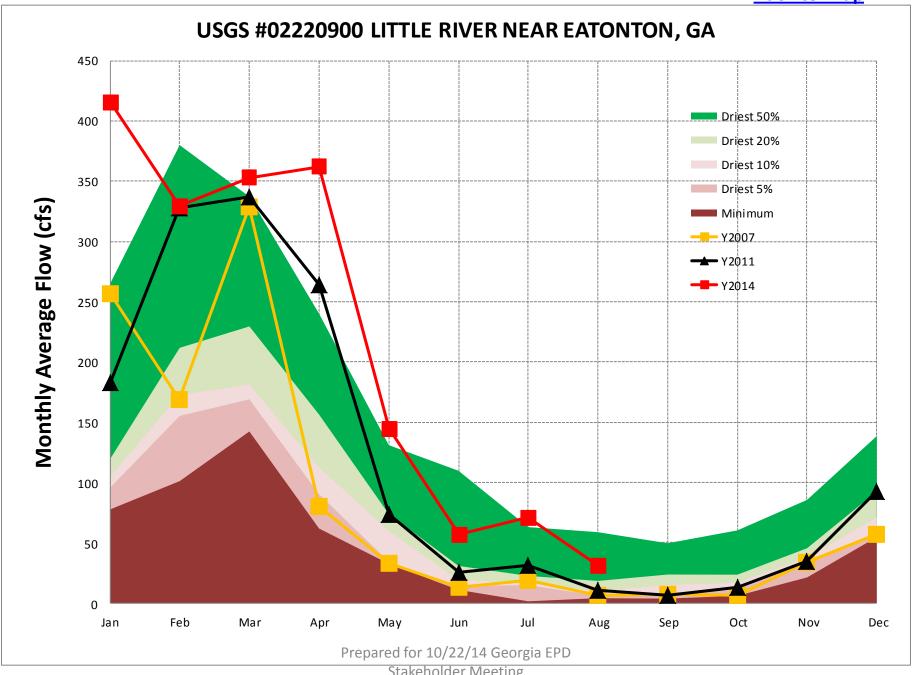


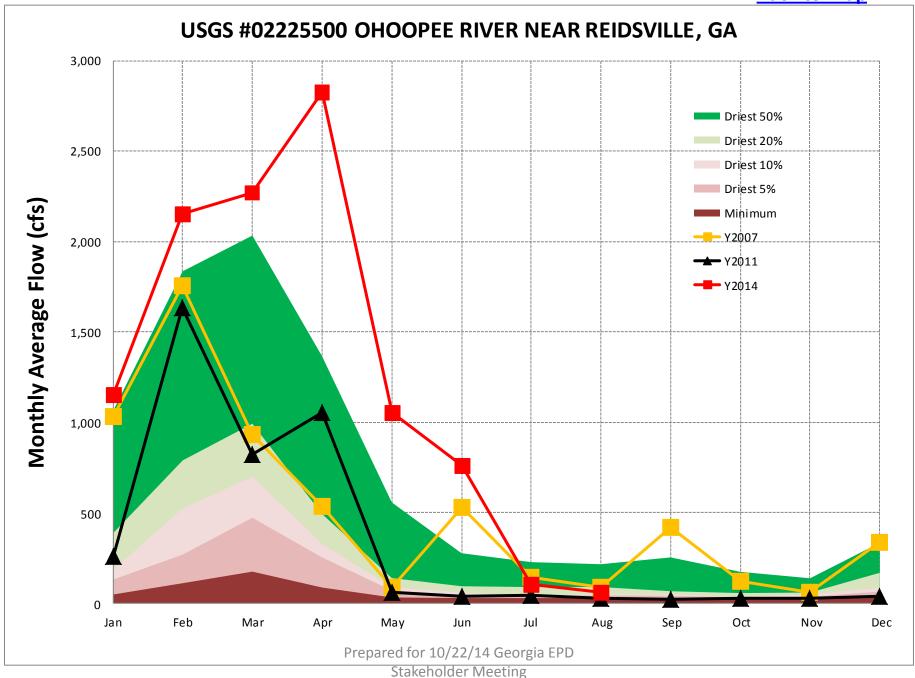


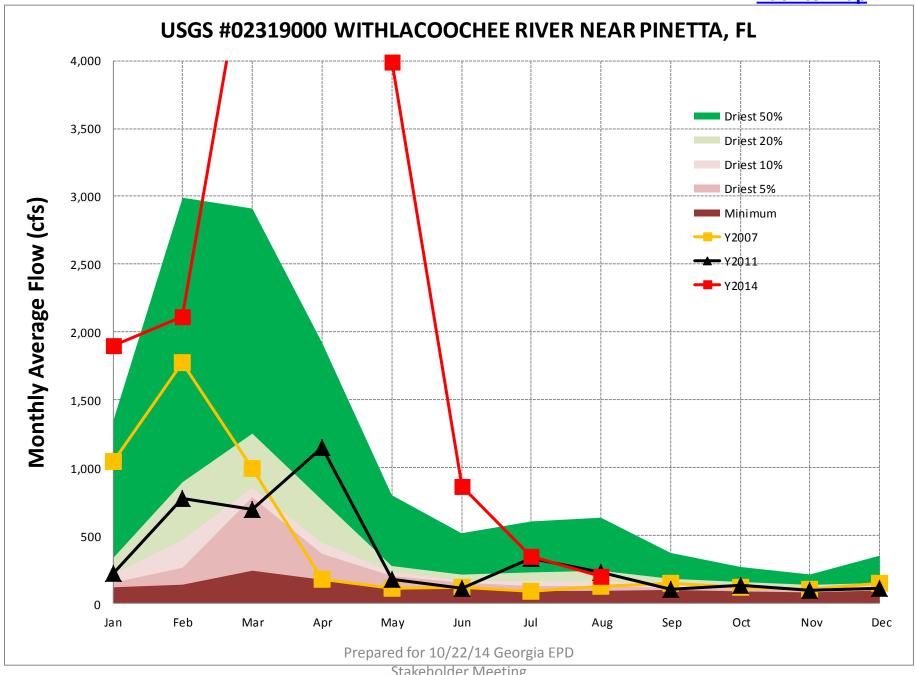


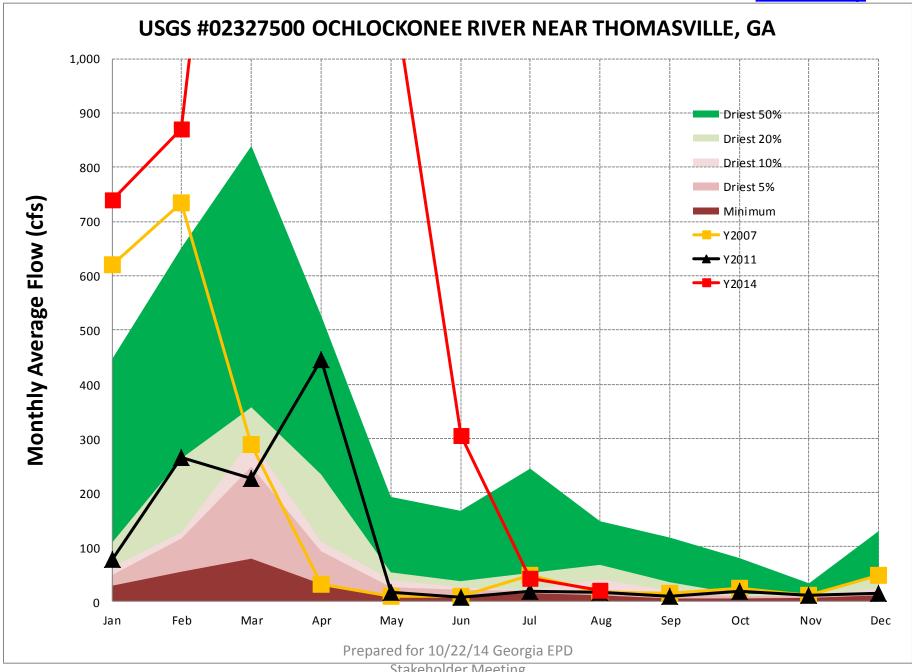


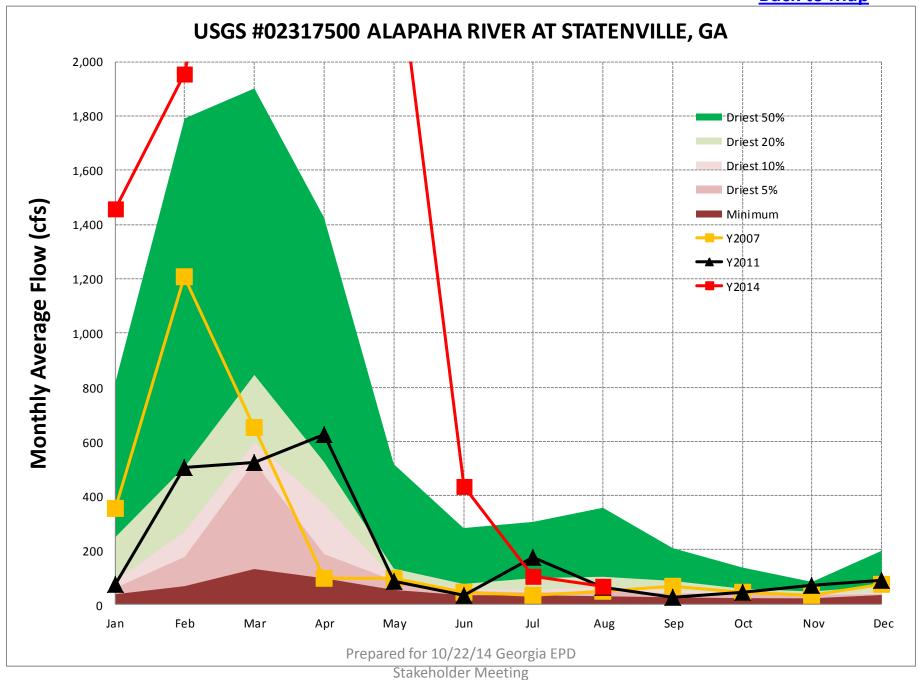


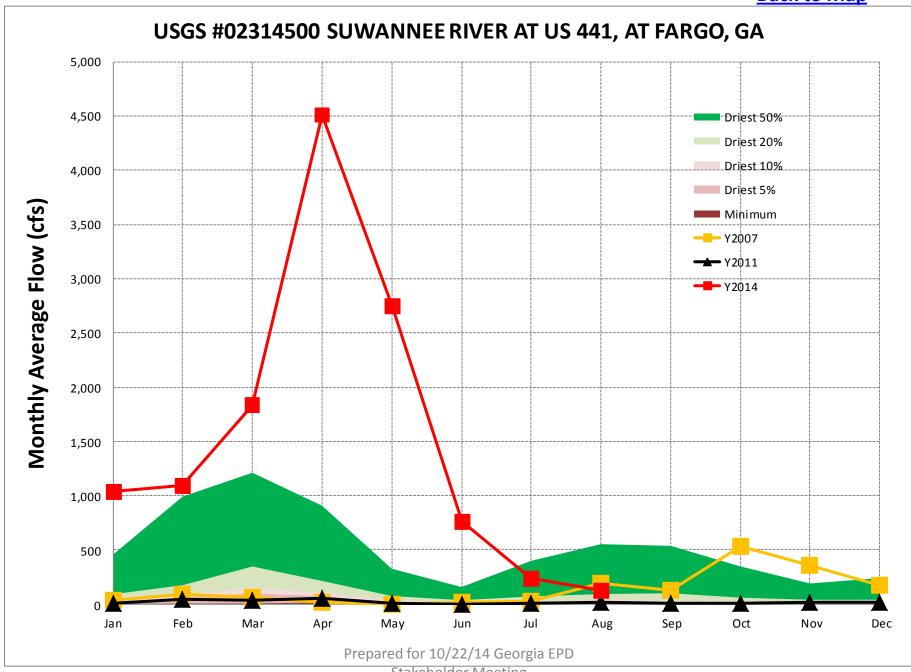


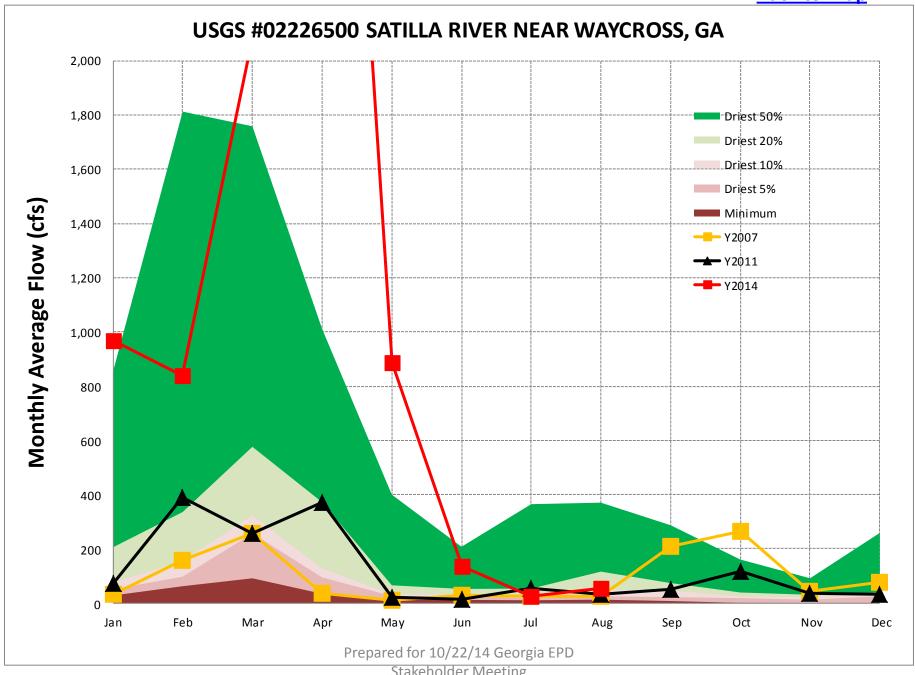


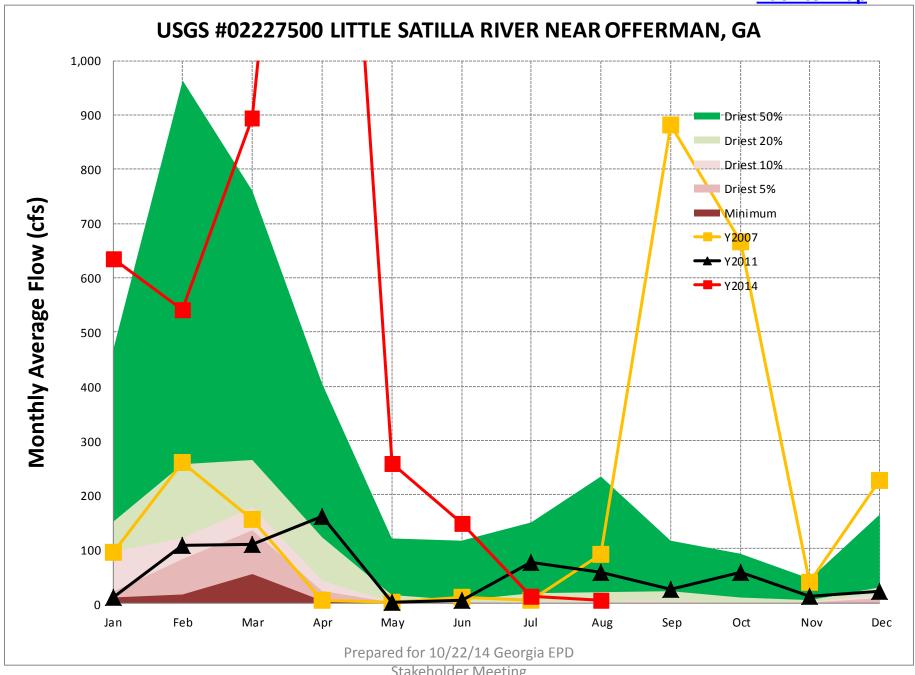


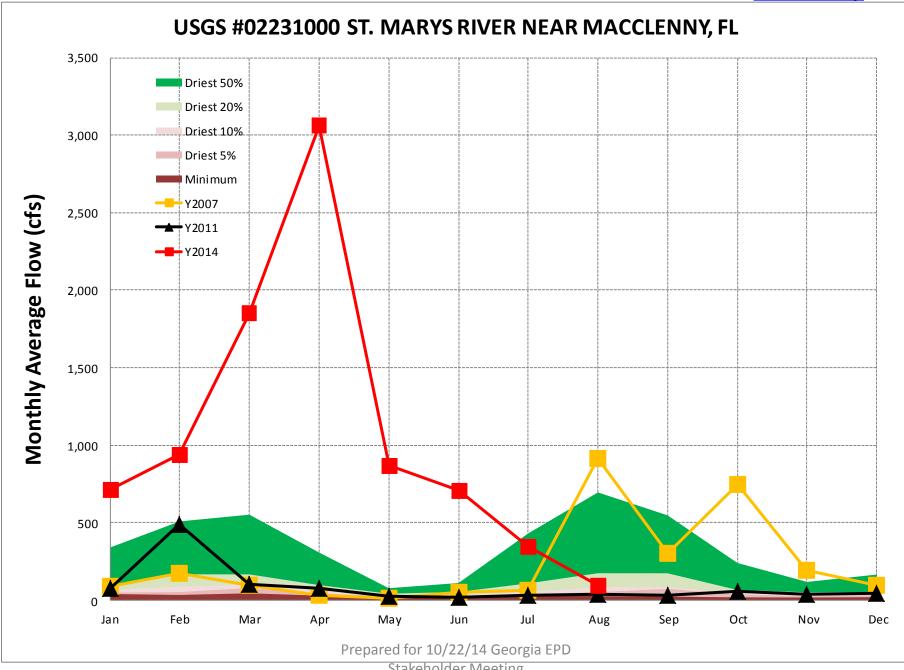




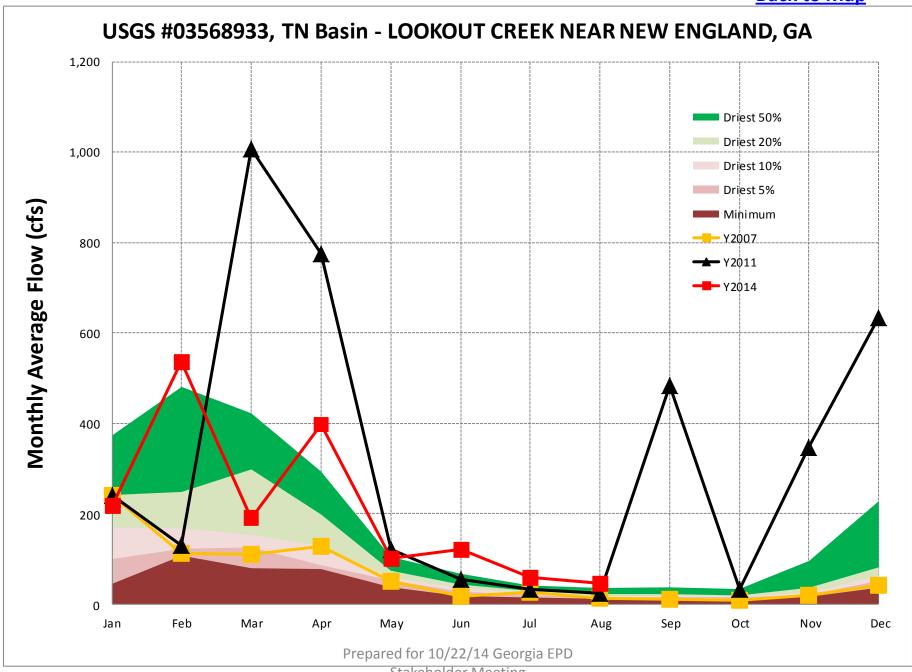








Stakeholder Meeting



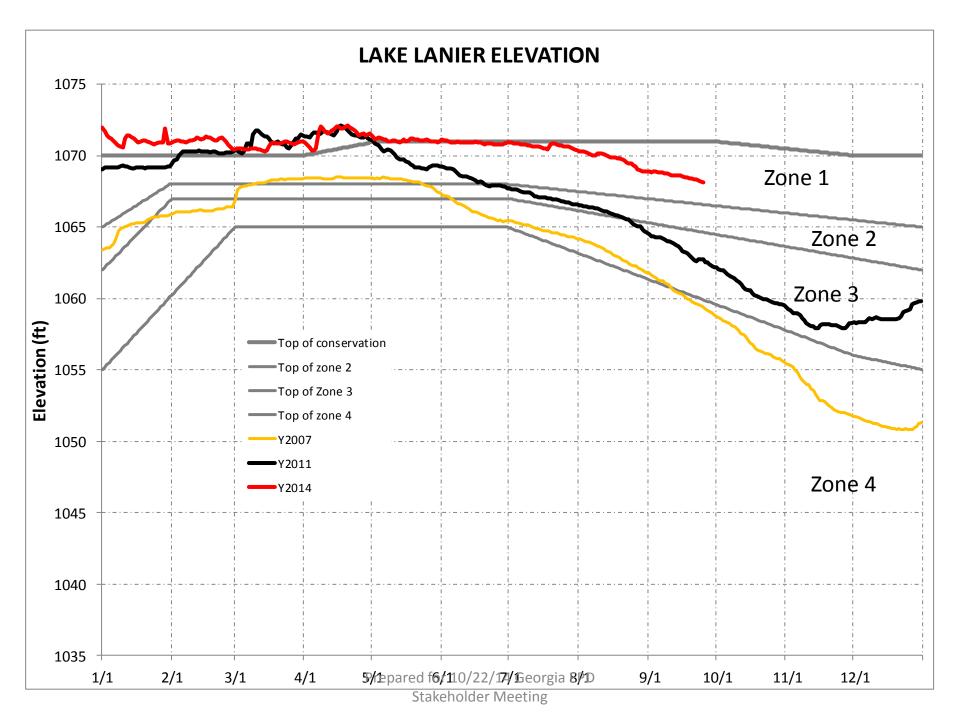
Stakeholder Meeting

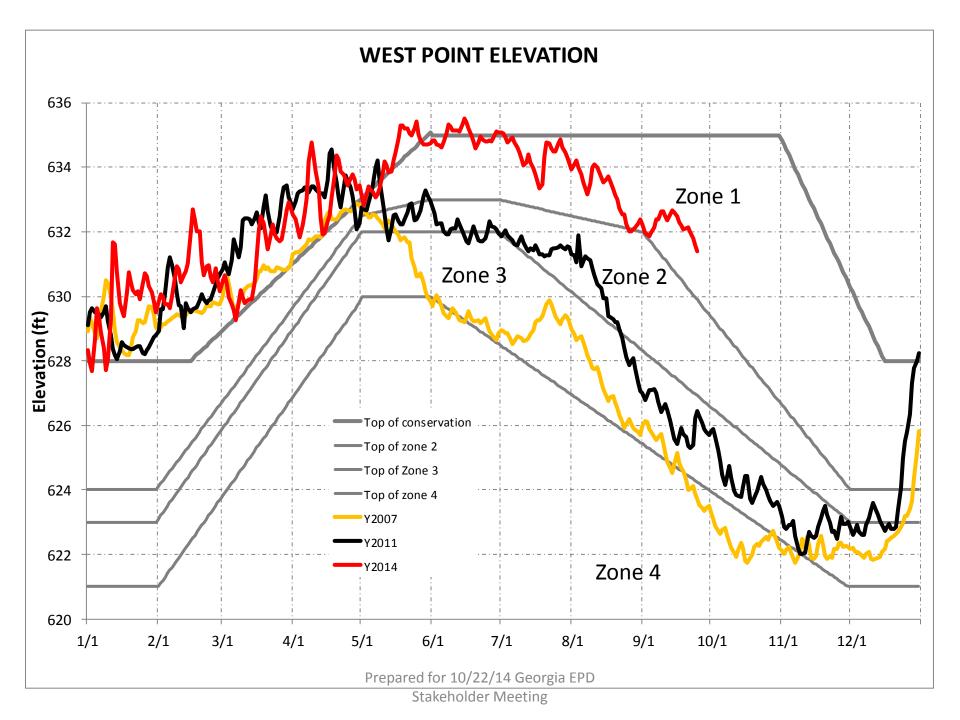
Status of Federal Reservoirs in Georgia

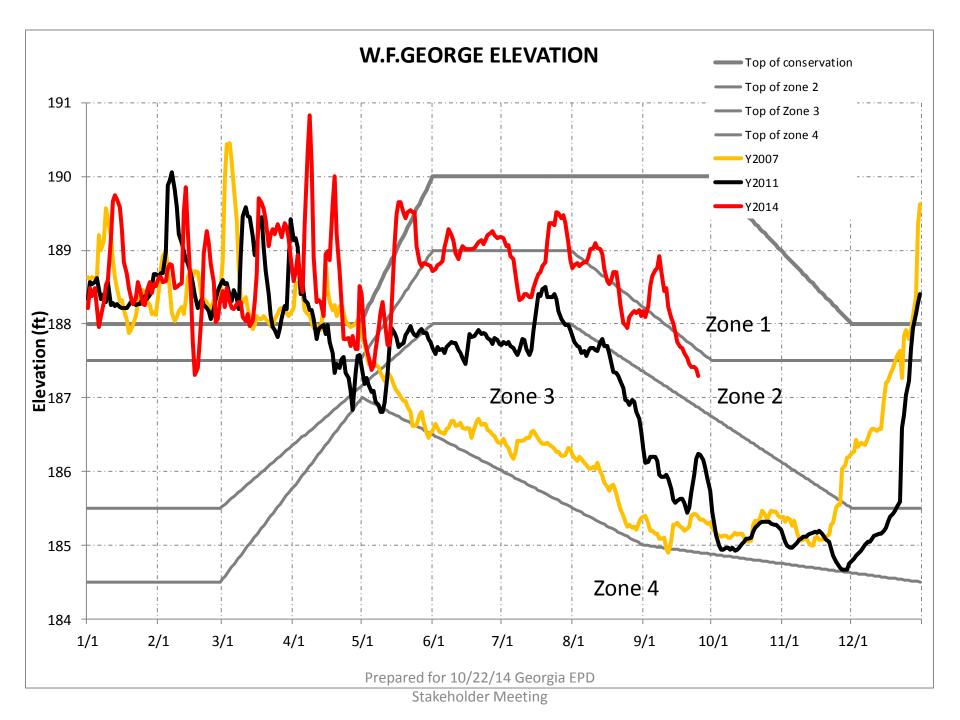
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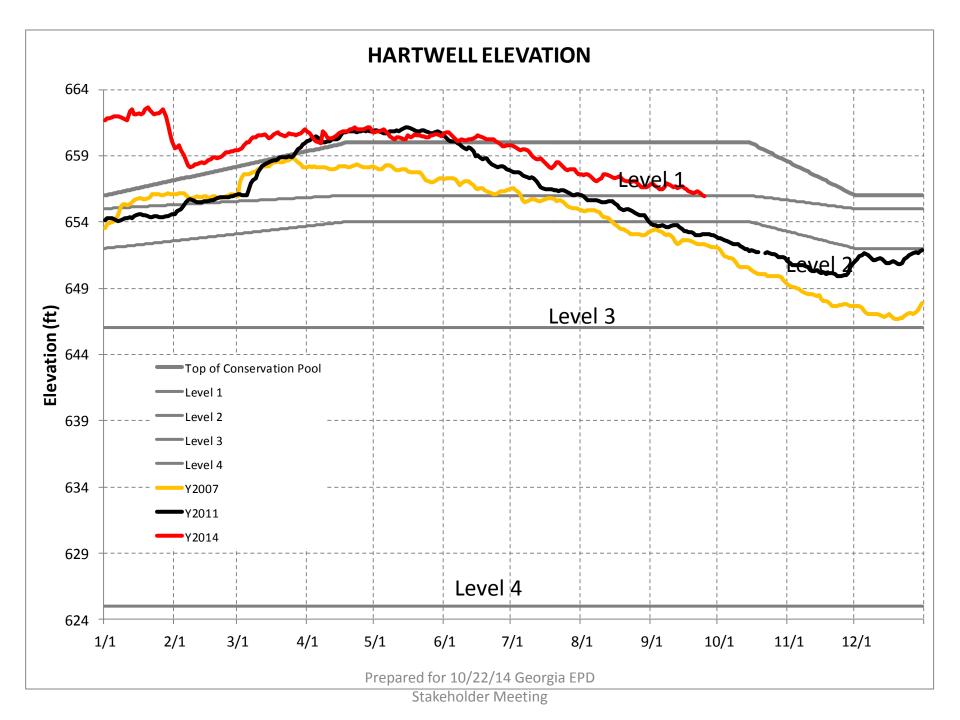
Ways to Read the Figures

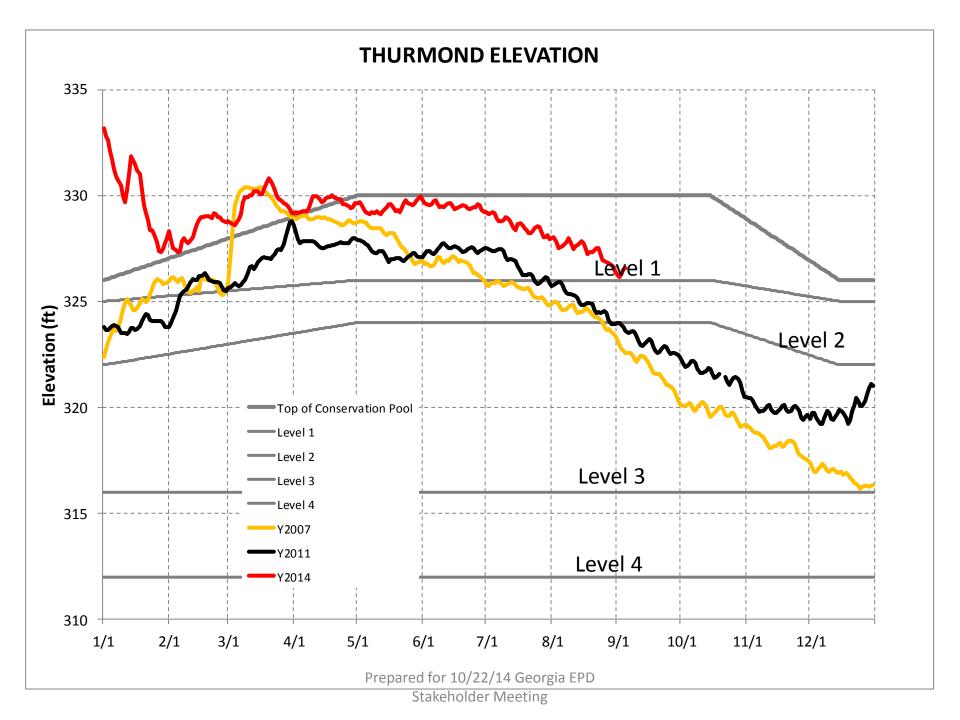
- Reservoir elevation curves of 2014 are provided with the background of Action Zone Divides (or Levels)
 - Zone 1 is the top layer of the conservation pool
 - Zone 2 is the layer below Zone 1
 - Zone 4 is the lowest layer in the conservation pool
 - There is no conservation storage below the bottom of Zone 4
- Conditions recorded in 2007 and 2011 have been provided for comparison

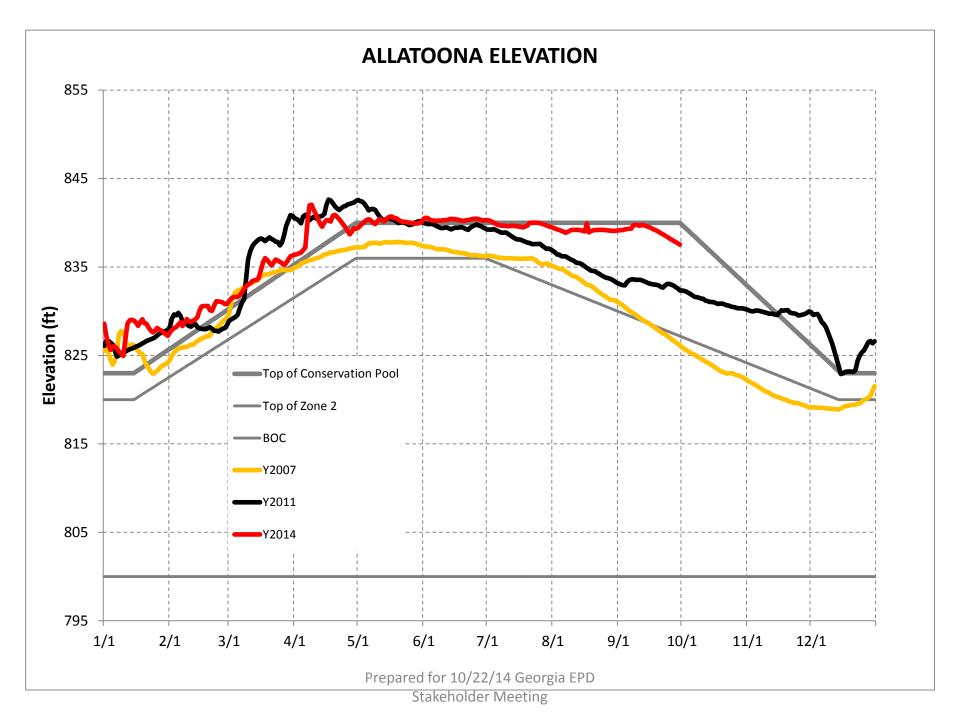


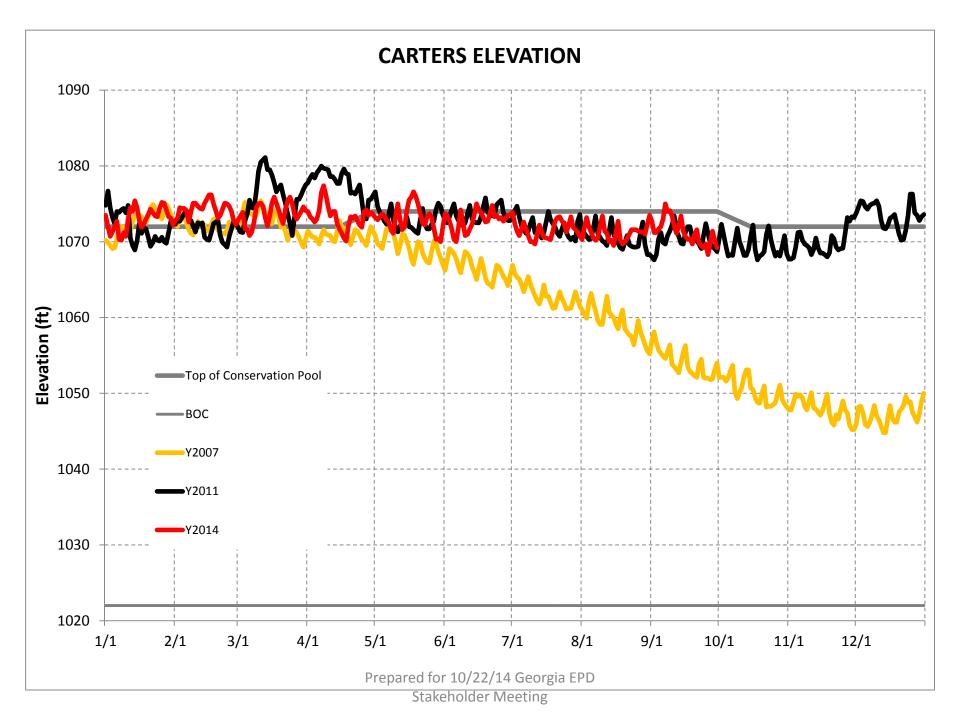








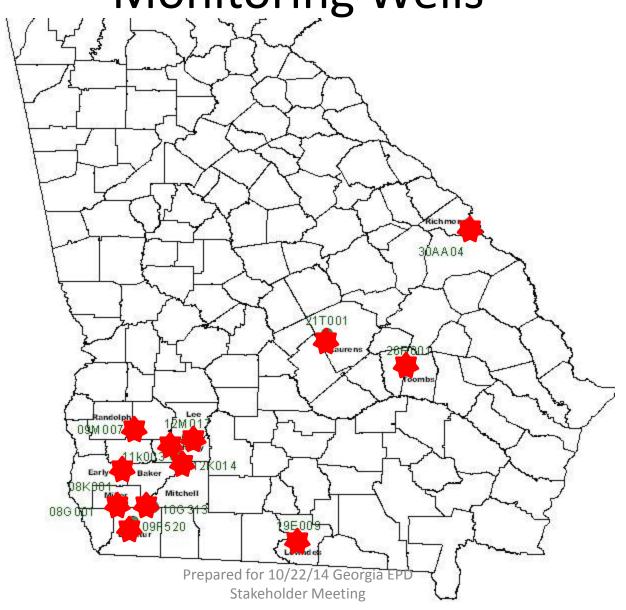




Groundwater Conditions in 2014, 2011, 2007 and Long-term Statistics

Georgia EPD
Hydrology Unit
September 2014

Locations of USGS Real-time Monitoring Wells



Principles in Choosing USGS Monitoring Wells

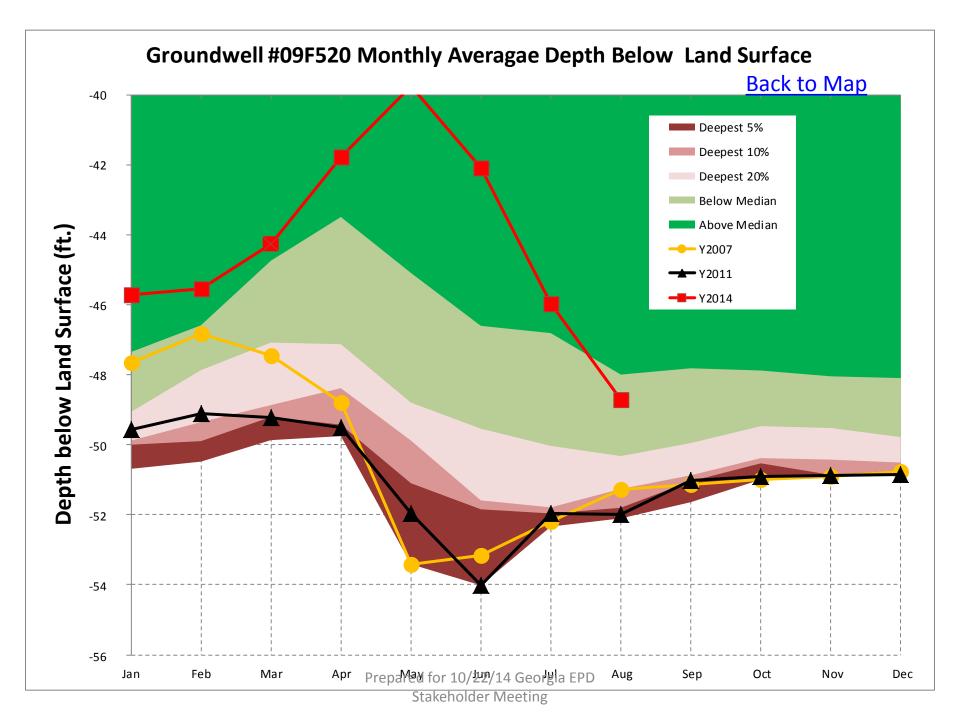
- Availability of long-term monitoring record all of the chosen wells have three decades of data or more
- Availability of real-time monitoring record all of the chosen wells have real-time monitoring data up to date

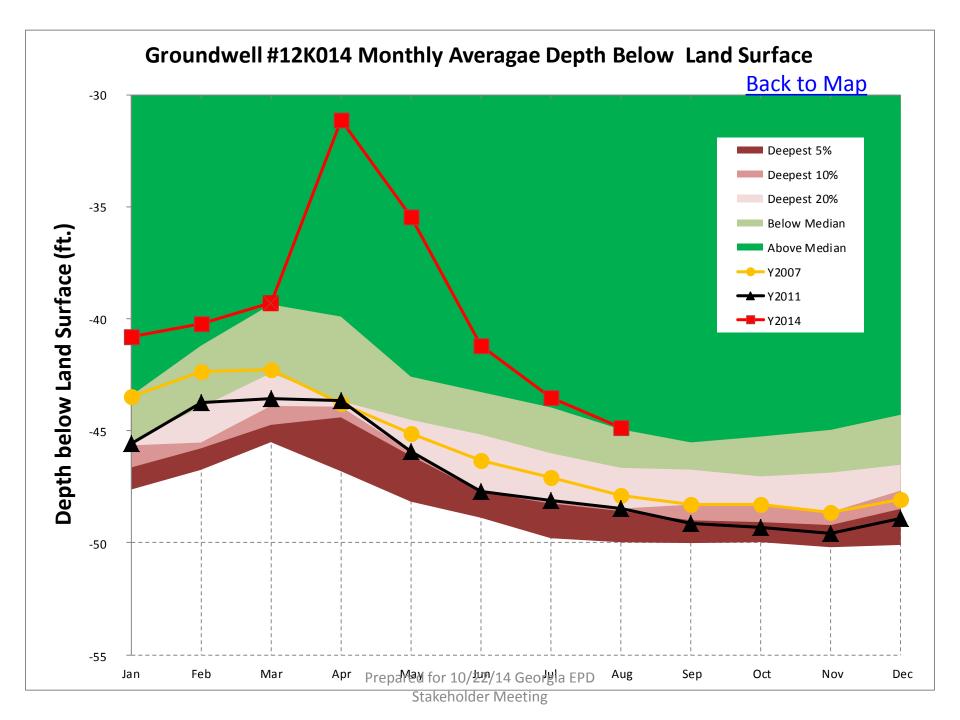
Interpretation of Figures

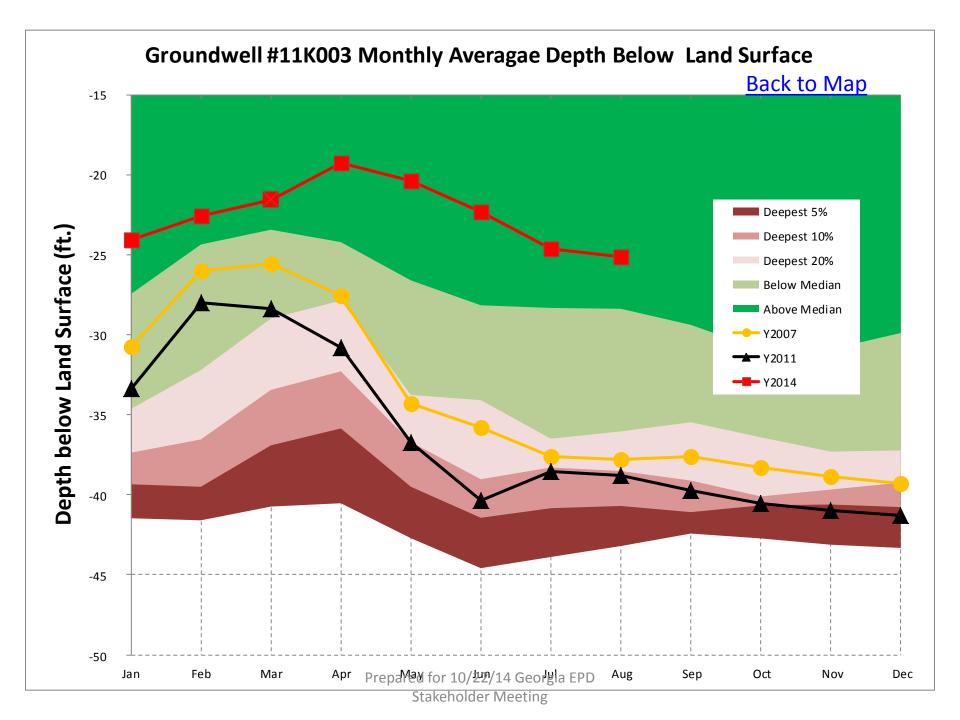
- Monthly average well depth is depicted in red curve for 2014, black curve for 2011, and yellow curve for 2007
- Statistical background of depth is depicted in areas
 - Deepest 5, 10, 20, and 50 percent of all recorded data are depicted in areas with solid colors
 - If a curve (red or yellow) borders the Deepest 5% and the white area, it means that the curve sets a historic record of well depth

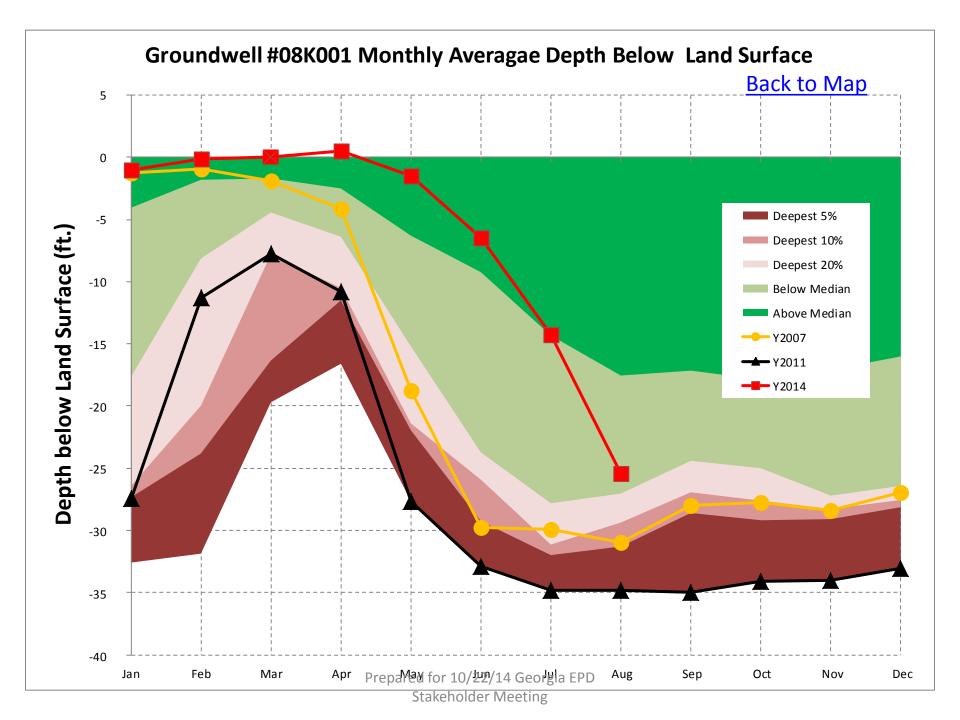
Interpretation of Figures (continued)

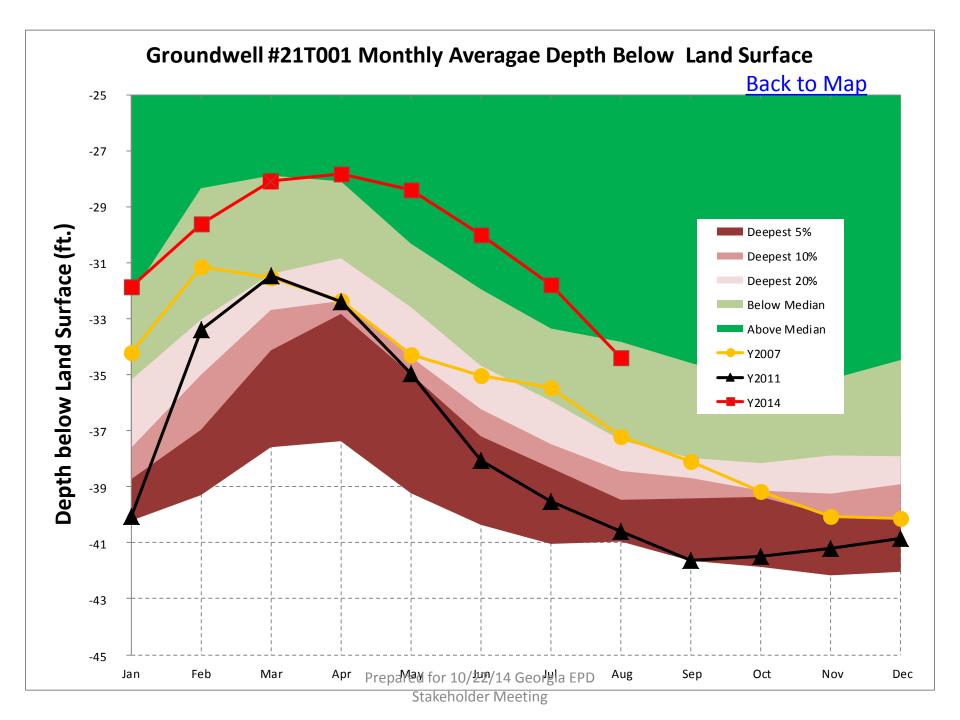
- Current (2014) conditions can be compared to those of 2011, 2007, and the statistical background
- For example, at well 09F520 (Slide 6), depth of water surface has been generally lower than in 2007, with record-setting lows in June; for 10 of the 12 months, the 2011 depths have been among the deepest 5 to 10 percent of recorded quantities

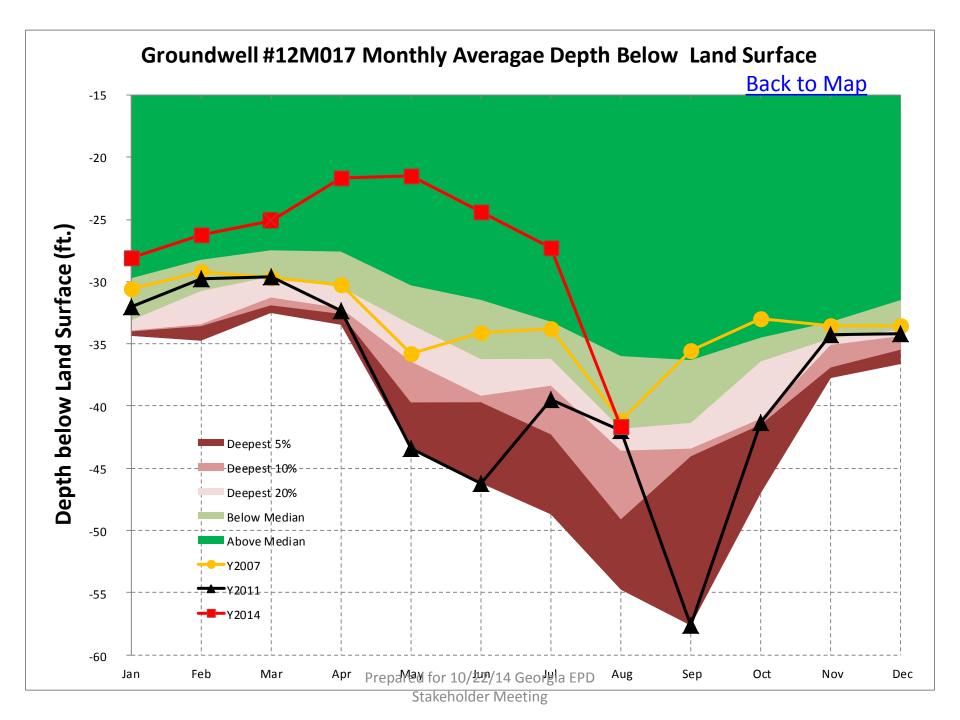


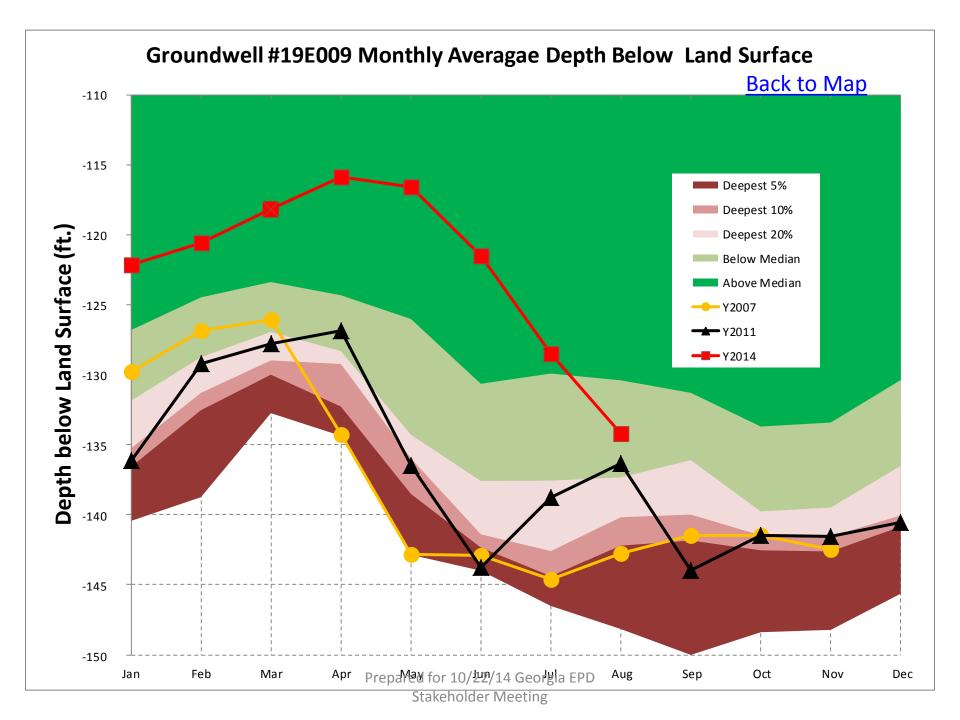


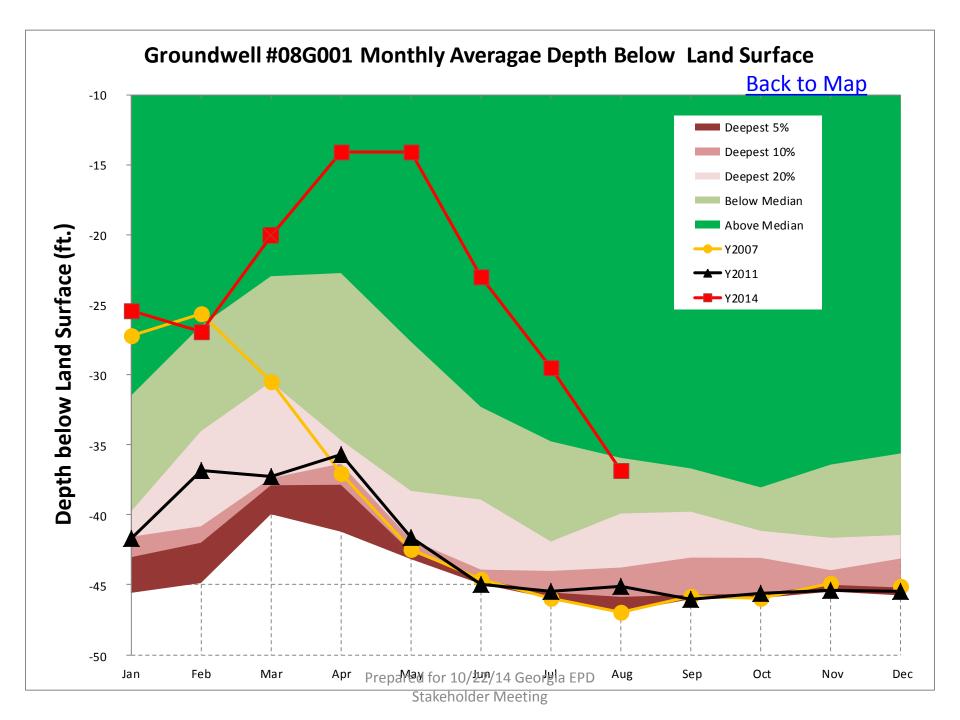


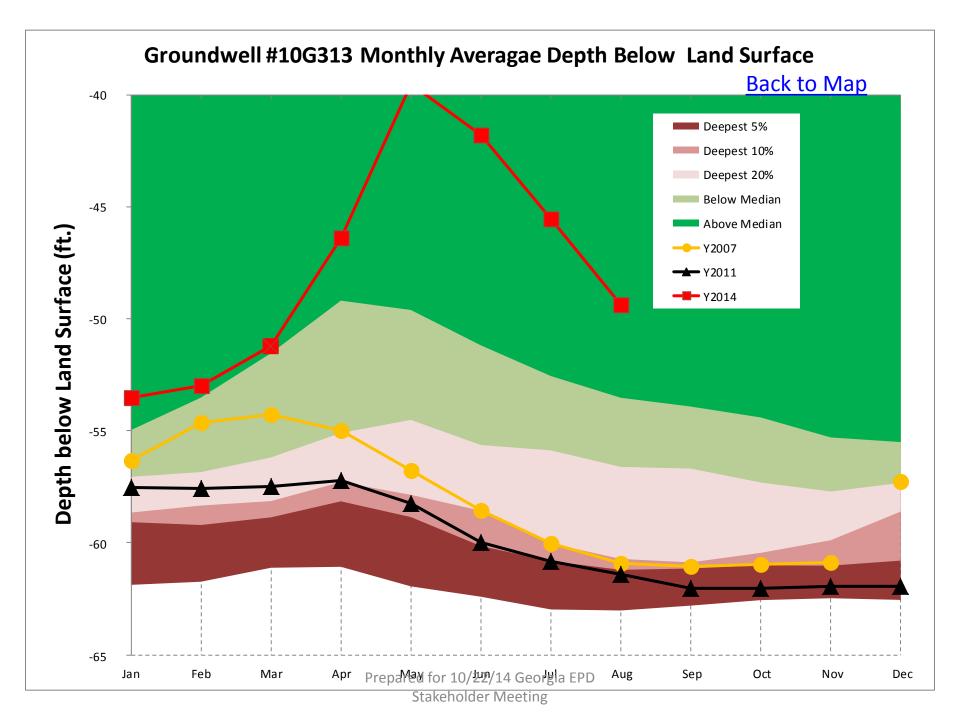


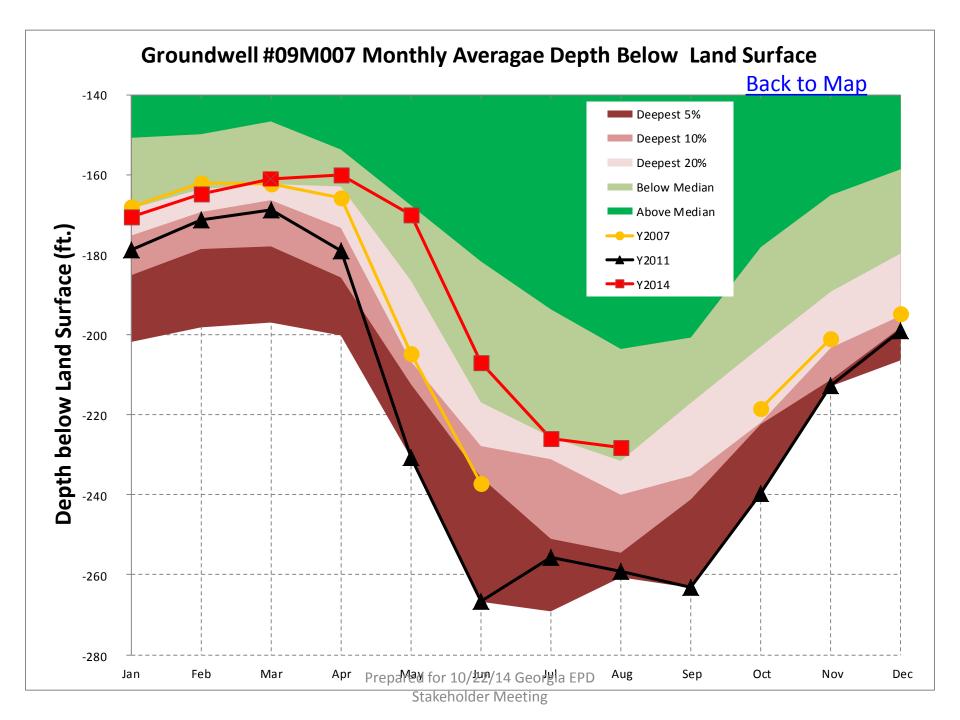


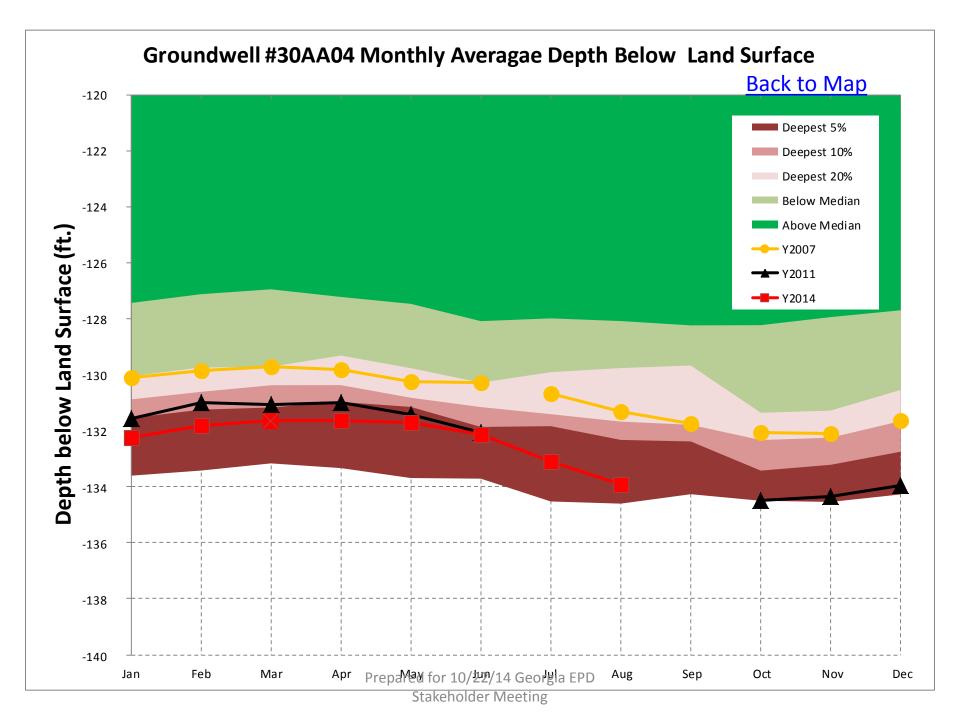


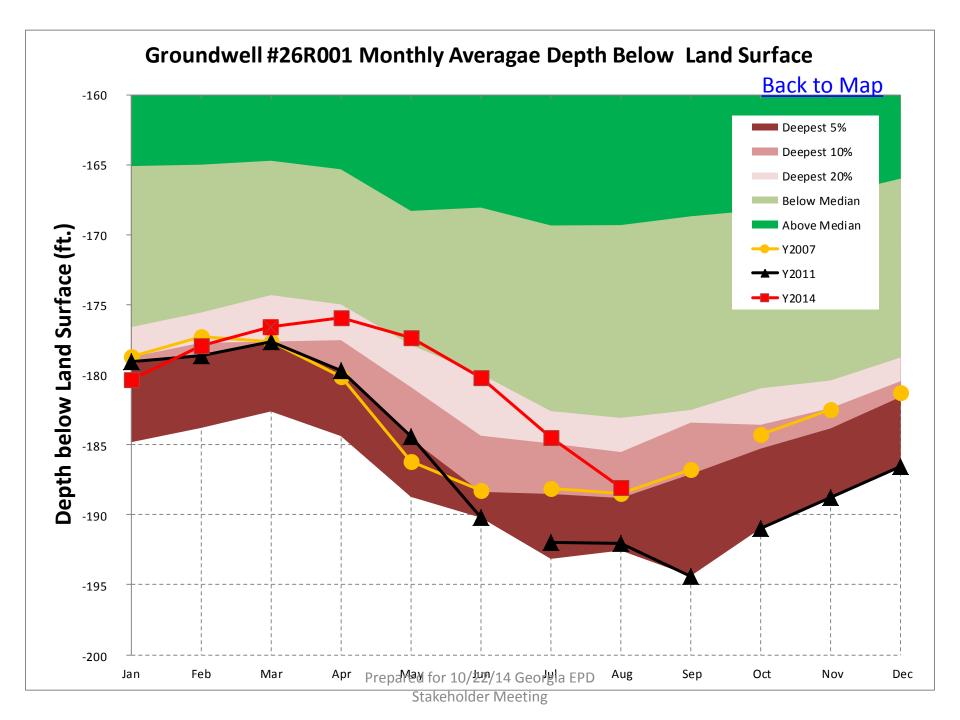












Standardized Precipitation Index

(To be posted at a later date)