

New Mexico Drought Monitoring Work Group

February 2005



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US Bureau of Reclamation
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Monitoring Work Group Meeting Summary

– February 14, 2005

- Next Meeting: Friday, March 10, 1:30 pm, at BLM office.
- The next Drought Task Force meeting has not yet been scheduled but will most likely occur after the current legislative session concludes.
- The Monitoring Work Group is working on the following priorities for the upcoming year:
 - *Continue to work with the Western Governors' Association to develop the National Integrated Drought Information System (WGA-NIDIS) proposal to congress.*
 - *Continue to coordinate with the Western Region Climate Center to refine the statistical tools necessary to enhance drought-monitoring capabilities in New Mexico.*
 - *Continue to coordinate with the Arizona drought monitoring committee to provide more consistent monitoring between the states of New Mexico and Arizona.*
 - *Complete a comprehensive drought monitoring plan for the state and seek funding for additional monitoring equipment and developing better statistical tools to aid in gathering information that will allow better monitoring of drought.*
 - *Working with the Agriculture Work Group, develop a plan for a weather network in New Mexico, similar to the networks in OK and MT.*
 - *Working with the Ag Work group, continue to work with the core group of the Western Governor's Association on the National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS).*

Drought Update Summary – February 2005*****

Precipitation

- New Mexico has seen improved drought conditions, especially in the eastern part of the state. January and February 2005 will go down in history as the wettest in our history.
- Much of the state is experiencing the wettest year since the 1800s.
- Much of the northwest quarter of New Mexico received below-normal precipitation in 2004 for the fifth or sixth consecutive year.
- The snow elevation is quite a bit higher than normal, so that the total snow pack volume may not be as great as high-elevation instruments would indicate.
- Precipitation during January 2005 ranged from above average to near record amounts for the month. Albuquerque recorded its second wettest January ever, while Chama reported its fourth wettest January on record and wettest January since 1980. Seasonal precipitation, October 2004 through January 2005, ranges from near average in the Zuni, Bluewater, and Puerco Basins of the west central mountains to well above average in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains and across much of southern New Mexico. Seasonal precipitation through January in south central and southwest Colorado is well above average.
- Surveys by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service indicate that snowpack water content in the Rio Grande basin as of February 1 was 112 percent of normal and 143 percent of one year ago. In the San Juan Basin the snowpack water content was 165 percent of normal and 152 percent of the total of February 1, 2004.
- Looking at historical February 1 snowpack amounts in the New Mexico portion of the Rio Grande Basin going back to 1995, the 2005 total ranks as the third best of the past 11 years. The best February snowpack years were 1997 and 1995 while the worst were 2000 and 1996.
- In the Colorado portion of the upper Rio Grande Basin, snowpack water content as of February 1, 2005 was 155 percent of normal and 147 percent of one year ago.

Temperatures


























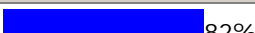

- Temperatures across the state remain normal to above normal.

Surface Water Supply

- The snowpack in the state is above to well-above average. Snowpack conditions across New Mexico range between 87 percent in the Gila River basin to near 200 percent of average in the San Juan/Animas Basins. Southern Colorado's snowpack in the Rio Grande headwaters is well above average, as is the Pecos and Cimarron Basins.
- The Rio Grande Basin was near average for the water year but the Zuni/Bluewater basins were below average at 71%.
- This year's seasonal mountain precipitation is well above last year's at this time.
- The water supply forecast for New Mexico through the spring snow melt season ranges from below normal flow volume in the Zuni and Bluewater Basins and near normal flow in the Jemez River, to well above normal flow volume in the Gila Basin.
- Forecast flows on the Rio Grande include 127 percent of normal into Cochiti Lake and 118 percent of normal into Elephant Butte Lake. Other reservoir forecast inflows range from 113 percent of normal for Conchas Lake, 116 percent of normal for El Vado Lake, and 121 percent of normal for Santa Rosa Lake.
- Navajo Reservoir is expecting 154 percent of normal inflow, while flow in the Animas River is forecast at 136 percent of normal. Flow from streams originating in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains of New Mexico and feeding into the Rio Grande should range from 90 to 135 percent of normal.
- New Mexico reservoir storage ranges from below normal to well below normal. In the Rio Grande Basin, storage is 29 percent of the 1971 to 2000 normal and 106 percent of last years storage at this time. In the San Juan Basin, Navajo Reservoir storage has improved significantly from this time last year. Navajo Reservoir storage is 82 percent of the 30 year normal, and 145 percent of the storage of one year ago.
- This water supply forecast reflects conditions as of early February 2005 and assumes near normal precipitation through the spring season.
- Reservoir storage ranges from near normal to well below normal. Ample reservoir space is available to contain the upcoming spring snow melt runoff across northern New Mexico.

FOR THE END OF JANUARY 2005

(Data are provisional and subject to change)

Reservoir	Current as Percent of Capacity/Average/Last Year	
ABIQUIU	% of Capacity	 20%
	% of Average	 104%
	% of Last Year	 130%
BRANTLEY	NO REPORT	
CABALLO	% of Capacity	 8%
	% of Average	 29%
	% of Last Year	 202%
COCHITI	% of Capacity	 10%
	% of Average	 86%
	% of Last Year	 103%
CONCHAS	% of Capacity	 26%
	% of Average	 35%
	% of Last Year	 452%
COSTILLA	% of Capacity	 26%
	% of Average	 76%
	% of Last Year	 91%
EL VADO	% of Capacity	 14%
	% of Average	 26%
	% of Last Year	 83%
ELEPHANT BUTTE	% of Capacity	 12%
	% of Average	 19%
	% of Last Year	 99%
HERON	% of Capacity	 27%
	% of Average	 39%
	% of Last Year	 100%
LAKE AVALON	NO REPORT	
NAVAJO	% of Capacity	 61%
	% of Average	 82%
	% of Last Year	 145%

SANTA ROSA	% of Capacity	7%
	% of Average	49%
	% of Last Year	618%
SUMNER	NO REPORT	

Forecast

Highlights from the February 2005 Outlook

Hydrological Drought – Hydrological drought continues in Arizona and much of New Mexico.

- Drought impacts have eased considerably most of New Mexico.
- Many reservoirs have held steady or increased slightly.

Precipitation – Wetter-than-average conditions dominated the Southwest over the past 30 days due to recent storm systems. Snowpack is also above average in many river basins in the region.

Temperature – Temperatures for the remainder of this winter through spring are expected to be close to normal.

Climate Forecasts – For the remainder of January precipitation is expected to be near to above normal in New Mexico. The weather pattern that led to excessive precipitation over the southwest U.S. has changed.

El Niño – A weak El Niño is in progress. Precipitation for the late winter and spring is likely to be above normal for most of New Mexico, with greatest chances for above-normal precipitation over the south. The El Niño is expected to weaken and diminish by late spring or early summer.

The Bottom Line – Limited improvement in drought conditions are expected in the coming months, although reservoir levels are forecasted to remain low.

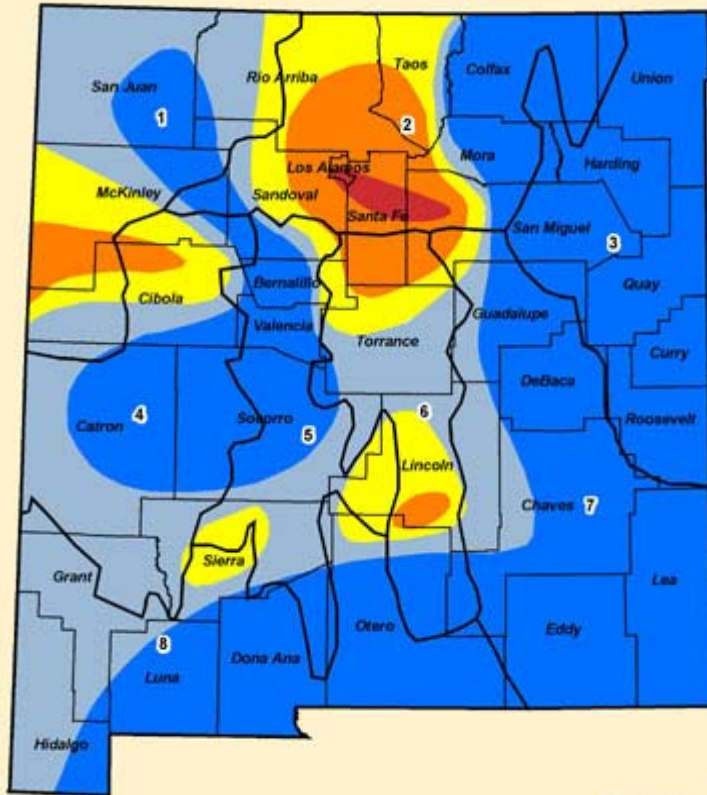
Drought Maps

- The New Mexico Meteorological Drought Status Map indicates improving drought conditions across the state. Precipitation in the Eastern portion of the state has brought that area out of the drought. There are also improvements in the Hydrological drought status. See the next two pages for current New Mexico drought maps.

Meteorological Drought Status Map

FEBRUARY 14, 2005

NEW MEXICO



Climate Divisions

- 1 Northwestern Plateau
- 2 Northern Mountains
- 3 Northeastern Plains
- 4 Southwest Mountains
- 5 Central Valley
- 6 Central Highlands
- 7 Southeastern Plains
- 8 Southern Desert

Legend

- Normal
- Advisory
- Alert - Mild
- Warning - Moderate
- Emergency - Severe



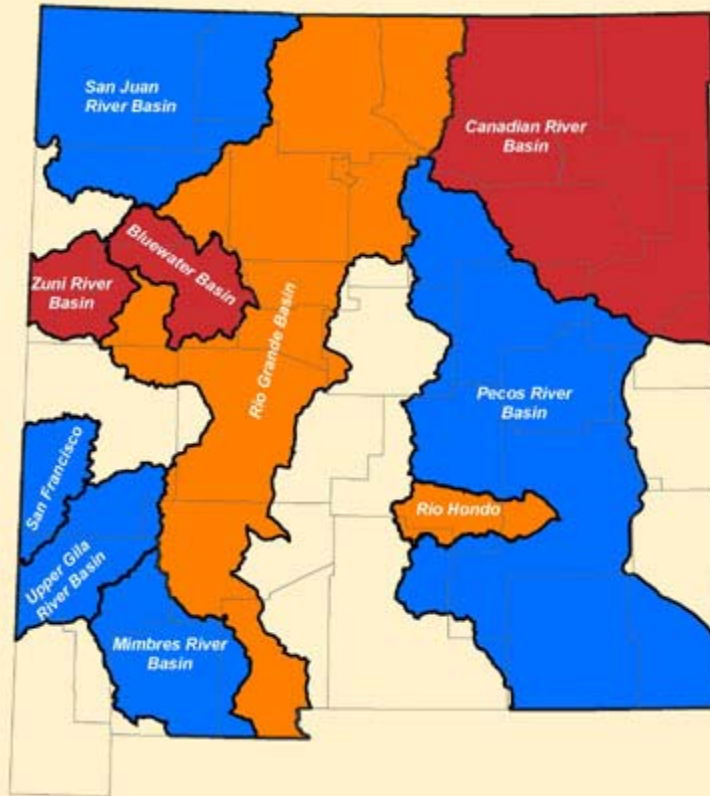
Source: NM State Drought Monitoring Committee



Hydrologic Drought Status Map

FEBRUARY 18, 2005

NEW MEXICO



Legend

- Normal
- Advisory
- Alert - Mild
- Warning - Moderate
- Emergency - Severe



Source: NM State Drought Monitoring Committee



Drought Update Reports – By Agency – February 2005

National Weather Service

Drought Status for February 2005

National Weather Service, Albuquerque, NM

Discussion: The 2004 annual precipitation was well above normal for a good portion of New Mexico, but exhibited a great range. Preliminary figures placed 2004 as one of the wettest 10 percent of the past 110 years. However, this was partly due to the fact the eastern plains were extremely wet in 2004. When considered together, climate divisions 3 (Northeast Plains) and 7 (Southeast Plains) experienced the wettest year since 1941, and the 2nd wettest year of the past 110 years. Much of the region within 75 miles of the Texas border received between 150 and 250 percent of normal precipitation in 2004. Meanwhile, much of the northwest quarter of New Mexico received below-normal precipitation in 2004 for the fifth or sixth consecutive year. Although there were snowstorms in the late fall and early winter, the year ended with snow pack generally no better than normal over a good portion of New Mexico. However, a very significant wet period developed the first two weeks of January 2005, substantially increasing the snow pack. The statement must also be made that the snow elevation level is quite a bit higher than normal, so that the total snow pack volume may not be as great as high-elevation instruments would indicate.

Over portions of the north (especially climate division 2 – the Northern Mountains), multi-year precipitation deficits going back to 1999 or 2000 were not diminished in 2004, and actually continued to increase in some areas. Generally, the 5-year deficits (2000-2004) remain generally 20 to 25 inches from the mountains just northwest of Las Vegas to Santa Fe – Los Alamos – and Jemez Springs.

Over the east, multi-year deficits were nearly wiped out in 2004 by the excessively wet weather, and deficits were actually removed in some areas. In Lea County, Tatum entered 2004 with a 4-year deficit of 15.5 inches, normally a full year's precipitation. After experiencing the second-wettest year on record, by the end of 2004, Tatum had a 4-year surplus of over 7 inches. In the northeast, Clayton entered 2004 with a 4-year deficit of over 14 inches, but reduced the deficit to between 2 and 3 inches by the end of the year.

On the other end of the spectrum, Los Alamos's 6-year deficit (1998-2003) of 26.5 inches was nearly unchanged. Santa Fe's 5-year deficit (1999-2003) of 17.5 inches grew slightly in 2004. The 5-year deficit (1999-2003) of 20 inches at Jemez Springs grew to a 6-year (1999-2004) deficit of approximately 25 inches.

In the Capitan and Sacramento Mountains, even though Capitan and Ruidoso experienced near-normal precipitation in 2004, the 5-6 year deficits in that region remain generally 15 to 20 inches.

Consequently, the drought was ameliorated greatly over a good portion of the eastern plains, but remained intact or worsened over portions of western New Mexico, especially the northwest quarter of the state. The result has been a "sharpening" of the drought divisions in New Mexico.

The following table shows the 2004 precipitation anomalies by climate division, along with the short-term (<= 12 months) and long-term (>12 months) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI), as well as the associated precipitation anomalies and percentile. Percentile is a good measure to determine how rare the precipitation value is. In general, percentiles from 1 to 10 are associated with "emergency" drought conditions in New Mexico. Percentiles from 11 to 20 are consistent with drought "warning" designations, while values from 21-40 are usually indicative of drought "alerts" (21-30), and "advisories" (31-40).

Climate Division	2004 Anomaly	Lowest SPI Short-term, Anomaly and Percentile			Lowest SPI Long-term, Anomaly and Percentile		
1	-0.9"	-0.7 (1 mo)	-1.5"	25 th	-0.7 (36-60 mo)	-5.0"	24 th
2	+0.7"	-0.4 (8 mo)	-1.2"	34 th	-1.7 (60 mo)	-13.0"	5 th
3	+8.3"	+0.1 (1 mo)	+0.1"	56 th	-0.1 (48 mo)	-0.6"	49 th
4	+2.9"	-0.3 (8 mo)	-0.9"	37 th	-0.3 (24 mo)	-1.4"	42 nd
5	+2.7"	+1.1 (8 mo)	+2.2"	85 th	-0.1 (48 mo)	-1.2"	45 th
6	+1.9"	+0.1 (8 mo)	+0.1"	55 th	-1.1 (48 mo)	-8.7"	15 th
7	+9.8"	+0.4 (1 mo)	+0.1"	67 th	0.0 (60 mo)	-0.3"	50 th
8	+2.1"	+1.2 (1 mo)	+0.8"	88 th	-0.4 (48 mo)	-5.3"	32 nd

Analysis of the climate divisional average SPI along with site-specific data indicates severe to extreme drought conditions remain over the Northern Mountains, as well as a few areas over far western New Mexico and the southern portion of the Central Highlands (mainly the Capitan and northern Sacramento Mountains).

The following table shows the water year (since October 1, 2004) and calendar year (2004) precipitation:

Calendar Year 2004 and Water Year 2005 (thru Dec) Precipitation for New Mexico

National Weather Service Albuquerque, NM

Location	2004 (Jan - Dec)			Water Year 2005 (Oct - Dec 04)			
	Obs	Normal	%Normal	Obs	Normal	% Normal	SID
<i>Northwest Plateau</i>							
AZTEC RUINS N/M	8.22	9.90	83%	2.18	2.61	84%	AZT
FENCE LAKE	11.24	14.25	79%	3.69	3.25	114%	FCK
FARMINGTON AG CTR	8.84	8.67	102%	1.89	2.22	85%	FAR
GALLUP FAA APRT	7.77	11.59	67%	1.79	2.78	64%	GUP
LINDRITH 2SE	13.54	14.36	94%	3.39	3.21	106%	LDR
NAVAJO DAM	12.61	13.41	94%	1.88	3.60	52%	BLN
<i>Northern Mountains</i>							
ALCALDE	11.75	10.03	117%	2.27	2.10	108%	ALC
CANJILON R/S	13.30	15.43	86%	2.57	3.17	81%	CJL
CERRO	13.07	12.87	102%	3.26	2.48	131%	CRR
CHAMA	17.18	21.00	82%	4.26	4.84	88%	CHM
CIMARRON 4SW	26.43	16.17	163%	3.78	2.16	175%	CPS
GHOST RANCH	9.76	11.56	84%	1.41	2.17	65%	AIQ
JEMEZ SPRINGS	11.92	17.29	69%	3.24	3.46	94%	JEM
JOHNSON RANCH	12.87	11.33	114%	2.03	2.40	85%	CUB
LAS VEGAS FAA APRT	16.15	16.68	97%	4.17	2.32	180%	LVS
LOS ALAMOS	18.78	18.33	102%	4.86	3.24	150%	LOA
RATON KRTN	20.28	17.23	118%	2.55	1.92	133%	RTO
RED RIVER	23.67	20.53	115%	5.43	3.83	142%	RED
SANTA FE 2	12.47	14.38	87%	3.82	2.94	130%	STF
WOLF CANYON	21.95	22.93	96%	4.26	4.97	86%	CUA
<i>Northeastern Plains</i>							
CLAYTON APRT	19.79	15.50	128%	2.77	1.96	141%	CAO

CLOVIS	28.82	17.89	161%	7.98	2.90	275%	CLV
CONCHAS DAM	18.55	14.10	132%	2.92	2.04	143%	CNC
MOSQUERO 1NE	20.89	16.53	126%	4.01	2.15	187%	MSQ
PORTALES	27.38	16.74	164%	7.53	2.54	296%	POR
TUCUMCARI 4NE	22.03	15.95	138%	5.44	2.48	219%	TUC
Southwestern Mountains							
FORT BAYARD	22.11	15.73	141%	5.89	3.09	191%	FTB
GILA HOT SPRINGS	16.39	16.34	100%	5.12	3.97	129%	GHS
GRANTS APRT	7.60	10.60	72%	2.44	2.36	103%	GNT
QUEMADO ESTATES	15.32	14.06	109%	5.78	2.65	218%	QME
RESERVE R/S	15.33	15.77	97%	4.32	4.12	105%	RES
Central Valley							
ABQ WSFO APRT	11.80	8.51	139%	2.80	1.75	160%	ABQ
BOSQUE DEL APACHE	10.87	8.68	125%	3.57	1.90	188%	SAA
LOS LUNAS 3SSW	12.52	9.02	139%	2.24	2.07	108%	LLU
SOCORRO	11.90	9.60	124%	5.04	2.01	251%	SCR
Central Highlands							
CAPITAN	15.67	16.14	97%	3.92	2.23	176%	CAP
CLOUDCROFT	28.31	24.96	113%	8.61	4.25	203%	CLD
ESTANCIA	13.21	12.61	105%	3.75	2.42	155%	EST
MOUNTAINAIR R/S	11.58	14.27	81%	2.28	2.75	83%	MTN
RUIDOSO 2NNE	21.62	21.85	99%	6.28	4.02	156%	RUP
Southeastern Plains							
ARTESIA 6S	22.83	11.94	191%	5.91	2.10	281%	ART
CARLSBAD	23.47	11.89	197%	6.17	2.35	263%	CWP
FORT SUMNER	20.66	14.46	143%	5.18	2.55	203%	FSM
ROSWELL CLIMATE	18.74	12.93	145%	3.99	2.29	174%	ROW
SANTA ROSA	21.81	14.17	154%	6.13	2.28	269%	SNR
TATUM	34.82	15.94	218%	8.52	2.54	335%	TAT
Southern Desert							
ANIMAS	14.25	10.92	130%	3.31	2.46	135%	ANM
DEMING	10.99	9.20	119%	3.10	1.92	161%	DEM
FAYWOOD	13.15	11.89	111%	2.96	2.75	108%	FAY
STATE U LAS CRUCES	13.15	9.34	141%	3.02	2.09	144%	STC
TRUTH OR CONSEQ	11.19	12.08	93%	2.99	3.32	90%	TRC
TULAROSA	11.94	9.81	122%	3.76	2.07	182%	TLR

	2004 (Jan - Dec)	Water Year 2005 (Oct - Dec 04)
<u>Climate Division</u>	<u>% NrmI</u>	<u>% NrmI</u>
Northwest Plateau	86%	84%
Northern Mountains	102%	114%
Northeastern Plains	142%	218%
Southwestern Mountains	106%	145%
Central Valley	131%	177%
Central Highlands	101%	159%
Southeastern Plains	175%	254%
Southern Desert	118%	131%
All Divisions	117%	148%

Long-range outlook: For the remainder of January, precipitation is expected to be near normal in New Mexico. The weather pattern that led to excessive precipitation over the southwest U.S. has changed.

A weak El Niño is in progress. Precipitation for the late winter and spring is likely to be above normal for most of New Mexico, with greatest chances for above-normal precipitation over the south. Historically, even weak El Niño events tend to produce normal to above-normal cool-season precipitation in New Mexico, from autumn through spring. Temperatures for the remainder of this winter through spring are expected to be close to normal. The El Niño is expected to weaken and diminish by late spring or early summer.

**USDA-NRCS
February 18, 2005
NRCS Drought Monitoring Report**

Mountain Precipitation

High elevation (SNOTEL) precipitation in January varied from 146 percent in the Pecos Basin, to 222 percent of average in the Animas/San Juan Basin. The San Francisco/Upper Gila Basin was also well above average. SNOTEL precipitation was well above average in the Canadian, Rio Grande, and Zuni/Bluewater basins. For the water year (October 1 to February 1) SNOTEL precipitation across New Mexico has been mostly above to well above average of the 30-year record. The Zuni/Bluewater Basin was near average for the water year. This year's seasonal mountain precipitation is well above last year's at this time.

Basin	January Percent of Average	January Percent of Last Year	Water Year Percent of Average	Water Year Percent of Last Year
Canadian	196	243	145	175
Pecos	146	345	144	265
Rio Grande	197	231	121	157
Mimbres	202	235	153	247
San Francisco Upper Gila	160	247	134	186
Zuni/Bluewater	173	200	94	115
Animas/San Juan	227	222	139	148

Snowpack conditions across New Mexico range between 59 percent in the Zuni/Bluewater Basin to near 165 percent of average in the San Juan/Animas basins. Southern Colorado's snowpack in the Rio Grande headwaters is well above average as is the Pecos and Cimarron basins.

**SNOTEL
February 18, 2005 Snow Water Equivalent (SWE)
Percent of Average**

Basin	2005	2004	2003	2002
Rio Chama	127	96	72	58
Upper Rio Grande	153	107	63	41
Sangre de Cristo Mts	146	77	93	70
Jemez River Basin	119	62	56	44
San Francisco River Basin	120	62	41	43
Gila River Basin	95	64	42	61
Mimbres River Basin	121	76	44	65
Pecos River Basin	142	63	98	77
San Juan River Headwaters	165	107	59	36
Animas River Basin	168	91	66	45
Cimarron River Basin	141	87	112	84
Zuni/Bluewater River Basins	106	82	70	94

SURFACE WATER SUPPLY INDEX

The Surface Water Supply Index (SWSI) is a forecast index of the spring and summer water supply based on current reservoir volumes, snowpack and normal precipitation in the near future. The index is based on the following legend:

Abundant supply	+3.0 - +4.0
Good	+1.5 - +3.0
Normal	+1.5 - -1.5
Moderate Drought	-1.5 - -3.0
Severe Drought	-3.0 - -4.0

February 1 Surface Water Supply Index

<u>Basin</u>	<u>Condition</u>	<u>Index</u>
Canadian	Moderate Drought	-1.9
Bluewater	Moderate Drought	-2.3
Mimbres	Normal	0.4
Rio Hondo	Good	1.7
Zuni	Normal	-0.3
Pecos	Normal	-0.5
Rio Grande	Moderate Drought	-1.1
San Juan	Normal	1.8
San Francisco		
Upper Gila	Normal	1.5

WATER SUPPLY FORECASTS

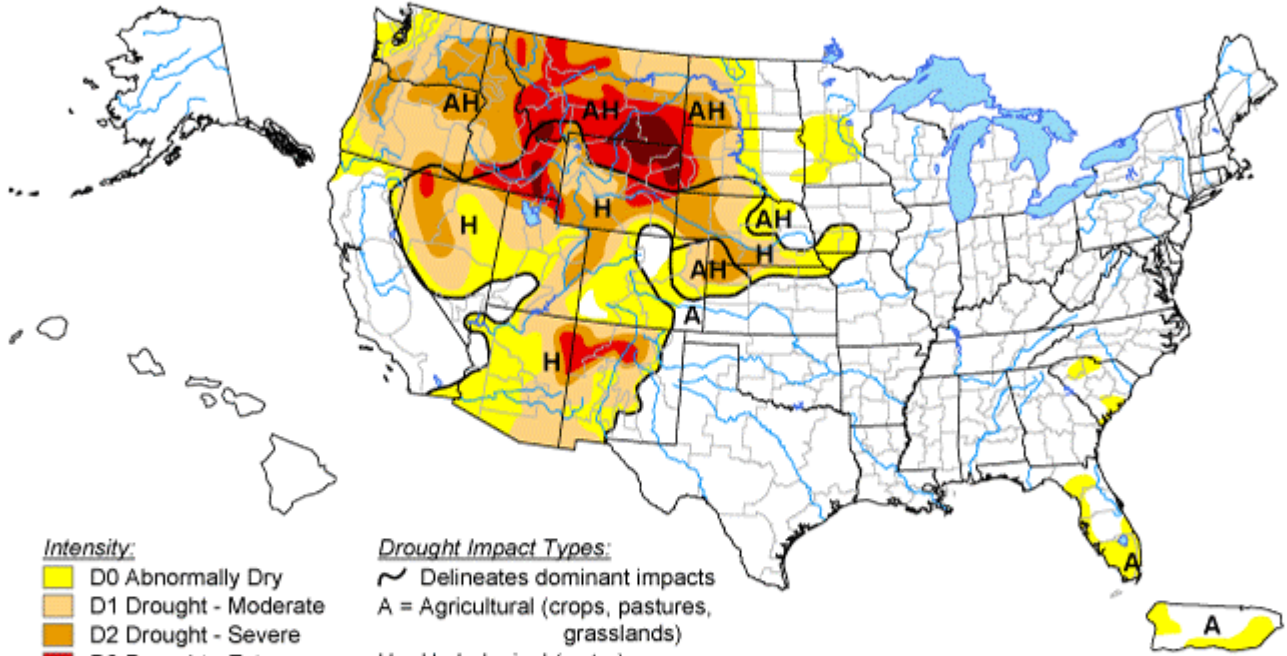
**THE EXPECTED SPRING SNOWPACK RUNOFF IS FOR MOSTLY NORMAL TO ABOVE NORMAL.
EL VADO RESERVOIR IS FORECAST FOR 116 PERCENT FOR MARCH THROUGH JULY.**

ELEPHANT BUTTE IS FORECAST FOR 118 PERCENT AND NAVAJO LAKE INFLOW IS EXPECTED TO BE NEAR 154 PERCENT.

<u>Basin</u>	<u>February 1, 2005 Forecast</u>	<u>Percent of Average</u>
Canadian	Below to Well Above Normal	(94-141%)
Bluewater	Well below Normal	(52%)
Mimbres	Above Normal	(124%)
Rio Hondo	Above Normal	(108%)
Zuni	Below Normal	(74%)
Pecos	Above Normal	(120-122%)
Rio Grande	Normal to Well Above Normal	(90%-135%)
Rio Grande Tributaries	Normal to Above Normal	(94-122%)
San Juan	Normal to Above Normal	(119%-154%)
San Francisco/Upper Gila	Above Normal to Well Above Normal	(153%-170%)

U.S. Drought Monitor

February 22, 2005
Valid 7 a.m. EST



Intensity:

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Drought - Moderate
- D2 Drought - Severe
- D3 Drought - Extreme
- D4 Drought - Exceptional

Drought Impact Types:

- Delineates dominant impacts
- A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
- H = Hydrological (water)
- (No type = Both impacts)

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.



Released Thursday, February 24, 2005

Authors: Richard Heim/Candace Tankersley, NOAA/NESDIS/NCDC

<http://drought.unl.edu/dm>



New Mexico Department of Agriculture

WEATHER SUMMARY

It was another warm, wet month for most of New Mexico as several minor storm systems moved across the state. A couple of rare, February severe thunderstorms developed between Albuquerque and Santa, producing large hail and funnel clouds. Gallup and Chama measured over an inch of moisture for the week. Temperatures averaged 7 degrees above normal for the state; the southeast plains had several days with afternoon readings topping 70 degrees.

NEW MEXICO WEATHER CONDITIONS - FEBRUARY 14 - 20, 2005

Station	Temperature		Precipitation					
	Mean	Maximum	Normal	02/14	02/01	01/01		
Normal			02/20	02/20	02/20			
Jan-Feb								
				Feb				
Farmington	43.2	56	31	0.72	2.10	0.57	3.19	1
.16								
Gallup	41.2	53	27	1.15	2.01	0.74	3.43	1
.54								
Capulin	37.9	61	20	0.03	0.03	0.56	1.58	0
.96								
Chama	31.9	47	15	1.05	2.27	1.58	7.55	3
.35								
Johnson								
Ranch	39.9	55	24	0.67	1.52	0.57	2.11	1
.24								
Las Vegas	40.5	62	26	0.17	0.36	0.48	2.21	1
.08								
Los Alamos	38.7	52	28	0.39	1.63	0.8	4.26	1
.66								
Raton	38.0	63	22	0.03	0.08	0.54	2.91	1
.01								
Red River	30.9	44	13	0.57	1.57	1.22	4.31	2
.29								
Santa Fe	40.1	55	24	0.64	1.64	0.69	3.57	1
.32								
Clayton	42.6	69	25	0.02	0.47	0.31	1.85	0
.55								
Clovis	47.6	72	28	0.06	0.82	0.51	3.16	0
.90								
Roy	41.2	65	26	0.45	0.60	0.43	2.76	0

.77	Tucumcari	48.1	72	31	0.24	1.08	0.45	2.72	0
.73	Grants	42.1	57	25	0.52	1.03	0.51	2.09	1
.00	Quemado	42.4	56	22	0.28	0.91	0.72	2.14	1
.55	Silver City	44.5	60	29	0.62	3.66	1.25	6.96	2
.41	Albuquerque	47.9	59	34	0.85	1.69	0.46	3.07	0
.90	Carrizozo	46.8	62	30	0.32	1.77	0.57	3.70	1
.17	Socorro	48.2	66	28	0.19	0.82	0.39	2.13	0
.78	Gran Quivera	43.8	58	32	0.30	1.38	0.82	2.65	1
.52	Moriarty	42.9	58	29	0.64	1.01	0.48	2.65	0
.91	Ruidoso	44.9	60	29	0.41	2.81	1.16	4.56	2
.28	Carlsbad	51.8	75	34	0.07	0.86	0.35	1.31	0
.70	Roswell	48.4	77	29	0.00	0.97	0.46	1.68	0
.89	Tatum	47.6	73	33	0.10	0.81	0.5	1.89	0
.89	Alamogordo	53.4	66	40	0.13	2.35	0.54	3.65	1
.21	Animas	52.8	68	35	0.07	1.31	0.51	3.85	1
.19	Deming	53.1	68	34	0.04	1.39	0.46	2.66	1
.02	Las Cruces	53.9	71	34	0.00	1.47	0.37	2.37	0
.83	T or C	53.6	71	35	0.00	1.07	0.38	2.09	0
.84									

(T) Trace (-) No Report (*) Correction

All reports based on preliminary data. Precipitation data corrected monthly from official observation forms.

To obtain agricultural statistics, visit the National Agricultural Statistics Service website at www.usda.gov/nass/.

Change in Drought Monitor Classification Sep. 28, 2004 - Feb. 22, 2005

