

# Drought Status Chart

## Barton Springs/ Edwards Aquifer Conservation District

# NO DROUGHT



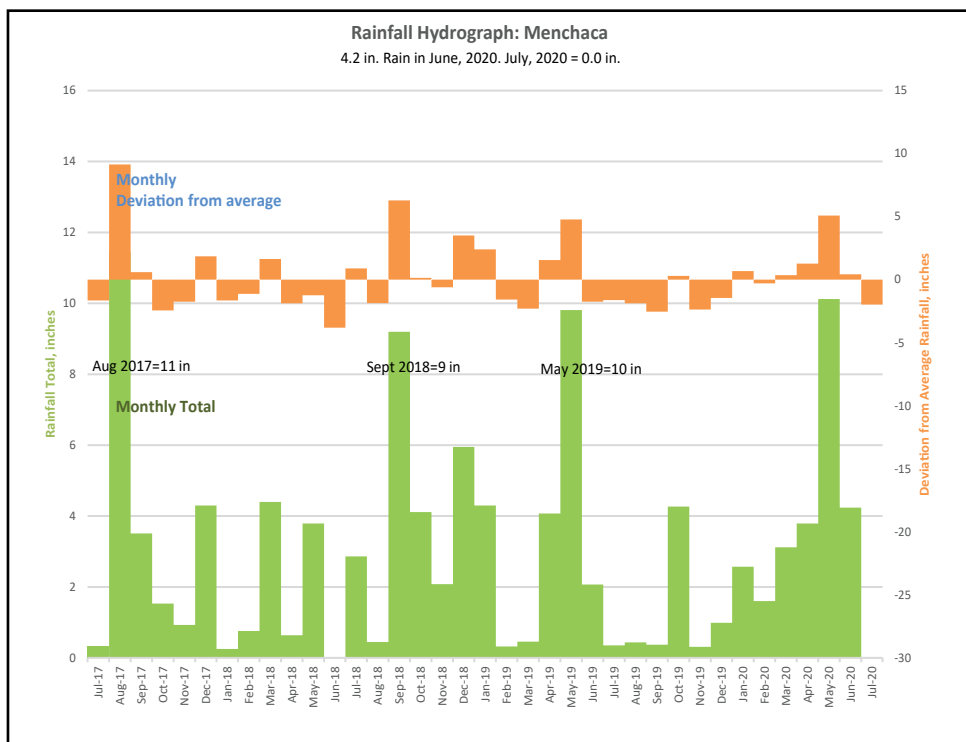
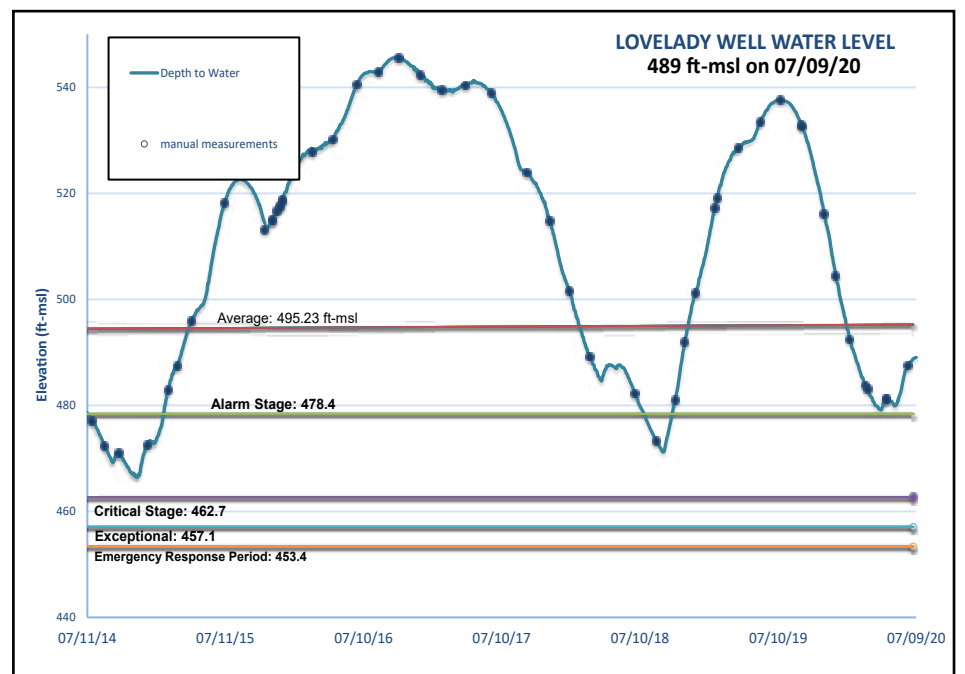
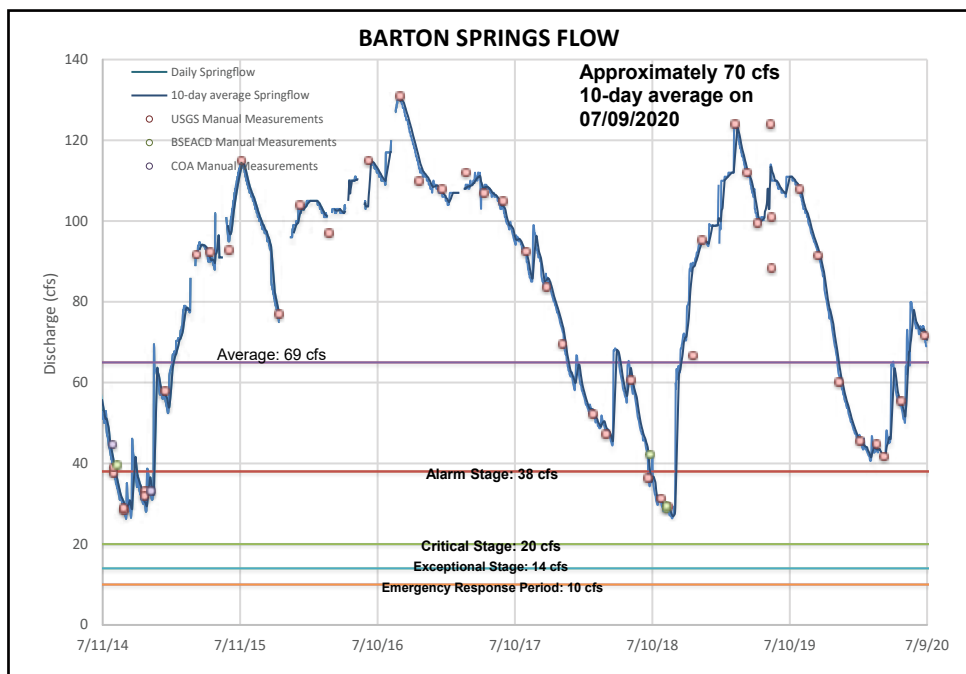
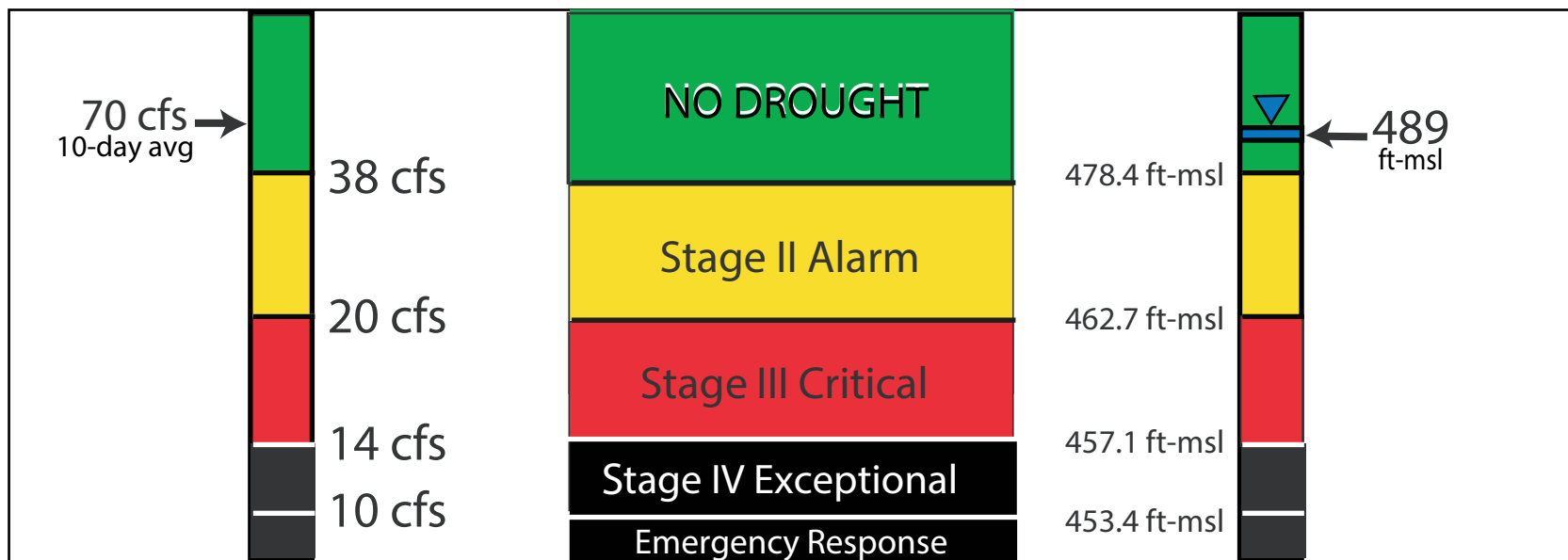
**Barton Springs  
Discharge**  
(cubic feet per second)  
Previous value: 75cfs on 06/11/20



**Lovelady Well  
Water Level Elevation**  
(feet above mean sea level)  
Previous value: 487 ft-msl on 06/11/20

July 09, 2020

### Drought Status



**U.S. Drought Monitor**  
Texas

June 30, 2020  
Personal Forecasts: Jul 8, 2020  
10:00 a.m. EDT

Legend:  
 1 DROUGHT  
 2 MODERATE DROUGHT  
 3 SEVERE DROUGHT  
 4 EXTREME DROUGHT  
 5 EXCEPTIONAL DROUGHT

Author: National Drought Mitigation Center, Iowa State University

The BSEACD drought outlook valid from June 25, 2020 to July 09, 2020 remains in "No Drought" status. A combined 4.2 inches in June perpetuated the upward trend of aquifer levels in the Hill Country - Austin region. Although the month of June provided above historical average rainfall, rising aquifer levels are beginning to slow down. Without more rain we could see water levels begin to drop, which is no secret as we make way through summer.

Showers and thunderstorms developed across West Texas Sunday afternoon, with much of the activity tracking to the east-southeast. The most concentrated area of rain and storms spread across the northern Hill Country, in the area between San Angelo, Brady and San Saba.

Sunday's rains took shape as the center of the high pressure ridge shifted from Texas to northwestern Mexico, allowing a small trough of low pressure to push southeast out of the southern Plains. As the trough moves into North Texas this afternoon and evening, conditions will become somewhat favorable for the development of scattered rain showers and thunderstorms across the Hill Country and Central Texas regions.

Wednesday looks to be the start of a heat wave across much of Texas, with several days of triple-digit temperatures expected. Forecasts call for the high pressure ridge to strengthen late week, with the center of the ridge becoming established over eastern New Mexico and the Texas Panhandle. Sinking air around the high pressure ridge is expected to cause a very stable atmosphere and very hot temperatures.

-Bob Rose (LCRA Meteorologist).

**U.S. Drought Monitor**

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