



Future of Drought in the U.S: **View from the Southwest**

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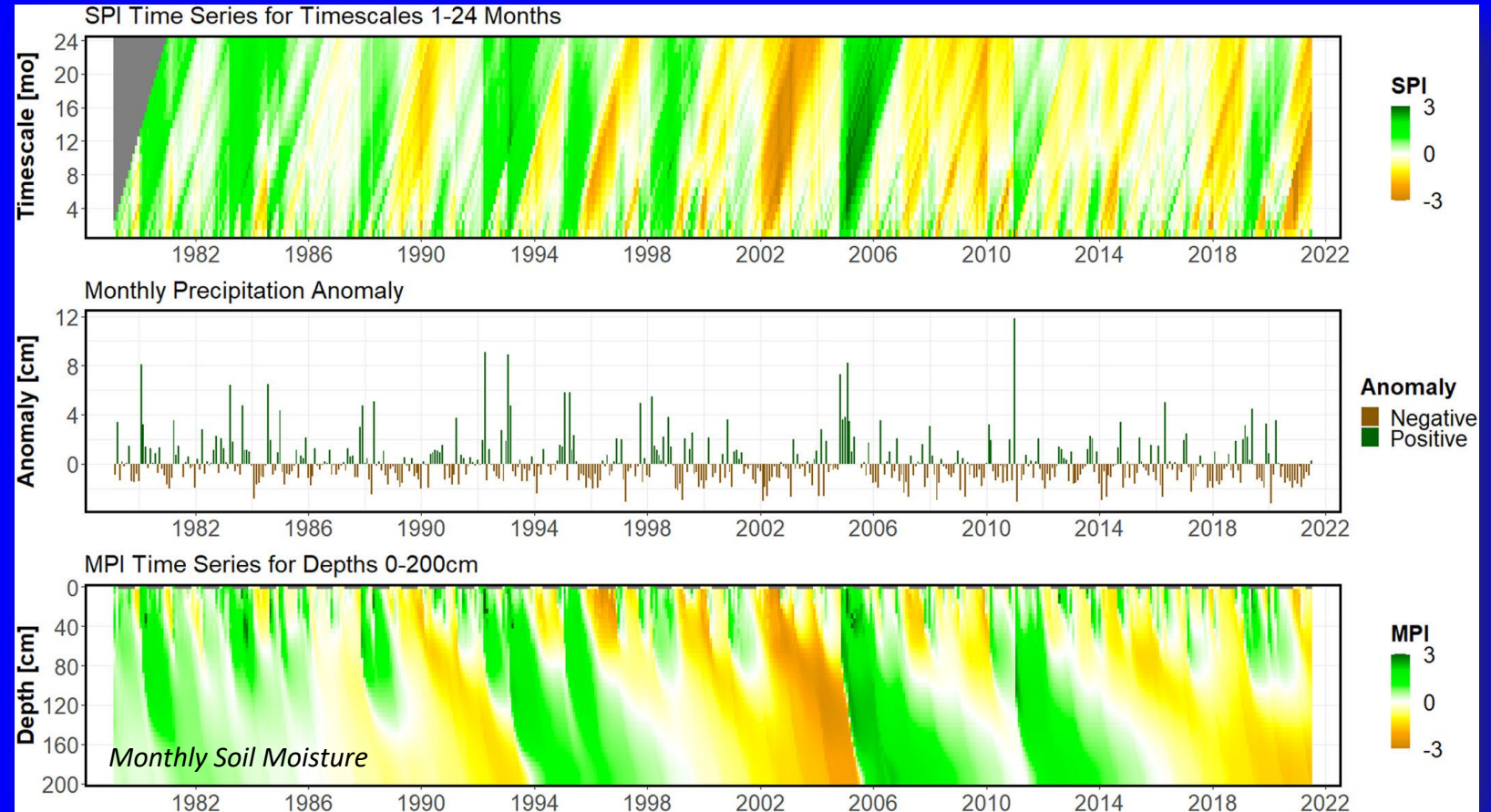
Who We Serve and What We Provide

- My extension program (climate science) and connection with Climate Assessment for the Southwest (NOAA-CAP) focuses on supporting land management
 - Ranching and livestock production
 - Federal/State/Local/Tribal agency land management (Range, Wildfire, Invasive Species, Wildlife...)
- Applied research, assessment, training, outreach and tool development in support of better weather and climate services
- Climatic context: *Arid to semi-arid climate, water limited ecosystems, precipitation seasonality*
- <https://cales.arizona.edu/climate/> and <https://climas.arizona.edu/>



Do Our Products Reflect Local Drought Conditions?

- Widespread use and comfort in using gridded climate products and drought indices (e.g. Westwide Drought Tracker and Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI))
- Challenge in choosing, interpreting and applying different drought indices and timescales for management decisions



Conceptual figure demonstrating the alignment of linear Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) timescales (top) with non-linear depths of the matric potential index (MPI) (bottom) for a loam soil (example from model run 121 of 240; Major Land Resource Area 30).

McKellar, T., M.A. Crimmins, M. Schaap and C. Rasmussen. 2023. Defining the Multiscalar Index Timescale – Soil Water Depth Continuum for the Southwestern United States. *Journal of Geophysical Research – Atmospheres*. <http://doi.org/10.1029/2023JD039348>.

Meeting Managers where they Work – Custom Climate Reports

- Reports co-developed with USFS land managers
- Custom management season definitions for each land management unit
- Monthly PRISM Temp and Precip from RCC-ACIS
- Quasi-automated report generation, email lists for all National Forests in AZ and NM
- Evaluating additional products to add based on feedback (remote sensing products, wildfire...)

Coronado National Forest Climate Report: June 2025

Highlights

- The current average 1-month (June) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Coronado National Forest is **0.64** (Near Normal).
- Average June precipitation was 0.81 inches, which was **+0.21 inches** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 42nd out of 131 years in total precipitation (Rank 1 is the wettest year).
- Average June temperature was 76.8 degrees F, which was **+3.4 degrees F** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 13th out of 131 years in average temperature (Rank 1 is the warmest year).
- The 1-month outlook for July predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and a **33-40% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for July-September predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **40-50% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**. (More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center, <https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/>)

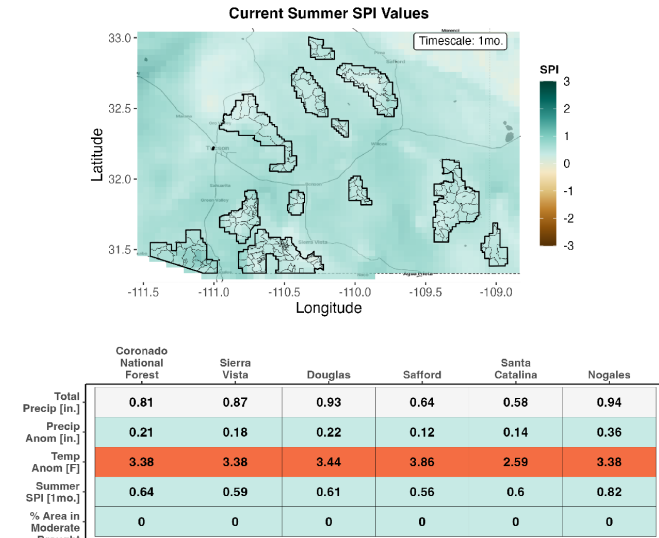


Figure 1: [Left] Coronado National Forest Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for Summer 2025 (June 1mo. timescale). [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for Summer 2025 (June - June). Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

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2

Seasonal Progression Summary

This section contains seasonal drought information for the Coronado National Forest. Season lengths are based on historical climatology and typical land management schedules (see *Climatology and Trends* section). **Season lengths for the Coronado National Forest are: Winter (Oct-Feb); Spring (Mar-May); Summer (Jun-Sep); Fall (-).** Note: Current season statistics may be partial if season is in progress. Summer 2025 values are currently summarized from Jun-Jun.

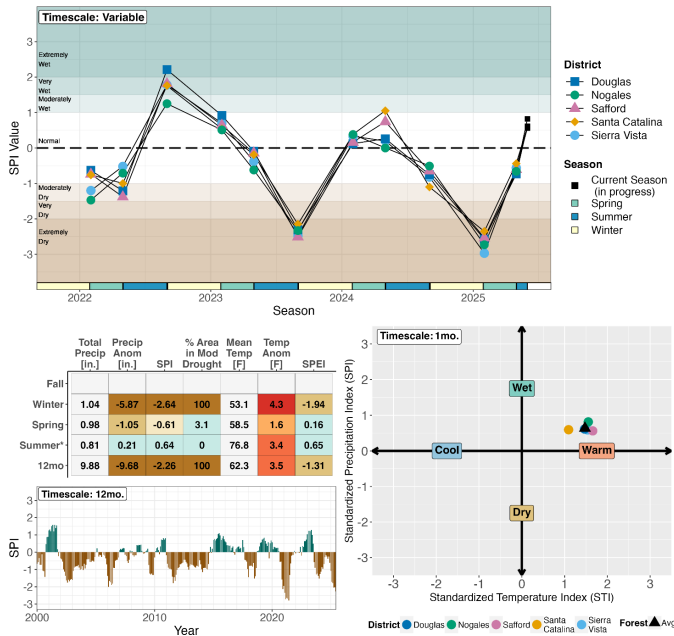


Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from 2022-2025. Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo. SPI time series from January 2000 - June 2025. [Bottom-Right] Drought classification quadrant showing standardized precipitation (SPI) vs standardized temperature (STI).

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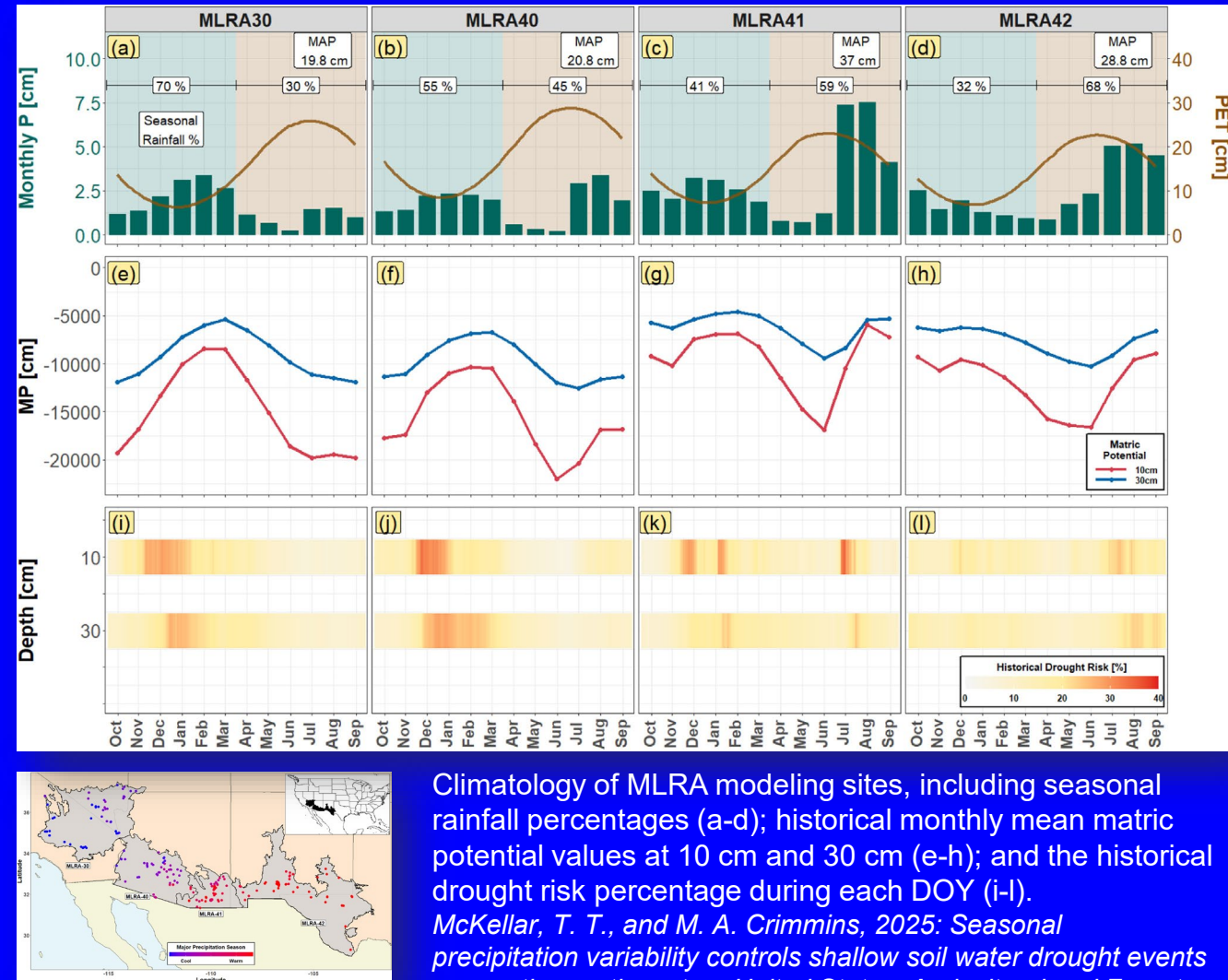


<https://cales.arizona.edu/climatereports>



Non-stationarity and drought monitoring in SW US

- Land management decisions are tied to multiple timescales of drought – challenge in matching timescales to decisions (weeks to months vs seasons to years)
- Water limited system makes it challenging to discern the impacts of shifts in temp, ET and timing of precipitation – looking at soil moisture as an integrating variable
- Actively evaluating how best to connect SPI and SPEI (Precip-ET) timescales to management decisions, ecosystem responses (e.g. rangeland condition)



Tools and Resources

- SPI Explorer Tool (<https://uaclimateextension.shinyapps.io/SPItool/>)
- SDI Visualization Tool
(<https://uaclimateextension.shinyapps.io/SDIViz/>)
- AZ Station-based Drought Tracker
(<https://cales.arizona.edu/climate/AZdrought/>)
- Multiscale SPI Time Series Plots
(https://cales.arizona.edu/climate/misc/spi/spi_contour.html)
- Climate Reports for Natural Resource Management and Planning
(<https://cales.arizona.edu/climatereports/>)
- UA Climate Science Applications Program
(<https://cales.arizona.edu/climate/>)

