



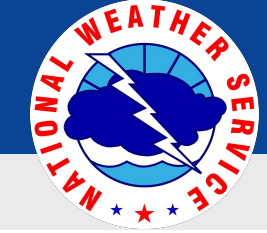
Drought Information Statement for New Hampshire and Western Maine

November 1, 2025

Issued By: NWS Gray Maine

Contact Information: gyx.skywarn@noaa.gov

- Please see all currently available products at <https://drought.gov/drought-information-statements>.
 - Please visit <https://www.drought.gov/drought-status-updates/> for regional drought status updates.
-
- Recent improvements to surface water conditions are the first signs of drought recovery
 - Extreme drought conditions (D3) remain for a large part Maine and New Hampshire due primarily to lingering groundwater deficits



U.S. Drought Monitor

November 6, 2025
1:07 EST

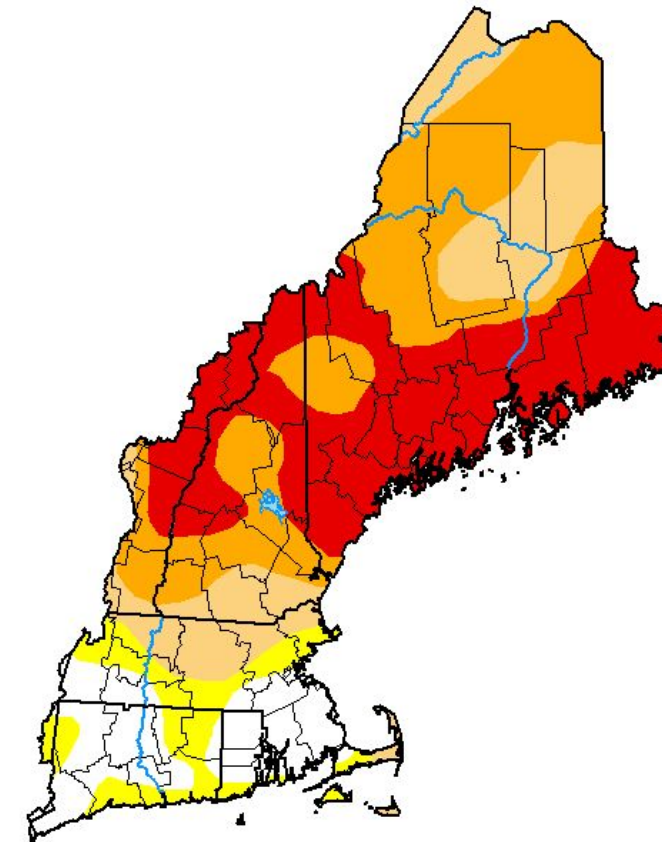
Link to the [latest U.S. Drought Monitor](#) for the Northeast

Drought intensity and Extent

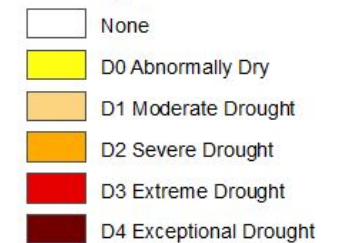
- **D3 (Extreme Drought):**
 - 38% of New Hampshire
 - 43% of Maine
- **D2 (Severe Drought):**
 - 45% of New Hampshire
 - 38% of Maine
- **D1 (Moderate Drought):**
 - 17% of New Hampshire
 - 10% of Maine
- **D0 (Abnormally Dry):**
 - None
- 100% of Maine and New Hampshire in Moderate Drought (D1) or worse Severity

U.S. Drought Monitor New England Watershed

November 4, 2025
(Released Thursday, Nov. 6, 2025)
Valid 7 a.m. EST



Intensity:



The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>

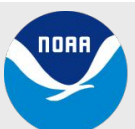
Author:

Richard Tinker
CPC/NOAA/NWS/NCEP



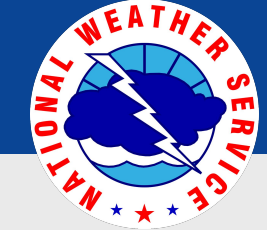
droughtmonitor.unl.edu

Image Caption: U.S. Drought Monitor valid October November 4, 2025



National Oceanic and
Atmospheric Administration
U.S. Department of Commerce

National Weather Service
Gray-Portland, ME



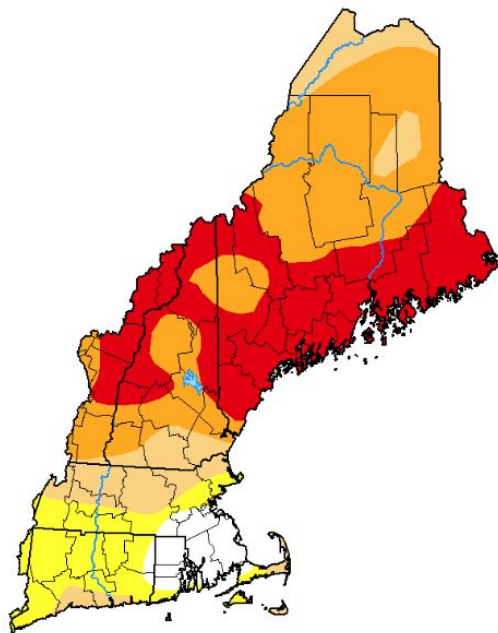
Recent Change in Drought Intensity

November 6, 2025
1:07 EST

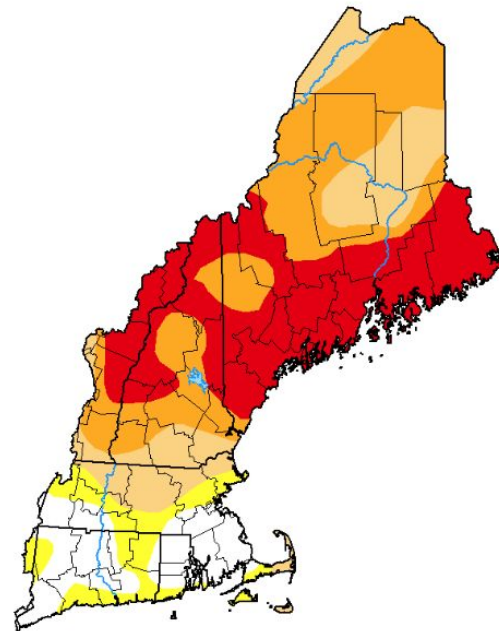
Link to the latest 1 week [change map](#) for New England

- One Week Drought Monitor Class Change
 - Some D2 expansion and reductions across parts of northern Maine

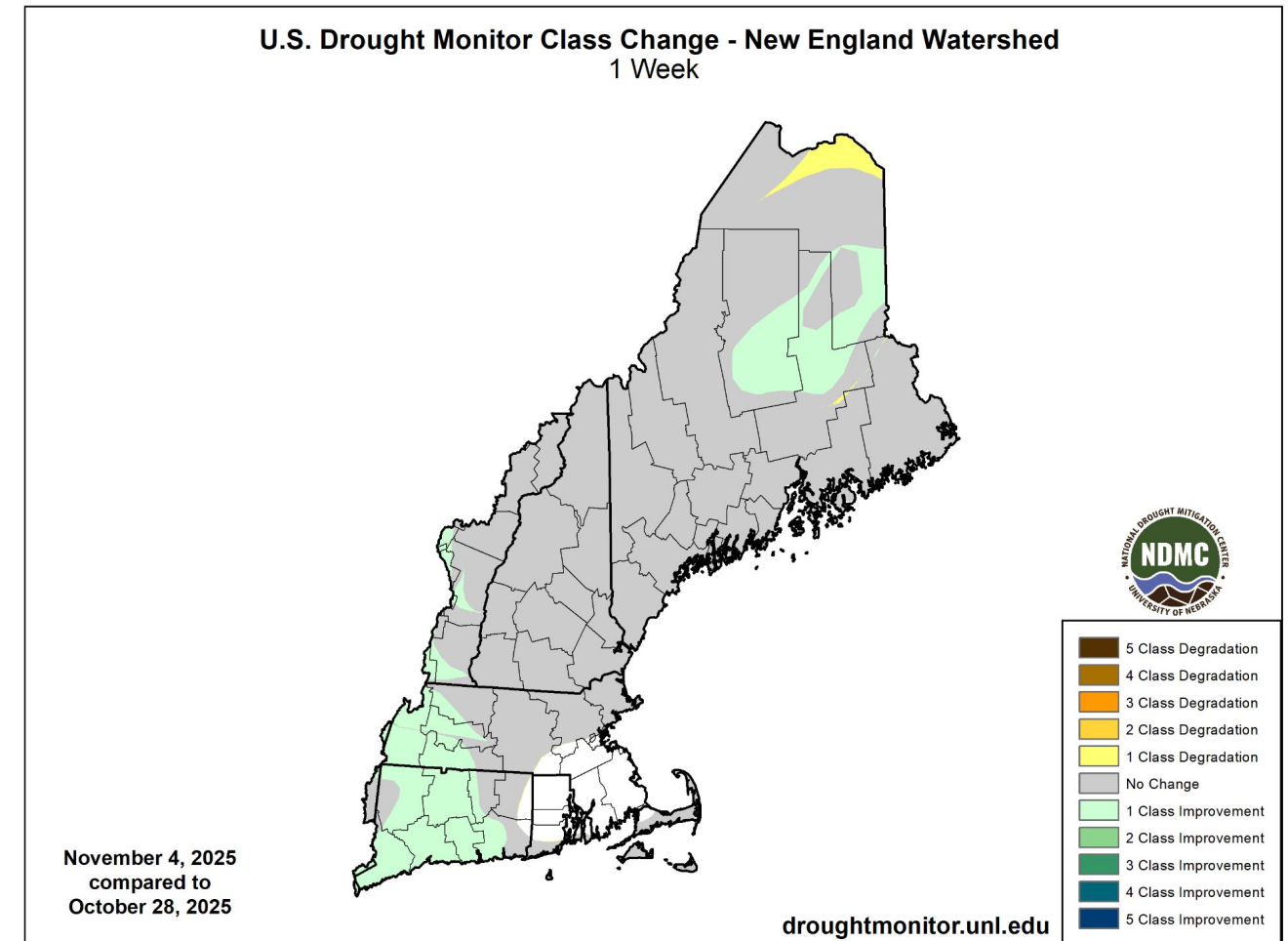
October 28, 2025



November 4 2025



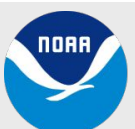
U.S. Drought Monitor Weekly Maps

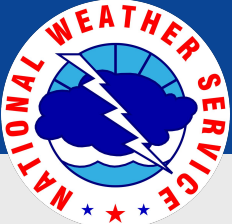


November 4, 2025
compared to
October 28, 2025

droughtmonitor.unl.edu

Image Caption: U.S. Drought Monitor 4-week change map valid November 4, 2025





Recent Precipitation

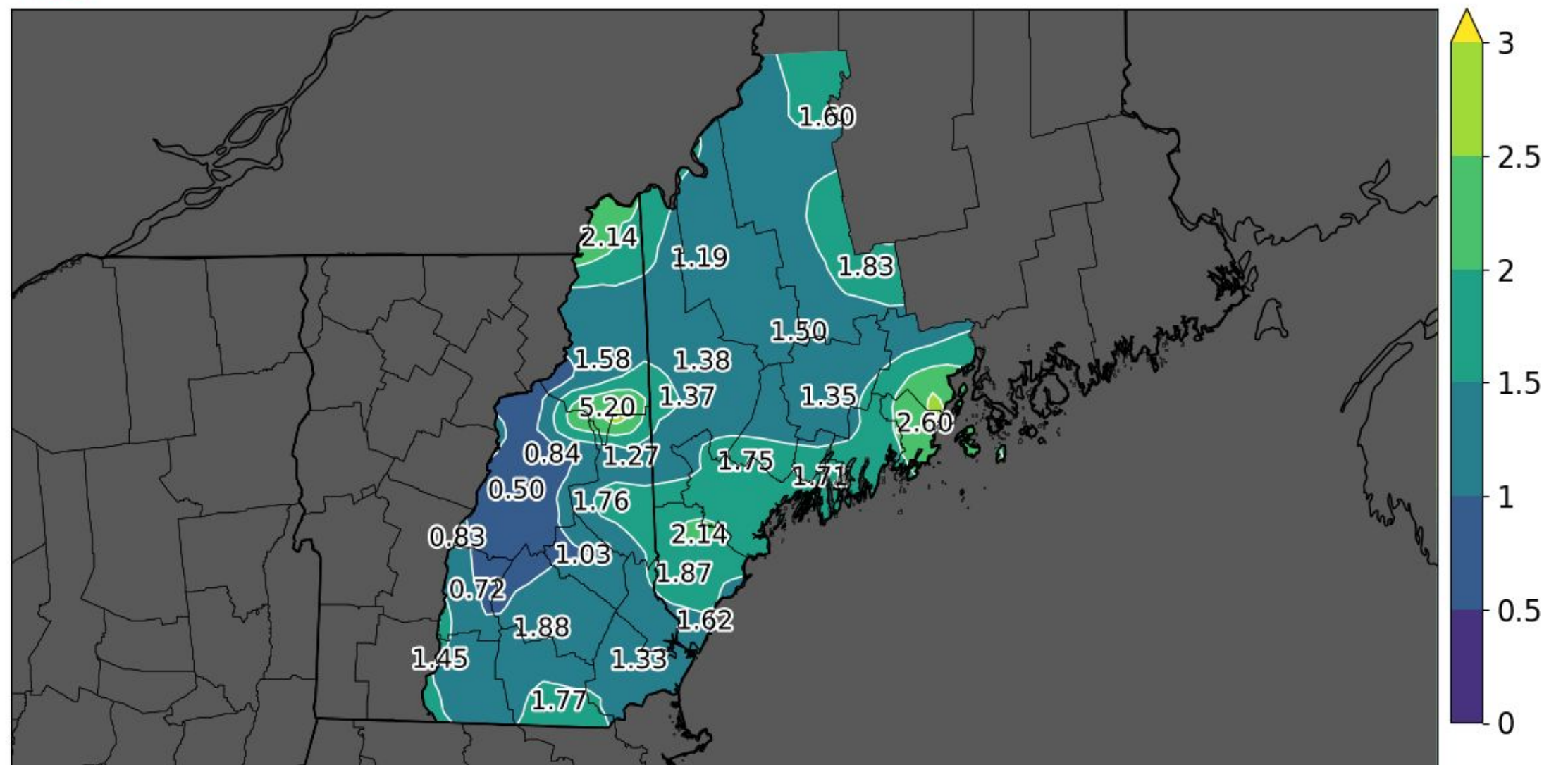
November 6, 2025
1:07 EST



29 Oct 2025 thru 5 Nov 2025 Precipitation Total [inch]

Heavy rainfall was observed on October 29-30th, followed by an active pattern with on/off showers thereafter.

Note: November is often one of the wettest months of the year, and averages close to 5 inches regionally for the month



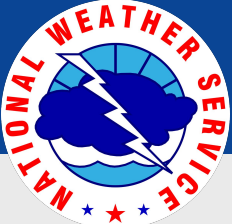
Generated at 6 Nov 2025 10:55 AM CST in 24.73s

data units :: inch
IEM Autoplot App #97



National Oceanic and
Atmospheric Administration
U.S. Department of Commerce

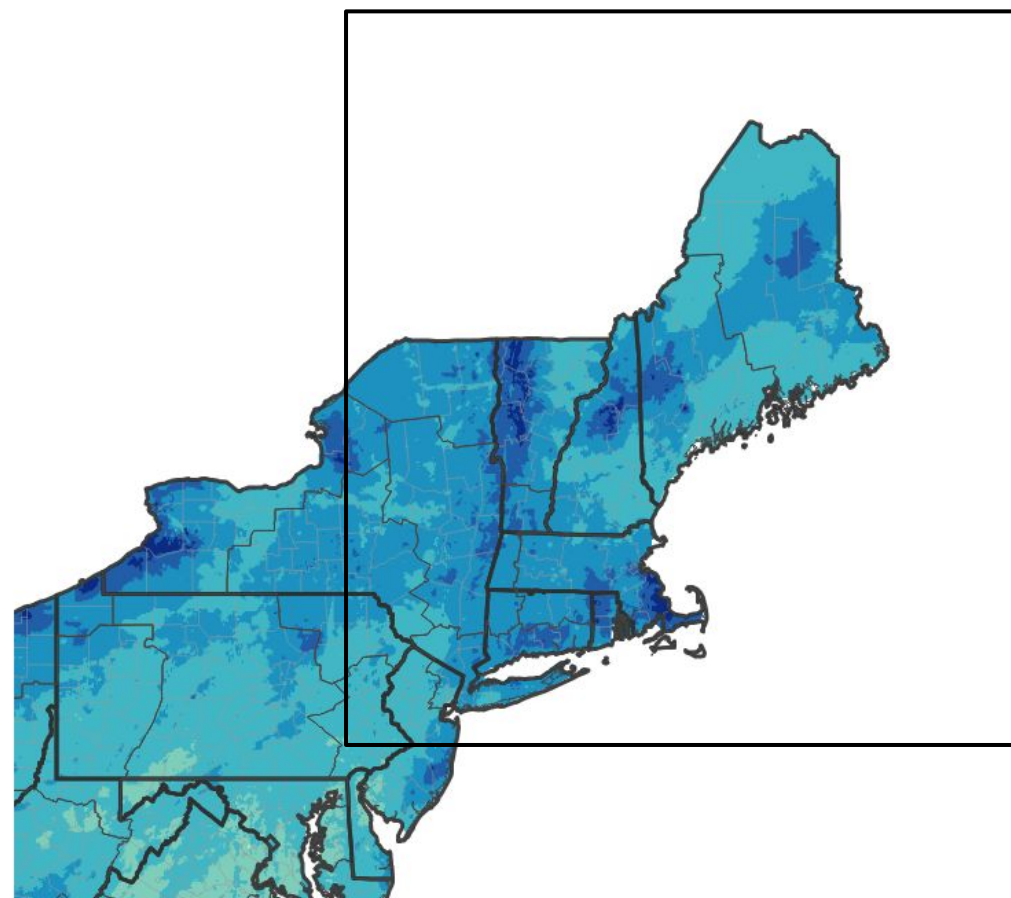
National Weather Service
Gray-Portland, ME



Precipitation- 30 Day

November 6, 2025
1:07 EST

30-Day Precipitation Accumulations (Inches)



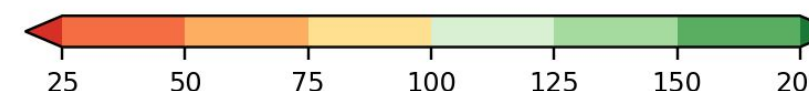
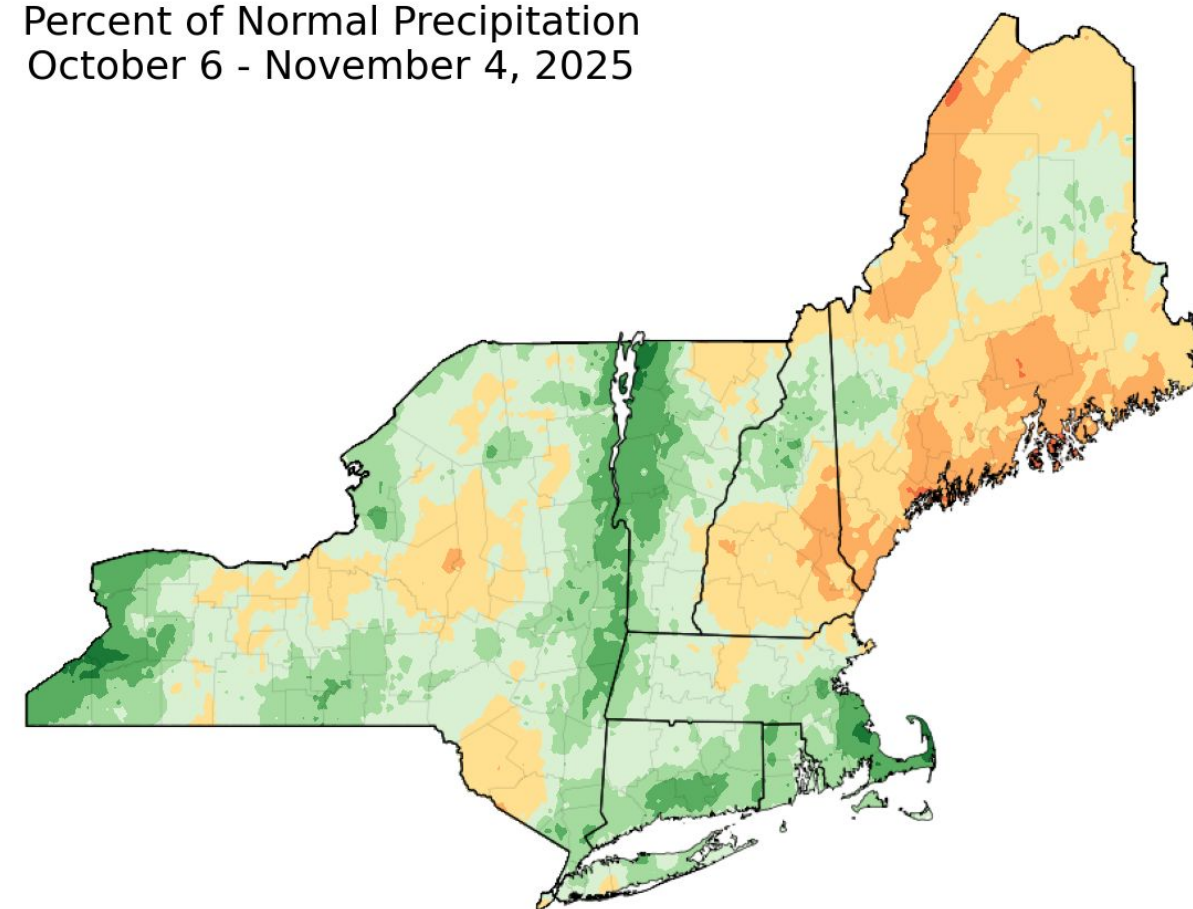
Inches of Precipitation



Source(s): National Weather Service Multi-Radar Multi-Sensor System;
image courtesy of Drought.gov

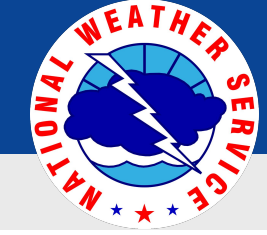
Last Updated: 11/05/25

Percent of Normal Precipitation
October 6 - November 4, 2025



Precipitation amounts increased in late October and early November, but remained well below normal for the first half of October. Overall precipitation was below normal for much of the region apart from the White Mountains

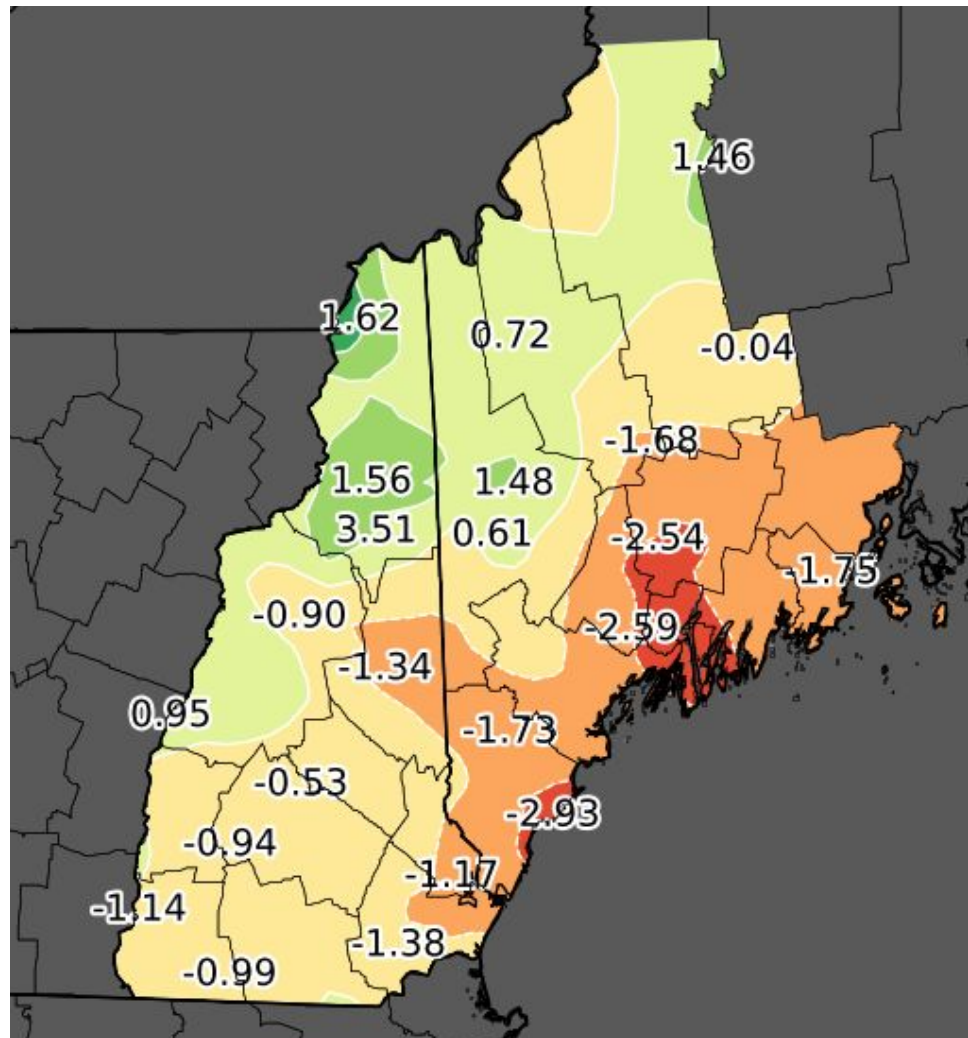




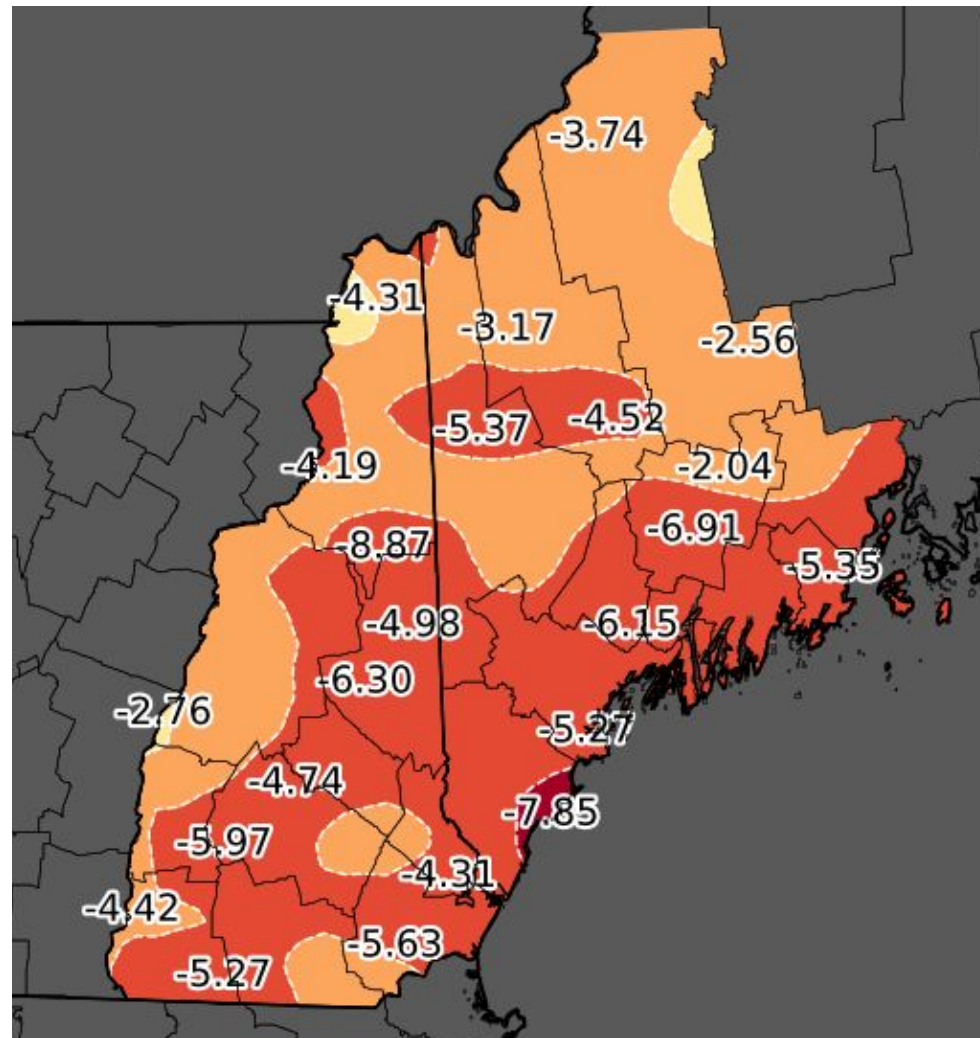
Precipitation Deficits

November 6, 2025
1:07 EST

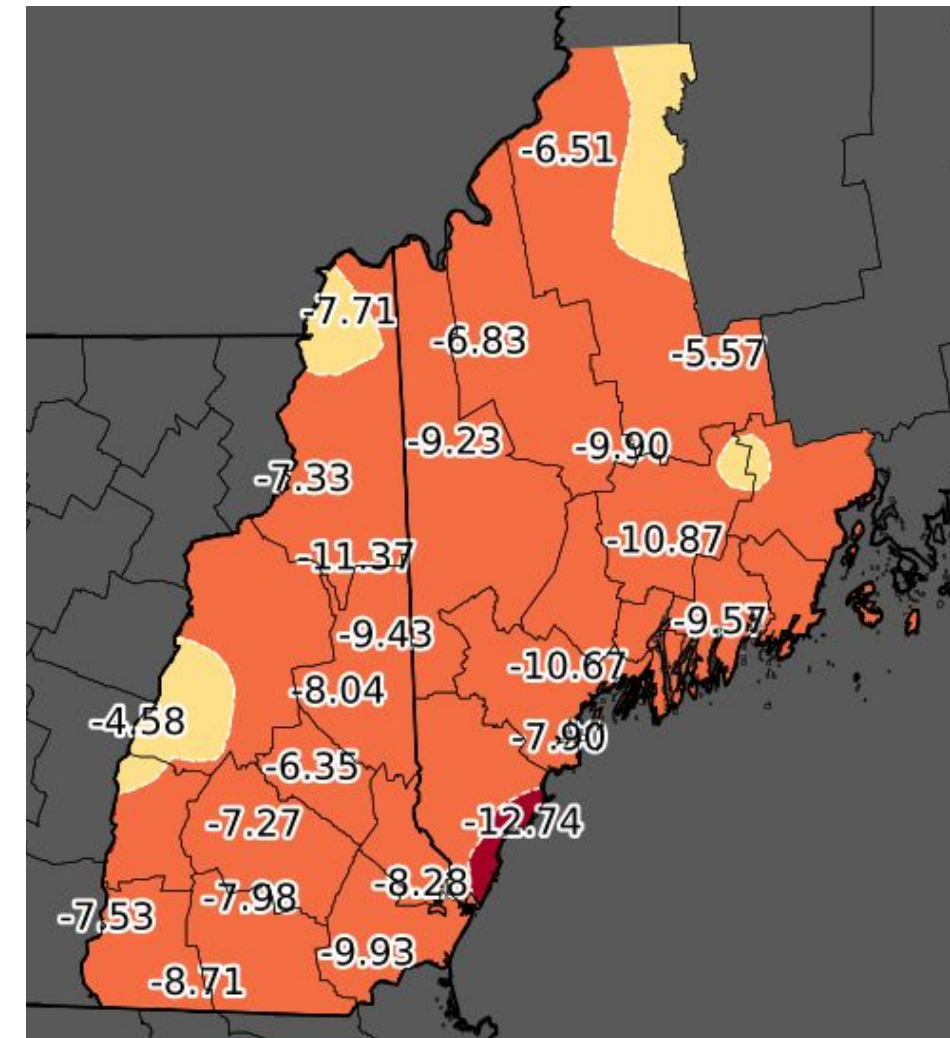
Ending November 5



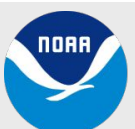
30 Days



90 Days

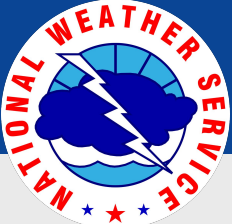


Since June 1



National Oceanic and
Atmospheric Administration
U.S. Department of Commerce

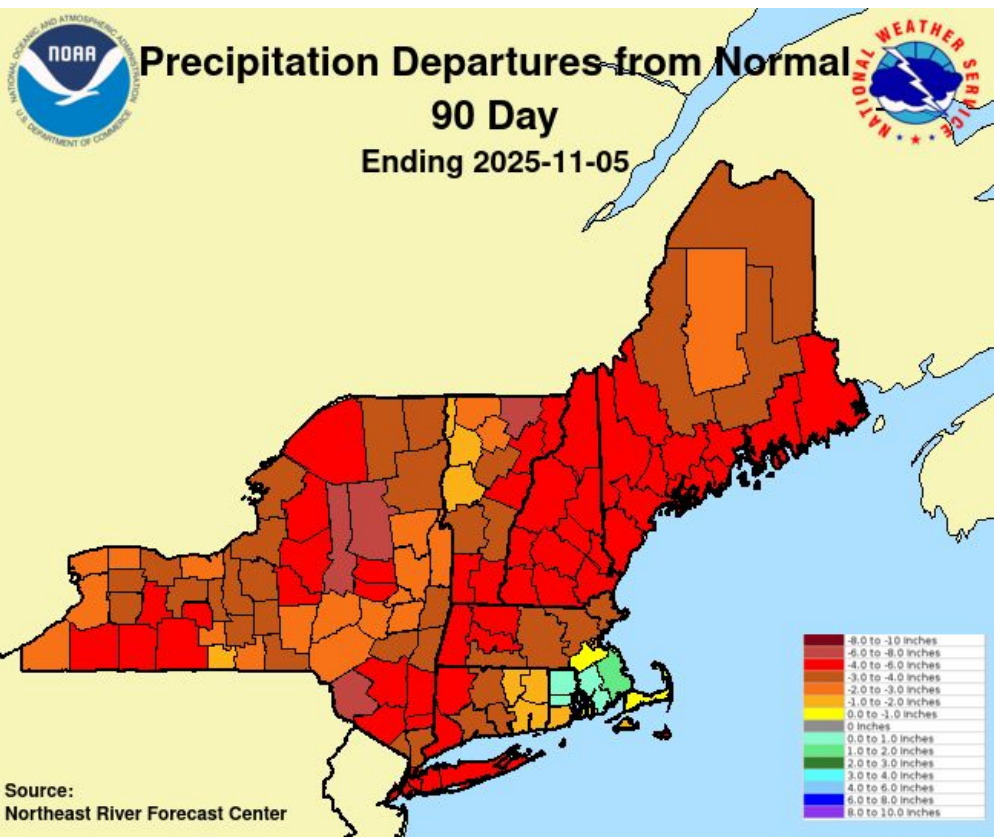
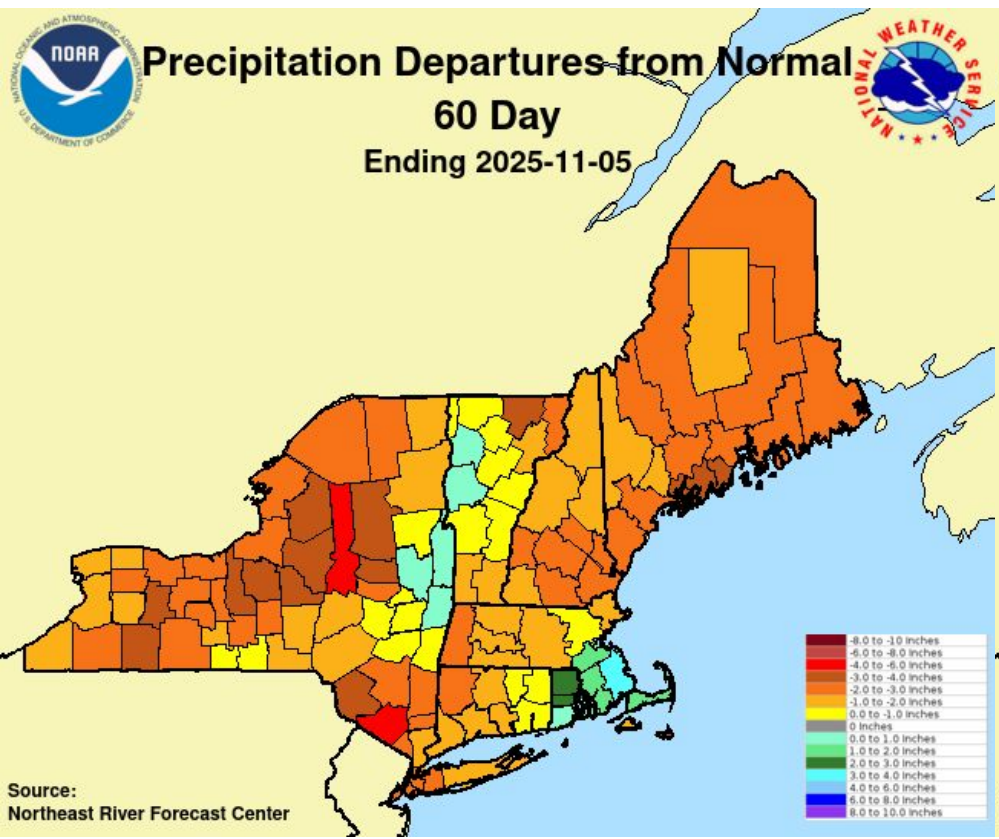
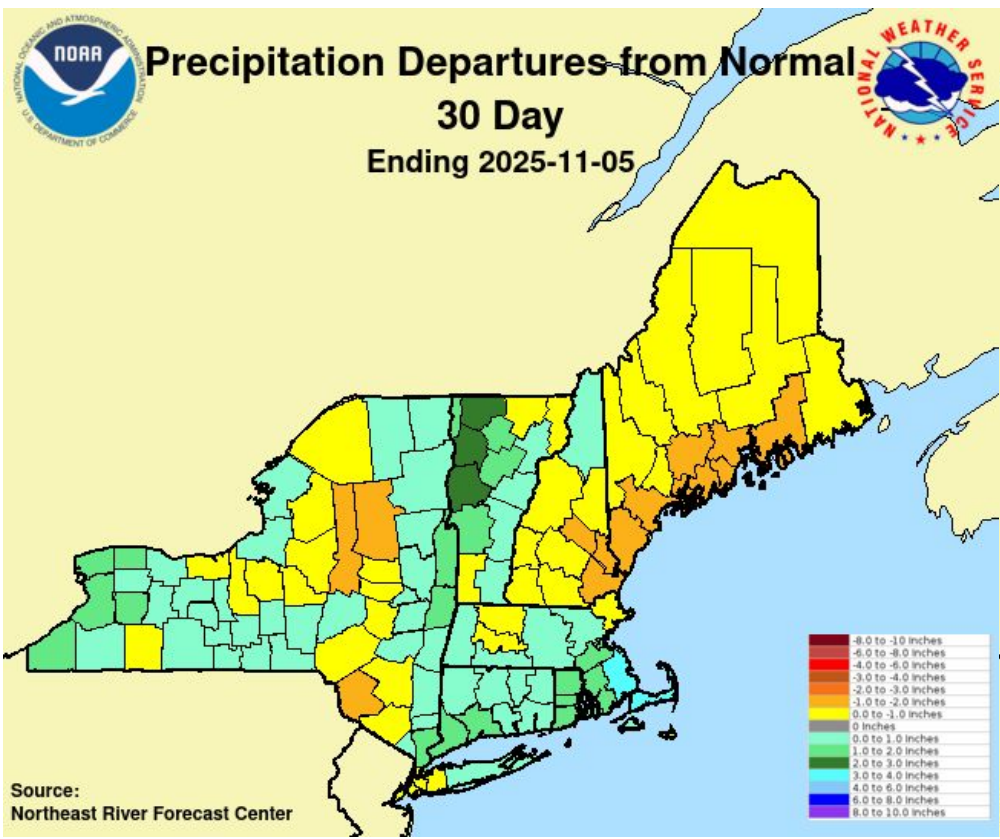
National Weather Service
Gray-Portland, ME



Precipitation Deficits- Regional View

November 6, 2025
1:07 EST

[Maps](#) of Departures from Normal by County

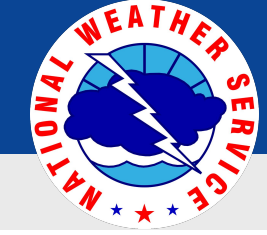


Local Departures 1-2"

Local Departures 2-4"

Local Departures 4-10"



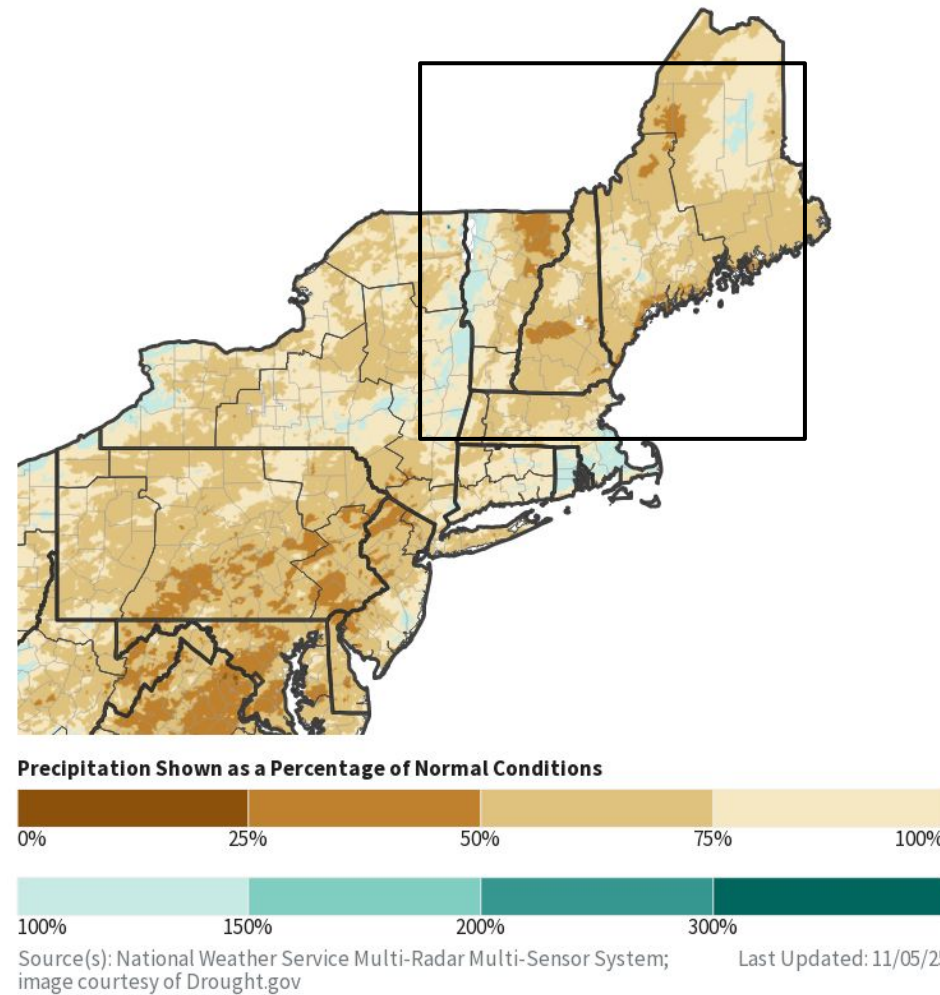


Precipitation % of Normal

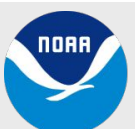
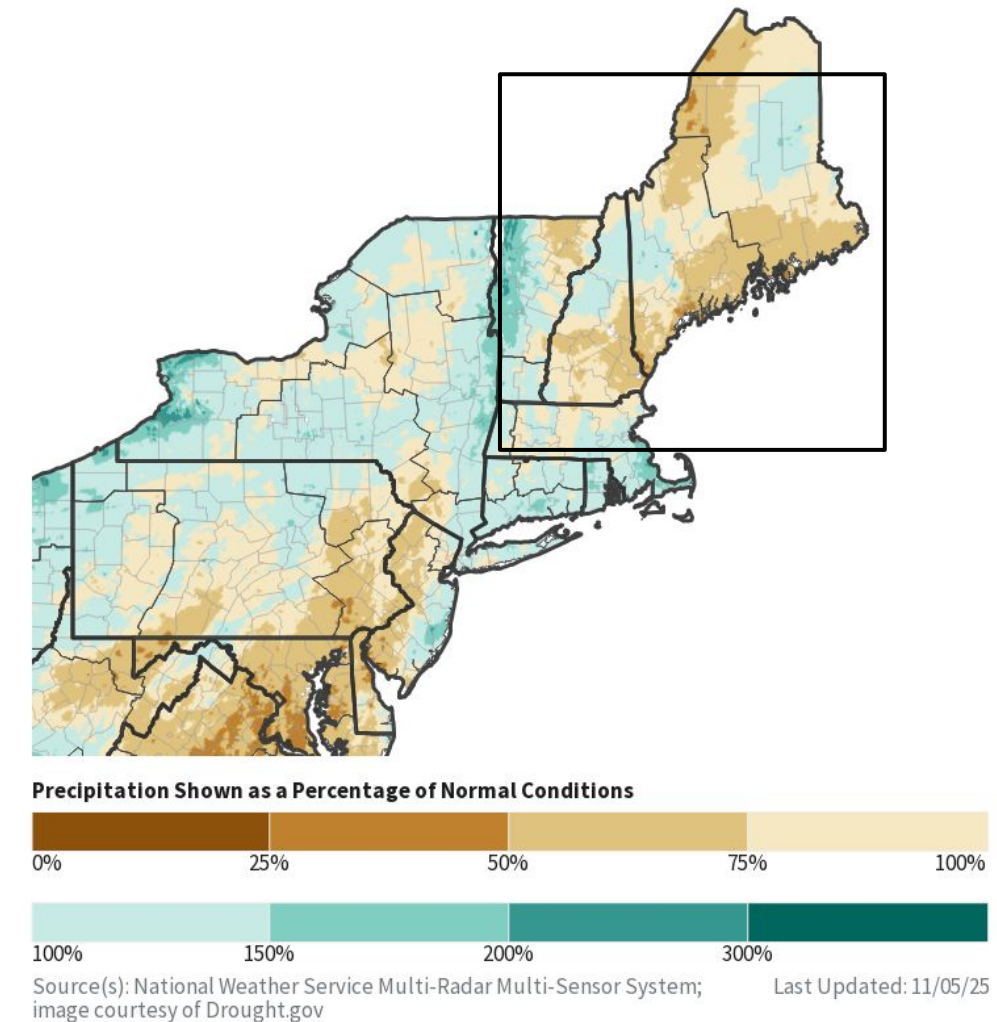
November 6, 2025
1:07 EST

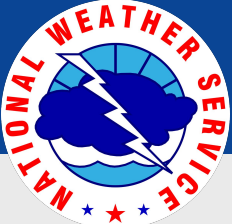
- Precipitation anomalies were near normal for the White Mountains Region and parts of the Foothills of the Western Maine Mountains, but generally below normal for the rest of the region through early November
- The last 90 days have been around 50% of normal or less

90-Day Percent of Normal Precipitation



30-Day Percent of Normal Precipitation



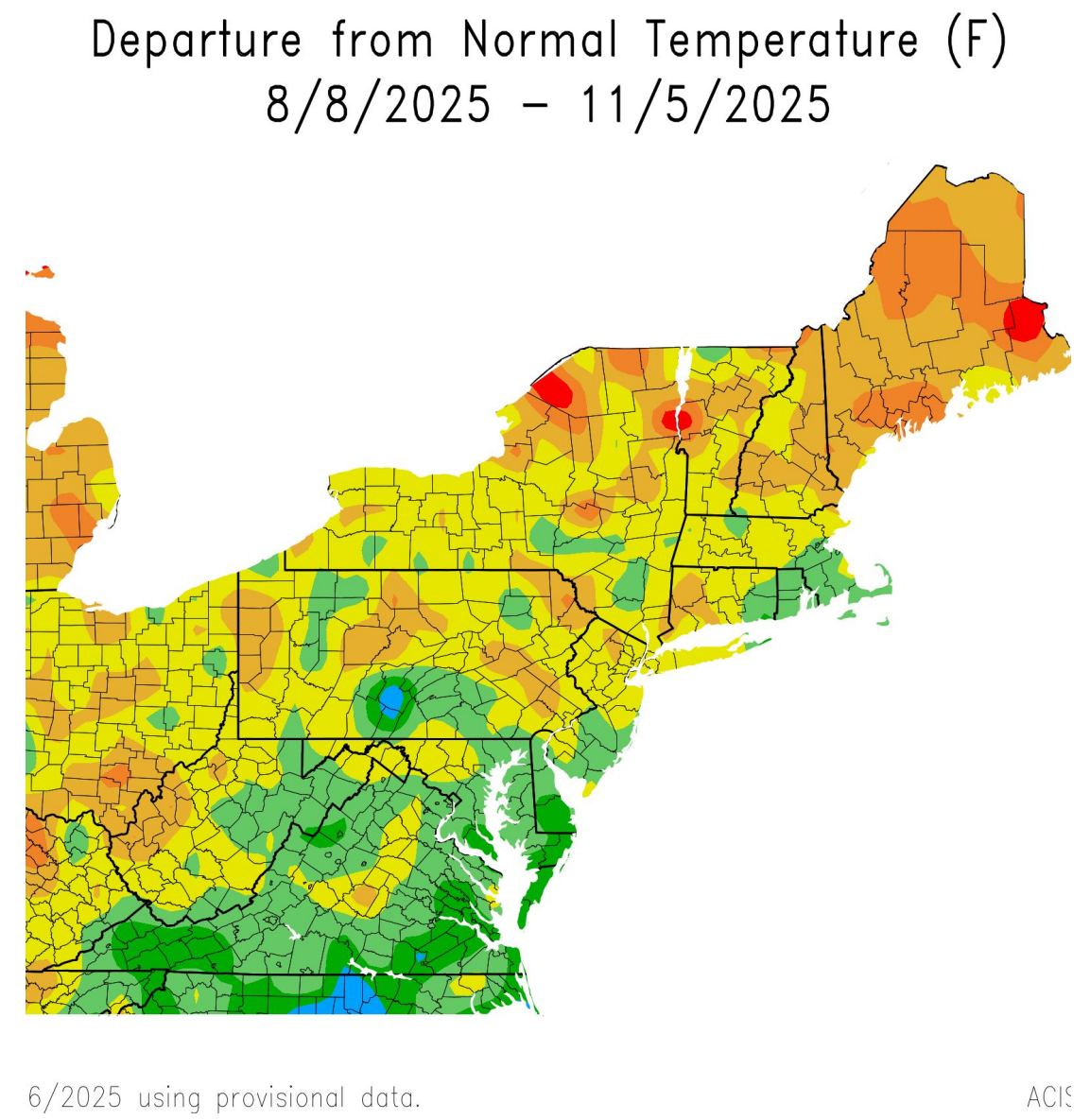
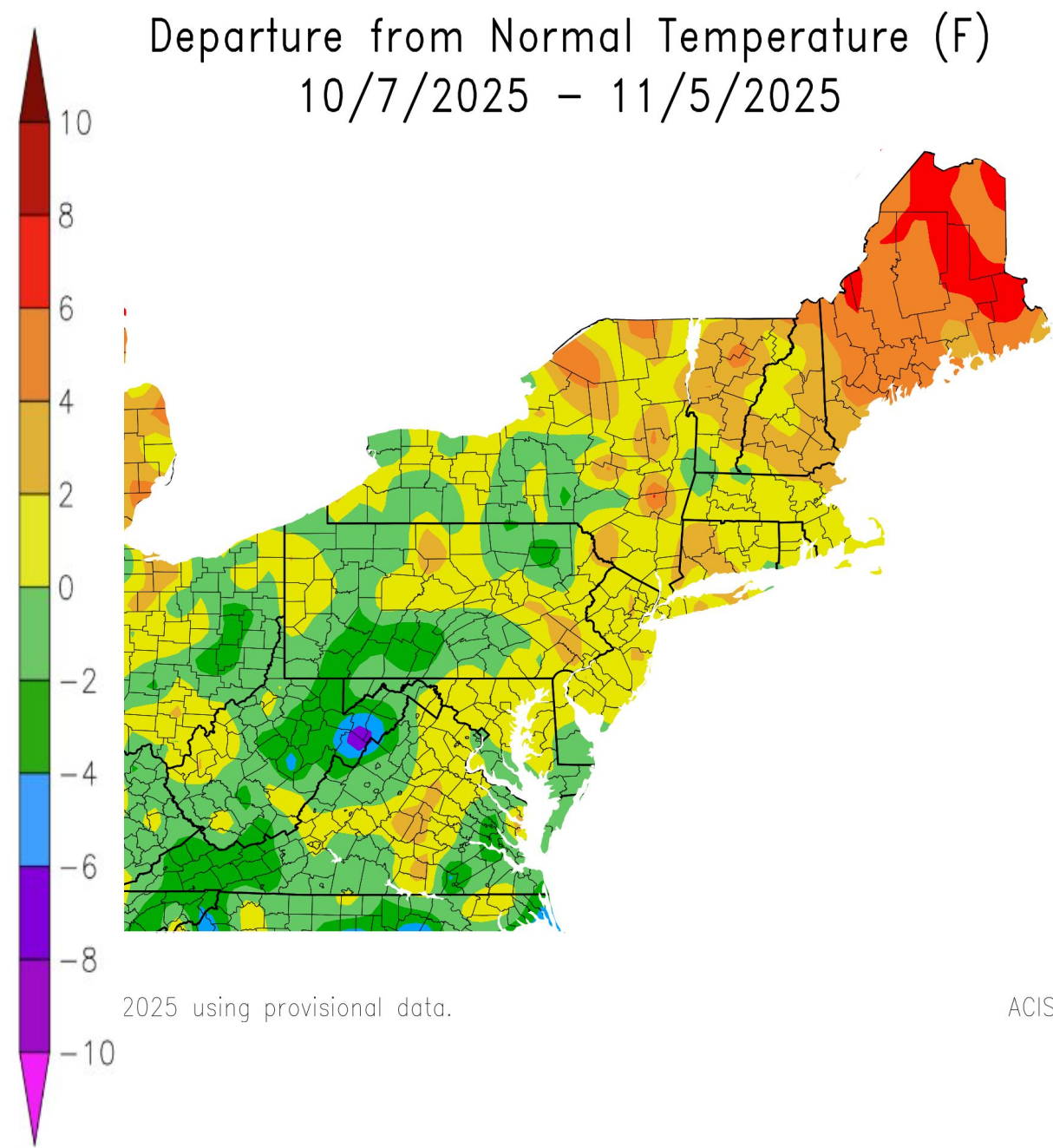


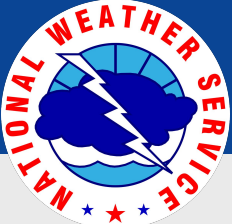
Temperature Anomalies

November 6, 2025
1:07 EST

30 and 90 Day temperature anomalies all indicated above normal temperatures across both Maine and New Hampshire.

The above normal temperatures were the main drivers for excessive evaporation, a primary driver for the drought.





Evaporation

November 6, 2025
1:07 EST

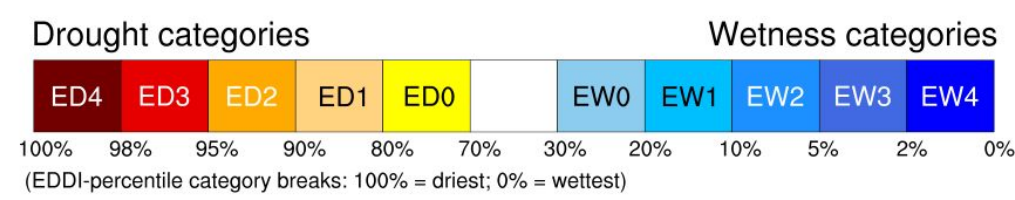
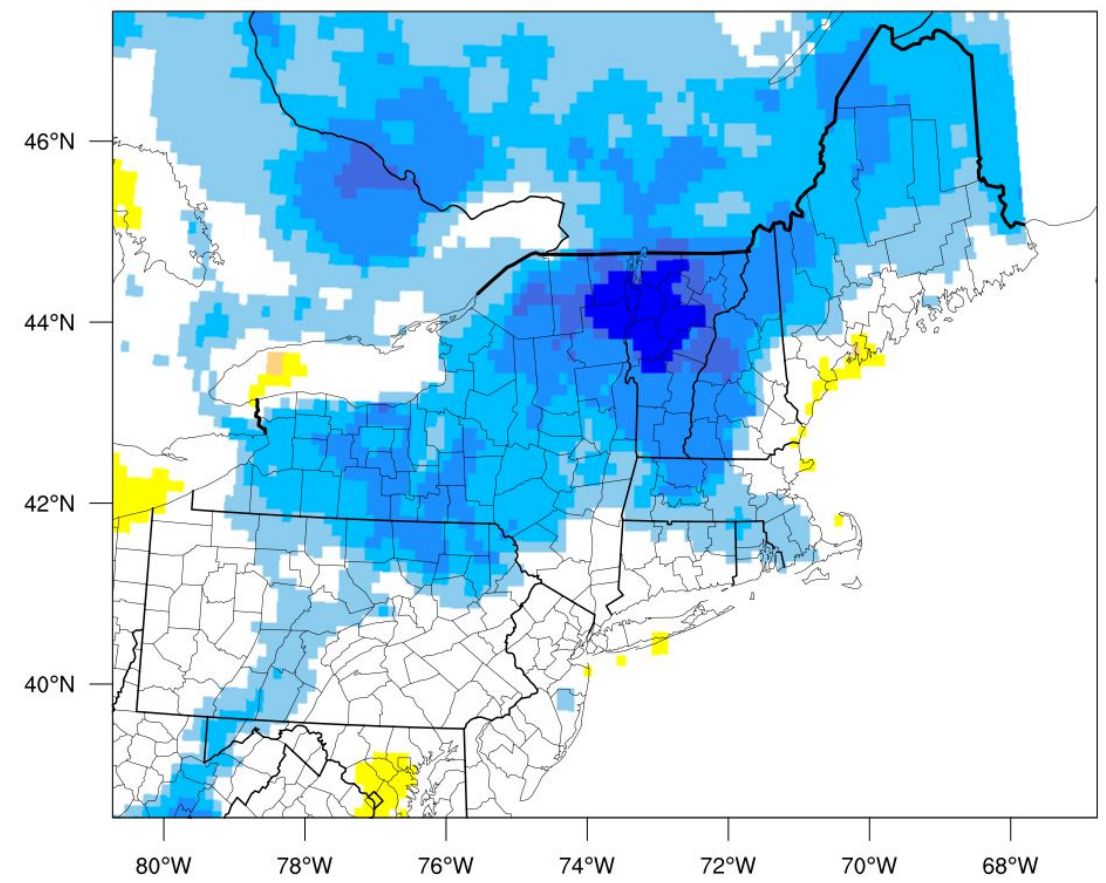
Evaporative Demand Drought Index (EDDI)

Evaporation rates dropped off in late October due to cooler temperatures and wetter conditions.

Cumulative EDDI over the last few months were a primary catalyst in the 2025 drought.

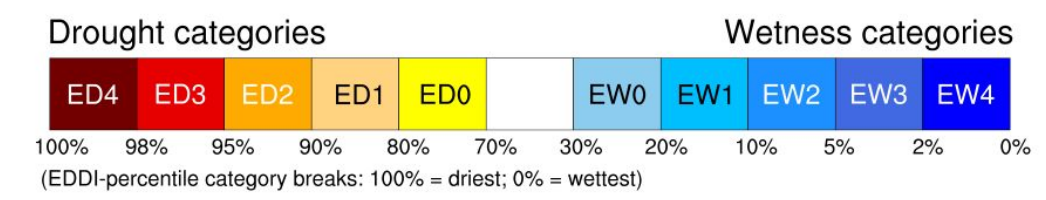
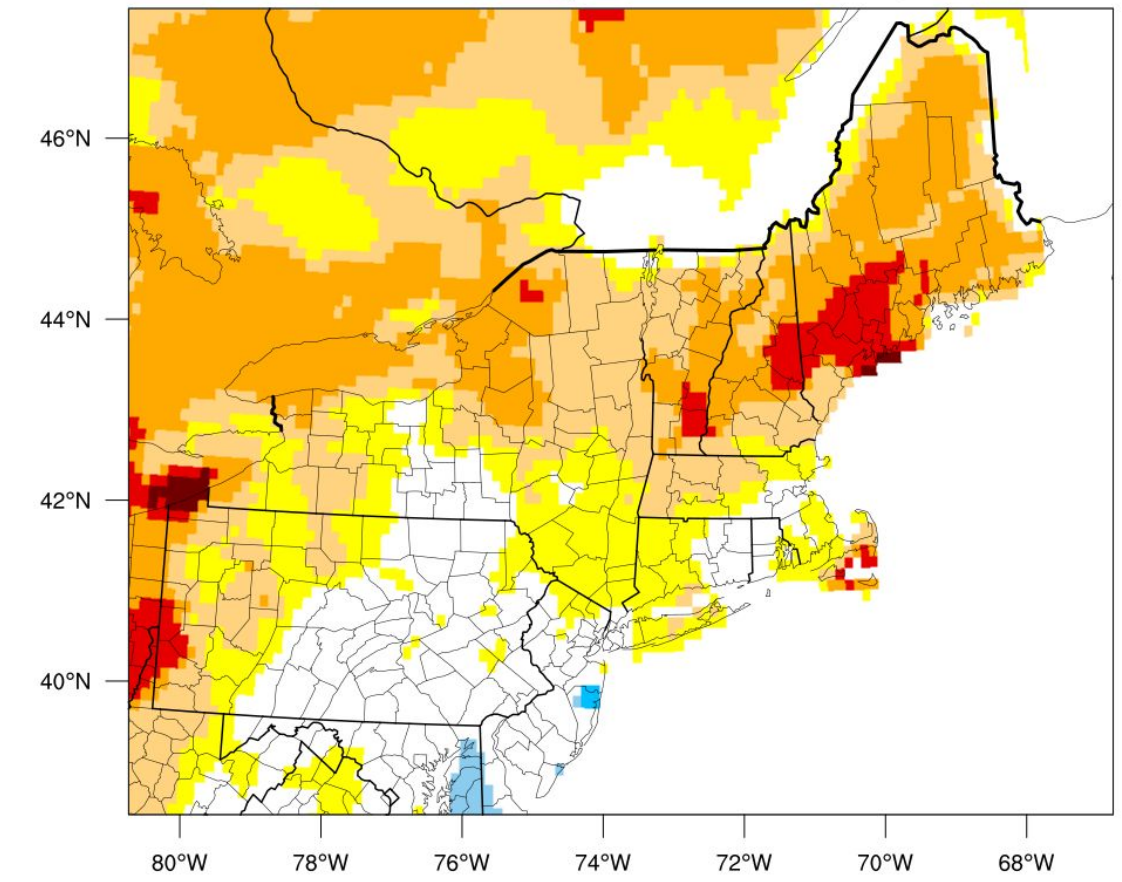
Looking at rainfall deficits alone does not quantify the drought magnitude if the evaporative losses aren't included.

1-week EDDI categories for October 31, 2025



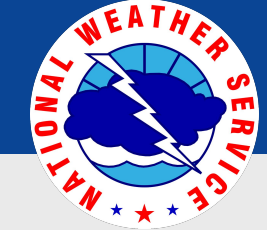
Generated by NOAA/ESRL/Physical Sciences Laboratory

3-month EDDI categories for October 31, 2025



Generated by NOAA/ESRL/Physical Sciences Laboratory

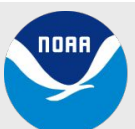
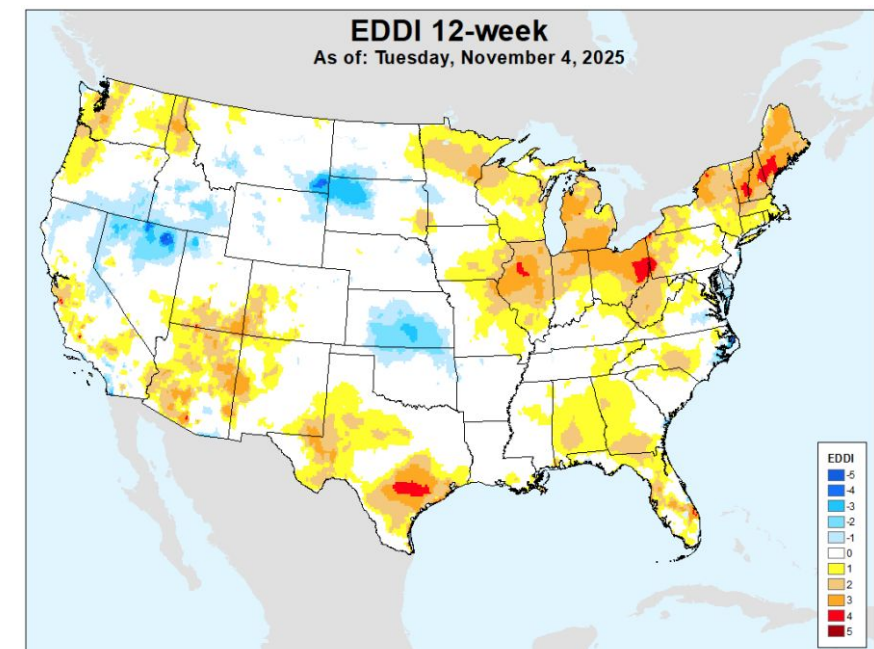
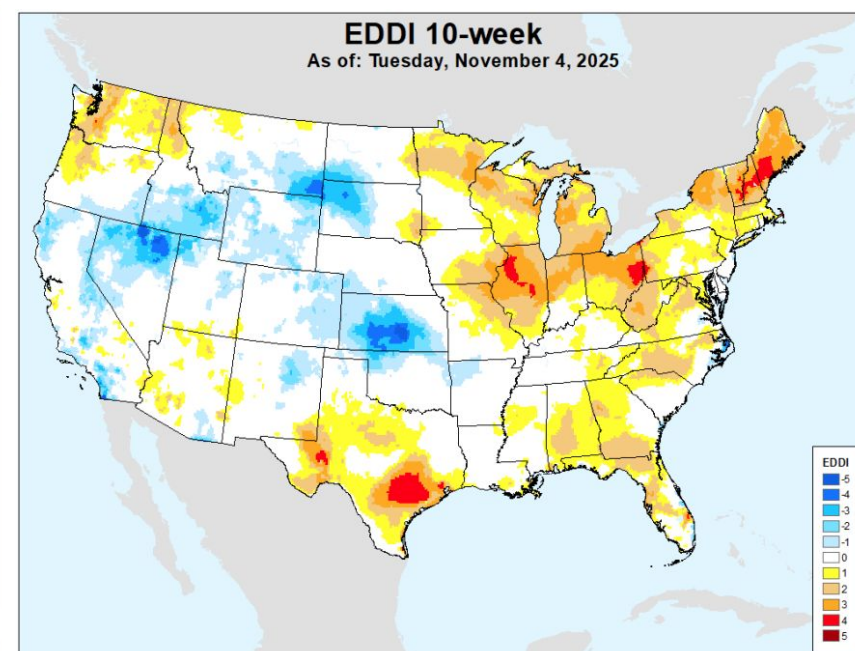
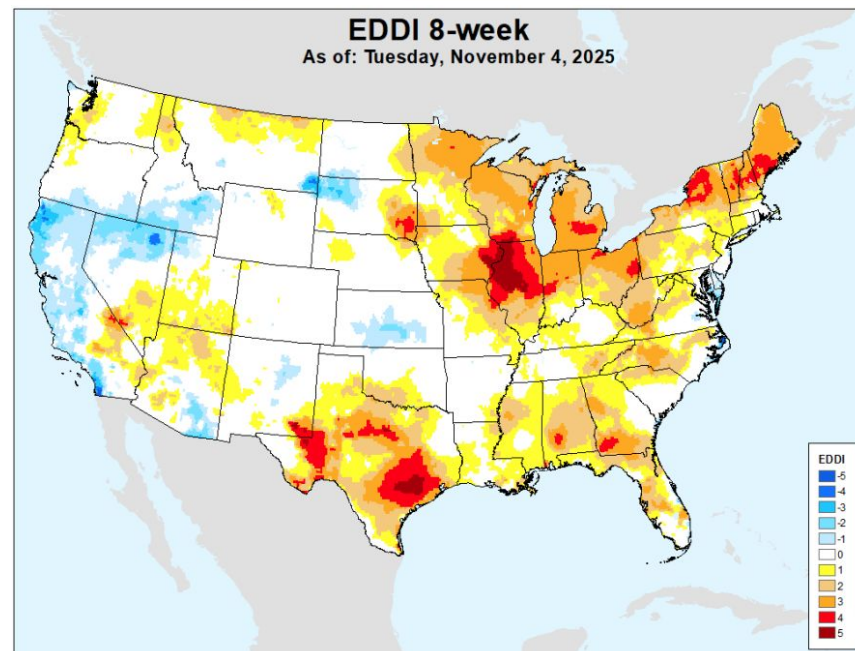
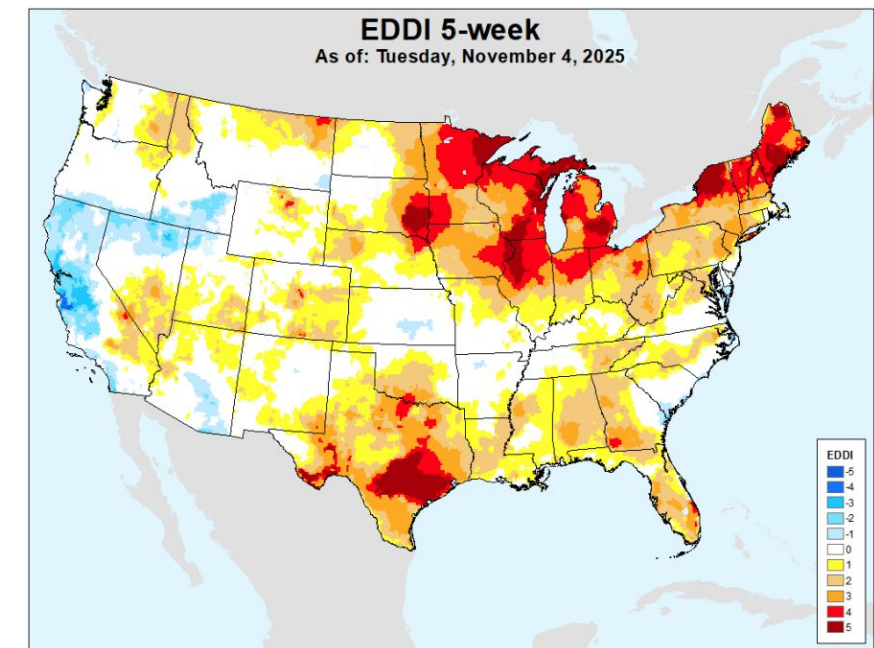
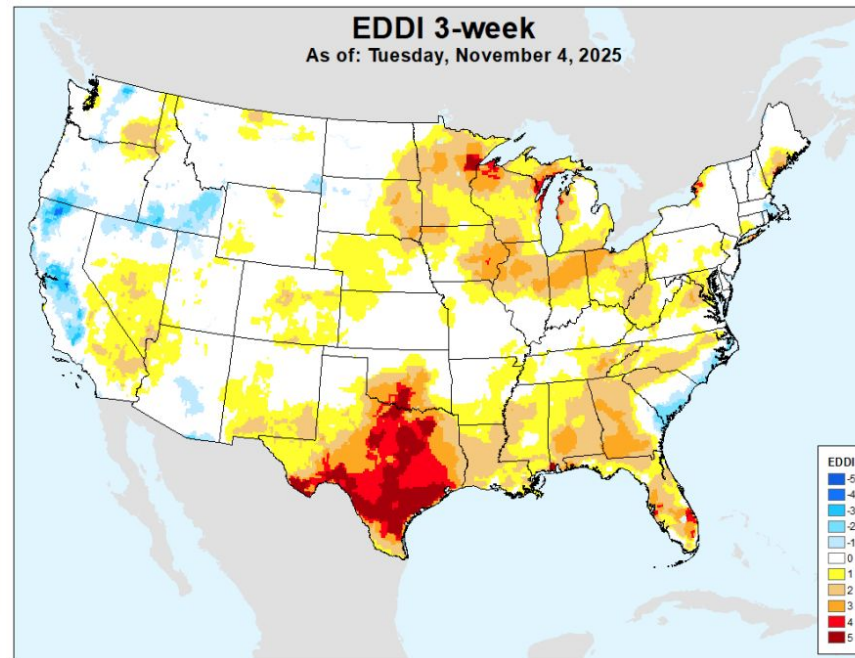
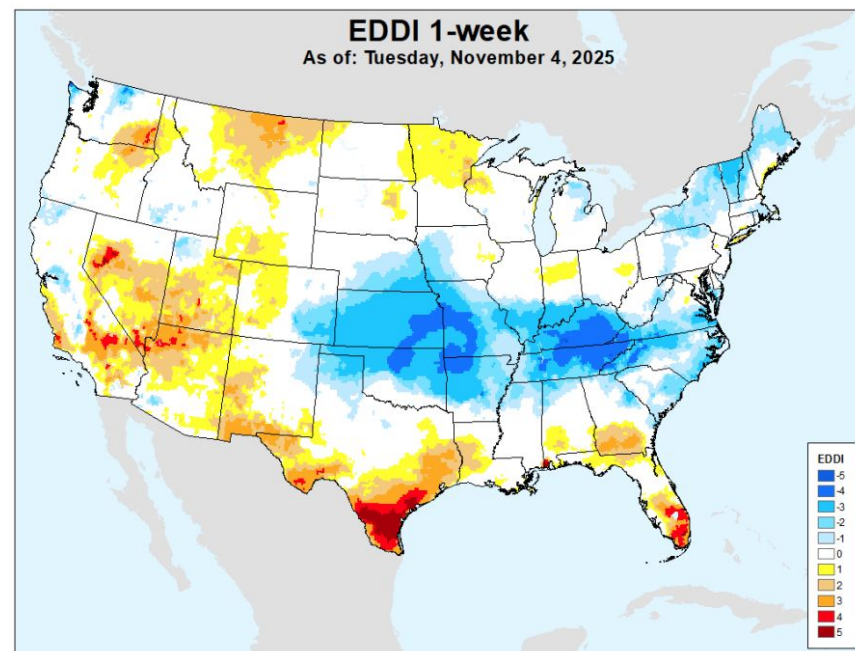


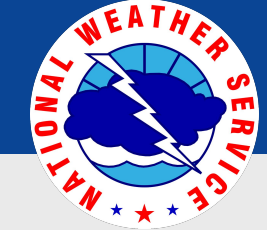


Evaporation-National View

November 6, 2025
1:07 EST

Evaporative Demand Drought Index (EDDI)





Hydrologic Conditions and Impacts

November 6, 2025
1:07 EST

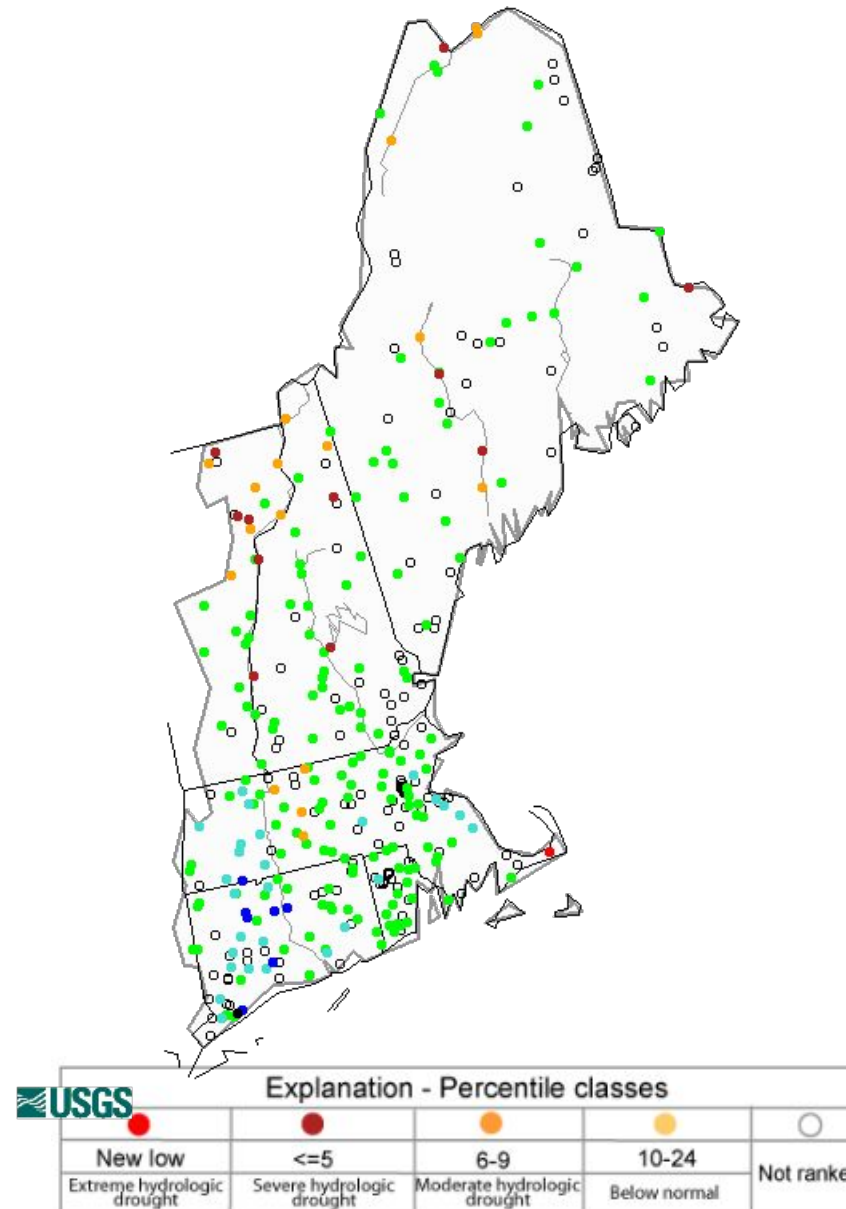
USGS Streamgauge Information

- Streams have returned to normal flows for much of the region, initial signs of recovery as the surface water recharges.

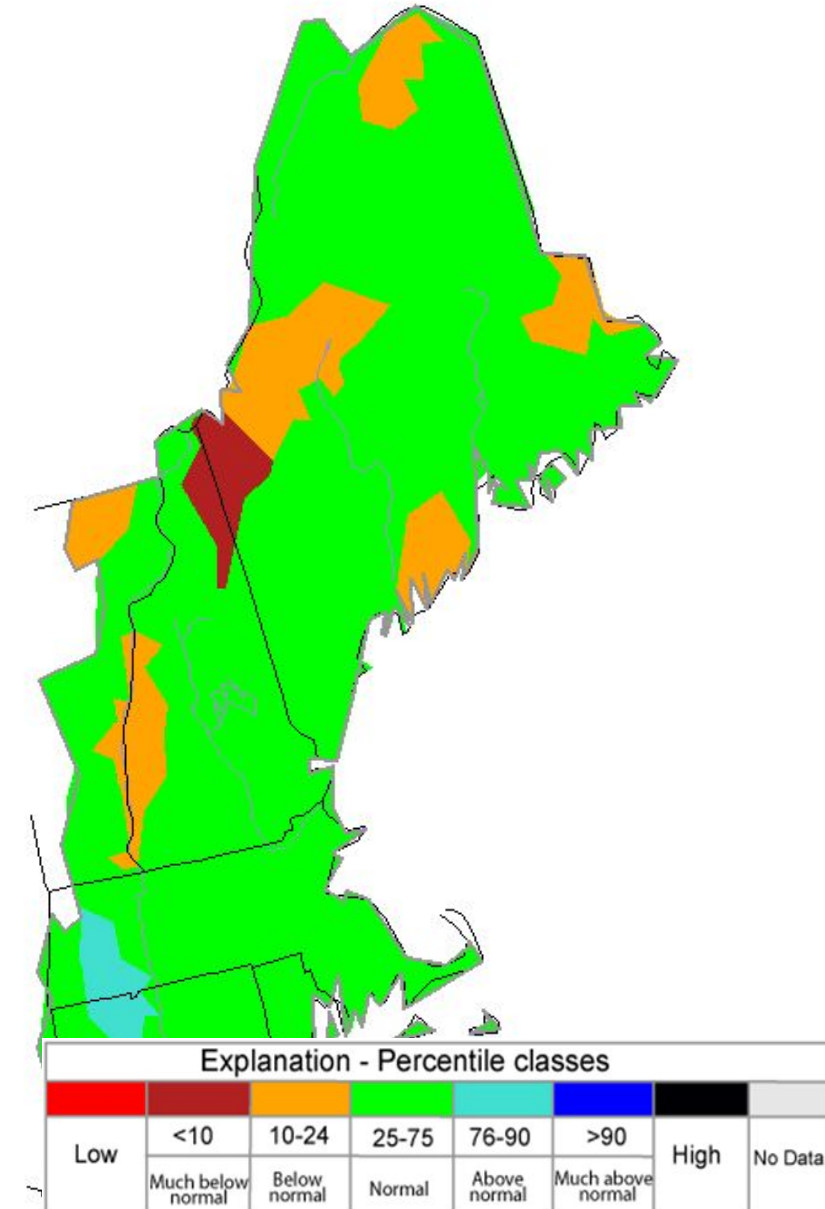
Image 1 (left): USGS 7-Day Streamflow based on the percentile of existing streamflow records on this day of the year.

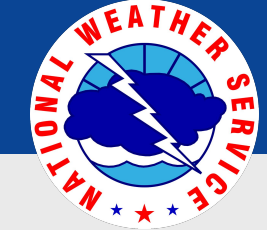
Image 2 (right): USGS 7 day average streamflow HUC map.

Hednesday, November 05, 2025



Hednesday, November 05, 2025





Hydrologic Conditions and Impacts

November 6, 2025
1:07 EST

USGS Streamgauge Information

Duration hydrograph of 7-day average runoff
for Maine

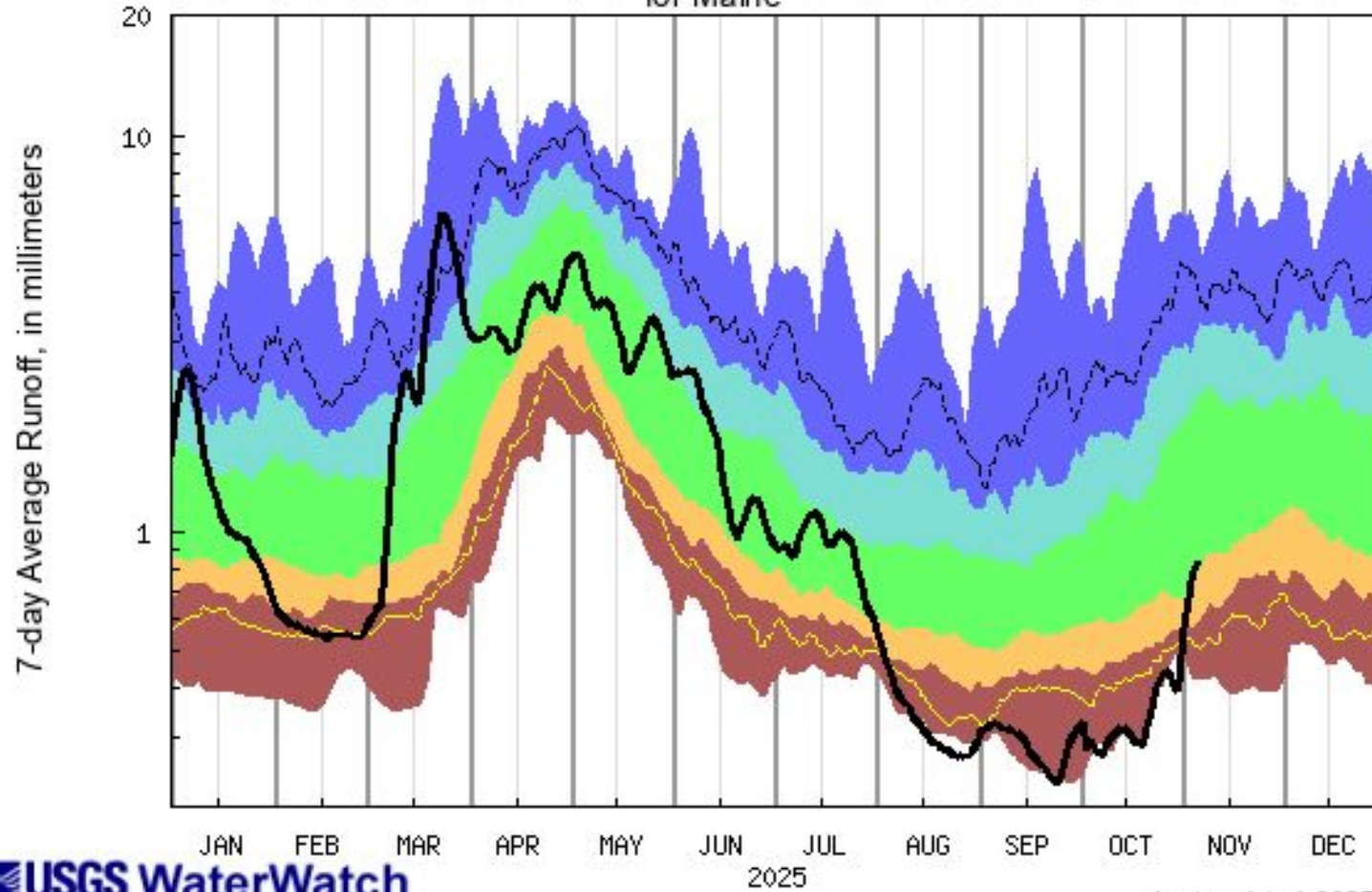


Image 1 (Left): USGS 7-Day Streamflow Runoff Duration Hydrograph for Maine based on the percentile of existing streamflow records on this day of the year.

Duration hydrograph of 7-day average runoff
for New Hampshire

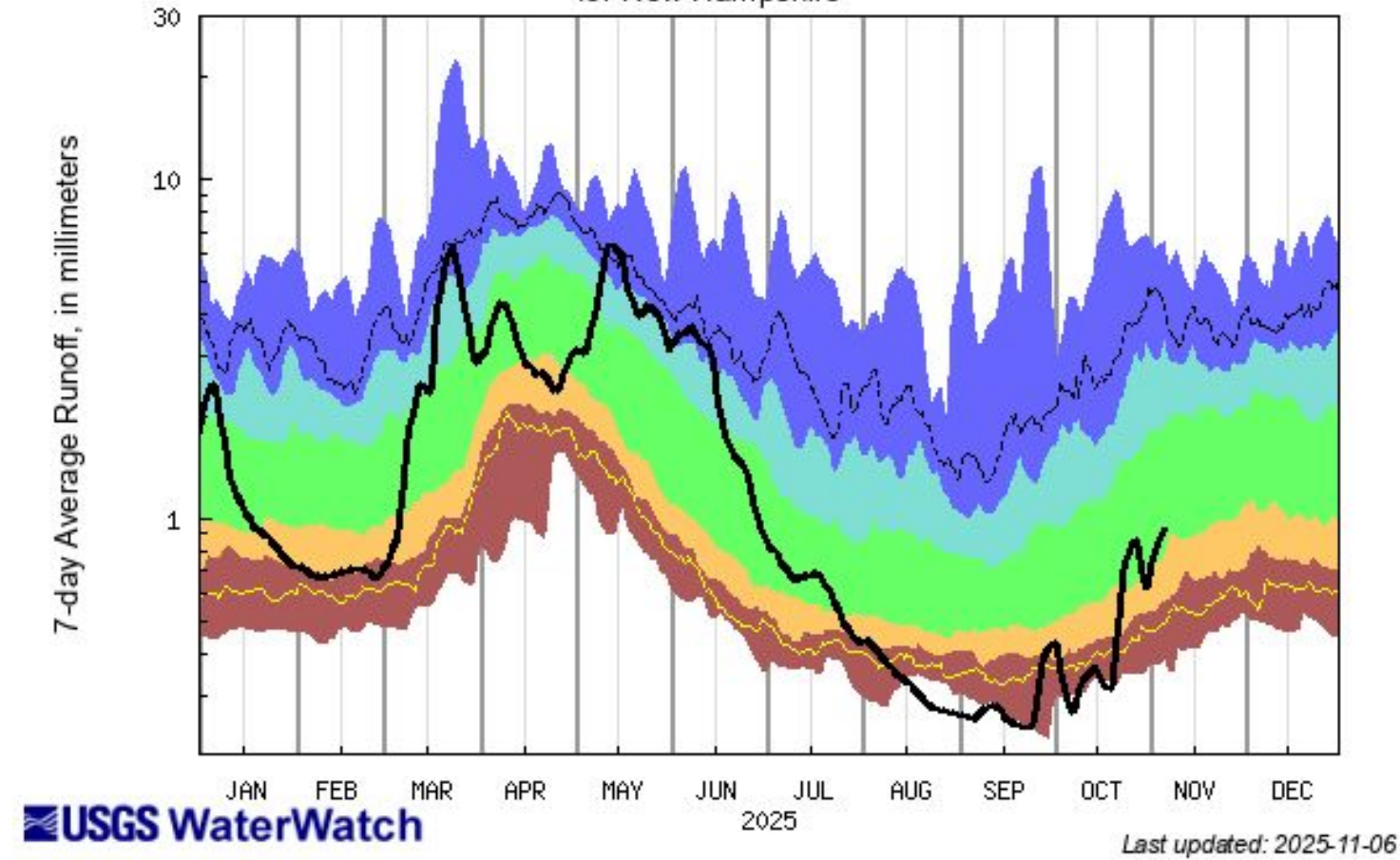
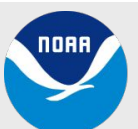
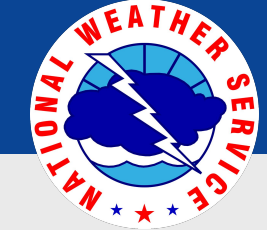


Image 2 (Right): USGS 7 day Runoff Duration Hydrograph for New Hampshire based on the percentile of existing streamflow records on this day of the year.

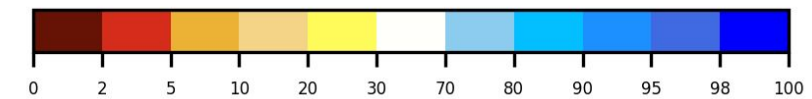
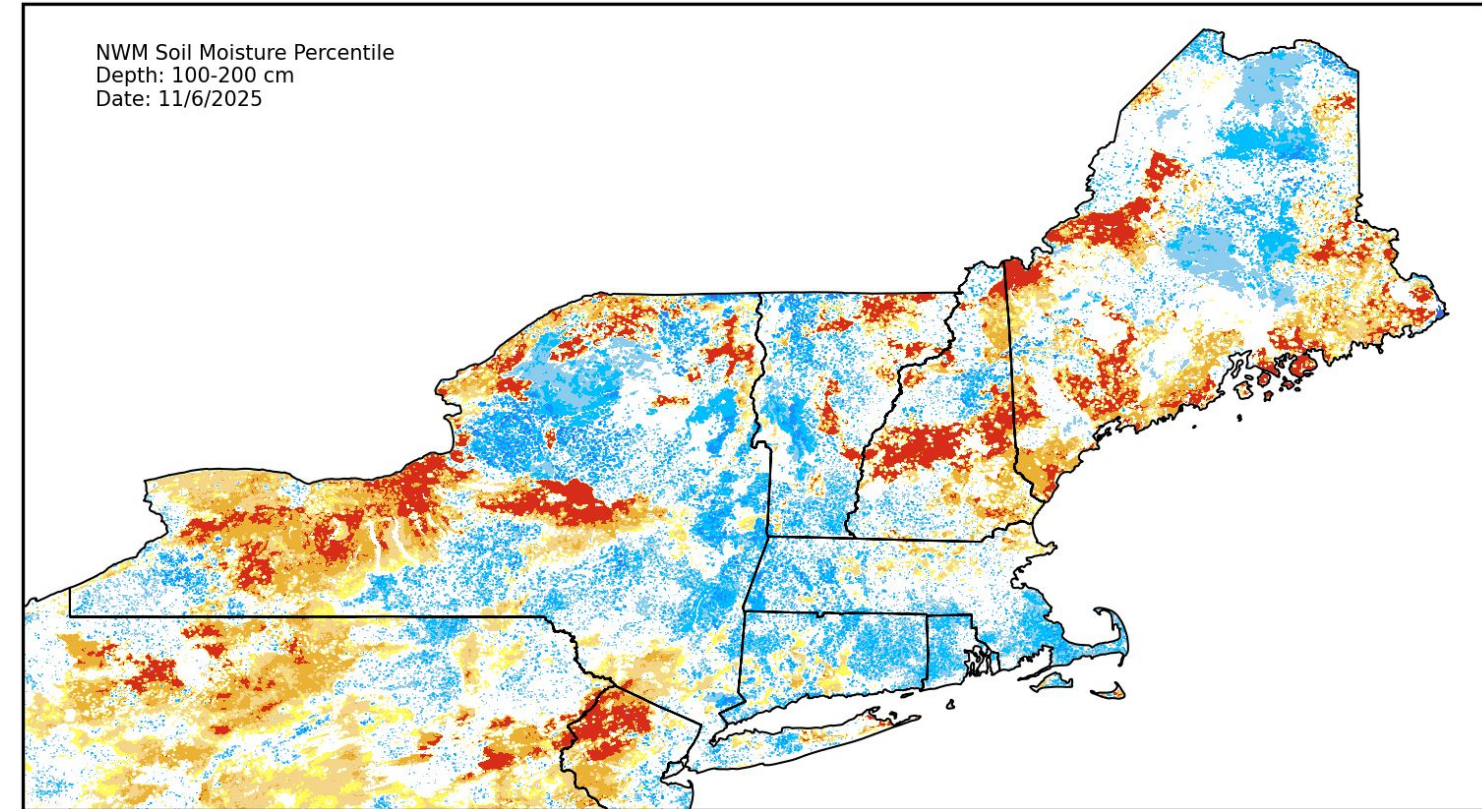
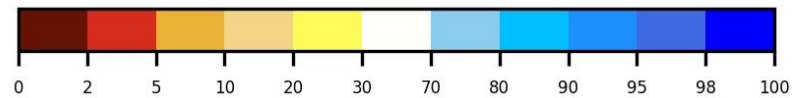
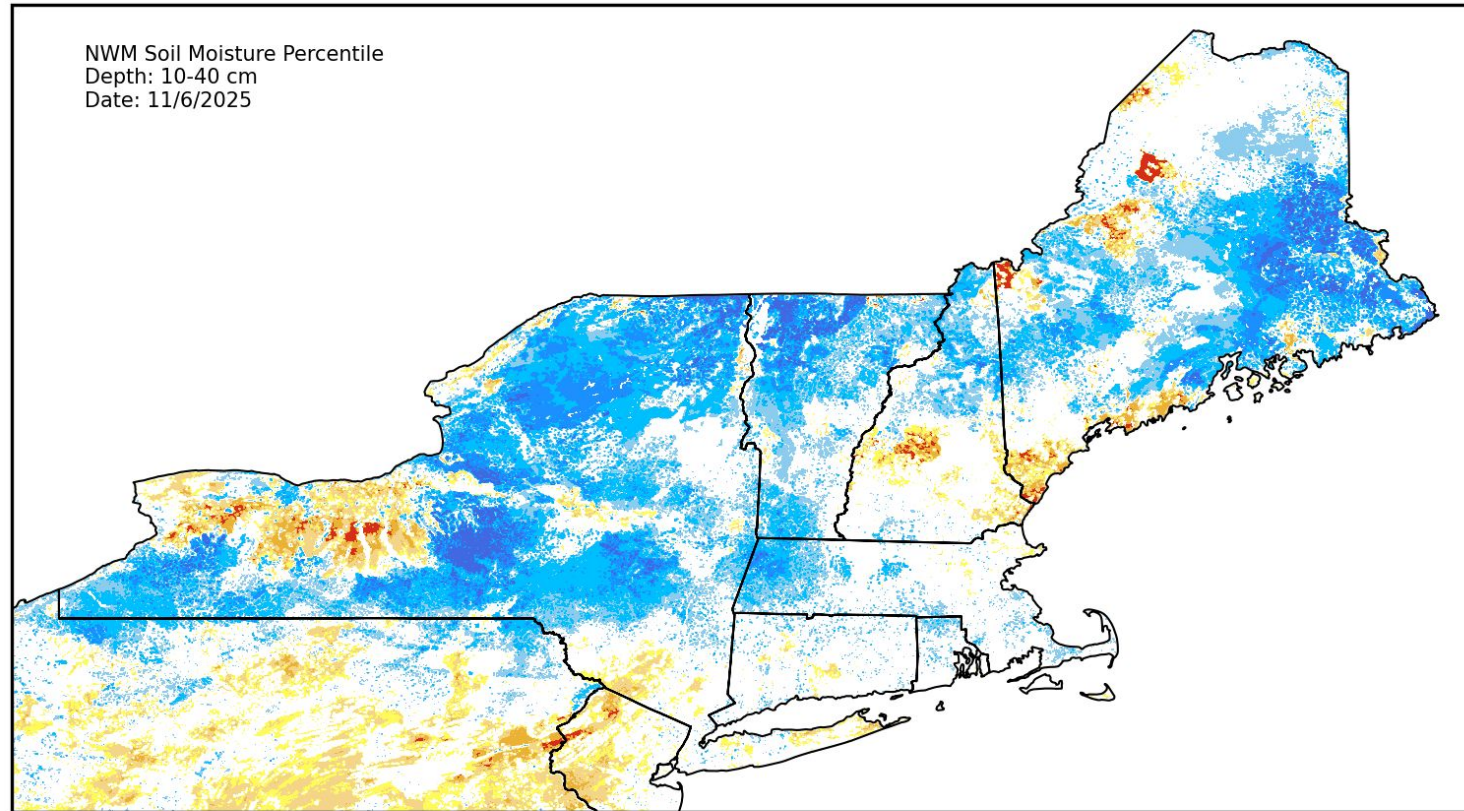




Soil Moisture

November 6, 2025
1:07 EST

National Water Model Soil Moisture Estimates



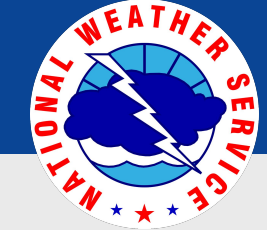
(Left) NWM Soil Moisture Map indicating the moisture content of 4-16 inches of soil compared to historical conditions based on NOAA's National Water Model.

(Right) NWM Soil Moisture Map indicating the moisture content of the 40-79 inches of soil compared to historical conditions based on NOAA's National Water Model.



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National Weather Service
Gray-Portland, ME



Soil Moisture

Satellite Based

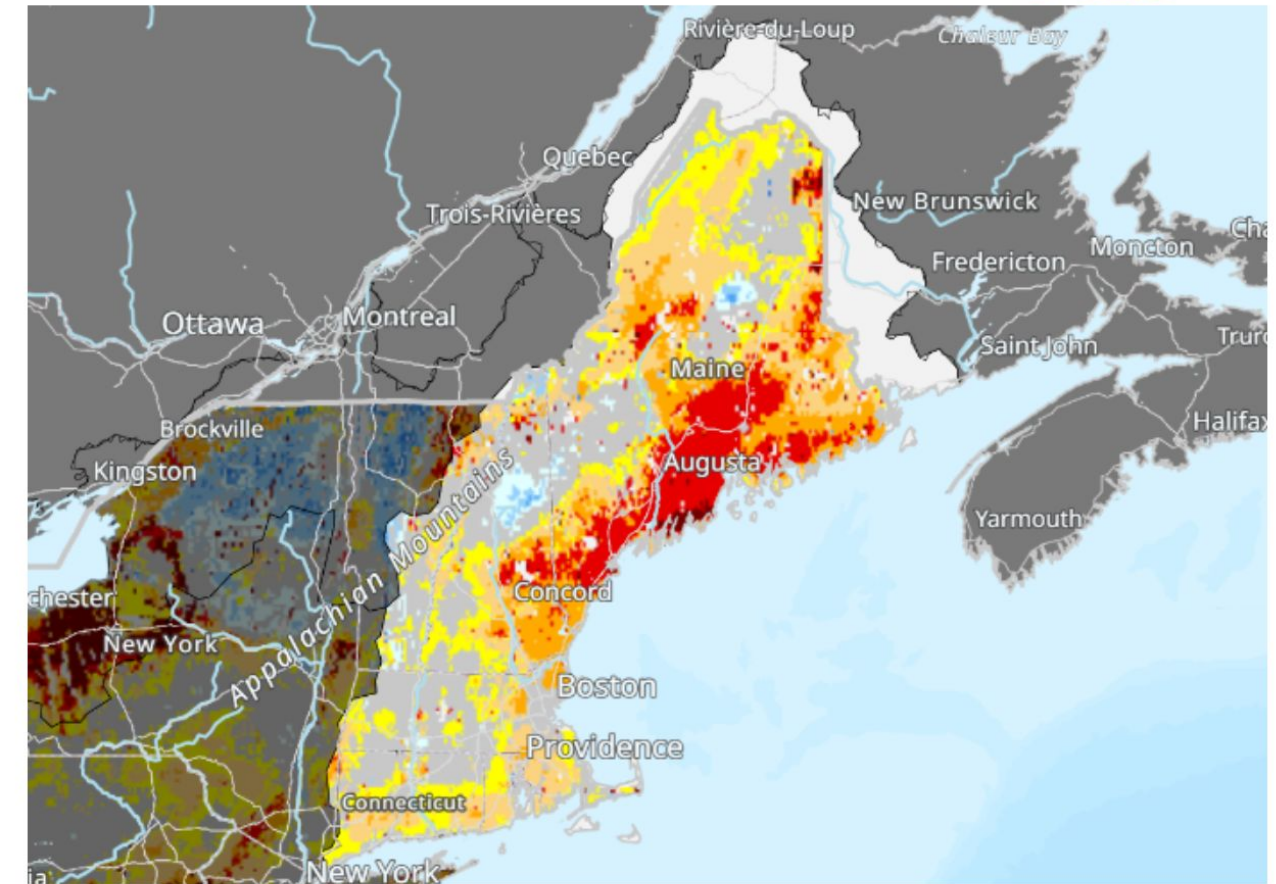
November 6, 2025

1:07 EST

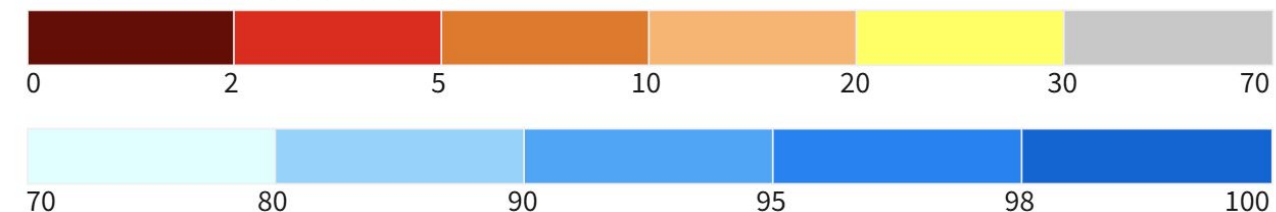
- Deeper soil moisture percentiles remain well below climatological normals, confirming the severe and extreme drought conditions remain
- Some improvement was made in the hardest hit D3 region in the western Maine Mountains and White Mountain ranges

This map shows the moisture content of the top 1 meter of soil compared to historical conditions from 1981–2013, based on NASA's Short-term Prediction and Transition Center – Land Information System (SPoRT-LIS).

NASA SPoRT-LIS 0–100 cm Soil Moisture Percentile



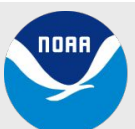
0–100 cm Soil Moisture Percentile



Source(s): NASA

Data Valid: 11/05/25

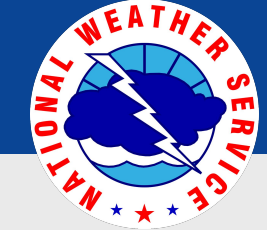
Drought.gov



National Oceanic and
Atmospheric Administration

U.S. Department of Commerce

**National Weather Service
Gray-Portland, ME**



Soil Moisture

Satellite Based

November 6, 2025
1:07 EST

SPoRT-LIS 0-200 cm Soil Moisture percentile valid 20 Oct 2025

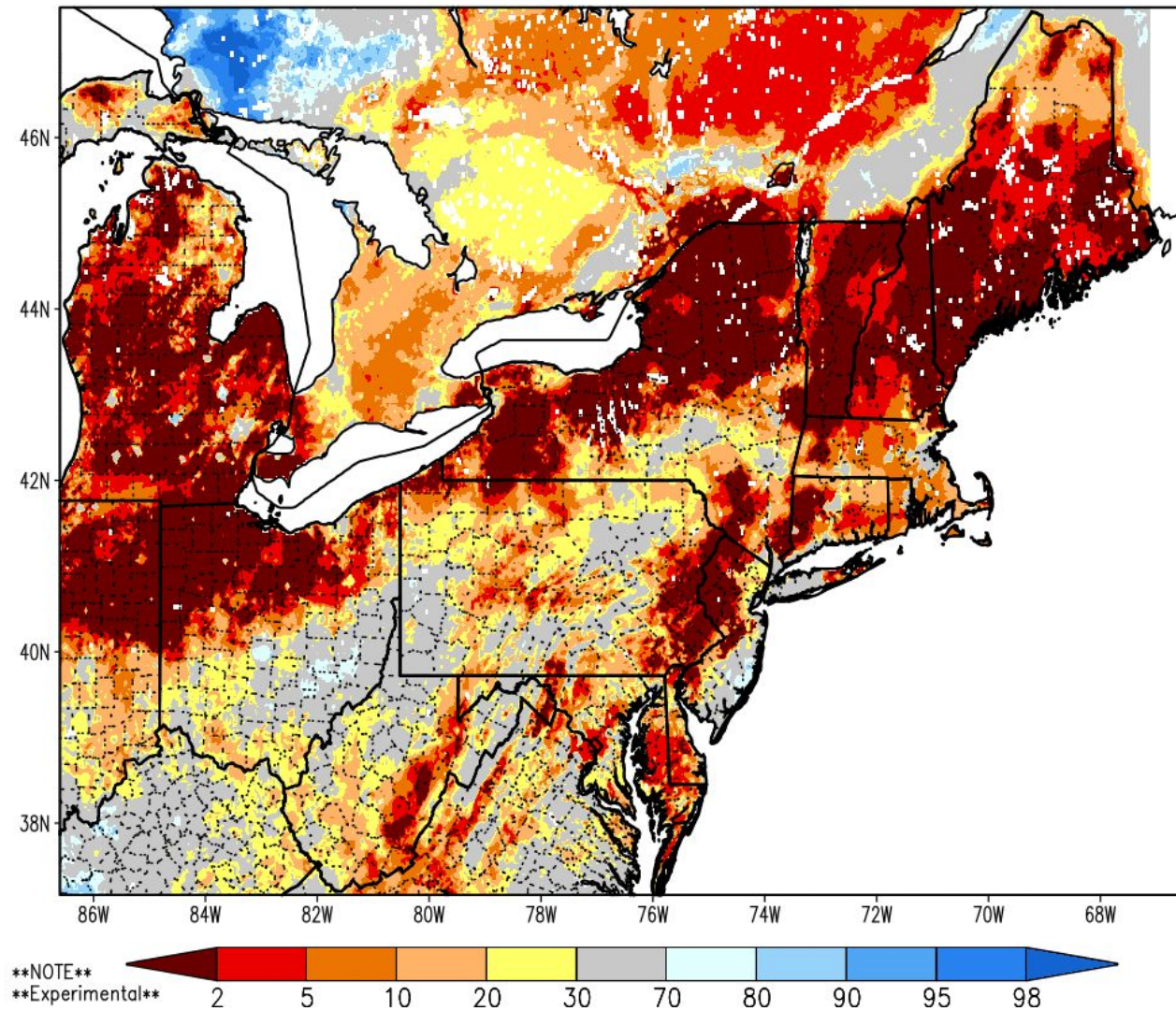
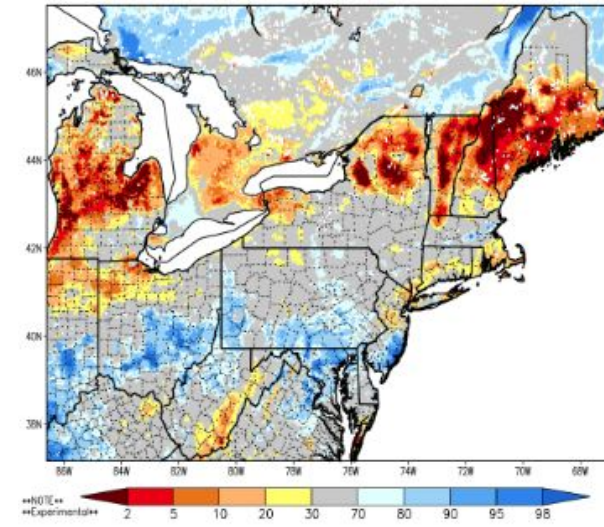
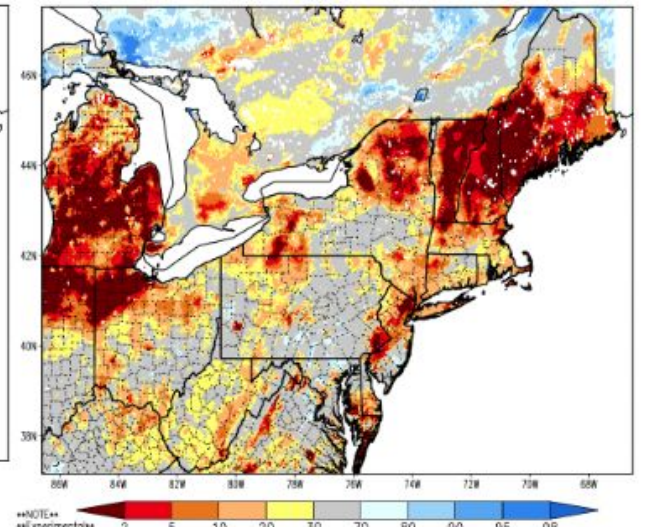


Image: **Peak** soil moisture depletion around Oct 20 2025 based on analysis of NASA SPoRT-LIS 0-200 cm percentiles

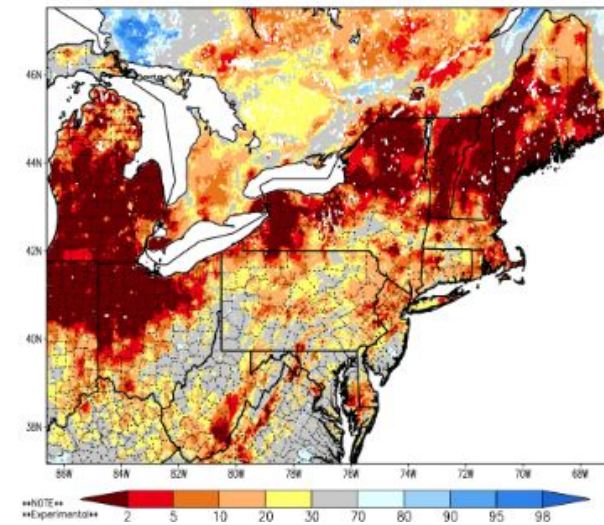
SPoRT-LIS 0-200 cm Soil Moisture percentile valid 04 Aug 2025



SPoRT-LIS 0-200 cm Soil Moisture percentile valid 01 Sep 2025



SPoRT-LIS 0-200 cm Soil Moisture percentile valid 01 Oct 2025



SPoRT-LIS 0-200 cm Soil Moisture percentile valid 01 Nov 2025

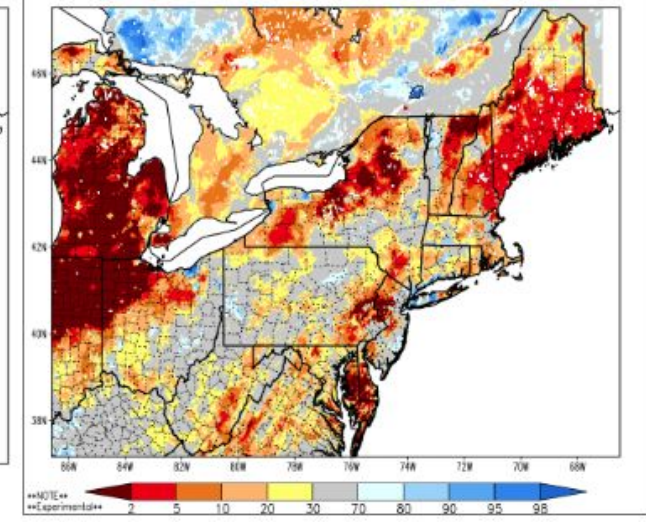
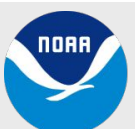
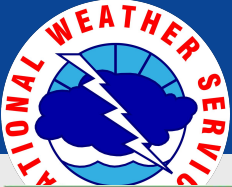


Image: NASA SPoRT-LIS 0-200 cm soil moisture percentiles at the beginning of August, September, October, and November of 2025



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Atmospheric Administration
U.S. Department of Commerce

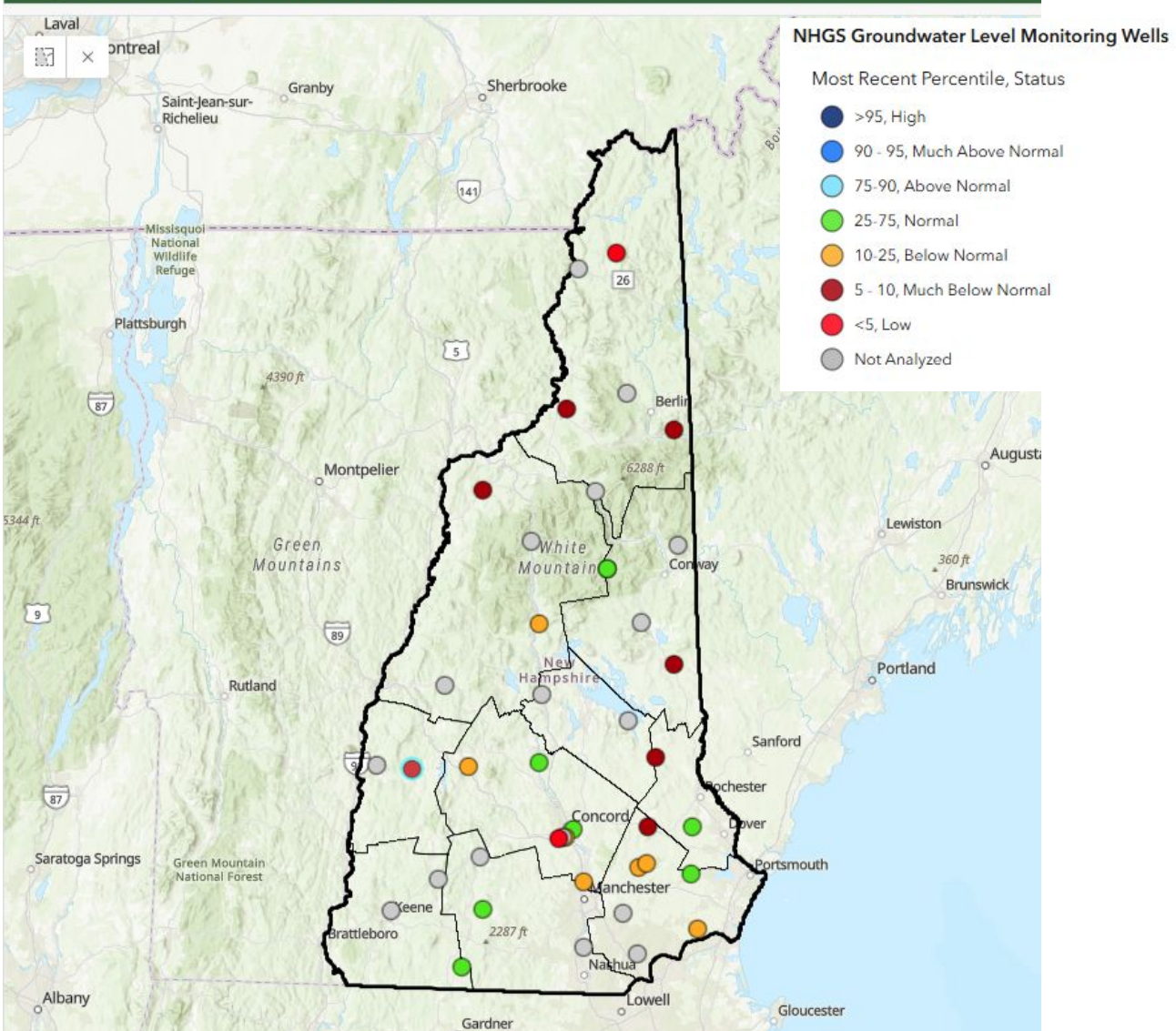
National Weather Service
Gray-Portland, ME



Groundwater Levels

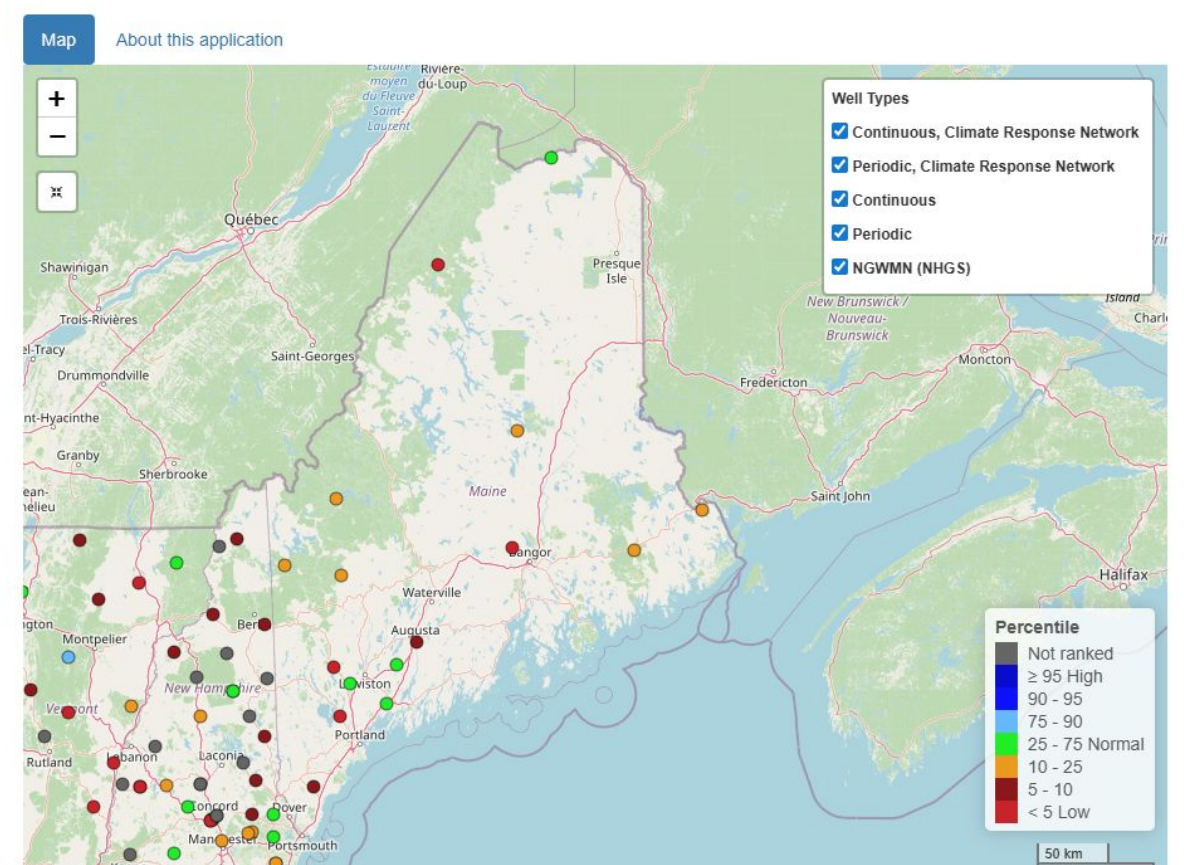
November 6, 2025
1:07 EST

New Hampshire Groundwater Level Monitoring Dashboard New Hampshire Geological Survey



Groundwater Levels in New England

Recent conditions relative to historical monthly statistics

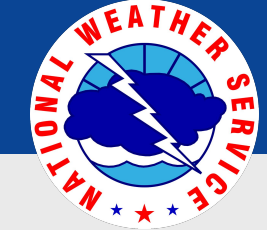


Several groundwater monitoring wells are Below to Much Below Normal per NH Groundwater monitoring dashboard (<https://nhdes.maps.arcgis.com/apps/dashboards/6b333fa640994c17a31993a9e5298043>) and the USGS Groundwater Levels (https://newengland.water.usgs.gov/web_app/GWW/GWW.html) in New England dashboard.



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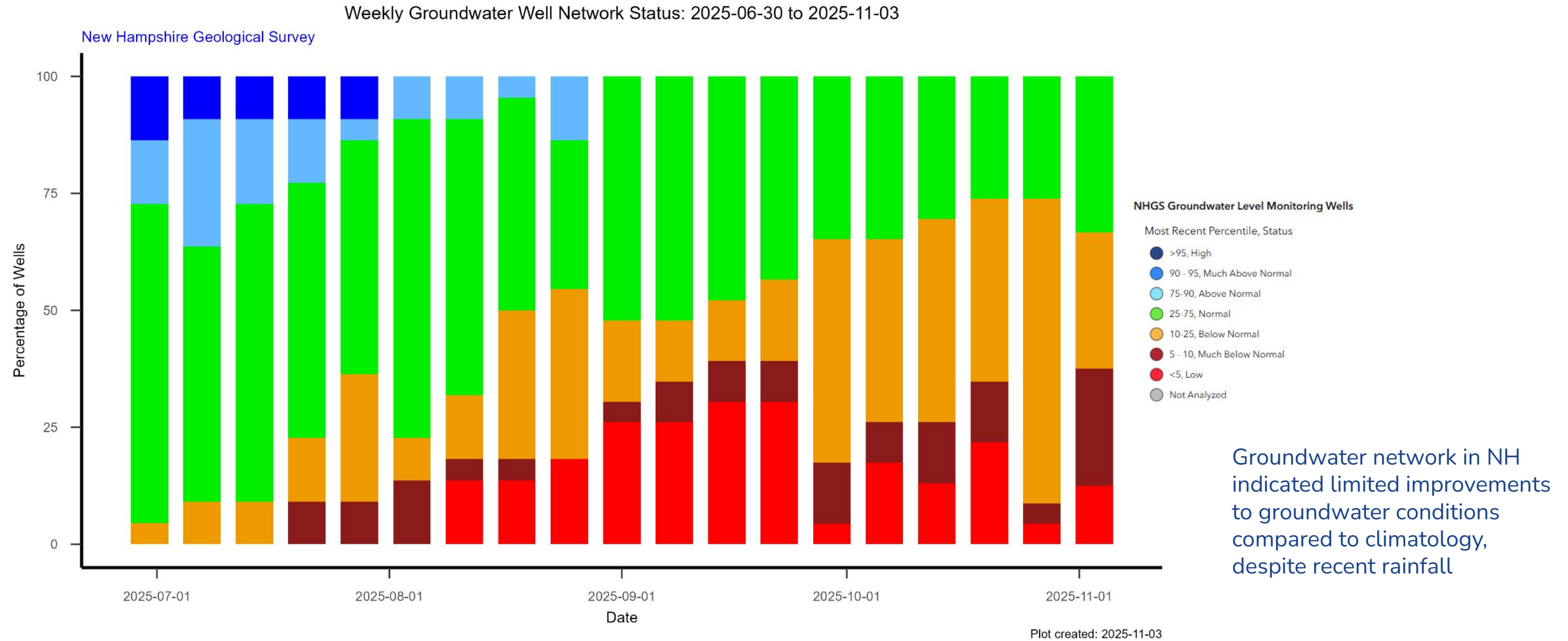
National Weather Service
Gray-Portland, ME



Groundwater Levels

November 6, 2025
1:07 EST

NH Groundwater Network Conditions Since July 1

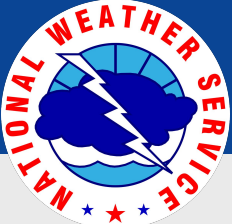


(<https://nhdes.maps.arcgis.com/apps/dashboards/6b333fa640994c17a31993a9e5298043>) and the USGS Groundwater Levels (https://newengland.water.usgs.gov/web_app/GWW/GWW.html) in New England dashboard.



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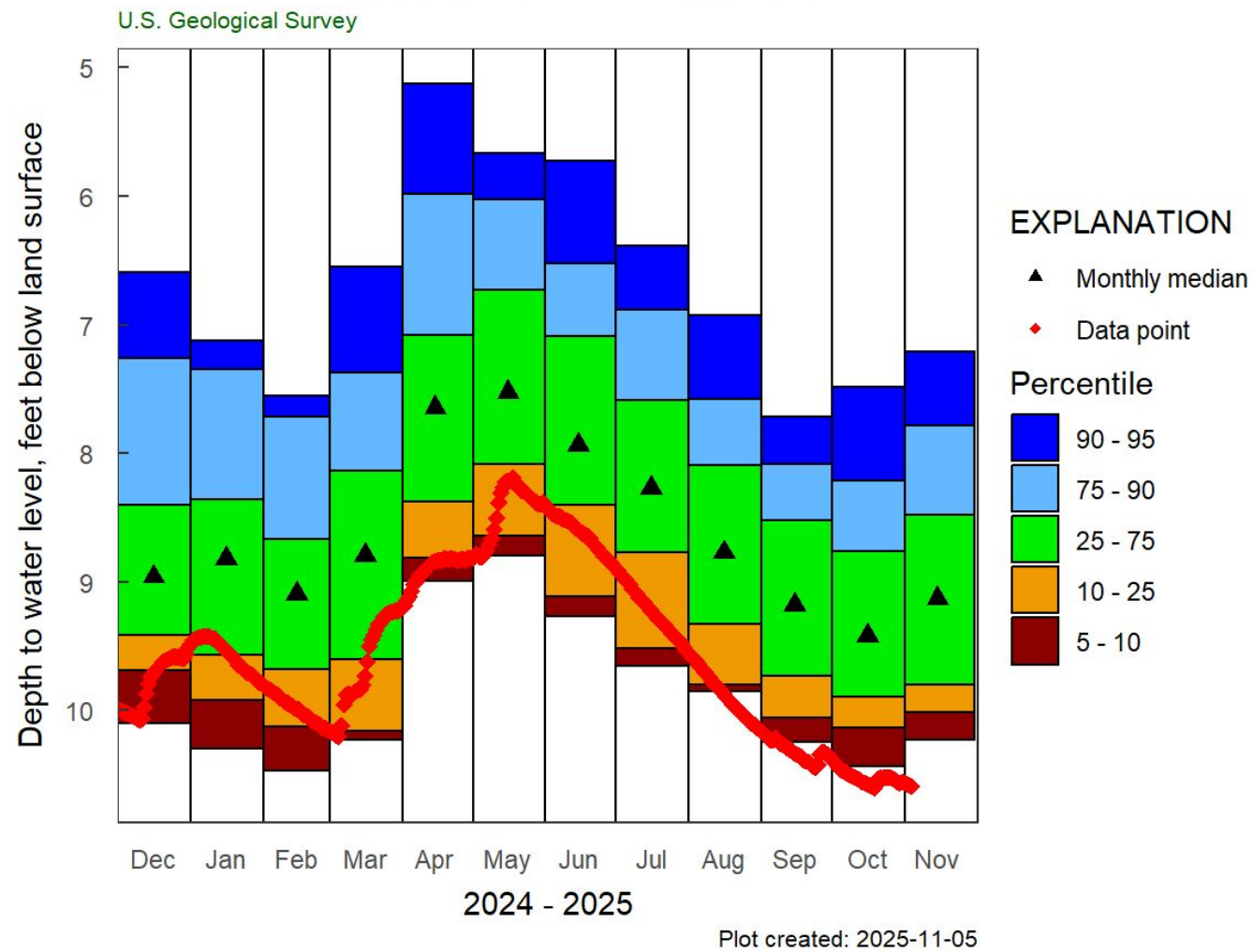
National Weather Service
Gray-Portland, ME



Groundwater Impacts

November 6, 2025
1:07 EST

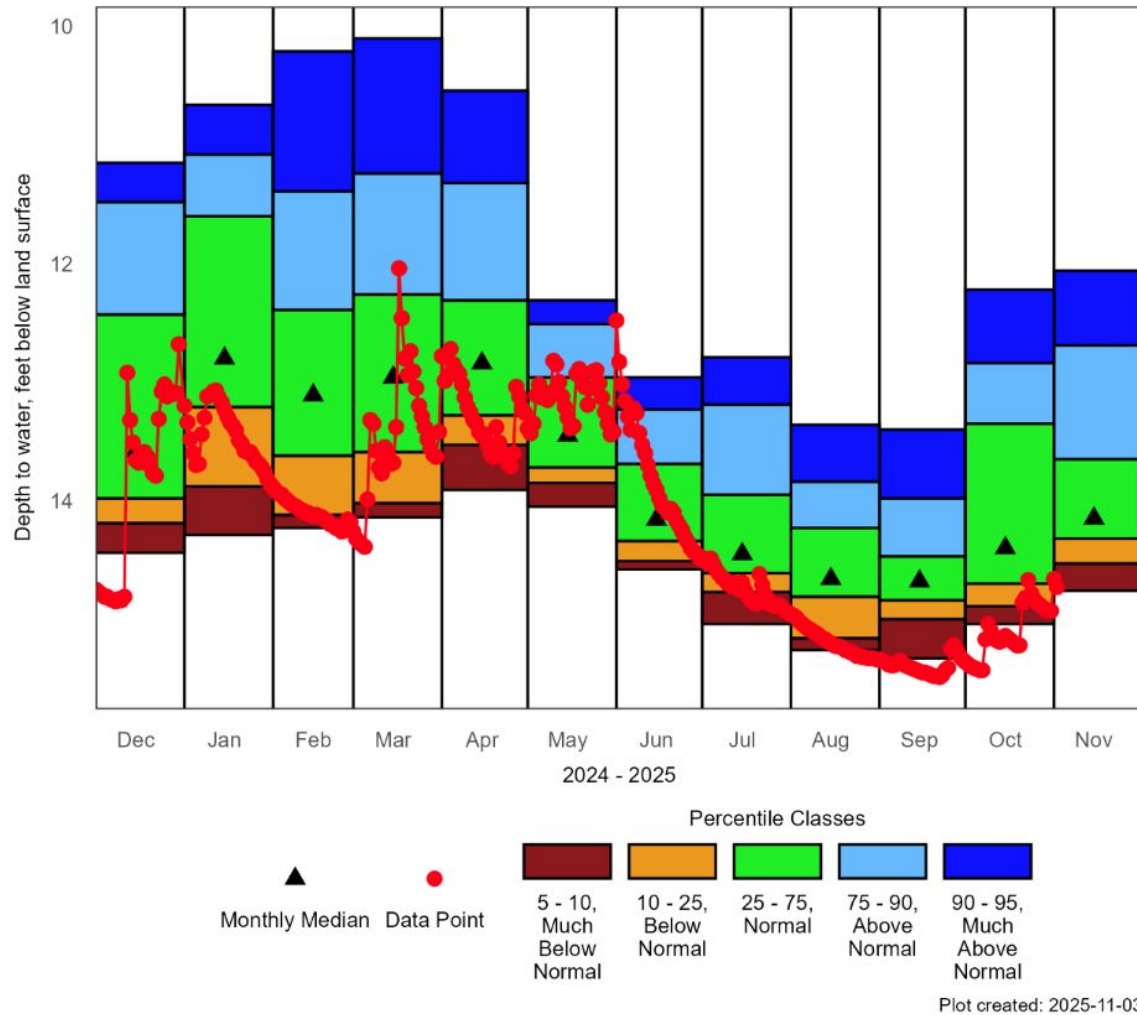
440823070291501 ME-OW1214 Oxford, Maine



LLW-19: Lisbon, NH Overburden Well 19

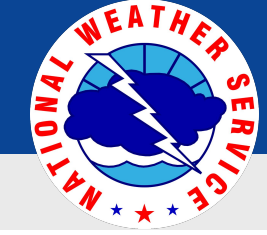
Annual Hydrograph with Historical Median and Percentile Classes

New Hampshire Geological Survey



Above are two real-time wells observations (red dots) with climatology percentiles in the background. (Left) A USGS groundwater well in Oxford Maine with a period of record from 1980. (Right) Groundwater well from Lisbon New Hampshire in Grafton County from 2006.

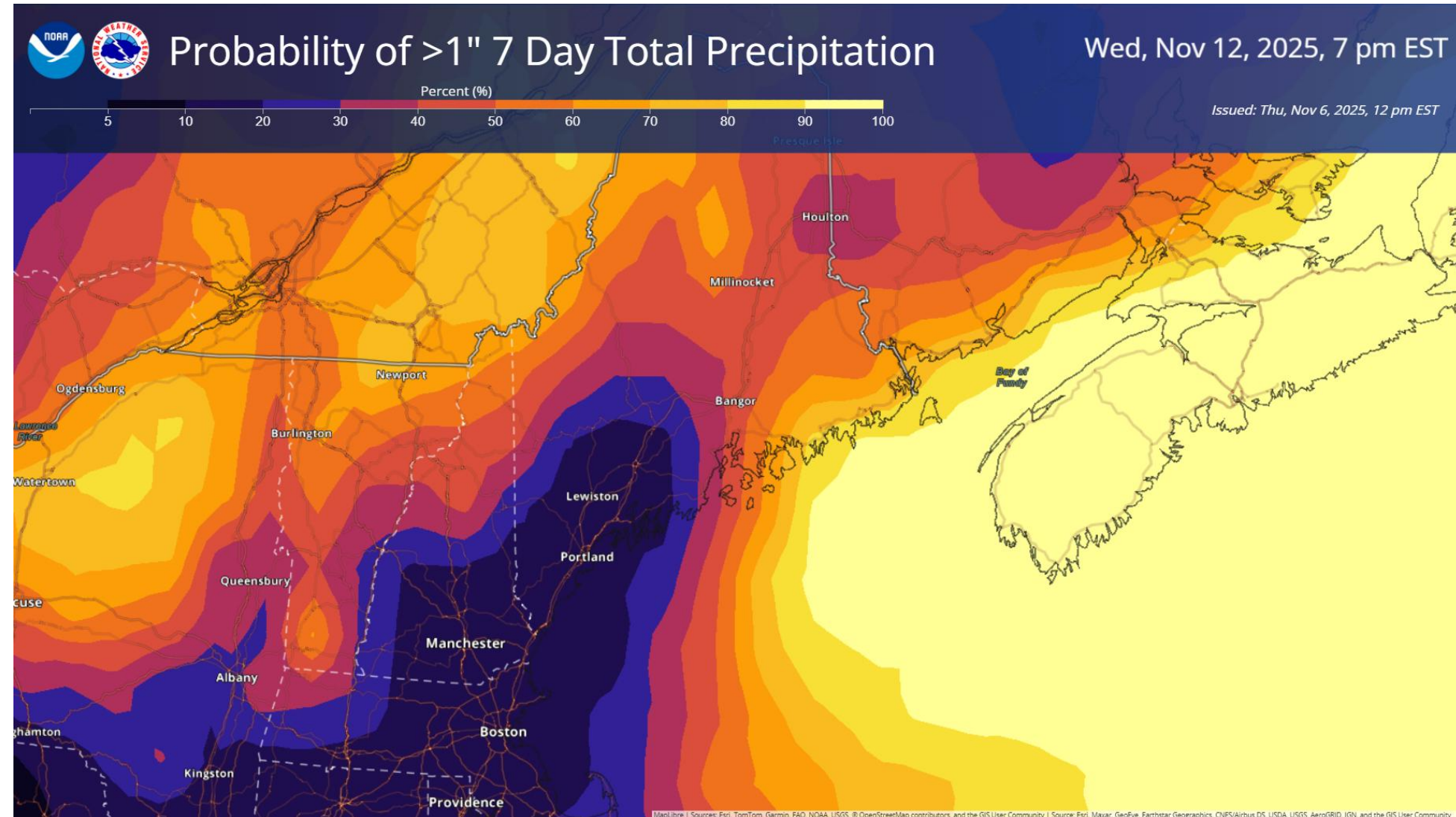


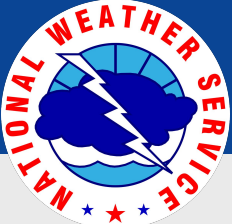


7- Day Rainfall Forecast

November 6, 2025
1:07 EST

- An active weather pattern is on pace to impact the region over the next 7 days
- There will be multiple low pressure systems with wind, rain, and some snow
- Forecasted precipitation totals could reach an inch or more, particularly in the mountains



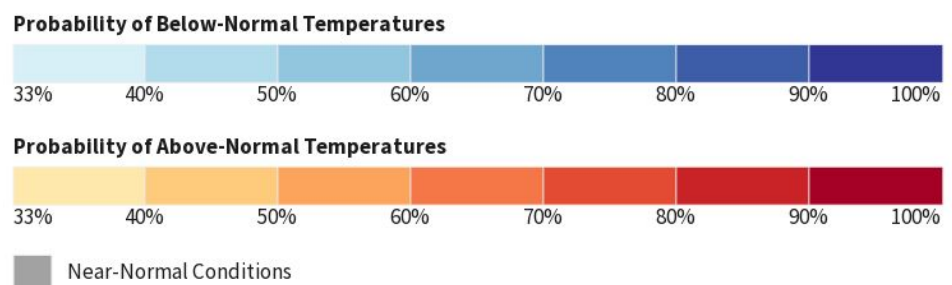
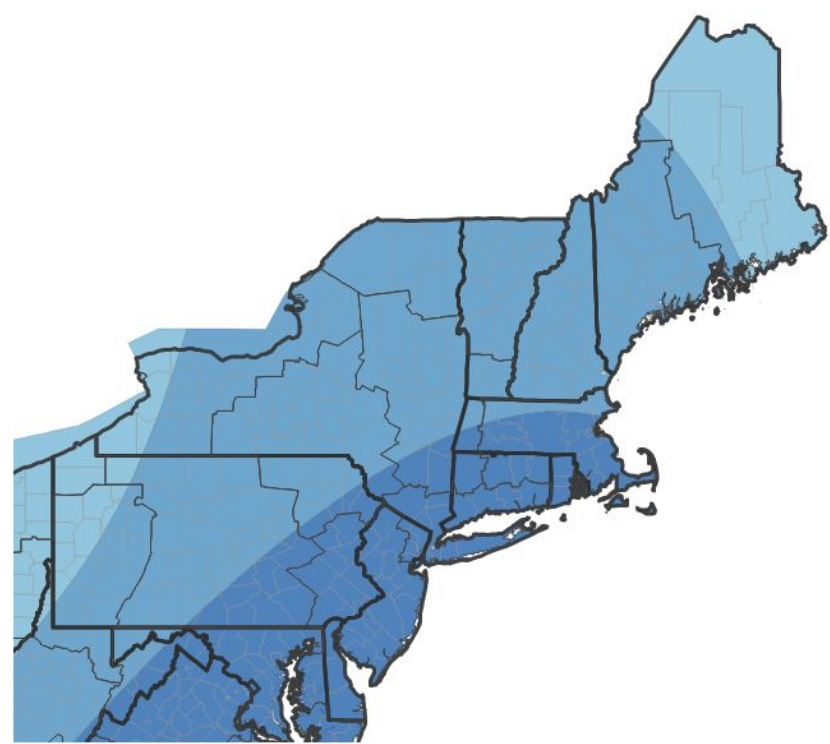


6-10 Day Outlooks

November 6, 2025
1:07 EST

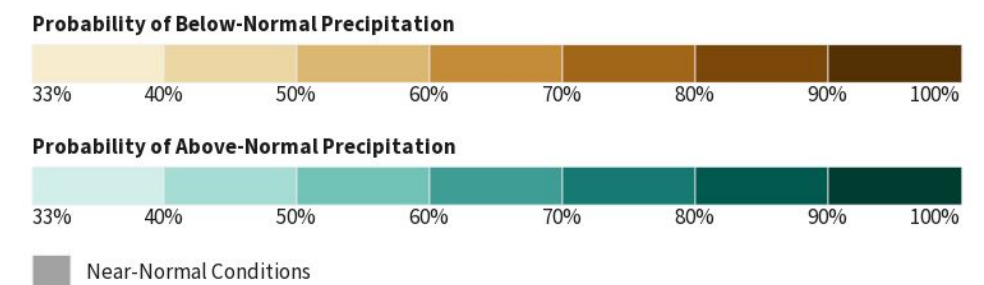
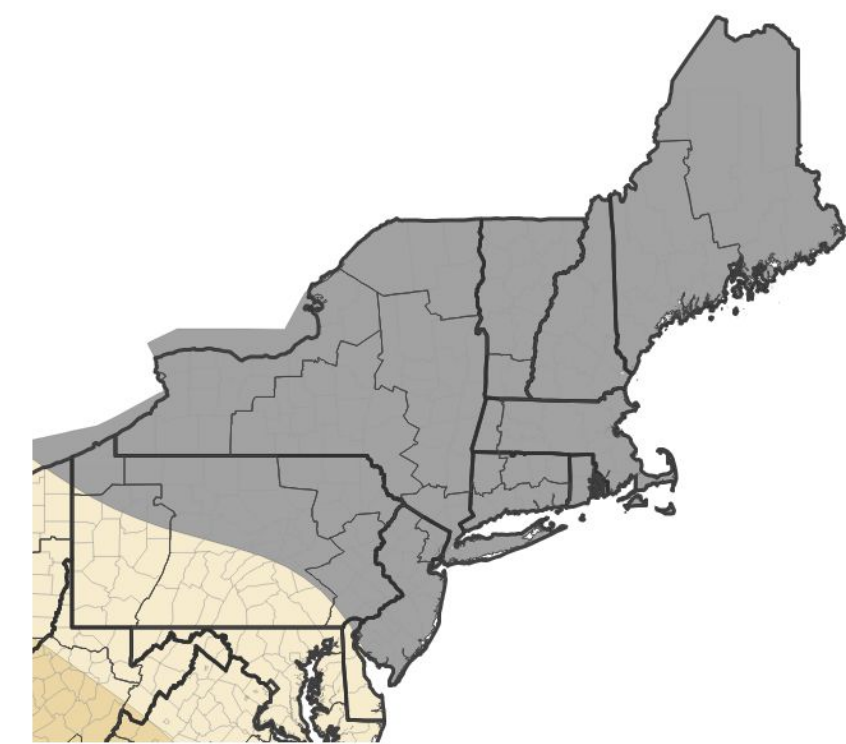
- Equal chances for near, above, or below normal precipitation
- 40-50% chance of below normal temperatures

6-10 Day Temperature Outlook for November 10, 2025–November 14, 2025



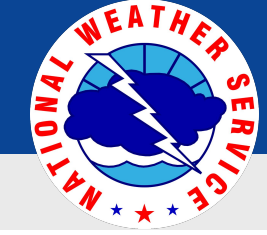
Source(s): Climate Prediction Center; image courtesy of Drought.gov Last Updated: 11/04/25

6-10 Day Precipitation Outlook for November 10, 2025–November 14, 2025



Source(s): Climate Prediction Center; image courtesy of Drought.gov Last Updated: 11/04/25



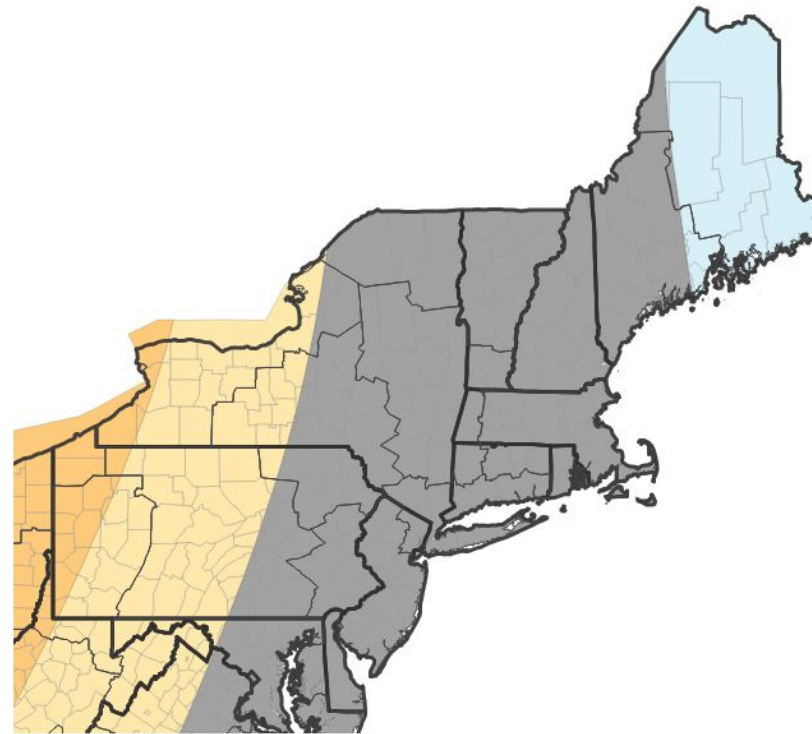


8-14 Day Outlooks

November 6, 2025
1:07 EST

- There are no strong signals for mid November due to large swings expected in the weather pattern, likely to favor near average on the whole

8-14 Day Temperature Outlook for November 12, 2025–November 18, 2025



Probability of Below-Normal Temperatures



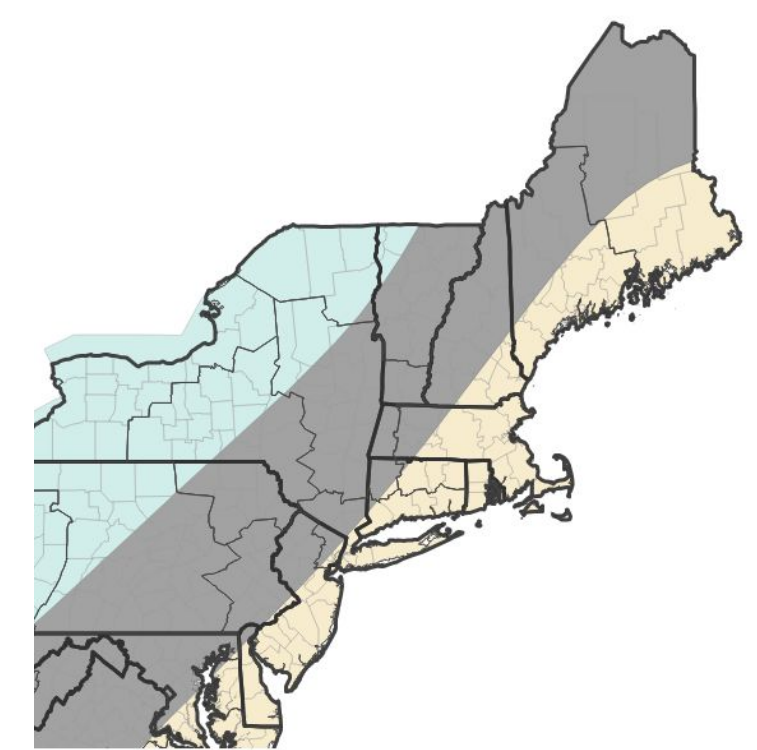
Probability of Above-Normal Temperatures



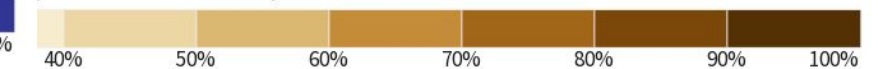
■ Near-Normal Conditions

Source(s): Climate Prediction Center; image courtesy of Drought.gov

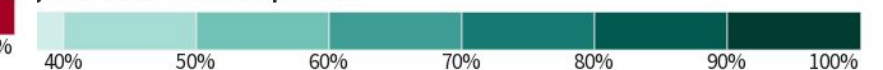
8-14 Day Precipitation Outlook for November 12, 2025–November 18, 2025



Probability of Below-Normal Precipitation



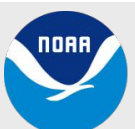
Probability of Above-Normal Precipitation

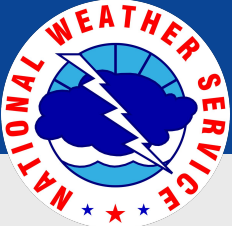


■ Normal Conditions

Source(s): Climate Prediction Center; image courtesy of Drought.gov

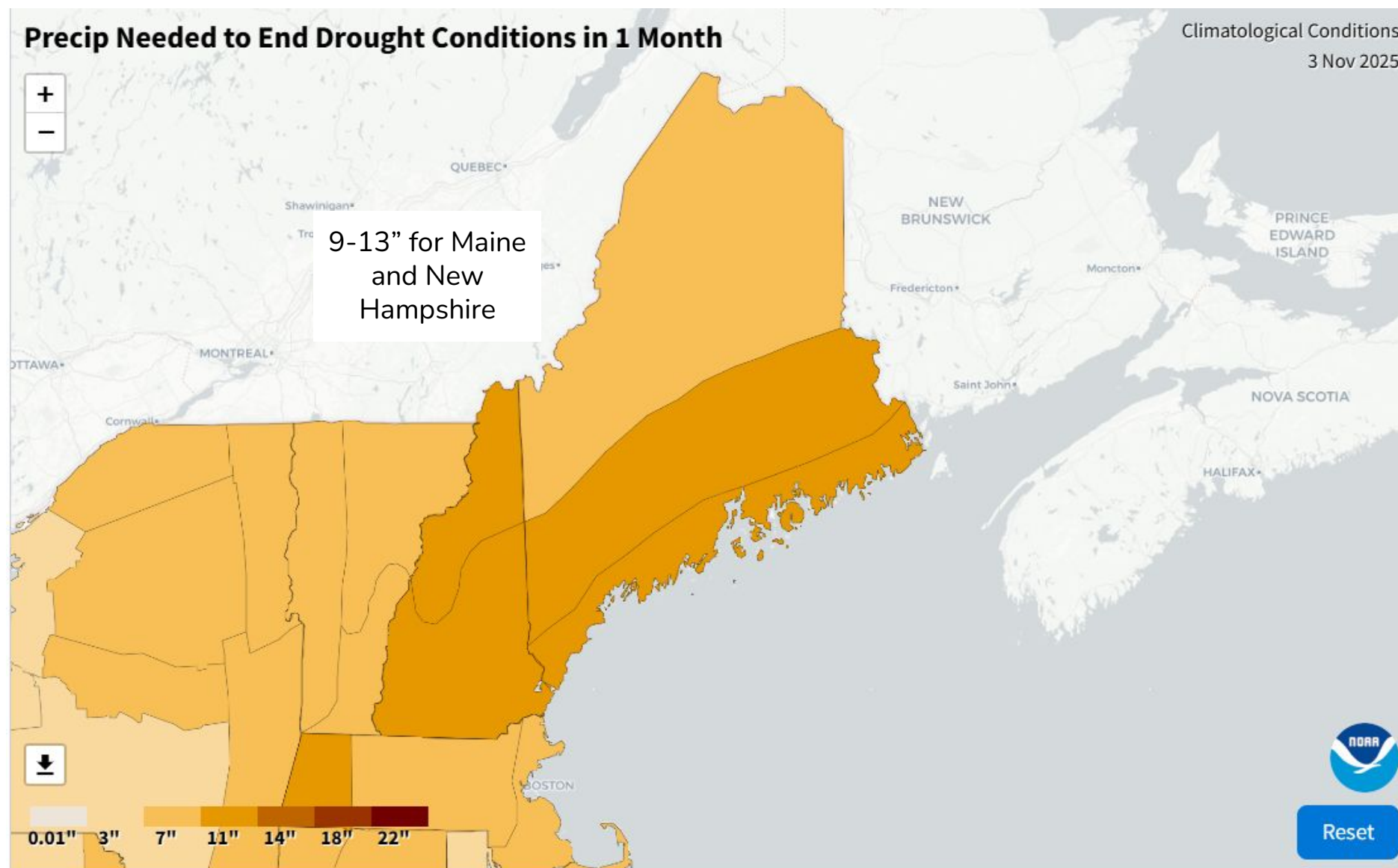
Last Updated: 11/04/25





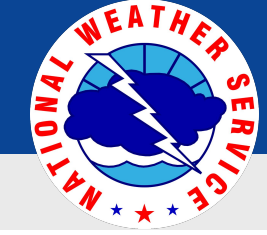
Rainfall needed to “end the drought”

November 6, 2025
1:07 EST



- 125-150% of normal precipitation over the next 2 months is needed to ameliorate drought conditions before the ground freezes
 - Once frozen, precipitation that would normally replenish groundwater won't soaking in, leaving wells and aquifers with little recovery until the spring thaw
- Steady, light-rain events with high absorption rates are ideal
- Around 6" of **above normal or extra** rainfall is needed to see full recovery
- Ground frost in ME and NH can start as early as mid November in the North and higher elevations, and mid to late December in southern areas on average, with long cold snaps often necessary to make depths over 4"





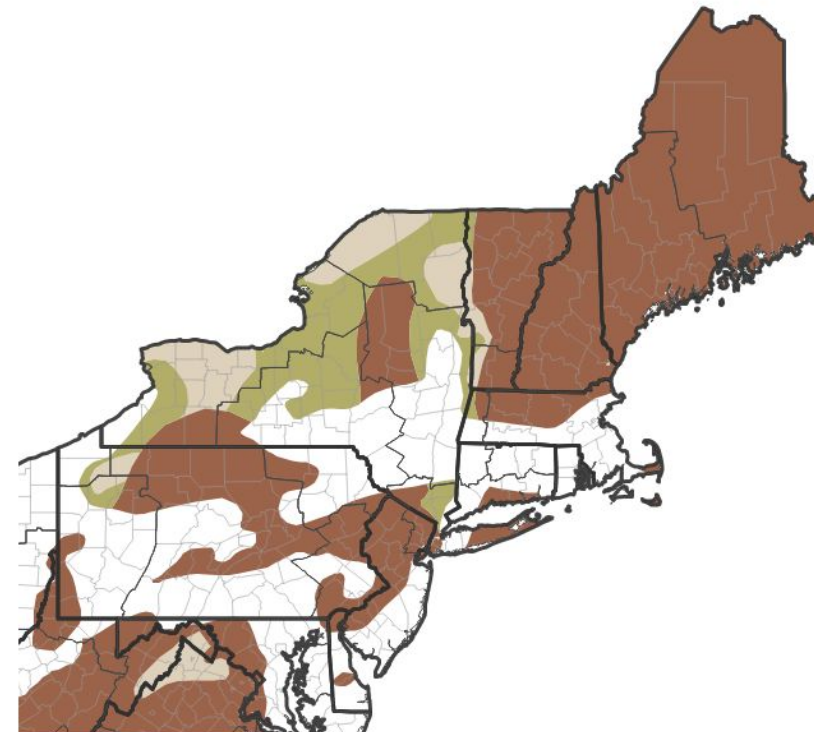
Drought Outlook

November 6, 2025
1:07 EST

The latest monthly and seasonal outlooks can be found on the [CPC homepage](#)

- **Persisting:** Climate prediction center drought outlooks favor drought persistence through January
- It is likely that precipitation will fall short of eliminating drought conditions prior to the winter freeze
- The region is likely to maintain some state of drought through winter

1-Month Drought Outlook for November 1,
2025–November 30, 2025



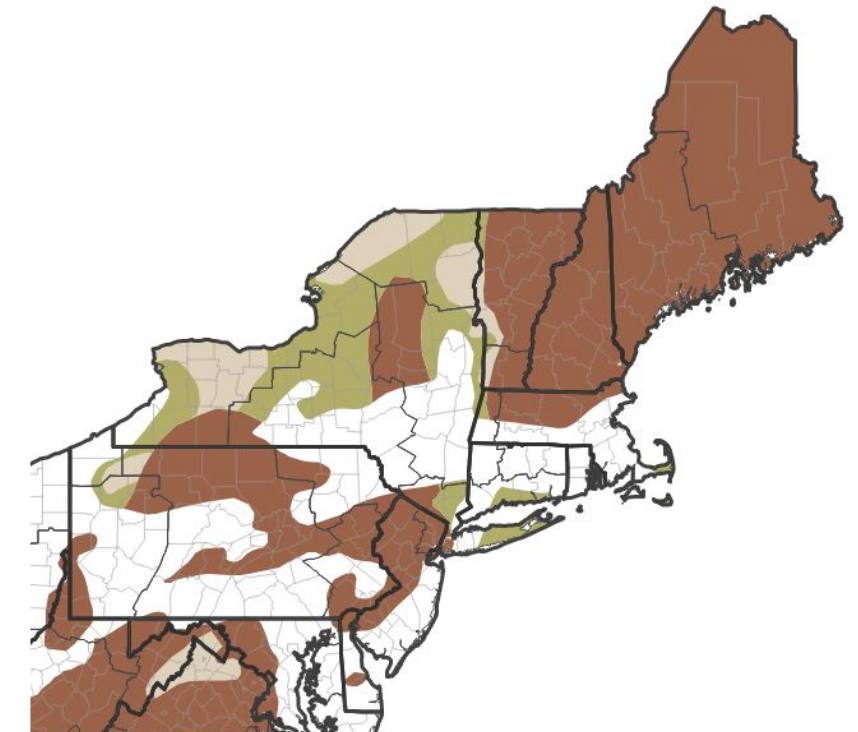
Drought Is Predicted To...



Source(s): Climate Prediction Center; image courtesy of Drought.gov

Last Updated: 10/31/25

Seasonal (3-Month) Drought Outlook for October 31,
2025–January 31, 2026



Drought Is Predicted To...



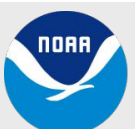
Source(s): Climate Prediction Center; image courtesy of Drought.gov

Last Updated: 10/31/25

Links to the latest:

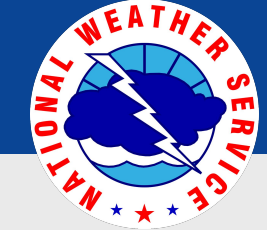
[Climate Prediction Center Monthly Drought Outlook](#)

[Climate Prediction Center Seasonal Drought Outlook](#)



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Winter Outlook

November 6, 2025
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The latest monthly and seasonal outlooks can be found on the [CPC homepage](#)

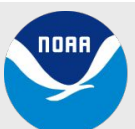
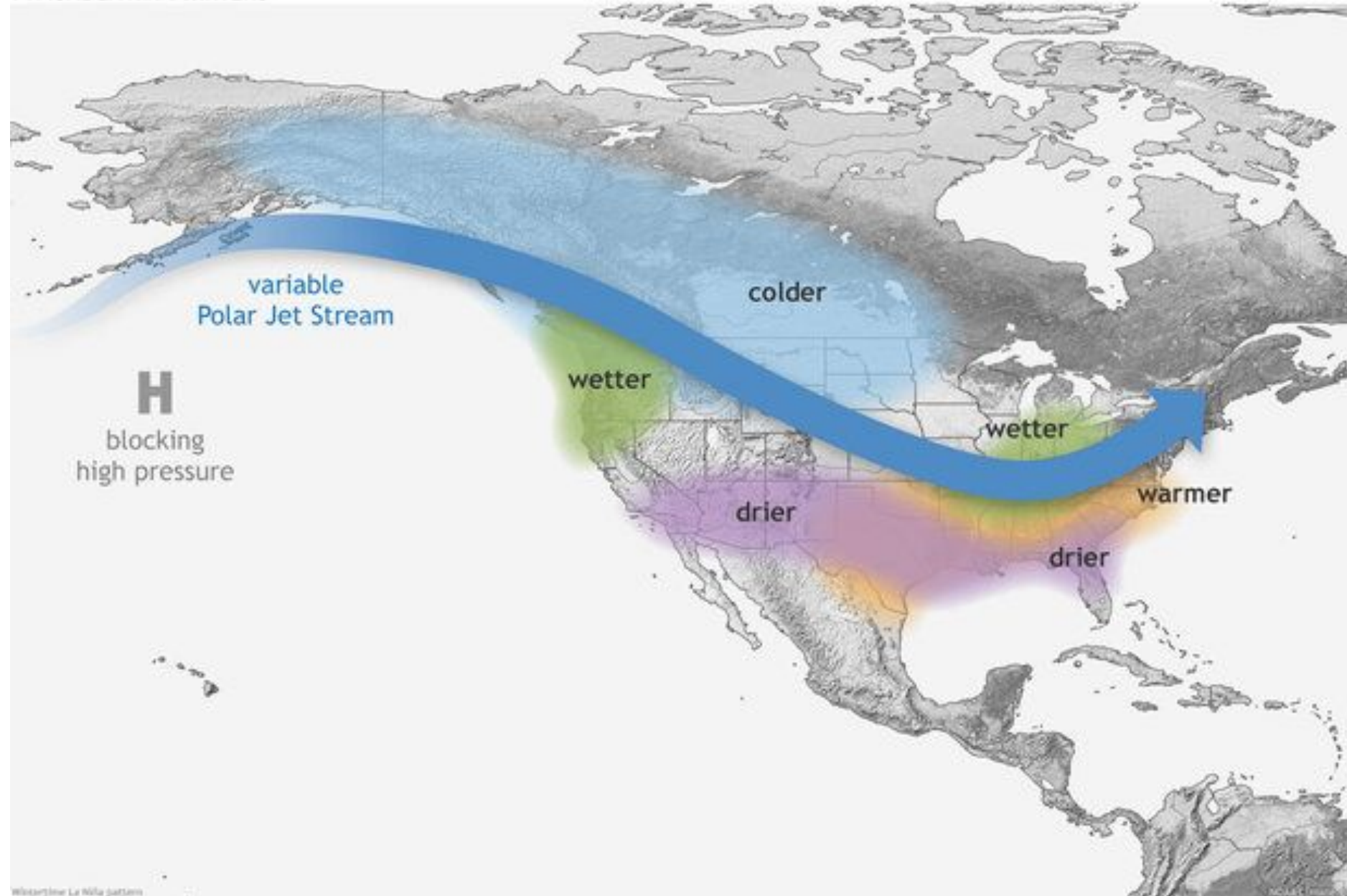
- **Persisting:** Climate prediction center is predicting an emerging La Nina to influence the upcoming winter patterns
- This leads to a split storm track over New England
- Past La Nina years have resulted in:
 - Both above and below normal precipitation and snowpacks
 - Often wild temperature swings, though often winters averaged near normal
- Other global indicators suggest some similarities between this year and 2017-2018
 - Active year for nor'easters
 - Large temperature swings

Links to the latest:

[Climate Prediction Center Monthly Drought Outlook](#)

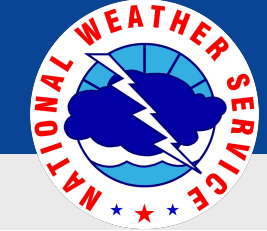
[Climate Prediction Center Seasonal Drought Outlook](#)

TYPICAL LA NIÑA WINTERS



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National Weather Service
Gray-Portland, ME



Summary of Impacts

Links: See/submit [Condition Monitoring Observer Reports \(CMOR\)](#) and view the [Drought Impacts Reporter](#)

Groundwater Impacts

- New dry wells are reported across both Maine and New Hampshire as groundwater levels decline despite slight rebounds from recent rains.

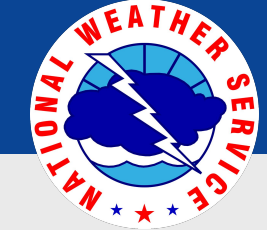
Click on your respective state for a link to report a dry well

[New Hampshire Dry Well Survey](#)

[Maine Dry Well Survey](#)

The Drinking Water Program strongly discourages homeowners from introducing water into their wells for 3 reasons:

- It's illegal unless specifically allowed in the statute.
- The well is dry because the water table is below the well screen. Any introduced water will dissipate out into the aquifer.
- The delivered water may contaminate the aquifer with bacteria or other potential pathogens. For example, once iron bacteria is introduced into a well, it's difficult (if not impossible) to remove, clogs the well screen, and turns the water reddish-brown.



Summary of Impacts

November 6, 2025
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Links: See/submit [Condition Monitoring Observer Reports \(CMOR\)](#) and view the [Drought Impacts Reporter](#)

Hydrologic Impacts

- Most smaller, unregulated rivers and streams have responded to recent heavy rainfall with near normal streamflow, though they are expected to recede to below normal to much below normal flows without additional rainfall in the coming days
- Small to medium sized reservoirs remain below long term averages with some at daily record low levels

Other Impacts

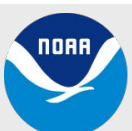
- Water management, agricultural, fisheries, and forestry impacts have been reported. Reach out to the various representatives from those sectors for more information regarding specific impacts.

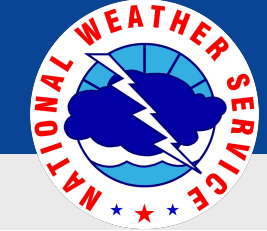
Mitigation actions

- Please refer to your municipality and/or water provider for mitigation information

Have a drought impact to report?

go.unl.edu/cmor_drought

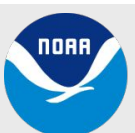




November 6, 2025
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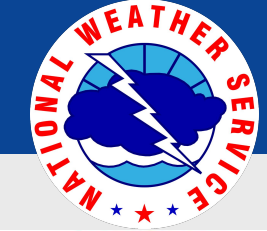
Main Takeaways

- Widespread Moderate to Extreme Drought holds across Maine and New Hampshire, with 100% of each state experiencing D1-D3 drought conditions
- Surface water improvements have been widespread from late October into early November, though groundwater deficits persists
- Soil moisture and streamflow improvements were due to late October rains and reduced water withdrawals from vegetation at the end of the growing season. These are a prime indicator of improving drought conditions, as it allows more water to reach the aquifers.
- **In total, 9-13"** of liquid precipitation is needed before the freeze. This is roughly 125-150% of normal for November and December
- The severity of the drought suggests some degree of long-term drought conditions are likely to **persist** into the 2025-26 winter
- Upcoming active weather pattern with widespread precipitation are likely to bring incremental relief with improvements likely with next week's USDM



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Gray-Portland, ME



Contact Information

November 6, 2025
1:07 EST



Briefing Webpage

www.weather.gov/gyx/EMhome



<https://www.weather.gov/gyx/drought>



Disclaimer

- Information contained in this briefing is time-sensitive
- Do Not Use After: November 14, 2025



Contact Information

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→ [NWSGray](https://www.facebook.com/NWSGray)

Twitter

→ [@NWSGray](https://twitter.com/NWSGray)

