



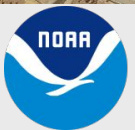
Drought Information Statement for Northern and Eastern Maine

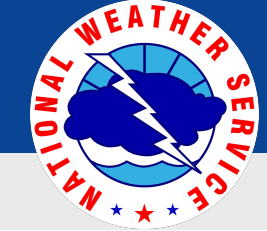
Valid October 22, 2026

Issued By: WFO Caribou, ME

- Next update by Thursday, October 29th unless conditions warrant sooner
- Please see all currently available products at <https://drought.gov/drought-information-statements>.
- Please visit <https://www.weather.gov/car/DroughtInformationStatement> for previous statements.
- Please visit <https://www.drought.gov/drought-status-updates/car> for regional drought status updates.

- Severe Drought expanded to cover the rest of the St. John Valley & Northern Crown
- Last 7 days featured well below-average precipitation across the region.
- Below-normal streamflows & groundwater in Eastern & Northern Maine.
- Drought expected to continue through the fall, with potential winter relief.
- **This is a water resources drought impacting Eastern & Northern Maine.**





U.S. Drought Monitor

October 22, 2026
9:12 PM EDT

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

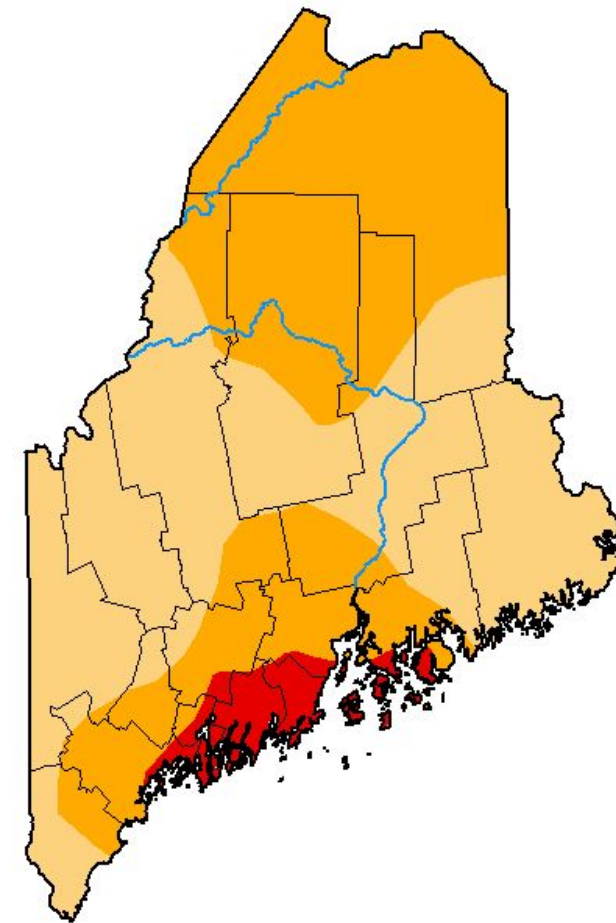
- **Drought Intensity and Extent:**

- **D3 (Extreme Drought):** Coastal Hancock County mainly MDI to Castine.
- **D2 (Severe Drought):** Southern & Far Northern Penobscot, Southwest Hancock, Far Northern Somerset, Northern Piscataquis, all of Northern and Central Aroostook counties.
- **D1 (Moderate Drought):** West-Central & Southern Piscataquis, Central Penobscot, Northern & Eastern Hancock and all of Washington counties.

Percentage of Maine in Drought

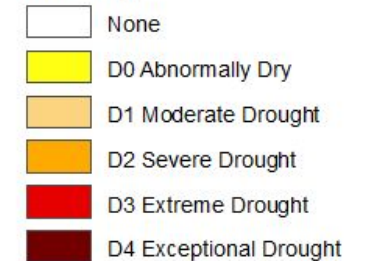
- No Drought: 0.00%
- **D0: (Abnormally Dry):** 0.00%
- **D1 (Moderate Drought):** 49.38%
- **D2 (Severe Drought):** 45.99%
- **D3 (Extreme Drought):** 4.64%

U.S. Drought Monitor Maine



October 20, 2026
(Released Thursday, Oct. 22, 2026)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Intensity:



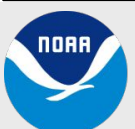
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>

Author:

Lindsay Johnson
High Plains Regional Climate Center

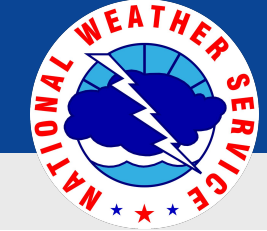


droughtmonitor.unl.edu



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

National Weather Service
Caribou, ME



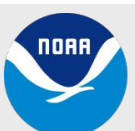
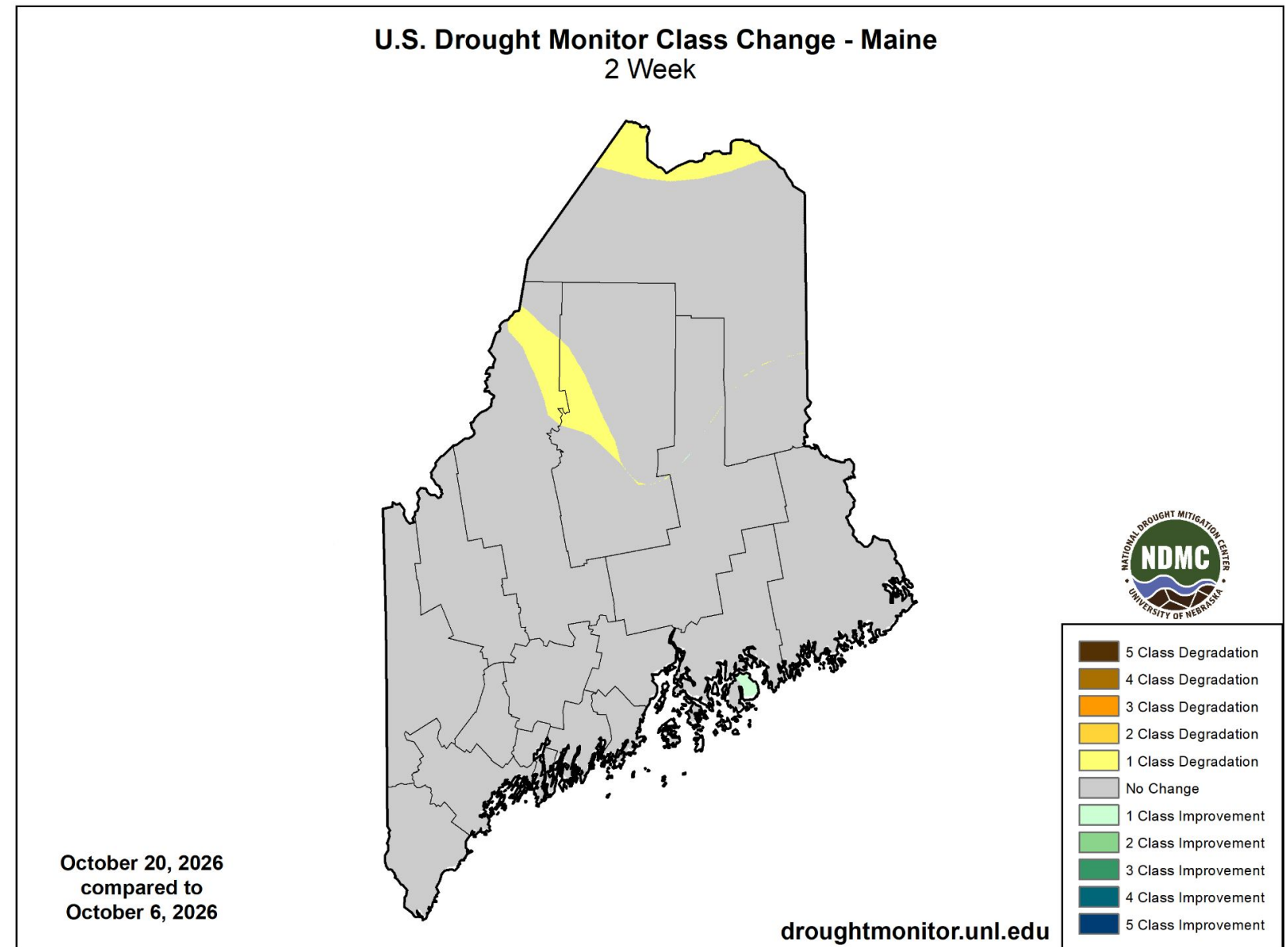
Recent Change in Drought Intensity

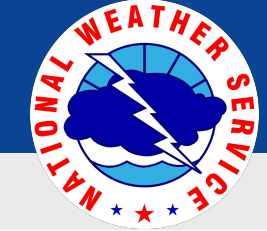
October 22, 2026
9:12 PM EDT

Link to the latest [2-week change map](#) for Northeast U.S.

- Two week drought monitor class change:

- **Drought Worsened:** Far northern portions of the Crown and St. John Valley. Additionally, far Northern Somerset and portions of the Northern Moosehead Region.
- **Drought Improved:** Eastern half of MDI including Acadia National Park, Seal Harbor, Bar Harbor to Salsbury Cove.
- **No Change:** Rest of the NWS Caribou forecast area.





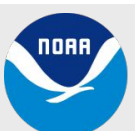
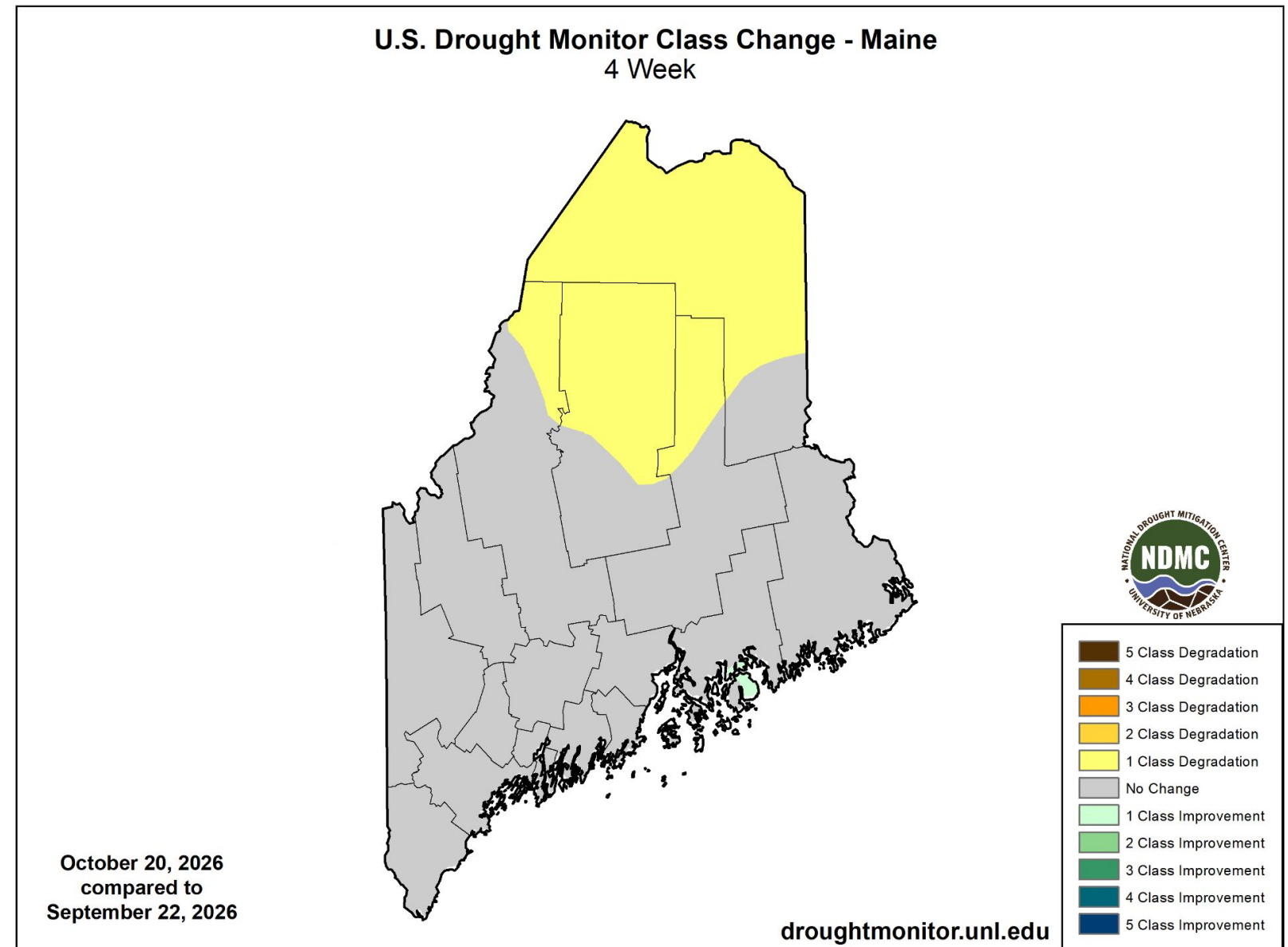
Recent Change in Drought Intensity

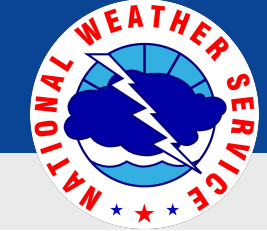
October 22, 2026
9:12 PM EDT

Link to the latest [1-month change map](#) for Northeast U.S.

- Four week drought monitor class change:

- **Drought Worsened:** Much of Northern and Central Aroostook, Northern Penobscot, Northern Piscataquis and Far Northern Somerset counties
- **Drought Improved:** Eastern half of MDI including Acadia National Park, Seal Harbor, Bar Harbor to Salsbury Cove.
- **No Change:** Rest of the NWS Caribou forecast area.



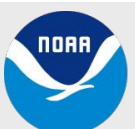
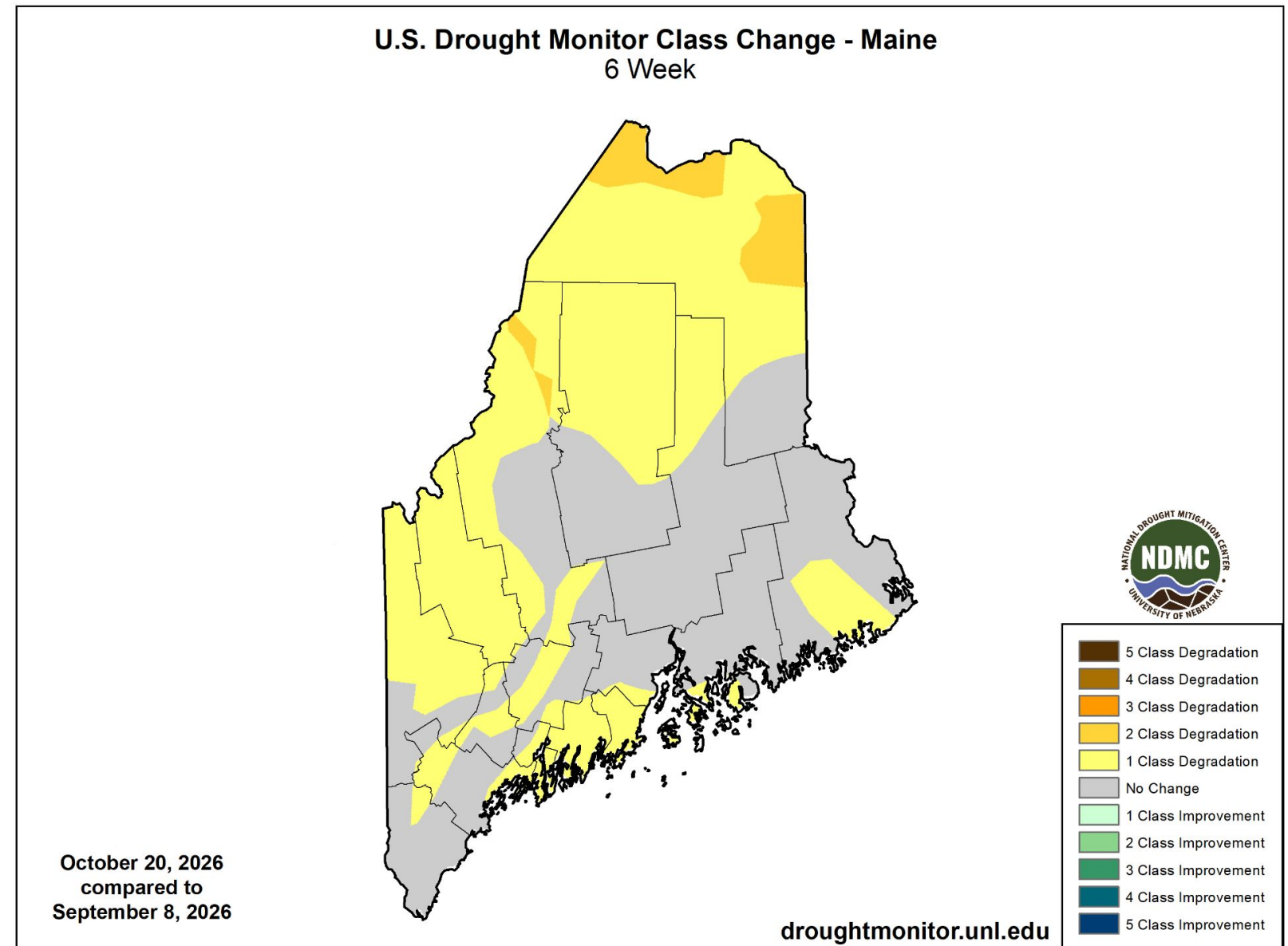


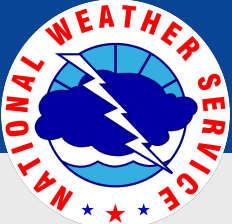
Recent Change in Drought Intensity

October 22, 2026
9:12 PM EDT

Link to the latest [6-week change map](#) for Northeast U.S.

- Four week drought monitor class change:
 - **Drought Worsened:** Northern and Central Aroostook, Northern Piscataquis, Northern Somerset, Northern Penobscot, far Southwest Hancock, and South-Central Washington counties.
 - **Drought Improved:** None.
 - **No Change:** Rest of the NWS Caribou forecast area.





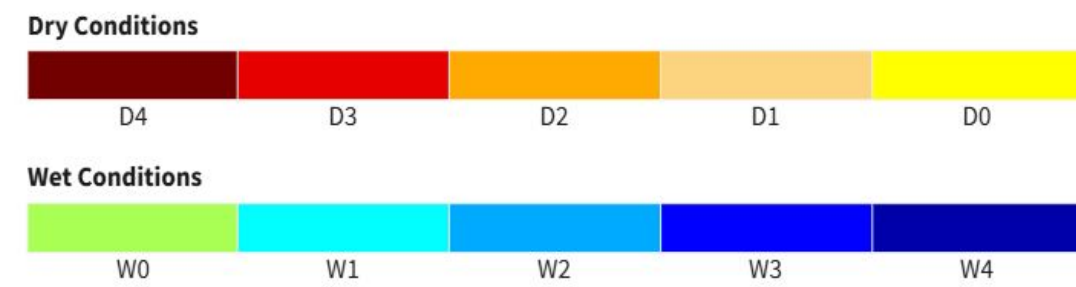
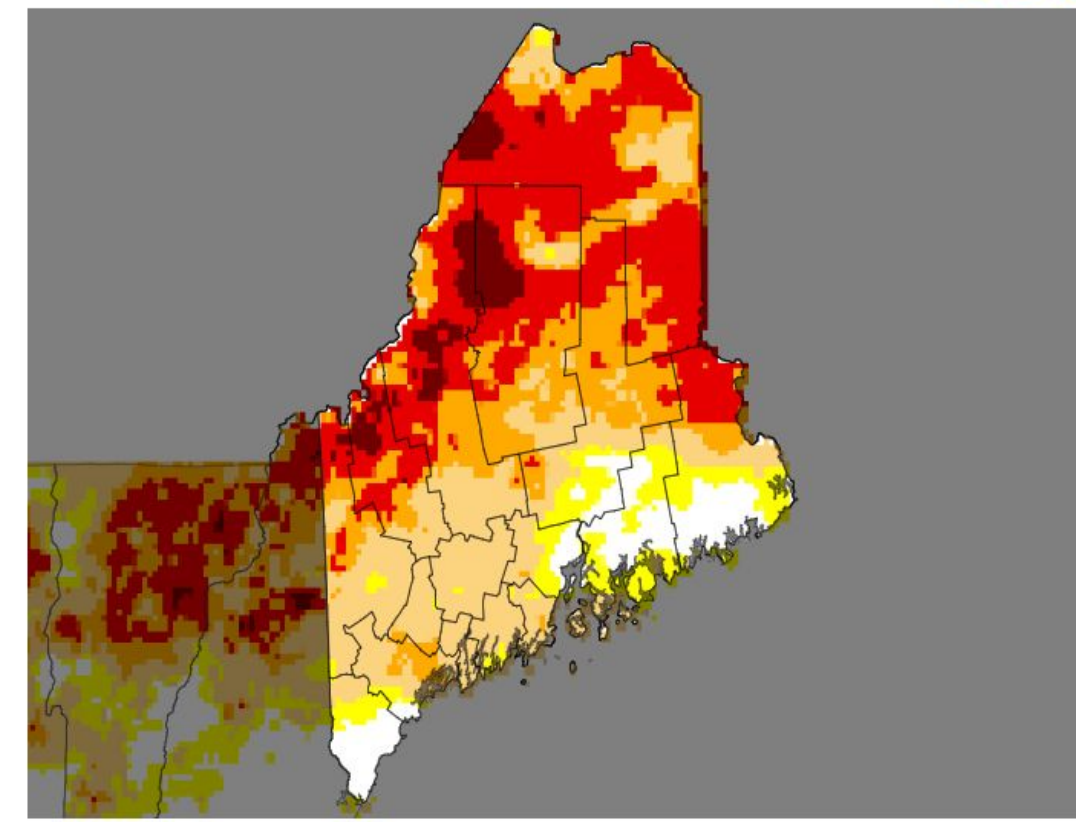
Short & Long Term Drought Index

October 22, 2026
9:12 PM EDT

Link to the Maine [Drought.gov](https://www.drought.gov) Maps: www.drought.gov/states/maine

- The Short-Term Multi-Indicator Drought Index (MIDI) estimates current short-term drought conditions by combining several indicators of drought into a single, map from changes in precipitation and moisture over the past 3 months.
- Rainfall deficits from 2025-26 drought combined with recent deficits leading to continued impacts.
- The Long-Term Multi-Indicator Drought Index (MIDI) estimates current long-term drought conditions by combining several indicators of drought into a single map from changes in precipitation and moisture over the past 5 years.

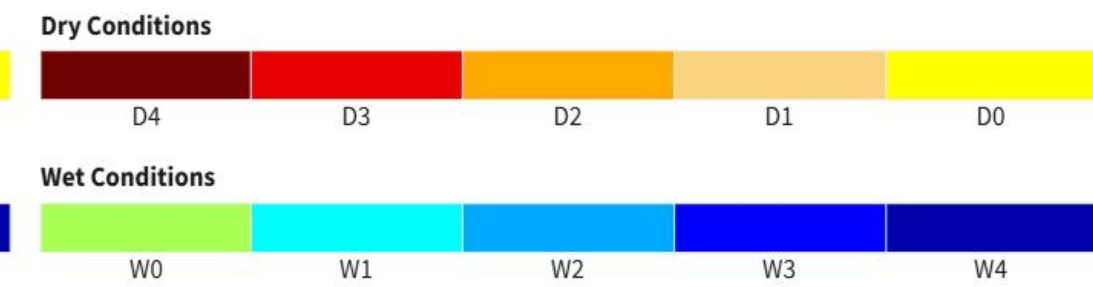
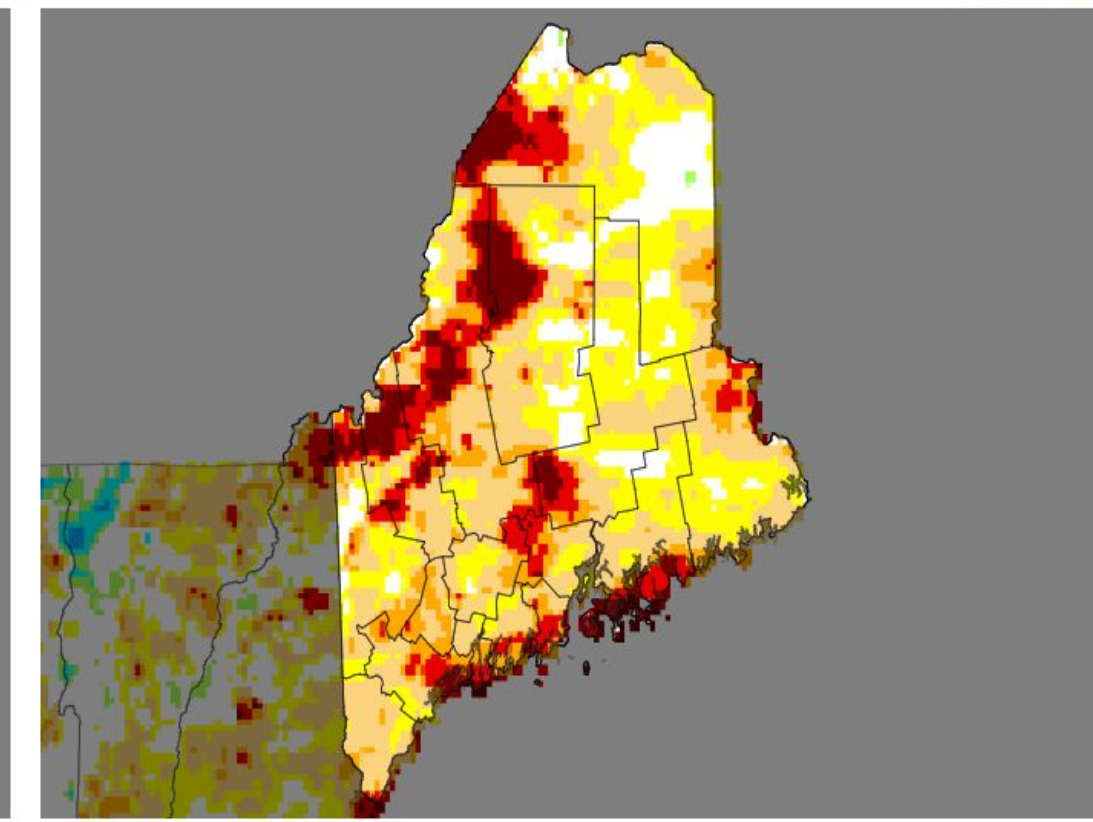
Short-Term Multi-Indicator Drought Index: Maine



Source(s): UC Merced, via Climate Engine
Data Valid: 10/17/26

Drought.gov

Long-Term Multi-Indicator Drought Index: Maine



Source(s): UC Merced, via Climate Engine
Data Valid: 10/17/26

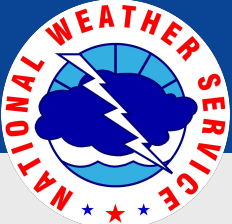
Drought.gov



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

This experimental map is based on methodology from the NOAA National Weather Service's Climate Prediction Center.

National Weather Service
Caribou, ME



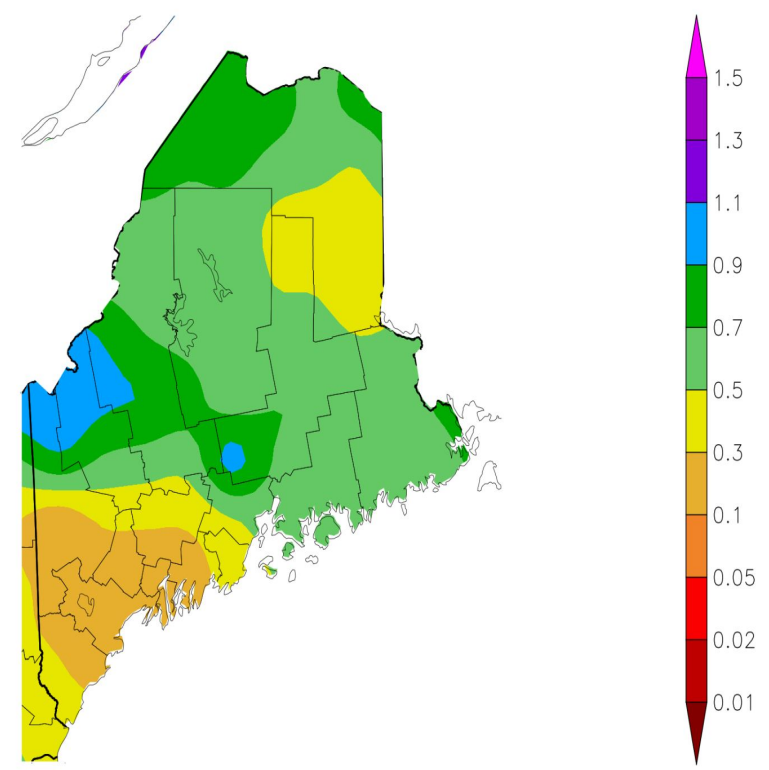
7 Day Precipitation

October 22, 2026
9:12 PM EDT

Link to [Northeast Regional Climate Center](#)

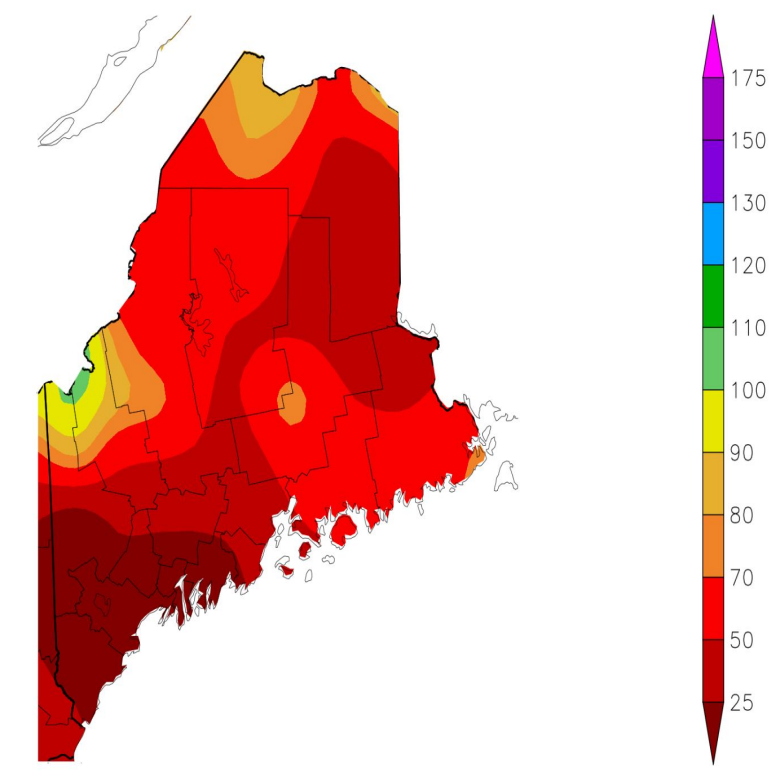
- Precipitation remains below normal across the entire forecast area, with widespread totals at 50–80% of normal.
- While the northernmost portions of the Crown have fared best at 80–90% of normal, a lingering deficit persists.

Precipitation (in)
10/15/2026 – 10/21/2026



Generated 10/22/2026 using provisional data.

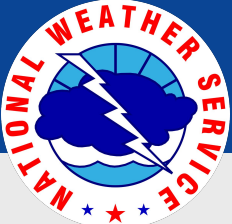
Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
10/15/2026 – 10/21/2026



ACIS Web Services Generated 10/22/2026 using provisional data.

ACIS Web Services





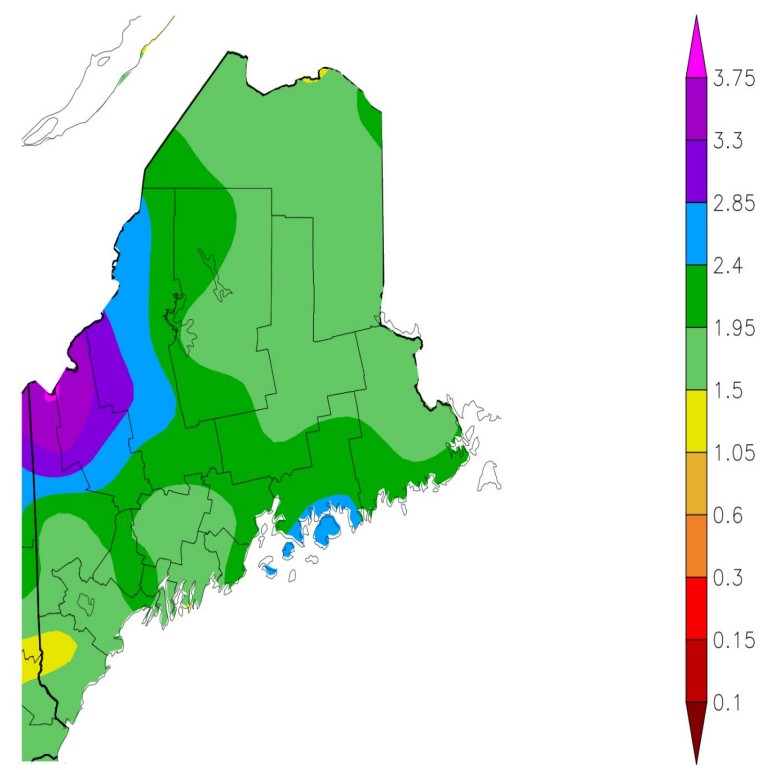
14 Day Precipitation

October 22, 2026
9:12 PM EDT

Link to [Northeast Regional Climate Center](#)

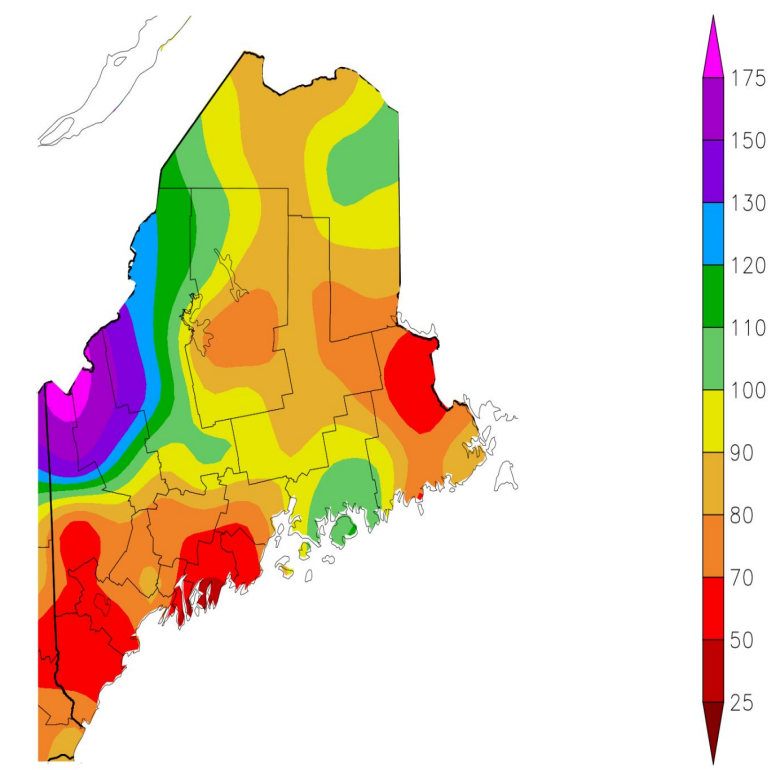
- Precipitation Above Normal for a small area of the North Woods near the Quebec border.
- Precipitation Near Normal for portions of Northeast Aroostook County and coastal Hancock County.
- Precipitation Below Normal to Much Below Normal for much of Northern Maine, Baxter Region, Moosehead Region to Bangor area and Downeast Maine.

Precipitation (in)
10/8/2026 – 10/21/2026



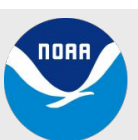
Generated 10/22/2026 using provisional data.

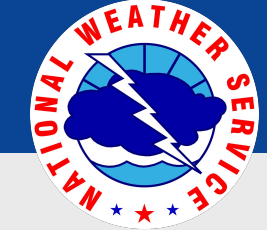
Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
10/8/2026 – 10/21/2026



ACIS Web Services Generated 10/22/2026 using provisional data.

ACIS Web Services





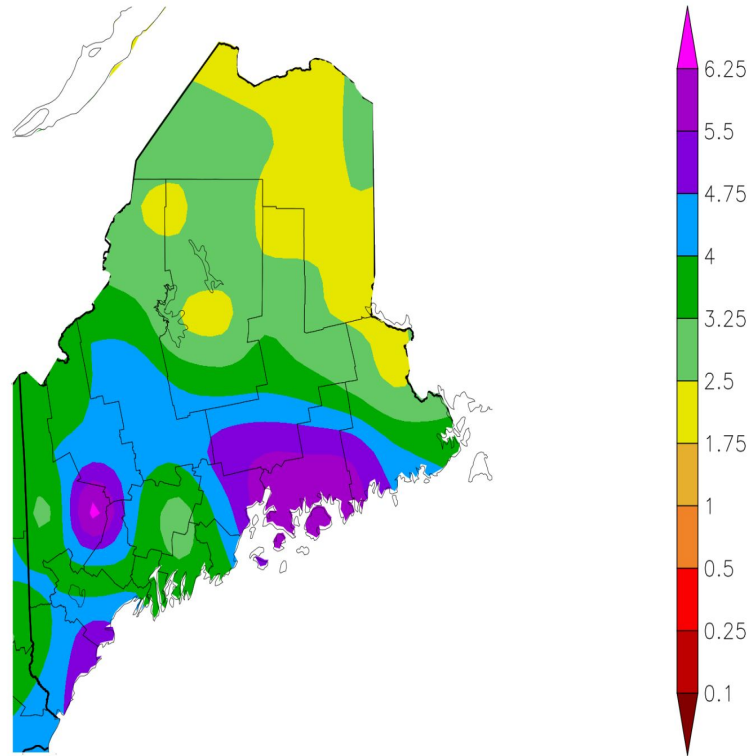
30 Day Precipitation

October 22, 2026
9:12 PM EDT

Link to [Northeast Regional Climate Center](#)

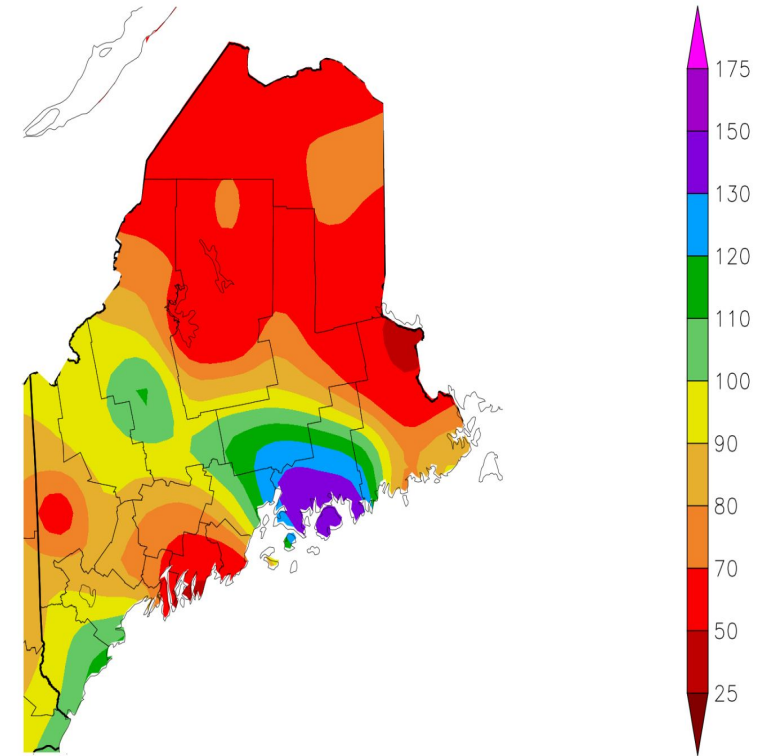
- Above Normal precipitation for much of Hancock County, far Southwest Washington County and far Southern Penobscot County.
- Precipitation Below Normal to Much Below Normal for all of Northern Maine, Central Highlands, Moosehead Region to Northern Washington County.

Precipitation (in)
9/22/2026 – 10/21/2026



Generated 10/22/2026 using provisional data.

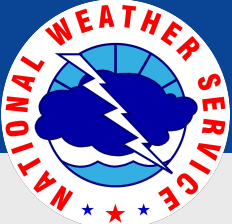
Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
9/22/2026 – 10/21/2026



ACIS Web Services Generated 10/22/2026 using provisional data.

ACIS Web Services





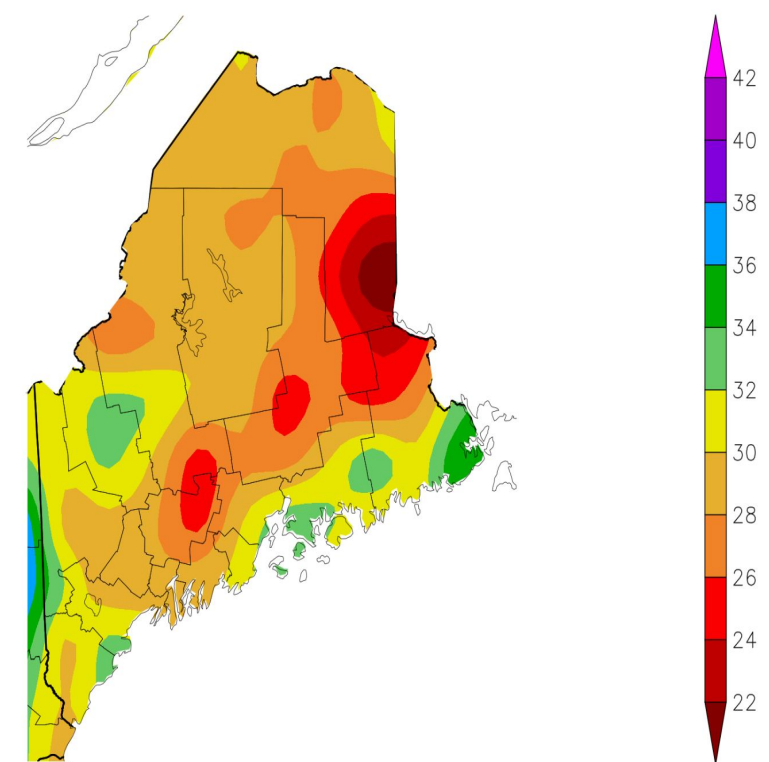
Year to Date Precipitation

October 22, 2026
9:12 PM EDT

Since January 1st

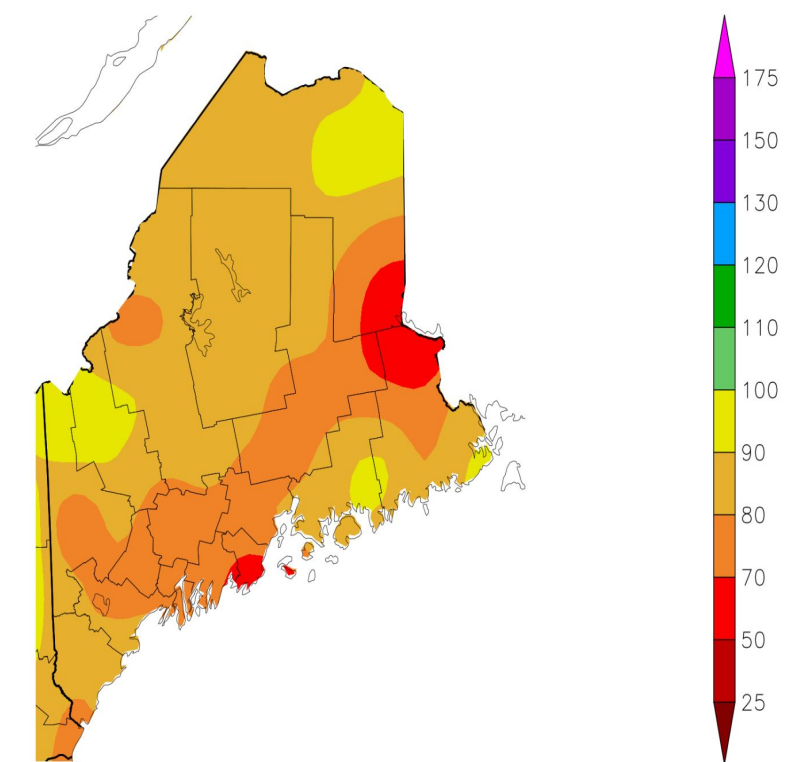
- Below normal precipitation (70-85% of normal) for much of the NWS Caribou forecast area. This is compounded on 2025 deficits.
- 50-70% of normal precipitation in portions of Southern Aroostook & Northern Washington counties.
- 90-100% of normal in very small areas of Northeast Aroostook & small areas of Downeast Maine.

Precipitation (in)
1/1/2026 – 10/21/2026



Generated 10/22/2026 using provisional data.

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
1/1/2026 – 10/21/2026

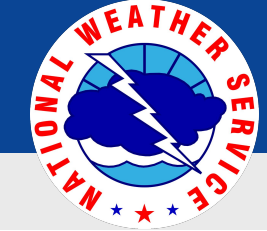


ACIS Web Services Generated 10/22/2026 using provisional data.

ACIS Web Services

Much of the area is seeing compounding drought impacts from the 2025 drought.





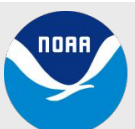
2026 Precipitation Values

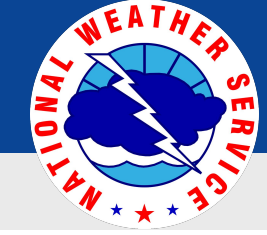
October 22, 2026
9:12 PM EDT

As of October 22, 2026

City	Precipitation Since Jan 1st	Departure from Normal since Jan 1st	Percent of Normal Since Jan 1st
Frenchville	23.02"	-4.09"	84.9%
Caribou	32.13"	-0.46"	98.6%
Houlton	22.13"	-8.98"	71.1%
Millinocket	28.30"	-5.49"	83.8%
Bangor	24.96"	-7.89"	76%

- Houlton is currently 5th driest year to date on record.
 - Records began in 1948
- Frenchville is currently 9th driest year to date on record.
 - Records began in 1998
- Bangor is currently 12th driest year to date on record.
 - Records began in 1948.
- Millinocket is currently 22nd driest year to date on record.
 - Records began in 1903





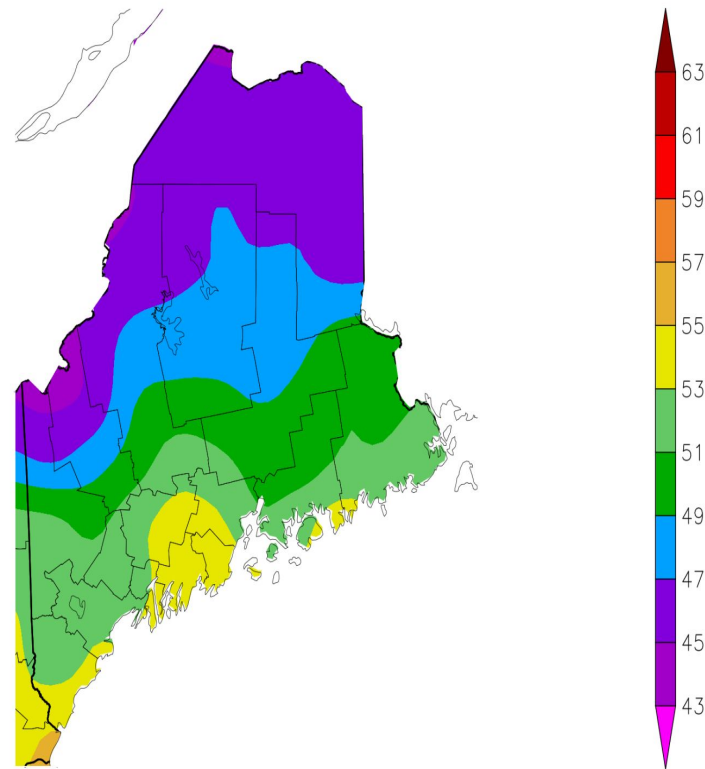
30 Day Temperatures

October 22, 2026
9:12 PM EDT

Link to [Northeast Regional Climate Center](#)

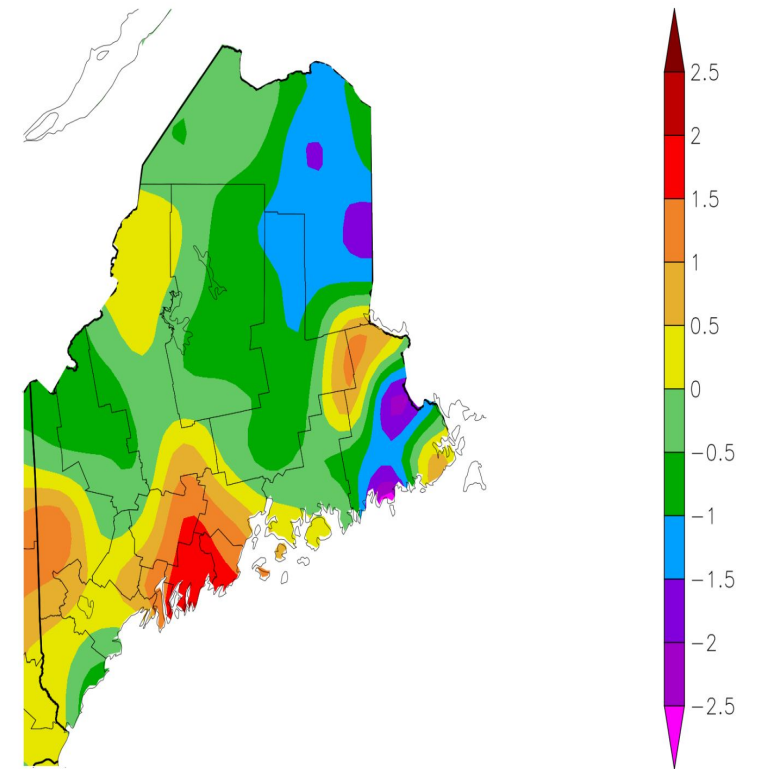
- 30 Day Temperatures have been running 0.5-1.0 degrees below normal across much of the NWS Caribou forecast area.
- 1-2 degrees below normal for Eastern Aroostook, Southwest and Central Washington counties.
- A few above normal readings in far Southern Aroostook, far Eastern Penobscot, northern & far southeast Washington counties

Temperature (F)
9/22/2026 – 10/21/2026



Generated 10/22/2026 using provisional data.

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
9/22/2026 – 10/21/2026



ACIS Web Services Generated 10/22/2026 using provisional data.

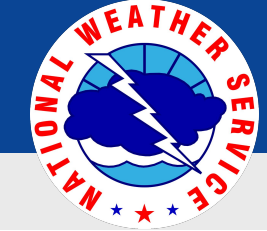
ACIS Web Services

Growing season complete + cool temperatures results in much less evaporation.



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

National Weather Service
Caribou, ME

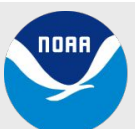
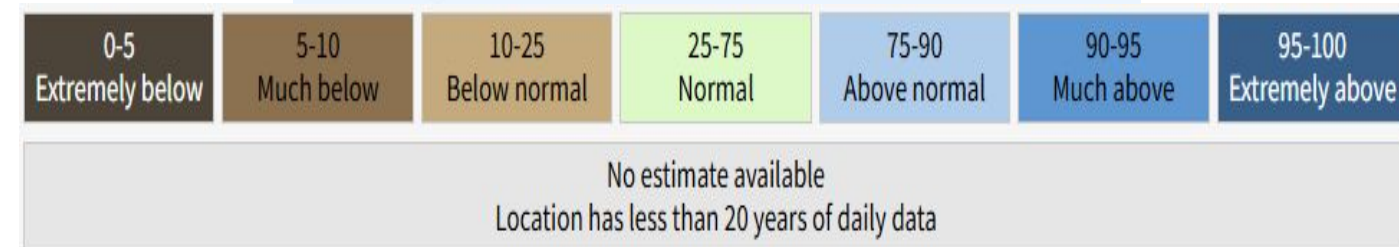
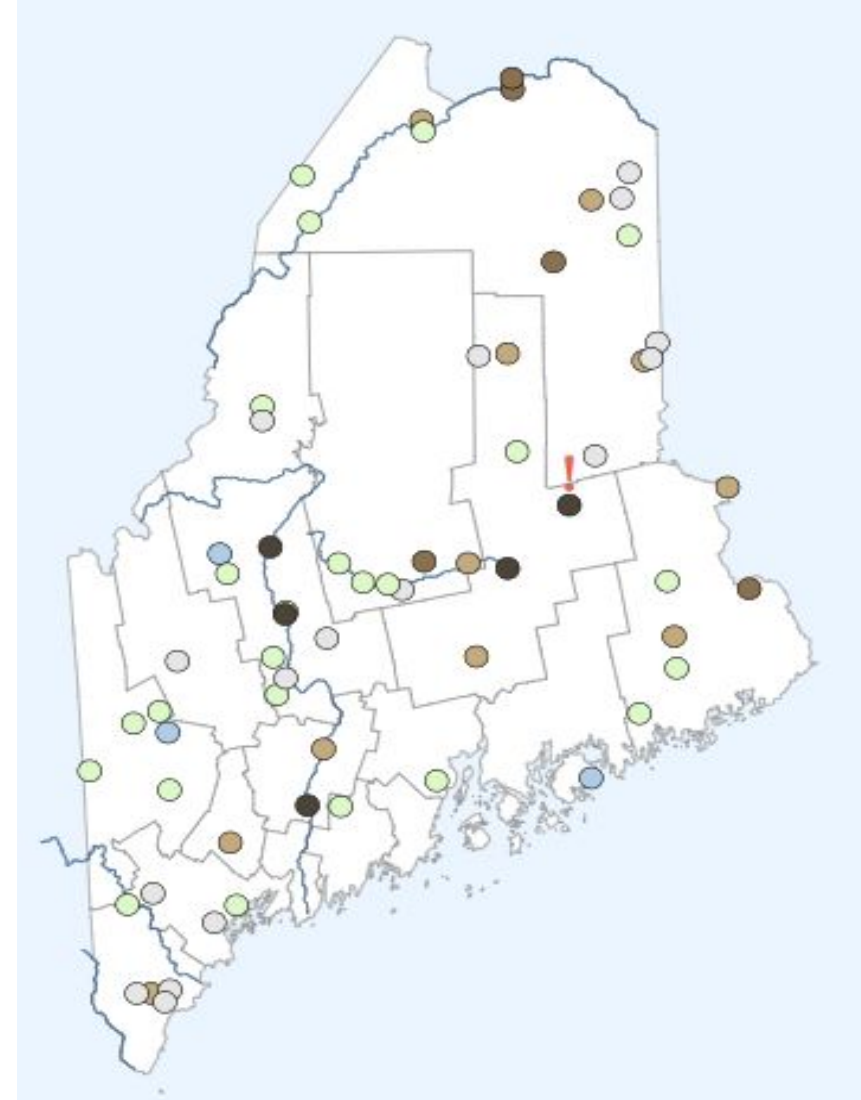


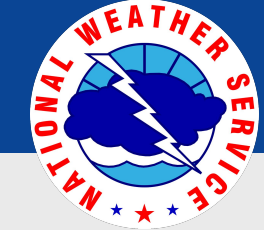
Hydrologic Conditions and Impacts

October 22, 2026
9:12 PM EDT

USGS Streamflow State of Maine Dashboard: <https://waterdata.usgs.gov/state/maine/>

- **Northern Basins:**
 - Wide range Low End Normal to Much Below Normal flows
 - 3 of 14 gages Normal
 - 5 of 14 gages Below Normal
 - 5 of 14 gages Much Below Normal
 - 1 gage “not ranked” due to backwater effects
- **Bangor, Central Highlands & Moosehead Regions:**
 - Below to Much Below Normal flows
 - 10 of 15 gages Below Normal
 - 3 of 15 gages Much Below Normal
 - 2 gages “not ranked”
- **Downeast Basins:**
 - Below to Much Below Normal flows
 - 3 of 9 gages Normal
 - 3 of 9 gages Below Normal
 - 1 of 9 gages Much Below Normal
 - 2 gages “not ranked”
- **Areawide Trends:**
 - Expect flows to continue to fall due to lack of rainfall expected.





River Gage Low Flow Records Set Fall of 2026

October 22, 2026
9:12 PM EDT

Observations Courtesy of U.S. Geological Survey

Aroostook River @ Washburn:
6th lowest flow since 1930 was set on 9/28/2026

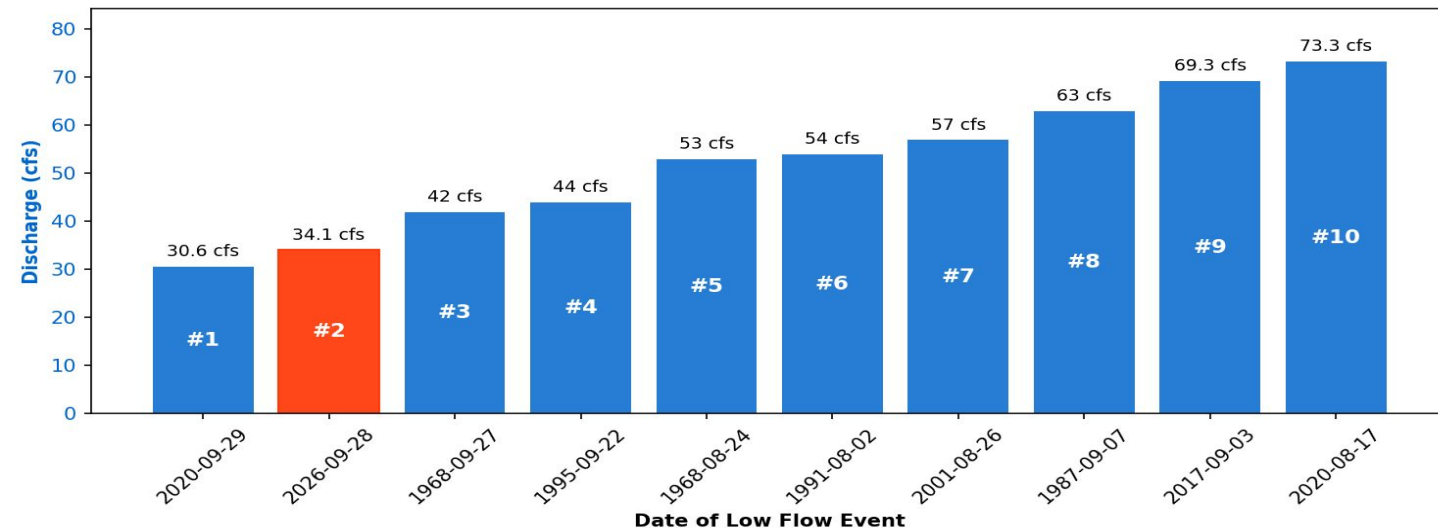
Mattawamkeag River @ Mattawamkeag:
2nd lowest flow since 1934 was set on 10/7/2026

Piscataquis River @ Blanchard:
2nd lowest flow since 1996 was set on 9/26/2026

Penobscot River @ West Enfield:
10th lowest flow since 1902 was set on 10/3/2026

Piscataquis River @ Medford:
7th lowest flow since 1924 was set on 9/27/2026 (Data gap 1983-1989)

Aroostook River Near Masardis, Maine
Top 10 Lowest Flow Events: MASM1
(Period of Record: 1957-2026)



Observations Courtesy of U.S. Geological Survey
USGS Site: 01015800

Graphic Created: October 08, 2026

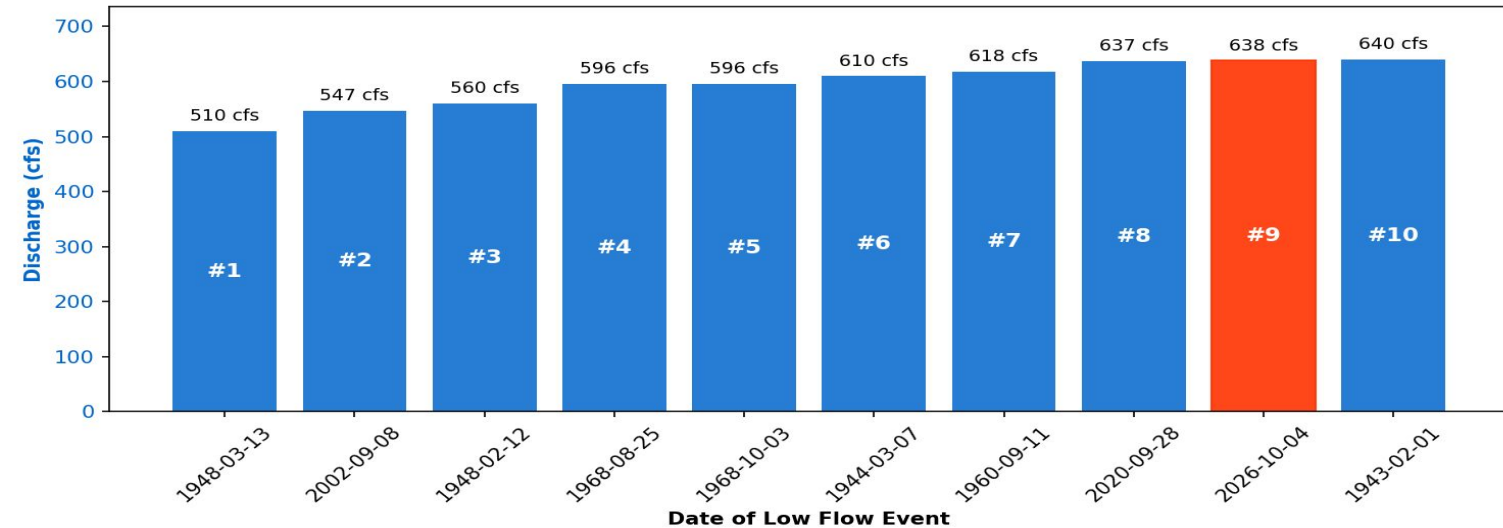
National Weather Service
Caribou, ME



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

All New Records are Preliminary

St. John River Below Fish R, Nr Fort Kent, Maine
Top 10 Lowest Flow Events: FTKM1
(Period of Record: 1926-2026)



Observations Courtesy of U.S. Geological Survey
USGS Site: 01014000

Graphic Created: October 08, 2026

National Weather Service
Caribou, ME

St. John River @ Nine Mile:
2nd lowest flow since 1950 was set on 9/27/2026

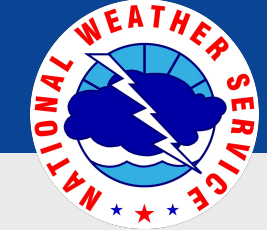
St. John River @ Fort Kent:
9th lowest flow since 1926 was set on 10/4/2026

Fish River @ Fort Kent:
9th lowest flow since 1929 was set on 10/7/2026

Aroostook River @ Masardis:
2nd lowest flow since 1957 was set on 9/28/2026

Narraguagus River @ Cherryfield:
3rd lowest flow since 1948 was set on 9/24/2026

National Weather Service
Caribou, ME

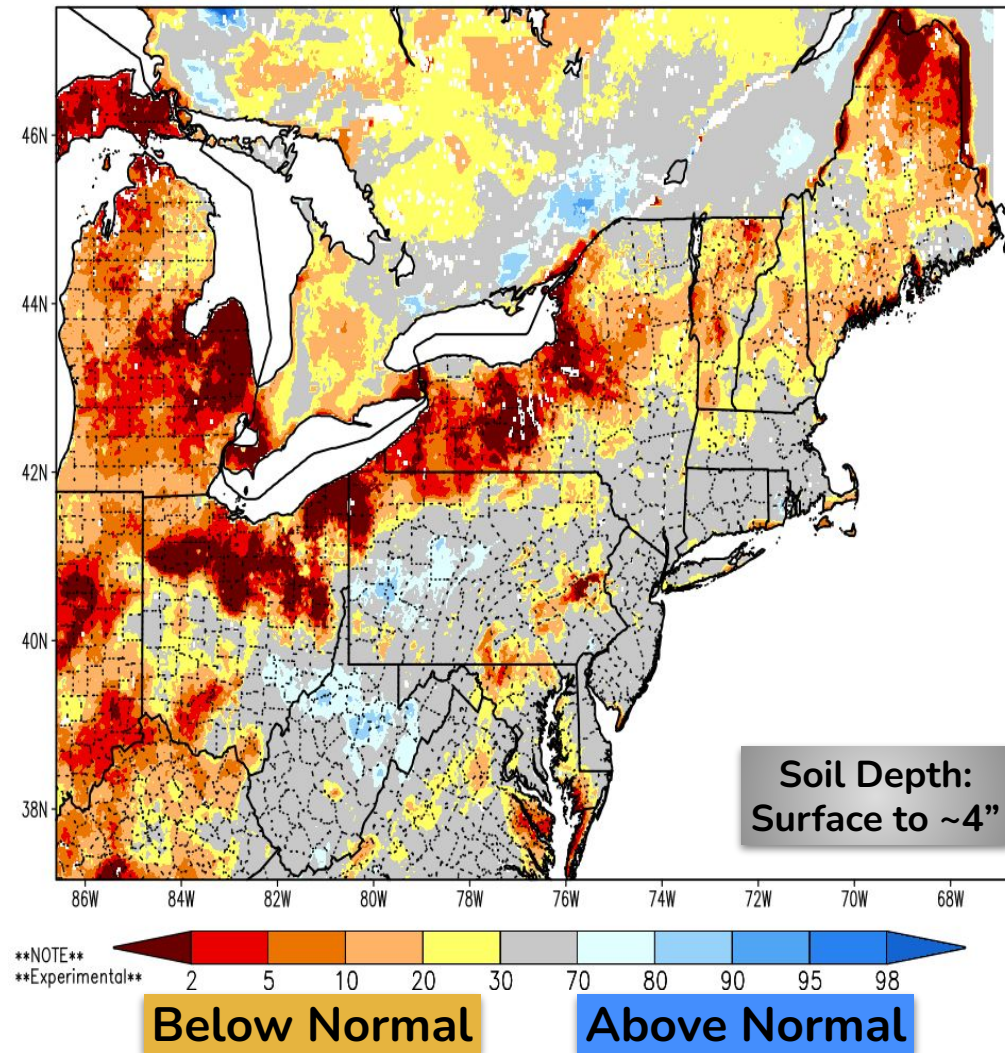


Groundwater Impacts

October 22, 2026
9:12 PM EDT

- Near surface soil moisture is near normal for very isolated areas of Downeast Maine thanks to recent rainfall (14-30 day range). However, last 7 days with below normal rain this will worsen.
- Near surface soil moisture to deeper soils remains significantly below normal to near record dry conditions (less than 5th percentile) in Northern Maine.
- Deeper soil moisture down to near 39" continues to struggle because of the long term deficits.

SPoRT-LIS 0-10 cm Soil Moisture percentile valid 22 Oct 2026



SPoRT-LIS 0-100 cm Soil Moisture percentile valid 22 Oct 2026

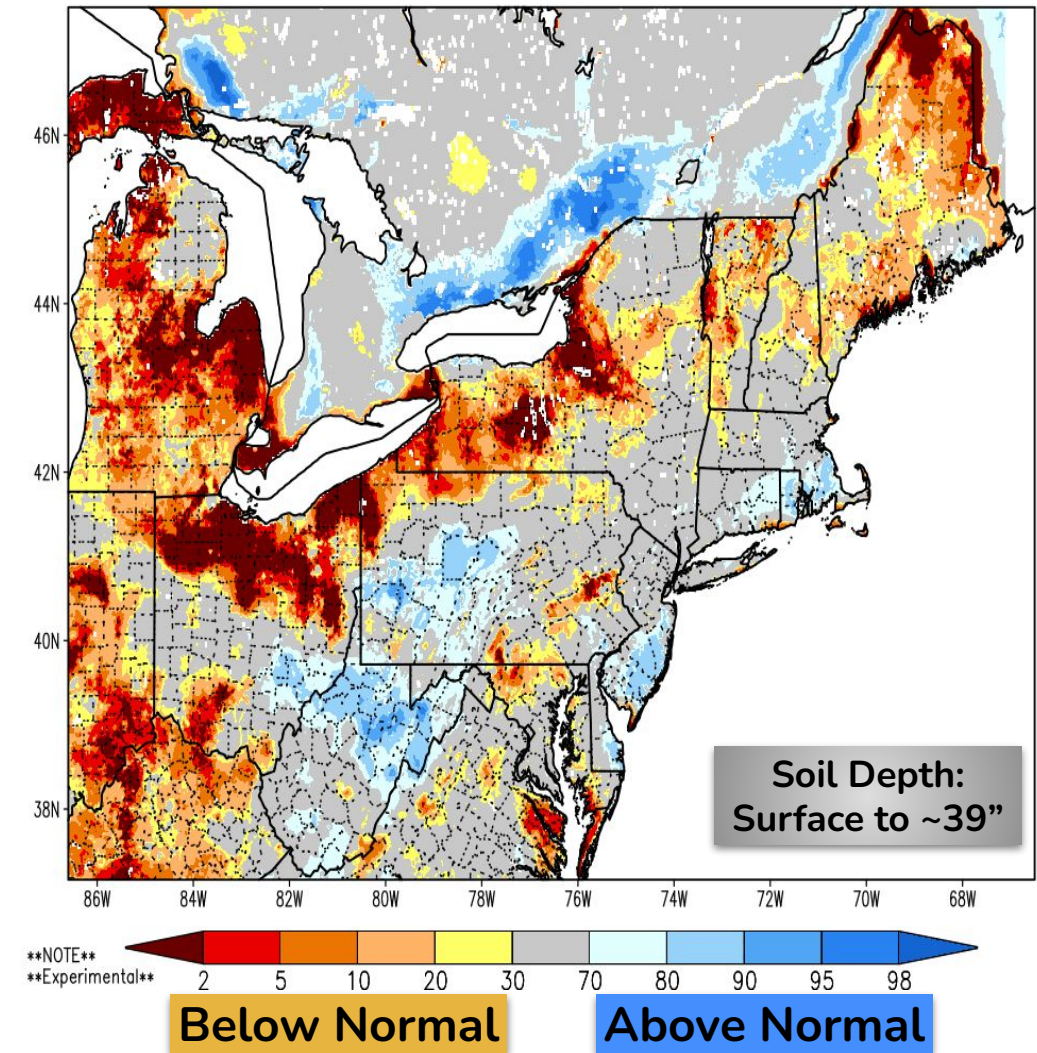
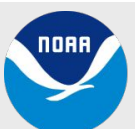
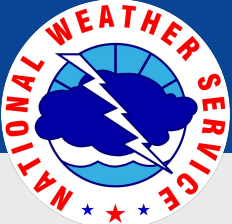


Image Captions:
NASA SPoRT Satellite Soil Moisture
[Soil Moisture Percentile 0-10cm Depth](#)
[Soil Moisture Percentile 0-100cm Depth](#)





Groundwater

October 22, 2026
9:12 PM EDT

- Much of the area is experiencing Below Normal to Much Below Normal Groundwater levels. Deeper soils continue to be impacted from the 2025-26 drought & 2026 year to date deficits.
- Near record low wells at Clayton Lake & Millinocket.
- Minor improvements Downeast with some recharge noted.
- Low end “Normal” conditions at Fort Kent but no recharge evident.

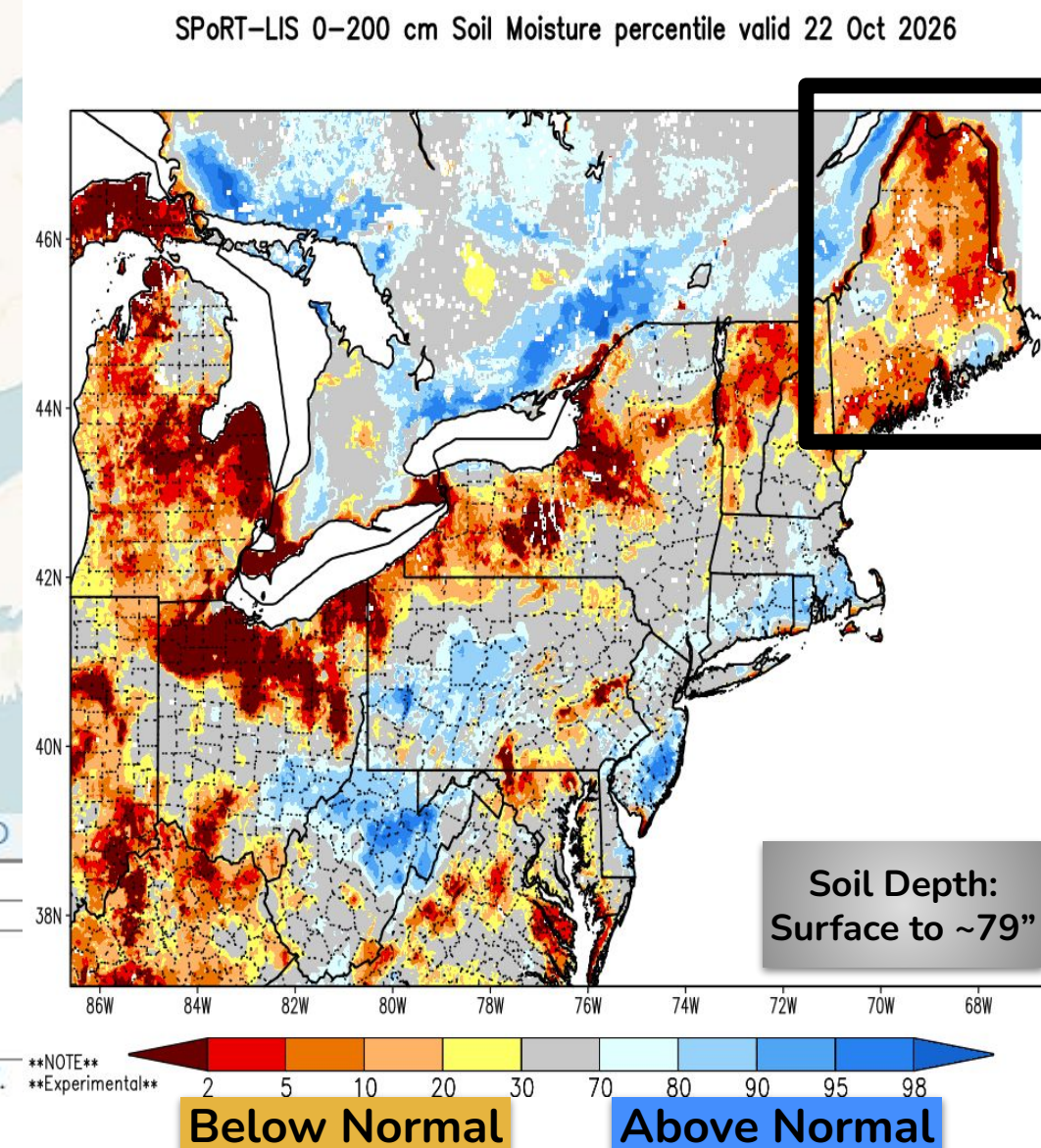
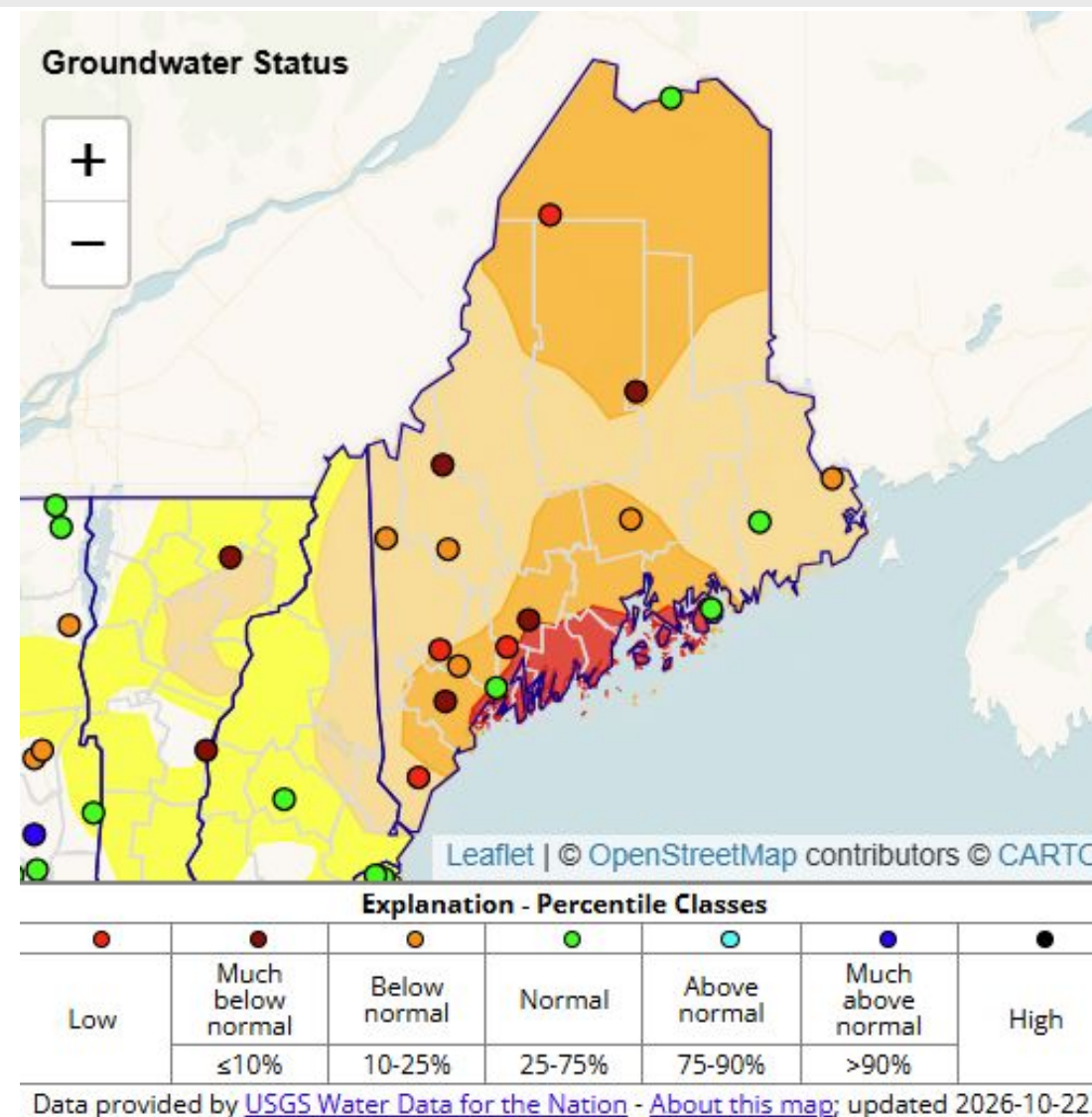
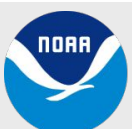
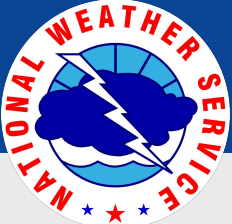


Image Captions:
[USGS Groundwater Gauge Status](#)
[Soil Moisture Percentile 0-200cm Depth](#)

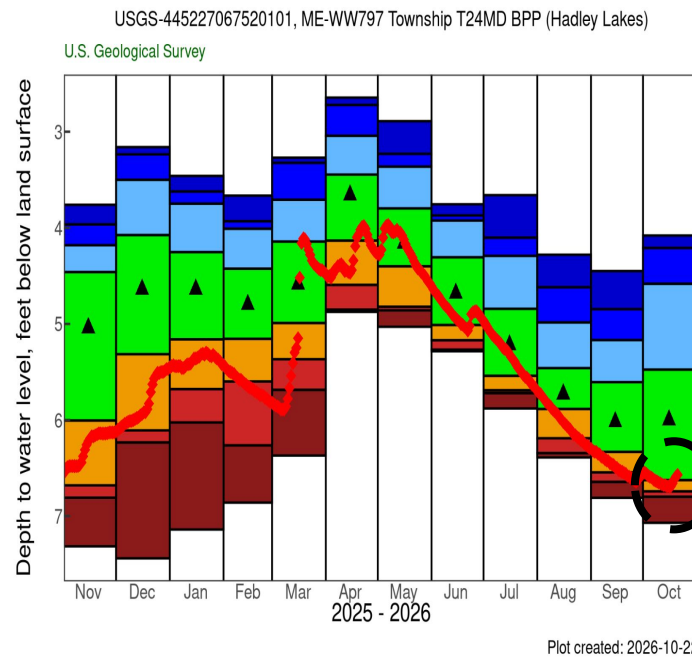
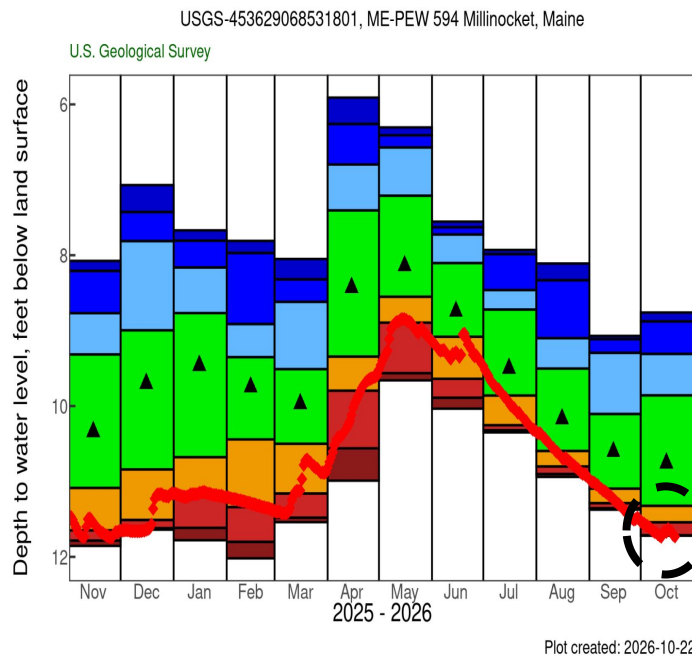
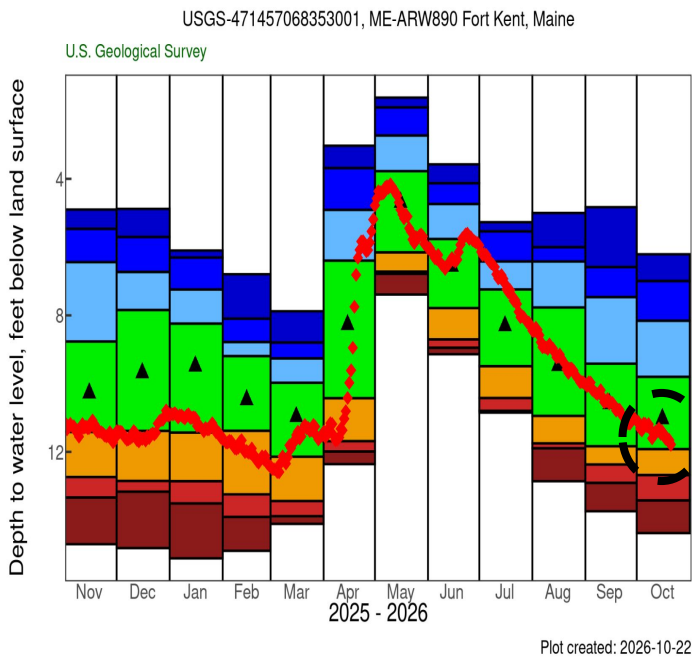




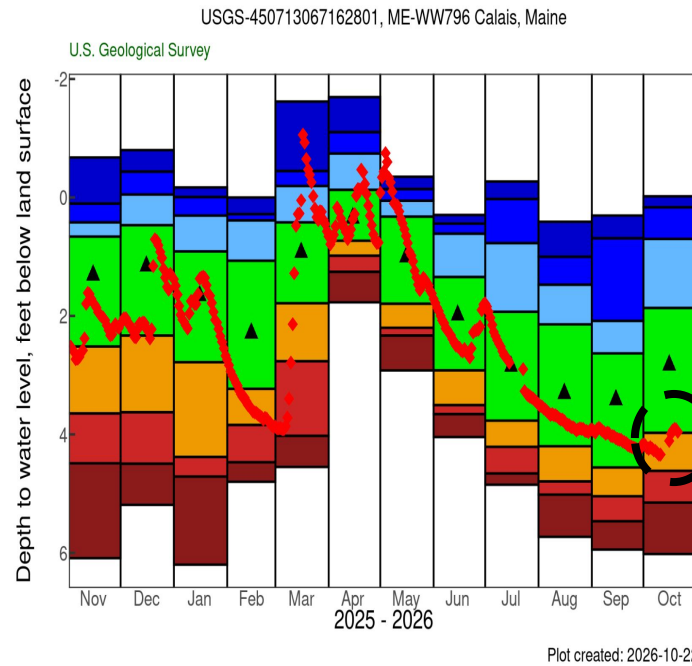
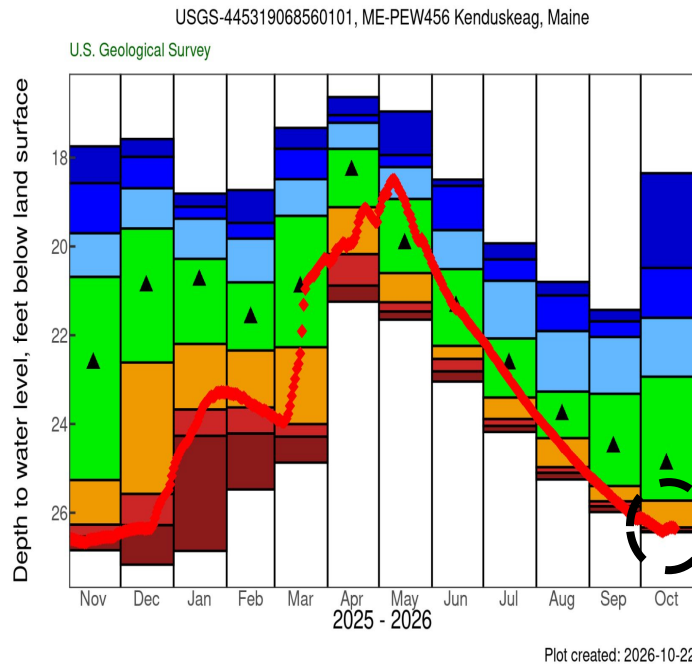
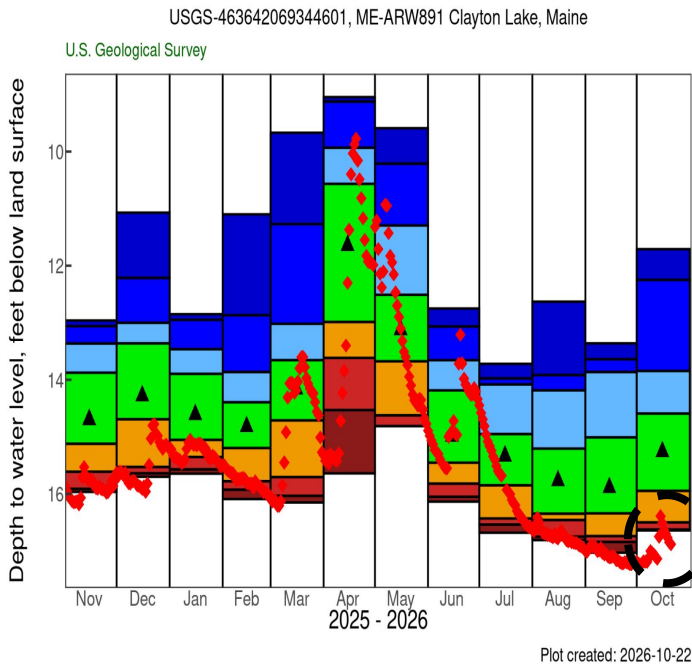
Groundwater Gage Plots

October 22, 2026
9:12 PM EDT

USGS Groundwater Levels in New England: https://rconnect.usgs.gov/GWW_NewEng/



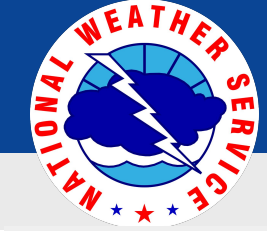
Groundwater gage data indicates the continued impacts of precipitation deficits compounded from the 2025-26 drought & growing season demands during the summer.



Near Record Low conditions at Clayton Lake & Millinocket.

Minor recharge signatures noted at Hadley Lakes & Calais.

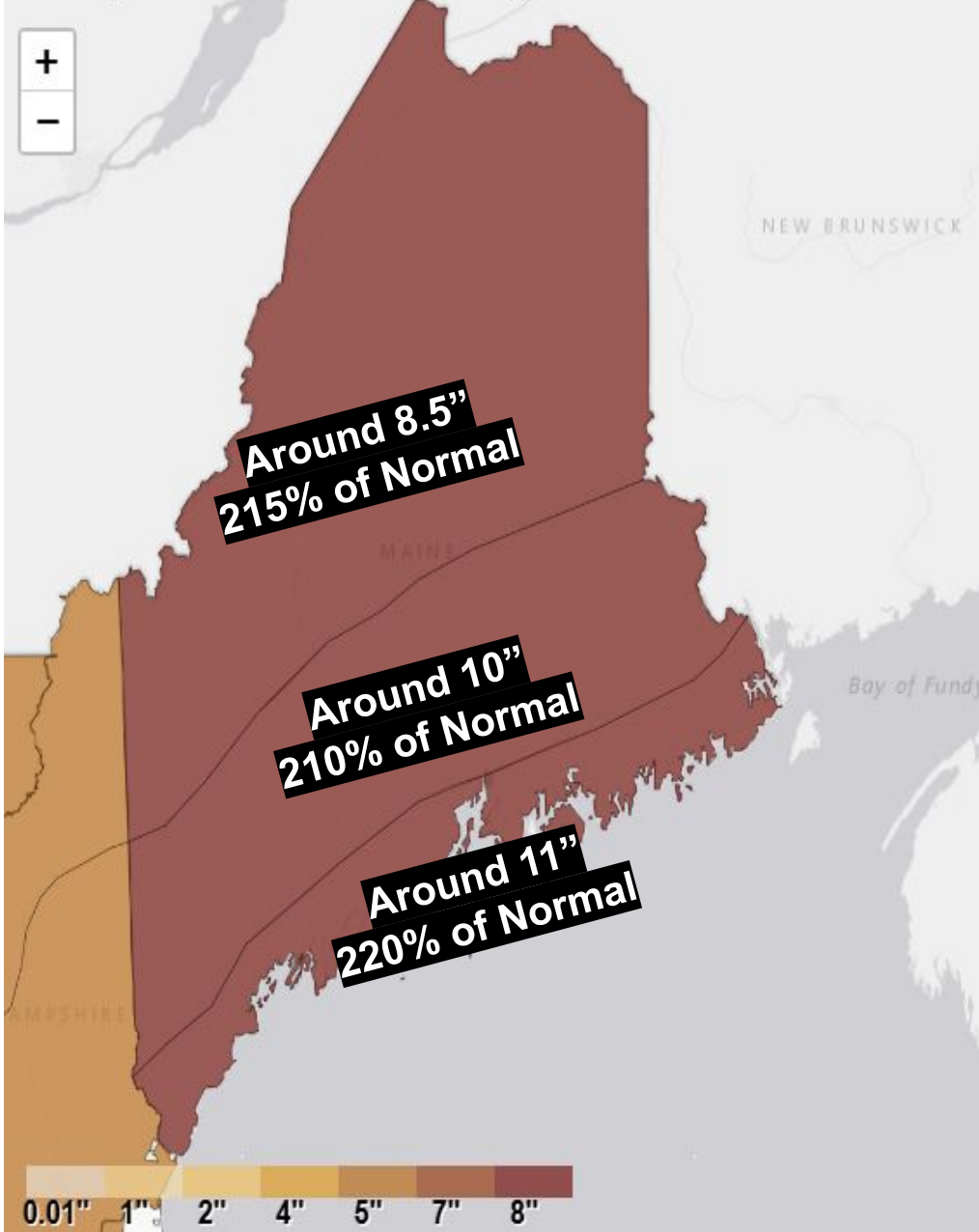




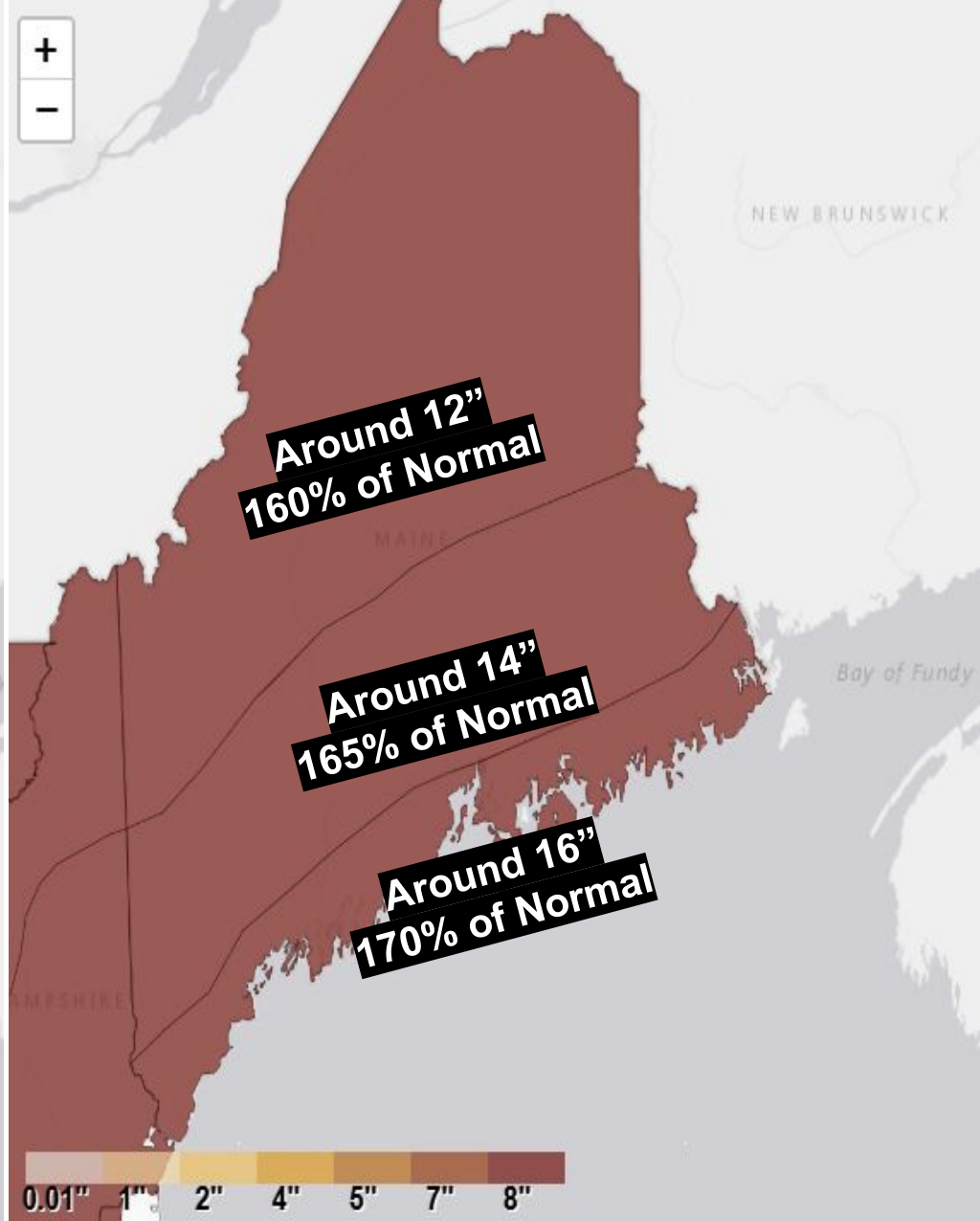
Rainfall Needed to “End the Drought”

October 22, 2026
9:12 PM EDT

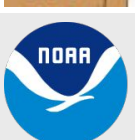
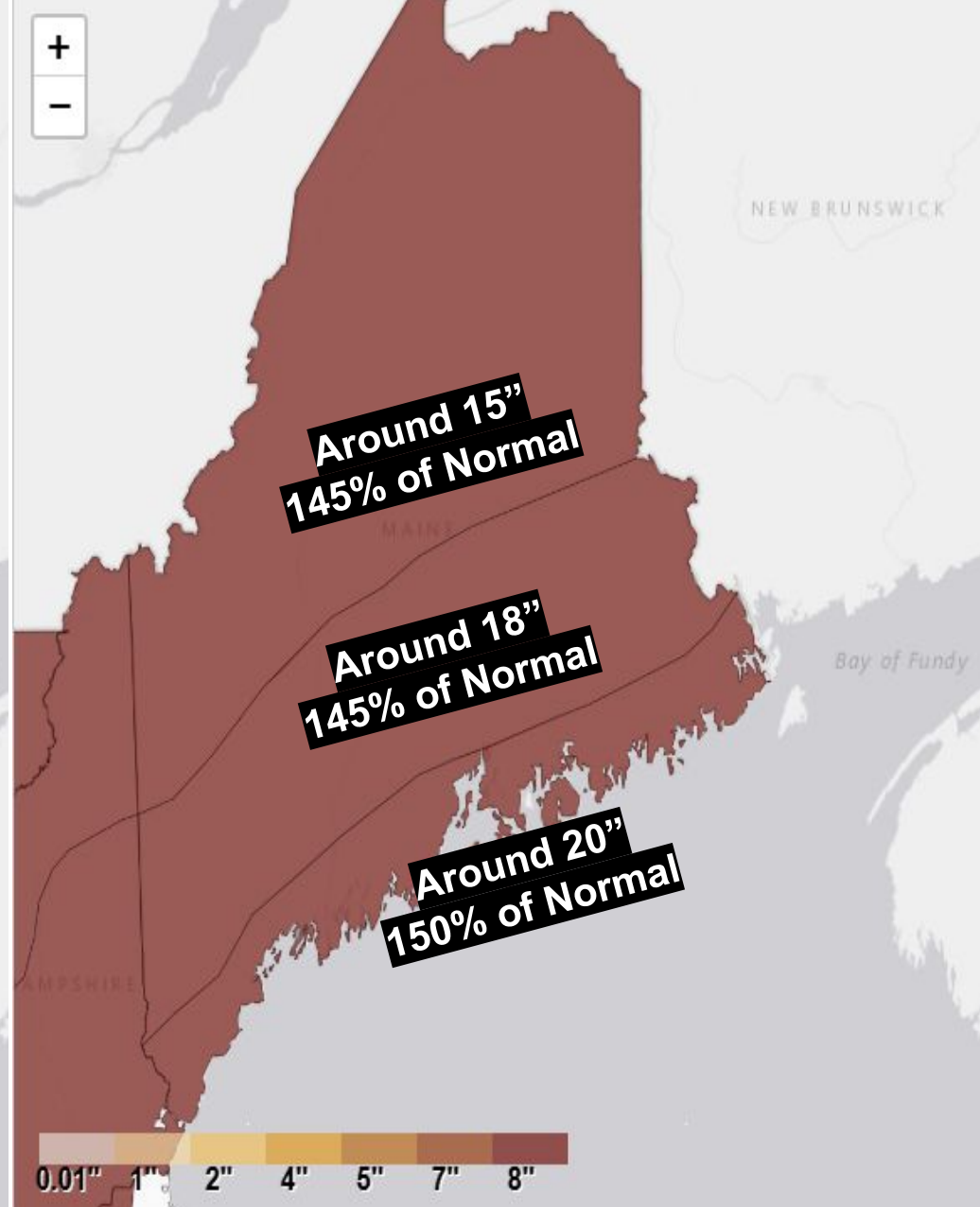
Precip Needed to End Drought Conditions in 1 Month

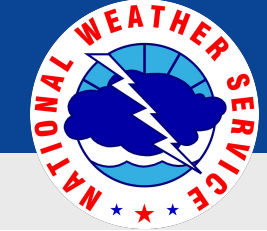


Precip Needed to End Drought Conditions in 2 Months



Precip Needed to End Drought Conditions in 3 Months





Summary of Impacts

October 22, 2026

9:12 PM EDT

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

Hydrologic Impacts

- Regional streamflows, lake levels, seasonal wetlands, and storage reservoirs are experiencing widespread below normal conditions due to a combination of seasonal drawdown, precipitation deficits, lack of runoff, and water demand.
- Lakes/ponds running below normal exposing rocks posing threats to recreational activities.
- Low river flows deplete dissolved oxygen, severely threatening cold-water species such as wild brook trout and salmon. Numerous wetlands are seeing dry to well below-normal levels.

Aquifer Deficits

- Groundwater recharge continues to lag across the region, maintaining significant, lingering storage deficits. Multiple monitoring wells across Eastern/Northern Maine are currently reading Below Normal to Much Below Normal compared to historical climatological baselines. A few sites are at record low groundwater conditions. Low water tables are compounded by multi-year precipitation deficits and depleted baseline levels carried over from previous dry seasons.

Dry Drinking Water Wells

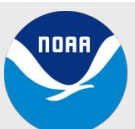
- Thousands of rural residents depend on private, shallow bedrock or dug wells face declining water tables. Declining well levels are forcing households to haul water or undergo expensive re-drilling to reach deeper groundwater.
- Maine EMA Dry Well Survey: <https://maine-dry-well-survey-maine.hub.arcgis.com/>

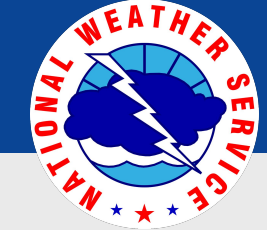
Agricultural Impacts

- Growing season has ended but there has been agricultural impacts due to the ongoing drought. Please continue to report via the above CMOR link.

Mitigation Actions

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

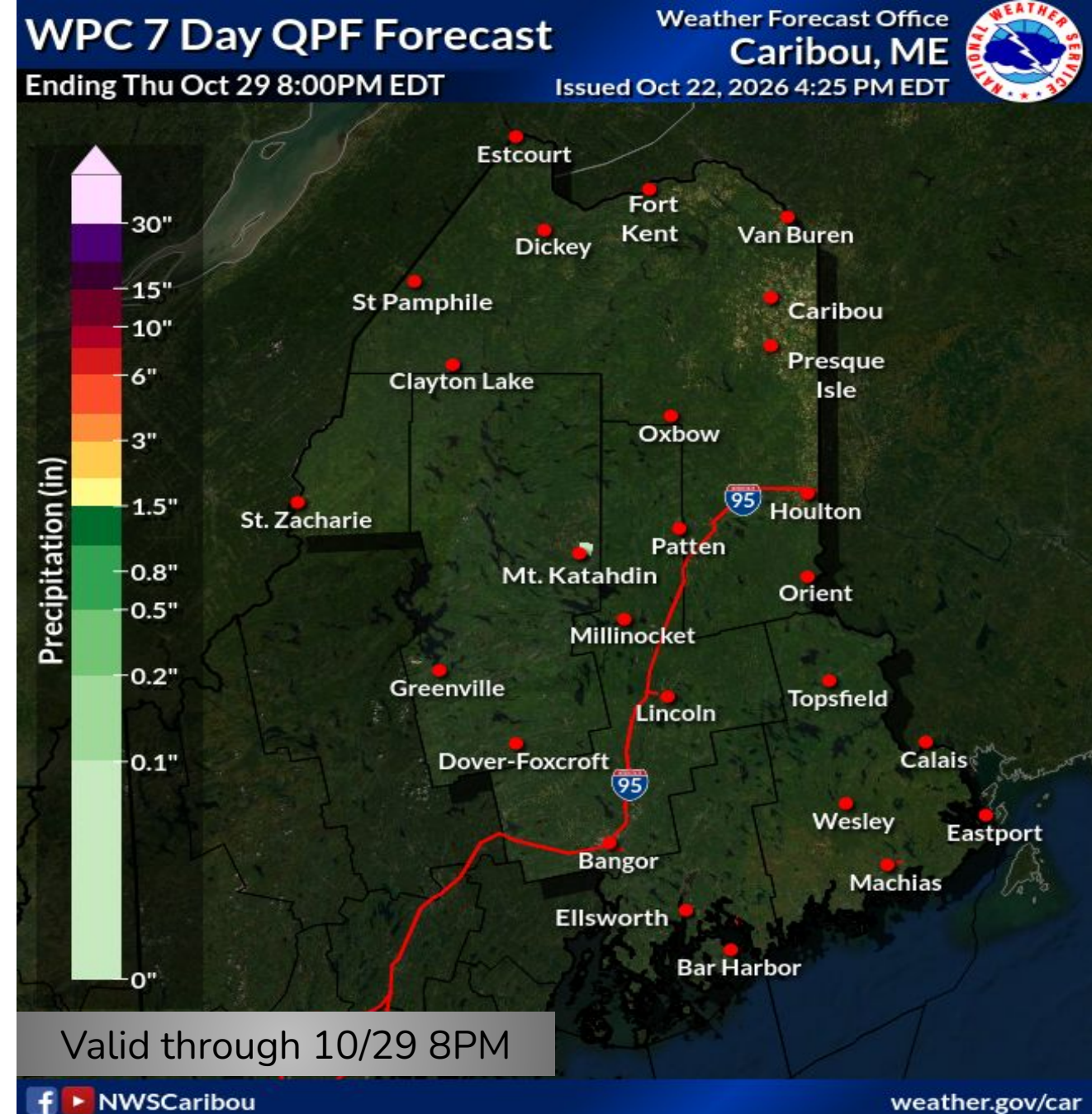


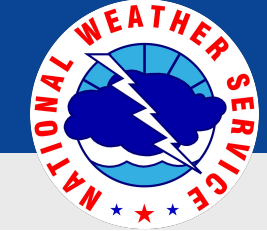


Seven Day Precipitation Forecast

October 22, 2026
9:12 PM EDT

- Moderate to High confidence in no precipitation is expected for the next 7 days.





Long Range Outlooks (November)

October 22, 2026
9:12 PM EDT

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

Key Takeaways for November:

- **Temperatures:** Moderate indicators point to above-normal temperatures across the state.
- **Precipitation:** No strong signals indicating either above-or below-normal precipitation.

Pattern Outlook:

While every El Niño event is unique, conditions suggest a potential for below-normal precipitation through November. Subseasonal influences could enhance precipitation chances, though confidence remains low in either direction.

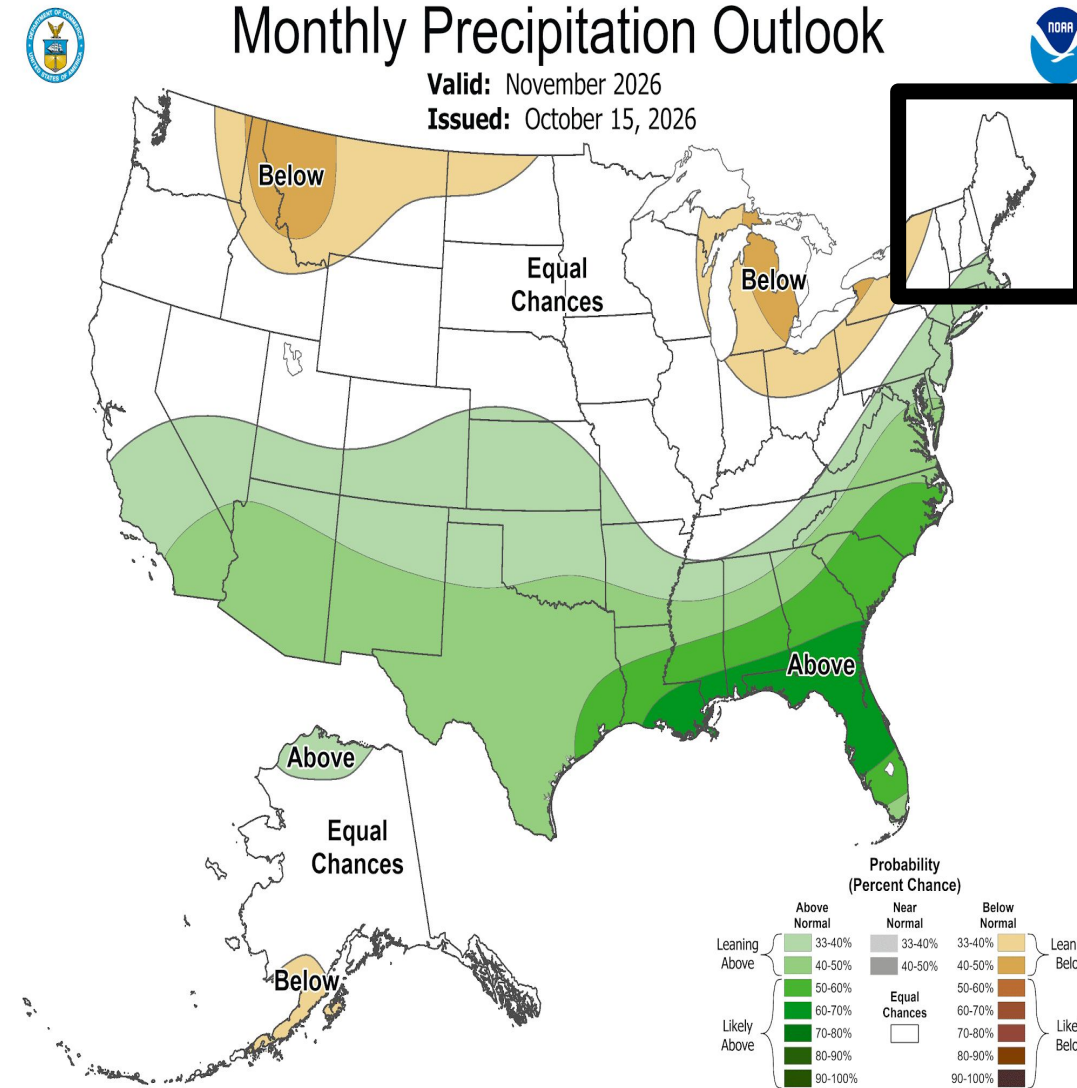
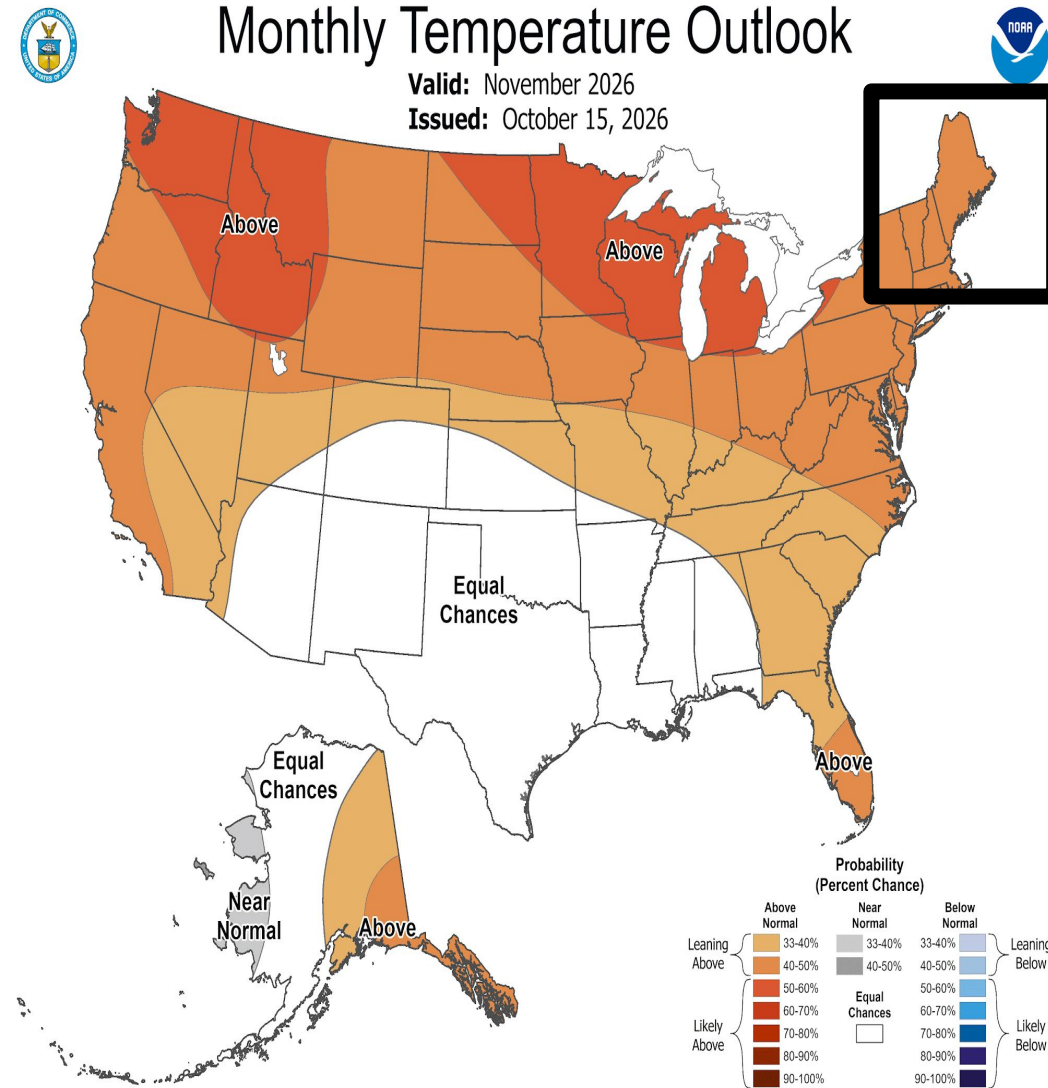
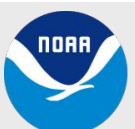


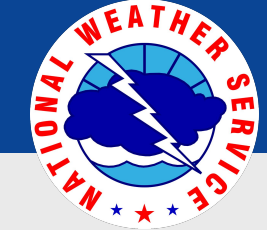
Image Captions:

Left - [Climate Prediction Center 1 Month Temperature Outlook.](#)
Right - [Climate Prediction Center 1 Month Precipitation Outlook.](#)



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Long Range Outlooks (Nov-Jan)

October 22, 2026
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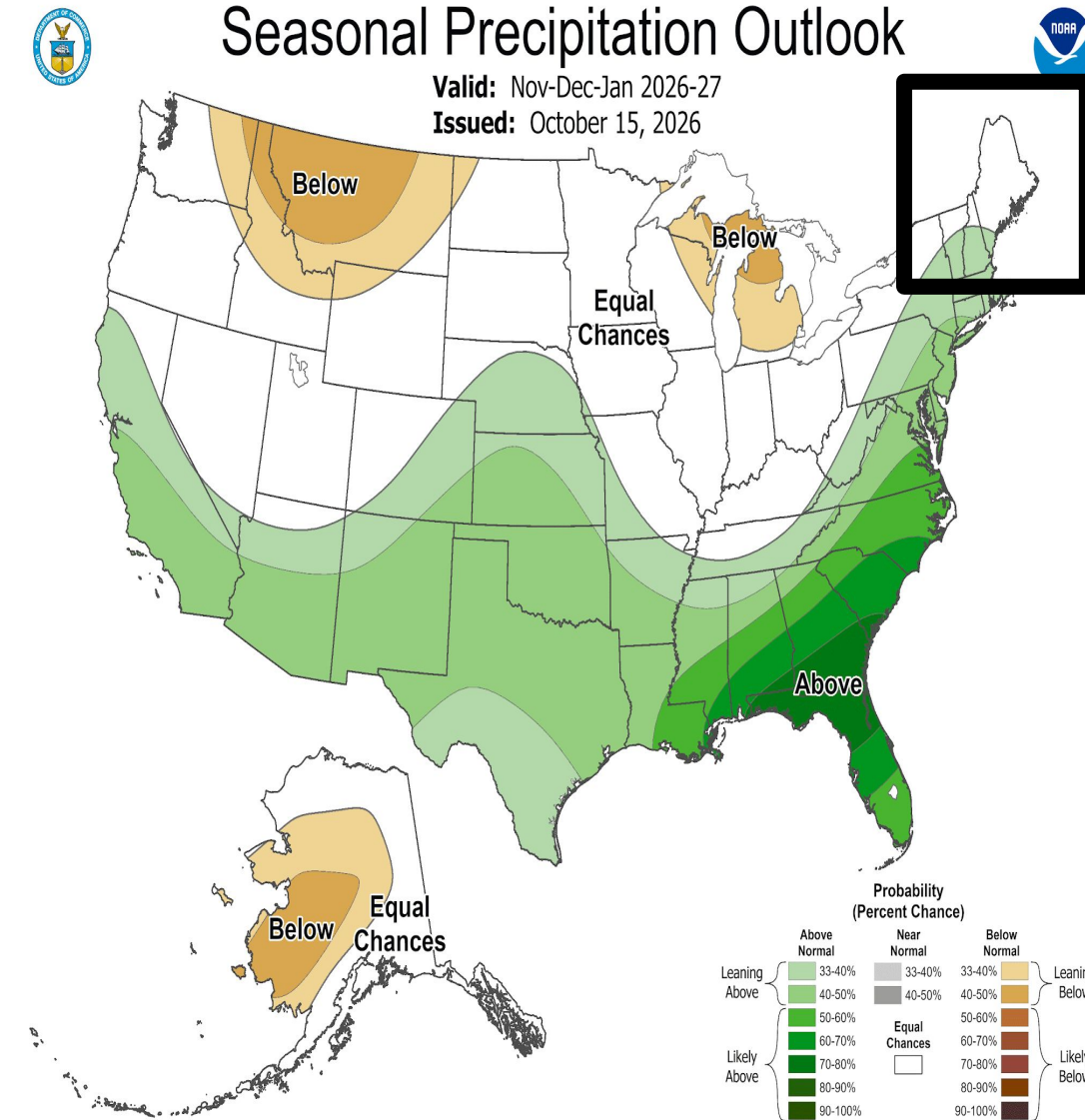
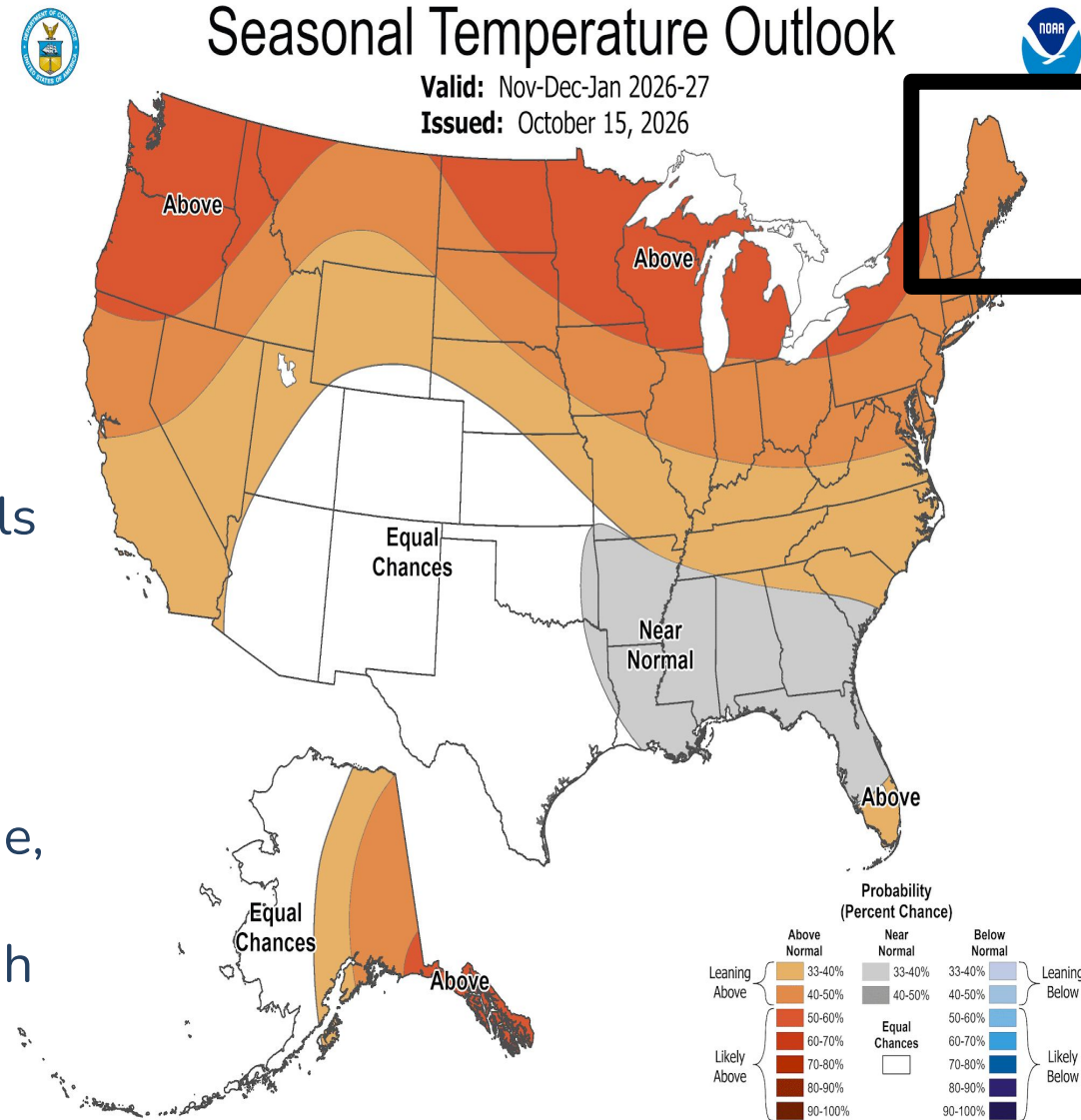
The latest monthly and seasonal outlooks can be found on the [CPC homepage](#)

Key Takeaways for Nov-Jan:

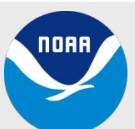
- **Temperatures:** Moderate indicators point to above-normal temperatures across the state.
- **Precipitation:** No strong signals indicating either above-or below-normal precipitation.

Pattern Outlook:

While every El Niño event is unique, conditions suggest a potential for below-normal precipitation through early December. Subseasonal influences could enhance precipitation chances, though confidence remains low in either direction.

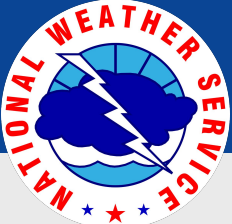


Left - [Climate Prediction Center 3 Month Temperature Outlook.](#)
Right - [Climate Prediction Center 3 Month Precipitation Outlook.](#)



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El Niño / Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

October 22, 2026
9:12 PM EDT

A strong-to-very strong El Niño is most likely through January-March 2027

Chances remain **high** for a historic event that would exceed the strength of previous El Niño events dating back to 1950: the chance is **54% for September-November, 83% for October-December, and 70% for November-January.**

Historical Winter Impacts in Maine

Strong to Very Strong events historically deliver above-normal winter temperatures and precipitation:

Storm Type & Precipitation

- Higher proportion of winter storms produce rain/sleet/freezing rain rather than long-lasting dry snow, particularly in coastal and southern areas.

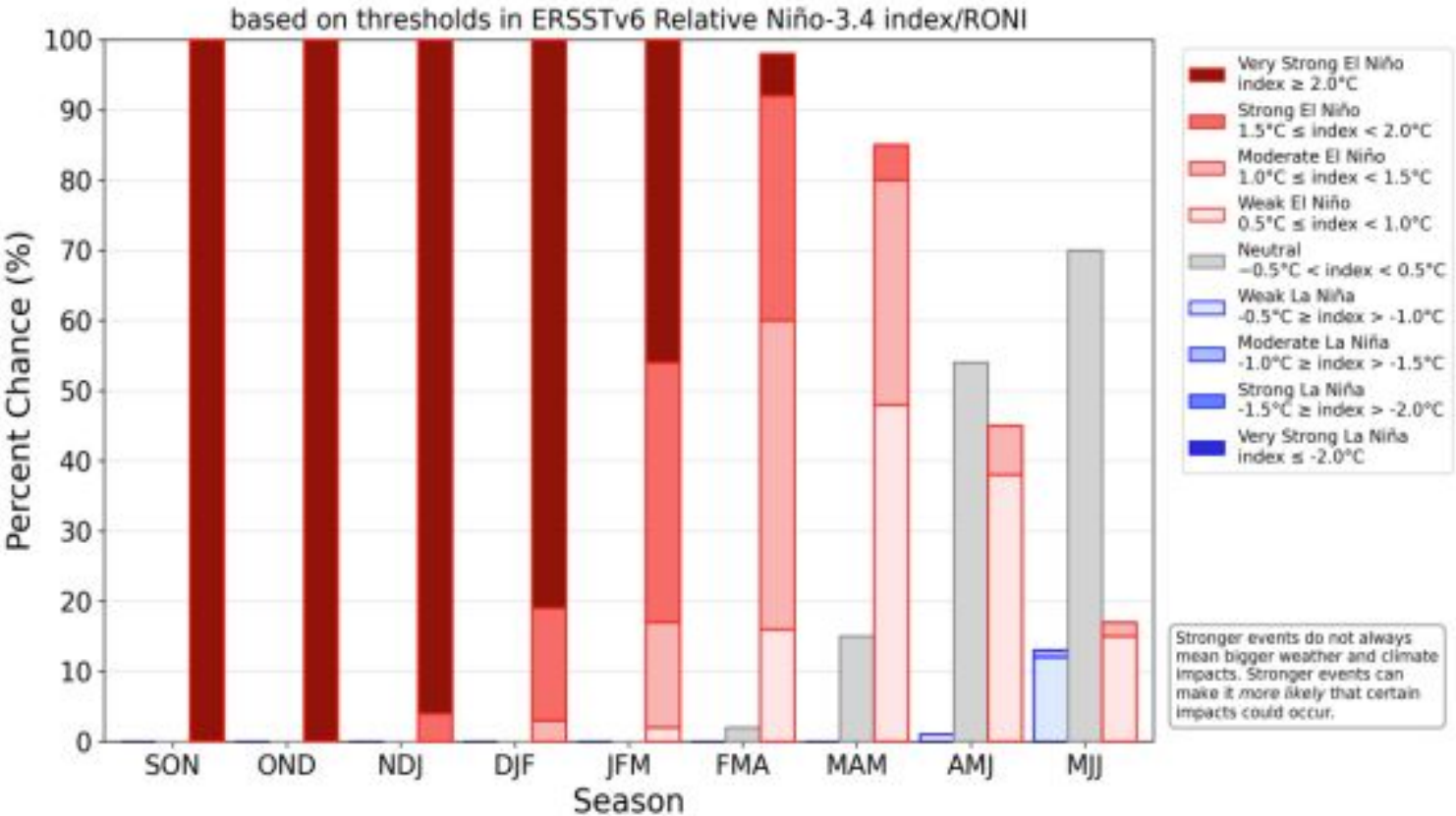
Repeated Snowpack Melt

- Periods of mild temperatures between weather systems often cause existing snowpack to melt repeatedly throughout the season.

Runoff & Hydrologic Recharge

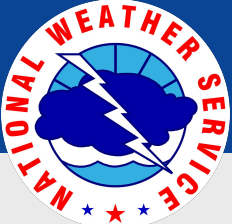
- Frequent runoff events favor robust surface water replenishment (lakes, reservoirs, streamflows), while shallow ground frost aids deep groundwater recharge. Northern Maine deep frost prevents recharge.

NOAA CPC ENSO Strength Probabilities (issued October 2026)



Net Drought Outlook: Even with expectations of a deficient seasonal snowpack, the net hydrologic impact is often favorable for reducing drought.



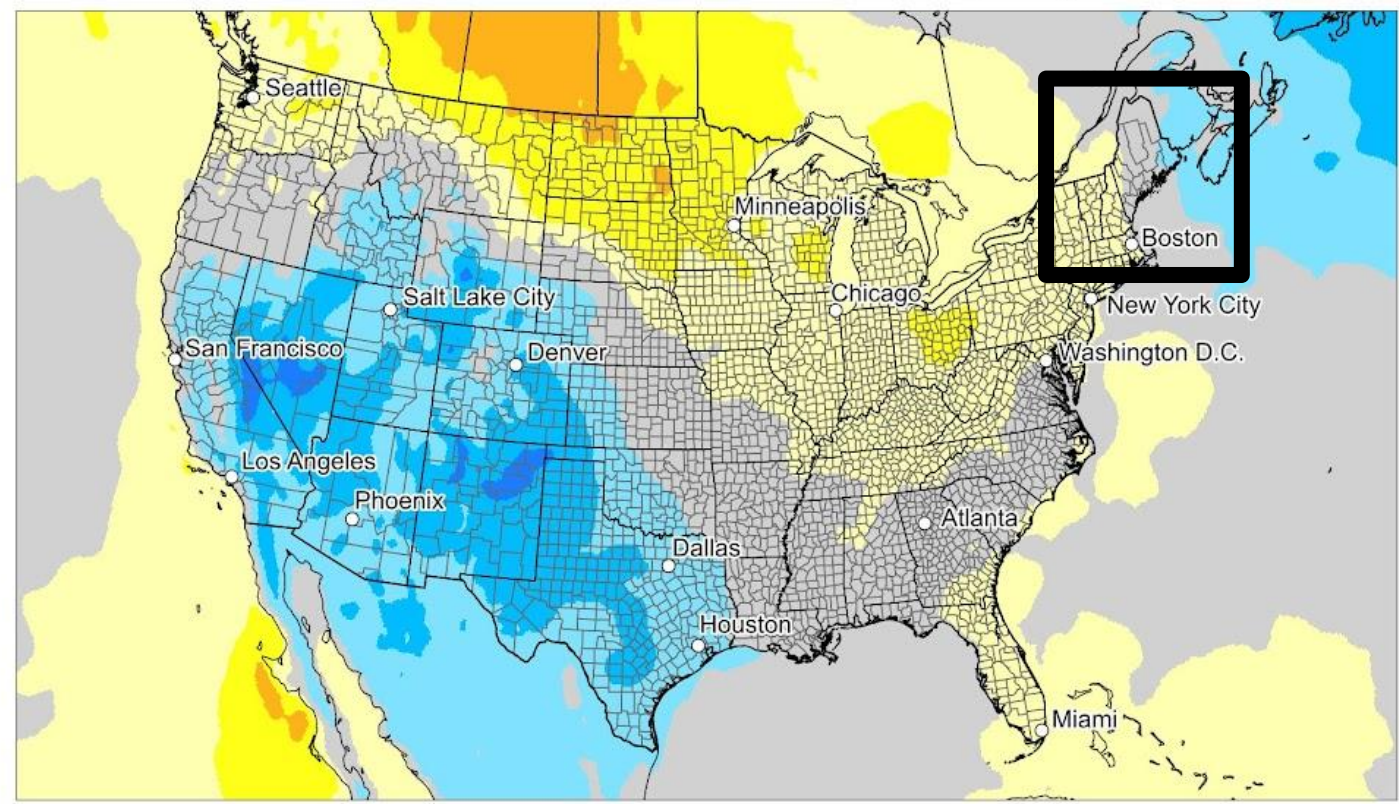


EL NIÑO/SOUTHERN OSCILLATION (ENSO)

October 22, 2026
9:12 PM EDT

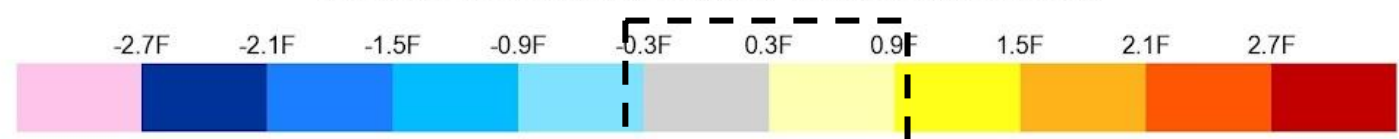
October - December Temperatures & Precipitation Departures in Strong-Very Strong El Niño

Temperature Departure for Oct-Dec (Str/Very Str Ninos)



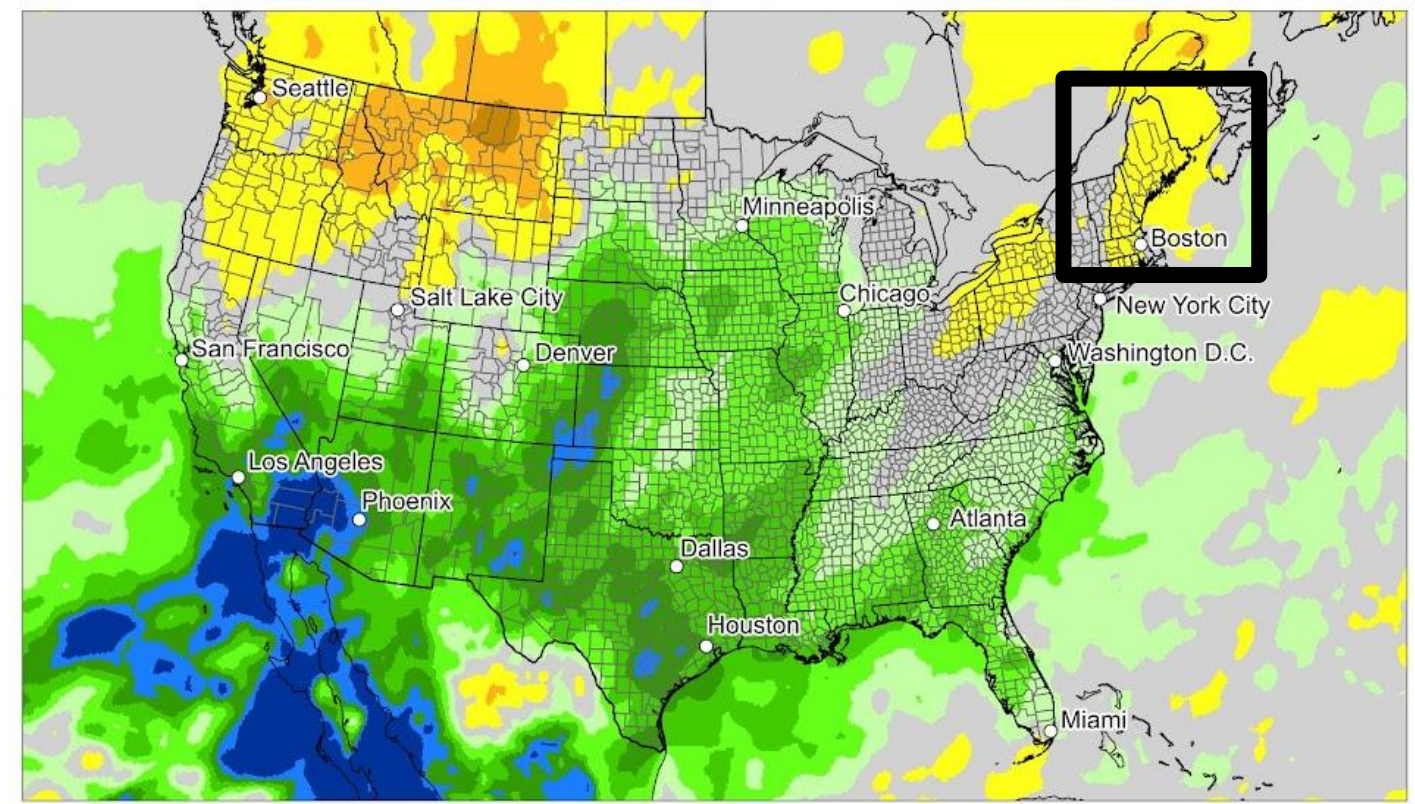
Source: ERA5 Reanalysis Composite of 11 years since 1950. Map by: Brian Brettschneider

Years: 1957, 1965, 1972, 1982, 1987, 1991, 1997, 2002, 2009, 2015, 2023



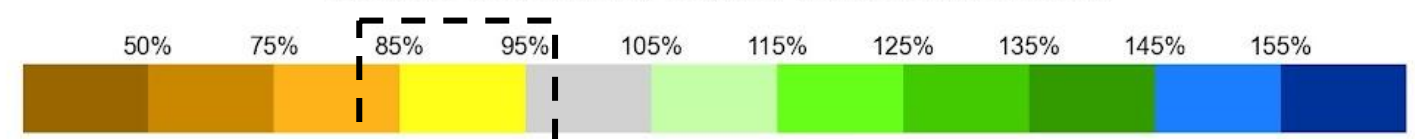
Departure From (Detrended) Average (°F) Since 1950

Precipitation Departure for Oct-Dec (Str/Very Str Ninos)



Source: ERA5 Reanalysis Composite of 11 years since 1950. Map by: Brian Brettschneider

Years: 1957, 1965, 1972, 1982, 1987, 1991, 1997, 2002, 2009, 2015, 2023



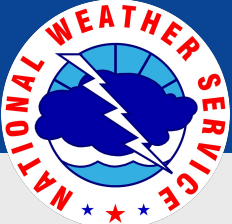
Percent of (Detrended) Average(Since 1950)

Disclaimer: No two El Niños are the same. Historical correlations provide the most probable expectation of impacts, but they are not a guarantee.



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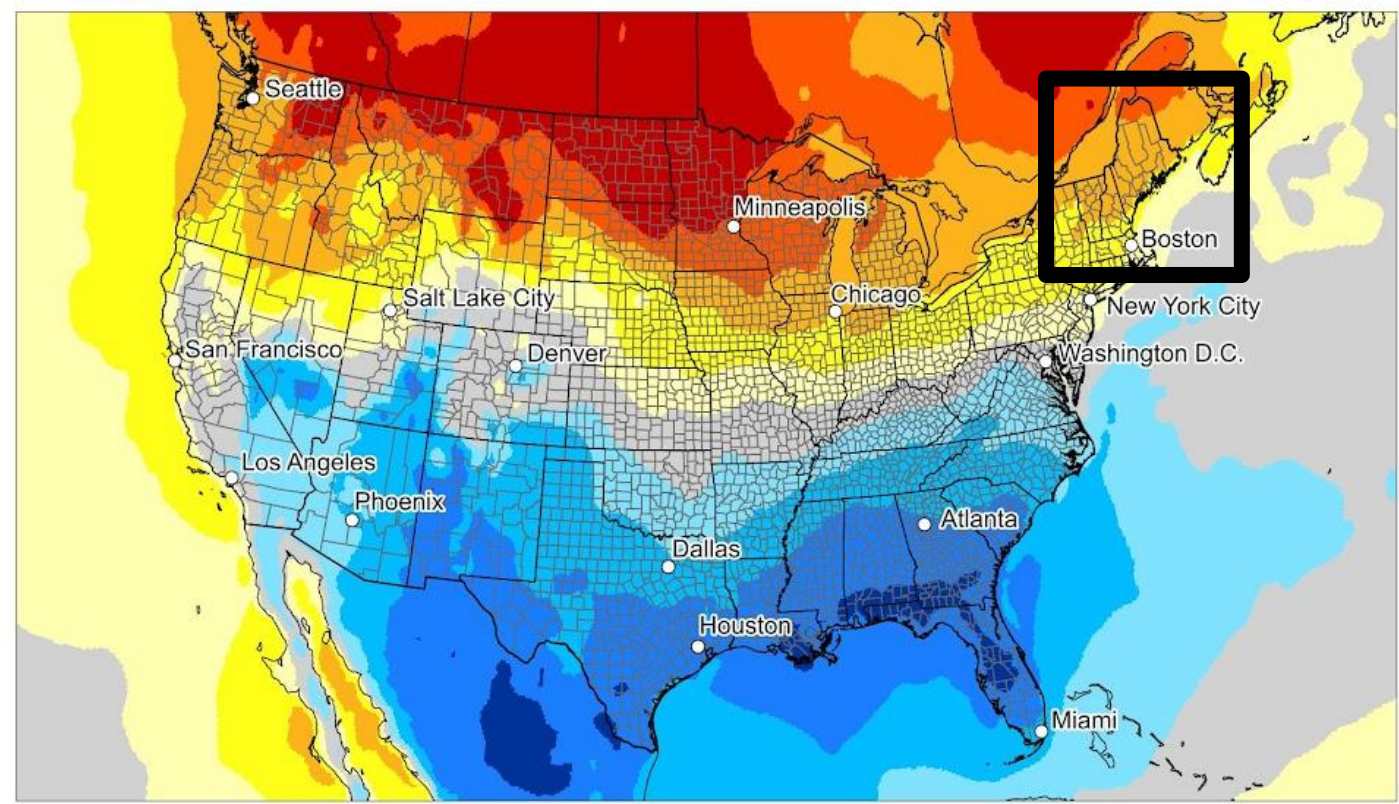


EL NIÑO/SOUTHERN OSCILLATION (ENSO)

October 22, 2026
9:12 PM EDT

January - March Temperatures & Precipitation Departures in Strong-Very Strong El Niño

Temperature Departure for Jan-Mar (Str/Very Str Ninos)



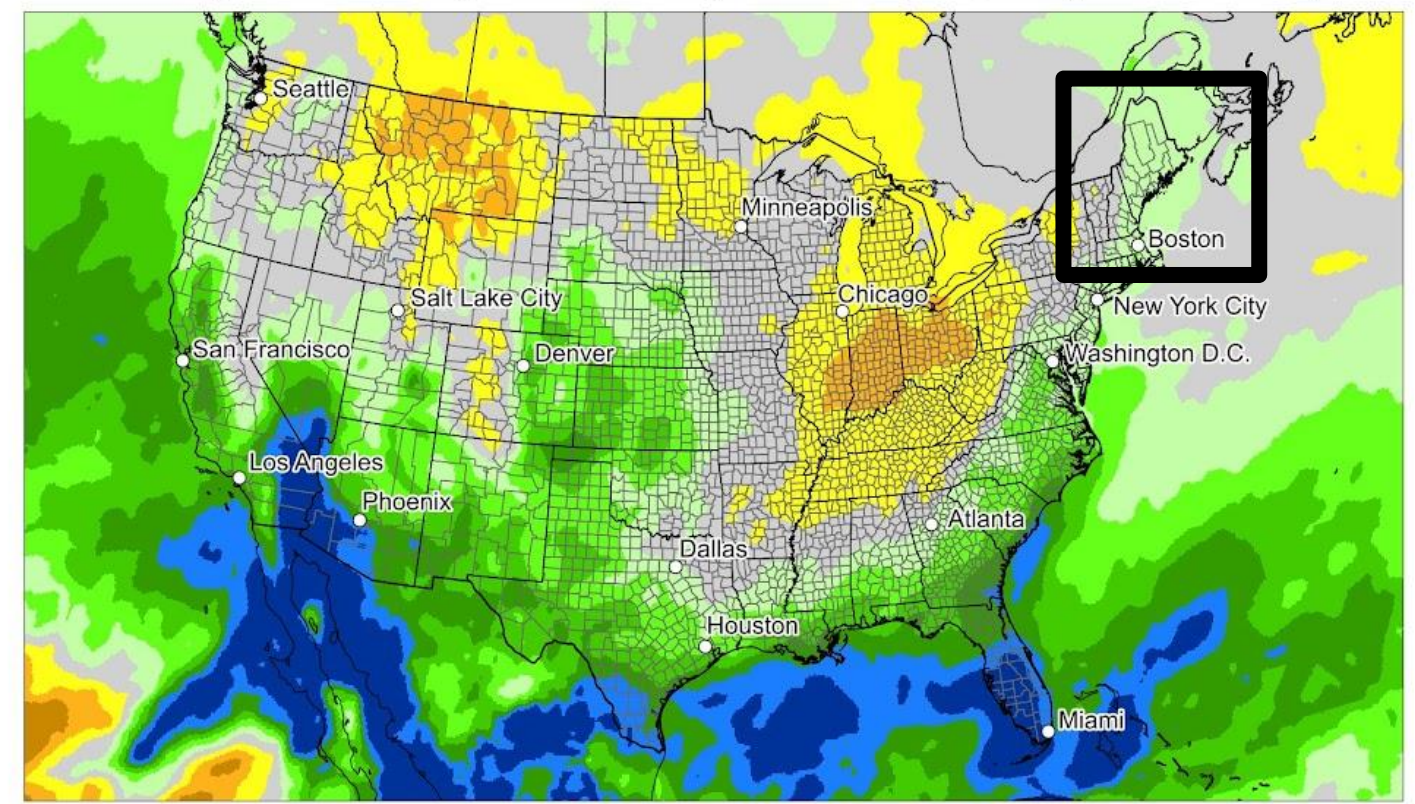
Source: ERA5 Reanalysis Composite of 11 years since 1950. Map by: Brian Brettschneider

Years: 1958, 1966, 1973, 1983, 1988, 1992, 1998, 2003, 2010, 2016, 2024



Departure From (Detrended) Average (F) Since 1950

Precipitation Departure for Jan-Mar (Str/Very Str Ninos)



Source: ERA5 Reanalysis Composite of 11 years since 1950. Map by: Brian Brettschneider

Years: 1958, 1966, 1973, 1983, 1988, 1992, 1998, 2003, 2010, 2016, 2024



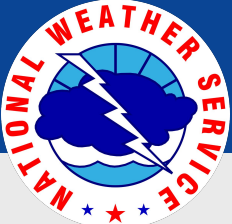
Percent of (Detrended) Average(Since 1950)

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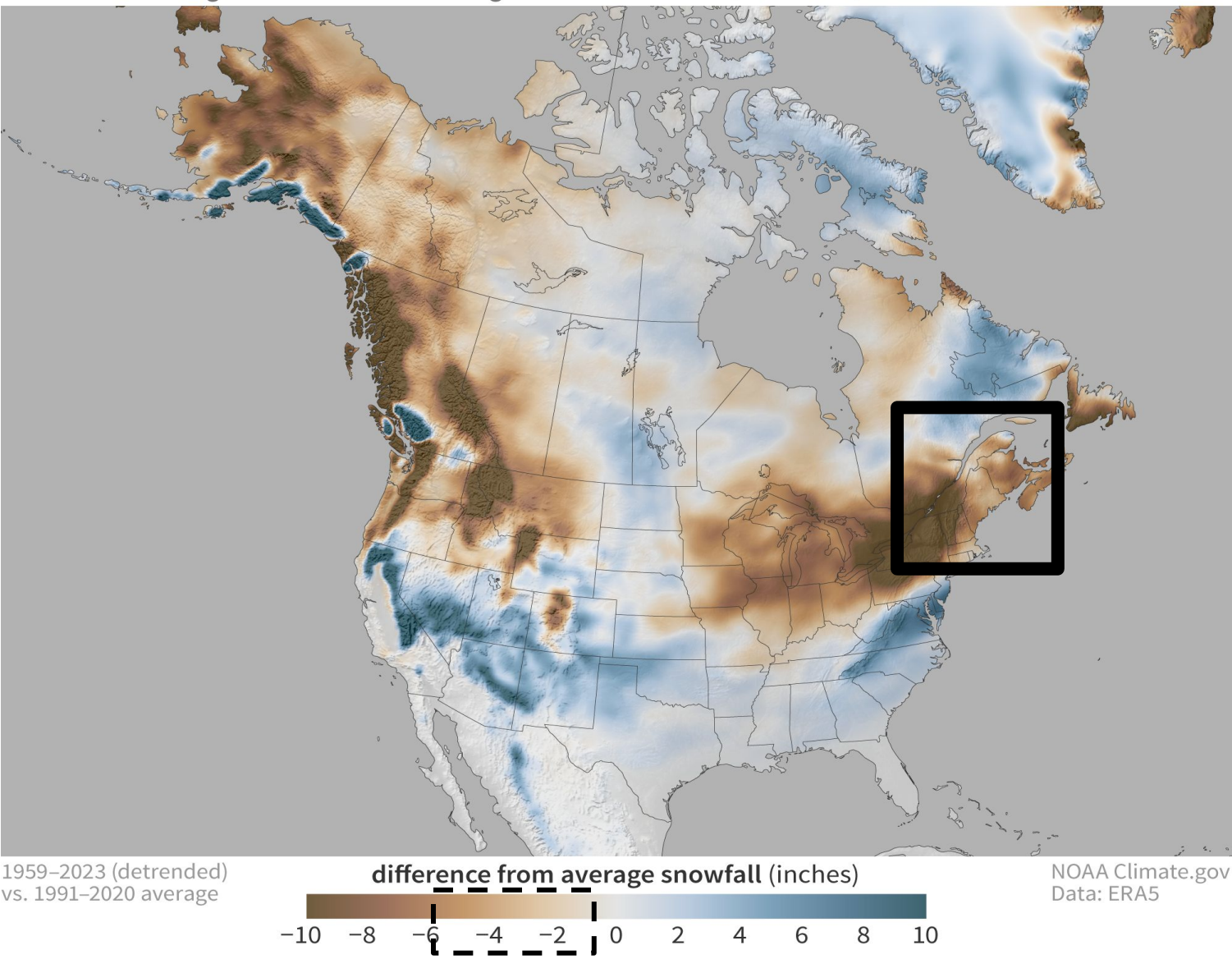


EL NIÑO/SOUTHERN OSCILLATION (ENSO)

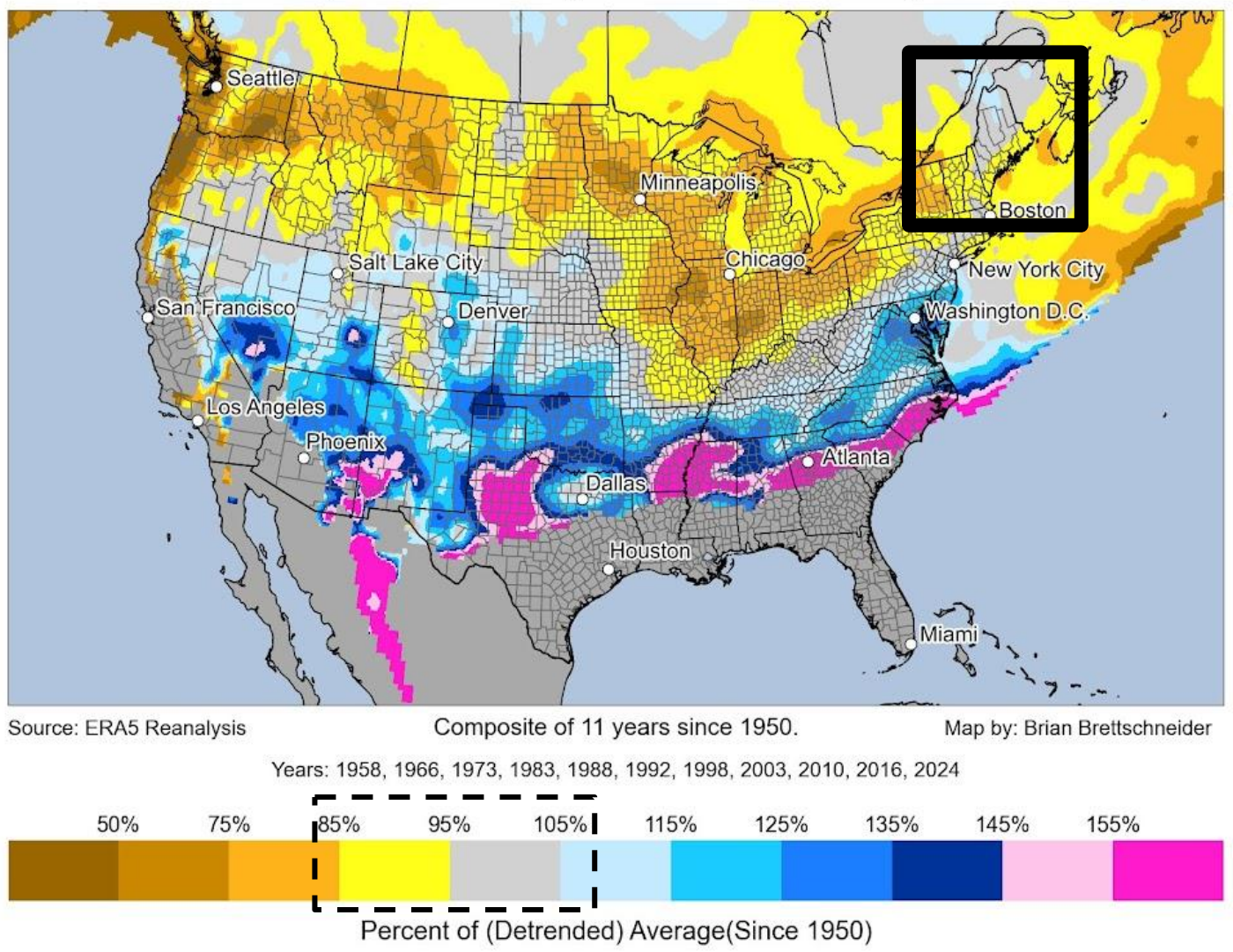
October 22, 2026
9:12 PM EDT

January - March Snowfall Departures in Moderate-Strong & Strong-Very Strong El Niño

Snowfall during moderate-to-strong El Niño winters (Jan-Mar)



Snowfall Departure for Jan-Mar (Str/Very Str Ninos)

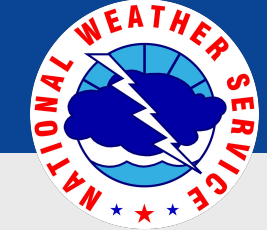


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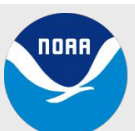


Main Takeaways

October 22, 2026
9:12 PM EDT

This is a Water Resources Drought

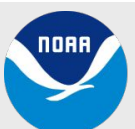
- **Bottom Line:** A *Water Resources Drought* persists across Eastern and Northern Maine. Conditions are expected to worsen over the next 7–14 days with little to no improvement expected. While recent rainfall provided temporary relief to near-surface groundwater and some Downeast streamflows, those benefits are already fading.
 - *Full aquifer recovery is unlikely until Winter 2026 / Spring 2027.*
- Groundwater trends continue to show worsening at most locations; minor recharge in some areas.
- **Outlook:** Long-term prognosis remains concerning, but a very strong El Niño Winter is hopeful.
 - A strong El Niño favors a winter with warmer, wetter conditions and variable snowpack:
 - **Pros:** Wetter conditions will improve reservoirs and lakes. Warmer temperatures may limit frost depth, allowing mid-winter thaws and groundwater recharge (though less likely in northern/higher regions).
 - **Cons:** Below-normal snowpack would lead to a below-normal spring recharge.
- Repeating light wetting rains will be vital to improve soil moisture & eventually streamflows.
- Growing season has ended which will significantly reduce the demand on the water system.



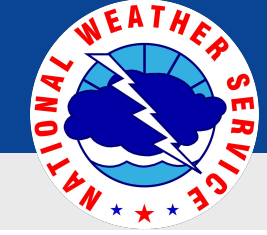


<https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/016ac3b48c5049909106a23e6556311b>

- Condition Monitoring Observer Reports on Drought (CMOR-Drought) is a tool provided by the National Drought Mitigation Center (NDMC) in partnership with the National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS).
- Submit reports here:
<https://droughtimpacts.unl.edu/Tools/ConditionMonitoringObservations.aspx>
- The tool allows citizen scientists to submit observation reports relating to drought, which are presented in a map that can be used to view and access submitted information and attachments. These reports are vital for determining the drought conditions.



National Weather Service Caribou, ME



Useful Links

- <https://drought.gov/drought-information-statements>
- <https://www.weather.gov/car/DroughtInformationStatement>
- <https://www.drought.gov/drought-status-updates/car>
- <https://www.weather.gov/car/EMhome>
- <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

Contact Information

Web

→ www.weather.gov/car

Phone (public)

→ (207) 492-0182

Questions? Email

→ nws.caribou@noaa.gov

→ james.sinko@noaa.gov *(Hydrology Program Manager)*