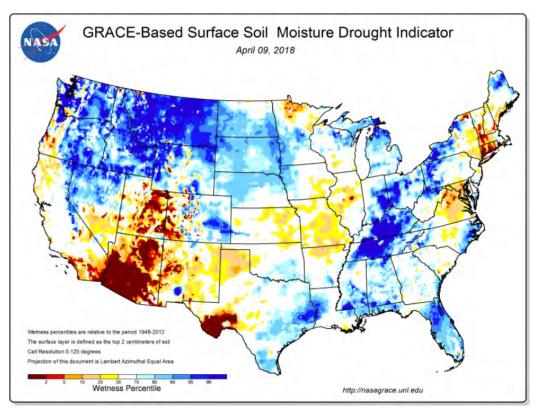
## **Groundwater and Soil Moisture Conditions from GRACE Data Assimilation**

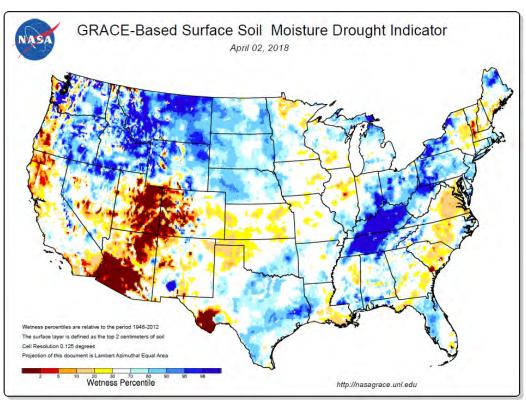
Scientists at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center generate groundwater and soil moisture drought indicators each week. They are based on terrestrial water storage observations derived from GRACE satellite data and integrated with other observations, using a sophisticated numerical model of land surface water and energy processes. The drought indicators describe current wet or dry conditions, expressed as a percentile showing the probability of occurrence within the period of record from 1948 to the present, with lower values (warm colors) meaning dryer than normal, and higher values (blues) meaning wetter than normal.

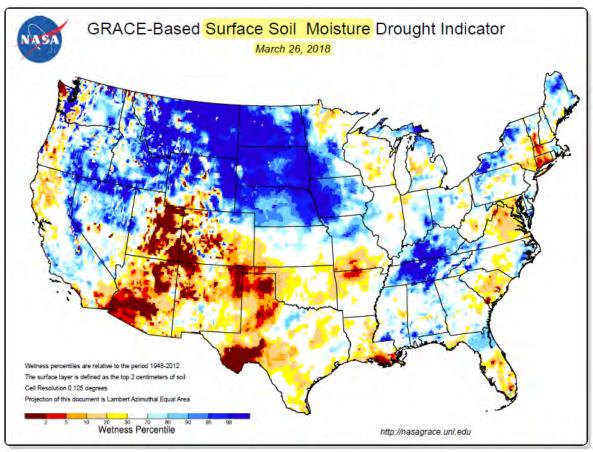
http://nasagrace.unl.edu/Default.aspx

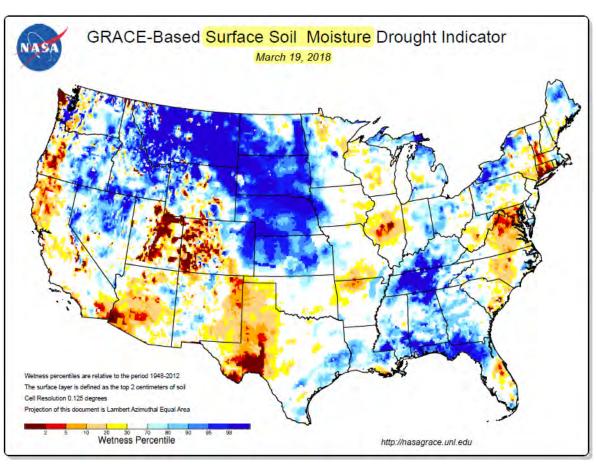
09 April 2018 back to 12 February 2018

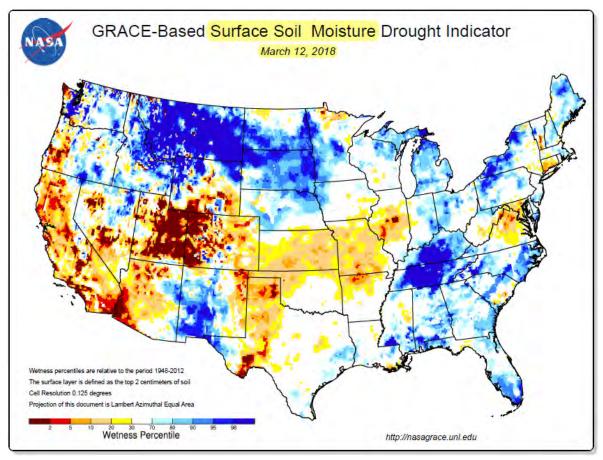
## **Surface Soil Moisture (top 2 cm)**

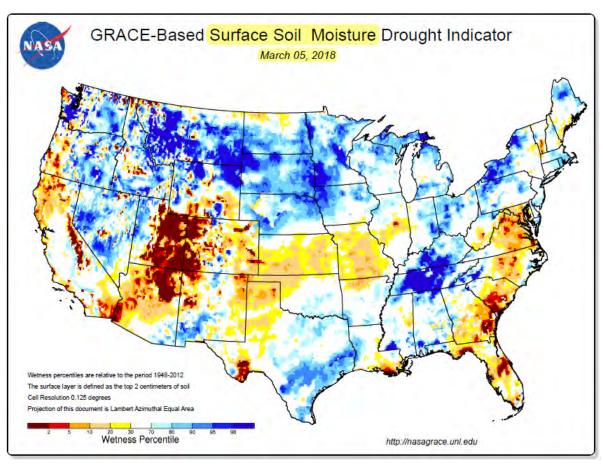


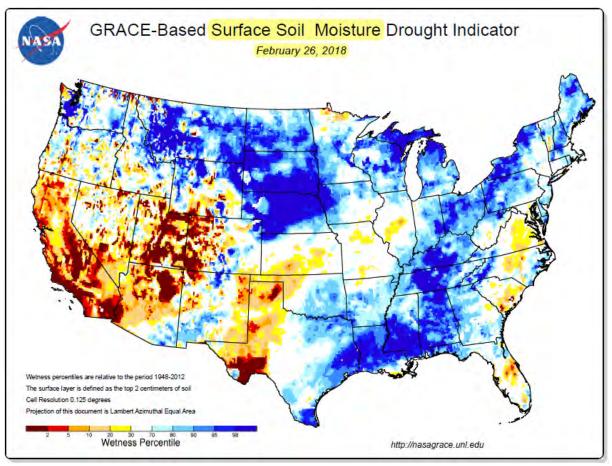


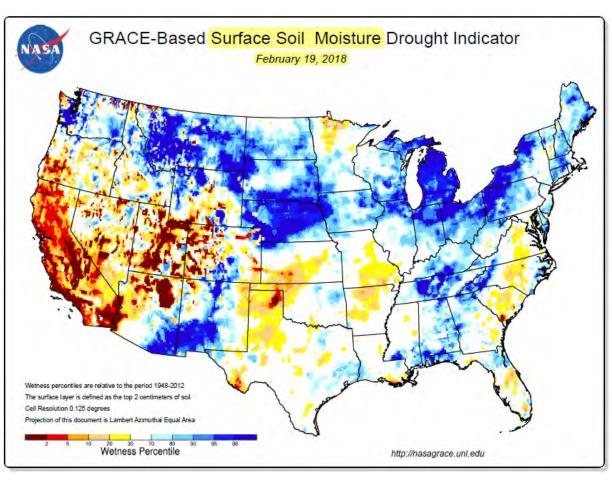


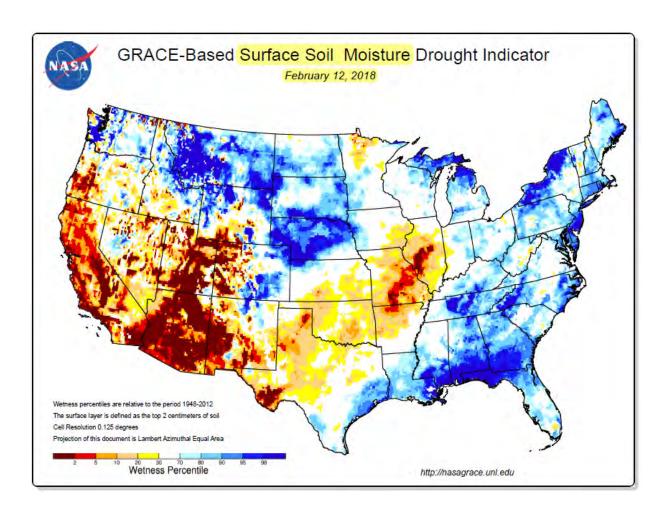




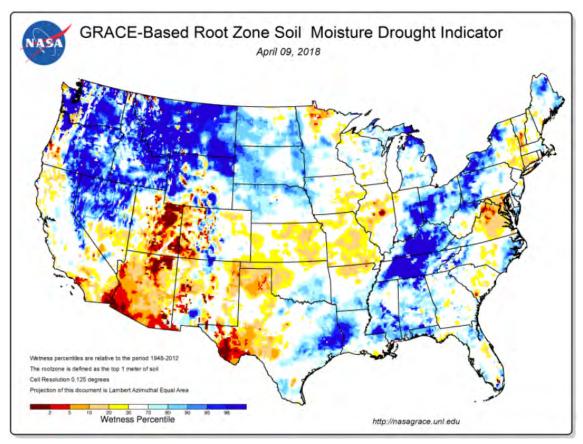


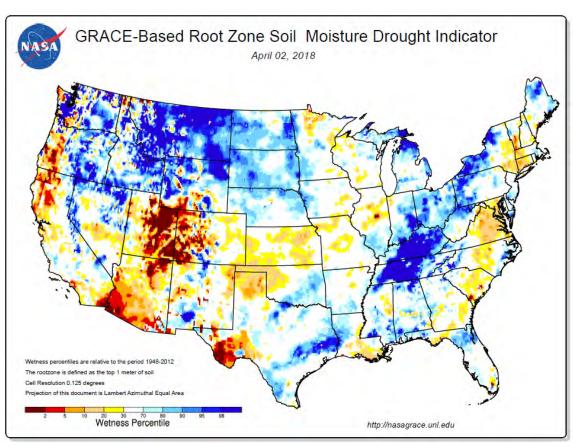


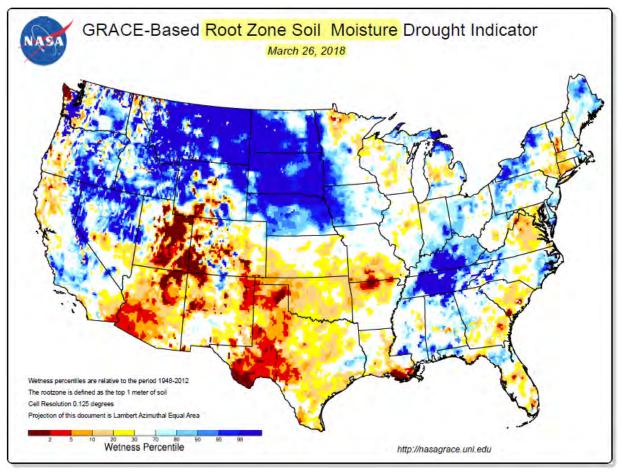


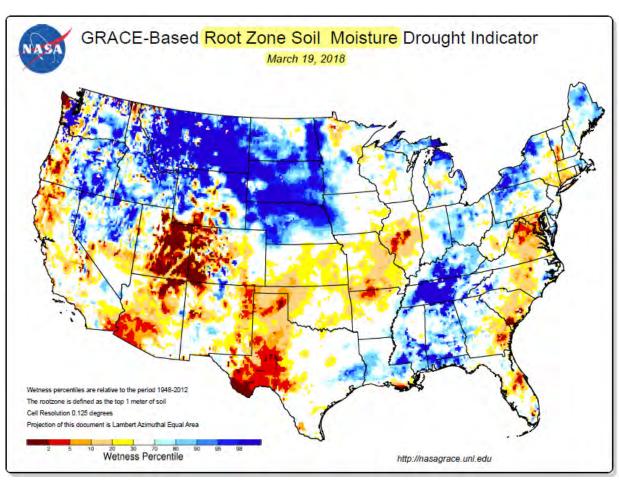


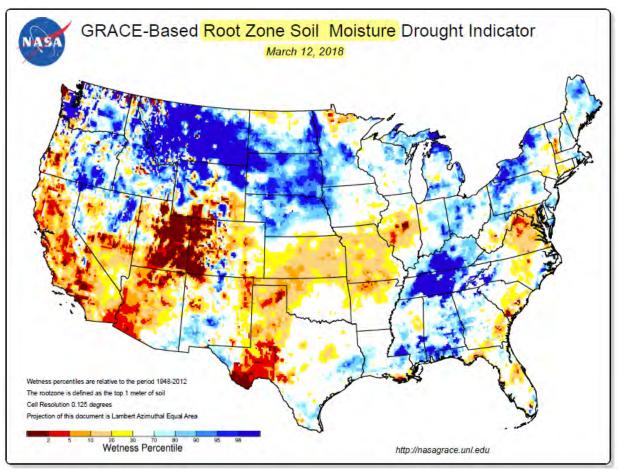
## Root Zone Moisture (top 1 m of soil)

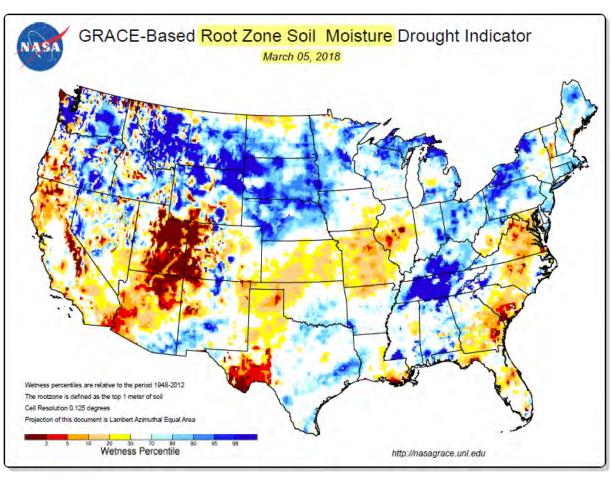


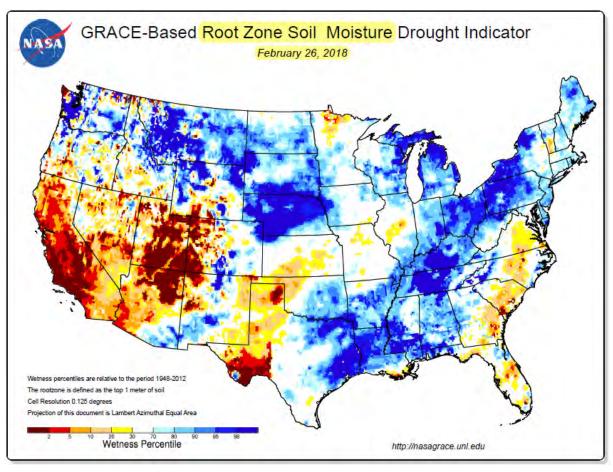


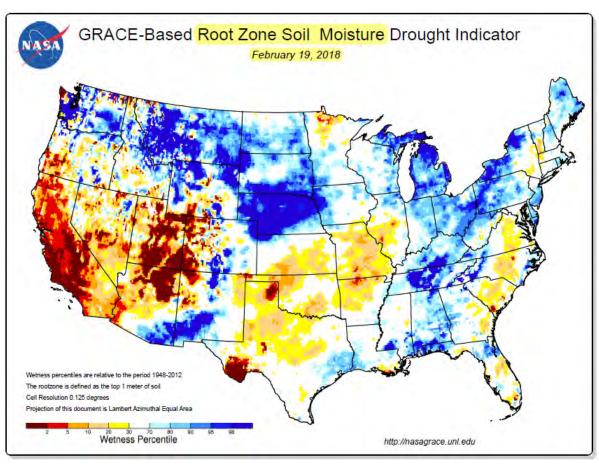


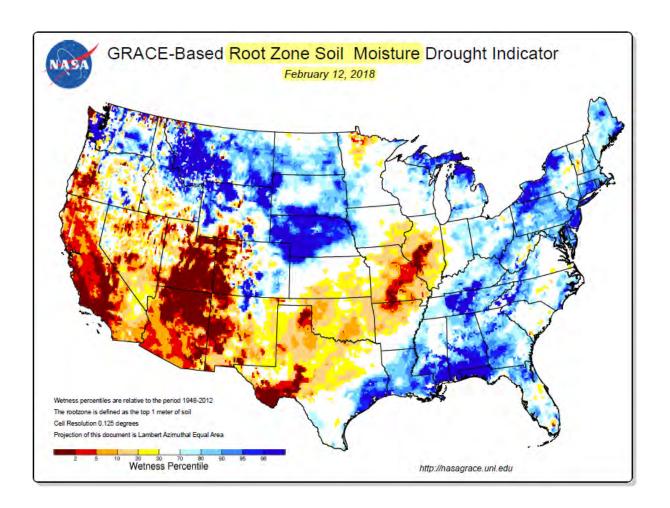












## **Shallow Groundwater Drought Indicator**

