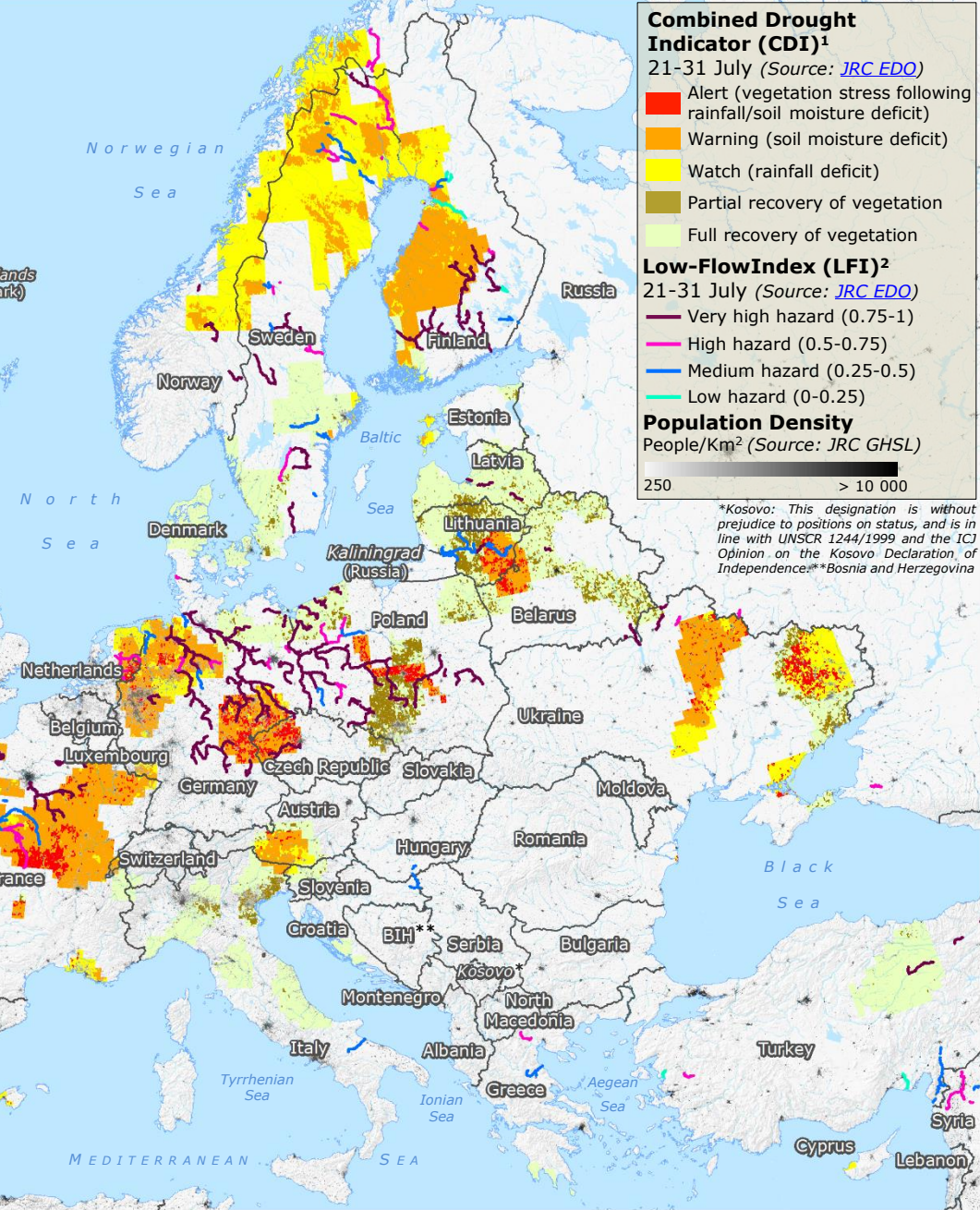


Europe | Drought Situation: June-July 2019

1CDI, based on the analysis of precipitation, soil moisture and the fraction of Absorbed Photosynthetically Active Radiation, is used to identify areas that are at risk to suffer drought, areas where drought manifests through a soil moisture deficit, areas where vegetation is already affected by drought conditions, and areas in the process of recovery to normal conditions after a drought.
2LFI is an indicator of hydrological drought reflecting the total water deficit of the river discharge, when this drops below a minimum threshold.

© European Union, 2019. Map produced by JRC in cooperation with DG ECHO's Situational Awareness Sector. The boundaries and the names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the European Union.

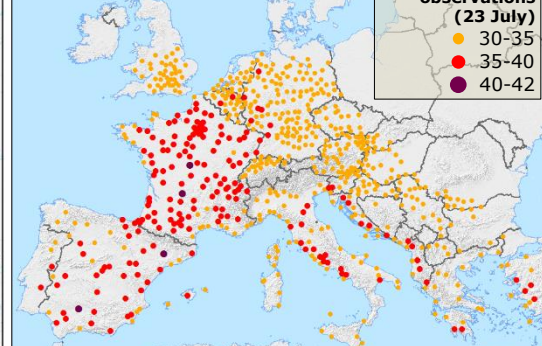


Map Information (Source: JRC EDO)

- Several regions across Europe experienced drought conditions during June and July, resulting from a combination of drivers: the influence of the 2018 drought, the heatwaves of 2019 and below-average precipitations in spring 2019.
- High temperatures increase the evaporation rate of water from the ground. Therefore, heatwaves contribute to drought severity. After the heatwave of late July, the drought intensified in central Europe and also affected France and Spain.
- River flows dropped during June and July in central Europe, from a seasonal normality to widespread deficit anomaly. This is due, at least in part, to the strong heatwave of late June.

Late July Heatwave*

Source: JRC, ECMWF



Late June Heatwave*

Source: JRC, ECMWF

