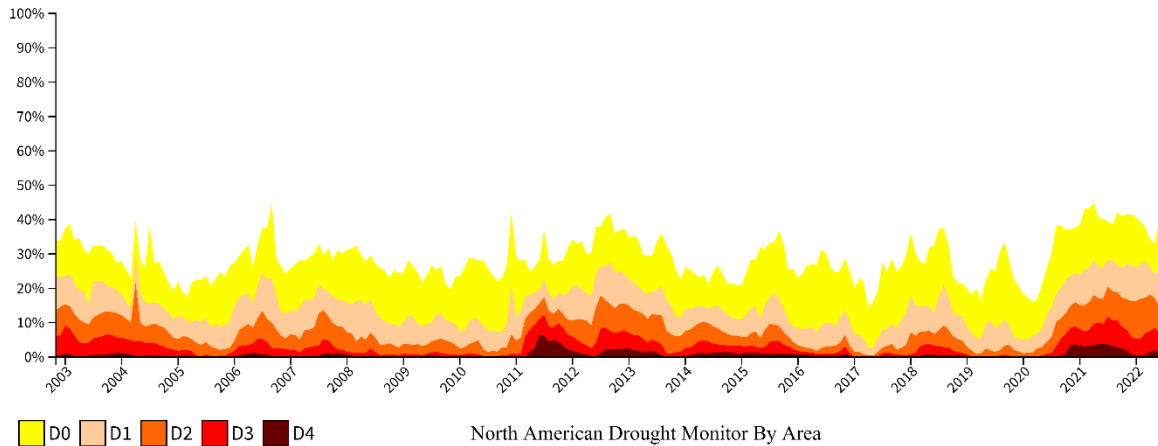
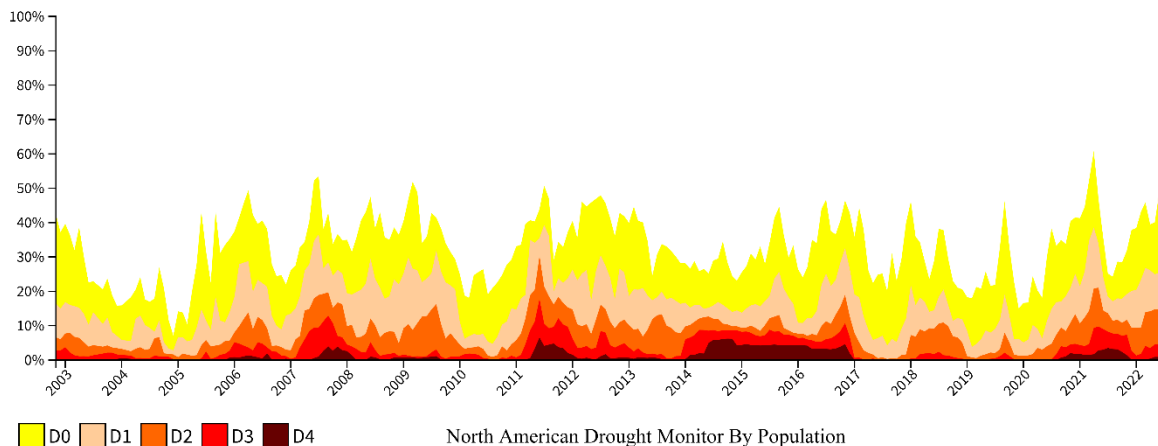


North American Drought Monitor – June 2022

At the end of June 2022, moderate to exceptional drought (D1-D4) affected 23.9 percent of the area and 25.5 percent of the population of North America. The percent area value was 0.5 percent less than the value for the end of May 2022. The percent population value was 0.6 percent greater than the value for the end of May. At the end of June, 32.4 percent of the Columbia River Basin, 87.9 percent of the Rio Grande/Bravo River Basin, and 50.5 percent of the Great Plains were in moderate to exceptional drought, and 16.7 percent of the Great Lakes Basin was abnormally dry (D0). The North American Great Plains extends across the United States and into adjacent parts of northeast Mexico and the southern Prairies of Canada. The percent area value for the Great Lakes basin increased compared to the end of May. The percent area values for the Rio Grande/Bravo River and Columbia River basins and Great Plains decreased compared to the end of May.



Percent area of North America in drought, November 2002-June 2022.



Percent of the population of North America in drought, November 2002-June 2022.

CANADA:

National Overview

Precipitation across the country in June trended above-normal, with pockets of drier conditions in southern Saskatchewan, southern Ontario and parts of the Northern Region. Significant moisture was reported across Alberta and southern Quebec, leading to improved drought conditions across the southwestern Prairies, while near-normal precipitation fell in the Pacific and Atlantic Regions. Temperatures remained near-normal across the country this month, except for a couple pockets of higher than average temperatures in B.C. and across the Northern Region.

At the end of the month, fifteen percent of the country was classified as Abnormally Dry (D0) or in Moderate to Extreme Drought (D1 to D3), including twenty-nine percent of the country's agricultural landscape. There was no Exceptional Drought (D4) reported this month.

Pacific Region (BC)

The west coast continued to see the most precipitation across the Pacific Region, with some parts of Vancouver Island reporting Moderately High to Very High precipitation amounts this month. Much of the rest of the province also reported above-normal precipitation, with only a few areas in the Interior and Peace regions reporting near- to below-average precipitation. However, the area with the greatest longer-term moisture deficit remained near Kamloops, in the Okanagan. As such, Moderate Drought (D1) was slightly improved to two smaller pockets and Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions reduced in size across the area. Initial concerns of flooding from snow melt earlier in the month appeared to dissipate, but streamflows remained near- to above-normal by the end of the month across much of the region. Similar to last month, temperatures more than 5 degrees above-normal were reported west of Kamloops, while the rest of the province saw near-normal temperatures.

At the end of the month, six percent of the Pacific Region was considered Abnormally Dry (D0) or in Moderate Drought (D1), including twenty-one percent of the region's agricultural landscape.

Prairie Region (AB, SK, MB)

The Canadian Prairies remained the most active drought region across the country this month. Significant moisture fell across southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan, improving drought conditions substantially. Excess moisture conditions across southeastern Saskatchewan and southern Manitoba also improved which allowed producers to finish most spring seeding following significant spring flooding. Temperatures across the region were near-normal in June, trending slightly cooler than average across southern Alberta, central Saskatchewan, and parts of Manitoba, while all remaining areas experienced slightly warmer than normal temperatures.

Significant precipitation fell across much of south and central Alberta in June. A number of storm systems passed through the region bringing substantial amounts of rain, including a mid-month system that brought between 75 to 125 mm of rain to the Calgary area. This particular system led to the City of Calgary to declare a state of emergency due to flooding and heavy rainfall increasing water levels. Several other areas across southern Alberta also experienced overland flooding this month. Upwards of 150 to more than 200 percent of normal precipitation fell, with many areas reporting Extremely High to Exceptionally High precipitation amounts; this roughly equates to a third of one's annual moisture falling in the span of three weeks. This much-needed moisture at this time of the growing season was crucial for crop growth development and pasture recovery in the region, especially considering the previous Extreme Drought (D3) duration and extent. Crop conditions significantly improved this month, with the percent of crops in good to excellent condition closer to the 5- and 10-year averages. Although this moisture will significantly reduce drought concern for producers, lingering long-term impacts remained in some places across the region, specifically in eastern and southern Alberta. Annual precipitation deficits prior to this month's moisture were reported between 140 to more than 220 mm less than normal, reflected as Exceptionally Dry conditions. Short-term improvement has taken place, but long-term vulnerability still exists. All Extreme Drought (D3) was removed except for a small pocket near the U.S./Alberta border, and only two pockets of Severe Drought (D2) remained across southern Alberta. Contrary to the substantial moisture in southern Alberta, northern portions of the province received near-normal precipitation this month. Minimal changes were made to drought conditions across the Peace region, except for the placement of an Abnormally Dry (D0) pocket near Grande Prairie.

Southcentral to southwestern Saskatchewan continued to report drought concerns despite some significant rainfall in the southwest. Southcentral Saskatchewan was the driest region in the country this month, specifically from Indian Head towards Swift Current and Assiniboia. Many parts of this region recorded less than 40 mm of rain, less than half the normal June precipitation, with some regions recording less than 20 mm. Abnormally Dry to Severe Drought (D0 to D2) conditions expanded eastward slightly as a result of this short-term moisture deficit. There were reports of short to very short surface soil moisture, stunted crop growth and decreased yield expectations in these areas. In addition, there were reports of producers reducing cattle herd size due to limited available feed in southwestern areas of the province. Some communities also reported worsening water quality leading to hauling water, digging or expanding wells, as well as significant crop vulnerability to heat impacts. Due to the nature of the convective storms that passed through Saskatchewan in June, localized precipitation was quite variable. This led to significant differences in reported precipitation across cities or other municipalities, adding to the complexity of drought reporting across the province this month. Conditions in northern Saskatchewan remained dry in June, with pockets of wildfires reported in some areas; this region received 40 to 85 percent of normal moisture in the last 2 to 3 months. As a result, two pockets of Moderate Drought (D1) were placed in northern Saskatchewan, with Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions reaching up towards the Northwest Territories.

Much of southern Manitoba continued to recover from significant moisture in the spring, in addition to the devastating drought last summer. While flooding concerns are subsiding, excess moisture impacts remained, including reports of unusable pastures by cattle due to

excess moisture, which forced producers to find alternative supplemental feed. However, in areas that were no longer dealing with active flooding or excess surface soil moisture, pasture, hayland and crop growing have progressed well. No drought or Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions were reported in Manitoba this month.

At the end of the month, twenty-two percent of the Prairie Region was classified as Abnormally Dry (D0) or in Moderate to Extreme Drought (D1 to D3), including thirty-nine percent of the region's agricultural landscape.

Central Canada (ON, QC)

Central Canada continued to receive adequate precipitation in most regions to remain drought free. However, below-normal precipitation in Ontario throughout June led to an expansion of Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions across southern Ontario. The driest area spanned from Chatham-Kent and Sarnia towards London, where Moderately Low precipitation fell in the last 6 months. Although Northern Ontario received slightly below-normal precipitation this month, well above normal precipitation from the previous 3 months resulted in adequate moisture for the area.

The rest of the region, including central and eastern Ontario as well as much of Quebec, received near- to above-normal precipitation this month, with significant moisture reported across parts of southern Quebec. A late-month storm system brought roughly 50 to 70 mm of rain to southern Quebec and parts of eastern Ontario, helping to stave off any potential drought development.

At the end of the month, only two percent of the Central Region was classified as Abnormally Dry (D0), including ten percent of the region's agricultural landscape. There was no drought reported in the region this month.

Atlantic Canada (NS, NL, NB, PEI)

Slow-moving storm systems allowed for improved moisture to return to the Maritimes this month, after a drier May was previously reported. However, Newfoundland and Labrador remained drier than normal, barring the southeast corner of the island. Much of the moisture that fell throughout Nova Scotia in June was enough to alleviate the pocket of Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions near Truro. However, a small area in southern New Brunswick remained slightly drier than normal and will be an area to watch in the coming months.

At the end of the month, only five percent of the Atlantic Region was classified as Abnormally Dry (D0), with none of the region's agricultural landscape included. There was no drought reported in the region this month.

Northern Canada (YK, NWT)

Conditions across much of the Yukon were near-normal this month, while southern and northwestern pockets of Northwest Territories reported slightly drier than normal moisture. As a result, Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions were expanded across much of the NWT,

including the emergence of two Moderate Drought (D1) pockets near Yellowknife. Shorter-term moisture deficits also continued near Old Crow, Yukon, but remained relatively unchanged from last month. Streamflow levels remained high across southern Yukon, where moderate moisture fell in the last 6 months.

Thirty-two percent of the Northern Region was classified as Abnormally Dry (D0).

UNITED STATES:

National Overview

An early-onset Southwestern monsoon circulation delivered substantial mid- to late-June rainfall in Arizona and New Mexico, aiding wildfire containment efforts and providing limited drought relief. As a result, New Mexico's two largest wildfires in modern history—the Calf Canyon/Hermits Peak and Black Fires—were effectively halted after burning approximately 342,000 and 325,000 acres (nearly 140,000 and more than 130,000 hectares) of vegetation, respectively. However, negligible rain fell in central and southern California and the Great Basin, leaving those areas with mounting impacts from a 3-year drought.

Farther north, relatively cool, showery weather continued through June in the Northwest, further improving prospects for rangeland and pastures, winter grains, and spring-sown crops in the wake of last year's punishing drought. However, in Yellowstone National Park and neighboring areas, melting snow and a mid-June deluge resulted in extensive damage and record flooding, extending along the Yellowstone River as far east as Billings, Montana.

Meanwhile on the Plains, June rainfall arrived mostly too late to benefit drought-damaged winter wheat, although many summer crops were able to take advantage of variable soil moisture improvements. Still, periods of extreme heat—especially across the central and southern Plains—partially offset the benefits of a wetter regime. In addition, conditions in Texas were so dry when the month began that only isolated areas experienced meaningful drought relief. By July 3, Texas led the nation with topsoil moisture rated 94 percent very short to short, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

During June, hotter- and drier-than-normal weather dominated the South, resulting in diminishing soil moisture reserves and significant stress on pastures and summer crops. By July 3, topsoil moisture was rated at least 40 percent very short to short in each Southeastern State except Florida. An extended Southern heat wave was particularly detrimental to reproductive summer crops, including corn.

The Midwest also experienced a net drying trend during June, although conditions were less severe—with shorter hot spells and more widespread showers—than those observed in the South. Still, Midwestern statewide topsoil rated very short to short on July 3 exceeded 50 percent in five Midwestern States: Kentucky (84 percent), Indiana (72 percent), Ohio (66 percent), Michigan (64 percent), and Missouri (51 percent). By month's end, most Midwestern corn and soybeans had not yet entered the reproductive stage of development.

On June 14, national drought coverage reached a year-to-date minimum of 44.5 percent, according to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, down from an early-March peak of 61.1 percent. The last time U.S. coverage had been below 45 percent was more than a year ago, on June 1, 2021. During the second half of June, however, coverage increased anew (to 47.7 percent by June 28), as rapidly developing drought materialized across portions of the mid-South, Midwest, and Atlantic Coast States.

Warmer-than-normal June weather dominated the nation's mid-section, including the central and southern Plains and the western and southern Corn Belt. June heat also covered much of the nation's southern tier, from southern California to the southern Atlantic Coast. Some of the hottest weather, relative to normal, affected Texas, where monthly temperatures locally averaged more than 5°F (more than 3°C) above normal. In contrast, near- or slightly below-normal temperatures prevailed in several areas, including the upper Great Lakes region, the Northeast, and from the Pacific Northwest to the northern High Plains.

According to preliminary data provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the contiguous U.S. experienced its 15th-hottest, 12th-driest June during the 128-year period of record. Across the Lower 48 States, the average temperature of 70.7°F (21.5°C) was 2.2°F (1.2°C) above the 1901-2000 mean, while precipitation averaged just 2.33 inches (59.2 mm)—80 percent of normal). It was the nation's driest June since 2012, when an average of 2.24 inches (56.9 mm) fell.

State temperature rankings ranged from the 51st-coolest June in Washington to the fifth-hottest June in Texas. It was the seventh-hottest June in three other Southern States: Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the second-driest June in North Carolina to the fifth-wettest June in New Mexico. Top-ten rankings for June dryness were also achieved in Nebraska and Kentucky, while top-ten values for June wetness occurred in Arizona, Oregon, and Washington.

During the first half of 2022, drought gripped much of the nation's southwestern quadrant. In fact, California completed its driest January-June period on record, with average precipitation totaling only 4.22 inches (30 percent of normal), or 107.2 mm. California's previous driest first half of a year occurred in 2013, with 4.81 inches (122.2 mm).

Northeast: Abnormal dryness (D0) and moderate drought (D1) returned across parts of the Northeast during June. In fact, Northeastern D0 coverage increased from 11.9 to 29.3 percent during the 4-week period ending June 28, while D1 coverage rose from 2.7 to 7.5 percent. Drought was confined to parts of New England, especially along and near the Atlantic Coast.

Southeast: Hotter- and drier-than-normal weather during June led to rapid expansion of dryness (D0) and moderate drought (D1), while severe drought (D2) persisted along portions of the southern Atlantic Coast. Southeastern coverage of D0 increased from 23.9 to 64.5 percent during June, while D1 coverage climbed from 10.3 to 25.6 percent. Between May 31 and June 28, Southeastern D2 coverage rose only slightly from 3.1 to 4.8 percent. The heat and dryness took a toll on some vegetation; in North Carolina, for example, 53 percent of the pastures were rated in very poor to poor condition on July 3, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, along with 42 percent of the corn and 21 percent of the soybeans.

Southern Florida was an exception to the dry pattern, as June rainfall totaled 12 inches (305 mm) or more in many locations.

South: Despite pockets of locally significant June precipitation, some drought development was observed across the South. By June 28, moderate to exceptional drought (D1 to D4) covered 54.9 percent of the South, up from 49.3 percent on May 31. Including areas of abnormal dryness, D0 to D4 coverage in the South reached 81.6 percent by June 28, up from 59.8 percent just 4 weeks earlier. However, there was enough rain in some of the hardest-hit drought areas in Oklahoma and Texas to slightly reduce Southern coverage of severe to exceptional drought (D2 to D4) from 40.4 to 36.8 during the 4-week period ending June 28. By July 3, Texas led the nation—among major reporting states—in very poor to poor ratings for a variety of crops, including winter wheat (83 percent), rangeland/pastures (80 percent), oats (78 percent), sorghum (51 percent), cotton (48 percent), peanuts (20 percent).

Midwest: Flash drought developed during the second half of June in parts of the Midwest, amid drier-than-normal conditions and periods of hot weather. Midwestern coverage of abnormal dryness (D0) and moderate to extreme drought (D1 to D3) leaped from 9.4 percent on June 14 to 44.4 percent just 2 weeks later. By June 28, at least some D0 was noted in all nine Midwestern States.

High Plains: During June, drought coverage generally decreased across northern sections of the region—but increased farther south. Overall, coverage of moderate to exceptional drought (D1 to D4) on the High Plains decreased from 65.5 to 53.2 percent during the 4-week period ending June 28. However, significant drought impacts persisted from Nebraska southward. On July 3, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Nebraska was only one of five states—along with Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and North Carolina—with more than 50 percent of its rangeland and pastures rated in very poor to poor condition. On the same date, topsoil moisture was greater than one-half very short to short in Colorado (83 percent), Nebraska (60 percent), and Wyoming (53 percent).

West: During June, widespread precipitation continued to reduce the coverage and intensity of Northwestern drought. In addition, early-onset Southwestern showers provided limited drought relief in Arizona and New Mexico. Much of the remainder of the West continued to suffer from the effects of a multi-year drought. Overall Western coverage of moderate to exceptional drought (D1 to D4) decreased from 86.8 to 75.9 percent between May 31 and June 28. Still, topsoil moisture was rated at least one-third very short to short on July 3, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, in eight of eleven Western States—all but Idaho, Oregon, and Washington—led by New Mexico at 88 percent very short to short. In addition, many Western lakes and rivers continued to suffer from the effects of protracted drought. For example, Utah's Great Salt Lake fell to a record-low level in early July and currently covers less than one-third of the surface area than it did just three decades ago. Lake Mead, above Hoover Dam near Las Vegas, Nevada, continues to set low-elevation records (since filling in the 1930s) almost daily and had a surface elevation around 1,042 feet above sea level by July 11.

Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico: During June, there was a dramatic increase in Alaskan coverage of abnormal dryness (D0) and moderate to severe drought (D1 and D2), mainly due

to warmer- and drier-than-normal weather across southwestern, south-central, and interior sections of the state. By June 28, D0 to D2 covered 46.2 percent of Alaska, up from 16.0 percent at the end of May. During the same 4-week period, D1 coverage grew from 0.9 to 15.6 percent, while D2 coverage expanded from zero to 0.7 percent. Dozens of Alaskan wildfires collectively charred some 2.3 million acres (930,000 hectares) of vegetation by early July, led by the 785,000-acre (318,000-hectare) Lime Complex. Meanwhile, June conditions across Hawaii were mixed, with both increases and decreases in the coverage of dryness (D0) and moderate to extreme drought (D1 to D3). Overall, there was a net increase (from 54.1 to 64.4 percent) in Hawaii's coverage of D0 or worse, but a net decrease (from 40.4 to 34.5 percent) in the drought (D1 or worse) extent. Finally, Puerto Rican drought (D1 or worse) rapidly expanded late in the month, encompassing 68.0 percent of the commonwealth by June 28—up from 17.9 percent on May 31. In addition, severe drought (D2) developed during June across parts of Puerto Rico, reaching 17.7 percent coverage by the end of the month.

MEXICO:

National overview

Tropical cyclone season continued in both basins near Mexico in June; likewise, the North American monsoon development, as well as tropical waves that tracked into the ITCZ, led to a significant increase precipitation in June with respect to last month. Overall, June's precipitation pattern brought above-average conditions in the northwest, northern Pacific coast and Gulf of Mexico coast. In contrast, below-average conditions resulted in the northeast, as well as in some regions in Central Plateau.

Most of June's precipitation was due to cyclonic activity throughout the month. First, tropical storm Alex brought moisture to the Yucatan Peninsula; then hurricane Blas interacted with the monsoon trough and a tropical wave, leaving significant precipitation on the south Pacific coast. Subsequently, tropical depression Celia and its interaction with tropical wave No. 6 brought more precipitation in southern part of the country. Although cold front season ends in May, an unseasonal cold front arrived in June, bringing precipitation to northern parts of the country. The North American monsoon left intense precipitation along the Sierra Madre Occidental and the northwest. The combination of all these phenomena resulted in above-average rainfall in the areas most affected by drought. In contrast, drier than normal conditions were found in northern parts of the country. Nationwide, precipitation was 106.4 mm, 6.6 mm above average, and ranked as the 38th wettest June on record.

The national average temperature in June 2022 was 26.4 °C, 1.3 °C above normal and ranked as the fifth warmest June on record. Above-average temperatures recorded in the Baja California Peninsula as well as in northcentral areas; in contrast, cooler-than-normal temperatures were recorded in the northwest and along the Gulf of Mexico slope states.

According to the National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR), around 560 fires were reported in June 2022, burning approximately 104,009 hectares. So far this year, as of June 30, 6,305 forest fires have been reported, burning an area of more than 400,000 hectares. At

the national level, by the end of June, the area affected by moderate to exceptional drought (D1 to D4) was 47.48 percent, which represents a decrease of 8.69 percent compared to the previous month. During the month of June, the northern region showed an increase of 0.5 percent in the exceptional drought category, being the only region with this drought category. The Gulf of Mexico region showed a recovery of almost 50 percent in the area not affected by drought.

Northwest or North Pacific (Baja California, Baja California Sur, Sonora, Sinaloa and Nayarit): Rainfall was above normal, mainly in Sonora, Sinaloa and Nayarit. As for the Baja California Peninsula, conditions were similar to average. Baja California Sur, Sinaloa and Sonora recorded in the top fifteen wettest Junes on record. Warmer than normal conditions occurred in the Baja California Peninsula and northwestern Sonora, while the rest of the region presented cooler than normal or similar to average conditions. These conditions together resulted in a 15.0 percent decrease in severe to extreme drought (D2 to D3); however, the region showed a 3.6 percent increase in the moderate drought category (D1). The region had 91.4 percent of the total area affected by some drought this month, which represents an improvement of 6.7 percent with respect to the previous month.

Northern (Chihuahua, Coahuila, Durango, Zacatecas and San Luis Potosí): Drier than normal conditions prevailed, mainly in the states of Coahuila, Zacatecas and San Luis Potosí. In contrast, Chihuahua and Durango had wetter than normal conditions. Coahuila recorded its warmest June and San Luis Potosí its seventh warmest June, while Chihuahua had its eighth warmest June. Some of the most intense temperature anomalies at the national level were concentrated in this region, where values of more than 2.0°C above normal were reached, mainly in Coahuila. All the states that comprise the region had warmer than average temperatures. The northern region was the only one to show an increase in the exceptional drought category (D4), where an increase of 0.5 percent was reported. The region also saw an increase of 1.5 percent in the moderate drought category (D1) and a decrease of 7.9 percent in the severe to extreme drought category (D2 to D3). The region had a total affected area of 93.3 percent in June, however, it presented an improvement of 5.7 percent compared to the previous month.

Northeast (Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas): This region was dominated by drier than normal conditions, only a few areas in each of the states had wetter than normal conditions. Due to the lack of precipitation, both states ranked June 2022 among the top ten driest Junes on record: Nuevo Leon in ninth and Tamaulipas in tenth place. Both states had warmer than normal temperatures, mainly in Nuevo Leon. The high temperatures made June 2022 the sixth warmest June on record for both states. During June, the northeastern region presented a 2.5 percent decrease in moderate drought (D1), however, it also presented a 4.8 percent increase in severe drought (D2). Overall, the region had 82.2 percent of area in drought, an improvement of 1.0 percent compared to the previous month. Despite the rainfall, the Monterrey Metropolitan Area (ZMM) continues to be in crisis due to a lack of water. The rains have helped to mitigate the shortage, however, the problem has not yet been overcome. Federal, state and local authorities are working in coordination to supply water to the population.

Central West (Aguascalientes, Jalisco, Guanajuato, Colima and Michoacán): Drier than normal conditions recorded in most of the states that comprise it, with the exception of some regions of Jalisco, Colima and Michoacán. While Colima recorded its eighth wettest June, Guanajuato recorded its ninth driest June. Temperatures were slightly above average in Michoacán, Jalisco, Guanajuato and Aguascalientes. This region had a 31.5 percent decrease in moderate to severe drought (D1 to D2), the largest decrease of all regions. However, it showed an increase of 0.8 percent in abnormally dry conditions (D0). Of the total area of the region, 61.8 percent was affected by some type of drought, although this represents a decrease of 30.7 percent compared to the previous month.

Central-South (Querétaro, Hidalgo, State of Mexico, Tlaxcala, Puebla, Morelos and Mexico City): Drier than normal conditions prevailed in most of the states in this region, only some portions of Hidalgo and Puebla had wetter than normal conditions. Temperatures were similar to average in the region, only Querétaro was completely dominated by warmer-than-normal conditions and northern Puebla had cooler-than-normal temperatures. For Mexico City, Hidalgo, Querétaro and Tlaxcala, June was classified in the top ten warmest Junes on record. This region had an increase of 4.7 percent in the severe drought category (D2), as well as a decrease of 3.7 percent in the moderate drought category (D1), and a decrease of 12.7 percent in the abnormally dry category (D0). By the end of June 2022, the region showed an improvement of 11.7 percent with respect to the previous month, leaving a total area affected by drought at 63.1 percent.

Gulf of Mexico (Veracruz and Tabasco): Wetter than normal conditions prevailed, being one of the regions where the greatest amount of precipitation was received this month in the country. Due to the abundant precipitation, temperature was cooler than normal throughout the region. By the end of June 2022, the Gulf of Mexico region showed an 18.5 percent decrease in moderate to severe drought (D1 to D2) as well as a 32.6 percent decrease in the abnormally dry category (D0), which was the largest decrease compared to the other regions. In total, the region presented 95.6 percent of the area out of any drought, which represents an improvement of 51.1 percent with respect to the previous month, the largest improvement of all regions.

South Pacific (Guerrero, Oaxaca and Chiapas): This region was characterized by presenting a mixture of wet and dry conditions. While southwest Oaxaca and some regions of Chiapas ended with deficits of more than 40 mm, surpluses of more than 80 mm of rain were recorded northeast of Oaxaca, north of Chiapas and part of Guerrero. Most of Guerrero, eastern Chiapas and western Oaxaca saw warmer than normal conditions, while the rest of the region had cooler than normal conditions. The South Pacific region presented a 0.2 percent decrease in the moderate drought category (D1), as well as an 8.0 percent decrease in the abnormally dry category (D0). By the end of June 2022, 84.2 percent of the area was free of drought, an improvement of 8.2 percent compared to the previous month.

Yucatan Peninsula (Campeche, Quintana Roo and Yucatan): Drier than normal conditions prevailed in the Yucatan Peninsula, mainly in Yucatan and Quintana Roo, as well as near-normal temperatures in all three states. By the end of June, the Yucatan Peninsula region showed an increase of 2.7 percent in the abnormally dry category (D0); however, the region continues to have no drought concerns.