***pearlrivercatchment\_annualmeans\_temp\_precipitation\_era5-x0.25\_1950-2022***

***pearlrivercatchment\_monthlymeans\_temp\_precipitation\_era5-x0.25\_1950-2022***

This includes one file with mean yearly air temperature and precipitation data, as well as another file with mean monthly averages. The source of this data is the [World Bank](https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/download-data#htab-1497) and pertains to the water catchment of the Pearl River.

***Drought\_events.xls and Drought\_events.cvs***

Data source: <https://www.drought.gov/watersheds/South-Atlantic-Gulf>

Date accessed: August 23, 2024

Title: **Historical Conditions for the South Atlantic-Gulf Region**

Description: The U.S. Drought Monitor (2000–present) depicts the location and intensity of drought across the country. Every Thursday, authors from NOAA, USDA, and the National Drought Mitigation Center produce a new map based on their assessments of the best available data and input from local observers. The map uses five categories: Abnormally Dry (D0), showing areas that may be going into or are coming out of drought, and four levels of drought (D1–D4). Drought results from an imbalance between water supply and water demand. The Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) measures water supply, specifically precipitation. SPI captures how observed precipitation (rain, hail, snow) deviates from the climatological average over a given time period—in this case, over the 9 months leading up to the selected date. Red hues indicate drier conditions, while blue hues indicate wetter conditions. Data are available monthly from 1895–present.

A screen shot of a graph

Description automatically generated