

Changing Crops During Drought Infographic



	D0 - Abnormally Dry <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Soil is dry; irrigation delivery begins early• Dryland crop germination is stunted• Active fire season begins	100.0% of CA (D0-D4)
	D1 - Moderate Drought <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dryland pasture growth is stunted; producers give supplemental feed to cattle• Landscaping and gardens need irrigation earlier; wildlife patterns begin to change• Stock ponds and creeks are lower than usual	100.0% of CA (D1-D4)
	D2 - Severe Drought <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Grazing land is inadequate• Fire season is longer, with high burn intensity, dry fuels, and large fire spatial extent• Trees are stressed; plants increase reproductive mechanisms; wildlife diseases increase	93.4% of CA (D2-D4)
	D3 - Extreme Drought <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Livestock need expensive supplemental feed; cattle and horses are sold; little pasture remains; fruit trees fall early; producers begin irrigating in the winter• Fire season lasts year-round; fires occur in typically wet parts of state; burn bans are implemented• Water is inadequate for agriculture, wildlife, and urban needs; reservoirs are extremely low; hydropower is restricted	80.3% of CA (D3-D4)
	D4 - Exceptional Drought <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fields are left fallow; orchards are removed; vegetable yields are low; honey harvest is small• Fire season is very costly; number of fires and area burned are extensive• Fish rescue and relocation begins; pine beetle infestation occurs; forest mortality is high; wetlands dry up; survival of native plants and animals is low; fewer wildflowers bloom; wildlife deaths is widespread; algae blooms appear	28.3% of CA (D4)

Source: <https://www.drought.gov/states/california>