

Information on Droughts

Types of Droughts

Meteorological Drought

Timespan with less than average precipitation
Usually precedes the other types of drought

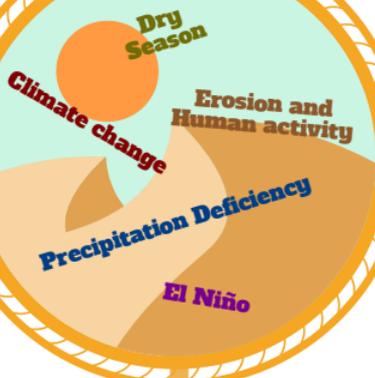
Agricultural Drought

Agricultural droughts affect crop production
Independent from precipitation levels
Shortfall in water available to the crops

Hydrological Drought

When the water reserves available are less than average
Involves stored water that is used but not replenished
Can occur when water is sold to other countries

Causes of Drought



Found in the tropics
- Due to the movement of ITCZ
- Increase in droughts
- Low humidity
- Increase inpace of fruit production, evaporation/ transpiration and resulting in a worse Dry Season

-Terraforming can result in the inability of capturing and storing water.
-Human and natural terraformation can enhance each other (deforestation results in moe wind erosion)

-Global warming enhances the weather (dry regions will be dryer)
-Expected to trigger droughts

Triggered by:
- High level of reflected sunlight.
- Prevalence of high pressure zones.
- Winds bringing dry continental air.
- High pressure can limit the development of rain.

Occurs because of change in ocean currents. This creates a change in atmospheric circulation. The lack of Ocean air masses results in below average precipitation

Consequences

Mass Animal migration

Malnutrition, dehydration and related diseases

Social unrest

Shortages of water

Mass migration

War over natural resources, including water and food

Reduced electricity due to reduced hydroelectricity

Damage to ecosystems

Worse carrying capacity for livestock

Cancerogenic renvirement because of Cyanotoxin accumulation

Exposure and oxidation of acid sulfate soils

Flamable environment

Erosion of landscape

Diminished crop growth or yield productions

Desertification

Out of Order

Global Drought Distribution

