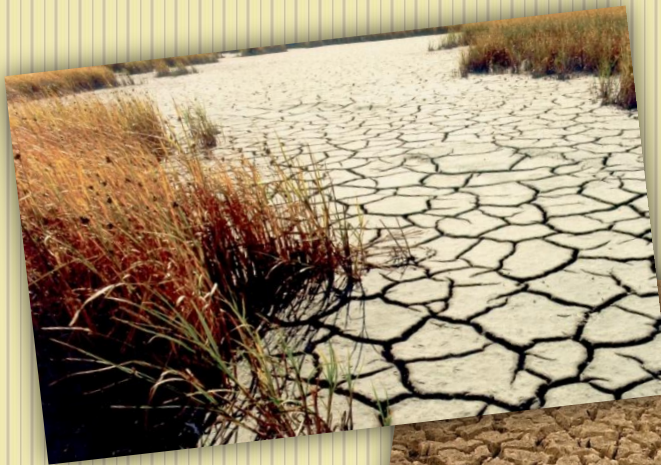


# DROUGHT



presentation is created by Kudryashov  
Kirill

# DROUGHT

A drought is a period of below-average precipitation in a given region, resulting in prolonged shortages in its waters supply, whether atmospheric, surface or ground water.





# DROUGHT

It can have a substantial impact on the ecosystem and agriculture of the affected region. Although droughts can persist for several years, even a short, intense drought can cause significant damage and loss to the local economy.



# DROUGHT

Because of the lack of these watering holes, many grazing animals are forced to migrate due to the lack of water and feed to more fertile spots. Examples of such animals are zebras, elephants, and wildebeest. Because of the lack of water in the plants, bushfires are common.





# WHAT SHOULD YOU DO DURING DROUGHT?

- don not leave the house, if possible;
- to save water;
- if you leave the house, wear a hat;
- to get ready to help other people;
- to be connected with state authrorites.



# INTERESTING FACTS

- Only in Africa the number of fatalities from drought is 1 million from 1970 to 2010.
- The UN established the World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought.
- Hiderigami – is the spirit of the drought in Japanese folklore.
- In Central Russia bush and peat fires were, and it resulted smoke blanketing of Moscow and



# TYPES

- **Meteorological** drought is brought about when there is a prolonged time with less than average precipitation. Meteorological drought usually precedes the other kinds of drought.
- **Agricultural** droughts are droughts that affect crop production or the ecology of the range. This condition can also arise independently from any change in precipitation levels when soil conditions and erosion triggered by poorly planned agricultural endeavors cause a shortfall in water available to the crops. However, in a traditional drought, it is caused by an extended period of below average precipitation.
- **Hydrological** drought is brought about when the water reserves available in sources such as aquifers, lakes and reservoirs fall below the statistical average. Hydrological drought tends to show up more slowly because it involves stored water that is used but not replenished. Like an agricultural drought, this can be triggered by more than just a loss of rainfall. For



# PHOTO GALLERY

