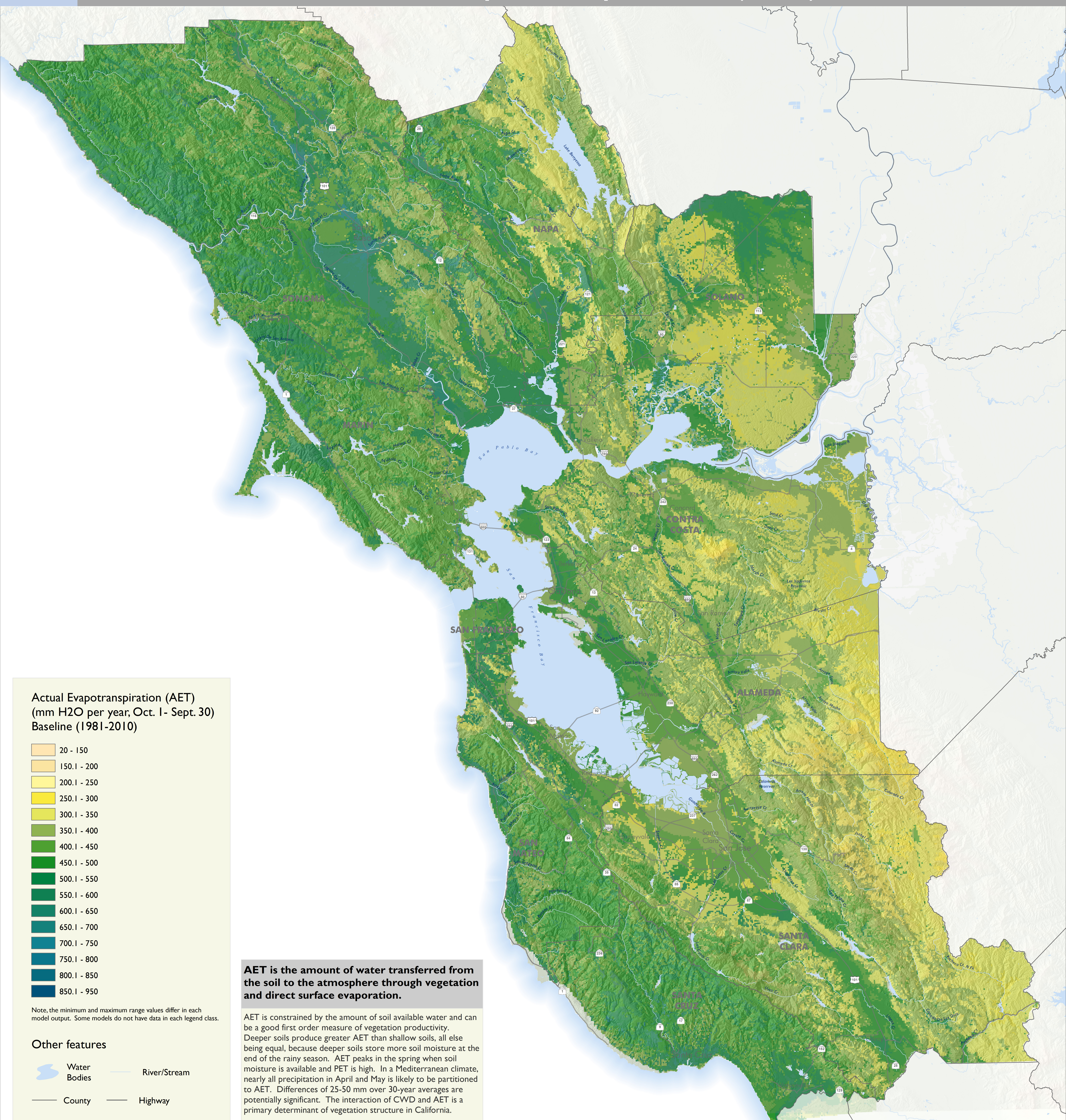


Actual Evapotranspiration (AET) 1981 - 2010



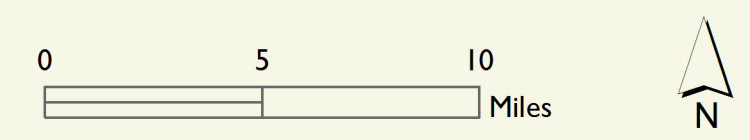
Actual Evapotranspiration (AET)
(mm H₂O per year; Oct. 1 - Sept. 30)
Baseline (1981-2010)

- 20 - 150
- 150.1 - 200
- 200.1 - 250
- 250.1 - 300
- 300.1 - 350
- 350.1 - 400
- 400.1 - 450
- 450.1 - 500
- 500.1 - 550
- 550.1 - 600
- 600.1 - 650
- 650.1 - 700
- 700.1 - 750
- 750.1 - 800
- 800.1 - 850
- 850.1 - 950

Note, the minimum and maximum range values differ in each model output. Some models do not have data in each legend class.

Other features

- Water Bodies
- River/Stream
- County
- Highway



AET is the amount of water transferred from the soil to the atmosphere through vegetation and direct surface evaporation.

AET is constrained by the amount of soil available water and can be a good first order measure of vegetation productivity. Deeper soils produce greater AET than shallow soils, all else being equal, because deeper soils store more soil moisture at the end of the rainy season. AET peaks in the spring when soil moisture is available and PET is high. In a Mediterranean climate, nearly all precipitation in April and May is likely to be partitioned to AET. Differences of 25-50 mm over 30-year averages are potentially significant. The interaction of CWV and AET is a primary determinant of vegetation structure in California.

- Decreased AET means less vegetation productivity.
- Increased AET means more vegetation productivity.

