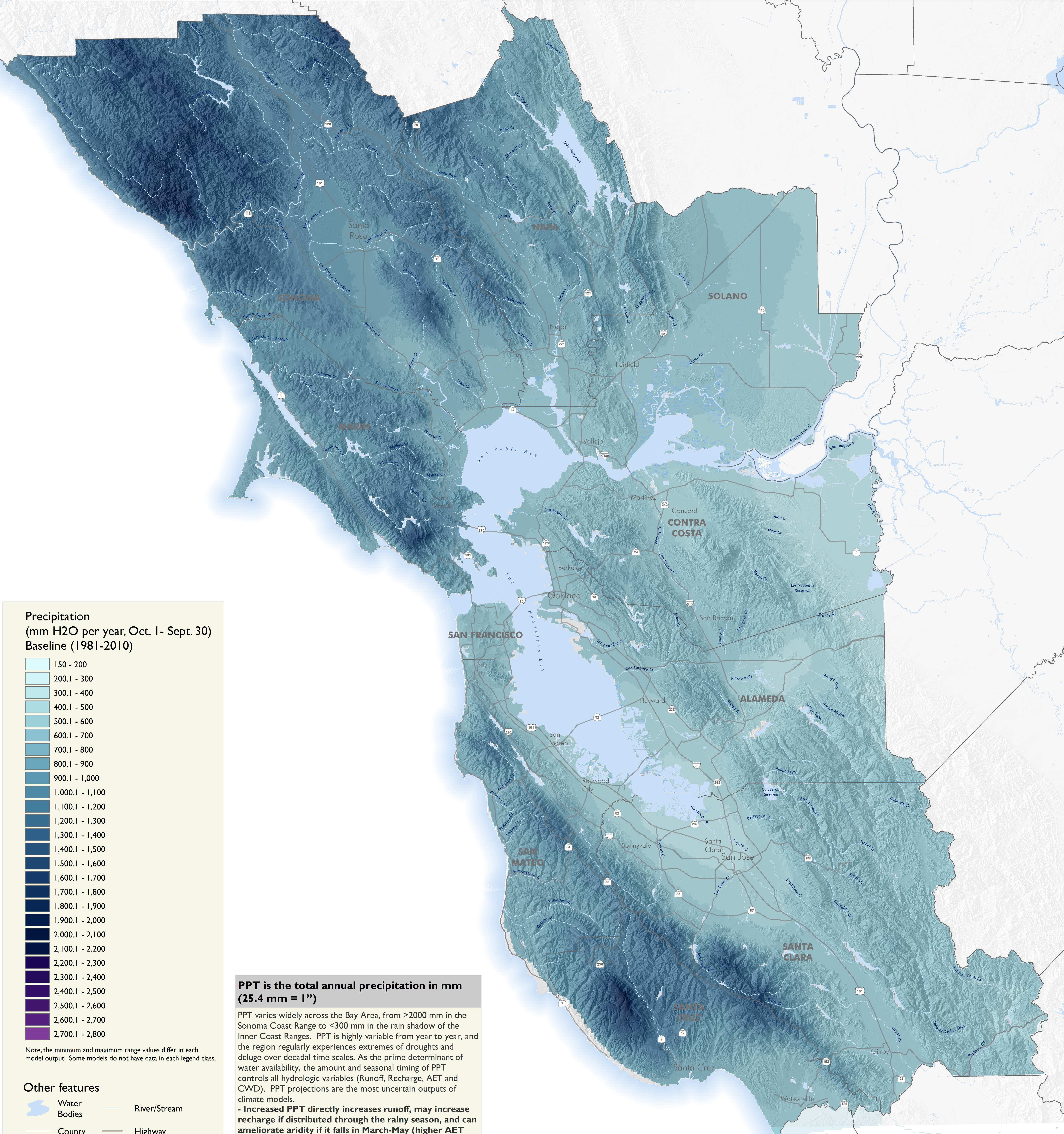


# Precipitation (PPT) 1981 - 2010



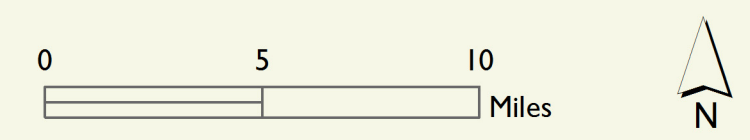
Precipitation  
(mm H<sub>2</sub>O per year, Oct. 1- Sept. 30)  
Baseline (1981-2010)

- 150 - 200
- 200.1 - 300
- 300.1 - 400
- 400.1 - 500
- 500.1 - 600
- 600.1 - 700
- 700.1 - 800
- 800.1 - 900
- 900.1 - 1,000
- 1,000.1 - 1,100
- 1,100.1 - 1,200
- 1,200.1 - 1,300
- 1,300.1 - 1,400
- 1,400.1 - 1,500
- 1,500.1 - 1,600
- 1,600.1 - 1,700
- 1,700.1 - 1,800
- 1,800.1 - 1,900
- 1,900.1 - 2,000
- 2,000.1 - 2,100
- 2,100.1 - 2,200
- 2,200.1 - 2,300
- 2,300.1 - 2,400
- 2,400.1 - 2,500
- 2,500.1 - 2,600
- 2,600.1 - 2,700
- 2,700.1 - 2,800

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



**PPT is the total annual precipitation in mm (25.4 mm = 1")**

PPT varies widely across the Bay Area, from >2000 mm in the Sonoma Coast Range to <300 mm in the rain shadow of the Inner Coast Ranges. PPT is highly variable from year to year, and the region regularly experiences extremes of droughts and deluge over decadal time scales. As the prime determinant of water availability, the amount and seasonal timing of PPT controls all hydrologic variables (Runoff, Recharge, AET and CWD). PPT projections are the most uncertain outputs of climate models.

- Increased PPT directly increases runoff, may increase recharge if distributed through the rainy season, and can ameliorate aridity if it falls in March-May (higher AET and lower CWD).
- Decreased PPT directly decreases runoff and recharge, and increases aridity (lower AET and higher CWD)