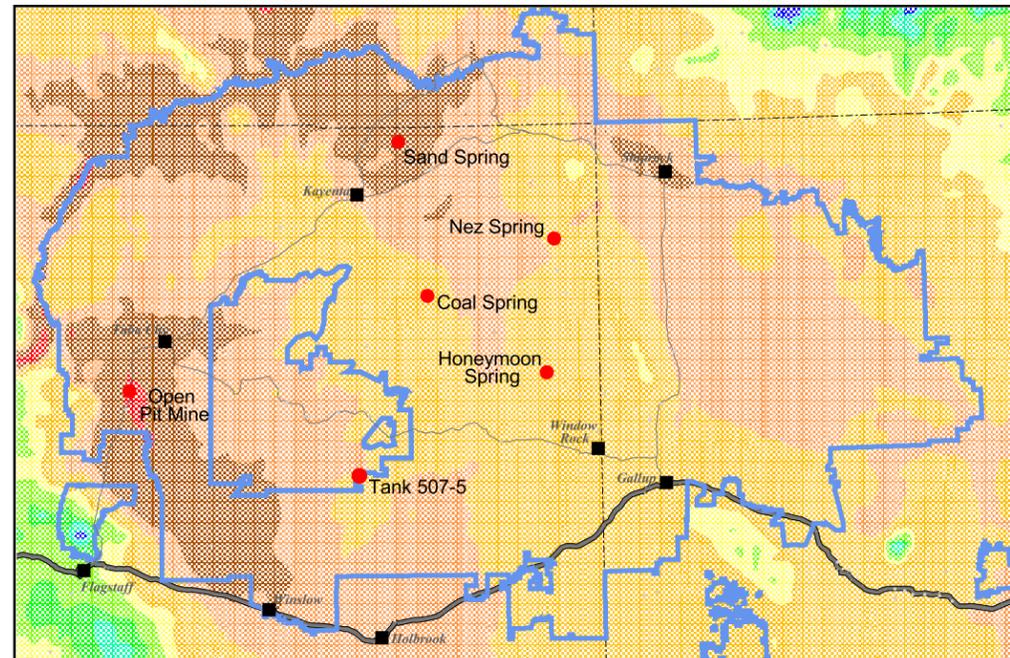


ANNUAL PRECIPITATION



Sand Spring in the Ojato Chapter within the Monument Valley area. Elevation is approximately 5,010 feet.



Red dots on this map depict the location of the water sample sites shown in the photos.



Nez Spring in the Cove Chapter within the Four Corners area. Elevation is approximately 8,260 feet.



Coal Spring in the Black Mesa Chapter within the Central area. Elevation is approximately 6,910 feet.



Open Pit Mine waste piles in the Cameron Chapter within the Cameron/Tuba City area. Elevation is approximately 4,100 feet.



Tank 507-5 in the White Cone Chapter within the Bidahochi area. Elevation is approximately 6,000 feet.



Honeymoon Spring in the Nazlini Chapter within the Chinle area. Elevation is approximately 7,210 feet.

The facing map shows the generalized annual precipitation (in inches) for the Navajo Nation. The annual precipitation data is from the Western U.S. Annual Precipitation (1961-90), developed by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Water and Climate Center. The region's climate spans a warm, arid desert, intermediate steppe, and cold, subhumid climate of the mountains. Desert vegetation includes grasses and browse plants which are sparse, slow

growing, are easily injured by overgrazing, and requires long periods of recovery after depletion. Steppe vegetation includes grasses, sagebrushes, and pinyon-juniper. Subhumid vegetation includes yellow pine timber, oak, and grasses and shrubs.