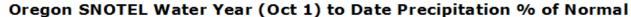
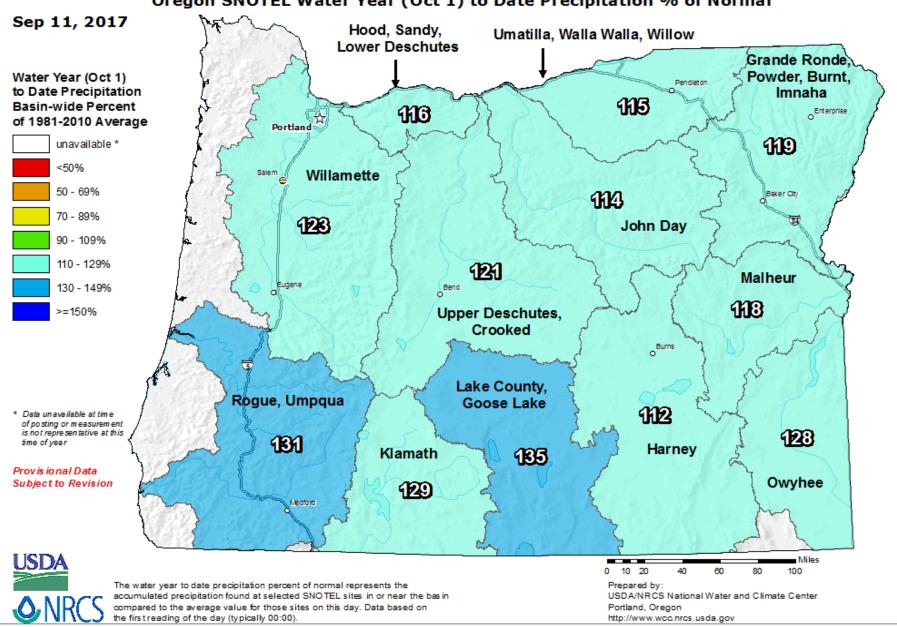
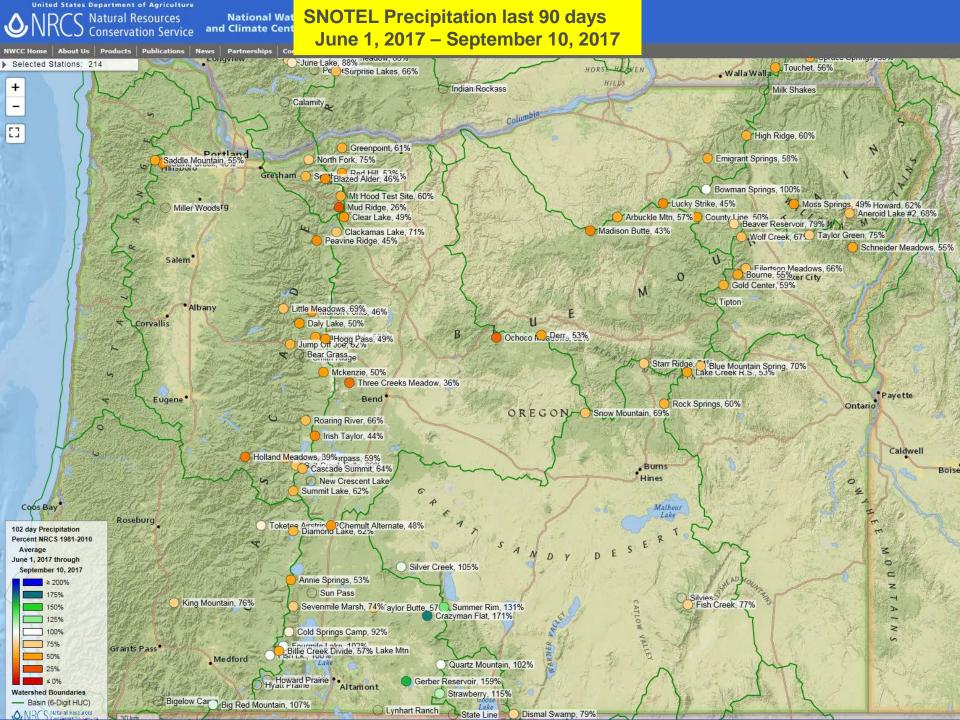


Statewide SNOTEL Precipitation is 122% of normal

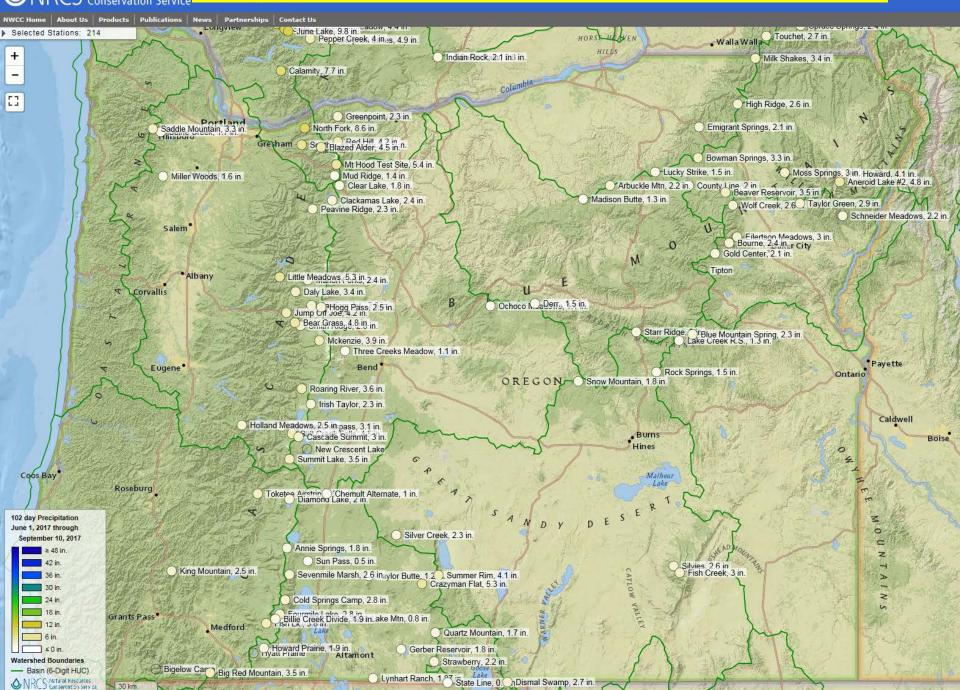






ANRC Natural Resources

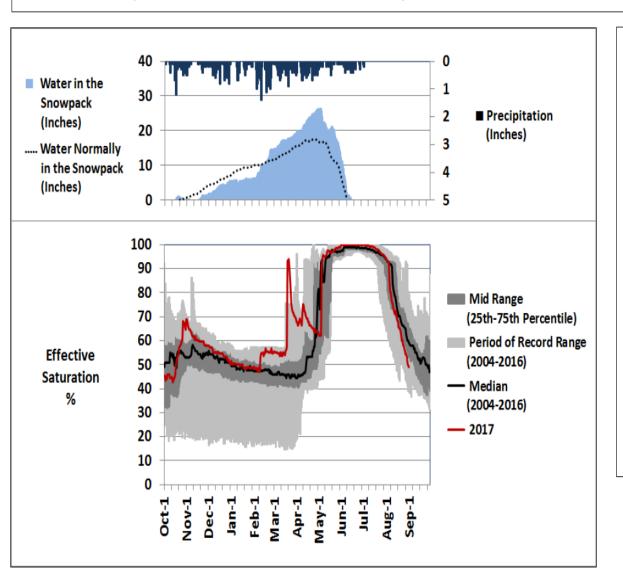
SNOTEL Precipitation % Normal – June 1, 2017 through September 10, 2017



Selected Stations: 431 ACIS Bourne, 5850 ft. Cooperator Snow Sensors Baker City ID/ C Natural Resources Tipton, 5150 ft. 20 km 10 mi

Mt Howard, 7910' elevation

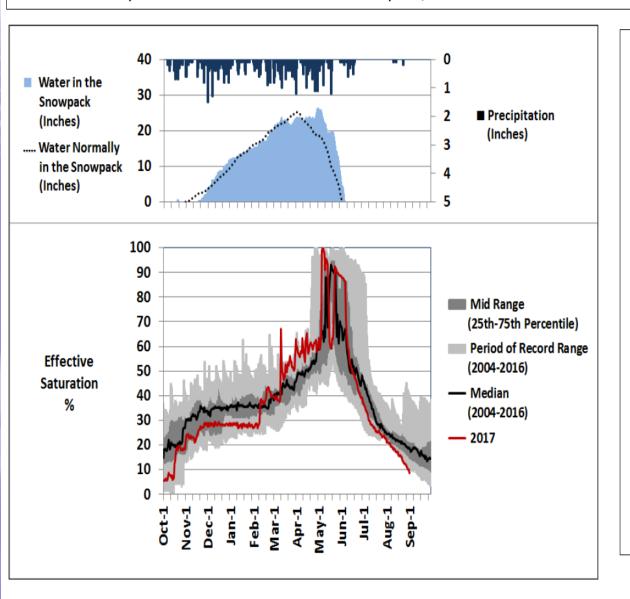
- As of September 1^{st} , the soil moisture is 49% effectively saturated, when normally it is 59%.
- Snowpack melted out on June 15th this year, about a week later than normal.



Site Characteristics: Mt Howard SNOTEL site sits on soils formed in volcanic ash over colluvium from argillite. The soil series is Angelpeak which consists of deep and very deep, well drained soils on mountains. The site has a slope of 10 percent. Mean annual precipitation is approximately 44 inches, with roughly 45% falling as snow. Vegetation is subalpine fir, lodgepole pine and western larch with an understory of elk sedge and grouse blueberry. Soil moisture probes have been installed here since 2004, at depths of 2, 4, 8 and 40 inches. The silt equation is currently being applied to all probes.

Moss Springs, 5760' elevation

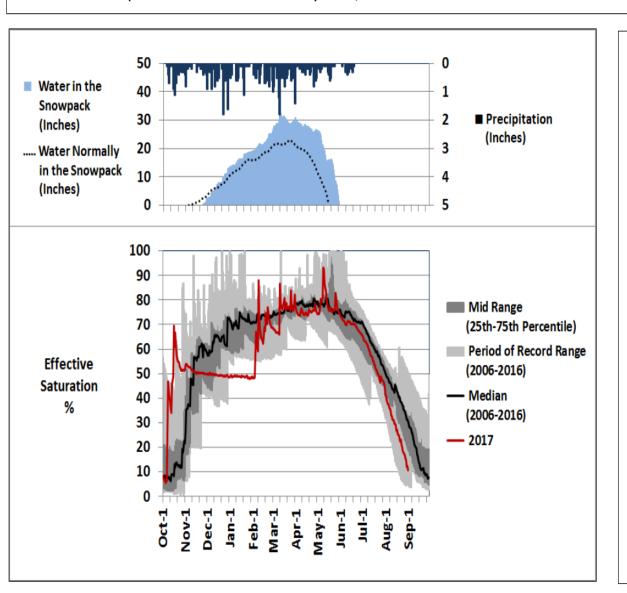
- As of September 1st, the soil moisture is 8.8% effectively saturated, when normally it is 18%.
- Snowpack melted out on June 5th this year, which is about normal for this site.



Site Characteristics: Moss Springs SNOTEL site sits on volcanic soils formed from ash over igneous-basalt. The soil series is Mountemily, which consists of very deep, well drained soils on ridgetops, side slopes and shoulders of mountains. The site has a slope of 10 percent. Mean annual precipitation is approximately 51 inches, with roughly 50% falling as snow. Vegetation is lodgepole pine, subalpine fir, western larch, Engleman spruce, huckleberry, twinflower, Oregon boxwood, prince's pine, sidebells pyrola, herbaceous plants, grasses and sedges. Soil moisture probes have been installed here since 2004, at depths of 2, 4, 20 and 40 inches. The silt equation is currently being applied to all probes.

High Ridge, 4920' elevation

- As of September 1st, the soil moisture is 11% effectively saturated when normally it is 31%.
- Snowpack melted out on May 30th, which is about two weeks later than normal.



Site Characteristics: High Ridge SNOTEL site sits on volcanic soils formed from colluvium derived from ash over colluvium derived from rock. The soil series is Tamara, consisting of very deep, well drained soils formed in a mantle of ash overlying material derived from a mixture of loess and colluvium and residuum from basalt. The site has a slope of 10 percent. Mean annual precipitation is approximately 50 inches, with roughly 47% falling as snow. Vegetation is grand fir, spruce, Douglas fir, western larch, ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, twinflower, big huckleberry, herbaceous plants, grasses and sedges. Soil moisture probes have been installed here since 2006, at depths of 4, 8 and 20 inches. The silt equation is currently being applied to all probes.



Thank you!

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD).

To file a complaint of discrimination write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.



Oregon Water Supply Availability

September 11, 2017 NWS Update

Eagle Creek Fire and the Columbia River Photo courtesy of InciWeb

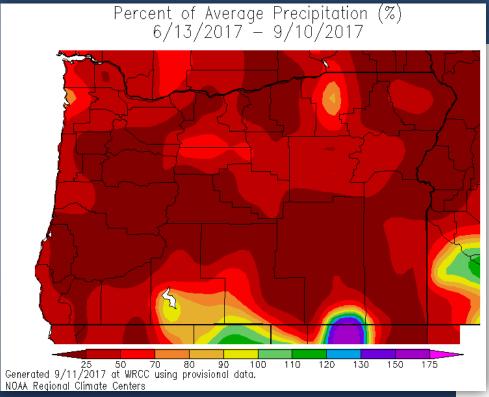


Andy Bryant, NWS Portland



Seasonal Precipitation

Past 90 Days



Water Year



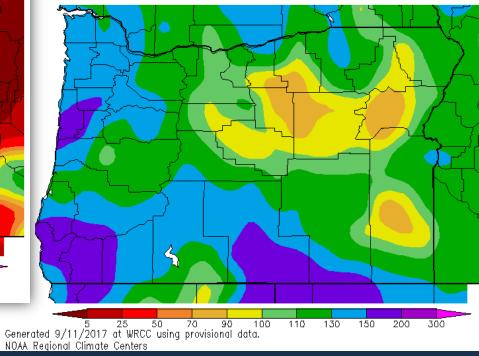
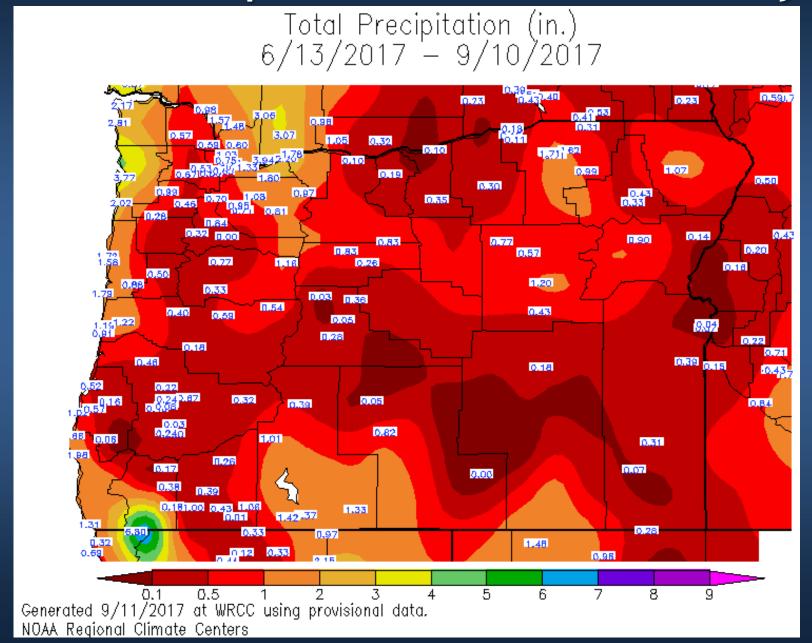
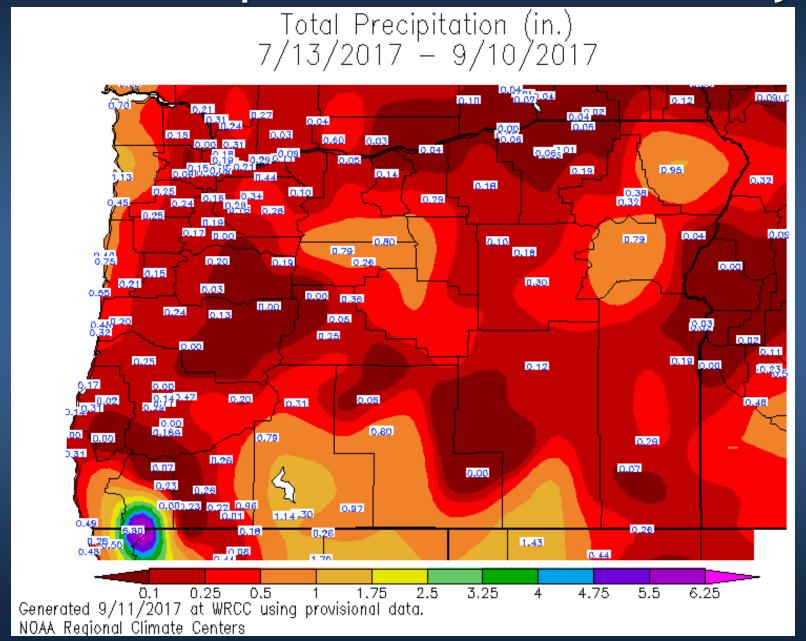


Image sources: www.wrcc.dri.edu

Total Precipitation for Past 90 days



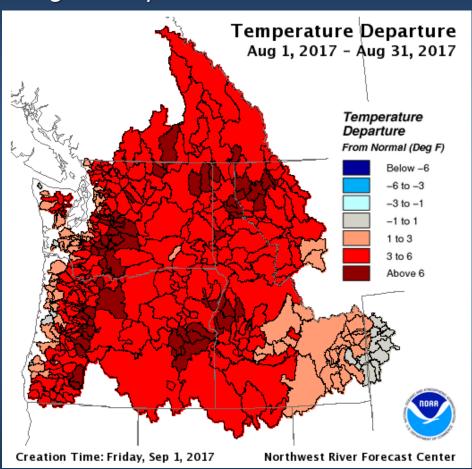
Total Precipitation for Past 60 days



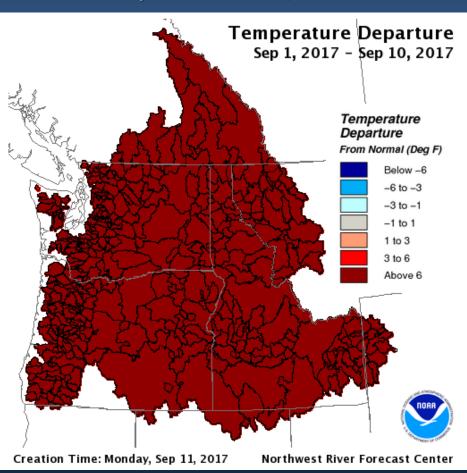


Seasonal Temperatures

August Temperatures in Columbia Basin



September 1-10, 2017





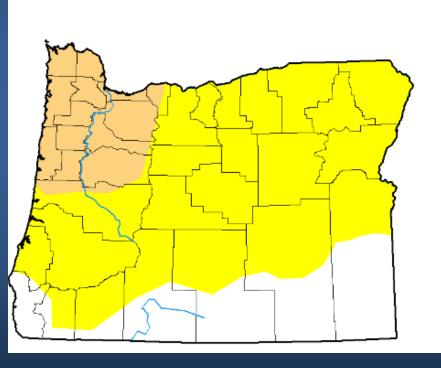
Seasonal Temperatures

DIVISION NAME	Current Month	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Seas onal
Malheur-Owyhee-Boise River Basins	5.0	0.5	5.0	-6.4	-7.1	1.2	3.0	-2.6	0.9	0.9	4.5	5.0	0.1
Grande Ronde River Basin	4.0	0.3	6.0	-6.1	-7.1	0.3	1.7	-2.1	0.7	1.2	4.1	4.0	0.2
Middle Columbia Lower Tributaries	5.6	-0.1	5.3	-6.8	-8.7	-1.4	1.1	-1.8	1.3	1.5	3.7	5.6	-0.1
Coastal River Basins	1.3	1.4	5.2	-3.9	-4.1	-1.1	0.0	-0.8	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.3	0.1
Clackamas River Basin	4.9	0.0	4.9	-5.3	-6.7	-1.5	0.2	-1.9	0.9	1.1	2.1	4.9	-0.2
Willamette Headwater River Basins	3.3	0.4	4.6	-5.0	-5.8	-1.4	-0.2	-1.5	1.6	1.6	1.1	3.3	-0.2
Willamette River Basin abv Harrisburg	5.5	-0.1	4.8	-5.0	-5.9	-1.4	-0.1	-2.1	2.9	8.0	1.1	5.5	-0.2
Santiam River Basin	5.5	0.1	4.7	-4.7	-5.7	-1.3	-0.3	-2.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	5.5	-0.1
Willamette River Basin above Portland	4.5	0.3	4.8	-4.9	-5.9	-1.3	-0.1	-1.8	3.7	1.2	1.1	4.5	-0.1
Coquille River Basin	1.8	0.4	4.5	-4.2	-5.3	-0.8	0.6	-1.4	1.1	1.5	2.6	1.8	0.0
Umpqua River Basin	4.1	0.1	5.0	-5.0	-5.6	-0.8	0.7	-1.7	2.8	1.4	2.7	4.1	0.2
Rogue-Illinois River Basins	4.9	-0.4	4.7	-4.9	-5.7	-0.9	0.7	-1.8	1.0	1.2	2.6	4.9	0.1



Drought Monitor

U.S. Drought Monitor Oregon



September 5, 2017

(Released Thursday September 7, 2017) Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Statistics type:

Traditional Percent Area

Export table:





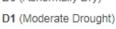
Week	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current 2017-09-05	22.33	77.67	13.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
Last Week 2017-08-29	22.33	77.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago 2017-06-06	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 2016-12-27	65.31	34.69	5.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year 2016-09-27	0.00	100.00	50.59	12.30	0.00	0.00
One Year Ago 2016-09-06	0.00	100.00	50.21	12.03	0.00	0.00

Estimated Population in Drought Areas: 2,534,518

View More Statistics





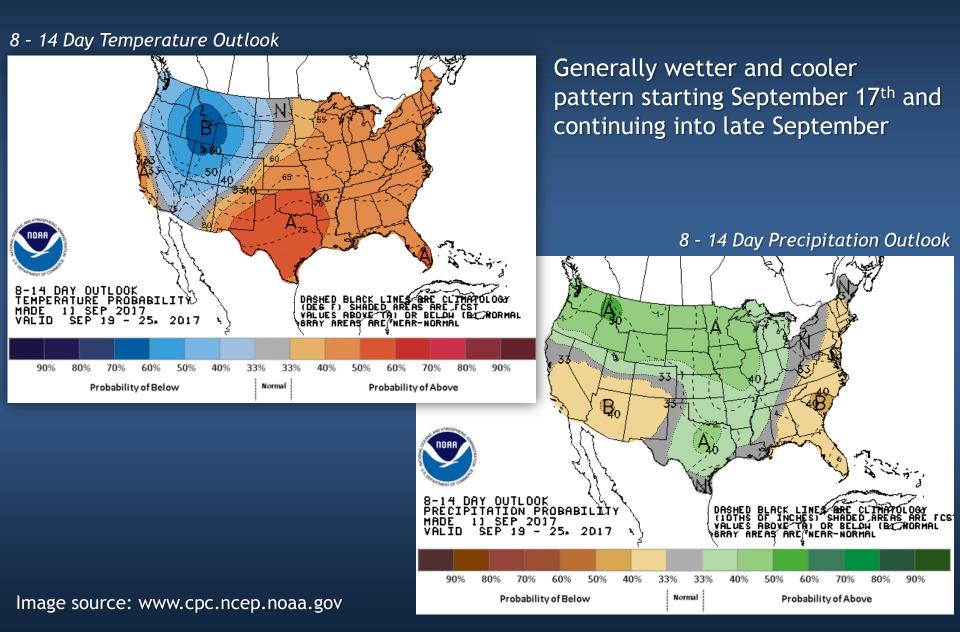








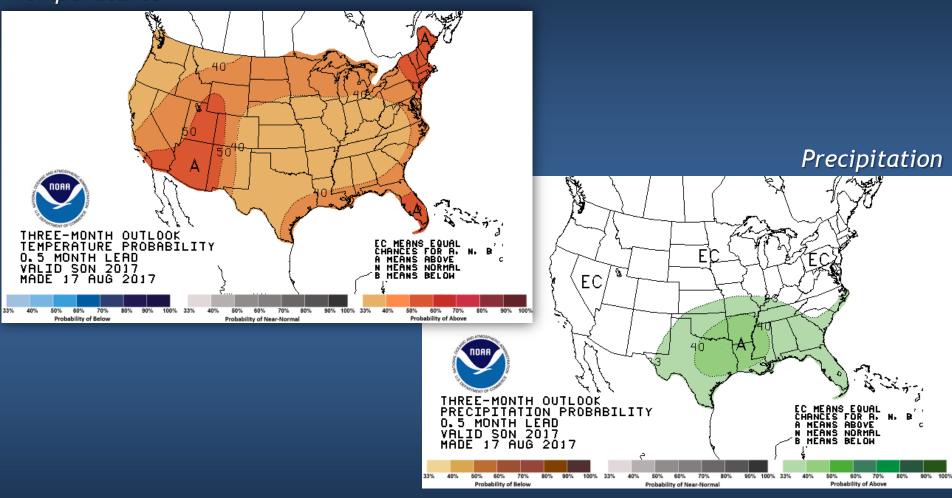
September Outlook





Outlook for September-October-November

Temperatures





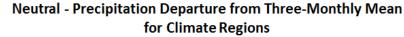
ENSO & Oregon Climate

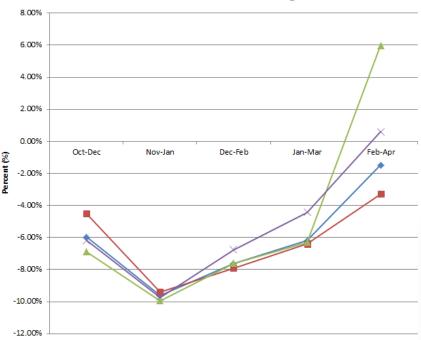
Willamette Valley

Oregon Coast

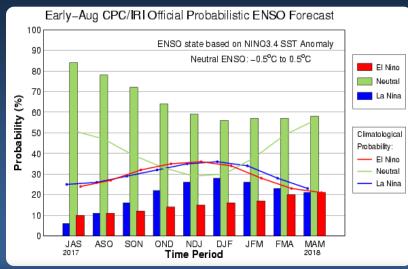
Cascades

Southwestern Valley

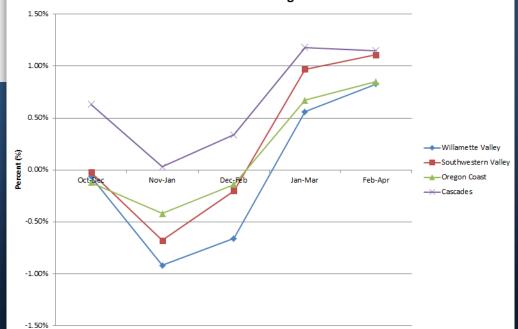




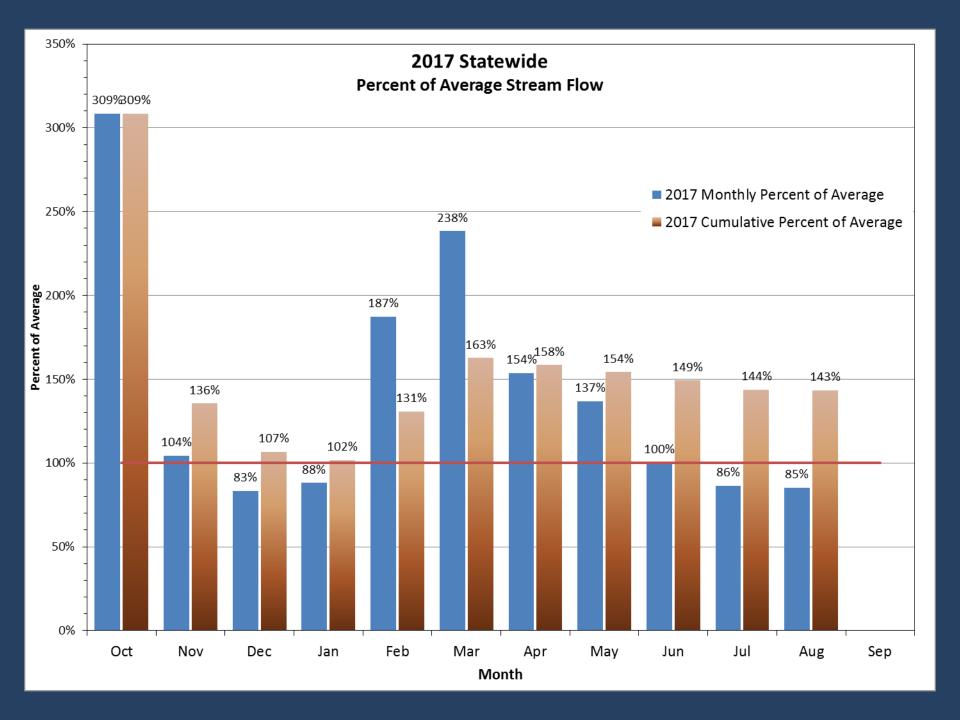
ENSO Neutral conditions historically result in below-average precipitation and near-average temperatures in Western Oregon & the Cascades.

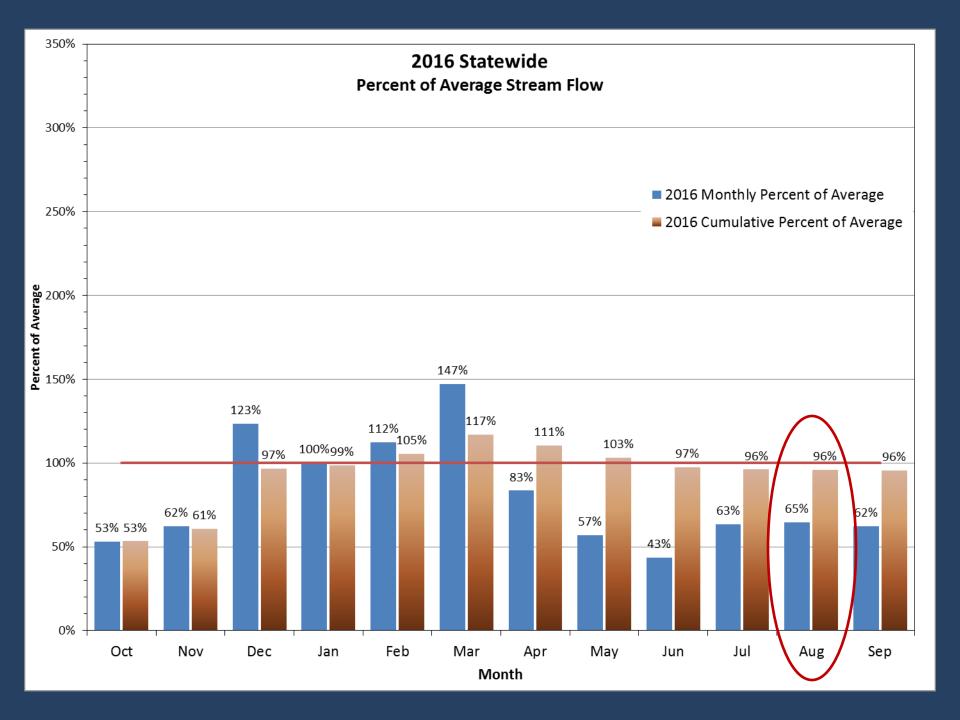


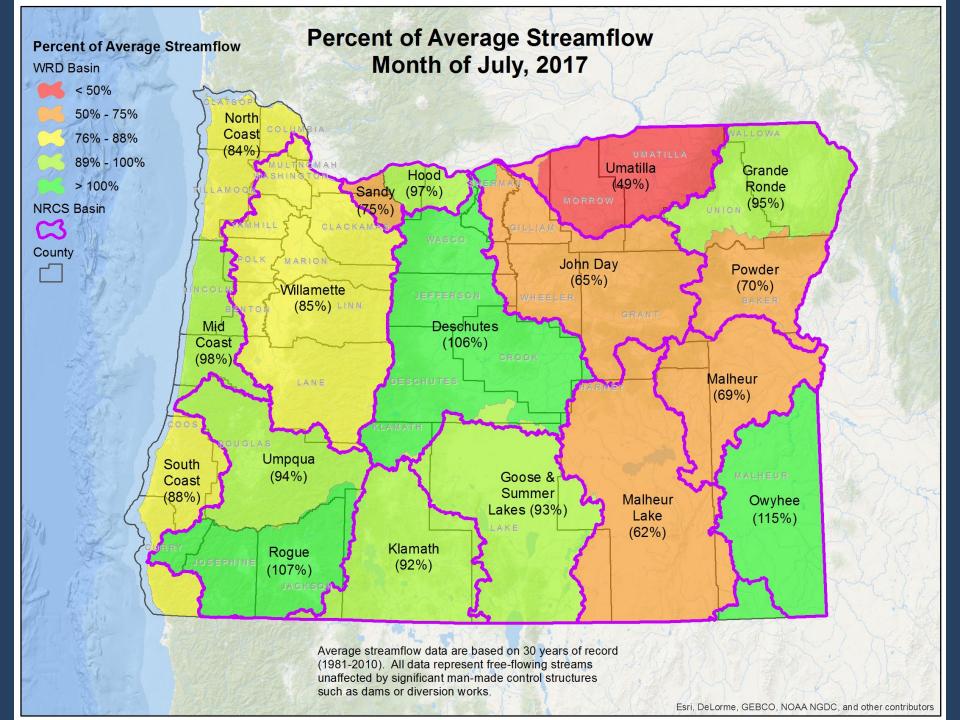
Neutral - Temperature Departure from Three-Monthly Mean for Climate Regions

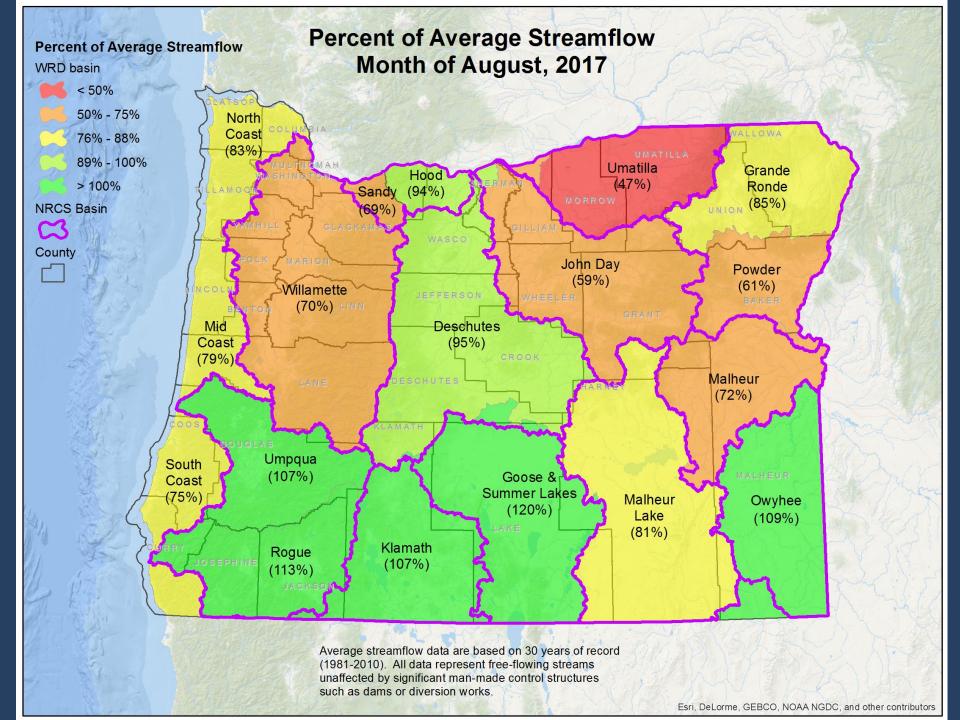


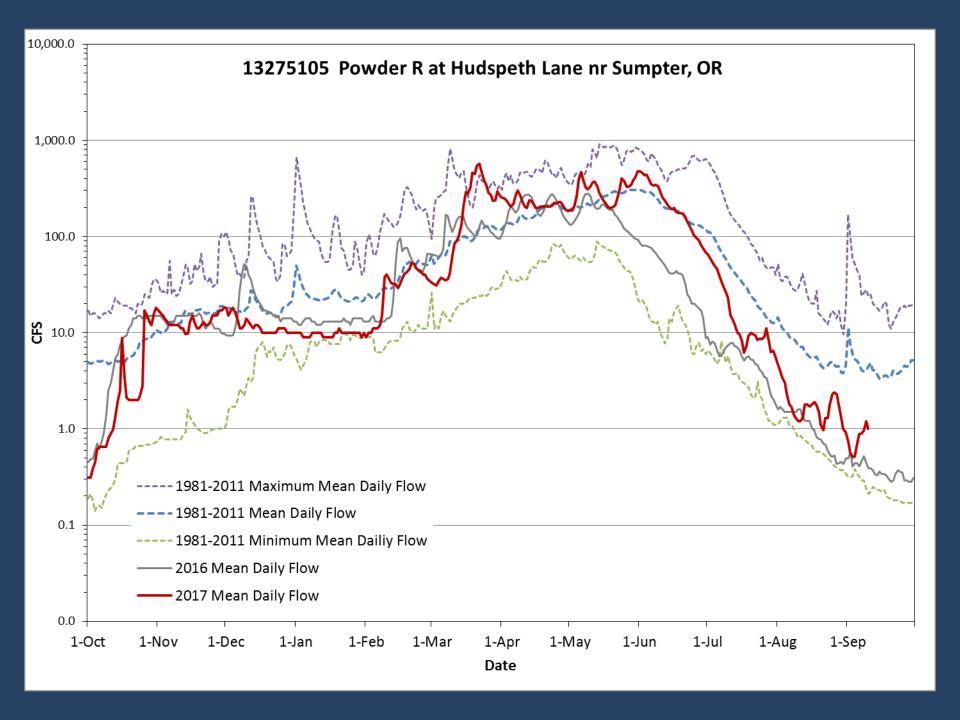


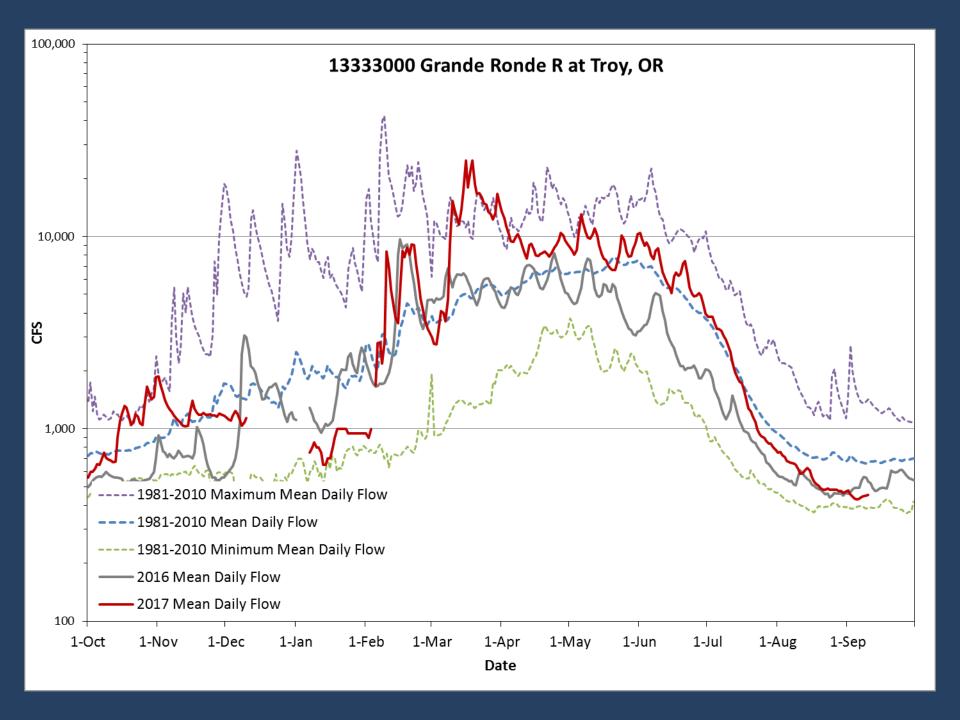


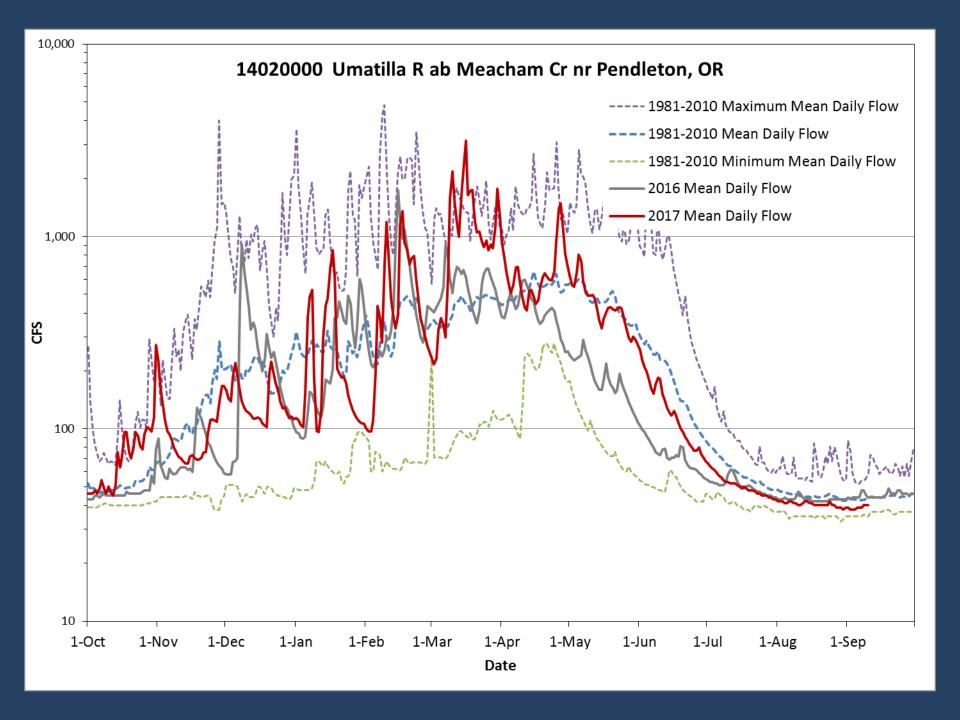


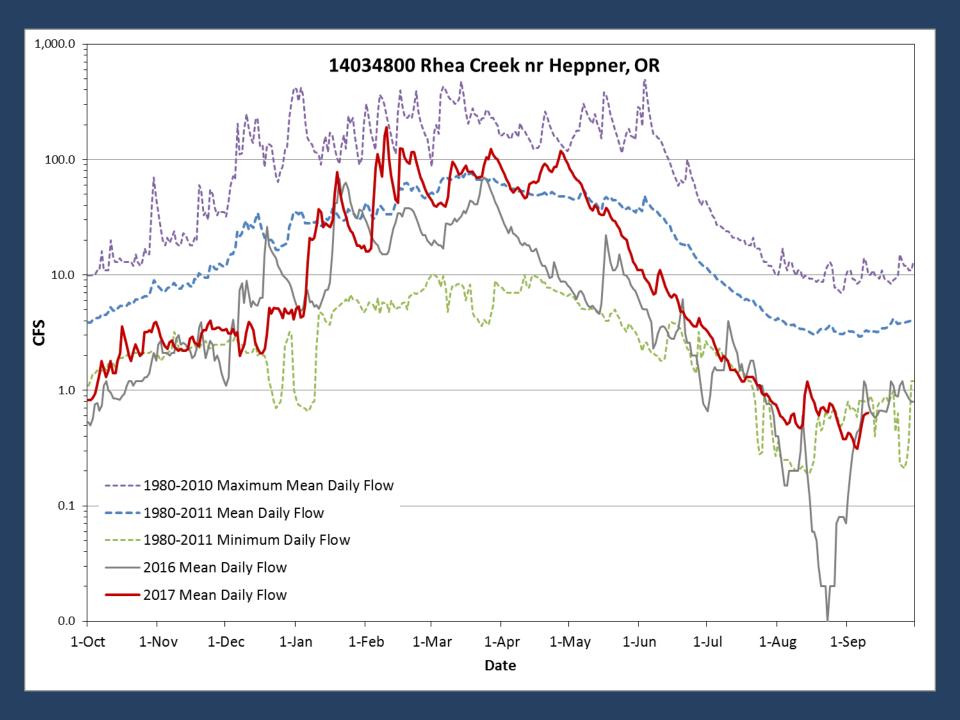


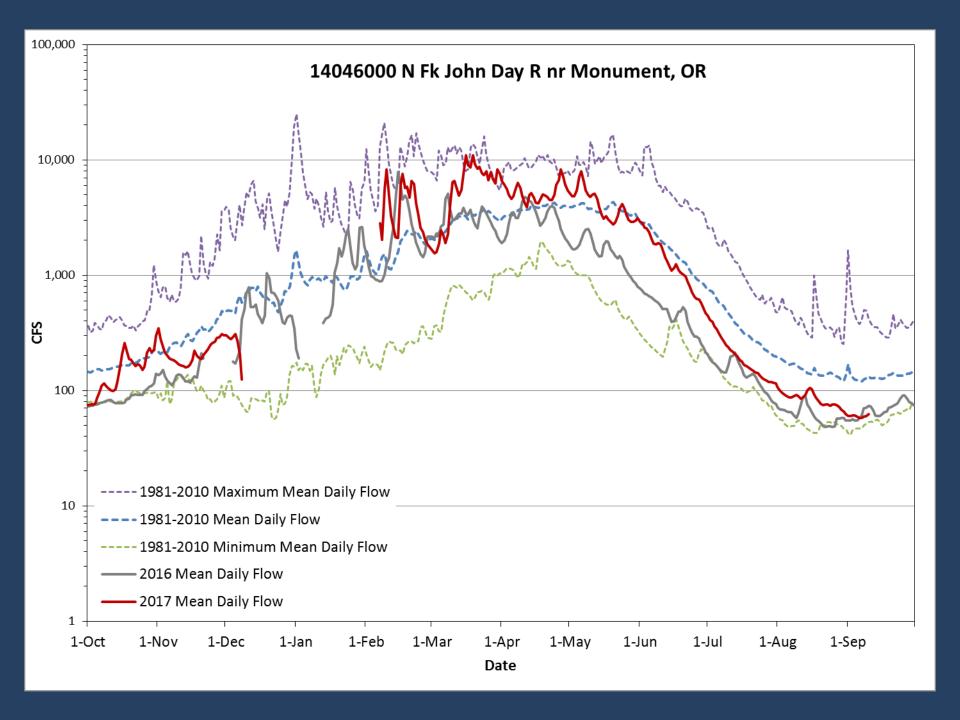


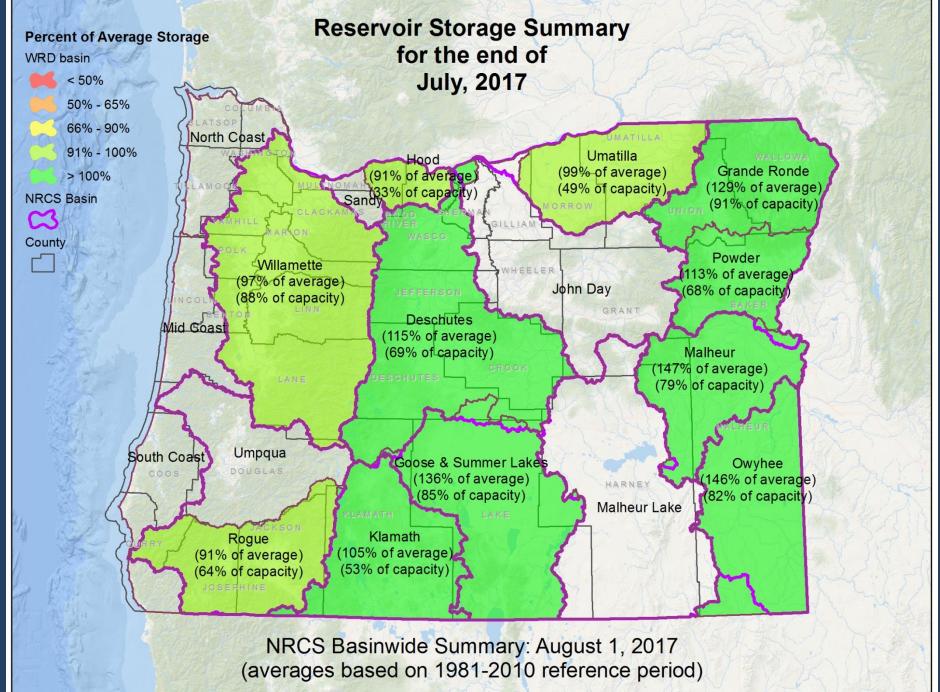


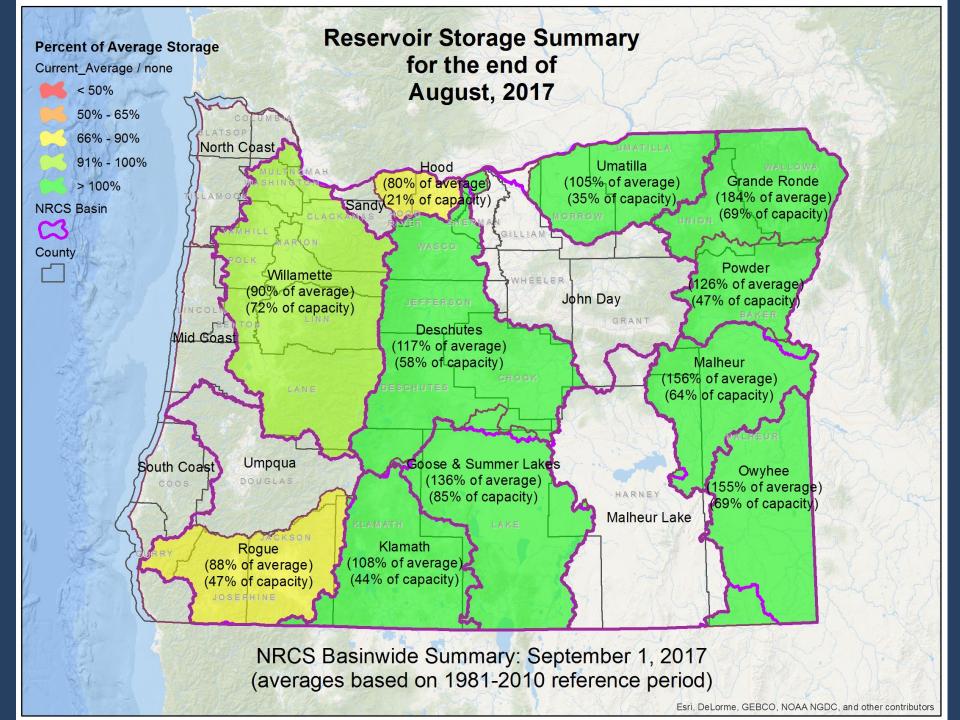






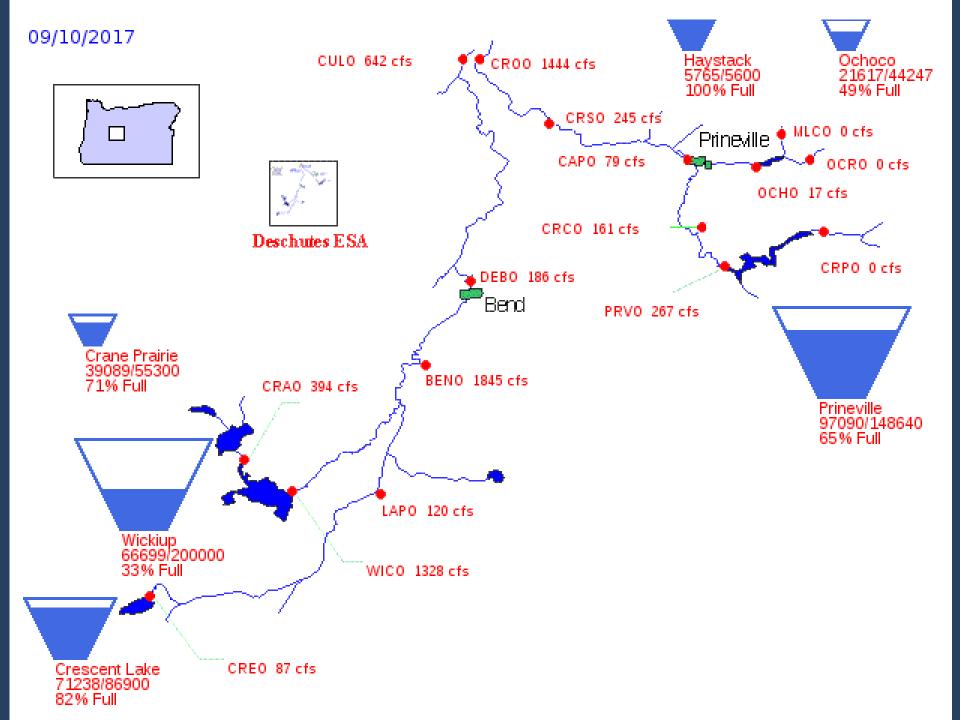




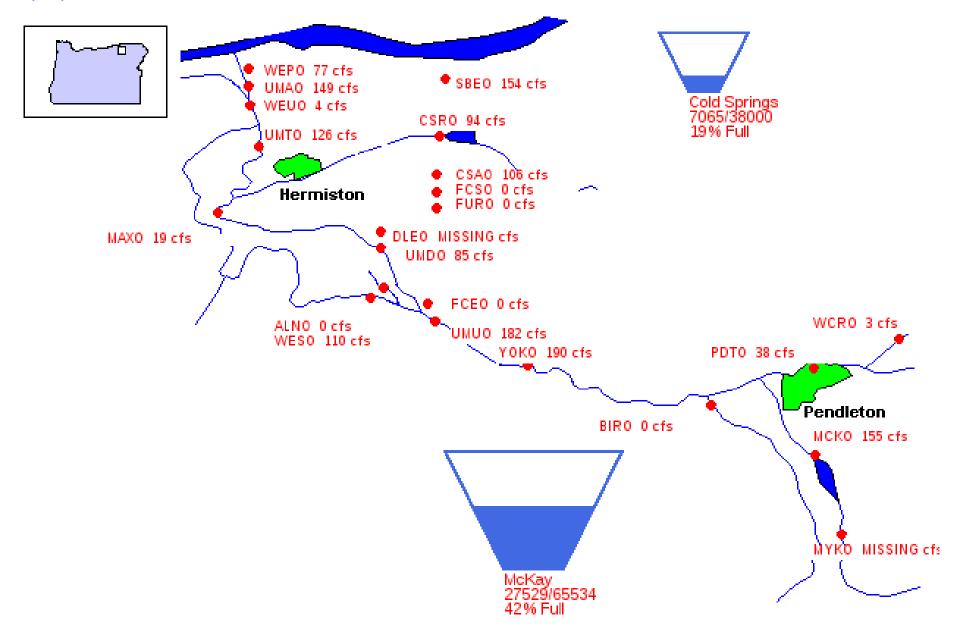


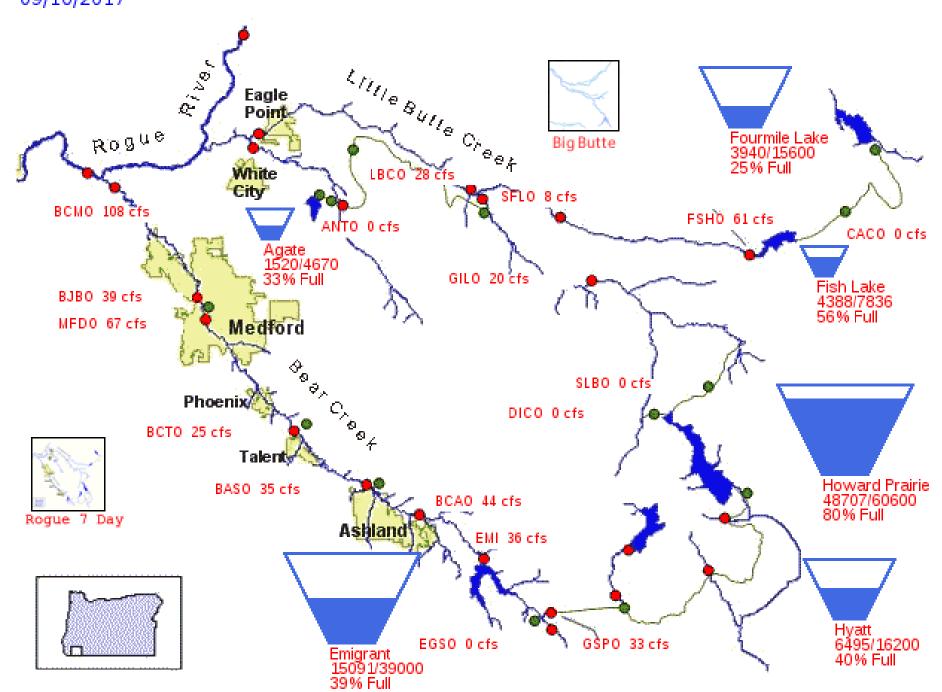


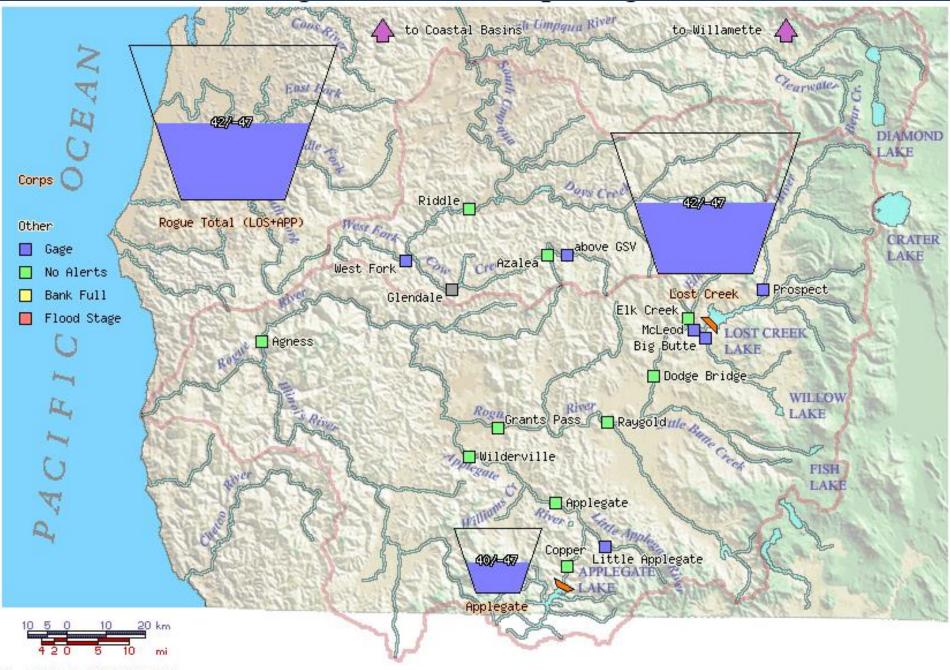
Created: Mon Sep 11 09:44:00 2017



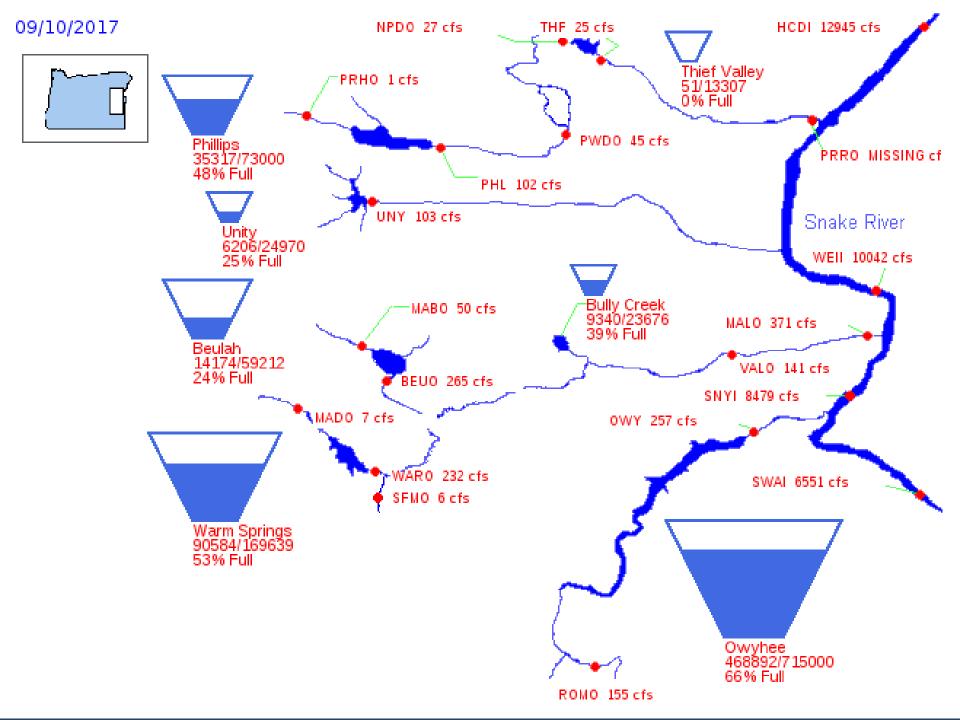
09/10/2017

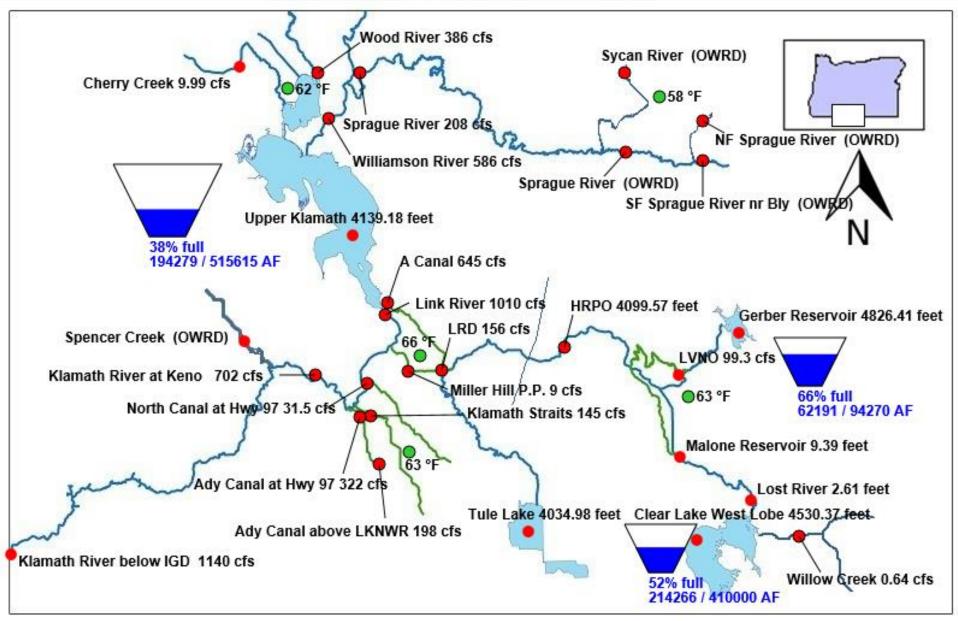






Created: Mon Sep 11 09:43:33 2017



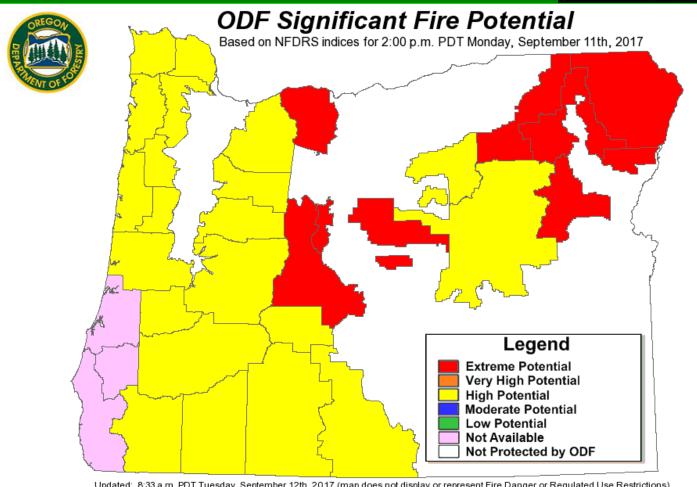


Thank You



WSAC Sig Fire Potential





Updated: 8:33 a.m. PDT Tuesday, September 12th, 2017 (map does not display or represent Fire Danger or Regulated Use Restrictions).

Significant Fire Potential Map

Map Explanation Map Calculation File



WSAC Forecast Fire Potential





Legend Fire Environment (FEN) 4 levels

2. BEN (Critical Burn Environment)

Minimal - The Overall Fire Environment suggests a very low
risk for Large fires (less than 1% chance)
Normal - The Overall Fire Environment suggests a normal risk
for large fires (1 - 4% chance)
Elevated - The Overall Fire Environment suggests a moderately
high risk for large fires (5 - 19% chance)
High Risk The risk for large fire(s) is very high (≥ 20%)
High Risk The risk for large fire(s) is very high (≥ 20%) Triggers: 1. // (Significant Lightning)

The assessment of the overall fire environment considers multiple factors including weather, lightning amount and fuel dryness. Large Fire probabilities are derived objectively via statistical methods. High Risk levels (≥ 20% probability of a large fire) are almost always due to significant lightning as burning conditions alone rarely result in a large fire probability much above about 10%.

Pacific Northwest 7 Day Significant Fire Potential

Tuesday, September 12, 2017

PREDICTIVE

	_	-		86	-	
-	œ	ю	10.0	-00	T VI	00

Areas	ytd	tdy	Wed	Thu	Frl	8at	8un	Mon
NW01								
NW02								
NW03								
NW04								
NW06								
NW08								
NW07								
NW08								
NW09								
NW10								
NW11								
NW12								

Fire Potential: Warm and dry conditions will prevail over Eastern Washington today. Elsewhere, a cold front will bring increasing humidity, clouds and chances for showers through the day.

There is a threat for scattered lightning, mainly over southern and eastern Oregon today into tonight. The lightning will bring a potential for new ignitions and moderate initial attack with a low-end elevated risk for large new fires.

The frontal passage will bring a transition to a gusty northwest winds today and tonight. Although the arriving air mass will be much cooler, humidity values will remain on the low side for areas east of the Cascades. This combination of dry, gusty will promote an increase in fire activity, mainly for eastern Washington winds tonight through Thursday.

Pay close attention to NWS fire weather planning forecasts, spot forecasts, and IMET forecasts for the weather details in your area.

Please call NWCC Predictive Services (503) 808-2737 with any questions.

Preparedness Level:

Northwest:5 National: 5

Amanda Graning