

Oregon Water Conditions Report



July 11th, 2022

HIGHLIGHTS

With little change in drought conditions over recent weeks in Oregon, no new drought declarations have been submitted. Thus far in 2022, Oregon remains steady with [17 counties](#) having [Executive Orders](#) issuing drought declarations under ORS 536.

According to the [US Drought Monitor](#), over 66% of Oregon is experiencing moderate (D1) to exceptional (D4) drought conditions. Drought coverage and intensity have remained steady over the past two weeks.

[June precipitation](#) was well above average throughout a majority of Oregon, with some parts of [metro Portland measuring the wettest June on record](#). More recently, [precipitation over the past two weeks](#) has been well below average for much of the state, with exception in the southwest. [Statewide precipitation at NRCS SNOTEL sites](#) is measuring 103% of the long-term median over the water year to date.

[June temperatures](#) ranged within 1°C of the long-term average throughout the state. [Temperatures were more variable over the past two weeks](#), with central and eastern Oregon experiencing more elevated temperatures.

With exception of northwestern Oregon, root zone and shallow groundwater [soil moisture profiles](#) remain average to well below average in terms of wetness. Surface soil moisture is more variable throughout the state.

The [three-month seasonal climate outlook](#) for July through September indicates probabilities favoring above average temperatures outside of western Oregon. Precipitation is projected to be near average throughout much of the state, with exception in northeastern Oregon which is forecasted for below average.

[Streamflows throughout June](#) were well above average for much of western and northern Oregon, including a number of record high flows. Flows in central and eastern Oregon ranged from below average to average. Flows over the water year to date are variable (see below).

Reservoir storage contents in many [USBR](#) (including [Klamath](#)) remain below to well below average. Storage in the Willamette and Umatilla Basins ranges from average to above average.

[Significant wildfire potential](#) for July remains above average throughout Oregon's central corridor. Potential in northwestern Oregon is below average. Conditions are projected to remain similar in August.

DROUGHT CONDITIONS

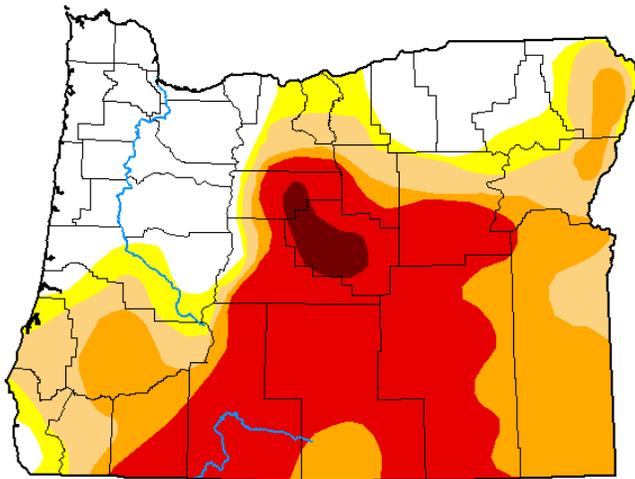
There has been little to no change in drought coverage and severity throughout Oregon over recent weeks. Although precipitation has been drier than average throughout much of the state over recent weeks, streamflows remain average to well above average over the past 7- and 28-day periods.

U.S. Drought Monitor Oregon

July 5, 2022

(Released Thursday, Jul. 7, 2022)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	24.76	75.24	66.67	52.71	31.72	1.77
Last Week 06-28-2022	24.60	75.40	66.49	52.71	31.72	1.77
3 Months Ago 04-05-2022	7.16	92.84	88.10	75.88	54.05	15.01
Start of Calendar Year 01-04-2022	4.16	95.84	89.75	75.37	50.84	17.27
Start of Water Year 09-28-2021	0.00	100.00	100.00	96.47	72.10	26.59
One Year Ago 07-06-2021	0.00	100.00	99.97	86.40	46.02	8.24

Intensity:

- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>

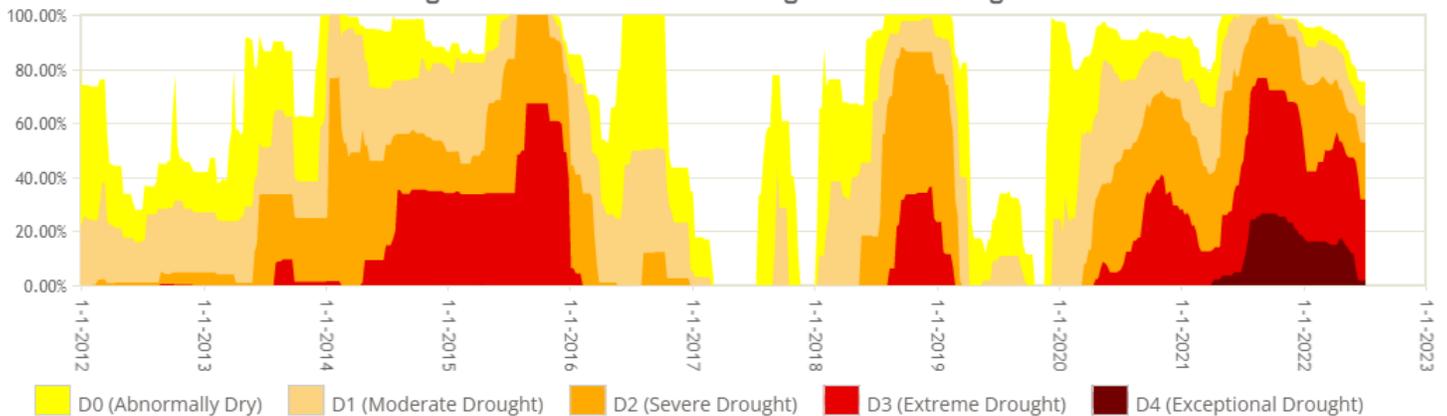
Author:

Brad Pugh
CPC/NOAA



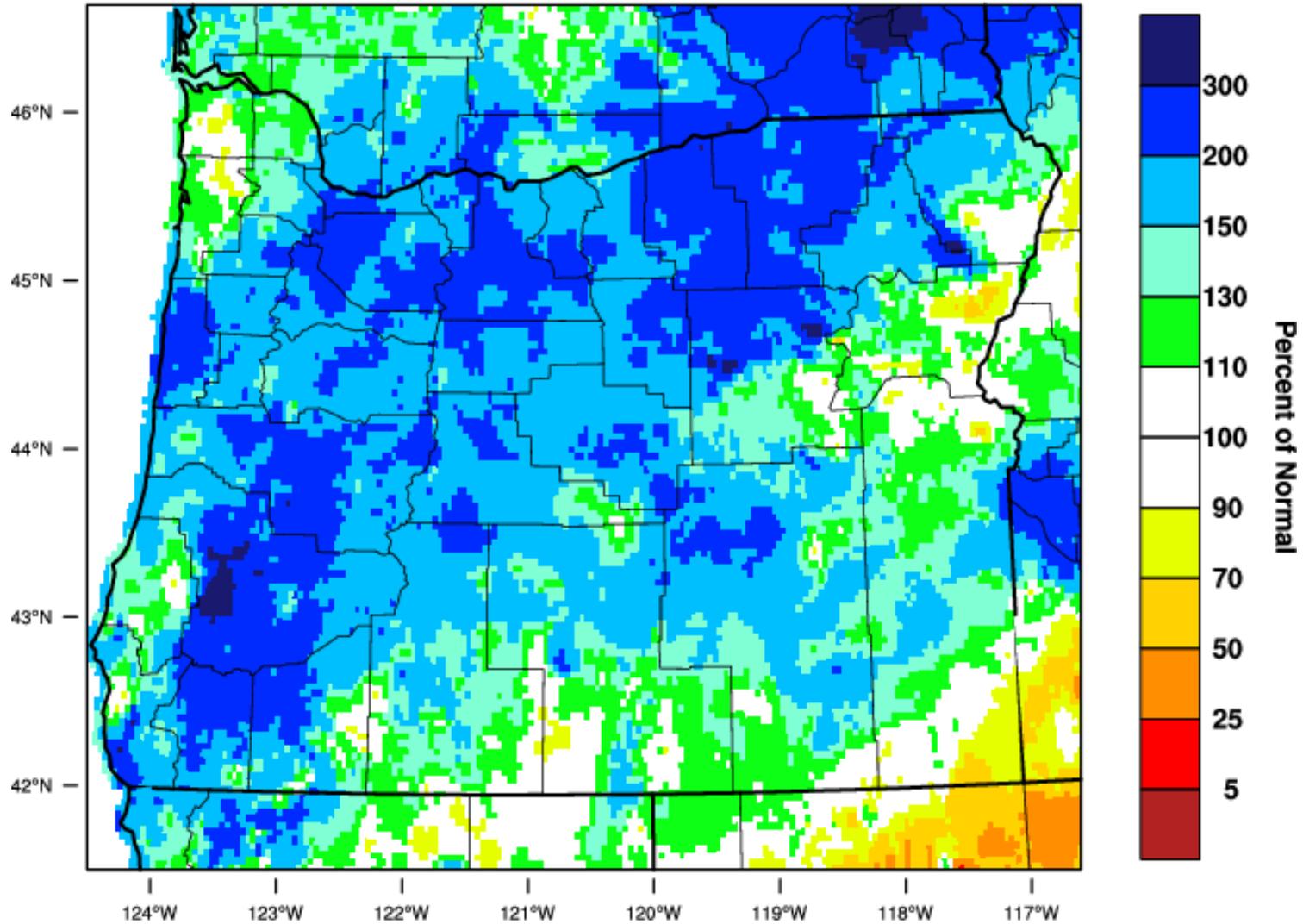
droughtmonitor.unl.edu

Oregon Percent Area in U.S. Drought Monitor Categories



Oregon - Precipitation

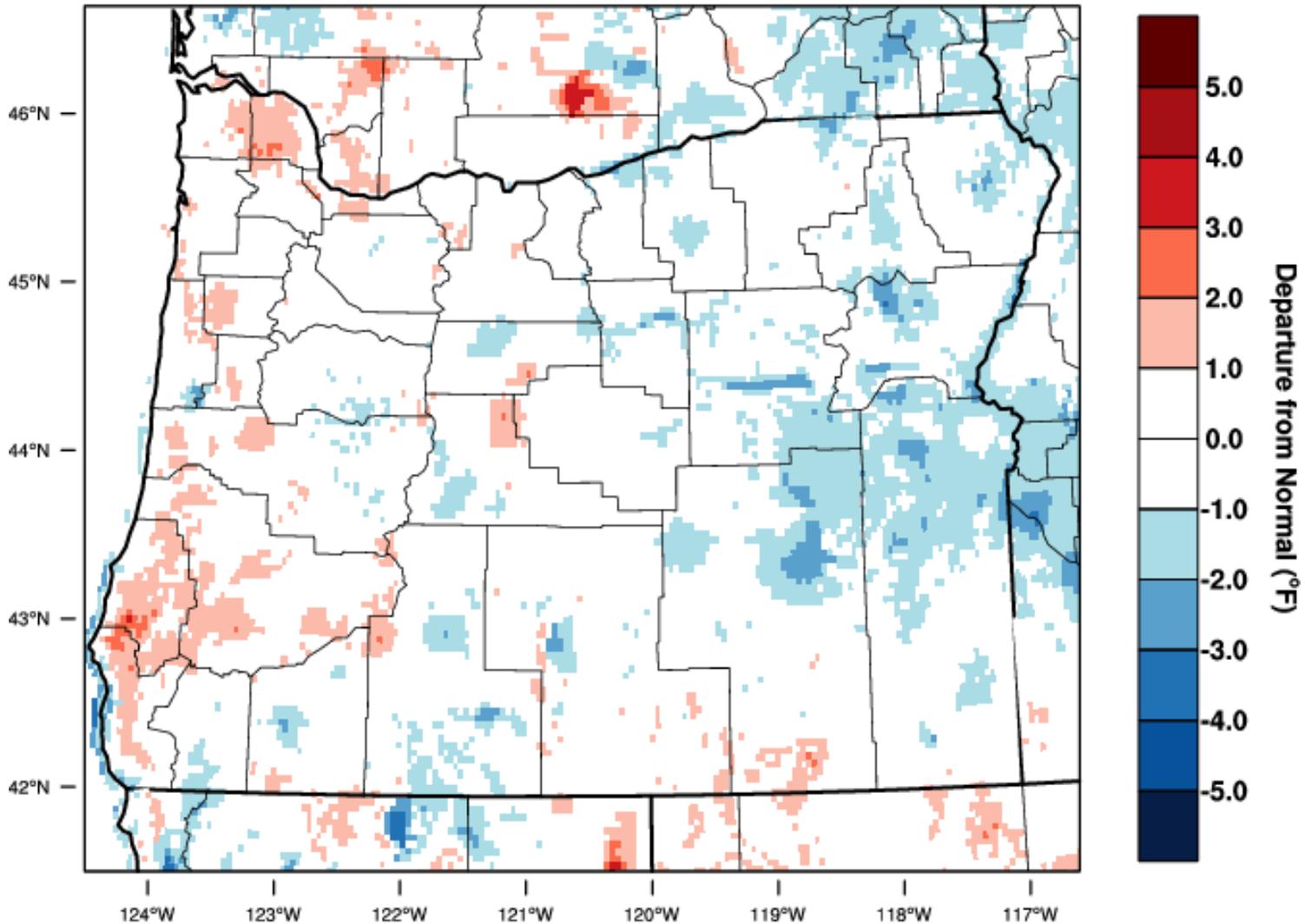
June 2022 Percent of 1981-2010 Normal



WestWide Drought Tracker, U Idaho/WRCC Data Source: PRISM (Prelim), created 11 JUL 2022

Oregon - Mean Temperature

June 2022 Departure from 1981-2010 Normal

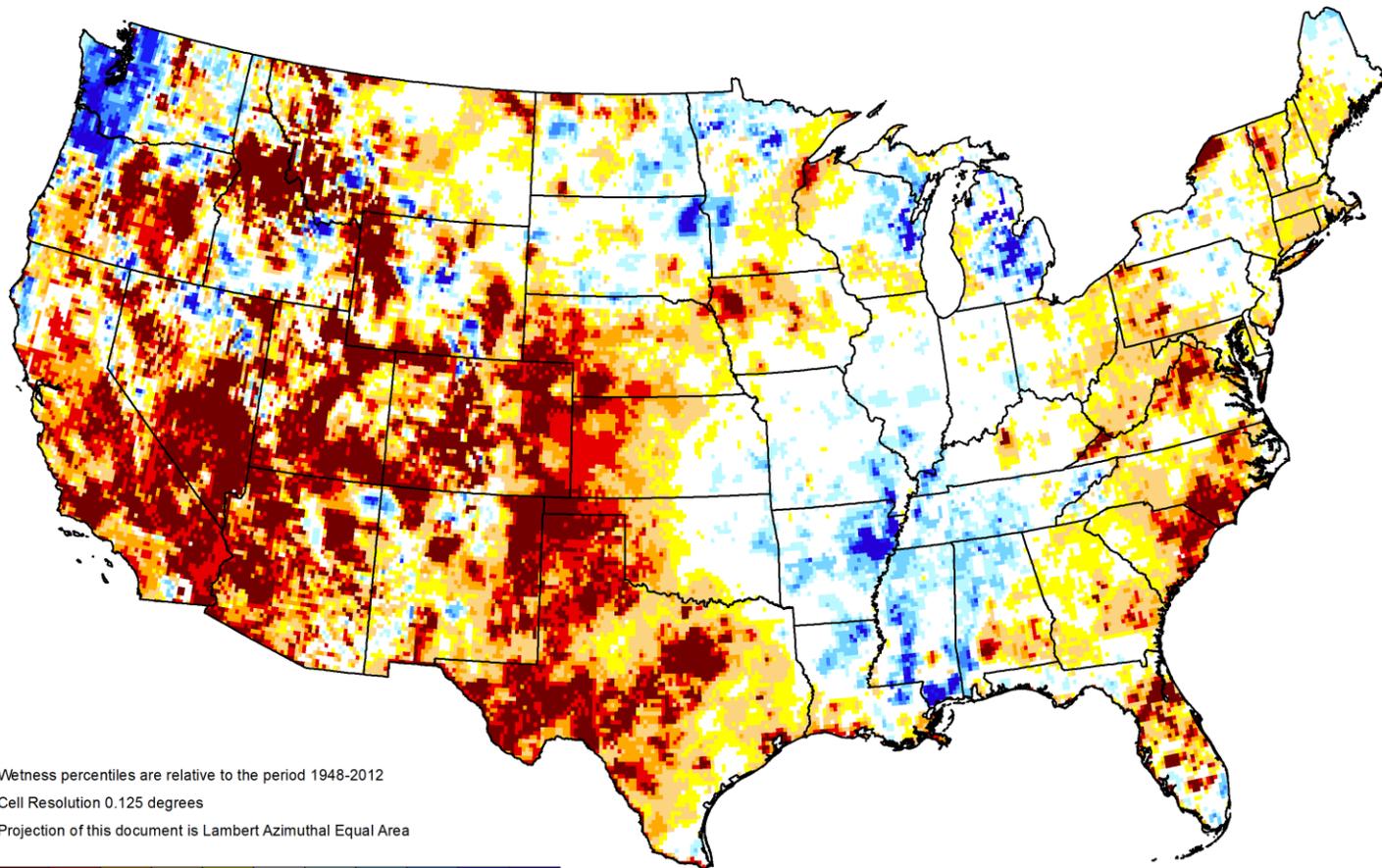


WestWide Drought Tracker, U Idaho/WRCC Data Source: PRISM (Prelim), created 11 JUL 2022

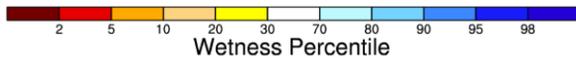


GRACE-Based Shallow Groundwater Drought Indicator

July 04, 2022



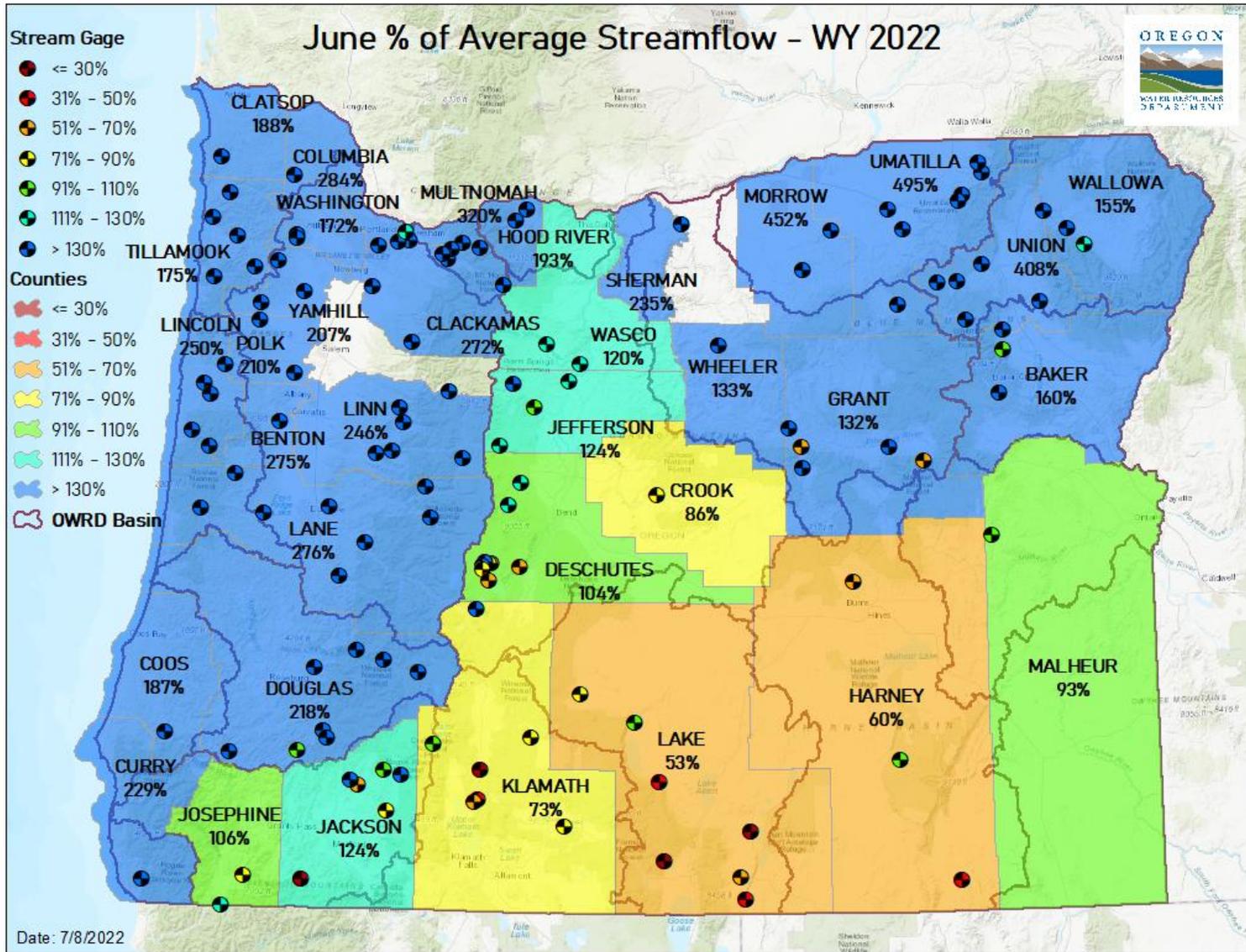
Wetness percentiles are relative to the period 1948-2012
Cell Resolution 0.125 degrees
Projection of this document is Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area

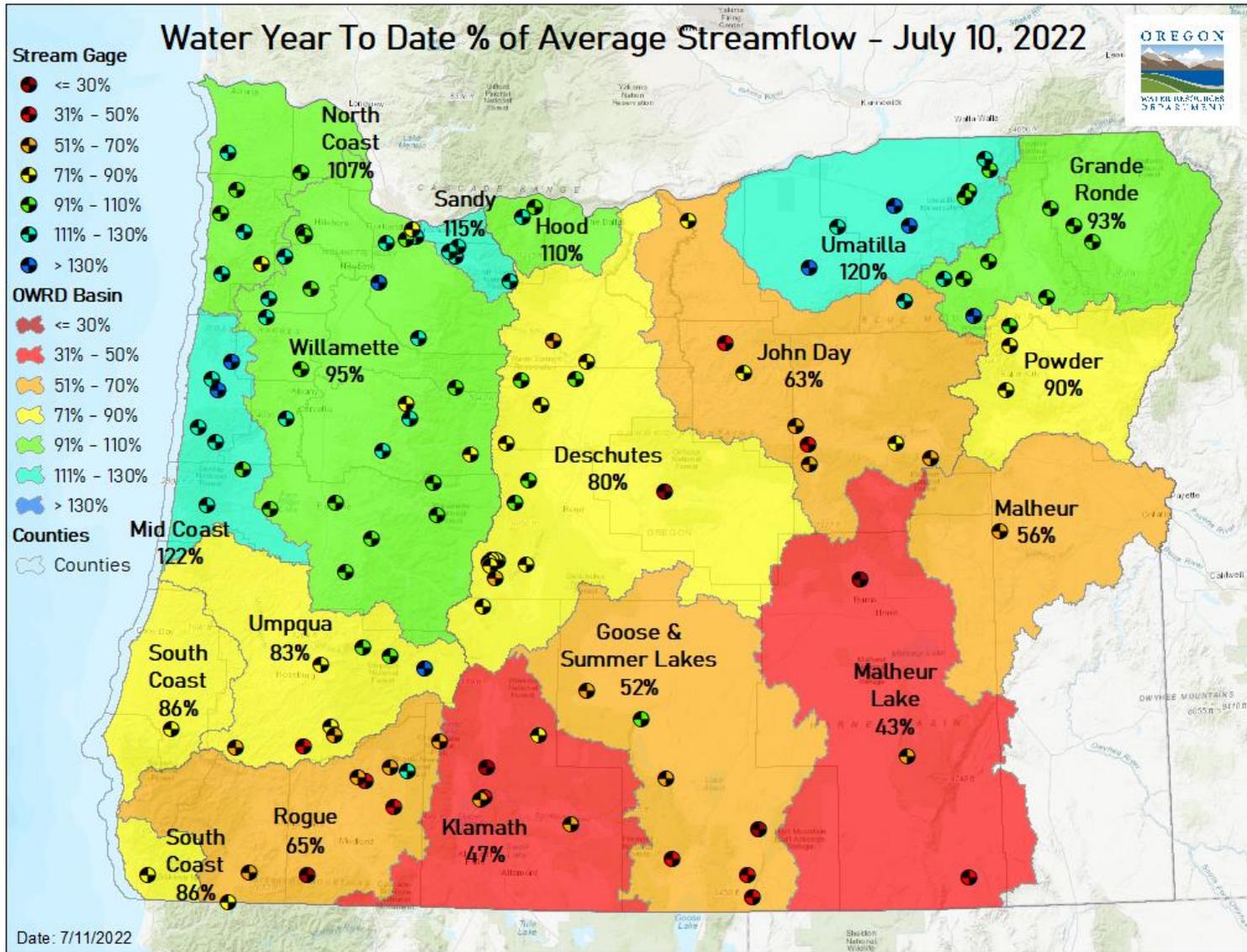


<https://nasagrace.unl.edu>

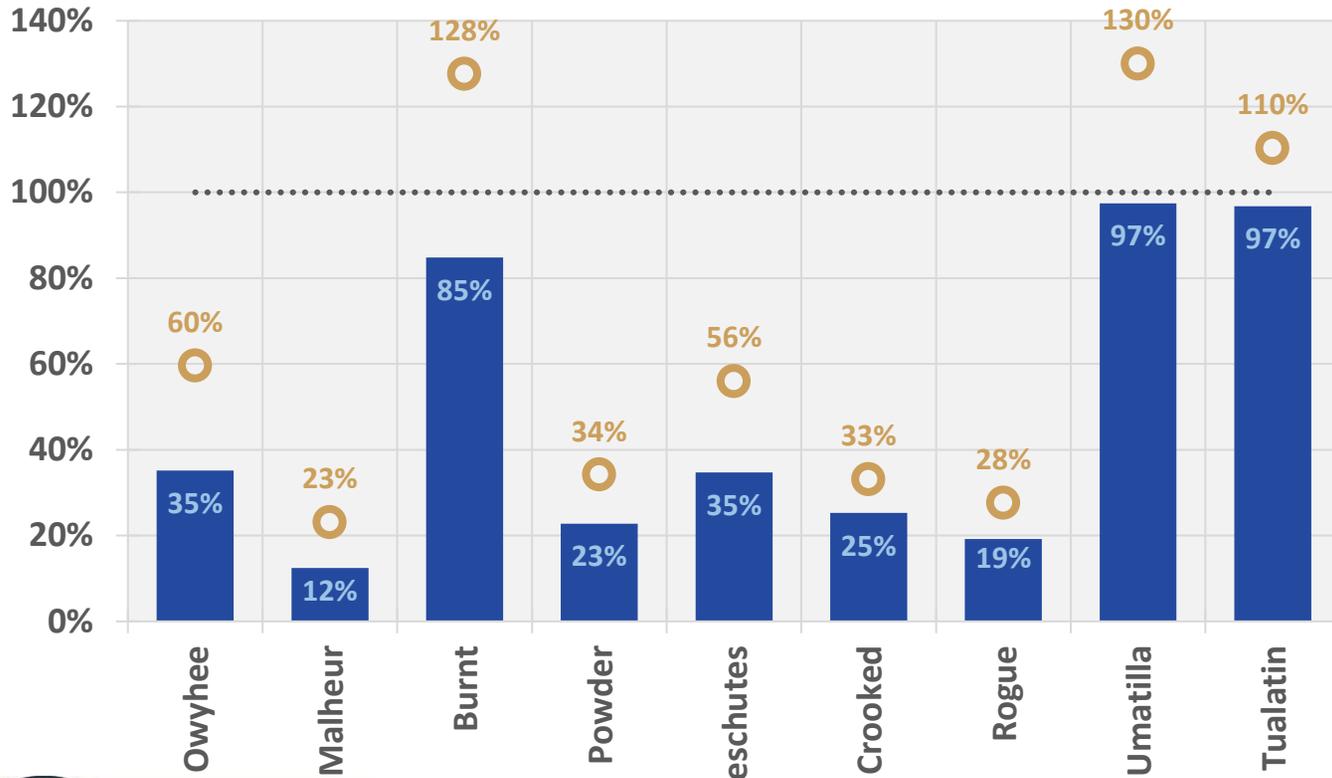
STREAMFLOW

JUNE





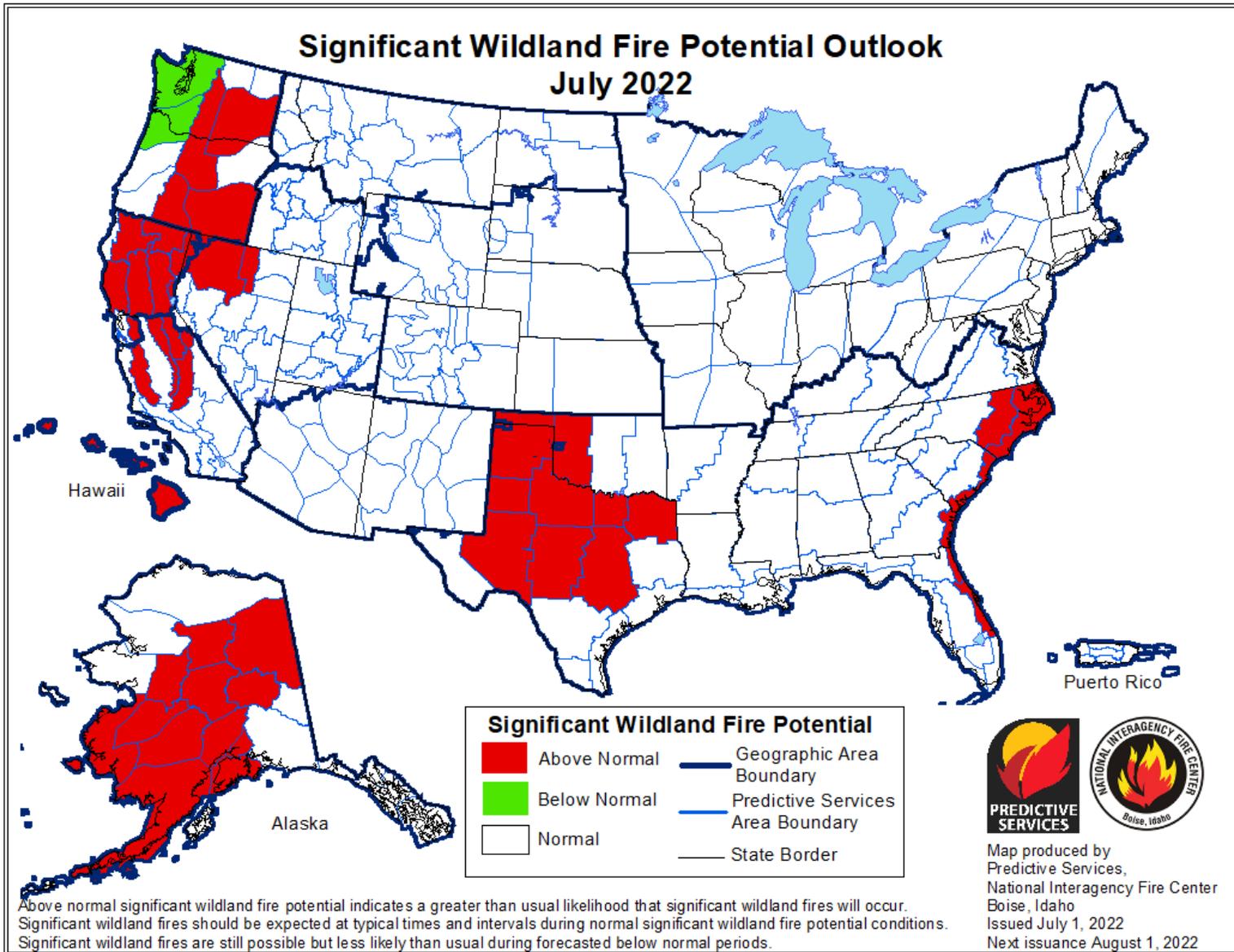
July 10 Reservoir Storage



BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

■ Percent Full

● Percent of Average



RESOURCES/REFERENCES

Please visit [Oregon Water Resources Department's drought information page](#) to learn about current drought conditions, assistance programs, and potential drought tools.

If you are interested in submitting local drought-related conditions and impacts, please visit the [drought impacts toolkit](#) to learn more. [Click here](#) to visit the map of condition monitoring observer reports.

Released every Thursday, the [US Drought Monitor](#) provides a weekly assessment of drought conditions. The USDM provides a [network infographic](#) which depicts the network of observers who gather and report information about conditions and drought impacts.

The [WestWide Drought Tracker](#) uses data from [PRISM](#) to provide easy access to fine-scale drought monitoring and climate products, such as the figures depicting climate conditions within this report.

The National Weather Service's [Climate Prediction Center](#) offers [weekly](#), [monthly](#), and [seasonal](#) climate outlooks illustrating the probabilities of temperatures and precipitation.

The [Regional Climate Centers](#) (RCC) working with NOAA partners, deliver climate services at national, regional, and state levels. Climate [anomaly maps of Oregon](#) are updated daily at around noon PST.

NASA's [Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment](#) (GRACE) provide satellite-based observations of soil moisture conditions that are useful as drought indicators, helpful in describing current wet or dry soil conditions.

USGS [Water Watch](#) provides maps of real-time and average streamflow conditions at USGS sites throughout the state.

Reservoir storage "teacup" diagrams are offered by both the [US Bureau of Reclamation](#) and [US Army Corps of Engineers](#). The diagrams represent the level of fill in the reservoirs as both percent full and as a ratio of volume of water currently in the reservoir to the volume of water in the reservoir when it is full.

Oregon wildfire information can be found through [InciWeb](#) and the Oregon Department of Forestry's [Wildfire News](#), along with the [National Interagency Fire Center](#) which offers outlooks on the significant wildland fire potential.

Oregon Office of Emergency Management maintains a [hydrology/meteorology dashboard](#) which shows state and local drought declarations, as well as hosts many of the data sources to generate this report. Use the selection arrows at the bottom of your browser to navigate through the various sources.

US Department of Agriculture provides the [Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin](#) as a vital source of information on US and global weather, climate, and agricultural developments, along with seasonally appropriate agrometeorological charts and tables. USDA's [Drought Programs and Assistance](#) offers links to programs and resources to help those struggling with persistent drought.