

Oregon Water Conditions Report



March 6th, 2023

HIGHLIGHTS

Thus far in 2023, two [Oregon counties](#) have received [Executive Orders](#) issuing state drought declarations under ORS 536. In addition, Grant and Deschutes Counties have also requested state drought declarations.

The [US Drought Monitor](#) indicates over 77% of Oregon is experiencing moderate (D1) to exceptional (D4) drought conditions. [Changes over recent weeks](#) include expansion of moderate drought around the mid coast region, as well as the addition of abnormally dry conditions in the northwest.

[Snow water equivalent at NRCS SNOTEL sites](#) is measuring near to above average in all basins throughout the state (min = Malheur @ 97%; max = Harney @ 131%). Most basins have benefitted from recent events and continue to trend slightly upwards.

[February precipitation](#) measured below to well below average throughout the state. Much of the area east of the Cascades received less than 50% of the typical rainfall. This continues a trend of [well below average water year precipitation](#) statewide.

Most of Oregon was [cooler than average in February](#), although temperatures along the Cascades were closer to average.

[Shallow groundwater and other soil moisture profiles](#) continue to trend well below average and are near historical dryness in large areas due to significant precipitation deficits recently and over the long term.

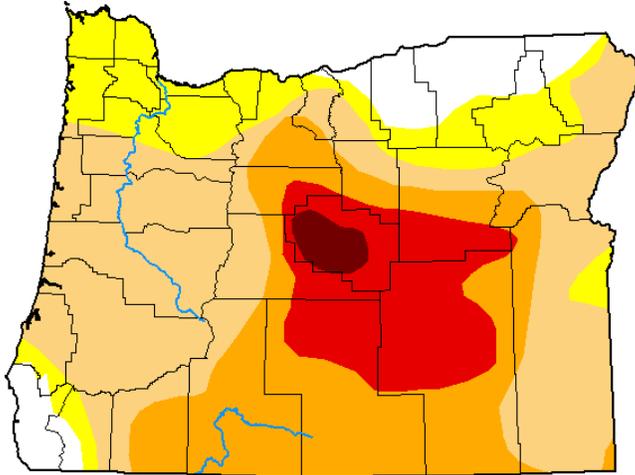
The [three-month seasonal climate outlook for March through May](#) indicates probabilities favoring near average precipitation and temperatures throughout most of the state. The northern third of Oregon has slightly elevated chances of below average temperatures.

Streamflows throughout February were well below average statewide, continuing the trend of well below average flows over the water year to date. [Recent 7-day streamflows](#) are also below to well below average, with some exception in western Oregon along the coast. See below for more information.

Reservoir storage continues to measure below to well below average in most [USBR](#) (including [Klamath](#)) projects. [See information for US Army Corps of Engineers projects here](#).

**U.S. Drought Monitor
Oregon**

February 28, 2023
(Released Thursday, Mar. 2, 2023)
Valid 7 a.m. EST



Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	7.93	92.07	77.18	38.84	14.48	1.40
Last Week 02-21-2023	7.93	92.07	77.18	38.84	14.48	1.40
3 Months Ago 11-29-2022	5.38	94.62	59.76	46.04	26.18	1.40
Start of Calendar Year 01-03-2023	13.46	86.54	59.75	46.03	26.18	1.40
Start of Water Year 09-27-2022	0.42	99.58	68.05	52.42	30.73	1.40
One Year Ago 03-01-2022	4.97	95.03	90.65	77.27	45.61	16.22

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>

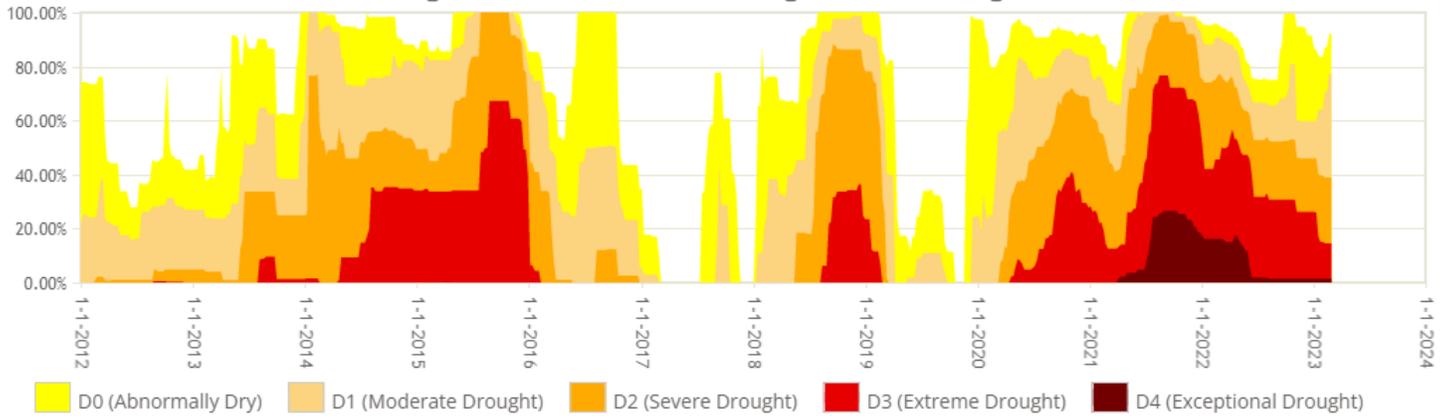
Author:

Richard Heim
NCEI/NOAA

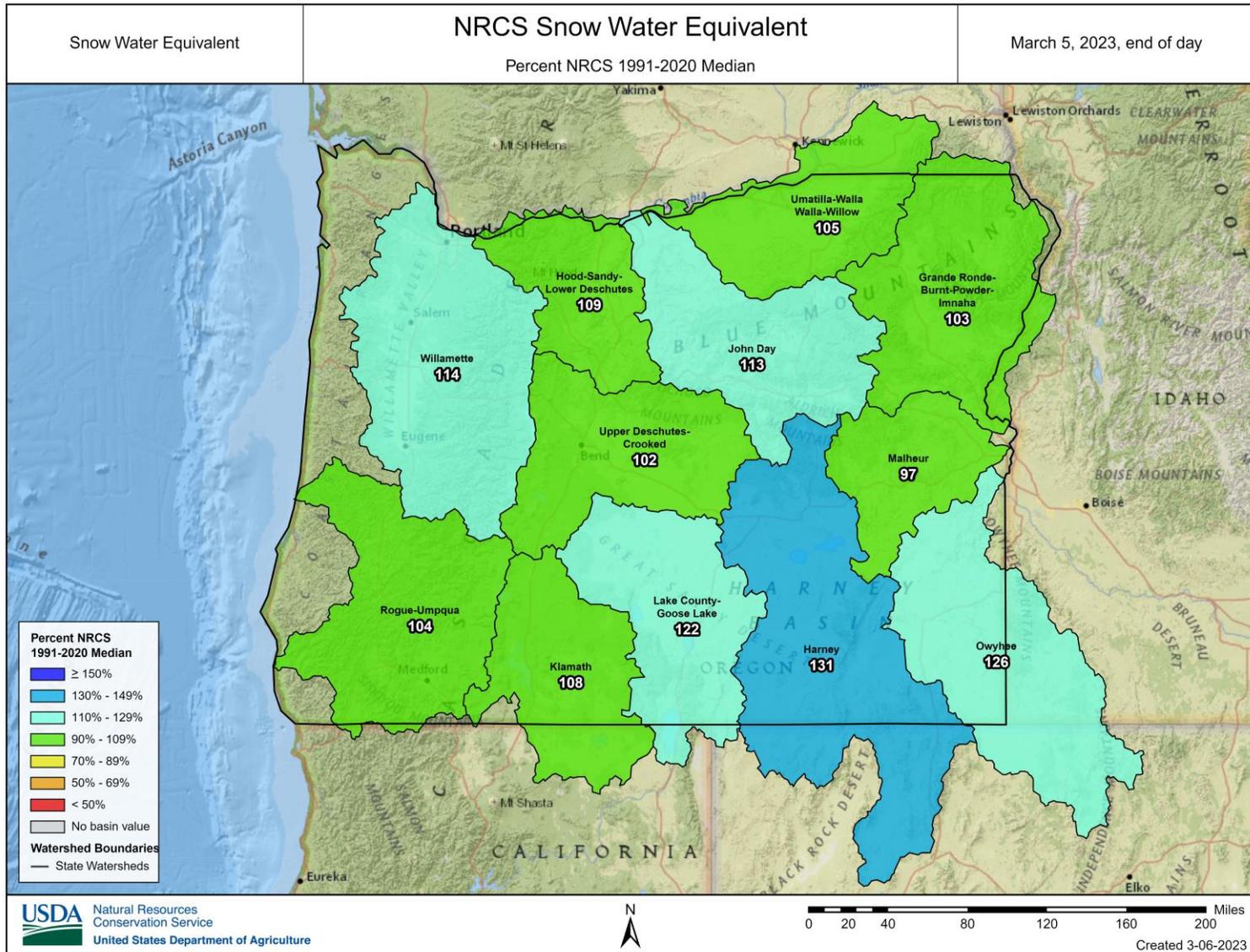


droughtmonitor.unl.edu

Oregon Percent Area in U.S. Drought Monitor Categories

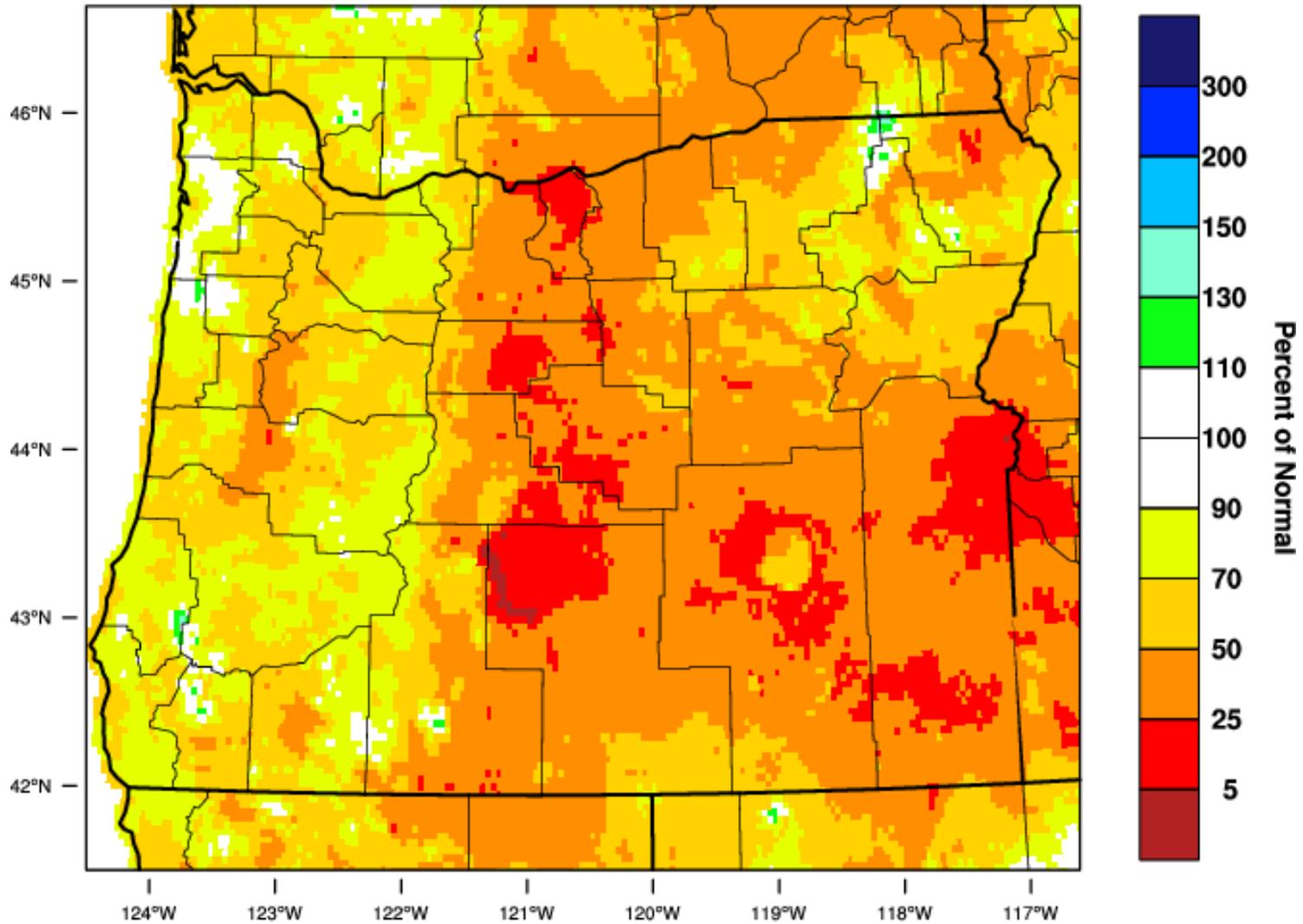


CLIMATE CONDITIONS
SNOW WATER EQUIVALENT



Oregon - Precipitation

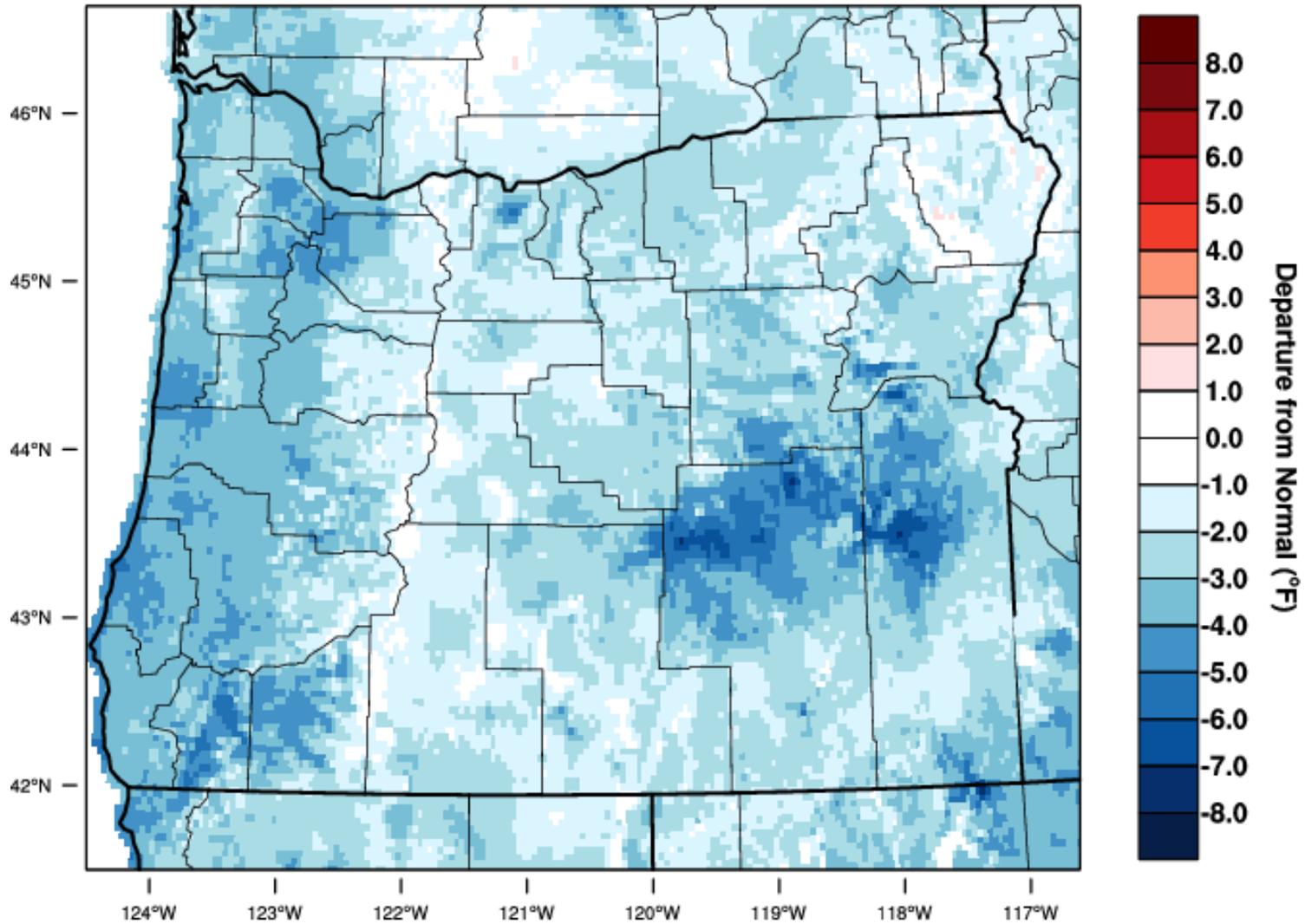
February 2023 Percent of 1981-2010 Normal



WestWide Drought Tracker, U Idaho/WRCC Data Source: PRISM (Prelim), created 5 MAR 2023

Oregon - Mean Temperature

February 2023 Departure from 1981-2010 Normal

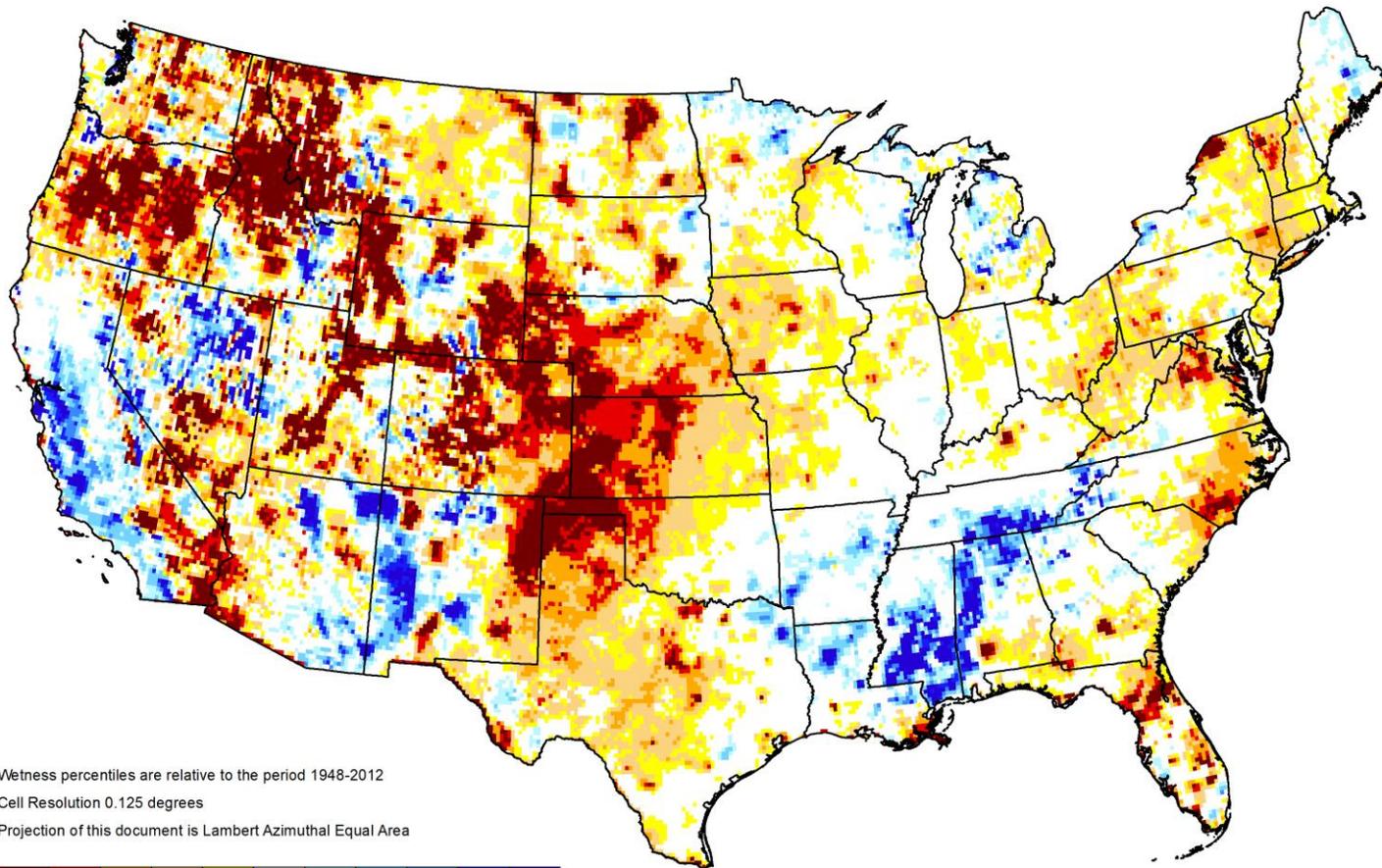


WestWide Drought Tracker, U Idaho/WRCC Data Source: PRISM (Prelim), created 5 MAR 2023

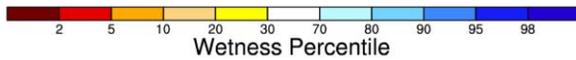


GRACE-Based Shallow Groundwater Drought Indicator

February 27, 2023



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



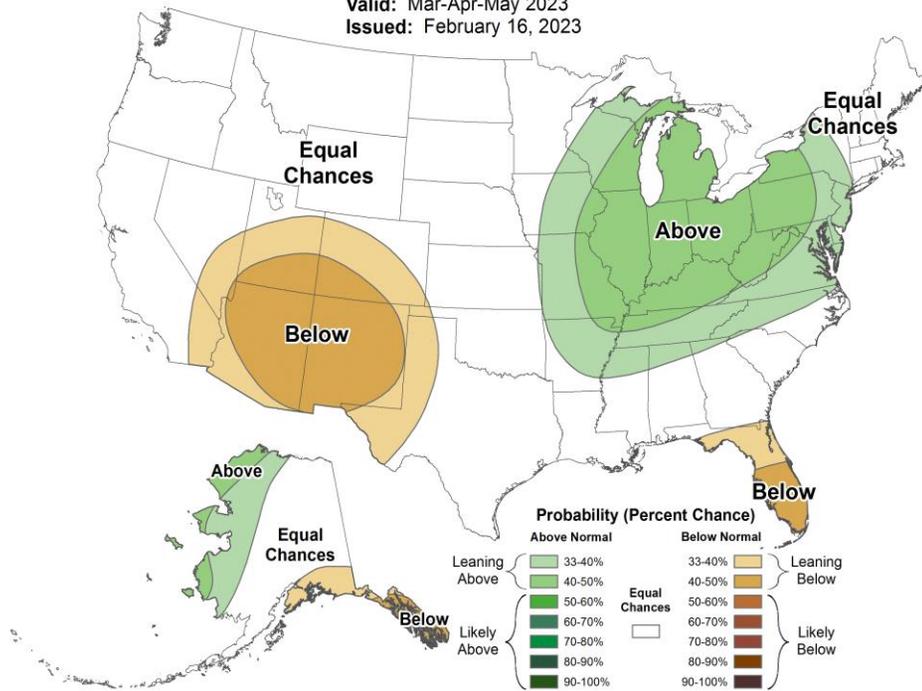
<https://nasagrace.unl.edu>



Seasonal Precipitation Outlook



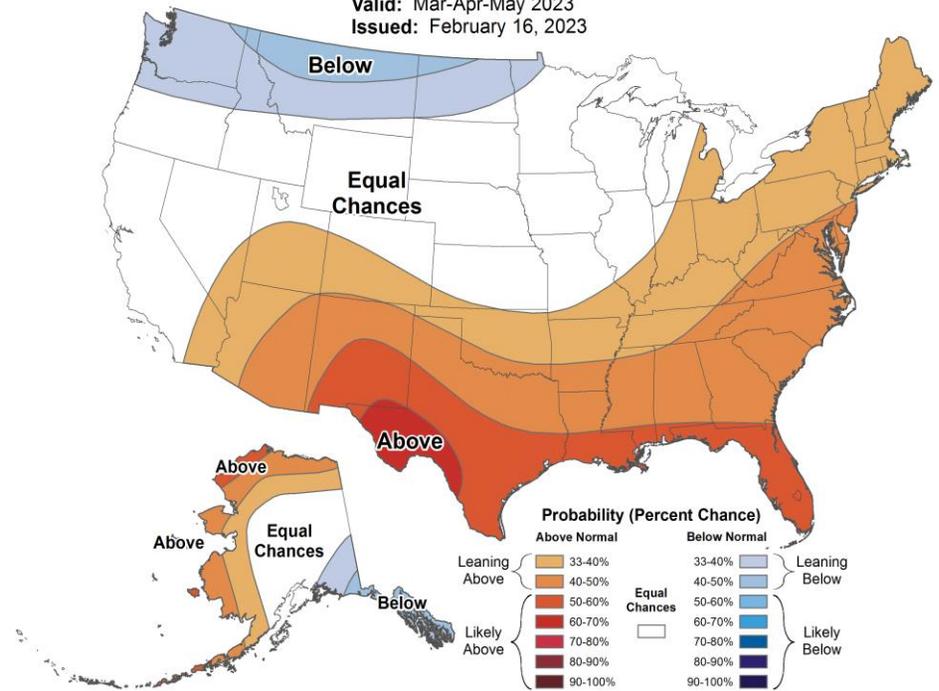
Valid: Mar-Apr-May 2023
 Issued: February 16, 2023



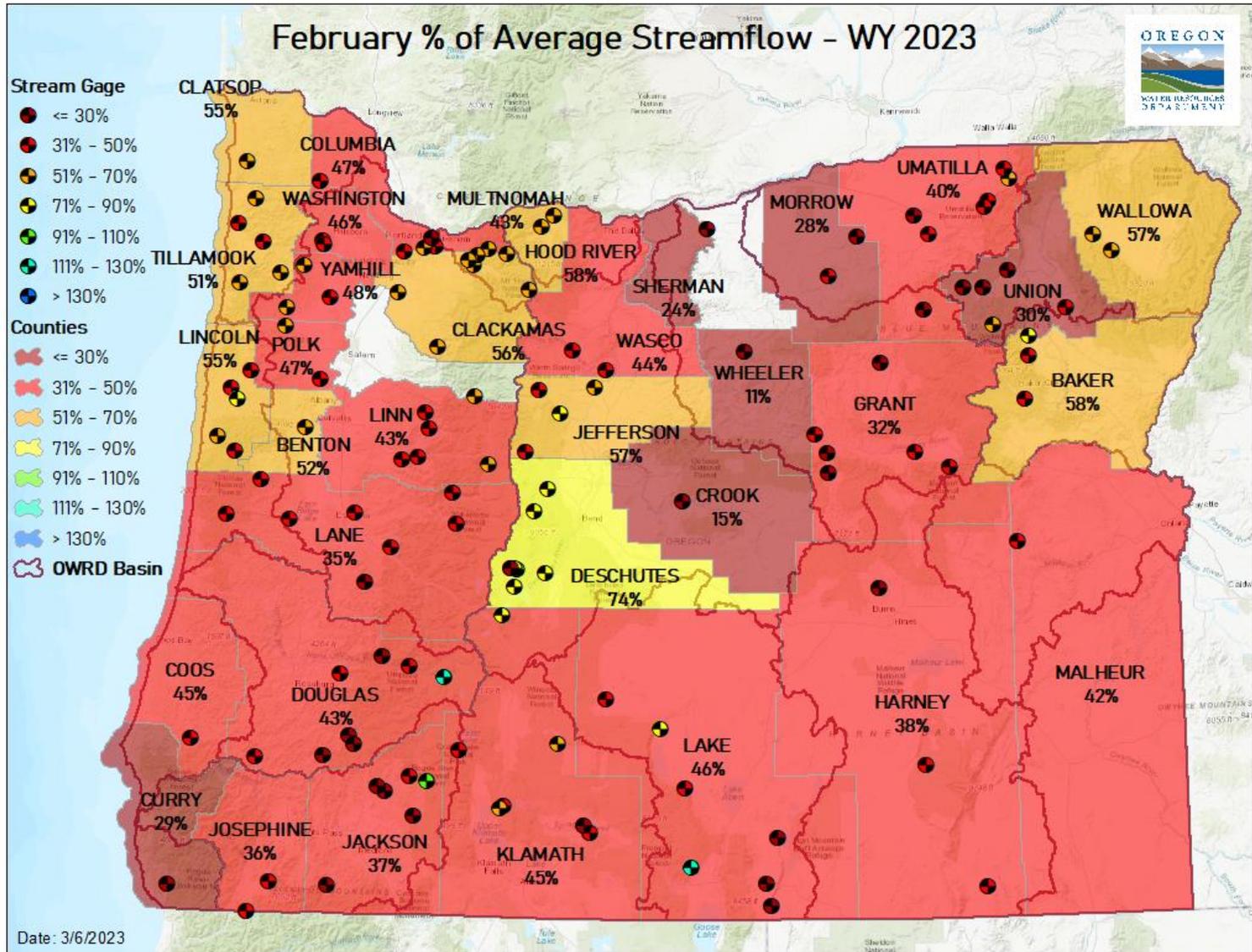
Seasonal Temperature Outlook

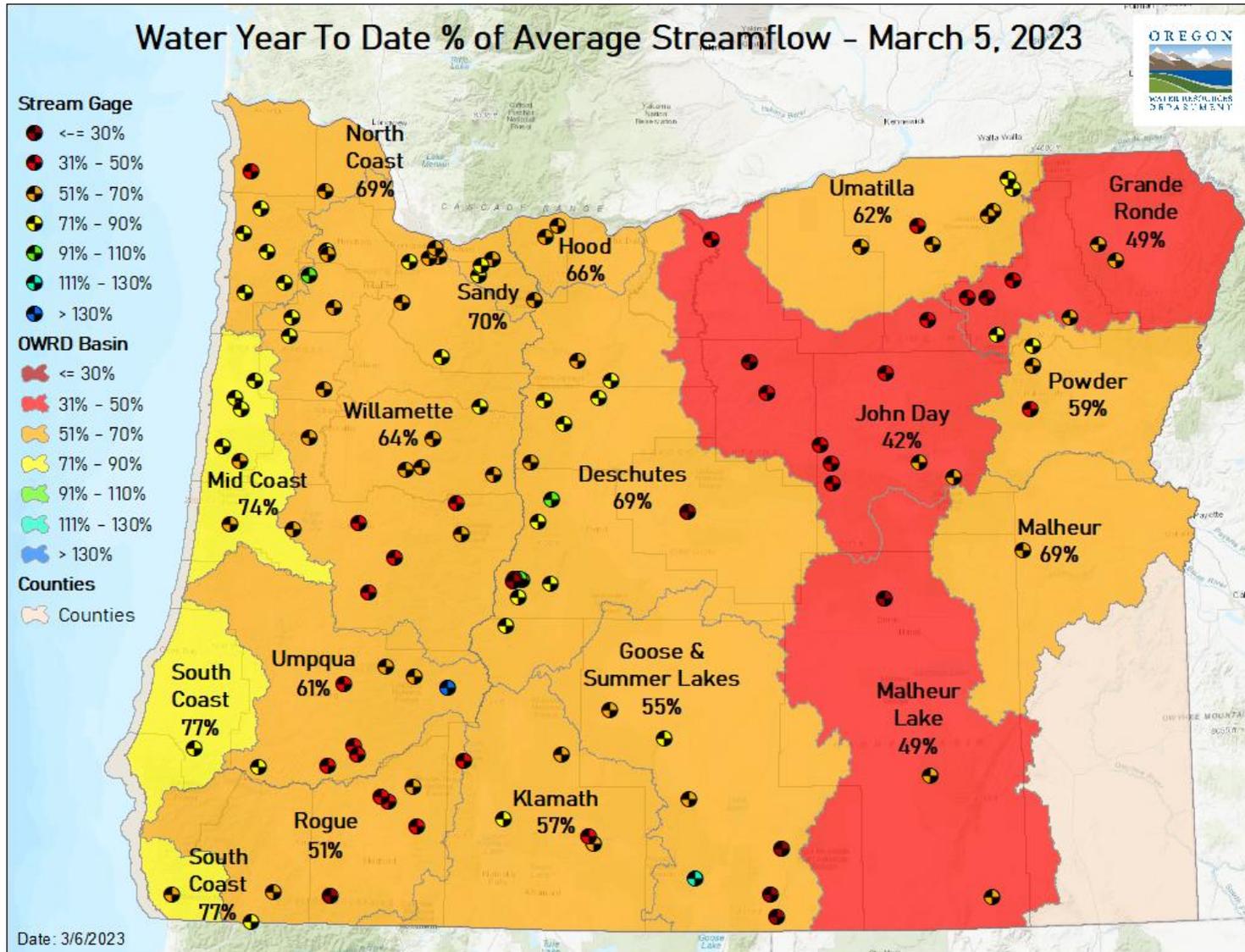


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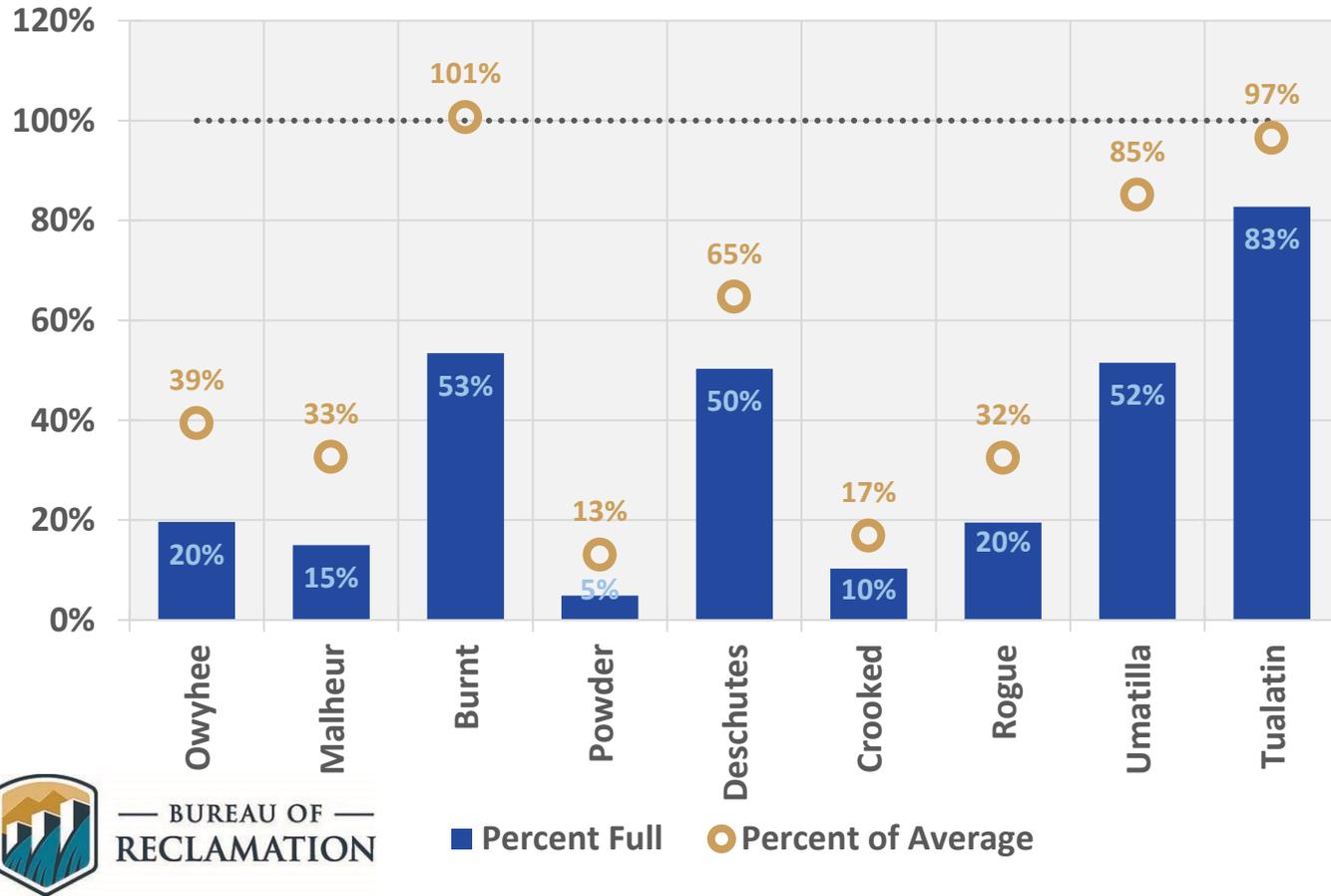


STREAMFLOW
FEBRUARY





March 5 Reservoir Storage



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.