

Oregon Water Conditions Report



June 26th, 2023

HIGHLIGHTS

[Eight Oregon counties](#) have received [Executive Orders](#) issuing state drought declarations under ORS 536. A request from Jackson County has been forwarded to the Governor's Office.

Nearly 40% of Oregon is experiencing moderate (D1) to severe (D2) drought conditions, [according to the US Drought Monitor](#). Changes over recent weeks include improvements in Klamath, Lake, and Harney Counties due to above average precipitation. Moderate drought conditions developed around the Hood Basin and Clackamas County due to elevated evaporative demand and below average streamflow.

[Precipitation over the past two weeks](#) measured below to well below average throughout most of Oregon. Parts of southwest Oregon and Baker and Malheur Counties received [some beneficial precipitation](#).

[Recent temperatures](#) have been cooler than usual across the state, generally ranging between 0 °F and 6 °F. The effect was more pronounced in eastern and southeastern Oregon.

Surface and root zone [soil moisture indicators](#) reveal benefits of snowmelt and precipitation in southern and southeastern Oregon. However, much of the rest of the state continues to measure below to well below average conditions across soil moisture profiles.

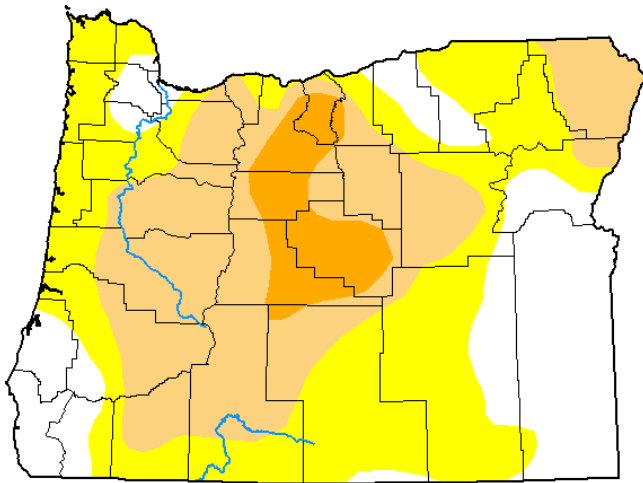
The [8-14-day near-term climate outlook](#) indicates probabilities favoring above average temperatures and below average precipitation statewide.

Streamflows over the water year to date range from below to well above average across the state (min = Rogue @ 74%; max = Malheur Lake @ 162%). In general, outside of eastern and southeastern Oregon flows have measured below average. Recent flows follow a similar trend over the past 7-day period, where much of western and northeastern Oregon are measuring below to well below average.

Reservoir storage in [USBR](#) (including [Klamath](#)) and [USACE](#) projects is somewhat variable across the state. Projects in the Deschutes and Rogue Basins are measuring storage contents well below average conditions. The Tualatin and Umatilla systems are measuring near, but below average for this time of year. Other projects in central and eastern Oregon are measuring above to well above average.

U.S. Drought Monitor Oregon

June 20, 2023
(Released Thursday, Jun. 22, 2023)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	23.16	76.84	39.93	7.02	0.00	0.00
Last Week 06-13-2023	23.16	76.84	39.54	7.02	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago 03-21-2023	8.50	91.50	73.32	33.49	7.18	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 06-21-2022	24.60	75.40	66.49	52.71	31.72	1.77

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>

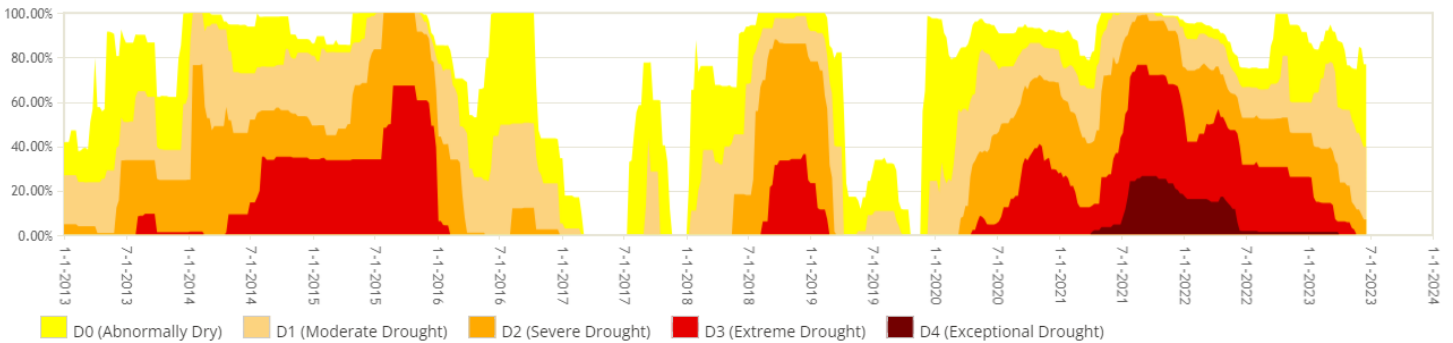
Author:

Adam Hartman
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

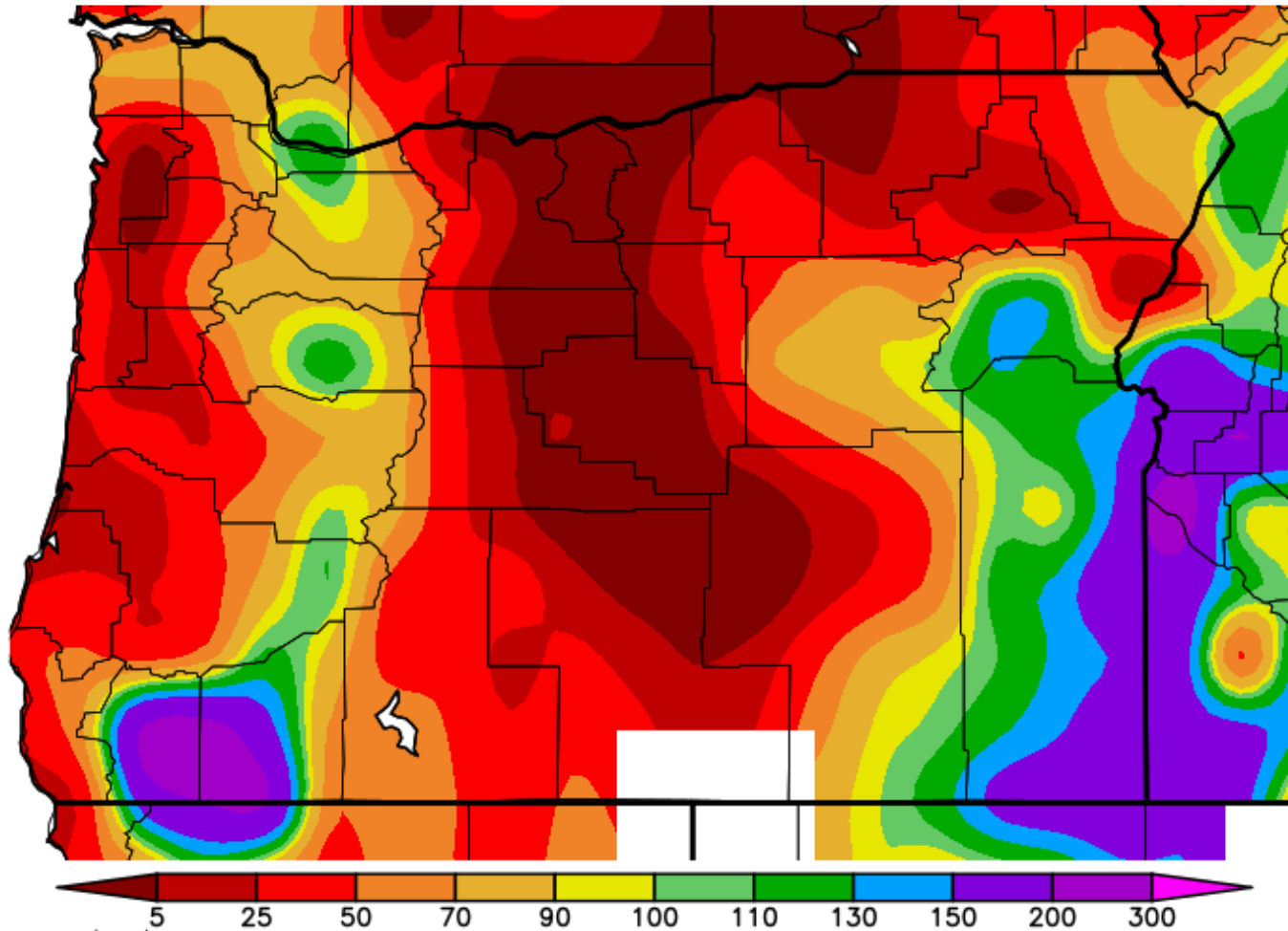


droughtmonitor.unl.edu

Oregon Percent Area in U.S. Drought Monitor Categories

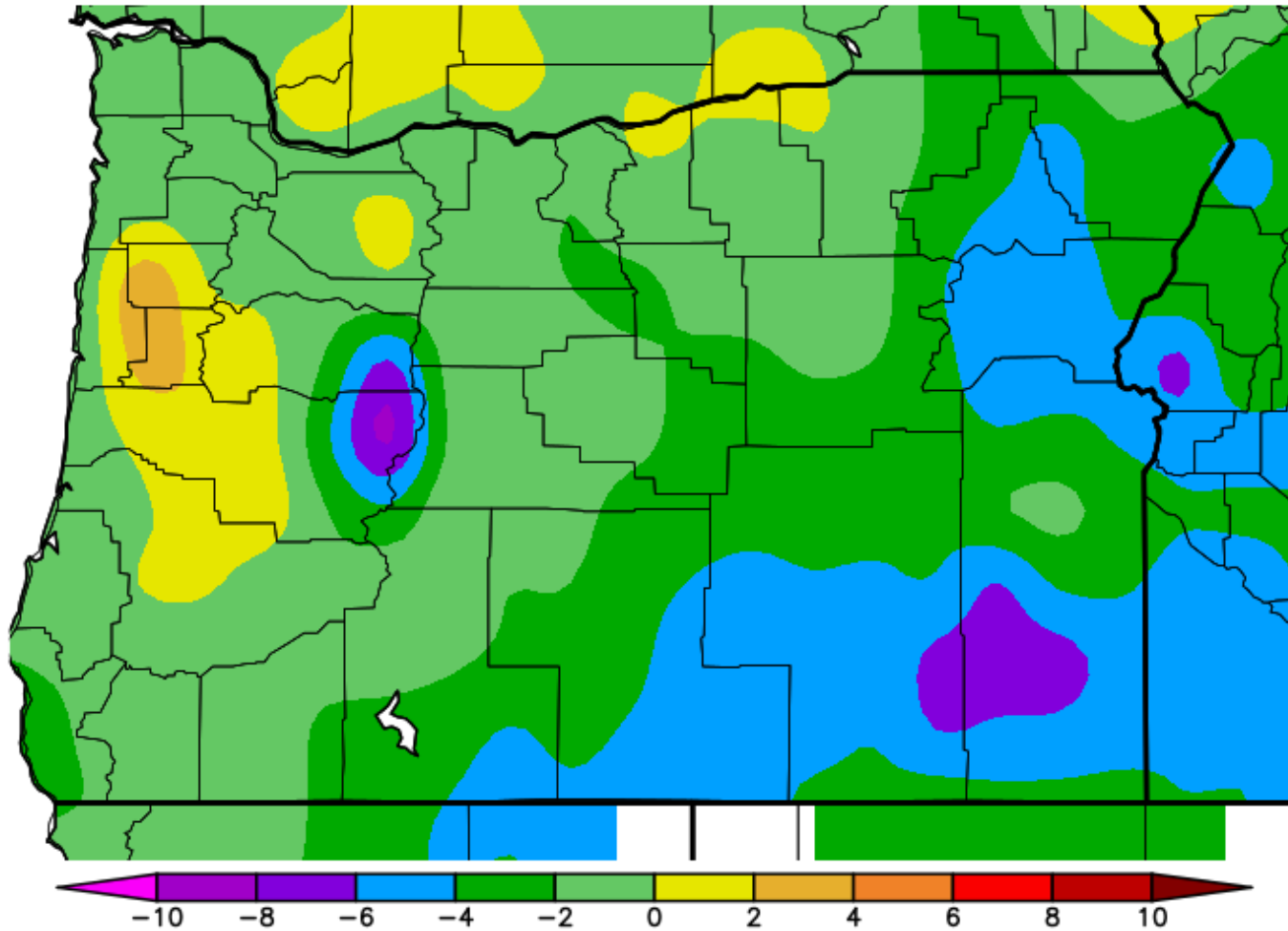


Percent of Average Precipitation (%)
6/12/2023 – 6/25/2023



Generated 6/26/2023 at WRCC using provisional data.
NOAA Regional Climate Centers

Ave. Temperature dep from Ave (deg F)
6/12/2023 – 6/25/2023

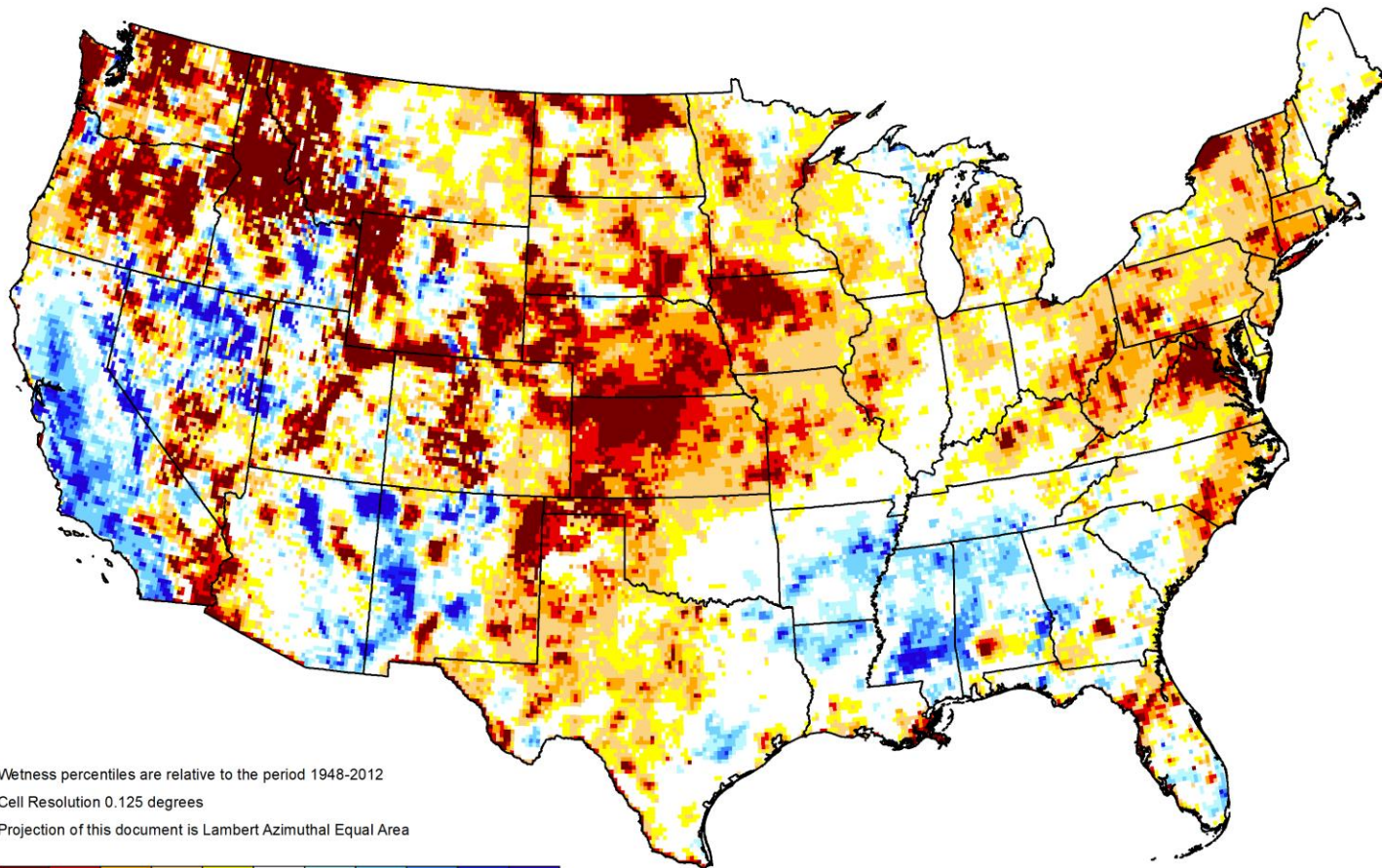


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NOAA Regional Climate Centers

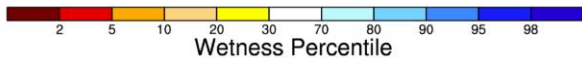


GRACE-Based Shallow Groundwater Drought Indicator

June 19, 2023



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



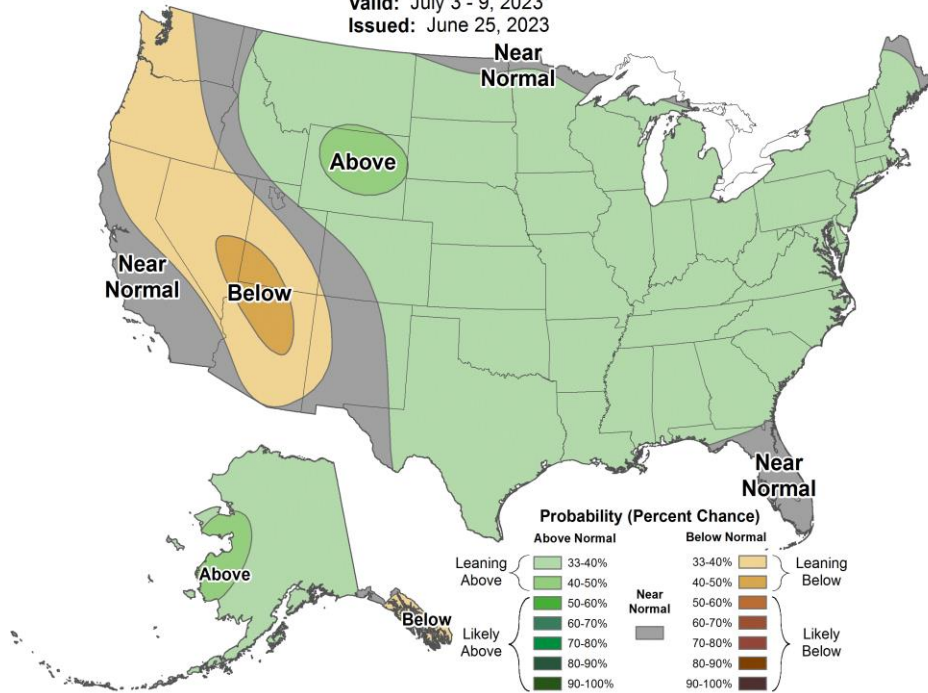
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8-14 Day Precipitation Outlook



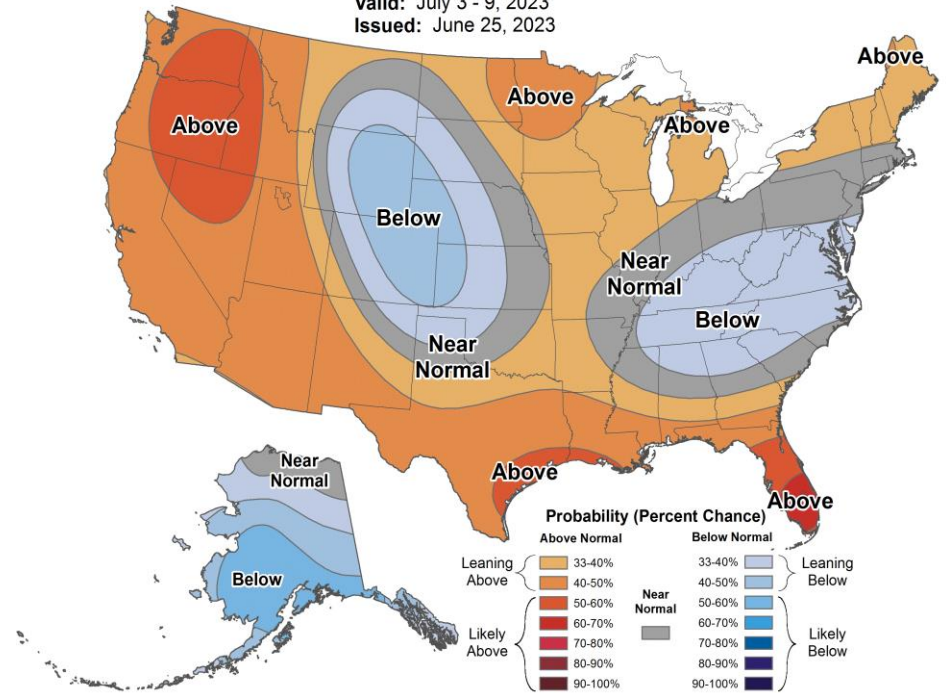
Valid: July 3 - 9, 2023
 Issued: June 25, 2023



8-14 Day Temperature Outlook

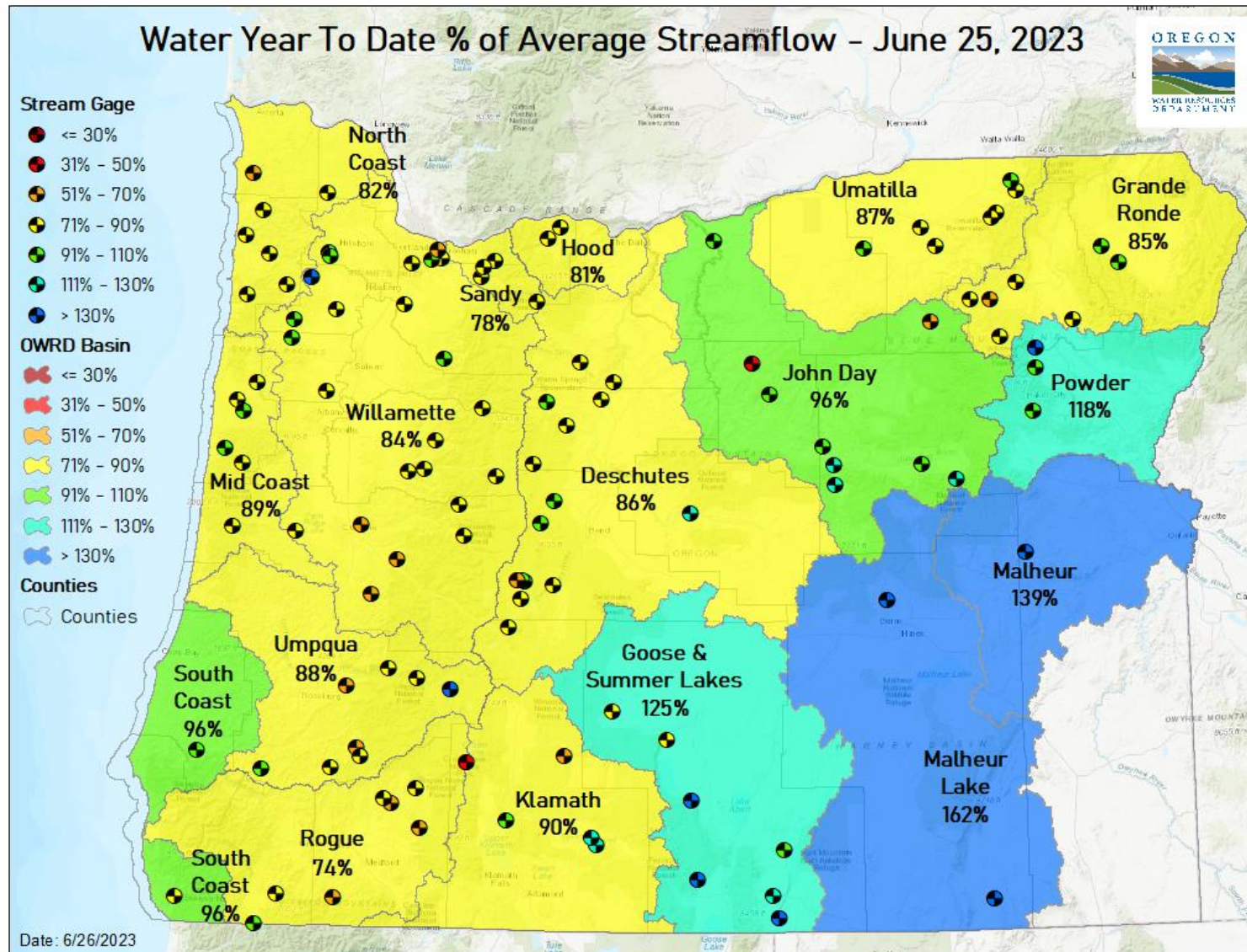


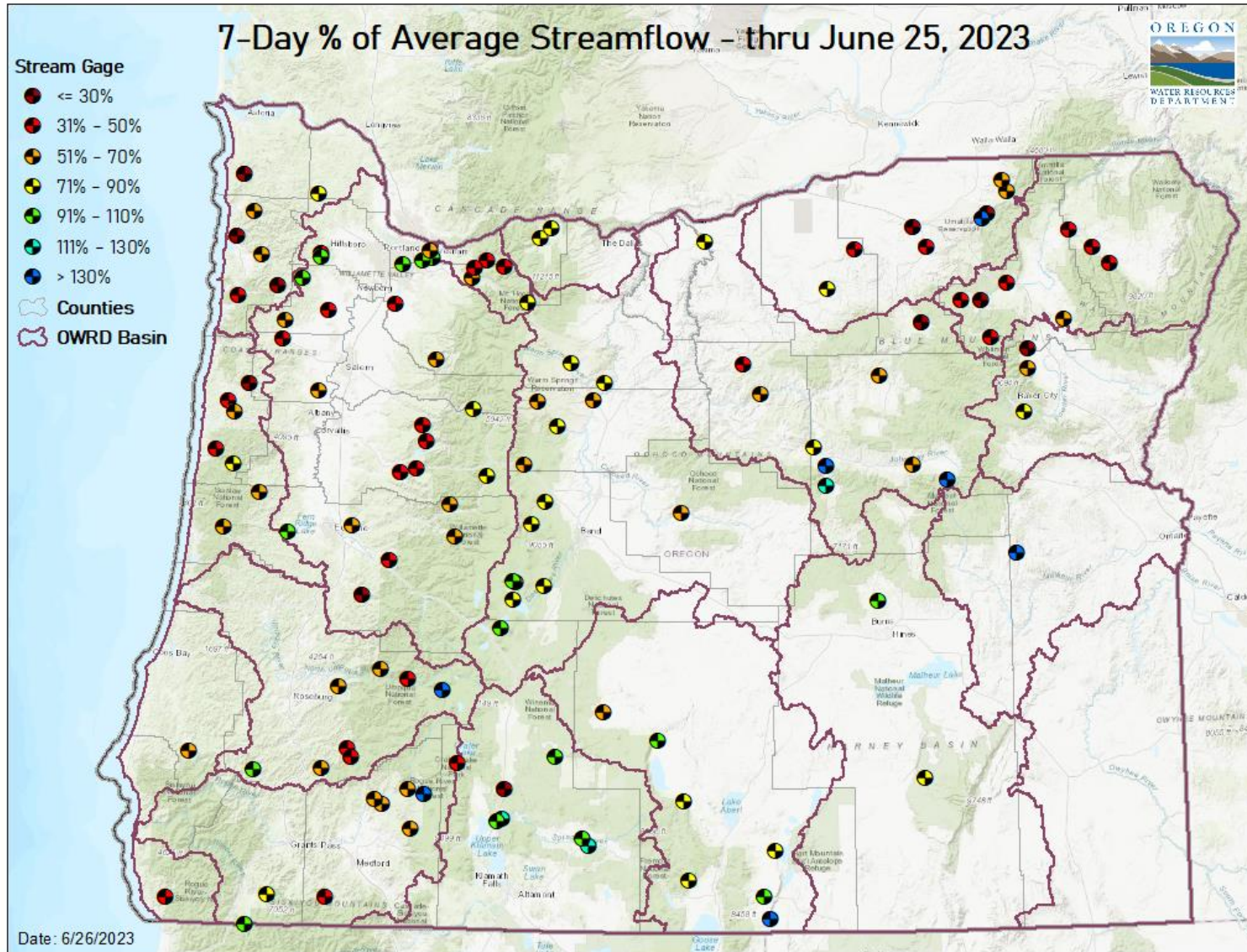
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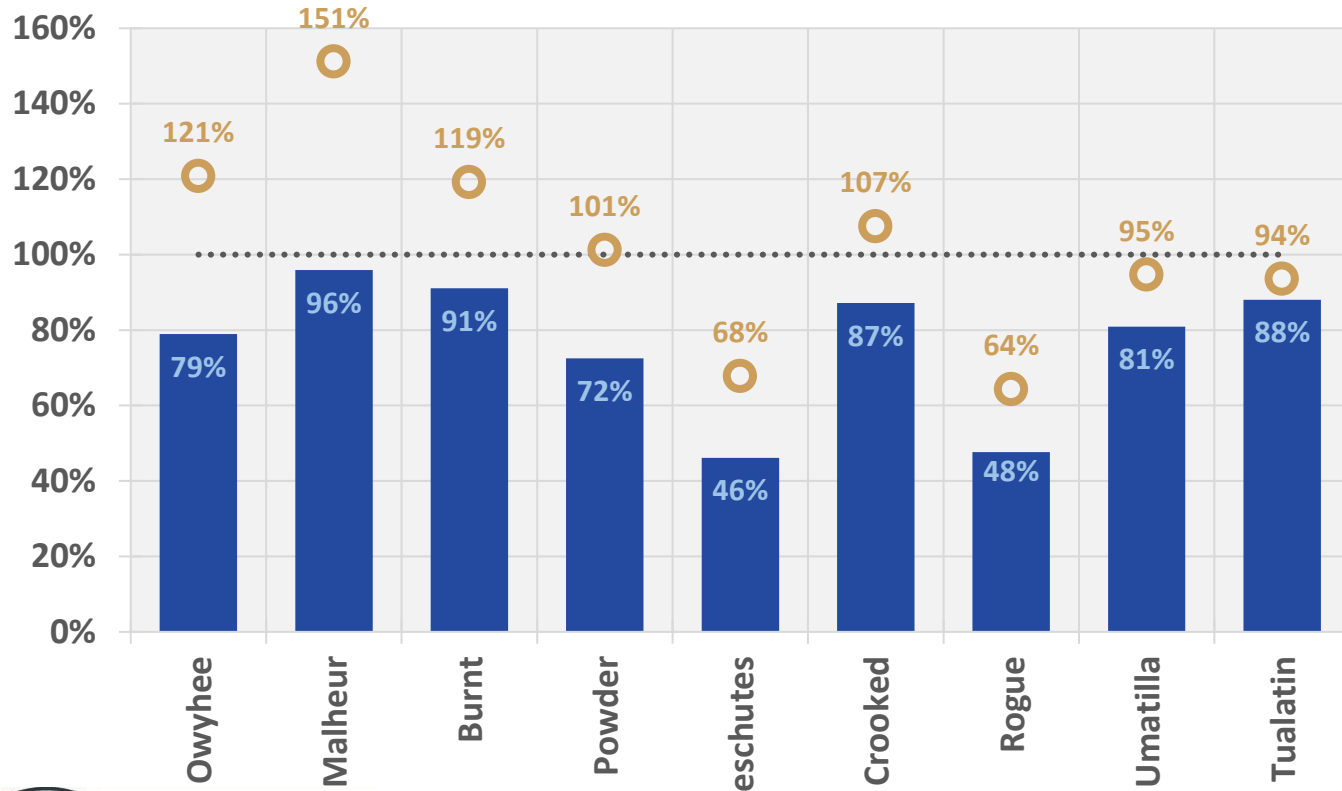
STREAMFLOW

WATER YEAR TO DATE





June 25 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.