

# Oregon Water Conditions Report



June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2025

## HIGHLIGHTS

According to the [US Drought Monitor](#), over 42% of Oregon is in moderate drought (D1) and over 6% is in severe drought (D2) with the rest of the state experiencing abnormally dry conditions.

[Over the last two weeks](#), precipitation was below normal for most of the state, ranging from 0.3 to 0.9 inches below normal. In parts of western Oregon, precipitation was 0.3 to 1.2 inches above normal.

Temperatures [over the last two weeks](#) were about normal for most of the state. In parts of northeastern Oregon, temperatures were up to 4°F above normal. Additionally, in parts of central and southern Oregon, temperatures were as low as 4°F below normal.

[Recent soil moisture indicators](#) over the past two weeks show a decline in soil moisture for most of the state, most notably in southwestern and northeastern Oregon.

The [8-14 day outlook](#) indicates probabilities leaning towards above normal temperatures in western Oregon. Above normal temperatures are likely for the rest of the state. The outlook also indicates near normal precipitation statewide.

[Recent streamflow](#) conditions over the last seven days have generally been below to well below normal in western and northeastern Oregon. Conditions elsewhere in the state have been more variable, ranging from well below to well above normal. Streamflow conditions over the water year to date (WYTD) have ranged from normal to well above normal for most of the state. WYTD conditions in parts of northwestern, northcentral, and northeastern Oregon have been below normal.

Reservoir storage contents in most basins continue to measure near to above normal. However, projects in the Burnt, Tualatin, and Umatilla basins are measuring below normal. See [USBR](#) (including [Klamath](#)) and [USACE](#) teacup diagrams for more information.

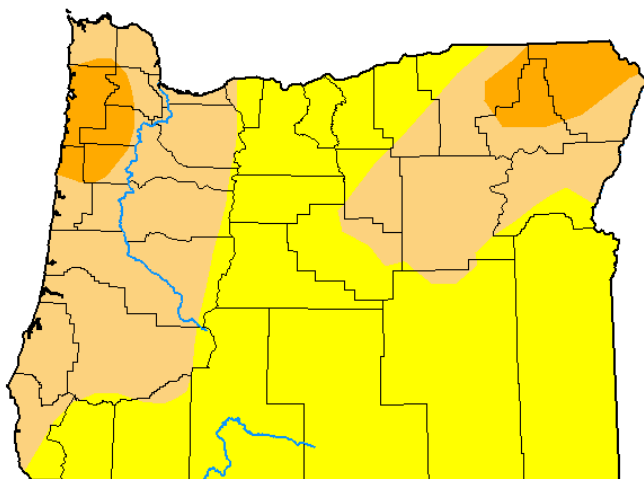
[Significant wildfire potential](#) over the next seven days ranges from low to high risk in Oregon. For central Oregon, there is a high risk for Monday and Tuesday and in northeastern Oregon there is a high risk on Tuesday.

# U.S. Drought Monitor Oregon

**June 24, 2025**

(Released Thursday, Jun. 26, 2025)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
<b>Current</b>	0.00	100.00	42.12	6.71	0.00	0.00
<b>Last Week</b> 06-17-2025	34.61	65.39	35.77	3.62	0.00	0.00
<b>3 Months Ago</b> 03-25-2025	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Start of Calendar Year</b> 01-01-2025	88.40	11.60	1.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Start of Water Year</b> 10-01-2024	10.56	89.44	61.05	1.36	0.00	0.00
<b>One Year Ago</b> 06-25-2024	70.42	29.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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>

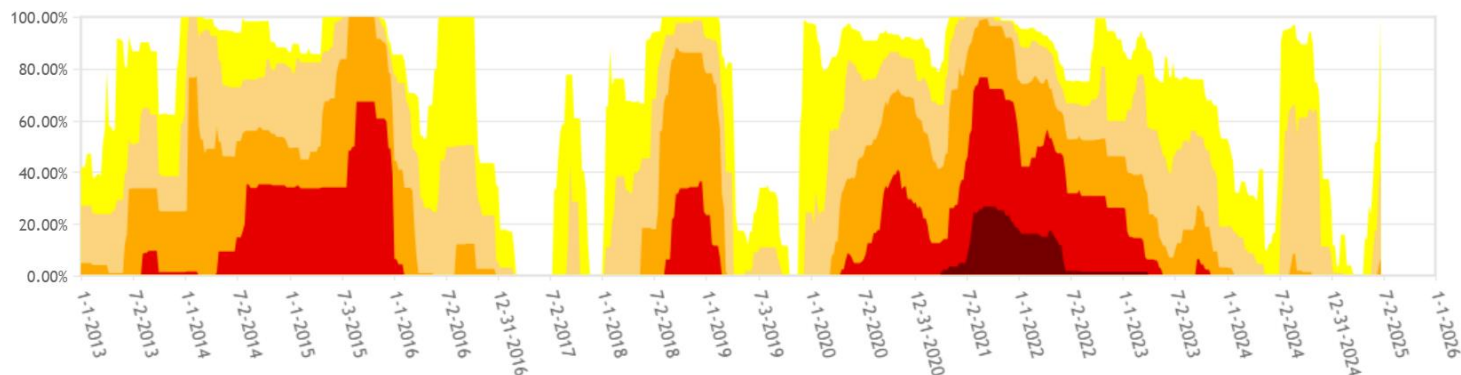
Author:

Curtis Riganti  
National Drought Mitigation Center



[droughtmonitor.unl.edu](https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu)

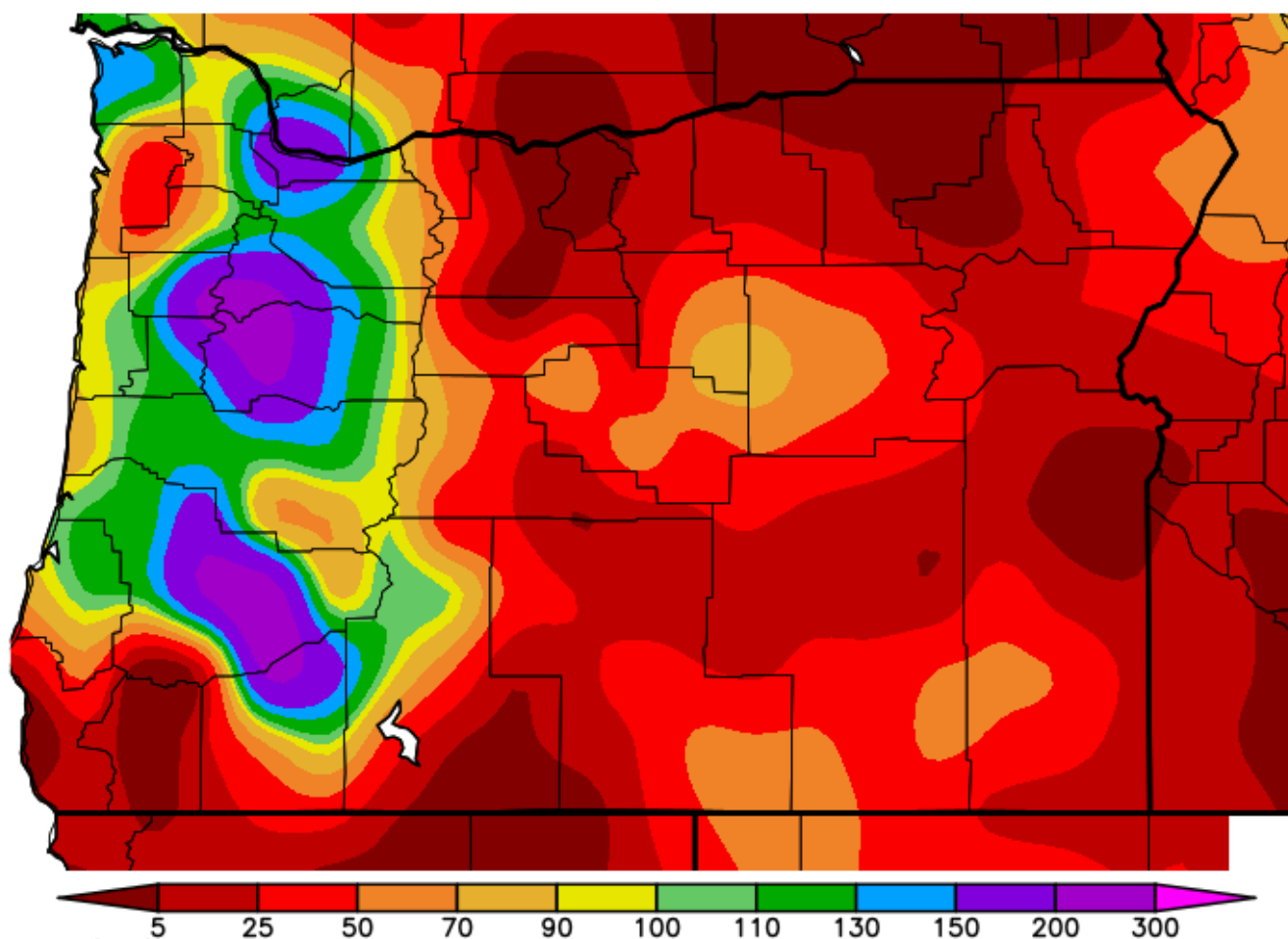
Oregon Percent Area in U.S. Drought Monitor Categories



From the U.S. Drought Monitor website, <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/DmData/TimeSeries.aspx>, 6-30-2025



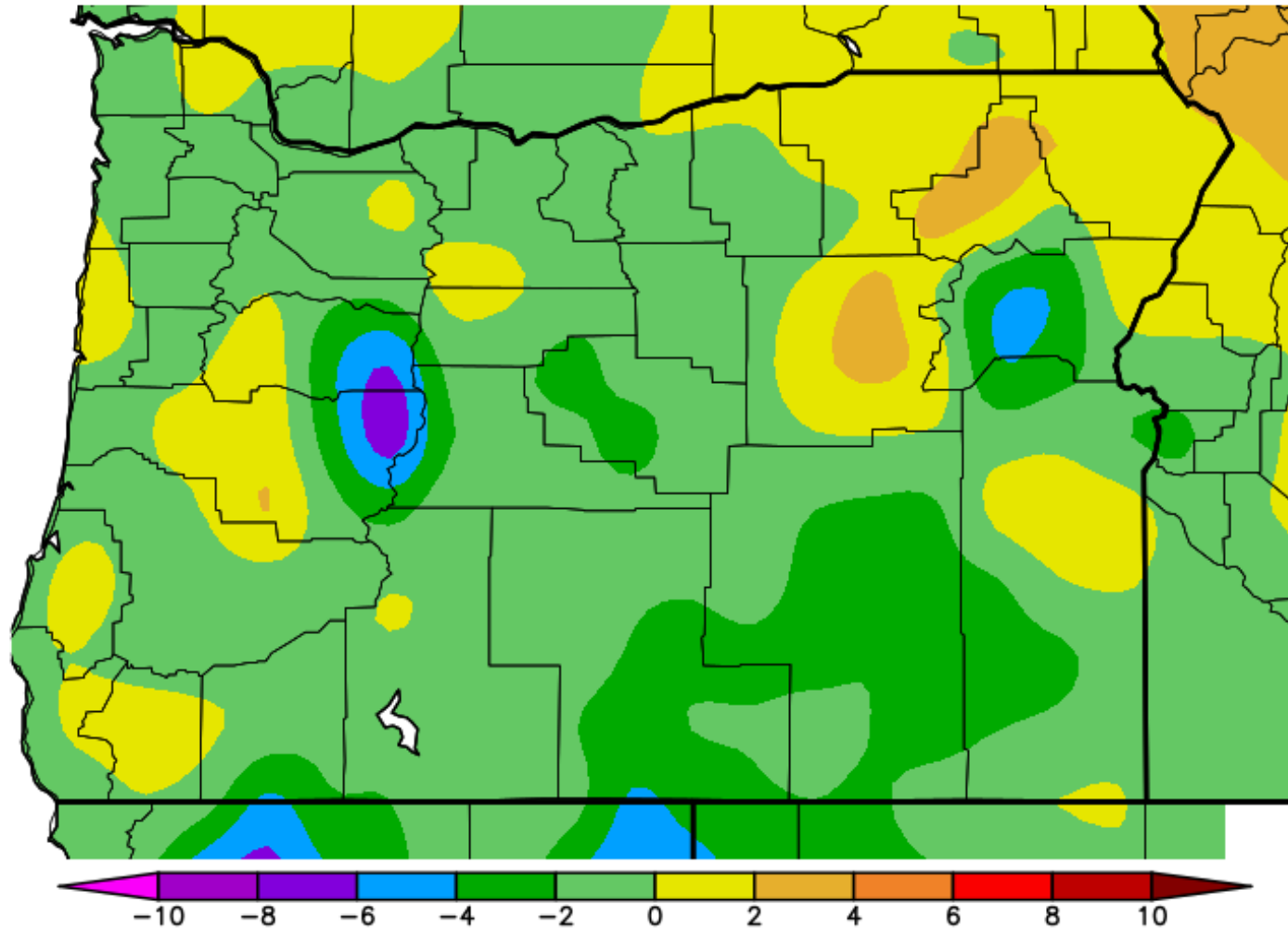
Percent of Average Precipitation (%)  
6/16/2025 – 6/29/2025



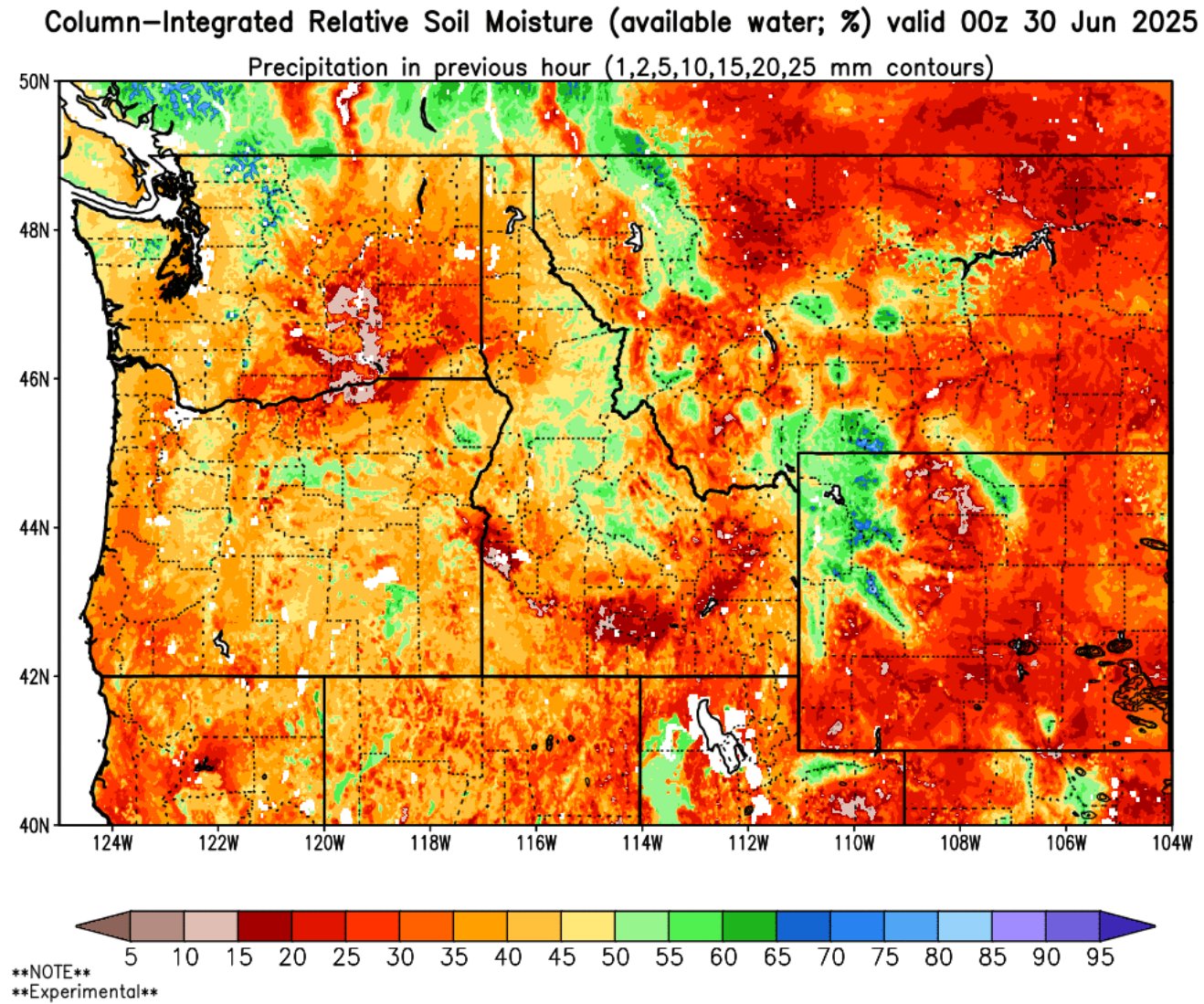
Generated 6/30/2025 at WRCC using provisional data.  
NOAA Regional Climate Centers

TEMPERATURE

Ave. Temperature dep from Ave (deg F)  
6/16/2025 – 6/29/2025



Generated 6/30/2025 at WRCC using provisional data.  
NOAA Regional Climate Centers

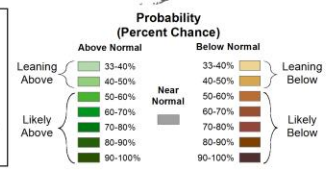
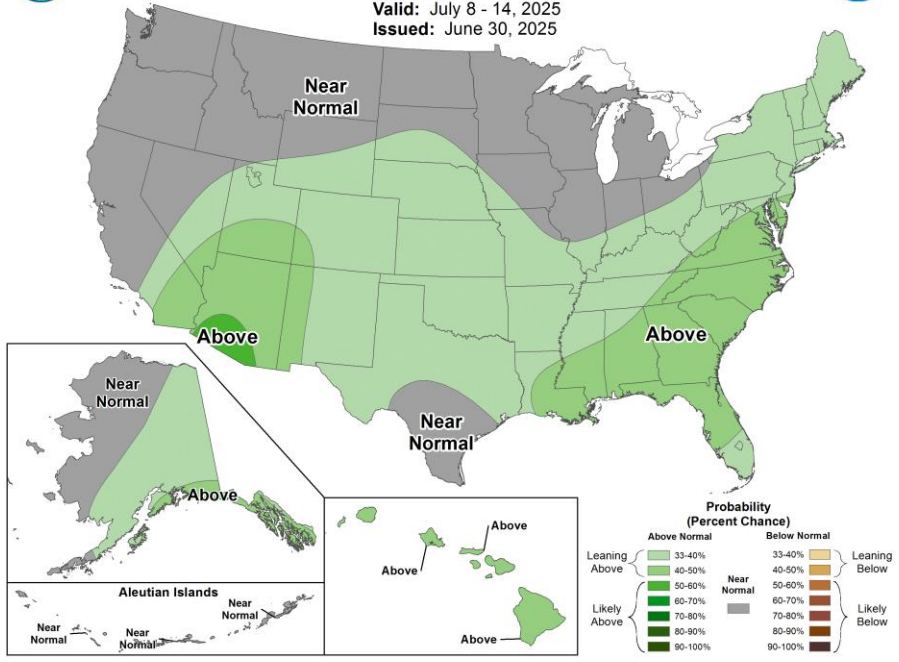






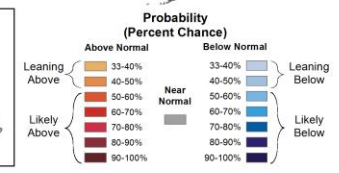
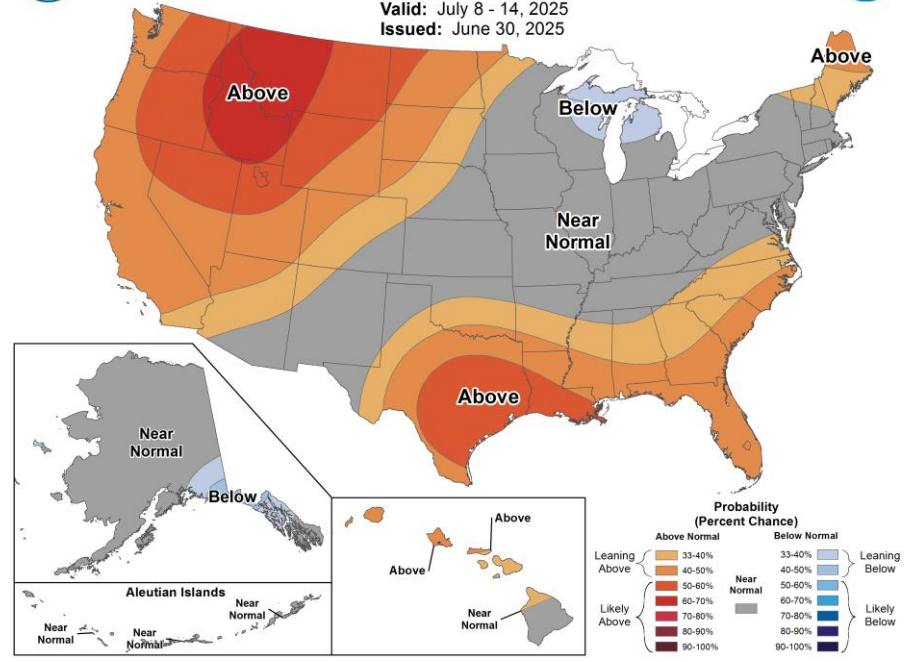
# 8-14 Day Precipitation Outlook

Valid: July 8 - 14, 2025  
Issued: June 30, 2025

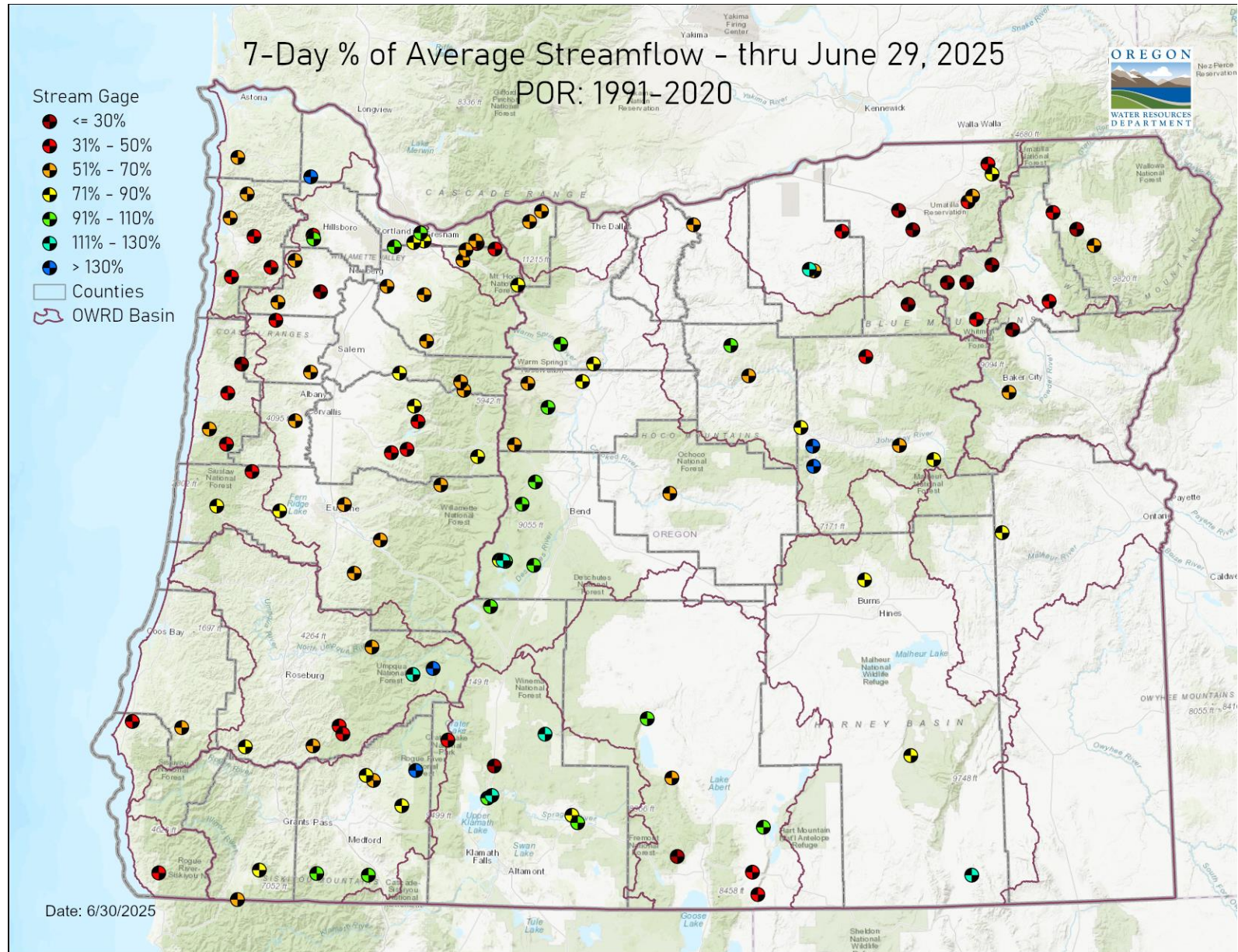


# 8-14 Day Temperature Outlook

Valid: July 8 - 14, 2025  
Issued: June 30, 2025



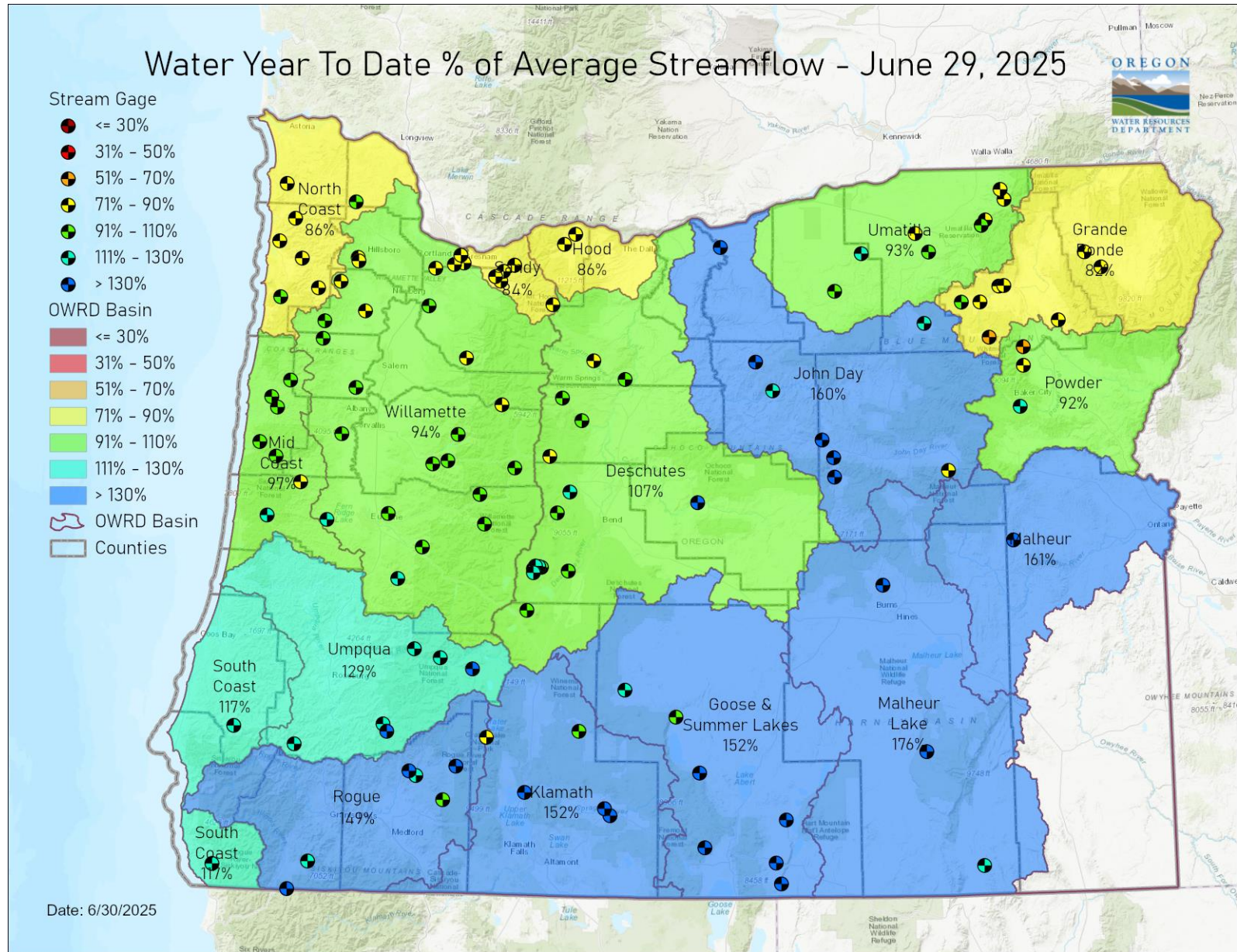
**STREAMFLOW**  
**7-DAY AVERAGE**





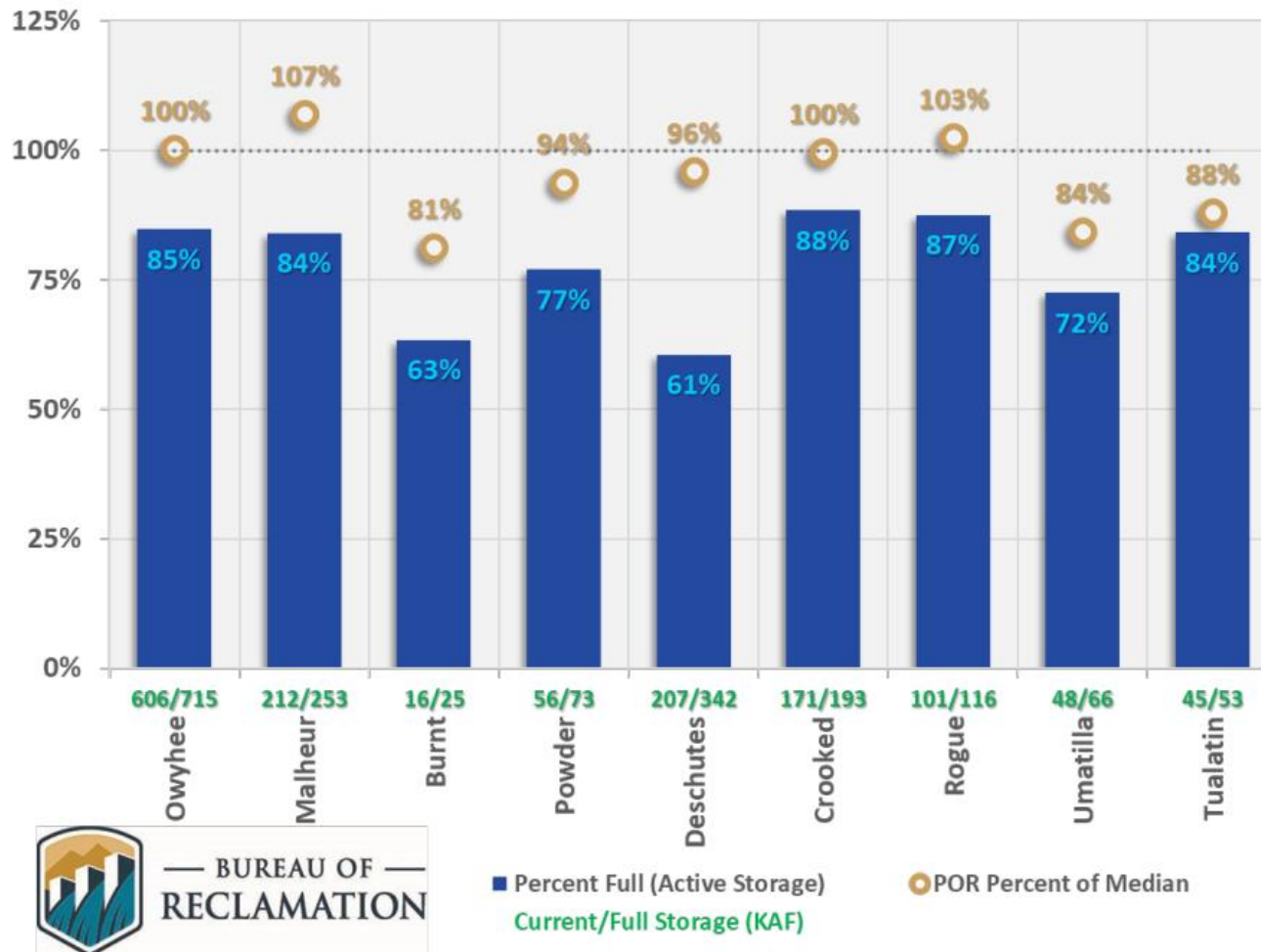
# STREAMFLOW

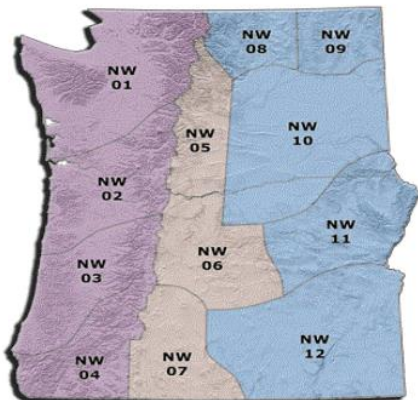
## WATER YEAR TO DATE





## Oregon Reservoir Storage (Jun 29 2025)





### Legend

#### Significant Fire Risk Levels

<b>Low</b>	- The Overall Fire Environment suggests a very low risk for significant fires ( <b>less than 1% chance</b> )
<b>Moderate</b>	- The Overall Fire Environment suggests a moderate risk for significant fires ( <b>1 - 4% chance</b> )
<b>Elevated</b>	- The Overall Fire Environment suggests a moderately high risk for significant fires ( <b>5 - 19% chance</b> )
<b>High Risk</b>	The risk for significant fire(s) is very high ( <b>≥ 20%</b> ) Triggers: 1. <b>✓</b> (Significant Lightning) 2. <b>BEN</b> (Critical Burn Environment)

The assessment of Significant Fire risk considers three main factors including: weather elements, number of ignitions, and background fire danger.

Significant Fire risk is derived objectively via statistical methods that combine all three factors. **High Risk** levels (≥ 20% probability of a significant fire) are usually due to numerous fire starts from lightning. Human fires don't often result in a large fire probability above 20%.

## Pacific Northwest 7 Day Significant Fire Potential



Sunday, 6/29/2025

Predictive Service Areas	ytd	Today	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
NW01								
NW02								
NW03								
NW04								
NW05								
NW06				✓	✓			
NW07				✓	✓			
NW08								
NW09								
NW10								
NW11					✓			
NW12								

**Fire Weather:** High pressure will be centered over the Pac NW Sunday and Monday, which will result in well-above normal daytime temperatures. A thermal trough develops along the Cascades and adjacent east slopes Sunday afternoon then shifts to eastern Oregon and Washington Monday. A low-pressure area develops just off the central California coast on today and then drifts southeast to the coastline or just inland by Monday. Mid-level moisture is expected to migrate north to near the Oregon/California border today. This moisture advances north and east Sunday night and Monday, increasing the thunderstorm threat along and east of a line from PSA NW04 to southern NW10. The upper trough continues to weaken and drift east Tuesday, with the main thunderstorm threat over eastern Oregon. Initial storms that develop Monday will be a mix of wet and dry type but become more wet by Tuesday. A more stable pattern and gradual cooling trend is expected Wednesday, with the lightning threat confined to southeast Oregon. Breezy conditions develop over the east side PSAs Wednesday.

Refer to local NWS forecasts and statements for specific forecast details in your area.

**Fire Danger Trends:** Fire indices will continue to rise through early this week. Guidance shows ERC values in many east-side PSAs climbing above the 85th percentile this weekend, with some exceeding the 90th percentile early next week. Specifically, ERC values for NW11 are forecast to reach the 97th percentile. Significant fire potential moves into the high-risk category Monday for central Oregon PSAs as ignitions due to expected lightning frequency could challenge initial attack capability. The high-risk spreads to NW11 and NW12 Tuesday. However, heavy precipitation associated with thunderstorms may result in less stress on initial attack and help to mitigate high-risk concerns Tuesday for the designated PSAs. Breezy conditions mid-week will help to expose eastside holdovers, especially in the lower elevations where fuels are more receptive.

**FORECAST IS BASED ON JUNE 27 DATA. The "Today" column is SATURDAY JUNE 28**

[https://gacc.nifc.gov/nwcc/content/products/fwx/WEB\\_NFDRS\\_graphics.php](https://gacc.nifc.gov/nwcc/content/products/fwx/WEB_NFDRS_graphics.php)

#### Preparedness Level:

Northwest: 2

National: 3

-Weishaar

## 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.