

# Oregon Water Conditions Report



July 11<sup>th</sup>, 2025

## HIGHLIGHTS

According to the [US Drought Monitor](#), over 43% of Oregon is in moderate drought (D1) and over 11% is in severe drought (D2). The rest of the state is experiencing abnormally dry (D0) conditions.

June precipitation was below normal across Oregon, with central, southern, and northeastern regions experiencing the most significant deficits. [Over the last two weeks](#), much of Oregon received below normal precipitation, most notably in western and northern parts of the state. In other regions of Oregon, precipitation was near to above normal.

Temperatures in June were above normal for a majority of the state. Temperatures [over the last two weeks](#) were generally 2°F to 6°F above normal across most of the state.

[Recent soil moisture indicators](#) show a statewide decline in conditions, with the most significant decreases in western and northeastern Oregon.

The [seasonal climate outlook](#) indicates probabilities leaning towards below normal precipitation for most of the state with equal chances of below normal, normal, or above normal precipitation in parts of southwestern and southern Oregon. The outlook also indicates above normal temperatures are likely for most of the state.

Streamflow conditions in June were below normal across most of the state, particularly in central, northeastern, and most of western Oregon. Some areas in central Oregon experienced near normal streamflow conditions. [Recent streamflow](#) conditions over the last seven days were generally below normal in most of western and northeastern Oregon. In central and other parts of eastern Oregon, conditions ranged from well below to well above normal.

Reservoir storage in most basins is 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.

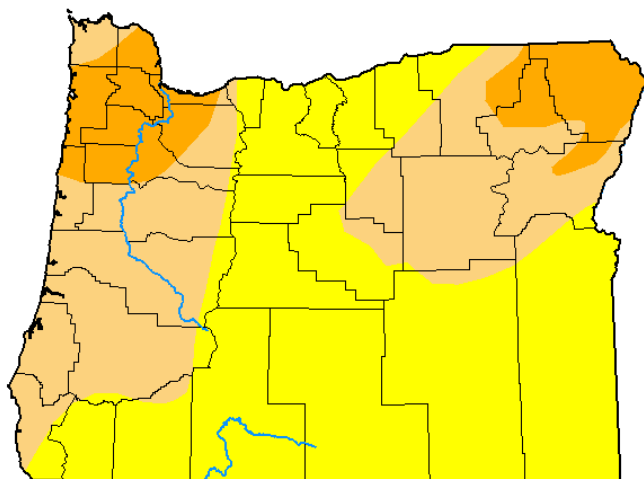
[Significant wildfire potential](#) over the next seven days ranges from a low to an elevated risk in Oregon. Parts of central and eastern Oregon face an elevated risk from Friday (7/11) through Thursday (7/17).

# U.S. Drought Monitor Oregon

July 8, 2025

(Released Thursday, Jul. 10, 2025)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	0.00	100.00	43.63	11.58	0.00	0.00
Last Week 07-01-2025	0.00	100.00	42.12	6.73	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago 04-08-2025	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 01-01-2025	88.40	11.60	1.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year 10-01-2024	10.56	89.44	61.05	1.36	0.00	0.00
One Year Ago 07-08-2024	9.23	90.77	24.41	0.00	0.00	0.00

## Intensity:

None	D2 Severe Drought
D0 Abnormally Dry	D3 Extreme Drought
D1 Moderate 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>

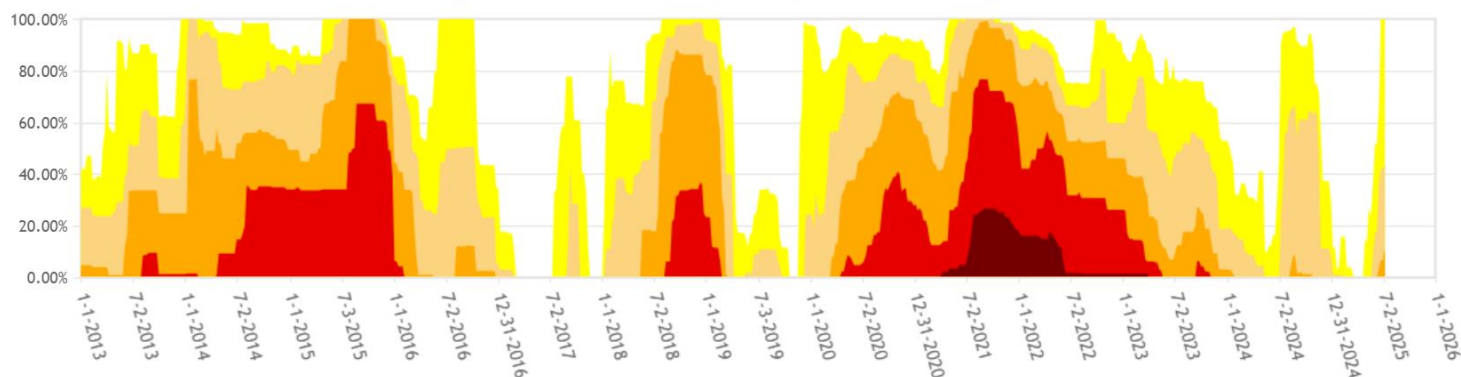
## Author:

Brad Pugh  
CPC/NOAA



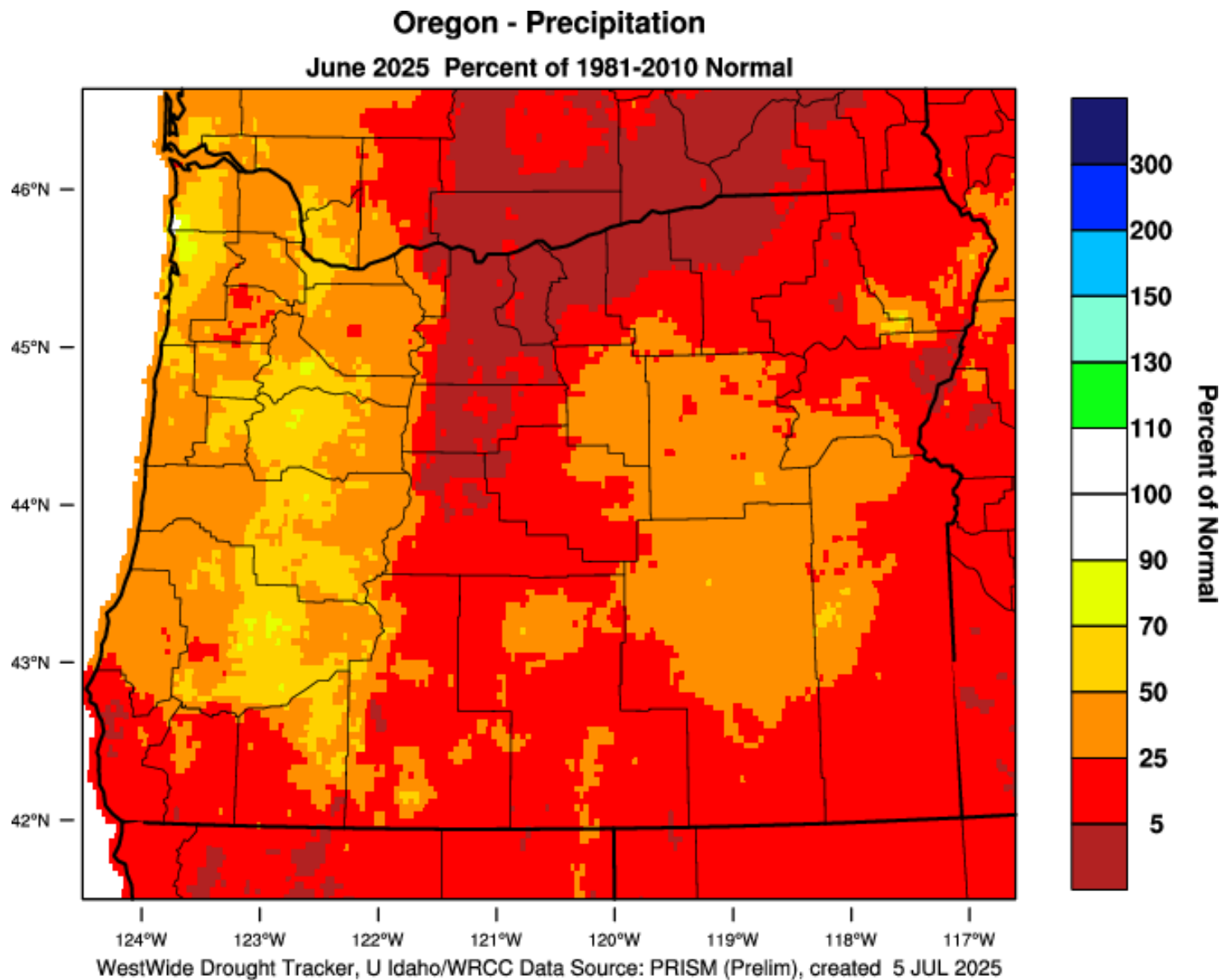
[droughtmonitor.unl.edu](https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu)

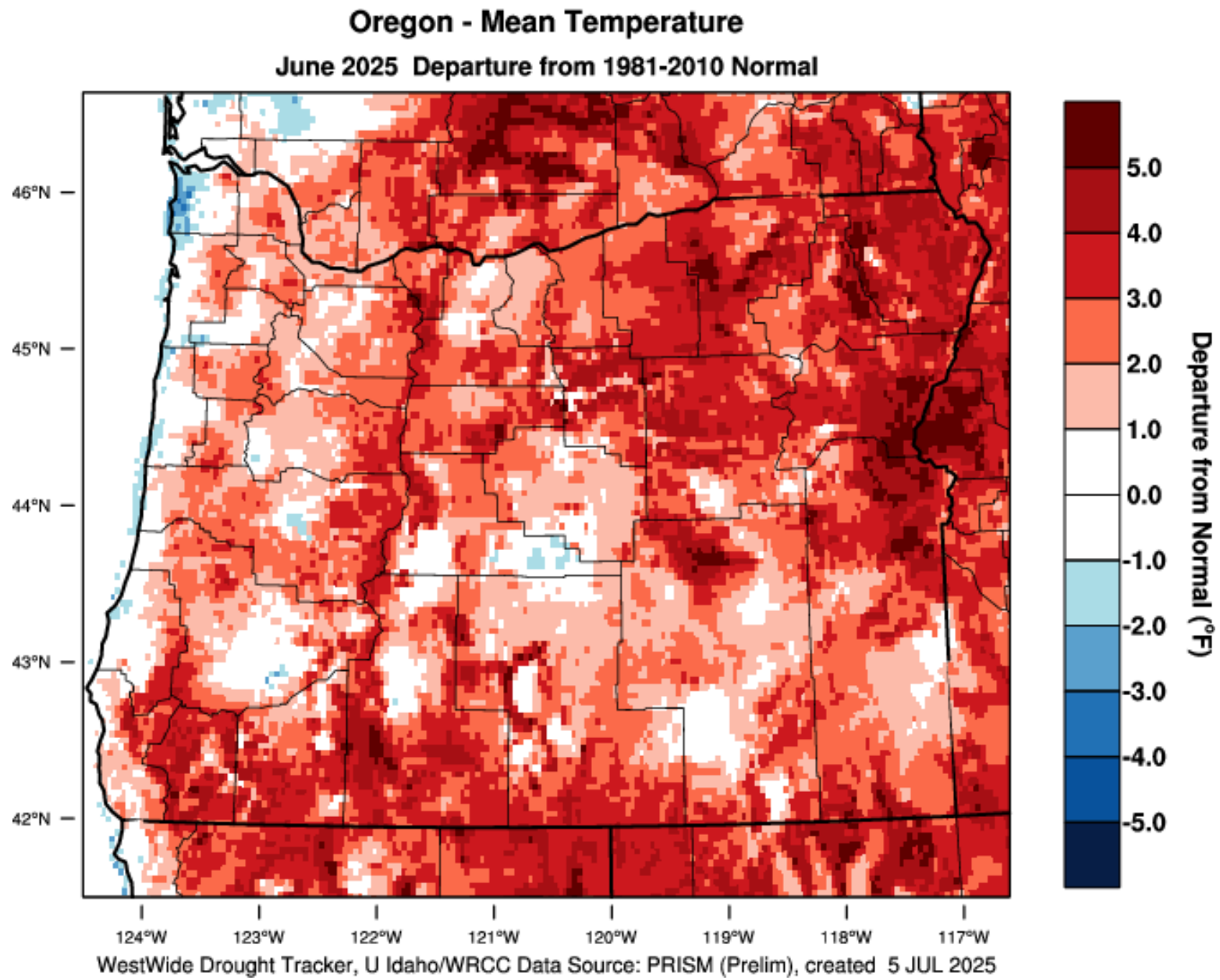
Oregon Percent Area in U.S. Drought Monitor Categories

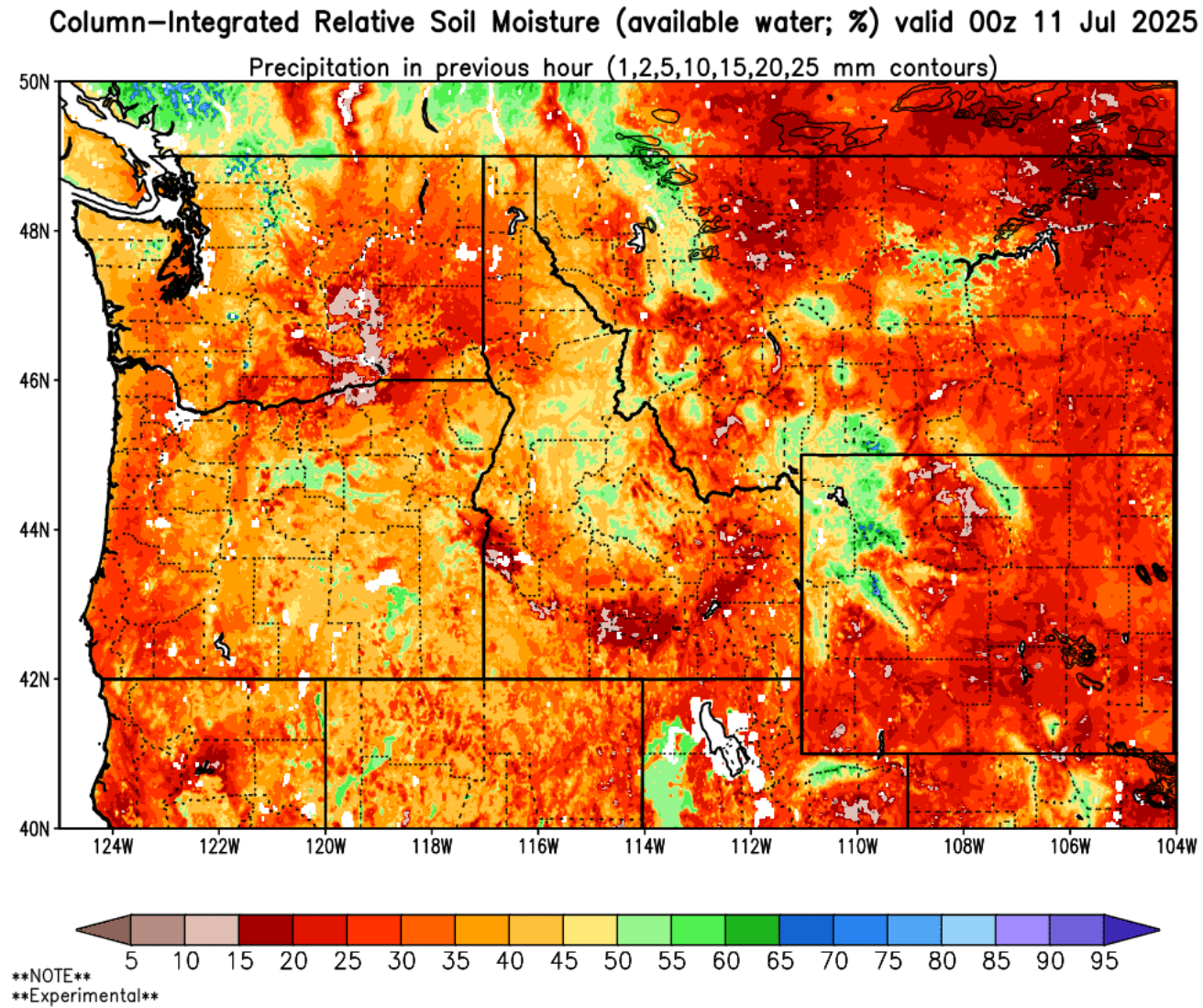


From the U.S. Drought Monitor website, <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/DmData/TimeSeries.aspx>, 7-10-2025

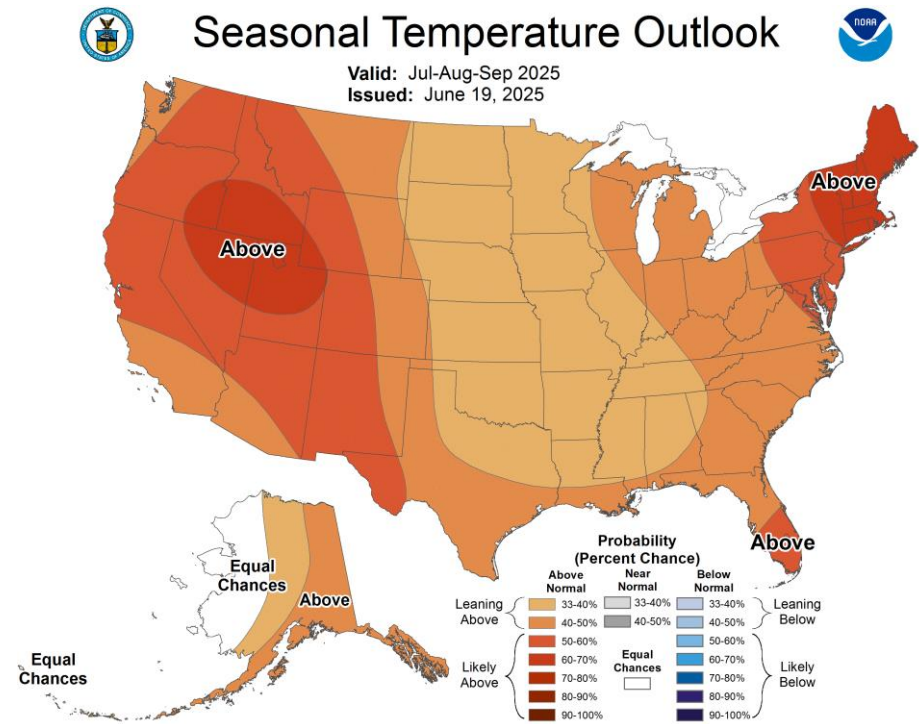
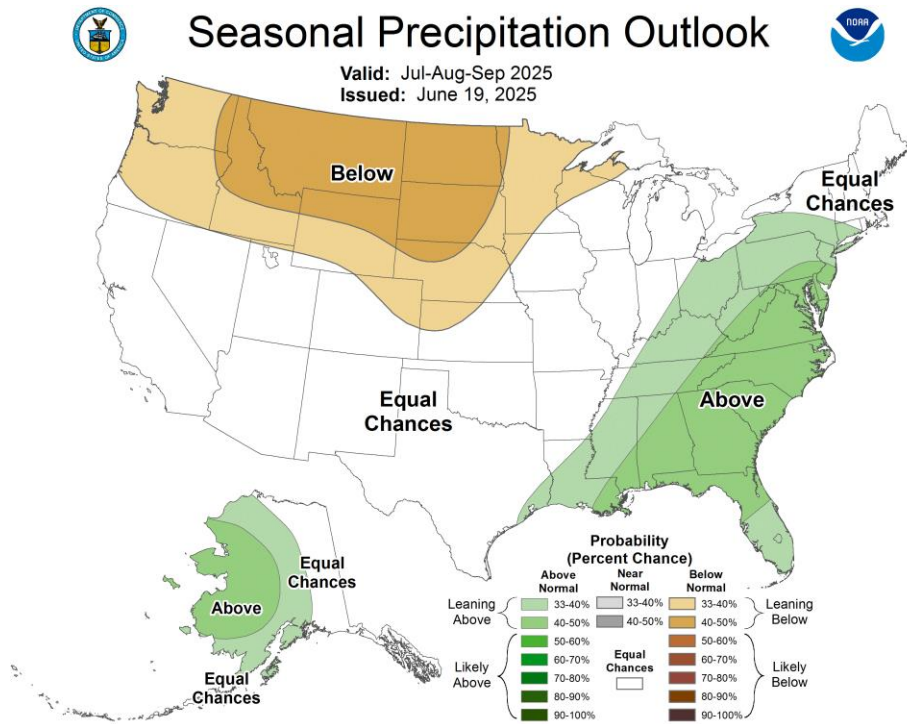






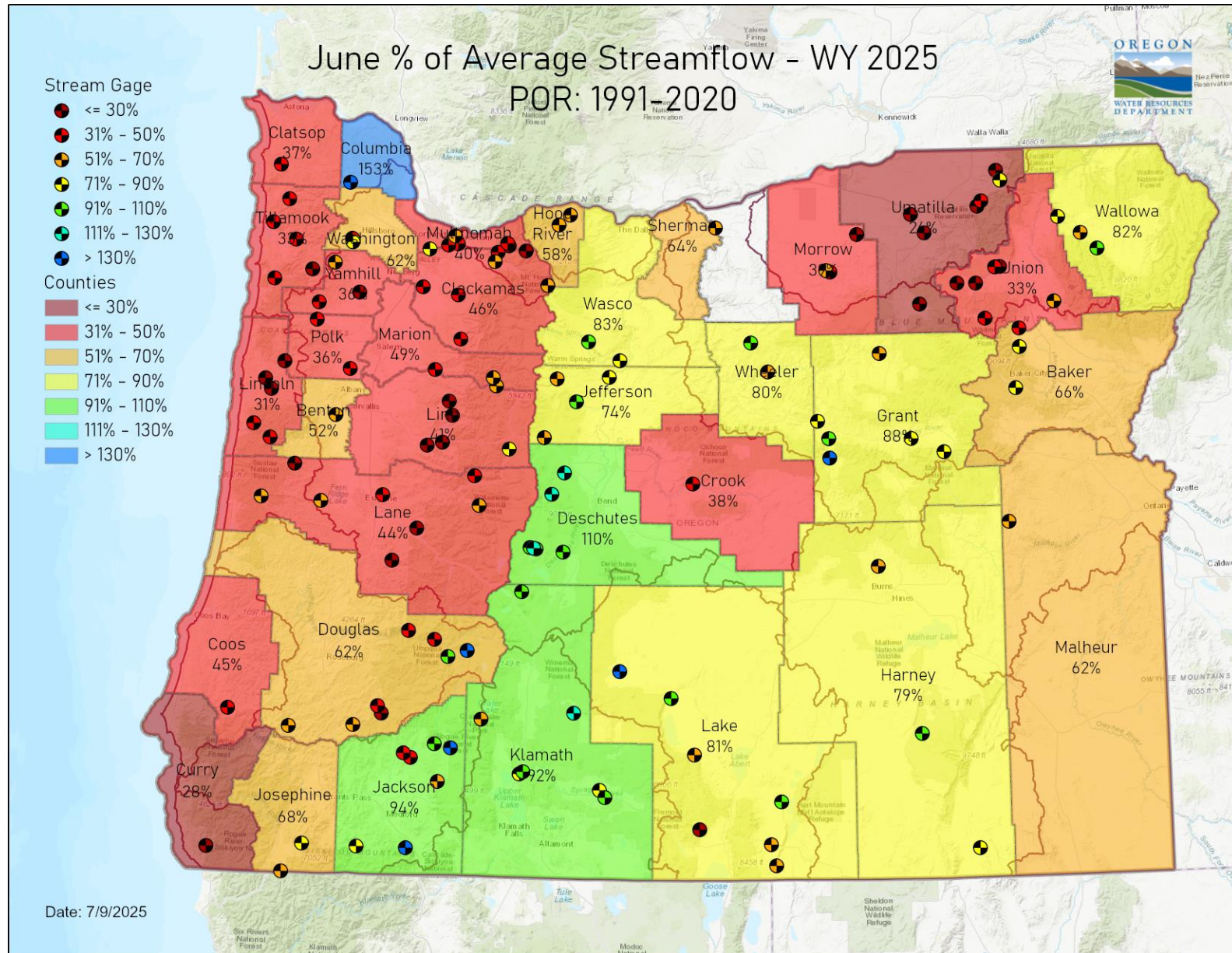






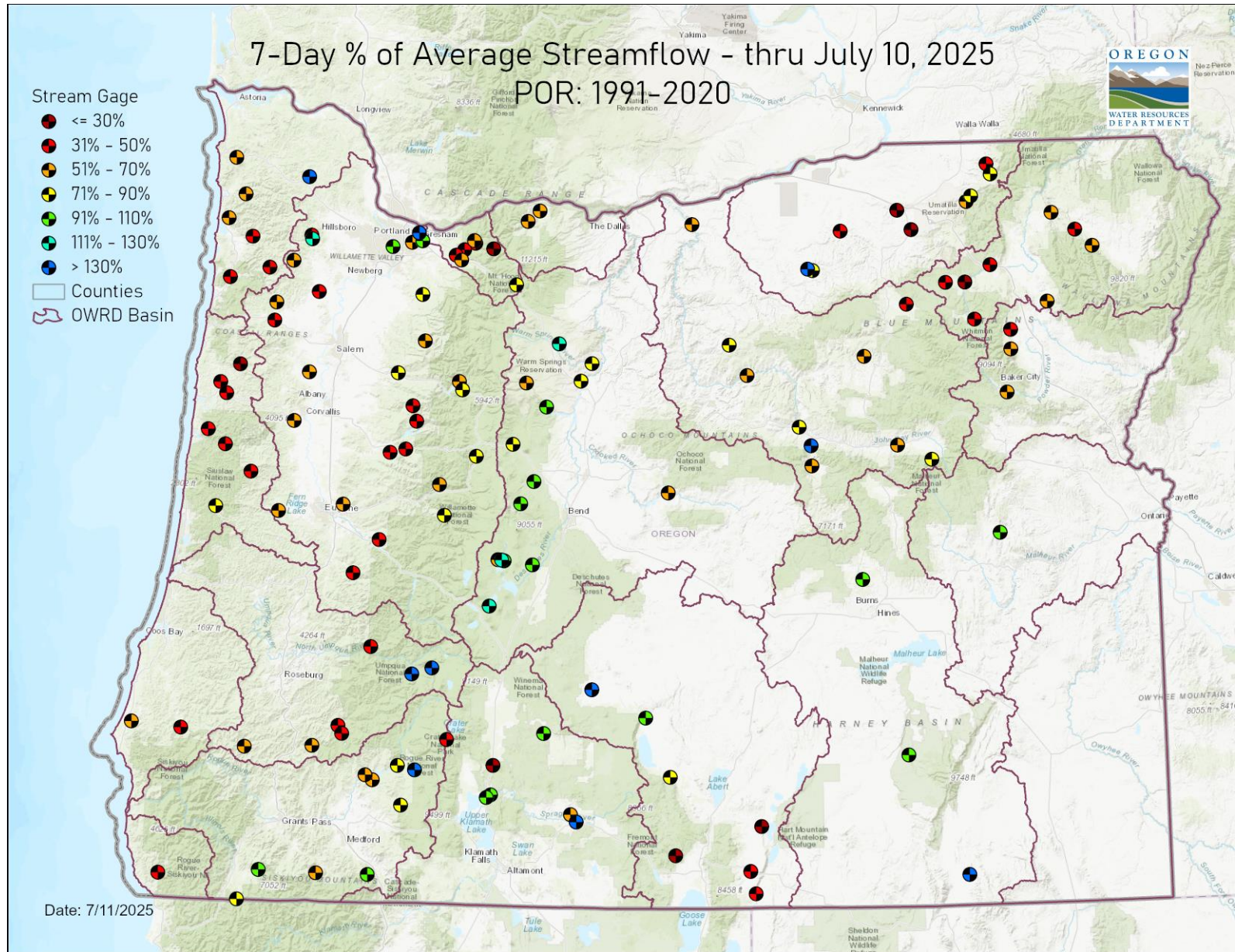
# STREAMFLOW

JUNE



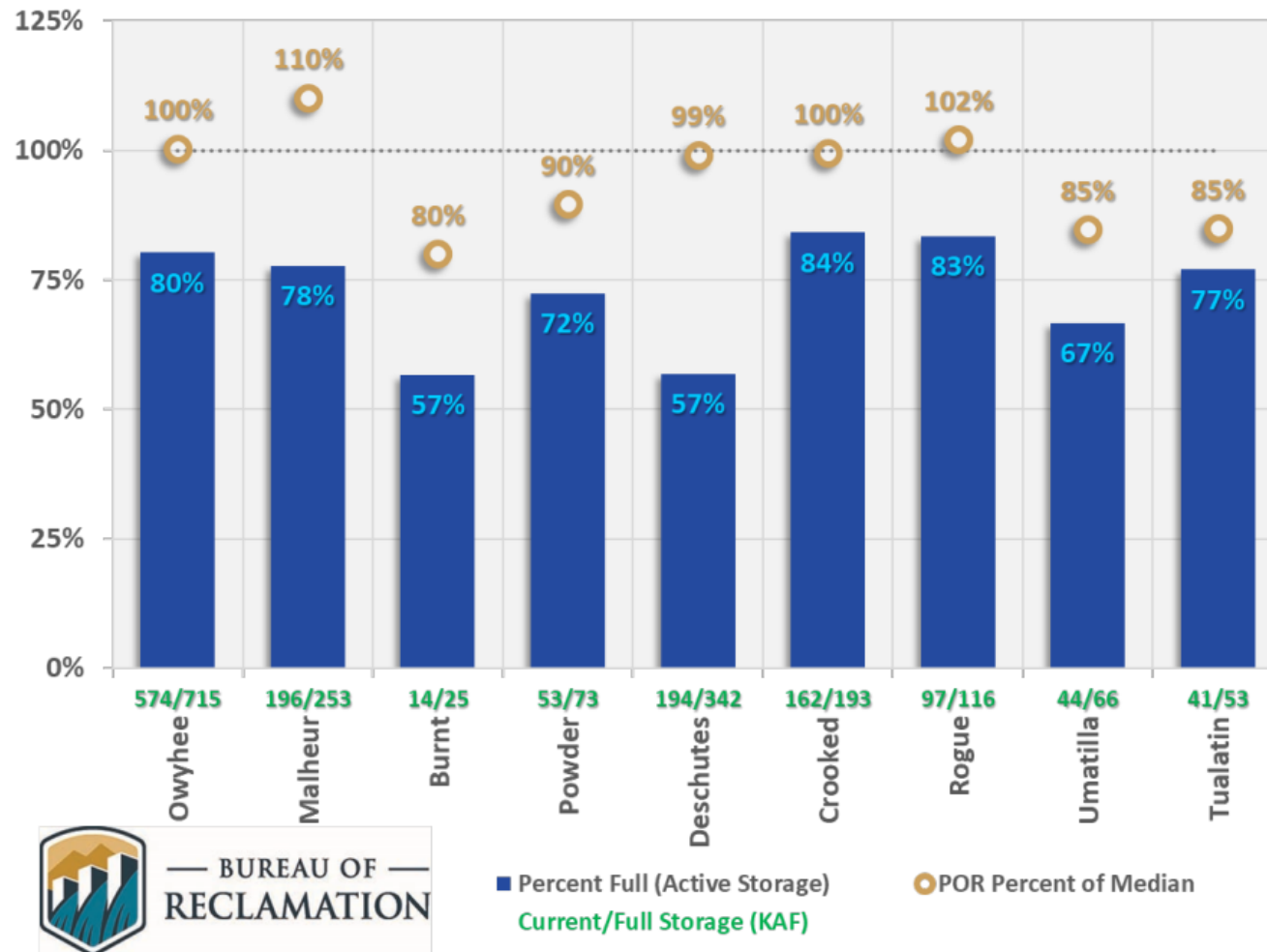


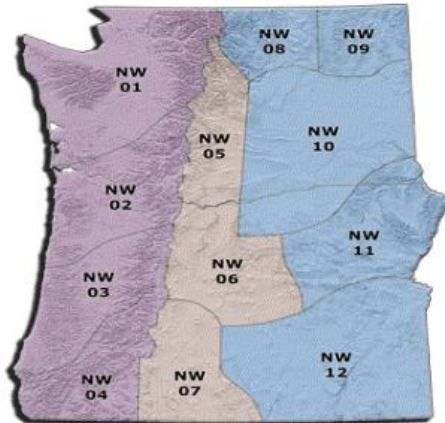
**STREAMFLOW**  
**7-DAY AVERAGE**





## Oregon Reservoir Storage (Jul 10 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. ✓ (Significant Lightning) 2. BEN (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

Friday, 7/11/2025



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

**Fire Weather:** An broad upper ridge of high pressure is the main weather feature today through Monday or Tuesday. Temperatures will rise above normal for the geographic area and humidity will fall below normal most areas, especially southern and eastern Oregon. General winds will be near normal afternoon speed except stronger than normal in southwestern Oregon. The threat of thunderstorms appears low for the time being, through next week. Refer to local NWS forecasts and statements for specific forecast details in your area.

**Fire Danger Trends:** Fire danger is anticipated to rise steadily across the entire geographic area through next week because of the warming and drying trend. The potential for new significant fires will elevate but the main threat appears to be growth of existing fires mainly in southwest Oregon and western Washington due to the formation of a thermal trough and shifting wind flow.

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

#### Preparedness Level:

Northwest: 3

National: 3

~John Saltenberger

## 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.