

Oregon Water Conditions Report



July 28th, 2025

HIGHLIGHTS

According to the [US Drought Monitor](#), over 56% of Oregon is in moderate drought (D1), nearly 23% is in severe drought (D2), a small portion of northeastern Oregon is in extreme drought (D3), and the rest of the state is experiencing abnormally dry conditions.

[Over the last two weeks](#), precipitation was below normal for much of the state, ranging from 0.2 to 0.4 inches below normal. In parts of central and eastern Oregon, precipitation was 0.2 to 0.6 inches above normal.

Temperatures [over the last two weeks](#) were 1°F to 4°F above normal for most of western and central Oregon. Along the coast and in most of eastern Oregon, temperatures were 1°F to 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 across western Oregon and in parts of central and northeastern Oregon.

The [8-14 day outlook](#) indicates probabilities leaning towards above normal precipitation for most of the state with near normal conditions in parts of southeastern Oregon. The outlook also indicates probabilities leaning towards above normal temperatures statewide with above normal temperatures likely in parts of southwestern Oregon.

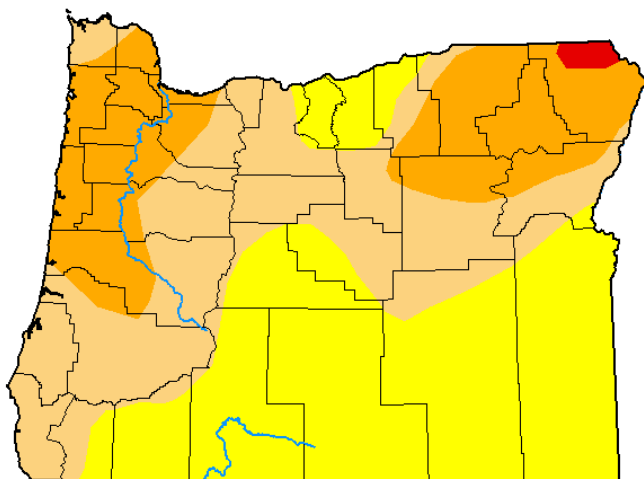
[Recent streamflow](#) conditions over the last seven days have generally been below to well below normal in western and northeastern Oregon. Conditions elsewhere in the state have been more variable, ranging from well below to well above normal. Streamflow conditions over the water year to date (WYTD) 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, Powder, 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 moderate to a high risk for much of Oregon. For much of central and eastern Oregon, there is an elevated risk throughout the week. In parts of central Oregon, there is a high risk on Tuesday and Wednesday.

U.S. Drought Monitor Oregon

July 22, 2025
(Released Thursday, Jul. 24, 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	56.19	22.98	0.59	0.00
Last Week 07-15-2025	0.00	100.00	56.19	22.98	0.59	0.00
3 Months Ago 04-22-2025	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 07-23-2024	5.04	94.96	56.18	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>

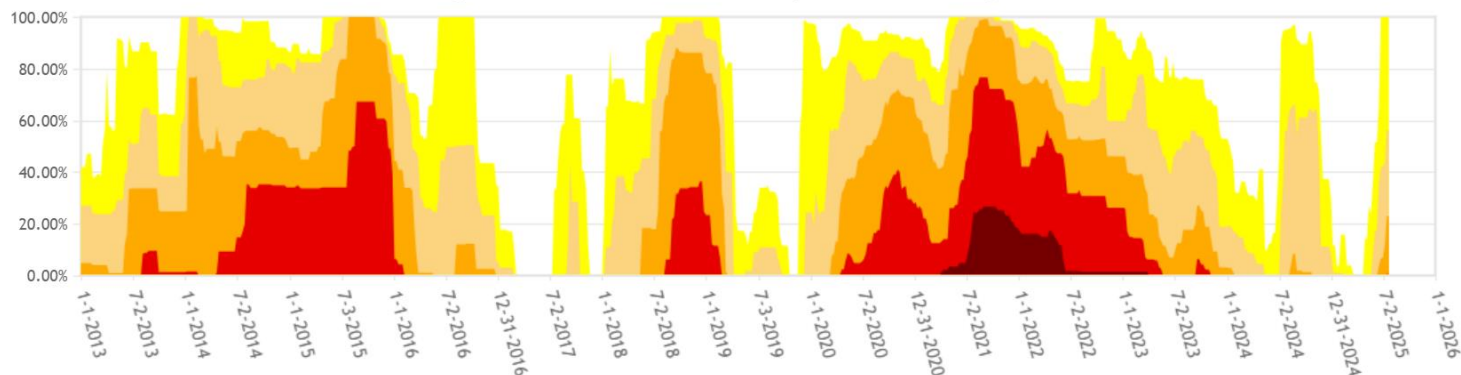
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droughtmonitor.unl.edu

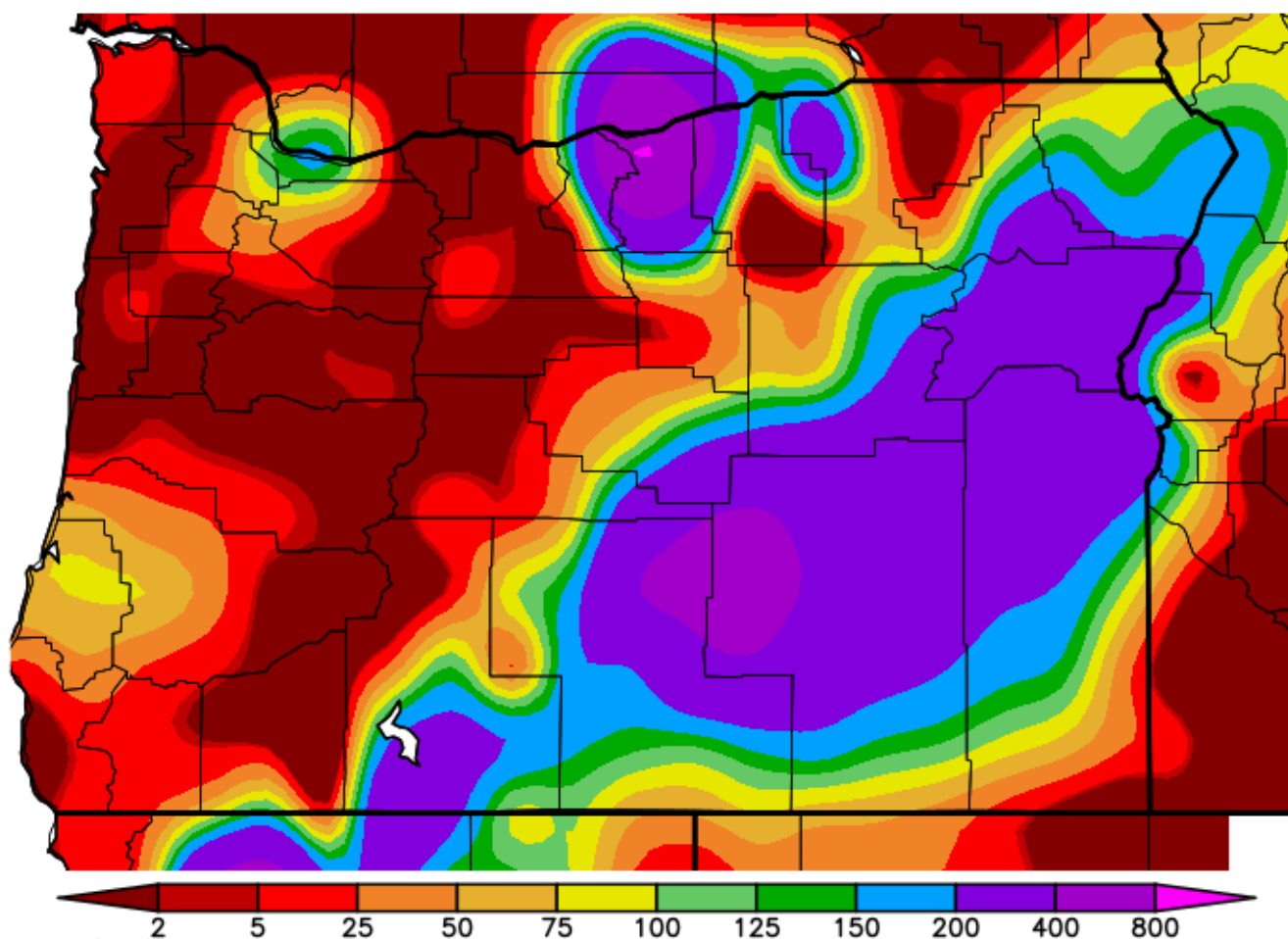
Oregon Percent Area in U.S. Drought Monitor Categories



From the U.S. Drought Monitor website, <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/DmData/TimeSeries.aspx>, 7-28-2025



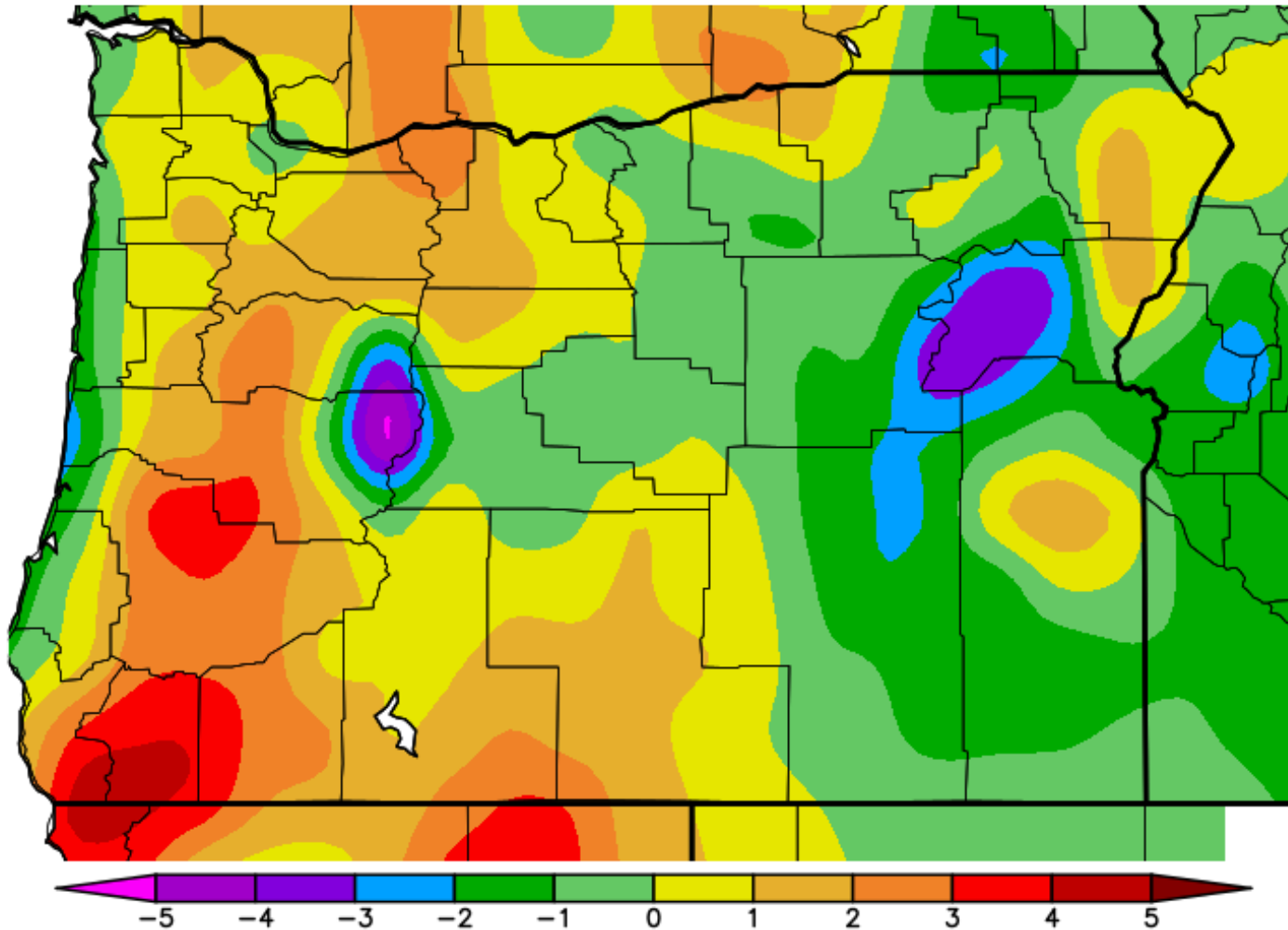
Percent of Average Precipitation (%)
7/14/2025 – 7/27/2025



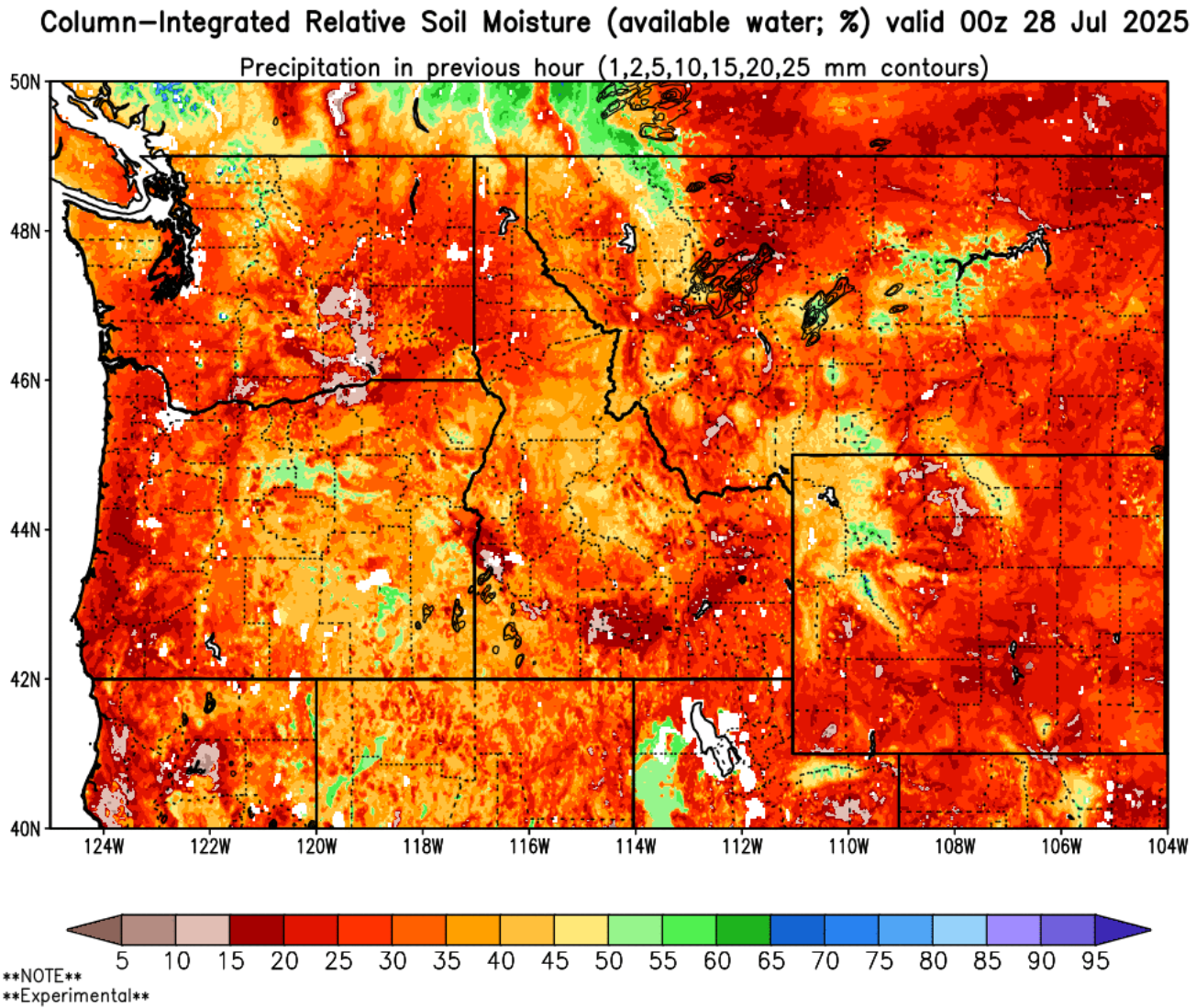
Generated 7/28/2025 at WRCC using provisional data.
NOAA Regional Climate Centers

TEMPERATURE

Ave. Temperature dep from Ave (deg F)
7/14/2025 – 7/27/2025



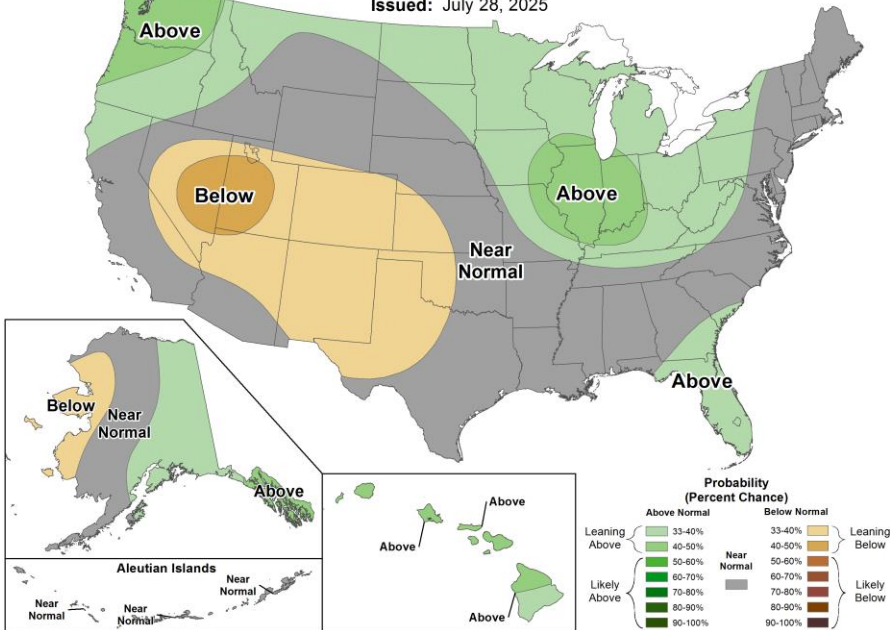
Generated 7/28/2025 at WRCC using provisional data.
NOAA Regional Climate Centers





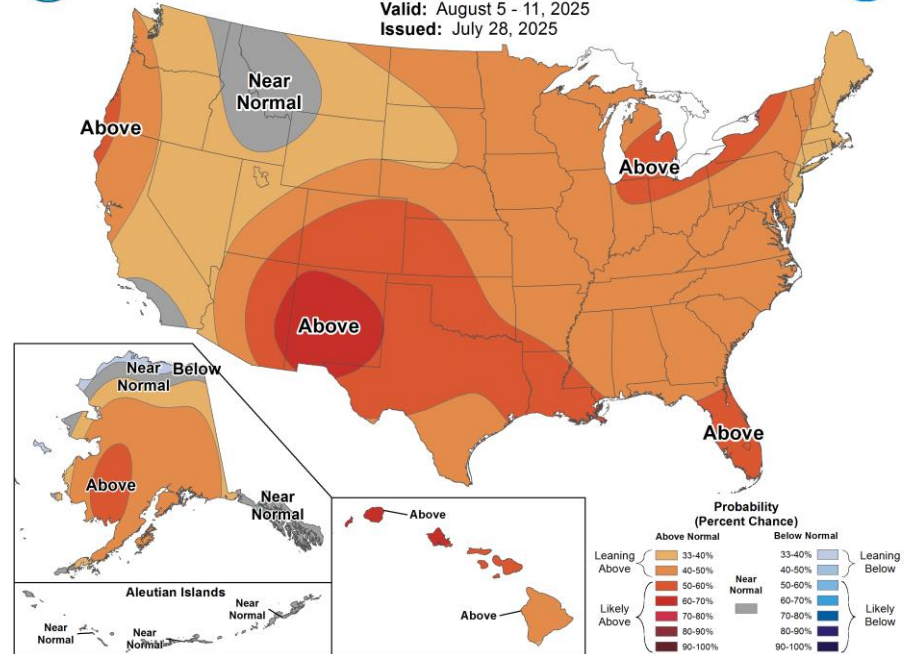
8-14 Day Precipitation Outlook

Valid: August 5 - 11, 2025
Issued: July 28, 2025

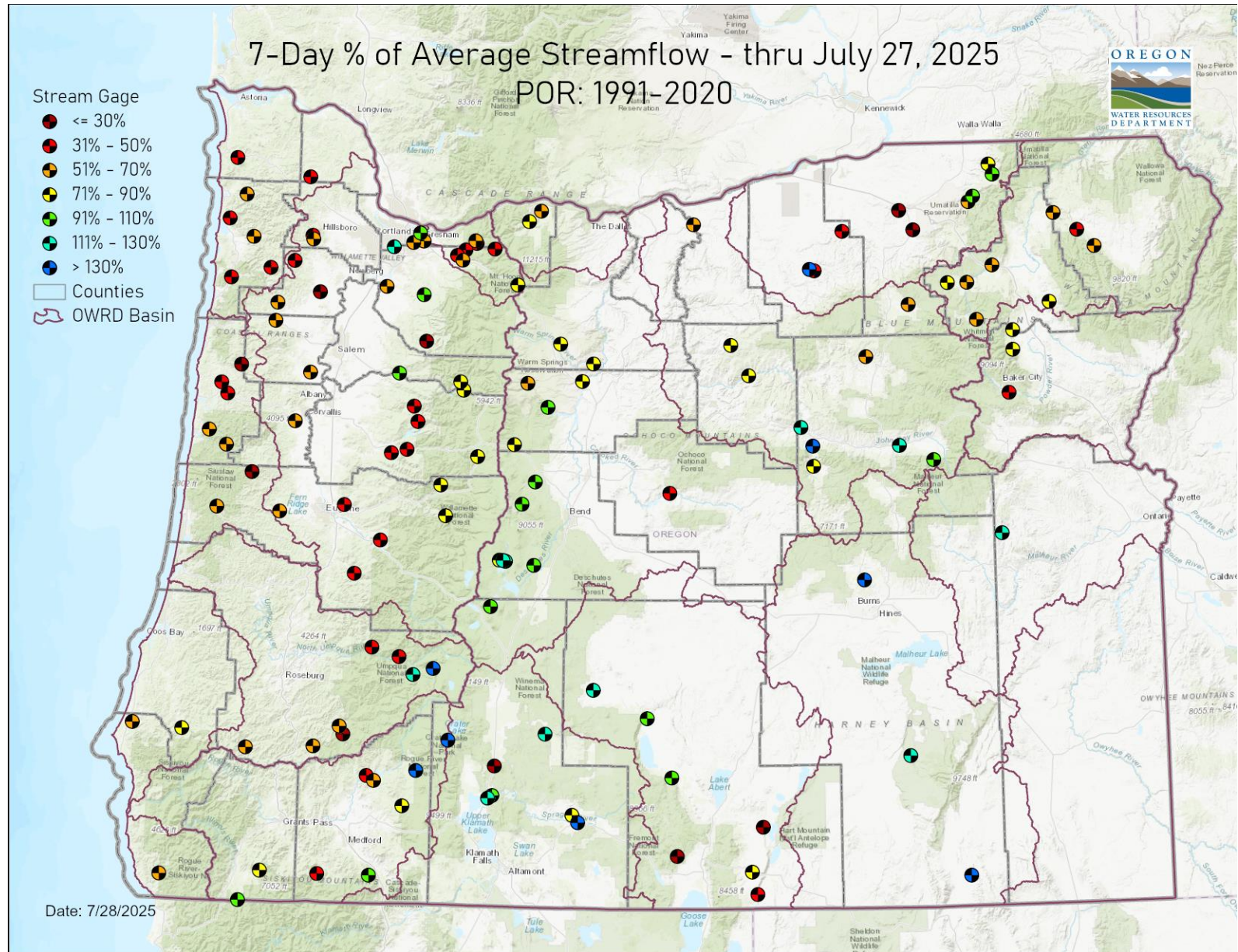


8-14 Day Temperature Outlook

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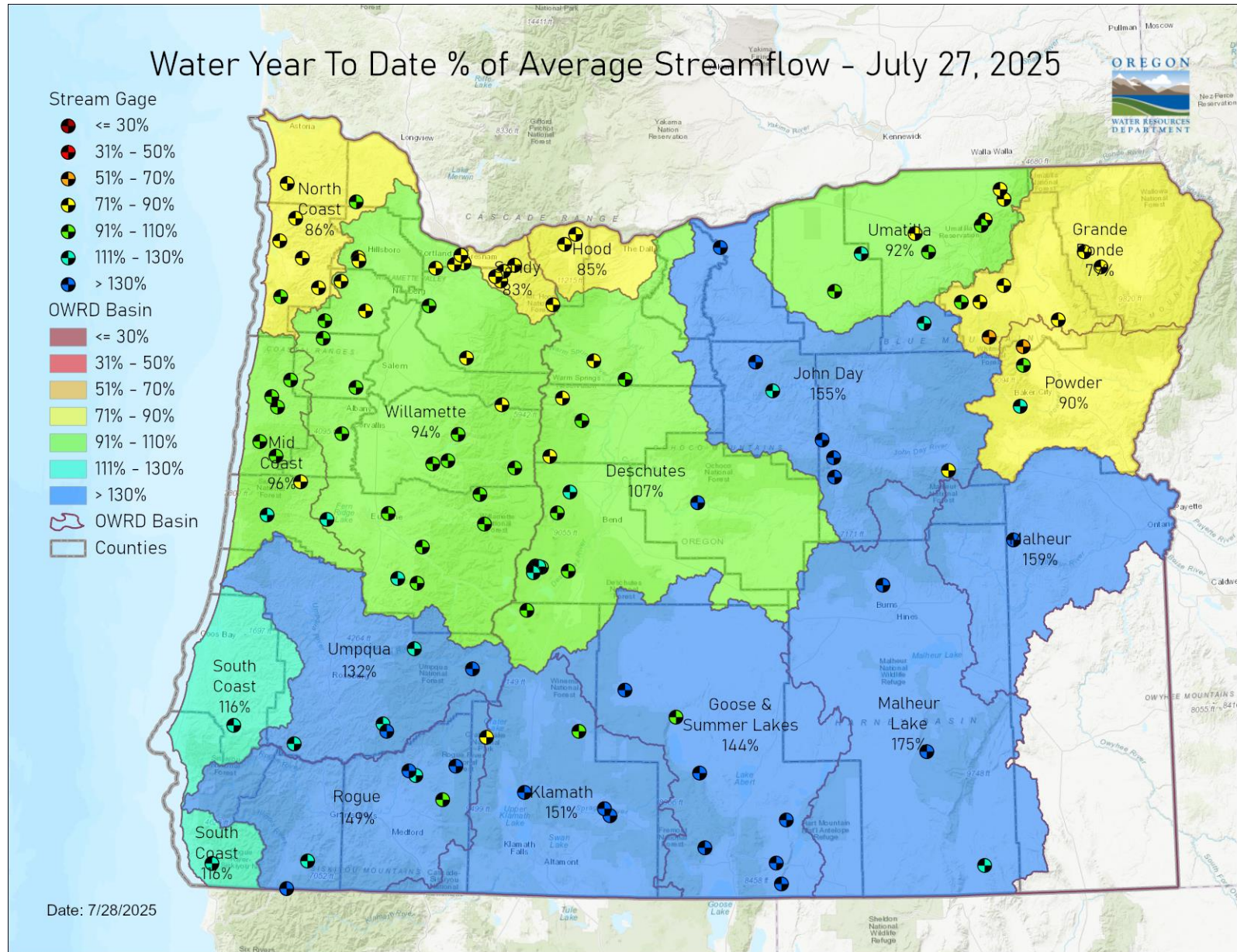


STREAMFLOW
7-DAY AVERAGE

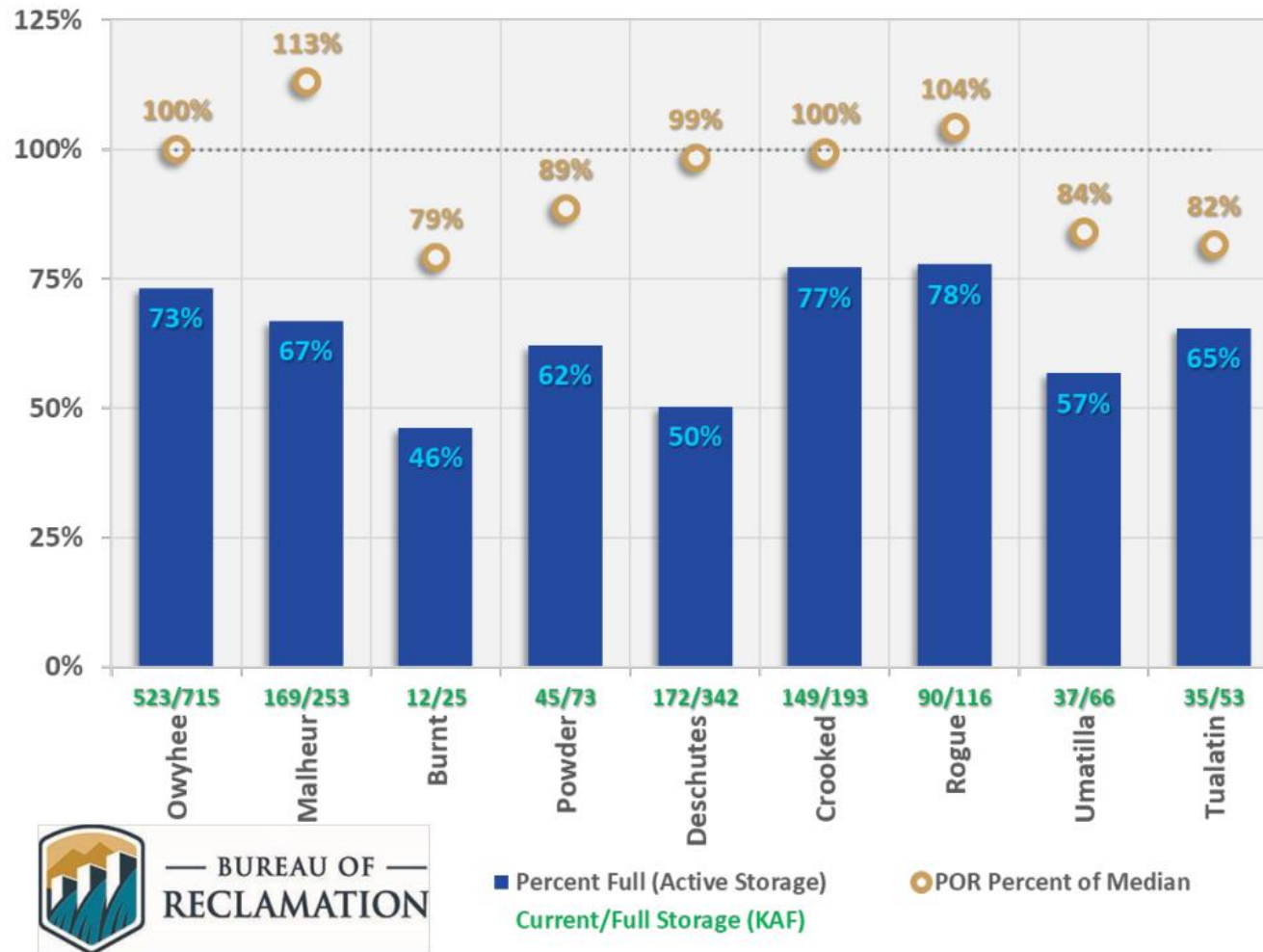


STREAMFLOW

WATER YEAR TO DATE



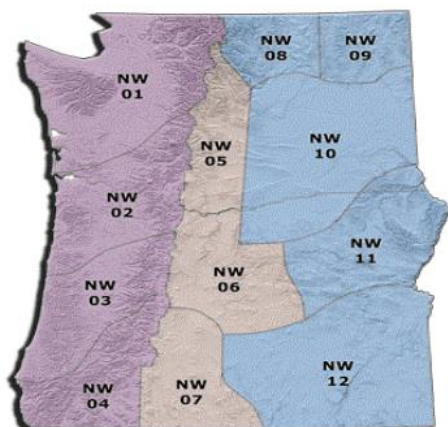
Oregon Reservoir Storage (Jul 27 2025)



Pacific Northwest 7 Day Significant Fire Potential



Monday, 7/28/2025



Legend

Significant Fire Risk Levels

Low	- The Overall Fire Environment suggests a very low risk for significant fires (less than 1% chance)
Moderate	- The Overall Fire Environment suggests a moderate risk for significant fires (1 - 4% chance)
Elevated	- The Overall Fire Environment suggests a moderately high risk for significant fires (5 - 19% chance)
High Risk	The risk for significant fire(s) is very high (≥ 20%) 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%.

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

Fire Weather: High pressure centered over the Intermountain Region will expand west during the first half of the week. This will result in a warming trend and increasing thunderstorm activity from the Cascade crest eastward. Locally heavy showers can be expected with some storms Wednesday and Thursday, especially over central and south-central Oregon. Some storms Tuesday and Wednesday could drift over the west slopes of the Cascades. Onshore flow strengthens late in the week, gradually reducing the thunderstorm threat. General winds are expected to be near normal over the next few days, but gusty erratic winds can be expected near thunderstorms. Breezy to windy conditions are likely to develop in the central Gorge, Columbia Basin and through the Cascade gaps late in the week and continue through the weekend.

Refer to local NWS planning forecasts for specific forecast details for your area.

Fire Potential: Lightning strikes outside rain cores may lead to numerous ignitions in eastern Oregon and moving into eastern Washington by mid-week. Central Oregon is at high risk for significant fires on Wednesday due to lightning over dry fuels. Indices will rise steadily through midweek. Holdover fires are likely, with fire behavior increasing as fuels dry. Due to dry conditions along the west slopes of the Cascades, any west side thunderstorms, even if moderately wet, could produce numerous ignitions that could challenge initial attack. While indices moderate later in the week, increasing winds will promote active fire behavior in areas of dry fuels.

Fire Danger Trends:

https://gacc.nifc.gov/nwcc/content/products/fwx/WEB_NFDRS_graphics.php

Preparedness Level:

Northwest: 3

National: 4

-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.