

Oregon Water Conditions Report



August 11th, 2025

HIGHLIGHTS

According to the [US Drought Monitor](#), over 56% of Oregon is in moderate drought (D1) and over 31% is in severe drought (D2). Additionally, less than 1% of the state is experiencing extreme drought (D3) conditions. Over the last two weeks, severe drought conditions expanded across the state and abnormally dry conditions were removed in southeastern Oregon.

July precipitation was below to well below normal in western, northcentral, and in parts of northeastern Oregon. Across much of central and eastern Oregon, precipitation in July was normal to well above normal. [Over the last two weeks](#), precipitation in Oregon was near to above normal in parts of central, eastern, and northwestern Oregon. The rest of the state received below normal precipitation.

Temperatures in July were above normal for a majority of the state with parts of the Oregon coast experiencing below normal temperatures. Temperatures [over the last two weeks](#) were generally normal to below normal for much of the state. In parts of western and northeastern Oregon, temperatures were just above normal.

[Recent soil moisture indicators](#) show a decline in conditions for much of the state, with the most significant decreases in western Oregon.

The [seasonal climate outlook](#) indicates probabilities leaning towards above normal temperatures statewide, with above normal temperatures likely in southeastern Oregon. The outlook also indicates equal chances of below normal, normal, or above normal precipitation statewide.

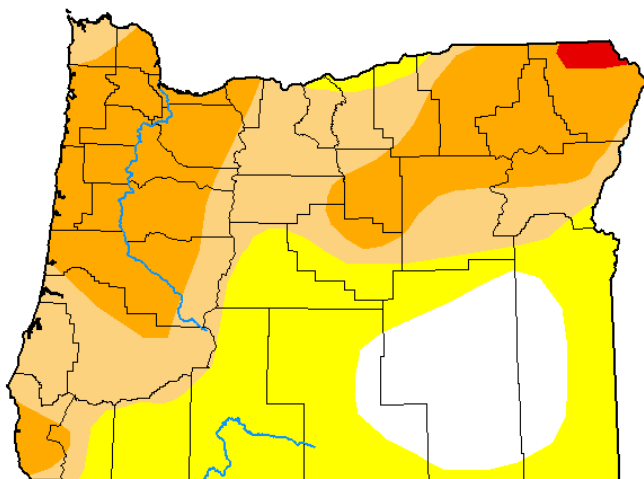
Streamflow conditions in July were below to well below normal in western and northeastern Oregon as well as in parts of central Oregon. The rest of the state experienced normal to above normal conditions. [Recent streamflow](#) conditions over the last seven days were generally below normal in most of western and northeastern Oregon. However, in central and eastern Oregon, streamflow conditions were generally normal to above normal.

Reservoir storage in most basins is 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 low to a high risk in Oregon. Parts of central and eastern Oregon have an elevated risk for much of this week.

U.S. Drought Monitor Oregon

August 5, 2025
(Released Thursday, Aug. 7, 2025)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	12.91	87.09	56.26	31.19	0.62	0.00
Last Week 07-29-2025	0.00	100.00	60.23	31.47	0.62	0.00
3 Months Ago 05-06-2025	85.85	14.15	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 08-06-2024	4.40	95.60	63.49	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>

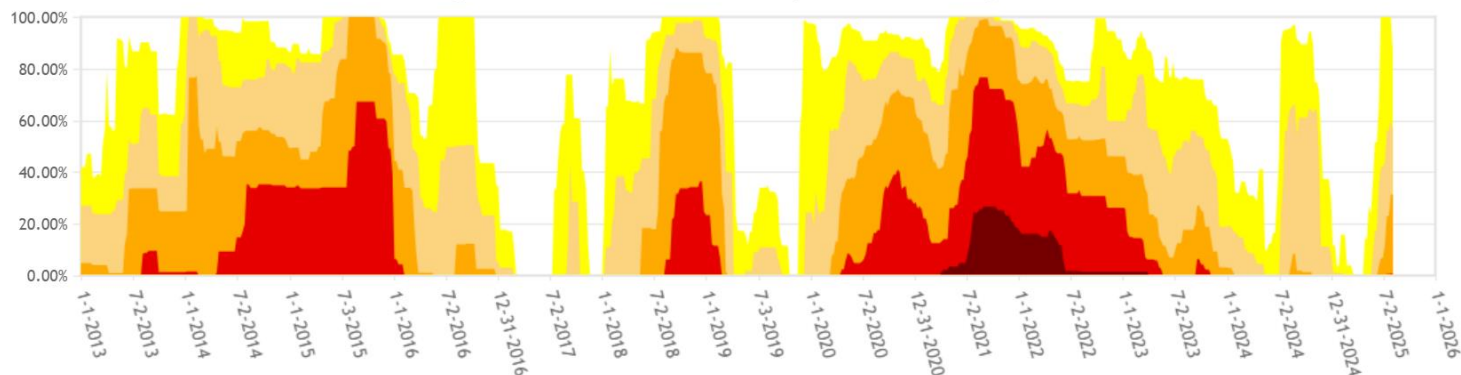
Author:

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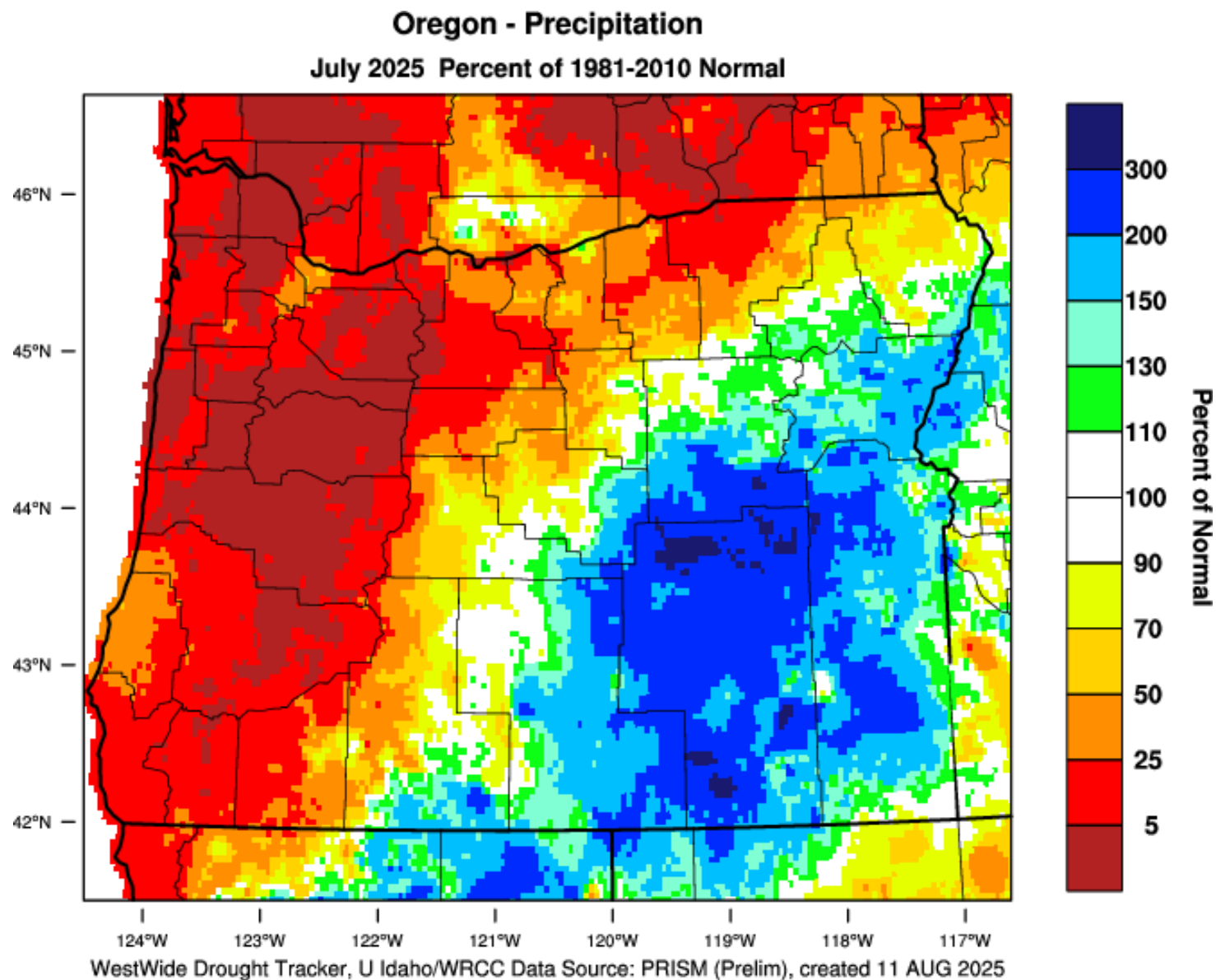
droughtmonitor.unl.edu

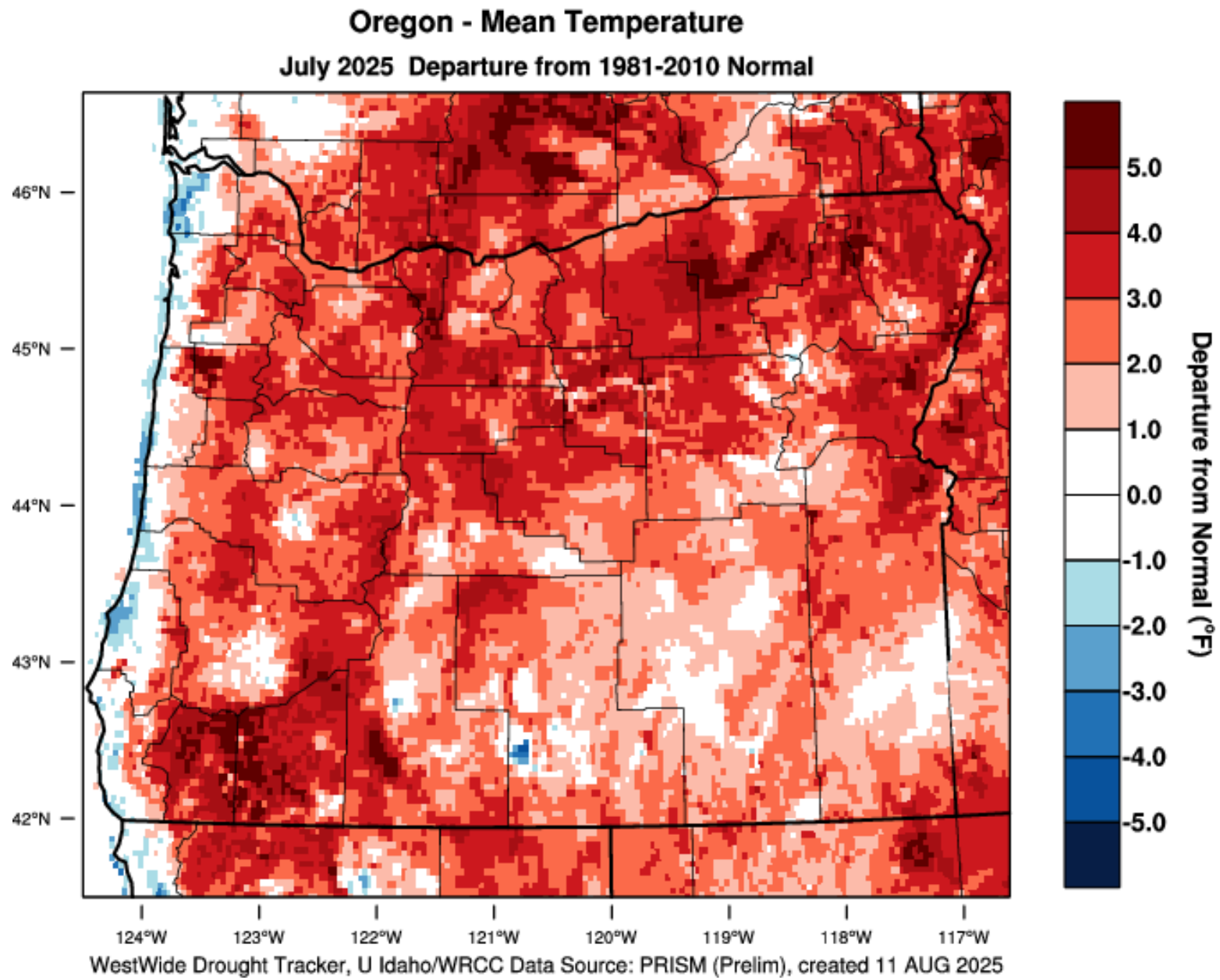
Oregon Percent Area in U.S. Drought Monitor Categories

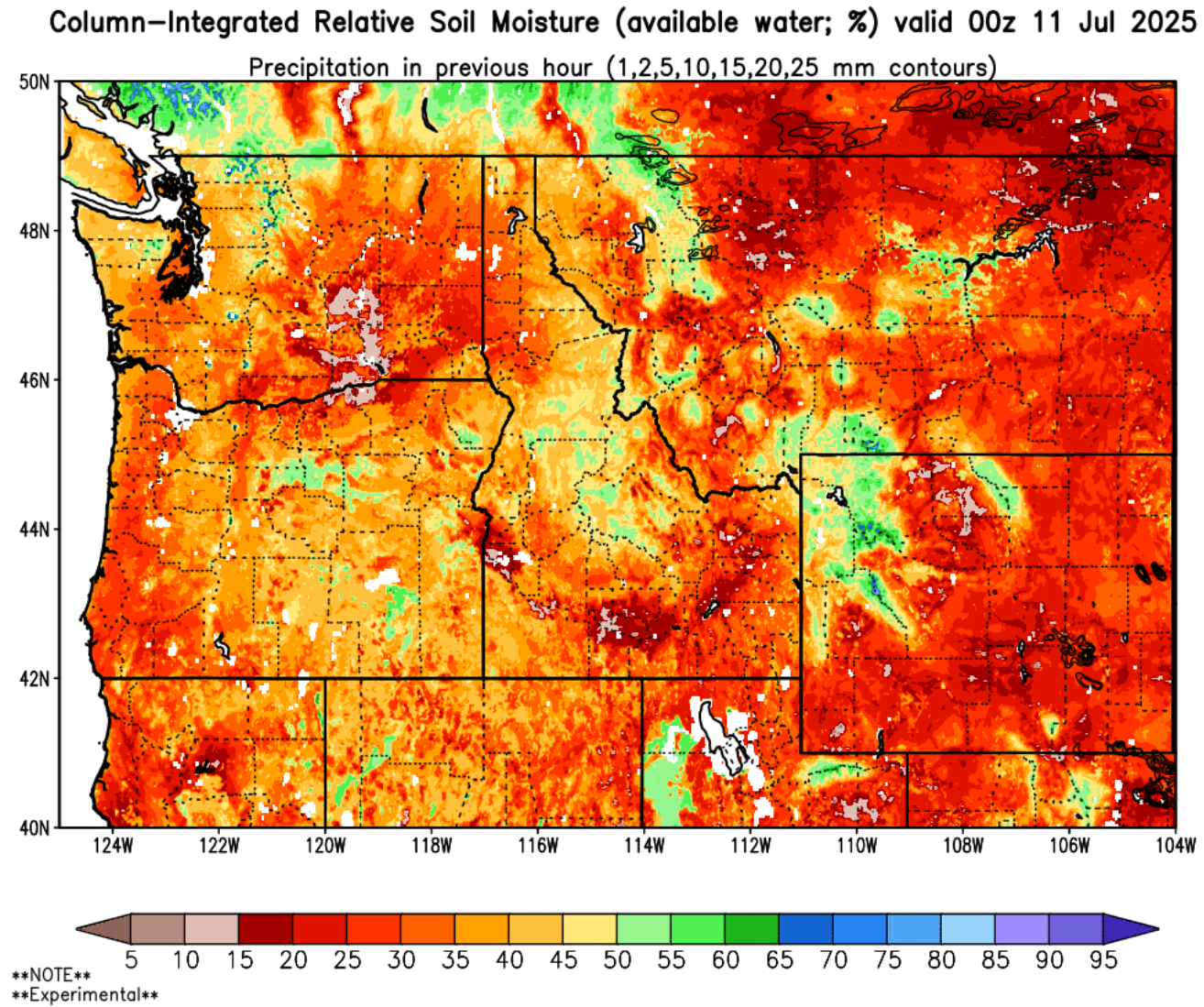


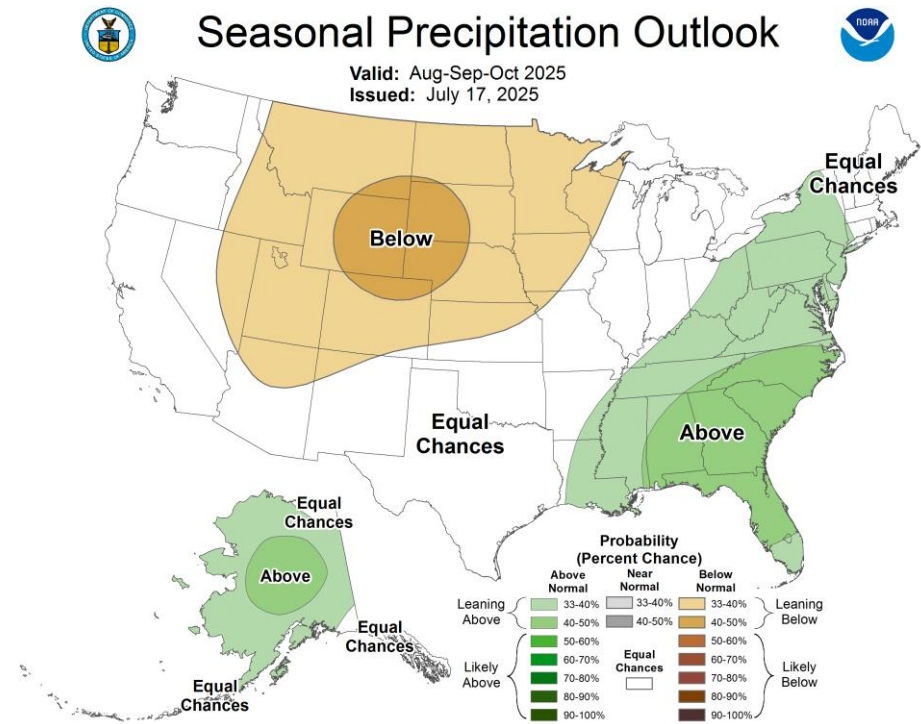
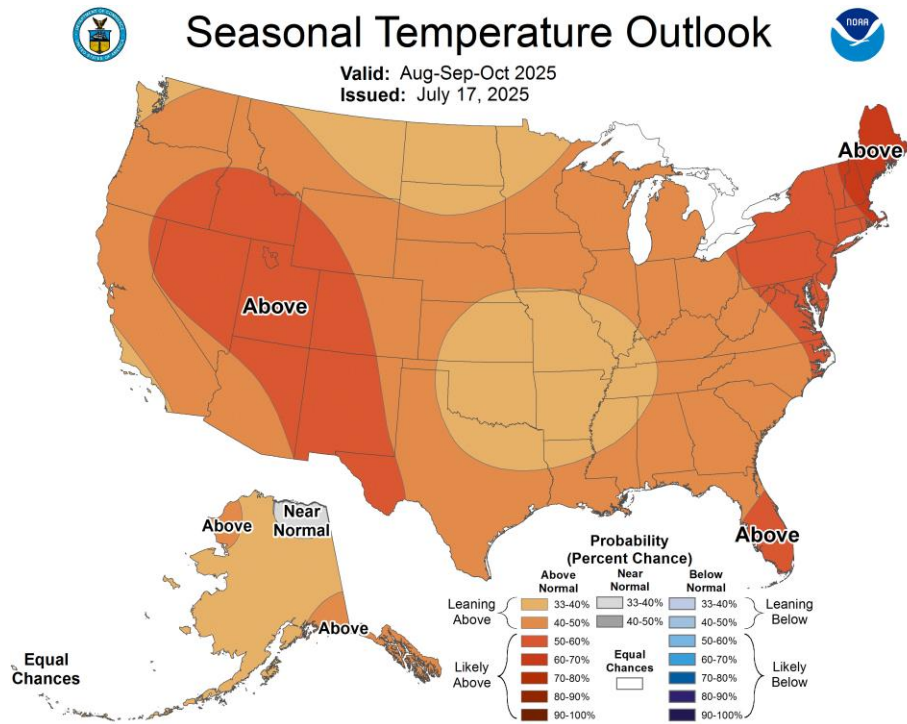
From the U.S. Drought Monitor website, <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/DmData/TimeSeries.aspx>, 8-11-2025





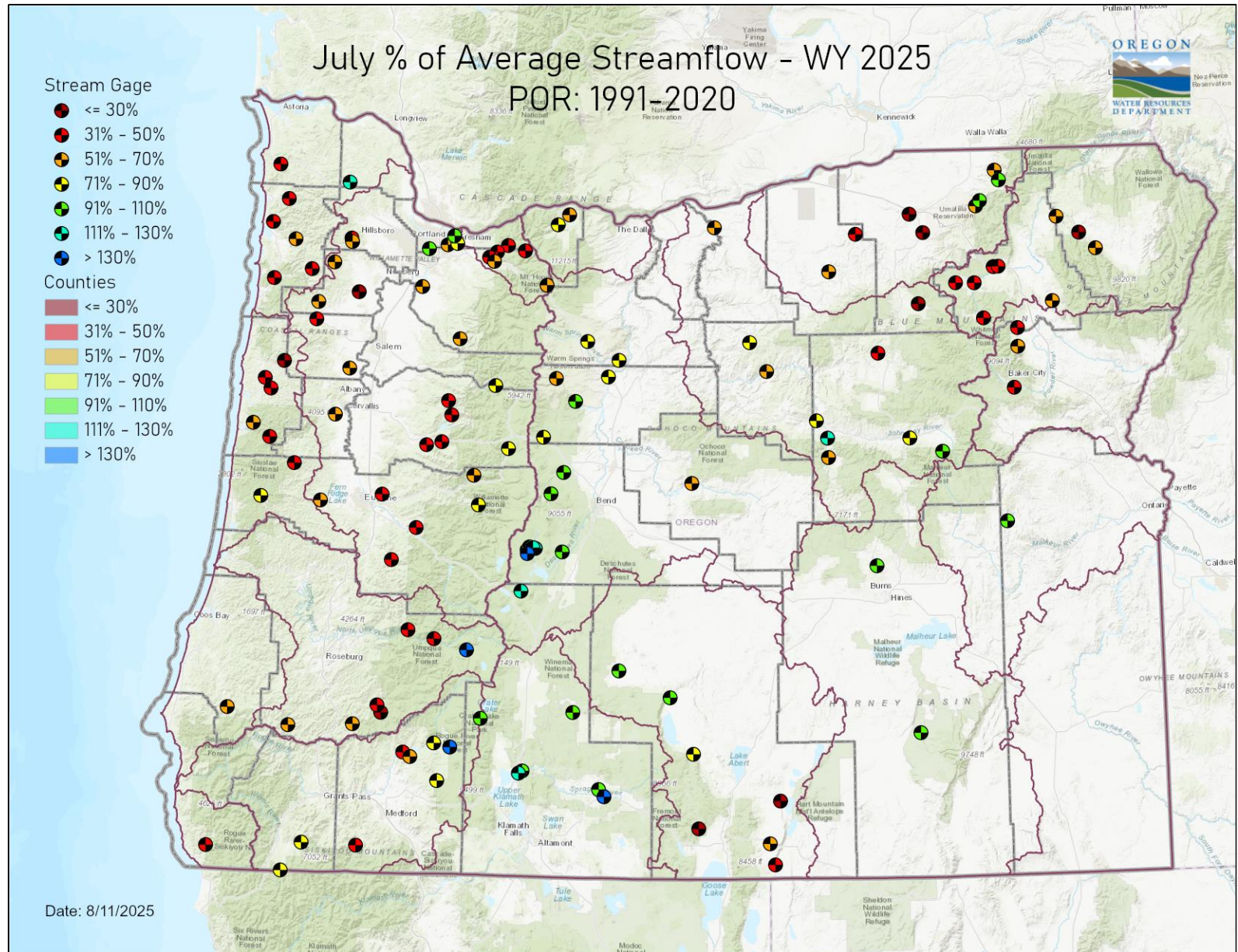




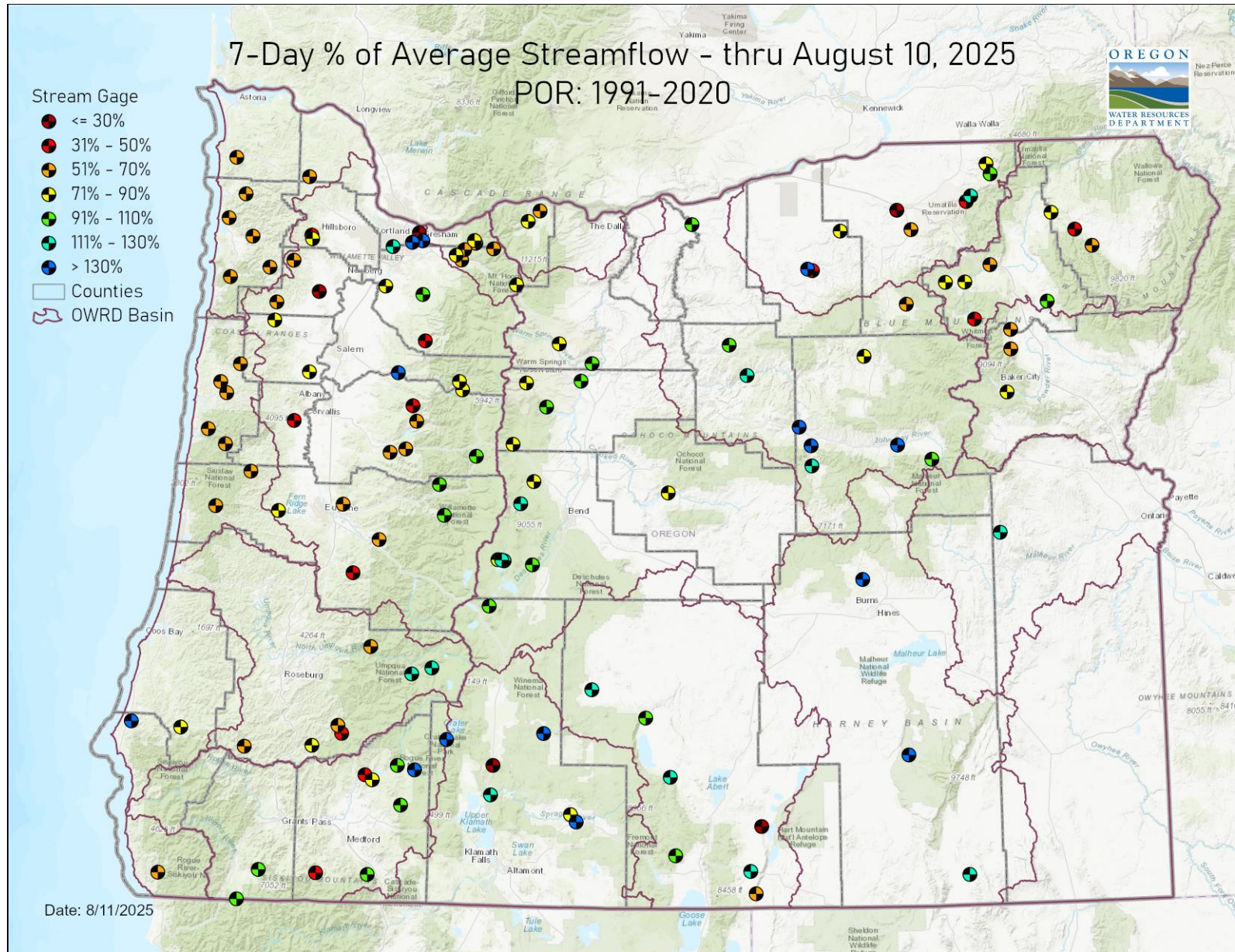


STREAMFLOW

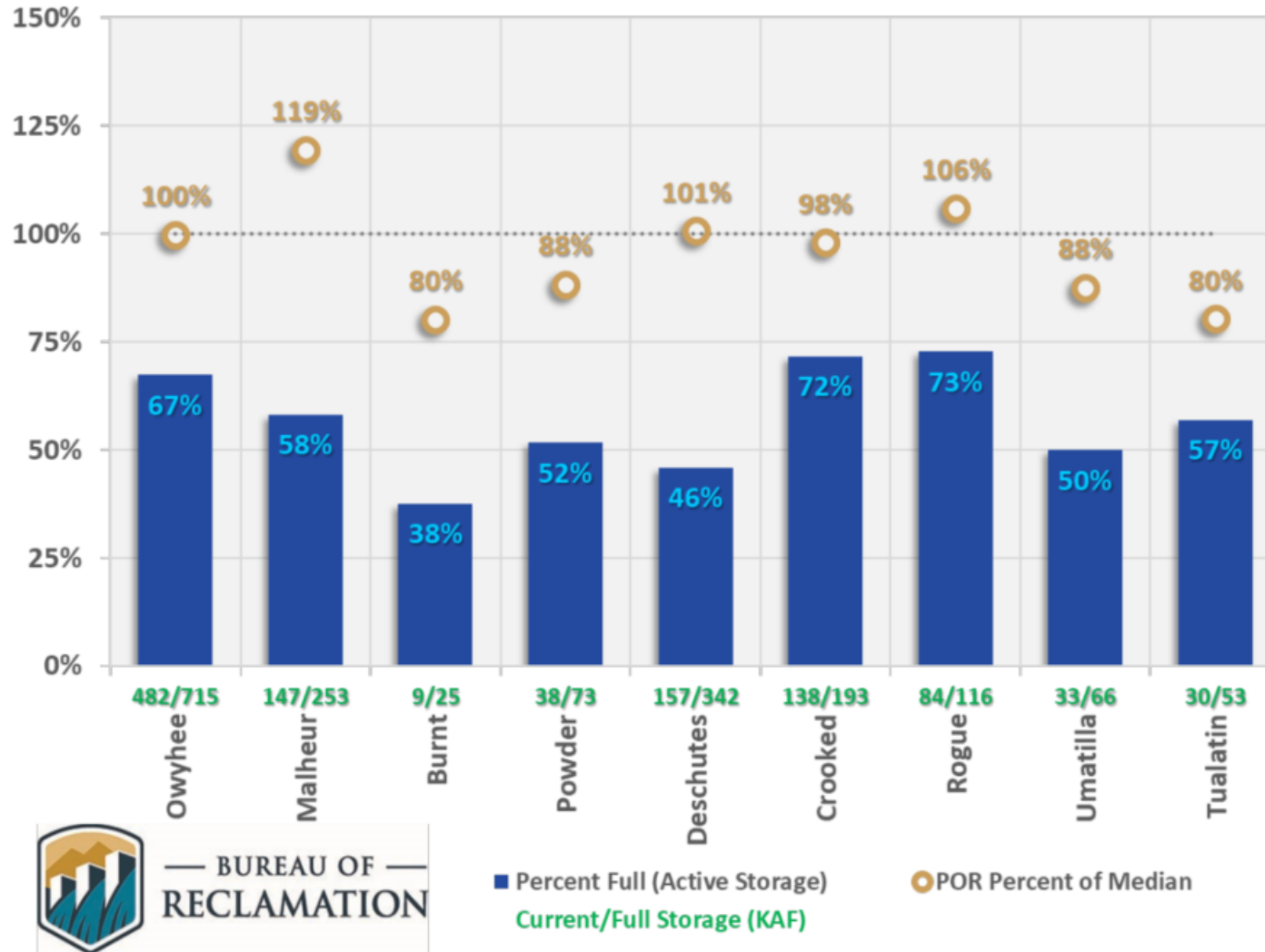
JULY

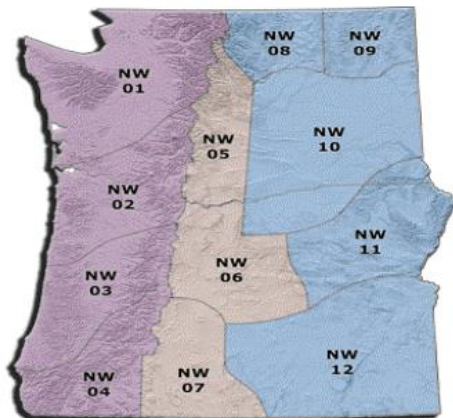


STREAMFLOW
7-DAY AVERAGE



Oregon Reservoir Storage (Aug 10 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%.

Pacific Northwest 7 Day Significant Fire Potential

Monday, 8/11/2025



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

Fire Weather: Today, expect hot and dry conditions west of the Cascades as temperatures peak. A thermal trough will remain over western Oregon and southwest Washington, providing better than average ventilation potential. Starting Tuesday, the peak hot and dry conditions will shift east of the crest as the thermal trough moves eastward. Gusty general winds will also increase on the east side, coinciding with very low humidity, which will enhance fire weather conditions.

Temperatures will cool on Wednesday, but dry gusty winds will become more widespread, further aggravating the burning environment. Conditions will gradually ease on Thursday as low pressure will approach the coast, likely bringing a soaking rain to western Washington by Friday evening. Thunderstorms are expected to develop east of the Cascades on Friday or Saturday, though the exact location and intensity of these storms remain uncertain.

Refer to local NWS planning forecasts for specific forecast details and check for fire weather or heat warnings for your area.

Fire Potential: Over the next few days, ERCs will exceed the 90th percentile across most PSAs. Early-week fuel drying plus wind will elevate significant fire risk Tuesday in central and eastern PSAs. Wednesday's stronger winds will boost significant fire potential to high risk in NW05, NW06, and NW10. Indices decline late week, but weekend lightning will again drive elevated significant fire risk in eastern Oregon.

Fire Danger Trends:

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

Preparedness Level:

Northwest: 3
National: 4

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.