

# Oregon Water Conditions Report



September 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2025

## HIGHLIGHTS

Thus far in 2025, there are [seven Oregon counties](#) with a state drought declaration under ORS 536.

According to the [US Drought Monitor](#), just over 50% of Oregon is in moderate drought (D1) and nearly 24% is in severe drought (D2). Additionally, less than 1% of the state is experiencing extreme drought (D3) conditions.

[Over the last two weeks](#), precipitation was normal to above normal for much of the state, ranging from 0.3 to 0.9 inches above normal. However, in parts of eastern and northwestern Oregon precipitation was below normal.

Temperatures [over the last two weeks](#) were above normal for most of the state. In parts of northern and eastern Oregon, temperatures were generally 2°F to 6°F above normal.

[Recent soil moisture indicators](#) show an increase in soil moisture conditions for much of the state, with the most significant increases in parts of western and northeastern Oregon.

The [8-14 day climate outlook](#) indicates probabilities leaning towards above normal temperatures and above normal precipitation statewide.

[Recent streamflow](#) conditions over the last seven days were generally below normal in most of western and northeastern Oregon. However, for much of central and eastern Oregon, streamflow conditions were normal to above normal. Streamflow conditions over the water year to date (WYTD) have continued to range from normal to well above normal for most of the state. However, WYTD conditions in parts of northwestern, northcentral, and northeastern Oregon have been below normal.

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

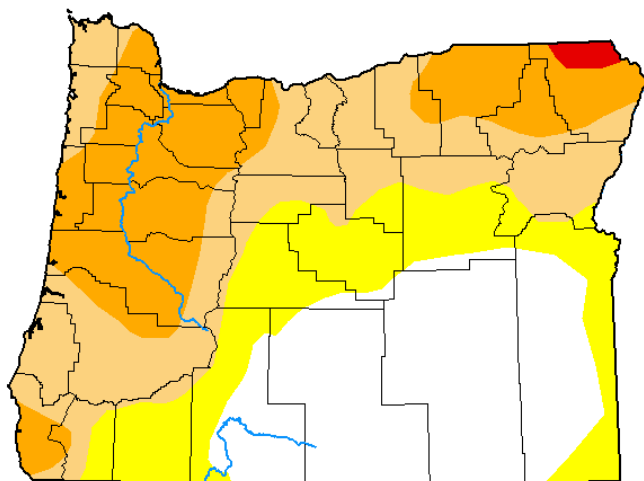
[Significant wildfire potential](#) over the next seven days ranges from a low to an elevated risk in Oregon. In central Oregon and in parts of northeastern Oregon there is an elevated risk on Thursday, which will extend into Friday for southcentral Oregon.

# U.S. Drought Monitor Oregon

**September 16, 2025**

(Released Thursday, Sep. 18, 2025)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
<b>Current</b>	29.61	70.39	50.81	23.73	0.65	0.00
<b>Last Week</b> 09-09-2025	27.83	72.17	52.70	23.73	0.69	0.00
<b>3 Months Ago</b> 06-17-2025	34.61	65.39	35.77	3.62	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> 09-17-2024	10.56	89.44	61.17	1.80	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>

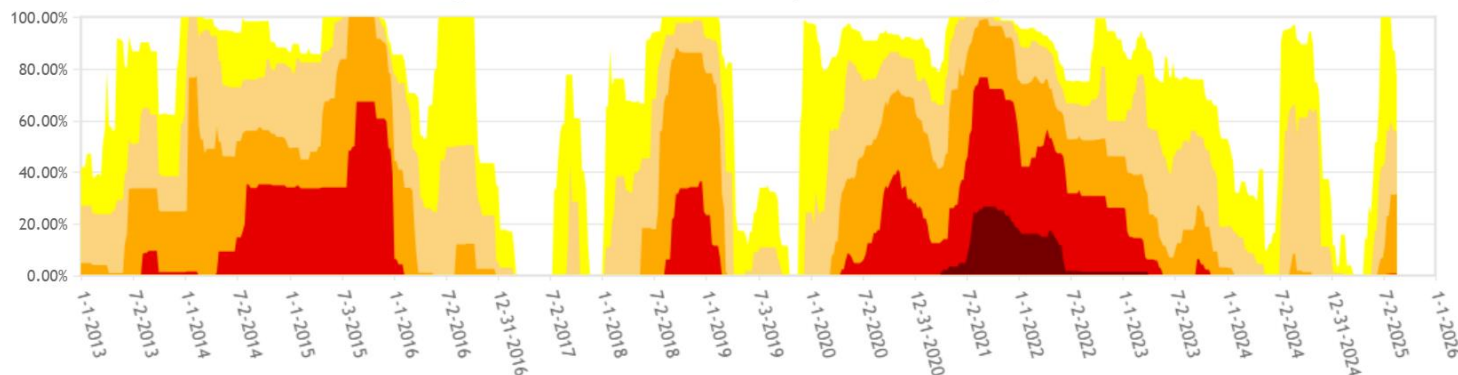
Author:

Adam Allgood  
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC



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

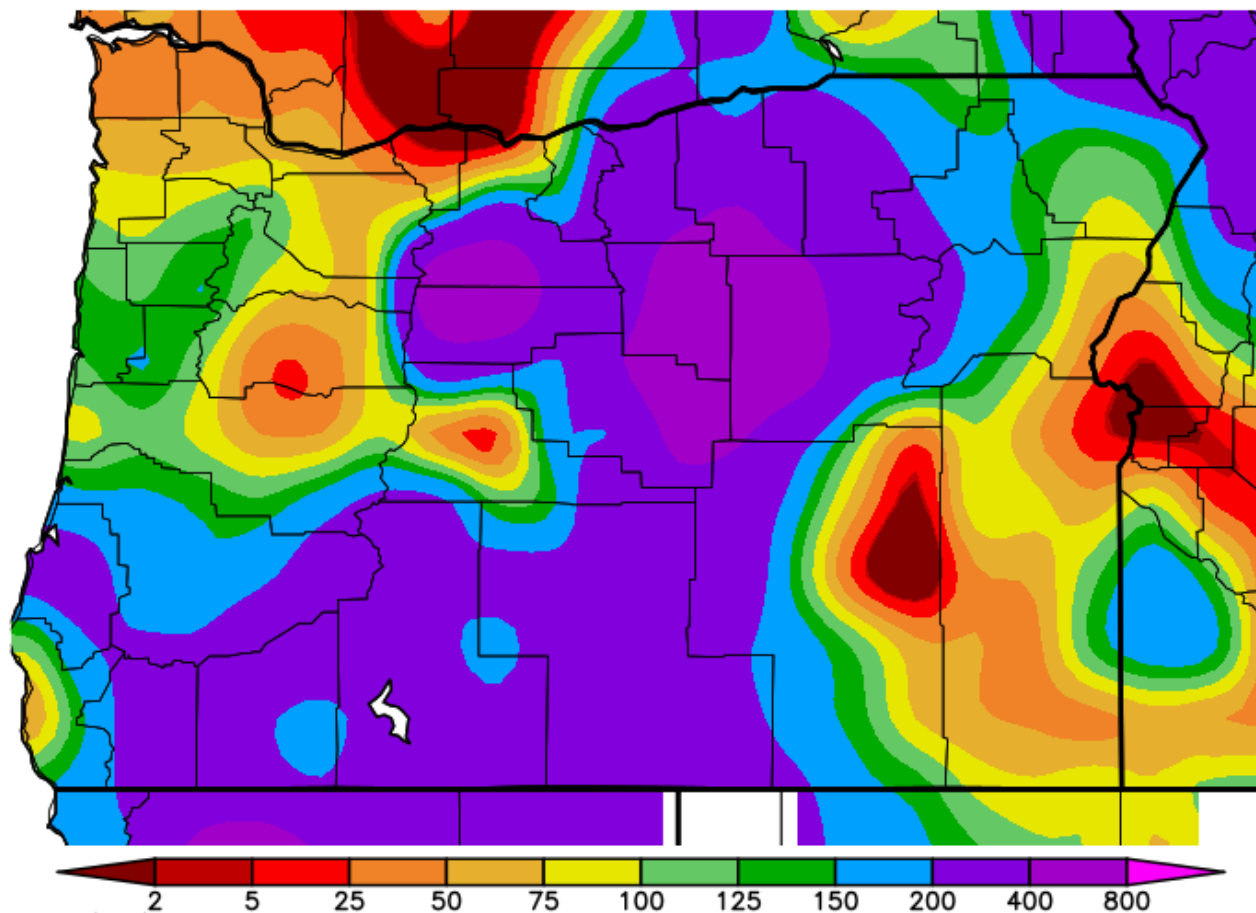
Oregon Percent Area in U.S. Drought Monitor Categories



From the U.S. Drought Monitor website, <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/DmData/TimeSeries.aspx>, 8-25-2025



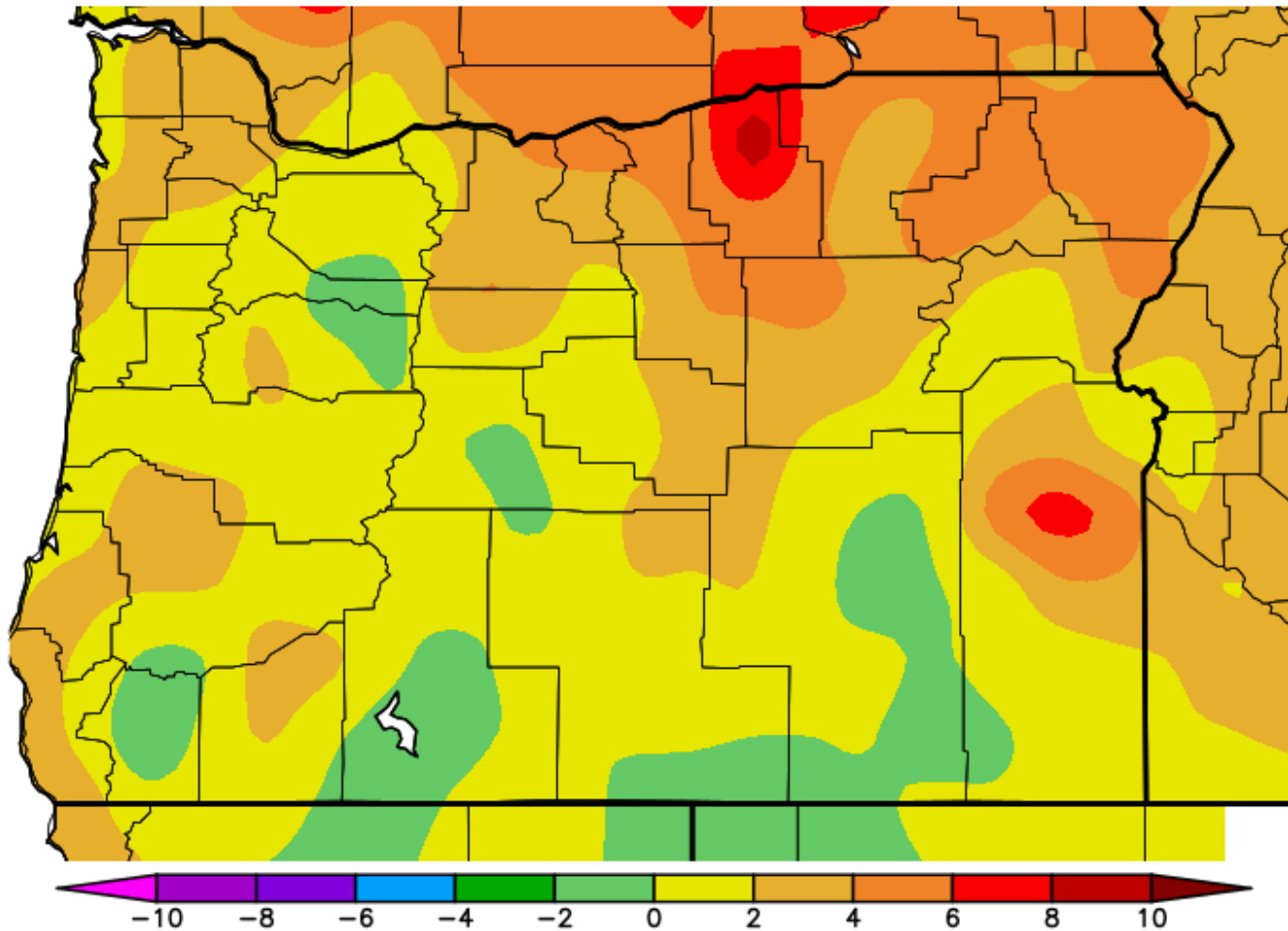
Percent of Average Precipitation (%)  
9/8/2025 – 9/21/2025



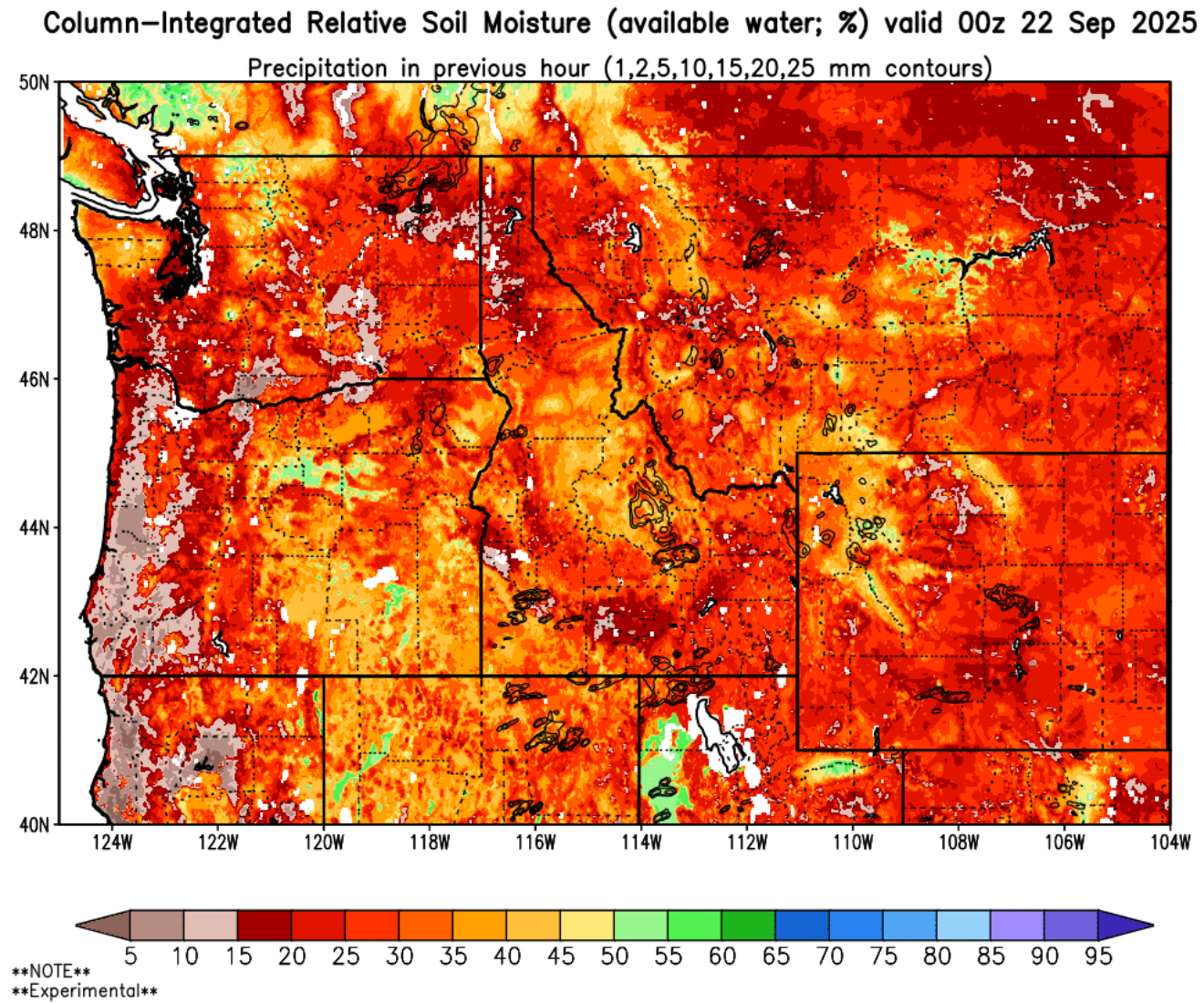
Generated 9/22/2025 at WRCC using provisional data.  
NOAA Regional Climate Centers

TEMPERATURE

Ave. Temperature dep from Ave (deg F)  
9/8/2025 – 9/21/2025



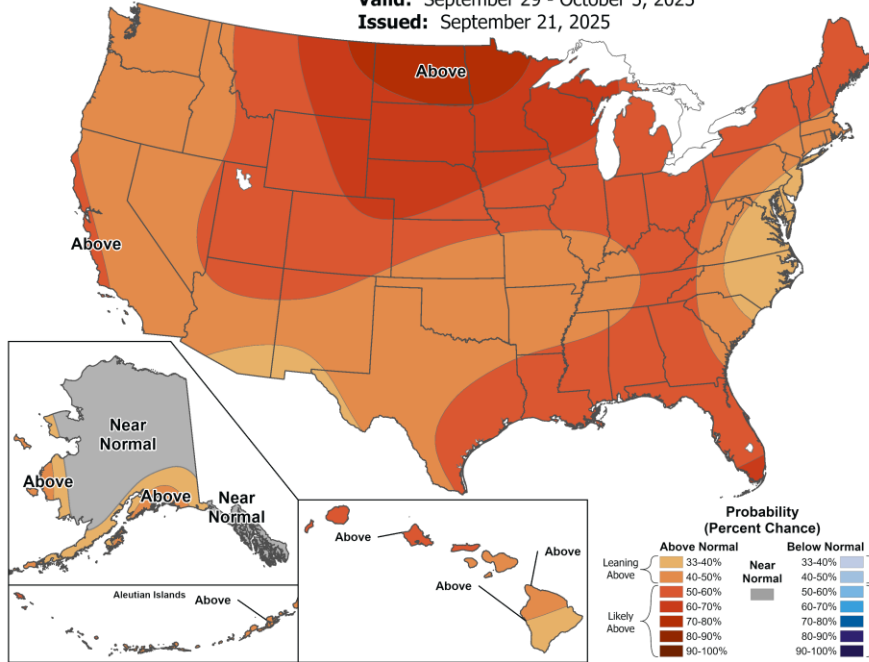
Generated 9/22/2025 at WRCC using provisional data.  
NOAA Regional Climate Centers





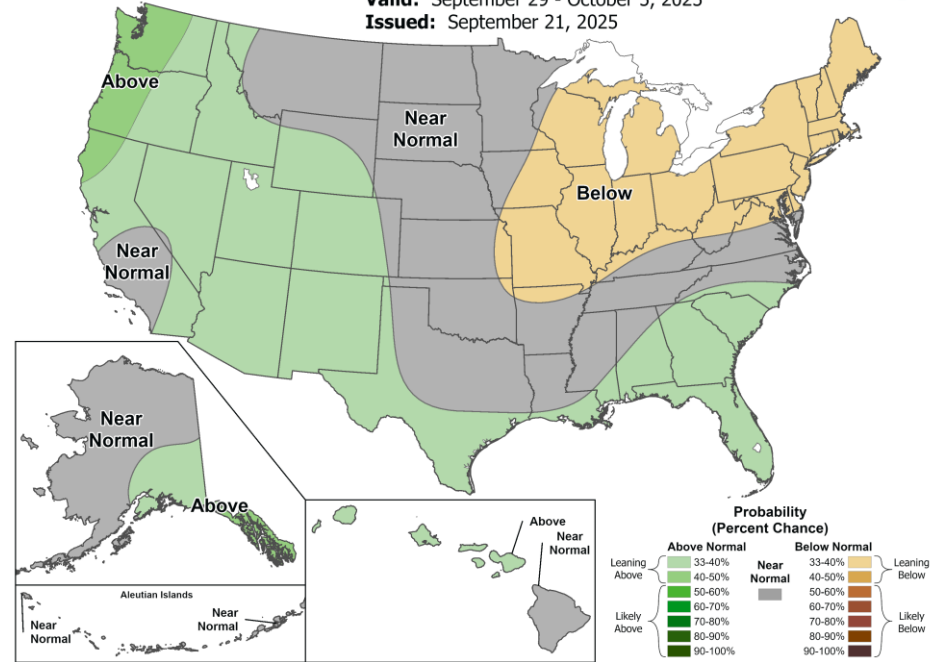
## 8-14 Day Temperature Outlook

**Valid:** September 29 - October 5, 2025  
**Issued:** September 21, 2025

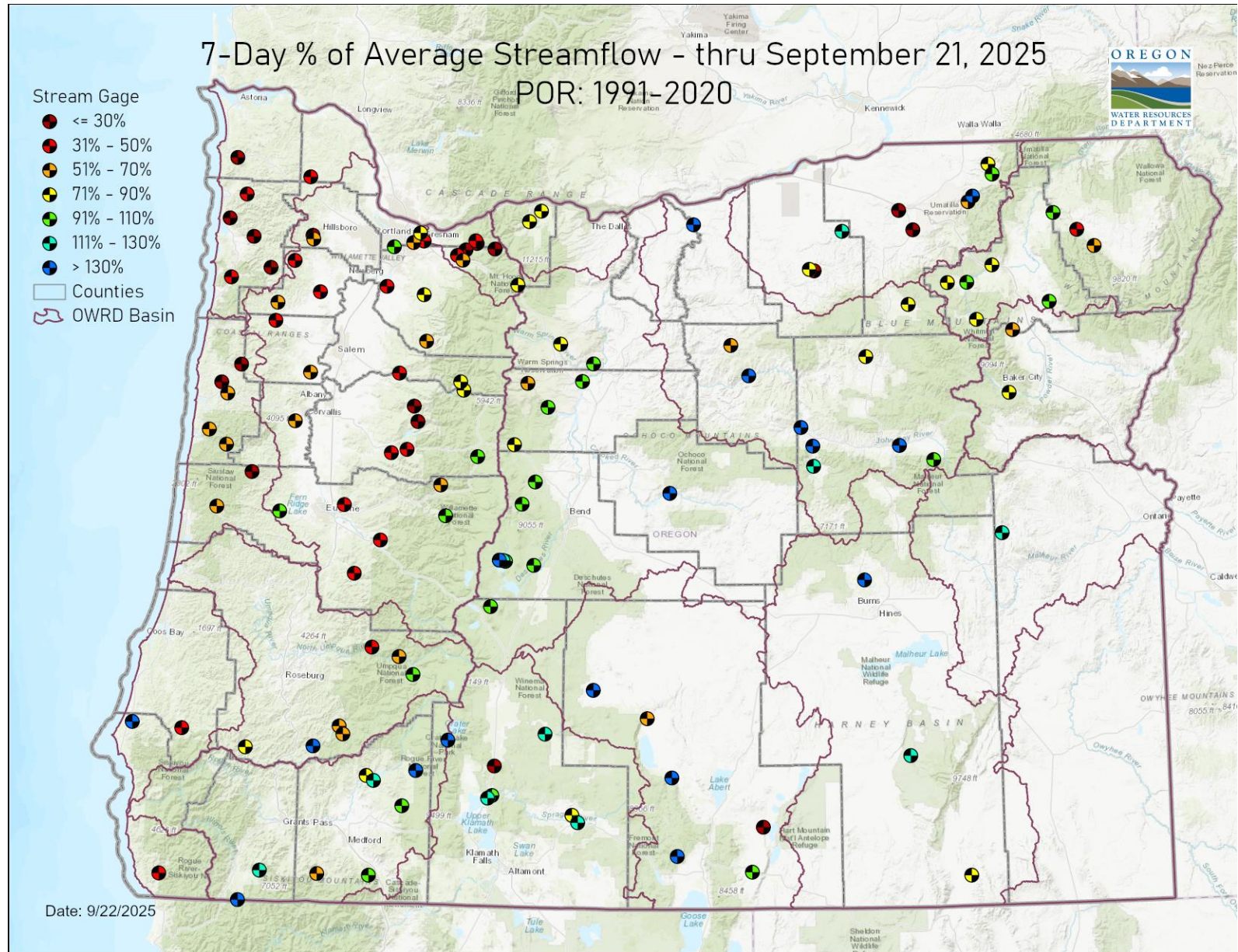


## 8-14 Day Precipitation Outlook

**Valid:** September 29 - October 5, 2025  
**Issued:** September 21, 2025

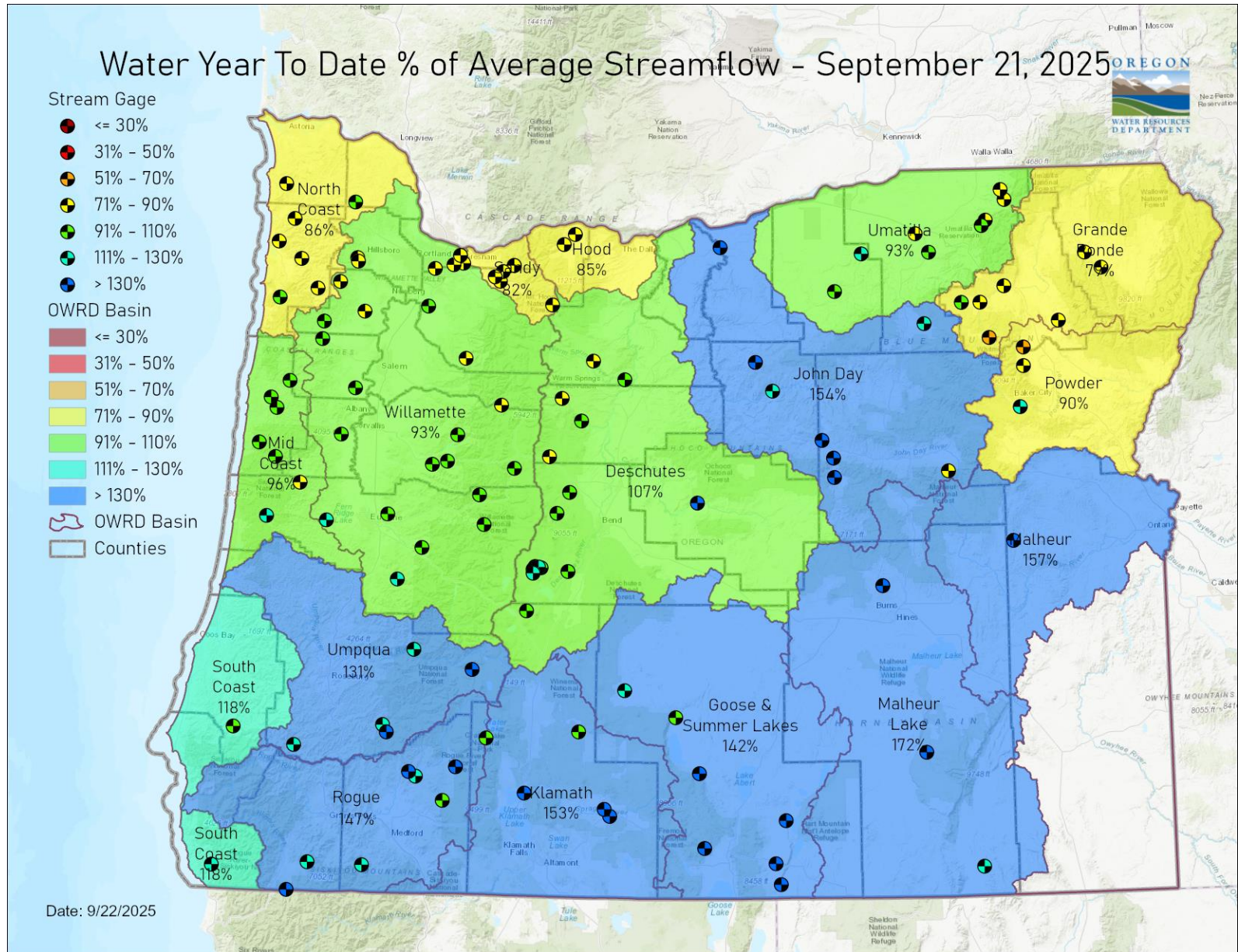


**STREAMFLOW**  
**7-DAY AVERAGE**

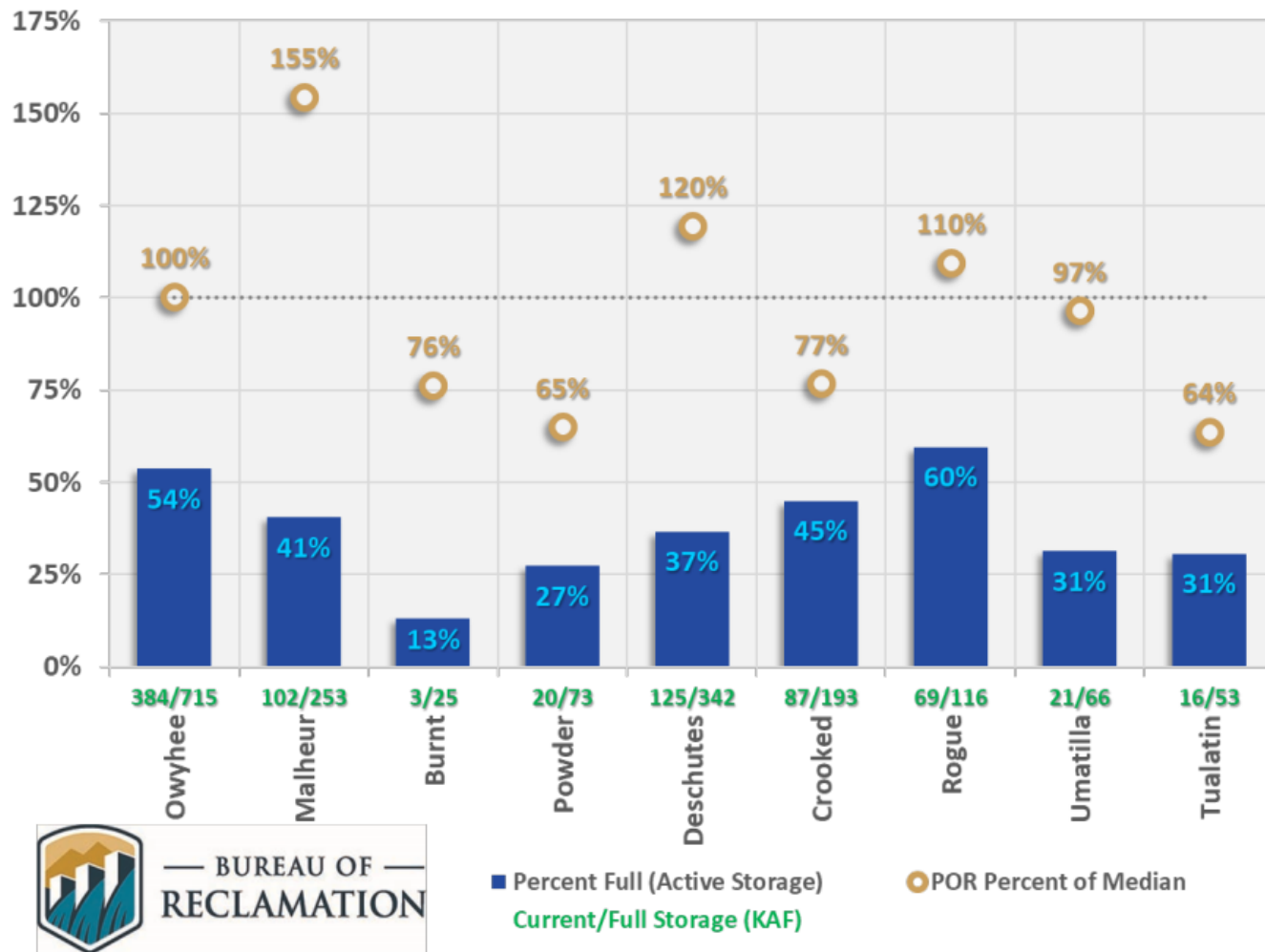


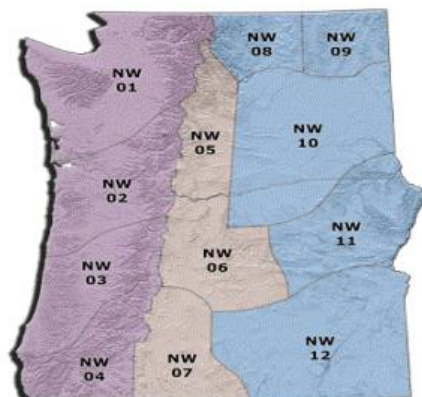
# STREAMFLOW

## WATER YEAR TO DATE



## Oregon Reservoir Storage (Sep 21 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

Monday, 9/22/2025



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:** A warming and drying trend will begin today. Overnight humidity recovery will range from moderate to poor, particularly on exposed ridges. North to northeast winds develop west of the Cascades as a thermal trough builds along the coast, drifting toward the crest each afternoon. Westerly winds return across the crest Thursday as a weak front passes through British Columbia bringing gradual moderation west of the Cascades, but also dry, gusty winds through the Cascade gaps and east slopes. Pressure gradients weaken Friday and Saturday, with warm and dry conditions persisting.

Check your local NWS forecasts for specific forecast details in your area.

**Fire Potential:** Fuels across most of the Geographic Area are at seasonal averages. With light winds expected through Wednesday, moderate fire behavior will prevail across much of the region. ERCs along the east slopes of the Washington Cascades are near the 90th percentile, supporting continued active fire behavior. Due to limited wind and few new ignition sources, significant new fire potential generally remains low, and initial attack activity is expected to stay light. Potential is boosted from the dry and windy conditions occurring Thursday.

#### Fire Danger Trends:

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

#### Preparedness Level:

Northwest: 3

National: 3

## 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.