Oregon Water Conditions Report

January 26th, 2026

HIGHLIGHTS

According to the US Drought Monitor, just over 17% of Oregon is experiencing moderate drought (D1) and over 4% is in severe drought (D2). Over the last two weeks, drought intensity in all categories slightly increased across the state.

Snow water equivalent (SWE) in basins across the state is currently measuring well below the historical median (min = 19%; max = 43%). Statewide, SWE is 31% of the historical median.

Over the past two weeks, precipitation was below normal statewide. Precipitation deficits in western Oregon generally ranged from 2 to 4 inches below normal. In parts of coastal Oregon, precipitation deficits were 4 to 6 inches below normal. In central and eastern Oregon, precipitation deficits were up to 2 inches below normal.

Temperatures over the past two weeks were below normal for most of the state, measuring up to 5°F below normal. In parts of southern Oregon, temperatures were above normal, generally measuring up to 5°F above normal.

Recent soil moisture indicators show conditions in western and in parts of northeastern Oregon are drier than normal. For much of central and eastern Oregon, conditions are wetter than normal. Over the past two weeks, soil moisture conditions have worsened across much of the state, especially in western Oregon.

The near-term climate outlook indicates probabilities leaning towards below normal precipitation in western Oregon with below normal precipitation likely for the rest of the state. The outlook also indicates that above normal temperatures are likely statewide.

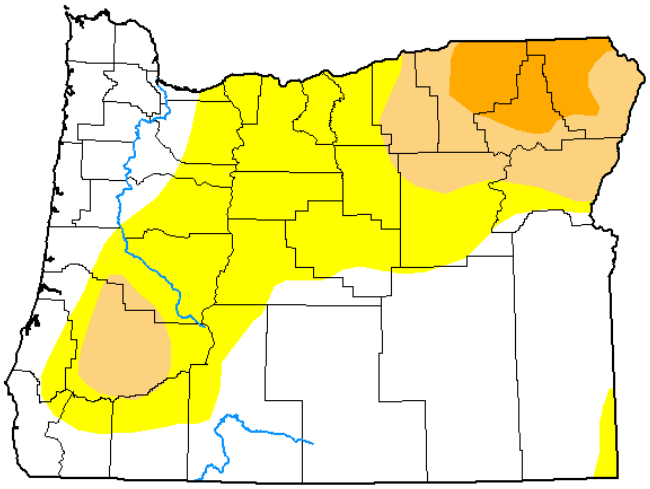
Recent streamflow conditions over the last seven days have been below normal across much of the state, especially in western Oregon where streamflow conditions have been below to well below normal. In central and eastern Oregon, conditions have been more variable ranging from below normal to well above normal. Water year-to-date (WYTD) streamflow conditions are normal to well above normal for most of the state. However, WYTD conditions in most of western Oregon are below to well below normal.

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

DROUGHT CONDITIONS

U.S. Drought Monitor

Oregon



January 20, 2026

(Released Thursday, Jan. 22, 2026)

Valid 7 a.m. EST

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	51.41	48.59	17.33	4.77	0.00	0.00
Last Week *01-13-2026*	64.82	35.18	15.76	4.65	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago *10-21-2025*	43.68	56.32	39.24	18.14	1.39	0.00
Start of Calendar Year *01-06-2026*	65.06	34.94	15.76	4.65	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year *09-30-2025*	32.92	67.08	47.65	24.35	1.39	0.00
One Year Ago *01-21-2025*	96.73	3.27	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.00

Intensity:

- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

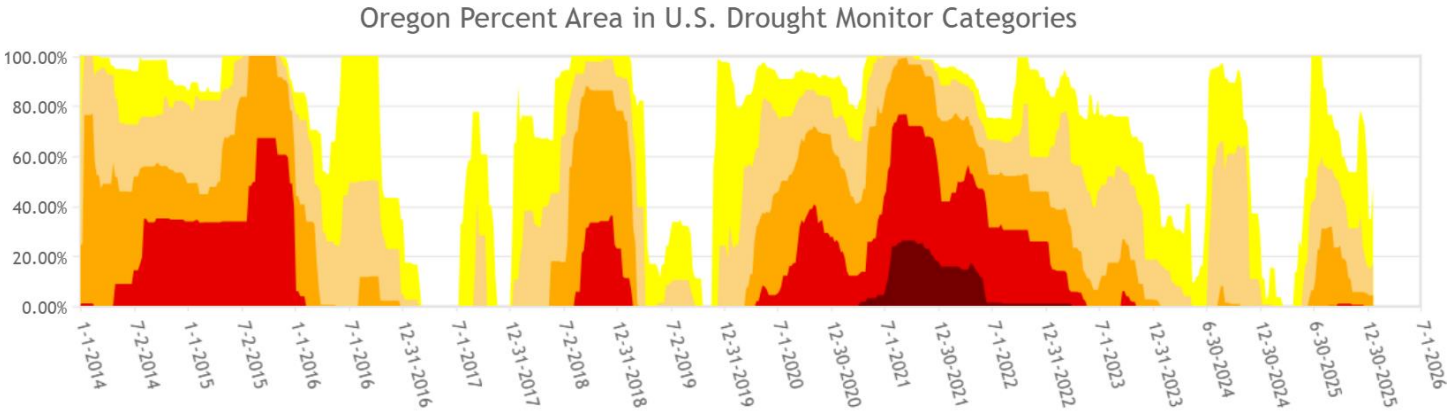
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx

Author:

Brad Rippey

U.S. Department of Agriculture

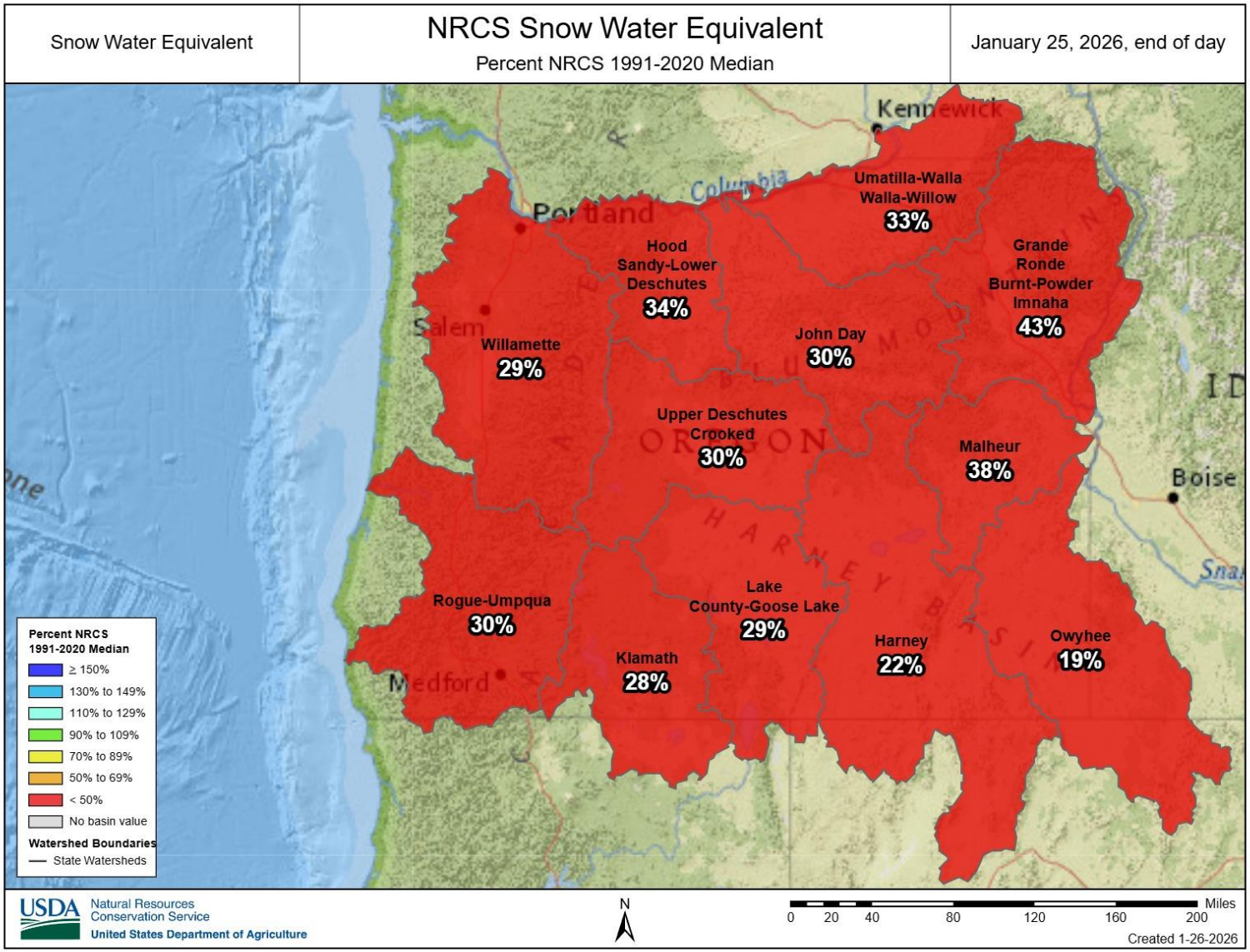
droughtmonitor.unl.edu



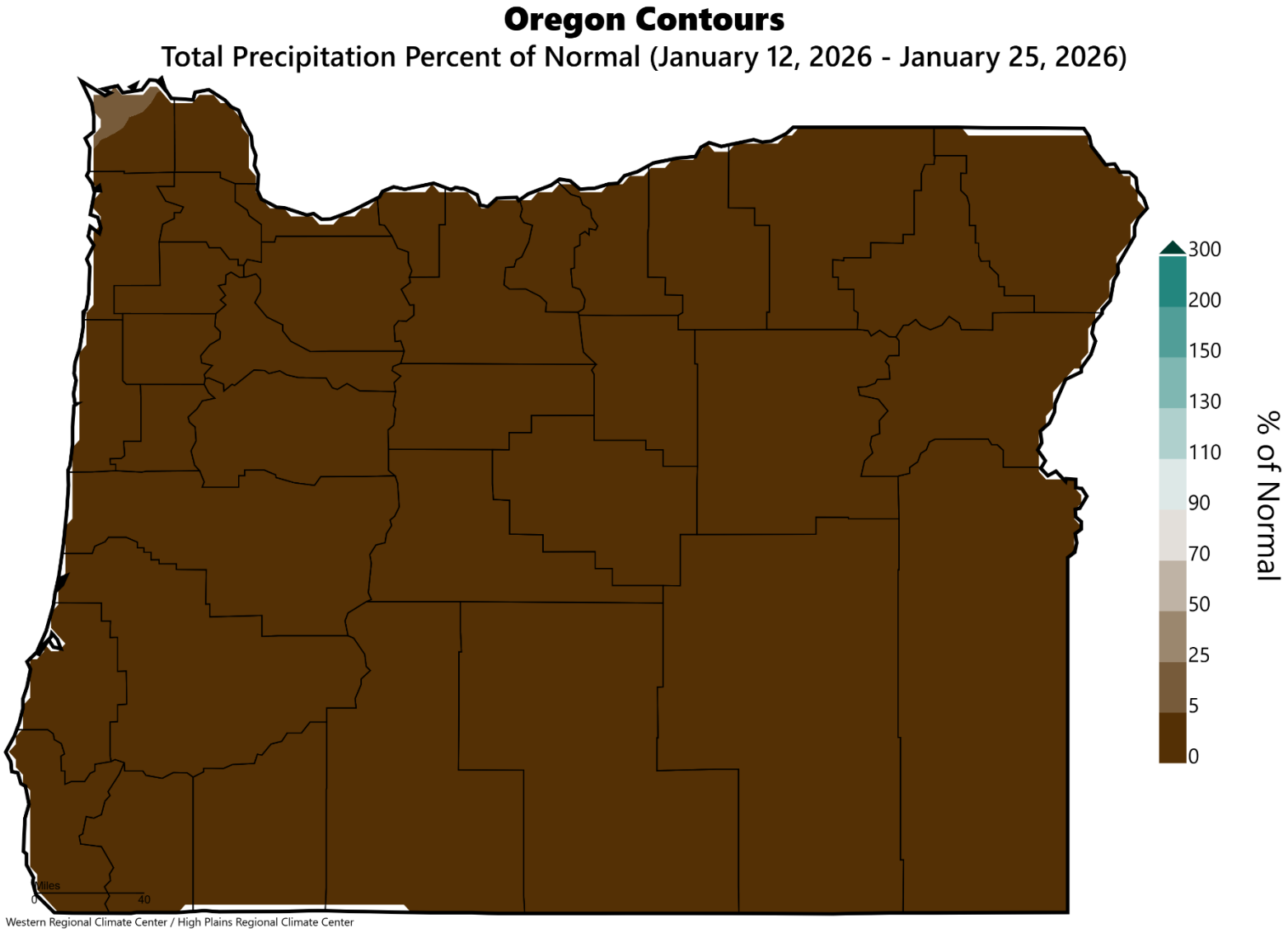
From the U.S. Drought Monitor website, https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/DmData/TimeSeries.aspx, 1-26-2026

CLIMATE CONDITIONS

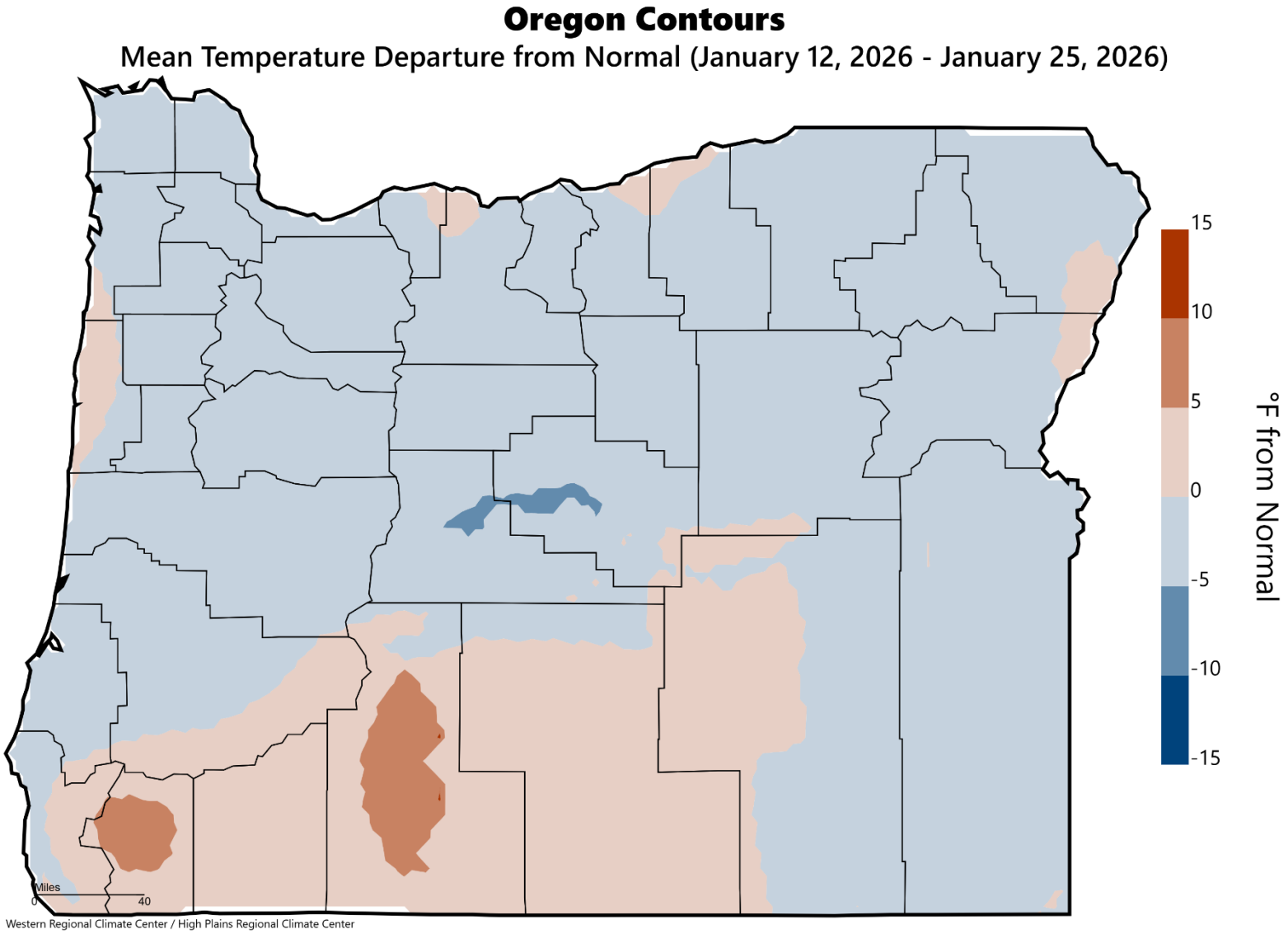
SNOW WATER EQUIVALENT



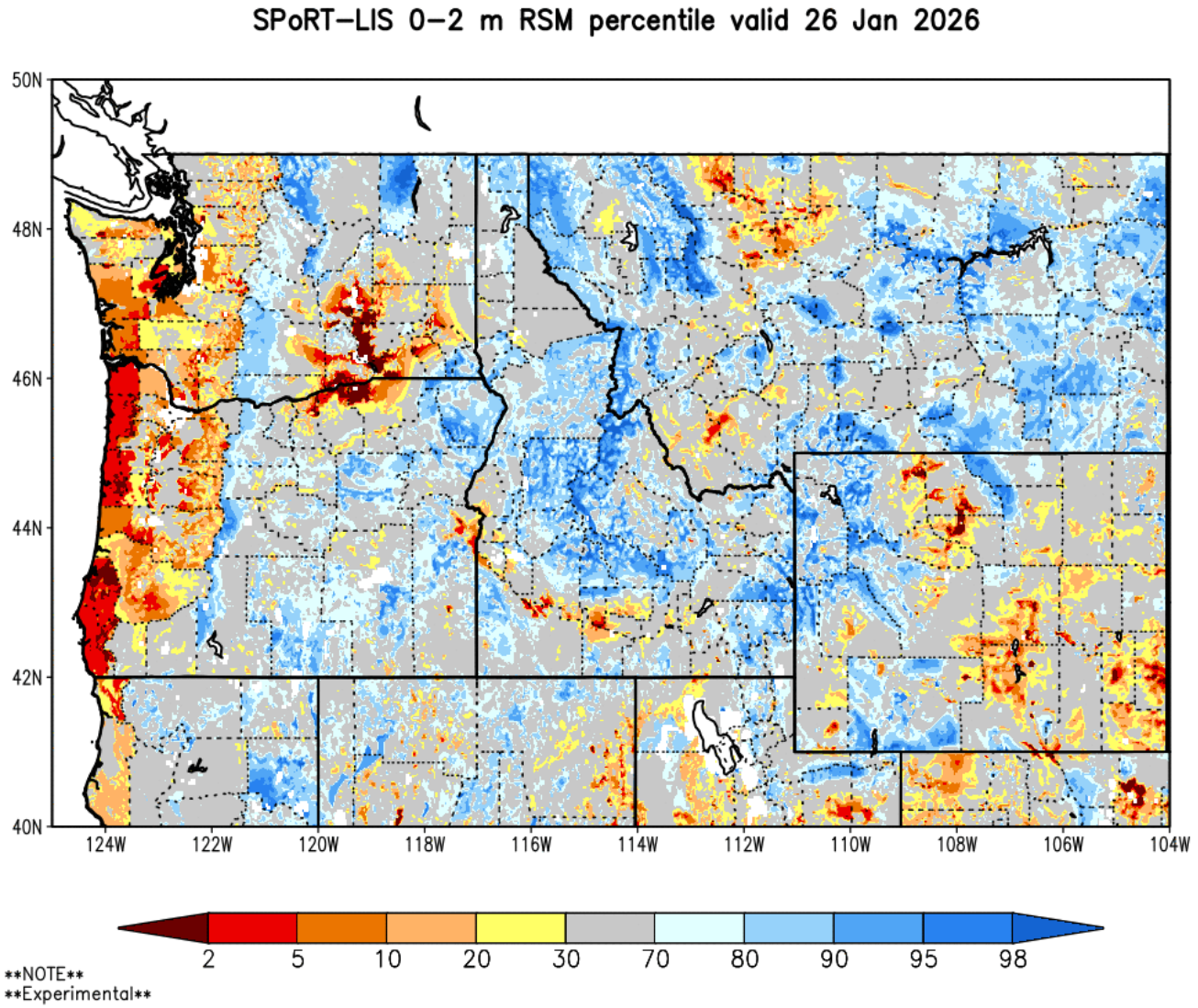
PRECIPITATION



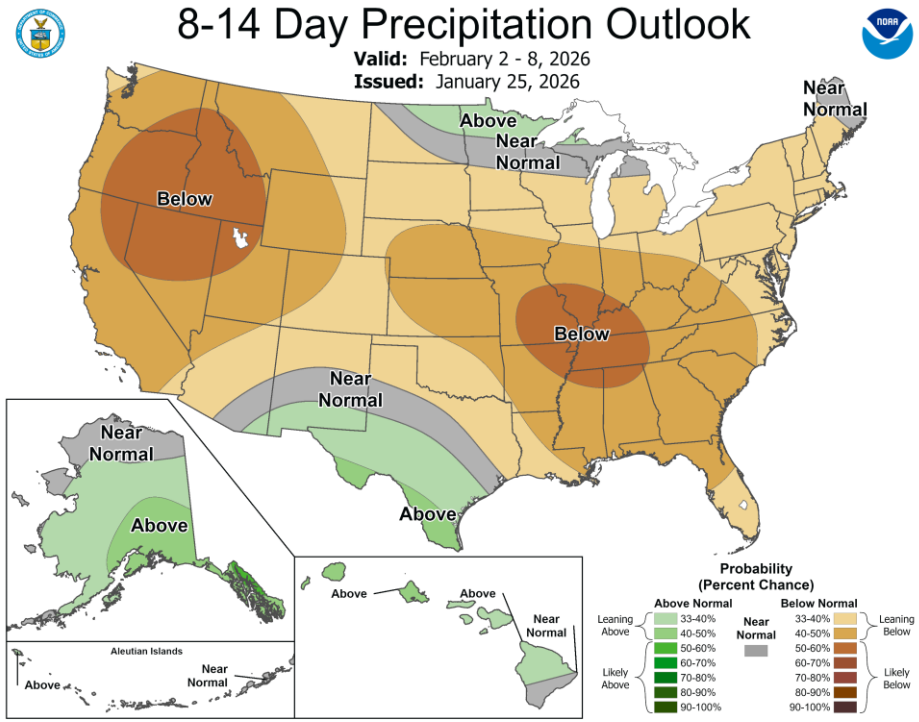
TEMPERATURE

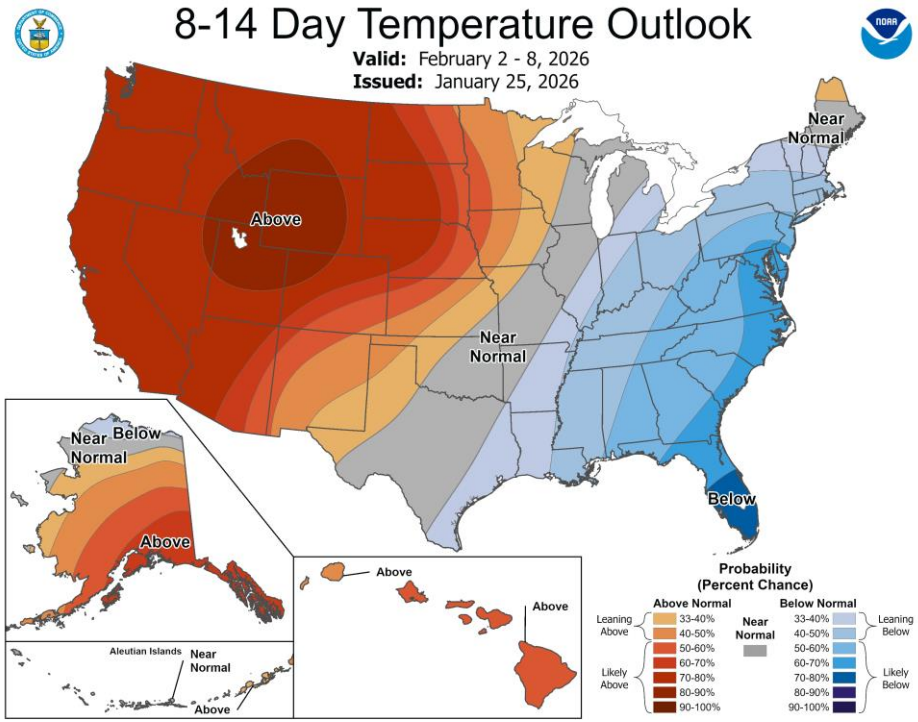


SOIL MOISTURE



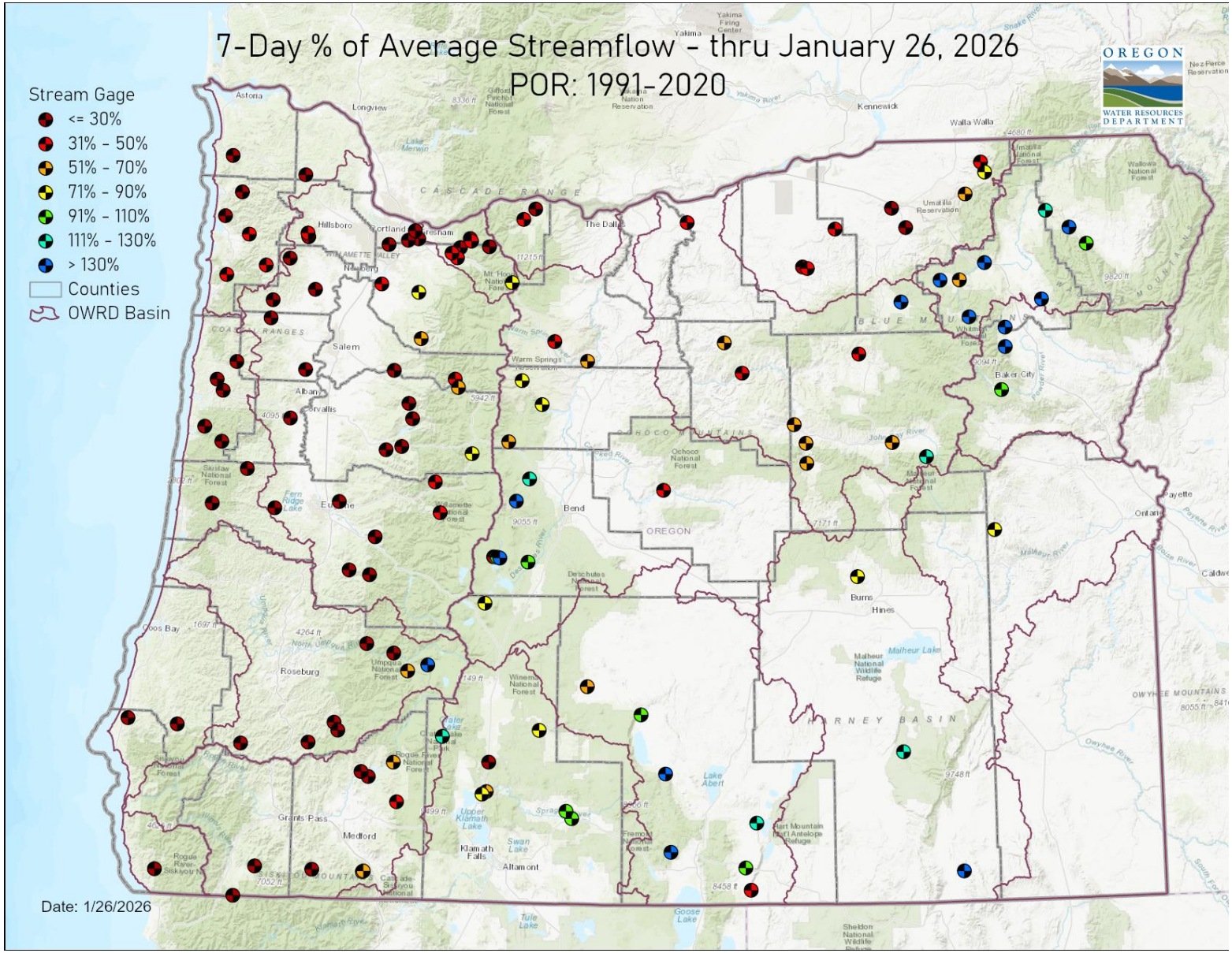
CLIMATE OUTLOOK



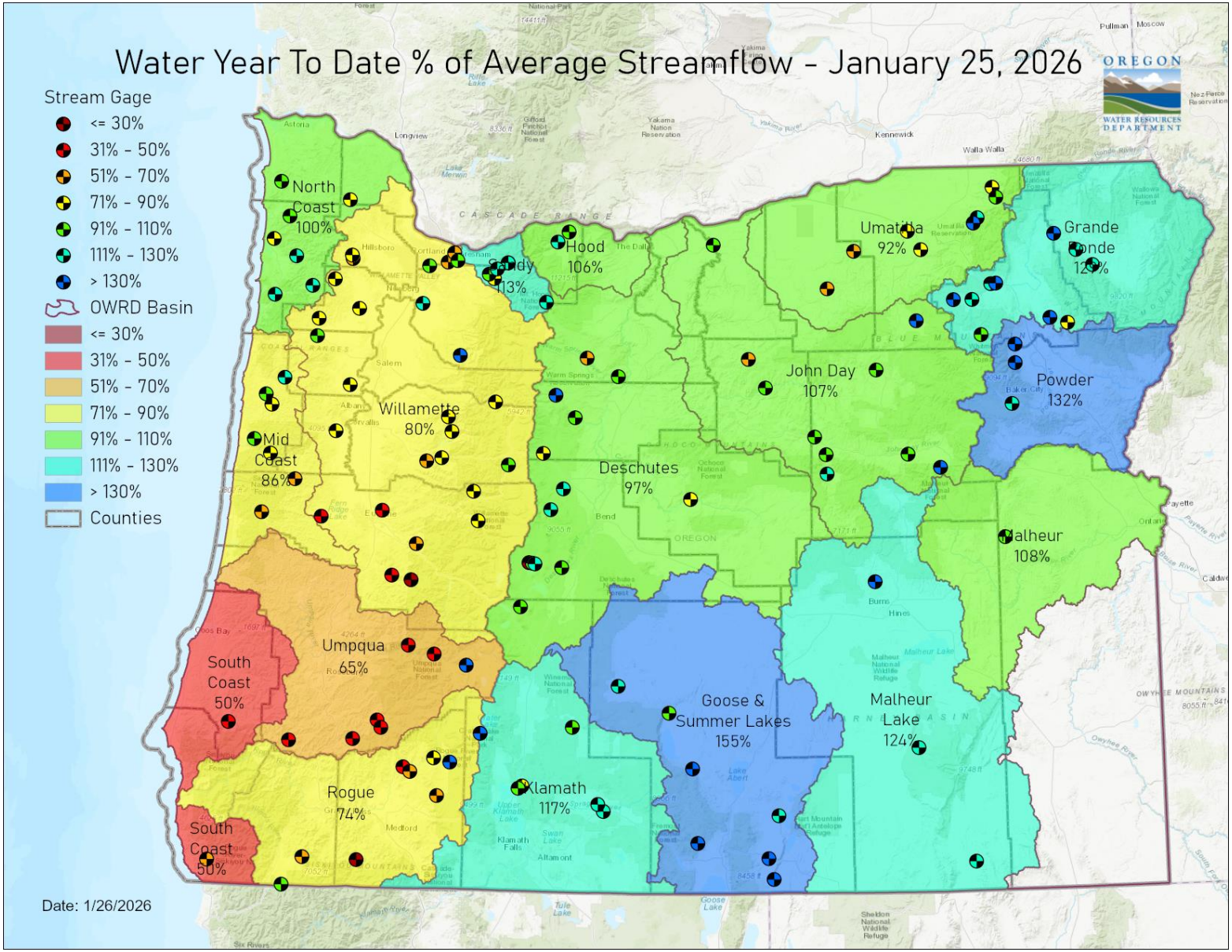


STREAMFLOW

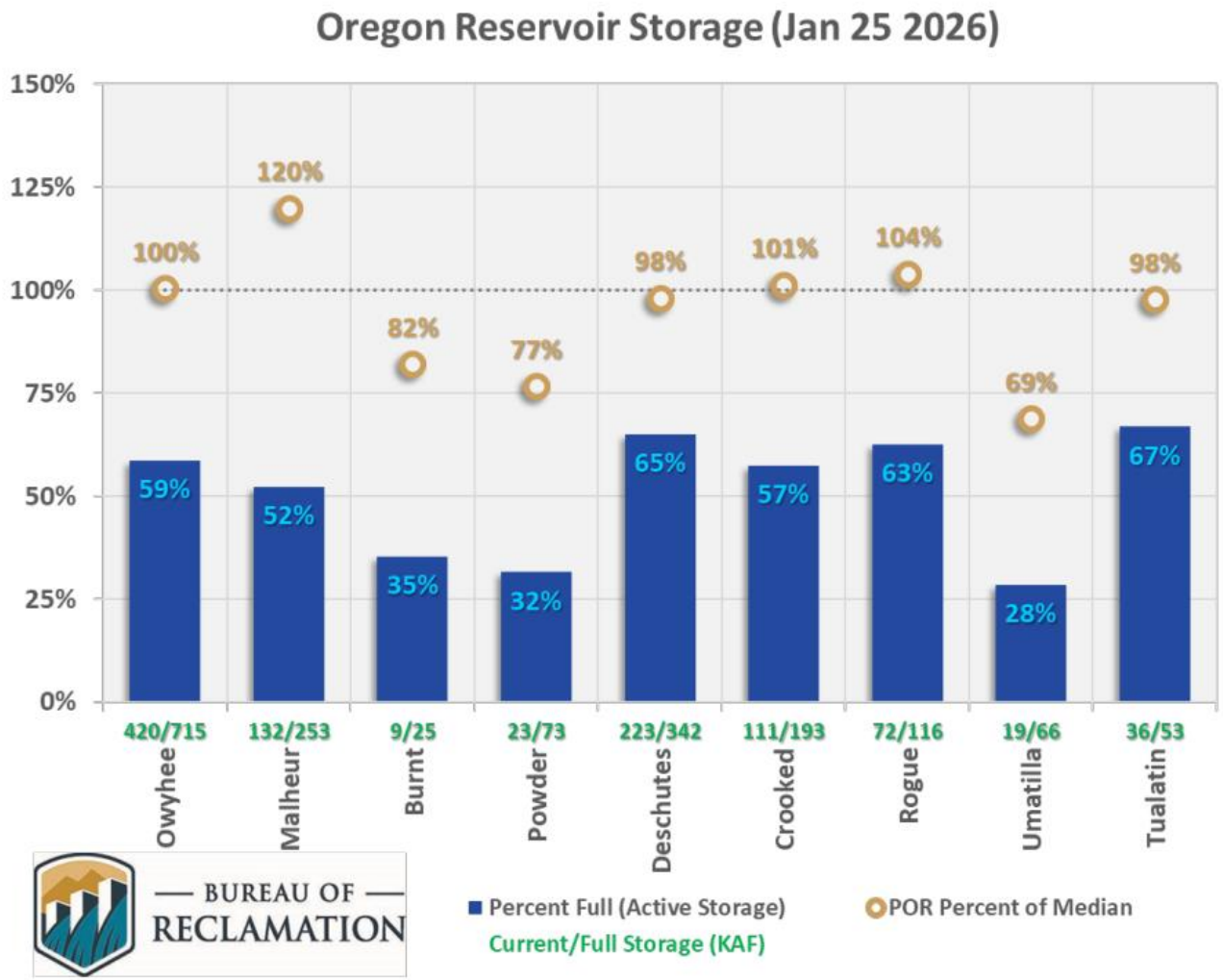
7-DAY AVERAGE



WATER YEAR-TO-DATE



STORAGE


Oregon Reservoir Storage (Jan 25 2026)
150%
125%
100%
75%
50%
25%
0%
100%
120%
82%
77%
98%
101%
104%
69%
98%
59%
52%
35%
32%
65%
57%
63%
28%
67%
420/715
132/253
9/25
23/73
223/342
111/193
72/116
19/66
36/53
Owyhee
Malheur
Burnt
Powder
Deschutes
Crooked
Rogue
Umatilla
Tualatin
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
Percent Full (Active Storage)
POR Percent of Median
Current/Full Storage (KAF)

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.