

# Oregon Drought and Water Conditions Report

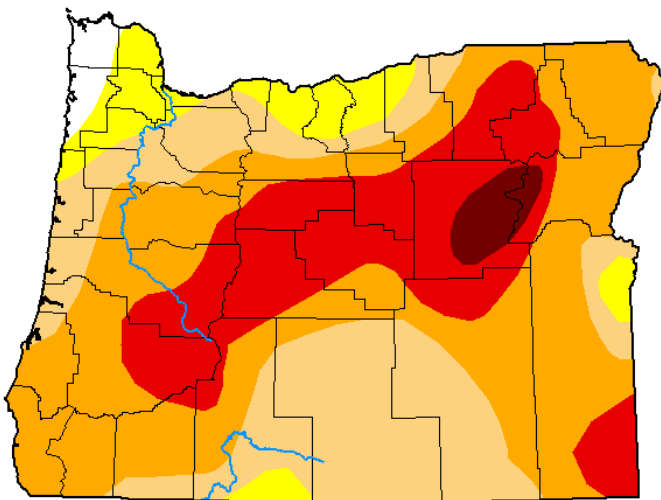


August 10<sup>th</sup>, 2026

## Conditions at a Glance

- According to the [U.S. Drought Monitor \(USDM\)](#), as of August 4<sup>th</sup>, 90% of Oregon is in some form of drought. Severe (D2) to exceptional drought (D4) cover 64% of the state, with extreme (D3) and exceptional drought (D4) accounting for 24% of the state. Over the past two weeks, both the intensity and coverage of drought have increased, and exceptional drought (D4) has appeared in Oregon for the first time since 2023.
- Current drought conditions are being driven by prolonged above-anormal temperatures, persistent short- and long-term precipitation deficits, and below-normal streamflow conditions across most of the state.
- To date, [21 Oregon counties](#) have received state drought declarations under ORS 536.

### U.S. Drought Monitor Oregon



**August 4, 2026**

(Released Thursday, Aug. 6, 2026)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

|                                         | None  | D0-D4 | D1-D4 | D2-D4 | D3-D4 | D4   |
|-----------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Current                                 | 1.52  | 98.48 | 90.98 | 64.73 | 24.76 | 2.15 |
| Last Week<br>07-28-2026                 | 1.52  | 98.48 | 88.28 | 57.57 | 20.28 | 0.00 |
| 3 Months Ago<br>05-05-2026              | 3.63  | 96.37 | 70.57 | 20.22 | 0.20  | 0.00 |
| Start of<br>Calendar Year<br>01-06-2026 | 65.06 | 34.94 | 15.76 | 4.65  | 0.00  | 0.00 |
| Start of<br>Water Year<br>09-30-2025    | 32.92 | 67.08 | 47.65 | 24.35 | 1.39  | 0.00 |
| One Year Ago<br>08-05-2025              | 12.91 | 87.09 | 56.26 | 31.19 | 0.62  | 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>

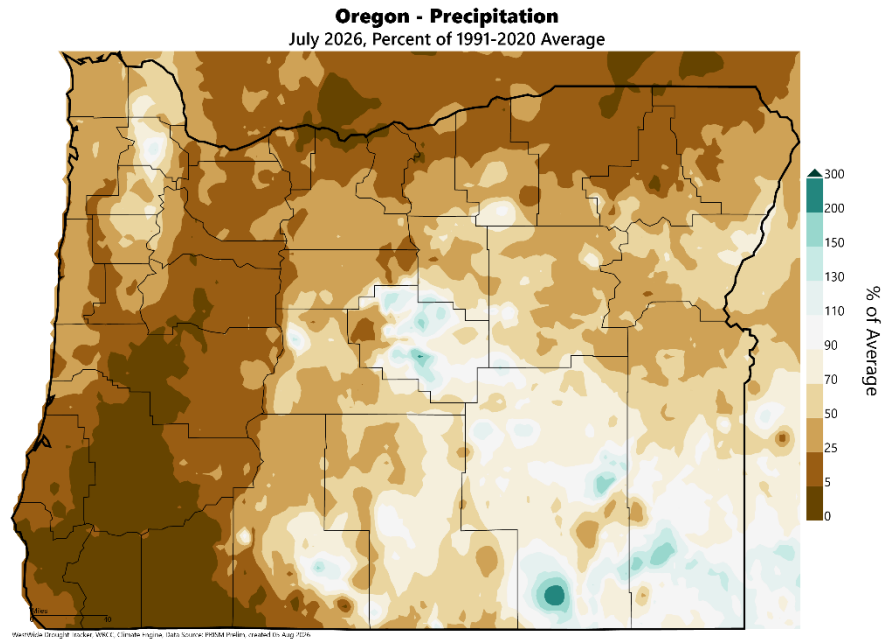
#### Author:

Richard Tinker  
CPC/NOAA/NWS/NCEP

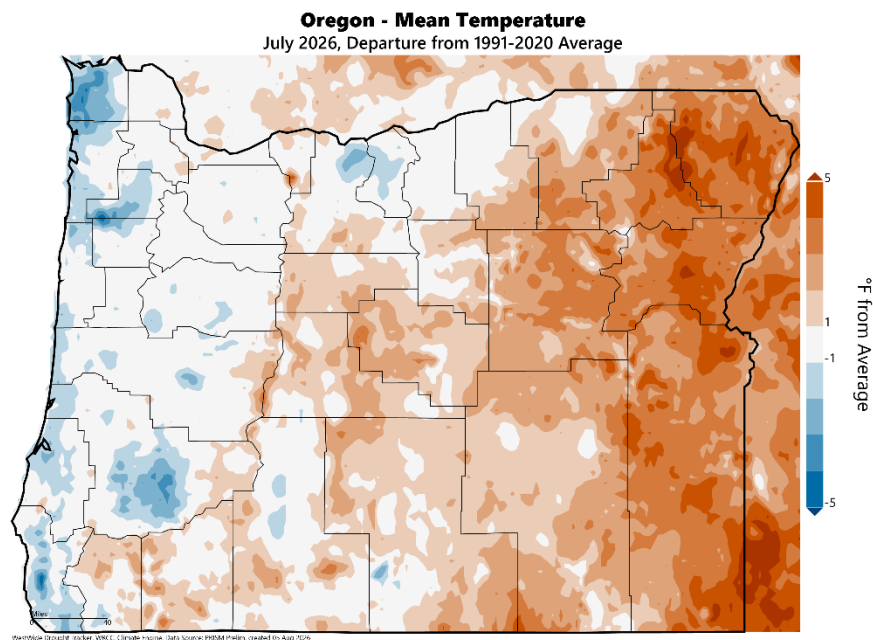


[droughtmonitor.unl.edu](https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu)

## Recent Conditions

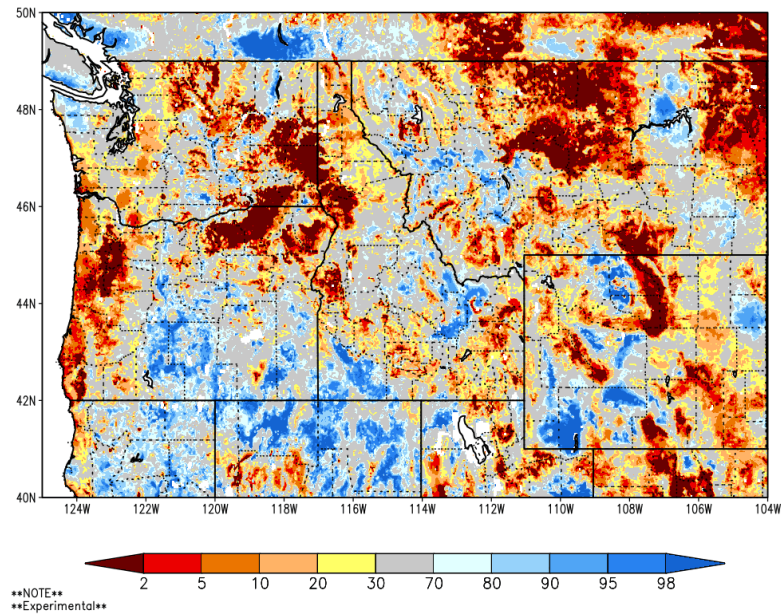


- July precipitation was below normal across most of Oregon, with normal to above-normal precipitation in central and southeastern parts of the state. Over the [past two weeks](#), precipitation was below normal statewide.

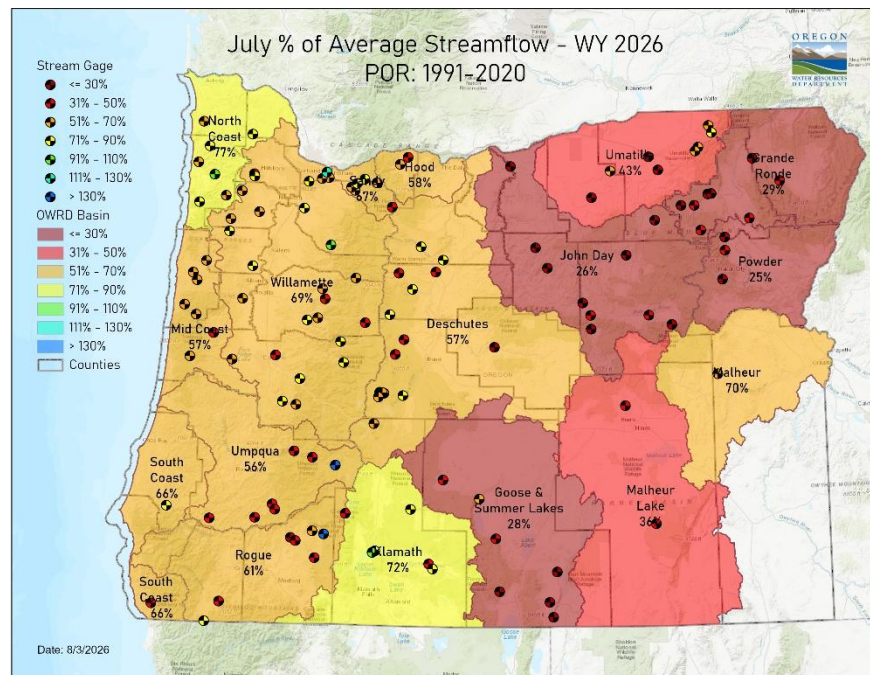


- In July, temperatures were above normal for most of central and eastern Oregon, while the rest of the state recorded below-normal to normal temperatures. Over the [past two weeks](#), temperatures were above normal for much of the state, excluding parts of north-central and northeastern Oregon.

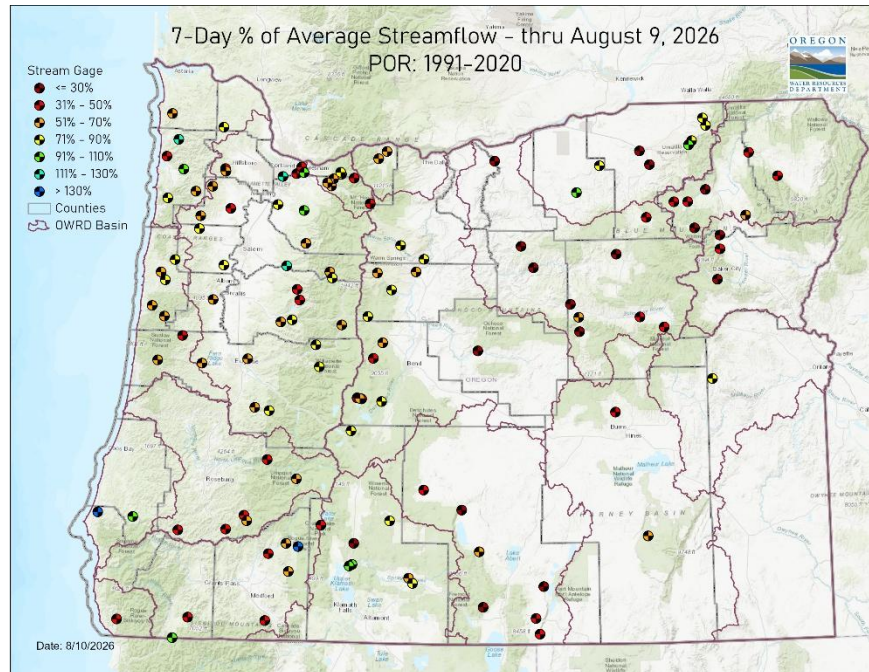
SPoRT-LIS 0-100 cm Soil Moisture percentile valid 10 Aug 2026



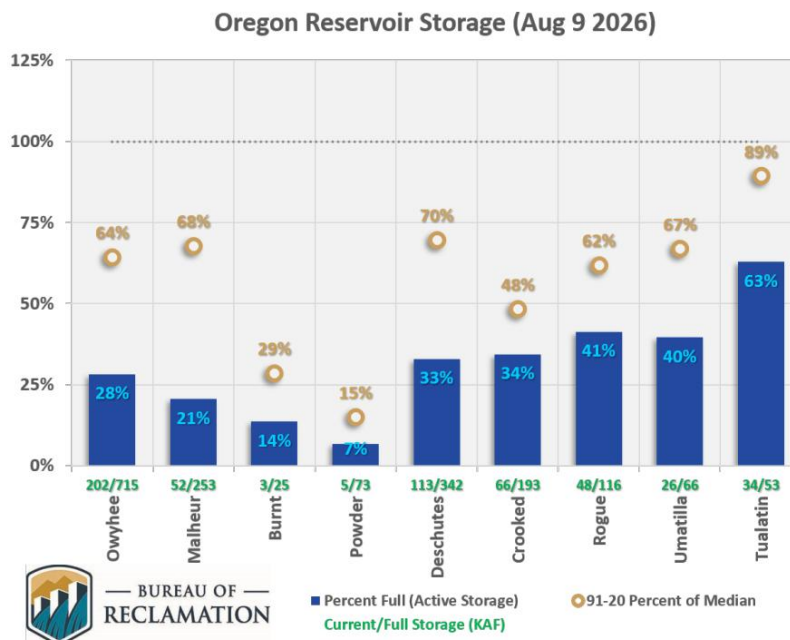
- Recent [soil moisture indicators](#) show that conditions are drier than normal for most of western and northeastern Oregon. For the remainder of the state, conditions are variable, ranging from drier than normal to wetter than normal.



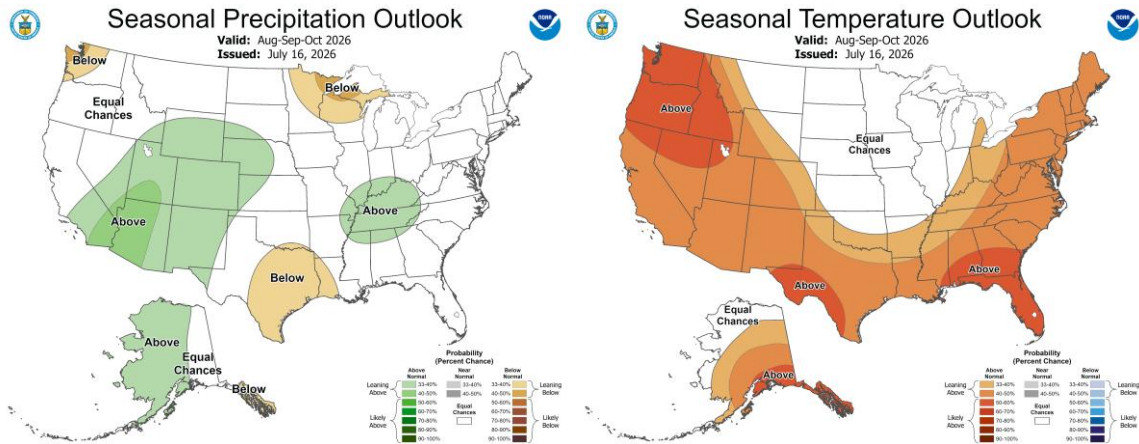
- Streamflow conditions in July were below normal statewide, with the most significant deficits occurring in eastern and parts of south-central Oregon.



- As of August 9<sup>th</sup>, [streamflow conditions](#) over the previous seven days were generally below normal. Most of northeastern Oregon and parts of south-central Oregon recorded well-below-normal streamflow conditions.



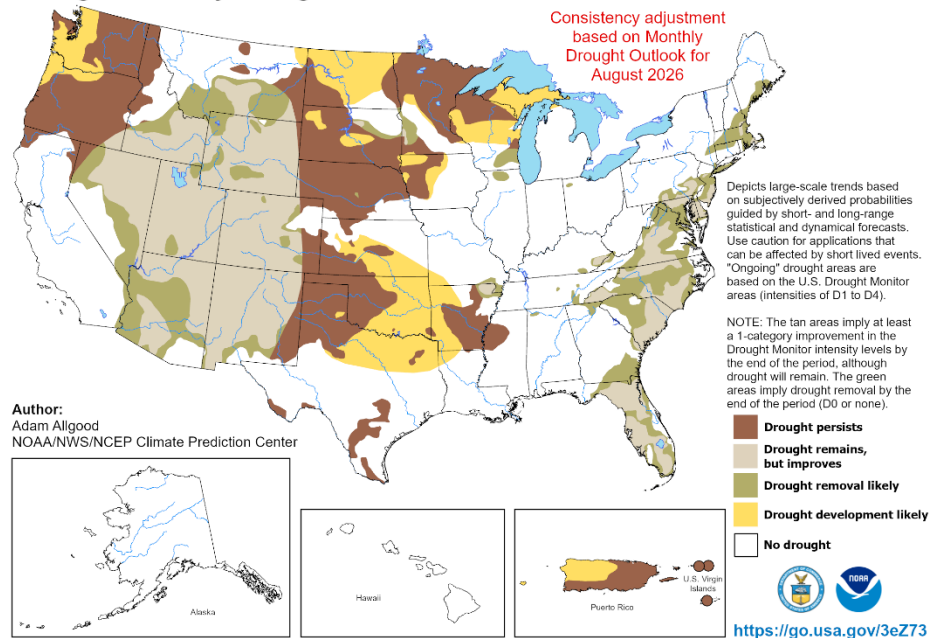
- As of August 9<sup>th</sup>, all USBR storage projects in Oregon were below normal. For more information on reservoir storage projects, refer to the [US Army Corps of Engineers](#) and the [US Bureau of Reclamation](#).



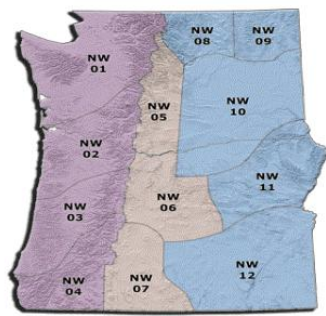
- The [seasonal climate outlook](#) indicates equal chances of below-normal, near-normal, or above-normal precipitation for most of the state. The outlook also indicates that above-normal temperatures are likely statewide.

### U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid for August 1 - October 31, 2026  
Released July 31, 2026



- The [seasonal drought outlook](#) for August through October indicates that drought will persist for most of the state, with drought development likely in parts of northwestern and north-central Oregon.



#### 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> )<br>Triggers: 1. ⚡ (Significant Lightning)<br>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, 8/10/2026



| 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:** Gusty gap winds will continue through Tuesday, and any westside humidity increase will fade quickly away from the Cascades. Low pressure crossing southern British Columbia Wednesday and Thursday will keep scattered thunderstorms near the Canadian border. Winds will shift to northwest and north across the Okanogan Valley and northern Columbia Basin. Another low approaching the coast Friday through the weekend will maintain thunder potential over northern Washington. Monsoonal moisture will spread into eastern Oregon from Thursday through Sunday, starting with dry thunderstorms that move north and gradually produce more rainfall and increasing lightning potential over the weekend.

Check NWS products for specific forecast details in your area.

**Fire Potential:** Despite slight moderation in temperature and relative humidity this week, no significant relief is expected. Hot, dry conditions and breezy winds continue to support active fire behavior, with ERCs near or above 97th percentile values and 1000-hour fuel moistures well below average. Lightning later this week brings a high risk for significant fires to far northeastern Washington and northeastern Oregon, and any new lightning is likely to be highly efficient.

**Fire Danger Trends:**  
[https://gacc.nifc.gov/nwcc/content/products/fwx/WEB\\_NFDRS\\_graphics.php](https://gacc.nifc.gov/nwcc/content/products/fwx/WEB_NFDRS_graphics.php)

**Preparedness Level:**  
Northwest: 5  
National: 5

- Significant [wildfire](#) potential over the next seven days is expected to remain low to moderate across western Oregon, and moderate to elevated in central and eastern Oregon. From Friday (8/14) through Sunday (8/16), northeastern Oregon is expected to have a high risk of wildfire potential.

## Additional Resources and 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 National Water Dashboard](#) 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 [Northwest Interagency Coordination 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.