



Water and Climate Update

August 18, 2022

The Natural Resources Conservation Service produces this weekly report using data and products from the [National Water and Climate Center](#) and other agencies. The report focuses on seasonal snowpack, precipitation, temperature, and drought conditions in the U.S.

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Drought	8		

Colorado River Endures Worst Drought in Recorded History



The Colorado River is experiencing the worst multi-year drought in recorded history. The river and its system of reservoirs supply water to seven states and over 40 million people in the Southwest and northern Mexico.

Lake Mead, the largest reservoir in the Colorado River system, as well as the United States, fell to just 27 percent capacity in July. Pictured to the left, Lake Powell, the second largest reservoir in the system, is currently at 25 percent capacity.

The historic drought threatens water supplies, irrigation, fish and wildlife, and hydropower across the region, as the Southwest relies heavily upon the Colorado River system.

Related:

[Interior Department Announces Actions to Protect Colorado River System, Sets 2023 Operating Conditions for Lake Powell and Lake Mead](#) – U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

[Drought-stricken Arizona and Nevada to get less water from Colorado River, U.S. officials announce](#) – CBS News

[EXPLAINER: Winners, losers in water cuts for Western states](#) – AP

[Colorado River Basin reservoir levels drop to record lows amid drought](#) – ABC News

[Arizona loses one-fifth of its Colorado River allocation under new federal drought plan](#) – USA Today

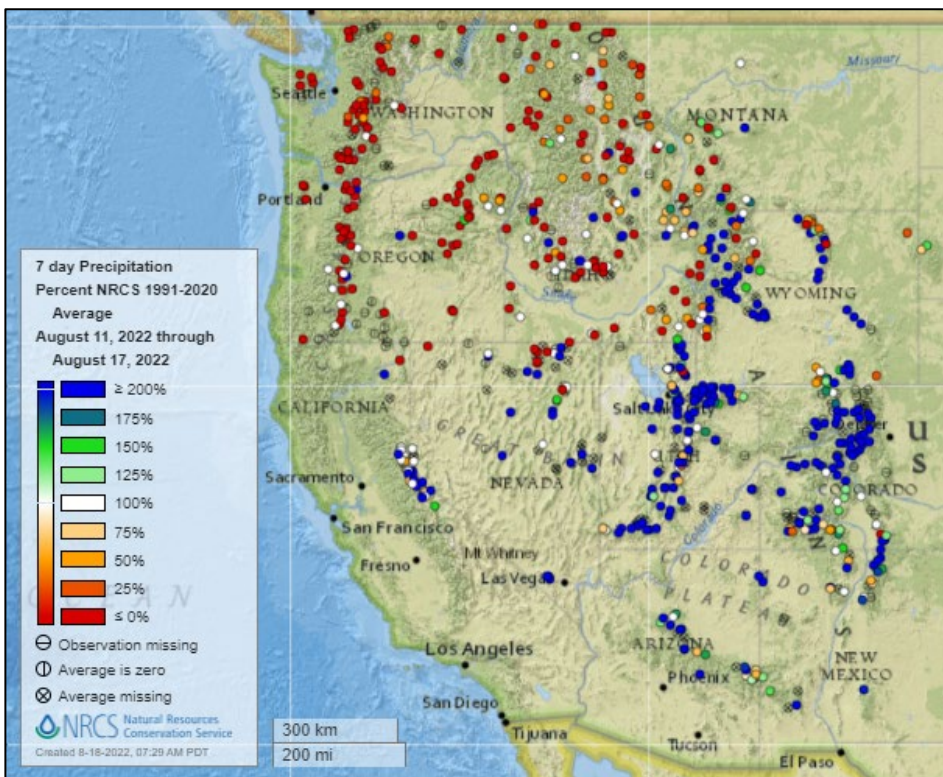
[States still at odds over measures to deal with drought-starved Colo. River](#) – Agri-Pulse

[Four things to know about Colorado River water in California](#) – Los Angeles Dispatch

[Feds call for water cutbacks 'to avoid a catastrophic collapse' of Colorado River](#) – CNBC

Precipitation

Last 7 Days, NRCS SNOTEL Network

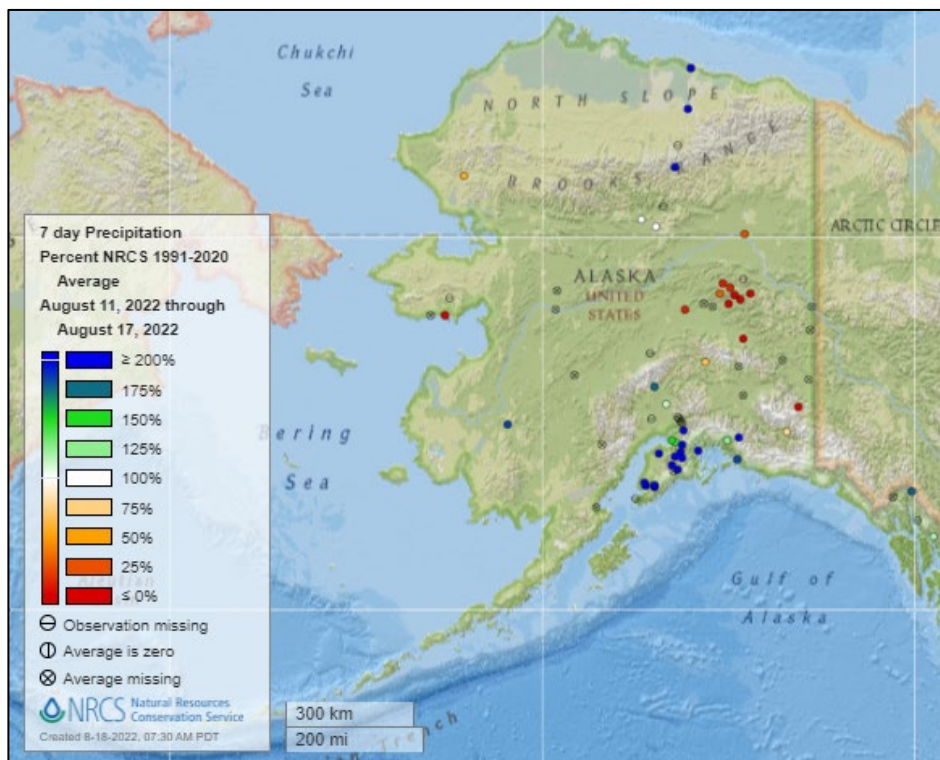


[7-day precipitation percent of average map](#)

See also:
[7-day total precipitation values \(inches\) map](#)

[Alaska 7-day precipitation percent of average map](#)

See also:
[Alaska 7-day total precipitation values \(inches\) map](#)



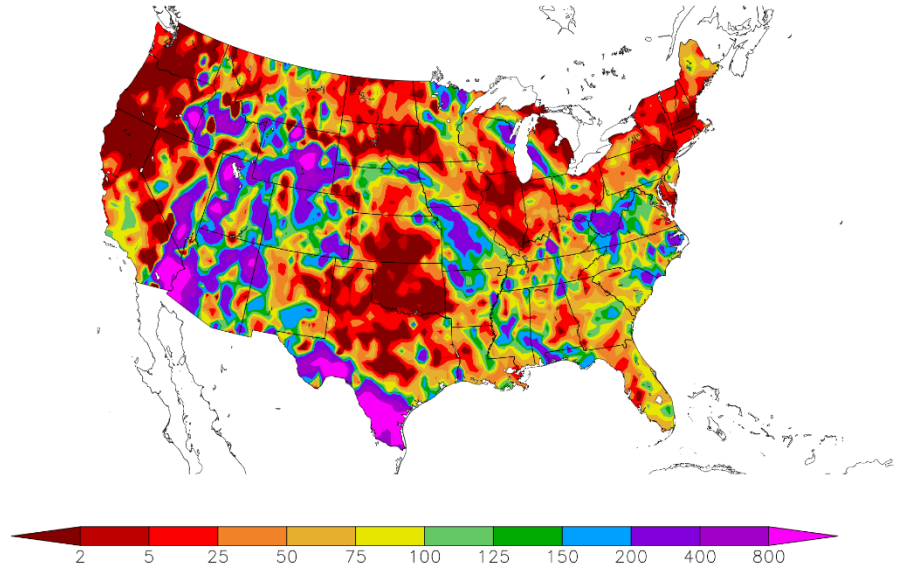
Last 7 Days, National Weather Service (NWS) Networks

Source: Regional Climate Centers

[7-day precipitation percent of normal map](#) for the continental U.S.

See also: [7-day total precipitation values \(inches\) map](#)

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
8/11/2022 – 8/17/2022



Generated 8/18/2022 at HPRCC using provisional data.

NOAA Regional Climate Centers

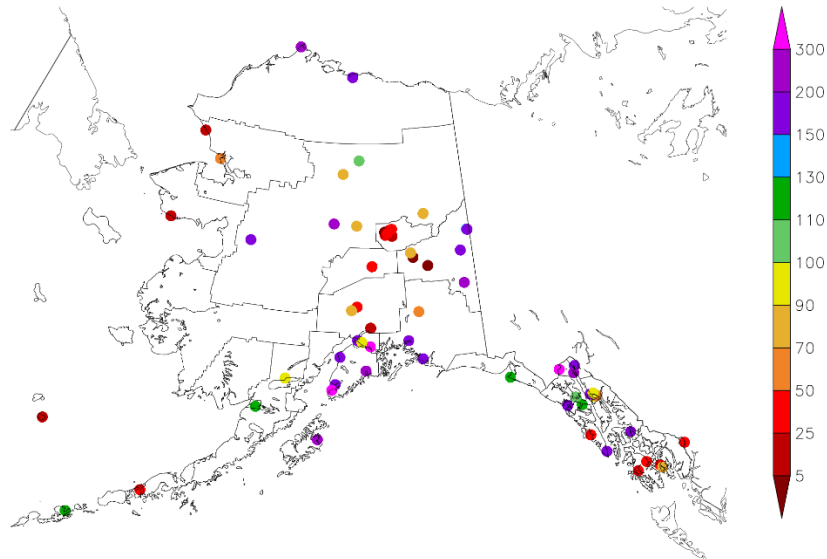
Last 7 Days, National Weather Service (NWS) Networks

Source: Regional Climate Centers

[7-day precipitation anomaly map](#) for Alaska.

See also: [7-day total precipitation values \(inches\) map](#)

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
8/11/2022 – 8/17/2022



Generated 8/18/2022 at HPRCC using provisional data.

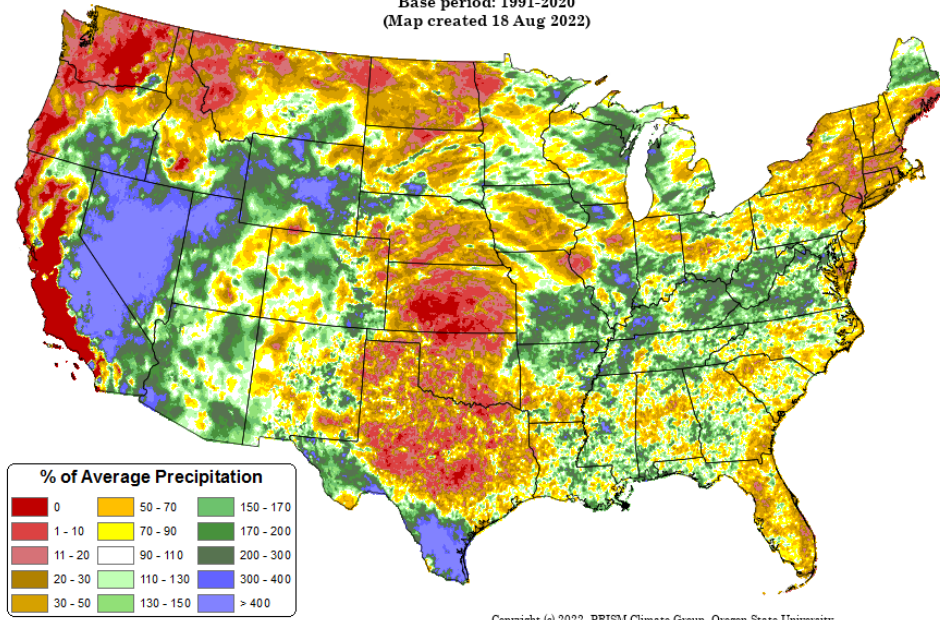
NOAA Regional Climate Centers

Month-to-Date, All Available Data Including SNOTEL and NWS Networks

Source: PRISM

Total Precipitation Anomaly: 01 Aug 2022 - 17 Aug 2022
Period ending 7 AM EST 17 Aug 2022
Base period: 1991-2020
(Map created 18 Aug 2022)

[Month-to-date national total precipitation anomaly map](#)



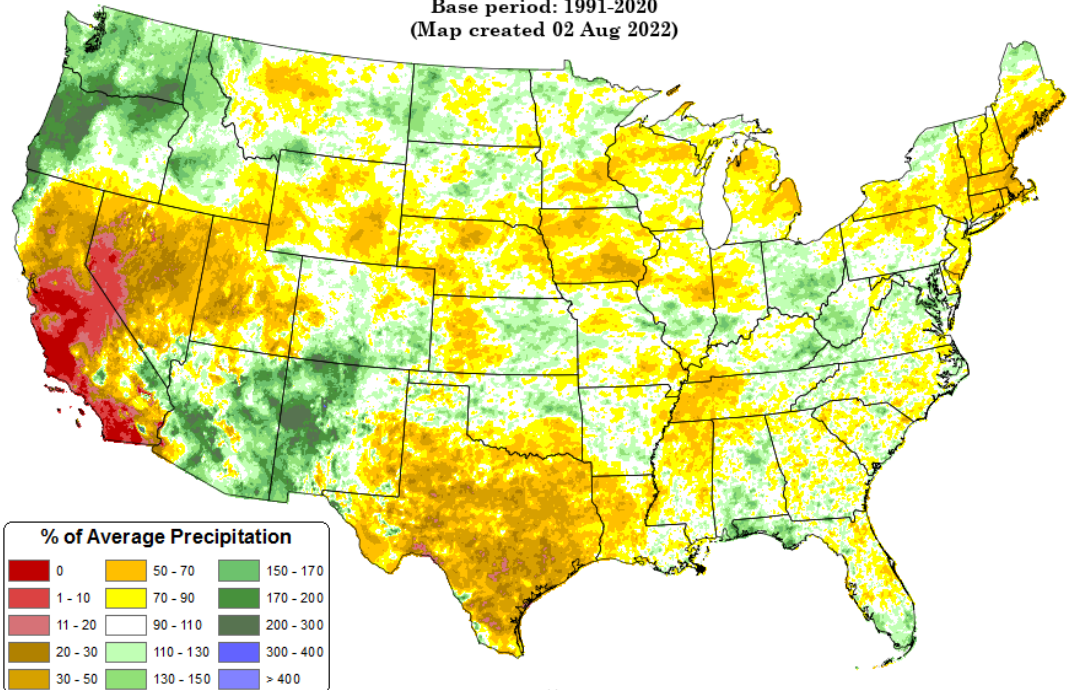
Copyright (c) 2022, PRISM Climate Group, Oregon State University

Last 3 Months, All Available Data Including SNOTEL and NWS Networks

Source: PRISM

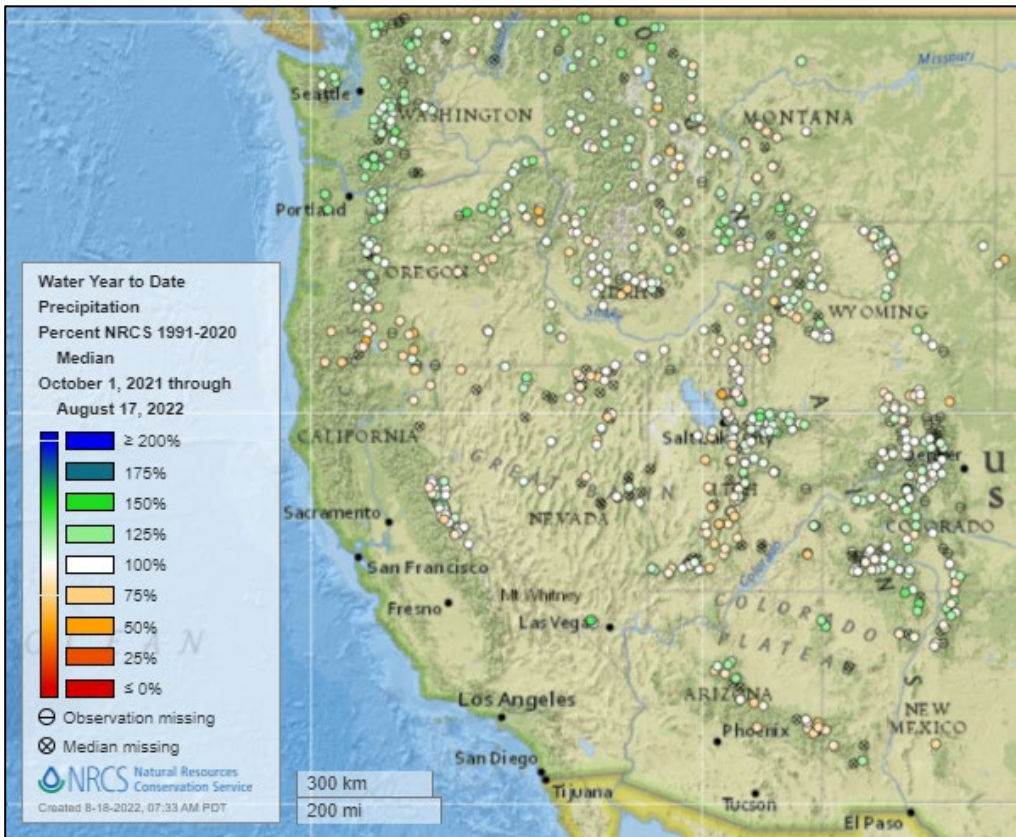
[May through July 2022 precipitation anomaly map](#)

Total Precipitation Anomaly: May 2022 - Jul 2022
Period ending 7 AM EST 31 Jul 2022
Base period: 1991-2020
(Map created 02 Aug 2022)



Copyright (c) 2022, PRISM Climate Group, Oregon State University

Water Year-to-Date, NRCS SNOTEL Network

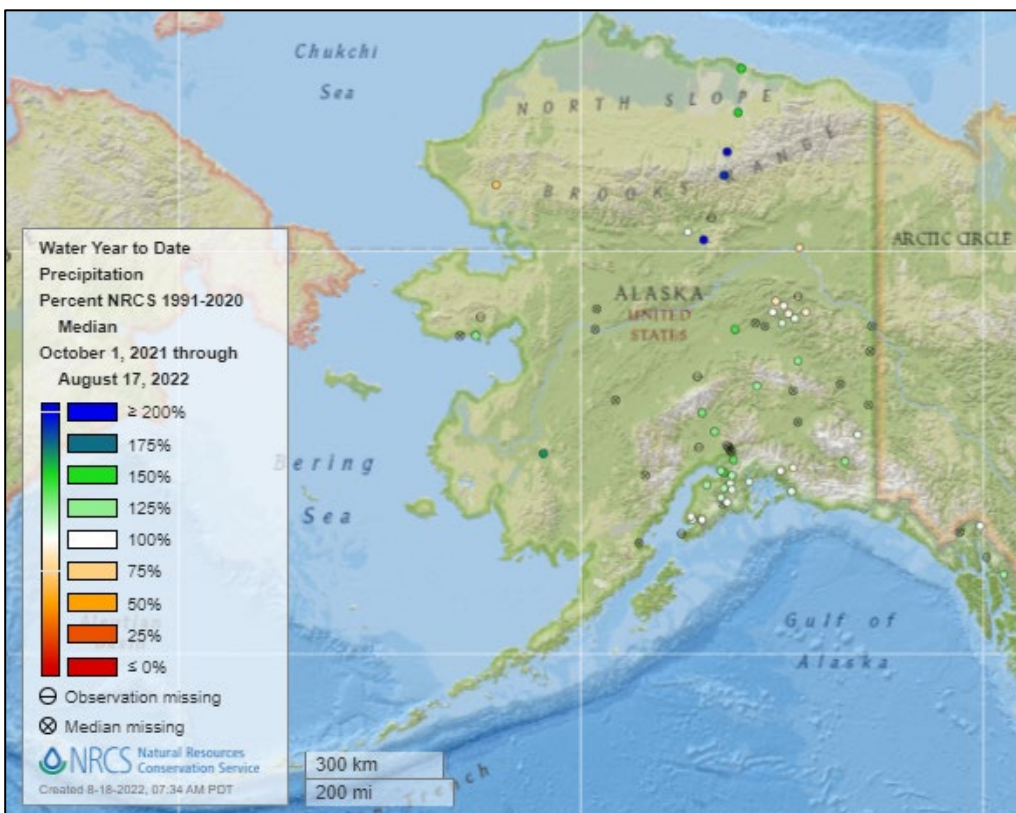


[2022 water year-to-date precipitation percent of median map](#)

See also:

[2022 water year-to-date precipitation percent of average map](#)

[2022 water year-to-date precipitation values \(inches\) map](#)



[Alaska 2022 water year-to-date precipitation percent of median map](#)

See also:

[Alaska 2022 water year-to-date precipitation percent of average map](#)

[Alaska 2022 water year-to-date precipitation values \(inches\) map](#)

Temperature

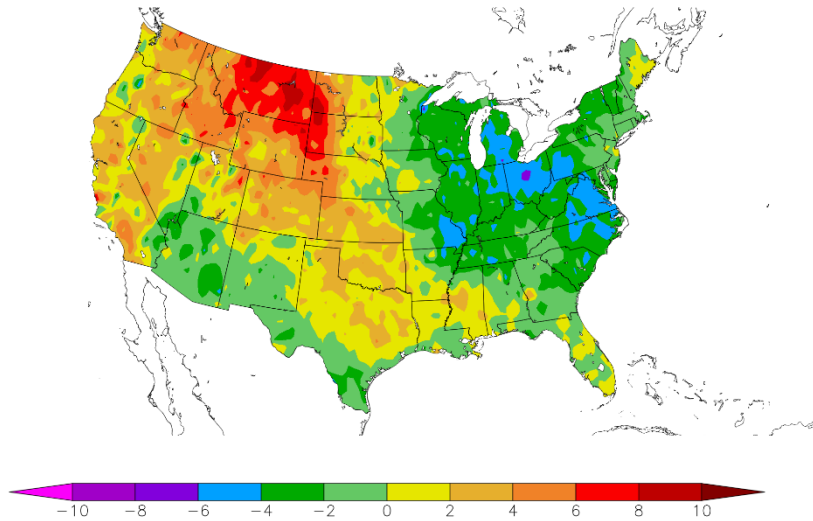
Last 7 Days, National Weather Service (NWS) Networks

Source: Regional Climate Centers

[7-day temperature anomaly map](#) for the contiguous U.S.

See also: [7-day temperature \(° F\) map](#)

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
8/11/2022 – 8/17/2022



Generated 8/18/2022 at IPRCC using provisional data.

NOAA Regional Climate Centers

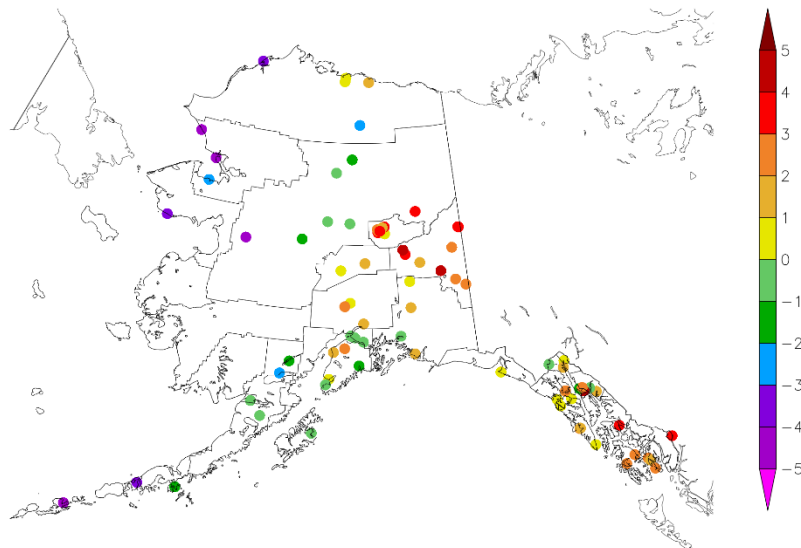
Last 7 Days, National Weather Service (NWS) Networks

Source: Regional Climate Centers

[7-day temperature anomaly map](#) for Alaska.

See also: [7-day temperature \(° F\) map](#)

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
8/11/2022 – 8/17/2022



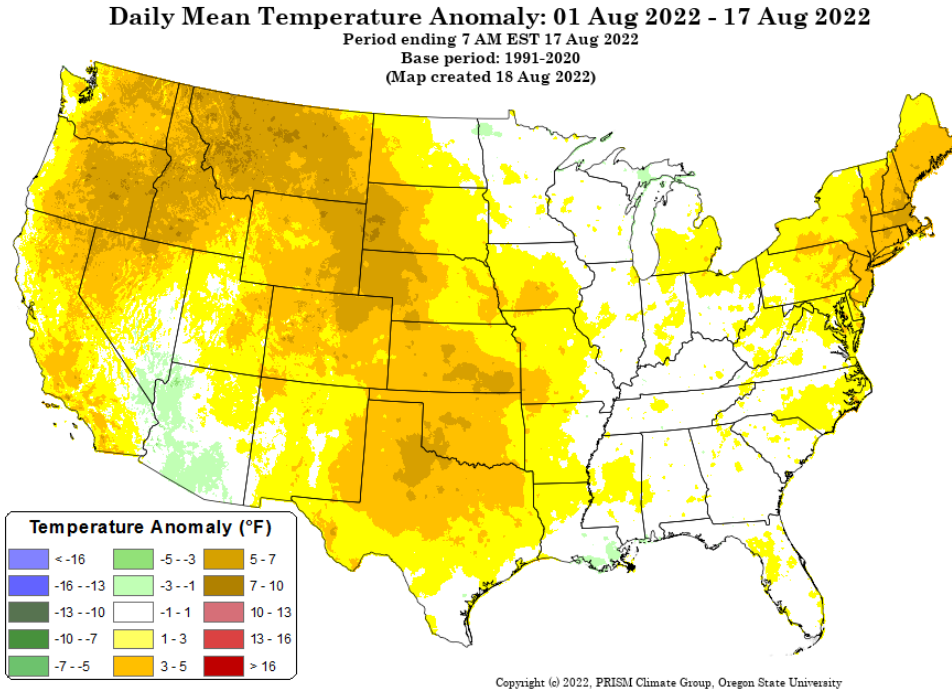
Generated 8/18/2022 at HPRCC using provisional data.

NOAA Regional Climate Centers

Month-to-Date, All Available Data Including SNOTEL and NWS Networks

Source: PRISM

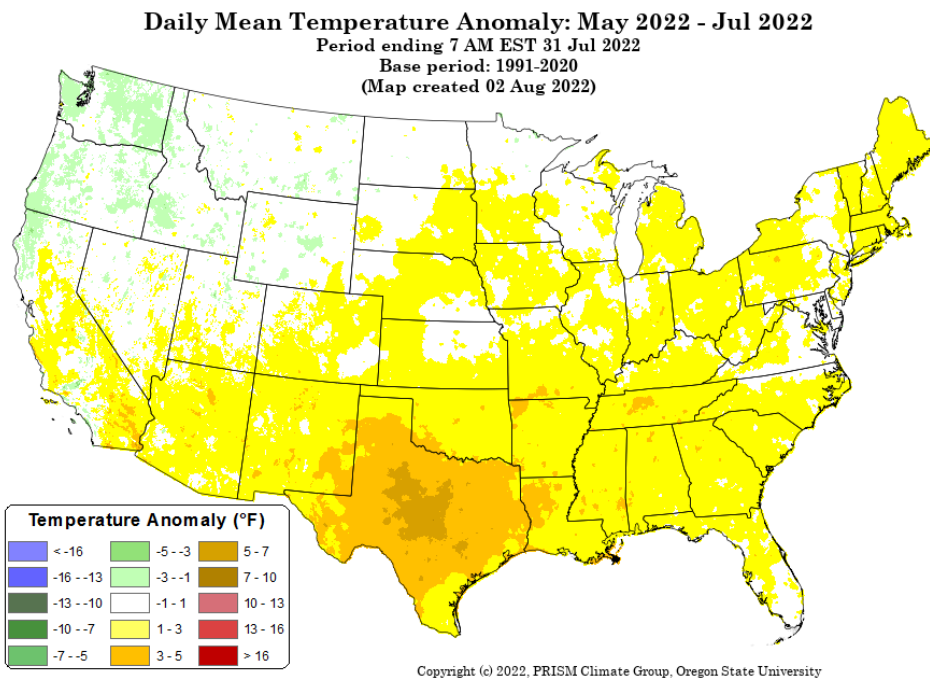
[Month-to-date national daily mean temperature anomaly map](#)



Last 3 Months, All Available Data Including SNOTEL and NWS Networks

Source: PRISM

[May through July 2022 daily mean temperature anomaly map](#)



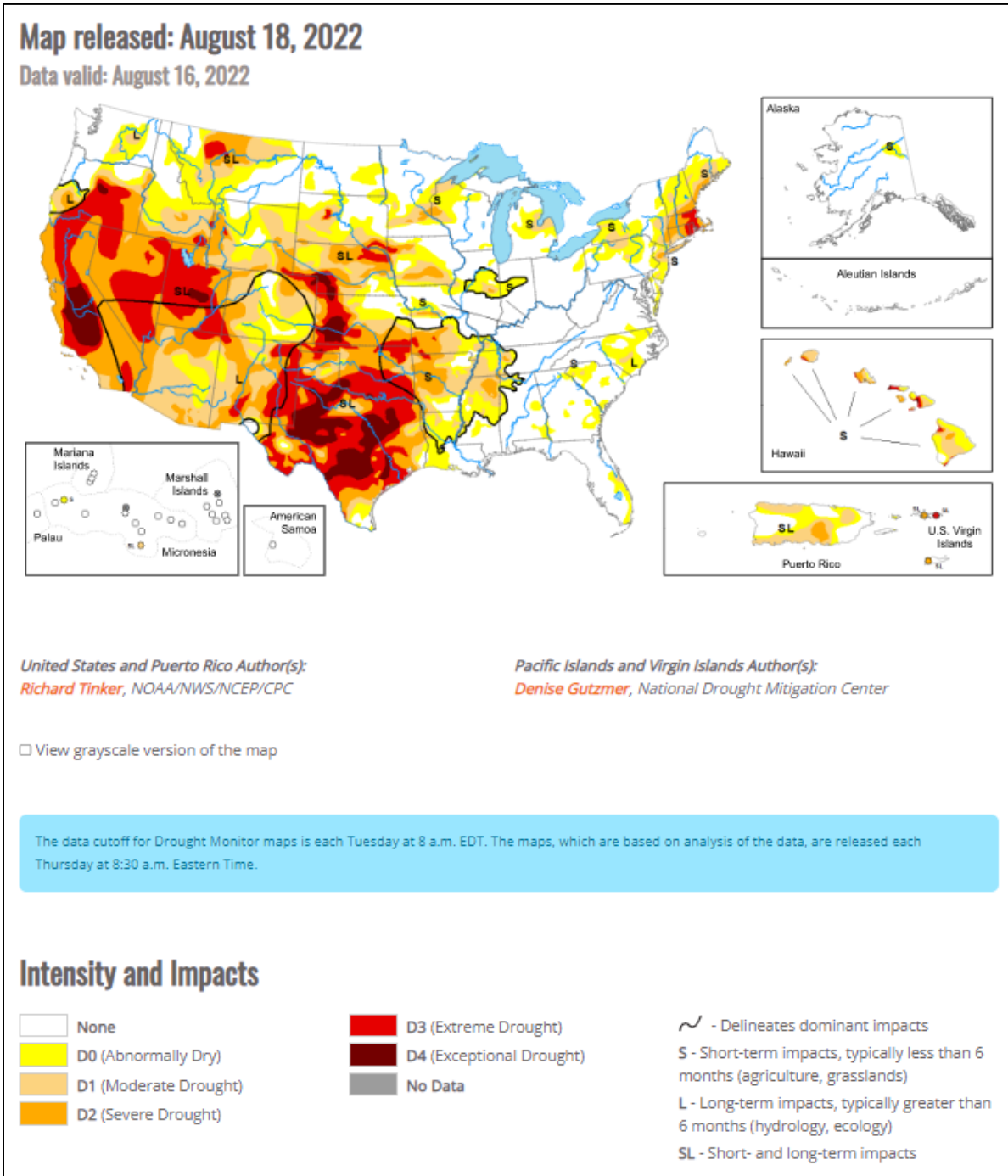
Drought

[U.S. Drought Monitor](#)

Source: National Drought Mitigation Center

[U.S. Drought Portal](#)

Source: NOAA



Current [National Drought Summary](#), August 16, 2022

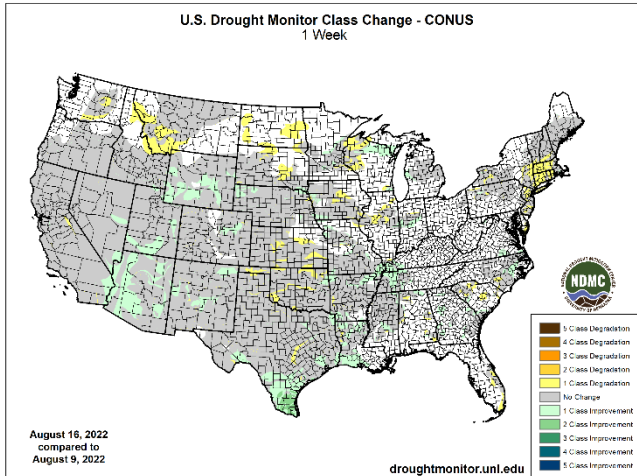
Source: National Drought Mitigation Center

“Precipitation again varied widely across the Lower 48 this week, which is not unusual during the summer. Across the interior West, monsoon rains were not as intense as last week, but remained heavier than normal. Several times the normal amount soaked most areas in the western half of the Four Corners Region, much of Nevada, southeastern California, reaching as far north as southeastern Oregon and Wyoming. Other areas receiving widespread heavy rains (and thus some improvement from recent dryness) included Deep South Texas and northwestern Nebraska. Parts of Deep South Texas recorded over 10 inches of rain, and 2 to 3 inches were common across northwestern Nebraska. Elsewhere, relatively narrow swaths of moderate to heavy rain dampened parts of the middle Mississippi Valley, Upper Midwest, and Great Lakes Region. Meanwhile, a broken pattern of moderate to heavy rain covered roughly the southeastern quarter of the contiguous 48 states. The higher amounts were in the 2 to 3 inch range though some small, highly-isolated areas recorded a bit more. In contrast, light precipitation at best fell on the Northeast, which teamed with abnormally high temperatures to induce significant and widespread intensification. Other areas observing light rain at best included part of the Upper Midwest, the north-central and south-central Plains. Conditions were seasonably dry along the West Coast.”

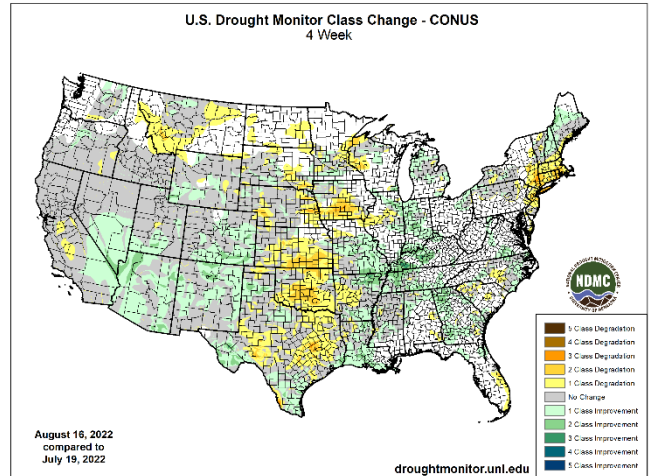
Changes in Drought Monitor Categories over Time

Source: National Drought Mitigation Center

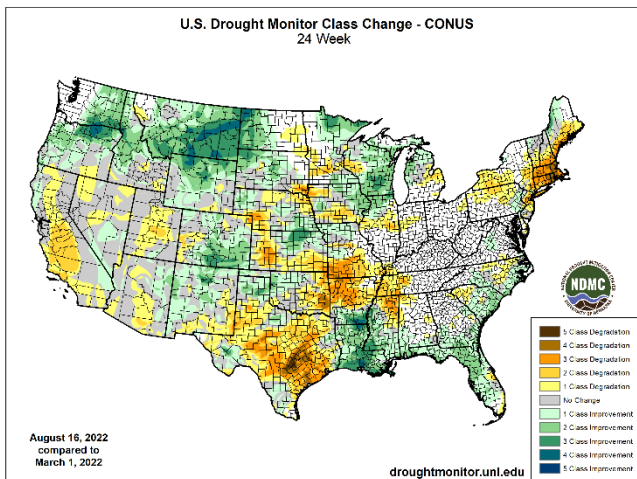
1 Week



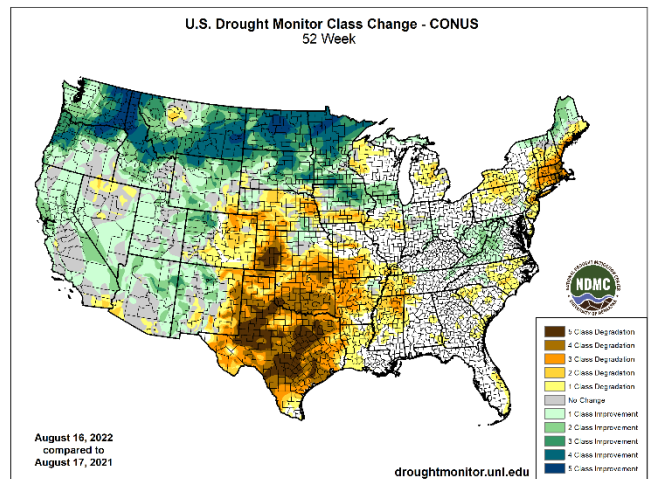
1 Month



6 Months



1 Year



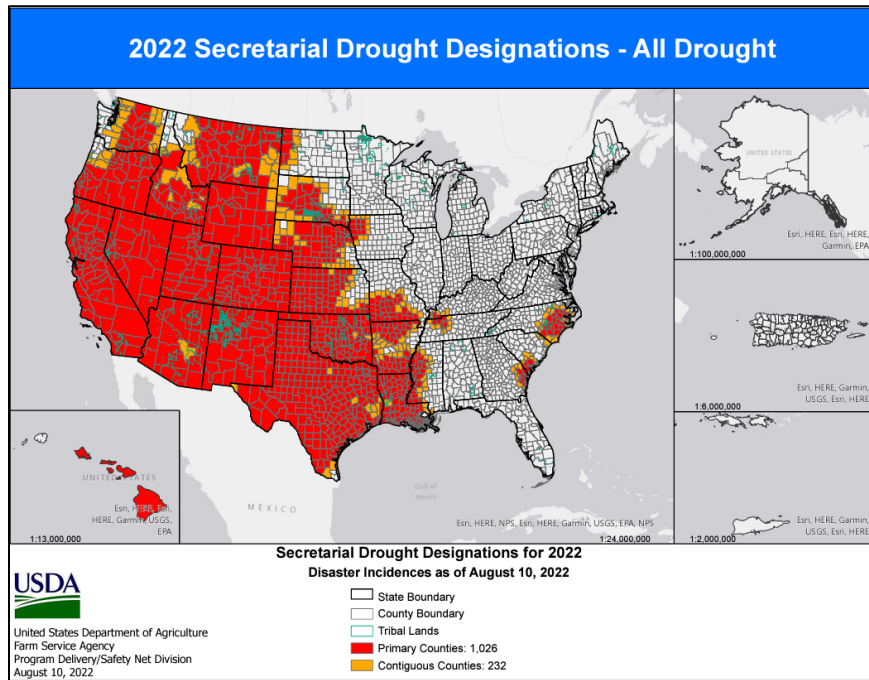
[Changes in drought conditions over the last 12 months for the contiguous U.S.](#)

Highlighted Drought Resources

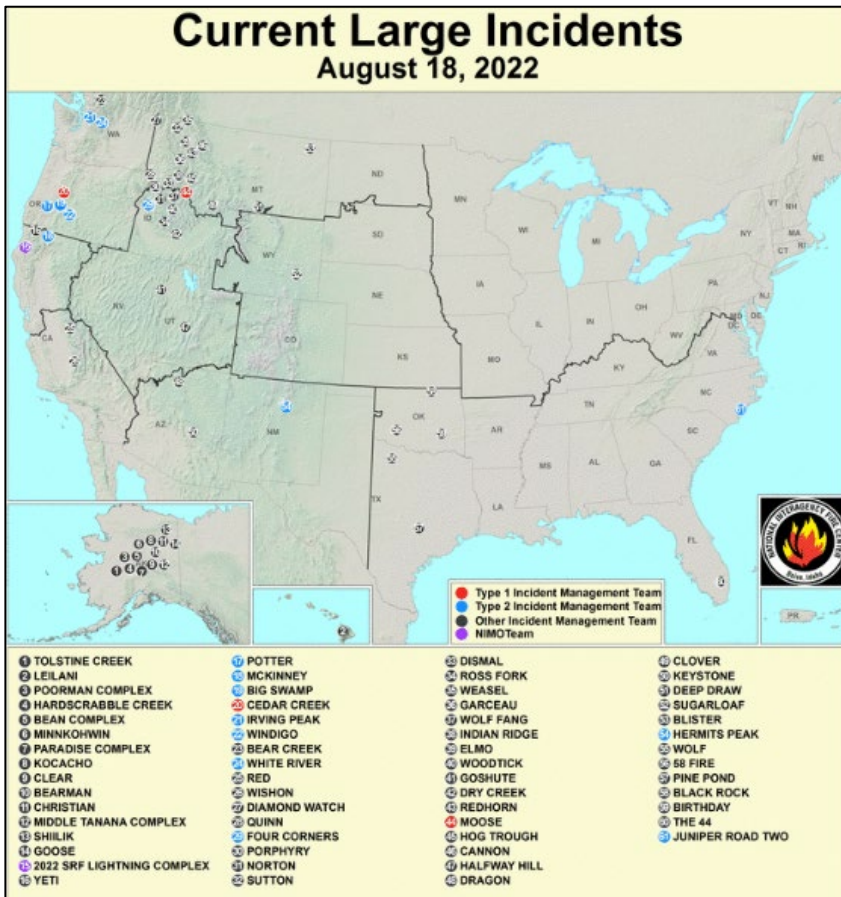
- [Drought Impact Reporter](#)
- [Quarterly Regional Climate Impacts and Outlook](#)
- [U.S. Drought Portal Indicators and Monitoring](#)
- [U.S. Population in Drought, Weekly Comparison](#)
- [USDA Disaster and Drought Information](#)

USDA Secretarial Drought Designations

Source: USDA Farm Service Agency



Wildfires: USDA Forest Service Active Fire Mapping



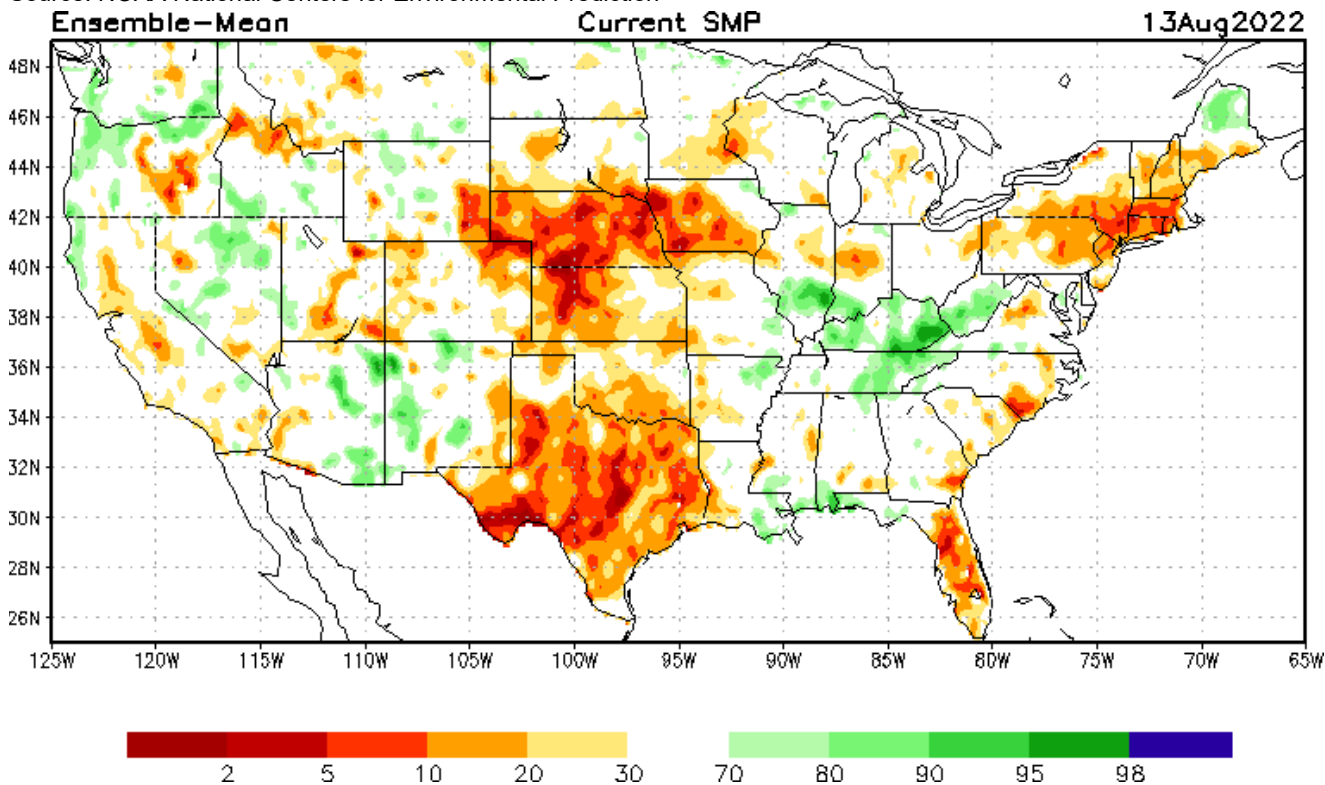
Highlighted Wildfire Resources

- [National Interagency Fire Center](#)
- [InciWeb Incident Information System](#)
- [Significant Wildland Fire Potential Outlook](#)

Other Climatic and Water Supply Indicators

Soil Moisture

Source: NOAA National Centers for Environmental Prediction

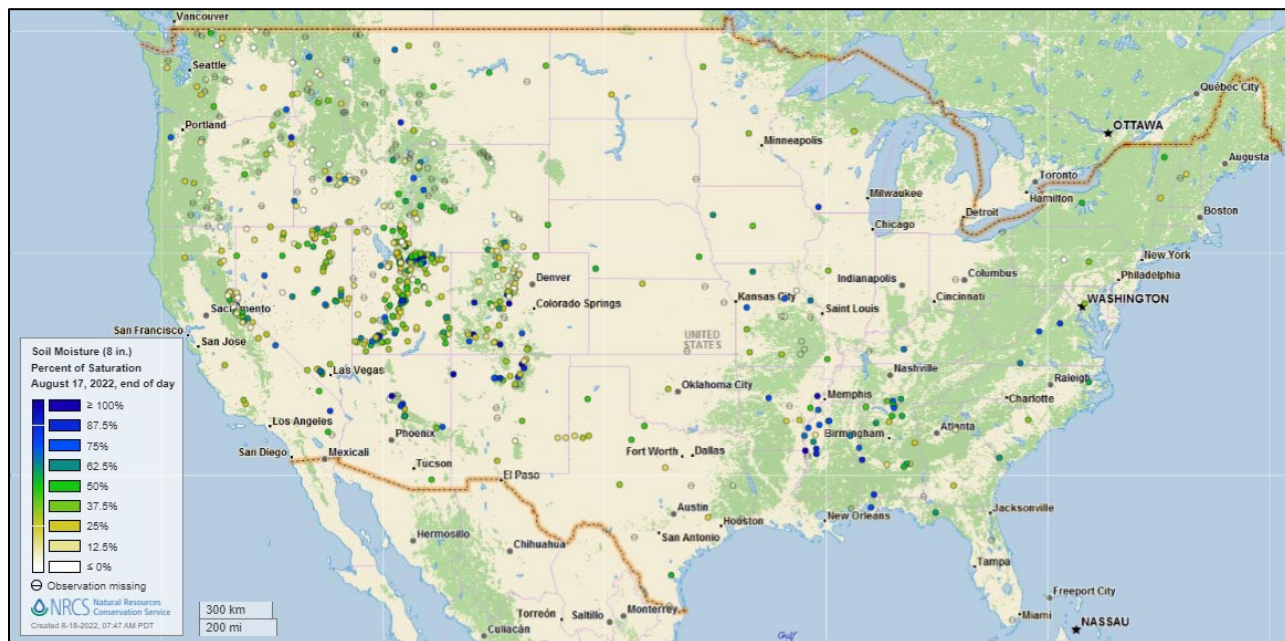


Modeled soil moisture percentiles as of August 13, 2022

Soil Moisture Percent of Saturation

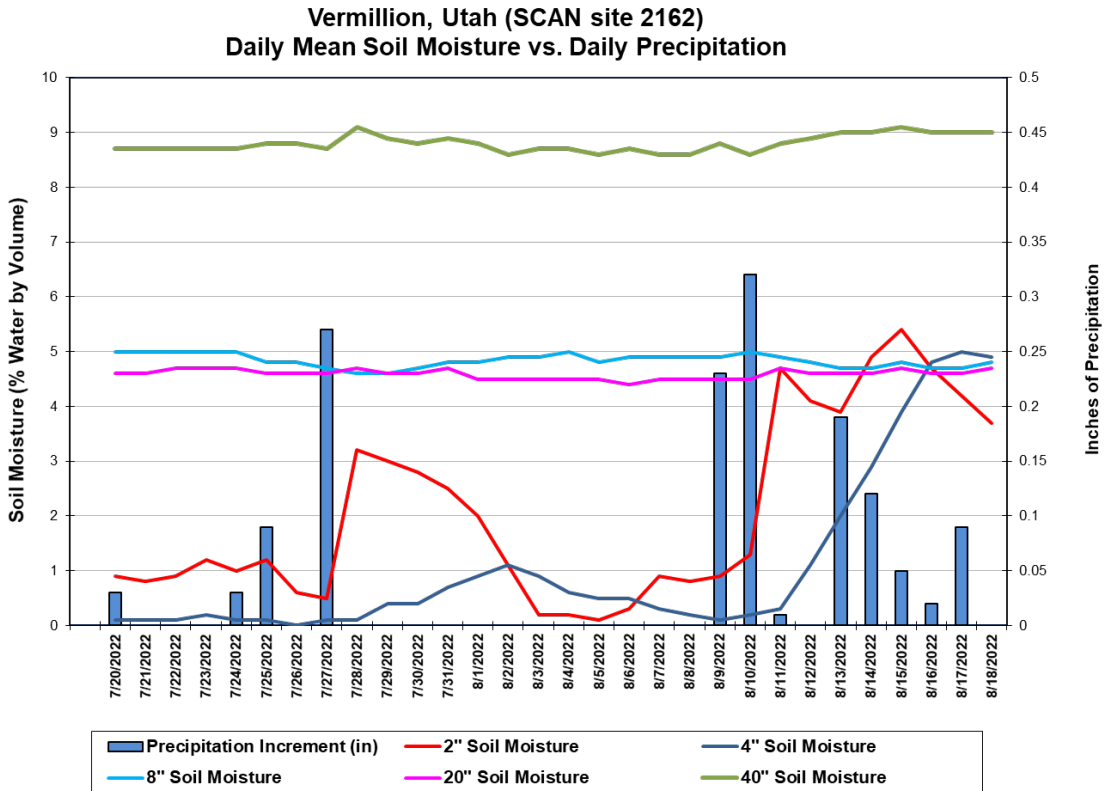
Source: NRCS SNOTEL and [Soil Climate Analysis Network \(SCAN\)](#)

[U.S. soil moisture map at 8-inch depth:](#)



Soil Moisture

Source: NRCS [Soil Climate Analysis Network](#) (SCAN)



This chart shows the precipitation and soil moisture for the last 30 days at the [Vermillion](#) SCAN site in Utah. Precipitation events caused an increase in soil moisture levels at the -2 and -4-inch soil sensor depths. The deeper sensors showed little change over the period. All sensors reported less than 10 percent water by volume throughout the period. Total precipitation received during the period was 1.45 inches.

Soil Moisture Data Portals

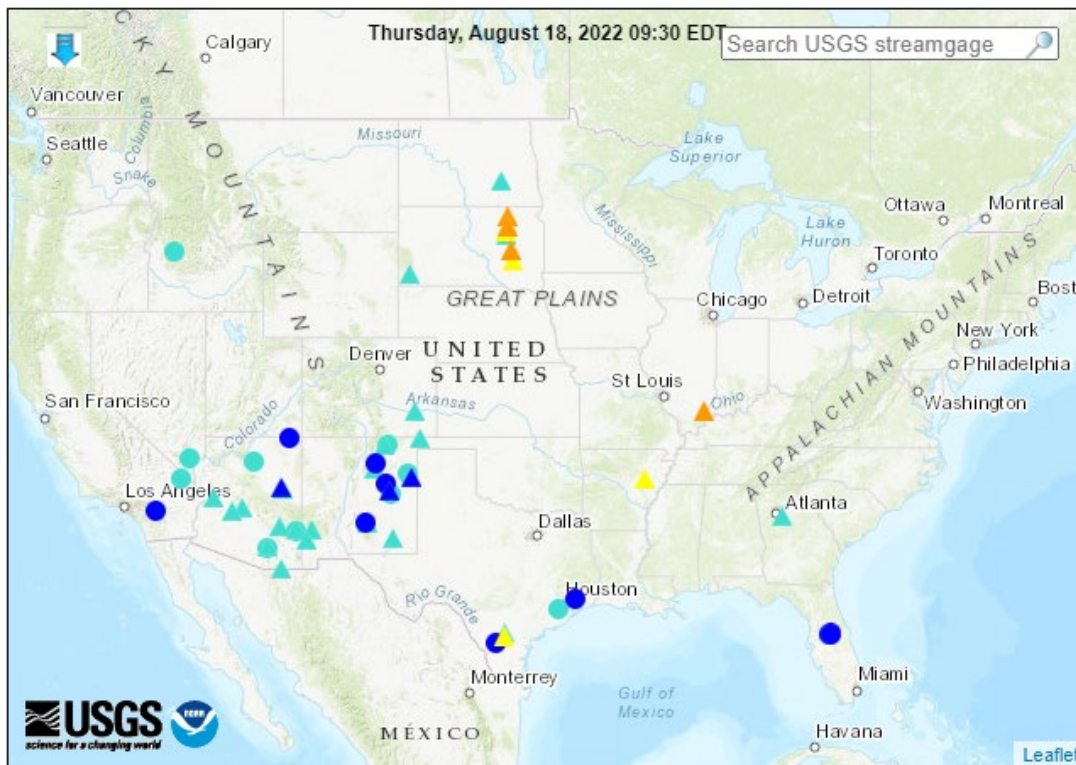
- [USCRN Soil Moisture](#)
- [National Soil Moisture Network](#)
- [NOAA Climate Prediction Center Soil Moisture](#)
- [NASA Grace](#)

Streamflow, Drought, Flood, and Runoff

Source: U.S. Geological Survey [WaterWatch Streamflow Map](#)

Map of flood and high flow conditions

(4 in floods [minor: 4], 6 in near-flood)



Explanation - Percentile classes						
<95	95-98	>= 99	Above action stage	Above flood stage	Above moderate flood stage	Above major flood stage
△ Streamgage with flood stage			○ Streamgage without flood stage			

[WaterWatch: Streamflow, drought, flood, and runoff conditions](#)

Reservoir Storage

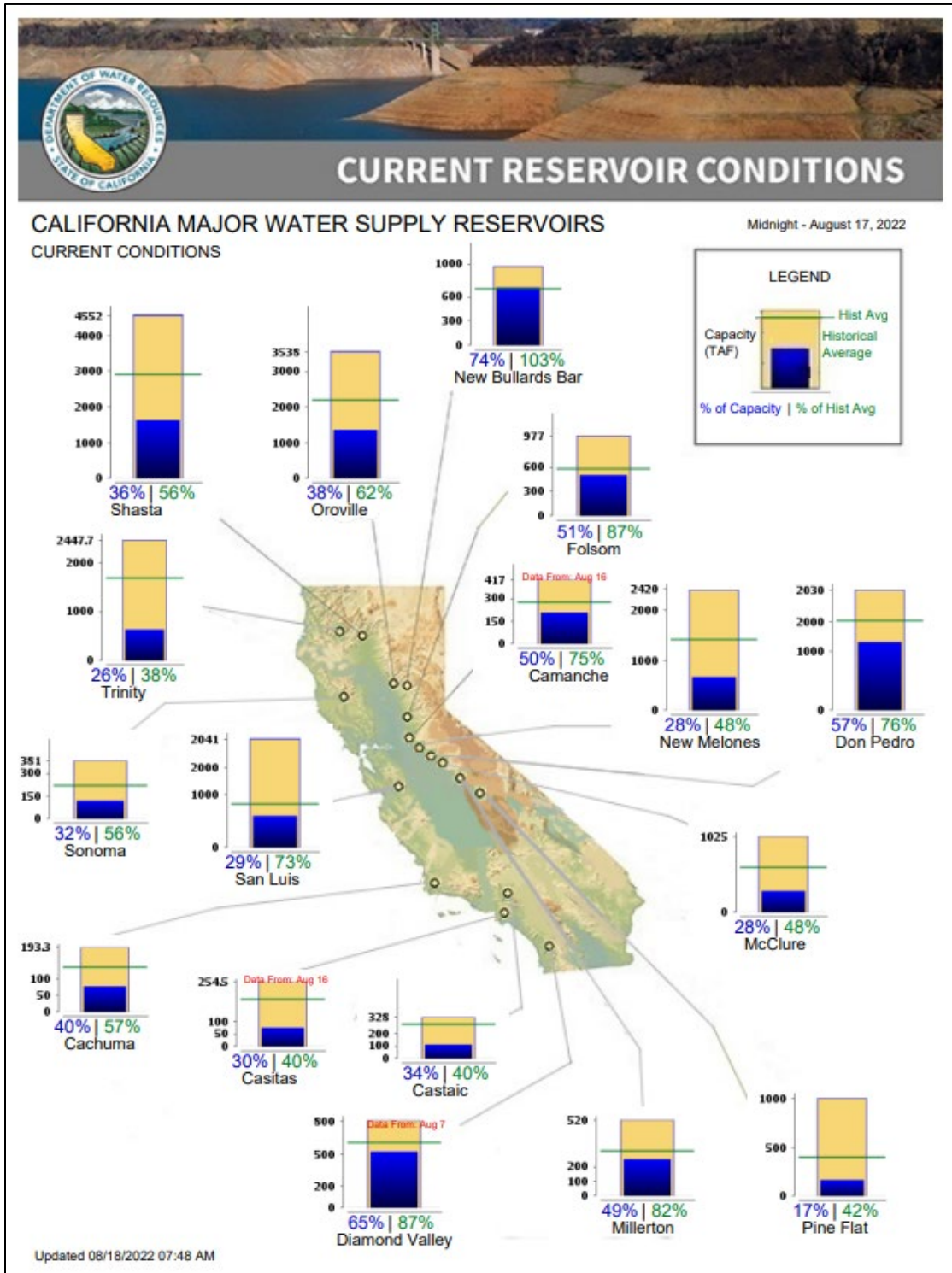
Hydromet Teacup Reservoir Depictions

Source: U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

- [Upper Colorado](#)
- [Pacific Northwest/Snake/Columbia](#)
- [Sevier River Water, Utah](#)
- [Upper Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas](#)

Current California Reservoir Conditions

Source: California Department of Water Resources



[Current California Reservoir Conditions](#)

Agricultural Weather Highlights

Author: Brad Rippey, Agricultural Meteorologist, USDA/OCE/WAOB

National Outlook, Thursday, August 18, 2022: “Showers and thunderstorms will remain active during the next several days across the nation’s southern tier, where a cold front will interact with the Southwestern monsoon circulation. During the weekend, rain may become heavy across the southern Plains, leading to 5-day totals ranging from 2 to 6 inches in northern Texas and southern Oklahoma. In parts of Arizona and New Mexico, similar totals will continue to spark flash flooding and debris flows, especially on recently burned hillsides. Meanwhile, mostly dry weather will prevail during the next 5 days across the Pacific Coast States and the northern High Plains. Farther east, however, late-week and weekend showers in the Midwest should benefit immature summer crops, although most areas will receive less than 2 inches of rain. The NWS 6- to 10-day outlook for August 23 – 27 calls for the likelihood of above-normal temperatures across much of the western, northern, and eastern U.S., while cooler-than-normal conditions will stretch from the central and southern Rockies to the southern Appalachians. Meanwhile, near- or above-normal rainfall across most of the country should contrast with drier-than-normal weather in the Pacific Northwest and parts of the upper Midwest.”

Weather Hazards Outlook: [August 19 – 23, 2022](#)

Source: NOAA Weather Prediction Center

U.S. Day 3-7 Hazards Outlook

[About the Hazards Outlook](#)

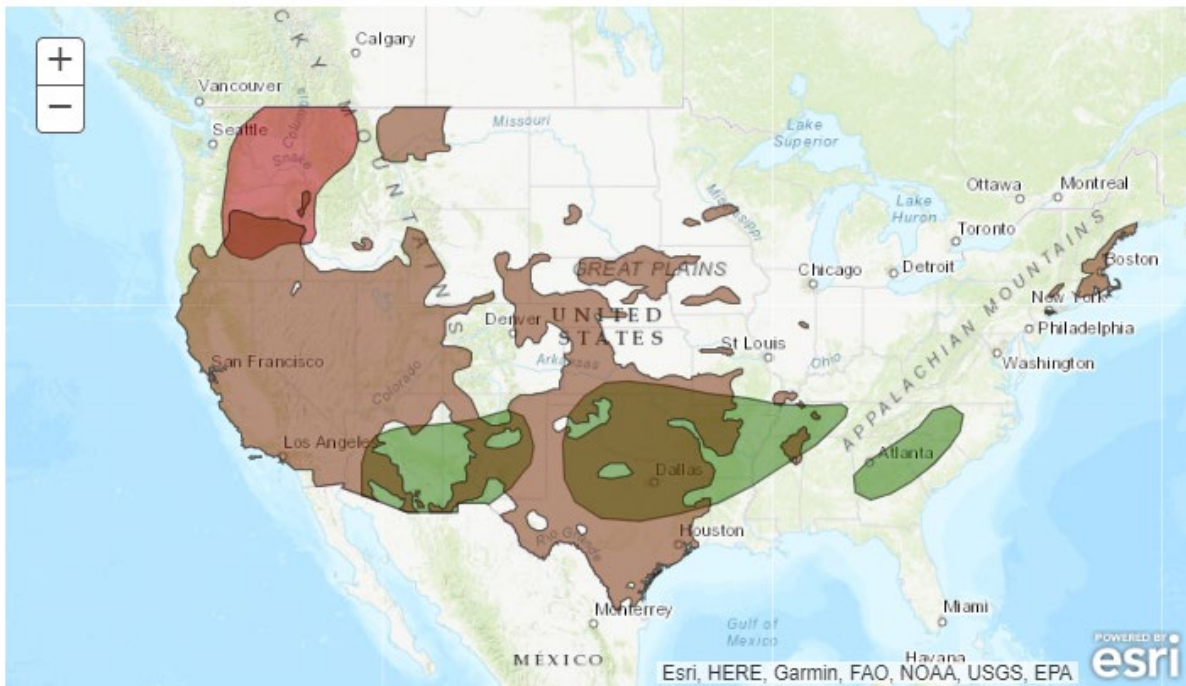
Created August 16, 2022

NOTE: These products are only created Monday through Friday. Please exercise caution using this outlook during the weekend.

Precipitation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Temperature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Soils	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Legend			
	Flooding Likely		Excessive Heat
	Flooding Occurring or Imminent		High Winds
	Flooding Possible		Much Above Normal Temperatures
	Freezing Rain		Much Below Normal Temperatures
	Heavy Ice		Significant Waves
	Heavy Precipitation		Enhanced Wildfire Risk
	Heavy Rain		Severe Drought
	Heavy Snow		
	Severe Weather		

Valid August 19, 2022 - August 23, 2022

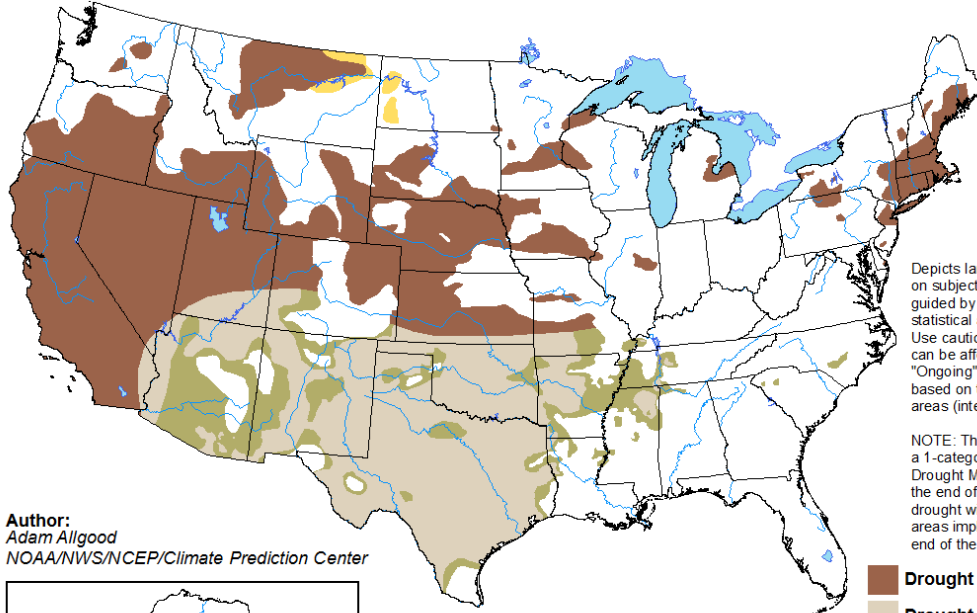


Seasonal Drought Outlook: [August 18 – November 30, 2022](#)

Source: National Weather Service

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

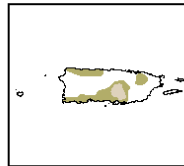
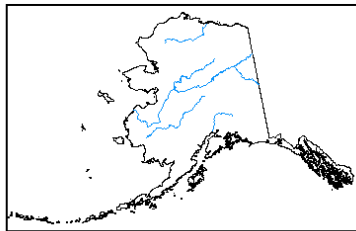
Valid for August 18 - November 30, 2022
Released August 18



Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Use caution for applications that can be affected by short lived events. "Ongoing" drought areas are based on the U.S. Drought Monitor areas (intensities of D1 to D4).

NOTE: The tan areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels by the end of the period, although drought will remain. The green areas imply drought removal by the end of the period (D0 or none).

Author:
Adam Allgood
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/Climate Prediction Center



- Drought persists
- Drought remains but improves
- Drought removal likely
- Drought development likely



<http://go.usa.gov/3eZ73>

Climate Prediction Center 3-Month Outlook

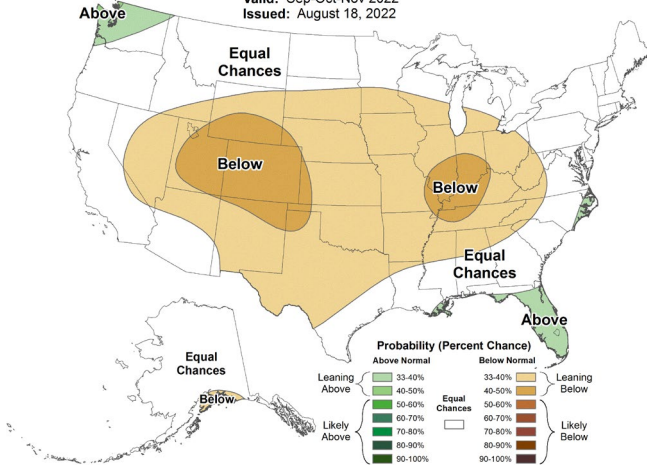
Source: National Weather Service

[Precipitation](#)

[Temperature](#)

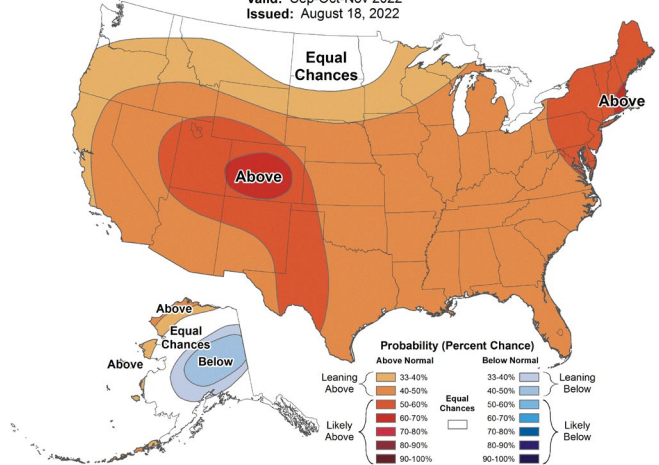
Seasonal Precipitation Outlook

Valid: Sep-Oct-Nov 2022
Issued: August 18, 2022



Seasonal Temperature Outlook

Valid: Sep-Oct-Nov 2022
Issued: August 18, 2022



[September-October-November 2022 precipitation and temperature outlook summaries](#)

More Information

The NRCS [National Water and Climate Center](#) publishes this weekly report. We welcome your feedback. If you have questions or comments, please [contact us](#).