

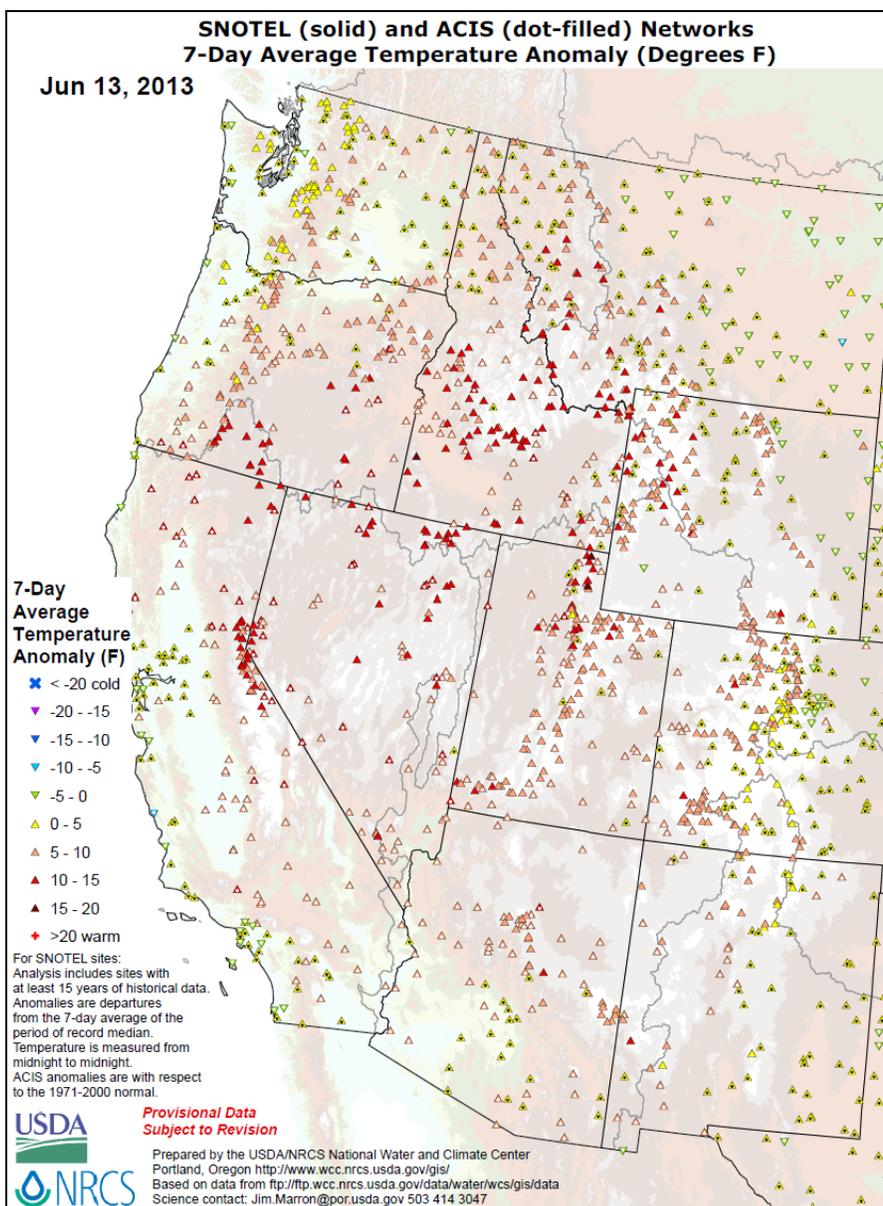


Natural Resources Conservation Service  
 P.O. Box 2890  
 Washington, D.C. 20013

## Weekly Snowpack / Drought Monitor Update, 13 June 2013

Most figures are clickable to enlarge and update

### Temperature



[SNOTEL](#) and ACIS 7-day temperature anomaly ending this morning reveals temperatures were as much as 15°F above normal across parts of the northern Sierra Nevada, northern Great Basin, and the Snake River drainage. Temperatures were as much as 5°F below normal across parts of coastal California and the northwestern High Plains. Hot weather is not helping the wildfire situation across parts of the southern tier of the West.

The Natural Resources Conservation Service provides leadership in a partnership effort to help people conserve maintain and improve our natural resources and environment

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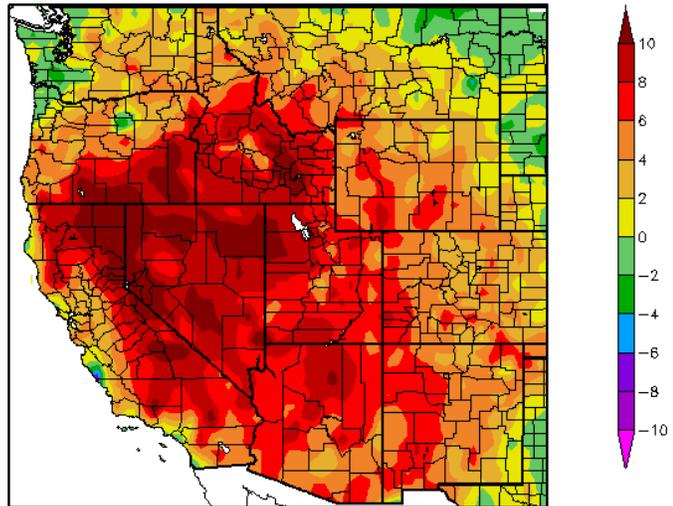
## Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

[ACIS 7-day](#) average temperature anomalies, ending yesterday, show the greatest positive temperature departures over the Interior West (>+10F). The greatest negative departures occur over northeastern Montana and southeastern Washington (<-4°F).

*This map currently does not use SNOTEL data, but is expected to later this summer.*

For more figures, see the Western Water Assessment's [Intermountain West Climate Dashboard](#). See the [Westwide Drought Tracker](#) for more maps.

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)  
6/6/2013 – 6/12/2013



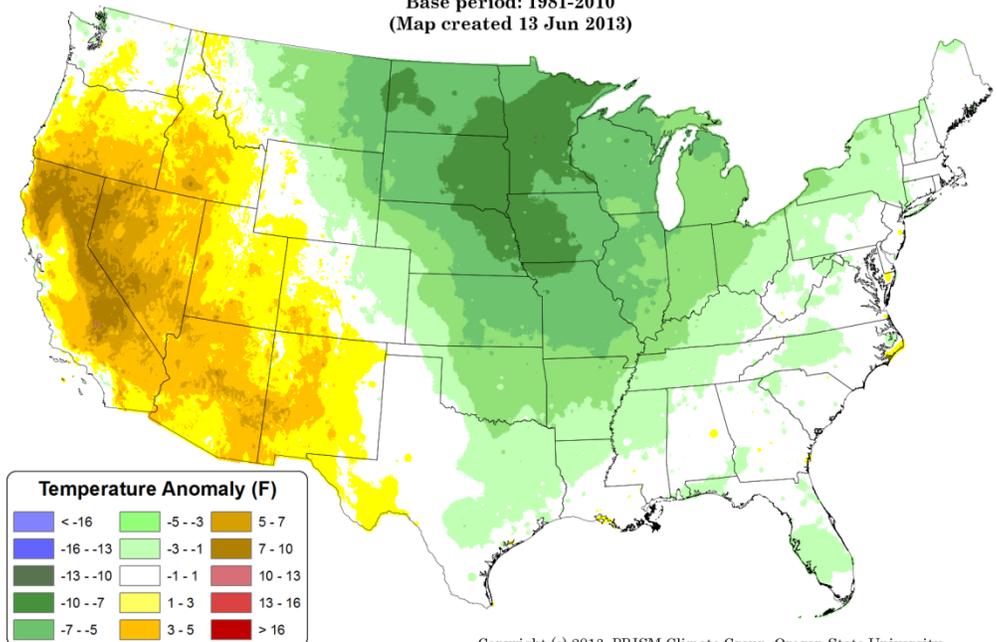
/13/2013 at HPRCC using provisional data.

Regional Climate Centers

This preliminary [PRISM](#) temperature map, updated daily, will be readily available to the public by early fall. It contains all available network data, including SNOTEL data, and will be updated periodically as additional data become available and are quality controlled.

In this current map, June is trending with warmer than normal temperatures across California and the Interior West and cooler than normal temperatures east of the Continental Divide. Much of the East Coast is experiencing near normal conditions.

Daily Mean Temperature Anomaly: 01 June 2013 - 12 June 2013  
Period ending 7 AM EST 12 Jun 2013  
Base period: 1981-2010  
(Map created 13 Jun 2013)



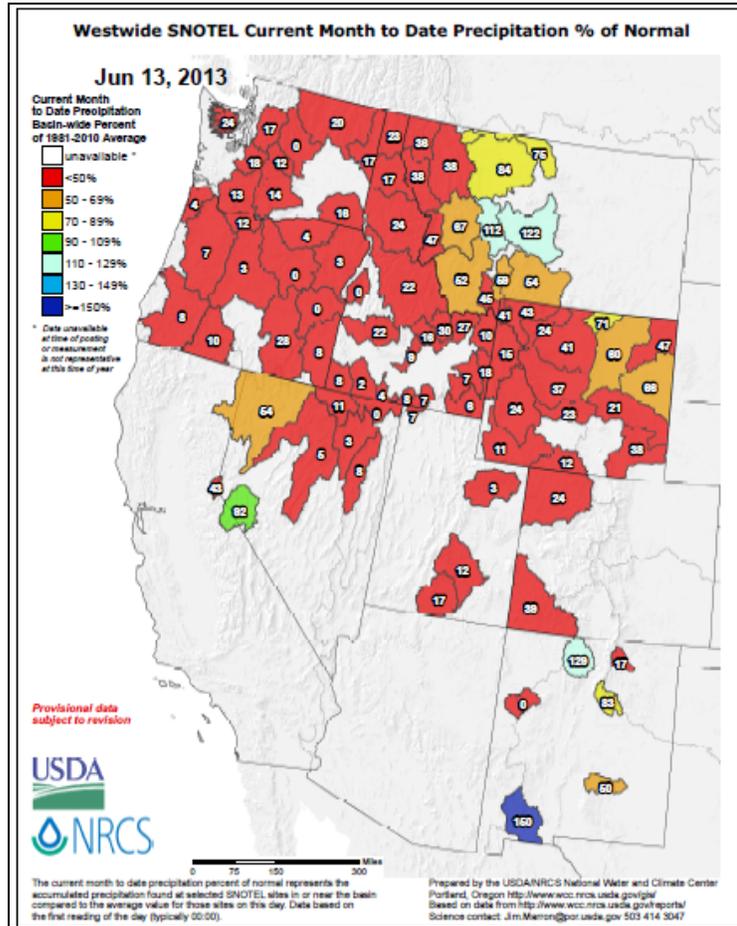
Copyright (c) 2013, PRISM Climate Group, Oregon State University

# Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

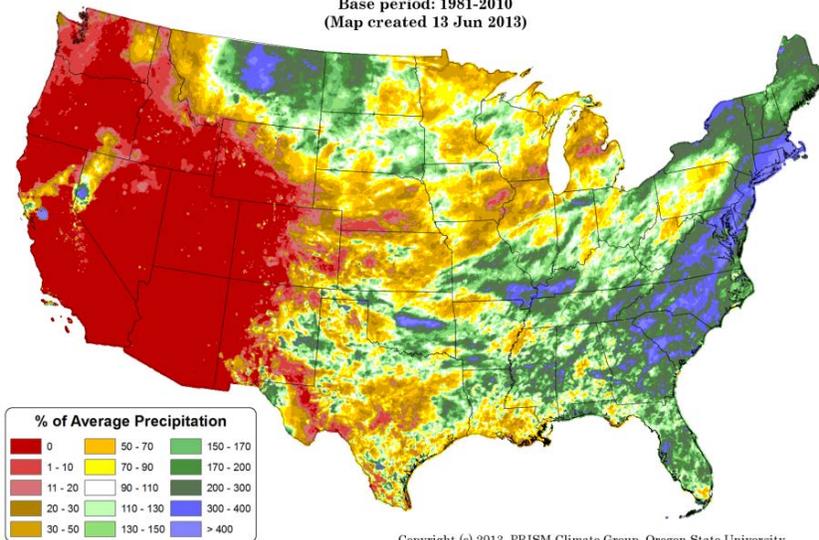
## Precipitation

SNOTEL [month to date](#) precipitation percent of normal pattern shows drier conditions over much of the West.

With the exception of near normal or above normal values over the Sierra Nevada near Lake Tahoe, central Montana and isolated basins over north-central and southwest New Mexico, the West has been exceptionally dry.



**Total Precipitation Anomaly: 01 June 2013 - 12 June 2013**  
 Period ending 7 AM EST 12 Jun 2013  
 Base period: 1981-2010  
 (Map created 13 Jun 2013)



This preliminary [PRISM](#) precipitation map, updated daily, will be available to the public by early fall. It contains all available network data, including SNOTEL data, and will be updated periodically as additional data become available and are quality controlled.

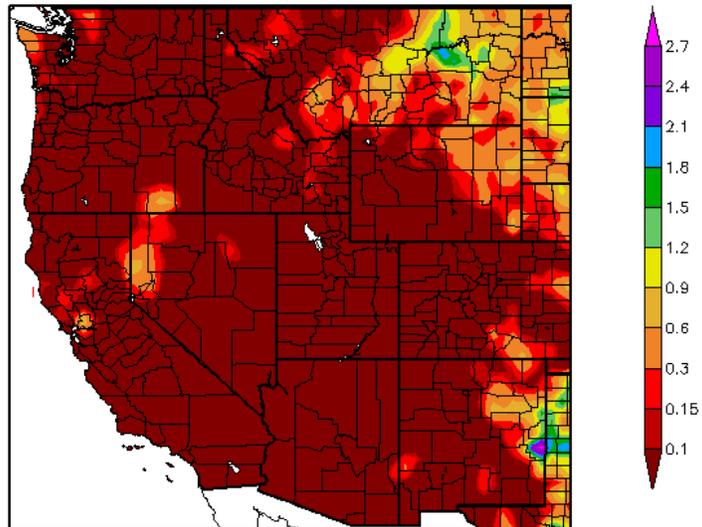
In the West, so far June's precipitation pattern has been one that has favored much of Montana, northeast Wyoming, and parts of New Mexico. Isolated activity near Reno is also noted. Over the East coast, Tropical Storm Andrea dumped between 4 to 8 inches, resulting in an early June surplus of moisture.

# Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

[ACIS](#) 7-day average precipitation amounts for the period ending June 12 show significant precipitation across the upper Missouri River in Montana and over eastern New Mexico. Elsewhere, rainfall was negligible.

*This map currently does not use SNOTEL data, but is expected to later this summer.*

Precipitation (in)  
6/6/2013 - 6/12/2013



13/2013 at HPRCC using provisional data.

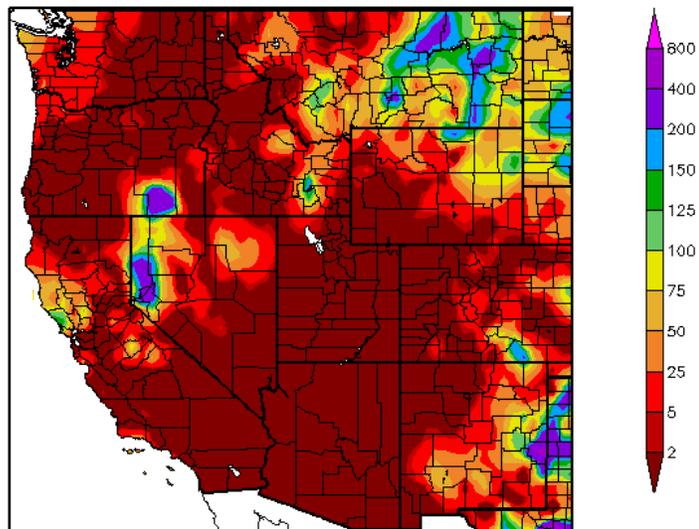
Regional Climate Centers

In this [map](#), high amounts of precipitation are reflected in terms of very high percent of normal values over most areas that received any rain. This is particularly true over southeast Oregon and western Nevada where rainfall is very unusual this time of year.

Note large tracks of real estate with little, if any, precipitation across the West.

*This map currently does not use SNOTEL data, but is expected to later this summer.*

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)  
6/6/2013 - 6/12/2013



13/2013 at HPRCC using provisional data.

Regional Climate Centers

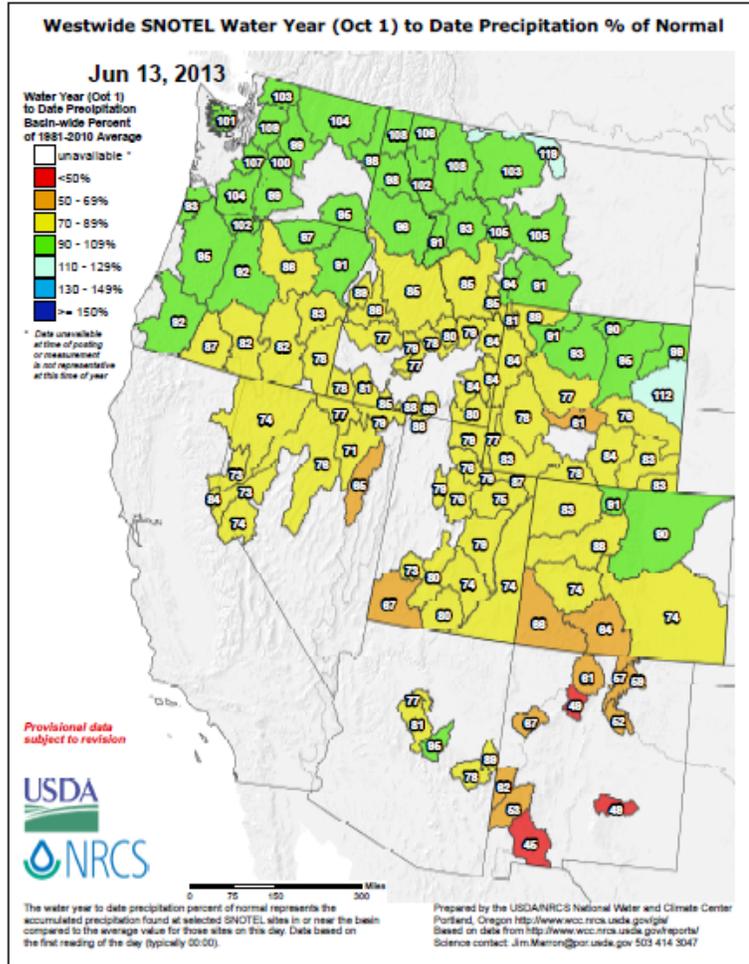
## Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

For the [2013 Water Year](#) that began on 1 October 2012, the pattern continues to resemble La Niña (i.e., wetter northern tier).

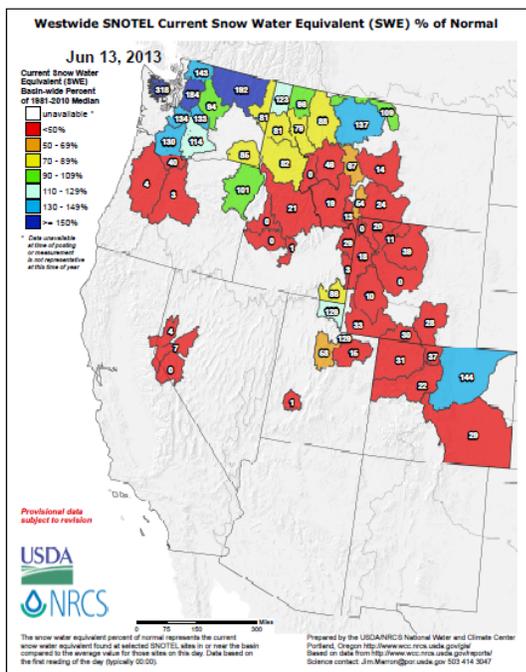
Southeastern Oregon, southern Idaho, and northern Nevada have bucked this tendency over the northern tier states with less precipitation. Southwestern Utah and Colorado along with all of New Mexico are experiencing considerable deficits.

In New Mexico, the past [two years](#) are the driest on record (i.e., since 1895).

For additional information, daily reports by SNOTEL sites are available [here](#).



## Snow



[Snow-Water Equivalent](#) (SWE): Today's map shows high values\* holding on in parts of Washington and the northern Rockies.

A useful basin-by-basin assessment of SWE to date can be viewed by state [here](#) and [here](#).

*\* Exercise caution when using SWE values this late into the season. Actual small values of snow can mislead statistics when there is usually no measurable snow cover.*

## Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

### WEATHER AND DROUGHT SUMMARY

The following **Weather and Drought Summary** is provided by this week's NDMC Author: [David Simeral, Western Regional Climate Center](#).

**Weather Summary:** "This U.S. Drought Monitor week saw some improvements along the Eastern seaboard as the first storm of the Atlantic Hurricane season – Tropical Storm Andrea – made landfall over Florida late last week bringing strong winds, heavy rain, and thunderstorms to the region. Post-Tropical Cyclone Andrea moved up the East Coast on Friday and Saturday combining with a cold front to deliver heavy precipitation and flooding to the Mid-Atlantic states and New England. Across the Great Plains, scattered shower activity led to some modest improvements in areas of drought over the eastern halves of Kansas, Oklahoma, and South Dakota. In the Midwest west of the Mississippi, continued shower activity led to improvements in drought areas of western Iowa and southwestern Minnesota. In the South, modest rainfall led to minor improvements over portions of the Texas Panhandle, central and southeast Texas, and northwestern Louisiana. Out West, unseasonably hot and dry conditions were felt late last week and during the weekend as record-breaking heat gripped Arizona, California, and Nevada. Some relief from the heat came to the region late Sunday afternoon and Monday as showers and thunderstorms developed over northwestern Nevada and northern California. In Alaska, unseasonably warm temperatures, reaching the low 70s, were observed in south-central Alaska; southeast Alaska, the Interior, and western Alaska experienced below-normal temperatures."

**The West:** "During the past week, the West continued in a hot and dry pattern. Record-breaking heat was observed late last week and into the weekend with temperatures ranging from ten to fifteen degrees above normal in southern Oregon, northern California, the Great Basin, the Mojave Desert, and Arizona. Furnace Creek in Death Valley National Park reached 126°F on June 8th, breaking the daily high-temperature record while additional daily high-temperature records were broken at the following locations: Needles, California (107°); Red Bluff, California (112°F); Sacramento, California (108°F); South Lake Tahoe, California (85°F); Reno, Nevada (100°F); Elko, Nevada (97°F); and Ely, Nevada (95°). Some relief from the heat came late Saturday afternoon and Sunday as a cutoff low, situated off the southern California coast, strengthened and moved northward and eastward bringing isolated showers and thunderstorms over northern California and northwestern Nevada. The storms (and 6,000 lightning strikes over northern California) sparked more than 50 small fires from Solano to Lassen County according to CAL FIRE. The overall pattern of hot and dry conditions, combined with year-to-date below normal precipitation, led to continued deterioration of pasture and rangeland conditions across Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico according to the USDA NASS Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. In New Mexico, the southwestern part of the state remains notably dry with the USDA NASS New Mexico Field Office reporting that 100% of range and pasture are in very poor condition."

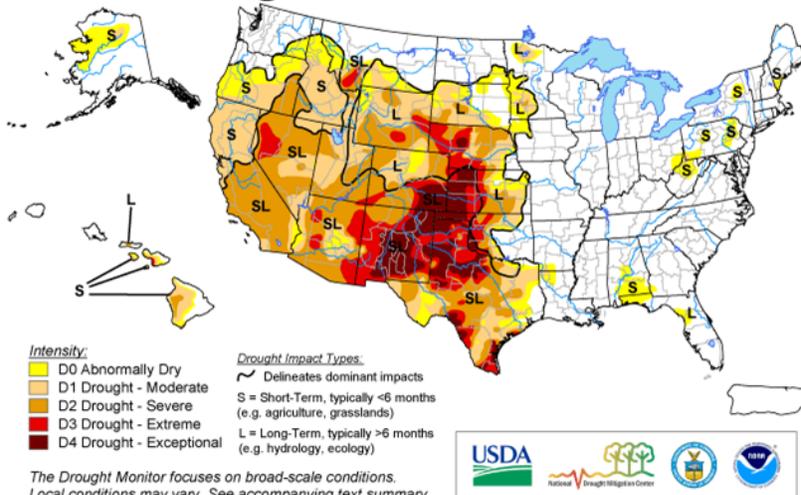
"On this week's map, changes were made in Idaho, Oregon, and Nevada. In Idaho, below-normal precipitation during the winter and the likelihood of reduced water deliveries to farmers for irrigation have led to the expansion of Moderate Drought (D1) across south-central and central Idaho and the expansion of Severe Drought (D2) in southwestern Idaho. In southeastern Oregon, Baker County declared a local drought disaster as Philips Reservoir dropped to half capacity and its lowest level since 2004 leading to the expansion of Severe Drought (D2) to the area. In northern Nevada, a small area of Abnormally Dry (D0) was degraded to Moderate Drought (D1) as hot and dry conditions continued to dry soils."

*A comprehensive narrative describing drought conditions for the nation can be found toward the end of this document. For drought impacts definitions for the figures below, click [here](#).*

# Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

## U.S. Drought Monitor

June 11, 2013  
Valid 7 a.m. EDT



**Intensity:**  
 D0 Abnormally Dry  
 D1 Drought - Moderate  
 D2 Drought - Severe  
 D3 Drought - Extreme  
 D4 Drought - Exceptional

**Drought Impact Types:**  
 ~ Delineates dominant impacts  
 S = Short-Term, typically <6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)  
 L = Long-Term, typically >6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>



Released Thursday, June 13, 2013

Author: David Simeral, Western Regional Climate Center

Current [Drought Monitor](#) weekly summary. The exceptional D4 levels of drought are scattered across the western Corn Belt of the Plains into southeastern Colorado and much of New Mexico. For more drought news, see [Drought Impact Reporter](#).

The latest [drought indicator blend and component percentiles](#) spreadsheet is a great resource for climate division drought statistics. This link is for the latest [Drought Outlook](#) (forecast).

- [More beef cows in worst drought regions than a year ago](#)
- [Rain delays wildfire season in parts of West](#)

### [NDMC launching a new monthly Drought Summary Service](#)

See:

Drought Monitor for the [Western States](#)  
 Drought Impact Reporter for [New Mexico](#)

News Stories:

- [Drought, predators, hurt Y'stone elk calf numbers](#)
- [Drought's impact runs deeper than just soil](#)
- [Drought forces changes at Conchas Lake State Park](#)
- [Current drought mirrors drought of 1950s](#)
- [Drought cuts water for Klamath Project irrigators](#)
- [Nevada Farmers Face Severe Drought](#)
- [No surface water for Tulare ID farmers this year](#)
- [Utah reservoirs are drying up](#)
- [Village runs out of water due to drought](#)
- [Forest visitors cautioned on gunfire](#)

## U.S. Drought Monitor

June 11, 2013  
Valid 7 a.m. EST

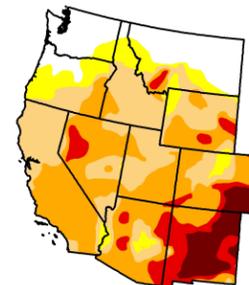
West

	Drought Conditions (Percent Area)					
	None	D0-D1	D1-D2	D2-D3	D3-D4	D4
Current	15.01	84.99	75.25	47.03	14.65	5.98
Last Week (06/04/2013 map)	16.44	83.56	72.90	46.70	14.65	5.98
3 Months Ago (03/12/2013 map)	23.94	76.06	62.77	41.15	15.72	3.13
Start of Calendar Year (01/01/2013 map)	24.39	75.61	69.31	45.04	18.01	2.15
Start of Water Year (09/25/2012 map)	15.12	84.88	77.15	43.65	16.85	1.77
One Year Ago (06/05/2012 map)	29.60	70.40	53.30	31.03	4.95	0.00

**Intensity:**  
 D0 Abnormally Dry  
 D1 Drought - Moderate  
 D2 Drought - Severe  
 D3 Drought - Extreme  
 D4 Drought - Exceptional

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu>



Released Thursday, June 13, 2013

David Simeral, Western Regional Climate Center

**Conditions remain unchanged from last week.**

# Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

## U.S. Drought Monitor

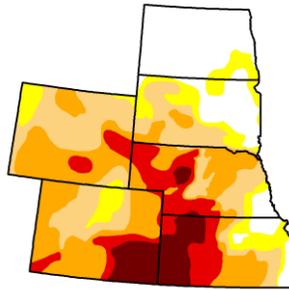
June 11, 2013  
Valid 7 a.m. EST

### High Plains

	Drought Conditions (Percent Area)					
	None	D0-D1	D1-D2	D2-D3	D3-D4	D4
Current	20.30	79.70	68.45	45.80	19.43	7.73
Last Week (06/04/2013 map)	18.13	81.87	69.02	46.22	19.48	7.46
3 Months Ago (03/12/2013 map)	4.65	95.35	91.29	81.46	55.58	24.37
Start of Calendar Year (01/01/2013 map)	1.54	98.46	93.01	86.20	60.25	26.99
Start of Water Year (09/25/2012 map)	0.00	100.00	98.91	83.80	61.28	24.35
One Year Ago (06/09/2012 map)	29.16	70.84	36.18	8.77	2.28	0.00

**Intensity:**

D0 Abnormally Dry      D3 Drought - Extreme  
D1 Drought - Moderate      D4 Drought - Exceptional  
D2 Drought - Severe



The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu>



See [Kansas Drought Update](#).

- [Researcher Says Drought Hurts Kansas Fish Species](#)
- [Drought To Blame For 10,000 Dead Trees In Wichita](#)
- [Colorado Basin Outlook Report for SOUTH PLATTE RIVER BASIN as of June 1, 2013](#)

Conditions improved notably in all but D-4 this past week.

Drought Monitor for the [South-Central Region](#) with statistics over various time periods. Note some deterioration in the higher categories this week.

Check out the Texas Drought [Website](#). See [Texas Reservoirs](#).

- [Texas Drought Takes Toll on Cattle—and Ranchers](#)
- [Emergency grazing of CRP acres for 192 Texas counties authorized](#)
- [As temperatures rise, Rio Grande irrigation season starts today](#)
- [Texas agencies urge conserving water](#)
- [West Texas Oilfield Town Runs Out of Water](#)

## U.S. Drought Monitor

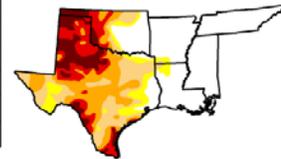
June 11, 2013  
Valid 7 a.m. EST

### South

	Drought Conditions (Percent Area)					
	None	D0-D1	D1-D2	D2-D3	D3-D4	D4
Current	43.19	56.81	49.88	35.10	19.80	9.00
Last Week (06/04/2013 map)	41.93	58.07	51.88	35.56	20.24	9.83
3 Months Ago (03/12/2013 map)	36.36	63.64	54.54	38.61	19.37	5.62
Start of Calendar Year (01/01/2013 map)	21.18	78.82	63.89	50.80	32.80	10.98
Start of Water Year (09/25/2012 map)	24.13	75.87	66.81	51.90	29.86	9.11
One Year Ago (06/09/2012 map)	15.44	84.56	48.03	15.10	5.10	0.19

**Intensity:**

D0 Abnormally Dry      D3 Drought - Extreme  
D1 Drought - Moderate      D4 Drought - Exceptional  
D2 Drought - Severe



The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

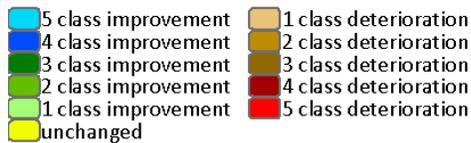
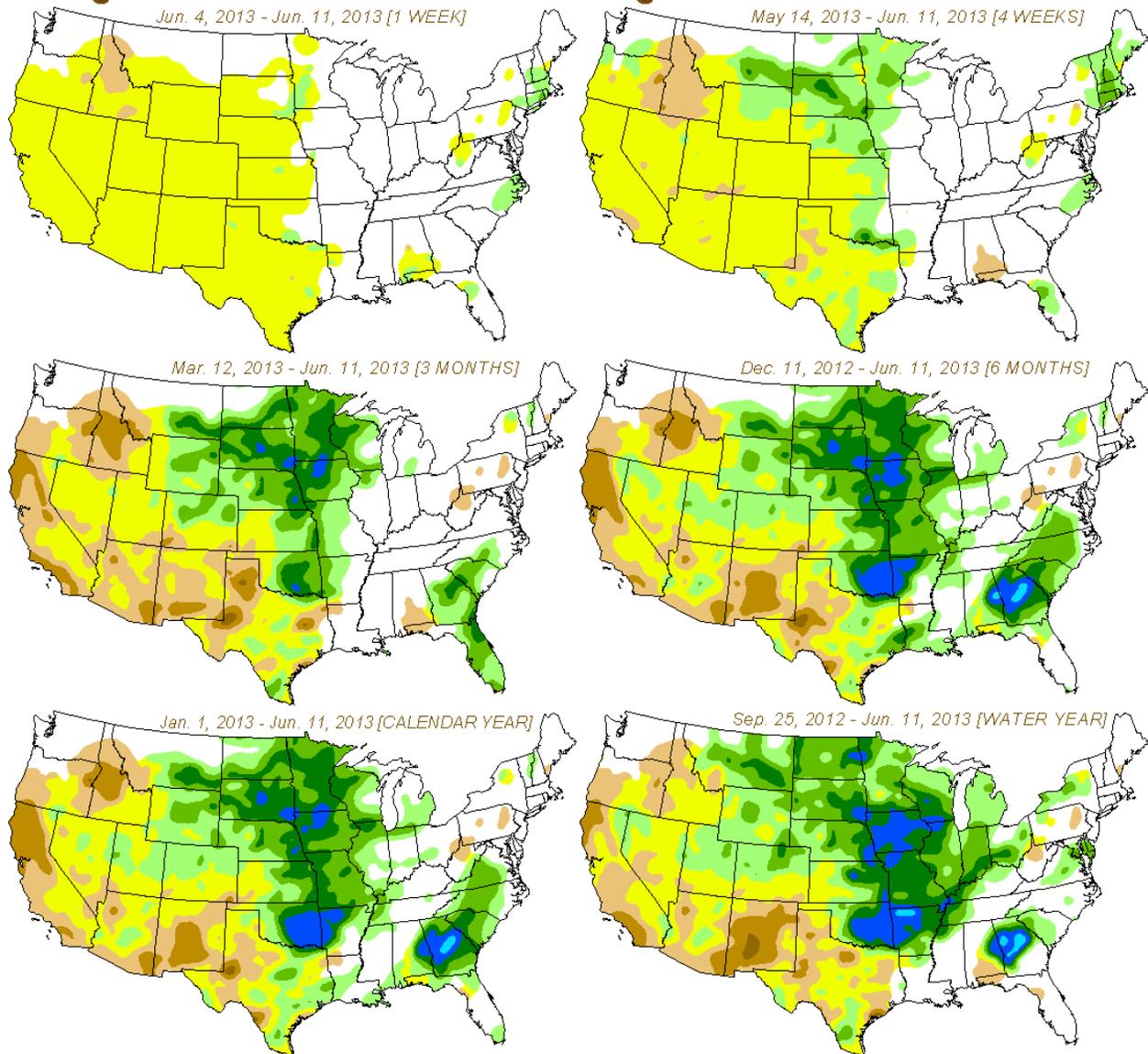
<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu>



Slight improvement occurred this past week.

## Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

### Drought Monitor Classification Changes for Selected Time Periods

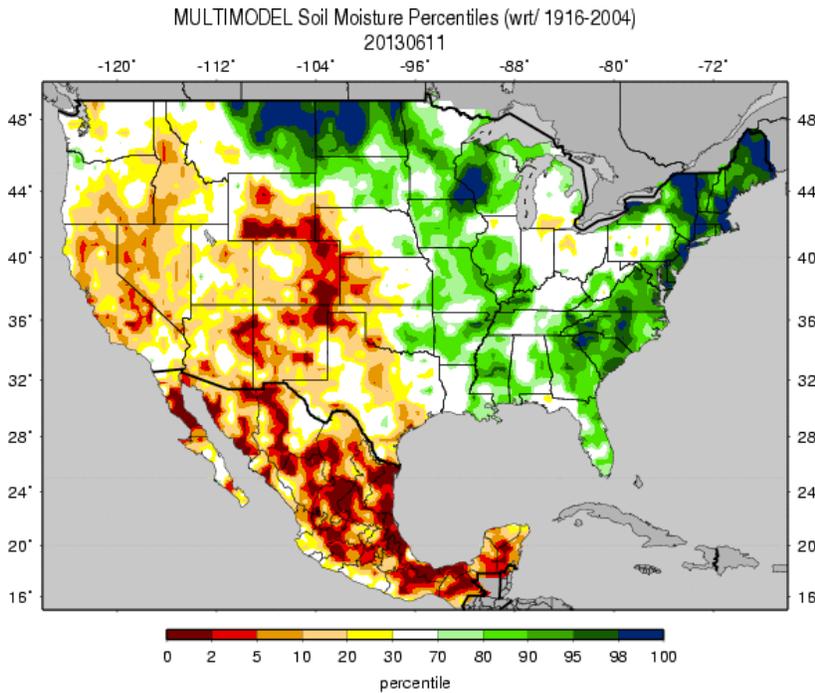


These maps depict approximate changes in drought intensity from selected initial times to the current week, with no consideration given to intervening weeks. The change calculations are based on interpolated 4 km grids of the Drought Monitor depiction, and as a result, will be smoother than if based on the published version.

Drought Monitor [category changes](#) over several time periods for the period ending 11 June 2013 shows deterioration over parts of Idaho last week (upper left). Over the longer term, conditions have improved over the mid-section of the nation and parts of the Southeast, with deterioration spreading over much of the Western States.

# Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

## Soil Moisture

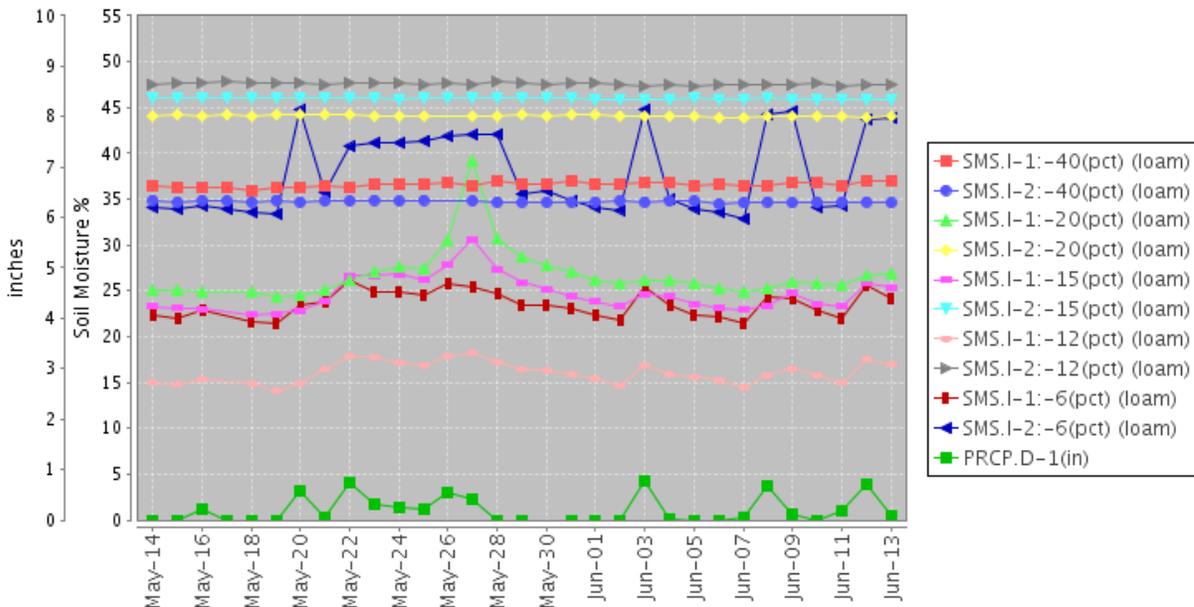


Soil moisture ranking in [percentile](#) as of June 11 shows significant dryness over the southwestern and southern high plains (including southern Wyoming), and dryness over California. Excess moisture is noted over the northern High Plains, northern Mississippi River drainage, and New England due to a recent weakening tropical system.

Useful Hydrological Links: [Crop Moisture Index](#); [Palmer Drought Severity Index](#); [Standardized Precipitation Index](#); [Surface Water Supply Index](#); [Weekly supplemental maps](#), [Minnesota Climate Working Group](#).

## Soil Climate Analysis Network (SCAN)

Station (2043) MONTH=2013-05-14 (Daily) NRCS National Water and Climate Center - Provisional Data - subject to revision as of Thu Jun 13 09:34:39 PDT 2013



This NRCS resource shows a site over [northern New Hampshire](#) with very moist soils.

Useful Agriculture Links: [Vegetation Drought Response Index](#); [Evaporative Stress Index](#); [Vegetation Health Index](#); [NDVI Greenness Map](#); [GRACE-Based Surface Soil Moisture](#); [North American Soil Moisture Network](#); [Monthly Wild Fire Forecast Report](#).

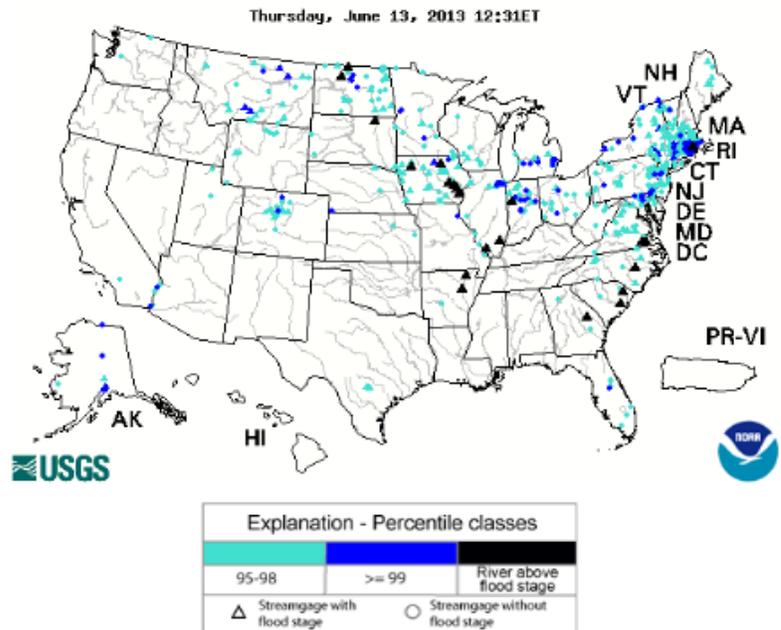
# Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

## U.S. Historical Streamflow

While flooding is subsiding over the mid-section of the nation, rivers are rising over the Eastern seaboard in response to Tropical Storm Andrea.

See the USGS [National Water Information System Mapper](#).

## Map of flood and high flow condition (United States)



## Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

### National Drought Summary – June 11, 2013

*The discussion in the Looking Ahead section is simply a description of what the official national guidance from the National Weather Service (NWS) National Centers for Environmental Prediction is depicting for current areas of dryness and drought. The NWS forecast products utilized include the HPC 5-day QPF and 5-day Mean Temperature progs, the 6-10 Day Outlooks of Temperature and Precipitation Probability, and the 8-14 Day Outlooks of Temperature and Precipitation Probability, valid as of late Wednesday afternoon of the USDM release week. The NWS forecast web page used for this section is: <http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/forecasts/>.*

The following **Weather and Drought Summary** is provided by this week's NDMC Author: [David Simeral, Western Regional Climate Center](#).

"This U.S. Drought Monitor week saw some improvements along the Eastern seaboard as the first storm of the Atlantic Hurricane season – Tropical Storm Andrea – made landfall over Florida late last week bringing strong winds, heavy rain, and thunderstorms to the region. Post-Tropical Cyclone Andrea moved up the East Coast on Friday and Saturday combining with a cold front to deliver heavy precipitation and flooding to the Mid-Atlantic states and New England. Across the Great Plains, scattered shower activity led to some modest improvements in areas of drought over the eastern halves of Kansas, Oklahoma, and South Dakota. In the Midwest west of the Mississippi, continued shower activity led to improvements in drought areas of western Iowa and southwestern Minnesota. In the South, modest rainfall led to minor improvements over portions of the Texas Panhandle, central and southeast Texas, and northwestern Louisiana. Out West, unseasonably hot and dry conditions were felt late last week and during the weekend as record-breaking heat gripped Arizona, California, and Nevada. Some relief from the heat came to the region late Sunday afternoon and Monday as showers and thunderstorms developed over northwestern Nevada and northern California. In Alaska, unseasonably warm temperatures, reaching the low 70s, were observed in south-central Alaska; southeast Alaska, the Interior, and western Alaska experienced below-normal temperatures.

**The Northeast:** The Northeast saw widespread improvements across most of the remaining areas of Abnormally Dry (D0) and Moderate Drought (D1). Moisture from Post-Tropical Cyclone Andrea combined with a frontal system brought significant rainfall amounts ranging from two-to-six inches leading to the removal of areas of Abnormally Dry (D0) in New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine. Temperatures throughout the region were below normal during the past seven days.

**Mid-Atlantic:** The Mid-Atlantic region received widespread heavy rainfall (two-to-six inches) associated with Post-Tropical Storm Andrea, helping to bring relief to areas of Abnormally Dry (D0) in North Carolina marking the first time since April of 2010 that the state has had no depictions of drought or abnormally dry conditions by the U.S. Drought Monitor. In West Virginia, 7-day rainfall accumulations in the range of one-to-three inches led to improvements in areas of Abnormally Dry (D0) in southern West Virginia. Temperatures were near normal to slightly below normal during the past seven days.

**The Southeast:** The Southeast saw improvements in areas of Abnormally Dry (D0) and Moderate Drought (D1) in Florida and Georgia as Tropical Storm Andrea delivered heavy rainfall across the region. Rainfall accumulations ranging from two-to-six inches helped provide relief to areas of Abnormally Dry (D0) and Moderate Drought (D1) in the Florida Panhandle, southwestern and south-central Florida, as well as southwestern Alabama and southwestern Georgia. Temperatures were near normal during the past week.

**The South:** During the past week, modest rainfall fell over much of the South with some locally heavier accumulations occurring over portions of eastern and central Texas. In east Texas, conditions continue to improve and areas of Abnormally Dry (D0) and Moderate Drought (D1) saw one-category improvements in response to rainfall accumulations of one-to-three inches over during the past week. In the Texas Panhandle, some locally heavy rainfall accumulations (2-5 inches) led to one-category improvements in areas of Exceptional Drought (D4) and Extreme Drought (D3). In the Trans-Pecos and west Texas, modest rainfall led to one-category improvements in Brewster and Pecos counties in

## Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

areas of Moderate Drought (D1). In west Texas, one-category improvements were made in areas of Exceptional Drought (D4) and Extreme Drought (D3) as a result of rainfall accumulations of one-to-two inches during the past week. In south-central Texas, continued dry conditions led to the expansion of areas of Exceptional Drought (D4) and Severe Drought (D3). In northwestern Louisiana and southwestern Arkansas, modest rainfall (1.5-3 inches) led to one-category improvements in areas of Abnormally Dry (D0) and Moderate Drought (D1). Temperatures across the region were generally near-normal during the past week.

**Midwest:** Continued cool and wet conditions across parts of the region have renewed planting delays of soybeans across parts of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Wisconsin according to the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS). Minor improvements were made in northwestern Iowa and southwestern Minnesota in areas of Abnormally Dry (D0) and Moderate Drought (D1) as well as Severe Drought (D2) as one-to-two inches of rain fell during the 7-day period. Temperatures throughout the region were below normal during the past week.

**The Plains:** In the northern tier, a cool and wet pattern persisted in North Dakota and extreme eastern portions of South Dakota, and Nebraska where one-category improvements were made in areas of Abnormally Dry (D0) and Moderate Drought (D1) receiving more than two inches of rain during the past week. Across the Dakotas, recent rains have continued to help improve pasture and range conditions. In the southern tier, modest rainfall amounts were observed over eastern and north-central Kansas leading to continued improvements in areas of Abnormally Dry (D0), Moderate Dry (D1), and Severe Dry (D2). According to the USDA NASS Kansas Crop Progress and Conditions Report, wet field conditions continued to cause some planting delays of soybeans and sorghum, especially in low-lying areas. Conversely, western Kansas has not benefitted from the recent storms and rangeland conditions remain in poor to very poor condition. In Oklahoma, some locally heavy rainfall (2-3 inches) led to minor improvements in south-central and north-central regions in areas of Abnormally Dry (D0) and Moderate Drought (D1). Despite some locally heavy rainfall in parts of extreme western Oklahoma during the past week, conditions on the map remained unchanged as rainfall deficits persisted. During the past week, temperatures in the northern tier were below-normal while most of the southern tier was near-normal.

**The West:** During the past week, the West continued in a hot and dry pattern. Record-breaking heat was observed late last week and into the weekend with temperatures ranging from ten to fifteen degrees above normal in southern Oregon, northern California, the Great Basin, the Mojave Desert, and Arizona. Furnace Creek in Death Valley National Park reached 126°F on June 8th, breaking the daily high-temperature record while additional daily high-temperature records were broken at the following locations: Needles, California (107°); Red Bluff, California (112°F); Sacramento, California (108°F); South Lake Tahoe, California (85°F); Reno, Nevada (100°F); Elko, Nevada (97°F); and Ely, Nevada (95°). Some relief from the heat came late Saturday afternoon and Sunday as a cutoff low, situated off the southern California coast, strengthened and moved northward and eastward bringing isolated showers and thunderstorms over northern California and northwestern Nevada. The storms (and 6,000 lightning strikes over northern California) sparked more than 50 small fires from Solano to Lassen County according to CAL FIRE. The overall pattern of hot and dry conditions, combined with year-to-date below normal precipitation, led to continued deterioration of pasture and rangeland conditions across Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico according to the USDA NASS Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. In New Mexico, the southwestern part of the state remains notably dry with the USDA NASS New Mexico Field Office reporting that 100% of range and pasture are in very poor condition.

On this week's map, changes were made in Idaho, Oregon, and Nevada. In Idaho, below-normal precipitation during the winter and the likelihood of reduced water deliveries to farmers for irrigation have led to the expansion of Moderate Drought (D1) across south-central and central Idaho and the expansion of Severe Drought (D2) in southwestern Idaho. In southeastern Oregon, Baker County declared a local drought disaster as Philips Reservoir dropped to half capacity and its lowest level since 2004 leading to the expansion of Severe Drought (D2) to the area. In northern Nevada, a small area of Abnormally Dry (D0) was degraded to Moderate Drought (D1) as hot and dry conditions continued to dry soils.

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**Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico:** The Hawaiian Islands remained status quo for the week with exception of degradation of an area of Moderate Drought (D1) to Severe Drought (D2) on the southern tip of the Big Island as low elevation pastures have been drying out. Alaska and Puerto remained status quo this week.

**Looking Ahead:** The NWS HPC 5-Day Quantitative Precipitation Forecast (QPF) calls for moderate to heavy precipitation over the Midwest and Northeast while modest rainfall is forecasted across the eastern portions of the Great Plains, Southeast, and Pacific Northwest. The 6-10 day outlooks call for a high probability of above-normal precipitation and below-normal temperatures across New England, the Mid-Atlantic, the Midwest, the northern Great Plains, and the Pacific Northwest. In contrast, a high probability of above-normal temperatures and below-normal precipitation are expected across the Intermountain West, southern Great Plains, and the South.”

*Updated June 12, 2013*

### State Activities

State government drought activities can be tracked at the following URL: <http://drought.unl.edu/mitigate/mitigate.htm>. NRCS Snow Survey and Water Supply Forecasting (SSWSF) Program State Office personnel are participating in state drought committee meetings and providing the committees and media with appropriate SSWSF information - <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/cgibin/bor.pl>. Additional information describing the products available from the Drought Monitor can be found at the following URLs: <http://drought.unl.edu/dm/> and <http://www.drought.gov>.

### For More Information

The National Water and Climate Center (NWCC) Homepage provides the latest available snowpack and water supply information. Please visit us at <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov>. This document is available from the following location on the NWCC homepage - <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/water/drought/wdr.pl>. Reports from 2007 are available online. Reports from 2001-2006 are available on request.

This report uses data and products provided by the Interagency Drought Monitor Consortium members and the National Interagency Fire Center.

/s/

Micheal L. Golden  
Deputy Chief, Soil Science and Resource Assessment

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### Supplemental USDA Data

Following provided by: Eric D. Luebehusen, USDA Meteorologist, Office of the Chief Economist, World Agricultural Outlook Board, Washington, D.C..

The “Ag in Drought” file is now available at: <http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather/Drought/AgInDrought.pdf>

Summary of the drought-monitoring period ending 7 am EDT on June 11:

Heavy rain associated with a combination of Tropical Storm Andrea and a slow-moving cold front eased or alleviated dryness concerns along the East Coast, with amounts of 4 to locally more than 8 inches resulting in lowland flooding. Across the Plains’ drought areas, showers chipped away at lingering long-term precipitation deficits in eastern and southern portions of the region, although amounts were highly variable (locally more than 3 inches, while neighboring locales reported less than half an inch) in Kansas,

## Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

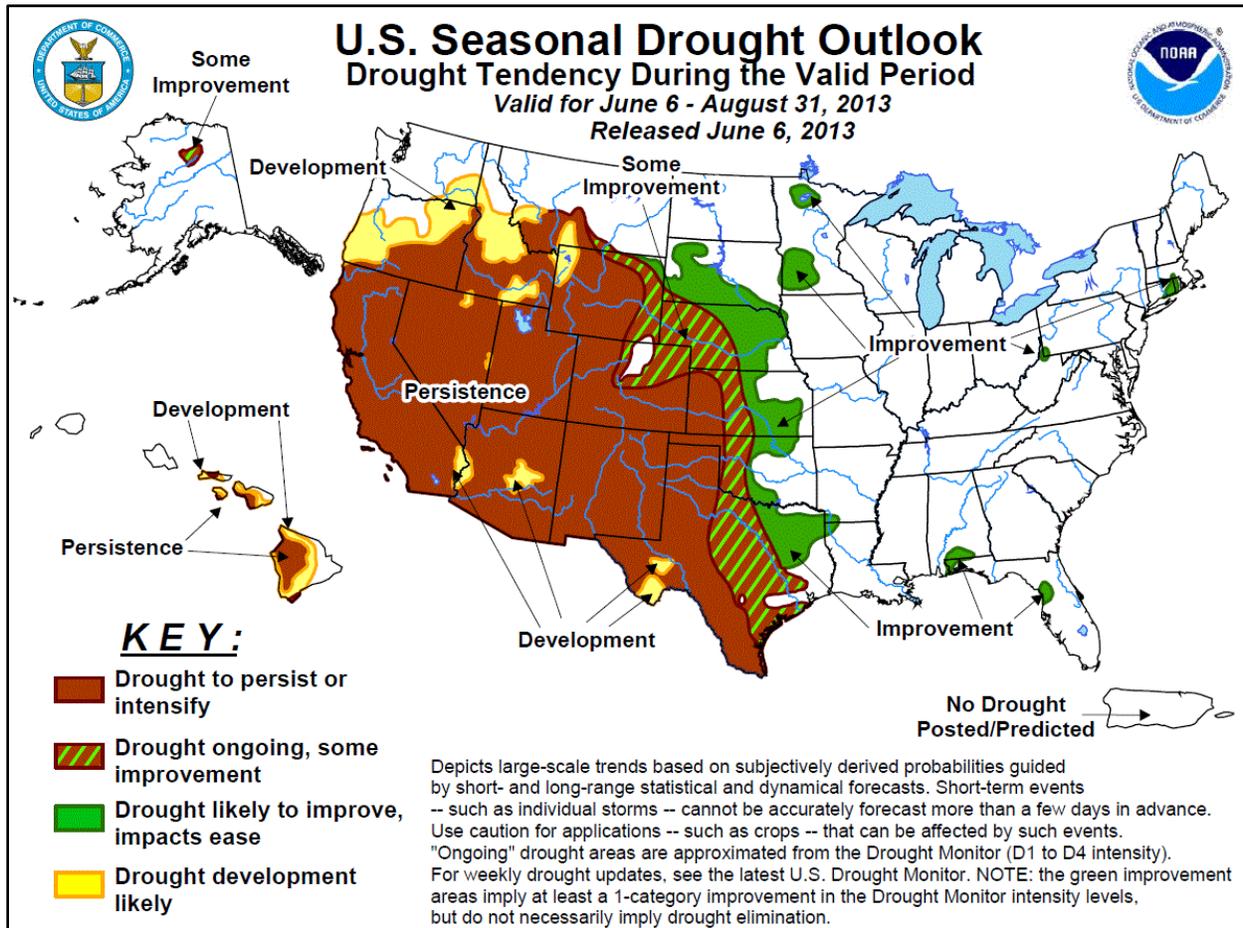
Oklahoma, and central Texas. However, the exceptional drought (D4) regions of southeastern Colorado, western Kansas, and northern Texas remained virtually unchanged as spotty showers did little to offset the impacts of 100-degree heat. Meanwhile, drought persisted across much of the Southwest, including southern California, where record-setting heat (100-115°F) maintained high water demands and increased the risk of wildfires. Drought intensified in the northern Intermountain West due to a disappointing second half of the water year, which has depleted soil moisture and led to reduced irrigation-water deliveries for farmers.

Highlights for the drought-monitoring period include:

- The portion of the Corn Belt in drought (D1 or greater) fell another percentage point to 20 percent, and is now below pre-drought levels of 2012.

- The percentage of winter wheat areas in drought remained unchanged (47%).

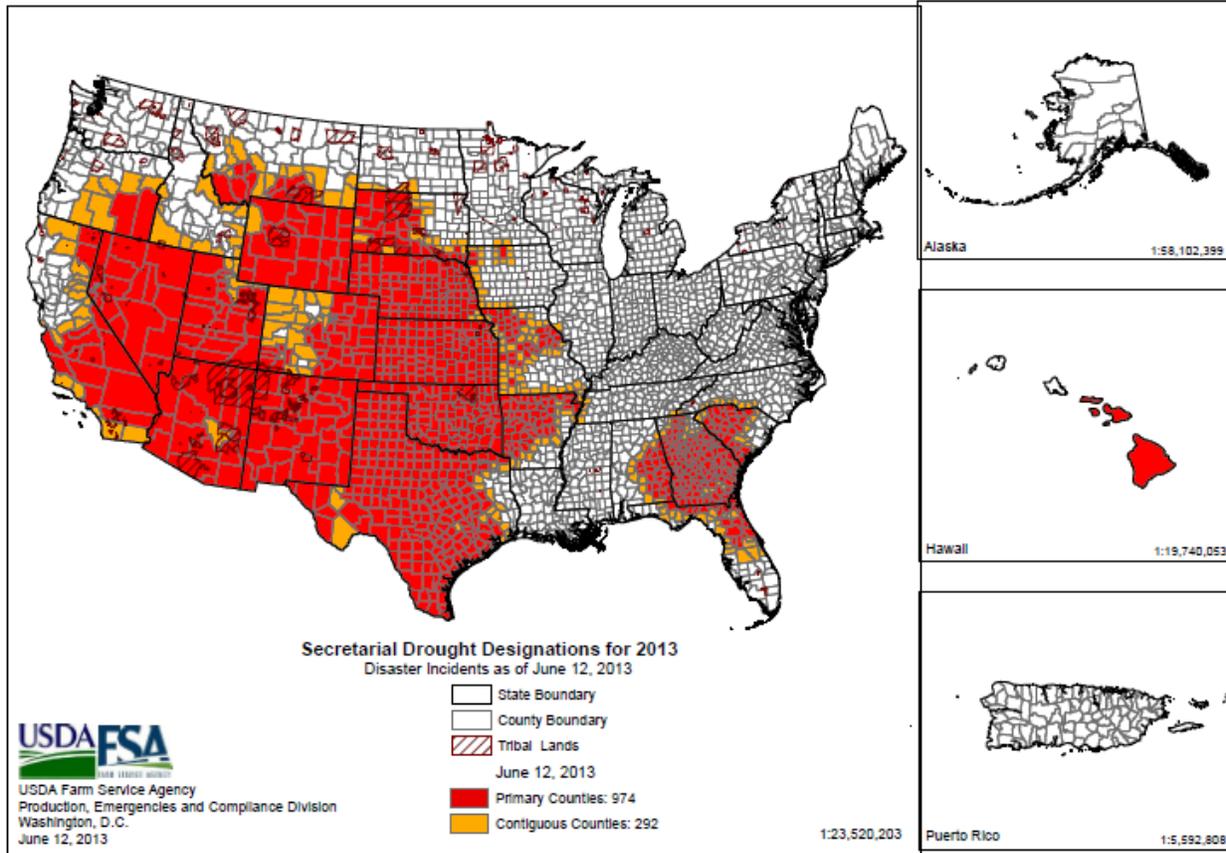
### Drought Outlook (Forecast)



U.S. Seasonal [Drought Outlook](#) as of June 6. Note that there are no significant changes since the last update two weeks ago. Note: [format changes coming 20 June](#).

# Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

## 2013 Secretarial Drought Designations - All Drought



Refer to USDA Drought Assistance [website](#) and [National Sustainable Agriculture Information Service](#). Read about the new [USDA Regional Climate Hubs](#).

Crop Progress: Released May 10, 2010, by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Agricultural Statistics Board, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

### Winter Wheat

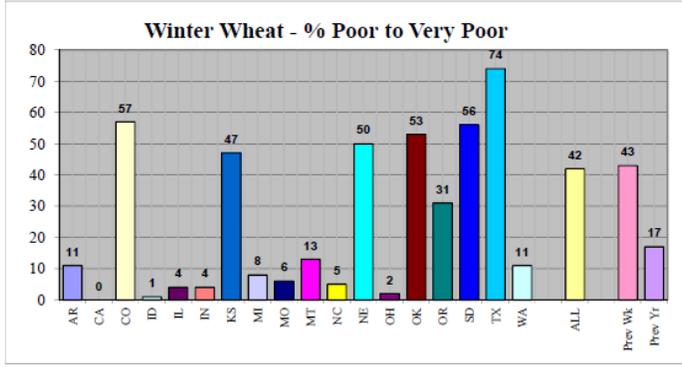
by Percent,

June 9, 2013

State	VP P F G EX					Poor to Very Poor	Good to Excellent
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent		
AR	4	7	31	46	12	11	58
CA	0	0	5	25	70	0	95
CO	35	22	31	11	1	57	12
ID	0	1	18	68	13	1	81
IL	0	4	28	57	11	4	68
IN	1	3	22	53	21	4	74
KS	26	21	25	24	4	47	28
MI	2	6	33	53	6	8	59
MO	1	5	32	52	10	6	62
MT	4	9	32	45	10	13	55
NC	1	4	29	59	7	5	66
NE	22	28	36	13	1	50	14
OH	0	2	27	55	16	2	71
OK	26	27	27	18	2	53	20
OR	11	20	33	35	1	31	36
SD	37	19	32	12	0	56	12
TX	47	27	18	7	1	74	8
WA	2	9	34	52	3	11	55
ALL	23	19	27	26	5	42	31
Prev Wk	24	19	25	26	6	43	32
Prev Yr	5	12	30	40	13	17	53

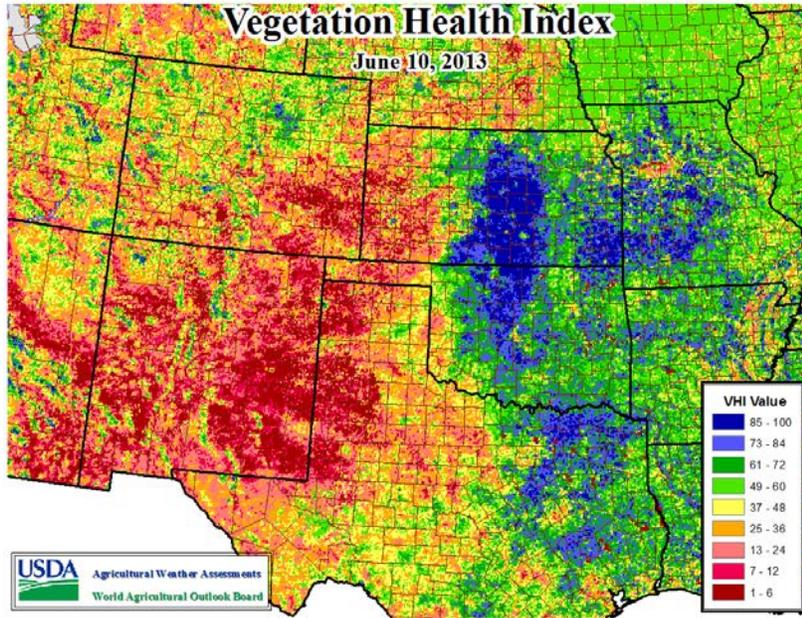
Nationally, poor to very poor went down 1 percentage points over last WEEK  
Nationally, poor to very poor was up 25 percentage points from last YEAR

Nationally, good to excellent went down 1 percentage points over last WEEK  
Nationally, good to excellent was down 22 percentage points from last YEAR



Status of Winter Wheat as of 9 June 2013. In southwest Kansas, a large part of the low NDVI values reflect the freeze damage to winter wheat.

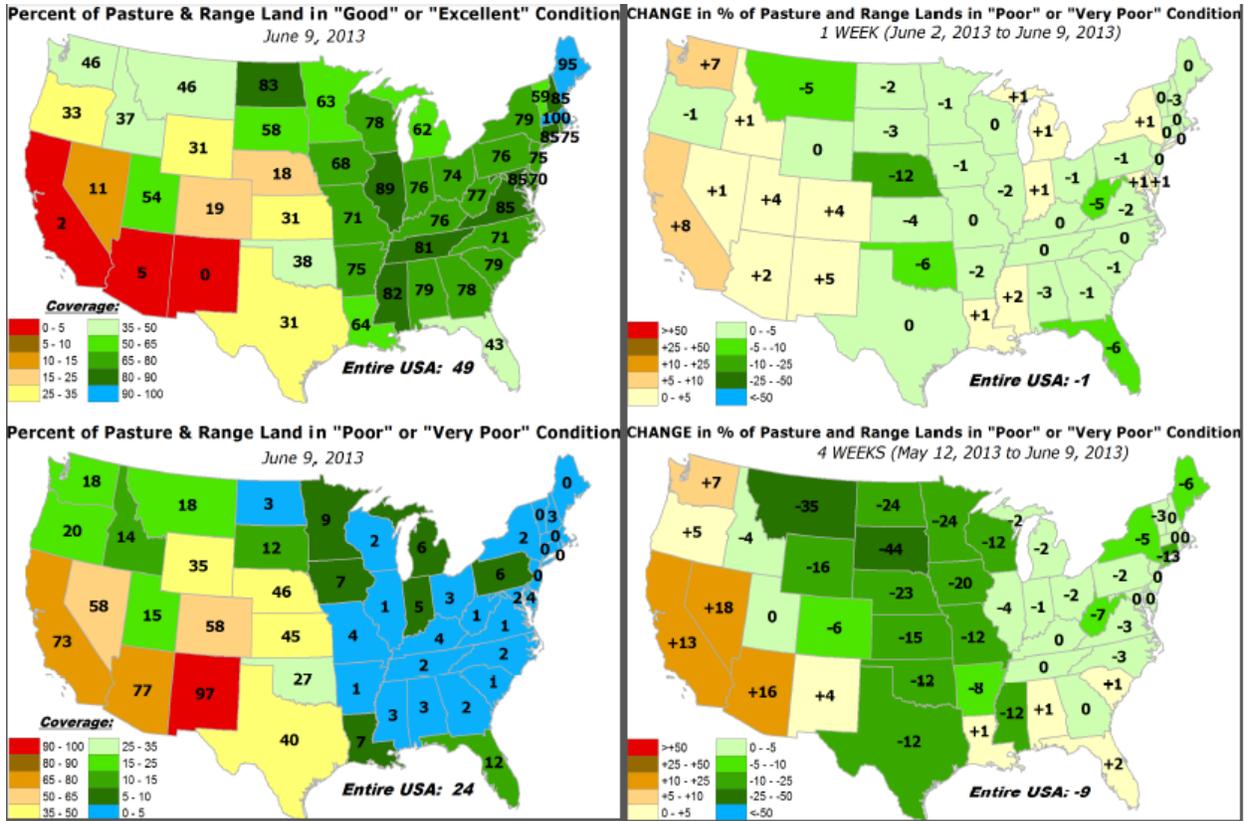
## Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report



Because of recent rains, drought conditions have slightly improved in the northern parts of the western states region, including Washington. Even though local rains were observed from the Rockies westward to the Pacific coast, moderate to severe drought conditions caused by long-term deficits of rain and snow have been observed across California, most parts of Oregon, southern Idaho, southwestern Montana, southeastern Wyoming, western and southeastern Colorado, Utah, Nevada, northern Arizona, and New Mexico.

For more data on plant health, [click](#). For other remotely sensed data: [VegDRI](#), [Evaporative Stress Index](#), [Vegetation Health Indices](#), [NVDI Greenness Maps](#), [NWS Precipitation Analysis](#), [GRACE Groundwater and Soil Moisture](#).

# Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report



## Pasture and Rangelands

“ Another week of slight improvement on average nationally. We've fallen to 24% poor/very poor, after starting the season at record (for early season) amounts.

Now, we are actually below where we were at this time last year, when things were really ramping up.

Still, not great news everywhere. It's about as bad as it can get in NM, and conditions across AZ, NV, and CA have gotten considerably worse in the last 4 weeks. Lesser deterioration has been seen in WA and OR. Everywhere else, the poor/very poor percent coverage is at worst within a couple of points of where they started the season.

In contrast, the biggest reductions in poor/very poor extent are across the Plains and northern Rockies. 6 North-central states (MN, IA, NE, both Dakotas, and MT) have seen the % coverage in poor or very poor condition drop 20 to 45 points (congrats to SD, the "biggest loser)." - Rich Tinker, NOAA

The [Jaroso Fire](#) near Santa Fe erupted on Tuesday afternoon after an earlier lightning strike. See time-lapse video of [this](#) and the [Tres Lagunas](#) Fires by Jan Curtis.



**Breaking News:**  
What will it take to stop the Black Forest fire north of Colorado Springs, CO?