



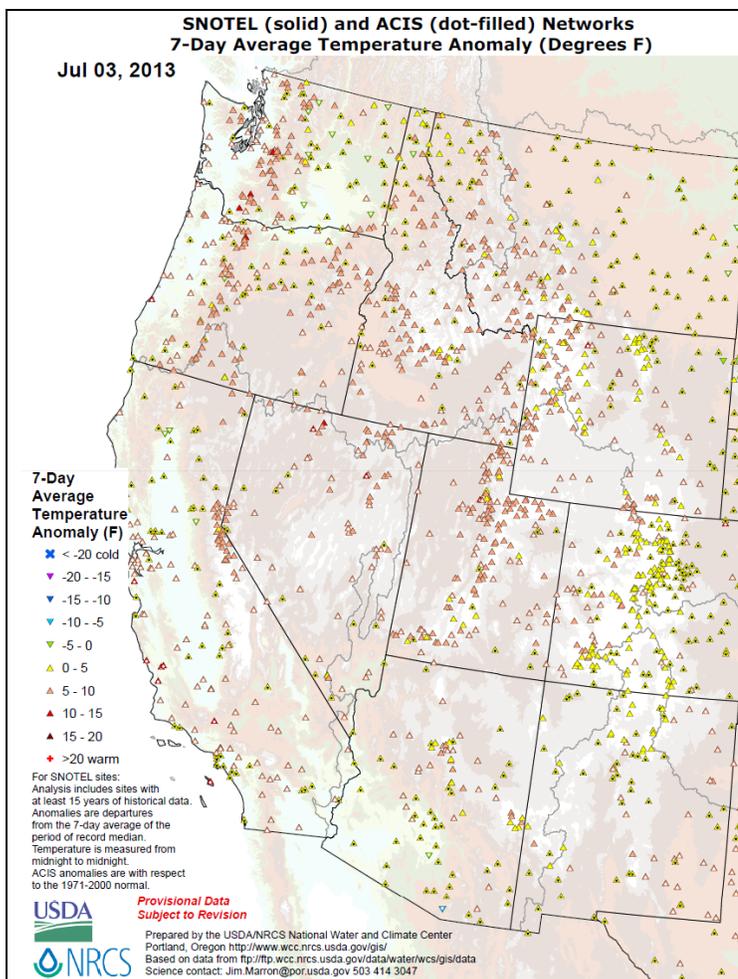
Natural Resources Conservation Service
 P.O. Box 2890
 Washington, D.C. 20013



Weekly Snowpack / Drought Monitor Update 3 July 2013

Temperature.....	1	U.S. Historical Streamflow.....	11
Precipitation.....	3	State Activities	13
Latest 3-Month Climate Statistics.....	5	For More Information.....	14
Snow	6	Drought Outlook (Forecast for July).....	14
Weather and Drought Summary	7	Supplemental Data.....	15
Soil Moisture.....	10	Drought Impacts.....	15
Soil Climate Analysis Network (SCAN)	10	Recent Record Heat.....	18

Temperature



SNOTEL and ACIS 7-day temperature anomaly ending this morning reveals a very warm week across the West. Somewhat cooler but still above normal temperatures occurred over the southern Rockies, as a result of enhanced thunderstorm activity.

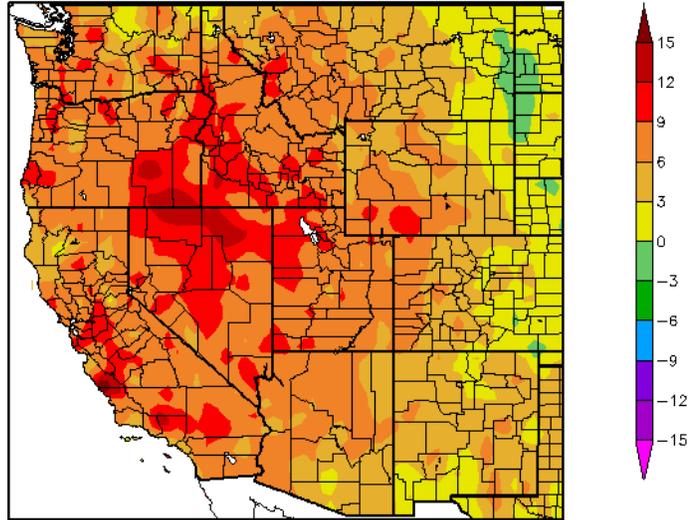
Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

[ACIS 7-day](#) average temperature anomalies, ending yesterday, show the greatest positive temperature departures over the northern Great Basin and southern California (>+12°F). The greatest negative departures occurred over extreme eastern Montana (<-1°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)
6/26/2013 – 7/2/2013



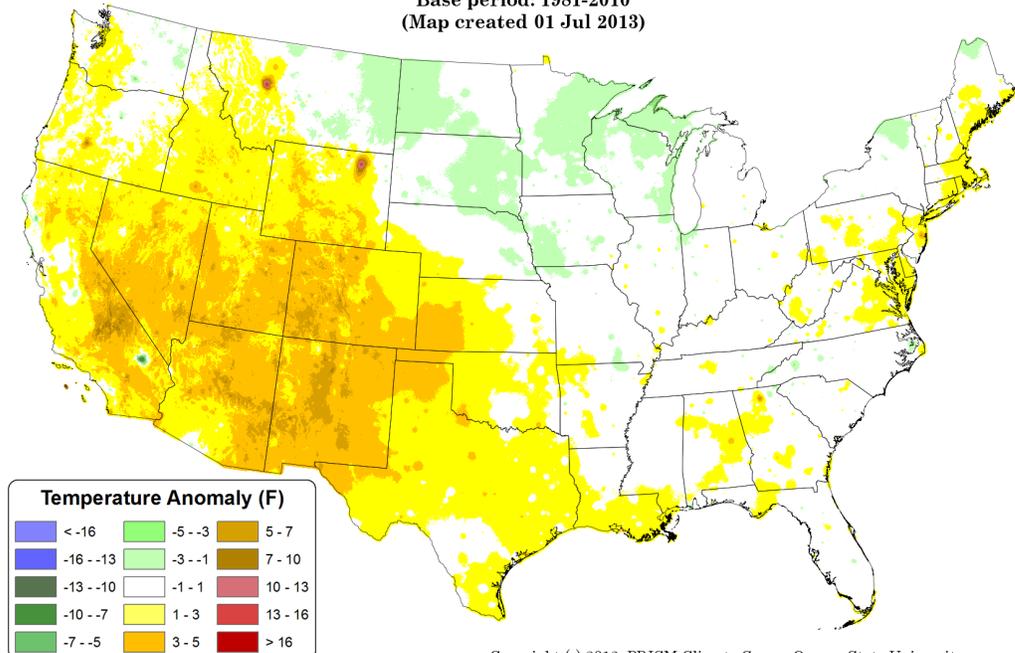
Generated 7/3/2013 at HPRCC using provisional data.

Regional Climate Centers

This preliminary [PRISM](#) temperature map, updated daily, will be readily available to the public by early fall.

The map contains all available network data, including SNOTEL data, and will be updated periodically as additional data become available and are quality controlled.

Daily Mean Temperature Anomaly: June 2013
Period ending 7 AM EST 30 Jun 2013
Base period: 1981-2010
(Map created 01 Jul 2013)



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

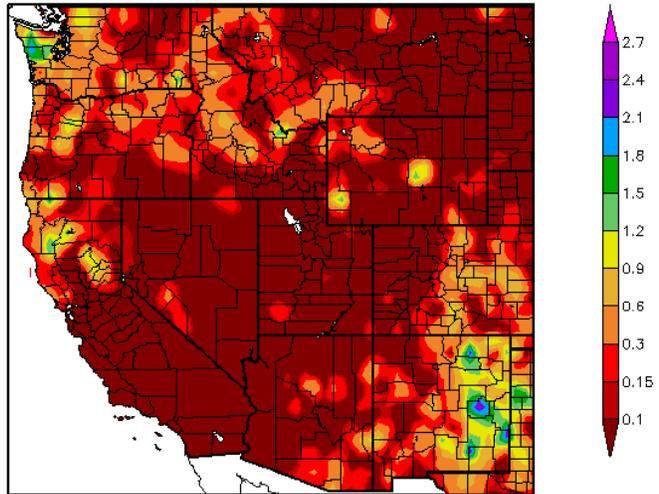
In this preliminary map, June was a warmer than normal month across Texas to California and northward to Idaho. Much of remainder of the U.S. experienced temperatures within a few degrees of the long-term average.

Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

[ACIS](#) 7-day average precipitation amounts for the period ending July 2 show scattered precipitation confined to New Mexico and northwest Washington. Elsewhere, rainfall was negligible or not substantial.

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

Precipitation (in)
6/26/2013 – 7/2/2013



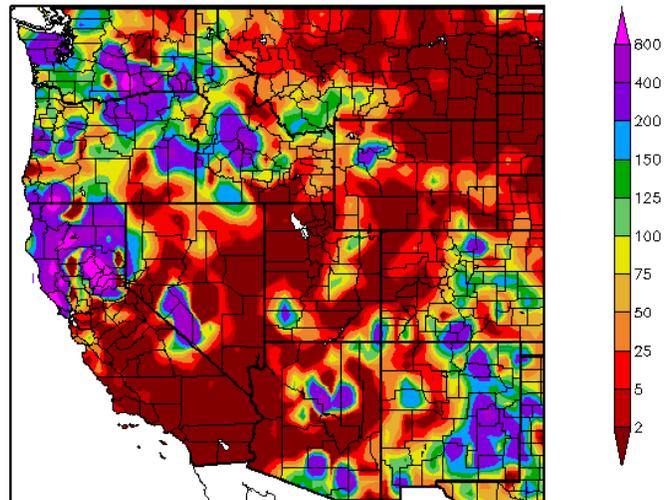
Generated 7/3/2013 at HPRCC using provisional data.

Regional Climate Centers

In this [map](#), the same regions have high percent of normal as the above map, but areas that don't normally receive much precipitation show very high percentages (e.g. eastern Washington, northern California, southwestern Nevada).

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

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
6/26/2013 – 7/2/2013



Generated 7/3/2013 at HPRCC using provisional data.

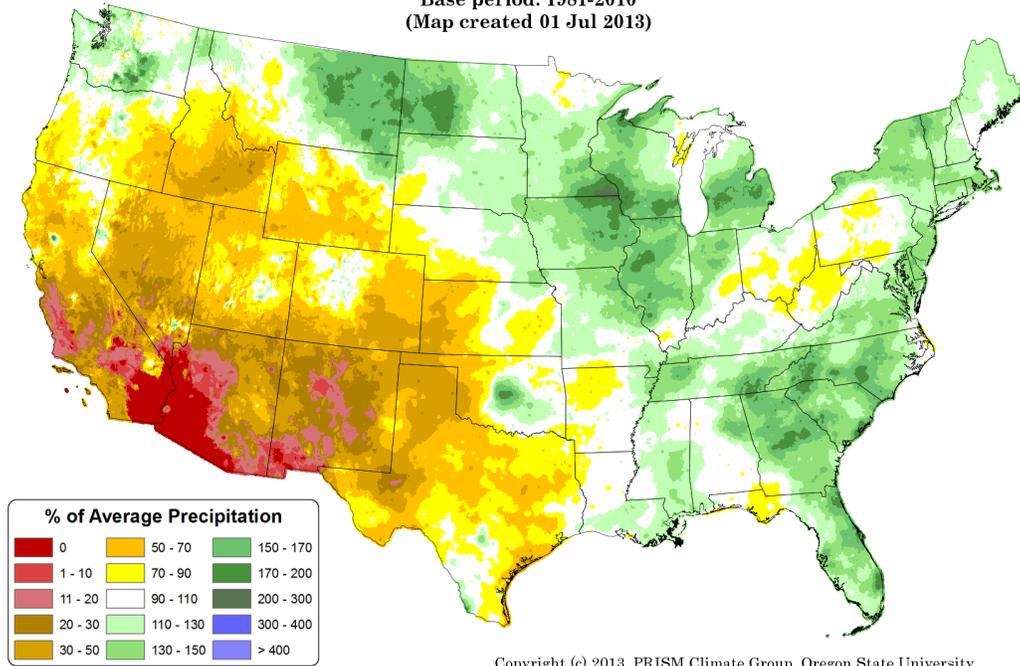
Regional Climate Centers

An interesting series of [3-month seasonal precipitation climate maps](#) was produced by Rich Tinker, NOAA. There are 2 panels - one going back to 1931 and one just for the last 15 years, to examine short-term trends. The areas depicted represent state's [climate divisions](#).

Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

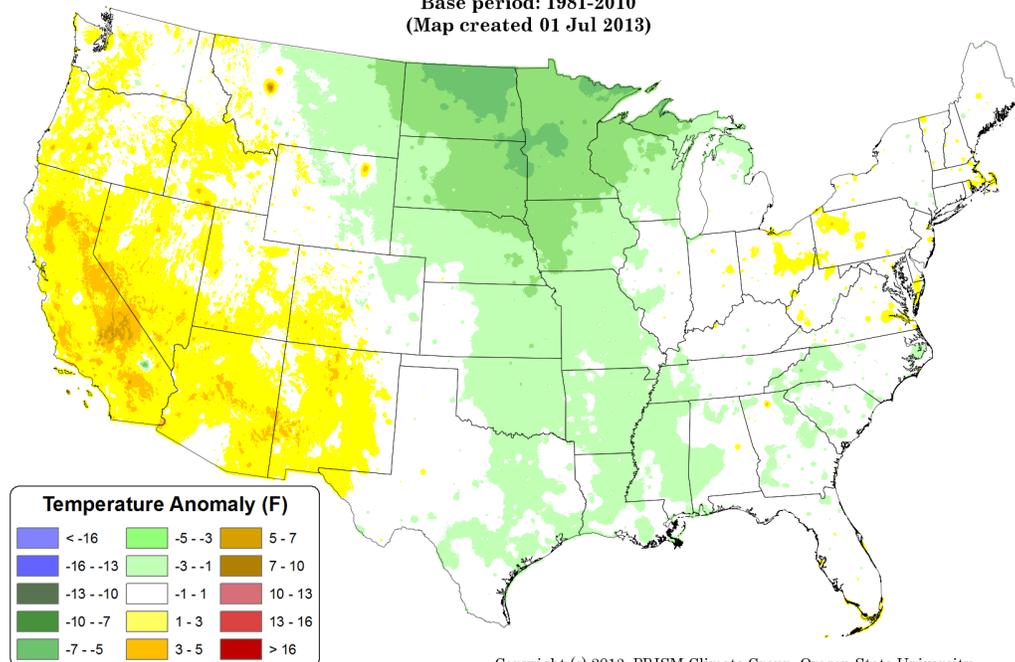
Latest 3-Month Climate Statistics

Total Precipitation Anomaly: April 2013 - June 2013
Period ending 7 AM EST 30 Jun 2013
Base period: 1981-2010
(Map created 01 Jul 2013)



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

Daily Mean Temperature Anomaly: April 2013 - June 2013
Period ending 7 AM EST 30 Jun 2013
Base period: 1981-2010
(Map created 01 Jul 2013)



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

These PRISM maps depict the departures from the 1981-2010 normals for precipitation and temperatures for the April-June period. Note that the southwest quadrant of the nation experienced below normal precipitation and above normal temperatures (typical of a drought). The remainder of the country had above or average precipitation, and average to below normal temperatures.

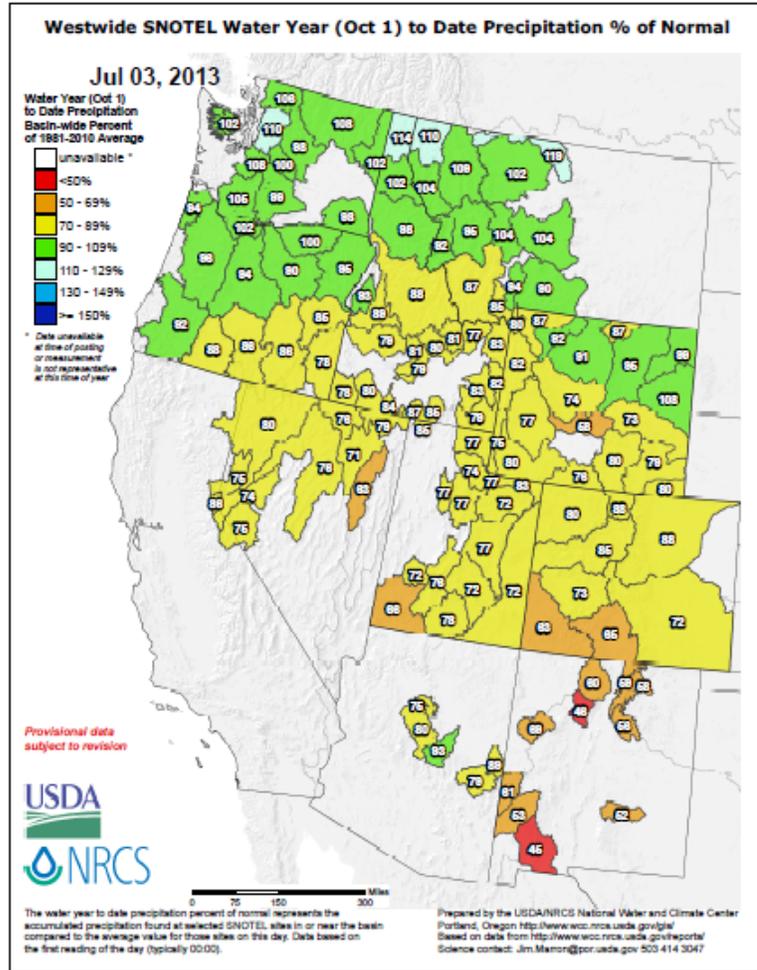
Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

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 southwestern Colorado along with all of New Mexico are experiencing considerable deficits.

For the last three months of the water year, values should not change significantly.

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



Click image for larger version

Snow

The snow season has ended. This feature will resume in late November.

Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

Weather and Drought Summary Western Drought Summary – July 2, 2013

The following **Weather and Drought Summary** is provided by this week's NDMC Author: [Matthew Rosencrans, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/Climate Prediction Center](#).

Southwest and West: “Hot and dry weather continued over the southwest and much of the west, with many locations breaking daily records for high temperatures. Little to no rain fell across much of the region, although some isolated showers did move across southern Arizona, but the showers were not enough to alleviate the ongoing drought. No rain was measured over northern Arizona, most of Utah, and most of Nevada, so drought conditions intensified. Accordingly, D4 (exceptional drought) was added to Navajo and Apache counties in Arizona, where some reports indicate that working animals have perished and fights have broken out due to lack of water. D3 (extreme drought) was also expanded across northwestern Arizona and southwestern Utah, in the area indicated to the driest by CPC Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) blend. Reports from the Natural Resources Conservation Service out of Utah indicate that reservoir levels are dropping, soil moisture is near historic lows, and streamflows are in the lowest 25 percent, all indicative of intensifying drought. The CPC SPI and 30 and 60-day percent of normal precipitation were used to indicate the exceptional drought area across northwestern Nevada.”

“Extreme drought (D2) was expanded slightly in western CO. The area was extremely dry during June, and wildfire activity and available fuels are an ongoing issue in the area. Streamflows in the region are much below normal, and modeled soil moisture values indicate D2 conditions. Despite near-normal rains for a small portion of southeastern Colorado, no change was made to the drought depiction as little to no recovery was indicated in stream flows and the reported impacts (ranchers selling herds and little to no ground cover for some pastures) align with the current depiction.”

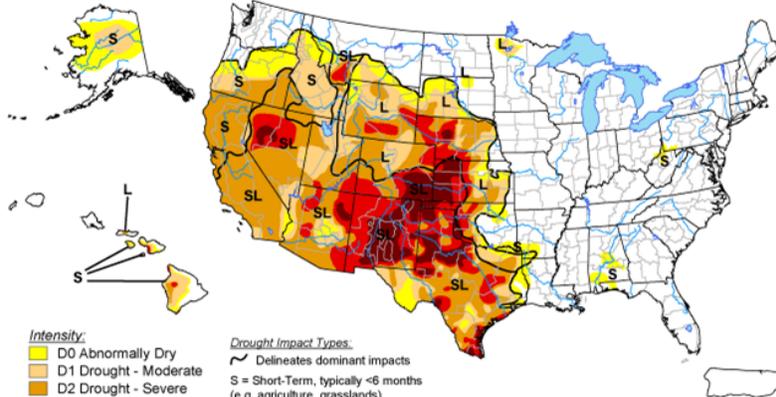
“A storm system did bring rains to northern California and parts of Oregon, prompting the removal of some D0 (abnormal dryness) from across the Cascades in Oregon. The rest of the depiction remained the same as streamflow responses were minimal. Across Montana, D3 was expanded over Madison County to reflect the ongoing dryness.”

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

July 2, 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 Wednesday, July 3, 2013

Author: Matthew Rosencrans, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

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).

- [The Devastation Of Drought](#)
- [USDA: Food Prices to Climb This Year](#)
- [U.S. Drought 2012: Farm and Food Impacts](#)

See:

Drought Monitor for the [Western States](#)
 Drought Impact Reporter for [New Mexico](#)
[California Data Exchange Center](#) & [Flood Management](#)

News Stories:

- [NM farmers selling water to oil and gas developers](#) - June 28, **New Mexico**
- [2012 Fern Lake Fire finally declared out; burned 3,500 acres in Rocky Mountain National Park](#) - June 25, **N. Colorado**
- [Growing fire makes matters worse for NM ranchers](#) - June 25, **New Mexico**
- [Why are fireworks even being sold in Colorado right now?](#) - June 25, **Colorado**
- [Wildfire danger remains high this week](#) - June 24, **Arizona**
- [Drought conditions threaten Sacramento River salmon](#) - June 27, **California**
- [Reservoir levels concern city water managers](#) - June 26, **Santa Fe, New Mexico**

U.S. Drought Monitor

July 2, 2013
Valid 7 a.m. EST

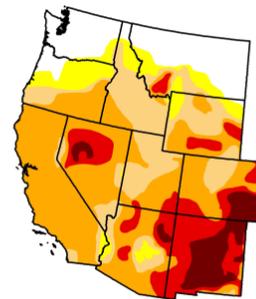
West

	Drought Conditions (Percent Area)					
	None	D0-D1	D1-D2	D2-D3	D3-D4	D4
Current	14.95	85.05	76.67	57.09	20.18	6.72
Last Week (06/25/2013 map)	14.76	85.24	76.67	56.71	19.66	6.13
3 Months Ago (04/02/2013 map)	17.18	82.82	63.46	41.28	15.58	2.49
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 (06/28/2012 map)	36.55	63.45	62.69	45.38	12.44	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 Wednesday, July 3, 2013
 Matthew Rosencrans, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/Climate Prediction Center

Note slight tic up from last week at the D-2 & D3 category levels.

NIDIS [Upper Colorado River Regional Drought Earlier Warning System](#)

[Study: Colorado River vulnerable to 'megadrought'](#)

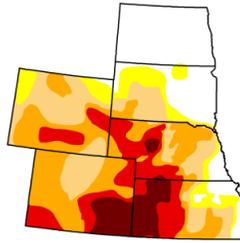
Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

U.S. Drought Monitor High Plains

July 2, 2013
Valid 7 a.m. EST

	Drought Conditions (Percent Area)				
	None	D0-D1	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4
Current	24.52	75.48	66.68	46.80	22.94
Last Week (06/25/2013)	24.34	75.66	66.65	45.80	22.97
3 Months Ago (04/02/2013)	4.95	95.04	91.68	61.27	54.76
Start of Calendar Year (01/01/2013)	1.54	98.46	93.01	86.20	80.25
Start of Water Year (09/25/2012)	0.00	100.00	98.91	83.80	61.28
One Year Ago (07/26/2012)	16.07	83.93	66.51	46.80	13.10

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 Wednesday, July 3, 2013
Matthew Rosencrans, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/Climate Prediction Center

Region with D-4 Exceptional Drought

See [Kansas Drought Update](#).

- [Big turnaround: Wet spring after drought eases some problems, creates new ones](#) - June 25, South Dakota, northern Great Plains.
- [Official says eastern S.D. recovered from drought](#) - June 24, South Dakota

No significant changes during this past week.

Region with D-4 Exceptional Drought

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

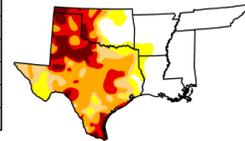
- [Drought Conditions Bring Wild Animals into Town](#) - June 27, Wichita Falls, Texas

U.S. Drought Monitor South

July 2, 2013
Valid 7 a.m. EST

	Drought Conditions (Percent Area)				
	None	D0-D1	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4
Current	39.80	60.20	49.62	39.50	20.00
Last Week (06/25/2013)	44.32	55.68	48.03	35.49	18.71
3 Months Ago (04/02/2013)	28.19	71.81	60.23	43.79	23.69
Start of Calendar Year (01/01/2013)	21.16	78.82	63.69	50.50	32.80
Start of Water Year (09/25/2012)	24.13	75.87	66.61	51.50	29.86
One Year Ago (07/26/2012)	9.65	90.35	62.79	31.30	7.83

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>

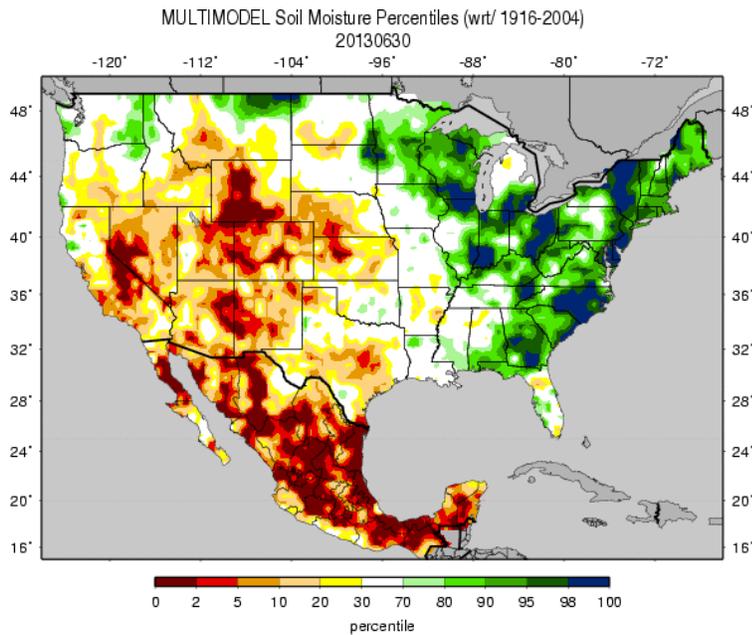


Released Wednesday, July 3, 2013
Matthew Rosencrans, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/Climate Prediction Center

Note significant deterioration in D2-D4 during this past week.

Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

Soil Moisture

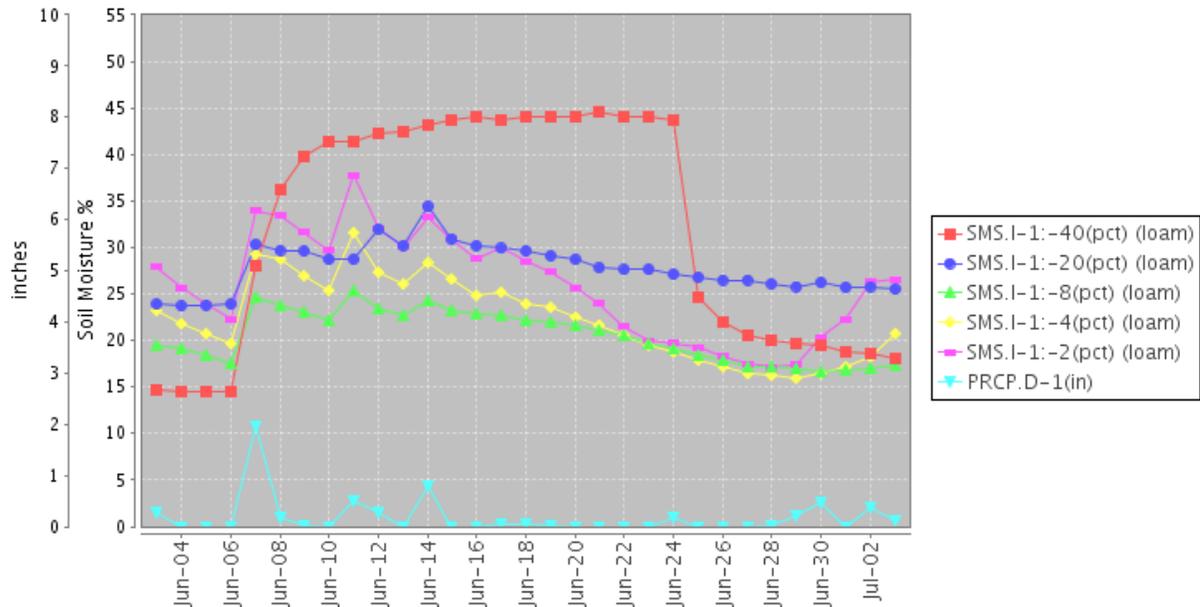


Soil moisture ranking in [percentile](#) as of June 30 shows significant dryness over the Southwest, central Rockies, and the western Great Basin into California. Excess moisture is noted over the Great Lakes states, Ohio Valley, and much of the eastern seaboard.

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 (2011) MONTH=2013-06-03 (Daily) NRCS National Water and Climate Center - Provisional Data - subject to revision as of Wed Jul 03 06:20:10 PDT 2013



This NRCS resource shows a site in central New York. Note soil moisture responding to recent rains. The drop-off of the 40" depth moisture seems suspicious.

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](#).

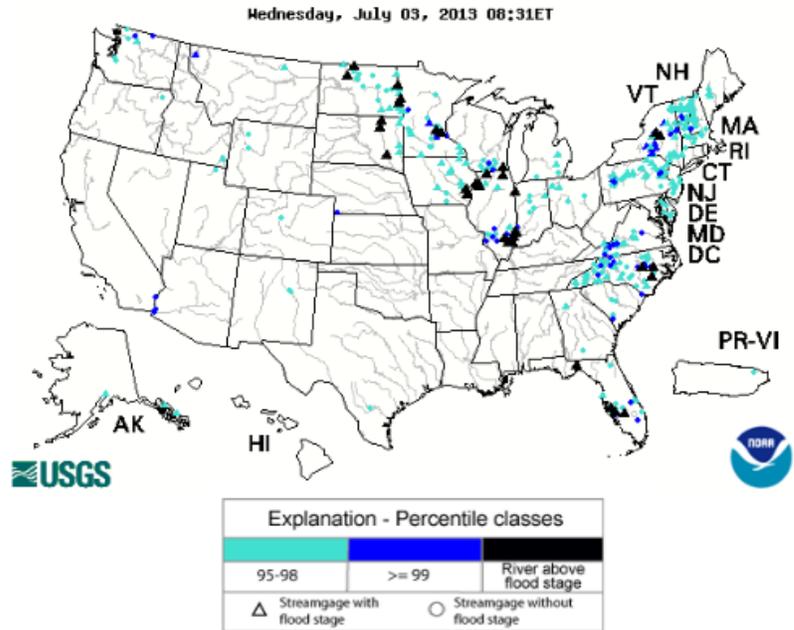
Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

U.S. Historical Streamflow

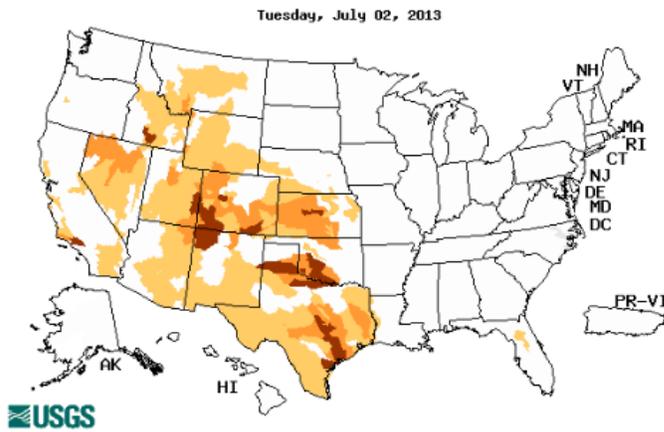
Flooding has increased significantly over the Eastern seaboard and is persistent over the upper Missouri and mid-Mississippi Rivers.

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

Map of flood and high flow condition (United States)



Map of below normal 7-day average streamflow compared to historical streamflow for the day of year (United States)



Severe conditions exist over southeastern and northern Texas, southwestern Oklahoma, the Four Corners, and south-central Idaho.

Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

The following complete **Weather and Drought Summary** is provided by this week's NDMC **Author:** [Matthew Rosencrans, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/Climate Prediction Center](http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/forecasts/)

National Drought Summary -- July 2, 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/>.

Weather Summary: "During the past week, a strong and persistent area of high pressure dominated the circulation over the western half of the lower 48 states while extending northward to eastern Alaska. That upper-level high pressure area brought much above-normal temperatures to most of the west and Alaska, with some areas breaking heat records. Upper-level low pressure was entrenched over the eastern third of the lower 48 states, bringing copious amounts of rain (1.0 – 8.6 inches) to places east of the Mississippi River.

New England and mid-Atlantic: A deep, upper-level trough brought persistent rains (0.5 – 8.6 inches) to the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic. Those rains prompted the removal of D0 (abnormal dryness) from southern Maine and central Pennsylvania. Additionally, the moderate drought (D1) was improved to D0 across northern West Virginia and southwestern Pennsylvania, as rains (0.9 – 3.4 inches) fell across that region. Streamflows across the region are mostly within or above the normal range.

Southeast: Moderate to heavy rains (1.0 – 4.5 inches) fell on most of the remaining D0 over northern Florida, southern Alabama, and southern Georgia. Therefore, the remaining area of abnormal dryness (D0) was trimmed considerably across Florida and Georgia, but left nearly intact over Alabama where the rains were not as heavy (0.5 – 1.5 inches). Streamflows across southern Alabama remain below normal in many locations.

The Midwest and Northern Plains: Some rains (1.0 – 1.8 inches) fell on the drought area in Minnesota, so some minor adjustments were made to the drought depiction there, with D1 being trimmed slightly where the heaviest rains fell. Further south, rainfall along the Mississippi Valley kept the dryness contained, though across portions of South Dakota and Iowa, little rain fell and temperatures were slightly above normal, so this area needs to be monitored closely. Streamflows across this region are mostly near normal, with a few reporting stations still reflecting the longer term dryness that gripped the Midwest for most of last year.

The Central and Southern Plains, and Lower Mississippi River Valley: Isolated areas of rain fell across eastern Kansas and Nebraska, prompting only a small trimming of D0 over eastern Kansas. Over central Nebraska, where not rain fell, D2 was expanded over Lincoln County. North Platte Regional Airport Lee Bird Field is approaching 3 inches below average for the year and has also not seen more than 0.50 inch of rain at one time since May 29.

Farther south and west, some rains fell across eastern New Mexico and western Texas. The maximum radar estimated precipitation (4.0 inches) was significantly greater than what was reported at individual stations (1.2 inches), so improvements were not as widespread as when the data sources exhibit better alignment. D4 (exceptional drought) was removed from portions of Harding and San Miguel counties in New Mexico, with slightly larger areas of extreme drought (D3) reduction across western Texas and southeast New Mexico (Yoakum County area). Across eastern and southern Texas, southern Oklahoma, southwest Arkansas, and northwestern Louisiana, dry conditions prompted the expansion and intensification of drought conditions. Streamflows across much of the southern Plains are well below normal, with many stations reporting at or below the 5th percentile.

Southwest and West: Hot and dry weather continued over the southwest and much of the west, with many locations breaking daily records for high temperatures. Little to no rain fell across much of the

Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

region, although some isolated showers did move across southern Arizona, but the showers were not enough to alleviate the ongoing drought. No rain was measured over northern Arizona, most of Utah, and most of Nevada, so drought conditions intensified. Accordingly, D4 (exceptional drought) was added to Navajo and Apache counties in Arizona, where some reports indicate that working animals have perished and fights have broken out due to lack of water. D3 (extreme drought) was also expanded across northwestern Arizona and southwestern Utah, in the area indicated to the driest by CPC Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) blend. Reports from the Natural Resources Conservation Service out of Utah indicate that reservoir levels are dropping, soil moisture is near historic lows, and streamflows are in the lowest 25 percent, all indicative of intensifying drought. The CPC SPI and 30 and 60-day percent of normal precipitation were used to indicate the exceptional drought area across northwestern Nevada.

Extreme drought (D2) was expanded slightly in western CO. The area was extremely dry during June, and wildfire activity and available fuels are an ongoing issue in the area. Streamflows in the region are much below normal, and modeled soil moisture values indicate D2 conditions. Despite near-normal rains for a small portion of southeastern Colorado, no change was made to the drought depiction as little to no recovery was indicated in stream flows and the reported impacts (ranchers selling herds and little to no ground cover for some pastures) align with the current depiction.

A storm system did bring rains to northern California and parts of Oregon, prompting the removal of some D0 (abnormal dryness) from across the Cascades in Oregon. The rest of the depiction remained the same as streamflow responses were minimal. Across Montana, D3 was expanded over Madison County to reflect the ongoing dryness.

Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico: Over Hawaii, light rains fell on some stations, but the rains were not significant enough to improve conditions on the ground. Therefore, no changes were made to the drought monitor over Hawaii.

Continued dry weather across Alaska prompted the expansion of D1 (moderate drought) and D0 (abnormal dryness). Streamflows continue to decline due to lack of recent rains. According to the USDA Forest Service, there were seven active fires across Alaska as of July 2, with many fires burning in excess of 10,000 acres.

Widespread rains fell over Puerto Rico with some stations reporting over 5.0 inches of rain for the week. No drought or dryness is currently indicated for Puerto Rico.

Looking Ahead: The next 5 days (July 3-7) favor wet weather across most of the eastern half of the Nation, with heavy rains forecast from the Gulf Coast to the Central Appalachians and portions of the Northeast. Some rains associated with the southwest monsoon are also likely during the next 5 days. Generally, less than 1.0 inches of rain is forecast across the Great Plains and Pacific Northwest.

For the ensuing 5 days (July 8-12), the odds favor above-median precipitation over northern Alaska, the southern Rockies, portions of the Great Plains, and from the central Gulf Coast across the Tennessee Valley to the Northeast. Dry conditions are likely across the Pacific Northwest, the Alaskan Panhandle, and the immediate southeast coast. Temperatures are likely to be above normal west of the continental divide, and across the northeast, with below-normal temperatures favored over the center of the lower 48 states.”

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/cgi-bin/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>.

Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

For More Information

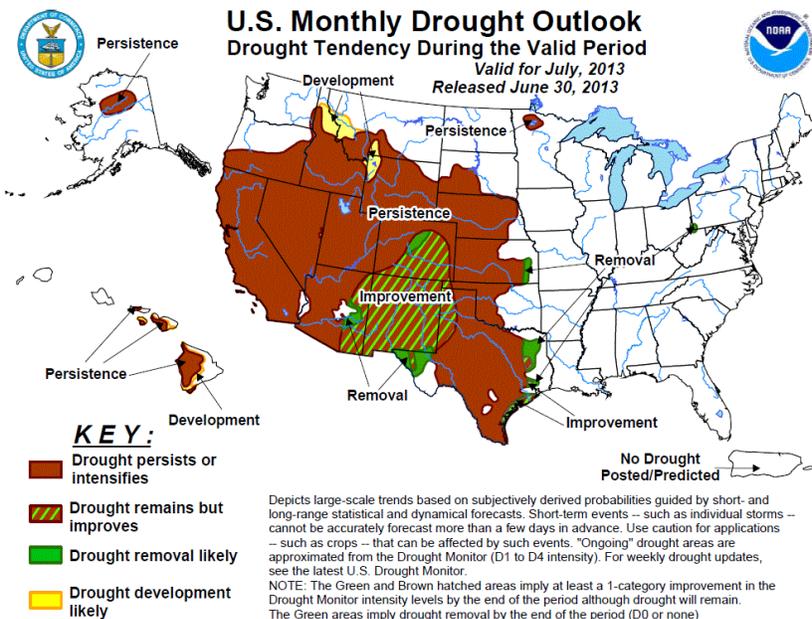
The National Water and Climate Center (NWCC) Homepage provides the latest available snowpack and water supply information. Please visit us at <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov>. This document is available from the following location on the NWCC homepage - <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/water/drought/wdr.pl>.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

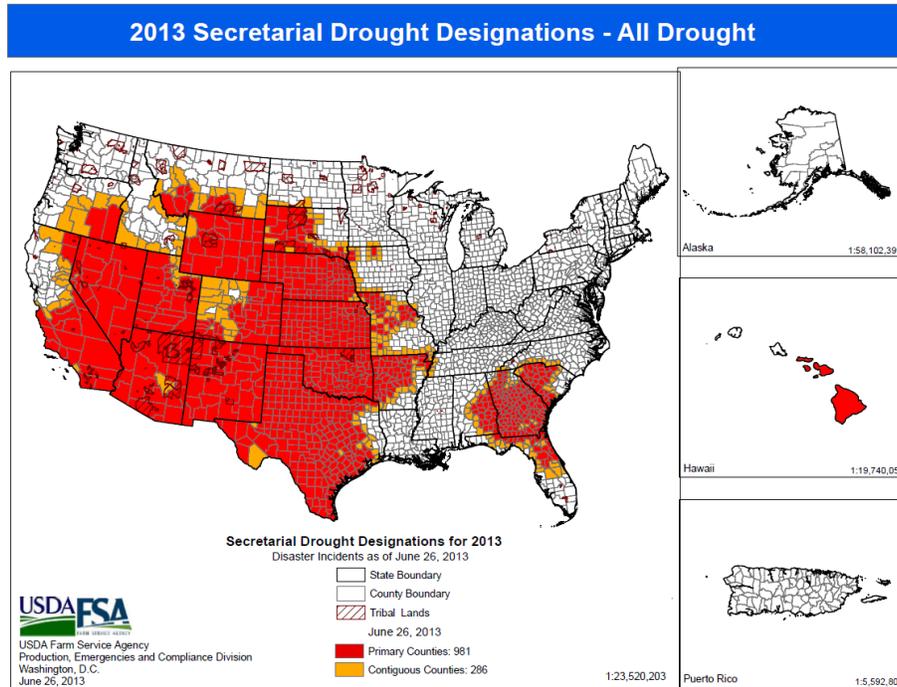
Micheal L. Golden
Deputy Chief, Soil Science and Resource Assessment

Drought Outlook (Forecast for July)



New U.S.
[Monthly Drought Outlook](#) as of 30 June.

Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report



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

Supplemental Data

The “Ag in Drought” file that had been previously posted each week by NDMC’s Brian Fuchs is now available at:

<http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather/Drought/AgInDrought.pdf>

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

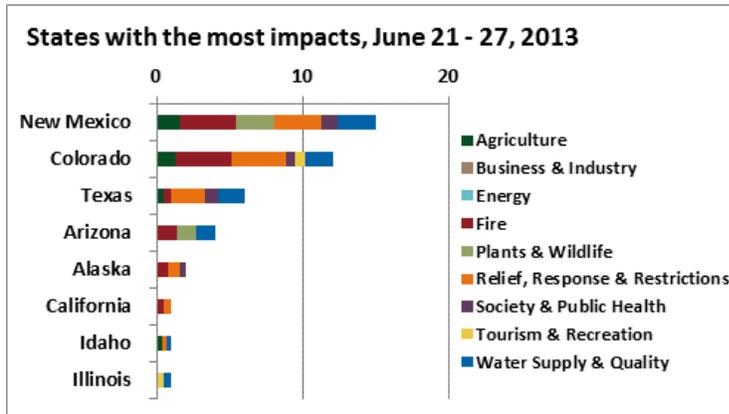
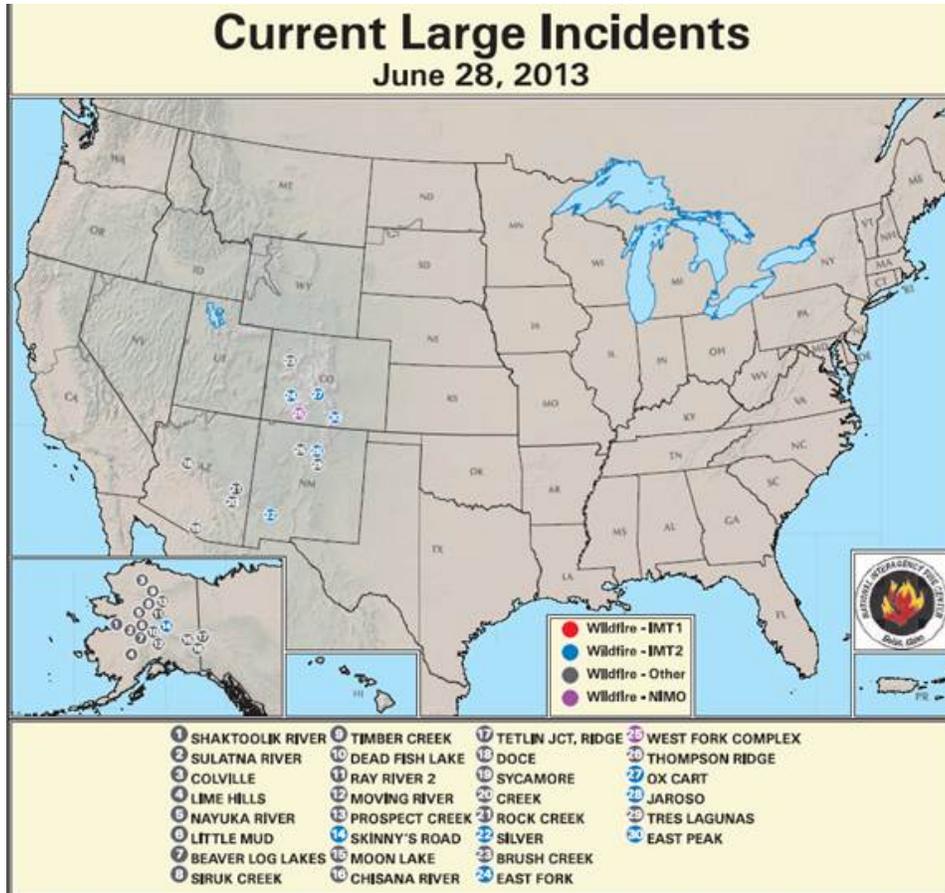
Drought Impacts

This is a collection of drought-related news stories from the past seven days or so. Impact information from these articles is entered into the [Drought Impact Reporter](#). A number of these articles will also be posted on the [Drought Headlines](#) page at the NDMC website. – Courtesy of Denice Gutzmer Drought Impact Specialist, National Drought Mitigation Center.

Noteworthy topics in the news this week:

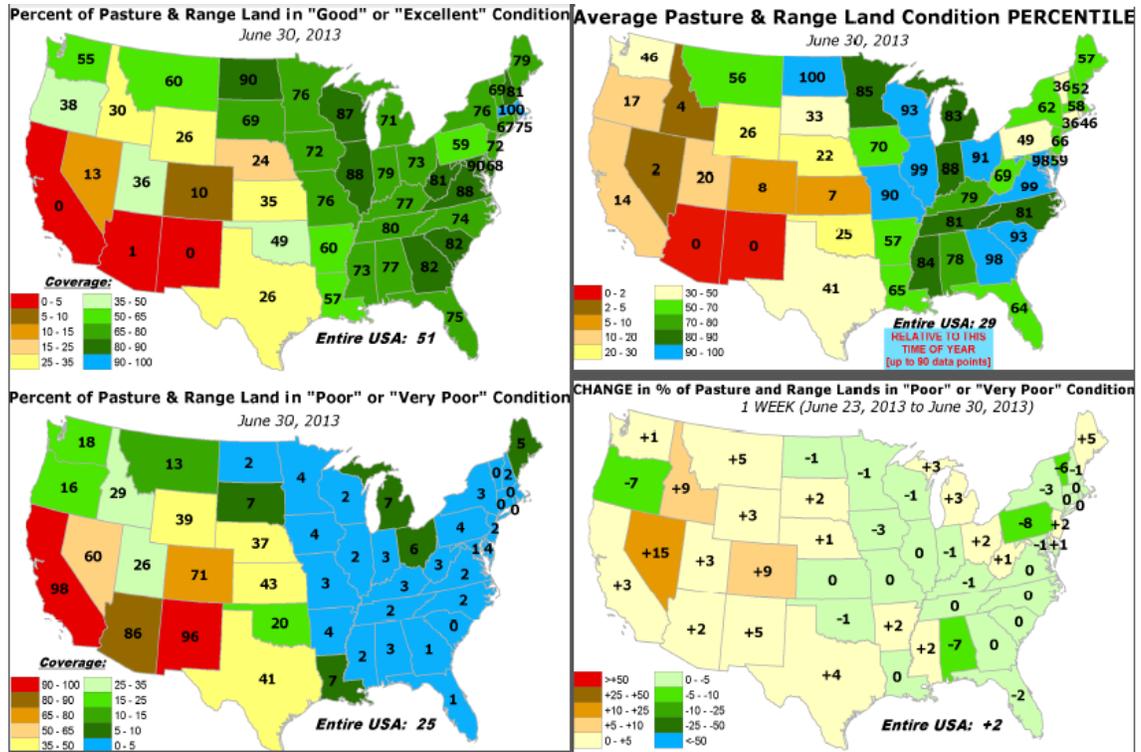
- **Wildfires continue to burn in arid Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona** with fire restrictions increasing across the West. But have a look at **Alaska** on the image below from the Active Fire Mapping Program at <http://activefiremaps.fs.fed.us/>. At least 16 wildfires are burning within Alaska’s borders with another on the Canadian border.
- The **wildfires in New Mexico are destroying grazing land** in the Gila National Forest, forcing livestock producers to move cattle out of state, adding insult to injury. Range conditions are poor in New Mexico anyway, after years of drought.
- Another state, **Iowa**, saw an exceptionally **high number of West Nile cases in 2012**. The species of mosquito which carries the West Nile virus thrives in hot, dry conditions, making drought years also potentially more severe West Nile virus years.

Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

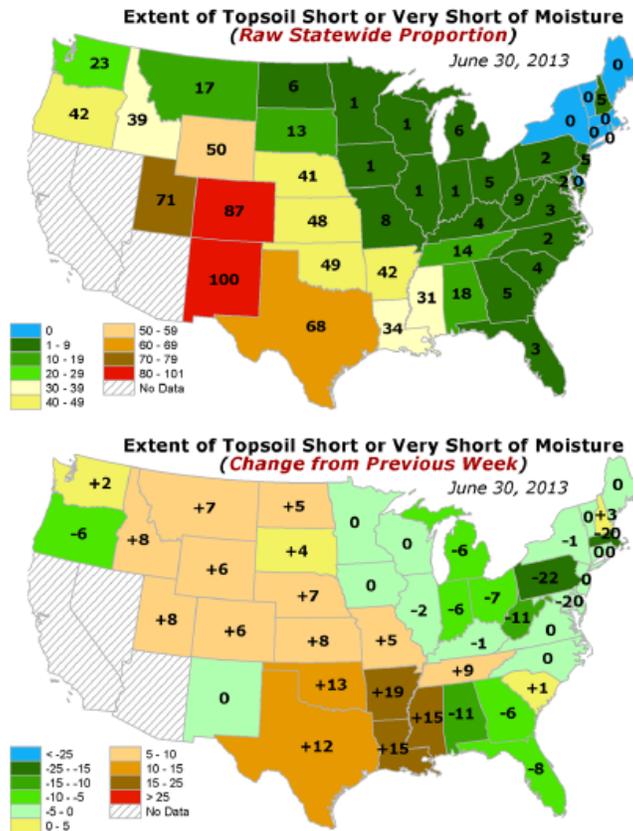


Because impacts may have more than one category, the category color is shown in proportion to the total number of categories selected overall for all of the impacts for each state.

Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report



Pasture and Rangelands maps show that the eastern half of the nation has abundant, healthy conditions, whereas the opposite holds for the Western States; especially over New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

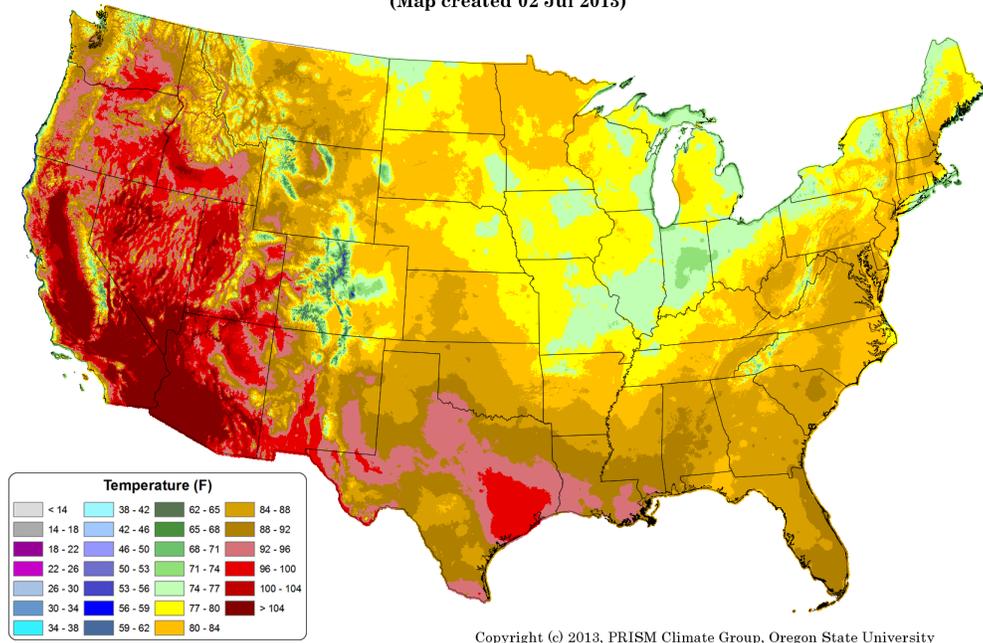


Topsoil conditions reveal New Mexico and Colorado with extremely low moisture content. Also note that West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts are experiencing the greatest decrease in moisture from the previous week.

Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

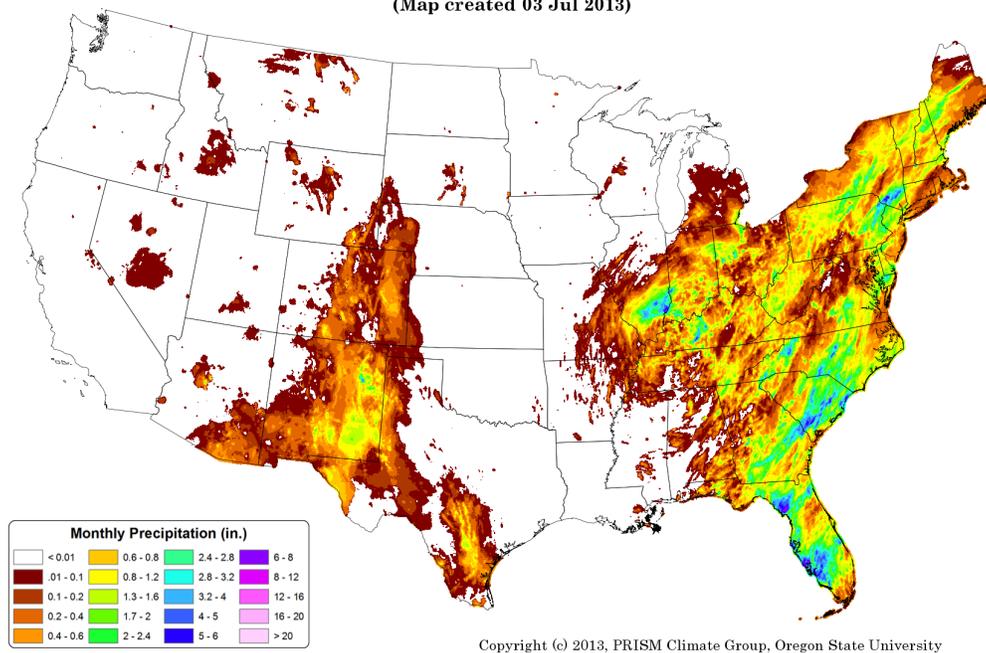
Recent Record Heat

Daily Max Temperature: 01 July 2013
Period ending 7 AM EST 01 Jul 2013
(Map created 02 Jul 2013)



This preliminary PRISM map shows that on the first day of July, much of the West experienced triple digit maximum temperatures. See planned [celebration](#) for the 100 year anniversary of Death Valley 134°F record.

Total Precipitation: 01 July 2013 - 02 July 2013
Period ending 7 AM EST 02 Jul 2013
(Map created 03 Jul 2013)



This preliminary PRISM map shows that for the first two days of July, New Mexico has received some significant, badly-needed moisture from a weather event known as a [reverse monsoon](#).