

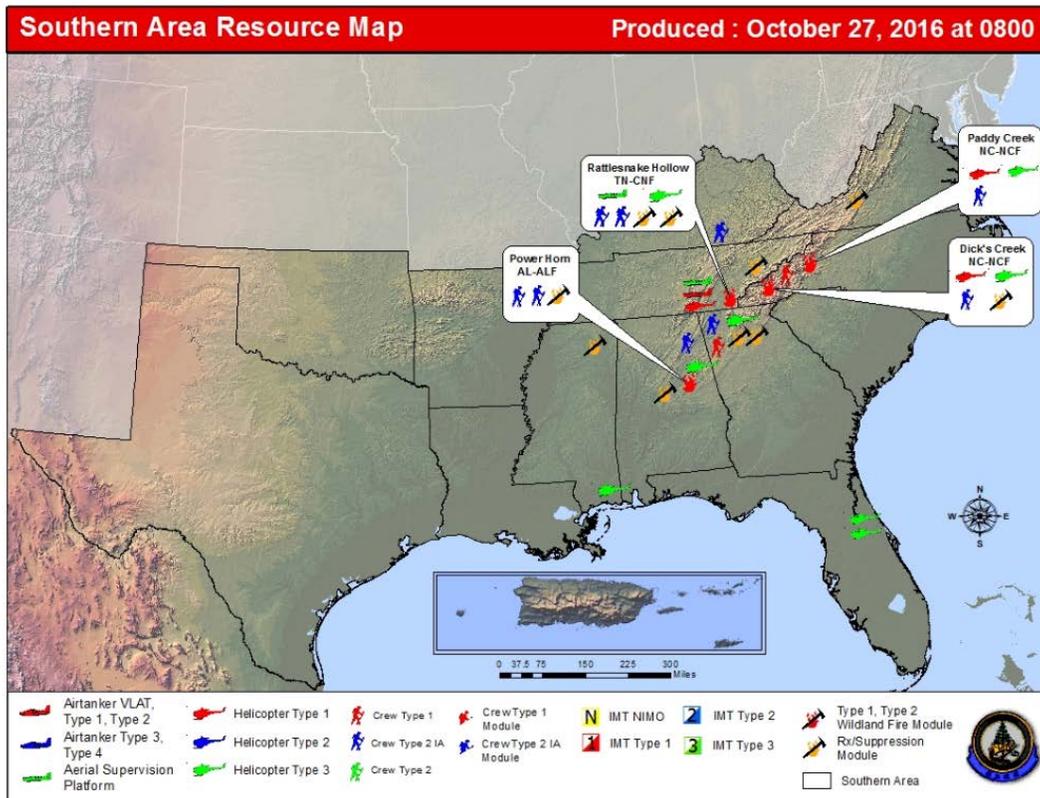
# Water and Climate Update

October 27, 2016

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.

Precipitation .....	2	Other Climatic and Water Supply Indicators .....	9
Temperature .....	5	Short- and Long-Range Outlooks.....	11
Drought .....	7	More Information .....	14

## Southeast drought fueling wildfires



This Southern Area Resource Map from the Federal Interagency Geographic Area Coordination Center shows many active fires in the Southeast. Drought conditions in a large area of the southeastern U.S. are creating conditions for increased wildfire potential across the area. Most of this same area has state-declared burn bans in effect.

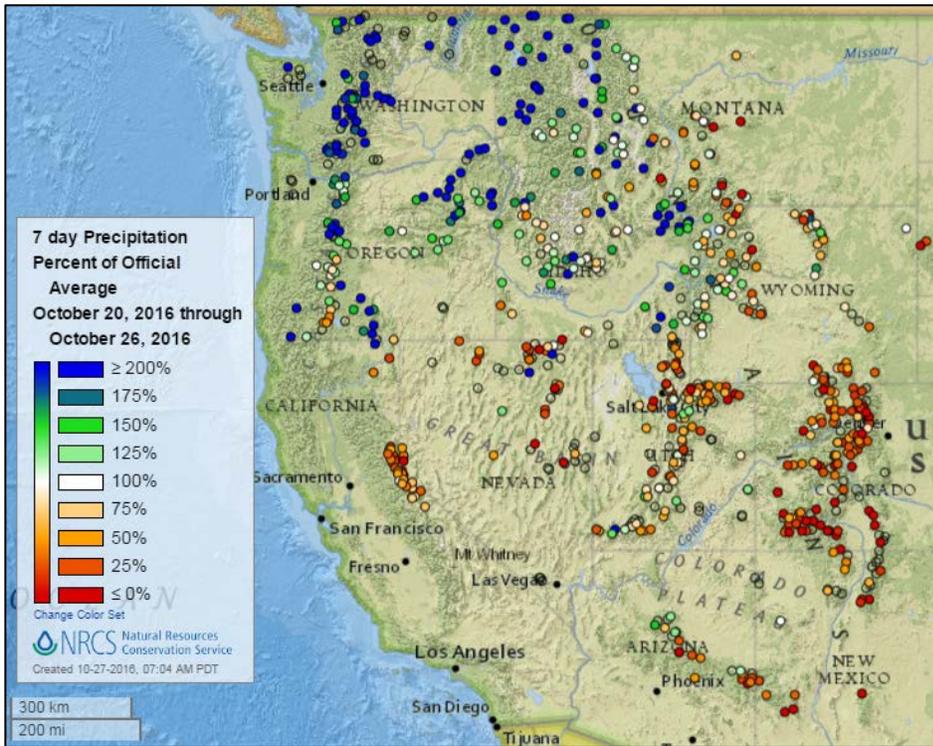
TN: [State: Dry fall increases wildfire risks](#)

GA: [Raging brush fires contained in Floyd County](#)

AL: [Wildfires continue to burn across central Alabama as severe drought worsens](#)

## Precipitation

### Last 7 Days, Western Mountain Sites (NRCS SNOTEL Network)

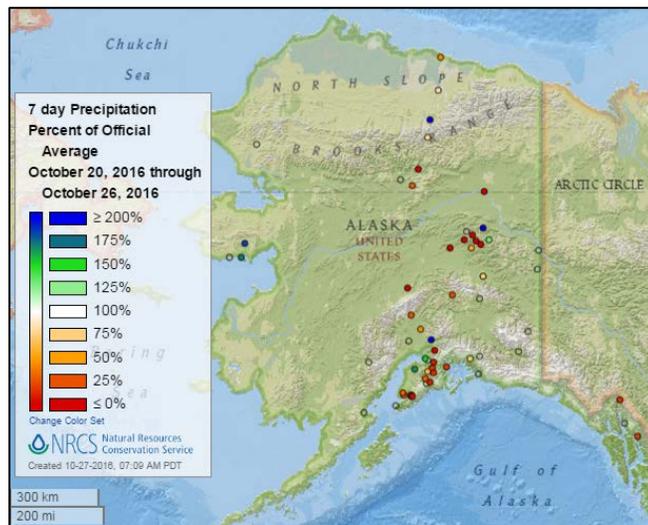


[7-day precipitation percent of average map](#)

**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](#)



# Water and Climate Update

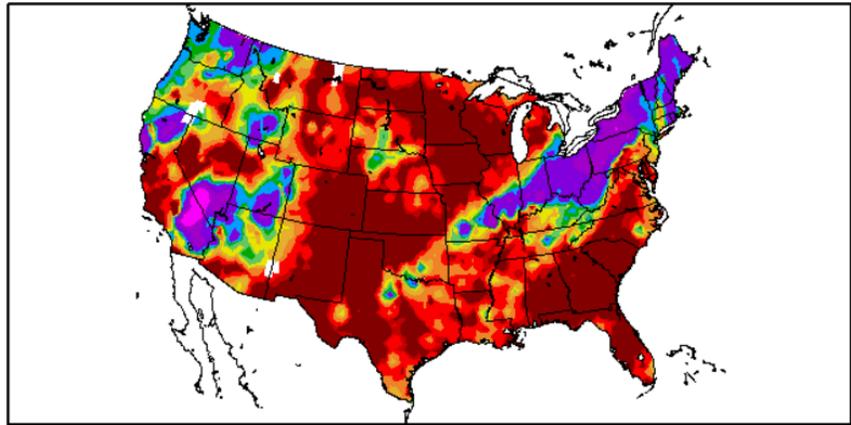
## Last 7 Days, National Weather Service (NWS) Networks

Source: Regional Climate Centers

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

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)  
10/20/2016 – 10/26/2016

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



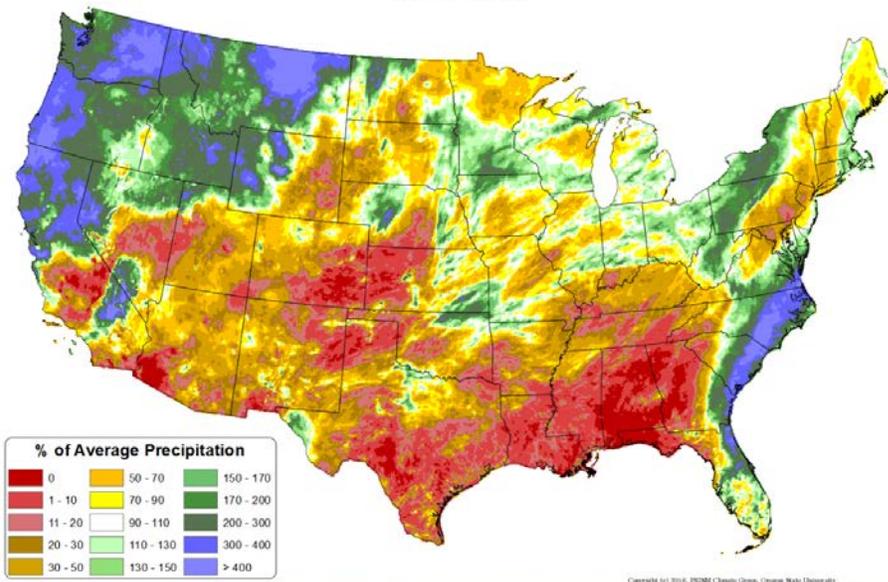
Generated 10/27/2016 at HPRCC using provisional data.

Regional Climate Centers

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

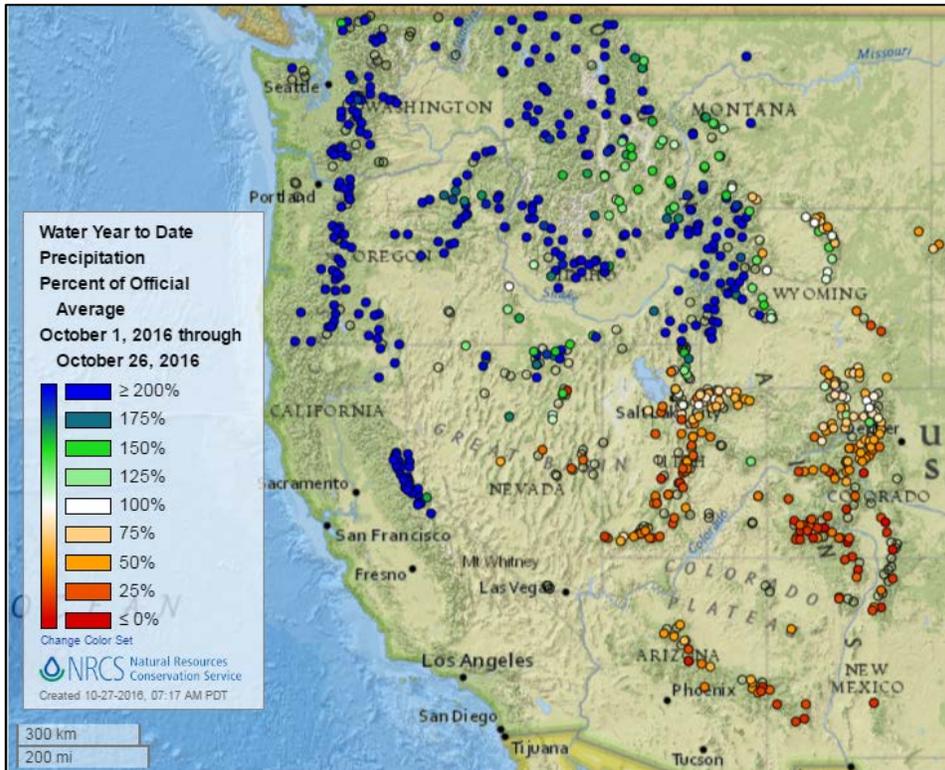
Source: PRISM

Total Precipitation Anomaly: 01 October 2016 - 26 October 2016  
Period ending 7 AM EST 26 Oct 2016  
Base period: 1951-2010  
(Map created 27 Oct 2016)



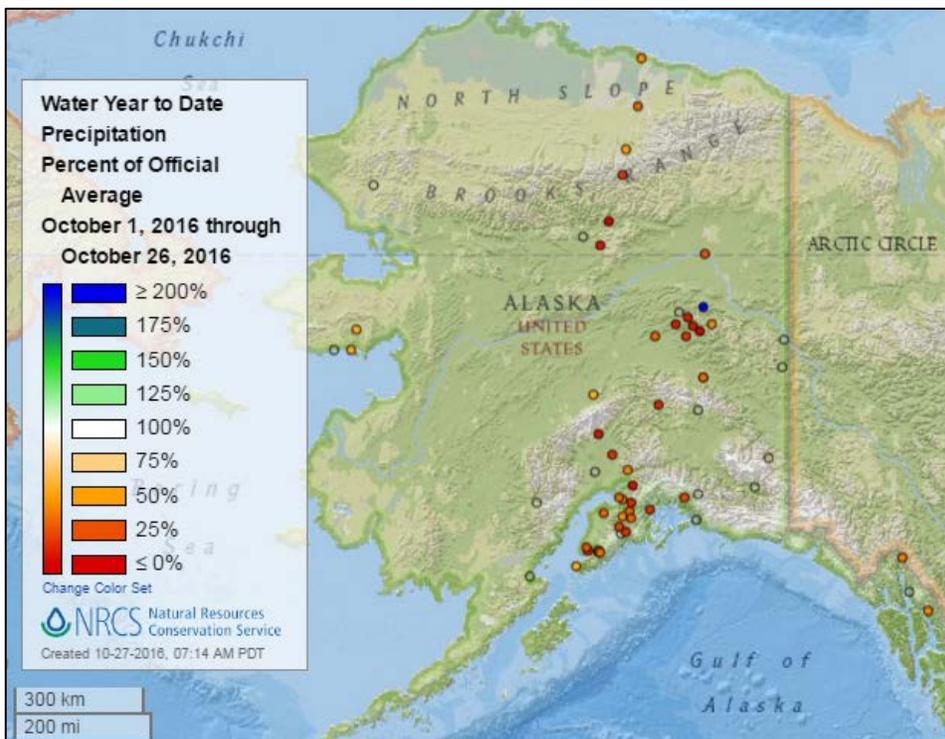
[Month-to-date national precipitation percent of average map](#)

Water Year-to-Date, Western Mountain Sites (NRCS SNOTEL Network)



[2017 water year-to-date precipitation percent of average map](#)

**See also:** [2017 water year-to-date precipitation values \(inches\)](#)



[Alaska 2017 water year-to-date precipitation percent of average map](#)

**See also:** [Alaska 2017 water year-to-date precipitation values \(inches\) map](#)

## Temperature

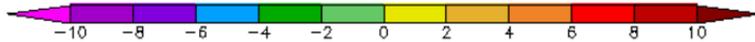
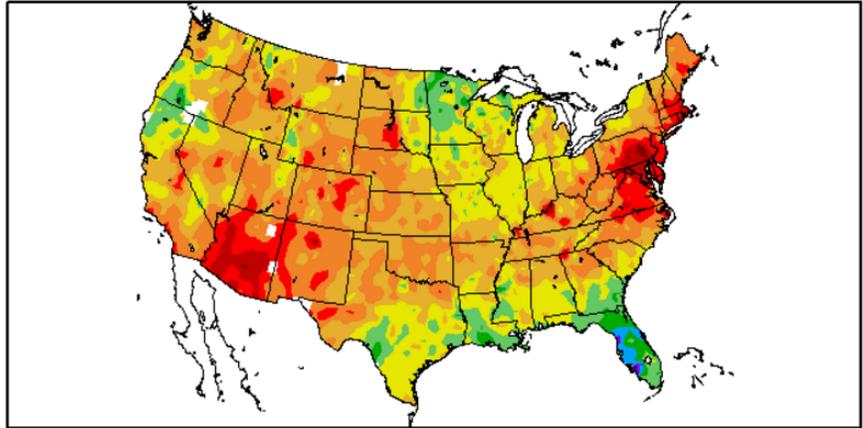
Last 7 Days, National Weather Service (NWS) Networks

Source: Regional Climate Centers

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

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

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)  
10/20/2016 – 10/26/2016



Generated 10/27/2016 at HPRCC using provisional data.

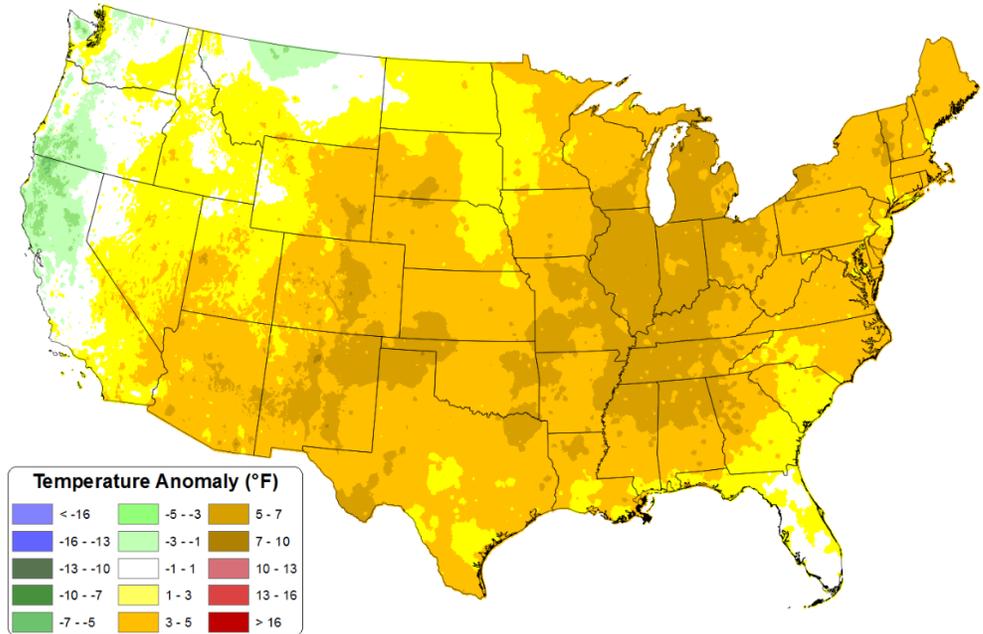
Regional Climate Centers

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

Source: PRISM

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

Daily Mean Temperature Anomaly: 01 October 2016 - 26 October 2016  
Period ending 7 AM EST 26 Oct 2016  
Base period: 1981-2010  
(Map created 27 Oct 2016)



Copyright © 2016, PRISM Climate Group, Oregon State University

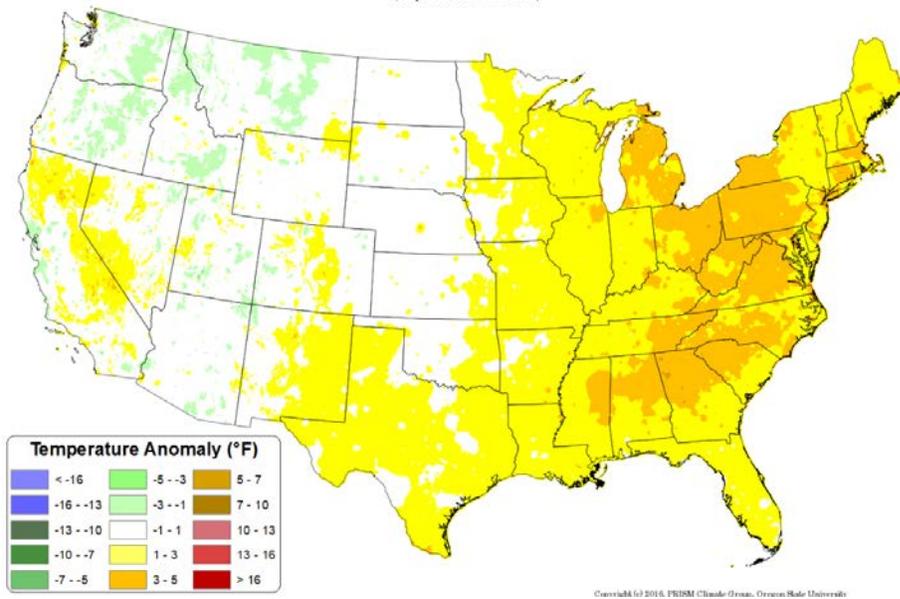
# Water and Climate Update

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

Source: PRISM

Daily Mean Temperature Anomaly: July 2016 - September 2016  
Period ending 7 AM EST 30 Sep 2016  
Base period: 1981-2010  
(Map created 03 Oct 2016)

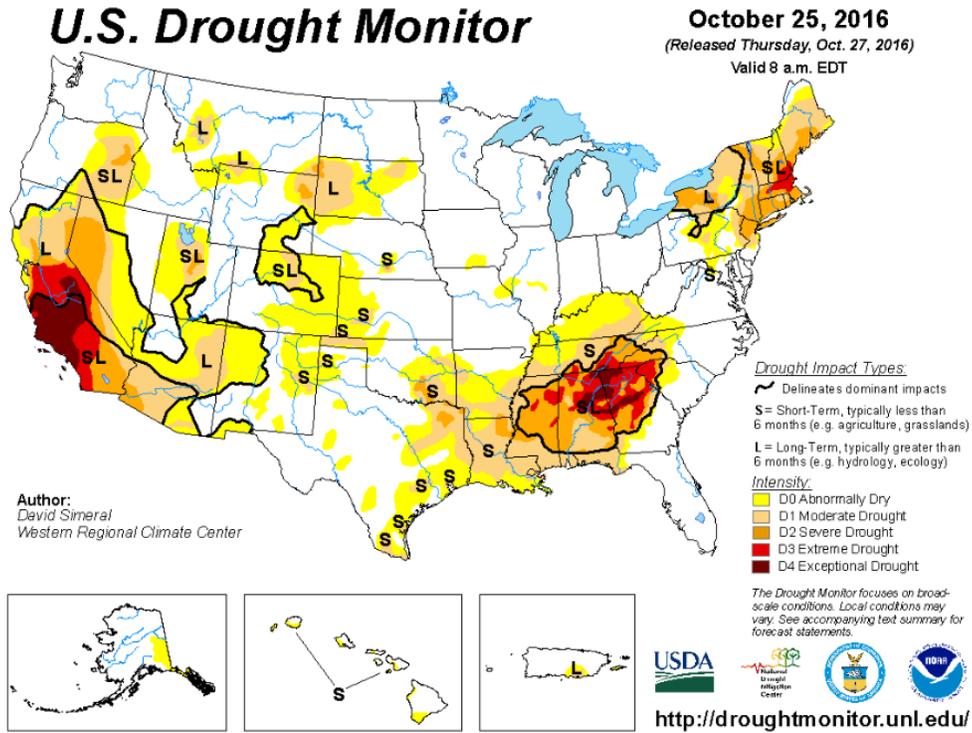
[July through September daily mean temperature anomaly map](#)



# Drought

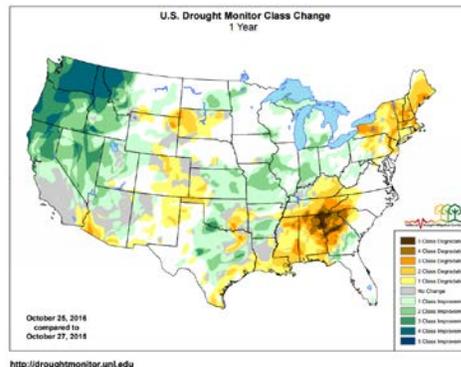
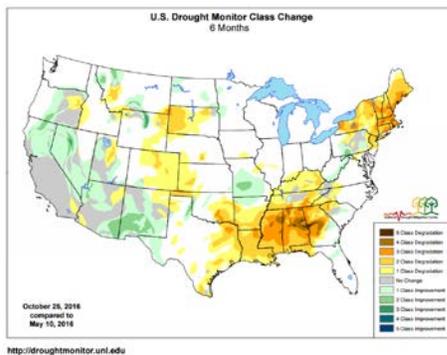
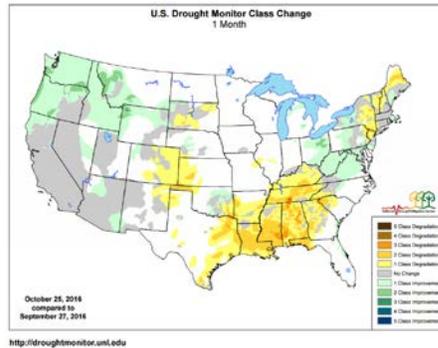
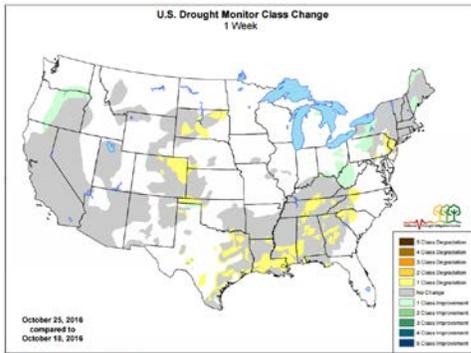
[U.S. Drought Monitor](#) See map below.

[U.S. Drought Portal](#) Comprehensive drought resource.



## Changes in Drought Monitor Categories over Time

Click any map to enlarge



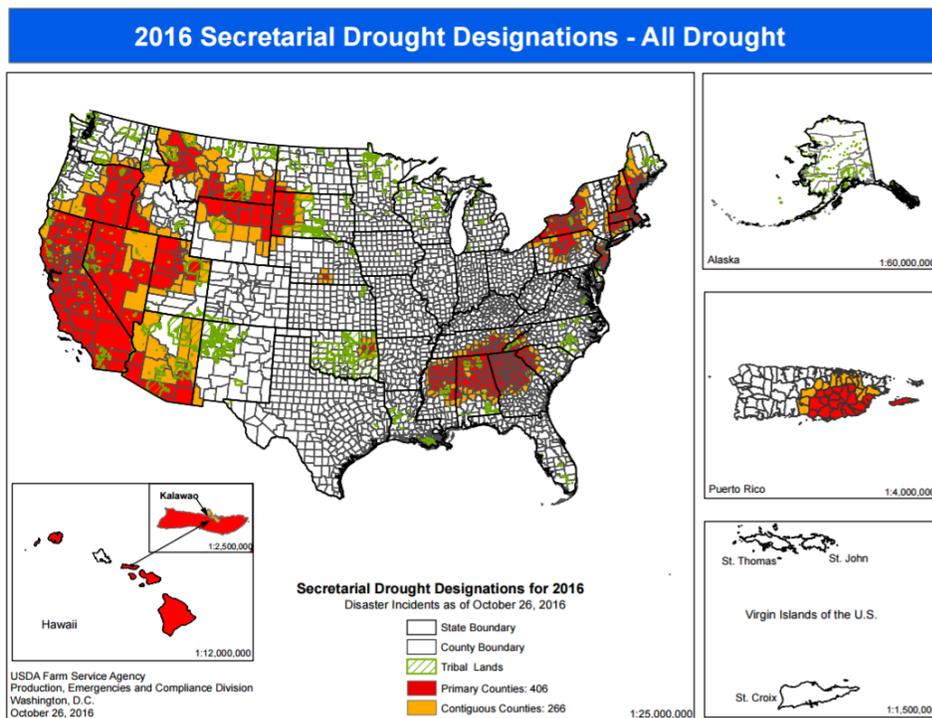
[Changes in drought conditions over the last 12 months](#)

## Current National [Drought Summary](#), October 25, 2016

Author: David Simeral, Western Regional Climate Center

“This U.S. Drought Monitor week saw deterioration in drought conditions across the South and Southeast in an area extending from South Carolina westward to eastern Texas and northward into Tennessee. In the Southeast, a persistent dry weather pattern during the past 60 days continues to negatively impact the agricultural sector as well as hydrologic and soil moisture conditions across much of the region. Elsewhere, significant rainfall accumulations (two-to-six inches) were observed in the Northeast during the past week helping to improve drought-affected areas of western New York, Connecticut, Maine, and Rhode Island. In eastern Ohio, western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, locally heavy rainfall accumulations led to improvements on the map. Out West, one-to-five inches of precipitation fell in western portions of Oregon and Washington. Recent storm events in the Pacific Northwest during the past 30 days led to improvements on the map in drought-affected areas in Oregon and Washington.”

## USDA 2016 Secretarial [Drought Designations](#)

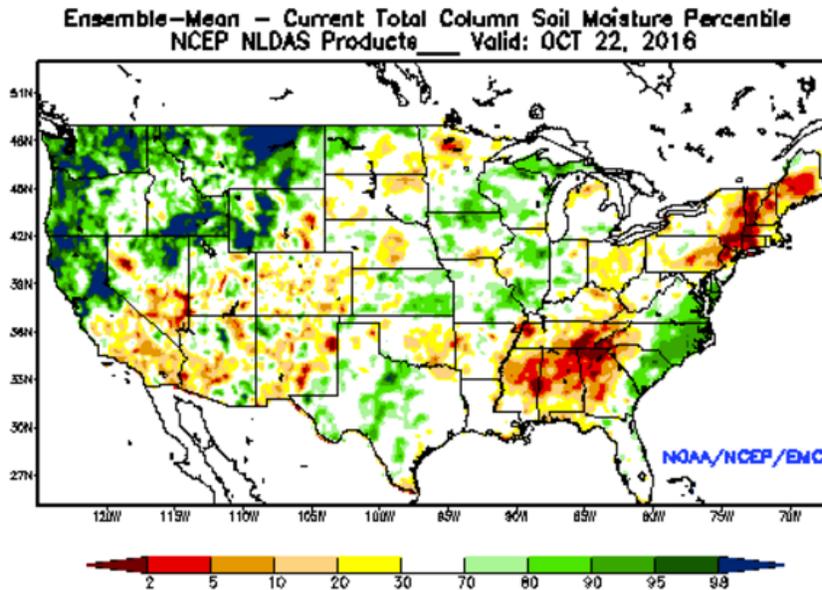


### Highlighted Drought Resources

- [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](#)

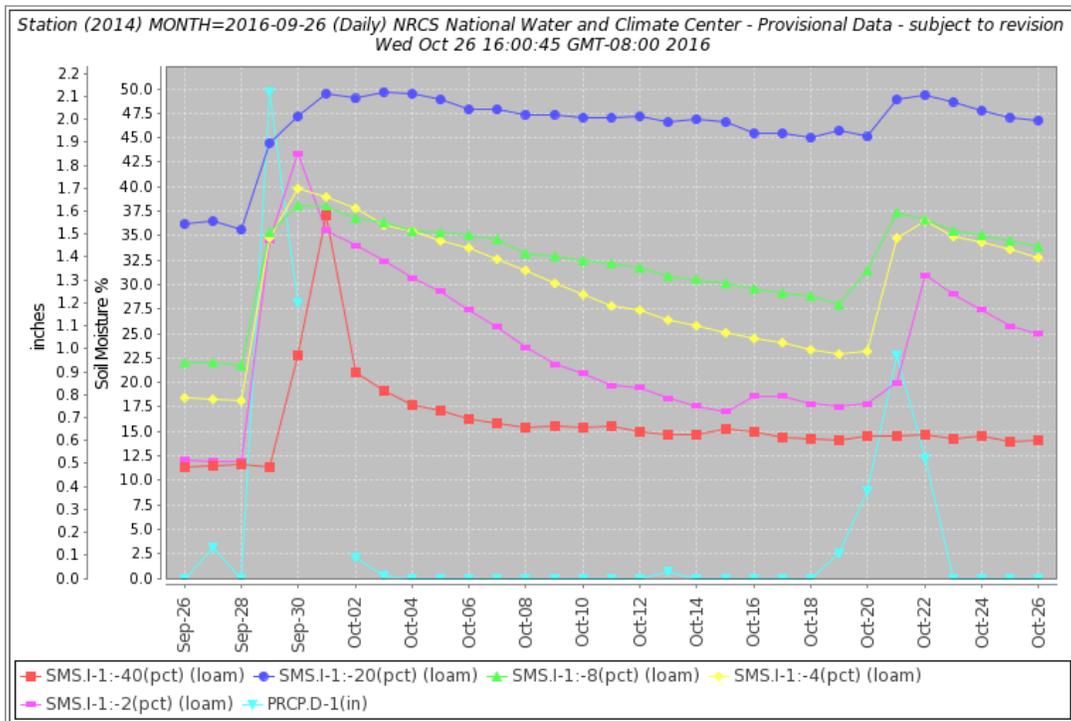
## Other Climatic and Water Supply Indicators

### Soil Moisture



[Modeled soil moisture percentiles](#) as of October 22, 2016.

### Soil Moisture Data: NRCS [Soil Climate Analysis Network \(SCAN\)](#)



Soil moisture (at 2-, 4-, 8-, 20-, and 40-inch depths) and precipitation for the past 30 days at the [Molly Caren #1 SCAN site 2014](#) in Ohio. A storm at the end of September where over three inches of precipitation in two days resulted in increased soil moisture at all depths, whereas a lesser amount of precipitation from October 19-22 increased soil moisture at all but the 40- inch sensor depth.

## Soil Moisture Data Portals

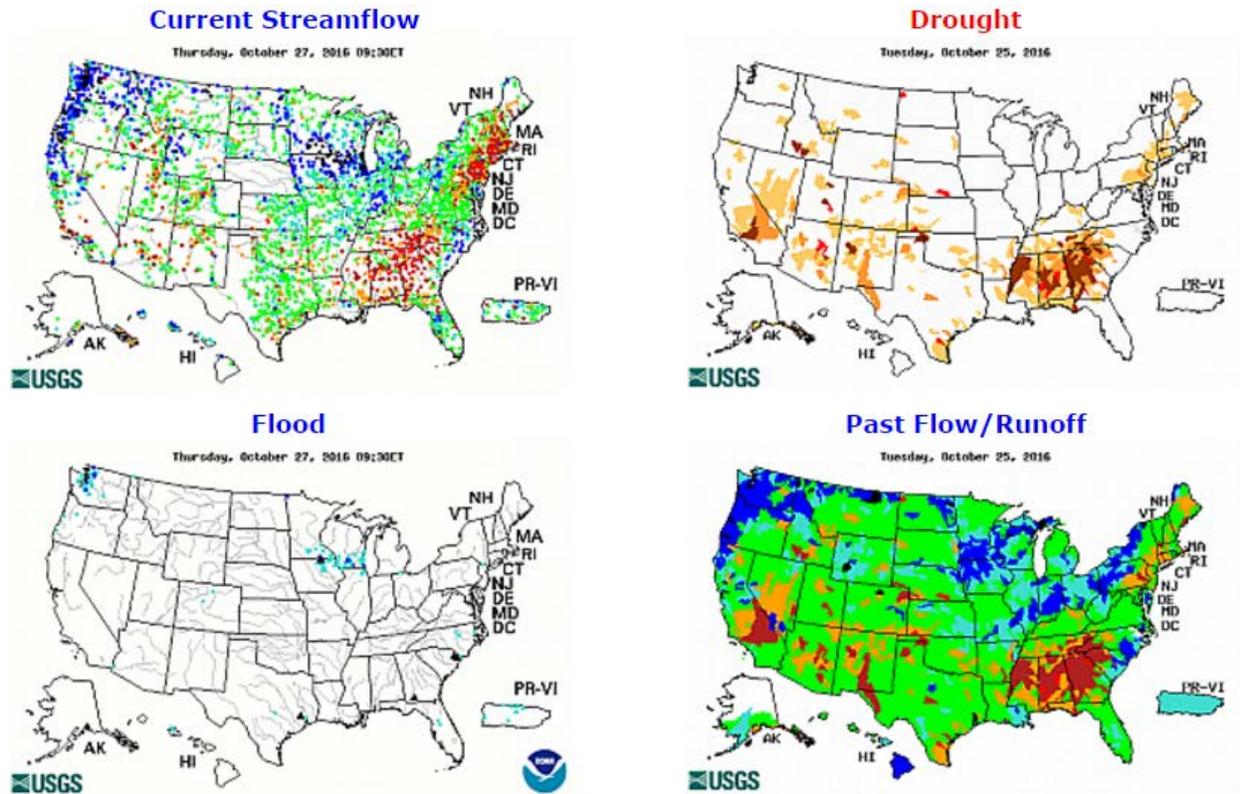
[CRN Soil Moisture](#)

[Texas A&M University North American Soil Moisture Database](#)

[University of Washington Experimental Modeled Soil Moisture](#)

## Streamflow

Source: USGS



Click to enlarge and display legends

[Current streamflow maps](#)

## Current Reservoir Storage

[National Water and Climate Center Reservoir Data](#)

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Hydromet Tea Cup Reservoir Depictions:

[Upper Colorado](#)

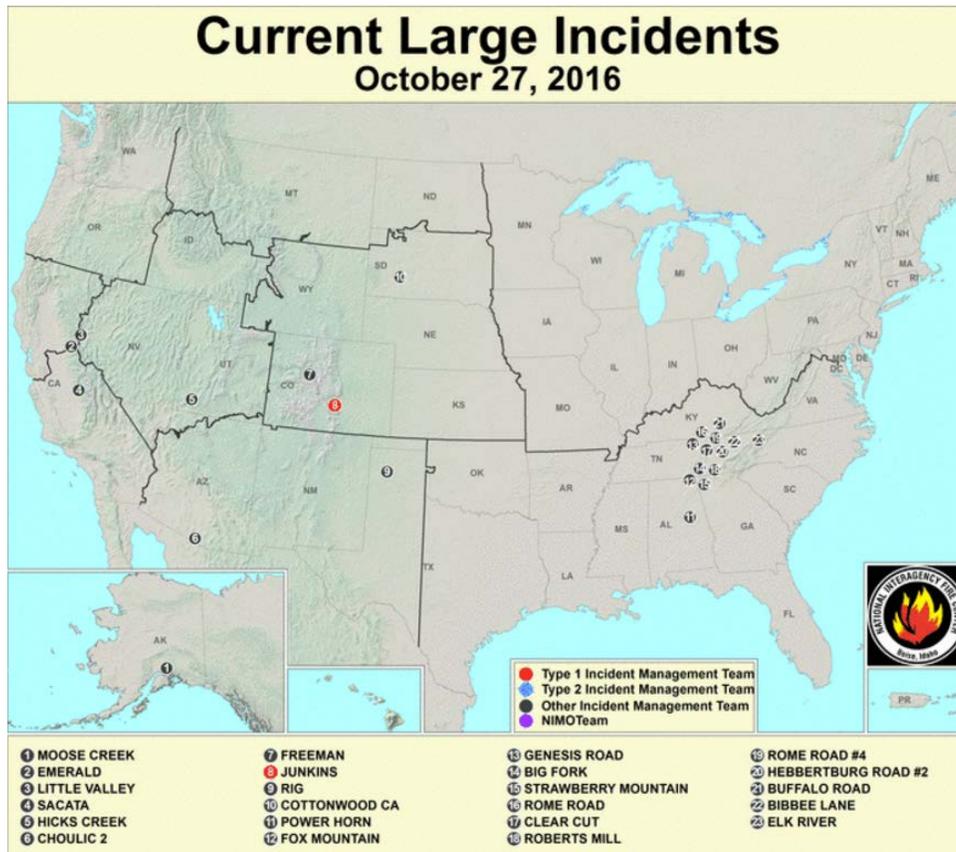
[Pacific Northwest/Snake/Columbia](#)

[Sevier River Water, Utah](#)

[Upper Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas](#)

[California Reservoir Conditions](#)

Wildfires: [USDA Forest Service Active Fire Mapping](#)



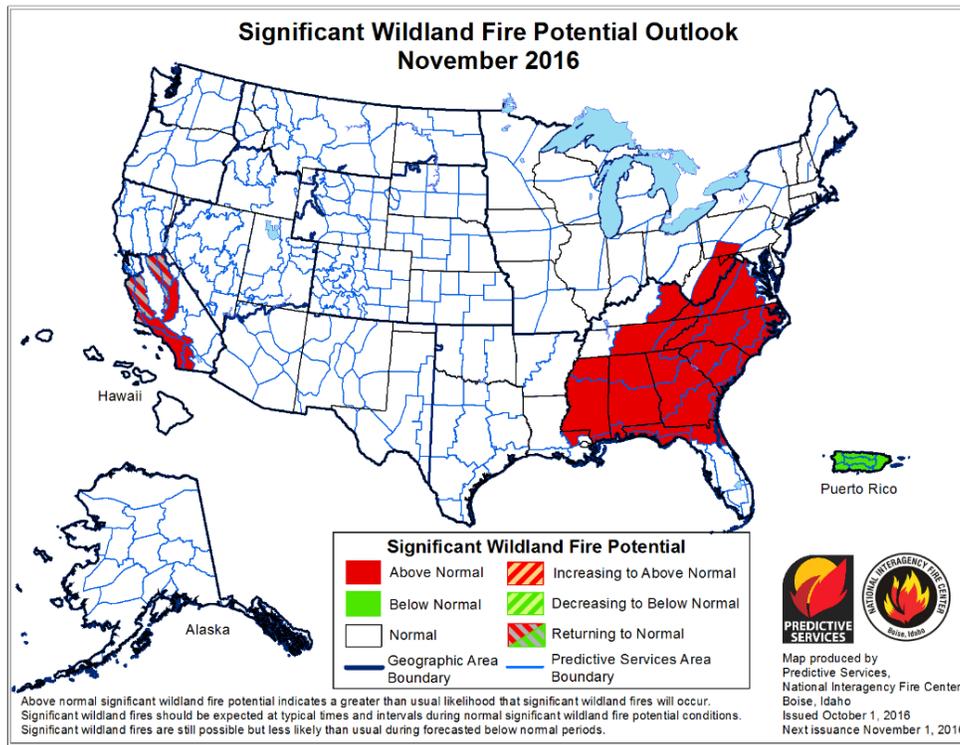
## Short- and Long-Range Outlooks

### Agricultural Weather Highlights

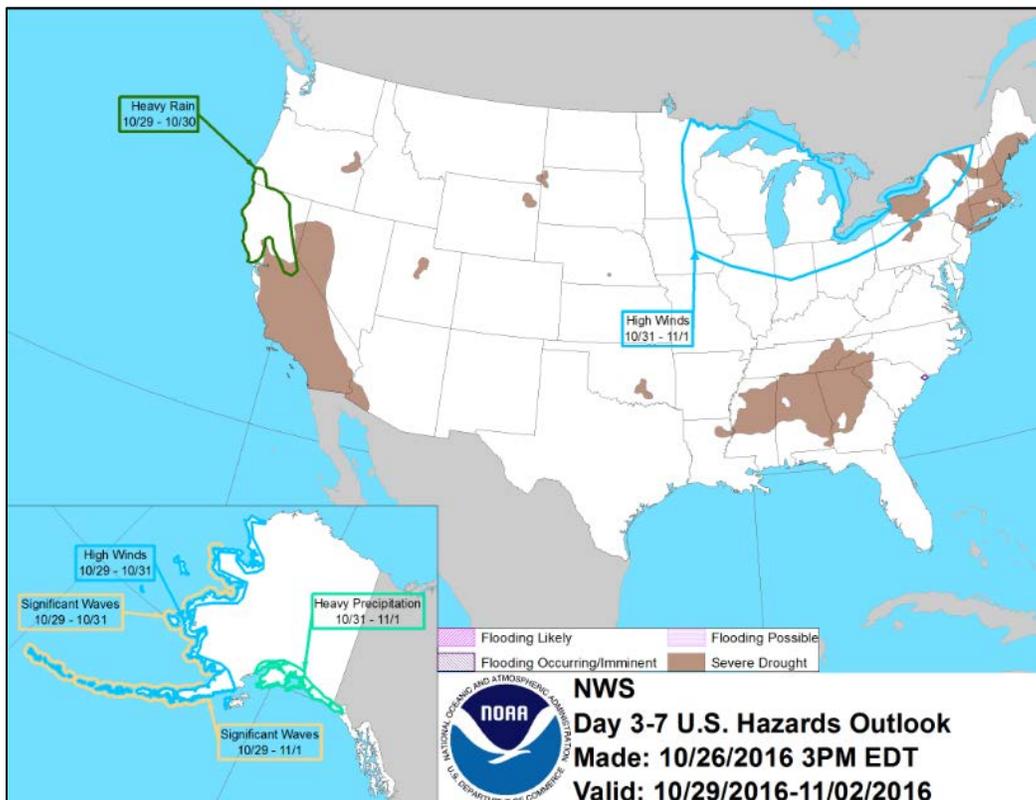
Author: Brad Rippey, Agricultural Meteorologist, USDA/OCE/WAOB

[National Outlook, October 27, 2016](#): “Western storminess will continue to spread eastward across the northern Rockies and farther south into California and the Great Basin. Five-day precipitation totals could reach 10 inches in the Sierra Nevada and 2 to 4 inches in the northern Rockies and along the California coast. Meanwhile, an additional 1 to 2 inches of precipitation—including some wet snow—can be expected in the Northeast into Friday. Most other areas will remain dry into next week, except for some weekend showers across the nation’s northern tier and along and near the Gulf Coast. Late-season warmth will dominate much of the country, with cool conditions mostly limited to the Northeast and the Far West. The NWS 6- to 10-day outlook for November 1 – 5 calls for the likelihood of warmer-than-normal weather nationwide, except for near-normal temperatures in northern and central California. Meanwhile, wetter-than-normal conditions in northern California and the Pacific Northwest, and from southern sections of the Rockies and Plains into the upper Midwest, will contrast with near- to below-normal precipitation across the remainder of the U.S.”

Fire Potential Outlook: [November 2016](#)



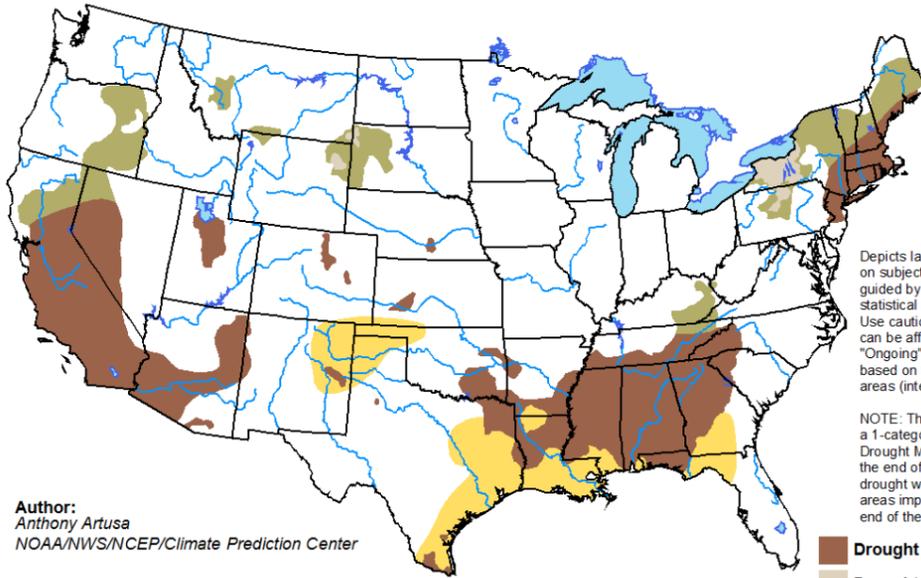
NWS Climate Prediction Center [Weather Hazard Outlook: October 29–November 2, 2016](#)



Seasonal Drought Outlook: [October 20, 2016 – January 31, 2017](#)

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

Valid for October 20 - January 31, 2017  
Released October 20, 2016

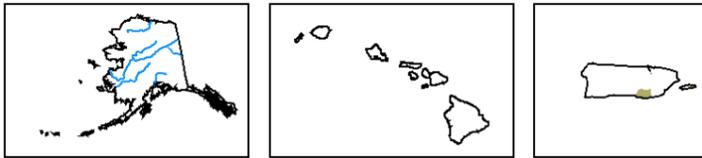


Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Use caution for applications that can be affected by short lived events. "Ongoing" drought areas are based on the U.S. Drought Monitor areas (intensities of D1 to 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:  
Anthony Artusa  
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/Climate Prediction Center

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

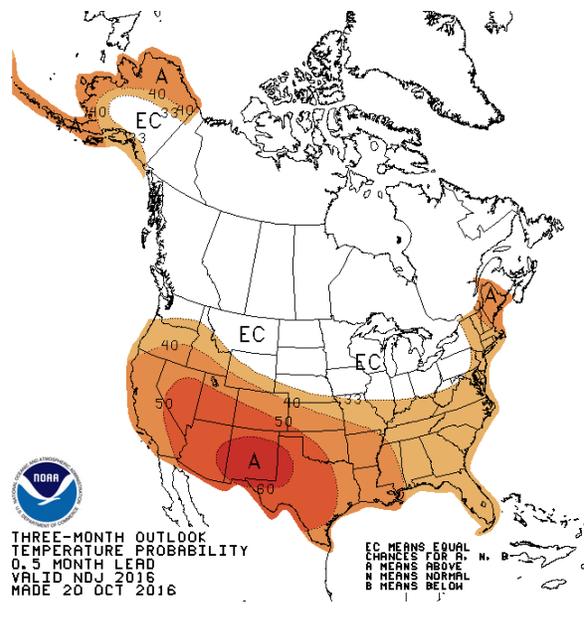
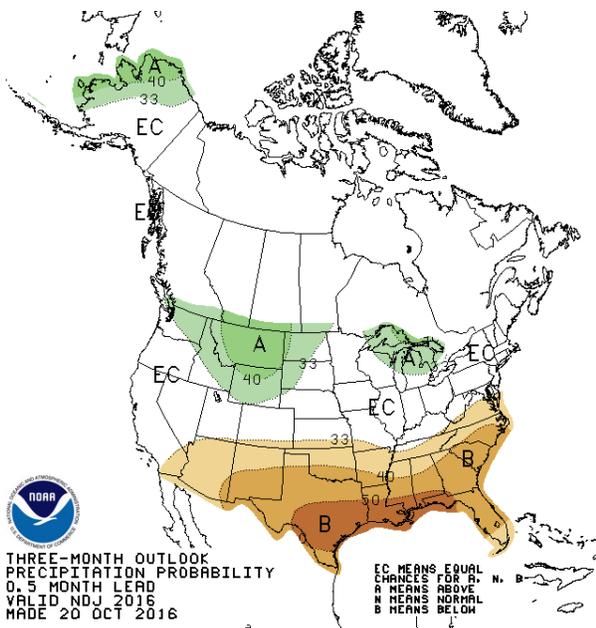


<http://go.usa.gov/3eZ73>

NWS Climate Prediction Center 3-Month Outlook

[Precipitation](#)

[Temperature](#)



[November-December-January \(NDJ\) 2016/2017 precipitation outlook summary](#)

[November-December-January \(NDJ\) 2016/2017 temperature outlook summary](#)

## 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](#).