



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

Weekly Snowpack / Drought Monitor Update

July 10, 2014

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Highlights

Agricultural Weather Highlights – Thursday - July 10, 2014

- “In the **West**, hot, dry weather in **Idaho, Oregon, and Washington** contrasts with near- to below-normal temperatures across the **southern half of the region**. Widely scattered, monsoon-related showers continue to provide limited drought relief in the **Great Basin** and the **Southwest**.
- On the **Plains**, scattered showers and thunderstorms are maintaining generally favorable conditions for summer crops. However, overnight rainfall caused local flooding in **south-central Kansas**, while wet conditions continue to hamper the winter wheat harvest across portions of the **central Plains**.
- In the **Corn Belt**, dry weather, abundant soil moisture, and near- to below-normal temperatures remain nearly ideal for corn and soybeans. On July 6, nearly one-quarter (24%) of the U.S. soybeans had begun to bloom, while 15% of the corn was silking. Dry weather also favors soft red winter wheat harvesting.
- In the **South**, heavy showers are developing in parts of **southern Texas**, while widely scattered showers dot the remainder of the region. Rain is especially beneficial in the **southern Atlantic region**, portions of which have trended dry in recent weeks.

Outlook: A somewhat cooler weather pattern across the **eastern half of the U.S.** will be replaced by a weekend return to heat in the **South**. Later, a strong surge of cool air will arrive across the **Plains** and **Midwest** early next week. Showers will linger through week’s end in the **southern Atlantic region**, where additional rainfall could locally reach 2 to 4 inches. Farther west, showers and locally severe thunderstorms will return to the **Midwest** in conjunction with the push of cool air, with rainfall expected to range from 1 to 3 inches in numerous locations. Elsewhere, little or no rain will fall during the next 5 days across the **southern Plains** and the **Pacific Coast States**, with record-setting heat expected in the latter region. The NWS 6- to 10-day outlook for July 15-19 calls for below normal temperatures from the **northern and central Plains eastward to the northern and mid-Atlantic States**, while warmer-than-normal weather will prevail across the **West** and **Deep South**. Meanwhile, below-normal rainfall in the **western Gulf Coast region** and from the **Pacific Northwest to the Great Lakes region** will contrast with wetter-than normal conditions in the **Great Basin** and from the **Four Corners States eastward to the southern Atlantic region.**”

Contact: Brad Rippey, Agricultural Meteorologist, USDA/OCE/WAOB, Washington, D.C. (202-720-2397)

Website: <http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather/pubs/Daily/TODAYSWX.pdf>.

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

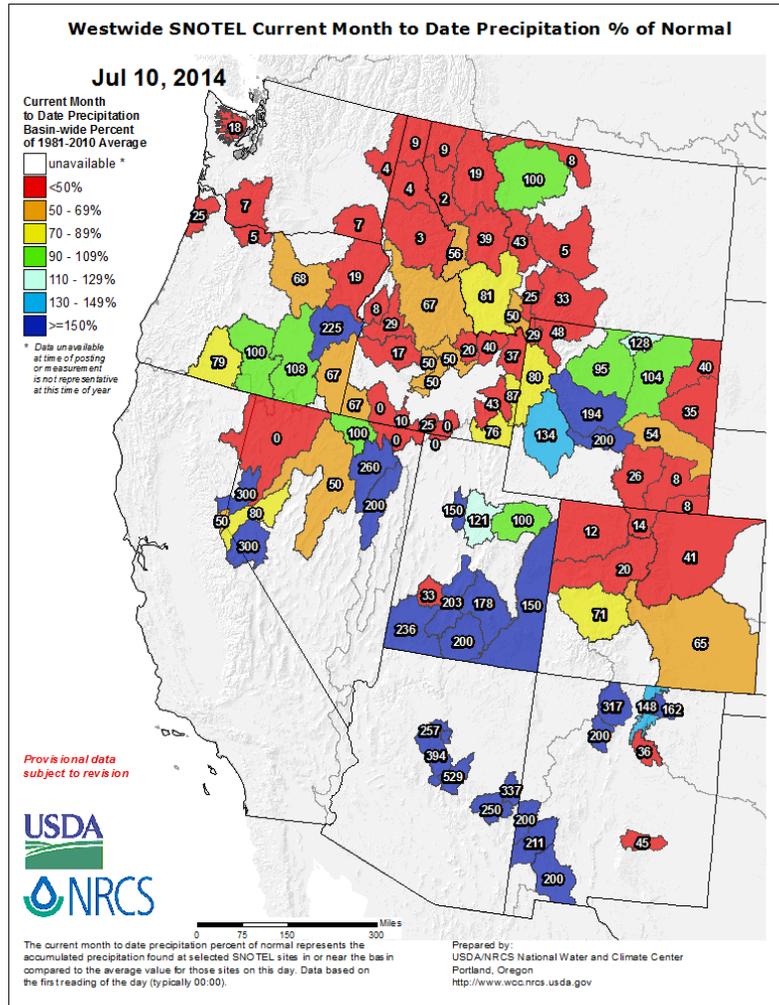
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Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

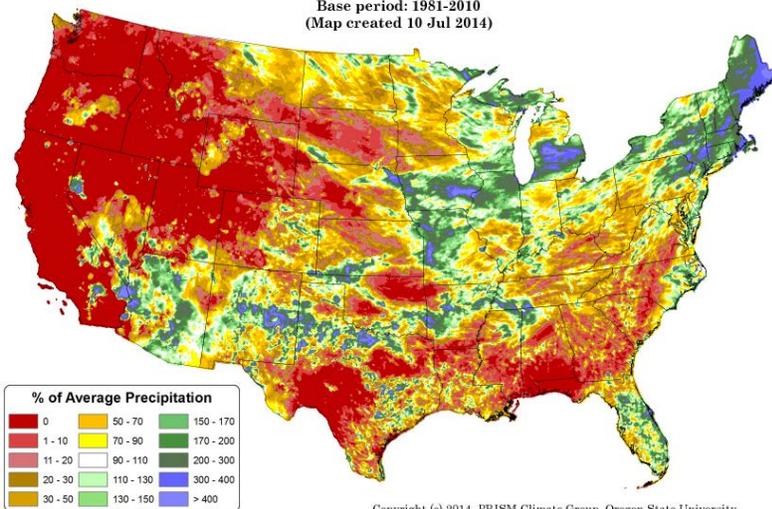
Precipitation

In the West, the July 1 through 10 [SNOTEL](#) precipitation percent of normal map shows a wide variety of conditions over much of the West. The percent of normal numbers in the scattered areas may be amplified where normally very little precipitation falls at this time of year.

Click on most maps in this report to enlarge and see latest available update.



Total Precipitation Anomaly: 01 July 2014 - 09 July 2014
Period ending 7 AM EST 09 Jul 2014
Base period: 1981-2010
(Map created 10 Jul 2014)



During the first nine days of July 2014 the national [precipitation anomaly](#) pattern reveals some higher than normal precipitation scattered across the central part of the nation, the Southwest, and the Northeast. Most of the West has seen little or no precipitation. Parts of the Southwest, Texas, and the Florida panhandle have also recorded drier than normal conditions.

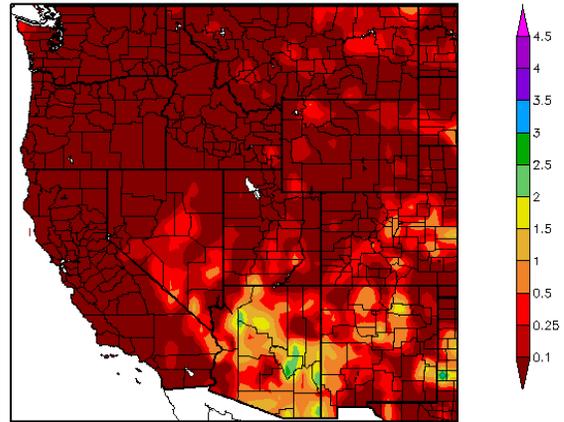
This preliminary daily PRISM precipitation anomaly map contains all available network data, including SNOTEL data, and is updated periodically as additional data become available and are quality controlled.

Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

The [ACIS 7-day](#) total precipitation map for the western U.S. shows mainly dry conditions. Precipitation has fallen mainly in the Southwest. Scattered thunderstorms and precipitation occurred in the Rocky Mountains and into the Great Plains.

Little, if any, precipitation occurred over vast areas of the West. This includes Washington, Oregon, and most of Idaho, California, northern Nevada, and northern Utah.

Precipitation (in)
7/3/2014 - 7/9/2014



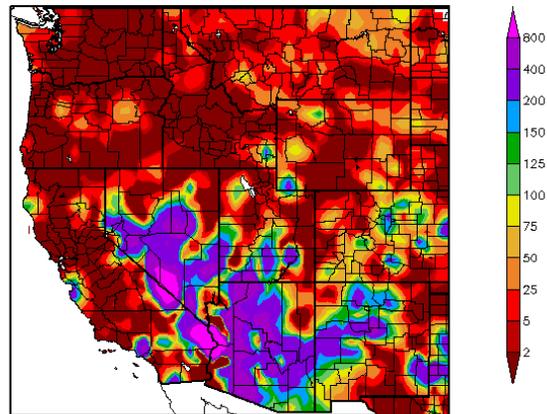
Generated 7/10/2014 at HPRCC using provisional data.

Regional Climate Centers

As would be expected based on the map above, this percent of normal west area [map](#) reflects the heaviest scattered precipitation falling across the Southwest, with some scattered precipitation elsewhere in the West.

Percent of normal precipitation may be exaggerated in areas where the average for this period is near zero.

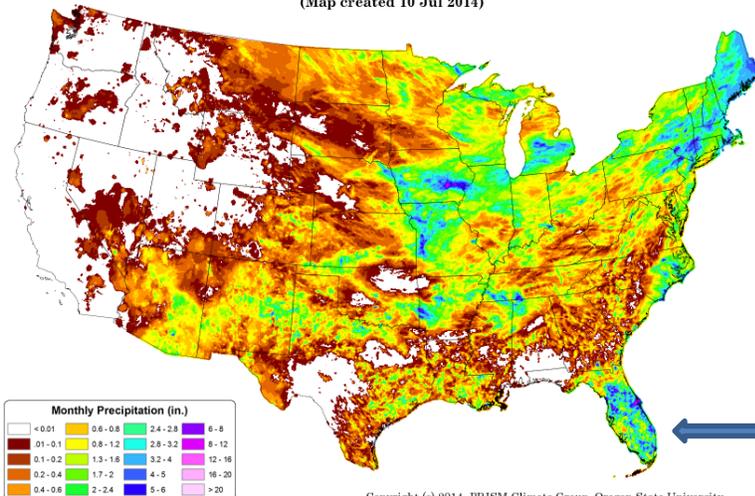
Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
7/3/2014 - 7/9/2014



Generated 7/10/2014 at HPRCC using provisional data.

Regional Climate Centers

Total Precipitation: 01 July 2014 - 09 July 2014
Period ending 7 AM EST 09 Jul 2014
(Map created 10 Jul 2014)



Copyright (c) 2014, PRISM Climate Group, Oregon State University

In the first nine days of June 2014 the total precipitation across the continental U.S. was heaviest across Iowa, Missouri, Florida, and the Northeast, due to Hurricane Arthur. The West, southwest Texas, and areas near the Florida panhandle were mainly dry.

See [Go Hydrology](#) for current and forecast conditions over southern Florida.

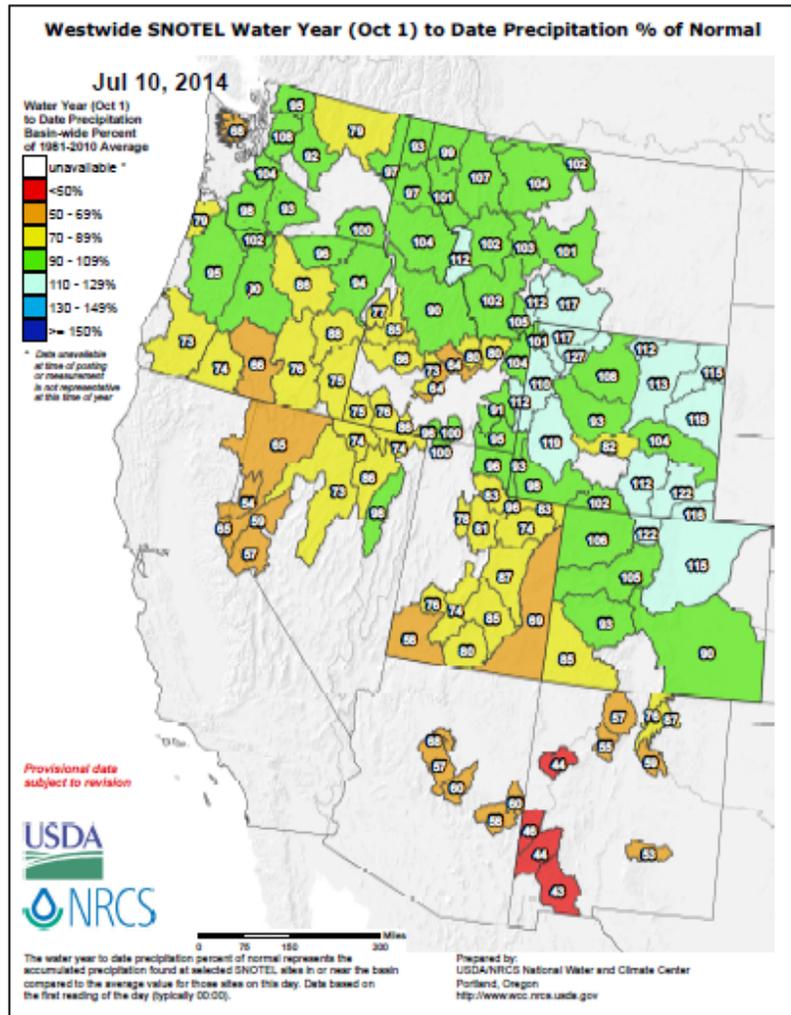
Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

For the [2014 Water Year](#) that began on October 1, 2013, surpluses in the western U.S. occurred in central Montana, most of Wyoming, and northern Colorado.

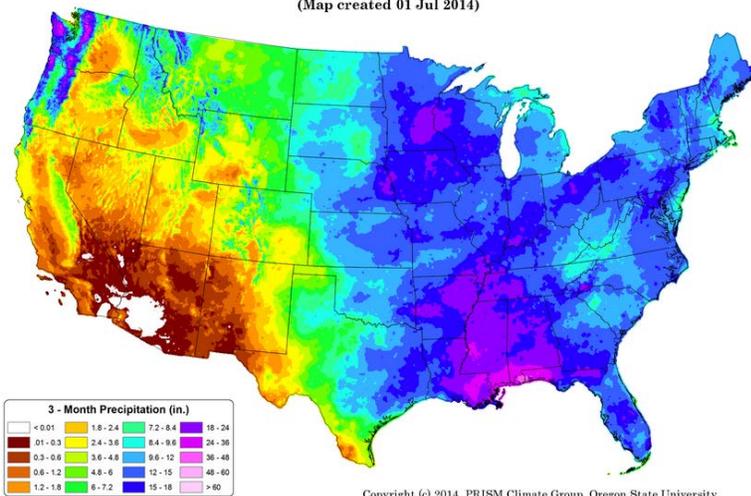
Near average conditions dominated the northern half of the Cascades, the northern half of Idaho, northwestern-most Montana, the Lower Bear River in eastern Utah and southeast Idaho, and parts of the southern half of Colorado.

The largest deficits are centered over southern Oregon, the Sierra Nevada mountains in Nevada and California, southern and eastern Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico.

As the Water Year advances, it becomes more difficult for river basins to change bin categories.



Total Precipitation: April 2014 - June 2014
 Period ending 7 AM EST 30 Jun 2014
 (Map created 01 Jul 2014)



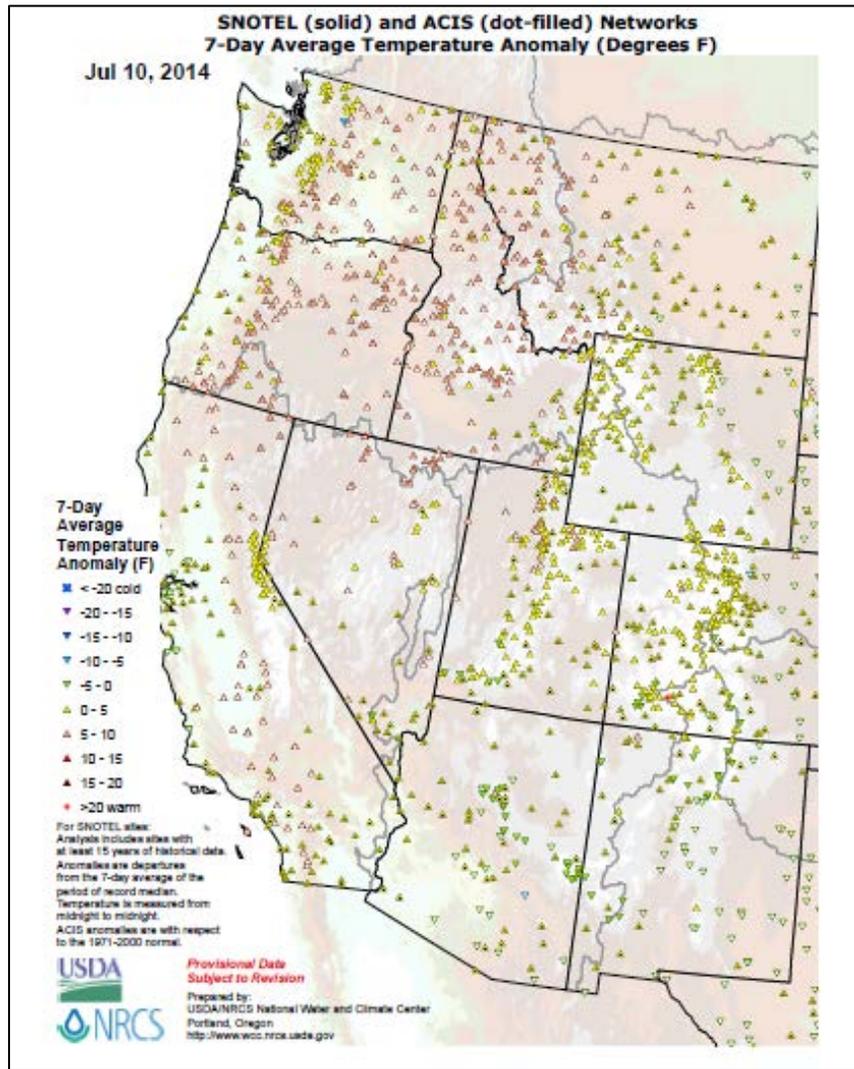
The national map of the [three-month period](#) (April – June) shows that the eastern half of the nation received precipitation in the range from 5 to greater than 36 inches along the gulf coast.

On the other hand, parts of the West received totals less than 3 inches. The exceptions in the West are over the northern Rockies and Cascades, where totals exceeded 36 inches.

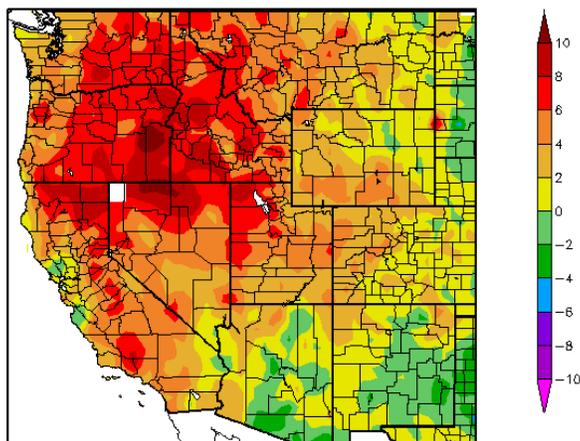
Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

Temperature

The [SNOTEL](#) and ACIS [7-day temperature anomaly](#) map for the western U.S. shows temperatures near normal in most of the West. Cool to near normal temperatures prevailed over parts of Arizona and New Mexico. Most of the Columbia River Basin in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, western Montana, and northern Nevada in Montana, had warmer than normal temperatures.



Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
7/3/2014 – 7/9/2014



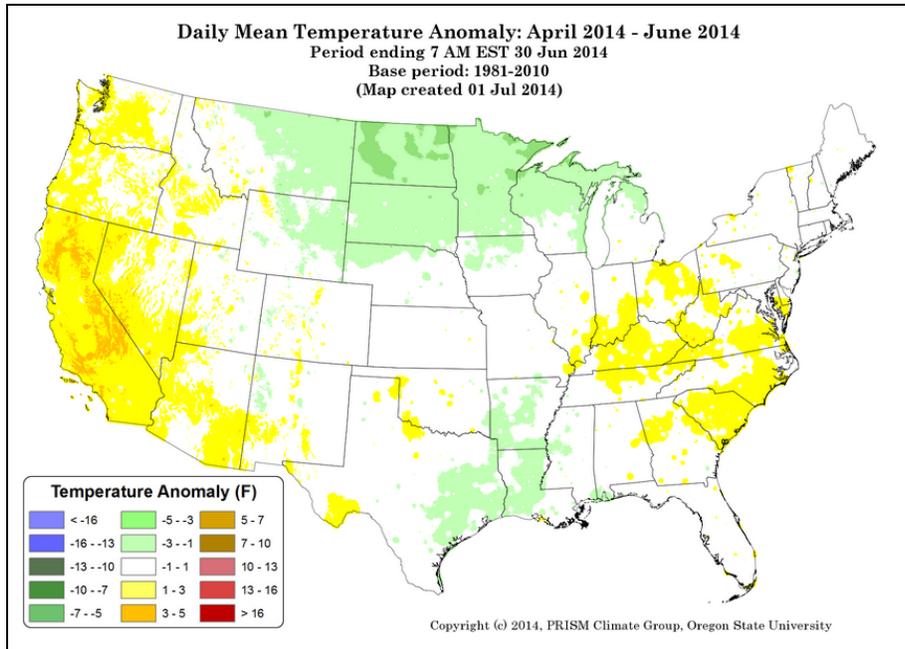
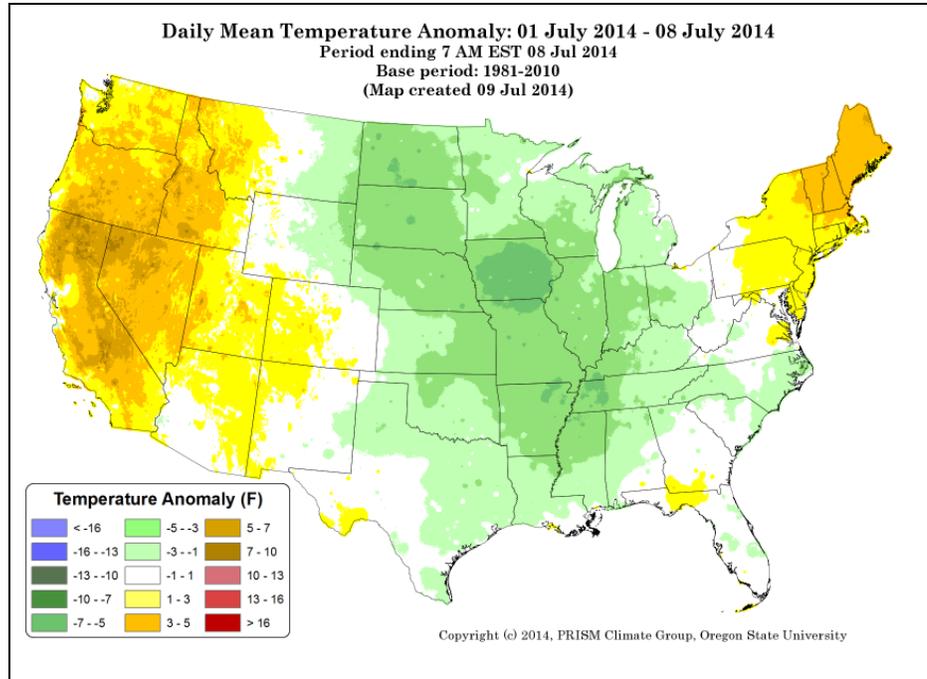
[ACIS](#) map of the 7-day average temperature anomalies in the West ending July 9, show the greatest negative temperature departures scattered over a few spots in the Southwest (<-2°F). The greatest positive temperature departures occurred in northern Nevada and eastern Oregon (>+10°F).

Also, see [Dashboard](#) and the [Westwide Drought Tracker](#)

Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

This preliminary [PRISM](#) temperature map contains all available network data, including SNOTEL data, and will be updated periodically as additional data become available and are quality controlled.

So far during July 2014, the national temperature anomaly [map](#) shows a cold pattern over the northern Great Plains, centered over Iowa (<-7°F). Above normal temperatures dominated the West, centered in northern California (>+7°F). The Northeast and especially northern New England also had warm temperatures (>+3°F).



April – June national temperature anomalies for the U.S. in this [climate map](#) show the West had near normal to slightly to above normal temperatures mainly in California and the mid-Atlantic states (>+3°F). Most of the remainder of the country reported normal to cool temperatures this spring, with the coolest temperatures in the upper Midwest (<-5°F).

Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

Weather and Drought Summary

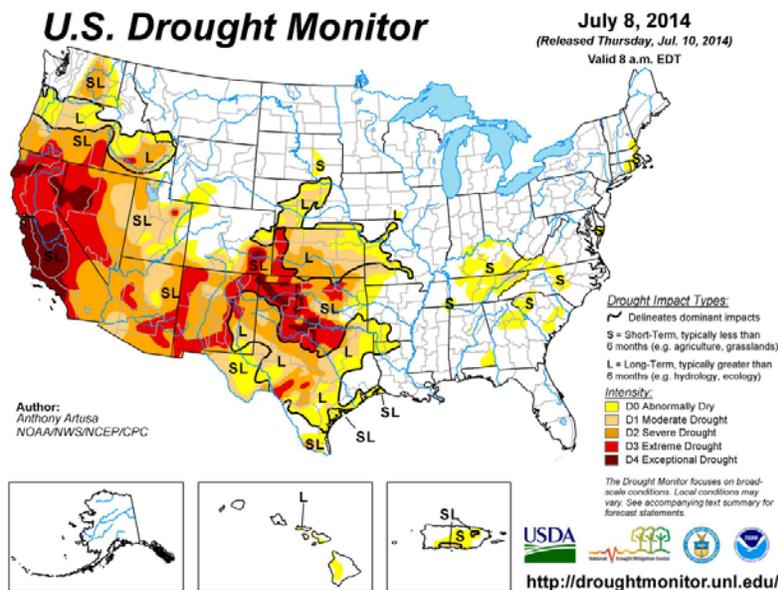
National Drought Summary – July 8, 2014

The following **Weather and Drought Summary** is provided by this week's NDMC Drought Author, Anthony Artusa NOAA/NWS/NCEP/Climate Prediction Center

USDM Map Services: contains [archived maps](#)

“For the contiguous 48 states, the U.S. Drought Monitor showed 34.25 percent of the area in moderate drought or worse, compared with 34.01 percent a week earlier.

For all 50 U.S. states and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Drought Monitor showed 28.62 percent of the area in moderate drought or worse, compared with 28.42 percent a week earlier.”



See: Latest Drought [Impacts](#) during the past week.

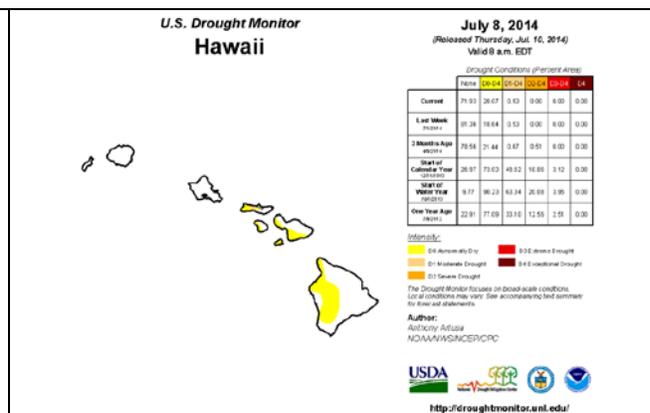
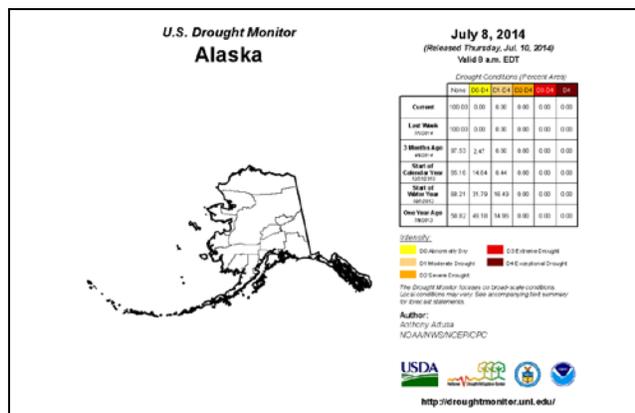
[Current Drought Monitor](#) weekly summary. The exceptional D4 levels of drought are scattered across CA, NV, CO, TX, OK, and NM.

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). See [climatological rankings](#).

For more drought news, see [Drought Impact Reporter](#).
New: [ENSO Blog](#).

Drought Management Resources:

- ✓ <http://www.usda.gov/oce/weath er/Drought/AgInDrought.pdf>
- ✓ [Watch AgDay TV](#)
- ✓ [Drought Impacts Webinar Series](#)
- ✓ [NIDIS Quarterly Climate Impacts and Outlook](#)
- ✓ [The Spring 2014 edition of DroughtScope](#)



“The [49th](#) and [50th](#) States show relatively benign drought conditions. No changes noted for Alaska and Hawaii this week. A comprehensive narrative describing drought conditions across other parts of the nation can be found toward the end of this document. For drought impacts definitions for the figures that follow, click [here](#).”

Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

Risk Management Web Resources

Drought Monitor for the [Western States](#)
 Drought Impact Reporter for [New Mexico](#)
[California Data Exchange Center](#) & [Flood Management](#)
[Intermountain West Climate Dashboard](#)
[California Sierra Nevada-related snow pack](#)

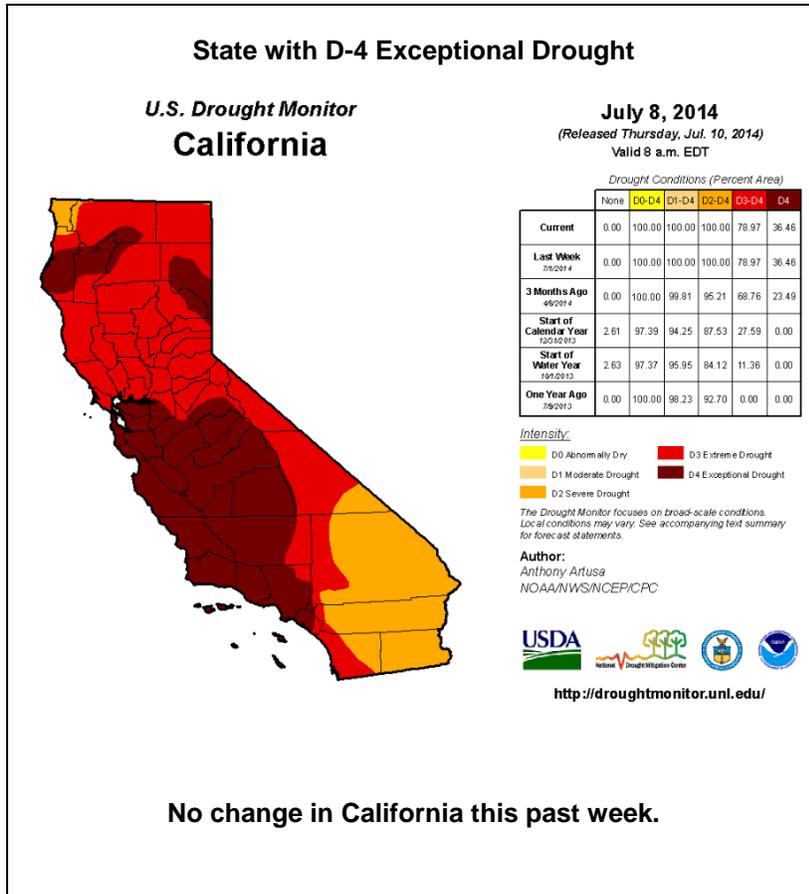
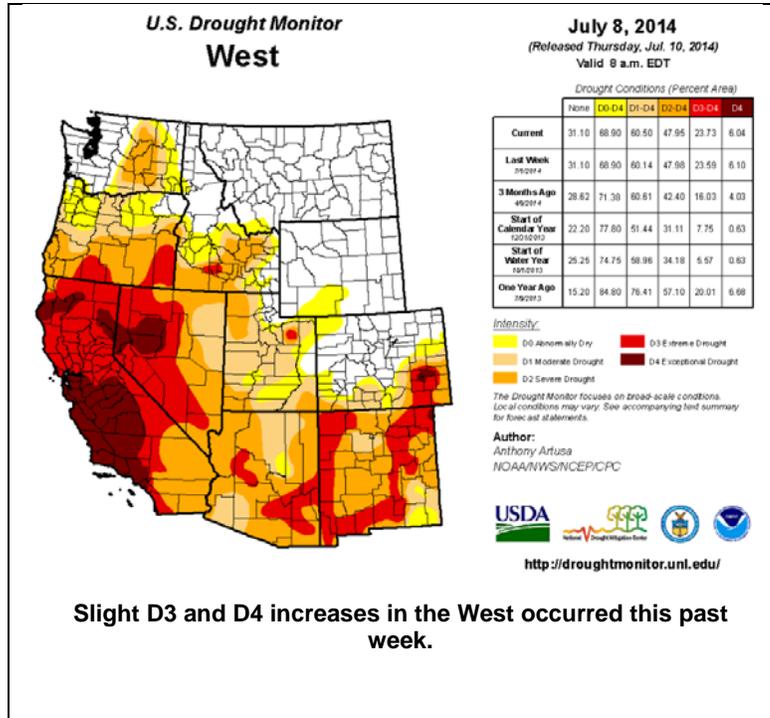
U.S. Impacts during the past week:

[KSU climatologist: Drought, poor harvest has effect on national economy](#) – July 10

[Drought, disease drive up meat prices](#) (video) – July 10

[Food Prices Inch Up As California Drought Enters Third Year](#) – July 8

[Click to enlarge maps](#)



CA Drought Information Resources

Drought News from California

[California drought blankets entire state; El Nino forecast dims](#) – June 30

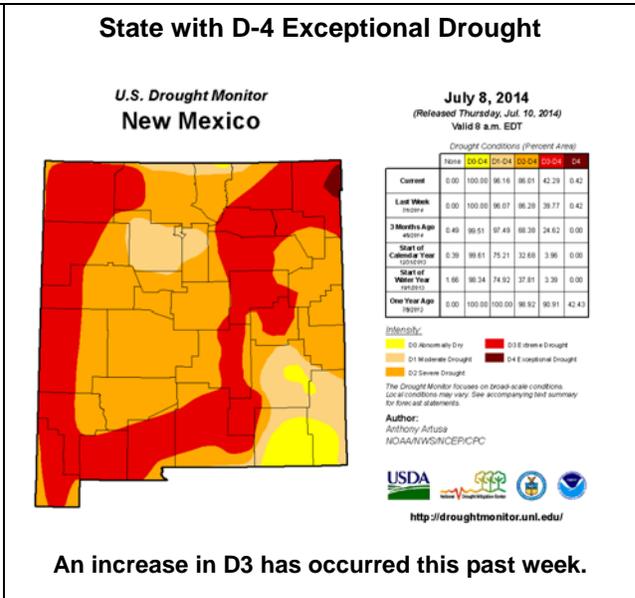
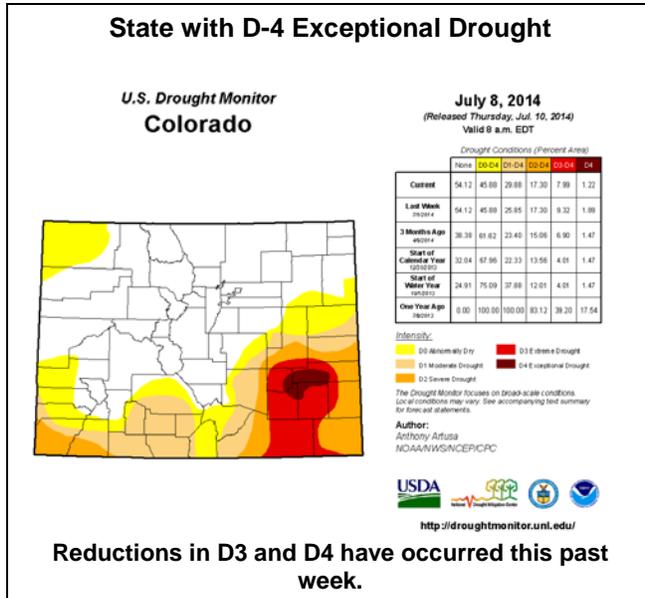
[Fire Season MUST Also Be Water-Saving Season](#) – July 9

[Water Fetches Record Prices in Drought-Hit California](#) – July 2

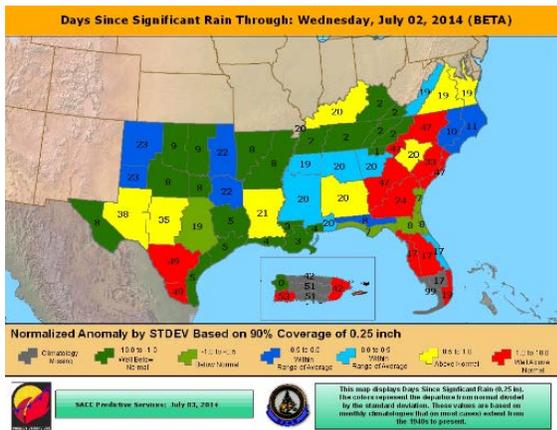
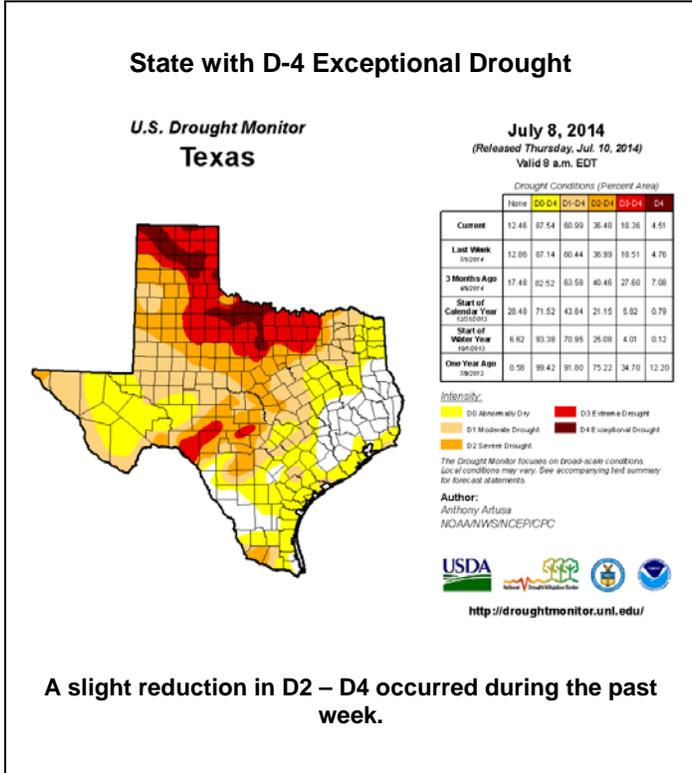
[Drought, wildfire may strain California power grid](#) – June 27

[Mid 2014, California's drought has gotten way worse](#) – July 9

Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

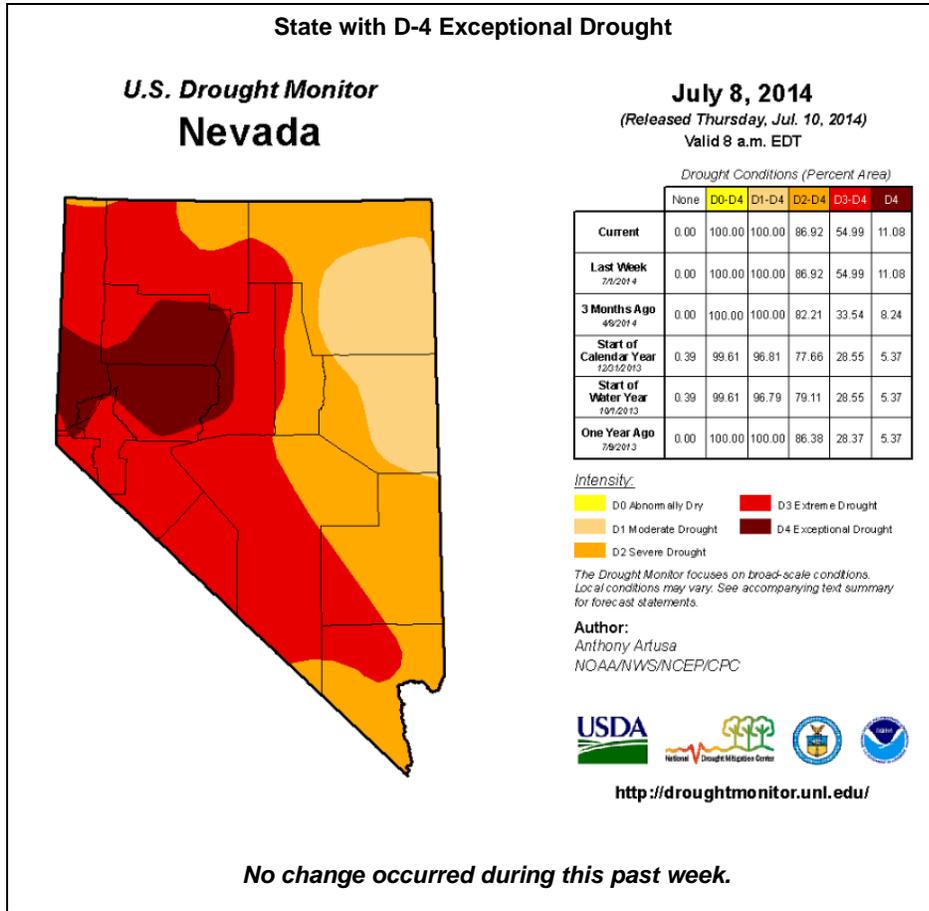


Texas Drought [Website](#).
[Texas Reservoirs](#).
[Texas Drought Monitor Coordination Conference Call](#): on Monday's 2:00 PM - 3:00 PM CST
[Texas city using treated wastewater for drinking](#) – July 10



[Days since Significant Rain Summary](#)

Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report



Nevada Drought News:

[A Relentless Drought Is Forcing Las Vegas to Take Extreme Measures](#) – July 10

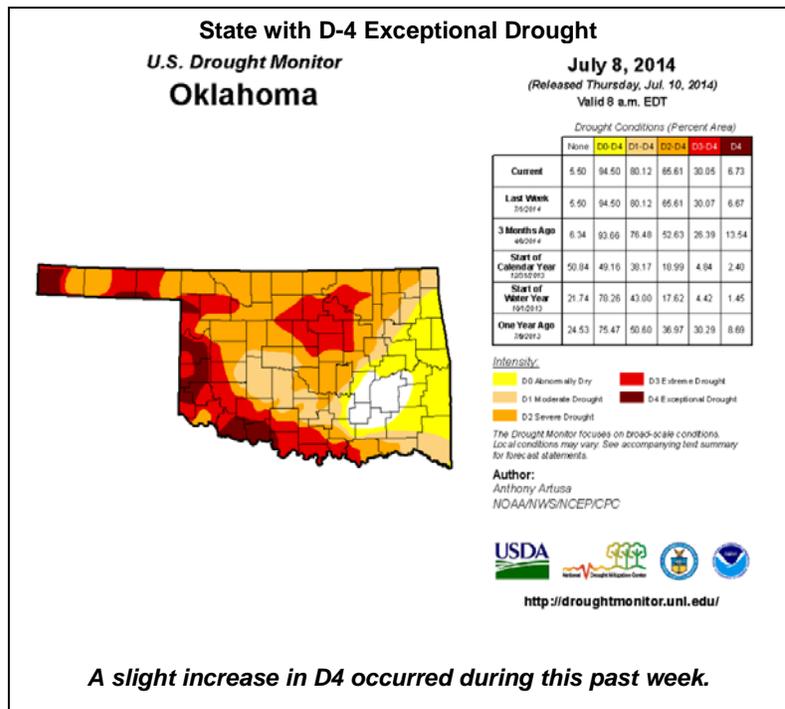
[Lake Mead in Nevada pushed to new low by drought](#) – July 9

Related Area News:

[2014 Kansas Drought Report and Summary](#)

- [Past 30 days precipitation totals](#)
- [Past 30 days precipitation percent of normal](#)
- [Calendar Year precipitation totals](#)
- [Calendar Year Precip percent of normal](#)
- [Short Crop ET](#)

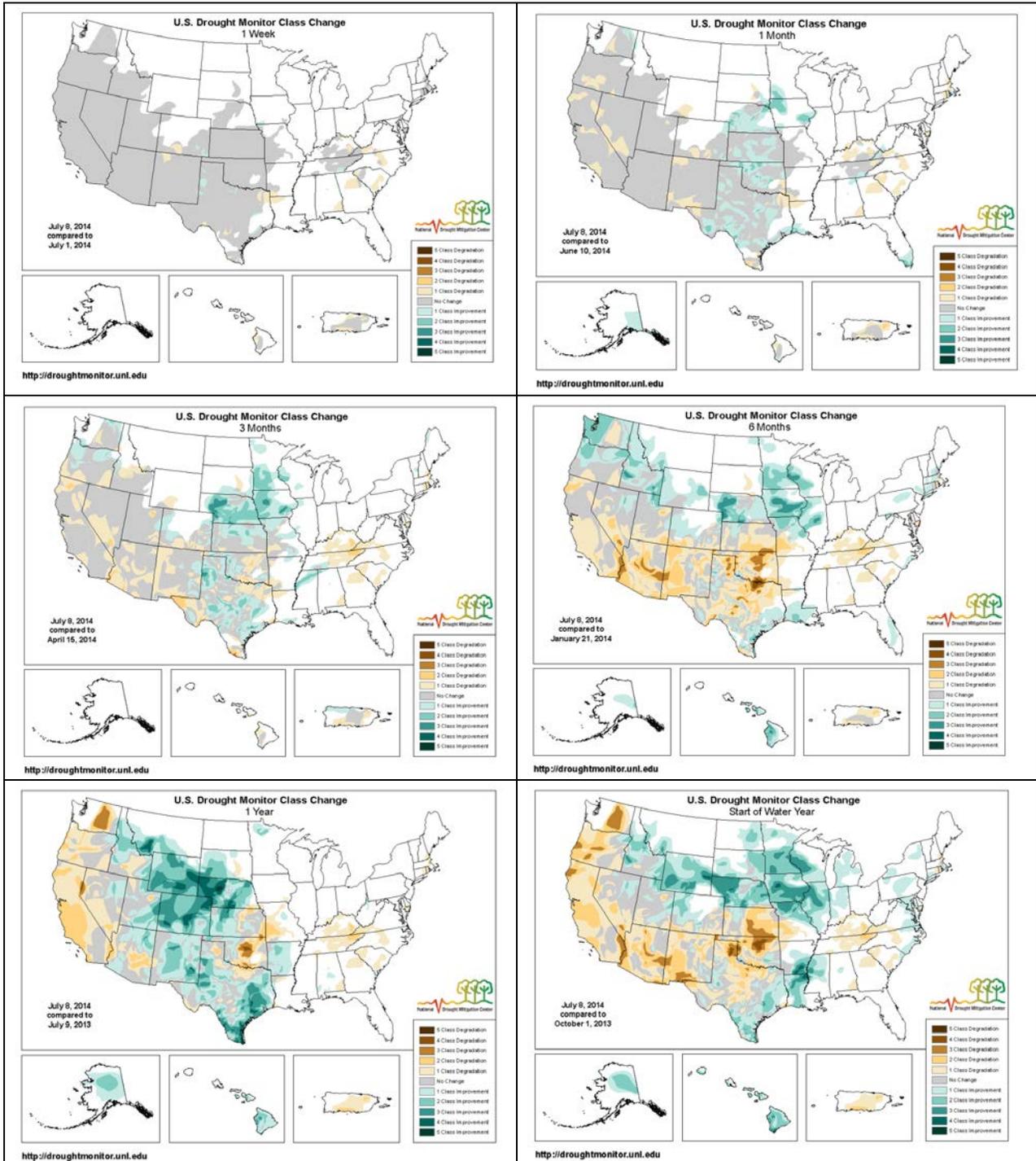
[Oklahoma farmers look for break in drought](#) – July 10



Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

Changes in Drought Monitor Categories

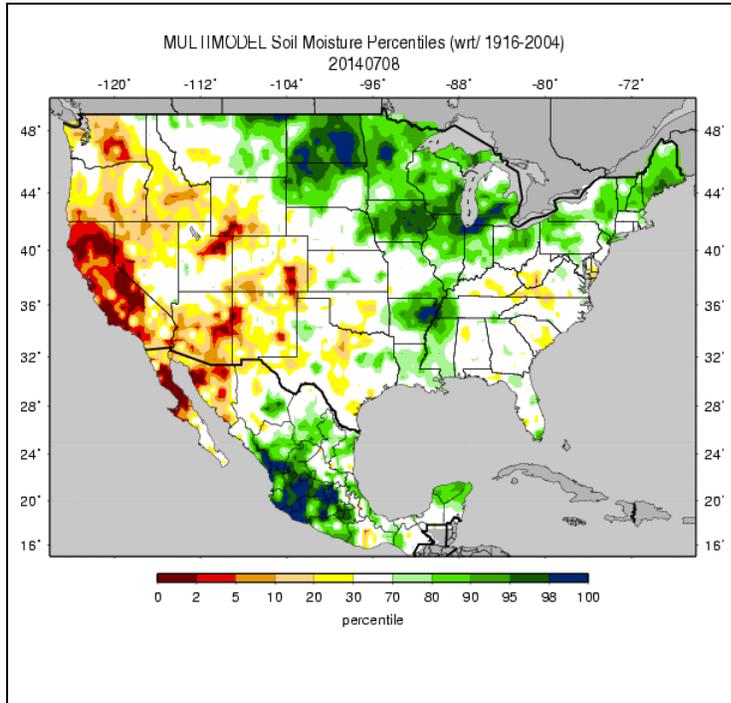
Over Various Time Periods



Click on any of these maps to enlarge. Note how the conditions over the Rockies and northern Great Plains have improved between 6 to 12 months (middle right to lower left maps). However, also note that since the start of the 2014 Water Year last October, conditions over the middle and southern Great Plains have deteriorated significantly (lower right map).

Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

Soil Moisture

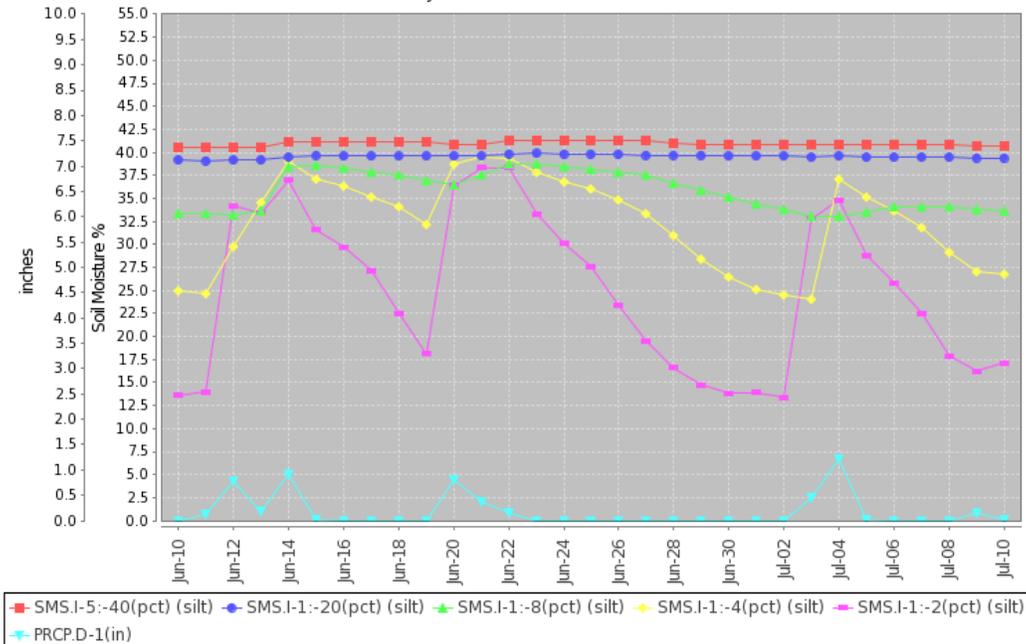


The national soil moisture model ranking in [percentile](#) as of July 8 shows dryness over California, Arizona, New Mexico, and parts of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. Scattered dryness is also reported in other areas west of the Rockies. Very moist soils dominated eastern Montana to the Great Lakes, where the wettest locations were centered in Minnesota, and parts of the Dakotas, Wisconsin, and Iowa. The soils in the lower Mississippi River basin and parts of the New England states also had high moisture content.

Useful Hydrological Links: [Crop Moisture Index](#); [Palmer Drought Severity Index](#); [Standardized Precipitation Index](#); [Surface Water Supply Index](#); [Weekly supplemental maps](#); [Minnesota Climate Working Group](#); [Experimental High Resolution Drought Trigger Tool](#); [NLDAS Drought Monitor](#); [Soil Moisture](#)

Soil Climate Analysis Network (SCAN)

Station (2039) MONTH=2014-06-10 (Daily) NRCS National Water and Climate Center - Provisional Data - subject to revision Thu Jul 10 12:27:29 PDT 2014

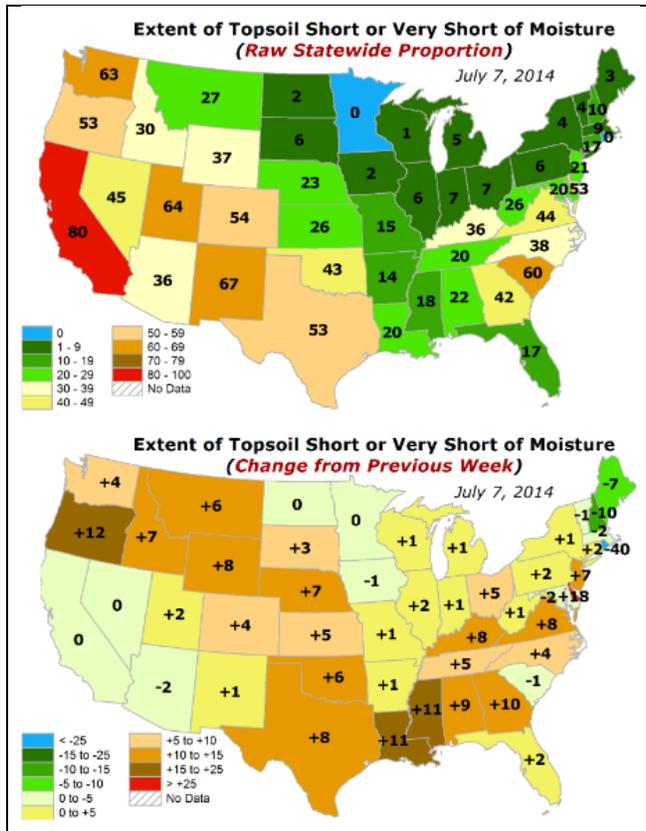


This NRCS resource shows soil moisture data at the [North Piedmont AREC \(2039\) SCAN](#) station located in northern Virginia. Note the rapid increase in soil moisture as a result of recent heavy rainfall from Hurricane Arthur (precipitation trace in light blue). The deeper soil sensors at 20 and 40 inches depth show no response in soil moisture.

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](#).

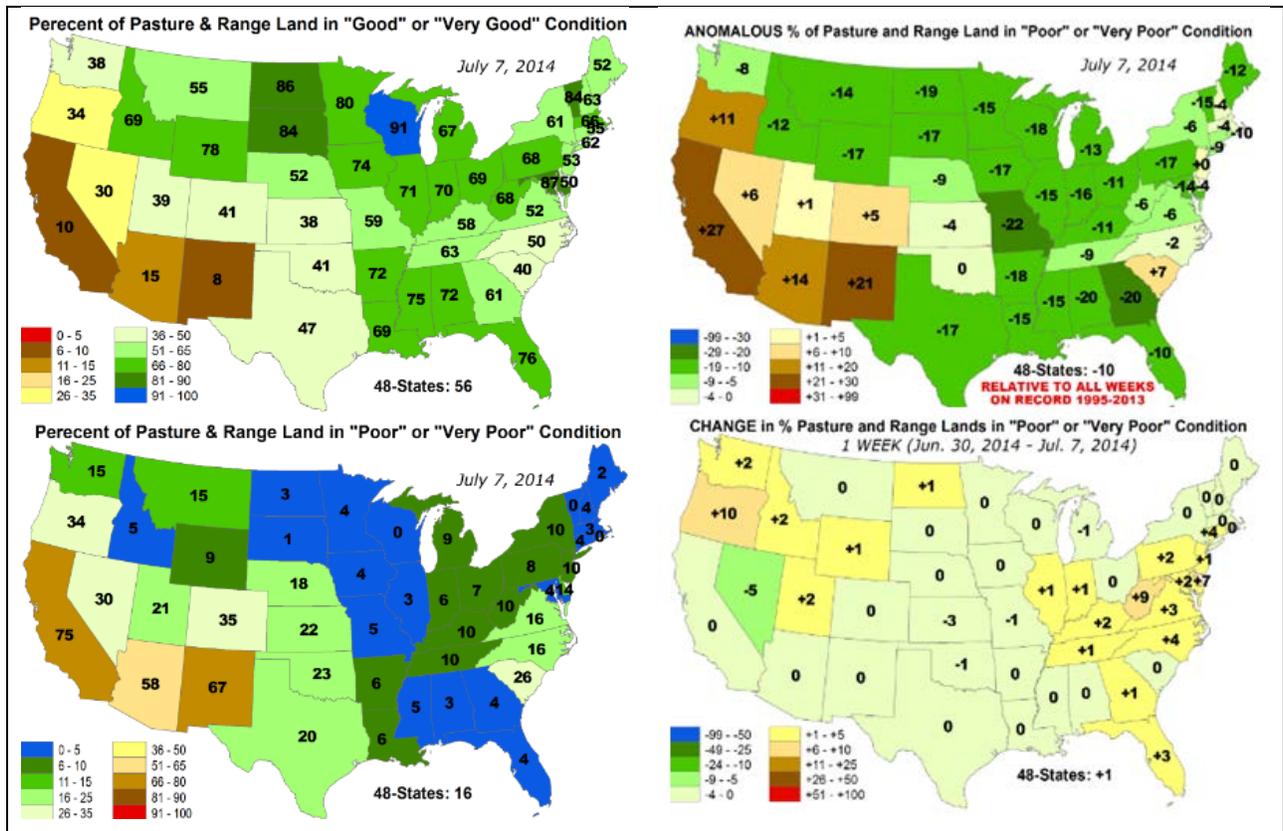
Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

Topsoil and Pasture & Rangeland National Conditions



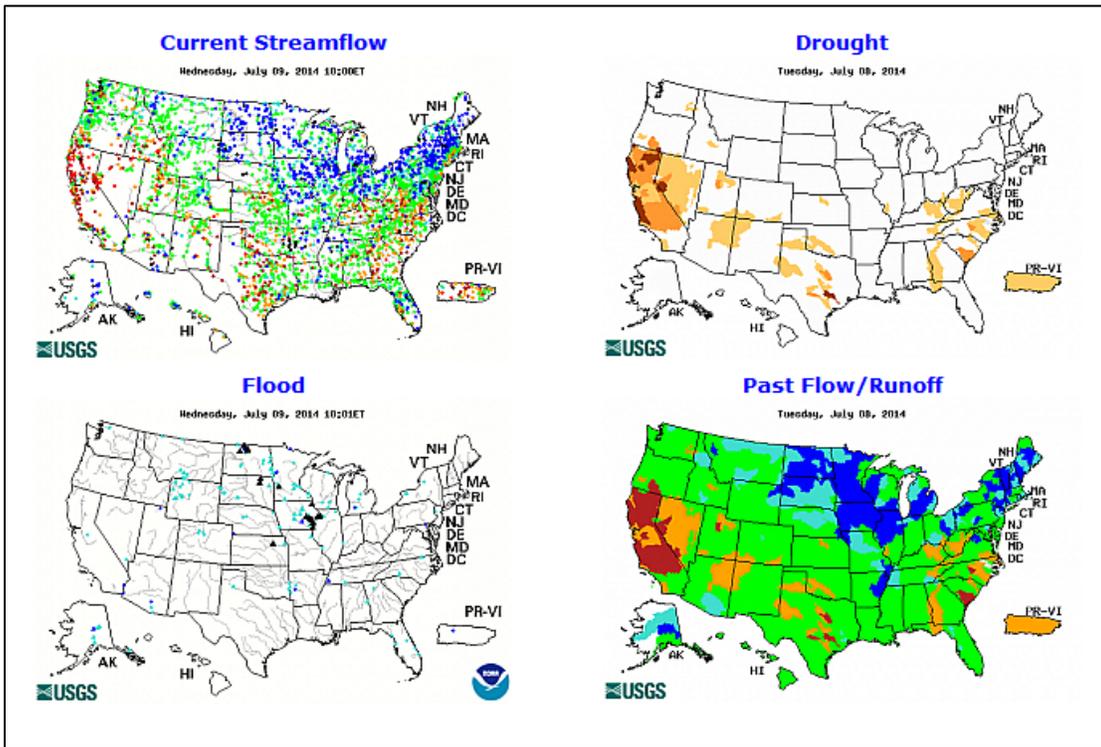
↪ Topsoils are exceptionally poor (top) over New Mexico, California, Utah and South Carolina with values representing more than 60 percent poorer conditions than the median for this time of year (bottom panel). Locations in the northern Great Plains across to New England, and along the Mississippi River have good soil moisture conditions.

↪ Many of the states east of the Mississippi River are doing well, as noted below. These conditions also extend across the northern Great Plains and northern Rockies. Pasture and rangelands are stressed over California, the Great Basin, the Southwest, and the southern half of the Great Plains. Conditions have remained about the same over this past week.



Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

Streamflow



Streams are high over much of the upper Mississippi River basin and New England due to recent hurricane precipitation (left maps). Flooding is occurring along the upper Mississippi River, the Souris River in North Dakota, the James River in South Dakota, and several rivers in eastern Iowa (lower left map).

National Long-Range Outlook



Click maps to enlarge and update

Currently the Upper Midwest part of the map has not been calculated for the long range flood outlook (dark gray dots).

During the next three months, there is a risk of flooding in a many areas of the upper Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and west-central Florida. Currently, **1** gauge has a greater than 50% chance to experience major flooding; **1** gauge for moderate flooding; and **8** gages for minor flooding.

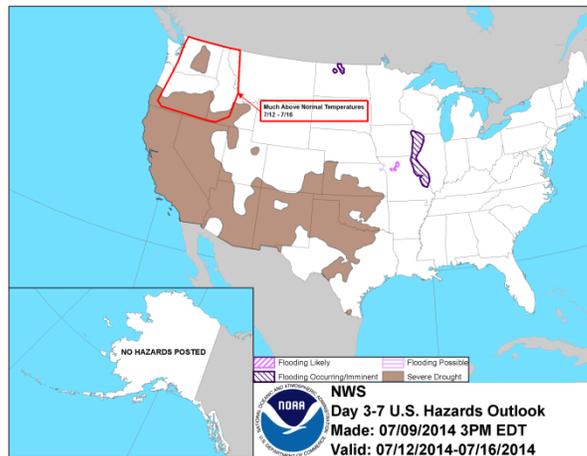
These numbers represent a reduction in gages since last week.

Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

National [Weather hazards](#)

Flooding is occurring along the Mississippi River in Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, and in northern North Dakota during the next several days.

There is also a hazard of much above normal temperatures in the Pacific Northwest.



[National Drought Summary for July 8, 2014](#)

Prepared by the Drought Monitor Author: Anthony Artusa, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/Climate Prediction Center.

Summary

"During the past 7-days, heavy rain (greater than 2 inches) fell in parts of the Northeast, eastern North Carolina, the Florida peninsula, the Great Lakes region, northern and central portions of the Mississippi Valley, and parts of the southern Great Plains and Southwest. An unusually strong cold front for early July moved across the eastern contiguous U.S. early in the period, approaching the Atlantic Seaboard as a Category-2 hurricane (Arthur) was moving across the Outer Banks of North Carolina. As the hurricane accelerated to the northeast, it gradually became incorporated into the larger-scale cold front and associated low pressure system, resulting in heavy rains across portions of the Northeast. Meanwhile, the onset of the Southwest summer monsoon across Arizona and New Mexico brought moderate precipitation (0.5-2.0 inches) to portions of the Four Corners region.

Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico

Based largely on June rainfall data, D0 was expanded across the western one-half of the island of Molokai. D0 was introduced to the western slopes of Lanai, and on the Big Island, D0 was expanded to include the northwest slopes from the Kona International Airport to the Hawi/Pololu Valley. Most of Kauai and Oahu were wet in June, and drought is not an issue at this time for these two islands. In Puerto Rico, deteriorating conditions warranted the expansion of abnormal dryness, and the introduction of moderate drought (D1) in south-central and northeast Puerto Rico. This is based on low stream flows, and the 60-, 30-, and 14-day DNP and PNP. Drought is not an issue at this time in Alaska.

Mississippi Valley

This past week was much drier in Iowa, with the exception of 3-inch amounts in far southwest Iowa, which is almost three times the weekly normal. The latest USDA NASS report has only 6 percent of the southwest Iowa crop district as short or very short of subsoil moisture. Accordingly, the D0 was removed from this area. In southeast Iowa, the area covered by D0 received near-normal precipitation this past week. Year-to-date (YTD) rainfall deficits range only between 1.0-3.5 inches, with normal YTD precipitation nearly 20 inches. Therefore, this area of D0 is mostly a longer-term remnant of the very dry second half of 2013. Farther south, in southwest Arkansas and adjacent northwest Louisiana, hot temperatures, increased evaporation rates, and 90-day PNPs favor the expansion of abnormal dryness across this region.

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Northeast and mid-Atlantic

A complex low pressure system involving two cold fronts and several waves of low pressure, along with moisture from hurricane Arthur, resulted in the deposition of moderate to heavy rainfall (generally 0.5-4.0 inches, locally heavier) across portions of the Northeast and mid-Atlantic region. The area of abnormal dryness (D0) over southeastern New England on the drought depiction was split into two unequal parts, with some D0 being removed where the heaviest rain fell. AHPS depicted rainfall departures of 2-4 inches above normal for the past 7-days. Though 0.5-1.0 inch of precipitation was measured over the southern Delmarva Peninsula, the depiction remains unchanged from last week. In southwest Virginia, the coverage of abnormal dryness (D0) was expanded, to be more consistent with significant AHPS Departures from Normal Precipitation (DNP) during the past 60-, 30-, 14-, and 7-days, stream flows within the lowest quartile, and the Vegetation Drought Response Index (VegDRI) plot. Six to nine inches of rain is estimated by the Long Term Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDI) to end the drought (bring the PDI to -0.5) in southwest Virginia. Danville (Pittsylvania County) recorded its third driest June on record (1948-2014) with 1.23 inches of rain. The first driest was 1.06 inches in 2008, and the second was 1.13 inches in 1985.

Ohio/Tennessee Valley

Drier conditions returned to much of Kentucky and Tennessee during the past 7-days. Stream flows are generally near to below average in Kentucky, and near-average in Tennessee. Moderate drought (D1) was introduced to parts of southeast Kentucky based on stream flows and 90-day Percent of Normal Precipitation (PNP) being around 60 percent of normal. In northern Kentucky, D0 was expanded eastward along the Ohio River, in response to 30- and 60-day rainfall deficits. In contrast, the small area of D0 in western Kentucky (which was considered marginal to begin with) was removed after very recent rain. In southeast Tennessee, abnormal dryness (D0) was trimmed back to account for rainfall deficits (DNPs) during the last 60-, 30-, and 14-days.

Southeast

30-day PNPs, and declining soil moisture and pasture conditions suggest the early stages of a developing flash drought in this region. The AHPS 30-day PNPs reveal a long, broad swath of 50-percent of normal rainfall from the Florida Panhandle to the Delmarva Peninsula, with values ranging from 25 to 75 percent of normal. Forty-two percent of the state of Georgia reported Short or Very Short Topsoil Moisture, with North Carolina reporting 38 percent, South Carolina 60 percent, and Florida 17 percent. The extent of Subsoil Short or Very Short Moisture is 32 percent in both Georgia and North Carolina, 56 percent in South Carolina, and 16 percent in Florida. Pasture conditions are declining as well, with now just 40 percent rated Good to Excellent in South Carolina, and 50-60 percent in North Carolina, Virginia, Delaware, and Kentucky. Based on these indicators, and low stream flows (lowest quartile of historical distribution), abnormal dryness (D0) was added to the drought depiction in the westernmost counties of South Carolina, as well as a sizable portion of eastern South Carolina. D0 was also expanded in central North Carolina (which largely missed out on the heavy rainfall associated with an unusually strong cold front and Hurricane Arthur this past week), and north-central Georgia. In southeast Alabama, D0 was added to the counties of Coffee, Dale, Henry, Barbour, Geneva, and Houston, based on similar indications for the other Southeastern states. According to the National Weather Service's Southeast River Forecast Center, the southern part of the Chattahoochee River at the W.F. George Lake and Dam (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) has a current (July 9) river stage of 101.99 feet, far below the nominal flood stage value of 134 feet. In addition, D0 was also introduced to portions of Jefferson and Shelby Counties in north-central Alabama.

Southern and Central Plains

A relatively narrow band of heavy rain (greater than 2 inches) was observed from near Lubbock to Wichita Falls in Texas, while a fairly concentrated area of heavy rain was reported from about Houston to Victoria in eastern Texas. About a dozen relatively minor revisions were made to the depiction in Texas this week, some degradations and some improvements. No changes were made in Oklahoma, Kansas, or Nebraska this week, in part due to widespread areas of well above-normal precipitation in the past 30-days (3-6 inches, locally greater, especially in Kansas and Nebraska). Another reason for not making alterations this week is to better assess the impacts from recent precipitation, and to

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consider areas ripe for downgrades next week. In eastern South Dakota, no changes were rendered this week either to the drought depiction. However, the coverage of abnormal dryness in this area will need to be revisited next week, along with the possibility of introducing some moderate drought (D1). In Wessington Springs, corn still looks okay, but surface water is lacking and grasses are drier.

Southwest and California

The initial moisture surges of the summer monsoon commenced on schedule across Arizona and New Mexico this past week. River Forecast Center rain gauge data depicts a few widely scattered 2-3 inch rainfall amounts, but much of Arizona and New Mexico reported moderate amounts of precipitation (0.5-2.0 inches). In northwest New Mexico, which missed out on the significant rainfall this past week, extreme drought (D3) was expanded eastward across all of San Juan County, and continuing across the western one-third of Rio Arriba County. In south-central Colorado, a one-category downgrade was made, based on very dry short-term SPI's (less than -1.5), and on VIC soil moisture model considerations. In southeast Colorado (western Kiowa County), conditions are still deplorable with little vegetation on the ground, and there is also the occasional dust storm kicking up. In Otero County, where better moisture conditions exist, a one-category improvement was made to the depiction. In Baca County, a one-category improvement was rendered based on June-early July precipitation, SPI values near and slightly above zero, and reports that the wheat harvest is looking better than it has in this county for several years. No other modifications were made throughout the Southwest or California. As an important side note, according to the Federal Bureau of Reclamation, southern Nevada's Lake Mead is expected to fall this week to its lowest level since 1937, when the manmade lake (the largest reservoir in the United States) was first being filled.

The Pacific Northwest

No alterations were made to the depiction this week. In southwest Idaho, the flow of the Owyhee and Bruneau Rivers is near record lows for the second consecutive summer, while record low Water-Year-To-Date (WYTD) precipitation has fallen at various SNOTEL sites in central Idaho.

Looking Ahead

During July 10-14, 2014, a broad band of moderate precipitation (0.5-2.0 inches) is expected from Arizona and New Mexico northeastward and eastward across the north-central Plains, the north-central Mississippi Valley, the Ohio Valley, and interior Northeast. A band of moderate to heavy rainfall (1.0-3.5 inches) is forecast for the central and eastern Gulf Coast states, and the southern Atlantic states from Florida to Delaware.

For the ensuing 5-day period, July 15-19, 2014, there are enhanced odds of above-median rainfall in the Southwest, the Southeast, and over northern and southwestern Alaska. There are enhanced odds of below-median rainfall in the Pacific Northwest, from eastern Montana to Michigan, southern Texas, southern Louisiana, and over south-central and southeast Alaska including the Panhandle."

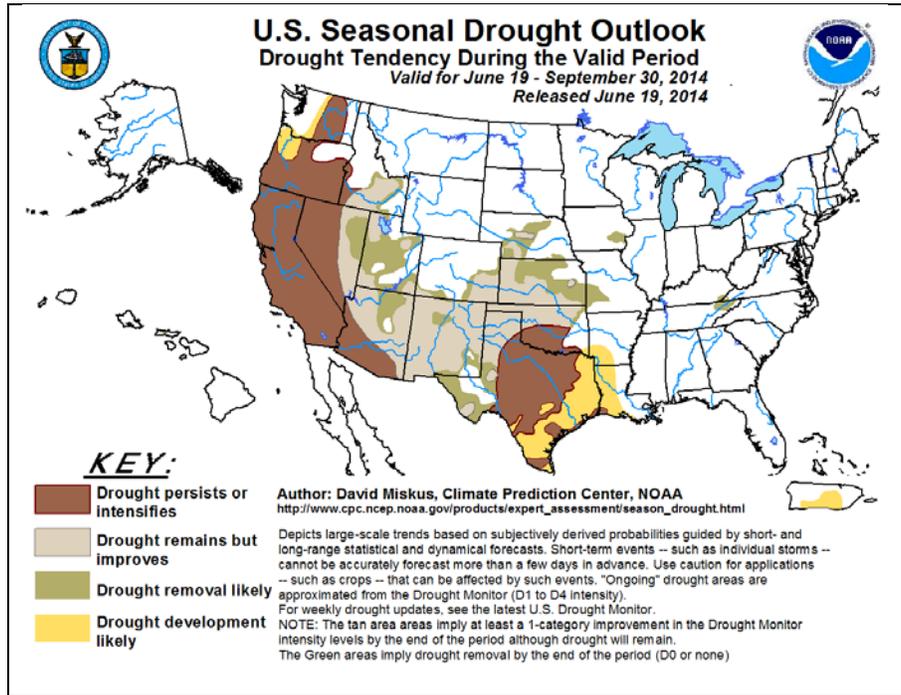
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Supplemental Drought Information

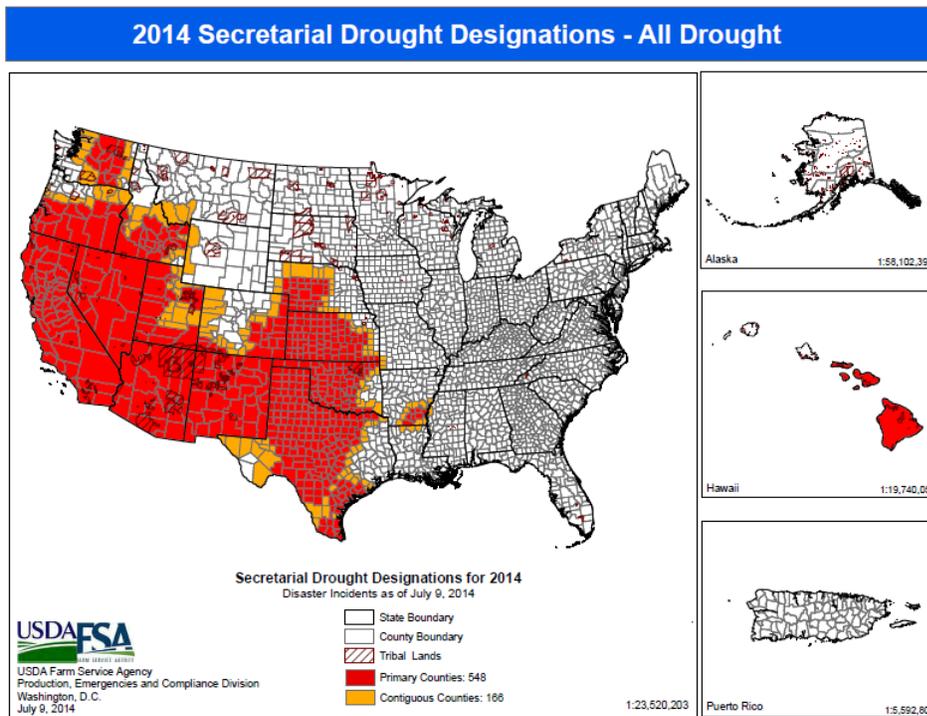
National Seasonal Drought Outlook

[Drought](#) is expected to persist over much of the West and the southern Great Plains. Improvements are expected from the Southwest to the central Great Plains.

Also see: [National Significant Wildland Fire Potential Outlook](#) (updated on the first of each month) contains a content summary of the previous month's conditions.



2014 USDA Secretarial Drought Designations



Refer to the USDA Drought Assistance [website](#) and [National Sustainable Agriculture Information Service](#).

Read about the new [USDA Regional Climate Hubs](#).

[New useful resource: NASS Quick Stats](#)

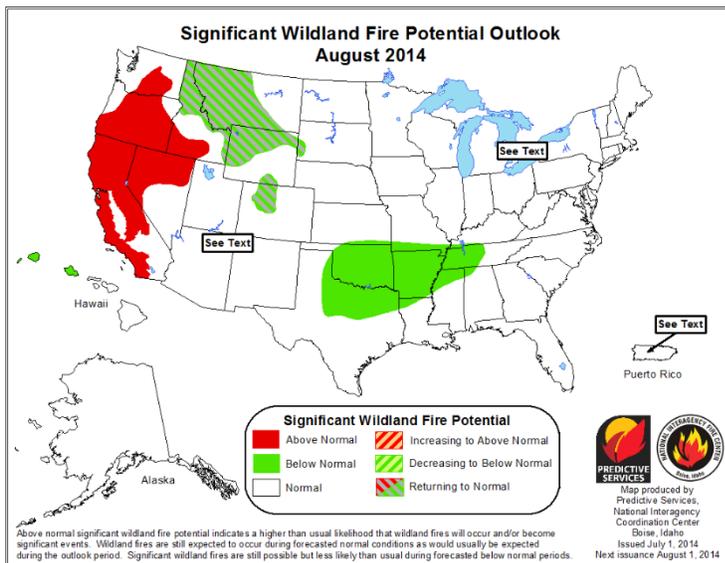
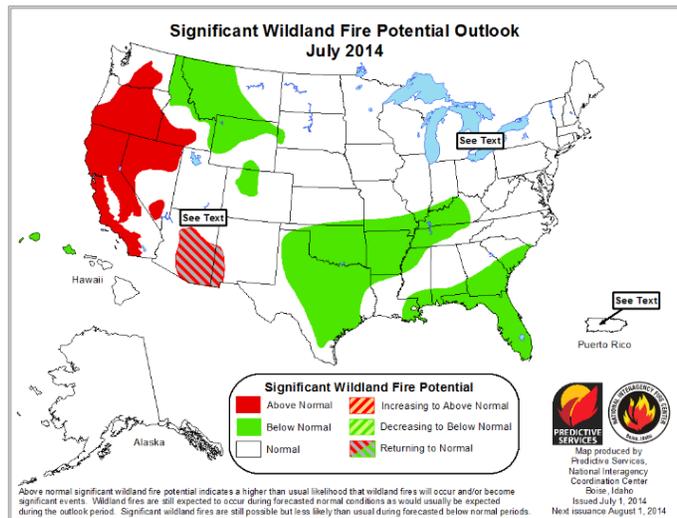
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National Fire Potential Outlook

July Forecast

Above normal fire potential will expand to include northern California, Nevada, Oregon, eastern Washington, and southern Idaho.

Below normal fire potential will continue over the northern Rockies, the lower- and mid-Mississippi River, Texas, Florida, and along the Gulf Coast.



August Forecast

Above normal fire potential continues in California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. Fire potential is returning to normal in the northern Rockies of Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado.

The below normal fire potential area in the lower Mississippi basin is reduced in size. Florida and the southeast have returned to normal fire potential.

Additional Maps

U.S. Maps PowerPoint presentation: <http://dmcommunity.unl.edu/maps/US-Maps.ppt>.

Regional zooms of ACIS station data percent-of-normal precipitation: <http://dmcommunity.unl.edu/maps/All-CONUS-ACIS-PNP.pptx>.

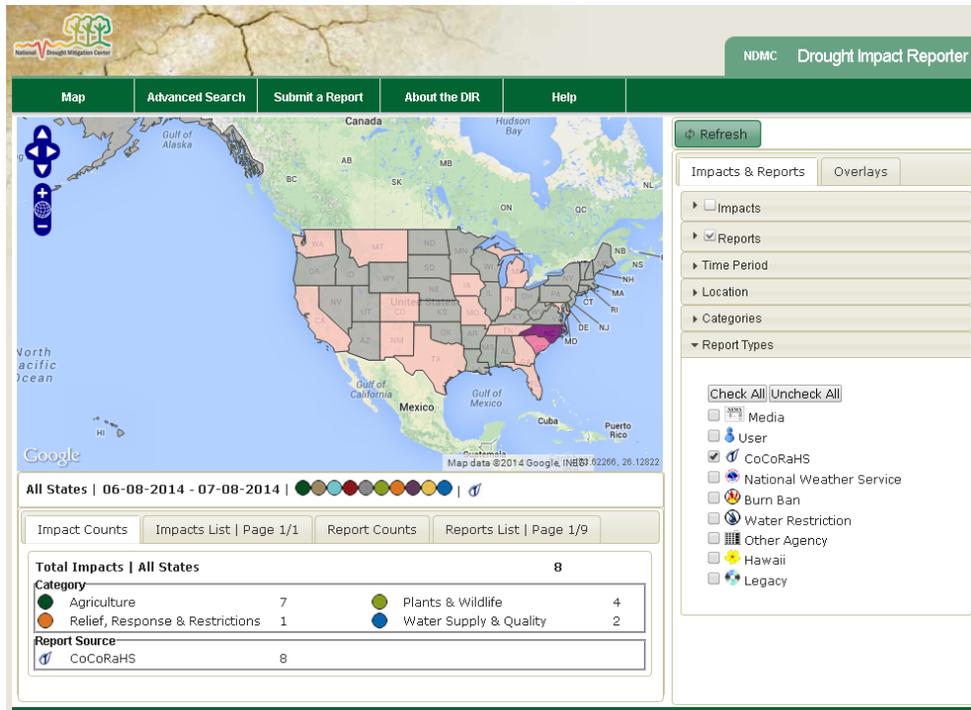
National Water and Climate Center (NWCC) Surface Water Supply Index (SWSI) maps: <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/wsf/swsi.html>

Supplemental Drought-Agriculture News

Download [archived](#) "U.S. Crops in Drought" files

"The following 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. The list is compiled by Denise D. Gutzmer, Drought Impact Specialist, and National Drought Mitigation Center.

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Tea Cup Reservoir Depictions

- <http://www.usbr.gov/uc/water/basin/> ← Upper Colorado
- http://www.usbr.gov/uc/wcao/water/basin/tc_gr.html; ← Upper Snake
- <http://www.usbr.gov/pn/hydromet/burtea.html> ← Upper Colorado
- http://www.usbr.gov/uc/water/basin/tc_cr.html ← Upper Colorado
- <http://www.usbr.gov/pn/hydromet/select.html> ← Pacific Northwest
- <http://www.sevierriver.org/reservoirs/teacup-diagram-of-reservoirs/> ← Sevier River Water (UT)

State Activities

[State government drought activities](#) can be tracked through their drought plans. 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. Additional information describing the [tools](#) available from the Drought Monitor can also be found at the [U.S. Drought Portal](#).

More Information

The National Water and Climate Center (NWCC) [Homepage](#) provides the latest available snowpack and water supply information. This document is available [weekly](#). CONUS Snowpack and Drought 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/

David W. Smith

Acting Deputy Chief, Soil Science and Resource Assessment