

Oregon Water Supply Outlook Report

February 1, 2026



A view of the Elkhorn Mountains traveling down from the Barney Creek SNOLITE station in the Burnt River Basin (January 17, 2026). As of February 1 , SWE is 22% for that basin, the lowest in 45 years.

Photo credit: Allen Buckman, Hydrologist, NRCS (January 17, 2026)

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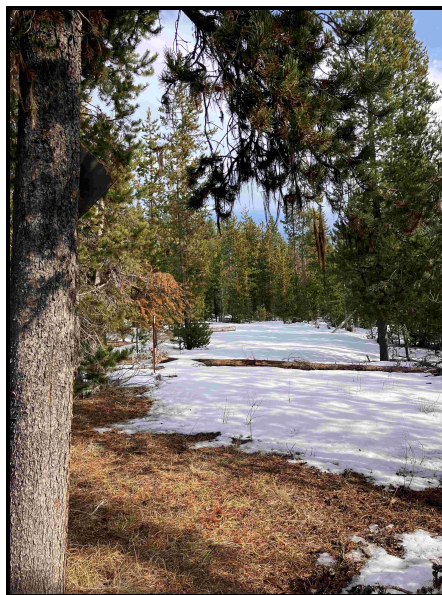
Conditions Overview

Summary

As of February 1, snow water equivalent (SWE) is at the lowest in 46 years of record from the SNOTEL network, worse than the winter of 2014-2015 and even rivaling, based on older historical records, the winter of 1976-1977. [Snow drought](#) is pervasive across the state, with SWE at several SNOTEL stations near historic lows. Widespread record deficits in SWE at high-elevation SNOTEL stations statewide is particularly concerning midway into the season as these locations are important sources for summer streamflow. At Mt Hood Test Site SNOTEL station, SWE on February 1 was the second lowest in 46 years of record. SWE at Bourne and Gold Center SNOTEL stations in the Powder River Basin is the second lowest in nearly 88 years of record while SWE at Billie Creek Divide and Cascade Summit SNOTEL stations is the second lowest in nearly 96 years of records.

After a storm cycle brought some snow across much of the state during the first week of January, a persistent high-pressure ridge over the West Coast brought abnormally warm and dry conditions for the balance of the month. Statewide precipitation for January was 45% of normal, resulting in an emerging statewide deficit in water-year precipitation statewide. As of February 1, WY precipitation is 85% of normal statewide, with near normal WY precipitation only in the Hood, Sandy, and Lower Deschutes and Umatilla basins.

The spring and summer outlook for water supply as of February 1 is generally below normal west of the Cascade Range crest and well below normal to the east due to exceptionally poor snowpack conditions across the state and mostly below normal WY precipitation. As winter progresses, any recovery in the water supply outlook is largely dependent on significant snow accumulation in the mountains. Water users may expect significant adverse impacts to spring and summer water supply if the current snowpack deficits persist near the normal timing of peak snowpack. Well below snowpack presents challenges for all water users, but most notably for irrigators in central and eastern Oregon where snowmelt provides much of the surface water supply.



Tangent Snow Course in Deschutes County. SWE is 19% of normal as of February 1, the third lowest record SWE in 75 years.

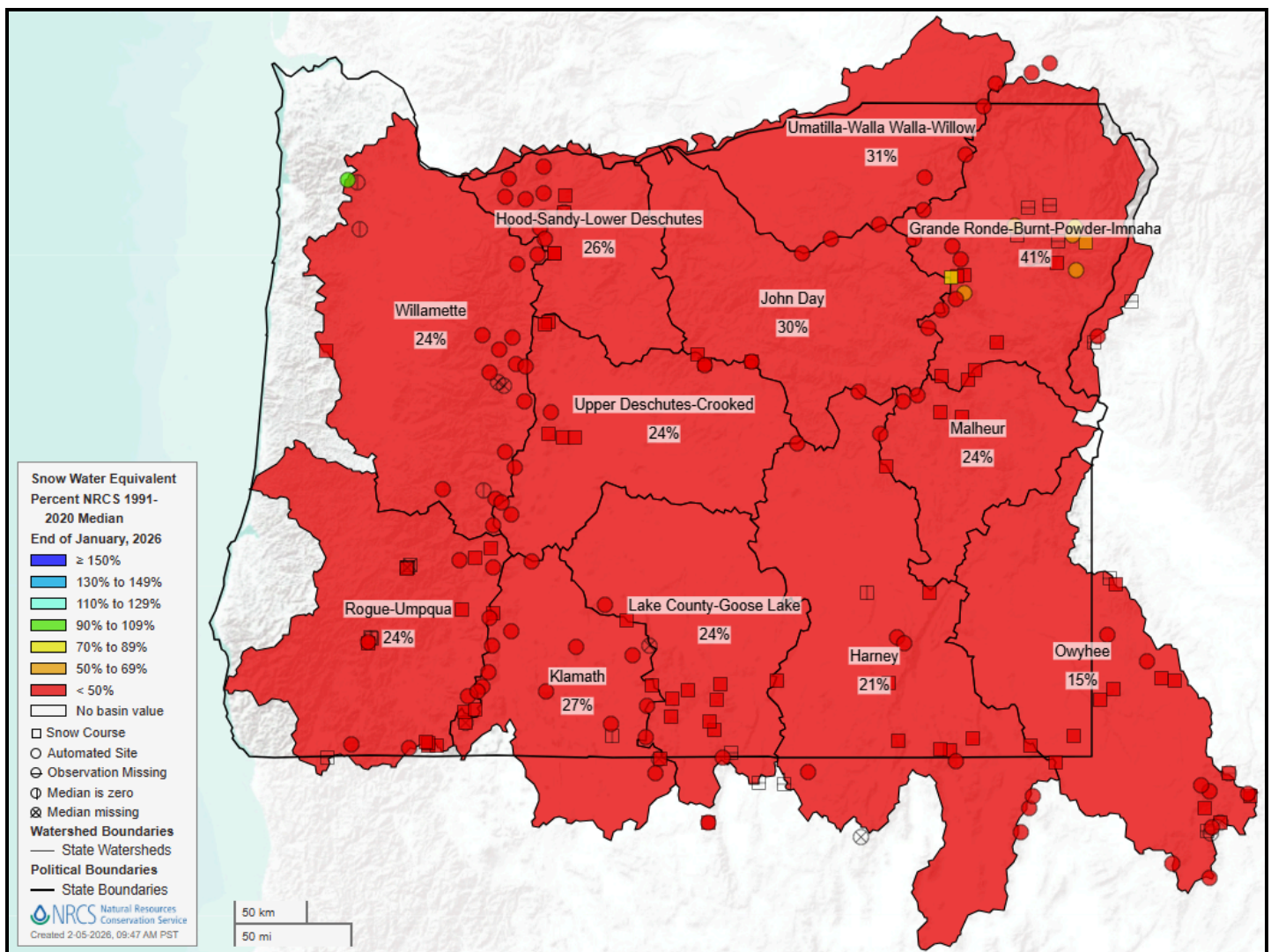
Photo credit: Alex Gajdosik, Soil Scientist, NRCS (January 30, 2026)

Snow Water Equivalent

As of February 1, statewide snow water equivalent (SWE) is at the lowest point in SNOTEL history dating back to 1981. Many SNOTEL stations and snow courses reported [at or near record low SWE](#) on February 1 across the state with some records dating back nearly 96 years. Examples include Cascade Summit and Billie Creek Divide SNOTEL stations in the Cascade Range which are reporting the second lowest SWE in 93 and 96 years of record, respectively, and Derr. Snow Course at the lowest record SWE dating back 88 years.

Extremely poor snowpack conditions are in large part due to persistent dry weather in January after abnormally warm temperatures from October to December in the mountains such that most precipitation fell as rain, even at higher elevations.

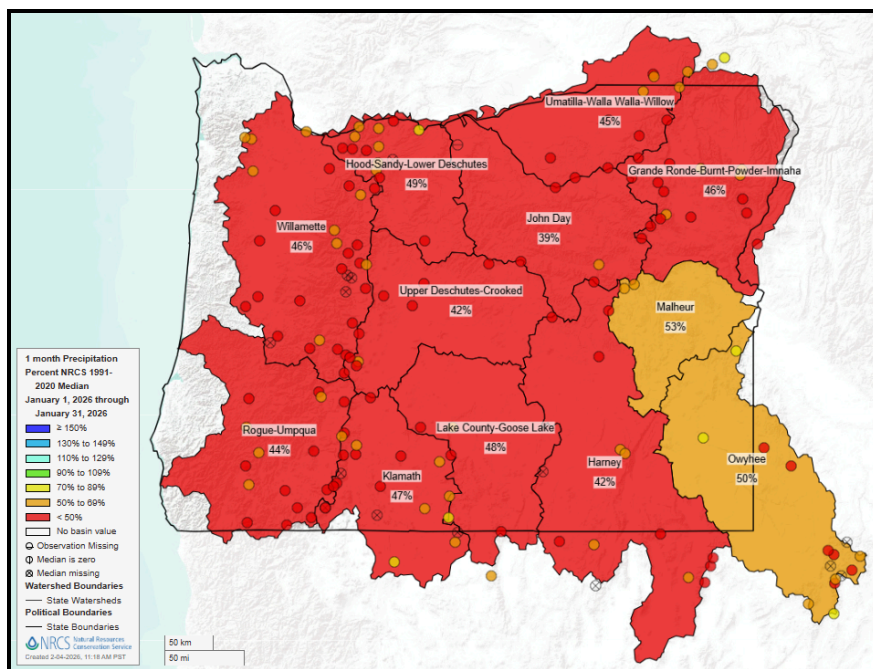
What is snow water equivalent? Click [here](#) to find out more!



Basin snowpack (% of normal) as of February 1

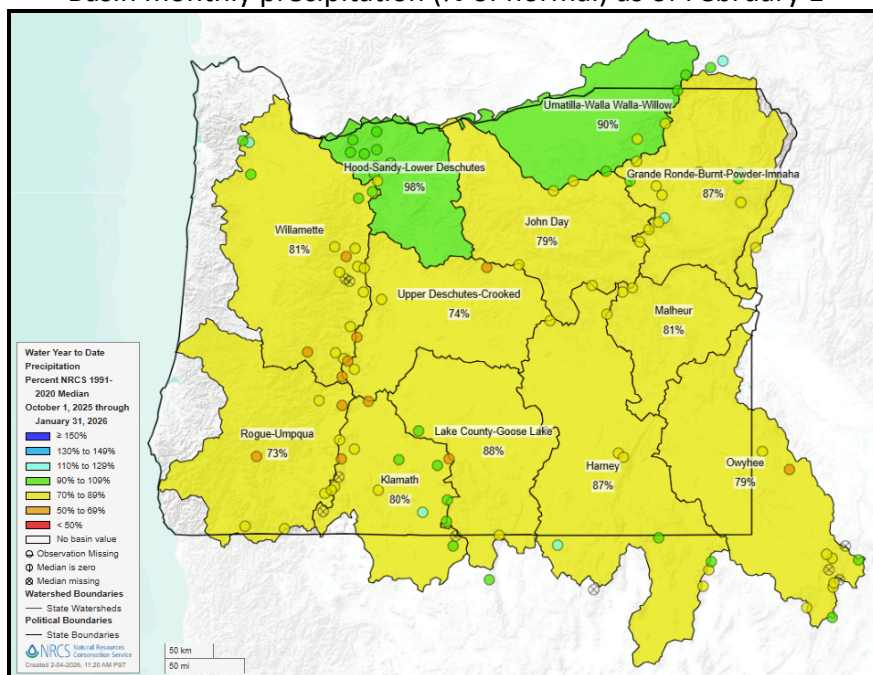
Precipitation

Precipitation started off favorably for the first week of January but then ended at 45% of normal statewide for the month, mostly due to a persistent high-pressure ridge over the West Coast, which caused abnormally warm and dry conditions. Some SNOTEL stations in the Blue Mountains and Cascade Range reported their [lowest or second lowest](#) precipitation for January on record. As of February 1, water-year precipitation in all major basins is slightly below normal, except for the Hood, Sandy, and Lower Deschutes and Umatilla, Walla Walla, Willow basins which remain near normal.



Monthly

Basin monthly precipitation (% of normal) as of February 1



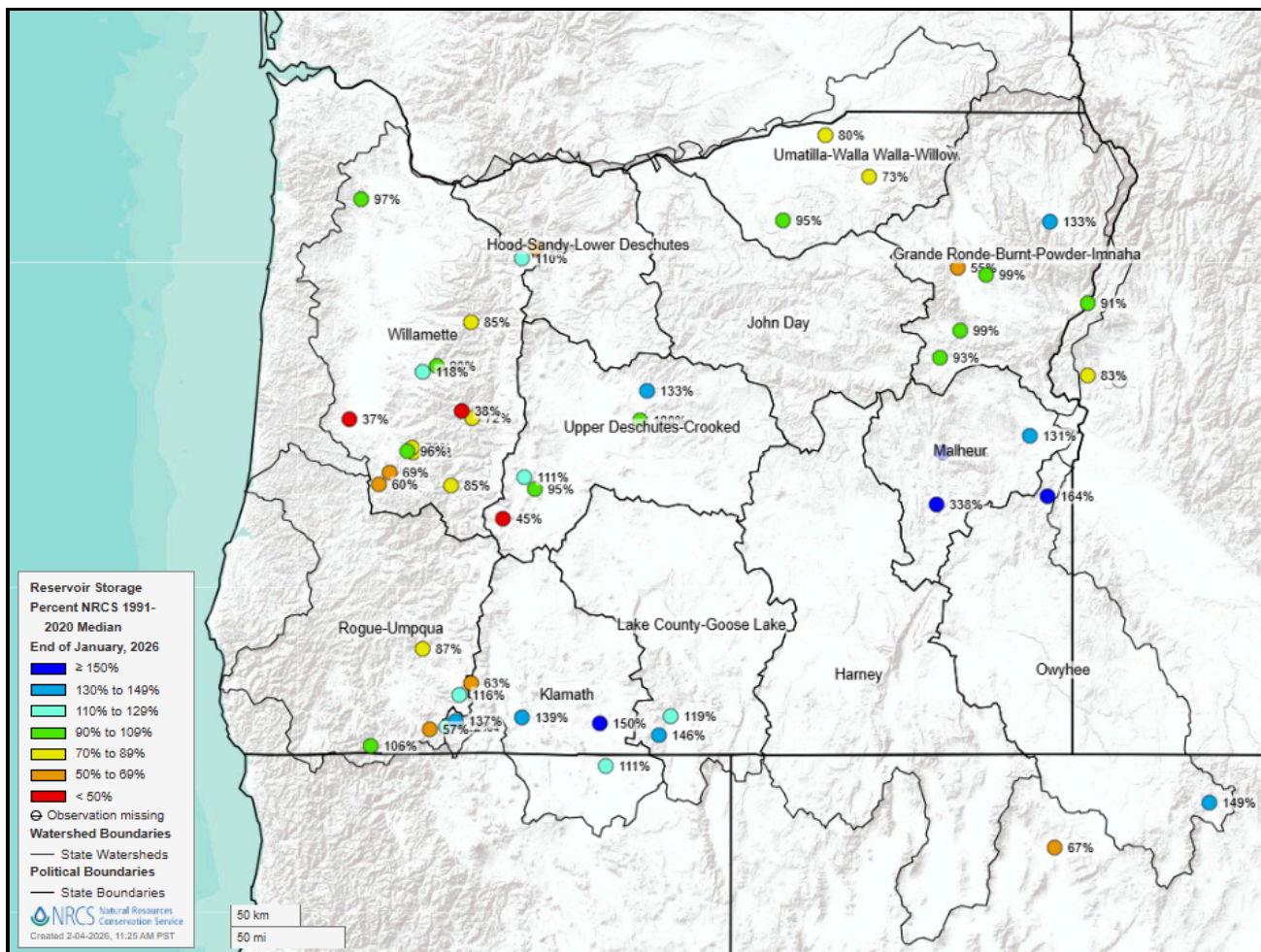
Water Year

Basin water-year precipitation (% of normal) as of February 1

Reservoirs

Volumetric reservoir storage for the month of January at most reservoirs across the state varies. End-of-month storage at reservoirs in the Owyhee, Malheur and some in the Klamath basin are above normal for the end of January. Conversely, end-of-month storage at reservoirs in western Oregon is generally slightly below normal.

Reservoir operators account for a variety of factors when choosing to store or release water, including flooding, irrigation, ecological management, and other water needs. These management needs may impact storage values for a reservoir.



Reservoir storage (% of normal) as of February 1

Observed and Forecasted Streamflow

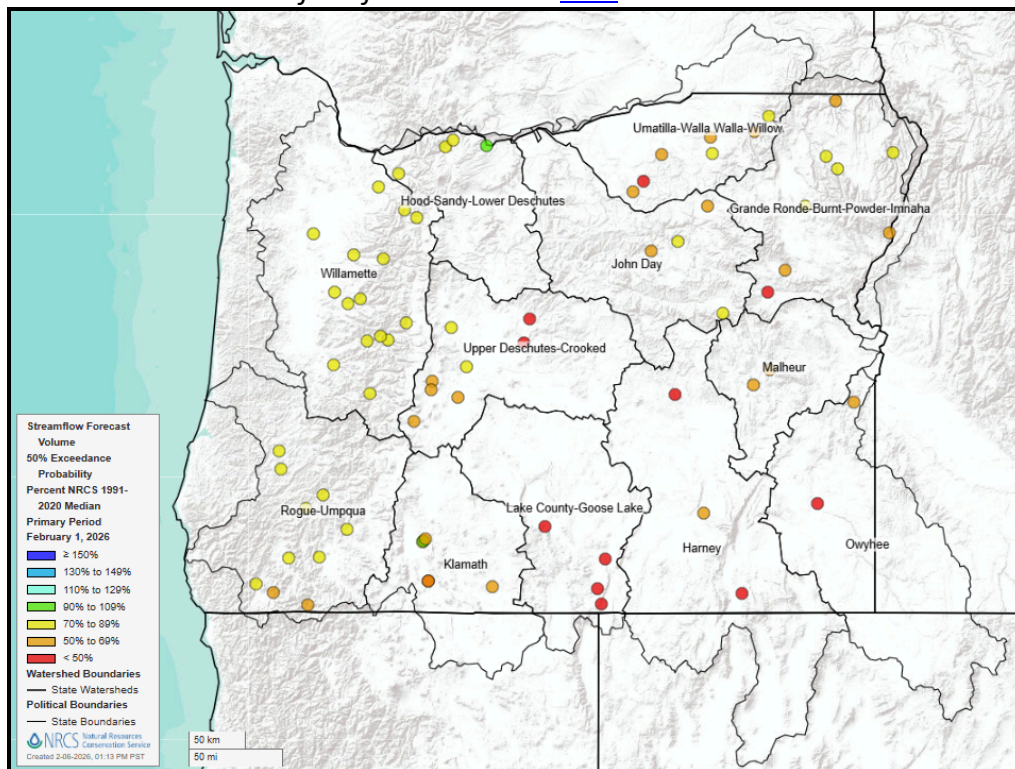
Streamflow at streamgauge stations in western Oregon is mostly below normal due to a drier-than-normal January in all basins. Streamflow at stations in central and eastern Oregon generally range from below to near normal, with some snowmelt in January contributing to near normal streamflow at a few stations with normally low flows this time of year.

As of February 1, the water supply outlook for the spring and summer is generally below normal west of the Cascade Range crest and well below normal to the east due to exceptionally poor snowpack conditions across the state. Forecasts are notably low compared to the normal period for points in the Harney and Lake County and Goose Lake basins, in addition to the Silvies River.

As winter progresses, any recovery in the water supply outlook is largely dependent on significant snow accumulation in the mountains. If these snowpack deficits persist, water users may expect significant adverse impacts to spring and summer water supply. Well below snowpack presents challenges for all water users, but most notably for water users, including irrigators, in central and eastern Oregon where snowmelt provides much of the surface water supply.

Please note that WSFs for February 1 still have comparatively low skill (i.e., high uncertainty). Skill will improve significantly for most points in subsequent months as the normal timing for peak snowpack approaches and this winter's total snow accumulation comes into clearer focus. While each station has a primary period in which forecasts are made, commonly either April – September or April – July, forecasts are generated for additional periods. These can be viewed using the [Basin Report](#) and [Forecast Chart](#) tools. For more information on how to interpret forecasts, [please see this resource](#).

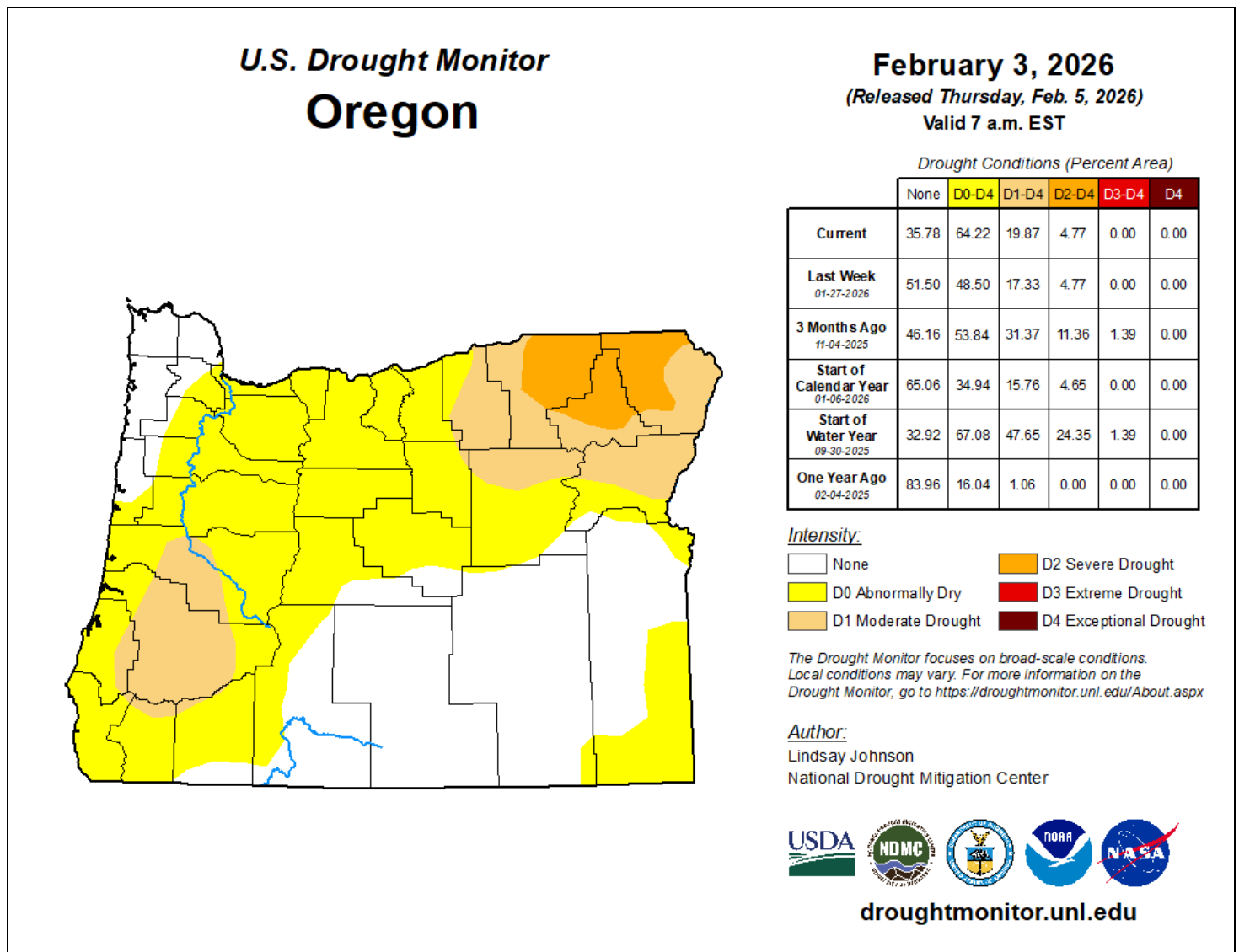
View a map of recent observed streamflow from the USGS [here](#).



Drought

As of February 3rd, 5% of the state is in severe drought (D2), 20% is in moderate drought (D1), and 40% of the state is experiencing abnormally dry conditions (D0). Severe and moderate drought are distributed across northeastern Oregon, with moderate drought also distributed across parts of southwestern Oregon, primarily in Douglas and Lane counties. Abnormally dry conditions are dispersed across much of western, northcentral and parts of southwestern Oregon.

At the beginning of the water year (Oct. 1), 48% of the state was in moderate or severe drought. Nearly 19% of the state was experiencing abnormally dry conditions.

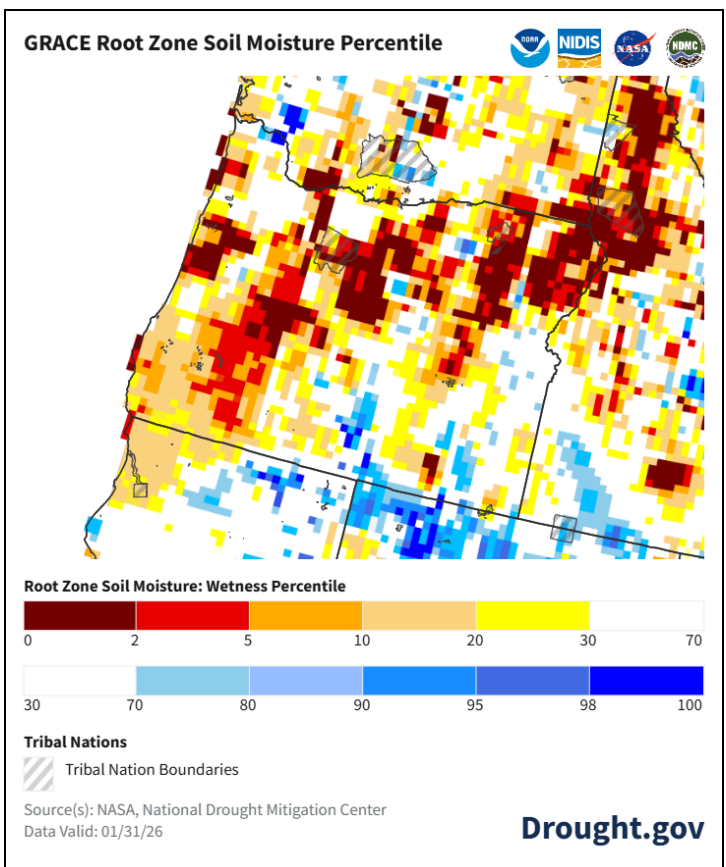
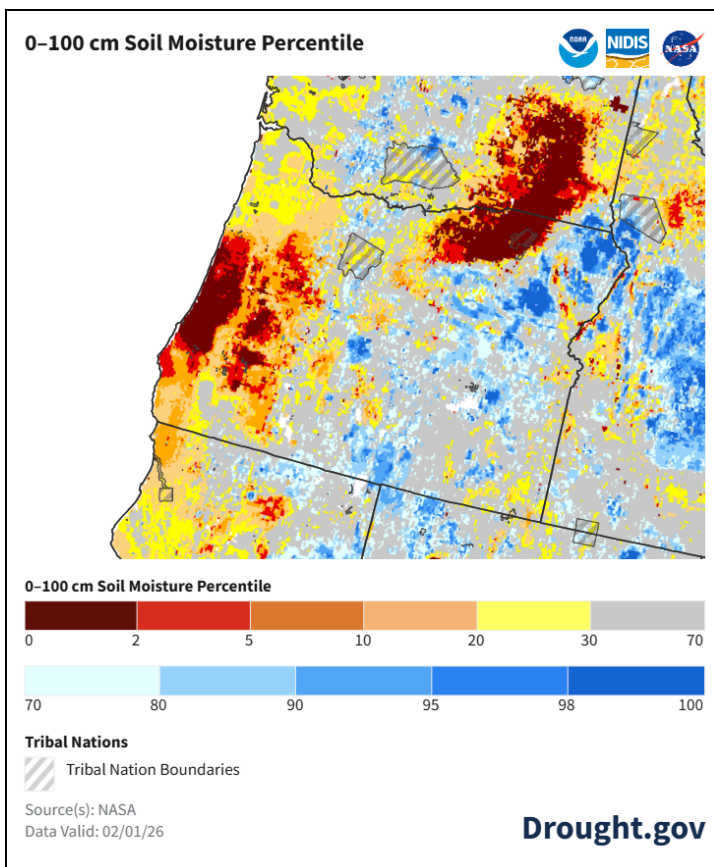


Soils

Soil moisture conditions within the top 1 meter of soil, based on the NASA GRACE and SPoRT-LIS products, generally show drier conditions across much of western Oregon, notably in the Umpqua and Upper Willamette basins, and in the Umatilla Basin.

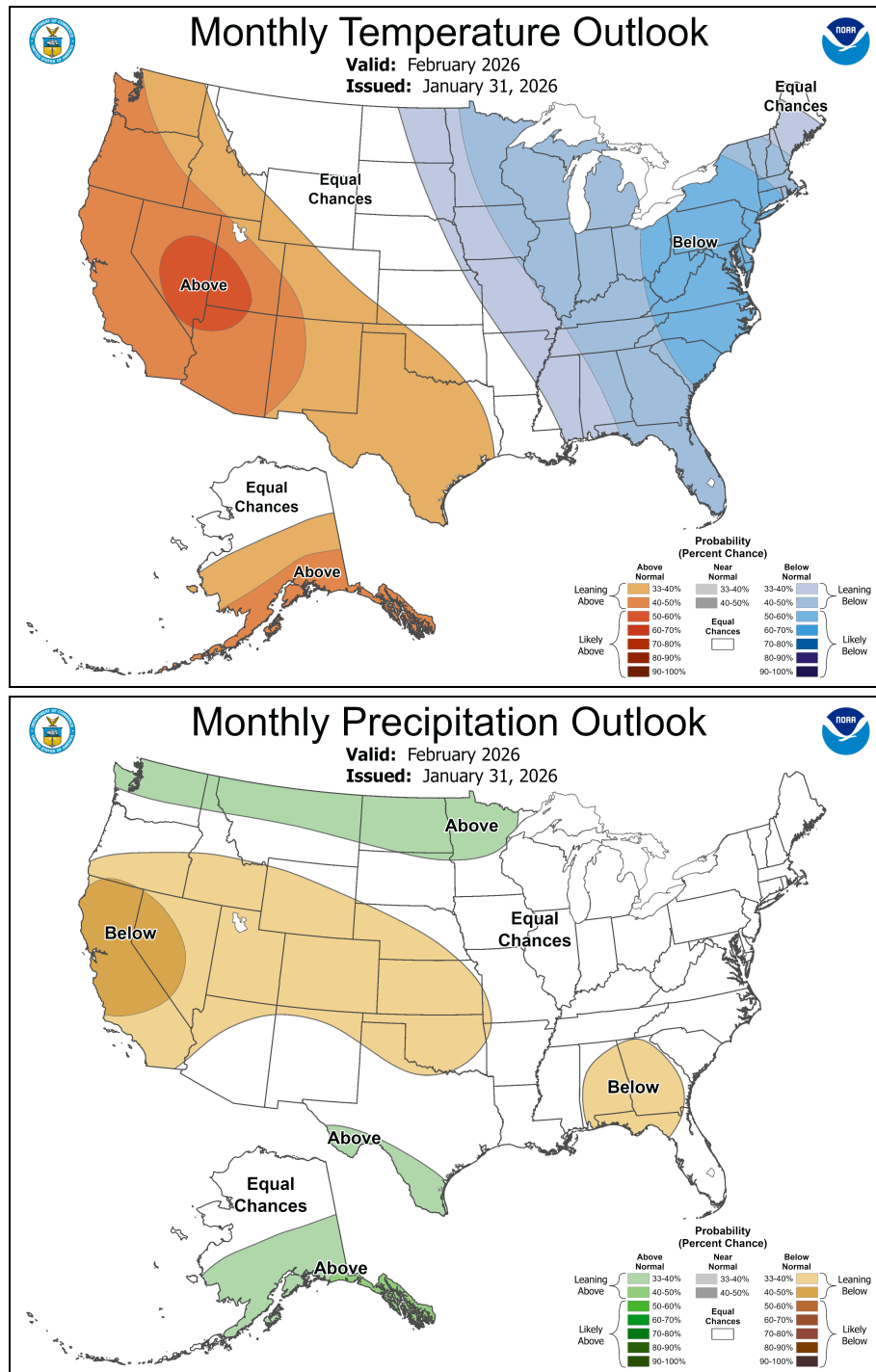
These products vary in data inputs and temporal resolution, which may or may not result in percentile differences for soil moisture. Click on the following links to learn more about NASA's [GRACE](#) and [SPoRT-LIS](#) products.

Soil moisture conditions are useful in assessing current drought and future drought potential. In addition, soil moisture can be a good indicator of the efficiency of snowmelt runoff into streamflow in the spring. Drier soils tend to absorb more water from snowmelt than wetter soils, thus less melt is translated into streamflow (i.e. low efficiency). Soil moisture is generally restored each year during the late fall and early winter before precipitation falls predominantly as snow. Therefore, the restoration of soil moisture in the fall can be essential for increasing runoff efficiency in the spring.



Monthly Outlook

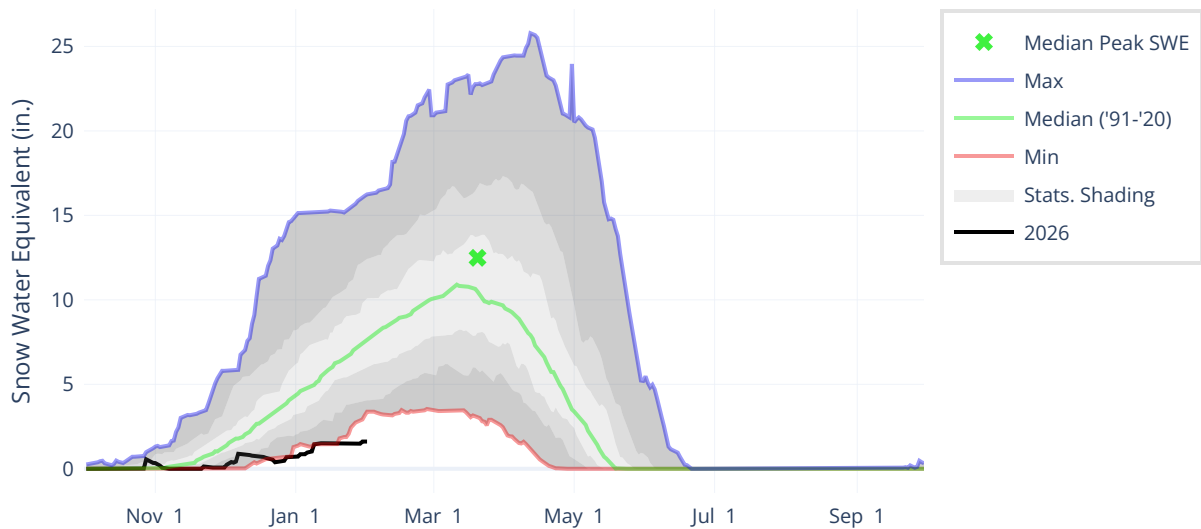
The NOAA Climate Prediction Center's 1-month outlook calls for a higher probability of above normal temperatures and leans toward below normal precipitation in southern Oregon, while there is a equal chance of above and below normal precipitation for the rest of Oregon.



[NOAA Outlooks](#)

Owyhee Basin Summary

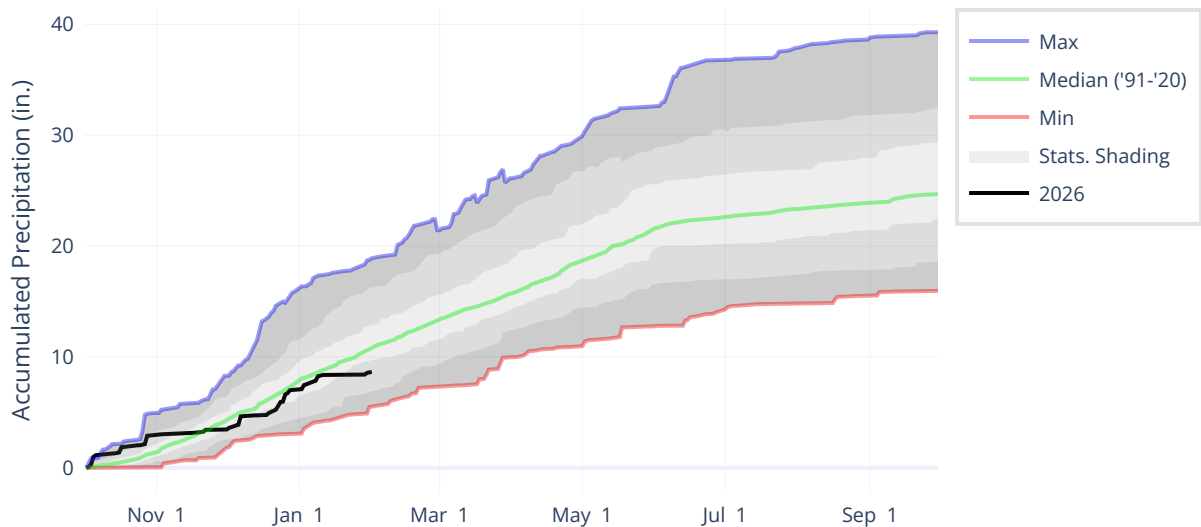
SNOWPACK



As of February 1, the basin snowpack is well below normal at 15% of median. This is lower than January 1 when the basin snowpack was 16% of median.

► View snowpack for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

PRECIPITATION



January precipitation is below normal at 50% of median. Precipitation since the beginning of the water year (October 1 - February 1) is 79% of median.

► View precipitation for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

Statistical shading percentiles are calculated from period of record (POR) data, excluding the current water year. Percentile categories range from: minimum to 10th percentile, 10th-30th, 30th-70th, 70th-90th, 90th-maximum.

RESERVOIR STORAGE

As of February 1, storage at Lake Owyhee is 164% of median and Wild Horse Reservoir is 149% of median.

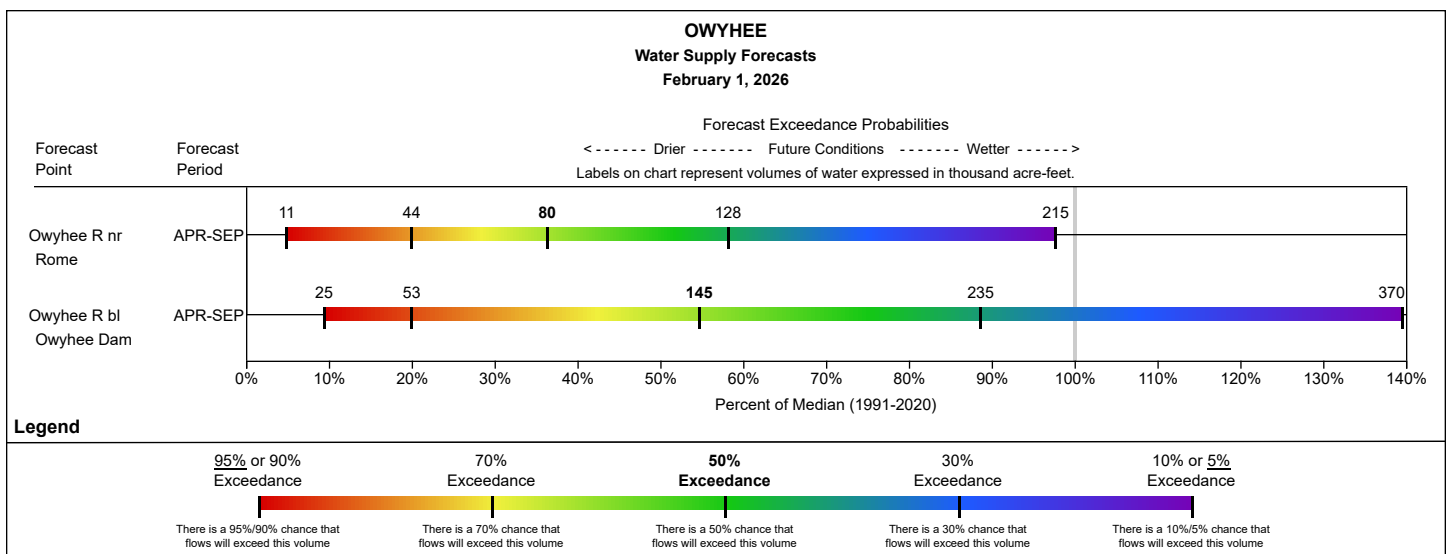
► View reservoir storage for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

Owyhee		Water Year 2026					
Site	Elevation (ft)	Capacity (kaf)	Median (kaf)	Median % Capacity	Storage (kaf)	% Capacity	% Median
Lake Owyhee	2670	715	258.8	36	423.523	59	164
Wild Horse Reservoir	6210	71.5	30.5	43	45.5	64	149
Basin Index						60	162

STREAMFLOW FORECASTS

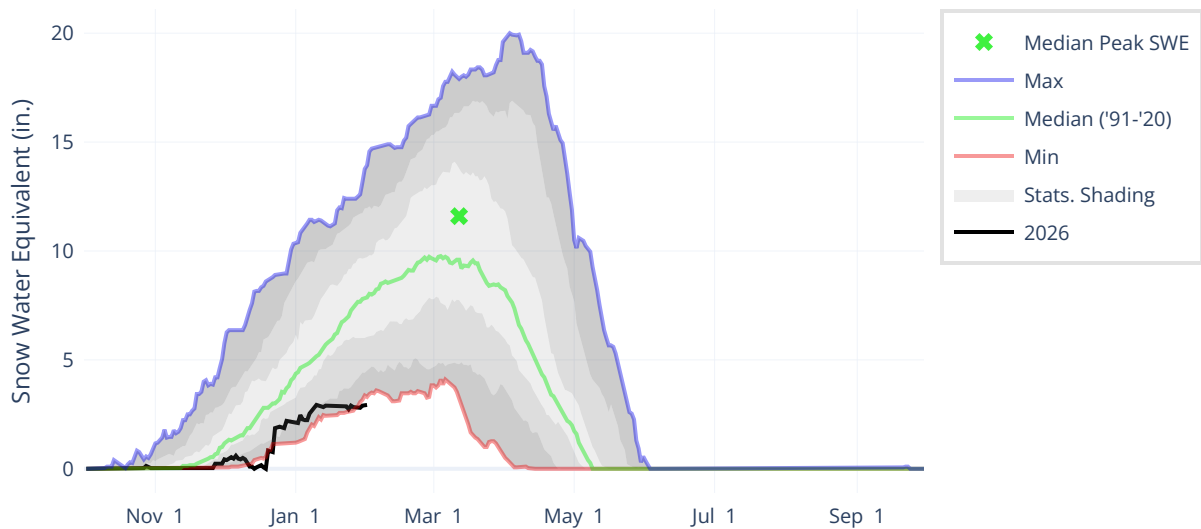
The April through September streamflow forecasts in the basin range from 36% to 55% of median.

For data in tabular format and to view other forecasting periods, please view the basin data reports [here](#).



Malheur Basin Summary

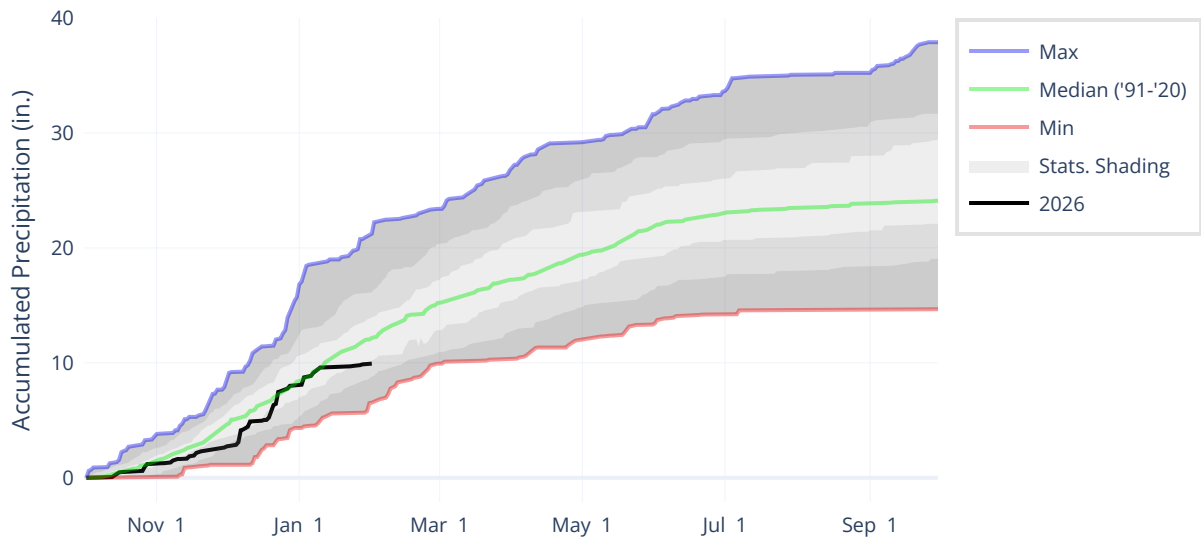
SNOWPACK



As of February 1, the basin snowpack is well below normal at 24% of median. This is lower than January 1 when the basin snowpack was 47% of median.

► View snowpack for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

PRECIPITATION



January precipitation is below normal at 53% of median. Precipitation since the beginning of the water year (October 1 - February 1) is 81% of median.

► View precipitation for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

Statistical shading percentiles are calculated from period of record (POR) data, excluding the current water year. Percentile categories range from: minimum to 10th percentile, 10th-30th, 30th-70th, 70th-90th, 90th-maximum.

RESERVOIR STORAGE

As of February 1, storage at Beulah is 182% of median. Storage at Bully Creek is 131% of median, and storage at Warm Springs is 338% of median.

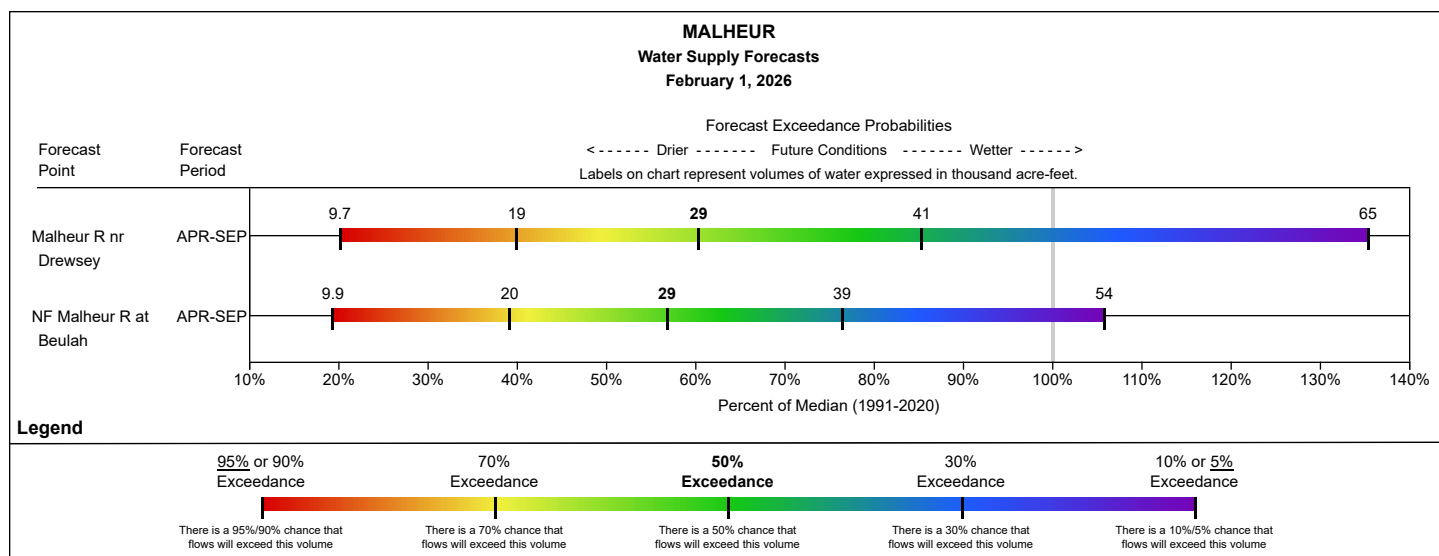
► View reservoir storage for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

Malheur					Water Year 2026		
Site	Elevation (ft)	Capacity (kaf)	Median (kaf)	Median % Capacity	Storage (kaf)	% Capacity	% Median
Beulah	3340	59.212	16.7	28	30.318	51	182
Bully Creek	2510	23.7	10.7	45	14.028	59	131
Warm Springs	3410	169.639	26.5	16	89.534	53	338
Basin Index						53	248

STREAMFLOW FORECASTS

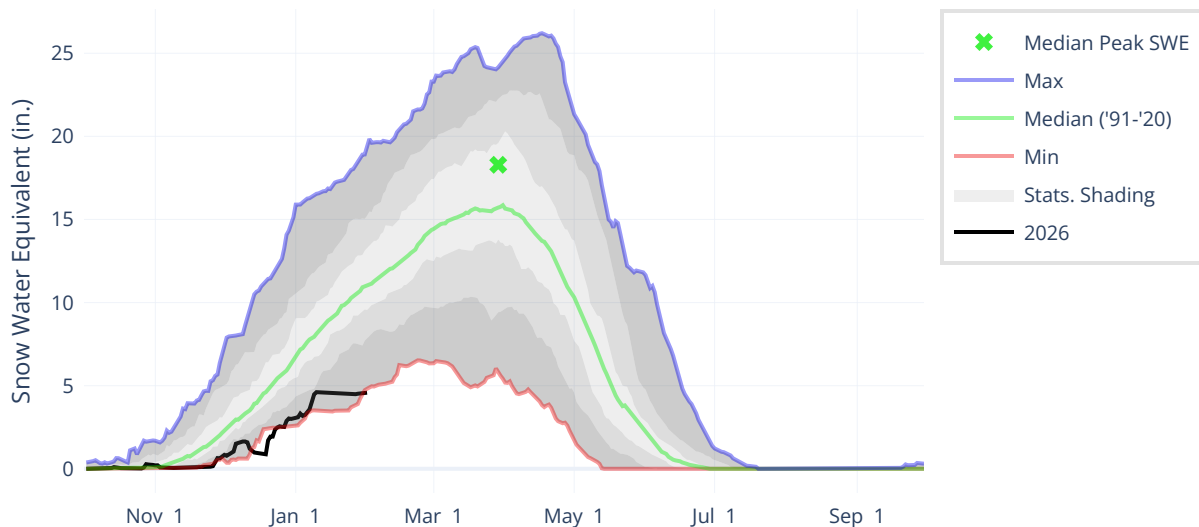
The April through September streamflow forecasts in the basin range from 57% to 60% of median.

For data in tabular format and to view other forecasting periods, please view the basin data reports [here](#).



Grande Ronde-Burnt-Powder-Imnaha Basin Summary

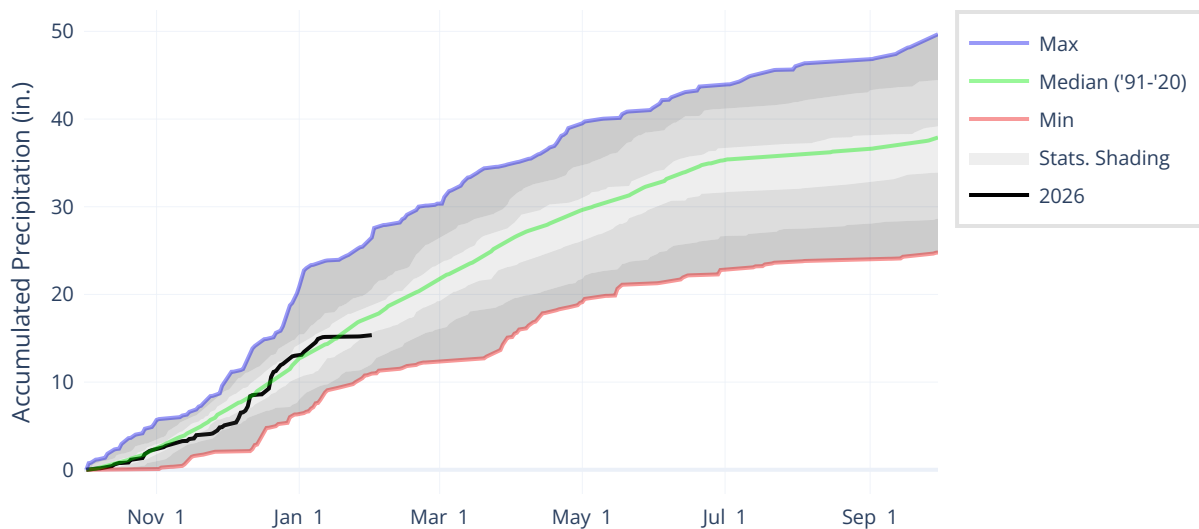
SNOWPACK



As of February 1, the basin snowpack is well below normal at 41% of median. This is lower than January 1 when the basin snowpack was 45% of median.

► View snowpack for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

PRECIPITATION



January precipitation is well below normal at 46% of median. Precipitation since the beginning of the water year (October 1 - February 1) is 87% of median.

► View precipitation for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

Statistical shading percentiles are calculated from period of record (POR) data, excluding the current water year. Percentile categories range from: minimum to 10th percentile, 10th-30th, 30th-70th, 70th-90th, 90th-maximum.

RESERVOIR STORAGE

As of February 1, storage at major reservoirs in the basin ranges from 55% of median at Wolf Creek to 133% of median at Wallowa Lake.

► View reservoir storage for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

Grande Ronde-Burnt-Powder-Imnaha

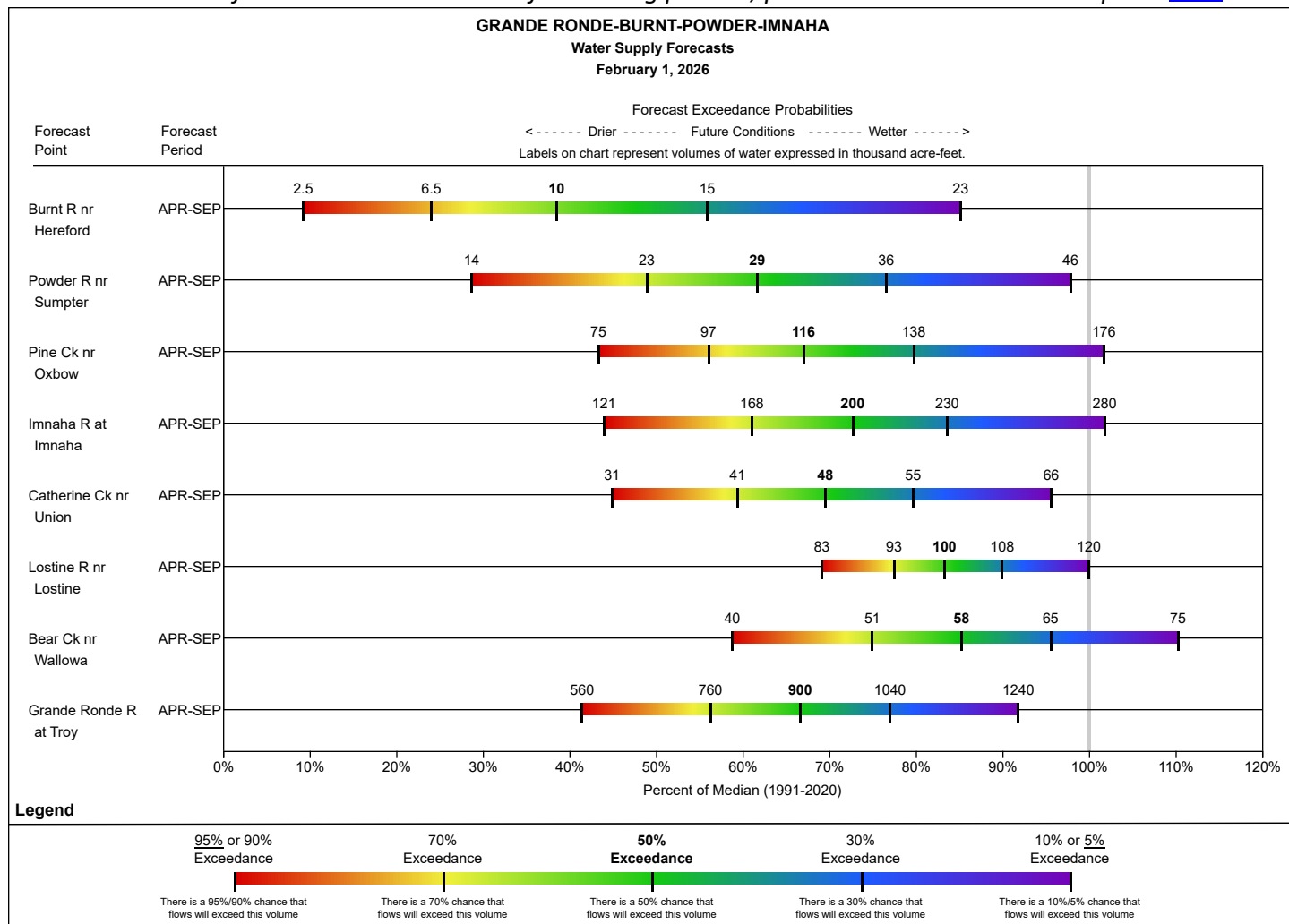
Water Year 2026

Site	Elevation (ft)	Capacity (kaf)	Median (kaf)	Median % Capacity	Storage (kaf)	% Capacity	% Median
Brownlee Reservoir	1860	1420	1230	87	1116.762	79	91
Phillips Lake	4070	73.57	23.5	32	23.326	32	99
Thief Valley	3140	13.307	13.5	101	13.382	101	99
Unity	3820	24.97	9.8	39	9.094	36	93
Wallowa Lake	4380	37.5	16	43	21.286	57	133
Wolf Creek	3670	11.111	2.7	24	1.484	13	55
Basin Index						75	91

STREAMFLOW FORECASTS

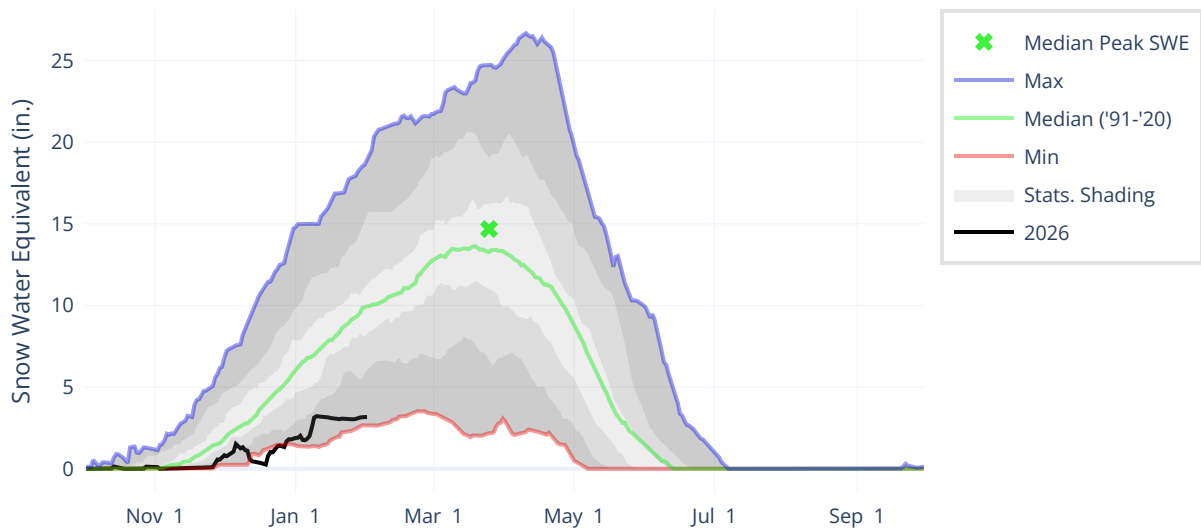
The April through September streamflow forecasts in the basin range from 39% to 85% of median.

For data in tabular format and to view other forecasting periods, please view the basin data reports [here](#).



Umatilla-Walla Walla-Willow Basin Summary

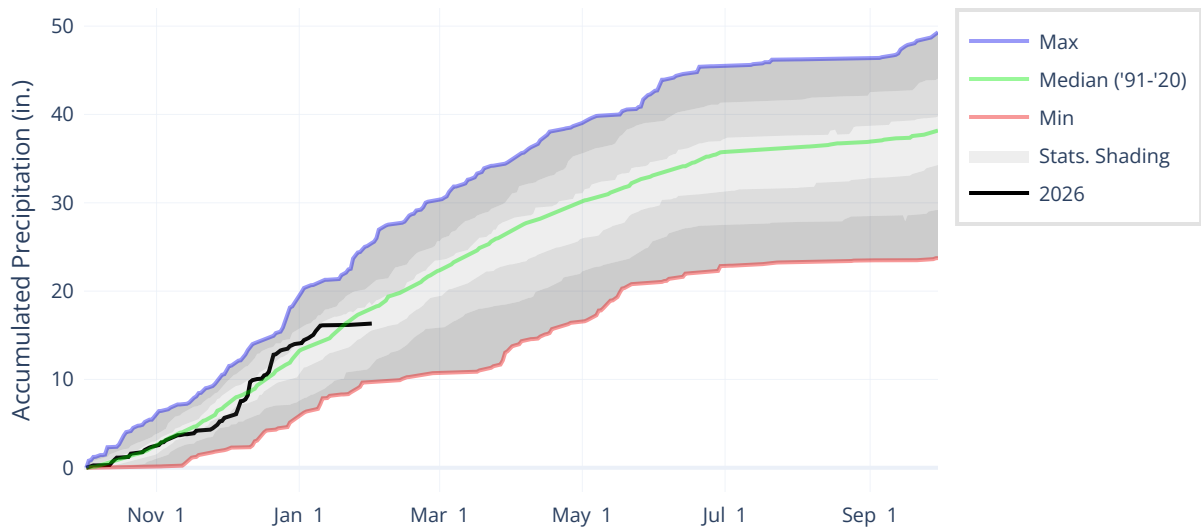
SNOWPACK



As of February 1, the basin snowpack is well below normal at 31% of median. This is higher than January 1 when the basin snowpack was 30% of median.

► View snowpack for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

PRECIPITATION



January precipitation is well below normal at 45% of median. Precipitation since the beginning of the water year (October 1 - February 1) is 90% of median.

► View precipitation for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

Statistical shading percentiles are calculated from period of record (POR) data, excluding the current water year. Percentile categories range from: minimum to 10th percentile, 10th-30th, 30th-70th, 70th-90th, 90th-maximum.

RESERVOIR STORAGE

As of February 1, storage at Cold Springs is 80% of median. Storage at Mckay is 73% of median, and storage at Willow Creek is 95% of median.

► View reservoir storage for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

Umatilla-Walla Walla-Willow

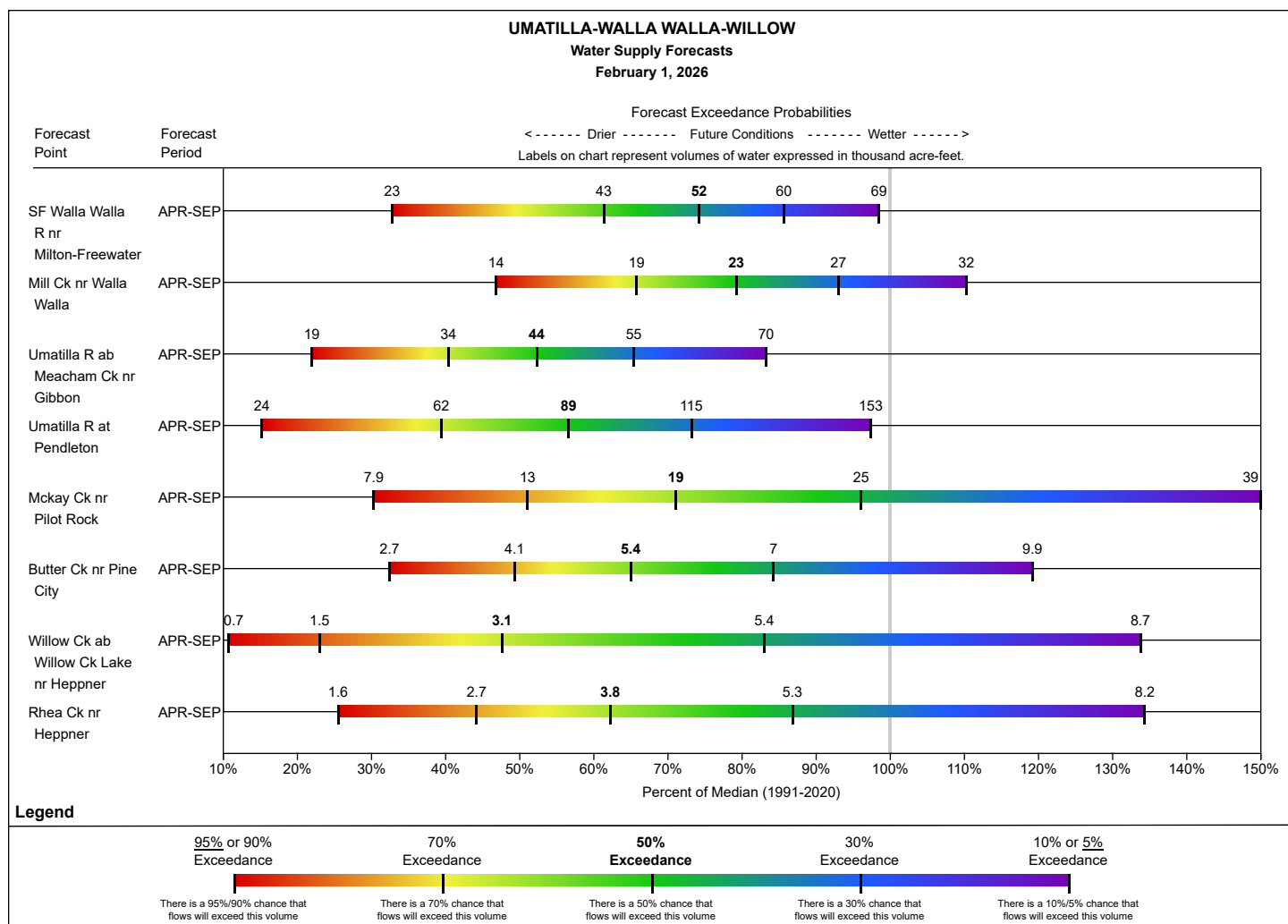
Water Year 2026

Site	Elevation (ft)	Capacity (kaf)	Median (kaf)	Median % Capacity	Storage (kaf)	% Capacity	% Median
Cold Springs	620	38.646	11.1	29	8.869	23	80
Mckay	1260	71.534	25.7	36	18.854	26	73
Willow Creek	1990	9.765	4.3	44	4.089	42	95
Basin Index						27	77

STREAMFLOW FORECASTS

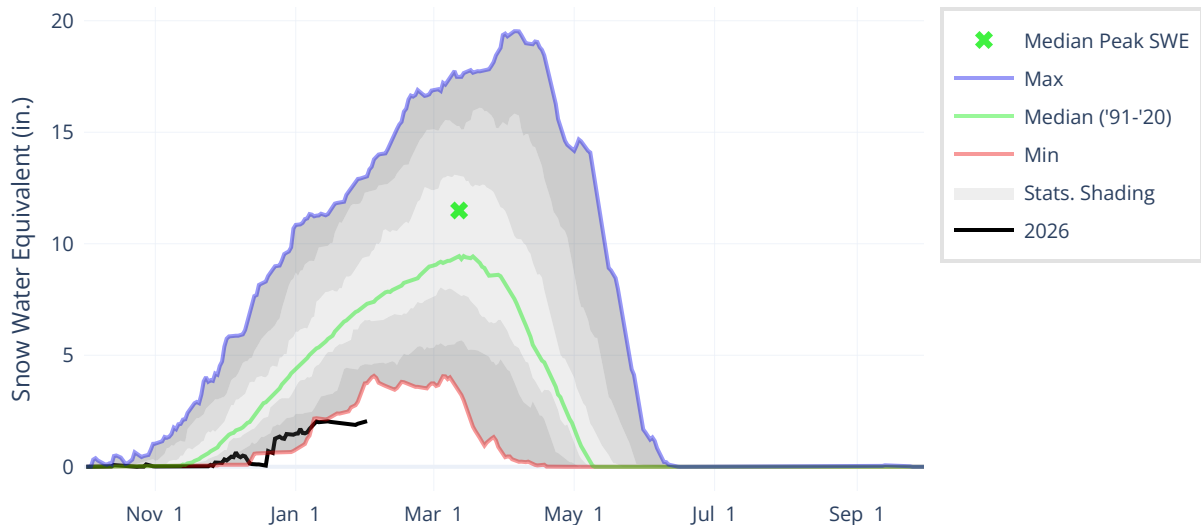
The April through September streamflow forecasts in the basin range from 48% to 79% of median.

For data in tabular format and to view other forecasting periods, please view the basin data reports [here](#).



John Day Basin Summary

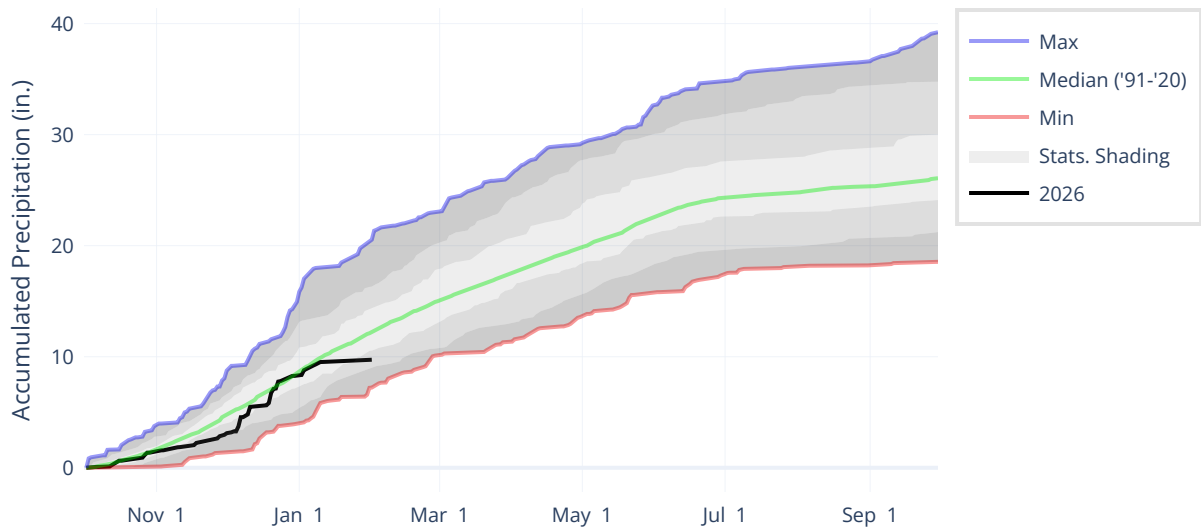
SNOWPACK



As of February 1, the basin snowpack is well below normal at 30% of median. This is lower than January 1 when the basin snowpack was 33% of median.

► View snowpack for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

PRECIPITATION



January precipitation is well below normal at 39% of median. Precipitation since the beginning of the water year (October 1 - February 1) is 79% of median.

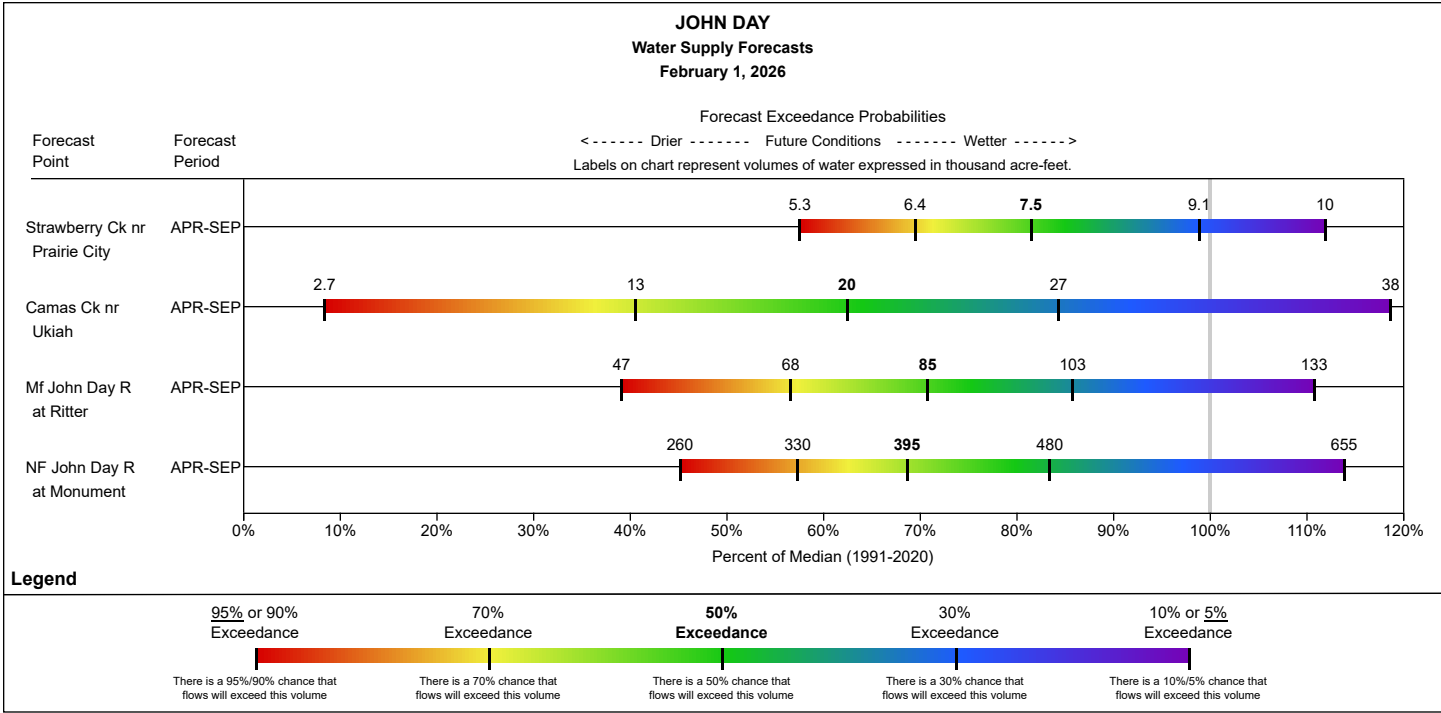
► View precipitation for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

Statistical shading percentiles are calculated from period of record (POR) data, excluding the current water year. Percentile categories range from: minimum to 10th percentile, 10th-30th, 30th-70th, 70th-90th, 90th-maximum.

STREAMFLOW FORECASTS

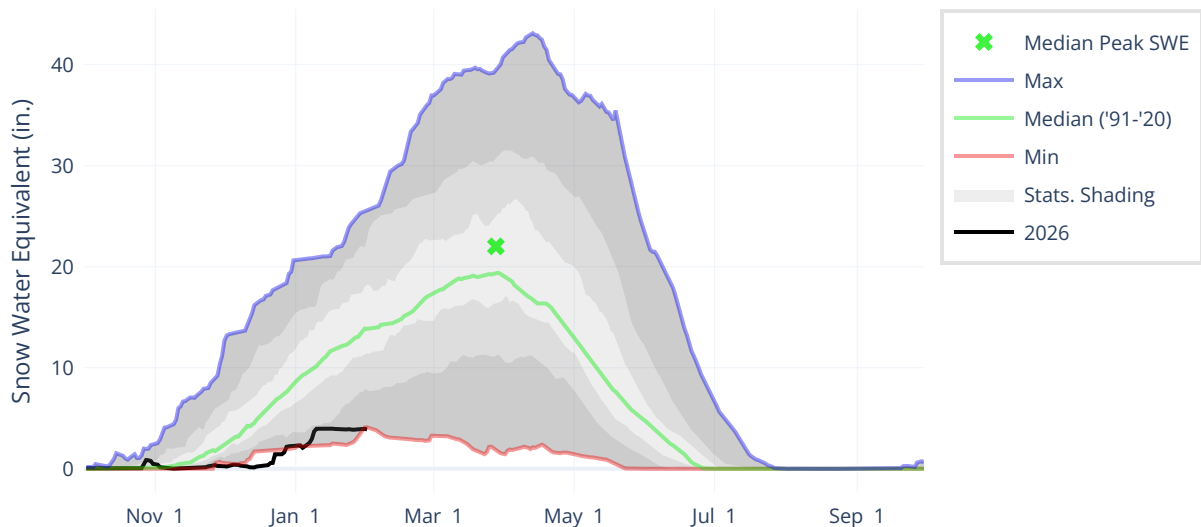
The April through September streamflow forecasts in the basin range from 63% to 82% of median.

For data in tabular format and to view other forecasting periods, please view the basin data reports [here](#).



Upper Deschutes-Crooked Basin Summary

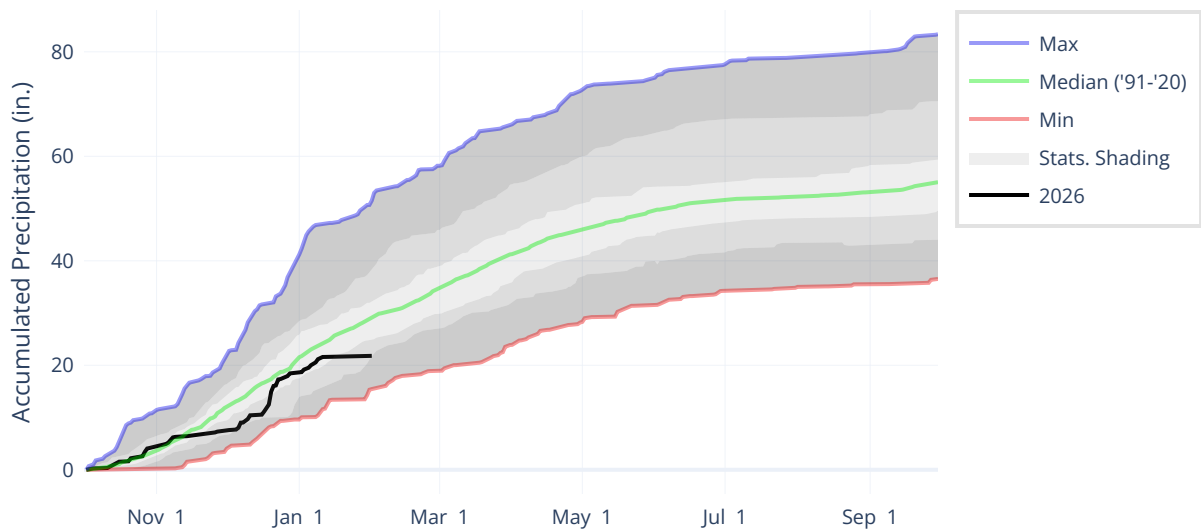
SNOWPACK



As of February 1, the basin snowpack is well below normal at 24% of median. This is higher than January 1 when the basin snowpack was 23% of median.

► View snowpack for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

PRECIPITATION



January precipitation is well below normal at 42% of median. Precipitation since the beginning of the water year (October 1 - February 1) is 74% of median.

► View precipitation for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

Statistical shading percentiles are calculated from period of record (POR) data, excluding the current water year. Percentile categories range from: minimum to 10th percentile, 10th-30th, 30th-70th, 70th-90th, 90th-maximum.

RESERVOIR STORAGE

As of February 1, storage at major reservoirs in the basin ranges from 45% of median at Crescent Lake to 133% of median at Ochoco.

► *View reservoir storage for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).*

Upper Deschutes-Crooked

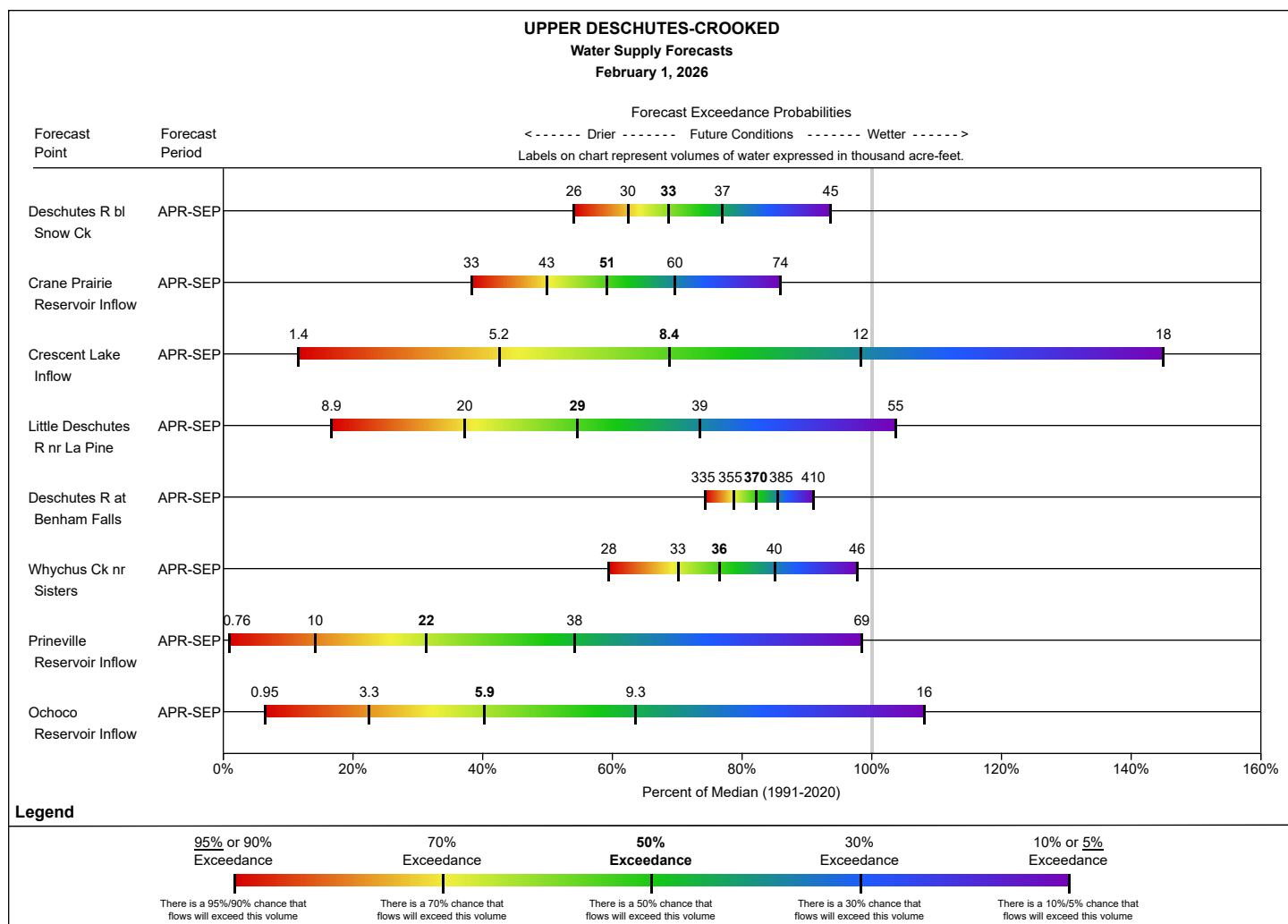
Water Year 2026

Site	Elevation (ft)	Capacity (kaf)	Median (kaf)	Median % Capacity	Storage (kaf)	% Capacity	% Median
Crane Prairie	4440	55.3	39.6	72	43.852	79	111
Crescent Lake	4840	86.9	53.5	62	23.886	27	45
Ochoco	3100	47.5	19.3	41	25.643	54	133
Prineville	3240	148.64	85	57	85.413	57	100
Wickiup	4330	200	166.7	83	158.466	79	95
Basin Index						63	93

STREAMFLOW FORECASTS

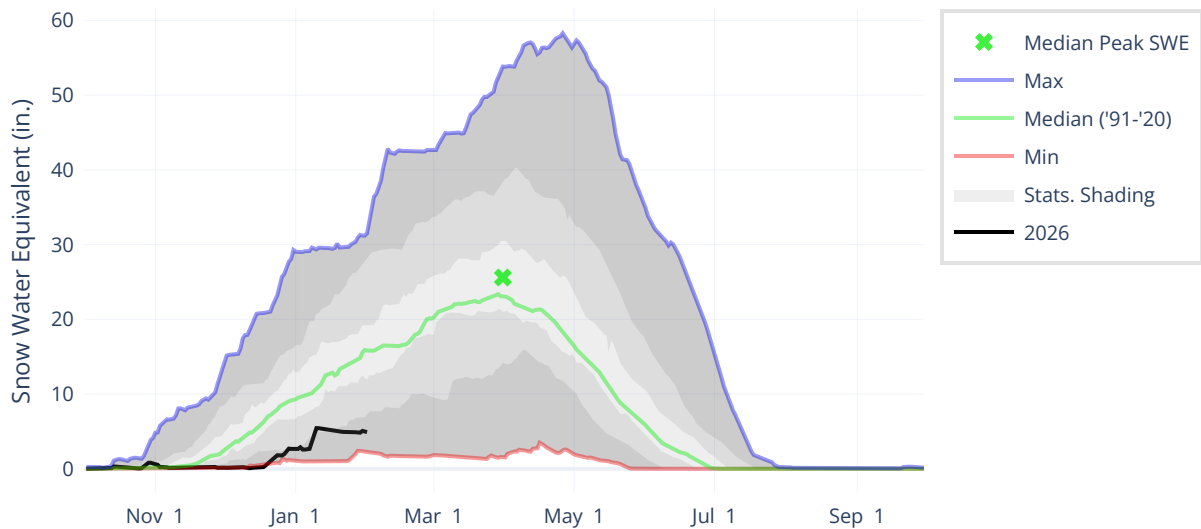
The April through September streamflow forecasts in the basin range from 31% to 82% of median.

For data in tabular format and to view other forecasting periods, please view the basin data reports [here](#).



Hood-Sandy-Lower Deschutes Basin Summary

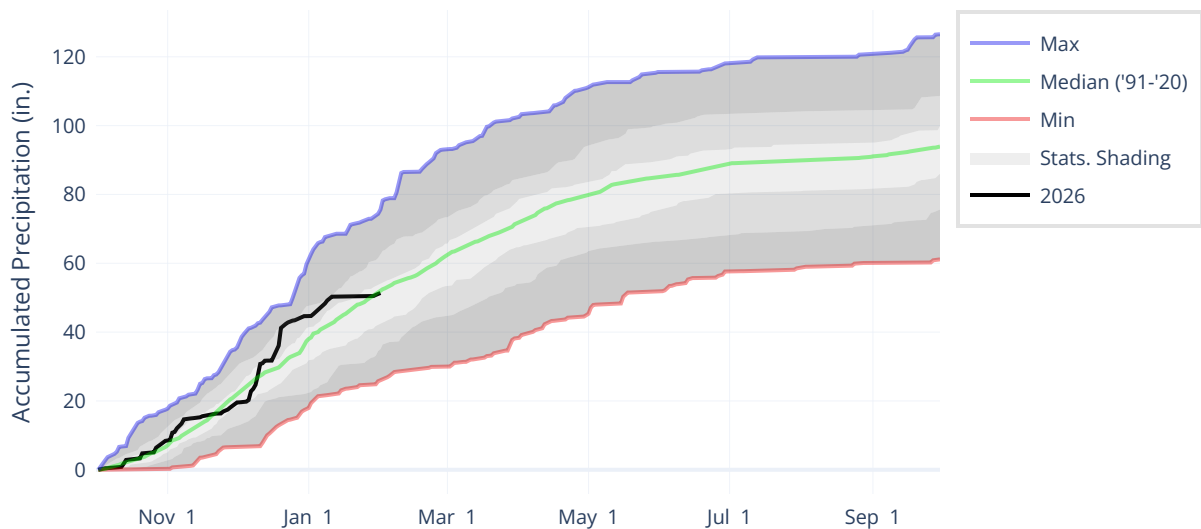
SNOWPACK



As of February 1, the basin snowpack is well below normal at 26% of median. This is higher than January 1 when the basin snowpack was 25% of median.

► View snowpack for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

PRECIPITATION



January precipitation is well below normal at 49% of median. Precipitation since the beginning of the water year (October 1 - February 1) is 98% of median.

► View precipitation for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

Statistical shading percentiles are calculated from period of record (POR) data, excluding the current water year. Percentile categories range from: minimum to 10th percentile, 10th-30th, 30th-70th, 70th-90th, 90th-maximum.

RESERVOIR STORAGE

As of February 1, storage at Clear Lake is 52% of median.

► View reservoir storage for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

Hood-Sandy-Lower Deschutes

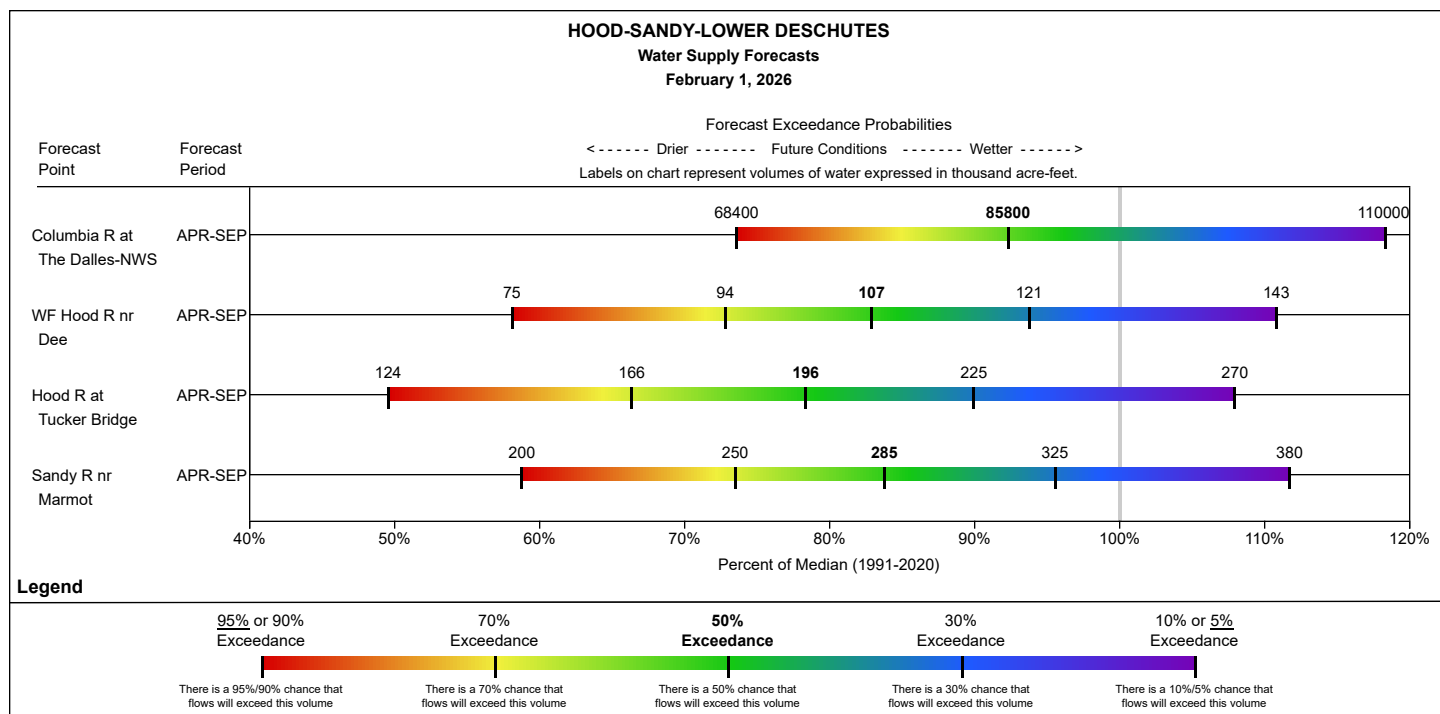
Water Year 2026

Site	Elevation (ft)	Capacity (kaf)	Median (kaf)	Median % Capacity	Storage (kaf)	% Capacity	% Median
Clear Lake	3520	13.1	2.8	21	1.458	11	52
Basin Index						11	52

STREAMFLOW FORECASTS

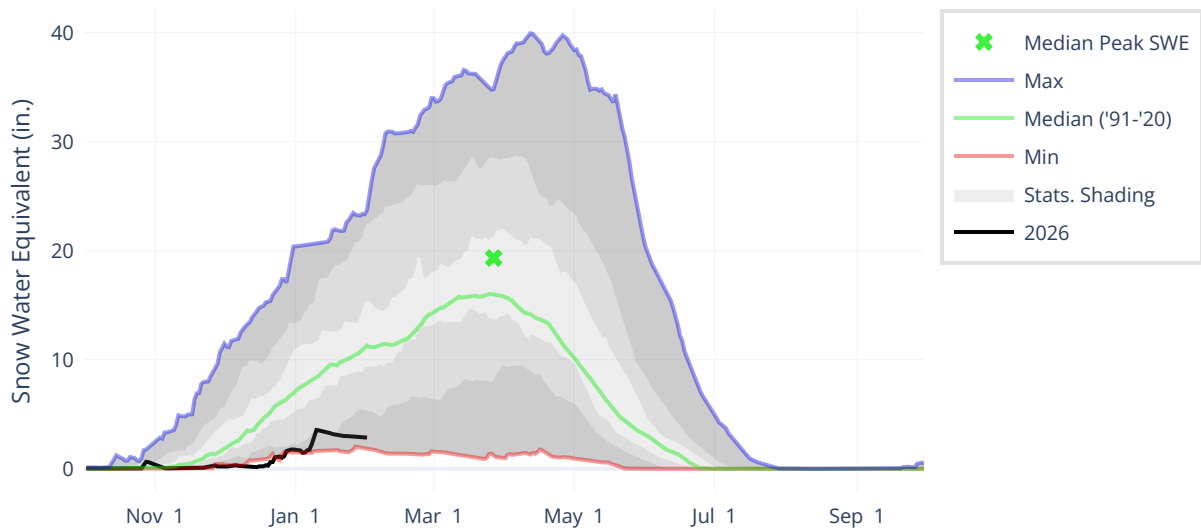
The April through September streamflow forecasts in the basin range from 78% to 92% of median.

For data in tabular format and to view other forecasting periods, please view the basin data reports [here](#).



Willamette Basin Summary

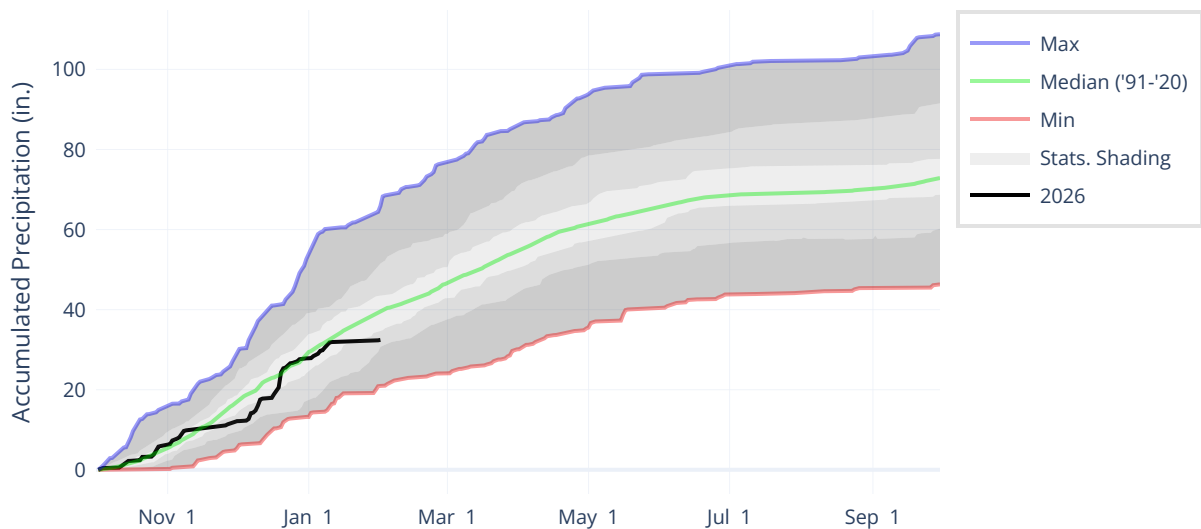
SNOWPACK



As of February 1, the basin snowpack is well below normal at 24% of median. This is the same as on January 1 when the basin snowpack was 24% of median.

► View snowpack for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

PRECIPITATION



January precipitation is well below normal at 46% of median. Precipitation since the beginning of the water year (October 1 - February 1) is 81% of median.

► View precipitation for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

Statistical shading percentiles are calculated from period of record (POR) data, excluding the current water year. Percentile categories range from: minimum to 10th percentile, 10th-30th, 30th-70th, 70th-90th, 90th-maximum.

RESERVOIR STORAGE

As of February 1, storage at major reservoirs in the basin ranges from 37% of median at Fern Ridge to 118% of median at Foster.

► *View reservoir storage for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).*

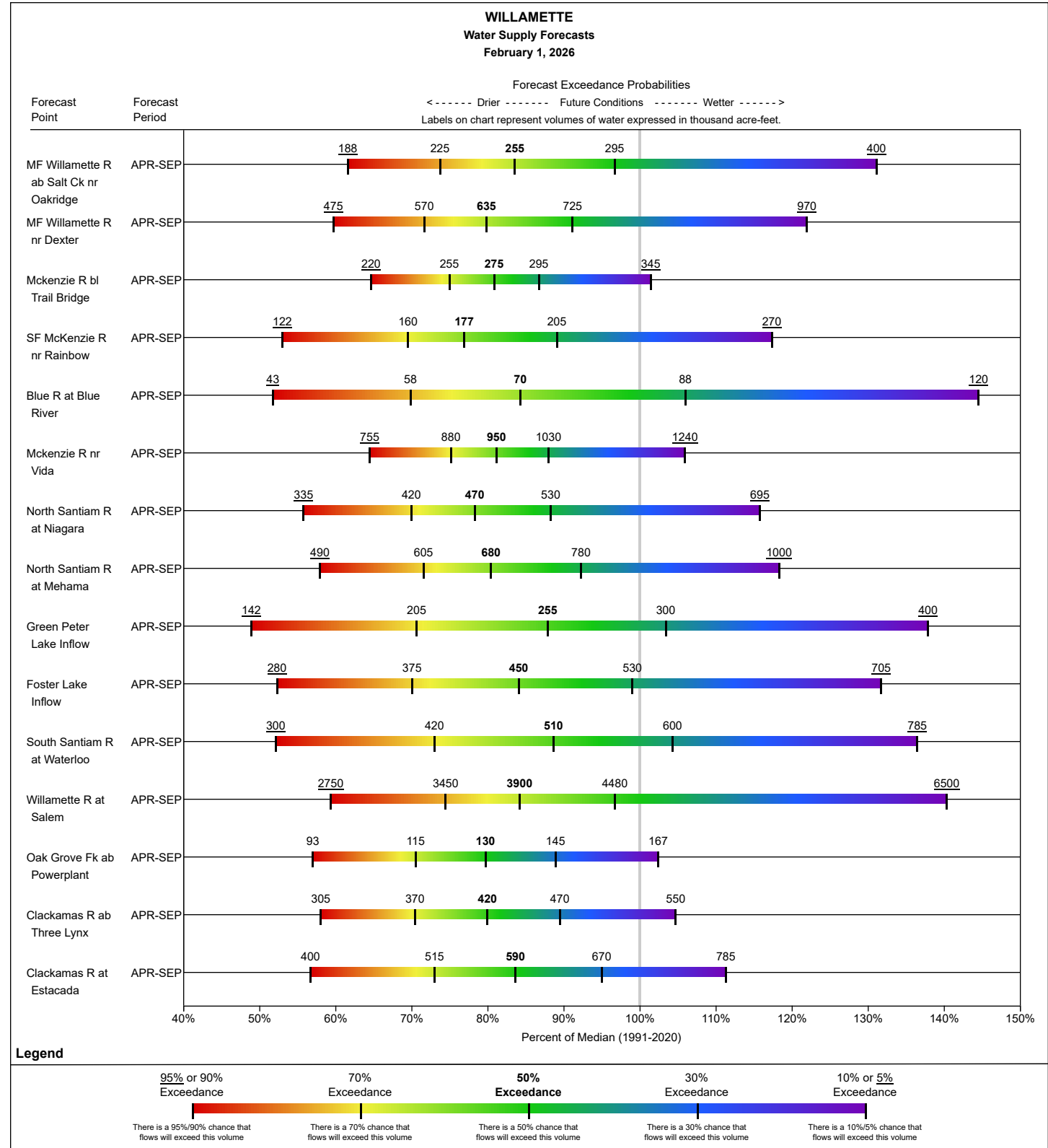
Willamette					Water Year 2026		
Site	Elevation (ft)	Capacity (kaf)	Median (kaf)	Median % Capacity	Storage (kaf)	% Capacity	% Median
Blue River	1350	82.3	9.6	12	3.663	4	38
Cottage Grove	790	31.8	5	16	3.015	9	60
Cougar	1690	174.9	51.5	29	37.287	21	72
Detroit	1490	426.8	179.5	42	152.664	36	85
Dexter	700	27.3	25.4	93	24.451	90	96
Dorena	840	72.1	12.2	17	8.385	12	69
Fall Creek	840	116	12.1	10	9.586	8	79
Fern Ridge	340	97.3	9.5	10	3.469	4	37
Foster	620	46.2	23	50	27.237	59	118
Green Peter	950	402.8	179	44	160.477	40	90
Henry Hagg Lake	300	53.6	37.8	71	36.505	68	97
Hills Creek	1550	279.2	99.1	35	84.525	30	85
Lookout Point	920	433.2	137	32	109.005	25	80
Timothy Lake	3230	63.6	52.5	83	57.8	91	110
Basin Index						31	86

STREAMFLOW FORECASTS

The April through September streamflow forecasts in the basin range from 77% to 89% of median.

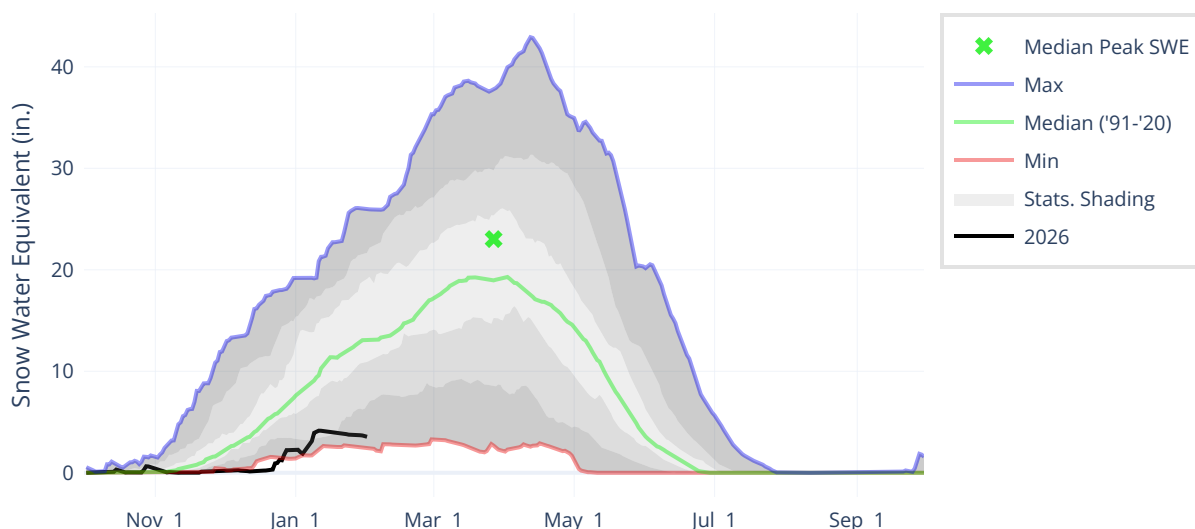
For data in tabular format and to view other forecasting periods, please view the basin data reports [here](#).

Willamette Basin



Rogue-Umpqua Basin Summary

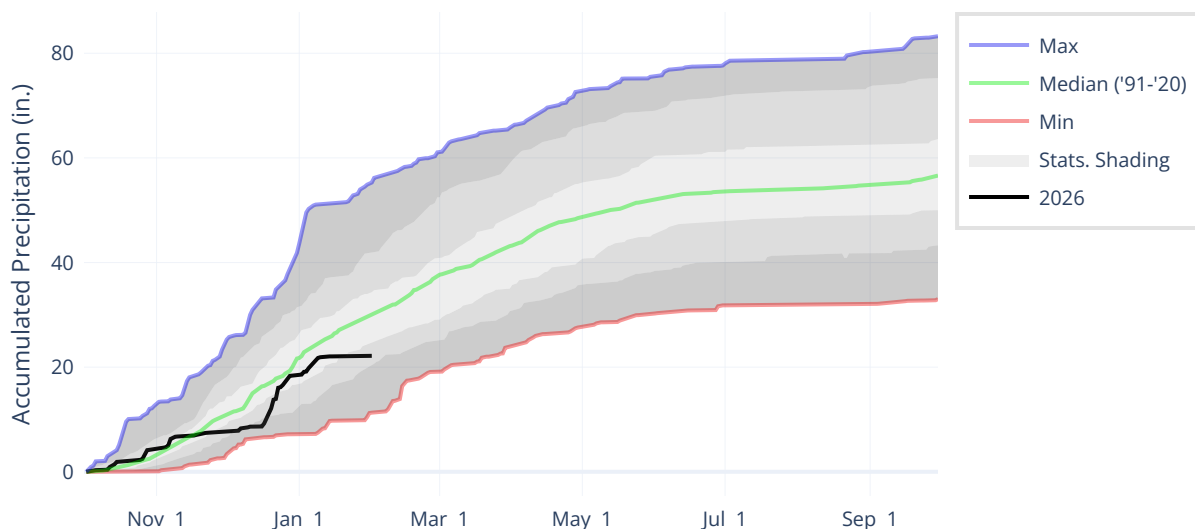
SNOWPACK



As of February 1, the basin snowpack is well below normal at 24% of median. This is lower than January 1 when the basin snowpack was 28% of median.

► View snowpack for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

PRECIPITATION



January precipitation is well below normal at 44% of median. Precipitation since the beginning of the water year (October 1 - February 1) is 73% of median.

► View precipitation for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

Statistical shading percentiles are calculated from period of record (POR) data, excluding the current water year. Percentile categories range from: minimum to 10th percentile, 10th-30th, 30th-70th, 70th-90th, 90th-maximum.

RESERVOIR STORAGE

As of February 1, storage at major reservoirs in the basin ranges from 57% of median at Emigrant Lake to 116% of median at Fish Lake.

▸ View reservoir storage for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

Rogue-Umpqua

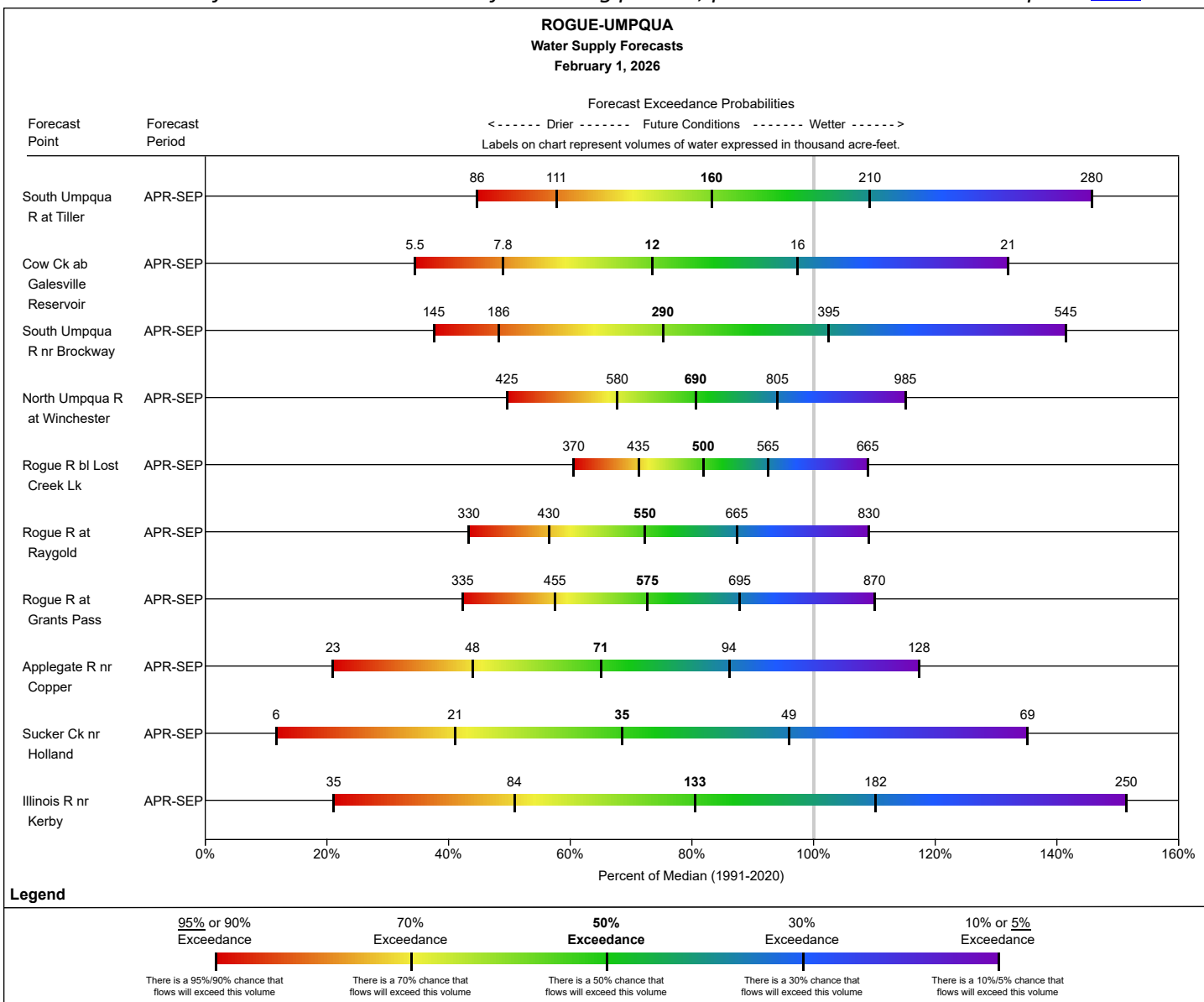
Water Year 2026

Site	Elevation (ft)	Capacity (kaf)	Median (kaf)	Median % Capacity	Storage (kaf)	% Capacity	% Median
Applegate	1950	75.2	10.2	14	10.81	14	106
Emigrant Lake	2240	39	21.7	56	12.274	31	57
Fish Lake	4640	7.386	4.3	58	4.975	67	116
Lost Creek	1820	315	164.1	52	142.94	45	87
Basin Index						39	85

STREAMFLOW FORECASTS

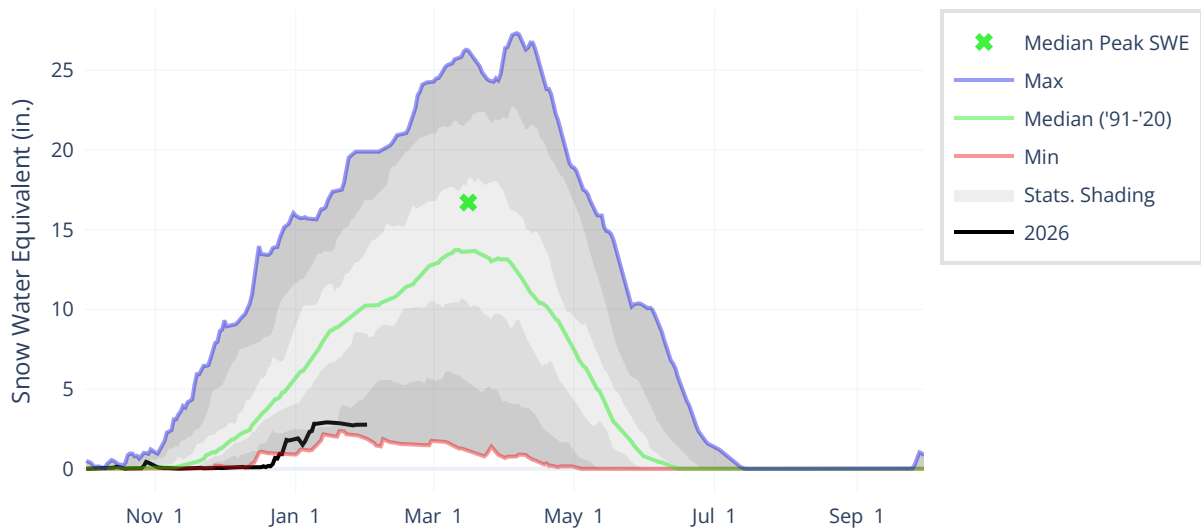
The April through September streamflow forecasts in the basin range from 65% to 83% of median.

For data in tabular format and to view other forecasting periods, please view the basin data reports [here](#).



Klamath Basin Summary

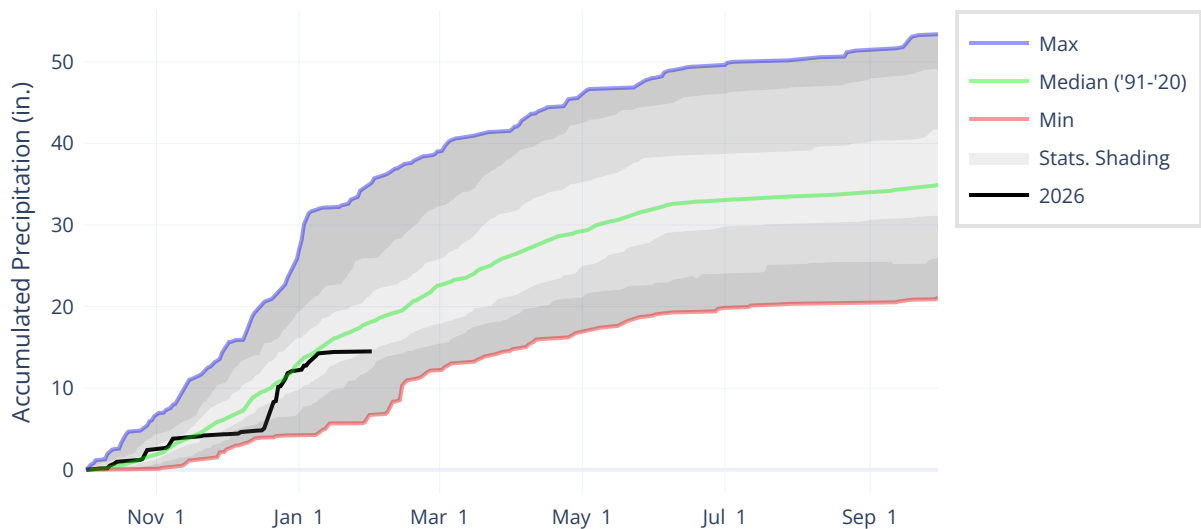
SNOWPACK



As of February 1, the basin snowpack is well below normal at 27% of median. This is lower than January 1 when the basin snowpack was 32% of median.

► View snowpack for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

PRECIPITATION



January precipitation is well below normal at 47% of median. Precipitation since the beginning of the water year (October 1 - February 1) is 80% of median.

► View precipitation for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

Statistical shading percentiles are calculated from period of record (POR) data, excluding the current water year. Percentile categories range from: minimum to 10th percentile, 10th-30th, 30th-70th, 70th-90th, 90th-maximum.

RESERVOIR STORAGE

As of February 1, storage at major reservoirs in the basin ranges from 63% of median at Fourmile Lake to 150% of median at Gerber.

► *View reservoir storage for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).*

Klamath

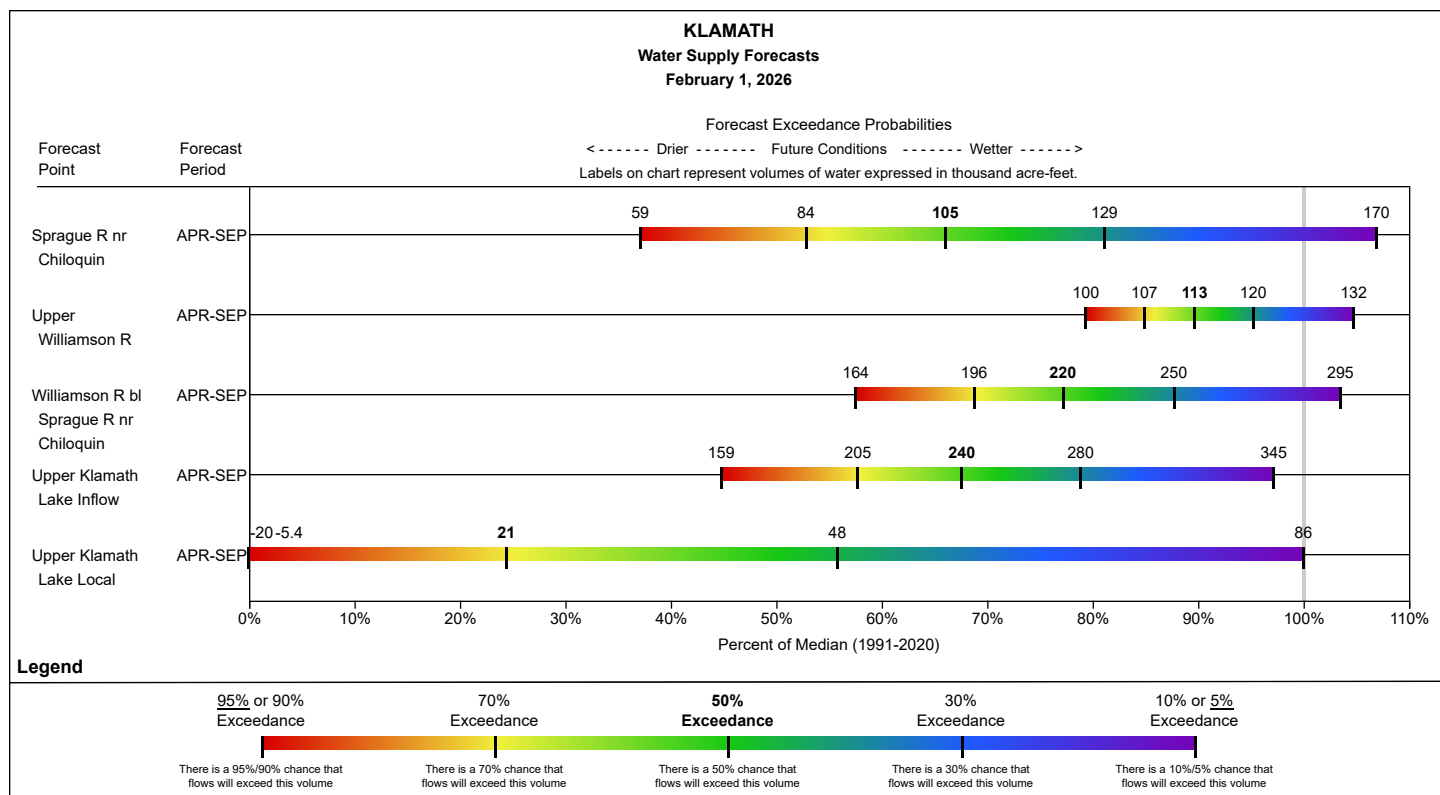
Water Year 2026

Site	Elevation (ft)	Capacity (kaf)	Median (kaf)	Median % Capacity	Storage (kaf)	% Capacity	% Median
Clear Lake	4480	513.3	123.7	24	136.95	27	111
Fourmile Lake	5750	15.6	5.8	37	3.682	24	63
Gerber	4830	94.3	38.6	41	58.068	62	150
Howard Prairie	4530	60.6	34.5	57	47.401	78	137
Hyatt Prairie	5020	16.2	10.5	65	12.833	79	122
Upper Klamath Lake	4140	561.838	330.6	59	460.944	82	139
Basin Index						57	132

STREAMFLOW FORECASTS

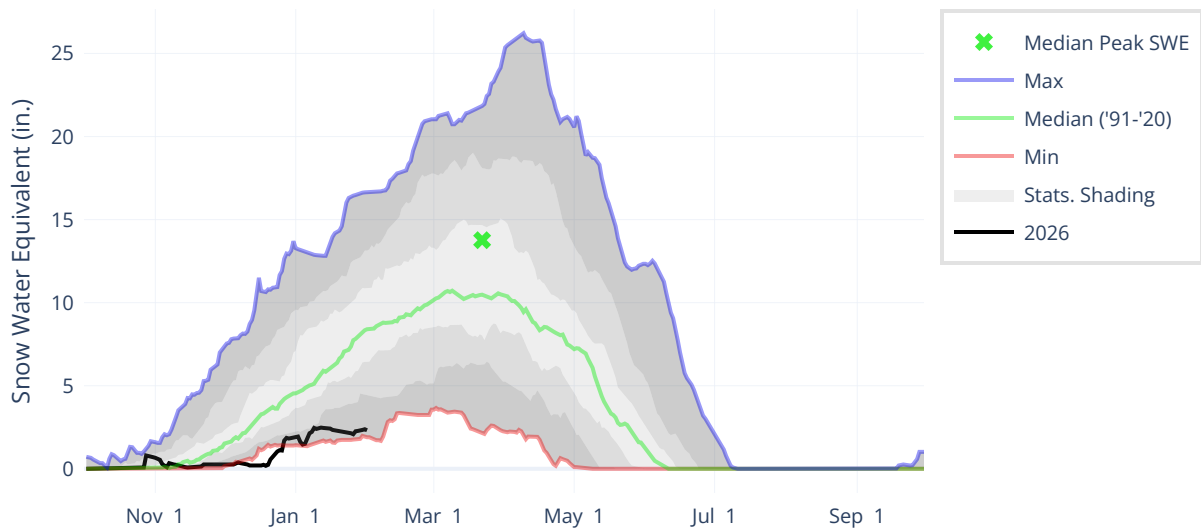
The April through September streamflow forecasts in the basin range from 24% to 90% of median.

For data in tabular format and to view other forecasting periods, please view the basin data reports [here](#).



Lake County-Goose Lake Basin Summary

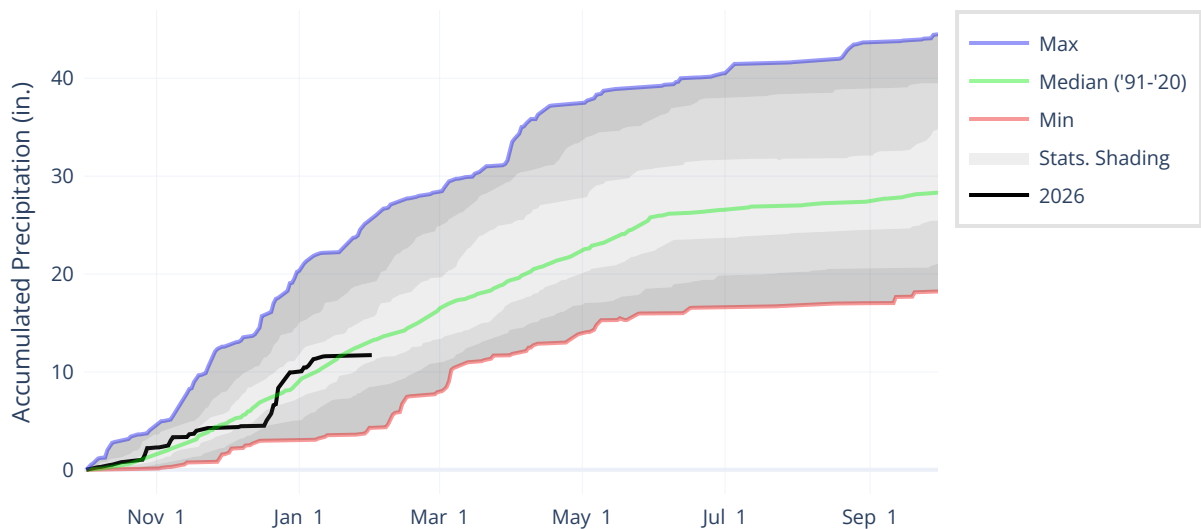
SNOWPACK



As of February 1, the basin snowpack is well below normal at 24% of median. This is lower than January 1 when the basin snowpack was 36% of median.

► View snowpack for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

PRECIPITATION



January precipitation is well below normal at 48% of median. Precipitation since the beginning of the water year (October 1 - February 1) is 88% of median.

► View precipitation for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

Statistical shading percentiles are calculated from period of record (POR) data, excluding the current water year. Percentile categories range from: minimum to 10th percentile, 10th-30th, 30th-70th, 70th-90th, 90th-maximum.

RESERVOIR STORAGE

As of February 1, storage at Cottonwood is 119% of median and Drews is 146% of median.

► View reservoir storage for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

Lake County-Goose Lake

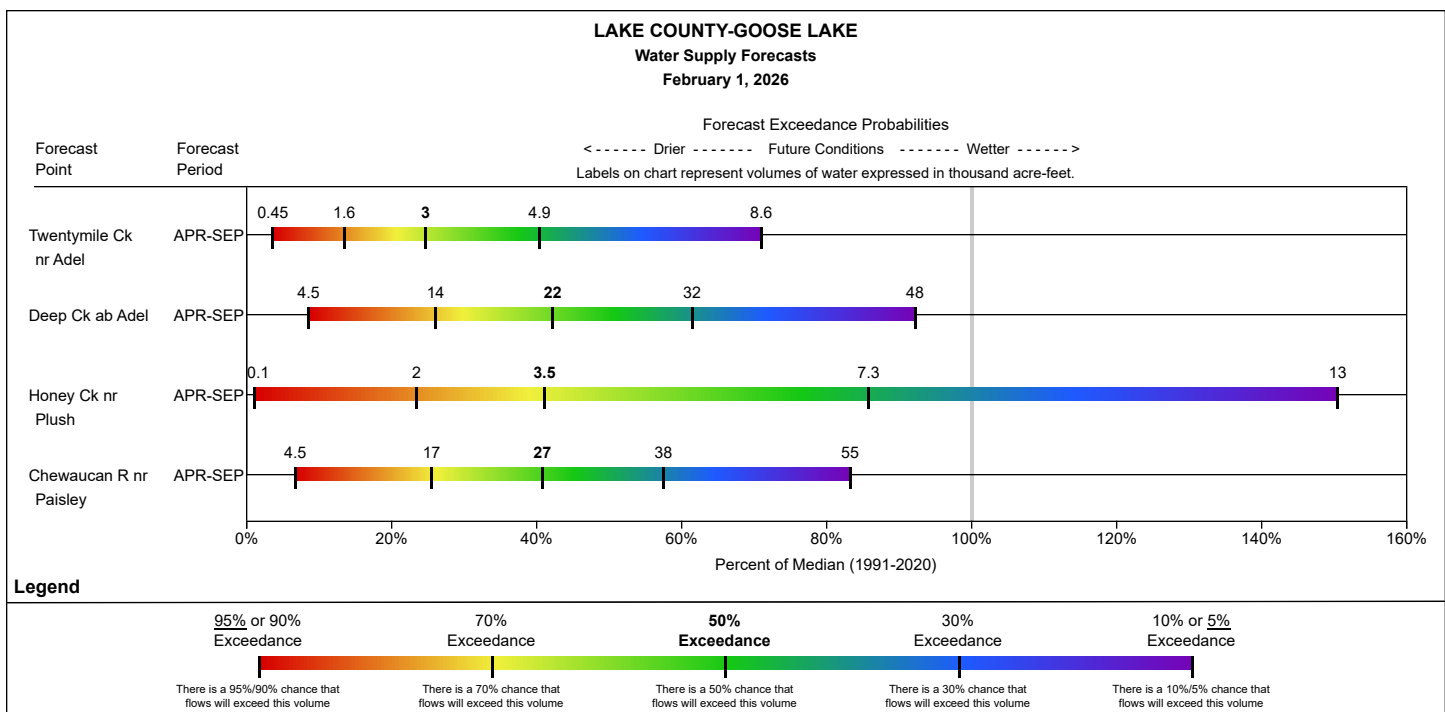
Water Year 2026

Site	Elevation (ft)	Capacity (kaf)	Median (kaf)	Median % Capacity	Storage (kaf)	% Capacity	% Median
Cottonwood	5080	8.7	3.5	40	4.152	48	119
Drews	4920	62.5	25.6	41	37.29	60	146
Basin Index						58	142

STREAMFLOW FORECASTS

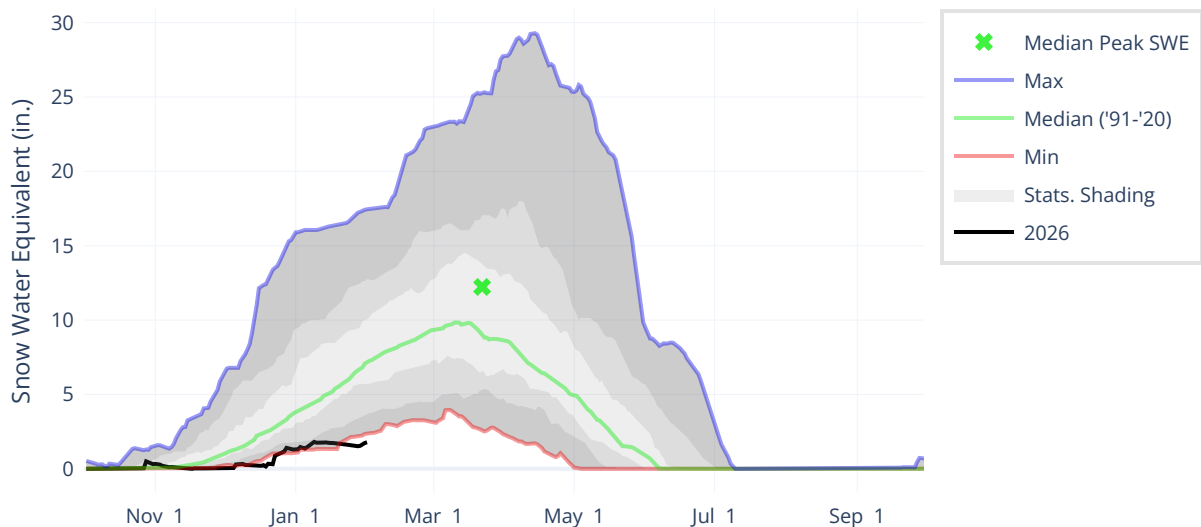
The April through September streamflow forecasts in the basin range from 25% to 42% of median.

For data in tabular format and to view other forecasting periods, please view the basin data reports [here](#).



Harney Basin Summary

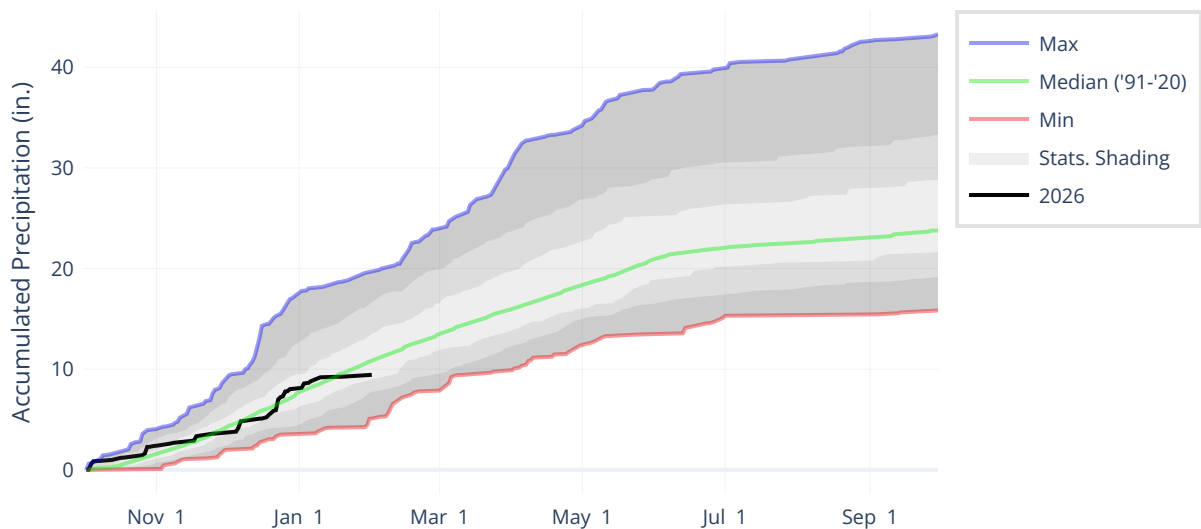
SNOWPACK



As of February 1, the basin snowpack is well below normal at 21% of median. This is lower than January 1 when the basin snowpack was 33% of median.

► View snowpack for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

PRECIPITATION



January precipitation is well below normal at 42% of median. Precipitation since the beginning of the water year (October 1 - February 1) is 87% of median.

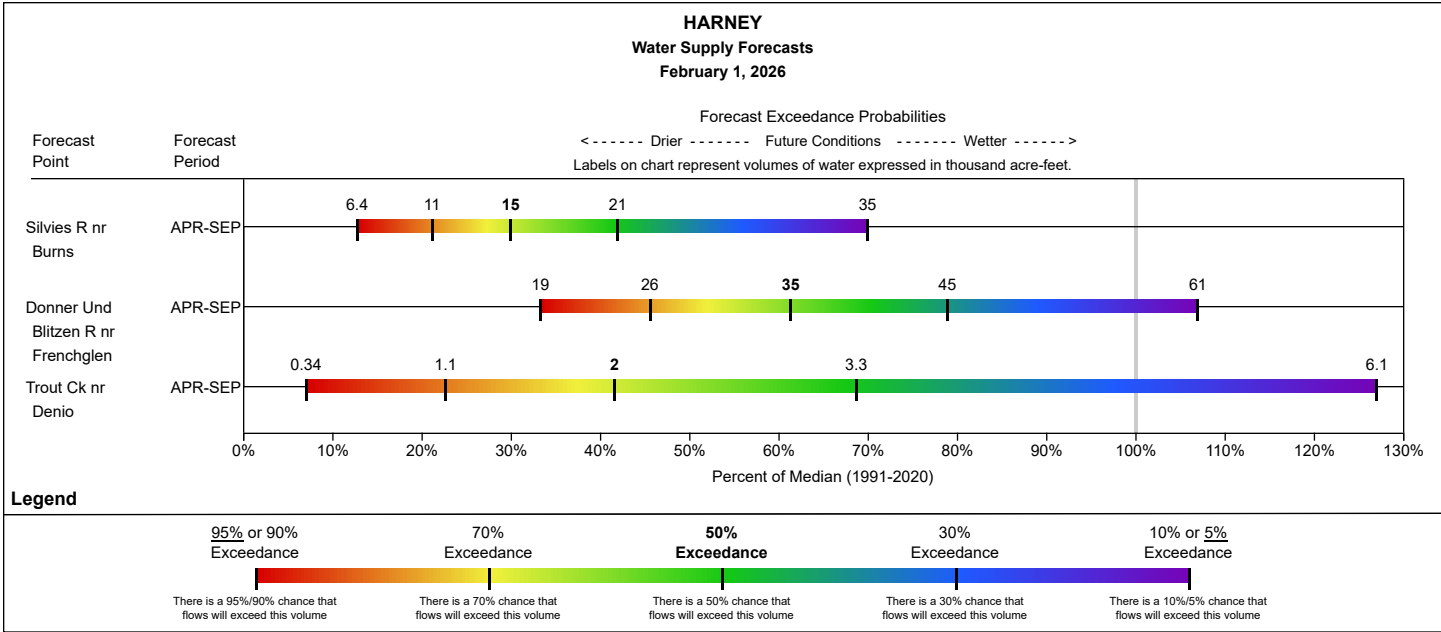
► View precipitation for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

Statistical shading percentiles are calculated from period of record (POR) data, excluding the current water year. Percentile categories range from: minimum to 10th percentile, 10th-30th, 30th-70th, 70th-90th, 90th-maximum.

STREAMFLOW FORECASTS

The April through September streamflow forecasts in the basin range from 30% to 61% of median.

For data in tabular format and to view other forecasting periods, please view the basin data reports [here](#).



Additional Resources

[Snow Survey & Water Supply Forecasting](#)

[Development and Interpretation of Water Supply Forecasts](#)

[User Guide to Forecast Charts](#)

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For more water supply and resource management information, contact:

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