

Oregon Water Supply Outlook Report

May 1, 2026



Southwestern view from Broken Top in the Upper Deschutes Basin. As of May 1, snow water equivalent is 6% of normal in the basin, a new low since the SNOTEL record began in 1981.

Photo credit: Northwest Avalanche Center Observer (April 24, 2026)

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Conditions Overview

Summary

Historically low snowpack across Oregon, with peak snow water equivalent (SWE) near record lows in 2026 and early meltout at most SNOTEL stations, has led to extremely poor water supply outlooks for the summer, setting the stage for drought intensification across the state.

As of May 1, statewide snow water equivalent (SWE) ranks as the second lowest on record dating back to 1981, just above 2015. Early meltout has occurred at most SNOTEL stations across the state. For example, Irish Taylor and Cascade Summit SNOTEL stations in the Cascades melted out 76 and 47 days earlier than normal, respectively, and High Ridge SNOTEL station in the Blue Mountains melted out 27 days earlier than normal. The few higher-elevation sites with remaining snowpack in the Cascade Range, Blue Mountains and Steens Mountain are reporting SWE at or near record lows.

The first half of April brought above normal precipitation across much of the state, with minor high elevation snow accumulation that quickly melted due to above normal temperatures. Precipitation during the second half of the month was below normal across the Cascade Range and parts of central Oregon, and generally near to above normal in portions of eastern and northeastern Oregon, with some exceptions. These contrasting precipitation patterns balanced the statewide total for April, which is 99% of normal. This resulted in a marginal improvement to statewide water year (WY) precipitation, increasing from 86% of normal on April 1 to 87% on May 1. Near historic WY precipitation deficits persist across much of the Cascade Range south of Mount Jefferson and in the Ochoco Mountains, with WY totals at several SNOTEL stations ranking within the lowest 15% on record.

The spring and summer outlook for water supply as of May 1 is poor statewide, with a high probability for runoff volumes at most forecast points (64 out of 73) to be within the 15% lowest on record. Any chances of moderate improvement to the water supply outlook is dependent on significant late-spring and summer precipitation. The exceptionally low snowpack presents challenges for all water users, but impacts will continue to be most acute east of the Cascade Range, where snowmelt supplies the majority of surface water for producers.



Anthony Lakes Snow Course in Baker County. As of May 1st, SWE was measured at 56% of normal.

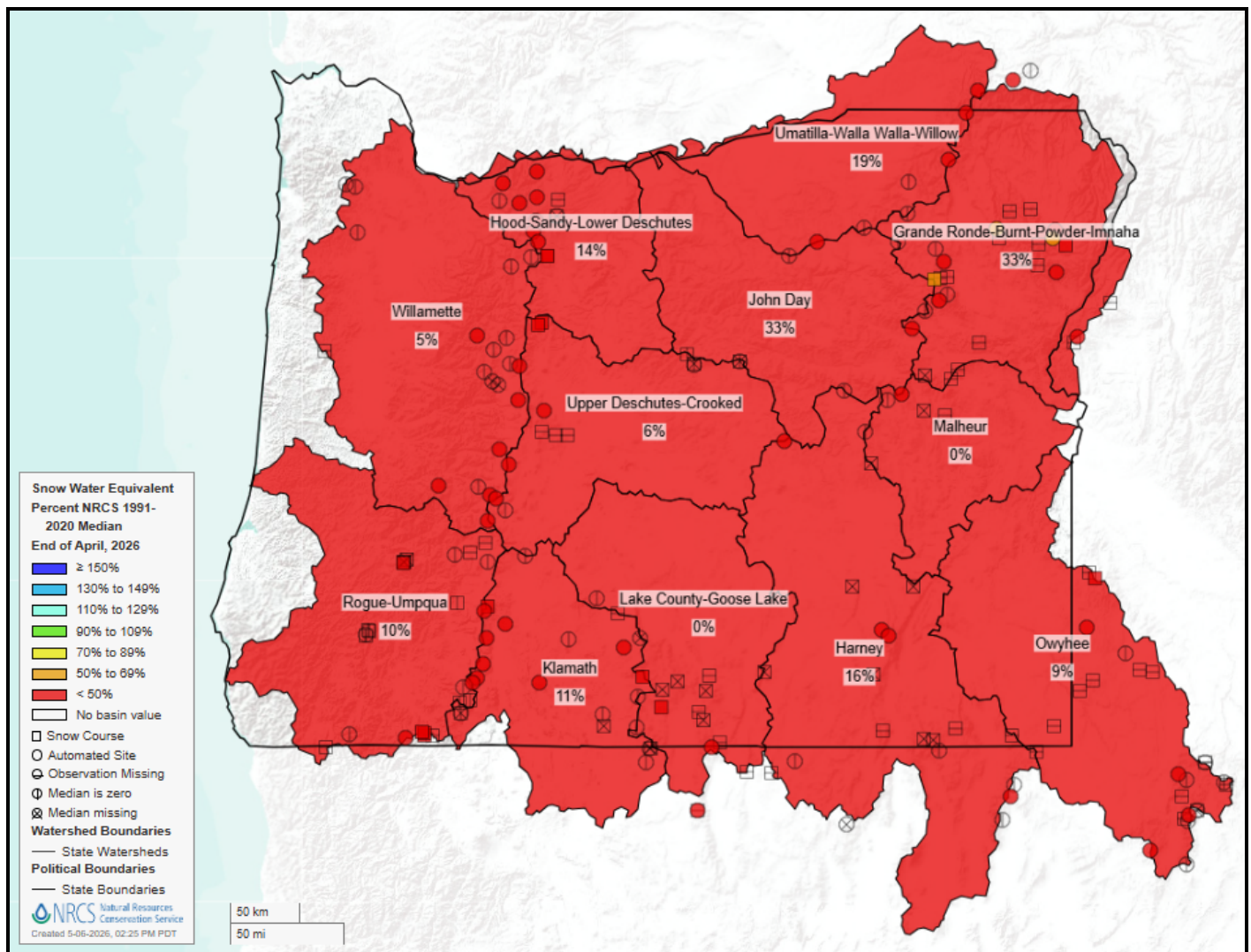
Photo credit: Jason Yencopal, Program Manager, Baker County Emergency Management, (May 4, 2026)

Snow Water Equivalent

As of May 1, statewide snow water equivalent (SWE) is just above 2015 as the second lowest on record for the SNOTEL network dating back to 1981. Most SNOTEL stations and snow courses have melted out statewide. SWE at sites with remaining snowpack are at or very near record lows for May 1. Examples include Park H.Q. snow course near Crater Lake National Park, where the SWE measurement was the second lowest in 82 years, and Mt. Hood Test Site SNOTEL station, which reported the second lowest SWE on record dating back 46 years.

Extremely poor snowpack conditions are primarily due to persistent, abnormally warm temperatures from November through April such that most precipitation fell as rain, even at higher elevations. For some areas, such as the central and southern Oregon Cascades and in the Ochoco Mountains, a lack of precipitation also contributed to poor snow accumulation during the winter. Snowpack [meltout](#) at SNOTEL stations generally occurred 25-101 days earlier than normal in the Cascades and 27-71 days earlier than normal in the Blue Mountains.

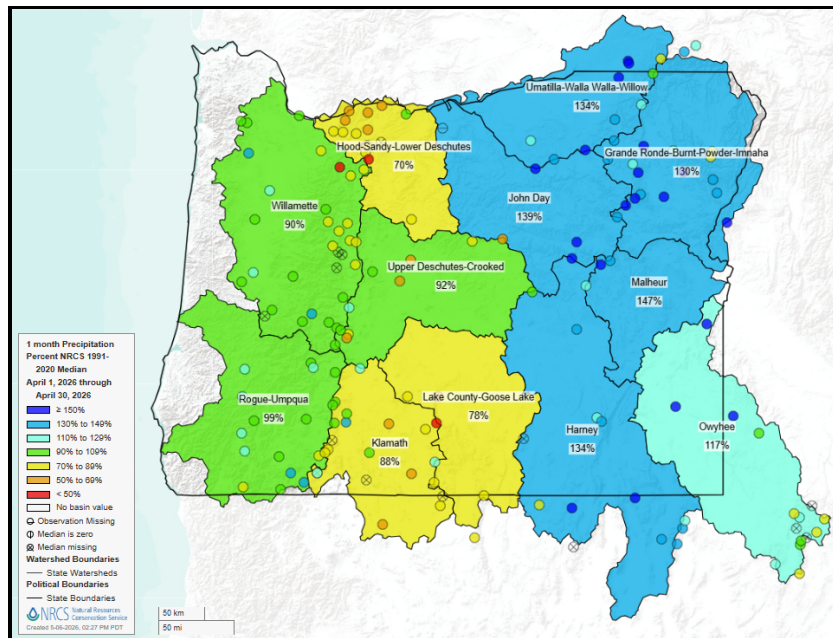
What is snow water equivalent? Click [here](#) to find out more!



Basin snowpack (% of normal) as of May 1

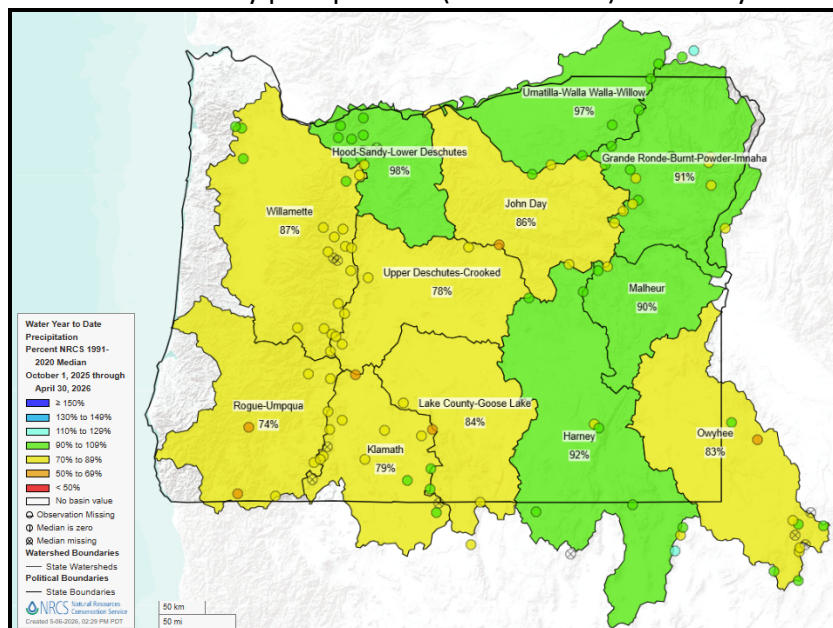
Precipitation

Statewide precipitation in April is 99% of normal, with precipitation generally normal to slightly below normal in western and central Oregon and near to above normal in eastern Oregon. Many SNOTEL stations in northeastern Oregon reported well-above normal precipitation. As of May 1, water year (WY) precipitation for most major basins in western and central Oregon is slightly below normal, except for the Hood-Sandy-Lower Deschutes basin which is normal. WY precipitation for major basins in eastern Oregon are near normal except the Owyhee basin which is slightly below normal. Near historic WY precipitation deficits persist across much of the Cascade Range south of Mount Jefferson and in the Ochoco Mountains, with WY totals at several SNOTEL stations ranking within the lowest 15% on record.



Monthly

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



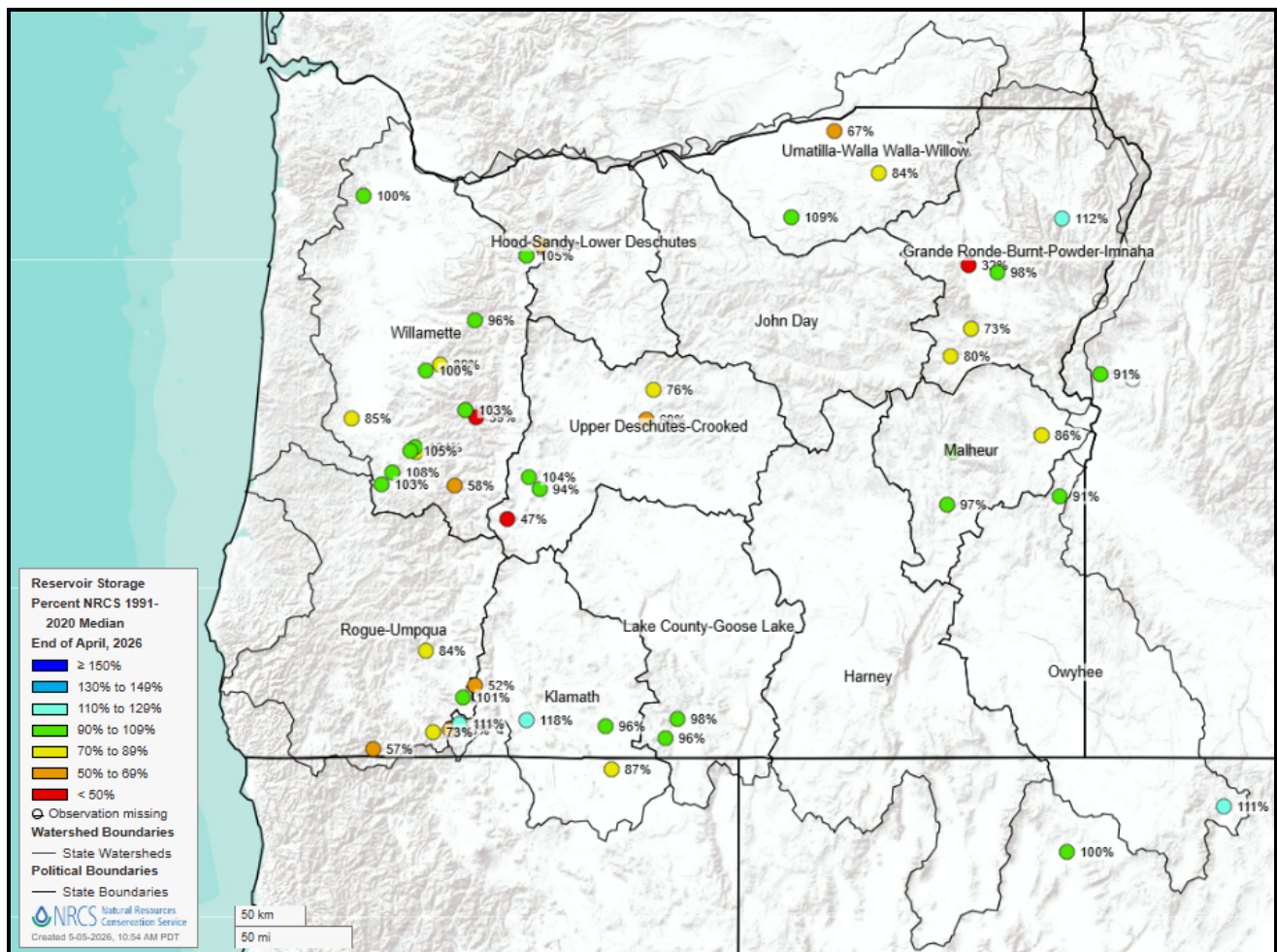
Water Year

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

Reservoirs

Volumetric reservoir storage for April at most reservoirs across the state varies. Storage at reservoirs in the Willamette and Upper Deschutes basins ranges from well-below to near normal. Storage at most reservoirs in the Malheur, Klamath, and Owyhee basins are generally near to slightly above normal. Conversely, end-of-month storage at most reservoirs in the Umatilla, Powder and Burnt river, and Rogue basins is slightly to well below normal. Monthly volumetric storage differs for storage as a percent of capacity. To view the latter, please [use this link](#).

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.



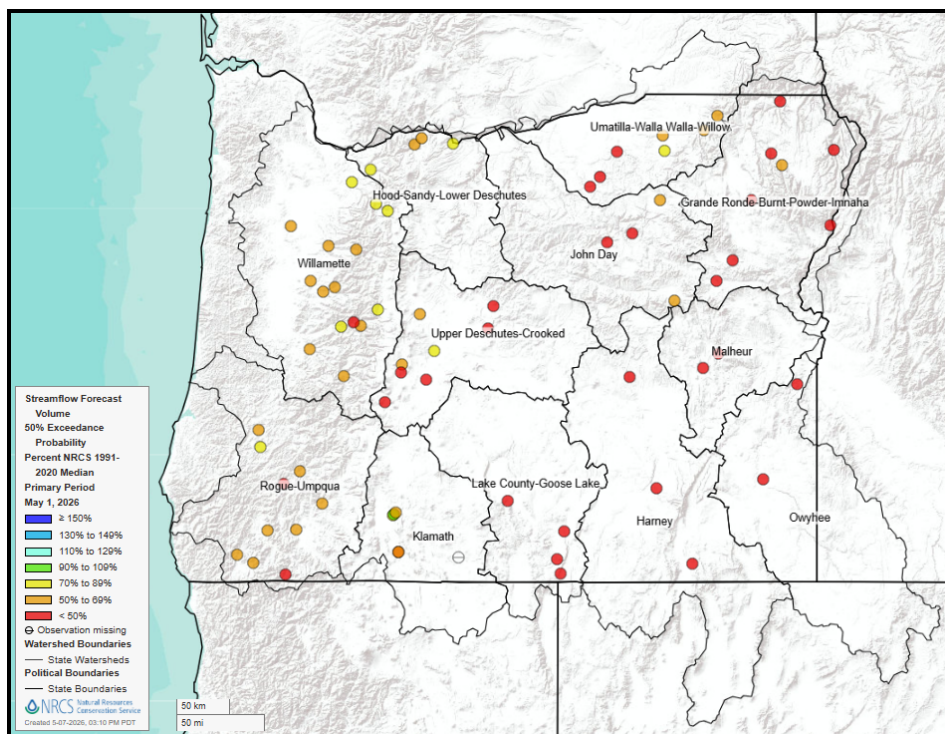
Observed and Forecasted Streamflow

Monthly streamflow at gaging stations across much of the southern half of Oregon is slightly to well below normal, with flows at several locations near or approaching historic lows largely due to lack of remaining snowpack. Streamflow at stations in northeastern Oregon ranges from below to above normal reflecting earlier-than-normal snow meltout along with above normal precipitation in some areas during April. Growing water-year precipitation deficits and early meltout of historically low snowpack have generally resulted in earlier peak streamflows and earlier streamflow recession across many basins. View the map for April observed streamflow [here](#).

As of May 1, the water supply outlook for the spring and summer is below normal west of the Cascade Range crest and well below normal to the east of the crest due to exceptionally poor snowpack conditions across the state. There is a high probability that streamflows will approach historic lows at most forecast points across the state during the May–September period.

Any improvement to this outlook is dependent on well-above-normal precipitation in late spring and summer. With pervasive snow drought and, in some basins, growing deficits in water-year precipitation, continued adverse impacts to available water supplies should be expected during late spring and summer. Water users, particularly east of the Cascade Range where snowmelt provides up to 70% of surface water supply, will continue to experience more adverse impacts to water availability.

While each forecast point has an associated primary period, commonly May–September or May–July for May 1 forecasts, additional forecast periods for select points are available. These can be viewed using the [Basin Report](#) and [Forecast Chart](#) tools. For more information on how to interpret forecasts, [please see this resource](#).

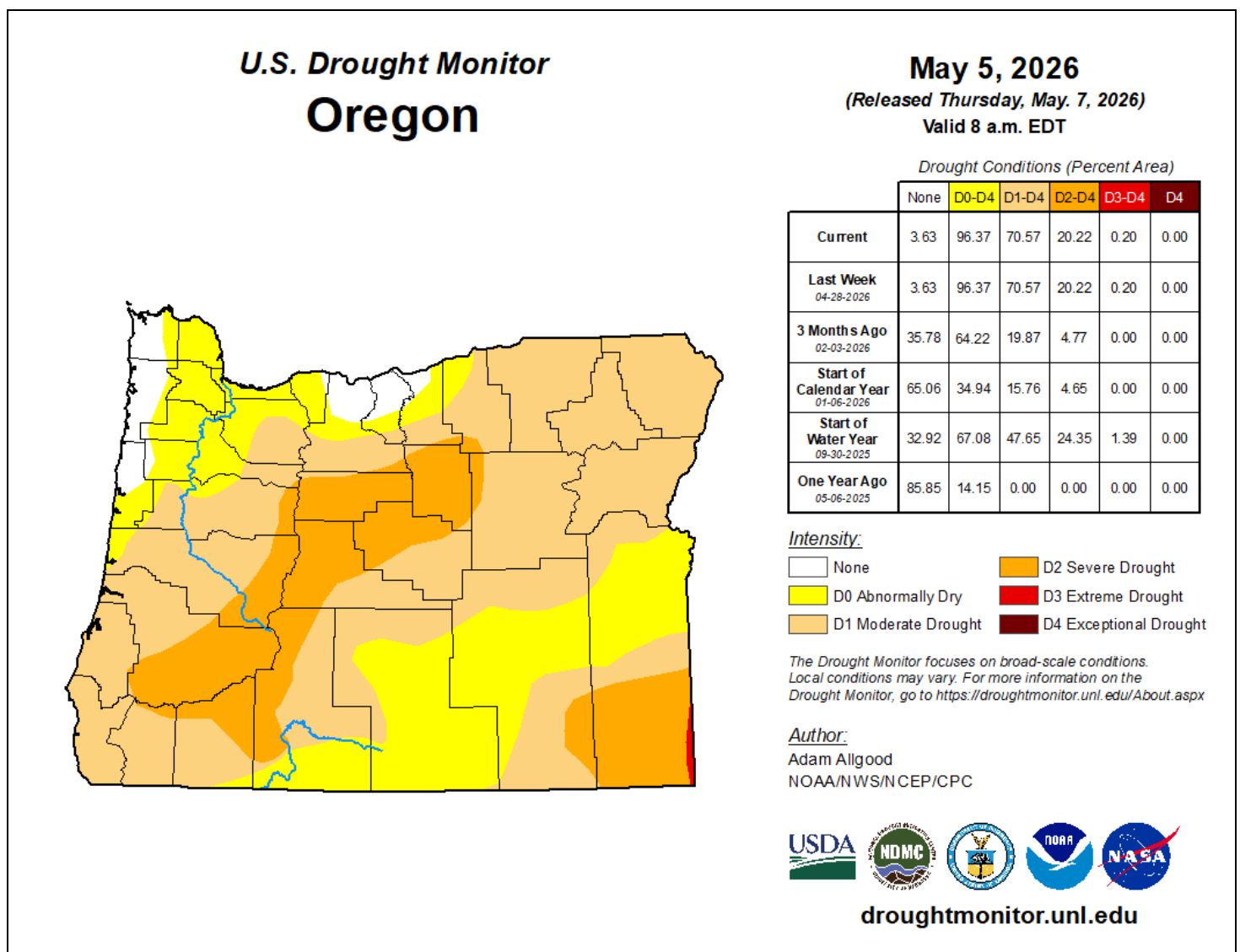


Streamflow forecasts (% of normal) for the primary period as of May 1

Drought

As of May 7th, less than 1% of the state is in extreme drought (D3), 20% is in severe drought (D2), 50% is in moderate drought (D1), and 26% of the state is experiencing abnormally dry conditions (D0). Extreme drought is distributed in southeastern Malheur county. Severe drought extends from north-central Oregon southwestward into Josephine, Jackson and Klamath counties, with additional designations in southern Malheur and Harney counties. Moderate drought extends in a broad swath from southwestern to northeastern Oregon. Abnormally dry conditions are dispersed across much of northwestern and southeastern 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.

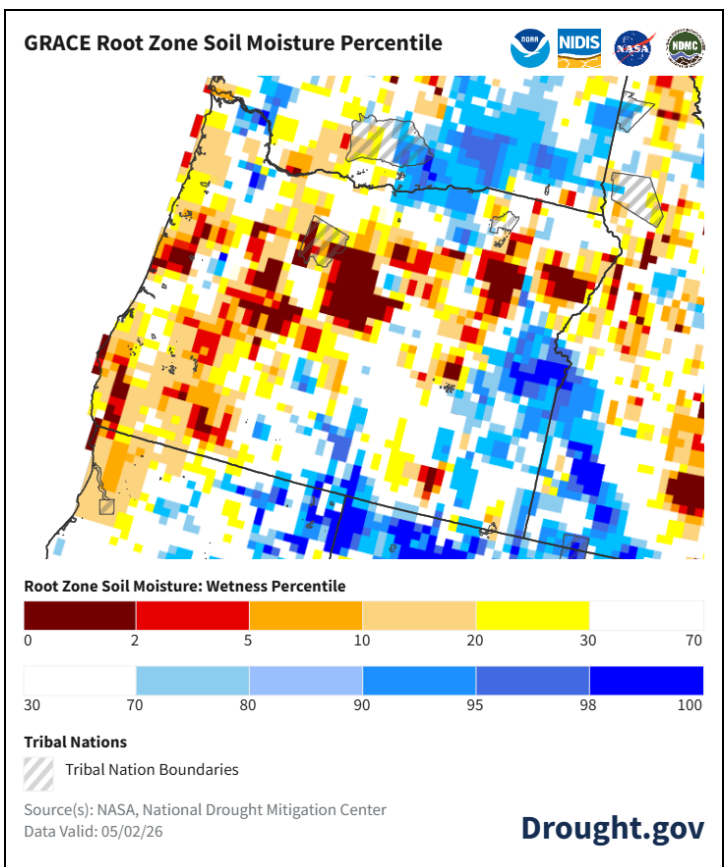
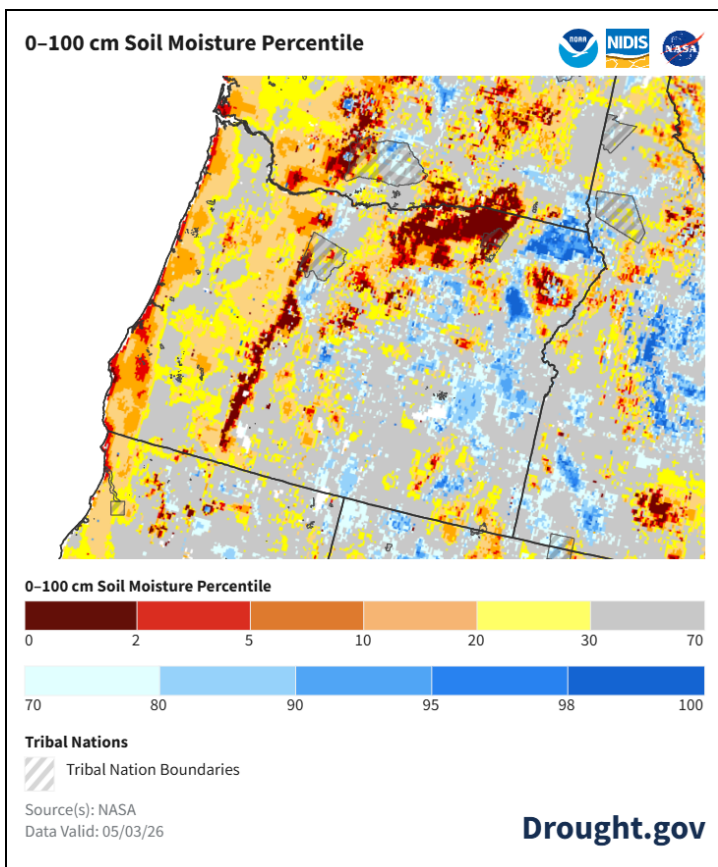


Soils

Soil moisture conditions within the top 1 meter of soil, based on the NASA GRACE and SPoRT-LIS products, generally show drier conditions across several areas in the state, most notable across the Cascade Range, Crooked Basin, and parts of northeastern Oregon including the Wallowa Mountains.

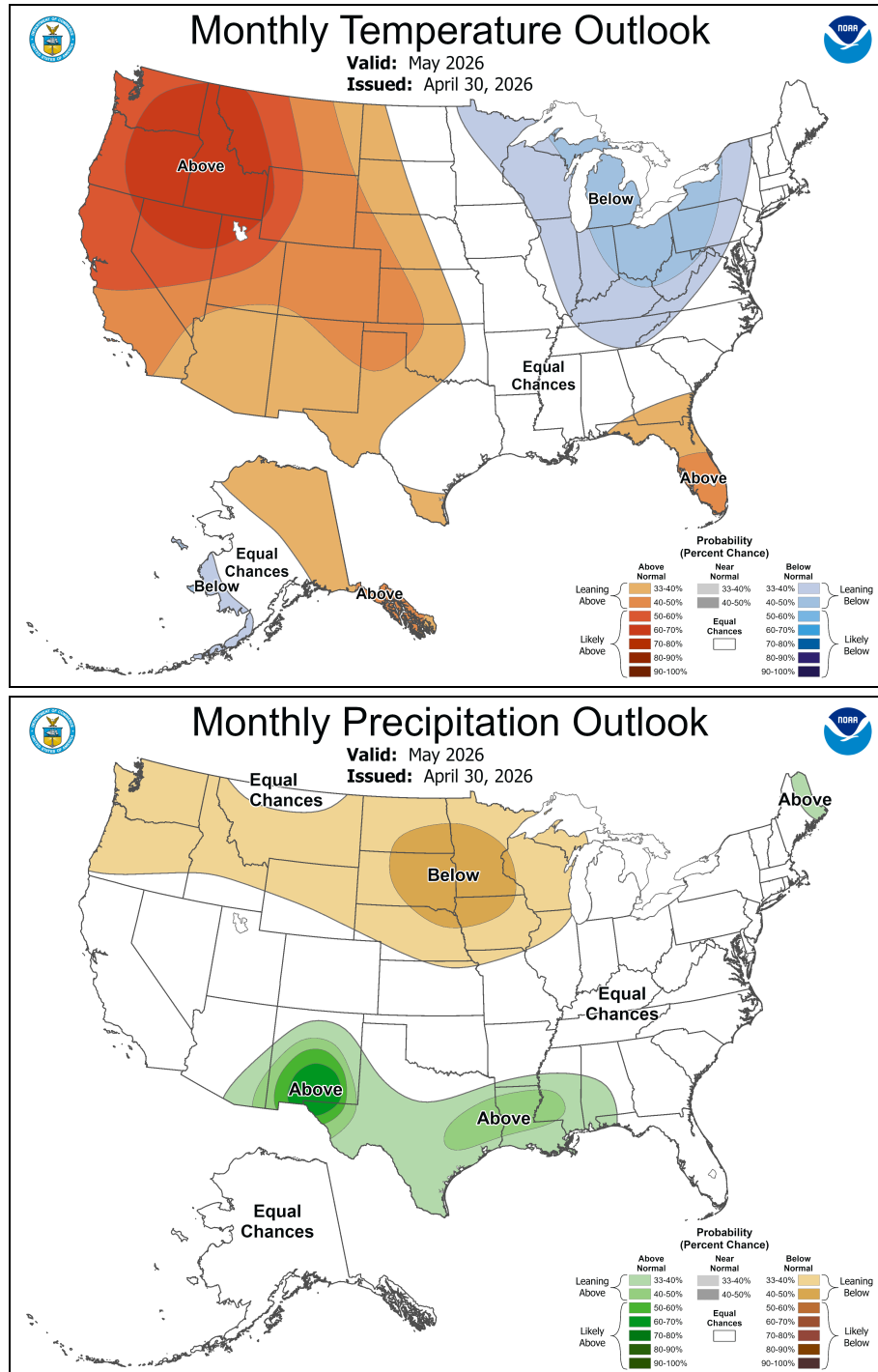
These products vary in data inputs and temporal resolution, which may or may not result in percentile differences for soil moisture. Click on the following links to learn more about NASA's [GRACE](#) and [SPoRT-LIS](#) products.

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

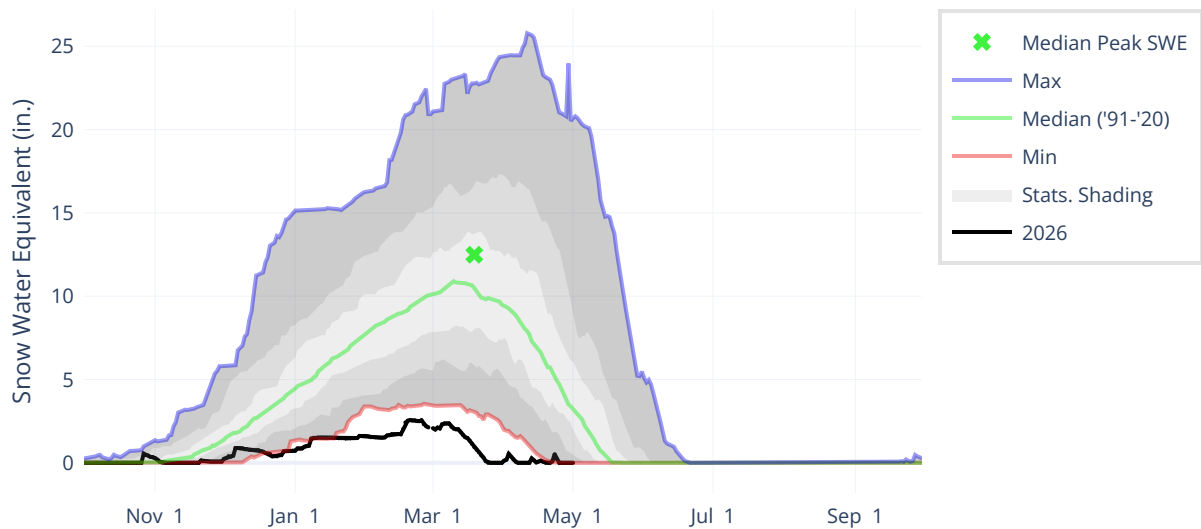
The NOAA Climate Prediction Center's 1-month outlook calls for a higher probability of above normal temperatures and leans toward below normal precipitation for most of Oregon.



[NOAA Outlooks](#)

Owyhee Basin Summary

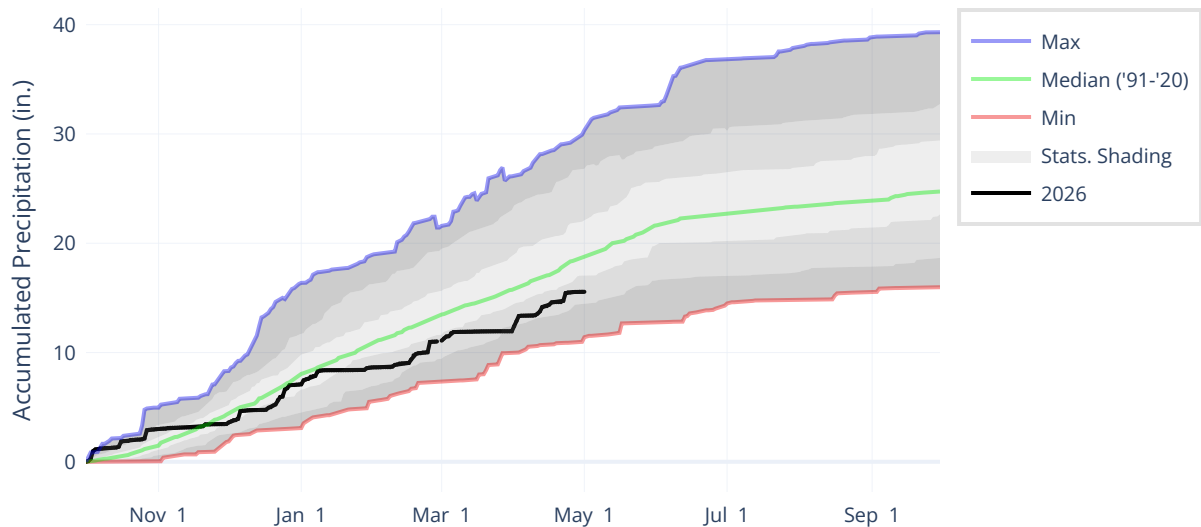
SNOWPACK



As of May 1, the basin snowpack is well below normal at 9% of median. This is higher than April 1 when the basin snowpack was 2% of median.

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

PRECIPITATION



May precipitation is below normal at 66% of median. Precipitation since the beginning of the water year (October 1 - June 1) is 99% 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 May 1, storage at Lake Owyhee is 91% of median and Wild Horse Reservoir is 111% of median.

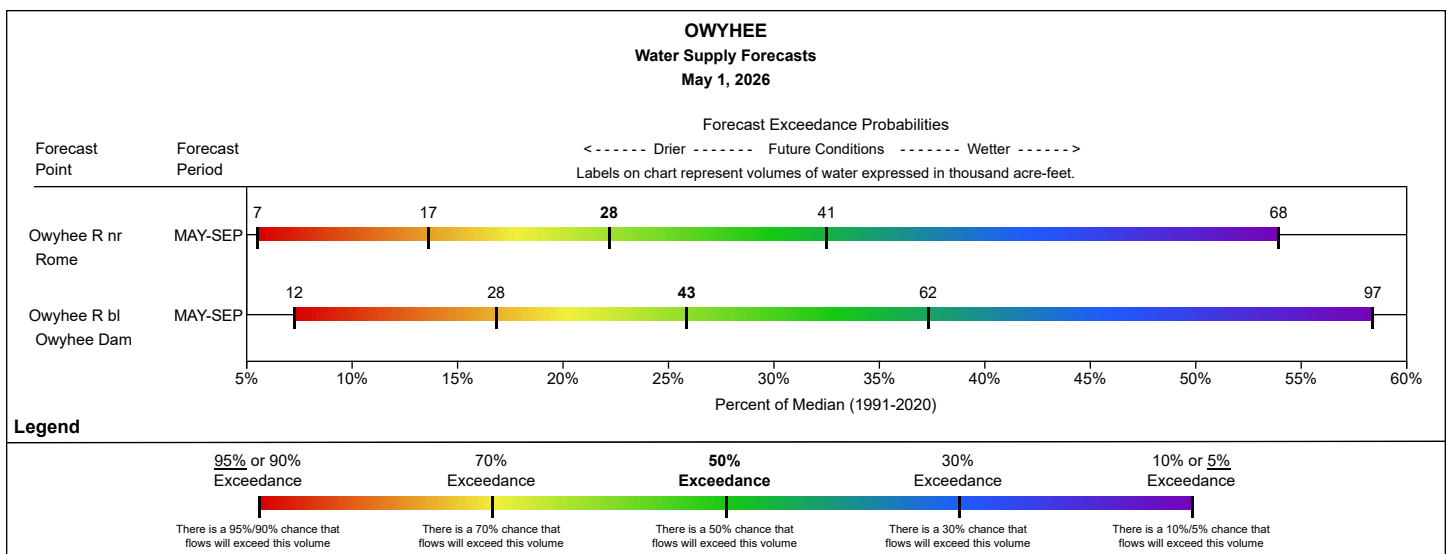
▸ View reservoir storage for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

Owyhee		Water Year 2026					
Site	Elevation (ft)	Capacity (kaf)	Median (kaf)	Median % Capacity	Storage (kaf)	% Capacity	% Median
Lake Owyhee	2670	715	502.4	70	456.681	64	91
Wild Horse Reservoir	6210	71.5	41.1	57	45.43	64	111
Basin Index						64	92

STREAMFLOW FORECASTS

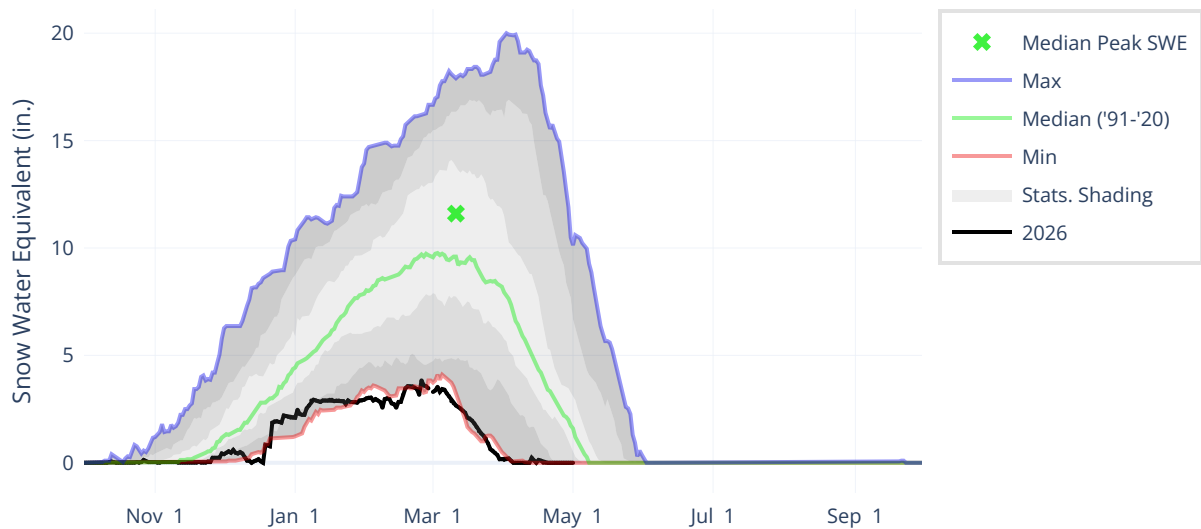
The May through September streamflow forecasts in the basin range from 22% to 26% of median.

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



Malheur Basin Summary

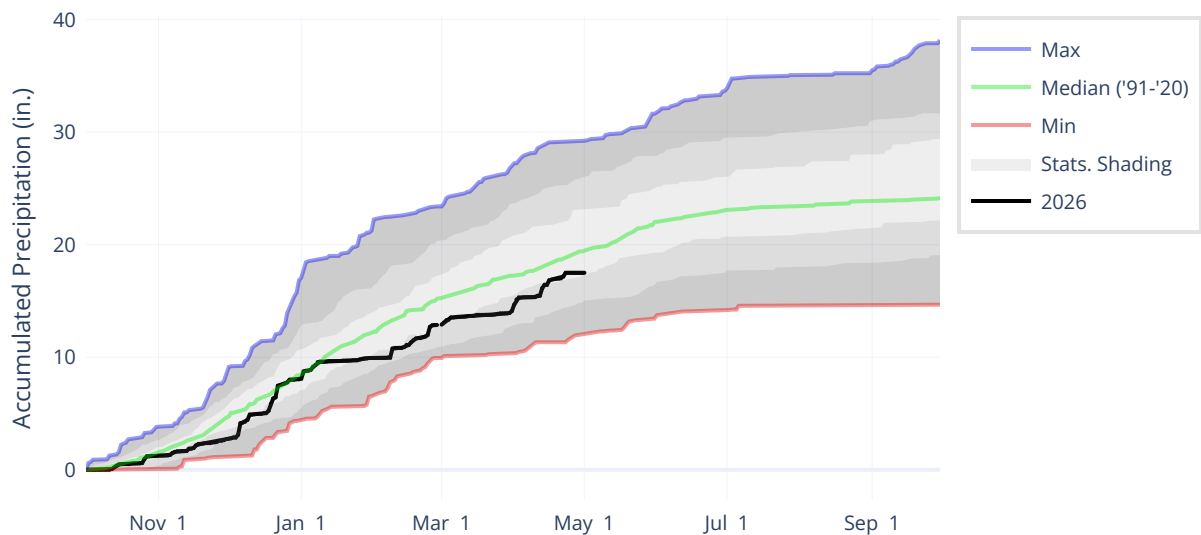
SNOWPACK



As of May 1, the basin snowpack has melted out. April 1 basin snowpack was 1% of median.

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

PRECIPITATION



April precipitation is above normal at 147% of median. Precipitation since the beginning of the water year (October 1 - May 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 May 1, storage at Beulah is 99% of median. Storage at Bully Creek is 86% of median, and storage at Warm Springs is 97% of median.

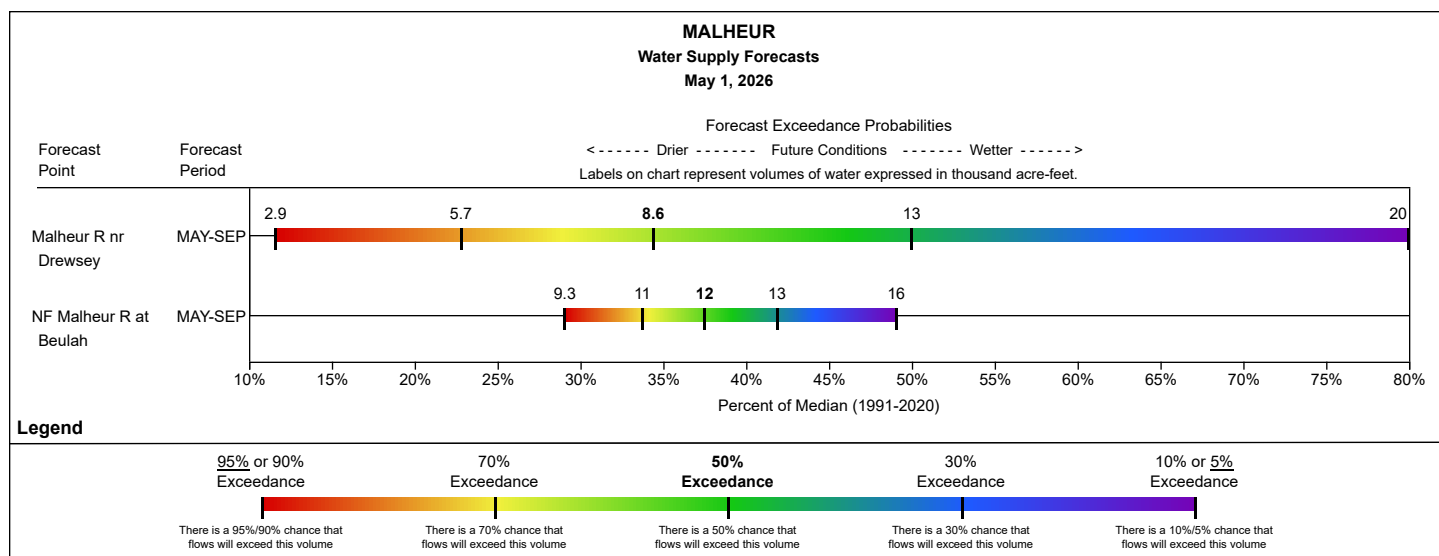
► View reservoir storage for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

Malheur					Water Year 2026		
Site	Elevation (ft)	Capacity (kaf)	Median (kaf)	Median % Capacity	Storage (kaf)	% Capacity	% Median
Beulah	3340	59.212	48.9	83	48.317	82	99
Bully Creek	2510	23.7	23.6	100	20.38	86	86
Warm Springs	3410	169.639	117.1	69	114.016	67	97
Basin Index						72	96

STREAMFLOW FORECASTS

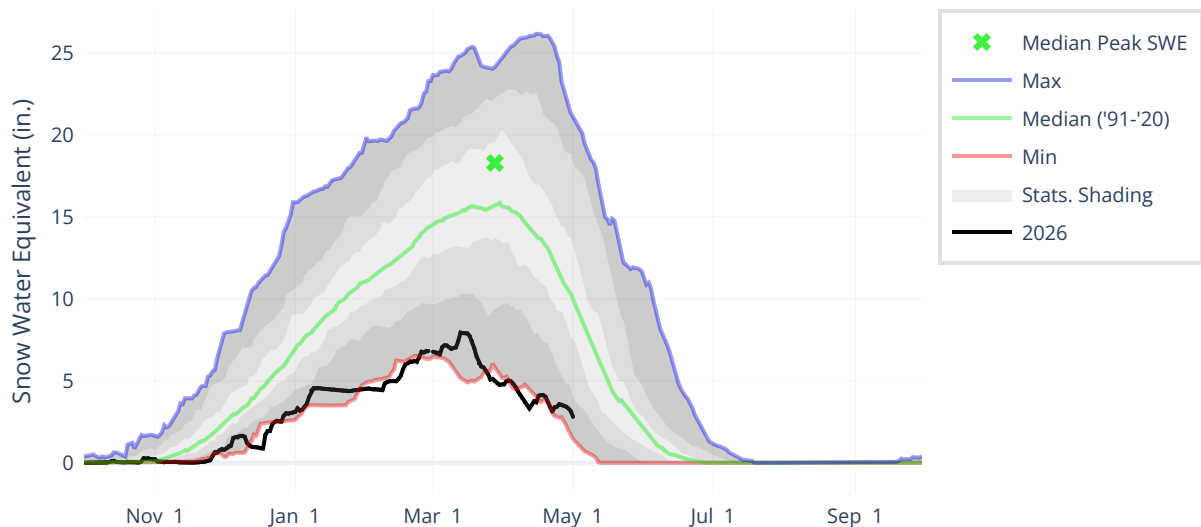
The May through September streamflow forecasts in the basin range from 34% to 38% of median.

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

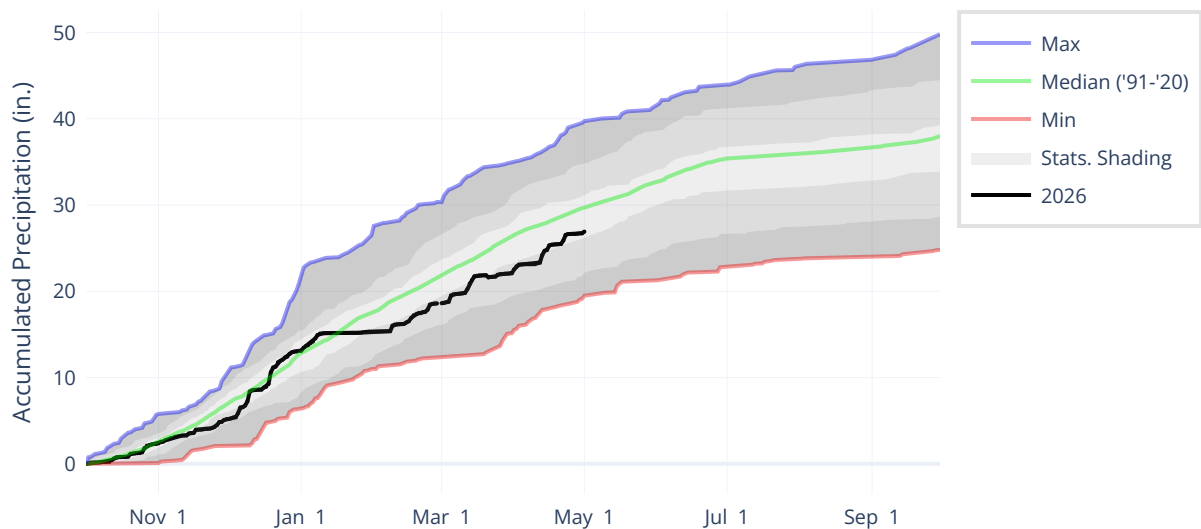
SNOWPACK



As of May 1, the basin snowpack is well below normal at 33% of median. This is lower than April 1 when the basin snowpack was 38% of median.

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

PRECIPITATION



April precipitation is slightly above normal at 130% of median. Precipitation since the beginning of the water year (October 1 - May 1) is 91% 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 May 1, storage at major reservoirs in the basin ranges from 32% of median at Wolf Creek to 112% of median at Wallowa Lake.

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

Grande Ronde-Burnt-Powder-Imnaha

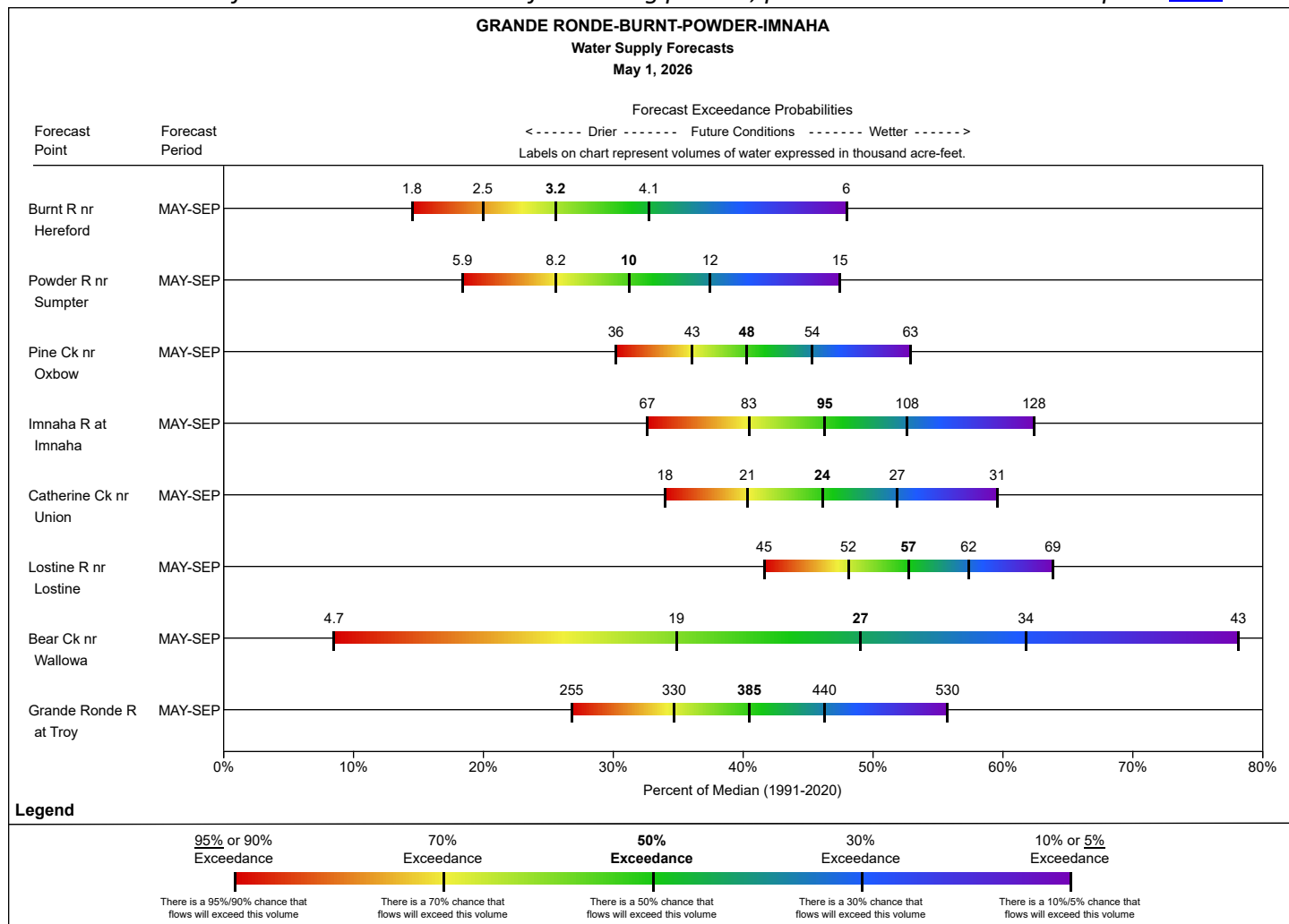
Water Year 2026

Site	Elevation (ft)	Capacity (kaf)	Median (kaf)	Median % Capacity	Storage (kaf)	% Capacity	% Median
Brownlee Reservoir	1860	1420	1148	81	1290.677	91	112
Phillips Lake	4070	73.57	45	61	32.912	45	73
Thief Valley	3140	13.307	13.7	103	13.417	101	98
Unity	3820	24.97	24.4	98	19.477	78	80
Wallowa Lake	4380	37.5	21	56	23.622	63	112
Wolf Creek	3670	11.111	9.8	88	3.149	28	32
Basin Index						88	110

STREAMFLOW FORECASTS

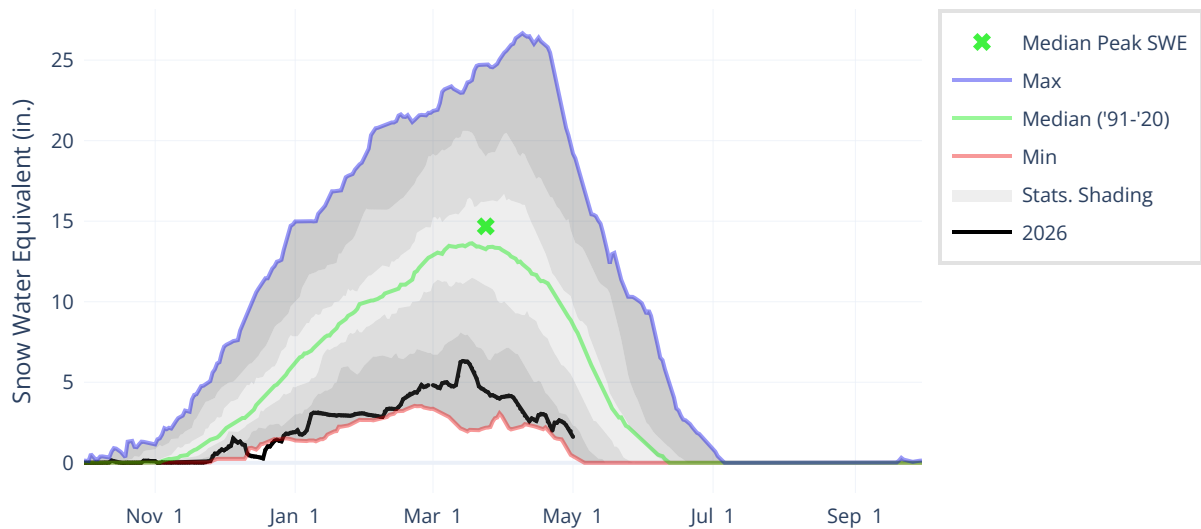
The May through September streamflow forecasts in the basin range from 26% to 53% of median.

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



Umatilla-Walla Walla-Willow Basin Summary

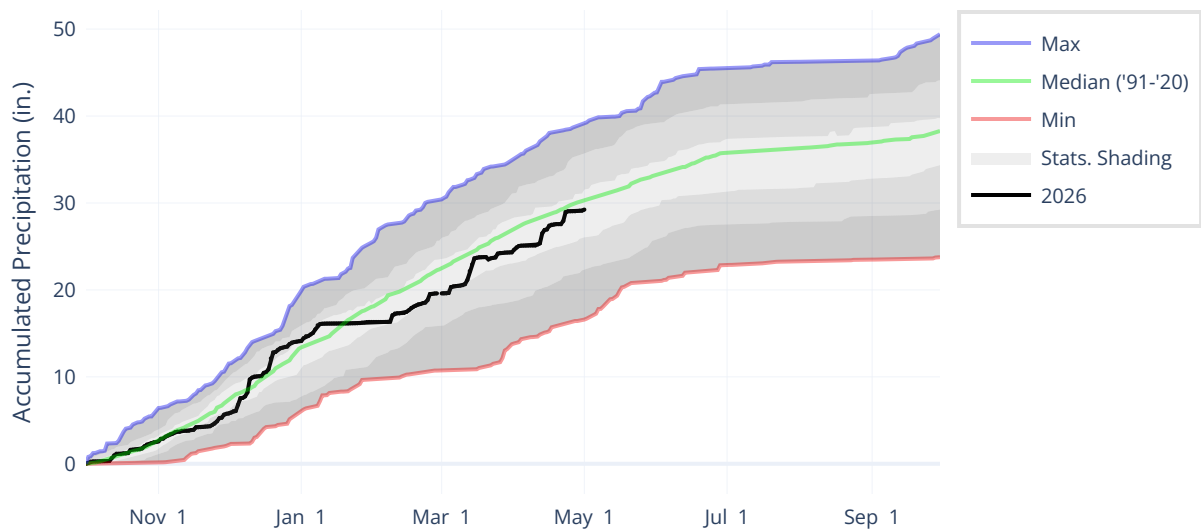
SNOWPACK



As of May 1, the basin snowpack is well below normal at 19% of median. This is lower than April 1 when the basin snowpack was 31% of median.

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

PRECIPITATION



April precipitation is above normal at 134% of median. Precipitation since the beginning of the water year (October 1 - May 1) is 97% 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 May 1, storage at Cold Springs is 67% of median. Storage at Mckay is 84% of median, and storage at Willow Creek is 109% of median.

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

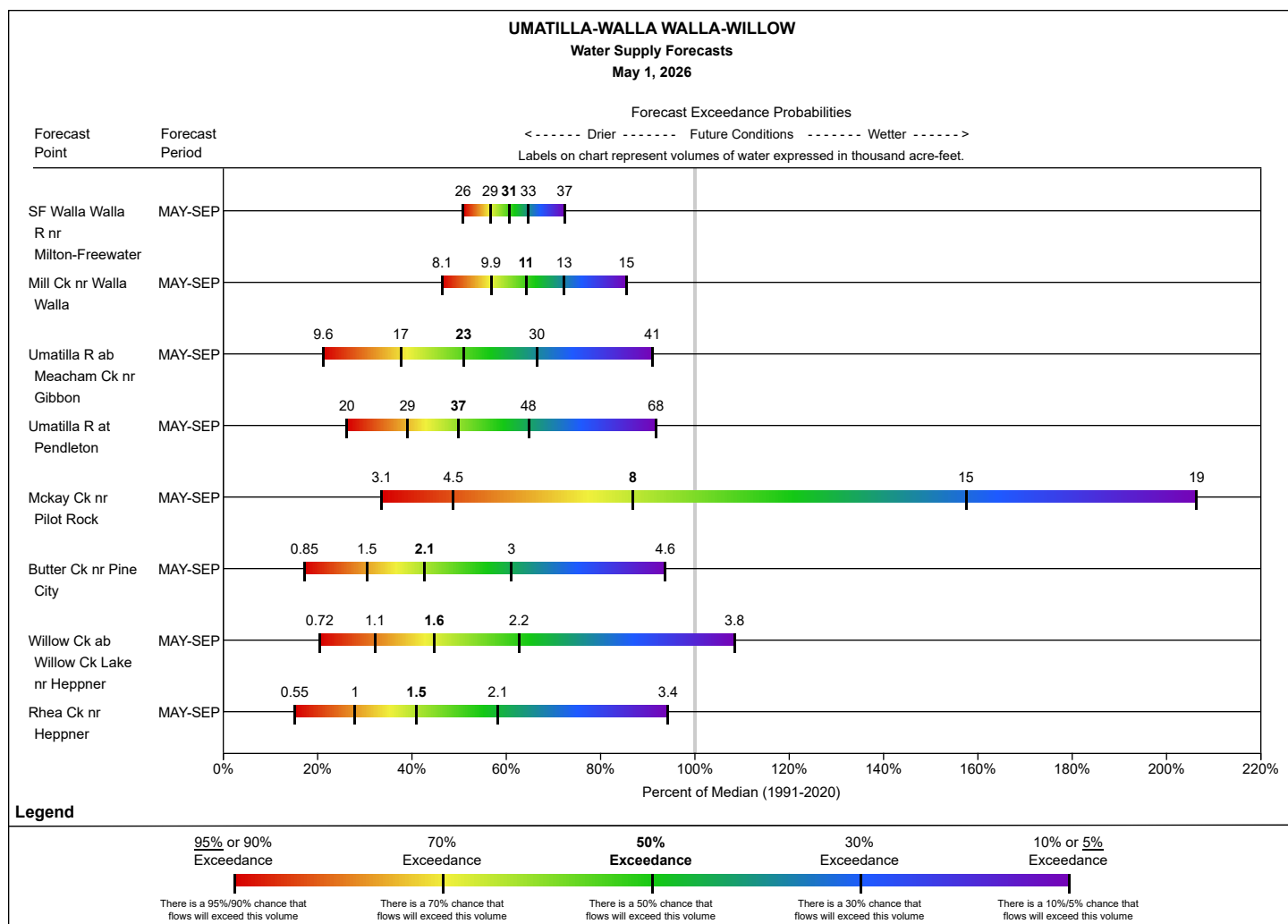
Umatilla-Walla Walla-Willow

Water Year 2026

Site	Elevation (ft)	Capacity (kaf)	Median (kaf)	Median % Capacity	Storage (kaf)	% Capacity	% Median
Cold Springs	620	38.646	32.5	84	21.936	57	67
Mckay	1260	71.534	64.5	90	54.169	76	84
Willow Creek	1990	9.765	6.1	62	6.661	68	109
Basin Index						69	80

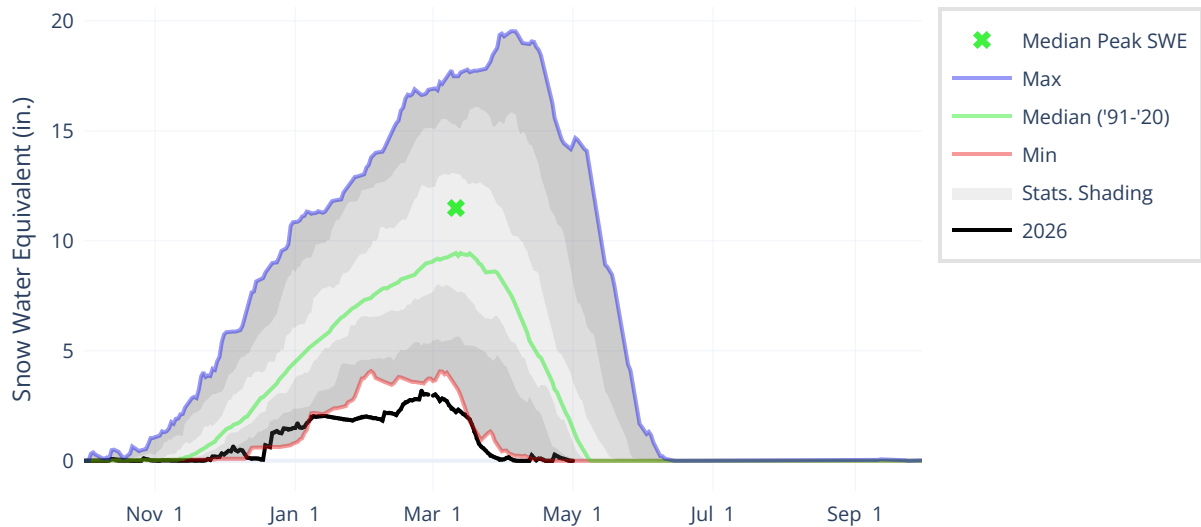
STREAMFLOW FORECASTS

The May through September streamflow forecasts in the basin range from 41% to 87% of median. For data in tabular format and to view other forecasting periods, please view the basin data reports [here](#).



John Day Basin Summary

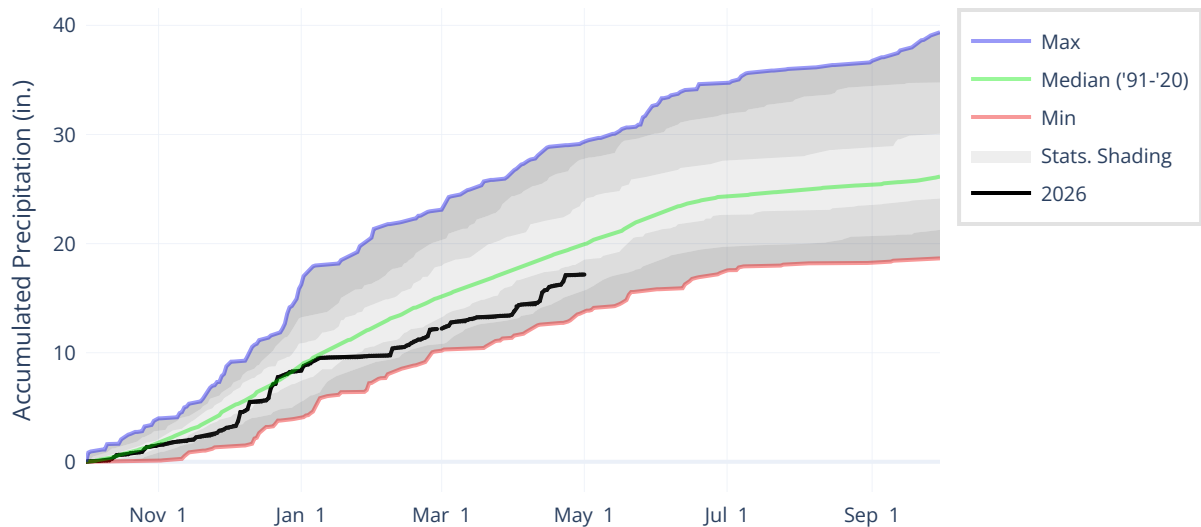
SNOWPACK



As of May 1, the basin snowpack is well below normal at 33% of median. This is higher than April 1 when the basin snowpack was 9% of median.

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

PRECIPITATION



April precipitation is above normal at 139% of median. Precipitation since the beginning of the water year (October 1 - May 1) is 86% of median.

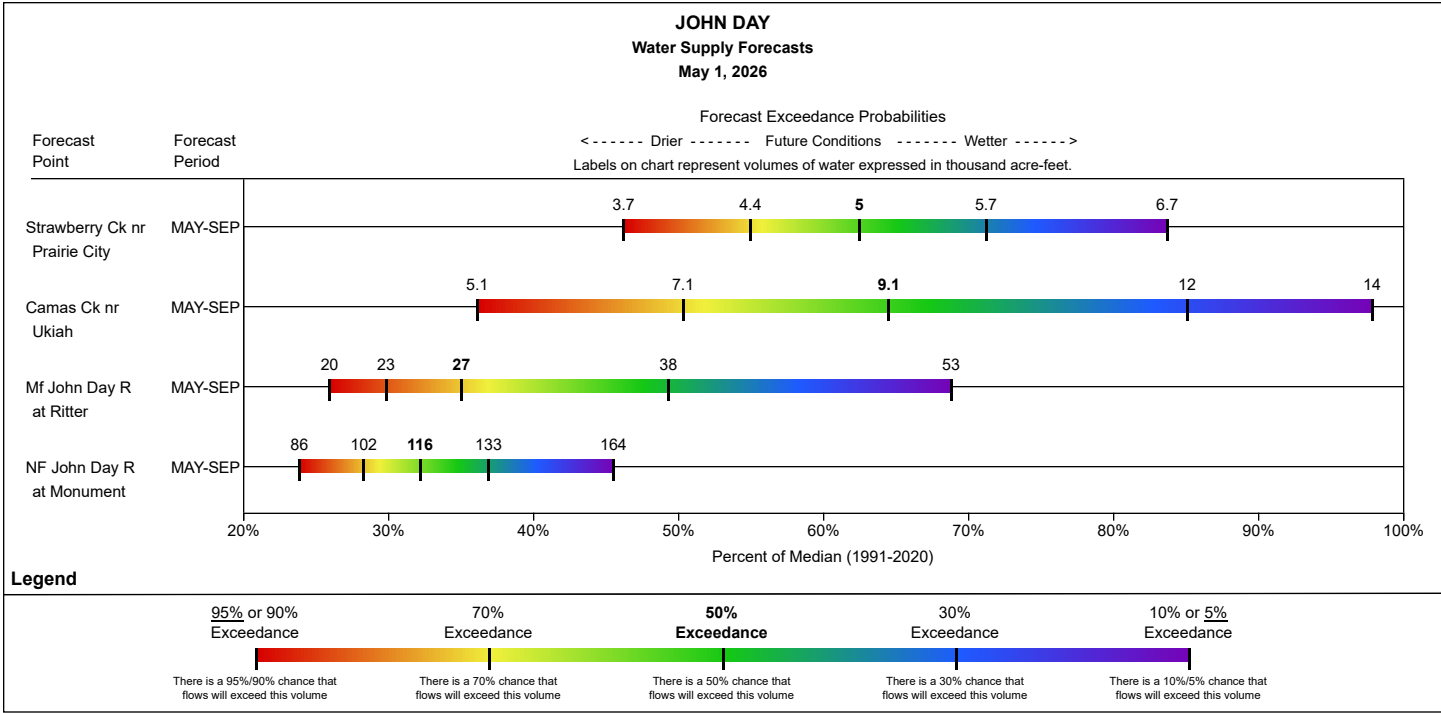
► View precipitation for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

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

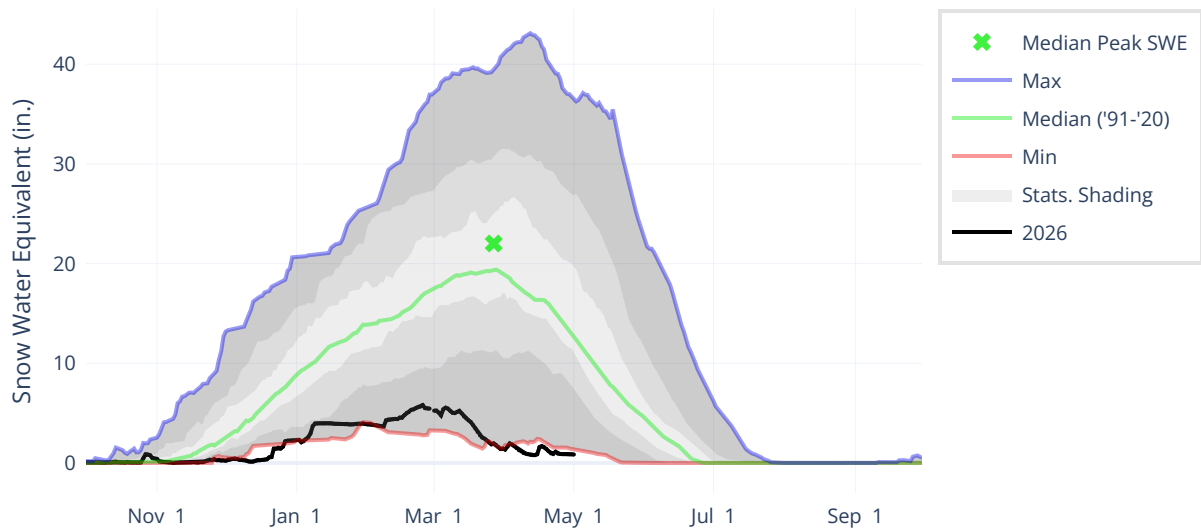
The May through September streamflow forecasts in the basin range from 32% to 65% of median.

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



Upper Deschutes-Crooked Basin Summary

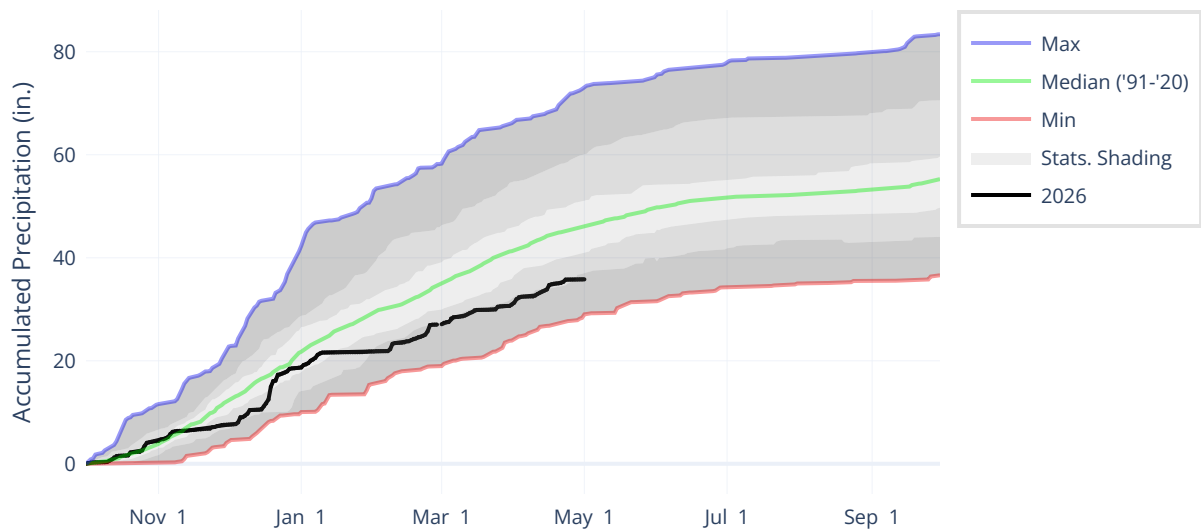
SNOWPACK



As of May 1, the basin snowpack is well below normal at 6% of median. This is lower than April 1 when the basin snowpack was 8% of median.

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

PRECIPITATION



April precipitation is near normal at 92% of median. Precipitation since the beginning of the water year (October 1 - May 1) is 78% 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 May 1, storage at major reservoirs in the basin ranges from 47% of median at Crescent Lake to 104% of median at Crane Prairie.

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

Upper Deschutes-Crooked

Water Year 2026

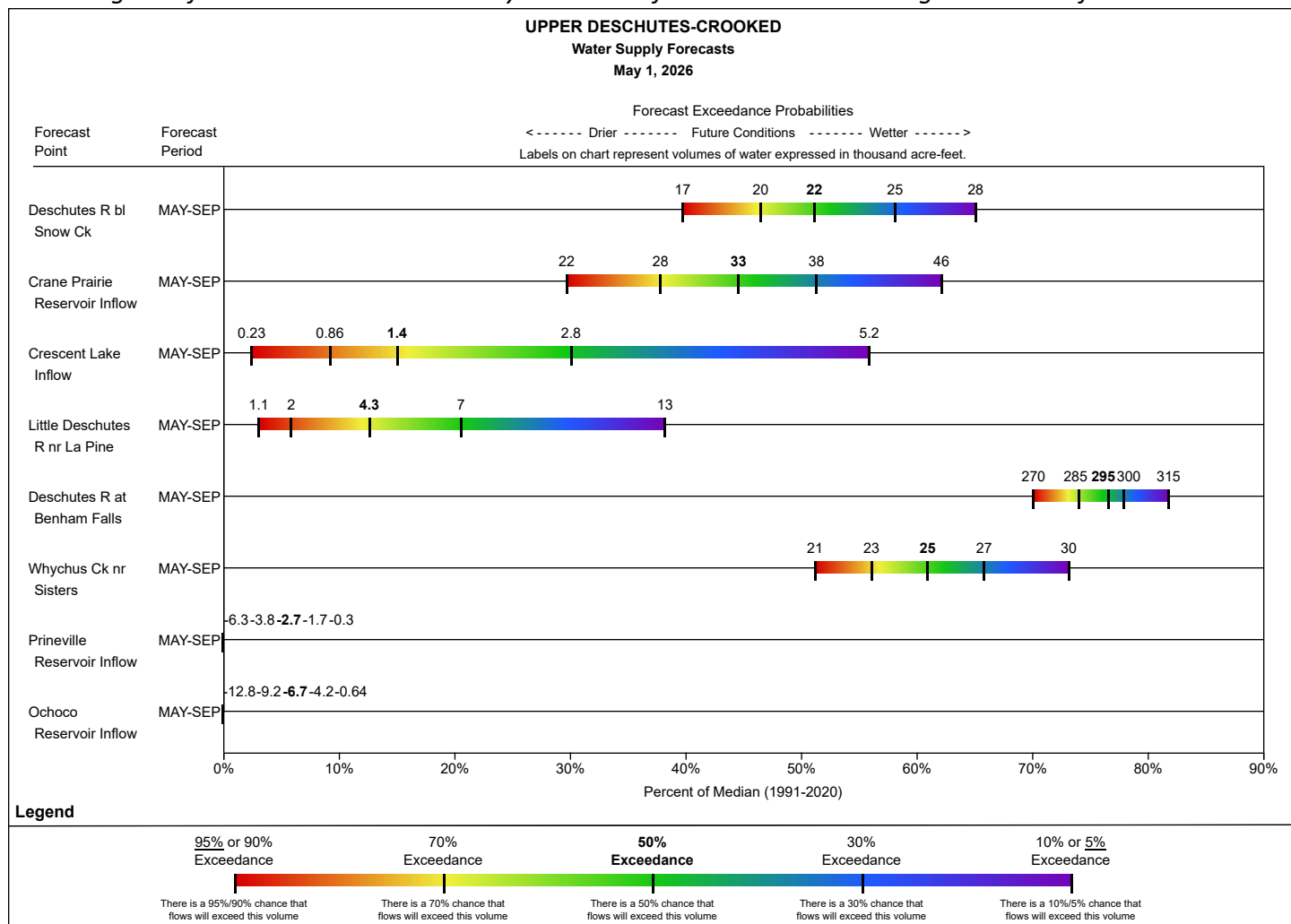
Site	Elevation (ft)	Capacity (kaf)	Median (kaf)	Median % Capacity	Storage (kaf)	% Capacity	% Median
Crane Prairie	4440	55.3	47.7	86	49.552	90	104
Crescent Lake	4840	86.9	59.7	69	27.914	32	47
Ochoco	3100	47.5	34.7	73	26.343	55	76
Prineville	3240	148.64	148	100	102.263	69	69
Wickiup	4330	200	183.6	92	171.933	86	94
Basin Index						70	80

STREAMFLOW FORECASTS

The May through September streamflow forecasts in the basin range from -84% to 77% of median.

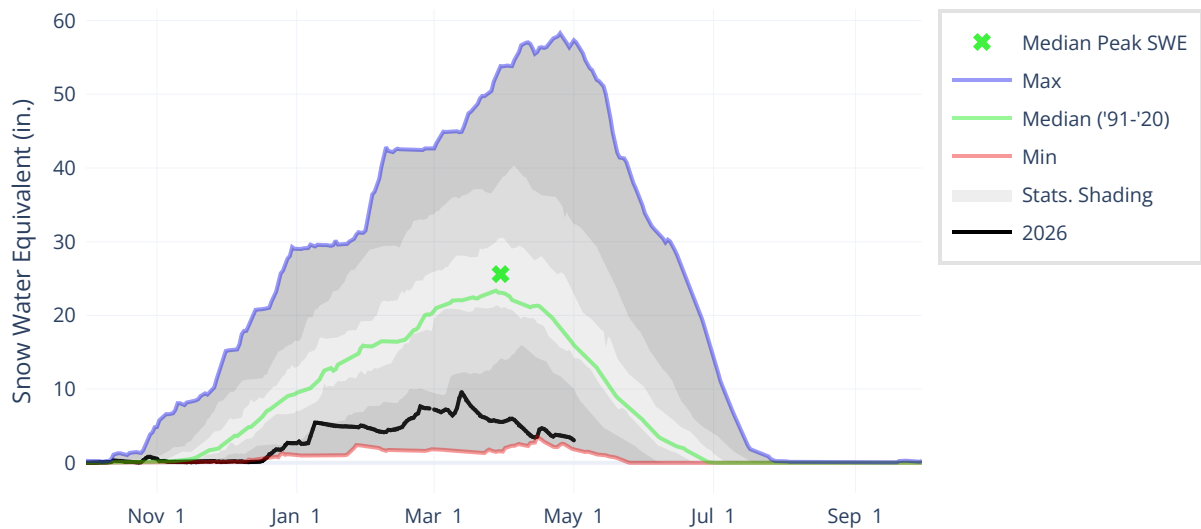
For data in tabular format and to view other forecasting periods, please view the basin data reports [here](#).

Note: negative forecast values indicate very near or no-flow scenario remaining or net loss of water.



Hood-Sandy-Lower Deschutes Basin Summary

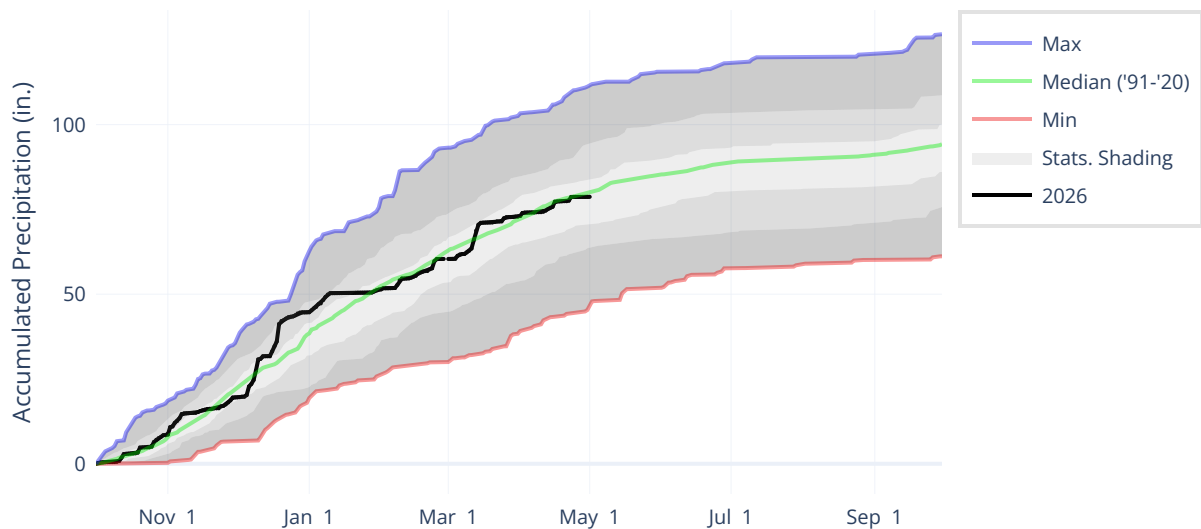
SNOWPACK



As of May 1, the basin snowpack is well below normal at 14% of median. This is lower than April 1 when the basin snowpack was 20% of median.

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

PRECIPITATION



April precipitation is slightly below normal at 70% of median. Precipitation since the beginning of the water year (October 1 - May 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 May 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

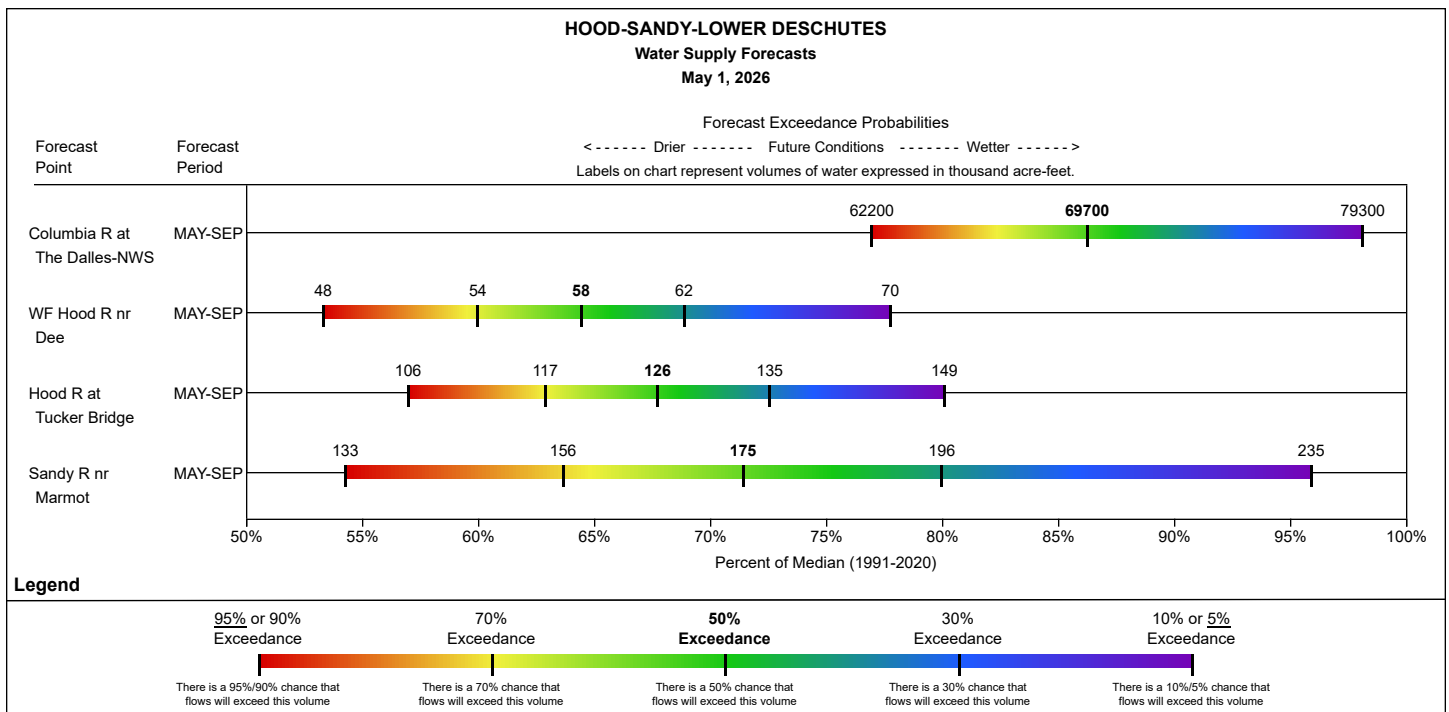
Water Year 2026

Site	Elevation (ft)	Capacity (kaf)	Median (kaf)	Median % Capacity	Storage (kaf)	% Capacity	% Median
Clear Lake	3520	13.1	5.1	39	2.627	20	52
Basin Index						20	52

STREAMFLOW FORECASTS

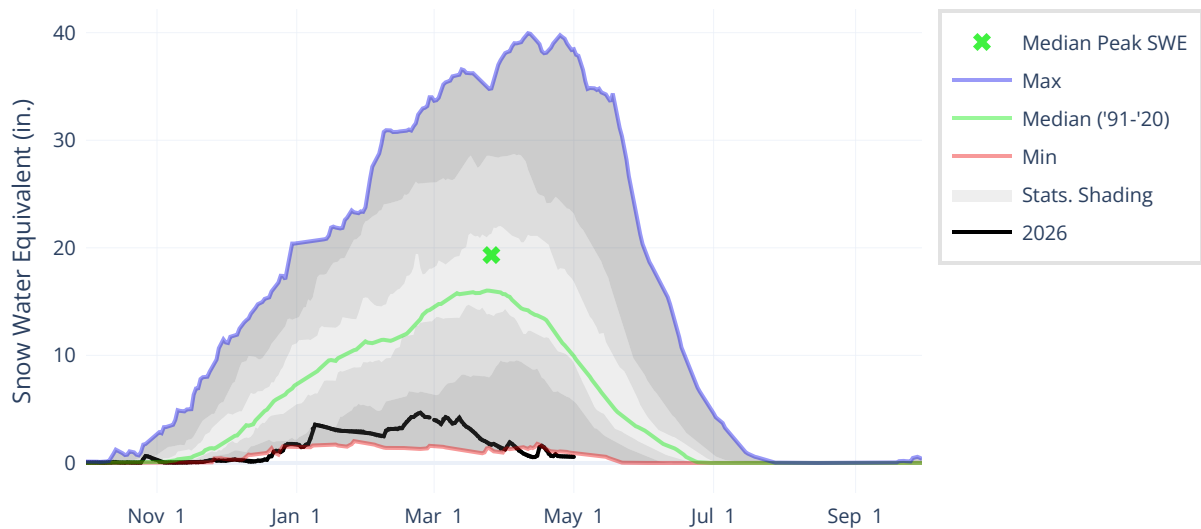
The May through September streamflow forecasts in the basin range from 64% to 86% of median.

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



Willamette Basin Summary

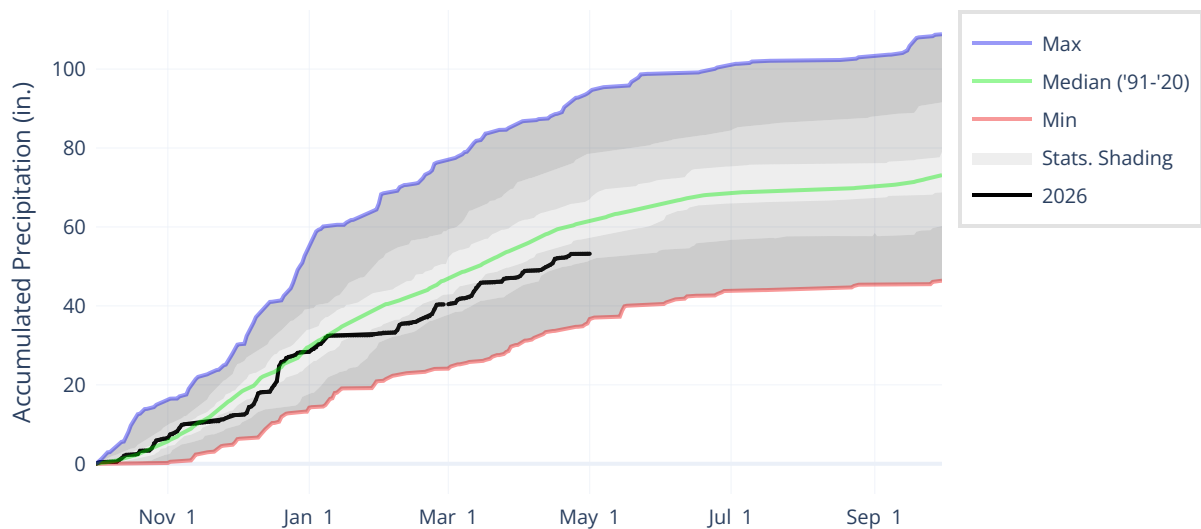
SNOWPACK



As of May 1, the basin snowpack is well below normal at 5% of median. This is lower than April 1 when the basin snowpack was 8% of median.

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

PRECIPITATION



April precipitation is slightly below normal at 90% of median. Precipitation since the beginning of the water year (October 1 - May 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 May 1, storage at major reservoirs in the basin ranges from 39% of median at Cougar to 108% of median at Dorena.

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

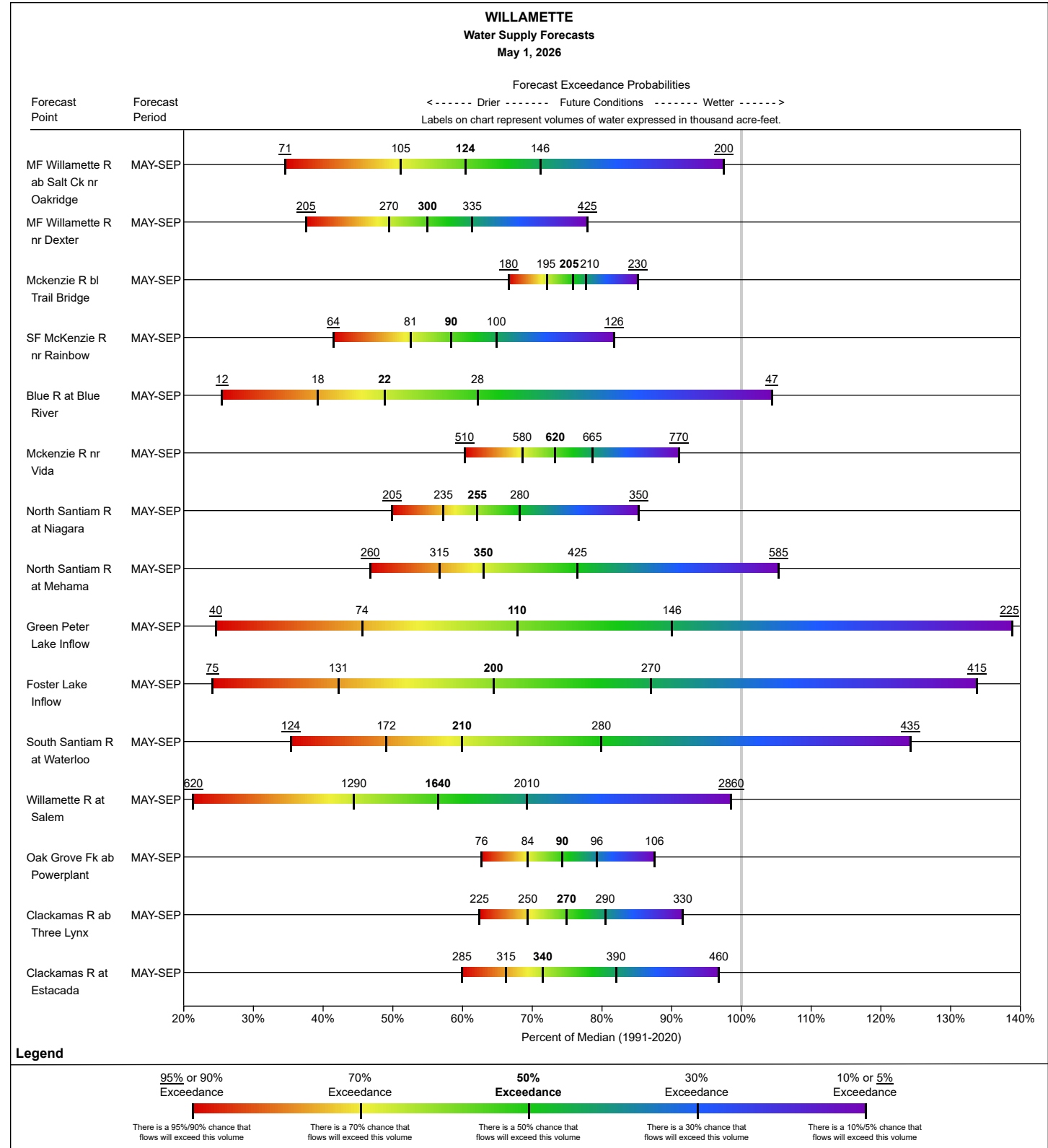
Willamette					Water Year 2026		
Site	Elevation (ft)	Capacity (kaf)	Median (kaf)	Median % Capacity	Storage (kaf)	% Capacity	% Median
Blue River	1350	82.3	76.4	93	78.788	96	103
Cottage Grove	790	31.8	27.2	86	28.14	88	103
Cougar	1690	174.9	158.7	91	62.507	36	39
Detroit	1490	426.8	420.7	99	403.478	95	96
Dexter	700	27.3	25.4	93	26.559	97	105
Dorena	840	72.1	61	85	65.692	91	108
Fall Creek	840	116	108.2	93	112.35	97	104
Fern Ridge	340	97.3	96	99	81.535	84	85
Foster	620	46.2	22.8	49	22.81	49	100
Green Peter	950	402.8	389.4	97	345.197	86	89
Henry Hagg Lake	300	53.6	53.3	99	53.144	99	100
Hills Creek	1550	279.2	254.5	91	146.72	53	58
Lookout Point	920	433.2	386.2	89	338.94	78	88
Timothy Lake	3230	63.6	60.3	95	63.2	99	105
Basin Index						79	85

STREAMFLOW FORECASTS

The May through September streamflow forecasts in the basin range from 49% to 76% of median.

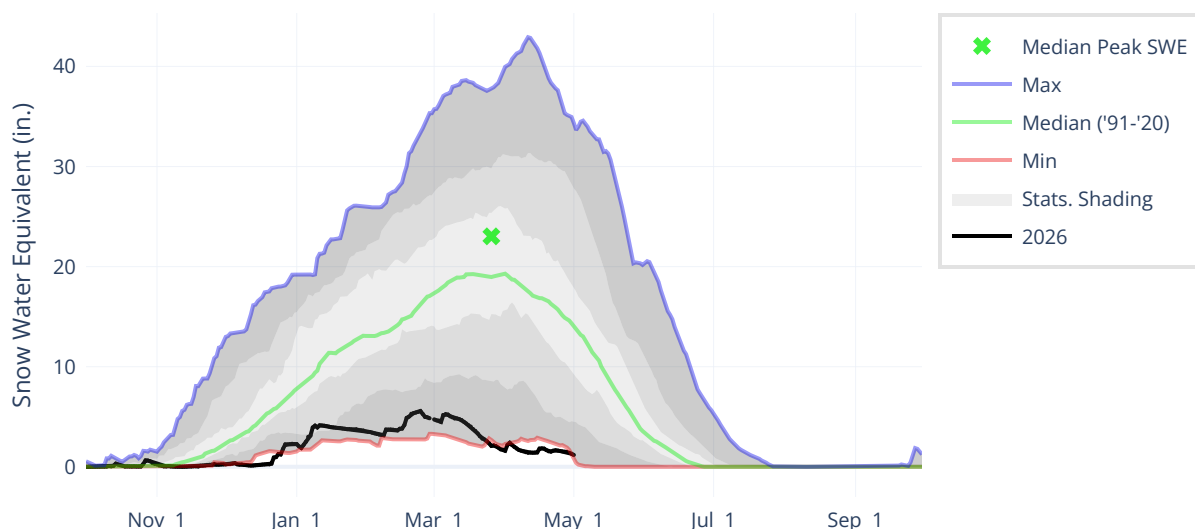
For data in tabular format and to view other forecasting periods, please view the basin data reports [here](#).

Willamette Basin



Rogue-Umpqua Basin Summary

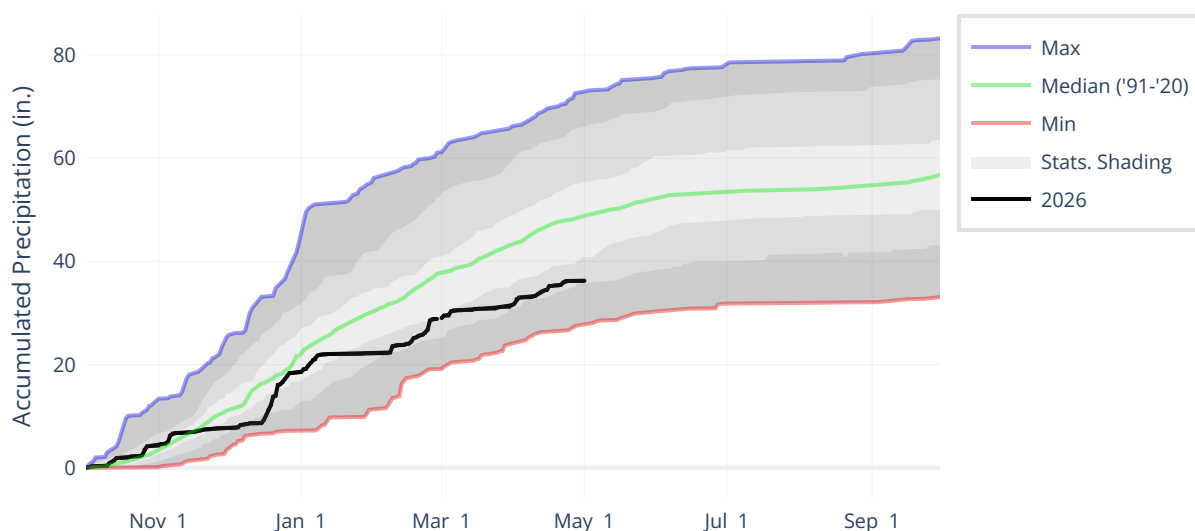
SNOWPACK



As of May 1, the basin snowpack is well below normal at 10% of median. This is higher than April 1 when the basin snowpack was 8% of median.

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

PRECIPITATION



April precipitation is near normal at 99% of median. Precipitation since the beginning of the water year (October 1 - May 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 May 1, storage at major reservoirs in the basin ranges from 57% of median at Applegate to 101% of median at Fish Lake.

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

Rogue-Umpqua

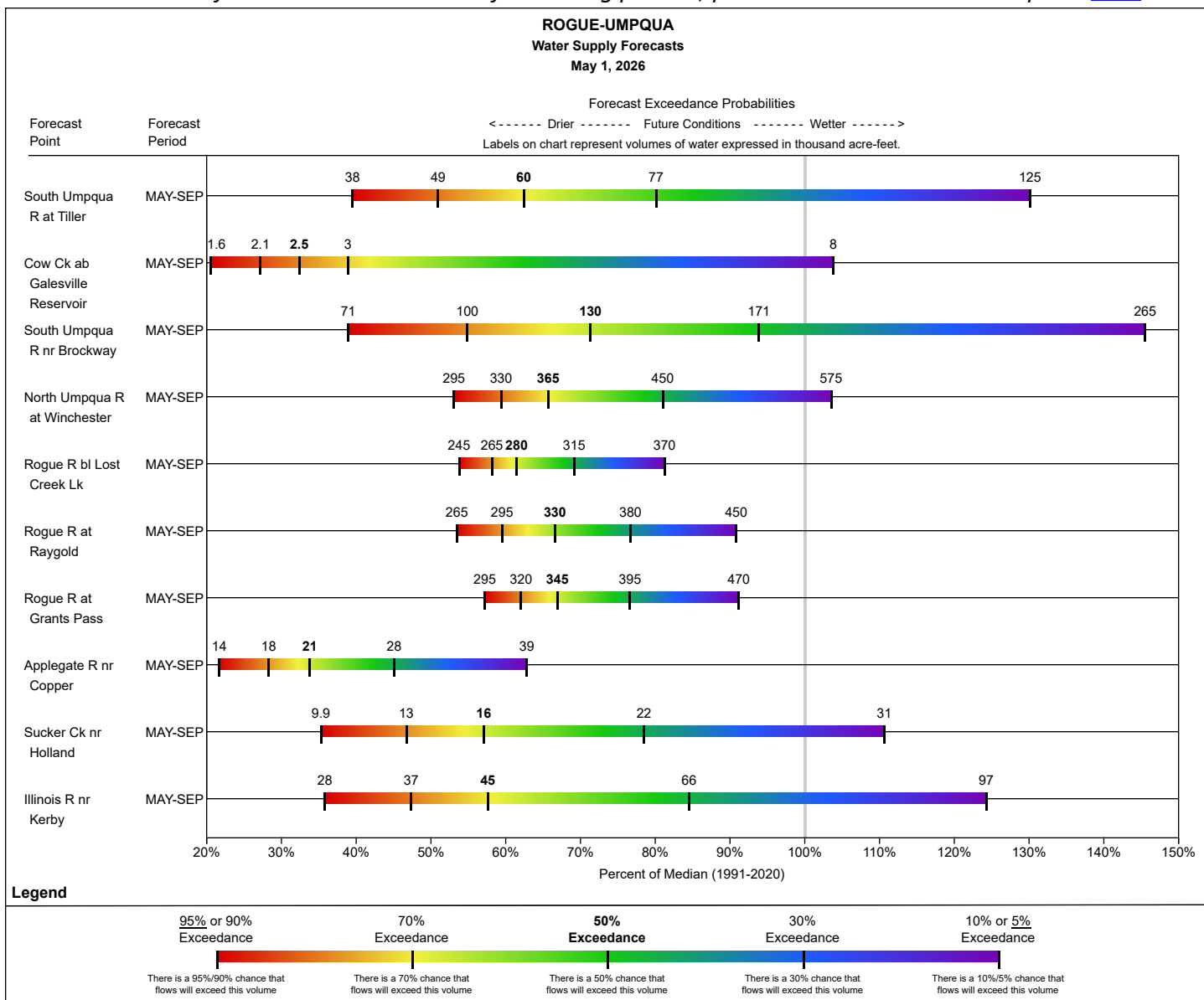
Water Year 2026

Site	Elevation (ft)	Capacity (kaf)	Median (kaf)	Median % Capacity	Storage (kaf)	% Capacity	% Median
Applegate	1950	75.2	66	88	37.69	50	57
Emigrant Lake	2240	39	37.7	97	27.615	71	73
Fish Lake	4640	7.386	5.1	69	5.16	70	101
Lost Creek	1820	315	303.1	96	253.44	80	84
Basin Index						74	79

STREAMFLOW FORECASTS

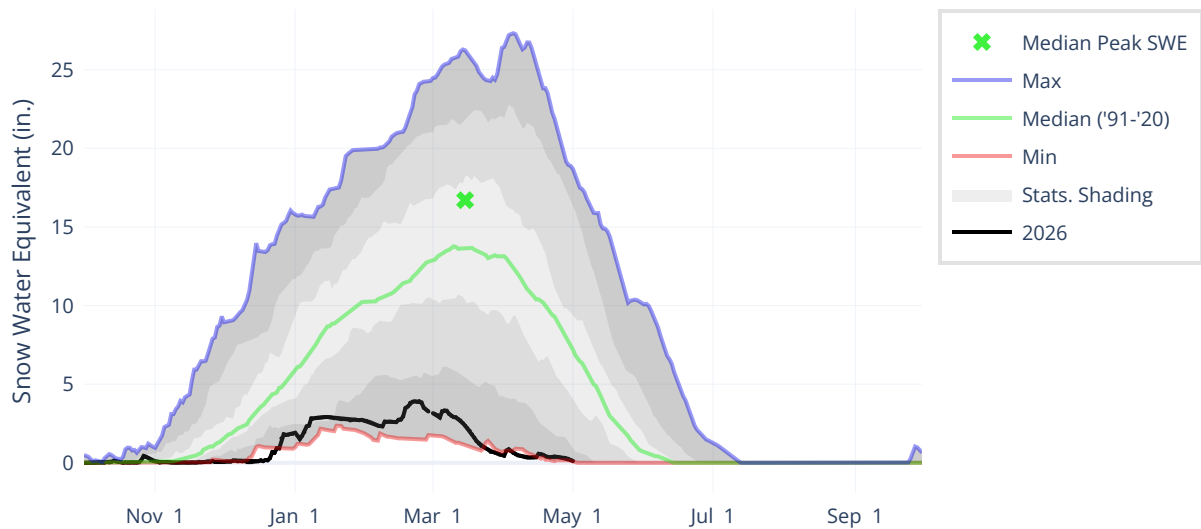
The May through September streamflow forecasts in the basin range from 32% to 71% of median.

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



Klamath Basin Summary

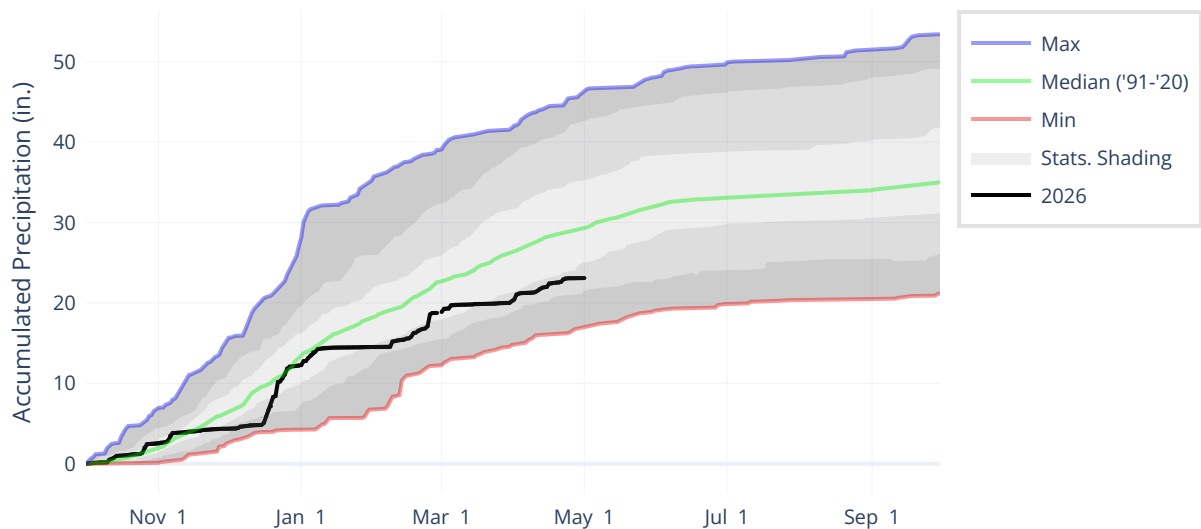
SNOWPACK



As of May 1, the basin snowpack is well below normal at 11% of median. This is higher than April 1 when the basin snowpack was 7% of median.

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

PRECIPITATION



April precipitation is slightly below normal at 88% of median. Precipitation since the beginning of the water year (October 1 - May 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 May 1, storage at major reservoirs in the basin ranges from 52% of median at Fourmile Lake to 118% of median at Upper Klamath Lake.

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

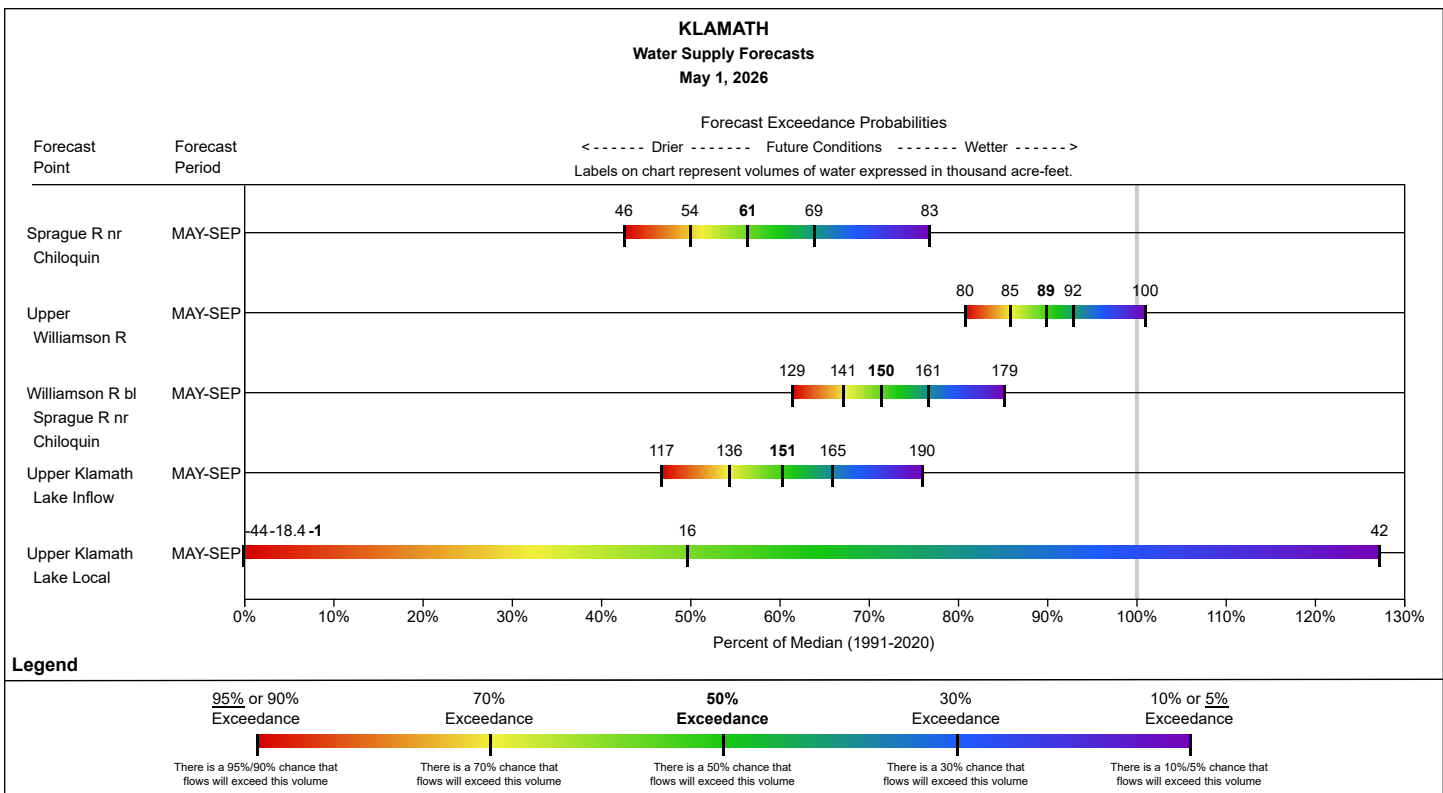
Klamath		Water Year 2026					
Site	Elevation (ft)	Capacity (kaf)	Median (kaf)	Median % Capacity	Storage (kaf)	% Capacity	% Median
Clear Lake	4480	513.3	174.3	34	152.03	30	87
Fourmile Lake	5750	15.6	8.5	54	4.379	28	52
Gerber	4830	94.3	66.3	70	63.81	68	96
Howard Prairie	4530	60.6	42.2	70	46.718	77	111
Hyatt Prairie	5020	16.2	12.5	77	8.677	54	69
Upper Klamath Lake	4140	561.838	466.3	83	551.1	98	118
Basin Index						66	107

STREAMFLOW FORECASTS

The May through September streamflow forecasts in the basin range from -3% to 90% of median.

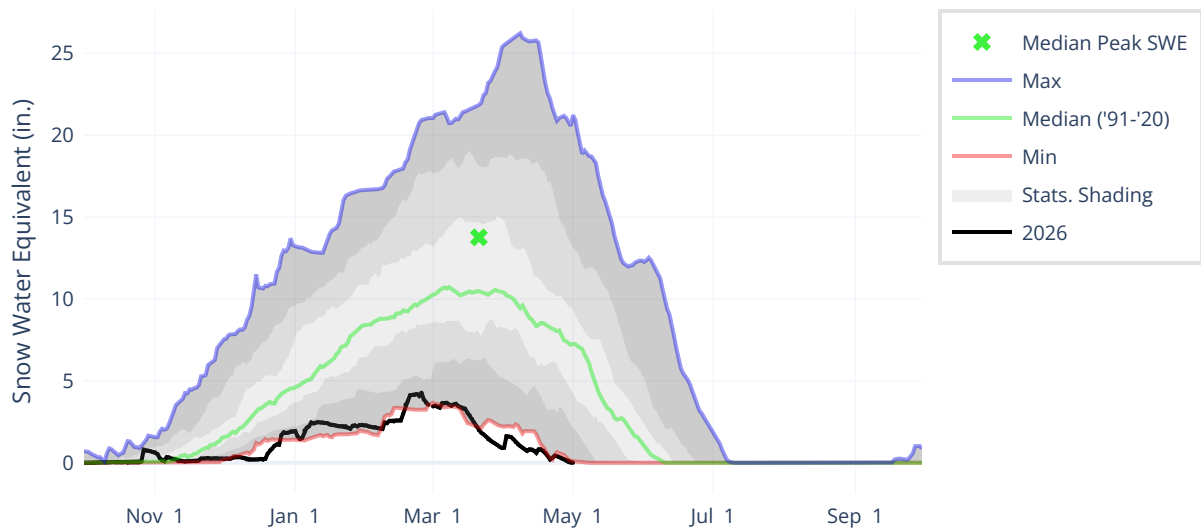
For data in tabular format and to view other forecasting periods, please view the basin data reports [here](#).

Note: negative forecast values indicate very near or no-flow scenario remaining or net loss of water.



Lake County-Goose Lake Basin Summary

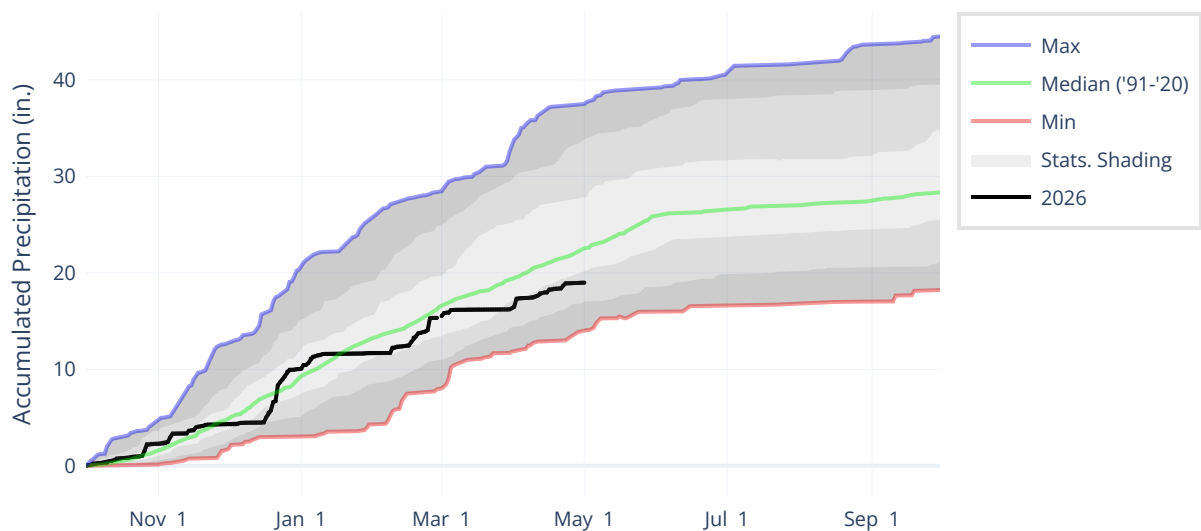
SNOWPACK



As of May 1, the basin snowpack has melted out. April 1 basin snowpack was 3% of median.

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

PRECIPITATION



April precipitation is slightly below normal at 78% of median. Precipitation since the beginning of the water year (October 1 - May 1) is 84% 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 May 1, storage at Cottonwood is 98% of median and Drews is 96% of median.

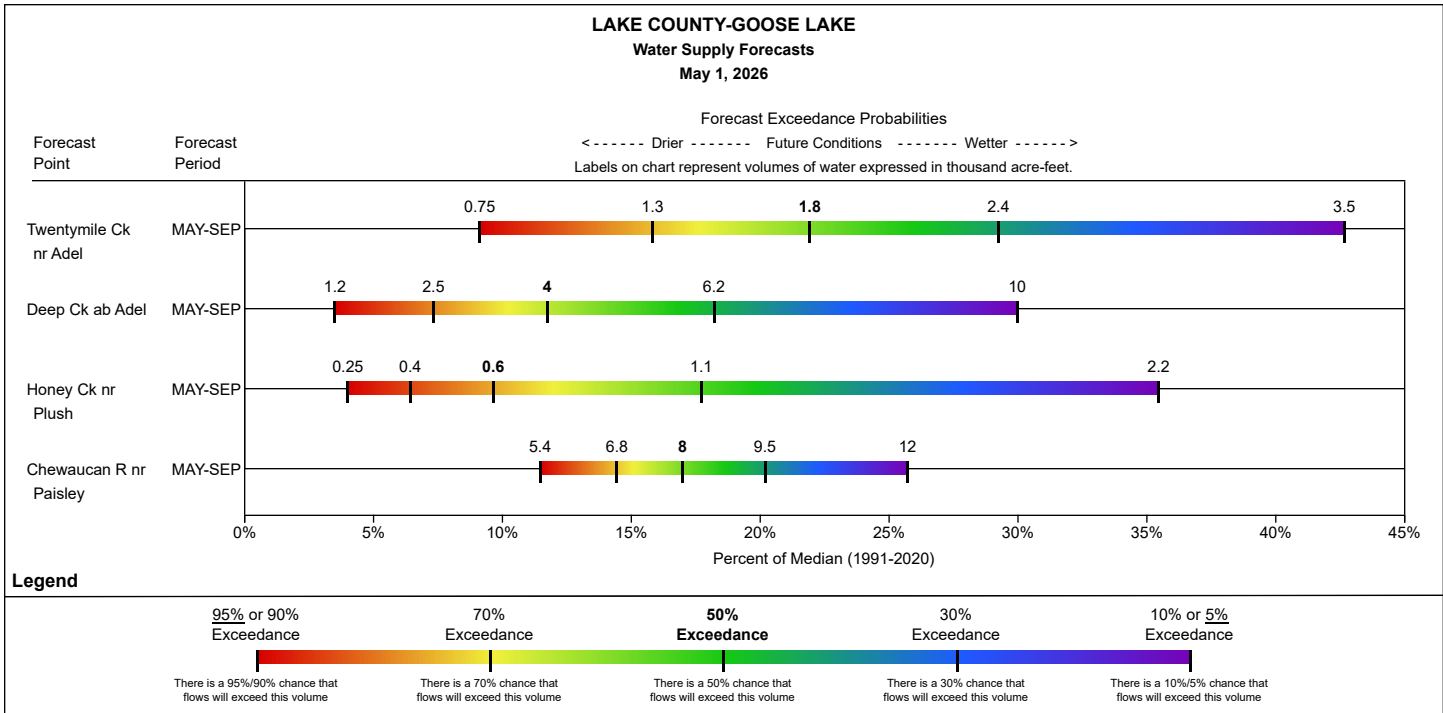
▸ View reservoir storage for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

Lake County-Goose Lake					Water Year 2026		
Site	Elevation (ft)	Capacity (kaf)	Median (kaf)	Median % Capacity	Storage (kaf)	% Capacity	% Median
Cottonwood	5080	8.7	8.8	101	8.64	99	98
Drews	4920	62.5	48.8	78	46.93	75	96
Basin Index						78	96

STREAMFLOW FORECASTS

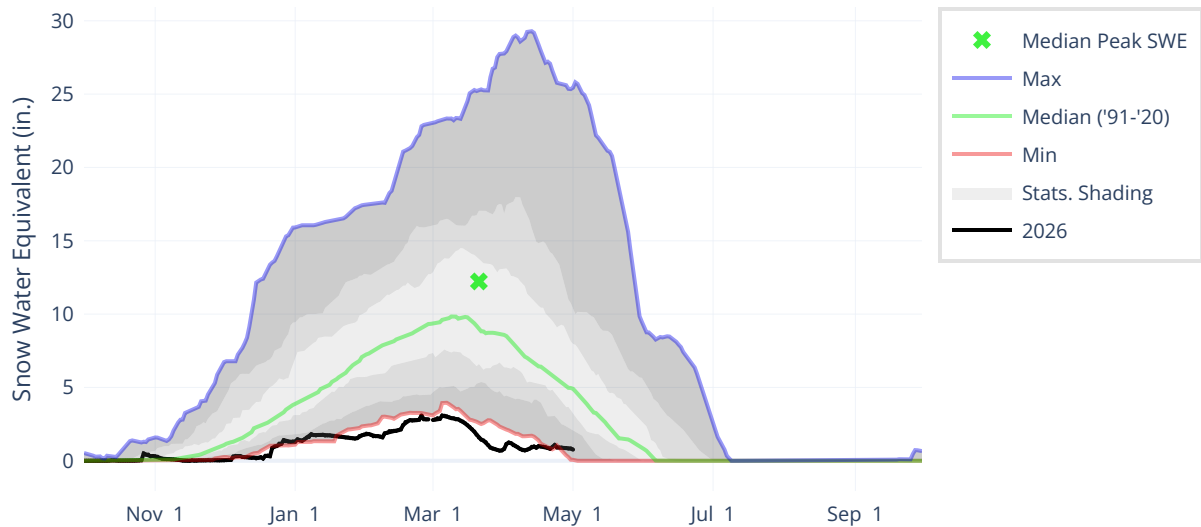
The May through September streamflow forecasts in the basin range from 10% to 22% of median.

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



Harney Basin Summary

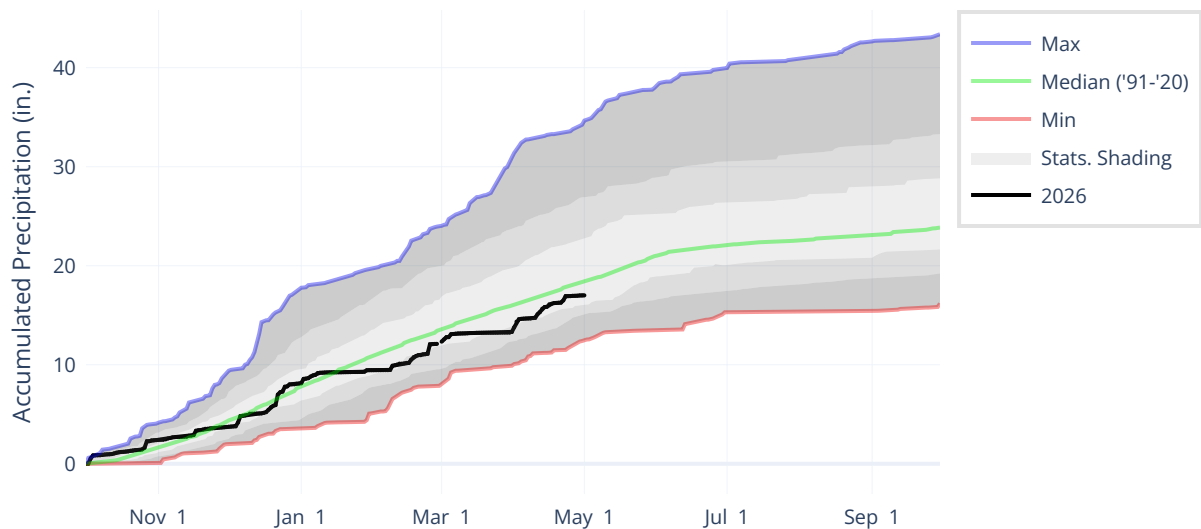
SNOWPACK



As of May 1, the basin snowpack is well below normal at 16% of median. This is higher than April 1 when the basin snowpack was 7% of median.

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

PRECIPITATION



April precipitation is above normal at 134% of median. Precipitation since the beginning of the water year (October 1 - May 1) is 92% of median.

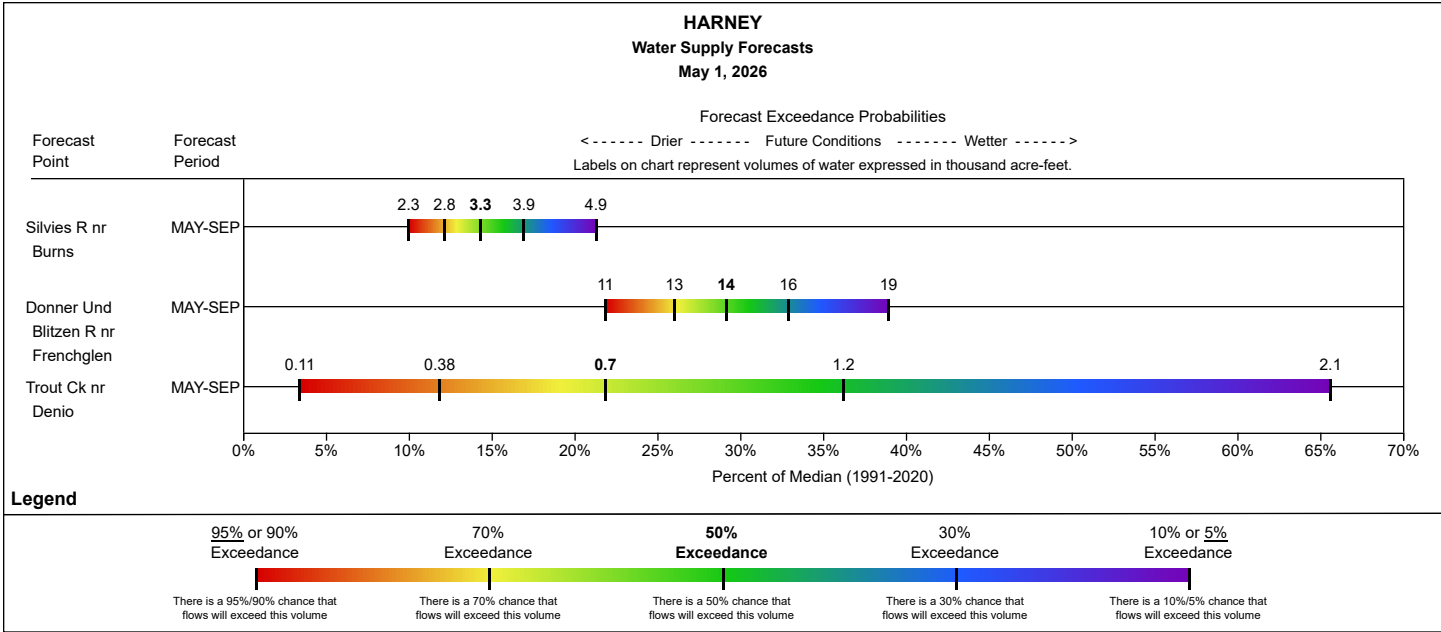
► View precipitation for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

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 May through September streamflow forecasts in the basin range from 14% to 29% 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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U.S. Department of Agriculture

Released by

Greg Becker, State Conservationist

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