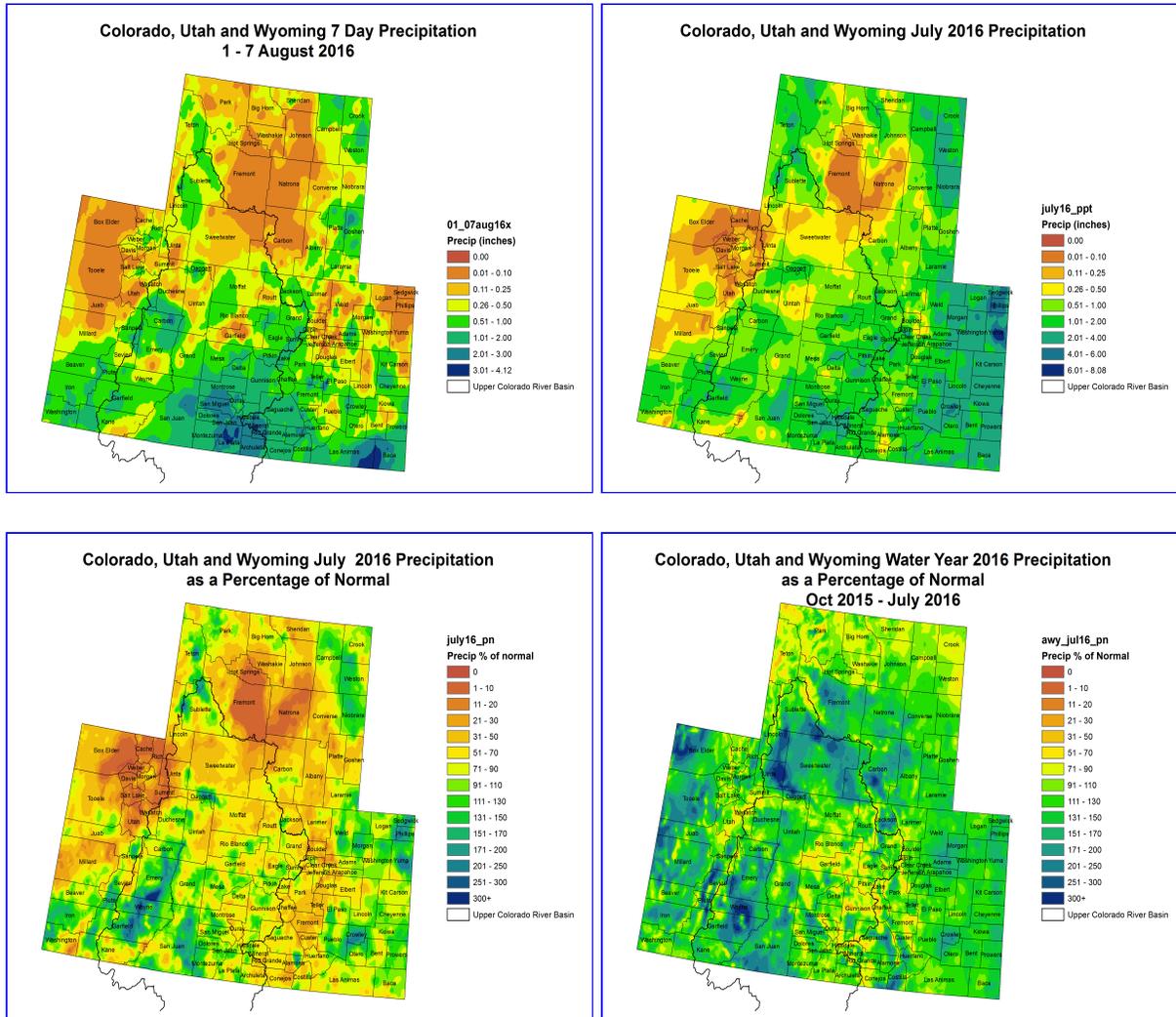
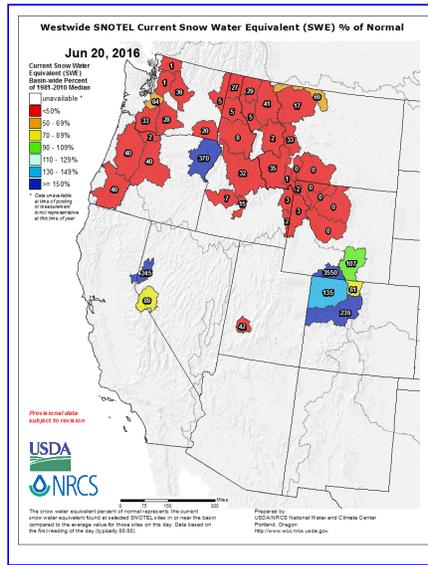
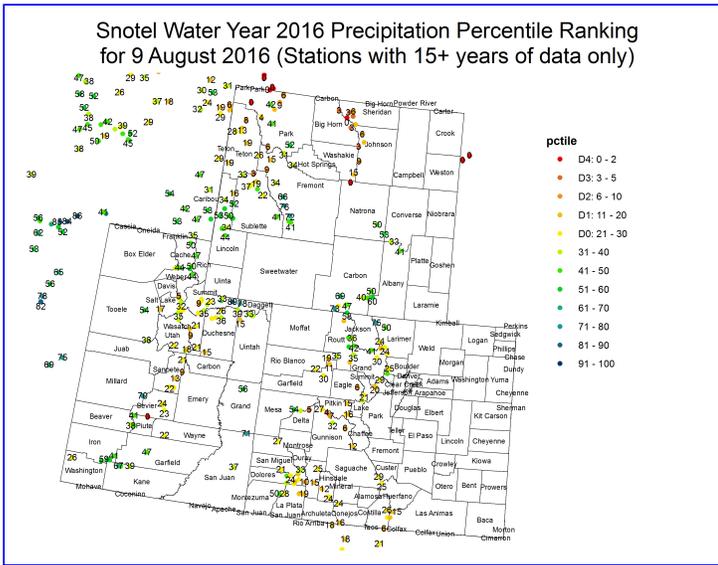


PRECIPITATION

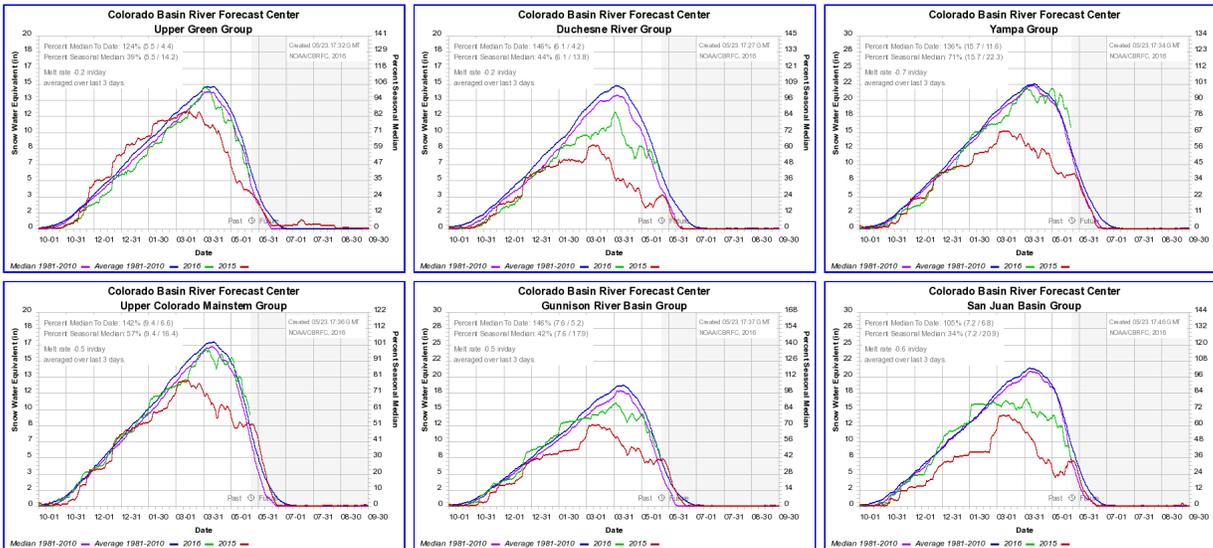


The images above use daily precipitation statistics from NWS COOP, CoCoRaHS, and CoAgMet stations. From top to bottom, and left to right: most recent 7-days of accumulated precipitation in inches; current month-to-date accumulated precipitation in inches; last month's precipitation as a percent of average; water-year-to-date precipitation as a percent of average.

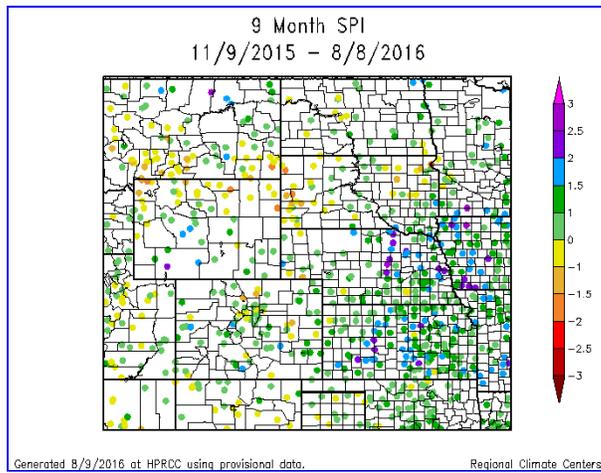
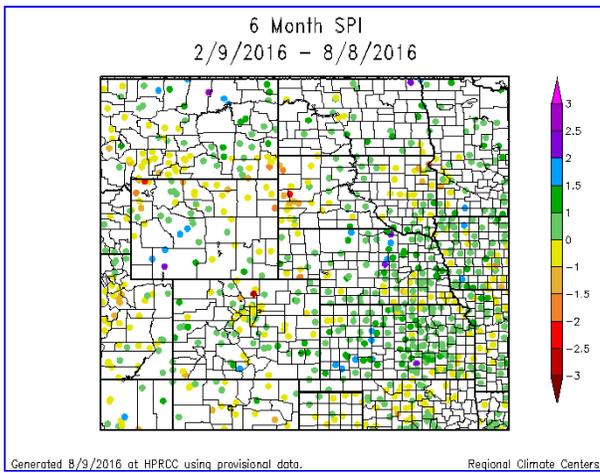
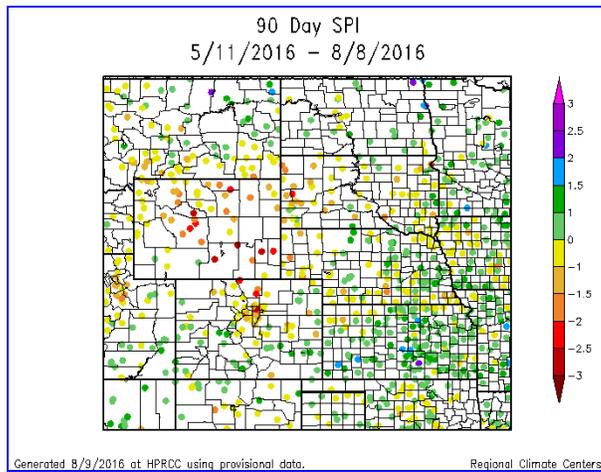
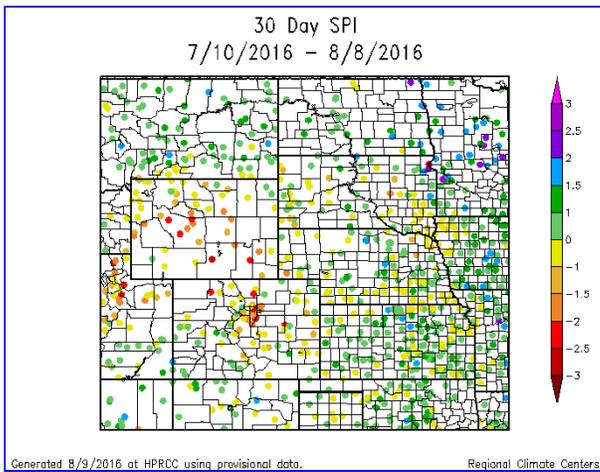
SNOTEL AND SNOWPACK



The top left image shows the Natural Resources Conservation Service's SNOTEL water-year-to-date precipitation percentile rankings. The top right image shows sub-basin averaged snow water equivalent accumulations as a percent of average. The images below show accumulated snow water equivalent in inches (green) compared to average (blue) and last year (red) for several different sub-basins across the UCRB (and were created by the Colorado Basin River Forecast Center).

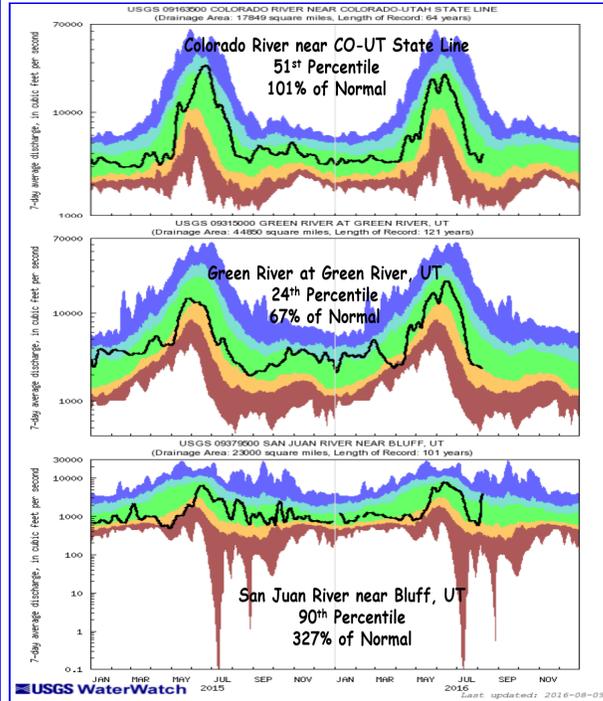
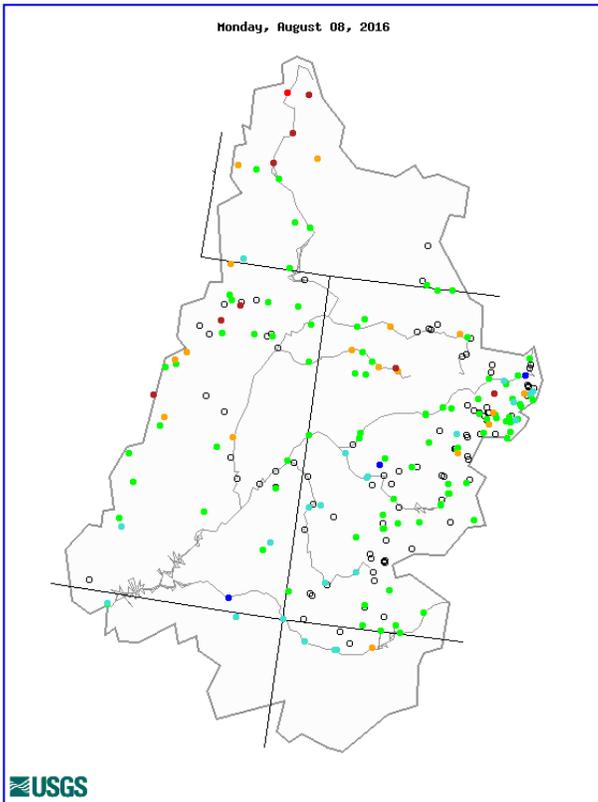


STANDARDIZED PRECIPITATION INDEX



Standardized Precipitation Index standardizes precipitation accumulations for a specified time period into percentile rankings. -1.0 to -1.5 is equivalent to a D1 to D2. -1.5 to -2.0 is equivalent to a D2 to D3. -2.0 and worse is equivalent to a D3 to D4. 30- and 60-day SPIs focus on short-term conditions while 6- and 9-month SPIs focus on long-term conditions. SPI data provided by High Plains Regional Climate Center.

STREAMFLOW

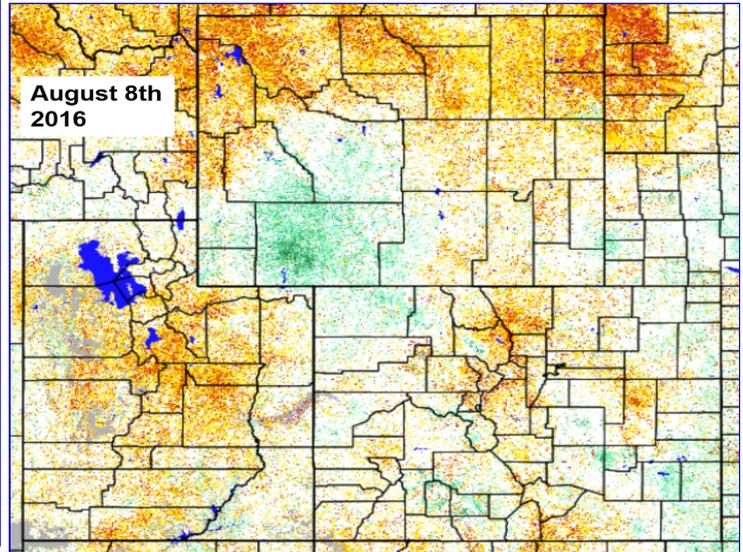
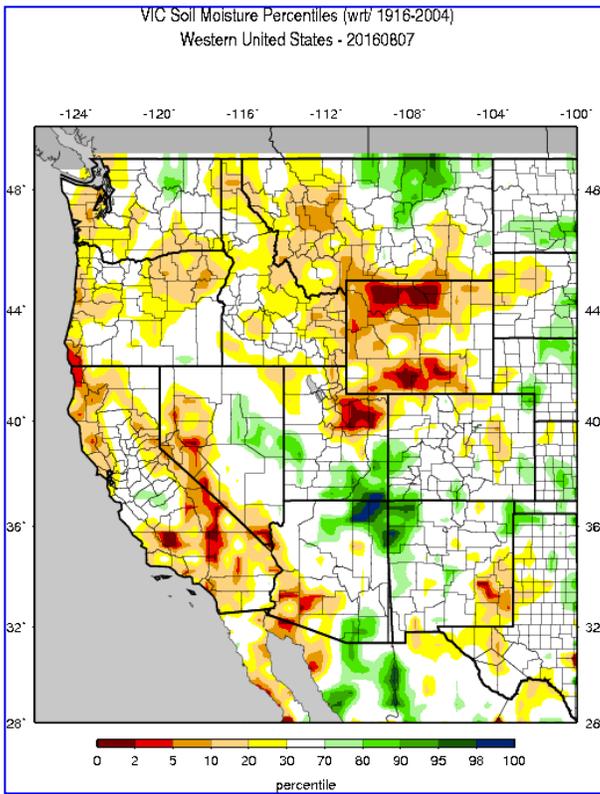


Explanation - Percentile classes

Low	<10	10-24	25-75	76-90	>90	High	Not-ranked
	Much below normal	Below normal	Normal	Above normal	Much above normal		

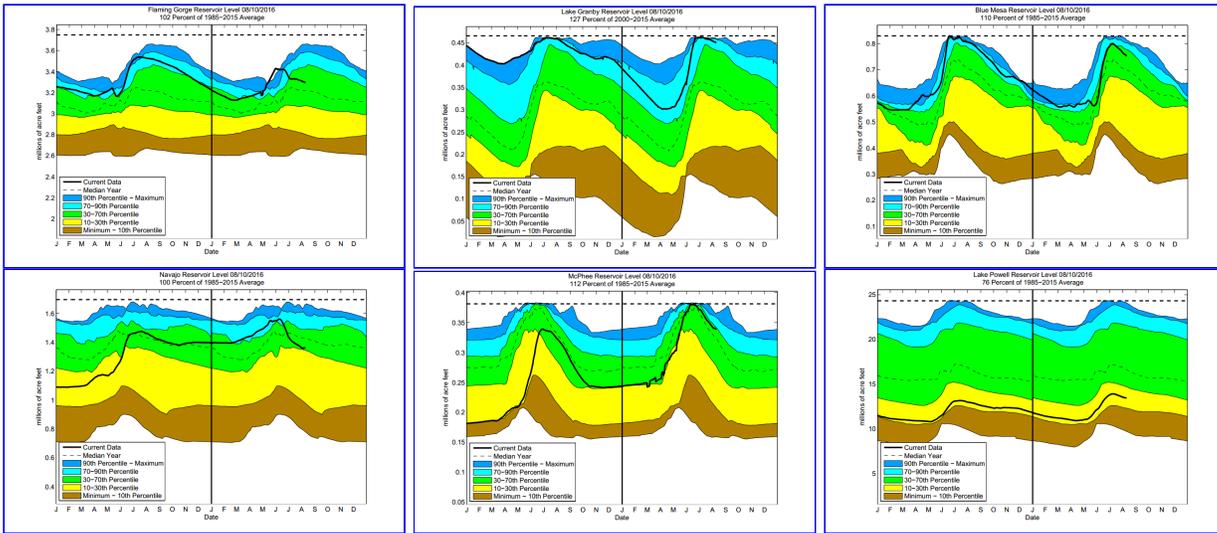
The top left image shows 7-day averaged streamflows as a percentile ranking across the UCRB. The top right image shows 7-day averaged discharge over time at three key sites around the UCRB: The Colorado River at the CO-UT state line; the Green River at Green River, UT; and the San Juan River near Bluff, UT. All streamflow data provided by United States Geological Survey.

SURFACE WATER

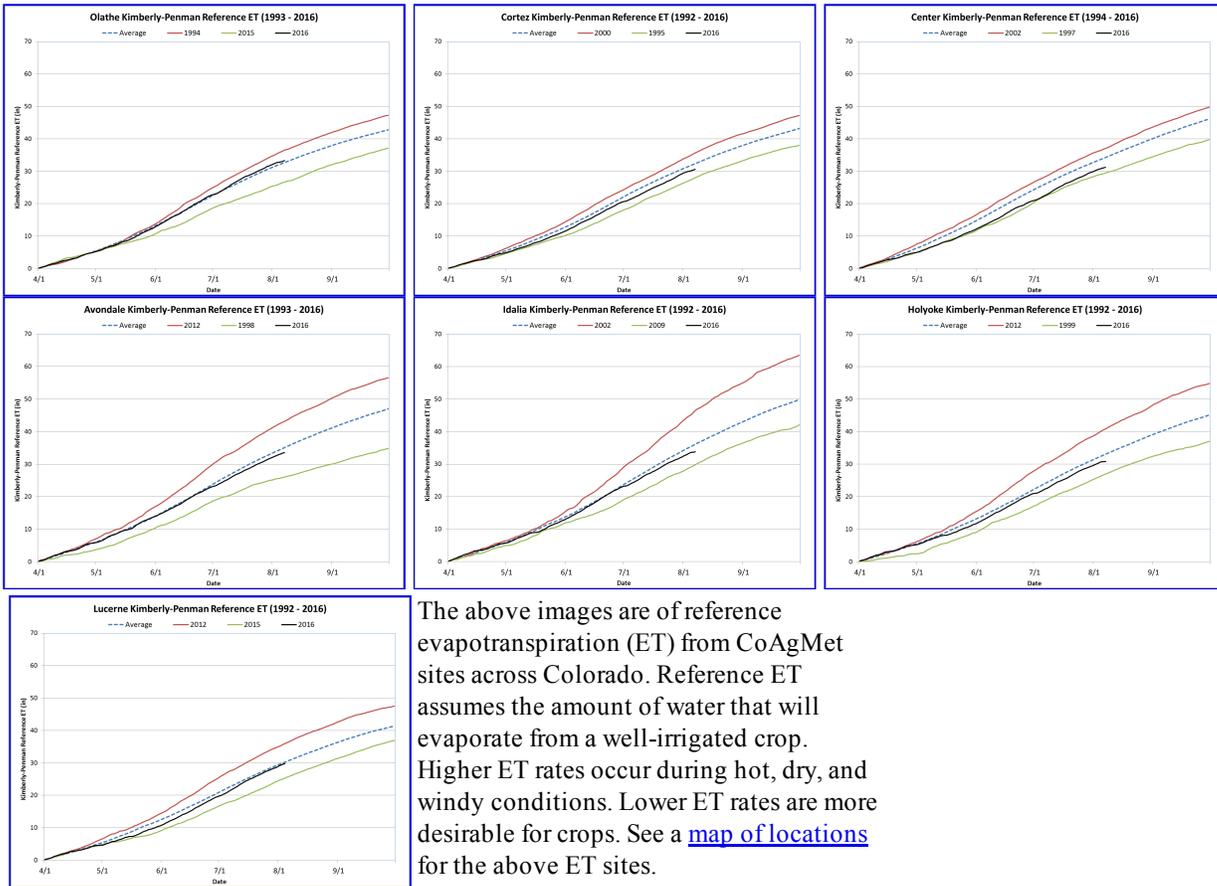


The top left image shows VIC modeled soil moisture as a percentile ranking. The top right image shows satellite-derived vegetation from the VegDRI product (which updates on Mondays).

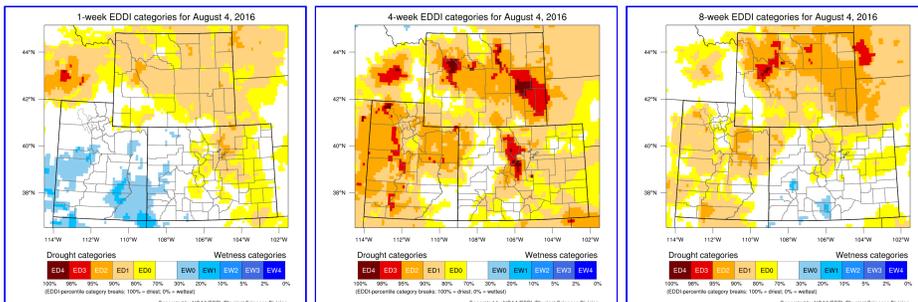
The graphs shown below are plots of reservoir volumes over the past full year and current year to date (black). The dashed line at the top of each graphic indicates the reservoir's capacity, and the background color-coded shading provides context for the range of reservoir levels observed over the past 30 years. The data are obtained from the Bureau of Reclamation. Some of the reservoir percentiles don't line up at the new year due to differences in reservoir levels at the beginning of 1985 and the end of 2014. Dead storage has been subtracted. Note: Lake Granby data are obtained from the Colorado Division of Water Resources, and only goes back to the year 2000.

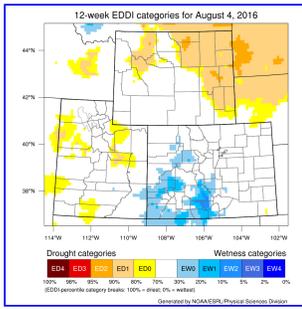


EVAPOTRANSPIRATION



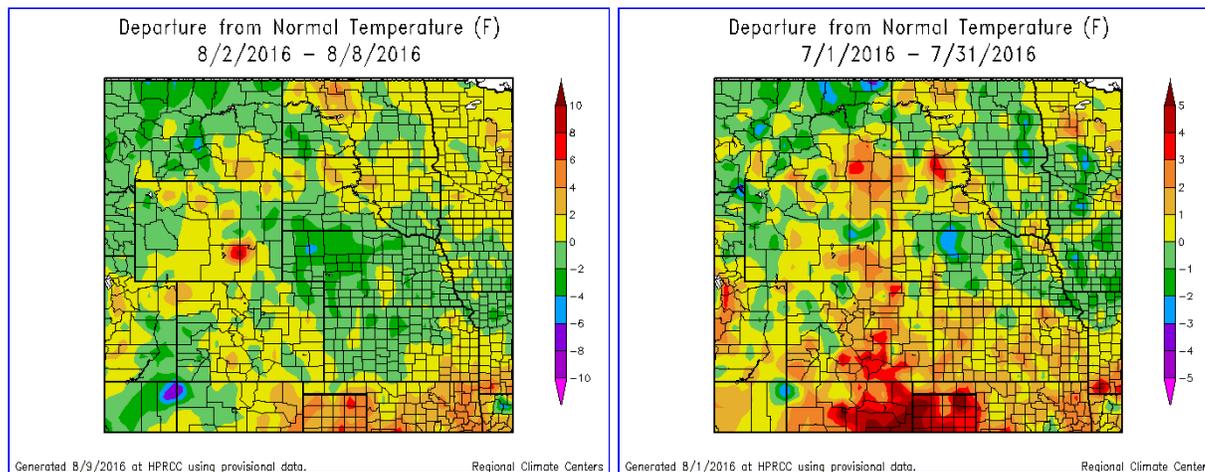
The above images are of reference evapotranspiration (ET) from CoAgMet sites across Colorado. Reference ET assumes the amount of water that will evaporate from a well-irrigated crop. Higher ET rates occur during hot, dry, and windy conditions. Lower ET rates are more desirable for crops. See a [map of locations](#) for the above ET sites.



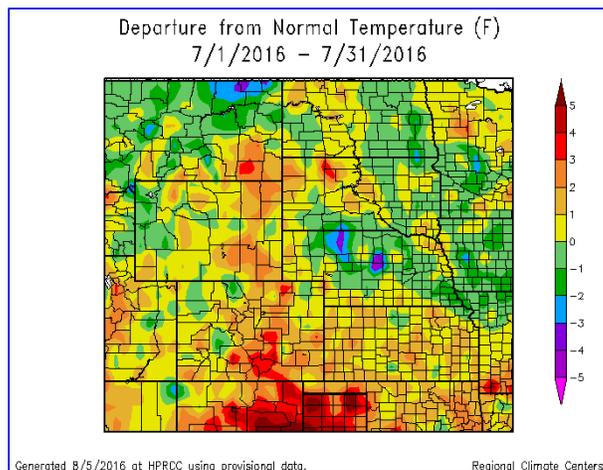


The above images are available courtesy of NOAA's Evaporative Demand Drought Index (EDDI). Drought classification listed is a function of the depth of reference evapotranspiration accumulated over a given period of record with respect to a climatology of 1981-2010. The drought categories displayed are in line with the US Drought Monitor's Percentile Ranking Scheme <http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/AboutUs/ClassificationScheme.aspx>. Data used to generate these maps come from the North American Land Data Assimilation System Phase-2 (NLDAS-2) project, which assimilates observations of temperature, wind speed, radiation, and vapor pressure deficit. The date indicates the last day of the period of record, and the week number indicates the window size for the period of record..

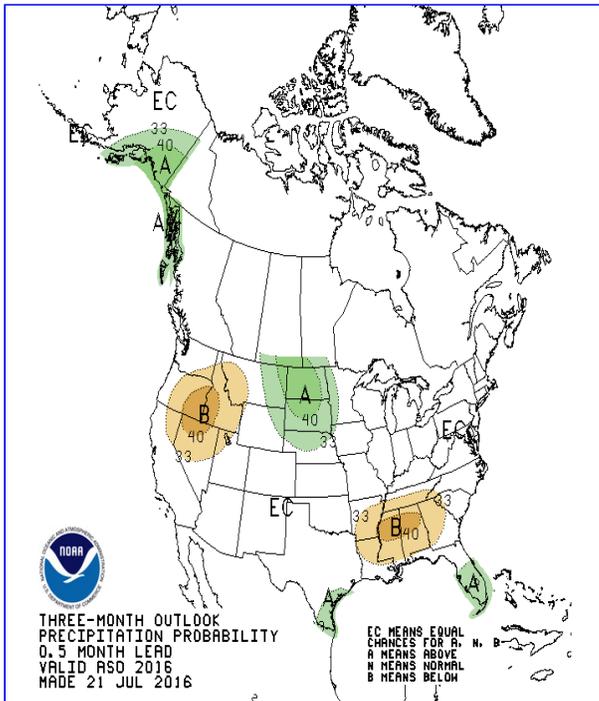
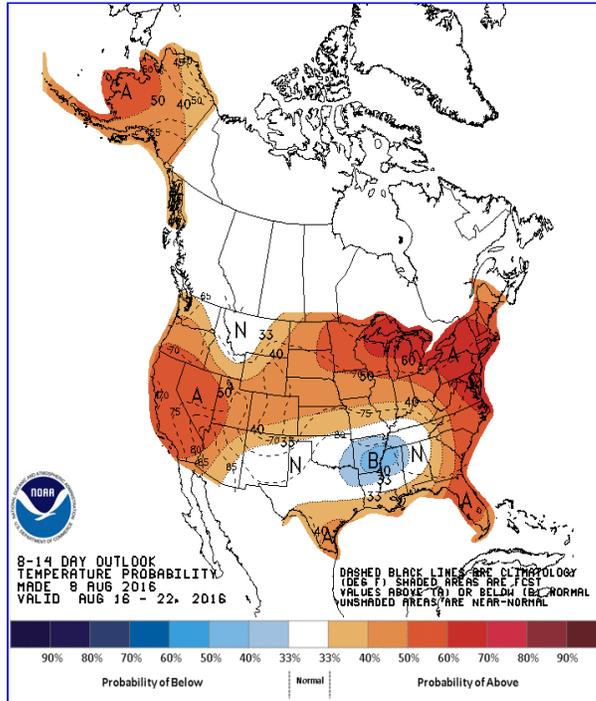
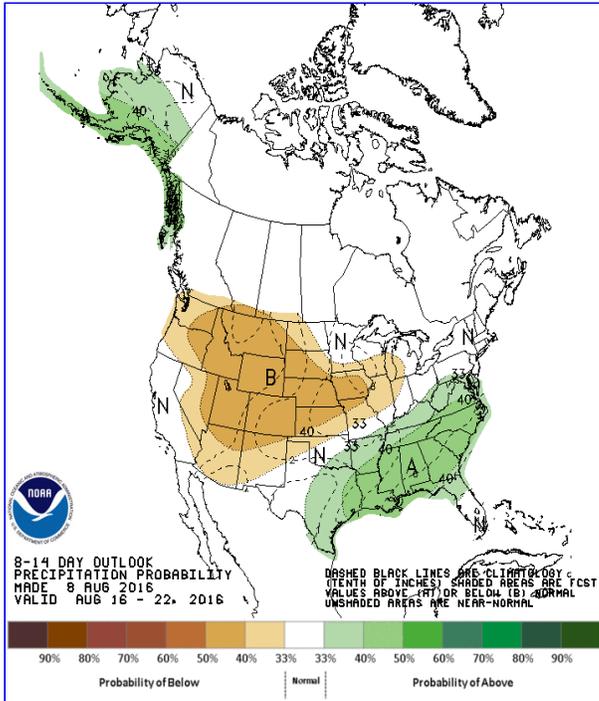
TEMPERATURE



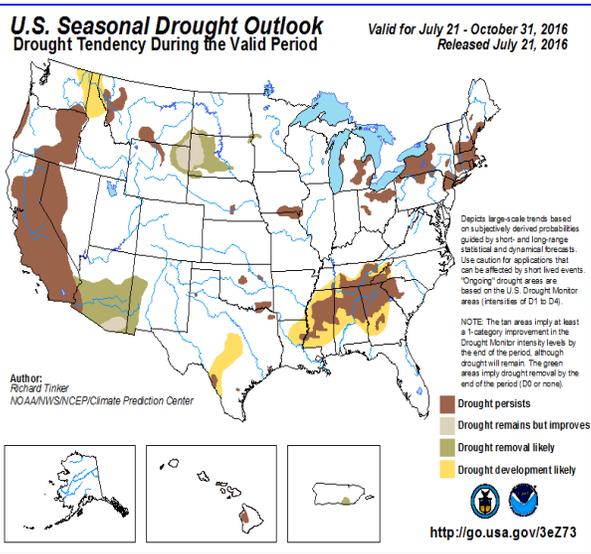
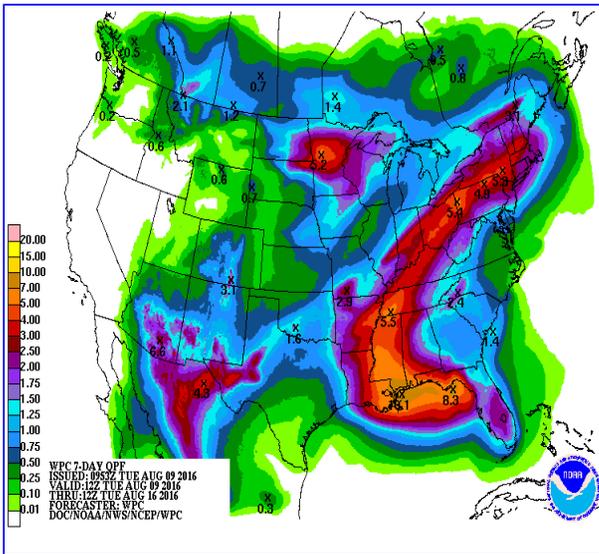
All images show temperature departures from average over different time periods (last 7 days on top left; month-to-date on top right; last full month on bottom). Temperature departure maps provided by HPRCC ACIS.



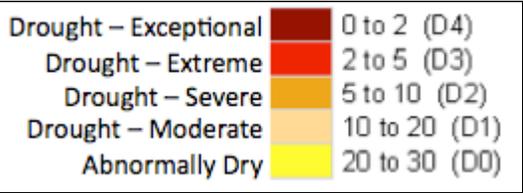
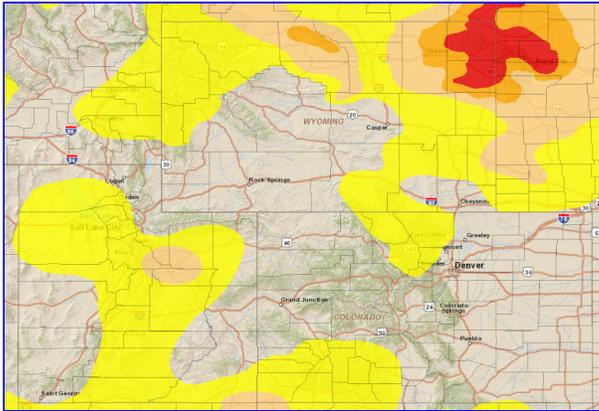
FORECAST AND OUTLOOK



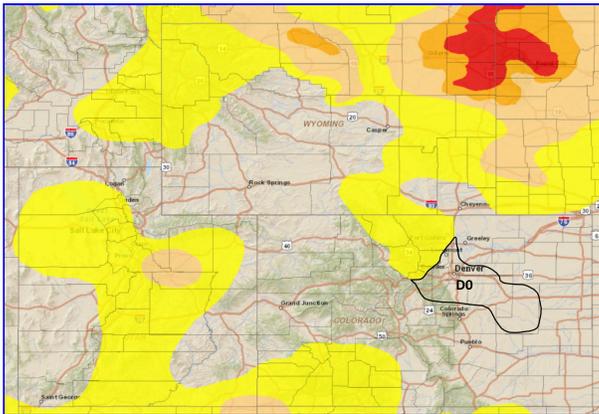
The top two images show Climate Prediction Center's Precipitation and Temperature outlooks for 8 - 14 days. The middle image shows the 3 months Precipitation outlook. The bottom left image shows the Weather Prediction Center's Quantitative Precipitation Forecast accumulation for the seven days between Tuesday 12Z and ending Tuesday 12Z. The bottom right image shows the Climate Prediction Center's most recent release of the U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook.



U.S. DROUGHT MONITOR



Above is the most recent release of the U.S. Drought Monitor map for the UCRB region. Below shows the proposed changes for this week, with supporting text.



Summary: August 9th, 2016

Last week, the Upper Colorado River Basin saw a north-south gradient with the northern portion of the basin receiving less than 0.50 inches and the southern portion receiving at least 0.50 inches. Temperatures through the basin were mainly within 2 degrees of normal, with the northern and eastern portions of

the basin seeing 0 to 2 degrees warmer than normal. The southern portion of the basin saw 0 to 2 degrees cooler than normal.

Streamflow through the Green River is showing some of the dryness, with streamflows around the Upper Green River and Duchesne River showing below normal for the 7-day average streamflow. Flows in the San Juan are showing the precipitation that fell, with flows in the normal to above normal range.

Eastern Colorado also saw a north-south gradient with much of northern Colorado seeing less than 0.50 inches with the exception of some isolated storms. Southern Colorado saw widespread amounts of at least 0.50 inches, and over 1.00 inch of rain in the southern counties, spilling into the San Luis Valley. Temperatures last week were mostly 2 degrees warmer than average. The exception was ne CO, seeing mostly 0 to 2 degrees below average.

SPIs near Denver and east to Lincoln County continue to drop with 30 and 90 day SPIs mainly in the -1 to -2.5 range. Soil moisture and vegetative health are both starting to show a decrease in conditions because of the dryness.

Recommendations

UCRB: Status Quo.

We are monitoring northwestern Colorado for possible introduction of D0 in the next few weeks. Gauge precipitation is low, however, storms have been convective and maybe missing the gauges and vegetation is in good shape.

Outside of the UCRB, we recommend that northern Utah, west of the UCRB be closely looked at for further degradations due to hot and dry weather.

Eastern Colorado: It is recommended that D0 in northern Colorado be expanded to include Jefferson, Boulder, Adams, Arapahoe, Lincoln, Elbert, Douglas, northeast Park, and southeast Clear Creek Counties. This area has been much drier than normal since the beginning of May with 90-day SPIs ranging from -1 to -2.5. Precipitation peaks in this area in May and June. These short-term precipitation deficits may be difficult to erase.

Last week recommendations were made to expanded D0 in Las Animas, Huerfano, and Custer counties. These recommendations were not added to last weeks DM. This week, the area received a nice chunk of rain, so we will hold off on this degradation for now and see what the next few weeks bring.