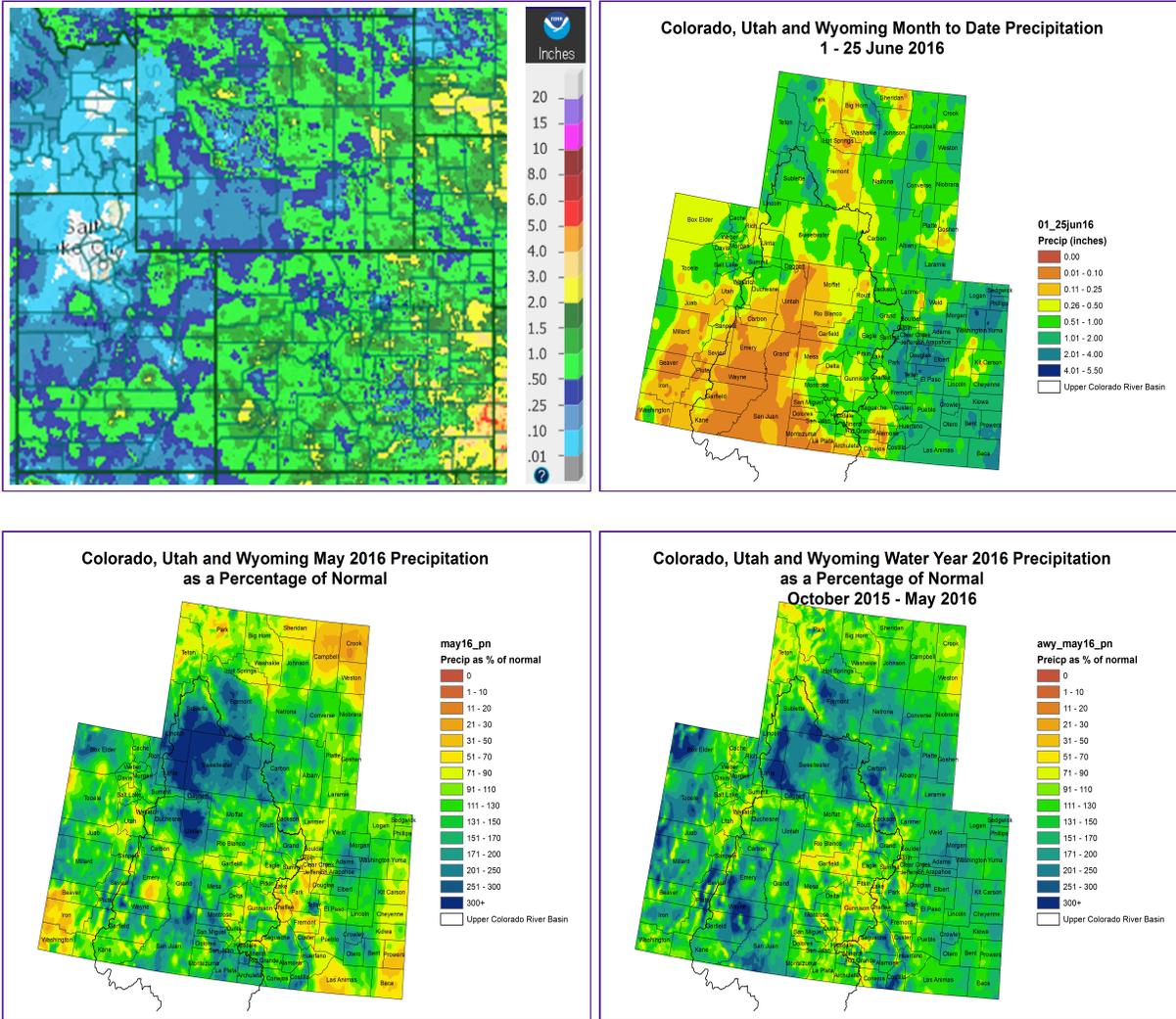
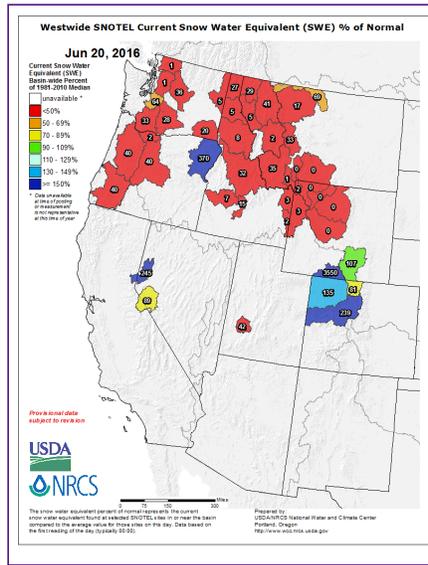
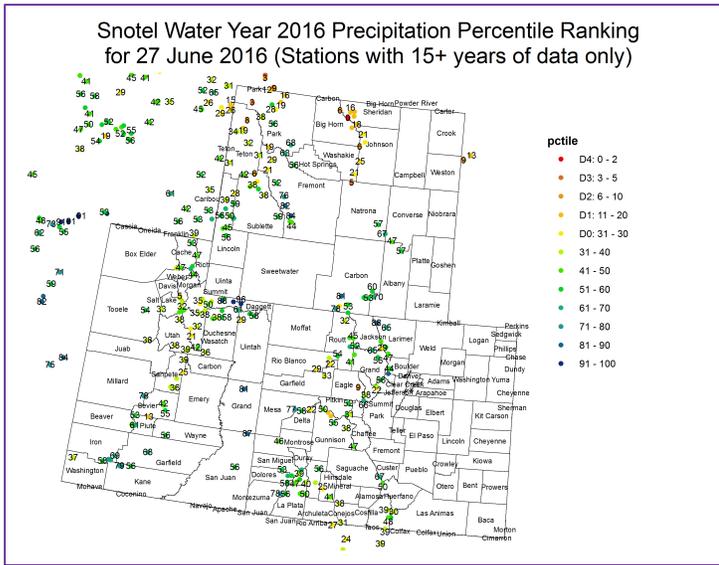


PRECIPITATION

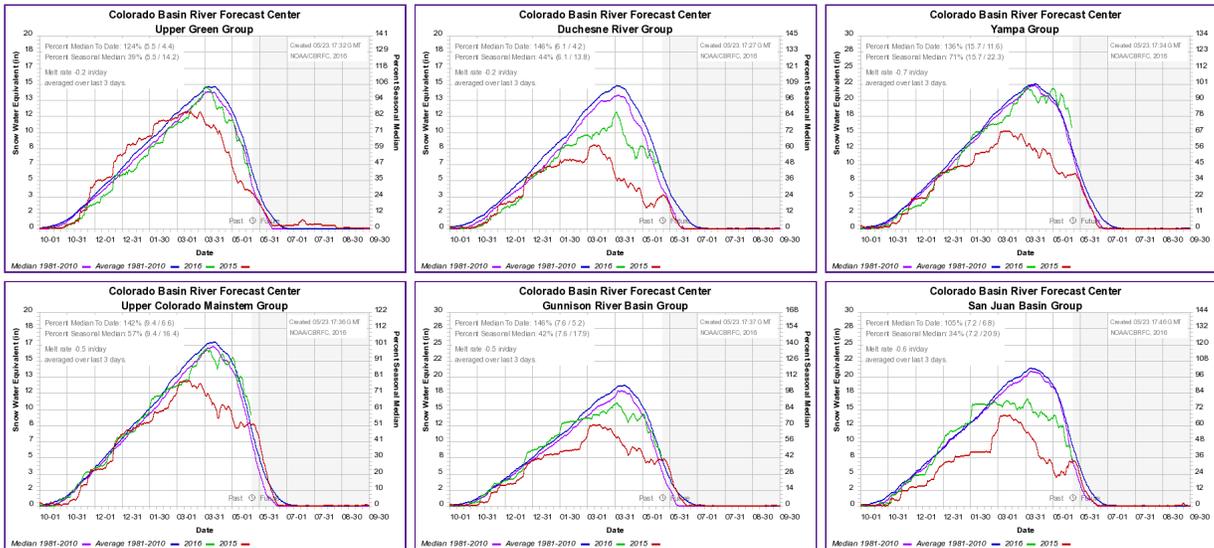


The images above use daily precipitation statistics from NWS COOP, CoCoRaHS, and CoAgMet stations. From top to bottom, and left to right: most recent 7-days of accumulated precipitation in inches; current month-to-date accumulated precipitation in inches; last month's precipitation as a percent of average;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

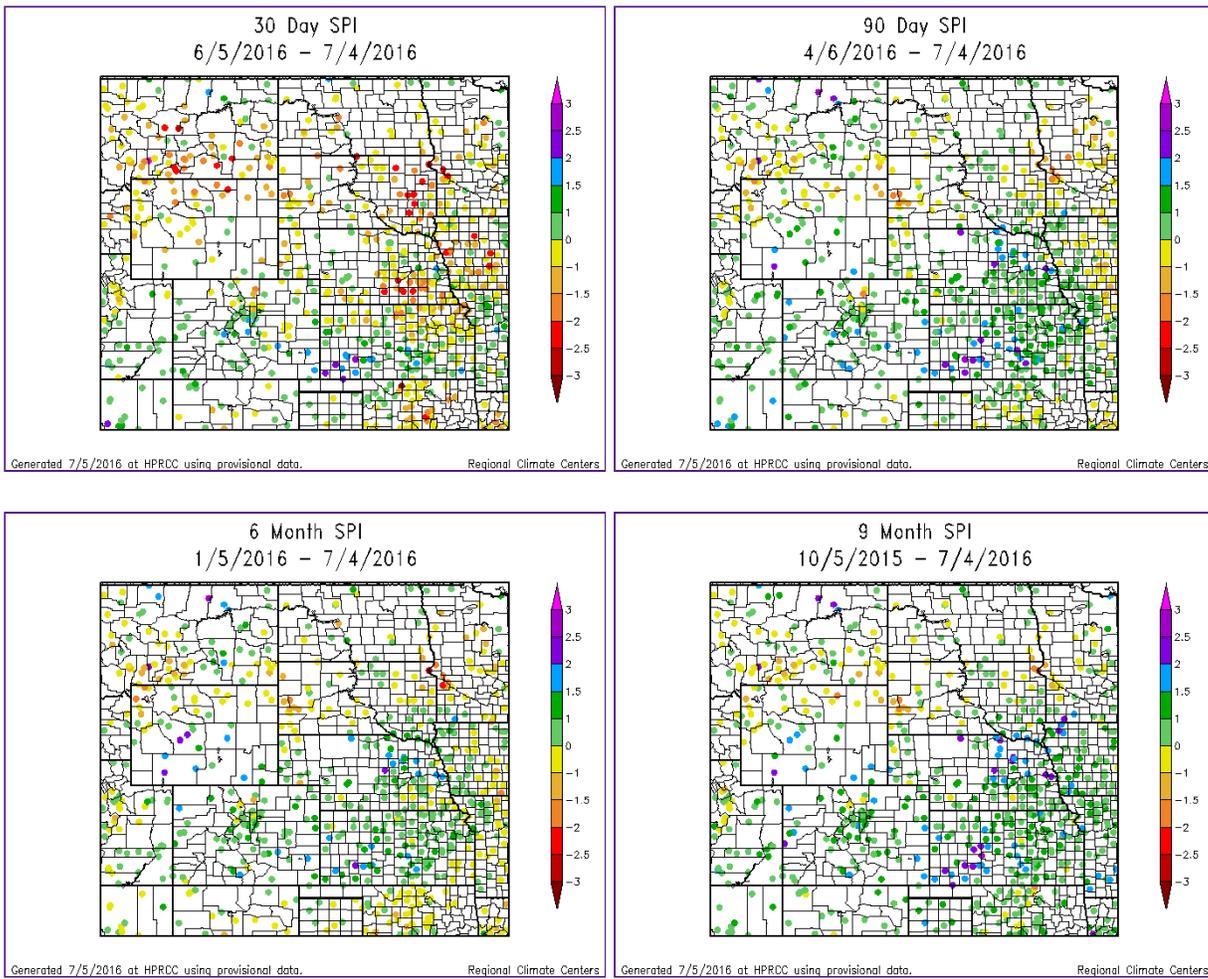
SNOTEL AND SNOWPACK



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).

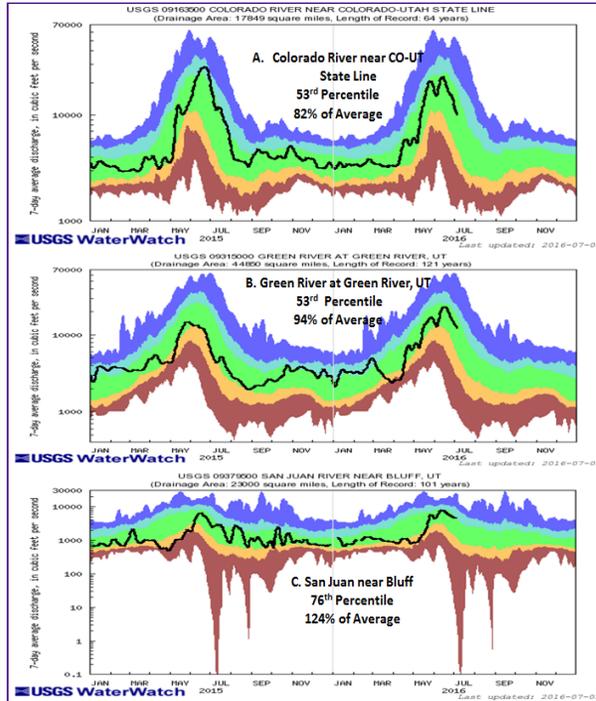
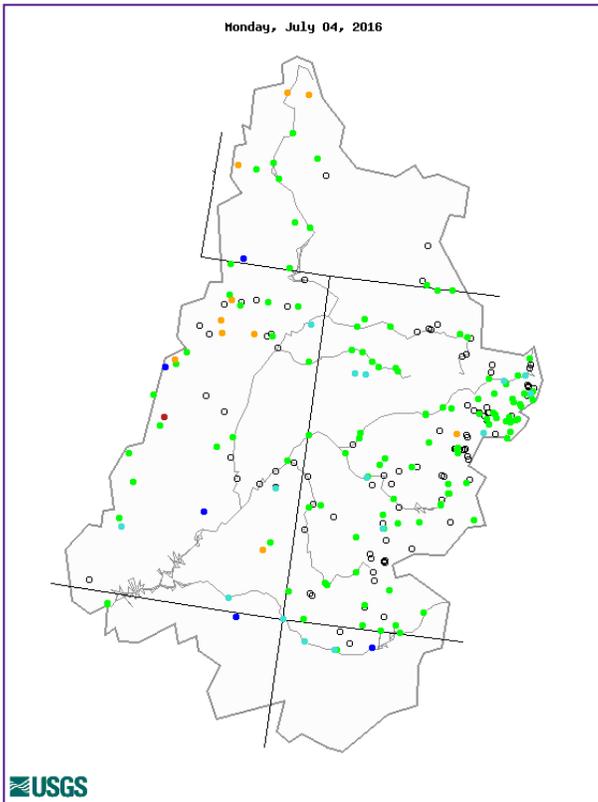


STANDARDIZED PRECIPITATION INDEX



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.

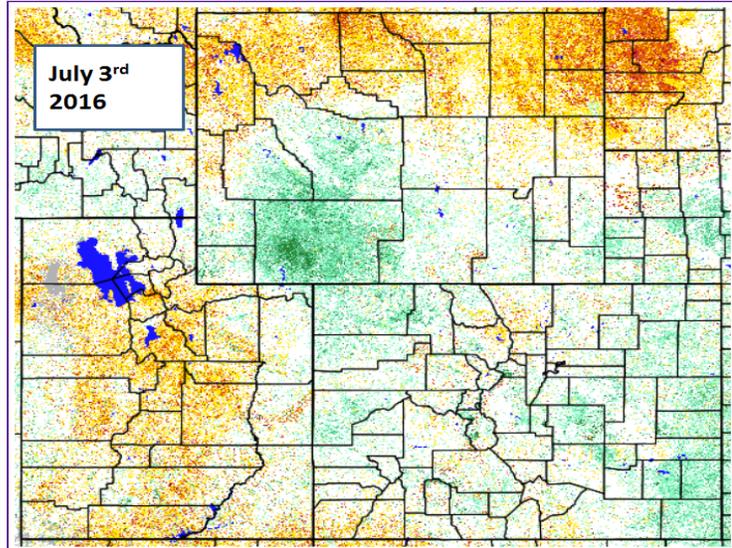
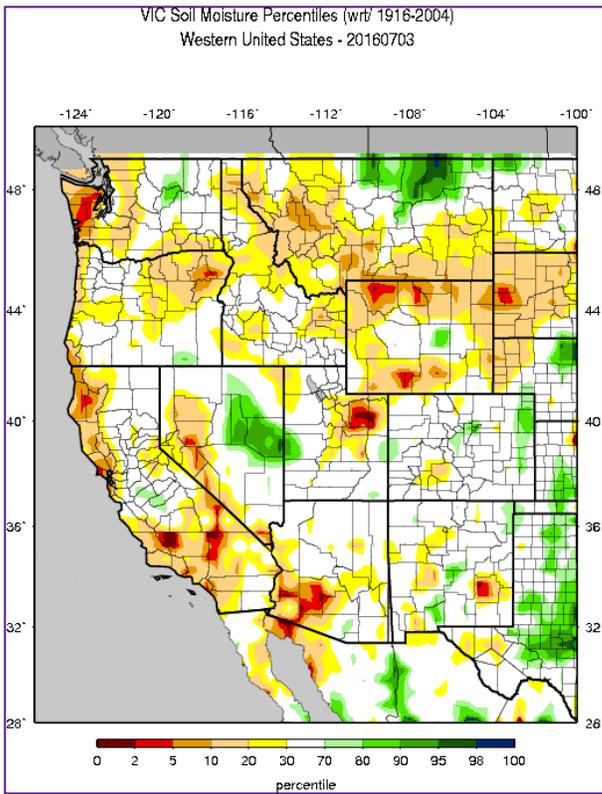
STREAMFLOW



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		

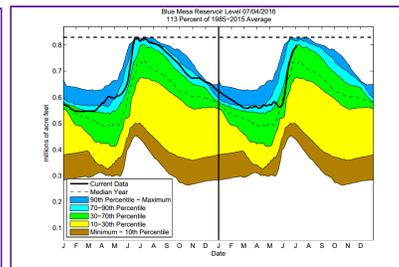
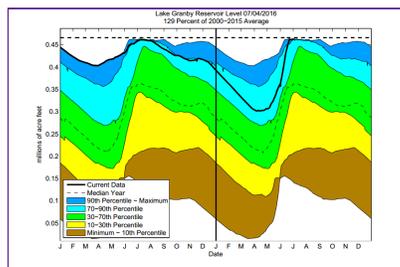
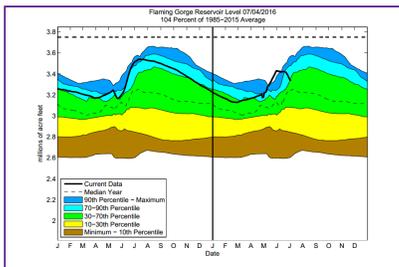
The top left image shows 7-day averaged streamflows as a percentile ranking across the UCRB. The top right image shows 7-day averaged discharge over time at three key sites around the UCRB: The Colorado River at the CO-UT state line; the Green River at Green River, UT; and the San Juan River near Bluff,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

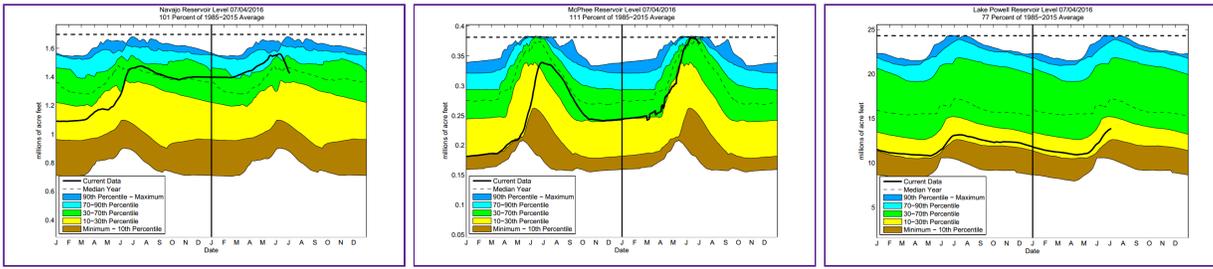
SURFACE WATER



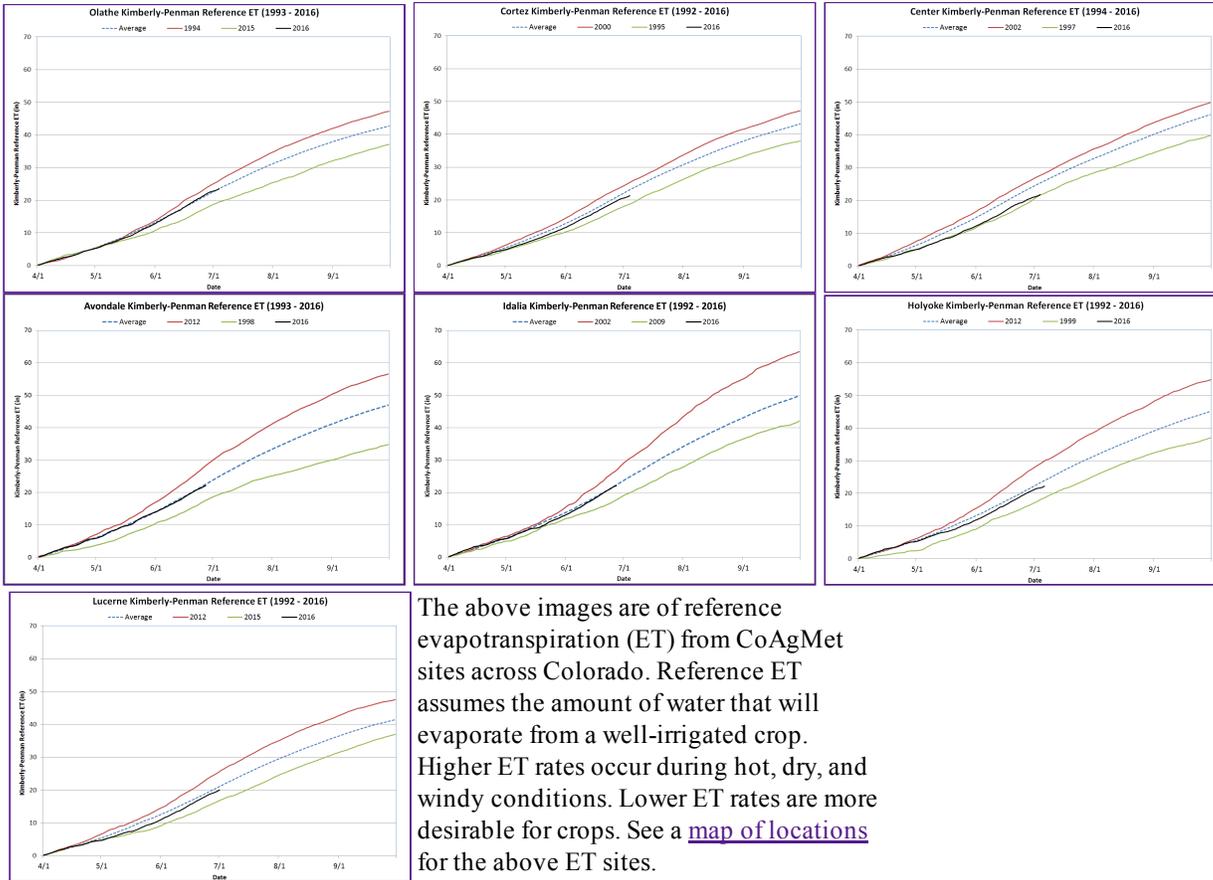
The top left image shows VIC modeled soil moisture as a percentile ranking. The top right image shows satellite-derived vegetation from the VegDRI product (which updates on Mondays).

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.

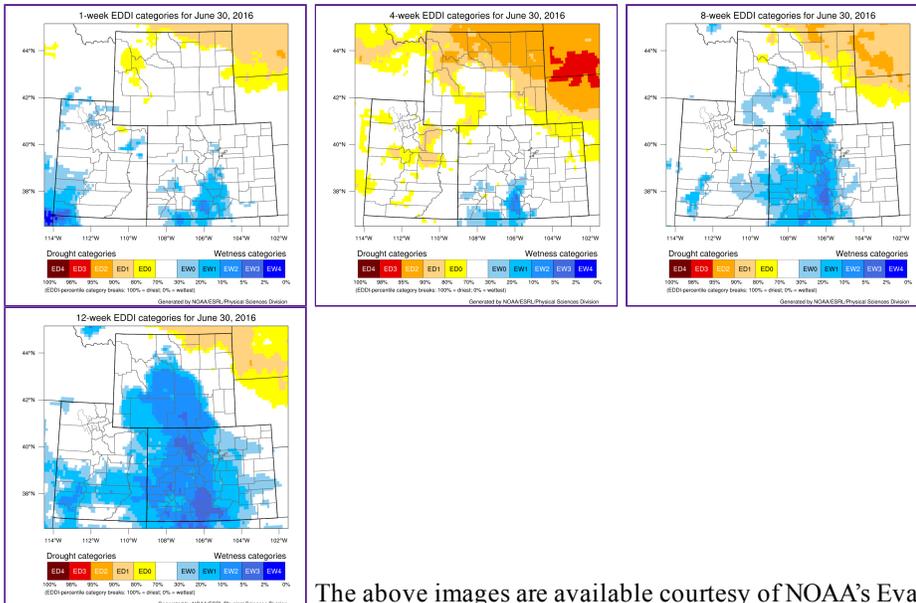




EVAPOTRANSPIRATION



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.

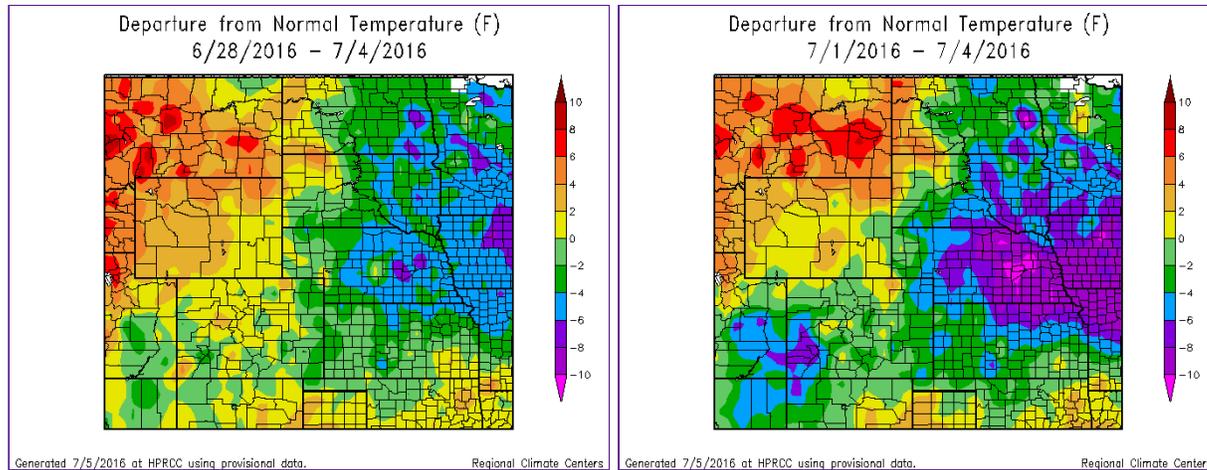


The above images are available courtesy of NOAA's Evaporative

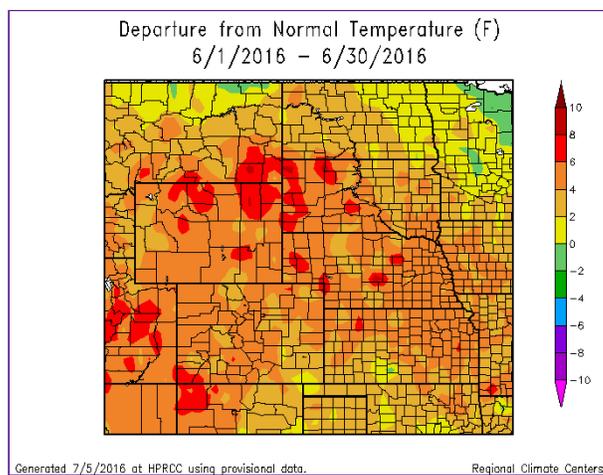
Demand Drought Index (EDDI). Drought classification listed is a function of the depth of reference evapotranspiration accumulated over a given period of record with respect to a climatology of 1981-2010. The drought categories displayed are in line with the US Drought Monitor's Percentile Ranking Scheme

<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..

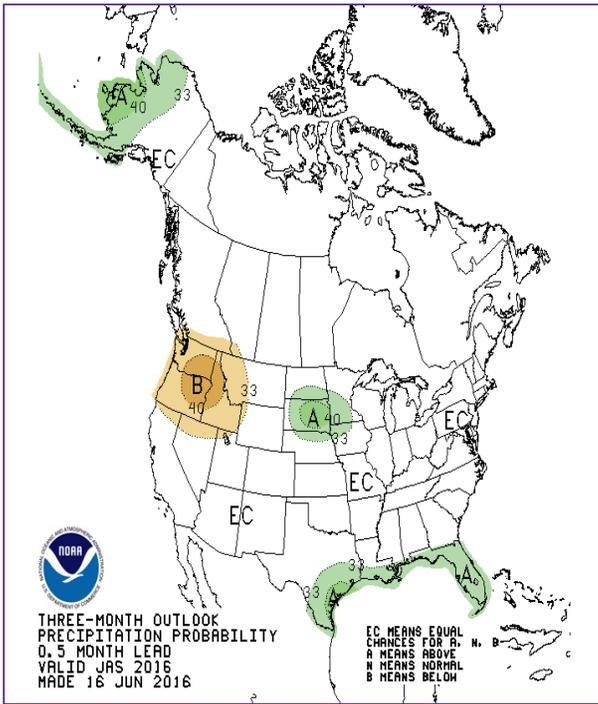
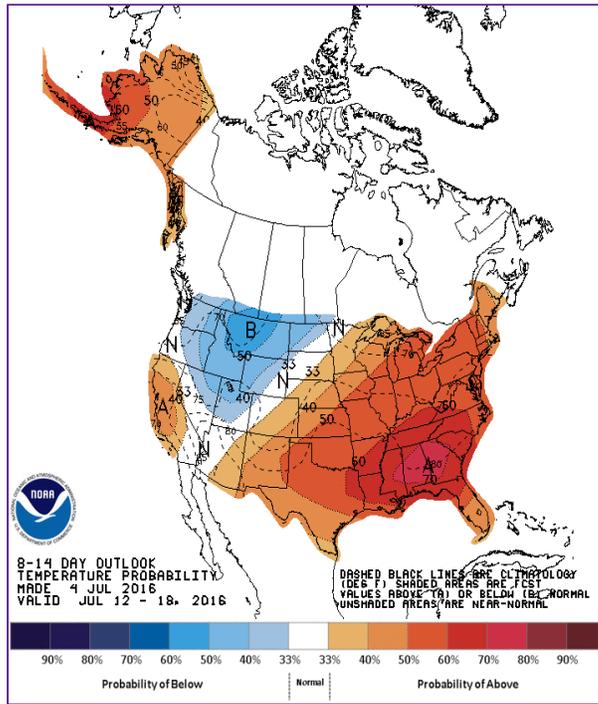
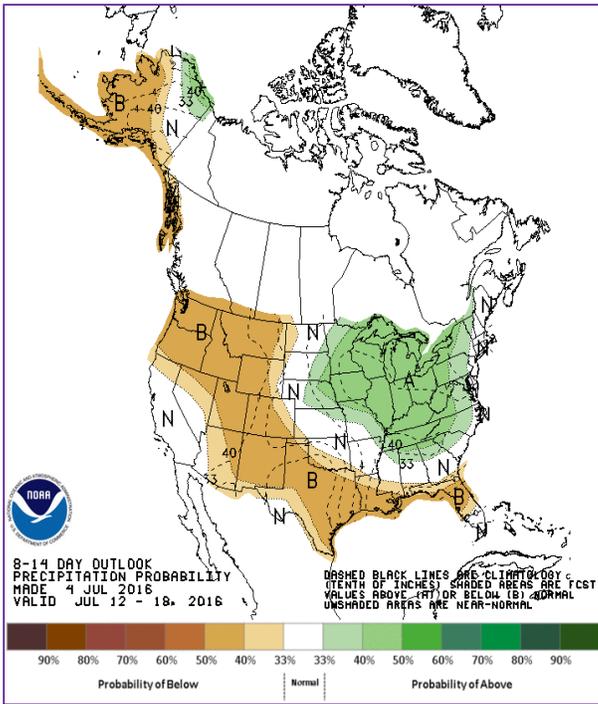
TEMPERATURE



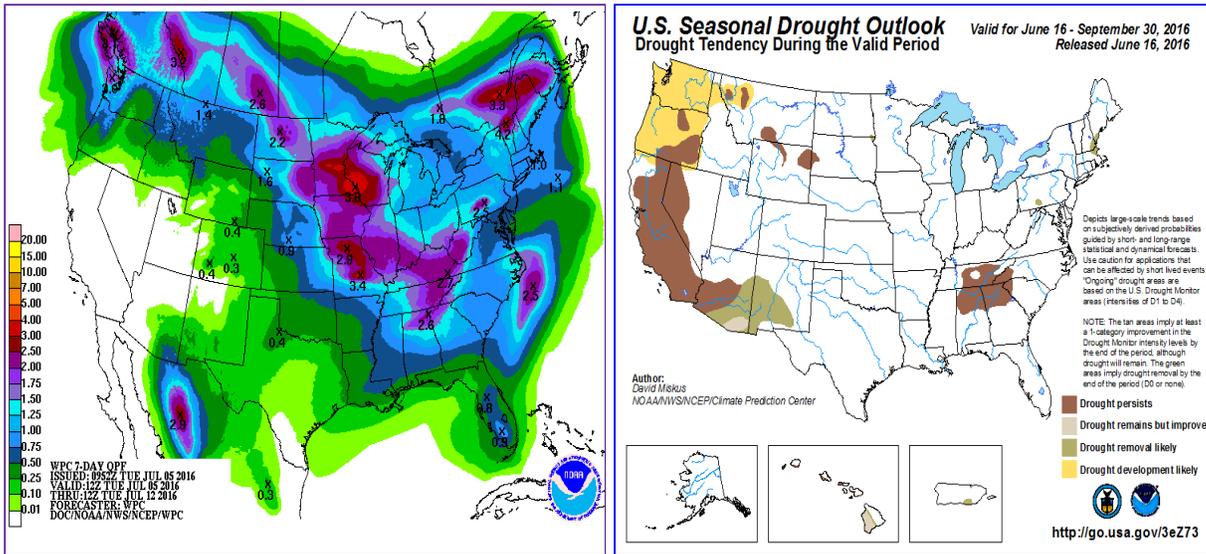
All images show temperature departures from average over different time periods (last 7 days on top left; month-to-date on top right; last full month on bottom). Temperature departure maps provided by HPRCC ACIS.



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.



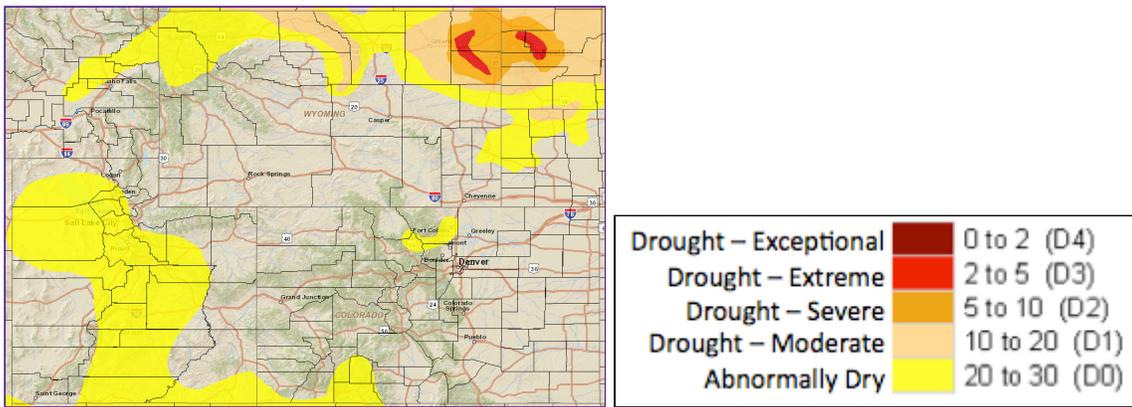
Short Term: (7/6)

- Yesterday evening a low pressure system exited the eastern plains of Colorado and moved northeast up towards the Great Lake states. High pressure will dominate the region over the following days. On Friday the southeast corner of Colorado is likely to see some thunderstorms. Other than that, expect a warm and dry rest of the week and weekend.
- We are tracking a disturbance forecast to reach the UCRB early next week (Monday/Tuesday). This system is tracking out of the northwest, and may tap into some subtropical moisture. Cooler temperatures are possible, especially for the northwest portion of the UCRB, early next week. Precipitation amounts are still forecast to be less than 0.10" over this time frame, and rain is only likely over the Upper Green River headwaters and eastern Colorado. This may change with a shift in the timing or track of the storm.

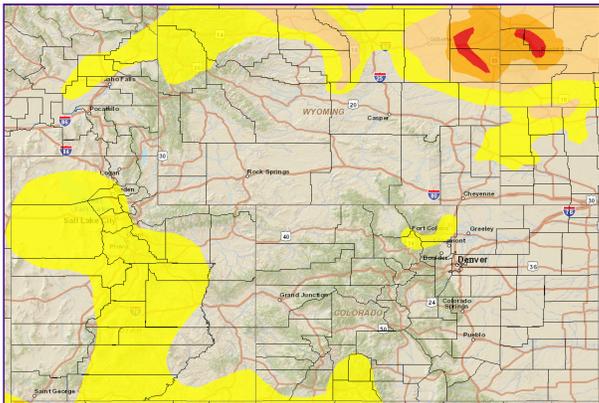
• Longer Term:

- The 8-14 day precipitation outlook shows increased chances for above average precipitation for southeast Utah and southern Colorado. The northernmost reaches of the Upper Green River Basin will see increased chances of below average precipitation.
- The 8-14 day temperature outlook shows increased chances for above average temperatures for the entirety of the UCRB. Most of eastern Colorado and the San Luis Valley are forecast equal chances of above and below average temperatures. The northern Front Range and northeast plains will see slightly elevated chances for above average temperature.
- The Climate Prediction Center July through September outlook shows equal chances of above and below average precipitation for the entirety of the UCRB and eastern Colorado.
- The seasonal drought outlook for Colorado and the UCRB shows no likely drought development over the next three months, and removal likely in the southeast corner of the state.

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: July 5, 2016

Most of the Upper Colorado River Basin was cooler and wetter than normal over the past week. The notable exception to this pattern was the Upper Green River Basin in southwest Wyoming. Here temperatures were 2-4 degrees above normal, and conditions were mostly dry in the lower elevations.

The wettest conditions in the region occurred southeastern and eastern Colorado. Prowers County received 5-6" of rainfall in some areas. The Four Corners area, and south-central Utah also picked up more rain in a week than is average for this time of year. Most of Emery, Wayne, and Garfield Counties received over 0.50" of rainfall.

Streamflows are on their typical annual summer decline, but mostly in the normal range across the UCRB. The Duchesne Basin is showing some below normal streamflow conditions. Major reservoirs are mostly in good shape. Large decreases have been seen in levels at Navajo and Flaming Gorge Reservoirs, but this water, for the most part, has been going towards increases in Lake Powell.

Soils are drying out in the Upper Green River Basin and some parts farther south in the UCRB. Below normal soil moisture conditions are now showing up in Sagauche and Hinsdale Counties. Modeled root zone soil moisture and vegetative health are in disagreement for much of the Upper Green River Basin, but there is dryness now showing up for both of these indicators in the headwaters area. The VegDRI product still shows vegetation as pre-to-moderate drought for the D0 area in the southwest corner of the UCRB. Pre-to-

moderate drought is likewise depicted for the D0 in Larimer, Boulder, and Grand Counties in northern Colorado.

All things considered, the following week's changes don't warrant degradation anywhere, and the new rainfall was not enough in areas where D0 currently is depicted to be rid of it.

Recommendations

UCRB: Status Quo

Eastern Colorado: Status Quo.