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.

**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.

Snotel and Snowpack

The above image shows SNOTEL snowpack percentiles for each SNOTEL site in the Intermountain West. The images below show accumulated snow water equivalent in inches.
Streamflow 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).
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.

Evaporative Demand
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. 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.

Condition Monitoring and Impacts
Map of current condition monitoring reports submitted to CoCoRaHS in the last week overlaid on the current U.S. Drought Monitor depiction. Specific impacts reports from local experts listed below.

Outlook
The top two images show Climate Prediction Center's Precipitation and Temperature outlooks for 8 - 14 days. The middle image shows the Weather Prediction Center's Quantitative Precipitation Forecast accumulation for seven days. The bottom left image shows the 3-month precipitation outlook from Climate Prediction Center, and the bottom right image shows the Climate Prediction Center's most recent release of the U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook.
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.
Last week was a bit of a mix for the Intermountain West region. Much of the UCRB saw decent precipitation amounts of at least 0.50". Southwest Wyoming missed out on the UCRB precipitation, seeing less than 0.25". The San Juan Mountains, southwest Colorado, southeast Utah saw a stellar week with at least 1" of new precipitation. The mountains seeing at least 2" of precipitation. Gunnison County also got in on this precipitation, seeing at least 1" of new precipitation. Precipitation in Arizona and western Utah last week were also above average.

Snowpack is looking very good in the UCRB. All basins are now above normal snowpack for the season to date. It's great to see how well the snowpack is doing at this point in the season. Let's hope the accumulation continues the rest of the season.

Eastern Colorado was drier, seeing less than 0.10" of precipitation. On the positive side, this is a dry time of year, so it's not difficult to make up deficits with one or two nice events. Helping the situation were the near normal temperatures, keeping evaporative demand lower.

The outlook is showing a chance for another nice shot of precipitation to hit much of the UCRB, spilling over the Divide into the Foothills of Colorado. Arizona is looking like it might be the winner over the next 7 days with amounts of over 2 inches. The 8-14 day outlooks is showing signs of below
average precipitation, however temperatures are looking to stay below average as well.

**Recommendations:**

**UCRB:** Improvements to the D3 in southern portion of the San Juan Mountains in Colorado, extending to the Four Corners area of Colorado, Utah and catching the far northeastern corner of Arizona are recommended. Over the last week, this area saw at least 1.00” of new precipitation, most areas seeing better than 1.50”. The mountains saw between 2 and 4 inches of new precipitation. Snowpack in the San Miguel, Dolores, Animas and San Juan basin is above average (114%) for this time of year.

D3 improvement to D2 in Gunnison County is recommended. This improvement includes the sliver of D3 in Pitkin and Lake counties and crosses the Continental Divide to remove D3 from Chaffee and much of Saguache County and the San Luis Valley (black line). Like the San Juans, Gunnison County benefited greatly from last week’s precipitation seeing 1 to 2 inches of liquid. The Gunnison basin is showing 120% of snowpack to date.

**San Luis Valley:** Continuing the improvement in Saguache County, removal of D3 in most of the San Luis Valley including Conejos and Costilla counties is recommended. This area saw much above normal precipitation for January and has already seen above normal precipitation for February. The far eastern edge of the valley including Great Sand Dunes and the Sangre de Cristo Mountains have seen lower than normal precipitation this month, so the D3 should stay there.

We are also recommending the headwaters of the Rio Grande stay in D3 for at least another week. Precipitation was as good last week and has been lagging behind for the water year.

**Eastern Colorado:** Status quo is recommended for eastern CO this week. Much of the region has received little to no precipitation since the beginning of the month. This is a time of year when a larger number of dry days (or very small accumulation days) is common. Some consistent small accumulating events have helped prevent total drying of the soils. Colder temperatures over the next couple of weeks will also help to minimize impacts of dry spells. If March stays dry, we will start to worry more.