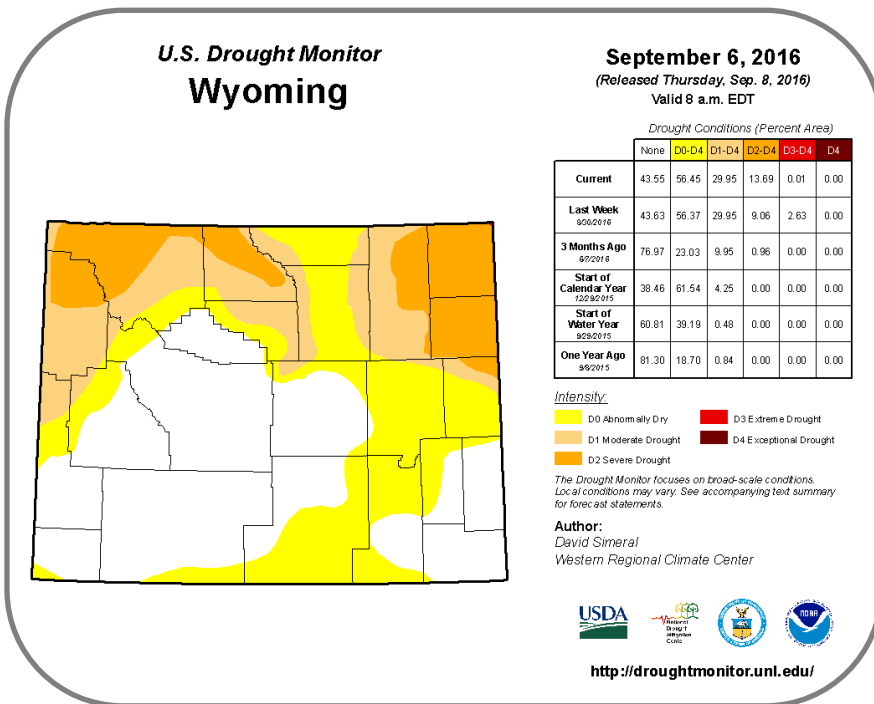


## Wyoming — Current Drought Conditions



### Highlights for the State

Statewide, August 2016 was a fairly normal month ranking as the 59th coolest August of the last 122 years. August was also the 46th driest for the same period of time. At the Climate Division level, only Division 1 (far northwest Wyoming) was notable as it was the 9th driest August of the last 122.

Since mid-August, drought in the northeast has lessened some and extreme drought (D3) was removed from Crook and Weston counties. In the southeast, D0 conditions were reduced in eastern Laramie and Goshen counties.

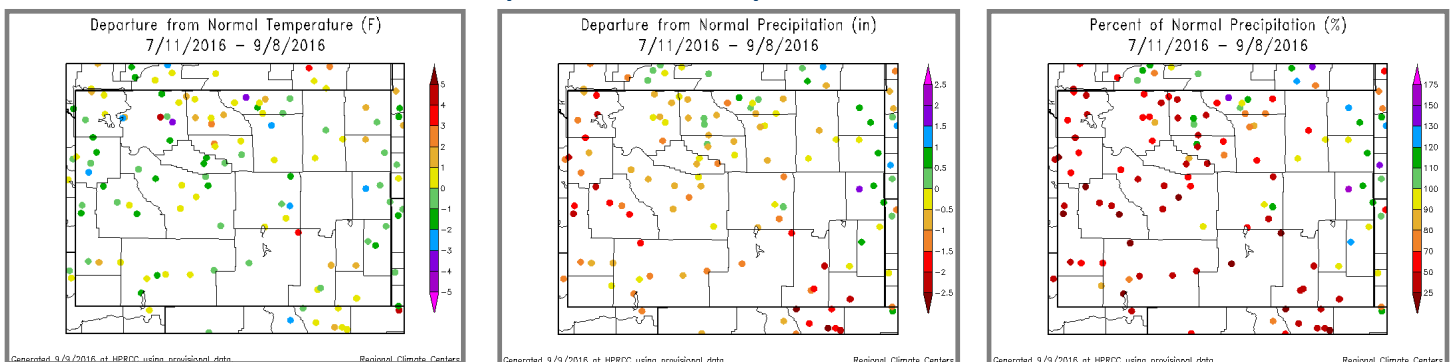
Conditions worsened in the western half of the state with D0 being expanded to cover southwestern Carbon and southeastern Sweetwater counties as well as the southwest corner of Uinta County. A major expansion of D1 occurred in the northwest to cover most of Park, almost all of Teton, northwestern Sublette, and northern Lincoln counties. Following the D1 expansion, severe drought (D2) began to cover northern Teton and northwestern Park counties.

Although recent rains have been beneficial for eastern and north-central Wyoming, much of the state still needs moisture and fire potential remains above normal, especially in the northwest. Currently 17 fires are considered active in Wyoming with most of those being in the northwest (Yellowstone and Teton National Parks or Shoshone National Forest).

The U.S. Drought Monitor, is a weekly map of drought conditions produced jointly by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the National Drought Mitigation Center (NDMC) at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. The U.S. Drought Monitor website is hosted and maintained by the NDMC. <http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu>

## Wyoming — Climate Overview for Last 60 Days

### Temperature and Precipitation Anomalies



Temperatures for the latter two-thirds of July through the first week of September were quite normal in Wyoming with much of the state being 1°F above or below the normal. North-central Wyoming (Bighorn basin and Sheridan County) as well as parts of the southeast (areas of Platte, Albany, and Carbon counties) were a bit warmer with some stations in those counties being up to 4°F above normal. Many of the rest of the state's stations reported being 1°F to 3°F below normal.

Extreme eastern counties (Crook, Weston, Niobrara, Goshen) as well as parts of north-central Wyoming (Big Horn and Sheridan counties) had normal to above-normal precipitation while most of the rest of the state was 70% or less of the normal.

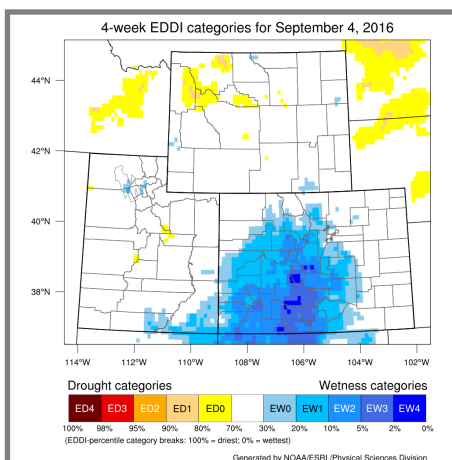
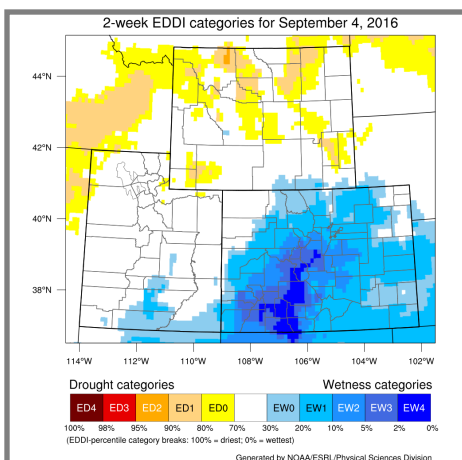


# Wyoming — Drought Indicators

## Evaporative Demand

The Evaporative Demand Drought Index (EDDI) is a relatively new index used to monitor areas experiencing enhanced drying power of the atmosphere. The 2- and 4-week EDDI maps below show that evaporative demand has been at or below normal over much of Wyoming for the past four weeks, with the exception of some northwestern areas. 2-week demand shows that northern Teton, Park, Hot Springs, Washakie, eastern Sheridan, Johnson, northern Campbell, and Platte counties are areas of concern. Do you have impacts to report? We need your on-the-ground reports and you can input them here: <http://droughtreporter.unl.edu/map/>

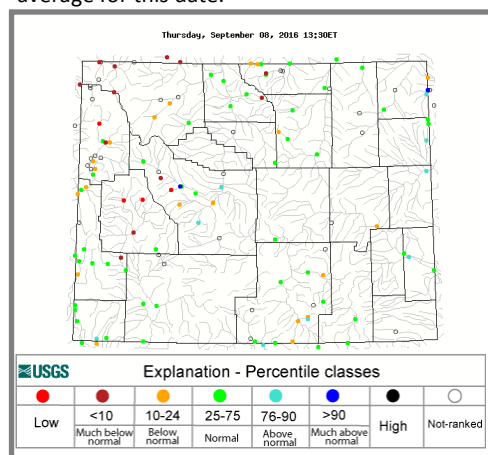
EDDI maps are updated on a daily basis for several timeframes. Current maps may be downloaded here: <http://www.colorado.edu/climate/dashboard.html>



## Water Resources

Reservoirs statewide are still fairly full with some exceptions, such as Palisades in the Snake River Basin (<15% full) and Glendo in the Platte River Basin (<40% full). Streamflows in northwest and parts of north-central Wyoming were much below normal while most of the rest of Wyoming was normal to above normal.

The map below shows streamflow for September 8th compared to the historical average for this date.



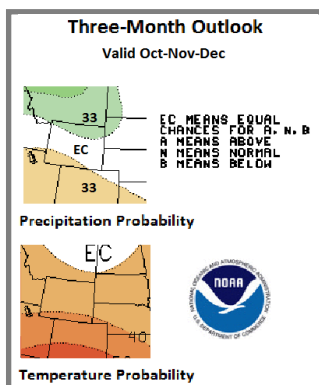
# Wyoming — Short- and Long-term Outlooks

## Weather and Climate Outlooks

For the next two weeks the chances are greater for below-normal temperatures and above-normal precipitation statewide.

Looking farther out, the signals are less certain for precipitation. The Oct-Dec period has good chances for above-normal temperature, while precipitation is more uncertain with greater chances for above-normal precipitation in the north and below-normal precipitation in the southwest. Moving to the Nov-Jan timeframe, above-normal temperatures are still favored for the southwestern two-thirds of Wyoming. It is more likely that the northern half of the state will see above-normal precipitation with the lower half being uncertain. Into the winter months of Dec-Feb, above-normal temperatures are still favored for southwestern Wyoming while the northern two-thirds of the state has better chances for above-normal precipitation.

Drought conditions likely will persist in the north through September with continued development likely in the northwest. Improvements should be seen in the northeast over the next two to three months.



**Need a Forecast?**  
Visit your local National Weather Service Weather Forecast Office for the most up-to-date forecast at: <http://www.weather.gov>

## Stay Tuned and In Touch

The next Wyoming Drought Impacts and Outlook Summary will be released around October 20th. If you need information in the meantime, please reach out to any of the partners listed to the right or contact Tony Bergantino directly at [Antonius@uwyo.edu](mailto:Antonius@uwyo.edu)

Live in or around the Wind River Indian Reservation? Check out the Wind River Indian Reservation and Surrounding Area Climate and Drought Summary at: [http://hprcc.unl.edu/pdf/Wind-River-Climate-Drought-Summary\\_Sep16.pdf](http://hprcc.unl.edu/pdf/Wind-River-Climate-Drought-Summary_Sep16.pdf)

## Summary of Conditions

Temperatures over the last 30 days have been normal to below normal for much of the state. Only a few areas such as north-central Wyoming are running above normal.

Precipitation for the same period has been below normal for the south and west and above normal for the northeast.

Drought has intensified in the northwest and southwest parts of the state but has improved somewhat in the east.

## Partners

Wyoming State Climate Office

[www.wrds.uwyo.edu](http://www.wrds.uwyo.edu)

National Integrated Drought Information System

[www.drought.gov](http://www.drought.gov)

National Weather Service

Riverton Weather Forecast Office

[www.weather.gov/riw/](http://www.weather.gov/riw/)

Cheyenne Weather Forecast Office

[www.weather.gov/cys/](http://www.weather.gov/cys/)

High Plains Regional Climate Center

[www.hprcc.unl.edu](http://www.hprcc.unl.edu)

National Drought Mitigation Center

[www.drought.unl.edu](http://www.drought.unl.edu)

USDA Northern Plains Regional Climate Hub and

University of Wyoming Extension

[www.climatehubs.oce.usda.gov/northernplains/](http://www.climatehubs.oce.usda.gov/northernplains/)

Western Water Assessment

[www.colorado.edu](http://www.colorado.edu)