

Wyoming — Climate Overview

Highlights for the State

Temperatures for June were mostly below normal for Wyoming. While most stations were 0 to 3 degrees below normal, about a dozen stations around the state were as much as 5 degrees below normal.

Precipitation for the month was above normal in southcentral Wyoming as well as parts of the northeast and the Bighorn Mountains. The southwest, especially the Upper Green River Basin, was quite dry with several stations receiving less than 25% of normal for the month.

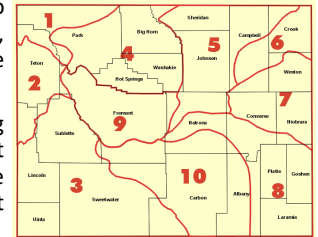
Areas of drought in Wyoming continued to diminish in June thanks to the rain and even some snow that has fallen. Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions in the Bighorn Mountains and in Uinta County improved and the only area of impact now is an area of D0 in the Teton Mountains.

As of July 10 there are no active wildfires in Wyoming.

Temperature and Precipitation

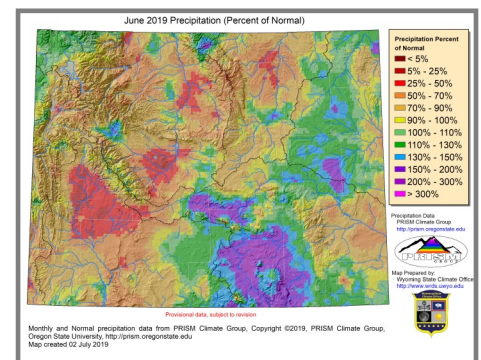
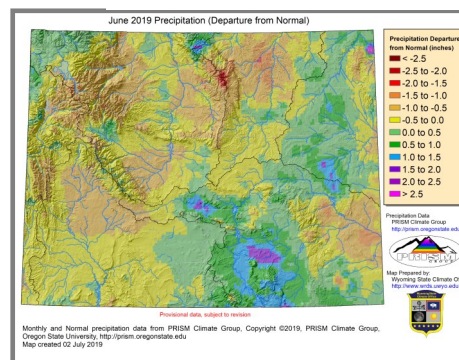
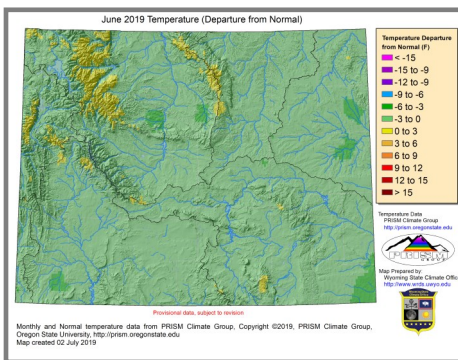
Wyoming experienced its 51st coolest June of the last 125 years. Only Climate Divisions (CD) 1 and 4, in the northwest, had rankings that were in the warmer half of years. These two divisions saw their 58th and 59th warmest June, respectively. CD 3 had the lowest ranking finishing the month as the 44th coldest June since 1895.

Precipitation rankings were a bit more varied during June with CD 6 in the northeast having the driest ranking at 36 out of 125. At the other end of the spectrum was CD 10 which ranked as having its 31st wettest June since 1895.



Wyoming Climate Divisions

July (thru the 11th) has been wet across the northeastern half of the state while the southwest and southcentral portions have received below-normal precipitation. Temperatures have been cool with only a few stations in the south and northwest running up to 2 degrees F above normal. Generally, the northeastern two-thirds of the state has had a greater departure below normal than the southern and western thirds have.



Wyoming — Current Drought Conditions

U.S. Drought Monitor Wyoming

June 25, 2019
(Released Thursday, Jun. 27, 2019)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT

	Drought Conditions (Percent Area)					
	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	99.40	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Last Week 06-19-2019	99.40	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago 03-26-2019	69.08	30.92	2.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 01-01-2019	63.17	36.83	13.41	3.27	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year 09-25-2018	57.11	42.89	13.77	3.47	0.21	0.00
One Year Ago 06-26-2018	85.67	14.33	2.89	0.00	0.00	0.00

Intensity:

None	D2 Severe Drought
D0 Abnormally Dry	D3 Extreme Drought
D1 Moderate Drought	D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

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CPC/NOAA

droughtmonitor.unl.edu

Since the beginning of June there have been additional improvements in drought conditions throughout Wyoming. The long-term drought in the Bighorn Mountains has finally improved and the range is drought-free.

In the southwest, an area of D0 (Abnormally Dry) that initially covered half of Uinta county was also reduced and ultimately removed.

Northwest Wyoming did not see as much of the moisture that other parts of the state experienced and, as a result, the only patch of drought in Wyoming is the D0 that is lingering in the Tetons.

The southwest also missed out on precipitation and, as a result, is an area to watch. Evaporative Demand throughout much of the state is normal and precipitation for the coming weeks is expected to be below normal while temperatures will be above normal. The combination of these factors could result in a reemergence and spread of drought, especially in the Green River Basin.

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 — Drought Indicators

Evaporative Demand

The Evaporative Demand Drought Index (EDDI) at the end of June is showing normal to low-demand conditions across Wyoming.

Looking at the conditions over the last two weeks, most of Wyoming is showing normal evaporative demand while the north and southeast are in low-demand conditions.

The 4-week period ending 02 July shows much the same conditions.

Additional products can be found at: http://www.wrds.uwyo.edu/products_and_data.html

Do you have drought impacts to report? We need your on-the-ground reports and you can input them here: <http://droughtreporter.unl.edu/submitreport/>

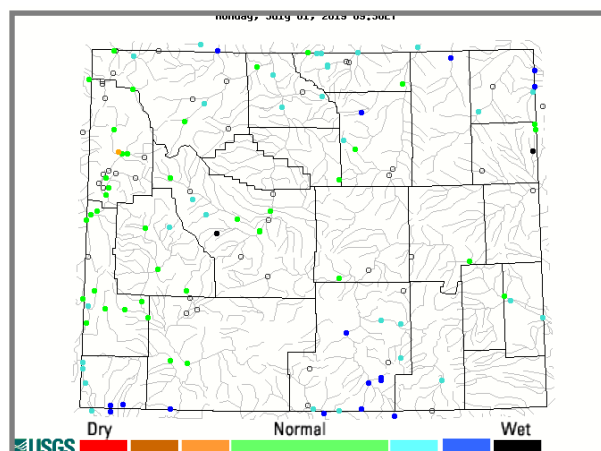
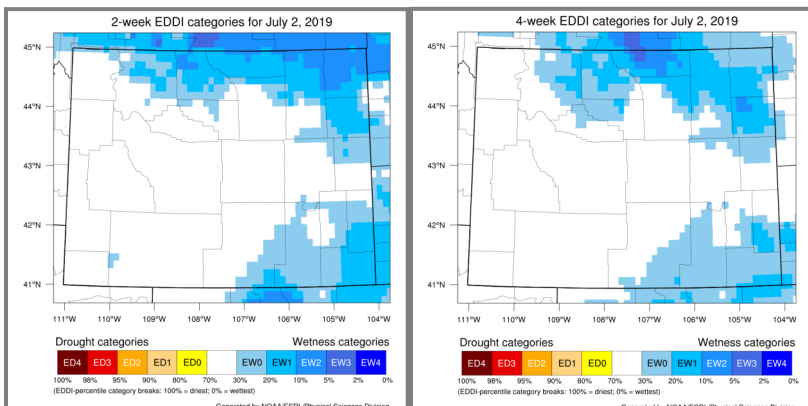
Water Resources

With only a few exceptions, reservoirs in Wyoming are all about 80% capacity or better with most running above 90%.

Reservoir conditions may be viewed online at: http://www.wrds.uwyo.edu/surface_water/teacups.html

Streamflows in Wyoming are at or above normal with the exception of a half dozen in the northwest and one in far northeast Weston County.

The map below shows streamflow conditions in Wyoming as of July 01.



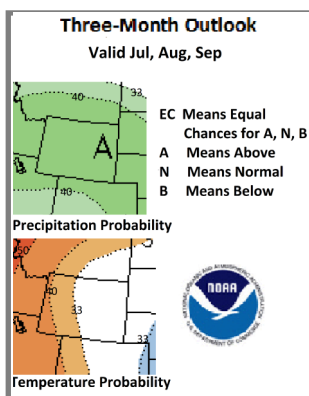
Wyoming — Short- and Long-term Outlooks

Weather and Climate Outlooks

The next two weeks should have most of Wyoming experiencing better chances for below-normal precipitation while the signal is unclear for the latter part of the month.

For temperature look for above-normal temperatures across the state for the next two weeks with the chances higher in the east. Toward the end of the month much of the state could be either above, below, or normal with the exception of better chances for above-normal temperatures in the far southwest and below-normal temperatures in the northeast.

Through the rest of the summer Wyoming is expected to see above-normal precipitation. For temperature, the July through September time period has the western half of the state leaning toward above-normal temperatures with an uncertain signal for the eastern half. Starting with the August through October time period, the entire state has the odds favoring above-normal temperature going through the end of the year.



Heard Around the State

Washakie Co., Jun 15: "Rivers and creeks remain high due to warmer temps and snowmelt. Fields, gardens and flowers are planted and growing."

Park Co., Jun 16: "Good grassland this year, it's been cold. Plenty of spring water and last years planted alfalfa has thrived due to the wet spring."

Johnson Co., Jun 19: "Customers report they've never seen it rain this late into the year. Business has been really slow because of the weather. vegetation growth is amazing."

Sheridan Co., Jun 21: "Extremely wet spring this year-affecting growing season for both weekend gardeners such as me and also ranchers and farmers in the area."

Partners

- Wyoming State Climate Office
www.wrds.uwyo.edu
- National Integrated Drought Information System
www.drought.gov
- National Weather Service
 - Riverton Weather Forecast Office
www.weather.gov/riw/
 - Cheyenne Weather Forecast Office
www.weather.gov/cys/
- High Plains Regional Climate Center
www.hprcc.unl.edu
- National Drought Mitigation Center
www.drought.unl.edu
- USDA Northern Plains Climate Hub and University of Wyoming Extension
www.climatehubs.ocs.usda.gov/northernplains/
- Western Water Assessment
www.colorado.edu

You can help us

We are continually looking for precipitation observers and will equip Wyoming volunteers with a 4" rain gauge. To sign up, select "Join CoCoRaHS" at <https://cocorahs.org>

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 Climate Summary will be released in August. 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

The Wind River Indian Reservation and Surrounding Area Conditions may be found here: <https://hprcc.unl.edu/windriver.php>

