



Water and Climate Update

June 09, 2022

The Natural Resources Conservation Service produces this weekly report using data and products from the [National Water and Climate Center](#) and other agencies. The report focuses on seasonal snowpack, precipitation, temperature, and drought conditions in the U.S.

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Tropical Cyclone 1 delivered heavy rain to Florida

WEATHER PREDICTION CENTER
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

WPN
Weather-Ready Nation

Potential Tropical Cyclone One (now Tropical Storm Alex), the first tropical system of 2022 in the Atlantic Basin, produced torrential rainfall across South Florida Friday and Saturday. Rainfall of more than 10 inches occurred near Miami, with widespread 4-6 inches observed across much of South Florida and the Florida Keys. This produced widespread flooding and flash flooding across the area.

48-hour rainfall ending 12am Sunday (EDT)

Flooding/Flash flooding reports Friday & Saturday

The first tropical storm of the season arrived in south Florida on June 3, bringing heavy rain, strong winds and flooding. The June 3-4 record setting rainfall totals were reported as high as 14.85 inches at Hollywood Florida and Miami received 11.05 inches. The storm reformed in the Atlantic and was named Alex with sustained winds of 50mph. NOAA is forecasting an above normal hurricane season this year.

Related:

[Half of Florida under Tropical Storm Warning as system expected to become Tropical Storm Alex](#) – Orlando Sentinel (FL)

[Wednesday’s flood watch a result of record-setting weekend rains](#) – Sun Sentinel

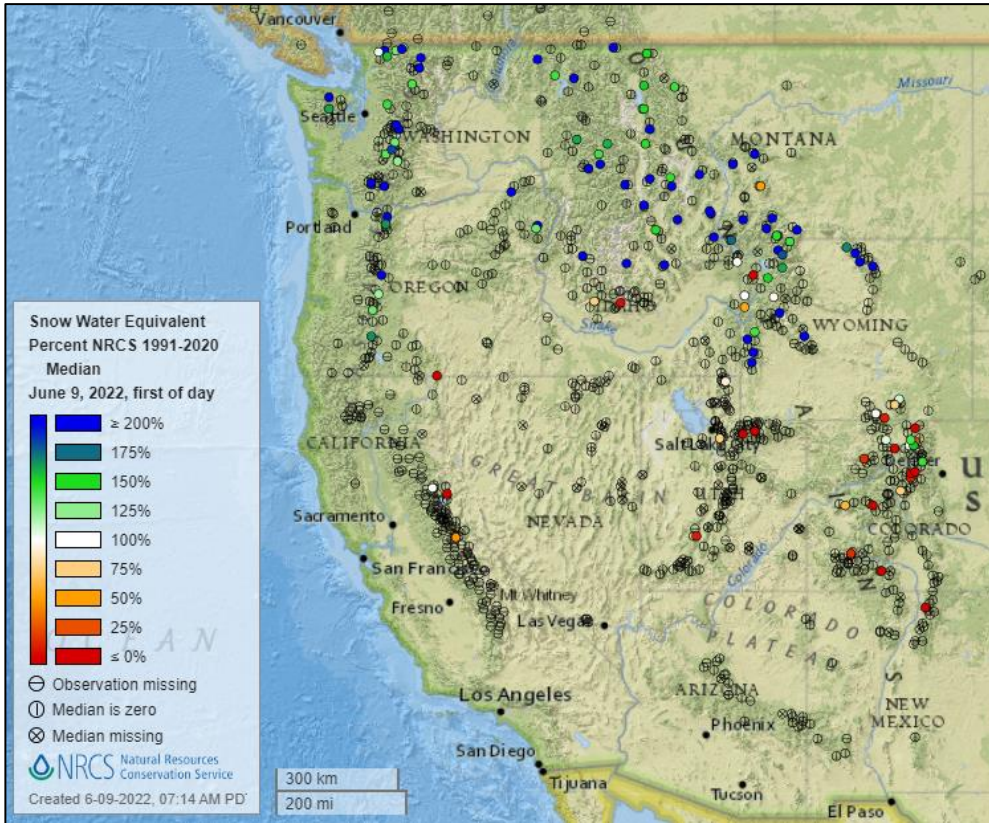
[Potential Tropical Storm Alex to bring flooding rains to Florida](#) – Washington Post

[Tropical Storm Alex forms in the Atlantic after the system drenched South Florida with flooding rain](#) – CNN

[Tropical Storm Alex Takes Aim at Bermuda After Flooding Florida](#) – NY Times

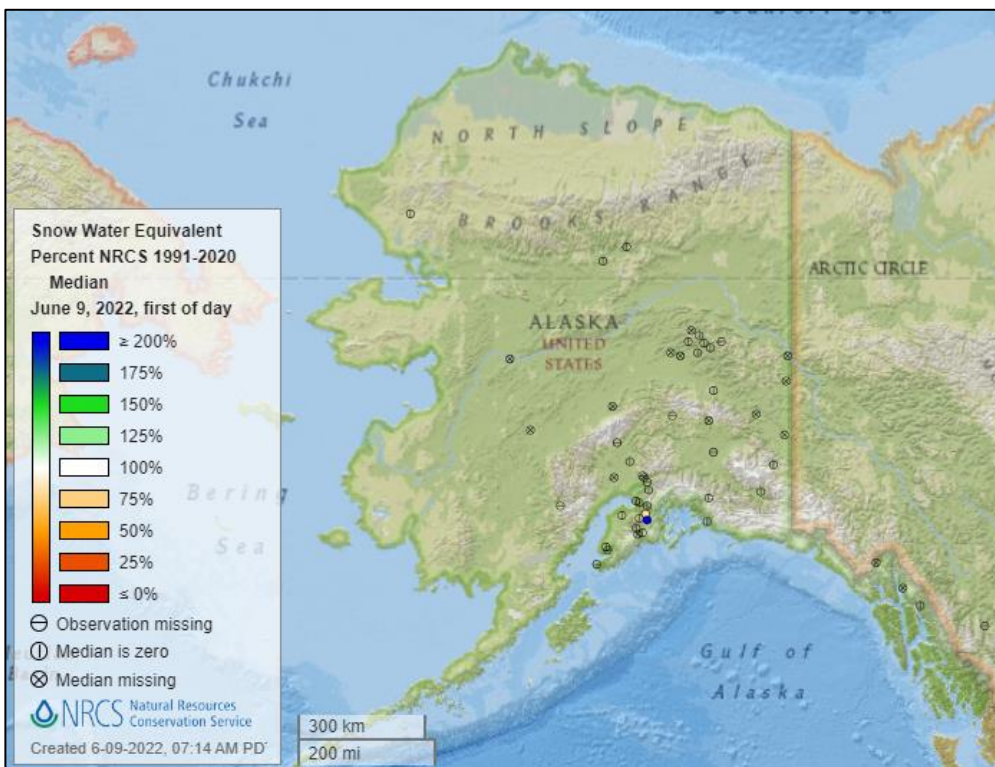
["Dangerous and life-threatening" flooding in Miami as tropical system drenches south Florida](#) – CBS News

Snow



[Snow water equivalent percent of median map](#)

See also:
[Snow water equivalent values \(inches\) map](#)

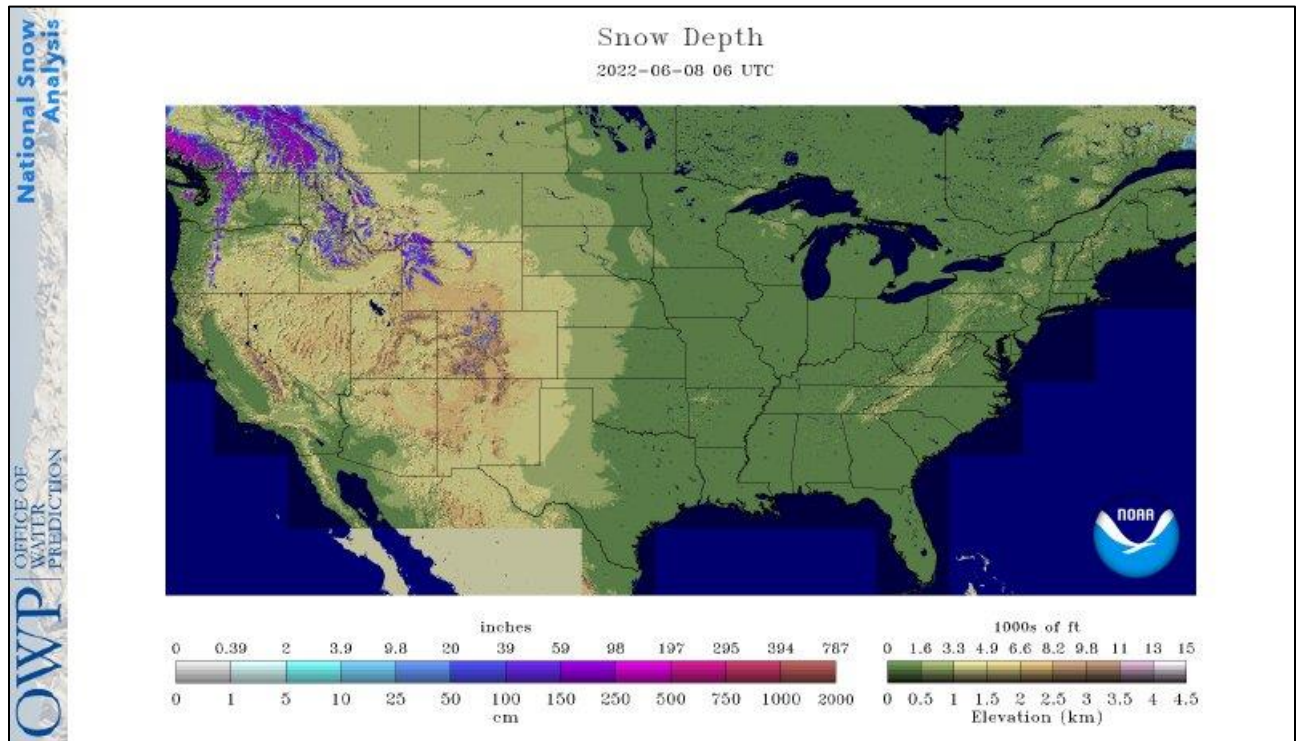


[Alaska snow water equivalent percent of median map](#)

See also:
[Alaska snow water equivalent values \(inches\) map](#)

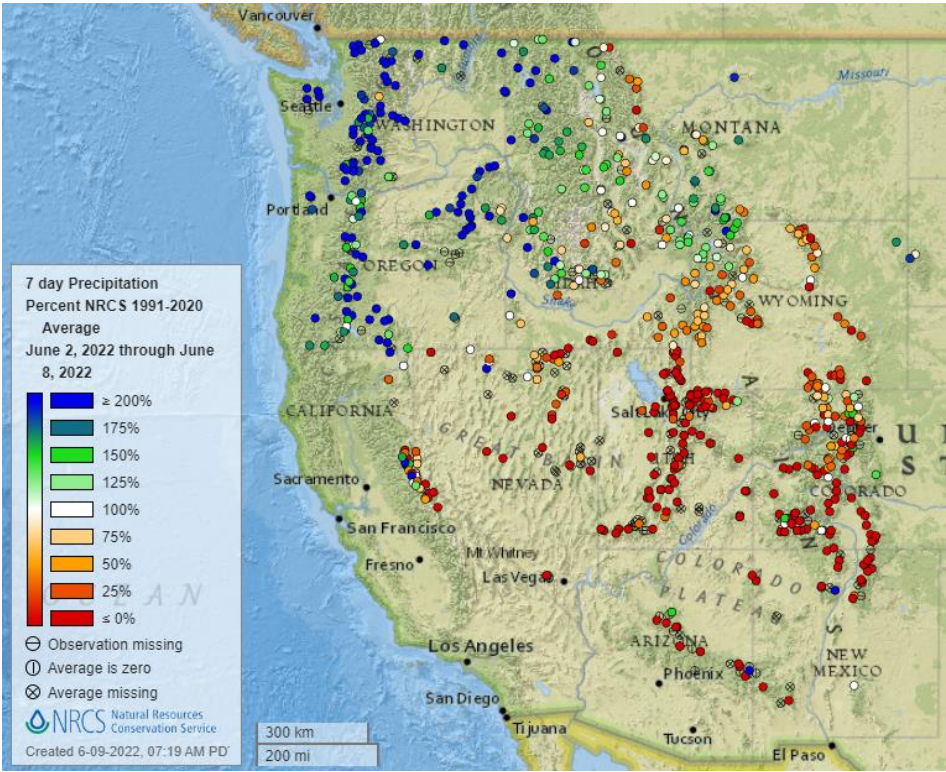
Current Snow Depth, National Weather Service Snow Analysis

Source: NOAA Office of Water Prediction



Precipitation

Last 7 Days, NRCS SNOTEL Network

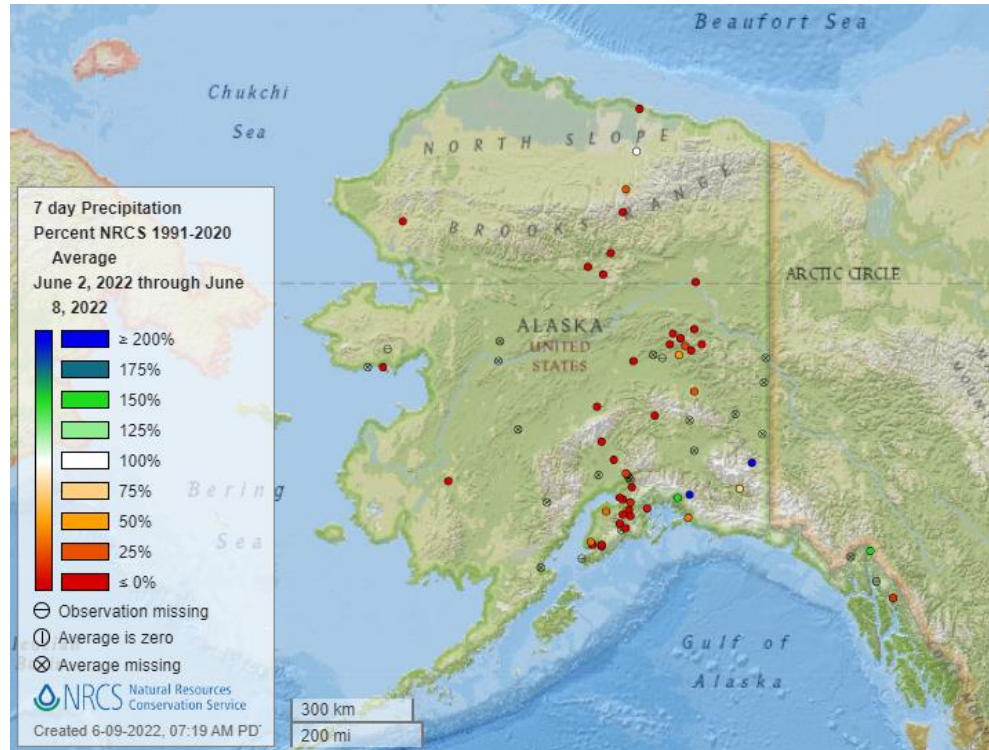


[7-day precipitation percent of average map](#)

See also:
[7-day total precipitation values \(inches\) map](#)

[Alaska 7-day precipitation percent of average map](#)

See also:
[Alaska 7-day total precipitation values \(inches\) map](#)



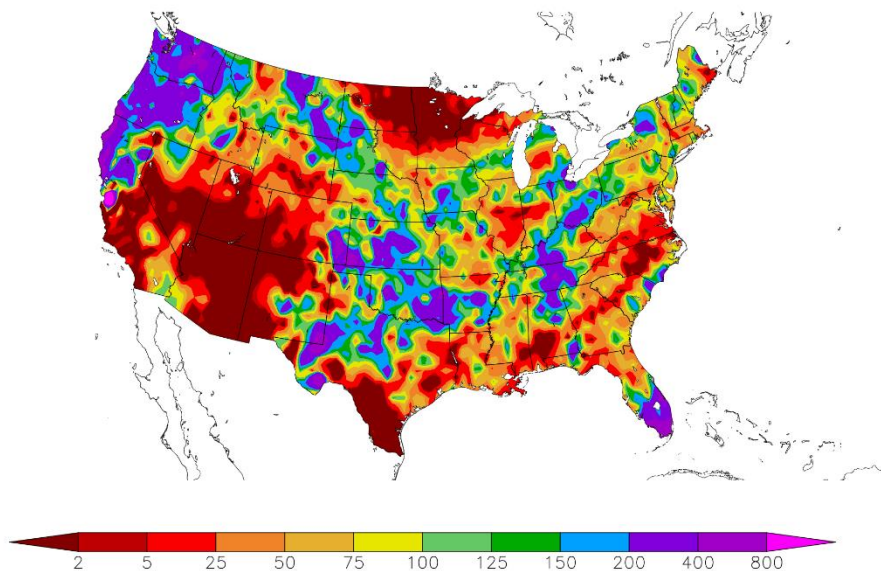
Last 7 Days, National Weather Service (NWS) Networks

Source: Regional Climate Centers

[7-day precipitation percent of normal map](#) for the continental U.S.

See also: [7-day total precipitation values \(inches\) map](#)

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
6/2/2022 – 6/8/2022



Generated 6/9/2022 at HPRCC using provisional data.

NOAA Regional Climate Centers

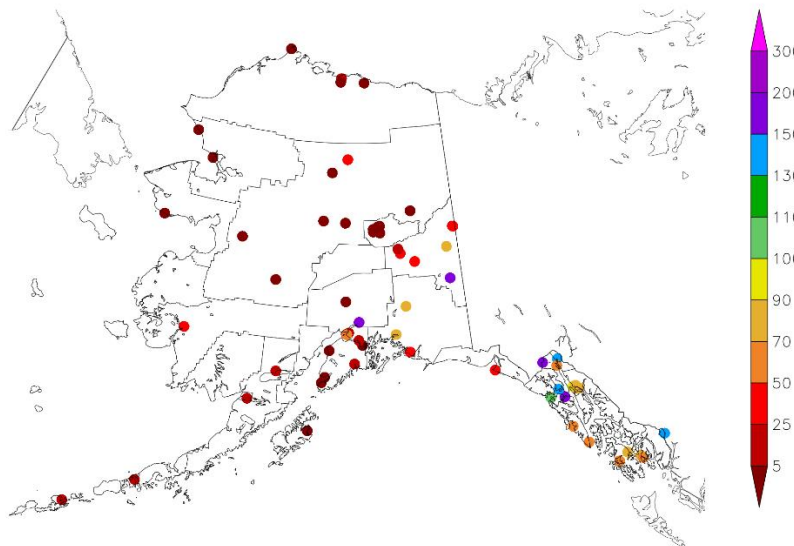
Last 7 Days, National Weather Service (NWS) Networks

Source: Regional Climate Centers

[7-day precipitation anomaly map](#) for Alaska.

See also: [7-day total precipitation values \(inches\) map](#)

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
6/2/2022 – 6/8/2022



Generated 6/9/2022 at HPRCC using provisional data.

NOAA Regional Climate Centers

Monthly, All Available Data Including SNOTEL and NWS Networks

Source: PRISM

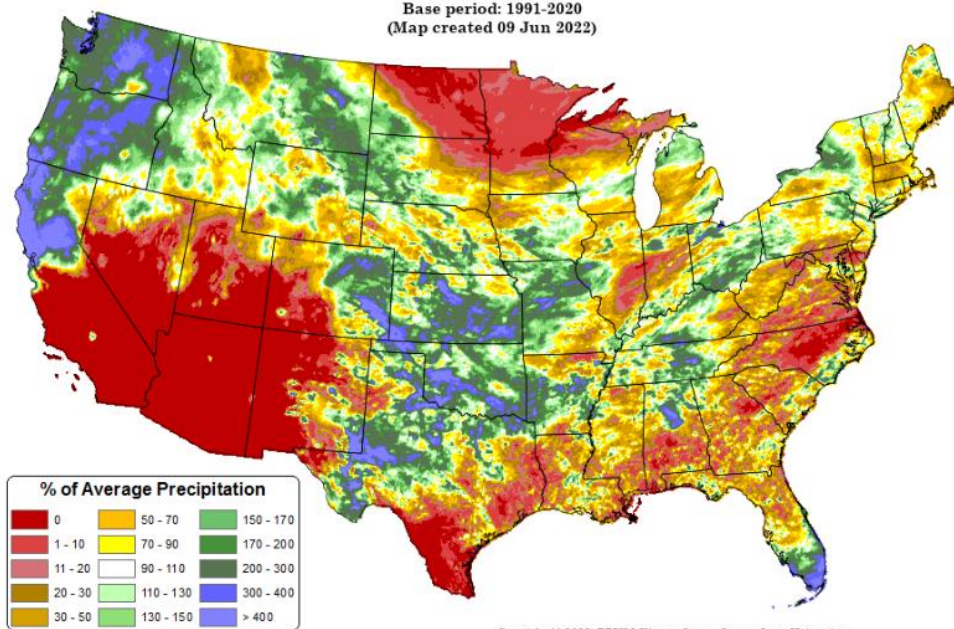
Total Precipitation Anomaly: 01 Jun 2022 - 08 Jun 2022

Period ending 7 AM EST 08 Jun 2022

Base period: 1991-2020

(Map created 09 Jun 2022)

[Monthly national total precipitation anomaly map](#)



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Last 3 Months, All Available Data Including SNOTEL and NWS Networks

Source: PRISM

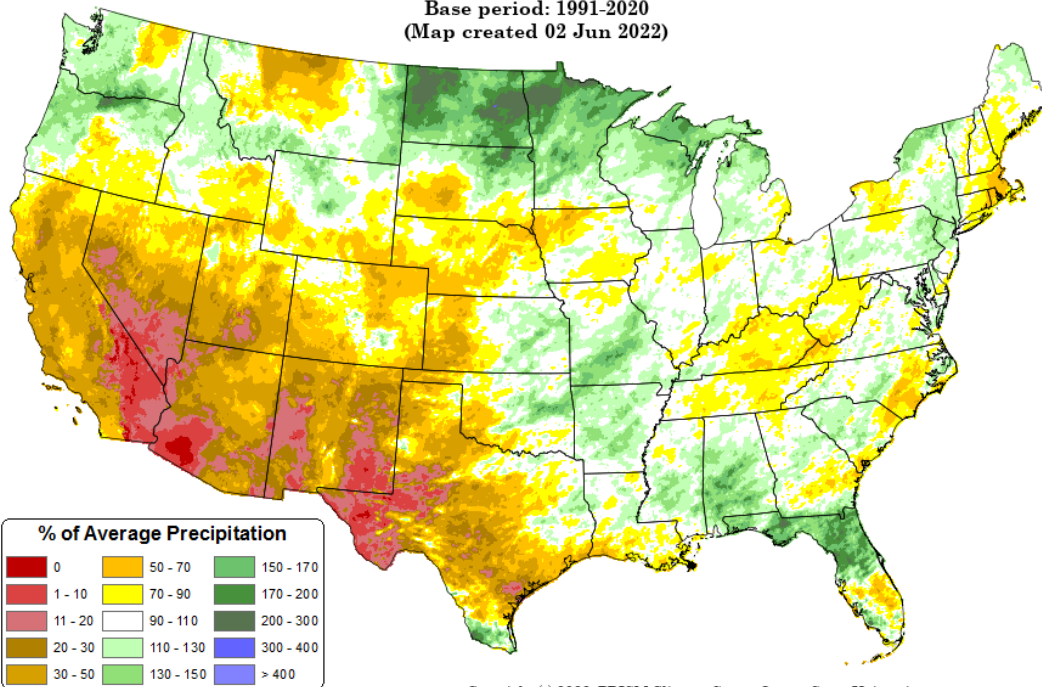
[March through May 2022 precipitation anomaly map](#)

Total Precipitation Anomaly: Mar 2022 - May 2022

Period ending 7 AM EST 31 May 2022

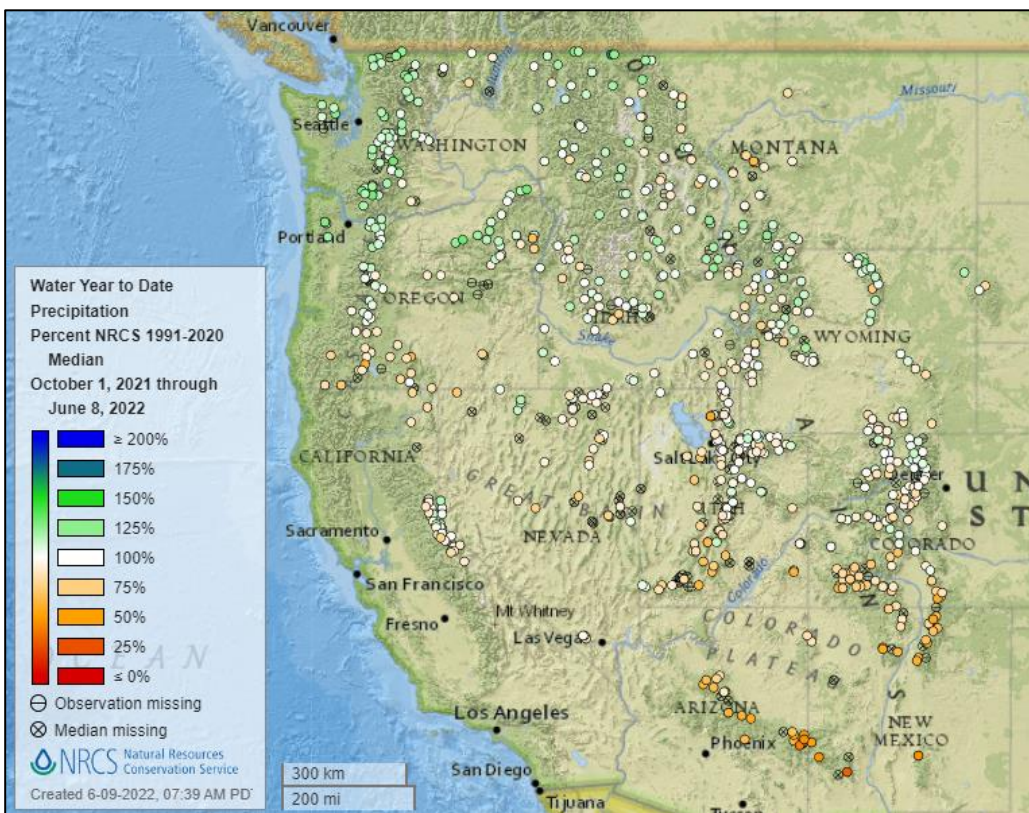
Base period: 1991-2020

(Map created 02 Jun 2022)



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Water Year-to-Date, NRCS SNOTEL Network

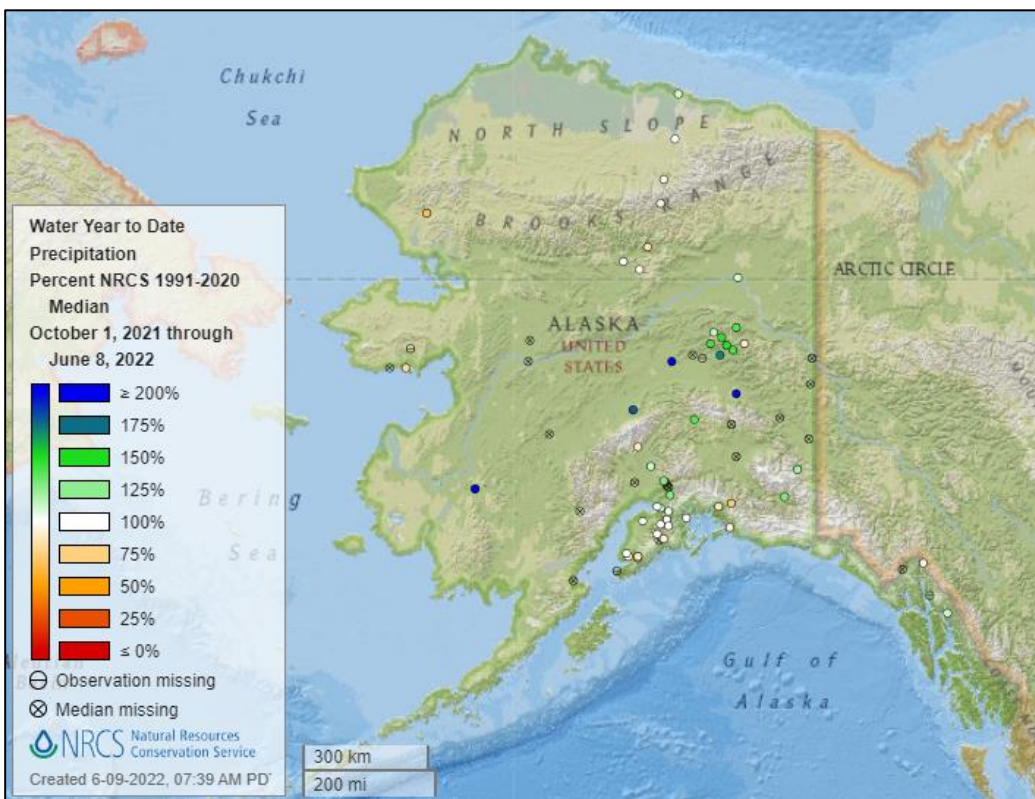


[2022 water year-to-date precipitation percent of median map](#)

See also:

[2022 water year-to-date precipitation percent of average map](#)

[2022 water year-to-date precipitation values \(inches\) map](#)



[Alaska 2022 water year-to-date precipitation percent of median map](#)

See also:

[Alaska 2022 water year-to-date precipitation percent of average map](#)

[Alaska 2022 water year-to-date precipitation values \(inches\) map](#)

Temperature

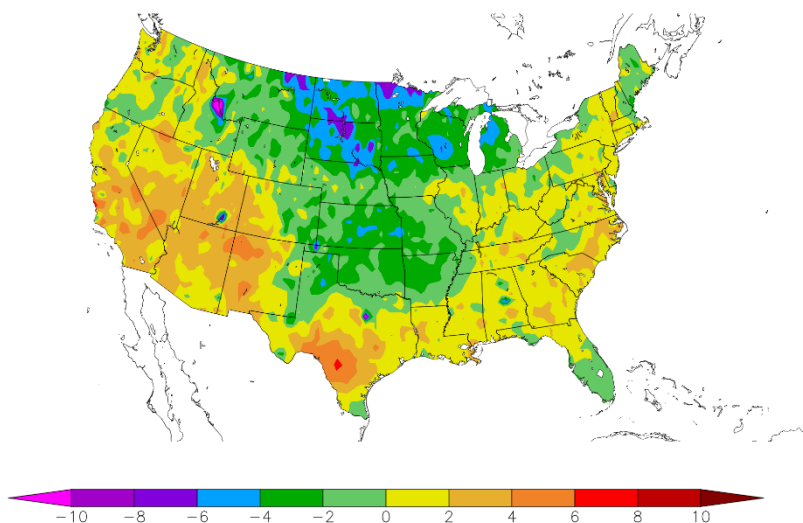
Last 7 Days, National Weather Service (NWS) Networks

Source: Regional Climate Centers

[7-day temperature anomaly map](#) for the contiguous U.S.

See also: [7-day temperature \(° F\) map](#)

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
6/2/2022 – 6/8/2022



Generated 6/9/2022 at HPRCC using provisional data.

NOAA Regional Climate Centers

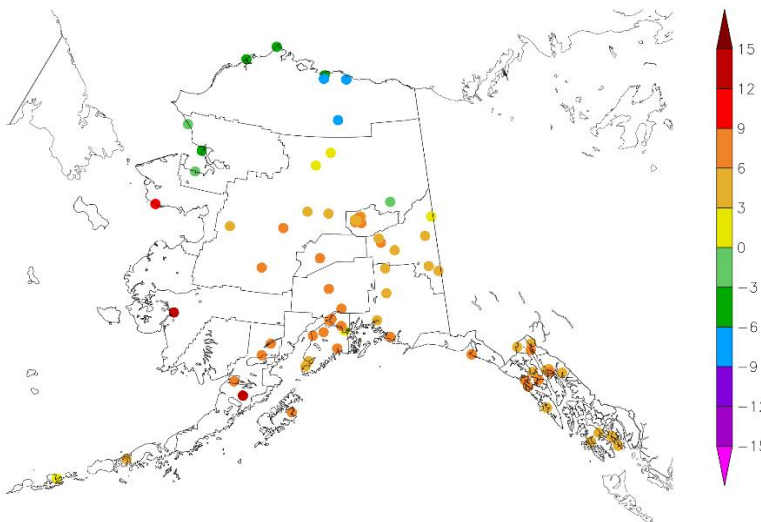
Last 7 Days, National Weather Service (NWS) Networks

Source: Regional Climate Centers

[7-day temperature anomaly map](#) for Alaska.

See also: [7-day temperature \(° F\) map](#)

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
6/2/2022 – 6/8/2022



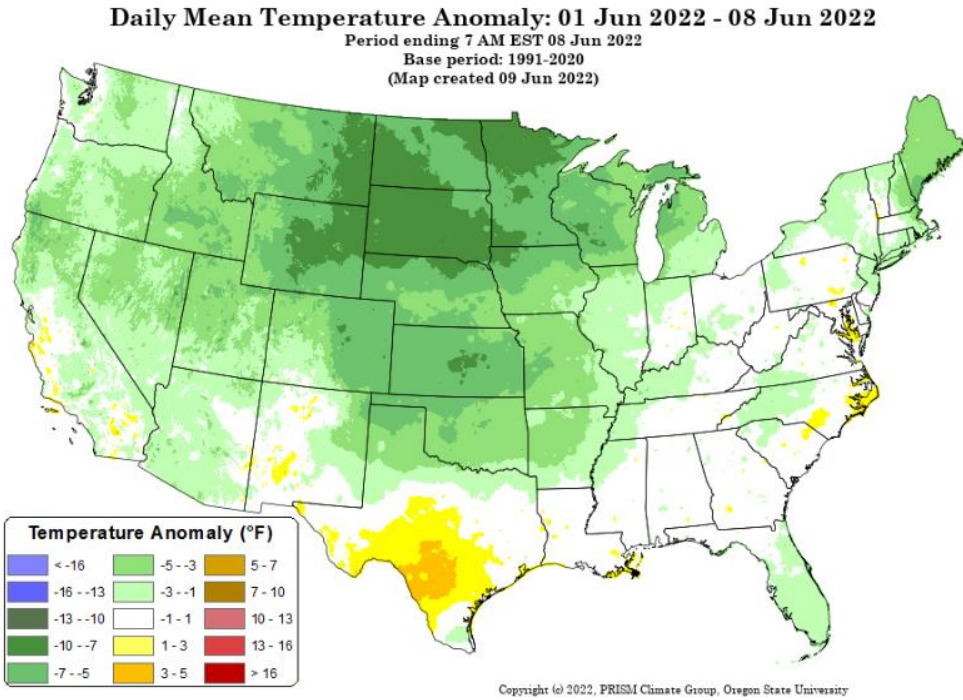
Generated 6/9/2022 at HPRCC using provisional data.

NOAA Regional Climate Centers

Monthly, All Available Data Including SNOTEL and NWS Networks

Source: PRISM

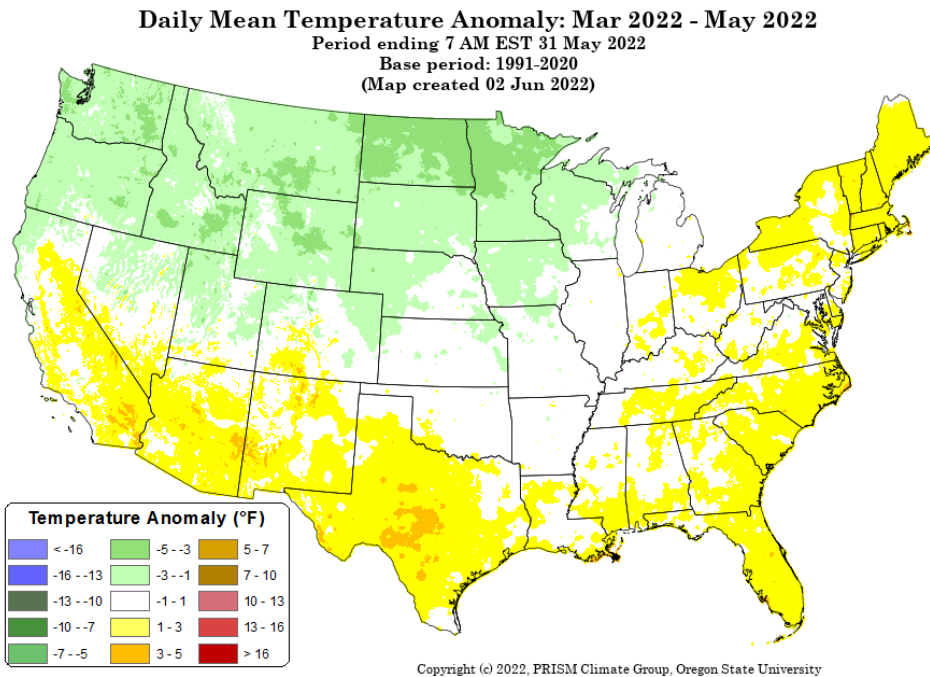
[Monthly national daily mean temperature anomaly map](#)



Last 3 Months, All Available Data Including SNOTEL and NWS Networks

Source: PRISM

[March through May 2022 daily mean temperature anomaly map](#)



Drought

[U.S. Drought Monitor](#)

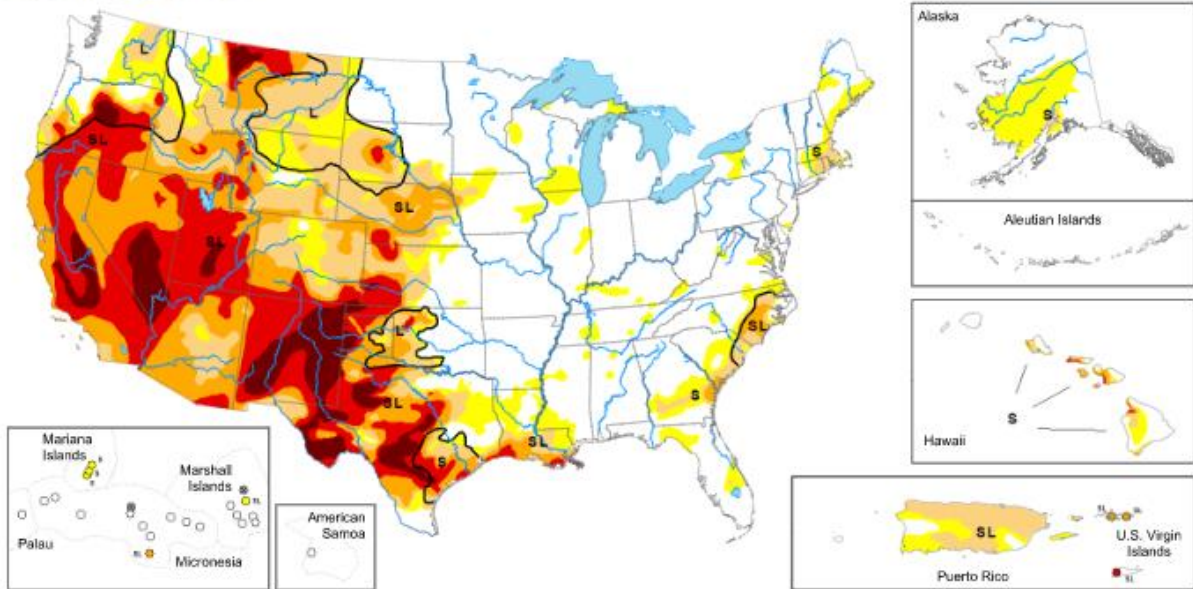
Source: National Drought Mitigation Center

[U.S. Drought Portal](#)

Source: NOAA

Map released: June 9, 2022

Data valid: June 7, 2022



*United States and Puerto Rico Author(s):
Brad Pugh, NOAA/CPC*

*Pacific Islands and Virgin Islands Author(s):
Richard Tinker, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC*

View grayscale version of the map

The data cutoff for Drought Monitor maps is each Tuesday at 8 a.m. EDT. The maps, which are based on analysis of the data, are released each Thursday at 8:30 a.m. Eastern Time.

Intensity and Impacts



Current [National Drought Summary](#), June 7, 2022

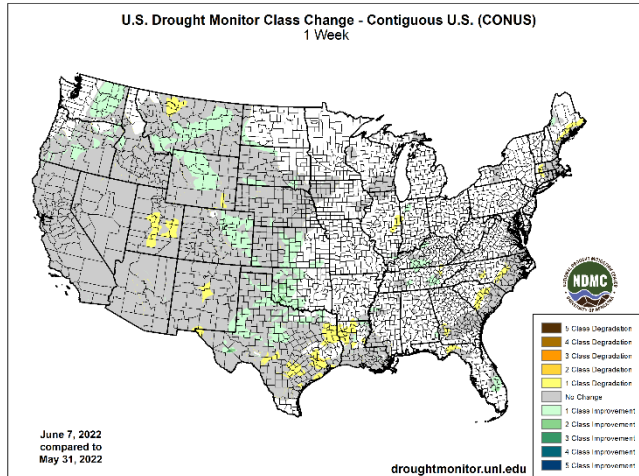
Source: National Drought Mitigation Center

“A slow-moving cold front resulted in thunderstorms with heavy rainfall (locally more than 3 inches) across the central to southern Great Plains, lower Mississippi Valley, and the Ozarks Region from May 31 to June 2. As this front progressed eastward, locally heavy rain also fell across the Ohio Valley and Northeast. Mid-level low pressure, which has persisted over the northeastern Pacific through much of the spring, continued to enhance onshore flow and precipitation from the Pacific Northwest eastward to the northern Rockies. 7-day precipitation amounts from May 31 to June 6 exceeded 0.5 inches (locally 2 inches or more) over a broad spatial area of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, and northern Wyoming. After Hurricane Agatha made landfall on the southern coast of Mexico, its remnant low pressure system tracked northeast to the Yucatan Peninsula and reemerged over the southern Gulf of Mexico. This low-pressure system, which became Tropical Storm Alex, brought more than 5 inches of rainfall to southern Florida and triggered flooding in Miami. Seasonal dryness prevailed across southern California and the Desert Southwest. 7-day temperatures, from May 31 to June 6, averaged above-normal across much of the eastern and southern tier of the U.S., while cooler-than-normal temperatures prevailed throughout the northern to central Great Plains and upper Mississippi Valley. Mostly dry weather was accompanied by above-normal temperatures across Alaska during late May into the beginning of June. Trade wind showers brought beneficial wetness to the Big Island of Hawaii. Short-term precipitation deficits continue to increase across Puerto Rico, following another drier-than-normal week.”

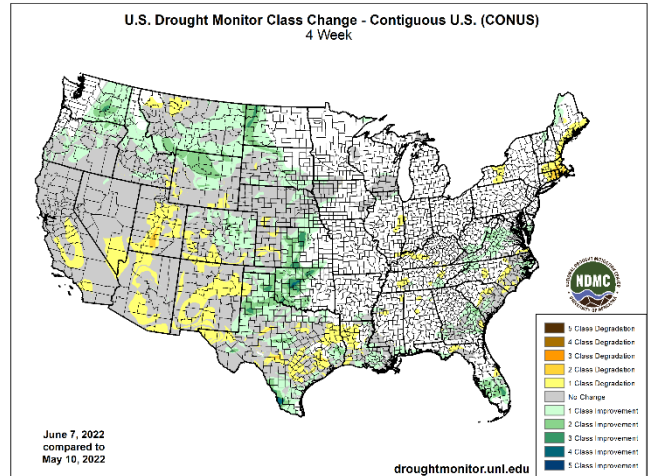
Changes in Drought Monitor Categories over Time

Source: National Drought Mitigation Center

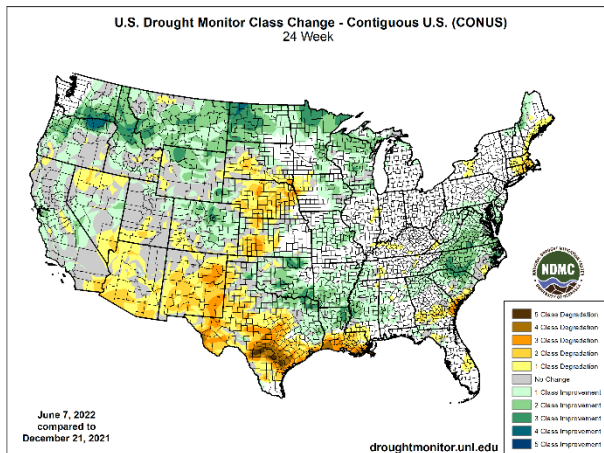
1 Week



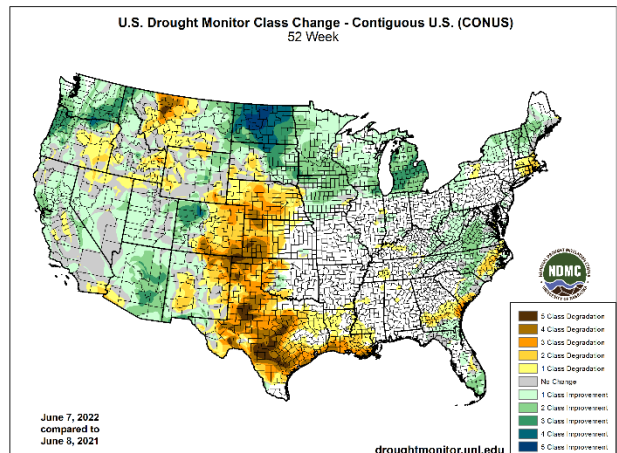
1 Month



6 Months



1 Year



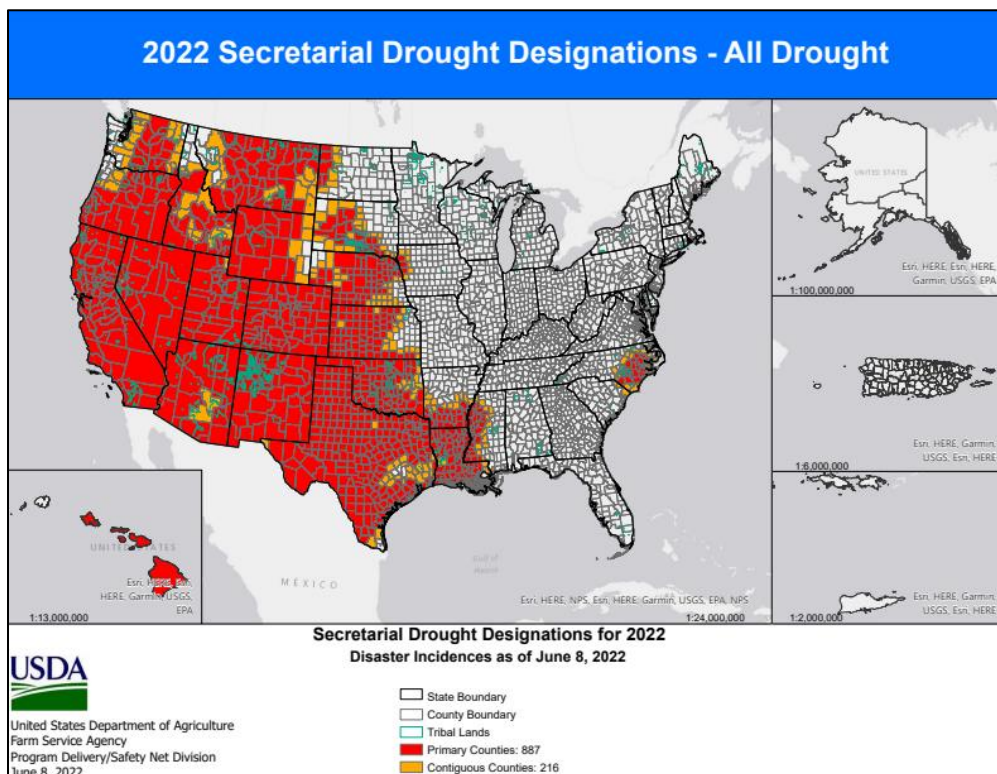
[Changes in drought conditions over the last 12 months for the contiguous U.S.](#)

Highlighted Drought Resources

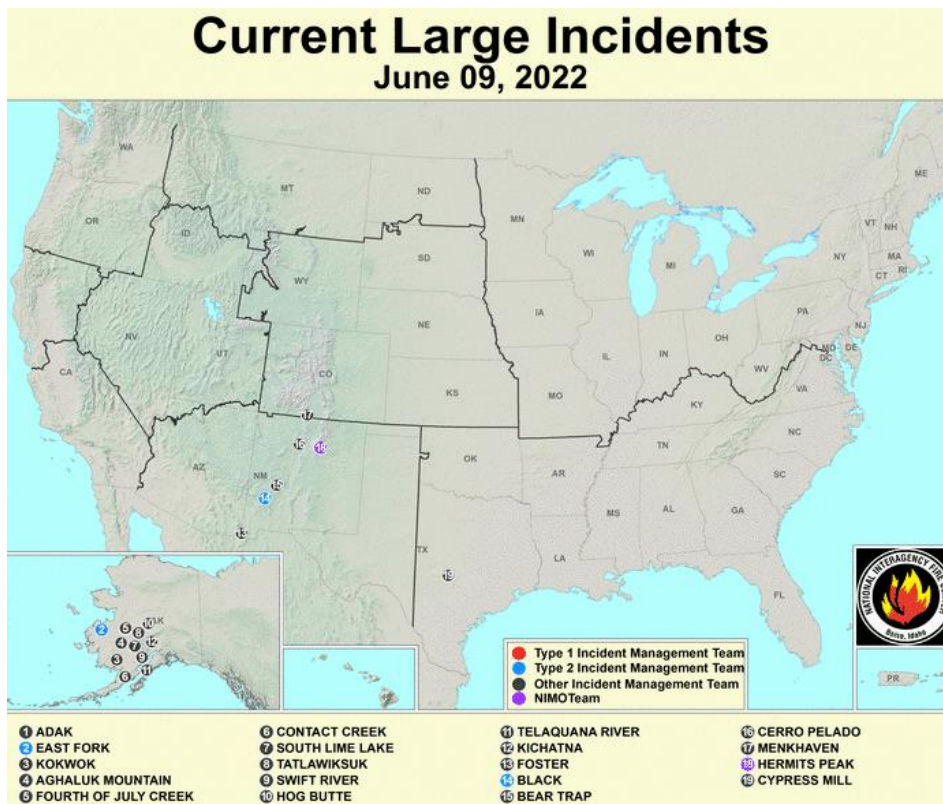
- [Drought Impact Reporter](#)
- [Quarterly Regional Climate Impacts and Outlook](#)
- [U.S. Drought Portal Indicators and Monitoring](#)
- [U.S. Population in Drought, Weekly Comparison](#)
- [USDA Disaster and Drought Information](#)

USDA Secretarial Drought Designations

Source: USDA Farm Service Agency



Wildfires: USDA Forest Service Active Fire Mapping



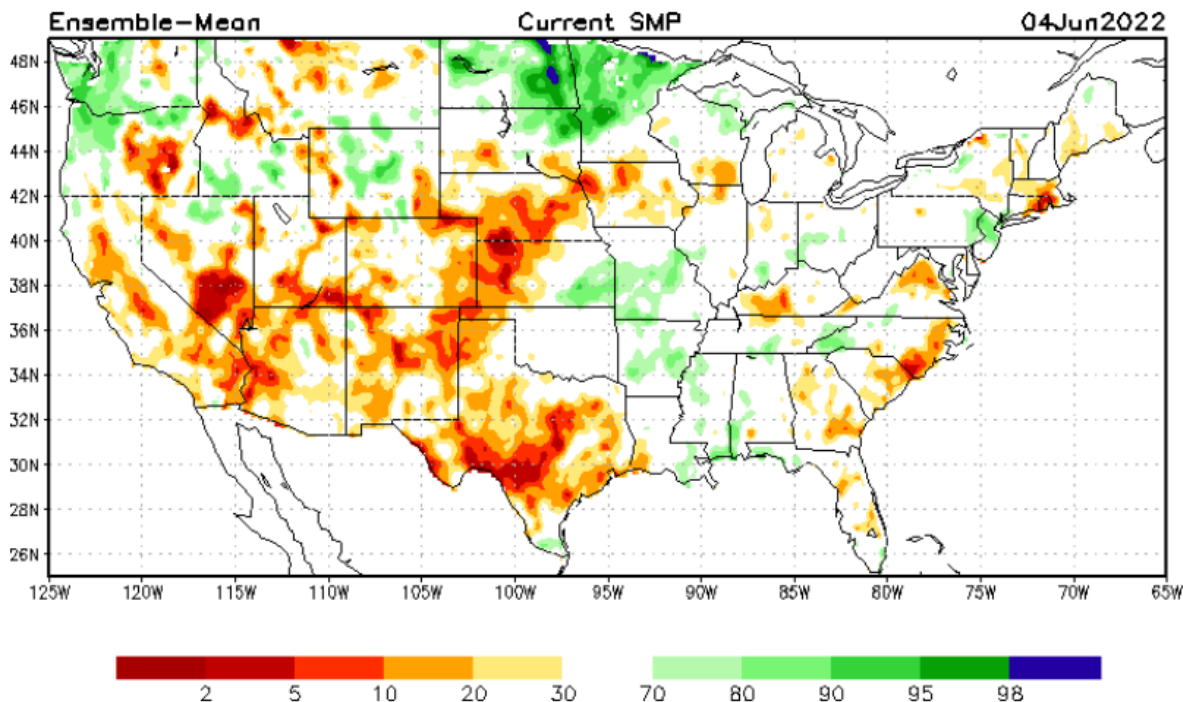
Highlighted Wildfire Resources

- [National Interagency Fire Center](#)
- [InciWeb Incident Information System](#)
- [Significant Wildland Fire Potential Outlook](#)

Other Climatic and Water Supply Indicators

Soil Moisture

Source: NOAA National Centers for Environmental Prediction

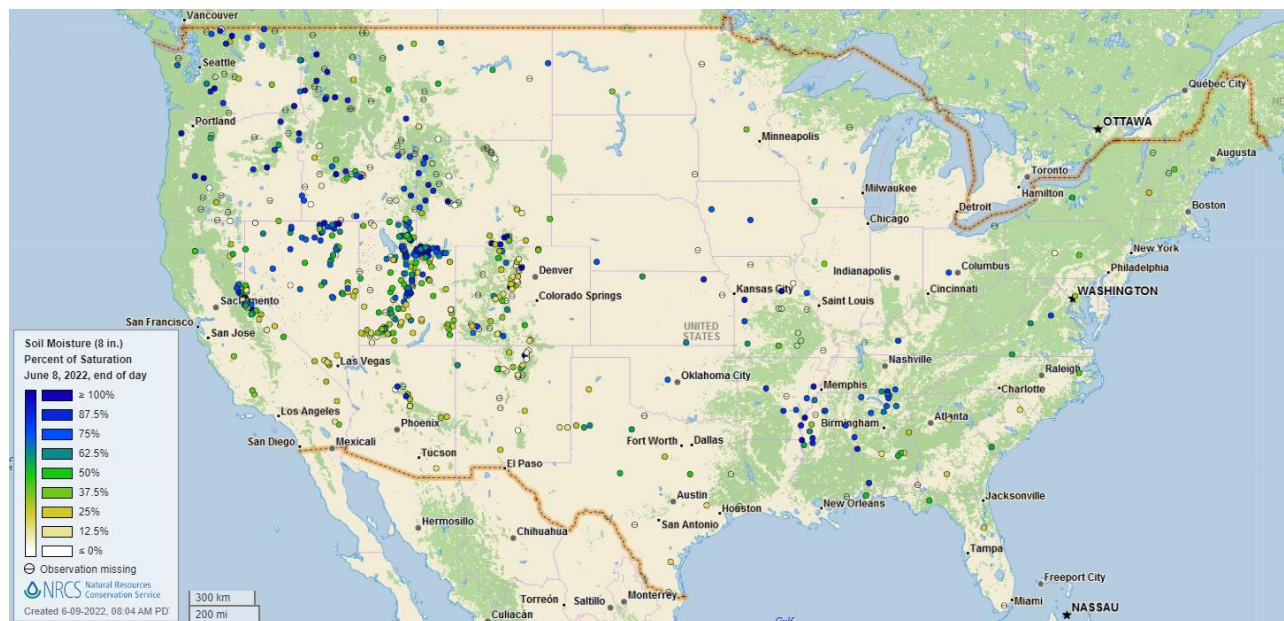


[Modeled soil moisture percentiles](#) as of June 4, 2022

Soil Moisture Percent of Saturation

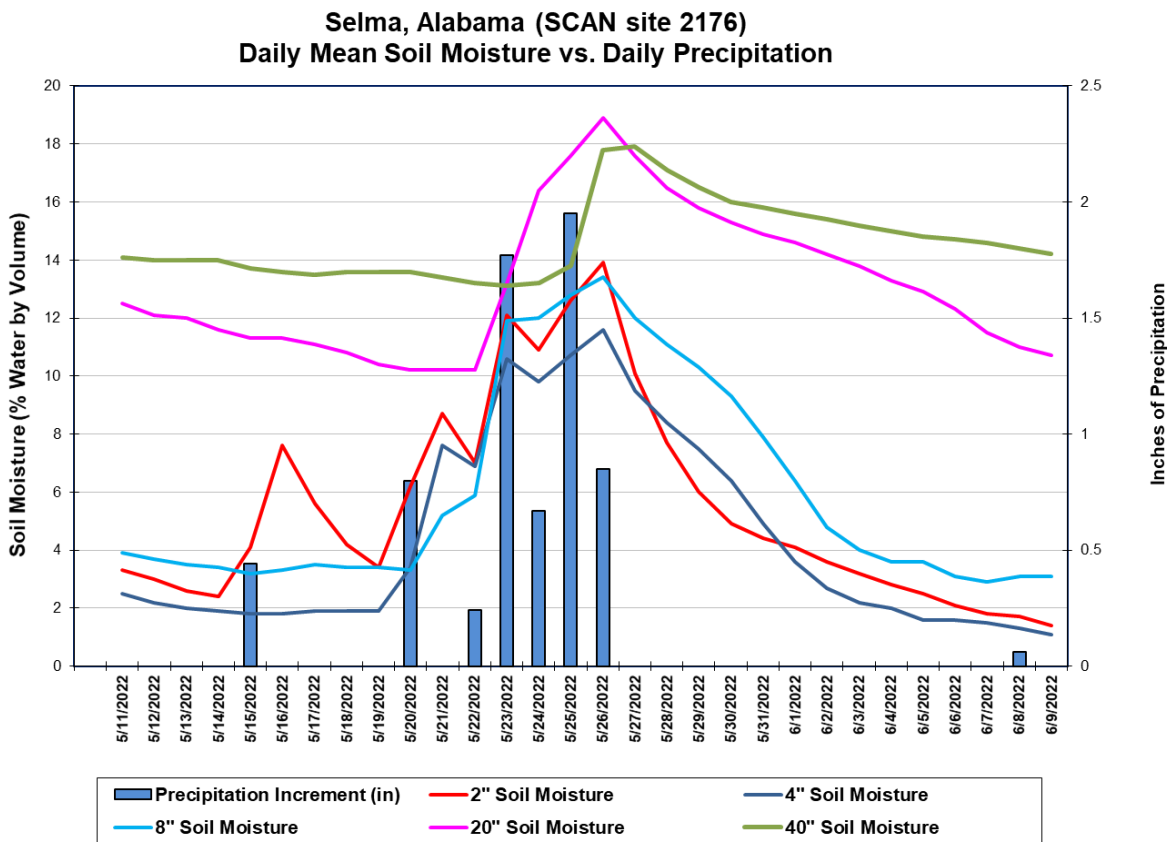
Source: NRCS SNOTEL and [Soil Climate Analysis Network](#) (SCAN)

[U.S. soil moisture map at 8-inch depth:](#)



Soil Moisture

Source: NRCS [Soil Climate Analysis Network](#) (SCAN)



This chart shows the precipitation and soil moisture for the last 30 days at the [Selma](#) SCAN site in Alabama. The precipitation received during May 20-26 of 6.28 inches caused an increase of soil moisture at all sensor depths. The total precipitation for the period was 6.78 inches.

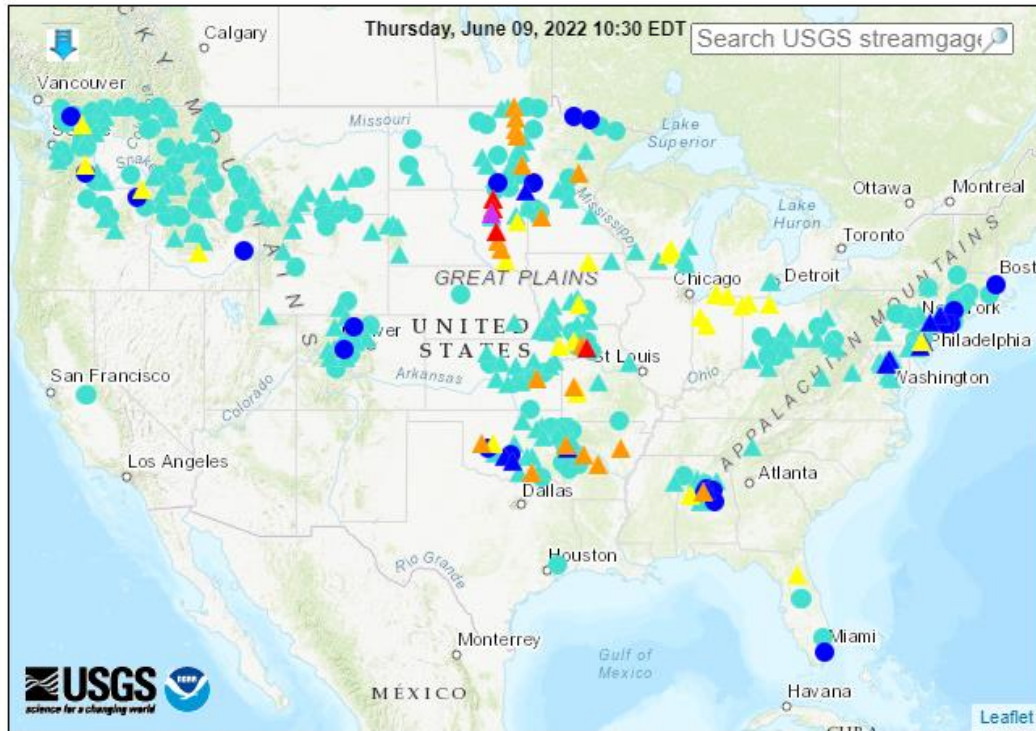
Soil Moisture Data Portals

- [USCRN Soil Moisture](#)
- [National Soil Moisture Network](#)
- [NOAA Climate Prediction Center Soil Moisture](#)
- [NASA Grace](#)

Streamflow, Drought, Flood, and Runoff

Source: U.S. Geological Survey [WaterWatch Streamflow Map](#)

Map of flood and high flow conditions
 (24 in floods [major: 1, moderate: 4, minor: 19], 30 in near-flood)



Explanation - Percentile classes						
<95	95-98	>= 99	Above action stage	Above flood stage	Above moderate flood stage	Above major flood stage
▲ Streamgage with flood stage ○ Streamgage without flood stage						

[WaterWatch: Streamflow, drought, flood, and runoff conditions](#)

Reservoir Storage

Hydromet Teacup Reservoir Depictions

Source: U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

- [Upper Colorado](#)
- [Pacific Northwest/Snake/Columbia](#)
- [Sevier River Water, Utah](#)
- [Upper Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas](#)

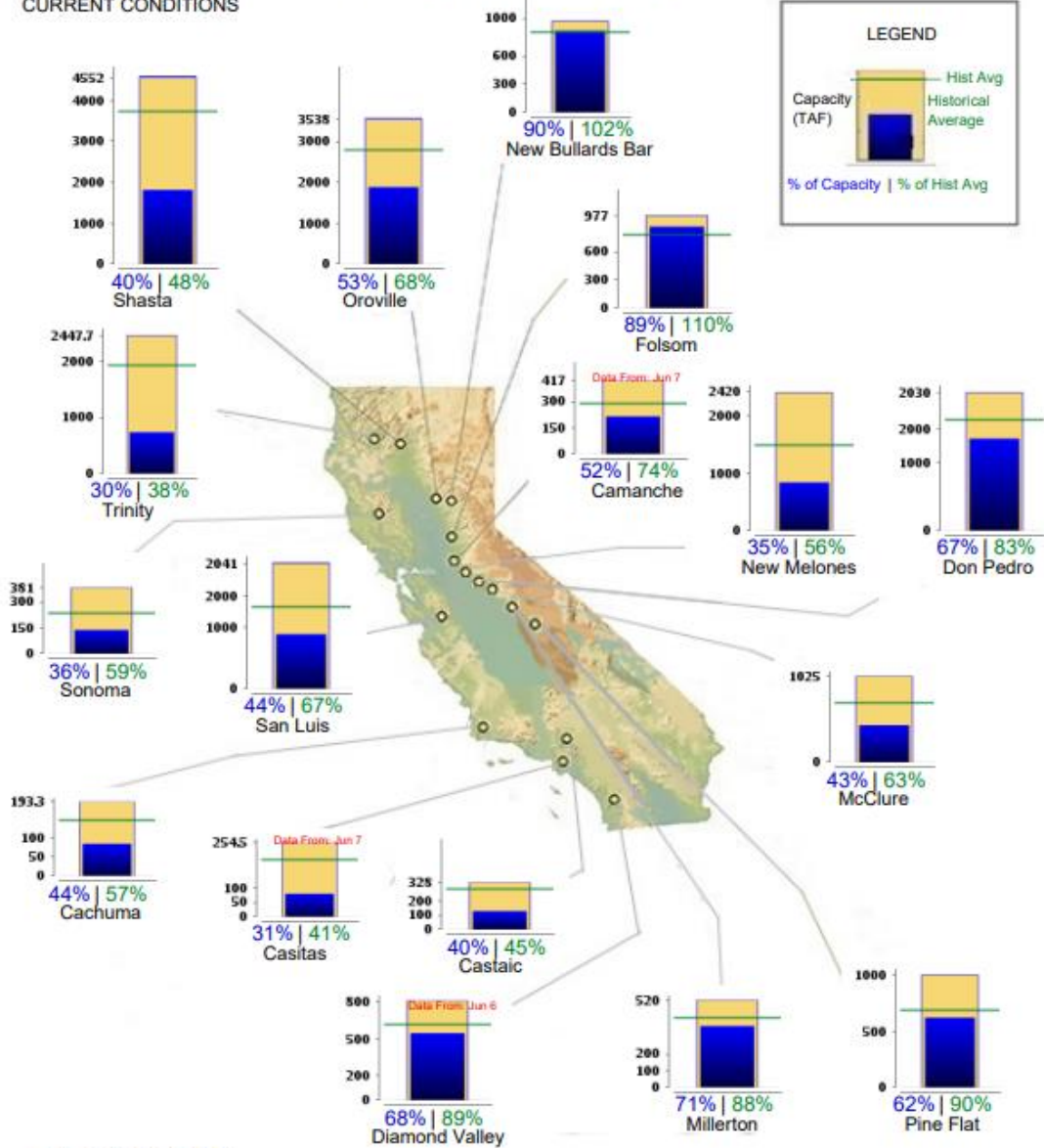
Current California Reservoir Conditions

Source: California Department of Water Resources



CALIFORNIA MAJOR WATER SUPPLY RESERVOIRS
CURRENT CONDITIONS

Midnight - June 8, 2022



[Current California Reservoir Conditions](#)

Agricultural Weather Highlights

Author: Brad Rippey, Agricultural Meteorologist, USDA/OCE/WAOB

National Outlook, Thursday, June 09, 2022: “Intensifying Southwestern heat will result in low-elevation temperatures soaring to 110°F or higher through the weekend. Meanwhile, extreme heat will also return across the south-central U.S., with weekend temperatures possibly reaching 110°F in central Texas. By early next week, triple-digit heat (100°F or higher) could expand as far north as Nebraska and eastward across the Deep South into parts of Georgia and South Carolina. Meanwhile, warmer weather across the northern Plains and the Midwest should benefit summer crops. Elsewhere, frequent showers across the eastern half of the U.S. and across the nation’s northern tier will contrast with mostly dry weather in the country’s southwestern quadrant, from California to Texas. Five-day rainfall totals could reach 1 to 3 inches or more in Florida and from the Pacific Northwest to the northern Rockies. The NWS 6- to 10-day outlook for June 14 – 18 calls for the likelihood of near- or above-normal temperatures and near- or below-normal rainfall across most of the country. Unusual heat will prevail in the Southeast, while cooler-than-normal conditions will be confined to the Northwest. Meanwhile, wetter-than-normal weather should be limited to the Pacific Northwest and the Desert Southwest.”

Weather Hazards Outlook: [June 11 – 15, 2022](#)

Source: NOAA Weather Prediction Center

















U.S. Day 3-7 Hazards Outlook

[About the Hazards Outlook](#)

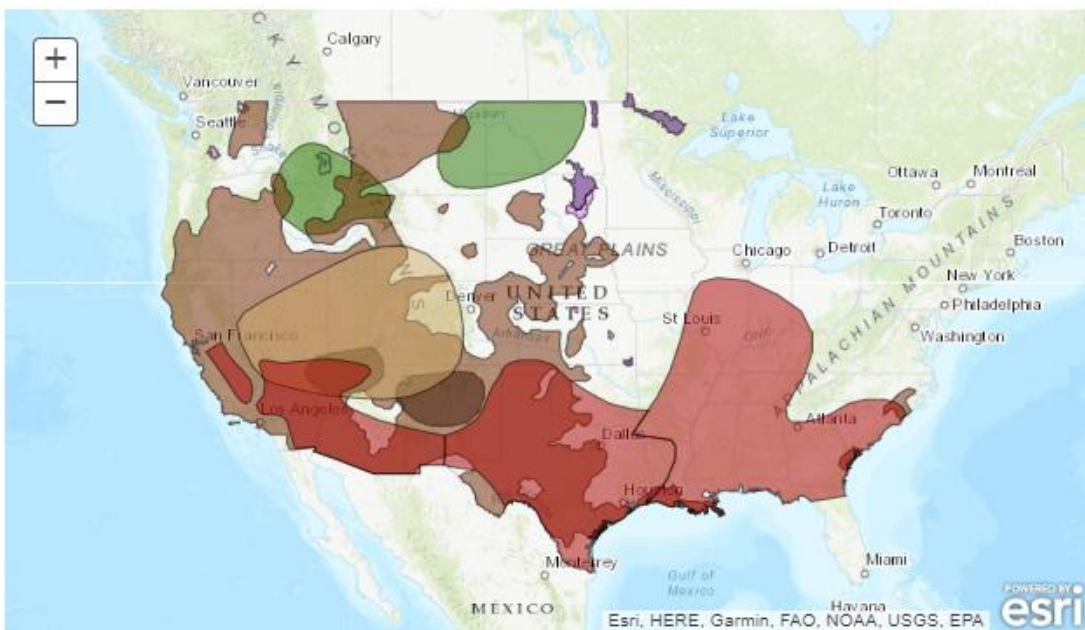
Created June 08, 2022

NOTE: These products are only created Monday through Friday. Please exercise caution using this outlook during the weekend.

Precipitation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Temperature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Soils	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Legend			
	Flooding Likely		Excessive Heat
	Flooding Occurring or Imminent		High Winds
	Flooding Possible		Much Above Normal Temperatures
	Freezing Rain		Much Below Normal Temperatures
	Heavy Ice		Significant Waves
	Heavy Precipitation		Enhanced Wildfire Risk
	Heavy Rain		Severe Drought
	Heavy Snow		
	Severe Weather		

Valid June 11, 2022 - June 15, 2022

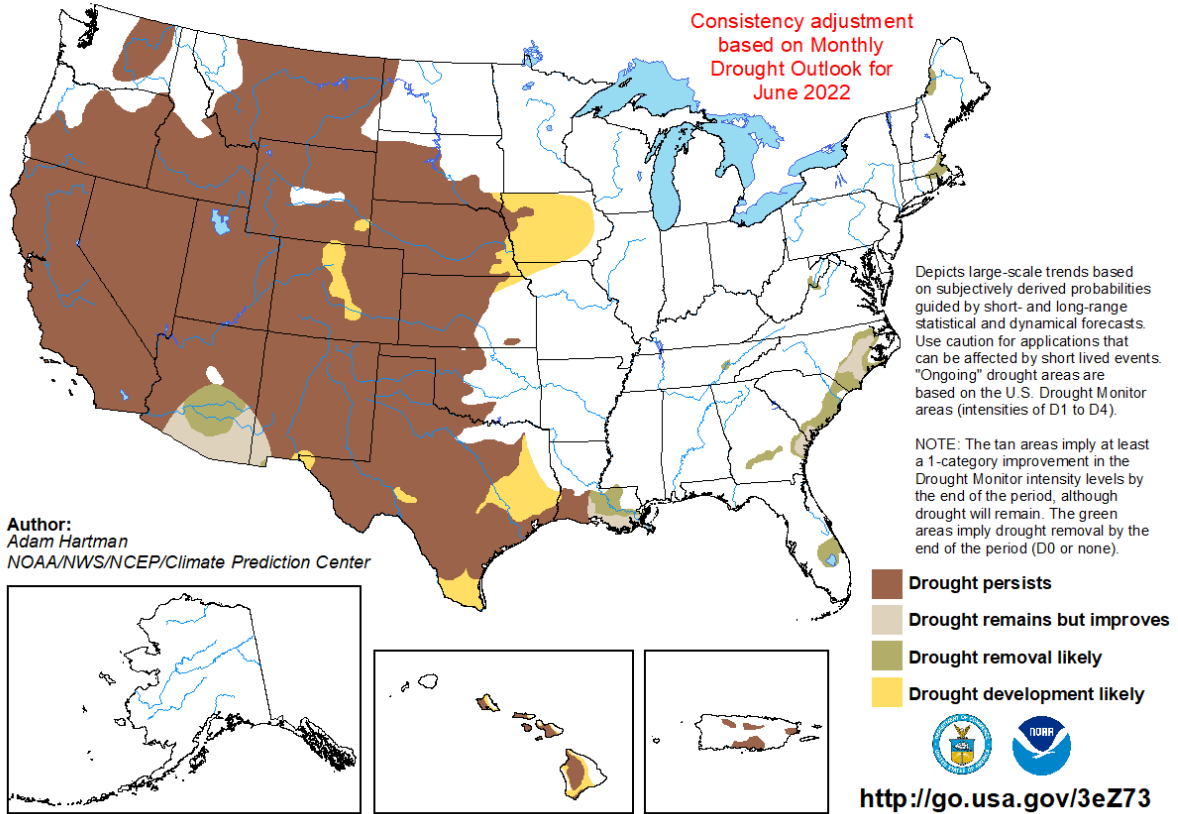


Seasonal Drought Outlook: June 01 – August 31, 2022

Source: National Weather Service

**U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook
Drought Tendency During the Valid Period**

Valid for June 1 - August 31, 2022
Released May 31, 2022

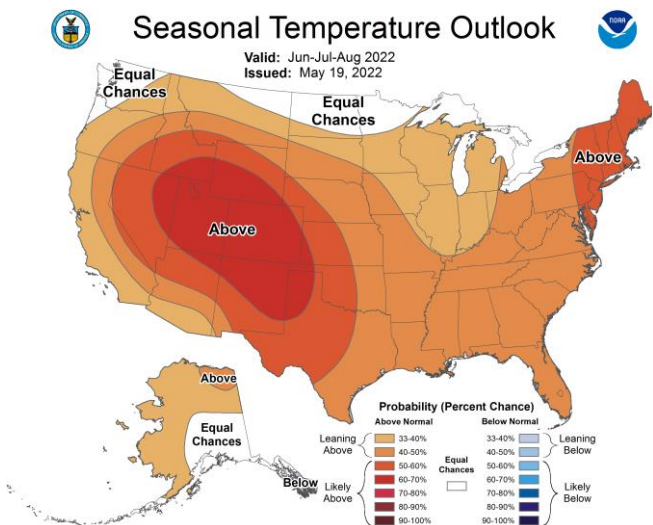
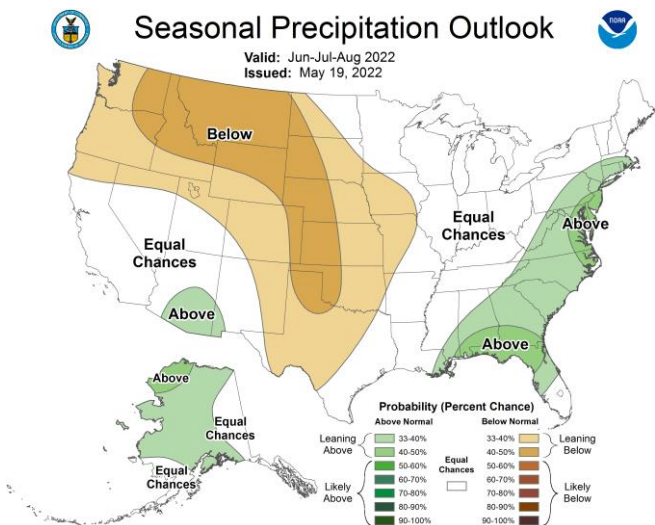


Climate Prediction Center 3-Month Outlook

Source: National Weather Service

Precipitation

Temperature



[June-July-August 2022 precipitation and temperature outlook summaries](#)

More Information

The NRCS [National Water and Climate Center](#) publishes this weekly report. We welcome your feedback. If you have questions or comments, please [contact us](#).