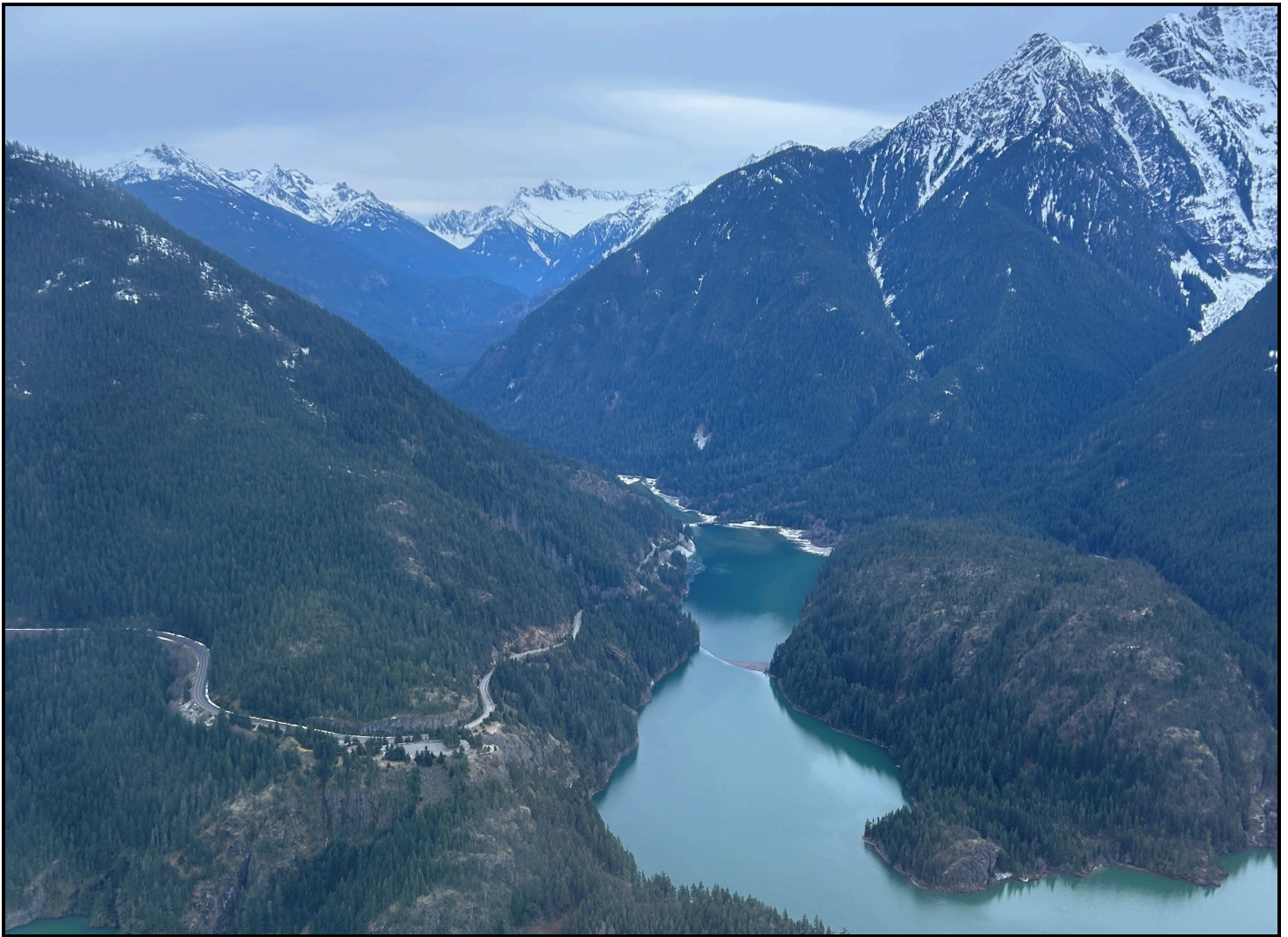


Washington Water Supply Outlook Report

February 1, 2026



Aerial view over Diablo Lake looking south into the Thunder Creek watershed. Thunder Basin SNOTEL site reported snow water equivalent at 92% of normal as of February 1st.

Source: Toby Rodgers, NRCS Hydrologist (Jan. 27, 2026)

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Contact for Report

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Summary

Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) statewide for February 1, 2026 is at 50% of normal, the third lowest observed in records dating back to 1985. The winters of 2004-2005 and 2014-2015 were the lowest and 2nd lowest respectively for the same period. After a wetter than normal December, January was drier and warmer than normal, resulting in a decrease in statewide SWE as a percent of normal. With 2 months left in the typical snow accumulation season, there is hope conditions can improve before the statewide median peak SWE (peak snowpack) date of April 5. Snowmelt in spring and early summer provide much of the water supply statewide for many different users and purposes. Forecasts of expected runoff assist water users and managers plan for conditions they may expect during peak summer usage.

As of February 1, overall lack of snow in the mountains has heavily influenced Water Supply Forecasts (WSFs). Except for basins in the Skagit, Methow, Okanogan, and Lake Chelan drainages, a snow drought persists through most basins in Washington where SWE is well below normal (less than 50% of normal). If the current snowpack deficit persists through spring, most basins in Washington can expect to see below normal runoff. WSFs for Feb. 1 (based on 50%-exceedance predictions) are generally slightly below normal to below normal except for the basins mentioned above. With only half of the snow accumulation season still ahead, the Feb. 1 forecasts are beginning to show more certainty in the relationship between Feb. 1 conditions and late spring to early summer streamflow. Conditions could be offset by favorable February and March snow accumulation.

**Note that basin conditions outlined in this report include data from stations within the SNOTEL and SNOLITE network, and/or cooperator weather stations.*

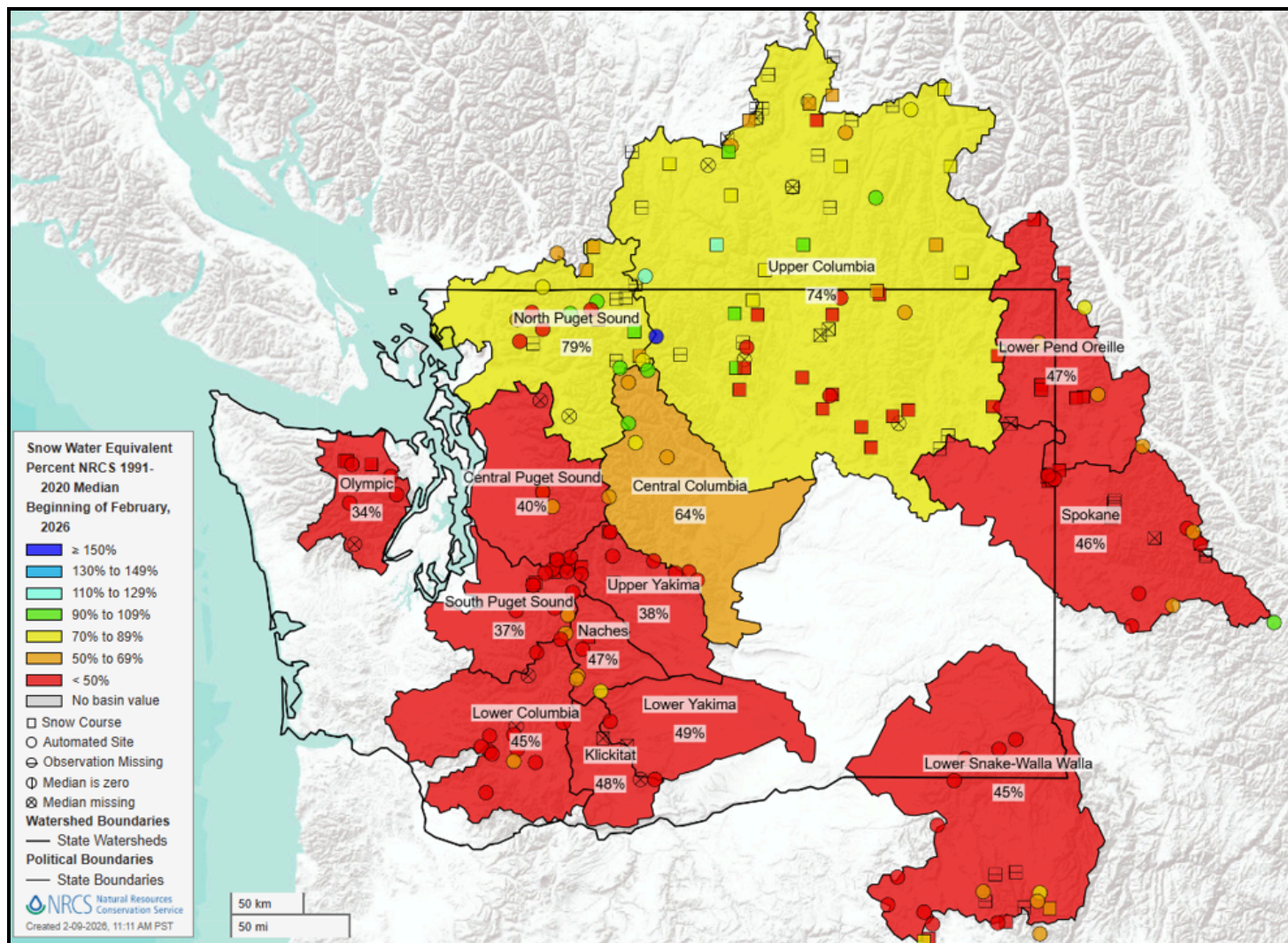


Loup Loup snowcourse site where snow water equivalent was recorded as 38% of normal for February 1.

Source: Bri Patterson, Snow Surveyor, USDA-NRCS Cultural Resource Specialist (January 27th, 2026)

Snow Water Equivalent

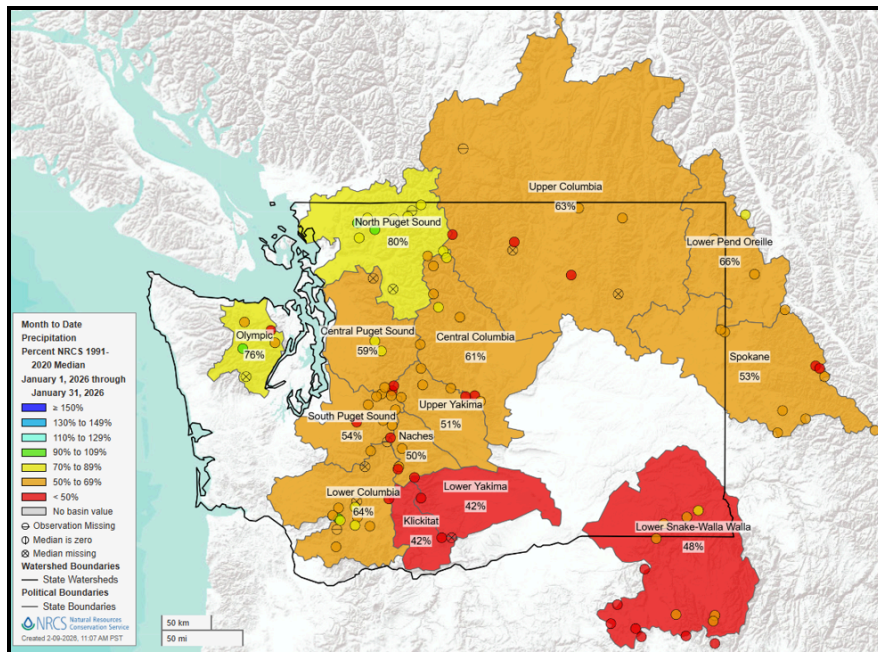
Statewide snowpack varies but is generally below or well below normal as of Feb. 1 with many stations reporting record or near record low SWE on February 1. The exceptions are in the Skagit, Chelan, and Methow basins and into British Columbia where snowpack is normal to above normal. As of February 1, the only SNOTEL location recording well above normal snowpack is the higher elevation Harts Pass SNOTEL (159% of normal SWE) in the Methow drainage. Water supply forecasts generally mirror the conditions observed at SNOTEL locations statewide. What is snow water equivalent? Click [here](#) to find out more.



Basin snowpack (% of median) as of February 1.

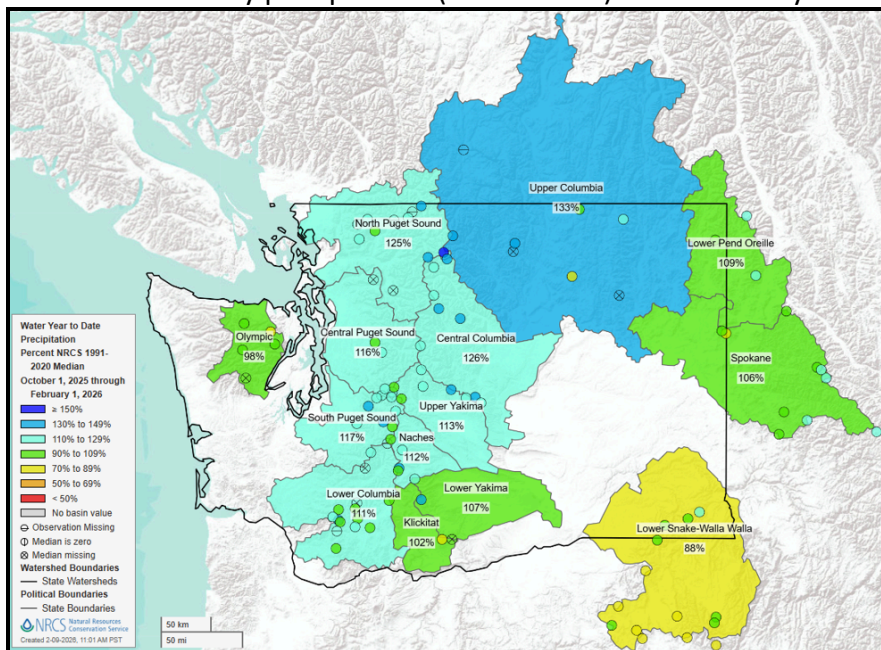
Precipitation

Although precipitation in January was below normal, water year (Oct. 1 to Sep. 30) precipitation across the state is near to above normal after an abnormally wet December. In general, SNOTEL stations in the Cascade mountains north of I-90 reported the highest precipitation totals while the Olympic and Blue Mountains, Okanogan Highlands and Northern Rockies, and Cascades south of I-90 are near normal precipitation for the water year.



Monthly

Basin monthly precipitation (% of normal) as of February 1

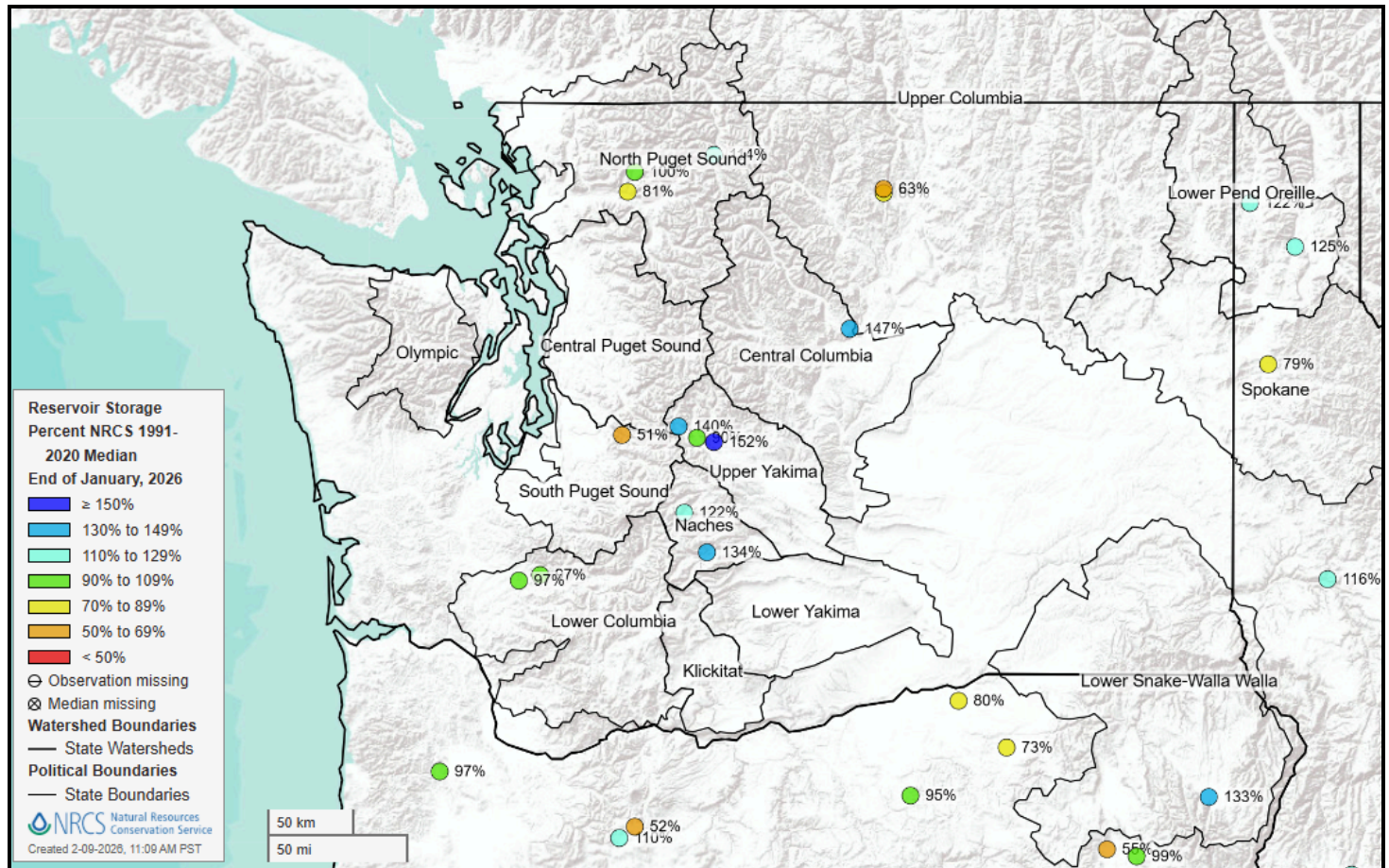


Water Year

Basin water-year precipitation (% of normal) as of February 1

Reservoirs

Reservoir volumetric storage across Washington as of February 1st is generally near normal to above normal for monthly storage in January. Greater than normal precipitation as rain in December provided ample runoff to keep reservoir levels near normal for the time being. However, record low to near record low snowpack as of February 1st is influencing water supply forecasts in many basins. Reservoir operators account for a variety of factors when choosing to store or release water, including flooding, irrigation, fisheries, and other water needs. These management needs may impact current reservoir storage values especially as compared to normal values for the same period.

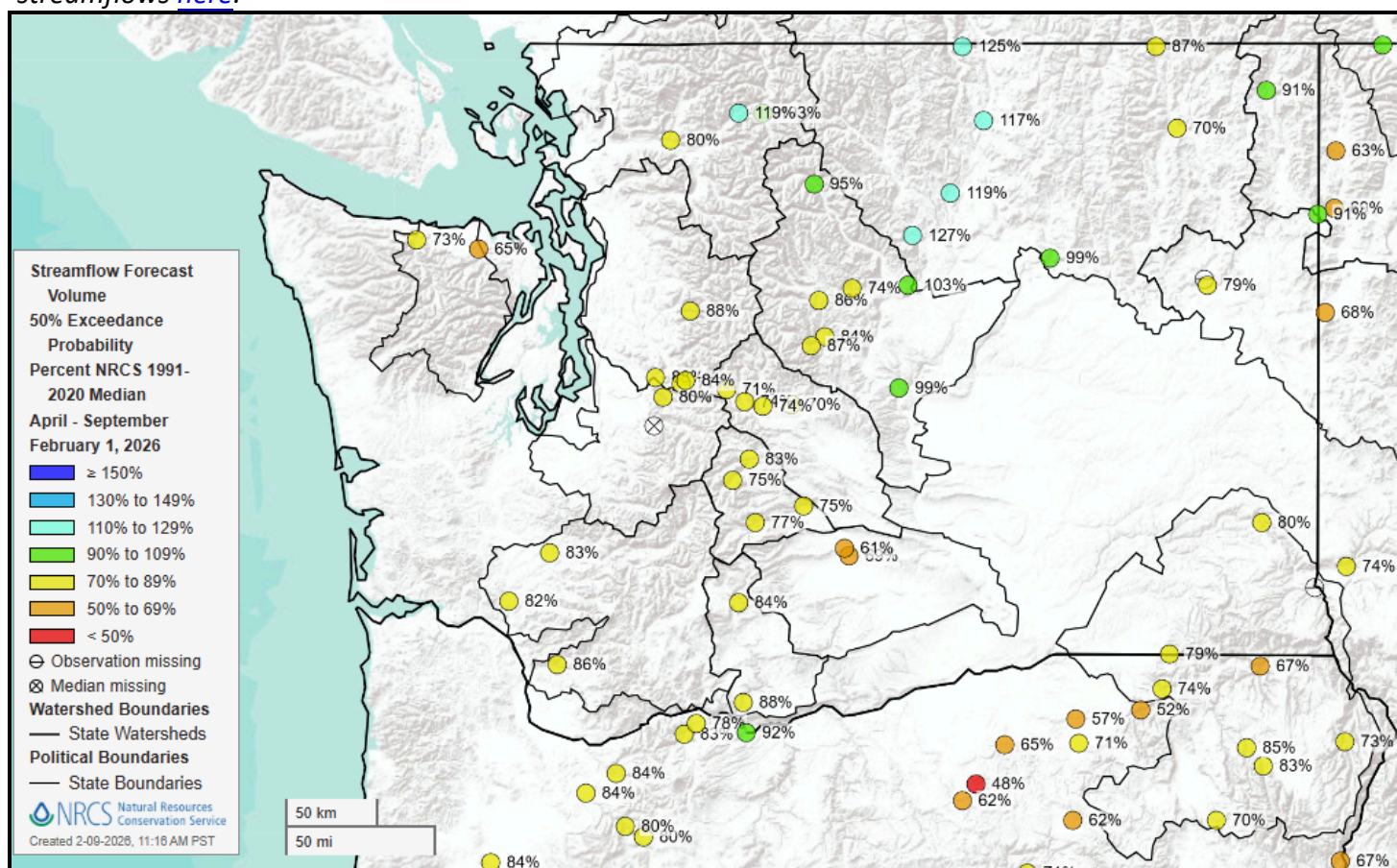


Reservoir storage (% of normal) as of February 1

Streamflow and Forecasts

VWSFs for Feb. 1 (based on 50%-exceedance predictions) are generally slightly below normal to below normal for much of the state with notable exceptions in the Skagit, Methow, Okanogan, and Lake Chelan drainages where forecasts are normal to slightly above normal. Forecasts in these basins are heavily influenced by the reported SWE at SNOTEL stations such as Harts Pass, Rainy Pass, Lyman Lake, and Brown Top as well as stations in British Columbia where SWE is normal to above normal. With only half of the snow accumulation season still ahead, the Feb. 1 forecasts are beginning to show more certainty in the relationship between Feb. 1 conditions and late spring to early summer streamflow. Current SWE deficits could be offset by favorable February and March snow accumulation.

Note: the iMap for January streamflows is currently unavailable. View the map for USGS observed streamflows [here](#).



Streamflow forecasts (% of normal) for the primary period as of February 1

Drought

As of the beginning of February, 74% of the state is experiencing abnormally dry conditions, while a further 26% is in some drought category (D1-D4). The abnormally dry areas stretch from the Olympic Mountains and across the Cascades and further east to the Idaho border. Portions of the Blue Mountains are categorized as severe drought.

This represents a slight decline in conditions since the beginning of the calendar year, largely in the North Cascades, where conditions are now abnormally dry.

U.S. Drought Monitor Washington

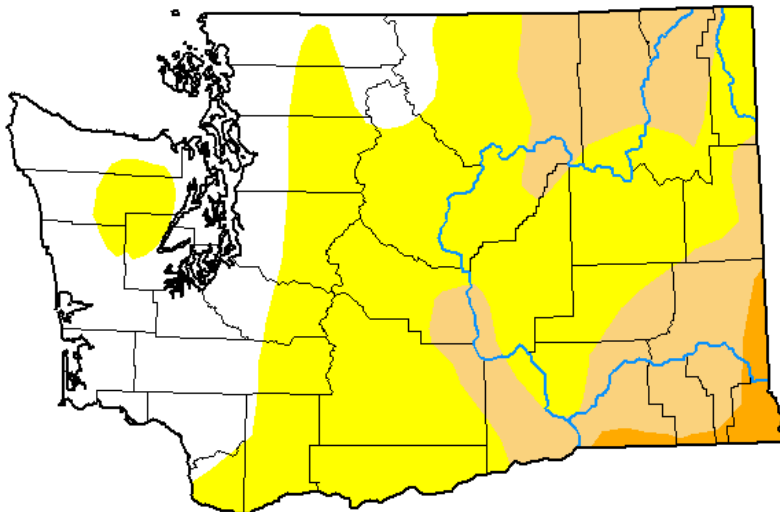
February 3, 2026

(Released Thursday, Feb. 5, 2026)

Valid 7 a.m. EST

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	25.88	74.12	23.89	2.27	0.00	0.00
Last Week <i>01-27-2026</i>	26.82	73.18	23.89	2.27	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago <i>11-04-2025</i>	0.81	99.19	94.83	63.89	12.16	0.00
Start of Calendar Year <i>01-06-2026</i>	34.96	65.04	23.89	2.63	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year <i>09-30-2025</i>	0.00	100.00	100.00	79.66	25.40	0.10
One Year Ago <i>02-04-2025</i>	51.97	48.03	0.13	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. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>

Author:

Lindsay Johnson
National Drought Mitigation Center

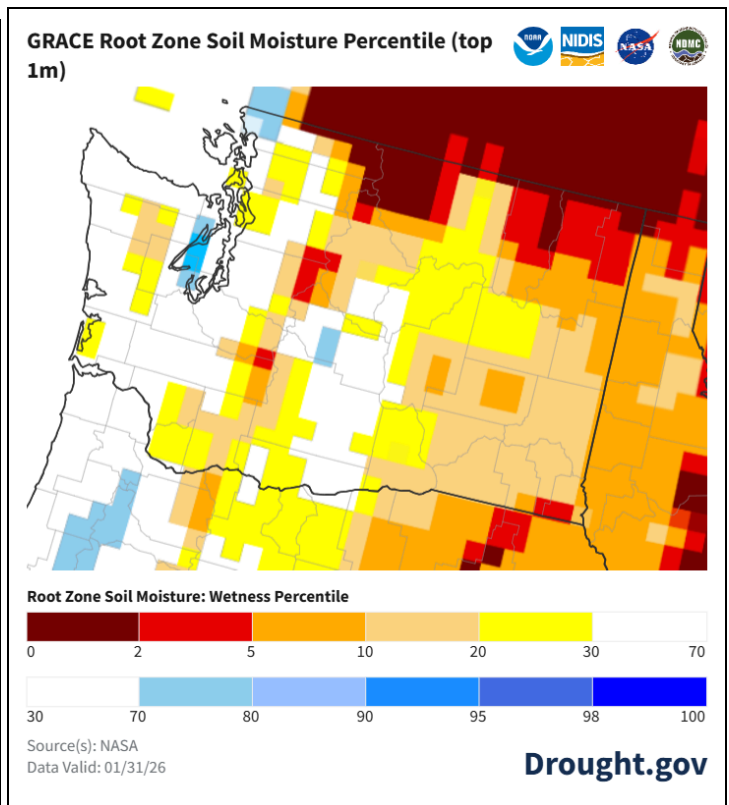
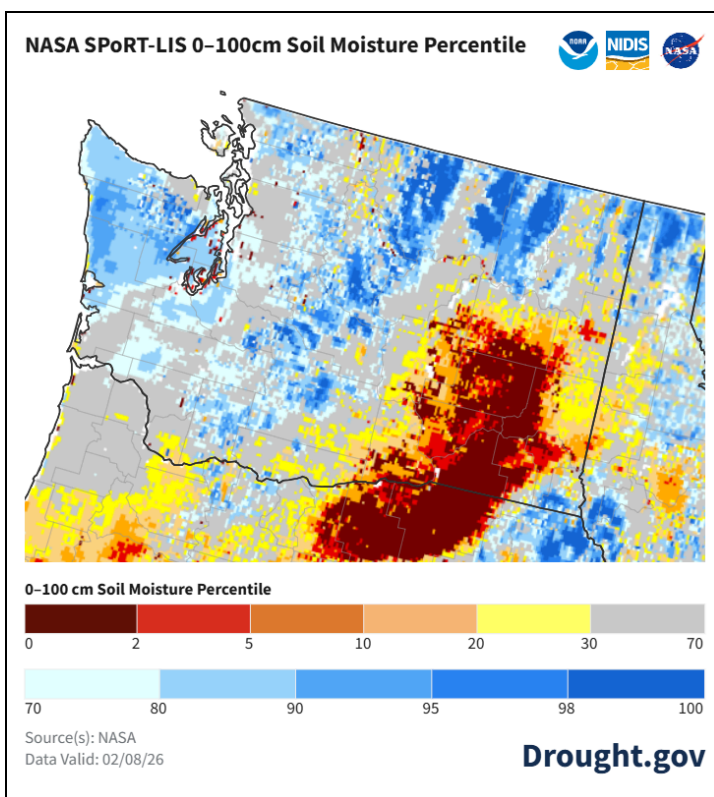


droughtmonitor.unl.edu

Soils

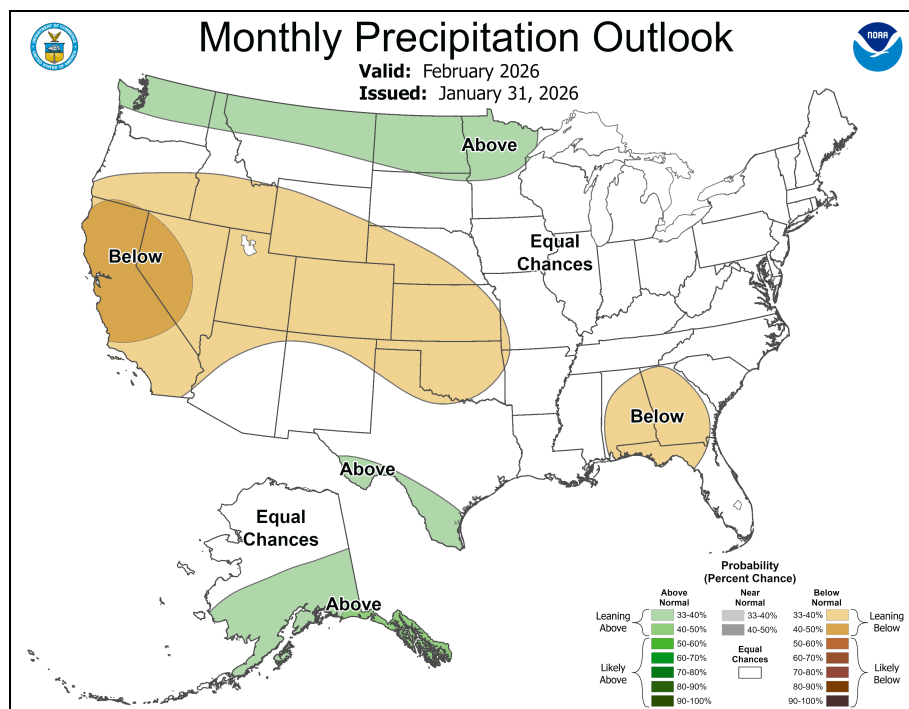
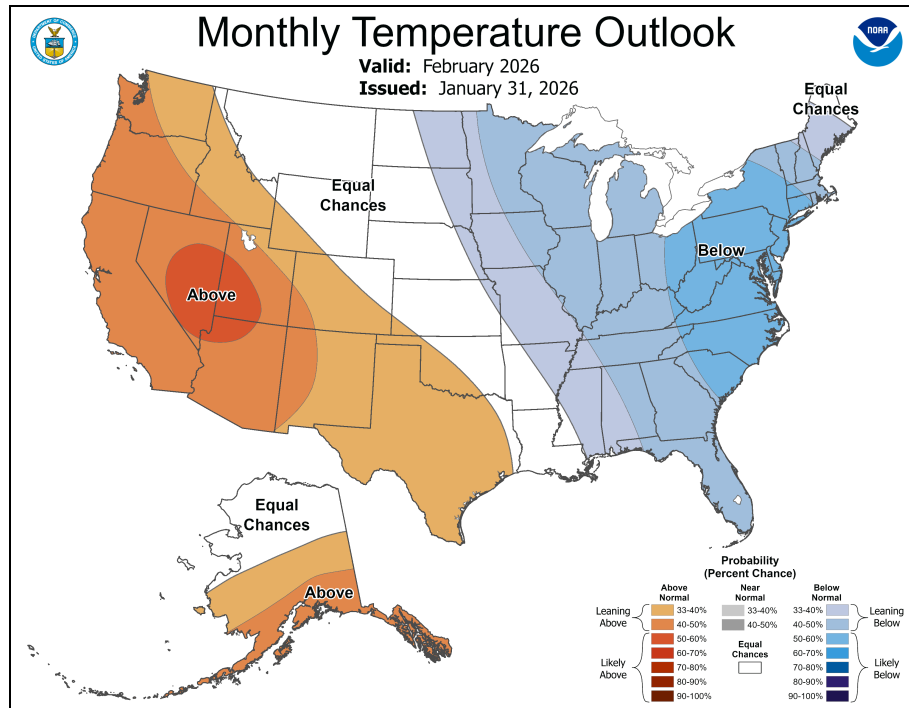
Soil moisture conditions within the top 1 meter of soils, based on the NASA GRACE and SPoRT-LIS products shown below, generally agree on drier than normal conditions for the Columbia Basin and eastern Washington. The products differ on soil moisture conditions in the Okanogan Highlands, the Cascades, and to some extent on the Olympic Peninsula. Above average precipitation in December in large part created wetter than normal conditions at the beginning of the calendar year but a drier than normal January brought many areas back into drier than normal conditions.

Soil moisture conditions are useful in assessing current drought and future drought potential. In addition, soil moisture is generally a good indicator of the efficiency of snowmelt runoff into streamflow in the spring. Drier soils tend to absorb more water from snowmelt than wetter soils, thus less melt is translated into streamflow (i.e. low efficiency). Soil moisture generally recovers each year during late fall and early winter, before precipitation begins falling mainly as snow. Therefore, early-season soil moisture can be essential for increasing runoff efficiency in the spring.



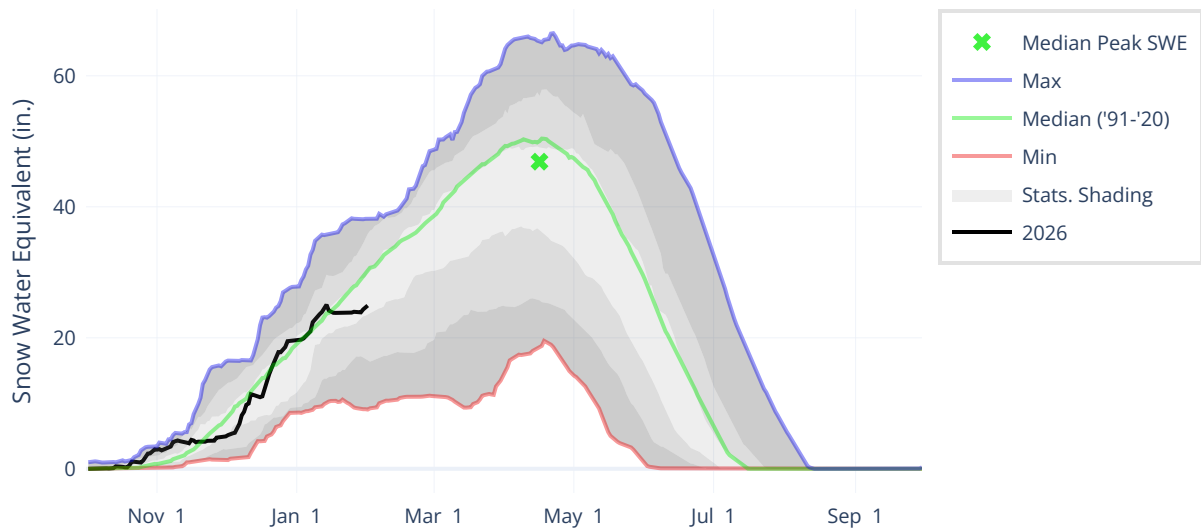
Monthly Outlook

NOAA's Climate Prediction Center's February Outlook calls for greater chances of above normal temperatures for all of Washington, and equal chances of above or below normal precipitation for southern Washington, with greater chances of above normal precipitation for the northern portion of the state.



North Puget Sound Basin Summary

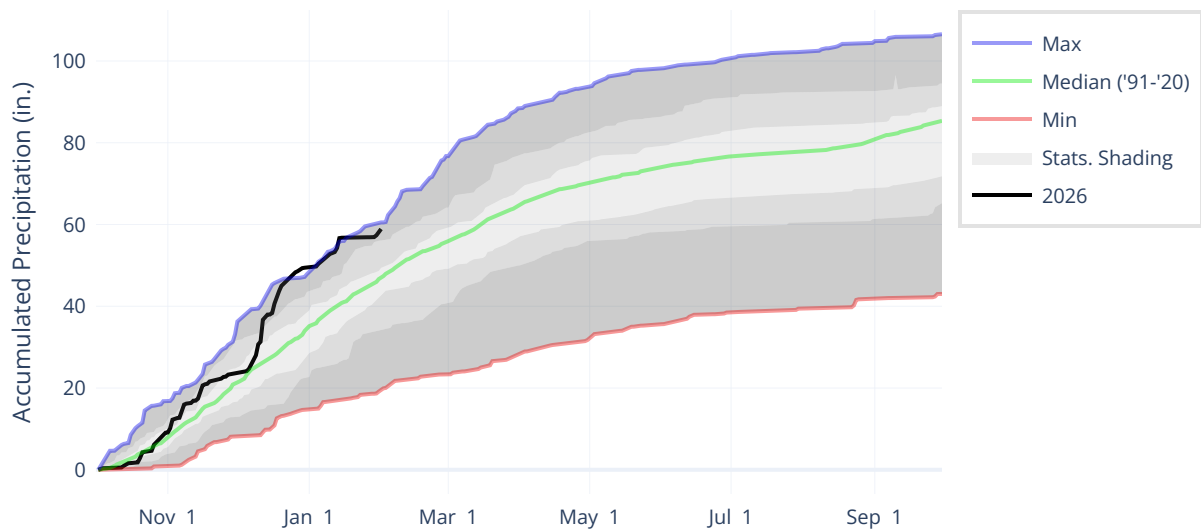
SNOWPACK



As of February 1, the basin snowpack is slightly below normal at 79% of median. This is lower than January 1 when the basin snowpack was 99% of median.

► View snowpack for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

PRECIPITATION



January precipitation is slightly below normal at 81% of median. Precipitation since the beginning of the water year (October 1 - February 1) is 125% of median.

► View precipitation for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

Statistical shading percentiles are calculated from period of record (POR) data, excluding the current water year. Percentile categories range from: minimum to 10th percentile, 10th-30th, 30th-70th, 70th-90th, 90th-maximum.

RESERVOIR STORAGE

As of February 1, storage at Lake Shannon is 81% of median. Storage at Ross is 114% of median, and storage at Upper Baker is 100% of median.

North Puget Sound

Water Year 2026

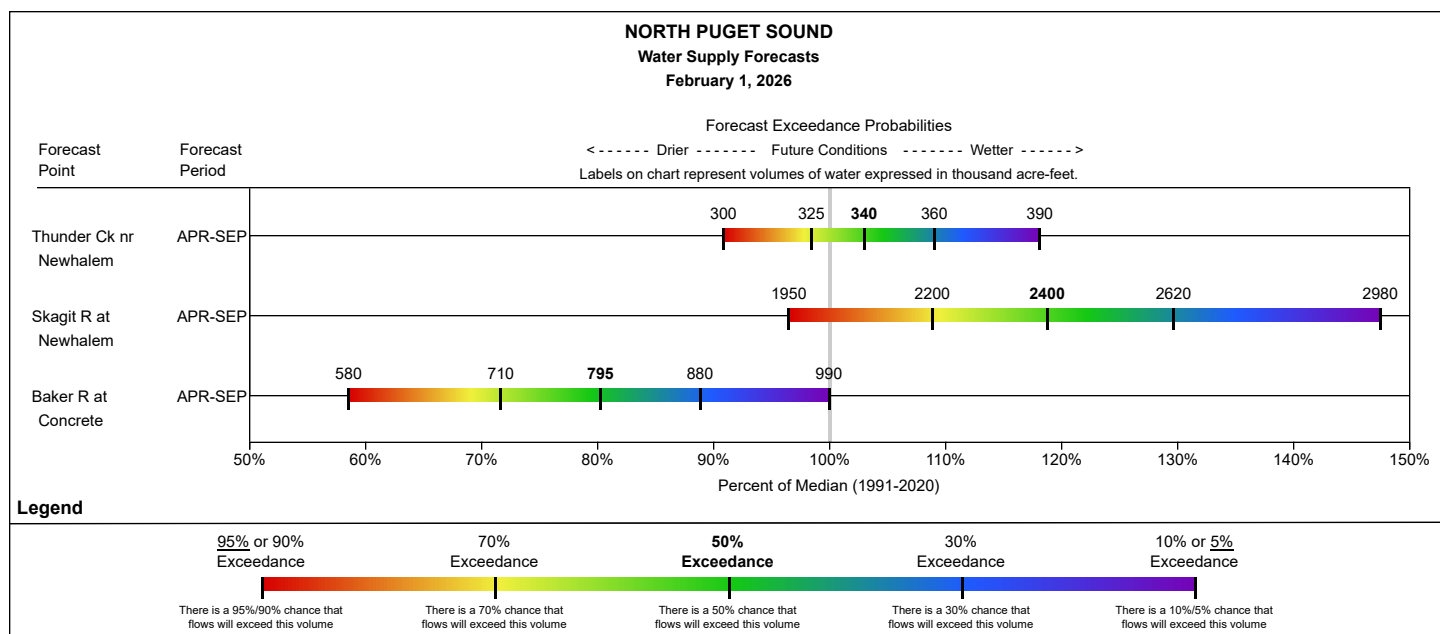
Site	Elevation (ft)	Capacity (kaf)	Median (kaf)	Median % Capacity	Storage (kaf)	% Capacity	% Median
Lake Shannon	420	116.853	100	86	81.1	69	81
Ross	1550	1404.1	995.6	71	1131.27	81	114
Upper Baker	720	274.221	100.2	37	100.3	37	100
Basin Index						73	110

► View reservoir storage for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

STREAMFLOW FORECASTS

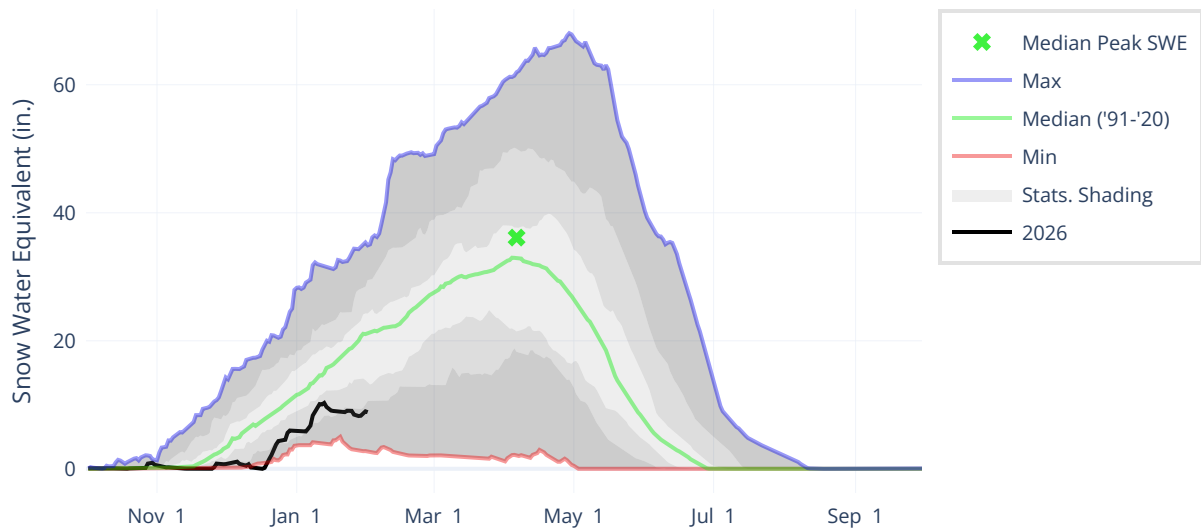
The April through September streamflow forecasts in the basin range from 80% to 119% of median.

For data in tabular format and to view other forecasting periods, please view the basin data reports [here](#).



Central Puget Sound Basin Summary

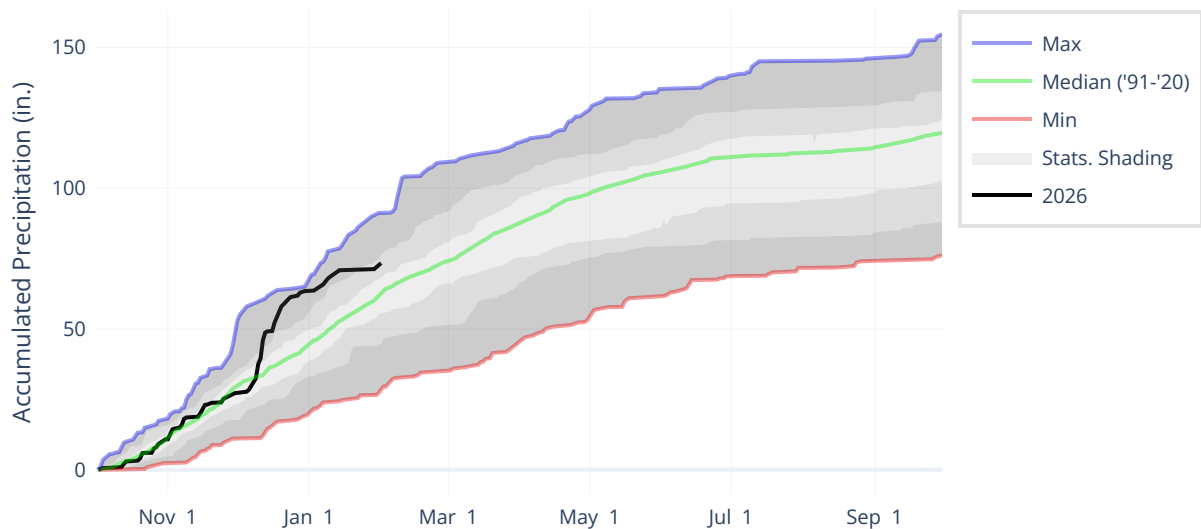
SNOWPACK



As of February 1, the basin snowpack is well below normal at 40% of median. This is lower than January 1 when the basin snowpack was 51% of median.

► View snowpack for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

PRECIPITATION



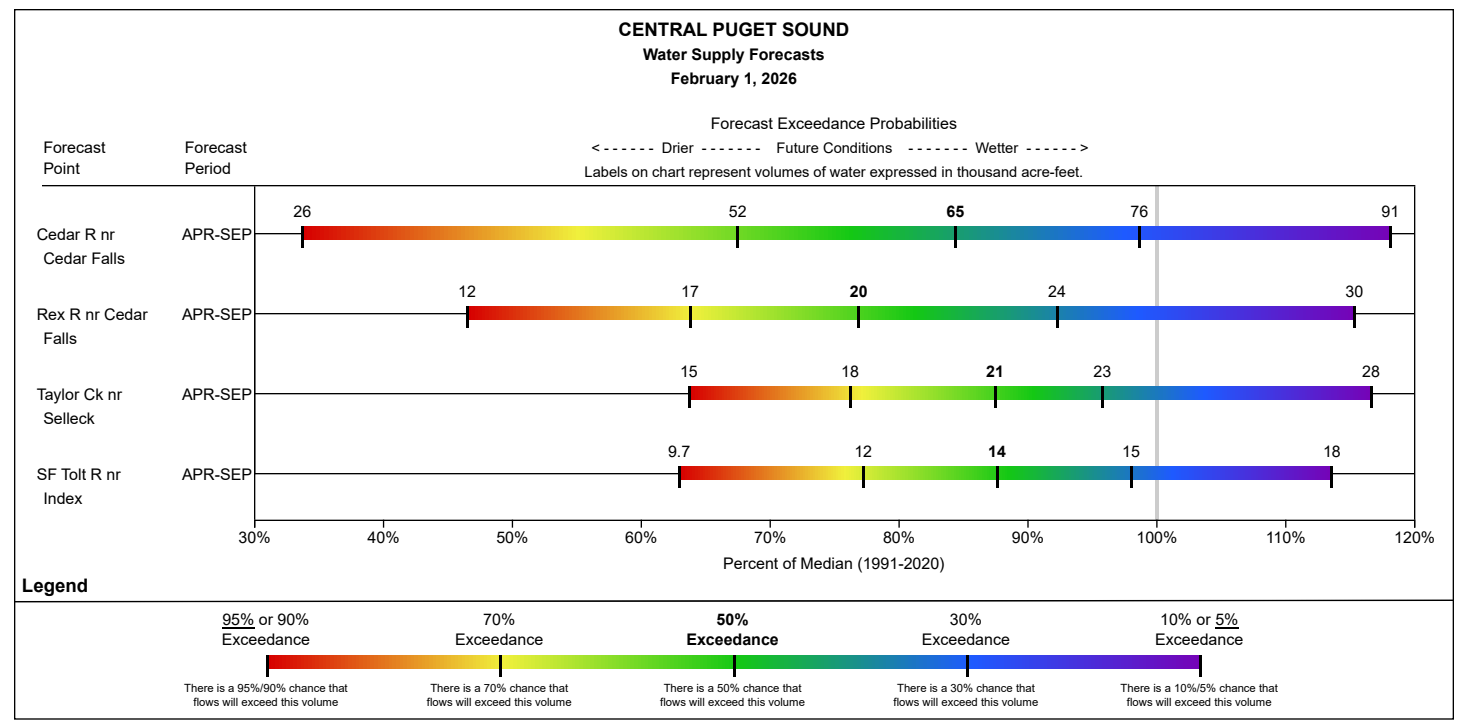
January precipitation is below normal at 61% of median. Precipitation since the beginning of the water year (October 1 - February 1) is 116% of median.

► View precipitation for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

Statistical shading percentiles are calculated from period of record (POR) data, excluding the current water year. Percentile categories range from: minimum to 10th percentile, 10th-30th, 30th-70th, 70th-90th, 90th-maximum.

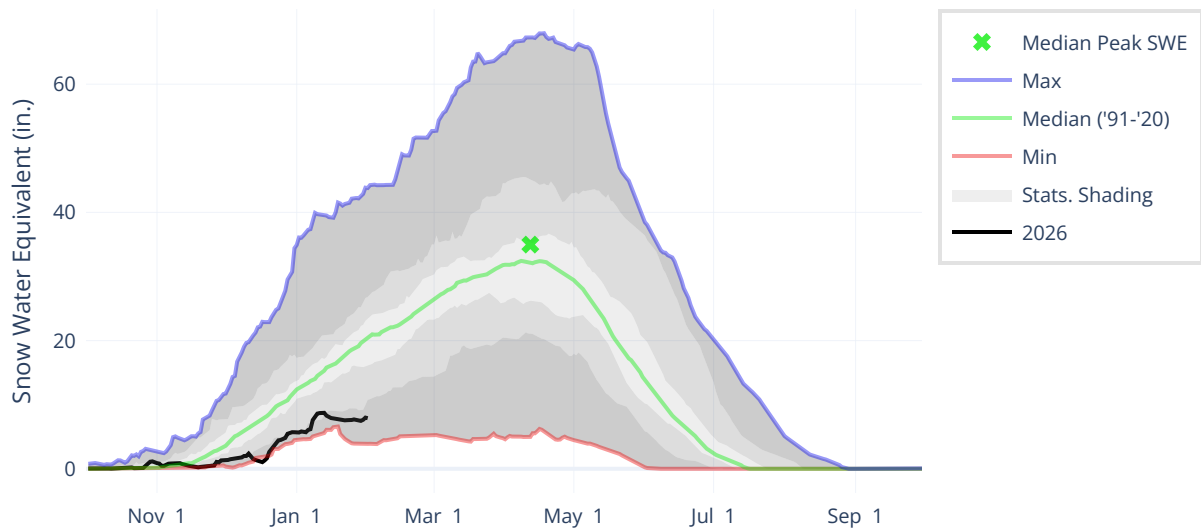
STREAMFLOW FORECASTS

The April through September streamflow forecasts in the basin range from 77% to 88% of median.
 For data in tabular format and to view other forecasting periods, please view the basin data reports [here](#).



South Puget Sound Basin Summary

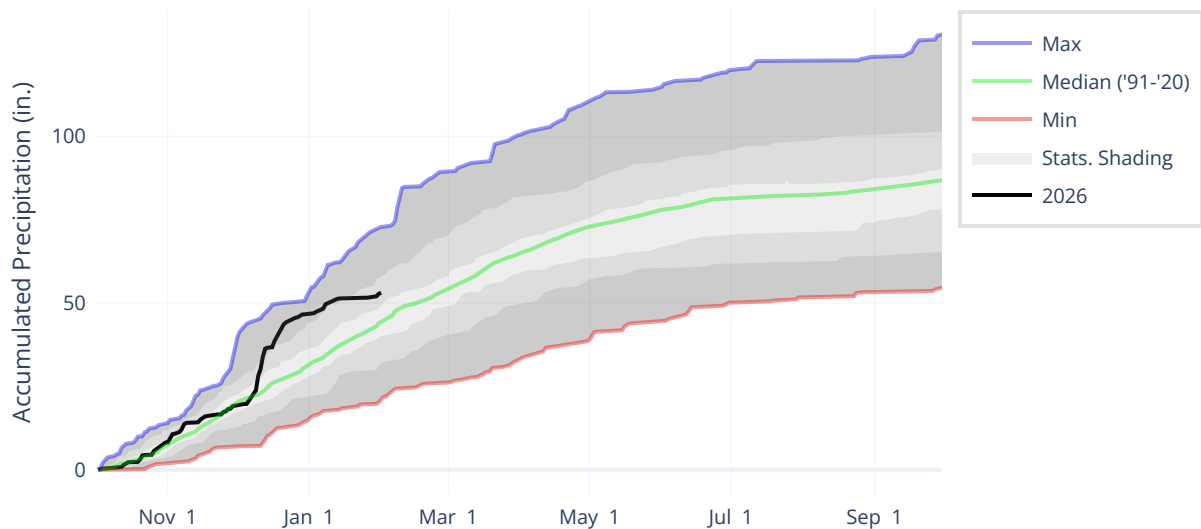
SNOWPACK



As of February 1, the basin snowpack is well below normal at 37% of median. This is lower than January 1 when the basin snowpack was 45% of median.

► View snowpack for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

PRECIPITATION



January precipitation is below normal at 55% of median. Precipitation since the beginning of the water year (October 1 - February 1) is 117% of median.

► View precipitation for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

Statistical shading percentiles are calculated from period of record (POR) data, excluding the current water year. Percentile categories range from: minimum to 10th percentile, 10th-30th, 30th-70th, 70th-90th, 90th-maximum.

RESERVOIR STORAGE

As of February 1, storage at Howard Hansen is 51% of median.

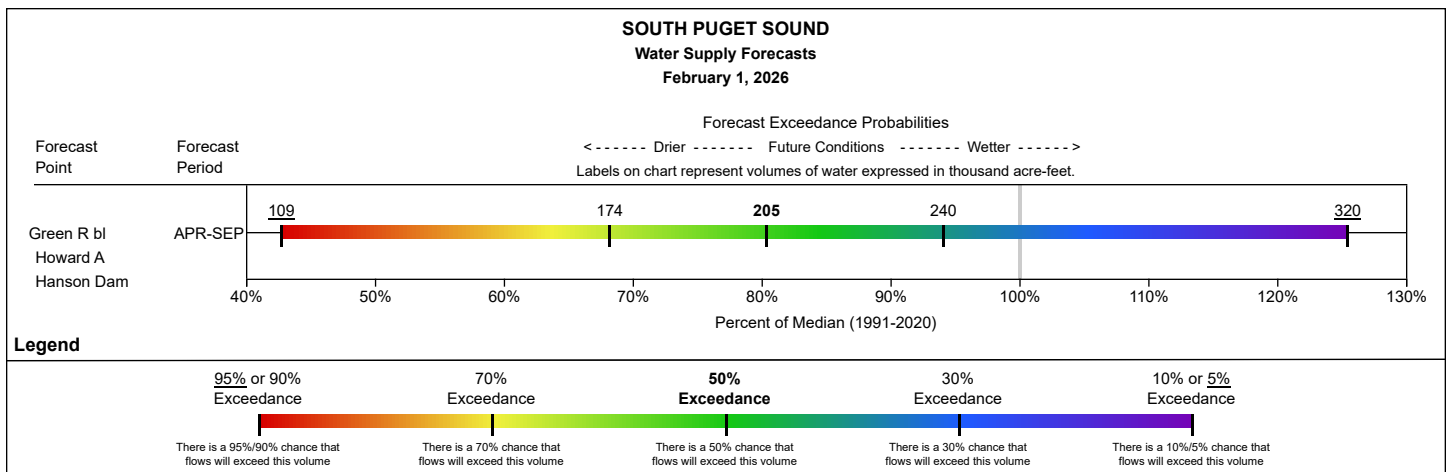
South Puget Sound					Water Year 2026		
Site	Elevation (ft)	Capacity (kaf)	Median (kaf)	Median % Capacity	Storage (kaf)	% Capacity	% Median
Howard Hansen	1140	106	2	2	1.019	1	51
Basin Index						1	51

▸ View reservoir storage for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

STREAMFLOW FORECASTS

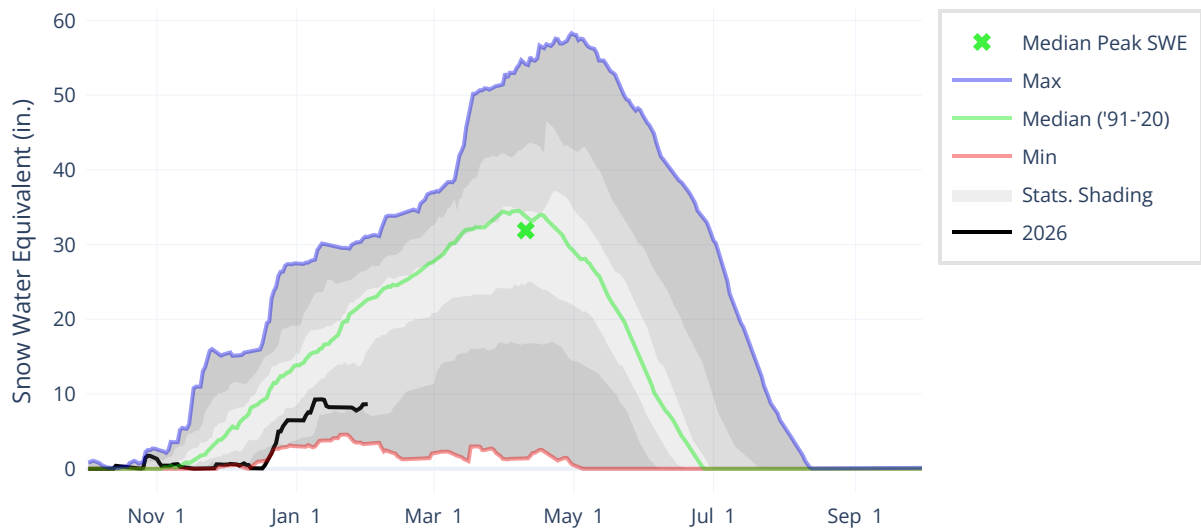
The April through September streamflow forecast in the basin is 80% of median.

To view data in tabular format, other forecast periods, and the forecast for White R bl Clearwater R nr Buckley, please view the basin data reports [here](#).



Olympic Basin Summary

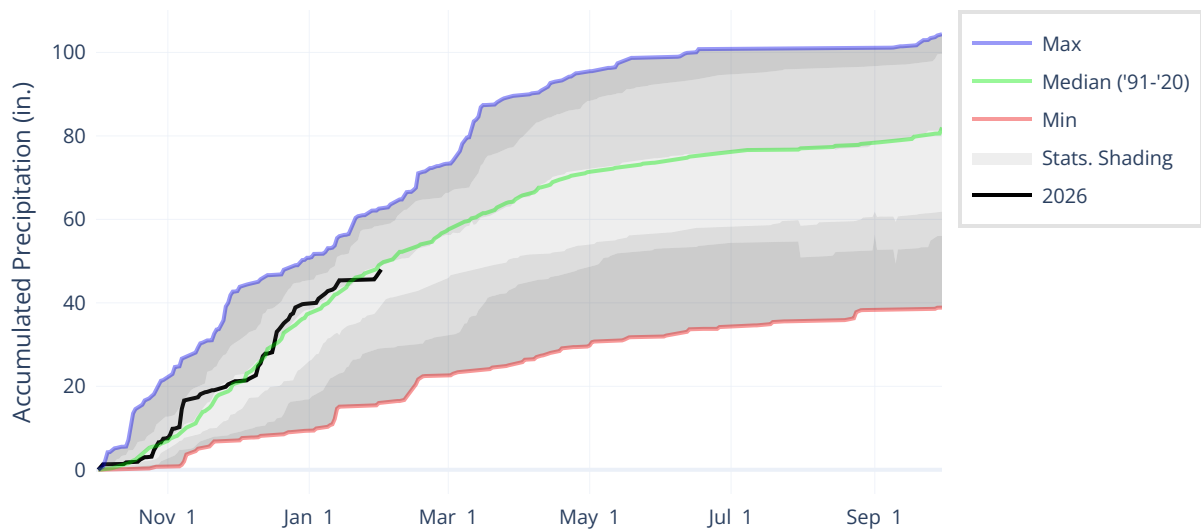
SNOWPACK



As of February 1, the basin snowpack is well below normal at 34% of median. This is lower than January 1 when the basin snowpack was 47% of median.

► View snowpack for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

PRECIPITATION



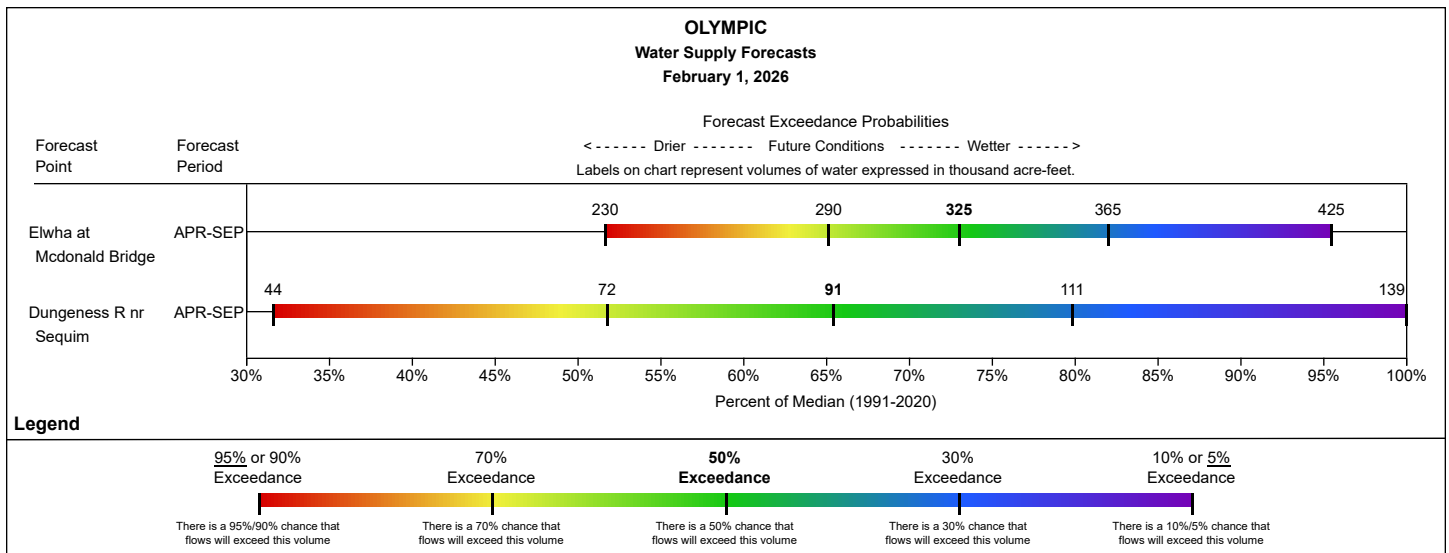
January precipitation is slightly below normal at 73% of median. Precipitation since the beginning of the water year (October 1 - February 1) is 97% of median.

► View precipitation for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

Statistical shading percentiles are calculated from period of record (POR) data, excluding the current water year. Percentile categories range from: minimum to 10th percentile, 10th-30th, 30th-70th, 70th-90th, 90th-maximum.

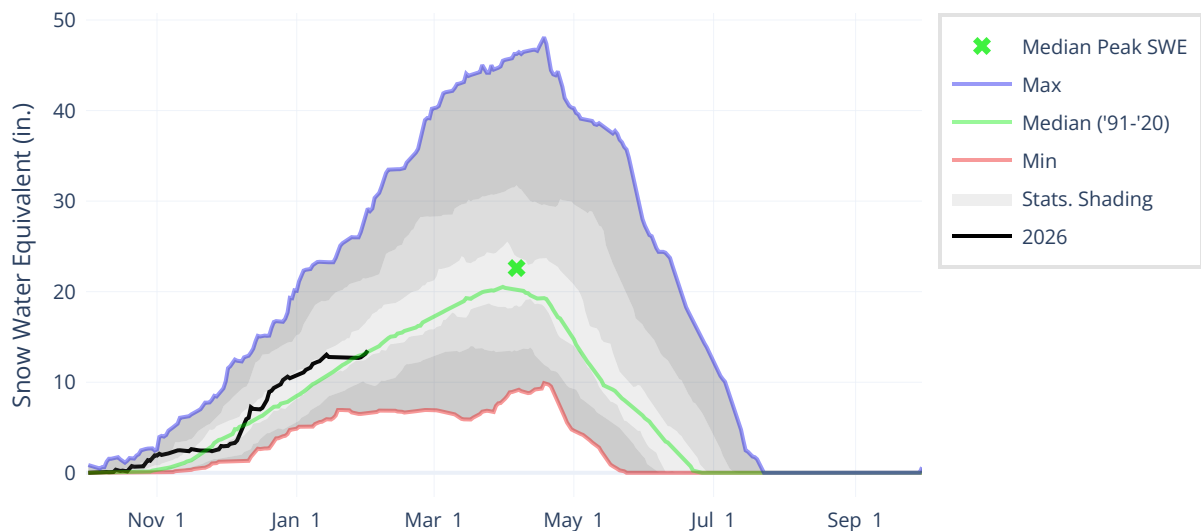
STREAMFLOW FORECASTS

The April through September streamflow forecasts in the basin range from 65% to 73% of median. For data in tabular format and to view other forecasting periods, please view the basin data reports [here](#).



Upper Columbia Basin Summary

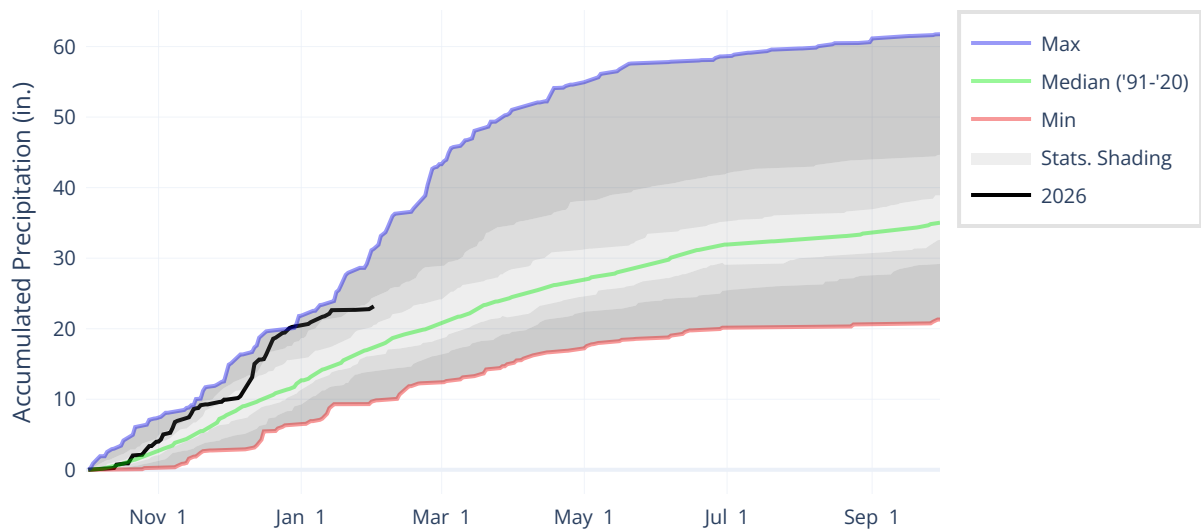
SNOWPACK



As of February 1, the basin snowpack is slightly below normal at 74% of median. This is lower than January 1 when the basin snowpack was 113% of median.

► View snowpack for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

PRECIPITATION



January precipitation is below normal at 58% of median. Precipitation since the beginning of the water year (October 1 - February 1) is 133% of median.

► View precipitation for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

Statistical shading percentiles are calculated from period of record (POR) data, excluding the current water year. Percentile categories range from: minimum to 10th percentile, 10th-30th, 30th-70th, 70th-90th, 90th-maximum.

RESERVOIR STORAGE

As of February 1, storage at Conconully Reservoir is 63% of median.

Upper Columbia

Water Year 2026

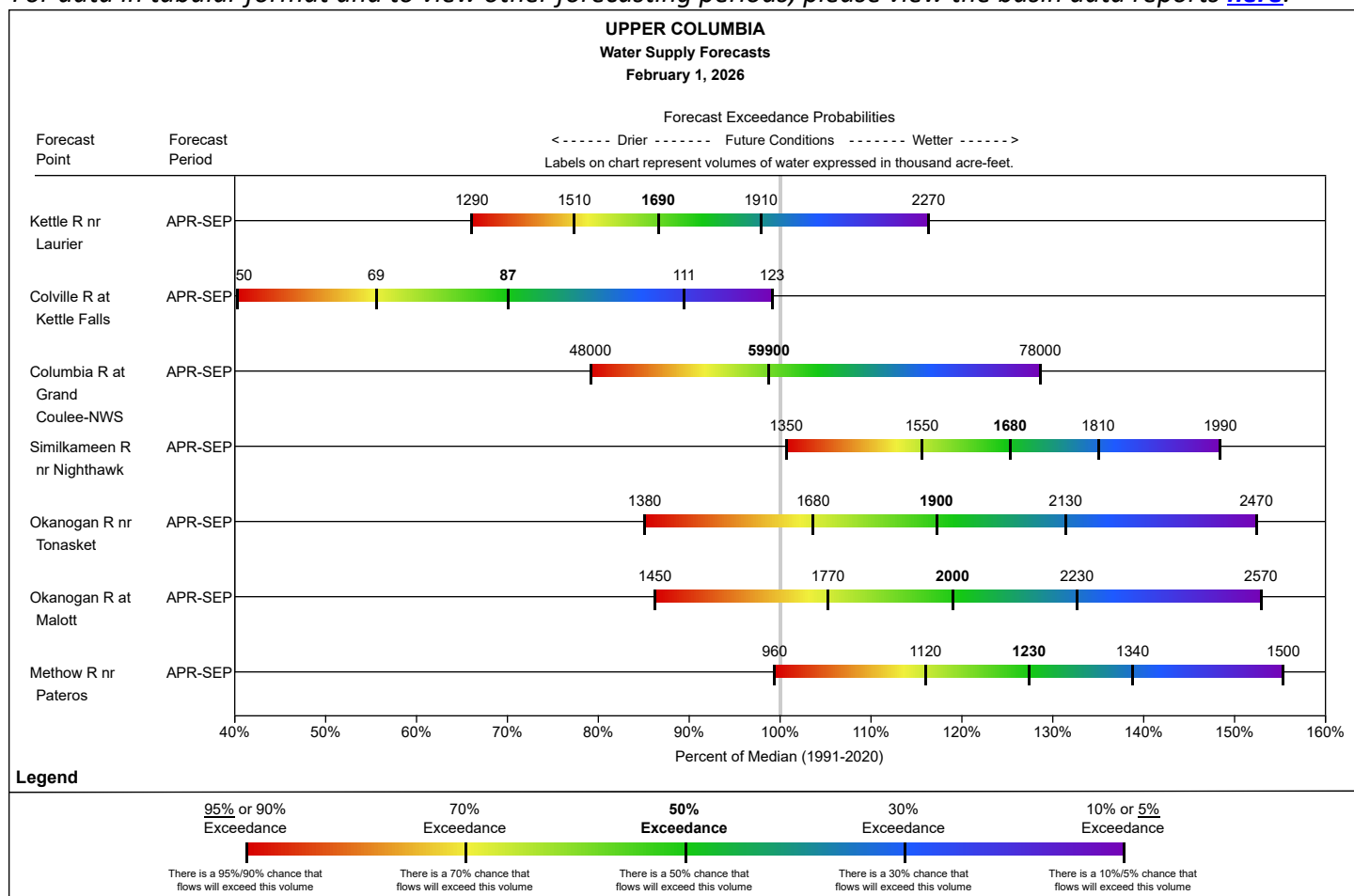
Site	Elevation (ft)	Capacity (kaf)	Median (kaf)	Median % Capacity	Storage (kaf)	% Capacity	% Median
Conconully Reservoir	2290	13	7.8	60	4.923	38	63
Basin Index						38	63

► View reservoir storage for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

STREAMFLOW FORECASTS

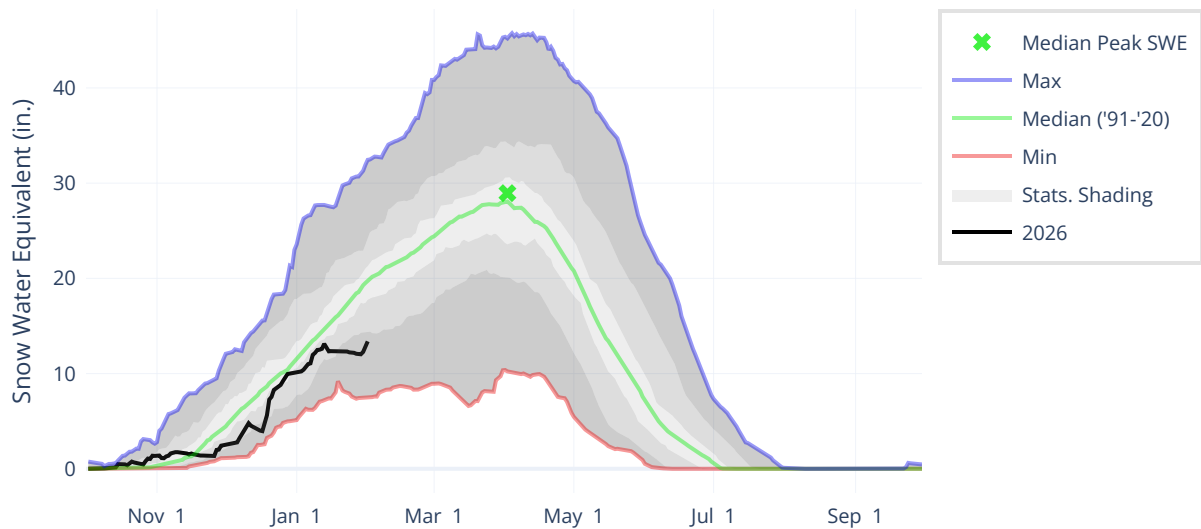
The April through September streamflow forecasts in the basin range from 70% to 127% of median.

For data in tabular format and to view other forecasting periods, please view the basin data reports [here](#).



Central Columbia Basin Summary

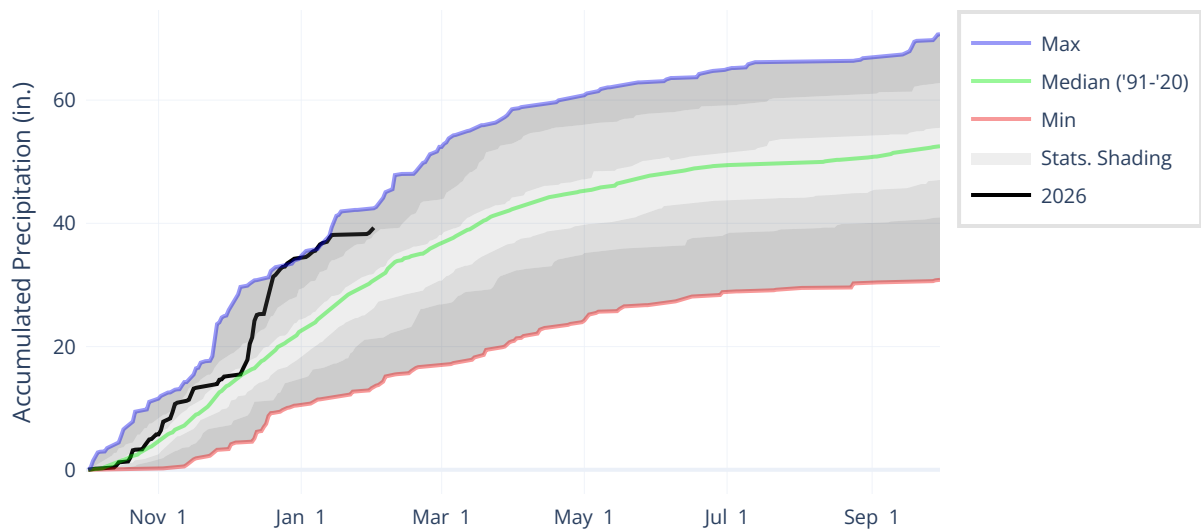
SNOWPACK



As of February 1, the basin snowpack is below normal at 64% of median. This is lower than January 1 when the basin snowpack was 82% of median.

► View snowpack for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

PRECIPITATION



January precipitation is below normal at 61% of median. Precipitation since the beginning of the water year (October 1 - February 1) is 127% of median.

► View precipitation for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

Statistical shading percentiles are calculated from period of record (POR) data, excluding the current water year. Percentile categories range from: minimum to 10th percentile, 10th-30th, 30th-70th, 70th-90th, 90th-maximum.

RESERVOIR STORAGE

As of February 1, storage at Lake Chelan is 147% of median.

Central Columbia

Water Year 2026

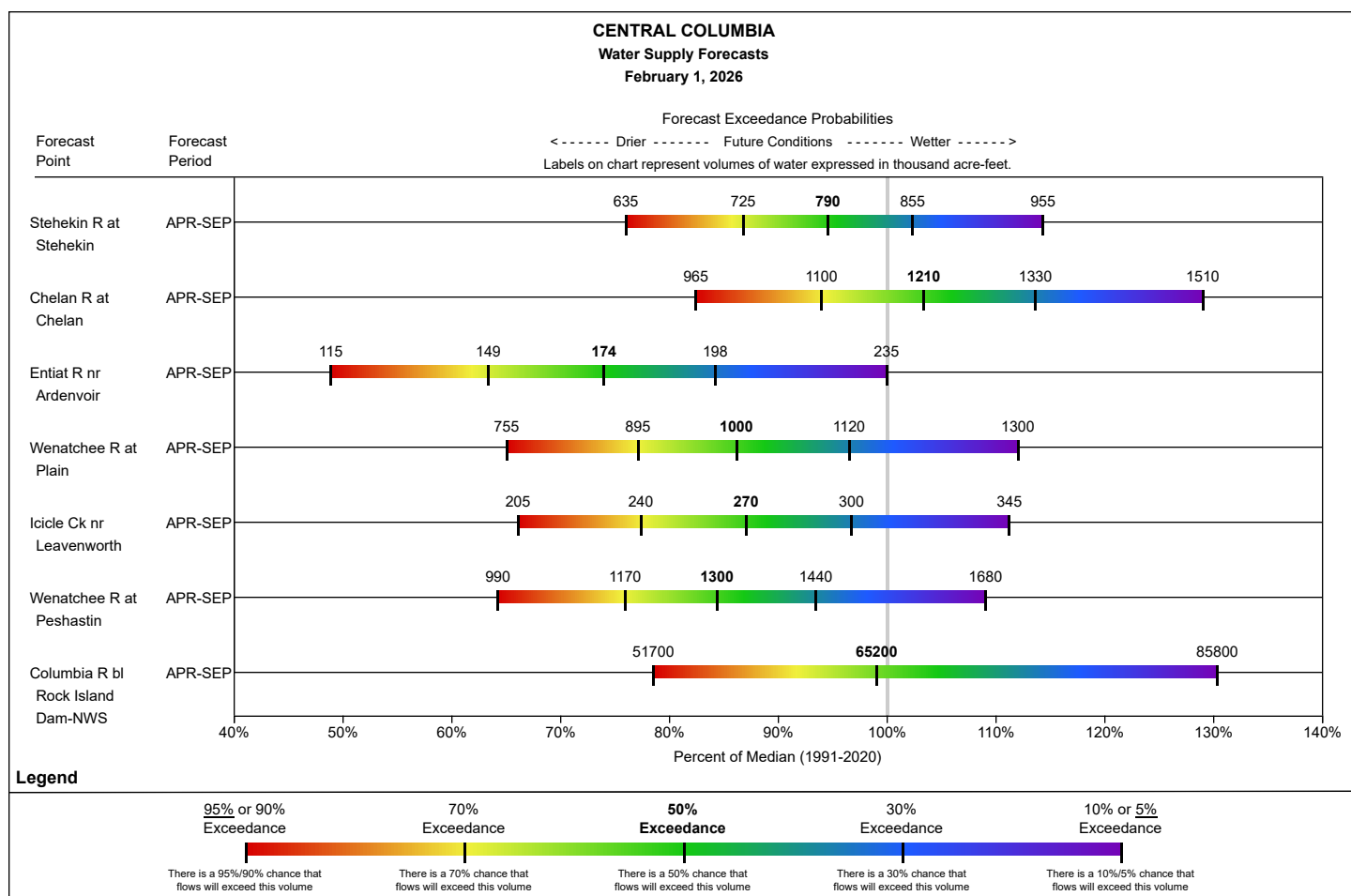
Site	Elevation (ft)	Capacity (kaf)	Median (kaf)	Median % Capacity	Storage (kaf)	% Capacity	% Median
Lake Chelan	1090	676.1	314.3	46	461.5	68	147
Basin Index						68	147

► View reservoir storage for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

STREAMFLOW FORECASTS

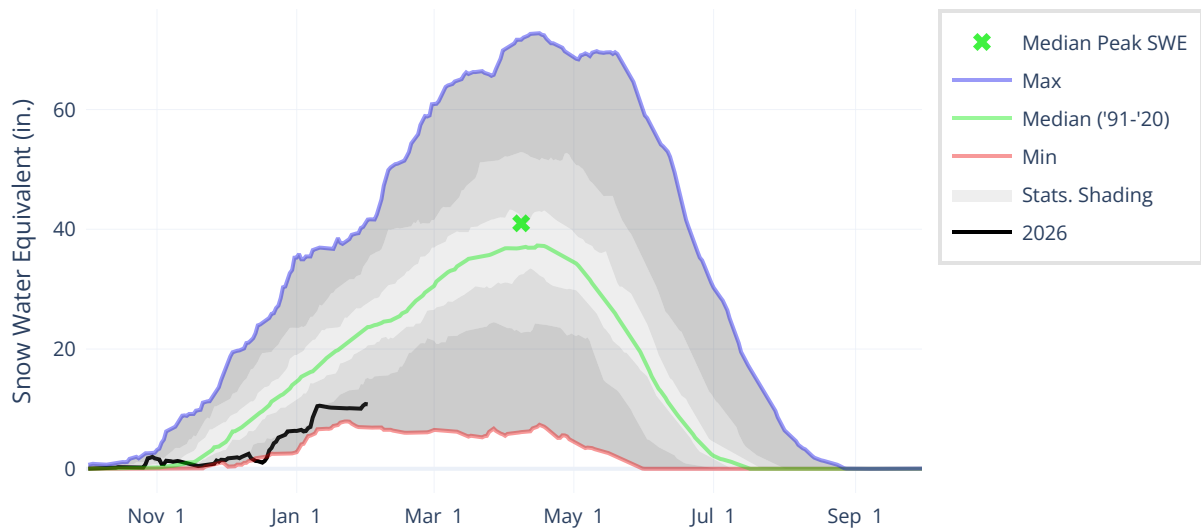
The April through September streamflow forecasts in the basin range from 74% to 103% of median.

For data in tabular format and to view other forecasting periods, please view the basin data reports [here](#).



Lower Columbia Basin Summary

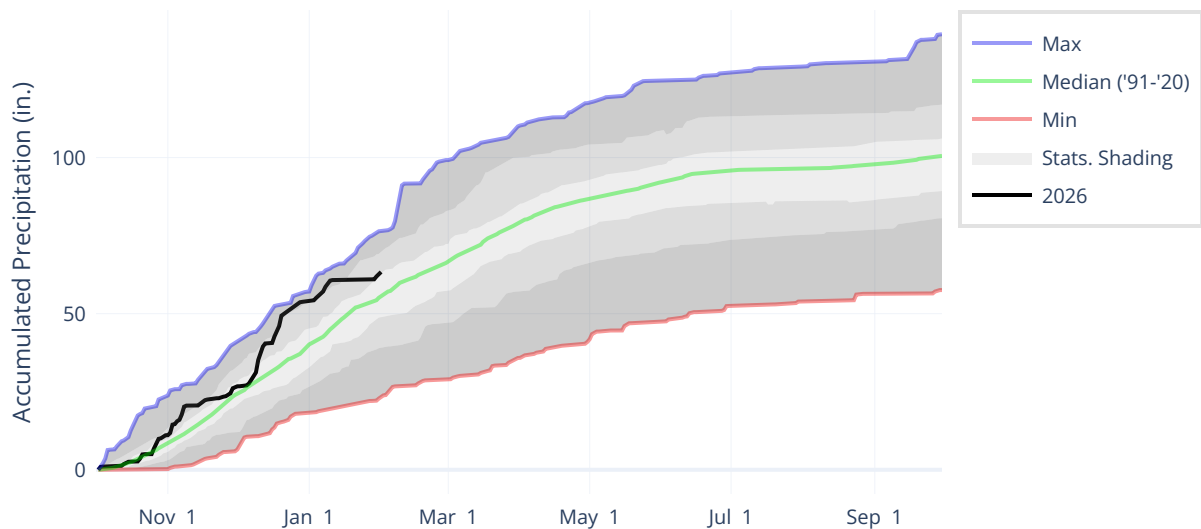
SNOWPACK



As of February 1, the basin snowpack is well below normal at 45% of median. This is higher than January 1 when the basin snowpack was 43% of median.

► View snowpack for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

PRECIPITATION



January precipitation is below normal at 65% of median. Precipitation since the beginning of the water year (October 1 - February 1) is 110% of median.

► View precipitation for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

Statistical shading percentiles are calculated from period of record (POR) data, excluding the current water year. Percentile categories range from: minimum to 10th percentile, 10th-30th, 30th-70th, 70th-90th, 90th-maximum.

RESERVOIR STORAGE

As of February 1, storage at Mayfield is 97% of median and Mossyrock Dam (Riffe Lk) is 97% of median.

Lower Columbia

Water Year 2026

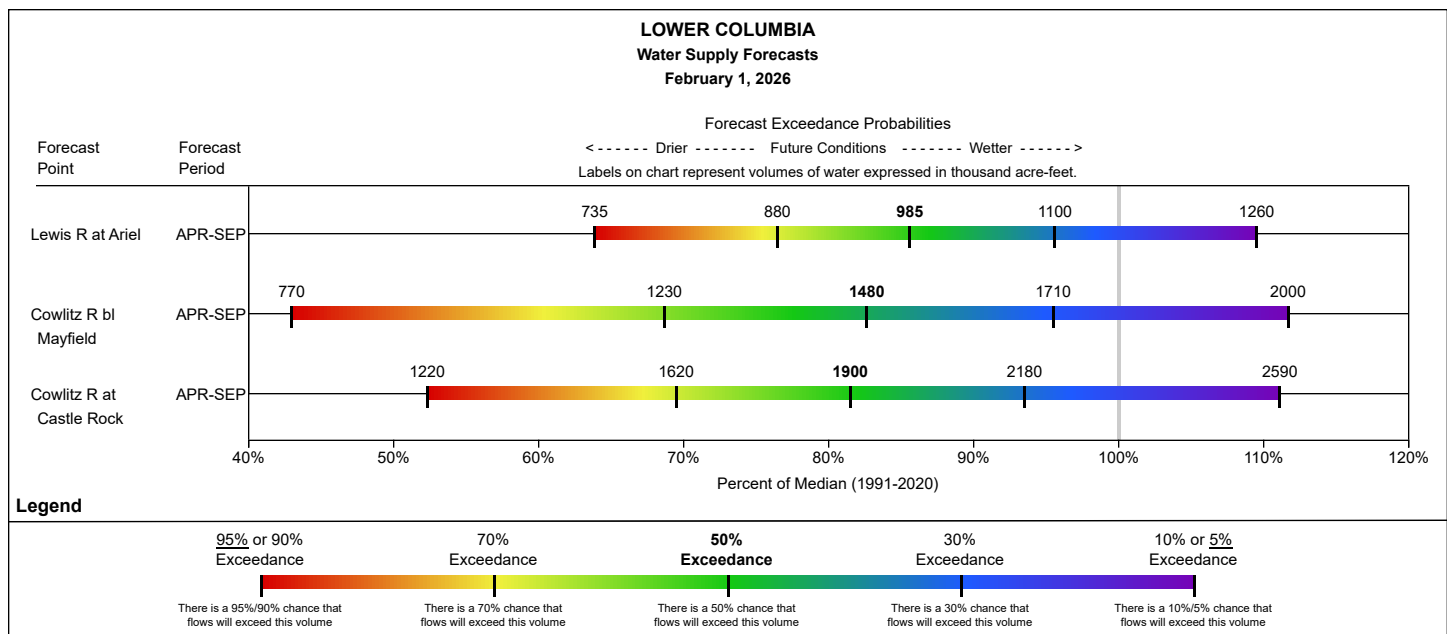
Site	Elevation (ft)	Capacity (kaf)	Median (kaf)	Median % Capacity	Storage (kaf)	% Capacity	% Median
Mayfield	430	133.718	128.2	96	124.8	93	97
Mossyrock Dam (Riffe Lk)	780	1298.002	880.8	68	854.8	66	97
Basin Index						68	97

► View reservoir storage for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

STREAMFLOW FORECASTS

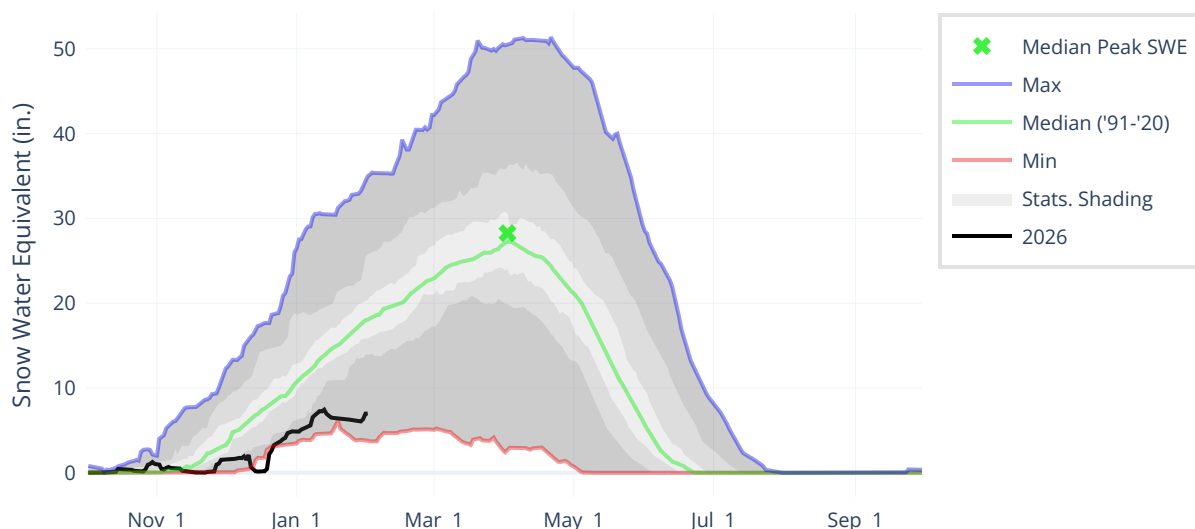
The April through September streamflow forecasts in the basin range from 82% to 86% of median.

For data in tabular format and to view other forecasting periods, please view the basin data reports [here](#).



Upper Yakima Basin Summary

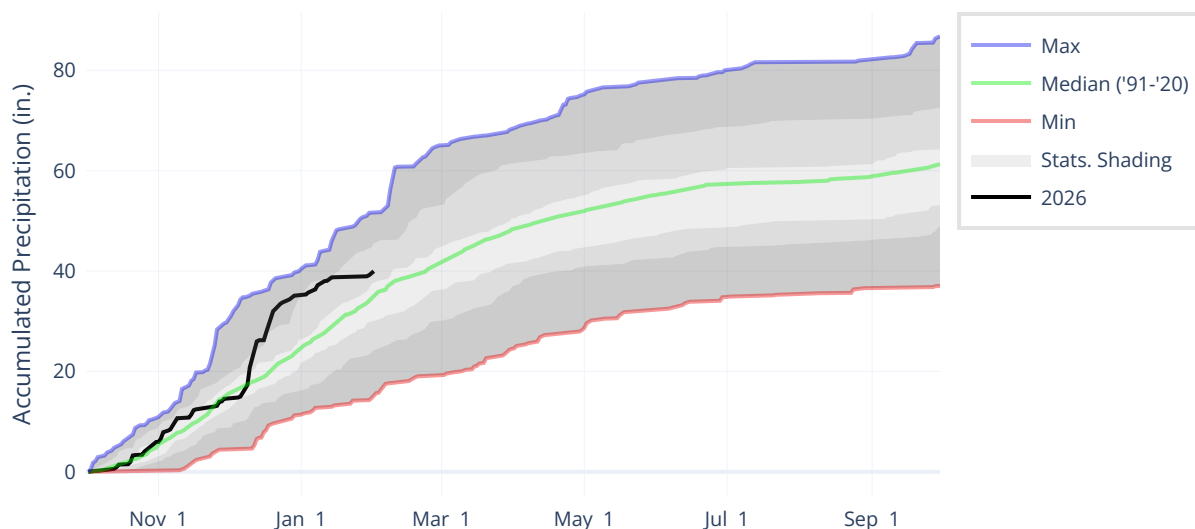
SNOWPACK



As of February 1, the basin snowpack is well below normal at 38% of median. This is lower than January 1 when the basin snowpack was 46% of median.

► View snowpack for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

PRECIPITATION



January precipitation is below normal at 51% of median. Precipitation since the beginning of the water year (October 1 - February 1) is 113% of median.

► View precipitation for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

Statistical shading percentiles are calculated from period of record (POR) data, excluding the current water year. Percentile categories range from: minimum to 10th percentile, 10th-30th, 30th-70th, 70th-90th, 90th-maximum.

RESERVOIR STORAGE

As of February 1, storage at Cle Elum is 152% of median. Storage at Kachess is 90% of median, and storage at Keechelus is 140% of median.

Upper Yakima

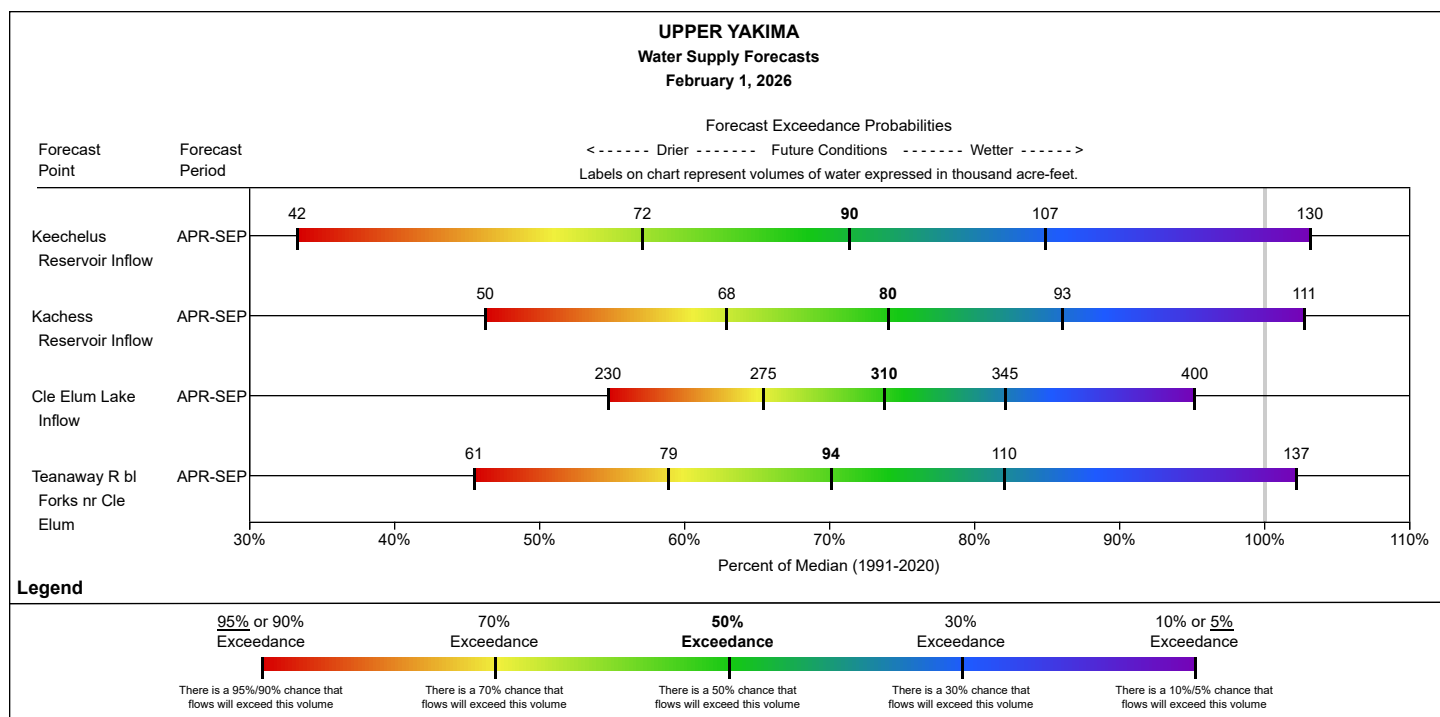
Water Year 2026

Site	Elevation (ft)	Capacity (kaf)	Median (kaf)	Median % Capacity	Storage (kaf)	% Capacity	% Median
Cle Elum	2230	436.9	208.1	48	316.326	72	152
Kachess	2260	239	143.5	60	129.333	54	90
Keechelus	2520	157.9	84.3	53	118.398	75	140
Basin Index						68	129

► View reservoir storage for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

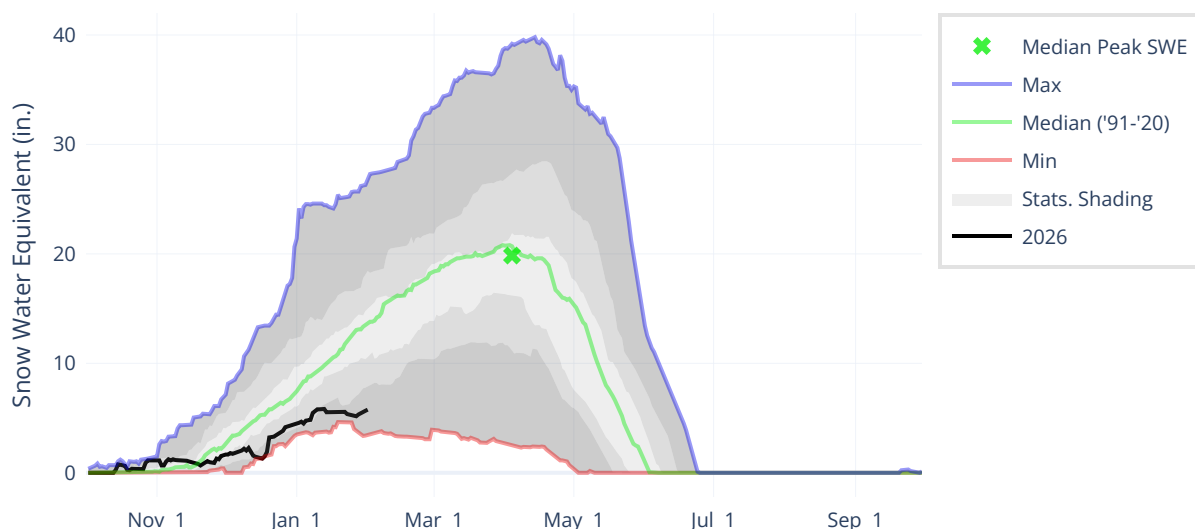
STREAMFLOW FORECASTS

The April through September streamflow forecasts in the basin range from 70% to 74% of median. For data in tabular format and to view other forecasting periods, please view the basin data reports [here](#).



Lower Yakima Summary

SNOWPACK

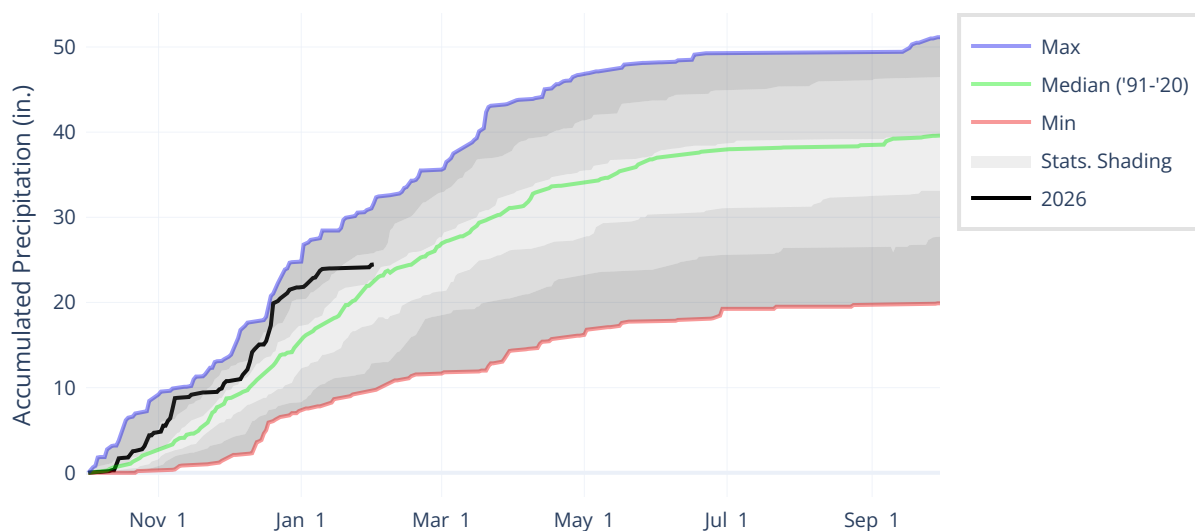


As of February 1, the basin snowpack is well below normal at 49% of median. This is lower than January 1 when the basin snowpack was 80% of median.

The basin SWE index in the above plot reflects a SWE normal for Indian Rock SNOTEL that has since been deleted due to significant on-site disturbance.

► View snowpack for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

PRECIPITATION



January precipitation is well below normal at 42% of median. Precipitation since the beginning of the water year (October 1 - February 1) is 107% of median.

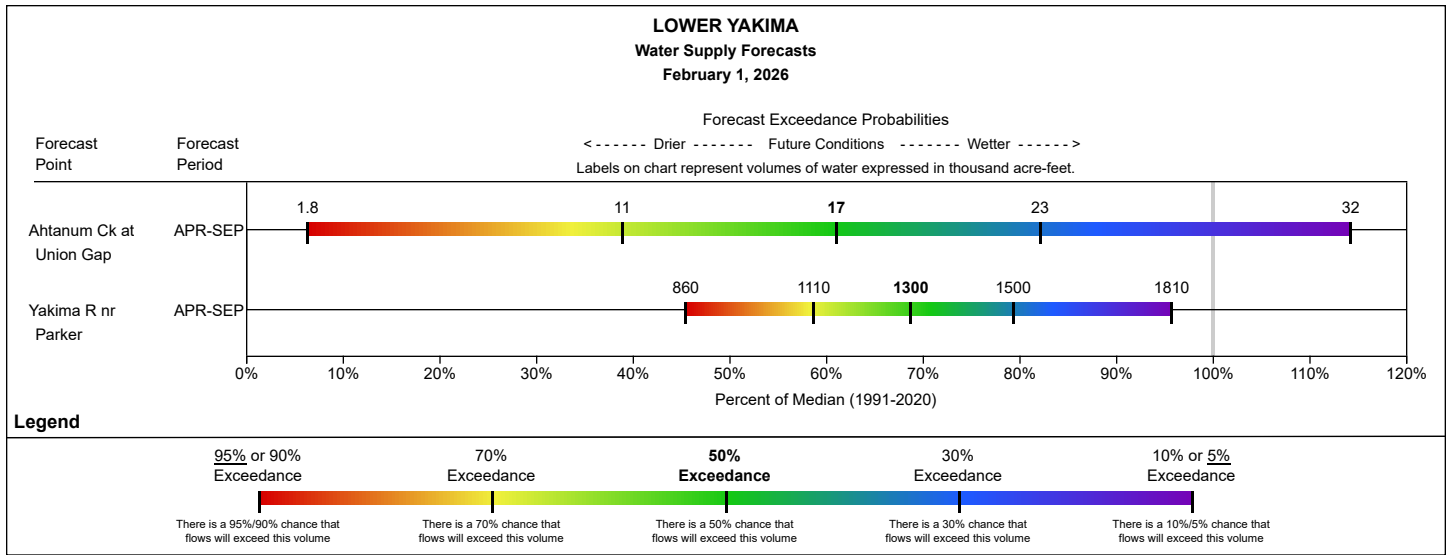
► View precipitation for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

Statistical shading percentiles are calculated from period of record (POR) data, excluding the current water year. Percentile categories range from: minimum to 10th percentile, 10th-30th, 30th-70th, 70th-90th, 90th-maximum.

Snow Survey and Water Supply Forecasting Program

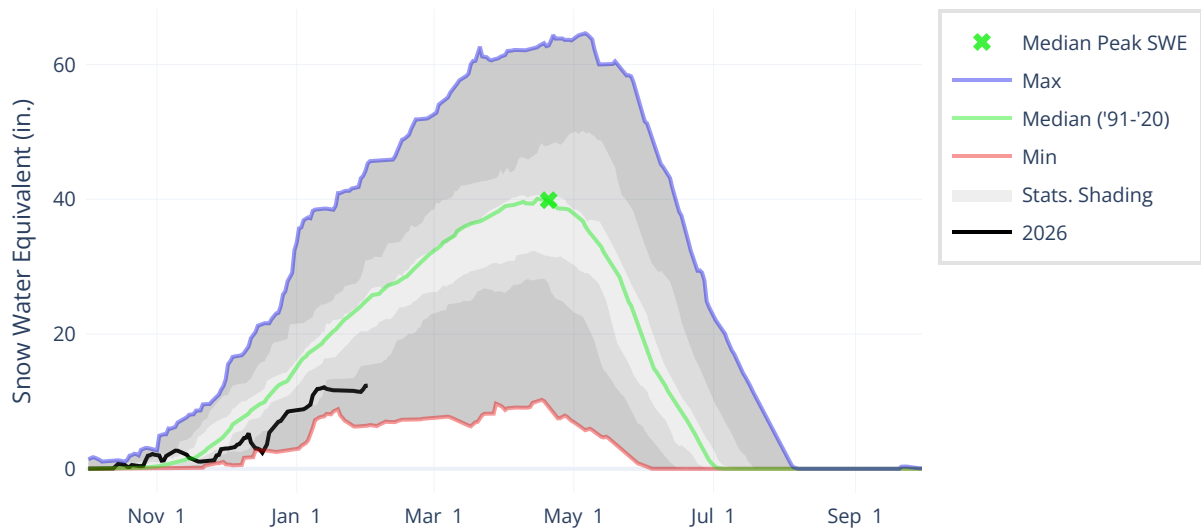
STREAMFLOW FORECASTS

The April through September streamflow forecasts in the basin range from 61% to 69% of median. For data in tabular format and to view other forecasting periods, please view the basin data reports [here](#).



Naches Basin Summary

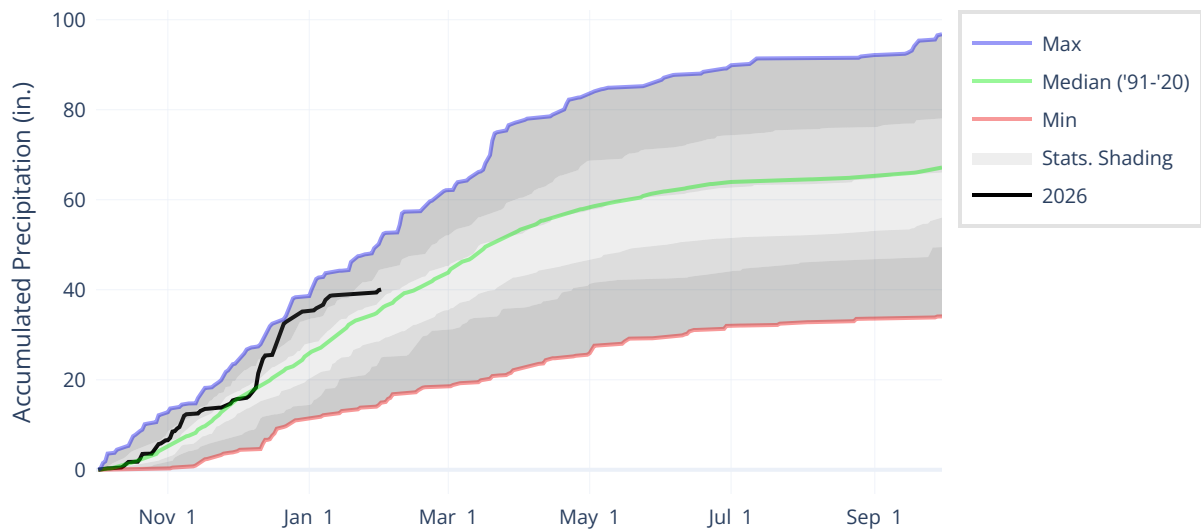
SNOWPACK



As of February 1, the basin snowpack is well below normal at 47% of median. This is lower than January 1 when the basin snowpack was 54% of median.

► View snowpack for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

PRECIPITATION



January precipitation is below normal at 50% of median. Precipitation since the beginning of the water year (October 1 - February 1) is 112% of median.

► View precipitation for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

Statistical shading percentiles are calculated from period of record (POR) data, excluding the current water year. Percentile categories range from: minimum to 10th percentile, 10th-30th, 30th-70th, 70th-90th, 90th-maximum.

RESERVOIR STORAGE

As of February 1, storage at Bumping Lake is 122% of median and Rimrock is 134% of median.

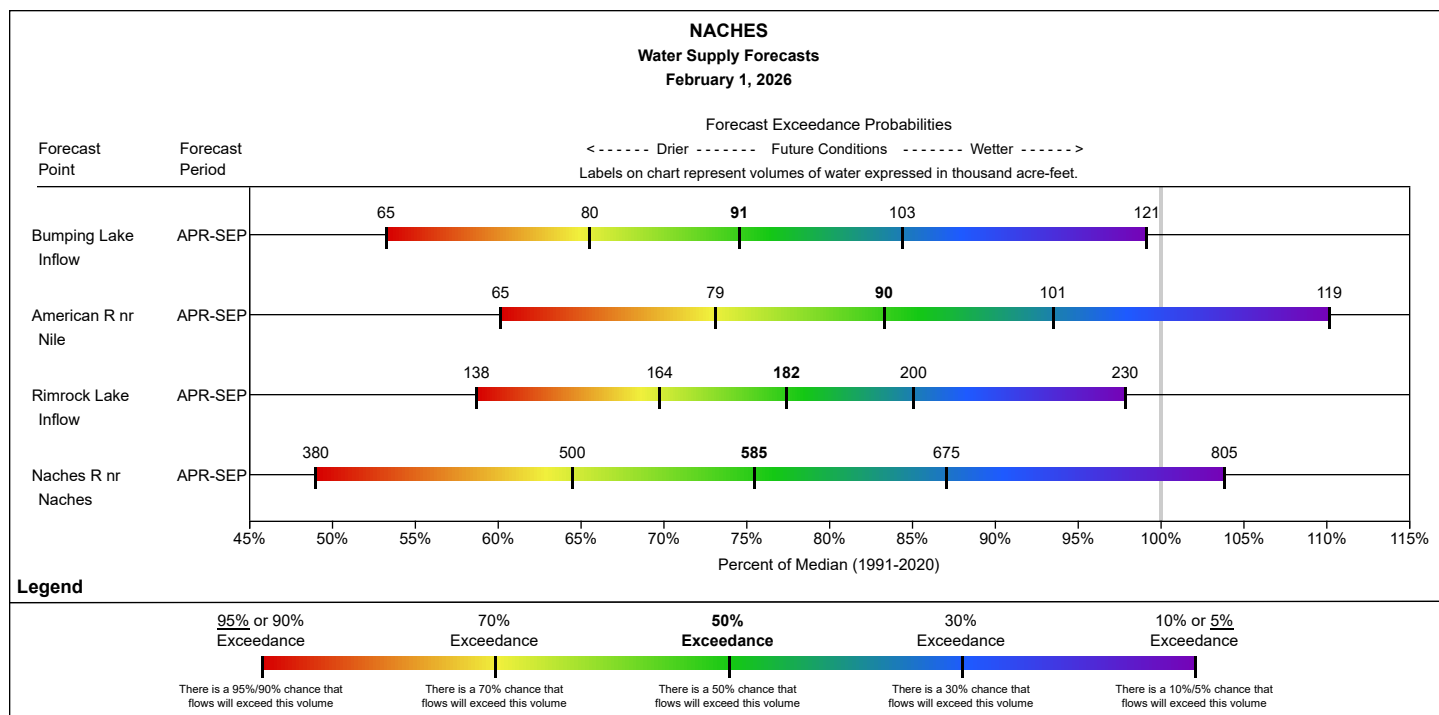
Naches		Water Year 2026					
Site	Elevation (ft)	Capacity (kaf)	Median (kaf)	Median % Capacity	Storage (kaf)	% Capacity	% Median
Bumping Lake	3430	33.7	15.1	45	18.44	55	122
Rimrock	2930	198	125.6	63	167.708	85	134
Basin Index						80	132

► View reservoir storage for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

STREAMFLOW FORECASTS

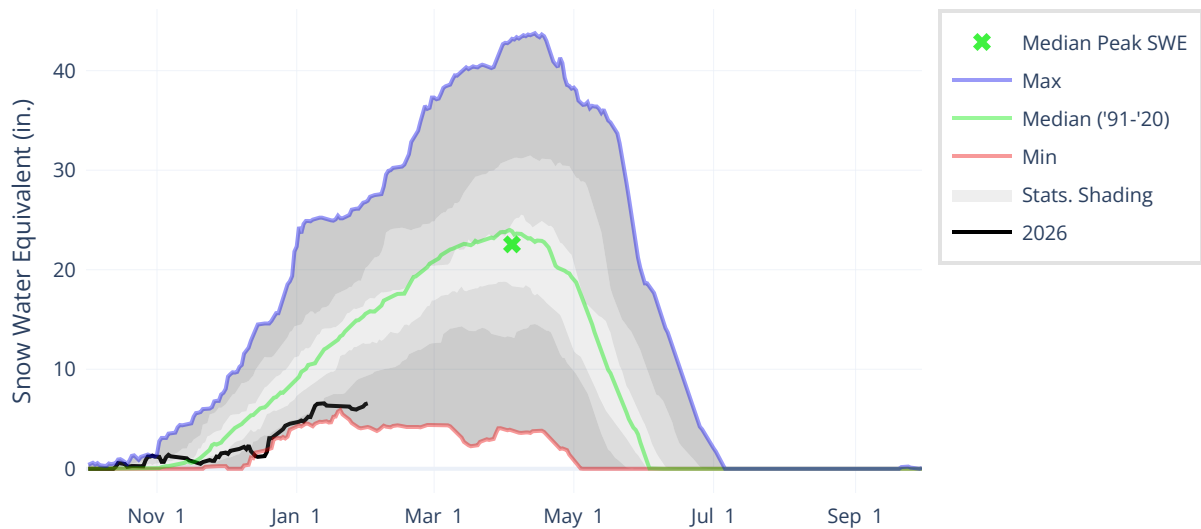
The April through September streamflow forecasts in the basin range from 75% to 83% of median.

For data in tabular format and to view other forecasting periods, please view the basin data reports [here](#).



Klickitat Basin Summary

SNOWPACK

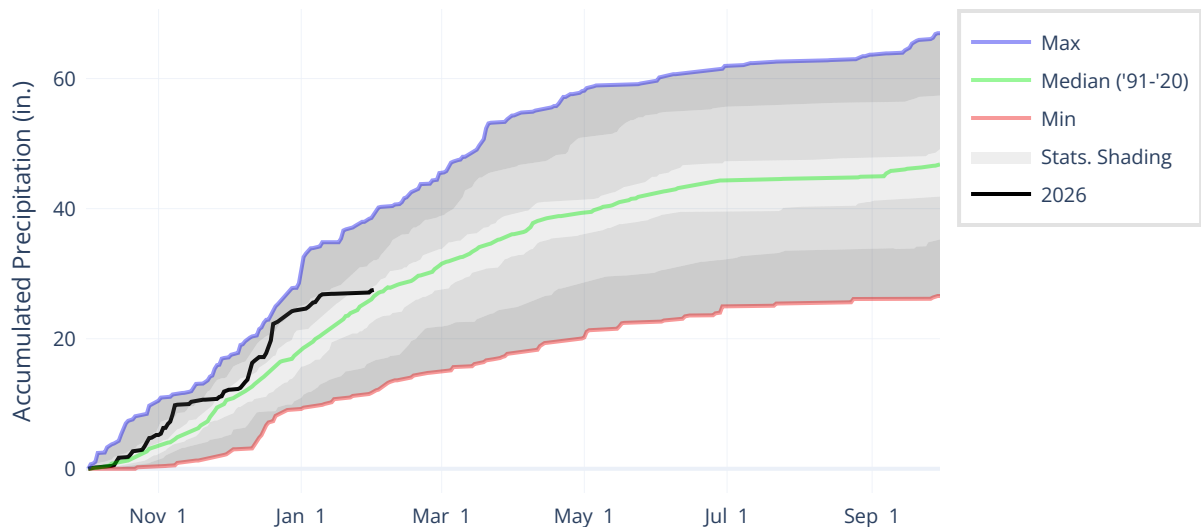


As of February 1, the basin snowpack is well below normal at 48% of median. This is lower than January 1 when the basin snowpack was 64% of median.

The basin SWE index in the above plot reflects a SWE normal for Indian Rock SNOTEL that has since been deleted due to significant on-site disturbance.

► View snowpack for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

PRECIPITATION



January precipitation is well below normal at 42% of median. Precipitation since the beginning of the water year (October 1 - February 1) is 103% of median.

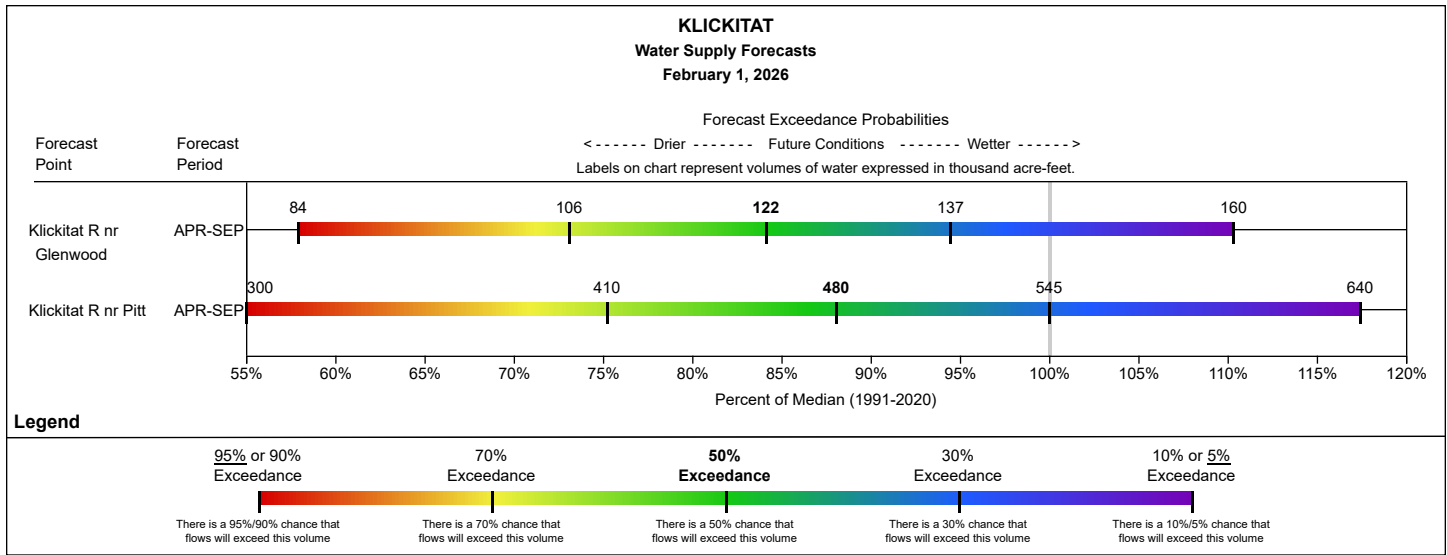
► View precipitation for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

Statistical shading percentiles are calculated from period of record (POR) data, excluding the current water year. Percentile categories range from: minimum to 10th percentile, 10th-30th, 30th-70th, 70th-90th, 90th-maximum.

Snow Survey and Water Supply Forecasting Program

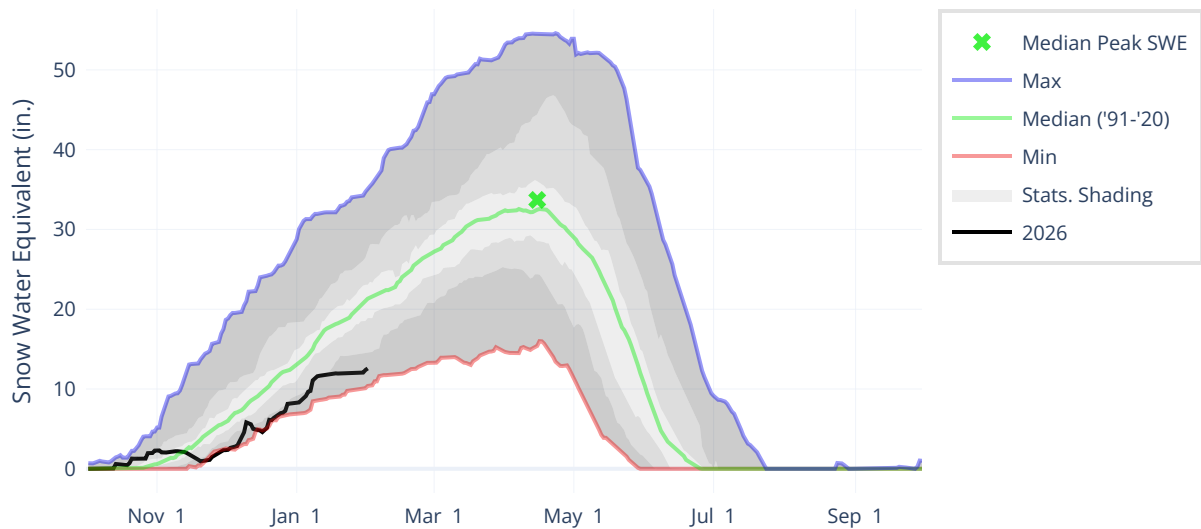
STREAMFLOW FORECASTS

The April through September streamflow forecasts in the basin range from 84% to 88% of median.
For data in tabular format and to view other forecasting periods, please view the basin data reports [here](#).



Lower Pend Oreille Basin Summary

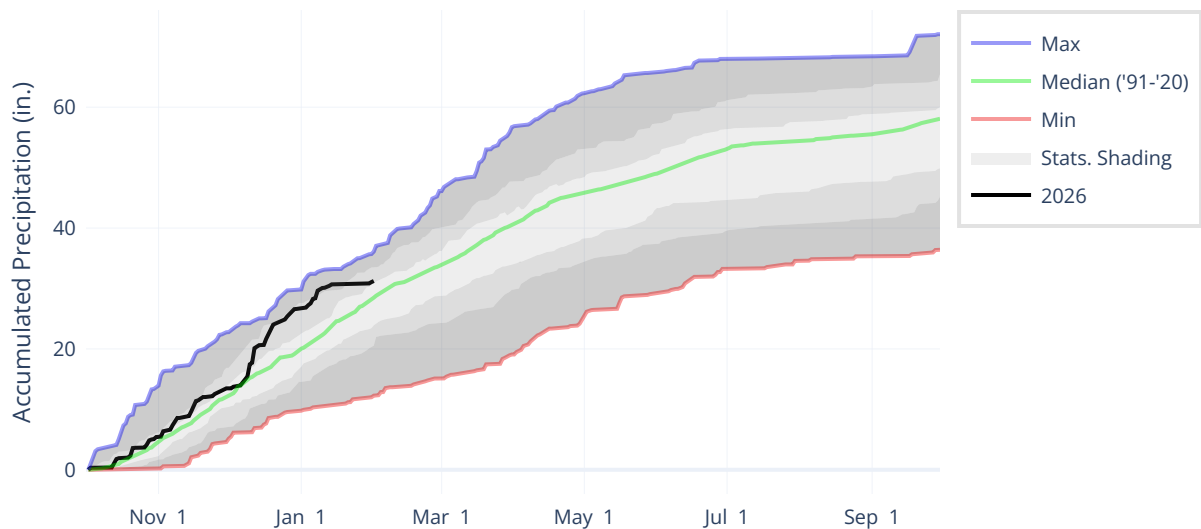
SNOWPACK



As of February 1, the basin snowpack is well below normal at 47% of median. This is lower than January 1 when the basin snowpack was 58% of median.

► View snowpack for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

PRECIPITATION



January precipitation is below normal at 66% of median. Precipitation since the beginning of the water year (October 1 - February 1) is 109% of median.

► View precipitation for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

Statistical shading percentiles are calculated from period of record (POR) data, excluding the current water year. Percentile categories range from: minimum to 10th percentile, 10th-30th, 30th-70th, 70th-90th, 90th-maximum.

RESERVOIR STORAGE

As of February 1, storage at Lake Pend Oreille is 125% of median and Priest Lake is 122% of median.

Lower Pend Oreille

Water Year 2026

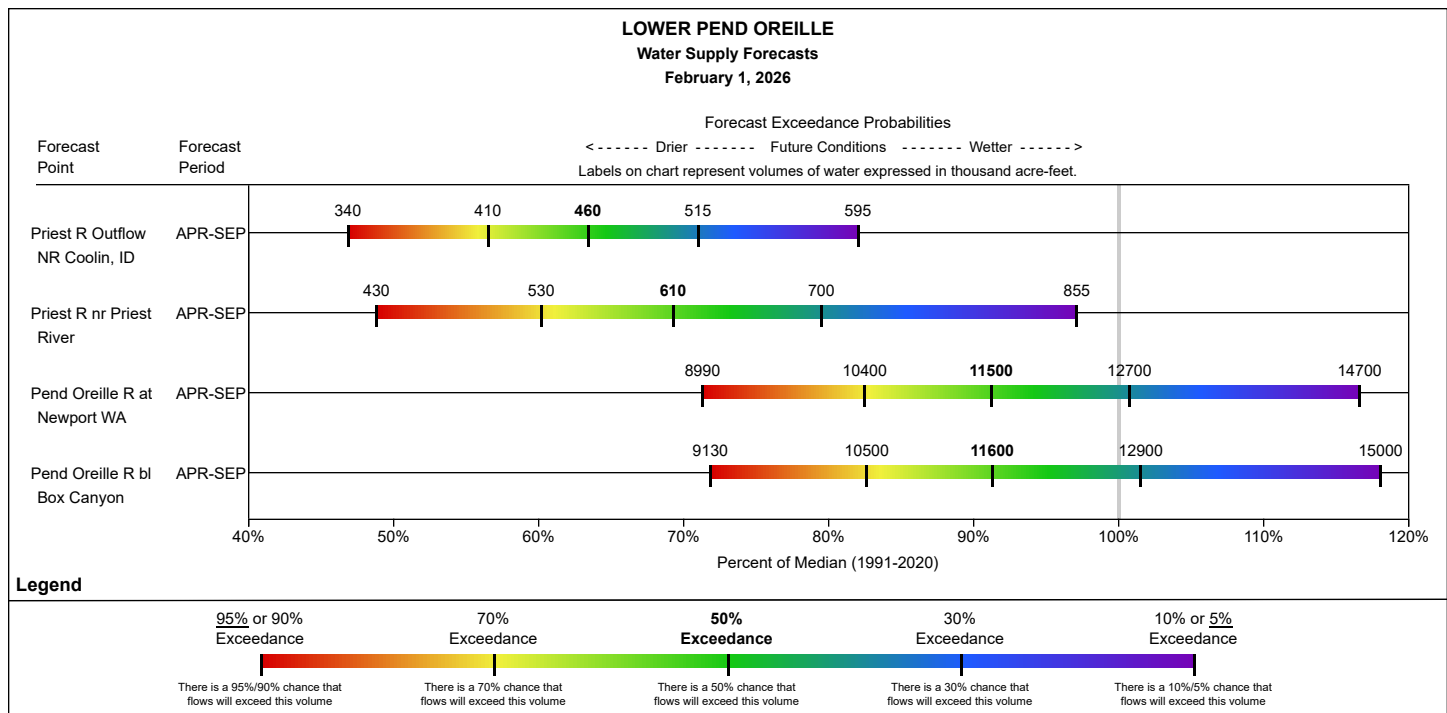
Site	Elevation (ft)	Capacity (kaf)	Median (kaf)	Median % Capacity	Storage (kaf)	% Capacity	% Median
Lake Pend Oreille	2060	1561.3	630.8	40	786.955	50	125
Priest Lake	2440	119.3	55.3	46	67.632	57	122
Basin Index						51	125

► View reservoir storage for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

STREAMFLOW FORECASTS

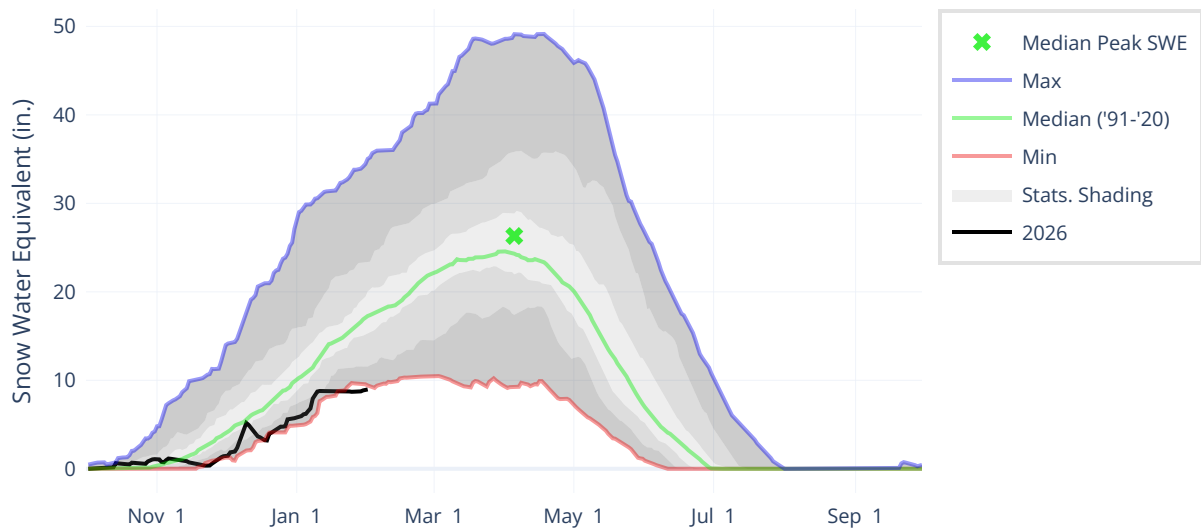
The April through September streamflow forecasts in the basin range from 63% to 91% of median.

For data in tabular format and to view other forecasting periods, please view the basin data reports [here](#).



Spokane Basin Summary

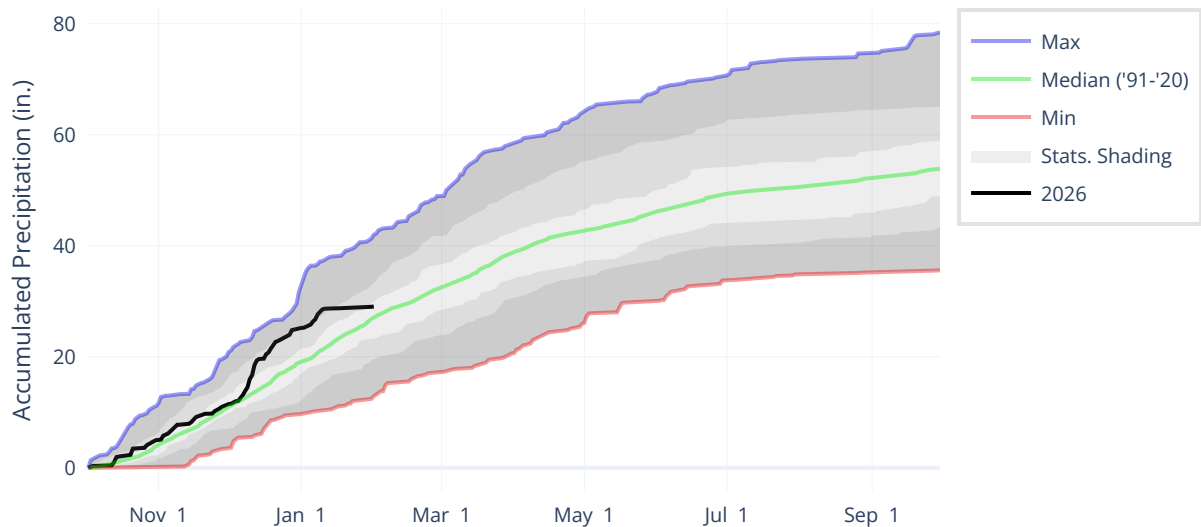
SNOWPACK



As of February 1, the basin snowpack is well below normal at 46% of median. This is lower than January 1 when the basin snowpack was 53% of median.

► View snowpack for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

PRECIPITATION



January precipitation is below normal at 54% of median. Precipitation since the beginning of the water year (October 1 - February 1) is 106% of median.

► View precipitation for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

Statistical shading percentiles are calculated from period of record (POR) data, excluding the current water year. Percentile categories range from: minimum to 10th percentile, 10th-30th, 30th-70th, 70th-90th, 90th-maximum.

RESERVOIR STORAGE

As of February 1, storage at Lake Coeur d' Alene is 79% of median.

Spokane

Water Year 2026

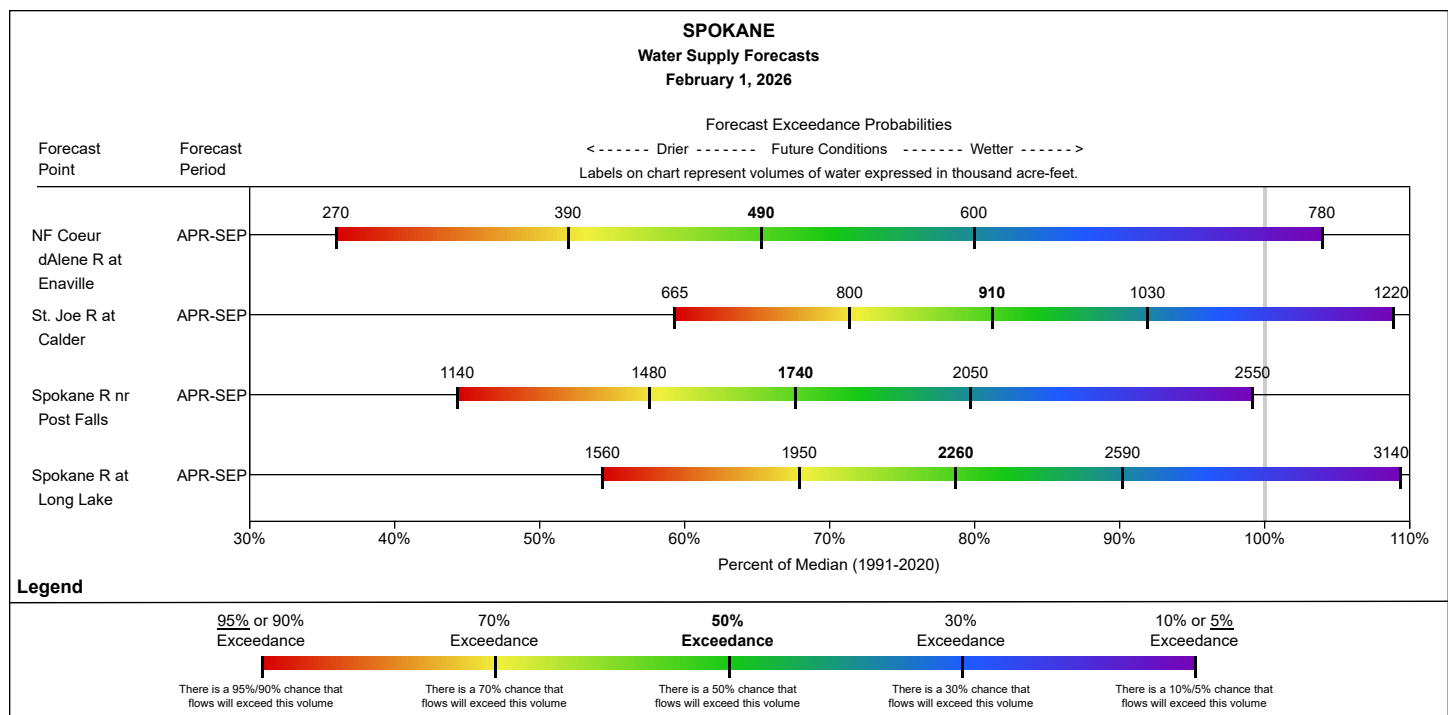
Site	Elevation (ft)	Capacity (kaf)	Median (kaf)	Median % Capacity	Storage (kaf)	% Capacity	% Median
Lake Coeur d' Alene	2130	238.5	106.7	45	84.66	35	79
Basin Index						35	79

► View reservoir storage for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

STREAMFLOW FORECASTS

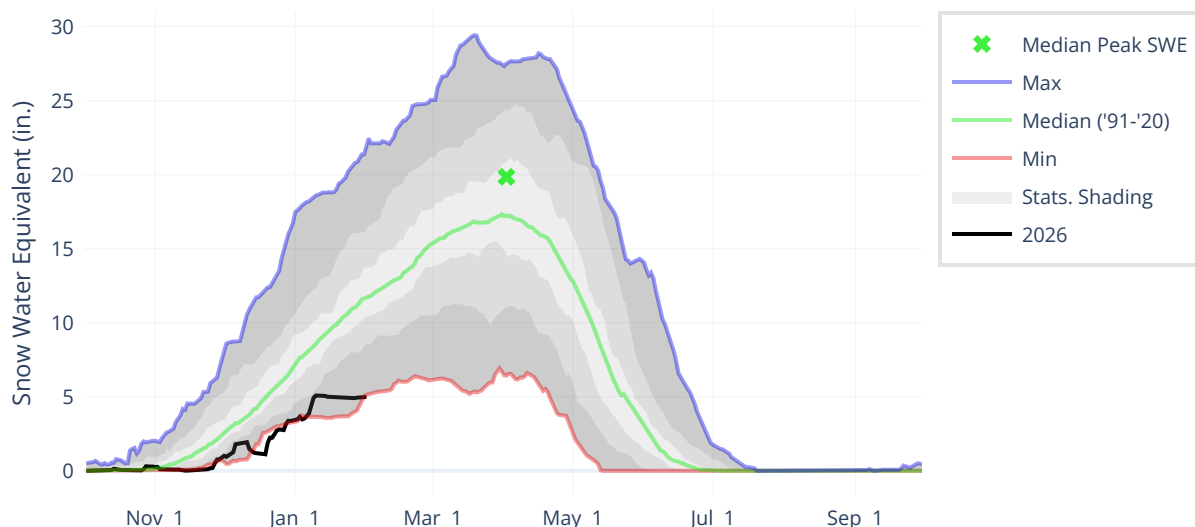
The April through September streamflow forecasts in the basin range from 65% to 81% of median.

For data in tabular format and to view other forecasting periods, please view the basin data reports [here](#).



Lower Snake-Walla Walla Basin Summary

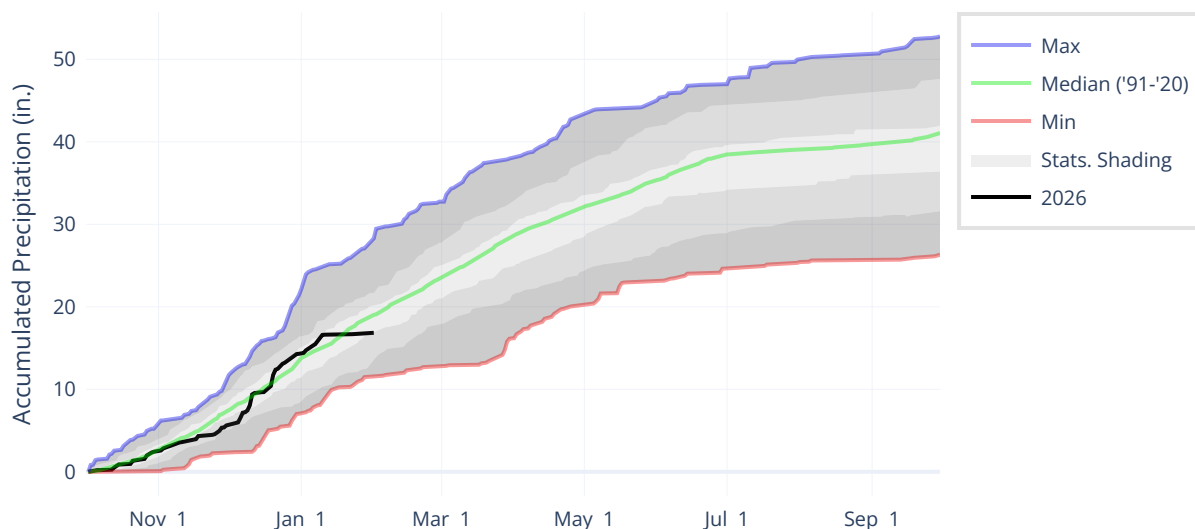
SNOWPACK



As of February 1, the basin snowpack is well below normal at 45% of median. This is lower than January 1 when the basin snowpack was 47% of median.

► View snowpack for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

PRECIPITATION



January precipitation is well below normal at 48% of median. Precipitation since the beginning of the water year (October 1 - February 1) is 88% of median.

► View precipitation for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

Statistical shading percentiles are calculated from period of record (POR) data, excluding the current water year. Percentile categories range from: minimum to 10th percentile, 10th-30th, 30th-70th, 70th-90th, 90th-maximum.

RESERVOIR STORAGE

As of February 1, storage at Wallowa Lake is 133% of median.

Lower Snake-Walla Walla

Water Year 2026

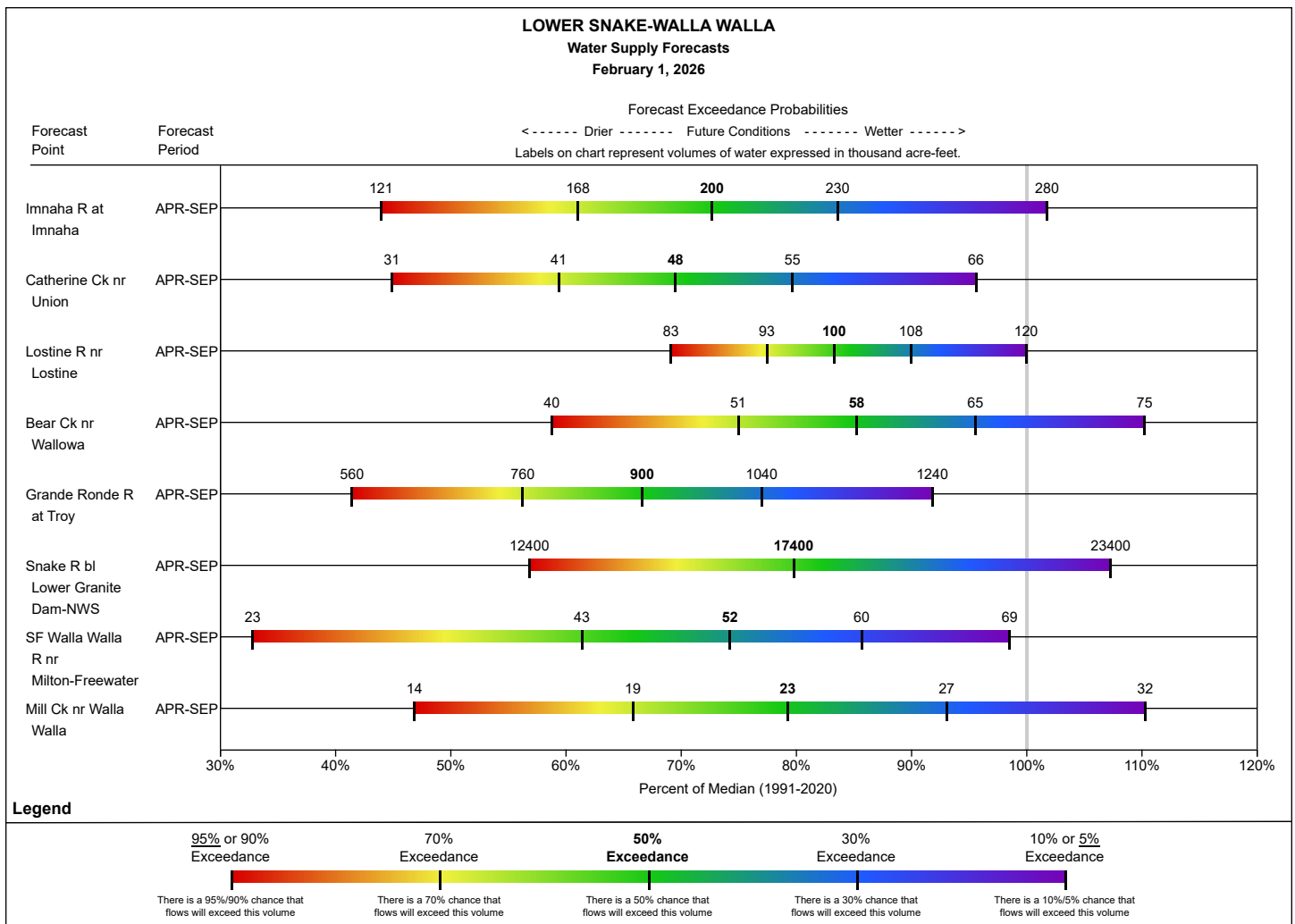
Site	Elevation (ft)	Capacity (kaf)	Median (kaf)	Median % Capacity	Storage (kaf)	% Capacity	% Median
Wallowa Lake	4380	37.5	16	43	21.286	57	133
Basin Index						57	133

► View reservoir storage for individual sites by accessing the basin data report [here](#).

STREAMFLOW FORECASTS

The April through September streamflow forecasts in the basin range from 67% to 85% of median.

To view data in tabular format, other forecast periods, and the forecast for Asotin Ck at Asotin, please view the basin data report [here](#).



Additional Resources

[Snow Survey & Water Supply Forecasting](#)

[Development and Interpretation of Water Supply Forecasts](#)

[User Guide to Forecast Charts](#)

For more water supply and resource management information, contact:

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This publication can be found online at:

[Washington | Snow Survey & Water Supply Program](#)

<https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/washington/snow-survey>

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