

# Colorado Climate Update

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**Russ Schumacher, state climatologist**

**Water Availability Task Force**

**March 28, 2023**



**COLORADO  
CLIMATE  
CENTER**



**ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCE**  
**COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY**

# Water year 2023 to date:

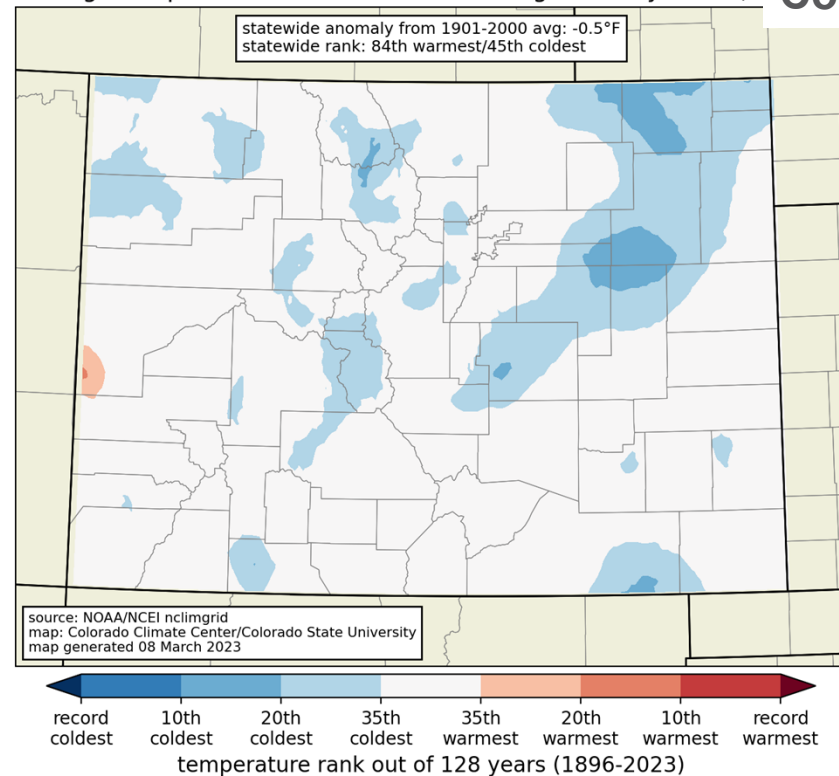
temperature, precipitation,  
evaporative demand

Yesterday (March 27),  
My backyard, Fort Collins



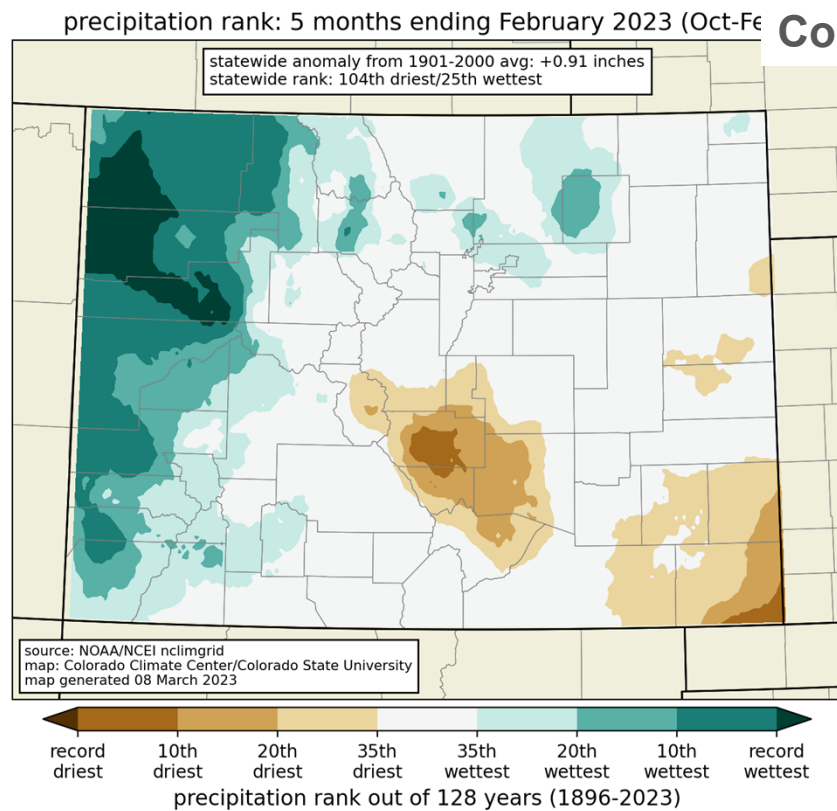
average temperature rank: 5 months ending February 2023 (O

## Colorado rankings:



Month	T Rank (of 128 years)	Above, below, or near 20 <sup>th</sup> century avg?
Oct	45 <sup>th</sup> warmest	near avg
Nov	29 <sup>th</sup> coolest	below
Dec	52 <sup>nd</sup> coolest	near avg
Jan	55 <sup>th</sup> coolest	near avg
Feb	41 <sup>st</sup> coolest	below

Statewide: 45<sup>th</sup> coldest October-February (out of 128),  
coolest start to a water year since 2010



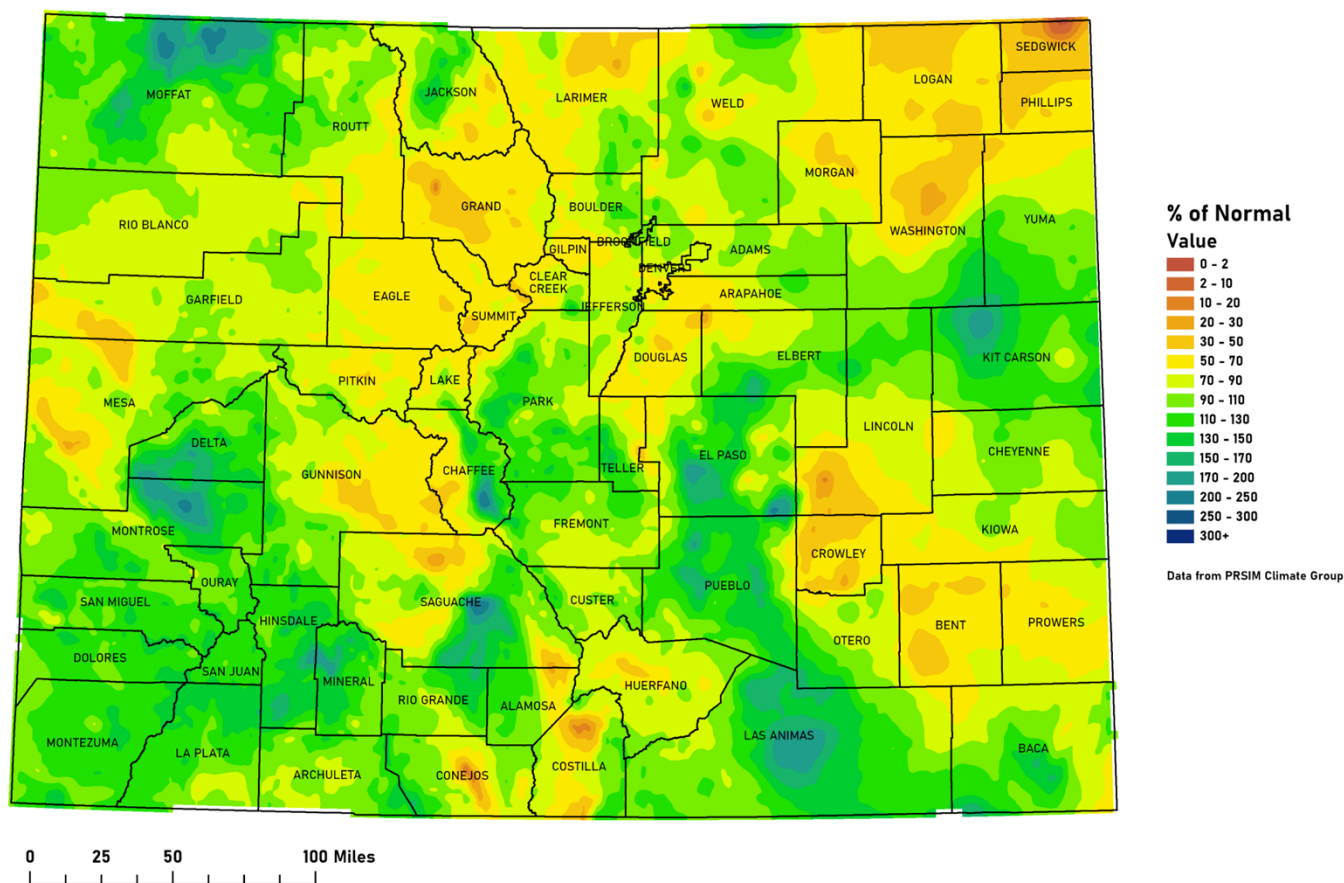
## Colorado rankings:

Month	P Rank (of 128 years)	Above, below, or near 20 <sup>th</sup> century avg?
Oct	63 <sup>rd</sup> driest	near avg
Nov	52 <sup>nd</sup> driest	near avg
Dec	20 <sup>th</sup> wettest	above
Jan	10 <sup>th</sup> wettest	much above
Feb	61 <sup>st</sup> driest	near avg

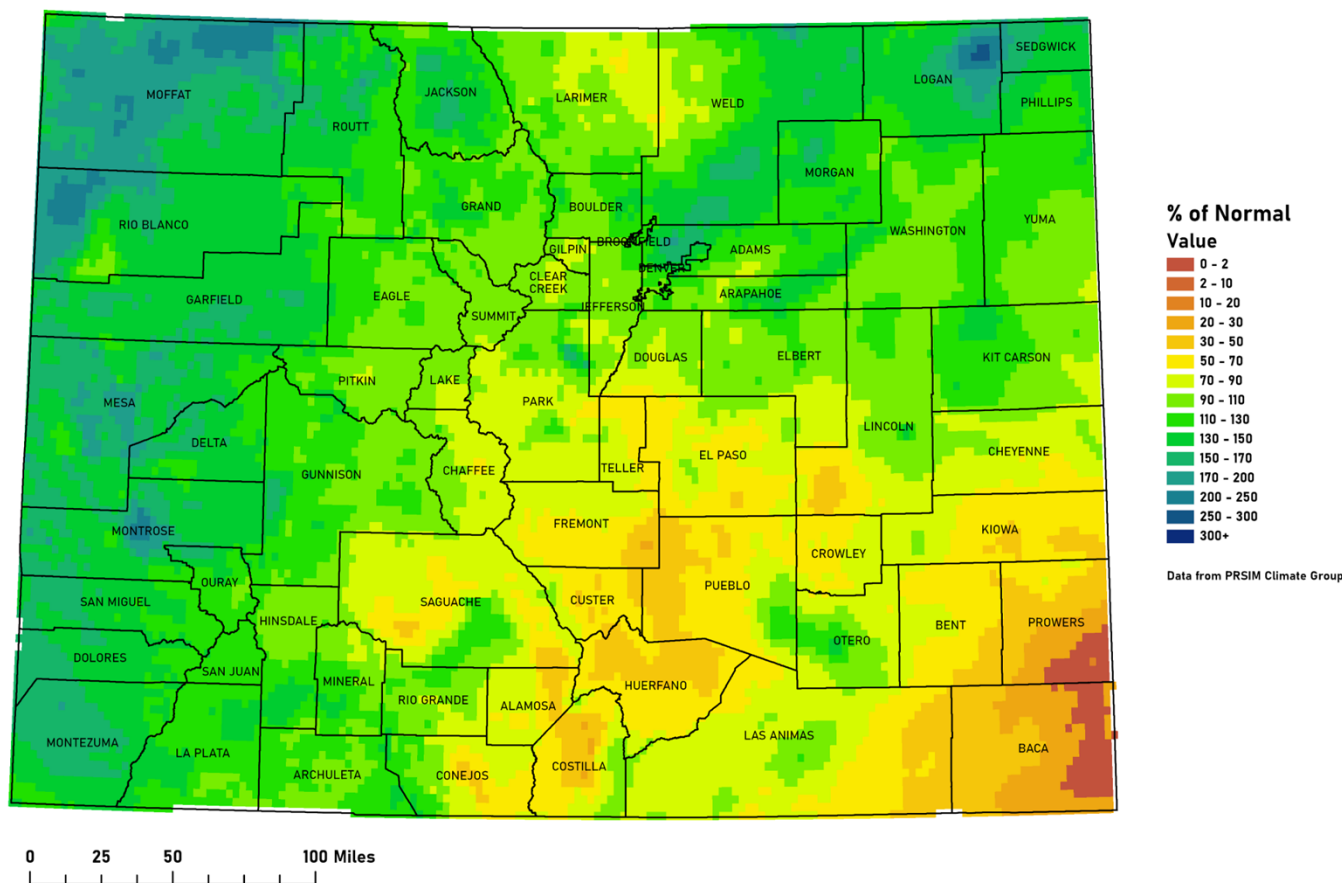
Statewide: 25<sup>th</sup> wettest October-February (out of 128),  
wettest start to a water year since 2019



## Colorado February 2023 Precipitation as a Percentage of Normal



# October 2022 - February 2023 Precipitation as a Percentage of Normal



Colorado statewide average temperature and precipitation, February

Warm & dry

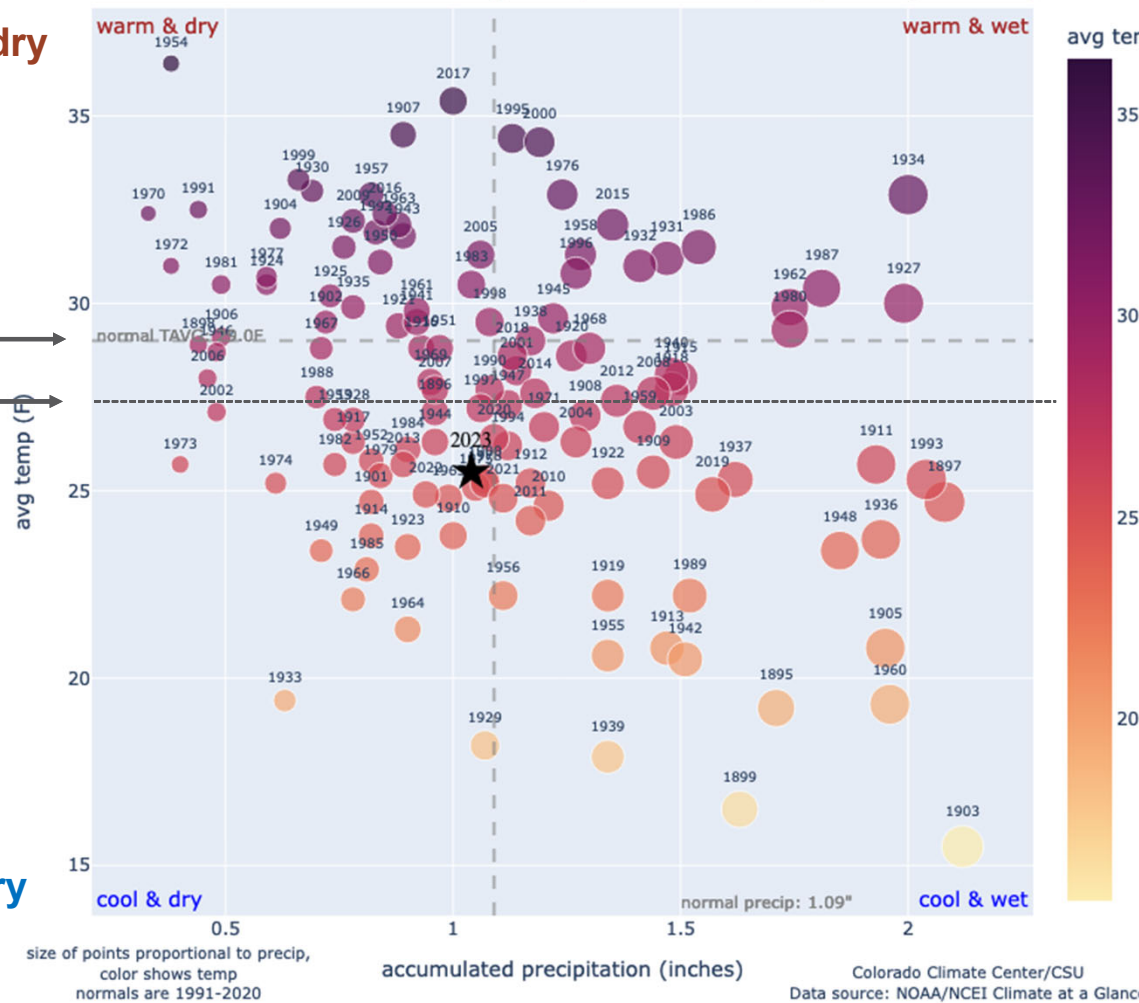
warm & wet

avg temp (F)

Warm & wet

February 2023

1991-2020 avg temp →  
1901-2000 avg temp →



[https://climate.colostate.edu/co\\_cag/quadrant.html](https://climate.colostate.edu/co_cag/quadrant.html)

Cool & dry

Cool & wet



Colorado statewide average temperature and precipitation, October - February

Warm & dry

Water year 2023  
through February

warm & wet

Warm & wet

avg temp (F)

1991-2020 avg temp →

1901-2000 avg temp →

avg temp (F)

Cool & dry

cool & dry

cool & wet

Cool & wet

size of points proportional to precip,  
color shows temp  
normals are 1991-2020

accumulated precipitation (inches)

Colorado Climate Center/CSU  
Data source: NOAA/NCEI Climate at a Glance

normal TAVG: 32.7F

normal precip: 5.78"

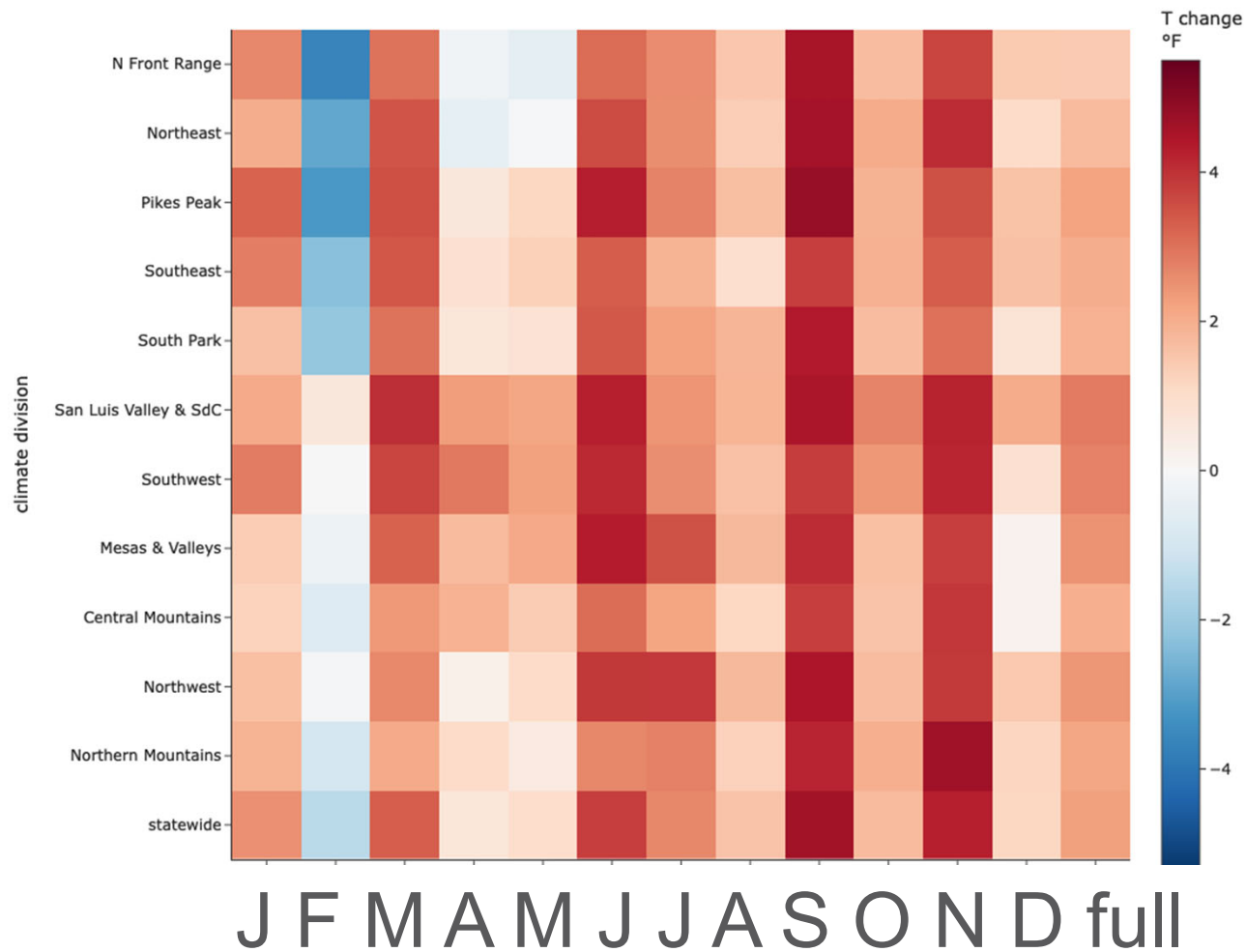
[https://climate.colostate.edu/  
co\\_cag/quadrant.html](https://climate.colostate.edu/co_cag/quadrant.html)



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Colorado alternate climate divisions monthly temperature change from 1980 to 2022

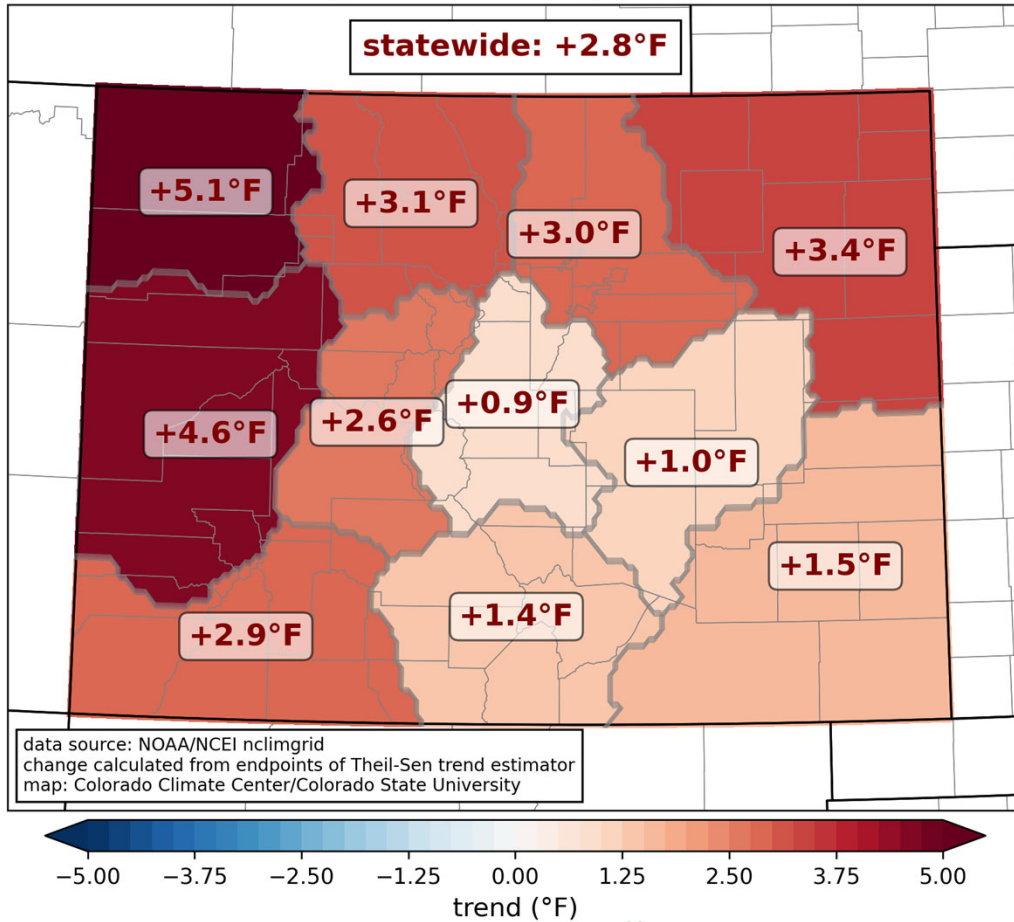


Temperature trend  
since 1980



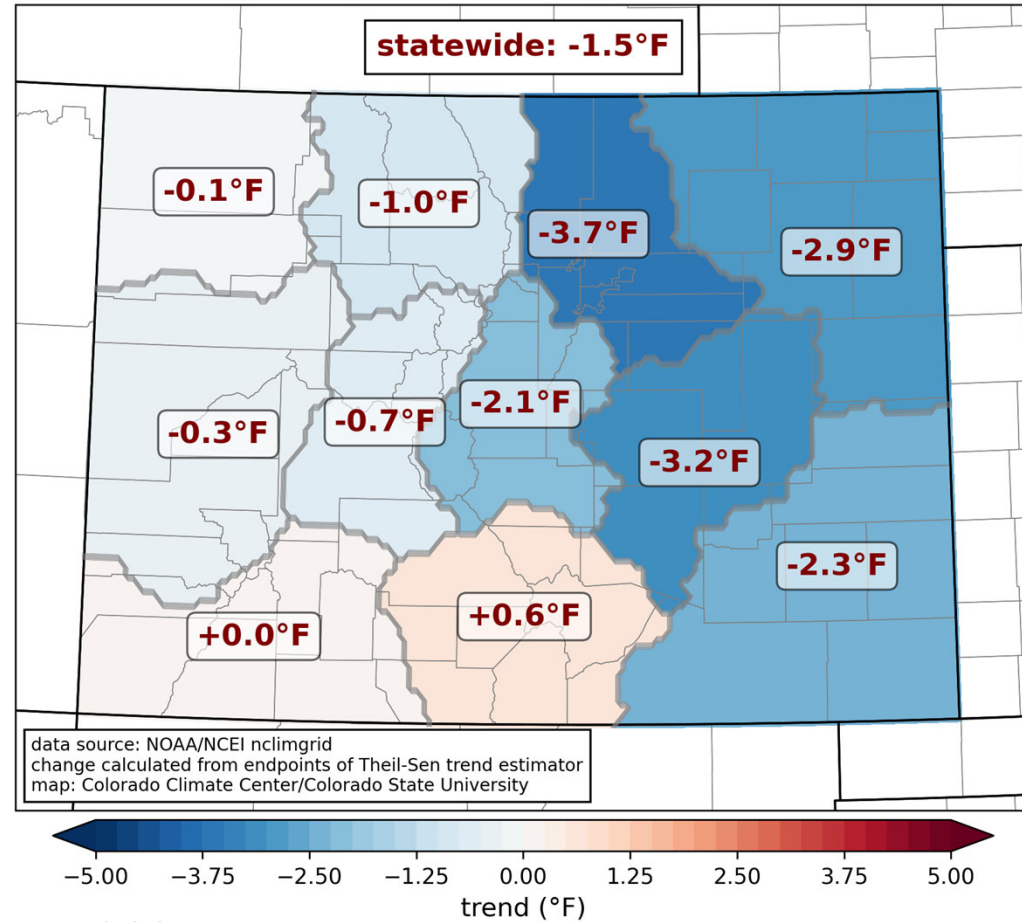
## February temperature trend since 1895

average temperature change, Feb, 1895-2022



## February temperature trend since 1980

average temperature change, Feb, 1980-2022

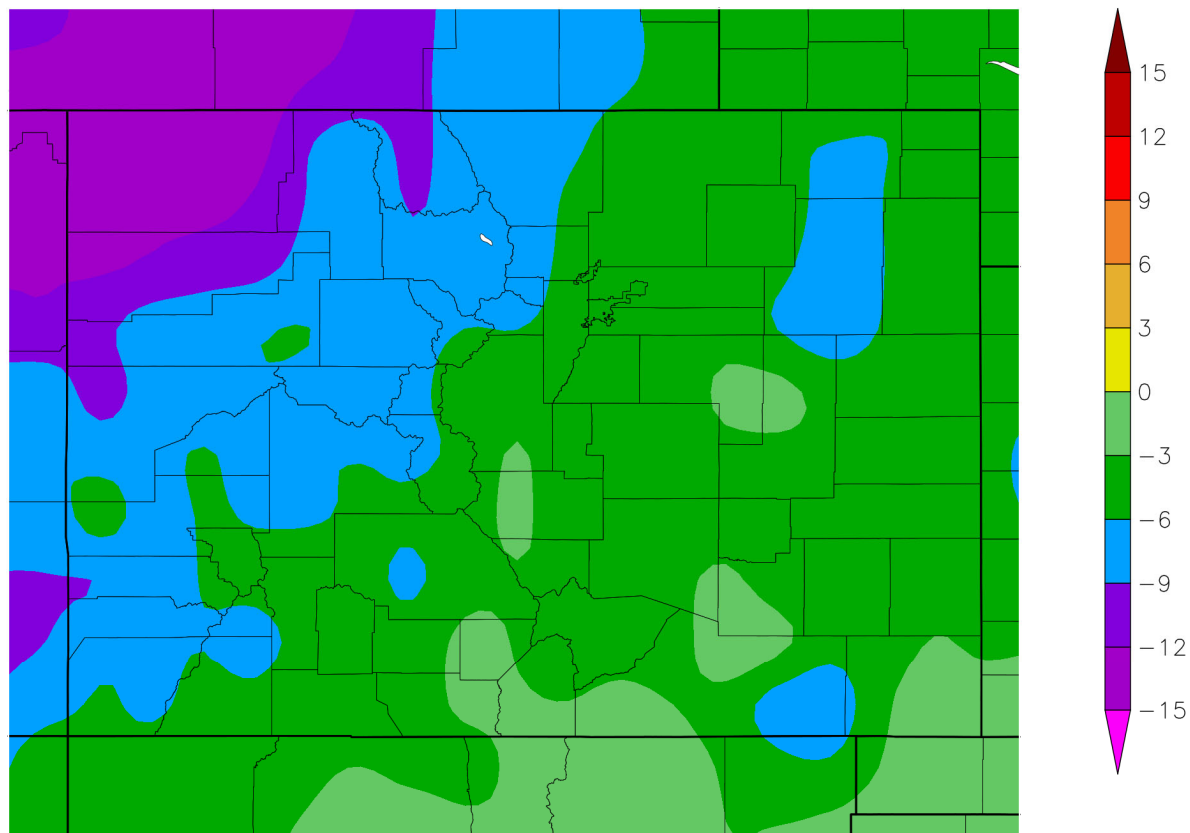


[https://climate.colostate.edu/cc\\_in\\_CO/div\\_trends.html](https://climate.colostate.edu/cc_in_CO/div_trends.html)





Departure from Normal Temperature (F)  
3/1/2023 – 3/27/2023



Generated 3/28/2023 at HPRCC using provisional data.

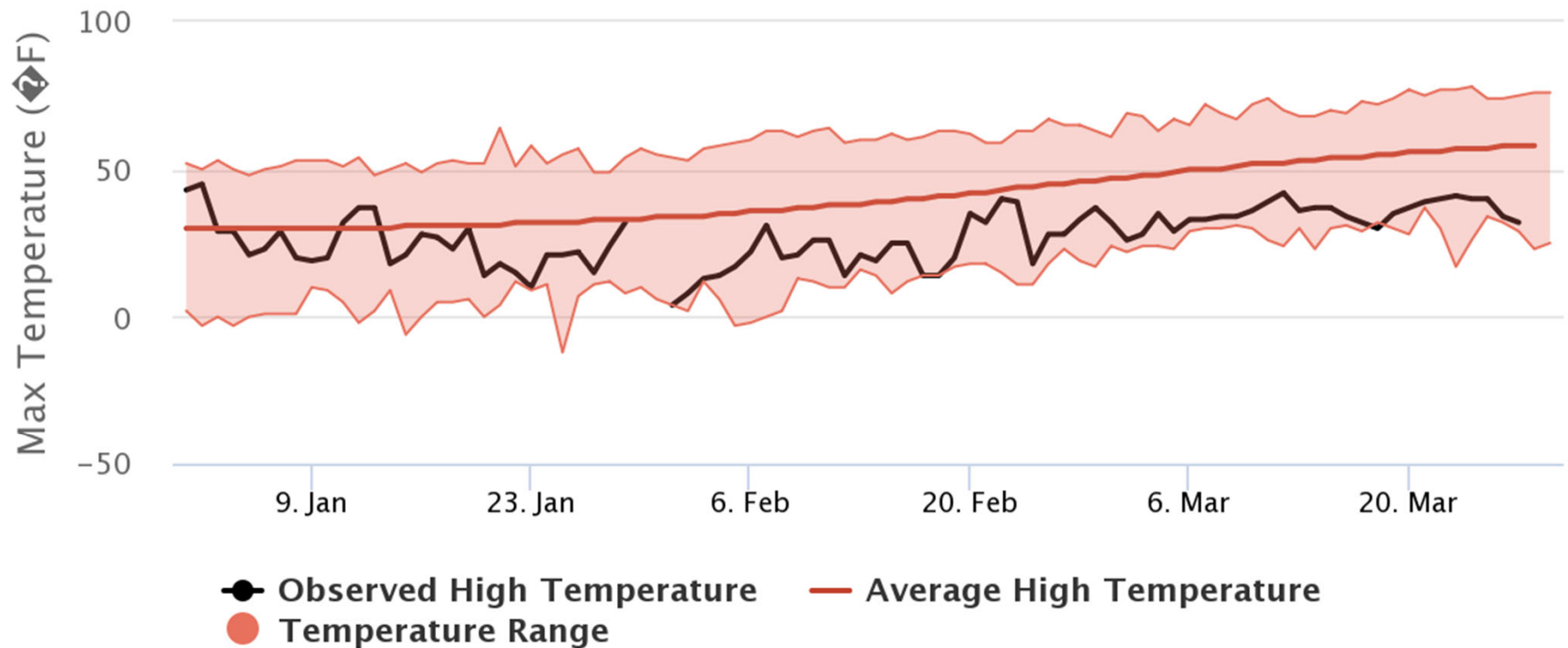
NOAA Regional Climate Centers



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## Daily High Temperatures for RANGELY 1E



Highcharts.com

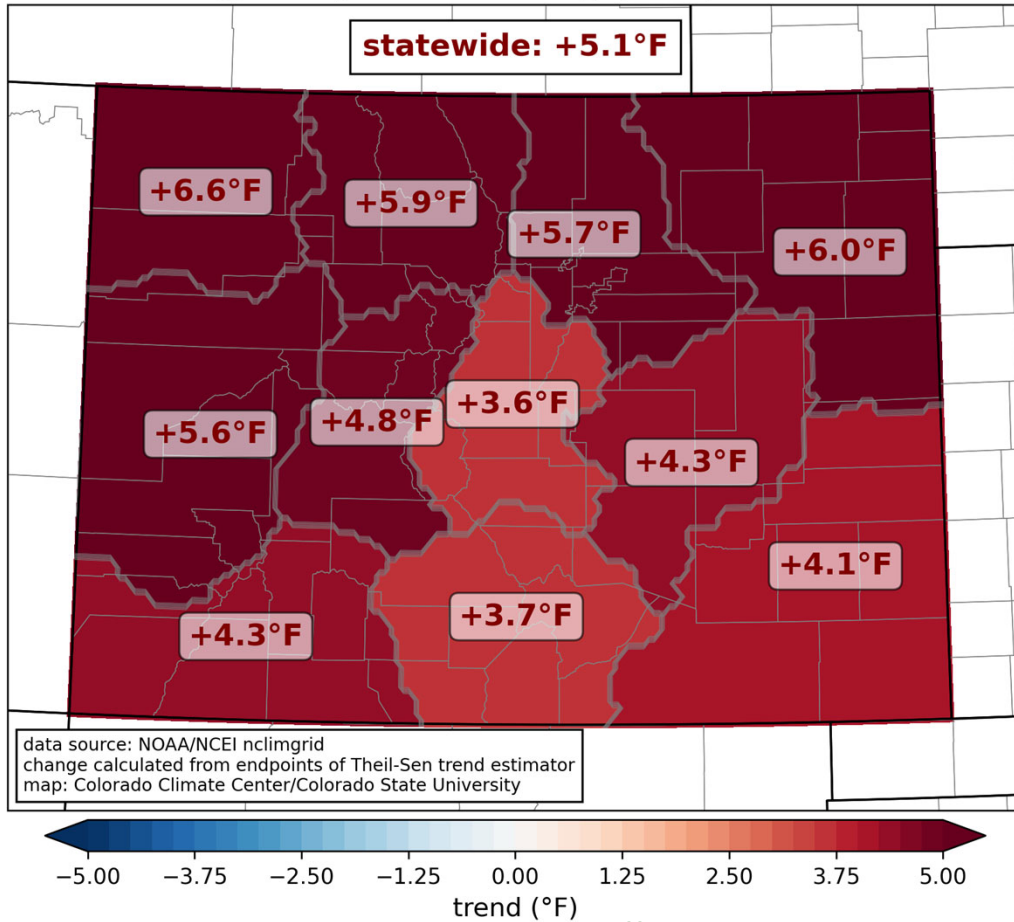
Every day since at least February 1 has had a below-normal high temperature (the streak may extend back to January 13; there are a couple missing days at the end of Jan)





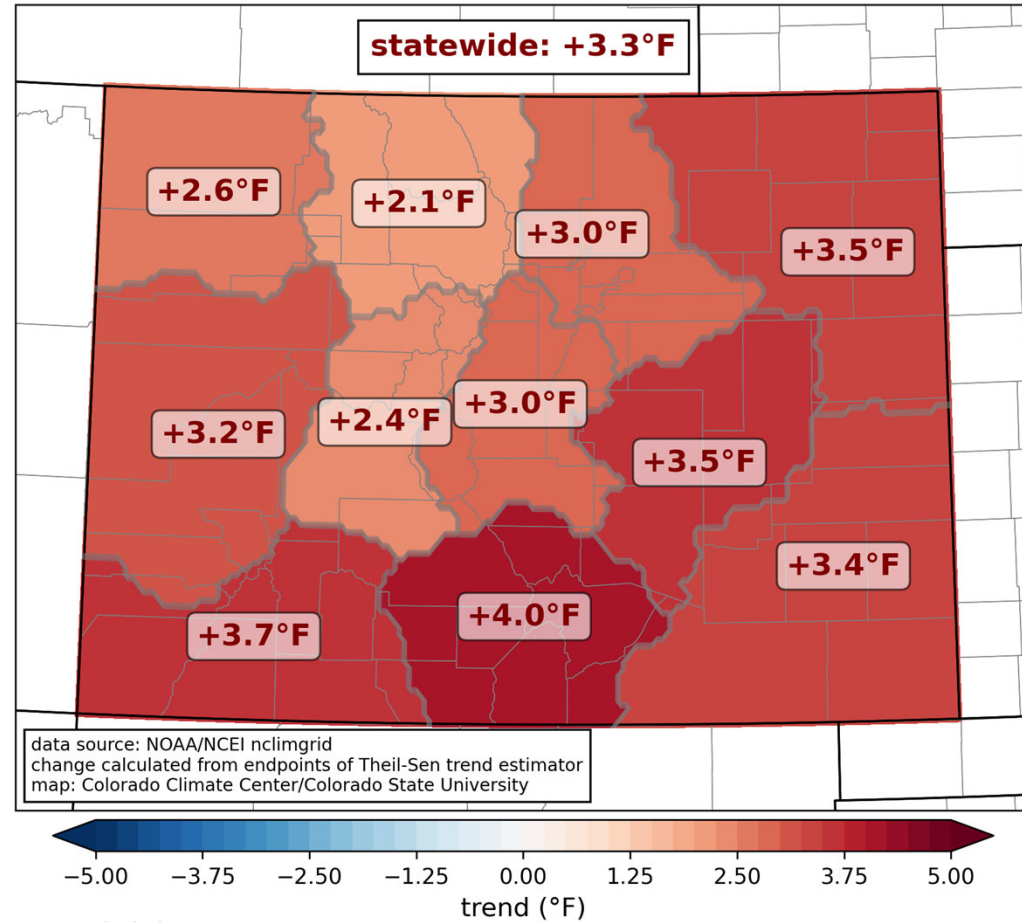
## March temperature trend since 1895

average temperature change, Mar, 1895-2022



## March temperature trend since 1980

average temperature change, Mar, 1980-2022



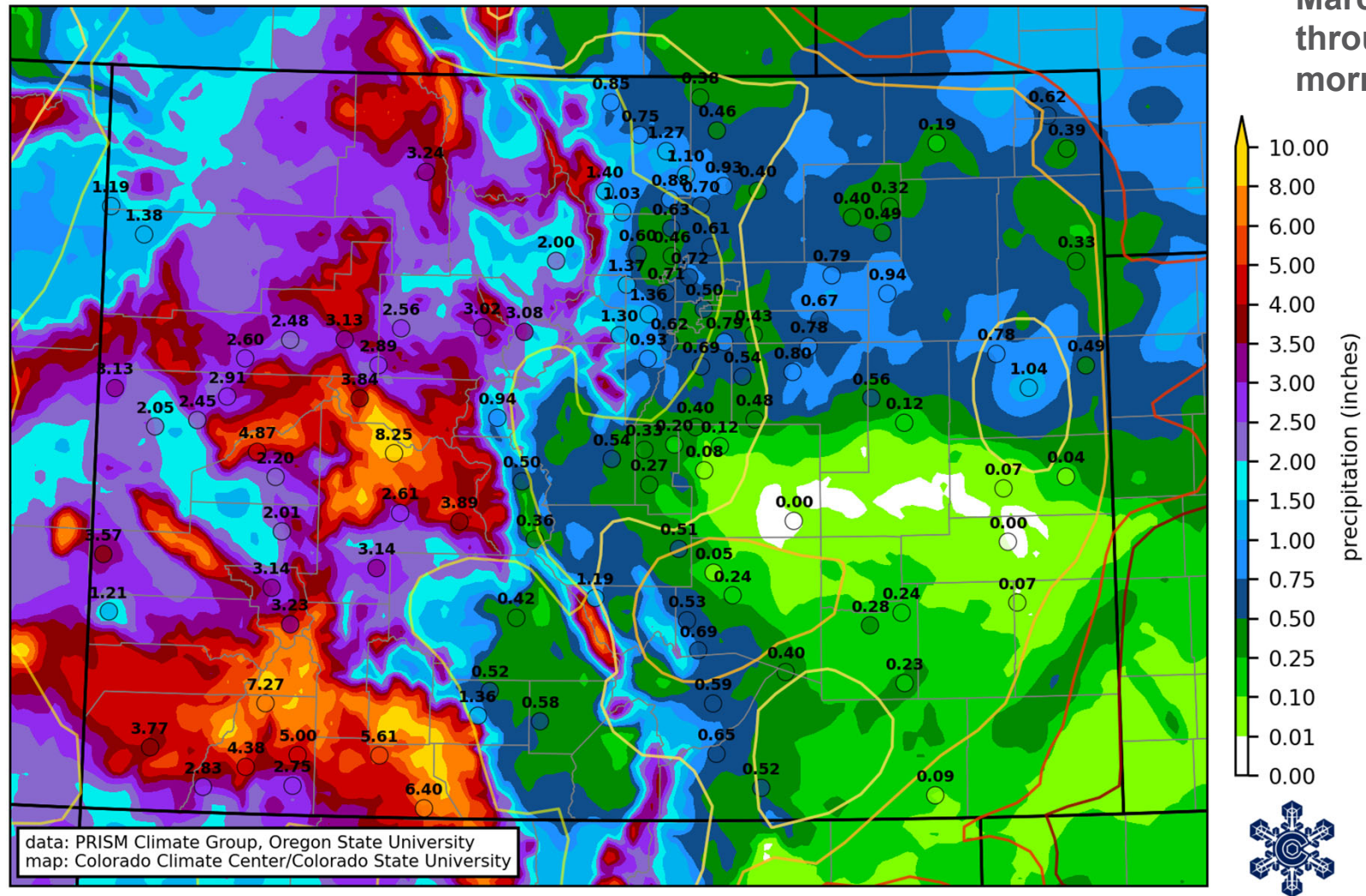
[https://climate.colostate.edu/cc\\_in\\_CO/div\\_trends.html](https://climate.colostate.edu/cc_in_CO/div_trends.html)



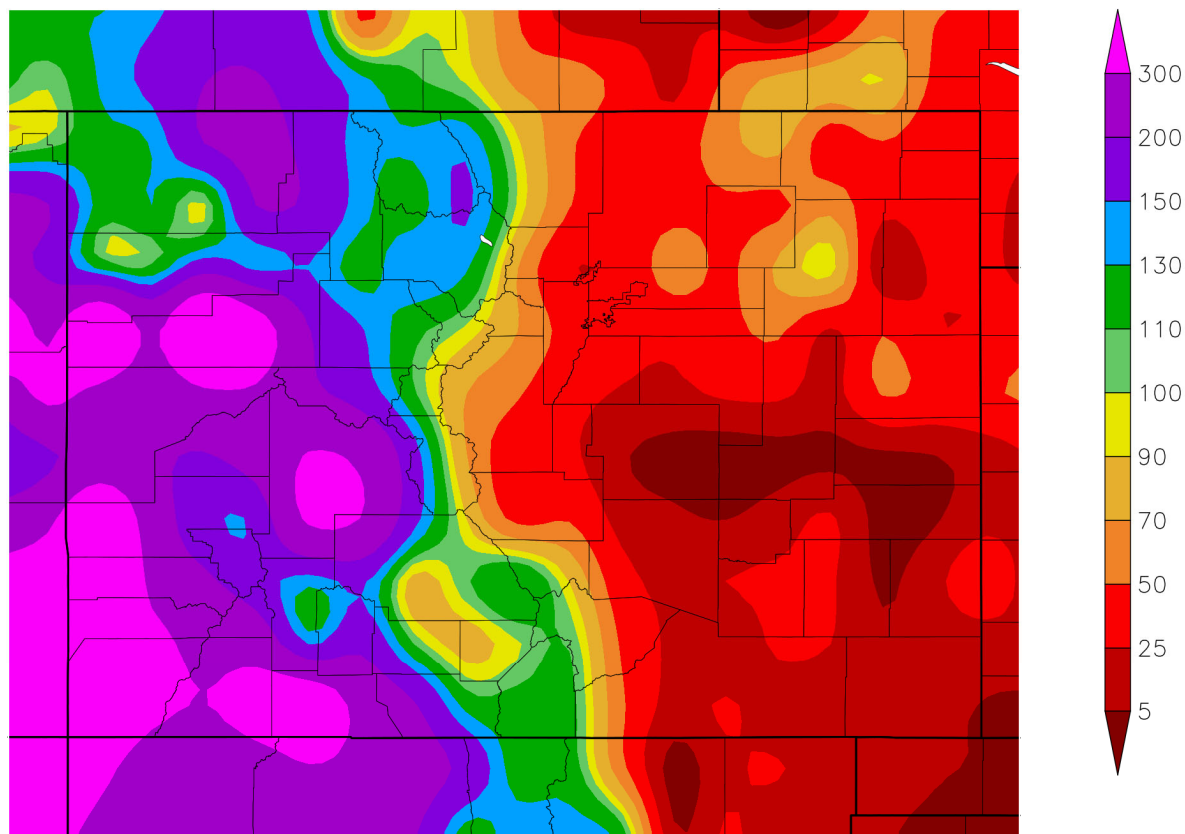
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# March precipitation through Monday morning



Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)  
3/1/2023 – 3/27/2023



Generated 3/28/2023 at HPRCC using provisional data.

NOAA Regional Climate Centers





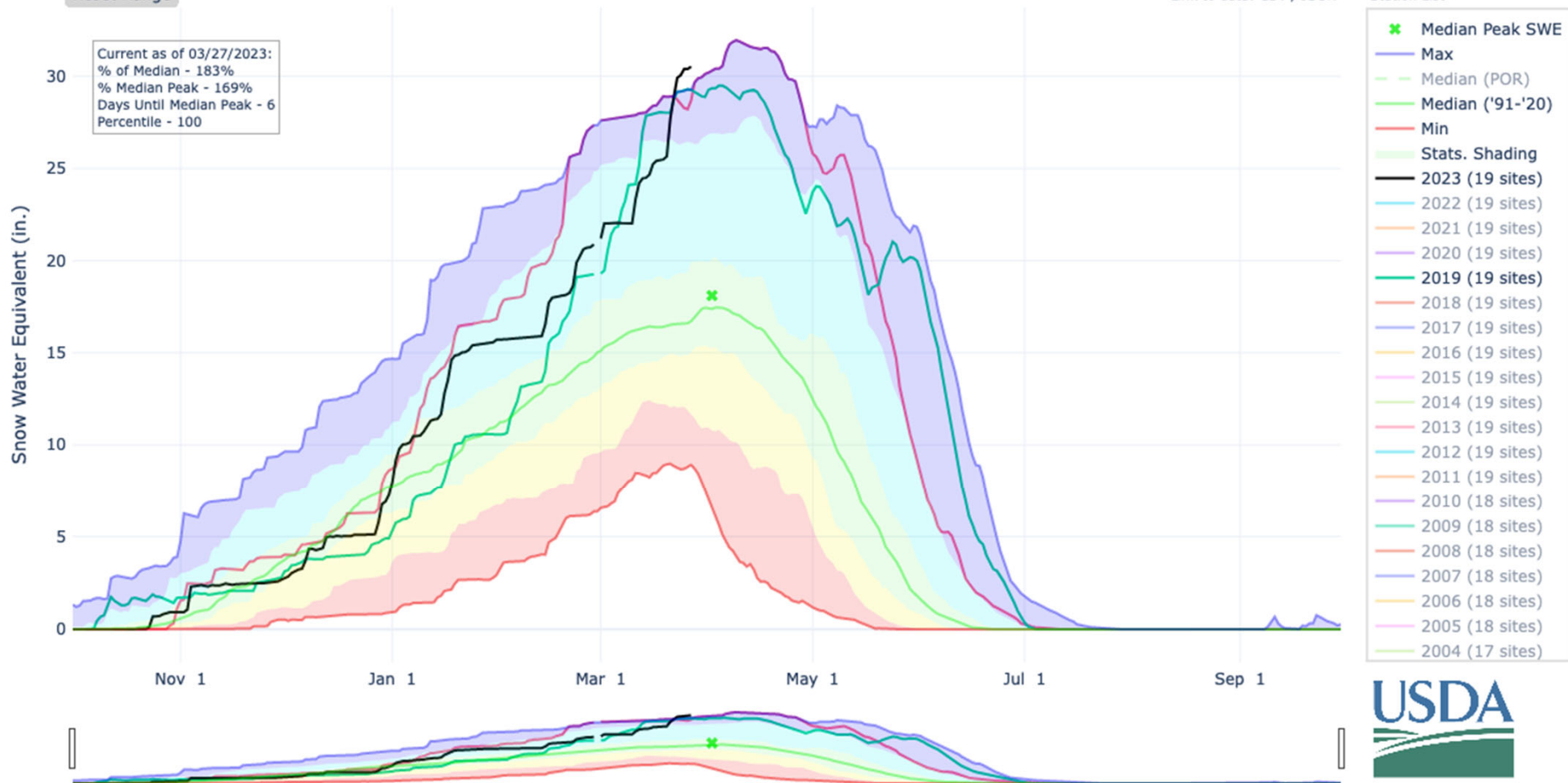
# SNOW WATER EQUIVALENT IN SAN MIGUEL-DOLORES-ANIMAS-SAN JUAN

Black: this year, blue: 2019, red: 1993

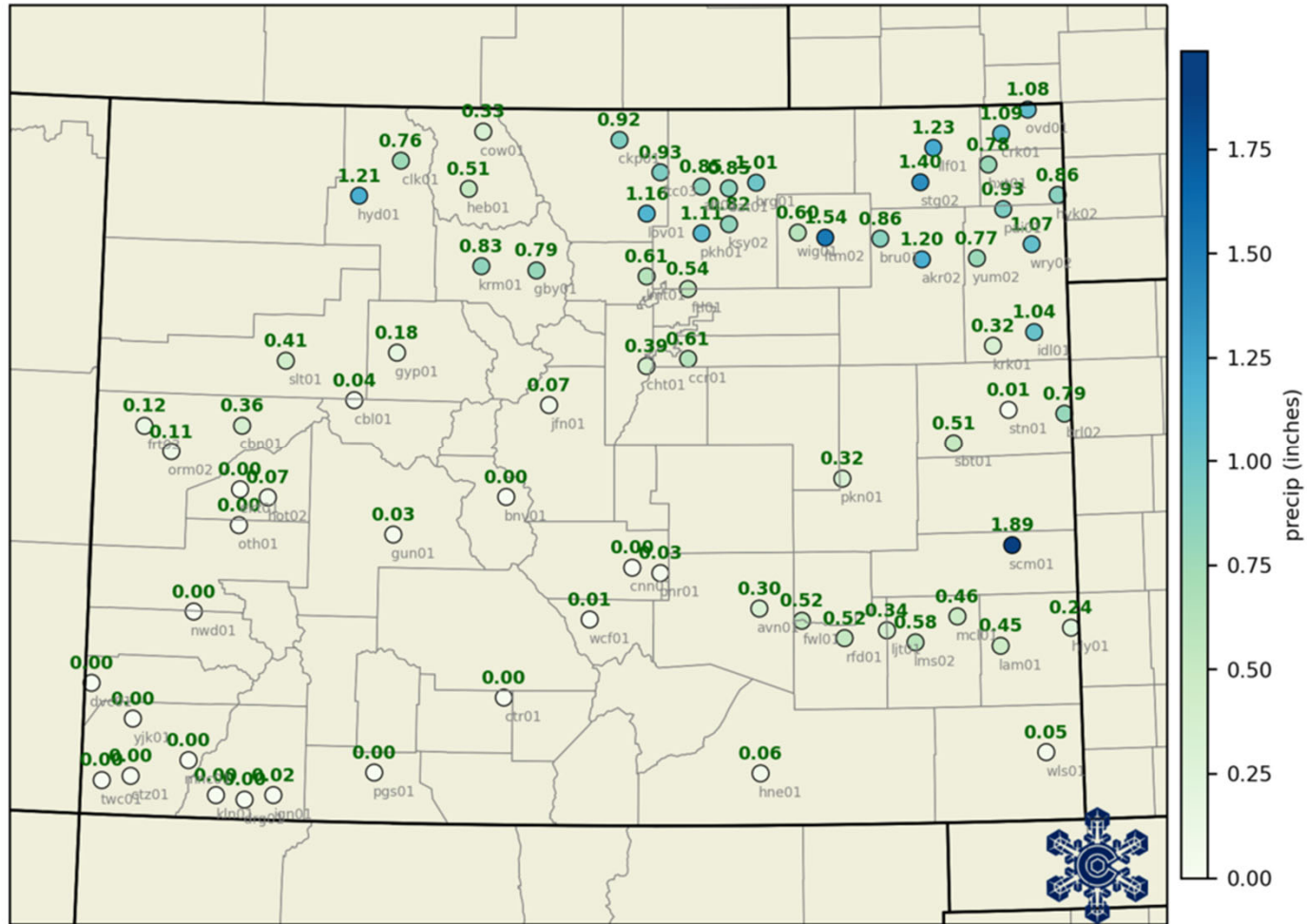
Reset Range

[Link to data: CSV / JSON](#)

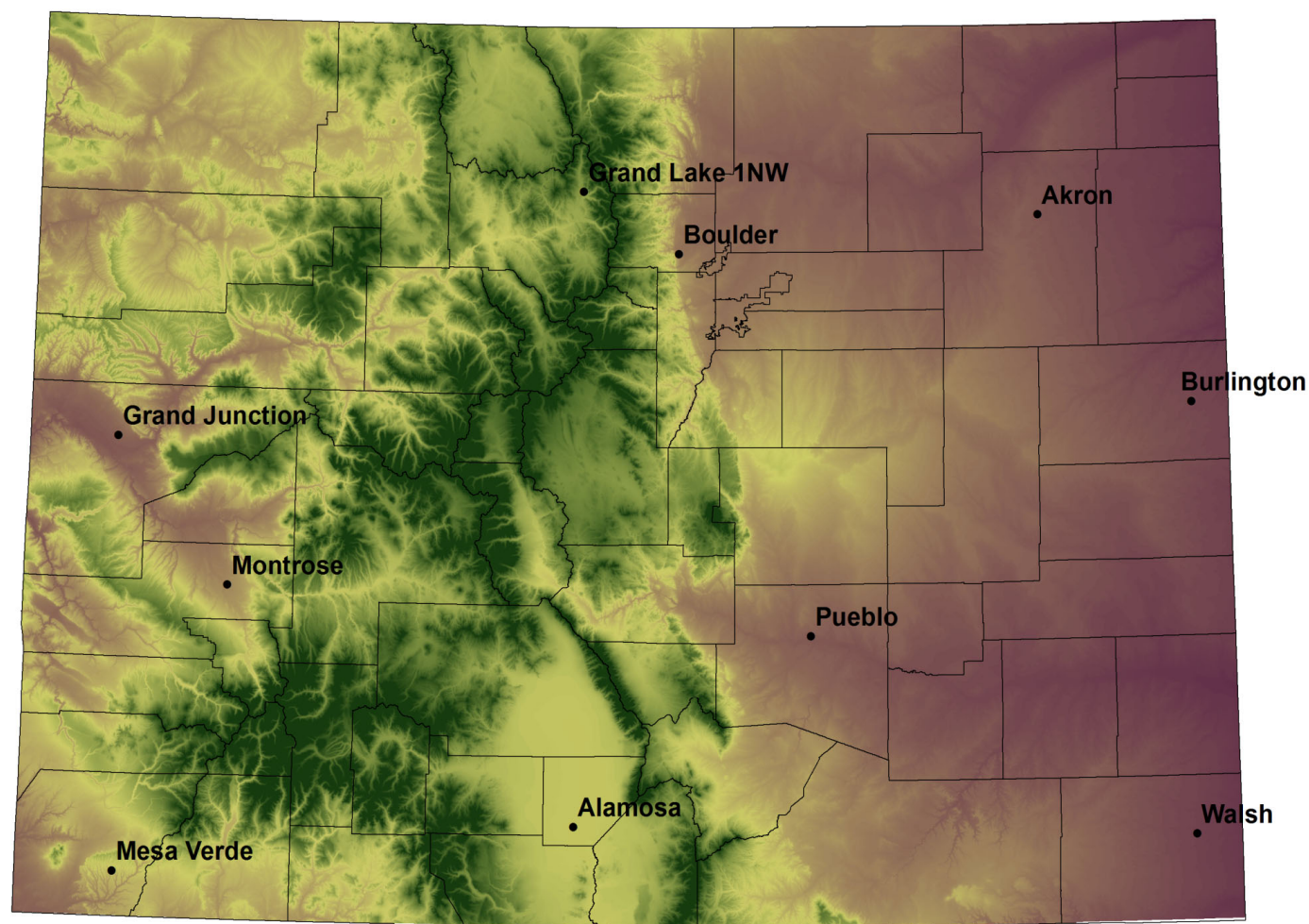
[Station List](#)



CoAgMET/Northern Water precipitation in previous 14 days: 01 May 2022-15 May 2022



## NWS Cooperative Stations for WATF

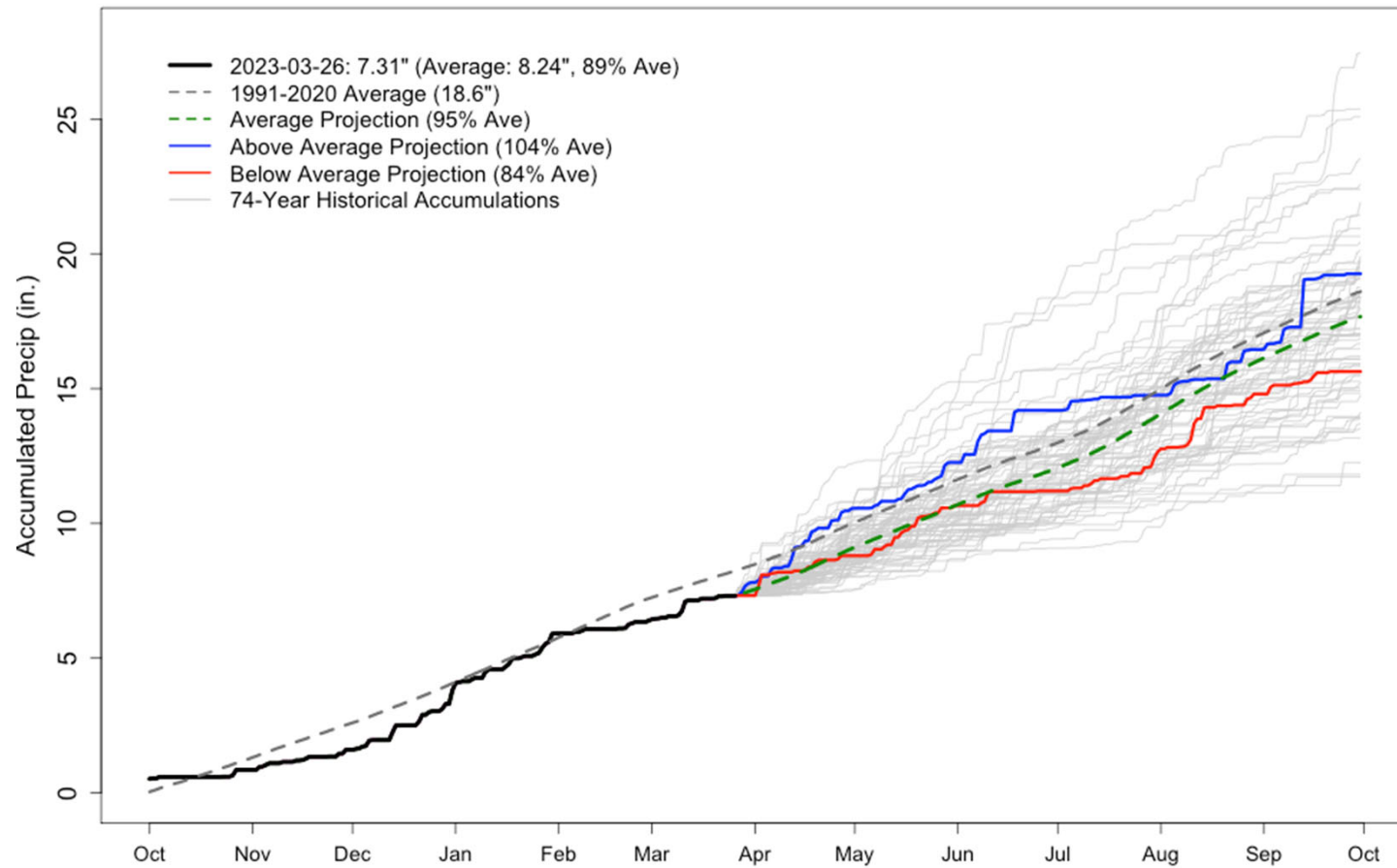


## Water Year 2022 – Station Updates



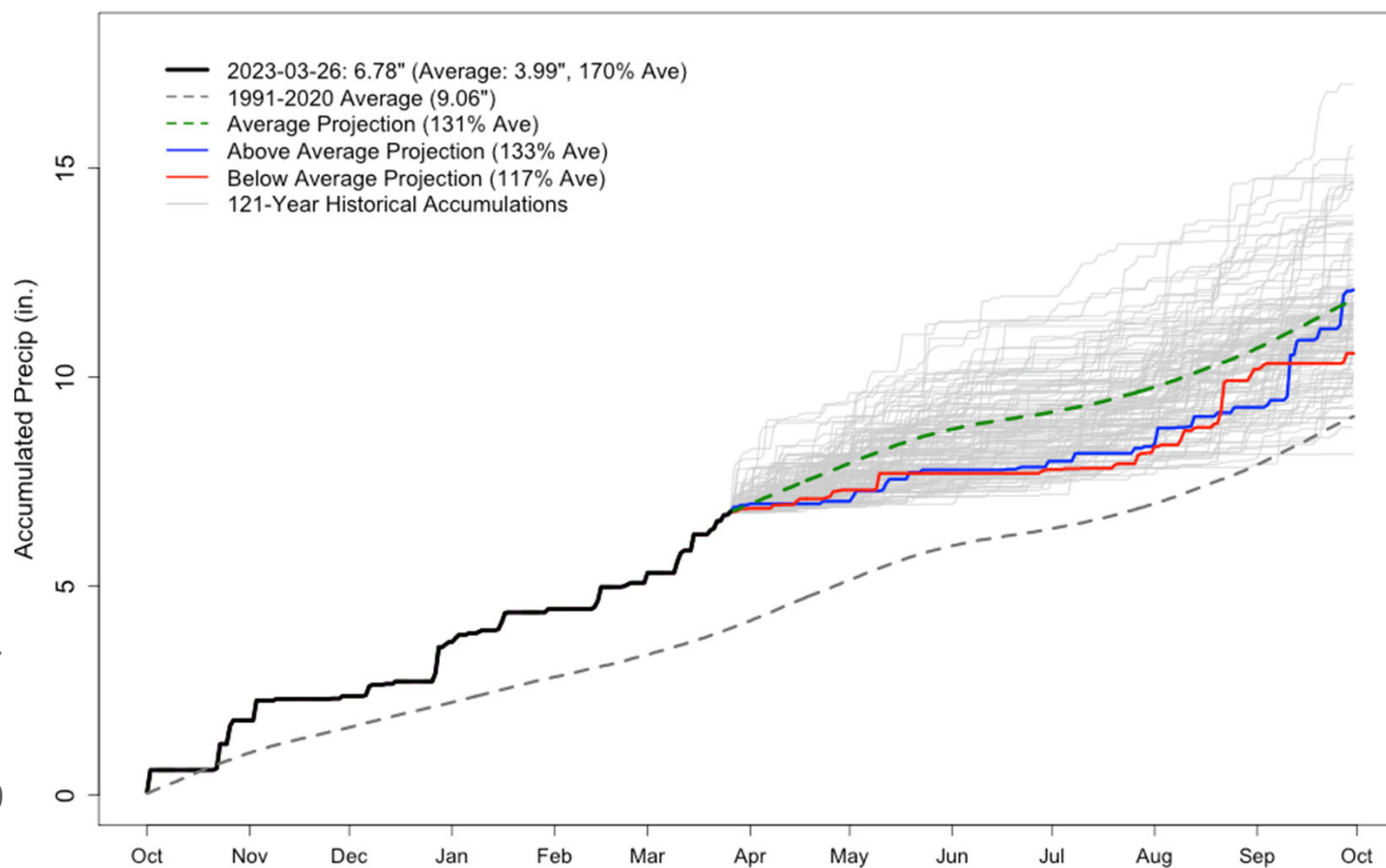
# Grand Lake

## GRAND LAKE 1 NW WY2023 Precipitation Projections



## Grand Junction

### GRAND JUNCTION WALKER FIELD WY2023 Precipitation Projections



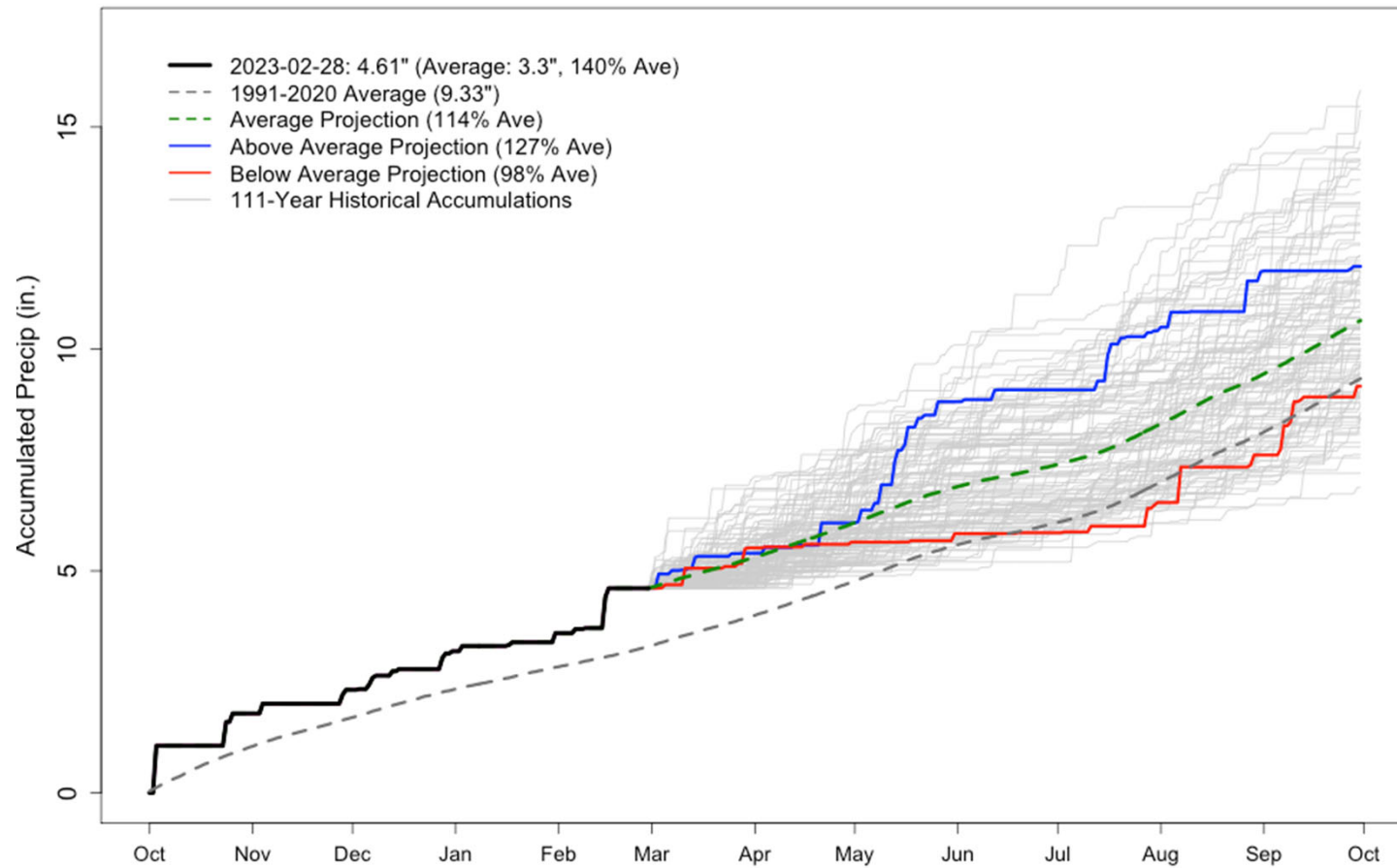
3<sup>rd</sup> wettest water  
year to date,  
behind 2019  
(7.61") and 1929  
(8.14")





# Montrose

## MONTROSE NO 2 WY2023 Precipitation Projections

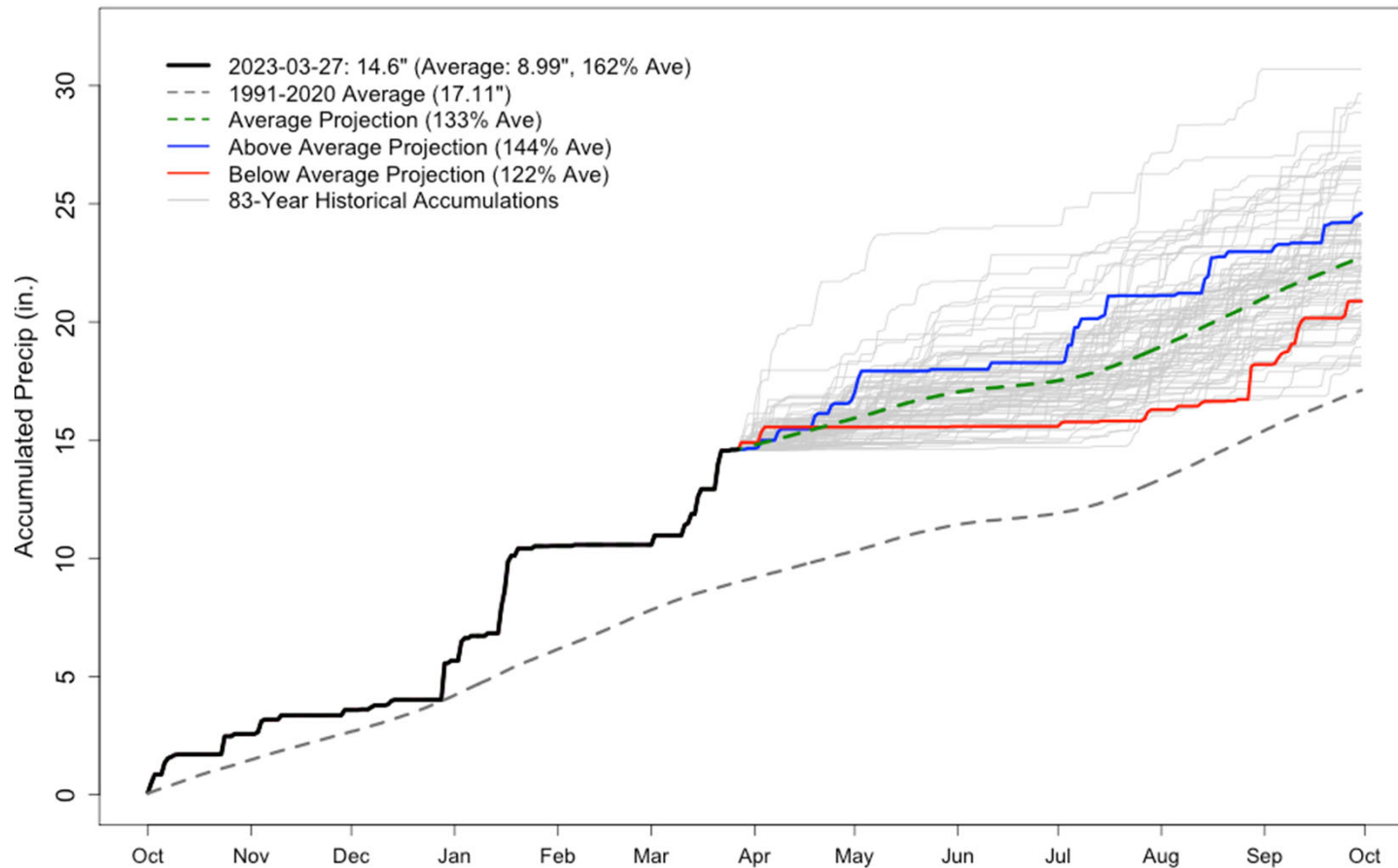


Note: data only  
through February



## Mesa Verde NP

### MESA VERDE NP WY2023 Precipitation Projections

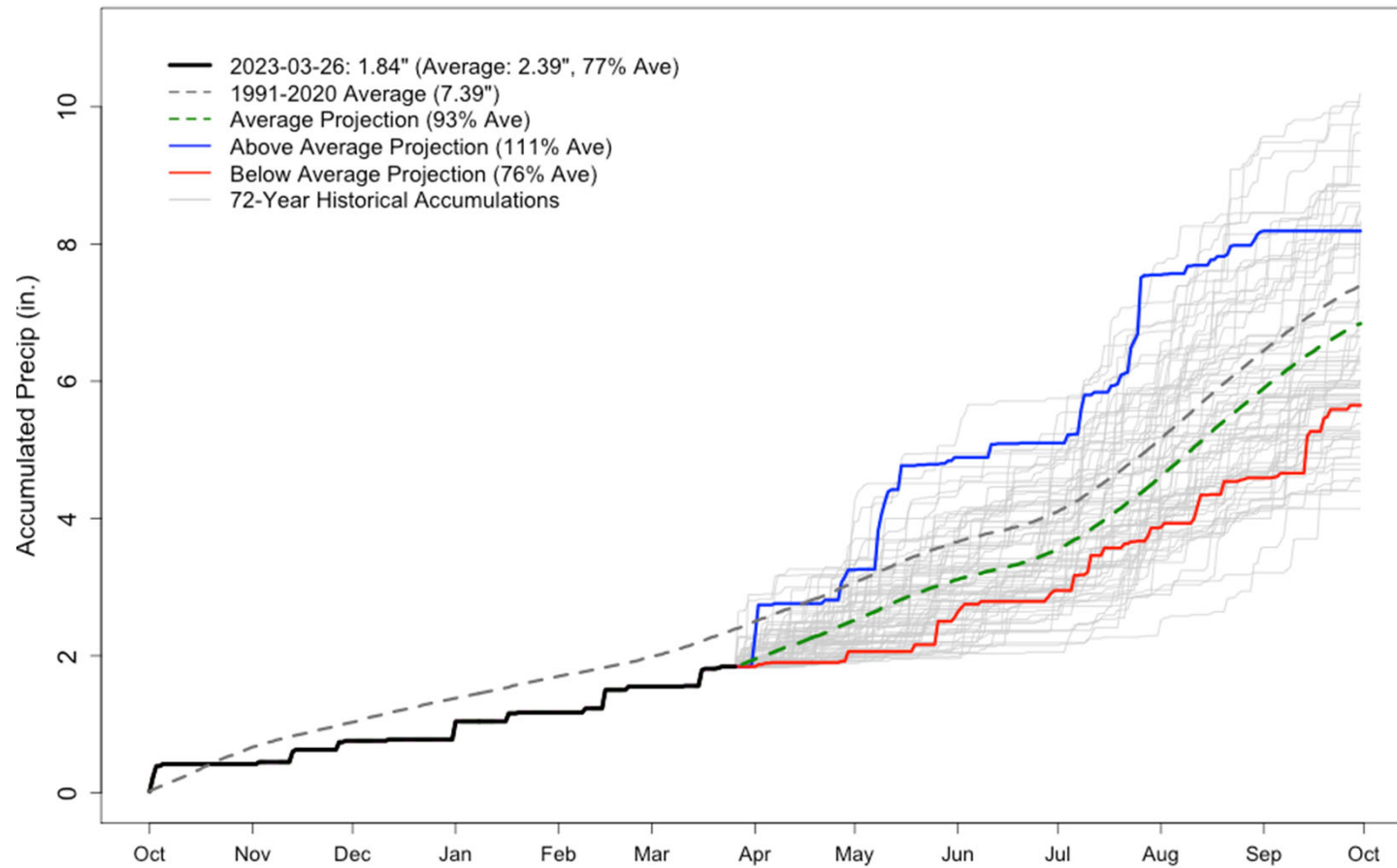


Only about 2.5" shy of the average for the entire water year, with the summer monsoon yet to come



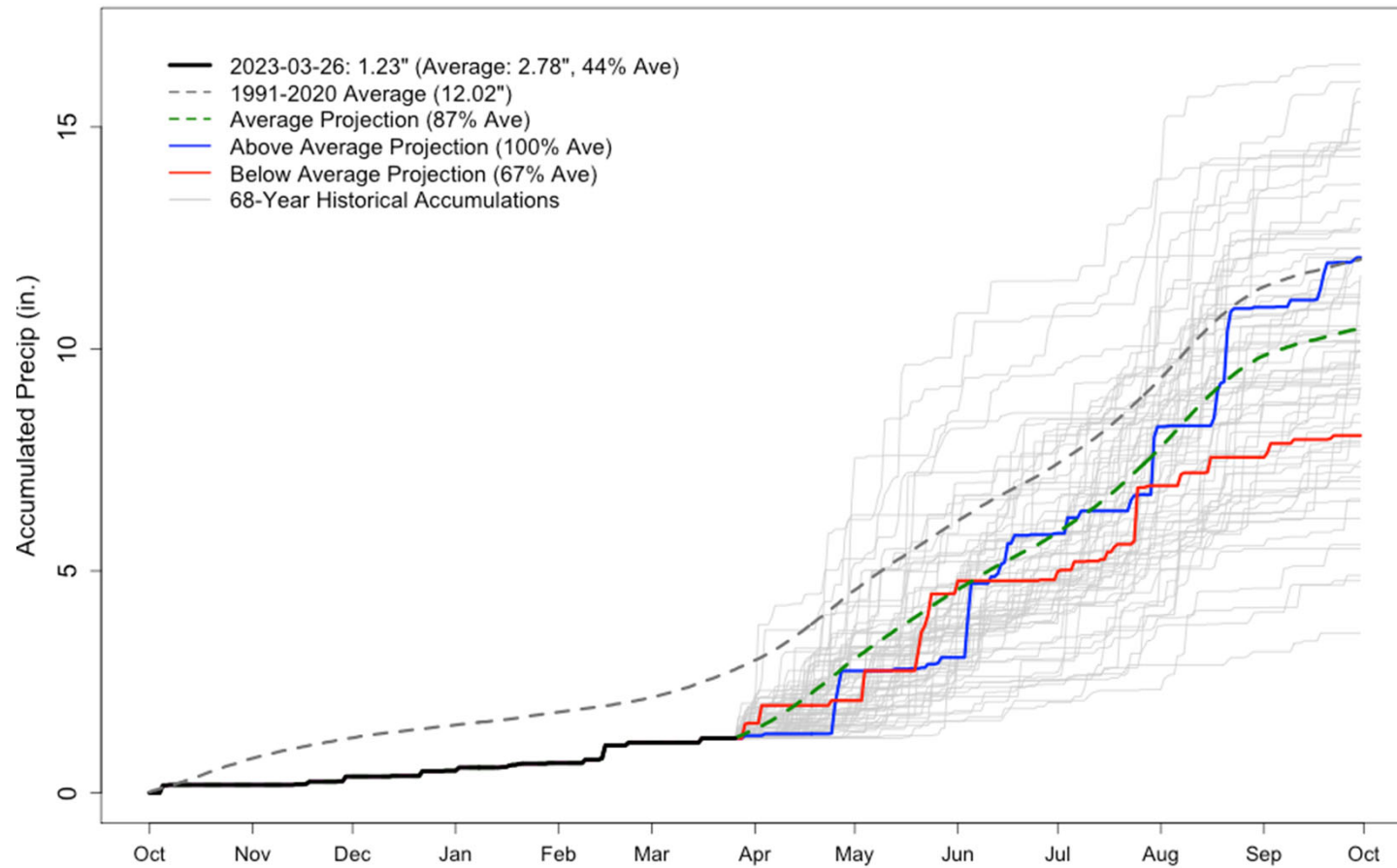
# Alamosa

## ALAMOSA-BERGMAN FIELD WY2023 Precipitation Projections



# Pueblo

## PUEBLO MEMORIAL AIRPORT WY2023 Precipitation Projections



8<sup>th</sup> driest water  
year to date

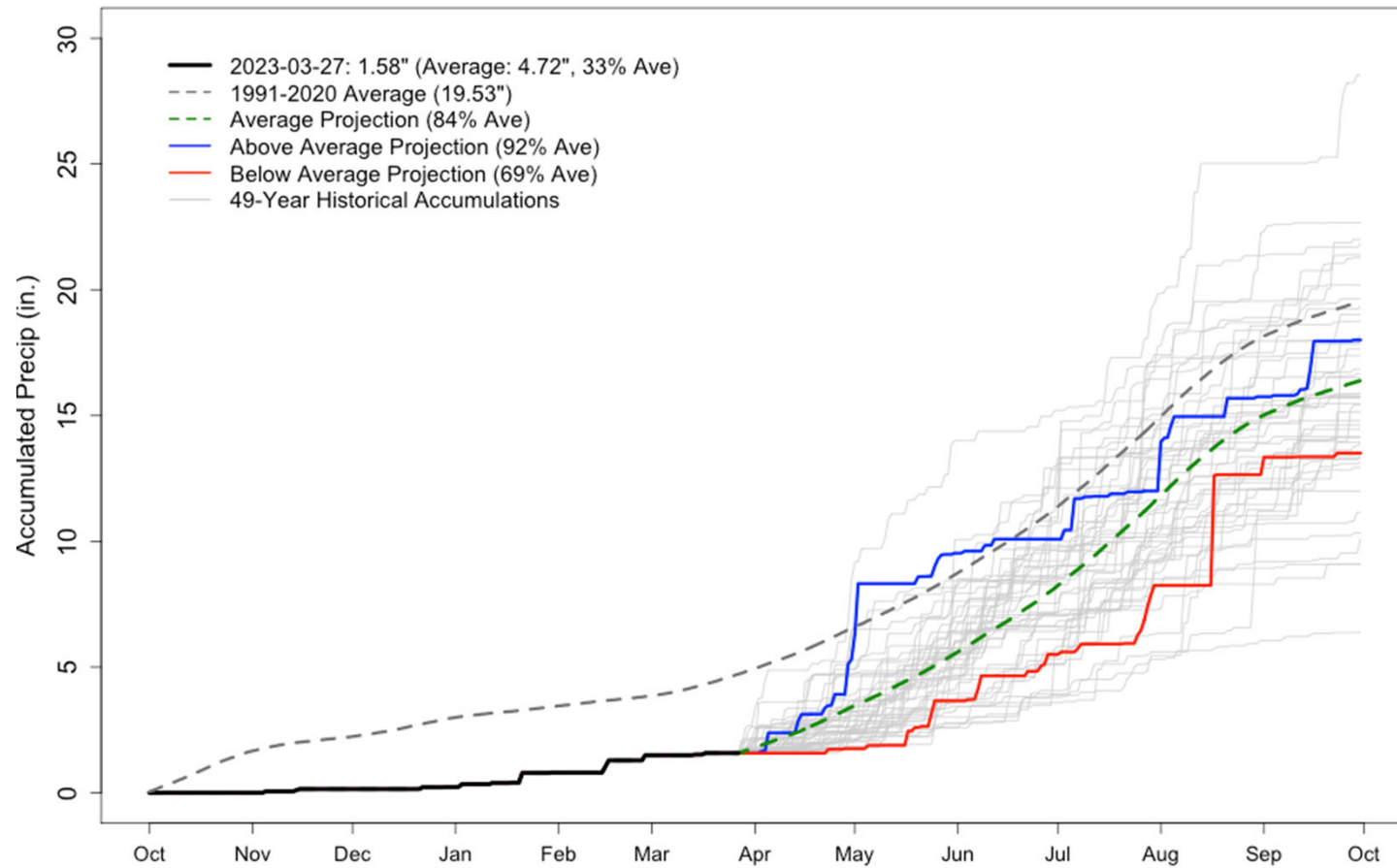


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# Walsh

## WALSH 1 W WY2023 Precipitation Projections

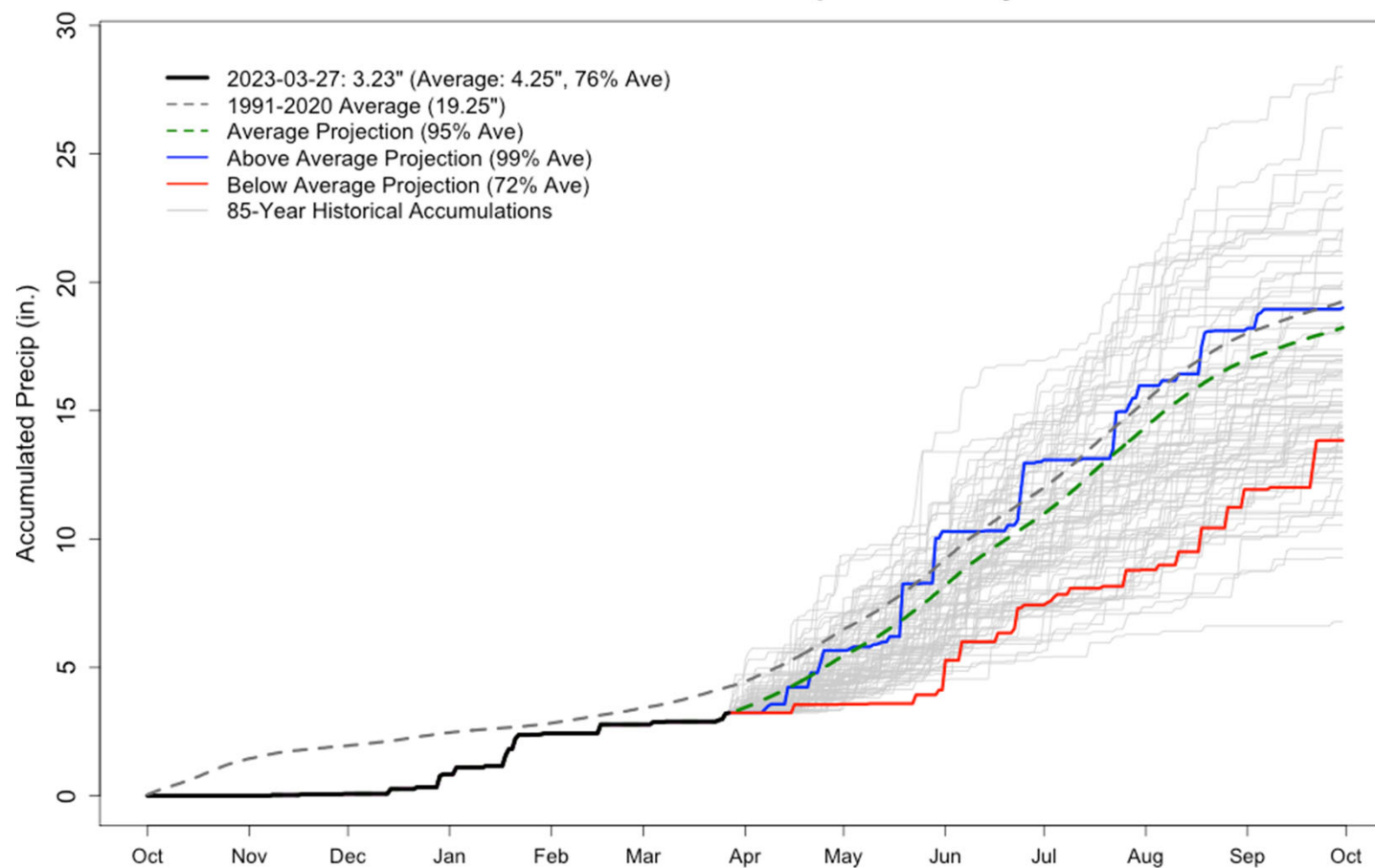


8<sup>th</sup> driest water  
year to date –  
even drier than  
last year



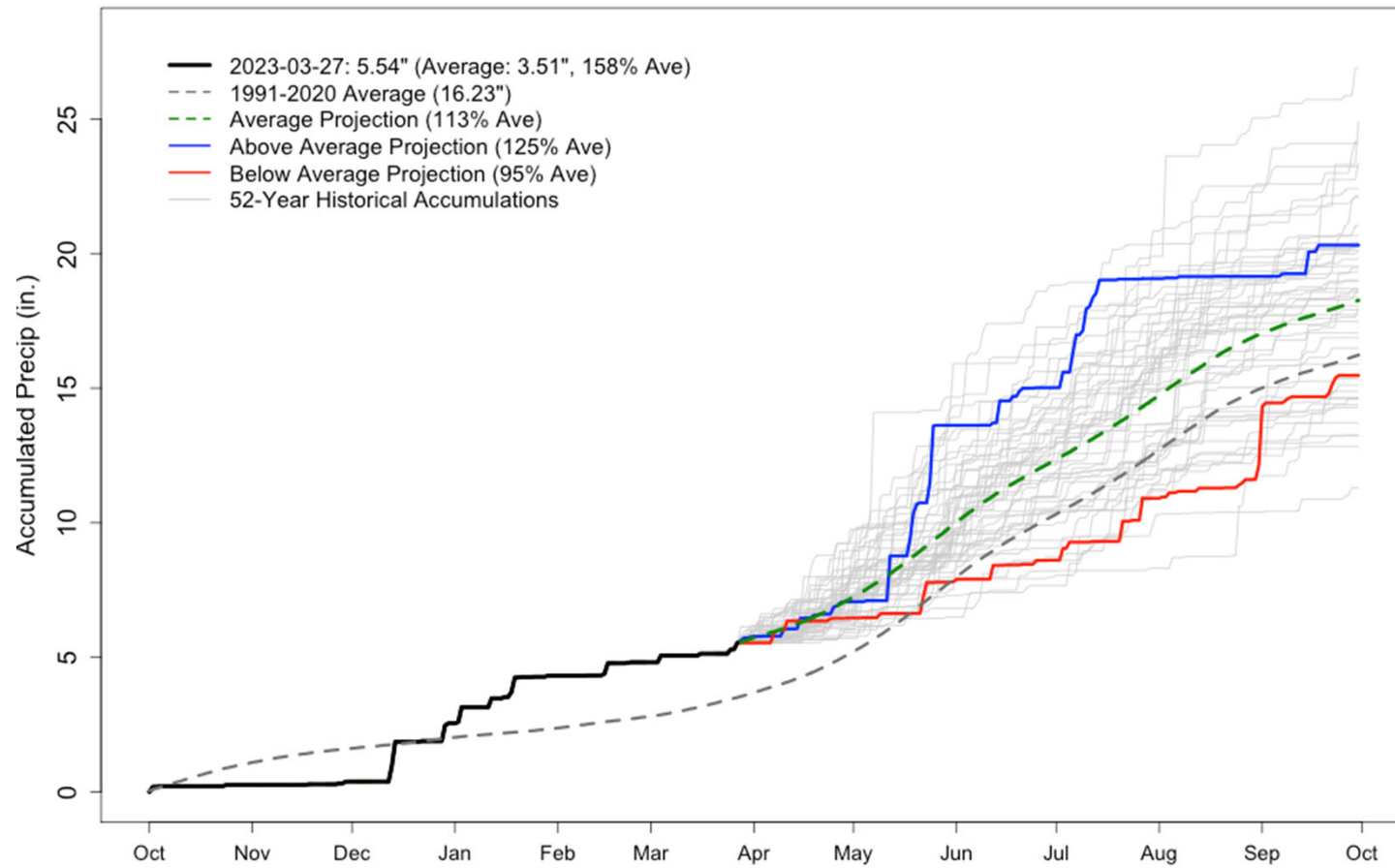
# Burlington

## BURLINGTON WY2023 Precipitation Projections



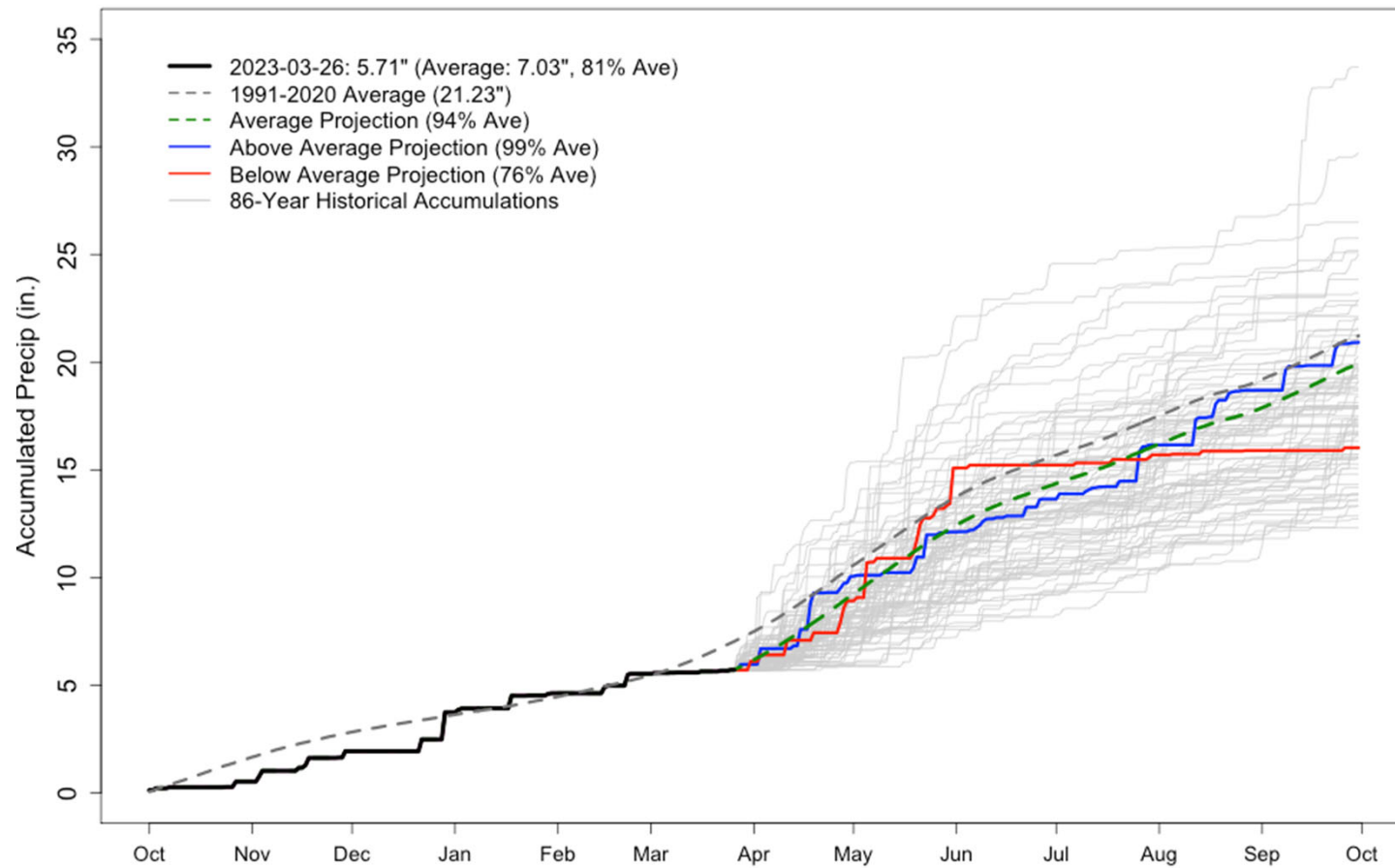
# Akron

## AKRON 4 E WY2023 Precipitation Projections



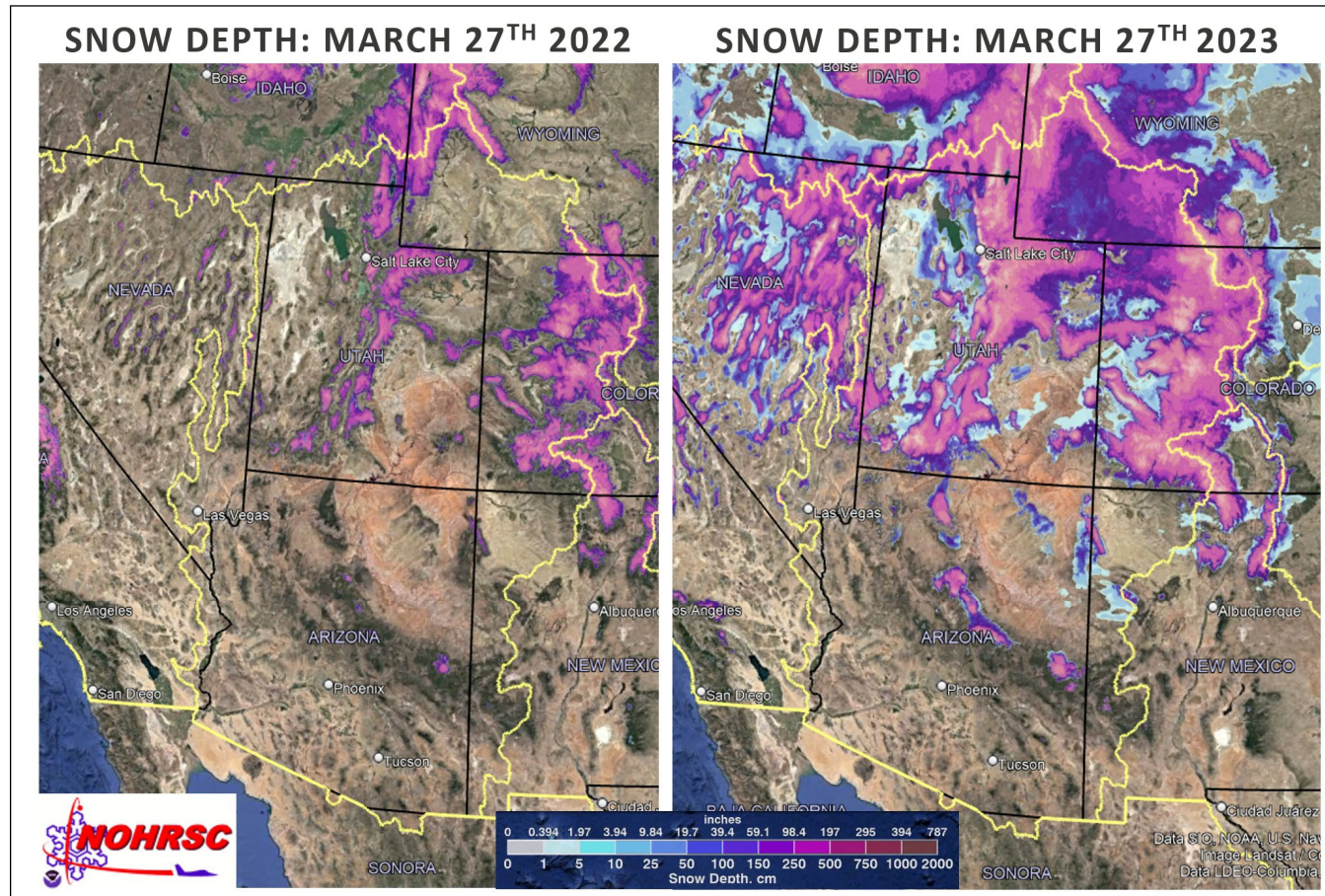
# Boulder

## BOULDER WY2023 Precipitation Projections





# Drought conditions

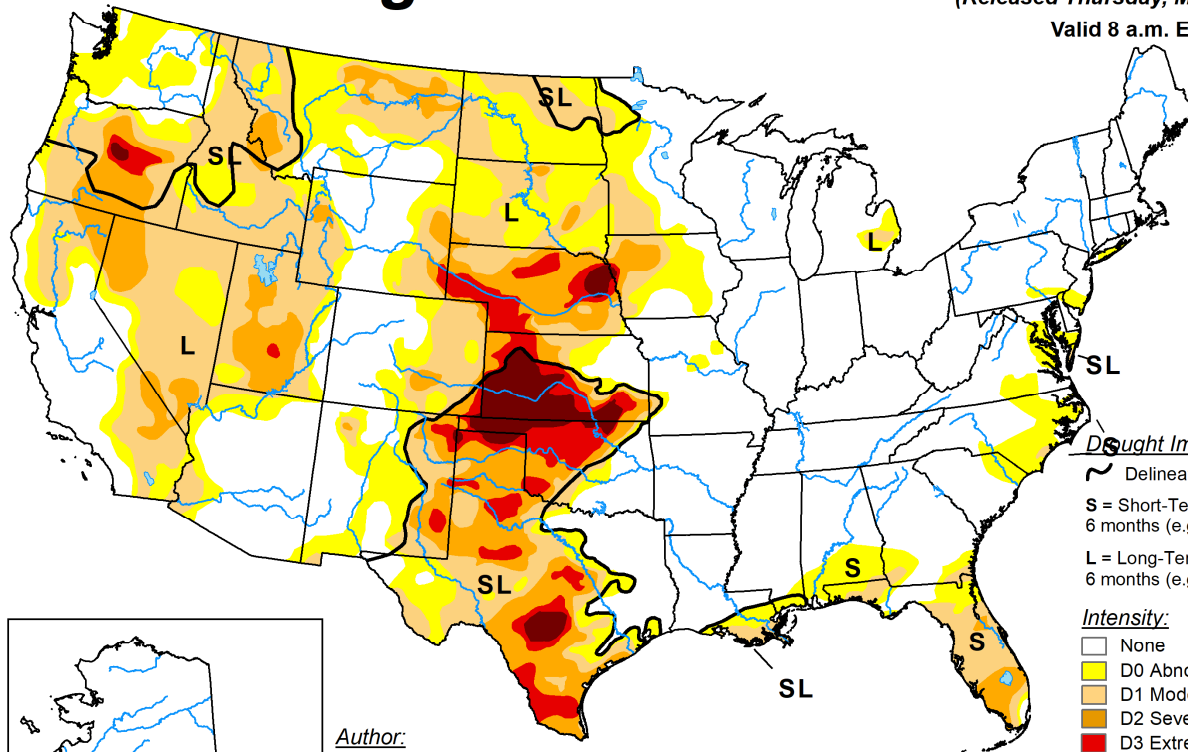


<https://twitter.com/nwscbrfc/status/1640398515158523905/photo/1>



# U.S. Drought Monitor

**March 21, 2023**  
(Released Thursday, Mar. 23, 2023)  
Valid 8 a.m. EDT

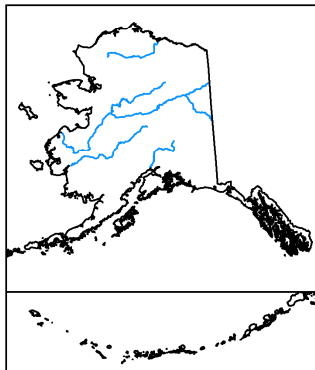


## Drought Impact Types:

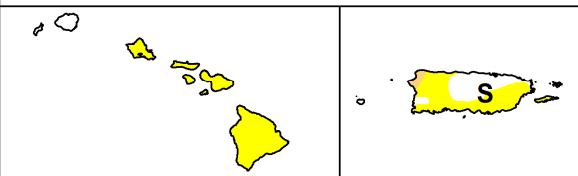
- ~ Delineates dominant impacts
- S** = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
- L** = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

## Intensity:

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



Author:  
Curtis Riganti  
National Drought Mitigation Center



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>



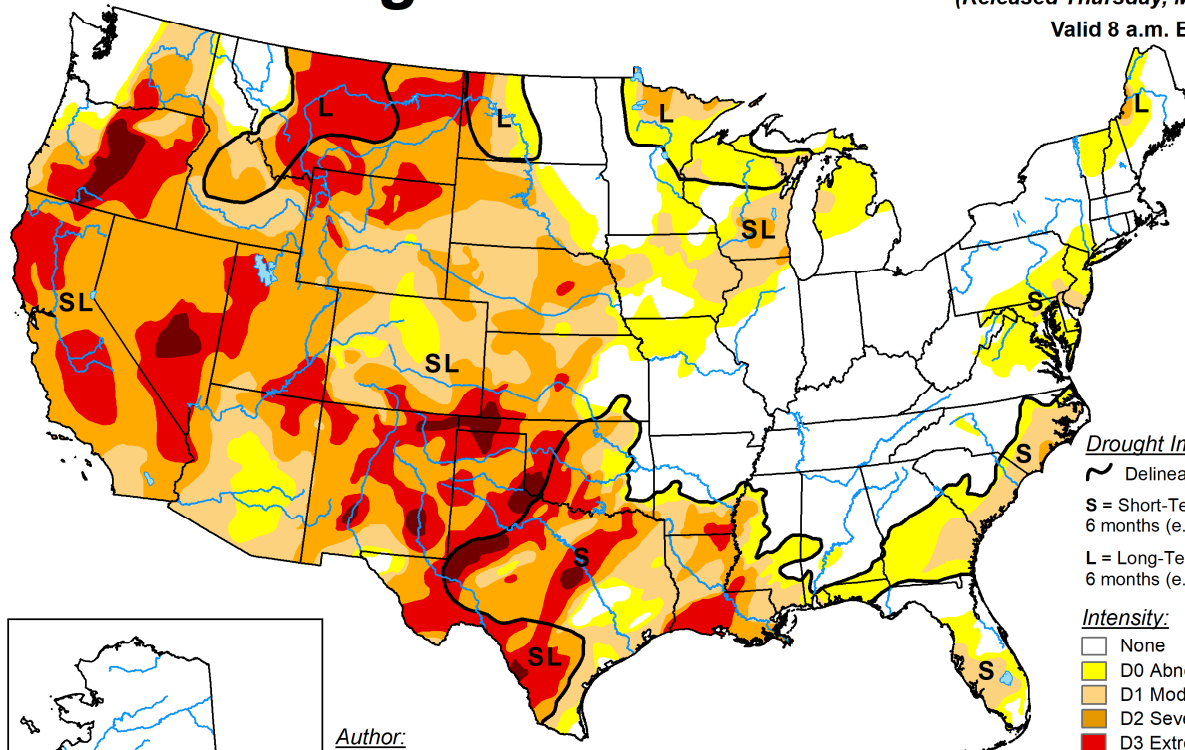
[droughtmonitor.unl.edu](https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu)



# U.S. Drought Monitor

March 22, 2022  
(Released Thursday, Mar. 24, 2022)  
Valid 8 a.m. EDT

One year ago



## Drought Impact Types:

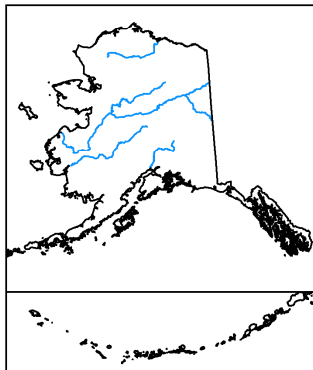
~ Delineates dominant impacts

S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)

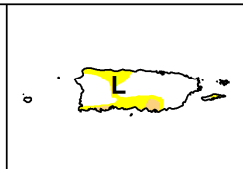
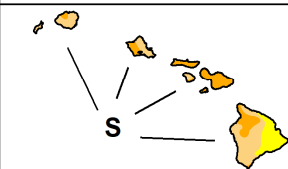
L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

## Intensity:

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



Author:  
Adam Hartman  
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC



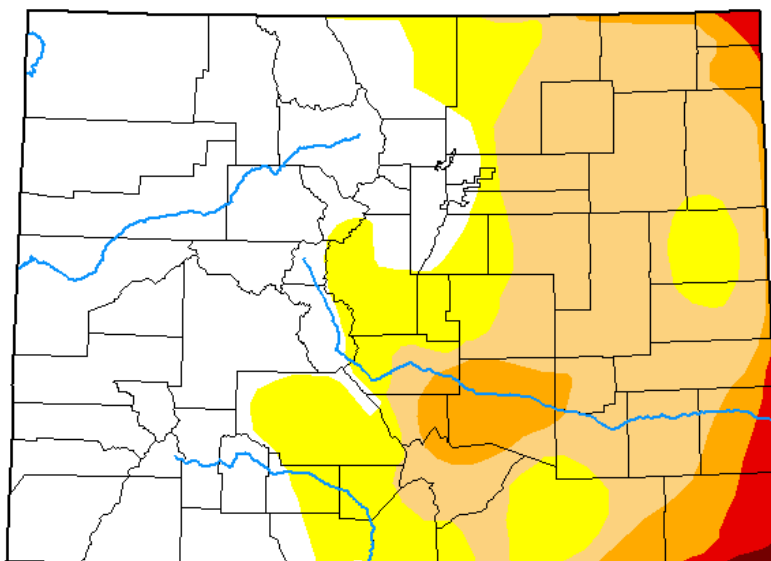
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>



[droughtmonitor.unl.edu](https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu)



# U.S. Drought Monitor Colorado



**March 21, 2023**

(Released Thursday, Mar. 23, 2023)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT

*Drought Conditions (Percent Area)*

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
<b>Current</b>	46.56	53.44	36.22	9.05	2.00	0.16
<b>Last Week</b> 03-14-2023	46.03	53.97	36.48	9.05	2.00	0.16
<b>3 Months Ago</b> 12-20-2022	16.26	83.74	43.34	30.79	3.23	0.53
<b>Start of Calendar Year</b> 01-03-2023	39.97	60.03	33.83	12.28	1.91	0.01
<b>Start of Water Year</b> 09-27-2022	15.46	84.54	45.65	15.47	3.73	0.57
<b>One Year Ago</b> 03-22-2022	0.00	100.00	82.83	33.50	7.11	0.13

## 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:

Curtis Riganti  
National Drought Mitigation Center



[droughtmonitor.unl.edu](https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu)



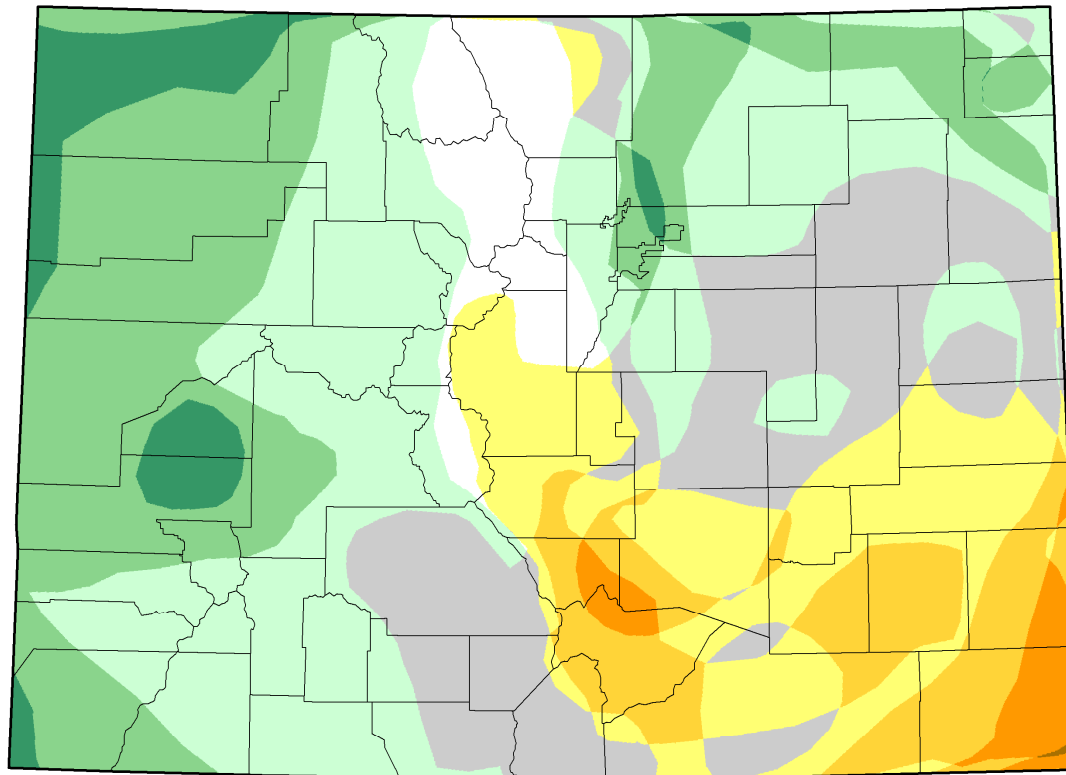
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Change since  
start of water  
year

U.S. Drought Monitor Class Change - Colorado  
Start of Water Year



March 21, 2023  
compared to  
September 27, 2022

[droughtmonitor.unl.edu](http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu)



- 5 Class Degradation
- 4 Class Degradation
- 3 Class Degradation
- 2 Class Degradation
- 1 Class Degradation
- No Change
- 1 Class Improvement
- 2 Class Improvement
- 3 Class Improvement
- 4 Class Improvement
- 5 Class Improvement



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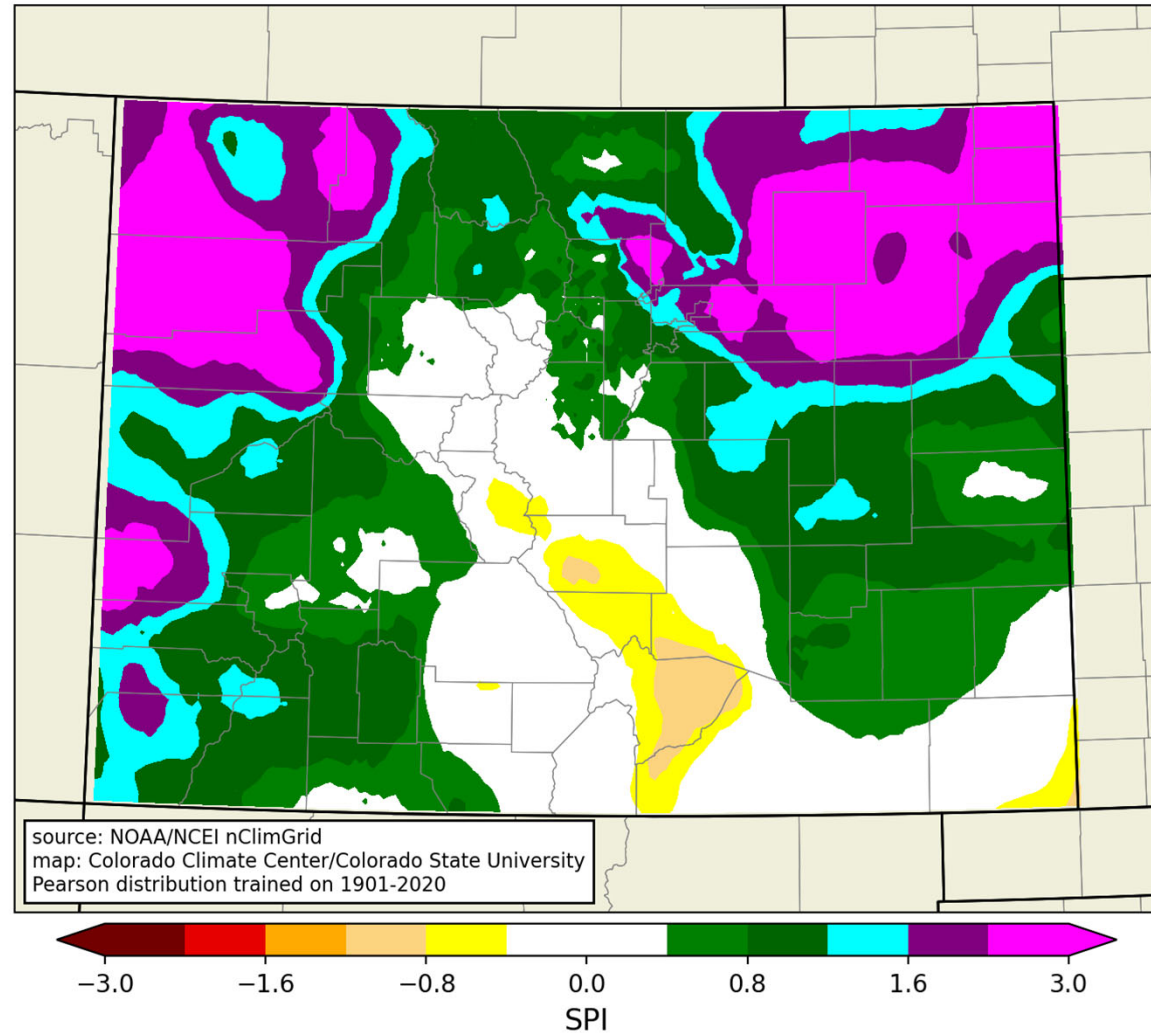


## Short vs. long-term conditions

Some locations that have been very wet recently are still quite dry over the last 1-4 years

3-month Standardized  
Precipitation Index through  
February 2023

3-month SPI based on NOAA nClimGrid data, end of February 2023

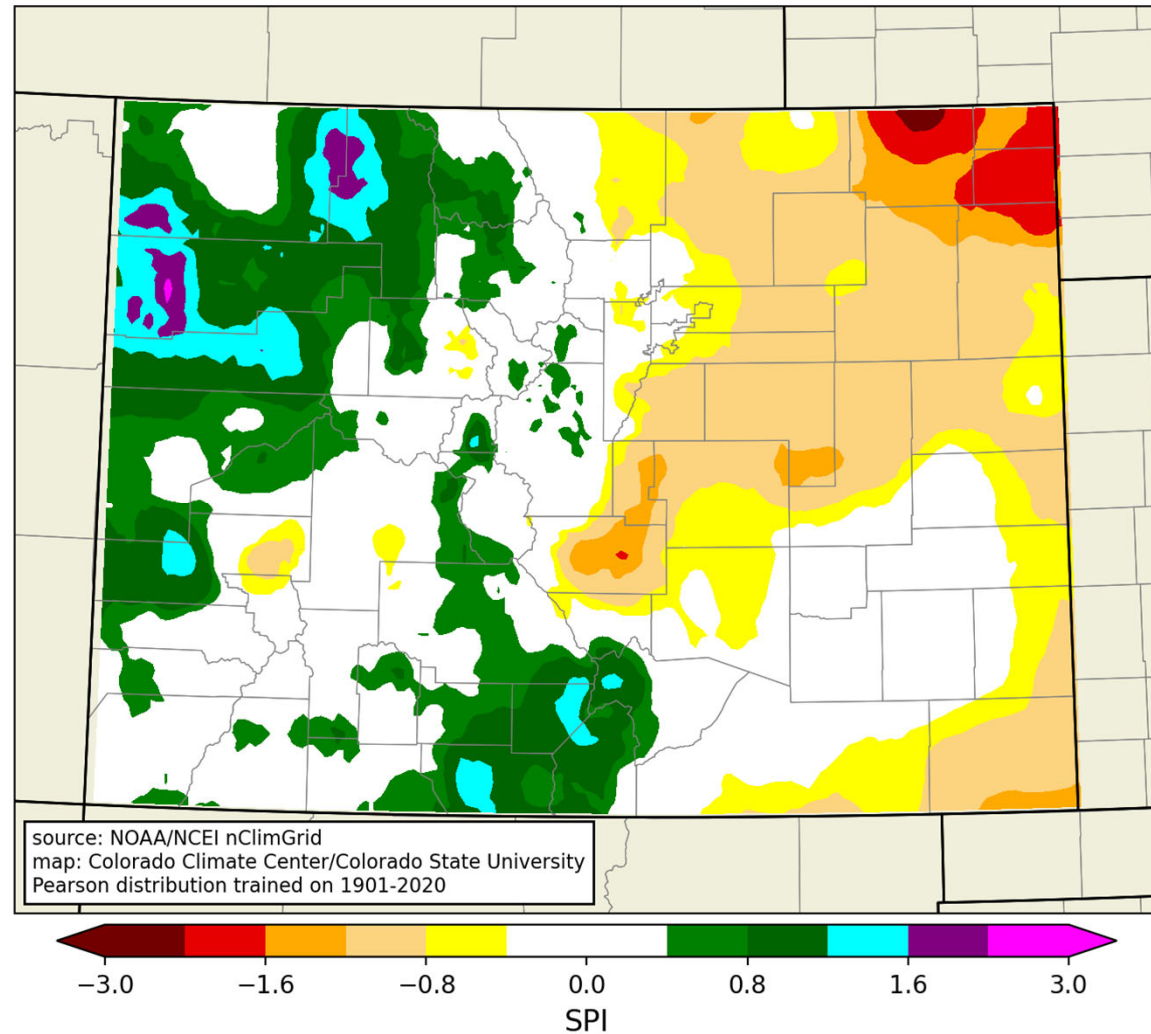


## Short vs. long-term conditions

Some locations that have been very wet recently are still quite dry over the last 1-4 years

12-month Standardized  
Precipitation Index through  
February 2023

12-month SPI based on NOAA nClimGrid data, end of February 2023

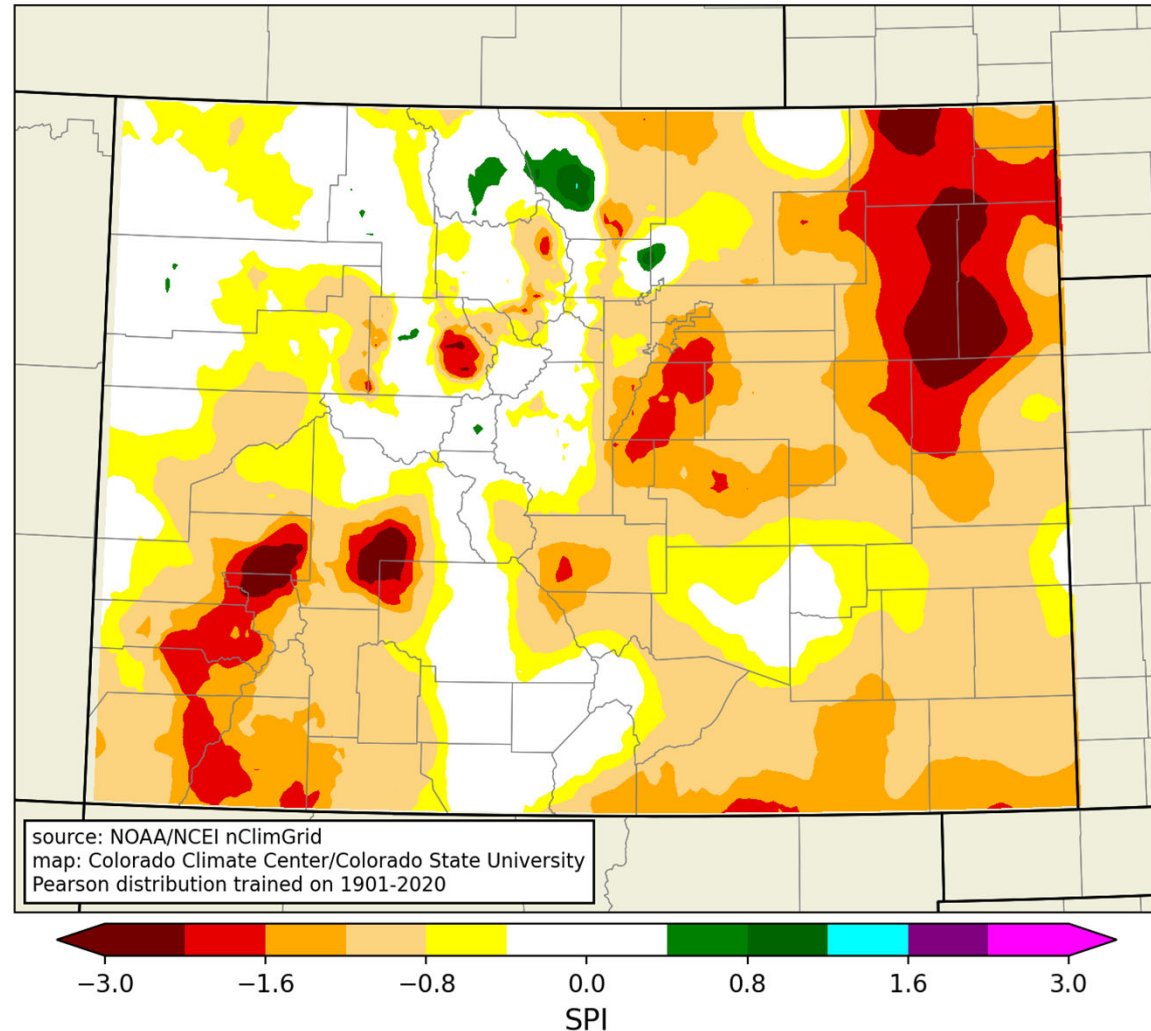


## Short vs. long-term conditions

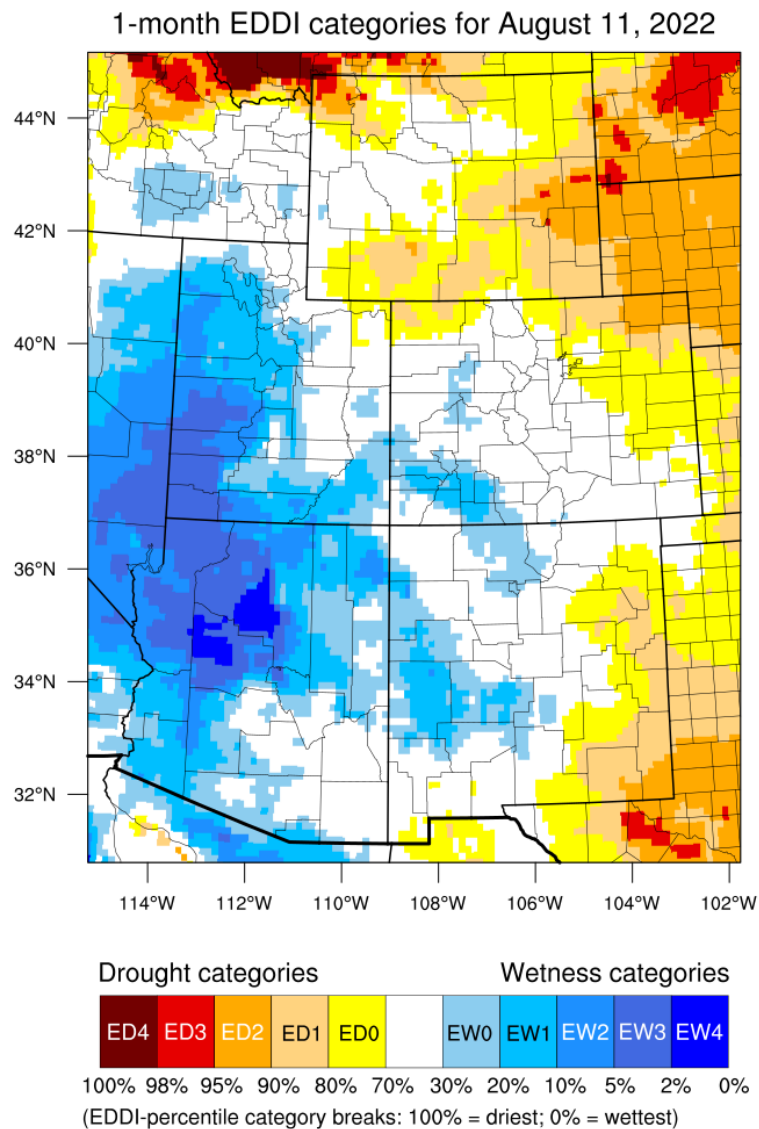
Some locations that have been very wet recently are still quite dry over the last 1-4 years

48-month Standardized  
Precipitation Index through  
February 2023

48-month SPI based on NOAA nClimGrid data, end of February 2023







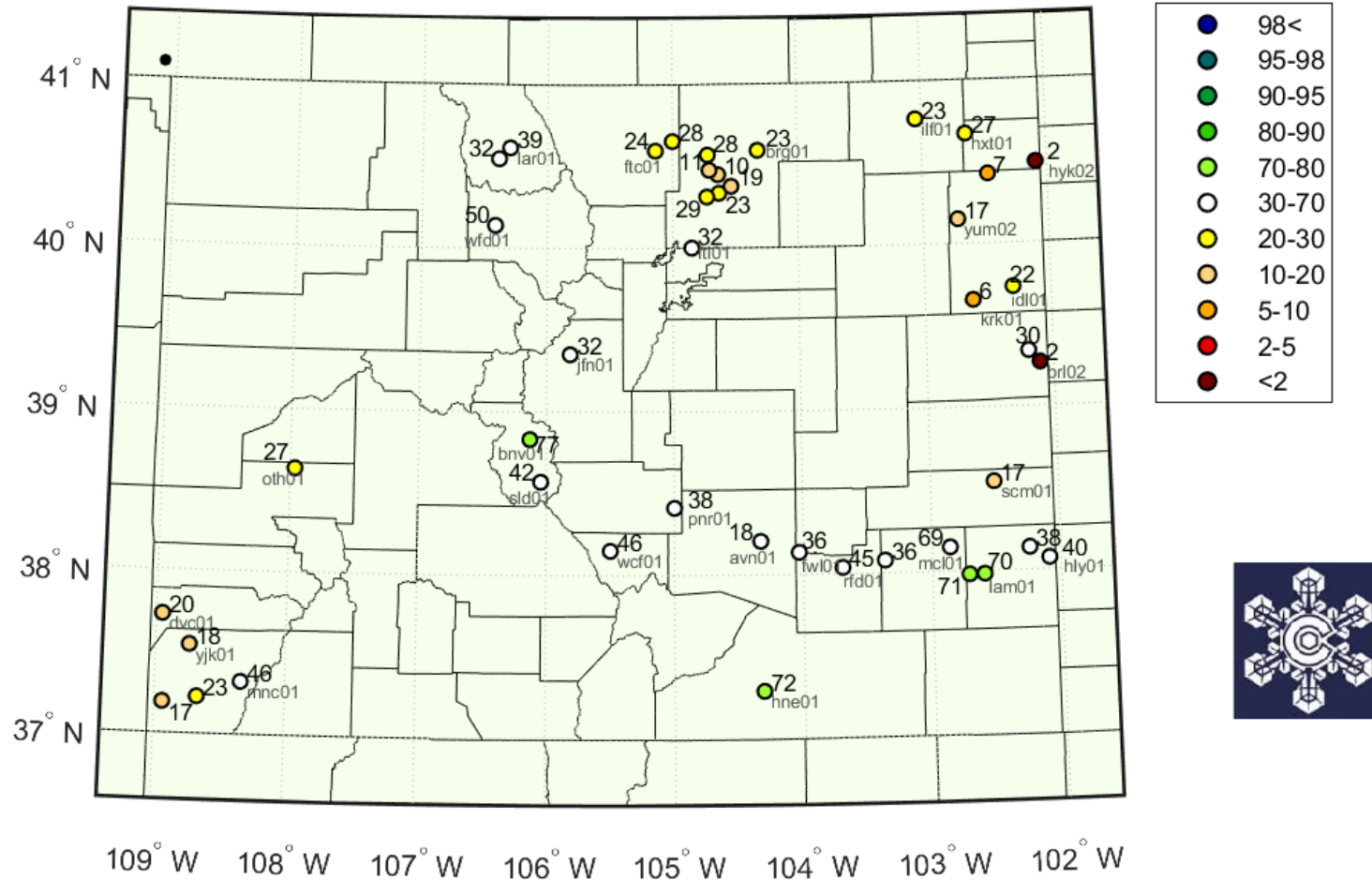
Generated by NOAA/ESRL/Physical Sciences Laboratory

## Evaporative Demand Drought Index

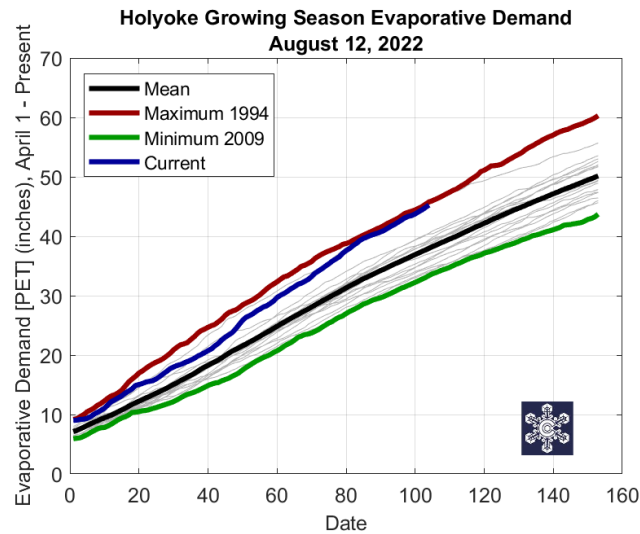
An active North American Monsoon with cloudy, humid conditions reduced evaporative demand across much of Colorado in the last month – the exception being the northeast corner



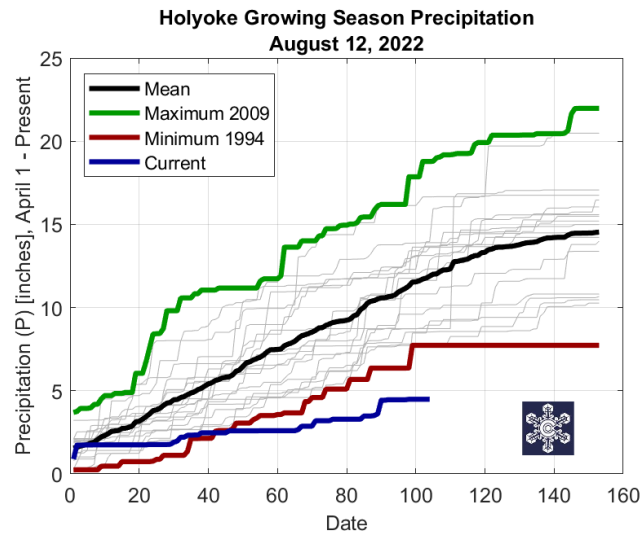
## Growing Season Water Balance (P/PET) Percentiles August 12, 2022



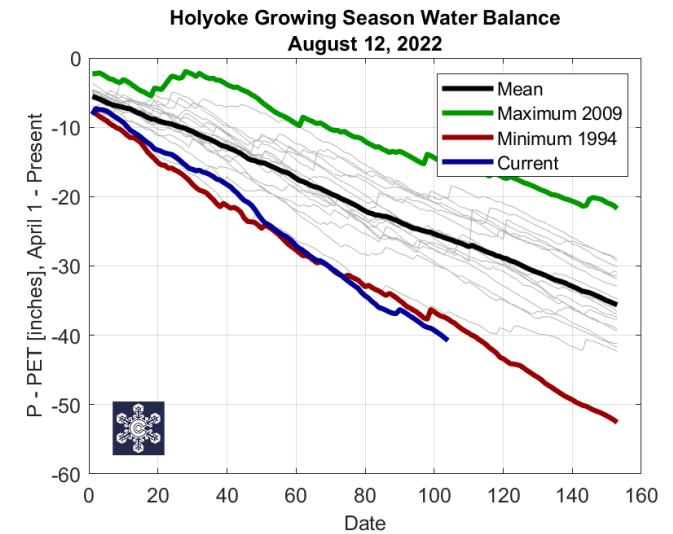
# Holyoke CoAgMET station, since April 1



Near-record evaporative demand



Record-low precipitation

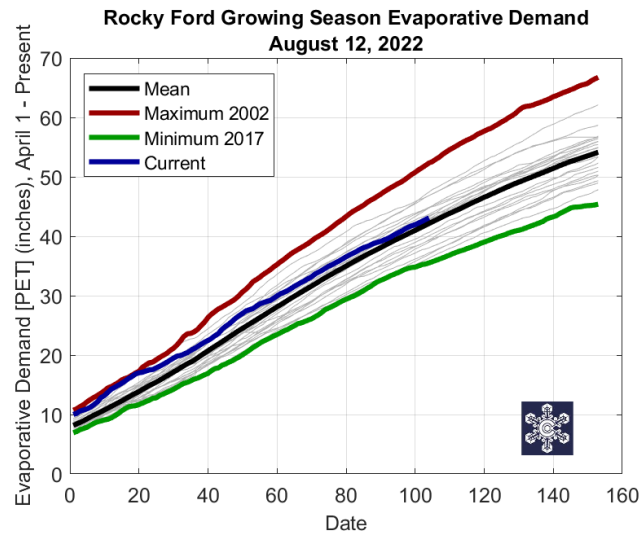


Record-low water balance

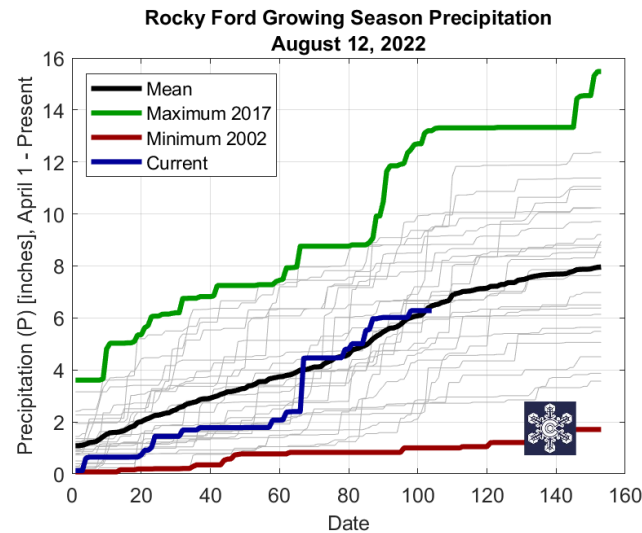
Data since 1992 at this station



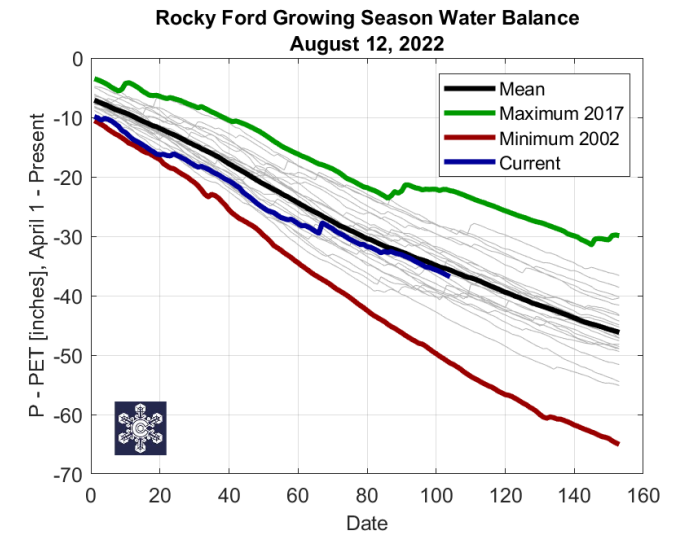
# Rocky Ford CoAgMET station, since April 1



Near-record evaporative demand



Record-low precipitation

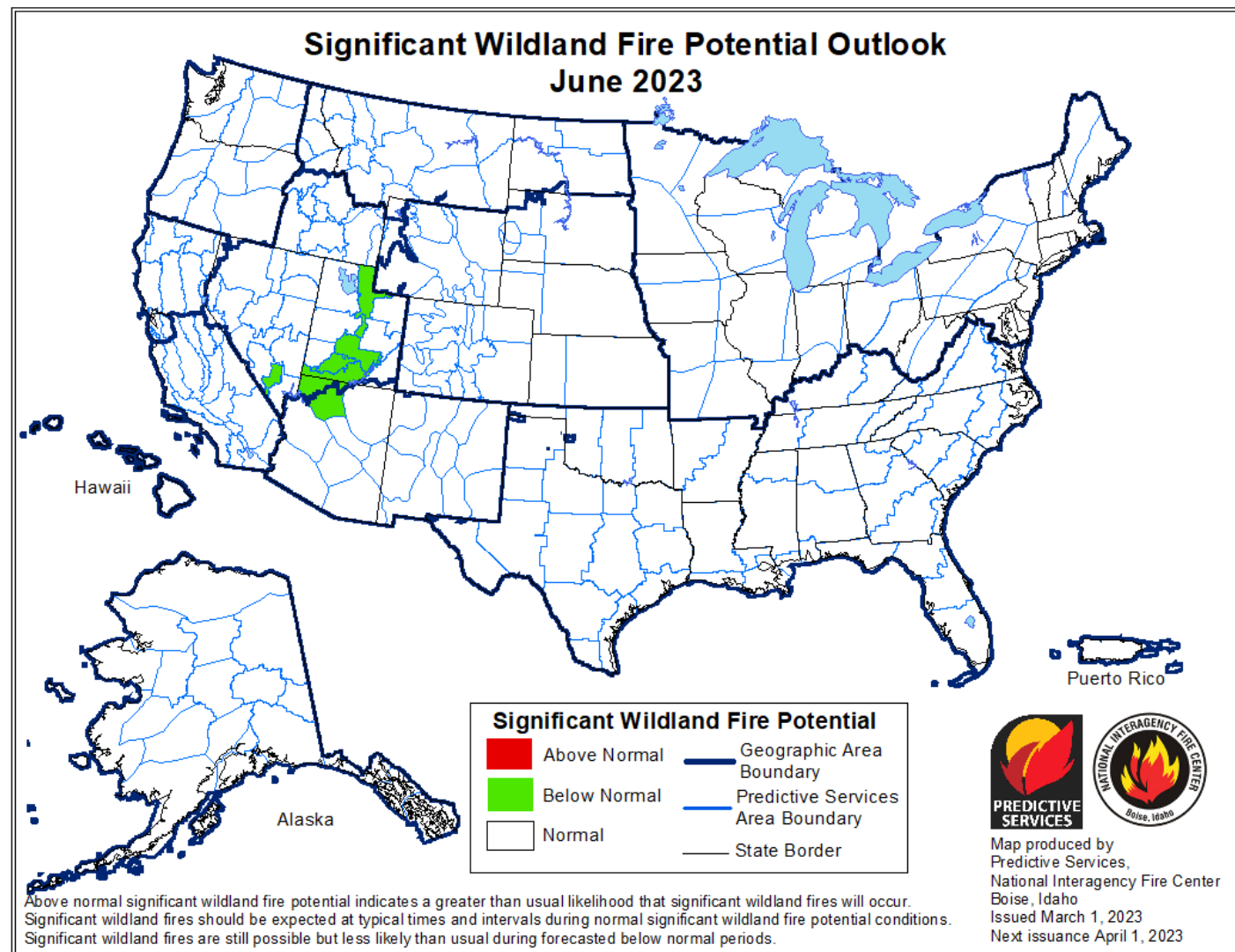


Record-low water balance

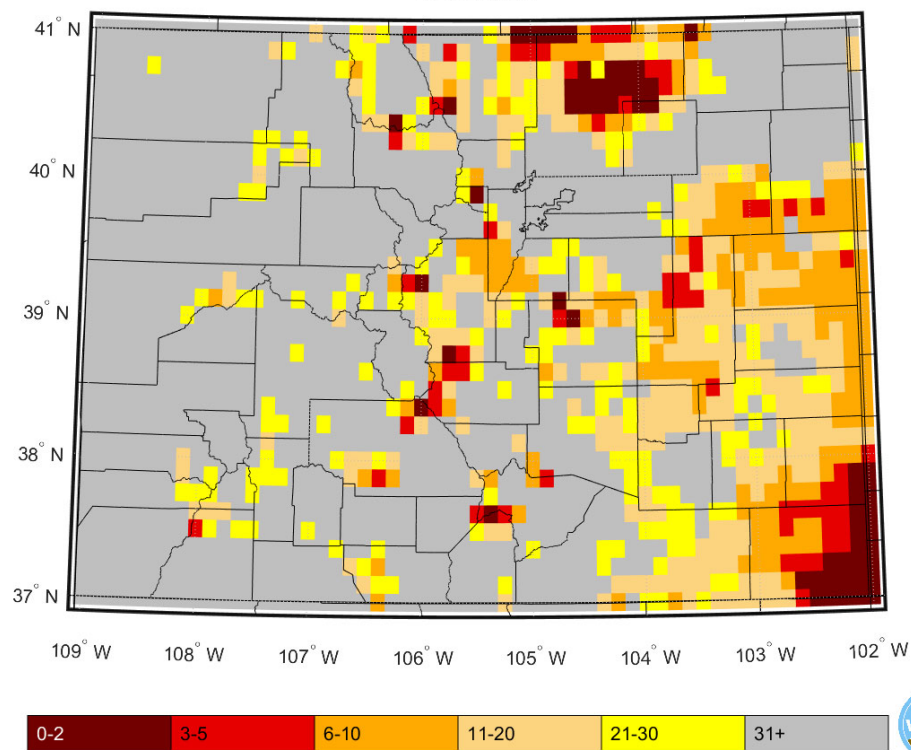
Data since 1992 at this station



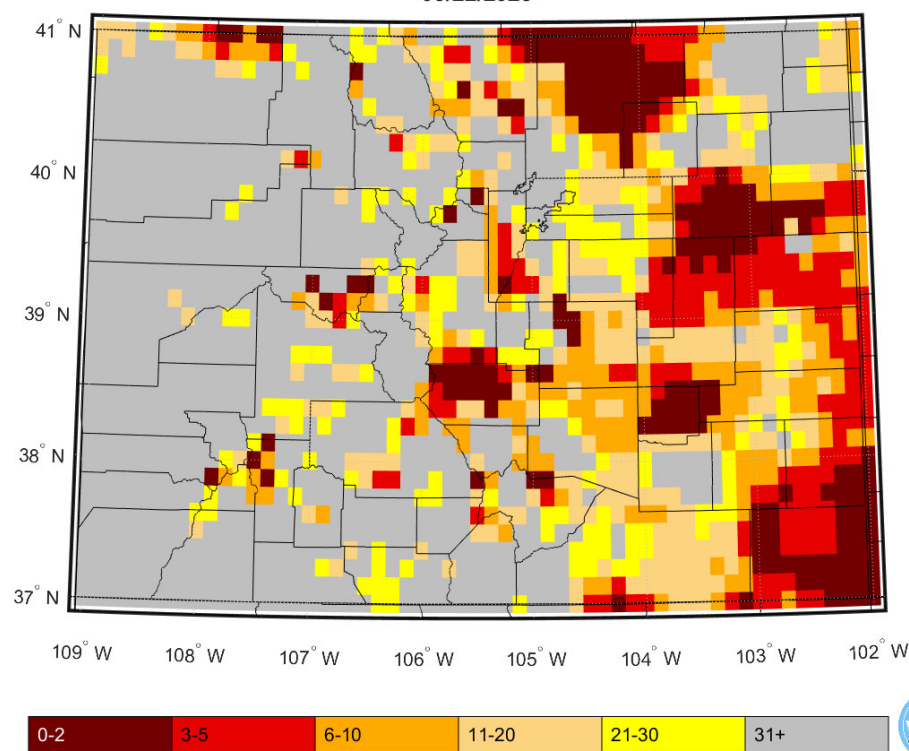
## USDA outlooks for wildfire potential show near-normal risk across Colorado



**Top 10cm Soil Moisture Percentile**  
03/22/2023

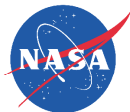


**Top Meter Soil Moisture Percentile**  
03/22/2023



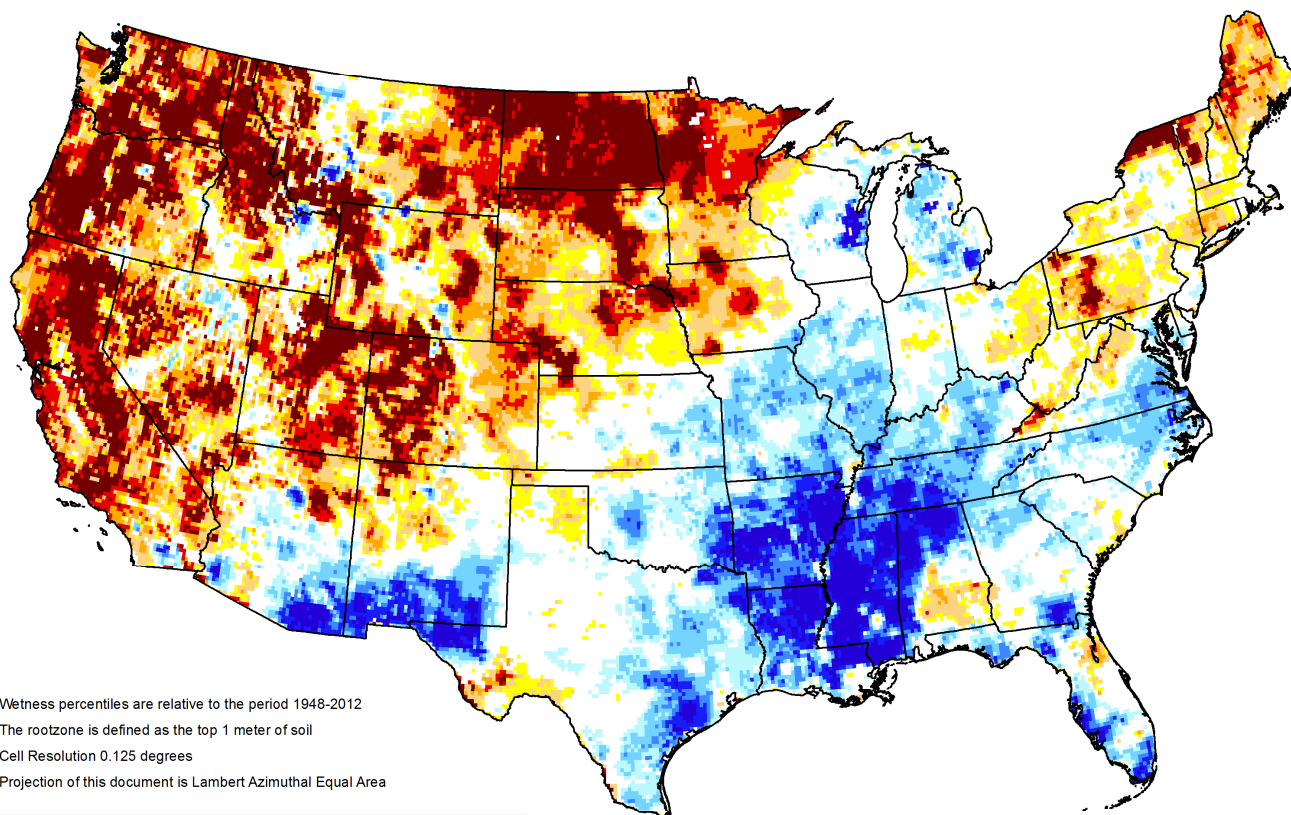
Soil moisture continues to be poor in southeastern Colorado, with some pockets of poor conditions persisting in northeast CO. Most of the high country and western slope have favorable soil moisture conditions (with soils still frozen)





## GRACE-Based Root Zone Soil Moisture Drought Indicator

August 16, 2021



Wetness percentiles are relative to the period 1948-2012

The rootzone is defined as the top 1 meter of soil

Cell Resolution 0.125 degrees

Projection of this document is Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area



Wetness Percentile

<https://nasagrace.unl.edu>



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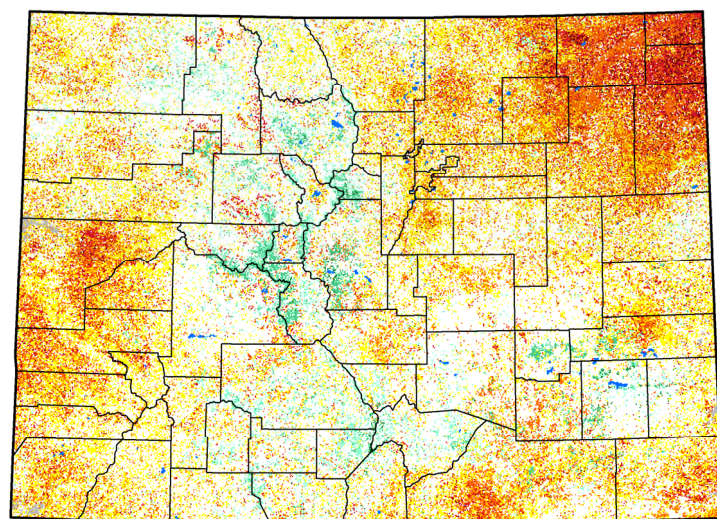




VegDRI: longer-term vegetation condition

### Vegetation Drought Response Index Complete: Colorado

July 31, 2022



#### Vegetation Condition

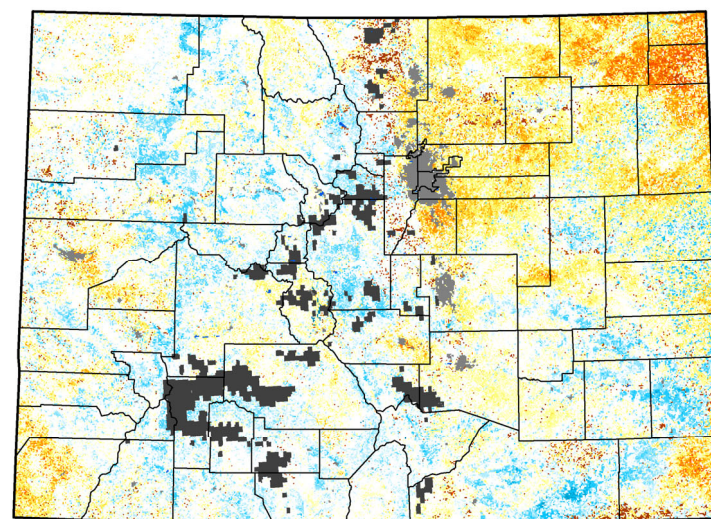
- Extreme Drought
- Severe Drought
- Moderate Drought
- Pre-drought stress
- Near Normal
- Unusually Moist
- Very Moist
- Extreme Moist
- Out of Season
- Water



QuickDRI: shorter-term vegetation response

### Quick Drought Response Index Colorado

July 31, 2022  
(Week 31)



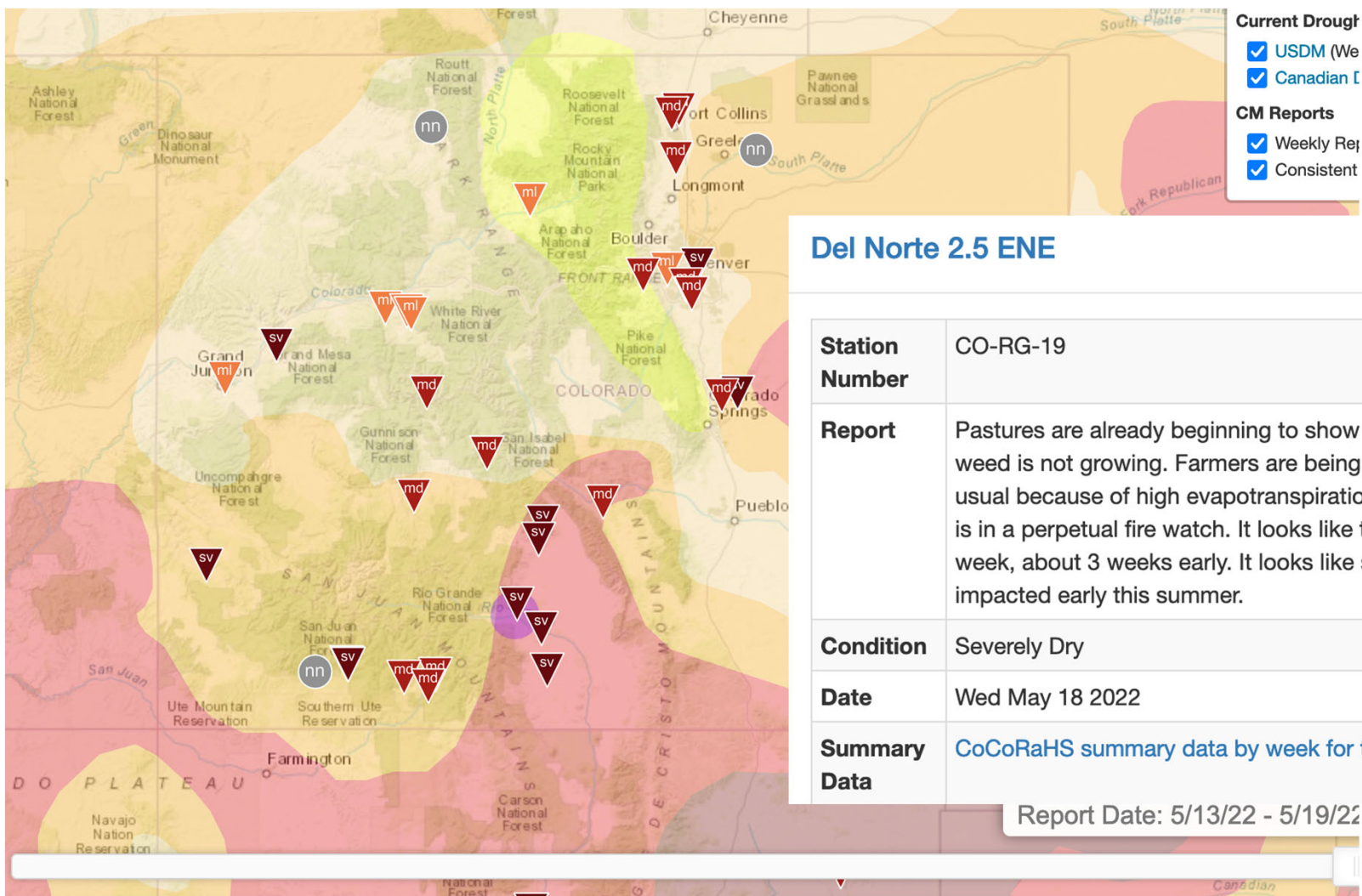
#### Conditions Relative to 4-Week Historical Average

- Wetter
- Near Average
- Drier
- Out of Season
- Urban
- No Data
- Water



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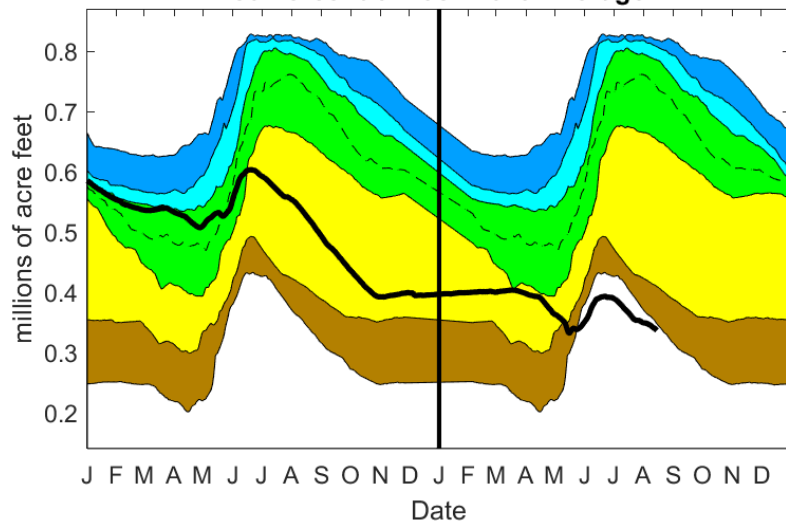
## Del Norte 2.5 ENE

<b>Station Number</b>	CO-RG-19
<b>Report</b>	Pastures are already beginning to show signs of stress. Even the kochia weed is not growing. Farmers are being forced to apply more water than usual because of high evapotranspiration rates. The whole San Luis Valley is in a perpetual fire watch. It looks like the Rio Grande River peaked last week, about 3 weeks early. It looks like surface irrigation will be severely impacted early this summer.
<b>Condition</b>	Severely Dry
<b>Date</b>	Wed May 18 2022
<b>Summary Data</b>	<a href="#">CoCoRaHS summary data by week for this station.</a>

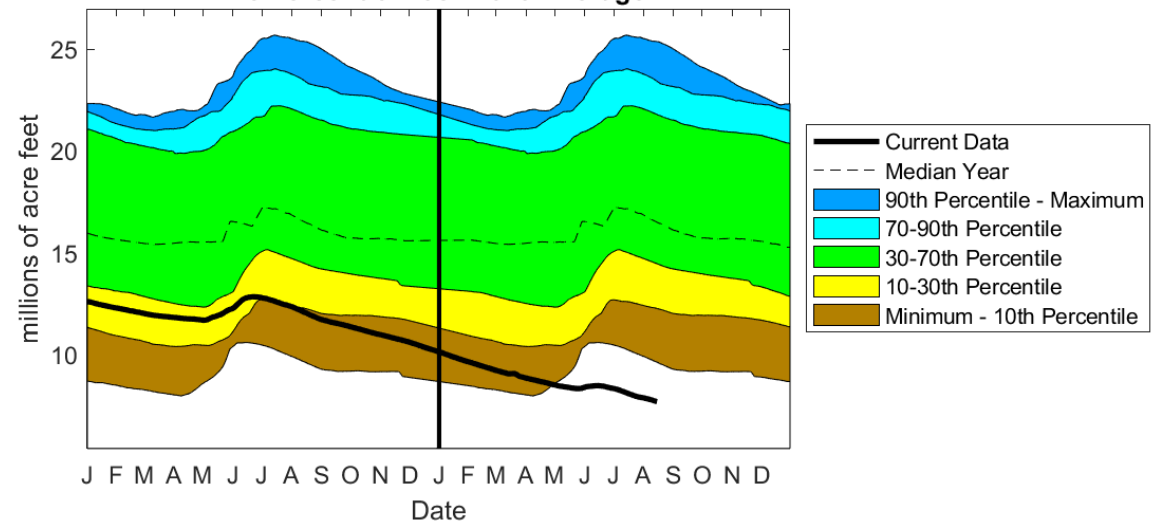
Report Date: 5/13/22 - 5/19/22



**Blue Mesa Reservoir Level 08/15/2021**  
**50 Percent of 1981-2019 Average**



**Lake Powell Level 08/15/2021**  
**43 Percent of 1981-2019 Average**



See others on our drought page:  
<https://climate.colostate.edu/drought/>







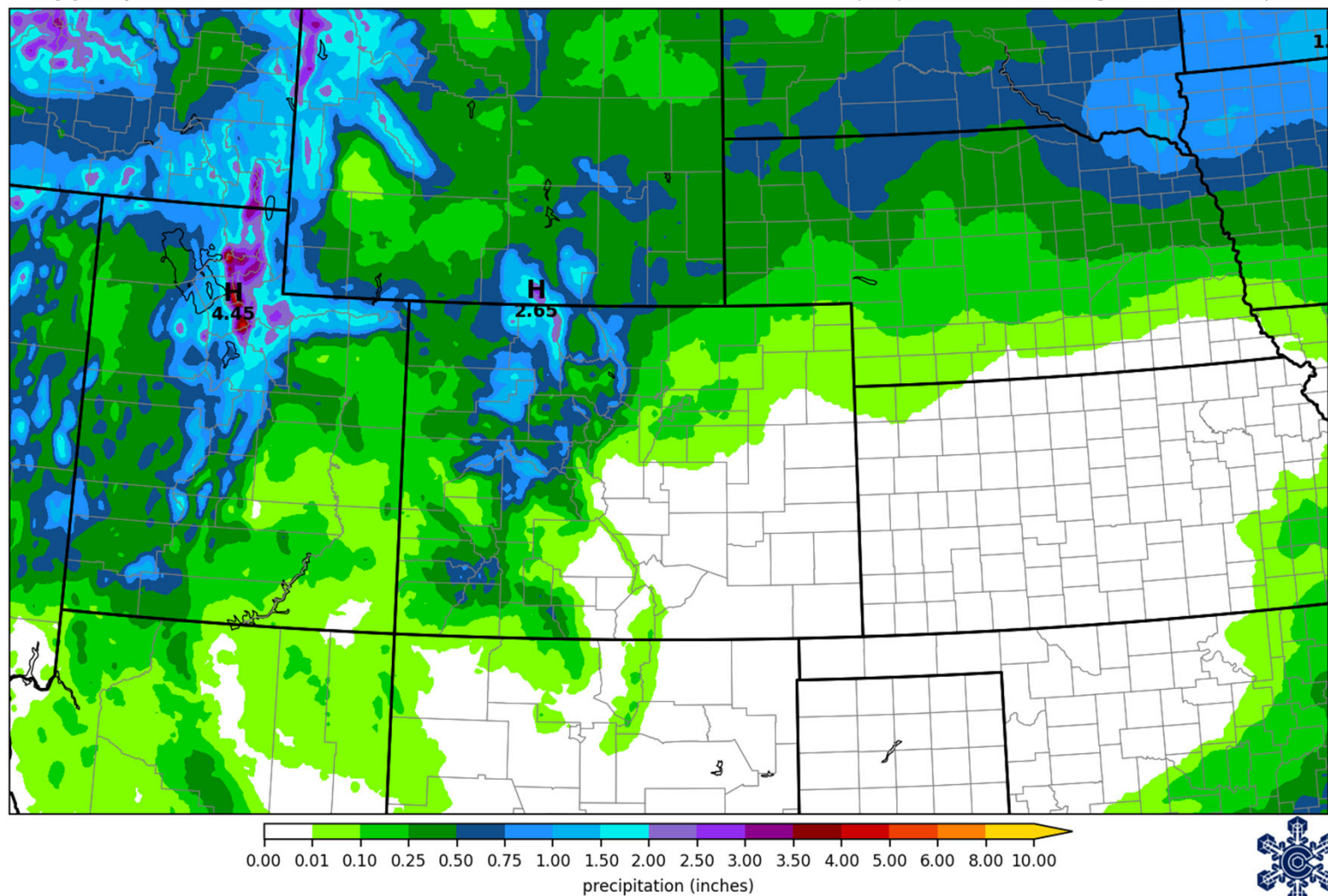
## Outlook



# NOAA 7-day precipitation forecast

NOAA Weather Prediction Center  
7-day precipitation forecast

forecast issued 1200 UTC Tue 28 Mar 2023  
precipitation in 168 hrs ending 1200 UTC Tue 04 Apr 2023



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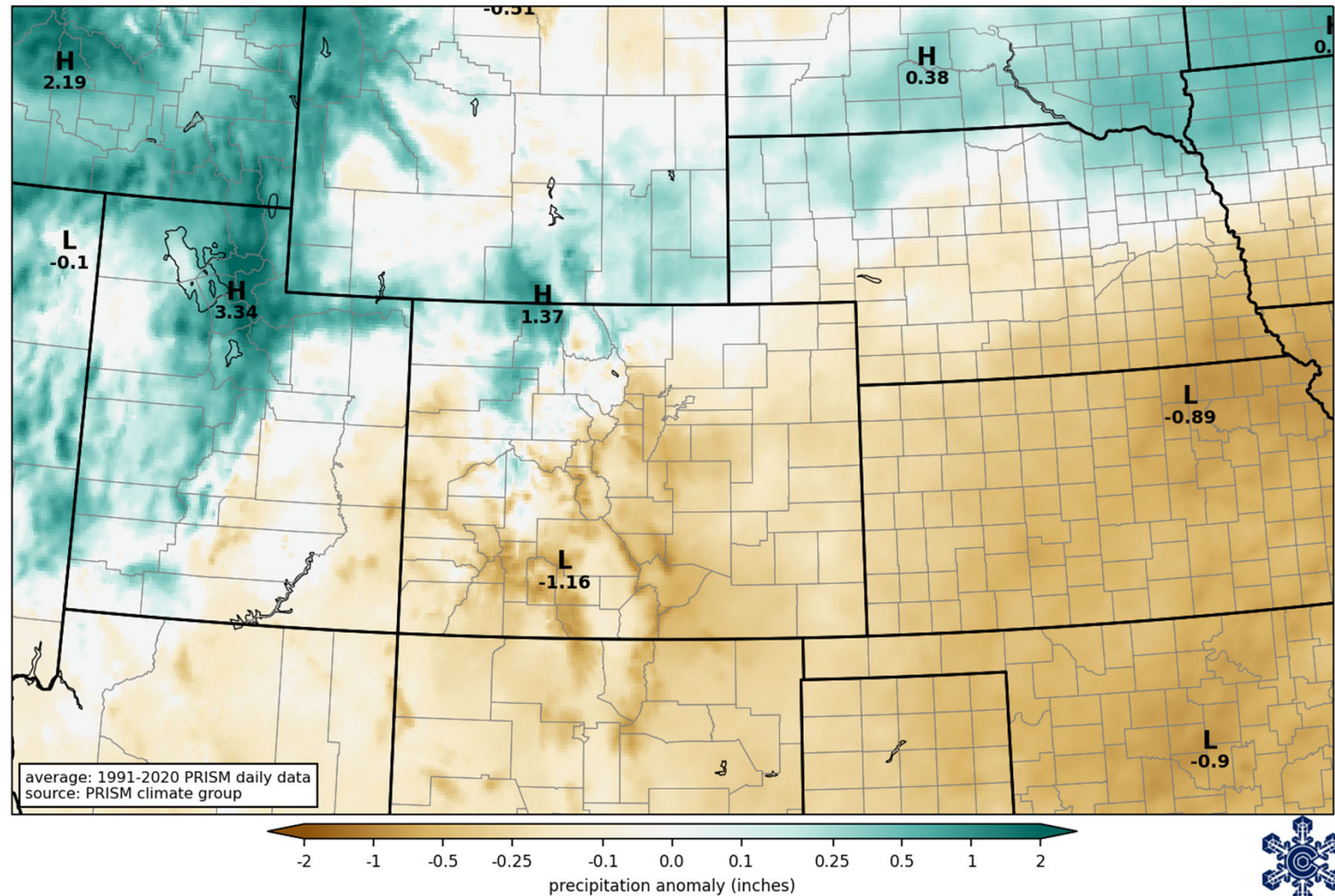




# NOAA 7-day precipitation forecast (difference from average)

NOAA Weather Prediction Center  
7-day precip forecast departure from average

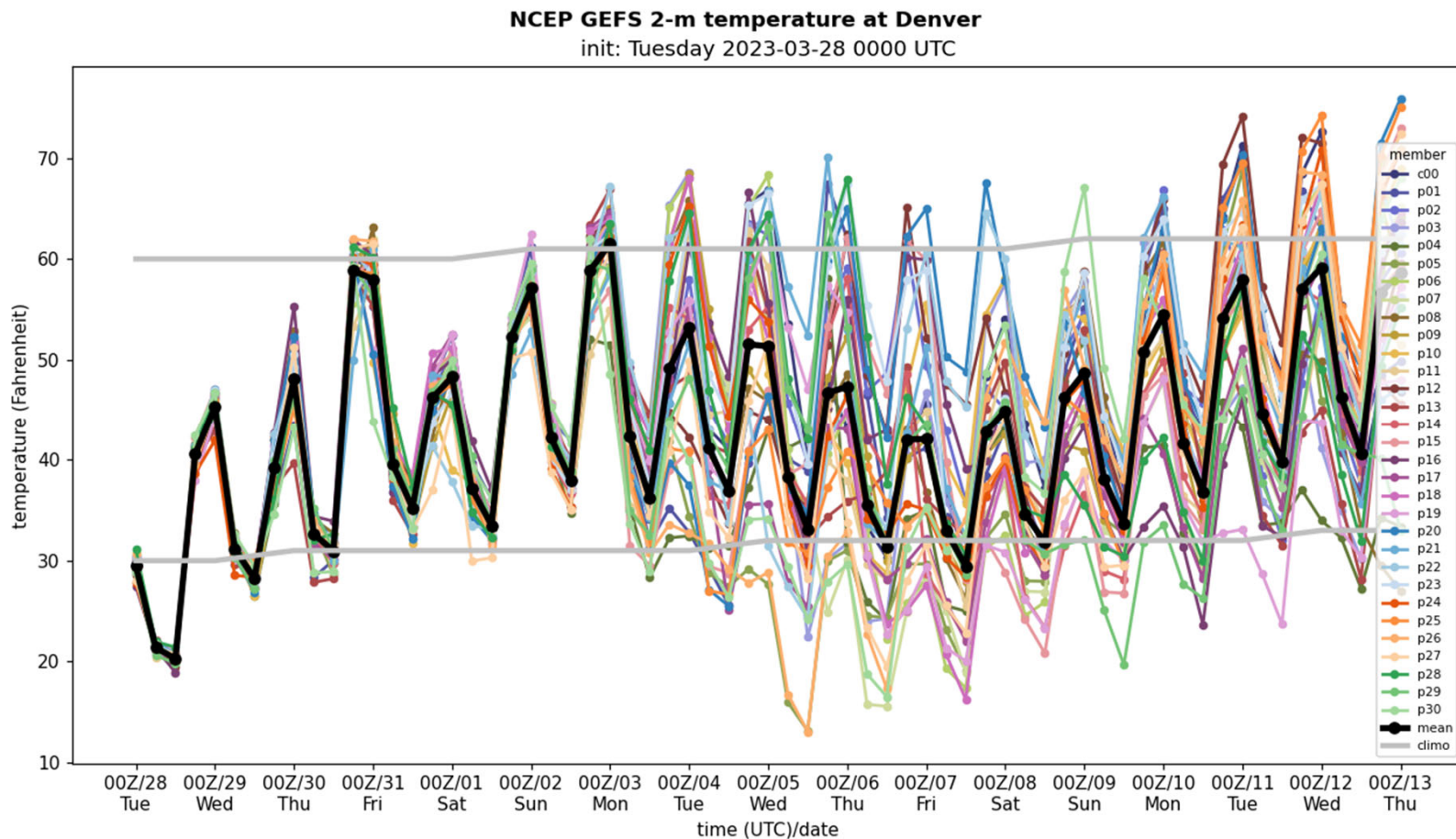
forecast issued 1200 UTC Tue 28 Mar 2023  
precipitation in 168 hrs ending 1200 UTC Tue 04 Apr 2023



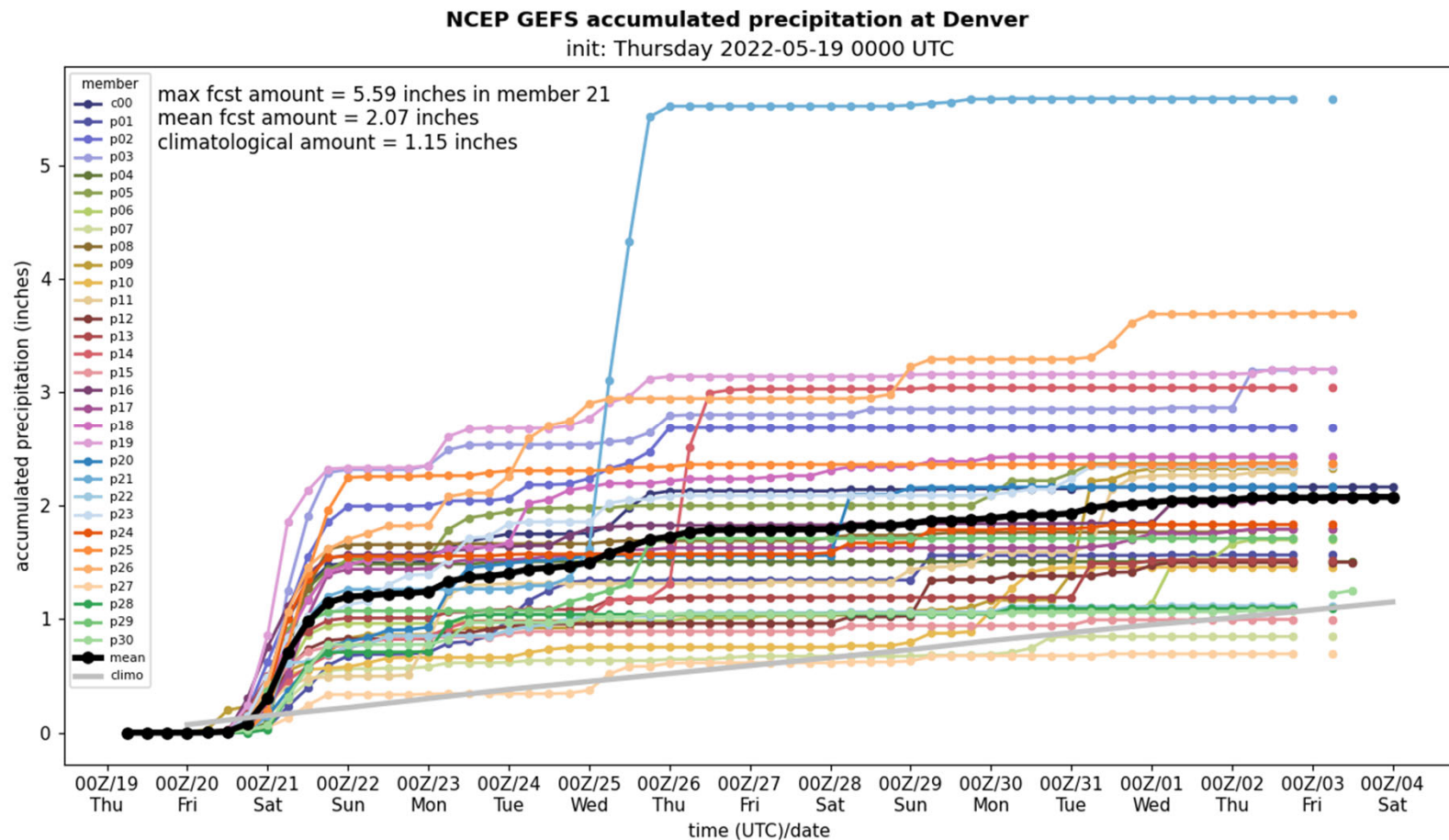
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Warming back up through the week, the weekend looks like it should be near/above normal, before another potential cool-down



Very warm today, very strong cold front tonight, possible record cold Sunday morning, then slowly back to a warm and dry pattern





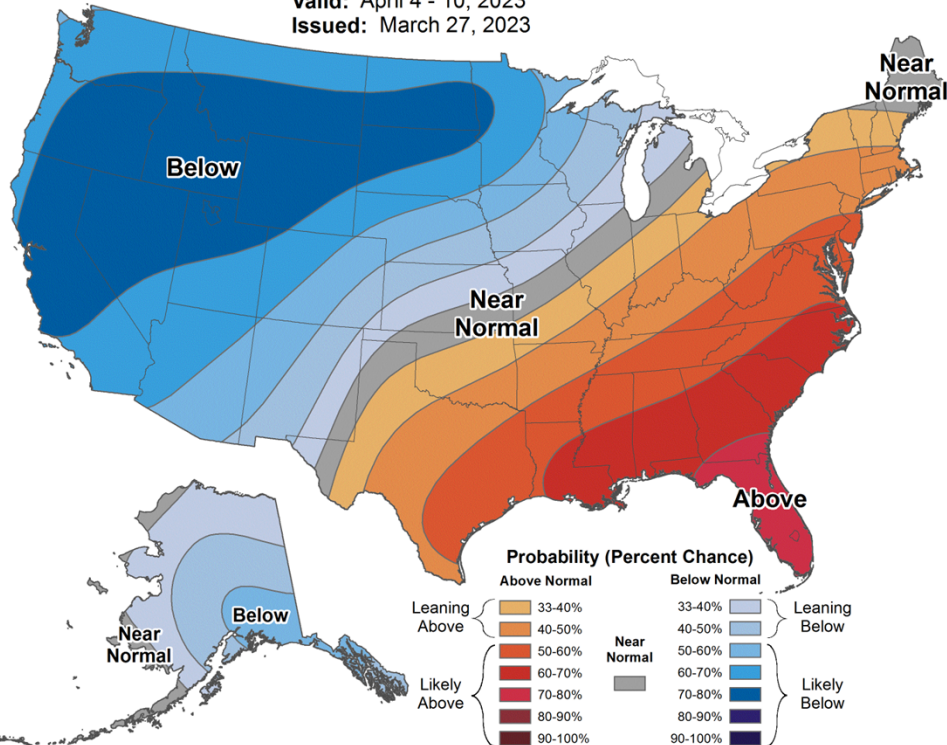
The April 4-10 period looks to be cooler than normal again, with a slight tilt toward wetter than average



## 8-14 Day Temperature Outlook



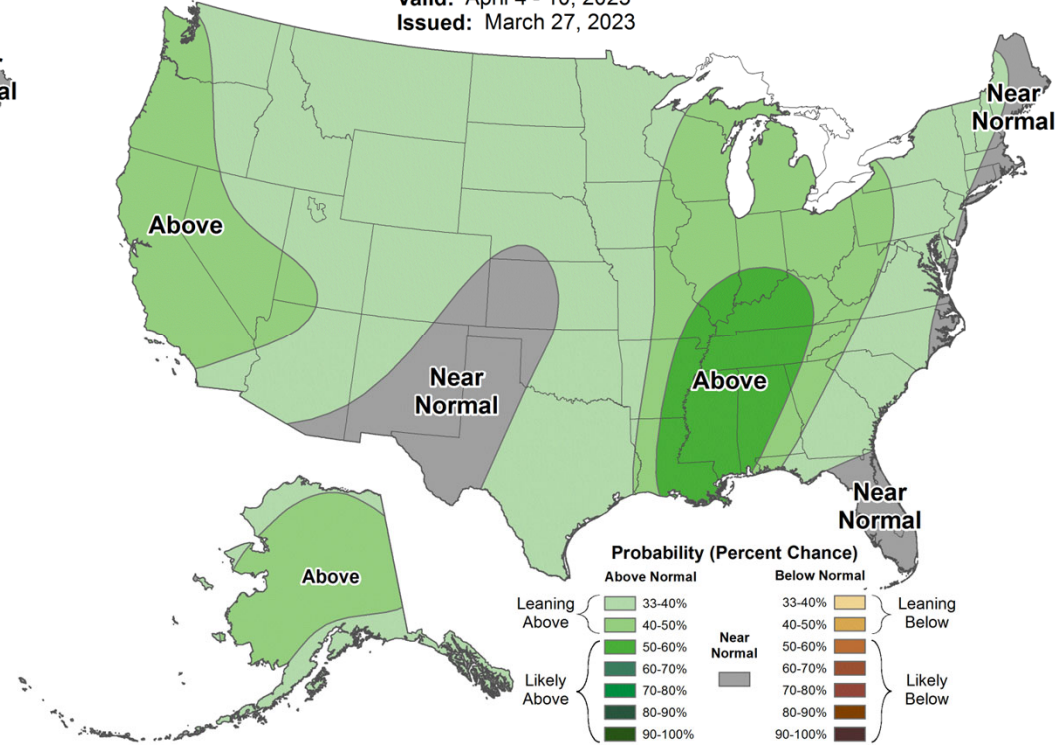
Valid: April 4 - 10, 2023  
Issued: March 27, 2023



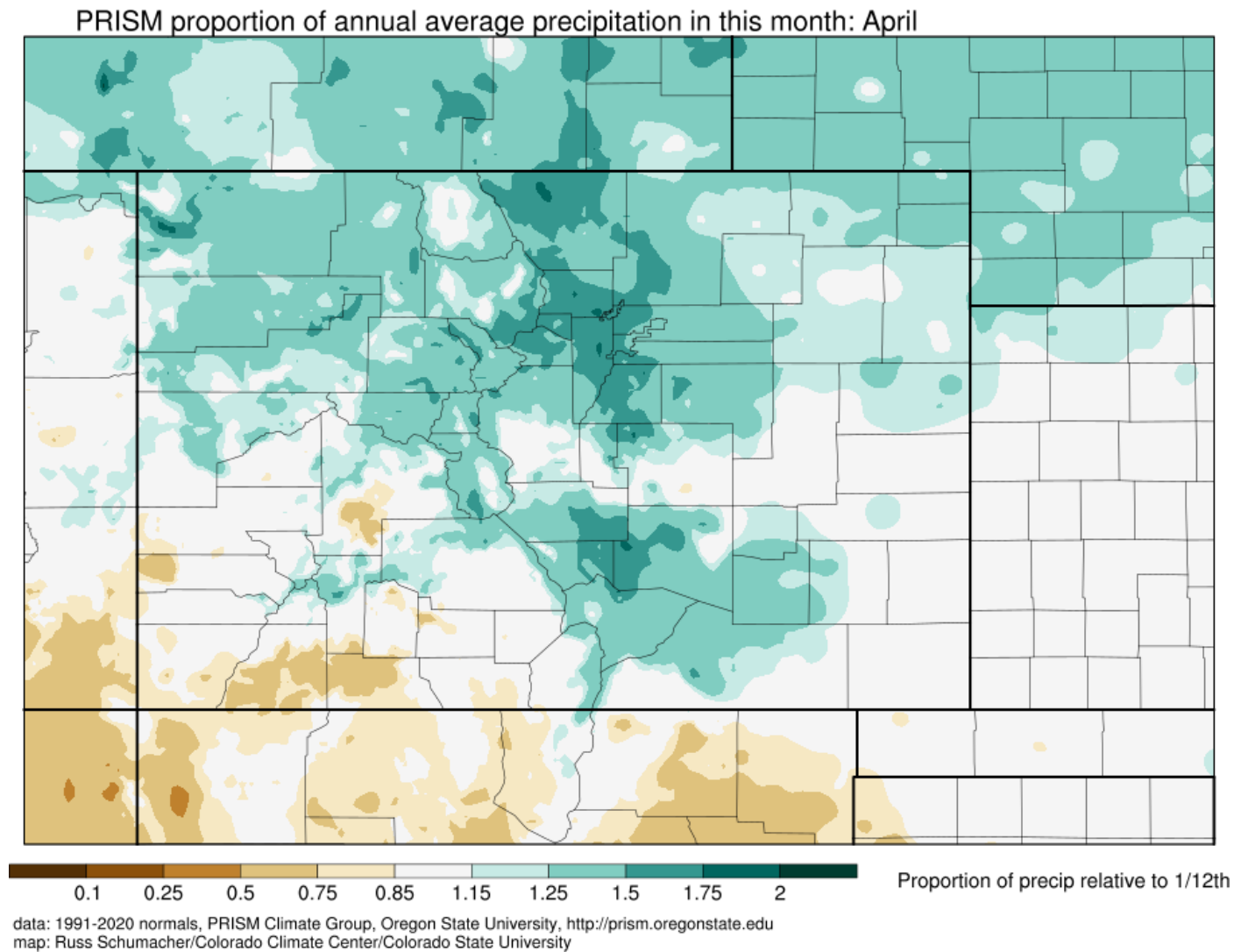
## 8-14 Day Precipitation Outlook



Valid: April 4 - 10, 2023  
Issued: March 27, 2023



Is April typically a wet or dry month?





# La Niña is finally over!

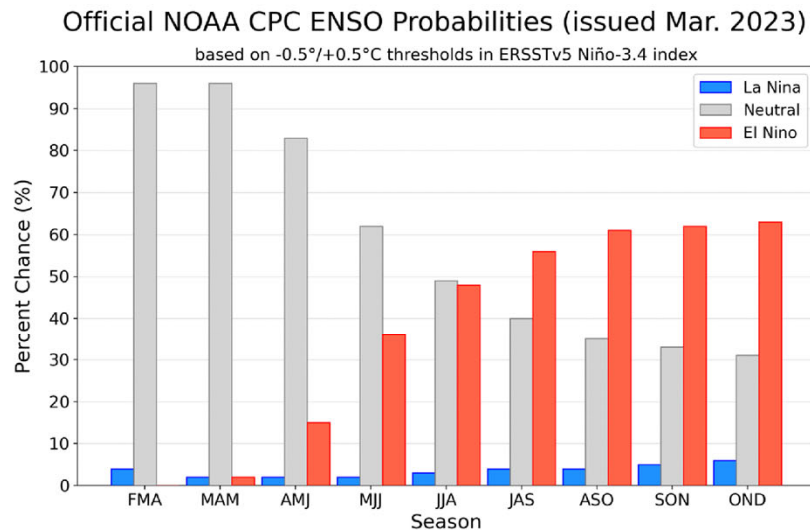


Figure 7. Official ENSO probabilities for the Niño 3.4 sea surface temperature index ( $5^{\circ}\text{N}$ - $5^{\circ}\text{S}$ ,  $120^{\circ}\text{W}$ - $170^{\circ}\text{W}$ ). Figure updated 9 March 2023.

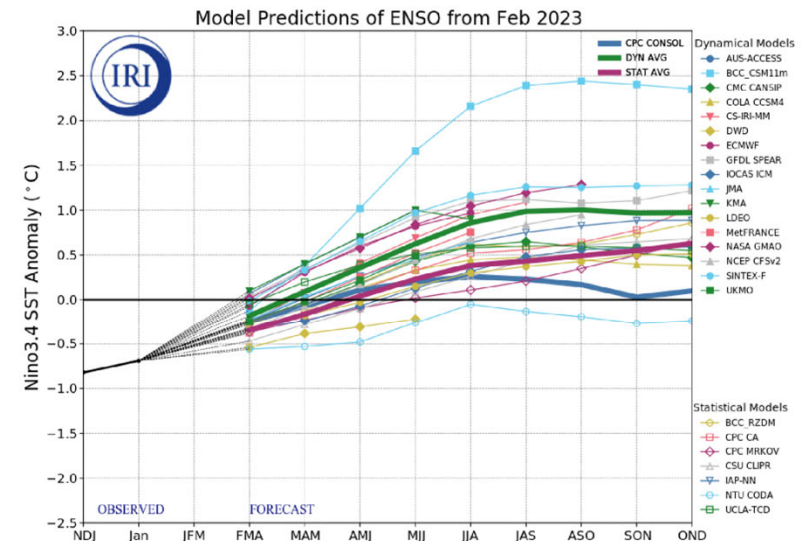
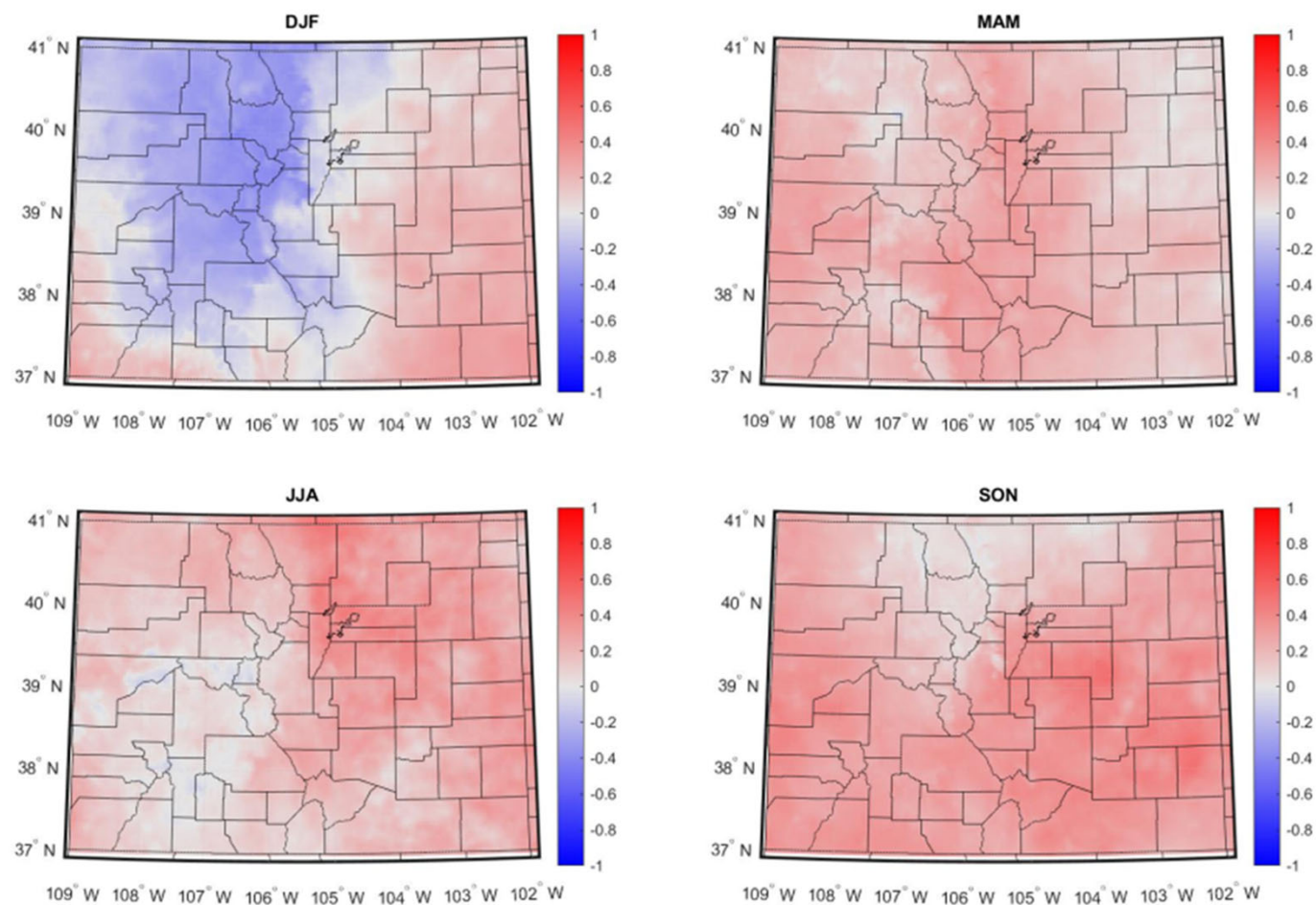


Figure 6. Forecasts of sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies for the Niño 3.4 region ( $5^{\circ}\text{N}$ - $5^{\circ}\text{S}$ ,  $120^{\circ}\text{W}$ - $170^{\circ}\text{W}$ ). Figure updated 20 February 2023 by the International Research Institute (IRI) for Climate and Society.

Neutral conditions likely to go through the spring, with the possibility of El Niño emerging by summer/fall (though could also remain neutral)



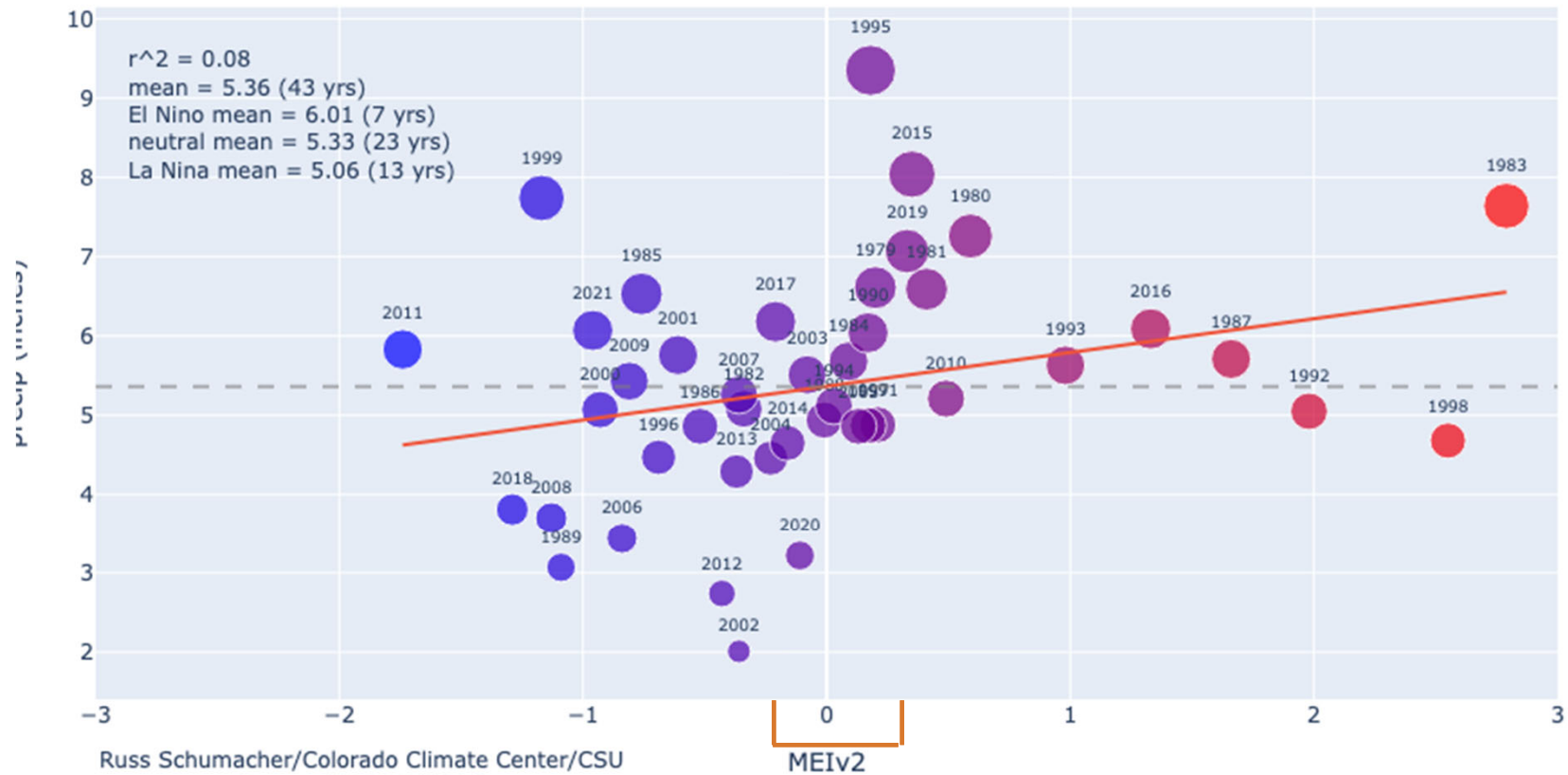
## Correlation Between ENSO ONI and Seasonal Precipitation in Colorado (1951-2020)



Blue = La Niña wetter   Red = El Niño wetter



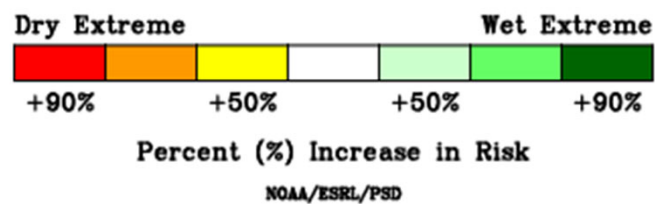
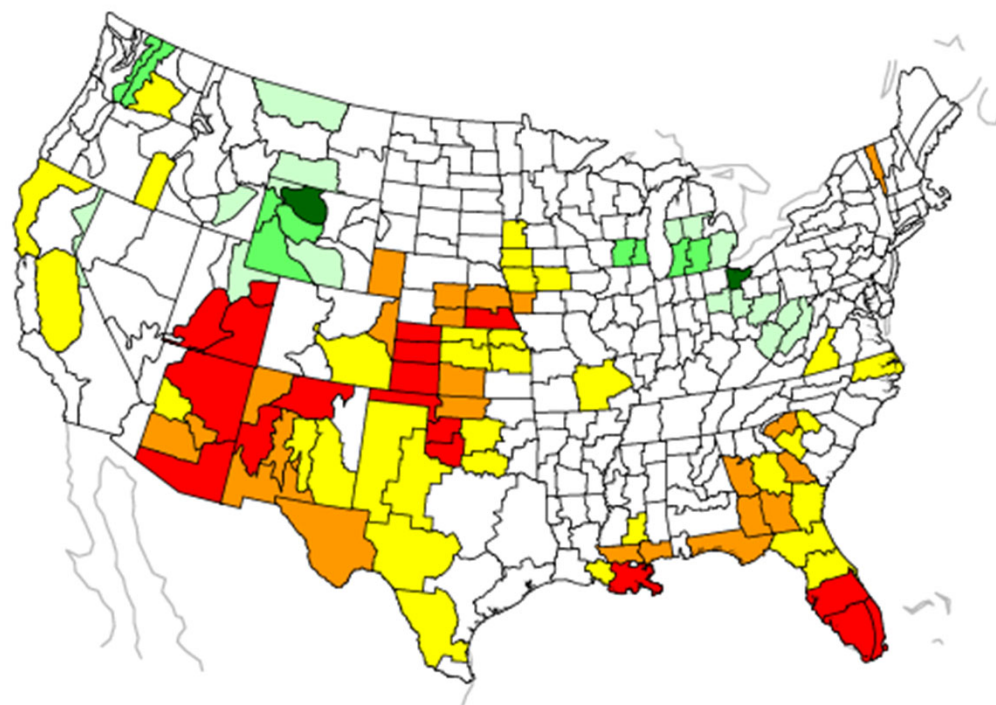
Colorado statewide average precipitation vs multivariate ENSO index, March - May



Spring ENSO probably in here

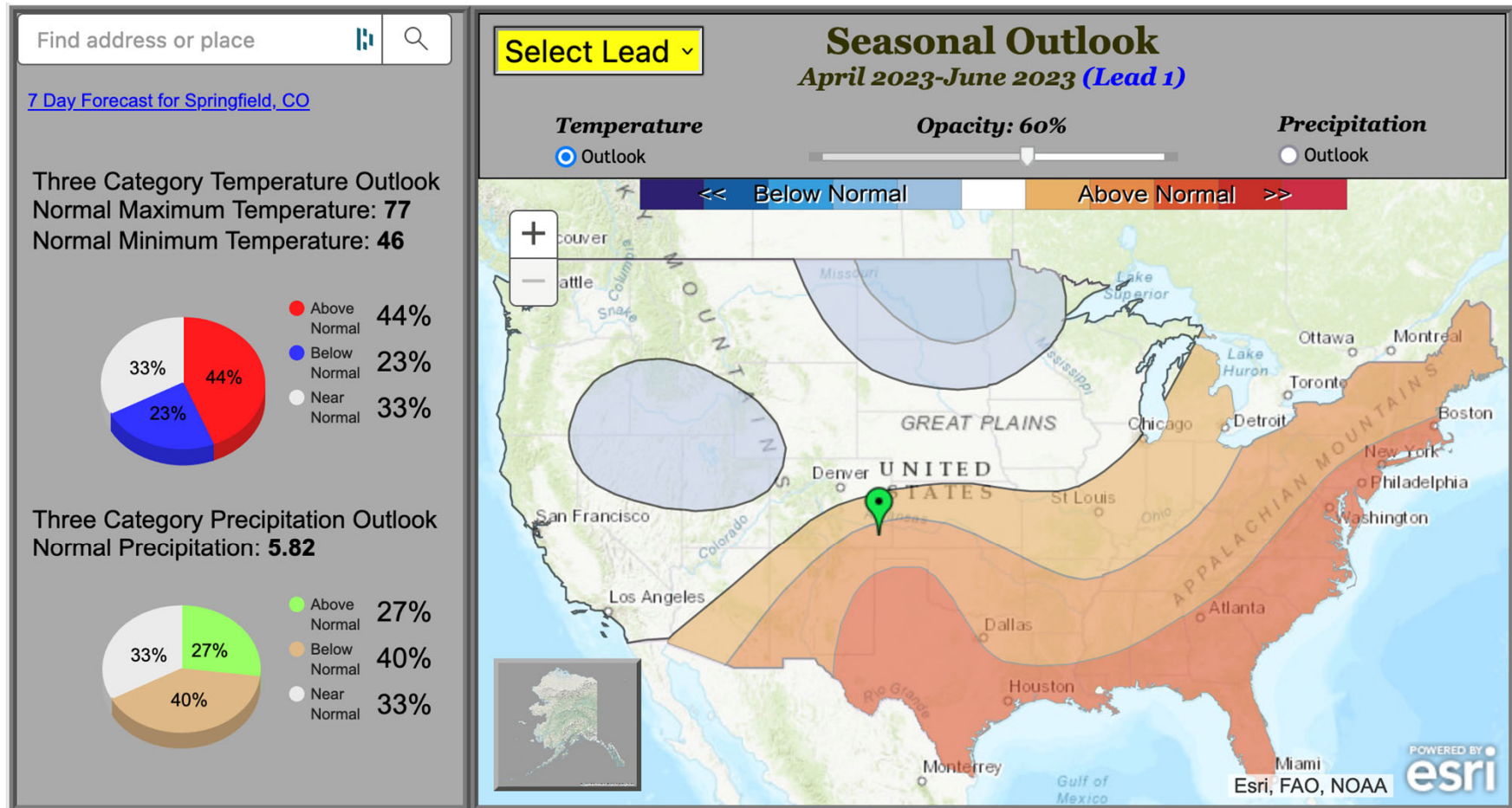


**MAM Precipitation During La Nina  
Increased Risk of Wet or Dry Extremes**



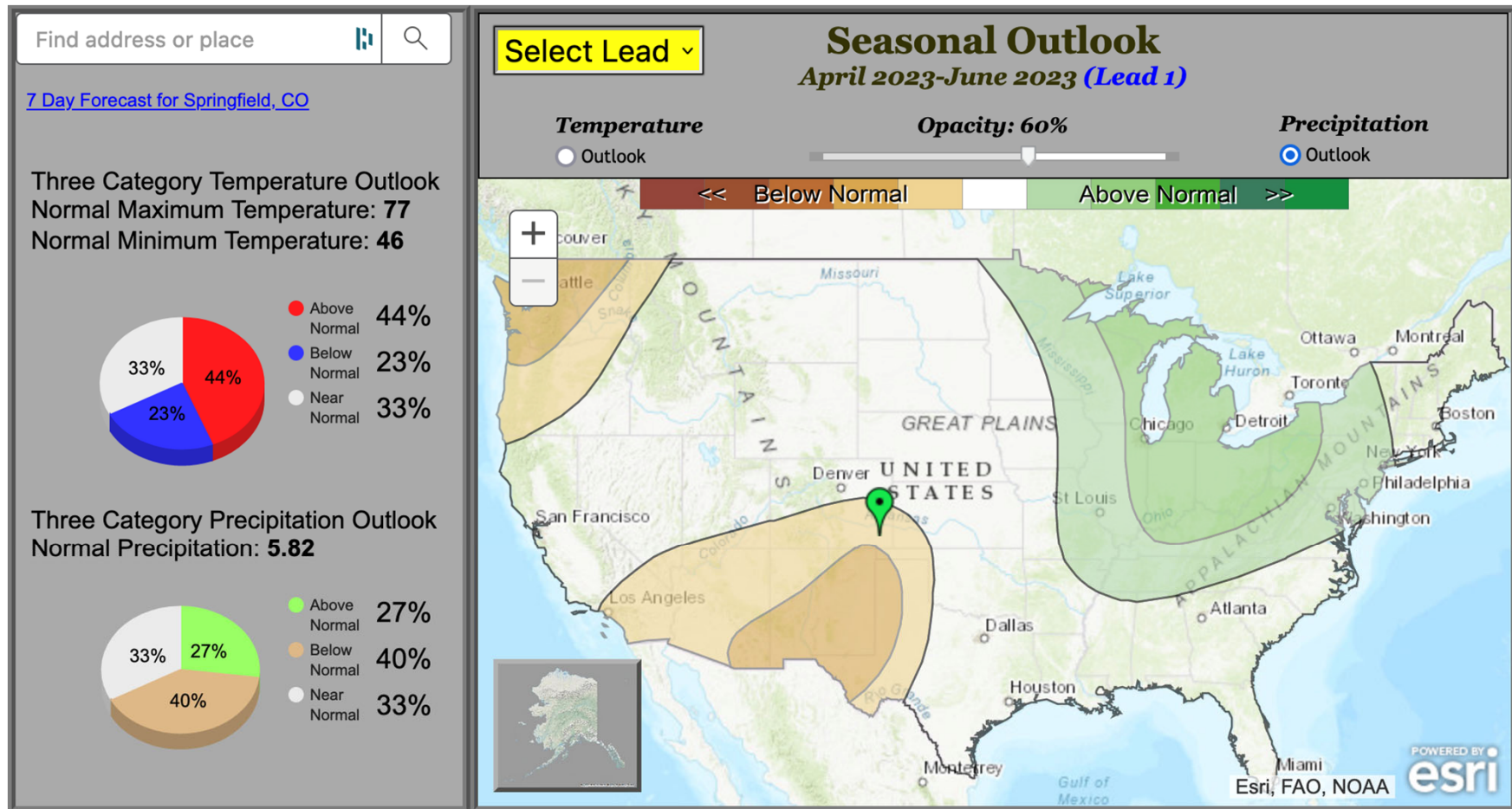


# April-May-June outlook





# April-May-June outlook



# Takeaways

- March will be the 5<sup>th</sup> cooler-than-average month in a row, and it has delivered in a big way for the mountains, especially the San Juans
- **Within western Colorado**, drought concerns have largely faded for now, with streams and reservoirs likely to return to a near-normal range, though of course big problems still persist downstream
- **Southeastern Colorado** remains dry, and March has generally been dry **east of the divide** so far (with some exceptions)
- La Niña has ended, with neutral conditions expected through spring and the possibility of El Niño by summer/fall (though that remains uncertain)
- Not much confidence in the outlook for the rest of spring and summer. Summer outlook leans toward warmer than normal, in line with recent trends





# Thank you!

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[russ.schmittner](https://climate.colorado.state.edu/russ.schmittner)

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DEPARTMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCE

COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY

