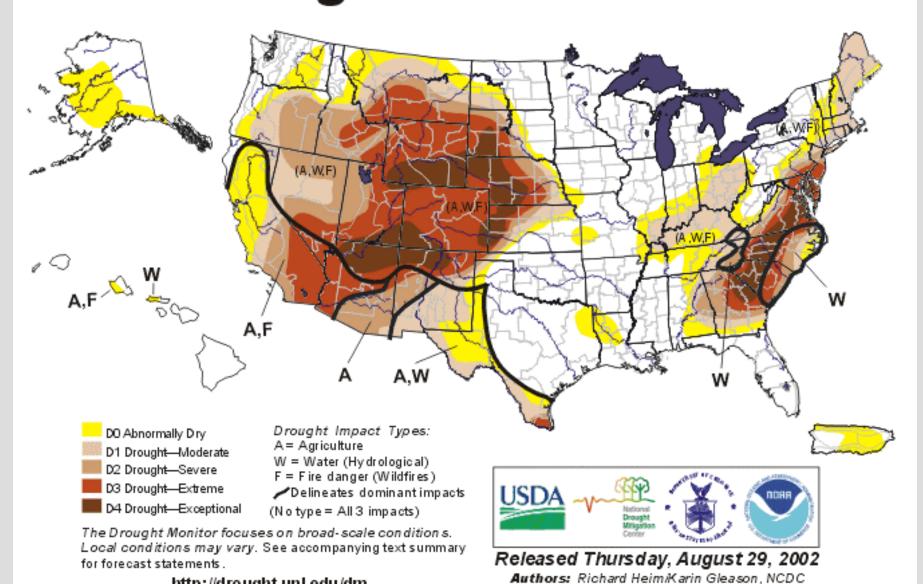




# U.S. Drought Monitor

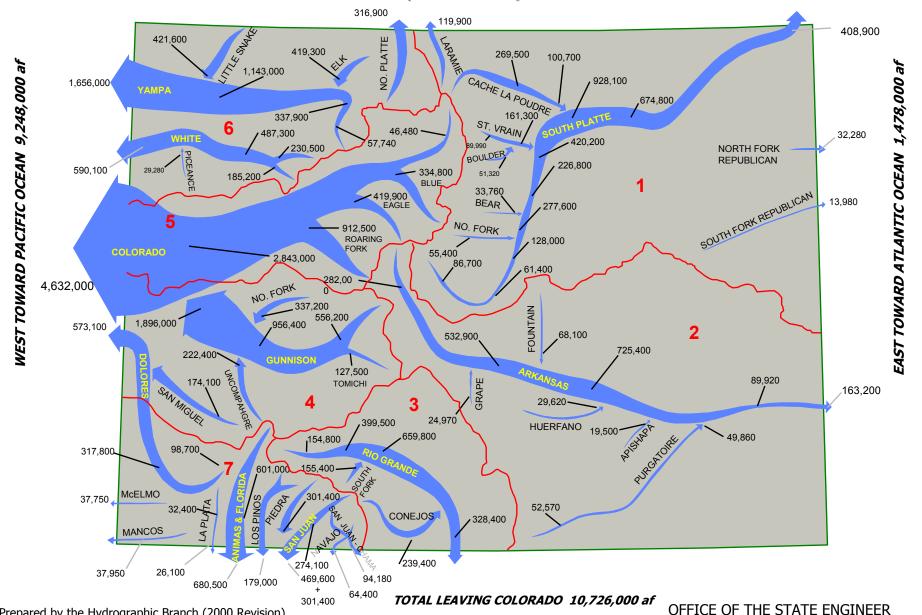
August 27, 2002



http://drought.unl.edu/dm

### COLORADO HISTORIC AVERAGE ANNUAL STREAM FLOWS

(acre feet)

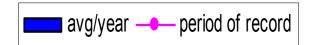


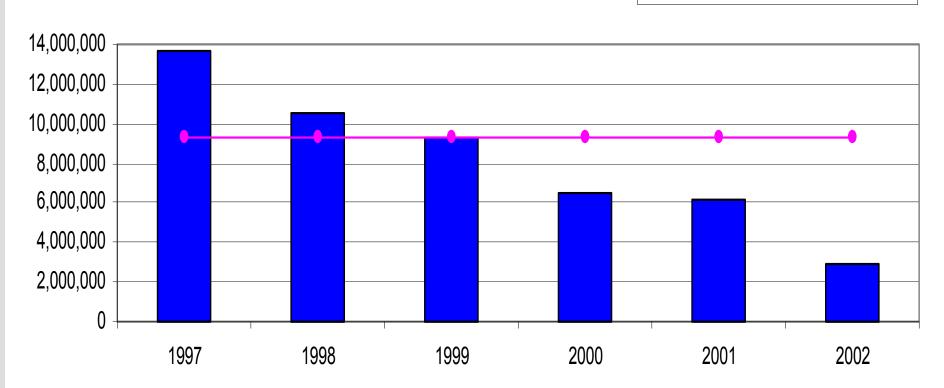
Prepared by the Hydrographic Branch (2000 Revision)
Historic averages obtained from USGS Water-Data Report CO-99

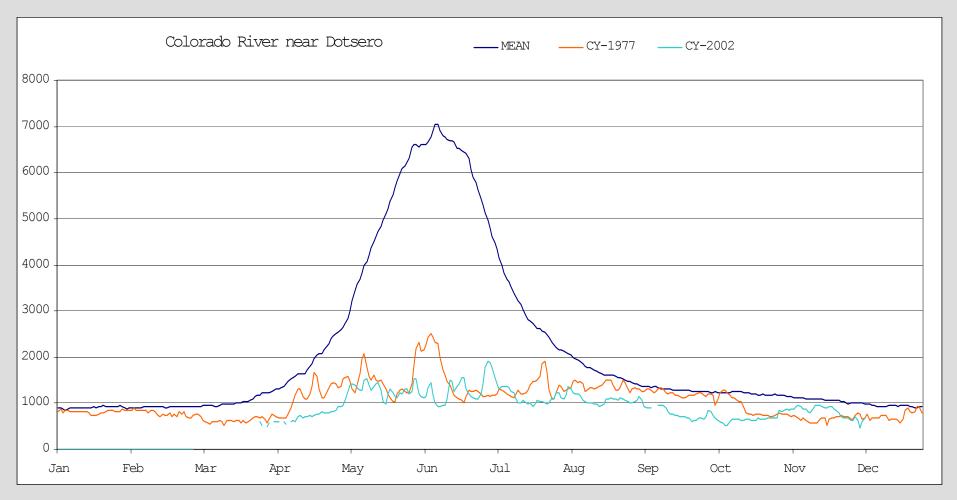
OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER
COLORADO DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES

# COLORADO HISTORIC AVERAGE ANNUAL STREAMFLOWS LEAVING STATE (WEST)

(acre feet)

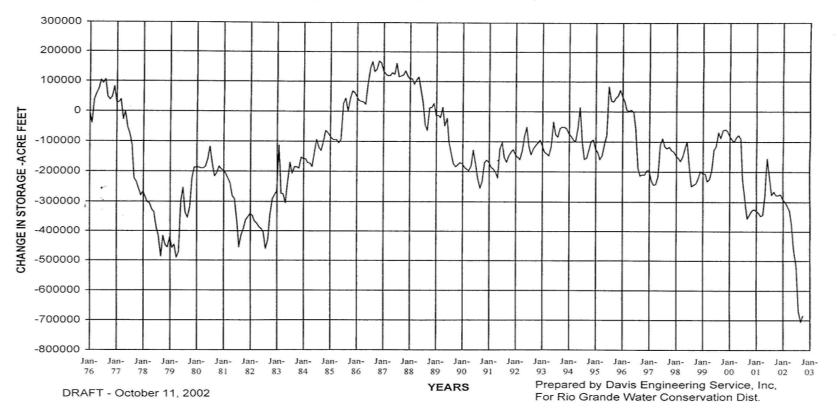






- Statewide precipitation has been 45-50% of average since 1999.
- 2002 was the driest year in the Colorado River Basin since 1579 based on tree ring studies.

#### CHANGE IN UNCONFINED AQUIFER STORAGE WEST CENTRAL SAN LUIS VALLEY



The unconfined aquifer of the Closed Basin lost record storage during 2002 dropping to a record 700,000 acre feet below the base storage level (1976). Recent measurements indicate some recovery.



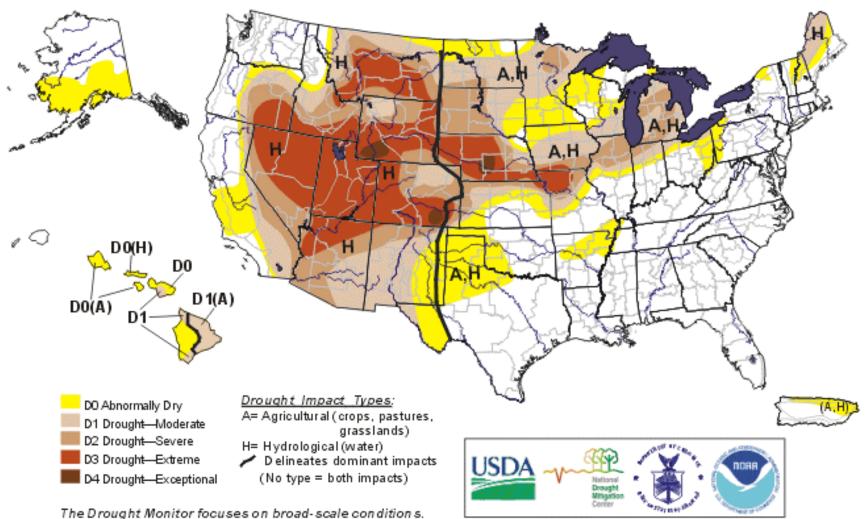


## **2002 Drought Impacts**

- ➤ Calls were placed early in April and continue with the calls being more senior as the summer progressed. November 1865 call in Water District 2 is the most senior call in 35 years in this reach of the South Platte.
- ➤ The plains irrigation reservoirs east of Denver were empty by the end of August and are storing winter flow.
- ➤ Well augmentation entities have had to continuously acquire additional augmentation water to deal with the extended call period resulting in a reduction of allowable pumping by 25%, some well pumping was curtailed to prevent violation of compact delivery requirements.
- > The City of Pueblo's 1874 direct flow right for 45 cfs, which was the cities drought reserve water supply, was junior to a senior call on the Arkansas River.
- Over 20 communities had shortages or have experienced water supply emergencies requiring special actions and include Rocky Ford, Beulah, Victor, Cripple Creek and Penrose. Many municipalities implemented restrictions on outside water use. Nearly all communities implemented some water use restrictions.

- > 2012 wildfires, 500,000 ac, 384 homes, 624 structures, \$200 million impact.
- Over \$2 Billion estimated impact to the Colorado economy including agriculture, tourism and recreation industries.
- ➤ Dryland farmers wheat production, 36 million bushels, 45% ten year average, about 30% of plantings abandoned.
- ➤ Irrigated corn production varies across the state from 50-85% of average.
- ➤ Estimate reduction of 40-50% of breeding stock (250,000 head), estimated losses of \$460 million.
- > Outfitters estimate visitation down 45%, a projected \$25 million impact.

# U.S. Drought Monitor April 1, 2003



Released Thursday, April 3, 2003

Author: Douglas Le Comte, NOAA/NWS/CPC

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions.

Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

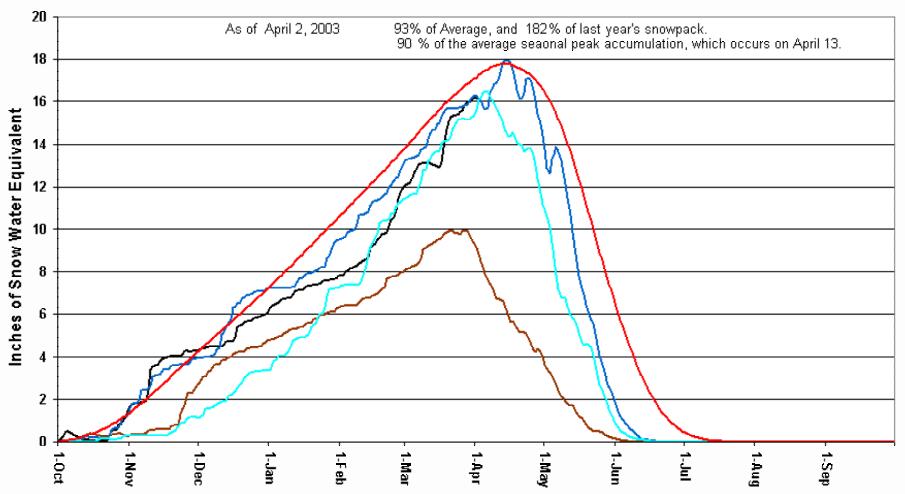
http://drought.unl.edu/dm



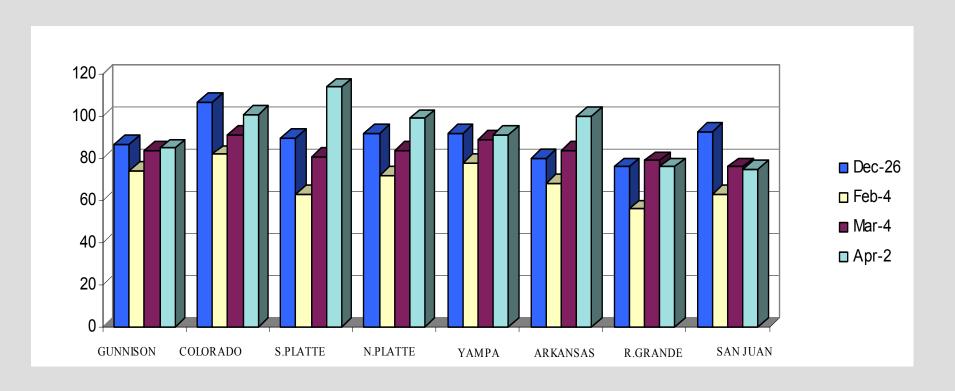
#### Colorado Statewide Snowpack

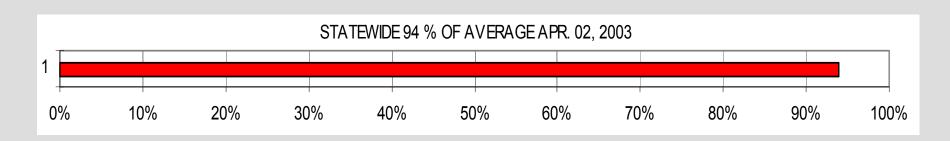
Based on provisional SNOTEL data.



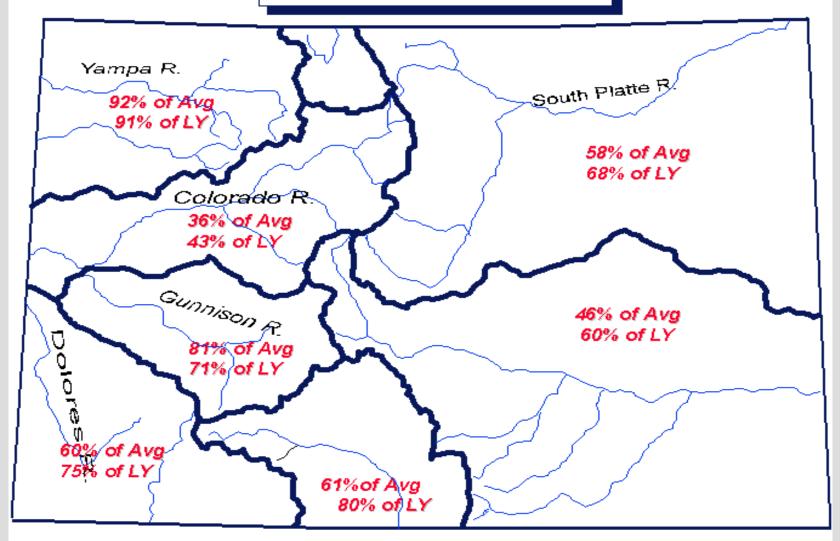


#### Statewide Snowpack 94% of Average





#### Reservoir Storage April 1, 2003

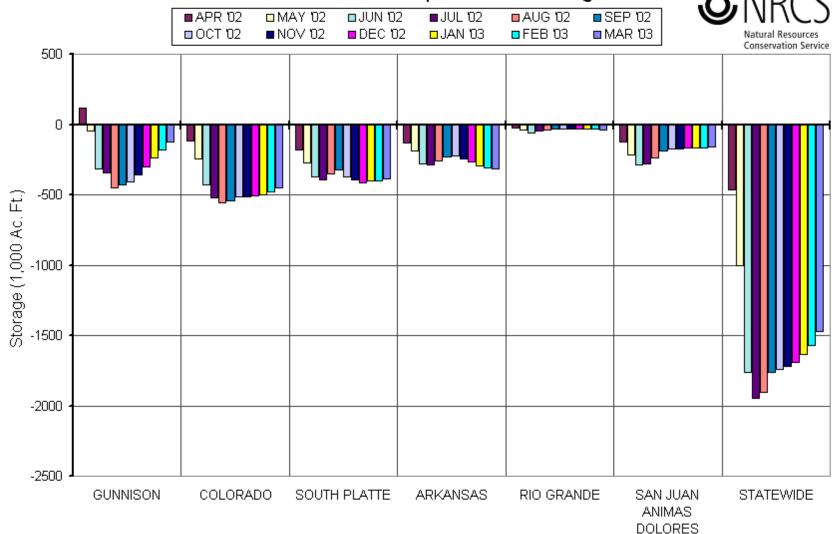


Statewide: 57% of Average

64% of Last Year

#### COLORADO RESERVOIR STORAGE

#### End-of-Month Departure from Average



# **2003 Drought Conditions**

- Statewide Snowpack is currently 94% of average, 152% of 2002.
- The spring forecast provides great hope for additional snow and rain.
- El Nino influence for increased snow and rain appears positive through June with average to wetter than average conditions forecast.
- Statewide wildfire conditions will depend on additional springsummer precipitation.
- Many water providers are planning on low water supplies and continued restrictions to recover storage used in the previous three years.
- Replacement water to offset well depletions in the South Platte and Arkansas River Basins is extremely limited at this time.

# Questions? Think Snow The End