USDA United States Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

Colorado
Water Supply Outlook Report
June 1, 2026

Cumbres Trestle SNOTEL located in the east San Juan mountains and a part of the Upper Rio Grande River basin. This site is currently at 76% of median precipitation with a cumulative 22.7 inches since the start of the water year (October 1st, 2025). Field crews visit every SNOTEL site in the state to perform routine maintenance and site upgrades; Colorado has 118 SNOTEL stations.

Photo by: Tom White

REMINDER: We are soliciting photos of fieldwork again this year. Each month we will pick some to grace the cover of this report! Please include information on where, when and of who/what the photo was taken.

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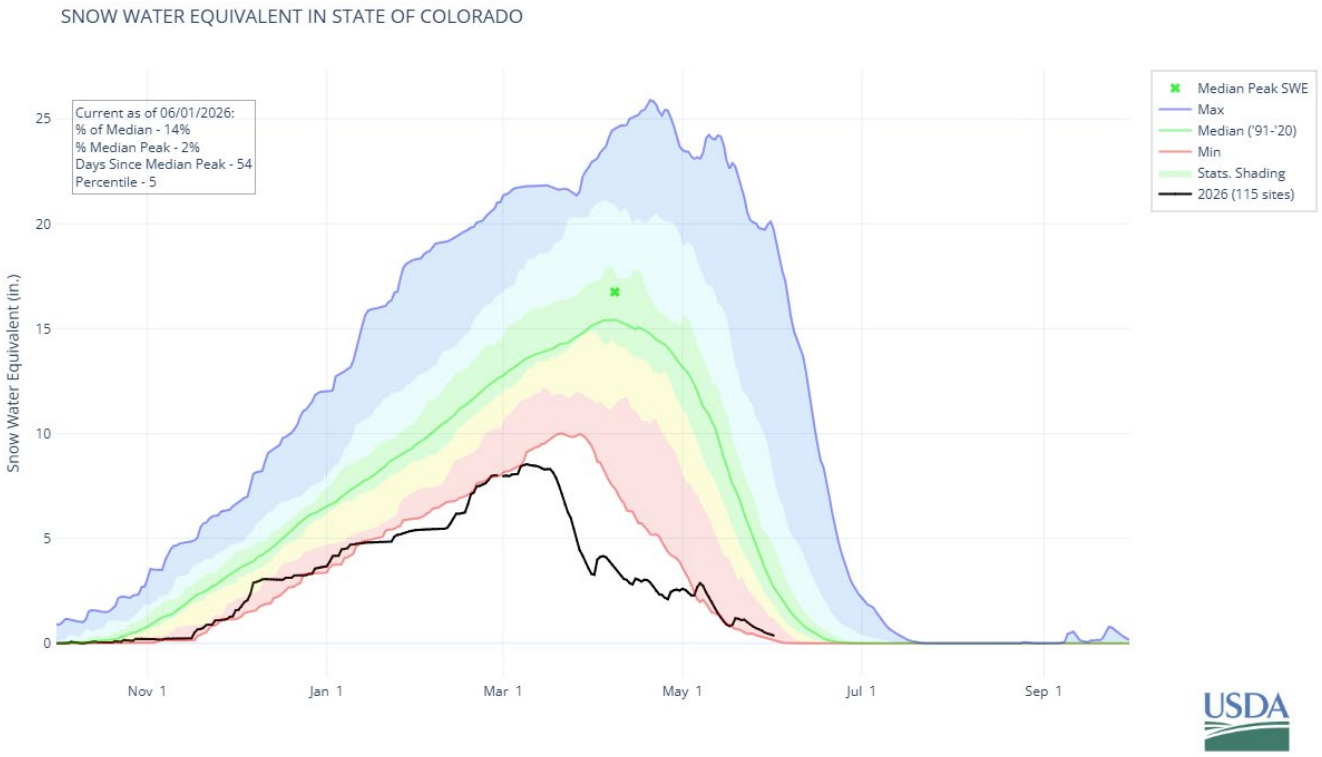
Colorado Statewide Water Supply Conditions for June 1, 2026

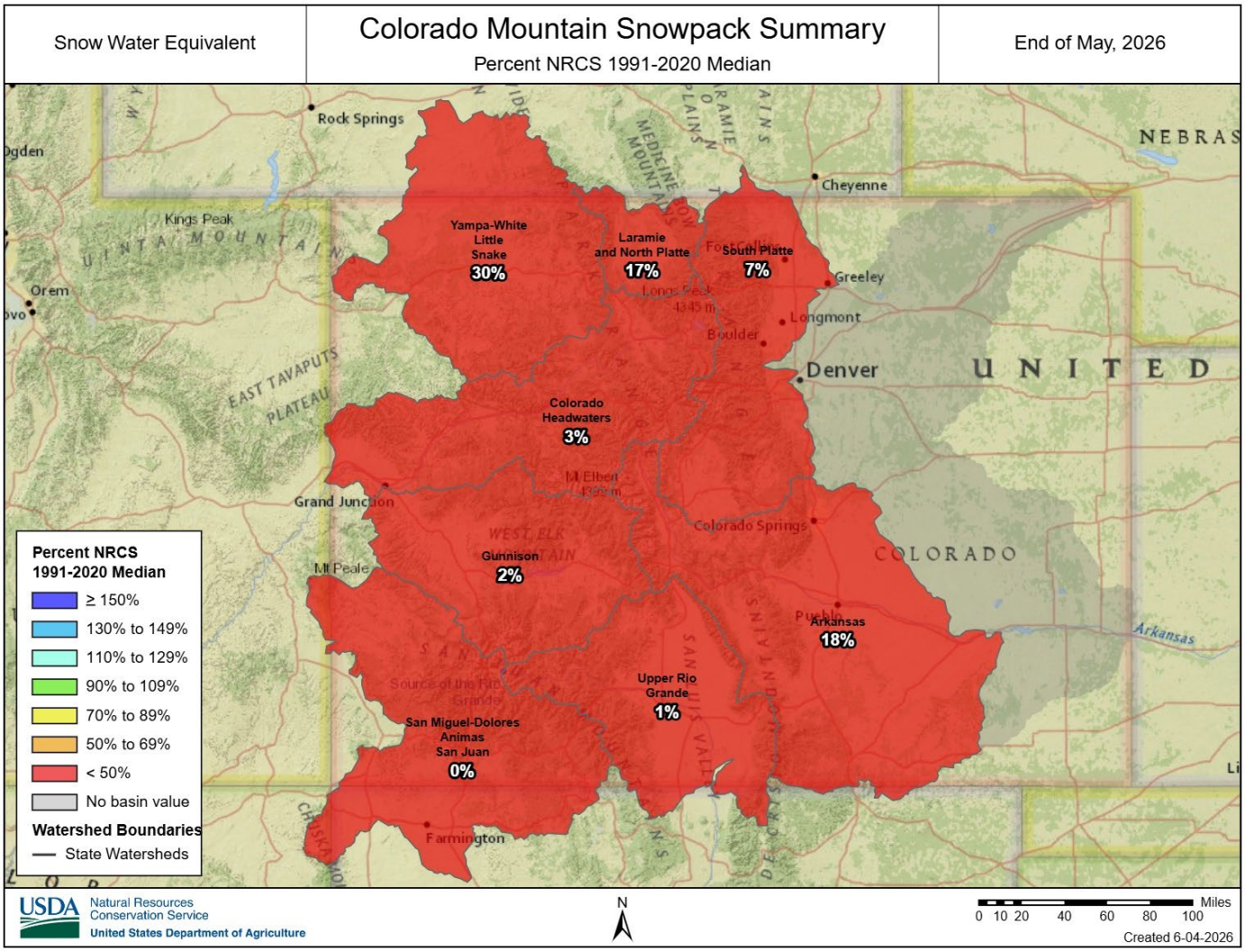
Summary



*For the above graph, snow water equivalent (SWE) values are calculated using daily SNOTEL data only. SWE numbers presented in the text are values from the first of the month and include manual Snow Course measurements along with SNOTEL data.

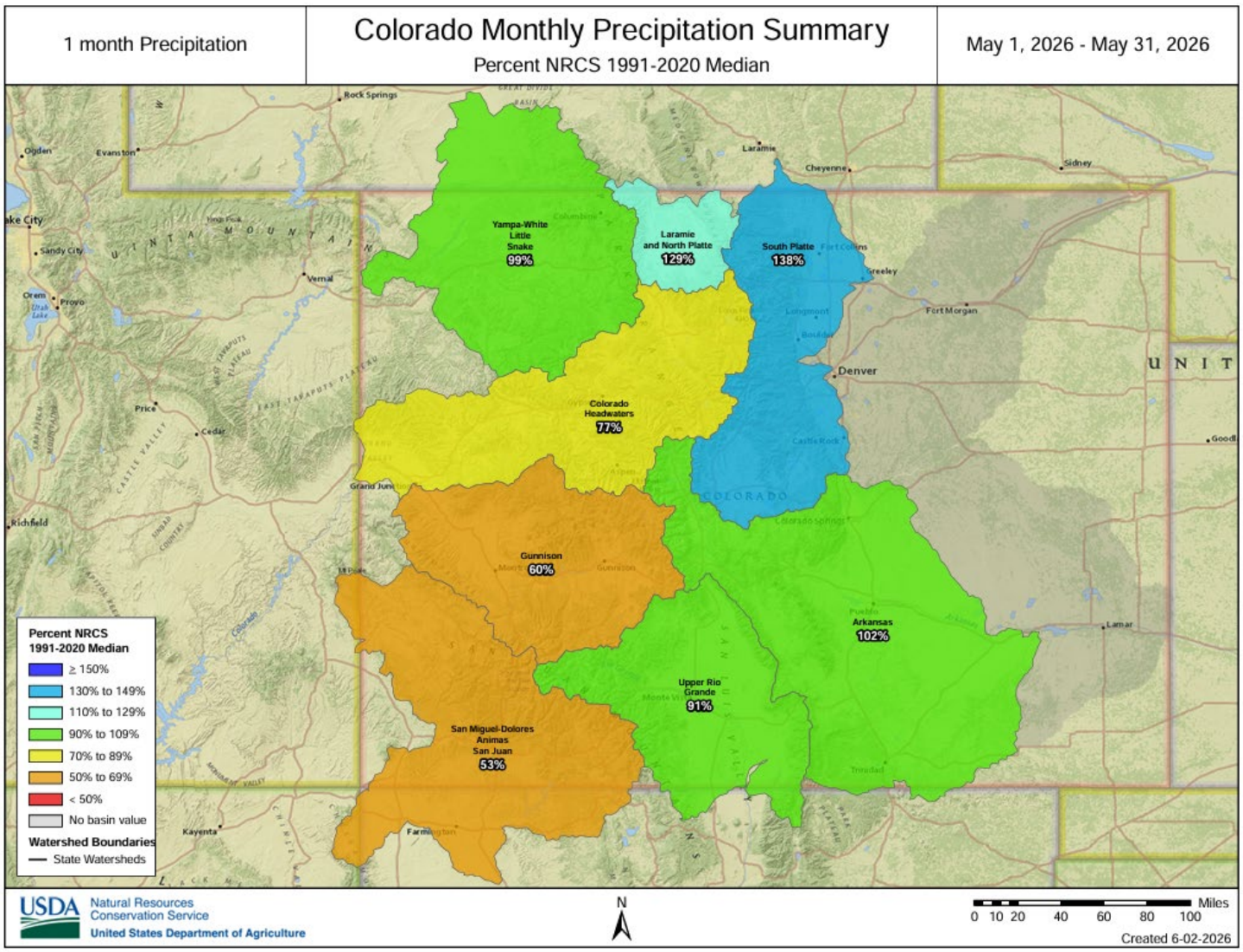
Colorado experienced an unusual volatile winter this year. In October 2025 at the start of the water year; the southern basins received record amounts of rainfall, while the rest of the state saw minimal early-season accumulation. November brought intermittent storms but not enough to build a meaningful base and the snowpack remained well below normal. Early December finally delivered a measurable amount of snow for the northern basins but record high temperatures and lack of moisture in the middle of the month raised concerns heading into 2026. January continued the trend of minimal snow accumulations, and many basins began falling into single-digit percentiles. The first half of February remained dry, and although the second half brought some moisture it was not nearly enough to recover from the early-season deficit. Statewide snowpack entered March at 60 percent of median. March delivered a combination of record high temperatures and record low precipitation, causing some basins to reach peak snow-water-equivalent (SWE) almost a month early. The rate at which the snowpack began to melt was unprecedented, with soil moisture sensors and streamflow gages showing an immediate response. Thankfully, April brought cooler temperatures and above normal precipitation, allowing the remaining snowpack to linger a bit longer. With increased storm activity, the majority of hydrographs receded as runoff slowed down. However, by May 1st statewide snowpack had fallen to the zeroth percentile and the remaining snowpack continued to melt. Melt in May is common, but the combination of extremely low snow conditions and warm temperature triggered a second peak in the hydrographs – a peak that normally would represent the first rise of the season. At nearly all streamflow forecast points the runoff duration was significantly shortened, as much of the volume had already been observed in March. By June 1st 91% of SNOTEL stations were fully melted out – compared to the typical 56% for this time of year, highlighting the exceptionally early and accelerated melt season.

Snowpack



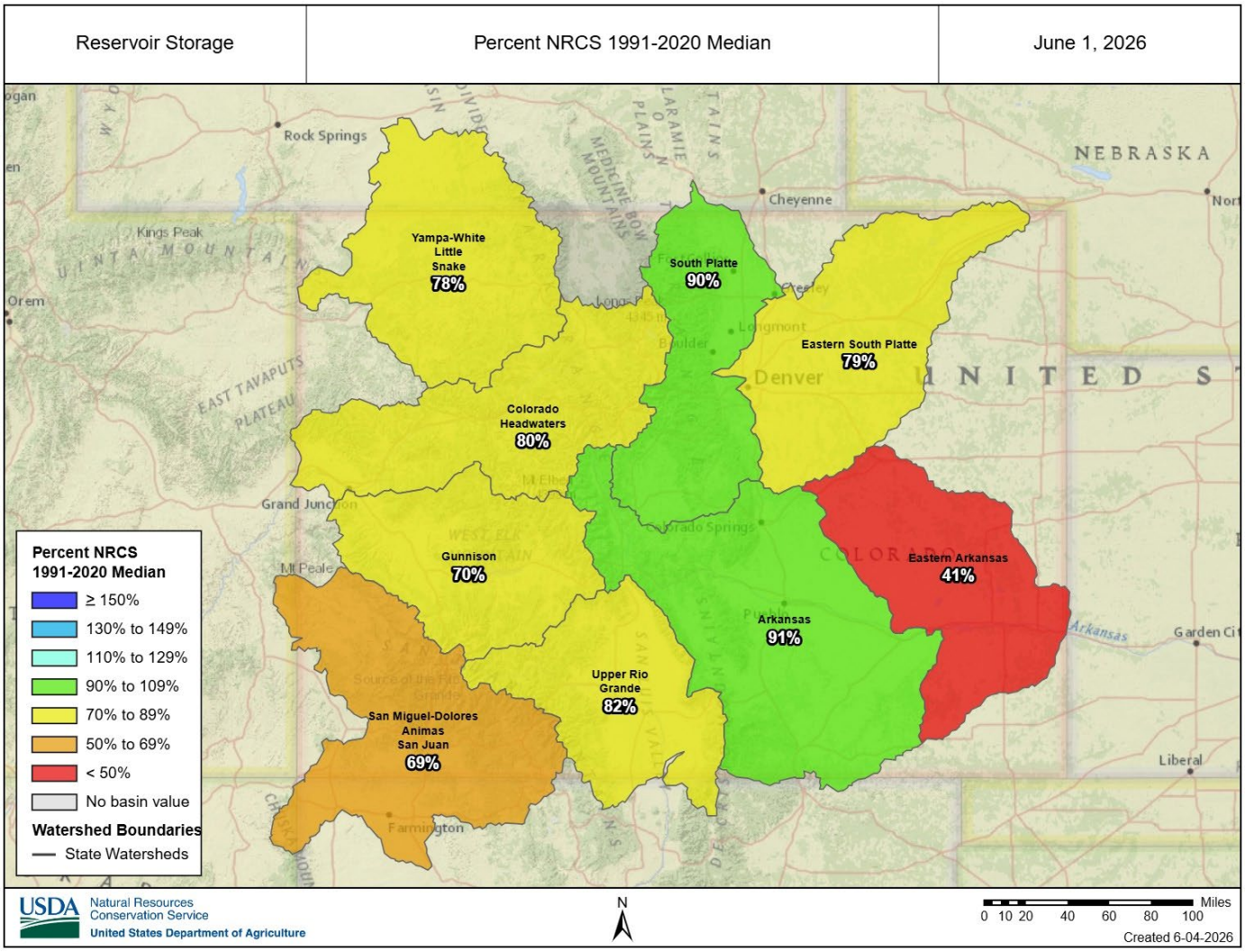
Statewide snowpack was 14 percent of the historical median as of June 1, with an average of 0.4 inches of snow water equivalent (SWE) in the state. This is the third-lowest June snowpack in the NRCS Snow Survey period of record, surpassed only by 2002 and 2012—years which both contained a higher seasonal SWE peak in mid-March but experienced rapid meltout in early April and May. Comparatively, 2026 experienced a record-breaking early initiation of snowpack melt in mid-March, reducing the total snowpack by half before cooler conditions and late-season snowfall hastened the decline throughout April. Snowpack melting returned to a predictable bell-curve pattern in May and at the end of the month all river basins currently exhibit far lower-than-median SWE in the state. The San Miguel-Dolores-Animas-San Juan, Upper Rio Grande, Gunnison, Colorado Headwaters, and South Platte exhibit the most extreme deviations from the 1991-2020 historical median, reporting 0, 1, 2, 3, and 7 percent of median snowpack SWE respectively. Meanwhile the Laramie-North Platte, Arkansas, and Yampa-White-Little Snake have low but less extreme deviations from median snowpack levels, reporting 17, 18, and 30 percent of median SWE.

Precipitation



The statewide water year-to-date precipitation remains below normal at 77 percent of median. May brought some improvements, with statewide precipitation at 104 percent of median, but the spatial distribution varied greatly. The front range and northern part of the state received above median precipitation with the South Platte River basin at 138 percent and the Laramie-North Platte basin at 128 percent for the month of May; an encouraging shift that helped boost soil moisture and short-term streamflow potential. In contrast, the southwestern basins received below median with the combined San Miguel-Dolores-Animas-San Juan River basin and Gunnison River basin at 53 percent and 60 percent of median, respectively. A shift from last month, where those two basins received the most precipitation in April at 155 percent and 116 percent of median. Tower SNOTEL located in the Yampa-White-Little Snake River basin received the most precipitation in the month of May with 5.8 inches total; 2.2 inches falling in a single day (May 5th, 2026). The current U.S. Drought Monitor Map shows drought conditions are still prevalent across the state, with slight improvements in some northern basins and slight degradations in the southern front range basins since last month. Spring moisture has brought some much-needed precipitation after a well-below normal winter. The monthly precipitation outlook from NOAA's Climate Prediction Center forecasts above to near normal precipitation for the month of June.

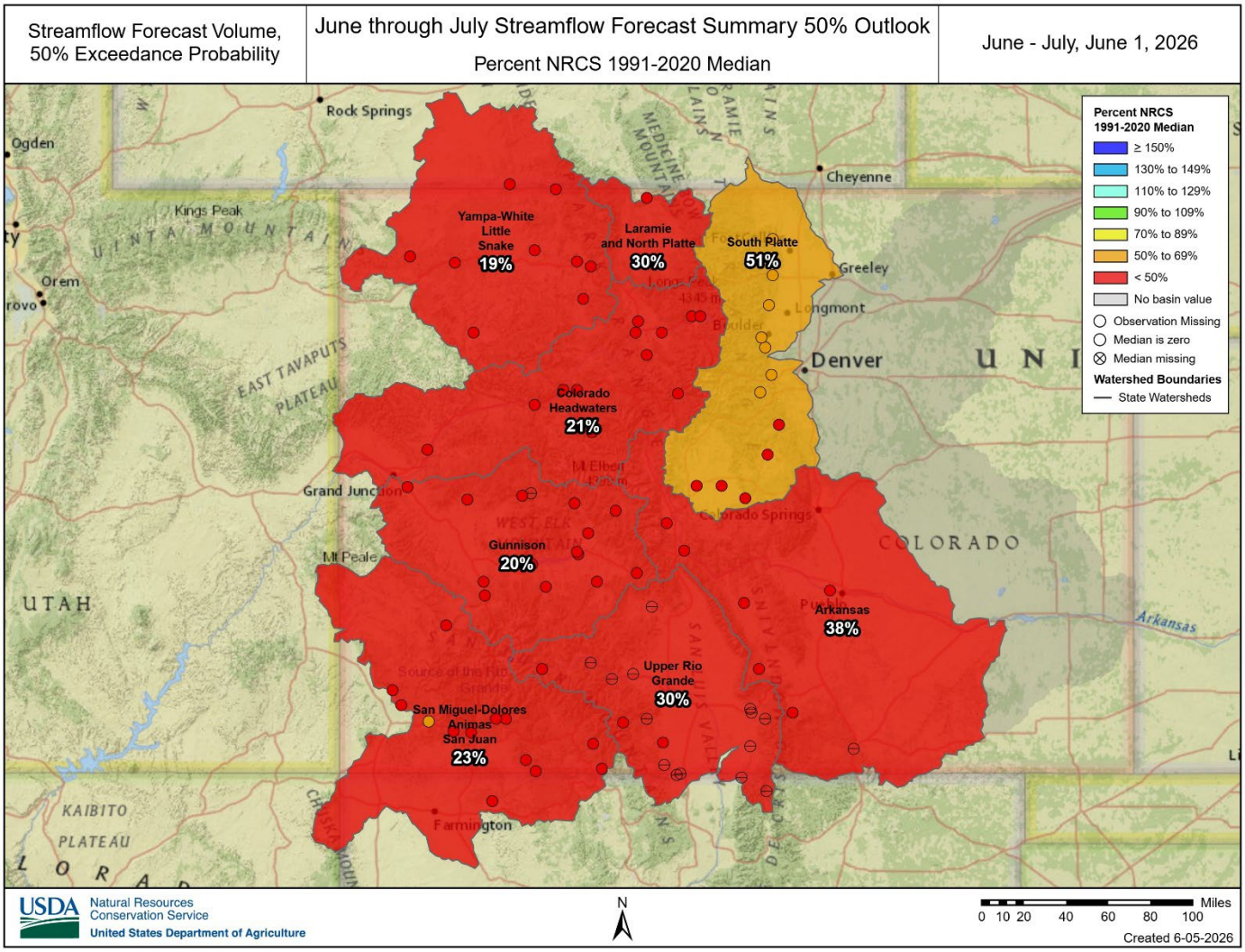
Reservoir Storage



Reservoir storage is currently 75 percent of the 1991-2020 median on a state-wide scale, down from 85 percent last month. Mean water storage decreased in all river basins in the state compared to last month. As of June 1, storage remains relatively close to median in the Arkansas and South Platte*, reporting 91 and 90 percent median storage, respectively. The Upper Rio Grande, which had been an outlier with above-average reservoir storage since October 2025, is now down to 86 percent of median storage. Five additional basins are reporting reservoir storage levels somewhat below the 30-year median, with the Colorado Headwaters, Eastern South Platte, Yampa-White-Little Snake, Gunnison, and San Miguel-Dolores-Animas-San Juan reporting 80, 79, 78, 70, and 69 percent, respectively. The Eastern Arkansas remains the basin with the lowest overall percent of median storage, decreasing from 56 percent down to 41 percent of median storage this month. Overall, Colorado is currently utilizing 54 percent of total reservoir capacity state-wide compared to 61 percent storage this time last year (see June 1 2026 Reservoir Storage Capacity chart).

*At the time of publishing, end-of-month reservoir water storage data had not yet been reported for 8 out of 23 reservoirs in the South Platte basin. These reservoirs were excluded (rather than reported zero) in the statistics above, and the data will be updated on our website as soon as it is available.

Streamflow

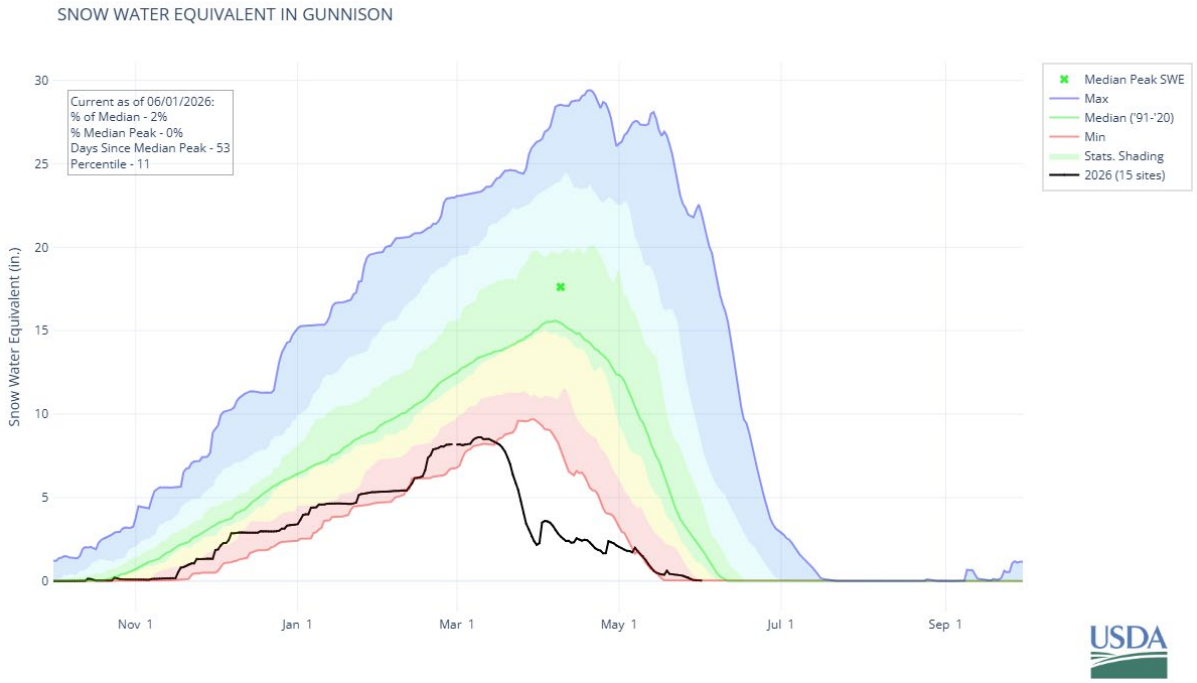


June through July forecasts at the 50 percent exceedance probability are at 24 percent of median statewide. Observed streamflow from March through May is 50 percent of median statewide. April and May alone are 41 percent as March runoff occurred outside the normal primary period. Record March temperatures drove an early rise in streamflow statewide weeks ahead of typical spring melt timing. Cooler April temperatures and increased April and early May storms placed a pause on snowmelt. A second rise in streamflow followed in mid-May consistent with normal sun angle-driven melt onset. May observed flows averaged 34 percent at a median percentile of 2. Those runoff conditions are observed downstream at Lake Powell where March through May observed inflow is 1,104,000 acre-feet at 28 percent of the period of record median ranking 3rd lowest in the 117-year record behind 2002 and 1977. June and July typically deliver 54 percent of the April through July volume at Powell. The June through July combined forecast is 300,000 acre-feet at 9 percent of median and is near 21 percent of projected total seasonal volume remaining. The forward-looking period 63 of 70 points rank at or below the 10th percentile with a median percentile of 3. Statewide remaining period volume at the 50 percent exceedance probability represents one third of projected total seasonal volume. May storm activity shaped a distribution where eastern basins retain comparatively more remaining volume. The South Platte is at 51 percent and Arkansas at 38 percent of median. Remaining snowpack is limited to the highest elevations and will contribute modestly to late-season flows. Above normal temperatures and above normal precipitation are both favored through the remaining period.

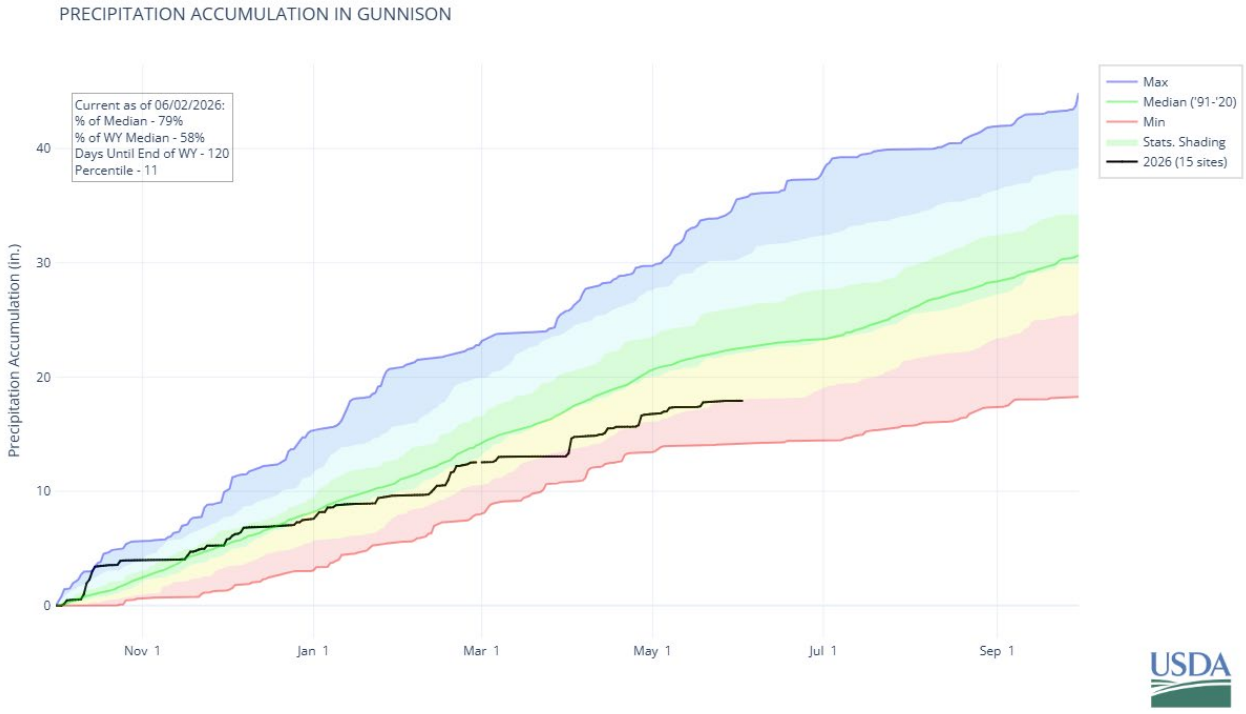
GUNNISON RIVER BASIN

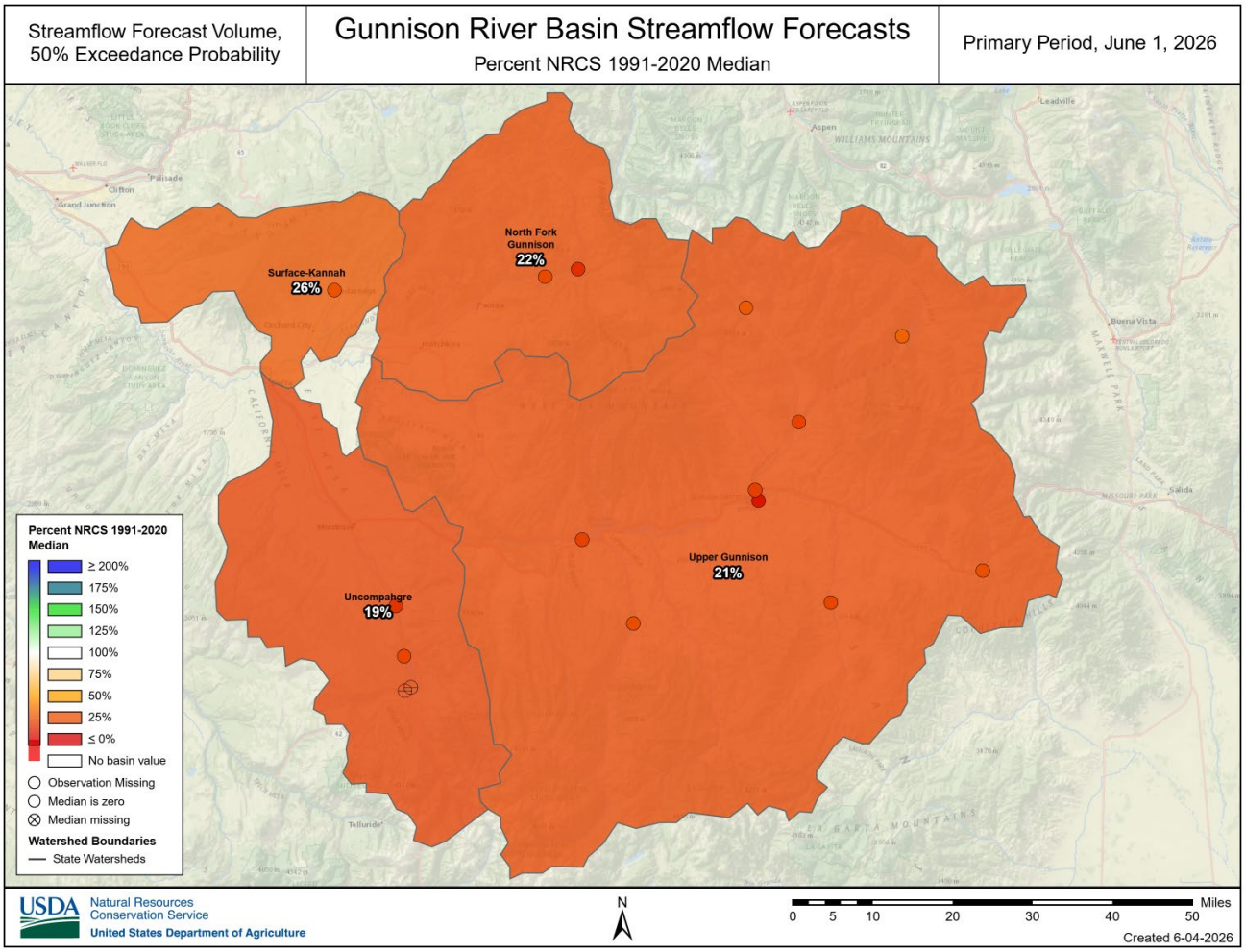
June 1, 2026

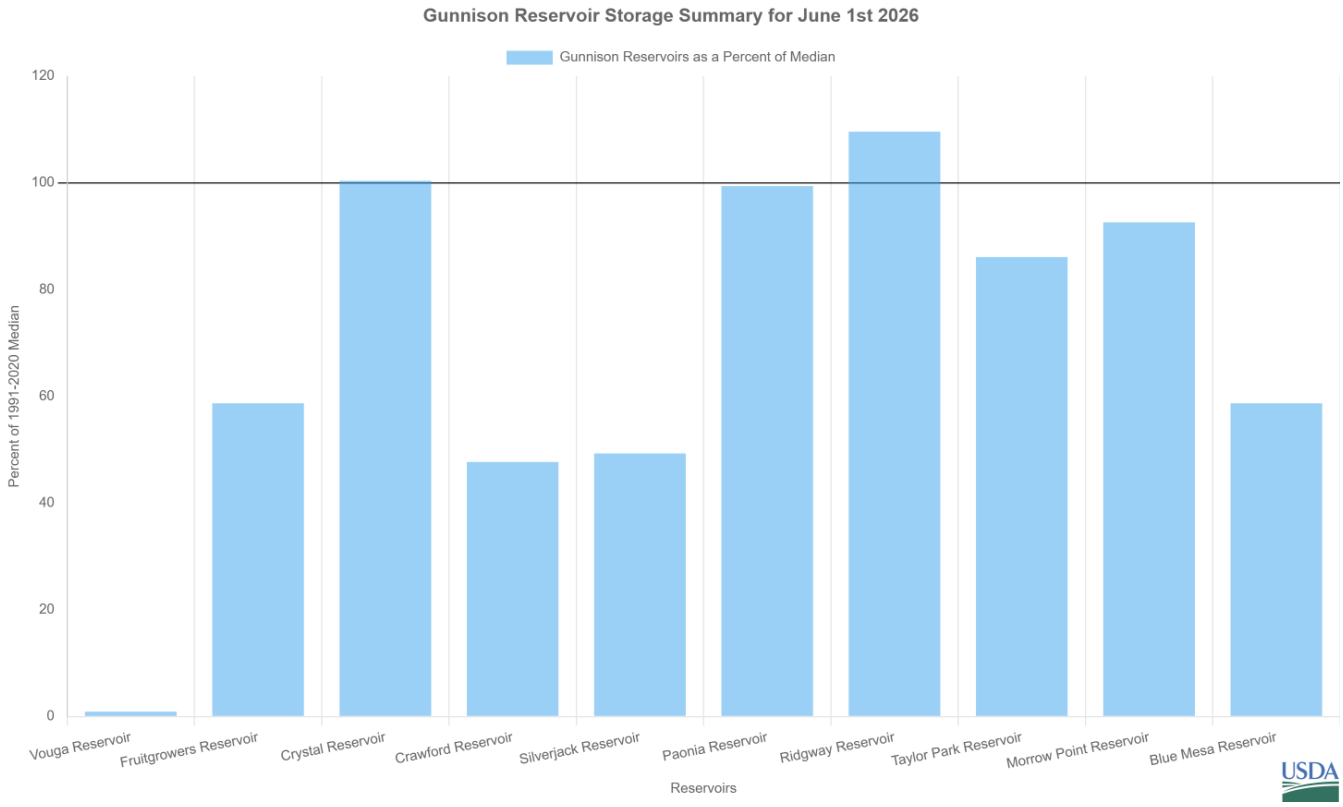
Snowpack in the Gunnison River basin is below normal at 2 percent of median. Precipitation for May was 59 percent of median which brings water year-to-date precipitation to 80 percent of median. Reservoir storage at the end of May was 70 percent of median compared to 92 percent last year. Current streamflow forecasts range from 7 percent of median at Tomichi Creek at Gunnison to 31 percent at Taylor Park Reservoir Inflow.



*Snow water equivalent (SWE) values are calculated using daily SNOTEL data only for the above graph. In the paragraph, SWE is calculated for the first of the month using both SNOTEL and Snow Course data.




Streamflow Forecast Volume, 50% Exceedance Probability
Gunnison River Basin Streamflow Forecasts
Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median
Primary Period, June 1, 2026
North Fork Gunnison 22%
Surface-Kannah 26%
Uncompahgre 19%
Upper Gunnison 21%
Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median
≥ 200%
175%
150%
125%
100%
75%
50%
25%
≤ 0%
No basin value
Observation Missing
Median is zero
Median missing
Watershed Boundaries
State Watersheds
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture
N
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
Created 6-04-2026


Gunnison Reservoir Storage Summary for June 1st 2026
Gunnison Reservoirs as a Percent of Median
Percent of 1991-2020 Median
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
Vouga Reservoir
Fruitgrowers Reservoir
Crystal Reservoir
Crawford Reservoir
Silverjack Reservoir
Paonia Reservoir
Ridgway Reservoir
Taylor Park Reservoir
Morrow Point Reservoir
Blue Mesa Reservoir
Reservoirs
USDA

Watershed Snowpack Analysis June 1, 2026

Gunnison Sub-Basin Snow Data

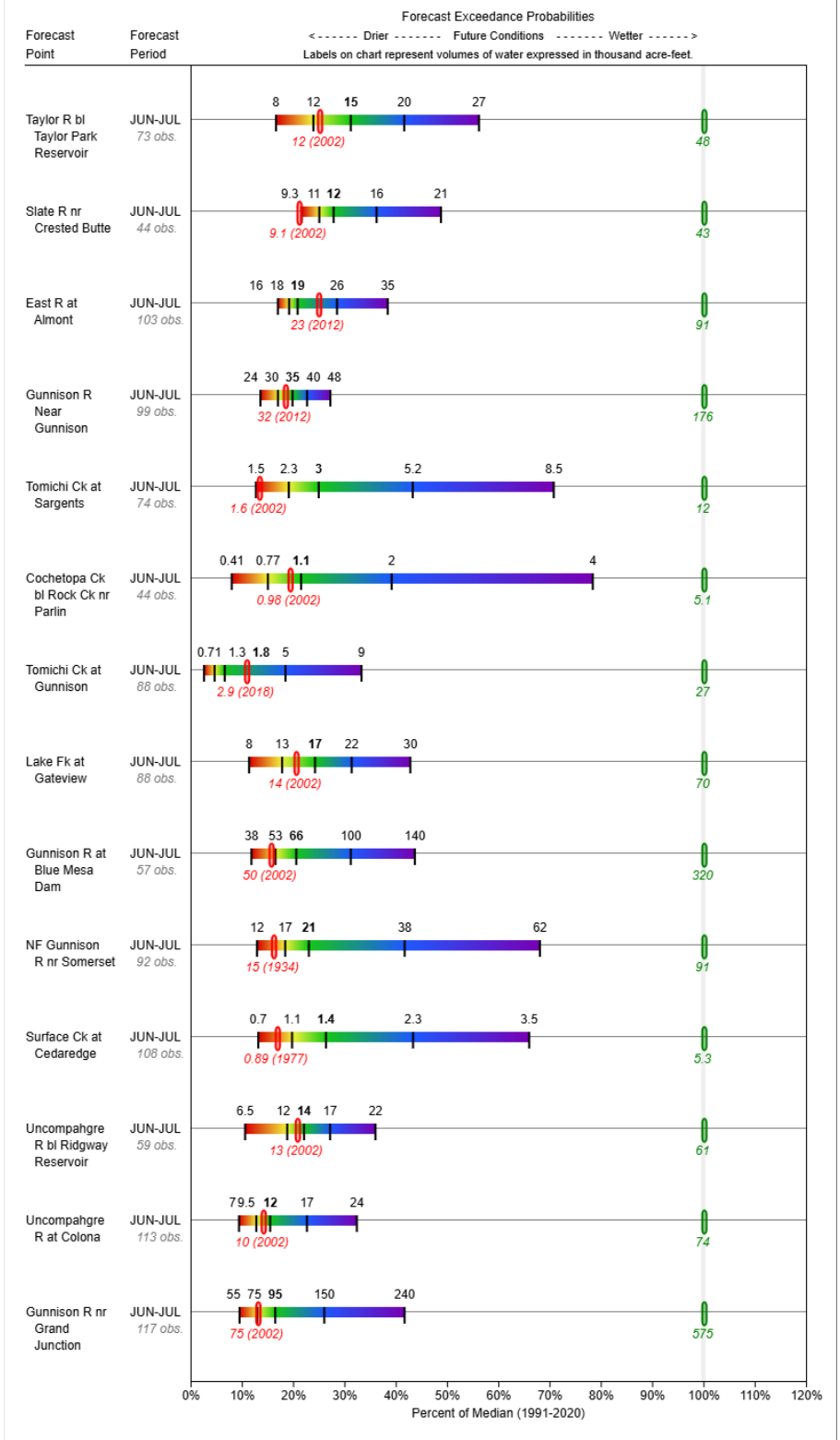
	# of Sites	% Median	Last Year % Median
Upper Gunnison	8.0	1.6	0.0
North Fork Gunnison	3.0	0.8	0.0
Surface-Kannah	2.0	2.9	0.0
Uncompahgre Plateau	1.0	nan	nan
Uncompahgre	2.0	0.0	31.0

Reservoir Storage End of May 2026

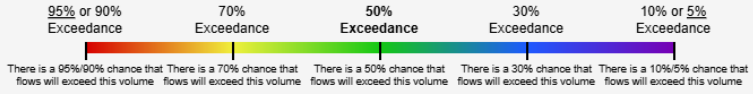
Gunnison Reservoir Data

	Current Storage (KAF)	LY Storage (KAF)	Median (KAF)	Percent of Median
Taylor Park Reservoir	68.58	82.2	79.7	86.0
Morrow Point Reservoir	104.02	108.25	112.3	92.6
Paonia Reservoir	15.41	15.4	15.5	99.4
Crawford Reservoir	6.2	9.41	13.0	47.7
Crystal Reservoir	9.14	10.6	9.1	100.4
Ridgway Reservoir	76.06	63.95	69.4	109.6
Blue Mesa Reservoir	342.04	520.03	582.4	58.7
Vouga Reservoir	0.01	0.2	0.91	1.1
Fruitland Reservoir	nan	nan	7.2	nan
Fruitgrowers Reservoir	2.23	1.84	3.8	58.7
Silverjack Reservoir	6.46	11.17	13.1	49.3

GUNNISON
Water Supply Forecasts
June 1, 2026



Legend



When selected, the following historic streamflow values and statistics will be shown.

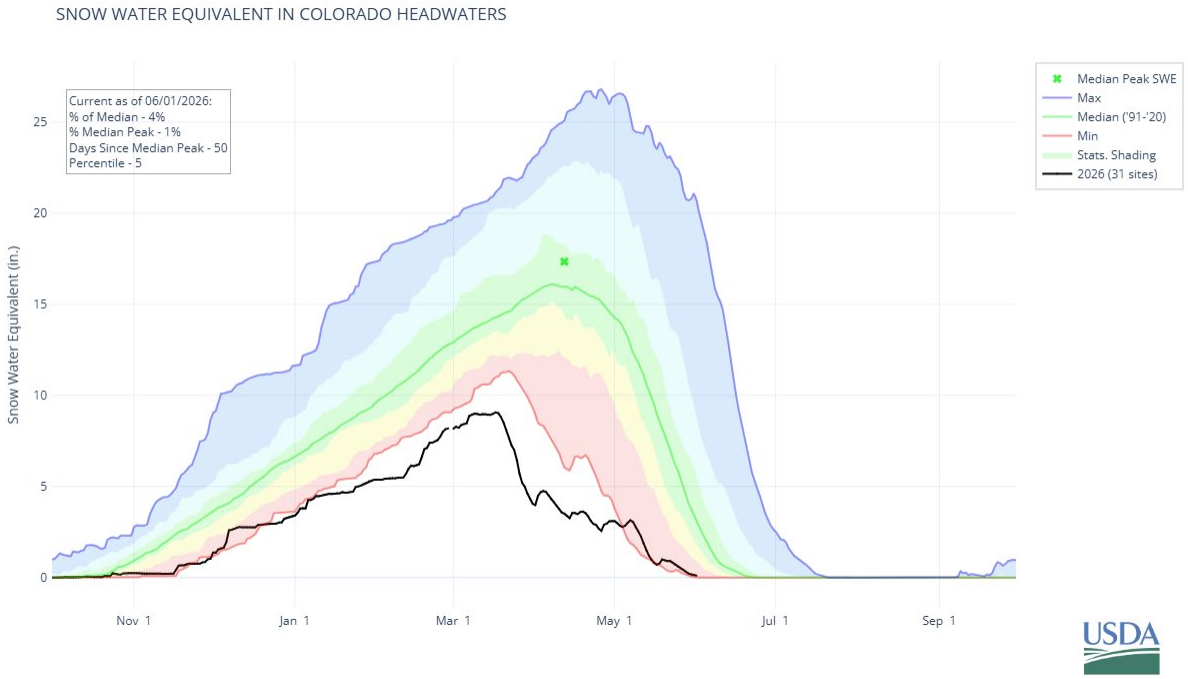
Period of Record Minimum Streamflow KAF (Year) | *1991-2020 Normal Streamflow KAF* | *Observed Streamflow KAF* | *Period of Record Maximum Streamflow KAF (Year)*

Some forecasts may be for volumes that are regulated or influenced by diversions and water management.

COLORADO HEADWATERS RIVER BASIN

June 1, 2026

Snowpack in the Colorado Headwaters River basin is below normal at 3 percent of the median. Precipitation for May was 76 percent of median which brings water year-to-date precipitation to 72 percent of median. Reservoir storage at the end of May was 80 percent of median compared to 101 percent last year. Current streamflow forecasts range from 16 percent of median at Muddy Creek below Wolford Mountain Reservoir to 36 percent at Willow Creek below Willow Creek Reservoir.



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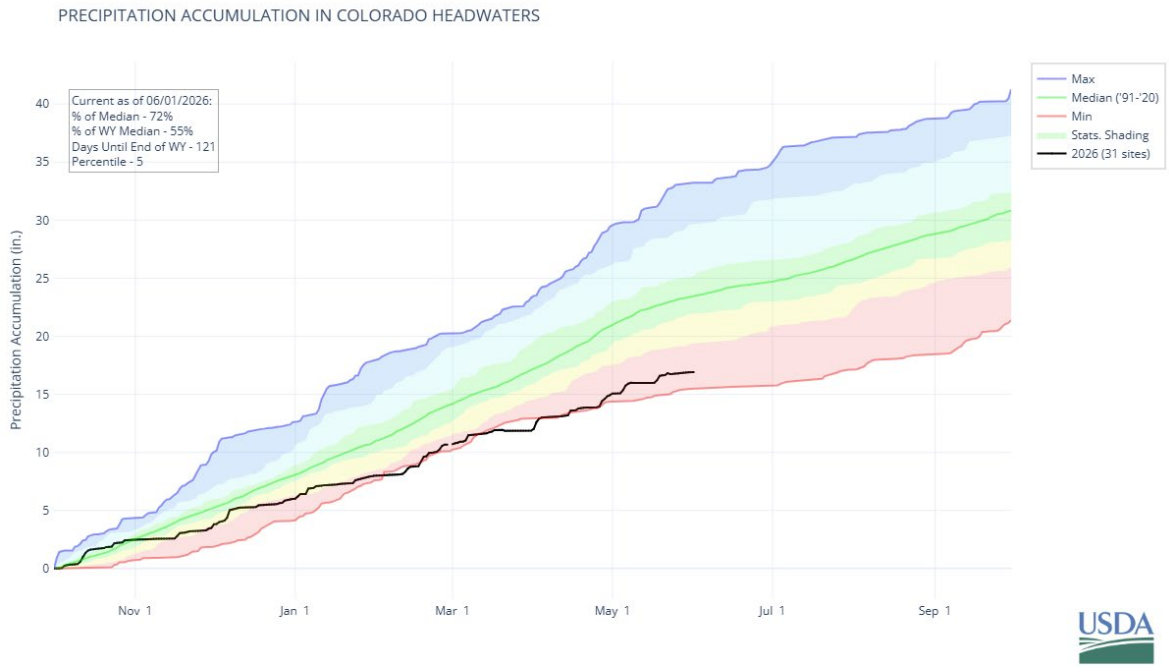
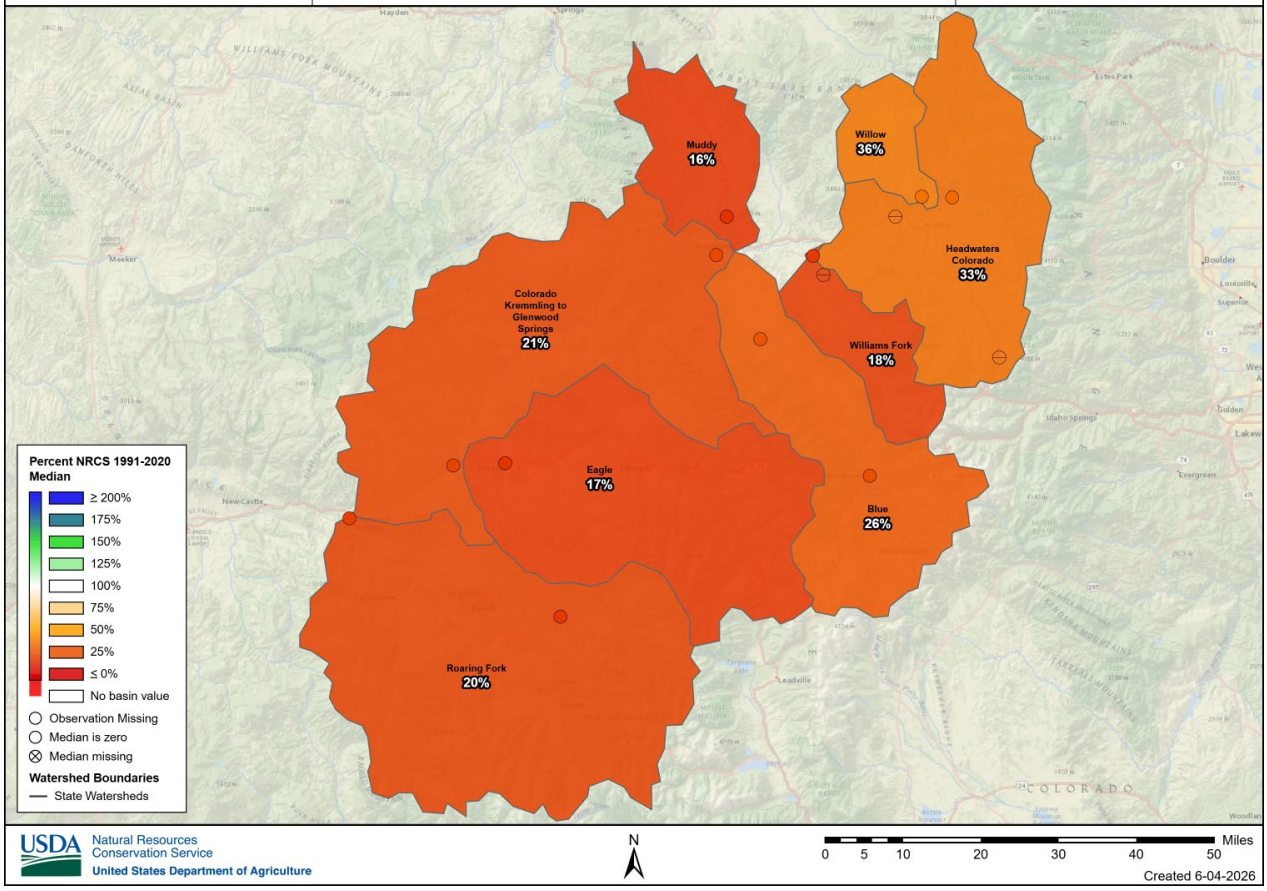
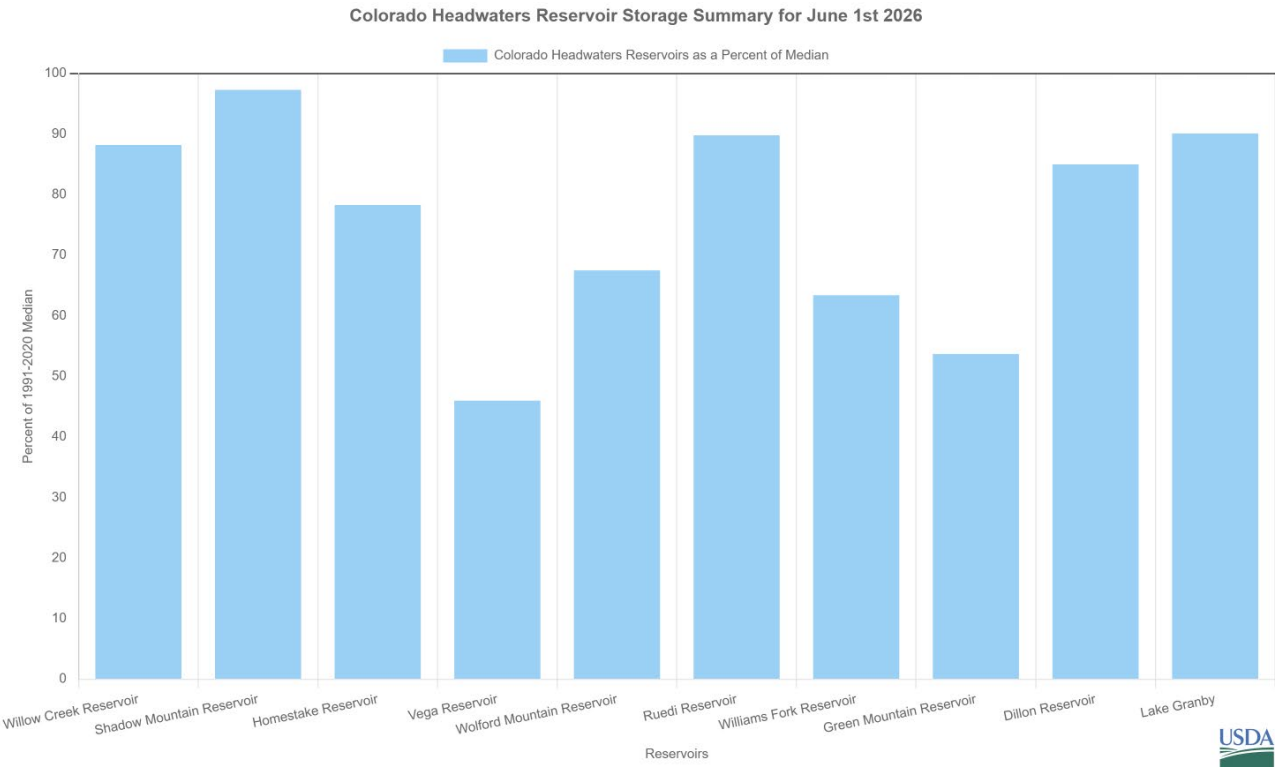


Streamflow Forecast Volume, 50% Exceedance Probability	Colorado Headwaters River Basin Streamflow Forecasts Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median	Primary Period, June 1, 2026





Watershed Snowpack Analysis June 1, 2026

Colorado Headwaters Sub-Basin Snow Data

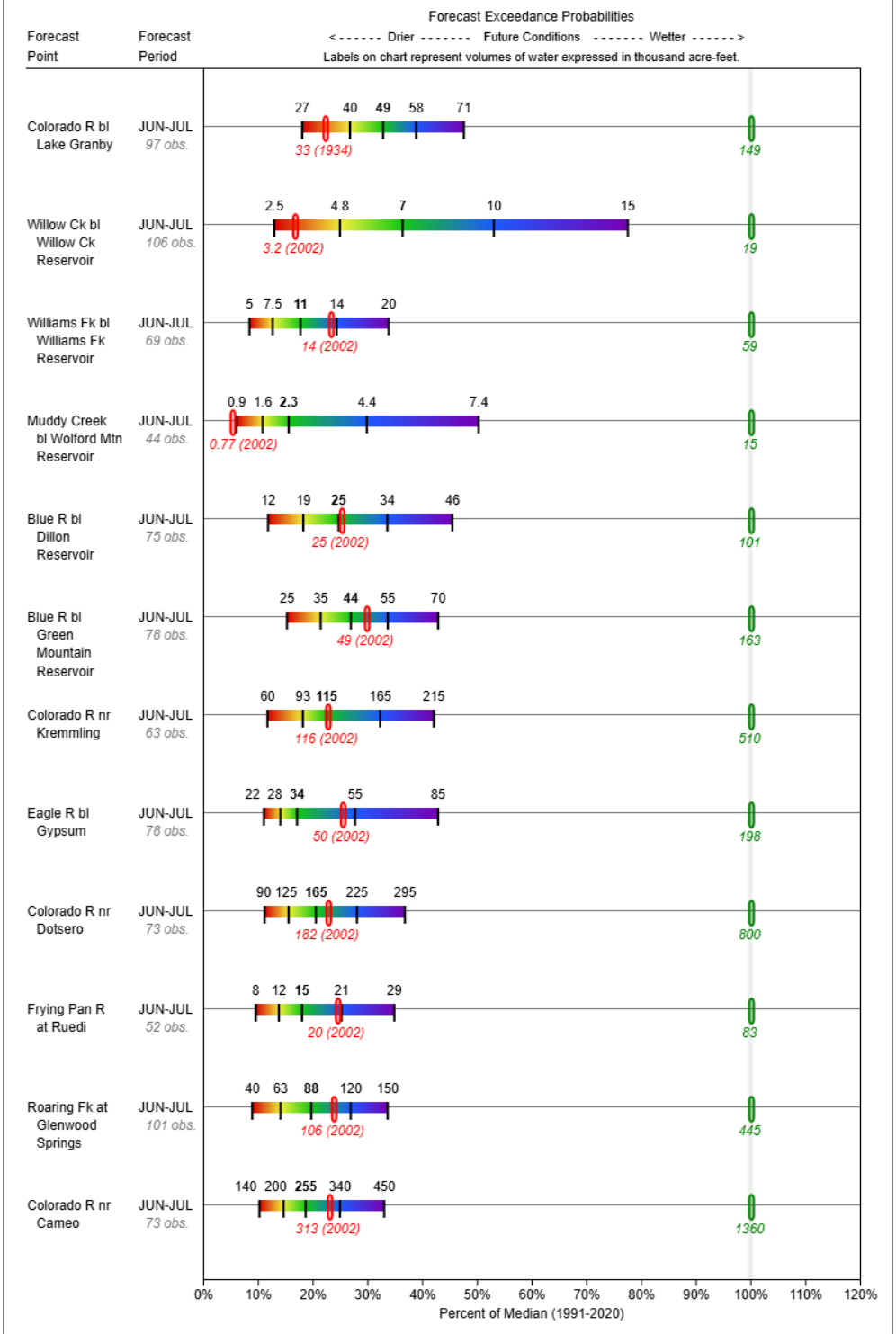
	# of Sites	% Median	Last Year % Median
Willow	1.0	0.0	12.5
Headwaters Colorado	3.0	0.0	88.1
Williams Fork	2.0	0.0	0.0
Troublesome	1.0	0.0	62.5
Muddy	2.0	nan	nan
Colorado-Kremmling to Glenwood Springs	4.0	2.0	10.8
Blue	5.0	10.7	109.8
Eagle	4.0	17.2	96.9
Roaring Fork	8.0	2.5	1.6
Plateau	3.0	2.9	0.0

Reservoir Storage End of May 2026

Colorado Headwaters Reservoir Data

	Current Storage (KAF)	LY Storage (KAF)	Median (KAF)	Percent of Median
Willow Creek Reservoir	6.53	5.51	7.4	88.2
Dillon Reservoir	194.38	227.56	228.7	85.0
Green Mountain Reservoir	46.99	69.16	87.5	53.7
Vega Reservoir	15.08	24.24	32.8	46.0
Lake Granby	283.17	359.86	314.2	90.1
Shadow Mountain Reservoir	16.45	16.28	16.9	97.3
Ruedi Reservoir	70.11	77.35	78.1	89.8
Homestake Reservoir	19.41	24.91	24.8	78.3
Wolford Mountain Reservoir	44.94	66.57	66.6	67.5
Williams Fork Reservoir	51.61	80.89	81.4	63.4

COLORADO HEADWATERS
Water Supply Forecasts
June 1, 2026



Legend

95% or 90% Exceedance	70% Exceedance	**50% Exceedance**	30% Exceedance	10% or 5% Exceedance
There is a 95%/90% chance that flows will exceed this volume	There is a 70% chance that flows will exceed this volume	There is a 50% chance that flows will exceed this volume	There is a 30% chance that flows will exceed this volume	There is a 10%/5% chance that flows will exceed this volume

When selected, the following historic streamflow values and statistics will be shown.

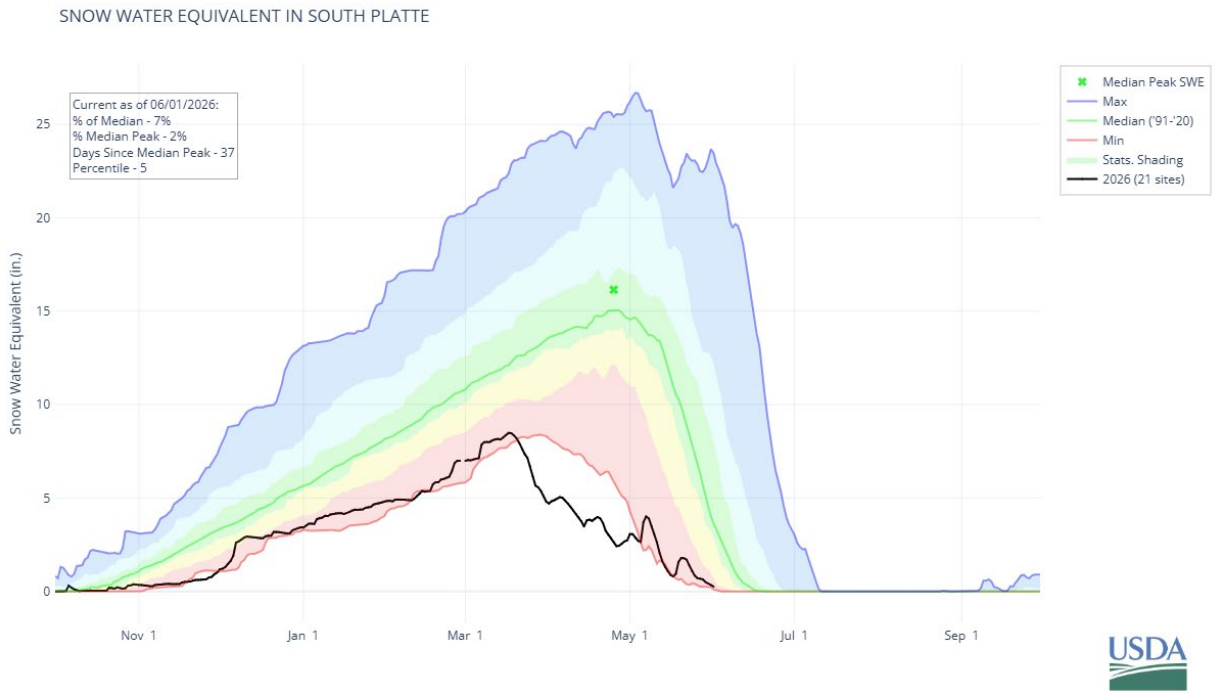
Period of Record Minimum Streamflow KAF (Year)	*1991-2020 Normal Streamflow KAF*	*Observed Streamflow KAF*	*Period of Record Maximum Streamflow KAF (Year)*

Some forecasts may be for volumes that are regulated or influenced by diversions and water management.

SOUTH PLATTE RIVER BASIN

June 1, 2026

Snowpack in the South Platte River basin is below normal at 7 percent of median. Precipitation for May was 140 percent of median which brings water year-to-date precipitation to 77 percent of median. Reservoir storage at the end of May was 90 percent of median compared to 64 percent last year. Current streamflow forecasts range from 33 percent of median at South Platte River above Spinney Reservoir to 64 percent of median at St. Vrain Creek at Lyons.



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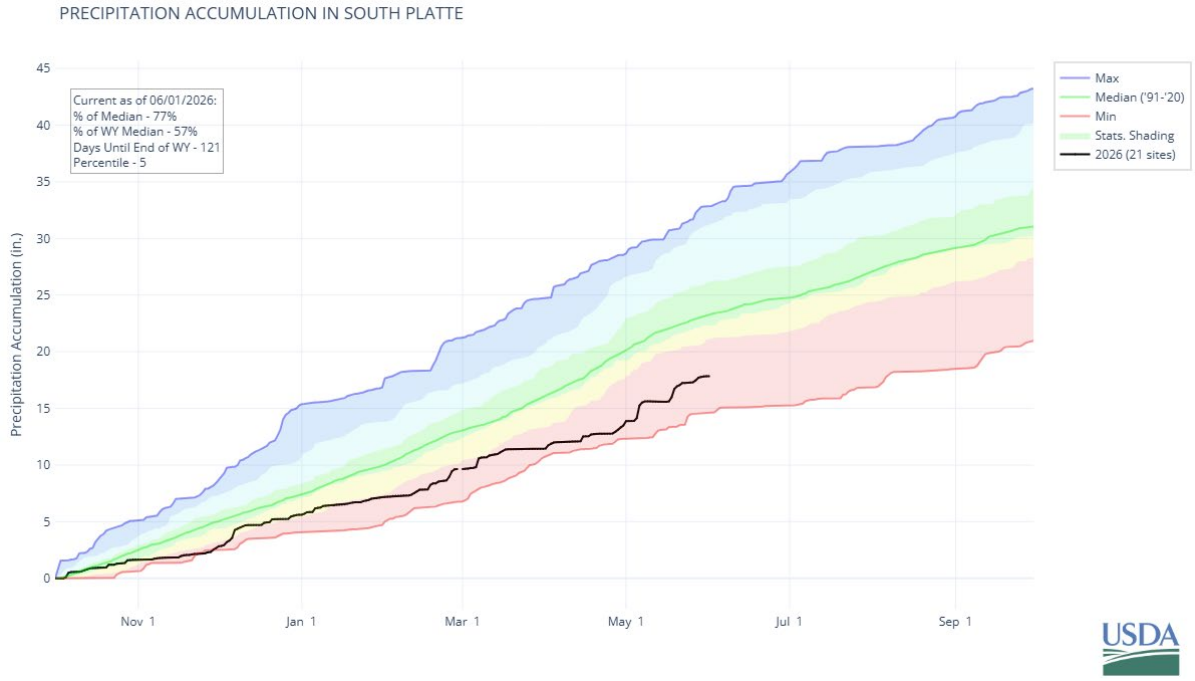
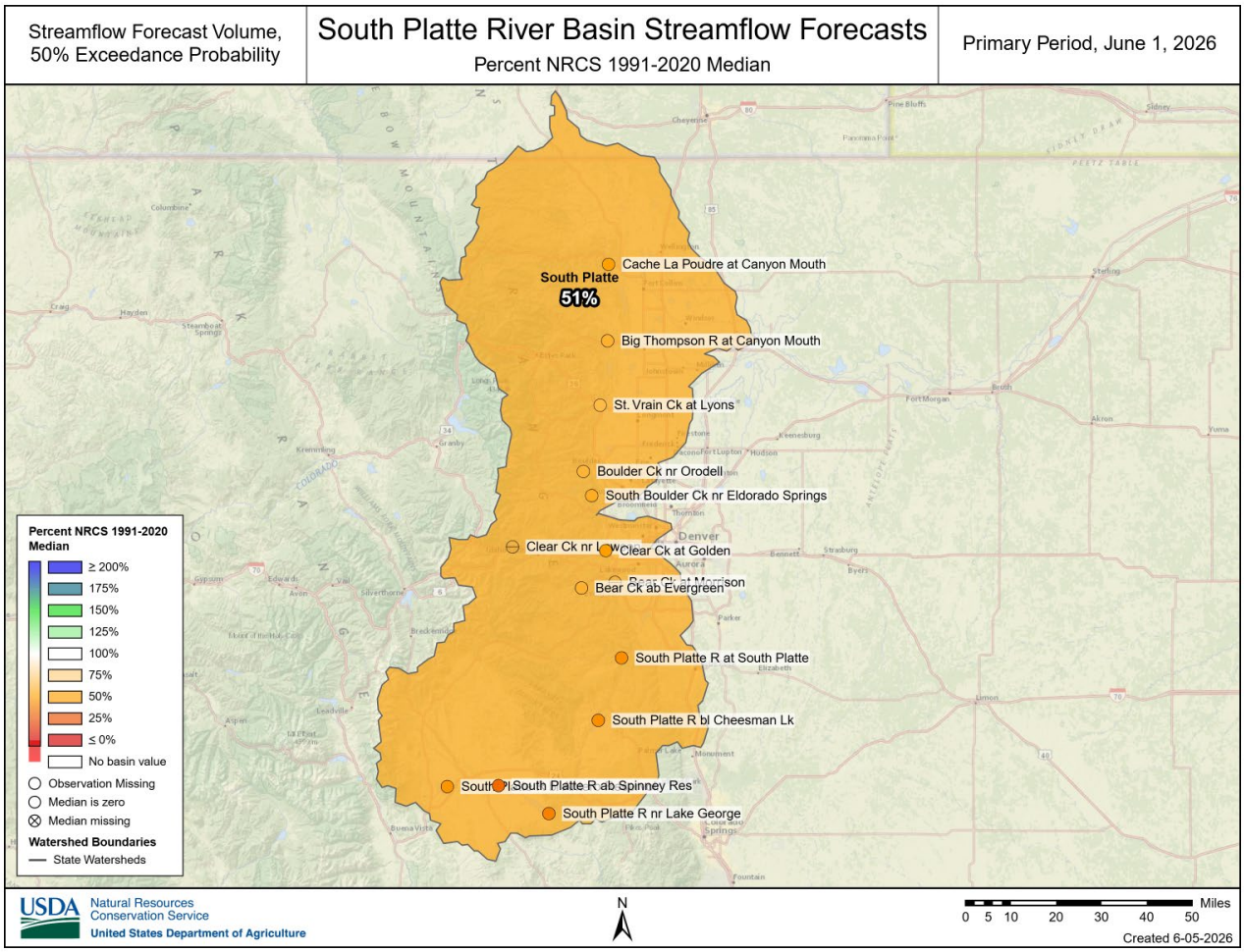
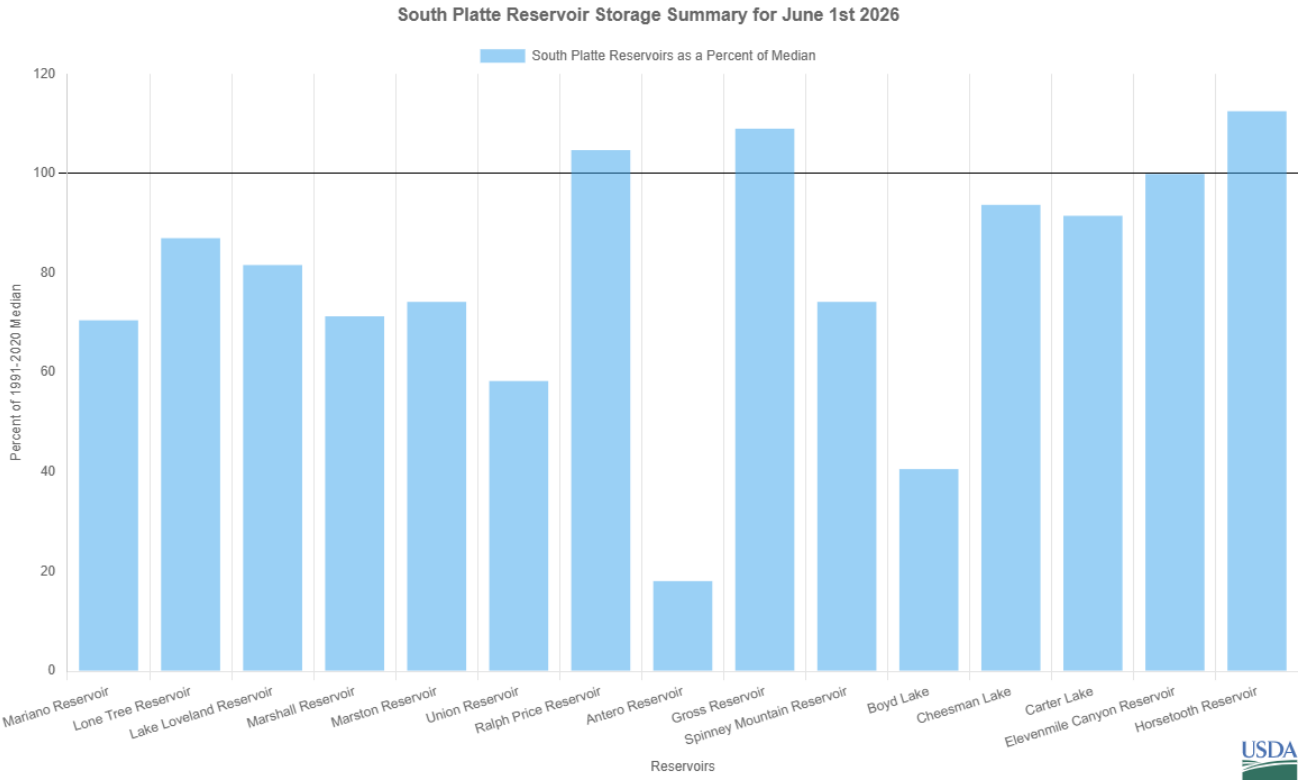



Streamflow Forecast Volume,
50% Exceedance Probability
South Platte River Basin Streamflow Forecasts
Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median
Primary Period, June 1, 2026
South Platte
51%
Cache La Poudre at Canyon Mouth
Big Thompson R at Canyon Mouth
St. Vrain Ck at Lyons
Boulder Ck nr Orodell
South Boulder Ck nr Eldorado Springs
Clear Ck at Golden
Bear Ck ab Evergreen
South Platte R at South Platte
South Platte R bl Cheesman Lk
South Platte R ab Spinney Res
South Platte R nr Lake George
Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median
≥ 200%
175%
150%
125%
100%
75%
50%
25%
≤ 0%
No basin value
Observation Missing
Median is zero
Median missing
Watershed Boundaries
State Watersheds
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture
N
Miles
0 5 10 20 30 40 50
Created 6-05-2026


South Platte Reservoir Storage Summary for June 1st 2026
South Platte Reservoirs as a Percent of Median
Percent of 1991-2020 Median
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
Mariano Reservoir
Lone Tree Reservoir
Lake Loveland Reservoir
Marshall Reservoir
Marston Reservoir
Union Reservoir
Ralph Price Reservoir
Antero Reservoir
Gross Reservoir
Spinney Mountain Reservoir
Boyd Lake
Cheesman Lake
Carter Lake
Elevenmile Canyon Reservoir
Horsetooth Reservoir
Reservoirs
USDA

Watershed Snowpack Analysis June 1, 2026

South Platte Sub-Basin Snow Data

	# of Sites	% Median	Last Year % Median
Upper South Platte	6.0	7.4	129.6
Clear	3.0	11.2	133.0
Saint Vrain	2.0	nan	nan
Boulder	3.0	31.6	109.5
Big Thompson	3.0	1.2	72.0
Cache La Poudre	5.0	0.6	69.6
North Fork Cache La Poudre	2.0	0.0	0.0

South Platte Reservoir Storage End of May 2026

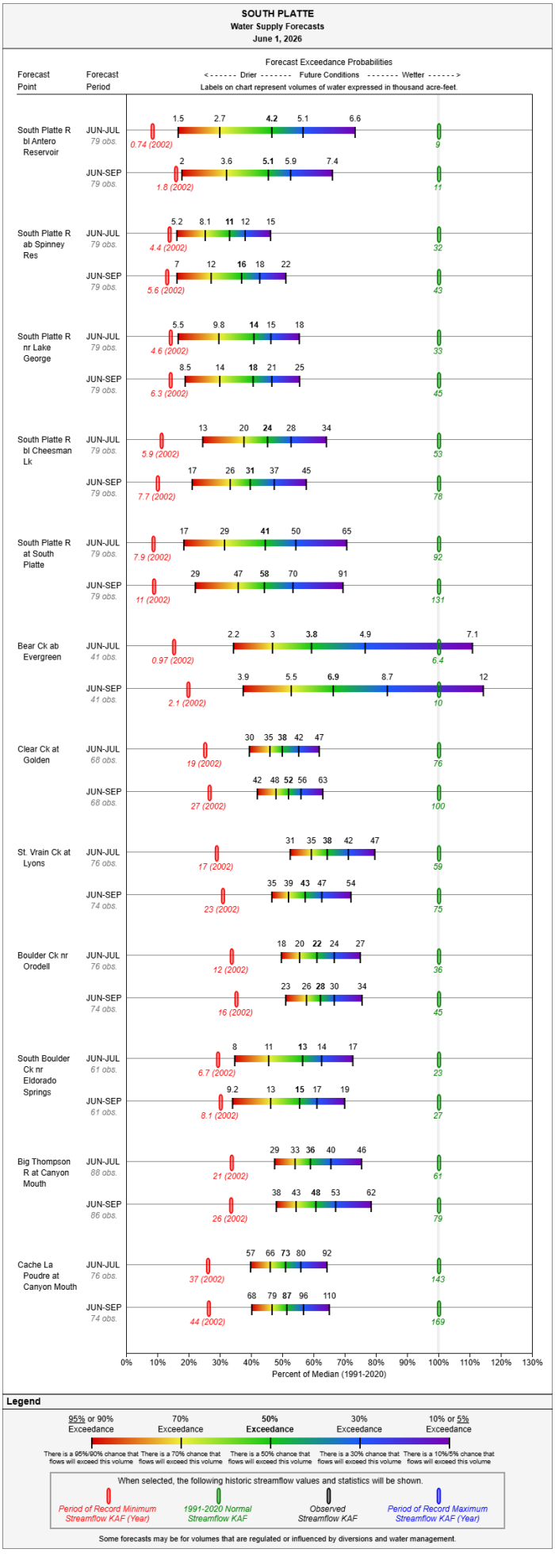
South Platte Reservoir Data

	Current Storage (KAF)	LY Storage (KAF)	Median (KAF)	Percent of Median
Windsor Reservoir	nan	0.0	16.3	nan
Carter Lake	91.04	103.86	99.5	91.5
Mariano Reservoir	3.6	5.08	5.1	70.6
Antero Reservoir	3.57	19.43	19.7	18.1
Horsetooth Reservoir	141.08	-7.0	125.4	112.5
Cache La Poudre	nan	-0.4	9.7	nan
Terry Reservoir	nan	8.03	5.8	nan
Union Reservoir	7.28	6.86	12.5	58.2
Lake Loveland Reservoir	7.59	2.17	9.3	81.6
Fossil Creek Reservoir	nan	-0.2	9.8	nan
Cobb Lake	nan	0.0	14.8	nan
Halligan Reservoir	nan	6.43	6.4	nan
Gross Reservoir	24.64	12.17	22.6	109.0
Cheesman Lake	68.09	69.88	72.7	93.7
Spinney Mountain Reservoir	25.73	31.22	34.7	74.1
Elevenmile Canyon Reservoir	99.42	99.38	99.5	99.9
Boyd Lake	14.2	25.95	35.0	40.6
Black Hollow Reservoir	nan	-1.0	3.9	nan
Lone Tree Reservoir	7.22	8.37	8.3	87.0
Ralph Price Reservoir	15.6	13.9	14.9	104.7
Marshall Reservoir	6.85	8.35	9.6	71.4
Chambers Lake	nan	0.0	6.7	nan
Marston Reservoir	7.57	6.4	10.2	74.2

Eastern South Platte Reservoir Storage End of May 2026

Eastern South Platte Reservoir Data

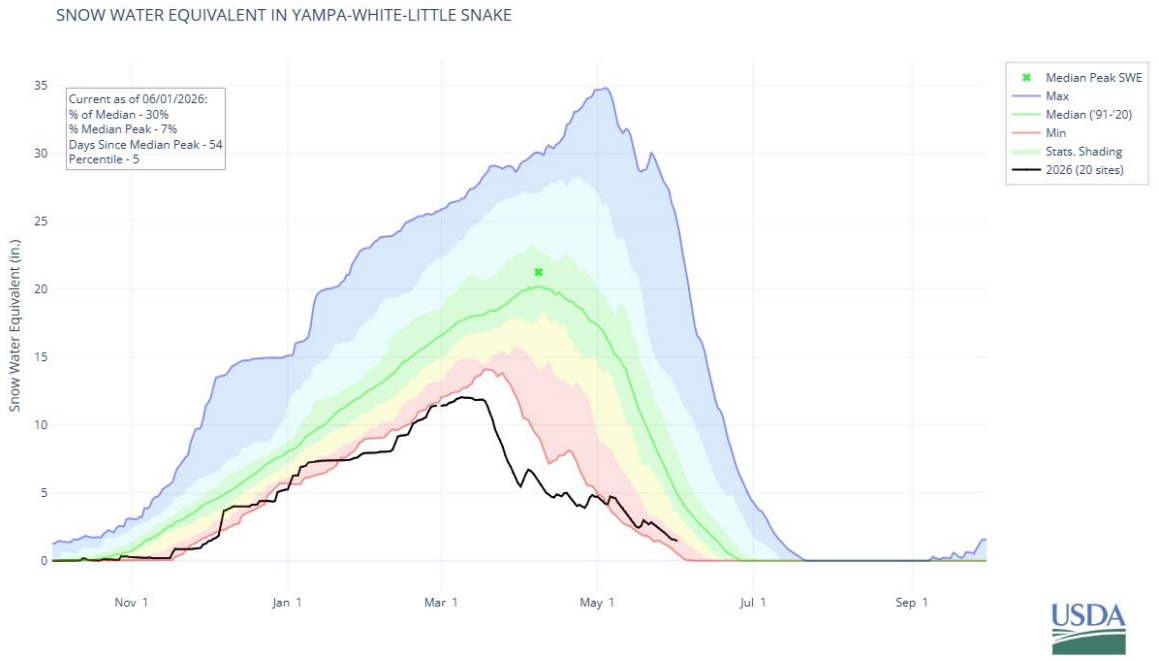
	Current Storage (KAF)	LY Storage (KAF)	Median (KAF)	Percent of Median
Prewitt Reservoir	21.87	26.72	23.9	91.5
Horsecreek Reservoir	0.0	6.32	14.2	0.0
Riverside Reservoir	38.88	44.4	50.4	77.1
Julesburg Reservoir	12.52	18.7	19.4	64.5
Barr Lake	21.05	29.65	29.1	72.3
Milton Reservoir	19.11	21.78	21.1	90.6
Standley Reservoir	36.67	38.98	41.6	88.1
Point Of Rocks Reservoir	55.34	56.74	64.7	85.5
Empire Reservoir	24.95	27.38	32.3	77.2
Jackson Lake Reservoir	23.78	24.72	25.7	92.5

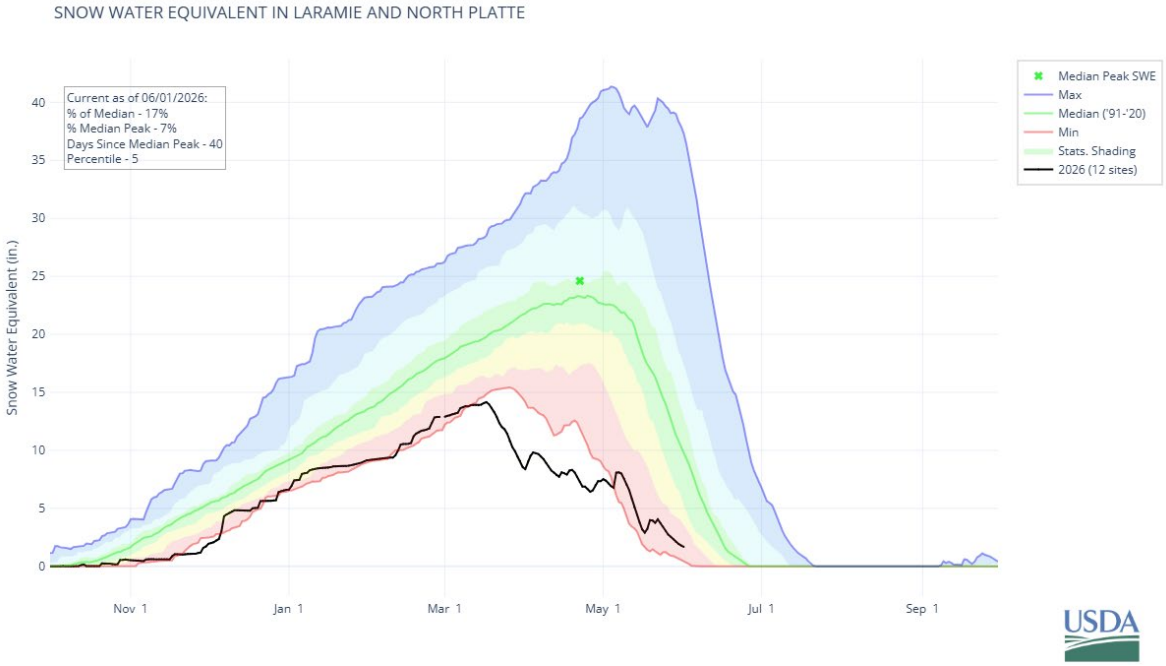

SOUTH PLATTE
Water Supply Forecasts
June 1, 2026
Forecast Exceedance Probabilities
Forecast Point
Forecast Period
<------ Drier ------- Future Conditions ------- Wetter ------>
Labels on chart represent volumes of water expressed in thousand acre-feet.
South Platte Rbl Antero Reservoir
JUN-JUL 79 obs.
1.5 2.7 4.2 5.1 6.6
0.74 (2002)
9
JUN-SEP 79 obs.
2 3.6 5.1 5.9 7.4
1.8 (2002)
11
South Platte Rab Spinney Res
JUN-JUL 79 obs.
5.2 8.1 11 12 15
4.4 (2002)
32
JUN-SEP 79 obs.
7 12 16 18 22
5.6 (2002)
43
South Platte Rnr Lake George
JUN-JUL 79 obs.
5.5 9.8 14 15 18
4.6 (2002)
33
JUN-SEP 79 obs.
8.5 14 18 21 25
6.3 (2002)
45
South Platte Rbl Cheesman Lk
JUN-JUL 79 obs.
13 20 24 28 34
5.9 (2002)
53
JUN-SEP 79 obs.
17 26 31 37 45
7.7 (2002)
78
South Platte Rat South Platte
JUN-JUL 79 obs.
17 29 41 50 65
7.9 (2002)
92
JUN-SEP 79 obs.
29 47 58 70 91
11 (2002)
131
Bear Ck ab Evergreen
JUN-JUL 41 obs.
2.2 3 3.8 4.9 7.1
0.97 (2002)
6.4
JUN-SEP 41 obs.
3.9 5.5 6.9 8.7 12
2.1 (2002)
10
Clear Ck at Golden
JUN-JUL 68 obs.
30 35 38 42 47
19 (2002)
76
JUN-SEP 68 obs.
42 48 52 56 63
27 (2002)
100
St. Vrain Ck at Lyons
JUN-JUL 76 obs.
31 35 38 42 47
17 (2002)
59
JUN-SEP 74 obs.
35 39 43 47 54
23 (2002)
75
Boulder Ck nr Orodell
JUN-JUL 76 obs.
18 20 22 24 27
12 (2002)
36
JUN-SEP 74 obs.
23 26 28 30 34
16 (2002)
45
South Boulder Ck nr Eldorado Springs
JUN-JUL 61 obs.
8 11 13 14 17
6.7 (2002)
23
JUN-SEP 61 obs.
9.2 13 15 17 19
8.1 (2002)
27
Big Thompson R at Canyon Mouth
JUN-JUL 88 obs.
29 33 36 40 46
21 (2002)
61
JUN-SEP 86 obs.
38 43 48 53 62
26 (2002)
79
Cache La Poudre at Canyon Mouth
JUN-JUL 76 obs.
57 66 73 80 92
37 (2002)
143
JUN-SEP 74 obs.
68 79 87 96 110
44 (2002)
169
0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100% 110% 120% 130%
Percent of Median (1991-2020)
Legend
95% or 90% Exceedance
70% Exceedance
50% Exceedance
30% Exceedance
10% or 5% Exceedance
There is a 95%/90% chance that flows will exceed this volume
There is a 70% chance that flows will exceed this volume
There is a 50% chance that flows will exceed this volume
There is a 30% chance that flows will exceed this volume
There is a 10%/5% chance that flows will exceed this volume
When selected, the following historic streamflow values and statistics will be shown.
Period of Record Minimum Streamflow KAF (Year)
1991-2020 Normal Streamflow KAF
Observed Streamflow KAF
Period of Record Maximum Streamflow KAF (Year)
Some forecasts may be for volumes that are regulated or influenced by diversions and water management.

YAMPA-WHITE-LITTLE SNAKE AND LARAMIE-NORTH PLATTE RIVER BASINS

June 1, 2026

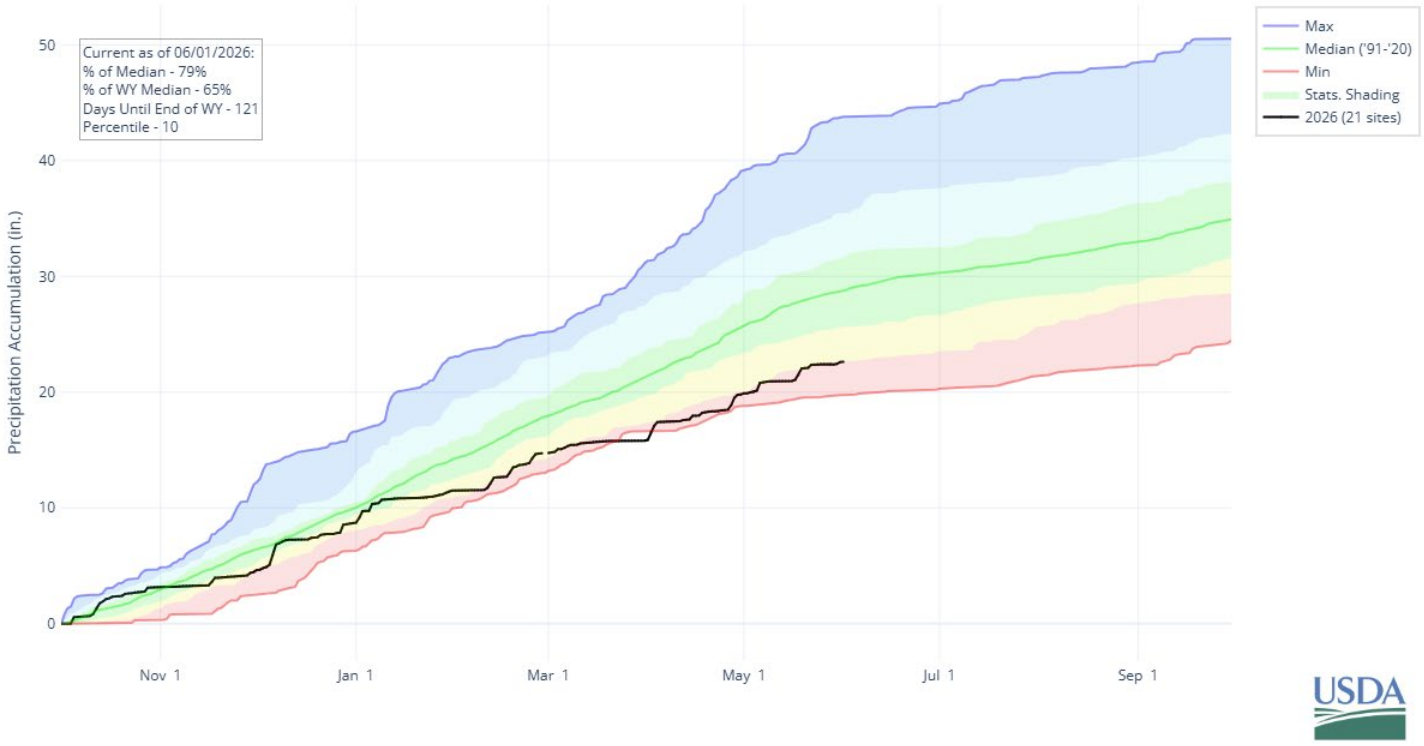
Snowpack in the Yampa-White-Little Snake and the Laramie-North Platte River basins are below normal at 30 percent and 17 percent of median. Precipitation for May was 99 percent and 126 percent of median, and water year-to-date precipitation is 79 percent and 81 percent of median, respectively. Reservoir storage at the end of May for the Yampa-White-Little Snake was 78 percent of median compared to 96 percent last year. Current streamflow forecasts range from 11 percent of median at Little Snake River near Dixon to 30 percent of median at North Platte River near Northgate.



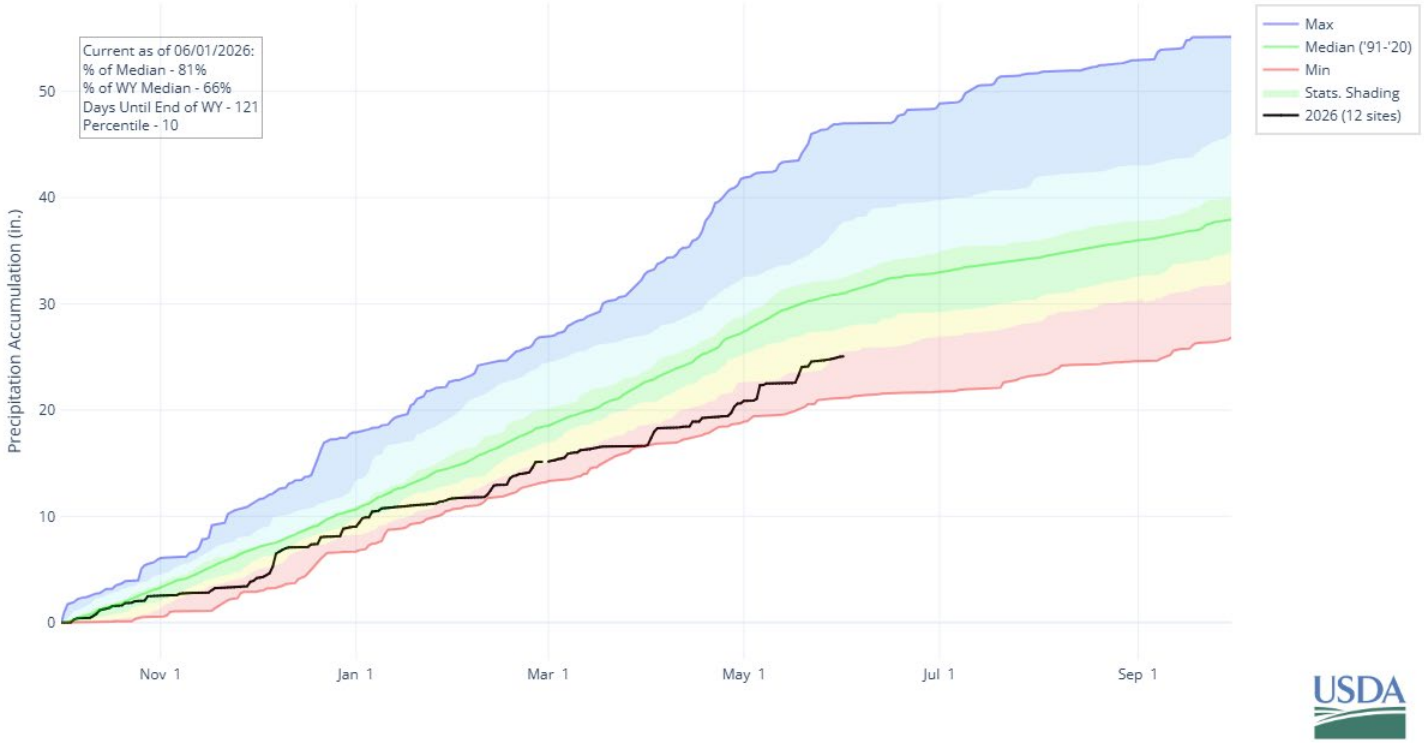


*Snow water equivalent (SWE) values are calculated using daily SNOTEL data only for the above graph. In the paragraph SWE is calculated for the first of the month using both SNOTEL and Snow Course data.

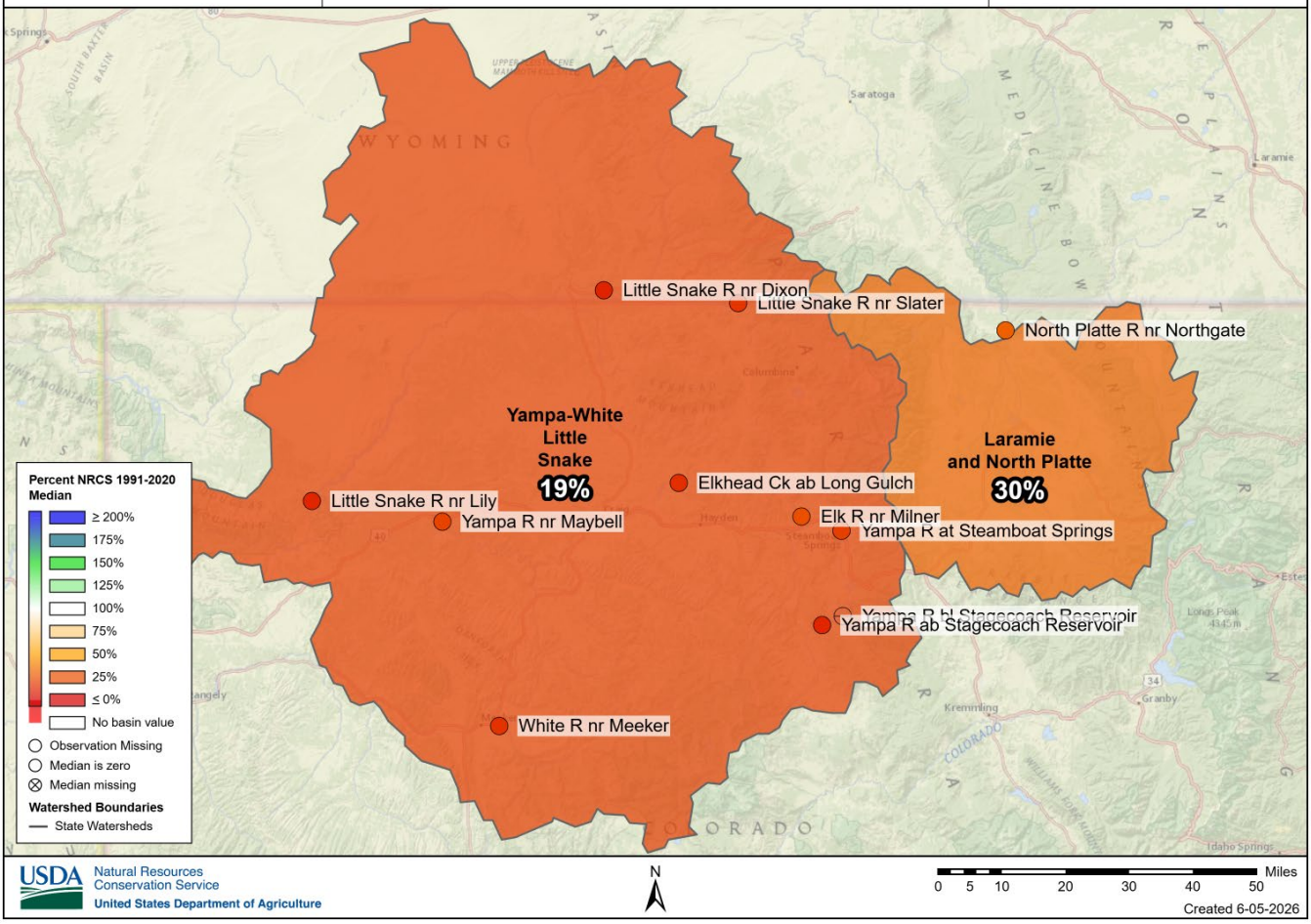
PRECIPITATION ACCUMULATION IN YAMPA-WHITE-LITTLE SNAKE

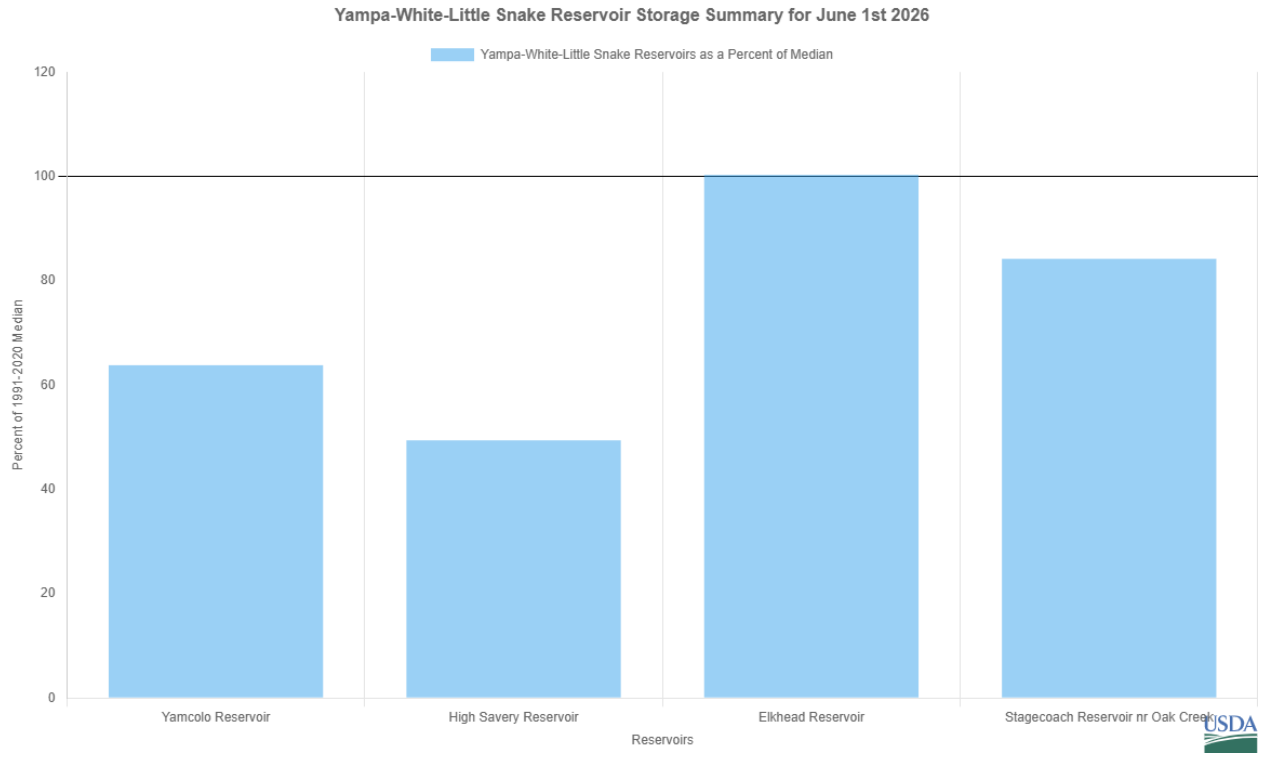


PRECIPITATION ACCUMULATION IN LARAMIE AND NORTH PLATTE



Streamflow Forecast Volume, 50% Exceedance Probability	Yampa-White-Little Snake and Laramie-North Platte RIver Basin Streamflow Forecasts Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median	Primary Period, June 1, 2026





*No reservoirs are currently monitored in the Laramie-North Platte combined basin.

Watershed Snowpack Analysis June 1, 2026

Yampa-White-Little Snake Sub-Basin Snow Data

	# of Sites	% Median	Last Year % Median
Yampa	8.0	43.9	70.9
Elk	2.0	nan	nan
Williams Fork of the Yampa	1.0	0.0	30.0
Little Snake	8.0	39.8	52.7
White	3.0	1.6	20.7

Laramie and North Platte Sub-Basin Snow Data

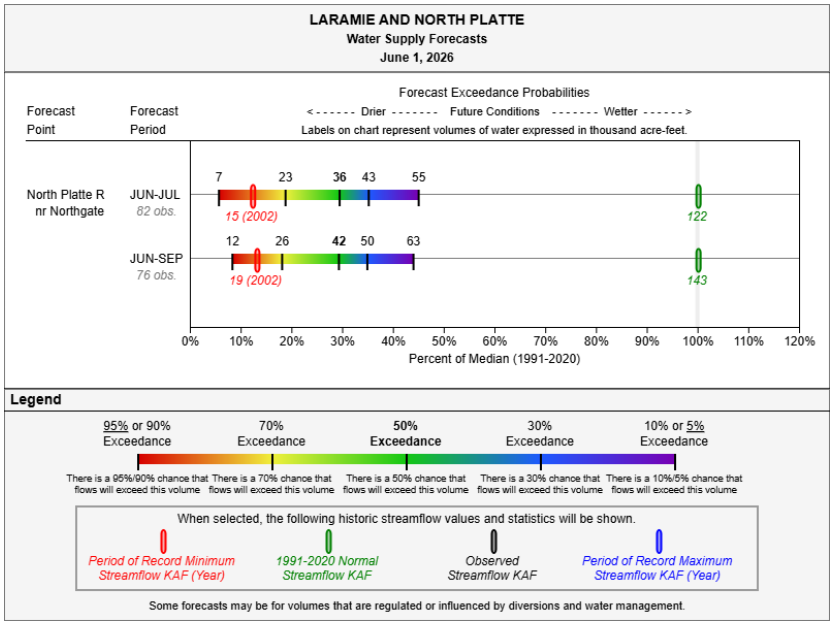
	# of Sites	% Median	Last Year % Median
North Platte Headwaters	10.0	18.9	58.8
Laramie	3.0	0.0	0.0

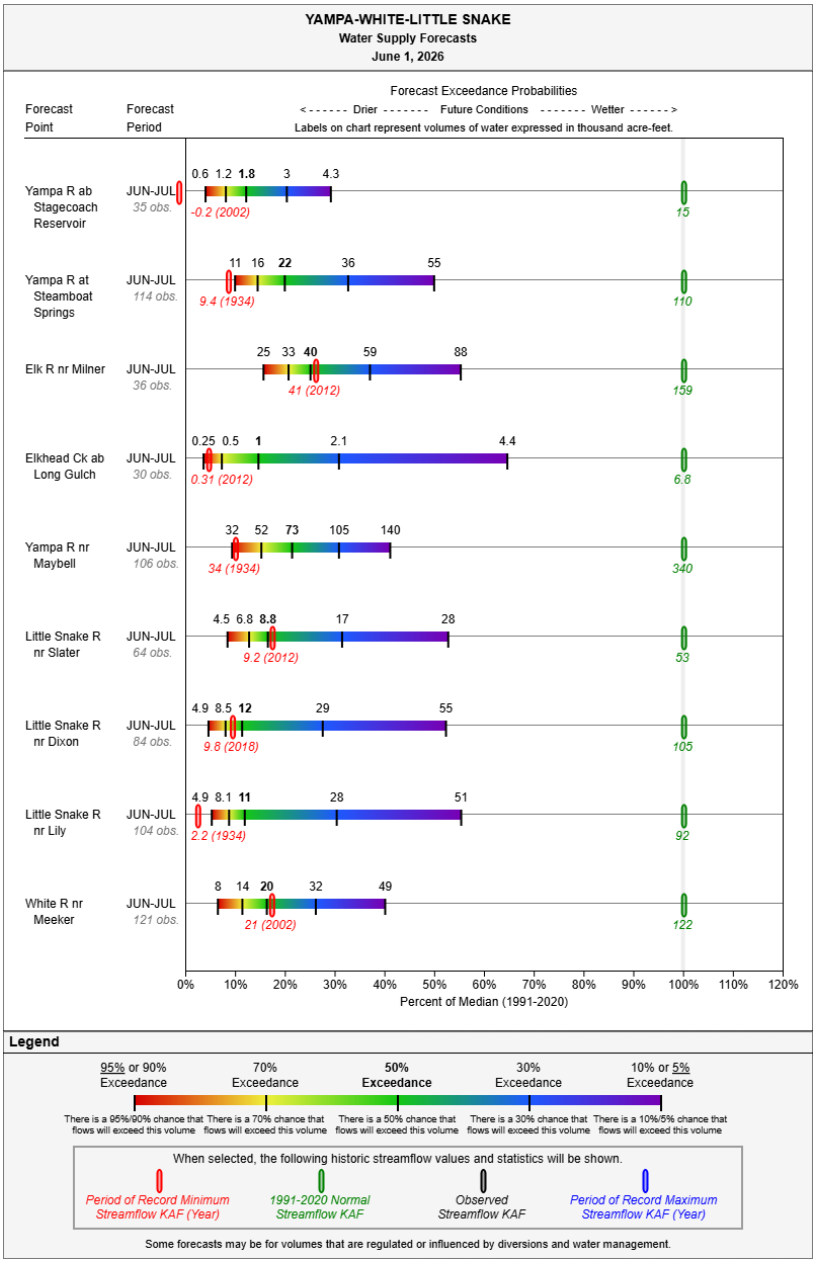
Reservoir Storage End of April 2026

Yampa-White-Little Snake Reservoir Data

	Current Storage (KAF)	LY Storage (KAF)	Median (KAF)	Percent of Median
High Savery Reservoir	10.52	17.6	21.3	49.4
Yamcolo Reservoir	5.61	7.99	8.8	63.7
Stagecoach Reservoir nr Oak Creek	nan	34.96	33.7	nan
Elkhead Reservoir	nan	24.28	24.8	nan

*No reservoirs are currently monitored in our database for the Laramie-North Platte combined basin.

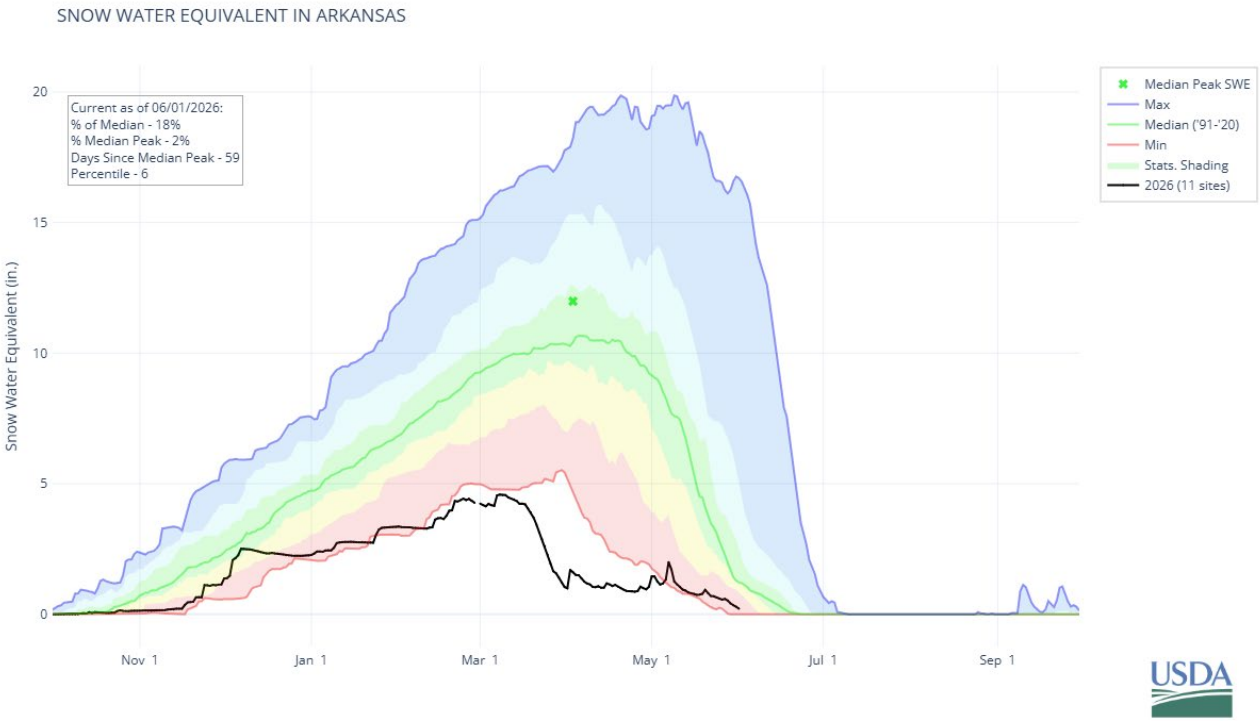

LARAMIE AND NORTH PLATTE
Water Supply Forecasts
June 1, 2026
Forecast Exceedance Probabilities
Forecast Point
Forecast Period
< ------ Drier ------- Future Conditions ------- Wetter ------ >
Labels on chart represent volumes of water expressed in thousand acre-feet.
North Platte R nr Northgate
JUN-JUL
82 obs.
7 23 36 43 55
15 (2002)
122
JUN-SEP
76 obs.
12 26 42 50 63
19 (2002)
143
0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100% 110% 120%
Percent of Median (1991-2020)
Legend
95% or 90% Exceedance
70% Exceedance
50% Exceedance
30% Exceedance
10% or 5% Exceedance
There is a 95%/90% chance that flows will exceed this volume
There is a 70% chance that flows will exceed this volume
There is a 50% chance that flows will exceed this volume
There is a 30% chance that flows will exceed this volume
There is a 10%/5% chance that flows will exceed this volume
When selected, the following historic streamflow values and statistics will be shown.
Period of Record Minimum Streamflow KAF (Year)
1991-2020 Normal Streamflow KAF
Observed Streamflow KAF
Period of Record Maximum Streamflow KAF (Year)
Some forecasts may be for volumes that are regulated or influenced by diversions and water management.


YAMPA-WHITE-LITTLE SNAKE
Water Supply Forecasts
June 1, 2026
Forecast Exceedance Probabilities
Forecast Point
Forecast Period
< ------ Drier ------- Future Conditions ------- Wetter ------ >
Labels on chart represent volumes of water expressed in thousand acre-feet.
Yampa R ab Stagecoach Reservoir
JUN-JUL
35 obs.
0.6 1.2 1.8 3 4.3
-0.2 (2002)
15
Yampa R at Steamboat Springs
JUN-JUL
114 obs.
11 16 22 36 55
9.4 (1934)
110
Elk R nr Milner
JUN-JUL
36 obs.
25 33 40 59 88
41 (2012)
159
Elkhead Ck ab Long Gulch
JUN-JUL
30 obs.
0.25 0.5 1 2.1 4.4
0.31 (2012)
6.8
Yampa R nr Maybell
JUN-JUL
106 obs.
32 52 73 105 140
34 (1934)
340
Little Snake R nr Slater
JUN-JUL
64 obs.
4.5 6.8 8.8 17 28
9.2 (2012)
53
Little Snake R nr Dixon
JUN-JUL
84 obs.
4.9 8.5 12 29 55
9.8 (2018)
105
Little Snake R nr Lily
JUN-JUL
104 obs.
4.9 8.1 11 28 51
2.2 (1934)
92
White R nr Meeker
JUN-JUL
121 obs.
8 14 20 32 49
21 (2002)
122
0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100% 110% 120%
Percent of Median (1991-2020)
Legend
95% or 90% Exceedance
70% Exceedance
50% Exceedance
30% Exceedance
10% or 5% Exceedance
There is a 95%/90% chance that flows will exceed this volume
There is a 70% chance that flows will exceed this volume
There is a 50% chance that flows will exceed this volume
There is a 30% chance that flows will exceed this volume
There is a 10%/5% chance that flows will exceed this volume
When selected, the following historic streamflow values and statistics will be shown.
Period of Record Minimum Streamflow KAF (Year)
1991-2020 Normal Streamflow KAF
Observed Streamflow KAF
Period of Record Maximum Streamflow KAF (Year)
Some forecasts may be for volumes that are regulated or influenced by diversions and water management.

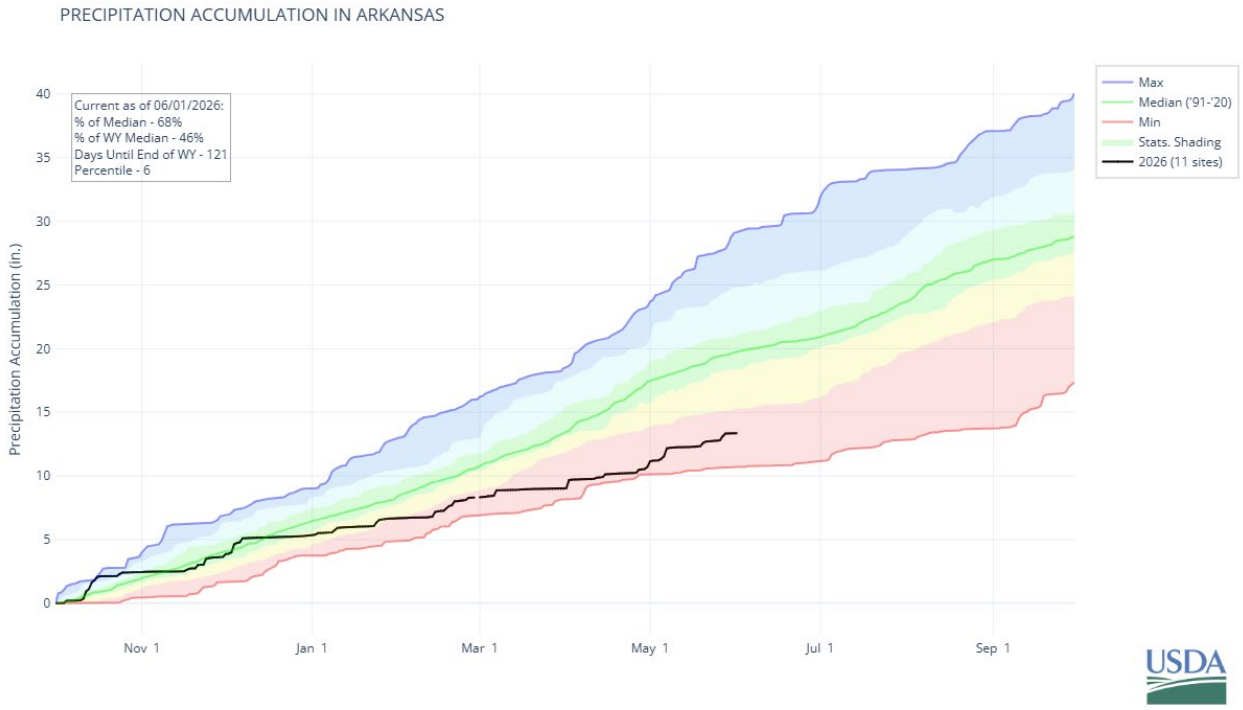
ARKANSAS RIVER BASIN

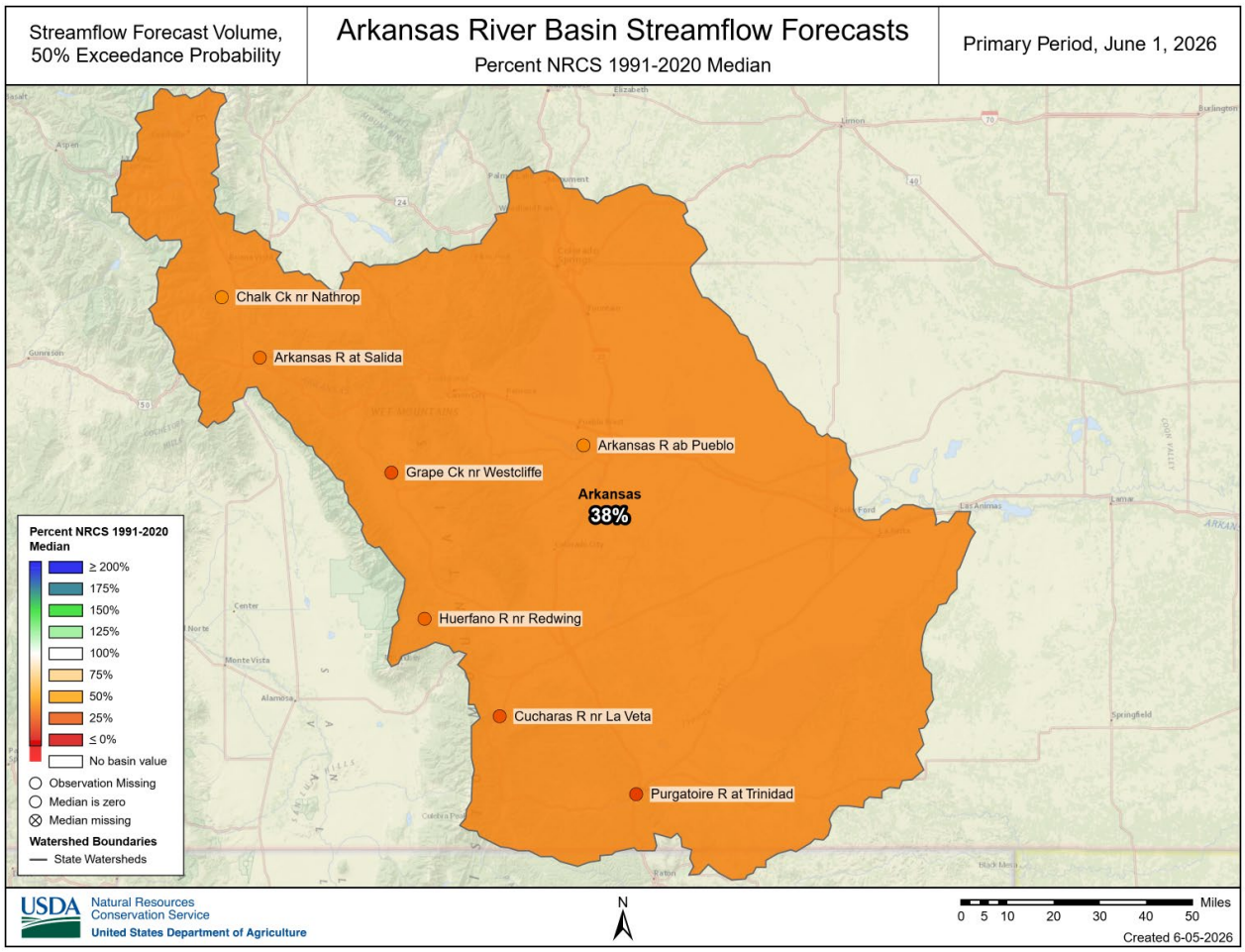
June 1, 2026

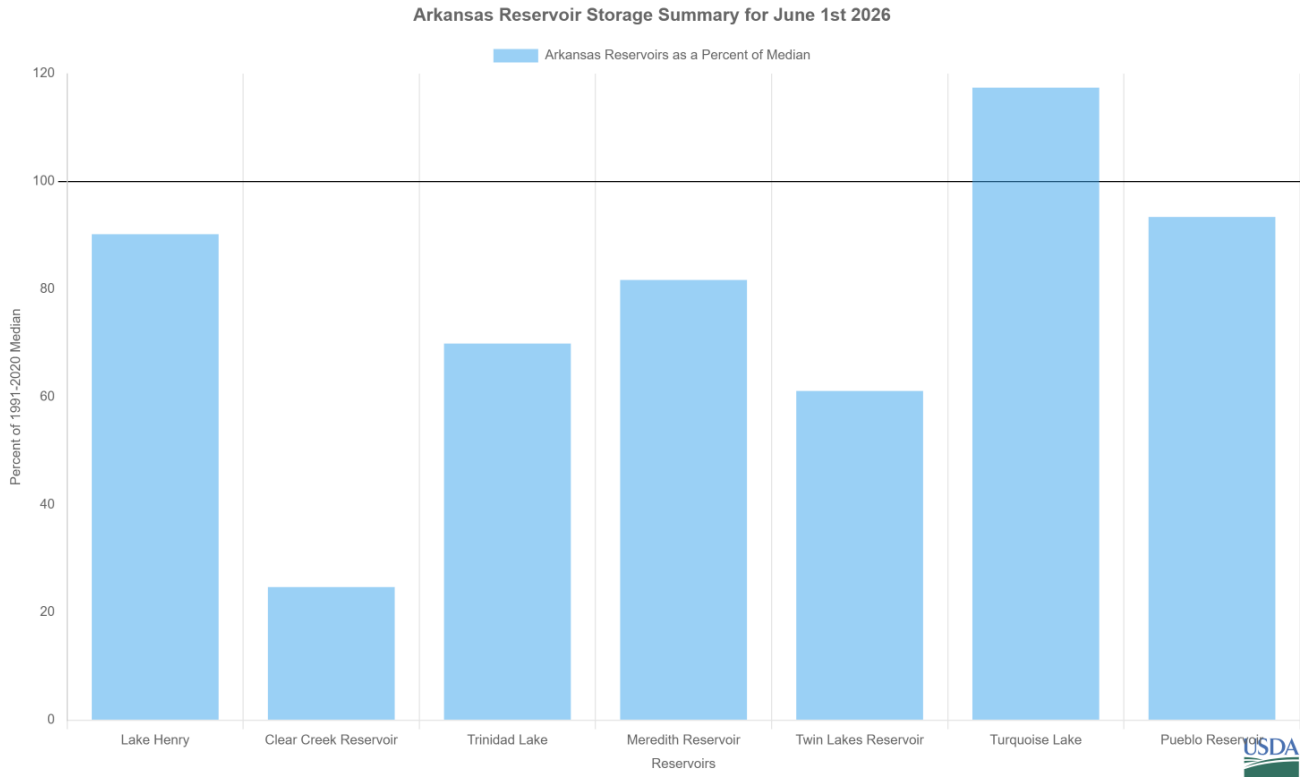
Snowpack in the Arkansas River basin is below normal at 18 percent of median. Precipitation for May was 101 percent of median which brings water year-to-date precipitation to 68 percent of median. Arkansas reservoir storage at the end of May was 91 percent of median compared to 107 percent last year. Current streamflow forecasts range from 18 percent of median at Cucharas River near La Veta to 44 percent of median at Arkansas River above Pueblo Reservoir.



*Snow water equivalent (SWE) values are calculated using daily SNOTEL data only for the above graph. In the paragraph SWE is calculated for the first of the month using both SNOTEL and Snow Course data.




Streamflow Forecast Volume,
50% Exceedance Probability
Arkansas River Basin Streamflow Forecasts
Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median
Primary Period, June 1, 2026
Chalk Ck nr Nathrop
Arkansas R at Salida
Arkansas R ab Pueblo
Grape Ck nr Westcliffe
Arkansas
38%
Huerfano R nr Redwing
Cucharas R nr La Veta
Purgatoire R at Trinidad
Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median
≥ 200%
175%
150%
125%
100%
75%
50%
25%
≤ 0%
No basin value
Observation Missing
Median is zero
Median missing
Watershed Boundaries
State Watersheds
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture
N
Miles
0 5 10 20 30 40 50
Created 6-05-2026


Arkansas Reservoir Storage Summary for June 1st 2026
Arkansas Reservoirs as a Percent of Median
Percent of 1991-2020 Median
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
Lake Henry
Clear Creek Reservoir
Trinidad Lake
Meredith Reservoir
Twin Lakes Reservoir
Turquoise Lake
Pueblo Reservoir
Reservoirs
USDA

Watershed Snowpack Analysis June 1, 2026

Arkansas Sub-Basin Snow Data

	# of Sites	% Median	Last Year % Median
Upper Arkansas Headwaters	4.0	17.2	96.9
Lower Arkansas Headwaters	3.0	33.3	0.0
Cucharas and Huerfano	3.0	0.0	0.0
Apishapa	1.0	0.0	0.0
Purgatoire	2.0	0.0	0.0

Arkansas Reservoir Storage End of May 2026

Arkansas Reservoir Data

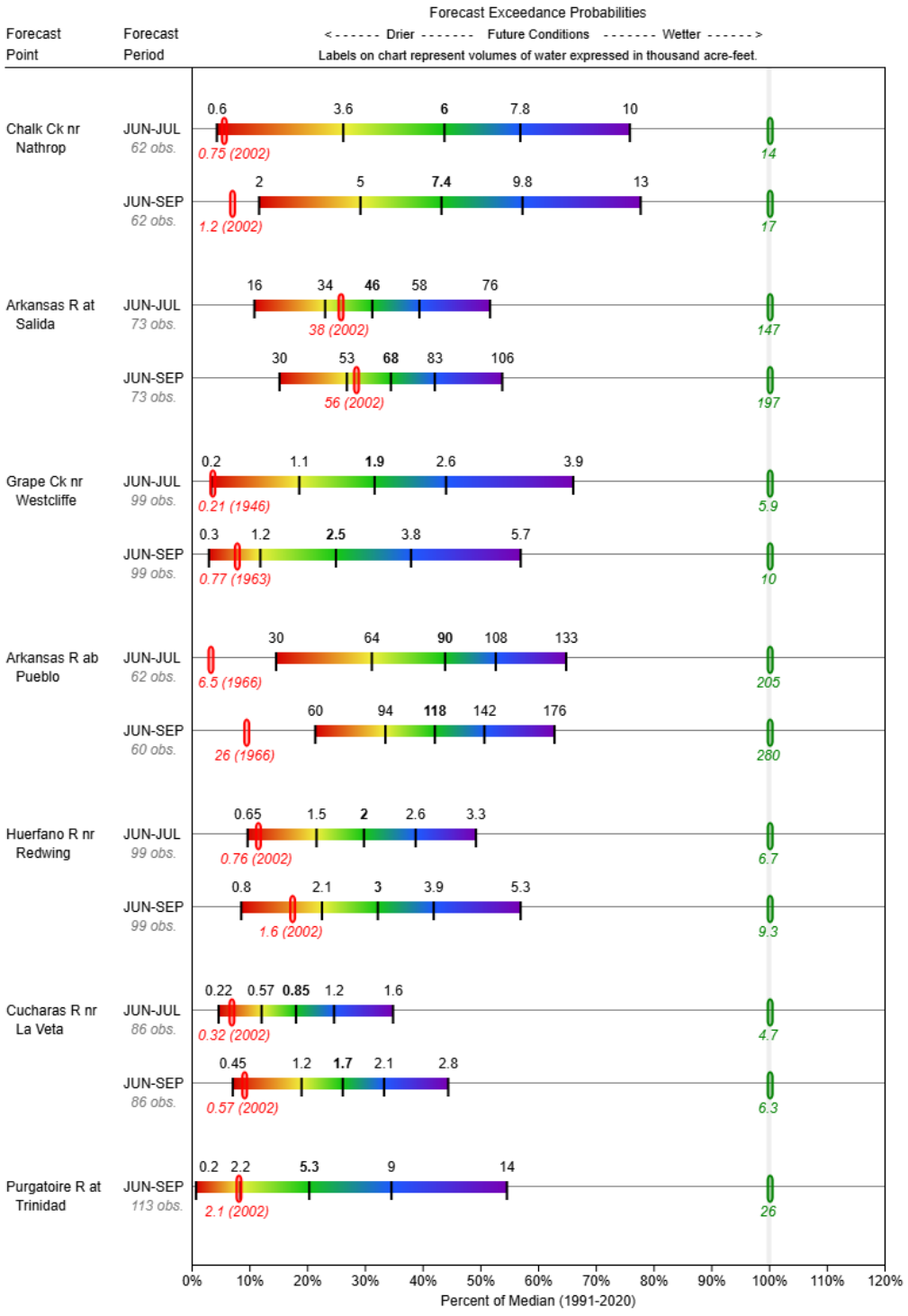
	Current Storage (KAF)	LY Storage (KAF)	Median (KAF)	Percent of Median
Trinidad Lake	17.13	21.92	24.5	69.9
Lake Henry	6.67	6.45	7.4	90.1
Clear Creek Reservoir	1.9	8.77	7.7	24.7
Turquoise Lake	90.32	81.7	76.9	117.5
Pueblo Reservoir	197.21	223.68	211.2	93.4
Twin Lakes Reservoir	27.49	55.66	45.0	61.1
Meredith Reservoir	25.89	34.31	31.7	81.7

Eastern Arkansas Reservoir Storage End of May 2026

Eastern Arkansas Reservoir Data

	Current Storage (KAF)	LY Storage (KAF)	Median (KAF)	Percent of Median
Adobe Creek Reservoir	16.82	40.59	39.4	42.7
Horse Creek Reservoir	0.0	0.0	0.65	0.0
John Martin Reservoir	34.16	64.63	81.7	41.8
Holbrook Lake	0.05	3.5	2.9	1.7

ARKANSAS
Water Supply Forecasts
June 1, 2026



Legend

95% or 90% Exceedance | 70% Exceedance | **50% Exceedance** | 30% Exceedance | 10% or 5% Exceedance

There is a 95%/90% chance that flows will exceed this volume | There is a 70% chance that flows will exceed this volume | There is a 50% chance that flows will exceed this volume | There is a 30% chance that flows will exceed this volume | There is a 10%/5% chance that flows will exceed this volume

When selected, the following historic streamflow values and statistics will be shown.

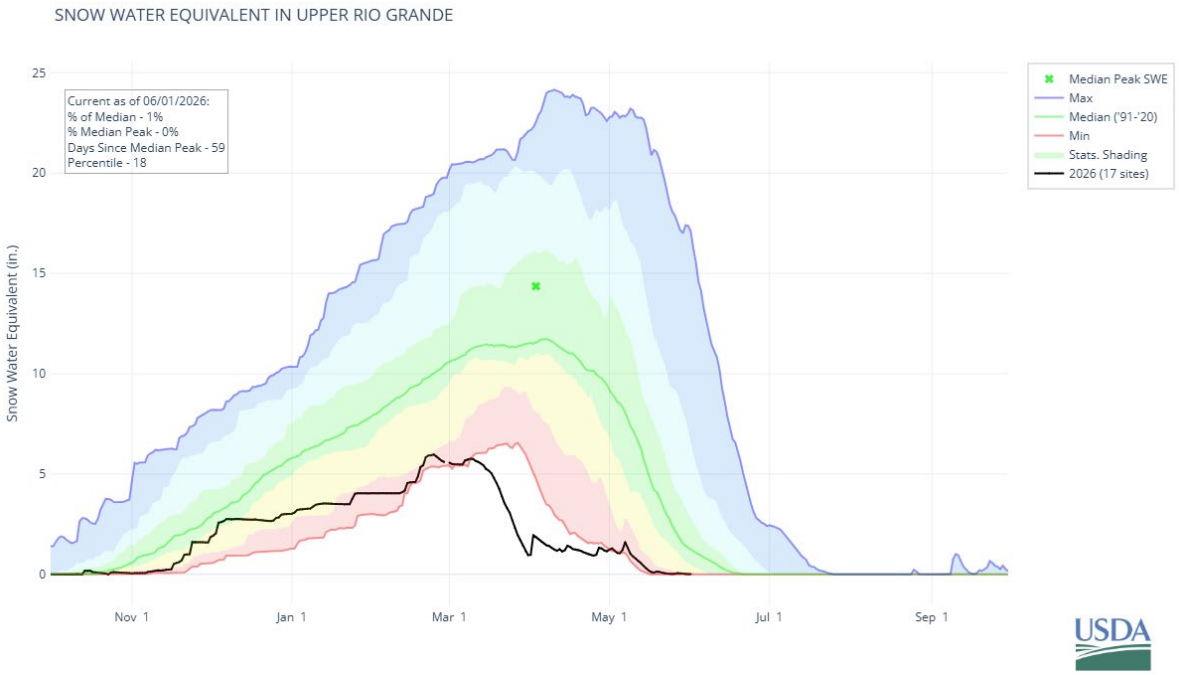
Period of Record Minimum Streamflow KAF (Year) | *1991-2020 Normal Streamflow KAF* | *Observed Streamflow KAF* | *Period of Record Maximum Streamflow KAF (Year)*

Some forecasts may be for volumes that are regulated or influenced by diversions and water management.

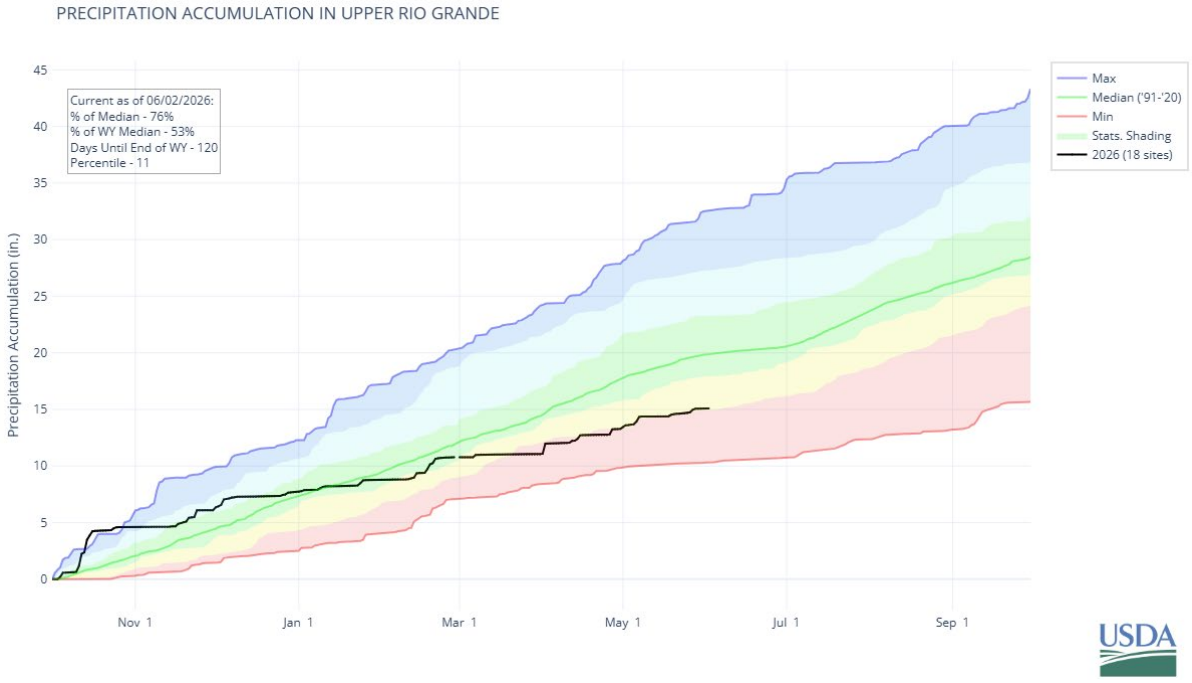
UPPER RIO GRANDE RIVER BASIN

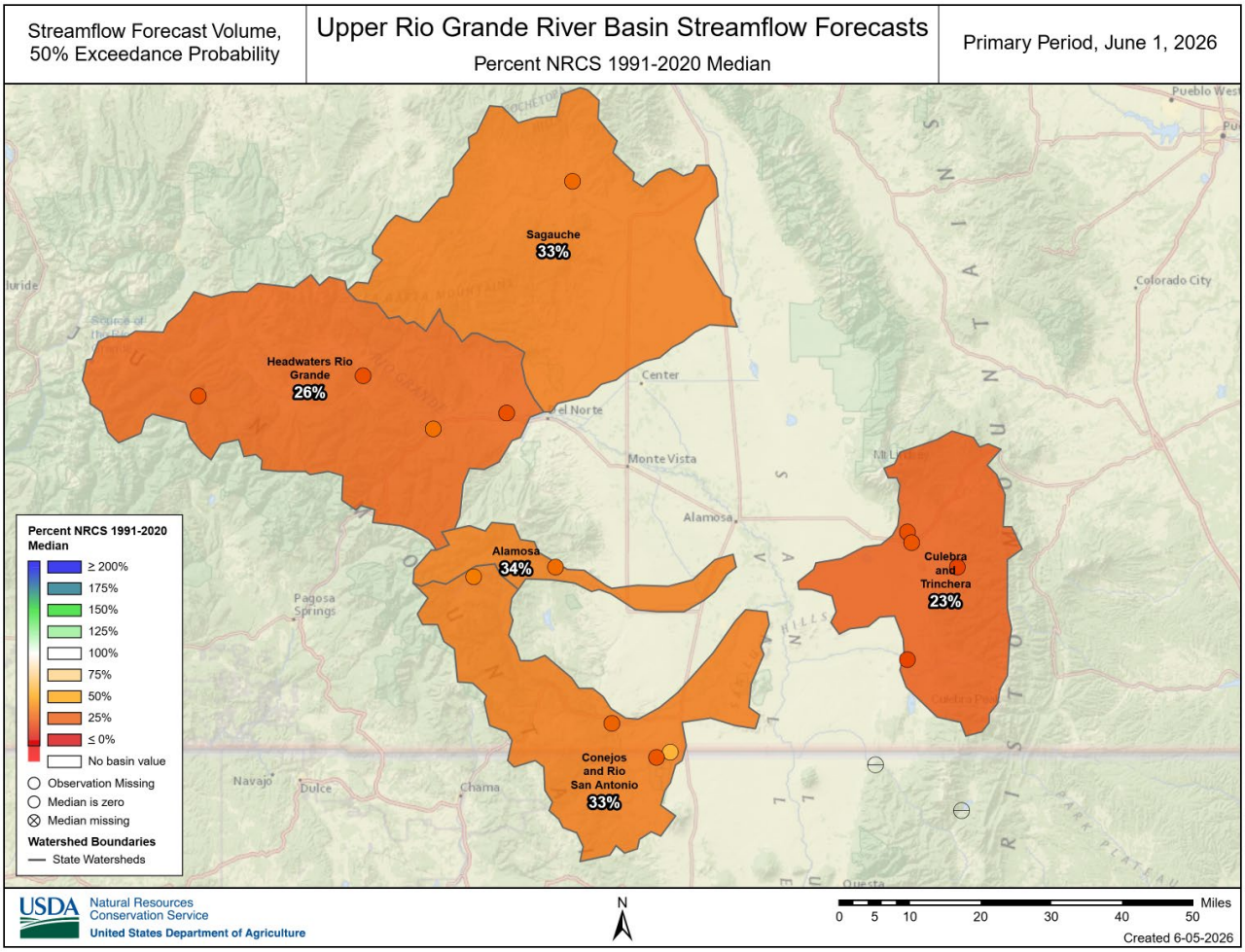
June 1, 2026

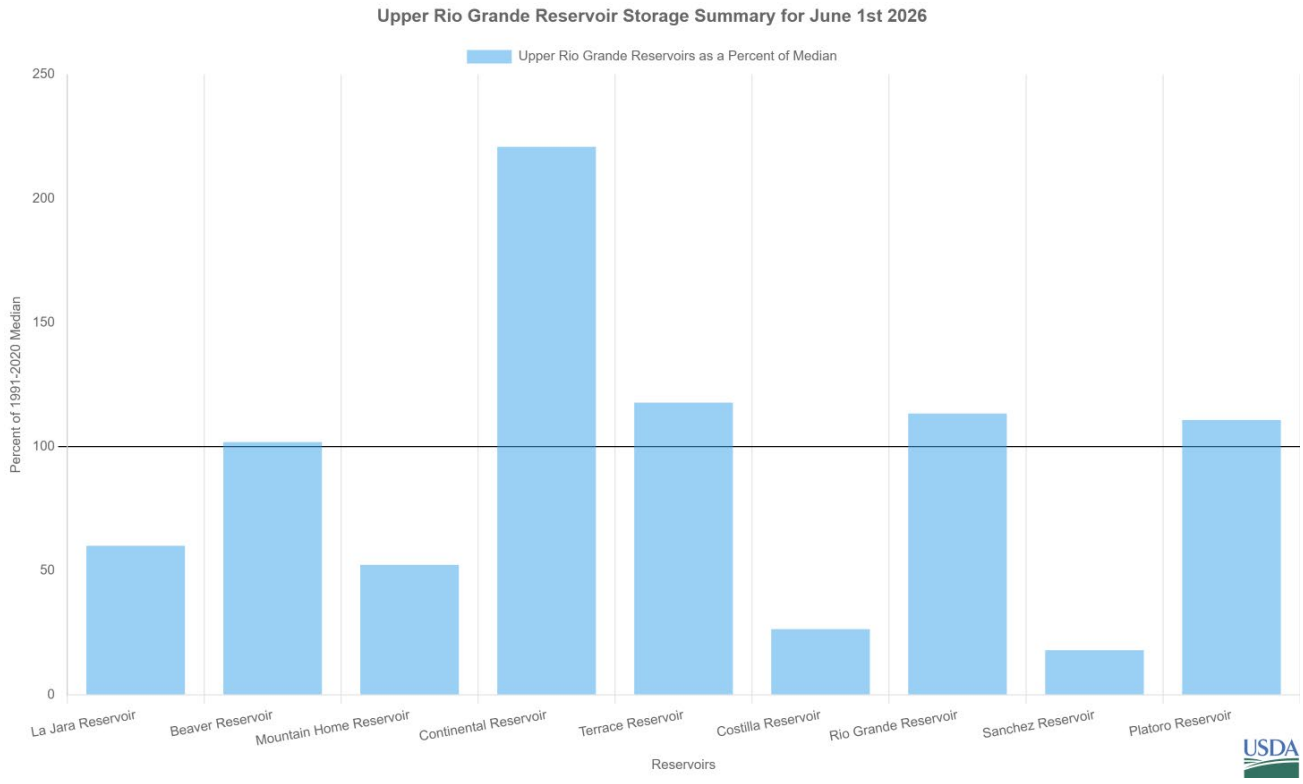
Snowpack in the Upper Rio Grande River basin is below normal at 1 percent of median. Precipitation for May was 95 percent of median which brings water year-to-date precipitation to 76 percent of median. Reservoir storage at the end of May was 82 percent of median compared to 104 percent last year. Current streamflow forecasts range from 21 percent of median at Trinchera Creek above Turners Ranch to 61 percent at San Antonio River at Ortiz.



*Snow water equivalent (SWE) values are calculated using daily SNOTEL data only for the above graph. In the paragraph SWE is calculated for the first of the month using both SNOTEL and Snow Course data.




Streamflow Forecast Volume, 50% Exceedance Probability
Upper Rio Grande River Basin Streamflow Forecasts
Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median
Primary Period, June 1, 2026
Sagauche 33%
Headwaters Rio Grande 26%
Alamosa 34%
Culebra and Trinchera 23%
Conejos and Rio San Antonio 33%
Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median
≥ 200%
175%
150%
125%
100%
75%
50%
25%
≤ 0%
No basin value
Observation Missing
Median is zero
Median missing
Watershed Boundaries
State Watersheds
Center
El Norte
Monte Vista
Alamosa
Colorado City
Pueblo West
Pagosa Springs
Navajo
Dulce
Chama
Questa
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture
N
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
Created 6-05-2026


Upper Rio Grande Reservoir Storage Summary for June 1st 2026
Upper Rio Grande Reservoirs as a Percent of Median
Percent of 1991-2020 Median
250
200
150
100
50
0
La Jara Reservoir
Beaver Reservoir
Mountain Home Reservoir
Continental Reservoir
Terrace Reservoir
Costilla Reservoir
Rio Grande Reservoir
Sanchez Reservoir
Platoro Reservoir
Reservoirs
USDA

Watershed Snowpack Analysis June 1, 2026

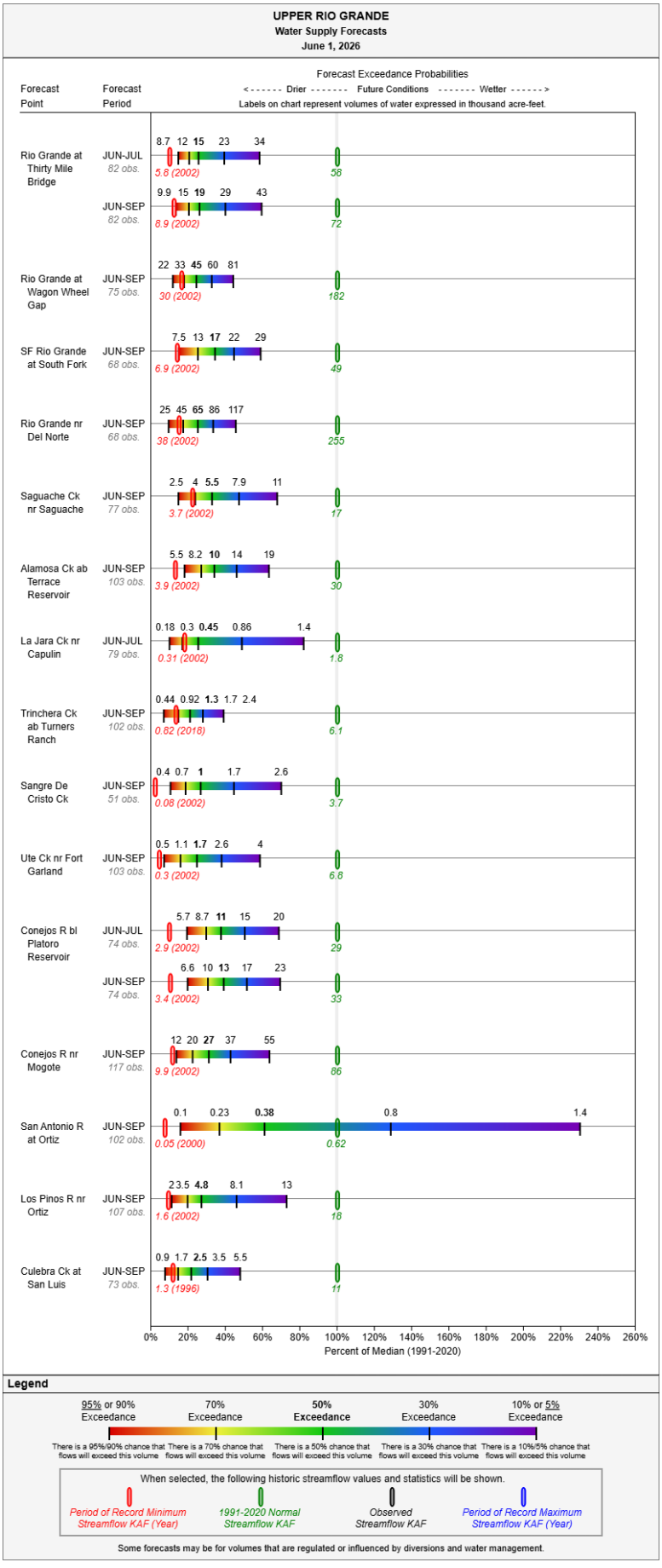
Upper Rio Grande Sub-Basin Snow Data

	# of Sites	% Median	Last Year % Median
Headwaters Rio Grande	5.0	0.0	0.0
Alamosa	1.0	0.0	0.0
Culebra and Trinchera	3.0	0.0	0.0
Northern San Luis Valley	2.0	0.0	0.0
Sagauche	3.0	0.0	0.0
Conejos and Rio San Antonio	2.0	0.0	0.0
Costilla	2.0	0.0	0.0

Reservoir Storage End of May 2026

Upper Rio Grande Reservoir Data

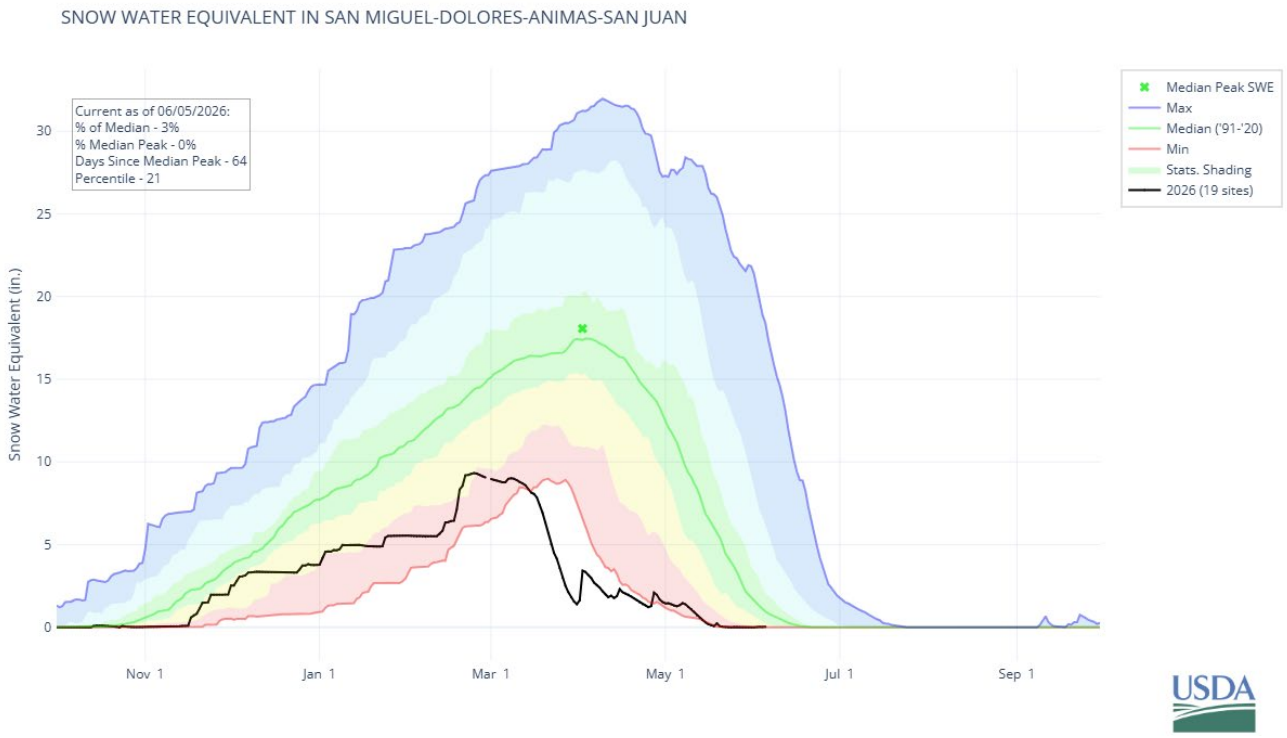
	Current Storage (KAF)	LY Storage (KAF)	Median (KAF)	Percent of Median
Sanchez Reservoir	3.8	5.64	21.1	18.0
Santa Maria Reservoir	nan	7.46	8.6	nan
Rio Grande Reservoir	20.3	24.24	17.9	113.4
La Jara Reservoir	1.38	2.34	2.3	60.0
Platoro Reservoir	23.7	30.97	21.4	110.7
Mountain Home Reservoir	2.94	5.48	5.6	52.5
Costilla Reservoir	2.75	6.0	10.4	26.4
Continental Reservoir	15.46	16.96	7.0	220.9
Beaver Reservoir	4.28	4.2	4.2	101.9
Terrace Reservoir	9.89	8.32	8.4	117.7


UPPER RIO GRANDE
Water Supply Forecasts
June 1, 2026
Forecast Exceedance Probabilities
Forecast Point
Forecast Period
< ------ Drier ------- Future Conditions ------- Wetter ------ >
Labels on chart represent volumes of water expressed in thousand acre-feet.
Rio Grande at Thirty Mile Bridge
JUN-JUL
82 obs.
8.7 12 15 23 34
5.8 (2002)
58
JUN-SEP
82 obs.
9.9 15 19 29 43
8.9 (2002)
72
Rio Grande at Wagon Wheel Gap
JUN-SEP
75 obs.
22 33 45 60 81
30 (2002)
182
SF Rio Grande at South Fork
JUN-SEP
68 obs.
7.5 13 17 22 29
6.9 (2002)
49
Rio Grande nr Del Norte
JUN-SEP
68 obs.
25 45 65 86 117
38 (2002)
255
Saguache Ck nr Saguache
JUN-SEP
77 obs.
2.5 4 5.5 7.9 11
3.7 (2002)
17
Alamosa Ck ab Terrace Reservoir
JUN-SEP
103 obs.
5.5 8.2 10 14 19
3.9 (2002)
30
La Jara Ck nr Capulin
JUN-JUL
79 obs.
0.18 0.3 0.45 0.86 1.4
0.31 (2002)
1.8
Trinchera Ck ab Turners Ranch
JUN-SEP
102 obs.
0.44 0.92 1.3 1.7 2.4
0.82 (2018)
6.1
Sangre De Cristo Ck
JUN-SEP
51 obs.
0.4 0.7 1 1.7 2.6
0.08 (2002)
3.7
Ute Ck nr Fort Garland
JUN-SEP
103 obs.
0.5 1.1 1.7 2.6 4
0.3 (2002)
6.8
Conejos R bl Platoro Reservoir
JUN-JUL
74 obs.
5.7 8.7 11 15 20
2.9 (2002)
29
JUN-SEP
74 obs.
6.6 10 13 17 23
3.4 (2002)
33
Conejos R nr Mogote
JUN-SEP
117 obs.
12 20 27 37 55
9.9 (2002)
86
San Antonio R at Ortiz
JUN-SEP
102 obs.
0.1 0.23 0.38 0.8 1.4
0.05 (2000)
0.62
Los Pinos R nr Ortiz
JUN-SEP
107 obs.
2 3.5 4.8 8.1 13
1.6 (2002)
18
Culebra Ck at San Luis
JUN-SEP
73 obs.
0.9 1.7 2.5 3.5 5.5
1.3 (1996)
11
0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100% 120% 140% 160% 180% 200% 220% 240% 260%
Percent of Median (1991-2020)
Legend
95% or 90% Exceedance
70% Exceedance
50% Exceedance
30% Exceedance
10% or 5% Exceedance
There is a 95%/90% chance that flows will exceed this volume
There is a 70% chance that flows will exceed this volume
There is a 50% chance that flows will exceed this volume
There is a 30% chance that flows will exceed this volume
There is a 10%/5% chance that flows will exceed this volume
When selected, the following historic streamflow values and statistics will be shown.
Period of Record Minimum Streamflow KAF (Year)
1991-2020 Normal Streamflow KAF
Observed Streamflow KAF
Period of Record Maximum Streamflow KAF (Year)
Some forecasts may be for volumes that are regulated or influenced by diversions and water management.

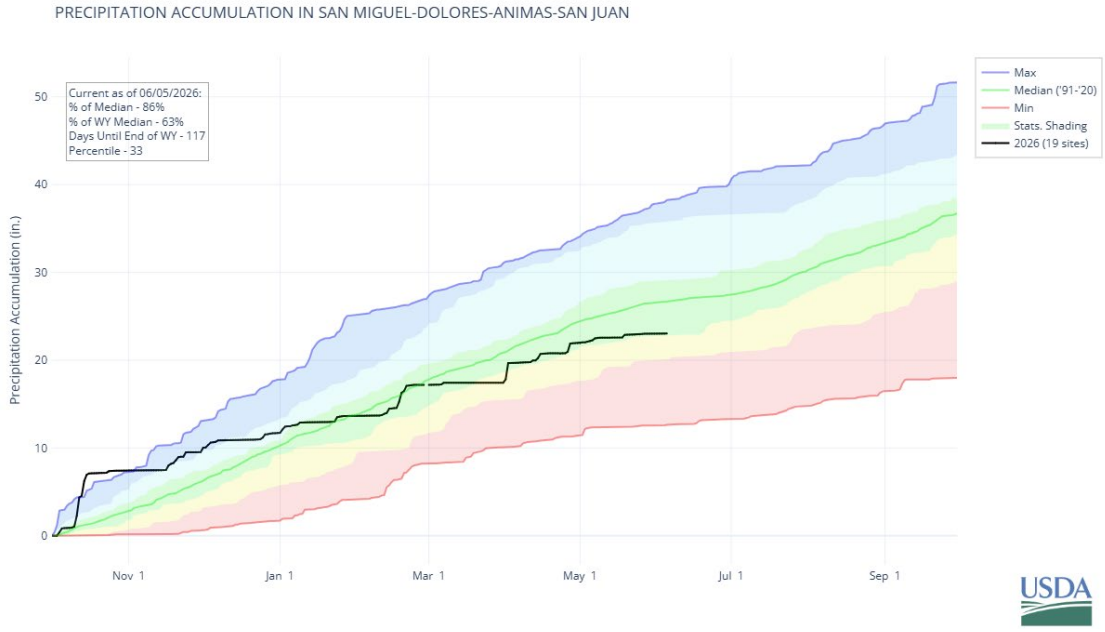
SAN MIGUEL-DOLORES-ANIMAS-SAN JUAN COMBINED RIVER BASIN

June 1, 2026

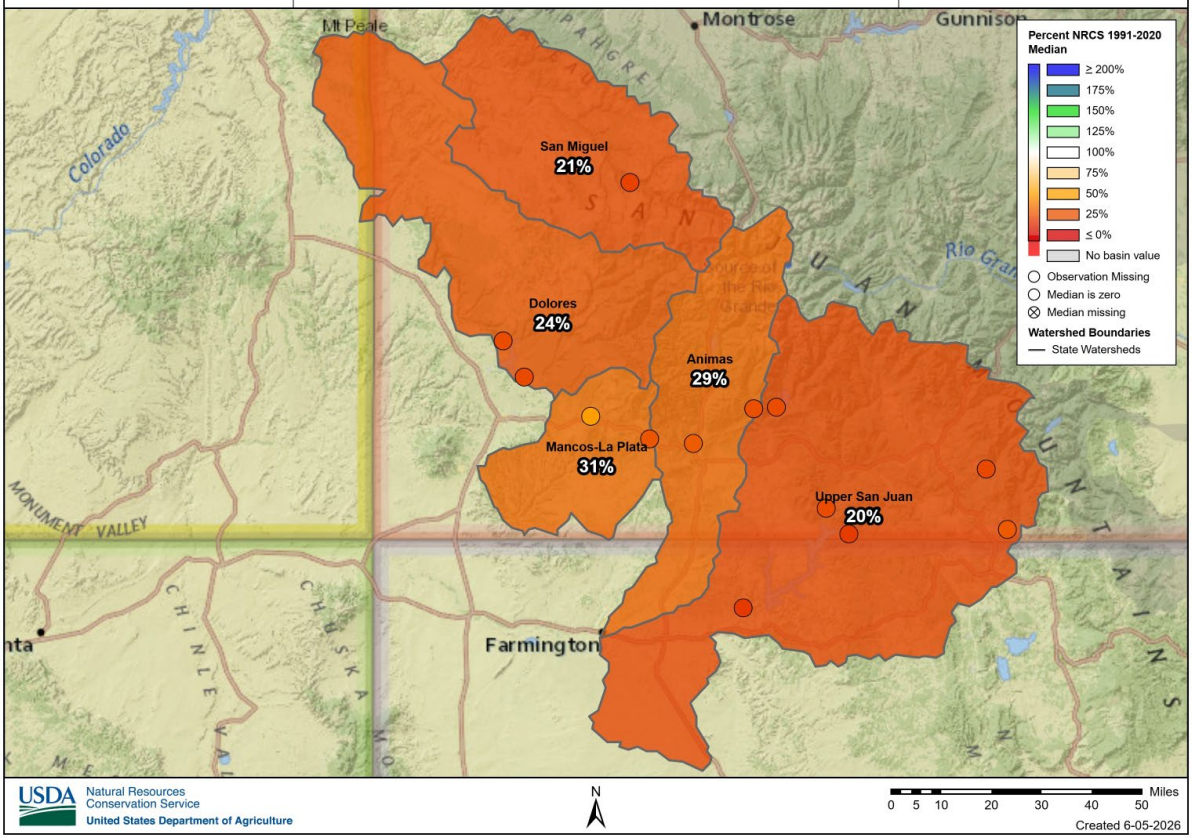
Snowpack in the combined southwest river basins is below normal at 0 percent of median. Precipitation for May was 54 percent of median, which brings water year-to-date precipitation to 87 percent of median. Reservoir storage at the end of April was 69 percent of median compared to 74 percent last year. Current streamflow forecasts range from 18 percent of median at San Juan River near Archuleta to 50 percent of median at Mancos River near Mancos.

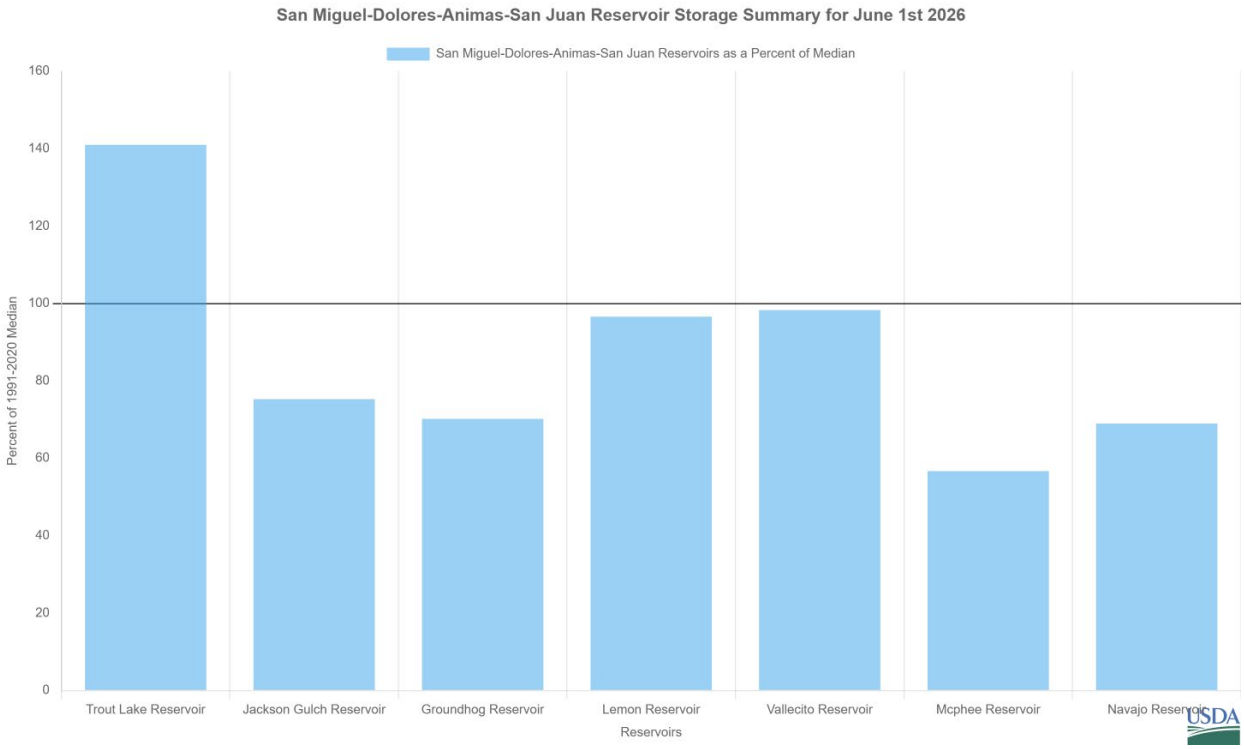


*Snow water equivalent (SWE) values are calculated using daily SNOTEL data only for the above graph. In the paragraph SWE is calculated for the first of the month using both SNOTEL and Snow Course data.



Streamflow Forecast Volume, 50% Exceedance Probability	Combined San Miguel-Dolores-Animas-San Juan River Basin Streamflow Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median	Primary Period, June 1, 2026





Watershed Snowpack Analysis June 1, 2026

San Miguel-Dolores-Animas-San Juan Sub-Basin Snow Data

	# of Sites	% Median	Last Year % Median
Dolores	4.0	0.0	0.0
San Miguel	4.0	0.0	31.0
Upper San Juan	6.0	0.0	0.0
Animas	8.0	0.0	20.4
Mancos-La Plata	3.0	0.0	0.0

Reservoir Storage End of May 2026

San Miguel-Dolores-Animas-San Juan Reservoir Data

	Current Storage (KAF)	LY Storage (KAF)	Median (KAF)	Percent of Median
Vallecito Reservoir	109.07	113.22	111.0	98.3
Mcphee Reservoir	203.69	252.68	359.2	56.7
Navajo Reservoir	1024.1	1063.98	1485.0	69.0
Jackson Gulch Reservoir	7.53	8.25	10.0	75.3
Groundhog Reservoir	14.19	15.7	20.2	70.2
Trout Lake Reservoir	3.24	1.06	2.3	140.9
Lemon Reservoir	32.54	34.24	33.7	96.6


SAN MIGUEL-DOLORES-ANIMAS-SAN JUAN
Water Supply Forecasts
June 1, 2026
Forecast Exceedance Probabilities
Forecast Point
Forecast Period
< ------- Drier ------- Future Conditions ------- Wetter ------- >
Labels on chart represent volumes of water expressed in thousand acre-feet.
Dolores R at Dolores
JUN-JUL
114 obs.
5.4 11 15 29 49
9.8 (1934)
64
Dolores R bl Mcphee Reservoir
JUN-JUL
98 obs.
8.3 12 16 31 53
11 (1934)
65
San Miguel R nr Placerville
JUN-JUL
90 obs.
6.2 10 14 20 27
13 (2002)
65
Rio Blanco bl Blanco Diversion
JUN-JUL
91 obs.
2.6 3.4 4.1 7 11
1.5 (2002)
18
Navajo R bl Oso Diversion Dam nr Chromo
JUN-JUL
91 obs.
46.1 7.1 10 14
2.2 (2002)
25
San Juan R nr Carracas
JUN-JUL
64 obs.
13 19 25 40 62
5.9 (2002)
131
Piedra R nr Arboles
JUN-JUL
68 obs.
6 10 14 25 40
2.3 (2002)
58
Los Pinos R nr Bayfield
JUN-JUL
85 obs.
11 15 19 29 44
11 (2002)
79
San Juan R nr Archuleta
JUN-JUL
78 obs.
20 30 41 69 110
-6.58 (2002)
230
Animas R at Durango
JUN-JUL
114 obs.
20 36 52 70 93
31 (2002)
177
Florida R bl Lemon Reservoir nr Durango
JUN-JUL
62 obs.
23.6 5.2 8.1 12
1.7 (2002)
21
La Plata R at Hesperus
JUN-JUL
108 obs.
0.7 1.1 1.5 2.5 3.7
0.75 (2002)
5.5
Mancos R nr Mancos
JUN-JUL
52 obs.
0.25 0.4 0.55 1.1 2.2
-4.07 (1996)
1.1
0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100% 120% 140% 160% 180% 200% 220% 240% 260% 280%
Percent of Median (1991-2020)
Legend
95% or 90% Exceedance
70% Exceedance
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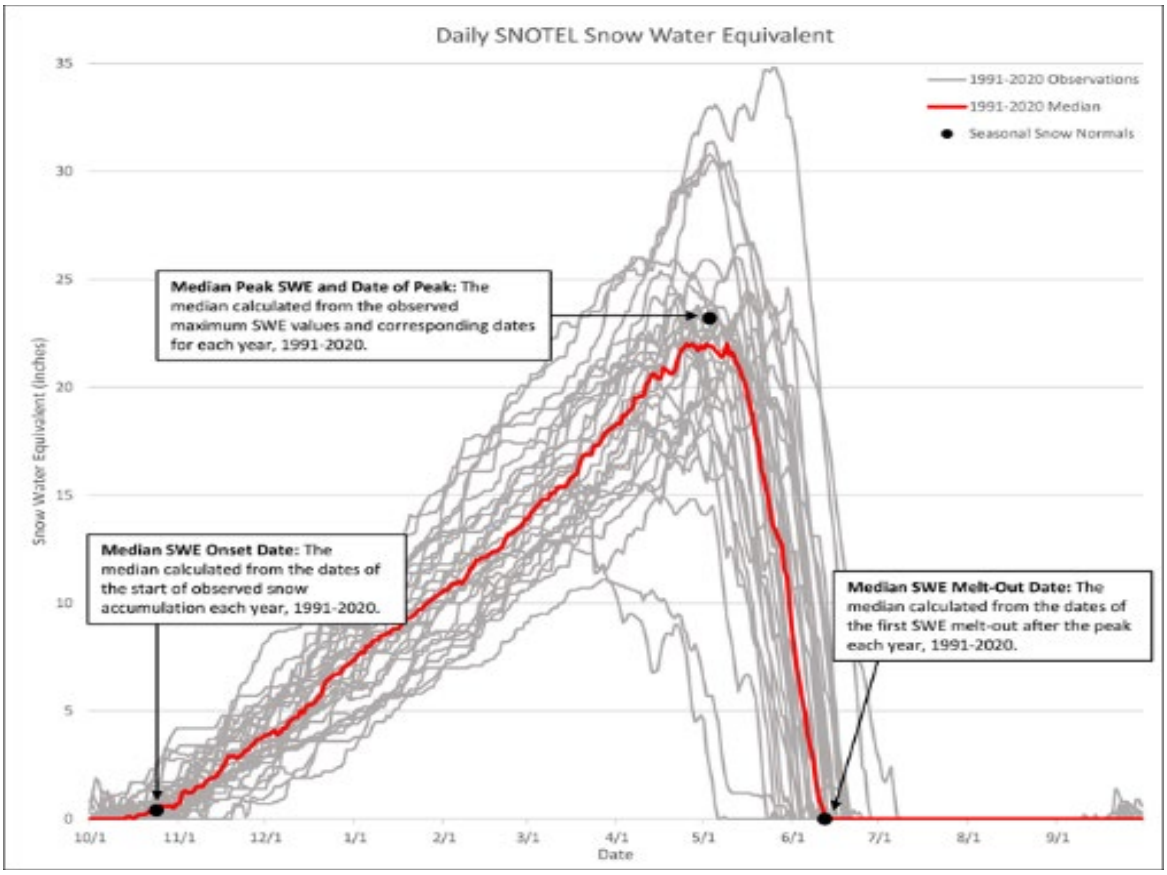
Observed Streamflow KAF
Period of Record Maximum Streamflow KAF (Year)
Some forecasts may be for volumes that are regulated or influenced by diversions and water management.

New 1991-2020 Statistical Normals

The NRCS Snow Survey and Water Supply Forecasting (SSWSF) Program recently published new statistical normals (medians or averages) to describe the central tendency of a data record over a 30-year period. Data normals are key in helping water users compare current conditions to past conditions using the metric "% of normal." Every 10 years, the SSWSF Program updates the 30-year normals reference period to stay consistent with World Meteorological Organization standards that account for changing climatic conditions over time. As such, this year the SSWSF Program transitioned from using 1981-2010 data normals to using 1991-2020 data normals.

For the 1991-2020 reference period, the median is the official NRCS normal when conveying information about current snowpack, precipitation, and water supply conditions. The median was previously used as the official 1981-2010 normal for SWE and some streamflow forecast points, but the average was used for other data types. Setting the official normal to the median provides consistency across data types and stations. Viewing the 30-year average may be preferable over the median in some instances, therefore, both the average and the median are available in most NRCS reports and products. See for more information about the median.

A new suite of statistics for automated snow monitoring stations are available to provide information about normal seasonal snowpack characteristics. These new seasonal statistics include medians and averages for the SWE onset date and melt-out date, as well as the median and average maximum seasonal SWE value (Peak SWE) and date of Peak SWE. More detailed information on the updated normals can be found on the Water and Climate Center's [30-year normals page.]



How to Read Snowpack Graphs

The graphs show snow water equivalent (SWE) (in inches), using daily SNOTEL data. for the October 1 through September 30 water year. Basin "observed" SWE values are computed using SNOTEL sites which are characteristic of the snowpack of the particular basin.

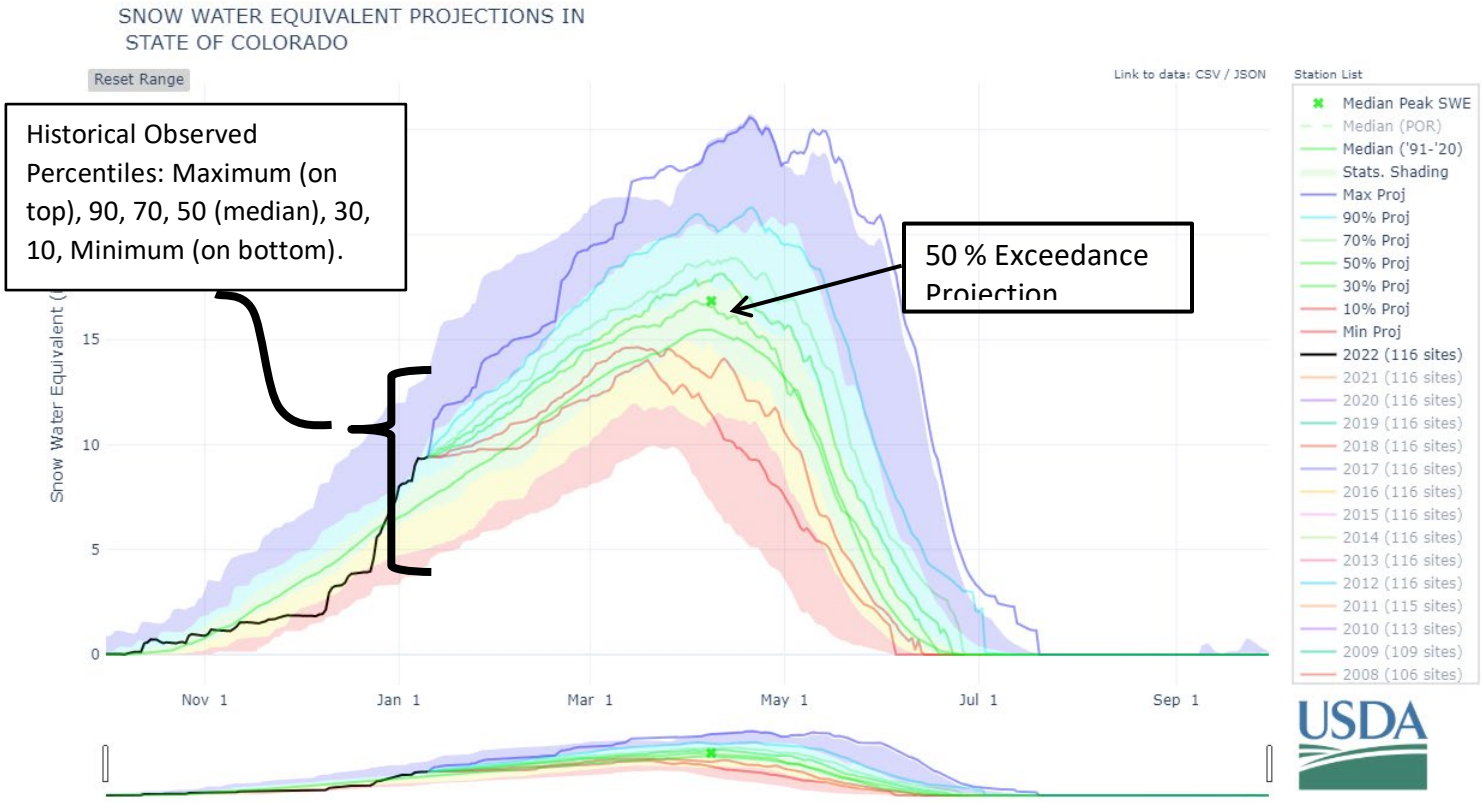
Current water year is represented by the heavy red line terminating on the last day the graphic was updated.

Historical observed percentile range is shown as a gray background area on the graph. Shades of gray indicate maximum, 90 percentile, 70 percentile, 50 percentile (solid black line), 30 percentile, 10 percentile, and minimum for the period of record.

50 % Exceedance Projection: The most probabilistic snowpack projection, based on the median snowpack is projected forward from the end of the current period to the end of the current water year.

For more detailed information on these graphs visit:

http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs144p2_062291.pdf



How Forecasts Are Made

For more water supply and resource management information, contact:

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PO Box 25426
Denver, CO 80225-0426
Phone (720) 544-2852
Website: http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/co/snow/

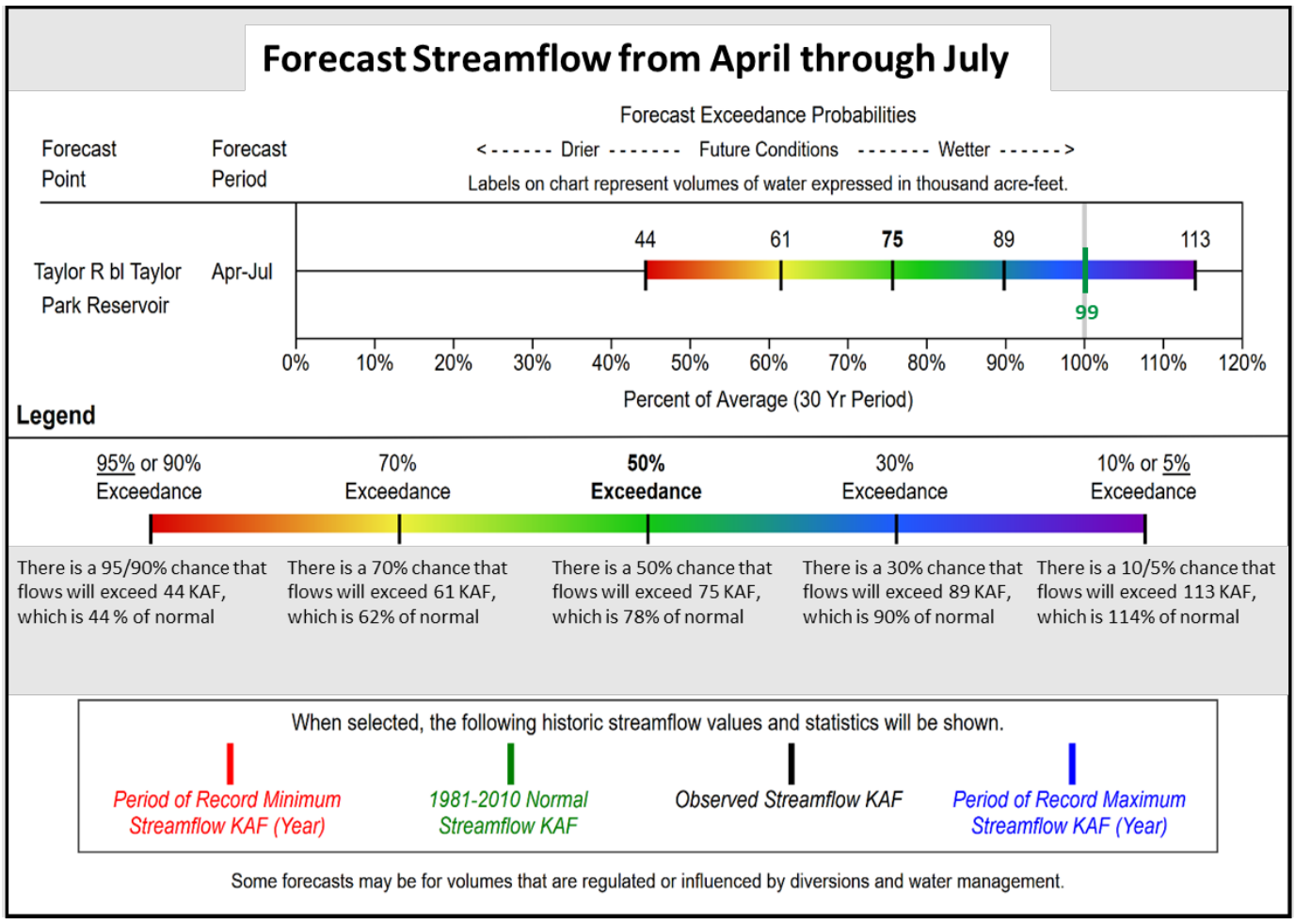
Most of the annual streamflow in the western United States originates as snowfall that has accumulated in the mountains during the winter and early spring. As the snowpack accumulates, hydrologists estimate the runoff that will occur when it melts. Measurements of snow water equivalent at selected manual snow courses and automated SNOTEL sites, along with precipitation, antecedent streamflow, and indices of the El Niño / Southern Oscillation are used in computerized statistical and simulation models to prepare runoff forecasts. Unless otherwise specified, all forecasts are for flows that would occur naturally without any upstream influences.

Forecasts of any kind, of course, are not perfect. Streamflow forecast uncertainty arises from three primary sources: (1) uncertain knowledge of future weather conditions, (2) uncertainty in the forecasting procedure, and (3) errors in the data. The forecast, therefore, must be interpreted not as a single value but rather as a range of values with specific probabilities of occurrence. The middle of the range is expressed by the 50% exceedance probability forecast, for which there is a 50% chance that the actual flow will be above, and a 50% chance that the actual flow will be below, this value. To describe the expected range around this 50% value, four other forecasts are provided, two smaller values (90% and 70% exceedance probability) and two larger values (30%, and 10% exceedance probability). For example, there is a 90% chance that the actual flow will be more than the 90% exceedance probability forecast. The others can be interpreted similarly.

The wider the spread among these values, the more uncertain the forecast. As the season progresses, forecasts become more accurate, primarily because a greater portion of the future weather conditions become known; this is reflected by a narrowing of the range around the 50% exceedance probability forecast. Users should take this uncertainty into consideration when making operational decisions by selecting forecasts corresponding to the level of risk they are willing to assume about the amount of water to be expected. If users anticipate receiving a lesser supply of water, or if they wish to increase their chances of having an adequate supply of water for their operations, they may want to base their decisions on the 90% or 70% exceedance probability forecasts, or something in between. On the other hand, if users are concerned about receiving too much water (for example, threat of flooding), they may want to base their decisions on the 30% or 10% exceedance probability forecasts, or something in between. Regardless of the forecast value users choose for operations, they should be prepared to deal with either more or less water. (Users should remember that even if the 90% exceedance probability forecast is used, there is still a 10% chance of receiving less than this amount.) By using the exceedance probability information, users can easily determine the chances of receiving more or less water.

Interpreting the Forecast Graphics

These graphics provide a new way to visualize the range of streamflows represented by the forecast exceedance probabilities for each forecast period. The colors in the bar for each forecast point indicate the exceedance probability of the forecasts and the vertical lines on the bar signify the five published forecast exceedance probabilities. The numbers displayed above the color scale represent the actual forecasted streamflow volume (in KAF) for the given exceedance probability. The horizontal axis provides the percent of median represented by each forecast and the gray line centered above 100% represents the 1981-2010 historical median streamflow. The position of the gray line relative to the color scale provides a benchmark for considering future streamflows. If the majority of the forecast range is to the right of the gray line, there is a higher likelihood of above median streamflow volumes during the provided forecast period. Conversely, if the majority of the color bar is to the left of the median mark, below median volumes are more likely. The horizontal span of the forecasts offers an indication of the uncertainty in a given forecast: when the bar spans a large horizontal range, the forecast skill is low and uncertainty is high; when the bar is narrow in width, the forecast skill is higher and uncertainty lower.



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Denver, CO 80225-0426

In addition to the water supply outlook reports, water supply forecast information for the Western United States is available from the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the National Weather Service monthly, February through June. The information may be obtained from the Natural Resources Conservation Service web page at http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/wsf/westwide.html

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Issued by

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U.S. Department of Agriculture

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Clint Evans
State Conservationist
Natural Resources Conservation Service
Lakewood, Colorado

Colorado
Water Supply Outlook Report
Natural Resources Conservation Service
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