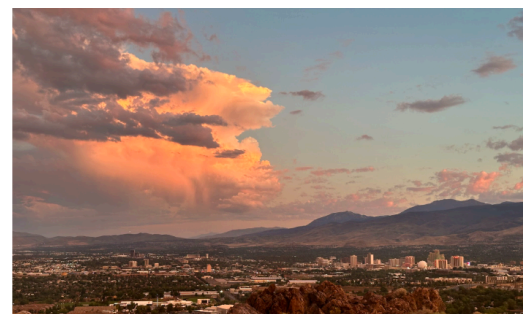




Monthly Climate Report

NWS Reno NV

Issued: 9/9/2025



Weather Synopsis & Highlights:

Temperatures in August finished within a few degrees of average, with slightly warmer than average conditions from Lassen County into northwest NV, while the eastern Sierra was slightly below average (Figure 1).

Meanwhile, precipitation during August finished generally well above average, most notably for the majority of the eastern Sierra and western Nevada. This was due to the copious amounts of rainfall that fell between the 23rd and 28th when the region experienced a sustained push of monsoon moisture (Figure 2).

Isolated thunderstorms formed on the 1st over parts of northeast CA, northwest and west central NV, with the heaviest rainfall report of 1" on the east side of Fernley. A dry pattern then settled into the region for the next 10 days, with occasional periods of increasing breezes. Temperatures were generally a few degrees below average for the first week of August, then warmed up with the peak heat occurring on the 12th as highs surpassed 100 degrees in most lower elevations.

Isolated thunderstorms returned to parts of the eastern Sierra and far western NV on the 12th, then shifted to Mono County and parts of west central NV south of US-50 on the 13th. Coverage became even more sparse across Mono and Mineral counties on the 14th and 15th. No significant impacts were reported with these storms, although a few stronger cells produced outflow gusts of 45-55 mph and short bursts of heavy rainfall up to 0.50 inch. A few showers and thunderstorms formed across the eastern Sierra and into western NV mainly over Lyon County on the 16th, and in northeast CA and northwest NV on the 17th. Temperatures began a slow cooling trend from the 13th through 17th, with highs dipping into the mid 80s-near 90 degrees for lower elevations and 70s near the Sierra.

Dry conditions returned from the 18th-20th, with temperatures rebounding to near average. From the 21st through the 23rd, high pressure returned to the region, leading to heat advisories across western NV and eastern Lassen County with temperatures upwards of 103 degrees. After this brief heatwave, monsoonal moisture increased across the area from the 23rd through the 28th with multiple days of strong winds, dust storms, heavy rainfall and flooding. For flooding impacts during this period, see the hydrology section below. Daytime temperatures from the 24th to the 28th cooled to below average, with mostly 80s in western NV and 70s in the eastern Sierra, before warming up to above 90 again for lower elevations and above 80 for Sierra locations as drier conditions returned for the end of the month.

Hydrology:

Most of the hydrology action in August took place during several days of monsoonal moisture between August 23rd and 27th. Slow moving storms with heavy rain resulted in numerous reports of flash flooding and debris flows. Over the 5-day period NWS Reno issued 9 flash flood warnings and 27 flood advisories. The most impactful days for flash flooding and debris flows were Tuesday the 26th and Wednesday the 27th. A summary

of observed rainfall totals between 8/23 and 8/27 indicate several locations with over 2" of total precipitation (Figure 3a and 3b). A few sites even had five day totals in excess of 3" including Willow Flat SNOTEL at 3.8", the Knox 2 RAWS station near Incline village at 3.02", and a climate reference site in Sheldon at 3.20".

Roads throughout the region were the primary reported impacts of flooding and debris, with the first report of major roadway impacts on NV-360 in Mineral County on Sunday 8/24 (photo 1). Figure 4 shows a map of flooding and debris flow impacts reported to NWS Reno. Interstate 80 was impacted several times and in two primary locations, near Floriston in the Truckee River Canyon, and between Fernley and USA Parkway with the most impactful flows on the 27th (photos 6 and 7). Secondary impacts of heavy rain and debris flows in the Truckee River Canyon and high turbidity in the Truckee river resulted in Truckee Meadows Water Authority's temporary closure of some river intakes and short-term outdoor watering restrictions. Numerous post-fire debris flows were also reported on the 2024 Bear fire in Sierra county, causing major damages to county and Forest Service roads. See the photos section for images of some of the impacts (photo 8).

While the late August rains distributed their impacts and benefits unevenly throughout the NWS Reno service area, most weather stations reported measurable precipitation. The rain from these events helped to boost August precipitation well above median at all SNOTEL sites with a sufficient period of record (Figure 5). The eastern Sierra basin average August precipitation was about 1.5", which is the third wettest August for these sites in the past 45 years. This late August precipitation also helped increase the soil moisture at mountain SNOTEL sites, especially those in the eastern Sierra area (Figure 6). Spatially modeled soil moisture also showed widespread improvements (Figure 7).

August streamflows were near normal on the Truckee and most of the Carson, near to below normal on the lower Humboldt. Below normal August streamflows were observed on the West Fork of the Carson and the headwaters of both the east and west forks of the Walker River (Figure 8). Water year to date observed streamflows are near to above normal for the Truckee and NE California and slightly below normal on the Carson, Walker and lower Humboldt rivers (Figure 9). End of August reservoir storage remains above normal for Lake Tahoe, near normal for the Truckee, Walker, and lower Humboldt, and slightly below normal for Lahontan Reservoir (Figure 10).

Drought Update:

August precipitation helped keep current drought conditions from expanding during the month and may help contribute to future improvements with additional rainfall. The US drought monitor remained nearly constant for the month, with most of the NWS Reno service area in the D0 or abnormally dry category, but with portions of Churchill and Mineral Counties in the D1 or moderate drought category (Figure 11). The Evaporative Demand Drought Index (EDDI) for August shows below normal atmospheric thirst for much of the east Sierra, NE California and NW Nevada, with the exception of most of Churchill county and parts of neighboring counties where the demand was above normal (Figure 12). Water year through August precipitation and temperatures can be found in figures 13 and 14, respectively.

Additional Information on Drought and Climate:

[Report Drought conditions here](#)

[Nevada statewide Drought update](#)

[NV State Climate Office](#)

[NV Living with Drought](#)

[Drought Monitor](#)

[New Drought.gov](#)

[California Nevada Drought Early Warning System](#)

[NOAA CPC Drought page](#)

[CNAP Drought tracker](#)

[California Nevada River Forecast Center](#)

[WRCC Drought Tracker](#)

[WRCC Enso page](#)

[WRCC Monthly Climate Summaries](#)

[Evaporative Demand Drought Index](#)

[US Seasonal Drought Outlook](#)

Contact NWS Reno Climate Team

rev.climate@noaa.gov 775-673-8100

<https://www.weather.gov/rev/>

Photos:



Photo 1: Highway 360 in Mineral County afternoon of 8/24/25, photos courtesy of Mineral County Sheriff's office.



Photo 2: August 25th, Six Mile Canyon Road, Photo courtesy of Lyon County.



Photo 3. Sparks flooding 8/26/25, Photo courtesy biggestlittlestreets via instagram.



Photos 4. August 26th, one of several blowing dust events on the Black Rock Playa, photo courtesy of Burning Man Project.



Photo 5, Woody Creek flooding Tuesday 8/26 ~ 5:00pm, Incline Village NV. Image courtesy of Nate Delgado.



Photo 6, I-80 near Floriston, Wednesday 8/27 ~ 2:45pm, photo courtesy Caltrans District 3.



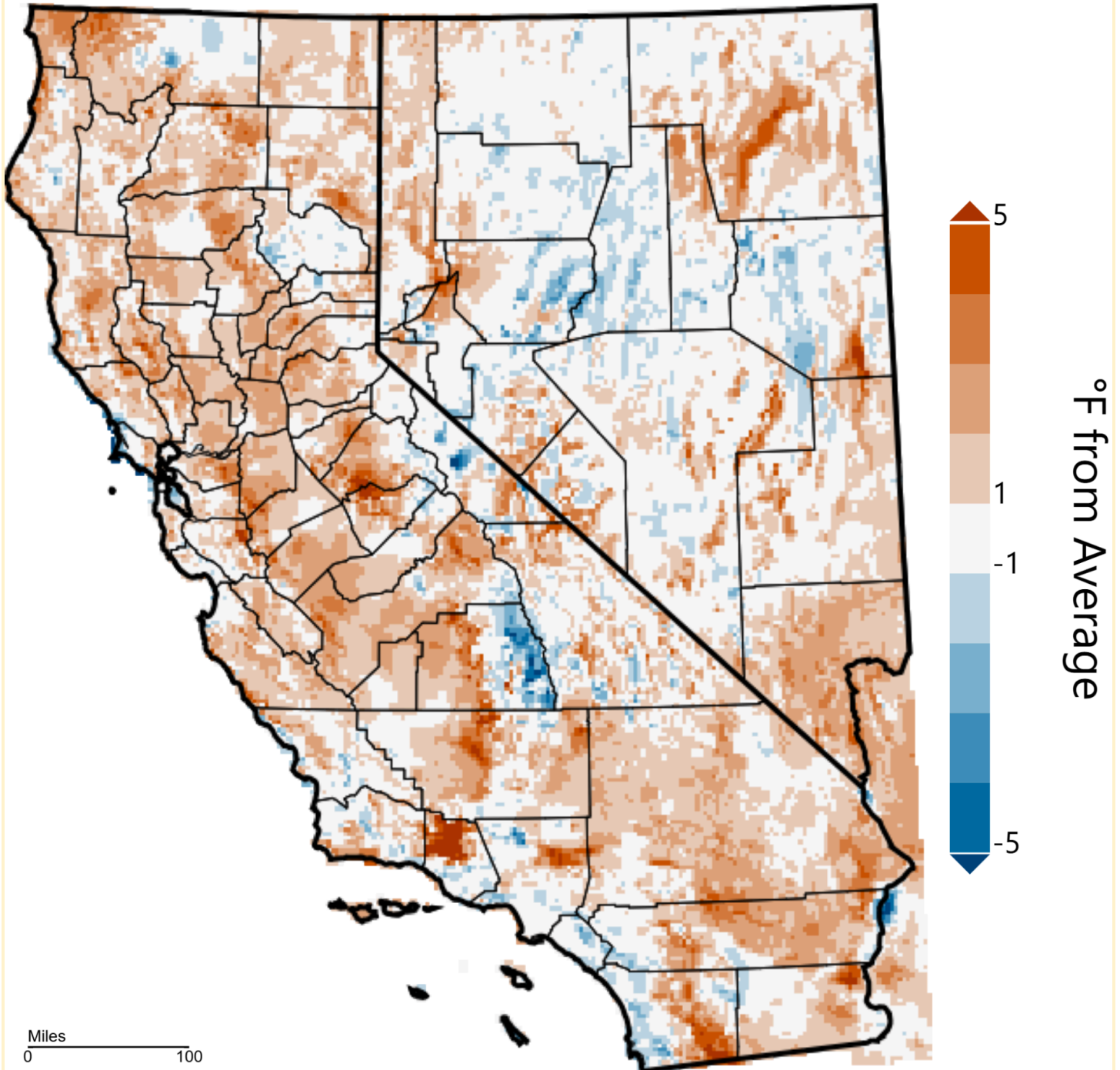
Photo 7, I-80 Westbound near Tracy Clark NV, Wednesday 8/27 ~ 4:30PM, photo courtesy NDOT.



Photo 8: One of several debris flows impacting rural roads south of Loyalton CA. within the 2024 Bear fire burn perimeter. This is Smithneck Road after heavy rain on Wednesday 8/27. Photo courtesy of Sierra County Public Works.

Figures:

California-Nevada - Mean Temperature August 2025, Departure from 1991-2020 Average

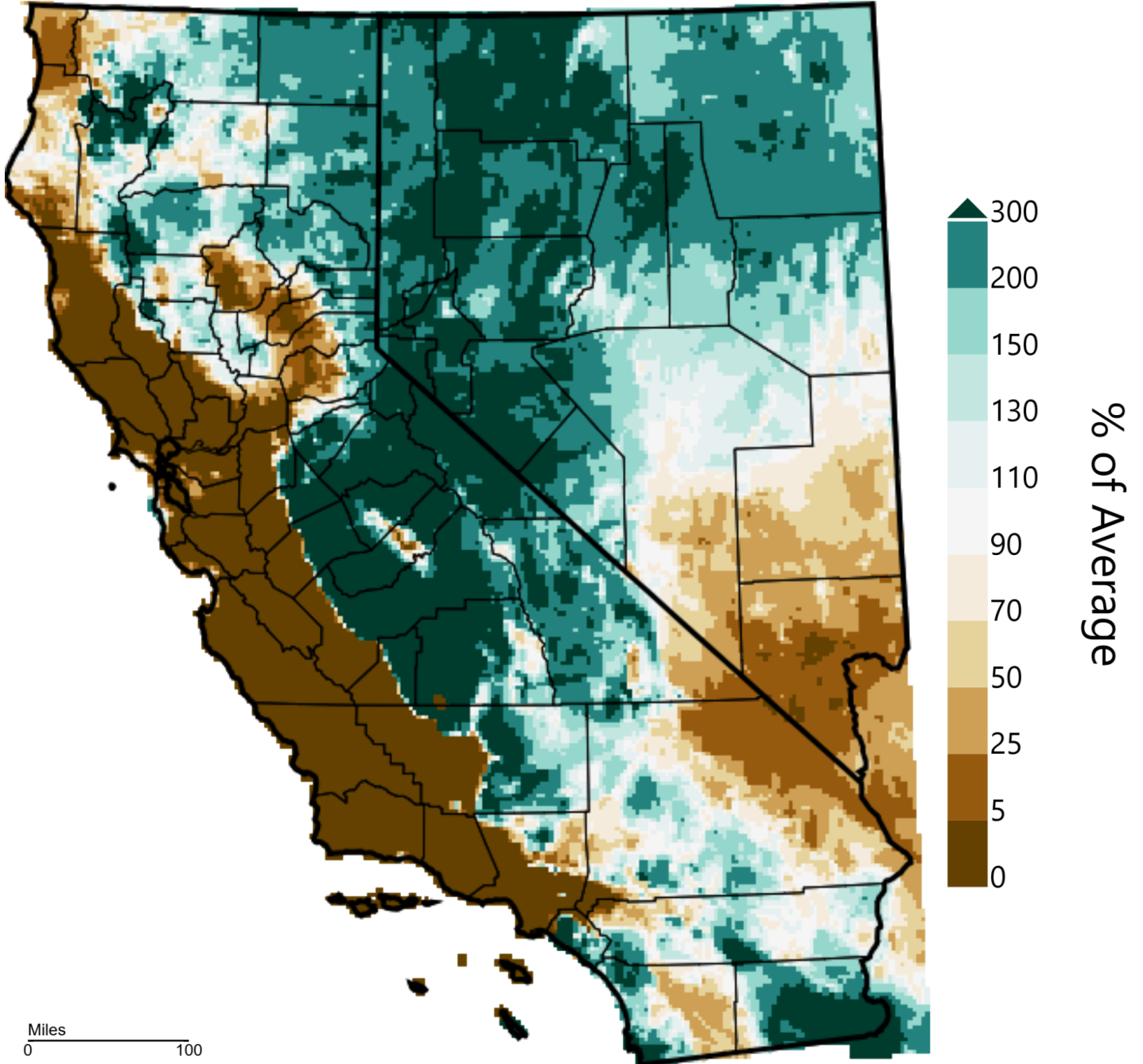


WestWide Drought Tracker, WRCC, Climate Engine, Data Source: PRISM Prelim, created 05 Sep 2025

Figure 1: Departure from normal temperatures for August 2025. ([WWDT](#))

California-Nevada - Precipitation

August 2025, Percent of 1991-2020 Average



WestWide Drought Tracker, WRCC, Climate Engine, Data Source: PRISM Prelim, created 05 Sep 2025

Figure 2: Percent of normal precipitation for August 2025. ([WWDTr](#))

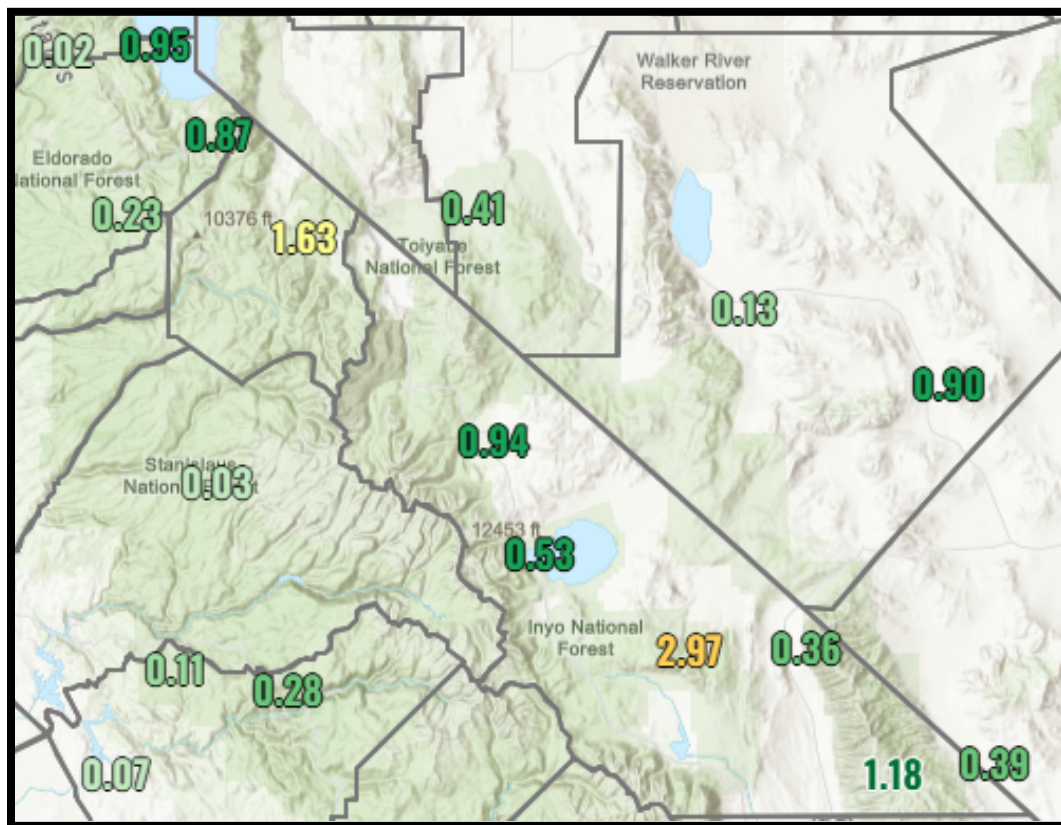
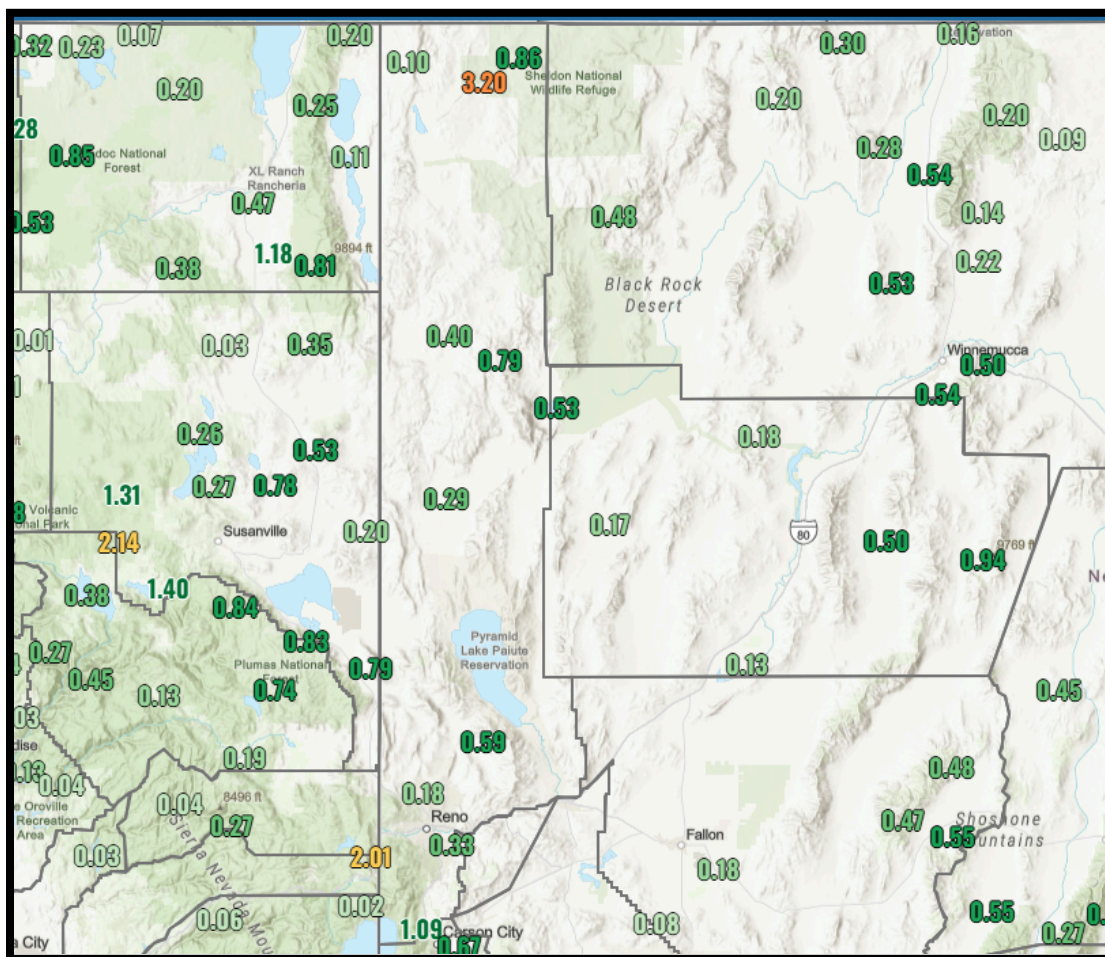


Figure 3a/3b. A subset of precipitation observations from 8/23 through 8/27

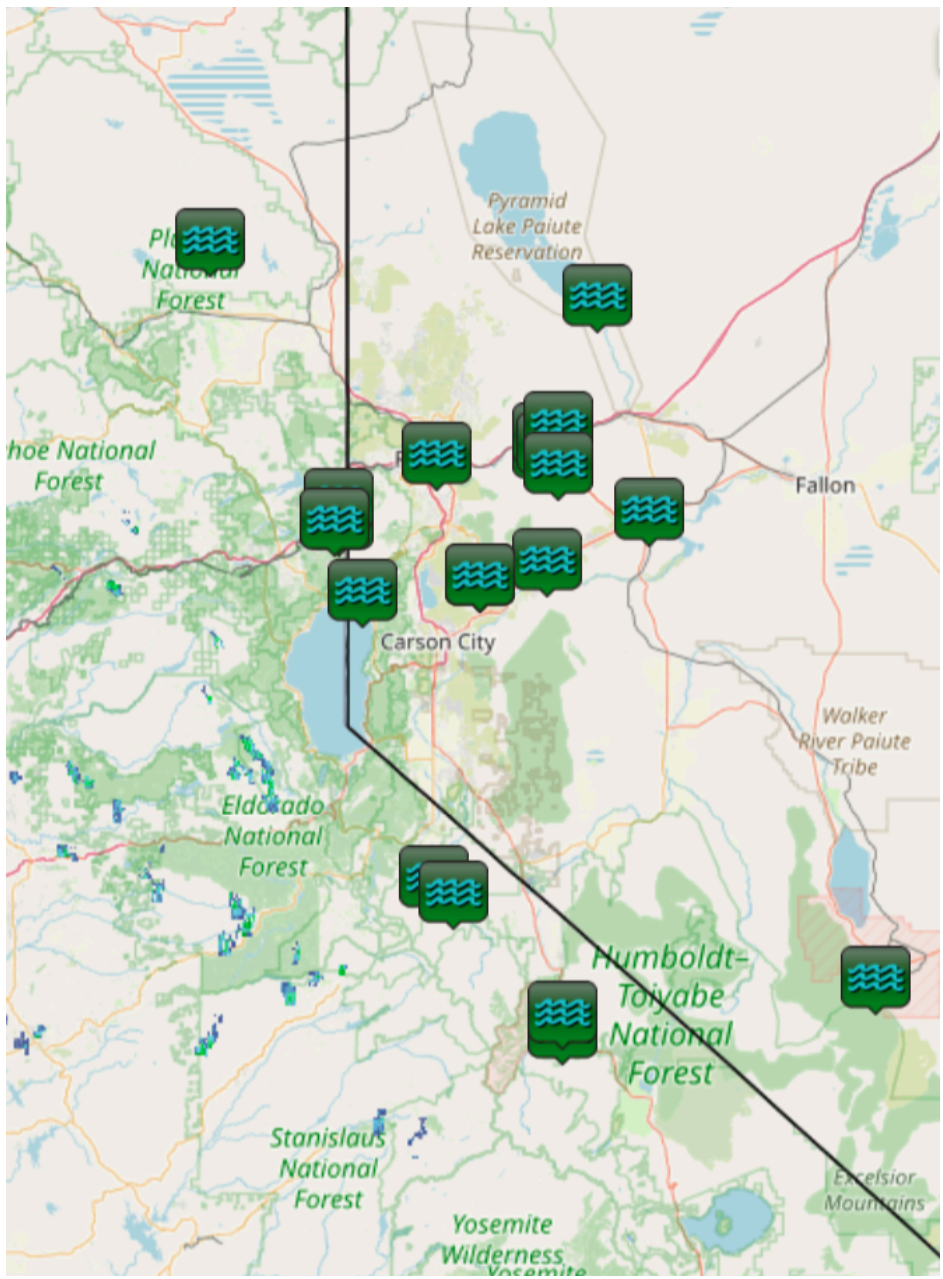


Figure 4. Map of flooding of debris flow impacts reported to NWS Reno between August 24th and 27th.

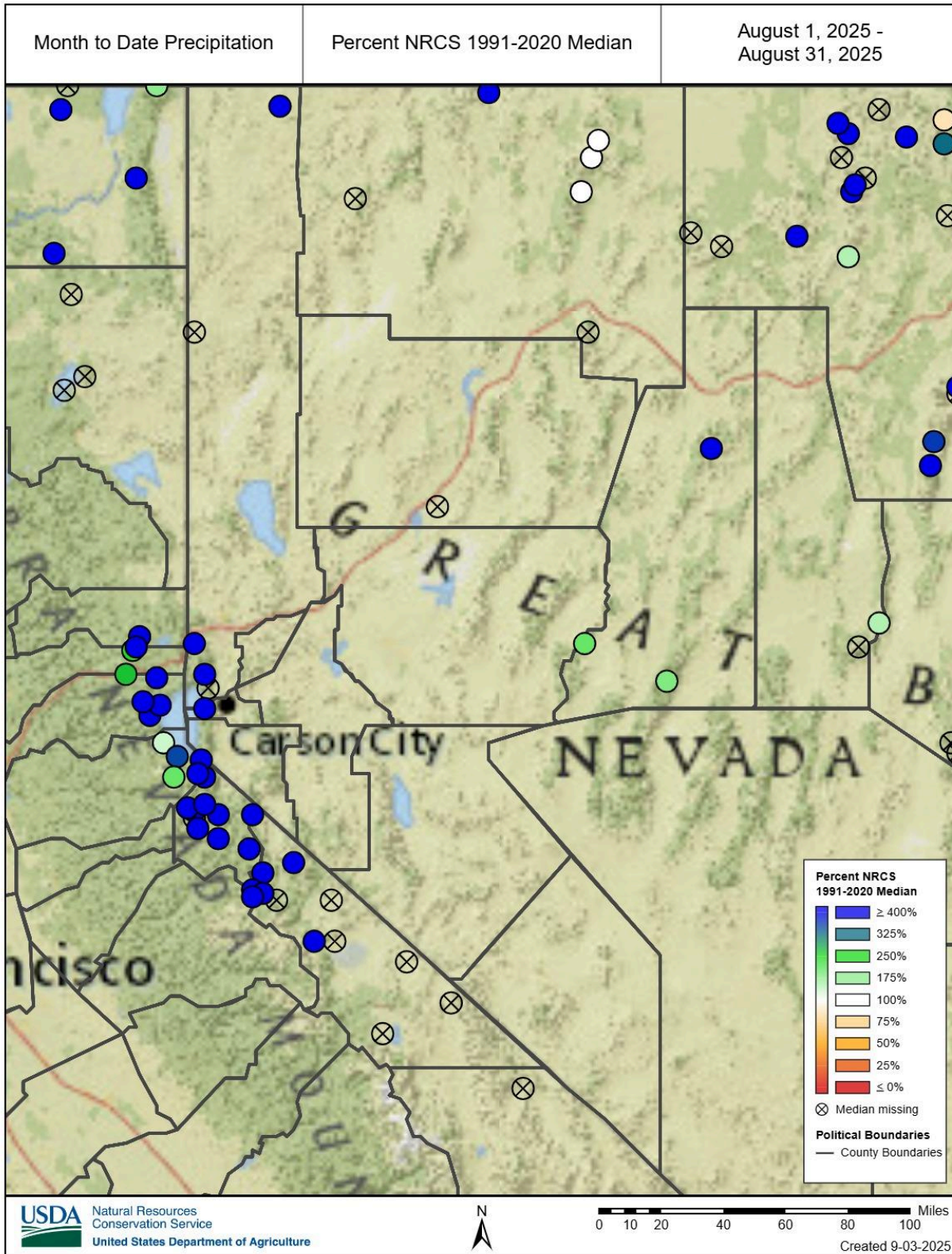


Figure 5. [NRCS SNOTEL mountain precipitation](#) as a % of median for the month of August.

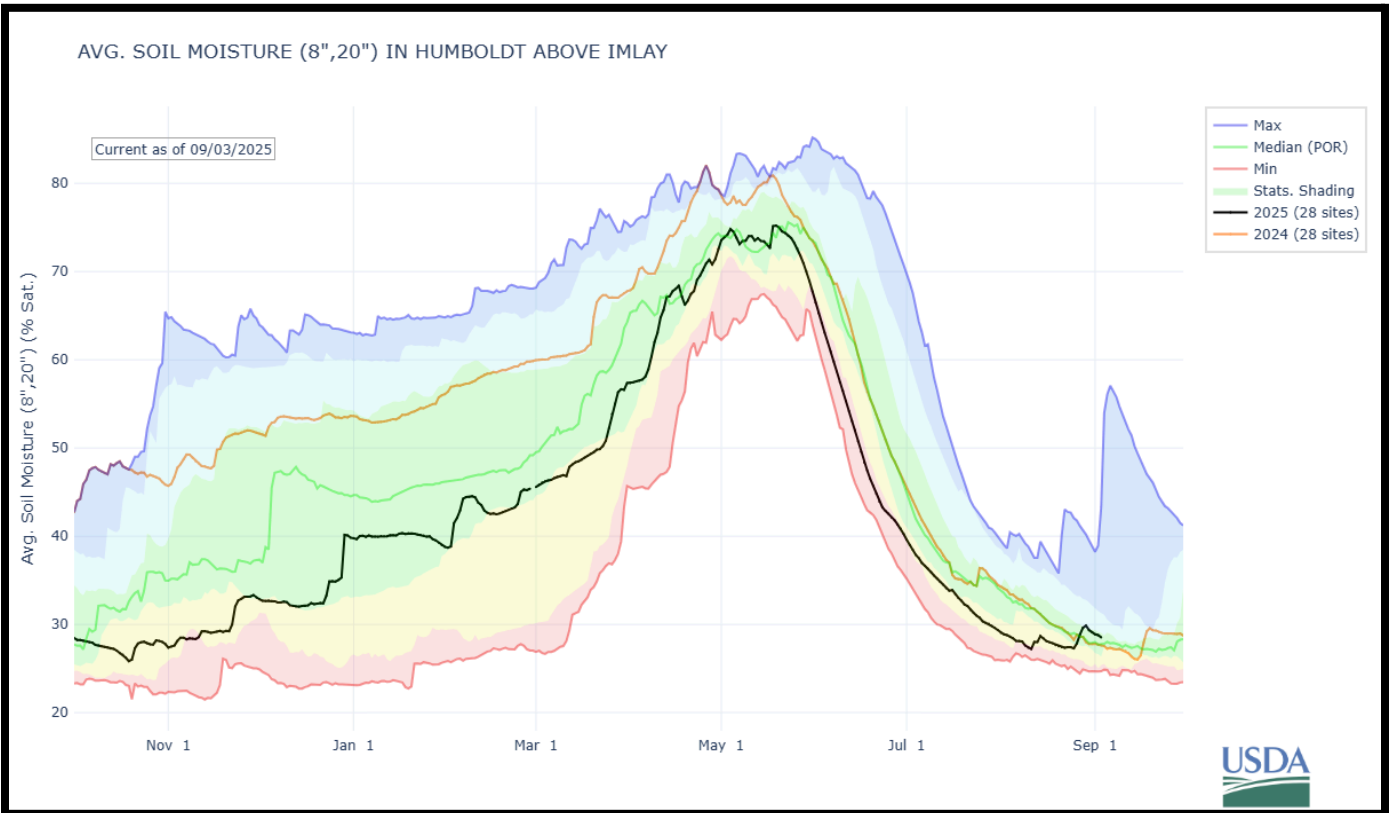
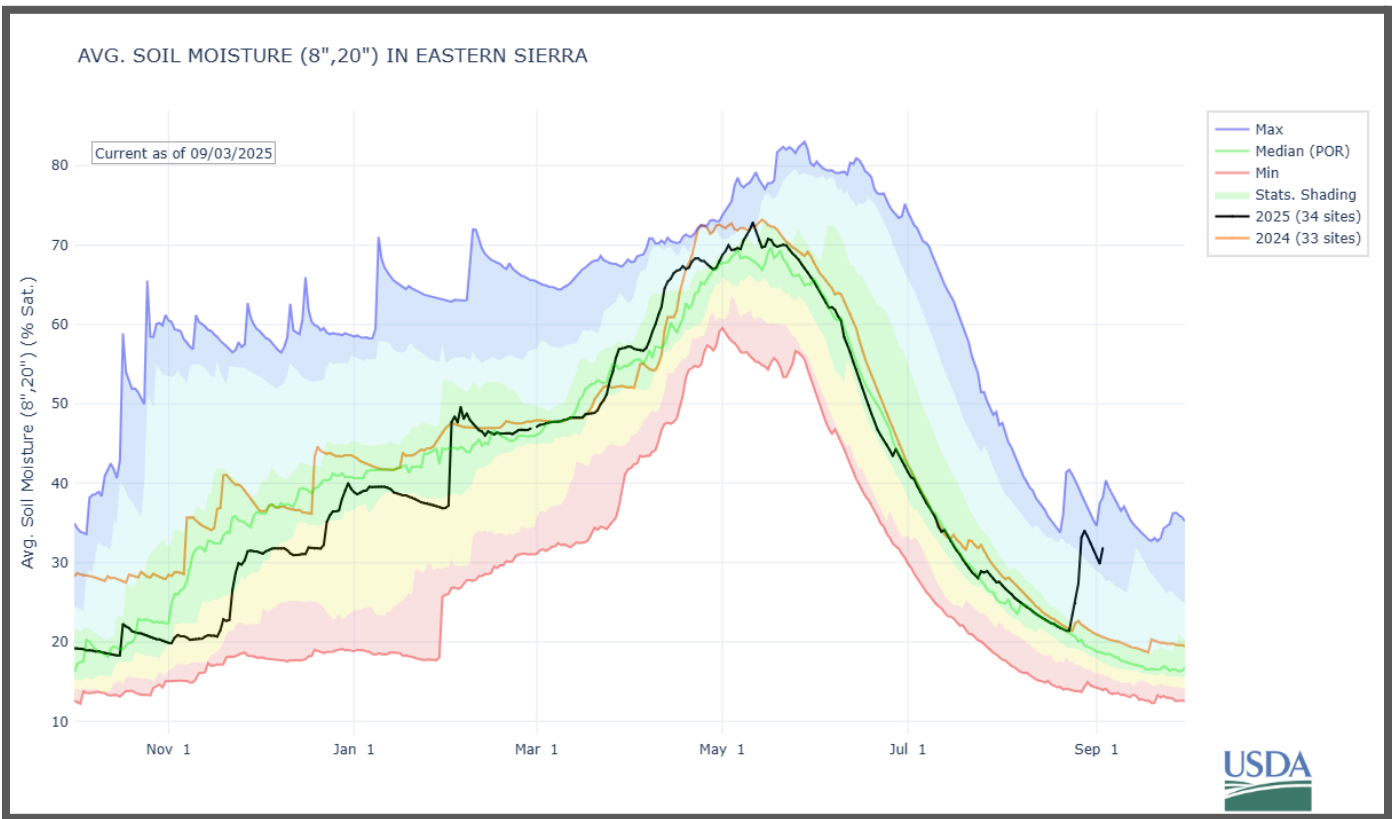


Figure 6: [NRCS SNOTEL soil moisture](#) for the combined Tahoe, Truckee, Carson and Walker basins (top), and Humboldt basin (bottom) indicated in black for the water year 2025 to date. Water year 2024 is plotted in orange for additional perspective. Note the major increase for the Eastern Sierra and modest increase for the Humboldt in late August.

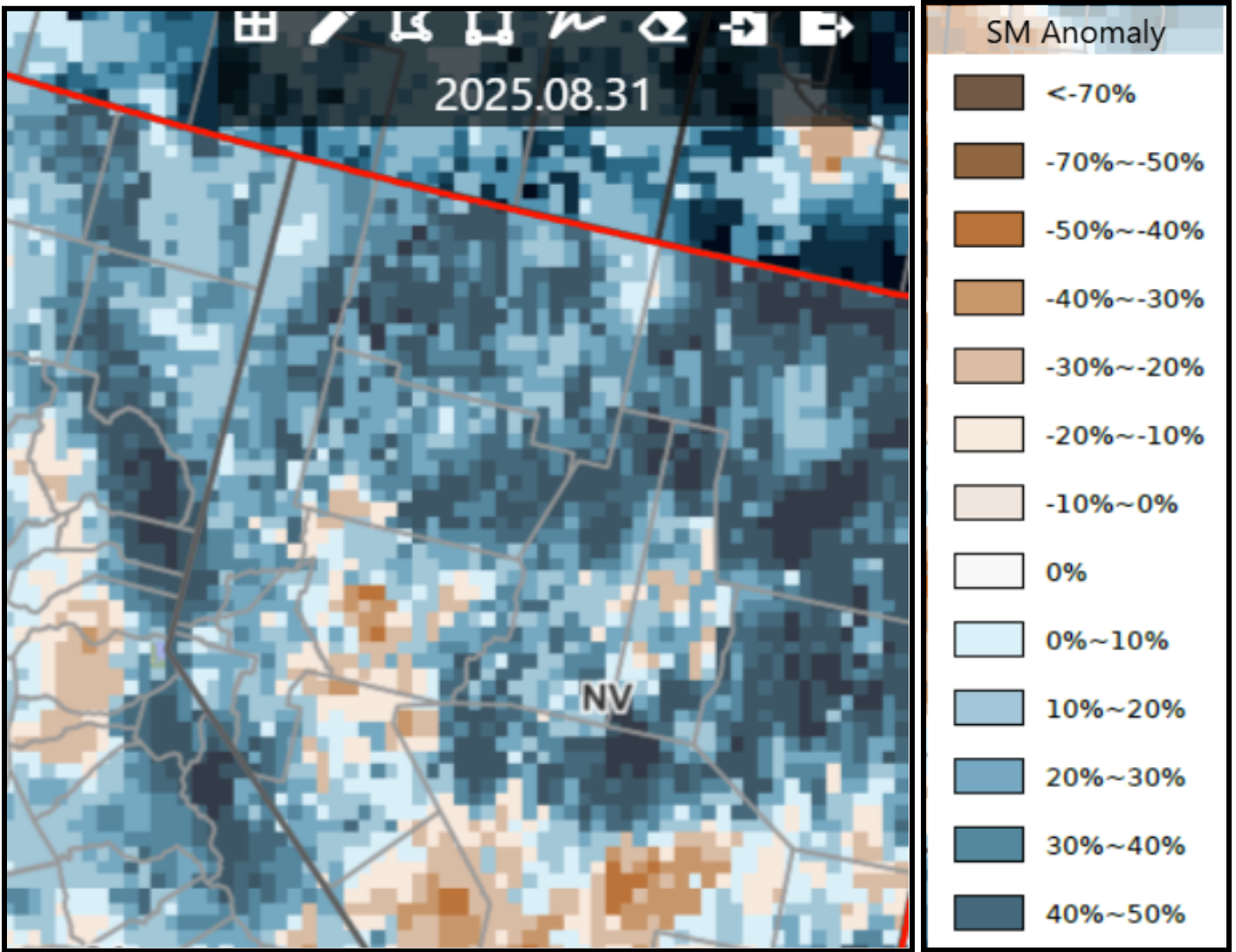
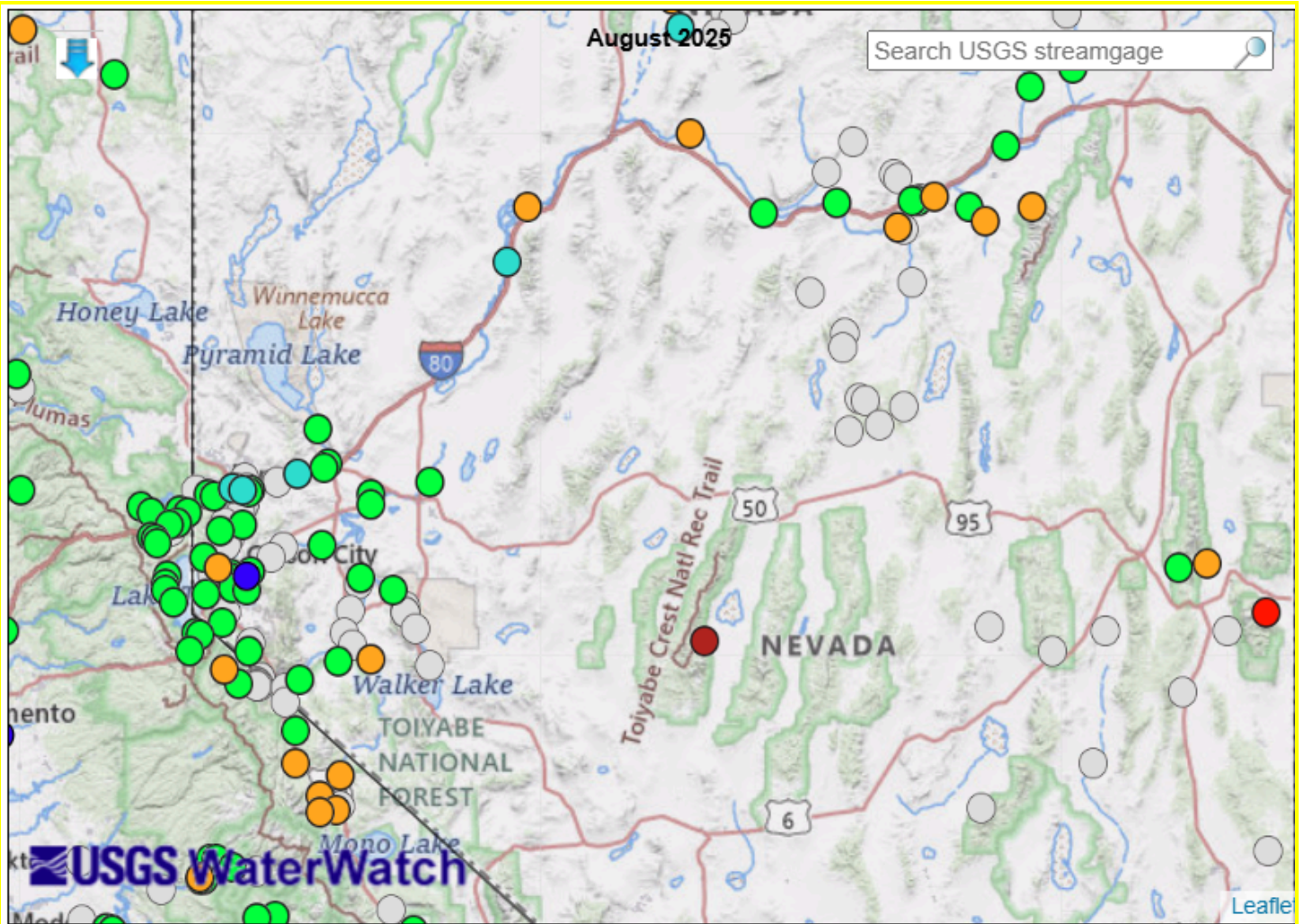


Figure 7. [Crop-CASMA](#) Soil Moisture Anomaly 8/31/2025



Explanation - Percentile classes							
Low	<10 Much below normal	10-24 Below normal	25-75 Normal	76-90 Above normal	>90 Much above normal	High	Not-ranked

Figure 8: [USGS Monthly streamflow](#) for August.

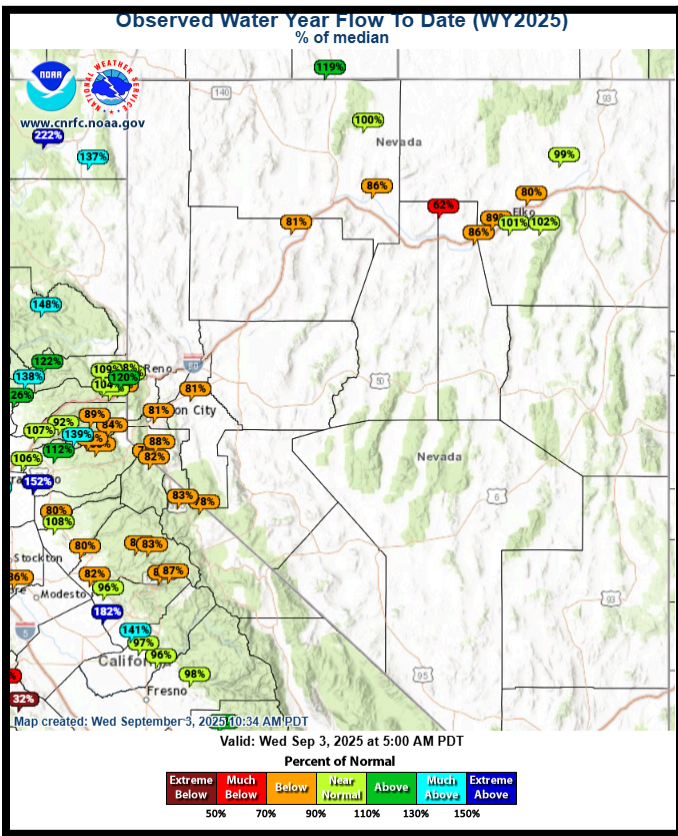


Figure 9. [CNRFC](#) Water year 2025 observed flow to date.

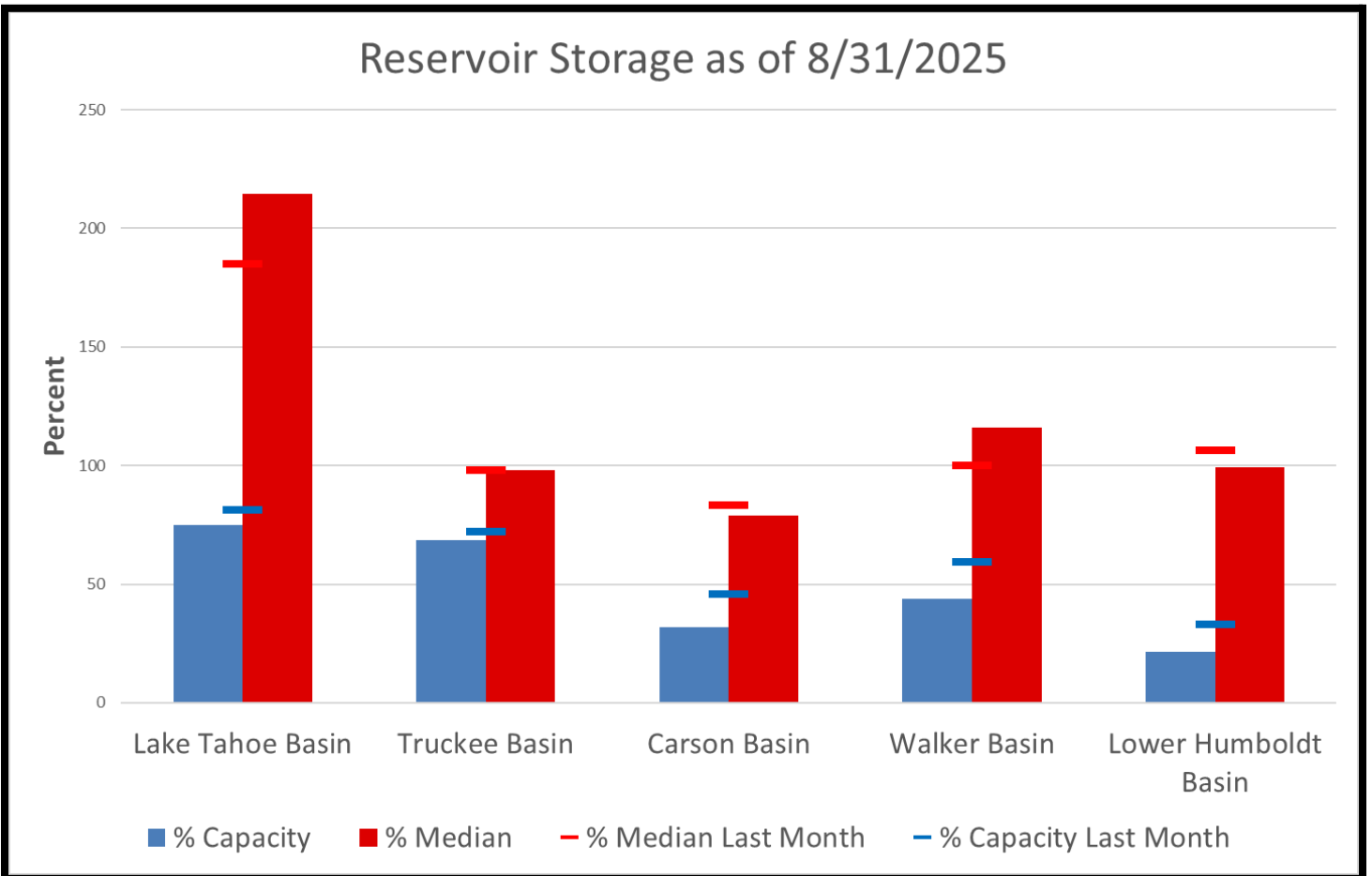


Figure 10. End of August reservoir storage relative to capacity and **median*** for this month and last month. (*note reference was recently updated to NRCS 1991-2020 median values)

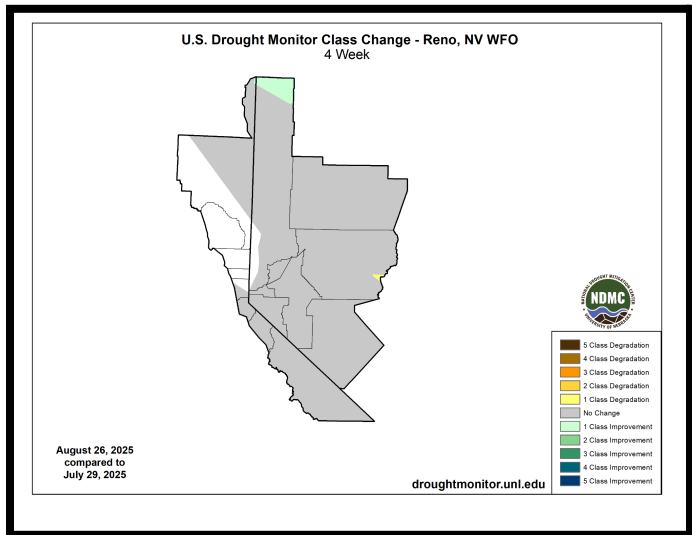
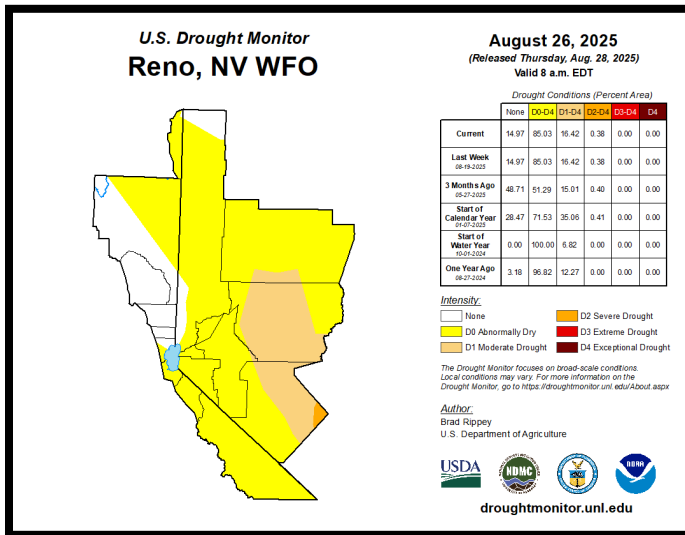


Figure 11: August 29th Drought Monitor Status and 4 week change map. Check for updates at: [Drought Monitor](https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/).

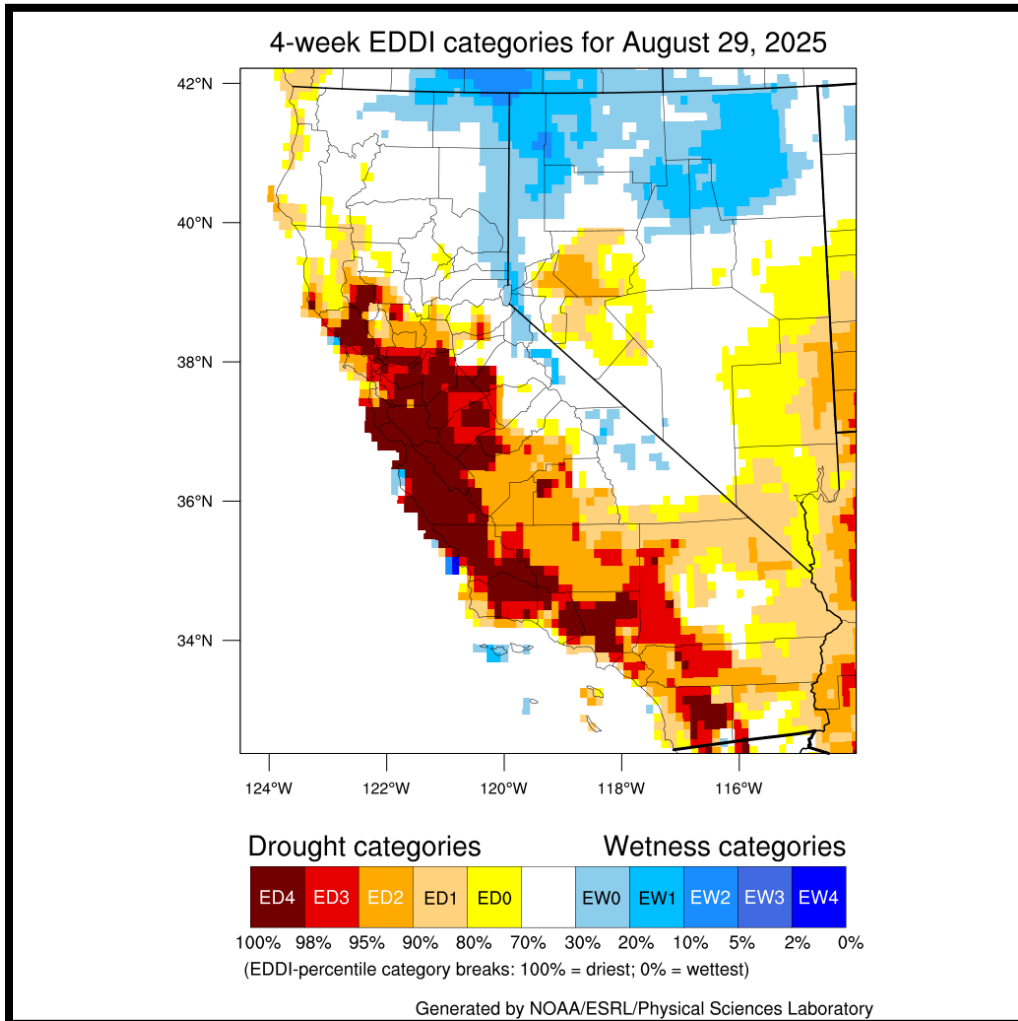
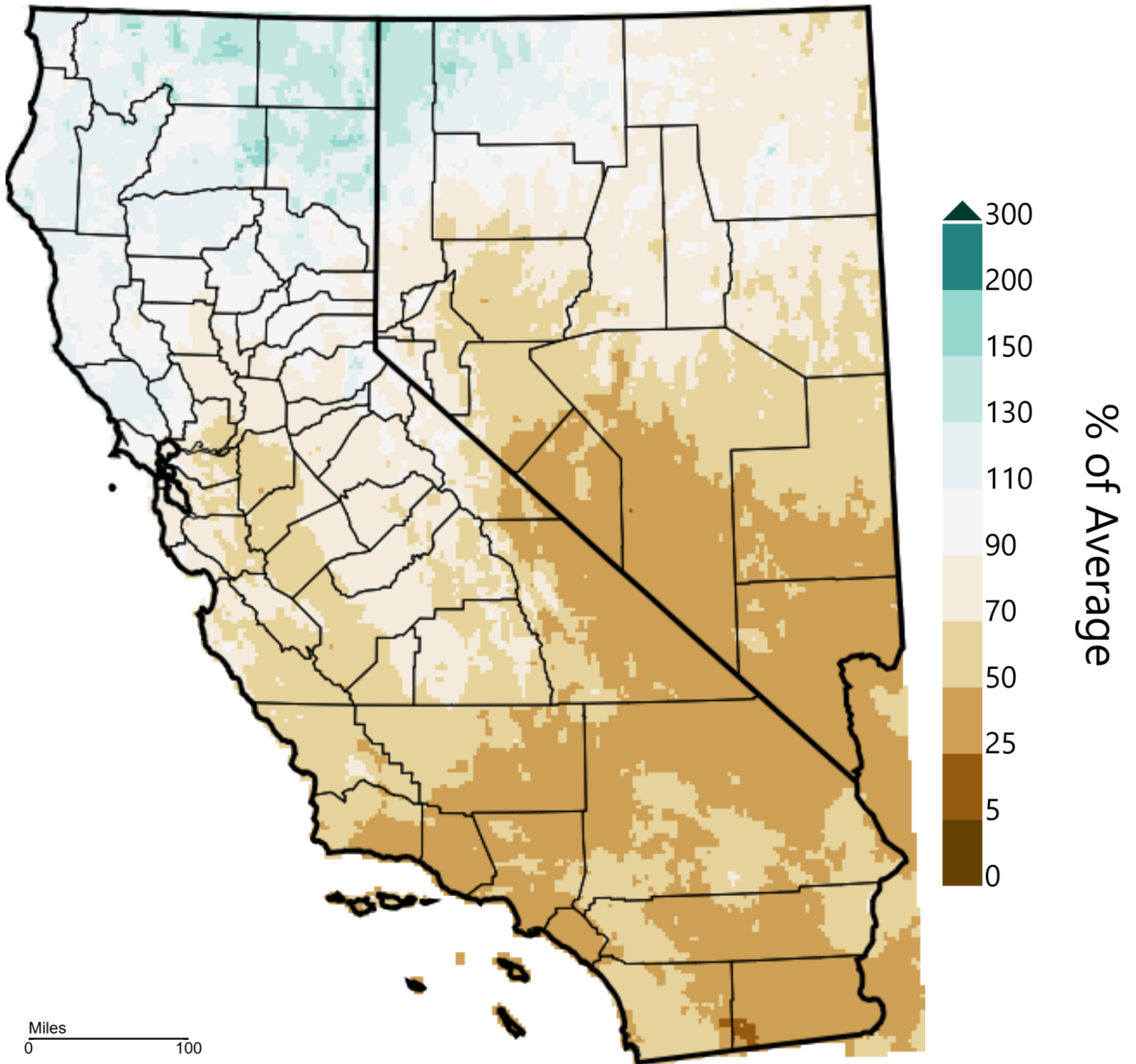


Figure 12. [Evaporative Demand Drought Index](https://www.noaa.gov/evaporative-demand-drought-index) (EDDI) for August.

California-Nevada - Precipitation

October 2024 - August 2025, Percent of 1991-2020 Average

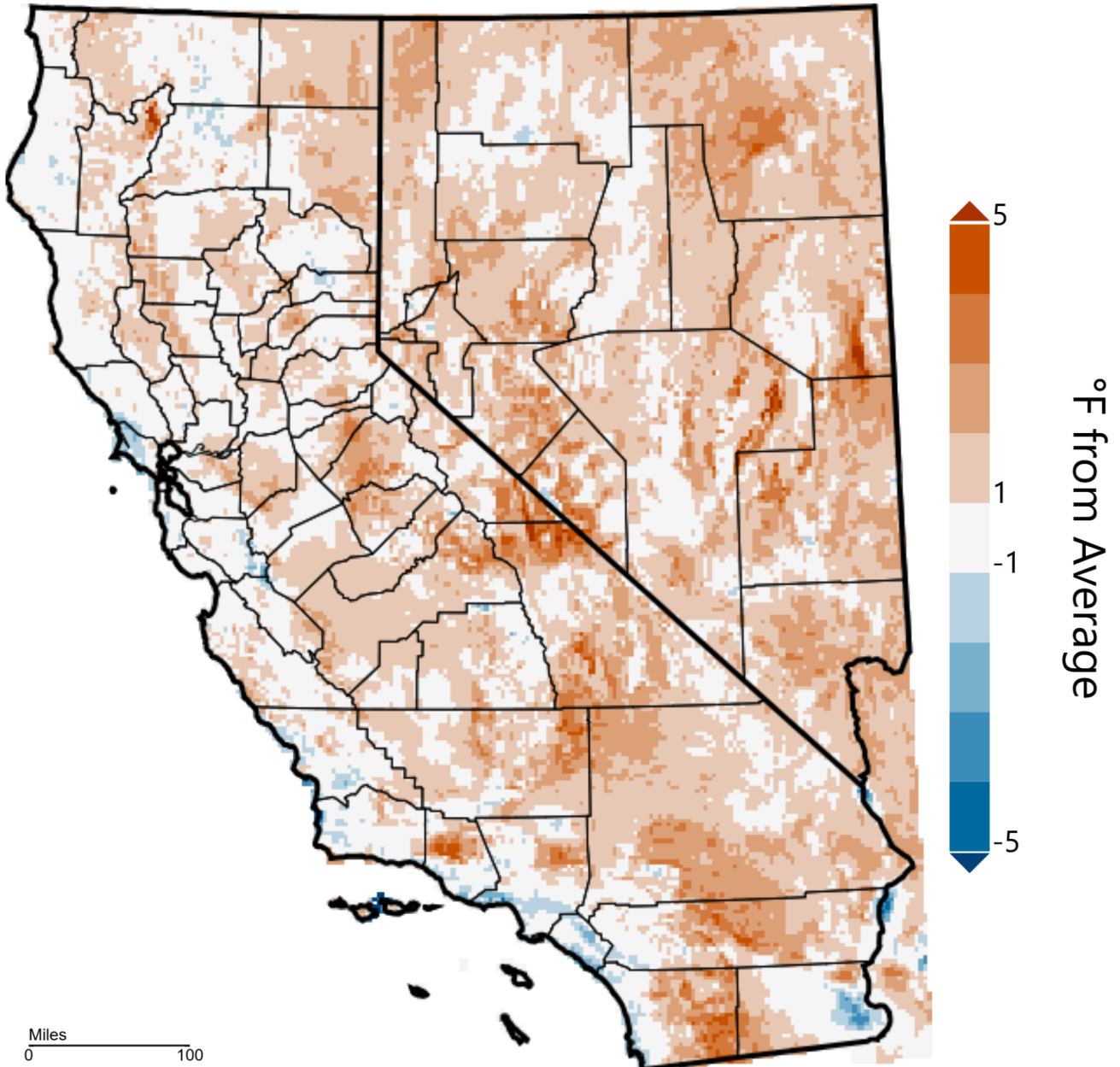


WestWide Drought Tracker, WRCC, Climate Engine, Data Source: PRISM Prelim, created 05 Sep 2025

Figure 13: Water year to date precipitation. Courtesy of West Wide Drought Tracker. ([WWDI](#))

California-Nevada - Mean Temperature

October 2024 - August 2025, Departure from 1991-2020 Average



WestWide Drought Tracker, WRCC, Climate Engine, Data Source: PRISM Prelim, created 05 Sep 2025

Figure 14: Water year to date mean temperature departure. Courtesy of West Wide Drought Tracker. ([WWDI](#))