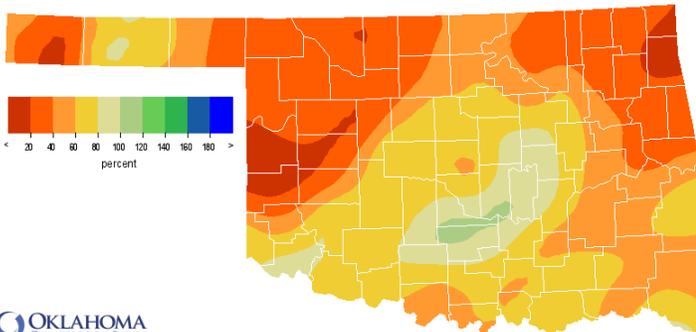


February 26, 2016

## PRECIPITATION

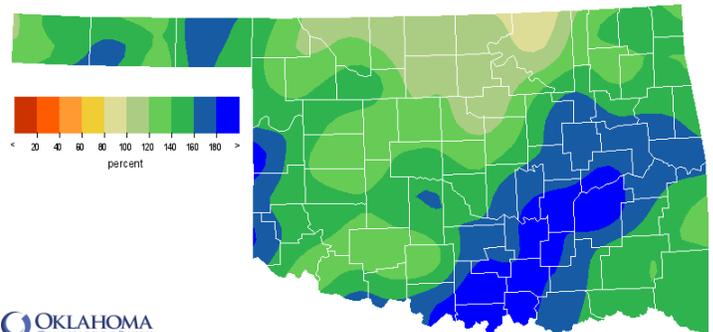
### Statewide Precipitation

Climate Division	Last 30 Days January 27, 2016 – February 25, 2016				Last 365 Days February 26, 2015 – February 25, 2016			
	Total Rainfall (inches)	Departure From Normal (inches)	Percent of Normal	Rank Since 1921	Total Rainfall (inches)	Departure From Normal (inches)	Percent of Normal	RANK SINCE 1921
PANHANDLE	0.28"	-0.39"	42%	25th driest	30.29"	+9.71"	147%	2nd wettest
N. CENTRAL	0.47"	-0.80"	37%	25th driest	37.67"	+6.25"	120%	13th wettest
NORTHEAST	0.70"	-1.36"	34%	13th driest	56.92"	+14.25"	133%	2nd wettest
W. CENTRAL	0.25"	-0.90"	21%	16th driest	41.60"	+13.20"	146%	3rd wettest
CENTRAL	1.33"	-0.51"	73%	44th driest	53.45"	+15.82"	142%	2nd wettest
E. CENTRAL	1.31"	-1.32"	50%	27th driest	79.04"	+32.90"	171%	1st wettest
SOUTHWEST	1.05"	-0.39"	73%	46th driest	44.34"	+14.07"	146%	1st wettest
S. CENTRAL	1.74"	-0.63"	73%	38th driest	71.62"	+30.91"	176%	1st wettest
SOUTHEAST	2.17"	-1.34"	62%	26th driest	76.16"	+25.57"	151%	1st wettest
STATEWIDE	1.04"	-0.82"	56%	28th driest	54.34"	+17.87"	149%	1st wettest



OKLAHOMA CLIMATOLOGICAL SURVEY  
Percentage of 1981-2010 Normal Rainfall  
Last 30 Days

Jan 27, 2016 through Feb 25, 2016  
Created 2016-02-26 10:02:30 UTC. Copyright © 2016

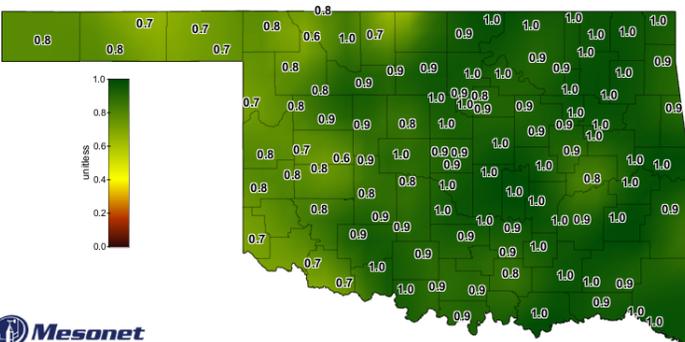


OKLAHOMA CLIMATOLOGICAL SURVEY  
Percentage of 1981-2010 Normal Rainfall  
Last 365 Days

Feb 26, 2015 through Feb 25, 2016  
Created 2016-02-26 10:04:18 UTC. Copyright © 2016

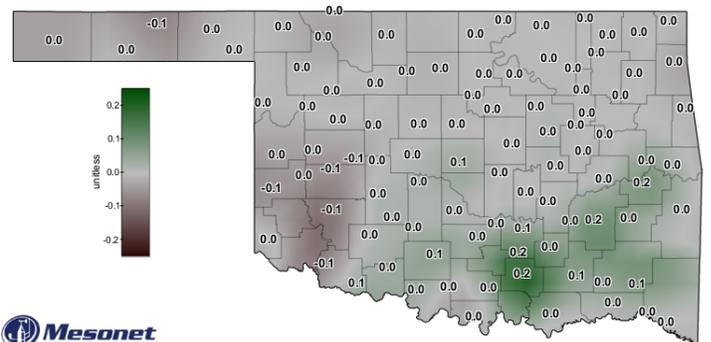
## SOIL MOISTURE

### Fractional Water Index February 25, 2016



Mesonet  
1-day Average 10-inch Fractional Water Index

February 25, 2016  
Created 6:30:13 AM February 25, 2016 CST. © Copyright 2016



Mesonet  
7-day 10-inch Fractional Water Index Change

February 25, 2016  
Created 5:30:02 AM February 25, 2016 CST. © Copyright 2016

The Fractional Water Index ranges from very dry soil having a value of 0 to soil at field capacity illustrated by a value of 1. [1.0-0.8 = Enhanced Growth; 0.8-0.5 = Limited Growth; 0.5-0.3 = Plants Wilting; 0.3-0.1 = Plants Dying; <0.1 = Barren Soil.]

# DROUGHT INDICES

Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI)					Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) Through January 2016		
Climate Division	Status 2/20/16	Value		Change in Value	3-month	12-month	24-month
NORTHWEST	Very Moist Spell	3.94	2.95	0.99	Moderately Moist	Exceptionally Moist	Very Moist
NORTH CENTRAL	Unusual Moist Spell	2.64	2.12	0.52	Very Moist	Very Moist	Abnormally Moist
NORTHEAST	Unusual Moist Spell	4.12	2.68	1.44	Exceptionally Moist	Very Moist	Abnormally Moist
WEST CENTRAL	Unusual Moist Spell	3.25	2.35	0.9	Very Moist	Exceptionally Moist	Moderately Moist
CENTRAL	Very Moist Spell	3.94	3.00	0.94	Exceptionally Moist	Exceptionally Moist	Very Moist
EAST CENTRAL	Extremely Moist	6.46	4.57	1.89	Exceptionally Moist	Exceptionally Moist	Extremely Moist
SOUTHWEST	Unusual Moist Spell	3.66	2.73	0.93	Very Moist	Exceptionally Moist	Moderately Moist
SOUTH CENTRAL	Extremely Moist	5.69	4.03	1.66	Exceptionally Moist	Exceptionally Moist	Exceptionally Moist
SOUTHEAST	Very Moist Spell	5.15	3.09	2.06	Exceptionally Moist	Exceptionally Moist	Extremely Moist

<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 15%;"> <p>extreme drought</p><span style="background-color: #ff0000; width: 20px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></span> -4.0 or less</div> <div style="width: 15%;"> <p>severe drought</p><span style="background-color: #ff6600; width: 20px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></span> -3.0 to -3.9</div> <div style="width: 15%;"> <p>moderate drought</p><span style="background-color: #ffff00; width: 20px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></span> -2.0 to -2.9</div> <div style="width: 15%;"> <p>near normal</p><span style="background-color: #ffffcc; width: 20px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></span> -1.9 to +1.9</div> <div style="width: 15%;"> <p>unusual moist spell</p><span style="background-color: #90ee90; width: 20px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></span> +2.0 to +2.9</div> <div style="width: 15%;"> <p>very moist spell</p><span style="background-color: #32cd32; width: 20px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></span> +3.0 to +3.9</div> <div style="width: 15%;"> <p>extremely moist</p><span style="background-color: #008000; width: 20px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></span> +4.0 and above</div> </div>
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 10%;"> <p>exceptionally dry</p><span style="background-color: #000000; width: 10px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></span> -2.00 and below</div> <div style="width: 10%;"> <p>extremely dry</p><span style="background-color: #660000; width: 10px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></span> -1.99 to -1.80</div> <div style="width: 10%;"> <p>severely dry</p><span style="background-color: #cc0000; width: 10px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></span> -1.59 to -1.30</div> <div style="width: 10%;"> <p>moderately dry</p><span style="background-color: #ff0000; width: 10px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></span> -1.29 to -0.80</div> <div style="width: 10%;"> <p>abnormally dry</p><span style="background-color: #ff6600; width: 10px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></span> -0.79 to -0.51</div> <div style="width: 10%;"> <p>near normal</p><span style="background-color: #ffffcc; width: 10px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></span> -0.50 to +0.50</div> <div style="width: 10%;"> <p>abnormally moist</p><span style="background-color: #90ee90; width: 10px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></span> +0.51 to +0.79</div> <div style="width: 10%;"> <p>moderately moist</p><span style="background-color: #32cd32; width: 10px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></span> +0.80 to +1.29</div> <div style="width: 10%;"> <p>very moist</p><span style="background-color: #008000; width: 10px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></span> +1.30 to +1.59</div> <div style="width: 10%;"> <p>extremely moist</p><span style="background-color: #0000ff; width: 10px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></span> +1.60 to +1.99</div> <div style="width: 10%;"> <p>exceptionally moist</p><span style="background-color: #8000ff; width: 10px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></span> +2.0 and above</div> </div>

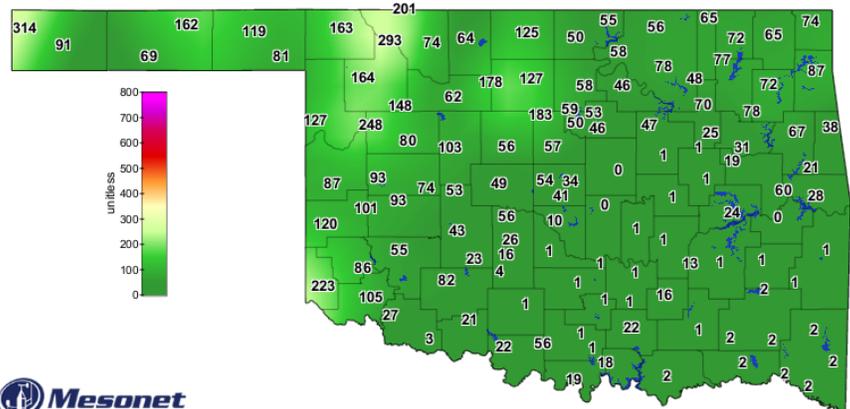
*The PDSI is based upon precipitation, temperature, and soil moisture, and is considered most effective for irrigated cropland. According to the latest PDSI, all climate divisions in Oklahoma have undergone a moisture decrease in the last month. However, all regions are still classified as unusually moist, very moist, or extremely moist.*

*The SPI provides a comparison of precipitation over several specified periods with totals from the same periods for all years included in the historical record. All climate divisions had above normal precipitation for the 3-month, 12-month, and 24-month time periods. The South Central region was classified as exceptionally moist, the wettest category, for all three time periods.*

## Keetch-Byram Drought Fire Index

MESONET STATION	CLIMATE DIVISION	CURRENT VALUE
-----------------	------------------	---------------

No stations are currently near 600 (February 26).  
Stations above 600 on January 28 = 0



**Mesonet**  
Keetch-Byram Drought Index

2:00 PM February 26, 2016 CST  
Created 2:59:04 PM February 26, 2016 CST. © Copyright 2016

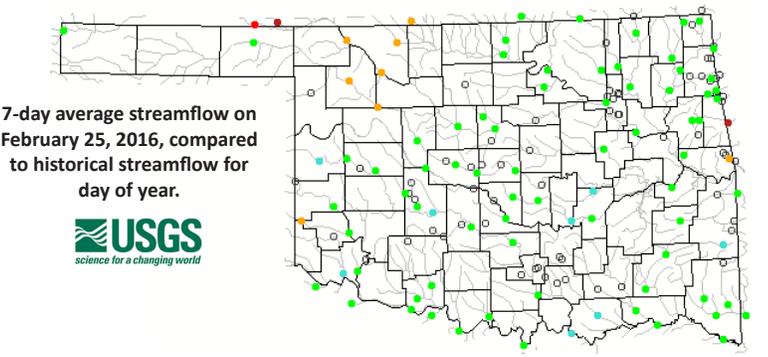
*The Keetch-Byram Drought Index measures the state of near-surface soil moisture (within the uppermost eight inches of soil) as well as the amount of fuel available for fires. KBDI values of 600 and above are often associated with more severe drought and increased wildfire occurrence.*

## STREAMFLOW CONDITIONS

### February 26, 2016

Explanation - Percentile classes							
<span style="color: red;">●</span>	<span style="color: red;">●</span>	<span style="color: orange;">●</span>	<span style="color: green;">●</span>	<span style="color: cyan;">●</span>	<span style="color: blue;">●</span>	<span style="color: black;">●</span>	<span style="color: gray;">●</span>
<b>Low</b>	<10 <small>Much below normal</small>	10-24 <small>Below normal</small>	25-75 <small>Normal</small>	76-90 <small>Above normal</small>	>90 <small>Much above normal</small>	<b>High</b>	Not ranked

Visit [waterwatch.usgs.gov](http://waterwatch.usgs.gov) for real-time streamflow information.

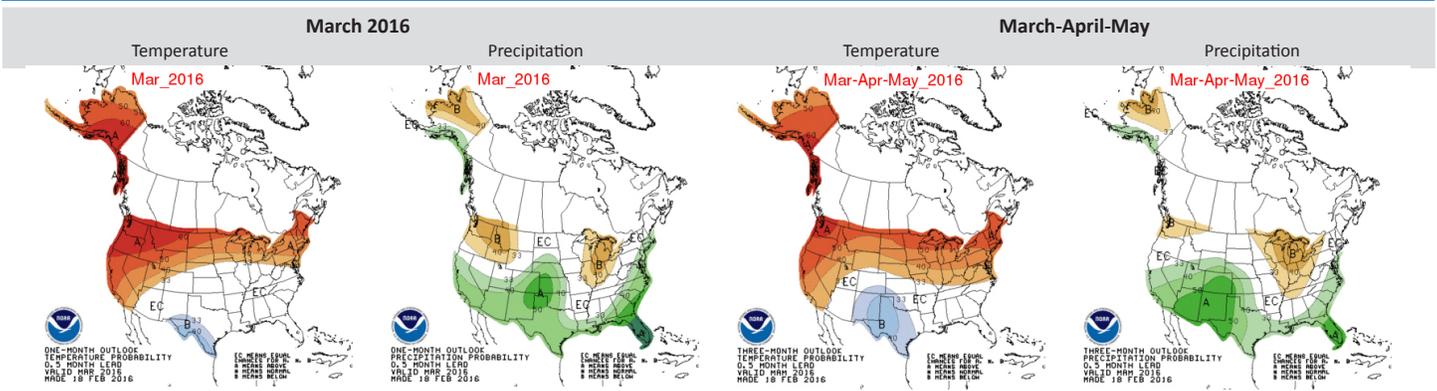


7-day average streamflow on February 25, 2016, compared to historical streamflow for day of year.

**USGS**  
science for a changing world

# WEATHER/DROUGHT FORECAST

## Seasonal Outlook

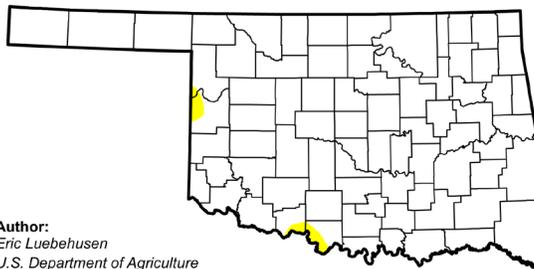


The contours on the maps show the total probability of three categories—above, indicated by the letter “A”; below, indicated by the letter “B”; and the middle category, indicated by the letter “N”. “EC” stands for “Equal Chances” for A, N, or B

## Regional Drought Summary & Outlook

### U.S. Drought Monitor Oklahoma

February 23, 2016  
(Released Thursday, Feb. 25, 2016)  
Valid 7 a.m. EST



	Drought Conditions (Percent Area)					
	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	98.99	1.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Last Week 2/16/2016	97.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago 11/24/2015	64.47	35.53	13.44	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 12/29/2015	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year 9/29/2015	52.60	47.40	16.79	6.37	0.97	0.00
One Year Ago 2/24/2015	1.48	98.52	65.55	48.46	27.80	5.75

According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, the number of Oklahomans currently affected by drought (category D1-D4) remains at 0. Only about 1% of the state is experiencing abnormally dry conditions. A year ago more than 65% of the state was suffering from drought, and nearly 6% of the state was in Exceptional Drought, the worst category.

According to the seasonal drought outlook, from mid February through the end of May drought conditions are not likely to develop in any parts of Oklahoma.

Drought is likely to persist or intensify in eastern parts of Oregon, southeastern Washington, extreme northern and southern California, parts of Idaho, and western Montana, while conditions will likely remain but improve in central California and Nevada.

Author:  
Eric Luebbehusen  
U.S. Department of Agriculture



<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

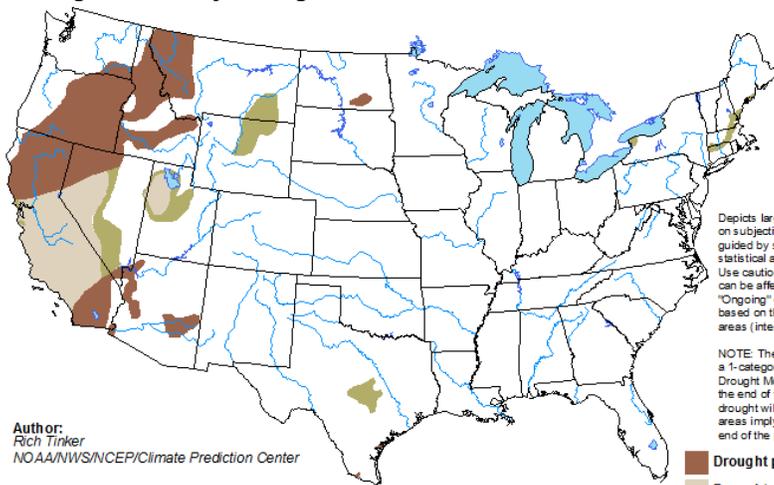
**Intensity:**

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

*The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.*

### U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid for February 18 - May 31, 2016  
Released February 18, 2016



Author:  
Rich Tinker  
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/Climate Prediction Center

Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Use caution for applications that can be affected by short-lived events. "Ongoing" drought areas are based on the U.S. Drought Monitor areas (intensities of D1 to D4).

NOTE: The tan areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels by the end of the period, although drought will remain. The green areas imply drought removal by the end of the period (D0 or none).

- Drought persists
- Drought remains but improves
- Drought removal likely
- Drought development likely



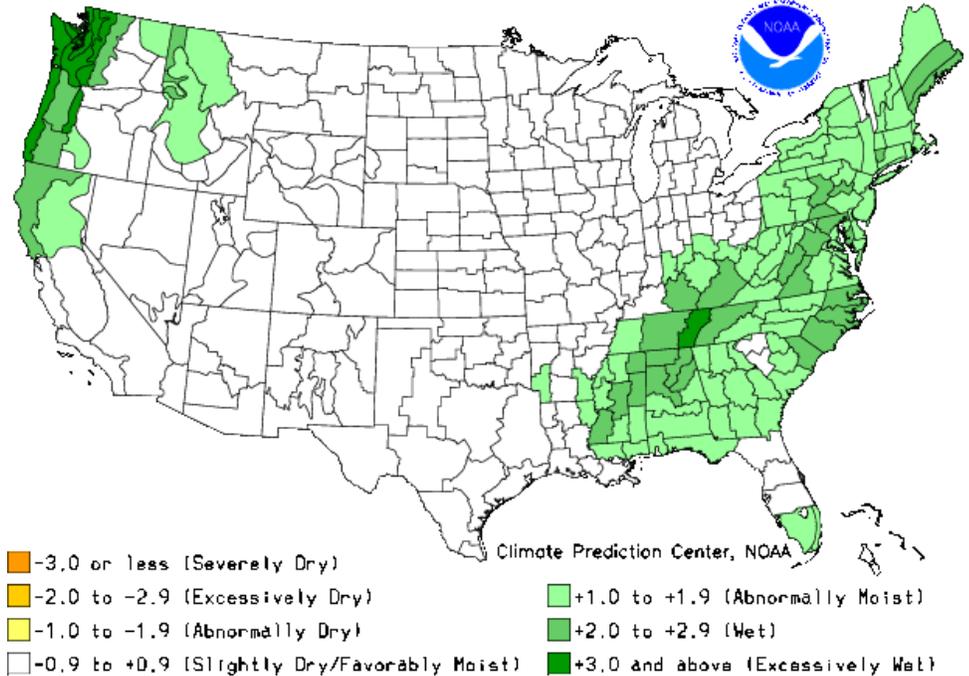
<http://go.usa.gov/3eZ73>

# CROP REPORT

According to the NOAA Crop Moisture Index by Division, for the period ending February 20, the entire state of Oklahoma was classified as Slightly Dry to Favorably Moist.

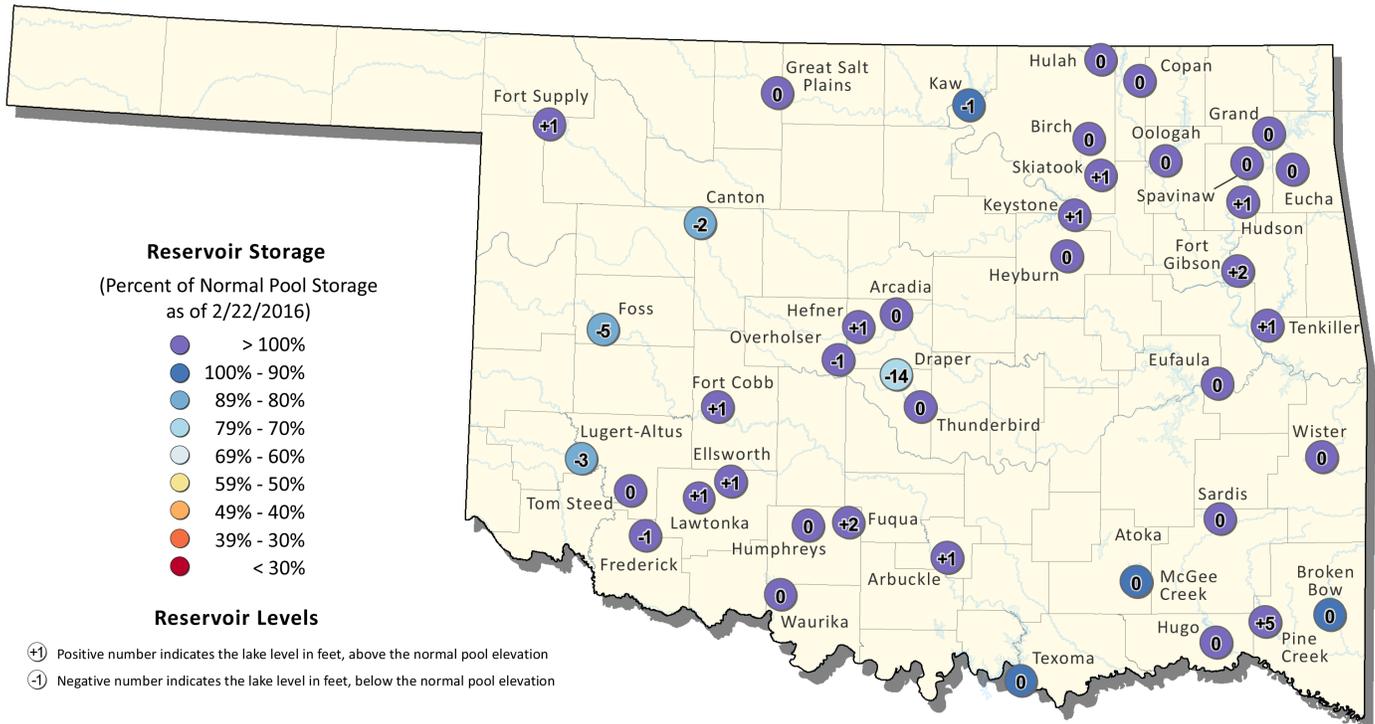
Derived from the Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI), the Crop Moisture Index reflects moisture supply in the short-term across major crop-producing regions. It identifies potential agricultural droughts. It is not intended to assess long-term droughts.

Crop Moisture Index by Division  
Weekly Value for Period Ending FEB 20, 2016  
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile



# RESERVOIR STORAGE

## Oklahoma Surface Water Resources Reservoir Levels and Storage as of 2/22/2016



This map shows reservoir storage as a percentage of normal pool storage capacity. The source information was collected from real-time lake gages monitored by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ([http://www.swt-wc.usace.army.mil/old\\_resvrep.htm](http://www.swt-wc.usace.army.mil/old_resvrep.htm)), and the U.S. Geological Survey ([http://waterdata.usgs.gov/ok/nwis/current/?type=lake&group\\_key=basin\\_cd](http://waterdata.usgs.gov/ok/nwis/current/?type=lake&group_key=basin_cd)) For more information please visit the OWRB's website at: (<http://www.owrb.ok.gov>)

