February 28, 2017

**PRECIPITATION**

Statewide Precipitation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate Division</th>
<th>Total Rainfall (inches)</th>
<th>Departure From Normal (inches)</th>
<th>Percent of Normal</th>
<th>Rank Since 1921</th>
<th>Total Rainfall (inches)</th>
<th>Departure From Normal (inches)</th>
<th>Percent of Normal</th>
<th>Rank Since 1921</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PANHANDLE</td>
<td>0.15&quot;</td>
<td>-0.53&quot;</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>16th driest</td>
<td>20.44&quot;</td>
<td>-0.11&quot;</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>43rd wettest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CENTRAL</td>
<td>1.20&quot;</td>
<td>-0.09&quot;</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>39th wettest</td>
<td>30.58&quot;</td>
<td>-0.78&quot;</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>43rd wettest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTHEAST</td>
<td>1.31&quot;</td>
<td>-0.80&quot;</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>35th driest</td>
<td>35.97&quot;</td>
<td>-6.61&quot;</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>29th driest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST CENTRAL</td>
<td>1.64&quot;</td>
<td>+0.46&quot;</td>
<td>139%</td>
<td>22nd wettest</td>
<td>31.70&quot;</td>
<td>+3.35&quot;</td>
<td>112%</td>
<td>17th wettest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CENTRAL</td>
<td>2.74&quot;</td>
<td>+0.85&quot;</td>
<td>145%</td>
<td>20th wettest</td>
<td>33.48&quot;</td>
<td>-0.08&quot;</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>39th driest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAST CENTRAL</td>
<td>2.55&quot;</td>
<td>-0.14&quot;</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>37th wettest</td>
<td>36.13&quot;</td>
<td>-9.91&quot;</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>21st driest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTHWEST</td>
<td>2.58&quot;</td>
<td>+1.11&quot;</td>
<td>176%</td>
<td>14th wettest</td>
<td>37.21&quot;</td>
<td>+7.00&quot;</td>
<td>123%</td>
<td>12th wettest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CENTRAL</td>
<td>3.02&quot;</td>
<td>+0.59&quot;</td>
<td>124%</td>
<td>27th wettest</td>
<td>40.52&quot;</td>
<td>-0.09&quot;</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>37th wettest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTHEAST</td>
<td>3.17&quot;</td>
<td>-0.38&quot;</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>45th wettest</td>
<td>46.87&quot;</td>
<td>-3.59&quot;</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>40th driest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATEWIDE</td>
<td>2.03&quot;</td>
<td>+0.13&quot;</td>
<td>107%</td>
<td>33rd wettest</td>
<td>34.51&quot;</td>
<td>-1.88&quot;</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>48th wettest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

**SOIL MOISTURE**
The PDSI is based upon precipitation, temperature, and soil moisture, and is considered most effective for unirrigated cropland. According to the latest PDSI, all climate regions in the state are classified as Near Normal except the Southwest region, which is experiencing an Unusual Moist Spell.

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. The East Central climate division had Severely Dry conditions for the 3-month period and was Abnormally Dry for the 12-month period. The Southeast division was Abnormally Dry for the 3-month period. However, all climate divisions had Moderately Moist conditions or wetter for the 24-month period.
According to the latest U.S. Drought Monitor, the number of Oklahomans currently affected by drought is 3,116,205, down by more than 300,000 from this time last month.

Only a tiny portion of the state (.18%) in area is experiencing Extreme Drought (D3). This small area is found in far eastern Sequoyah and Le Flore counties in the East Central region. However, five much larger areas of Severe Drought (D2) or worse are shown across the state comprising 26.61% in area. Additionally, 67.93% of the state is in Moderate Drought (D1) or worse.

Large parts of the Southwest and South Central regions are shown as free of drought conditions. Precipitation totals in these regions for the 30-day period were well above 100% of normal.

According to the seasonal drought outlook, from mid January through the end of April, drought conditions are likely to persist in the Panhandle, but for the rest of the state, conditions are likely to improve.

Drought is also likely to persist and develop in a few other areas across the southern half of the U.S. The largest contiguous area of persistent drought is likely to continue north of the Oklahoma Panhandle through western Kansas and eastern Colorado. A large portion of southern Florida is experiencing persistent drought as well.
According to the NOAA Crop Moisture Index by Division, for the period ending February 25, 2017, all regions of the state are shown as Slightly Dry/Favorably Moist (-0.9 to +0.9) except the South Central and Southeast, which are shown to be Abnormally Moist (+1.0 to +1.9).

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.

**Reservoir Storage**

Oklahoma Surface Water Resources

Reservoir Levels and Storage as of 3/1/2017

Reservoir Storage

(Percent of Normal Pool Storage as of 3/1/2017)

- > 100%
- 100% - 90%
- 89% - 80%
- 79% - 70%
- 69% - 60%
- 59% - 50%
- 49% - 40%
- 39% - 30%
- < 30%

Reservoir Levels

1. Positive number indicates the lake level in feet, above the normal pool elevation.
2. Negative number indicates the lake level in feet, below the normal pool elevation.

This map shows reservoir storage as a percentage of normal pool storage capacity. The source information was collected from real-time lake pages monitored by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (http://waterdata.usace.army.mil/st/lakeview.htm) and the U.S. Geological Survey (http://waterdata.usgs.gov/ok/nwis/current/apphyper/;type=lake&gnou_key=basin_cd). For more information please visit the OWRB's website at: (http://www.owrb.ok.gov/)

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