### Precipitation

#### Statewide Precipitation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate Division</th>
<th>Last 30 Days (March 16, 2019 – April 14, 2019)</th>
<th>Last 365 Days (April 15, 2018 – April 14, 2019)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Rainfall (inches)</td>
<td>Departure From Normal (inches)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PANHANDLE</td>
<td>1.20&quot;</td>
<td>-0.37&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CENTRAL</td>
<td>1.11&quot;</td>
<td>-1.54&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTHEAST</td>
<td>2.98&quot;</td>
<td>-0.59&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST CENTRAL</td>
<td>2.86&quot;</td>
<td>+0.62&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CENTRAL</td>
<td>3.50&quot;</td>
<td>+0.39&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAST CENTRAL</td>
<td>4.55&quot;</td>
<td>+0.78&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTHWEST</td>
<td>3.21&quot;</td>
<td>+0.95&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CENTRAL</td>
<td>3.20&quot;</td>
<td>-0.07&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTHEAST</td>
<td>4.02&quot;</td>
<td>-0.19&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATEWIDE</td>
<td>2.93&quot;</td>
<td>-0.03&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Soil Moisture

**Fractional Water Index**

**April 14, 2019**

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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.]
The Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI) is based upon precipitation, temperature, and soil moisture, and is considered most effective for unirrigated cropland, spanning from -10 (dry) to +10 (wet). According to the latest PDSI, as of April 6, all climate regions in the state were experiencing near normal conditions or wetter.

The Keetch-Byram Drought Fire Index

April 15, 2019, 10:00 a.m., zero stations are above 600.

Zero stations were above 600 on March 21, 2019.

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.

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. For all three time periods shown, all climate regions were near normal or wetter.

Visit waterwatch.usgs.gov for real-time streamflow information.
According to the latest U.S. Drought Monitor, as of April 9, the estimated Oklahoma population in drought areas is still at zero. Only 4.06% of the state (in area) has been classified as abnormally dry.

According to the latest seasonal drought outlook for the period of March 21, 2019, through June 30, 2019, Oklahoma is predicted to be unaffected by drought.
Reservoir Storage

The Oklahoma Surface Water Resources Bulletin provides reservoir levels and storage data as of 4/8/2019.

Reservoir Levels
(Percent of Normal Pool Storage as of 4/8/2019)
- Purple: > 100%
- Blue: 100% - 90%
- Green: 89% - 80%
- Brown: 79% - 70%
- Orange: 69% - 60%
- Yellow: 59% - 50%
- Light Green: 49% - 40%
- Red: 39% - 30%
- Dark Red: < 30%

Positive number indicates the lake level in feet, above the normal pool elevation.
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 gages monitored by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (http://www.iwn.usace.army.mil/Daily_Morning_Reservoir_Report.pdf) and the U.S. Geological Survey (http://waterdata.usgs.gov/ok/nwis/current/?type=lake&group_key=basin_pdf). For more information, please visit the OWRB’s website at: (http://owwb.ok.gov)