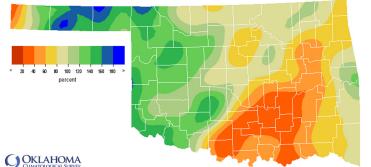
Oklahoma Water Resources Bulletin & Summary of Current Conditions

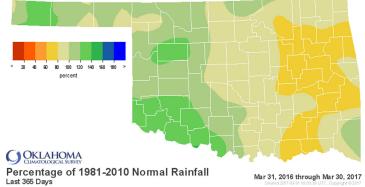


March 31, 2017

PRECIPITATION

	Statewide PrecipitationLast 30 DaysLast 365 DaysMarch 1, 2017 – March 30, 2017March 31, 2016 – March 30, 2017							
					•			
Climate Division	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	1.97"	+0.54"	138%	19th wettest	22.03"	+1.45"	107%	31st wettest
NORTH CENTRAL	2.68"	+0.14"	106%	22nd wettest	32.06"	+0.64"	102%	31st wettest
NORTHEAST	2.75"	-0.69"	80%	48th wettest	36.13"	-6.54"	85%	28th driest
WEST CENTRAL	3.04"	+0.83"	138%	15th wettest	33.13"	+4.73"	117%	14th wettest
CENTRAL	2.78"	-0.26"	91%	35th wettest	34.29"	-3.34"	91%	48th wettest
EAST CENTRAL	2.44"	-1.34"	65%	35th driest	34.86"	-11.28"	76%	18th driest
SOUTHWEST	2.92"	+0.66"	129%	16th wettest	38.70"	+8.43"	128%	10th wettest
SOUTH CENTRAL	1.26"	-2.06"	38%	16th driest	38.17"	-2.54"	94%	42nd wettest
SOUTHEAST	3.24"	-1.08"	75%	37th driest	43.67"	-6.92"	86%	25th driest
STATEWIDE	2.53"	-0.39"	87%	43rd wettest	34.57"	-1.90"	95%	42nd wettest



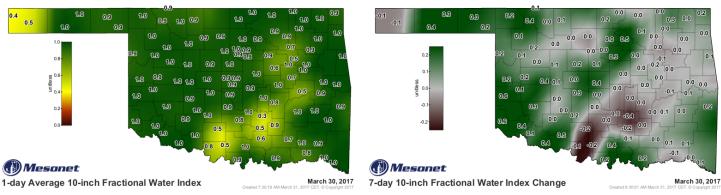


Percentage of 1981-2010 Normal Rainfall Last 30 Days

Mar 1, 2017 through Mar 30, 2017

SOIL MOISTURE

Fractional Water Index March 30, 2017



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 February 2017

Climate Divisio	n	Status 3/25/17		alue 3/25	Change in Value	
NORTHWEST	N	ear Normal	-0.54	-1.38	0.84	
NORTH CENTR	AL N	ear Normal	1.04	-0.66	1.7	
NORTHEAST	N	ear Normal	-0.68	-1.68	1	
WEST CENTRA	L N	ear Normal	0.86	-0.76	1.62	
CENTRAL	Mod	erate Drought	-0.37	-2.08	1.71	
EAST CENTRA	L Mod	erate Drought	-1.66	-2.43	0.77	
SOUTHWEST	. N	ear Normal	2.32	-0.16	2.48	
SOUTH CENTR	AL Mod	erate Drought	-0.21	-1.91	1.7	
SOUTHEAST	N	ear Normal	-1.31	-1.71	0.4	
extreme sev drought drou -4.0 or less -3.0 to	ght drought			very oist spell .0 to +3.9	extremely moist +4.0 and above	exc

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 Central, East Central and South Central regions, which are all experiencing Moderate Drought.

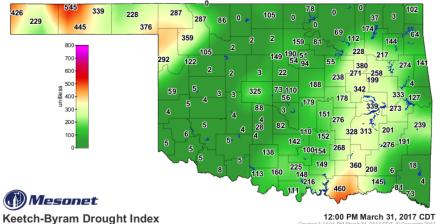
3-month	12-month	24-month		
Moderately Moist	Near Normal	Extremely Moist		
Moderately Moist	Near Normal	Moderately Moist		
Near Normal	Near Normal	Moderately Moist		
Very Moist	Moderately Moist	Extremely Moist		
Abnormally Moist	Near Normal	Extremely Moist		
Near Normal	Abnormally Dry	Extremely Moist		
Moderately Moist	Very Moist	Exceptionally Moist		
Near Normal	Near Normal	Exceptionally Moist		
Abnormally Dry	Near Normal	Extremely Moist		
exceptionally extremely severely moderative dry dry dry dry dry dry -2.00 and -1.99 to -1.59 to -1.29 below -1.60 -1.30 -0.80	dry normal moist n	terately very extremely exceptionally noist moist moist moist 180 to +1.30 to +1.60 to +2.0 and 1.29 +1.59 +1.99 above		

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 Southeast climate division had Abnormally Dry conditions for the 3-month period and the East Central division was Abnormally Dry for the 12-month period. All climate divisions had Moderately Moist conditions or wetter for the 24-month period.

Keetch-Byram Drought Fire Index

March 31, 12:00 p.m.--0 stations are above 600.

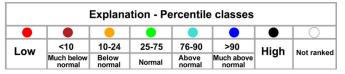
Zero stations were above 600 on February 28, 2017.



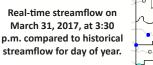
The Keetch-Byram Drought Index measures the state of near-surface soil moisture (within the uppermost eight inches of soil) as well as the amount of fuel available for fires. KBDI values of 600 and above are often associated with more severe drought and increased wildfire occurrence.

STREAMFLOW CONDITIONS

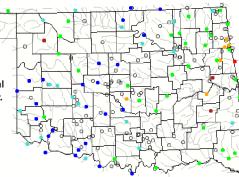
March 31, 2017



Visit waterwatch.usgs.gov for real-time streamflow information.

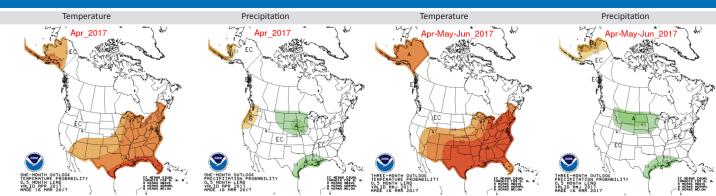






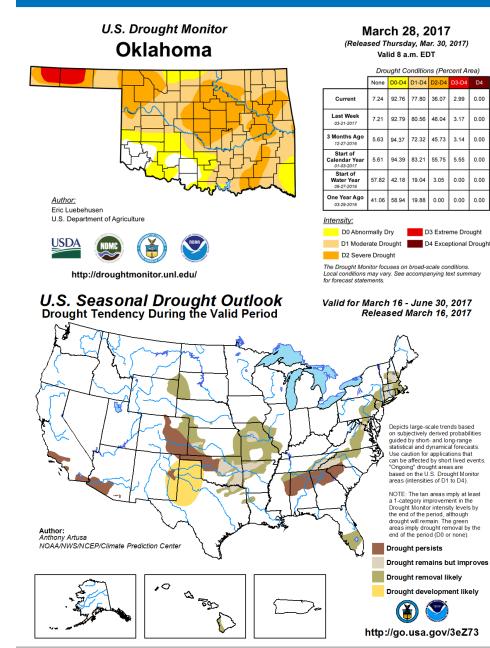
WEATHER/DROUGHT FORECAST

Seasonal Outlook



The contours on the maps show the total probability of three categories—above, indicated by the letter "A"; and below, indicated by the letter "B". "EC" indicates " "Equal Chances" for A or B. For April-June, the probability for precipitation in all areas of the state has equal chances of being above or below normal.

Drought Summary & Outlook



According to the latest *U.S. Drought Monitor*, the number of Oklahomans currently affected by drought is 3,314,535, up by about 200,000 from this time last month.

While none of the state is experiencing Exceptional Drought (D4), almost 3% of the state in area is experiencing Extreme Drought (D3). This area includes large portions of Cimarron and Texas counties in the Oklahoma panhandle. More than 92% of the state is shown as having Abnormally Dry conditions (D0) or worse. Areas free of drought conditions are shown in the Southwest region and western third of the South Central region.

According to the seasonal drought outlook, from mid March through the end of June, drought conditions are likely to persist in the Panhandle, extending westward into the North Central region, but for the rest of the state, conditions are likely to improve.

Drought is likely to persist in a few other areas across the southern half of the U.S. and likely to develop in western Texas and eastern New Mexico.

CROP MOISTURE INDEX

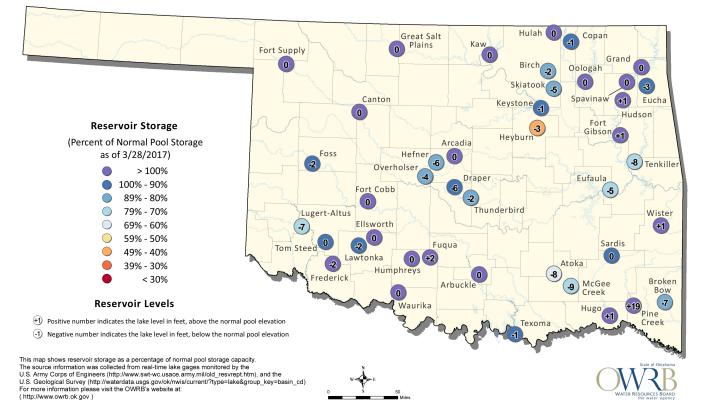
According to the NOAA Crop Moisture Index by Division, for the period ending March 25, 2017, all regions of the state are shown as Slightly Dry/ Favorably Moist (-0.9 to +0.9).

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. <text>

RESERVOIR STORAGE

Oklahoma Surface Water Resources

Reservoir Levels and Storage as of 3/28/2017



The Oklahoma Water Resources Bulletin is compiled and distributed monthly by the Oklahoma Water Resources Board utilizing products and information developed by the Oklahoma Climatological Survey, Oklahoma Mesonet, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Drought Mitigation Center, US Geological Survey, US Army Corps of Engineers, and US Department of Agriculture. For questions or comments contact Darla Whitley, Editor.