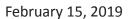
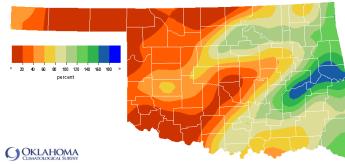
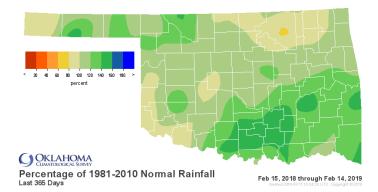
Oklahoma Water Resources Bulletin & Summary of Current Conditions



PRECIPITATION

Statewide Precipitation												
	Jan	Last 3 - uary 16, 2019	0 Days - February 1	4, 2019	Last 365 Days February 15, 2018 – February 14, 2019							
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	0.10"	-0.54"	15%	16th driest	23.02"	+2.44"	112%	25th wettest				
NORTH CENTRAL	0.41"	-0.68"	37%	26th driest	34.81"	+3.39"	111%	21st wettest				
NORTHEAST	1.79"	-0.04"	98%	48th wettest	42.34"	-0.33"	99%	40th wettest				
WEST CENTRAL	0.42"	-0.62"	40%	33rd driest	31.83"	+3.43"	112%	15th wettest				
CENTRAL	0.90"	-0.75"	55%	36th driest	43.05"	+5.42"	114%	13th wettest				
EAST CENTRAL	3.24"	+0.83"	135%	23rd wettest	56.55"	+10.41"	123%	6th wettest				
SOUTHWEST	0.33"	-0.97"	25%	22nd driest	31.91"	+1.64"	105%	26th wettest				
SOUTH CENTRAL	1.66"	-0.47"	78%	43rd driest	57.15"	+16.44"	140%	4th wettest				
SOUTHEAST	3.32"	+0.09"	103%	37th wettest	65.95"	+15.36"	130%	6th wettest				
STATEWIDE	1.31"	-0.38"	78%	44th driest	42.82"	+6.35"	117%	10th wettest				



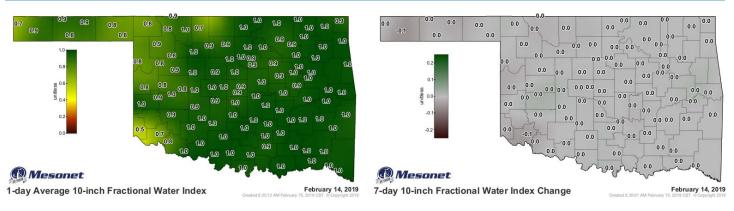


Percentage of 1981-2010 Normal Rainfall Last 30 Days

Jan 16, 2019 through Feb 14, 2019

SOIL MOISTURE

Fractional Water Index February 14, 2019



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

				Through January 2019				
Climate Division	Status 2/09/19	Value 1/05 2/09	Change in Value	3-month	12-month	24-month		
NORTHWEST	Unusual Moist Spell	3.15 2.64	0.51 (-)	Near Normal	Very Moist	Moderately Moist		
NORTH CENTRAL	Very Moist Spell	3.41 3.26	0.15 (-)	Near Normal	Moderately Moist	Moderately Moist		
NORTHEAST	Unusual Moist Spell	1.52 2.00	0.48 (+)	Moderately Moist	Near Normal	Abnormally Moist		
WEST CENTRAL	Very Moist Spell	3.49 2.95	0.54 (-)	Near Normal	Moderately Moist	Moderately Moist		
CENTRAL	Very Moist Spell	3.53 3.19	0.34 (-)	Moderately Moist	Moderately Moist	Moderately Moist		
EAST CENTRAL	Very Moist Spell	2.84 2.96	0.12 (+)	Moderately Moist	Moderately Moist	Moderately Moist		
SOUTHWEST	Very Moist Spell	3.94 3.23	0.71 (-)	Abnormally Moist	Moderately Moist	Moderately Moist		
SOUTH CENTRAL	Extremely Moist	5.06 4.61	0.45 (-)	Moderately Moist	Extremely Moist	Moderately Moist		
SOUTHEAST	Very Moist Spell	4.13 3.42	0.71 (-)	Moderately Moist	Very Moist	Moderately Moist		
extreme severe drought drought -4.0 or less -3.0 to -3.9	drought normal mois	to +2.9 +3.0 to +3.9	extremely moist +4.0 and above	exceptionally extremely severely moderately dry dry dry dry dry dry -2.00 and 1.99 to -1.59 to -1.29 to below -1.60 -1.30 -0.80	abnormally near abnormally mode dry normal moist mo -0.79 to -0.50 to +0.51 to +0.81 -0.51 +0.50 +0.79 +1.	bist moist moist moist 0 to +1.30 to +1.60 to +2.0 and		

The 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 February 9, all climate regions in the state were experiencing an unusual moist spell or wetter.

Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI)

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.

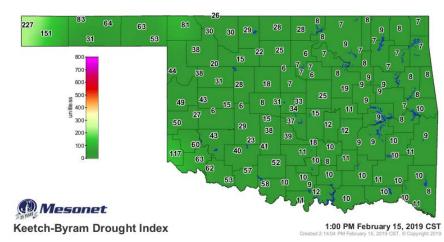
Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)

Keetch-Byram Drought Fire Index

February 15, 1:00 p.m., zero stations are above 600.

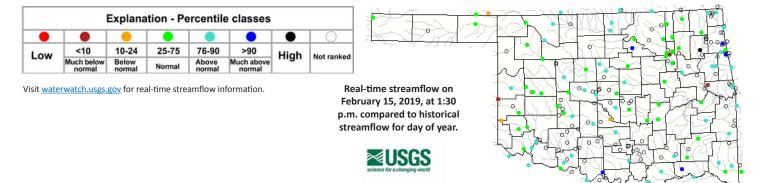
Zero stations were above 600 on January 14, 2019.

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.



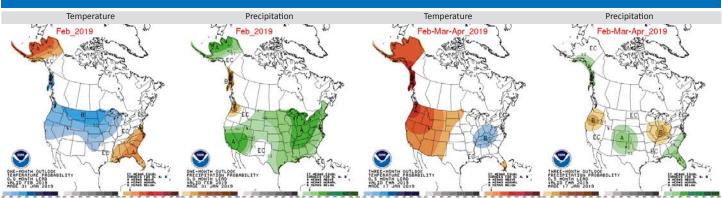
STREAMFLOW CONDITIONS

February 15, 2019



WEATHER/DROUGHT FORECAST

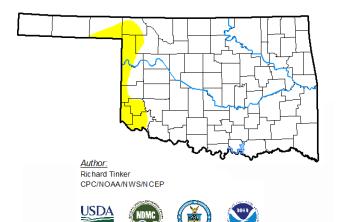
Seasonal Outlook



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.

Drought Summary & Outlook

U.S. Drought Monitor Oklahoma



http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

Current 92.41 7.59 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 Last Week 0.00 0.00 96.94 3.06 0.00 0.00 02-05-2019 3 Month's Ago 92.22 7.78 2.12 0.00 0.00 0.00 11-13-2018 Start of 94.85 5.15 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 Calendar Year 01-01-2019 Start of Water Year 9. 11 72.93 27.07 0.00 0.00 4.16 09-25-2018 One Year Ago 02-13-2018 0.00 100.00 99.92 88.91 37.80 0.00

February 12, 2019

(Released Thursday, Feb. 14, 2019)

Valid 7 a.m. EST

None D0-D4 D1-D4

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

n3-D/

Intensity:

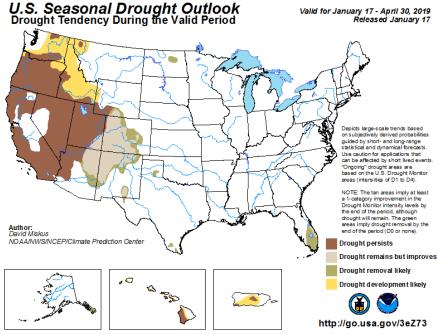


The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

Valid for January 17 - April 30, 2019 Released January 17

According to the latest U.S. Drought Monitor, as of February 12, the estimated Oklahoma population in drought areas is still at zero. However, since this time last month, in western Oklahoma, 7.59% of the state (in area) has been classified as abnormally dry.

According to the latest seasonal drought outlook for the period of January 17, 2019, through April 30, 2019, Oklahoma is predicted to be unaffected by drought. However, drought is predicted to develop and persist in many states to the west of Oklahoma.

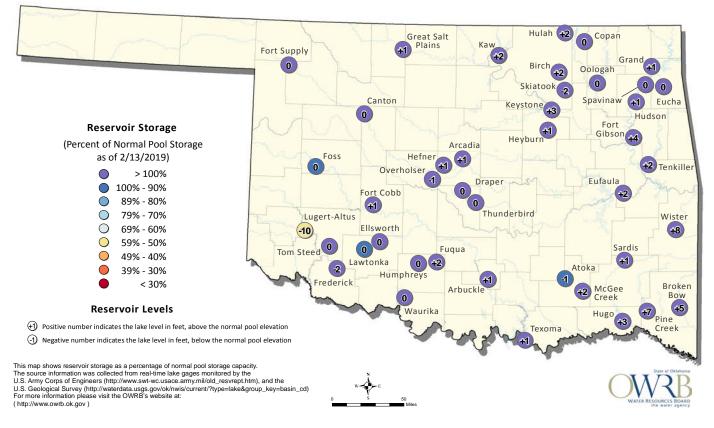


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RESERVOIR STORAGE

Oklahoma Surface Water Resources

Reservoir Levels and Storage as of 2/13/2019



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.