

OKLAHOMA MONTHLY CLIMATE SUMMARY

APRIL 2004



Oklahoma Climatological Survey

April is one of Oklahoma's most active severe weather months, and the 2004 edition certainly did not disappoint, with seven confirmed tornadoes, multiple instances of flash flooding, and a \$100 million hail storm. Oklahoma City, the unfortunate recipient of that hail storm, was forced to deploy snow plows to clear the highways of up to two feet of ice. The flooding rainfalls helped propel the month's precipitation total to the 40th wettest since 1892, and the seasonal and year-to-date totals to the 22nd and 19th wettest, respectively. Despite an early-month snowfall in the northwest and several bouts with unseasonably cool weather, the statewide-averaged temperature was still able to finish as the 46th warmest on record. Although there were seven confirmed tornadoes during the month, and 19 since the beginning of the year, there still has not been a significant (F2-F5) twister in Oklahoma since May 14, 2003 – a streak of 352 days. That remains well short of the longest significant-tornado drought since records began in 1950 of 539 days, between November 15, 1987, and May 8, 1989.

Precipitation

The state's April precipitation pattern reflects the hit-or-miss nature of the storms which provided it. In general, however, nearly the entire state received ample rainfall for the month, except for a swath of below-normal totals from west central through central sections. Kenton, located in a region of Oklahoma mired in a severe drought, received over 3.5 inches of precipitation. Incredibly, that is more precipitation than in the previous seven months combined. Portions of far eastern Oklahoma were also abundantly wet, with totals greater than seven inches common. Although the month's more generous precipitation totals were somewhat localized, many areas that needed precipitation desperately received a generous surplus. The far western Panhandle and the far southeast, both of which had been suffering droughty conditions, received above normal precipitation amounts. Those surpluses were enough to generate a statewide-averaged total that was nearly one-half of an inch above normal. That total drove the seasonal and year-to-date surpluses to just under an inch and nearly two inches, respectively. Much of the northwestern two-thirds of the state remained significantly above normal for the year thus far, some as much as nearly four inches above normal. Only south central and southeastern Oklahoma remained below normal, although those deficits did shrink during April.

April 2004 Statewide Extremes			
Description	Extreme	Station	Date
High Temperature	95°F	Mangum	April 16th
Low Temperature	19°F	Boise City	April 13th
High Precipitation	8.99 in.	Porter	
Low Precipitation	0.87 in.	El Reno	

Temperature

Nearly all of the state was above normal in temperature, save for the western Oklahoma Panhandle. Given the numerous fronts and cloud cover that frequented that area throughout the month, the cooler-than-normal temperatures could be expected. North central and northeastern portions of the state were only above normal by a tenth of a degree, and no area of the state ranked in the top one-third of warmest Aprils on record. Each successive month's above normal temperatures continue to add up, however. The seasonal and year-to-date temperatures were the 12th and 26th warmest since 1892, respectively.

April Daily Highlights

April 1-5: A very pleasant stretch of weather greeted Oklahoma during the month's first week. High pressure provided fair weather for most of the state throughout this period. High temperatures were generally in the 60s and 70s, with just a smattering of 80s thrown in as a reminder of the season. A few intermittent rain showers did manage to pop up, but amounts were generally light.

April 6-10: The weather took a tumultuous turn starting on the 6th. An upper-level disturbance approached the state from the west, setting off a few thunderstorms in the west that afternoon. Rainfall amounts were less than an inch, but served as a harbinger of the flooding rainfalls yet to come. A brief, pencil-like tornado was reported to have touched down for approximately two minutes in Tillman County. Widespread showers and thunderstorms formed in southern Oklahoma the next morning as the upper-level storm entered the state from the southwest. Much of the southeast had well over an inch of rain, with the Mt. Herman Mesonet site

leading the way at nearly 2.5 inches. After a pleasant intermission to the severe weather on the 8th, a stalled cold front set off another round of showers and storms on the 9th. These storms quickly went severe, dropping large hail in the eastern half of the state. Hail was reported by NWS cooperative weather observers to have covered the ground near both Scipio and Wilburton. A brief tornado was reported by a sheriff's deputy on the ground near Whitesboro. Oklahoma Mesonet rain gauges in Wister and Hugo recorded over an inch of rain apiece. The storms basically continued into the 10th as the weather-producing upper-level storm moved overhead. A cold front eventually moved through the state, dropping temperatures into the upper 40s and low 50s, to go along with pea-sized hail and rainfall totals over an inch in several locales.

April 11-18: Surface high pressure followed the front, drawing down cold Canadian air. Low temperatures on the 11th were 10-15 degrees below normal, with wind chills below-freezing in the north. A secondary blast of cold air on the 12th produced a late-season snowfall in northwestern Oklahoma. Nearly an inch of snow was reported on grassy surfaces in Gage before quickly melting. After that wintry blast, the weather slowly warmed into more spring-like conditions. By the 18th, temperatures in the 70s and 80s were the norm, accompanied by strong southerly winds. Those winds transported moisture-laden air from the Gulf, while a surface low pressure center approached the state from New Mexico.

April 19-25: This turbulent period will be remembered for the less-glamorous (but more damaging) aspects of severe weather: hail and flooding. The excitement started on the 19th as a cold front dropped into northwestern Oklahoma. A large complex of storms moved into Harper County, complete with 69 mph winds and large hail. A tornado warning was issued for the area, although an actual sighting was never confirmed. The Mesonet station in Slapout recorded over 2.5 inches of rainfall, and many areas in the north recorded nearly an inch. The storms continued early into the morning of the 20th. The NWS cooperative stations at Blackwell and Alva both reported two inches of rain. Severe storms formed over northwestern and north central sections along a dryline later that day, with the main culprits again being large hail and high winds. A tornado was reported by a trained spotter near Sapulpa in Creek County, as well as hailstones the size of softballs; a punctuation mark on that storm's violent updraft. As the front pushed farther south, the storms continued. A weak tornado was confirmed by NWS personnel to have touched down near Mannford in Creek County on the 21st, and large hail was widespread throughout the state. A hailstorm pummeled central Oklahoma, associated with a supercell that rumbled through Yukon and Oklahoma City, with estimated damages near \$100 million. The slow-moving storm buried parts of the city in ice until it resembled a winter landscape. Low-lying areas had shelves of ice 2 feet thick as thousands of hailstones stuck together and became compacted. Cars had difficulty navigating streets covered in the thick ice sheets. The severe weather was once again widespread on the 22nd. Tornadoes were confirmed in Ellis, Mayes, Muskogee, Tulsa, and Wagoner counties. Fortunately, they were of the weaker variety, and damage was not significant with any of the twisters.

With the front stalled through south central Oklahoma, the threat shifted to flash flooding. A large supercell camped over Stephens County for several hours, bringing flash flooding and baseball-sized hail. The Mesonet site at Porter recorded nearly 4.5 inches of rainfall, in addition to the nearly two inches from the previous day. Fourteen separate instances of flash flooding were reported by the NWS. The flooding turned fatal in Sequoyah County, one mile west of Short. A camper trailer with three occupants was carried away by flood waters along Lee Creek early on the 24th. An 85 year old male and 54 year old female were swept away by the flood waters. The third occupant, a 24 year old male, survived by clinging to a tree.

April 26-28: Calm weather took hold on the 25th as the upper-level storm which caused so much excitement moved off to the east. Skies were sunny through this entire period, and temperatures were fitting for the season in the 70s and 80s.

April 29-30: Severe weather took one last stab at the state on the month's final two days, although not quite as vicious as the previous encounters. Another cold front entered the state from the northwest, dropping temperatures into the 40s in the panhandle, with winds from the north gusting to 40 mph. Severe storms rumbled through southwestern Oklahoma on the 29th before spreading over the eastern two-thirds of the state the following day. Grandfield received nearly two inches of rain, and amounts generally less than an inch fell over most of the rest of the southwest. The storms on the 30th dumped even greater amounts on the southeastern half of the state. Burneyville received nearly three inches, and many more amounts greater than one inch were recorded over southern Oklahoma.

April 2004 Statewide Statistics			
Temperature			
	Average	Depart.	Rank (1892-2004)
Month (April)	59.6°F	0.5°F	46th Warmest
Season-to-date (Mar-Apr)	57.0°F	2.4°F	12th Warmest
Year-to-Date (Jan-Apr)	48.1°F	1.4°F	26th Warmest
Precipitation			
	Total	Depart.	Rank (1892-2004)
Month (April)	3.75 in.	0.39 in.	40th Wettest
Season-to-Date (Mar-Apr)	7.41 in.	0.94 in.	22nd Wettest
Year-to-Date (Jan-Apr)	11.39 in.	1.71 in.	19th Wettest
Depart. = Departure from 30-year normal			

April 2004 Severe Weather

Significant Tornadoes (F2 or greater)

No significant tornadoes were reported in the state.

Hail (2 inches in diameter or greater)

Size (in.)	Location	County	Date
4.25	3 N Milfay	Creek	04/20/04
3.00	Yukon	Canadian	04/21/04
3.00	Oklahoma City	Oklahoma	04/21/04
2.00	5 SW Purcell	McClain	04/21/04
2.00	3 NE Carmen	Alfalfa	04/21/04
2.75	Armstrong	Bryan	04/21/04
2.75	6 NNW Lebanon	Marshall	04/21/04
2.50	9 W Durant	Bryan	04/21/04
2.75	Vian	Sequoyah	04/21/04
2.75	Mannford	Creek	04/21/04
2.00	3 NW Enterprise	Haskell	04/22/04
2.75	Duncan	Stephens	04/23/04
3.00	Piedmont	Canadian	04/30/04

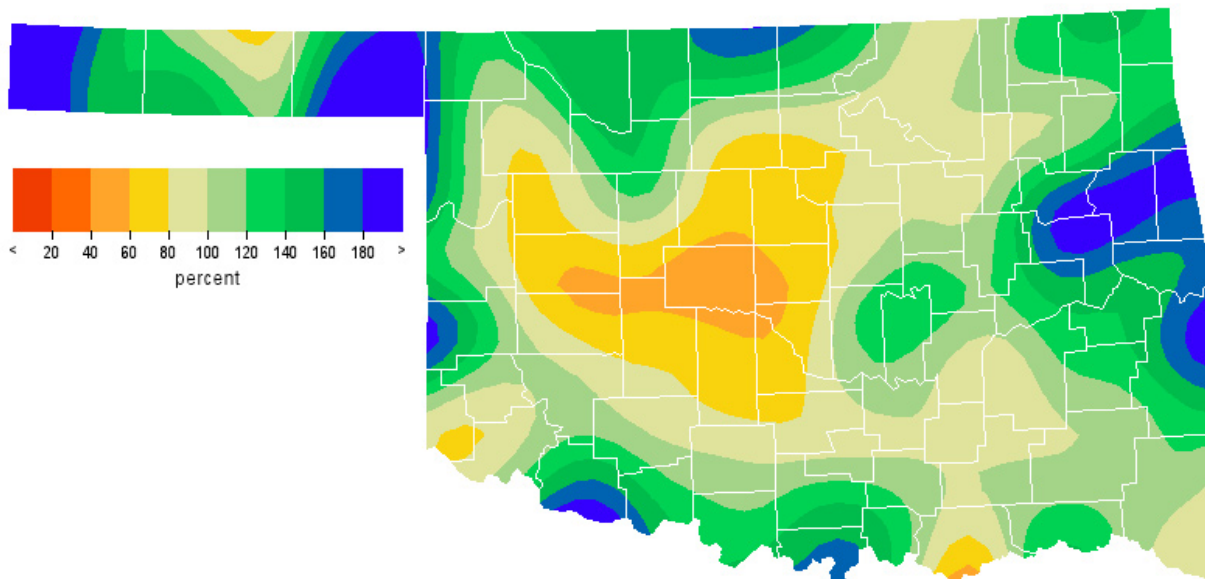
Wind Gusts (70 mph or greater)

Speed (m.p.h)	Location	County	Date
70	6 E Welty	Okfuskee	04/20/04
70	Drummond	Garfield	04/21/04
70	Lahoma	Garfield	04/21/04
70	Enid	Garfield	04/21/04
70	Stidham	McIntosh	04/21/04
70	6 NE Eufaula	McIntosh	04/21/04
70	Pryor	Mayes	04/22/04
70	1 N Cookietown	Cotton	04/23/04
70	Duncan	Stephens	04/23/04

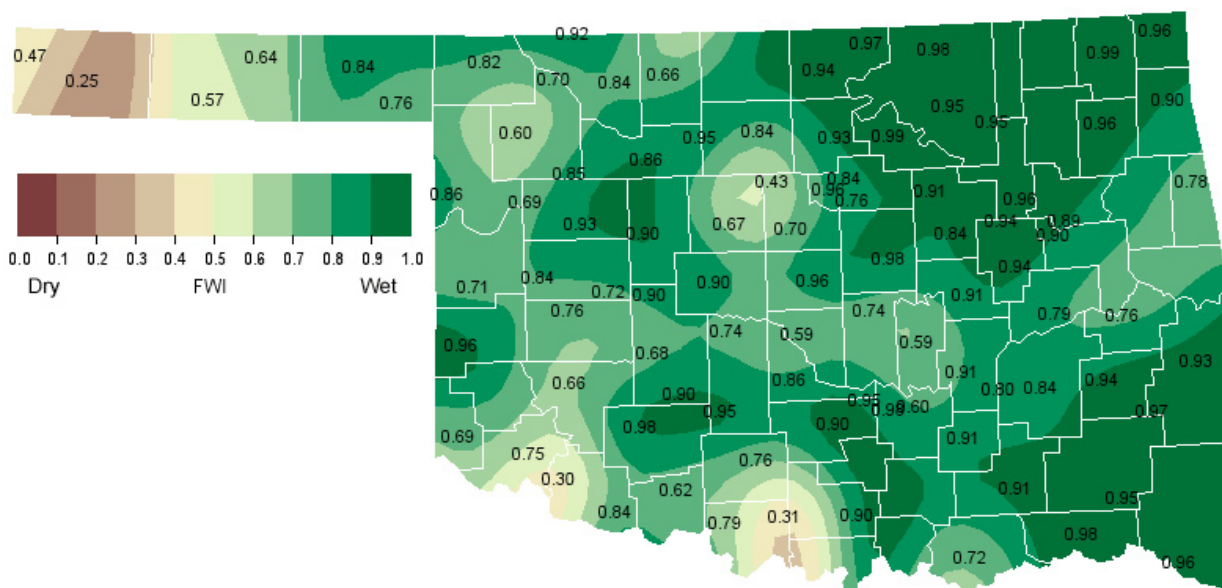
Flooding

Location	County	Date
Lost City	Cherokee	04/21/04
Spiro	LeFlore	04/22/04
Duncan	Stephens	04/23/04
5 NE Renfrow	Grant	04/23/04
3 SSW Renfrow	Grant	04/23/04
Osage	Ottawa	04/23/04
Cass	Okfuskee	04/23/04
10 NNE Tehlaquah	Cherokee	04/23/04
Watts	Adair	04/23/04
5 WSW Checotah	McIntosh	04/23/04
1 W Short	Sequoyah	04/24/04
3 E Stilwell	Adair	04/24/04
Muskogee	Muskogee	04/24/04
Scraper	Cherokee	04/24/04
Eldon	Cherokee	04/24/04
Westville	Adair	04/24/04
6 S Waurika	Jefferson	04/30/04

April 2004 Percent of Normal Precipitation



April 2004 Average Soil Moisture at 25cm



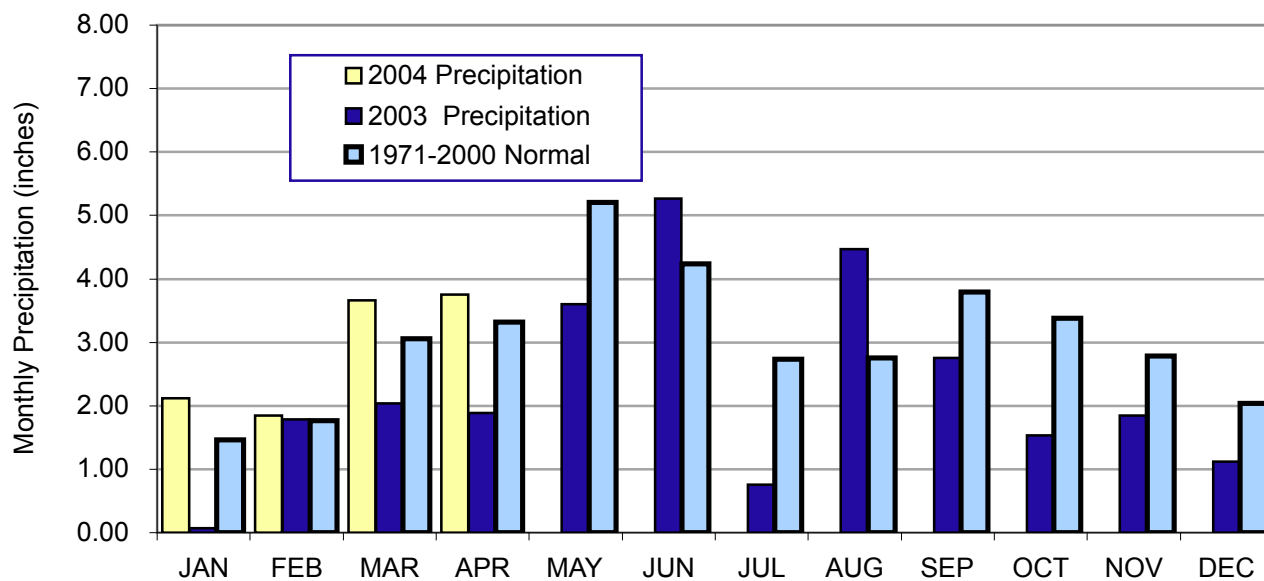
Mesonet Monthly Summary for April 2004

NAME	MEAN HIGH			LOW			TOT HIGH			NAME	MEAN HIGH			LOW			TOT HIGH				
	TEMP	TEMP	DAY	TEMP	DAY	HDD	CDD	PPT	24-HR		DAY	TEMP	TEMP	DAY	TEMP	DAY	HDD	CDD	PPT	24-HR	DAY
PANHANDLE																					
Arnett	57.7	91	16	26	13	241	22	3.47	1.50	25	Goodwell	53.7	86	16	23	13	346	6	2.12	.58	23
Beaver	56.2	91	17	19	13	293	28	2.99	1.30	23	Hooker	54.2	88	16	20	13	328	5	1.24	.39	23
Boise City	51.0	83	16	19	13	419	0	2.43	.85	23	Kenton	51.7	83	16	23	13	401	1	3.59	1.37	23
Buffalo	56.6	91	16	25	13	281	28	2.97	1.04	19	Slapout	55.7	89	16	22	13	****	****	4.44	2.67	19
NORTH CENTRAL																					
Blackwell	58.2	85	16	33	11	231	25	5.19	1.59	20	Medford	57.6	85	16	32	11	246	23	5.19	2.06	20
Breckenridge	57.5	83	16	31	11	253	27	2.86	1.21	21	Newkirk	58.2	85	16	31	11	230	25	5.20	1.54	20
Cherokee	57.3	86	16	30	11	258	27	3.86	.79	21	Red Rock	59.0	86	16	32	11	218	38	2.67	.76	21
Fairview	58.4	87	15	31	11	240	41	3.87	1.20	21	Seiling	58.0	89	16	30	13	237	26	2.03	.62	9
Freedom	56.9	91	16	26	13	272	31	3.03	.82	19	Woodward	58.0	92	16	29	13	245	35	1.96	.67	10
Lahoma	57.5	83	16	32	11	243	17	2.97	1.26	21	Alva	56.7	89	16	27	13	276	28	4.03	1.07	21
May Ranch	56.8	92	16	28	13	282	36	3.61	1.01	19											
NORTHEAST																					
Bixby	60.2	84	16	33	14	186	43	2.71	.95	21	Pryor	58.8	81	16	32	1	215	30	4.29	.73	21
Burbank	58.6	85	16	32	14	219	27	3.94	1.08	30	Skiatook	59.5	83	16	37	11	191	28	4.30	.82	20
Copan	58.3	82	16	34	11	226	24	3.68	.87	20	Vinita	58.0	80	16	32	1	234	23	5.49	1.35	20
Foraker	58.9	88	27	33	11	215	31	3.78	.94	22	Wynona	59.1	86	16	35	1	206	30	4.26	1.47	20
Jay	58.7	83	16	30	13	219	30	5.41	1.09	21	Porter	60.7	81	22	34	1	163	35	8.99	4.44	22
Miami	58.2	82	16	32	1	230	27	5.72	1.37	23	Inola	59.2	80	17	33	1	200	26	4.10	1.11	21
Nowata	57.6	80	28	30	1	246	26	5.34	1.31	30	Claremore	60.1	81	27	35	13	177	30	4.10	.89	22
Pawnee	59.6	86	16	34	1	200	37	2.89	.75	10											
WEST CENTRAL																					
Bessie	60.0	91	16	32	13	188	39	1.69	.46	23	Putnam	58.0	89	16	30	13	236	25	2.39	.54	23
Butler	59.8	90	16	30	13	192	37	1.98	.49	7	Retrop	60.2	92	16	31	13	185	40	2.46	.62	25
Camargo	57.6	91	16	28	13	242	20	1.88	.65	6	Watonga	58.3	85	16	32	11	231	30	2.94	1.39	23
Cheyenne	58.7	89	16	29	13	219	31	2.57	1.28	7	Weatherford	58.7	87	16	29	13	217	27	.93	.37	23
Erick	59.0	88	16	29	13	204	24	4.14	1.30	7											
CENTRAL																					
Bowlegs	61.0	82	22	30	14	160	41	5.49	2.99	22	Okemah	60.4	82	22	33	14	174	35	5.74	1.74	20
Bristow	59.0	82	22	29	14	211	31	3.94	1.78	20	Perkins	59.6	82	27	34	13	****	****	****	****	***
Chandler	60.5	84	16	34	13	173	38	2.76	.78	30	Shawnee	60.1	83	16	34	13	181	34	****	****	***
Chickasha	60.3	86	16	28	14	****	****	2.10	.88	30	Spencer	60.4	85	16	32	13	****	****	****	****	***
El Reno	58.8	85	16	29	13	215	30	.87	.24	30	Stillwater	59.8	88	16	32	14	203	47	2.81	.67	9
Guthrie	60.6	85	16	32	13	178	48	2.25	1.08	30	Washington	61.7	84	16	34	14	137	38	2.49	.56	30
Kingfisher	59.3	84	16	33	14	210	39	2.57	.72	10	Ninnekah	61.4	87	16	33	14	****	****	2.40	1.14	30
Marena	60.0	86	16	34	11	192	43	2.95	1.14	30	Acme	61.3	87	21	32	13	152	40	2.40	.72	30
Minco	60.1	85	16	32	13	175	28	1.97	1.32	30	Norman	61.2	85	16	33	13	154	40	1.85	.68	30
Oilton	58.1	85	16	28	14	****	****	3.86	1.20	30	Marshall	59.1	85	16	31	13	219	42	1.55	.48	9
EAST CENTRAL																					
Calvin	61.4	84	22	30	14	156	48	4.21	.99	23	Stigler	61.3	82	22	31	1	160	48	6.10	1.65	22
Cookson	59.4	78	17	31	13	193	24	7.58	2.28	23	Stuart	61.5	81	22	34	14	147	43	2.85	.66	7
Eufaula	61.6	81	22	34	1	147	46	5.43	1.13	10	Tahlequah	59.1	78	21	30	14	200	21	7.97	2.83	23
Haskell	60.1	81	22	32	1	182	34	7.22	2.38	21	Webbers Falls	62.1	83	22	34	14	137	50	6.32	1.28	20
McAlester	61.7	82	21	33	14	151	53	3.85	1.17	24	Westville	59.0	80	16	34	13	200	19	8.44	3.13	22
Okmulgee	60.4	83	16	30	1	183	44	4.18	1.17	22	Hectorville	60.6	83	16	35	1	165	34	3.48	.96	21
Sallisaw	61.5	82	17	33	14	143	37	6.49	1.56	21											
SOUTHWEST																					
Altus	62.4	94	16	33	13	133	54	2.24	.68	25	Medicine Park	61.5	86	16	34	13	142	37	2.66	.92	25
Fort Cobb	60.9	88	16	31	13	159	36	1.96	.90	30	Tipton	61.8	90	15	33	13	135	40	3.35	1.06	25
Hinton	59.1	88	16	30	13	207	29	1.72	1.18	23	Walters	62.5	89	21	31	13	125	49	3.24	1.35	29
Hobart	59.6	87	16	32	13	191	30	3.06	1.03	30	Apache	60.6	86	20	30	13	162	30	****	****	***
Hollis	61.3	92	16	33	13	148	38	2.08	.57	25	Grandfield	61.6	88	21	33	13	138	35	4.68	1.87	29
Mangum	61.1	95	16	32	13	162	45	1.87	.58	25											
SOUTH CENTRAL																					
Ada	61.6	81	22	33	14	145	43	3.61	.86	7	Ringling	63.2	85	21	34	13	****	****	3.39	1.01	23
Burneyville	63.6	87	22	28	14	****	****	5.33	2.80	30	Sulphur	61.8	83	22	29	14	142	46	2.20	.65	7
Byars	61.9	82	16	35	13	137	43	4.36	1.20	30	Tishomingo	62.0	82	22	30	14	133	44	3.45	.95	30
Centrahoma	62.0	82	21	30	14	143	52	4.14	1.73	23	Waurika	63.5	88	21	35	13	****	****	3.84	1.42	23
Durant	63.3	81	30	34	14	107	57	3.97	1.81	30	Vanoss	61.9	83	22	31	14	142	48	4.87	1.73	23
Ketchum Ranch	62.7	86	20	33	14	****	****	3.18	2.07	23	Bee	62.9	81	27	31	14	118	54	6.47	2.97	23
Lane	62.0	81	22	32	14	139	49	4.78	1.55	30	Newport	62.9	84	22	34	14	116	54	4.27	1.30	23
Madill	62.8	82	21	31	14	118	52	5.05	1.37	30	Ardmore	62.7	83	22	33	14	119	49	5.11	1.60	23
Pauls Valley	62.4	84	22	33	14	126	48	2.49	.65	30											
SOUTHEAST																					
Antlers	62.5	84	22	29	14	134	60	4.32	1.40	30	Mt Herman	61.7	80	22	32	14	****	****	6.18	2.43	7
Clayton	62.0	82	22	31	1	142	51	4.72	1.99	7	Talihina	61.7	81	22	30	14	152	54	5.30	2.33	24
Cloudy	61.8	81	22	31	14	135	38	4.68	1.39	23	Wilburton	61.7	81	22	32	14	****	****	6.46	1.70	10
Hugo	63.2	82	22	35	14	110	55	5.45	1.53	24	Wister	60.2	82	22	29	1	181	36	7.71	3.38	24
Idabel	62.6	82	22	32	14	124	54	4.16	1.94	24	Broken Bow	61.1	83	22	29	14	****	****	3.87	2.55	24

April 2004 Mesonet Precipitation Comparison

Climate Division	Precipitation (inches)	Departure from Normal (inches)	Rank since 1895	Wettest on Record (Year)	Driest on Record (Year)	Apr-03
Panhandle	2.91	1.06	17th Wettest	5.28 (1942)	0.00 (1909)	1.11
North Central	3.60	0.64	28th Wettest	7.43 (1999)	0.55 (1989)	2.83
Northeast	4.60	0.60	40th Wettest	9.67 (1942)	0.17 (1989)	2.91
West Central	2.38	-0.23	53rd Wettest	8.73 (1997)	0.15 (1996)	2.44
Central	2.82	-0.71	50th Driest	9.49 (1942)	0.24 (1989)	2.00
East Central	5.70	1.37	28th Wettest	11.82 (1957)	0.75 (1989)	1.83
Southwest	2.69	0.02	49th Wettest	7.30 (1997)	0.14 (1989)	2.01
South Central	4.00	0.24	42nd Wettest	11.43 (1942)	0.53 (1989)	1.18
Southeast	5.29	0.79	42nd Wettest	12.79 (1957)	0.53 (1987)	1.83
Statewide	3.75	0.39	40th Wettest	8.50 (1942)	0.58 (1989)	2.01

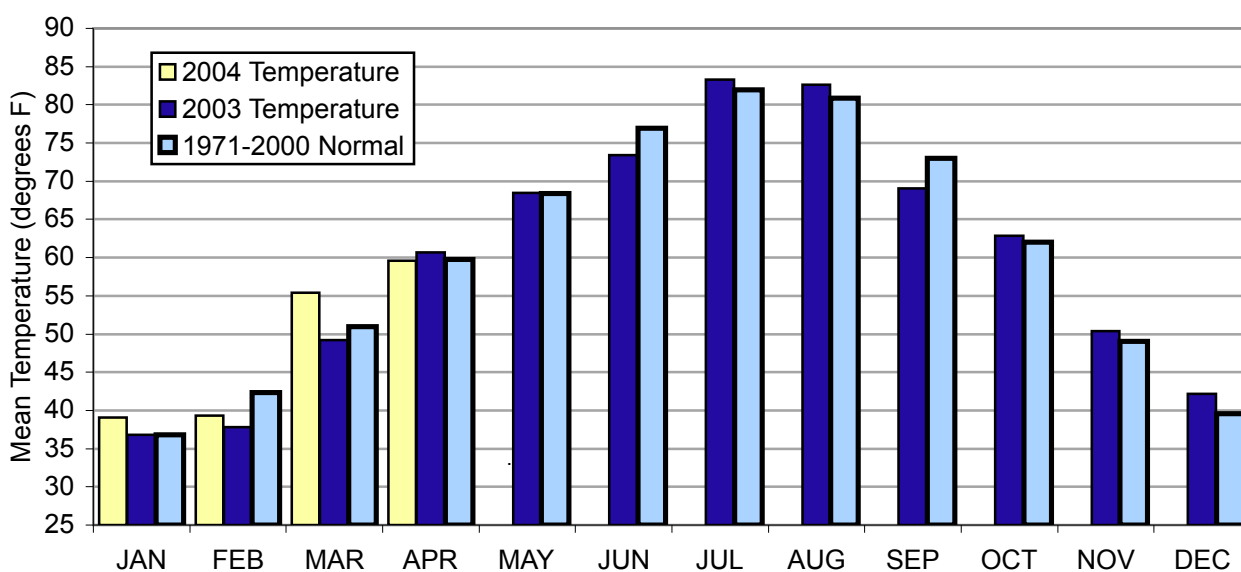
2003 and 2004 Statewide Precipitation Monthly Totals vs. Normal



April 2004 Mesonet Temperature Comparison

Climate Division	Average Temp (F)	Departure from Normal (F)	Rank since 1895	Hottest on Record (Year)	Coldest on Record (Year)	Apr-03 (F)
Panhandle	54.6	-0.6	55th Warmest	62.2 (1981)	48.2 (1926)	57.7
North Central	57.7	0.1	50th Warmest	65.0 (1981)	50.8 (1983)	60.8
Northeast	59.0	0.1	49th Warmest	66.1 (1981)	52.5 (1907)	61.1
West Central	58.9	1.0	44th Warmest	64.5 (1954)	52.1 (1926)	60.2
Central	60.2	0.6	46th Warmest	66.2 (1981)	53.6 (1983)	61.3
East Central	60.8	0.6	45th Warmest	66.7 (1896)	53.9 (1907)	62.6
Southwest	61.1	0.7	39th Warmest	66.5 (1954)	54.2 (1926)	63.9
South Central	62.5	1.2	35th Warmest	67.5 (1948)	55.9 (1983)	64.0
Southeast	61.8	1.2	43rd Warmest	66.7 (1954)	55.4 (1983)	63.6
Statewide	59.6	0.5	46th Warmest	65.4 (1981)	53.2 (1983)	61.6

2003 and 2004 Statewide Temperature Monthly Averages vs. Normal



Mesonet Extremes for April 2004

Climate Division	High Temp (F)			Low Temp (F)			High Monthly Rainfall (inches)		High Daily Rainfall (inches)		
	Temp (F)	Day	Station	Temp (F)	Day	Station	Temp (F)	Day	Temp (F)	Day	Station
Panhandle	91	16th	Buffalo	19	13th	Boise City	4.44	Slapout	2.67	19th	Slapout
North Central	92	16th	Woodward	26	13th	Freedom	5.20	Newkirk	2.06	20th	Medford
Northeast	88	27th	Foraker	30	13th	Jay	8.99	Porter	4.44	22nd	Porter
West Central	92	16th	Retrop	28	13th	Camargo	4.14	Erick	1.39	23rd	Watonga
Central	88	16th	Stillwater	28	14th	Chickasha	5.74	Okemah	2.99	22nd	Bowlegs
East Central	84	22nd	Calvin	30	1st	Okmulgee	8.44	Westville	3.13	22nd	Westville
Southwest	95	16th	Mangum	30	13th	Hinton	4.68	Grandfield	1.87	29th	Grandfield
South Central	88	21st	Waurika	28	14th	Burneyville	5.85	Bee	2.97	23rd	Bee
Southeast	84	22nd	Antlers	29	14th	Broken Bow	7.71	Wister	3.38	24th	Wister
Statewide	95	16th	Mangum	19	13th	Boise City	8.99	Porter	4.44	22nd	Porter

May Climatological Outlook

Oklahoma's weather reaches something of a crescendo in May as springtime comes to full flower. May is Oklahoma's wettest (statewide-averaged precipitation of 5.13 inches) and certainly its stormiest month (an average of 19.9 tornadoes, more than one-third of the annual average, occurring on 5.5 days, statewide). Its position in the spring transition season is confirmed by a monthly mean temperature, averaged statewide, of 68.4 degrees that ranks fifth highest among the months. Vestiges of winter are occasionally seen in the far northwestern portions of the state, but mostly May is a time for flowering of most plants, full leafing of deciduous trees, planting of row crops, and the maturing and ripening of the winter wheat that was sowed the previous fall.

Precipitation

Mean: 5.13 inches
Wettest May: 1957, 10.68 inches
Driest May: 1988, 1.30 inches
Wettest location: Smithville, 7.06 inches
Driest location: Regnier, 2.02 inches
Most recorded: 22.38 inches, Hennessey, 1957

May usually is characterized by a pleasant range of temperatures across the state, although there are times most years when it is evident that the hot Oklahoma summer is drawing near. Monthly mean temperatures since 1892 have ranged from 62.3 degrees in 1907 to 75.8 degrees in 1896. Normal daily maximum temperatures across the state vary from 84.6 degrees at Waurika to 76.5 degrees at Arnett. Normal daily minimum temperatures fall between 61.2 degrees at Ardmore and 46.8 degrees at Boise City. Historical extremes of temperature during the month are 114 degrees at Weatherford, reported on May 25, 2000 and 19 degrees at Hooker on May 1, 1909. Temperatures in southwestern Oklahoma, the state's hot spot, reach 100 degrees an average of slightly more than once each May. Freezing temperatures are also rare, occurring less than once per year in the panhandle, rarely elsewhere. Freezes have occurred in the state's most northerly regions as late as the end of the month.

The Oklahoma panhandle's climate differs from the rest of the state in that its primary precipitation season is shifted toward summer, being tied to the patterns of the High Plains, of which it is a part. Elsewhere in the state, May is the month of maximum precipitation and May is, in fact, the panhandle's second wettest month by a small margin. May has produced statewide-averaged monthly precipitation totals ranging from 10.68 inches in 1957 to 1.30 inches in 1988. Extremes of

individual station-normal precipitation for the month are 7.06 inches in the southeast at Smithville and 2.29 inches in the western panhandle at Regnier. Miami recorded the greatest May monthly total precipitation, 23.95 inches, in 1943. The record-breaking 1957 statewide-averaged precipitation was amplified by the May total of 22.38 inches of rain recorded at Hennessey, most of which fell during the drought-breaking, flood-producing deluge that hammered much of the state on the 15th and 16th. Purcell apparently holds the single reporting-day precipitation record for May, measuring 13.68 inches of rain on May 11, 1950. Interestingly, the events that produced the Purcell and Hennessey precipitation records (and the widespread flooding that occurred after each) bracket the state's driest ever 7-year period.

Temperature

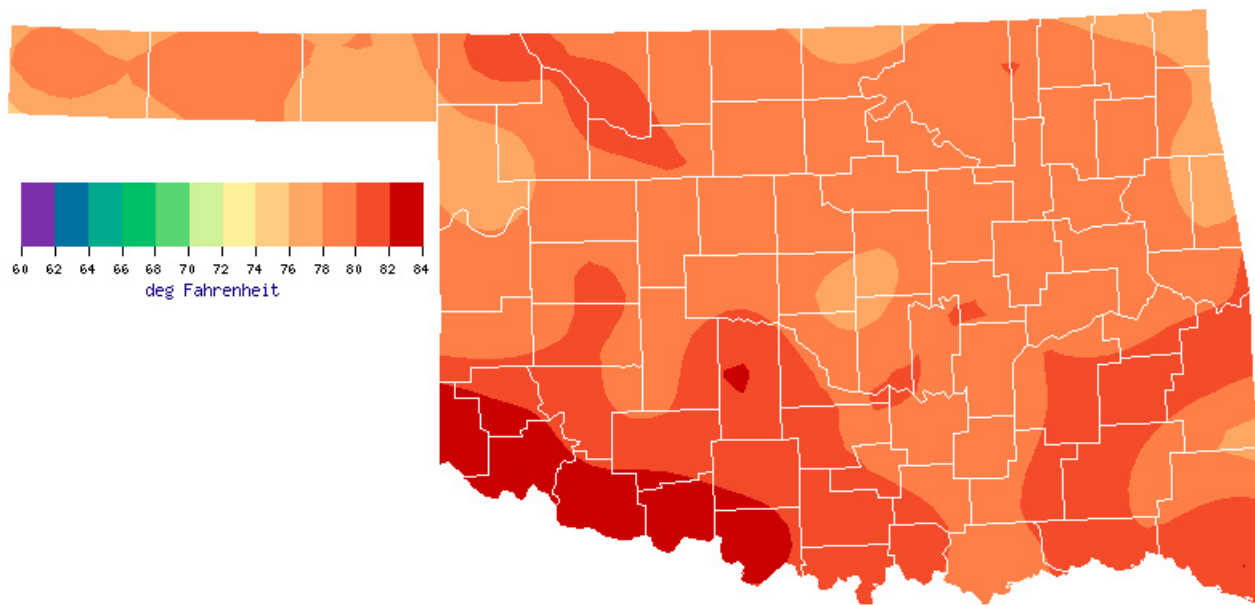
Mean: 68.4 degrees
Warmest May: 1896, 75.8 degrees
Coolest May: 1907, 62.3 degrees
Hottest recorded: 114 degrees, Weatherford, May 25, 2000
Coldest recorded: 19 degrees, Hooker, May 1, 1909

Springtime in Oklahoma is noted for severe thunderstorms and tornadoes. Over the last 52 years (the period of reasonably comprehensive statistics on the subject) Oklahoma has been struck by more tornadoes in May than in any other two months combined (April and June rank second and third, respectively, among the months). May 1999 holds the state record for most tornadoes in a single month with a nearly unbelievable confirmed total of 91. Most of those tornadoes (59) occurred in central and western Oklahoma on the afternoon and evening of May 3. That outbreak caused extensive damage and killed 40 people along a wide path extending generally from Amber to Stroud. Some of the fiercest storms struck in the southern portion of the Oklahoma City metropolitan area. A mobile Doppler radar operated by a University of Oklahoma research team measured winds as great as 318 miles per hour in one of the funnels, the greatest wind speed yet measured on the planet.

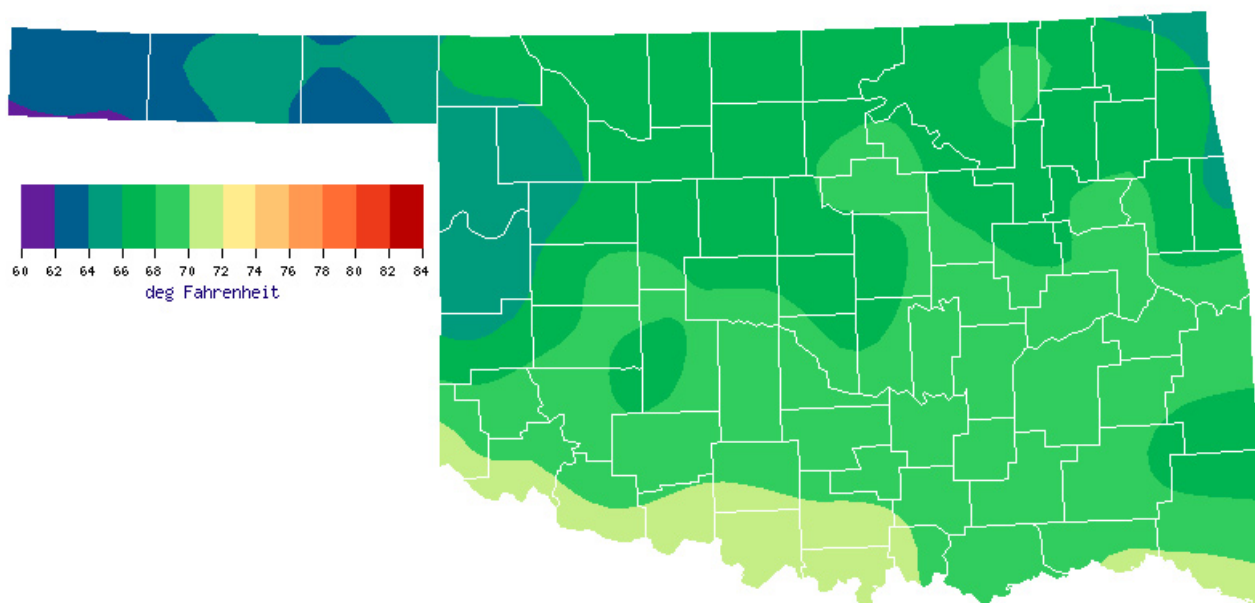
Tornadoes

Average May Tornadoes: 20.4
Most: 90 (1999)

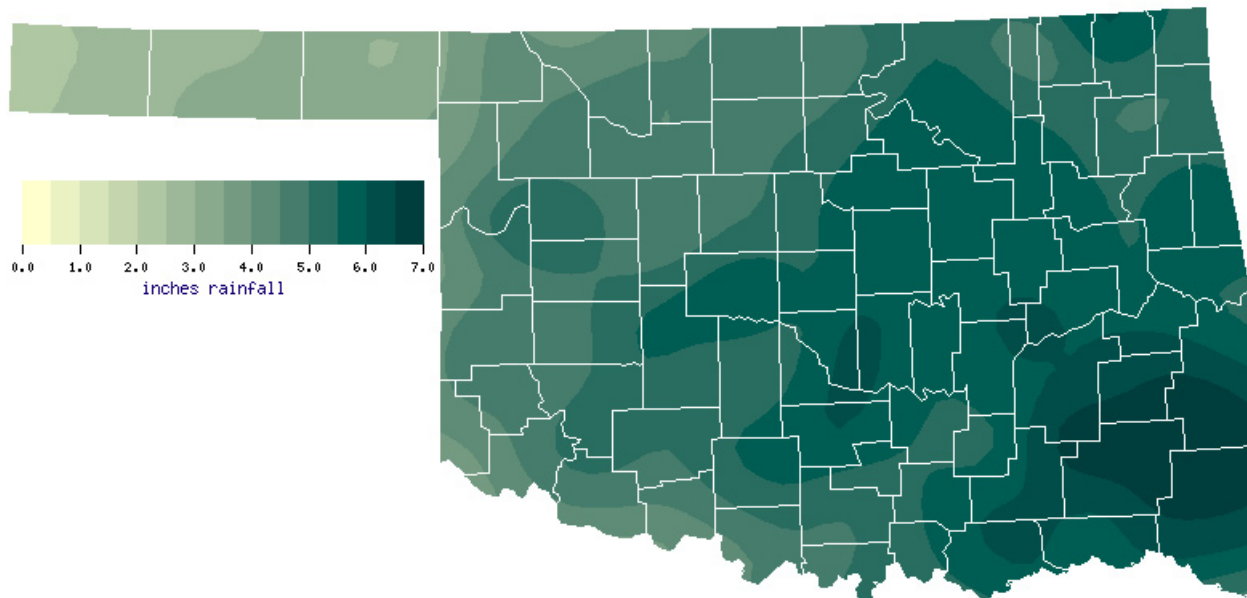
May Normal Monthly Maximum Temperature (1971-2000)



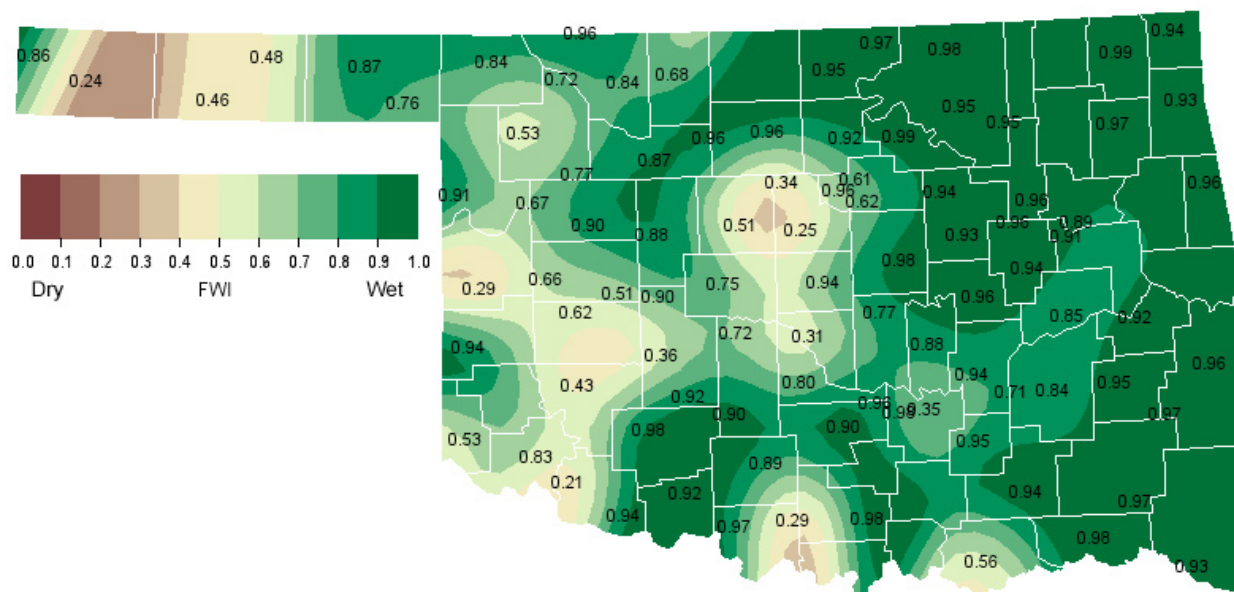
May Normal Monthly Minimum Temperature (1971-2000)



May Normal Precipitation (1971-2000)

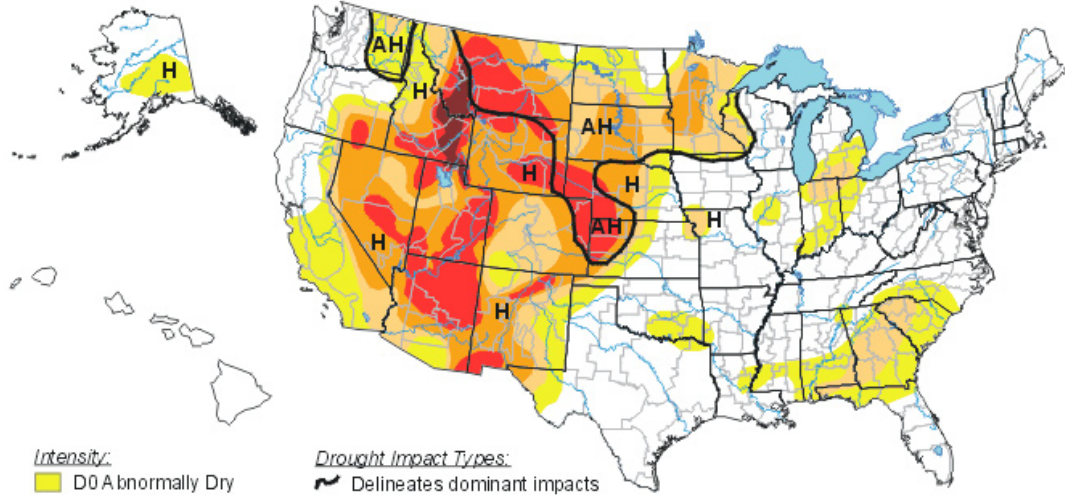


May 1, 2004 Soil Moisture Conditions at 25cm



U.S. Drought Monitor

April 27, 2004
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Intensity:

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

Drought Impact Types:

- Delineates dominant impacts
- A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
- H = Hydrological (water)
- (No type = Both impacts)

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

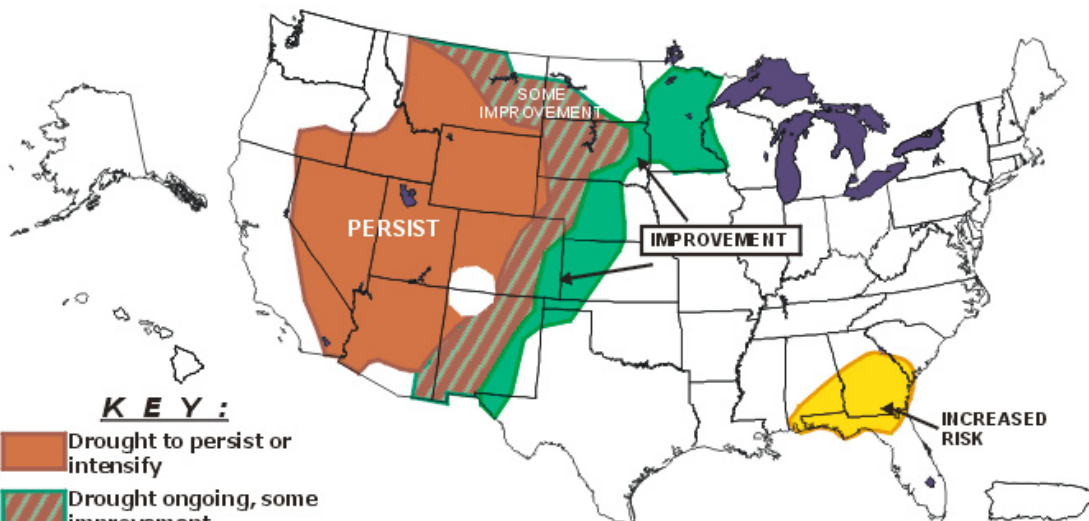


Released Thursday, April 29, 2004
Author: Michael Hayes, NDMC

<http://drought.unl.edu/dm>



U. S. Seasonal Drought Outlook Through July 2004 Released April 15, 2004

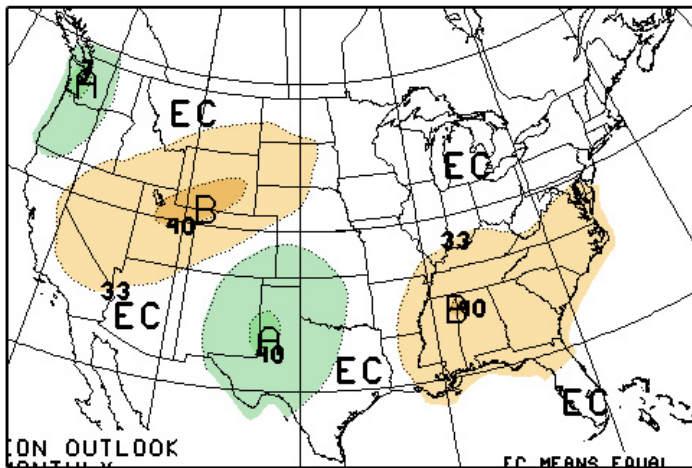


KEY:

- Drought to persist or intensify
- Drought ongoing, some improvement
- Drought likely to improve, impacts ease
- Drought development likely

Depicts general, large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by numerous indicators, including short and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events-- such as individual storms -- cannot be accurately forecast more than a few days in advance, so use caution if using this outlook for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are schematically approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4). For weekly drought updates, see the latest Drought Monitor map and text.

May 2004 U.S. Precipitation Forecast

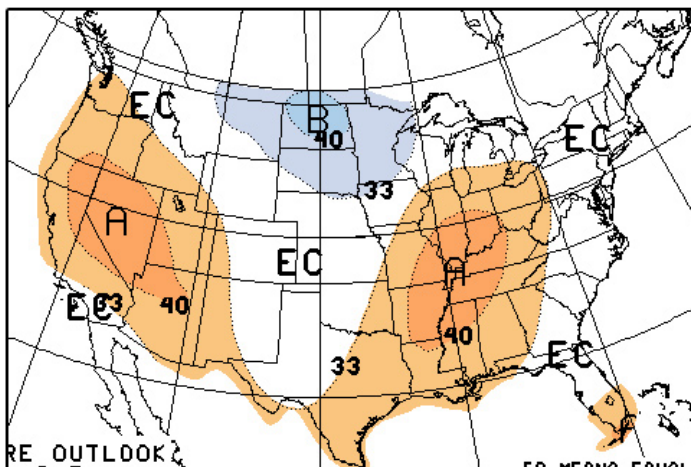


Percent Likelihood
of Above or Below
Average Precipitation*

	5% - 10%	A = Above
	0% - 5%	
	0% - 5%	B = Below
	5% - 10%	

*EC indicates no forecasted anomalies due to lack of model skill.

May 2004 U.S. Temperature Forecast



Percent Likelihood
of Above and Below
Average Temperatures*

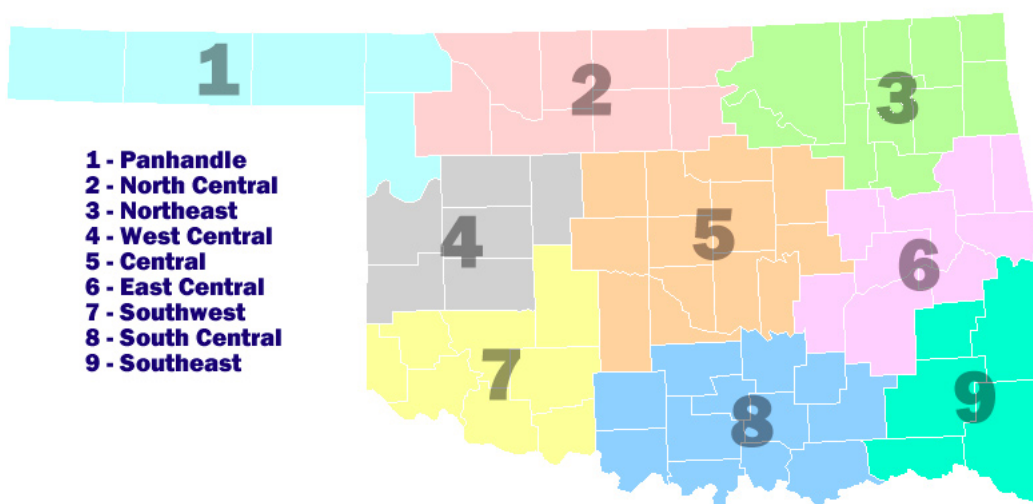
	10% - 20%	A = Above
	5% - 10%	
	0% - 5%	
	0% - 5%	B = Below
	5% - 10%	

*EC indicates no forecasted anomalies due to lack of model skill.

May Climate Normals

Climate Division	Max. Temperature (°F)	Min. Temperature (°F)	Avg. Temperature (°F)	Precipitation (inches)
1	78.8	50.8	64.8	3.30
2	79.1	54.9	67.0	4.68
3	78.9	56.6	67.8	5.40
4	79.5	55.0	67.3	4.64
5	79.6	57.5	68.6	5.45
6	79.2	57.8	68.5	5.77
7	81.8	56.8	69.3	4.80
8	80.8	58.8	69.8	5.52
9	80.5	57.5	69.0	6.31
Statewide	79.8	56.3	68.1	5.21

Oklahoma Climate Divisions



Interpretation Information

Mean Daily Temperature: Calculated from an average of the daily maximum and minimum temperatures. Daily averages are summed for each day, and then divided by the number of valid data points – typically the number of days in the month. Although this may differ from the “true” daily average, it is consistent with historical methods of observation and comparable to the normals and extremes for stations and regions of the state.

Degree Days: Degree Days are calculated each day of the month for which there is a temperature report and the mean temperature for the day is less than (Heating Degree Days) or greater than (Cooling Degree Days) 65 degrees. Daily values are summed to arrive at a monthly total. HDD/CDD are qualitative measures of how much heating/cooling was required to maintain a comfortable indoor temperature. Missing observations may result in an artificially high or low value.

Severe Weather Reports: Only the most significant events are listed. Tornadoes of F2 or greater strength (on the 0-5 Fujita scale), hail of two inches diameter or greater, and wind speeds of 70 miles per hour or above are listed. National Weather Service defines storms as severe when they produce a tornado, hail of three-quarters inch or greater, or wind speeds above 57 miles per hour (50 knots). For additional reports, contact the Oklahoma Climatological Survey, Storm Prediction Center, or your local National Weather Service forecast office.

Soil Moisture: The soil moisture variable displayed is the Fractional Water Index (FWI), measured at a depth of 25 cm. This unitless value ranges from very dry soil having a value of 0, to saturated soils having a value of 1.

Additional Resources

Sunrise / Sunset tables

U.S. Naval Observatory: <http://aa.usno.navy.mil/data>

Severe Storm Reports

Storm Prediction Center: <http://spc.noaa.gov/climo/>

National Climatic Data Center (more than about 4-5 months old):

<http://www4.ncdc.noaa.gov/cgi-win/wwcgi.dll?wwEvent~Storms>

Seasonal Outlooks

Climate Prediction Center:

http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/OUTLOOKS_index.html

Climate Calendars and other local weather and climate information

Oklahoma Climatological Survey: <http://climate.ocs.ou.edu> or

<http://www.ocs.ou.edu/>

E-mail (ocs@ou.edu) or telephone (405/325-2541)



Oklahoma Climatological Survey

Oklahoma Climatological Survey is the State
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