OKLAHOMA MONTHLY CLIMATE SUMMARY
JANUARY 2005

Oklahoma Climatological Survey

An infrequent and unwelcome guest paid a visit to the state during January when a very shallow layer of cold air combined with moisture from the Gulf of Mexico to produce a significant ice storm in northern Oklahoma. While not as devastating as the storms that struck both the southeastern and northwestern corners of the state in recent years, the ice was responsible for several thousand customers being left without power, and ten traffic fatalities. The ice storm was the by-product of a very wet upper-level system that dominated the state's weather during the month's first week. The generous precipitation amounts, of both the liquid and frozen varieties, during that first week propelled the month to the 5th wettest January since 1895. The moist weather was accompanied by, although not always simultaneously, bouts of very warm air as well. This is reflected in the ranking of the month as the 32nd warmest January on record. There was still plenty of cold weather on hand for the state, although most of the frigid temperature readings were concentrated into very compact time periods. The precipitation patterns were similar in that most fell during short stretches during the month's first and last weeks, leaving a long stretch with virtually no precipitation betwixt the two.

Precipitation

Southeastern and east central Oklahoma were the clear leaders in precipitation during January. A large swath of seven-inch or greater rainfalls occurred through both of those areas, according to data from the Oklahoma Mesonet. Amounts in the surrounding areas fell into the 5-7 inch range. Statistically, the east central area of the state experienced its 4th wettest January on record, netting a surplus of nearly four inches. While the surpluses weren't quite as robust, the north central, northeast, and west central sections were similar, as each finished with their 5th wettest January on record. The Panhandle also had a bountiful first month of the new year with its 7th wettest January on record, although the surplus still fell less than an inch above normal. Southwestern Oklahoma had the same surplus as the Panhandle region, yet their January only ranked as the 15th wettest, exemplifying the dryness normally experienced in the far northwestern reaches of the state. The moisture came at an opportune time, right on the heels of a very dry December. Combining the precipitation from the two months, the season thus far elevated above the normal mark to finish with almost three-quarters of an inch of surplus liquid precipitation, the 26th wettest such period on the record books.

Temperature

Owed specifically to a very warm month in the southeast, the statewide-averaged temperature was over three degrees above the established normal, and ranked as the 32nd warmest January for the state since 1895. While the northwestern two-thirds of the state languished in chilly air behind cold fronts, the southeastern corner often found itself basking in warm, humid air from parts south. This allowed that section of the state to finish with an average temperature nearly six degrees above normal, the 10th warmest January on record for the region. South- and east-central Oklahoma shared the same good fortune somewhat, and each finished the month well over four degrees above normal. The warmth statewide continues the mild weather from the previous month, and the December-January period's statewide-averaged temperature finished three degrees above normal; the 20th warmest on record.

January 2005 Statewide Extremes

Description	Extreme	Station	Date
High Temperature	78ºF	Bowlegs, Burneyville, Woodward	January 21st
Low Temperature	0ºF	Kenton	January 6th
High Precipitation	7.85 in.	Cloudy	
Low Precipitation	0.43 in.	Boise City	

January Daily Highlights

January 1-7: The New Year entered on a pleasant note. Low temperatures on the 1st were 20-30 degrees above normal, remaining above the normal high temperatures for that date. Mid- to upper-40s were the coolest temperatures found in the state, mainly in the northwest. Areas south and east only cooled into the 50s and low 60s. A record warm low temperature of 56 degrees was set in Oklahoma City for New Year's Day. High temperatures were also above normal, rising into the 60s and 70s statewide. A cold front overnight on the month's second day spoiled the pleasant weather, however. Temperatures dropped into the lower 30s in the northwest by sunrise, although the warm weather remained ahead of the front. The cold front slowly sagged south over the next couple of days, triggering heavy

rainfall along its boundary. Many locations in the southeast received over two inches of liquid precipitation on the 3rd. The weather turned nasty on the 4th and 5th with the arrival of a significant ice storm. Most of the northwestern two-thirds of the state received at least some ice, although the northwestern one-third of the state was the hardest hit. The ice began falling on the morning of the 4th in northwestern Oklahoma, and power outages, downed tree limbs, and treacherous driving conditions soon followed. Power was lost at 8400 businesses and residences, and ten fatalities were reported on Oklahoma roads. Total ice accumulations reached nearly four inches in Woodward and Alva. Lows plummeted into the single digits following the ice, and the temperatures struggled to rise above freezing the rest of the period. The state's coldest reading of the month, zero degrees, was recorded by the Kenton Mesonet site on the 6th.

January 7-11: The return of southerly winds on the 7th ushered in more moderate weather for the next several days, although those areas still encased in ice in the north were a bit chillier. By the 9th, temperatures had warmed into the 60s and 70s in southern Oklahoma, with the north remaining in the 40s and 50s. Another strong cold front entered the state on the 9th, and slowly oozed south. The front separated cold weather to the north, with highs in the 30s, and warm and humid conditions to the south, which saw temperatures rise into the 60s and 70s, along with dewpoints in the 60s as well. A strong upper-level storm system approached the state from the west on the 11th, kicking up strong southerly winds. The winds slowed the progress of the front, and actually caused the front to reverse its direction by late on the 11th.

January 12-17: With the arrival of the strong upper-level disturbance from the west, the warm air returned to most of the state in the form of a strong warm front on the 12th. A dryline accompanied the system, and triggered a round of severe thunderstorms for the eastern half of the state. Golfball-sized hail was reported near Sawyer in Choctaw County, and other reports from penny- to nickel-sized hail were scattered across eastern Oklahoma. A few wind gusts estimated at up to 70 mph were reported in McIntosh and Sequoyah counties. Strong rotation was indicated in several of the storms by National Weather Service radars, prompting tornado warnings for Muskogee, Cherokee, Sequoyah, Adair, Choctaw, and Pushmataha counties. Flash flooding was reported in Adair and Cherokee counties, forcing several road closures. After that bit of excitement, the cold front associated with the storm system traveled through the state. Cooler temperatures and northerly winds dominated soon thereafter, and temperatures remained seasonable for the next five days, with lows in the teens and 20s, and highs in the 30s and 40s.

January 18-26: The humdrum weather of the previous few days continued from the 18th through the 26th with no precipitation being reported in the state. The weather did warm significantly, however, with only a brief interruption by a fast-moving cold front on the 21st. Oklahoma City set a record high temperature of 77 degrees on that day before the front's passage, however, breaking the previous record of 71 degrees set in 1967. The state's high temperature of 78 degrees also came on that day at several locations. High temperatures returned to the 60s and 70s by 24th, and remained that way for the next couple of days. Low temperatures were above normal as well, and remained in the 30s and 40s.

January 27-31: Following a couple of weeks of uneventful weather, the 27th saw a few changes to spice things up. An upper-level disturbance approached from the west, and cooler air filtered in following a cold front. Widespread light drizzle and rain covered the state, and light snow fell across the extreme northwest. High temperatures fell down to more seasonable levels in the 30s and 40s. More significant snow fell on the 28th, with basically the entire northwestern half of the state seeing some accumulations. The heaviest snow fell in the extreme northwest, with 5-6 inches being reported in Buffalo and Woodward. Totals fell to 3-4 inches in a band southeast of there, and dropped to a trace-2 inches as far south as Oklahoma City. Gray skies and cold temperatures rounded out the month, with more snowfall occurring on the 30th. Once again, the far northwest had the most accumulating snow, with Beaver a total of six inches on the ground.

January 2005 Statewide Statistics

Temperature

	Average	Depart.	Rank (1892-2004)
Month (January)	39.2ºF	3.1ºF	32nd Warmest
Season-to-Date (Dec-Jan)	40.5ºF	3.0ºF	20th Warmest

Precipitation

	Total	Depart.	Rank (1892-2004)
Month (January)	3.46 in.	2.01 in.	5th Wettest
Season-to-Date (Dec-Jan)	4.20 in.	0.73 in.	26th Wettest

Depart. = Departure from 30-year normal

January 2005 Severe Weather

Significant Tornadoes (F2 or greater)

No tornadoes of F2 strength or greater were reported in the state during January

Hail (2 inches in diameter or greater)

No hail greater than 2 inches in diameter was reported in the state during January

Wind Gusts (70 mph or greater)

Speed (m.p.h)	Location	County	Day
70	3 S Sallisaw	Sequoyah	12

Flooding

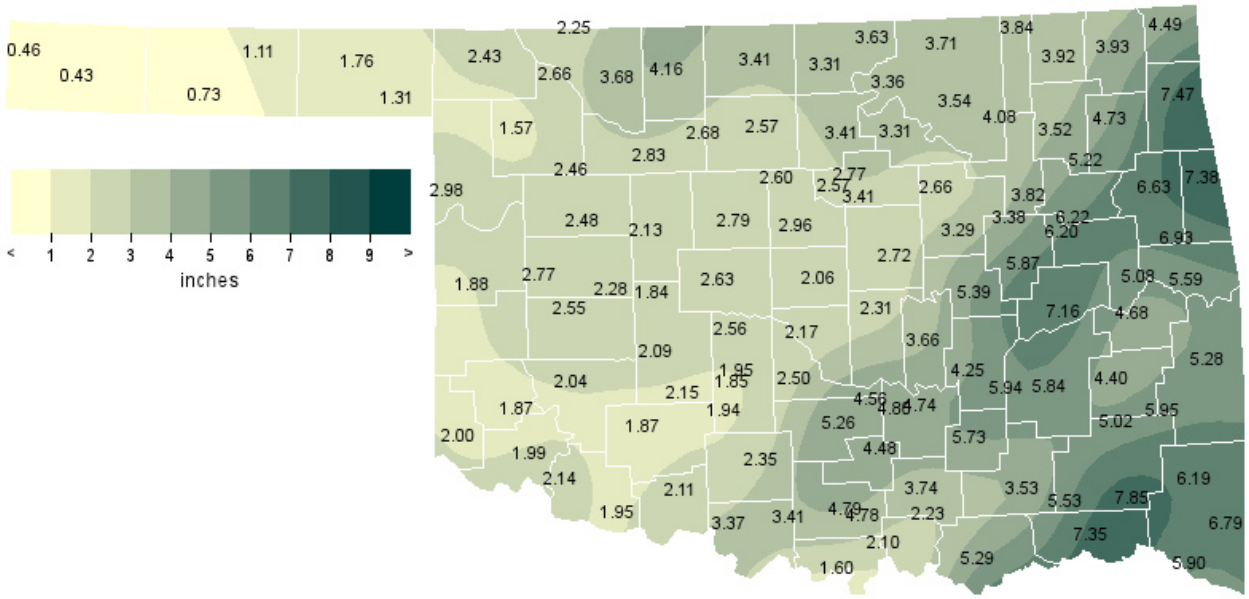
Location	County	Day
5 NW Cookson	Cherokee	12
Tahlequah	Cherokee	12
7 W Ballard	Adair	12
10 WNW Ballard	Adair	12

Record Event Reports

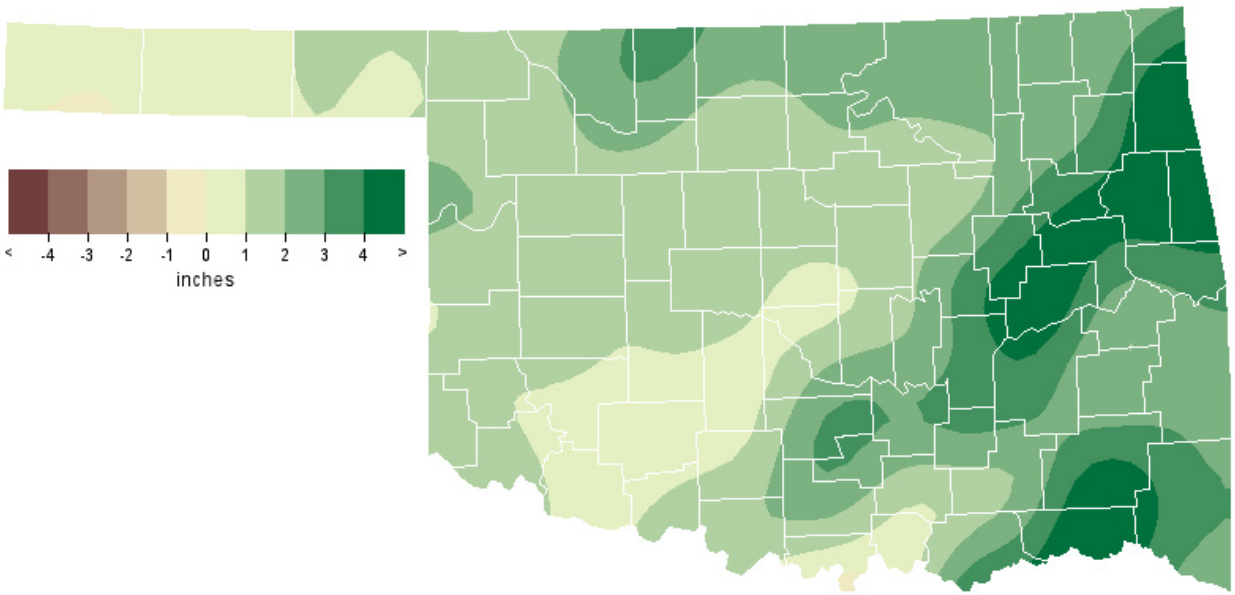
Description	Day	Location	Record	Previous Record	Year
Warmest Minimum Temperature	1	Oklahoma City	56 degrees	51 degrees	1966
Warmest Maximum Temperature	21	Oklahoma City	77 degrees (T)*	75 degrees	1967

* (T) indicates a record that was tied

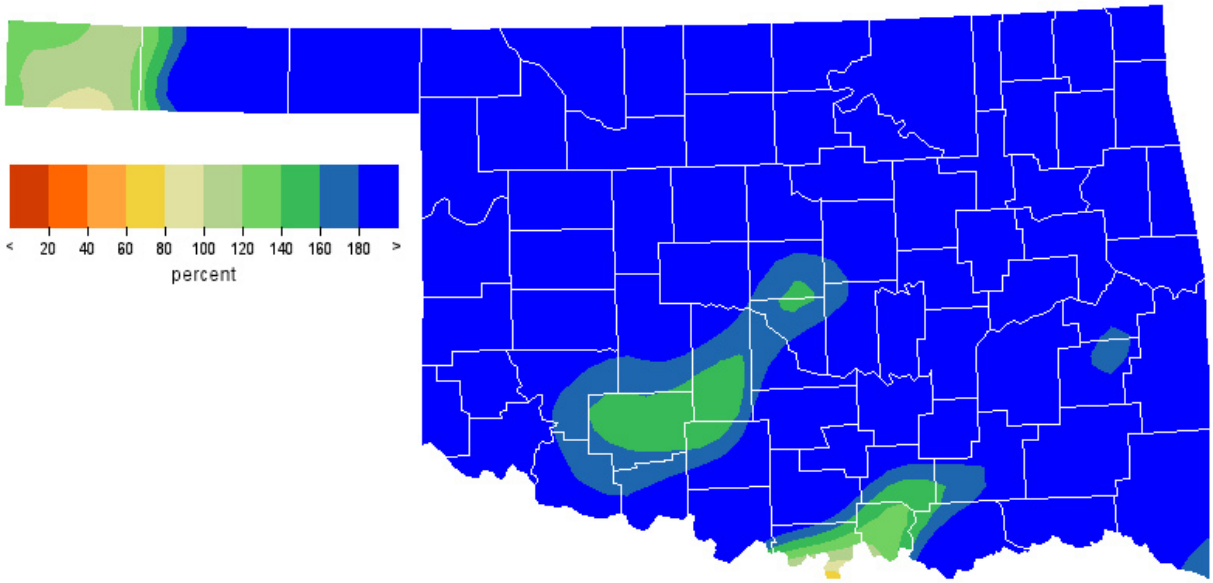
January 2005 Observed Precipitation



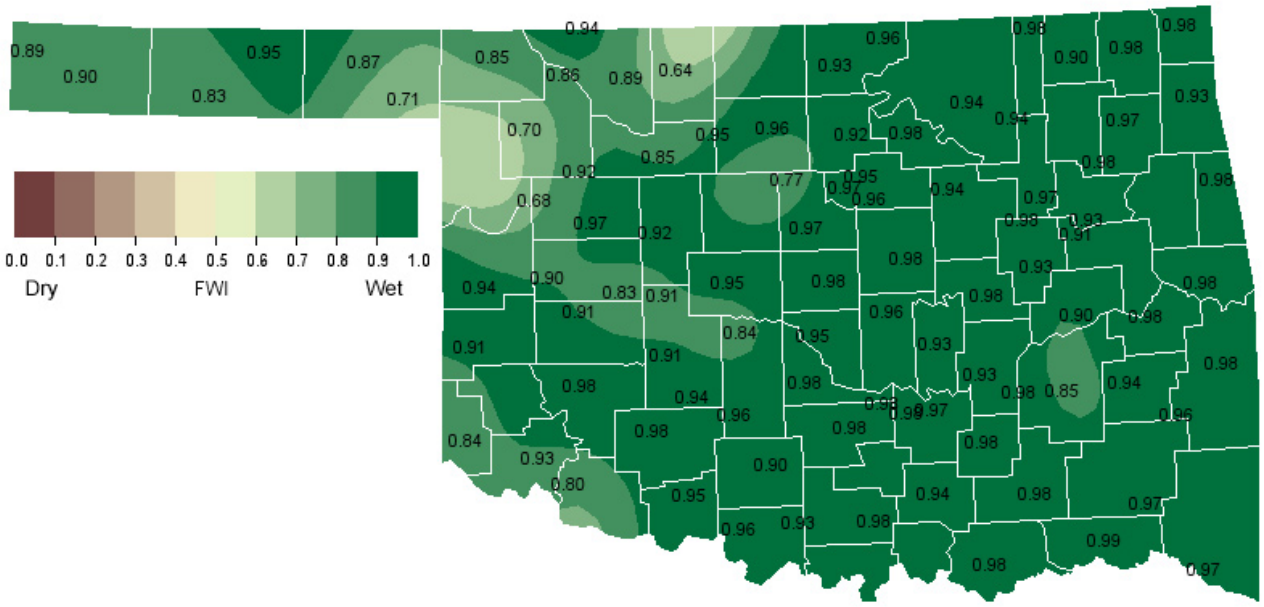
January 2005 Departure from Normal Precipitation



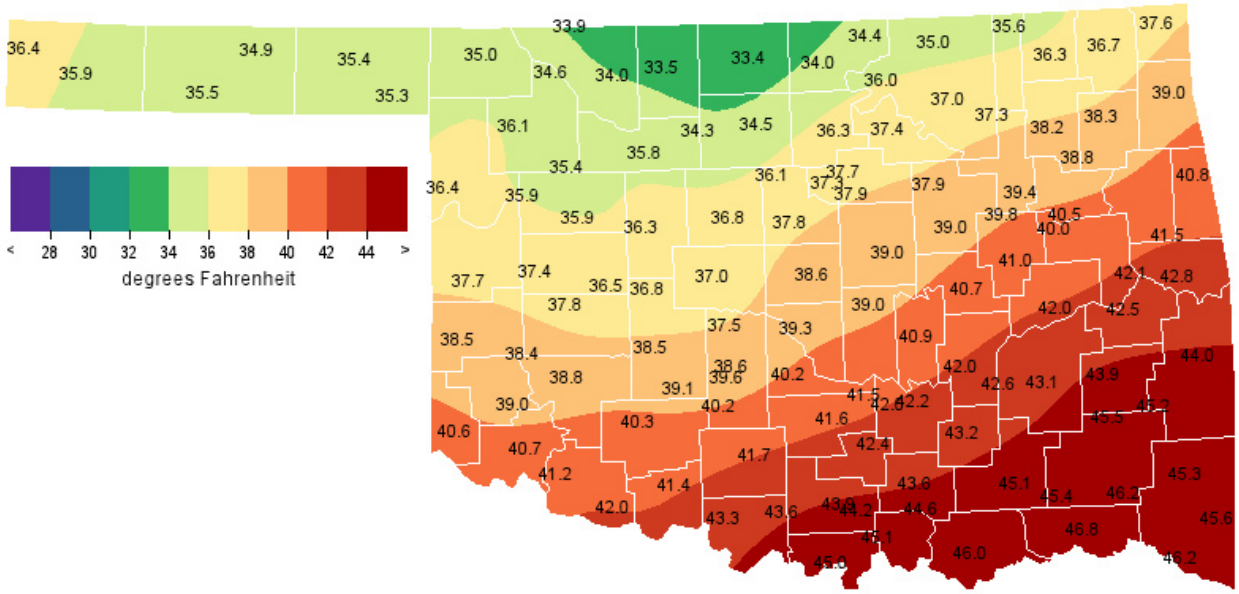
January 2005 Percent of Normal Precipitation



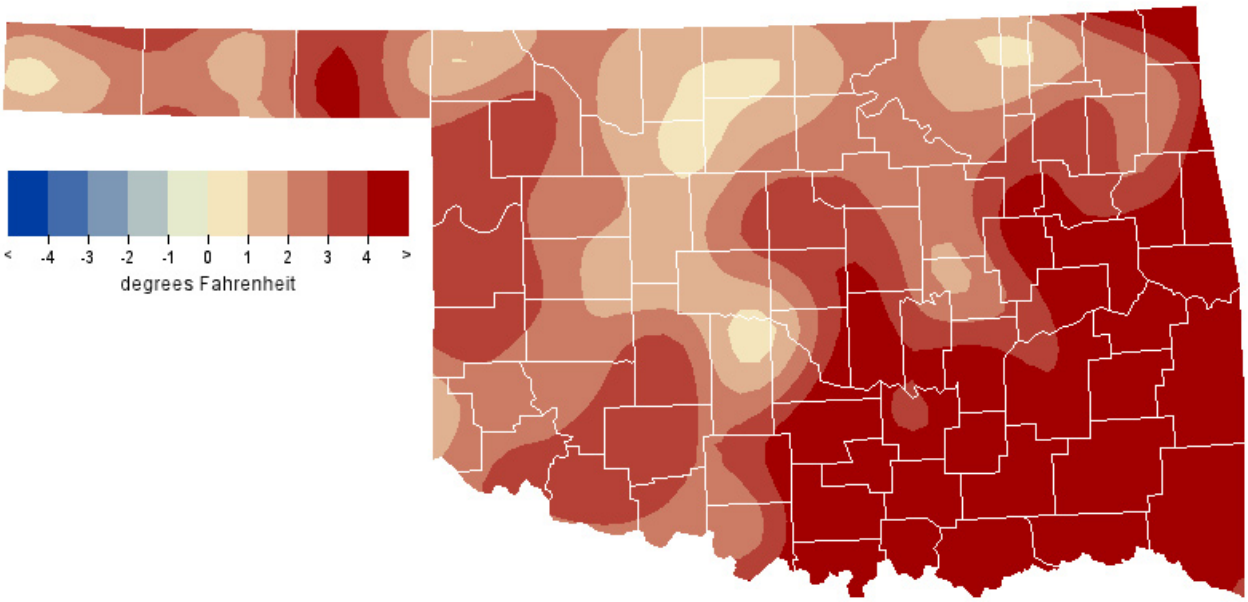
January 2005 Average Soil Moisture at 25cm



January 2005 Average Temperature



January 2005 Departure from Normal Temperature



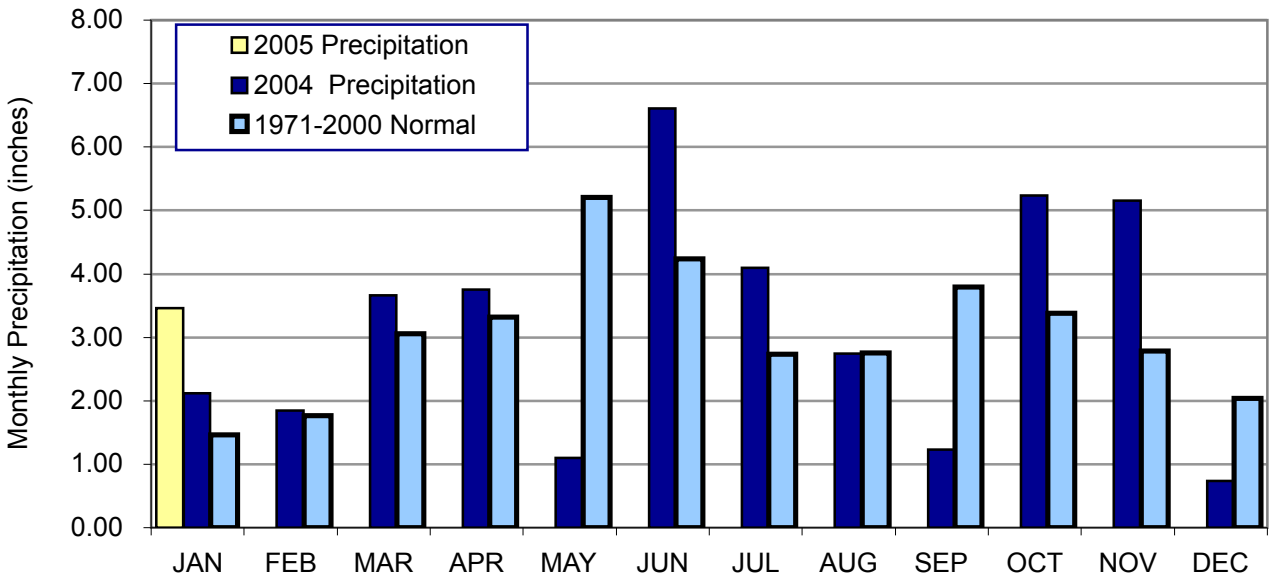
Mesonet Monthly Summary for January 2005

NAME	MEAN TEMP	HIGH TEMP	HIGH DAY	LOW TEMP	LOW DAY	HDD	CDD	TOT PPT	HIGH 24-HR	HIGH DAY
PANHANDLE										
Arnett	36.3	77	21	8	6	889	0	2.98	1.59	4
Beaver	35.4	76	21	6	6	917	0	1.76	.55	4
Boise City	35.9	74	21	1	6	901	0	.43	.15	4
Buffalo	34.9	77	21	8	6	932	0	2.43	1.05	4
Goodwell	35.6	75	21	3	6	912	0	.73	.21	29
Hooker	34.8	76	21	4	6	935	0	1.11	.41	29
Kenton	36.4	74	20	0	6	888	0	.46	.15	4
Slapout	35.3	76	21	6	6	922	0	1.31	.38	3
NORTH CENTRAL										
Blackwell	34.0	70	1	8	6	961	0	3.31	1.42	4
Breckenridge	34.6	69	20	8	6	944	0	2.57	1.01	4
Cherokee	33.6	71	20	10	6	974	0	4.16	2.36	4
Fairview	35.8	73	21	9	6	905	0	2.83	1.02	4
Freedom	34.6	75	21	8	6	943	0	2.66	1.63	4
Lahoma	34.4	71	21	8	6	950	0	2.68	.99	4
May Ranch	33.9	73	24	6	6	964	0	2.25	.90	4
Medford	33.4	67	1	9	6	980	0	3.41	2.04	4
Newkirk	34.4	71	1	6	6	949	0	3.63	1.72	4
Red Rock	36.3	72	1	9	6	890	0	3.41	1.08	4
Seiling	35.4	73	20	9	6	919	0	2.46	.65	4
Woodward	36.1	78	21	6	6	896	0	1.57	.54	8
Alva	34.0	74	21	9	6	962	0	3.68	2.15	4
NORTHEAST										
Bixby	39.4	73	20	11	6	793	0	3.82	1.28	4
Burbank	36.0	72	1	8	6	899	0	3.36	1.50	4
Copan	35.6	70	20	8	6	913	0	3.84	1.57	4
Foraker	35.0	70	1	6	6	930	0	3.71	1.59	4
Jay	39.0	70	21	8	23	805	0	7.47	2.72	4
Miami	37.5	68	25	11	6	851	0	4.49	1.45	4
Nowata	36.4	69	20	9	6	887	0	3.92	1.67	4
Pawnee	37.4	72	1	9	6	856	0	3.31	1.21	5
Pryor	38.3	70	1	11	6	827	0	4.73	1.70	4
Skiatook	37.3	69	20	8	6	859	0	4.08	1.73	4
Vinita	36.7	68	1	9	23	877	0	3.93	1.35	4
Wynona	36.9	69	20	9	6	872	0	3.54	1.34	4
Porter	40.5	73	20	12	6	758	0	6.22	1.97	4
Inola	40.0	72	20	11	23	****	****	5.22	1.81	4
Claremore	38.2	70	20	10	6	831	0	3.52	1.31	4
WEST CENTRAL										
Bessie	37.8	74	25	11	6	844	0	2.55	.99	5
Butler	37.5	75	25	11	16	853	0	2.77	1.42	4
Camargo	35.9	76	20	9	6	903	0	*****	*****	***
Cheyenne	37.7	75	20	10	6	846	0	1.88	.80	8
Erick	38.5	77	9	13	6	****	****	*****	*****	***
Putnam	35.9	73	20	8	6	901	0	2.48	.65	8
Retrop	38.4	74	25	12	6	825	0	*****	*****	***
Watonga	36.3	72	20	8	6	889	0	2.13	.51	29
Weatherford	36.5	71	25	10	6	885	0	2.28	.57	8
CENTRAL										
Bowlegs	40.9	78	21	12	6	747	1	3.66	1.37	3
Bristow	39.1	74	21	11	6	803	0	3.29	.96	4
Chandler	39.0	75	21	10	6	807	0	2.72	1.19	4
Chickasha	38.7	74	21	13	23	816	0	1.95	.87	5
El Reno	37.0	74	21	9	23	867	0	2.63	.87	5
Guthrie	37.8	75	21	10	6	843	1	2.96	1.19	4
Kingfisher	36.8	73	21	12	6	875	0	2.79	.96	5
Marena	37.3	75	21	9	6	858	0	2.57	.93	4
Minco	37.5	73	21	11	6	852	0	2.56	.88	5
Oilton	37.9	74	21	9	23	839	0	2.66	1.07	4
Okemah	40.7	73	21	12	6	752	0	5.39	2.59	3
Perkins	38.0	72	21	10	6	838	0	3.41	1.55	4
Shawnee	39.0	74	21	11	6	806	0	2.31	1.00	5
Spencer	38.6	75	21	10	6	818	0	2.06	.83	5
Stillwater	37.7	73	21	10	6	847	0	2.77	1.04	4
Washington	40.2	77	21	11	6	768	0	2.50	1.11	5
Ninnekah	39.6	76	21	13	6	786	0	1.85	.84	5
Acme	40.1	76	21	12	6	771	0	1.94	.95	5
Norman	39.3	75	21	12	6	795	0	2.17	.82	5
Marshall	36.2	74	21	10	6	894	0	2.60	.89	5
EAST CENTRAL										
Calvin	42.0	75	21	13	6	714	0	4.25	1.46	3
Cookson	41.5	70	20	10	23	730	0	6.93	2.10	3
Eufaula	42.1	73	21	13	6	711	0	7.16	2.70	3
Haskell	40.1	72	20	12	6	771	0	6.20	1.90	4
McAlester	43.0	75	21	14	6	681	0	5.84	3.10	3
Okmulgee	41.0	74	21	12	6	743	0	5.87	1.74	3
Sallisaw	42.8	73	1	15	6	688	0	5.59	2.29	3
Stigler	42.5	76	21	14	6	698	0	4.68	2.23	3
Stuart	42.6	74	21	13	6	694	0	5.94	2.70	3
Tahlequah	*****	***	***	***	***	****	****	6.63	1.96	4
Webbers Falls	42.1	71	25	15	6	710	0	5.08	1.93	3
Westville	40.8	69	1	10	6	752	0	7.38	2.33	4
Hectorville	39.8	73	20	11	6	780	0	3.38	1.00	5
SOUTHWEST										
Altus	40.7	74	9	17	6	754	0	1.99	1.18	5
Fort Cobb	38.5	73	21	13	6	822	0	2.09	.90	5
Hinton	36.8	71	20	10	6	875	0	1.84	.60	4
Hobart	38.9	70	25	14	16	****	****	2.03	.94	5
Hollis	40.6	77	9	15	17	756	0	2.00	.70	5
Mangum	38.9	74	20	12	23	****	****	1.87	.78	5
Medicine Park	40.3	73	21	11	6	767	0	1.87	.94	5
Tipton	41.2	74	20	16	23	737	0	2.14	1.17	5
Walters	41.4	72	20	15	6	732	0	2.11	1.04	5
Apache	39.1	73	20	13	6	802	0	2.15	.85	5
Grandfield	41.9	73	20	16	23	717	0	1.95	1.07	5
SOUTH CENTRAL										
Ada	42.1	77	21	12	6	710	0	4.74	2.21	3
Burneyville	45.0	78	21	15	23	622	2	1.60	.55	4
Byars	41.6	75	21	12	6	726	0	4.56	2.32	3
Centrahoma	43.1	75	21	14	6	678	0	5.73	3.32	3
Durant	46.1	76	21	18	6	591	4	5.29	2.15	2
Ketchum Ranch	41.7	75	21	13	6	723	0	2.35	.84	5
Lane	45.2	76	21	17	6	615	0	3.53	1.02	2
Madill	45.1	77	25	16	6	617	1	2.10	.76	3
Pauls Valley	41.7	76	21	14	6	722	0	5.26	3.10	3
Ringling	43.7	75	21	15	6	662	0	3.41	1.89	3
Sulphur	42.4	75	21	13	6	701	0	4.48	2.04	3
Tishomingo	43.6	76	21	15	6	663	0	3.74	2.16	3
Waurika	43.3	75	21	15	6	673	0	3.37	1.22	3
Vanoss	41.9	77	21	12	6	716	0	4.80	2.55	3
Bee	44.7	72	21	17	6	630	0	2.23	.84	3
Newport	43.9	77	21	14	6	656	0	4.79	2.86	3
Ardmore	44.2	75	25	15	6	646	0	4.78	2.80	3
SOUTHEAST										
Antlers	45.4	77	21	15	23	608	1	5.53	2.23	2
Clayton	45.5	76	21	17	6	605	2	5.02	1.45	3
Cloudy	46.3	75	21	17	23	581	1	7.85	2.55	2
Hugo	46.7	76	21	18	23	****	****	7.35	2.51	3
Idabel	46.2	75	21	17	23	587	5	5.90	1.97	3
Mt Herman	45.4	75	21	15	23	610	1	6.19	1.76	12
Talihina	45.2	76	21	16	23	614	1	5.95	1.85	2
Wilburton	43.9	77	21	15	23	654	0	4.40	1.38	3
Wister	43.9	76	21	16	23	654	0	5.28	1.89	3
Broken Bow	45.6	74	21	17	23	604	3	6.79	2.89	3

January 2005 Mesonet Precipitation Comparison

Climate Division	Precipitation (inches)	Departure from Normal (inches)	Rank since 1895	Wettest on Record (Year)	Driest on Record (Year)	Jan-04
Panhandle	1.40	0.88	5th Wettest	1.64 (1939)	0.01 (1904)	0.81
North Central	2.97	2.04	3rd Wettest	4.43 (1949)	0.00 (1912)	2.23
Northeast	4.34	2.77	5th Wettest	6.01 (1949)	0.01 (1986)	2.63
West Central	2.35	1.47	5th Wettest	4.08 (1949)	0.00 (1912)	2.38
Central	2.74	1.37	12th Wettest	6.18 (1949)	0.00 (1912)	2.14
East Central	5.76	3.63	4th Wettest	7.99 (1932)	0.04 (1986)	3.14
Southwest	2.00	0.94	15th Wettest	4.89 (1949)	0.00 (1902)	2.30
South Central	3.93	2.03	8th Wettest	6.85 (1932)	0.00 (1909)	1.87
Southeast	6.03	3.22	11th Wettest	11.08 (1932)	0.11 (2003)	3.69
Statewide	3.46	2.01	5th Wettest	5.23 (1949)	0.04 (1986)	2.31

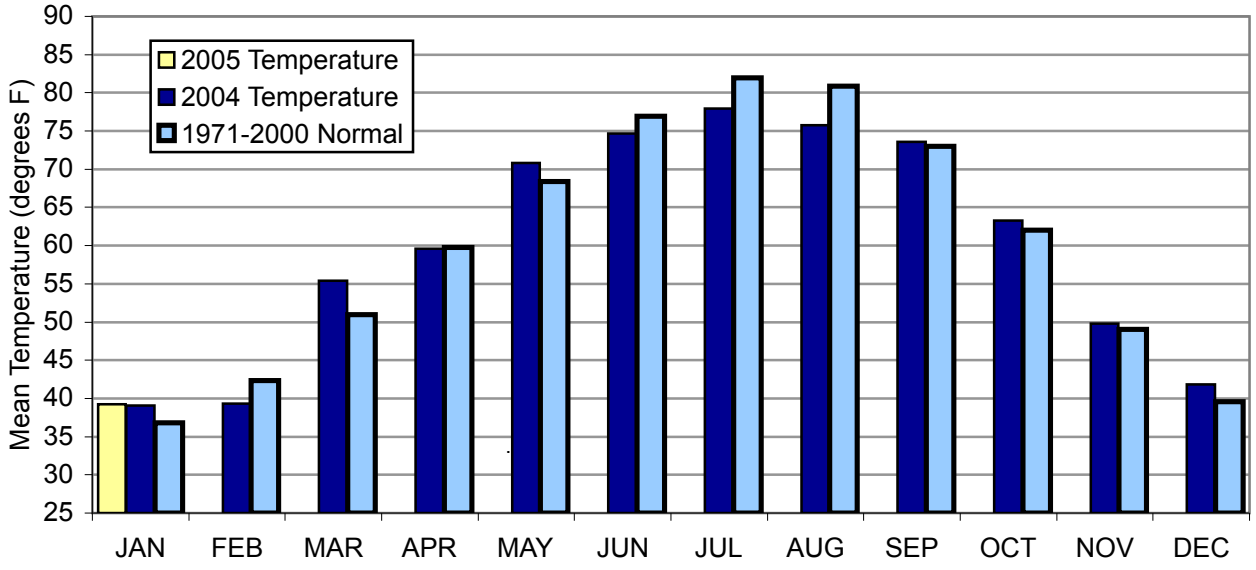
2004 and 2005 Statewide Precipitation Monthly Totals vs. Normal



January 2005 Mesonet Temperature Comparison

Climate Division	Average Temp (F)	Departure from Normal (F)	Rank since 1895	Hottest on Record (Year)	Coldest on Record (Year)	Jan-04 (F)
Panhandle	35.6	2.6	39th Warmest	42.6 (1953)	19.5 (1930)	36.5
North Central	34.6	1.1	54th Coolest	43.8 (1923)	19.4 (1930)	35.5
Northeast	37.5	2.9	35th Warmest	44.4 (1933)	21.3 (1940)	37.6
West Central	37.2	2.2	46th Warmest	45.8 (1923)	20.8 (1930)	38.3
Central	38.6	2.4	37th Warmest	46.0 (1933)	22.5 (1930)	39.6
East Central	41.7	4.4	21st Warmest	47.7 (1933)	24.8 (1940)	40.4
Southwest	39.9	2.4	39th Warmest	47.8 (1923)	24.2 (1930)	41.4
South Central	43.5	4.4	18th Warmest	49.5 (1923)	27.0 (1930)	42.6
Southeast	45.4	5.8	10th Warmest	49.4 (1952)	28.3 (1979)	41.5
Statewide	39.2	3.1	32nd Warmest	46.0 (1923)	23.5 (1930)	39.2

2004 and 2005 Statewide Temperature Monthly Averages vs. Normal



Mesonet Extremes for January 2005

Climate Division	High Temp (F)	Day	Station	Low Temp (F)	Day	Station	High Monthly Rainfall (inches)	Station	High Daily Rainfall (inches)	Day	Station
Panhandle	77	21st	Arnett	0	6th	Kenton	2.98	Arnett	1.59	4th	Arnett
North Central	78	21st	Woodward	6	6th	Newkirk	4.16	Cherokee	2.36	4th	Cherokee
Northeast	73	20th	Bixby	6	6th	Foraker	7.47	Jay	2.72	4th	Jay
West Central	77	9th	Erick	8	6th	Watonga	2.77	Butler	1.42	4th	Butler
Central	78	21st	Bowlegs	9	23rd	El Reno	5.39	Okemah	2.59	3rd	Okemah
East Central	76	21st	Stigler	10	23rd	Cookson	7.38	Westville	3.10	3rd	McAlester
Southwest	77	9th	Hollis	10	6th	Hinton	2.15	Apache	1.18	5th	Altus
South Central	78	21st	Burneyville	12	6th	Byars	5.73	Centrahoma	3.32	3rd	Centrahoma
Southeast	77	21st	Antlers	15	23rd	Antlers	7.85	Cloudy	2.89	3rd	Broken Bow
Statewide	78	21st	Woodward	0	6th	Kenton	7.85	Cloudy	3.32	3rd	Centrahoma

February Climatological Outlook

February is the warmest of the Oklahoma's three winter months, a product of the combination of gradually lengthening days - often heralding an illusory approach of spring - and the very real existence of the continuing winter. Recorded temperatures in Oklahoma during the second month of the year traverse a range of 126 degrees Fahrenheit, from 99 degrees at Arapaho on February 24, 1918 to –27 degrees at Vinita on February 13, 1905. The latter thermometer reading is tied as the state's all-time lowest temperature. Oklahoma's normal monthly temperature, based on data obtained from 1971 through 2000, is 42.3 degrees. Monthly values of normal daily maximum temperatures across the state range between 60.3 degrees along the Red River at Waurika and 49.5 degrees at Newkirk near the state's northern border. Normal daily minimum temperatures vary between 34.4 degrees at Waurika and 22.0 degrees in the Panhandle at Beaver. The monthly mean temperatures for February, compiled as a statewide average since 1892, have varied between a high of 50.7 degrees in 1954 and a low of 26.6 degrees in both 1899 and 1905.

Temperature
Mean: 42.3 degrees
Warmest February: 1954, 51.8 degrees
Coolest February: 1899, 27.9 degrees
Hottest recorded: 99 degrees, Arapaho, February 24, 1918
Coldest recorded: -27 degrees, Vinita, February 13, 1905

Of all the other months, only January has a normal precipitation lower, when averaged statewide, than February's 1.77 inches. Southeastern Oklahoma's Idabel possesses the state's greatest precipitation normal during February at 3.60 inches. Kenton, in the shadow of Black Mesa, gains distinction as the state's driest reporting station during February with a normal total of 0.33 inch. The February statewide-averaged precipitation varies substantially, being bounded by a low of 0.18 inch attained 1996 and a high of, 4.66 inches in 1938. In contrast to the many stations that have suffered through February precipitation voids, Tuskahoma was treated to an excessive 13.21 inches during February 1945. Snow is an important part of the precipitation picture in northwestern Oklahoma. Helena and Woodward both average about 4.7 inches of snow during February, compared to less than one-half inch at stations in southeastern Oklahoma.

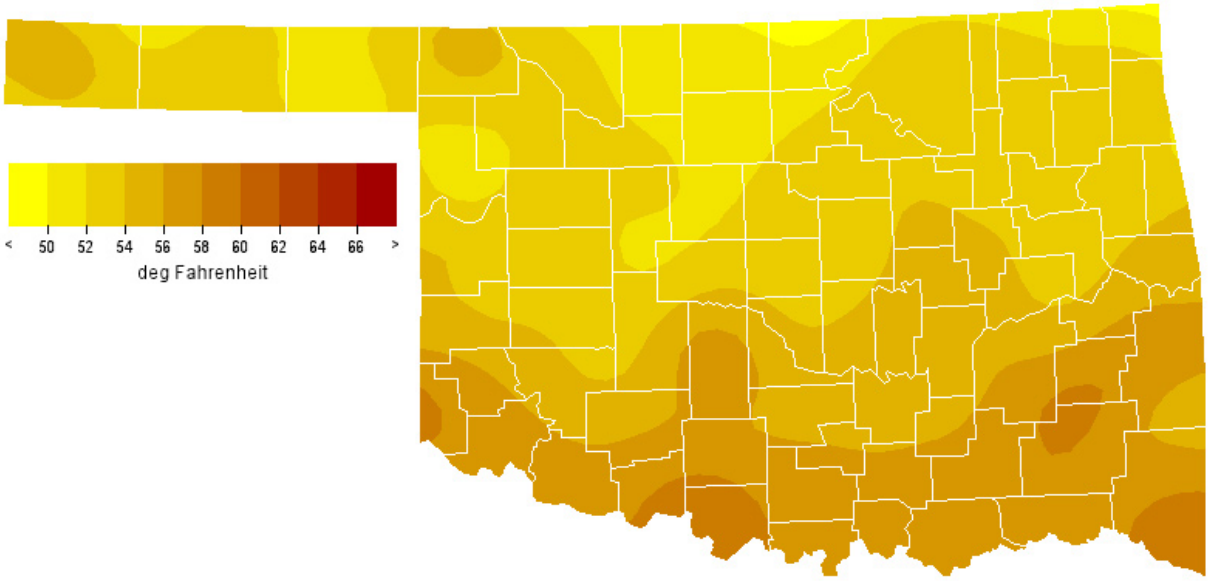
Oklahoma's extreme snowstorm of record was the blizzard of February 21-23, 1971. This blizzard buried northwestern Oklahoma under as much as three feet of snow, not accounting for drifts. Buffalo was the hardest hit, reporting 23 inches of snow on the 21st and a state-record snow depth of 36 inches by the morning of the 24th. The snow was driven by winds 30 to 50 miles per hour, producing drifts as high as 20 feet. Military cargo planes were used to airdrop hay to cattle stranded in the far-flung pastures of the region. Losses to agriculture were estimated at $2.1 million (1971 dollars). Lost livestock included approximately 11,000 cattle, 3,500 hogs, and 1,000 sheep. Buffalo reported a total of 39.5 inches of snow during the month (a state record for all months).

Precipitation
Mean: 1.77 inches
Wettest February: 1938, 6.44 inches
Driest February: 1947 and 1996, 0.20 inches
Wettest location: Idabel, 3.60 inches
Driest location: Kenton, 0.33 inches
Most recorded: 13.21 inches, Tuskahoma, 1945

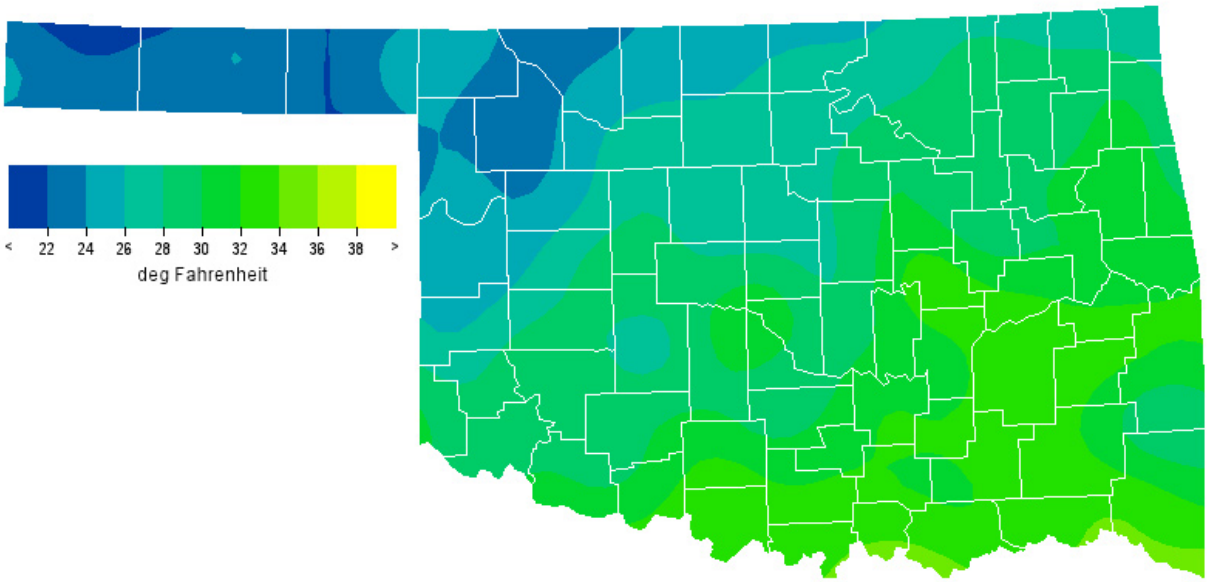
Tornadoes are not generally considered a February phenomenon, but a total of 44 February tornadoes have been recorded across the state since 1950, including six in 1975. Three people were killed on February 22, 1975, bringing the confirmed total of February tornado deaths in the state to nine, according to storm-by-storm death tolls compiled by Thomas P. Grazulis and published in the book "Significant Tornadoes: 1880-1989."

Tornadoes
Average February Tornadoes: 0.8
Most: 6 (1975)

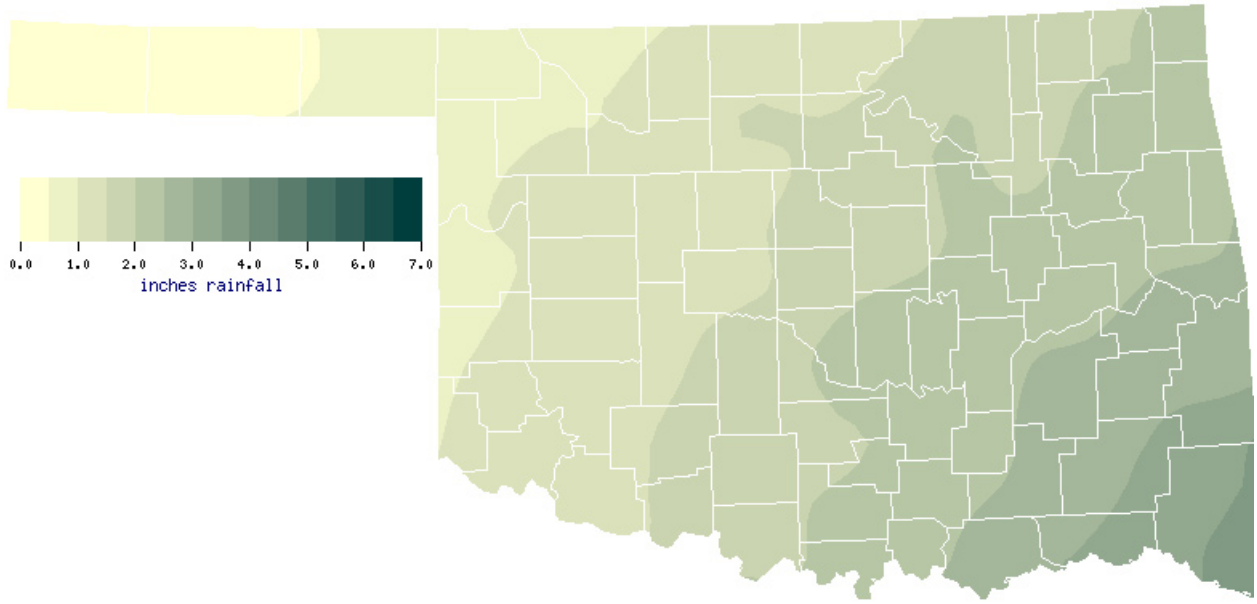
February Normal Monthly Maximum Temperature (1971-2000)



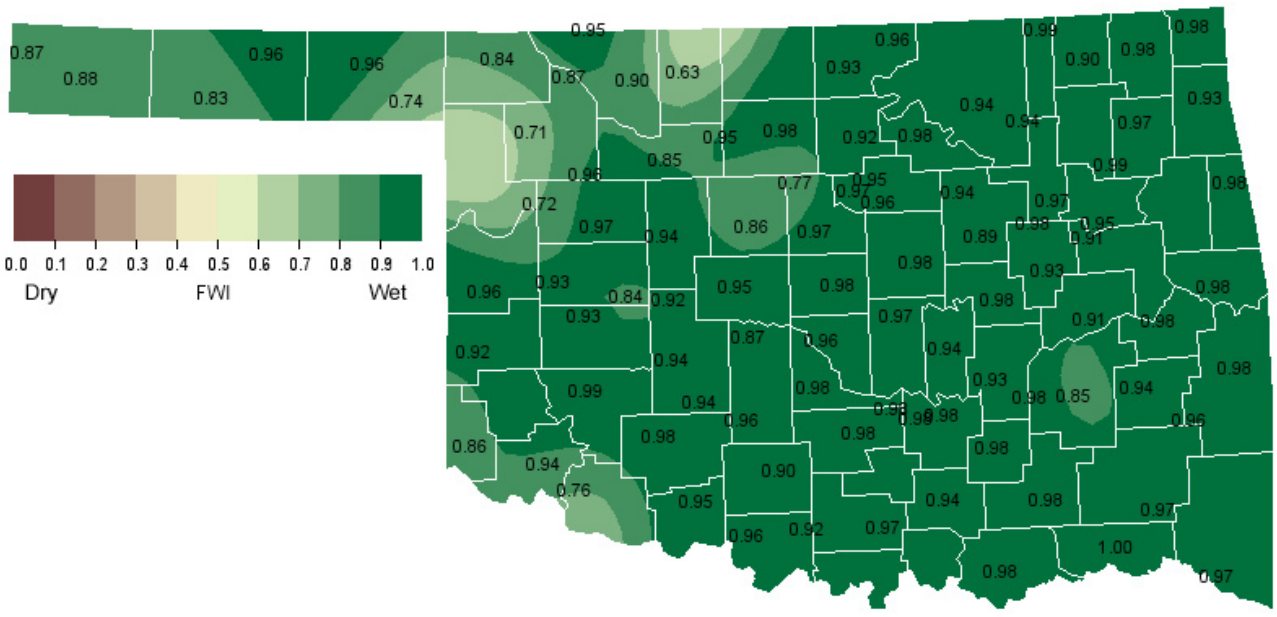
February Normal Monthly Minimum Temperature (1971-2000)



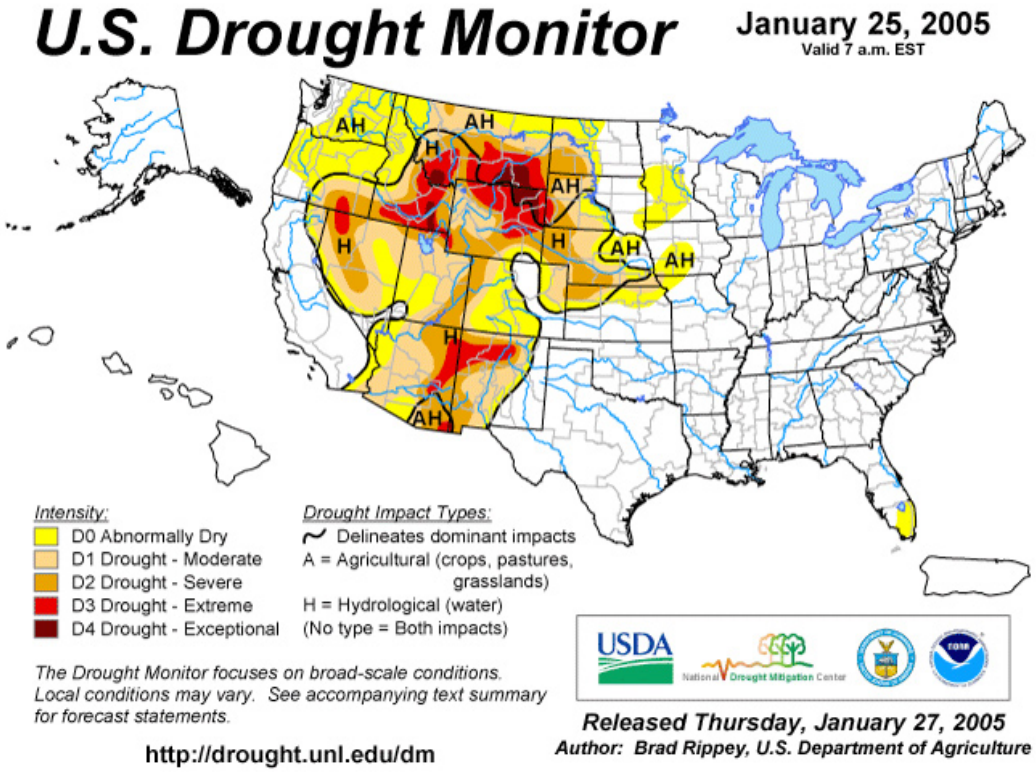
February Normal Precipitation (1971-2000)

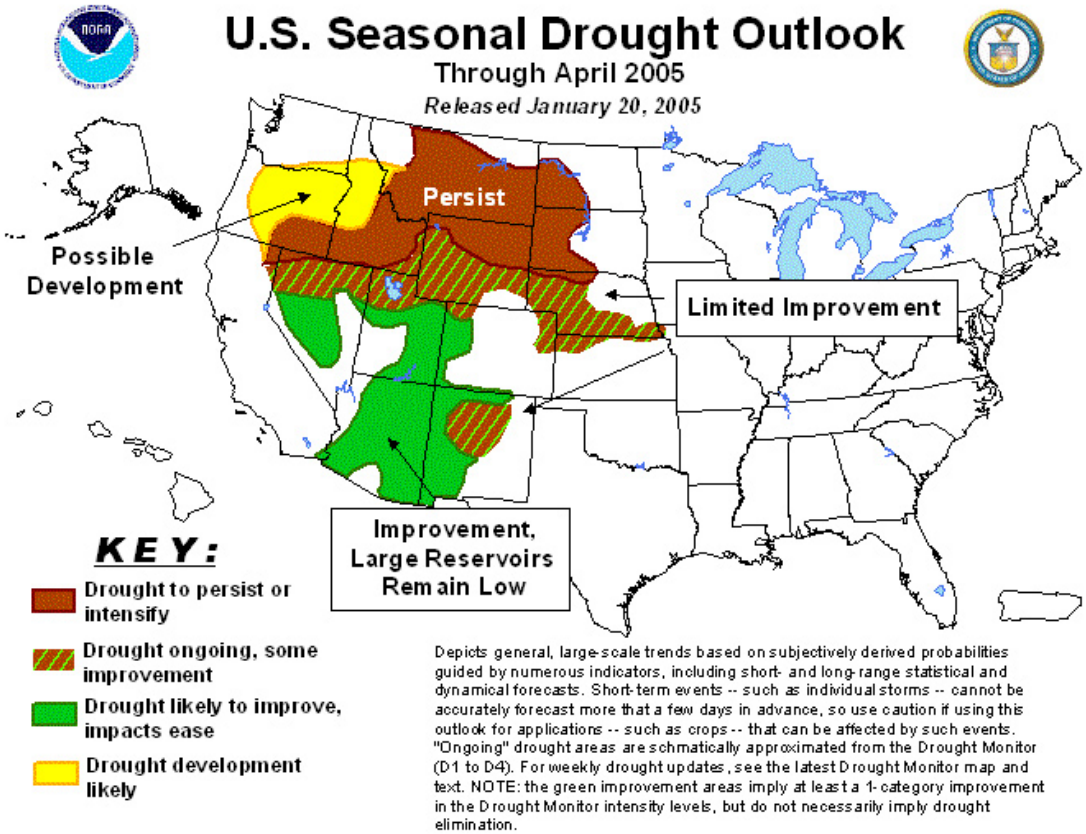


February 1, 2005 Soil Moisture Conditions at 25cm

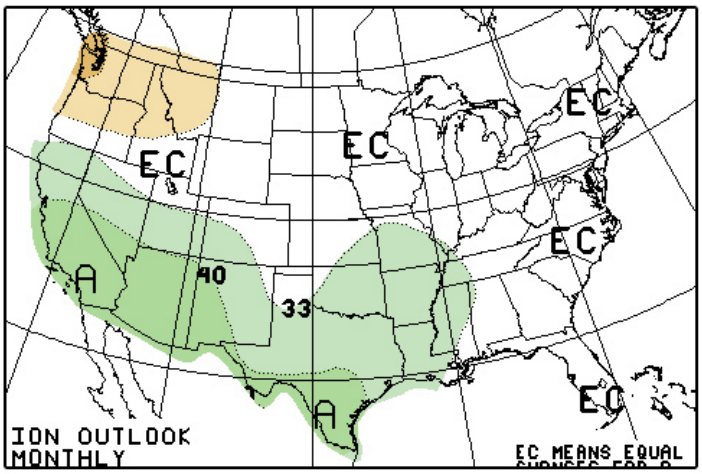


February 2005 Drought Indices





February 2005 U.S. Precipitation Forecast



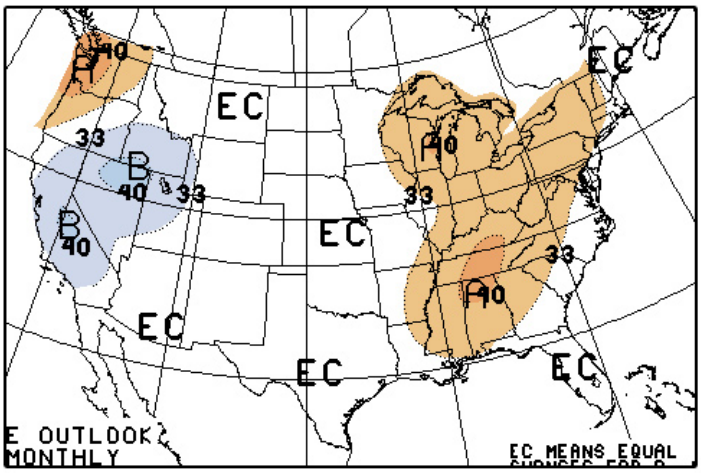
Percent Likelihood of Above or Below Average Precipitation*

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

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

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

February 2005 U.S. Temperature Forecast



Percent Likelihood of Above and Below Average Temperatures*

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

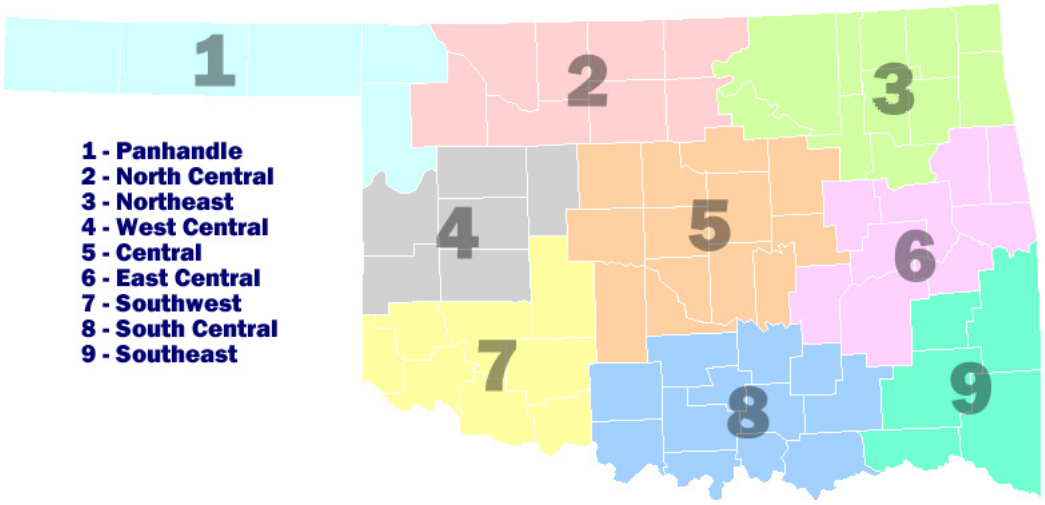
0% - 5%
5% - 10%
B = Below

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

February Climate Normals

Climate Division	Max. Temperature (°F)	Min. Temperature (°F)	Avg. Temperature (°F)	Precipitation (inches)
1	53.3	23.8	38.6	0.64
2	51.4	25.1	38.3	1.23
3	52.9	28.8	40.9	1.96
4	53.2	26.9	40.1	1.09
5	53.9	29.2	41.6	1.77
6	54.4	31.2	42.8	2.35
7	55.9	29.0	42.5	1.36
8	56.8	31.9	44.4	2.21
9	57.3	31.9	44.6	3.13
Statewide	54.2	28.7	41.5	1.82

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 Climate Office for Oklahoma

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