

# OKLAHOMA MONTHLY CLIMATE SUMMARY

## MAY 2006



Oklahoma's luck continued as far as the ongoing drought was concerned, and it was mostly bad. Generous amounts of rainfall at the end of the month appeased the dry ground somewhat, but despite that moisture, the state still finished with the 27th driest May on record. The lack of rain was coupled with occasional blistering hot weather as the month was also the 19th warmest on record. Those unfortunate statistics, combined with the warm, dry weather of the past several months, leave the 2006 spring season as the warmest and 31st driest on record. The year-to-date statistics are equally bad, being the warmest and 19th driest. Severe weather was certainly not a significant problem during the month. Only two tornadoes touched down, both of those being the weak variety. That is far below the 20 that the state normally sees during May, and ties 1988 for the 2nd least number of May tornadoes. The record of zero was set in 2005. That consecutive-year May total of two is the fewest on record, five less than the seven that occurred in 1987-88. The only other unusual severe weather note was a 106 mph severe thunderstorm gust which occurred in Idabel on the 4th. Ten records for warmth were tied or broken during the month, all coming between the 19th and 29th.

### Precipitation

Rain fell over most sections of the state during the month's first 10 days and also the last week, but the amounts were still below normal for May. Three small pockets of the state managed to finish with above normal precipitation, located in west central, southeastern, and northeastern Oklahoma. The rest of the state was 20-80 percent below normal for the month. Antlers led the state with almost eight inches of rainfall, while Lahoma brought up the rear with less than an inch. All areas were on average between one-three inches below normal, and the statewide-averaged precipitation total of just over three inches was more than two inches below normal. The Panhandle's drought continued to worsen as they suffered their 14th driest May on record, dropping their seasonal and year-to-date totals to the 8th- and 4th-driest on record, respectively.

### Temperature

A summer-like pattern set up over the state during the middle of the month. The large ridge of high pressure ensured an early arrival of summer with extreme temperatures. The heat was tempered somewhat by cool low temperatures at times in the dry air regime, but the statewide-averaged temperature

was still 2.5 degrees above normal. Western Oklahoma was very warm as the Panhandle, southwestern and west central Oklahoma were all at least three degrees above normal. The warm May combined with all the heat of March and April to make the state four degrees above normal during spring. The January-May temperature was well over four degrees above normal as well.

### May 2006 Statewide Extremes

Description	Extreme	Station	Date
High Temperature	104°F	Altus	May 20
Low Temperature	36°F	Boise City	May 11
High Precipitation	7.79 in.	Antlers	
Low Precipitation	0.74 in.	Lahoma	

### May Daily Highlights

**May 1-6:** A stationary front was draped across the state in the early morning hours on the 1st. That front later crossed the state but did little to cool temperatures that had risen into the 90s. The front didn't quite exit the state, and it was once again stationary as it triggered showers and thunderstorms early on the 2nd. Severe winds, baseball-size hail, and flash flooding were present with the storms. Storms formed once again that evening in the west and brought more severe weather to that area. A cold front moved through on the 3rd and dropped high temperatures into the 60s and 70s, with some 50s in the northwest. More storms formed with this front, meaning more severe weather. The Idabel Mesonet site recorded a wind gust of 106 mph; those winds destroyed several outbuildings and blew out windows in residences. The rain and cooler weather continued through the 6th.

**May 7-10 :** Yet another stormy period, the next four days saw more severe weather visited upon the state. Two weak tornadoes touched down near Stringtown and Beggs on the 9th and 10th, respectively, and Antlers reported nearly four inches of rainfall on the 9th. Hail to the size of baseballs was reported in Greer and Harmon counties. The moisture and cloudiness kept lows unseasonably warm, generally in the 60s and 70s.

**May 11-17:** This week-long period was devoid of precipitation for the most part, meaning plenty of sunny skies and pleasantly warm temperatures. Morning lows fell into the 40s and 50s, and highs were generally in the 70s and 80s.

**May 18-23:** The real heat of the month began to build during these six days. High temperatures quickly built into triple-digits by the 19th. The month's highest temperature of 104 degrees occurred on the 20th in Altus. Oklahoma City tied the record high temperature of 97 degrees on the 19th, which had just been broken the previous year. Many more records for warmth were set during the next four days.

**May 24-28:** The heat continued, but the rain returned. A weak cool front in the northwest on the 24th set the stage for more showers and thunderstorms, mainly in northern Oklahoma. Despite the rain and cool front, highs still reached the 90s and 100s. The storms continued into the 25th as the cool front became a stationary front. One of nature's oddities struck on the 28th when a dying thunderstorm produced a heat burst. Temperatures quickly rose 20 degrees near Mangum, and the winds gusted to over 60 mph.

**May 29-31:** The rain continued during the month's final three days, the product of more severe storms. Rainfall amounts of nearly three inches were reported near Kingfisher on the 29th. Later that evening, more showers and storms formed along a gust front in northeast Oklahoma. High winds and hail were the most common severe threats with these storms. A 78 mph wind was reported in Harmon County on the 30th, along with flash flooding in Duncan on the month's last day. Areas in Beckham County received over four inches of rainfall on the 31st, while Erick reported well over three inches.

<b>May 2006 Statewide Statistics</b>			
<b>Temperature</b>			
	<b>Average</b>	<b>Depart.</b>	<b>Rank (1892-2006)</b>
Month (May)	70.4°F	2.5°F	19th Warmest
Season-to-Date (Mar-May)	63.1°F	4.0°F	1st Warmest
Year -to-Date (Jan-May)	55.5°F	4.4°F	1st Warmest
<b>Precipitation</b>			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Depart.</b>	<b>Rank (1892-2006)</b>
Month (May)	3.03 in.	-2.18 in.	27th Driest
Season-to-Date (Mar-May)	9.18 in.	-2.50 in.	31st Driest
Year-to-Date (Jan-May)	10.41 in.	-4.48 in.	19th Driest

Depart. = Departure from 30-year normal

## May 2006 Severe Weather

### Significant Tornadoes (F2 or greater)

No significant tornadoes reported in the state.

### Hail (2 inches in diameter or greater)

Size (in.)	Location	County	Day
2.00	1 N Shawnee	Pottawatomie	2
2.75	2 S Reed	Greer	9
2.75	3 W Hollis	Harmon	9
2.50	4 NW Box	Sequoyah	9
2.25	Vinson	Harmon	9
2.00	6 NNW Scipio	Pittsburgh	9

### Wind Gusts (70 mph or greater)

Speed (m.p.h.)	Location	County	Day
85	Hammon	Roger Mills	2
70	Cheyenne	Roger Mills	2
70	Duncan	Stephens	2
70	Geronimo	Comanche	2
106	Idabel	McCurtain	4
70	Hardesty	Texas	7
72	3 W Grandfield	Tillman	10
72	Grandfield	Tillman	10
70	Hectorville	Creek	10
78	3 WSW Gould	Harmon	30

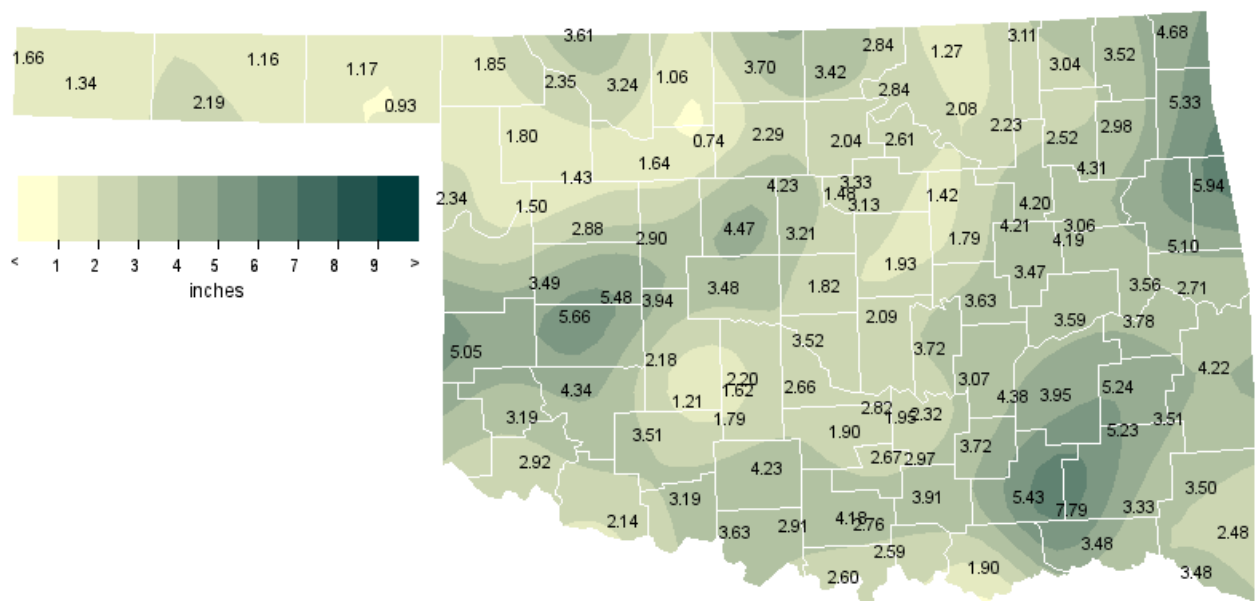
### Flooding

Location	County	Day
Broken Arrow	Tulsa	4
1 E Broken Arrow	Tulsa	4
5 E Broken Arrow	Tulsa	4
Tahlequah	Cherokee	4
Stilwell	Adair	4
1 W Coalgate	Coal	9
Phillips	Coal	9
Atoka	Atoka	9
Antlers	Pushmataha	9
Roland	Sequoyah	9
14 WNW Fairfax	Osage	26
Duncan	Stephens	31

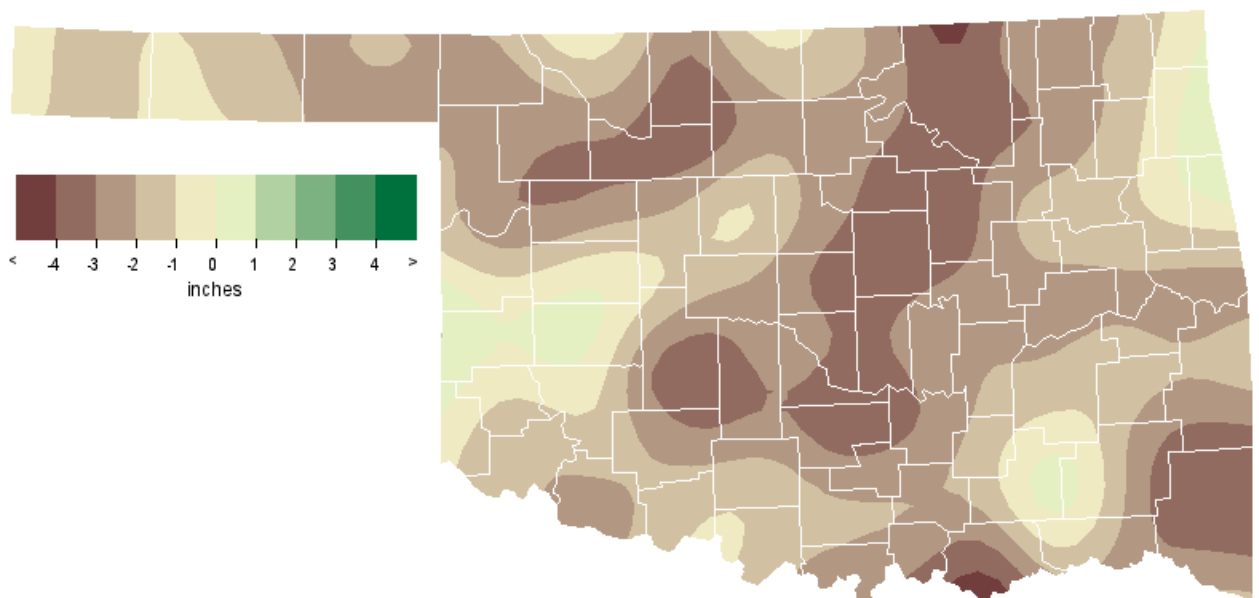
### Record Event Report

Description	Day	Location	Record	Previous Record	Year
Daily Rainfall	4	McAlester	2.05	1.34	1960
High Temperature	19	Oklahoma City	97	96	1973
High Temperature	19	Tulsa	96	94	1911
High Temperature (tied)	20	Oklahoma City	97	97	2005
High Temperature (tied)	20	Tulsa	94	94	1956
High Temperature (tied)	25	McAlester	92	92	1964
High Temperature	25	Oklahoma City	96	93	1990
High Temperature	25	Tulsa	97	94	1911
High Minimum Temperature (tied)	27	Oklahoma City	74	74	1912
High Minimum Temperature	28	Oklahoma City	76	71	1942
High Temperature (tied)	29	Oklahoma City	94	94	1985

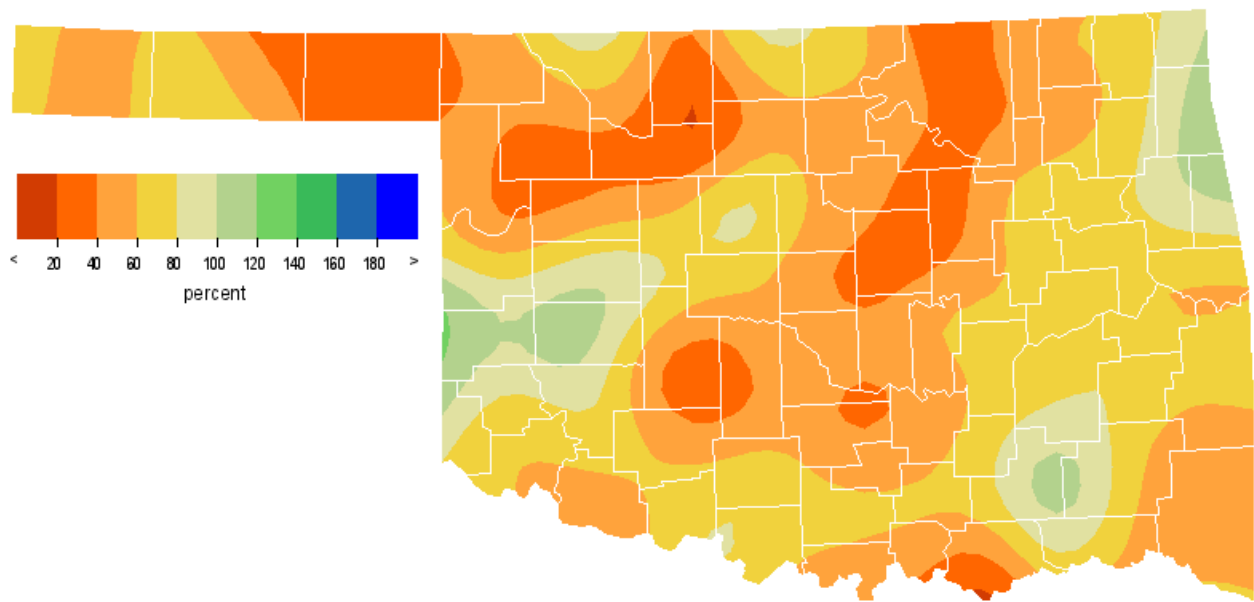
## May 2006 Observed Precipitation



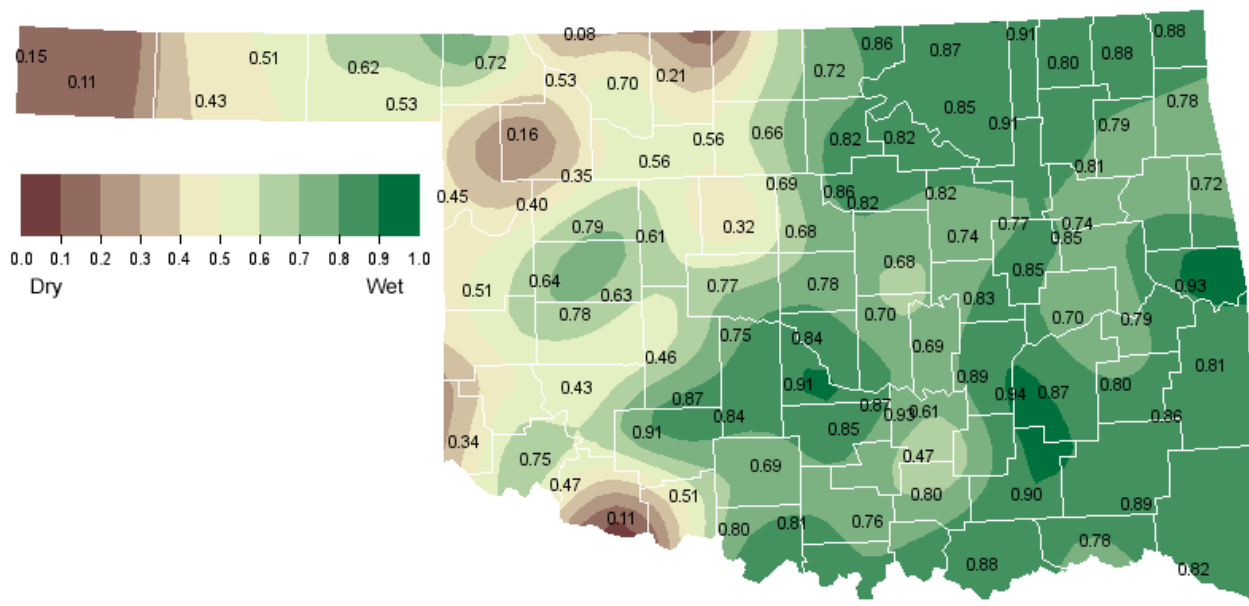
## May 2006 Departure from Normal Precipitation



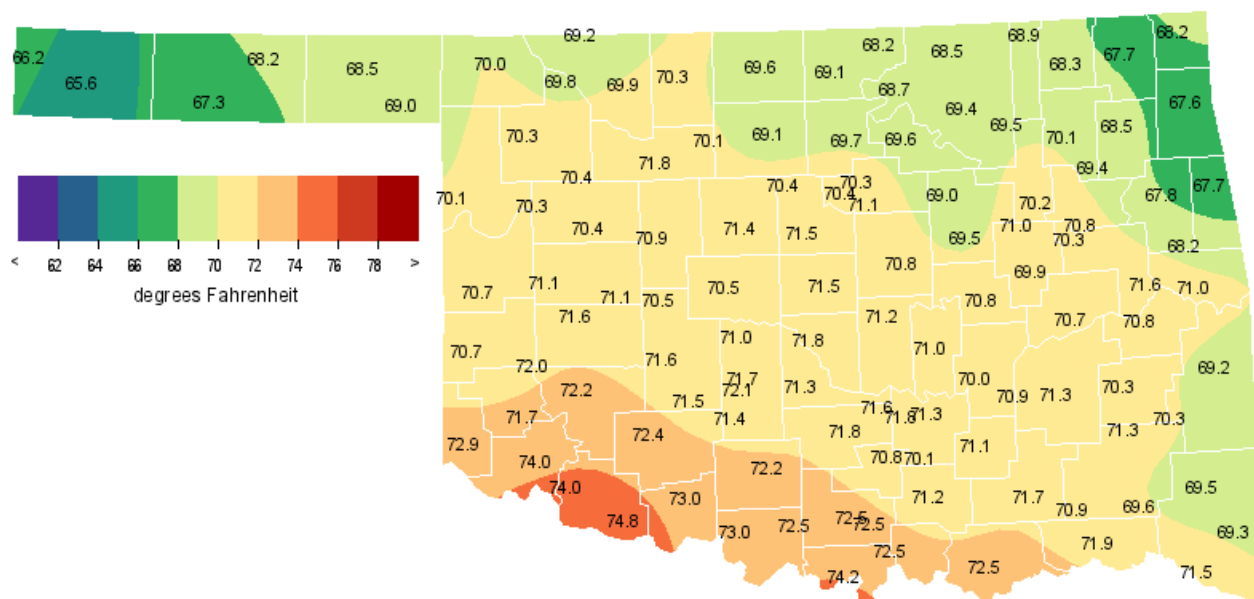
## May 2006 Percent of Normal Precipitation



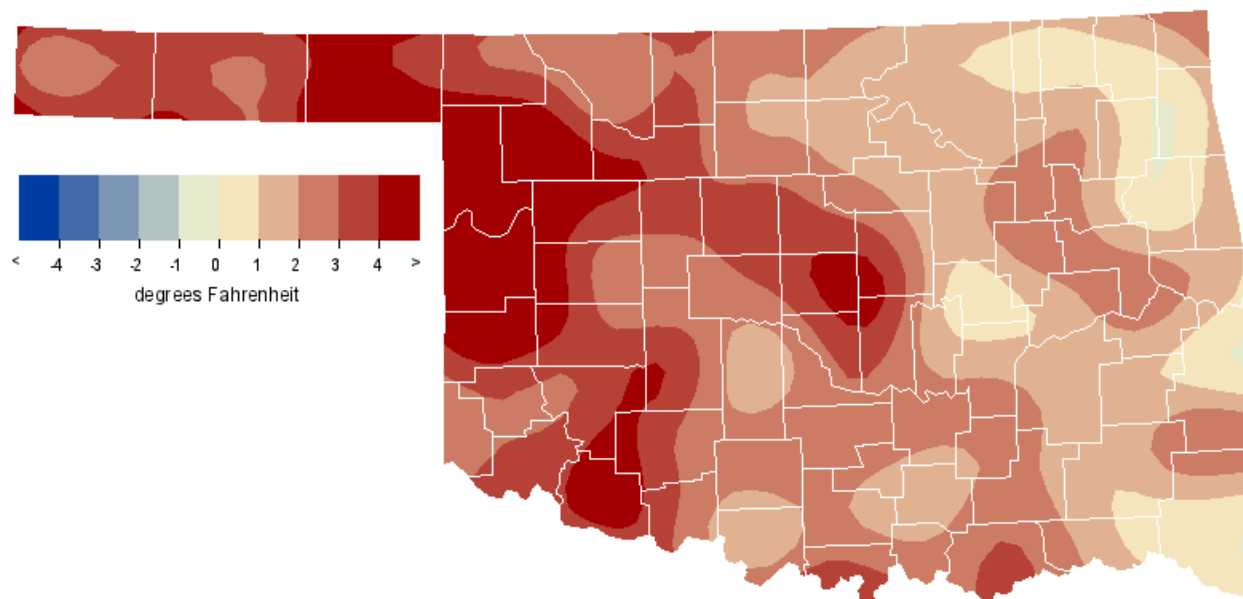
## May 2006 Average Soil Moisture at 25cm



## May 2006 Average Temperature



## May 2006 Departure from Normal Temperature



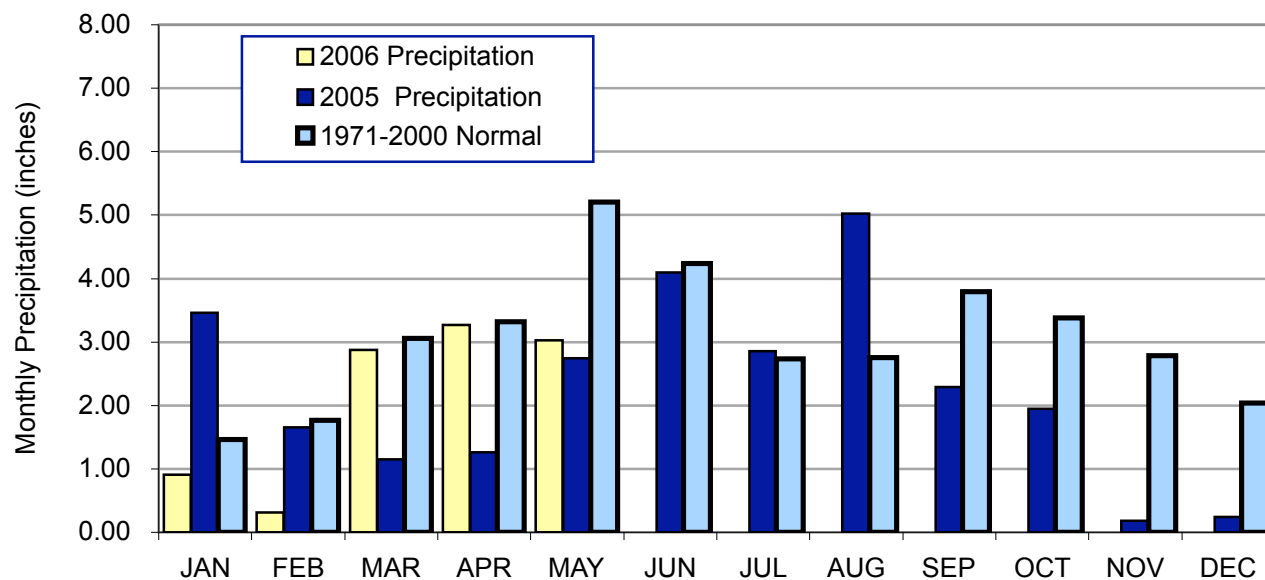
# Mesonet Monthly Summary for May 2006

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		
<b>PANHANDLE</b>																							
Arnett	70.1	100	20	42	11	60	219	2.34	.71	30	Goodwell	67.2	100	26	37	11	97	166	2.19	.79	7		
Beaver	68.6	99	19	38	11	84	196	1.17	.41	5	Hooker	68.3	102	25	37	11	91	192	1.16	.72	5		
Boise City	65.7	99	26	36	11	109	130	1.34	.45	9	Kenton	66.1	99	26	38	11	****	****	1.66	.83	31		
Buffalo	70.0	102	19	41	12	70	224	1.85	.90	5	Slapout	69.0	101	20	39	11	76	200	.93	.38	5		
<b>NORTH CENTRAL</b>																							
Blackwell	69.1	99	25	43	12	67	193	3.42	1.36	4	Medford	69.6	102	19	43	12	72	215	3.70	1.37	29		
Breckinridge	69.1	98	25	43	12	75	203	2.29	1.32	29	Newkirk	68.2	95	25	44	12	79	178	2.84	1.31	4		
Cherokee	70.3	103	19	40	12	68	233	1.06	.40	29	Red Rock	69.6	98	25	44	12	61	204	2.04	.92	4		
Fairview	72.0	102	20	43	12	****	****	1.64	.99	30	Seiling	70.4	102	19	42	12	61	230	1.43	.37	5		
Freedom	69.7	102	19	43	11	73	219	2.35	1.15	29	Woodward	70.3	102	20	43	12	66	229	1.80	.48	30		
Lahoma	70.1	103	20	43	11	67	224	.74	.21	29	Alva	69.9	102	19	43	11	71	221	****	1.26	29		
May Ranch	69.2	100	19	43	11	74	205	3.61	1.20	25													
<b>NORTHEAST</b>																							
Bixby	70.2	95	25	45	12	****	****	3.42	1.58	10	Pryor	68.5	93	25	44	12	67	175	2.98	1.04	9		
Burbank	68.7	97	25	44	12	70	186	2.84	1.20	26	Skiatook	69.5	93	25	46	11	57	196	2.23	.63	9		
Copan	68.8	95	25	46	11	71	189	3.11	1.17	6	Vinita	67.7	91	25	43	12	78	161	3.52	1.12	4		
Foraker	68.5	95	25	45	12	72	179	1.27	.43	6	Wynona	69.4	95	25	44	12	61	196	2.08	.81	4		
Jay	67.6	90	25	40	12	92	172	5.33	1.68	30	Porter	70.7	95	19	46	12	39	216	****	1.64	4		
Miami	68.1	91	25	45	12	****	****	4.65	1.20	6	Inola	69.4	94	25	46	12	52	188	4.31	1.72	4		
Nowata	68.3	94	25	44	12	74	176	3.04	.77	6	Claremore	70.1	95	25	45	12	51	209	2.52	1.02	4		
Pawnee	69.6	97	25	43	12	61	204	2.61	1.41	26													
<b>WEST CENTRAL</b>																							
Bessie	71.6	99	20	47	11	40	244	5.66	2.16	30	Putnam	70.4	99	20	42	11	58	226	2.88	1.37	30		
Butler	71.1	100	20	43	12	44	232	3.49	1.03	3	Retrop	71.9	100	20	46	15	36	250	****	****	***		
Camargo	70.3	101	20	41	12	58	221	1.50	.53	9	Watonga	70.8	99	20	44	11	57	238	2.90	1.12	5		
Cheyenne	70.7	97	20	44	11	49	227	3.43	.93	2	Weatherford	71.0	99	20	43	11	****	****	2.14	.92	5		
Erick	70.7	99	20	43	11	46	224	5.05	1.94	30													
<b>CENTRAL</b>																							
Bowlegs	70.9	94	19	44	11	41	225	3.72	1.92	4	Okemah	70.9	94	19	44	12	38	220	3.63	1.61	31		
Bristow	69.5	95	25	42	12	53	194	1.79	1.04	4	Perkins	71.0	99	25	46	12	50	237	3.13	2.52	4		
Chandler	70.8	95	25	45	12	46	225	1.93	.87	4	Shawnee	71.2	95	19	47	12	39	233	2.09	.51	4		
Chickasha	71.6	99	19	43	12	34	240	****	.91	8	Spencer	71.5	96	19	45	11	45	246	1.82	.55	9		
El Reno	70.5	96	19	43	10	49	220	3.48	.91	5	Stillwater	70.3	98	25	45	12	56	219	****	1.83	4		
Guthrie	71.5	99	25	46	12	45	247	3.21	1.14	4	Washington	71.3	94	19	46	12	32	228	2.66	.65	31		
Kingfisher	71.4	100	20	43	12	42	242	4.47	2.58	29	Ninnekah	72.1	97	19	44	16	31	252	****	.68	5		
Marena	70.4	97	25	46	12	53	220	****	.56	4	Acme	71.4	95	19	43	15	41	239	1.79	.87	5		
Minco	71.1	95	19	47	11	40	229	1.53	.81	5	Norman	71.7	95	19	45	12	35	244	3.52	1.95	31		
Oilton	69.1	96	25	41	12	69	195	1.42	.75	4	Marshall	70.4	98	25	42	12	****	****	4.23	1.53	29		
<b>EAST CENTRAL</b>																							
Calvin	70.0	93	19	44	12	41	195	3.07	.91	4	Stigler	70.8	92	25	46	12	28	207	3.78	1.34	4		
Cookson	68.2	91	25	40	12	72	172	5.10	2.73	4	Stuart	70.9	92	19	45	11	30	215	4.38	1.54	4		
Eufaula	70.7	92	19	49	15	31	209	3.59	1.48	4	Tahlequah	67.8	90	25	42	12	74	162	6.56	3.48	4		
Haskell	70.3	96	19	44	12	45	208	****	1.18	4	Webbers Falls	71.6	96	25	45	12	27	233	3.56	1.50	4		
McAlester	71.3	92	19	45	12	25	219	3.95	1.92	4	Westville	67.6	90	25	41	11	77	158	5.94	2.52	4		
Okmulgee	69.8	94	19	43	12	49	199	3.47	1.22	10	Hectorville	71.0	96	25	46	12	40	226	****	1.95	10		
Sallisaw	70.9	94	25	44	12	33	216	2.71	1.31	4													
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>																							
Altus	74.1	104	20	48	11	19	301	2.92	.90	2	Medicine Park	72.4	96	19	48	10	25	254	3.51	1.08	30		
Fort Cobb	71.6	98	19	46	11	35	239	2.18	.93	5	Tipton	****	***	***	***	***	****	****	****	****	***		
Hinton	70.5	97	19	46	15	51	221	3.94	1.03	5	Walters	72.9	97	19	48	17	17	264	3.19	1.07	5		
Hobart	72.1	101	20	46	15	40	260	4.34	1.35	5	Apache	71.4	96	19	48	15	33	233	1.21	.59	5		
Hollis	72.9	102	20	47	11	23	266	3.05	1.03	30	Grandfield	74.8	103	20	49	12	11	314	2.14	1.03	5		
Mangum	71.7	100	20	44	17	38	244	3.19	1.20	5													
<b>SOUTH CENTRAL</b>																							
Ada	71.3	93	19	43	12	36	230	2.32	.60	5	Ringling	72.5	94	19	47	11	15	248	2.91	.83	2		
Burneyville	74.1	99	19	45	12	15	298	2.60	.76	2	Sulphur	70.8	92	19	43	17	37	216	2.67	.90	5		
Byars	71.5	93	19	47	11	33	236	2.82	.62	31	Tishomingo	71.2	93	19	45	11	22	214	3.91	1.01	8		
Centrahoma	71.1	93	19	44	11	27	216	3.72	.96	6	Waurika	72.9	96	19	48	12	****	****	3.63	1.47	2		
Durant	72.6	94	19	49	12	13	249	1.90	.73	2	Vanoss	71.8	95	19	44	12	33	243	1.95	.64	5		
Ketchum Ranch	72.2	94	19	46	11	24	248	4.23	1.21	2	Newport	72.5	94	19	47	11	17	250	4.18	1.24	5		
Lane	71.7	94	19	46	12	14	221	5.43	1.83	9	Ardmore	72.6	94	19	48	12	16	252	2.76	.68	2		
Madill	72.6	93	9	46	12	19	254	2.59	.71	6	Fittstown	70.1	93	19	43	11	39	198	2.97	.72	5		
Pauls Valley	71.8	93	19	46	12	26	238	1.90	.51	8													
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>																							
Antlers	70.9	95	19	43	12	23	205	7.79	3.66	9	Mt Herman	69.4	89	19	42	12	35	173	3.50	.78	30		
Clayton	71.3	93	19	44	12	26	220	5.23	2.07	9	Talihina	70.3	91	19	42	12	35	200	3.51	.88	9		
Cloudy	69.6	90	19	45	12	24	167	3.33	1.69	9	Wilburton	70.3	92	19	43	12	33	197	5.24	1.50	6		
Hugo	71.9	92	19	49	11	15	229	3.48	1.79	8	Wister	69.3	92	29	43	12	38	171	4.22	1.20	29		
Idabel	71.5	92	19	47	12	16	218	3.48	.91	10	Broken Bow	69.3	92	19	41	12	33	165	2.48	.71	10		

## May 2006 Mesonet Precipitation Comparison

Climate Division	Precipitation (inches)	Departure from Normal (inches)	Rank since 1895	Wettest on Record (Year)	Driest on Record (Year)	May-05
Panhandle	1.58	-1.79	14th Driest	6.37 (1951)	0.00 (1927)	2.39
North Central	2.32	-2.40	33rd Driest	11.70 (1957)	0.25 (1924)	1.54
Northeast	3.19	-2.29	28th Driest	19.10 (1943)	1.38 (1917)	2.93
West Central	3.85	-1.05	55th Driest	12.40 (1982)	0.00 (1924)	3.02
Central	2.71	-2.92	24th Driest	12.53 (1902)	0.96 (1988)	2.42
East Central	4.00	-1.89	36th Driest	14.72 (1943)	1.25 (1941)	3.25
Southwest	2.96	-2.01	31st Driest	11.96 (1902)	0.38 (1984)	3.82
South Central	3.09	-2.51	27th Driest	12.66 (1982)	0.46 (1988)	2.46
Southeast	4.23	-2.13	32nd Driest	14.36 (1990)	1.24 (1963)	3.96
Statewide	3.03	-2.18	27th Driest	10.68 (1957)	1.30 (1988)	2.80

## 2005 and 2006 Statewide Precipitation Monthly Totals vs. Normal

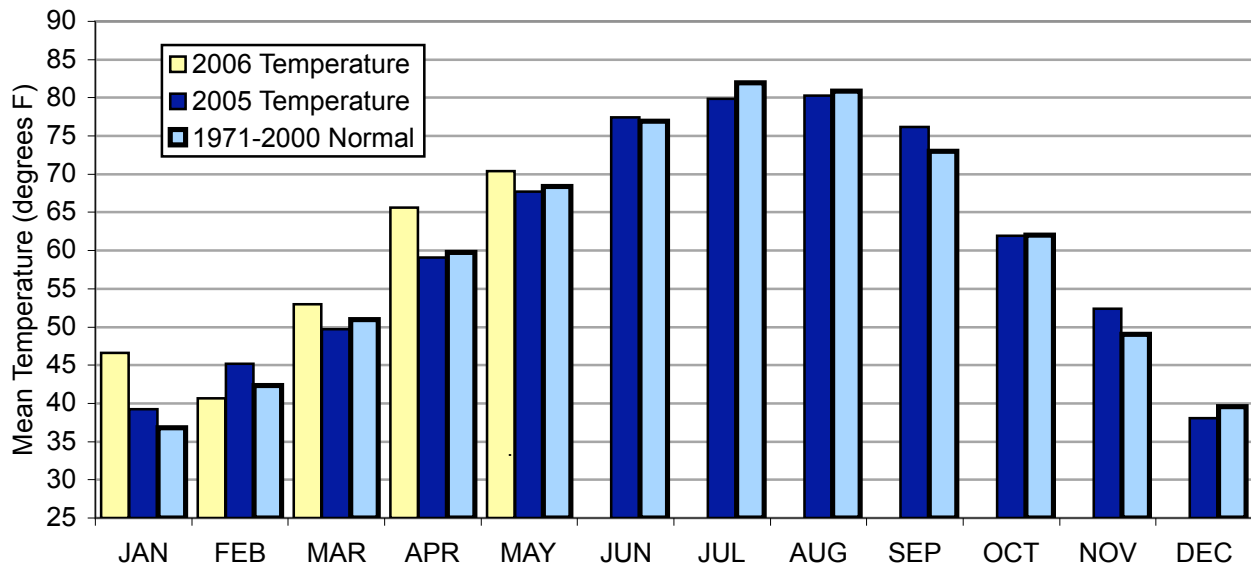




## May 2006 Mesonet Temperature Comparison

Climate Division	Average Temp (F)	Departure from Normal (F)	Rank since 1895	Hottest on Record (Year)	Coldest on Record (Year)	May-05 (F)
Panhandle	68.1	3.7	13th Warmest	72.0 (1896)	56.8 (1917)	64.7
North Central	69.8	2.7	25th Warmest	75.2 (1896)	60.7 (1907)	66.9
Northeast	69.0	1.8	28th Warmest	74.1 (1962)	61.2 (1907)	66.9
West Central	71.0	3.8	11th Warmest	75.6 (1896)	60.9 (1907)	66.9
Central	70.9	2.4	16th Warmest	75.5 (1896)	62.0 (1907)	67.9
East Central	70.1	1.8	29th Warmest	74.8 (1896)	62.2 (1907)	67.3
Southwest	72.6	3.0	12th Warmest	77.8 (1896)	62.8 (1907)	68.3
South Central	72.0	2.3	19th Warmest	76.0 (1896)	63.6 (1907)	68.5
Southeast	70.4	1.6	34th Warmest	75.3 (1896)	62.8 (1907)	66.3
Statewide	70.4	2.5	19th Warmest	75.0 (1896)	61.5 (1907)	67.1

## 2005 and 2006 Statewide Temperature Monthly Averages vs. Normal



## Mesonet Extremes for May 2006

Climate Division	High Temp (F)	Day	Station	Low Temp (F)	Day	Station	High Monthly Rainfall (inches)	Station	High Daily Rainfall (inches)	Day	Station
Panhandle	102	19th	Buffalo	36	11th	Boise City	2.34	Arnett	0.90	5th	Buffalo
North Central	103	20th	Lahoma	40	12th	Cherokee	3.70	Medford	1.37	29th	Medford
Northeast	97	25th	Burbank	40	12th	Jay	5.33	Jay	1.72	4th	Inola
West Central	101	20th	Camargo	41	12th	Camargo	5.66	Bessie	3.34	30th	Weatherford
Central	100	20th	Kingfisher	41	12th	Oilton	4.47	Kingfisher	2.58	29th	Kingfisher
East Central	96	25th	Hectorville	40	12th	Cookson	5.94	Westville	2.73	4th	Cookson
Southwest	104	20th	Altus	44	17th	Mangum	4.34	Hobart	1.35	5th	Hobart
South Central	99	19th	Burneyville	43	17th	Sulphur	5.43	Lane	1.83	9th	Lane
Southeast	95	19th	Antlers	41	12th	Broken Bow	7.79	Antlers	3.66	9th	Antlers
Statewide	104	20th	Altus	36	11th	Boise City	7.79	Antlers	3.66	9th	Antlers

# June Climatological Outlook

June marks a transition from spring into summer, and is considered the first of the “climatological summer” months. About the middle of the month, weather patterns change from mild and wet to dry and hot. The transition is especially apparent across Western Oklahoma, where the wheat harvest replaces vegetation with exposed soil. Sunlight heats the bare ground more quickly, pushing temperatures higher. Buffalo and Mangum each average more than five days with temperatures at or above 100 degrees.

## Temperature

Mean: 76.9 degrees  
Warmest June: 1953, 85.1 degrees  
Coolest June: 1903, 70.3 degrees  
Hottest location: Waurika, 80.3 degrees  
Coolest Location: Boise City, 72.6 degrees  
Hottest recorded: 120 degrees, Tipton, June 27, 1994  
Coldest recorded: 34 degrees, Kenton, June 13, 1919

Rainfall across the state generally decreases from its springtime peak, but the Panhandle has its wettest months ahead of it. While most of the state follows the patterns of the Great Plains, weather patterns in far western Oklahoma are more controlled by the Rocky Mountains to the west, which typically develop late afternoon thunderstorms. Even with its peak rainfall occurring in June, most Panhandle locations are still drier than the rest of the state. Rainfall totals over an inch are rare, even in their rainy season. The Panhandle is also notable for dust storms during the dry years, especially during the 1930s and 1950s. In 1937, Goodwell reported 11 days with visibility less than one mile due to dust storms, and a dust storm near Hooker in 1957 led to a 12-car pile-up. A “black blizzard” was reported at Kenton in 1939, when rain washed thick dust from the air.

## Precipitation

Mean: 4.24 inches  
Wettest June: 1908, 8.73 inches  
Driest June: 1933, 0.46 inches  
Wettest location: Durant, 5.49 inches  
Driest location: Kenton, 2.18 inches  
Most recorded: 18.87 inches, Meeker, 1932

Flooding is a major hazard during June. Flooding can occur from localized heavy rainfall, or from persistent rains in a river basin. As much as twenty inches may have fallen near Hydro within a 14-hour period on June 22, 1948, although official reports showed 11.25 inches. Resulting flash floods killed 11 people who found themselves trapped along Route 66. Basin

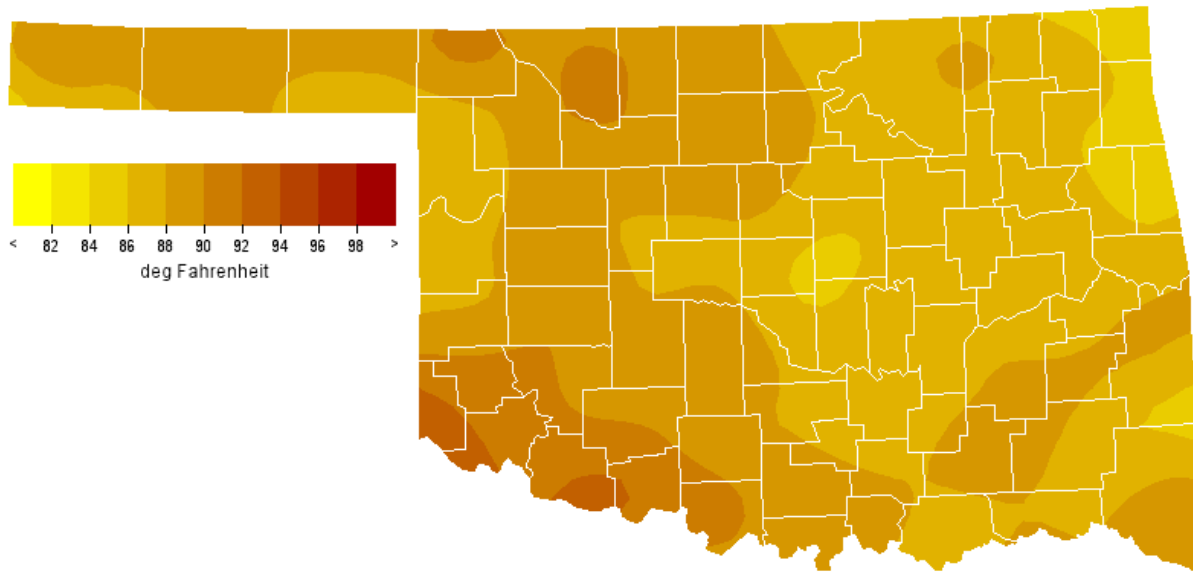
flooding in 1923 was described as “unusually disastrous” on the North Canadian, Arkansas, Cimarron, and Neosho rivers from June 7-11. The Washita River flooded Pauls Valley in 1941, contributing to an extensive development effort to control the river through a series of small dams upstream. In 1957, waters first topped the spillway at Lake Texoma, and the Red River remained in flood stage downstream of the dam for the entire month. Waurika, Guthrie, and areas north and east of the Arkansas River have frequently dealt with flooding in past Junes.

## Tornadoes

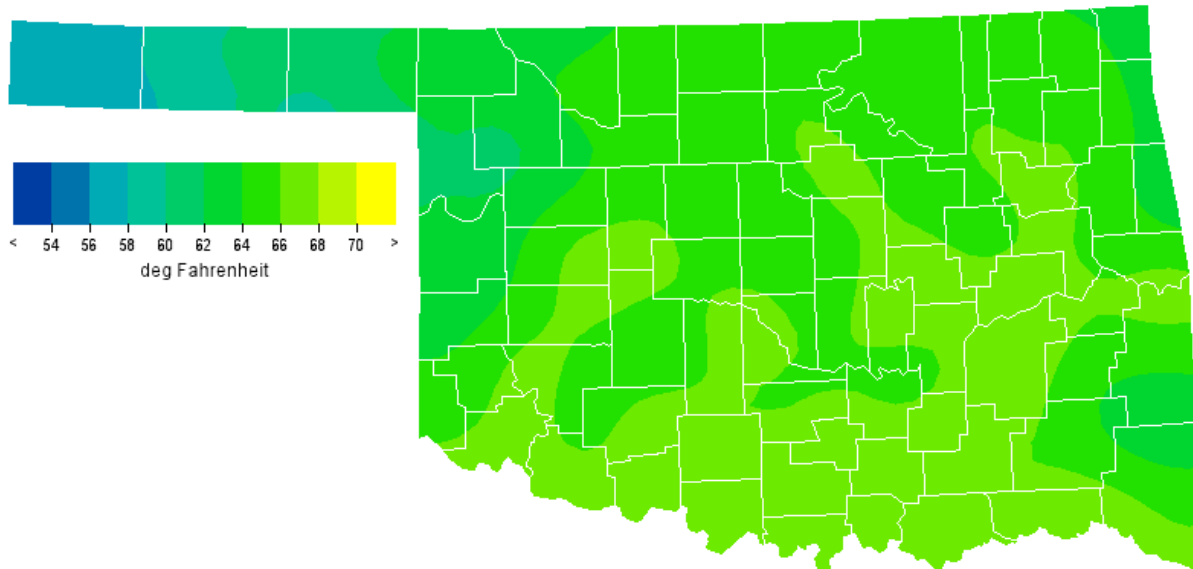
Average June Tornadoes: 8.4  
Most: 28 (1995)

Springtime severe weather patterns are common in early June. The state averages nine tornadoes per year, with as many as 28 occurring in 1995 and as few as none in 1987. Especially violent tornadoes include one on June 1, 1917 that killed 14 people in Coalgate, one that left 35 dead in southwest Oklahoma City on June 12, 1942, and a June 8, 1974 tornado that killed 14 in Drumright. Hail also plagues the state. Farmers have lost wheat crops to hailstorms just before the fields were ready for harvest. One hailstorm cut a 25-mile by 10-mile swath west of Gage on June 14, 1938. In 1993, hailstorms from Tyrone to Grove caused more than \$70 million in damage to the wheat crop alone. Hail up to six inches in diameter was reported in Enid from the storm, and extensive property damage occurred in Blackwell. A nearly-stationary storm dropped hailstones on Woodward for one hour in 1957, causing extensive damage to property. Straight-line winds from thunderstorms have been recorded as high as 110 miles per hour, leaving many customers without power.

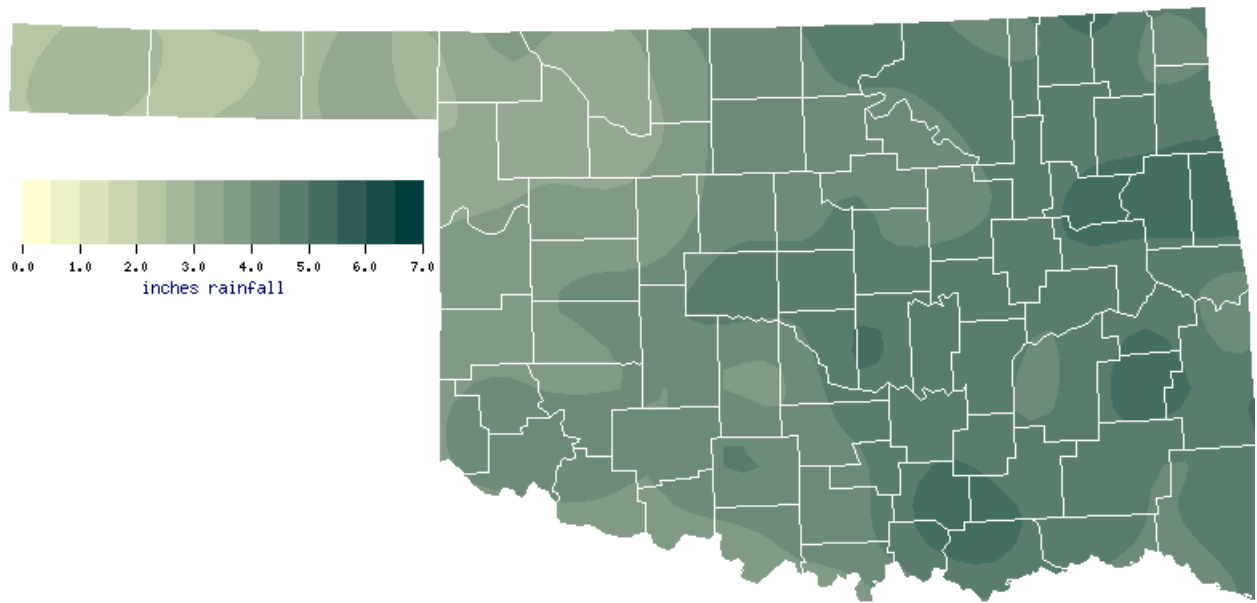
**June Normal Monthly Maximum Temperature (1971-2000)**



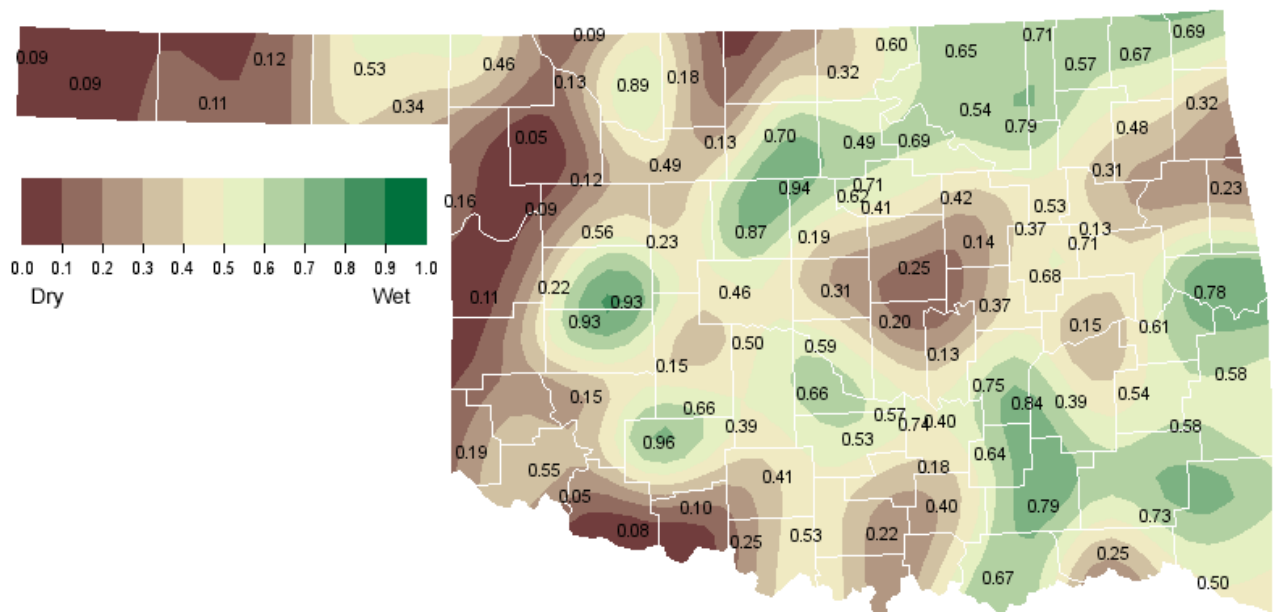
**June Normal Monthly Minimum Temperature (1971-2000)**



## June Normal Precipitation (1971-2000)

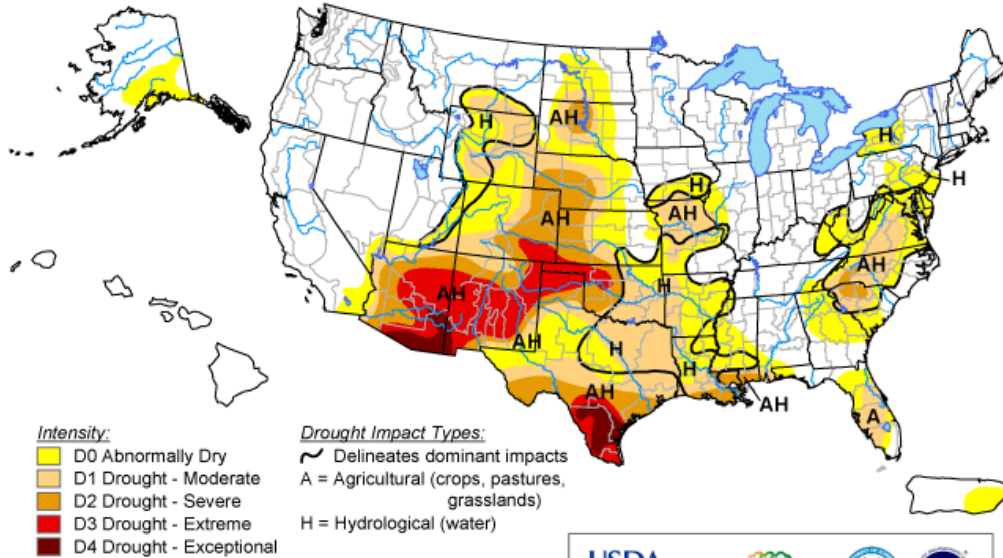


## June 1, 2006 Soil Moisture Conditions at 25cm



# U.S. Drought Monitor

May 30, 2006  
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



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



Released Thursday, June 1, 2006

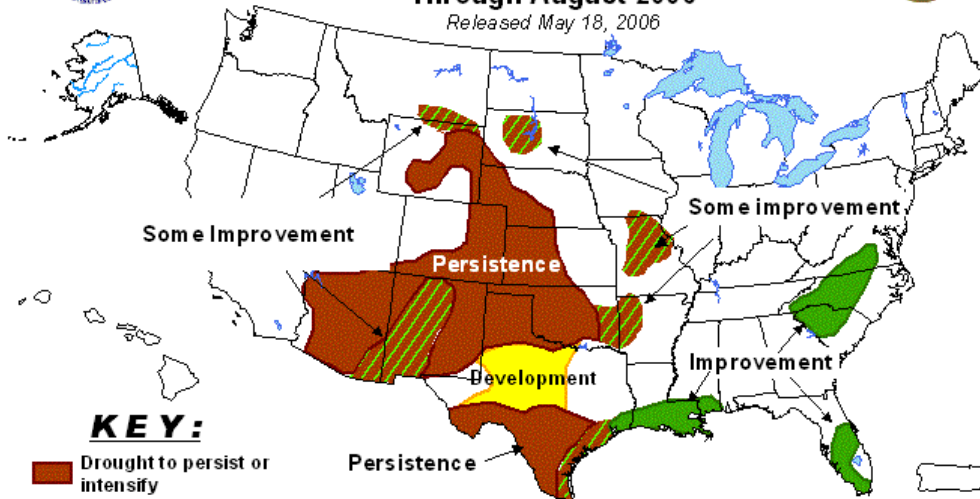
Author: Brian Fuchs, National Drought Mitigation Center

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



## U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook Through August 2006

Released May 18, 2006

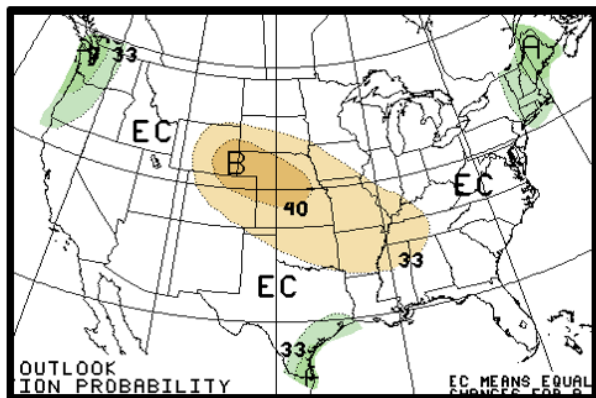


**KEY:**

- 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 approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4). For weekly drought updates, see the latest Drought Monitor map and text. NOTE: the green improvement areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels, but do not necessarily imply drought elimination.

## June 2006 U.S. Precipitation Forecast

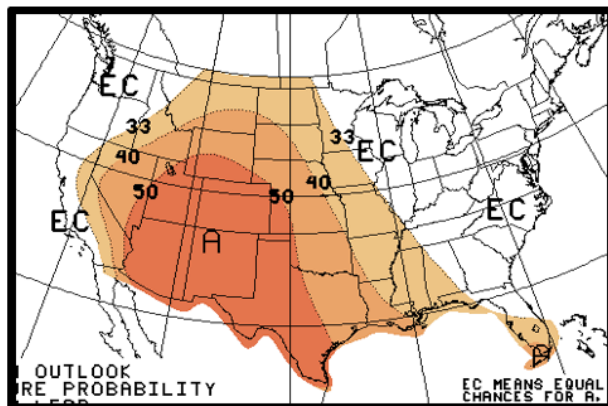


Percent Likelihood of Above or Below Average Precipitation\*

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

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

## June 2006 U.S. Temperature Forecast



Percent Likelihood of Above and Below Average Temperatures\*

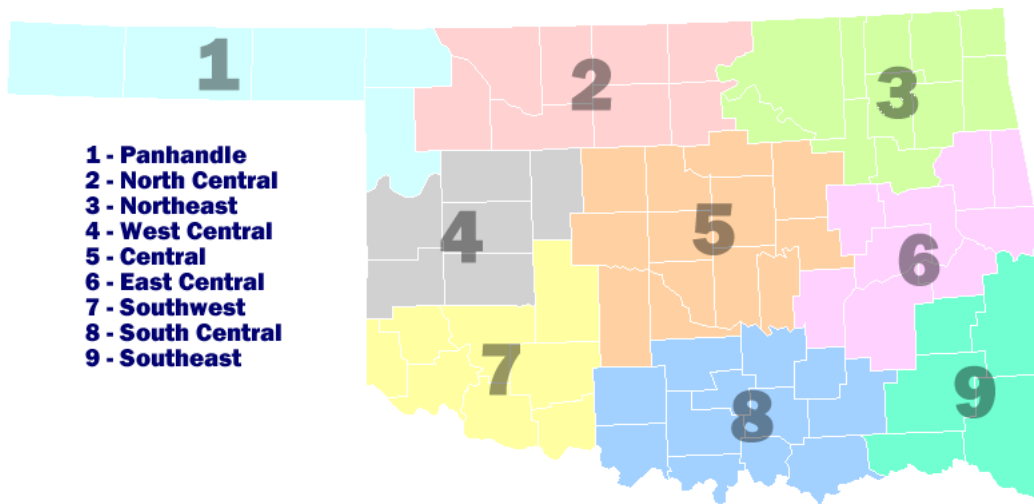
	10% - 20%	A = Above
	5% - 10%	
	0% - 5%	
	0% - 5%	B = Below
	5% - 10%	

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

## June Climate Normals

Climate Division	Max. Temperature	Min. Temperature	Avg. Temperature	Precipitation
1	88.9	60.6	74.8	2.90
2	88.9	64.5	76.7	3.92
3	86.8	65.3	76.1	4.59
4	88.6	64.7	76.6	3.78
5	87.7	66.0	76.8	4.45
6	86.8	65.9	76.3	4.70
7	90.5	65.9	78.3	4.01
8	88.5	66.9	77.7	4.56
9	87.9	65.2	76.6	4.63
Statewide	88.2	65.1	76.7	4.26

## 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](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](mailto:ocs@ou.edu)) or telephone (405/325-2541)



Oklahoma Climatological Survey is the State  
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