

Much of Oklahoma’s weather was downright boring during November – cold and dry with a few warm days in between. Despite that monotony, Mother Nature still managed to sneak in a couple of stretches of exciting weather. The first bout struck on the 12th with Oklahoma’s first significant winter storm of the season. Snow fell across the northwestern half of the state and dropped as much as 5 inches of snow. While most of it melted as it fell, enough accumulated across the far northwest to prompt a winter storm warning from the National Weather Service (NWS). The arctic blast that accompanied the snow plunged temperatures into the teens and twenties the next morning, and wind chills fell into the single digits. The bigger show came on November’s final day, however. A powerful storm system funneled unusually warm, moist air into the state from the south. A round of storms erupted across western Oklahoma and quickly became severe. Hail was the main hazard west of Interstate 35, but the storms

the year were 0.3 degrees below normal, the 46th warmest January-November on record.

Following three consecutive months of wetter than normal conditions, Oklahoma finally saw its luck turn sour during November. The August-October statewide average precipitation total of 16.27 inches ranked as the fifth wettest such period on record, more than 9 inches above normal. Contrast that with November, which finished with a statewide average of 0.94 inches, 1.57 inches below normal. That ranked the month as the 32nd driest November on record. Thirteen of the Mesonet’s 120 stations recorded a quarter-inch or less, and another 25 failed to reach the half-inch mark. Boise City and Kenton shared the lowest total at 0.09 inches. Broken Bow led the state with 3.88 inches. Fall ended on the wet side with a statewide average of 12.93 inches, 3.35 inches above normal and ranked as the 10th wettest autumn

### November 2018 Statewide Extremes

Description	Extreme	Station	Day
High Temperature	82°F	Hollis	29
Low Temperature	7°F	Eva	13
High Precipitation	3.88 in.	Broken Bow	--
Low Precipitation	0.15 in.	Hobart	--

were more intense to the east. Numerous instances of wind damage were reported east of I-35, along with at least two confirmed tornadoes from a single long-lived supercell. The first tornado, rated EF-1, touched down near Webbers Falls to northeast of Gore, damaging trees, farm equipment and barns. The second twister, a more powerful EF-2 tornado, traveled along the eastern shore of Lake Tenkiller into the outskirts of Cookson, destroying numerous homes, boat docks, and airplane hangars.

The month finished as the 11th coldest November on record with a statewide average of 44.5 degrees, 4.8 degrees below normal. Those records began in 1895. The Mesonet site at Eva recorded the month’s lowest temperature of 7 degrees on the 13th. November’s highest reading was 82 degrees at Hollis on the 29th. Climatological fall (August-November) ranked as 26th coolest with a statewide average of 59.5 degrees, 1.3 degrees below normal. The first 11 months of

### November 2018 Statewide Statistics

#### Temperature

	Average	Depart.	Rank (1895-2018)
Month (November)	44.5°F	-4.8°F	11th Coolest
Season-to-Date (Sept-Nov)	59.5°F	-1.3°F	26th Coolest
Year-to-Date (Jan-Nov)	62.1°F	0.3°F	26th Warmest

#### Precipitation

	Total	Depart.	Rank (1895-2018)
Month (November)	0.94 in.	-1.57 in.	32nd Driest
Season-to-Date (Sept-Nov)	12.93	3.35 in.	10th Wettest
Year-to-Date (Jan-Nov)	36.98 in.	2.54 in.	23rd Wettest

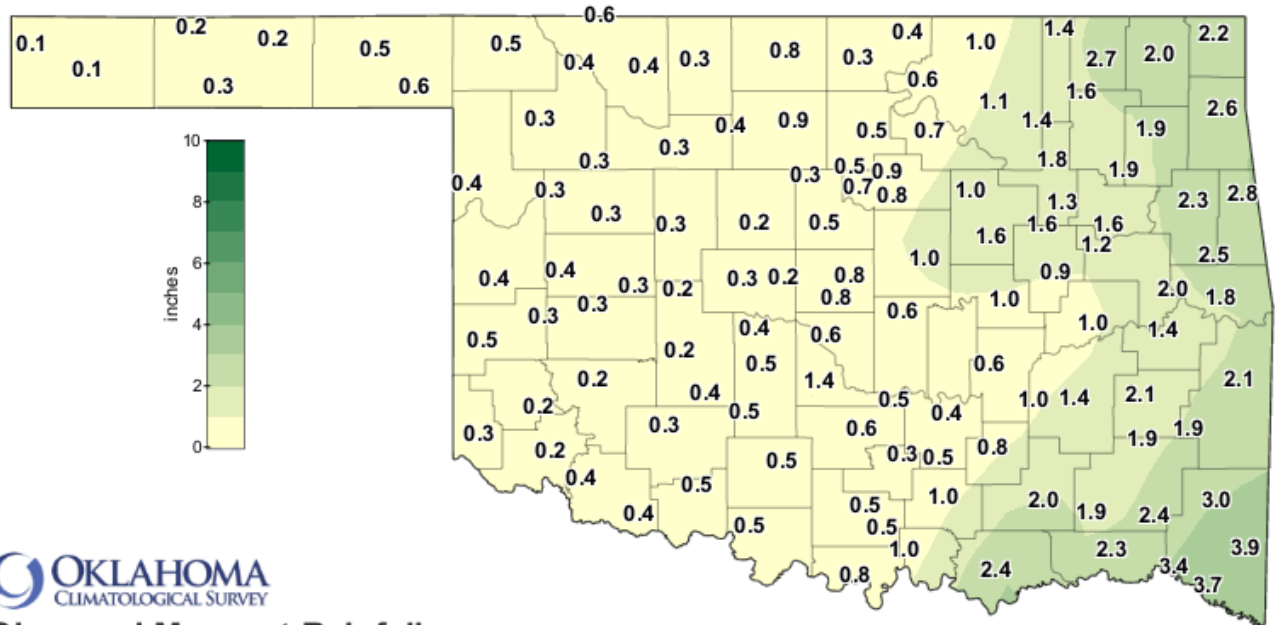
Depart. = departure from 30-year normal

on record. The year remains on track to finish well above normal with a January-November average of 36.98 inches, the 23rd wettest such period with a surplus of 2.54 inches.

While drought didn’t increase substantially during the month, its potential to do so in the future certainly did. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, the percentage of the state

considered in drought increased slightly from 1.6 percent to 3.27 percent through November. The percentage considered "Abnormally Dry," a drought precursor, jumped from 6 percent to 15 percent over the same period. The abundant rains during the first two months of fall reduced drought in the state dramatically, from 27 percent in early September to 3.27 percent at the end of November. The December outlooks from the Climate Prediction Center (CPC) saw increased odds for above normal temperatures across the entire state, as well as above normal precipitation for all but the Panhandle. Their December Drought Outlook expected the drought areas across northeastern Oklahoma to persist through the month, but no additional development was anticipated.

## NOVEMBER 2018 OBSERVED PRECIPITATION

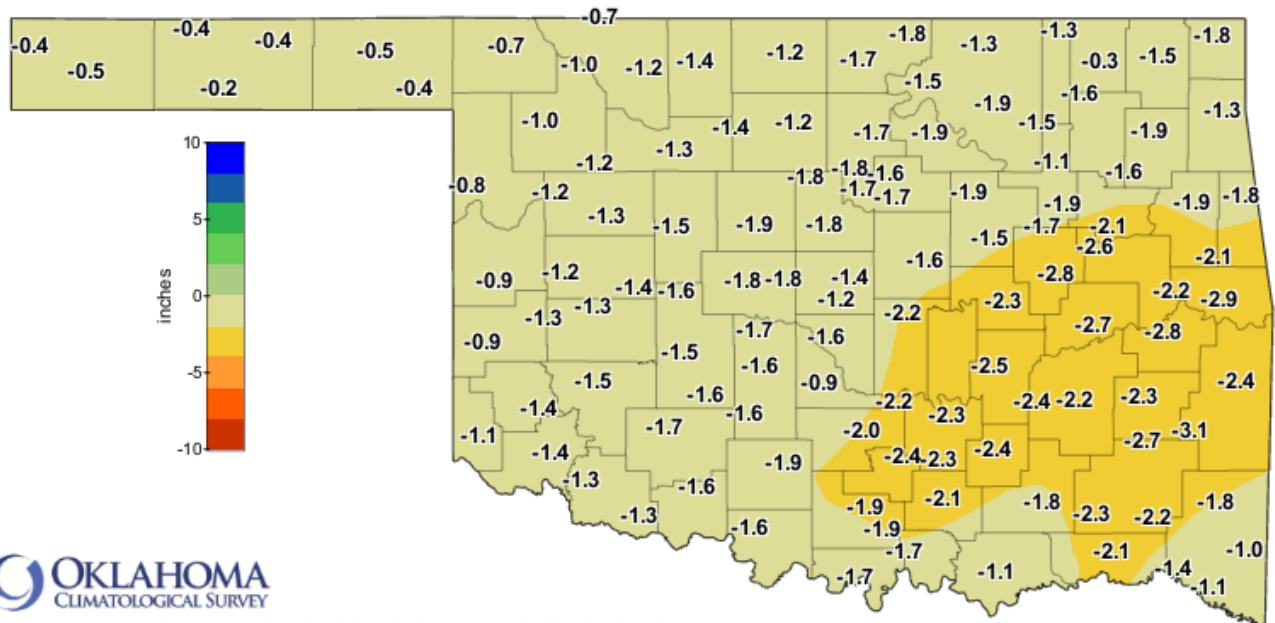


**Observed Mesonet Rainfall**  
Calendar Month to Date

Nov 1, 2018 through Nov 30, 2018

Created 12:01:00 PM December 1, 2018 UTC. Copyright 2018

## NOVEMBER 2018 DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL PRECIPITATION

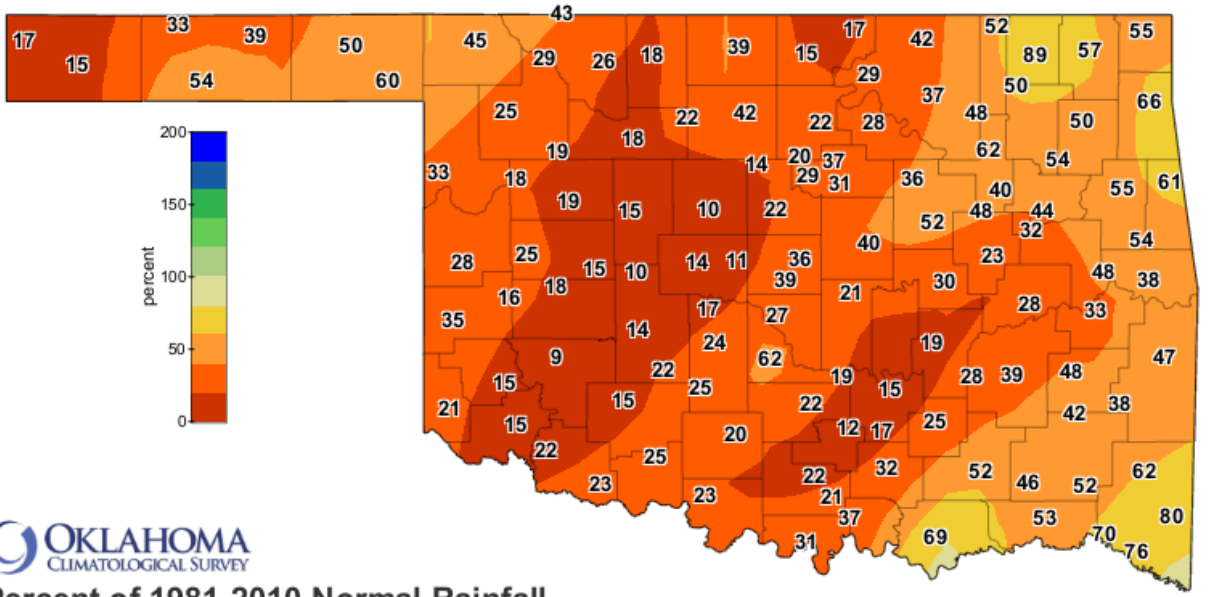


**Departure from 1981-2010 Normal Rainfall**  
Calendar Month to Date

Nov 1, 2018 through Nov 30, 2018

Created 12:00:58 PM December 1, 2018 UTC. Copyright 2018

# NOVEMBER 2018 PERCENT OF NORMAL PRECIPITATION



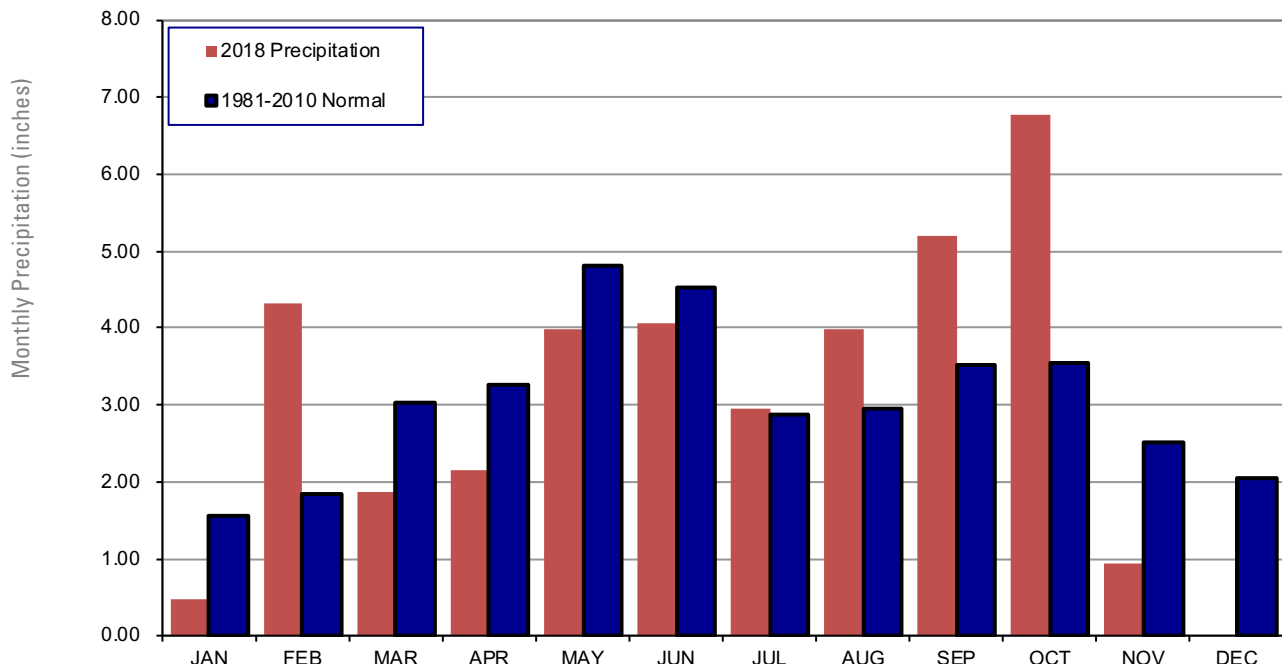
**Percent of 1981-2010 Normal Rainfall**  
**Calendar Month to Date**

**Nov 1, 2018 through Nov 30, 2018**  
 Created 12:00:59 PM December 1, 2018 UTC. Copyright 2018





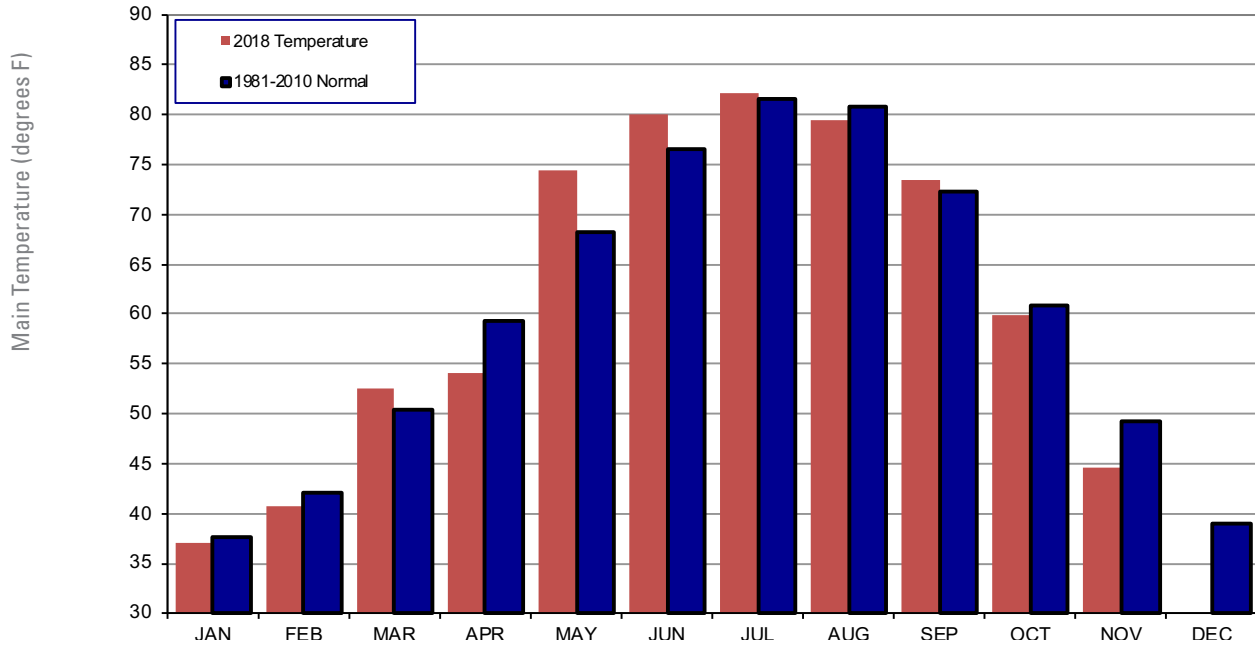
## 2018 STATEWIDE PRECIPITATION MONTHLY TOTALS VS. NORMAL



### November 2018 Mesonet Precipitation Comparison

Climate Division	Precipitation (inches)	Departure from Normal (inches)	Rank since 1895	Wettest on Record (Year)	Driest on Record (Year)	Nov-17 (inches)
Panhandle	0.31	-0.52	46th Driest	4.08 (1909)	0.00 (1921)	0.04
North Central	0.44	-1.29	31st Driest	6.61 (1964)	0.00 (1910)	0.19
Northeast	1.61	-1.54	43rd Driest	7.04 (1992)	0.05 (1910)	0.79
West Central	0.32	-1.17	30th Driest	6.96 (1909)	0.00 (1949)	0.12
Central	0.70	-1.71	32nd Driest	6.56 (1992)	0.01 (1955)	0.24
East Central	1.57	-2.31	34th Driest	9.86 (1946)	0.32 (1910)	0.32
Southwest	0.30	-1.41	27th Driest	6.63 (2004)	0.00 (1949)	0.10
South Central	0.81	-2.08	24th Driest	8.87 (1902)	0.07 (1949)	0.11
Southeast	2.60	-2.05	52nd Driest	12.58 (2015)	0.37 (2017)	0.37
Statewide	0.94	-1.57	32nd Driest	6.04 (2015)	0.13 (1949)	0.26

## 2018 STATEWIDE TEMPERATURE MONTHLY TOTALS VS. NORMAL



### November 2018 Mesonet Temperature Comparison

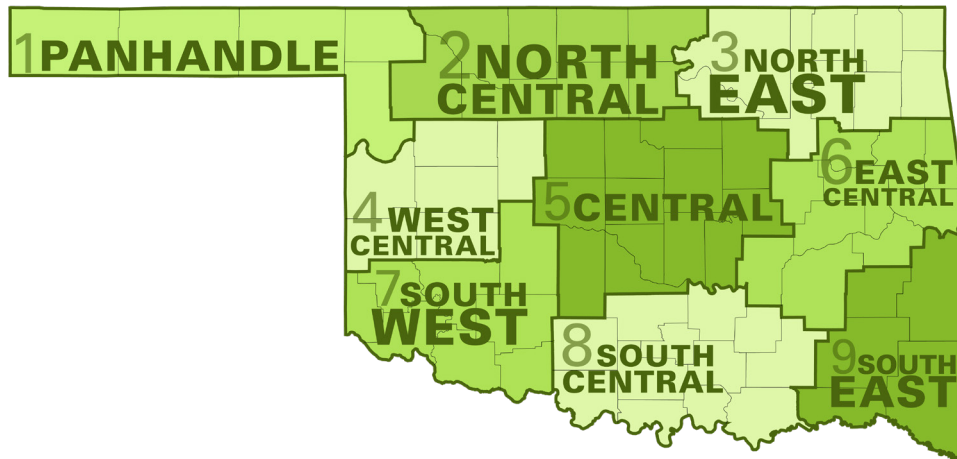
Climate Division	Average Temp (F)	Departure from Normal (F)	Rank since 1895	Hottest on Record (Year)	Coldest on Record (Year)	Nov-17 (F)
Panhandle	40.7	-4.3	17th Coolest	51.5 (1999)	35.5 (1929)	49.0
North Central	42.4	-4.7	16th Coolest	54.5 (1999)	39.0 (1929)	49.6
Northeast	43.2	-5.7	8th Coolest	56.4 (1999)	41.1 (1929)	51.6
West Central	43.8	-4.2	22nd Coolest	54.8 (1999)	39.4 (1929)	51.6
Central	44.8	-5.0	11th Coolest	57.1 (1999)	42.0 (1929)	53.6
East Central	45.1	-5.7	8th Coolest	58.9 (1909)	43.3 (1929)	54.6
Southwest	46.4	-4.1	19th Coolest	56.7 (1999)	42.4 (1929)	54.2
South Central	47.7	-4.6	15th Coolest	58.6 (1999)	43.5 (1929)	55.8
Southeast	46.8	-4.8	12th Coolest	58.3 (1909)	43.7 (1929)	56.1
Statewide	44.5	-4.8	11th Coolest	56.1 (1999)	41.1 (1929)	52.8



## MESONET EXTREMES FOR NOVEMBER 2018

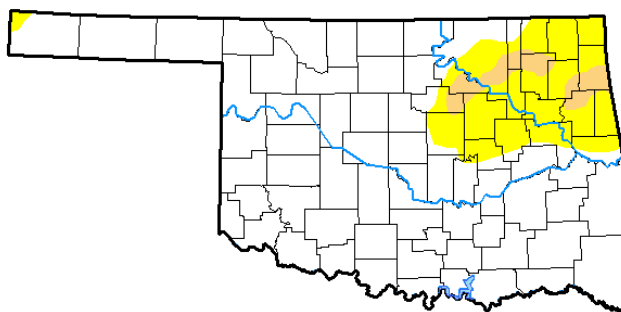
Climate Division	High Temp (F)	Day	Station	Low Temp (F)	Day	Station	High Monthly Rainfall (inches)	Station	High Daily Rainfall (inches)	Day	Station
Panhandle	73	28th	Goodwell	7	13th	Eva	0.61	Slapout	0.24	8th	Buffalo
North Central	74	24th	Red Rock	9	13th	Woodward	0.88	Breckinridge	0.55	30th	Medford
Northeast	76	24th	Bixby	12	14th	Nowata	2.74	Nowata	1.51	30th	Nowata
West Central	76	29th	Erick	9	13th	Camargo	0.47	Erick	0.23	14th	Erick
Central	76	24th	Bristow	11	14th	Oilton	1.60	Bristow	1.09	30th	Washington
East Central	76	24th	Okmulgee	14	14th	Okmulgee	2.80	Westville	1.42	30th	Westville
Southwest	82	29th	Hollis	14	13th	Hinton	0.52	Walters	0.39	12th	Grandfield
South Central	79	24th	Burneyville	15	14th	Burneyville	2.43	Durant	1.23	6th	Durant
Southeast	76	29th	Broken Bow	19	15th	Talihina	3.88	Broken Bow	1.37	7th	Broken Bow
Statewide	82	29th	Hollis	7	13th	Eva	3.88	Broken Bow	1.51	30th	Nowata

Oklahoma Climate Divisions



# U.S. Drought Monitor Oklahoma

**November 27, 2018**  
(Released Thursday, Nov. 29, 2018)  
Valid 7 a.m. EST



Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
<b>Current</b>	81.67	18.33	3.27	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Last Week</b> 11-20-2018	92.22	7.78	2.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>3 Months Ago</b> 08-28-2018	53.85	46.15	31.47	18.63	5.65	0.00
<b>Start of Calendar Year</b> 01-02-2018	0.00	100.00	77.15	38.76	0.00	0.00
<b>Start of Water Year</b> 09-25-2018	72.93	27.07	9.11	4.16	0.00	0.00
<b>One Year Ago</b> 11-28-2017	27.12	72.88	39.90	20.80	0.78	0.00

**Intensity:**

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

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

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<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

## 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 November 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 November result in an artificially high or low value.

## 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 Centers for Environmental Information:  
<https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/>

### SEASONAL OUTLOOKS

Climate Prediction Center:  
[http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/OUTLOOKS\\_index.shtml](http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/OUTLOOKS_index.shtml)

### CLIMATE CALENDARS AND OTHER LOCAL WEATHER AND CLIMATE INFORMATION

Oklahoma Climatological Survey:  
<http://climate.mesonet.org> or <http://climate.ok.gov/>



Oklahoma Climatological Survey is the State Climate Office for Oklahoma

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