Oklahoma Water Resources Bulletin
& Summary of Current Conditions

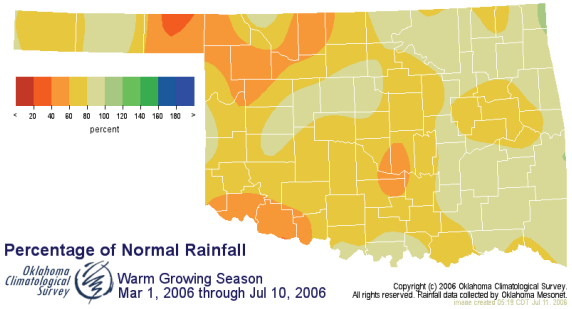
State of Oklahoma OWRB Water Resources Board the water agency

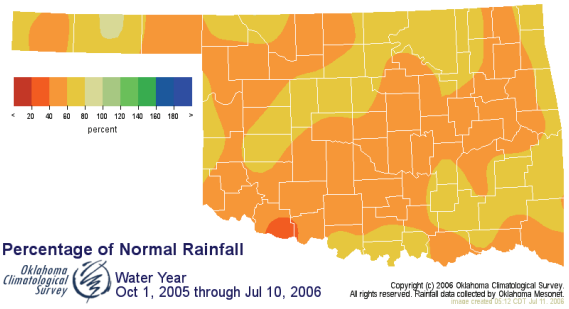
July 12, 2006

PRECIPITATION

Preliminary Statewide Precipitation

Climate Division (#)	Warm Growing Season March 1—July 10, 2006 Total Rainfall (inches)	Departure From Normal (inches)	Percent Of Normal	Rank Since 1921	Water Year October 1, 2005—July 10, 2006 Total Rainfall (inches)	Departure From Normal (inches)	Percent Of Normal	Rank Since 1921
Panhandle	6.64"	-3.95"	63%	13th driest	8.77"	-6.23"	58%	10th driest
North Central	10.46"	-4.80"	69%	19th driest	13.88"	-9.58"	59%	8th driest
Northeast	15.88"	-2.91"	85%	22nd driest	19.77"	-12.10"	62%	6th driest
West Central	10.95"	-3.49"	76%	21st driest	13.29"	-8.61"	61%	8th driest
Central	12.95"	-4.85"	73%	19th driest	15.75"	-13.75"	53%	4th driest
East Central	15.84"	-4.29"	79%	24th driest	20.00"	-16.24"	55%	4th driest
Southwest	9.00"	-5.77"	61%	9th driest	11.44"	-11.81"	49%	2nd driest
South Central	13.16"	-5.21"	72%	17th driest	18.02"	-14.34"	56%	3rd driest
Southeast	18.62"	-2.57"	88%	31st driest	25.65"	-15.58"	62%	4th driest
Statewide	12.57"	-4.26"	75%	17th driest	16.20"	-12.06"	57%	4th driest

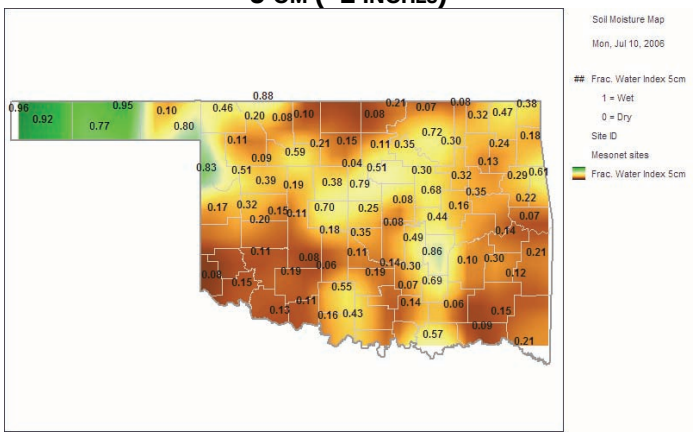




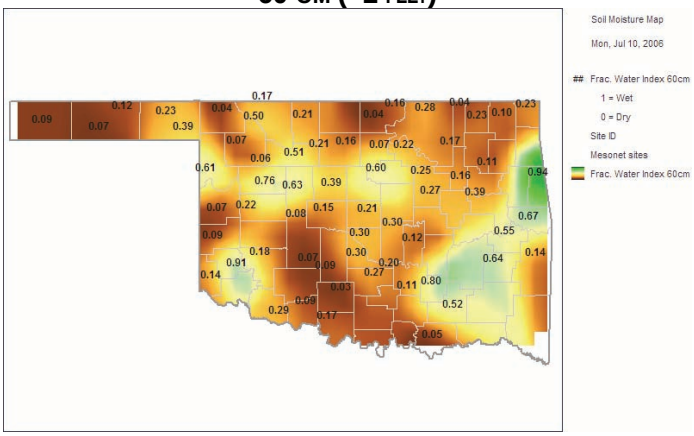
SOIL MOISTURE

Fractional Water Index[1]
July 10, 2006

5 CM (~2 INCHES)



60 CM (~2 FEET)



[1] The Fractional Water Index ranges from very dry soil having a value of 0 to soil at field capacity illustrated by a value of 1. Specifically, 1.0 to 0.8 equals Enhanced Growth, 0.8 to 0.5 equals Limited Growth, 0.5 to 0.3 equals Plants Wilting, 0.3 to 0.1 equals Plants Dying, and less than 0.1 equals Barren Soil.

DROUGHT INDICES

Palmer Drought Severity Index[1] / Standardized Precipitation Index[2] Through June 2006

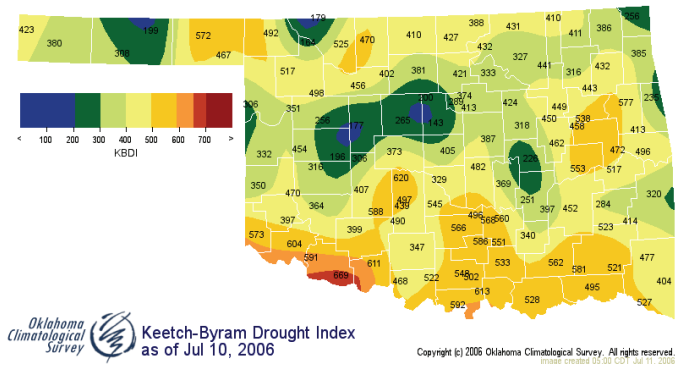
Climate Division (#)	Current Status 7/8/2006	Value 7/8	Value 6/24	Change In Value	3-Month	6-Month	9-Month	12-Month
Northwest (1)	SEVERE DROUGHT	-3.45	-3.67	**0.22**	VERY DRY	VERY DRY	MODERATELY DRY	MODERATELY DRY
North Central (2)	SEVERE DROUGHT	-3.13	-2.53	**-0.60**	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY	MODERATELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL
Northeast (3)	SEVERE DROUGHT	-3.89	-2.92	**-0.97**	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	VERY DRY	MODERATELY DRY
West Central (4)	SEVERE DROUGHT	-3.21	-2.72	**-0.49**	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
Central (5)	EXTREME DROUGHT	-4.34	-3.86	**-0.48**	MODERATELY DRY	MODERATELY DRY	VERY DRY	MODERATELY DRY
East Central (6)	EXTREME DROUGHT	-4.41	-3.97	**-0.44**	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	VERY DRY	VERY DRY
Southwest (7)	EXTREME DROUGHT	-4.51	-3.96	**-0.55**	MODERATELY DRY	VERY DRY	VERY DRY	MODERATELY DRY
South Central (8)	SEVERE DROUGHT	-3.92	-3.43	**-0.49**	MODERATELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	VERY DRY	NEAR NORMAL
Southeast (9)	EXTREME DROUGHT	-4.06	-3.71	**-0.35**	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	VERY DRY	VERY DRY

- All nine climate divisions are currently experiencing drought conditions.
- Eight climate divisions have undergone PDSI moisture decreases since June 24.

Keetch-Byram Drought Fire Index[3]

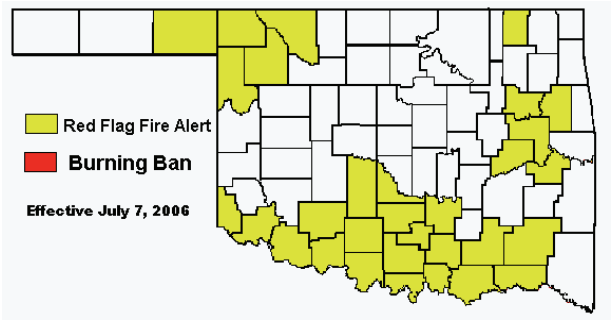
Mesonet Station	County	Climate Division	Current Value 7/10/2006
Grandfield	Tillman	Southwest	665
Minco	Grady	Central	615
Madill	Marshall	South Central	607

- Stations currently above 600 (July 10) = 4
- Stations above 600 on June 26 = 1



Statewide Wildfire Preparedness

As of July 7, a Red Flag Fire Alert is in effect for 31 counties in Oklahoma where extended dry conditions have increased the fire danger. Dry, grassy fuels will ignite easily when the humidity is low and the temperature and winds are high. Land bordering or near the Red Flag Fire Alert counties may have similar conditions requiring additional caution with outdoor burning. Officials urge citizens to avoid burning anything outdoors when winds exceed 20 mph and extreme caution is advised when conducting any outdoor burning.



[1] The Palmer Drought Severity Index, the first comprehensive drought index developed in the United States, is calculated based on precipitation, temperature, and soil moisture. Though widely used by government agencies and states to trigger drought relief programs, the PDSI may underestimate or overestimate the severity of ongoing dry periods.

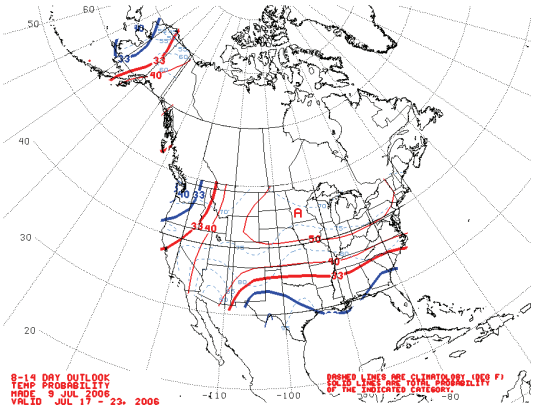
[2] The Standardized Precipitation Index, more sensitive than the PDSI, provides a comparison of precipitation over a specified period with precipitation totals from that same period for all years included in the historical record. The 3-month SPI provides a seasonal estimation of precipitation while the 6-month SPI can be very effective in showing precipitation over distinct seasons.

[3] The Keetch-Byram Drought Index measures the state of near-surface soil moisture (within the uppermost eight inches of soil) as well as the amount of fuel available for fires. KBDI values of 600 and above are often associated with more severe drought and increased wildfire occurrence.

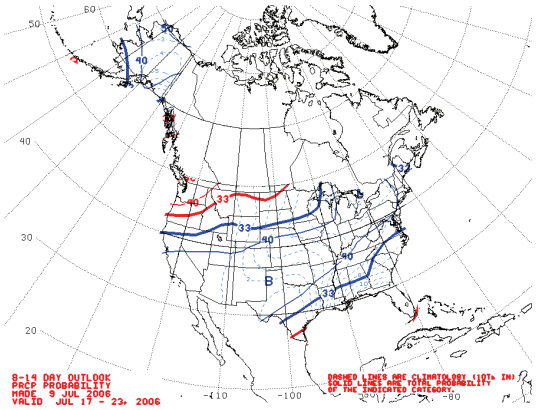
WEATHER/DROUGHT FORECAST

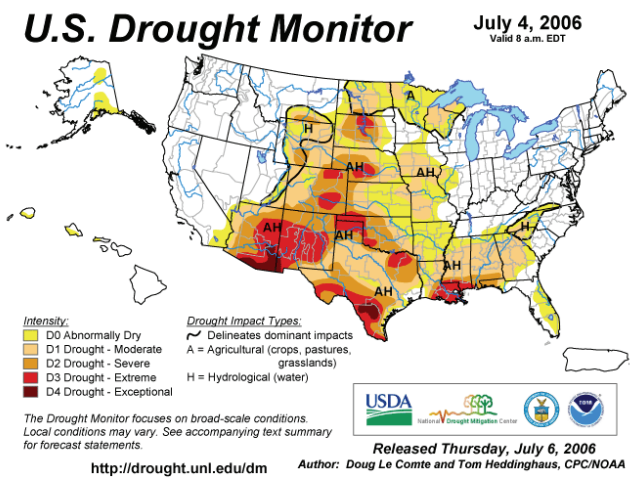
8 to 14-Day Forecast
July 17-23, 2006

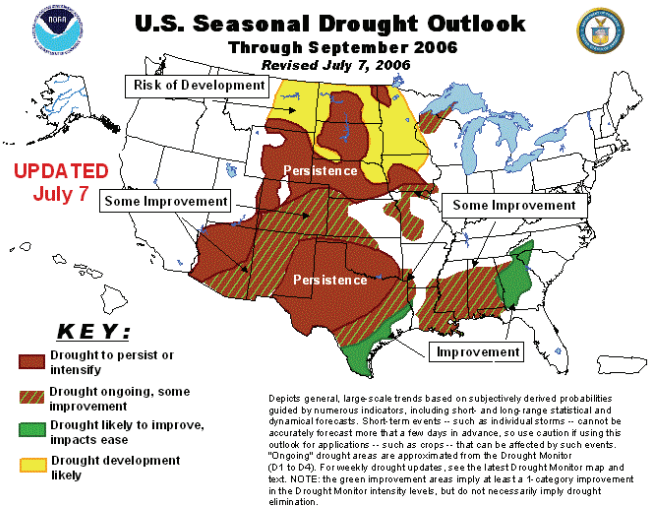
Temperature



Precipitation







Drought Summary & Outlook—The Plains:
July 4—Welcomed rains eased drought in eastern Colorado, shrinking parts of the D3 areas there, but D3 drought expanded slightly westward in northern Colorado. Denver has recorded its driest start to the year on record, measuring just 2.72 inches of precipitation from January through June (one-third of normal). With dry weather continuing, part of northeast Texas, including the Dallas-Fort Worth area, saw D2 drought degrade to D3. Precipitation since last October has been as little as 50 percent of normal. In contrast, up to 3 inches of rain reduced the D4 in south Texas.

According to the Drought Outlook, the ongoing drought should persist over much of the central and southern Plains, including Oklahoma. In the southwest and Colorado, heavy rains over the short term should ease drought conditions and reduce the danger from wildfires. However, long-term drought is likely to continue. Additional drought relief should visit southern and coastal Texas.

CROP REPORT

July 10—The state's crop conditions continued to suffer as little rainfall was received last week. Topsoil and subsoil conditions further declined from last week. There were 6.3 days suitable for field work.

Wheat and oat harvest was complete last week. Wheat plowed was 10 points ahead of normal at 80 percent. Rye plowed at 88 percent was 42 points ahead of normal. Oats plowed remained ahead of normal at 81 percent.

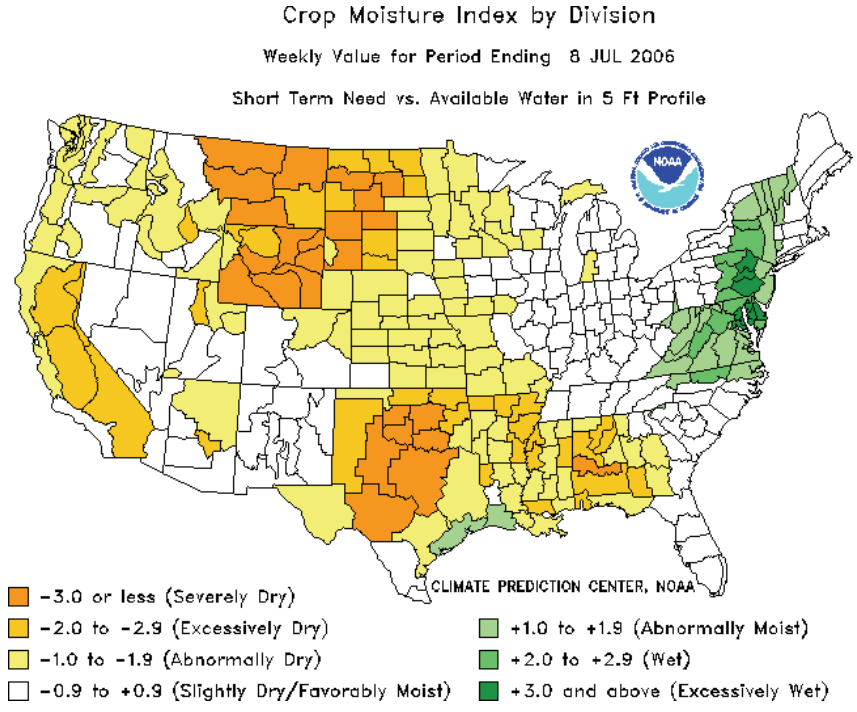
Over half of the corn, sorghum and peanuts were in excellent to good condition. Rain in the Panhandle, where a lot of corn and sorghum are grown, helped these conditions, particularly the dryland acres. The hot and dry weather continued to take a toll on cotton and soybean conditions as they went down from last week. Corn in the silking stage of development increased 22 points from last week to 72 percent. Sorghum and soybean plantings were virtually complete while emergence was at 84 and 92 percent, respectively. Sorghum began to head in some areas. Peanut pegging jumped 14 points from last week to 73 percent, while pod set was 13 points ahead of normal at 27 percent. Cotton boll set was underway at 6 percent.

Both alfalfa and other hay conditions further declined last week and hay supplies were a rising concern for many producers. Alfalfa second cuttings were winding down at 95 percent, while third cuttings were slightly ahead of normal at 45 percent. Alfalfa fourth cuttings were underway in some areas. Other hay first cuttings remained slightly behind normal at 79 percent, while the second cuttings continued to make minimal progress from last week to total 7 percent.

Fruit set for watermelons only increased by 1 point from last week. Watermelon harvest was 16 points ahead of normal. Peaches remained in mostly fair condition with light fruit set.

The lack of rain and hot temperatures continued to take a toll on pasture and range conditions, which were mostly in the poor to very poor range. Conditions have declined to the extent that some producers were grazing their CRP land until their pastures could hopefully recover. Pastures were going dormant in some areas due to the lack of topsoil moisture.

Livestock conditions continued to drop last week with over half of the livestock in poor to very poor condition. Insect pressures did improve and were mostly light. Livestock marketings were high as cattle numbers continued to increase at the sale barns due to a combination of poor pasture conditions and low hay supplies.



RESERVOIR STORAGE

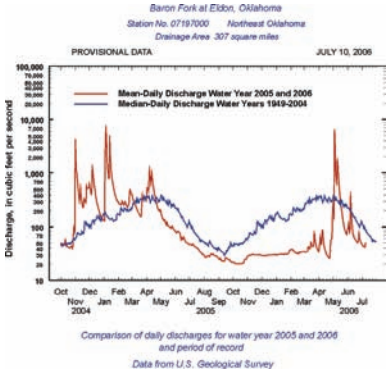
- 0.9 percent decrease (92.1%) in total storage from that recorded on June 26 (93.0%)
- 29 reservoirs have experienced lake level decreases
- 22 reservoirs are currently operating at less than full capacity (compared to 17 two weeks ago)
- 3 reservoirs remain below 80 percent of their total conservation storage

Storage in Selected Oklahoma Lakes & Reservoirs
July 10, 2006

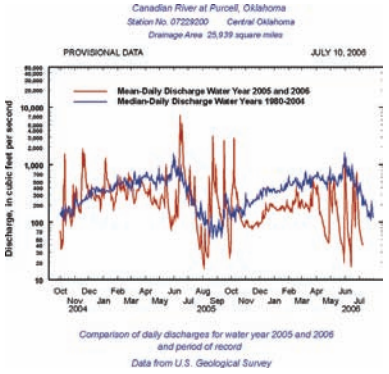
Climate Division Lake or Reservoir	Conservation Storage (acre-feet)	Present Storage (acre-feet)	Percent of Conservation Storage
North Central			
Fort Supply	13,900	12,928	93.0
Great Salt Plains	31,420	31,420	100.0
Kaw*	459,850	457,819	99.6
Regional Totals/Averages	**505,170**	**502,167**	**99.4**
Northeast			
Birch	19,225	17,754	92.3
Copan	34,634	33,611	97.0
Fort Gibson	365,200	365,200	100.0
Grand	1,672,000	1,625,099	97.2
Hudson	200,300	199,657	99.7
Hulah	22,565	22,565	100.0
Keystone	577,499	577,499	100.0
Oologah	552,219	552,219	100.0
Skiatook	322,700	258,737	80.2
Regional Totals/Averages	**3,766,342**	**3,652,341**	**97.0**
West Central			
Canton	111,310	107,524	96.6
Foss	165,480	146,326	88.4
Regional Totals/Averages	**276,790**	**253,850**	**91.7**
Central			
Arcadia	27,520	27,342	99.4
Heyburn	7,105	6,184	87.0
Thunderbird	119,600	90,450	75.6
Regional Totals/Averages	**154,225**	**123,976**	**80.4**
East Central			
Eufaula*	2,529,143	2,129,315	84.2
Tenkiller	654,100	654,100	100.0
Regional Totals/Averages	**3,183,243**	**2,783,415**	**87.4**
Southwest			
Fort Cobb	80,010	78,522	98.1
Lugert-Altus	132,830	50,026	37.7
Tom Steed	88,970	47,791	53.7
Regional Totals/Averages	**301,810**	**176,339**	**58.4**
South Central			
Arbuckle	72,400	70,358	97.2
McGee Creek	113,930	113,930	100.0
Texoma*	2,742,146	2,521,265	91.9
Waurika*	190,200	156,611	82.3
Regional Totals/Averages	**3,118,676**	**2,862,164**	**91.8**
Southeast			
Broken Bow*	958,180	894,262	93.3
Hugo*	198,067	198,067	100.0
Pine Creek*	71,120	70,836	99.6
Sardis	274,330	270,447	98.6
Wister	60,162	60,162	100.0
Regional Totals/Averages	**1,561,859**	**1,493,774**	**95.6**
State Totals	**12,868,115**	**11,848,026**	**92.1**

STREAMFLOW CONDITIONS

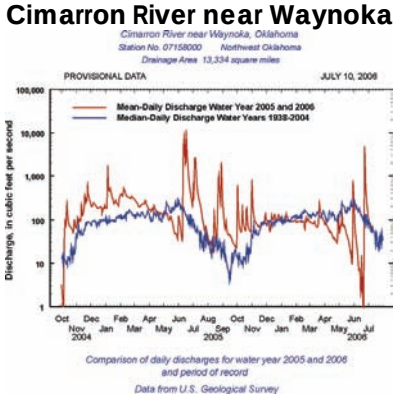
Baron Fork at Eldon



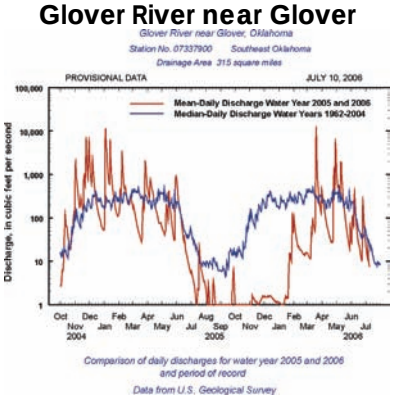
Canadian River at Purcell



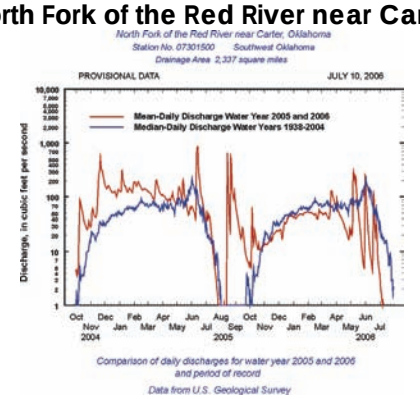
Cimarron River near Waynoka



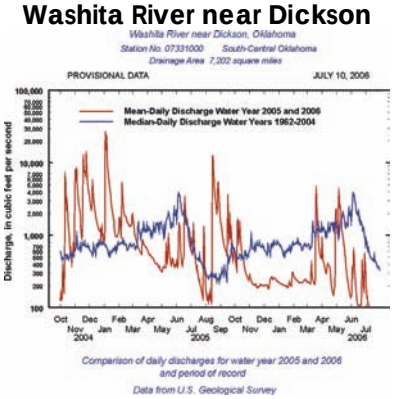
Glover River near Glover

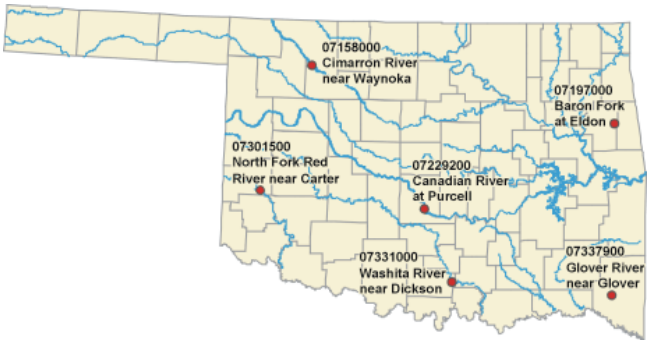


North Fork of the Red River near Carter



Washita River near Dickson





Water Bulletin information/data courtesy of National Weather Service, Climate Prediction Center, Oklahoma Climatological Survey, State Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry, Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Department of Agriculture/Forest Service, U.S. Geological Survey, Western Drought Coordination Council, and National Drought Mitigation Center. **For more information, visit www.owrb.state.ok.us and http://www.mesonet.ou.edu/public**.