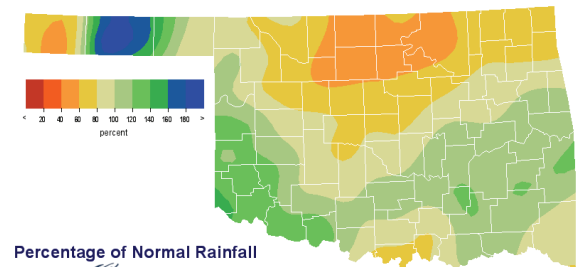
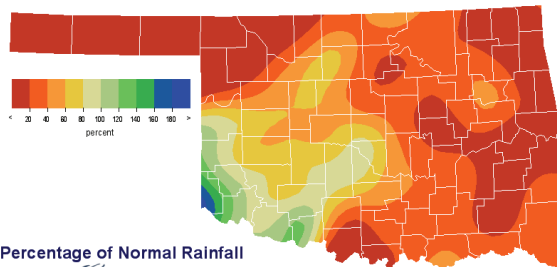


March 21, 2007

PRECIPITATION

Preliminary Statewide Precipitation

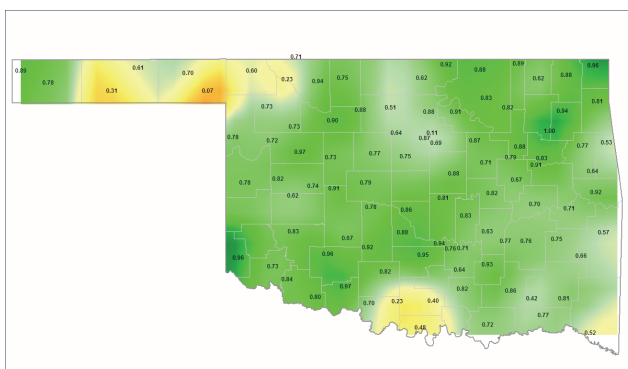
Climate Division (#)	Warm Growing Season March 1—19, 2007				Water Year October 1, 2006—March 19, 2007			
	TOTAL RAINFALL (INCHES)	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL (INCHES)	PERCENT OF NORMAL	RANK SINCE 1921	TOTAL RAINFALL (INCHES)	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL (INCHES)	PERCENT OF NORMAL	RANK SINCE 1921
Panhandle	0.02"	-0.98"	2%	6th driest	5.32"	-0.09"	98%	32nd wettest
North Central	0.48"	-1.16"	30%	29th driest	6.09"	-3.74"	62%	30th driest
Northeast	0.50"	-1.74"	22%	16th driest	11.18"	-4.15"	73%	27th driest
West Central	0.94"	-0.53"	64%	38th wettest	8.74"	-0.18"	98%	31st wettest
Central	0.89"	-1.10"	45%	38th driest	10.77"	-2.93"	79%	43rd wettest
East Central	0.48"	-2.02"	19%	10th driest	19.37"	+0.75"	104%	28th wettest
Southwest	1.29"	-0.09"	93%	30th wettest	11.27"	+1.41"	114%	22nd wettest
South Central	0.68"	-1.50"	31%	20th driest	15.81"	-0.36"	98%	27th wettest
Southeast	0.50"	-2.24"	18%	5th driest	23.84"	+1.04"	105%	25th wettest
Statewide	0.64"	-1.27"	33%	20th driest	12.21"	-1.12"	92%	35th wettest



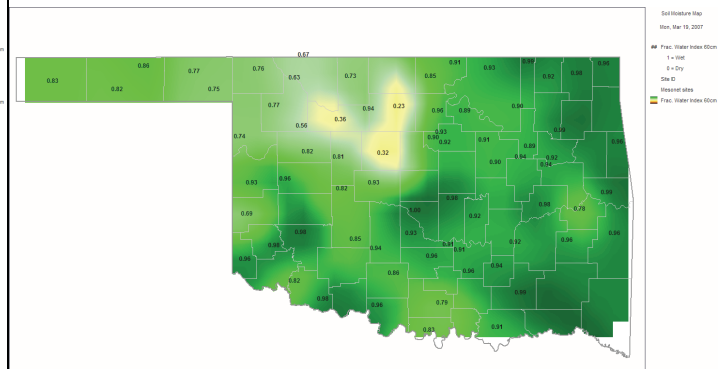
SOIL MOISTURE

Fractional Water Index¹ March 19, 2007

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.

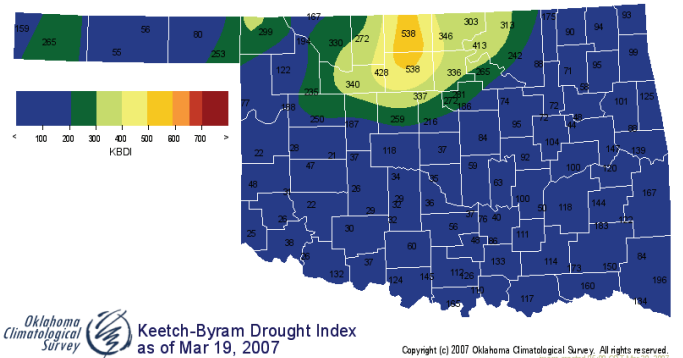
DROUGHT INDICES

Palmer Drought Severity Index ¹					Standardized Precipitation Index ² Through February 2007			
CLIMATE DIVISION (#)	CURRENT STATUS 3/17/2007	VALUE		CHANGE IN VALUE	3-MONTH	6-MONTH	9-MONTH	12-MONTH
		3/17	2/24					
Northwest (1)	MOIST SPELL	1.58	2.42	-0.84	EXTREMELY WET	MODERATELY WET	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
North Central (2)	MILD DROUGHT	-1.27	-0.39	-0.88	MODERATELY WET	MODERATELY DRY	MODERATELY DRY	MODERATELY DRY
Northeast (3)	NEAR NORMAL	-0.35	0.77	-1.12	VERY WET	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
West Central (4)	MOIST SPELL	1.98	2.27	-0.29	VERY WET	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
Central (5)	MOIST SPELL	1.03	1.33	-0.30	MODERATELY WET	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
East Central (6)	MOIST SPELL	1.25	2.63	-1.38	MODERATELY WET	MODERATELY WET	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
Southwest (7)	UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL	2.50	2.37	0.13	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
South Central (8)	MOIST SPELL	1.21	2.12	-0.91	MODERATELY WET	MODERATELY WET	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
Southeast (9)	INCIPIENT MOIST SPELL	0.71	2.13	-1.42	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY WET	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL

- Only one climate division is currently experiencing drought conditions, according to the PDSI.
- Eight climate divisions have undergone PDSI moisture decreases since February 24.

Keetch-Byram Drought Fire Index³

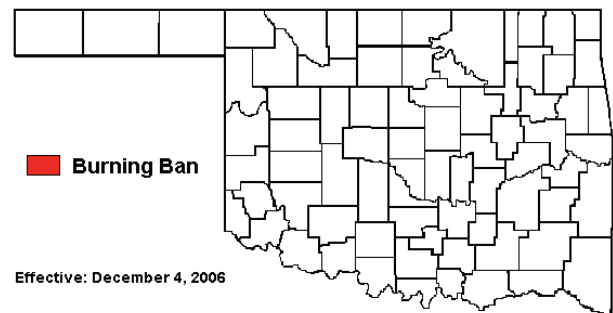
MESONET STATION	COUNTY	CLIMATE DIVISION	CURRENT VALUE 3/19/2007
Medford	Grant	North Central	537
Breckinridge	Garfield	North Central	536
Lahoma	Majors	North Central	426



- Stations currently above 600 (March 19) = 0
- Stations above 600 on February 26 = 0

Statewide Wildfire Preparedness

On December 4, 2006 Governor Brad Henry cancelled the Ban on Outdoor Burning for all counties in Oklahoma. However, citizens are encouraged to use caution. Dry, grassy fuels will ignite easily when the humidity is low and the temperature and winds are high.



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.

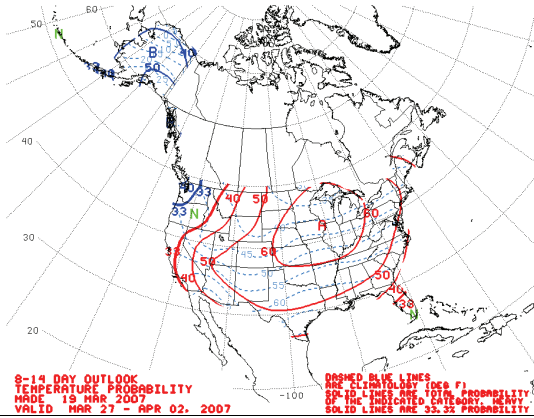
² The Standardized Precipitation Index, more sensitive than the PDSI, provides a comparison of precipitation over a specified period with precipitation totals from that same period for all years included in the historical record. The 3-month SPI provides a seasonal estimation of precipitation while the 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.

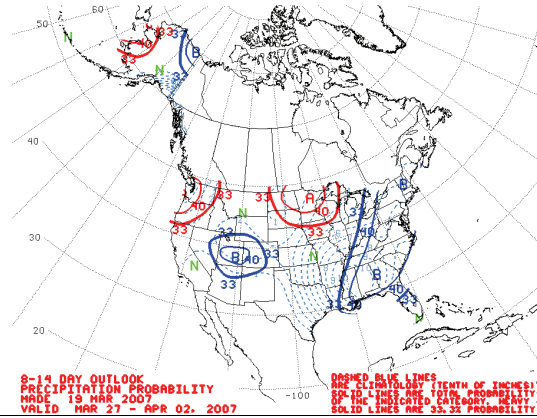
WEATHER/DROUGHT FORECAST

8- to 14-Day Forecast March 27-April 2, 2007

Temperature



Precipitation

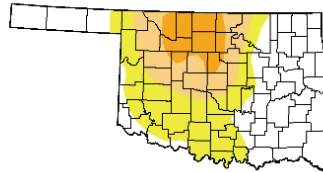


U.S. Drought Monitor Oklahoma

March 13, 2007
Valid 7 a.m. EST

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	46.5	53.6	25.6	9.4	0.0	0.0
Last Week (02/05/2007 map)	50.6	49.4	25.6	10.9	0.0	0.0
3 Months Ago (12/19/2006 map)	5.2	94.8	66.7	47.5	24.6	10.2
Start of Calendar Year (01/02/2007 map)	31.3	68.7	39.8	24.5	18.2	0.0
Start of Water Year (10/01/2006 map)	2.7	97.3	92.7	46.2	16.6	0.0
One Year Ago (03/14/2006 map)	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	63.4	7.0



Intensity:

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

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

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

USDA
Natural Resources Conservation Service
NOAA
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

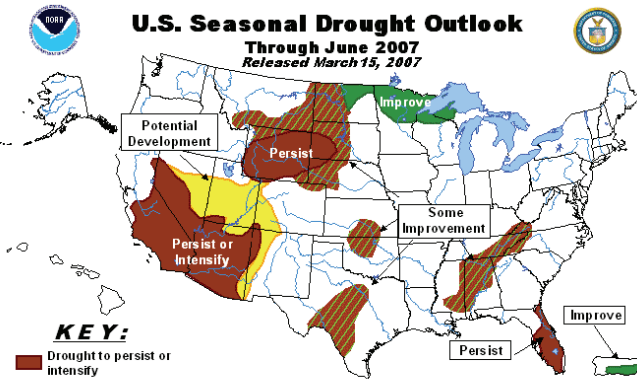
Released Thursday, March 15, 2007
Author: Richard Heim, NOAA/NESDIS/NCDC

Drought Summary & Outlook—The Plains:

March 13—Heavy rains fell from a surface and upper low that slowly rotated across the southern Plains, with some stations reporting over 5 inches. Most of the rain fell to the east of the D3 extreme drought area in south central Texas. But D3-D2-D1-D0 were eroded where 2 inches or more of rain fell. D0 in the northern Low Rolling Plains of Texas retreated under 2-inch rains. Heavy rains also cut into the D2 in central Oklahoma. D0 was added to south central Oklahoma near the Red River, which has persistently missed the recent rains, bridging the D0 areas in Oklahoma and northern Texas.

According to the latest Seasonal Drought Outlook, many areas in the northern Plains should see some drought improvement. Improvement is anticipated over the lingering drought areas in Oklahoma and Texas, as storms are forecast to dump above-normal rainfall on the Plains during the second half of March. The drought area extending from eastern Tennessee into Mississippi should see some improvement.

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook Through June 2007 Released March 15, 2007



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.

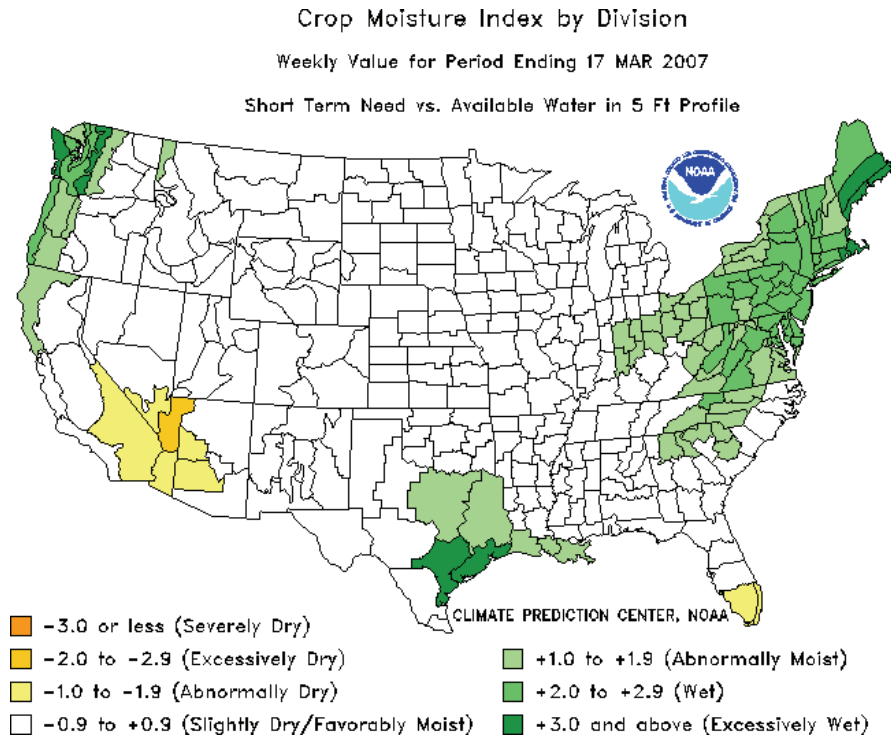
CROP REPORT

March 19—Parts of Oklahoma received scattered showers this past week but the majority of the state remained well behind normal in rainfall totals. There was a sizable increase in topsoil moisture from the previous week with over 60 percent in the adequate to surplus range. There were 5.5 days suitable for fieldwork.

While temperatures have been ideal for small grains, more precipitation is greatly needed to aid development. Ninety-four percent of oats had been planted, 10 points ahead of the five-year average. Winter wheat jointing was 10 percentage points ahead of normal at 41 percent. Rye was 48 percent jointed, an increase of 18 points from the previous week.

Corn planting made good progress during the week and had reached 18 percent by week's end, 15 points ahead of normal. Seedbed preparations remained well ahead of normal for corn, peanuts, sorghum, and soybeans. However, cotton seedbed preparations were running well behind normal at 16 percent.

Fertilizer demand remained high this past week as producers applied top dressing to pastures. Pasture conditions showed some improvement from the previous week but a little over two-third's was rated in the fair to poor range. Warm season pastures had started to show signs of growth but are in dire need of moisture. Livestock conditions remained in the mostly good to fair range. Livestock marketings were average last week. Hay supplies were reported to be below normal, and many producers continued to ration their remaining stocks.



RESERVOIR STORAGE

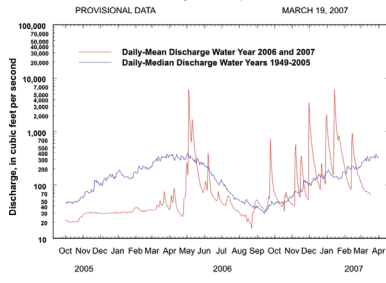
- 0.9 percent decrease in total storage (94.2%) from that recorded on March 1 (95.1%)
- 19 reservoirs have experienced lake level decreases
- 15 reservoirs are currently operating at less than full capacity (compared to 15 three weeks ago)
- 5 reservoirs are now below 80 percent of their total conservation storage

Storage in Selected Oklahoma Lakes & Reservoirs			
<i>March 20, 2007</i>			
Climate Division Lake or Reservoir	Conservation Storage (acre-feet)	Present Storage (acre-feet)	Percent of Conservation Storage
North Central			
Fort Supply	13,900	13,900	100.0
Great Salt Plains	31,420	31,420	100.0
Kaw*	392,419	392,419	100.0
Regional Totals/Averages	437,739	437,739	100.0
Northeast			
Birch	19,225	16,100	83.7
Copan	34,634	28,461	82.2
Fort Gibson	365,200	365,200	100.0
Grand	1,672,000	1,538,321	92.0
Hudson	200,300	200,300	100.0
Hulah	22,565	20,211	89.6
Keystone	510,059	503,545	98.7
Oologah	552,219	552,219	100.0
Skiatook	322,700	210,833	65.3
Regional Totals/Averages	3,698,902	3,435,190	92.9
West Central			
Canton	111,310	65,159	58.5
Foss	165,480	136,581	82.5
Regional Totals/Averages	276,790	201,740	72.9
Central			
Arcadia	27,520	27,520	100.0
Heyburn	7,105	7,105	100.0
Thunderbird	119,600	77,875	65.1
Regional Totals/Averages	154,225	112,500	72.9
East Central			
Eufaula*	2,314,583	2,314,583	100.0
Tenkiller	654,100	654,100	100.0
Regional Totals/Averages	2,968,683	2,968,683	100.0
Southwest			
Fort Cobb	80,010	74,127	92.6
Lugert-Altus	132,830	33,930	25.5
Tom Steed	88,970	38,673	43.5
Regional Totals/Averages	301,810	146,730	48.6
South Central			
Arbuckle	72,400	72,400	100.0
McGee Creek	113,930	113,930	100.0
Texoma*	2,580,386	2,439,095	94.5
Waurika*	190,200	153,913	80.9
Regional Totals/Averages	2,956,916	2,779,338	94.0
Southeast			
Broken Bow*	918,070	913,248	99.5
Hugo*	170,452	170,452	100.0
Pine Creek*	56,604	56,604	100.0
Sardis	274,330	274,330	100.0
Wister	60,162	60,162	100.0
Regional Totals/Averages	1,479,618	1,474,796	99.7
State Totals	12,274,683	11,556,716	94.2

STREAMFLOW CONDITIONS

Baron Fork at Eldon

Baron Fork at Eldon, Oklahoma
Station No. 07197000 Northeast Oklahoma
Drainage Area 307 square miles

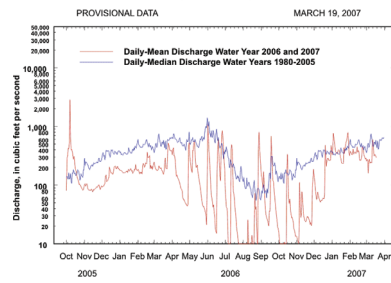


PROVISIONAL DATA MARCH 19, 2007
Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2006 and 2007 and period of record

Data from U.S. Geological Survey

Canadian River at Purcell

Canadian River at Purcell, Oklahoma
Station No. 07229200 Central Oklahoma
Drainage Area 25,939 square miles

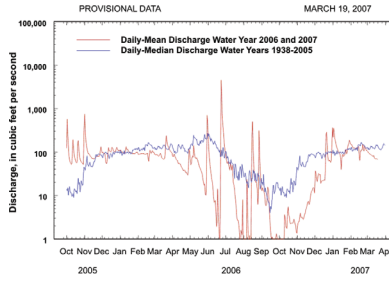


PROVISIONAL DATA MARCH 19, 2007
Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2006 and 2007 and period of record

Data from U.S. Geological Survey

Cimarron River near Waynoka

Cimarron River near Waynoka, Oklahoma
Station No. 07158000 Northwest Oklahoma
Drainage Area 13,334 square miles

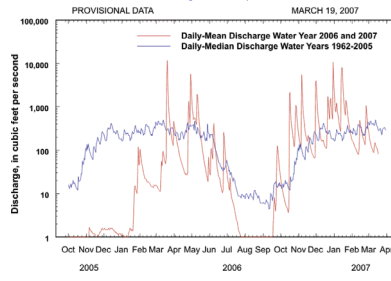


PROVISIONAL DATA MARCH 19, 2007
Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2006 and 2007 and period of record

Data from U.S. Geological Survey

Glover River near Glover

Glover River near Glover, Oklahoma
Station No. 07337900 Southeast Oklahoma
Drainage Area 315 square miles

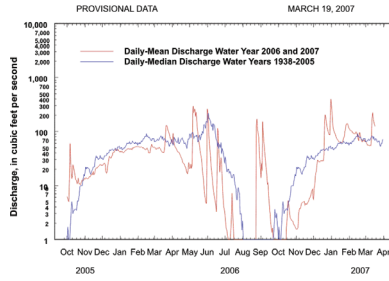


PROVISIONAL DATA MARCH 19, 2007
Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2006 and 2007 and period of record

Data from U.S. Geological Survey

North Fork of the Red River near Carter

North Fork of the Red River near Carter, Oklahoma
Station No. 07301500 Southwest Oklahoma
Drainage Area 2,337 square miles

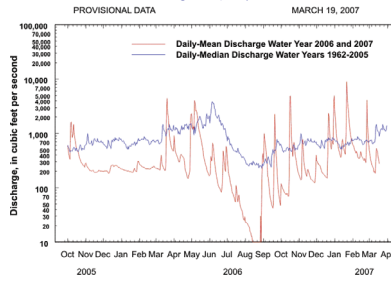


PROVISIONAL DATA MARCH 19, 2007
Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2006 and 2007 and period of record

Data from U.S. Geological Survey

Washita River near Dickson

Washita River near Dickson, Oklahoma
Station No. 07331000 South-Central Oklahoma
Drainage Area 7,202 square miles



PROVISIONAL DATA MARCH 19, 2007
Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2006 and 2007 and period of record

Data from U.S. Geological Survey



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>.