Oklahoma Water Resources Bulletin
& Summary of Current Conditions

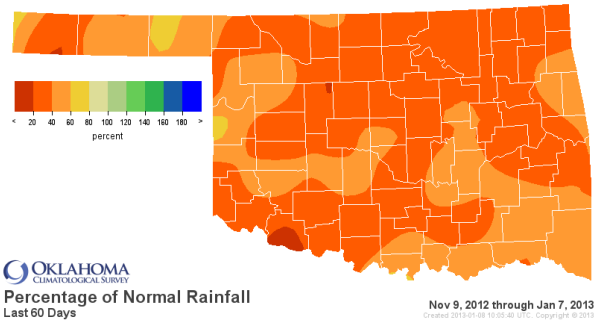
State of Oklahoma OWRB Water Resources Board the water agency

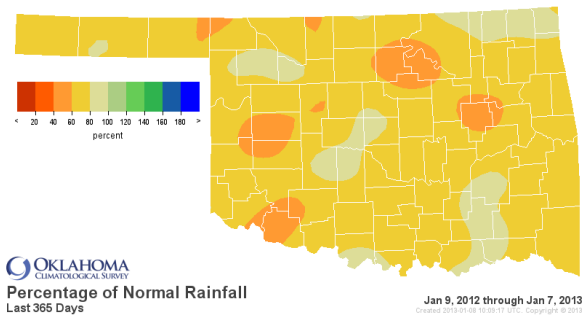
January 10, 2013

PRECIPITATION

Statewide Precipitation

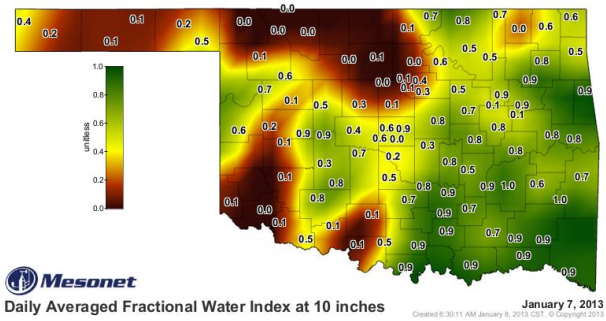
Climate Division	Last 60 Days (Nov 9, 2012 – Jan 7, 2013) Total Rainfall (inches)	Departure From Normal (inches)	Percent Of Normal	Rank Since 1921	Last 365 Days (Jan 9, 2012 – Jan 7, 2013) Total Rainfall (inches)	Departure From Normal (inches)	Percent Of Normal	Rank Since 1921
Panhandle	0.65"	-0.93"	41%	28th driest	13.92"	-7.17"	66%	9th driest
North Central	0.98"	-2.06"	32%	13th driest	21.57"	-10.05"	68%	9th driest
Northeast	1.89"	-3.40"	36%	8th driest	30.22"	-11.70"	72%	10th driest
West Central	0.96"	-1.65"	37%	18th driest	17.81"	-11.25"	61%	6th driest
Central	1.51"	-2.87"	35%	12th driest	26.24"	-11.71"	69%	10th driest
East Central	2.62"	-3.99"	40%	8th driest	30.46"	-15.56"	66%	7th driest
Southwest	0.98"	-1.91"	34%	16th driest	21.02"	-9.75"	68%	12th driest
South Central	2.01"	-3.22"	38%	11th driest	29.16"	-11.74"	71%	12th driest
Southeast	3.63"	-4.79"	43%	10th driest	37.83"	-13.02"	74%	9th driest
Statewide	1.67"	-2.75"	38%	9th driest	25.37"	-11.27"	69%	7th driest

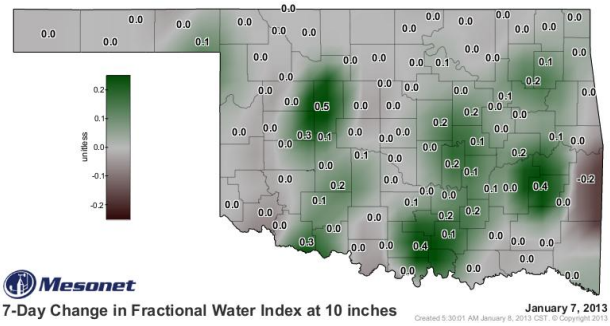




SOIL MOISTURE

Fractional Water Index[1]
January 7, 2013





[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. [1.0-0.8 = Enhanced Growth; 0.8-0.5 = Limited Growth; 0.5-0.3 = Plants Wilting; 0.3-0.1 = Plants Dying; <0.1 = Barren Soil.]*

DROUGHT INDICES

Palmer Drought Severity Index[1] / Standardized Precipitation Index[2] Through November 2012

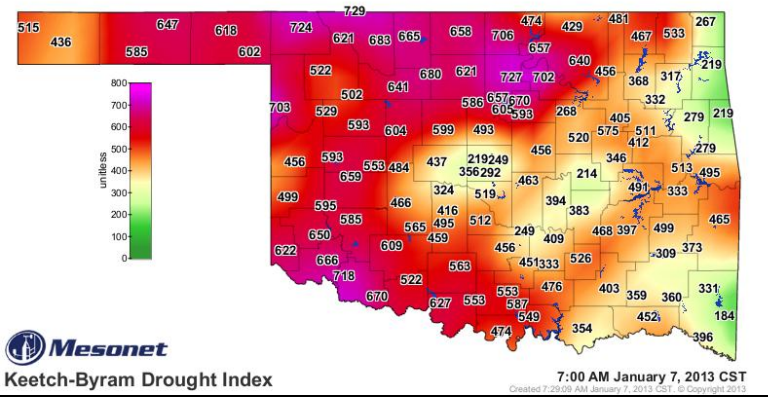
Climate Division	Current Status 1/5/2013	Value 1/5	Value 12/1	Change In Value	3-Month	6-Month	9-Month	12-Month
Northwest	SEVERE DROUGHT	-3.46	-4.09	**0.63**	ABNORMALLY DRY	SEVERELY DRY	MODERATELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL
North Central	SEVERE DROUGHT	-3.69	-3.54	**-0.15**	SEVERELY DRY	EXCEPTIONALLY DRY	MODERATELY DRY	ABNORMALLY DRY
Northeast	SEVERE DROUGHT	-3.65	-3.42	**-0.23**	MODERATELY DRY	EXTREMELY DRY	MODERATELY DRY	MODERATELY DRY
West Central	SEVERE DROUGHT	-3.46	-3.60	**0.14**	MODERATELY DRY	SEVERELY DRY	SEVERELY DRY	MODERATELY DRY
Central	SEVERE DROUGHT	-3.67	-3.63	**-0.04**	MODERATELY DRY	SEVERELY DRY	MODERATELY DRY	MODERATELY DRY
East Central	SEVERE DROUGHT	-3.46	-3.57	**0.11**	MODERATELY DRY	MODERATELY DRY	MODERATELY DRY	MODERATELY DRY
Southwest	SEVERE DROUGHT	-3.62	-3.64	**0.02**	MODERATELY DRY	SEVERELY DRY	MODERATELY DRY	MODERATELY DRY
South Central	SEVERE DROUGHT	-3.68	-3.79	**0.11**	MODERATELY DRY	MODERATELY DRY	MODERATELY DRY	ABNORMALLY DRY
Southeast	SEVERE DROUGHT	-3.64	-3.64	**0.00**	SEVERELY DRY	SEVERELY DRY	EXTREMELY DRY	MODERATELY DRY

- All nine climate divisions are experiencing severe drought conditions, according to the PDSI. But only three climate divisions have undergone a PDSI moisture decrease since December 1. All climate divisions continue to experience near long-term dry conditions, and virtually all for a two-year period or longer, according to the SPI.

Keetch-Byram Drought Fire Index[3]

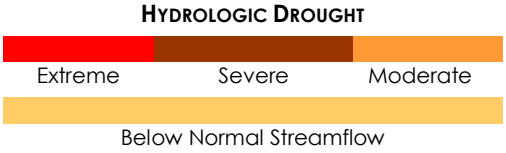
Mesonet Station	Climate Division	Current Value 1/7/2013
May Ranch	North Central	729
Red Rock	North Central	727
Buffalo	Northwest	724

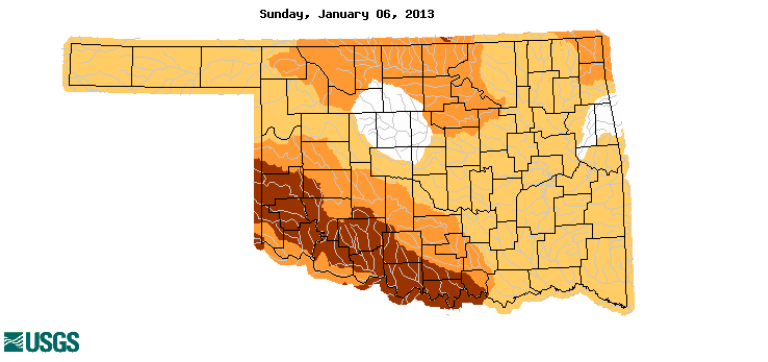
- Stations currently at or above 600 (January 7) = 30
- Stations above 600 on December 3 = 39



STREAMFLOW CONDITIONS

January 6, 2013





[1] *The Palmer Drought Severity Index is based upon 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.*

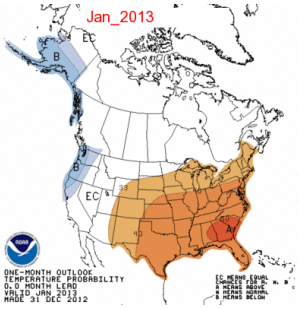
[3] *The Keetch-Byram Drought Index measures the state of near-surface soil moisture (within the uppermost eight inches of soil) as well as the amount of fuel available for fires. KBDI values of 600 and above are often associated with more severe drought and increased wildfire occurrence.*

WEATHER/DROUGHT FORECAST

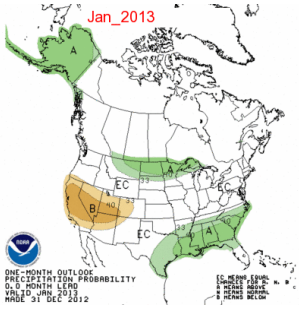
Seasonal Outlook

January

Temperature

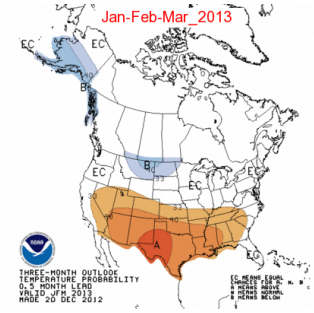


Precipitation

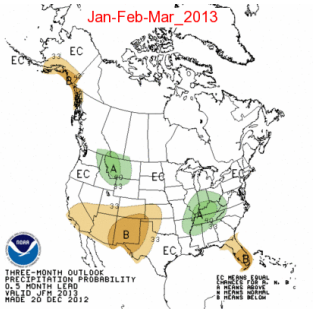


January-February-March

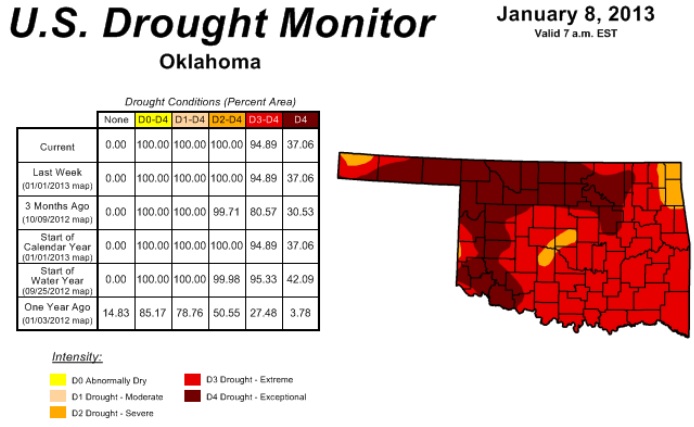
Temperature

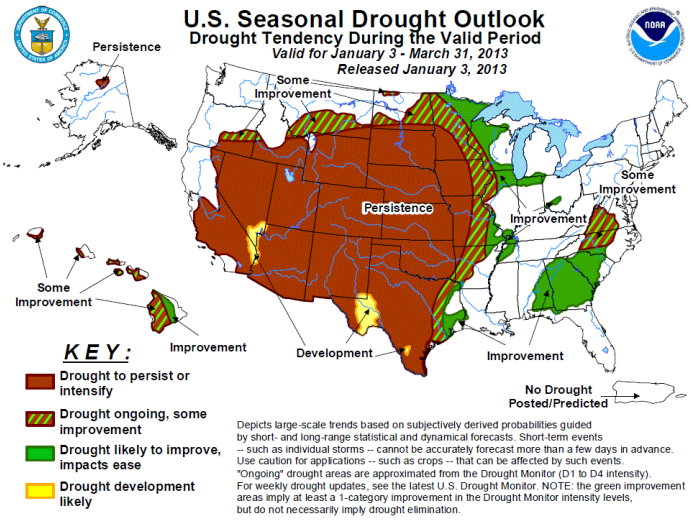


Precipitation



Regional Drought Summary & Outlook





January 8—The latest U.S. Drought Monitor reports that the Plains region continued to experience an overall dry pattern during the past seven-day period with the exception of some light rainfall in portions of Oklahoma and scattered snow showers over Kansas. In the Northern Plains, temperatures were above average for the period while the Central and Southern Plains experienced near normal to below normal conditions. The western U.S. was generally dry. Current snowpack conditions show significant deficits in snow water content over the mountains of Colorado, New Mexico, northeastern Nevada, eastern Oregon, eastern Wyoming, and sections of northern Montana. Conversely, notable surpluses exist over the Cascades, Sierras, Sawtooths, Uintas, and the mountains of Arizona. Temperatures overall in the west have been well below normal.

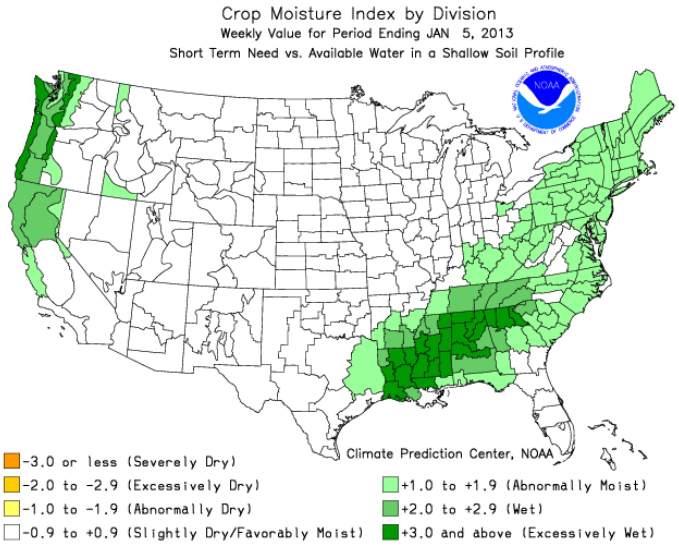
Almost 95 percent of Oklahoma is classified in Extreme Drought. More than 37 percent of the state—including much of northern and western Oklahoma and most of the Panhandle—is considered Exceptional, the most intense drought category.

According to the latest Drought Outlook (January 3), general persistence of extreme to exceptional drought is expected across the Plains states during the dry season.

CROP REPORT SUMMARY

December 31, 2012 – Seventy percent of rye, 65 percent of canola and 61 percent of wheat were rated poor to very poor at the end of December. The poor condition of small grains meant limited grazing opportunities for livestock producers already facing poor pastures and low hay supplies. Overall the moisture received during December was still far below average for the month, leaving seasonal totals even further behind. Topsoil moisture conditions were rated 92 percent short to very short. Subsoil moisture conditions declined from the last report and were rated 98 percent short to very short.

Pasture and range conditions continued to be rated poor to very poor throughout December. Several precipitation events the last week of the month may benefit conditions, but much more moisture is needed for grass to recover from the extended drought. The limited availability of small grain grazing along with the poor condition of pasture and grass meant hay and supplementary feed were crucial for livestock producers during December. Low pond levels from the extended drought continued to be problematic as well. Despite these difficulties, livestock conditions continued to be rated mostly in the good to fair range.



RESERVOIR STORAGE

January 3, 2013