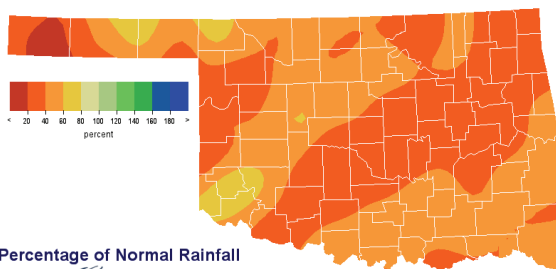


March 15, 2006

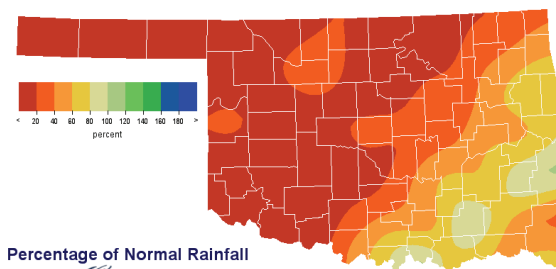
## PRECIPITATION

### Preliminary Statewide Precipitation

Climate Division (#)	Cool Growing Season September 1, 2005—March 13, 2006				Last 30 Days February 12—March 13, 2006			
	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	2.85	-4.12	41	4th driest	0.04	-1.03	4	4th driest
North Central	5.08	-7.37	41	4th driest	0.25	-1.62	13	10th driest
Northeast	6.74	-12.66	35	1st driest	0.82	-1.92	30	10th driest
West Central	4.66	-6.82	41	3rd driest	0.15	-1.55	9	11th driest
Central	5.63	-11.55	33	1st driest	0.46	-2.03	18	9th driest
East Central	7.48	-15.31	33	2nd driest	1.87	-1.32	59	25th driest
Southwest	6.22	-6.60	49	8th driest	0.11	-1.65	6	8th driest
South Central	8.70	-11.12	44	5th driest	1.52	-1.31	54	25th driest
Southeast	12.09	-14.41	46	2nd driest	2.54	-1.25	67	22nd driest
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>6.51</b>	<b>-10.03</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1st driest</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>-1.54</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>11th driest</b>



Percentage of Normal Rainfall  
Cool Growing Season  
Sep 1, 2005 through Mar 13, 2006

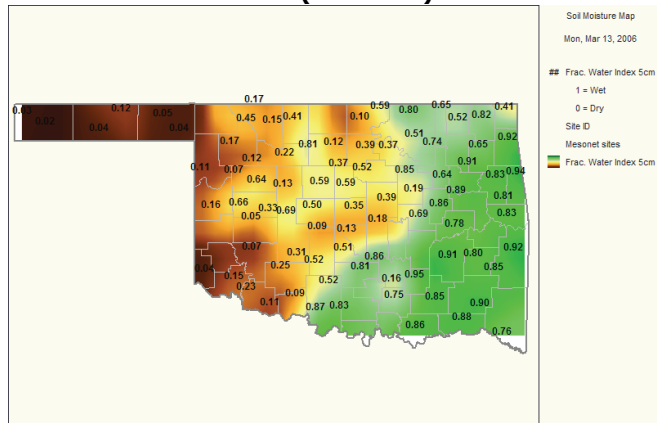


Percentage of Normal Rainfall  
Last 30 Days  
Feb 12, 2006 through Mar 13, 2006

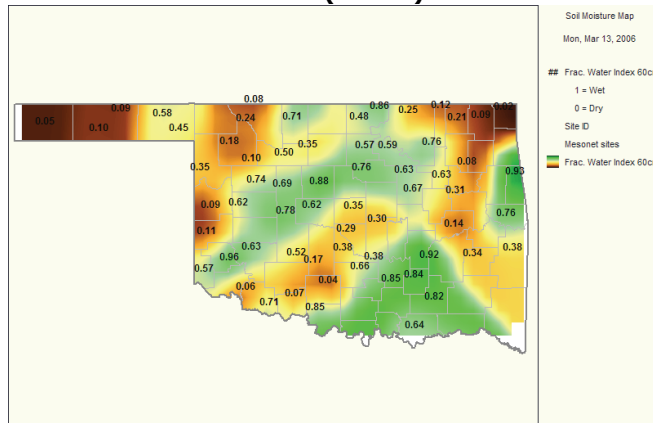
## SOIL MOISTURE

### Fractional Water Index<sup>1</sup> March 13, 2006

#### 5 CM (~2 INCHES)



#### 60 CM (~2 FEET)



<sup>1</sup> 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.

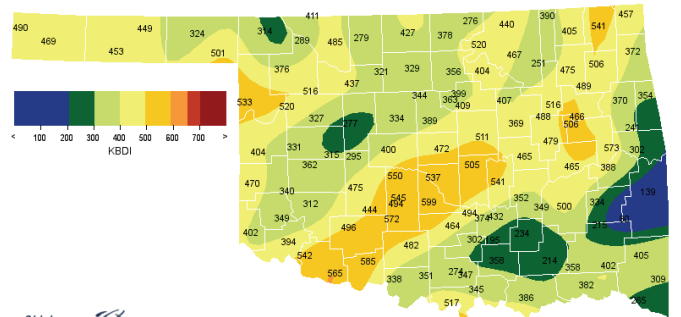
## DROUGHT INDICES

Palmer Drought Severity Index <sup>1</sup>					Standardized Precipitation Index <sup>2</sup> Through February 2006			
CLIMATE DIVISION (#)	CURRENT STATUS 3/11/2006	VALUE		CHANGE IN VALUE	3-MONTH	6-MONTH	9-MONTH	12-MONTH
		3/11	2/25					
Northwest (1)	MILD DROUGHT	-1.77	-1.10	-0.67	VERY DRY	MODERATELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
North Central (2)	MILD DROUGHT	-1.89	-1.49	-0.40	EXTREMELY DRY	VERY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
Northeast (3)	SEVERE DROUGHT	-3.72	-3.25	-0.47	EXTREMELY DRY	EXTREMELY DRY	MODERATELY DRY	VERY DRY
West Central (4)	MILD DROUGHT	-1.90	-1.39	-0.51	VERY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
Central (5)	MODERATE DROUGHT	-2.78	-2.27	-0.51	EXTREMELY DRY	EXTREMELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	VERY DRY
East Central (6)	SEVERE DROUGHT	-3.91	-4.00	0.09	EXTREMELY DRY	EXTREMELY DRY	EXTREMELY DRY	EXTREMELY DRY
Southwest (7)	MODERATE DROUGHT	-2.68	-2.11	-0.57	EXTREMELY DRY	VERY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY
South Central (8)	MODERATE DROUGHT	-2.61	-2.41	-0.20	VERY DRY	VERY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	VERY DRY
Southeast (9)	EXTREME DROUGHT	-4.22	-4.14	-0.08	VERY DRY	EXTREMELY DRY	EXTREMELY DRY	EXCEPTIONALLY DRY

- All nine climate divisions are currently experiencing drought conditions.
- Eight of Oklahoma's nine climate divisions have undergone PDSI moisture decreases since February 25.

### Keetch-Byram Drought Fire Index<sup>3</sup>

MESONET STATION	COUNTY	CLIMATE DIVISION	CURRENT VALUE 3/13/2006
Washington	McClain	Central	599
Walters	Cotton	Southwest	585
Webbers Falls	Muskogee	East Central	573



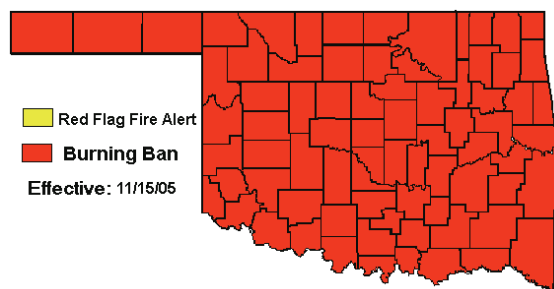
- Stations currently above 600 (March 13) = 0
- Stations above 600 on February 27 = 2

Oklahoma Climatological Survey  
Keetch-Byram Drought Index  
as of Mar 13, 2006

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mapm created 04:00 CDT Mar 14, 2006

### Statewide Wildfire Preparedness

Statewide Wildfire Preparedness remains at Level 5 (extreme fire danger). Gov. Henry's Burning Ban continues for all counties in Oklahoma. Extended dry conditions and high winds continue to increase the fire risk throughout the state. Dry vegetation will ignite easily and burn with surprising intensity.



<sup>1</sup> 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.

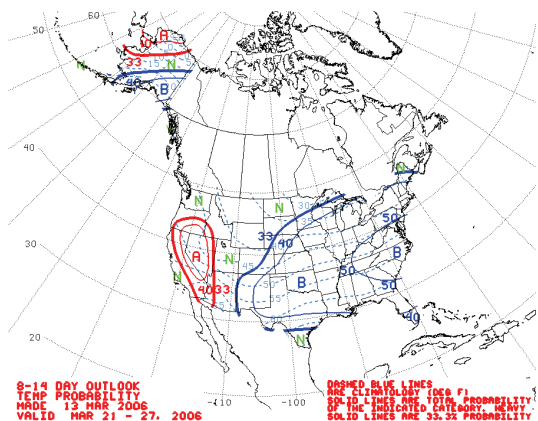
<sup>2</sup> The Standardized Precipitation Index, more sensitive than the PDSI, provides a comparison of precipitation over a specified period with precipitation totals from that same period for all years included in the historical record. The 3-month SPI provides a seasonal estimation of precipitation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

<sup>3</sup> 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.

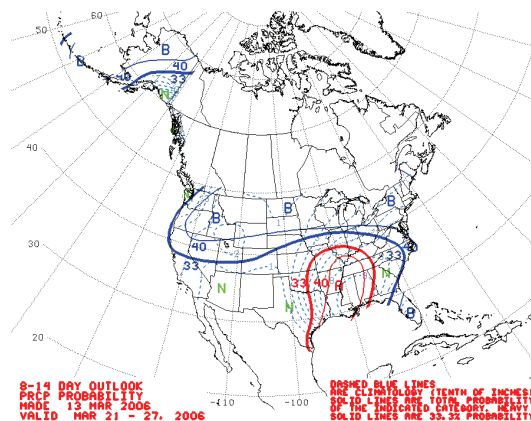
# WEATHER/DROUGHT FORECAST

8 to 14-Day Forecast  
March 21-27, 2006

## Temperature

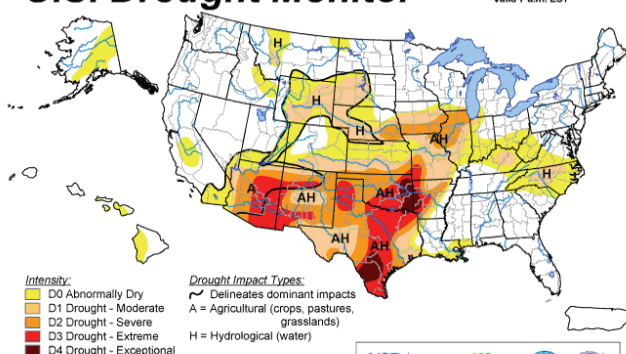


## Precipitation



## U.S. Drought Monitor

March 7, 2006  
Valid 7 a.m. EST



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

**Drought Impact Types:**  
 - Delineates dominant impacts  
 A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)  
 H = Hydrological (water)

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



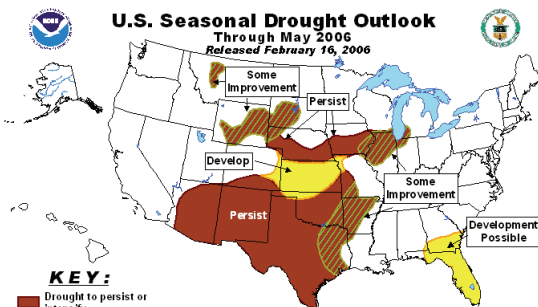
Released Thursday, March 9, 2006

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

Author: Brian Fuchs, National Drought Mitigation Center

## U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Through May 2006  
Released February 16, 2006



**KEY:**  
 - Drought to persist or intensify  
 - Drought ongoing, some improvement  
 - Drought likely to improve, impacts ease  
 - Drought development likely

Despite 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 agriculture - 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.

## National Drought Summary—The Plains:

D2 [severe drought] conditions in Oklahoma were expanded to include the entire panhandle. Some stations in this part of Oklahoma have now gone more than 5 months with no rain event totaling more than 0.10 inches of rain.

## Looking Ahead:

Temperatures over the western two-thirds of the United States are projected to be below normal, with the High Plains region well below normal. Dry conditions should dominate much of the Plains states.

## *CROP REPORT*

March 13 –Spotty rains across the state provided minimum growth for wheat crops. Growers indicated more rain was needed soon to sustain hope for a productive wheat crop. Very little rain was received in the major wheat producing areas of the state, and wheat conditions were still deteriorating. Ninety-eight percent of both topsoil and subsoil were in very short to short supply. There were 6.2 days suitable for field work.

Limited rainfall since October was still a major concern for small grain producers. Wheat and rye were showing little improvement in growth from the spotty rains received. Wheat jointing was at 8 percent, which is behind last year's 17 percent and the five-year average of 15 percent. Growers were still nervous about the impact on the small grain crops if no rain was received soon. Seventy-two percent of the wheat was in very poor to poor condition while seventy-seven percent of rye was rated in very poor to poor condition. Oat conditions also continued to decline from last week with 98 percent of the crop in very poor to poor condition. Oats planted last fall, at 73 percent, was down from 79 percent last year but up from the five-year average of 72 percent. Crop insect activity was mostly light, however, in some areas green bug activity was still increasing in the wheat fields.

Seedbed preparations for the summer row crops were underway with limited activity due to the dry conditions. Additional rainfall will be necessary to make good progress with seedbed preparations. Pastures were in mostly very poor to poor condition due to the lack of rainfall. Recent rains have helped in greening up cool and warm season grasses, but more rain will still be needed for stem growth. Hay supplies continued to decline as producers were having to supplement cattle. Many growers were having to purchase additional hay as their supplies ran short. Pasture and range conditions were at 5 percent good, 23 percent fair, 32 percent poor and 40 percent very poor.

Livestock conditions were not improving any as forage supplies remained short and ponds continued to dry out across the state. Some producers were still selling cattle as feed supplies were depleted. Livestock conditions were 15 percent good, 36 percent fair, 37 percent poor, and 12 percent very poor. The death loss of cattle was mostly light to average. Hay supplies were rated as mostly below average.

## RESERVOIR STORAGE

- 0.6 percent increase (86.6%) in total storage from that recorded on February 27 (86%)
- 13 reservoirs have experienced lake level decreases
- 27 reservoirs are currently operating at less than full capacity (compared to 27 two weeks ago)
- 10 reservoirs are now below 80 percent capacity

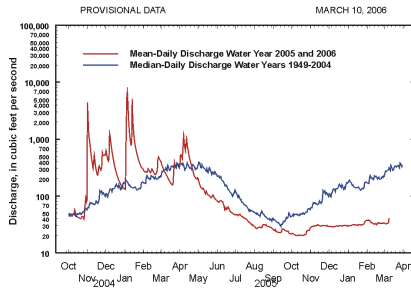
<b>Storage in Selected Oklahoma Lakes &amp; Reservoirs</b>			
<i>March 13, 2006</i>			
<i>Climate Division</i> <b>Lake or Reservoir</b>	<b>Conservation Storage</b> (acre-feet)	<b>Present Storage</b> (acre-feet)	<b>Percent of Conservation Storage</b>
<b>North Central</b>			
Fort Supply	13,900	13,730	98.8
Great Salt Plains	31,420	31,420	100.0
Kaw*	383,005	383,005	100.0
<b>Regional Totals/Averages</b>	<b>428,325</b>	<b>428,155</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Northeast</b>			
Birch	19,225	13,052	67.9
Copan	34,634	32,210	93.0
Fort Gibson	365,200	365,200	100.0
Grand	1,672,000	1,537,881	92.0
Hudson	200,300	160,381	80.1
Hulah	22,565	18,787	83.3
Keystone	510,059	424,097	83.1
Oologah	552,219	524,129	94.9
Skiatook	322,700	257,566	79.8
<b>Regional Totals/Averages</b>	<b>3,698,902</b>	<b>3,333,303</b>	<b>90.1</b>
<b>West Central</b>			
Canton	111,310	105,613	94.9
Foss	165,480	152,320	92.0
<b>Regional Totals/Averages</b>	<b>276,790</b>	<b>257,933</b>	<b>93.2</b>
<b>Central</b>			
Arcadia	27,520	26,203	95.2
Heyburn	7,105	5,947	83.7
Thunderbird	119,600	96,547	80.7
<b>Regional Totals/Averages</b>	<b>154,225</b>	<b>128,697</b>	<b>83.4</b>
<b>East Central</b>			
Eufaula*	2,314,583	1,761,075	76.1
Tenkiller	654,100	517,223	79.1
<b>Regional Totals/Averages</b>	<b>2,968,683</b>	<b>2,278,298</b>	<b>76.7</b>
<b>Southwest</b>			
Fort Cobb	80,010	80,010	100.0
Lugert-Altus	132,830	55,679	41.9
Tom Steed	88,970	58,306	65.5
<b>Regional Totals/Averages</b>	<b>301,810</b>	<b>193,995</b>	<b>64.3</b>
<b>South Central</b>			
Arbuckle	72,400	67,914	93.8
McGee Creek	113,930	100,098	87.9
Texoma*	2,418,626	2,334,680	96.5
Waurika*	190,200	171,178	90.0
<b>Regional Totals/Averages</b>	<b>2,795,156</b>	<b>2,673,870</b>	<b>95.7</b>
<b>Southeast</b>			
Broken Bow*	918,070	717,937	78.2
Hugo*	158,617	123,030	77.6
Pine Creek*	53,750	39,742	73.9
Sardis	274,330	249,159	90.8
Wister	60,162	43,703	72.6
<b>Regional Totals/Averages</b>	<b>1,464,929</b>	<b>1,173,571</b>	<b>80.1</b>
<b>State Totals</b>	<b>12,088,820</b>	<b>10,467,822</b>	<b>86.6</b>

\* indicates seasonal pool operation; actual storage figures/percentages may vary.

# STREAMFLOW CONDITIONS

## Baron Fork at Eldon

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

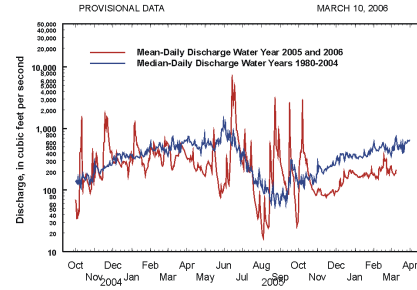


Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2005 and 2006 and period of record

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

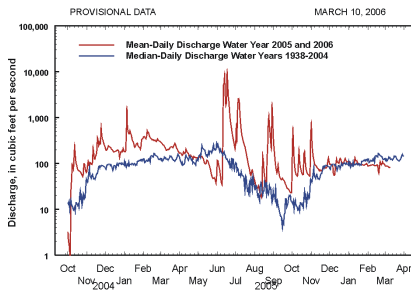


Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2005 and 2006 and period of record

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

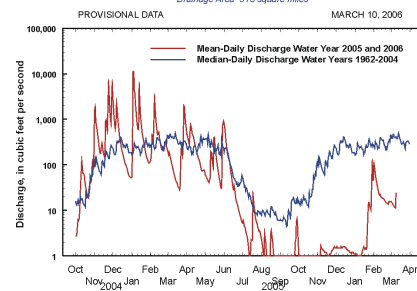


Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2005 and 2006 and period of record

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

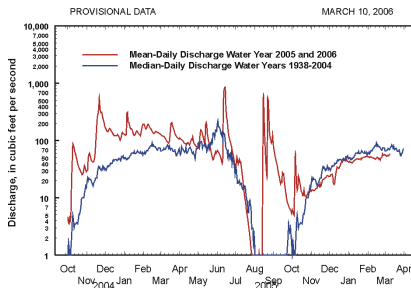


Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2005 and 2006 and period of record

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

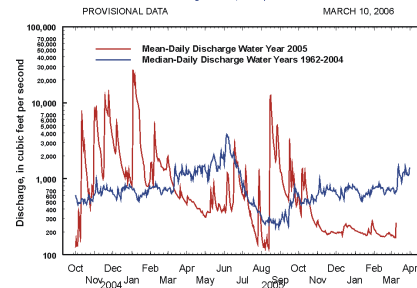


Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2005 and 2006 and period of record

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



Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2005 and 2006 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](http://www.owrb.state.ok.us) and <http://www.mesonet.ou.edu/public>.