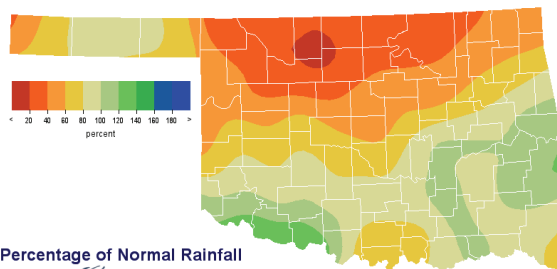


December 13, 2006

PRECIPITATION

Preliminary Statewide Precipitation

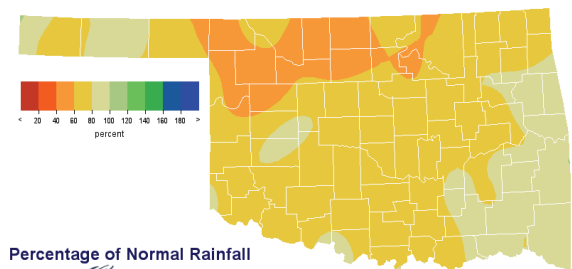
Climate Division (#)	Cool Growing Season September 1—December 11, 2006				Calendar Year January 1—December 11, 2006			
	TOTAL RAINFALL (INCHES)	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL (INCHES)	PERCENT OF NORMAL	RANK SINCE 1921	TOTAL RAINFALL (INCHES)	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL (INCHES)	PERCENT OF NORMAL	RANK SINCE 1921
Panhandle	2.72"	-1.96"	58%	21st driest	14.51"	-6.14"	70%	12th driest
North Central	2.39"	-5.94"	29%	4th driest	17.22"	-13.59"	56%	4th driest
Northeast	6.32"	-6.52"	49%	12th driest	28.59"	-11.91"	71%	7th driest
West Central	4.70"	-3.03"	61%	22nd driest	20.01"	-8.34"	71%	12th driest
Central	7.09"	-4.20"	63%	22nd driest	24.86"	-11.83"	68%	10th driest
East Central	13.28"	-1.30"	91%	38th wettest	34.99"	-9.18"	79%	18th driest
Southwest	8.61"	+0.02"	100%	38th wettest	21.59"	-8.32"	72%	15th driest
South Central	10.81"	-1.78"	86%	37th driest	27.79"	-11.54"	71%	11th driest
Southeast	15.52"	-0.52"	97%	32nd wettest	41.94"	-6.38"	87%	25th driest
Statewide	7.75"	-2.98"	72%	29th driest	25.45"	-9.94"	72%	7th driest



Percentage of Normal Rainfall

Oklahoma Climatological Survey
Cool Growing Season
Sep 1, 2006 through Dec 11, 2006

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map created 04/19/07 03:11 Dec 12, 2006



Percentage of Normal Rainfall

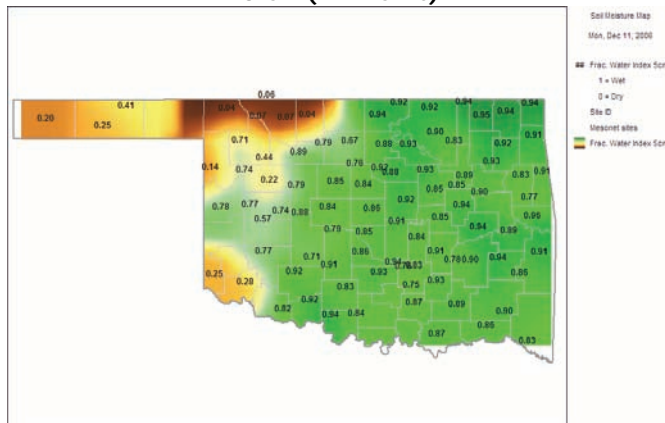
Oklahoma Climatological Survey
Calendar Year
Jan 1, 2006 through Dec 11, 2006

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map created 04/19/07 03:11 Dec 12, 2006

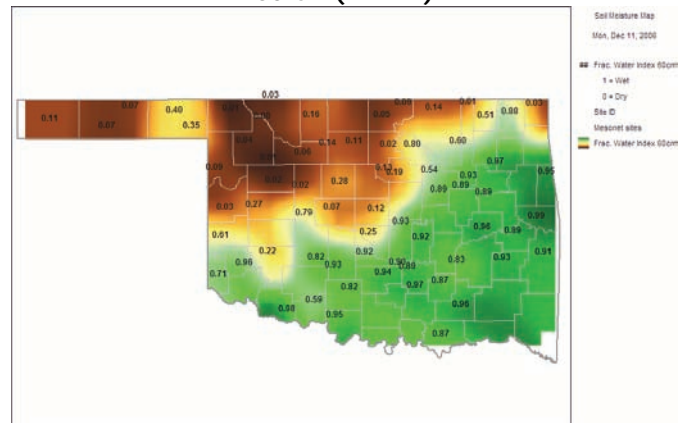
SOIL MOISTURE

Fractional Water Index¹ December 11, 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.

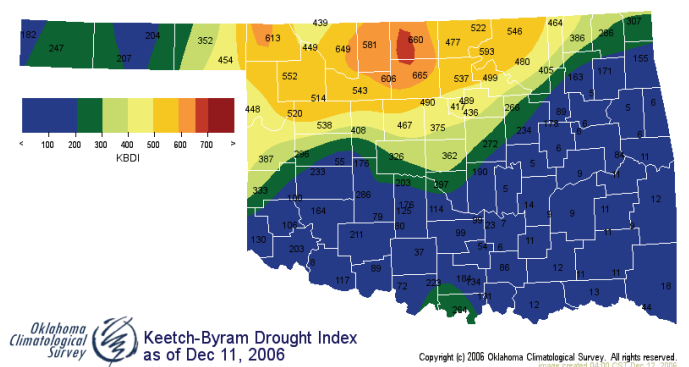
DROUGHT INDICES

Palmer Drought Severity Index ¹					Standardized Precipitation Index ² Through November 2006			
CLIMATE DIVISION (#)	CURRENT STATUS 12/9/2006	VALUE		CHANGE IN VALUE	3-MONTH	6-MONTH	9-MONTH	12-MONTH
		12/9	11/18					
Northwest (1)	INCIPIENT MOIST SPELL	0.61	1.04	-0.43	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
North Central (2)	SEVERE DROUGHT	-3.55	-3.65	0.10	VERY DRY	VERY DRY	VERY DRY	VERY DRY
Northeast (3)	MODERATE DROUGHT	-2.77	-3.66	0.89	MODERATELY DRY	MODERATELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY
West Central (4)	MILD DROUGHT	-1.72	-1.68	-0.04	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
Central (5)	MODERATE DROUGHT	-2.36	-2.73	0.37	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY
East Central (6)	NEAR NORMAL	-0.21	-1.59	1.38	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY
Southwest (7)	NEAR NORMAL	-0.04	-0.21	0.17	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
South Central (8)	INCIPIENT DROUGHT	-0.97	-1.99	1.02	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY
Southeast (9)	MOIST SPELL	1.34	0.56	0.78	MODERATELY WET	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL

- Four climate divisions are currently experiencing drought conditions.
- Only two climate divisions have undergone PDSI moisture decreases since November 18.

Keetch-Byram Drought Fire Index³

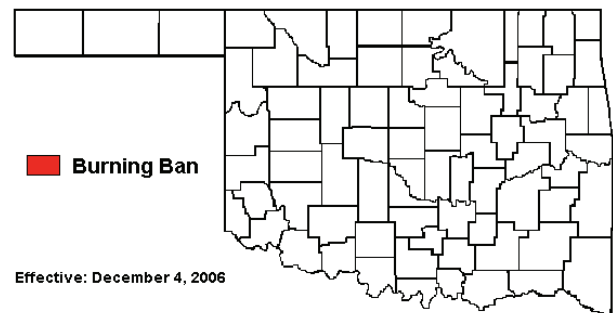
MESONET STATION	COUNTY	CLIMATE DIVISION	CURRENT VALUE 12/11/2006
Breckinridge	Garfield	North Central	664
Medford	Grant	North Central	659
Alva	Woods	North Central	649



- Stations currently above 600 (December 11) = 5
- Stations above 600 on November 20 = 4

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.

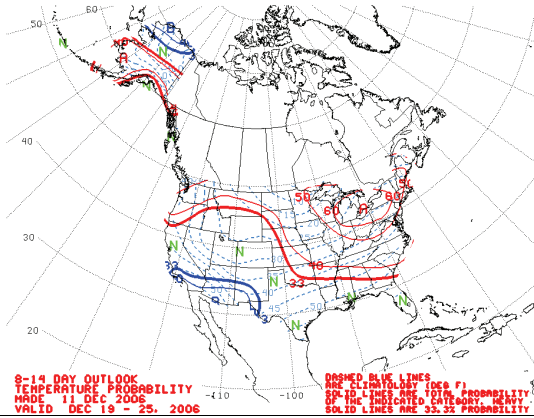
² The Standardized Precipitation Index, more sensitive than the PDSI, provides a comparison of precipitation over a specified period with precipitation totals from that same period for all years included in the historical record. The 3-month SPI provides a seasonal estimation of precipitation while the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

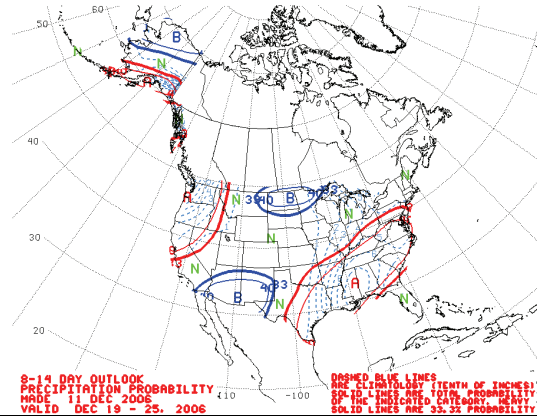
WEATHER/DROUGHT FORECAST

8- to 14-Day Forecast
December 19-25, 2006

Temperature



Precipitation

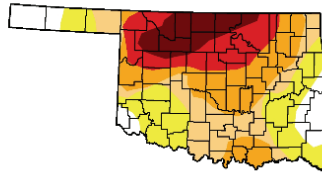


U.S. Drought Monitor

December 12, 2006
Valid 8 a.m. EST

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	10.9	89.1	66.3	47.5	24.6	10.2
Last Week (12/05/2006 map)	8.4	91.6	48.4	29.2	20.3	7.4
3 Months Ago (09/19/2006 map)	2.6	97.4	94.3	46.2	16.6	5.5
Start of Calendar Year (01/03/2006 map)	1.3	98.7	79.9	40.8	10.1	5.7
Start of Water Year (10/01/2006 map)	2.7	97.3	92.7	46.2	16.6	0.0
One Year Ago (12/13/2005 map)	1.4	98.6	68.6	23.2	7.3	0.0



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

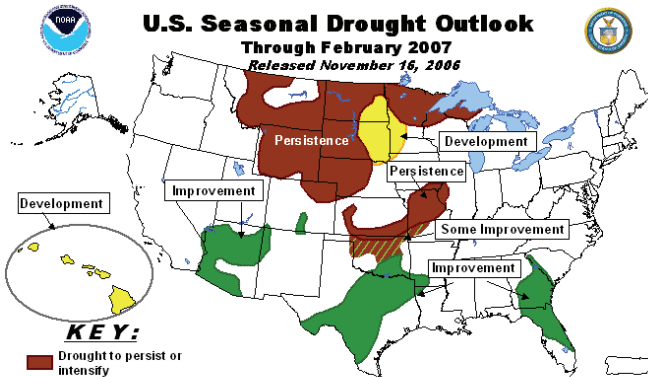


Released Thursday, December 14, 2006
Author: Thomas Heddinghaus, CPC/NOAA

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

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook Through February 2007

Released November 16, 2006



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.

Drought Summary & Outlook—The Plains:

December 12—Moderate to heavy rains of 0.5 to 2.0 inches benefited dry areas in South Texas, but areas farther north near the Rio Grande measured little rain. With rainfall this year totaling less than one-half of normal, D4 was introduced to an area extending from near San Antonio to the Rio Grande. To the north, drier weather this week along with a re-assessment of the water supply picture led to some changes in Oklahoma, including removal of D0 in the southeast and some expansion of D1/D2/D3/D4 southward and eastward. Norman's water source, Lake Thunderbird, is reported to be at an all-time low. D1 also stretched farther north into central Kansas due to persistent dryness.

According to the Drought Outlook, across the southern tier of states, the ongoing El Niño should contribute to improving drought conditions in the Southwest, the southern Plains, and the Southeast, although many locations will see persisting or worsening drought conditions before relief arrives later in the outlook period. Prospects for relief gradually diminish going from south to north in the Plains, with more limited improvement expected in Oklahoma, and persisting drought in much of Missouri and in southern Kansas and adjacent parts of Oklahoma.

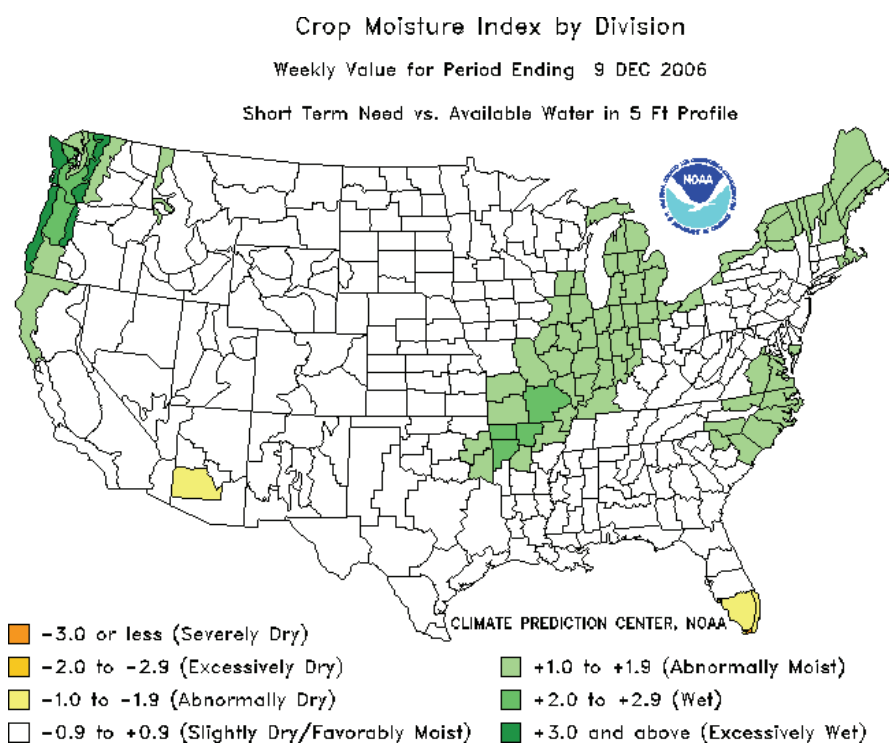
CROP REPORT

November 27—Oklahoma producers experienced another consecutive week of above normal temperatures with no precipitation. High winds also added to the drought conditions. Some areas experienced wild fires on native pastures last week due to the excessively dry weather. Topsoil moisture declined from last week with 79 percent in the short to very short range. Subsoil moisture continued to diminish with 86 percent rated as short to very short. Producers continued to hope for more rainfall to help replenish soil moisture supplies. There were 6.7 days suitable for fieldwork.

All small grain crops remained mostly in the good to fair range. Wheat and oat emergence showed only slight progress from last week at 92 and 75 percent, respectively. Because of the state's current trend in dry weather, older wheat stands were beginning to show signs of stress. Wheat producers believe a good drenching rainfall is needed to increase the crop's productivity. Some producers continued to turn cattle out on wheat pasture.

Sorghum harvest made significant progress by jumping 17 points from last week to 92 percent, 5 points ahead of normal. Soybean and peanut harvest were coming to a close at 97 and 96 percent, respectively. Cotton harvest advanced slightly to 84 percent, 14 points ahead of normal. Alfalfa and other hay harvest continued to slowly wind down with cuttings slightly behind normal. Hay supplies remained below average and will continue to decline as livestock require supplemental feeding with the drought conditions.

Pasture and range conditions continued to decline with 64 percent of the pastures in poor to very poor condition. Cool season pastures remained in a critical state from the ongoing dry temperatures and warm weather. Livestock remained in mostly good to fair condition. Livestock marketings were average with moderate to light insect activity. Producers continued to haul water to livestock due to the lack of rainfall received in the past few weeks.



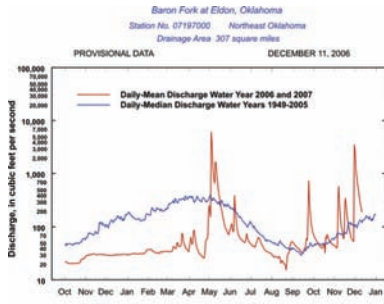
RESERVOIR STORAGE

- 2.3 percent increase in total storage (89.3%) from that recorded on November 21 (87.0%)
- 11 reservoirs have experienced lake level decreases
- 24 reservoirs are currently operating at less than full capacity (compared to 27 three weeks ago)
- 10 reservoirs are now below 80 percent of their total conservation storage

Storage in Selected Oklahoma Lakes & Reservoirs			
<i>December 12, 2006</i>			
Climate Division Lake or Reservoir	Conservation Storage (acre-feet)	Present Storage (acre-feet)	Percent of Conservation Storage
North Central			
Fort Supply	13,900	10,467	75.3
Great Salt Plains	31,420	29,038	92.4
Kaw*	427,864	415,360	97.1
Regional Totals/Averages	473,184	454,865	96.1
Northeast			
Birch	19,225	15,708	81.7
Copan	34,634	26,412	76.3
Fort Gibson	365,200	365,200	100.0
Grand	1,672,000	1,511,201	90.4
Hudson	200,300	190,340	95.0
Hulah	22,565	17,275	76.6
Keystone	510,059	449,750	88.2
Oologah	552,219	490,327	88.8
Skiatook	322,700	214,635	66.5
Regional Totals/Averages	3,698,902	3,280,848	88.7
West Central			
Canton	111,310	69,680	62.6
Foss	165,480	132,549	80.1
Regional Totals/Averages	276,790	202,229	73.1
Central			
Arcadia	27,520	27,520	100.0
Heyburn	7,105	5,378	75.7
Thunderbird	119,600	74,745	62.5
Regional Totals/Averages	154,225	107,643	69.8
East Central			
Eufaula*	2,314,583	2,139,175	92.4
Tenkiller	654,100	639,952	97.8
Regional Totals/Averages	2,968,683	2,779,127	93.6
Southwest			
Fort Cobb	80,010	71,348	89.2
Lugert-Altus	132,830	12,007	9.0
Tom Steed	88,970	39,717	44.6
Regional Totals/Averages	301,810	123,072	40.8
South Central			
Arbuckle	72,400	62,758	86.7
McGee Creek	113,930	113,930	100.0
Texoma*	2,661,266	2,372,081	89.1
Waurika*	190,200	141,748	74.5
Regional Totals/Averages	3,037,796	2,690,517	88.6
Southeast			
Broken Bow*	918,070	869,506	94.7
Hugo*	158,617	158,617	100.0
Pine Creek*	53,750	53,750	100.0
Sardis	274,330	274,330	100.0
Wister	60,162	60,162	100.0
Regional Totals/Averages	1,464,929	1,416,365	96.7
State Totals	12,376,319	11,054,666	89.3

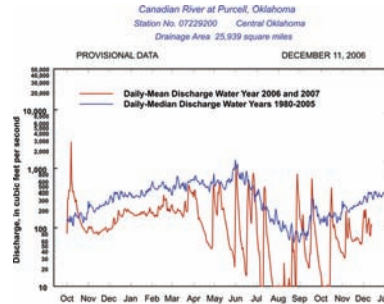
STREAMFLOW CONDITIONS

Baron Fork at Eldon



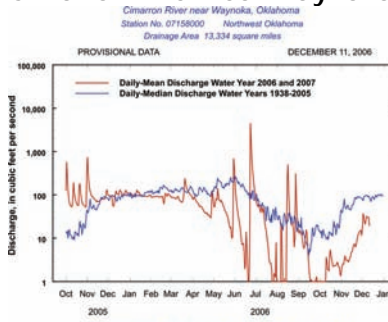
Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2006 and 2007
and period of record
Data from U.S. Geological Survey

Canadian River at Purcell



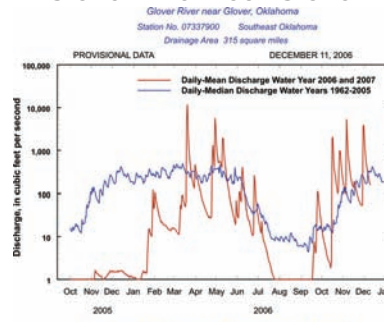
Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2006 and 2007
and period of record
Data from U.S. Geological Survey

Cimarron River near Waynoka



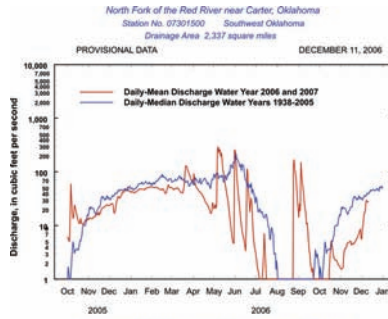
Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2006 and 2007
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Glover River near Glover



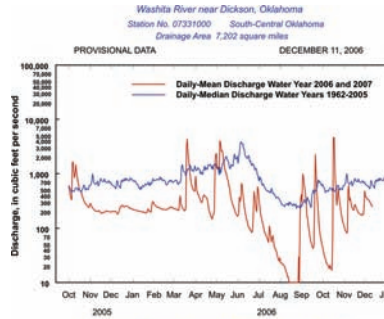
Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2006 and 2007
and period of record
Data from U.S. Geological Survey

North Fork of the Red River near Carter



Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2006 and 2007
and period of record
Data from U.S. Geological Survey

Washita River near Dickson



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>.