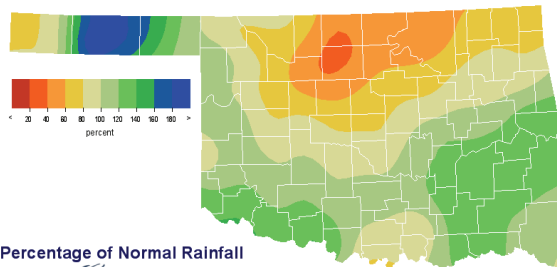


January 31, 2007

## PRECIPITATION

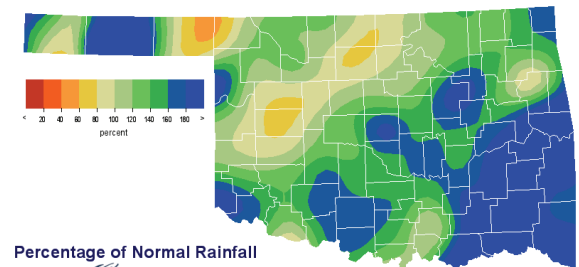
### Preliminary Statewide Precipitation

Climate Division (#)	Cool Growing Season September 1, 2006—January 29, 2007				Calendar Year January 1, 2006—January 29, 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	6.36"	+0.74"	113%	28th wettest	0.65"	+0.16"	133%	21st wettest
North Central	5.88"	-4.16"	59%	17th driest	0.88"	+0.01"	102%	35th wettest
Northeast	11.62"	-4.16"	74%	28th driest	2.11"	+0.64"	144%	20th wettest
West Central	8.58"	-0.70"	92%	39th wettest	0.72"	-0.11"	87%	38th wettest
Central	11.45"	-2.42"	83%	40th driest	1.81"	+0.53"	141%	19th wettest
East Central	20.83"	+2.32"	113%	21st wettest	3.42"	+1.43"	172%	17th wettest
Southwest	12.25"	+1.78"	117%	20th wettest	1.44"	+0.45"	146%	22nd wettest
South Central	16.68"	+0.68"	104%	28th wettest	2.61"	+0.83"	147%	16th wettest
Southeast	25.36"	+4.06"	119%	14th wettest	5.21"	+2.58"	198%	13th wettest
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>12.94"</b>	<b>-0.45"</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>35th wettest</b>	<b>2.05"</b>	<b>+0.69"</b>	<b>151%</b>	<b>19th wettest</b>



Percentage of Normal Rainfall

Oklahoma Climatological Survey  
Cool Growing Season  
Sep 1, 2006 through Jan 29, 2007  
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Issue created 01/30/07 10:30 AM CST



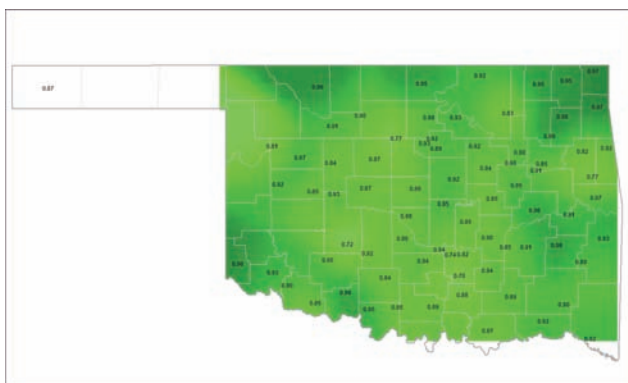
Percentage of Normal Rainfall

Oklahoma Climatological Survey  
Calendar Year  
Jan 1, 2007 through Jan 29, 2007  
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All rights reserved. Rainfall data collected by Oklahoma Mesonet.  
Issue created 01/30/07 10:30 AM CST

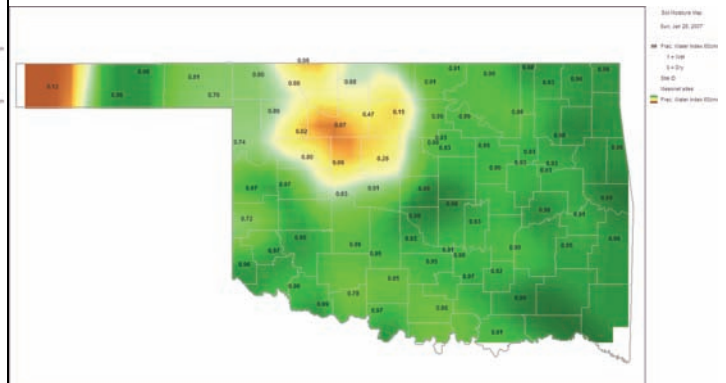
## SOIL MOISTURE

### Fractional Water Index<sup>1</sup> January 28, 2007

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.

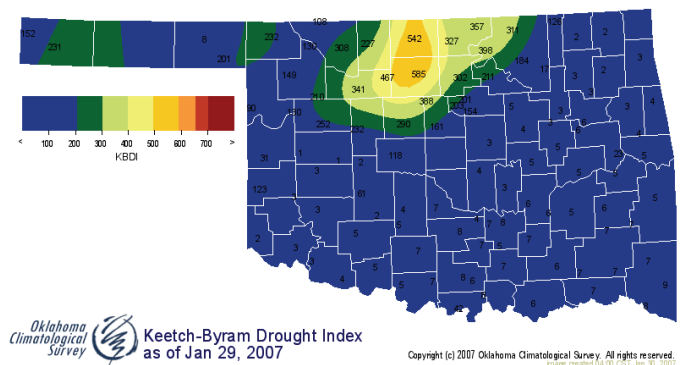
## DROUGHT INDICES

Palmer Drought Severity Index <sup>1</sup>					Standardized Precipitation Index <sup>2</sup> Through December 2006			
CLIMATE DIVISION (#)	CURRENT STATUS 1/27/2007	VALUE		CHANGE IN VALUE	3-MONTH	6-MONTH	9-MONTH	12-MONTH
		1/27	12/30					
Northwest (1)	UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL	2.77	2.66	0.11	VERY WET	MODERATELY WET	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
North Central (2)	INCIPIENT DROUGHT	-0.68	-1.78	1.10	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY	VERY DRY	VERY DRY
Northeast (3)	NEAR NORMAL	0.43	-1.36	1.79	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY
West Central (4)	UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL	2.14	1.61	0.53	MODERATELY WET	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
Central (5)	MOIST SPELL	1.29	-0.67	1.96	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
East Central (6)	UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL	2.66	1.36	1.30	MODERATELY WET	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
Southwest (7)	UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL	2.58	1.53	1.05	MODERATELY WET	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
South Central (8)	UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL	2.42	0.97	1.45	MODERATELY WET	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
Southeast (9)	UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL	2.75	2.31	0.44	MODERATELY WET	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL

- No climate divisions are currently experiencing drought conditions.
- No climate divisions have undergone PDSI moisture decreases since December 30.

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

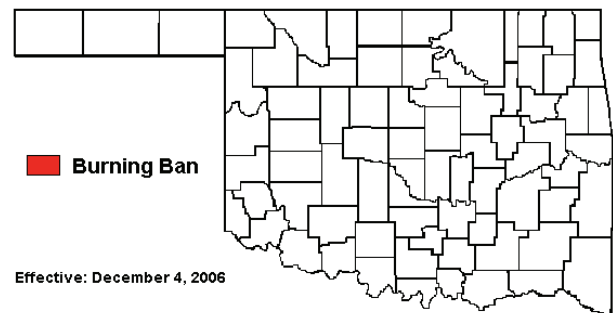
MESONET STATION	COUNTY	CLIMATE DIVISION	CURRENT VALUE 1/29/2007
Breckinridge	Garfield	North Central	585
Medford	Grant	North Central	542
Lahoma	Major	North Central	467



- Stations currently above 600 (January 29) = 0
- Stations above 600 on January 4 = 1

### 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.



<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.

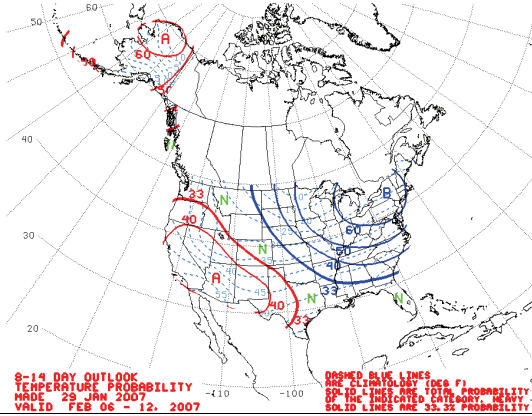
<sup>2</sup> The Standardized Precipitation Index, more sensitive than the PDSI, provides a comparison of precipitation over a specified period with precipitation totals from that same period for all years included in the historical record. The 3-month SPI provides a seasonal estimation of precipitation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

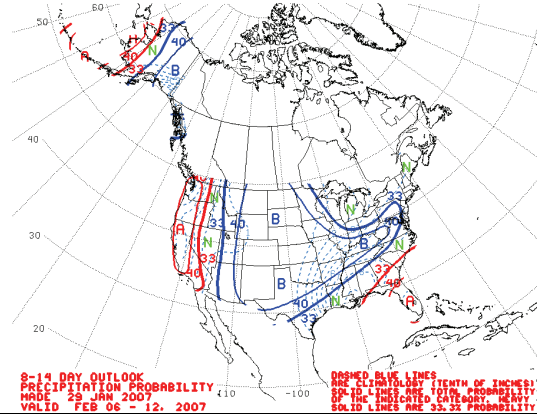
# WEATHER/DROUGHT FORECAST

8- to 14-Day Forecast  
February 6-12, 2007

Temperature



Precipitation

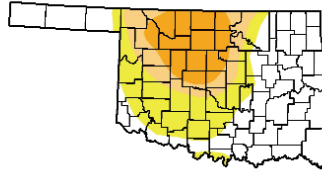


## U.S. Drought Monitor

January 30, 2007  
Valid 7 a.m. EST

Oklahoma

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)	None					
	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4	D4
Current	50.2	49.8	26.9	15.5	0.0	0.0
Last Week (01/23/2007 map)	56.5	43.5	27.9	16.8	0.0	0.0
3 Months Ago (11/07/2006 map)	10.5	89.5	68.6	38.1	8.8	0.0
Start of Calendar Year (01/02/2007 map)	31.3	68.7	39.8	24.5	18.2	0.0
Start of Water Year (10/03/2006 map)	2.7	97.3	92.7	46.2	16.6	0.0
One Year Ago (01/31/2006 map)	0.0	100.0	88.6	70.6	29.7	3.9



**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>



Released Thursday, February 1, 2007  
Author: Brian Fuchs, National Drought Mitigation Center

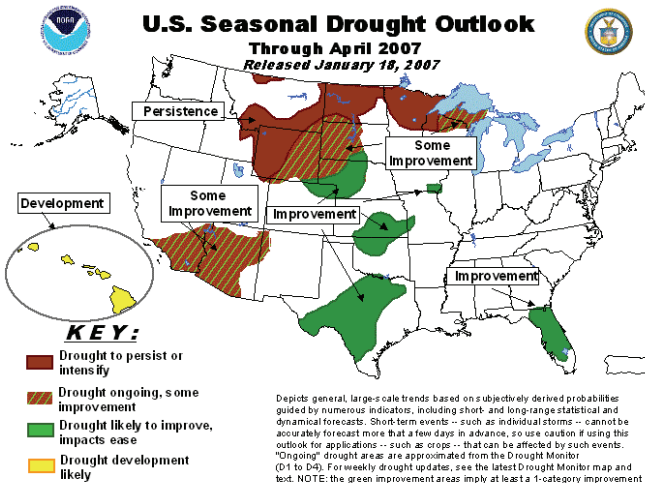
## Drought Summary & Outlook—The Plains:

**January 30**—There has been little change to the drought status in the Midwest. Temperatures were seasonal with above-normal temperatures for much of the High Plains and average temperatures 5-10°F above normal. In the South and Southeast, precipitation remains ample along the southern jet stream, bringing continued relief along the Gulf Coast. In Texas, 3-5 inches of rain this week has allowed for further improvements to the region. D0 conditions were removed along the coast and moved inland. D1, D2 and D3 conditions in south Texas were all improved, pushing the gradient farther to the west. In Oklahoma, D0 was extended into the southwest portion of the state. There has been very little hydrological response in this region to the recent rains, with many lakes still at historical low elevations. Lake Altus is still at 18% of capacity, with Lake Tom Steed and Lake Waurika at 40% and 79% of capacity, respectively. In north-central Oklahoma, there has been a positive response to recent precipitation, and this has allowed for some improvement to the drought designations in the region.

According to the Drought Outlook, storms bringing rain, ice, and snow have provided long-term benefits for areas experiencing dry soils and low water levels. Looking toward early spring, continuing improvement is expected for remaining drought in the central and southern Plains, but a tendency for drought to persist in the northern Plains. In the Southwest, the storms largely bypassed southern and central California and Arizona, leading to very dry conditions and the expansion of drought into southern California. Confidence for major relief from this season's dryness in that region has diminished. Nevertheless, El Niño-related precipitation may bring some improvement by the end of April.

## U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Through April 2007  
Released January 18, 2007



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.

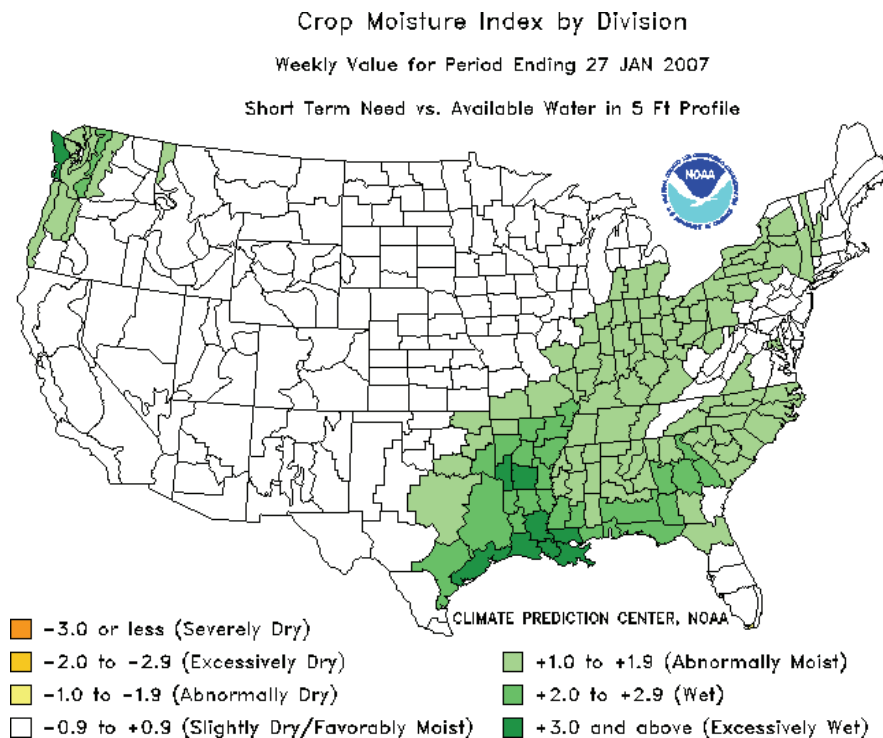
## CROP REPORT

January 3—The month of December brought much needed precipitation and cooler temperatures to Oklahoma. Despite the moisture condition improvements, the lack of available water, hay and wheat pasture for grazing was forcing many producers to sell some of their cattle. Topsoil moisture improved during the month with 64 percent rated as adequate or better. Subsoil moisture levels also improved some but were still nearly three-fourths in the short to very short range.

The condition of all small grain crops was mostly in the good to fair range. Wheat conditions improved some during the last few weeks due to the rain and snow received during the month. Grazing was still limited in many areas due to the extremely dry conditions this past fall. Thirty-six percent of the winter wheat was being grazed, 7 percent above last year, but 2 percent below the five-year average. Even very short wheat stands were being grazed in some areas out of necessity.

Pasture and range conditions improved slightly but 57 percent of the pastures were still in the poor to very poor range. Adequate pastures available for grazing continues to be a concern. Even with the recent rains, pond water levels remain below normal and were critically low in many areas. Producers continued to haul water to livestock in these areas. Hay supplies were extremely short. Hay was being trucked in to supply the needs in some areas.

Livestock remained in mostly good to fair condition. Livestock marketings were average. Drinking water for livestock remained a concern, even with the recent rains. Cattle were reported to be slightly thinner than normal, as producers ration hay and feed supplies.



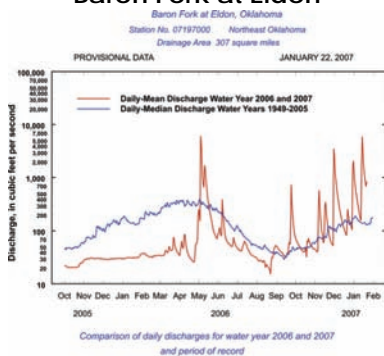
## RESERVOIR STORAGE

- 1.9 percent increase in total storage (95.2%) from that recorded on January 4 (93.3%)
- 8 reservoirs have experienced lake level decreases
- 15 reservoirs are currently operating at less than full capacity (compared to 19 four weeks ago)
- 7 reservoirs are now below 80 percent of their total conservation storage

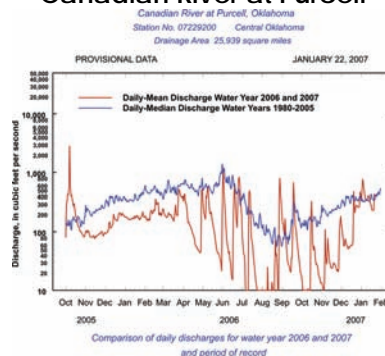
Storage in Selected Oklahoma Lakes & Reservoirs			
January 30, 2007			
<i>Climate Division</i> <b>Lake or Reservoir</b>	<b>Conservation Storage (acre-feet)</b>	<b>Present Storage (acre-feet)</b>	<b>Percent of Conservation Storage</b>
<b>North Central</b>			
Fort Supply	13,900	13,849	99.6
Great Salt Plains	31,420	31,420	100.0
Kaw*	459,850	459,850	100.0
<b>Regional Totals/Averages</b>	<b>505,170</b>	<b>505,119</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Northeast</b>			
Birch	19,225	16,245	84.5
Copan	34,634	28,271	81.6
Fort Gibson	365,200	365,200	100.0
Grand	1,672,000	1,555,039	93.0
Hudson	200,300	200,300	100.0
Hulah	22,565	17,769	78.7
Keystone	510,059	510,059	100.0
Oologah	552,219	531,378	96.2
Skiatook	322,700	215,278	66.7
<b>Regional Totals/Averages</b>	<b>3,698,902</b>	<b>3,439,539</b>	<b>93.0</b>
<b>West Central</b>			
Canton	111,310	60,101	54.0
Foss	165,480	135,265	81.7
<b>Regional Totals/Averages</b>	<b>276,790</b>	<b>195,366</b>	<b>70.6</b>
<b>Central</b>			
Arcadia	27,520	27,520	100.0
Heyburn	7,105	7,105	100.0
Thunderbird	119,600	77,546	64.8
<b>Regional Totals/Averages</b>	<b>154,225</b>	<b>112,171</b>	<b>72.7</b>
<b>East Central</b>			
Eufaula*	2,314,583	2,314,583	100.0
Tenkiller	654,100	654,100	100.0
<b>Regional Totals/Averages</b>	<b>2,968,683</b>	<b>2,968,683</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Southwest</b>			
Fort Cobb	80,010	73,063	91.3
Lugert-Altus	132,830	23,683	17.8
Tom Steed	88,970	40,009	45.0
<b>Regional Totals/Averages</b>	<b>301,810</b>	<b>136,755</b>	<b>45.3</b>
<b>South Central</b>			
Arbuckle	72,400	70,892	97.9
McGee Creek	113,930	113,930	100.0
Texoma*	2,475,242	2,475,242	100.0
Waurika*	190,200	151,388	79.6
<b>Regional Totals/Averages</b>	<b>2,851,772</b>	<b>2,811,452</b>	<b>98.6</b>
<b>Southeast</b>			
Broken Bow*	918,070	918,070	100.0
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
<b>Regional Totals/Averages</b>	<b>1,464,929</b>	<b>1,464,929</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>State Totals</b>	<b>12,222,281</b>	<b>11,634,014</b>	<b>95.2</b>

# STREAMFLOW CONDITIONS

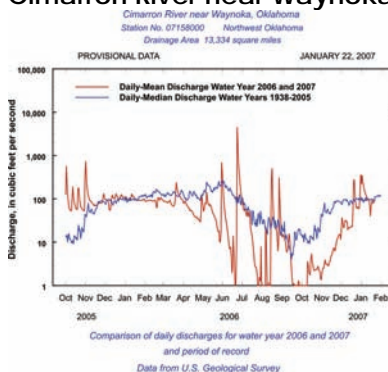
## Baron Fork at Eldon



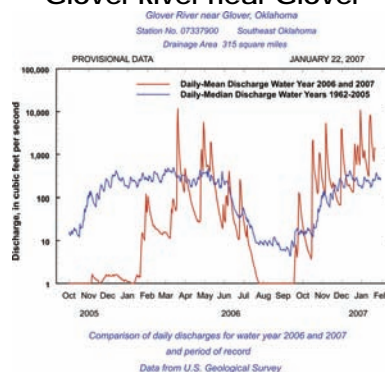
## Canadian River at Purcell



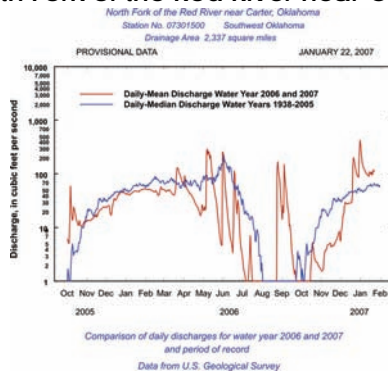
## Cimarron River near Waynoka



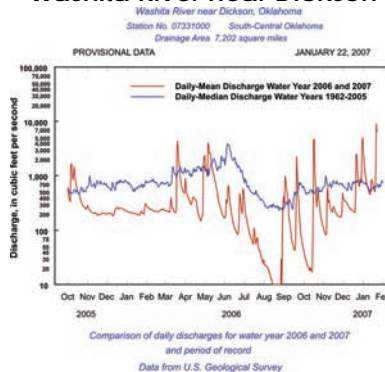
## Glover River near Glover



## 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](http://www.owrb.state.ok.us) and <http://www.mesonet.ou.edu/public>.