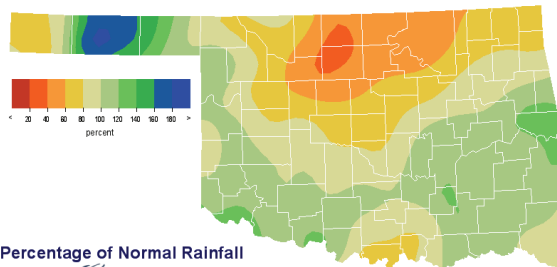


February 28, 2007

PRECIPITATION

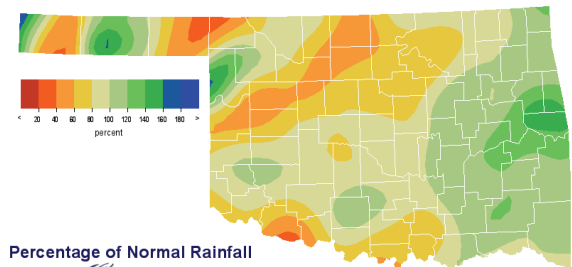
Preliminary Statewide Precipitation

Climate Division (#)	Cool Growing Season September 1, 2006—February 28, 2007				Calendar Year January 1—February 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	6.69"	+0.40"	106%	30th wettest	0.98"	-0.18"	85%	42nd driest
North Central	6.54"	-4.78"	58%	13th driest	1.54"	-0.61"	72%	33rd driest
Northeast	12.84"	-5.02"	72%	22nd driest	3.33"	-0.22"	94%	39th wettest
West Central	9.27"	-1.21"	88%	42nd driest	1.40"	-0.62"	69%	33rd driest
Central	12.28"	-3.54"	78%	36th driest	2.63"	-0.59"	82%	43rd driest
East Central	22.84"	+1.77"	108%	23rd wettest	5.43"	+0.87"	119%	32nd wettest
Southwest	12.76"	+0.89"	107%	27th wettest	1.95"	-0.44"	82%	38th driest
South Central	17.62"	-0.71"	96%	35th wettest	3.55"	-0.56"	86%	37th driest
Southeast	26.58"	+1.96"	108%	24th wettest	6.43"	+0.48"	108%	43rd driest
Statewide	13.86"	-1.38"	91%	42nd wettest	2.98"	-0.23"	93%	43rd wettest



Percentage of Normal Rainfall

Oklahoma Climatological Survey
Cool Growing Season
Sep 1, 2006 through Feb 28, 2007
Copyright © 2007 Oklahoma Climatological Survey
Rainfall data collected by Oklahoma Mesonet.
www.ohsos0413.031 Mar 1, 2007



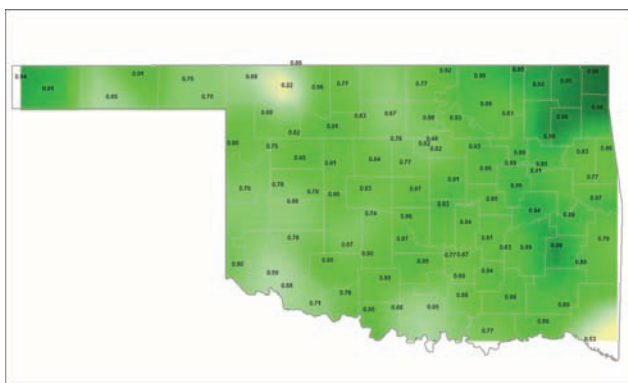
Percentage of Normal Rainfall

Oklahoma Climatological Survey
Calendar Year
Jan 1, 2007 through Feb 28, 2007
Copyright © 2007 Oklahoma Climatological Survey
Rainfall data collected by Oklahoma Mesonet.
www.ohsos0413.031 Mar 1, 2007

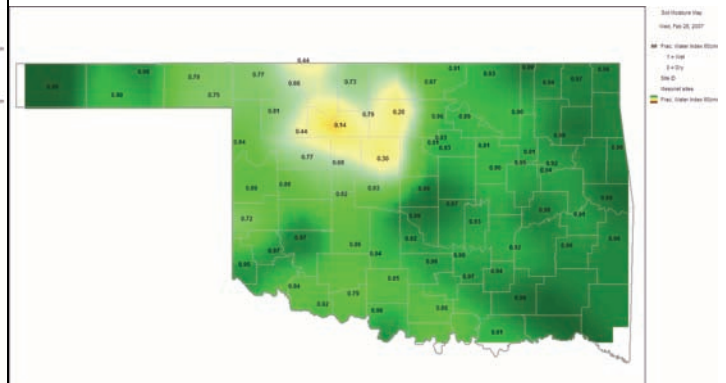
SOIL MOISTURE

Fractional Water Index¹ February 28, 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.

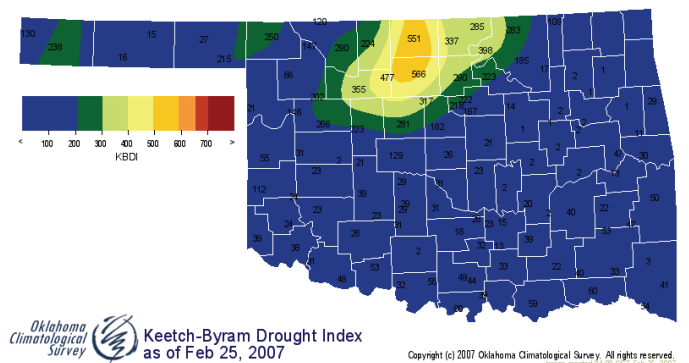
DROUGHT INDICES

Palmer Drought Severity Index ¹					Standardized Precipitation Index ² Through January 2007			
CLIMATE DIVISION (#)	CURRENT STATUS 2/24/2007	VALUE		CHANGE IN VALUE	3-MONTH	6-MONTH	9-MONTH	12-MONTH
		2/24	1/27					
Northwest (1)	UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL	2.42	2.77	-0.35	VERY WET	VERY WET	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
North Central (2)	NEAR NORMAL	-0.39	-0.68	0.29	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY	MODERATELY DRY
Northeast (3)	INCIPIENT MOIST SPELL	0.77	0.43	0.34	MODERATELY WET	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
West Central (4)	UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL	2.27	2.14	0.13	VERY WET	MODERATELY WET	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
Central (5)	MOIST SPELL	1.33	1.29	0.04	MODERATELY WET	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
East Central (6)	UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL	2.63	2.66	-0.03	VERY WET	MODERATELY WET	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
Southwest (7)	UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL	2.37	2.58	-0.21	MODERATELY WET	MODERATELY WET	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
South Central (8)	UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL	2.12	2.42	-0.30	VERY WET	MODERATELY WET	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
Southeast (9)	UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL	2.13	2.75	-0.62	VERY WET	VERY WET	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL

- No climate divisions are currently experiencing drought conditions.
- Five climate divisions have undergone PDSI moisture decreases since January 27.

Keetch-Byram Drought Fire Index³

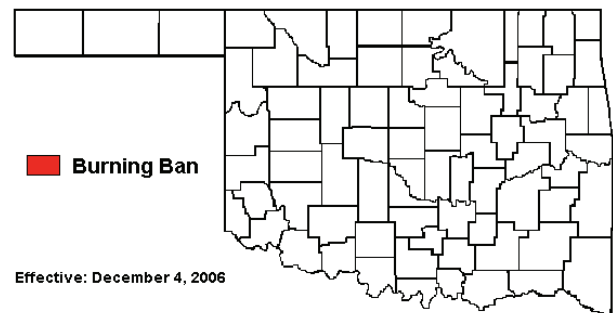
MESONET STATION	COUNTY	CLIMATE DIVISION	CURRENT VALUE 2/26/2007
Breckinridge	Garfield	North Central	566
Medford	Grant	North Central	551
Lahoma	Major	North Central	477



- Stations currently above 600 (February 26) = 0
- Stations above 600 on January 29 = 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.

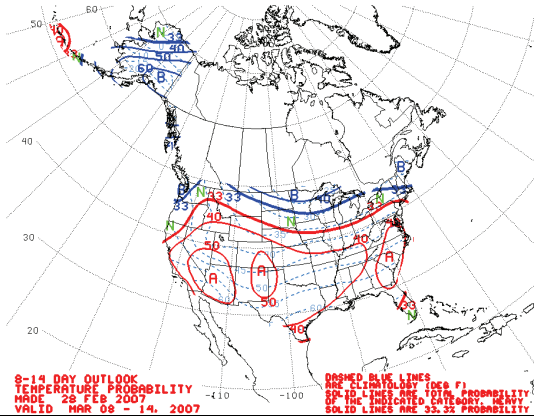
² The Standardized Precipitation Index, more sensitive than the PDSI, provides a comparison of precipitation over a specified period with precipitation totals from that same period for all years included in the historical record. The 3-month SPI provides a seasonal estimation of precipitation while the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

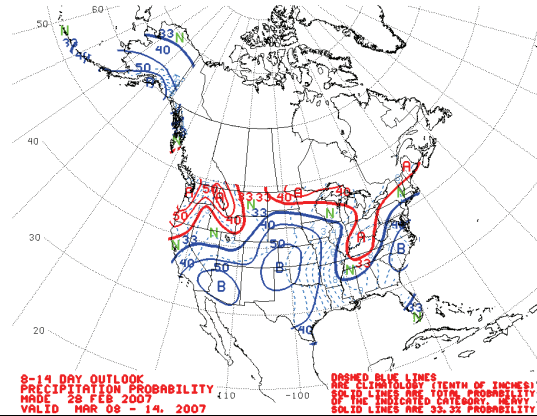
WEATHER/DROUGHT FORECAST

8- to 14-Day Forecast
March 8-14, 2007

Temperature



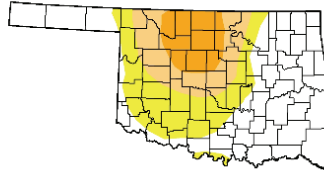
Precipitation



U.S. Drought Monitor Oklahoma

February 27, 2007
Valid 7 a.m. EST

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)	None					
	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4	D4
Current	51.2	48.8	25.6	10.9	0.0	0.0
Last Week (02/20/2007 map)	50.5	49.5	26.9	15.1	0.0	0.0
3 Months Ago (12/05/2006 map)	8.4	91.6	48.4	29.2	20.3	7.4
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 (02/28/2006 map)	0.0	100.0	100.0	89.1	56.0	18.8



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.

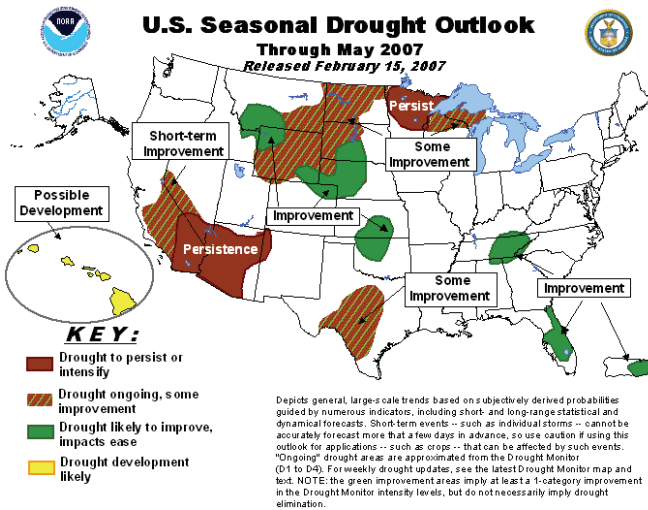
<http://drought.unl.edu/dm>

Released Thursday, March 1, 2007
Author: Douglas Le Comte, CPC/NOAA

UDrought Summary & Outlook—The Plains:

February 27—By February 24, a mammoth low pressure system over Kansas was spreading rain, snow, and ice across the Plains and Upper Midwest and severe weather to the South. A variety of precipitation forms benefited the drought area remaining in Nebraska, with weekly totals exceeding 1 inch in central parts of the state. Given the week's rain and snow, and cumulative totals since October exceeding 150 percent of normal in central Nebraska, the D0/D1/D2/D3 areas all retreated westward. In northeastern Colorado, although storm amounts were modest, D1 retreated northward based on estimated soil moisture and cumulative precipitation totals. Weekly amounts exceeding 0.5 inches resulted in a slight reduction in the D0 and D1 area in Kansas and a very minor reduction of the D1/D2 area in Oklahoma. The area of severe to extreme drought persisted in central Texas, where little rain fell.

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook Through May 2007 Released February 15, 2007



According to the Drought Outlook, short-term improvement is expected in much of California and Nevada, but cumulative rain and snow remains far behind normal. The pattern was also looking somewhat wetter for the short term in Arizona, but the odds favor no significant change in drought status there. Texas should see some improvement and improving conditions are anticipated in the central Plains for some lingering drought in Oklahoma and Kansas, as well as Nebraska and parts of South Dakota, Colorado, and Wyoming. Limited improvement is forecast for the rest of the northern Plains.

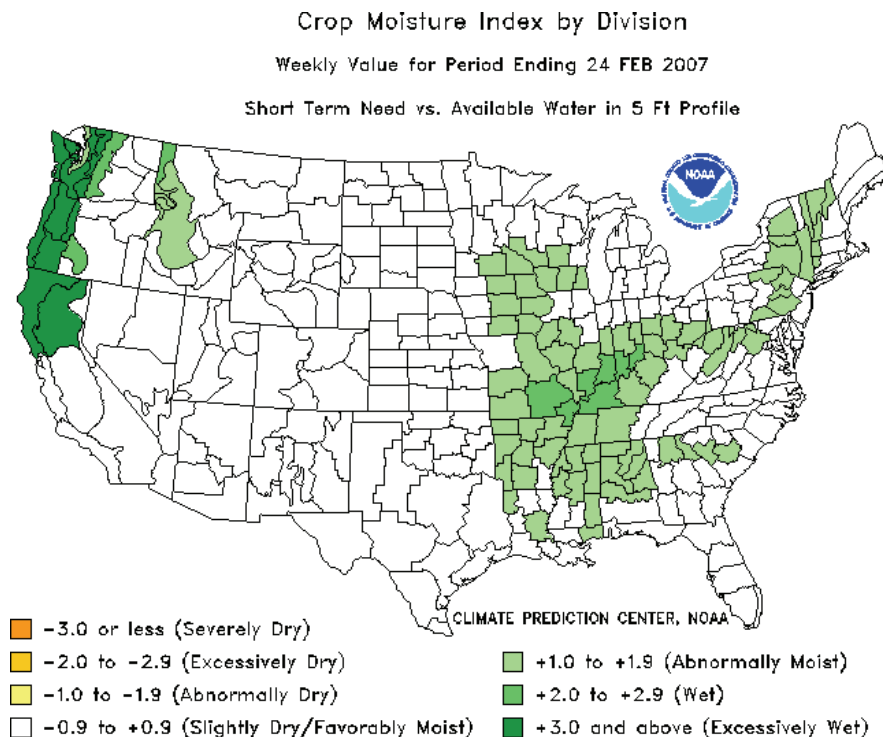
CROP REPORT

February 5—Severe winter weather plagued Oklahoma during the month of January. A total of three winter storms hit the state, bringing heavy sleet, freezing rain and snow. However, the storm that struck on the 12th through the 14th was the strongest. More than 125,000 customers lost power as a result of the storm, with the majority of these occurrences in the eastern half of the State. The heavy accumulations of ice and sleet also severely disrupted traffic and collapsed some structures. Cattle ranches in the Panhandle were also affected by the harsh winter storms and needed help from the National Guard helicopters to get hay to their livestock. The series of winter precipitation has allowed moisture supplies to improve. Topsoil moisture improved during the month with 84 percent rated as adequate or better. Subsoil moisture levels also improved some and three-fourths were in the adequate to short range.

The condition of all small grain crops was mostly in the good to fair range. Snow and ice cover during the month hampered small grain development. Winter wheat growers reported freeze damage in some areas. Forty-three percent of the winter wheat was being grazed, 11 percent above last year, but 2 percent below the five-year average. Some cattle producers were pulling their cattle off small grain pastures due to the very wet conditions. Producers were hoping for warmer weather to allow crops to respond to the recent moisture.

Sixty-three percent of pastures were in the poor to very poor range. Cool season grasses were providing some grazing but ice and snow cover has limited growth. Warmer temperatures will be needed for pasture conditions to improve.

Livestock remained in mostly good to fair condition. Livestock marketings were average. Hay use has been high due to snow and ice cover resulting in an even shorter supply of dry forages. Supplemental grains have also been fed at a higher than normal rate and breaking ice for livestock water has occurred frequently during the month. Cattle were showing signs of stress from the cold temperatures and have resulted in heavier than normal death loss in newborn calves.



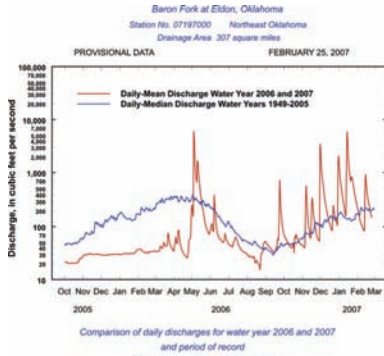
RESERVOIR STORAGE

- 0.1 percent decrease in total storage (95.1%) from that recorded on January 30 (95.2%)
- 19 reservoirs have experienced lake level decreases
- 15 reservoirs are currently operating at less than full capacity (compared to 15 four weeks ago)
- 7 reservoirs are now below 80 percent of their total conservation storage

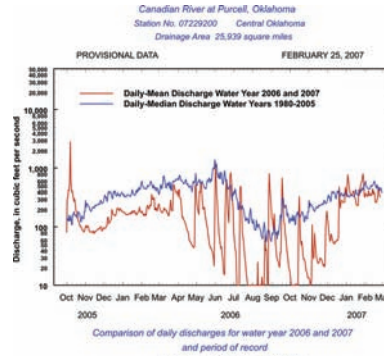
Storage in Selected Oklahoma Lakes & Reservoirs			
<i>March 1, 2007</i>			
Climate Division Lake or Reservoir	Conservation Storage (acre-feet)	Present Storage (acre-feet)	Percent of Conservation Storage
North Central			
Fort Supply	13,900	13,900	100.0
Great Salt Plains	31,420	31,420	100.0
Kaw*	459,850	458,557	99.7
Regional Totals/Averages	505,170	503,877	99.7
Northeast			
Birch	19,225	16,255	84.6
Copan	34,634	28,271	81.6
Fort Gibson	365,200	365,200	100.0
Grand	1,672,000	1,549,321	92.7
Hudson	200,300	200,300	100.0
Hulah	22,565	17,740	78.6
Keystone	510,059	510,059	100.0
Oologah	552,219	531,378	96.2
Skiatook	322,700	215,117	66.7
Regional Totals/Averages	3,698,902	3,433,641	92.8
West Central			
Canton	111,310	58,845	52.9
Foss	165,480	135,265	81.7
Regional Totals/Averages	276,790	194,110	70.1
Central			
Arcadia	27,520	27,520	100.0
Heyburn	7,105	7,105	100.0
Thunderbird	119,600	77,499	64.8
Regional Totals/Averages	154,225	112,124	72.7
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	73,063	91.3
Lugert-Altus	132,830	24,184	18.2
Tom Steed	88,970	39,842	44.8
Regional Totals/Averages	301,810	137,089	45.4
South Central			
Arbuckle	72,400	70,985	98.0
McGee Creek	113,930	113,930	100.0
Texoma*	2,467,154	2,467,154	100.0
Waurika*	190,200	151,301	79.5
Regional Totals/Averages	2,843,684	2,803,370	98.6
Southeast			
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
Regional Totals/Averages	1,464,929	1,464,929	100.0
State Totals	12,214,193	11,617,823	95.1

STREAMFLOW CONDITIONS

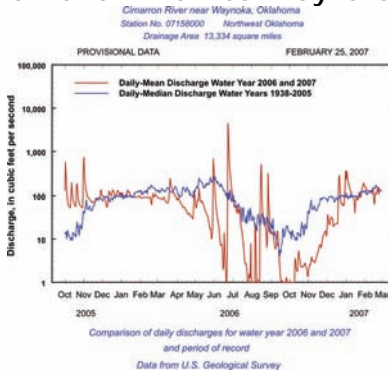
Baron Fork at Eldon



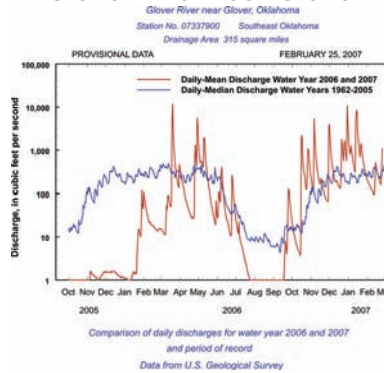
Canadian River at Purcell



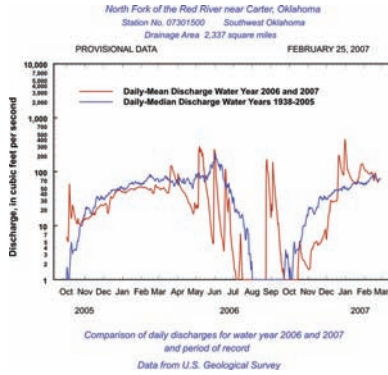
Cimarron River near Waynoka



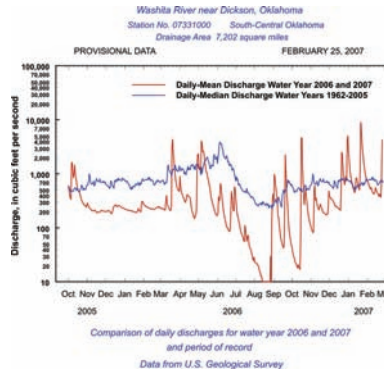
Glover River near Glover



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 and <http://www.mesonet.ou.edu/public>.