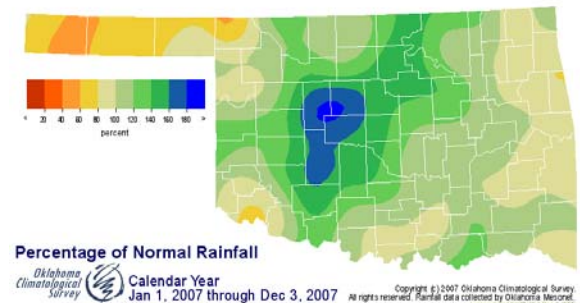
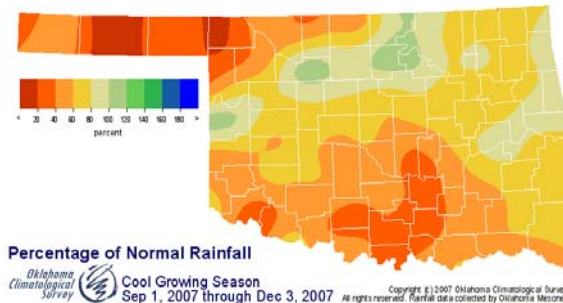


December 6, 2007

PRECIPITATION

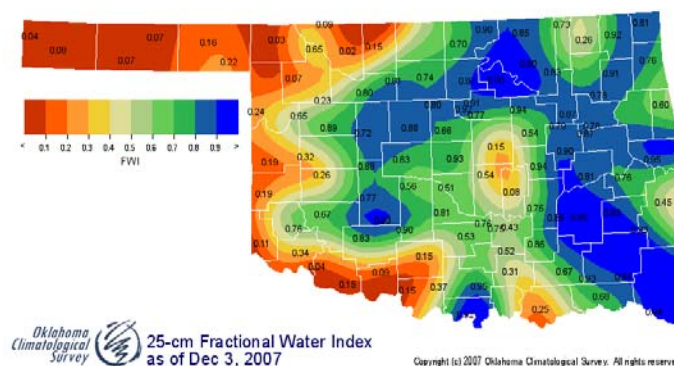
Preliminary Statewide Precipitation

Climate Division (#)	Cool Growing Season September 1—December 3, 2007				Calendar Year January 1— December 3, 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	1.28"	-3.22"	28%	5th driest	15.09"	-5.38"	74%	14th driest
North Central	6.16"	-1.83"	77%	33rd driest	37.70"	+7.23"	124%	7th wettest
Northeast	9.77"	-2.48"	80%	39th driest	44.32"	+4.41"	111%	17th wettest
West Central	5.12"	-2.31"	69%	31st driest	35.38"	+7.32"	126%	5th wettest
Central	6.60"	-4.17"	61%	23rd driest	50.18"	+14.00"	139%	1st wettest
East Central	10.05"	-3.76"	73%	35th driest	43.36"	-0.04"	100%	33rd wettest
Southwest	4.56"	-3.67"	55%	18th driest	37.24"	+7.69"	126%	6th wettest
South Central	4.77"	-7.16"	40%	9th driest	41.06"	+2.38"	106%	19th wettest
Southeast	9.64"	-5.35"	64%	23rd driest	46.36"	-0.90"	98%	39th wettest
Statewide	6.40"	-3.80"	63%	20th driest	39.27"	+4.40"	113%	10th wettest



SOIL MOISTURE

Fractional Water Index¹ December 3, 2007 25 CM (~10 INCHES)



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.

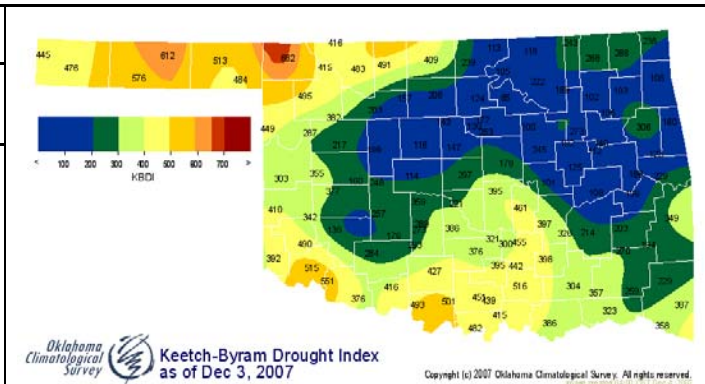
DROUGHT INDICES

Palmer Drought Severity Index ¹					Standardized Precipitation Index ² Through October 2007			
CLIMATE DIVISION (#)	CURRENT STATUS 12/1/2007	VALUE		CHANGE IN VALUE	3-MONTH	6-MONTH	9-MONTH	12-MONTH
		12/1	11/3					
Northwest (1)	INCIPIENT DROUGHT	-0.62	0.31	-0.93	MODERATELY DRY	MODERATELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
North Central (2)	UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL	2.78	3.86	-1.08	NEAR NORMAL	VERY WET	EXTREMELY WET	EXTREMELY WET
Northeast (3)	INCIPIENT MOIST SPELL	0.94	2.41	-1.47	NEAR NORMAL	VERY WET	VERY WET	VERY WET
West Central (4)	VERY MOIST SPELL	3.97	4.62	-0.65	NEAR NORMAL	EXTREMELY WET	EXTREMELY WET	EXTREMELY WET
Central (5)	VERY MOIST SPELL	3.63	4.93	-1.30	MODERATELY WET	EXCEPTIONALLY WET	EXTREMELY WET	EXTREMELY WET
East Central (6)	MOIST SPELL	1.00	2.56	-1.56	VERY WET	VERY WET	MODERATELY WET	VERY WET
Southwest (7)	VERY MOIST SPELL	3.29	4.66	-1.37	NEAR NORMAL	VERY WET	VERY WET	VERY WET
South Central (8)	MOIST SPELL	1.01	2.43	-1.42	MODERATELY DRY	VERY WET	MODERATELY WET	VERY WET
Southeast (9)	MOIST SPELL	1.21	2.50	-1.29	NEAR NORMAL	VERY WET	NEAR NORMAL	VERY WET

- No climate divisions are currently experiencing drought conditions, according to the PDSI.
- Nine climate divisions have undergone PDSI moisture decreases since November 3.
- Two climate divisions are experiencing dry conditions, according to the SPI.

Keetch-Byram Drought Fire Index³

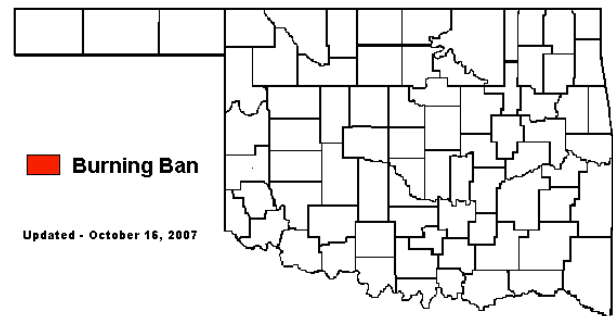
MESONET STATION	COUNTY	CLIMATE DIVISION	CURRENT VALUE 12/3/2007
Buffalo	Harper	Northwest	721
Hooker	Texas	Northwest	665
Goodwell	Texas	Northwest	636



- Stations currently above 600 (December 3) = 3
- Stations above 600 on November 5 = 3

Statewide Wildfire Preparedness

There is no ban on outdoor burning for any 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.



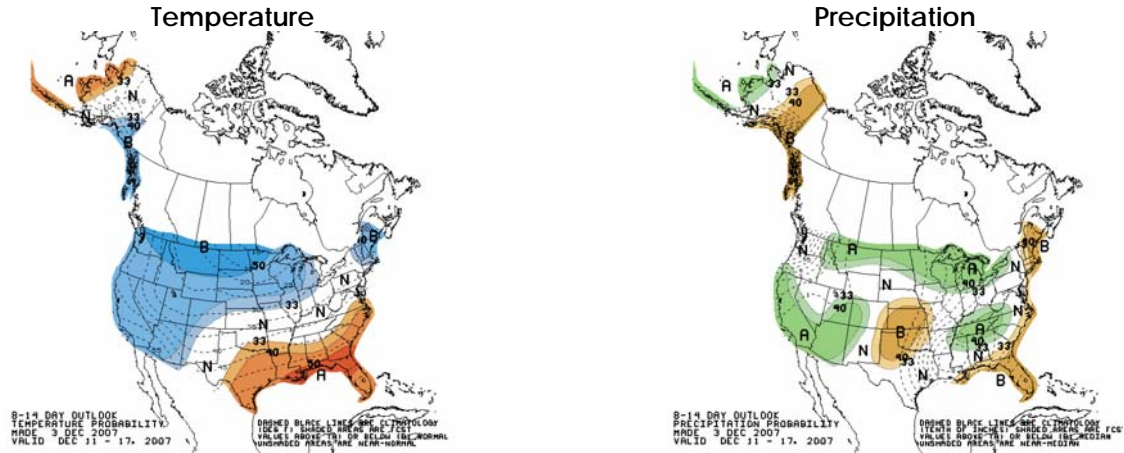
¹ The Palmer Drought Severity Index, the first comprehensive drought index developed in the United States, is calculated based on precipitation, temperature, and soil moisture. Though widely used by government agencies and states to trigger drought relief programs, the PDSI may underestimate or overestimate 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.

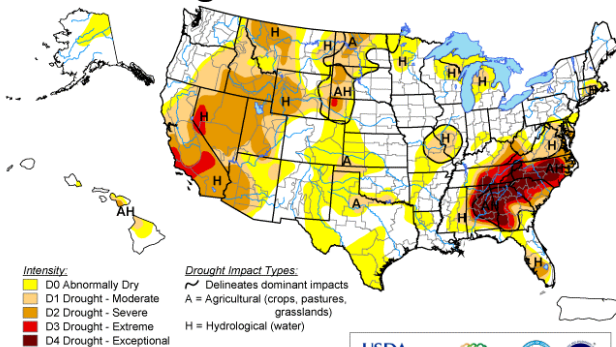
³ The Keetch-Byram Drought Index measures the state of near-surface soil moisture (within the uppermost eight inches of soil) as well as the amount of fuel available for fires. KBDI values of 600 and above are often associated with more severe drought and increased wildfire occurrence.

WEATHER/DROUGHT FORECAST

8- to 14-Day Outlook
December 11-17, 2007



U.S. Drought Monitor December 4, 2007



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, December 6, 2007
Author: Brad Rippey, U.S. Department of Agriculture

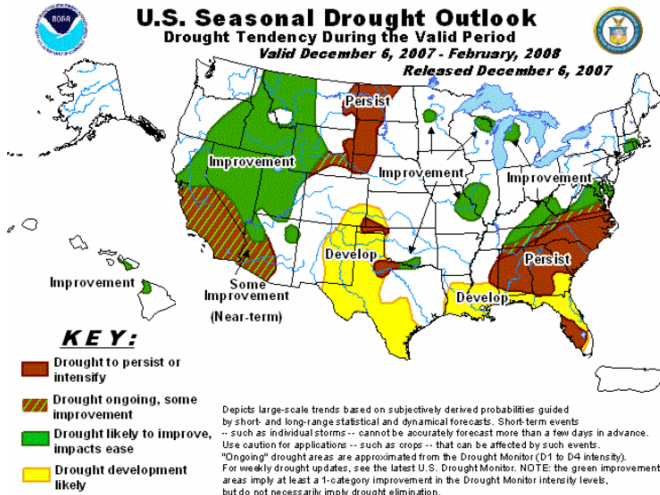
Drought Summary & Outlook:

December 4—Despite the passage of a winter storm, the High Plains remained mostly dry. Topsoil moisture shortages continued to take a toll on fall-sown crops; 49 percent of the Texas winter wheat crop was rated very poor to poor, according a USDA report. Due to short-term dryness on the central and southern High Plains, abnormal drought and moderate drought (D0 and D1) continued to expand. Interestingly, autumn dryness in the south-central U.S. followed record-setting wetness earlier in the year. In Texas, for example, San Antonio netted 44.61 inches of rain (207 percent of normal) during the first eight months of the year, followed by just 2.24 inches (24 percent) from September to November. Farther north, moderately heavy snow resulted in the elimination of abnormal dryness (D0) from a few areas in Minnesota and the eastern Dakotas.

According to the latest Drought Outlook, the ongoing La Nina is expected to bring abnormally mild and dry weather to the drought-ravaged Southeast this winter. Improvement remains on tap from Tennessee and Kentucky into the mid-Atlantic and New England regions. The Midwest should also see improvement. In the Southwest, unusually heavy rains temporarily eased drought conditions. More storm systems during December will bring additional relief to the Great Basin, California, and the Southwest, although there is a chance that drier weather will return by the end of winter. Little relief is expected from the western Dakotas into western Nebraska. To the south, drought is forecast to develop in western and southern Texas, eastern New Mexico, and northward into parts of Colorado, Oklahoma, and Kansas, although beneficial rains should ease drought along parts of the Texas-Oklahoma border.

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period
Valid December 6, 2007 - February, 2008
Released December 6, 2007



CROP REPORT

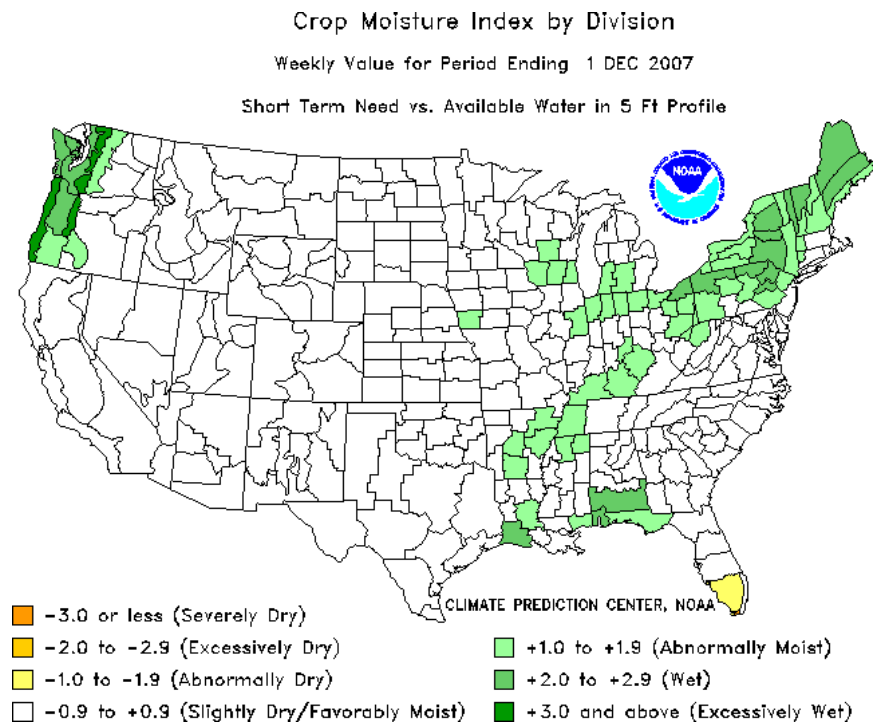
November 26—Oklahoma experienced unseasonably warm weather the first part of last week with temperatures exceeding 80 degrees on Tuesday in some areas. However, a cold front moved through the state late Tuesday night dropping temperatures into the 30s. Temperatures remained cold the remainder of the week with highs only reaching the 40s in most areas. There were 6.0 days suitable for fieldwork.

While the precipitation received this past week was greatly appreciated, more is needed before small grain crops in drier locations can resume normal development. Eighty-three percent of the state's wheat acreage had emerged, 12 percentage points behind the five-year average. Ninety-six percent of the state's rye had emerged. Oat seedbed preparation was 94 percent complete with over 80 percent of the crop planted by week's end. Sixty-two percent of oats had emerged.

Producers continued harvesting row crops on a limited basis. Farmers had the majority of soybeans harvested by week's end. Growers had 92 percent of grain sorghum harvested by Sunday, significantly ahead of normal. Sixty-nine percent of cotton was harvested, an increase of 6 points from the week before.

Growers had 95 percent of other hay second cuttings complete, 2 points behind normal. Eighty-nine percent of the fifth cutting of alfalfa and just over half of the sixth cutting were completed, both ahead of normal pace. Alfalfa and other hay conditions remained mostly in the good to fair range.

Livestock conditions were rated mostly good to fair. Pasture and range conditions also remained mostly in the good to fair range.



RESERVOIR STORAGE

- 14 reservoirs are currently operating at less than full capacity (compared to 10 four weeks ago).
- 20 reservoirs have experienced lake level decreases.

Storage in Selected Oklahoma Lakes & Reservoirs					
December 3, 2007					
Lake or Reservoir	Normal Pool Elevation	Previous Elevation 11/06/2007	Current Elevation 12/03/2007	Change in Elevation	Current Flood Control Storage
	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(acre-feet)
North Central					
Fort Supply	2004.00	2004.30	2004.22	(0.08)	413
Great Salt Plains	1125.00	1125.13	1125.29	0.16	2,434
Kaw*	1010.70	1009.80	1010.74	0.94	1,257
Northeast					
Birch	750.50	750.47	750.07	(0.40)	(492)
Copan	710.00	711.02	710.29	(0.73)	1,646
Fort Gibson	554.00	554.45	552.85	(1.60)	(21,400)
Grand	745.00	742.05	742.10	0.05	(130,601)
Hudson	619.00	619.51	619.31	(0.20)	3,425
Hulah	733.00	733.25	733.34	0.09	2,097
Keystone	723.00	723.15	722.69	(0.46)	(6,792)
Oologah	638.00	638.97	638.61	(0.36)	19,301
Skiatook	714.00	713.46	712.92	(0.54)	10,895
West Central					
Canton	1615.40	1615.63	1615.67	0.04	2,143
Foss	1642.00	1641.46	1641.59	0.13	(2,739)
Central					
Arcadia	1006.00	1006.11	1006.19	0.08	353
Heyburn	761.50	761.55	761.55	0.00	51
Thunderbird	1039.00	1039.39	1039.19	(0.20)	1,159
East Central					
Eufaula*	585.00	585.55	583.54	(2.01)	(134,070)
Tenkiller	632.00	634.28	632.76	(1.52)	9,956
Southwest					
Fort Cobb	1342.00	1342.61	1342.86	0.25	3,348
Lugert-Altus	1559.00	1550.59	1550.86	0.27	(44,931)
Tom Steed	1411.00	1410.76	1410.36	(0.40)	(4,014)
South Central					
Arbuckle	872.00	872.03	871.69	(0.34)	(719)
McGee Creek**	175.90	175.81	175.61	(0.20)	(3,516)
Texoma*	618.40	616.69	615.97	(0.72)	(182,656)
Waurika*	951.40	951.62	951.54	(0.08)	1,419
Southeast					
Broken Bow*	599.50	596.26	599.13	2.87	(87,661)
Hugo*	404.50	404.75	404.70	(0.05)	13,453
Pine Creek*	438.00	438.31	438.08	(0.23)	309
Sardis	599.00	598.97	598.79	(0.18)	(2,812)
Wister	478.00	478.69	477.87	(0.82)	(929)

* indicates seasonal pool operation

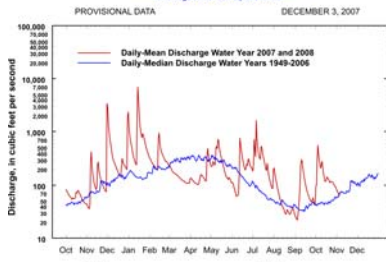
** elevation in meters

negative numbers in red

STREAMFLOW CONDITIONS

Baron Fork at Eldon

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

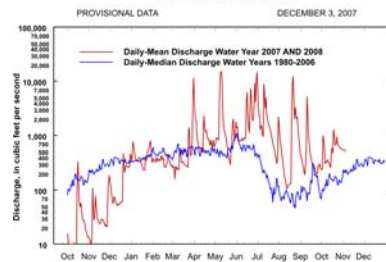


Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2007 and 2008 and period of record

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

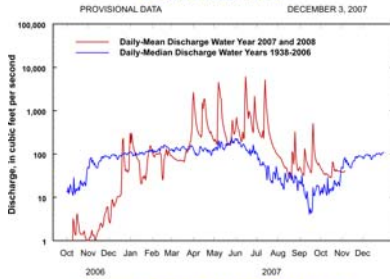


Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2007 and 2008 and period of record

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

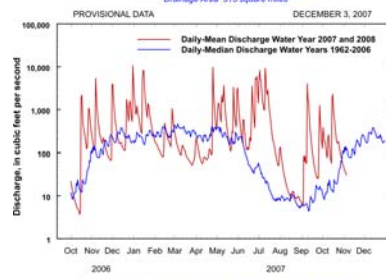


Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2007 and 2008 and period of record

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

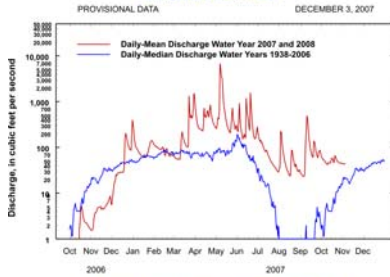


Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2007 and 2008 and period of record

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

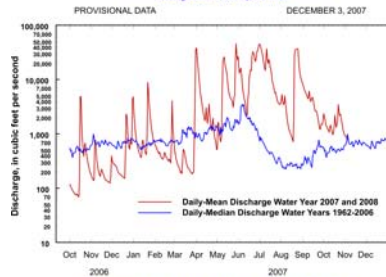


Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2007 and 2008 and period of record

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 2007 and 2008 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>.