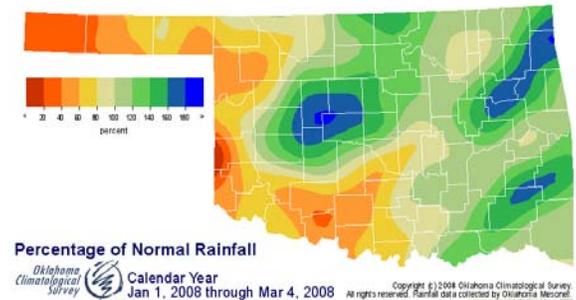
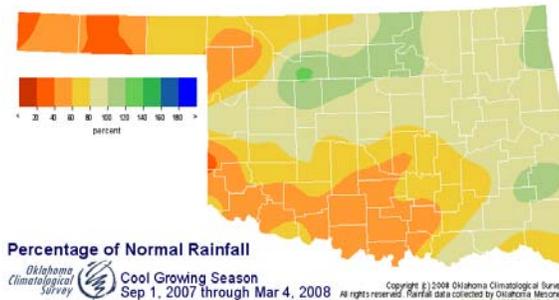


March 6, 2008

PRECIPITATION

Preliminary Statewide Precipitation

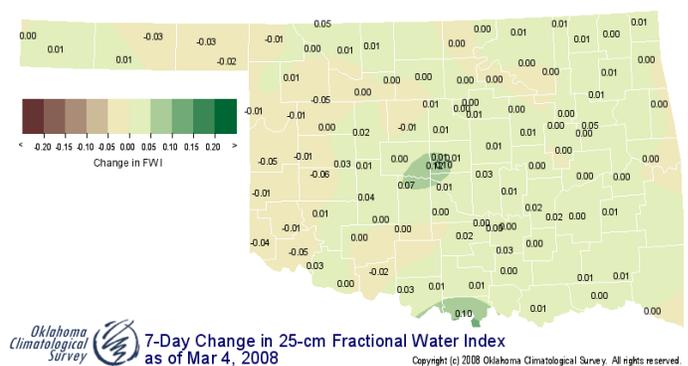
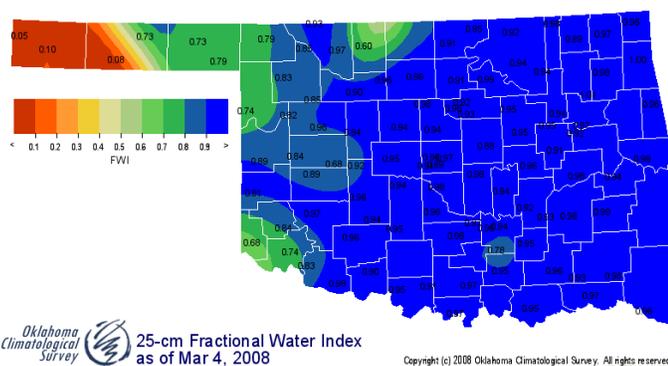
Climate Division (#)	Cool Growing Season September 1, 2007—March 4, 2008				Calendar Year January 1—March 4, 2008			
	TOTAL RAINFALL (INCHES)	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL (INCHES)	PERCENT OF NORMAL	RANK SINCE 1921	TOTAL RAINFALL (INCHES)	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL (INCHES)	PERCENT OF NORMAL	RANK SINCE 1921
Panhandle	3.39"	-3.11"	52%	7th driest	0.72"	-0.66"	52%	26th driest
North Central	10.58"	-1.09"	91%	43rd wettest	2.67"	+0.18"	107%	29th wettest
Northeast	17.65"	-0.68"	96%	34th wettest	5.19"	+1.17"	129%	17th wettest
West Central	8.90"	-1.89"	82%	37th driest	2.47"	+0.14"	106%	28th wettest
Central	12.94"	-3.30"	80%	36th driest	4.17"	+0.52"	114%	21st wettest
East Central	18.96"	-2.64"	88%	40th driest	6.23"	+1.14"	122%	29th wettest
Southwest	7.89"	-4.27"	65%	17th driest	2.13"	-0.55"	80%	35th driest
South Central	10.90"	-7.89"	58%	14th driest	4.01"	-0.55"	88%	41st driest
Southeast	22.13"	-3.07"	88%	36th driest	8.38"	+1.85"	128%	22nd wettest
Statewide	12.51"	-3.14"	80%	28th driest	3.95"	+0.34"	109%	29th wettest



SOIL MOISTURE

Fractional Water Index¹ March 4, 2008

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.

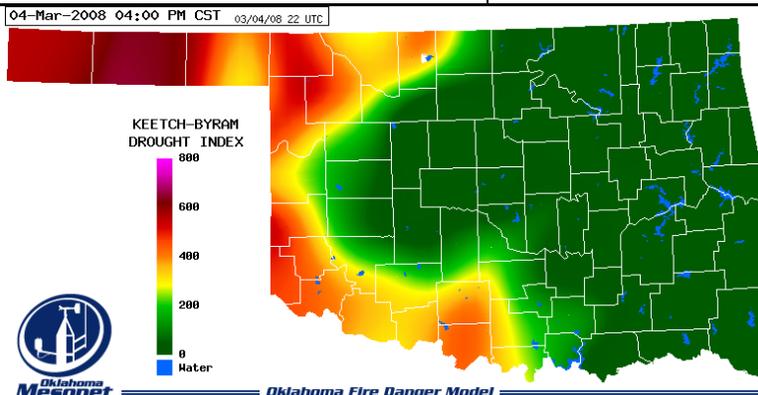
DROUGHT INDICES

Palmer Drought Severity Index ¹					Standardized Precipitation Index ² Through February 2008			
CLIMATE DIVISION (#)	CURRENT STATUS 3/1/2008	VALUE		CHANGE IN VALUE	3-MONTH	6-MONTH	9-MONTH	12-MONTH
		3/1	2/2					
Northwest (1)	NEAR NORMAL	-0.18	-0.28	0.10	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY	MODERATELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL
North Central (2)	VERY MOIST SPELL	3.58	3.09	0.49	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	VERY WET	EXTREMELY WET
Northeast (3)	UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL	2.11	1.49	0.62	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY WET	VERY WET
West Central (4)	VERY MOIST SPELL	3.74	3.12	0.62	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	EXTREMELY WET	EXTREMELY WET
Central (5)	VERY MOIST SPELL	3.92	3.64	0.28	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	EXTREMELY WET	EXTREMELY WET
East Central (6)	MOIST SPELL	1.45	0.62	0.83	MODERATELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY WET	NEAR NORMAL
Southwest (7)	UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL	2.53	2.18	0.35	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	VERY WET	VERY WET
South Central (8)	NEAR NORMAL	0.05	-0.27	0.32	MODERATELY DRY	VERY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY WET
Southeast (9)	MOIST SPELL	1.67	0.86	0.81	MODERATELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL

- No climate divisions are currently experiencing drought conditions, according to the PDSI.
- No climate divisions have undergone PDSI moisture decreases since February 2.
- Four climate divisions are experiencing dry conditions, according to the SPI.

Keetch-Byram Drought Fire Index³

MESONET STATION	COUNTY	CLIMATE DIVISION	CURRENT VALUE 3/4/2008	
Goodwell	Texas	Northwest	633	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stations currently above 600 (March 4) = 2 • Stations above 600 on February 4 = 2
Hooker	Texas	Northwest	620	
Boise City	Cimarron	Northwest	589	



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.

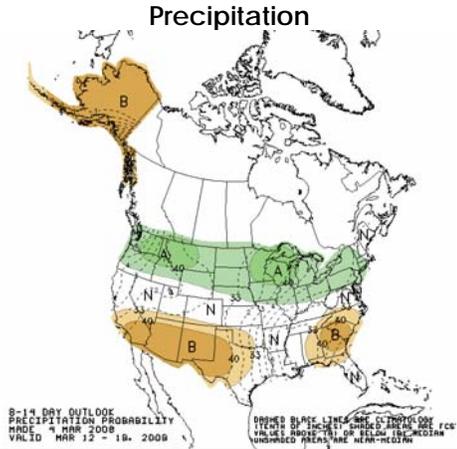
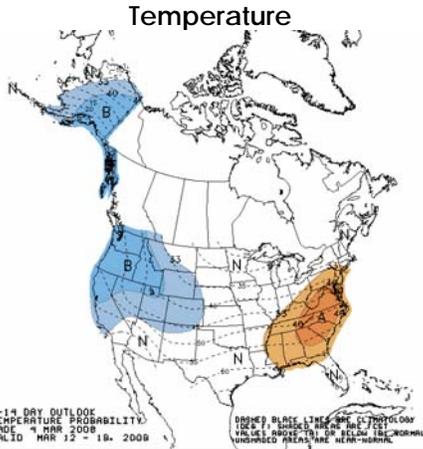
² The Standardized Precipitation Index, more sensitive than the PDSI, provides a comparison of precipitation over a specified period with precipitation totals from that same period for all years included in the historical record. The 3-month SPI provides a seasonal estimation of precipitation while the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

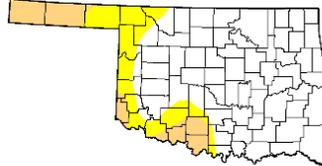
March 12-18, 2008



U.S. Drought Monitor Oklahoma

March 4, 2008
Valid 7 a.m. EST

	Drought Conditions (Percent Area)					
	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	75.3	24.7	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Last Week (02/26/2008 map)	72.1	27.9	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
3 Months Ago (12/11/2007 map)	66.1	33.9	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Start of Calendar Year (01/01/2008 map)	83.4	16.6	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Start of Water Year (10/01/2007 map)	95.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
One Year Ago (03/06/2007 map)	50.6	49.4	25.6	10.9	0.0	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.

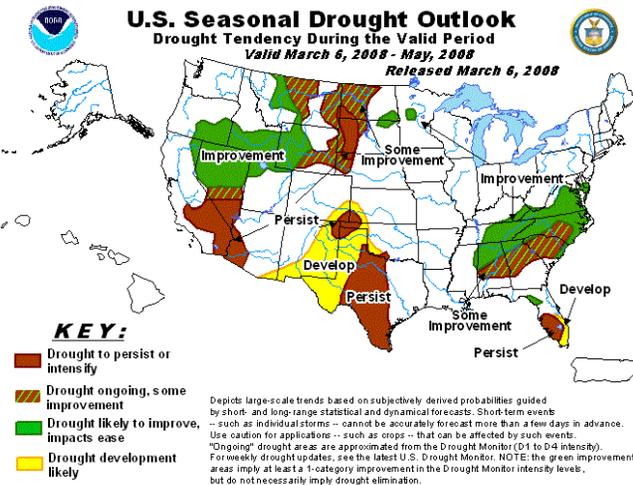
<http://drought.unl.edu/dm>

Released Thursday, March 6, 2008
 Author: Brian Fuchs, National Drought Mitigation Center

Regional Drought Summary & Outlook:

March 4—Dry conditions continued to plague the northern Plains over the last several months. In the south, dryness continues across central and west Texas. After an eight-month period of wet weather in 2007, the end of 2007 and start of 2008 has been very dry over much of the western half of Texas. D2 was expanded north and west this week and D1 conditions were pushed to the west as well. D0 was introduced into the Big Bend region as well this week. D0 was improved slightly in south central Oklahoma as it was on the western fringe of heavy rain and snow this week. Places east of the D0 area received more than 4 inches of rain, with 4 to 6 inches of snow reported on top of that.

According to the latest Drought Outlook, the Southeastern drought region should continue to see improvement, with the best odds for relief extending across the northern part of the drought area as well as along the coast. Farther west, drought is forecast to persist over central Texas and in the western Oklahoma Panhandle region, with the odds still favoring expansion into west Texas and eastern New Mexico. Forecasts for drier weather have led to the Outlook showing persisting drought over southern California and southern Nevada, although deep mountain snow pack will boost water supplies this spring. To the north, improvement is anticipated over the northern Great Basin, while more limited improvement is forecast for the northern High Plains. Little change is expected over the far western Dakotas, but the odds for improvement increase to the east into Minnesota.



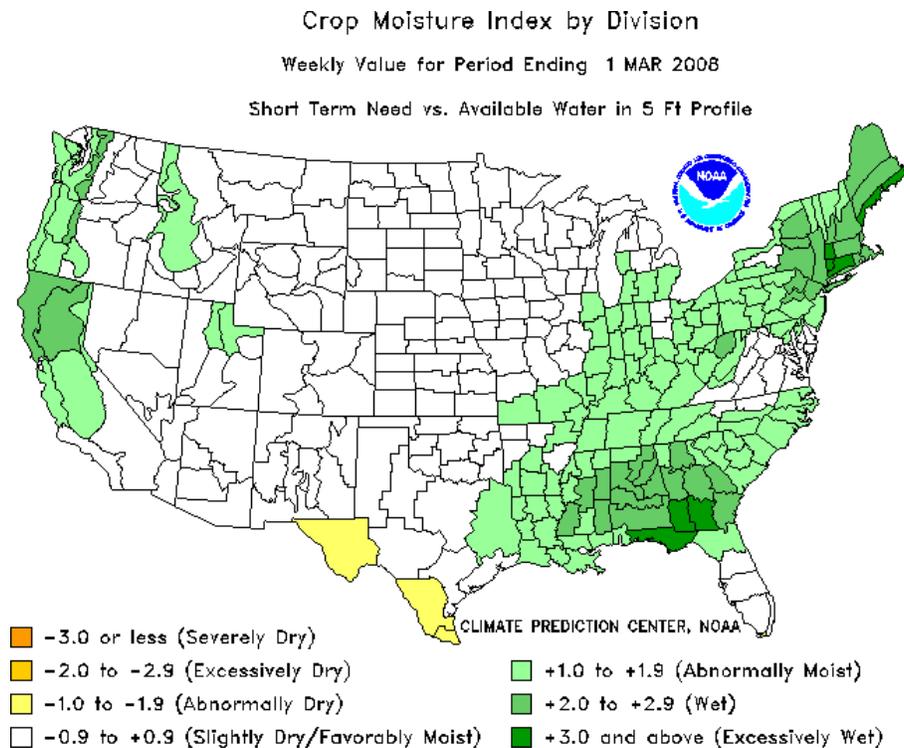
CROP REPORT

March 3—Soil moisture conditions in some areas improved with substantial rainfall throughout the month of February. Although a burn ban is in effect for only a few Panhandle counties, producers across the state remained wary of wildfire dangers. Recent strong winds have increased dryness and chances for wildfires across Oklahoma. Topsoil moisture increased during the month with 72 percent rated in the adequate to surplus range. Subsoil moisture levels also increased with 69 percent rated in the adequate to surplus range.

The condition of all small grain crops was mostly in the good to fair range. Wheat development was thought to be behind normal in many areas, possibly due to low soil temperatures. Producers continued to top-dress and spray for greenbugs when the weather would allow. Winter wheat grazed was at 25 percent, 23 points behind normal. Spring growth and progress for oats and rye were also thought to be behind normal. Rye grazed was at 55 percent, 20 points behind normal and oats grazed was at eight percent, 21 points behind the five-year average.

Seventy-six percent of pastures were in the good to fair range. Cool season grass conditions improved in some parts of the state over the past month. In most areas, grasses are being pastured. Some cattle producers are considering alternative pasture fertilizing options due to increased fertilizer costs.

Livestock remained in mostly good to fair condition. Livestock marketings were average. Temperatures continued to fluctuate from one extreme to the other making it tough on cattle operators. With an abundant amount of hay on hand, many cattle producers continued to provide hay to their herds.



RESERVOIR STORAGE

- 6 reservoirs are currently operating at less than full capacity (compared to 15 last month).
- 5 reservoirs have experienced lake level decreases.

Storage in Selected Oklahoma Lakes & Reservoirs					
<i>March 5, 2008</i>					
<i>Lake or Reservoir</i>	<i>Normal Pool Elevation</i>	<i>Previous Elevation 02/05/2008</i>	<i>Current Elevation 03/05/2008</i>	<i>Change in Elevation</i>	<i>Current Flood Control Storage</i>
	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(acre-feet)
North Central					
Fort Supply	2004.00	2004.52	2004.12	(0.40)	225
Great Salt Plains	1125.00	1125.36	1125.43	0.07	3,609
Kaw*	1008.60	1013.70	1010.88	(2.82)	37,770
Northeast					
Birch	750.50	750.48	752.26	1.78	2,069
Copan	710.00	710.71	712.48	1.77	14,078
Fort Gibson	554.00	556.85	558.10	1.25	84,039
Grand	745.00	742.09	746.46	4.37	69,081
Hudson	619.00	619.50	622.28	2.78	37,584
Hulah	733.00	733.45	737.22	3.77	22,620
Keystone	723.00	722.90	722.90	0.00	(2,190)
Oologah	636.00	638.33	640.37	2.04	135,638
Skiatook	714.00	714.00	715.45	1.45	15,863
West Central					
Canton	1615.40	1615.65	1615.84	0.19	3,492
Foss	1642.00	1641.91	1641.48	(0.43)	(3,474)
Central					
Arcadia	1006.00	1005.81	1007.12	1.31	2,090
Heyburn	761.50	761.77	762.59	0.82	1,012
Thunderbird	1039.00	1039.48	1039.92	0.44	5,612
East Central					
Eufaula*	585.00	583.60	587.21	3.61	219,241
Tenkiller	632.00	631.08	637.97	6.89	80,183
Southwest					
Fort Cobb	1342.00	1343.01	1342.92	(0.09)	3,582
Lugert-Altus	1559.00	1553.17	1554.45	1.28	(26,582)
Tom Steed	1411.00	1409.90	1410.27	0.37	(4,578)
South Central					
Arbuckle	872.00	871.28	871.97	0.69	(70)
McGee Creek**	175.90	175.66	177.16	1.50	16,505
Texoma*	615.00	614.47	614.45	(0.02)	(37,759)
Waurika*	951.40	952.05	952.09	0.04	7,028
Southeast					
Broken Bow*	599.50	594.82	603.23	8.41	53,907
Hugo*	404.50	404.44	411.32	6.88	130,704
Pine Creek*	438.00	438.32	447.48	9.16	45,780
Sardis	599.00	599.44	601.58	2.14	36,720
Wister	478.00	478.30	493.27	14.97	180,426

* indicates seasonal pool operation

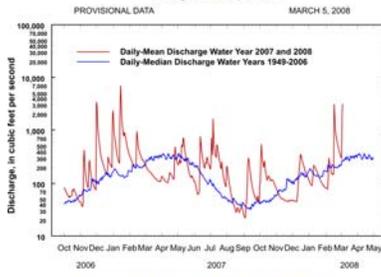
** elevation in meters

negative numbers in red, parentheses

STREAMFLOW CONDITIONS

Baron Fork at Eldon

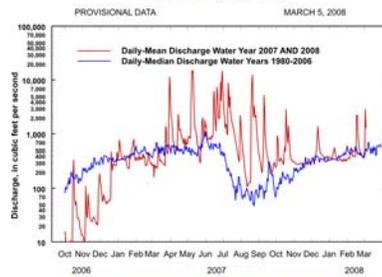
Baron Fork at Eldon, Oklahoma
 Station No. 07197000 Northwest Oklahoma
 Drainage Area 307 square miles



PROVISIONAL DATA MARCH 5, 2008
 Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2007 and 2008 and period of record
 Data from U.S. Geological Survey

Canadian River at Purcell

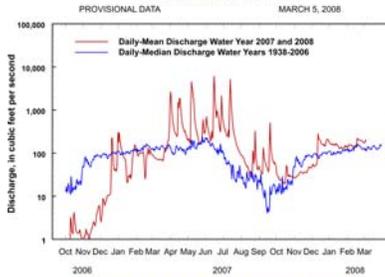
Canadian River at Purcell, Oklahoma
 Station No. 07229200 Central Oklahoma
 Drainage Area 25,939 square miles



PROVISIONAL DATA MARCH 5, 2008
 Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2007 and 2008 and period of record
 Data from U.S. Geological Survey

Cimarron River near Waynoka

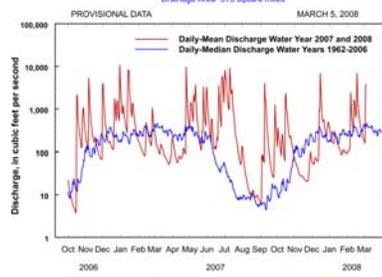
Cimarron River near Waynoka, Oklahoma
 Station No. 07158000 Northwest Oklahoma
 Drainage Area 13,334 square miles



PROVISIONAL DATA MARCH 5, 2008
 Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2007 and 2008 and period of record
 Data from U.S. Geological Survey

Glover River near Glover

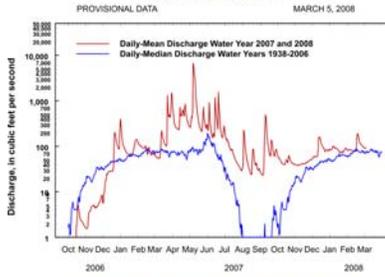
Glover River near Glover, Oklahoma
 Station No. 07337900 Southeast Oklahoma
 Drainage Area 315 square miles



PROVISIONAL DATA MARCH 5, 2008
 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

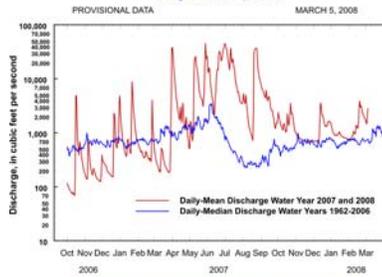
North Fork of the Red River near Carter, Oklahoma
 Station No. 07301500 Southwest Oklahoma
 Drainage Area 2,337 square miles



PROVISIONAL DATA MARCH 5, 2008
 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



PROVISIONAL DATA MARCH 5, 2008
 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>.