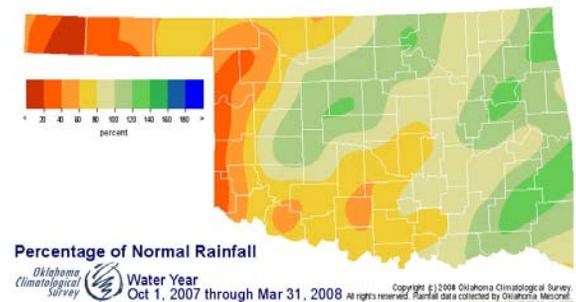
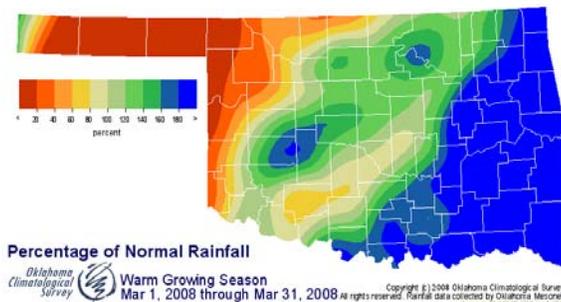


April 3, 2008

PRECIPITATION

Preliminary Statewide Precipitation

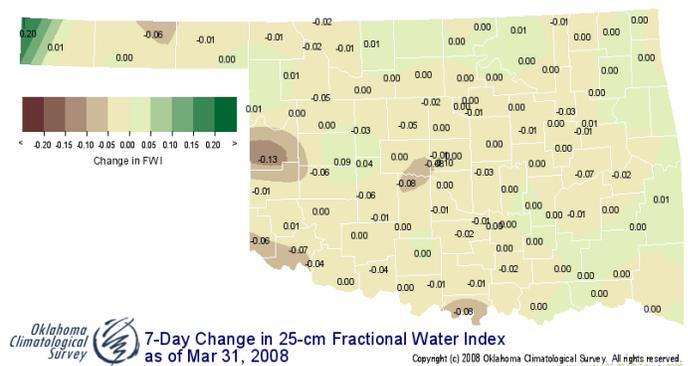
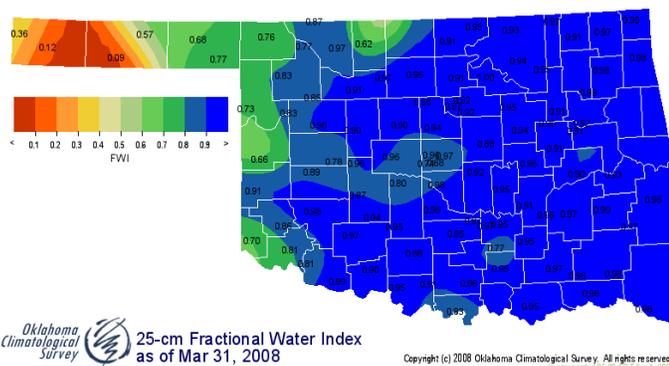
Climate Division (#)	Warm Growing Season March 1—31, 2008				Water Year October 1, 2007—March 31, 2008			
	TOTAL RAINFALL (INCHES)	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL (INCHES)	PERCENT OF NORMAL	RANK SINCE 1921	TOTAL RAINFALL (INCHES)	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL (INCHES)	PERCENT OF NORMAL	RANK SINCE 1921
Panhandle	0.24"	-1.39"	14%	13th driest	2.72"	-3.32"	45%	11th driest
North Central	2.26"	-0.42"	84%	32nd wettest	9.42"	-1.45"	87%	42nd wettest
Northeast	6.48"	+2.81"	176%	7th wettest	18.37"	+1.62"	110%	17th wettest
West Central	2.11"	-0.29"	88%	31st wettest	7.67"	-2.18"	78%	40th driest
Central	3.83"	+0.59"	118%	17th wettest	12.86"	-2.09"	86%	35th wettest
East Central	8.87"	+4.78"	217%	3rd wettest	20.50"	+0.30"	101%	29th wettest
Southwest	2.43"	+0.17"	107%	27th wettest	7.93"	-2.81"	74%	36th driest
South Central	5.96"	+2.41"	168%	5th wettest	13.66"	-3.88"	78%	33rd driest
Southeast	12.59"	+8.11"	281%	2nd wettest	27.42"	+2.89"	112%	19th wettest
Statewide	4.85"	+1.74"	156%	5th wettest	13.25"	-1.29"	91%	37th wettest



SOIL MOISTURE

Fractional Water Index¹ March 31, 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.

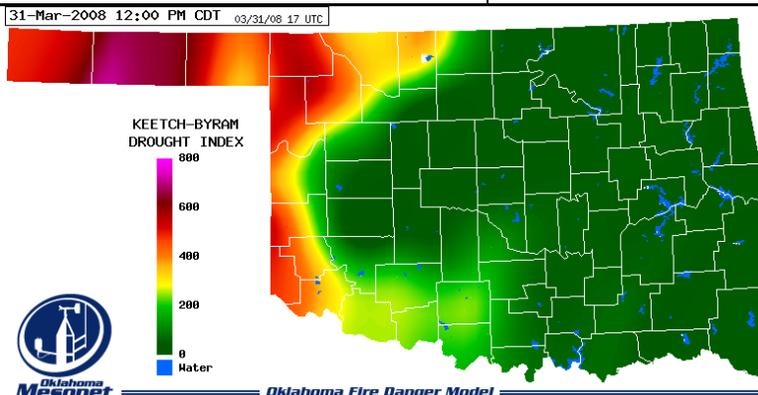
DROUGHT INDICES

Palmer Drought Severity Index ¹					Standardized Precipitation Index ² Through February 2008			
CLIMATE DIVISION (#)	CURRENT STATUS 3/29/2008	VALUE		CHANGE IN VALUE	3-MONTH	6-MONTH	9-MONTH	12-MONTH
		3/29	3/1					
Northwest (1)	INCIPIENT DROUGHT	-0.82	-0.18	-0.64	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY	MODERATELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL
North Central (2)	VERY MOIST SPELL	3.59	3.58	0.01	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	VERY WET	EXTREMELY WET
Northeast (3)	UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL	2.89	2.11	0.78	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY WET	VERY WET
West Central (4)	VERY MOIST SPELL	3.51	3.74	-0.23	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	EXTREMELY WET	EXTREMELY WET
Central (5)	EXTREME MOIST SPELL	4.24	3.92	0.32	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	EXTREMELY WET	EXTREMELY WET
East Central (6)	VERY MOIST SPELL	3.24	1.45	1.79	MODERATELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY WET	NEAR NORMAL
Southwest (7)	UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL	2.93	2.53	0.40	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	VERY WET	VERY WET
South Central (8)	MOIST SPELL	1.61	0.05	1.56	MODERATELY DRY	VERY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY WET
Southeast (9)	VERY MOIST SPELL	3.86	1.67	2.19	MODERATELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL

- No climate divisions are currently experiencing drought conditions, according to the PDSI.
- Two climate divisions have undergone PDSI moisture decreases since March 1.
- Four climate divisions are experiencing dry conditions, according to the SPI.

Keetch-Byram Drought Fire Index³

MESONET STATION	COUNTY	CLIMATE DIVISION	CURRENT VALUE 3/31/2008	
Goodwell	Texas	Northwest	651	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stations currently above 600 (March 31) = 3 • Stations above 600 on March 4 = 2
Hooker	Texas	Northwest	639	
Boise City	Cimarron	Northwest	607	



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.

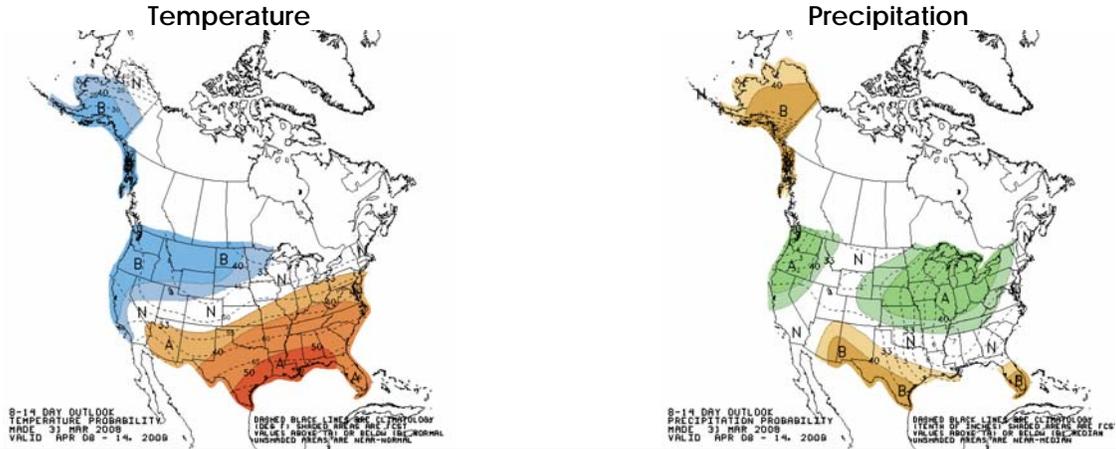
² The Standardized Precipitation Index, more sensitive than the PDSI, provides a comparison of precipitation over a specified period with precipitation totals from that same period for all years included in the historical record. The 3-month SPI provides a seasonal estimation of precipitation while the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

April 8-14, 2008

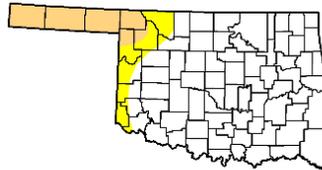


U.S. Drought Monitor

April 1, 2008
Valid 7 a.m. EST

Oklahoma

	Drought Conditions (Percent Area)					
	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	81.7	18.3	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Last Week (03/25/2008 map)	81.7	18.3	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
3 Months Ago (01/08/2008 map)	70.3	29.7	7.1	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 (04/03/2007 map)	77.8	22.2	0.0	0.0	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>

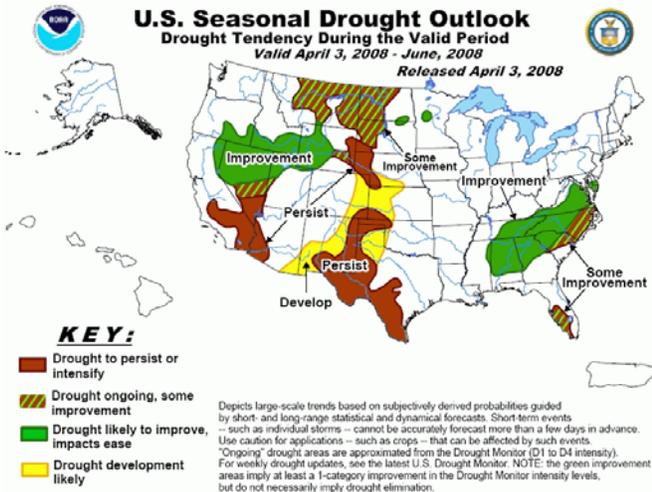
USDA
National Drought Mitigation Center
Released Thursday, April 3, 2008
Author: Rich Tinker, CPC/NOAA

Regional Drought Summary & Outlook:

April 1—In the Plains, locally heavy snows lifted parts of eastern South Dakota out of D0 and reduced the southward extent of D1 in northeastern South Dakota. Meanwhile, 1 to 3 inches of rain improved conditions to D0 for a small section of central Texas. Elsewhere, light to locally moderate precipitation fell on the rest of South Dakota, western Nebraska, eastern Wyoming, and several other locations scattered across the northern Plains while little or nothing fell from western Kansas and eastern Colorado southward to the Mexican border. As a result, D0 and D1 conditions expanded in southern and western New Mexico, and D3 was introduced in a large part of western North Dakota where recent conditions have been particularly dry. In most areas where dryness and drought intensified, precipitation totals for the last 6 months have been less than half of normal and under 25 percent of normal since the beginning of the calendar year.

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period
Valid April 3, 2008 - June, 2008
Released April 3, 2008



According to the latest Drought Outlook, although exceptional drought has been eliminated across the Southeast, 12-month precipitation deficits exceed 12 inches across parts of Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, and the Carolinas. The forecast indicates continued drought improvement across the Southeast, but long-term hydrological impacts will persist as water demand increases. Some improvement is forecast for the northern high Plains and northern Rockies. Drought persistence or development is forecast for the central and southern high Plains, west Texas, and much of New Mexico. Although the April – June seasonal forecast indicates below normal precipitation for parts of Nevada and Utah, spring snow melt should boost water supplies and result in improvement across the northern Great Basin. Persistence is forecast in southern Nevada, southern California, and southwest Arizona due to a dry climatology.

CROP REPORT

March 31—Flooding late in the week in low areas of eastern Oklahoma created numerous cattle, hay and fence losses. Western and central Oklahoma received large hail and high winds late Sunday night. No severe crop damage was visible, but several areas lost power. There were 5.4 days suitable for fieldwork.

Small grain crops were growing fast, but were in need of additional moisture in many areas. Some hail damage to the state's wheat crop may have occurred during last week's thunderstorms. Winter wheat jointing was at 50 percent, a 12-point increase from the previous week, but 20 points behind last year and 16 points behind the five-year average. Rye jointing increased three percentage points from the previous week and is 16 points ahead of normal. Oats jointing jumped nine points from the previous week to reach 21 percent.

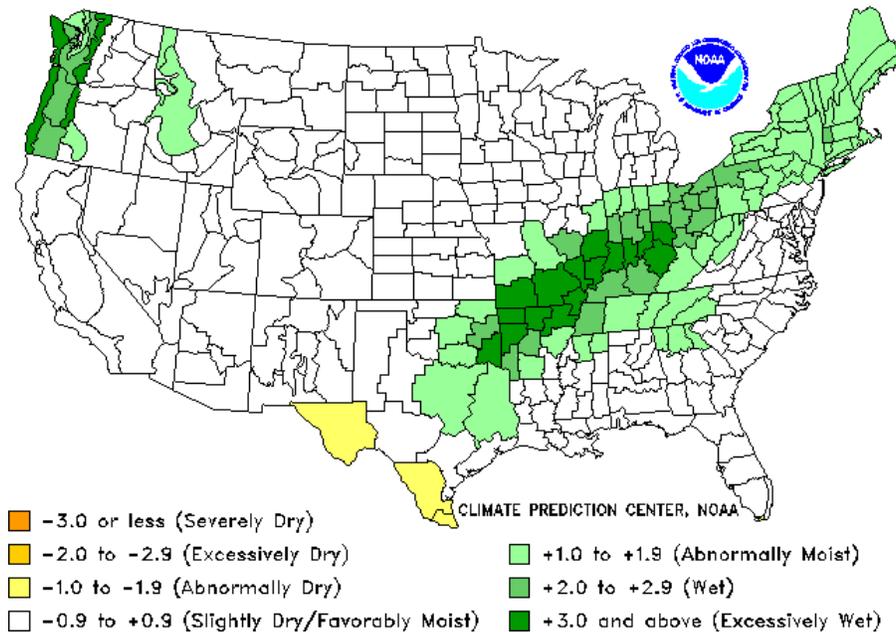
Seedbed preparations for all major row crops were still running ahead of normal with soybeans at 37 percent, peanuts at 33 percent, and cotton at 50 percent. Sorghum seedbed preparation was at 23 percent, two points behind last year, but one percentage point ahead of the five-year average. Corn seedbed preparation was at 63 percent, seven points ahead of normal while corn planted was at 14 percent, four points behind normal. In isolated areas, large amounts of rainfall may have damaged recently planted corn.

Pasture and range conditions remained very similar to last week and were mostly in the good to fair range. With some precipitation and warm temperatures, pastures were continuing to green in many areas. In parts of the state that have received little precipitation, pasture and grass growth has been limited. Livestock conditions were rated mostly in the good to fair range. In the Panhandle, cattle producers may have to seek feed alternatives, such as emergency haying, and some may also have to reduce their herds if extremely dry conditions continue. Average livestock marketings were reported last week.

Crop Moisture Index by Division

Weekly Value for Period Ending 29 MAR 2008

Short Term Need vs. Available Water in 5 Ft Profile



RESERVOIR STORAGE

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

Storage in Selected Oklahoma Lakes & Reservoirs					
April 1, 2008					
Lake or Reservoir	Normal Pool Elevation (feet)	Previous Elevation 03/05/2008 (feet)	Current Elevation 04/01/2008 (feet)	Change in Elevation (feet)	Current Flood Control Storage (acre-feet)
North Central					
Fort Supply	2004.00	2004.12	2004.21	0.09	394
Great Salt Plains	1125.00	1125.43	1125.35	(0.08)	2,937
Kaw*	1009.40	1010.88	1012.64	1.76	56,123
Northeast					
Birch	750.50	752.26	757.51	5.25	8,881
Copan	710.00	712.48	711.46	(1.02)	8,285
Fort Gibson	554.00	558.10	561.19	3.09	156,150
Grand	745.00	746.46	746.70	0.24	80,601
Hudson	619.00	622.28	621.23	(1.05)	25,142
Hulah	733.00	737.22	738.19	0.97	27,115
Keystone	723.00	722.90	730.92	8.02	210,105
Oologah	638.00	640.37	646.23	5.86	292,279
Skiatook	714.00	715.45	717.24	1.79	35,445
West Central					
Canton	1615.40	1615.84	1615.79	(0.05)	3,096
Foss	1642.00	1641.48	1641.25	(0.23)	(5,010)
Central					
Arcadia	1006.00	1007.12	1006.30	(0.82)	558
Heyburn	761.50	762.59	762.22	(0.37)	696
Thunderbird	1039.00	1039.92	1039.52	(0.40)	3,172
East Central					
Eufaula*	585.00	587.21	588.41	1.20	346,639
Tenkiller	632.00	637.97	642.51	4.54	145,297
Southwest					
Fort Cobb	1342.00	1342.92	1343.97	1.05	7,838
Lugert-Altus	1559.00	1554.45	1555.64	1.19	(19,988)
Tom Steed	1411.00	1410.27	1411.34	1.07	2,218
South Central					
Arbuckle	872.00	871.97	872.80	0.83	1,904
McGee Creek**	175.90	177.16	177.78	0.62	25,185
Texoma*	615.00	614.45	618.47	4.02	256,456
Waurika*	951.40	952.09	952.36	0.27	9,861
Southeast					
Broken Bow*	599.50	603.23	618.96	15.73	301,981
Hugo*	407.50	411.32	417.21	5.89	178,475
Pine Creek*	440.50	447.48	466.05	18.57	199,057
Sardis	599.00	601.58	602.33	0.75	47,879
Wister	478.00	493.27	504.39	11.12	411,616

* indicates seasonal pool operation

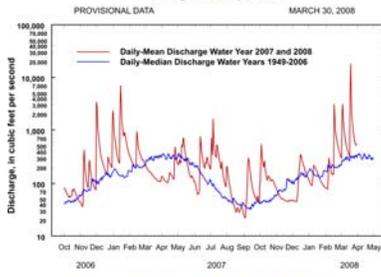
** elevation in meters

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

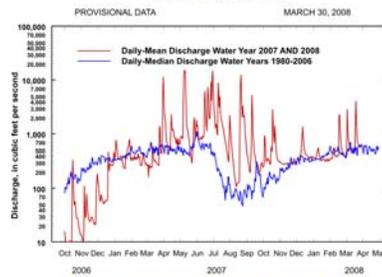


Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2007 and 2008 and period of record

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

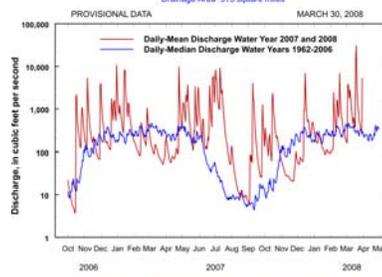


Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2007 and 2008 and period of record

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

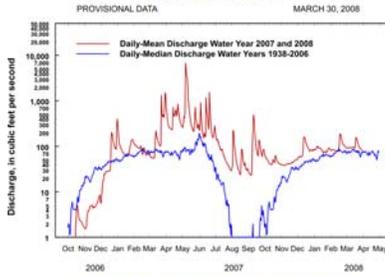


Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2007 and 2008 and period of record

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

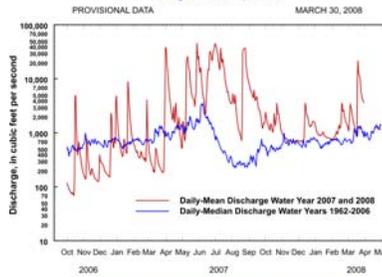


Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2007 and 2008 and period of record

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>.