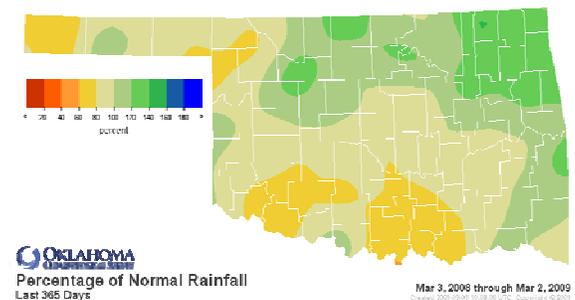
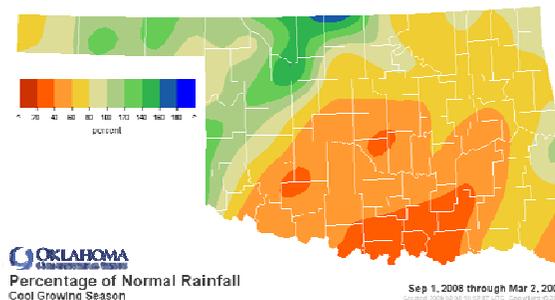


March 5, 2009

PRECIPITATION

Statewide Precipitation

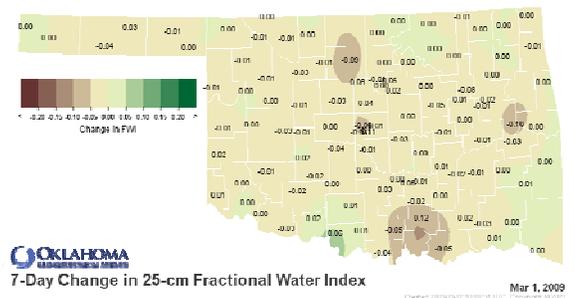
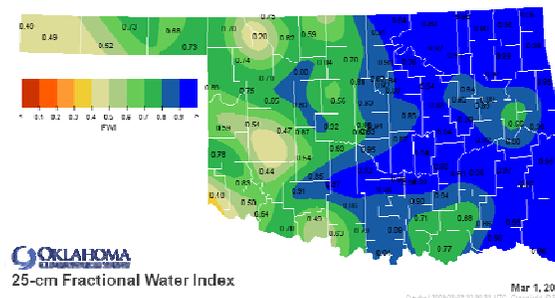
CLIMATE DIVISION	Cool Growing Season September 1, 2008—March 2, 2009				Last 365 Days March 3, 2008—March 2, 2009			
	TOTAL RAINFALL (INCHES)	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL (INCHES)	PERCENT OF NORMAL	RANK SINCE 1921	TOTAL RAINFALL (INCHES)	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL (INCHES)	PERCENT OF NORMAL	RANK SINCE 1921
Panhandle	6.08"	-0.32"	95%	40th wettest	17.31"	-3.79"	82%	25th driest
North Central	12.58"	+1.09"	109%	24th wettest	33.94"	+2.29"	107%	23rd wettest
Northeast	13.90"	-4.20"	77%	31st driest	53.22"	+11.25"	127%	7th wettest
West Central	10.93"	+0.29"	103%	30th wettest	28.59"	-0.50"	98%	27th wettest
Central	8.13"	-7.90"	51%	12th driest	34.30"	-3.69"	90%	43rd wettest
East Central	13.21"	-8.12"	62%	13th driest	49.06"	+2.97"	106%	20th wettest
Southwest	6.54"	-5.47"	54%	11th driest	25.14"	-5.66"	82%	26th driest
South Central	7.19"	-11.37"	39%	3rd driest	30.79"	-10.17"	75%	16th driest
Southeast	15.92"	-8.99"	64%	7th driest	51.52"	+0.58"	101%	32nd wettest
Statewide	10.32"	-5.12"	67%	20th driest	35.87"	-0.82"	98%	35th wettest



SOIL MOISTURE

Fractional Water Index¹ March 1, 2009

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

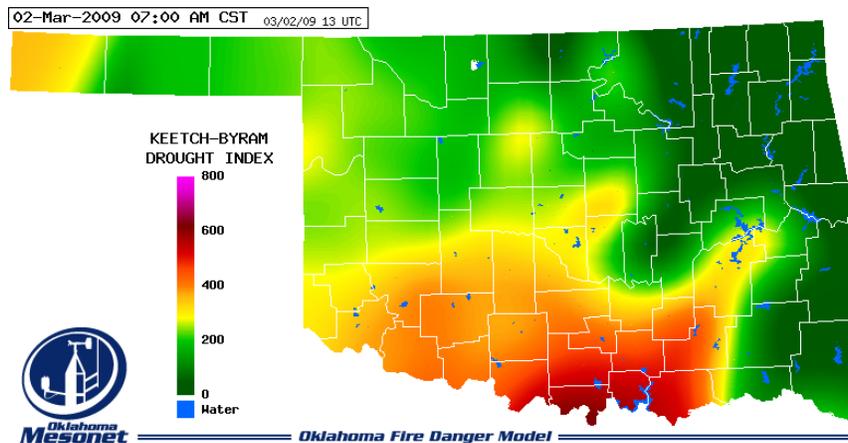
Palmer Drought Severity Index ¹					Standardized Precipitation Index ² Through January 2009			
CLIMATE DIVISION	CURRENT STATUS 2/28/2009	VALUE		CHANGE IN VALUE	3-MONTH	6-MONTH	9-MONTH	12-MONTH
		2/28	1/24					
Northwest	NEAR NORMAL	0.09	1.01	-0.92	VERY DRY	VERY WET	MODERATELY WET	NEAR NORMAL
North Central	VERY MOIST SPELL	3.38	3.88	-0.50	VERY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY WET	VERY WET
Northeast	UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL	2.82	2.57	0.25	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY WET	VERY WET
West Central	MOIST SPELL	1.49	2.29	-0.80	VERY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY WET
Central	NEAR NORMAL	-0.42	-0.24	-0.18	VERY DRY	MODERATELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
East Central	NEAR NORMAL	-0.33	-1.45	1.12	VERY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
Southwest	MILD DROUGHT	-1.19	-1.06	-0.13	EXTREMELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
South Central	MILD DROUGHT	-1.75	-1.62	-0.13	EXTREMELY DRY	VERY DRY	VERY DRY	NEAR NORMAL
Southeast	INCIPIENT MOIST SPELL	0.79	1.21	-0.42	VERY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL

- Two climate divisions are currently experiencing drought conditions, according to the PDSI.
- Seven climate divisions have undergone a PDSI moisture decrease since January 24.
- Eight climate divisions are experiencing near long-term dry conditions, according to the SPI.

Keetch-Byram Drought Fire Index³

MESONET STATION	COUNTY	CLIMATE DIVISION	CURRENT VALUE 3/2/2009
Burneyville	Love	South Central	607
Madill	Marshall	South Central	546
Ardmore	Carter	South Central	527

- Stations currently above 600 (March 2) = 1
- Stations above 600 on January 26 = 2



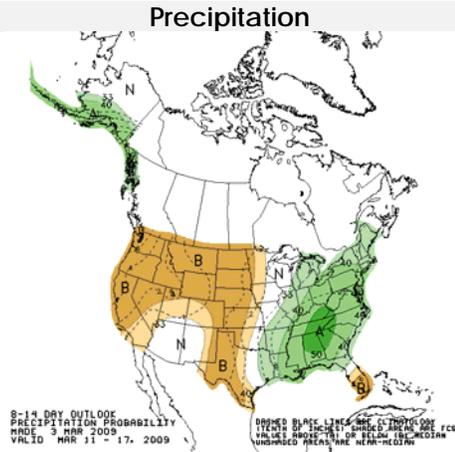
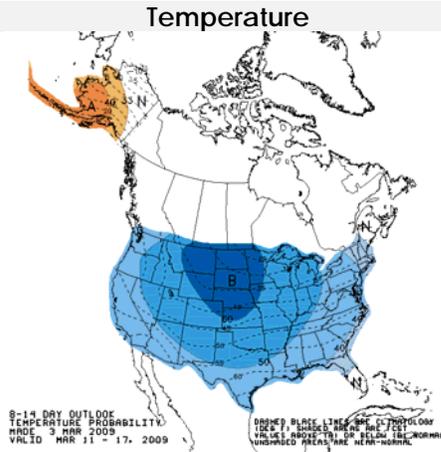
¹ The Palmer Drought Severity Index, the first comprehensive drought index developed in the United States, is calculated based on precipitation, temperature, and soil moisture. Though widely used by government agencies and states to trigger drought relief programs, the PDSI may underestimate or overestimate 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 11-17, 2009

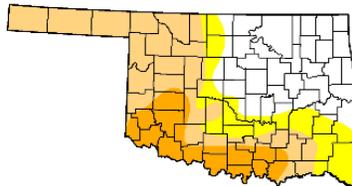


Regional Drought Summary & Outlook

U.S. Drought Monitor Oklahoma

March 3, 2009
Valid 7 a.m. EST

	Drought Conditions (Percent Area)					
	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	34.2	65.8	48.8	15.2	0.0	0.0
Last Week (02/24/2009 map)	40.1	59.9	47.1	12.2	0.0	0.0
3 Months Ago (11/29/2008 map)	44.0	56.0	23.8	4.4	0.0	0.0
Start of Calendar Year (01/06/2009 map)	41.6	58.4	12.0	3.4	0.0	0.0
Start of Water Year (10/07/2008 map)	84.4	15.6	5.0	3.5	0.0	0.0
One Year Ago (03/04/2008 map)	75.3	24.7	10.6	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>



Released Thursday, March 5, 2009

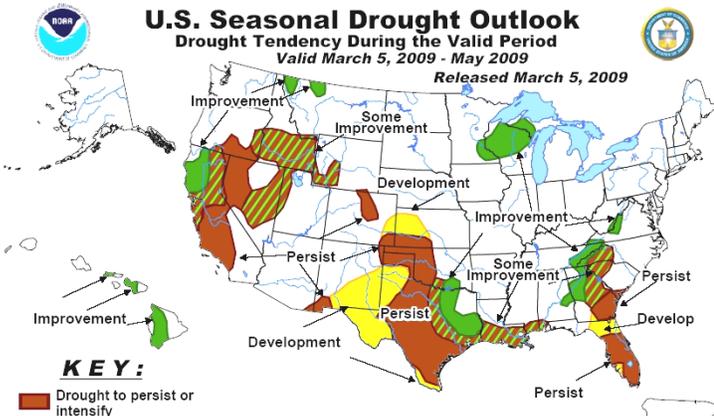
Author: J. Lawrimore/L. Love-Brotak, NOAA/NESDIS/NCDC

March 3—Another week of below-average precipitation from southern Mississippi to the southern Plains led to widespread expansion of abnormally dry conditions and moderate drought. Areas affected by severe to exceptional drought also increased in parts of Texas and Oklahoma. Mounting short-term deficits led to a designation of abnormal dryness that stretched from southern Mississippi, across much of Louisiana into northeastern Texas, southern Arkansas, and southeastern Oklahoma. Moderate (D1) drought also expanded to cover an area from southwestern Alabama to southeastern Texas. In southwest Oklahoma, severe (D2A) drought spread farther north through Washita, Custer and western Caddo Counties as 30- to 60-day precipitation deficits led to deteriorating soil moisture conditions. Conditions also continued to deteriorate across the core drought region of southern Texas and abnormal dryness expanded northward through much of Kansas.

According to the latest Drought Outlook (March 5), drought has further worsened in the southern Plains, and short and long-range forecasts of below-normal precipitation and above-normal temperatures mean that drought could expand in Kansas, eastern Colorado, western Texas, and southern New Mexico. In contrast, heavy showers forecast during the first 2 weeks of the forecast period in March are likely to bring at least short-term relief to eastern drought areas of Texas and the northern Gulf Coast, with even some improvement possible in the hard-hit areas of south-central Texas. The drought has aggravated wildfire danger and damaged winter crops across the southwestern Plains.

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook Drought Tendency During the Valid Period Valid March 5, 2009 - May 2009

Released March 5, 2009



KEY:
 Drought to persist or intensify
 Drought ongoing, some improvement
 Drought likely to improve, impacts ease
 Drought development likely

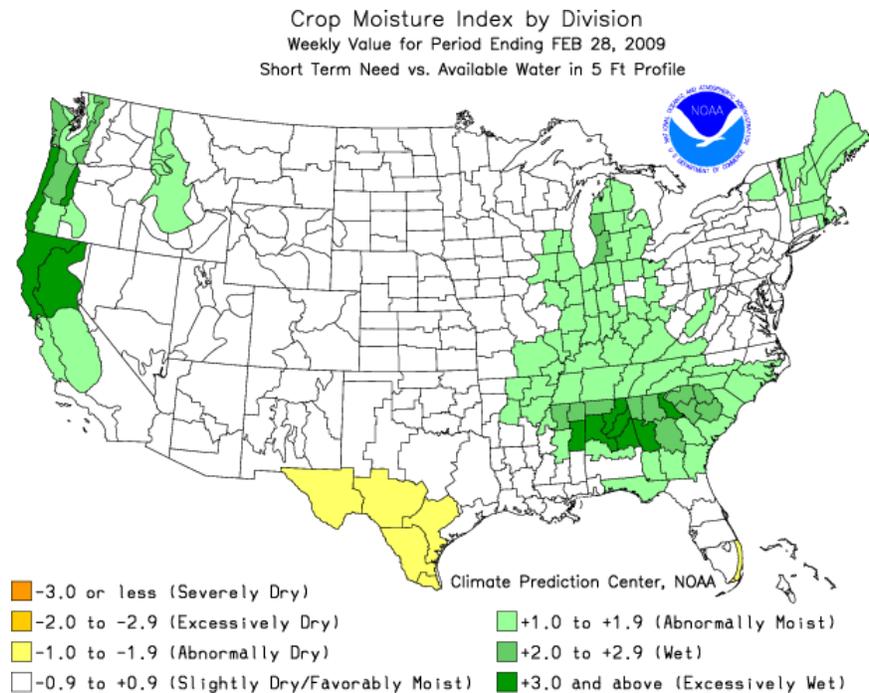
Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events -- such as individual storms -- cannot be accurately forecast more than a few days in advance. Use caution for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4 intensity). For weekly drought updates, see the latest U.S. Drought Monitor. 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

March 2, 2009—February was unusually warm and dry. The lack of moisture has allowed very limited wheat growth. Wheat producers were concerned that yields will be affected if a steady rainfall is not received soon. Oklahoma's Secretary of Agriculture recently voiced concerns that the State's average wheat production could drop from 140 million bushels to 80 million or less without significant rainfall. Wildfire burn bans were still in effect for 56 counties at the end of February, partly due to strong winds. Soil moisture conditions declined in most areas with seven out of nine districts reporting below normal precipitation. Topsoil moisture decreased during the month with 84 percent rated in the very short to short range. Subsoil moisture levels also decreased with 76 percent rated in the very short to short range.

Wheat and oat conditions were mostly in the fair to poor range, while rye was rated mostly in the good to fair range. Wheat development was behind normal in many areas, due to lack of moisture. Greenbugs have been reported and producers continued to top-dress and spray to control the problem. The dry conditions have reduced the acres of small grain pasture being grazed. Winter wheat grazed was at 27 percent, 13 points behind normal. Rye grazed was at 55 percent, 13 points behind normal and oats grazed was at 10 percent, 10 points behind the five-year average.

Sixty-seven percent of pastures were in the fair to poor range due to the continued dry conditions and lack of rainfall. Hay supplies were declining and water for livestock was still scarce as ponds started to dry out in some areas. Livestock remained in mostly good to fair condition. Livestock marketings were average. Many cattle producers continued to provide hay to their herds, due to lack of pasture land.



RESERVOIR STORAGE

- 9 reservoirs are currently operating at less than full capacity (compared to 15 five weeks ago).
- 13 reservoirs have experienced lake level decreases.

Storage in Selected Oklahoma Lakes & Reservoirs					
March 3, 2009					
<i>Lake or Reservoir</i>	<i>Normal Pool Elevation</i>	<i>Previous Elevation</i>	<i>Current Elevation</i>	<i>Change in Elevation</i>	<i>Current Flood Control Storage</i>
	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(acre-feet)
North Central					
Fort Supply	2004.00	2004.30	2004.40	0.10	770
Great Salt Plains	1125.00	1125.45	1125.29	(0.16)	2,434
Kaw*	1008.60	1014.00	1008.22	(5.78)	(5,502)
Northeast					
Birch	750.50	750.28	750.66	0.38	183
Copan	710.00	710.30	710.19	(0.11)	1,078
Fort Gibson	554.00	554.61	554.63	0.02	12,159
Grand*	742.00	741.99	742.03	0.04	1,321
Hudson	619.00	619.41	619.40	(0.01)	4,420
Hulah	733.00	733.27	733.30	0.03	1,850
Keystone*	723.00	719.72	724.86	5.14	35,101
Oologah*	638.00	638.18	638.67	0.49	21,202
Skiatook	714.00	712.77	713.79	1.02	(2,119)
West Central					
Canton	1615.40	1615.77	1615.43	(0.34)	238
Foss	1642.00	1641.56	1642.02	0.46	138
Central					
Arcadia	1006.00	1006.04	1006.11	0.07	205
Heyburn	761.50	761.06	761.51	0.45	10
Thunderbird	1039.00	1038.64	1038.77	0.13	(1,380)
East Central					
Eufaula*	585.00	584.65	585.32	0.67	30,903
Tenkiller	632.00	631.50	632.72	1.22	9,432
Southwest					
Fort Cobb	1342.00	1342.26	1342.26	0.00	1,012
Lugert-Altus	1559.00	1549.57	1550.75	1.18	(45,450)
Tom Steed	1411.00	1407.18	1406.74	(0.44)	(24,707)
South Central					
Arbuckle	872.00	867.87	867.53	(0.34)	(10,006)
McGee Creek**	175.90	175.62	175.54	(0.08)	(4,365)
Texoma*	615.00	615.93	615.02	(0.91)	1,425
Waurika*	951.40	950.82	950.47	(0.35)	(9,195)
Southeast					
Broken Bow*	599.50	597.64	599.42	1.78	(1,135)
Hugo*	404.50	405.27	404.54	(0.73)	1,000
Pine Creek*	438.00	438.34	438.37	0.03	1,428
Sardis	599.00	599.16	599.08	(0.08)	1,110
Wister	478.00	478.83	478.15	(0.68)	949

* indicates seasonal pool operation

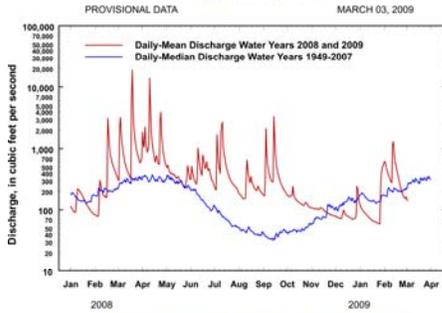
** elevation in meters

negative numbers in red, parentheses

STREAMFLOW CONDITIONS

Baron Fork at Eldon

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

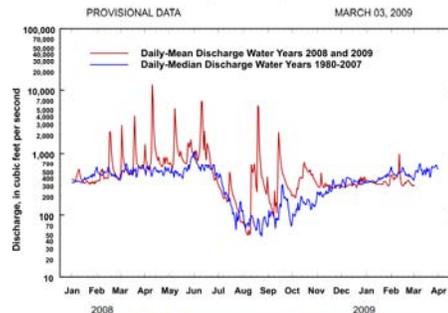


Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2008 and 2009 and period of record

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*

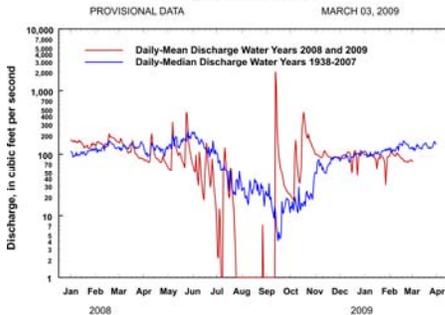


Comparison of daily discharges for water years 2008 and 2009 and period of record

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*

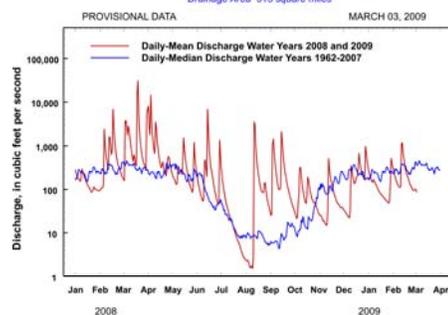


Comparison of daily discharges for water years 2008 and 2009 and period of record

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*

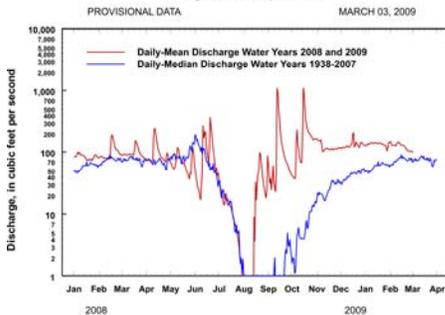


Comparison of daily discharges for water years 2008 and 2009 and period of record

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*

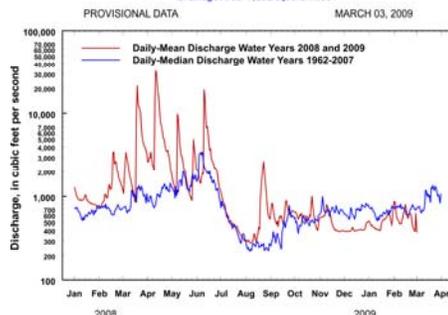


Comparison of daily discharges for water years 2008 and 2009 and period of record

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 years 2008 and 2009 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.ok.gov and www.mesonet.org.