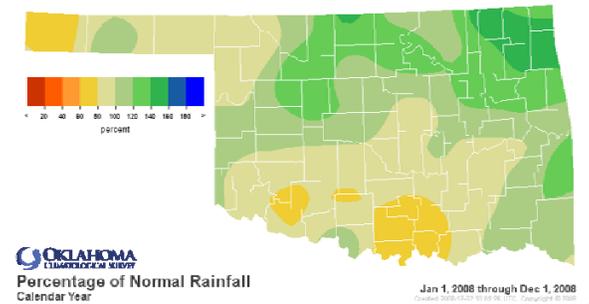
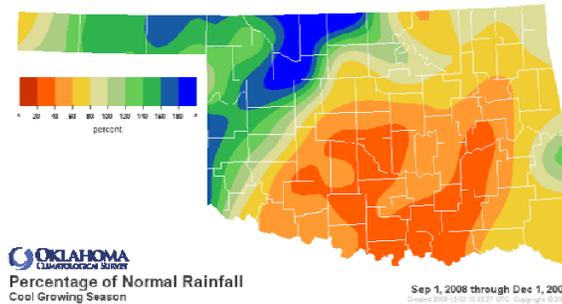


December 4, 2008

PRECIPITATION

Statewide Precipitation

Climate Division (#)	Cool Growing Season September 1—December 1, 2008				Calendar Year January 1—December 1, 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	5.66"	+1.21"	127%	21st wettest	17.61"	-2.81"	86%	28th driest
North Central	11.28"	+3.37"	143%	11th wettest	35.31"	+4.92"	116%	12th wettest
Northeast	9.35"	-2.76"	77%	39th driest	53.36"	+13.59"	134%	4th wettest
West Central	10.23"	+2.88"	139%	11th wettest	30.52"	+2.54"	109%	13th wettest
Central	5.31"	-5.33"	50%	16th driest	35.34"	-0.70"	98%	30th wettest
East Central	7.54"	-6.09"	55%	20th driest	47.73"	+4.53"	110%	14th wettest
Southwest	5.34"	-2.81"	66%	27th driest	26.06"	-3.40"	88%	35th driest
South Central	4.31"	-7.46"	37%	8th driest	30.65"	-7.86"	80%	21st driest
Southeast	10.37"	-4.36"	70%	29th driest	51.84"	+4.84"	110%	17th wettest
Statewide	7.54"	-2.54"	75%	36th driest	36.37"	+1.63"	105%	20th wettest

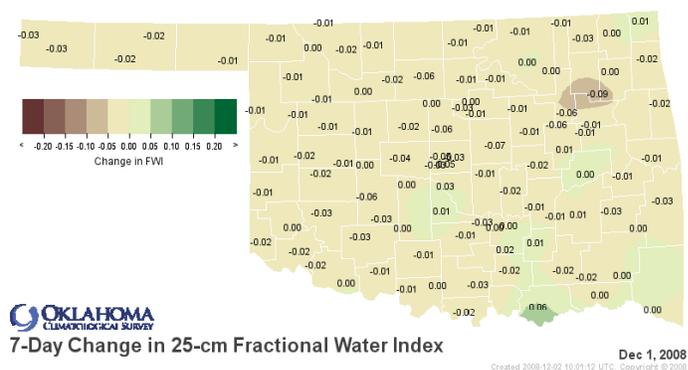
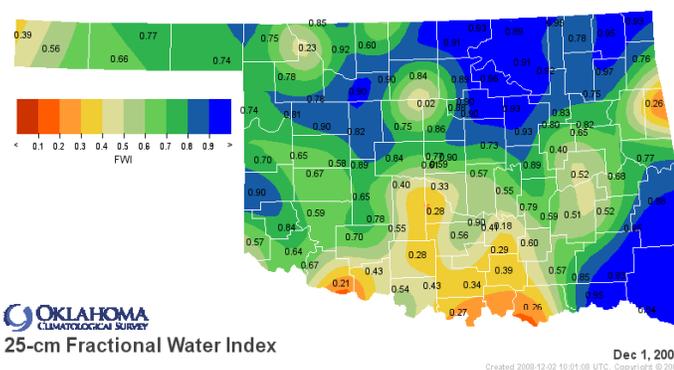


SOIL MOISTURE

Fractional Water Index¹

December 1, 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.

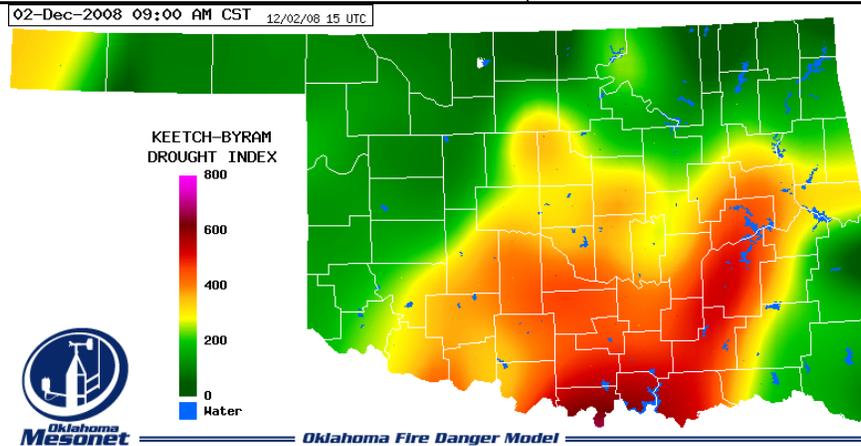
DROUGHT INDICES

Palmer Drought Severity Index ¹					Standardized Precipitation Index ² Through October 2008			
CLIMATE DIVISION (#)	CURRENT STATUS 11/29/2008	VALUE		CHANGE IN VALUE	3-MONTH	6-MONTH	9-MONTH	12-MONTH
		11/29	11/1					
Northwest (1)	UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL	2.46	3.11	-0.65	EXTREMELY WET	VERY WET	MODERATELY WET	NEAR NORMAL
North Central (2)	EXTREME MOIST SPELL	5.03	5.52	-0.49	VERY WET	VERY WET	VERY WET	VERY WET
Northeast (3)	VERY MOIST SPELL	3.78	4.23	-0.45	NEAR NORMAL	VERY WET	EXTREMELY WET	EXTREMELY WET
West Central (4)	VERY MOIST SPELL	3.39	4.23	-0.84	VERY WET	VERY WET	VERY WET	VERY WET
Central (5)	MOIST SPELL	1.87	2.46	-0.59	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY WET	MODERATELY WET
East Central (6)	MOIST SPELL	1.18	2.27	-1.09	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY WET	NEAR NORMAL
Southwest (7)	INCIPIENT MOIST SPELL	0.69	1.70	-1.01	MODERATELY WET	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
South Central (8)	INCIPIENT DROUGHT	-0.87	-0.36	-0.51	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
Southeast (9)	UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL	2.86	3.32	-0.46	MODERATELY WET	NEAR NORMAL	VERY WET	NEAR NORMAL

- No climate divisions are currently experiencing drought conditions, according to the PDSI.
- All nine climate divisions have undergone a PDSI moisture decrease since November 1.
- No 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 12/2/2008	
Burneyville	Love	South Central	622	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stations currently above 600 (December 2) = 1 • Stations above 600 on November 3 = 1
Madill	Marshall	South Central	578	
Ardmore	Carter	South Central	540	



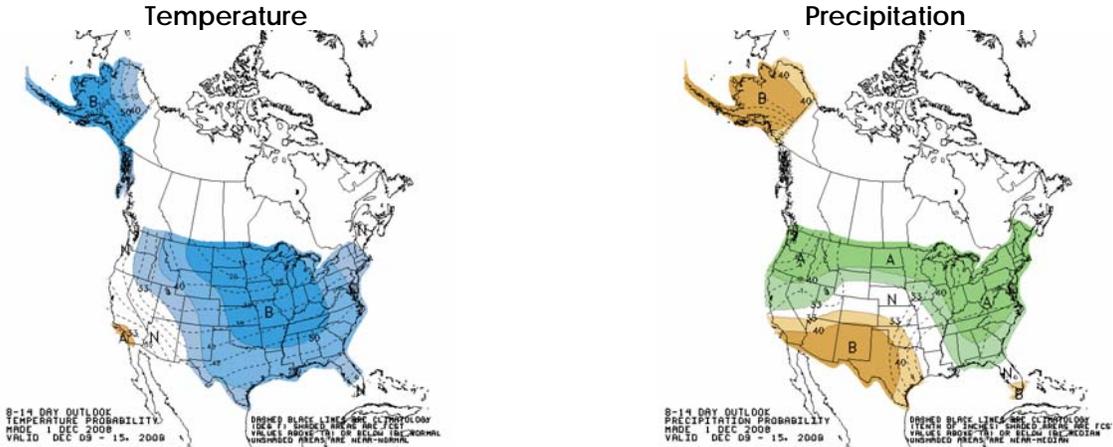
¹ The Palmer Drought Severity Index, the first comprehensive drought index developed in the United States, is calculated based on precipitation, temperature, and soil moisture. Though widely used by government agencies and states to trigger drought relief programs, the PDSI may underestimate or overestimate 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 9-15, 2008



U.S. Drought Monitor December 2, 2008

Valid 7 a.m. EST

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D1	D1-D2	D2-D3	D3-D4	D4
Current	55.2	44.8	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Last Week (11/25/2008 map)	58.2	41.8	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
3 Months Ago (09/09/2008 map)	77.8	22.2	5.8	3.5	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 (10/01/2008 map)	84.4	15.6	5.0	3.5	0.0	0.0
One Year Ago (12/04/2007 map)	64.5	35.5	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0



Intensity:
■ D0 Abnormally Dry ■ D3 Drought - Extreme
■ D1 Drought - Moderate ■ D4 Drought - Exceptional
■ D2 Drought - Severe

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.



Released Thursday, December 4, 2008

Author: M. Brewer/L. Love-Brotak, NOAA/NESDIS/NCDC

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

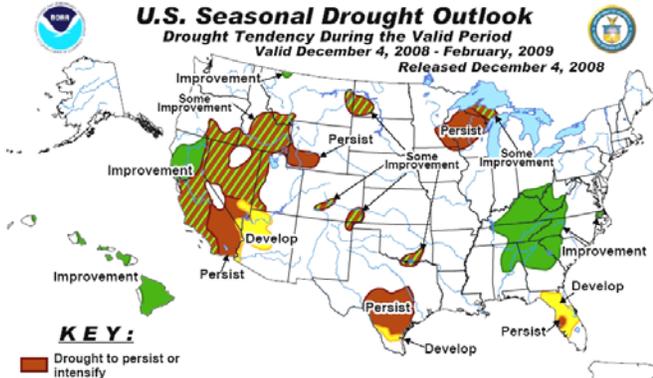
Regional Drought Summary & Outlook:

December 2—Again this week, rainfall largely evaded this region with little to no precipitation falling from the Dakotas down through Texas. This resulted in expansion of drought in Oklahoma and Texas. Exceptional drought (D4) was introduced into central Texas and extreme (D3) and abnormally dry conditions (D0) expanded in southern Texas. San Antonio has had the driest January – November period since 1954 and the fourth driest since 1871. Oklahoma saw expansion of abnormally dry (D0) and moderate drought (D1) across the central portions of the state.

According to the latest Drought Outlook (December 4), drought should persist and expand slightly southward across central Texas. Drought should at least nominally improve in south-central Oklahoma and adjacent Texas, where current indicators are mixed, and limited improvement is also anticipated for the small areas of drought in the High Plains and central Colorado.

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period
Valid December 4, 2008 - February, 2009
Released December 4, 2008



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

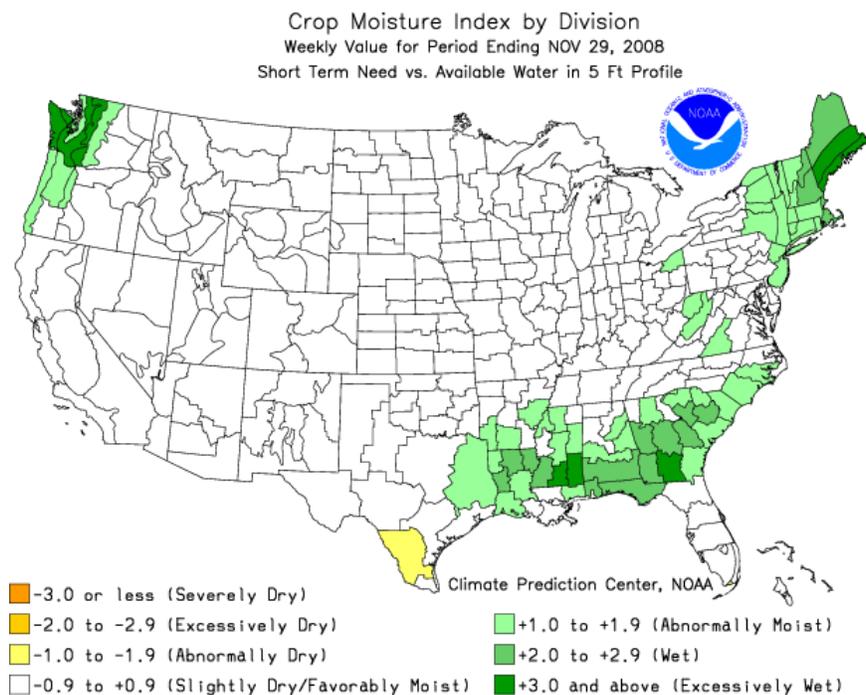
November 24, 2008—Very few areas in the state received rainfall last week. Early last week saw particularly warm and windy conditions. In contrast, Friday was extremely cold with lows below 20 degrees. Small grain producers have reported many different problems throughout the state; however, conditions stay within the good to fair range. High winds in the Panhandle have blown out wheat fields in some areas causing producers to replant. These dry conditions have led to an accelerated pace for soybean and peanut harvest. Both topsoil and subsoil moisture levels continued to dwindle last week but were still judged mostly adequate. There were 6.3 days suitable for fieldwork last week.

Wheat and rye conditions remain mostly in good to fair condition. However, producers have reported small grain troubles such as drought related stress, wind damage, leaf rust, insect damage, and nitrogen deficiencies. Some replanting has been necessary. Producers continue to place cattle on wheat and rye for grazing. Winter wheat emerged increased four points from the previous week to reach 96 percent complete, four points ahead of the five-year average. Seedbed preparation for oats was 79 percent complete, increasing one point from the previous week but 16 points behind normal. Oats planted was 48 percent complete, 22 points behind the five-year average. Forty percent of oats had emerged by week's end, 23 points behind normal.

Producers were able to increase the harvest pace with the past week's dry weather conditions. Sixty-nine percent of the sorghum in the state was harvested by the end of the week, a 15-point increase from the previous week but 14 points behind normal. Ninety-one percent of soybeans had been harvested by week's end, a 13-point increase from the previous week and three points ahead of the five-year average. Virtually all of the peanuts were harvested by week's end, increasing five percentage points from the week prior and up three points from the five-year average. Cotton harvested reached 56 percent by week's end, up 12 points from the previous week but 12 points behind the five-year average. Cotton conditions remained mostly good to fair.

Alfalfa conditions were rated mostly in the good to fair range. Alfalfa fifth cutting was 91 percent complete, two points ahead of normal. The sixth cutting of alfalfa was half complete by week's end, up 1 point from the previous week but seven points behind normal. Other hay second cutting was 90 percent complete, up one point from the previous week but six points behind normal.

Statewide, pasture and range conditions continued to deteriorate due to lack of rainfall but remained mostly in the good to fair range. Livestock conditions were rated mostly good to fair with mostly light to moderate insect activity reported.



RESERVOIR STORAGE

- 17 reservoirs are currently operating at less than full capacity (compared to 13 one month ago).
- 15 reservoirs have experienced lake level decreases.

Storage in Selected Oklahoma Lakes & Reservoirs					
<i>December 3, 2008</i>					
<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)	11/03/2008 (feet)	12/03/2008 (feet)	(feet)	(acre-feet)
North Central					
Fort Supply	2004.00	2004.01	2004.06	0.05	113
Great Salt Plains	1125.00	1125.81	1125.28	(0.53)	2,350
Kaw*	1010.70	1010.29	1010.94	0.65	4,671
Northeast					
Birch	750.50	750.54	750.33	(0.21)	(195)
Copan	710.00	710.20	710.28	0.08	1,589
Fort Gibson	554.00	555.53	555.05	(0.48)	20,300
Grand*	742.00	742.03	742.03	0.00	1,321
Hudson	619.00	619.51	619.33	(0.18)	3,647
Hulah	733.00	733.59	732.60	(0.99)	(1,162)
Keystone*	723.00	724.77	723.44	(1.33)	10,143
Oologah*	638.00	638.08	635.98	(2.10)	(59,193)
Skiatook	714.00	712.15	713.16	1.01	(8,474)
West Central					
Canton	1615.40	1615.62	1615.27	(0.35)	(1,032)
Foss	1642.00	1641.47	1641.51	0.04	(3,273)
Central					
Arcadia	1006.00	1005.87	1006.01	0.14	19
Heyburn	761.50	760.62	760.86	0.24	(590)
Thunderbird	1039.00	1038.60	1038.71	0.11	(1,740)
East Central					
Eufaula*	585.00	584.00	584.17	0.17	(76,963)
Tenkiller	632.00	631.83	631.83	0.00	(2,227)
Southwest					
Fort Cobb	1342.00	1342.20	1342.26	0.06	1,012
Lugert-Altus	1559.00	1546.16	1547.38	1.22	(60,538)
Tom Steed	1411.00	1408.36	1407.86	(0.50)	(18,633)
South Central					
Arbuckle	872.00	869.31	868.79	(0.52)	(7,278)
McGee Creek**	175.90	175.95	175.82	(0.13)	(970)
Texoma*	618.40	616.42	616.56	0.14	(139,260)
Waurika*	951.40	951.29	950.94	(0.35)	(4,637)
Southeast					
Broken Bow*	599.50	600.39	599.31	(1.08)	(2,694)
Hugo*	406.00	405.99	406.41	0.42	5,800
Pine Creek*	438.00	438.13	438.42	0.29	1,621
Sardis	599.00	599.19	599.05	(0.14)	693
Wister	478.00	478.61	478.20	(0.41)	1,535

* indicates seasonal pool operation

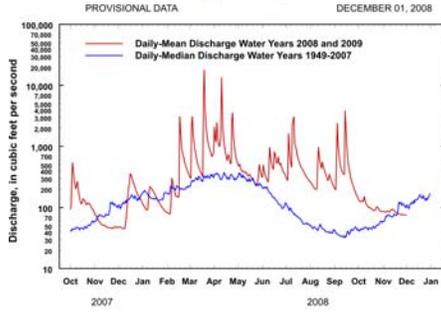
** elevation in meters

negative numbers in red, parentheses

STREAMFLOW CONDITIONS

Baron Fork at Eldon

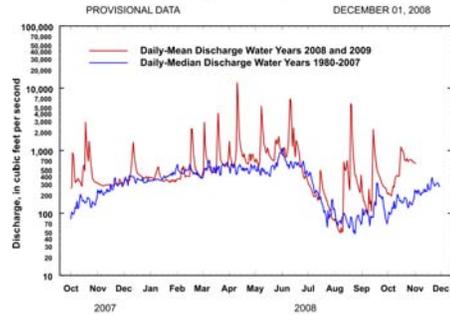
Baron Fork at Eldon, Oklahoma
Station No. 07197000 Northeast Oklahoma
Drainage Area 307 square miles



PROVISIONAL DATA DECEMBER 01, 2008
Comparison of daily discharges for water years 2008 and 2009 and period of record
Data from U.S. Geological Survey

Canadian River at Purcell

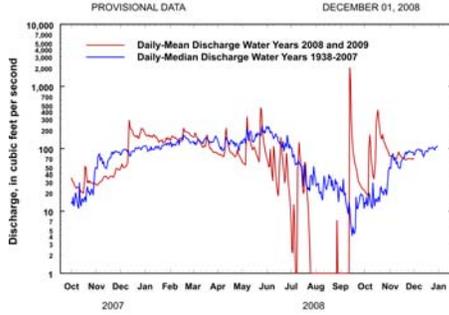
Canadian River at Purcell, Oklahoma
Station No. 07229200 Central Oklahoma
Drainage Area 25,939 square miles



PROVISIONAL DATA DECEMBER 01, 2008
Comparison of daily discharges for water years 2008 and 2009 and period of record
Data from U.S. Geological Survey

Cimarron River near Waynoka

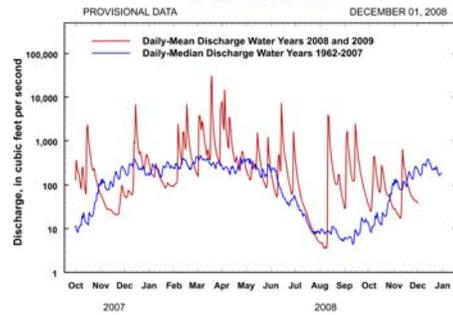
Cimarron River near Waynoka, Oklahoma
Station No. 07158000 Northwest Oklahoma
Drainage Area 13,334 square miles



PROVISIONAL DATA DECEMBER 01, 2008
Comparison of daily discharges for water years 2008 and 2009 and period of record
Data from U.S. Geological Survey

Glover River near Glover

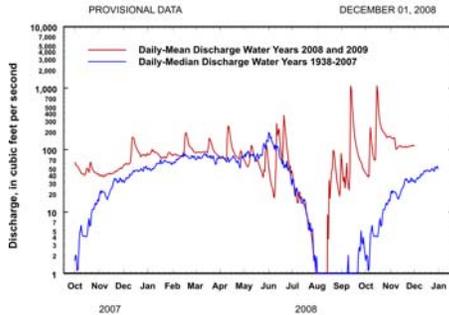
Glover River near Glover, Oklahoma
Station No. 07337900 Southeast Oklahoma
Drainage Area 315 square miles



PROVISIONAL DATA DECEMBER 01, 2008
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

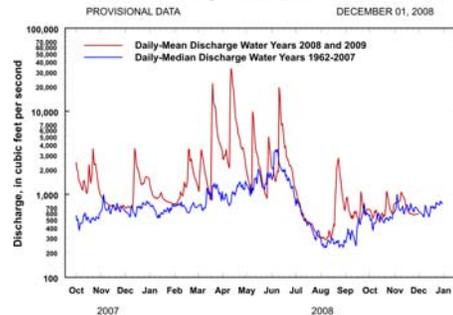
North Fork of the Red River near Carter, Oklahoma
Station No. 07301500 Southwest Oklahoma
Drainage Area 2,337 square miles



PROVISIONAL DATA DECEMBER 01, 2008
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



PROVISIONAL DATA DECEMBER 01, 2008
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.