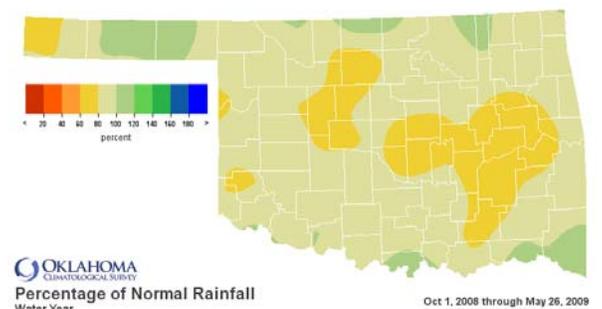
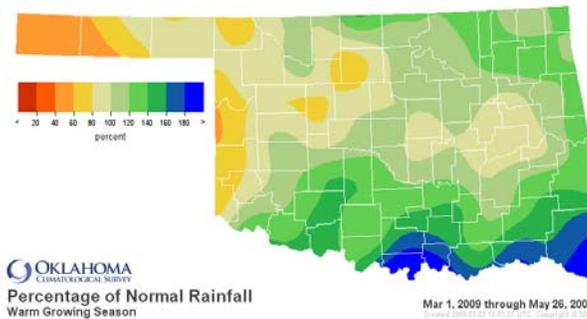


May 28, 2009

## PRECIPITATION

### Statewide Precipitation

CLIMATE DIVISION	Warm Growing Season March 1—May 26, 2009				Water Year October 1, 2008—May 26, 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	4.28"	-2.02"	68%	t-32nd driest	9.19"	-1.53"	86%	43rd wettest
North Central	9.41"	-0.18"	98%	36th wettest	15.52"	-2.27"	87%	43rd driest
Northeast	14.33"	+2.06"	117%	17th wettest	23.22"	-2.13"	92%	43rd wettest
West Central	7.74"	-1.37"	85%	42nd wettest	14.03"	-2.53"	85%	43rd driest
Central	12.11"	+0.62"	105%	27th wettest	18.45"	-4.75"	80%	38th driest
East Central	13.76"	+0.40"	103%	30th wettest	21.86"	-7.61"	74%	21st driest
Southwest	10.45"	+1.35"	115%	20th wettest	15.41"	-2.17"	88%	41st driest
South Central	17.11"	+5.10"	142%	3rd wettest	22.51"	-3.49"	87%	40th driest
Southeast	21.69"	+7.38"	152%	10th wettest	31.98"	-2.37"	93%	37th driest
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>12.28"</b>	<b>+1.44"</b>	<b>113%</b>	<b>16th wettest</b>	<b>19.03"</b>	<b>-3.24"</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>37th driest</b>

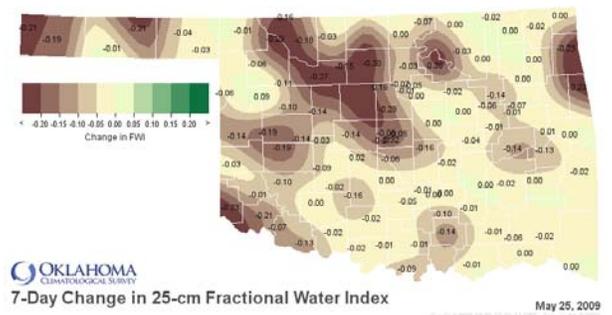
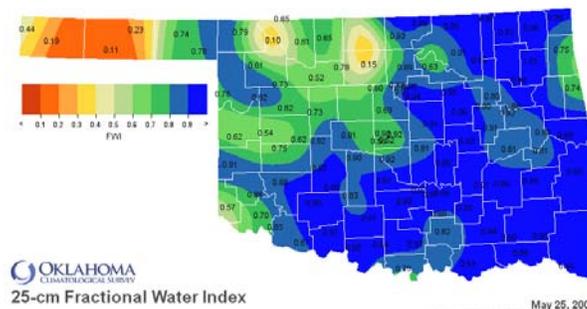


## SOIL MOISTURE

### Fractional Water Index<sup>1</sup>

May 25, 2009

25 CM (~10 INCHES)



<sup>1</sup> 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.

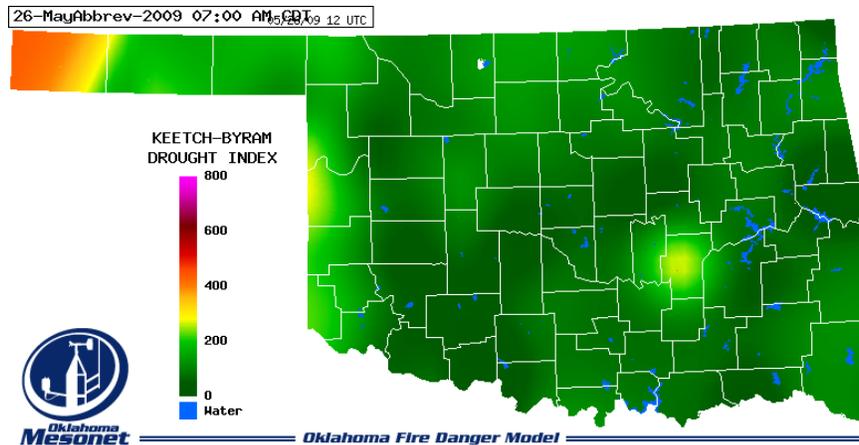
## DROUGHT INDICES

Palmer Drought Severity Index <sup>1</sup>					Standardized Precipitation Index <sup>2</sup> Through April 2009			
CLIMATE DIVISION	CURRENT STATUS 5/23/2009	VALUE		CHANGE IN VALUE	3-MONTH	6-MONTH	9-MONTH	12-MONTH
		5/23	4/25					
Northwest	NEAR NORMAL	-0.07	0.84	<b>-0.91</b>	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY WET	NEAR NORMAL
North Central	VERY MOIST SPELL	3.68	4.11	<b>-0.43</b>	MODERATELY WET	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY WET	VERY WET
Northeast	VERY MOIST SPELL	3.42	2.74	<b>0.68</b>	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY WET
West Central	MOIST SPELL	1.42	0.84	<b>0.58</b>	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
Central	MOIST SPELL	1.03	0.54	<b>0.49</b>	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
East Central	INCIPIENT MOIST SPELL	0.68	0.41	<b>0.27</b>	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
Southwest	MOIST SPELL	1.30	-1.53	<b>2.83</b>	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
South Central	MOIST SPELL	1.69	-2.03	<b>3.72</b>	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY	MODERATELY DRY	VERY DRY
Southeast	VERY MOIST SPELL	3.09	0.74	<b>2.35</b>	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL

- No climate divisions are currently experiencing drought conditions, according to the PDSI.
- Two climate divisions have undergone a PDSI moisture decrease since April 25.
- Four climate divisions are experiencing near long-term dry conditions, according to the SPI.

### Keetch-Byram Drought Fire Index<sup>3</sup>

MESONET STATION	COUNTY	CLIMATE DIVISION	CURRENT VALUE 5/26/2009	
Calvin	Hughes	East Central	444	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stations currently above 600 (May 26) = 0</li> <li>• Stations above 600 on April 27 = 0</li> </ul>
Kenton	Cimarron	Northwest	431	
Boise City	Cimarron	Northwest	265	



<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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  
June 2-8, 2009

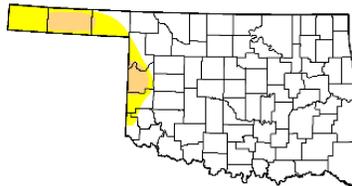


## Regional Drought Summary & Outlook

### U.S. Drought Monitor Oklahoma

May 26, 2009  
Valid 7 a.m. EST

	Drought Conditions (Percent Area)					
	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	89.1	10.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Last Week (05/19/2009 map)	91.8	8.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
3 Months Ago (03/03/2009 map)	34.2	65.8	48.8	15.2	0.0	0.0
Start of Calendar Year (01/01/2009 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 (05/27/2008 map)	88.7	11.3	8.2	6.9	5.1	0.0



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

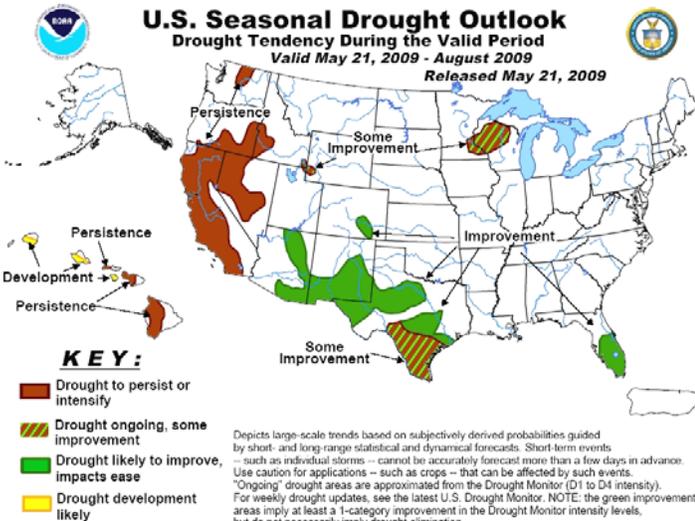
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

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



Released Thursday, May 28, 2009

Author: A. Artusa/D. Miskus/M. Rosencrans, CPC/NOAA



May 26—Scattered showers and thunderstorms fell on the Great Plains, bringing heavy rain to some areas. In the south, continued hit-and-miss showers and thunderstorms occurred across the southern Plains with the heaviest rainfall amounts (1.5 to 3.5 inches) falling on parts of north central, south central, and extreme southern and southwestern Texas, and in southern Oklahoma. Accordingly, 1- to 2-category improvements were made in southwestern Texas and around the El Paso area; in central Texas, a 1-category improvement to D1 was made and in extreme southern Texas, an upgrade from D3 to D2 was made. In northern Texas and the Oklahoma Panhandle, however, less than 0.5 inches fell. Combined with above normal temperatures, conditions deteriorated. In the southern Texas Panhandle, degradation to D1 occurred while D1 was added to Oklahoma's Texas County where another dry week occurred on top of a very dry season (less than 20 percent of normal past 30 days, and 60 percent of normal the last 90 days). A slight expansion of D0 was also made across the Oklahoma Panhandle which has missed the heavy rains experienced by the rest of the state.

According to the latest Drought Outlook (May 21), widespread rains from March to May reduced drought in Texas and Oklahoma, but the bulk of the moisture stayed away from southern Texas, where severe to exceptional drought persisted. The Outlook indicates that further improvement is on tap for central and northern parts of Texas, but more limited improvement is expected for southern Texas.

## CROP REPORT

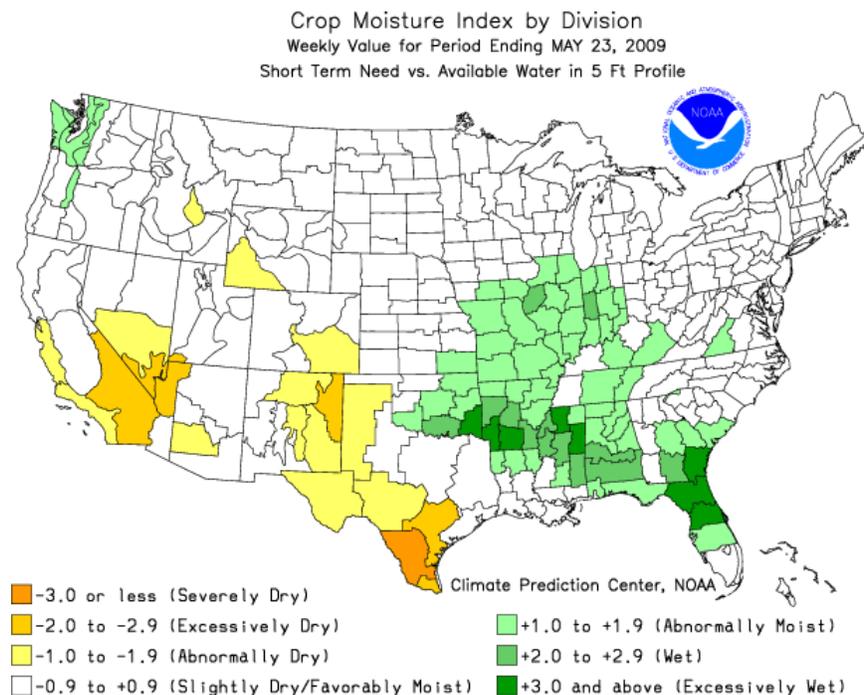
May 26, 2009—After three consecutive weeks of rains, severe storms and limited fieldwork, mostly sunny conditions returned to Oklahoma. The average statewide temperature was 68 degrees. Rains and severe weather returned to the state during the weekend. Fusarium Head Blight, also known as scab or head scab, was reported in the northern and eastern parts of Oklahoma although its extent and severity are currently unknown. Topsoil moisture conditions decreased to rate mostly in the adequate range, while subsoil moisture conditions rated mostly in the adequate to short range. There were 5.0 days suitable for field work.

Producers in the northern and eastern tier of the state began evaluating their crop for signs of FHB. Wheat producers in the southeast and southwest began harvesting small quantities of wheat. Small grain conditions decreased slightly from the previous week. Wheat in the soft dough stage of development reached 70 percent, nine points behind the five-year average. Ninety-three percent of the state's rye crop had reached the soft dough stage, three points ahead of the five-year average. Oat jointing neared completion at 94 percent, two points behind normal. Oats headed reached 73 percent, five points ahead of the previous year. Oats in the soft dough stage of development reached 33 percent, a 19 percentage point increase from the previous week.

Optimal weather conditions allowed producers to resume work in their fields. Ninety-four percent of the state's corn crop was planted, while corn emerged reached 86 percent, on target with the five-year average. By week's end sorghum seedbed preparations reached 72 percent, four points behind normal. Sorghum planted attained 18 percent, 17 percentage points behind the five-year average. Soybeans seedbed preparation increased from previous week to 67 percent, 11 points behind the previous year while soybeans planted reached 32 percent, 12 percentage points behind the five-year average. Peanuts seedbed preparations neared completion at 96 percent, slightly behind the five-year average. Peanuts planted increased 11 points from last week to 40 percent, 30 points behind normal. Cotton seedbed prepared reached 83 percent, 15 points behind the five-year average.

Over one-half of the state's watermelon crop was planted by week's end, 29 points behind normal, while eight percent of the watermelon crop had developed runners. Alfalfa hay first cutting reached 55 percent, a 31 percentage point increase from last week but 31 points behind the five-year average. Other hay first cutting increased to 22 percent, 20 points behind normal.

Grasses were beginning to thicken and pastures were continuing to green in areas that received adequate moisture and sunny weather conditions. Sunny conditions allowed producers to apply fertilizer. Pasture and range conditions improved to rate mostly in the excellent to good range. Livestock conditions continued to improve and were rated mostly in the excellent to good range. Average livestock marketings were reported last week.



## RESERVOIR STORAGE

- Only 3 reservoirs are currently operating at less than full capacity (compared to 5 four weeks ago).
- 6 reservoirs have experienced lake level decreases.

Storage in Selected Oklahoma Lakes & Reservoirs					
May 27, 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)
<b>North Central</b>					
Fort Supply	2004.00	2004.75	2004.10	(0.65)	19
Great Salt Plains	1125.00	1128.52	1125.68	(2.84)	5,707
Kaw*	1010.00	1015.96	1020.13	4.17	198,608
<b>Northeast</b>					
Birch	750.50	752.79	750.85	(1.94)	401
Copan	710.00	714.54	719.69	5.15	60,494
Fort Gibson	554.00	556.30	563.67	7.37	220,256
Grand*	743.70	744.88	746.82	1.94	144,360
Hudson	619.00	619.96	624.02	4.06	59,048
Hulah	733.00	743.36	749.29	5.93	98,769
Keystone*	723.00	723.65	732.08	8.43	225,043
Oologah*	638.00	642.39	649.89	7.50	443,323
Skiatook	714.00	714.84	714.90	0.06	9,846
<b>West Central</b>					
Canton	1615.40	1615.99	1615.34	(0.65)	(477)
Foss	1642.00	1642.23	1642.29	0.06	2,001
<b>Central</b>					
Arcadia	1006.00	1006.55	1006.25	(0.30)	465
Heyburn	761.50	762.00	761.79	(0.21)	294
Thunderbird	1039.00	1039.38	1039.63	0.25	3,843
<b>East Central</b>					
Eufaula*	585.00	585.49	589.42	3.93	458,319
Tenkiller	632.00	634.04	637.63	3.59	75,457
<b>Southwest</b>					
Fort Cobb	1342.00	1342.64	1342.68	0.04	2,647
Lugert-Altus	1559.00	1552.82	1554.91	2.09	(24,078)
Tom Steed	1411.00	1406.11	1408.47	2.36	(15,193)
<b>South Central</b>					
Arbuckle	872.00	867.00	875.55	8.55	8,708
McGee Creek**	175.90	175.74	178.81	3.07	40,388
Texoma*	618.40	615.47	626.26	10.79	742,657
Waurika*	951.40	950.30	954.14	3.84	28,926
<b>Southeast</b>					
Broken Bow*	602.30	601.10	618.30	17.20	251,334
Hugo*	407.50	408.03	429.78	21.75	510,908
Pine Creek*	442.50	443.11	468.03	24.92	214,215
Sardis	599.00	599.24	601.59	2.35	36,867
Wister	478.00	479.45	496.67	17.22	235,495

\* indicates seasonal pool operation

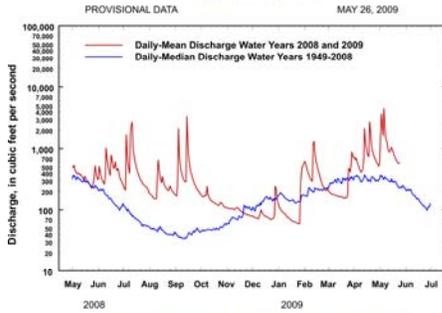
\*\* elevation in meters

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

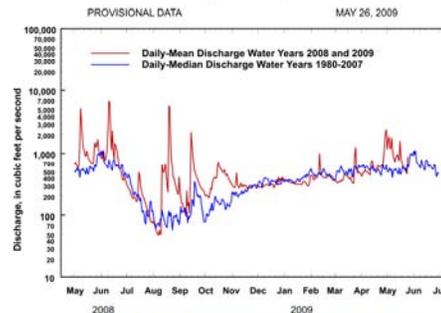


Comparison of daily discharges for water years 2008 and 2009 and period of record

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

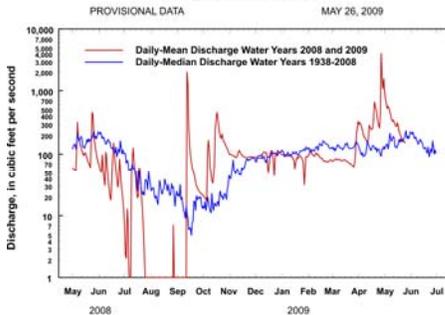


Comparison of daily discharges for water years 2008 and 2009 and period of record

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

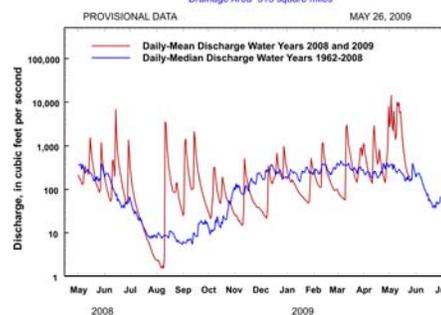


Comparison of daily discharges for water years 2008 and 2009 and period of record

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

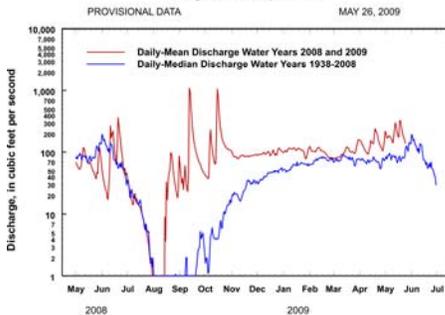


Comparison of daily discharges for water years 2008 and 2009 and period of record

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

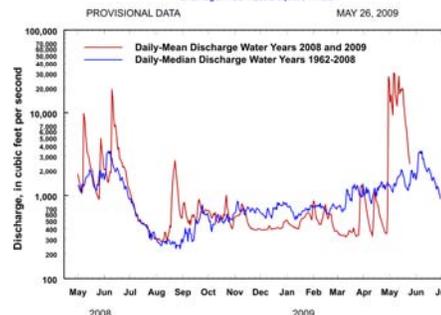


Comparison of daily discharges for water years 2008 and 2009 and period of record

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](http://www.owrb.ok.gov) and [www.mesonet.org](http://www.mesonet.org).