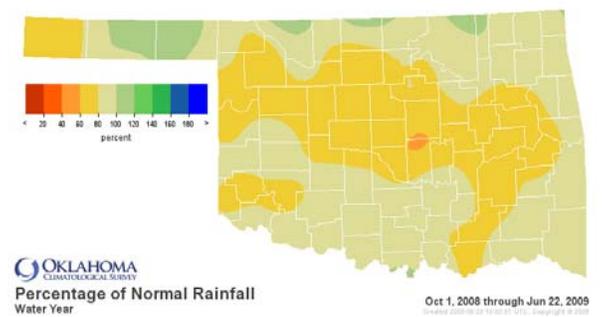
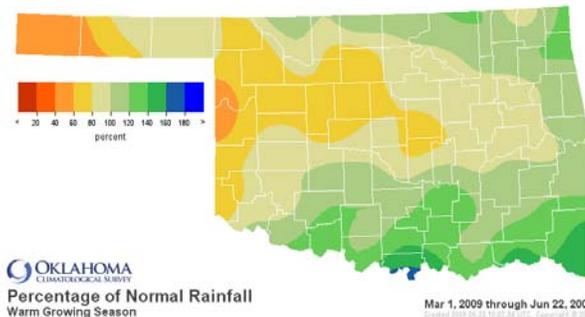


June 25, 2009

PRECIPITATION

Statewide Precipitation

CLIMATE DIVISION	Warm Growing Season March 1—June 22, 2009				Water Year October 1, 2008—June 22, 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	6.14"	-2.86"	68%	22nd driest	11.04"	-2.36"	82%	37th driest
North Central	11.67"	-1.58"	88%	42nd driest	17.78"	-3.66"	83%	36th driest
Northeast	17.45"	+0.91"	106%	28th wettest	26.34"	-3.28"	89%	39th driest
West Central	9.57"	-3.16"	75%	20th driest	15.86"	-4.32"	79%	29th driest
Central	13.52"	-2.23"	86%	41st driest	19.86"	-7.60"	72%	21st driest
East Central	17.36"	-0.51"	97%	38th wettest	25.45"	-8.53"	75%	23rd driest
Southwest	12.52"	-0.43"	97%	39th wettest	17.48"	-3.95"	82%	31st driest
South Central	20.15"	+3.84"	124%	11th wettest	25.56"	-4.75"	84%	34th driest
Southeast	24.17"	+5.39"	129%	10th wettest	34.47"	-4.36"	89%	38th driest
Statewide	14.67"	-0.14"	99%	35th wettest	21.41"	-4.82"	82%	29th driest

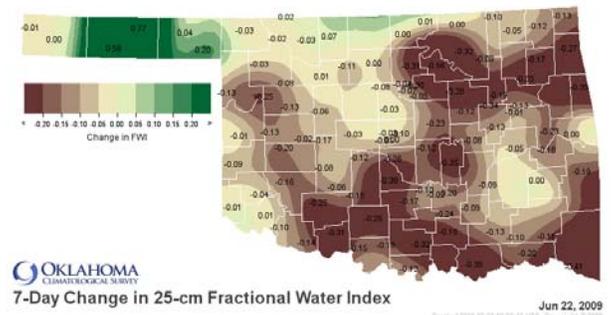
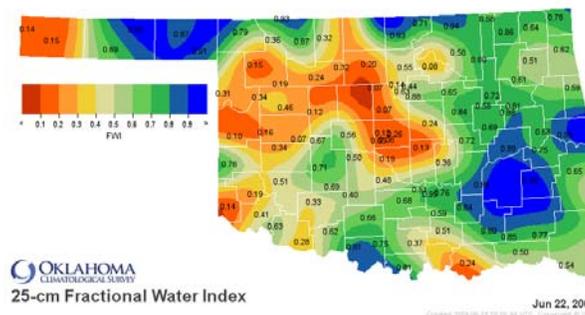


SOIL MOISTURE

Fractional Water Index¹

June 22, 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

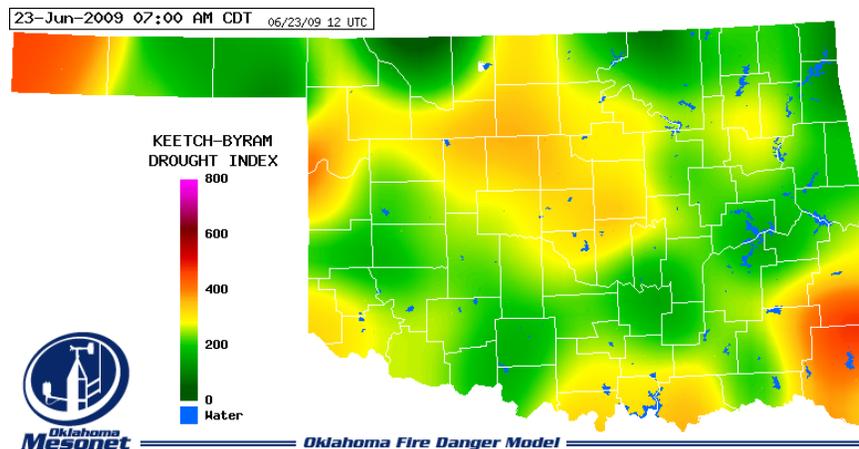
Palmer Drought Severity Index ¹					Standardized Precipitation Index ² Through May 2009			
CLIMATE DIVISION	CURRENT STATUS 6/20/2009	VALUE		CHANGE IN VALUE	3-MONTH	6-MONTH	9-MONTH	12-MONTH
		6/20	5/23					
Northwest	INCIPIENT DROUGHT	-0.79	-0.07	-0.72	MODERATELY DRY	VERY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
North Central	MOIST SPELL	1.99	3.68	-1.69	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY WET	MODERATELY WET
Northeast	MOIST SPELL	1.56	3.42	-1.86	MODERATELY WET	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY WET
West Central	NEAR NORMAL	-0.20	1.42	-1.62	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
Central	MILD DROUGHT	-1.30	1.03	-2.33	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL
East Central	INCIPIENT DROUGHT	-0.81	0.68	-1.49	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
Southwest	INCIPIENT DROUGHT	-0.70	1.30	-2.00	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL
South Central	NEAR NORMAL	0.45	1.69	-1.24	MODERATELY WET	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL
Southeast	INCIPIENT MOIST SPELL	0.67	3.09	-2.42	MODERATELY WET	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL

- One climate division (the Central) is currently experiencing drought conditions, according to the PDSI. However, four additional regions are classified in "Incipient Drought."
- All nine climate divisions have undergone PDSI moisture decreases since May 23.
- Five 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 6/23/2009
Mt Herman	McCurtain	Southeast	458
Kenton	Cimarron	Northwest	456
Idabel	McCurtain	Southeast	409

- Stations currently above 600 (June 23) = 0
- Stations above 600 on May 26 = 0



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 June 30-July 6, 2009

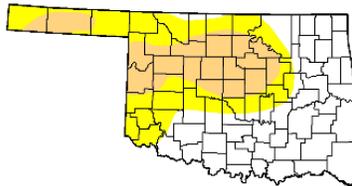


Regional Drought Summary & Outlook

U.S. Drought Monitor Oklahoma

June 23, 2009
Valid 7 a.m. EST

	Drought Conditions (Percent Area)						
	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4	D4
Current	48.9	51.1	23.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Last Week (06/16/2009 map)	51.7	48.3	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3 Months Ago (03/31/2009 map)	33.2	66.8	47.3	26.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Start of Calendar Year (01/01/2009 map)	41.6	58.4	12.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Start of Water Year (10/07/2008 map)	84.4	15.6	5.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
One Year Ago (06/24/2008 map)	76.2	23.8	11.9	8.6	6.8	5.3	



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.

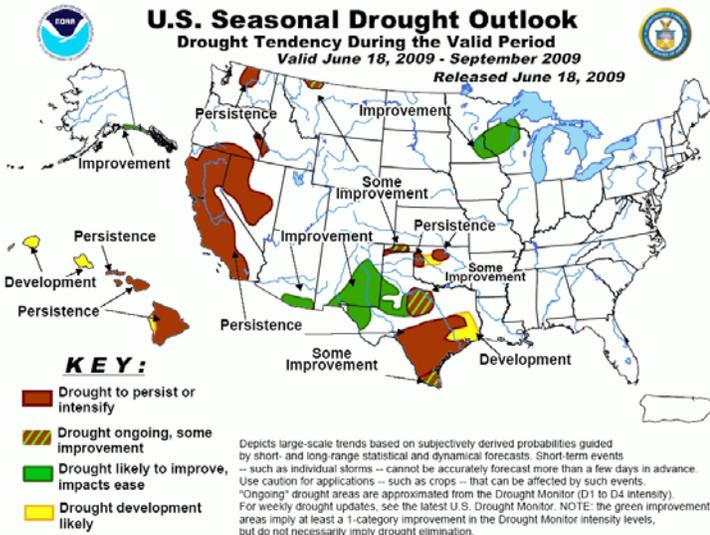
<http://drought.unl.edu/dm>



Released Thursday, June 25, 2009
 Author: M. Brewer/L. Love-Brotak, NOAA/NESDIS/NCDC

June 23—The latest U.S. Drought Monitor reports that western Texas received much needed precipitation this week, resulting in improvement in moderate and severe drought categories and abnormal dryness along the New Mexico border. Extreme drought (D3) was also removed, due to lessening of impacts, from the Haskell county area. Southern and eastern Texas missed much of this rain. Moderate drought (D1) was extended over the Houston area as a result. Much of Oklahoma, with the exception of the panhandle, missed this precipitation as well. In Oklahoma, moderate drought (D1) expanded slightly in the central part of the state. Locally heavy precipitation fell in northeast Oklahoma, southeast Kansas, and into central Missouri with totals exceeding four inches for the week in select locations.

According to the Drought Outlook (June 18), continued hot, dry weather will likely lead to an expansion of drought across eastern Texas during the latter part of June. Farther south, some moisture may benefit South Texas, but no significant relief is forecast for the historical drought covering south-central Texas. The odds for improvement increase in northern Texas, where prospects range from limited improvement to more significant improvement. The best chance for improvement extends from western Texas into New Mexico. Above-normal rains are forecast early in the period for this area, and the summer thunderstorm season that runs from July into September is expected to offer additional relief. Shower activity is forecast to bring some improvement to the Oklahoma Panhandle, while small drought areas in central Oklahoma are forecast to merge.



CROP REPORT

June 22, 2009—Hot and windy is the best description for the week ending June 21st. Statewide, summer-like temperatures soared to an excess of 90 degrees, with the highest temperature recorded in Buffalo and Alva at 104 degrees. Both topsoil and subsoil moisture conditions decreased slightly from the previous week, but remained mostly in the adequate to short range. There were 6.0 days suitable for field work.

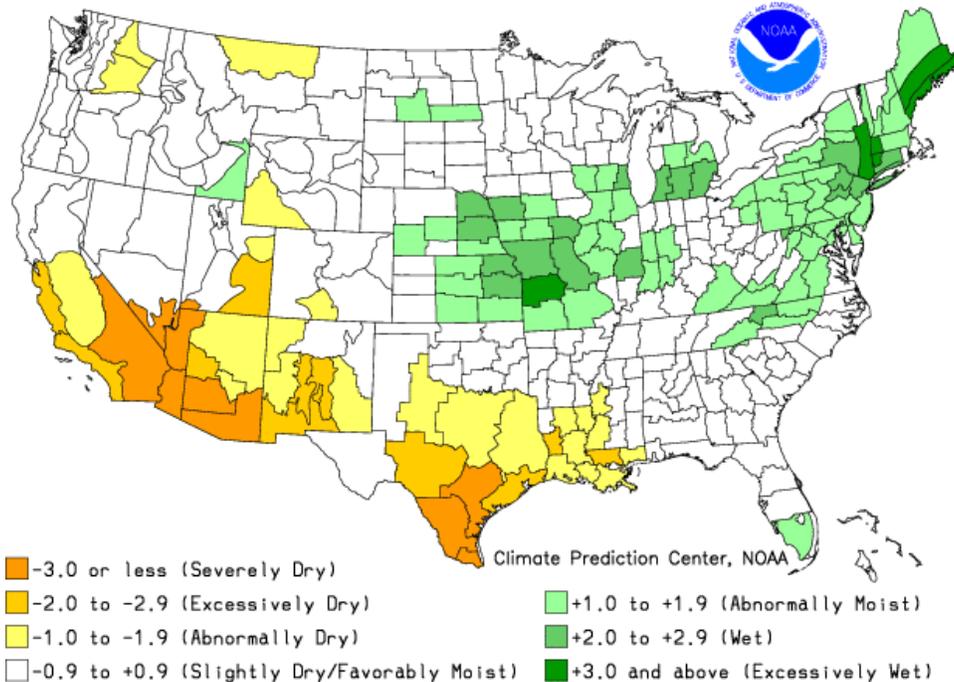
Thanks to some much needed sunshine, small grains producers were able to resume harvest activities. Small grain conditions remained stable, with wheat and rye still rated mostly in the poor to very poor range. Oat conditions decreased slightly to rate mostly in the fair to poor range. Wheat harvest increased 41 points to reach 63 percent complete, nine points behind normal. Sixty-three percent of the state's rye crop was harvested by the end of last week, two points behind the five-year average. Oats in the soft dough stage of development progressed to reach 97 percent complete, while oats harvested was nearly half complete.

Hot and dry weather allowed producers to resume field work. Conditions for all row crops continued to rate in the mostly good to fair range. Corn silking increased to 14 percent, five percentage points behind last year. Nearly three-fourths of the sorghum acreage had been planted, while sorghum emerged reached 40 percent, 17 points behind normal. Soybeans seedbed preparation was at 91 percent complete, on pace with the five-year average. Soybeans planted increased ten points from the previous week to reach 75 percent, while soybeans emerged reached 59 percent by week's end. Planting for the peanut crop was completed. Peanuts emerged reached 97 percent, while six percent of the state's peanut crop was beginning to peg. Cotton planted was nearing completion at 95 percent complete, four points behind last year and two points behind normal. Cotton emerged increased to 77 percent, 13 percentage points behind the five-year average. Watermelon planting is complete. By week's end, 79 percent of the crop had developed runners, eight points behind the five-year average. Twenty-eight percent of watermelons were setting fruit, an increase of 17 percentage points from the previous week.

Alfalfa conditions improved and were rated mostly in the good to fair range. Alfalfa hay second cutting increased 28 points from the previous week to reach 51 percent complete. Other hay conditions continued to rate mostly in the good to fair range. Other hay first cutting was 57 percent complete, ten points behind the five-year average.

Pasture and range conditions remained mostly in the good to fair range despite the recent, hot and dry weather. Livestock conditions continued to rate in the mostly good range. Average livestock marketings were reported last week.

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending JUN 20, 2009
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in 5 Ft Profile



RESERVOIR STORAGE

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

Storage in Selected Oklahoma Lakes & Reservoirs					
June 24, 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	2004.10	2004.04	(0.06)	75
Great Salt Plains	1125.00	1125.68	1126.50	0.82	13,144
Kaw*	1013.00	1020.13	1016.56	(3.57)	69,833
Northeast					
Birch	750.50	750.85	750.94	0.09	504
Copan	710.00	719.69	710.64	(9.05)	3,632
Fort Gibson	554.00	563.67	555.20	(8.47)	23,300
Grand*	744.00	746.82	745.66	(1.16)	77,019
Hudson	619.00	624.02	622.64	(1.38)	41,947
Hulah	733.00	749.29	733.11	(16.18)	678
Keystone*	723.00	732.08	727.01	(5.07)	84,718
Oologah*	638.00	649.89	639.98	(9.91)	62,830
Skiatook	714.00	714.90	714.65	(0.25)	7,002
West Central					
Canton	1615.40	1615.34	1615.41	0.07	79
Foss	1642.00	1642.29	1641.79	(0.50)	(1,403)
Central					
Arcadia	1006.00	1006.25	1005.94	(0.31)	(107)
Heyburn	761.50	761.79	761.52	(0.27)	20
Thunderbird	1039.00	1039.63	1039.21	(0.42)	1,281
East Central					
Eufaula*	587.00	589.42	587.66	(1.76)	69,151
Tenkiller	632.00	637.63	632.46	(5.17)	6,026
Southwest					
Fort Cobb	1342.00	1342.68	1342.40	(0.28)	1,557
Lugert-Altus	1559.00	1554.91	1555.49	0.58	(20,832)
Tom Steed	1411.00	1408.47	1407.94	(0.53)	18,196
South Central					
Arbuckle	872.00	875.55	873.11	(2.44)	2,647
McGee Creek**	175.90	178.81	176.23	(2.58)	4,162
Texoma*	619.00	626.26	619.33	(6.93)	25,993
Waurika*	951.40	954.14	952.05	(2.09)	6,608
Southeast					
Broken Bow*	602.50	618.30	602.83	(15.47)	4,825
Hugo*	407.50	429.78	410.23	(19.55)	43,265
Pine Creek*	442.50	468.03	442.60	(25.43)	474
Sardis	599.00	601.59	599.25	(2.34)	3,468
Wister	478.00	496.67	478.48	(18.19)	3,038

* indicates seasonal pool operation

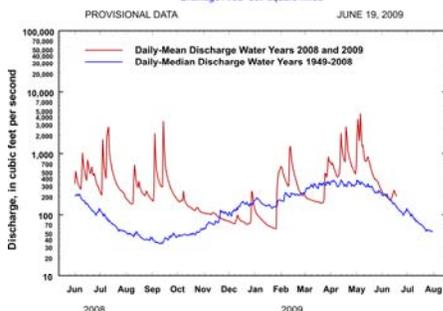
** elevation in meters

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

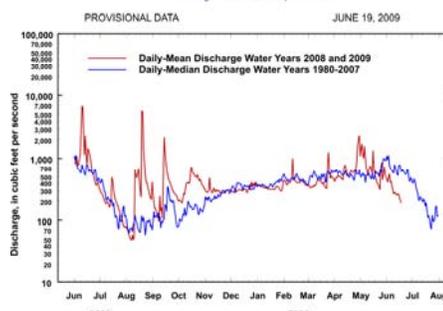


Comparison of daily discharges for water years 2008 and 2009 and period of record

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

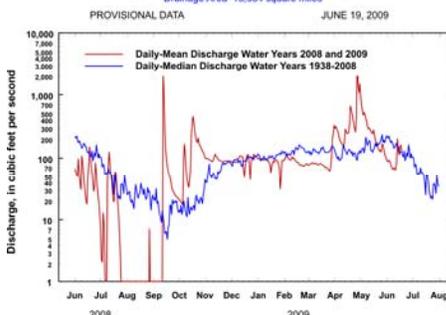


Comparison of daily discharges for water years 2008 and 2009 and period of record

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

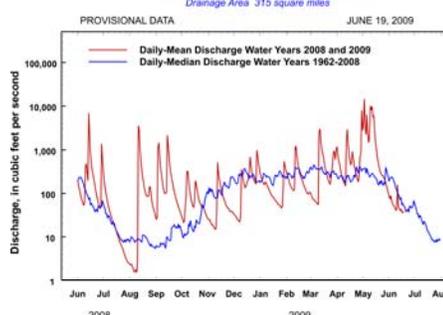


Comparison of daily discharges for water years 2008 and 2009 and period of record

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

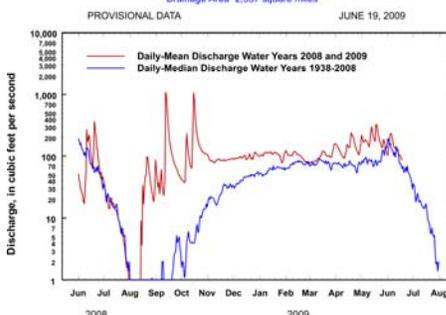


Comparison of daily discharges for water years 2008 and 2009 and period of record

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

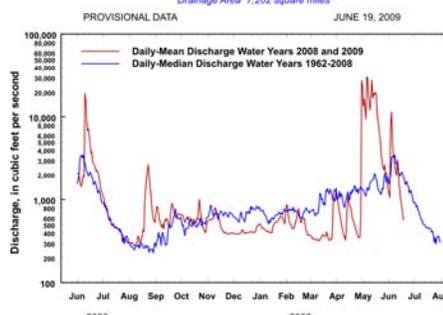


Comparison of daily discharges for water years 2008 and 2009 and period of record

Data from U.S. Geological Survey

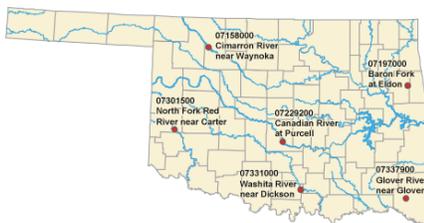
Washita River near Dickson

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 and www.mesonet.org.