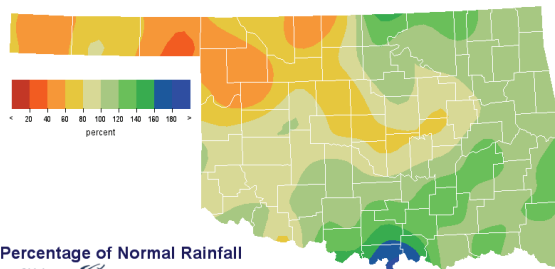


May 10, 2006

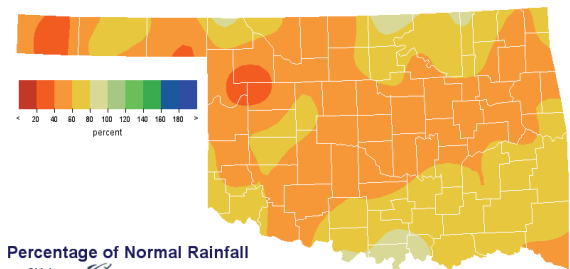
PRECIPITATION

Preliminary Statewide Precipitation

Climate Division (#)	Warm Growing Season March 1—May 8, 2006				Water Year October 1, 2005—May 8, 2006			
	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	2.34"	-2.01"	54%	30th driest	4.48"	-4.28"	51%	18th driest
North Central	5.70"	-1.16"	83%	38th wettest	9.12"	-5.93"	61%	21st driest
Northeast	10.12"	+1.03"	111%	24th wettest	14.00"	-8.16"	63%	13th driest
West Central	5.04"	-1.22"	80%	42nd driest	7.38"	-6.34"	54%	10th driest
Central	7.29"	-0.94"	89%	36th wettest	10.09"	-9.84"	51%	4th driest
East Central	10.61"	+0.67"	107%	23rd wettest	14.76"	-11.29"	57%	2nd driest
Southwest	5.89"	-0.32"	95%	35th wettest	8.33"	-6.36"	57%	8th driest
South Central	11.02"	+2.27"	126%	11th wettest	15.88"	-6.87"	70%	14th driest
Southeast	12.38"	+1.77"	117%	22nd wettest	19.41"	-11.25"	63%	6th driest
Statewide	7.80"	-0.01"	100%	29th wettest	11.43"	-7.81"	59%	5th driest



Percentage of Normal Rainfall
Oklahoma Climatological Survey
Warm Growing Season
Mar 1, 2006 through May 8, 2006

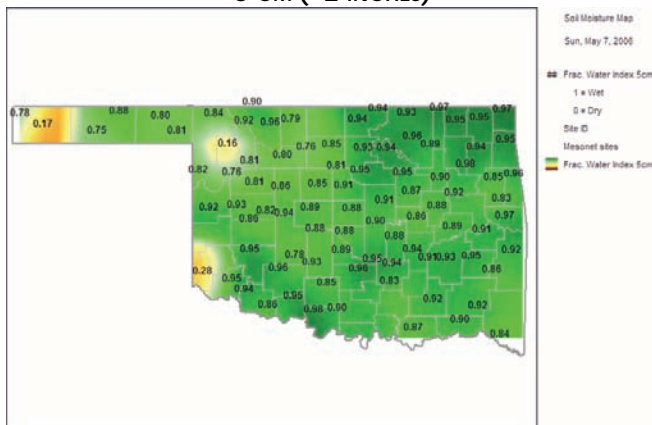


Percentage of Normal Rainfall
Oklahoma Climatological Survey
Water Year
Oct 1, 2005 through May 8, 2006

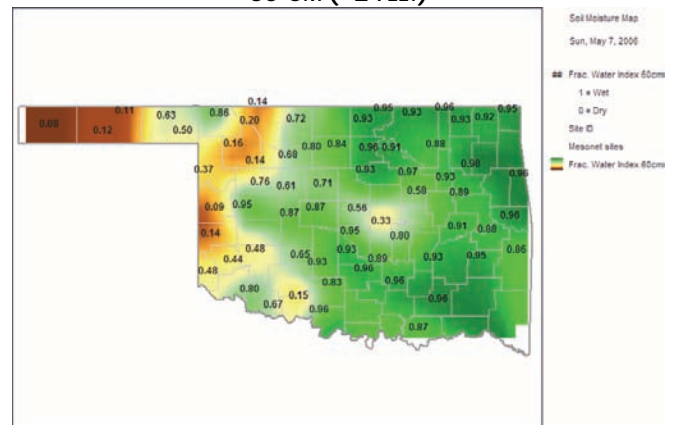
SOIL MOISTURE

Fractional Water Index¹ May 7, 2006

5 CM (~2 INCHES)



60 CM (~2 FEET)



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.

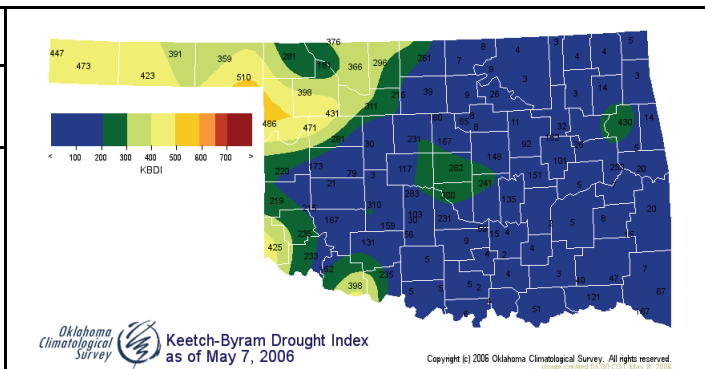
DROUGHT INDICES

Palmer Drought Severity Index ¹					Standardized Precipitation Index ² Through April 2006			
CLIMATE DIVISION (#)	CURRENT STATUS 5/6/2006	VALUE		CHANGE IN VALUE	3-MONTH	6-MONTH	9-MONTH	12-MONTH
		5/6	4/22					
Northwest (1)	MODERATE DROUGHT	-2.20	-2.22	0.02	MODERATELY DRY	VERY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
North Central (2)	MILD DROUGHT	-1.06	-2.56	1.50	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
Northeast (3)	INCIPIENT DROUGHT	-0.63	-4.38	3.75	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY	MODERATELY DRY	MODERATELY DRY
West Central (4)	MILD DROUGHT	-1.18	-2.16	0.98	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
Central (5)	MILD DROUGHT	-1.54	-3.47	1.93	NEAR NORMAL	VERY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
East Central (6)	MILD DROUGHT	-1.68	-4.36	2.68	NEAR NORMAL	VERY DRY	VERY DRY	EXTREMELY DRY
Southwest (7)	MILD DROUGHT	-1.82	-3.04	1.22	NEAR NORMAL	VERY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
South Central (8)	NEAR NORMAL	-0.28	-2.81	2.53	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
Southeast (9)	MODERATE DROUGHT	-2.23	-3.82	1.59	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY	VERY DRY	EXTREMELY DRY

- Seven climate divisions are currently experiencing drought conditions.
- All of Oklahoma's nine climate divisions have undergone PDSI moisture increases since April 22.

Keetch-Byram Drought Fire Index³

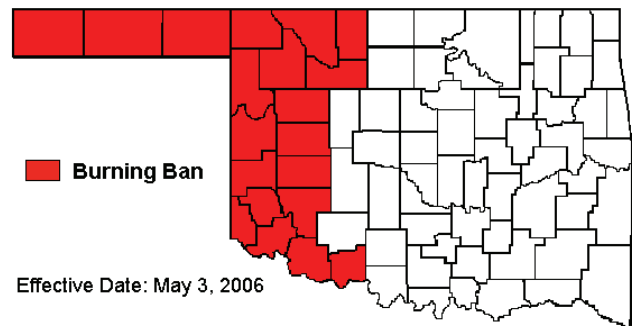
MESONET STATION	COUNTY	CLIMATE DIVISION	CURRENT VALUE 5/8/2006
Slapout	Beaver	Northwest	510
Arnett	Ellis	Northwest	486
Boise City	Cimarron	Northwest	473



- Stations currently above 600 (May 8) = 0
- Stations above 600 on April 25 = 0

Statewide Wildfire Preparedness

As of May 3, Gov. Henry's Burning Ban has been reduced to 20 counties in western Oklahoma. Extended dry conditions and high winds have increased the fire danger. Dry vegetation will ignite easily and burn with surprising intensity.



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.

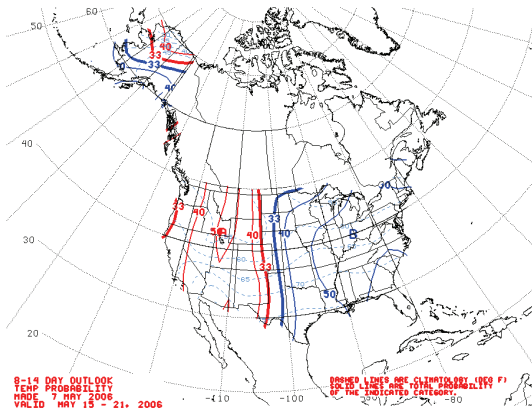
² The Standardized Precipitation Index, more sensitive than the PDSI, provides a comparison of precipitation over a specified period with precipitation totals from that same period for all years included in the historical record. The 3-month SPI provides a seasonal estimation of precipitation while the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

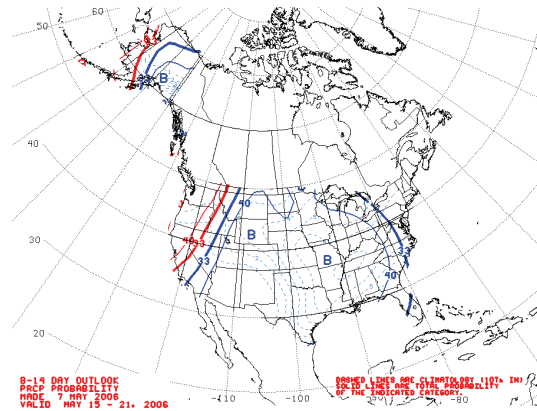
WEATHER/DROUGHT FORECAST

8 to 14-Day Forecast
May 15-21, 2006

Temperature

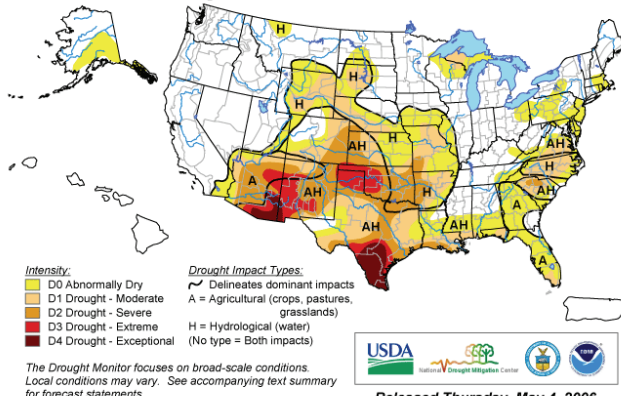


Precipitation



U.S. Drought Monitor

May 2, 2006
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



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

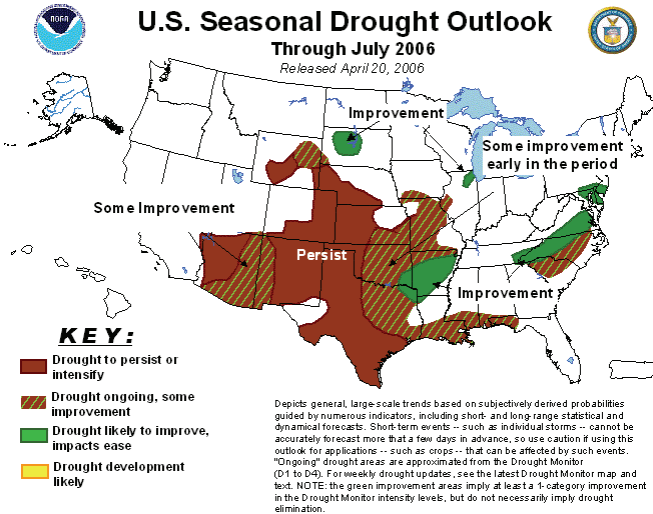
Released Thursday, May 4, 2006

Author: Mark Svoboda, National Drought Mitigation Center

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

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Through July 2006
Released April 20, 2006



Depicts general, large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by numerous indicators, including 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, so use caution if using this outlook for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events. *Ongoing* drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4). For weekly drought updates, see the latest Drought Monitor map and text. 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.

National Drought Summary—The Plains:

May 2—In the Panhandles of Texas and Oklahoma, yearlong precipitation totals are pretty dismal. This has led to an expansion and joining of the extreme drought (D3) conditions that continue to affect the region. In the Texas Panhandle, Lake Meredith is a major source for drinking water, and levels there have fallen to a record low recently, down some 37 feet since 1999.

The Plains and Midwest shared in the wealth of moisture that also fell across the Gulf Coast region. Eastern Oklahoma, eastern Kansas, western Missouri, and northwest Arkansas saw the best of it, with widespread totals ranging from 3 to 6 inches or more in several places. It was badly needed and has resulted in a general 1-category improvement across this entire area. The large area of extreme drought (D3) has been removed from this region, leaving it contained in western Oklahoma at this time. These states also saw a major reduction in the amount of area under D1 and D2 conditions as well. In addition, the short-term moisture surplus has led to a change from AH to H in these same places because of the long-term lingering deficits that date back to last summer and fall. The recent wet spell has improved the situation but groundwater, local lakes, and streamflow are still lagging along in many of these areas. In fact, dating back to just October of last year, deficits are still running some 10 to 16 inches below normal (around 50% of normal, give or take) through May 1 for these same parts of Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas, and southwest Missouri. The change to the Hydrological (H) Impact designation for a large part of the region reflects this underlying concern as we head into the high-demand warm season.

CROP REPORT

May 8—Oklahoma producers were pleased to see another consecutive week of rain across the state. In the early part of the week, producers were applying fertilizers and spraying fields with anticipation of additional rainfall. Steady rainfall in the latter part of the week left fields too soggy in most areas to perform fieldwork. Topsoil moisture improved with 55 percent in the surplus to adequate range compared to 28 percent the previous week. Subsoil moisture showed a slight improvement with 26 percent in the surplus to adequate range, 14 points above the previous week. There were 3.2 days suitable for fieldwork.

Despite all the rain received in the state, some areas were still reporting dry conditions and were hoping for even more rain. As disease and drought conditions were spotted in the wheat fields, more wheat acreage was being reported to insurance appraisers. Wheat and rye headed were both near completion. Half of the wheat was in the soft dough stage of development. By week's end, oat jointing was at 74 percent complete, 8 points behind average. Nearly half of the oats were headed.

Producers continued to welcome the timely rainfall. Plant emergence for sorghum, soybeans and peanuts were underway. Peanuts and cotton seedbed preparations were nearing completion at 87 and 93 percent, respectively. Soybean and sorghum seedbed preparations were up 2 points from last week. Row crop planting only made slight progress in most areas last week due to wet fields. Corn planted, at 68 percent complete, was 15 points ahead of last week. Planting of all the other row crops was up ten or fewer points from last week.

Producers were seeing alfalfa conditions starting to improve after the past two weeks of rainfall. Alfalfa conditions remained in the mostly fair range. The condition of other hay was still mostly in the poor range, but the conditions were steadily improving with the rains. Alfalfa first cuttings increased slightly from last week to 40 percent complete, 20 points below the 60 percent cut last year at this time. Other hay first cuttings were 22 percent complete.

Pasture and range conditions were beginning to see improvement due to the recent rainfall. Another week of rain brought moisture to fields and dry ponds. Fields were greening up in many areas of the state. Livestock were in mostly fair to poor condition. Marketings were mostly average. There was very little insect activity reported. Death loss of cattle was mostly average. Another consecutive week of rainfall continued to help replenish dry livestock ponds.

RESERVOIR STORAGE

- 5.1 percent increase (95.8%) in total storage from that recorded on April 24 (90.7%)
- 1 reservoir has experienced a lake level decrease
- 10 reservoirs are currently operating at less than full capacity (compared to 25 two weeks ago)
- 2 reservoirs are now below 80 percent capacity

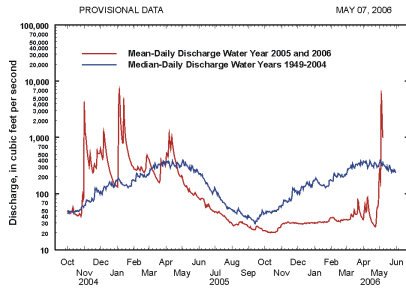
Storage in Selected Oklahoma Lakes & Reservoirs			
May 8, 2006			
Climate Division Lake or Reservoir	Conservation Storage (acre-feet)	Present Storage (acre-feet)	Percent of Conservation Storage
North Central			
Fort Supply	13,900	13,900	100.0
Great Salt Plains	31,420	31,420	100.0
Kaw*	406,540	406,540	100.0
Regional Totals/Averages	451,860	451,860	100.0
Northeast			
Birch	19,225	18,219	94.8
Copan	34,634	34,634	100.0
Fort Gibson	365,200	365,200	100.0
Grand	1,562,850	1,562,850	100.0
Hudson	200,300	200,300	100.0
Hulah	22,565	22,565	100.0
Keystone	510,059	510,059	100.0
Oologah	552,219	552,219	100.0
Skiatook	322,700	281,017	87.1
Regional Totals/Averages	3,589,752	3,547,063	98.8
West Central			
Canton	111,310	111,310	100.0
Foss	165,480	152,838	92.4
Regional Totals/Averages	276,790	264,148	95.4
Central			
Arcadia	27,520	27,520	100.0
Heyburn	7,105	7,105	100.0
Thunderbird	119,600	97,680	81.7
Regional Totals/Averages	154,225	132,305	85.8
East Central			
Eufaula*	2,314,583	2,079,142	89.8
Tenkiller	654,100	611,972	93.6
Regional Totals/Averages	2,968,683	2,691,114	90.7
Southwest			
Fort Cobb	80,010	80,010	100.0
Lugert-Altus	132,830	61,214	46.1
Tom Steed	88,970	55,285	62.1
Regional Totals/Averages	301,810	196,509	65.1
South Central			
Arbuckle	72,400	72,400	100.0
McGee Creek	113,930	113,930	100.0
Texoma*	2,491,418	2,491,418	100.0
Waurika*	190,200	171,363	90.1
Regional Totals/Averages	2,867,948	2,849,111	99.3
Southeast			
Broken Bow*	942,160	906,923	96.3
Hugo*	198,067	198,067	100.0
Pine Creek*	71,120	71,120	100.0
Sardis	274,330	274,330	100.0
Wister	60,162	60,162	100.0
Regional Totals/Averages	1,545,839	1,510,602	97.7
State Totals	12,156,907	11,642,712	95.8

* indicates seasonal pool operation; actual storage figures/percentages may vary.

STREAMFLOW CONDITIONS

Baron Fork at Eldon

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

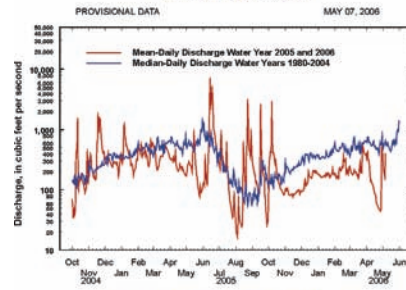


Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2005 and 2006 and period of record

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

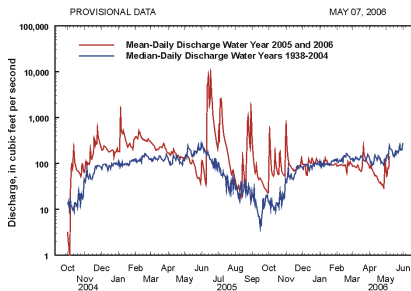


Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2005 and 2006 and period of record

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

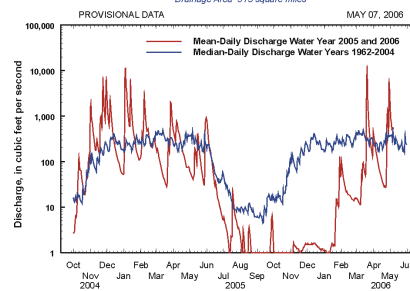


Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2005 and 2006 and period of record

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

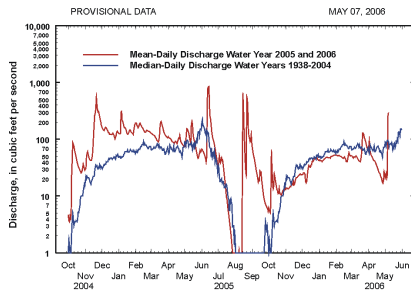


Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2005 and 2006 and period of record

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

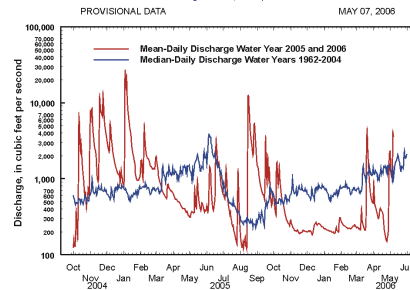


Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2005 and 2006 and period of record

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 2005 and 2006 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>.