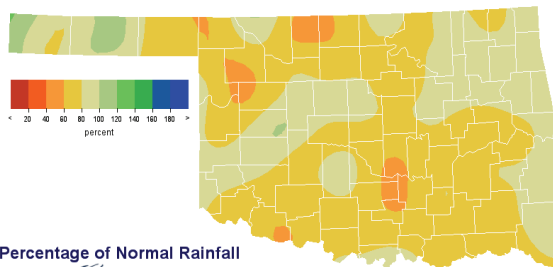


September 6, 2006

PRECIPITATION

Preliminary Statewide Precipitation

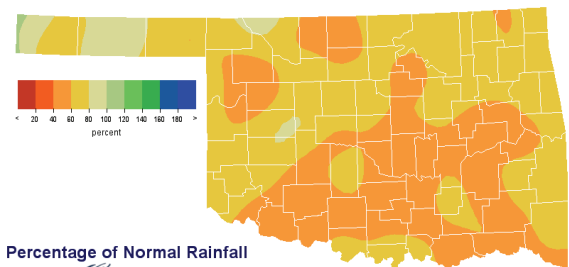
Climate Division (#)	Warm Growing Season March 1—September 4, 2006				Water Year October 1, 2005—September 4, 2006			
	TOTAL RAINFALL (INCHES)	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL (INCHES)	PERCENT OF NORMAL	RANK SINCE 1921	TOTAL RAINFALL (INCHES)	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL (INCHES)	PERCENT OF NORMAL	RANK SINCE 1921
Panhandle	12.37"	-2.69"	82%	30th driest	14.50"	-4.97"	74%	19th driest
North Central	15.06"	-5.69"	73%	14th driest	18.47"	-10.46"	64%	6th driest
Northeast	21.17"	-3.57"	86%	24th driest	25.06"	-12.77"	66%	6th driest
West Central	15.51"	-3.51"	82%	30th driest	17.84"	-8.63"	67%	8th driest
Central	17.66"	-5.05"	78%	15th driest	20.47"	-13.96"	59%	4th driest
East Central	19.88"	-5.80"	77%	14th driest	24.03"	-17.76"	58%	3rd driest
Southwest	13.76"	-5.63"	71%	14th driest	16.20"	-11.67"	58%	3rd driest
South Central	15.47"	-7.74"	67%	9th driest	20.32"	-16.88"	55%	3rd driest
Southeast	21.86"	-5.07"	81%	18th driest	28.89"	-18.09"	62%	3rd driest
Statewide	16.95"	-5.01"	77%	16th driest	20.58"	-12.81"	62%	3rd driest



Percentage of Normal Rainfall

Oklahoma Climatological Survey
Warm Growing Season
Mar 1, 2006 through Sep 4, 2006

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Map created 09/05/06 9:00 AM



Percentage of Normal Rainfall

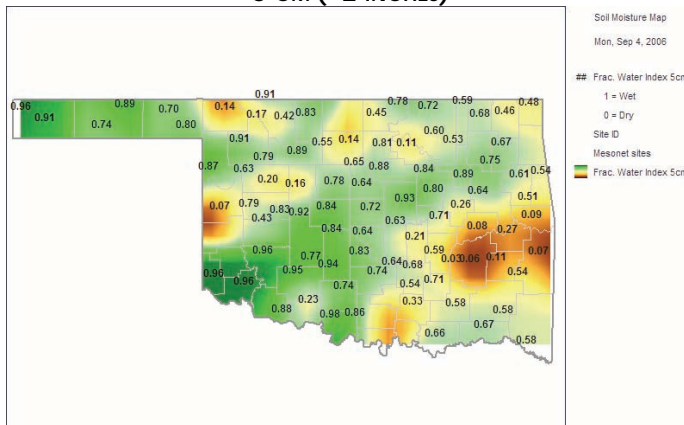
Oklahoma Climatological Survey
Water Year
Oct 1, 2005 through Sep 4, 2006

Copyright (c) 2006 Oklahoma Climatological Survey
All rights reserved. Rainfall data collected by Oklahoma Mesonet.
Map created 09/05/06 9:00 AM

SOIL MOISTURE

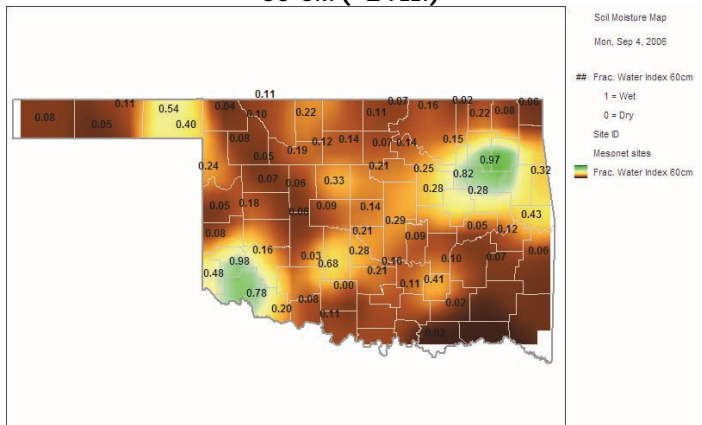
Fractional Water Index¹ September 4, 2006

5 CM (~2 INCHES)



Soil Moisture Map
Mon, Sep 4, 2006
Frac. Water Index 5cm
1 = Wet
0 = Dry
Site ID
Mesonet sites
Frac. Water Index 5cm

60 CM (~2 FEET)



Soil Moisture Map
Mon, Sep 4, 2006
Frac. Water Index 60cm
1 = Wet
0 = Dry
Site ID
Mesonet sites
Frac. Water Index 60cm

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.

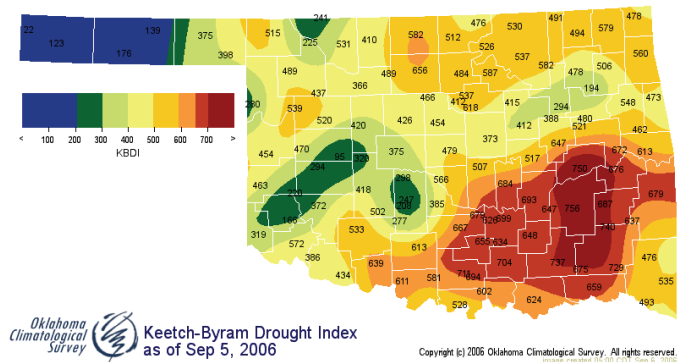
DROUGHT INDICES

Palmer Drought Severity Index ¹					Standardized Precipitation Index ² Through August 2006			
CLIMATE DIVISION (#)	CURRENT STATUS 9/2/2006	VALUE		CHANGE IN VALUE	3-MONTH	6-MONTH	9-MONTH	12-MONTH
		9/2	8/19					
Northwest (1)	NEAR NORMAL	-0.21	-2.85	2.64	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
North Central (2)	SEVERE DROUGHT	-3.06	-3.90	0.84	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY	VERY DRY
Northeast (3)	EXTREME DROUGHT	-4.30	-5.23	0.93	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY	VERY DRY
West Central (4)	MODERATE DROUGHT	-2.83	-3.89	1.06	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
Central (5)	EXTREME DROUGHT	-4.83	-5.41	0.58	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY	VERY DRY
East Central (6)	EXTREME DROUGHT	-5.20	-5.42	0.22	MODERATELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY	EXTREMELY DRY
Southwest (7)	SEVERE DROUGHT	-3.45	-5.50	2.05	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY	VERY DRY
South Central (8)	EXTREME DROUGHT	-4.91	-5.42	0.51	VERY DRY	MODERATELY DRY	VERY DRY	VERY DRY
Southeast (9)	EXTREME DROUGHT	-4.22	-4.64	0.42	MODERATELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY	VERY DRY

- Eight climate divisions are currently experiencing drought conditions.
- All nine climate divisions have undergone PDSI moisture increases since August 19.

Keetch-Byram Drought Fire Index³

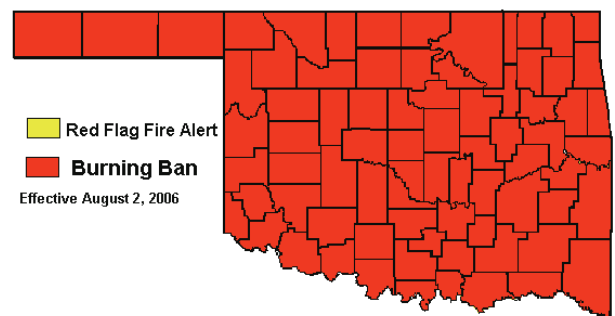
MESONET STATION	COUNTY	CLIMATE DIVISION	CURRENT VALUE 9/5/2006
McAlester	Pittsburg	East Central	755
Eufaula	McIntosh	East Central	749
Clayton	Pushmataha	Southeast	739



- Stations currently above 600 (September 5) = 34
- Stations above 600 on August 22 = 56

Statewide Wildfire Preparedness

As of August 2, a Burning Ban is in effect for all 77 counties in Oklahoma. State officials urge citizens to avoid burning anything outdoors. Dry, grassy fuels will ignite easily when the humidity is low and the temperature and winds are high.



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.

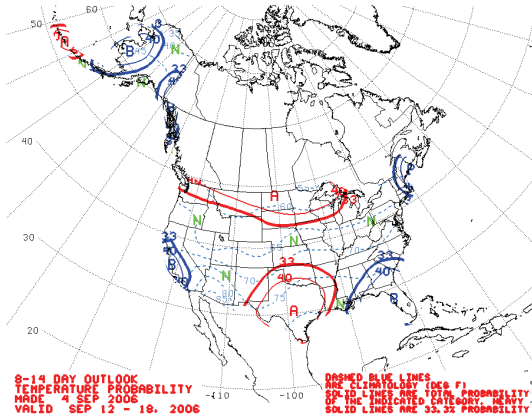
² The Standardized Precipitation Index, more sensitive than the PDSI, provides a comparison of precipitation over a specified period with precipitation totals from that same period for all years included in the historical record. The 3-month SPI provides a seasonal estimation of precipitation while the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

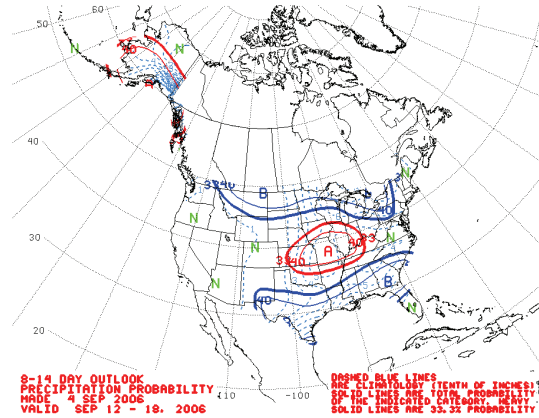
WEATHER/DROUGHT FORECAST

8 to 14-Day Forecast
September 12-18, 2006

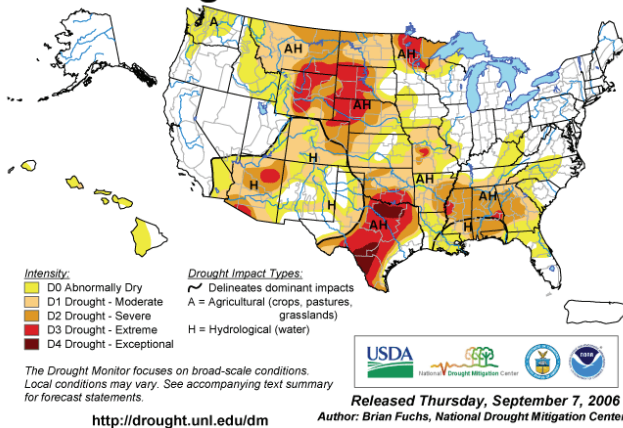
Temperature



Precipitation



U.S. Drought Monitor September 5, 2006

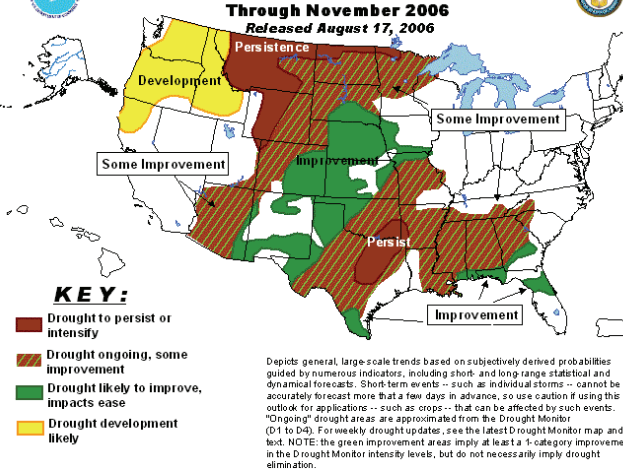


Drought Summary & Outlook—The Plains:

September 5—In Oklahoma, the entire D4 region that remained in the state was eliminated, with categorical improvements for the remaining drought categories. The recent change to a wetter pattern has provided relief to drought conditions, with longer-term impacts slower to respond.

Changes in drought categories were abundant in Texas this week. Continued heavy rains over much of west Texas and the Panhandle allowed for vast improvements to take place. In west Texas, the areas of D0, D1, D2 and D3 were all reduced and shifted farther to the east. Midland, Texas, set a record for total precipitation for the month of August with 5.92 inches. For the year, Midland has received 12.92 inches of precipitation, which is 3.15 inches above normal. The area of D4 in northeast Texas was also reduced in size with the western edge shifting to the east.

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook



According to the Drought Outlook, the first half of August saw a welcomed respite from dry weather across many drought-affected areas of the Great Plains, as well as heavy rains and localized flooding in the Southwest. The Outlook indicates that many of these same areas will see continued drought improvement into autumn, with the best chance for relief extending from the Southwest northeastward across the central Plains. Some improvement is likely in the northern Plains and across the Southeast, with better odds for relief in Florida, the Gulf Coast, and south Texas. Extreme to exceptional drought has persisted over northern Texas and southern Oklahoma and, although some improvement is expected for parts of this area, the drought over northeastern Texas and adjacent portions of Oklahoma and Arkansas may see little improvement.

CROP REPORT

September 5—Oklahoma producers continued to be relieved as the state welcomed another consecutive week of cooler temperatures and rainfall. Even though some areas received only light rainfall last week, there was enough moisture in the fields from the previous week's rains to begin small grain planting for the 2007 crop year. Producers were hoping that this pattern of cooler temperatures and rainfall will remain as we enter into the fall season. Both topsoil and subsoil moisture conditions continued to show improvement. There were 5.3 days suitable for fieldwork.

Seedbed preparations for small grain crops were half way complete as plantings were beginning to progress. Some wheat producers in the state were waiting on the next rainfall to begin planting while others were able to let the fields dry up and get a jumpstart on plantings. Seedbed preparations for oats were ahead of normal at 56 percent, while wheat and rye at 57 and 55 percent respectively, were running behind normal.

The cooler weather and moisture received over the past few weeks came a little too late for many of this year's row crops. Even with the recent weather changes, conditions for most major row crops only improved slightly if even at all from last week. Corn conditions fell slightly, but remained mostly in excellent to good condition. Sorghum headed and soybeans in the blooming stage were near completion at 89 and 97 percent, respectively. All major row crops in the maturity stage of development were progressing ahead. Corn harvested was in full swing at 44 percent, while sorghum and soybean harvest were just underway. Cotton bolls were opening at 22 percent, 3 points behind normal.

Alfalfa hay and other hay conditions showed minimal improvement from last week's mild temperatures and rainfall. Locating hay in the state was a growing concern among producers. The fourth cutting of alfalfa hay jumped 14 points from last week, but was still behind normal. Fifth cuttings were underway at 4 percent. The second cutting of other hay, at 55 percent, was 15 points behind normal.

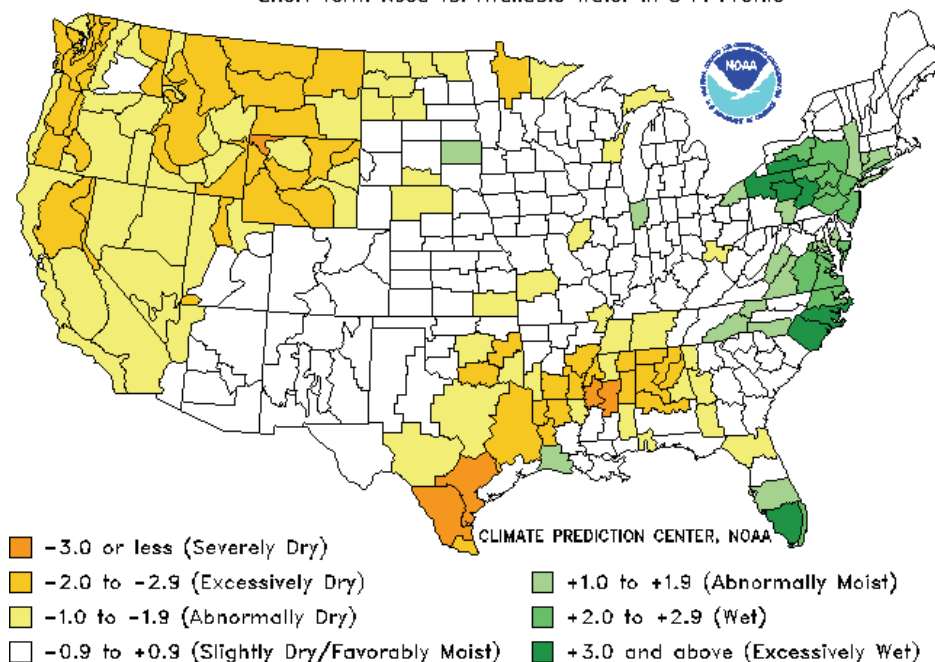
Pasture and range conditions continued to improve as the state received more rainfall and cool temperatures, but remained in mostly poor to very poor condition. Pastures were greening up and showing growth.

Recent rains and cool temperatures improved livestock conditions, and were mostly in the fair to poor range. Livestock marketings remained high with light insect activity. Livestock producers were hoping for more rainfall to help replenish ponds for livestock.

Crop Moisture Index by Division

Weekly Value for Period Ending 2 SEP 2006

Short Term Need vs. Available Water in 5 Ft Profile



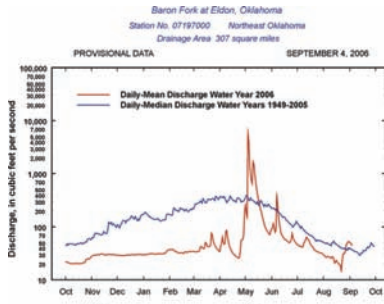
RESERVOIR STORAGE

- 0.1 percent increase (87.8%) in total storage from that recorded on August 22 (87.7%)
- 20 reservoirs have experienced lake level decreases
- 26 reservoirs are currently operating at less than full capacity (compared to 27 two weeks ago)
- 7 reservoirs are now below 80 percent of their total conservation storage

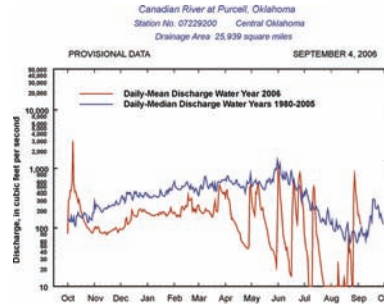
Storage in Selected Oklahoma Lakes & Reservoirs			
<i>September 5, 2006</i>			
Climate Division Lake or Reservoir	Conservation Storage (acre-feet)	Present Storage (acre-feet)	Percent of Conservation Storage
North Central			
Fort Supply	13,900	10,438	75.1
Great Salt Plains	31,420	30,899	98.3
Kaw*	375,160	375,160	100.0
Regional Totals/Averages	420,480	416,497	99.1
Northeast			
Birch	19,225	17,436	90.7
Copan	34,634	30,051	86.8
Fort Gibson	365,200	365,200	100.0
Grand	1,672,000	1,510,340	90.3
Hudson	200,300	200,300	100.0
Hulah	22,565	22,391	99.2
Keystone	512,307	487,062	95.1
Oologah	552,219	528,358	95.7
Skiaook	322,700	240,189	74.4
Regional Totals/Averages	3,701,150	3,401,327	91.9
West Central			
Canton	111,310	77,813	69.9
Foss	165,480	140,239	84.7
Regional Totals/Averages	276,790	218,052	78.8
Central			
Arcadia	27,520	26,470	96.2
Heyburn	7,105	6,137	86.4
Thunderbird	119,600	82,260	68.8
Regional Totals/Averages	154,225	114,867	74.5
East Central			
Eufaula*	2,314,583	1,992,090	86.1
Tenkiller	654,100	582,006	89.0
Regional Totals/Averages	2,968,683	2,574,096	86.7
Southwest			
Fort Cobb	80,010	74,482	93.1
Lugert-Altus	132,830	10,508	7.9
Tom Steed	88,970	42,829	48.1
Regional Totals/Averages	301,810	127,819	42.4
South Central			
Arbuckle	72,400	65,406	90.3
McGee Creek	113,930	102,793	90.2
Texoma*	2,548,034	2,246,339	88.2
Waurika*	190,200	141,748	74.5
Regional Totals/Averages	2,924,564	2,556,286	87.4
Southeast			
Broken Bow*	958,180	826,918	86.3
Hugo*	158,617	158,617	100.0
Pine Creek*	61,570	61,570	100.0
Sardis	274,330	257,315	93.8
Wister	60,162	51,199	85.1
Regional Totals/Averages	1,512,859	1,355,619	89.6
State Totals	12,260,561	10,764,563	87.8

STREAMFLOW CONDITIONS

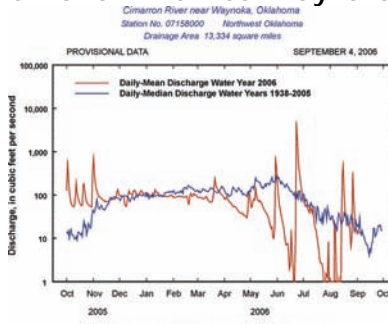
Baron Fork at Eldon



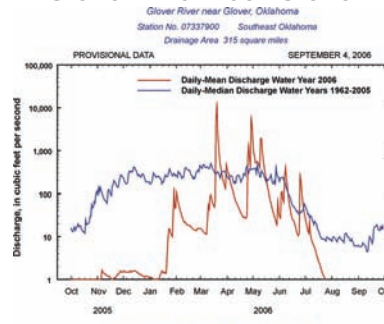
Canadian River at Purcell



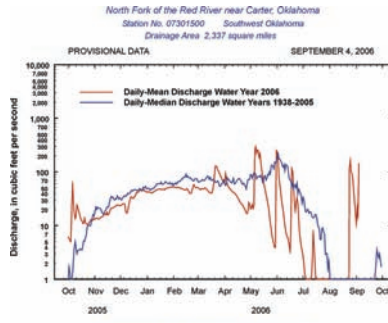
Cimarron River near Waynoka



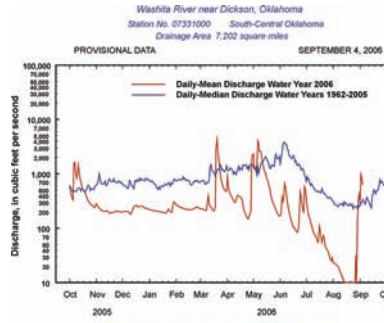
Glover River near Glover



North Fork of the Red River near Carter



Washita River near Dickson



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>.