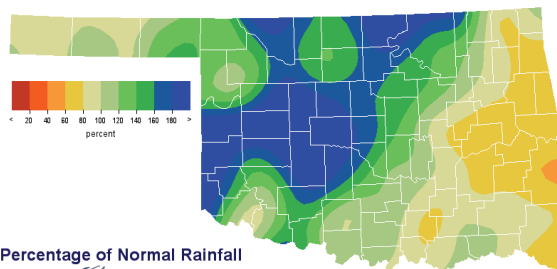


May 16, 2007

PRECIPITATION

Preliminary Statewide Precipitation

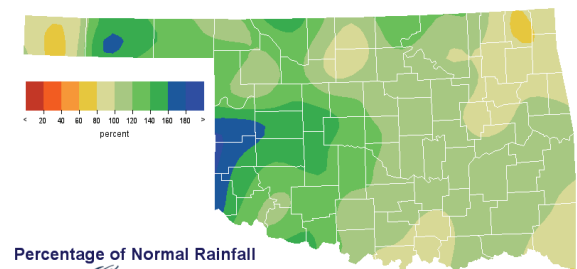
Climate Division (#)	Warm Growing Season March 1—May 14, 2007				Water Year October 1, 2006— May 14, 2007			
	TOTAL RAINFALL (INCHES)	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL (INCHES)	PERCENT OF NORMAL	RANK SINCE 1921	TOTAL RAINFALL (INCHES)	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL (INCHES)	PERCENT OF NORMAL	RANK SINCE 1921
Panhandle	5.49"	+0.49"	110%	22nd wettest	10.80"	+1.38"	115%	18th wettest
North Central	12.77"	+5.00"	164%	4th wettest	18.37"	+2.41"	115%	13th wettest
Northeast	12.12"	+1.97"	119%	17th wettest	22.79"	-0.43"	98%	29th wettest
West Central	13.63"	+6.42"	189%	2nd wettest	21.44"	+6.77"	146%	2nd wettest
Central	14.08"	+4.77"	151%	5th wettest	23.96"	+2.93"	114%	11th wettest
East Central	8.66"	-2.42"	78%	28th driest	27.55"	+0.36"	101%	30th wettest
Southwest	11.28"	+4.11"	157%	4th wettest	21.26"	+5.61"	136%	8th wettest
South Central	9.83"	-0.00"	100%	29th wettest	24.96"	+1.13"	105%	24th wettest
Southeast	9.48"	-2.37"	80%	23rd driest	32.81"	+0.92"	103%	31st wettest
Statewide	10.89"	+2.07"	123%	10th wettest	22.47"	+2.22"	111%	17th wettest



Percentage of Normal Rainfall

Oklahoma Climatological Survey
Warm Growing Season
Mar 1, 2007 through May 14, 2007

Copyright (c) 2007 Oklahoma Climatological Survey. All rights reserved. Rainfall data collected by Oklahoma Mesonet. Image created 05/14/07 09:15:00



Percentage of Normal Rainfall

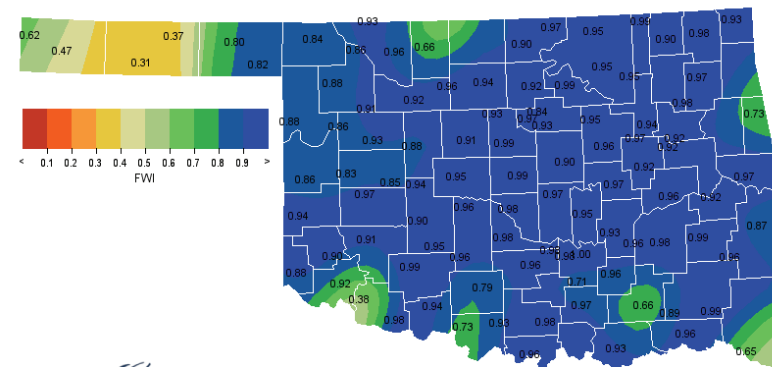
Oklahoma Climatological Survey
Water Year
Oct 1, 2006 through May 14, 2007

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SOIL MOISTURE

Fractional Water Index¹ May 14, 2007

25 CM (~10 INCHES)



Oklahoma Climatological Survey
25-cm Fractional Water Index
as of May 14, 2007

Copyright (c) 2007 Oklahoma Climatological Survey. All rights reserved. Image created 05/09/07 09:15:00

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.

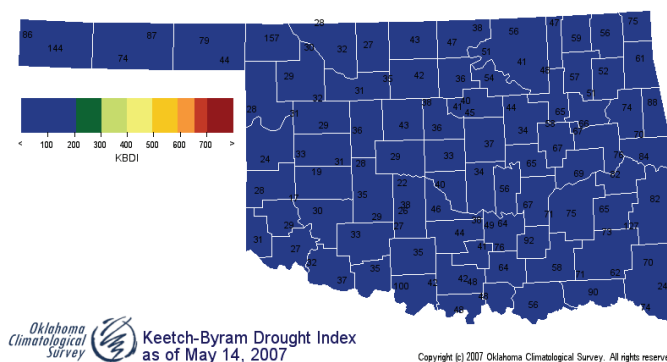
DROUGHT INDICES

Palmer Drought Severity Index ¹					Standardized Precipitation Index ² Through April 2007			
CLIMATE DIVISION (#)	CURRENT STATUS 5/12/2007	VALUE		CHANGE IN VALUE	3-MONTH	6-MONTH	9-MONTH	12-MONTH
		5/12	4/14					
Northwest (1)	VERY MOIST SPELL	3.76	3.96	-0.20	NEAR NORMAL	VERY WET	VERY WET	MODERATELY WET
North Central (2)	VERY MOIST SPELL	3.24	2.76	0.48	MODERATELY WET	MODERATELY WET	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
Northeast (3)	UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL	2.16	1.56	0.60	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
West Central (4)	EXTREME MOIST SPELL	4.89	4.07	0.82	MODERATELY WET	MODERATELY WET	MODERATELY WET	NEAR NORMAL
Central (5)	VERY MOIST SPELL	3.26	2.28	0.98	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY WET	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
East Central (6)	INCIPIENT MOIST SPELL	0.79	0.38	0.41	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
Southwest (7)	EXTREME MOIST SPELL	4.12	3.32	0.80	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY WET	NEAR NORMAL
South Central (8)	UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL	2.22	1.87	0.35	MODERATELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY
Southeast (9)	NEAR NORMAL	0.13	-0.61	0.74	VERY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL

- No climate divisions are currently experiencing drought conditions, according to the PDSI.
- One climate division has undergone a PDSI moisture decrease since April 14.

Keetch-Byram Drought Fire Index³

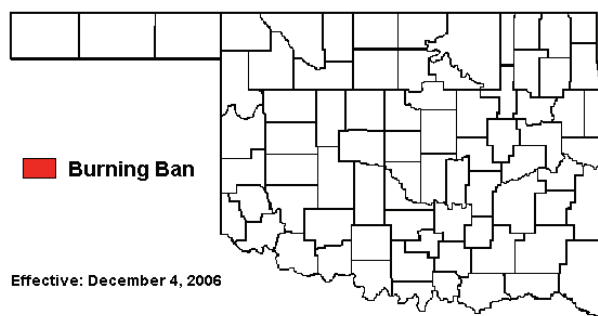
MESONET STATION	COUNTY	CLIMATE DIVISION	CURRENT VALUE 5/14/2007
Broken Bow	McCurain	Southeast	187
Buffalo	Harper	Northwest	148
Boise City	Cimarron	Northwest	140



- Stations currently above 600 (May 14) = 0
- Stations above 600 on April 16 = 0

Statewide Wildfire Preparedness

On December 4, 2006 Governor Brad Henry cancelled the Ban on Outdoor Burning for all counties in Oklahoma. However, citizens are encouraged to use caution. 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.

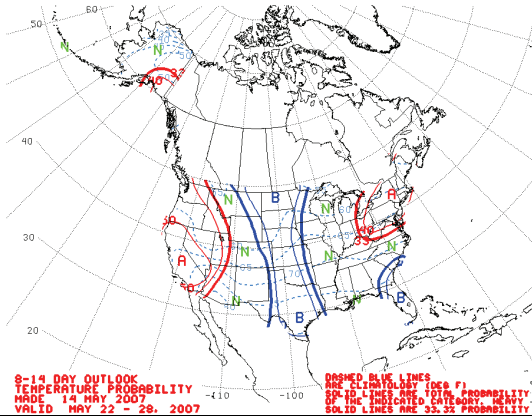
² The Standardized Precipitation Index, more sensitive than the PDSI, provides a comparison of precipitation over a specified period with precipitation totals from that same period for all years included in the historical record. The 3-month SPI provides a seasonal estimation of precipitation while the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

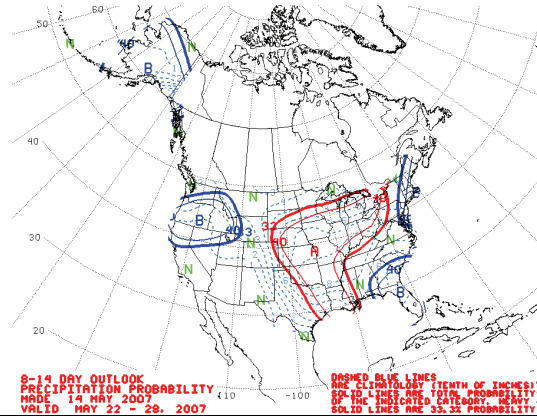
WEATHER/DROUGHT FORECAST

8- to 14-Day Forecast May 22-28, 2007

Temperature



Precipitation

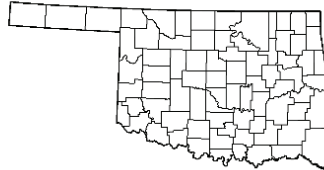


U.S. Drought Monitor Oklahoma

May 8, 2007
Valid 7 a.m. EST

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Last Week (05/01/2007 map)	95.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3 Months Ago (02/13/2007 map)	50.5	49.5	26.9	15.1	0.0	0.0
Start of Calendar Year (01/02/2007 map)	31.3	68.7	39.8	24.5	18.2	0.0
Start of Water Year (10/01/2006 map)	2.7	97.3	92.7	46.2	16.6	0.0
One Year Ago (05/09/2006 map)	0.0	100.0	84.7	42.1	19.6	0.0



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>

USDA
National Drought Mitigation Center
Released Thursday, May 10, 2007
Author: Brian Fuchs, National Drought Mitigation Center

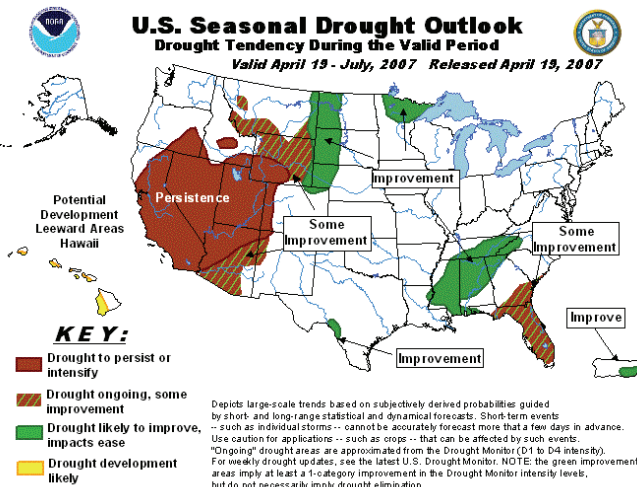
Drought Summary & Outlook—The Plains:

May 10—A strong storm system affected much of the High Plains last week, bringing with it relief to many locations affected by long-term drought conditions. Strong thunderstorms in Oklahoma and Texas toward the end of the current Drought Monitor period allowed for the improvement of the D0 and D1 conditions in south Texas, and the D0 was eliminated in Oklahoma. The current wet pattern has allowed a full recovery in the state of Oklahoma where soils are saturated and lakes and reservoirs are filling up.

According to the latest Seasonal Drought Outlook, little change is expected to occur in Oklahoma. Prospects for significant drought relief across California, the Southwest, and the Great Basin are dim as the snow season comes to a close and snow pack remains well below normal. As of mid-April, California statewide snow water content stood at just 32 percent of normal. Although some precipitation is expected near the start of the forecast period, overall drought conditions will not improve significantly across most of the region. Over Arizona, however, the onset of the thunderstorm season in July should bring some short-term relief. Varying degrees of improvement are on tap for the western Dakotas, western Nebraska, and parts of Wyoming, although complete eradication of the long-running drought is unlikely.

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid April 13 - July, 2007 Released April 13, 2007



CROP REPORT

May 14—Due to the recent abundance of rainfall, topsoil moisture was rated 96 percent surplus to adequate, compared to 60 percent at this time in 2006. There were 1.8 days suitable for fieldwork last week.

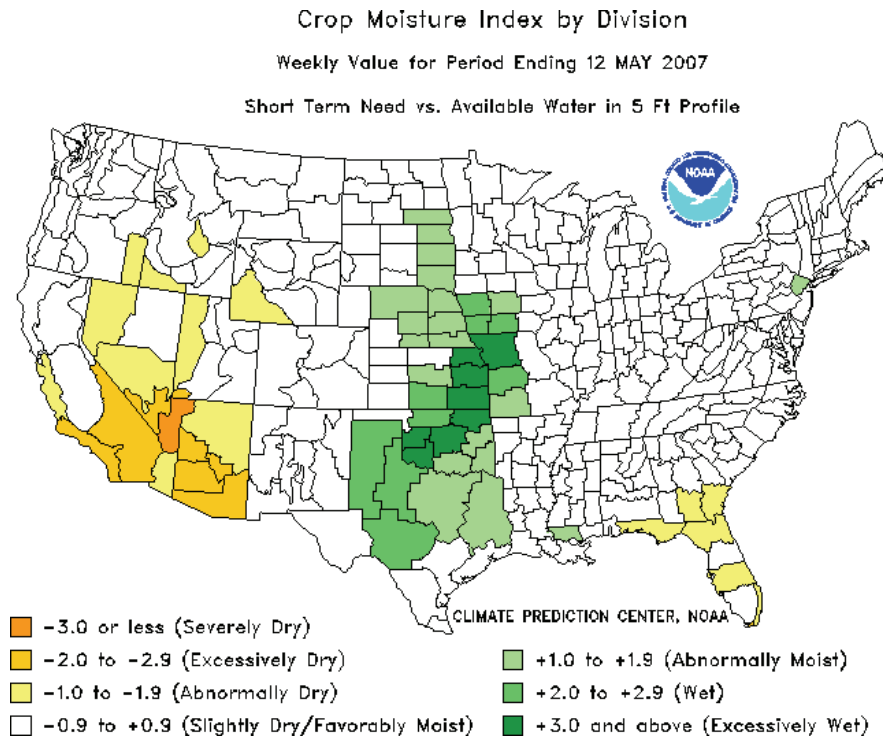
Army worms had begun showing up in parts of the state but wheat fields past the soft dough state of maturity should generally be safe unless head chopping is visible and the caterpillars are still present. Producers who need to spray may have to wait two weeks for pesticide applications due to a limited number of planes available. Producers continued spraying wheat for rust. Excess moisture had resulted in increased disease problems in many wheat fields. Winter wheat was 96 percent headed and 39 percent of the crop had reached the soft dough stage of development, both behind normal. Oat jointing, at 93 percent, was running 5 points ahead of the five-year average.

Very little fieldwork was completed last week as the ground was too wet for equipment. Flooding had occurred in isolated corn and soybean fields. Farmers had 94 percent of corn planted by the end of last week, an increase of 4 points from the previous week and 10 points ahead of normal. Eighty-two percent of the state's corn had emerged, 35 percentage points ahead of the five-year average. Producers had 54 percent of sorghum planted by week's end. Peanut planting was running significantly behind normal and only 21 percent had been planted by the end of last week. Farmers had 10 percent of the state's cotton acreage planted, 26 points behind the five-year average.

Very little hay was cut this past week as weather conditions kept producers out of the fields. Producers had first cuttings on 48 percent of the alfalfa and 24 percent of other hay. Alfalfa and other hay conditions remained mostly in the good to fair range.

Eighty percent of watermelons were planted by week's end and 26 percent of watermelons were running. Peaches were rated in the mostly good to fair range with an average fruit set.

Livestock conditions were in the mostly good to fair range. Livestock marketings were average last week. The recent series of rains have helped replenish stock ponds and many were running over in some areas. Pastures were wet and were rated in the mostly good to fair range. Some warm sunny days should greatly spark pasture growth in the coming weeks.



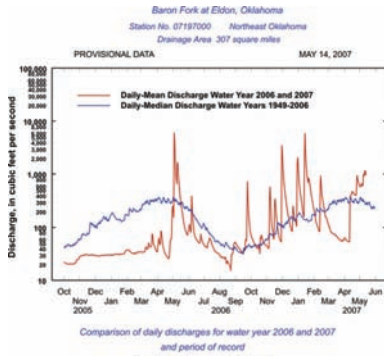
RESERVOIR STORAGE

- 1.9 percent increase in total storage (99.8%) from that recorded on April 17 (97.9%)
- 0 reservoirs have experienced lake level decreases
- 3 reservoirs are currently operating at less than full capacity (compared to 9 four weeks ago)
- 0 reservoirs are now below 80 percent of their total conservation storage

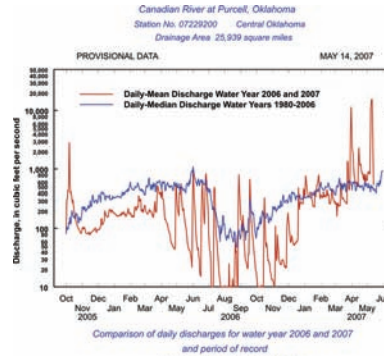
Storage in Selected Oklahoma Lakes & Reservoirs			
<i>May 14, 2007</i>			
Climate Division Lake or Reservoir	Conservation Storage (acre-feet)	Present Storage (acre-feet)	Percent of Conservation Storage
North Central			
Fort Supply	13,900	13,900	100.0
Great Salt Plains	31,420	31,420	100.0
Kaw*	406,540	406,540	100.0
Regional Totals/Averages	451,860	451,860	100.0
Northeast			
Birch	19,225	19,225	100.0
Copan	34,634	34,634	100.0
Fort Gibson	365,200	365,200	100.0
Grand	1,672,000	1,672,000	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	319,750	99.1
Regional Totals/Averages	3,698,902	3,695,952	99.9
West Central			
Canton	111,310	111,310	100.0
Foss	165,480	165,480	100.0
Regional Totals/Averages	276,790	276,790	100.0
Central			
Arcadia	27,520	27,520	100.0
Heyburn	7,105	7,105	100.0
Thunderbird	119,600	119,600	100.0
Regional Totals/Averages	154,225	154,225	100.0
East Central			
Eufaula*	2,314,583	2,314,583	100.0
Tenkiller	654,100	654,100	100.0
Regional Totals/Averages	2,968,683	2,968,683	100.0
Southwest			
Fort Cobb	80,010	80,010	100.0
Lugert-Altus	132,830	123,847	93.2
Tom Steed	88,970	76,338	85.8
Regional Totals/Averages	301,810	280,195	92.8
South Central			
Arbuckle	72,400	72,400	100.0
McGee Creek	113,930	113,930	100.0
Texoma*	2,556,122	2,556,122	100.0
Waurika*	190,200	190,200	100.0
Regional Totals/Averages	2,932,652	2,932,652	100.0
Southeast			
Broken Bow*	946,165	946,165	100.0
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	1,549,844	1,549,844	100.0
State Totals	12,334,766	12,310,201	99.8

STREAMFLOW CONDITIONS

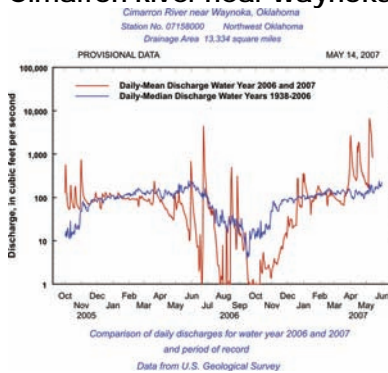
Baron Fork at Eldon



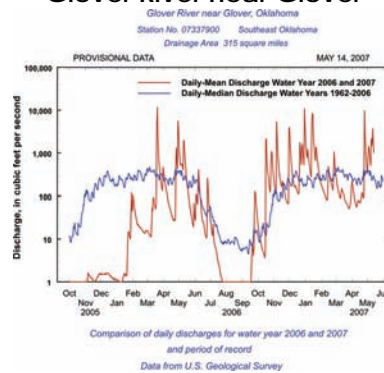
Canadian River at Purcell



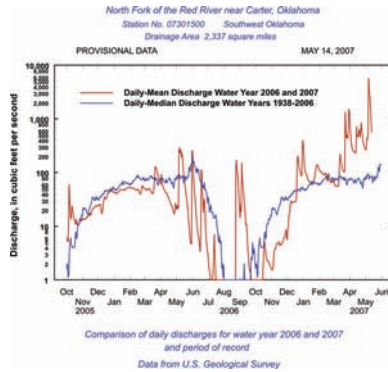
Cimarron River near Waynoka



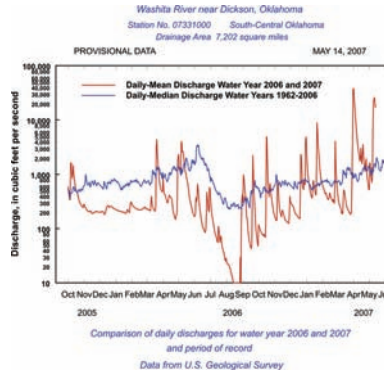
Glover River near Glover



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>.