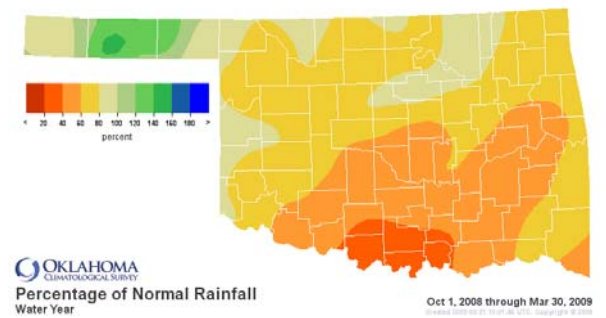
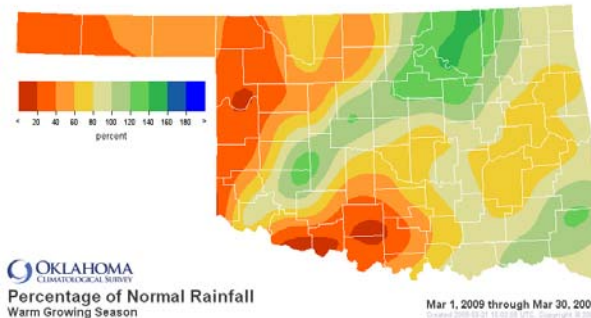


April 2, 2009

PRECIPITATION

Statewide Precipitation

CLIMATE DIVISION	Warm Growing Season March 1—30, 2009				Water Year October 1, 2008—March 30, 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	0.57"	-1.00"	36%	26th driest	7.81"	-2.98"	72%	35th driest
North Central	1.70"	-0.89"	66%	43rd driest	12.90"	-3.74"	78%	36th driest
Northeast	4.01"	+0.46"	113%	22nd wettest	7.35"	-2.42"	75%	39th driest
West Central	1.11"	-1.21"	48%	30th driest	9.22"	-5.62"	62%	24th driest
Central	2.88"	-0.26"	92%	33rd wettest	11.10"	-8.96"	55%	9th driest
East Central	3.01"	-0.95"	76%	44th driest	6.44"	-4.22"	60%	17th driest
Southwest	1.48"	-0.70"	68%	37th driest	7.53"	-9.90"	43%	6th driest
South Central	2.12"	-1.31"	62%	32nd driest	14.44"	-9.95"	59%	9th driest
Southeast	4.14"	-0.20"	95%	36th wettest	9.10"	-5.34"	63%	14th driest
Statewide	2.36"	-0.65"	78%	43rd driest	7.81"	-2.98"	72%	35th driest

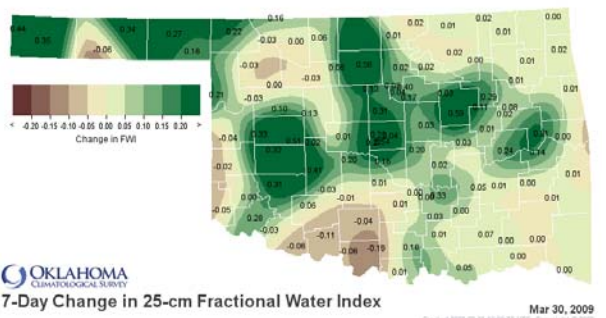
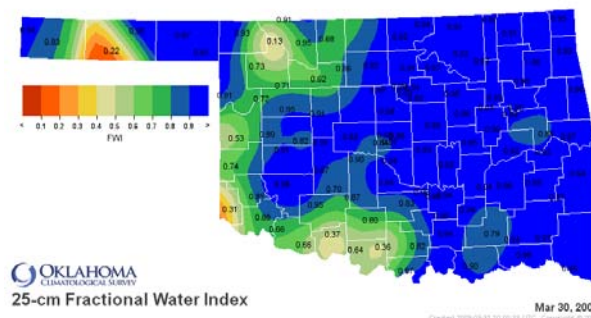


SOIL MOISTURE

Fractional Water Index¹

March 30, 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

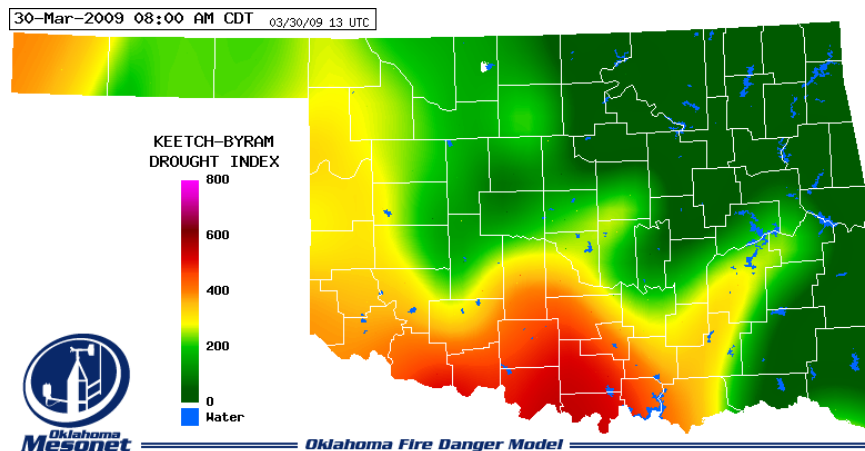
Palmer Drought Severity Index ¹					Standardized Precipitation Index ² Through February 2009			
CLIMATE DIVISION	CURRENT STATUS 3/28/2009	VALUE		CHANGE IN VALUE	3-MONTH	6-MONTH	9-MONTH	12-MONTH
Northwest	NEAR NORMAL	-0.39	0.09	0.04	VERY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY WET	NEAR NORMAL
North Central	VERY MOIST SPELL	3.57	3.38	-0.48	MODERATELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY WET	MODERATELY WET
Northeast	VERY MOIST SPELL	3.30	2.82	0.19	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY WET	VERY WET
West Central	INCIPIENT MOIST SPELL	0.87	1.49	0.48	EXTREMELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
Central	NEAR NORMAL	0.03	-0.42	-0.62	VERY DRY	VERY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
East Central	NEAR NORMAL	-0.39	-0.33	0.45	VERY DRY	VERY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
Southwest	MILD DROUGHT	-1.21	-1.19	-0.06	VERY DRY	VERY DRY	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
South Central	MILD DROUGHT	-1.97	-1.75	-0.02	VERY DRY	EXTREMELY DRY	VERY DRY	NEAR NORMAL
Southeast	INCIPIENT MOIST SPELL	0.83	0.79	-0.22	EXTREMELY DRY	VERY DRY	MODERATELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL

- Two climate divisions are currently experiencing drought conditions, according to the PDSI.
- Five climate divisions have undergone a PDSI moisture decrease since February 28.
- Eight 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 3/30/2009
Ringling	Love	South Central	536
Burneyville	Jefferson	South Central	532
Ardmore	Carter	South Central	523

- Stations currently above 600 (March 30) = 0
- Stations above 600 on March 2 = 1



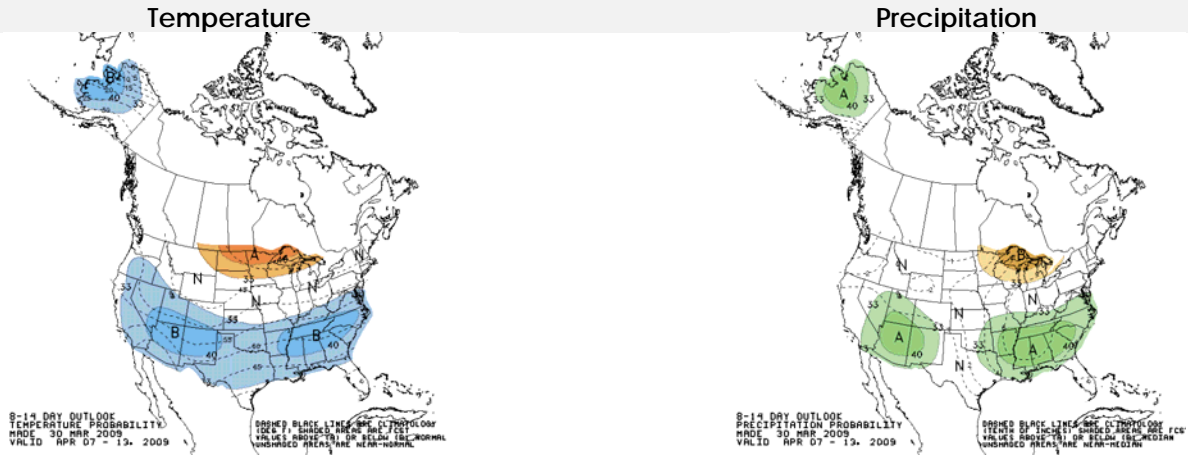
¹ The Palmer Drought Severity Index, the first comprehensive drought index developed in the United States, is calculated based on precipitation, temperature, and soil moisture. Though widely used by government agencies and states to trigger drought relief programs, the PDSI may underestimate or overestimate 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 April 7-13, 2009

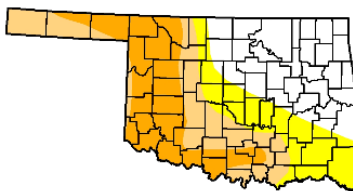


Regional Drought Summary & Outlook

U.S. Drought Monitor Oklahoma

March 31, 2009
Valid 7 a.m. EST

	Drought Conditions (Percent Area)					
	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	33.2	66.8	47.3	26.3	0.0	0.0
Last Week (03/24/2009 map)	18.6	81.4	48.8	27.1	0.0	0.0
3 Months Ago (01/06/2009 map)	41.6	58.4	12.0	3.4	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 (04/01/2008 map)	81.7	18.3	10.9	0.0	0.0	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, April 2, 2009

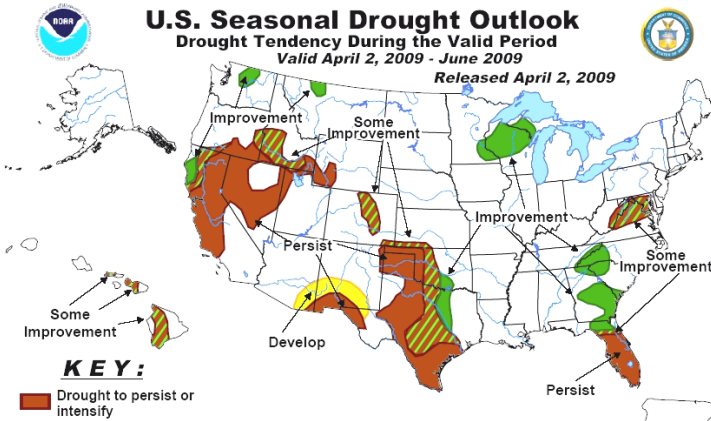
Author: Mark Svoboda, National Drought Mitigation Center

March 31—In the U.S. Plains region, most of the heaviest rains fell across eastern Oklahoma and eastern Texas last week, bringing with them improvement and a westward shift of moderate drought (D1) and abnormally dryness (D0). Amounts of 3-5 inches were common across southeastern Kansas, eastern Oklahoma, and eastern Texas. Not everyone shared in the rain. Deep southern Texas hasn't seen ample rains for more than six months, leading to a deterioration and expansion of D2 and D3 into the Brownsville area.

According to the latest Drought Outlook (April 2), above normal rainfall in March helped ease drought conditions over eastern Texas, along the Gulf coast, and parts of the southeast. Nevertheless, severe drought continued in parts of Texas and Oklahoma. An improving trend will continue over parts of the region, with the best odds for reduced drought in central and eastern portions of both states. The abnormally dry area along the Gulf Coast and over southern Alabama and Georgia has seen significant relief. In fact some of these areas are currently undergoing flooding. Heavy snow has offered some relief for the drought area over Colorado. Additional heavy snow is possible over the region during the beginning of the current forecast period. Further south over southern New Mexico little rainfall fell during March. Medium and longer range forecasts indicate near to below normal rainfall over the region so there is a good chance drought may expand northward in New Mexico and westward into southern Arizona.

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook Drought Tendency During the Valid Period Valid April 2, 2009 - June 2009

Released April 2, 2009



KEY:
 Drought to persist or intensify
 Drought ongoing, some improvement
 Drought likely to improve, impacts ease
 Drought development likely

Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by 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. Use caution for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events. *Ongoing* drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4 intensity). For weekly drought updates, see the latest U.S. Drought Monitor. 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.

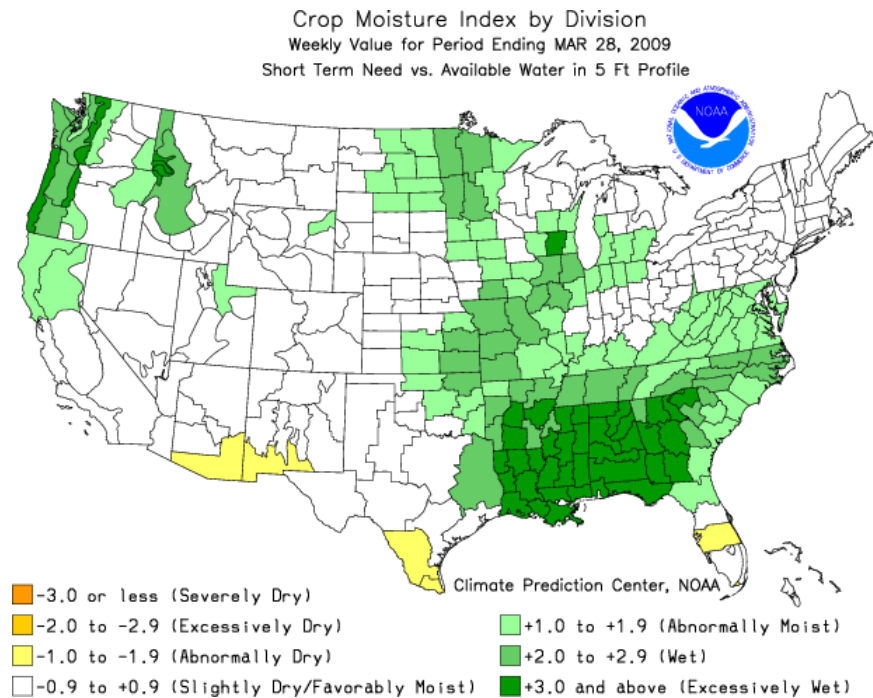
CROP REPORT

March 30, 2009—A series of very strong storms brought heavy rain, snow, high winds, and hail to Oklahoma last week. The Panhandle was hit the hardest with some areas reporting snow over two-feet-deep and snowdrifts reaching 10 feet. The snow and rain is expected to significantly improve the drought-stricken small grain crops. Temperatures reached below freezing in much of the state last week but frost damage is thought to be limited. Topsoil and subsoil moisture conditions improved from last week with topsoil rated mostly in the adequate to short range and subsoil still rated in the short to very short range. There were 4.1 days suitable for field work.

Most small grains showed signs of improvement from last week due to the recent moisture. Winter wheat was rated mostly in the good to fair range while rye and oats were rated mostly in the fair to poor range. Crop insect activities continued to range from moderate to light. Winter wheat jointing was at 62 percent, 14 points ahead of last year, and three points ahead of the five-year average. Rye jointing increased nine points from last week to reach 79 percent complete, 10 points ahead of normal. Oats planted was nearing completion at 92 percent, two points behind normal, while oats jointing was 11 percent complete.

Row crop seedbed preparations and planting was postponed somewhat last week due to snow and rainfall, however most row crops were still running well ahead of normal. Sixty-nine percent of corn seedbeds were prepared, 14 points ahead of the five-year average. Sorghum seedbed preparations increased by four percentage points from last week to reach 25 percent, three points ahead of normal. One-third of soybean seedbed preparations were completed by week's end, three points ahead of the five-year average. Peanuts seedbed prepared was 42 percent complete, 15 points above normal. Nearly two-thirds of cotton seedbed preparation was finished by last week, 19 points ahead of normal.

Cool season pastures improved in many areas. Sixty-seven percent of pastures were rated good to fair. Livestock conditions declined last week and were rated mostly in the fair to poor range. Average livestock marketings were reported last week.



RESERVOIR STORAGE

- 6 reservoirs are currently operating at less than full capacity (compared to 9 four weeks ago).
- 2 reservoirs have experienced lake level decreases.

Storage in Selected Oklahoma Lakes & Reservoirs					
March 31, 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	2004.40	2004.45	0.05	845
Great Salt Plains	1125.00	1125.29	1125.98	0.69	8,224
Kaw*	1009.40	1008.22	1013.76	5.54	77,702
Northeast					
Birch	750.50	750.66	756.25	5.59	7,153
Copan	710.00	710.19	714.43	4.24	25,165
Fort Gibson	554.00	554.63	558.86	4.23	101,064
Grand*	742.00	742.03	743.98	1.95	88,099
Hudson	619.00	619.40	622.14	2.74	35,887
Hulah	733.00	733.30	742.83	9.53	52,575
Keystone*	723.00	724.86	727.09	2.23	86,923
Oologah*	638.00	638.67	641.67	3.00	121,565
Skiatook	714.00	713.79	717.43	3.64	37,523
West Central					
Canton	1615.40	1615.43	1616.00	0.57	4,763
Foss	1642.00	1642.02	1642.04	0.02	276
Central					
Arcadia	1006.00	1006.11	1006.85	0.74	1,581
Heyburn	761.50	761.51	763.83	2.32	2,182
Thunderbird	1039.00	1038.77	1038.94	0.17	(360)
East Central					
Eufaula*	585.00	585.32	586.31	0.99	127,776
Tenkiller	632.00	632.72	634.82	2.10	36,942
Southwest					
Fort Cobb	1342.00	1342.26	1342.27	0.01	1,051
Lugert-Altus	1559.00	1550.75	1551.64	0.89	(41,136)
Tom Steed	1411.00	1406.74	1406.57	(0.17)	(25,601)
South Central					
Arbuckle	872.00	867.53	867.26	(0.27)	(10,584)
McGee Creek**	175.90	175.54	175.56	0.02	(4,122)
Texoma*	615.00	615.02	615.19	0.17	13,523
Waurika*	951.40	950.47	950.50	0.03	(8,904)
Southeast					
Broken Bow*	599.50	599.42	602.02	2.60	36,183
Hugo*	405.90	404.54	407.84	3.30	27,821
Pine Creek*	440.30	438.37	443.31	4.94	13,713
Sardis	599.00	599.08	599.40	0.32	5,549
Wister	478.00	478.15	481.55	3.40	25,483

* indicates seasonal pool operation

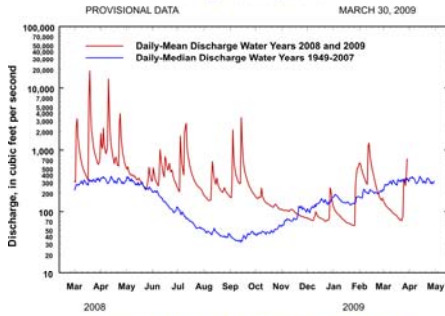
** elevation in meters

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

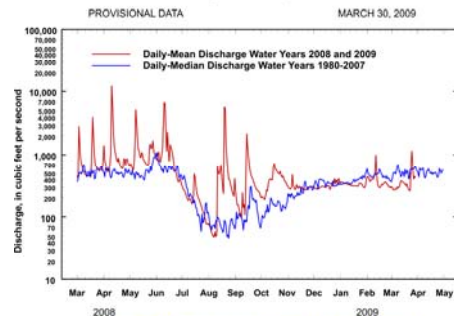


Comparison of daily discharges for water year 2008 and 2009 and period of record

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

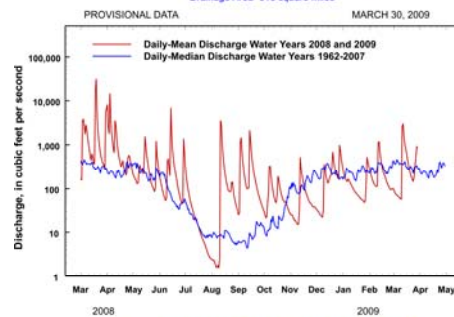


Comparison of daily discharges for water years 2008 and 2009 and period of record

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

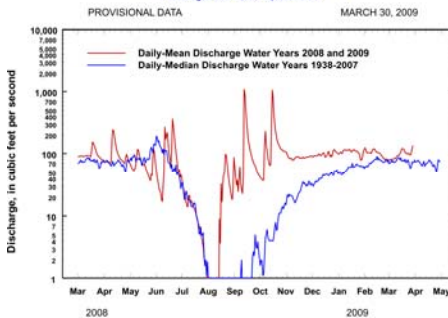


Comparison of daily discharges for water years 2008 and 2009 and period of record

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

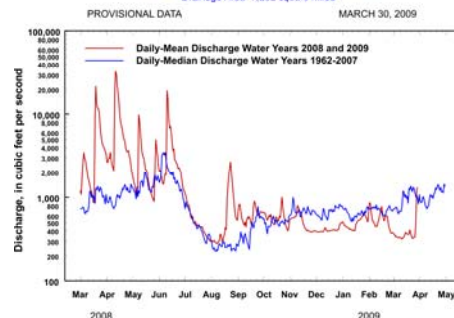


Comparison of daily discharges for water years 2008 and 2009 and period of record

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.