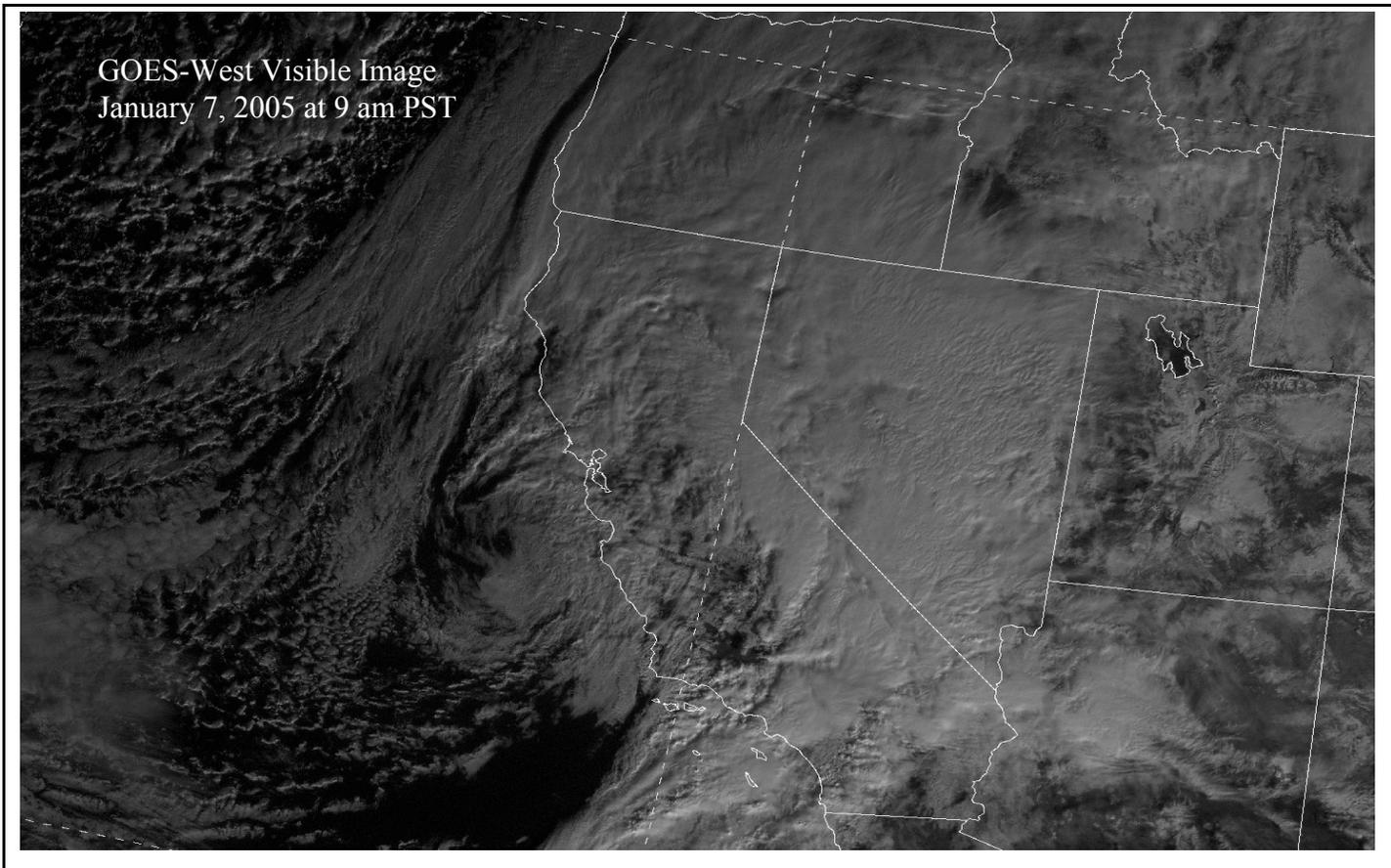


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
National Agricultural Statistics Service
and World Agricultural Outlook Board



GOES-West Visible Image
January 7, 2005 at 9 am PST

HIGHLIGHTS

January 2 - 8, 2005

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Exceptionally stormy weather prevailed from **California eastward into the Ohio Valley**. Heavy snow blanketed much of the **West**, including valley locations in parts of the **Great Basin** and the **Northwest**, while torrential rain soaked the **Desert Southwest** and **California's coastal and valley regions**. The **Western** precipitation further improved high-elevation snowpacks and helped to recharge drought-lowered reservoirs but caused local flooding and mudslides. In addition, the continuing position of the primary storm track across **California** and the **Southwest** resulted in markedly lower precipitation totals and smaller mountain snowpacks in the

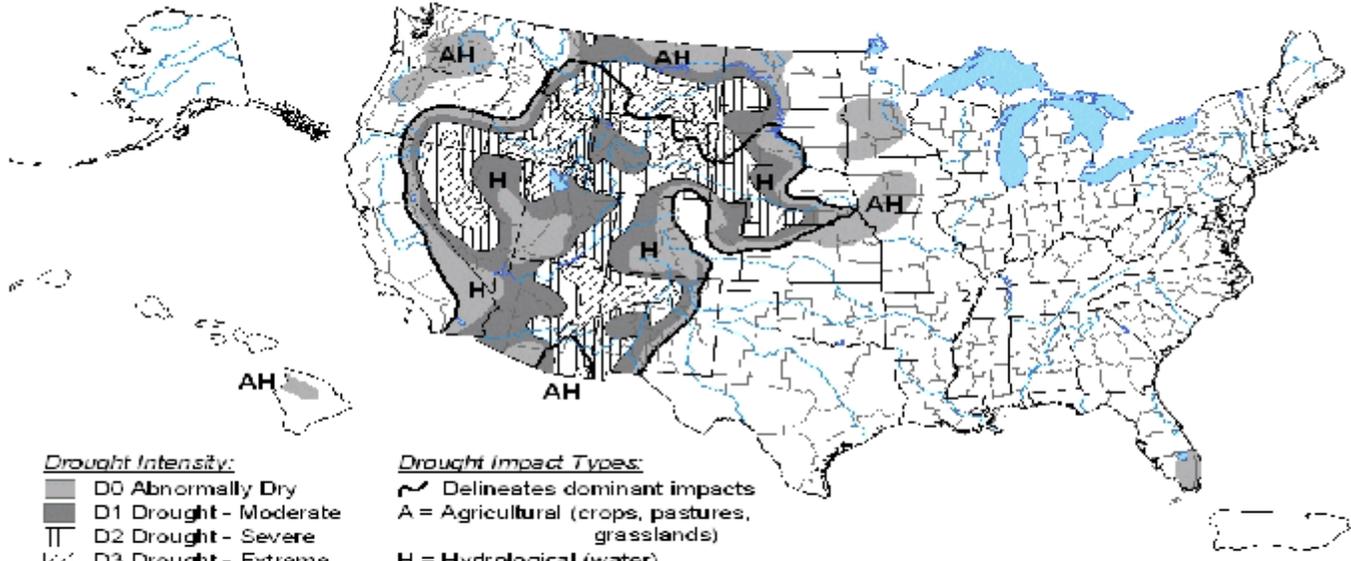
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(Continued on page 5)

U.S. Drought Monitor

January 4, 2005
Valid 7 a.m. EST



Drought Intensity:

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Drought - Moderate
- ▨ D2 Drought - Severe
- ▨ D3 Drought - Extreme
- ▨ D4 Drought - Exceptional

Drought Impact Types:

- ~ Delineates dominant impacts
- A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
- H = Hydrological (water)
- (No type = Both impacts)

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

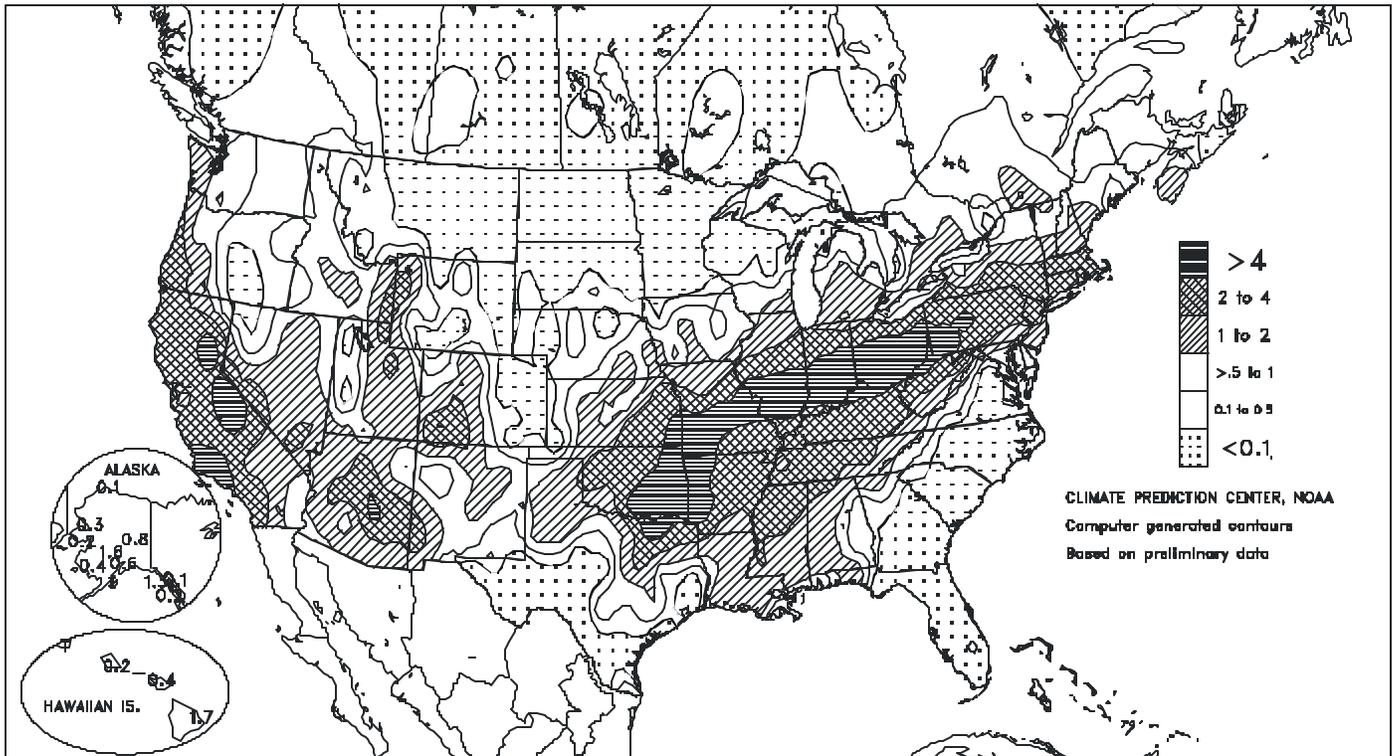
<http://drought.unl.edu/dm>



Released Thursday, January 6, 2005
Author: Mark Svoboda, NDMC

Total Precipitation (Inches)

JAN 2 - 8, 2005



Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 8, 2005

Data provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the University of Missouri Extension Commercial Agriculture Program.

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F							PRECIPITATION							4-INCH SOIL TEMP, °F		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE Dec 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Dec 1	TOTAL IN. SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP			
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE	5.0 INCH OR MORE		
MISSISSIPPI																					
ND TUNICA 1W	57	46	70	31	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	-	-		
LYON	59	47	72	34	53	-	2.19	-	1.47	-	5.72	-	2.44	-	-	0	0	5	1		
VANCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PERTSHIRE	59	48	72	34	54	-	2.88	-	1.62	-	7.32	-	3.04	-	-	0	0	5	2		
SCOTT	60	49	73	35	55	-	1.61	-	1.40	-	-	-	1.99	-	-	0	0	3	1		
NE VERONA	65	49	73	37	57	-	2.04	-	1.89	-	9.87	-	2.04	-	58	52	0	0	2	1	
STARKVILLE	67	47	73	39	57	15	0.61	-0.65	0.51	-	4.81	73	0.61	-	42	-	0	0	2	1	
EC MACON	69	48	75	39	59	-	1.24	-	0.90	-	4.82	-	1.25	-	59	53	0	0	2	1	
SD STONEVILLE X	63	50	74	37	57	15	2.26	1.00	0.95	-	8.27	120	2.27	-	158	60	55	0	0	6	3
INDIANOLA 1S	62	49	73	37	56	-	1.96	-	1.60	-	7.07	-	2.31	-	-	-	0	0	4	1	
INVERNESS 5E	62	50	74	38	56	-	1.87	-	1.65	-	6.62	-	2.25	-	59	54	0	0	4	1	
SIDON	64	50	75	38	57	-	2.01	-	1.86	-	7.81	-	2.13	-	60	53	0	0	4	1	
N. ISSAQUENA	62	51	74	38	56	-	1.75	-	1.35	-	6.43	-	2.00	-	-	-	0	0	4	1	
SILVER CITY	64	51	74	39	57	-	1.86	-	1.63	-	7.15	-	2.11	-	-	-	0	0	4	1	
ONWARD	63	51	73	40	57	-	1.47	-	1.30	-	6.35	-	1.94	-	-	-	0	0	3	1	
MISSOURI																					
NW CORNING	26	12	34	-1	20	-2	0.06	-0.22	0.05	0.37	24	0.06	19	-	-	0	7	2	0		
ALBANY	28	16	43	4	23	0	0.25	0.05	0.24	0.60	38	0.29	126	34	34	0	7	2	0		
ST. JOSEPH	28	17	41	3	22	-2	0.48	0.30	0.45	0.95	59	0.50	252	-	-	0	7	2	0		
NC LINNEUS	33	23	58	9	27	3	0.88	0.67	0.79	1.78	100	0.96	350	37	35	0	7	3	1		
BRUNSWICK	34	24	59	10	29	4	0.82	0.52	0.47	1.70	80	1.04	288	37	35	0	5	4	0		
NE NOVELTY	33	24	58	14	28	4	1.03	0.81	0.86	2.37	109	1.41	469	37	36	0	7	4	1		
MONROE CITY	34	25	58	15	30	4	2.45	2.27	1.11	4.17	174	2.56	900	37	36	0	5	4	2		
WC GREEN RIDGE	36	25	60	11	30	4	3.24	2.97	0.96	4.23	168	3.30	954	40	37	0	4	4	4		
C AUXVASSE	36	26	60	15	31	6	3.52	3.25	1.26	4.76	174	3.55	972	39	38	0	4	5	4		
SANBORN FIELD	37	27	61	14	32	4	4.00	3.72	1.36	5.15	199	4.05	1259	41	38	0	4	5	4		
COLUMBIA	36	27	60	14	32	5	3.82	3.54	1.24	4.94	192	3.84	1201	-	-	0	4	5	4		
VERSAILLES	38	27	61	14	33	4	5.45	5.09	1.73	6.39	234	5.55	1495	41	39	0	4	5	4		
EC COOK STATION	46	33	68	15	40	9	3.13	2.62	1.83	4.08	107	3.13	580	47	44	0	3	6	2		
SW LAMAR	39	26	63	10	33	3	3.90	3.64	2.05	5.55	182	3.96	1079	43	40	0	4	5	2		
SE DELTA	50	39	63	26	44	12	2.25	1.58	1.12	4.03	81	2.56	374	49	44	0	3	6	1		
CHARLESTON	53	42	65	30	47	14	2.99	2.12	1.12	6.23	126	3.63	395	52	47	0	2	6	2		
GLENNONVILLE	53	42	64	28	47	13	2.84	1.97	1.07	6.22	132	3.59	383	52	47	0	2	6	2		
CLARKTON	53	42	65	29	47	13	2.77	1.88	1.16	6.21	129	3.16	331	52	47	0	2	6	3		
PORTAGEVILLE DC	54	44	66	30	49	15	2.87	2.00	0.88	6.78	130	3.43	376	53	48	0	2	6	4		
PORTAGEVILLE LF	54	44	66	30	49	15	2.31	1.44	0.75	5.92	112	2.64	288	52	47	0	2	6	2		
STEELE	54	45	66	30	50	15	2.25	1.51	0.67	5.69	101	2.55	304	52	48	0	2	6	3		
CARDWELL	54	44	65	29	49	15	2.13	1.31	0.93	5.72	104	2.67	303	53	50	0	2	6	1		

Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. X Based on 1971-2000 normals. - Sufficient data not available.
 ND = Northern Delta; NE = Northeastern Mississippi; EC = East Central Mississippi; SD = Southern Delta
 NW = Northwest; NC = North Central; NE = Northeast; WC = West Central; C = Central; EC = East Central; SW = Southwest; SE = Southeast.

Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: The Delta experienced warm weather and occasional rain showers for much of the week. Slightly cooler air arrived by week's end. Soil moisture reserves remained adequate to excessive, fairly typical for the Delta during the winter months. Cool-season crops continued to grow normally.

Selected Western Precipitation Records

Since stormy weather returned to the West in late December, phenomenal precipitation rates have been observed. For example, Las Vegas, NV, received 2.10 inches of rain in 24 hours on December 28-29, breaking its December precipitation record (previously, 1.78 inches in 1940). "Cold-season" precipitation first arrived in Las Vegas on October 19 and totaled 5.82 inches through January 10. Normal annual precipitation in Las Vegas is 4.49 inches. Farther west, downtown Los Angeles, CA, netted 16.97 inches of rain from December 27 - January 10, breaking its 15-day record of 14.63 inches set from January 13-27, 1969. The 15-day total also surpassed Los Angeles' normal annual rainfall of 15.14 inches. A few other records follow:

Highest 1-Day Precipitation Totals (Inches), December

Location	Total/Date	Previous Record
Los Angeles, CA	5.55 on Dec. 28	4.86 on Dec. 31, 1933

Location	Total/Date	Previous Record
Flagstaff, AZ	3.33 on Dec. 29	2.95 on Dec. 30, 1951
Las Vegas, NV	1.13 on Dec. 29	0.95 on Dec. 28, 1977

Highest 1-Day Precipitation Totals (Inches), January

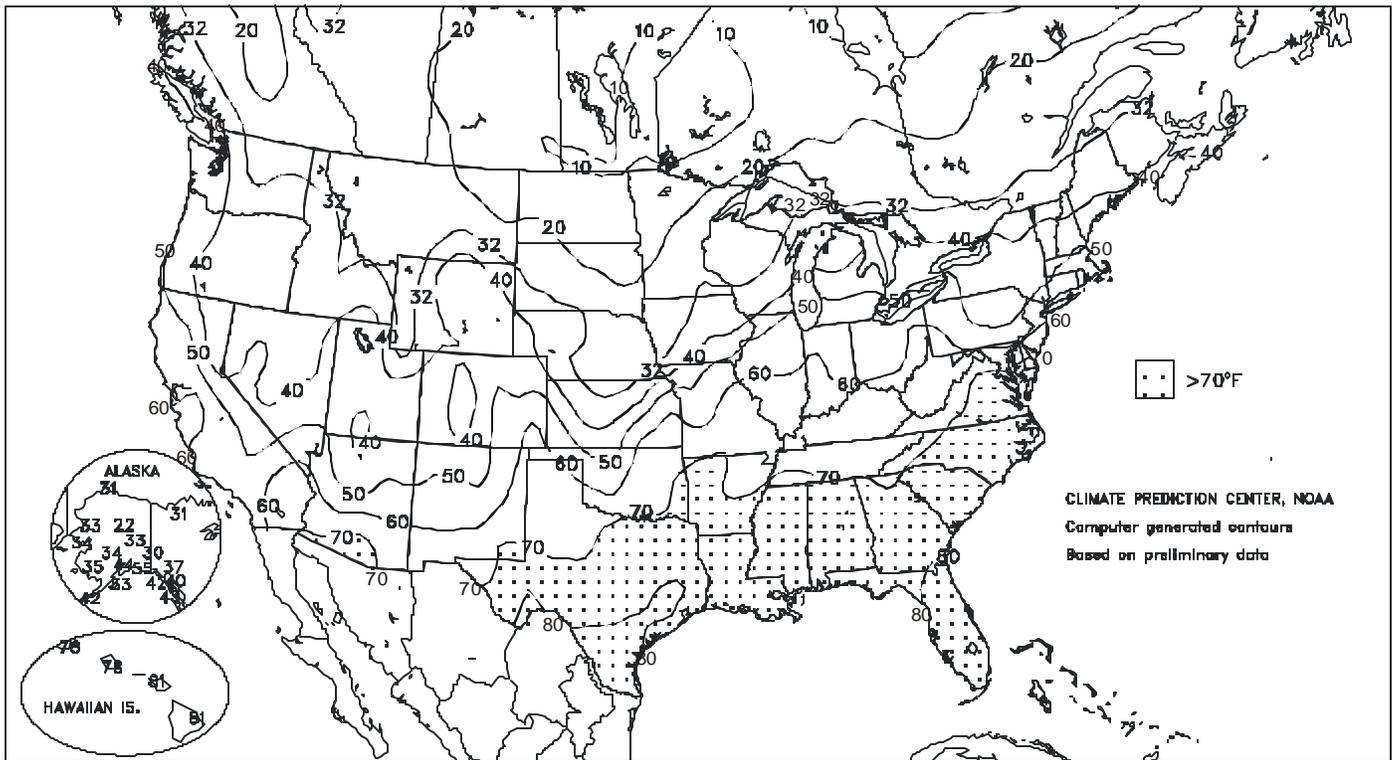
Location	Total/Date	Previous Record
McGrath, AK	1.16 on Jan. 3	0.95 on Jan. 11, 1957 and Jan. 1, 1950
Las Vegas, NV	0.81 on Jan. 3	0.74 on Jan. 4, 1995

Highest 1-Day Snowfall Totals (Inches), January

Location	Total/Date	Previous Record
McGrath, AK	16.2 on Jan. 3	11.6 on Jan. 1, 1950
Williston, ND	10.5 on Jan. 1	10.3 on Jan. 16, 1995
Pocatello, ID	8.3 on Jan. 8	7.8 on Jan. 17, 1950

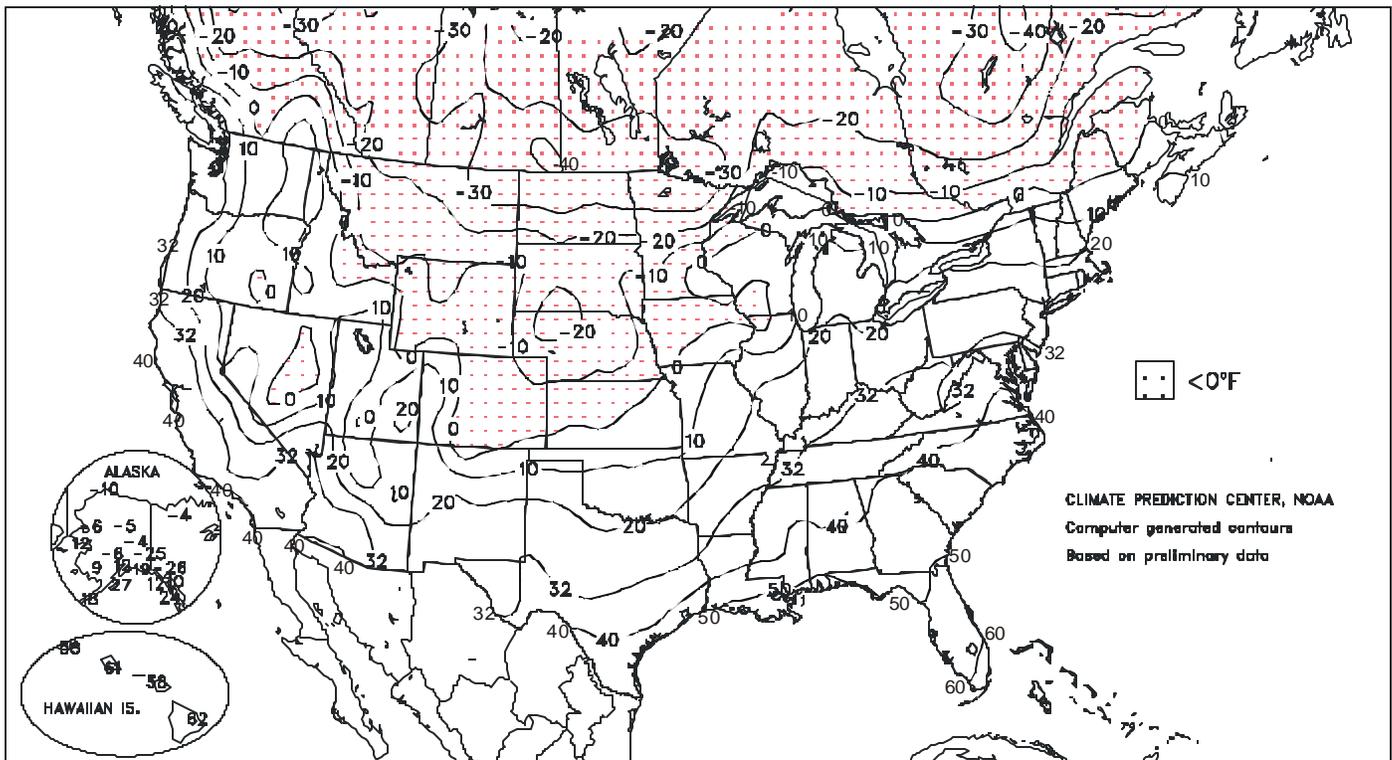
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

JAN 2 - 8, 2005



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

JAN 2 - 8, 2005



(Continued from front cover)

Northwest. Farther east, snow preceded an outbreak of cold weather on the **central Plains** as far south as **Kansas** and **Colorado**, helping to insulate winter wheat from sub-zero temperatures. Bitterly cold weather (weekly readings as much as 22°F below normal and minimum temperatures as low as -40°F) maintained livestock stress on the **northern Plains**, although snow depths of several inches provided most of the region's winter wheat with some protection. Elsewhere, weekly rainfall totaled 4 inches or more across the **southeastern Plains**, causing lowland flooding in **eastern Oklahoma** and adjacent areas. In the **Midwest**, heavy snow fell across much of the **western and northern Corn Belt**, causing travel disruptions and increasing stress on livestock. Meanwhile, very heavy rain (generally 4 to 6 inches) drenched the **Ohio** and **middle Mississippi Valleys**, causing major flooding in an area already saturated by a pre-holiday snowstorm. **Lower Midwestern** flooding spread from lowland fields and creeks to larger tributaries, reaching main-stem rivers by week's end. Unusually warm weather (weekly readings up to 22°F above normal) prevailed throughout the **South**, promoting the development of winter grains and cool-season pastures. Locally heavy showers **west of the Appalachians** contrasted with warm, dry weather in the **southern Atlantic States**.

Record warmth prevailed in the **Southeast** throughout the week, breaking more than three dozen daily-record highs. In **Alabama**, **Birmingham** opened the week with consecutive daily-record highs (74°F both days) on January 2-3. Farther north, **Raleigh-Durham, NC**, notched daily-record highs (76, 73, and 71°F) on January 4, 6, and 8. Elsewhere in the **South**, daily-record highs topped 80°F on January 8 in locations such as **Jacksonville, FL** (82°F), and **Charleston, SC** (81°F). Following a Christmas Day low of 28°F in **Brownsville, TX**, highs rebounded to reach or exceed 80°F on 8 consecutive days from December 29 - January 5, including a daily-record high of 84°F on January 2.

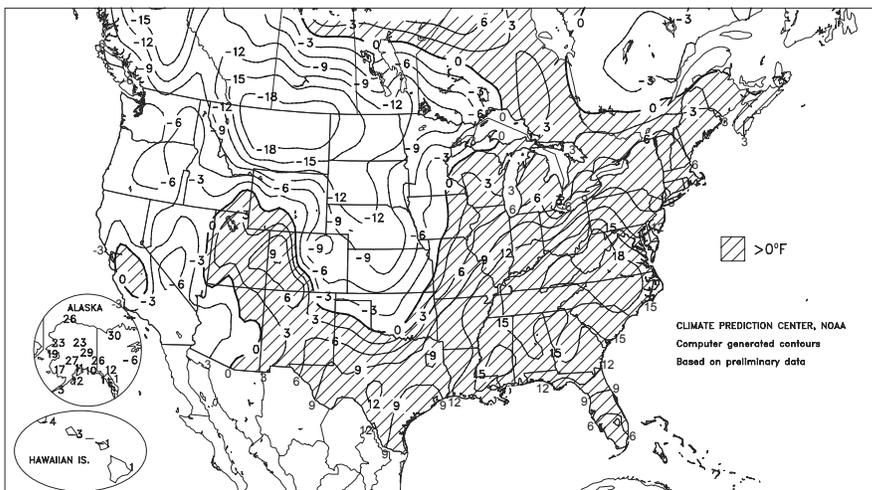
Meanwhile, stormy weather stretched from the **West into the Northeast**. In **Missouri**, **Springfield** netted daily-record rainfall totals on consecutive days (1.93 and 2.31 inches on January 4 and 5). Through week's end, **Springfield's** month-to-date precipitation reached 4.85 inches, the highest January total there since 6.77 inches fell in 1950. Elsewhere in **Missouri**, **St. Louis** collected 5.85 inches during the first 5 days of the month, breaking its January 1-5, 1950, record of 5.42 inches. **Indianapolis, IN**, collected a daily-record total of 2.70 inches on January 5, just shy of its modern-day January record of 2.82 inches established on January 3, 1950. By January 10, the **Ohio River** was above flood stage at most gauging points from near **Point Pleasant, WV**, downstream to the **Mississippi River confluence**, but falling rapidly farther north. At dawn on January 10, the **Ohio River** was 4.3 feet above flood stage at **Cincinnati, OH**, and 8.4 feet above flood stage at **Cairo, IL**, slowly rising at both locations.

Farther north, record-setting snows fell from parts of the **central Plains into the western Corn Belt**. January 4-6 snowfall totaled 17.0 inches near **Oelwein, IA**, and 14.1 inches in **Omaha, NE**. The only greater storm totals in **Omaha** were 18.9 inches on March 14-15, 1923, and 18.5 inches on February 11-12, 1965. Elsewhere, January 4-6 snowfall included 9.8 inches in **Chicago, IL**, and 6.9 inches in **Boston, MA**. In contrast, major accumulations continued to bypass the **upper Midwest**, where **Minneapolis, MN**, awaited its first 1-inch storm total of the season. Through January 8, **Minneapolis's** season-to-date snowfall stood at 2.8 inches, with the largest storm total being 0.8 inch on December 2. **Minneapolis's** previous latest date of the season's first 1-inch snowfall was January 9, 1945. Meanwhile, bitterly cold air remained entrenched for much of the week across the **northern Plains**, where daily-record lows on January 5 included -39°F in **Grand Forks, ND**, -37°F in **Williston, ND**, and -34°F in **International Falls, MN**. Enough cold air slipped southward into **Colorado** to hold **Denver's** high to 6°F on January 5. It was **Denver's** first maximum temperature below 10°F since December 22, 1998.

Finally, two sustained periods of stormy weather affected the **West**. January 3 featured daily-record totals in locations such as **Las Vegas, NV**

Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

JAN 2 - 8, 2005



(0.81 inch), and **Death Valley, CA** (0.65 inch). **Las Vegas's** rain marked its wettest January day (previously, 0.74 inch on January 4, 1995) and capped its wettest 7-day period on record. The city's December 28 - January 3 total of 2.91 inches represented 65 percent of its normal annual rainfall. In **Arizona**, **Flagstaff** received 35.0 inches of snow from January 3-5 and 9.2 inches on January 7-8. Heavy snow spread as far north as **South Dakota's Black Hills**, where **Rapid City** (7.3 inches on January 4) reported its fourth-highest daily total on record during January. Heavy precipitation returned to the **West** toward week's end, when **Pocatello, ID** (8.3 inches on January 8), collected its highest daily snowfall on record in January (previously, 7.8 inches on January 17, 1950). Meanwhile in **California**, downtown **Los Angeles** measured 16.97 inches of rain from December 27 - January 10, breaking its 15-day record of 14.63 inches established from January 13-27, 1969. The 15-day total also surpassed **Los Angeles's** normal annual rainfall of 15.14 inches. During a 108-hour period from January 6-11, rainfall in the mountains near **Los Angeles** totaled 31.25 inches at **Opids Camp (Los Angeles County)**, 26.09 inches at **Nordhoff Ridge (Ventura County)**, and 24.45 inches at **San Marcos Pass (Santa Barbara County)**. According to the **California** Department of Water Resources, the water equivalent of the **Sierra Nevada** snowpack climbed to 24 inches (196 percent of normal) on January 10, up from 9 inches (exactly normal) on December 27. Meanwhile, another massive snowstorm struck the eastern slopes of the **Sierra Nevada**, resulting in 32 inches at the National Weather Service office near **Reno, NV**. In the wake of major accumulations at the end of 2004, the latest storm represented **Reno's** most sustained period of wintry weather since 1916, when snowfall totaled 25.5 inches on January 17-18 and 14.7 inches on January 27-29.

In **Hawaii**, the week opened and ended with locally heavy showers. Early-week rains were heaviest across the **eastern half of Hawaii**, where **Mau'i's Hana Airport** netted 3.60 inches in a 12-hour period on January 2. Showers returned to **Hawaii's western and central islands** at week's end, when 24-hour totals on January 8-9 locally topped 2 inches on **Oahu**. **Honolulu, Oahu**, received 1.21 inches on January 9, boosting its month-to-date total to 2.86 inches (353 percent of normal). Weekly temperatures averaged as much as 4°F below normal across the **western Hawaiian islands**, highlighted by a daily record-tying low of 59°F on January 4 in **Lihue, Kauai**. Meanwhile, temperatures averaged nearly 30°F above normal across parts of the **Alaskan mainland**. A record high for the month was established in **Valdez** on January 8, when the high reached 54°F. **Kodiak** narrowly missed its monthly record (54°F on January 31, 1963), with a high of 53°F on January 7. Although mostly dry weather accompanied the warmth in much of **southern Alaska**, heavy snow fell across parts of the mainland. **McGrath** experienced its snowiest day on record (previously, 14.7 inches on February 2, 2000) on January 3, when 16.2 inches fell. By January 9, **McGrath's** snow depth stood at 42 inches. **Fairbanks** measured 10.1 inches of snow from January 4-6, its greatest 3-day accumulation since 15.9 inches fell on January 16-18, 2000. In contrast, month-to-date precipitation through January 9 totaled 0.02 inch (1 percent of normal) on **Annette Island** and 0.06 inch (2 percent) in **Kodiak**.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 8, 2005

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center (301-763-8000, Ext. 7503)

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION								RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE Dec 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Dec 1	TOTAL IN, SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE		50 INCH OR MORE	
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE		
AL BIRMINGHAM	69	50	74	38	59	16	0.70	-0.49	0.42	4.26	73	0.70	52	***	***	0	0	3	0	0	0
AL HUNTSVILLE	68	47	72	41	57	17	1.03	-0.23	0.63	8.72	124	1.04	72	90	74	0	0	4	1	0	0
AL MOBILE	73	56	77	52	65	15	0.77	-0.42	0.72	4.14	69	0.77	57	94	69	0	0	2	1	0	0
AL MONTGOMERY	75	51	78	47	63	17	0.47	-0.58	0.40	3.26	53	0.47	39	87	58	0	0	0	3	0	0
AK ANCHORAGE	32	22	44	12	27	11	0.60	0.44	0.44	2.12	171	0.60	316	90	75	0	6	4	0	0	0
AK BARROW	23	2	31	-10	13	26	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.51	425	0.20	2000	91	83	0	7	2	0	0	0
AK FAIRBANKS	26	14	33	-4	20	29	0.79	0.65	0.43	1.55	172	0.79	494	89	78	0	7	5	0	0	0
AK JUNEAU	31	20	40	10	25	-1	0.13	-1.02	0.11	10.80	160	0.13	10	95	87	0	7	2	0	0	0
AK KODIAK	47	36	53	27	42	12	0.04	-1.85	0.03	10.89	111	0.06	3	68	53	0	1	2	0	0	0
AK NOME	30	21	34	12	25	19	0.21	0.02	0.16	1.61	131	0.27	123	96	89	0	7	2	0	0	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	31	18	38	-4	25	-4	2.14	1.70	1.15	6.81	292	2.14	428	96	76	0	7	6	2	0	0
AZ PHOENIX	58	46	64	41	52	-1	1.34	1.14	0.74	2.90	252	1.34	583	85	67	0	0	3	2	0	0
AZ TUCSON	62	41	72	32	51	0	0.44	0.20	0.22	1.15	88	0.44	157	88	64	0	1	4	0	0	0
AZ YUMA	62	45	70	41	53	-4	0.45	0.36	0.41	1.35	255	0.45	409	85	70	0	0	2	0	0	0
AR FORT SMITH	53	36	72	17	45	7	3.86	3.33	1.84	5.35	134	3.86	633	94	77	0	3	5	4	0	0
AR LITTLE ROCK	57	47	70	29	52	12	3.34	2.52	1.09	6.58	116	3.69	393	93	76	0	1	5	3	0	0
CA BAKERSFIELD	57	42	64	37	49	3	1.13	0.90	0.75	2.22	218	1.13	435	87	72	0	0	5	1	0	0
CA FRESNO	53	42	59	37	48	4	1.41	0.98	0.46	4.59	252	1.43	298	91	80	0	0	5	0	0	0
CA LOS ANGELES	57	47	60	43	52	-5	3.33	2.77	1.25	9.82	406	3.33	529	98	85	0	0	5	4	0	0
CA REDDING	49	38	56	35	43	-2	1.61	0.25	0.94	12.47	201	1.65	107	89	71	0	0	4	1	0	0
CA SACRAMENTO	51	42	56	38	47	2	1.99	1.25	0.85	6.18	188	2.05	247	97	76	0	0	5	1	0	0
CA SAN DIEGO	59	49	63	45	54	-3	2.67	2.22	1.30	6.77	372	2.76	541	82	70	0	0	4	3	0	0
CA SAN FRANCISCO	53	46	57	43	50	1	2.56	1.69	1.24	9.07	234	2.65	270	97	90	0	0	6	2	0	0
CA STOCKTON	57	42	66	37	50	5	1.05	0.53	0.42	4.20	174	1.09	185	87	74	0	0	5	0	0	0
CO ALAMOSA	36	11	44	-4	24	10	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.37	95	0.10	167	88	68	0	7	3	0	0	0
CO CO SPRINGS	33	10	54	-2	22	-6	0.16	0.08	0.15	0.40	78	0.16	178	91	49	0	7	2	0	0	0
CO DENVER INTL	32	8	50	-3	20	-8	0.12	0.05	0.10	0.16	40	0.12	133	88	65	0	7	2	0	0	0
CO GRAND JUNCTION	40	28	44	21	34	9	0.33	0.19	0.22	0.54	79	0.33	206	90	73	0	6	4	0	0	0
CO PUEBLO	37	10	60	-6	24	-5	0.08	0.00	0.04	0.33	69	0.08	89	86	74	0	7	2	0	0	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	44	36	51	31	40	9	2.15	1.31	0.69	5.26	119	2.15	224	86	69	0	2	5	3	0	0
CT HARTFORD	41	29	53	23	35	9	2.02	1.17	0.76	6.25	137	2.02	208	93	70	0	5	5	1	0	0
DC WASHINGTON	54	41	67	37	47	12	0.35	-0.39	0.17	3.41	87	0.35	41	87	71	0	0	3	0	0	0
DE WILMINGTON	48	37	57	33	43	11	0.96	0.16	0.58	3.83	89	0.96	105	99	72	0	0	6	1	0	0
FL DAYTONA BEACH	78	57	81	53	67	8	0.00	-0.68	0.00	2.24	64	0.00	0	99	55	0	0	0	0	0	0
FL JACKSONVILLE	78	54	82	50	66	13	0.02	-0.73	0.01	2.70	77	0.03	4	98	53	0	0	2	0	0	0
FL KEY WEST	78	69	80	67	74	4	0.02	-0.50	0.02	0.77	28	0.02	3	85	65	0	0	1	0	0	0
FL MIAMI	79	68	80	63	73	5	0.03	-0.36	0.03	0.54	21	0.03	7	91	64	0	0	1	0	0	0
FL ORLANDO	80	57	82	56	69	8	0.02	-0.50	0.02	1.78	61	0.02	3	99	60	0	0	1	0	0	0
FL PENSACOLA	73	55	78	52	64	12	0.55	-0.57	0.52	7.63	146	0.55	43	99	81	0	0	2	1	0	0
FL TALLAHASSEE	75	52	76	44	63	11	0.00	-1.18	0.00	3.63	67	0.00	0	97	69	0	0	0	0	0	0
FL TAMPA	79	60	79	57	69	8	0.00	-0.47	0.00	1.54	54	0.00	0	95	56	0	0	0	0	0	0
FL WEST PALM	79	68	81	62	74	8	0.03	-0.70	0.02	0.81	20	0.03	4	79	58	0	0	2	0	0	0
GA ATHENS	68	46	72	41	57	15	0.15	-0.83	0.15	2.95	61	0.15	13	94	66	0	0	1	0	0	0
GA ATLANTA	67	48	71	44	58	16	0.22	-0.79	0.19	5.06	102	0.22	19	94	69	0	0	4	0	0	0
GA AUGUSTA	72	46	75	40	59	14	0.07	-0.87	0.07	1.32	31	0.07	7	99	71	0	0	1	0	0	0
GA COLUMBUS	71	51	73	48	61	14	0.19	-0.85	0.11	2.74	49	0.19	16	95	61	0	0	3	0	0	0
GA MACON	73	50	76	43	62	17	0.06	-0.99	0.06	0.81	16	0.06	5	90	59	0	0	1	0	0	0
GA SAVANNAH	75	52	79	47	64	15	0.00	-0.85	0.00	1.77	47	0.00	0	99	57	0	0	0	0	0	0
HI HILO	79	66	81	62	72	1	1.72	-0.32	0.62	12.76	99	1.73	74	89	76	0	0	6	1	0	0
HI HONOLULU	77	64	78	61	70	-3	0.19	-0.44	0.16	7.42	208	1.46	203	87	75	0	0	2	0	0	0
HI KAHULUI	78	64	81	58	71	-1	0.40	-0.44	0.16	1.85	46	0.40	42	95	83	0	0	4	0	0	0
HI LIHUE	76	60	78	58	68	-4	0.01	-1.08	0.01	13.28	221	3.83	309	91	80	0	0	1	0	0	0
ID BOISE	33	23	40	16	28	-1	0.03	-0.27	0.01	1.29	75	0.05	14	87	72	0	7	3	0	0	0
ID LEWISTON	35	26	43	19	30	-3	0.01	-0.22	0.01	0.87	66	0.01	4	80	73	0	7	1	0	0	0
ID POCATELLO	28	17	38	8	22	-2	0.49	0.24	0.18	1.37	99	0.54	193	91	81	0	7	7	0	0	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	34	23	54	7	29	7	1.12	0.72	0.38	2.58	89	1.43	311	91	83	0	6	5	0	0	0
IL MOLINE	31	22	54	7	27	6	1.34	0.96	0.50	2.54	97	1.65	384	93	86	0	7	5	1	0	0
IL PEORIA	35	27	56	18	31	8	2.00	1.65	1.06	4.01	143	2.61	637	97	88	0	5	6	1	0	0
IL ROCKFORD	30	18	51	1	24	5	0.90	0.59	0.34	2.02	83	1.37	381	91	82	0	7	5	0	0	0
IL SPRINGFIELD	38	30	59	20	34	8	3.08	2.67	1.06	4.40	146	3.17	674	91	88	0	4	6	3	0	0
IN EVANSVILLE	51	41	62	27	46	15	3.08	2.45	1.19	5.57	131	3.26	453	97	88	0	2	7	3	0	0
IN FORT WAYNE	37	29	56	22	33	9	2.41	1.93	0.82	5.30	160	2.63	478	95	87	0	4	7	2	0	0
IN INDIANAPOLIS	43	35	60	24	39	12	6.10	5.54	2.33	8.23	224	6.28	981	97	84	0	3	7	3	0	0
IN SOUTH BEND	36	26	57	18	31	7	1.57	1.03	0.47	3.95	107	1.74	285	94	82	0	5	7	0	0	0
IA BURLINGTON	32	24	54	15	28	5	1.00	0.69	0.71	2.52	102	1.42	394	98	85	0	6	3	1	0	0
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	26	18	37	-1	22	4	0.37	0.15	0.22	1.56	90	0.61	244	97	80	0	7	4	0	0	0
IA DES MOINES	24	14	36	4	19	-2	0.70	0.48	0.31	1.39	88	0.79	316	90	83	0	7	4	0	0	0
IA DUBUQUE	25	15	35	-1	20	3	0.53	0.25	0.29	2.16	108	1.07	345	89	83	0	7	5	0	0	0
IA SIOUX CITY	19	5	26	-9	12	-6	0.36	0.22	0.31	0.49	60	0.37	231	81	71	0	7	2	0	0	0
IA WATERLOO	23	10	33	-4	17	1	0.85	0.68	0.48	1.72	132	1.19	626	93	83	0	7	4	0	0	0
KS CONCORDIA	25	9	32	-6	17	-10	0.81	0.64	0.51	0.97	92										

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 8, 2005

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE Dec 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Dec 1	TOTAL IN, SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE	5.0 INCH OR MORE
KY WICHITA	33	19	57	6	26	-4	2.57	2.34	1.82	2.87	177	2.57	952	99	96	0	7	4	2
KY JACKSON	59	48	64	35	53	19	3.23	2.42	1.19	6.57	126	3.29	354	90	71	0	0	7	2
KY LEXINGTON	56	46	62	31	51	19	2.25	1.45	0.83	6.17	125	2.79	303	96	87	0	2	7	2
KY LOUISVILLE	53	43	64	31	48	15	3.21	2.47	1.12	9.33	206	3.74	440	95	79	0	2	7	3
KY PADUCAH	53	43	65	30	48	15	2.92	2.19	0.99	6.57	126	3.25	387	98	81	0	3	6	3
LA BATON ROUGE	74	58	79	48	66	16	2.11	0.81	2.02	5.26	78	2.12	143	95	62	0	0	2	1
LA LAKE CHARLES	73	55	77	46	64	13	1.27	0.05	1.03	5.60	93	1.85	133	91	70	0	0	3	1
LA NEW ORLEANS	74	59	77	54	67	14	0.92	-0.22	0.74	4.36	68	0.92	71	96	75	0	0	3	1
LA SHREVEPORT	62	49	75	32	55	9	1.00	0.01	0.61	4.12	73	1.34	119	91	72	0	1	4	1
ME CARIBOU	20	3	33	-12	11	1	0.37	-0.34	0.23	4.39	110	0.38	47	89	64	0	7	3	0
ME PORTLAND	34	21	46	14	28	5	1.08	0.14	0.48	5.39	102	1.08	101	93	63	0	6	5	0
MD BALTIMORE	52	38	65	37	45	12	0.73	-0.07	0.39	3.67	86	0.73	80	89	74	0	0	4	0
MA BOSTON	41	31	53	25	36	6	1.81	0.96	0.64	5.47	116	1.81	185	91	63	0	5	6	2
MA WORCESTER	38	26	49	20	32	8	2.62	1.69	1.09	7.42	153	2.62	247	98	70	0	5	6	2
MI ALPENA	28	19	37	12	24	5	0.33	-0.08	0.29	2.50	109	0.60	128	87	73	0	7	2	0
MI GRAND RAPIDS	32	24	49	17	28	5	1.25	0.80	0.47	3.76	117	1.38	265	94	80	0	7	6	0
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	26	19	35	9	22	3	0.88	0.52	0.67	3.24	150	1.46	356	88	78	0	7	3	1
MI LANSING	33	25	51	18	29	7	1.48	1.14	0.54	3.50	137	1.66	426	90	82	0	7	6	1
MI MUSKEGON	32	25	47	19	29	4	0.77	0.26	0.40	4.17	130	0.88	152	91	77	0	7	6	0
MI TRAVERSE CITY	30	22	40	16	26	4	0.47	-0.18	0.34	3.34	98	0.48	65	84	66	0	7	2	0
MN DULUTH	12	-7	23	-17	3	-6	0.00	-0.20	0.00	2.77	239	0.60	273	83	68	0	7	0	0
MN INT'L FALLS	4	-21	13	-34	-8	-10	0.34	0.19	0.31	2.43	279	0.43	253	85	75	0	7	2	0
MN MINNEAPOLIS	18	6	28	0	12	-1	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.78	63	0.34	142	74	65	0	7	0	0
MN ROCHESTER	17	7	31	-2	12	0	0.20	0.01	0.18	1.18	96	0.59	281	88	78	0	7	2	0
MS ST. CLOUD	14	-1	23	-6	7	-2	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.86	100	0.40	235	82	61	0	7	0	0
MS JACKSON	69	51	74	36	60	15	1.46	0.20	1.06	6.81	101	1.58	110	93	67	0	0	4	1
MS MERIDIAN	71	49	77	43	60	14	0.85	-0.43	0.64	5.01	74	0.85	59	91	70	0	0	3	1
MS TUPELO	66	49	75	38	58	18	2.76	1.51	2.39	13.57	180	2.76	193	88	73	0	0	4	1
MO COLUMBIA	37	28	60	15	32	4	3.79	3.43	1.36	4.97	172	3.99	950	96	86	0	4	5	4
MO KANSAS CITY	32	19	59	3	25	-2	1.89	1.63	0.84	2.31	119	1.92	640	98	91	0	7	4	1
MO SAINT LOUIS	42	32	67	21	37	7	5.76	5.29	1.83	7.67	226	5.90	1093	97	89	0	3	5	3
MO SPRINGFIELD	44	30	67	13	37	5	4.85	4.41	2.31	6.07	165	4.87	955	93	86	0	4	5	2
MT BILLINGS	15	-1	28	-9	7	-17	0.04	-0.13	0.02	0.33	38	0.08	40	83	69	0	7	2	0
MT BUTTE	19	-7	30	-20	6	-11	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.38	58	0.01	8	93	62	0	7	1	0
MT GLASGOW	2	-19	16	-31	-8	-19	0.05	-0.03	0.04	0.71	154	0.12	133	81	75	0	7	2	0
MT GREAT FALLS	10	-7	27	-18	1	-21	0.11	-0.06	0.04	0.56	65	0.13	68	87	64	0	7	4	0
MT HAVRE	6	-19	29	-31	-7	-22	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.18	28	0.02	15	82	76	0	7	0	0
MT KALISPELL	18	6	21	-8	12	-9	0.06	-0.27	0.03	1.27	63	0.06	16	83	74	0	7	3	0
MT MISSOULA	20	4	28	-6	12	-11	0.14	-0.11	0.05	0.69	48	0.15	54	87	74	0	7	5	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	20	3	29	-11	12	-10	0.69	0.58	0.51	0.77	97	0.70	538	88	78	0	7	3	1
NE LINCOLN	21	4	29	-9	13	-10	0.94	0.77	0.46	1.37	130	0.94	495	92	82	0	7	5	0
NE NORFOLK	19	4	28	-12	12	-8	0.34	0.23	0.19	0.54	69	0.39	300	81	72	0	7	2	0
NE NORTH PLATTE	23	2	31	-16	12	-11	0.41	0.33	0.31	0.48	98	0.41	456	89	68	0	7	2	0
NE OMAHA	22	7	29	-4	15	-7	0.47	0.30	0.26	0.83	75	0.49	258	88	78	0	7	4	0
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	30	3	42	-15	17	-7	0.62	0.51	0.35	0.68	99	0.62	477	84	74	0	7	4	0
NE VALENTINE	23	-7	37	-22	8	-13	0.54	0.48	0.42	0.55	141	0.54	900	81	70	0	7	4	0
NV ELY	31	13	38	-7	22	-3	0.50	0.35	0.25	1.04	155	0.50	294	87	78	0	7	6	0
NV LAS VEGAS	51	39	58	34	45	-1	1.28	1.17	0.89	3.38	638	1.28	985	83	69	0	0	3	1
NV RENO	35	21	41	13	28	-5	1.23	1.03	0.75	2.98	268	1.27	552	93	86	0	7	4	1
NH WINNEMUCCA	35	18	40	2	26	-3	0.36	0.17	0.19	0.94	91	0.38	173	88	76	0	7	5	0
NH CONCORD	34	22	48	17	28	7	1.18	0.52	0.50	4.93	133	1.18	157	92	60	0	7	5	1
NJ NEWARK	45	36	57	30	41	9	1.71	0.83	0.53	5.04	110	1.71	171	91	73	0	2	5	1
NM ALBUQUERQUE	46	31	55	21	39	4	0.76	0.65	0.33	1.06	171	0.76	585	82	53	0	3	3	0
NY ALBANY	36	25	44	18	31	8	1.51	0.96	0.63	4.22	128	1.52	241	96	72	0	5	6	2
NY BINGHAMTON	36	26	43	22	31	8	1.87	1.32	0.53	6.02	164	1.87	297	93	84	0	6	6	1
NY BUFFALO	39	29	55	23	34	9	1.45	0.71	0.51	6.44	138	1.45	171	90	71	0	6	6	1
NY ROCHESTER	38	27	49	22	33	8	1.07	0.55	0.45	4.06	122	1.07	178	94	77	0	6	6	0
NY SYRACUSE	39	28	48	23	33	9	1.18	0.60	0.45	4.98	132	1.18	179	90	71	0	5	6	0
NC ASHEVILLE	63	40	71	36	52	16	0.20	-0.65	0.11	3.64	84	0.20	21	93	64	0	0	2	0
NC CHARLOTTE	69	48	74	40	58	16	0.01	-0.85	0.01	2.75	66	0.01	1	93	57	0	0	1	0
NC GREENSBORO	67	48	74	43	58	20	0.06	-0.70	0.05	2.91	74	0.06	7	96	60	0	0	2	0
NC HATTERAS	62	53	67	48	57	10	0.00	-1.31	0.00	2.70	45	0.00	0	95	75	0	0	0	0
NC RALEIGH	71	50	76	42	61	21	0.03	-0.82	0.02	1.51	38	0.03	3	90	54	0	0	2	0
NC WILMINGTON	73	51	75	45	62	16	0.00	-0.98	0.00	1.69	35	0.00	0	95	54	0	0	0	0
ND BISMARCK	8	-16	15	-26	-4	-14	0.03	-0.05	0.02	0.28	53	0.10	111	80	71	0	7	2	0
ND DICKINSON	7	-13	21	-25	-3	-17	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.23	58	0.15	250	89	71	0	7	0	0
ND FARGO	7	-15	16	-25	-4	-11	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.15	151	0.14	74	83	69	0	7	0	0
ND GRAND FORKS	3	-24	12	-39	-11	-17	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.10	155	0.23	144	89	71	0	7	0	0
ND JAMESTOWN	6	-16	12	-27	-5	-14	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.22	39	0.06	46	86	69	0	7	0	0
ND WILLISTON	3	-23	14	-37	-10	-18	0.12	0.01	0.12	0.85	121	0.35	269	83	76	0	7	1	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	43	32	57	25	38	12	3.31	2.74	0.97	5.71	157	3.31	509	97	89	0	4	6	4
OH CINCINNATI	48	40	59	29	44	14	4.75	4.08	1.64	7.56	187	4.77	619	91	85	0	2	7	4
OH CLEVELAND	41	32	60	26	37	10	2.59	2.04	0.76	7.06	187	2.59	411	92	83	0	4	6	2
OH COLUMBUS	46	37	58	28	42	13	5.40	4.84	2.12	8.79	246	5.43	848	94	85	0	2	7	3
OH DAYTON	43	34	58	26	39	12	5.55	4.96	2.55	7.19	191	5.62	826	98	86	0	4	6	2
OH MANSFIELD	41	31	58	21	36	11	2.95	2.34	1.08	5.96	151	2.95	428	99	93	0	4	5	3

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 8, 2005

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE Dec 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Dec 1	TOTAL IN, SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE	5.0 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	36	29	55	23	33	8	1.03	0.59	0.79	3.24	103	1.16	227	98	91	0	5	5	1
OK YOUNGSTOWN	43	32	59	27	37	11	3.22	2.69	0.99	6.84	192	3.22	528	99	89	0	4	6	4
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	43	27	68	13	35	-1	1.70	1.36	0.99	2.21	97	1.71	438	93	78	0	4	3	2
OR TULSA	42	28	68	11	35	-1	2.54	2.17	1.35	3.43	120	2.55	593	89	83	0	4	5	2
OR ASTORIA	44	32	47	27	38	-4	1.70	-0.45	0.73	9.06	70	1.82	74	86	76	0	3	3	2
OR BURNS	27	6	31	-7	17	-7	0.24	-0.04	0.19	2.18	135	0.38	123	86	77	0	7	2	0
OR EUGENE	41	29	44	21	35	-4	0.65	-1.04	0.31	4.91	48	0.80	41	90	83	0	5	4	0
OR MEDFORD	41	30	46	23	35	-3	0.82	0.27	0.59	5.18	147	1.05	167	96	75	0	6	3	1
OR PENDLETON	35	26	48	19	31	-2	0.06	-0.24	0.04	0.80	44	0.15	43	82	71	0	6	3	0
OR PORTLAND	43	32	45	26	38	-1	0.39	-0.75	0.30	4.43	63	0.52	40	82	67	0	3	4	0
OR SALEM	43	30	46	20	37	-3	0.36	-0.92	0.25	4.36	55	0.47	32	84	74	0	5	3	0
PA ALLENTOWN	42	33	49	27	38	10	2.24	1.46	0.91	6.09	142	2.24	252	90	76	0	5	6	2
PA ERIE	41	30	59	25	36	8	2.61	2.00	0.69	8.43	190	2.61	368	94	84	0	5	6	4
PA MIDDLETOWN	44	36	48	32	40	11	1.89	1.28	0.87	5.26	134	1.89	274	97	72	0	1	6	2
PA PHILADELPHIA	48	37	57	33	43	10	1.06	0.27	0.62	4.23	100	1.06	118	89	74	0	0	5	1
PA PITTSBURGH	49	38	62	29	44	16	3.60	3.01	1.87	6.21	176	3.60	537	99	83	0	2	7	3
PA WILKES-BARRE	38	30	44	26	34	7	2.79	2.27	0.94	6.18	197	2.79	473	96	78	0	5	6	3
PA WILLIAMSPORT	40	31	46	27	35	9	2.71	2.13	0.79	6.87	190	2.71	404	91	73	0	5	6	3
RI PROVIDENCE	42	31	53	25	37	8	2.21	1.24	0.73	7.11	136	2.21	201	95	72	0	5	5	2
SC BEAUFORT	75	51	81	44	63	14	0.00	-0.89	0.00	2.00	49	0.00	0	99	54	0	0	0	0
SC CHARLESTON	76	51	81	45	63	15	0.00	-0.90	0.00	1.05	25	0.00	0	99	58	0	0	0	0
SC COLUMBIA	73	49	75	38	61	17	0.01	-0.99	0.01	1.23	27	0.01	1	96	56	0	0	1	0
SC GREENVILLE	68	48	73	43	58	17	0.24	-0.74	0.10	6.79	137	0.24	22	99	65	0	0	3	0
SD ABERDEEN	12	-7	21	-12	3	-8	0.05	-0.06	0.02	0.45	88	0.12	92	81	71	0	7	3	0
SD HURON	14	-3	19	-8	6	-8	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.22	46	0.01	11	85	65	0	7	1	0
SD RAPID CITY	20	-2	31	-15	9	-13	0.33	0.25	0.29	0.41	84	0.33	367	84	66	0	7	4	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	15	0	22	-11	8	-6	0.38	0.28	0.29	0.52	83	0.41	373	80	72	0	7	2	0
TN BRISTOL	59	42	63	34	51	17	0.69	-0.07	0.36	3.72	87	0.69	79	98	68	0	0	4	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	65	45	71	38	55	16	1.20	0.04	0.76	7.80	127	1.20	92	89	71	0	0	4	1
TN KNOXVILLE	62	45	69	38	54	17	1.29	0.25	0.75	6.86	121	1.29	109	96	71	0	0	4	1
TN MEMPHIS	58	48	71	31	53	13	2.94	1.98	1.65	7.59	112	3.23	291	90	74	0	2	6	2
TN NASHVILLE	60	47	65	35	53	16	2.45	1.54	1.71	8.38	150	2.45	236	92	76	0	0	4	1
TX ABILENE	61	39	72	24	50	7	0.32	0.08	0.20	1.05	68	0.32	114	92	78	0	3	3	0
TX AMARILLO	45	26	63	15	36	1	1.06	0.90	0.85	1.54	193	1.06	558	95	71	0	5	5	1
TX AUSTIN	68	50	79	35	59	9	0.65	0.18	0.23	0.98	33	0.65	120	92	82	0	0	5	0
TX BEAUMONT	70	55	78	43	62	10	0.12	-1.19	0.08	3.55	53	0.70	47	96	65	0	0	3	0
TX BROWNSVILLE	75	61	84	48	68	9	0.43	0.19	0.24	1.90	138	0.43	159	94	77	0	0	3	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	71	56	83	41	64	8	0.07	-0.29	0.06	0.55	25	0.07	17	91	72	0	0	2	0
TX DEL RIO	70	53	76	36	61	10	0.08	-0.02	0.05	0.48	56	0.08	73	87	69	0	0	2	0
TX EL PASO	58	39	67	28	48	4	0.25	0.14	0.17	0.61	68	0.25	192	90	46	0	1	3	0
TX FORT WORTH	61	42	76	24	51	7	2.67	2.17	1.61	3.32	106	2.67	468	92	72	0	3	4	2
TX GALVESTON	67	56	74	47	61	5	0.10	-0.78	0.09	2.66	59	0.11	11	96	75	0	0	2	0
TX HOUSTON	67	53	79	39	60	8	0.10	-0.73	0.04	2.05	44	0.10	11	93	75	0	0	4	0
TX LUBBOCK	52	34	65	26	43	5	0.91	0.82	0.80	1.60	205	0.91	827	97	84	0	4	2	1
TX MIDLAND	63	40	70	30	51	8	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.12	15	0.01	8	90	75	0	3	1	0
TX SAN ANGELO	66	41	74	27	54	10	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.38	34	0.00	0	88	69	0	3	0	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	67	51	78	37	59	9	0.42	0.04	0.23	0.52	22	0.44	102	96	68	0	0	3	0
TX VICTORIA	68	52	80	40	60	7	0.54	-0.01	0.38	2.45	79	0.54	86	95	74	0	0	5	0
TX WACO	61	47	73	30	54	8	1.71	1.25	1.38	3.01	91	1.71	323	92	84	0	1	4	1
TX WICHITA FALLS	51	32	70	17	42	2	1.18	0.90	0.51	1.85	93	1.18	369	99	84	0	4	4	1
UT SALT LAKE CITY	40	27	49	17	34	5	0.30	0.01	0.20	0.87	56	0.35	106	86	63	0	6	4	0
VT BURLINGTON	33	19	40	13	26	7	0.44	-0.03	0.16	3.70	134	0.45	83	87	61	0	6	5	0
VA LYNCHBURG	63	44	70	32	53	18	0.36	-0.42	0.19	2.77	67	0.36	41	89	54	0	1	2	0
VA NORFOLK	68	45	74	43	57	17	0.01	-0.84	0.01	2.42	61	0.01	1	98	70	0	0	1	0
VA RICHMOND	65	45	76	41	55	18	0.31	-0.50	0.14	2.68	66	0.31	33	97	77	0	0	3	0
VA ROANOKE	63	46	69	35	54	18	0.23	-0.44	0.19	2.36	65	0.23	30	87	59	0	0	2	0
WA WASH/DULLES	54	41	69	39	47	15	0.36	-0.33	0.17	3.38	88	0.37	47	88	72	0	0	4	0
WA OLYMPIA	42	24	45	17	33	-4	1.83	0.18	0.97	7.76	79	2.44	130	94	79	0	6	6	1
WA QUILLAYUTE	40	26	44	20	33	-7	0.93	-2.10	0.52	13.08	73	0.95	27	92	76	0	7	3	1
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	41	30	44	24	35	-5	0.27	-0.86	0.10	4.69	68	0.32	25	80	66	0	5	3	0
WA SPOKANE	28	16	31	7	22	-4	0.40	-0.01	0.14	1.76	65	0.42	89	93	71	0	7	4	0
WA YAKIMA	29	17	34	4	23	-5	0.62	0.34	0.30	1.93	114	0.80	258	91	81	0	7	3	0
WV BECKLEY	56	44	62	34	50	19	1.04	0.33	0.50	3.28	84	1.16	143	92	76	0	0	6	1
WV CHARLESTON	61	46	65	35	53	19	1.54	0.85	0.48	4.50	109	1.59	201	91	67	0	0	7	0
WV ELKINS	58	44	63	34	51	22	1.46	0.71	0.35	4.01	93	1.48	174	90	63	0	0	7	0
WV HUNTINGTON	58	45	64	34	51	18	2.25	1.53	0.65	4.96	118	2.32	283	94	74	0	0	7	2
WI EAU CLAIRE	21	11	31	7	16	4	0.01	-0.19	0.01	1.21	96	0.30	130	78	58	0	7	1	0
WI GREEN BAY	25	13	35	4	19	3	0.72	0.47	0.32	3.10	183	0.84	300	85	70	0	7	3	0
WI LA CROSSE	23	14	33	5	18	2	0.22	0.00	0.11	1.86	126	0.57	228	88	70	0	7	3	0
WI MADISON	26	16	35	1	21	3	0.54	0.29	0.28	2.30	118	0.84	290	83	76	0	7	4	0
WI MILWAUKEE	30	20	44	4	25	4	1.17	0.78	0.62	3.16	119	1.63	370	88	79	0	7	5	1
WI CASPER	32	11	44	0	22	0	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.09	12	0.00	0	75	60	0	7	0	0
WI CHEYENNE	33	7	49	-5	20	-6	0.04	-0.04	0.04	0.17	31	0.04	44	73	52	0	7	1	0
WI LANDER	27	6	39	-7	16	-4	0.44	0.33	0.23	0.63	85	0.44	338	79	64	0	7	3	0
WI SHERIDAN	22	-1	45	-9	10	-11	0.06	-0.11	0.03	0.20	23	0.06	32	81	73	0	7	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

NOTE: These data are preliminary and subject to change. In the past, precipitation totals from a number of stations have been incomplete.

December Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

December featured some brief but historically snowy, cold weather across the South. Ironically, wet snow—Deep South Texas' first accumulation in more than a century—helped to insulate citrus, sugarcane, and winter vegetables from a Christmas Day freeze. Meanwhile, warmer- and drier-than-normal weather prevailed in most areas from the High Plains to the Mississippi River, providing generally favorable conditions for overwintering grains. Somewhat wetter conditions were observed in the Great Lakes and Northeastern States, although much of the rain and snow fell early in the month. Farther south, a major snow storm affected parts of the Ohio Valley and interior South on December 22-23. Toward the end of December, stormy weather returned to California, the Great Basin, and the Southwest, following nearly a month-long respite. The Western precipitation caused local flooding and mudslides but padded high-elevation snowpacks and further eased long-term drought. Farther north, however, snowpacks remained mostly below normal for this time of year across the northern Rockies and northern Intermountain West.

There were also some wild temperature swings in all parts of the United States. Although monthly temperatures averaged as much as 8°F above normal on the northern Plains, readings briefly dipped to -20°F or lower in some locations on December 23. Two days later, the high-pressure system responsible for Montana's cold snap reached the Deep South, where southern Texas noted a hard freeze (temperatures of 28°F or lower). However, cool conditions were most persistent in the Southeast, where monthly temperatures averaged as much as 4°F below normal. Nevertheless, Florida's winter agricultural areas avoided a significant freeze, although temperatures flirted with the freezing mark (32°F) in the State's northern citrus belt on December 15. Meanwhile, temperatures were mostly above normal in the West, despite cool spells in early December and again after midmonth. The Northwest was especially warm, relative to normal.

The month opened on a chilly note in the West, where well over 100 daily-record lows were noted from December 1-4. Bakersfield, in California's San Joaquin Valley, noted freezes and daily-record lows (30, 29, 27, 28, 28, and 28°F) on 6 consecutive days from November 29 - December 4. Farther east, daily-record lows in Colorado on December 3 included -25°F at Crested Butte and -29°F near Gunnison. Another cool spell affected parts of the West from December 16-25, when temperatures in Bakersfield fell to 32°F or lower on 9 of 10 days. Bakersfield's lowest reading during the second cool snap was 26°F on December 24. However, the initial outbreak helped to acclimate southern California's citrus trees, helping them to withstand the second chilly spell. In the San Joaquin Valley, low temperatures in fact may have helped to enhance orange rind toughness and increased the fruits' shelf life, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The month's other notable cold outbreak swept across the Central and Eastern States prior to the holidays, coinciding with a pair of historic snowstorms in parts of the lower Midwest, South, and East. The first storm arrived on December 22-23, blanketing the southern High Plains with a few inches of snow and dumping heavy snow from Arkansas northeastward to the lower Great Lakes region. December 22 was the snowiest day on record in Evansville, IN

(19.3 inches; previously 10.9 inches on February 25, 1993), and Paducah, KY (14.0 inches; previously, 11.0 inches on January 16, 1978). In Ohio, Dayton set a 24-hour snowfall record of 16.0 inches on December 22-23, erasing the mark of 12.2 inches set on January 26, 1978. Unofficial, isolated snowfall totals in excess of 30 inches were reported in southeastern Indiana.

The second storm affected the Deep South on December 24-25, providing the first measurable snowfall in Brownsville, TX (1.5 inches), since February 1895, and in New Orleans, LA (0.5 inch), since December 1989. Other Texas storm totals included 4.4 inches in Corpus Christi and 12.5 inches in Victoria. As snow ended across Deep South Texas and depths ranged from 1 to 5 inches, Christmas morning temperatures ranged from 24 to 28°F. December 24-25 durations of temperatures at or below 32°F in southern Texas reached 22 hours in McAllen and 17 hours in Brownsville. However, readings at or below 28°F were observed for only 4 hours in McAllen and less than 1 hour in Brownsville. Although southern Texas' citrus, sugarcane, and winter vegetables escaped significant freeze damage, crops will be monitored into the New Year for possible effects. In particular, sugarcane will be watched due to a rapid warming trend in the days following the freeze. Farther north, a patchy, shallow snow cover was a concern for winter wheat in Montana, where temperatures briefly plunged as low as -25°F on December 23, just 4 days after highs had approached or reached 60°F. Elsewhere, Embarrass, MN, registered a low temperature of -45°F on December 24. Several snow-covered locations, including Marquette, MI (-18 and -24°F); Evansville, IN (-10 and -11°F), and Paducah, KY (-6 and -8°F), reported consecutive daily-record lows on December 24 and 25.

Warmth quickly returned, however, to the snow-affected areas and elsewhere across the South, East, and Midwest. With lows of 55, 55, 55, and 57°F from December 31 - January 3, Evansville posted four consecutive daily-record high minimum temperatures. Following Brownsville's low of 28°F on December 25, highs rebounded to reach or exceed 80°F on 8 consecutive days from December 29 - January 5, including a daily-record high of 84°F on January 2.

Record-High December Snowfall (Inches)

<u>Location</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Previous Record</u>
Cleveland, OH	35.1"	13.1"	30.3" in 1962
Kotzebue, AK	34.0"	7.6"	23.6" in 1988
Mansfield, OH	28.7"	9.7"	23.4" in 1995
Paducah, KY	14.2"	1.5"	7.3" in 1969
Victoria, TX	12.5"	Trace	Trace in 1998 and earlier
Corpus Christi, TX	4.4"	Trace	0.3" in 1924
Brownsville, TX	1.5"	Trace	Trace in 1997 and earlier

Record-High Single Storm Snowfall (Inches)

<u>Location</u>	<u>Total/Dates</u>	<u>Previous Record</u>
Evansville, IN	22.3" on Dec. 22-23	Not available
Dayton, OH	16.4" on Dec. 22-23	12.9" on Jan. 26-27, 1978
Paducah, KY	14.2" on Dec. 22-23	12.2" on Jan. 16-17, 1978
Victoria, TX	12.5" on Dec. 24-25	12.0" on Feb. 14, 1895
Corpus Christi, TX	4.4" on Dec. 24-25	4.3" on Feb. 14, 1895

Record-High 24-Hour Snowfall (Inches)

<u>Location</u>	<u>Total/Dates</u>	<u>Previous Record</u>
Mansfield, OH	23.0" on Dec. 22-23	12.9" on Dec. 22, 1974
Evansville, IN	19.3" on Dec. 22	10.9" on Feb. 25, 1993
Dayton, OH	16.0" on Dec. 22-23	12.2" on Jan. 26, 1978
Paducah, KY	14.0" on Dec. 22	11.0" on Jan. 16, 1978
Victoria, TX	12.5" on Dec. 24-25	12.0" on Feb. 14, 1895
Corpus Christi, TX	4.4" on Dec. 24-25	4.3" on Feb. 14, 1895

First Measurable Snowfall (Inches) Since...

<u>Location</u>	<u>Total/Date</u>	<u>Last Measurable Snowfall...</u>
Brownsville, TX	1.5" on Dec. 25	5 to 6" on Feb. 14-15, 1895
Corpus Christi, TX	4.4" on Dec. 24-25	1.1" on Feb. 8-9, 1973
Victoria, TX	12.5" on Dec. 24-25	2.1" on Jan. 12, 1985
New Orleans, LA	0.5" on Dec. 25	0.5" on Dec. 22, 1989

Record Snowfall (Inches) for December 25

<u>Location</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Previous Record</u>
Marquette, MI	11.7"	8.9" in 1989
Victoria, TX	2.5"	None previously recorded
Corpus Christi, TX	2.1"	0.1" in 1918
Brownsville, TX	1.5"	None previously recorded
New Orleans, LA	0.5"	Trace in 1954
Panama City, FL	Trace	None previously recorded
Apalachicola, FL	Trace	None previously recorded
Columbia, SC	Trace	Trace in 1924
Mobile, AL	Trace	Trace in 1989

In contrast, little or no snow fell during December across the northern Plains and upper Midwest. Through year's end, season-to-date snowfall totaled 0.5 inch (all of which fell in November) in Sioux City, IA, the lowest amount since only 0.3 inch fell in July-December 1894. Sioux City also achieved a record for its least-snowy December, tying the 1913 standard of a trace (6.3 inches below normal). In nearby Sioux Falls, SD, the first measurable snow (0.2 inch) fell on December 20, easily breaking the record set on December 7, 1963. Sioux Falls also experienced a record-setting period of 279 days, from March 16 to December 19, without measurable snow. Madison, WI, received just 1.9 inches of snow (11 percent of normal) for the season to date through December 31, breaking its July-December 2001 record of 2.3 inches. Similarly, only 2.3 inches (11 percent of normal) fell in Minneapolis, MN, through year's end, edging its July-December 1899 record of 3.0 inches.

In northern Florida, a high of 39°F in Tallahassee on December 24 marked the city's first maximum temperature below 40°F since January 5, 1999. On the same day, Tallahassee's trace of sleet marked its first frozen precipitation since January 7, 2002. Despite a general Southeastern chill, Florida's agricultural areas avoided a significant freeze. In Tampa, FL, daily average temperatures were below normal on 16 of 18 days from December 11-28. Tampa's lowest temperature during the month was 34°F on December 15. Most of Florida's rain fell during the passage of the same storm system that delivered snow to southern Texas and elsewhere in the Gulf Coast region. As the storm crossed Florida on December 26, high winds and a 3- to 6-foot storm surge battered the State's west coast. Clearwater Beach, FL, reported a peak gust to 61 m.p.h. and a 6.1-foot storm surge. Farther north, December 26-27 snowfall accumulated to a depth of 1 foot or greater in parts of coastal New England, including the Massachusetts locations of Chatham (18 inches) and the Blue Hill Observatory in Milton (14 inches).

North and west of that storm's influence, many locations across the central and southern United States closed the year with dry spells of at least 3 weeks. No measurable precipitation fell after December 10 in Columbia, MO. At year's end, spells without measurable precipitation stretched to 21 days (December 11-31) in Quincy, IL, and 26 days (December 6-31) in North Platte, NE. As a result of the mid- to late-month dryness, Pittsburgh, PA, saw its streak of wetter-than-normal months end at 15—December's precipitation of 2.61 inches was 90 percent of normal. Nevertheless, Pittsburgh's 2004 total of 57.43 inches was 152 percent of normal and easily surpassed its 1990 annual record of 52.24 inches. Annual rainfall

records were also set in several other locations across the South and East, including Victoria, TX (73.70 inches, or 184 percent of normal), Louisville, KY (65.52 inches, or 147 percent), and Bluefield, WV (54.58 inches, or 138 percent).

Wet weather briefly overspread the Northwest in early December, followed by a long period of tranquil weather nearly nationwide at midmonth. On December 8, daily-record rainfall totals in Oregon included 1.55 inches in Medford and 1.34 inches in Klamath Falls. Farther east, however, little moisture reached the Plains, where monthly totals were less than 10 percent of normal in locations such as Cut Bank, MT (0.02 inch), and Denver, CO (0.04 inch). It was also often windy on the High Plains, where Cut Bank clocked a monthly record wind gust to 78 m.p.h. on December 3 (previously, 75 m.p.h. on December 21, 1978). In addition, Cut Bank observed a gust to 70 m.p.h. on December 19 and reported winds to 40 m.p.h. or higher on 13 other December days. Meanwhile, low monthly precipitation totals (less than 1 inch) were also observed in southern Florida locations such as Miami (0.51 inch, or 23 percent of normal) and West Palm Beach (0.78 inch, or 25 percent). Miami's November-December rainfall of 0.85 inch was 16 percent of normal and marked the city's driest conclusion to a year since 1970, when 0.26 inch fell in the same 2-month period. The year also ended on a dry note in the Northwest, where McMinnville, OR (5.09 inches, or 37 percent of normal), experienced its third-driest November-December period on record behind 1.71 inches in 1989 and 1.82 inches in 1976. In contrast, December snowfall in Michigan reached 81.1 inches (211 percent of normal) in Marquette and 28.5 inches (148 percent) in Alpena.

Farther south, however, the first in a series of storm systems arrived in California on December 27, resulting in daily-record rainfall totals in locations such as Red Bluff (2.85 inches) and San Francisco (2.24 inches). Santa Barbara, CA, received daily-record amounts on consecutive days (December 27 and 28), totaling 4.61 inches. Elsewhere in southern California, downtown Los Angeles netted 5.55 inches of rain on December 28, smashing its single-day record for the month (previously, 4.86 inches on December 31, 1933). It was also Los Angeles' wettest day since January 26, 1956, when 5.71 inches fell. Another storm system tore into the California coast on December 29, helping to produce southerly wind gusts of 58 m.p.h. in San Diego and 59 m.p.h. in San Francisco. San Diego's wind set a record for the month, previously set with a gust to 44 m.p.h. in December 1991. In the mountains of southern California, December 26-29 rainfall totals reached 14.69 inches at Matilija Canyon in Ventura County and 11.13 inches at Opids Camp in Los Angeles County. Torrential rain and high-elevation snow swept into the Great Basin and the Southwest on December 29, when daily-record totals included 3.33 inches in Flagstaff, AZ, and 1.13 inches in Las Vegas, NV. Flagstaff's total set a record for the month (previously, 2.95 inches on December 30, 1951) and marked its second-highest daily amount on record behind a 3.93-inch sum on February 19, 1993. Las Vegas netted 2.10 inches in a 24-hour period on December 28-29, shattering its December 1940 rainfall record of 1.78 inches. In Reno, NV, December 30-31 precipitation totaled 1.53 inches, which fell in the form of 1 to 2 feet of snow on the valley floor. Through year's end, San Diego's season-to-date rainfall of 9.32 inches (296 percent of normal) was its fourth-highest July-December total behind 12.73 inches in 1965; 11.47 inches in 1921; and 9.38 inches in 1879.

December was a mild, wet month across much of Alaska. Monthly temperatures averaged as much as 6°F above normal across the

mainland, while heavy rain and snow fell in parts of western and southern Alaska. Kotzebue set a December record for snowfall (34.0 inches; previously, 23.6 inches in 1988), aided by an 11.8-inch total in a 24-hour period on December 29-30. By January 2, 2005, snow depths across southern and western Alaska included 34 inches in Nome and 33 inches in Kotzebue and McGrath. Meanwhile in southeastern Alaska, Juneau (10.67 inches, or 197 percent of normal) completed its second-wettest December on record, behind only the 1997 total of 13.61 inches.

December ended with several rounds of heavy rain in Hawaii. Maximum 24-hour totals during the month included 1.38 inches in Kahului, Maui, on December 27-28; 3.83 inches in Honolulu, Oahu, on December 26-27; and 4.56 inches in Lihue, Kauai, on December 30-31. Kahului's late-month rain ended a 125-day dry spell, during which only 0.10 inch (2 percent of normal) fell from August 24 - December 26. Elsewhere, monthly rainfall reached 5.96 inches (209 percent of normal) in Honolulu and 9.45 inches (198 percent) in Lihue. Honolulu's wet December capped its second-wettest year on record (39.02 inches, or 213 percent of normal) behind 42.78 inches in 1965.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Conditions were warm and mostly dry across the Great Plains and Corn Belt, encouraging final harvest of summer crops in the northernmost parts of the regions, where cool summer weather had previously delayed maturation and harvest. However, some scattered fields of corn and soybeans remained to be harvested.

Snow accumulation was below normal across most northern areas, leaving winter wheat vulnerable to freeze damage.

Below-normal temperatures prevailed in the Delta and Southeast, with moderate to heavy precipitation. For the first time in over 100 years for some locations, areas along the western Gulf Coast from the lower Rio Grande to New Orleans were blanketed with snow on Christmas Day. However, most crops in the area escaped serious damage, as temperatures fell below the critical 28°F for only a few hours. Temperatures remained above freezing in Florida's citrus-producing area.

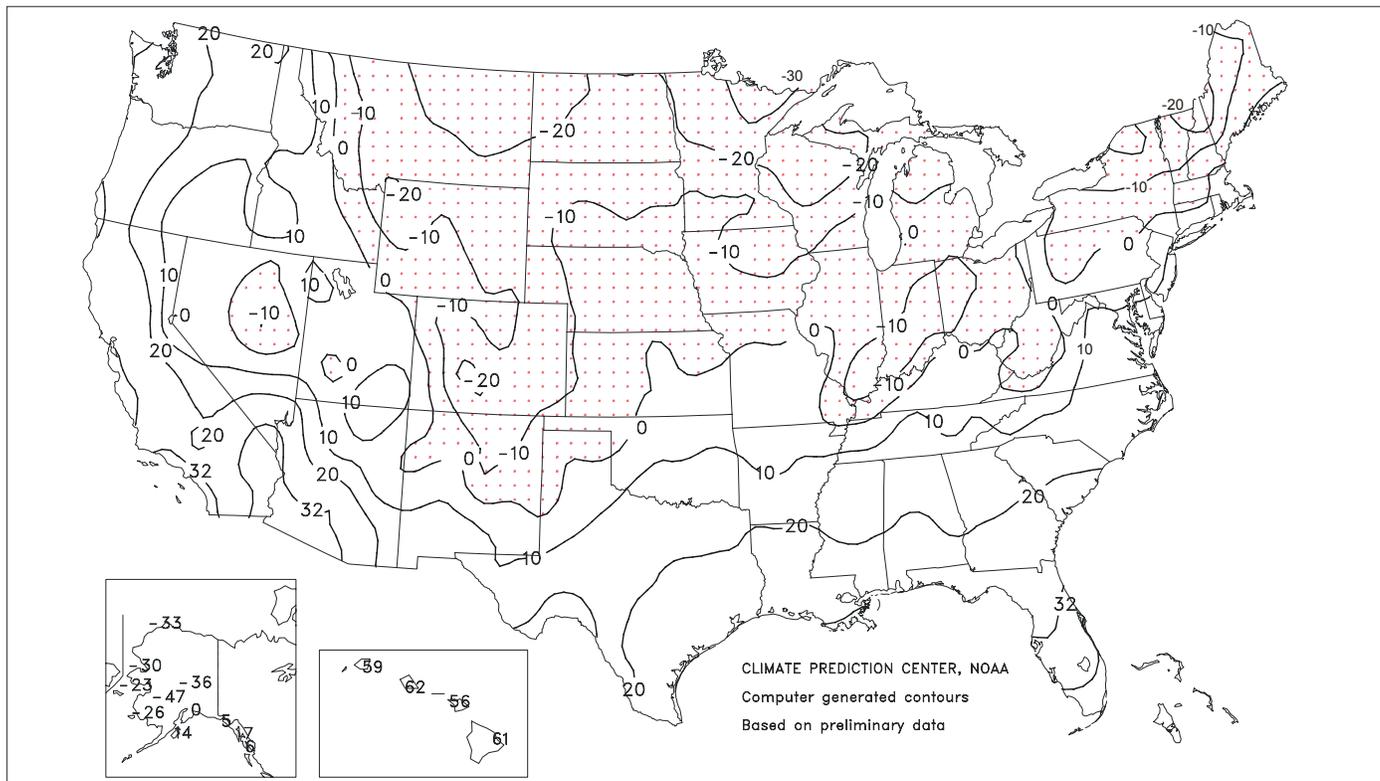
In the Ohio Valley and central Atlantic Coast States, temperatures averaged near normal for the month. Just after midmonth, an Arctic blast dropped temperatures in the area and brought up to 2 feet of snow. However, warm weather after Christmas quickly melted the snowfall. A few corn and soybean fields remained unharvested.

Precipitation was mostly below normal in wheat areas of the northern Plains and interior Northwest. Though heavy snow fell in some areas toward month's end, seasonal snow accumulations remained well below normal, leaving winter wheat vulnerable to the cold.

Farther west, above-normal temperatures prevailed in the Pacific Coast States, encouraging winter wheat emergence. Heavy precipitation in the area replenished soil moisture and improved crop condition. However, snow accumulations were below average in northern winter wheat-producing areas and mostly insufficient to protect the crop from extreme cold weather.

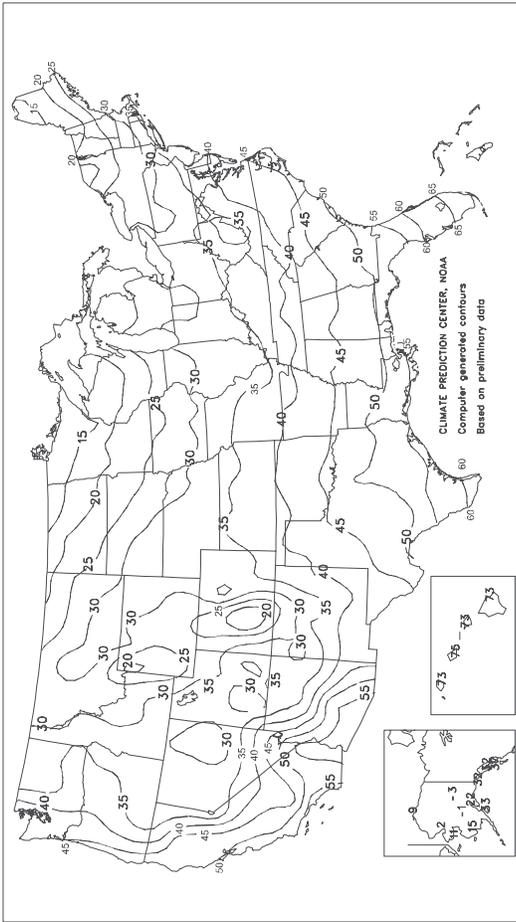
Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

December 2004



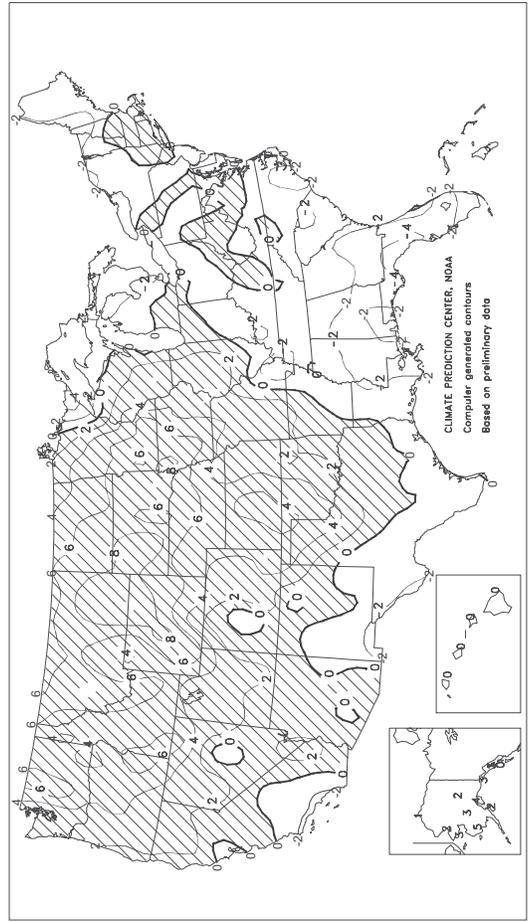
Average Temperature (°F)

December 2004



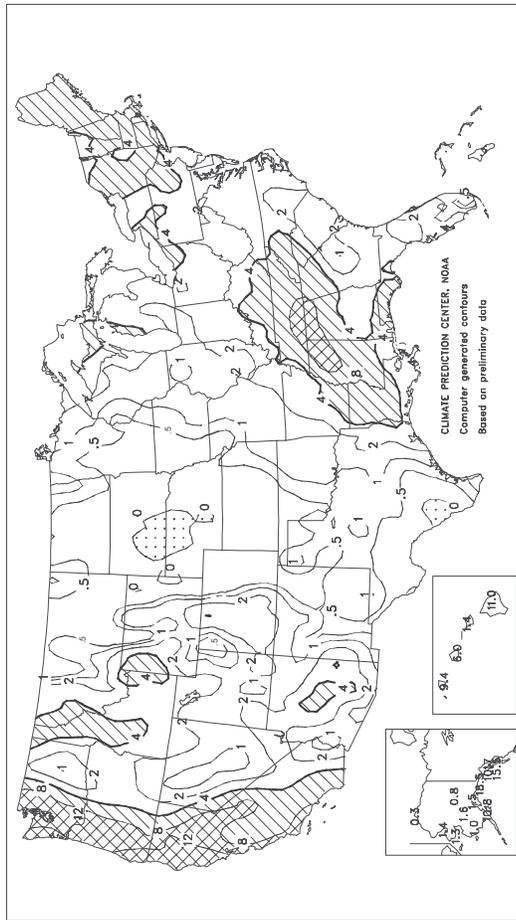
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

December 2004



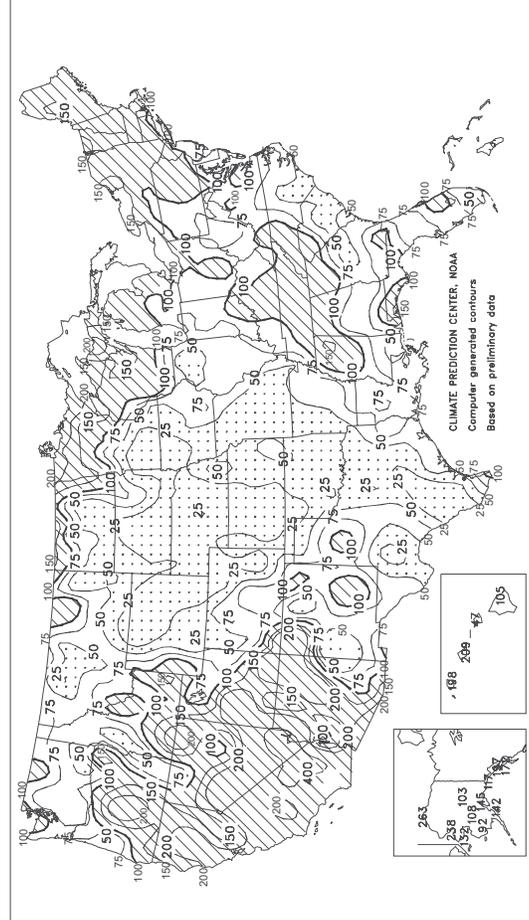
Total Precipitation (inches)

December 2004



Percent of Normal Precipitation

December 2004



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY December 2004

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTUR	TOTAL	DEPARTUR		AVERAGE	DEPARTUR	TOTAL	DEPARTUR		AVERAGE	DEPARTUR	TOTAL	DEPARTUR
AL BIRMINGHAM	45	-1	3.56	-0.91	LA LEXINGTON	36	0	3.38	-0.65	OK COLUMBUS	33	0	3.36	0.43
AL HUNTSVILLE	42	-1	7.68	2.09	LA LONDON-CORBIN	38	0	4.51	0.20	OK DAYTON	31	0	1.57	-1.51
AL MOBILE	51	-1	3.37	-1.29	LA LOUISVILLE	37	-1	5.59	1.90	OK MANSFIELD	29	-1	3.01	-0.25
AL MONTGOMERY	49	0	2.79	-2.18	LA PADUCAH	36	-1	3.32	-1.06	OK TOLEDO	29	0	2.08	-0.56
AK ANCHORAGE	22	5	1.52	0.47	LA BATON ROUGE	51	-1	3.14	-2.12	OK YOUNGSTOWN	30	0	3.62	0.66
AK BARROW	-9	2	0.31	0.19	LA LAKE CHARLES	53	0	3.75	-0.85	OR OKLAHOMA CITY	44	4	0.50	-1.39
AK COLD BAY	31	0	8.21	3.88	LA NEW ORLEANS	52	-3	3.44	-1.63	OR TULSA	42	2	0.88	-1.55
AK FAIRBANKS	-3	3	0.76	0.02	LA SHREVEPORT	49	1	2.78	-1.77	OR ASTORIA	45	2	7.24	-3.16
AK JUNEAU	32	3	10.67	5.26	ME BANGOR	24	0	3.60	0.27	OR BURNS	31	6	1.80	0.50
AK KING SALMON	24	7	2.22	0.83	ME CARIBOU	15	-1	4.01	0.82	OR EUGENE	42	2	4.11	-4.18
AK KODIAK	33	2	10.83	3.19	ME PORTLAND	28	0	4.31	0.07	OR MEDFORD	41	3	4.13	1.23
AK NOME	11	3	1.34	0.33	MD BALTIMORE	37	0	2.94	-0.41	OR PENDLETON	40	6	0.65	-0.83
AZ FLAGSTAFF	31	1	4.67	2.84	MA BOSTON	35	0	3.66	-0.07	OR PORTLAND	43	3	3.91	-1.80
AZ PHOENIX	56	2	1.56	0.64	MA WORCESTER	29	0	4.80	1.00	PA SALEM	43	3	3.89	-2.57
AZ TUCSON	53	1	0.71	-0.32	MI ALPENA	22	-2	1.90	0.07	PA ALLENTOWN	33	1	3.85	0.46
AR FORT SMITH	42	1	1.49	-1.90	MI DETROIT	30	0	2.91	0.40	PA ERIE	32	-1	5.82	2.09
AR LITTLE ROCK	43	0	2.89	-1.82	MI FLINT	26	-1	2.15	-0.03	PA MIDDLETOWN	35	1	3.37	0.13
CA BAKERSFIELD	47	0	1.09	0.33	MI GRAND RAPIDS	28	0	2.38	-0.32	PA PHILADELPHIA	38	1	3.17	-0.14
CA EUREKA	47	-1	9.43	3.08	MI HOUGHTON LAKE	23	-1	1.78	0.03	PA PITTSBURGH	33	0	2.61	-0.25
CA FRESNO	47	2	3.16	1.82	MI LANSING	28	1	1.84	-0.33	PA WILKES-BARRE	30	-1	3.39	0.84
CA LOS ANGELES	57	-1	6.49	4.70	MI MUSKEGON	29	0	3.29	0.65	PA WILLIAMSPORT	31	0	4.16	1.22
CA REDDING	49	4	10.82	6.15	MI TRAVERSE CITY	26	0	2.86	0.20	PR SAN JUAN	78	0	4.65	0.08
CA SACRAMENTO	47	1	4.13	1.68	MN DULUTH	14	0	2.17	1.23	RI PROVIDENCE	34	0	4.90	0.76
CA SAN DIEGO	58	0	4.01	2.70	MN INT'L FALLS	9	1	2.00	1.30	SC CHARLESTON	49	-2	1.05	-2.19
CA SAN FRANCISCO	52	3	6.42	3.53	MN MINNEAPOLIS	2	3	0.44	-0.56	SC COLUMBIA	46	-1	1.22	-2.16
CA STOCKTON	47	2	3.11	1.29	MN ROCHESTER	22	5	0.59	-0.43	SC FLORENCE	46	-1	1.93	-1.54
CO ALAMOSA	20	3	0.27	-0.06	MN ST. CLOUD	20	6	0.46	-0.23	SC GREENVILLE	43	-1	6.55	2.69
CO CO SPRINGS	33	4	0.24	-0.18	MS JACKSON	47	-1	5.23	-0.11	SC MYRTLE BEACH	48	-1	1.14	-2.31
CO DENVER	35	6	0.04	-0.27	MS MERIDIAN	46	-3	4.16	-1.15	SD ABERDEEN	23	7	0.33	-0.05
CO GRAND JUNCTION	28	0	0.21	-0.31	MS TUPELO	43	0	10.81	4.69	SD HURON	26	7	0.21	-0.18
CO PUEBLO	34	4	0.25	-0.14	MO COLUMBIA	35	3	0.98	-1.49	SD RAPID CITY	32	7	0.08	-0.32
CT BRIDGEPORT	36	1	3.11	-0.36	MO JOPLIN	40	3	1.34	-1.62	SD SIOUX FALLS	26	8	0.11	-0.41
CT HARTFORD	30	-1	4.23	0.63	MO KANSAS CITY	35	4	0.39	-1.25	TN BRISTOL	36	-1	3.03	-0.36
DC WASHINGTON	40	0	3.06	0.01	MO SPRINGFIELD	38	2	1.20	-1.97	TN CHATTANOOGA	42	0	6.60	1.79
DE WILMINGTON	37	1	2.87	-0.53	MO ST JOSEPH	32	1	0.37	-1.07	TN JACKSON	39	-3	4.80	-0.56
FL DAYTONA BEACH	59	-2	2.24	-0.47	MO ST LOUIS	37	3	1.77	-1.09	TN KNOXVILLE	40	-1	5.57	1.08
FL FT LAUDERDALE	68	-1	1.42	-1.23	MT BILLINGS	33	7	0.25	-0.42	TN MEMPHIS	44	1	4.36	-1.32
FL FT MYERS	64	-2	1.98	0.40	MT BUTTE	26	8	0.37	-0.16	TN NASHVILLE	40	0	5.93	1.39
FL JACKSONVILLE	53	-2	2.67	0.03	MT GLASGOW	23	7	0.59	0.22	TX ABILENE	47	2	0.73	-0.54
FL KEY WEST	71	-1	0.75	-1.39	MT GREAT FALLS	31	7	0.43	-0.24	TX AMARILLO	40	3	0.48	-0.13
FL MELBOURNE	62	-1	3.01	0.70	MT HELENA	30	9	0.36	-0.10	TX AUSTIN	50	-2	0.33	-2.11
FL MIAMI	69	-1	0.51	-1.67	MT KALISPELL	29	6	1.21	-0.44	TX BEAUMONT	53	-1	2.85	-2.40
FL ORLANDO	61	-2	1.76	-0.55	MT MILES CITY	***	***	0.29	-0.16	TX BROWNSVILLE	62	1	1.47	0.36
FL PENSACOLA	52	-2	7.08	3.11	MT MISSOULA	30	7	0.54	-0.61	TX COLLEGE STATION	53	1	1.07	-2.16
FL ST PETERSBURG	61	-3	1.58	-1.02	NE GRAND ISLAND	31	5	0.07	-0.59	TX CORPUS CHRISTI	57	-1	0.48	-1.27
FL TALLAHASSEE	50	-4	3.63	-0.47	NE HASTINGS	33	6	0.06	-0.67	TX DALLAS/FT WORTH	49	2	0.65	-1.92
FL TAMPA	61	-2	1.54	-0.76	NE LINCOLN	33	5	0.43	-0.43	TX DEL RIO	51	-1	0.40	-0.35
FL WEST PALM BEACH	66	-2	0.78	-2.36	NE MCCOOK	34	5	0.01	-0.52	TX EL PASO	44	-1	0.36	-0.41
GA ATHENS	44	-1	2.80	-0.91	NE NORFOLK	***	***	0.15	-0.50	TX GALVESTON	57	-1	2.55	-0.98
GA ATLANTA	44	-1	4.84	1.02	NE NORTH PLATTE	31	5	0.07	-0.33	TX HOUSTON	50	0	1.95	-1.74
GA AUGUSTA	45	-2	1.25	-1.89	NE OMAHA/EPPLEY	30	4	0.34	-0.58	TX LUBBOCK	42	2	0.69	0.02
GA COLUMBUS	48	-1	2.55	-1.85	NE SCOTTSBLUFF	31	5	0.06	-0.50	TX MIDLAND	44	-1	0.11	-0.54
GA MACON	48	0	0.75	-3.18	NE VALENTINE	31	7	0.01	-0.32	TX SAN ANGELO	47	1	0.38	-0.56
GA SAVANNAH	49	-2	1.77	-1.04	NV ELKO	29	3	1.20	0.27	TX SAN ANTONIO	53	1	0.08	-1.88
HI HILO	73	1	11.03	0.53	NV ELY	29	3	0.54	0.04	TX VICTORIA	54	-1	1.91	-0.56
HI HONOLULU	75	0	5.96	3.11	NV LAS VEGAS	49	2	2.10	1.70	TX WACO	50	2	1.30	-1.46
HI KAHULUI	73	0	1.45	-1.63	NV RENO	35	1	1.71	0.83	TX WICHITA FALLS	46	3	0.67	-1.01
HI LIHUE	73	0	9.45	4.67	NV WINNEMUCCA	31	1	0.56	-0.25	UT SALT LAKE CITY	33	3	0.52	-0.71
ID BOISE	35	4	1.24	-0.14	NH CONCORD	28	2	3.75	0.79	VA BURLINGTON	24	-1	3.25	1.03
ID LEWISTON	38	4	0.86	-0.19	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	37	0	2.64	-0.51	VA LYNCHBURG	38	0	2.41	-0.82
ID POCATELLO	30	5	0.83	-0.27	NJ NEWARK	36	0	3.33	-0.24	VA NORFOLK	44	0	2.41	-0.62
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	29	2	1.15	-1.28	NM ALBUQUERQUE	37	1	0.30	-0.19	VA RICHMOND	42	2	2.37	-0.75
IL MOLINE	30	4	0.89	-1.31	NY ALBANY	28	0	2.70	0.03	VA ROANOKE	39	0	2.13	-0.73
IL PEORIA	31	3	1.40	-1.00	NY BINGHAMTON	27	0	4.15	1.12	VA WASH/DULLES	38	2	3.01	-0.06
IL ROCKFORD	26	2	0.65	-1.41	NY BUFFALO	30	0	4.99	1.19	WA OLYMPIA	41	3	5.32	-2.57
IL SPRINGFIELD	33	3	1.23	-1.31	NY ROCHESTER	29	0	2.99	0.26	WA QUILLAYUTE	43	2	12.13	-2.37
IN EVANSVILLE	34	-2	2.31	-1.23	NY SYRACUSE	29	0	3.80	0.68	WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	43	2	4.37	-1.25
IN FORT WAYNE	29	0	2.67	-0.10	NC ASHEVILLE	38	-1	3.44	0.05	WA SPOKANE	32	5	1.34	-0.91
IN INDIANAPOLIS	32	0	1.95	-1.08	NC CHARLOTTE	42	-2	2.74	-0.44	WA YAKIMA	35	6	1.13	-0.25
IN SOUTH BEND	29	0	2.21	-0.88	NC GREENSBORO	41	0	2.85	-0.21	WV BECKLEY	34	-1	2.12	-0.97
IA BURLINGTON	31	3	1.10	-1.00	NC HATTERAS	51	1	2.70	-1.86	WV CHARLESTON	38	0	2.91	-0.41
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	27	3	0.95	-0.53	NC RALEIGH	43	0	1.48	-1.56	WV ELKINS	35	2	2.53	-0.91
IA DES MOINES	29	4	0.60	-0.73	NC WILMINGTON	47	-2	1.69	-2.09	WV HUNTINGTON	38	1	2.64	-0.73
IA DUBUQUE	26	4	1.09	-0.60	ND BISMARCK	22	7	0.18	-0.26	WI EAU CLAIRE	21	3	0.91	-0.12
IA SIOUX CITY	29	7	0.12	-0.54	ND DICKINSON	24	6	0.08	-0.26	WI GREEN BAY	23	2	2.26	0.85
IA WATERLOO	24	2	0.53	-0.58	ND FARGO	18	5	1.01	0.44	WI LA CROSSE	24	2	1.29	0.06
KS CONCORDIA	35	5	0.12	-0.74	ND GRAND FORKS	15	4	0.87	0.32	WI MADISON	26	3	1.46	-0.20
KS DODGE CITY	37	4	0.16	-0.61	ND JAMESTOWN	19	5	0.16	-0.28	WI MILWAUKEE	28	2	1.53	-0.69
KS GOODLAND	35	5	0.19	-0.21	ND MINOT	20	5	0.13	-0.50	WI WAUSAU	20	1	1.67	0.34
KS HILL CITY	35	4	0.02	-0.45	OH WILLISTON	21	8	0.50	-0.07	WY CASPER	30	6	0.09	-0.53
KS TOPEKA	35	4	0.63	-0.79	OH AKRON-CANTON	30	-1	2.40	-0.58	WY CHEYENNE	32	5	0.13	-0.33
KS WICHITA	38	4	0.30	-1.05	OH CINCINNATI	33	-2	2.79	-0.49	WY LANDER	27	6	0.19	-0.42
KY JACKSON	40	2	3.28	-0.99	OH CLEVELAND	31	0	4.47	1.33	WY SHERIDAN	31	9	0.14	-0.54

Based on 1971-2000 normals.

*** Not Available.

National Agricultural Summary

January 3 - 9, 2005

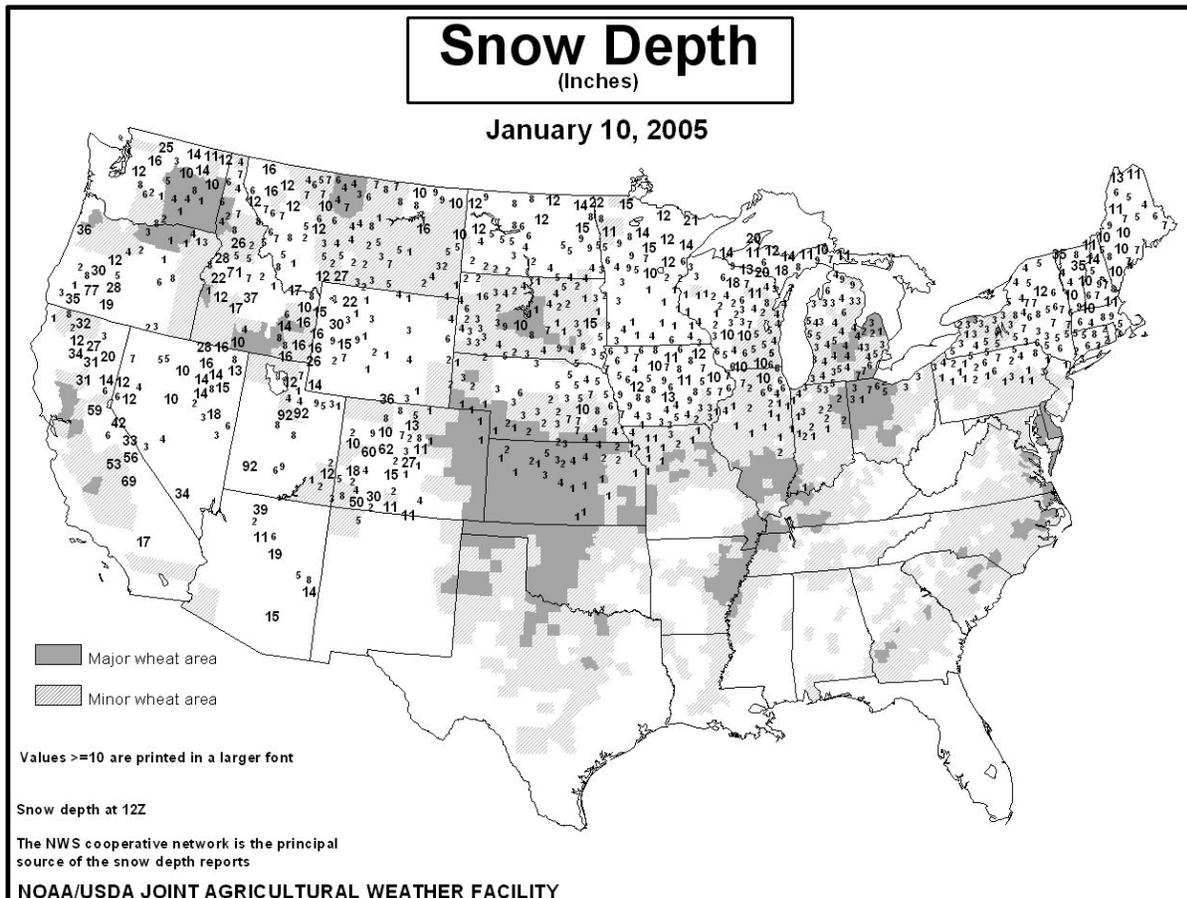
Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Heavy rain fell in a band from the southern Great Plains to the middle Atlantic Coast States, causing widespread flooding, particularly in the Ohio River and Middle Mississippi River Valleys. To the northwest of this line of heavy rainfall, precipitation was mostly in the form of ice and snow, helping to establish snow cover across most of the Corn Belt. To the south, in the Delta and Southeast, temperatures averaged well above normal and rainfall was moderate, except in the southern Atlantic Coast States, where warm, dry conditions prevailed. Meanwhile, temperatures averaged well below normal in the Pacific Northwest, northern Rocky Mountains, and northern and central Great Plains. However, snowfall early in the week helped to establish snow cover across much of this area, insulating winter wheat from the bitterly cold weather. Farther west, stormy weather in California brought heavy snowfall to higher elevations and moderate to heavy rainfall

elsewhere, but snowstorms, flash-flooding and mudslides caused widespread travel disruptions. Precipitation was more moderate and more widely scattered in the Intermountain West and central and southern Rockies.

Warm, dry conditions in Florida promoted growth of vegetable crops, but citrus growers were concerned with the possibility of an early bloom, leaving trees vulnerable to a cold snap. In Georgia, above-normal temperatures encouraged growth in pastures and small grain fields, while mostly dry conditions favored final cotton harvest. In Texas, peanut harvest neared completion, but cotton and sorghum growers remained well behind their normal harvest pace, hampered by continued muddy conditions. The cotton harvest was virtually complete in Arizona, and vegetable and citrus growers harvested a variety of crops. In California, wet conditions slowed fieldwork to a near halt.



January 6 ENSO Update

SST Anomalies (°C) 29 DEC 2004

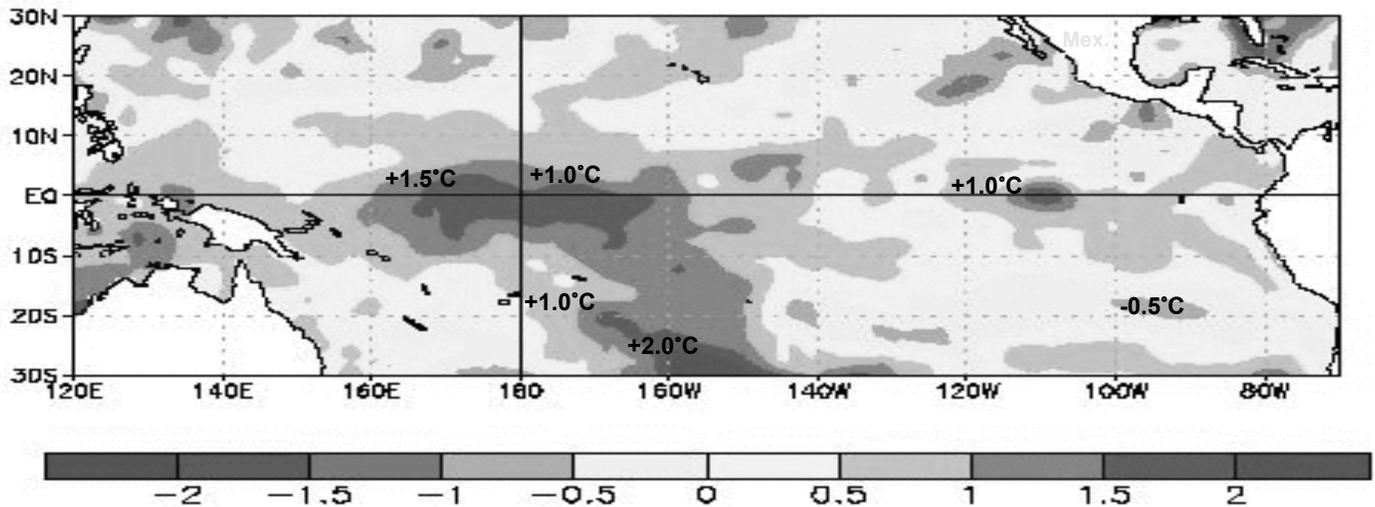


Figure 1. Weekly SST departure (°C) for the week centered on December 29, 2004. The SST departures are computed with respect to the 1971-2000 base period means.

Synopsis: Weak warm-episode (El Niño) conditions are expected to continue for the next three months.

Positive sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies greater than +0.5°C (~1°F) persisted across most of the central and western equatorial Pacific during December 2004. By the end of the month, positive equatorial SST anomalies greater than +1°C (~2°F) were found from 160°E eastward to 155°W and locally in the region near 110°W (Fig. 1). During December SST anomalies exceeded 0.5°C in the Niño 4, Niño 3.4 and Niño 3 regions, while anomalies remained near zero along the West Coast of South America (Niño 1+2 region). The pattern of anomalous warmth in the equatorial Pacific in recent months and the most recent 5-month running mean value of the Southern Oscillation Index (-0.6) indicate that a weak warm (mid-Pacific El Niño) episode has developed. However, through December there has been a lack of persistent enhanced convection over the anomalously warm waters of the central equatorial Pacific, which has limited El Niño-related impacts on the global pattern of precipitation. (Note: The recent pattern of heavy precipitation in California has been associated with 1) a persistent high-latitude blocking ridge in the vicinity of the Gulf of Alaska and an associated trough along the West Coast, and 2) a weaker than average jetstream across the central and eastern Pacific. These circulation features are not consistent with El Niño, which would favor a stronger-than-average jetstream over the central and eastern Pacific and a reduced tendency for blocking in the Gulf of Alaska.

Since late 2003 MJO activity has resulted in week-to-week and month-to-month variability in many atmospheric and oceanic indices. The MJO activity weakened considerably during early November 2004 and remained weak through mid-December. However, during the last half of December the MJO strengthened, as enhanced convection and precipitation over the Indian Ocean shifted eastward across Indonesia. By early January 2005, enhanced convection extended into the western tropical Pacific. The Climate Prediction Center will continue to closely monitor the evolution of this activity over the next several weeks as it shifts eastward over the abnormally warm

waters in the central equatorial Pacific.

Based on the recent evolution of oceanic and atmospheric conditions and on a majority of the statistical and coupled model forecasts, it seems most likely that weak warm episode (El Niño) conditions will persist for at least the next three months. However, there is considerable uncertainty concerning future developments in the extreme eastern equatorial Pacific (the classical El Niño region).

Expected global impacts include drier-than-average conditions over portions of Indonesia (through early 2005), northern and northeastern Australia (through February 2005), and southeastern Africa (through March 2005). If the warming in the tropical Pacific strengthens and spreads eastward to the South American coast, then wetter-than-average conditions would be expected in coastal sections of Ecuador and northern Peru during March-April 2005, and drier-than-average conditions would be expected to develop in Northeast Brazil during February through April 2005. Expected US impacts during Northern Hemisphere winter include warmer-than-average conditions in the West and in the northern Plains, and cooler- and wetter-than-average conditions for portions of the South and Southeast.

This discussion is a consolidated effort of NOAA and its funded institutions. Weekly updates for SST, 850-hPa wind, OLR and features of the equatorial subsurface thermal structure are available on the Climate Prediction Center web page at <http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov> (Weekly Update). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the Forecast Forum section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 10 February 2005. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send your e-mail address to: ncep.list.ens-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

January 2 - 8, 2005

International Weather and Crop Highlights and Summaries provided by USDA/WAOB

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Widespread precipitation continued to increase moisture supplies for mostly dormant winter crops across northern Europe, while continued dry weather in southern Spain and Portugal reduced soil moisture for winter grain establishment.

FSU-WESTERN: Unseasonably mild weather continued to provide favorable overwintering conditions for winter grains.

MIDDLE EAST: Widespread precipitation increased protective snow cover in central Turkey, while warmer weather improved overwintering conditions for winter grains in western Iran, after last week's bitterly cold weather.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Seasonable showers maintained moisture supplies for crops in Indonesia.

AUSTRALIA: Scattered showers maintained favorable moisture levels for summer crop development.

EASTERN ASIA: Temperatures warmed slightly in wheat areas after 2 weeks of bitterly cold weather.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Dry weather persisted in southern Morocco, raising concerns about a lack of soil moisture for early winter grain development.

SOUTH AFRICA: Stressful growing conditions dominated the western corn belt.

BRAZIL: Showers brought some relief to vegetative corn and soybeans in the south, although pockets of warmth and dryness lingered in Rio Grande do Sul.

ARGENTINA: Heat and dryness stressed summer crops in northeastern growing areas, but locally heavy rain benefited crops elsewhere.

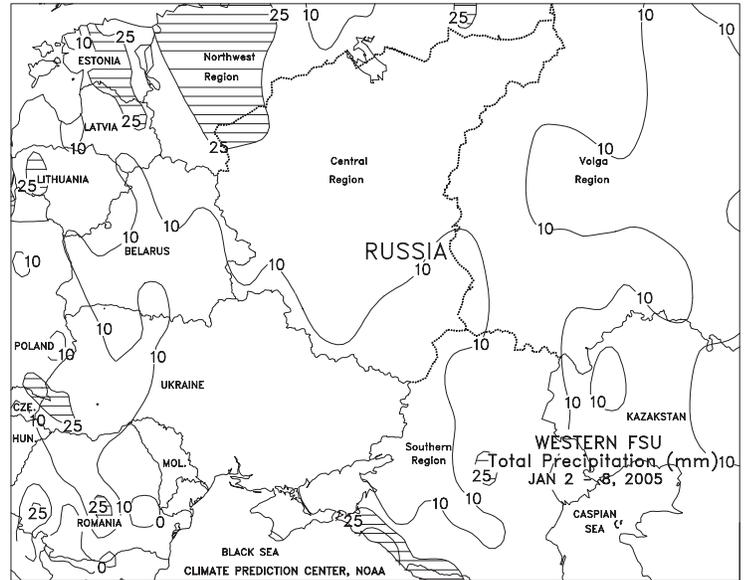
EUROPE

Across northern Europe, widespread rain and snow (10- 25 mm or more) increased moisture supplies for winter grains and oilseeds. Winter crops remained dormant despite warmer weather (temperatures 2-6 degrees C above normal). In southern Spain and Portugal, dryness reduced soil moisture for winter grain establishment and year-round irrigation supplies. Typically, across Spain and Portugal, the rainy season lasts from October to April, followed by very warm and dry weather during the summer months. Therefore, dryness during the winter often limits irrigation supplies for the whole year. Elsewhere in southern Europe, mostly dry weather stretched from Italy eastward to the Black Sea. Temperatures remained favorable for semi-dormant to dormant winter grains across this region, averaging about 2 to 5 degrees C above normal.



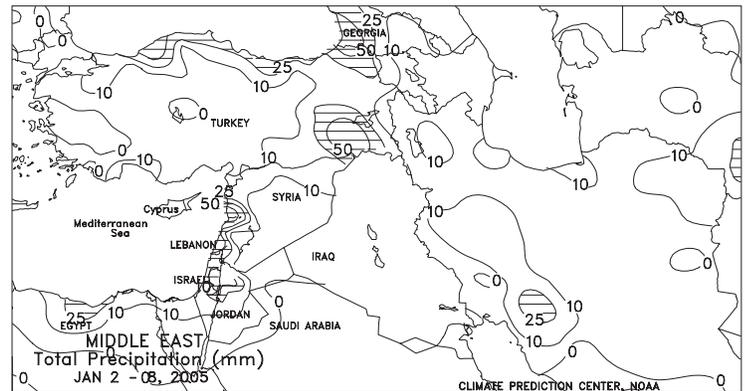
FSU-WESTERN

The third consecutive week of unusually mild weather maintained favorable overwintering conditions for winter grains. Weekly temperatures averaged 3 to 5 degrees C above normal in most of Ukraine and the Southern Region in Russia and 4 to 7 degrees C above normal in Belarus and the remainder of Russia (Northwest, Central, and Volga Regions). Temperatures rose above freezing over most areas, with the warmest weather (extreme maximum temperatures ranging from 5-13 degrees C) occurring in Belarus, Ukraine, and the southern portion of the Southern Region in Russia. The continued mild weather in these areas diminished protective snow cover, leaving crop areas vulnerable to potential extreme cold. Elsewhere, extreme maximum temperatures in northern Russia ranged from 1 to 5 degrees C, causing some melting of protective snow cover. Light precipitation (2-15 mm or more) fell mostly in the form of snow across northern Russia, with a mixture of rain and snow falling in Belarus, Ukraine, and southern areas in Russia.



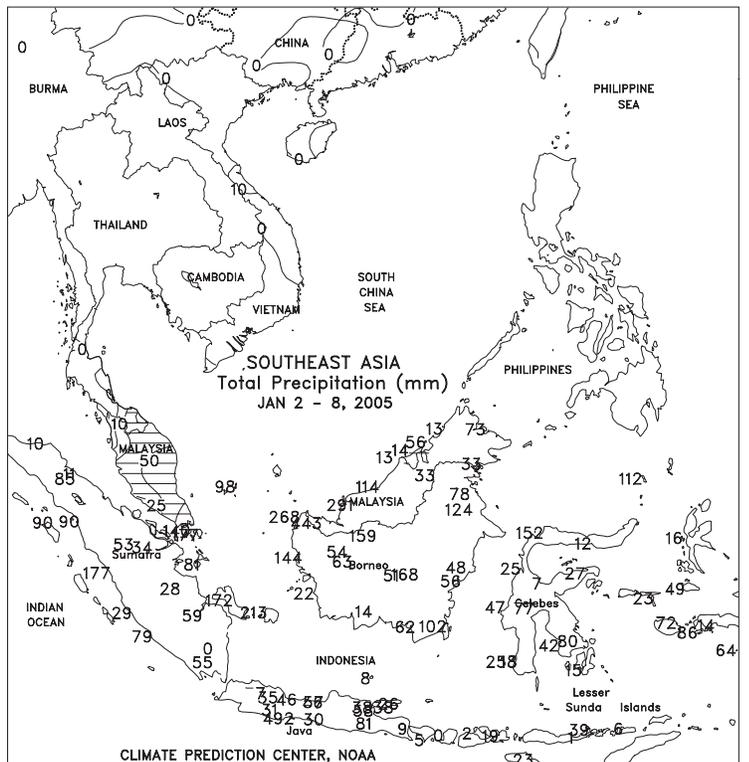
MIDDLE EAST

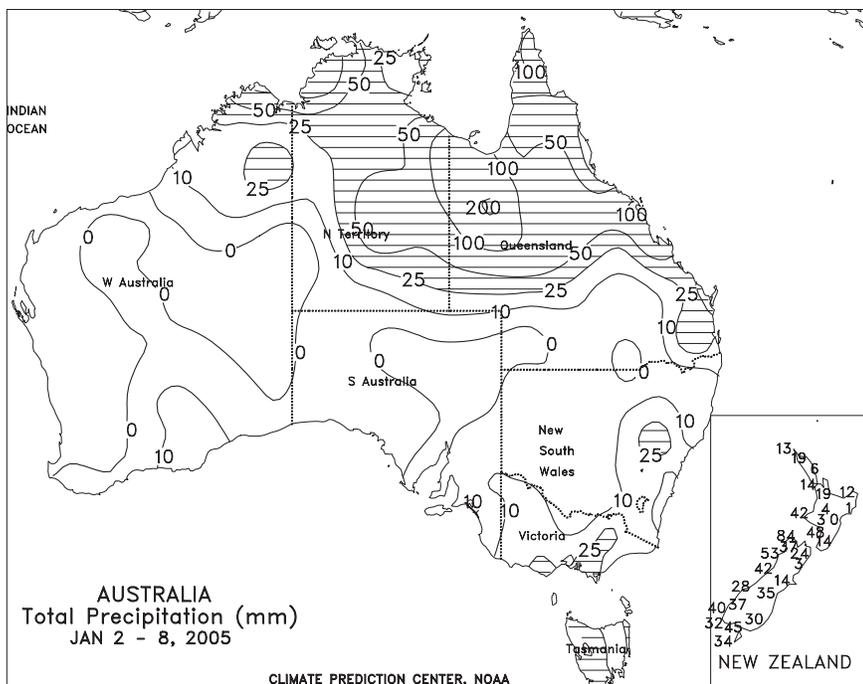
Across central Turkey and western Iran, light precipitation (3-15 mm) provided an increase in a protective snow cover for dormant winter grains, especially in central Turkey. In the eastern Mediterranean and the Tigris and Euphrates watershed of eastern Turkey, widespread precipitation (10-50 mm) boosted irrigation supplies. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal across the region. In the wheat areas of Turkey and western Iran, minimum temperatures remained well above the threshold of -15 degrees C for winterkill.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Seasonably heavy showers (25-100 mm or more) in Indonesia maintained moisture supplies for oil palm and rice which is beginning to head. In the Philippines, showers (50-200 mm) fell in the east from southern Luzon to northern Mindanao. Dry weather in central Vietnam favored coffee harvesting, which is peaking this month.





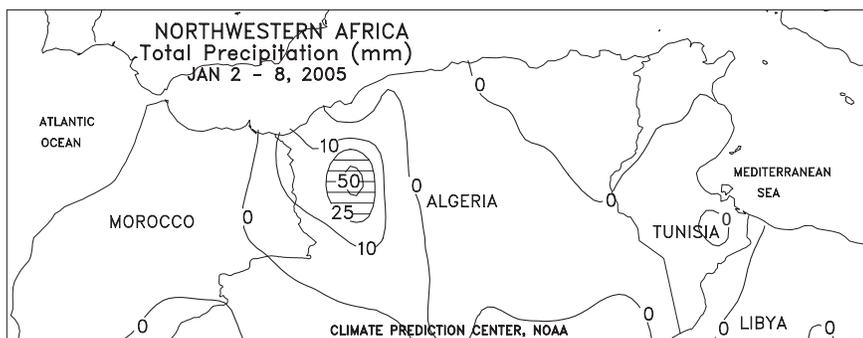
AUSTRALIA

In Queensland and northern New South Wales, scattered showers (2-13 mm, locally more than 25 mm) maintained favorable soil moisture for dryland cotton and sorghum. The continued rainfall was beneficial for irrigated crops as well, further boosting reservoir levels following several years of persistent drought. Furthermore, temperatures were generally seasonable in eastern Australia, favoring crop development. In southeastern Australia, showers (4-20 mm) may have caused temporary delays in winter grain harvesting. Nevertheless, winter grain harvesting was reportedly nearing completion in this region, with the bulk of the crop already harvested. Similarly, most of the winter grain crop has already been harvested in Western Australia, but dry weather favored fieldwork.



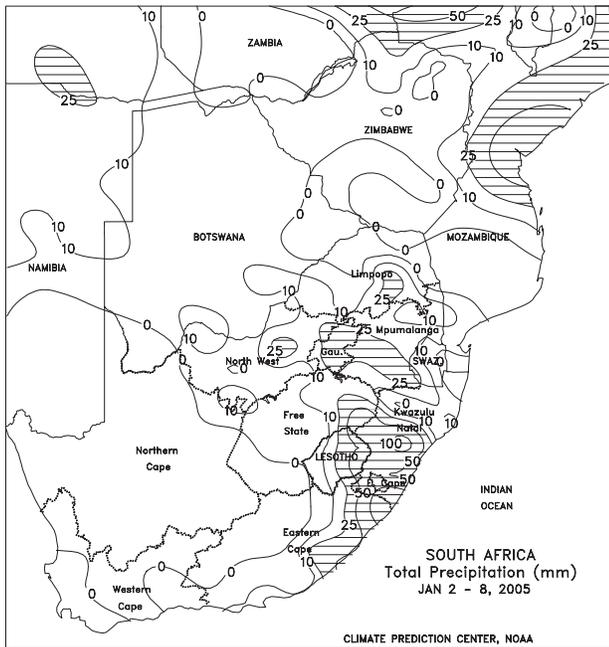
EASTERN ASIA

Temperatures warmed after 2 weeks of bitterly cold weather on the North China Plain. Snow cover began to erode over most wheat areas as daytime temperatures rose above freezing. However, temperatures remained low enough to keep wheat in a dormant state, although the lack of snow cover exposes the crop to damage if bitterly cold weather returns. Seasonably dry weather prevailed throughout most of China, with light showers (less than 10 mm) south of the Yangtze Valley. Dry weather also dominated the Korean peninsula and most of Japan, with showers (25-100 mm) falling along the western coast of Japan.



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Across northern Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, dry weather benefited winter grain development after last week's widespread rain. The dryness was especially welcomed in northeastern Algeria after previously excessive rain. In southern Morocco, a drying trend since early December raised concerns about a lack of soil moisture for vegetative winter grains. Temperatures averaged near normal across the region.



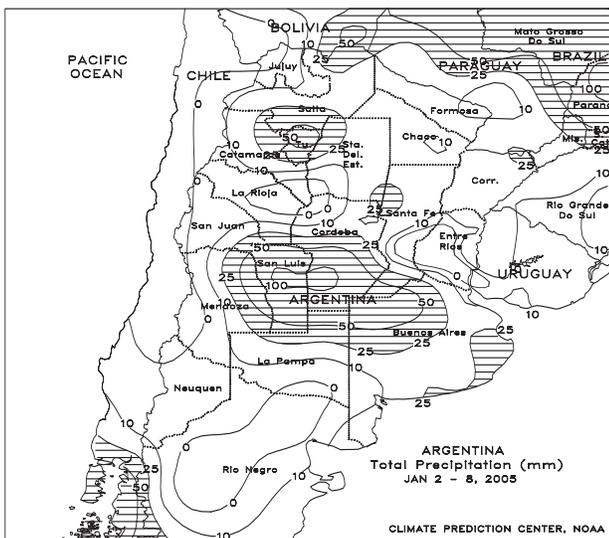
SOUTH AFRICA

Mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather (less than 10 mm in most areas, with highs reaching the middle 30s degrees C on several days) continued throughout South Africa's main western corn areas (North West and Free State), straining moisture reserves for normal development of vegetative summer crops. As in recent weeks, however, more frequent showers (10-25 mm or more) benefited crops in eastern growing areas, although above-normal temperatures (2-3 degrees C above normal, with highs reaching the lower 30s degrees C) maintained high crop moisture demands there as well. Conditions are most favorable in corn areas of Gauteng and Mpumalanga, which on average account for about 35 percent of South Africa's yellow corn production and about 20 percent of its white corn production (according to recent statistics released by South Africa's National Crops Estimate Committee). In contrast, the drought-prone western corn areas account for more white corn than yellow (roughly 70 versus 45 percent). Rain is needed immediately to sustain yield potential of crops nearing reproductive phases of development, which typically occur from mid-January through February. Elsewhere, locally heavy showers (25-100 mm or more) greatly increased irrigation reserves for sugarcane in southern growing areas of KwaZulu-Natal, but lighter rain (5-25 mm) continued in northern KwaZulu-Natal and southeastern Mpumalanga. Beneficial showers lingered in eastern growing areas of eastern Cape, but warmth and dryness maintained high irrigation requirements of fruits and vegetables to the west.



BRAZIL

Beneficial rain brought some relief to soybeans and corn in previously dry locations of southern Brazil, although pockets of dryness persisted in a few key production areas. In Rio Grande do Sul, scattered showers (10-25 mm or more) helped to stabilize crops, but amounts were insufficient in terms of recharging upper subsoil layers. In addition, temperatures briefly hit the upper 30s degrees C at week's end, increasing crop moisture demands and temporarily stressing crops in or nearing reproduction. Heavier rain (25-50 mm or more) fell from Santa Catarina northward, including important soybean areas of Parana and Mato Grosso do Sul that had been trending dry. Elsewhere, widespread, locally heavy rain (50-100 mm or more) covered most major soybean areas of the center-west and northeast, including Bahia, which has received below-normal rainfall for much of the season.



ARGENTINA

Hot (temperatures averaging 3-4 degrees C above normal, with highs in the upper 30s and lower 40s degrees C), mostly dry weather (less than 25 mm, most locations) dominated a broad section of northeastern Argentina, stressing emerging corn and soybeans and otherwise increasing moisture demands of crops and livestock. The affected region stretched from Entre Rios and northern Cordoba northward through Chaco and Formosa and northernmost growing areas of Buenos Aires, encompassing an area that historically accounts for about 25 and 60 percent of the nation's corn and soybeans, respectively, and nearly all of the cotton (according to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, SAGPyA). Crops are in or nearing reproduction in the earlier planted fields, necessitating a quick return to more seasonable weather. In contrast, locally heavy rain (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) stretched from central and southern Cordoba to eastern Buenos Aires, including recently dry cropland in northern Buenos Aires and southernmost Santa Fe. Nearly all of the nation's summer crops have been planted, and except for Entre Rios and central Santa Fe, most major production areas of central Argentina have received near- to above-normal rainfall to date. Farther south, mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather favored winter wheat harvesting in La Pampa and southwestern Buenos Aires. According to SAGPyA, winter wheat was 93 percent harvested as of January 7.

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Correspondence to the meteorologists should be directed to: **Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, NOAA/USDA, Joint Agricultural Weather Facility, USDA South Building, Room 4443B, Washington, DC 20250**. Internet URL: <http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/jawf>; E-mail address: jawfweb@oce.usda.gov

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service/Climate Prediction Center
Managing Editor **David Miskus** (202) 720-7919
Meteorologists **Eric Luebehusen, Brad Pugh,**
..... **Chester Schmitt, Kevin Laws, and Patrick O'Hara**

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