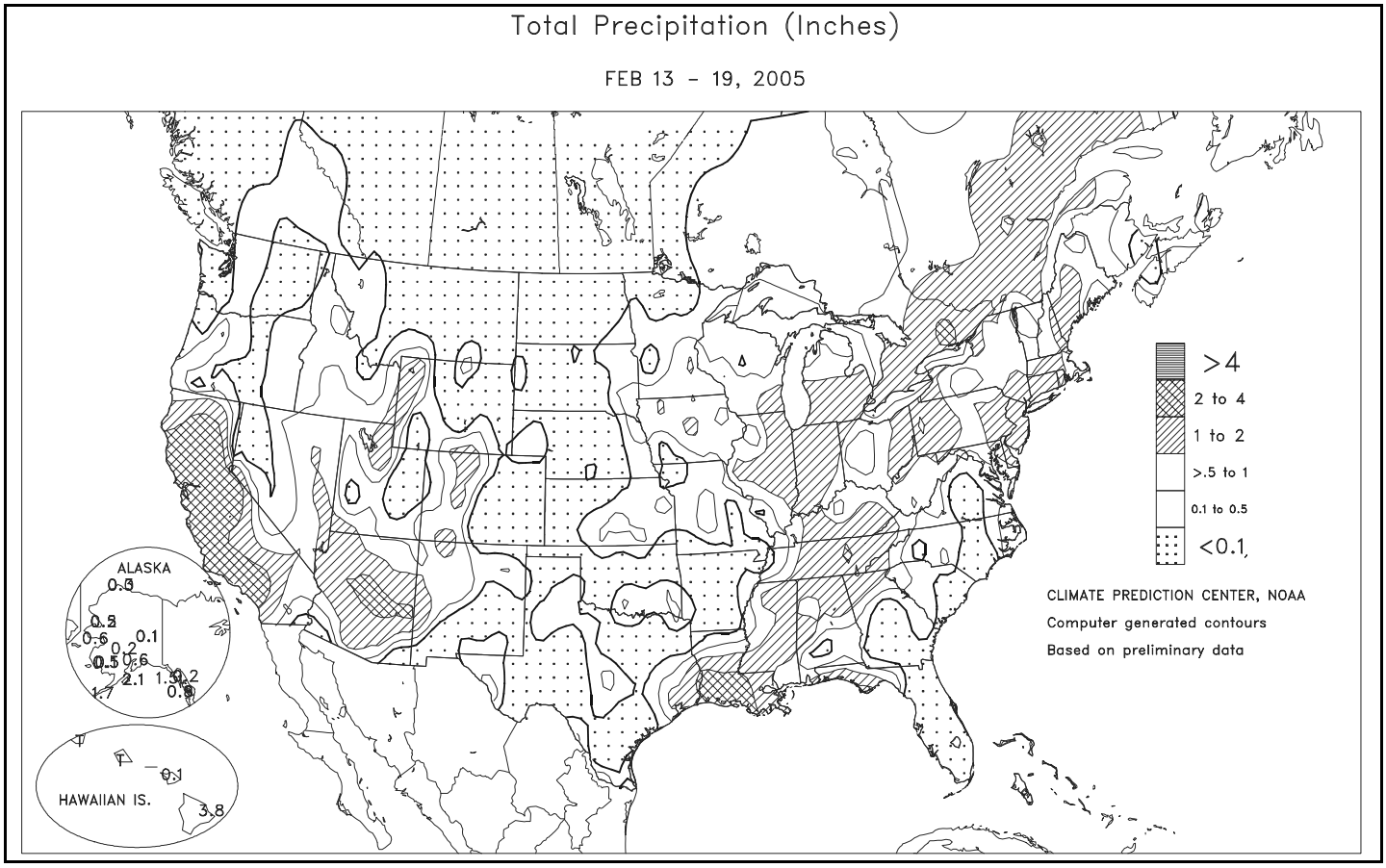
Volume 92, No. 08 http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/jawf/wwcb.html February 23, 2005

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



HIGHLIGHTS

February 13 - 19, 2005

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Showery weather persisted in the **Southwest**—including **southern California** and the **southern Great Basin**—for much of the week, but late-week rainfall intensification caused renewed flash flooding and mudslides. Farther north, unfavorably dry conditions continued in the **Northwest**, where drought concerns mounted due to meager mountain snowpacks and diminishing soil moisture reserves. In addition, cool weather settled into the **Northwest**, holding weekly temperatures more than 10°F below normal in a few interior valley locations. Dry weather also prevailed on the **northern Plains**, where winter wheat-related concerns included soil moisture shortages and the lack of a protective

(Continued on page 7)

Contents

Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States

Highlights

The contrast between Northwestern dryness and Southwestern wetness continued to sharpen during January and February. Basin-average precipitation from October 1 - February 22 fell to near 50 percent of average in parts of the Northwest, while values were greater than 200 percent of average in parts of Arizona and southern Utah. Similar contrasts were observed with respect to the water equivalency of the basin-average snowpacks and the spring and summer streamflow forecasts. However, many Western reservoirs continued to reflect the effects of a multi-year drought. Statewide reservoir storage was less than 50 percent of average for February 1 in Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah.

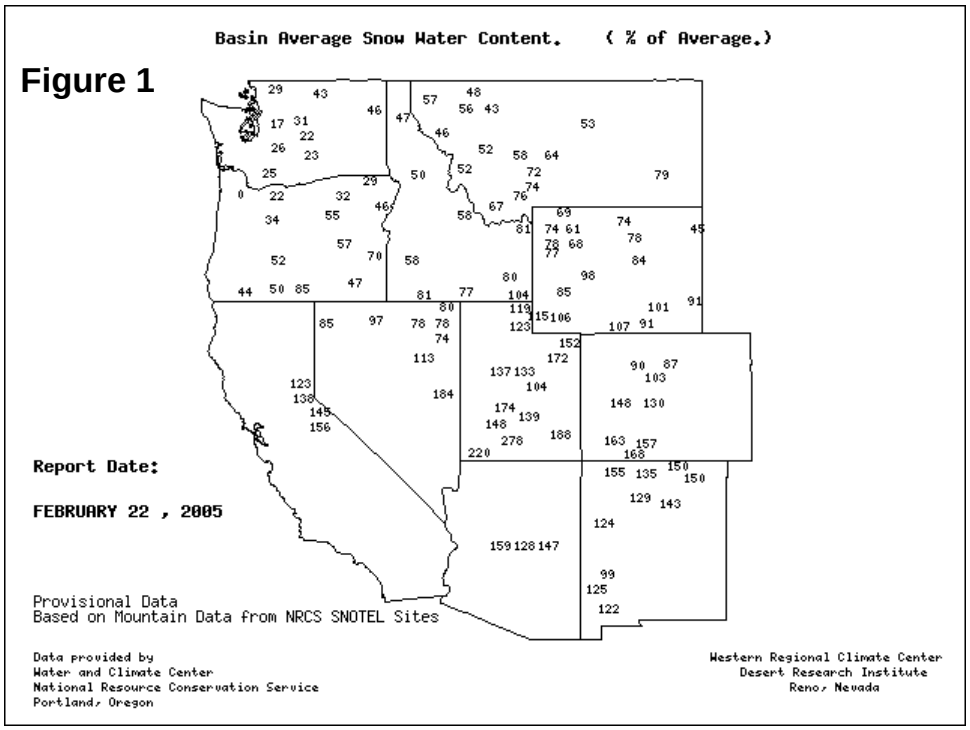
Snowpack and Precipitation

On February 22, 2005, the snowpack map reflected below-average snowpacks across the Northwest and above-average snowpacks in California, the Southwest, and much of the Great Basin (figure 1). Basin-average water equivalents were especially low in the Pacific Northwest, ranging from 15 to 35 percent of average in the Cascades of Washington and northern Oregon. In contrast, snow water equivalents were at least 150 percent of normal in many basins from the southern Sierra Nevada eastward to the Four Corners region.

Season-to-date precipitation (October 1, 2004 - February 22, 2005) also displayed a pattern of

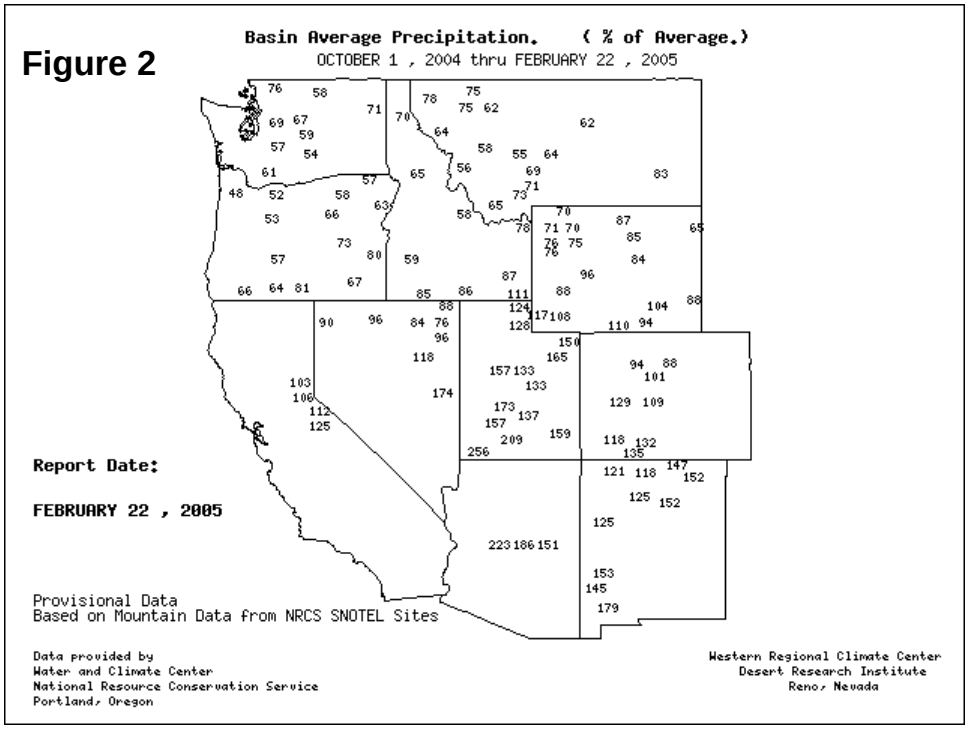
SNOTEL – River Basin Snow Water Content

Figure 1



SNOTEL – River Basin Precipitation

Figure 2



higher values across the southern half of the West (figure 2). While precipitation averaged less than 75 percent of normal in much of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and northwestern Wyoming, totals were at least 150 percent of normal in several basins from central and southern Nevada eastward into the Four Corners States.

Spring and Summer Streamflow Forecasts

As of February 1, 2005, sharply contrasting spring and summer streamflow forecasts were evident across the West (figure 3). Streamflows were forecast to total generally 50 to 70 percent of average in the Northwest, including much of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, western Montana, and northwestern Wyoming. Meanwhile, spring and summer streamflows were forecast to total at least 150 percent of average in parts of Utah, Arizona, eastern Nevada, southwestern Colorado, and northern and western New Mexico. Mostly near- to above-average streamflows (90 to 130 percent of average) were expected elsewhere in the southern half of the West.

Reservoir Storage

As of February 1, 2005, reservoir storage in Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah was significantly below historic averages for this time of year (figure 4), reflecting the effects of long-term drought. Below-average storage was also observed in all other Western States except Washington, where above-average storage was attributable in part to increasing storage in anticipation of limited spring and summer runoff.

For More Information

The National Water and Climate Center Homepage provides the latest available snowpack and water supply information. Please visit:

http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov

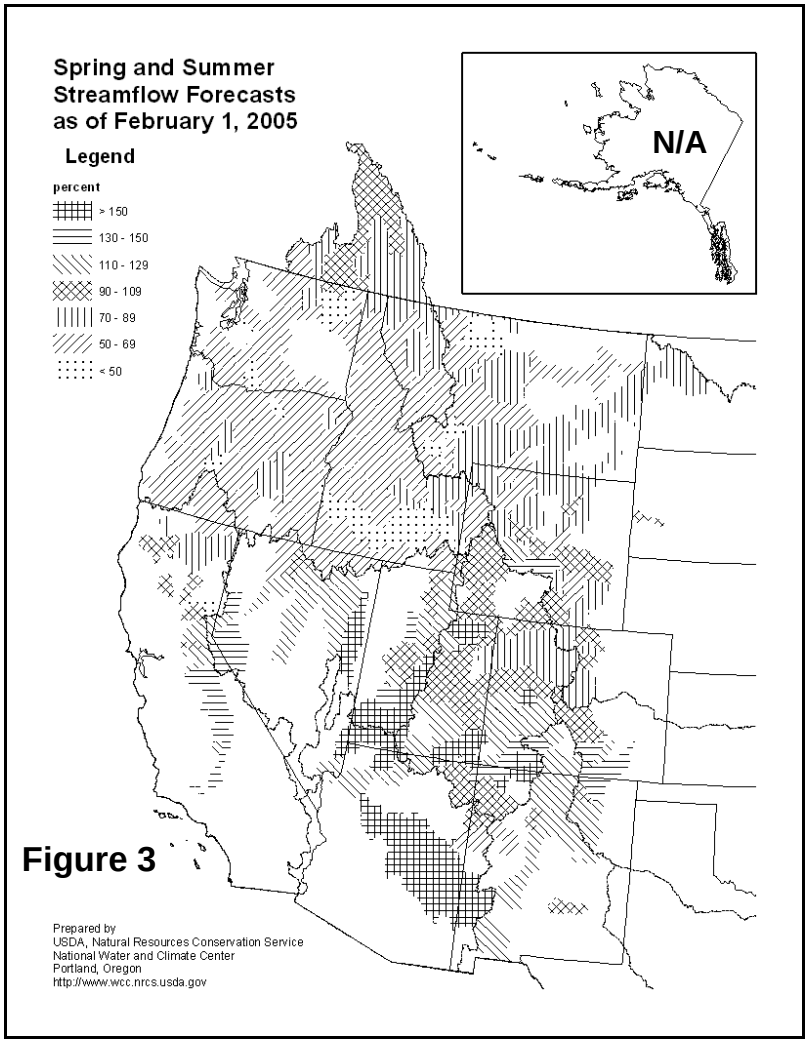


Figure 3

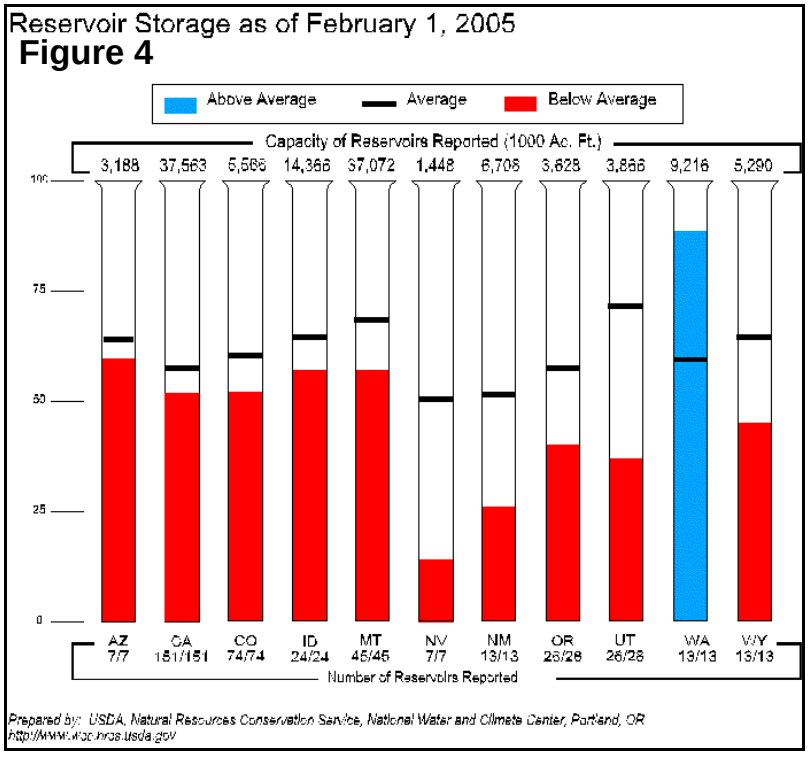
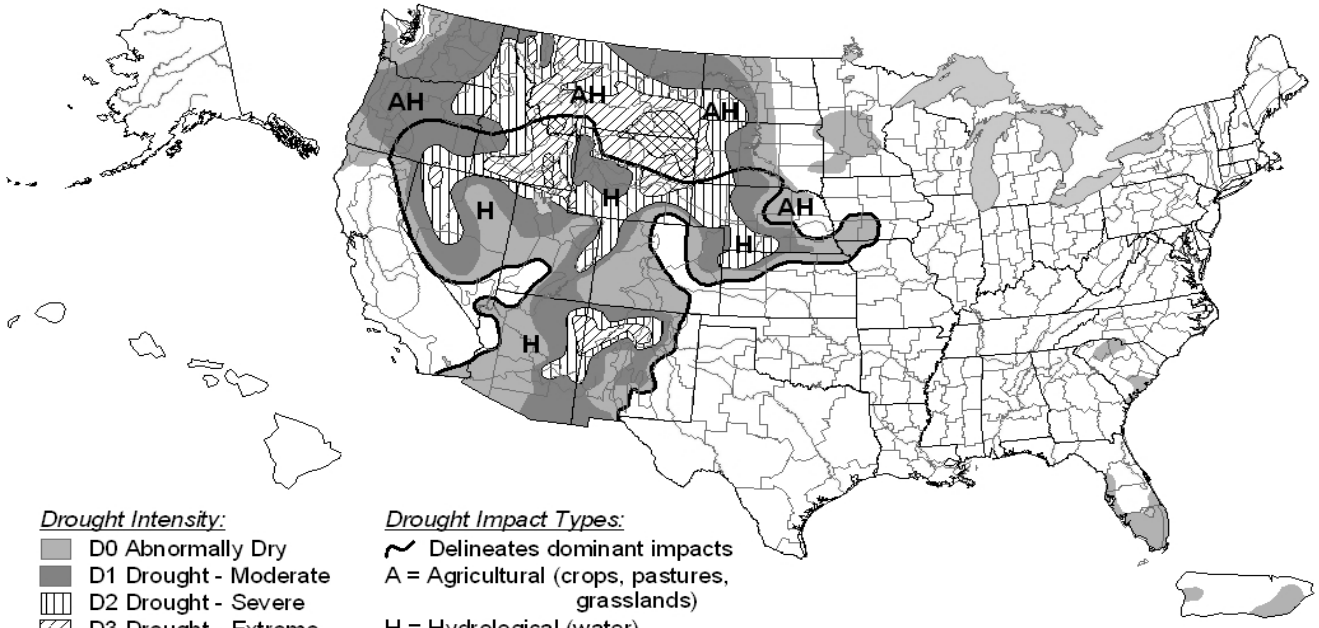


Figure 4

U.S. Drought Monitor

February 15, 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.

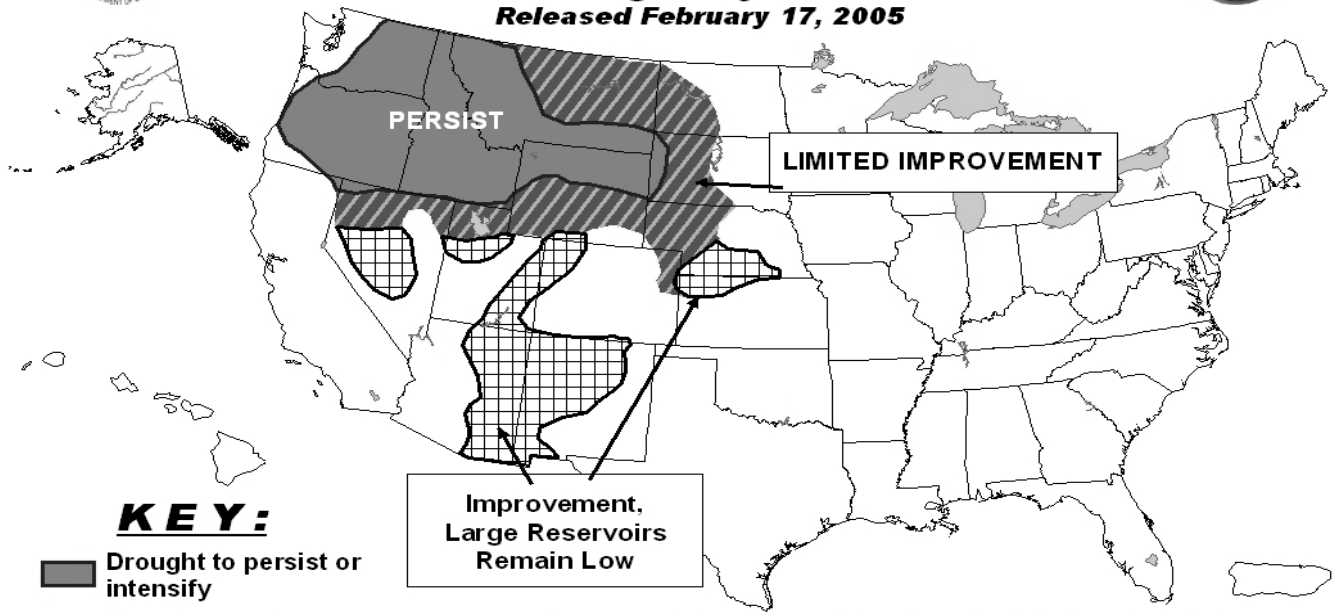
http://drought.unl.edu/dm

USDA National Drought Mitigation Center

Released Thursday, February 17, 2005
Author: Rich Tinker, NOAA Climate Prediction Center

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Through May 2005
Released February 17, 2005



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

Depicts general, large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by numerous indicators, including short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events -- such as individual storms -- cannot be accurately forecast more that a few days in advance, so use caution if using this outlook for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are schmatically approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4). For weekly drought updates, see the latest Drought Monitor map and text. NOTE: the green improvement areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels, but do not necessarily imply drought elimination.

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 19, 2005

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

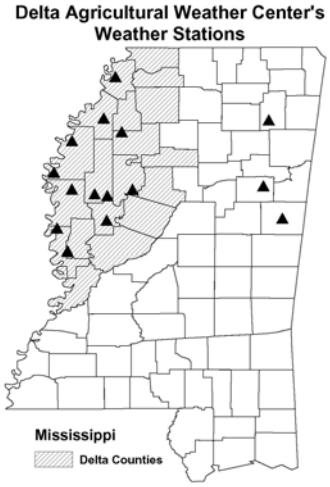
STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							4-INCH SOIL TEMP, °F		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., 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	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
MISSISSIPPI																				
ND	TUNICA 1W	62	41	72	31	52	-	0.24	-	0.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	2	0
	LYON	62	42	73	32	52	-	0.16	-	0.12	8.85	-	5.57	-	56	47	0	1	2	0
	VANCE	61	41	70	31	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-
	PERTHSHIRE	62	43	71	33	52	-	0.15	-	0.10	10.34	-	6.06	-	-	-	0	0	2	0
	SCOTT	62	45	72	36	54	-	0.05	-	0.05	-	-	5.42	-	-	-	0	0	1	0
NE	VERONA	62	40	72	29	51	-	0.56	-	0.48	13.03	-	5.20	-	57	46	0	1	3	0
	STARKVILLE	62	41	72	30	51	5	0.61	-0.58	0.51	9.33	66	5.13	57	-	-	0	1	3	1
EC	MACON	63	42	72	31	53	-	0.46	-	0.46	9.02	-	5.45	-	57	49	0	1	1	0
SD	STONEVILLE x	62	44	73	35	53	6	0.07	-1.03	0.05	12.15	88	6.15	73	59	49	0	0	2	0
	INDIANOLA 1S	62	44	72	35	53	-	0.15	-	0.15	11.04	-	6.28	-	-	-	0	0	1	0
	INVERNESS 5E	62	45	72	36	53	-	0.18	-	0.18	10.49	-	6.12	-	58	50	0	0	1	0
	SIDON	63	45	73	38	54	-	0.20	-	0.20	11.30	-	5.62	-	60	48	0	0	1	0
	N. ISSAQUENA	63	46	73	38	54	-	0.20	-	0.20	11.66	-	7.23	-	57	52	0	0	1	0
	SILVER CITY	62	46	75	39	54	-	0.51	-	0.51	11.42	-	6.38	-	57	50	0	0	1	1
	ONWARD	63	45	73	39	54	-	0.52	-	0.52	10.91	-	6.50	-	-	-	0	0	1	1
MISSOURI																				
NW	CORNING	50	30	66	19	40	9	0.54	0.26	0.46	3.19	115	2.88	187	-	-	0	3	2	0
	ALBANY	48	31	63	20	39	7	0.59	0.16	0.54	3.47	109	3.16	171	42	37	0	4	2	1
	ST. JOSEPH	50	32	64	22	40	6	0.52	0.28	0.43	4.24	150	3.79	268	-	-	0	3	2	0
NC	LINNEUS	47	30	61	21	39	7	1.25	0.86	1.16	5.44	170	4.62	271	43	38	0	4	2	1
	BRUNSWICK	49	33	62	25	40	8	1.31	0.86	1.28	5.76	138	5.10	212	43	39	0	4	2	1
NE	NOVELTY	45	30	60	21	37	5	1.10	0.73	1.02	5.55	142	4.59	226	41	37	0	4	3	1
	MONROE CITY	46	32	60	23	39	6	1.47	0.93	1.37	8.24	179	6.63	265	43	38	0	4	3	1
WC	GREEN RIDGE	52	34	66	27	43	10	0.76	0.31	0.70	8.29	174	7.36	286	47	39	0	3	2	1
C	AUXVASSE	50	33	67	25	41	8	1.04	0.50	0.98	8.65	165	7.44	260	44	39	0	4	2	1
	SANBORN FIELD	51	35	68	28	43	8	0.94	0.42	0.91	9.08	172	7.98	265	47	40	0	4	2	1
	COLUMBIA	51	34	68	26	42	7	0.93	0.40	0.89	8.89	169	7.79	259	-	-	0	4	2	1
	VERSAILLES	53	35	69	27	44	7	0.70	0.14	0.62	9.89	188	9.05	312	47	40	0	3	2	1
EC	COOK STATION	56	34	76	24	44	6	0.68	-0.02	0.59	8.39	121	7.44	202	48	42	0	3	2	1
SW	LAMAR	56	36	69	31	46	8	0.14	-0.52	0.14	8.22	139	6.63	206	47	41	0	2	1	0
SE	DELTA	55	38	69	27	46	7	0.57	-0.51	0.55	7.58	81	6.11	119	50	41	0	3	2	1
	CHARLESTON	56	39	71	31	47	7	0.56	-0.94	0.55	10.28	106	7.68	136	51	43	0	3	2	1
	GLENNONVILLE	59	41	71	31	49	9	0.57	-0.66	0.54	10.02	114	7.39	149	52	44	0	1	2	1
	CLARKTON	59	39	72	31	49	9	0.45	-0.86	0.42	9.94	110	6.89	134	53	44	0	1	2	0
	PORTAGEVILLE DC	60	41	72	34	50	9	0.59	-1.07	0.54	10.84	107	7.49	128	56	45	0	0	2	1
	PORTAGEVILLE LF	60	41	73	35	50	9	0.53	-1.11	0.49	9.58	94	6.30	108	55	43	0	0	2	0
	STEELE	60	41	71	33	50	9	0.37	-1.21	0.25	9.65	87	6.51	103	53	45	0	0	2	0
	CARDWELL	61	40	73	31	50	9	0.43	-0.95	0.26	10.01	94	6.96	116	53	46	0	1	2	0

Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. * Beasley Lake 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 return of warm weather and sunshine allowed fields to sufficiently dry for some spring tillage to resume. Additional burn-down applications were made in preparation for spring planting, and fertilizer applications began for winter wheat.

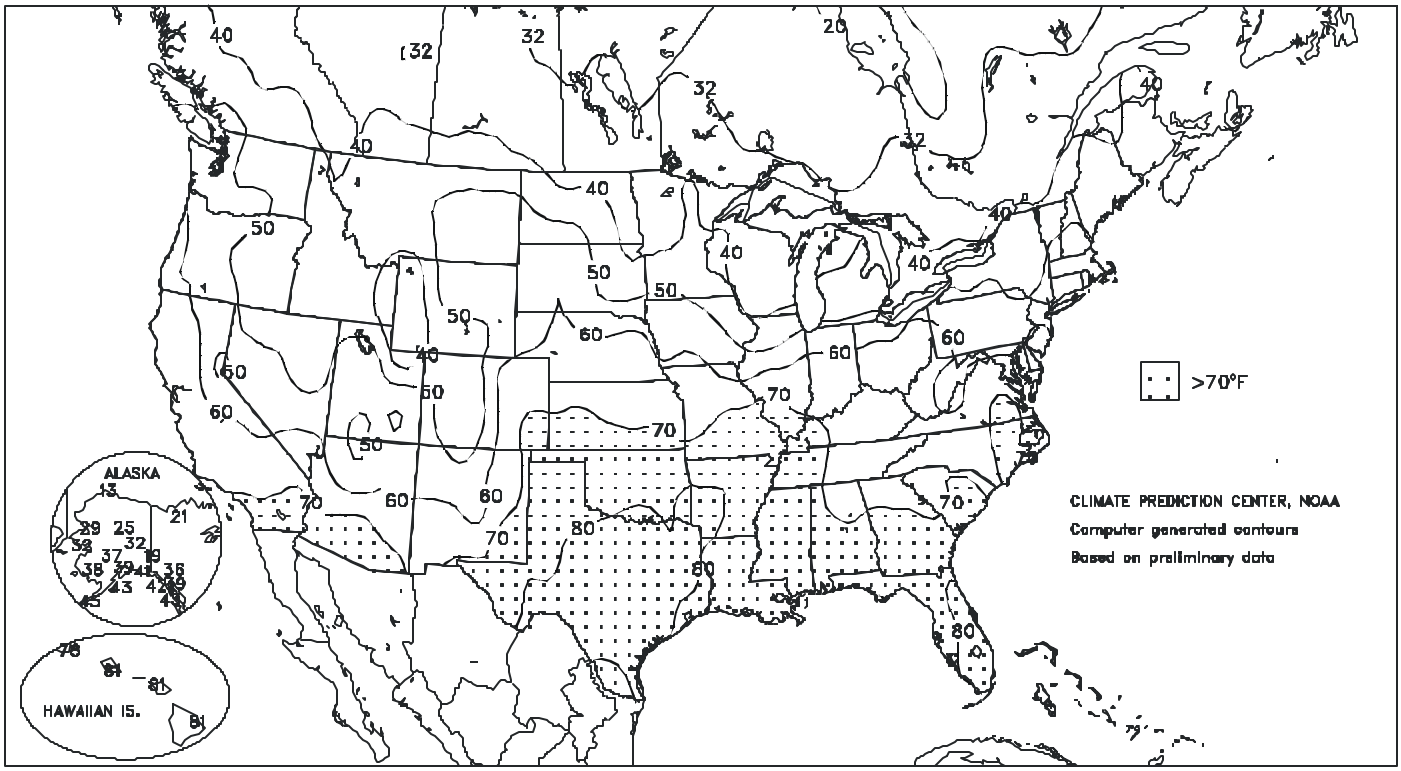
Note: For information on the weather stations in the Delta and recently added stations elsewhere in the State, please visit:

http://www.usda.gov/agency/oce/waob/mississippi/MSsites.pdf



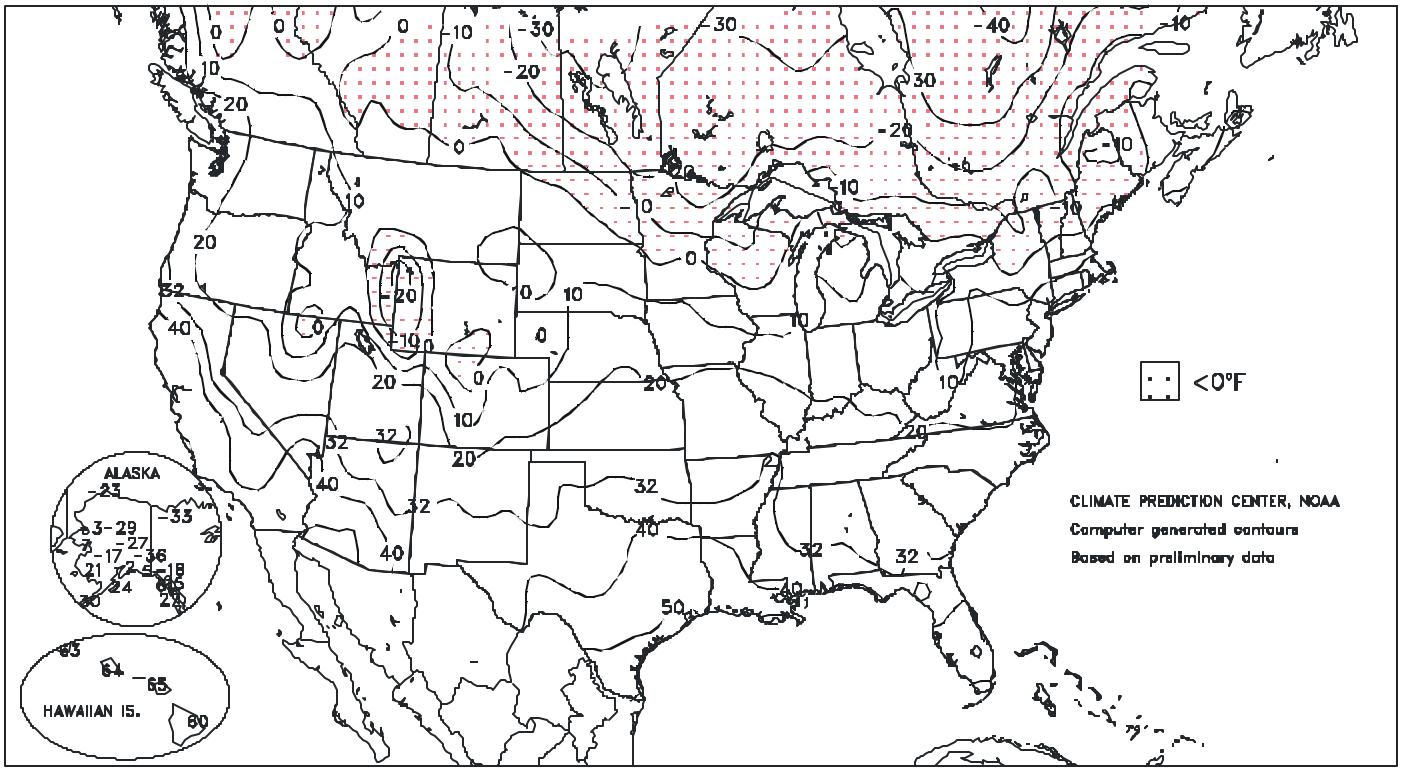
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

FEB 13 - 19, 2005



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

FEB 13 - 19, 2005



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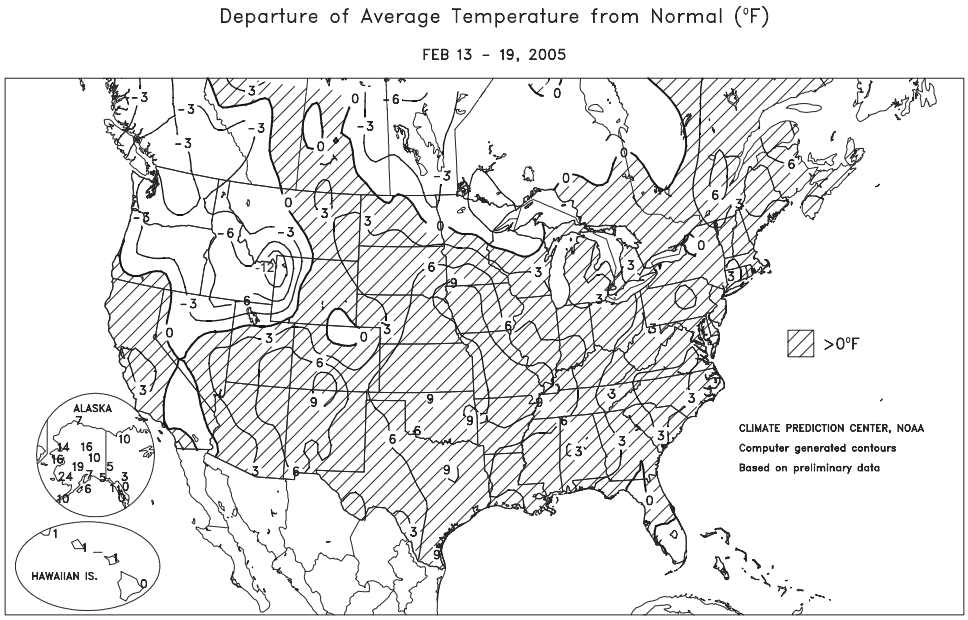


snow cover. In contrast, mild weather and abundant moisture reserves maintained generally favorable conditions for wheat on the **central and southern Plains**. Farther east, several rounds of precipitation affected the **southern and eastern Corn Belt**, maintaining soggy conditions in feedlots and winter wheat fields. Locally heavy precipitation—mostly rain—fell early in the week across the **upper Midwest**, followed by some snow at week's end. Precipitation also twice overspread the **Southeast**, boosting moisture reserves in preparation for spring planting. However, rain again bypassed parts of the **southern Atlantic region**, including **southern Florida**, where irrigation demands and the threat of wildfires continued to increase. Spring-like weather prevailed across much of the nation, boosting temperatures to 80°F or higher as far north as **Arkansas**. During the first half of the week, temperatures briefly peaked above 60°F from **Nebraska to Ohio**. Weekly readings averaged as much as 10°F above normal from the **central and southern Plains into the western Corn Belt**.

Early in the week, locally heavy rain spread from the **Midwest into the Northeast**. February 12-13 rainfall reached 2.48 inches in **Nebraska City, NE**, representing one of its wettest winter storms on record. **Nebraska City's** normal winter (December to February) precipitation is 3.17 inches. In the **Corn Belt**, early-week snow was mostly confined to the **upper Midwest**, where **Rochester, MN**, collected a daily-record total (2.5 inches) on February 14. Farther east, daily-record rainfall for February 14 was measured in locations such as **Atlantic City, NJ** (1.30 inches), and **Pittsburgh, PA** (0.90 inch). Precipitation returned to the **Midwest** at week's end, when February 19-20 snowfall totaled 4.6 inches in **Rochester**.

Elsewhere, a slow-moving storm system near the **West Coast** produced occasional showers in **California** and the **Southwest**. Precipitation intensified on February 18, resulting in daily-record totals in locations such as **Albuquerque, NM** (0.50 inch), and **Las Vegas, NV** (0.41 inch). A day later, rainfall records in **southern California** for February 19 included 2.74 inches in **Burbank** and 1.94 inches in **Fullerton**. In contrast, dry conditions in the **Northwest** caused large temperature variations. In the **Pacific Northwest**, **Quillayute, WA**, posted consecutive daily-record highs (57 and 56°F on February 17 and 18), while **Olympia, WA** (20°F on February 17), and **Astoria, OR** (27°F on February 19), collected daily-record lows. Farther inland, daily-record lows on February 17 in **Utah** dipped to -28°F in **Randolph** and -32°F in **Woodruff**. Meanwhile, early-season warmth across **southern Texas** resulted in daily-record highs for February 14 in locations such as **Harlingen** (90°F) and **Brownsville** (89°F).

From October 1 - February 21, precipitation totaled just 39 percent of normal in the **western Oregon** locations of **Eugene** (12.67 inches) and **McMinnville** (10.71 inches). Dry conditions were observed during the same period in **southern Florida** cities of **West Palm Beach** (5.75 inches, or 29 percent of normal) and **Naples** (4.83 inches, or 31 percent). In fact, less rain fell in much of **southern Florida** during the 144-day period than soaked **Las Vegas, NV**, where the October 1 - February 21 total reached 8.48 inches (412 percent of normal). **Las Vegas'** winter rainfall (starting December 1) climbed to 6.18 inches, easily surpassing its December 1992 - February 1993 record of 5.86 inches. In **southern California**, meanwhile, **San Diego's** monthly rainfall topped 4 inches for the fourth time during the 2004-05 wet season, breaking its 1940-41 record of 3 months. **San Diego** netted 4.98 inches in October, 4.01 inches in December, 4.49 inches in January, and 4.52 inches from February 1-21. In addition, **San Diego's** season-to-date (July 1 - February 21) rainfall total of 18.33 inches (265 percent of normal) represented its fifth-highest annual sum on record behind 25.97 inches in 1883-84; 24.74 inches in 1940-41; 18.71 inches in 1977-78; and 18.65 inches in 1921-22. Similarly, July 1 - February 21 rainfall reached 32.51 inches (329 percent of normal) in downtown **Los Angeles, CA**, marking its fifth-wettest year behind 1883-84 (38.18 inches); 1889-90 (34.84 inches); 1977-78 (33.44 inches); and 1940-41 (32.76 inches).

Mild weather prevailed in **Alaska**, accompanied by occasional rain and snow showers across **southern and western parts of the State**. Weekly temperatures were near normal in **southeastern Alaska** but ranged from 10 to 24°F above normal in many central and western locations. Daily-record highs were established in several locations, including **King Salmon** (41°F on February 15) and **Cold Bay** (45°F on February 17). Precipitation was especially heavy in **western Alaska**, where February 1-21 amounts reached 5.88 inches (300 percent of normal) in **Cold Bay** and 0.99 inch (283 percent) in **Kotzebue**, where month-to-date snowfall totaled 25.0 inches. Meanwhile, locally heavy showers ended early in the week across **Hawaii**, following by a spell of mild, mostly dry weather. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo** netted a daily-record rainfall total of 3.21 inches on February 13 but received only 0.11 inch for the remainder of the week.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 19, 2005

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

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE ˚F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. ˚F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, INCHES	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, INCHES	TOTAL INCHES SINCE DEC01	PERCENT NORMAL SINCE DEC01	TOTAL INCHES, SINCE JAN01	PERCENT NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 IN, OR MORE	.50 IN, OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	62	40	70	28	51	4	0.70	-0.28	0.53	7.70	61	4.14	51	89	44	0	1	2	1
	HUNTSVILLE	59	38	68	27	49	4	0.57	-0.63	0.44	11.75	82	4.07	47	87	62	0	2	2	0
	MOBILE	69	47	79	38	58	4	0.68	-0.53	0.67	8.61	63	5.24	58	81	49	0	0	2	1
	MONTGOMERY	65	42	70	31	54	3	0.31	-1.05	0.16	9.50	70	6.71	78	84	47	0	1	3	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	32	19	39	-2	26	7	0.57	0.38	0.37	3.30	151	1.78	158	***	***	0	6	3	0
	BARROW	-2	-16	13	-23	-9	7	0.31	0.28	0.25	0.76	245	0.45	237	***	***	0	7	4	0
	FAIRBANKS	21	-7	32	-27	7	10	0.07	-0.01	0.07	2.04	134	1.28	164	***	***	0	7	1	0
	JUNEAU	34	26	39	15	30	1	0.22	-0.77	0.11	20.07	155	9.40	125	***	***	0	5	3	0
	KODIAK	42	30	43	24	36	6	2.13	0.75	0.74	22.59	114	11.76	96	***	***	0	5	5	2
	NOME	28	15	32	7	22	16	0.63	0.46	0.21	2.64	109	1.30	92	***	***	0	7	6	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	45	32	50	31	39	7	1.19	0.55	0.57	14.83	262	10.16	266	100	63	0	6	5	1
	PHOENIX	67	53	72	51	60	1	1.35	1.17	1.02	6.04	278	4.48	358	***	***	0	0	3	1
	TUCSON	67	50	73	45	58	3	0.39	0.18	0.26	3.32	130	2.61	171	***	***	0	0	3	0
	YUMA	69	55	73	50	62	0	0.15	0.09	0.15	2.80	295	1.90	358	***	***	0	0	1	0
AR	FORT SMITH	65	41	81	30	53	9	0.02	-0.61	0.02	7.72	105	6.23	158	79	36	0	1	1	0
	LITTLE ROCK	65	43	80	33	54	9	0.12	-0.69	0.04	9.91	95	7.02	122	83	36	0	0	5	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	65	47	69	43	56	2	1.18	0.89	0.82	4.87	180	3.78	195	***	***	0	0	4	1
	FRESNO	62	50	65	47	56	4	1.55	1.03	0.88	7.37	151	4.21	119	***	***	0	0	6	1
	LOS ANGELES	65	54	73	48	59	1	1.65	0.88	1.04	17.21	251	10.72	211	***	***	0	0	3	1
	REDDING	59	46	68	43	53	4	1.64	0.31	1.05	16.89	113	6.07	59	94	70	0	0	7	1
	SACRAMENTO	59	49	63	45	54	2	1.62	0.75	0.69	9.58	110	5.45	87	97	74	0	0	6	1
	SAN DIEGO	66	55	70	51	61	2	0.68	0.18	0.53	10.86	220	6.85	189	***	***	0	0	3	1
	SAN FRANCISCO	59	52	62	50	55	2	4.18	3.20	1.91	14.92	147	8.50	118	***	***	0	0	6	3
	STOCKTON	62	50	65	45	56	5	1.57	0.98	0.71	7.87	127	4.76	109	***	***	0	0	6	1
CO	ALAMOSA	46	25	50	18	36	13	0.08	0.05	0.04	1.54	233	1.27	385	89	61	0	7	2	0
	CO SPRINGS	48	24	61	19	36	4	0.02	-0.05	0.01	1.06	126	0.82	195	81	32	0	7	2	0
	DENVER INTL	49	19	64	13	34	3	0.02	-0.02	0.02	0.43	74	0.39	144	81	35	0	7	1	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	47	32	52	26	40	5	0.35	0.24	0.15	2.53	185	2.32	273	87	67	0	5	4	0
	PUEBLO	56	21	68	16	38	3	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.63	78	0.38	90	80	49	0	7	0	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	43	28	54	16	36	4	0.92	0.23	0.66	8.97	98	5.86	104	68	43	0	5	3	1
	HARTFORD	41	23	55	12	32	3	1.27	0.58	0.58	10.60	113	6.37	110	74	44	0	6	3	1
DC	WASHINGTON	49	31	64	20	40	2	0.50	-0.13	0.49	7.02	89	3.96	81	76	41	0	4	2	0
DE	WILMINGTON	46	28	62	16	37	3	1.06	0.39	0.91	7.83	91	4.96	95	82	42	0	4	2	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	73	48	81	40	61	1	0.00	-0.65	0.00	5.15	68	2.91	60	88	40	0	0	0	0
	JACKSONVILLE	71	44	78	32	58	2	0.00	-0.74	0.00	4.98	59	2.31	40	93	38	0	1	0	0
	KEY WEST	76	63	78	53	70	-1	0.00	-0.35	0.00	2.32	43	1.57	48	85	61	0	0	0	0
	MIAMI	77	60	82	52	69	0	0.00	-0.52	0.00	2.48	46	1.97	60	97	60	0	0	0	0
	ORLANDO	77	50	81	40	63	0	0.00	-0.56	0.00	5.22	84	3.46	89	89	41	0	0	0	0
	PENSACOLA	68	50	77	43	59	4	1.01	-0.11	0.65	12.71	103	5.63	67	84	51	0	0	2	1
	TALLAHASSEE	70	44	78	30	57	2	0.49	-0.62	0.41	6.20	50	2.57	31	92	48	0	1	2	0
	TAMPA	74	53	78	45	64	1	0.00	-0.67	0.00	2.18	35	0.64	16	84	44	0	0	0	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	77	55	83	44	66	-1	0.11	-0.46	0.05	3.18	37	2.40	43	86	51	0	0	4	0
GA	ATHENS	58	40	71	31	49	3	0.41	-0.67	0.41	7.46	66	4.66	61	78	55	0	1	1	0
	ATLANTA	59	41	69	32	50	3	0.28	-0.86	0.20	9.47	79	4.63	57	75	57	0	1	2	0
	AUGUSTA	62	39	68	25	50	2	0.17	-0.83	0.17	5.29	51	4.04	56	92	53	0	4	1	0
	COLUMBUS	65	43	73	32	54	4	0.49	-0.60	0.25	9.20	76	6.65	87	84	37	0	1	2	0
	MACON	66	41	70	28	54	5	0.13	-0.97	0.12	6.01	50	5.26	65	82	40	0	2	2	0
	SAVANNAH	65	40	73	28	53	0	0.03	-0.66	0.03	3.86	44	2.09	35	93	50	0	2	1	0
HI	HILO	79	63	81	60	71	0	3.75	1.63	3.55	22.15	85	11.12	72	78	64	0	0	6	1
	HONOLULU	80	68	81	64	74	1	0.02	-0.56	0.02	13.73	192	7.77	181	67	58	0	0	1	0
	KAHULUI	79	67	81	65	73	1	0.10	-0.44	0.08	7.88	93	6.43	119	76	67	0	0	2	0
	LIHUE	77	69	78	63	73	1	0.03	-0.74	0.02	22.48	194	13.03	192	73	62	0	0	2	0
ID	BOISE	42	26	49	19	34	-3	0.30	0.02	0.16	1.79	51	0.55	26	75	55	0	6	2	0
	LEWISTON	47	25	51	20	36	-3	0.06	-0.16	0.06	1.27	45	0.41	23	75	59	0	6	1	0
	POCATELLO	34	16	42	5	25	-5	0.57	0.33	0.38	2.94	103	2.11	121	***	***	0	7	4	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	37	26	49	11	31	4	1.02	0.63	0.60	6.41	123	5.26	188	78	63	0	4	3	1
	MOLINE	39	26	48	12	33	6	0.19	-0.17	0.17	3.77	80	2.88	115	82	61	0	4	2	0
	PEORIA	42	28	55	16	35	6	0.94	0.53	0.82	7.05	144	5.65	226	86	57	0	4	4	1
	ROCKFORD	35	23	42	8	29	4	0.74	0.43	0.54	5.03	117	4.38	196	84	65	0	5	3	1
	SPRINGFIELD	46	31	65	20	38	7	0.96	0.52	0.88	8.58	165	7.35	275	78	59	0	4	3	1
IN	EVANSVILLE	52	34	69	22	43	7	0.99	0.23	0.81	9.72	115	7.41	152	86	71	0	3	4	1
	FORT WAYNE	40	25	56	13	32	4	1.06	0.59	0.42	9.73	161	7.06	215	90	70	0	5	4	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	45	29	67	17	37	5	1.47	0.88	0.63	13.63	194	11.68	292	86	53	0	4	4	1
	SOUTH BEND	37	25	51	14	31	3	1.02	0.55	0.50	8.70	131	6.49	183	85	73	0	5	4	1
IA	BURLINGTON	42	28	52	17	35	6	0.85	0.47	0.75	5.32	124	4.22	192	90	58	0	4	4	1
	CEDAR RAPIDS	38	24	50	10	31	6	0.41	0.16	0.35	2.92	91	1.97	114	95	61	0	5	2	0
	DES MOINES	44	26	59	16	35	8	0.81	0.53	0.77	3.09	100	2.49	141	87	62	0	5	2	1
	DUBUQUE	34	22	40	7	28	4	0.52	0.18	0.29	4.17	109	3.08	143	85	66	0	5	4	0
	SIOUX CITY	45	25	60	15	35	9	0.22	0.09	0.22	1.05	69	0.93	107	87	67	0	6	1	0
	WATERLOO	37	22	49	7	29	6	0.70	0.45	0.64	3.36	130	2.83	193	86	66	0	5	2	1
KS	CONCORDIA	52	32	68	24	42	9	0.29	0.13	0.27	3.21	177	3.09	325	90	63	0	3	2	0
	DODGE CITY	56	32	72	26	44	8	0.31	0.16	0.14	2.96	174	2.80	301	90	54	0	5	7	0
	GOODLAND	50	25	66	16	38	5	0.04	-0.05	0.04	0.56	55	0.37	60	84	59	0	5	1	0
	TOPEKA	53	32	69	25	43	9	0.44	0.16	0.17	5.72	190	5.09	320	86	60	0	5	3	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 19, 2005

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE ˚F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. ˚F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, INCHES	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, INCHES	TOTAL INCHES SINCE DEC01	PERCENT NORMAL SINCE DEC01	TOTAL INCHES, SINCE JAN01	PERCENT NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 IN. OR MORE	.50 IN. OR MORE
	WICHITA	56	32	69	25	44	7	0.42	0.18	0.15	5.11	192	4.81	367	93	57	0	4	4	0
KY	JACKSON	51	34	68	22	43	5	0.95	0.03	0.46	9.95	98	6.67	113	82	45	0	3	4	0
	LEXINGTON	50	31	67	19	41	5	0.63	-0.18	0.47	8.79	94	5.41	101	87	63	0	4	2	0
	LOUISVILLE	53	34	71	24	43	5	0.77	-0.03	0.67	12.65	140	7.06	133	78	46	0	3	3	1
	PADUCAH	57	38	71	28	47	9	0.61	-0.38	0.42	10.11	97	6.79	112	80	47	0	3	3	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	70	50	78	40	60	6	1.35	0.12	1.12	11.80	79	8.66	89	90	42	0	0	2	1
	LAKE CHARLES	70	53	79	45	61	7	2.30	1.56	2.28	12.70	102	8.95	114	87	53	0	0	2	1
	NEW ORLEANS	70	52	77	44	61	5	0.99	-0.35	0.64	13.90	94	10.46	108	87	63	0	0	2	1
	SHREVEPORT	69	49	80	44	59	7	0.08	-0.96	0.08	9.87	82	7.09	95	84	40	0	0	1	0
ME	CARIBOU	27	7	39	-10	17	4	0.34	-0.14	0.17	6.94	92	2.93	68	90	61	0	7	4	0
	PORTLAND	36	17	48	4	26	1	1.61	0.87	1.00	10.89	105	6.58	106	82	51	0	6	4	1
MD	BALTIMORE	48	28	63	16	38	3	0.66	-0.07	0.64	7.49	86	4.55	84	78	51	0	4	2	1
MA	BOSTON	40	25	54	13	33	1	0.54	-0.26	0.30	9.80	99	6.14	100	80	44	0	5	3	0
	WORCESTER	36	20	52	6	28	2	1.12	0.39	0.52	12.77	129	7.97	130	85	44	0	6	3	1
MI	ALPENA	30	15	43	5	22	3	0.36	0.05	0.28	4.90	111	3.00	115	89	56	0	7	5	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	33	23	46	13	28	3	1.18	0.82	0.47	8.39	146	6.01	197	88	67	0	6	5	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	29	15	38	2	22	2	0.66	0.38	0.35	5.84	141	4.06	169	86	67	0	7	4	0
	LANSING	34	22	48	11	28	4	1.03	0.69	0.48	7.57	160	5.73	224	85	68	0	6	5	0
	MUSKEGON	33	24	45	15	29	4	1.14	0.78	0.63	8.08	137	4.79	146	85	71	0	6	5	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	30	19	40	9	25	3	0.31	-0.10	0.27	5.14	74	2.28	53	91	57	0	7	3	0
MN	DULUTH	21	4	38	-13	12	-3	0.43	0.26	0.22	5.23	202	3.06	185	87	62	0	7	2	0
	INT'L FALLS	19	-4	41	-23	7	-5	0.11	-0.03	0.09	3.14	160	1.14	90	88	59	0	7	2	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	30	17	42	3	23	2	0.69	0.52	0.51	2.39	95	1.95	129	80	58	0	7	4	1
	ROCHESTER	30	17	40	2	24	5	0.88	0.71	0.61	2.88	119	2.29	164	88	72	0	7	3	1
	ST. CLOUD	27	13	41	-3	20	3	0.54	0.43	0.38	2.84	158	2.38	214	83	56	0	7	4	0
MS	JACKSON	65	43	77	36	54	5	0.88	-0.20	0.87	13.32	95	8.09	93	86	42	0	0	2	1
	MERIDIAN	65	41	74	32	53	3	1.06	-0.24	1.06	13.08	89	8.92	95	88	53	0	1	1	1
	TUPELO	63	40	74	30	52	7	0.86	-0.29	0.66	18.26	129	7.45	92	83	48	0	1	3	1
MO	COLUMBIA	51	34	69	27	43	9	0.79	0.24	0.74	8.67	156	7.69	248	82	52	0	4	2	1
	KANSAS CITY	51	32	65	25	42	9	0.60	0.29	0.47	6.11	173	5.72	303	87	51	0	3	3	0
	SAINT LOUIS	51	36	72	27	44	8	0.76	0.21	0.76	12.44	194	10.67	301	85	66	0	3	1	1
	SPRINGFIELD	57	36	74	26	46	9	0.16	-0.39	0.14	10.05	150	8.85	249	76	50	0	3	3	0
MT	BILLINGS	42	22	57	15	32	2	0.06	-0.05	0.03	0.62	34	0.37	33	69	29	0	6	2	0
	BUTTE	35	3	43	-8	19	-4	0.13	0.03	0.13	0.62	48	0.25	32	90	38	0	7	1	0
	GLASGOW	33	13	50	6	23	3	0.03	-0.03	0.03	0.79	91	0.20	40	87	64	0	7	1	0
	GREAT FALLS	39	13	50	6	26	-1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.59	36	0.16	17	78	26	0	7	0	0
	HAVRE	37	13	50	7	25	2	0.01	-0.06	0.01	0.20	17	0.04	6	71	54	0	7	1	0
	KALISPELL	37	16	43	10	26	-1	0.03	-0.25	0.03	2.12	54	0.91	41	84	65	0	7	1	0
	MISSOULA	37	17	43	11	27	-2	0.09	-0.08	0.05	1.31	49	0.77	51	85	73	0	7	2	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	48	26	66	19	37	8	0.14	-0.01	0.11	1.63	108	1.56	184	92	70	0	5	3	0
	LINCOLN	48	25	66	16	36	7	0.44	0.30	0.43	3.75	206	3.32	346	91	66	0	5	2	0
	NORFOLK	46	26	65	15	36	9	0.14	-0.03	0.14	1.87	116	1.72	179	85	60	0	5	1	0
	NORTH PLATTE	48	19	69	10	34	4	0.11	-0.01	0.10	0.66	63	0.59	92	92	43	0	6	2	0
	OMAHA	46	27	65	18	37	8	0.50	0.32	0.45	2.76	131	2.42	205	89	63	0	5	2	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	46	18	57	5	32	1	0.25	0.12	0.13	1.01	71	0.95	110	82	55	0	7	2	0
	VALENTINE	45	20	57	12	33	6	0.14	0.03	0.13	0.78	91	0.77	145	83	51	0	7	2	0
NV	ELY	41	26	45	20	34	4	0.53	0.36	0.18	2.70	162	2.16	185	***	***	0	7	5	0
	LAS VEGAS	62	48	65	43	55	3	0.53	0.36	0.43	5.54	393	3.44	341	***	***	0	0	3	0
	RENO	46	34	58	30	40	1	0.16	-0.09	0.09	3.69	141	1.98	114	***	***	0	3	3	0
	WINNEMUCCA	42	27	47	23	35	-2	0.43	0.29	0.19	2.19	109	1.63	136	***	***	0	6	4	0
NH	CONCORD	35	13	50	0	24	0	0.88	0.33	0.30	9.27	124	5.52	122	89	49	0	7	4	0
NJ	NEWARK	44	29	57	16	37	3	1.07	0.38	0.82	8.82	93	5.49	93	65	46	0	5	2	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	56	40	59	34	48	6	0.66	0.56	0.49	3.18	261	2.88	395	84	47	0	0	3	0
NY	ALBANY	37	19	50	6	28	3	0.46	-0.06	0.30	7.88	120	5.18	133	87	55	0	6	3	0
	BINGHAMTON	33	17	47	2	25	1	0.56	-0.05	0.31	9.34	129	5.19	123	84	61	0	6	4	0
	BUFFALO	31	17	46	8	24	-2	0.95	0.37	0.45	10.31	120	5.32	111	94	61	0	6	5	0
	ROCHESTER	33	18	50	7	26	1	0.42	-0.08	0.28	7.54	117	4.55	123	86	63	0	6	3	0
	SYRACUSE	36	17	51	-3	26	1	0.39	-0.11	0.15	7.86	111	4.06	102	87	60	0	6	6	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	52	30	64	23	41	2	0.30	-0.64	0.20	6.23	62	2.79	42	85	62	0	5	2	0
	CHARLOTTE	59	37	69	27	48	3	0.29	-0.57	0.24	5.32	56	2.58	41	74	41	0	3	2	0
	GREENSBORO	56	35	68	23	46	5	0.35	-0.40	0.17	6.51	75	3.66	66	87	45	0	3	3	0
	HATTERAS	52	41	61	27	46	-1	0.74	-0.17	0.68	6.43	49	3.73	44	86	53	0	2	3	1
	RALEIGH	60	35	70	22	47	4	0.12	-0.71	0.11	4.78	51	3.30	52	80	45	0	4	2	0
	WILMINGTON	62	37	74	24	50	1	0.01	-0.87	0.01	3.56	33	1.87	27	94	38	0	2	1	0
ND	BISMARCK	34	12	53	4	23	4	0.03	-0.08	0.03	0.67	56	0.49	65	79	54	0	7	1	0
	DICKINSON	33	13	52	6	23	1	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.26	26	0.18	28	89	46	0	7	0	0
	FARGO	25	11	38	-3	18	3	0.30	0.17	0.23	2.43	146	1.42	130	84	65	0	6	3	0
	GRAND FORKS	20	-1	34	-15	10	-4	0.09	-0.05	0.07	1.84	115	0.97	92	93	66	0	7	2	0
	JAMESTOWN	27	10	44	1	19	2	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.71	52	0.55	60	90	56	0	7	1	0
	WILLISTON	29	13	48	3	21	3	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.98	74	0.48	63	82	70	0	6	1	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	39	24	60	12	32	4	0.73	0.17	0.44	9.33	135	6.93	176	84	72	0	5	3	0
	CINCINNATI	48	29	66	15	39	5	0.53	-0.14	0.31	10.74	135	7.95	170	81	60	0	4	5	0
	CLEVELAND	39	26	63	16	33	4	0.48	-0.07	0.34	11.49	161	7.02	176	84	58	0	5	3	0
	COLUMBUS	44	27	64	14	36	4	0.22	-0.30	0.09	12.95	188	9.59	242	87	60	0	4	4	0
	DAYTON	43	26	64	15	35	4	0.54	-0.01	0.20	11.96	167	10.39	253	91	60	0	5	4	0
	MANSFIELD	38	22	60	9	30	2	0.63	0.11	0.41	9.99	136	6.98	172	95	65	0	5	3	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals ***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 19, 2005

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE ˚F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. ˚F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, INCHES	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, INCHES	TOTAL INCHES SINCE DEC01	PERCENT NORMAL SINCE DEC01	TOTAL INCHES, SINCE JAN01	PERCENT NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 IN, OR MORE	.50 IN. OR MORE
	TOLEDO	37	24	53	12	31	4	0.85	0.38	0.33	8.44	145	6.36	201	86	73	0	6	5	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	39	23	61	9	31	3	0.99	0.51	0.58	11.08	168	7.46	206	87	74	0	5	4	1
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	60	40	77	33	50	7	0.05	-0.34	0.05	3.58	90	3.08	146	78	45	0	0	1	0
	TULSA	61	40	75	32	51	9	0.01	-0.47	0.01	6.03	117	5.15	190	74	44	0	1	1	0
OR	ASTORIA	52	32	58	27	42	-2	0.39	-1.55	0.22	15.88	62	8.64	57	83	68	0	3	2	0
	BURNS	36	16	39	8	26	-5	0.08	-0.19	0.04	2.60	82	0.80	43	87	67	0	7	2	0
	EUGENE	52	28	57	24	40	-3	0.41	-1.15	0.29	6.88	34	2.77	23	89	73	0	6	2	0
	MEDFORD	58	33	65	22	45	1	0.09	-0.42	0.05	6.01	89	1.88	48	88	51	0	4	2	0
	PENDLETON	45	22	48	18	34	-5	0.05	-0.23	0.05	1.22	33	0.57	25	79	60	0	6	1	0
	PORTLAND	52	31	57	24	42	-1	0.13	-0.89	0.13	6.99	51	3.08	39	79	57	0	5	1	0
	SALEM	53	27	57	22	40	-3	0.00	-1.26	0.00	5.66	36	1.77	19	85	64	0	7	0	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	42	25	55	14	34	4	1.14	0.49	0.92	10.49	120	6.64	125	73	49	0	7	2	1
	ERIE	37	23	60	12	30	2	0.77	0.22	0.41	12.51	162	6.69	167	86	67	0	5	5	0
	MIDDLETOWN	42	27	54	18	35	4	0.67	-0.05	0.54	8.63	108	5.26	111	83	41	0	5	2	1
	PHILADELPHIA	46	30	62	17	38	3	1.10	0.46	0.97	8.79	102	5.62	106	70	43	0	4	2	1
	PITTSBURGH	41	25	61	12	33	2	1.03	0.46	0.90	10.20	144	7.59	179	88	55	0	5	2	1
	WILKES-BARRE	38	23	50	8	31	2	0.64	0.14	0.34	9.69	151	6.30	163	78	48	0	6	2	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	40	26	54	16	33	4	0.67	0.04	0.50	9.87	131	5.71	124	74	48	0	6	2	1
RI	PROVIDENCE	42	24	54	13	33	2	1.27	0.44	0.65	11.88	110	6.98	104	77	46	0	7	3	1
SC	BEAUFORT	64	41	72	30	52	1	0.05	-0.68	0.05	5.30	57	3.30	53	92	46	0	2	1	0
	CHARLESTON	65	40	74	29	53	2	0.04	-0.68	0.04	3.51	38	2.46	40	93	46	0	2	1	0
	COLUMBIA	63	40	71	26	51	3	0.23	-0.68	0.23	4.83	46	3.61	50	83	51	0	3	1	0
	GREENVILLE	57	37	71	27	47	2	0.22	-0.82	0.21	8.96	82	2.41	34	79	52	0	2	2	0
SD	ABERDEEN	32	12	42	2	22	3	0.42	0.32	0.25	1.43	130	1.10	153	88	65	0	7	3	0
	HURON	38	18	45	9	28	6	0.17	0.05	0.17	0.70	61	0.49	64	89	54	0	6	1	0
	RAPID CITY	44	19	59	12	32	4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.89	89	0.81	135	77	32	0	6	0	0
	SIOUX FALLS	39	21	51	9	30	9	0.91	0.81	0.90	2.11	166	2.00	267	90	78	0	6	2	1
TN	BRISTOL	51	30	64	21	41	3	0.89	0.05	0.54	7.47	82	4.44	77	92	48	0	5	3	1
	CHATTANOOGA	57	39	63	28	48	4	1.03	-0.14	0.72	11.21	84	4.61	54	89	64	0	2	3	1
	KNOXVILLE	52	36	60	24	44	2	0.74	-0.23	0.38	9.48	81	3.91	55	87	56	0	3	3	0
	MEMPHIS	64	45	77	33	55	10	0.31	-0.76	0.20	10.82	85	6.46	92	69	39	0	0	2	0
	NASHVILLE	58	37	69	25	48	6	0.75	-0.16	0.71	12.00	111	6.07	96	80	42	0	2	3	1
TX	ABILENE	65	44	84	38	55	6	0.19	-0.09	0.18	1.94	66	1.21	73	79	60	0	0	2	0
	AMARILLO	58	35	73	30	47	6	0.14	0.02	0.13	2.55	167	2.07	225	83	44	0	3	2	0
	AUSTIN	71	48	82	41	60	5	0.36	-0.14	0.19	4.62	83	4.29	137	79	51	0	0	3	0
	BEAUMONT	71	54	80	47	63	7	1.71	0.95	1.66	8.98	68	6.13	76	90	52	0	0	4	1
	BROWNSVILLE	81	62	89	60	72	9	0.01	-0.27	0.01	2.22	67	0.75	34	98	63	0	0	1	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	77	59	88	50	68	8	0.11	-0.36	0.09	1.60	35	1.12	40	88	63	0	0	2	0
	DEL RIO	70	49	82	46	60	4	0.00	-0.25	0.00	2.16	112	1.76	149	87	58	0	0	0	0
	EL PASO	66	46	72	40	56	5	0.02	-0.06	0.02	2.55	177	2.19	327	80	42	0	0	1	0
	FORT WORTH	67	48	83	42	58	8	0.03	-0.58	0.03	5.69	97	5.04	152	74	36	0	0	1	0
	GALVESTON	70	59	75	54	64	6	0.53	-0.06	0.53	6.00	63	3.45	58	93	65	0	0	1	1
	HOUSTON	72	56	80	51	64	8	0.69	-0.03	0.69	9.25	99	7.30	128	83	59	0	0	1	1
	LUBBOCK	62	38	79	32	50	6	0.31	0.14	0.24	3.16	198	2.47	266	82	52	0	1	2	0
	MIDLAND	64	41	76	37	53	4	0.04	-0.10	0.02	1.35	89	1.24	143	79	52	0	0	2	0
	SAN ANGELO	65	43	82	37	54	4	0.00	-0.30	0.00	1.29	52	0.91	58	80	58	0	0	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	71	51	81	47	61	6	0.09	-0.35	0.08	3.62	76	3.54	127	87	51	0	0	2	0
	VICTORIA	74	56	82	49	65	8	0.00	-0.50	0.00	6.83	109	4.92	129	88	62	0	0	0	0
	WACO	69	49	81	43	59	8	0.03	-0.60	0.03	5.47	89	4.17	122	74	51	0	0	1	0
	WICHITA FALLS	64	43	81	36	53	7	0.13	-0.27	0.13	3.16	85	2.49	121	78	44	0	0	1	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	43	27	54	20	35	0	0.13	-0.18	0.08	3.31	97	2.79	127	88	56	0	6	4	0
VT	BURLINGTON	31	11	45	-5	21	1	0.50	0.11	0.33	6.43	116	3.18	95	92	55	0	6	5	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	51	28	65	16	40	2	0.21	-0.54	0.16	6.43	73	4.02	72	78	41	0	4	3	0
	NORFOLK	52	35	68	26	44	2	0.75	-0.05	0.55	6.11	67	3.70	60	92	54	0	4	2	1
	RICHMOND	56	32	71	18	44	4	0.19	-0.53	0.11	6.17	72	3.80	70	92	58	0	4	2	0
	ROANOKE	51	34	65	25	43	4	0.39	-0.36	0.31	4.93	61	2.80	53	67	47	0	2	2	0
	WASH/DULLES	48	28	63	15	38	3	0.37	-0.30	0.37	6.79	86	3.78	78	75	55	0	4	1	0
WA	OLYMPIA	50	23	55	20	36	-5	0.03	-1.48	0.03	13.38	68	8.06	68	92	79	0	6	1	0
	QUILLAYUTE	50	27	57	23	38	-4	0.35	-2.74	0.33	32.49	89	20.36	92	93	73	0	7	2	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	48	31	54	26	40	-3	0.00	-1.02	0.00	9.77	72	5.40	67	85	66	0	5	0	0
	SPOKANE	40	21	44	16	30	-3	0.01	-0.35	0.01	2.51	50	1.17	42	84	47	0	7	1	0
	YAKIMA	48	16	51	14	32	-4	0.01	-0.18	0.01	2.08	68	0.95	56	85	51	0	7	1	0
WV	BECKLEY	42	27	59	15	35	1	0.51	-0.21	0.24	5.93	72	3.81	74	85	66	0	5	3	0
	CHARLESTON	49	29	64	17	39	2	0.38	-0.40	0.26	7.12	83	4.21	79	86	50	0	5	3	0
	ELKINS	44	24	62	5	34	2	0.54	-0.24	0.27	6.80	76	4.27	78	82	49	0	4	5	0
	HUNTINGTON	50	30	67	17	40	3	0.63	-0.13	0.45	7.65	89	5.01	97	81	47	0	4	3	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	28	14	39	-2	21	2	0.33	0.16	0.18	2.47	96	1.56	102	88	53	0	7	3	0
	GREEN BAY	29	17	37	3	23	2	0.39	0.17	0.23	4.58	141	2.32	127	82	57	0	7	2	0
	LA CROSSE	33	19	40	2	26	3	0.59	0.37	0.43	3.60	117	2.31	125	87	51	0	6	3	0
	MADISON	33	22	39	7	28	5	0.47	0.17	0.28	4.63	124	3.17	153	79	59	0	6	4	0
	MILWAUKEE	33	23	39	9	28	2	0.75	0.36	0.55	6.00	116	4.47	152	80	61	0	5	5	1
WY	CASPER	43	17	52	5	30	3	0.11	-0.04	0.11	0.38	24	0.29	31	76	44	0	6	1	0
	CHEYENNE	42	19	54	8	30	1	0.12	0.03	0.12	0.80	70	0.67	99	76	44	0	6	1	0
	LANDER	40	18	48	9	29	3	0.00	-0.12	0.00	1.04	74	0.85	106	63	39	0	7	0	0
	SHERIDAN	39	17	57	7	28	1	1.11	1.00	1.05	1.60	89	1.46	132	77	59	0	7	2	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals ***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

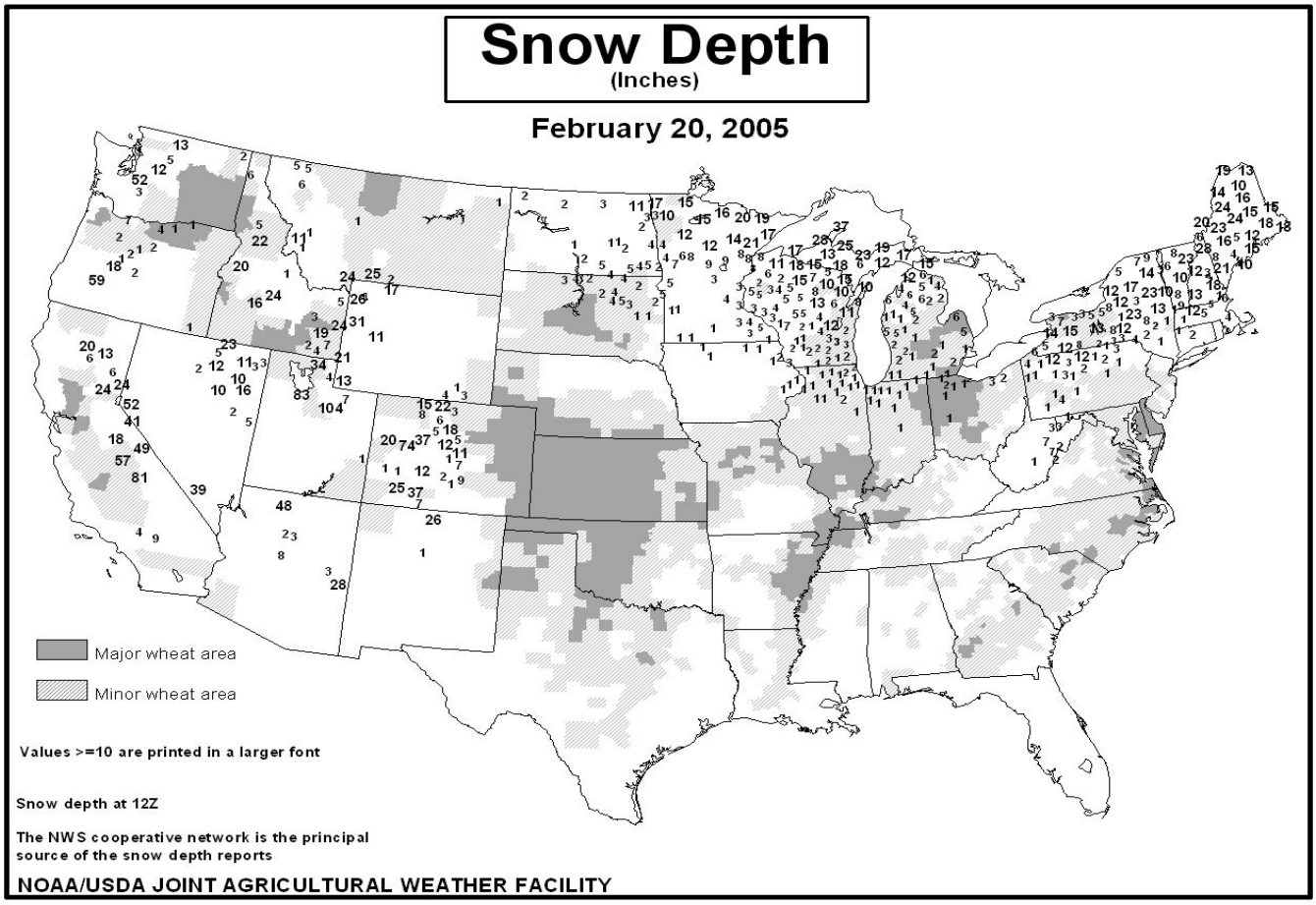
February 14 - 20, 2005

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Above-normal temperatures again prevailed across most of the Nation, with only the Pacific Northwest and the northern Rocky Mountains seeing below-normal temperatures. Storms caused more flooding in southern California but were beneficial in other areas of the Southwest. Dry conditions prevailed in the winter wheat areas of the Pacific Northwest, where lack of snow cover remained a concern for growers. Farther east, snowfall in the northern Great Plains missed most of the winter wheat areas, leaving the crop exposed to arctic air expected to push south from Canada this week. Light to moderate precipitation, including some snow, fell across the Corn Belt and Ohio Valley where soggy conditions and heaving soils remained a problem. Conditions were dry along the southern Atlantic Coast, favoring field preparation but causing moisture shortages in the region. Light to moderate precipitation prevailed elsewhere in the Southeast, increasing soil moisture reserves.

Fieldwork progressed normally in Florida under dry conditions. Sugarcane, citrus, and vegetable harvest was active, as was land preparation for summer crops. Georgia growers were also busy with land preparation and other pre-planting activities. The cotton harvest continued in Texas but remained incomplete as some areas were too wet for fieldwork. In Arizona, 95 percent of the durum wheat and barley acreage had emerged, while harvest of citrus and vegetables was active. Rainfall in California slowed fieldwork, but citrus and vegetable harvest progressed in areas where weather allowed.



International Weather and Crop Summary

February 13 - 19, 2005

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

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: Unsettled weather brought milder air and widespread precipitation to most winter grain areas.

EUROPE: Dry weather increased moisture deficits in the Iberian Peninsula.

EASTERN ASIA: Unseasonably cold weather persisted in China, while showers continued to increase moisture levels in the south.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Showers were seasonably heavy in rice areas of Indonesia, while hot weather continued to diminish irrigation supplies in Indochina.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Dry weather returned to Morocco's central and western wheat areas.

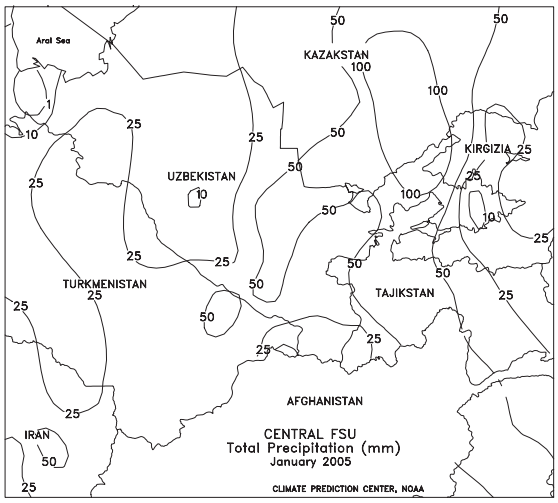
SOUTH AFRICA: Widespread, locally heavy rain benefited reproductive to filling corn and other summer crops.

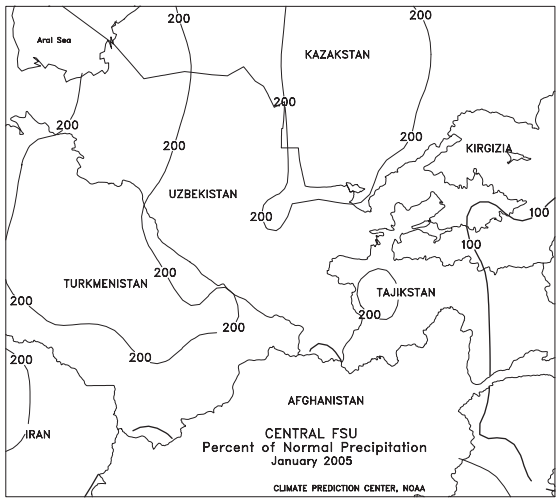
AUSTRALIA: Mostly dry weather in southern Queensland increased irrigation requirements for reproductive summer crops, while showers in northern New South Wales favored cotton and sorghum development.

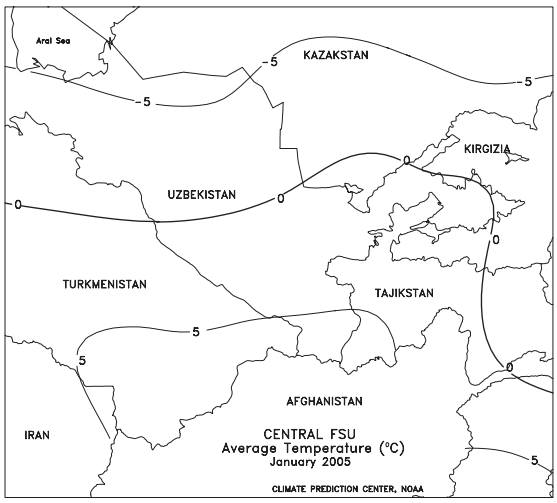
MIDDLE EAST: Rain increased moisture supplies for winter wheat in western Turkey.

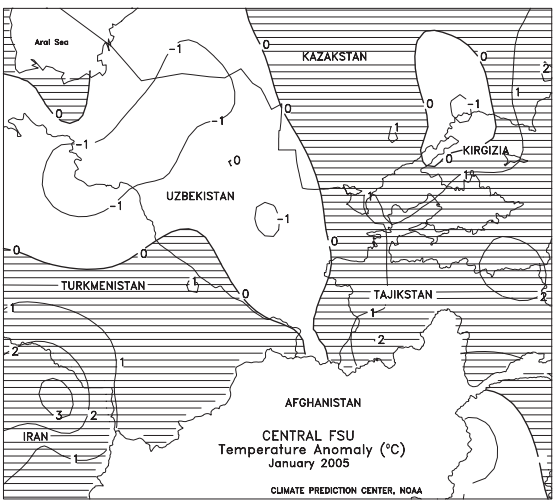
BRAZIL: Unseasonable dryness persisted throughout the south, maintaining stress on crops in Rio Grande do Sul.

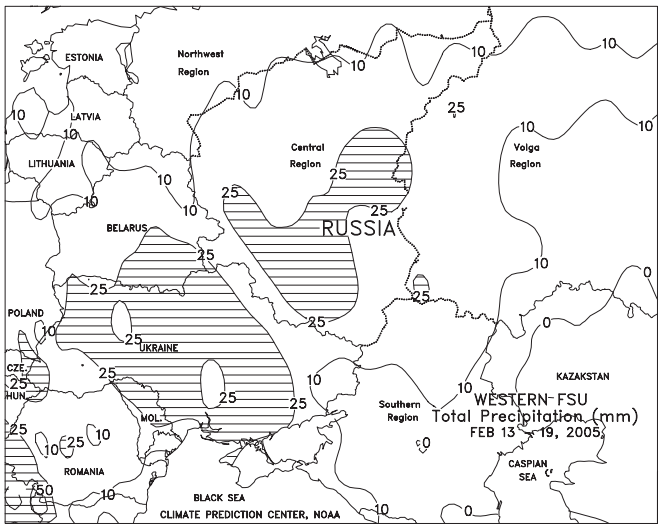
ARGENTINA: Rain benefited immature summer crops in central Argentina, but drier weather returned to most northern and eastern crop areas.





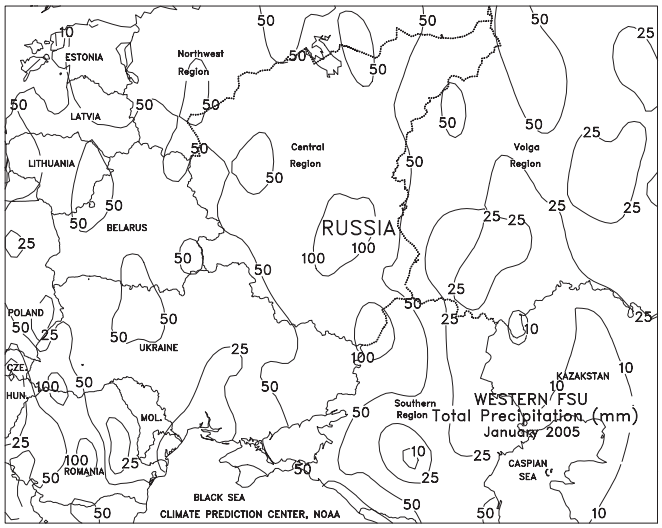


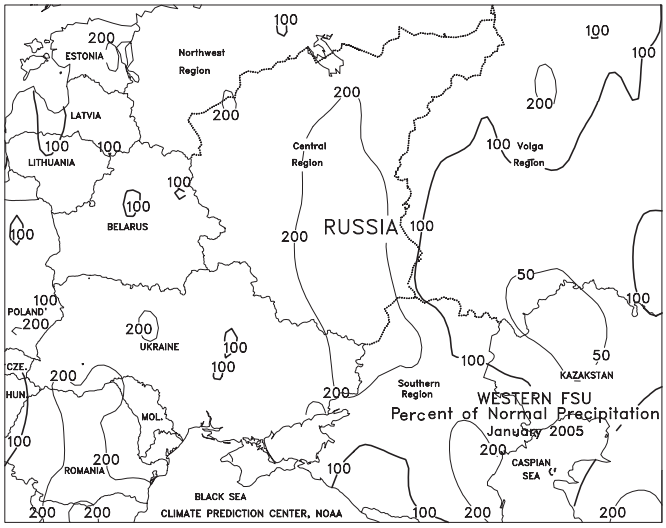


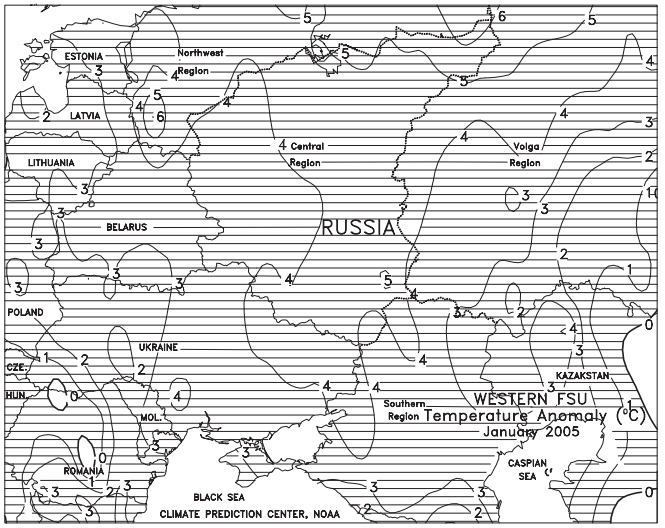


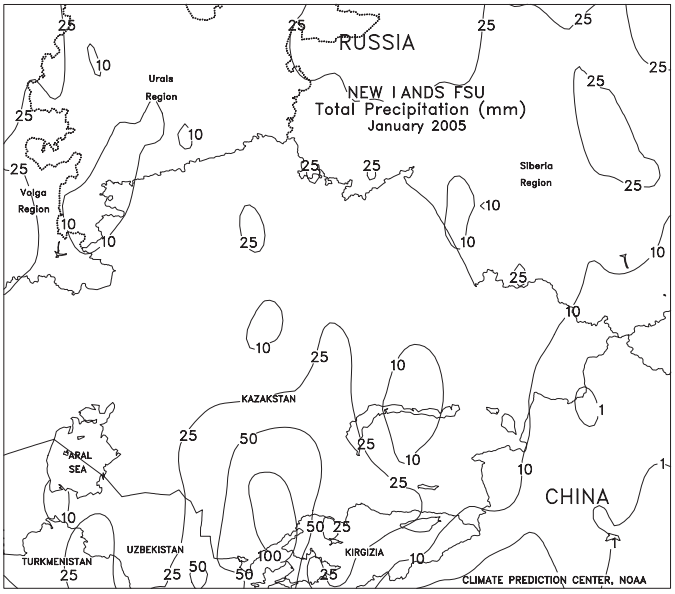
FSU-WESTERN

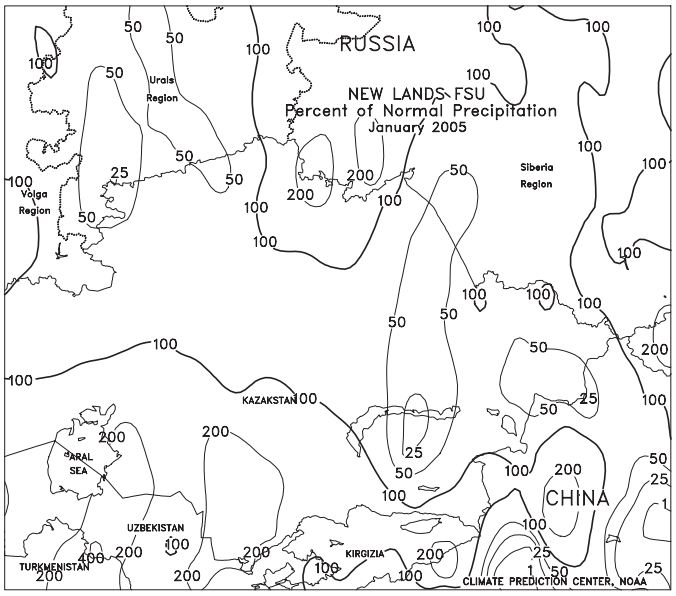
Unsettled weather brought milder air and widespread precipitation to most of the region. The greatest amounts of precipitation (10-40 mm or more) fell in Ukraine, Belarus, and central Russia (Central Region, western Volga Region, and the northern tip of the Southern Region). In southern and eastern Ukraine and the southern portion of the Central Region, most of the precipitation fell as rain, reducing the snowpack. By week's end, snow turned to light rain (10-25 mm or more of liquid equivalent) in eastern Belarus and the Central Region in Russia. Prior to the warming trend, bitterly cold weather (-15 degrees C or lower) extended as far south as eastern Ukraine and the northern portion of the Southern Region. A moderate to deep snow cover in these areas provided protection against the bitter cold. Temperatures quickly rose to above freezing as the week progressed, with many locations in these same areas reporting maximum temperatures ranging from 2 to 10 degrees C by week's end. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in Belarus and northern Russia, and 2 to 6 degrees C above normal in Ukraine and the Southern Region in Russia. In January, overwintering conditions continued favorable for winter grains throughout most of the former USSR. Temperatures averaged 2 to 5 degrees C above normal in Ukraine, Russia, and Belarus. Near- to above-normal precipitation in most areas increased potential moisture reserves. Major winter wheat areas in Ukraine and the Southern Region in Russia remained snow-free during most of the month. The combination of unseasonably mild weather along with a lack of snow cover in these areas caused winter wheat to lose some winter hardiness. Farther north, a moderate to deep snow cover persisted in winter grain areas in northern Russia (the northern portion of the Central Region and the Volga Region. On about January 26, bitter cold air from Siberia began spreading gradually westward across the region, ending the unusually mild weather that had persisted since the middle of December. Simultaneously, a series of storms from the Mediterranean spread moderate to heavy snow across Ukraine, Belarus, and parts of Russia (Central Region and the northern tip of the Southern Region), providing a fresh protective snow cover.

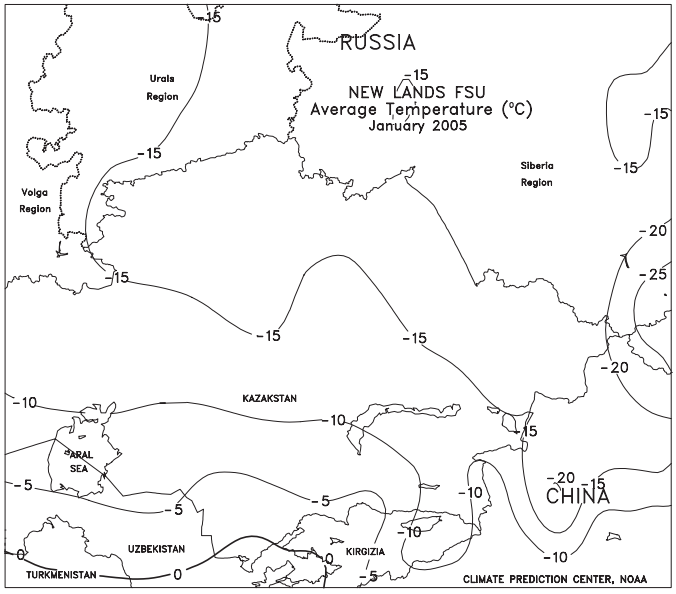


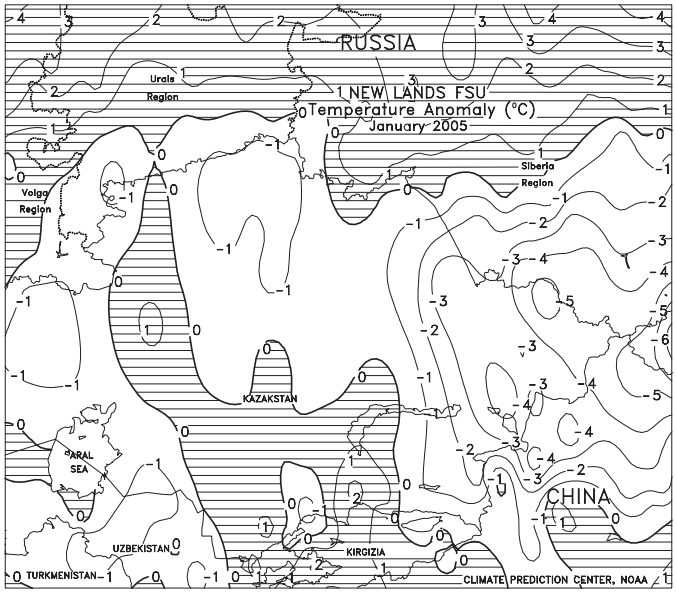





RUSSIA
NEW LANDS FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
January 2005
Urals Region
Volga Region
Siberia Region
KAZAKSTAN
ARAL SEA
UZBEKISTAN
TURKMENISTAN
KIRGIZIA
CHINA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

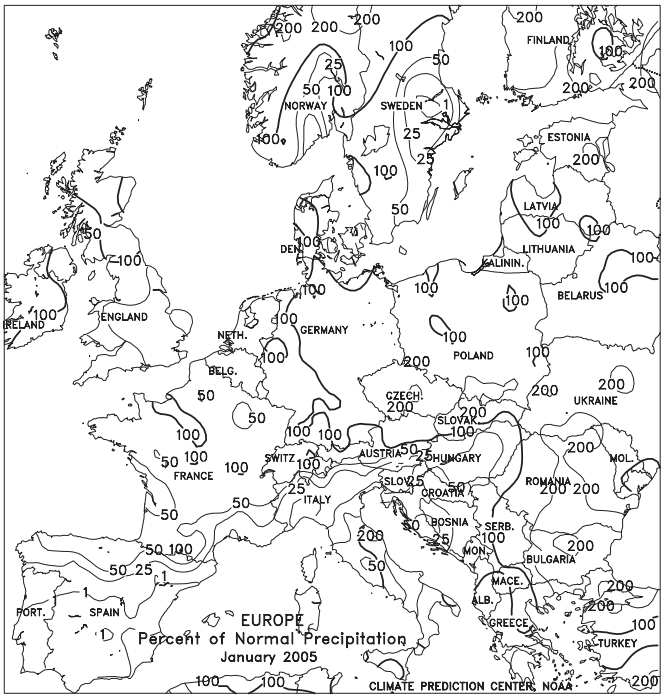

RUSSIA
NEW LANDS FSU
Percent of Normal Precipitation
January 2005
Urals Region
Volga Region
Siberia Region
KAZAKSTAN
ARAL SEA
UZBEKISTAN
TURKMENISTAN
KIRGIZIA
CHINA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

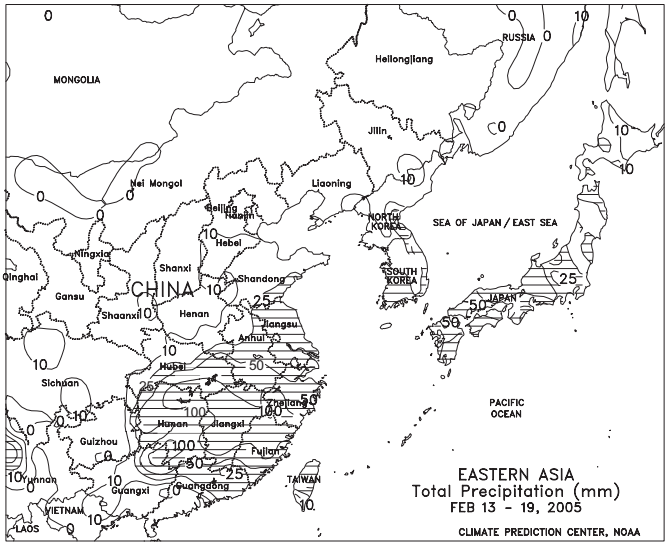

RUSSIA
NEW LANDS FSU
Average Temperature (°C)
January 2005
Urals Region
Volga Region
Siberia Region
KAZAKSTAN
ARAL SEA
UZBEKISTAN
TURKMENISTAN
KIRGIZIA
CHINA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


RUSSIA
NEW LANDS FSU
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
January 2005
Urals Region
Volga Region
Siberia Region
KAZAKSTAN
ARAL SEA
UZBEKISTAN
TURKMENISTAN
KIRGIZIA
CHINA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

EUROPE

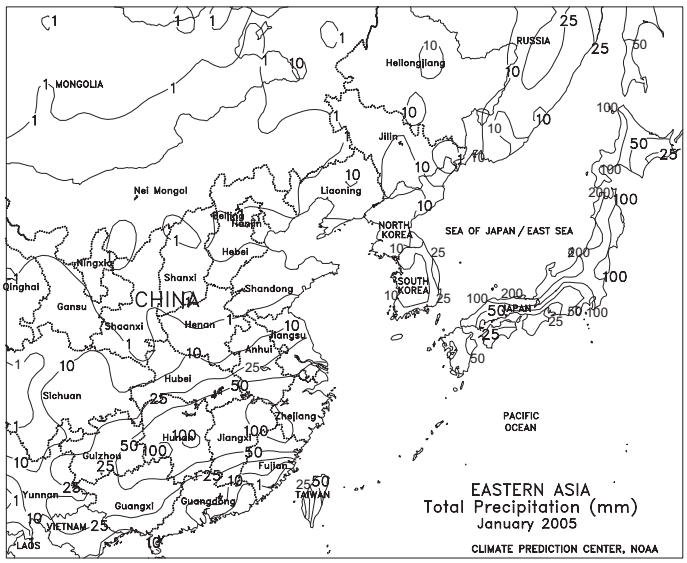
A stationary storm maintained wet weather across much of the continent, although unfavorable dryness prevailed in the Iberian Peninsula. Moderate to heavy snow (25-40 mm of liquid equivalent) blanketed winter wheat areas of central and eastern Europe, increasing topsoil moisture reserves while providing a protective cover against potential bitter cold. Meanwhile, from Bosnia southward into Greece and southern Italy, locally heavy rain (50-140 mm) maintained adequate to abundant topsoil moisture while causing local flooding. Conversely, dry weather continued in the Iberian Peninsula, where rain will be necessary over the next several weeks to ensure adequate moisture for greening winter wheat and spring-sown summer crops. Temperatures averaged 3 to 5 degrees C below normal across central and western Europe, although nighttime lows remained above the threshold for winterkill. Elsewhere, dry weather increased short-term moisture deficits in southern France and northern Italy, while periods of rain and snow (10-25 mm of liquid equivalent) persisted in the Benelux Countries. During January, unseasonable dryness in the Iberian Peninsula stressed vegetative winter grains, while wet weather from central France eastward into Germany and Poland provided favorable conditions for overwintering crops. Below-normal temperatures in the Iberian Peninsula reduced moisture demands on drought-stressed winter grains, although freeze-related damage was reported in citrus and vegetable growing areas in the central and western Mediterranean Coast. Warmer-than-normal weather prevailed across northern and eastern Europe.





EASTERN ASIA

Throughout China, temperatures remained 1 to 5 degrees C below normal, with minimum temperatures dropping below -10 degrees C in parts of the North China Plain. Despite patchy snow cover, winter wheat was well hardened and able to withstand the cold weather. Light snow (1-25 mm of liquid equivalent) covered the northern winter wheat areas, while heavy showers (50-100 mm or more) fell south of the Yangtze Valley. The heavy showers in the south boosted moisture supplies for early spring planting and eased severe dryness in the southern and southeastern provinces. Above-normal rainfall in South Korea and most of Japan increased moisture supplies as spring planting nears. In January, several cold outbreaks overspread winter wheat areas on the North China Plain. Despite patchy to non-existent snow cover, winter wheat was generally unaffected as temperatures remained above the threshold for potential winterkill. Above-normal precipitation south of the Yangtze Valley provided additional moisture to irrigated winter rapeseed and generally increased soil moisture.


MONGOLIA
RUSSIA
Heilongjiang
Jilin
Liaoning
Nei Mongol
Beijing
Tianjin
Hebei
Ningxia
Shanxi
Shandong
Qinghai
Gansu
CHINA
Shaanxi
Henan
Jiangsu
Anhui
Hubei
Sichuan
Zhejiang
Hunan
Jiangxi
Guizhou
Fujian
Yunnan
Guangxi
Guangdong
TAIWAN
VIETNAM
LAOS
NORTH KOREA
SOUTH KOREA
JAPAN
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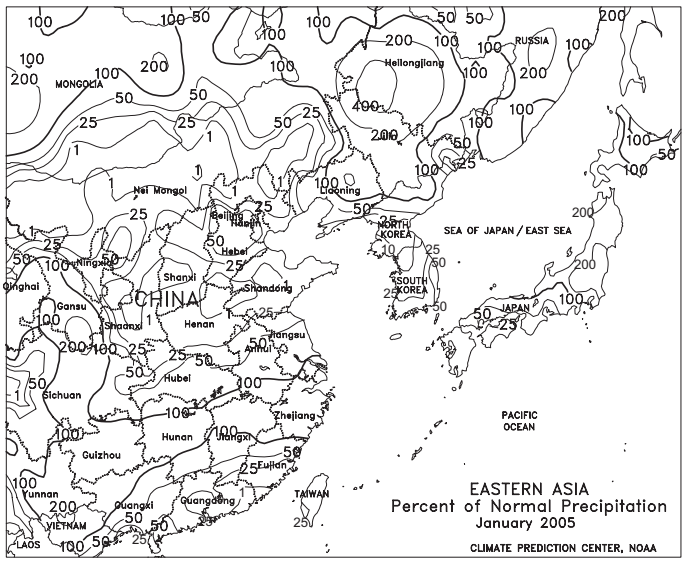
PACIFIC OCEAN
EASTERN ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
January 2005
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA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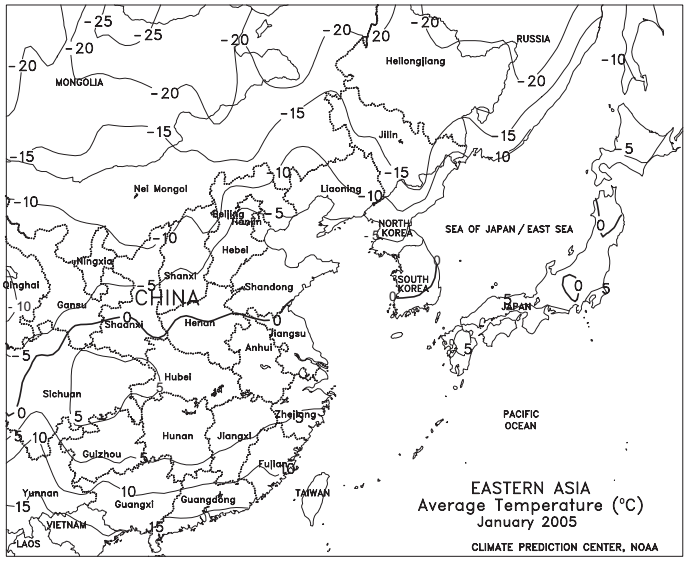
Gansu
CHINA
Shaanxi
Henan
Jiangsu
Anhui
Hubei
Sichuan
Zhejiang
Hunan
Jiangxi
Guizhou
Fujian
Yunnan
Guangxi
Guangdong
TAIWAN
VIETNAM
LAOS
NORTH KOREA
SOUTH KOREA
JAPAN
SEA OF JAPAN / EAST SEA
PACIFIC OCEAN
EASTERN ASIA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
January 2005
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA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Hubei
Sichuan
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Yunnan
Guangxi
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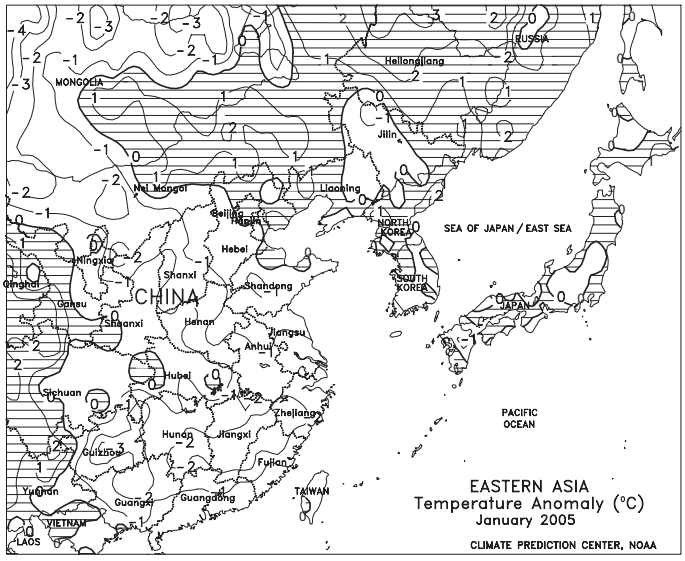
VIETNAM
LAOS
NORTH KOREA
SOUTH KOREA
JAPAN
SEA OF JAPAN / EAST SEA
PACIFIC OCEAN
EASTERN ASIA
Average Temperature (°C)
January 2005
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA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TAIWAN
VIETNAM
LAOS
NORTH KOREA
SOUTH KOREA
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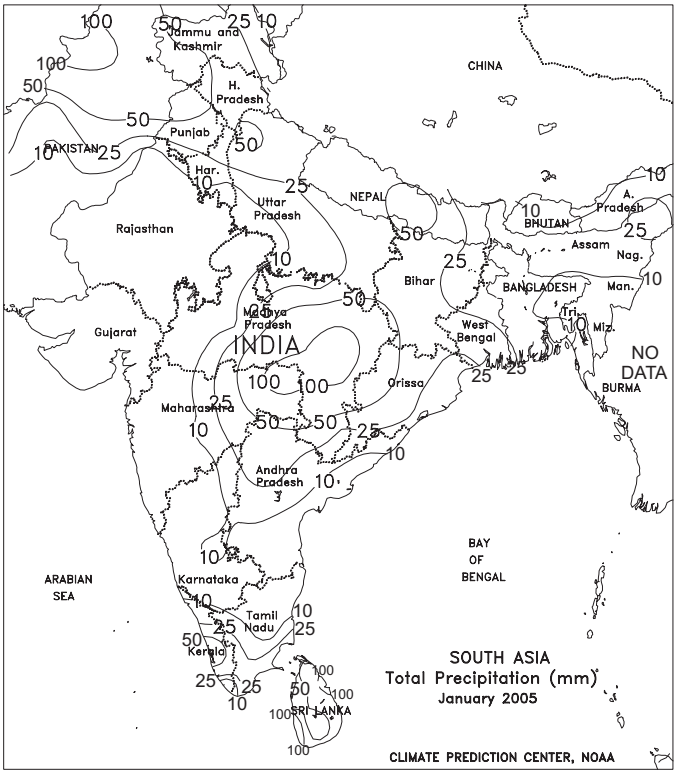
SEA OF JAPAN / EAST SEA
PACIFIC OCEAN
EASTERN ASIA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
January 2005
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA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Rajasthan
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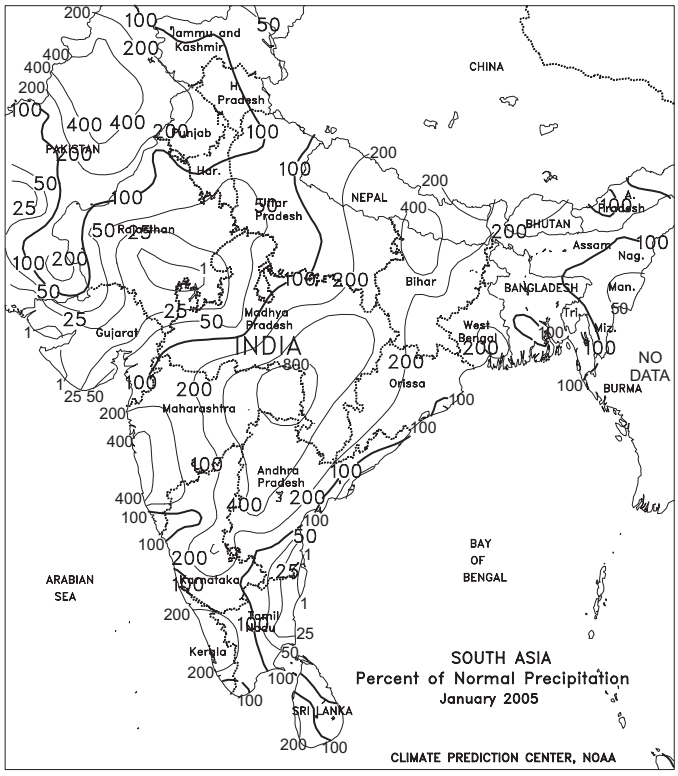
Karnataka
Tamil Nadu
Kerala
West Bengal
Sikkim
A. Pradesh
Assam
Nag.
Man.
Tri.
Miz.
BHUTAN
BANGLADESH
NEPAL
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
BURMA
SRI LANKA
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
NO DATA
SOUTH ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
January 2005
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA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Tamil Nadu
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BHUTAN
BANGLADESH
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PAKISTAN
INDIA
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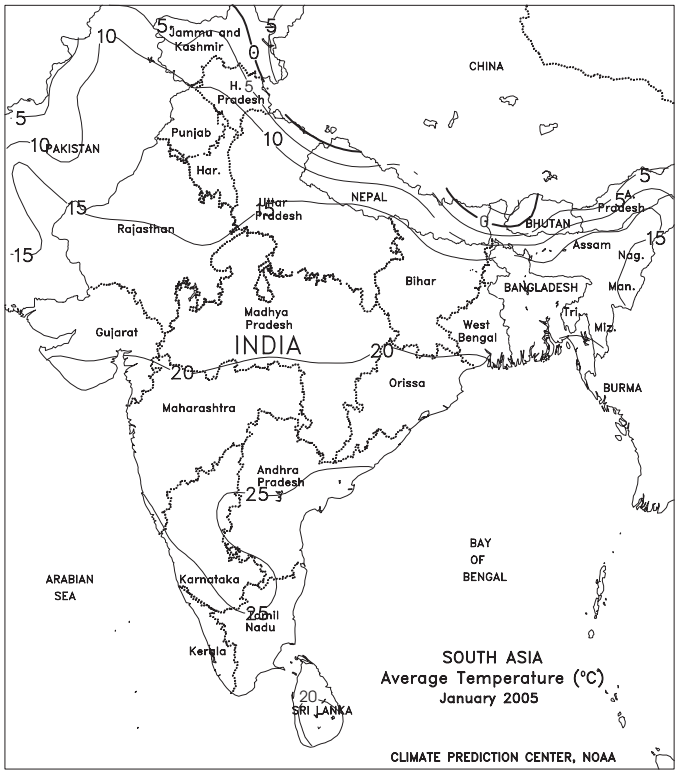
SRI LANKA
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
NO DATA
SOUTH ASIA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
January 2005
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA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Karnataka
Tamil Nadu
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West Bengal
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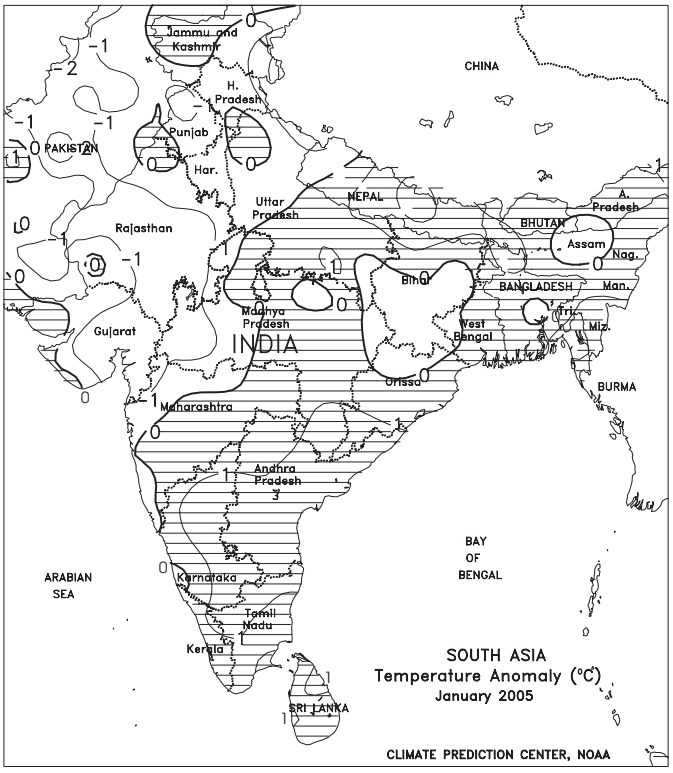
BHUTAN
BANGLADESH
NEPAL
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
BURMA
SRI LANKA
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
SOUTH ASIA
Average Temperature (°C)
January 2005
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


Jammu and Kashmir
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Punjab
Har.
Uttar Pradesh
Rajasthan
Bihar
Madhya Pradesh
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Tamil Nadu
Kerala
West Bengal
Sikkim
A. Pradesh
Assam
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Miz.
BHUTAN
BANGLADESH
NEPAL
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
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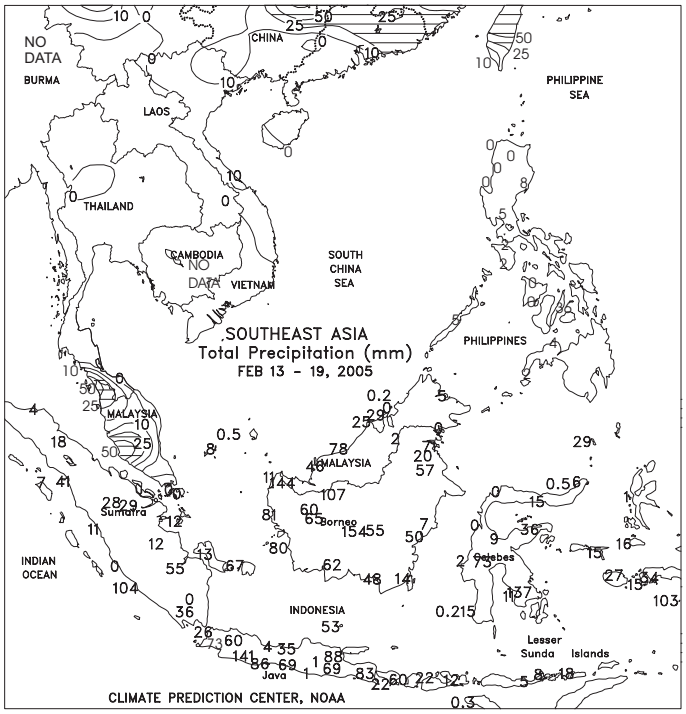
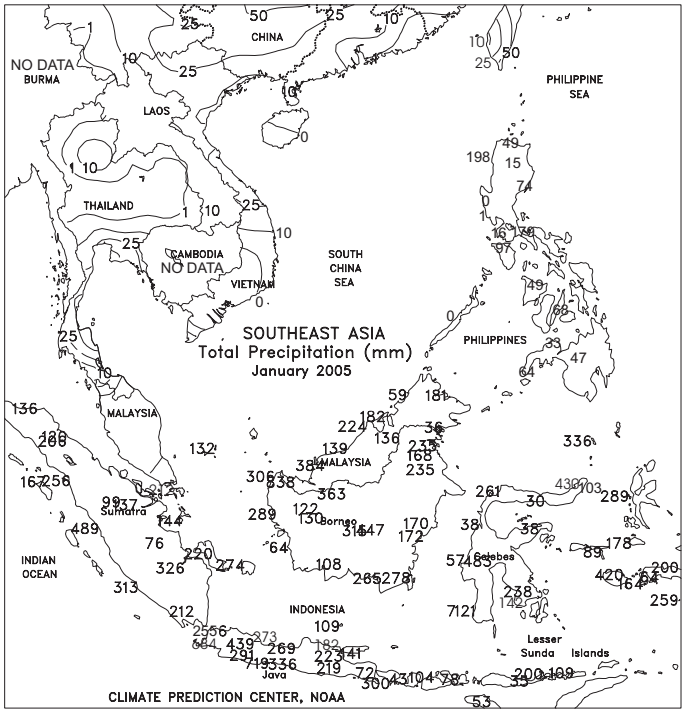
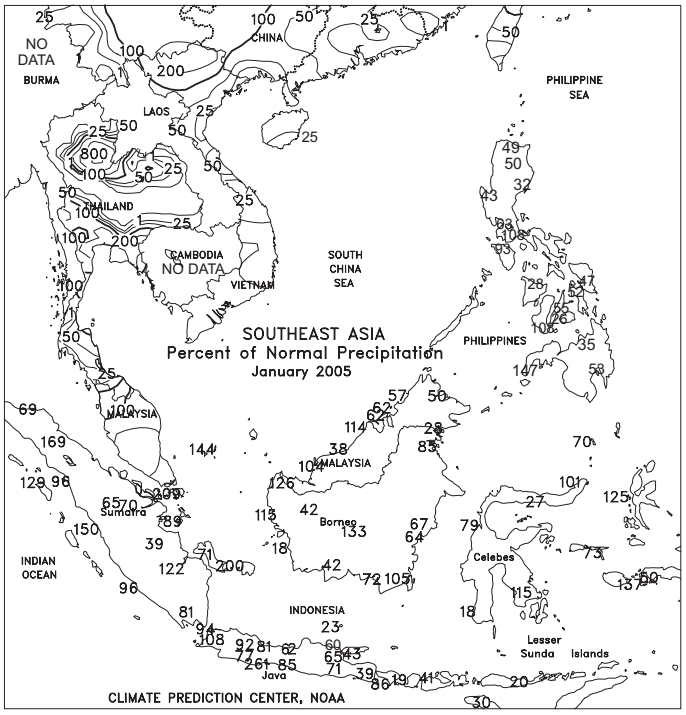
SRI LANKA
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
SOUTH ASIA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
January 2005
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

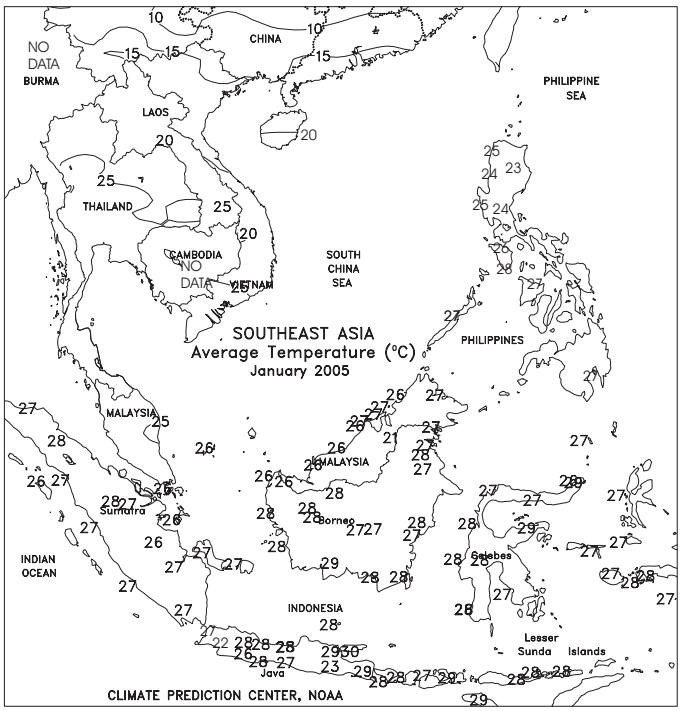


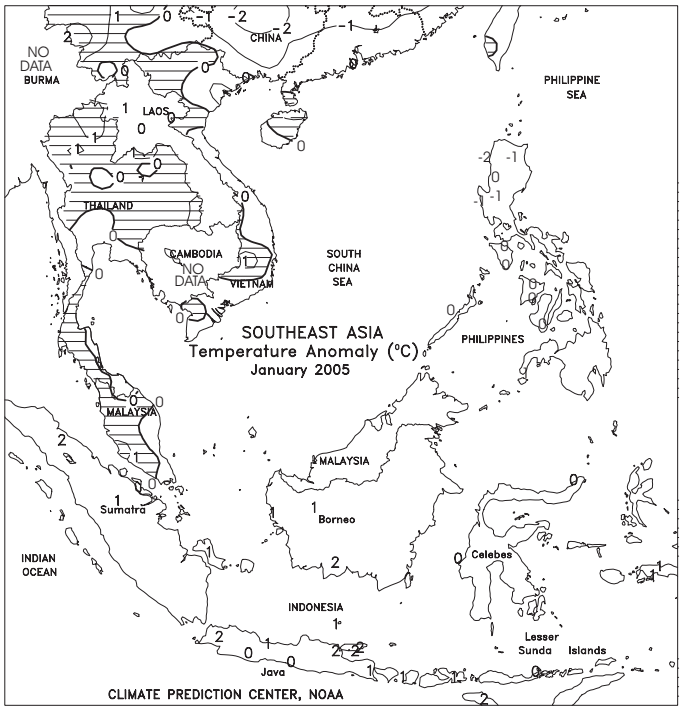
SOUTHEAST ASIA

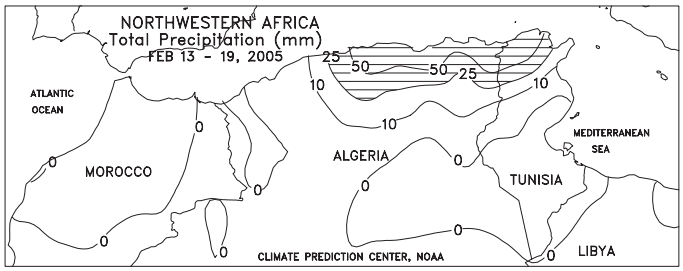
In Indonesia, monsoon showers (50-100 mm) maintained moisture supplies for heading to maturing rice in Java, while below-normal rainfall in Sumatra maintained unfavorably dry conditions for oil palm. In the Philippines, resurgent easterly winds brought normal rainfall to east-central areas. Temperatures in Indochina continued to be 1 to 3 degrees C above normal, with maximum temperatures exceeding 35 degrees C. The unseasonably high temperatures reduced limited irrigation supplies. In January, rainfall was near normal for rice in western Java, Indonesia, while below-normal showers in the east reduced moisture supplies. Throughout most of Sumatra, near- to above-normal showers maintained moisture supplies for oil palm. Near- to below-normal precipitation reduced moisture supplies for oil palm in Malaysia.





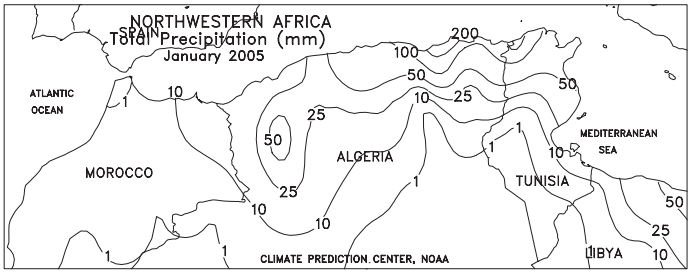


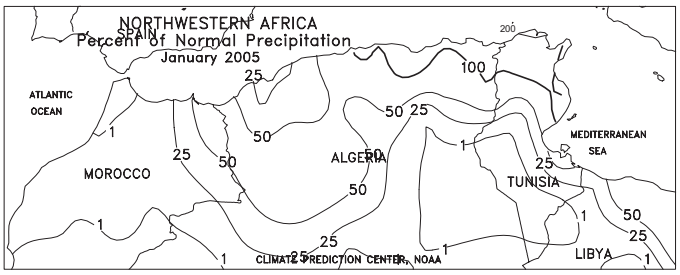


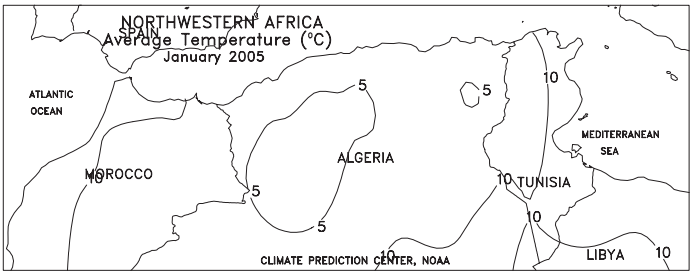


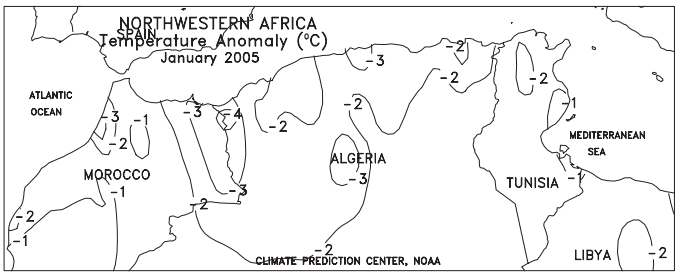
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

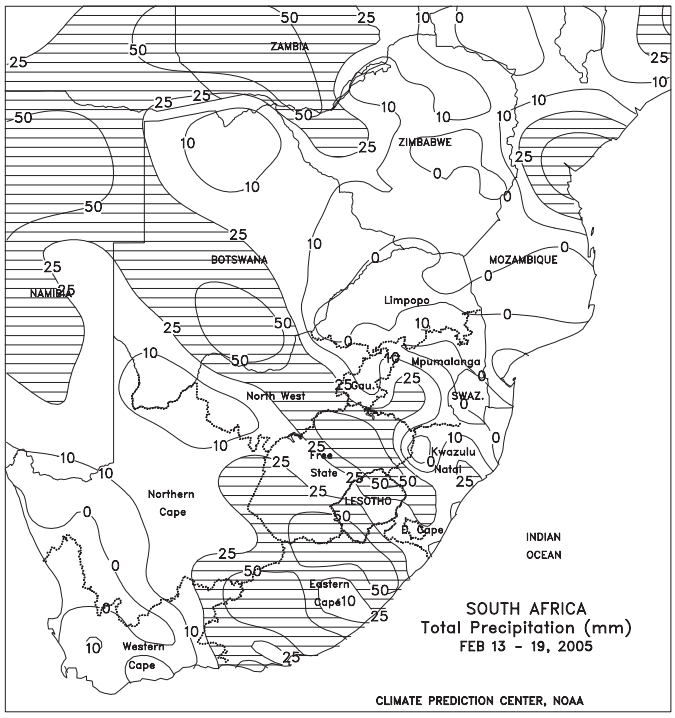
Dry weather in Morocco and western Algeria contrasted with persistent wetness in Tunisia and eastern Algeria. After last week's welcomed reprieve, dry weather returned to western and southern Morocco, reducing moisture reserves for vegetative winter grains. However, temperatures averaged 3 to 5 degrees C below normal, reducing crop moisture demands. Farther east, another round of moderate to heavy rain (35-135 mm) in northeastern Algeria and northern Tunisia maintained adequate to abundant moisture supplies. In January, a second consecutive month of below-normal precipitation in Morocco increased moisture deficits in winter grain areas, while persistent wet, cold weather in Algeria and Tunisia provided generally favorable conditions for vegetative winter crops.





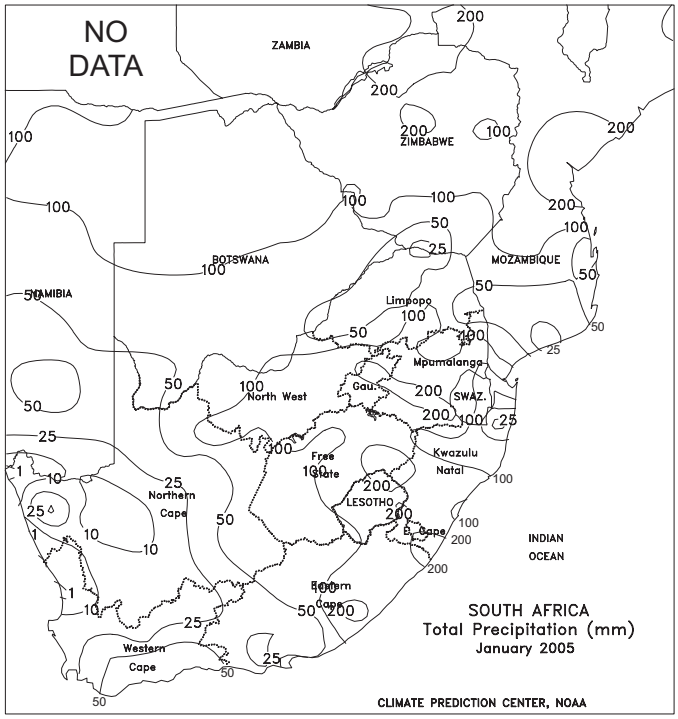


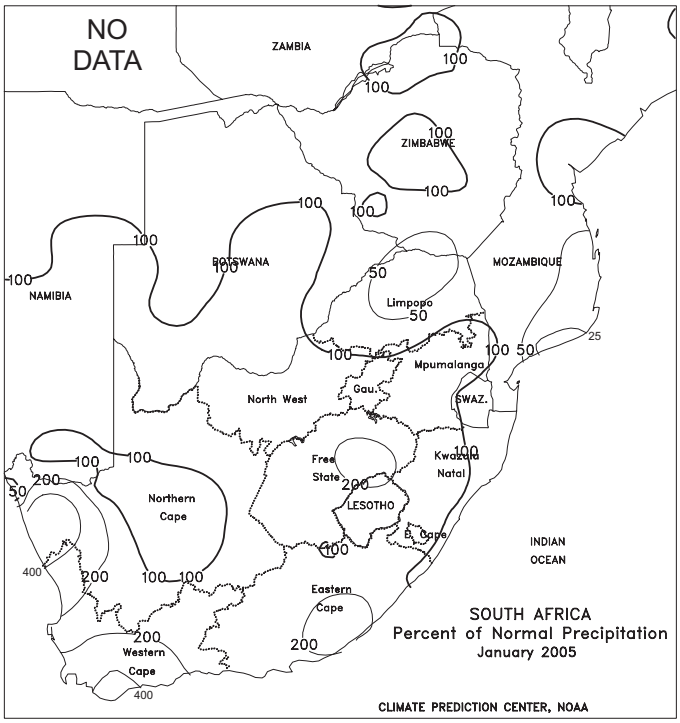


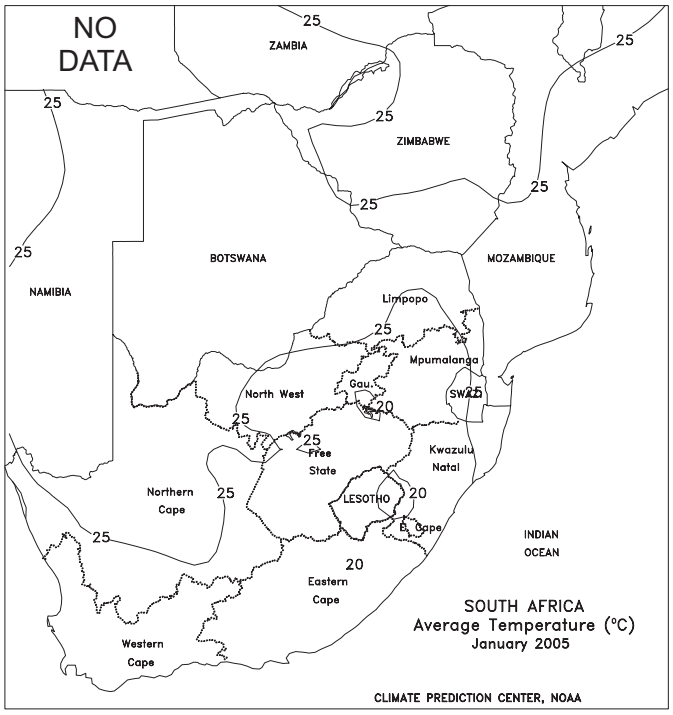


SOUTH AFRICA

Late-week showers (10-50 mm or more) benefited reproductive to filling summer crops over recently dry sections of the corn belt (notably North West, Free State, and southwestern Mpumalanga). The rain was accompanied by lower temperatures (highs in the lower and middle 20s degrees C, compared with lower 30s and upper 20s degrees C at the beginning of the week), which helped to reduce evapotranspiration rates and crop moisture demands. Mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather lingered over the northern and easternmost sections of the corn belt (Limpopo and eastern grain areas of Mpumalanga and KwaZulu-Natal), but rain was moving into the region on February 20 *(additional information will be provided in next week's Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin)*. Showers were also beginning in coastal sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal. Elsewhere, moderate to heavy showers (10-50 mm or more) boosted moisture levels in most major growing areas of Northern and Eastern Cape. Scattered, mostly light rain (less than 10 mm) fell across Western Cape, as seasonal warmth (highs in the middle and upper 30s degrees C) maintained irrigation requirements of fruits and vegetables. In January, widespread, soaking rain was timely for reproductive summer crops in most major growing areas, especially in previously dry locations of the western corn belt. In addition, near- to above-normal temperatures promoted crop development in the absence of stressful heat.



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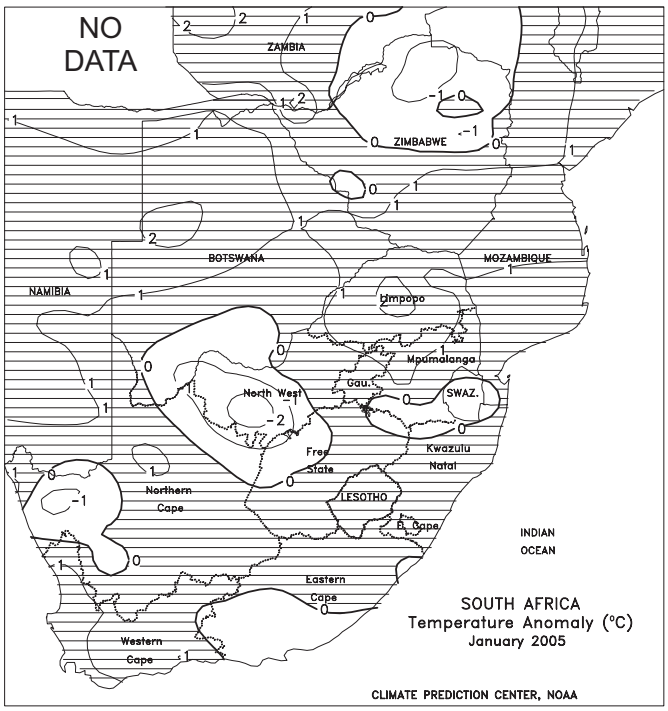
MOZAMBIQUE
NAMIBIA
Limpopo
Mpumalanga
North West
Gau.
SWAZ.
Free State
Kwazulu Natal
Northern Cape
LESOTHO
E. Cape
INDIAN OCEAN
Eastern Cape
Western Cape
SOUTH AFRICA
Average Temperature (°C)
January 2005
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA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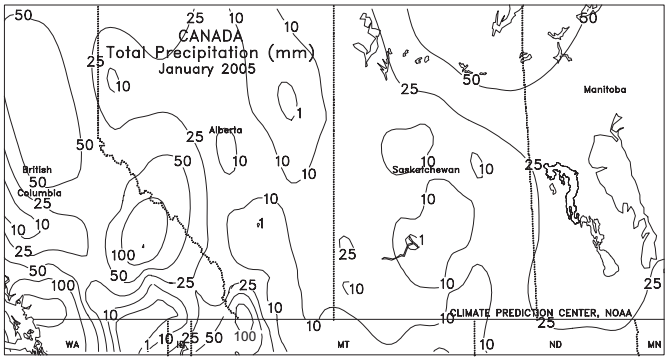
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
January 2005
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


CANADA
Total Precipitation (mm)
January 2005
Manitoba
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Saskatchewan
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
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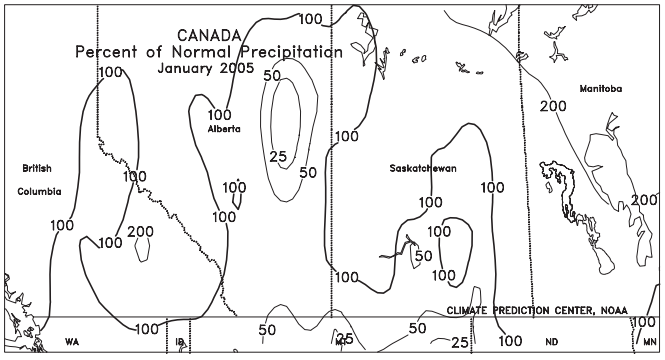
MN


CANADA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
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CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
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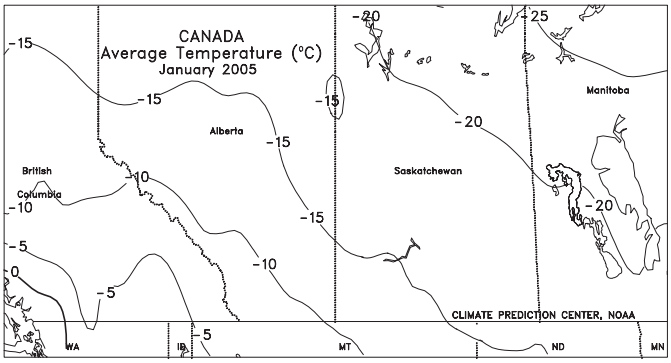
CANADA
Average Temperature (°C)
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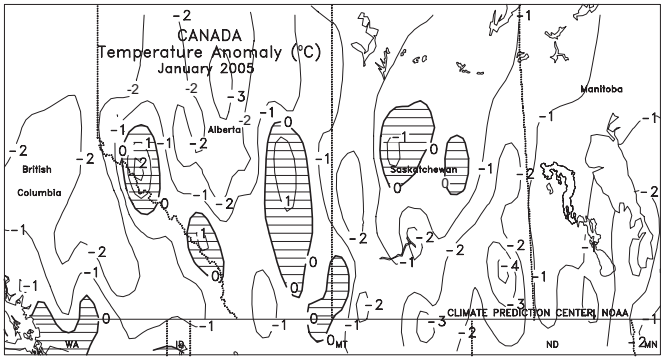
CANADA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
January 2005
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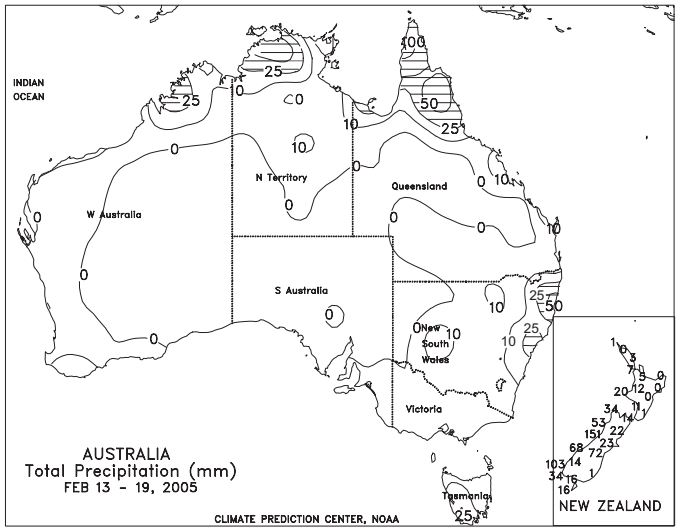
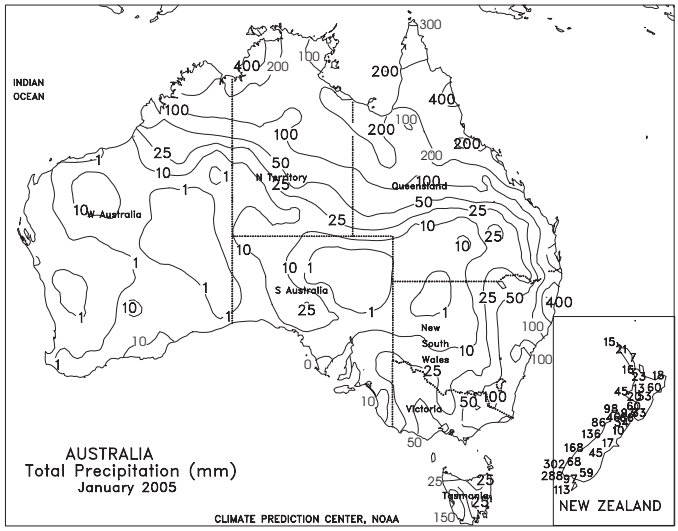
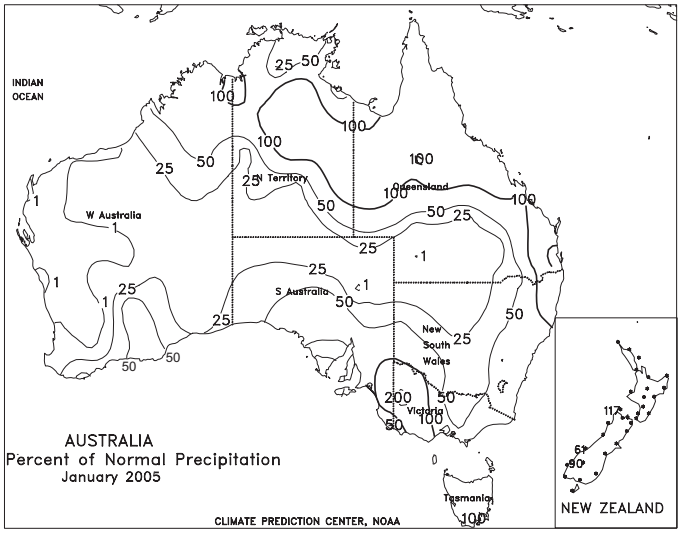
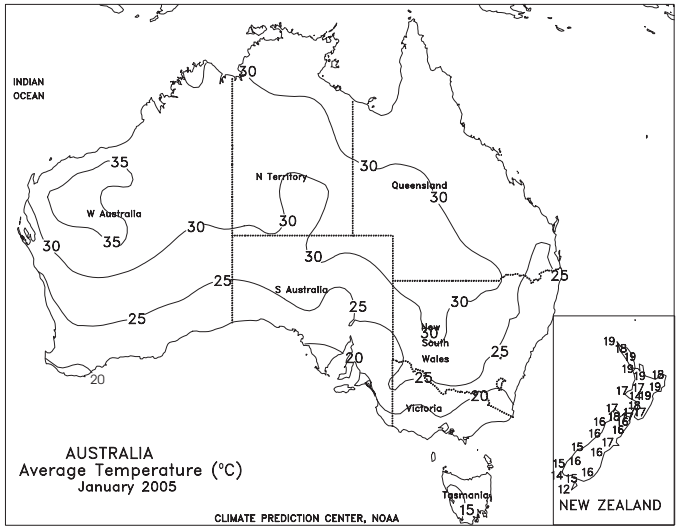


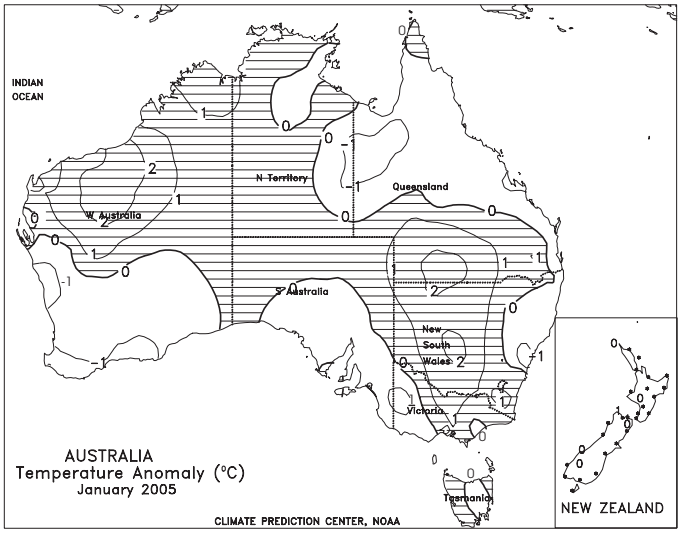
AUSTRALIA

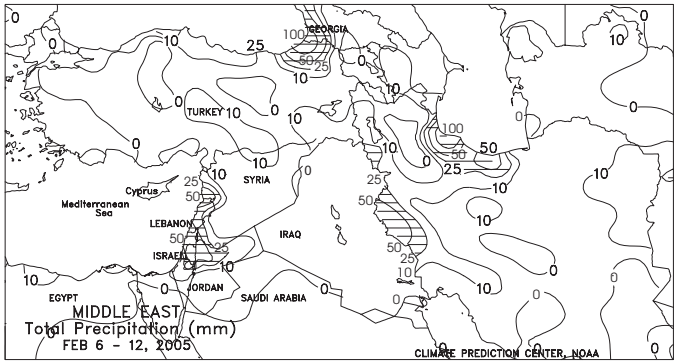
In southern Queensland, mostly dry, seasonably warm weather reduced topsoil moisture and increased irrigation requirements for reproductive summer crops. In contrast, scattered showers (3-26 mm) in northern New South Wales maintained moisture supplies for cotton and sorghum. Temperatures in eastern Australia averaged within approximately 1 degree C of normal the entire week, with maximum temperatures in the lower to middle 30s degrees C, minimizing heat stress on crops. In January, near- to below-normal precipitation fell across northern New South Wales and Queensland. Although soil moisture and irrigation supplies were adequate to abundant for summer crop development early in the month, the drier weather during January reduced moisture supplies for reproductive summer crops.





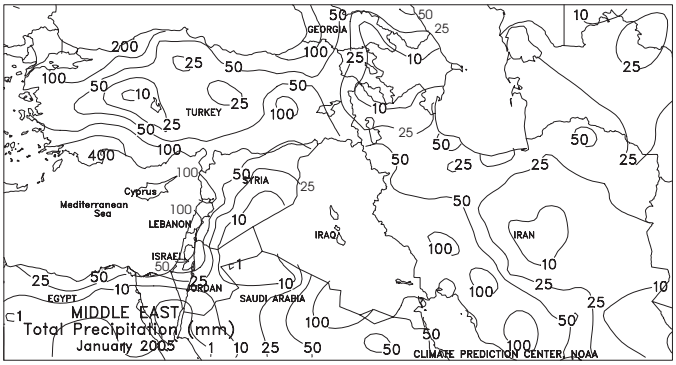


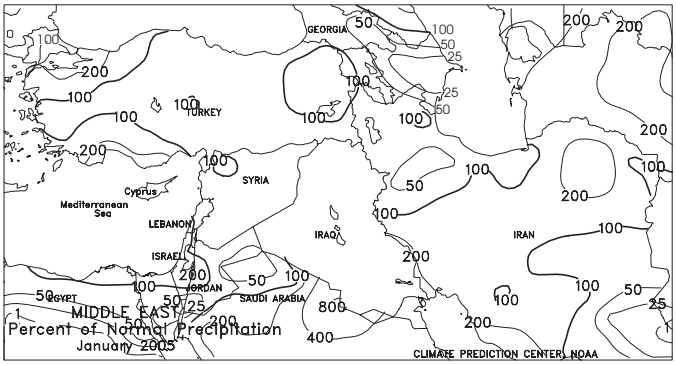


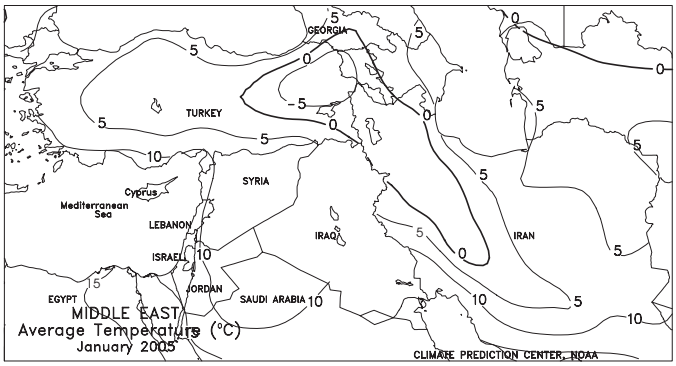


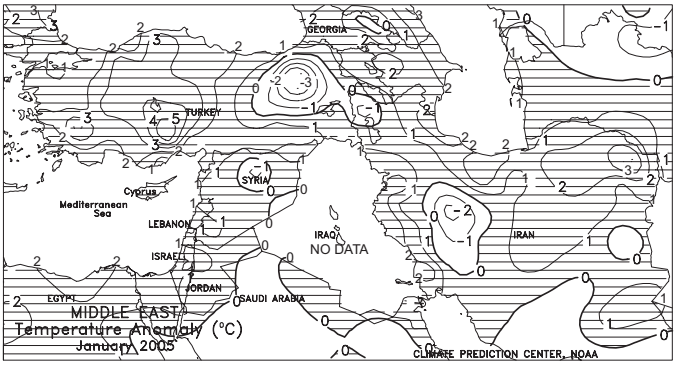
MIDDLE EAST

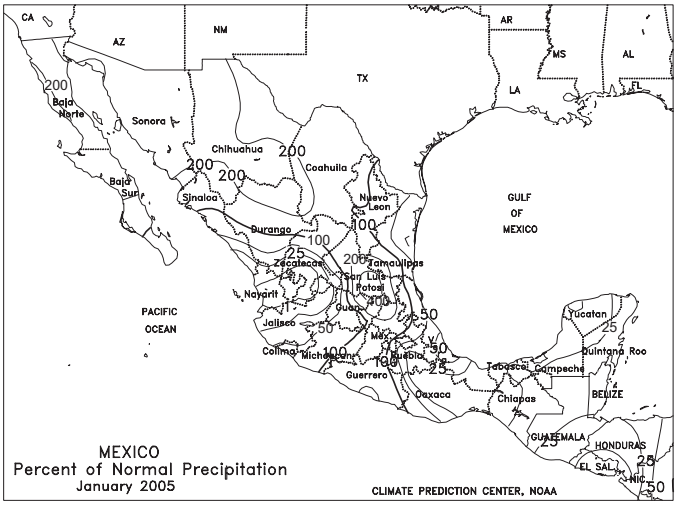
Persistent rain in western Turkey contrasted with warmer, drier weather in northwest Iran. A slow-moving storm triggered locally heavy showers (50-160 mm) in winter wheat areas of western Turkey, maintaining adequate to abundant moisture supplies while causing local flooding. Farther east, rainfall trended lighter, with light-to-moderate showers in central Turkey (10-20 mm), giving way to mostly dry weather across winter wheat areas of Iran, Syria, and southeastern Turkey. In northwest Iran, snow cover minimized the threat of winterkill from early-week bitter cold (-24 to -13 degrees C), although the recent warming trend melted most of the region's protective snowpack. During January, persistent wetness provided favorable conditions for dormant to semi-dormant winter wheat across much of the region, although portions of central and southeastern Turkey and northern Syria were drier than normal.

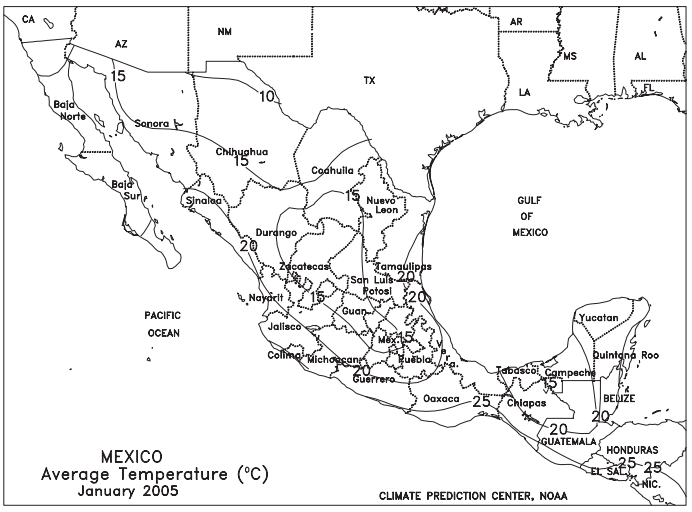


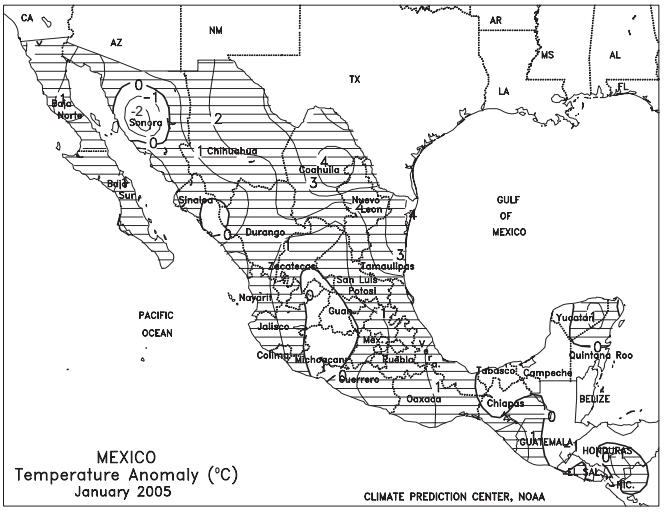












BRAZIL

Unseasonable warmth and dryness continued to dominate much of the south, with most locations as far north as southeastern Mato Grosso recording less than 10 mm. In Rio Grande do Sul, the dryness and subsequent summer heat (highs in the lower and middle 30s degrees C) maintained stress on immature soybeans and fostered additional downward pressure on yield potential. Elsewhere in the south, however, soybeans were farther along in development and conditions helped to accelerate maturation and promote harvesting. Farther north, locally heavy showers (25-100 mm or more) covered a broad section of the northeastern interior, including previously dry locations in soybean areas in western Bahia. Lighter showers (10-25 mm or more) continued in sugarcane areas along the northeastern coast. According to independent sources within Brazil, soybeans were 7 percent harvested nationally as of February 18. In Mato Grosso, Brazil's leading soybean producer, crops were 21 percent harvested compared with 12 percent last year. In January, conditions were overall favorable for reproductive to filling soybeans in most major growing areas. The exception was Rio Grande do Sul, where January dryness contributed to the current situation of unfavorably low soil moisture and reduced yield potential.


BRAZIL
Total Precipitation (mm)
January 2005
VENEZUELA
GUYANA
SUR. FR. GUI.
COLOMBIA
ECUADOR
PERU
BOLIVIA
PARAGUAY
CHILE
ARGENTINA
URUGUAY
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Roraima
Amapa
Amazonas
Para
Maranhao
Ceara
Piaui
Acre
Rondonia
Tocantins
Mato Grosso
Bahia
Goias
Minas Gerais
Esp. Santo
Mato Grosso Do Sul
Sao Paulo
Rio De Jan.
Parana
Santa Catarina
Rio Grande Do Sul
Formosa
Chaco
Sta. Del. Est.
Santa Fe
Entre Rios
Jujuy
Salta
Tu. Catamarca
La Rioja
San Juan
Cordoba
San Luis
Mendoza
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


BRAZIL
Percent of Normal Precipitation
January 2005
VENEZUELA
GUYANA
SUR. FR. GUI.
COLOMBIA
ECUADOR
PERU
BOLIVIA
PARAGUAY
CHILE
ARGENTINA
URUGUAY
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Roraima
Amapa
Amazonas
Para
Maranhao
Ceara
Piaui
Acre
Rondonia
Tocantins
Mato Grosso
Bahia
Goias
Minas Gerais
Esp. Santo
Mato Grosso Do Sul
Sao Paulo
Rio De Jan.
Parana
Santa Catarina
Rio Grande Do Sul
Formosa
Chaco
Sta. Del. Est.
Santa Fe
Entre Rios
Jujuy
Salta
Tu. Catamarca
La Rioja
San Juan
Cordoba
San Luis
Mendoza
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


BRAZIL
Average Temperature(°C)
January 2005
VENEZUELA
GUYANA
SUR. FR. GUI.
COLOMBIA
ECUADOR
PERU
BOLIVIA
PARAGUAY
CHILE
ARGENTINA
URUGUAY
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Roraima
Amapa
Amazonas
Para
Maranhao
Ceara
Piaui
Acre
Rondonia
Tocantins
Mato Grosso
Bahia
Goias
Minas Gerais
Esp. Santo
Mato Grosso Do Sul
Sao Paulo
Rio De Jan.
Parana
Santa Catarina
Rio Grande Do Sul
Formosa
Chaco
Sta. Del. Est.
Santa Fe
Entre Rios
Jujuy
Salta
Tu. Catamarca
La Rioja
San Juan
Cordoba
San Luis
Mendoza
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


BRAZIL
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
January 2005
VENEZUELA
GUYANA
SUR. FR. GUI.
COLOMBIA
ECUADOR
PERU
BOLIVIA
PARAGUAY
CHILE
ARGENTINA
URUGUAY
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Roraima
Amapa
Amazonas
Para
Maranhao
Ceara
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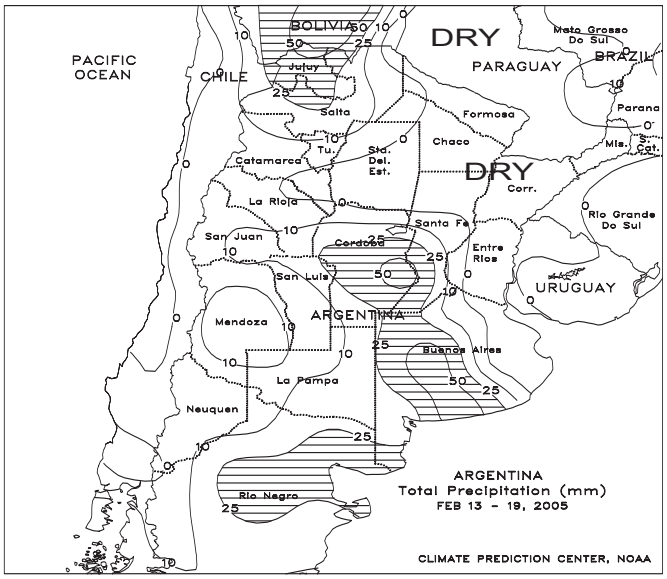
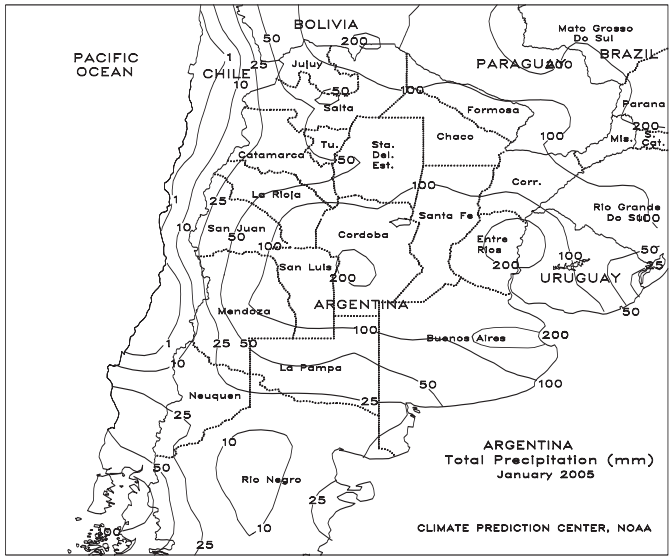
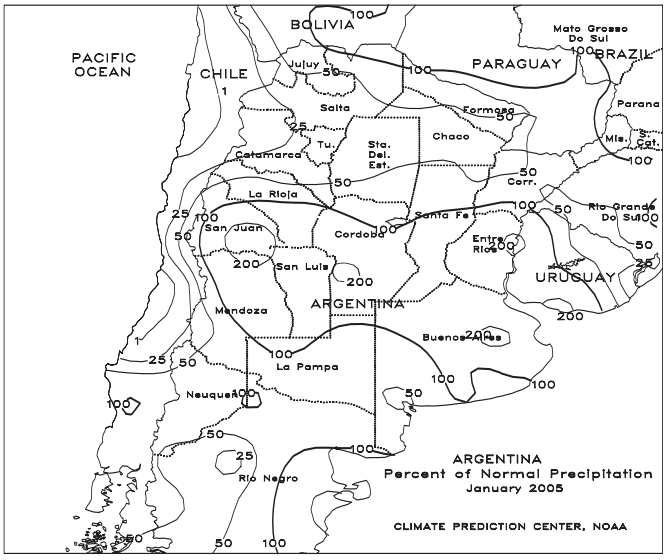
Mendoza
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

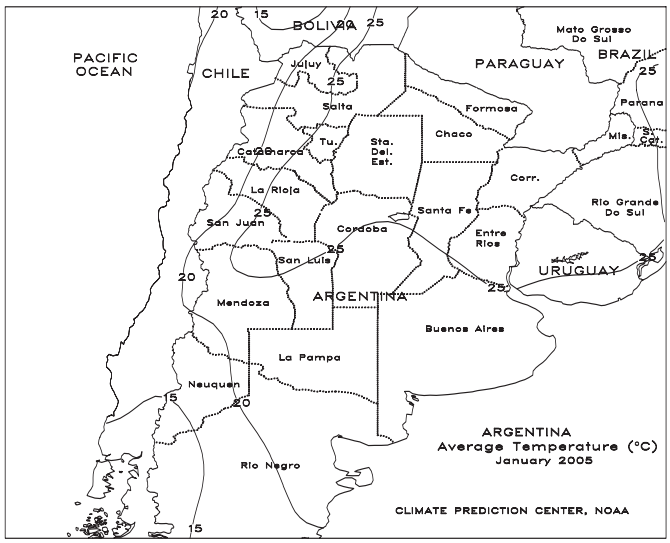


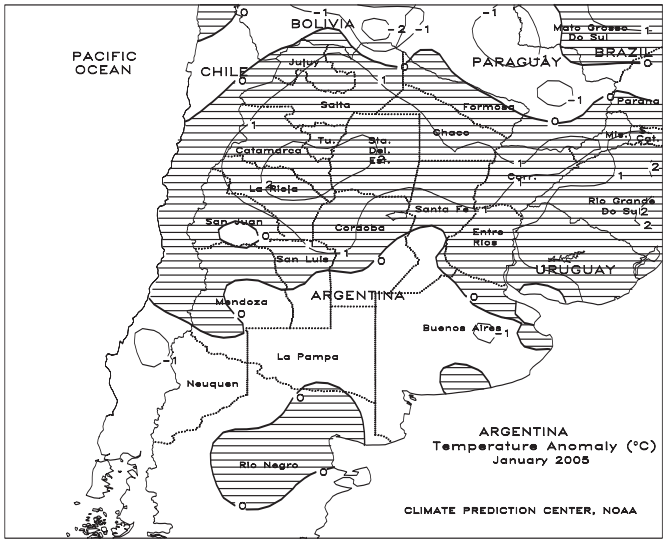
ARGENTINA

Light to moderate showers (10-50 mm or more) covered much of central Argentina, maintaining moisture levels for immature summer grains and oilseeds. The heaviest rain (greater than 50 mm) fell in east-central Cordoba and southern Buenos Aires. Light showers (10-25 mm or more) also continued in southern growing areas (southern Cordoba, La Pampa, and southwestern Buenos Aires), but above-normal temperatures (highs in the lower and middle 30s degrees C) maintained high crop moisture demands and rates of growth. Elsewhere, dry weather returned to the northern cotton and livestock areas, with above-normal temperatures (highs in the upper 30s and lower 40s degrees C) fostering high evapotranspiration rates. Dry weather also prevailed in Entre Rios and neighboring locations in Santa Fe, but reproductive to filling soybeans and corn benefited from the increase in sunshine after 2 weeks of locally heavy rain. Corn harvesting should be underway soon, with corn and soybean harvesting usually in full swing by the end of March. During January, timely showers maintained generally favorable moisture levels for reproductive to filling summer grains and oilseeds in central Argentina. However, sub-soil moisture was limited for normal summer crop development in northern and southernmost growing areas, and the Ministry of Agriculture reported some stress and the potential for yield reduction in several locations, including northern sections of Cordoba.









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