

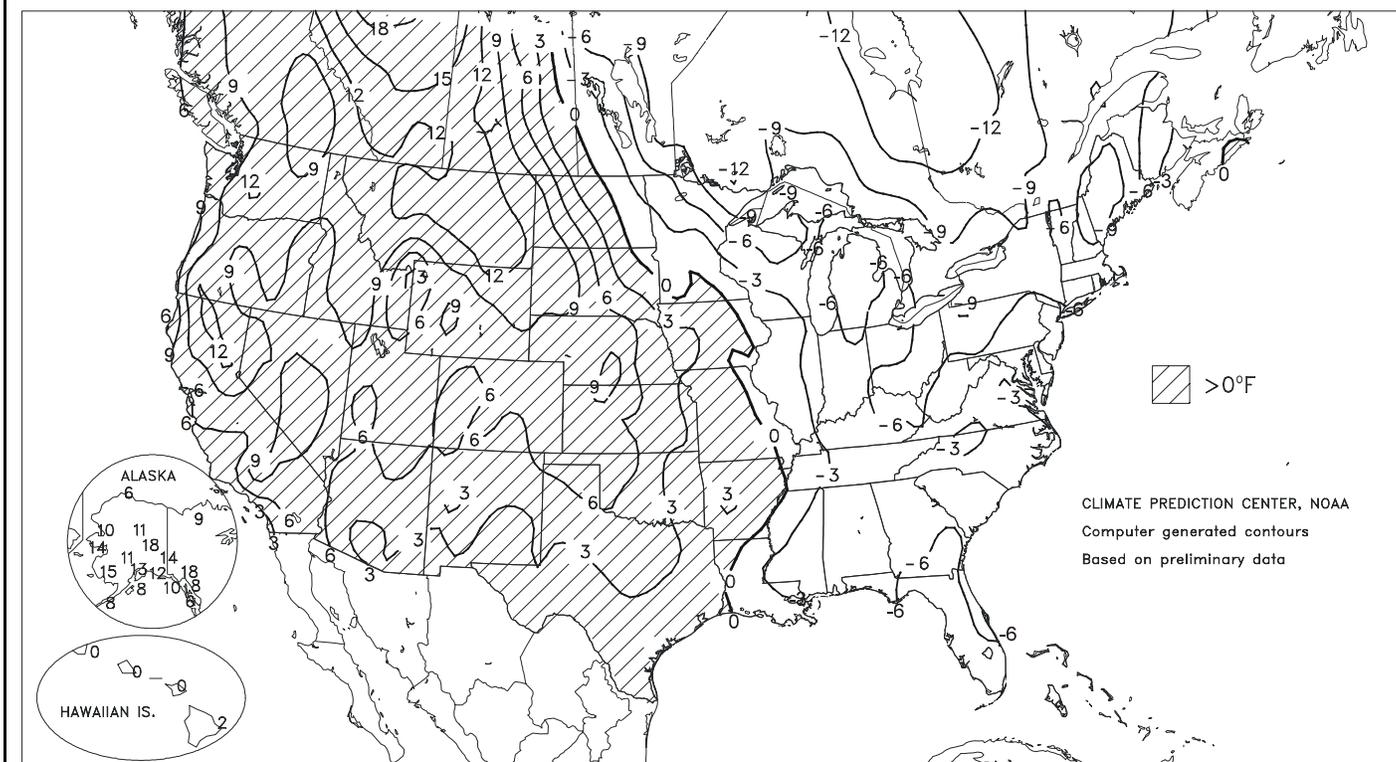
WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

MAR 6 - 12, 2005



HIGHLIGHTS

March 6 - 12, 2005

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Two late-winter storms blanketed **New England** with additional heavy snow, while **Southeastern** rain slowed fieldwork but boosted soil moisture reserves for pastures, winter grains, and recently planted or soon-to-be planted summer crops. Mostly dry weather prevailed elsewhere across the nation, accompanied by unusually warm conditions from the **Plains westward**. Weekly temperatures averaged as much as 10°F below normal in the **Northeast** but ranged from 5 to 15°F above normal in most areas from the **West Coast to the High Plains**. Dry weather remained beneficial in the **Ohio Valley**, allowing excess moisture to drain from previously saturated soils.

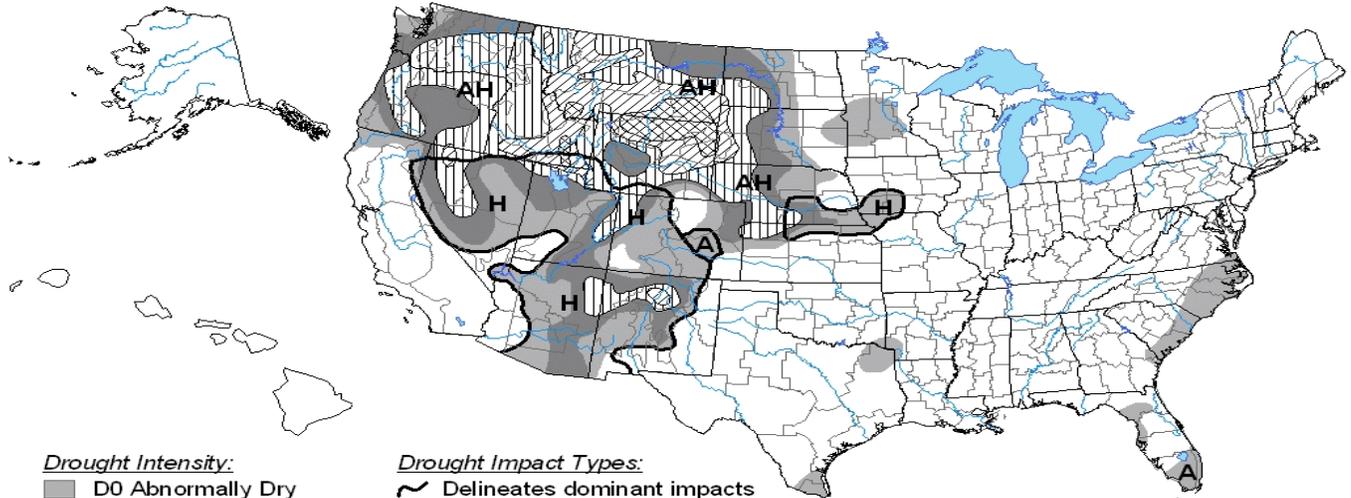
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U.S. Drought Monitor

March 8, 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.

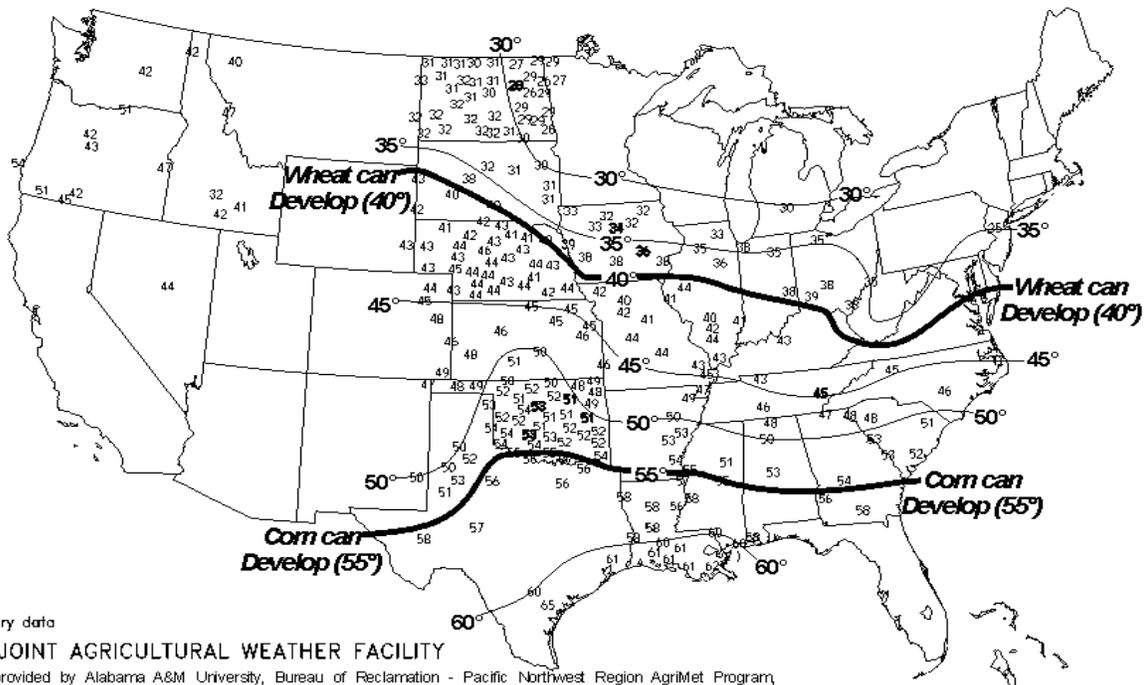


Released Thursday, March 10, 2005
Author: Michael Hayes, NDMC

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

Average Soil Temperature (°F, 4" Bare)

MAR 6 - 12, 2005



Based on preliminary data

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Supplemental data provided by Alabama A&M University, Bureau of Reclamation - Pacific Northwest Region AgriMet Program, High Plains Regional Climate Center, Illinois State Water Survey, Iowa State University, Louisiana Agricultural Information System, Mississippi State University, Oklahoma Mesonet, Purdue University, University of Missouri, and USDA/NRCS Soil Climate Analysis Network

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 12, 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 Mar 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Mar 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	59	40	79	30	50	-	0.75	-	0.52	0.75	-	7.72	-	-	-	0	1	2	1
LYON	61	42	80	31	51	-	0.47	-	0.26	0.70	-	7.91	-	56	46	0	1	2	0
VANCE	58	40	77	30	49	-	0.30	-	0.30	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	0
PERTSHIRE	61	43	81	32	52	-	2.81	-	1.85	2.93	-	9.40	-	-	-	0	1	6	1
SCOTT	62	44	80	33	53	-	0.82	-	0.49	0.85	-	7.12	-	-	-	0	0	3	0
NE VERONA	58	40	77	33	49	-	1.00	-	0.52	1.00	-	8.30	-	57	45	0	0	2	1
STARKVILLE	60	41	79	35	51	-2	0.48	-0.86	0.47	0.50	22	7.56	59	-	-	0	0	2	0
EC MACON	61	40	80	36	51	-	0.90	-	0.88	0.90	-	8.07	-	55	47	0	0	3	1
SD STONEVILLE X	61	41	71	33	51	-1	0.92	-0.33	0.56	0.94	45	8.32	69	61	48	0	0	4	1
INDIANOLA 1S *	62	43	79	32	53	-	0.76	-	0.61	0.77	-	8.09	-	-	-	0	1	2	1
INVERNESS 5E	61	43	79	33	52	-	0.65	-	0.57	0.65	-	7.83	-	59	49	0	0	2	1
SIDON	62	45	79	36	53	-	0.64	-	0.59	0.64	-	7.37	-	60	47	0	0	2	1
N. ISSAQUENA	63	45	79	35	54	-	1.48	-	1.30	1.48	-	10.05	-	59	51	0	0	2	1
SILVER CITY	63	46	79	36	54	-	1.18	-	1.03	1.19	-	9.82	-	57	49	0	0	2	1
ONWARD	63	44	79	33	54	-	0.73	-	0.70	0.73	-	8.80	-	-	-	0	0	2	1
MISSOURI																			
NW CORNING	56	29	76	21	43	8	0.03	-0.46	0.03	0.03	3	3.00	105	-	-	0	5	1	0
ALBANY	54	26	73	21	41	4	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.00	0	3.25	102	46	38	0	7	0	0
ST. JOSEPH	55	30	72	24	43	4	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.00	0	3.87	145	-	-	0	5	0	0
NC LINNEUS	53	26	70	21	40	3	0.03	-0.38	0.03	0.03	4	4.81	162	44	37	0	6	1	0
BRUNSWICK	54	27	71	21	42	4	0.22	-0.19	0.21	0.22	25	5.49	138	43	40	0	6	2	0
NE NOVELTY	51	25	69	20	38	0	0.01	-0.44	0.01	0.01	1	4.90	131	42	37	0	6	1	0
MONROE CITY	52	27	68	23	39	-1	0.09	-0.31	0.09	0.10	11	6.95	168	43	36	0	6	1	0
WC GREEN RIDGE	57	30	69	25	44	5	0.58	0.03	0.56	0.58	59	8.05	179	48	38	0	5	2	1
C AUXVASSE	54	28	72	23	41	2	0.22	-0.24	0.22	0.22	24	7.83	172	44	37	0	6	1	0
SANBORN FIELD	55	30	70	26	43	2	0.19	-0.37	0.19	0.20	20	8.41	167	48	38	0	6	1	0
COLUMBIA	55	28	71	23	42	1	0.23	-0.32	0.23	0.23	24	8.27	166	-	-	0	6	1	0
VERSAILLES	59	30	71	25	45	2	0.09	-0.60	0.05	0.09	8	9.33	189	49	39	0	5	2	0
EC COOK STATION	58	27	77	19	44	0	0.04	-0.82	0.03	0.27	22	8.30	144	48	41	0	5	2	0
SW LAMAR	61	33	80	29	47	4	0.11	-0.89	0.09	0.24	16	7.32	127	50	41	0	3	2	0
SE DELTA	58	30	77	22	45	1	0.06	-0.66	0.06	0.06	5	6.99	90	50	37	0	5	1	0
CHARLESTON	58	33	77	25	46	2	0.20	-0.65	0.20	0.20	13	8.59	104	50	40	0	4	1	0
GLENNONVILLE	60	34	81	26	48	2	0.20	-0.58	0.20	0.20	13	8.17	108	50	42	0	4	1	0
CLARKTON	60	34	80	25	47	1	0.26	-0.54	0.26	0.26	17	7.73	100	53	42	0	4	1	0
PORTAGEVILLE DC	59	35	79	28	48	3	0.36	-0.52	0.36	0.36	21	8.61	99	56	43	0	2	1	0
PORTAGEVILLE LF	59	35	78	28	48	3	0.42	-0.46	0.42	0.42	24	7.70	89	55	40	0	2	1	0
STEELE	60	37	78	28	48	2	0.32	-0.80	0.28	0.32	15	7.49	79	52	44	0	2	3	0
CARDWELL	60	36	78	28	48	1	0.34	-0.79	0.18	0.34	16	8.08	88	53	44	0	3	3	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: Although temperatures averaged near normal, readings rose to near 80°F by week's end. Frosts and light freezes were observed on a few mornings, as extreme minimum temperatures ranged from 30 to 35°F. Rainfall was scattered but occasionally heavy (locally 1 to 3 inches), halting most tillage operations. Soil temperatures remained low, concerning those who already planted corn. Additional applications of fertilizer and burn-down chemicals were made.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

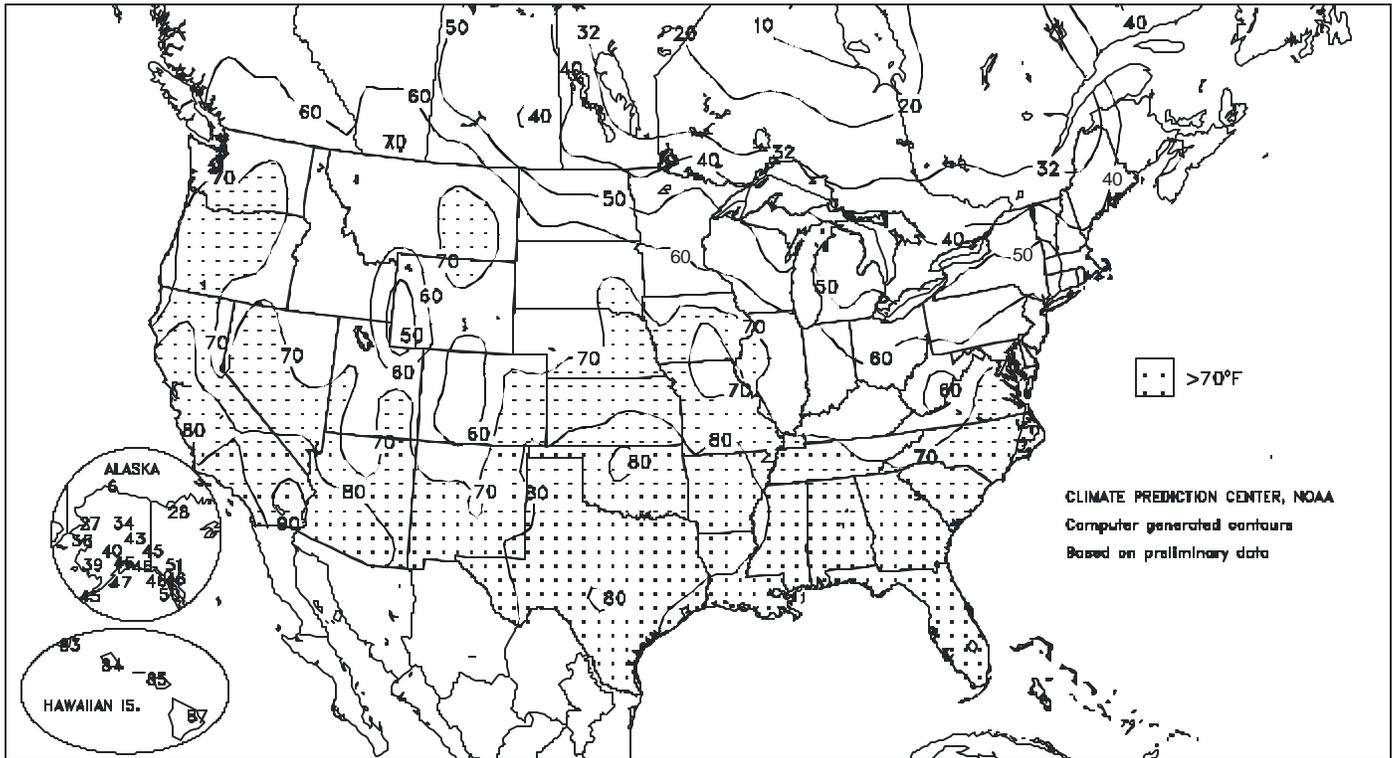
The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on March 10, 2005. Forecasts refer to March 1.

The **all orange** forecast for the 2004-05 season is 9.38 million tons, down 3 percent (%) from the February 1 forecast and 27% below last season's final utilization. Florida's all orange forecast, at 153 million boxes (6.89 million tons), is down 6% from last month and 37% below the 2003-04 production. The harvest is nearly complete for early and midseason varieties, which are forecast at 81.0 million boxes (3.65 million tons). That is down 4% from last month and 36% below the previous season. The early and midseason orange drop rate, at 18%, is the highest in the past 10 seasons. Florida's Valencia forecast is 72 million boxes (3.24 million tons), down 8% from the February forecast and 38% below last season's final utilization. Florida's average Valencia drop rate is increased to 24%. Although not a record for a non-freeze year, it is the highest drop rate since the 1990-91 season. Valencia fruit sizes are smaller than projected last month and smaller than 9 of the last 10 seasons.

California's all orange forecast is 64 million boxes (2.40 million tons), up 6% from the January forecast and 23% higher than last season. Valencia oranges are forecast at 20 million boxes (750,000 tons), up 21% from the January forecast and 43% higher than last season's final utilization. Picking of Valencia oranges is underway in some of the southern growing regions. Overall, sizing appears to be down from the previous year, but a significantly higher fruit set (807 fruits per tree compared to last season's average of 392) accounts for the increase in production. Rapid decreases in Valencia acreage continue in most of California's production areas, as growers abandon their groves or replace their Valencia trees with more profitable fruit or vegetable crops. California conducted an objective measurement survey for the March 1 forecast. The California navel forecast and Arizona and Texas orange production forecasts are carried forward from January.

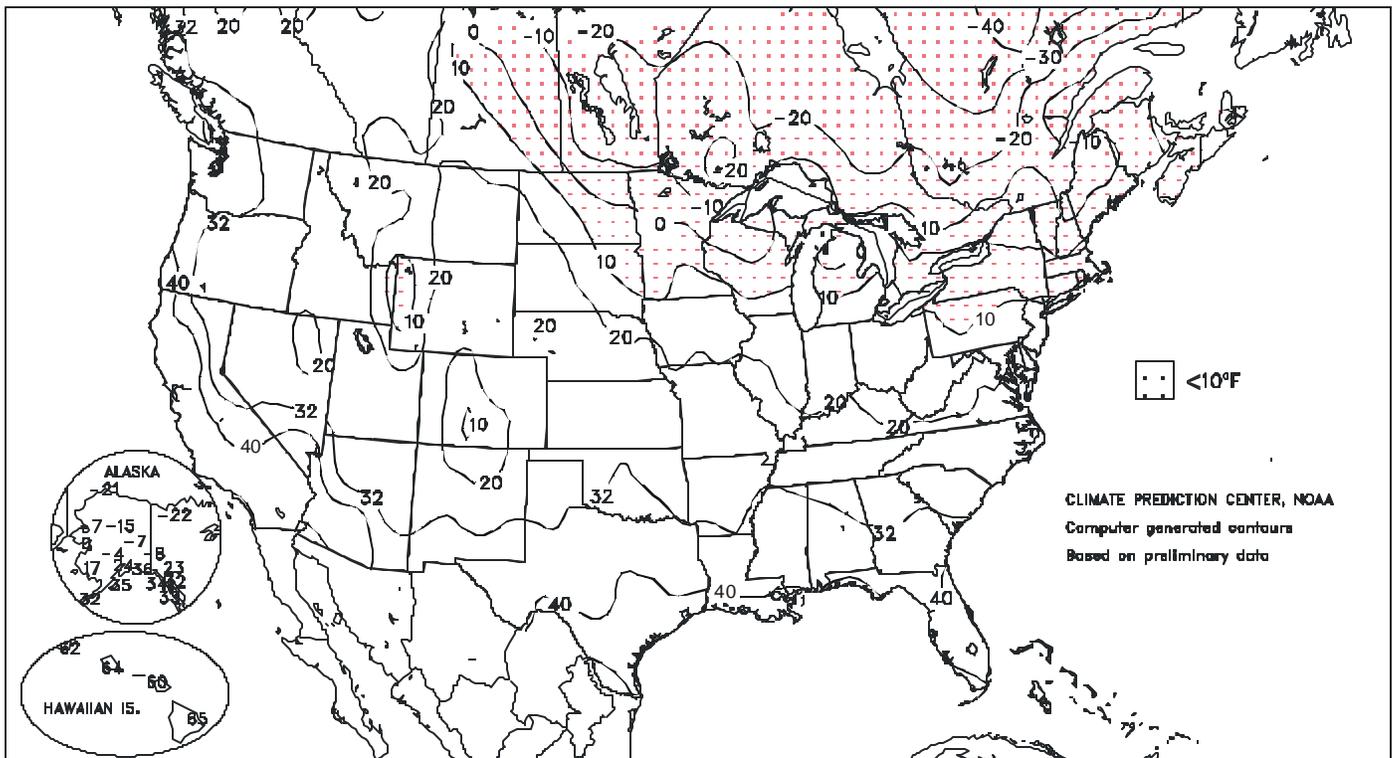
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

MAR 6 - 12, 2005



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

MAR 6 - 12, 2005

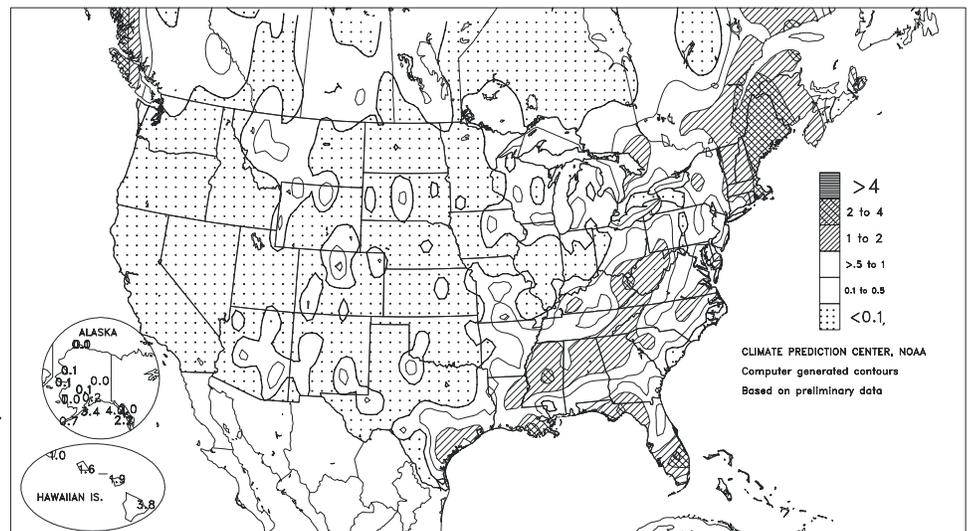


(Continued from front cover)

Farther west, warm weather and abundant moisture reserves fostered rapid winter wheat development on the **central and southern Plains**. Meanwhile, warmth promoted some greening of winter grains on the drought-affected **northern High Plains**, where light precipitation provided some much-needed moisture. In the **Northwest**, warm, dry weather increased stress on dryland winter wheat and maintained dismal prospects for spring and summer runoff from meager high-elevation snowpacks. Dry weather also prevailed in the **Southwest**, following a 5-month spell of sporadically heavy precipitation and widespread reductions in areal drought coverage.

Total Precipitation (Inches)

MAR 6 - 12, 2005



More than 300 daily-record highs were set or tied during the week, primarily in the **Northwest**. **Dallesport Airport, WA**, located just across the **Columbia River** from **The Dalles, OR**, collected seven consecutive daily-record highs (66, 72, 72, 75, 76, 73, and 74°F) from March 5-11. In **Oregon**, high temperatures climbed to 76°F on March 11 in **Redmond, Troutdale, and Hillsboro**. For all three locations, it was the earliest spring observance of a high temperature greater than 75°F (previously, March 15, 1959, in **Redmond**; March 27, 1994, in **Troutdale**; and March 28, 1994, in **Hillsboro**). Farther south, monthly record warmth arrived in **northern California** on March 11, when highs soared to 89°F in **Salinas** (previously, 88°F on March 26, 1969), 88°F in downtown **Oakland** (previously, 85°F on March 10, 2004), and 87°F in downtown **San Francisco** (previously, 86°F on March 18, 1914). Elsewhere, record warmth briefly overspread parts of the **Midwest** early in the week, where daily-record highs for March 6 included 74°F in **Des Moines, IA**, and 73°F in **Moline, IL**.

Meanwhile, daily-record rainfall totals were scattered across the **South** in locations such as **Victoria, TX** (1.76 inches on March 6), and **West Palm Beach, FL** (3.15 inches on March 9). Farther north, heavy snow blanketed parts of the **Northeast** from March 7-9 and 11-12, following previously large accumulations in early March. In **Maine**, **Portland** received 10.0 inches on March 1-2, 10.0 inches on March 7-9, and 12.5 inches on March 11-12. **Portland's** season-to-date snowfall climbed to 109.2 inches (165 percent of normal). Through March 13, seasonal snowfall totals were more than twice the normal values in locations such as **Worcester, MA** (109.2 inches, or 210 percent of normal); **Boston, MA** (86.1 inches, or 224 percent); **Providence, RI** (70.1 inches, or 218 percent); and **Bridgeport, CT** (52.3 inches, or 232 percent). In **New York City**, **Central Park's** season-to-date snowfall reached 40.0 inches (199 percent of normal), marking the first time on record that the city netted at least 40 inches of snow in 3 consecutive years. **Central Park's** 2002-03 to 2004-05 total climbed to 131.9 inches, its third-highest three-season snowfall behind 145.1 inches from 1872-73 to 1874-75 and 135.9 inches from 1915-16 to 1917-18.

Early- to midweek snowfall was especially heavy in **northern Maine**, where **Fort Kent** (29 inches) and several other locations

measured at least 2 feet. Farther south, high winds raked the **East Coast States**. On March 8 in the **Carolinas**, there were three tornadoes and more than 100 reports of wind gusts to 58 m.p.h. or higher. **Wilmington, NC**, clocked a wind gust to 89 m.p.h. on Tuesday morning. Between storm systems, there were a handful of **Northeastern** daily-record lows, including -12°F (on March 11) in **Bangor, ME**.

At week's end, warm, windy weather overspread the **Plains** in advance of a strong cold front. On March 10, wind gusts topped 60 m.p.h. in many locations, including **Kennebec, SD** (67 m.p.h.), **Creston, IA** (63 m.p.h.), and **Kearney, NE** (62 m.p.h.). Record highs in **Montana** for March 11 rose to 72°F in **Miles City** and 69°F in **Helena**. Farther south, daily-record highs for March 12 reached 85°F in **Chanute, KS**, and 78°F in **Pueblo, CO**. Meanwhile in **Montana**, late-week precipitation included a daily-record total (0.39 inch on March 12) in **Helena** and more than 10 inches of snow at a few locations in the **western part of the State**.

Following a spell of warm, dry weather, locally torrential rainfall overspread parts of **Hawaii**. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo** posted a daily record-tying high of 87°F on March 8. Farther west, however, daily-record rainfall totals were reported in locations such as **Honolulu, Oahu** (0.54 inch on March 8), and **Kahului, Maui** (0.80 inch on March 10). Elsewhere on **Maui**, 18.67 inches of rain pounded the **Hana Airport** in a 96-hour period from March 9-13, while 19.72 inches pelted **West Wailuaiki**. Most (19.09 inches) of **West Wailuaiki's** rain fell in a 48-hour period from March 9-11. Meanwhile on the **Big Island**, 24-hour totals on March 10-11 reached 6.34 inches in **Honokaa** and 8.90 inches in **Laupahoehoe**. Farther north, temperatures ranged from 6 to 18°F above normal throughout **Alaska**, although generally dry weather on the mainland contrasted with wet conditions across the **southeastern part of the State**. **Haines** (45°F on March 8) and **Eagle** (50°F on March 12) were among the **Alaskan** locations to achieve daily-record highs. Through March 13, month-to-date precipitation totals of 7.99 inches (233 percent of normal) on **Annette Island** and 8.09 inches (166 percent) in **Yakutat** contrasted with amounts of 0.01 inch (4 percent) in **King Salmon** and 0.04 inch (15 percent) in **Bethel**.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 12, 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, INCHES	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, INCHES	TOTAL INCHES SINCE MAR01	PERCENT NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL INCHES SINCE JAN01	PERCENT NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP		
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 IN. OR MORE	.50 IN. OR MORE	
AL BIRMINGHAM	59	39	77	32	49	-4	1.77	0.40	1.55	1.77	78	7.80	65	82	32	0	1	3	1	
AL HUNTSVILLE	58	36	78	30	47	-3	1.31	-0.25	1.07	1.31	50	7.96	61	83	53	0	1	3	1	
AL MOBILE	68	44	76	39	56	-3	0.15	-1.51	0.15	0.58	21	6.84	50	77	36	0	0	1	0	
AL MONTGOMERY	65	38	80	36	52	-4	0.65	-0.87	0.52	0.66	25	8.70	67	78	31	0	0	2	1	
AK ANCHORAGE	42	32	46	24	37	13	0.16	0.01	0.12	0.29	107	2.07	122	74	64	0	4	2	0	
AK BARROW	-5	-14	6	-21	-10	5	0.10	0.10	0.06	0.10	1000	0.26	108	83	78	0	7	2	0	
AK FAIRBANKS	39	10	43	-7	25	18	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.14	156	1.54	152	81	71	0	7	0	0	
AK JUNEAU	45	37	46	32	41	9	2.05	1.20	0.89	3.14	209	15.16	147	95	88	0	1	7	1	
AK KODIAK	43	37	47	35	40	8	3.43	2.26	1.19	4.02	198	20.21	127	94	80	0	0	7	4	
AK NOME	30	13	36	0	22	14	0.12	0.01	0.04	0.14	67	1.64	87	80	69	0	7	5	0	
AZ FLAGSTAFF	59	26	63	22	42	7	0.00	-0.65	0.00	0.69	61	11.46	195	82	23	0	7	0	0	
AZ PHOENIX	79	55	88	49	67	6	0.08	-0.19	0.08	0.31	69	5.17	252	79	47	0	0	1	0	
AZ TUCSON	76	47	87	39	62	4	0.04	-0.17	0.04	0.22	59	2.84	127	82	43	0	0	1	0	
AZ YUMA	84	57	90	51	71	6	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.17	189	2.57	343	65	46	1	0	0	0	
AR FORT SMITH	67	39	86	29	53	3	0.17	-0.70	0.12	0.17	12	6.86	107	75	32	0	2	2	0	
AR LITTLE ROCK	66	42	83	31	54	2	0.07	-0.94	0.07	0.12	7	7.83	91	68	33	0	1	1	0	
CA BAKERSFIELD	76	50	81	43	63	6	0.00	-0.33	0.00	0.39	68	4.42	149	86	64	0	0	0	0	
CA FRESNO	75	51	80	46	63	8	0.00	-0.54	0.00	0.64	69	5.36	103	90	72	0	0	0	0	
CA LOS ANGELES	65	55	69	52	60	2	0.00	-0.63	0.00	0.13	12	13.97	194	100	91	0	0	0	0	
CA REDDING	80	47	84	44	64	12	0.00	-1.26	0.00	0.29	13	7.62	54	76	47	0	0	0	0	
CA SACRAMENTO	74	47	80	42	61	7	0.00	-0.71	0.00	0.87	70	7.03	81	99	52	0	0	0	0	
CA SAN DIEGO	65	57	67	55	61	1	0.00	-0.55	0.00	1.45	158	11.78	225	85	77	0	0	0	0	
CA SAN FRANCISCO	72	51	83	48	61	7	0.00	-0.82	0.00	0.82	57	10.19	103	95	81	0	0	0	0	
CA STOCKTON	76	47	83	43	61	7	0.03	-0.52	0.02	0.92	96	6.40	104	93	84	0	0	2	0	
CO ALAMOSA	59	15	64	13	37	6	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	1.47	245	76	28	0	7	0	0	
CO CO SPRINGS	60	28	70	20	44	8	0.01	-0.18	0.01	0.09	29	0.91	97	74	20	0	6	1	0	
CO DENVER INTL	60	27	69	20	44	7	0.04	-0.17	0.03	0.04	12	0.43	54	72	20	0	7	2	0	
CO GRAND JUNCTION	63	30	68	29	47	5	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.00	0	2.44	168	68	33	0	6	0	0	
CO PUEBLO	66	25	78	16	46	6	0.01	-0.17	0.01	0.01	4	0.59	68	71	24	0	6	1	0	
CT BRIDGEPORT	41	24	52	16	33	-4	0.56	-0.32	0.32	0.72	49	7.92	98	71	54	0	6	3	0	
CT HARTFORD	36	17	50	6	27	-8	0.46	-0.37	0.30	0.54	39	7.90	96	84	62	0	6	3	0	
DC WASHINGTON	53	28	70	20	41	-3	0.68	-0.15	0.66	0.68	49	5.62	78	69	34	0	6	2	1	
DE WILMINGTON	49	25	69	17	37	-3	0.20	-0.70	0.16	0.22	15	6.08	79	79	33	0	6	2	0	
FL DAYTONA BEACH	70	48	78	43	59	-5	0.99	0.14	0.34	1.06	75	4.92	68	83	30	0	0	3	0	
FL JACKSONVILLE	68	42	78	37	55	-5	0.39	-0.47	0.20	0.40	28	5.92	71	88	30	0	0	2	0	
FL KEY WEST	73	59	79	54	66	-7	0.66	0.29	0.57	2.68	425	4.43	102	87	55	0	0	2	1	
FL MIAMI	74	57	79	51	65	-6	1.03	0.54	1.01	2.13	257	4.67	98	91	48	0	0	2	1	
FL ORLANDO	71	51	78	44	61	-5	0.53	-0.25	0.48	0.72	55	5.34	88	81	39	0	0	2	0	
FL PENSACOLA	67	47	75	42	57	-3	0.56	-0.90	0.56	1.12	46	8.27	66	76	38	0	0	1	1	
FL TALLAHASSEE	69	38	77	33	54	-6	1.86	0.34	1.86	1.96	77	7.30	58	85	33	0	0	1	1	
FL TAMPA	69	51	74	46	60	-6	0.44	-0.23	0.44	0.79	68	3.16	52	89	39	0	0	1	0	
FL WEST PALM BEACH	72	54	80	48	63	-7	3.23	2.49	3.21	4.42	368	7.99	107	87	66	0	0	2	1	
GA ATHENS	62	34	76	30	48	-4	0.74	-0.45	0.69	0.74	37	8.22	74	68	35	0	4	2	1	
GA ATLANTA	60	37	75	31	48	-5	1.03	-0.24	0.92	1.04	48	9.19	77	65	44	0	1	2	1	
GA AUGUSTA	65	34	79	28	50	-4	0.58	-0.49	0.52	0.61	34	8.25	79	79	32	0	3	2	1	
GA COLUMBUS	65	39	78	36	52	-4	0.97	-0.37	0.62	0.97	43	8.61	75	79	26	0	0	2	1	
GA MACON	67	36	79	30	51	-4	0.39	-0.76	0.20	0.40	20	8.03	70	77	25	0	1	2	0	
GA SAVANNAH	65	38	76	35	52	-6	0.33	-0.42	0.28	0.35	28	3.78	46	79	34	0	0	2	0	
HI HILO	81	66	87	65	74	2	3.76	0.74	1.45	3.79	76	22.93	97	84	70	0	0	5	3	
HI HONOLULU	80	69	84	64	74	0	1.56	1.09	0.86	1.56	188	9.07	153	81	68	0	0	3	2	
HI KAHULUI	80	65	85	60	73	0	1.88	1.38	0.80	1.95	227	8.92	128	96	84	0	0	4	2	
HI LIHUE	79	65	83	62	72	0	0.96	0.15	0.78	0.97	70	12.54	136	85	72	0	0	3	1	
ID BOISE	66	36	70	33	51	9	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.00	0	0.57	19	67	41	0	0	0	0	
ID LEWISTON	68	38	72	33	53	10	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.00	0	0.50	20	68	54	0	0	0	0	
ID POCATELLO	58	30	63	26	44	8	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.00	0	2.03	76	74	51	0	5	0	0	
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	41	23	64	18	32	-3	0.27	-0.22	0.17	0.31	39	6.50	156	73	53	0	6	4	0	
IL MOLINE	47	25	73	17	36	0	0.08	-0.48	0.03	0.08	9	3.18	80	69	50	0	6	3	0	
IL PEORIA	46	26	70	20	36	-1	0.07	-0.51	0.04	0.07	7	5.98	144	79	44	0	7	4	0	
IL ROCKFORD	41	21	65	15	31	-2	0.18	-0.25	0.08	0.18	26	4.98	145	77	53	0	6	4	0	
IL SPRINGFIELD	48	27	70	21	38	-1	0.11	-0.56	0.05	0.11	10	7.36	162	74	50	0	6	3	0	
IN EVANSVILLE	51	29	64	20	40	-4	0.20	-0.73	0.16	0.21	13	7.57	100	77	52	0	4	3	0	
IN FORT WAYNE	40	20	59	14	30	-6	0.26	-0.31	0.09	0.71	75	8.14	165	86	58	0	7	5	0	
IN INDIANAPOLIS	43	24	62	18	34	-5	0.02	-0.72	0.02	0.03	2	12.01	196	83	47	0	7	1	0	
IN SOUTH BEND	38	20	58	11	29	-6	0.54	-0.02	0.25	1.01	109	8.03	155	87	67	0	7	7	0	
IA BURLINGTON	49	26	72	21	37	0	0.12	-0.49	0.06	0.12	12	4.28	111	85	44	0	6	3	0	
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	44	23	73	14	34	0	0.10	-0.29	0.05	0.12	18	2.11	75	90	42	0	7	3	0	
IA DES MOINES	48	26	74	20	37	1	0.03	-0.36	0.02	0.03	5	2.66	93	72	57	0	6	2	0	
IA DUBUQUE	41	21	68	15	31	-1	0.37	-0.13	0.17	0.37	46	3.72	106	76	52	0	7	3	0	
IA SIOUX CITY	50	25	75	18	38	4	0.04	-0.33	0.02	0.04	7	1.61	89	67	49	0	6	2	0	
IA WATERLOO	43	22	72	14	33	1	0.36	-0.03	0.28	0.36	57	3.35	133	86	56	0	7	3	0	
KS CONCORDIA	62	33	74	25	47	7	0.06	-0.44	0.03	0.06	8	3.16	144	68	39	0	4	2	0	
KS DODGE CITY	66	33	81	28	49	7	0.07	-0.29	0.03	0.09	16	2.99	162	70	27	0	3	4	0	
KS GOODLAND	63	29	73	23	46	8	0.00	-0.26	0.00	1.00	233	1.35	104	63	26	0	5	0	0	
KS TOPEKA	60	32	75	25	46	4	0.14	-0.38	0.12	0.14	16	4.91	165	66	47	0	4	3	0	

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 12, 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, INCHES	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREAT TEST IN 24-HOUR, INCHES	TOTAL INCHES SINCE MAR01	PERCENT NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL INCHES SINCE JAN01	PERCENT NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 IN. OR MORE	.50 IN. OR MORE
WICHITA	63	33	84	27	48	4	0.05	-0.53	0.03	0.05	5	5.06	181	76	48	0	3	3	0
KY JACKSON	49	30	63	21	40	-5	1.13	0.11	0.50	1.41	81	9.56	106	85	43	0	5	5	1
LEXINGTON	45	27	58	19	36	-7	0.79	-0.23	0.59	0.88	51	7.38	88	83	58	0	6	5	1
LOUISVILLE	49	30	62	23	40	-5	0.58	-0.43	0.29	0.64	37	8.08	98	88	41	0	4	4	0
PADUCAH	56	32	75	21	44	-1	0.47	-0.47	0.47	0.47	29	7.62	84	78	38	0	4	1	0
LA BATON ROUGE	69	45	79	37	57	-2	0.35	-0.74	0.26	0.42	22	10.25	78	89	33	0	0	2	0
LAKE CHARLES	71	48	77	40	59	-1	0.54	-0.23	0.50	0.85	66	12.42	123	86	38	0	0	5	1
NEW ORLEANS	69	49	78	42	59	-2	1.05	-0.08	1.03	1.54	79	14.19	107	77	47	0	0	2	1
SHREVEPORT	71	48	82	35	60	3	0.12	-0.82	0.07	0.14	9	8.27	79	74	30	0	0	2	0
ME CARIBOU	24	2	33	-11	13	-9	1.76	1.21	1.11	2.32	252	6.57	110	90	63	0	7	6	1
PORTLAND	33	15	41	2	24	-7	1.65	0.78	0.87	1.89	129	8.96	103	84	57	0	7	4	2
MD BALTIMORE	51	26	69	17	39	-3	0.36	-0.55	0.33	0.37	24	5.77	72	71	46	0	6	2	0
MA BOSTON	37	22	46	11	30	-7	1.30	0.47	0.80	1.36	96	8.51	99	81	56	0	6	3	1
WORCESTER	32	16	46	4	24	-8	1.10	0.18	0.51	1.17	76	10.05	116	86	56	0	7	3	1
MI ALPENA	30	8	42	-3	19	-7	0.52	0.08	0.37	0.82	114	4.63	121	92	52	0	7	3	0
GRAND RAPIDS	33	18	49	10	26	-6	0.62	0.14	0.19	0.71	91	7.92	182	89	60	0	7	6	0
HOUGHTON LAKE	30	9	44	-2	19	-8	0.51	0.11	0.38	0.97	149	5.47	156	88	59	0	7	4	0
LANSING	34	18	48	13	26	-5	0.34	-0.08	0.12	0.65	96	7.06	189	81	58	0	7	4	0
MUSKEGON	33	17	47	5	25	-7	0.76	0.31	0.35	1.10	149	6.94	153	84	63	0	6	5	0
TRAVERSE CITY	32	13	47	2	23	-5	0.17	-0.18	0.08	0.20	34	3.75	70	88	48	0	6	5	0
MN DULUTH	27	6	51	-6	16	-7	0.34	0.03	0.20	0.36	75	3.93	162	78	52	0	7	5	0
INT'L FALLS	24	-3	45	-16	10	-10	0.09	-0.08	0.05	0.09	33	1.40	80	84	46	0	7	3	0
MINNEAPOLIS	36	18	60	9	27	-2	0.20	-0.14	0.09	0.20	37	2.37	100	69	56	0	6	3	0
ROCHESTER	36	19	62	9	28	0	0.13	-0.19	0.11	0.13	26	2.49	114	80	59	0	6	3	0
ST. CLOUD	35	15	57	8	25	0	0.08	-0.16	0.03	0.08	22	2.85	166	78	50	0	7	3	0
MS JACKSON	64	41	79	36	52	-3	1.55	0.34	1.53	1.57	77	10.22	84	78	35	0	0	3	1
MERIDIAN	65	36	81	35	51	-5	0.98	-0.59	0.98	0.98	37	11.59	83	84	48	0	0	1	1
TUPELO	60	40	79	33	50	-1	0.93	-0.52	0.49	0.93	38	11.05	90	75	51	0	0	2	0
MO COLUMBIA	56	28	71	22	42	0	0.54	-0.13	0.27	0.54	48	8.42	167	73	38	0	5	2	0
KANSAS CITY	57	30	73	25	44	3	0.08	-0.44	0.08	0.08	9	4.98	150	78	32	0	4	1	0
SAINT LOUIS	53	31	70	27	42	-1	0.20	-0.57	0.10	0.20	16	11.06	194	64	46	0	4	2	0
SPRINGFIELD	59	31	79	25	45	1	0.54	-0.23	0.29	0.63	50	9.86	175	73	47	0	4	2	0
MT BILLINGS	62	35	73	28	48	13	0.09	-0.12	0.05	0.09	27	0.55	32	71	28	0	2	3	0
BUTTE	56	24	65	16	40	11	0.14	-0.03	0.14	0.14	52	0.44	35	85	20	0	7	1	0
GLASGOW	55	29	69	24	42	14	0.16	0.08	0.06	0.16	114	0.36	48	82	43	0	5	5	0
GREAT FALLS	60	30	69	20	45	13	0.68	0.48	0.32	0.68	213	0.85	56	78	28	0	4	4	0
HAVRE	56	26	69	16	41	11	0.19	0.05	0.11	0.19	83	0.23	22	84	54	0	7	4	0
KALISPELL	58	29	65	24	43	10	0.05	-0.20	0.02	0.05	12	0.96	31	88	60	0	7	3	0
MISSOULA	60	32	68	26	46	10	0.39	0.20	0.26	0.39	118	1.22	56	82	55	0	4	3	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	56	28	71	21	42	6	0.01	-0.39	0.01	0.01	2	1.78	96	78	42	0	6	1	0
LINCOLN	55	27	73	20	41	4	0.00	-0.43	0.00	0.00	0	3.25	161	72	37	0	6	0	0
NORFOLK	53	27	74	20	40	6	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.00	0	1.70	88	72	40	0	5	0	0
NORTH PLATTE	58	23	71	18	41	5	0.04	-0.20	0.02	0.04	10	0.63	49	85	28	0	7	2	0
OMAHA	53	25	73	20	39	3	0.00	-0.42	0.00	0.00	0	2.43	108	73	39	0	6	0	0
SCOTTSBLUFF	60	28	70	23	44	9	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.00	0	0.87	59	70	27	0	6	0	0
VALENTINE	55	26	67	21	40	7	0.25	0.04	0.14	0.25	71	1.01	89	77	47	0	7	2	0
NV ELY	62	24	68	20	43	8	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.21	54	2.33	124	82	36	0	7	0	0
LAS VEGAS	79	52	83	49	66	9	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.17	63	4.69	303	53	25	0	0	0	0
RENO	71	34	76	28	53	11	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.09	23	2.71	108	69	44	0	2	0	0
WINNEMUCCA	67	28	71	24	47	7	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.21	72	1.79	103	80	41	0	6	0	0
NH CONCORD	32	10	40	-8	21	-10	0.88	0.23	0.45	1.28	117	7.25	113	88	56	0	7	3	0
NJ NEWARK	46	25	67	15	36	-4	0.52	-0.41	0.34	0.85	56	7.81	92	67	54	0	6	3	0
NM ALBUQUERQUE	63	37	74	34	50	4	0.11	-0.03	0.11	0.31	141	3.47	302	67	31	0	0	1	0
NY ALBANY	36	14	52	6	25	-7	0.24	-0.41	0.11	0.72	67	6.37	111	93	53	0	7	3	0
BINGHAMTON	34	14	50	6	24	-6	0.37	-0.24	0.17	0.82	78	7.05	116	82	52	0	7	6	0
BUFFALO	31	17	50	9	24	-8	0.29	-0.34	0.21	0.73	69	6.72	101	90	59	0	7	4	0
ROCHESTER	33	17	53	10	25	-7	0.03	-0.50	0.03	0.17	19	4.91	93	87	64	0	7	1	0
SYRACUSE	35	16	54	9	26	-5	0.44	-0.17	0.16	0.72	71	5.25	91	91	50	0	7	5	0
NC ASHEVILLE	57	29	68	24	43	-1	0.27	-0.78	0.15	0.28	16	4.86	50	73	32	0	5	2	0
CHARLOTTE	61	29	75	25	45	-6	0.68	-0.34	0.44	0.68	39	5.29	57	77	28	0	6	2	0
GREENSBORO	58	29	70	25	44	-3	0.46	-0.41	0.43	0.49	33	4.96	61	79	32	0	5	3	0
HATTERAS	54	40	62	33	47	-4	0.07	-1.05	0.04	0.07	4	6.35	55	77	46	0	0	2	0
RALEIGH	60	30	73	25	45	-4	1.07	0.11	0.86	1.08	66	6.01	66	74	35	0	5	3	1
WILMINGTON	62	35	72	27	49	-4	0.10	-0.89	0.10	0.11	7	3.69	37	82	28	0	2	1	0
ND BISMARCK	42	22	63	16	32	5	0.17	0.02	0.08	0.17	68	0.64	53	84	63	0	7	3	0
DICKINSON	47	25	58	19	36	8	0.16	0.09	0.06	0.16	145	0.34	37	94	50	0	7	4	0
FARGO	32	12	54	4	22	-2	0.03	-0.20	0.02	0.03	8	1.76	102	83	63	0	7	2	0
GRAND FORKS	30	8	46	-1	19	-4	0.19	0.02	0.11	0.19	70	1.24	81	89	62	0	7	3	0
JAMESTOWN	36	15	57	4	25	0	0.03	-0.13	0.03	0.03	12	0.60	43	86	54	0	7	1	0
WILLISTON	46	27	56	20	37	11	0.04	-0.10	0.03	0.04	18	0.52	45	83	69	0	6	2	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	36	18	56	10	27	-8	0.92	0.24	0.30	1.10	96	8.82	149	87	63	0	7	6	0
CINCINNATI	44	25	60	15	34	-8	0.47	-0.37	0.14	0.55	39	9.09	129	82	57	0	7	5	0
CLEVELAND	36	20	58	10	28	-7	0.71	0.10	0.22	1.18	116	9.14	158	86	59	0	7	5	0
COLUMBUS	41	23	61	13	32	-8	0.33	-0.28	0.16	0.80	78	11.04	192	79	55	0	7	5	0
DAYTON	40	22	58	13	31	-7	0.03	-0.63	0.02	0.15	14	11.00	184	86	55	0	7	2	0
MANSFIELD	36	18	55	8	27	-7	0.24	-0.42	0.06	0.34	31	8.22	140	98	62	0	7	6	0

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*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 12, 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, INCHES	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, INCHES	TOTAL INCHES SINCE MAR01	PERCENT NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL INCHES SINCE JAN01	PERCENT NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	01 IN. OR MORE	50 IN. OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	38	21	58	14	30	-5	0.20	-0.31	0.12	0.20	24	7.45	160	85	57	0	7	3	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	35	18	56	10	27	-7	0.39	-0.24	0.21	0.69	66	9.35	173	88	66	0	7	5	0
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	68	39	83	33	53	4	0.00	-0.66	0.00	0.00	0	4.78	121	77	33	0	0	0	0
OR TULSA	66	38	85	31	52	3	0.06	-0.72	0.06	0.06	5	5.83	120	69	38	0	1	1	0
OR ASTORIA	62	43	67	41	53	7	0.02	-1.71	0.01	0.51	17	9.59	47	96	82	0	0	2	0
OR BURNS	65	28	69	27	47	11	0.00	-0.29	0.00	0.15	29	1.14	41	85	52	0	7	0	0
OR EUGENE	70	38	73	33	54	9	0.00	-1.38	0.00	0.02	1	2.96	18	94	77	0	0	0	0
OR MEDFORD	74	37	80	35	56	10	0.00	-0.44	0.00	0.11	14	2.06	39	89	45	0	0	0	0
OR PENDLETON	67	40	70	36	53	9	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.00	0	0.75	24	70	47	0	0	0	0
OR PORTLAND	71	41	75	35	56	10	0.00	-0.88	0.00	0.01	1	3.26	30	96	73	0	0	0	0
OR SALEM	71	38	73	33	54	8	0.00	-1.01	0.00	0.02	1	1.94	15	93	72	0	0	0	0
PA ALLENTOWN	44	20	63	13	32	-4	0.30	-0.48	0.22	0.48	37	8.58	113	76	52	0	7	3	0
PA ERIE	33	19	54	13	26	-8	0.13	-0.51	0.08	0.30	28	7.66	130	79	61	0	7	3	0
PA MIDDLETOWN	47	25	65	18	36	-3	0.34	-0.40	0.32	0.38	30	7.09	101	83	39	0	6	2	0
PA PHILADELPHIA	49	26	69	18	37	-4	0.35	-0.49	0.27	0.38	27	7.44	97	70	47	0	6	2	0
PA PITTSBURGH	39	21	58	13	30	-7	0.30	-0.39	0.19	0.32	28	9.46	152	92	56	0	7	5	0
PA WILKES-BARRE	39	18	57	10	28	-8	0.16	-0.39	0.13	0.42	46	7.67	141	84	48	0	7	3	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	39	17	56	8	28	-7	0.17	-0.50	0.10	0.35	31	7.06	107	***	***	0	7	4	0
RI PROVIDENCE	36	21	47	11	29	-8	1.41	0.47	0.75	1.60	102	9.57	102	77	60	0	7	3	2
SC BEAUFORT	65	38	77	32	51	-5	0.22	-0.55	0.22	0.24	19	5.74	68	84	29	0	1	1	0
SC CHARLESTON	65	37	78	31	51	-5	0.09	-0.79	0.09	0.09	6	4.86	56	87	30	0	1	1	0
SC COLUMBIA	65	34	77	28	50	-4	0.64	-0.40	0.64	0.68	39	6.74	66	74	29	0	3	1	1
SC GREENVILLE	61	32	74	27	47	-3	0.72	-0.55	0.46	0.72	33	5.35	50	76	26	0	4	2	0
SD ABERDEEN	38	19	64	3	28	0	0.15	-0.09	0.08	0.21	55	1.55	116	82	58	0	7	3	0
SD HURON	43	22	71	12	33	3	0.12	-0.19	0.04	0.12	25	0.79	52	87	45	0	7	5	0
SD RAPID CITY	58	30	69	27	44	11	0.34	0.15	0.16	0.34	113	1.16	103	74	27	0	6	5	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	43	21	70	12	32	2	0.07	-0.25	0.05	0.07	14	1.63	108	78	55	0	6	3	0
TN BRISTOL	53	29	63	25	41	-3	0.84	-0.07	0.54	1.08	69	6.76	80	85	39	0	7	3	1
TN CHATTANOOGA	58	34	74	28	46	-3	1.28	-0.15	1.18	1.29	54	9.56	76	75	41	0	3	2	1
TN KNOXVILLE	56	32	70	23	44	-4	0.72	-0.48	0.37	0.75	37	6.85	65	82	40	0	4	2	0
TN MEMPHIS	61	42	80	33	51	0	0.64	-0.57	0.43	0.64	31	8.81	83	66	39	0	0	2	0
TN NASHVILLE	56	33	76	25	45	-3	0.33	-0.80	0.33	0.34	18	8.60	90	72	34	0	4	1	0
TX ABILENE	72	45	85	39	58	3	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.57	110	3.40	130	77	47	0	0	0	0
TX AMARILLO	67	35	83	31	51	5	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.07	19	2.18	142	75	23	0	2	0	0
TX AUSTIN	74	45	81	36	59	-1	0.29	-0.22	0.25	1.59	177	6.06	127	72	44	0	0	2	0
TX BEAUMONT	72	54	79	43	63	2	0.95	0.15	0.91	1.30	97	8.69	84	91	34	0	0	2	1
TX BROWNSVILLE	79	57	88	49	68	1	0.19	0.05	0.07	0.19	73	1.55	55	95	54	0	0	3	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	77	56	82	48	67	2	0.34	-0.05	0.27	0.76	109	4.52	109	91	58	0	0	4	0
TX DEL RIO	75	49	84	42	62	0	0.14	-0.05	0.12	0.96	274	3.25	173	83	49	0	0	2	0
TX EL PASO	70	43	79	39	57	2	0.04	-0.02	0.04	0.06	55	2.64	278	68	26	0	0	1	0
TX FORT WORTH	73	46	87	40	60	4	0.02	-0.71	0.01	0.25	20	6.20	112	75	31	0	0	2	0
TX GALVESTON	71	57	75	50	64	1	1.67	1.07	1.67	2.89	286	7.83	102	86	49	0	0	1	1
TX HOUSTON	73	51	80	43	62	1	0.78	0.06	0.75	1.29	105	10.80	137	81	47	0	0	2	1
TX LUBBOCK	70	39	84	31	54	5	0.05	-0.09	0.05	0.35	140	3.00	205	75	38	0	1	1	0
TX MIDLAND	69	41	80	37	55	1	0.22	0.12	0.22	0.39	205	2.33	179	81	41	0	0	1	0
TX SAN ANGELO	71	42	80	34	57	2	0.00	-0.23	0.00	2.00	488	4.58	191	76	46	0	0	0	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	74	50	81	42	62	2	0.35	-0.06	0.26	1.18	164	5.79	140	82	39	0	0	2	0
TX VICTORIA	76	52	82	44	64	2	1.84	1.34	1.76	2.67	314	10.65	200	90	49	0	0	2	1
TX WACO	73	45	86	38	59	2	0.08	-0.51	0.05	0.72	69	7.78	145	76	53	0	0	3	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	72	42	88	35	57	5	0.00	-0.50	0.00	0.15	18	3.93	111	75	39	0	0	0	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	60	35	65	31	48	7	0.00	-0.41	0.00	0.01	1	2.69	79	70	35	0	2	0	0
VT BURLINGTON	33	13	46	3	23	-5	0.55	0.09	0.31	0.83	109	4.60	99	83	58	0	7	4	0
VA LYNCHBURG	55	27	70	20	41	-3	0.46	-0.41	0.40	0.71	49	6.23	77	70	29	0	6	3	0
VA NORFOLK	57	33	72	28	45	-2	0.59	-0.33	0.55	0.82	53	5.62	64	90	37	0	4	3	1
VA RICHMOND	57	29	72	22	43	-2	0.78	-0.16	0.71	1.10	70	5.91	73	74	47	0	5	2	1
VA ROANOKE	55	32	68	25	44	-1	0.35	-0.50	0.25	0.51	35	4.87	63	60	35	0	5	3	0
VA WASH/DULLES	52	25	69	17	39	-2	0.54	-0.26	0.54	0.54	40	5.11	71	68	45	0	6	1	1
WA OLYMPIA	66	41	70	38	53	10	0.01	-1.23	0.01	0.27	12	8.50	54	94	77	0	0	1	0
WA QUILLAYUTE	58	44	65	35	51	8	0.68	-1.97	0.25	2.45	53	23.14	75	100	90	0	0	4	0
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	62	47	67	42	55	10	0.02	-0.85	0.01	0.25	16	5.89	54	89	72	0	0	2	0
WA SPOKANE	60	36	64	29	48	10	0.00	-0.36	0.00	0.00	0	1.29	33	82	44	0	1	0	0
WA YAKIMA	69	33	72	31	51	10	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	0.99	44	82	53	0	4	0	0
WV BECKLEY	43	24	59	14	33	-7	0.86	0.03	0.36	1.27	90	6.20	82	80	56	0	6	4	0
WV CHARLESTON	47	29	63	19	38	-5	1.17	0.26	0.43	1.78	116	7.94	99	84	46	0	5	5	0
WV ELKINS	44	25	63	17	34	-4	0.99	0.09	0.37	1.60	105	6.88	84	80	45	0	7	6	0
WV HUNTINGTON	48	28	65	19	38	-6	3.27	2.39	1.65	4.05	268	10.54	135	84	49	0	6	5	3
WI EAU CLAIRE	34	15	55	4	25	-3	0.19	-0.12	0.09	0.19	39	2.08	89	82	42	0	6	3	0
WI GREEN BAY	32	14	47	6	23	-6	0.23	-0.15	0.10	0.35	57	3.28	116	81	51	0	6	3	0
WI LA CROSSE	39	20	63	11	29	-3	0.27	-0.05	0.19	0.28	55	2.96	110	83	44	0	6	3	0
WI MADISON	38	20	59	11	29	-2	0.43	0.03	0.15	0.43	66	4.08	128	71	51	0	6	4	0
WI MILWAUKEE	37	21	56	15	29	-4	0.35	-0.11	0.10	0.35	47	5.45	128	72	53	0	6	4	0
WY CASPER	57	25	67	21	41	8	0.10	-0.09	0.09	0.10	30	0.39	25	72	42	0	7	2	0
WY CHEYENNE	53	29	62	25	41	8	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.00	0	0.75	61	55	32	0	7	0	0
WY LANDER	58	29	68	25	43	10	0.38	0.15	0.38	0.38	103	1.23	86	63	29	0	6	1	0
WY SHERIDAN	61	31	72	25	46	13	0.25	0.08	0.13	0.25	89	0.64	40	70	49	0	4	4	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

February Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Continuing a winter-long trend, unfavorably dry weather in the Northwest contrasted with excessive wetness in southern California and parts of the Southwest, where periods of heavy precipitation further eased or eradicated long-term drought and sustained tremendous high-elevation snowpacks. Southwestern storminess also caused flash flooding and mudslides, although some large reservoirs remained low. Meanwhile, Northwestern drought-related concerns included diminishing moisture reserves for dryland winter grains, meager mountain snowpacks, and dismal spring and summer runoff prospects. A similar weather pattern prevailed on the Plains, where persistently dry weather across northern areas contrasted with widespread precipitation from southeastern Nebraska and much of Kansas southward. On the drought-affected northern High Plains, winter wheat-related concerns included soil moisture shortages and the crop's exposure to occasional temperature and wind extremes. By month's end, warm weather prompted winter wheat to begin breaking dormancy as far north as the central Plains. Farther east, below-normal precipitation in parts of the Southeast promoted late-winter fieldwork but reduced topsoil moisture for pastures and winter grains. However, a pattern change toward month's end produced widespread rain and was especially beneficial across Florida's peninsula, reducing the threat of wildfires and easing citrus irrigation demands. Elsewhere, snow fell frequently during February across the Great Lakes and Northeastern States, while widespread showers maintained soggy conditions in feedlots and winter wheat fields in the southern and eastern Corn Belt. However, the upper Midwest continued to experience a relatively mild winter, with above-normal temperatures and generally light snow.

Above-normal temperatures prevailed nearly nationwide during February, with the warmest weather—relative to normal—affecting the upper Midwest (5 to 9°F above normal). Colder-than-normal conditions (locally as much as 7°F below normal) were confined to some valley locations across the interior Northwest, while near-normal readings were observed in parts of the Southwest, Pacific Northwest, and the Atlantic coastal plain.

February featured record-setting wetness in parts of the Southwest and some brief but uncommonly heavy rain in parts of the central Plains and western Corn Belt. February 12-13 rainfall reached 2.48 inches in Nebraska City, NE, nearly equal to its normal winter precipitation of 3.17 inches. The Southwest experienced its own, longer-lived period of heavy precipitation from February 17-23, when Sandberg, CA, received 10.31 inches of rain (82 percent of its normal annual total) in 1 week.

Selected Record-High February Precipitation Totals (In.)

Location	Total	Normal	Previous Record
Farmington, NM	1.81	0.46	1.75 in 1987
El Paso, TX	1.92	0.39	1.88 in 1905
Pecos Nat'l Mon., NM	2.37	0.63	2.13 in 1978
White Sands, NM	2.42	0.37	1.61 in 1973
Redrock, NM	2.92	0.89	2.55 in 1980
Alamogordo, NM	3.03	0.53	1.23 in 1920
Tierra Amarilla, NM	3.46	1.10	2.85 in 1948
Ruidoso, NM	3.47	1.16	2.61 in 1948
Gila Hot Springs, NM	3.51	1.04	2.73 in 1993
Cloudcroft, NM	5.16	1.72	4.08 in 1991
Brazos Lodge, NM	5.27	1.85	3.74 in 1980
Sandberg, CA	12.35	3.21	11.36 in 1973

In addition to the monthly records, several Southwestern locations observed their wettest start to a year through the end of February. In New Mexico alone, more than a dozen stations experienced their wettest January-February period. Among them: Albuquerque (3.16 inches, or 340 percent of normal), breaking its 1863 record of 3.14 inches, and Santa Fe (3.75 inches, or 341 percent), shattering its 1891 standard of 3.23 inches. Meanwhile in southern Nevada, Las Vegas' winter precipitation of 6.62 inches (394 percent of normal) eclipsed its December 1992 - February 1993 record of 5.86 inches. Las Vegas also surpassed its normal calendar-year rainfall of 4.49 inches on February 25, the earliest date on record. For the first time on record, Las Vegas collected at least 2 inches of rain in three consecutive months. Finally, Las Vegas netted at least a trace of rain on 10 consecutive days from February 17-26, breaking its record of 9 days set in February 1941, July 1952, and February 1978.

In southern California, San Diego received at least 4 inches of rain in four different months. Totals reached 4.98 inches (a monthly record) in October, 4.01 inches in December, 4.49 inches in January, and 4.52 inches in February. The previous record of three 4-inch month totals was set in 1940-41 (December, February, and March). San Diego collected 19.64 inches of rain from July 2004 - February 2005, trailing 25.97 inches in 1883-84 and 24.74 inches in 1940-41 on its annual precipitation list. Similarly, downtown Los Angeles netted 33.87 inches in the 8-month period ending in February, third behind July-June totals of 38.18 inches in 1883-84 and 34.84 inches in 1889-90.

Meanwhile, precipitation totaled only 12.72 inches (37 percent of normal) in Eugene, OR, from October 2004 - February 2005. Eugene most recently observed a lower October-February sum in 2000-01, when 11.96 inches fell. Prior to that, only 10.60 inches fell from October 1976 - February 1977. During

February, record-low precipitation totals were noted in dozens of Northwestern locations, including:

Selected Record-Low February Precipitation Totals (In.)

<u>Location</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Previous Record</u>
Stehekin, WA	0.61	4.27	0.74 in 1929
Saint John, WA	0.29	1.56	0.33 in 1994
LaCrosse, WA	0.27	1.51	0.28 in 1934
Nez Perce, ID	0.27	1.33	0.33 in 1998
Cabinet Gorge, ID	0.26	3.13	0.43 in 1993
Priest River, ID	0.20	3.12	0.57 in 1913
Mazama, WA	0.17	2.69	0.26 in 1993
Sandpoint, ID	0.15	3.47	0.37 in 1920
Bonniers Ferry, ID	0.15	1.77	0.26 in 2001
Potlatch, ID	0.14	2.70	0.28 in 1920
Pullman, WA	0.10	2.10	0.45 in 1977
Spokane, WA	0.04	1.51	0.09 in 1929
Omak, WA	0.03	1.24	0.04 in 1932
Kalispell, MT	0.03	1.15	0.06 in 1934
Coeur d'Alene, ID	0.02	2.47	0.21 in 1928
Boundary Dam, WA	0.02	2.27	0.36 in 1993
Winthrop, WA	0.01	1.50	0.07 in 1929
Great Falls, MT	0.01	0.51	0.01 in 1950
Newport, WA	Trace	2.44	0.23 in 1929
Northport, WA	Trace	1.54	0.11 in 1964
Davenport, WA	Trace	1.22	0.07 in 1920
Ritzville, WA	Trace	1.17	0.01 in 1998
Miles City, MT	Trace	0.41	0.01 in 1992
Chewelah, WA	0.00	1.97	0.13 in 1929
Rosalia, WA	0.00	1.69	0.12 in 1903
Smyrna, WA	0.00	0.79	0.00 in 1988
Quincy, WA	0.00	0.75	0.00 in 1988

For the first time in nearly a half-century of record-keeping, there was no snow on the ground on March 1 in Northwestern locations such as Copper Bottom, MT (previously, 4.4 inches of snow water equivalency in 1977), and Moscow Mountain, ID (previously, 2.2 inches in 1977). In contrast, Midway Valley, UT, set a March 1 record with 57.7 inches of water equivalency, shattering the 1993 standard of 42.0 inches.

In spite of persistent dryness on the northern High Plains, conditions were relatively tranquil. In Helena, MT, the January-February average wind speed of 4.4 m.p.h. (2.2 m.p.h. below normal) represented the city's second-calmmest start to a year. Elsewhere in Montana, Great Falls' average wind spell of 11.2 m.p.h. (3.5 m.p.h. below normal) was its sixth-calmmest January-February period. However, only a trace of precipitation fell during February in Montana locations such as Cut Bank (0.28 inch below normal) and Miles City (0.41 inch below normal). By month's end, Miles City's stretch without measurable precipitation reached 53 days (January 7 - February 28). Miles City also endured an early-month temperature swing from 62°F

on February 3 to -1°F on February 8, although its monthly average temperature of 30.9°F was 8.2°F above normal. With an average temperature of 42.3°F (7.1°F above normal), Kalispell, MT, notched its warmest February. Butte, MT, noted temperatures of 50°F or higher on 9 days during the first 2 months of 2005, tying its January-February 1971 record. Meanwhile in Wisconsin, February temperatures did not fall below 0°F in cities such as LaCrosse and Green Bay, the 11th such occurrence since 1900 in both locations.

February was another snowy month in parts of the Northeast, where totals included 42.0 inches (209 percent of normal) in Syracuse, NY; 29.7 inches (190 percent) in Burlington, VT; and 25.7 inches (201 percent) in Portland, ME. Portland's season-to-date snowfall through February 28 reached 71.8 inches (153 percent). On February 10-11, one of the month's most impressive storms dumped 32 inches of snow in Dover-Foxcroft, ME, and dropped at least 2 feet of snow in several other northern New England locations. Farther south, however, October 2004 - February 2005 rainfall was lower in several Florida cities—including West Palm Beach (6.84 inches, or 33 percent of normal) and Naples (5.82 inches, or 52 percent)—than Las Vegas, NV. During the same 5-month period, Las Vegas measured 8.92 inches (400 percent of normal).

A rather powerful, late-winter storm took aim on the East Coast at month's end. On February 27, daily-record rainfall totals included 5.17 inches in Sarasota-Bradenton, FL, and 3.83 inches in Brunswick, GA. Sarasota-Bradenton received only 0.08 inch during the remainder of the month. By February 28, wind gusts as high as 68 m.p.h. were clocked in coastal Onslow County, NC. February 28 - March 2 snowfall topped 1 foot in some Great Lakes and Northeastern locations, with a few totals in excess of 2 feet in favored locations downwind of the Great Lakes. In the storm's wake, the coldest of several chilly mornings was March 2, when lows included -33°F in Embarrass, MN, and 27°F in Tallahassee, FL.

Wet weather prevailed across southern and western Alaska, accompanied by near- to slightly above-normal temperatures nearly statewide. Much-above-normal readings were observed, however, in parts of southwestern Alaska, where King Salmon's month average temperature of 23.6°F was 8.4°F above normal. Farther north, Nome netted a monthly snowfall of 30.4 inches, compared with a total of 5.6 inches in February 2004. In southern Alaska, February precipitation reached 5.93 inches (229 percent of normal) in Cold Bay and 8.76 inches (153 percent) in Kodiak.

Heavy rain soaked Hawaii early in the month, causing some flash flooding on the Big Island and Kauai. Mountain View, on the Big Island, netted 16.20 inches of rain during the month, 12.57 inches of which fell in a 24-hour period on February 3-4. Monthly rainfall reached 15.19 inches (171 percent of normal)

in Hilo, on the Big Island, and 5.83 inches (179 percent) in Lihue, Kauai. Although monthly rainfall totaled only 1.28 inches (54 percent of normal) in Honolulu, Oahu, the city's December-February precipitation reached 13.47 inches (170 percent).

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Conditions were very dry on the northern Great Plains, where little or no precipitation fell during February. Snow cover in the region remained well below normal and nonexistent in most areas, leaving winter wheat unprotected from cold weather. Temperatures averaged well above normal but occasionally fell below 0°F, causing concern among growers. In contrast, the central and southern Great Plains had abundant precipitation, causing continued fieldwork delays. The cotton harvest in Texas, usually finished by the end of January, remained incomplete as of February 27.

Moderate precipitation, including occasional snow showers, maintained soil saturation in the southern and eastern Corn Belt. With frequent repetition of freeze-thaw cycles, soil heaving

remained a problem in the region. Elsewhere in the Corn Belt, precipitation was light to moderate, and temperatures were well above normal.

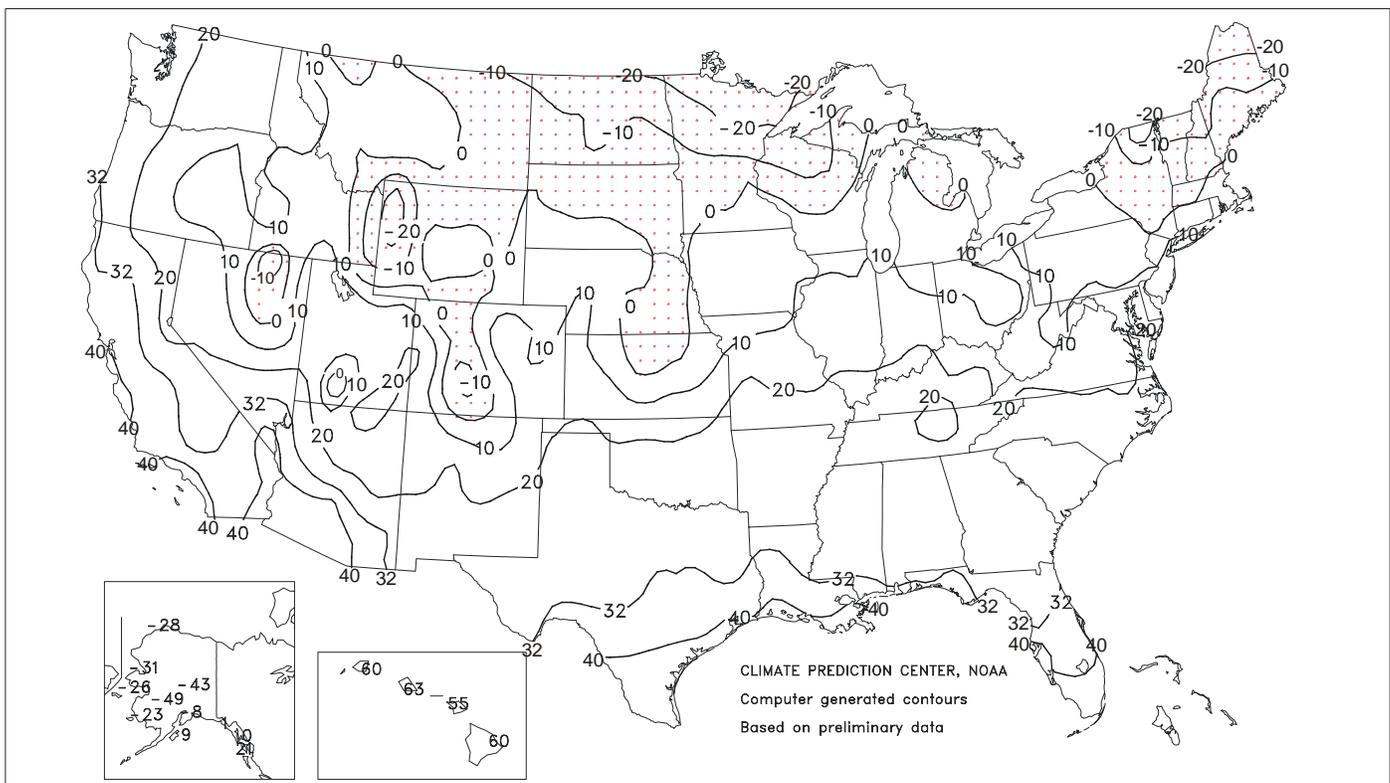
In the Mississippi Delta and the Southeast, moderate to heavy precipitation hampered land preparation activities in some areas. Mild weather in most areas promoted growth of winter grains and vegetables. Unlike most of the region, cool, dry conditions prevailed in Florida. Temperatures briefly dropped below freezing in central Florida, but the State's citrus-growing area avoided freeze damage.

Persistently stormy weather in the Southwest caused repeated flooding in southern California and some fieldwork delays in citrus groves and vegetable fields. Farther east, however, precipitation was generally beneficial, increasing soil moisture and recharging reservoirs in the southern and central Rocky Mountains.

Dry conditions prevailed in the northern Rockies and Pacific Northwest, particularly in the interior crop-producing areas. Snow cover in the region remained well below normal throughout the month, leaving most of the winter wheat crop exposed. Temperatures averaged slightly above normal for the month but fell as low as 10°F in mid-February.

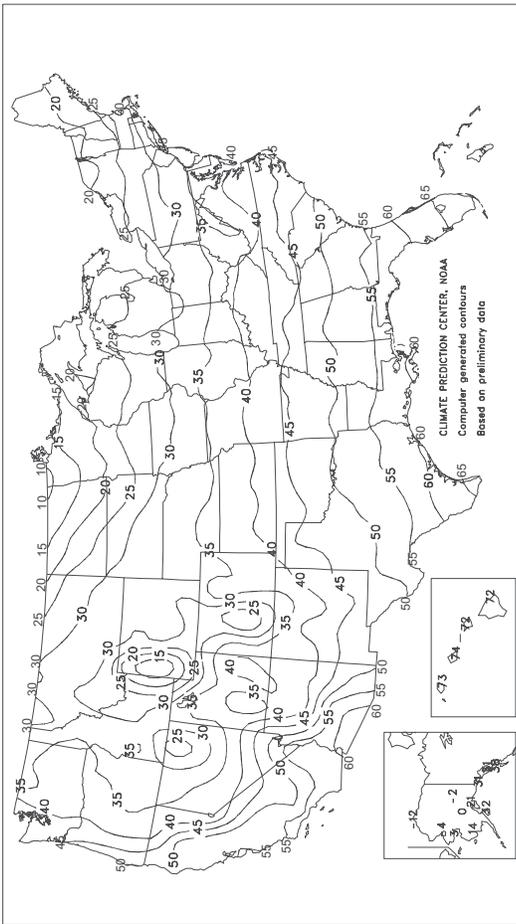
Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

February 2005



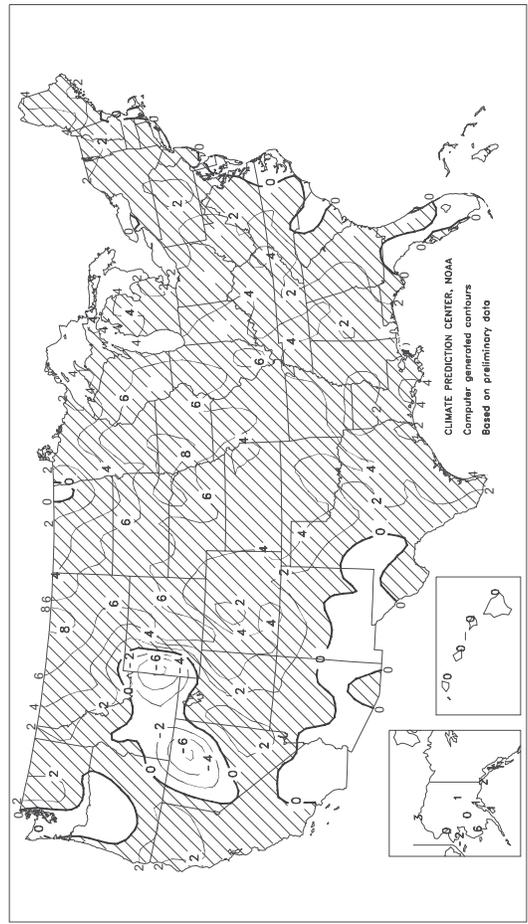
Average Temperature (°F)

February 2005



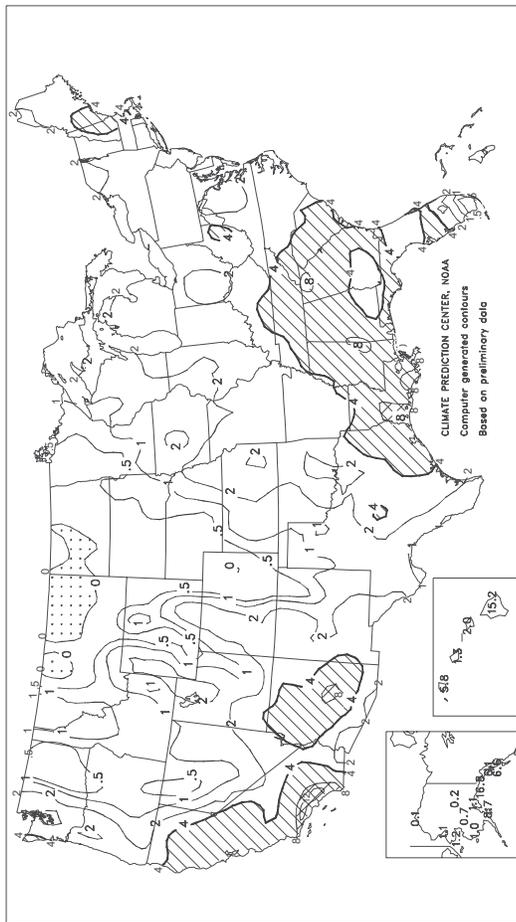
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

February 2005



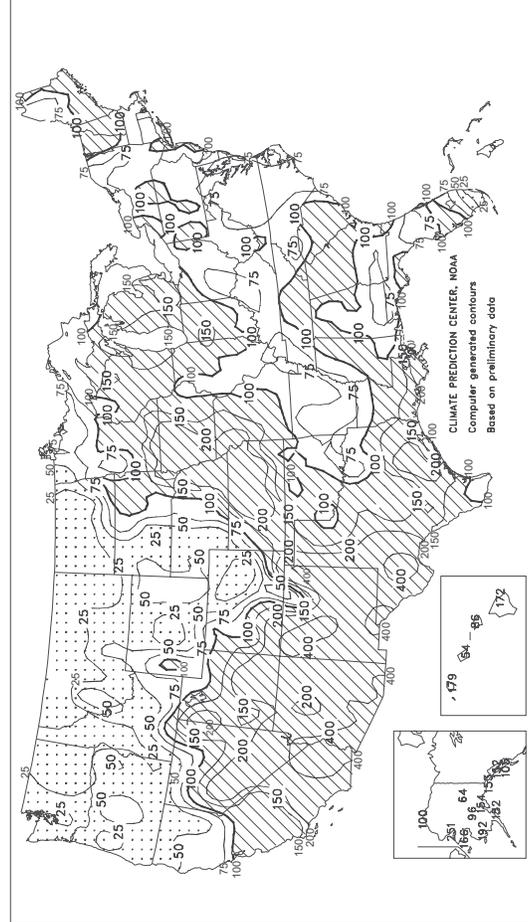
Total Precipitation (inches)

February 2005



Percent of Normal Precipitation

February 2005



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

February 2005

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	50	3	4.08	-0.13	LEXINGTON	40	4	2.38	-0.89	COLUMBUS	34	2	1.34	-0.86
HUNTSVILLE	48	4	4.99	0.04	LONDON-CORBIN	41	2	2.84	-0.88	DAYTON	33	3	1.54	-0.75
MOBILE	57	4	3.85	-1.25	LOUISVILLE	42	4	2.59	-0.66	MANSFIELD	29	2	1.25	-0.92
MONTGOMERY	54	3	5.50	0.05	PADUCAH	43	5	3.14	-0.79	TOLEDO	29	2	2.72	0.84
AK ANCHORAGE	21	2	1.15	0.41	LA BATON ROUGE	58	5	3.94	-1.16	YOUNGSTOWN	29	1	2.85	0.82
BARROW	-12	4	0.72	0.60	LAKE CHARLES	58	4	5.64	2.36	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	47	5	2.73	1.17
COLD BAY	32	4	5.96	3.37	NEW ORLEANS	59	3	8.30	2.83	TULSA	46	4	2.05	0.10
FAIRBANKS	-2	2	0.18	-0.18	SHREVEPORT	54	3	3.78	-0.43	OR ASTORIA	45	1	3.53	-4.34
JUNEAU	31	2	6.01	1.99	ME BANGOR	21	0	1.07	-1.47	BURNS	30	0	0.44	-0.67
KING SALMON	24	8	0.27	-0.45	ME CARIBOU	17	4	1.15	-0.91	EUGENE	42	-1	1.28	-5.07
KODIAK	32	2	8.91	3.19	OR PORTLAND	25	0	3.35	0.21	MEDFORD	45	1	0.35	-1.75
NOME	3	-3	1.19	0.44	MD BALTIMORE	37	2	1.68	-1.34	PENDLETON	38	-1	0.28	-0.94
AZ FLAGSTAFF	33	1	4.30	1.74	MA BOSTON	31	0	2.22	-1.08	PORTLAND	44	1	1.34	-2.84
PHOENIX	59	1	3.02	2.25	MA WORCESTER	28	2	2.74	-0.36	SALEM	41	-2	0.60	-4.49
TUCSON	56	1	1.29	0.41	MI ALPENA	23	4	0.91	-0.44	PA ALLENTOWN	32	2	2.24	-0.51
AR FORT SMITH	49	5	1.65	-0.94	MI DETROIT	28	1	3.06	1.18	ERIE	29	1	1.74	-0.54
LITTLE ROCK	49	4	3.12	-0.21	MI FLINT	26	2	2.43	1.08	MIDDLETOWN	34	3	1.91	-1.02
CA BAKERSFIELD	54	1	1.69	0.48	MI GRAND RAPIDS	28	3	2.01	0.48	PHILADELPHIA	36	1	2.32	-0.42
EUREKA	49	0	2.79	-2.72	MI HOUGHTON LAKE	23	3	1.46	0.21	PITTSBURGH	33	2	2.36	-0.01
FRESNO	55	4	2.53	0.41	MI LANSING	28	4	2.07	0.62	WILKES-BARRE	30	1	1.73	-0.35
LOS ANGELES	58	0	7.22	4.11	MI MUSKEGON	29	4	2.41	0.83	WILLIAMSPORT	31	2	2.10	-0.51
REDDING	53	4	3.06	-2.43	MI TRAVERSE CITY	27	5	0.85	-0.94	PR SAN JUAN	75	-2	1.05	-1.25
SACRAMENTO	52	1	2.37	-1.17	MN DULUTH	19	4	1.17	0.34	RI PROVIDENCE	31	0	2.92	-0.53
SAN DIEGO	60	1	5.88	3.84	MN INT'L FALLS	14	3	0.29	-0.35	SC CHARLESTON	52	1	3.08	0.00
SAN FRANCISCO	55	3	5.22	1.21	MN MINNEAPOLIS	26	6	1.07	0.28	COLUMBIA	49	1	4.15	0.31
STOCKTON	53	2	2.53	0.07	NY ROCHESTER	25	7	1.58	0.83	FLORENCE	48	0	3.09	0.07
CO ALAMOSA	28	6	0.44	0.23	NY ST. CLOUD	23	7	0.99	0.40	GREENVILLE	46	2	3.18	-1.06
CO SPRINGS	35	3	0.06	-0.29	MS JACKSON	52	3	5.23	0.73	MYRTLE BEACH	48	-1	0.00	-3.50
DENVER	36	5	0.02	-0.21	MS MERIDIAN	52	2	6.02	0.67	SD ABERDEEN	22	3	0.78	0.30
GRAND JUNCTION	38	4	0.90	0.40	MS TUPELO	49	4	4.78	0.10	HURON	27	6	0.48	-0.09
PUEBLO	37	2	0.19	-0.07	MO COLUMBIA	40	6	1.94	-0.26	RAPID CITY	33	6	0.30	-0.16
CT BRIDGEPORT	34	2	1.68	-1.24	MO JOPLIN	43	4	2.90	0.65	SIoux FALLS	29	8	1.67	1.16
HARTFORD	30	1	2.17	-0.79	MO KANSAS CITY	38	5	3.29	1.98	BRISTOL	41	3	2.79	-0.61
DC WASHINGTON	40	2	1.64	-0.99	MO SPRINGFIELD	42	5	2.68	0.40	CHATTANOOGA	47	4	5.49	0.64
DE WILMINGTON	35	1	2.03	-0.78	MO ST JOSEPH	36	4	2.39	1.26	JACKSON	45	2	3.75	-0.50
FL DAYTONA BEACH	61	1	1.30	-1.44	MO ST LOUIS	40	5	1.94	-0.34	KNOXVILLE	44	2	3.78	-0.23
FT LAUDERDALE	68	0	0.19	-2.51	MT BILLINGS	35	5	0.31	-0.26	MEMPHIS	49	4	3.20	-1.11
FT MYERS	66	0	3.37	1.27	MT BUTTE	27	5	0.18	-0.29	NASHVILLE	45	4	3.85	0.16
JACKSONVILLE	57	1	3.58	0.43	MT GLASGOW	26	7	0.03	-0.23	ABILENE	50	1	2.12	0.99
KEY WEST	70	-1	0.20	-1.31	MT GREAT FALLS	32	6	0.01	-0.50	AMARILLO	43	2	0.69	0.14
MELBOURNE	63	1	3.50	1.01	MT HELENA	31	5	0.06	-0.32	AUSTIN	55	0	3.40	1.41
MIAMI	69	0	0.63	-1.44	MT KALISPELL	31	4	0.03	-1.12	BEAUMONT	58	2	4.37	1.02
ORLANDO	64	1	1.56	-0.79	MT MILES CITY	31	6	0.00	-0.34	BROWNSVILLE	66	3	0.78	-0.40
PENSACOLA	58	3	4.58	-0.10	MT MISSOULA	31	2	0.22	-0.55	COLLEGE STATION	57	2	5.08	2.70
ST PETERSBURG	66	3	2.66	-0.21	NE GRAND ISLAND	35	7	1.14	0.46	CORPUS CHRISTI	63	3	3.03	1.19
TALLAHASSEE	56	1	3.93	-0.70	NE HASTINGS	35	5	1.22	0.55	DALLAS/FT WORTH	53	4	1.65	-0.72
TAMPA	64	1	1.81	-0.86	NE LINCOLN	34	6	2.34	1.68	DEL RIO	56	0	1.40	0.44
WEST PALM BEACH	67	0	2.17	-0.38	NE MCCOOK	37	5	0.30	-0.34	EL PASO	50	-1	1.93	1.54
GA ATHENS	48	2	4.90	0.51	NE NORFOLK	34	8	1.31	0.55	GALVESTON	60	2	2.76	0.15
ATLANTA	49	2	5.69	1.01	NE NORTH PLATTE	34	5	0.18	-0.33	HOUSTON	59	4	6.16	3.18
AUGUSTA	49	1	5.26	1.15	NE OMAHA/EPPLEY	33	5	1.96	1.16	LUBBOCK	46	3	1.34	0.63
COLUMBUS	54	4	5.50	1.02	NE SCOTTSBLUFF	35	5	0.41	-0.17	MIDLAND	48	-1	1.54	0.96
MACON	53	4	4.89	0.34	NE VALENTINE	33	6	0.21	-0.27	SAN ANGELO	50	0	2.06	0.88
SAVANNAH	52	-1	1.97	-0.95	NV ELKO	24	-7	1.19	0.31	SAN ANTONIO	56	1	2.46	0.71
HI HILO	72	1	8.61	-0.25	NV ELY	32	2	1.19	0.44	VICTORIA	60	3	5.30	3.26
HONOLULU	74	1	1.55	-0.80	NV LAS VEGAS	53	1	2.49	1.80	WACO	54	3	3.75	1.32
KAHULUI	72	0	2.06	-0.30	NV RENO	39	1	0.90	-0.16	WICHITA FALLS	49	3	2.32	0.75
LIHUE	73	1	7.37	4.11	NV WINNEMUCCA	32	-4	0.59	-0.03	UT SALT LAKE CITY	35	0	1.56	0.23
BOISE	37	0	0.33	-0.81	NH CONCORD	23	0	2.55	0.19	VT BURLINGTON	22	2	1.70	0.03
LEWISTON	39	1	0.19	-0.76	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	35	1	2.68	-0.17	VA LYNCHBURG	39	1	1.80	-1.30
POCATELLO	28	-2	0.73	-0.28	NE NEWARK	36	2	3.04	0.08	NORFOLK	41	-1	2.33	-1.01
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	33	6	2.17	0.54	NM ALBUQUERQUE	43	2	1.79	1.35	RICHMOND	42	2	1.41	-1.57
MOLINE	34	7	0.59	-0.92	NY ALBANY	27	2	1.12	-1.05	ROANOKE	42	3	2.21	-0.87
PEORIA	35	7	1.80	0.13	NY BINGHAMTON	26	2	2.11	-0.35	WASH/DULLES	37	2	1.42	-1.35
ROCKFORD	31	6	1.59	0.25	NY BUFFALO	25	-1	2.46	0.04	WA OLYMPIA	40	0	1.09	-5.08
SPRINGFIELD	37	6	1.98	0.18	NY ROCHESTER	26	1	1.44	-0.60	QUILLAYUTE	42	0	3.91	-8.44
IN EVANSVILLE	40	4	3.35	0.25	NY SYRACUSE	26	2	1.64	-0.48	SEATTLE-TACOMA	43	0	1.13	-3.05
FORT WAYNE	30	3	2.51	0.57	NC ASHEVILLE	42	3	2.58	-1.25	SPOKANE	35	2	0.05	-1.46
INDIANAPOLIS	36	5	2.68	0.27	NC CHARLOTTE	45	0	2.95	-0.60	YAKIMA	36	1	0.19	-0.61
SOUTH BEND	31	4	1.95	-0.03	NC GREENSBORO	44	3	3.17	0.07	WV BECKLEY	36	2	2.24	-0.72
MA BURLINGTON	35	7	1.83	0.29	NC HATTERAS	44	-3	3.46	-0.48	CHARLESTON	40	3	3.13	-0.06
CEDAR RAPIDS	31	6	1.11	0.01	NC RALEIGH	45	2	2.30	-1.17	ELKINS	36	4	2.21	-0.99
DES MOINES	33	6	1.93	0.74	NC WILMINGTON	48	-1	2.27	-1.39	HUNTINGTON	40	3	2.81	-0.28
DUBUQUE	29	6	1.31	-0.11	ND BISMARCK	24	6	0.13	-0.38	WI EAU CLAIRE	25	6	0.99	0.19
SIoux CITY	32	7	0.59	-0.03	ND DICKINSON	26	5	0.03	-0.40	GREEN BAY	26	6	1.41	0.40
WATERLOO	29	6	1.52	0.47	ND FARGO	17	3	0.61	0.02	LA CROSSE	28	5	1.27	0.28
KS CONCORDIA	38	6	1.96	1.23	ND GRAND FORKS	11	-2	0.25	-0.33	MADISON	29	6	1.69	0.41
DODGE CITY	40	4	1.07	0.41	ND JAMESTOWN	19	3	0.04	-0.48	MILWAUKEE	30	5	1.91	0.26
GOODLAND	37	5	0.29	-0.15	ND MINOT	21	4	0.00	-0.53	WAUSAU	24	5	0.69	-0.21
HILL CITY	37	5	1.10	0.50	ND WILLISTON	23	6	0.01	-0.38	WY CASPER	32	5	0.15	-0.49
TOPEKA	38	5	2.67	1.49	OH AKRON-CANTON	30	2	2.21	-0.07	CHEYENNE	33	4	0.26	-0.18
WICHITA	41	5	2.29	1.27	OH CINCINNATI	38	4	2.02	-0.73	LANDER	30	4	0.05	-0.49
KY JACKSON	42	4	3.71	0.03	OH CLEVELAND	31	3	2.11	-0.18	SHERIDAN	31	4	1.27	0.70

Winter Weather Review

Review Provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Winter conditions varied dramatically in the West, ranging from periods of excessive precipitation across southern California, the Great Basin, and much of the Southwest, to persistently dry weather across the northern half of the region. Southwestern storminess caused flooding and mudslides but eased or eradicated long-term drought. Meanwhile, drought expanded or intensified in the Northwest, where meager high-elevation snowpacks were not expected to provide much spring and summer runoff. A similar pattern was observed on the Plains, where abundant precipitation across the southeastern half of the region contrasted with worsening drought on the northern High Plains. During the second half of January and much of February, the northern High Plains' winter wheat crop was exposed to occasional weather extremes. Farther east, the Midwestern winter featured unusually wet weather in the southern and eastern Corn Belt but rather tranquil conditions in the upper Mississippi Valley. Stormy, often snowy, weather affected areas from the lower Great Lakes region into the Northeast. Farther south, however, drier-than-normal weather prevailed from the central Gulf Coast region to the southern Atlantic States.

Above-normal temperatures were observed nearly nationwide. Winter readings generally ranged from 2 to 6°F above normal on the Plains and averaged as much as 8°F above normal in the upper Midwest. Near- to slightly below-normal temperatures were confined to parts of California, the Great Basin, and the lower Great Lakes and Atlantic Coast States.

December: 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 and ice 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, monthly

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.

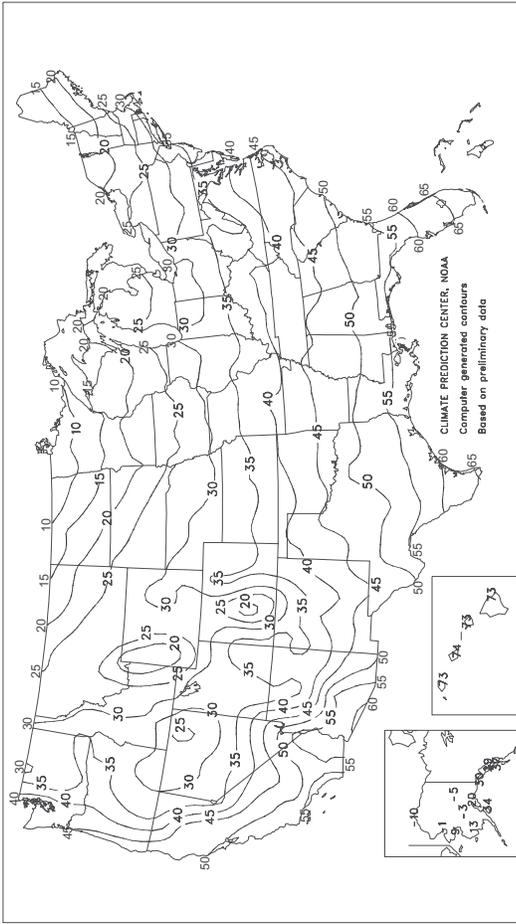
January: In most sections of the United States, January's weather exhibited two distinct characters. For example, the first 2 weeks of January featured warmth, record wetness, and widespread flooding in the Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys. Colder, drier weather followed, causing concerns in soft red winter wheat areas due to numerous freeze-thaw cycles and heaving of saturated soils. Near-record to record warmth also prevailed across much of the South and East until a pattern-changing cold front swept offshore on January 14. Although only light precipitation accompanied sharply colder weather in the Southeast, a major snowstorm swept across the upper Midwestern, Great Lakes, and Northeastern States from January 21-23, preceded and followed by several less serious storms. Unlike wheat fields in Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys, a thick blanket of snow protected the wheat crop from weather extremes in the lower Great Lakes region, including Michigan. Farther west, a late-month return to wet weather (rain and snow) maintained adequate to locally excessive soil moisture reserves across the southern half of the Plains. In contrast, cold, occasionally snowy conditions on the northern Plains in early to mid-January were suddenly replaced by mild, windy weather. As a result, the northern High Plains' wheat crop lost not only its protective snow cover but some of its winter hardiness as well. The interior Northwest also experienced a rapid change from cool, showery weather early in the month to unfavorable dryness and record warmth. By month's end, water-supply concerns mounted across the Northwest due to meager mountain snowpacks and already low reservoir levels. Farther south, record-setting precipitation totals deluged California, the Great Basin, and much of the Southwest through January 12, causing flash flooding and mudslides, but padding high-elevation snowpacks, improving spring and summer runoff prospects, and further easing the effects of long-term drought. Quieter weather prevailed west of the Rockies thereafter, although a pair of storms brought a brief return of showery conditions to the Southwest during the last week of January.

Despite a mid- to late-month cooling trend, January temperatures averaged 4 to 8°F above normal across much of the South. Slightly lower (near-normal) temperatures were observed along the southern Atlantic Coast. Unusually mild weather also prevailed in the Four Corners States, where monthly temperatures in a few locations averaged more than 10°F above normal. In contrast, mid- to late-month warmth only partially offset a bitterly cold start to the year on the northern Plains, where January temperatures averaged as much as 4°F below normal. Meanwhile, temperatures varied sharply across the interior Northwest, ranging from as much as 6°F below normal in the snow-covered northern Great Basin to 4°F above normal in several locations farther north. Elsewhere, temperatures averaged near normal in California, while Midwestern readings ranged from 2°F below normal in Michigan to as much as 8°F above normal in the lower Ohio Valley. Some of the coldest weather, relative to normal, affected New England, where temperatures averaged as much as 4°F below normal.

February: *A complete summary begins on page 9.*

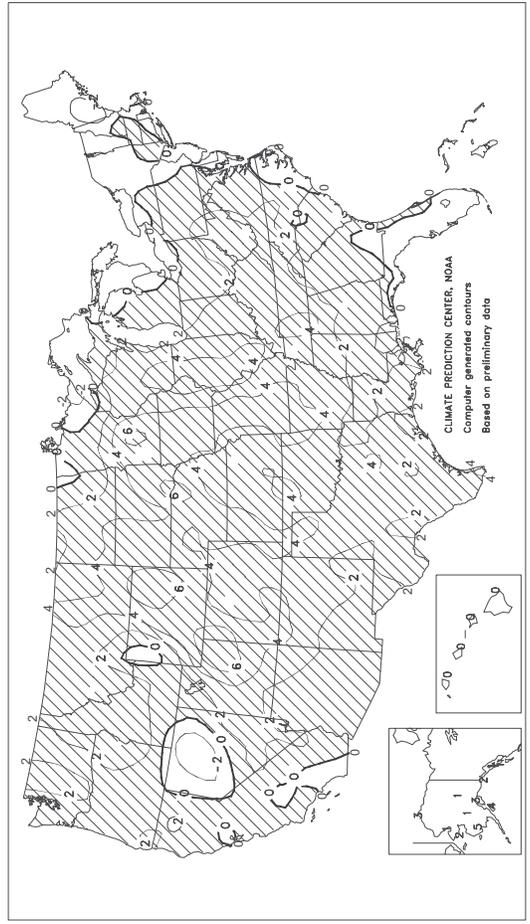
Average Temperature (°F)

DEC 2004 - FEB 2005



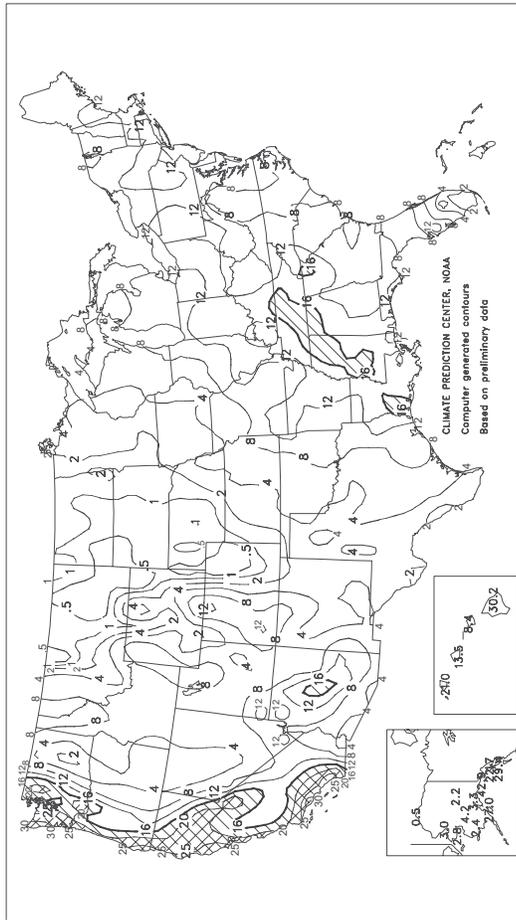
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

DEC 2004 - FEB 2005



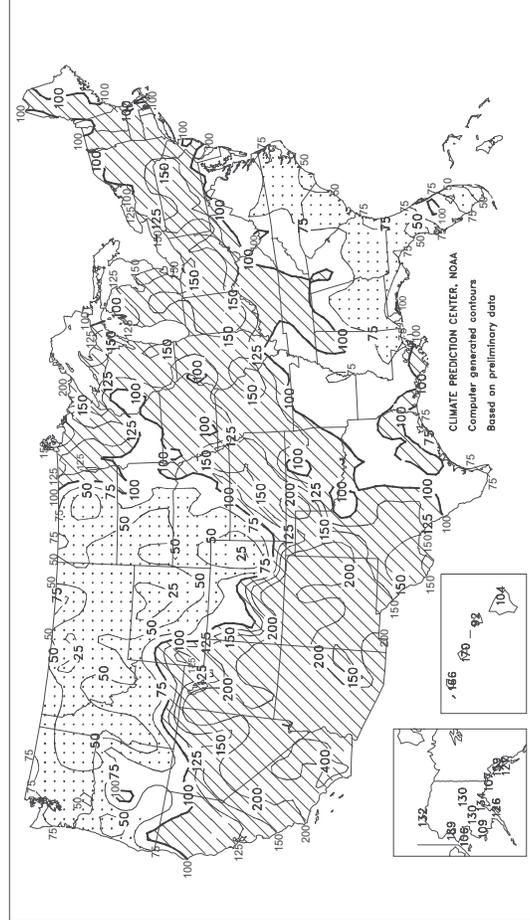
Total Precipitation (inches)

DEC 2004 - FEB 2005



Percent of Normal Precipitation

DEC 2004 - FEB 2005



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

Winter 2004 - 05

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	48	3	9.59	-4.54	LEXINGTON	37	2	9.88	-0.76	COLUMBUS	32	1	13.60	5.94
HUNTSVILLE	45	3	14.33	-1.73	LONDON-CORBIN	39	2	12.08	0.04	DAYTON	31	2	12.42	4.45
MOBILE	54	2	9.63	-5.88	LOUISVILLE	39	3	13.03	2.81	MANSFIELD	28	1	10.89	2.83
MONTGOMERY	51	2	10.83	-4.63	PADUCAH	40	4	10.47	-1.31	TOLEDO	28	1	9.33	2.88
AK ANCHORAGE	21	4	3.30	0.83	LA BATON ROUGE	55	3	12.97	-3.58	YOUNGSTOWN	28	0	12.28	4.95
BARROW	-10	3	0.47	0.12	LAKE CHARLES	56	3	15.32	1.92	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	43	4	5.28	0.55
COLD BAY	33	4	16.93	6.93	NEW ORLEANS	56	2	16.09	-0.32	TULSA	42	3	6.65	0.67
FAIRBANKS	-5	2	2.16	0.50	SHREVEPORT	51	2	10.91	-2.45	OR ASTORIA	45	2	16.32	-11.57
JUNEAU	29	1	22.69	8.45	ME BANGOR	20	-1	8.50	-0.71	BURNS	28	2	2.79	-0.80
KING SALMON	24	8	2.91	-0.23	CARIBOU	13	0	8.26	0.04	EUGENE	42	1	7.05	-15.24
KODIAK	34	4	27.02	5.49	PORTLAND	24	-1	11.38	-0.09	MEDFORD	42	2	6.08	-1.39
NOME	9	2	2.84	0.16	MD BALTIMORE	36	1	8.34	-1.50	PENDLETON	38	3	1.40	-2.75
AZ FLAGSTAFF	32	1	15.44	8.87	MA BOSTON	31	-1	10.81	-0.14	PORTLAND	43	2	7.16	-7.80
PHOENIX	58	3	6.42	3.90	WORCESTER	27	1	13.68	2.71	PA SALEM	42	1	5.81	-11.58
TUCSON	54	1	3.33	0.43	MI ALPENA	21	1	5.71	0.77	PA ALLENTOWN	30	0	11.95	2.31
AR FORT SMITH	45	4	8.18	-0.17	MI DETROIT	28	1	9.44	3.14	PA ERIE	29	0	13.18	4.64
LITTLE ROCK	46	3	10.60	-1.05	FLINT	24	0	7.56	2.46	MIDDLETOWN	33	2	10.08	1.07
CA BAKERSFIELD	50	1	5.12	1.97	GRAND RAPIDS	26	1	9.59	3.33	PHILADELPHIA	35	0	10.23	0.66
EUREKA	47	-1	17.75	-0.08	HOUGHTON LAKE	21	0	6.28	1.67	PITTSBURGH	32	2	11.75	3.82
FRESNO	49	2	7.88	2.26	LANSING	26	2	8.25	3.02	WILKES-BARRE	28	-1	10.64	3.55
LOS ANGELES	58	1	20.33	12.45	MUSKOGON	27	1	9.13	2.69	WILLIAMSPORT	30	2	10.87	2.47
REDDING	49	2	18.15	1.49	TRAVERSE CITY	24	1	6.41	-1.02	PR SAN JUAN	76	-1	10.85	0.96
SACRAMENTO	48	0	10.29	0.46	MN DULUTH	14	2	5.74	2.85	RI PROVIDENCE	31	0	12.87	0.91
SAN DIEGO	59	1	14.34	8.71	INT'L FALLS	8	1	3.31	1.13	SC CHARLESTON	50	0	5.82	-4.58
SAN FRANCISCO	52	2	15.79	4.44	MINNEAPOLIS	21	4	2.61	-0.22	COLUMBIA	47	1	7.28	-4.60
STOCKTON	49	2	8.59	1.60	ROCHESTER	20	4	2.95	0.24	FLORENCE	47	0	6.95	-3.63
CO ALAMOSA	24	6	1.74	0.95	ST. CLOUD	18	5	3.23	1.19	GREENVILLE	45	2	11.18	-1.33
CO SPRINGS	34	5	1.06	0.01	MS JACKSON	50	3	13.88	-1.63	MYRTLE BEACH	48	0	4.43	-6.18
DENVER	34	4	0.43	-0.34	MERIDIAN	49	1	14.77	-1.81	SD ABERDEEN	19	4	1.67	0.33
GRAND JUNCTION	34	5	2.65	1.03	TUPELO	47	4	20.93	4.99	HURON	22	4	0.88	-0.56
PUEBLO	35	4	0.83	-0.15	MO COLUMBIA	35	4	8.86	2.46	RAPID CITY	29	4	0.90	-0.33
CT BRIDGEPORT	33	1	10.31	0.19	JOPLIN	40	4	8.80	1.75	SIoux FALLS	23	5	1.67	0.13
HARTFORD	28	0	11.59	1.19	KANSAS CITY	33	3	5.29	1.19	TN BRISTOL	38	2	8.71	-1.60
DC WASHINGTON	38	0	8.00	-0.89	SPRINGFIELD	38	3	10.43	2.87	CHATTANOOGA	44	2	14.87	-0.19
DE WILMINGTON	34	0	8.73	-0.91	ST JOSEPH	32	2	4.21	0.76	JACKSON	43	2	12.73	-1.21
FL DAYTONA BEACH	60	0	6.10	-2.48	ST LOUIS	37	4	12.63	5.35	KNOXVILLE	42	2	11.67	-1.40
FT LAUDERDALE	68	0	3.67	-4.62	MT BILLINGS	30	3	0.71	-1.34	MEMPHIS	47	4	12.53	-1.70
FT MYERS	65	-1	5.80	-0.11	BUTTE	25	6	0.67	-0.86	NASHVILLE	43	3	14.19	1.99
JACKSONVILLE	55	0	8.19	-1.29	GLASGOW	19	4	0.79	-0.19	TX ABILENE	49	3	3.56	0.19
KEY WEST	70	-1	2.50	-3.37	GREAT FALLS	28	4	0.60	-1.26	AMARILLO	41	3	2.59	0.80
MELBOURNE	62	0	8.19	0.91	HELENA	26	3	0.68	-0.68	AUSTIN	53	1	4.80	-1.52
MIAMI	68	-1	3.05	-3.08	KALISPELL	27	3	2.12	-2.15	BEAUMONT	56	2	10.24	-4.05
ORLANDO	62	0	6.38	-0.71	MILES CITY	24	3	0.34	-0.95	BROWNSVILLE	65	4	2.83	-0.82
PENSACOLA	55	1	14.23	0.24	MISSOULA	28	3	1.37	-1.61	COLLEGE STATION	55	3	10.09	1.16
ST PETERSBURG	63	0	5.19	-3.04	NE GRAND ISLAND	29	4	1.84	-0.04	CORPUS CHRISTI	60	2	4.24	-0.97
TALLAHASSEE	53	0	8.97	-5.12	HASTINGS	29	2	2.17	0.22	DALLAS/FT WORTH	50	3	6.60	-0.24
TAMPA	62	0	3.91	-3.33	LINCOLN	28	2	3.68	1.49	DEL RIO	55	2	2.69	0.41
WEST PALM BEACH	66	-1	4.35	-5.09	MCCOOK	32	3	0.79	-0.88	EL PASO	47	0	2.94	1.33
GA ATHENS	46	2	10.28	-2.51	NORFOLK	28	5	1.85	-0.13	GALVESTON	58	1	7.49	-2.73
ATLANTA	46	1	12.99	-0.53	NORTH PLATTE	29	3	0.66	-0.64	HOUSTON	56	2	11.46	1.11
AUGUSTA	47	0	8.89	-2.86	OMAHA/EPPELY	28	3	2.77	0.28	LUBBOCK	44	4	3.34	1.46
COLUMBUS	51	2	10.19	-3.47	SCOTTSBLUFF	31	4	0.93	-0.75	MIDLAND	47	2	2.05	0.29
MACON	50	3	8.38	-5.10	VALENTINE	28	4	0.77	-0.34	SAN ANGELO	49	2	2.96	0.03
SAVANNAH	51	0	5.20	-4.48	NV ELKO	25	-3	4.18	1.23	SAN ANTONIO	55	3	4.69	-0.68
HI HILO	73	1	30.17	1.07	ELY	30	3	2.66	0.67	VICTORIA	57	2	9.89	2.94
HONOLULU	74	0	13.47	5.54	LAS VEGAS	51	2	6.62	4.94	WACO	51	3	8.36	1.27
KAHULUI	73	1	8.42	-0.76	RENO	34	-1	4.33	1.33	WICHITA FALLS	46	3	4.45	0.08
LIHUE	73	1	21.02	8.39	WINNEMUCCA	29	-3	2.14	-0.12	UT SALT LAKE CITY	34	3	3.20	-0.73
ID BOISE	35	3	1.81	-2.10	NH CONCORD	23	0	9.72	1.43	VT BURLINGTON	20	-1	7.02	0.91
LEWISTON	38	3	1.36	-1.78	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	34	0	9.89	0.29	VA LYNCHBURG	38	1	7.93	-1.94
POCATELLO	28	2	2.86	-0.39	NEWARK	34	0	10.29	-0.22	NORFOLK	42	0	7.21	-3.09
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	29	4	7.34	1.53	NM ALBUQUERQUE	41	3	3.46	2.04	RICHMOND	41	2	7.18	-2.47
MOLINE	29	4	3.99	-1.30	NY ALBANY	25	0	8.35	1.02	ROANOK	40	2	6.49	-2.68
PEORIA	31	5	7.31	1.74	BINGHAMTON	24	0	10.38	2.31	WASH/DULLES	37	3	7.58	-1.31
ROCKFORD	26	3	5.45	0.64	BUFFALO	26	-1	10.98	1.60	WA OLYMPIA	41	2	13.55	-8.05
SPRINGFIELD	33	4	8.48	2.52	ROCHESTER	26	0	7.73	0.62	QUILLAYUTE	43	2	32.82	-7.68
IN EVANSVILLE	37	3	9.67	0.12	SYRACUSE	25	0	8.33	0.50	SEATTLE-TACOMA	42	0	10.01	-4.92
FORT WAYNE	28	1	10.10	3.34	NC ASHEVILLE	40	2	8.02	-3.26	SPOKANE	32	3	2.63	-2.95
INDIANAPOLIS	33	3	13.93	6.01	CHARLOTTE	44	0	7.35	-3.38	YAKIMA	33	2	2.12	-1.23
SOUTH BEND	28	2	9.23	1.89	GREENSBORO	42	2	7.32	-2.38	WV BECKLEY	34	1	7.05	-2.23
IA BURLINGTON	31	5	5.26	0.31	HATTERAS	47	-1	8.98	-5.36	CHARLESTON	38	2	9.07	-0.69
CEDAR RAPIDS	26	4	2.94	-0.69	RALEIGH	44	2	6.41	-4.12	ELKINS	35	4	7.81	-2.26
DES MOINES	28	4	3.23	-0.32	WILMINGTON	47	-1	5.27	-6.69	HUNTINGTON	38	2	9.13	-0.54
DUBUQUE	25	4	4.44	0.05	ND BISMARCK	19	5	0.65	-0.75	WI EAU CLAIRE	20	4	2.80	-0.07
SIoux CITY	27	5	1.69	-0.18	DICKINSON	21	3	0.26	-0.88	GREEN BAY	22	3	5.19	1.56
WATERLOO	24	4	3.52	0.52	FARGO	14	3	2.74	0.82	LA CROSSE	23	3	3.97	0.56
KS CONCORDIA	32	2	3.22	0.97	GRAND FORKS	9	-1	1.92	0.11	MADISON	25	4	5.11	0.92
DODGE CITY	36	3	3.06	1.01	JAMESTOWN	15	2	0.73	-0.85	MILWAUKEE	27	3	6.63	0.91
GOODLAND	34	4	0.54	-0.73	MINOT	16	2	0.63	-1.18	WAUSAU	19	2	3.91	0.59
HILL CITY	33	3	1.53	-0.01	WILLISTON	16	4	0.98	-0.52	WY CASPER	30	6	0.38	-1.46
TOPEKA	34	3	5.40	1.85	OH AKRON-CANTON	29	1	10.12	2.37	CHEYENNE	32	5	0.88	-0.47
WICHITA	37	4	5.31	2.10	CINCINNATI	35	2	11.33	2.38	LANDER	27	5	1.04	-0.63
KY JACKSON	40	3	11.43	-0.08	CLEVELAND	30	2	12.43	4.52	SHERIDAN	29	6	0.53	-1.49

National Agricultural Summary

March 7- 13, 2005

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

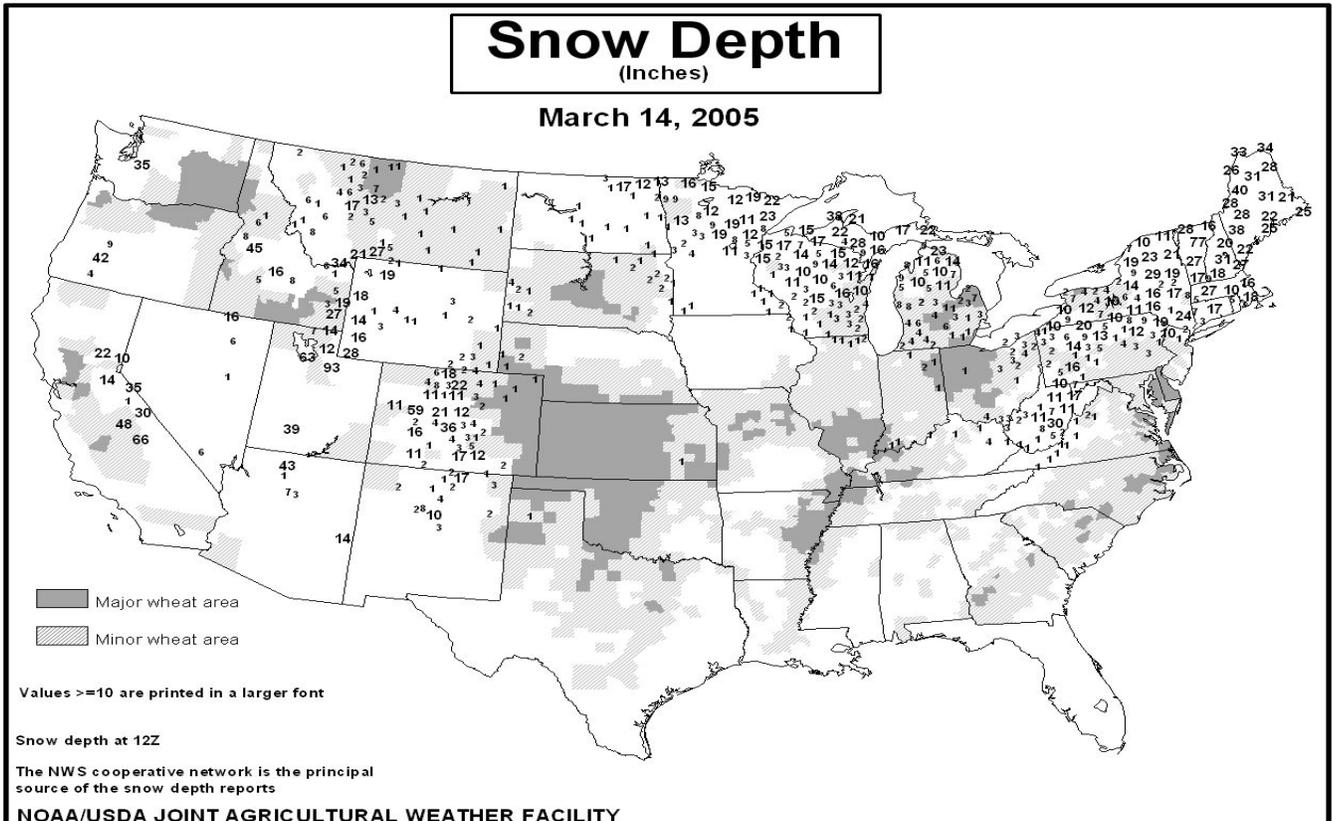
Below-normal temperatures and light to moderate precipitation prevailed in the eastern half of the nation, while the West was warm and mostly dry. The dry conditions along the west Coast were welcomed by California producers, who had seen abundant rainfall for the last several weeks. However, in the Pacific Northwest, where meager snow accumulation was melting prematurely, growers were concerned about potential moisture availability during the spring and summer. Across the northern Great Plains, only light, scattered precipitation fell, worsening drought conditions in the region. Meanwhile, in the central and southern Great Plains, winter wheat began breaking dormancy with warm, mostly dry conditions. In the western and central Corn Belt, conditions were mostly dry, while, in

the Great Lakes States, snow showers lingered and in the Ohio Valley wet conditions continued to deter fieldwork. Showers in the Delta and Southeast hampered fieldwork early in the week, but dry conditions thereafter allowed growers to resume work.

In California, citrus harvest continued with good yields reported, while warm weather promoted blooming in other fruit orchards. Planting of corn, cotton, and sorghum was active in the southernmost areas of Texas but progressed slowly due to wet conditions. Windy weather in Georgia depleted soil moisture levels, allowing growers to resume land preparation and planting. In Florida, showers slowed harvest of sugarcane, vegetables, and citrus.

Snow Depth (Inches)

March 14, 2005



March 3 ENSO Update

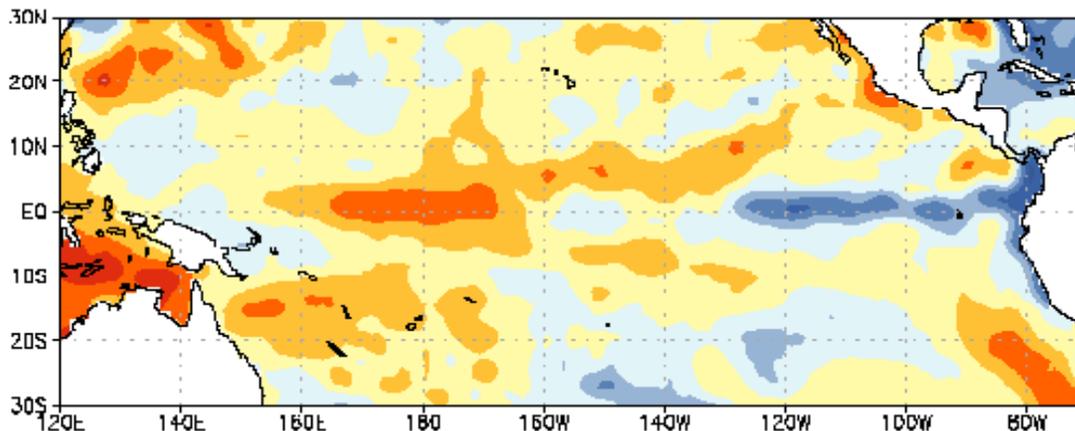


Figure 1. Weekly SST departure ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) for the week centered on February 23, 2005. The SST departures are computed with respect to the 1971-2000 base period means.

Synopsis: A transition from weak warm-episode (El Niño) conditions to ENSO-neutral conditions is expected to continue during three months.

Sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies decreased in all of the Niño regions during February 2005. However, positive sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies greater than $+1^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($\sim 1.8^{\circ}\text{F}$) persisted in portions of the central and western equatorial Pacific. By late February 2005, positive equatorial SST anomalies greater than $+0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($\sim 0.9^{\circ}\text{F}$) were found from 155°E eastward to 165°W (Fig. 1). 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 (-0.5) indicate that a weak warm (mid-Pacific El Niño) episode is in progress. However, the recent decrease in SST anomalies throughout the equatorial Pacific suggests that a return to ENSO-neutral conditions is taking place.

In spite of the recent trend in SST anomalies, drier-than-average conditions prevailed over Indonesia and northern Australia during February, while enhanced convection and precipitation persisted over the anomalously warm waters of the central equatorial Pacific. This enhanced convection has been accompanied by strong low-level westerly wind anomalies that initiated an eastward-propagating oceanic Kelvin wave. This wave appears to be stronger than those that have occurred in recent months in association with MJO activity. At this time, there is uncertainty concerning the possible influence of this latest Kelvin

wave on the surface and subsurface conditions in the eastern equatorial Pacific.

Based on the recent evolution of SST anomalies and on a majority of the statistical and coupled model forecasts, it seems most likely that weak warm episode (El Niño) conditions will continue to weaken during the next three months and that ENSO-neutral conditions will prevail during the northern summer. Some lingering effects of the weak warm episode, such as drier-than-average conditions over portions of Indonesia, may continue to be experienced for the next month or two.

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 7 April 2005. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send your e-mail address to: ncep.list.ens0-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

March 6 - 12, 2005

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Dry weather worsened developing drought in the Iberian Peninsula.

FSU-WESTERN: Unseasonably cold, snowy weather maintained snow cover later than usual in Ukraine and the Southern Region in Russia, preventing early-season fieldwork.

AUSTRALIA: Showers in southern Queensland favored filling summer crops, while drier weather in northern New South Wales further reduced moisture supplies for immature cotton and sorghum.

MIDDLE EAST: Locally heavy showers boosted moisture supplies for winter wheat.

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

SOUTH AFRICA: Across the corn belt, mostly dry, generally warm weather helped to advance development of filling summer crops.

EASTERN ASIA: Warmer weather in China favored vegetative winter wheat, while showers south of the Yangtze Valley benefited rice and rapeseed.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon showers remained favorable in Java, Indonesia, while low irrigation levels persisted for vegetative to reproductive rice in Vietnam and the Philippines.

BRAZIL: Much-needed rain finally reached drought-stricken cropland of Rio Grande do Sul.

ARGENTINA: Soaking rain benefited second-crop soybeans but slowed harvesting of other summer crops.



EUROPE

Unfavorably dry conditions in western Europe contrasted with persistent wetness in central and eastern Europe. A large, stationary high pressure system over the eastern North Atlantic Ocean maintained dry weather across much of the Iberian Peninsula, increasing long- and short-term moisture deficits in Spain, Portugal, and southern France. In particular, chronic drought in Portugal worsened pasture conditions while increasing irrigation demands in southern citrus growing areas. In Spain, despite last week's beneficial showers, this week's dry weather resumed the long-term trend that began in November 2004. More rain is needed for winter grains entering the moisture-sensitive heading stage. In addition, recent dryness in southern France and northern Italy diminished irrigation reserves, although long-term moisture supplies remain adequate. Meanwhile, cold, wet weather continued across much of central and eastern Europe. Temperatures averaged 3 to 6 degrees C below normal from northern France eastward into Germany and Poland, where periods of snow (10-25 mm of liquid equivalent) accompanied the cold conditions. However, in western Germany and eastern France, light rain (5-10 mm) melted the region's protective snow cover. Farther south, extreme cold persisted in southeastern Europe and the Balkans, although nighttime lows (-15 to -8 degrees C) were likely insufficient to cause widespread winterkill. Elsewhere, dry weather in England raised concerns over developing drought, while occasional showers (10-25 mm) were observed in central and southern Italy.

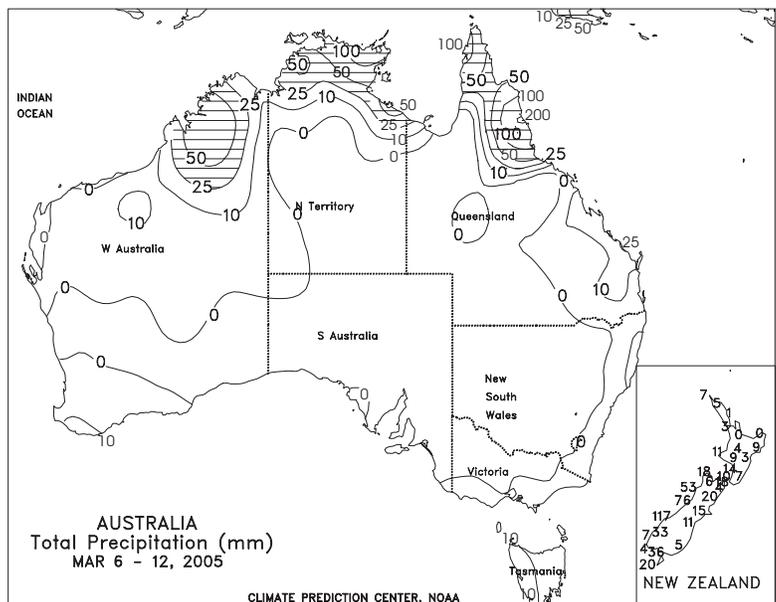
FSU-WESTERN

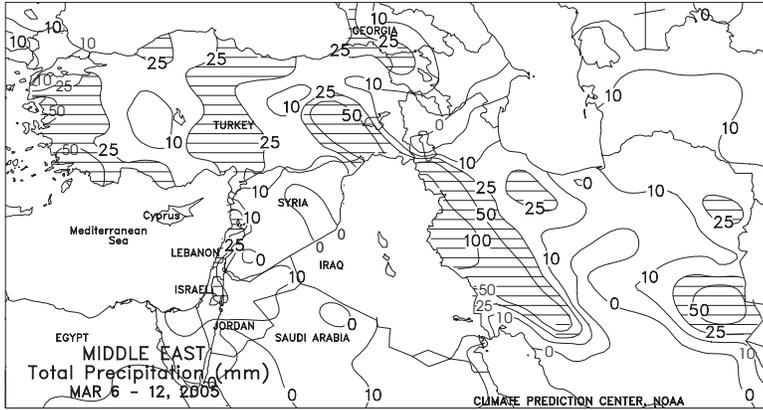
Unseasonably cold, snowy weather continued to prevail across most of the region, maintaining snow cover across most winter grain areas. The exceptions were along the northern and eastern coastlines of the Black Sea, which remained snow-free. Weekly temperatures averaged 4 to 6 degrees C below normal in Belarus and western Ukraine and 1 to 4 degrees C below normal across the remainder of Ukraine and Russia. In Ukraine and the Southern Region in Russia, unusually cold weather maintained snow cover later than usual, keeping winter grains dormant and preventing early-season fieldwork. Typically, snow cover begins retreating northward over Ukraine and the southern Region in Russia in early March. Widespread precipitation (3-25 mm or more of liquid equivalent) was observed over the region, with greatest amounts of snow (25-50 mm or more of liquid equivalent) in western Ukraine and Belarus. A mixture of rain and snow elsewhere in Ukraine created the potential for ice crusting in some areas. In Russia, light to moderate snow increased the already deep snowpack in the Central and Volga Regions, protecting winter grains from a brief outbreak of bitterly cold weather (minimum temperatures ranging from -25 to -15 degrees C) at week's end. Elsewhere, colder weather turned rain to snow in the Southern Region.



AUSTRALIA

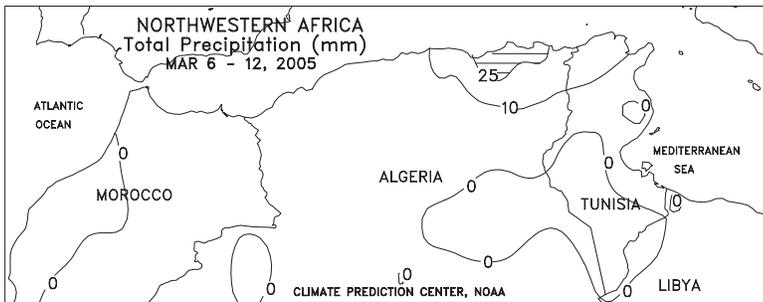
Scattered, mostly light showers (3-12 mm, locally more) fell in southern Queensland. The occasional showers favored filling summer crops, but periods of dry weather allowed fieldwork to progress, including early cotton and sorghum harvesting. In contrast, mostly dry weather (less than 3 mm) persisted in northern New South Wales, further reducing moisture supplies for immature summer crops. Temperatures in eastern Australia were generally seasonable, favoring summer crop development.





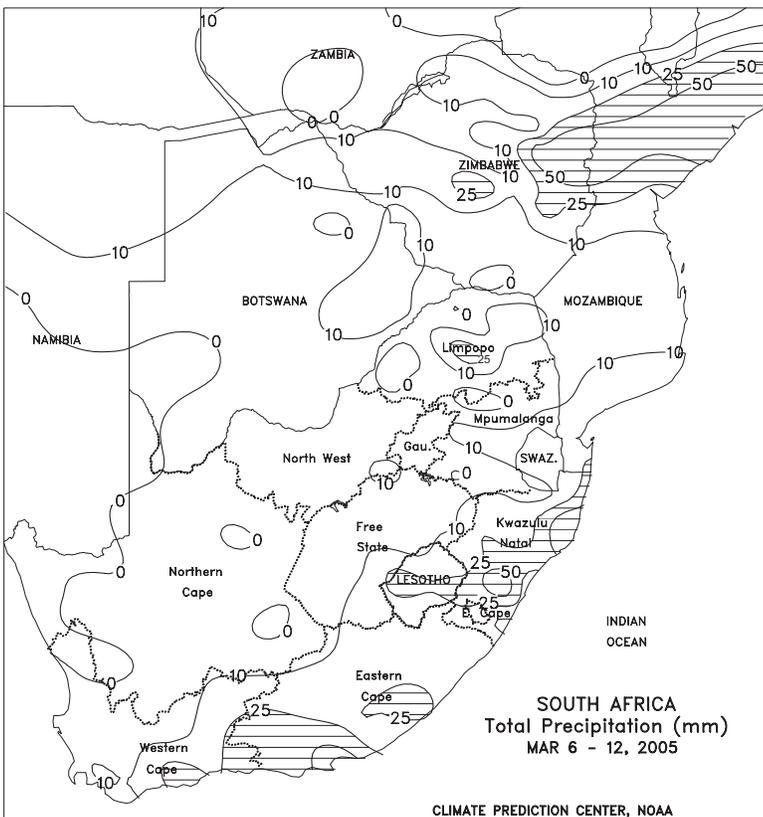
MIDDLE EAST

Mild weather with widespread rain benefited vegetative to heading winter grains across much of the region. A series of storms brought locally heavy rain (30-90 mm) to western Turkey, maintaining adequate to abundant moisture supplies. Moderate rain (25-50 mm) was also reported across Turkey's southern and southeastern winter wheat areas, although portions of Anatolia were mostly dry (less than 10mm). In northern Iraq, moderate to heavy rain (approximately 40-100 mm) increased moisture reserves for winter grains (as indicated by satellite data and corroborated by surrounding precipitation reports in western Iran and southeastern Turkey.) In Iran, widespread heavy rain (70-110 mm) in central and southern winter wheat areas contrasted with lingering dryness in northwestern growing areas. Temperatures averaged 3 to 6 degrees C above normal across much of the region, although western and southern Turkey reported weekly average temperatures 1 to 3 degrees C below normal.



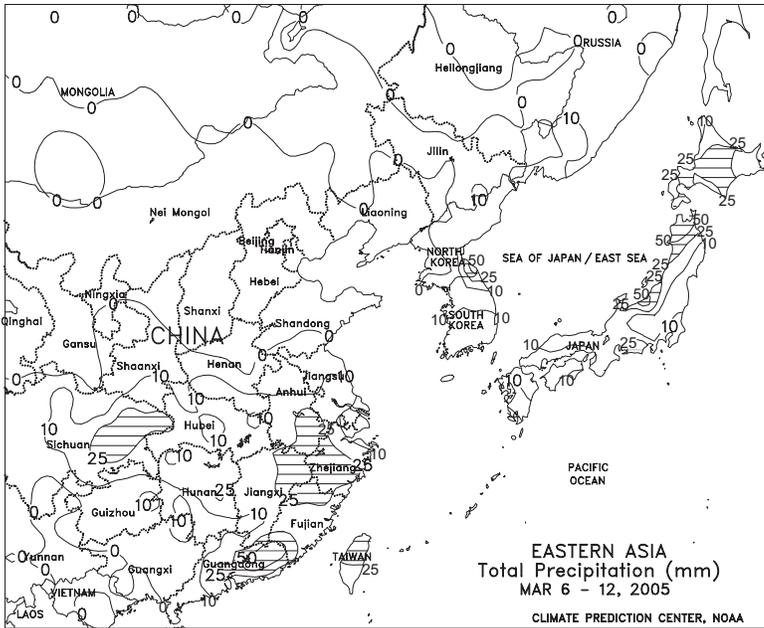
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Dry weather returned to Morocco, while showers lingered in Algeria and Tunisia. Last week's timely rain in Morocco improved prospects for winter grains entering the moisture-sensitive heading stage. Despite recurring dryness, long- and short-term moisture supplies are now adequate for wheat development. Farther east, light showers (5-15 mm) in western and central Algeria gave way to heavier rain (20-40 mm) in northeast Algeria and northern Tunisia, maintaining adequate to abundant moisture supplies for winter grains. Temperatures remained 2 to 4 degrees C below normal across most growing areas, although near-normal temperatures were reported in central and western Morocco.



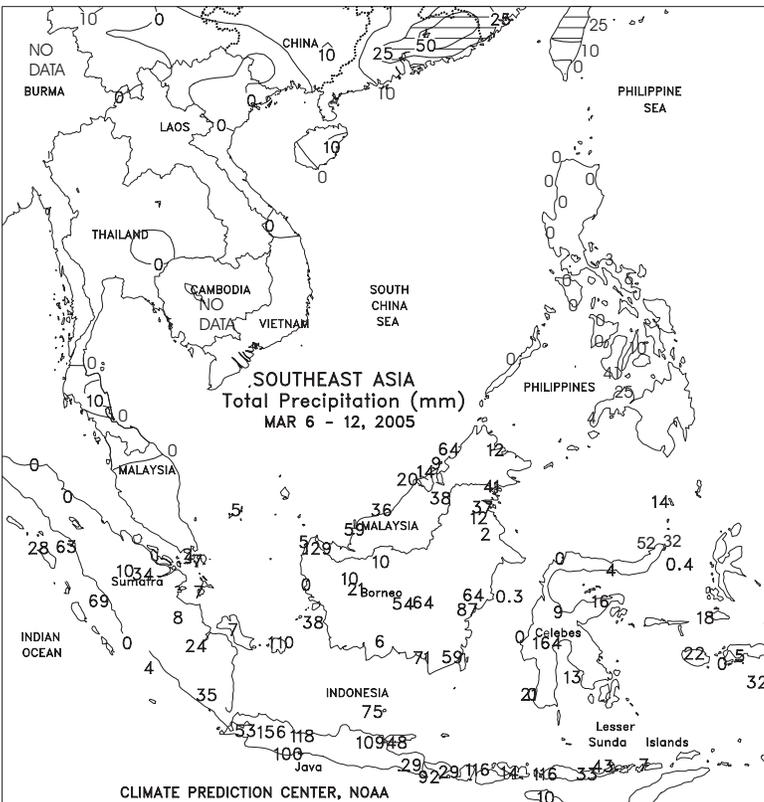
SOUTH AFRICA

Mostly dry weather prevailed across the corn belt, with only a few areas reporting rainfall in excess of 10 mm. Temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal, but highs from the middle 20s and lower 30s degrees C promoted growth of filling corn and other summer crops for most of the week. However, a late-week cold front, which generated most of the week's scant rainfall in agricultural areas of Limpopo and Mpumalanga, brought much lower temperatures (highs in the middle and upper teens degrees C) to the eastern corn belt. Elsewhere, moderate to heavy rainfall (10-50 mm or more) extended from eastern growing areas of Western Cape eastward through the main sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal, increasing moisture for late-season crop development. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C below in these areas, with highs generally staying below 30 degrees C on most days of the week.



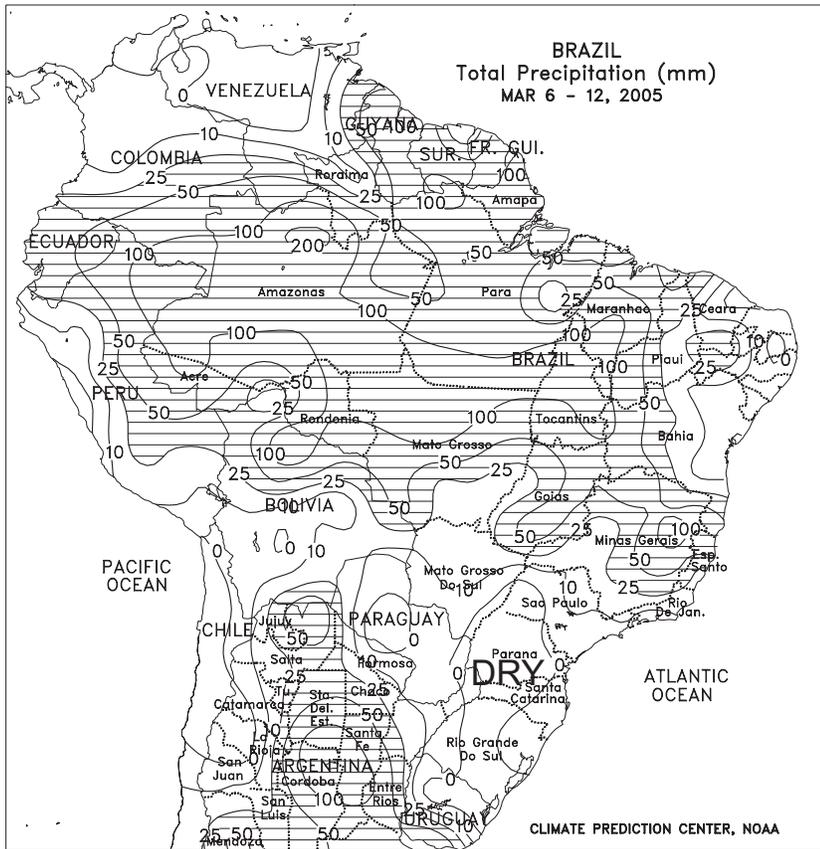
EASTERN ASIA

Mild weather (temperatures 1-3 degrees C above normal) prevailed throughout most of China. Winter wheat had likely broken dormancy and was vegetative in most central and southern growing areas. Only in northern parts of the North China Plain, where weekly average temperatures remained below 5 degrees C, was winter wheat still dormant. Rainfall (10-50 mm) from the Yangtze Valley to southern China continued to be beneficial to early double-crop rice, which is typically one-third planted at this time. Additionally, rapeseed in the late vegetative stages of development benefited from the rainfall. Elsewhere in the region, mostly dry weather eased wetness in Japan, while light showers prevailed along the eastern half of the Korean Peninsula.



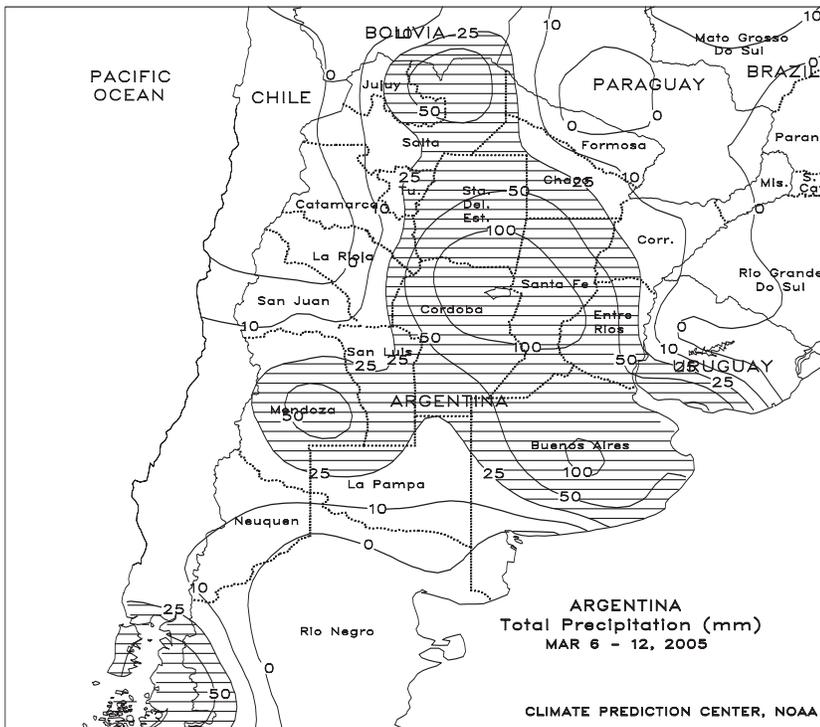
SOUTHEAST ASIA

In Indonesia, monsoon rainfall remained seasonably heavy (50-100 mm or more) over rice areas of Java. Nearly all rice had headed with about 50 percent matured and 25 percent harvested in Java. Monsoon showers are slowly moving northward, bringing much-needed moisture to oil palm areas of central Sumatra. However, peninsular Malaysia remained unfavorably dry. Easterly winds intensified over the southern Philippines, bringing heavy showers (50-100 mm or more) to areas where long-term moisture levels have been well below normal. Irrigation levels throughout the Philippines have been unusually low due to the lack of typically heavy rainfall that occurs in the eastern areas. More rainfall is needed to boost irrigation supplies as dry season rice was mostly vegetative, with about 25 percent headed. In Vietnam, unusually dry weather this season has threatened to reduce coffee production in the central highlands, while irrigation levels have been low in key rice areas of the Mekong Delta in the south. About half of the winter-spring rice was reproductive in southern Vietnam. Low irrigation levels continued in Thailand as well, where second-season rice continued to mature and harvesting had begun.



BRAZIL

On March 13, beneficial rain (25-50 mm or more) spread northward from Argentina to provide Rio Grande do Sul with its most significant rainfall since mid-January. The rainfall helped to stabilize the condition of immature soybeans and summer corn, but came too late to significantly improve yield prospects or to reverse all of the crop damage rendered by this season's drought (*more information will appear in next week's Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*). In fact, prior to the beneficial rain, hot (highs reaching the middle and upper 30s degrees C), dry weather continued to dominate much of the south (Rio Grande do Sul to Mato Grosso do Sul and Sao Paulo), further stressing immature soybeans and corn while hastening crop maturation. Soil moisture was also limited for establishment of winter corn, which accounts for a large percentage of total corn production for Parana northward. Elsewhere, warm, showery weather continued from Mato Grosso to Minas Gerais, but amounts (10-25 mm or more) were generally less than that of last week. Seasonal showers (25-50 mm or more) continued in soybean areas of the northeastern interior, but mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather prevailed in sugarcane areas along the northeast coast.



ARGENTINA

Widespread, locally heavy rain (25-100 mm or more) covered most major crop areas of central and northern Argentina, increasing moisture for immature summer crops but slowing drydown and harvesting of those crops approaching maturity. The moisture was timely for second crop soybeans, which are typically advancing through reproduction at this time of the season. This was especially true in growing areas of northern Buenos Aires that had been trending dry for many weeks. However, the driest locations continued to be southern growing areas of La Pampa and Buenos Aires and outlying crop areas of the northeast (Corrientes, Misiones, and Formosa). Near-to above-normal temperatures promoted crop development throughout the country, with only a few locations in the north reporting brief periods of excessive warmth (highs in the upper 30s degrees C). According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture (SAGPyA), sunflowers were 30 percent harvested as of March 10, compared with 36 percent last season. Crops were 7 and 34 percent harvested in Buenos Aires and La Pampa, respectively, the country's two largest producers of sunseed. In addition, SAGPyA reported that corn and soybean harvests were advancing.

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