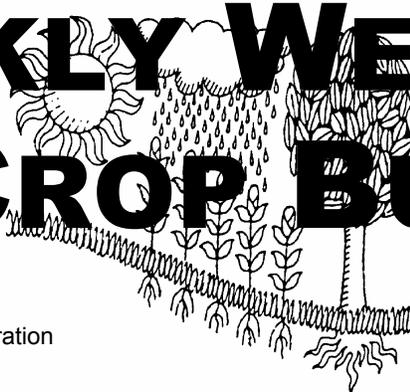


# WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

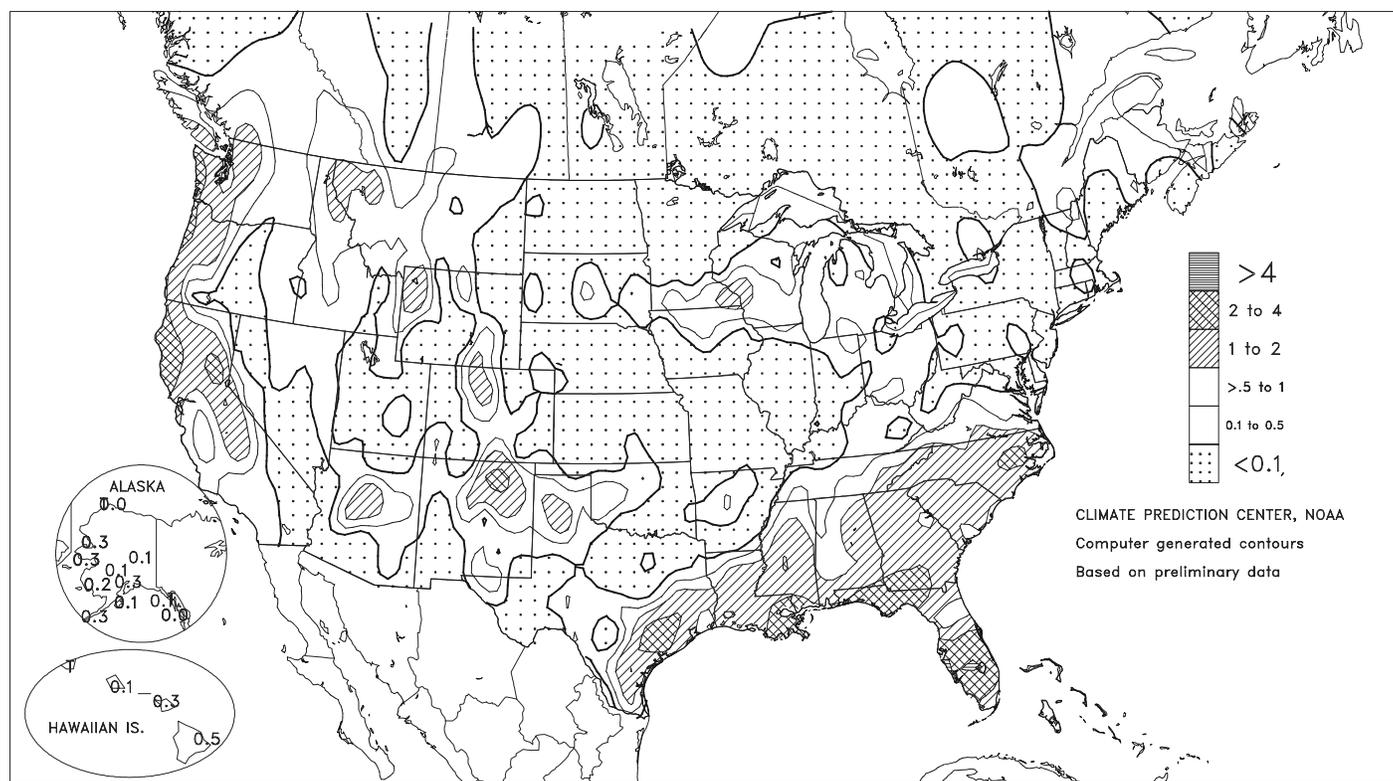


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
National Weather Service

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

Total Precipitation (Inches)

MAR 13 - 19, 2005



## HIGHLIGHTS

March 13 - 19, 2005

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

**W**idespread, generally light precipitation across the Northwest provided a slight boost in topsoil moisture for pastures and winter grains but had a negligible effect on the region's outlook for significantly below-normal spring and summer runoff. Although precipitation fell in most other parts of the West, totals were highest in northern and central California and the southern Rockies. On March 14-15, heavy snow as far east as the southern High Plains maintained adequate to

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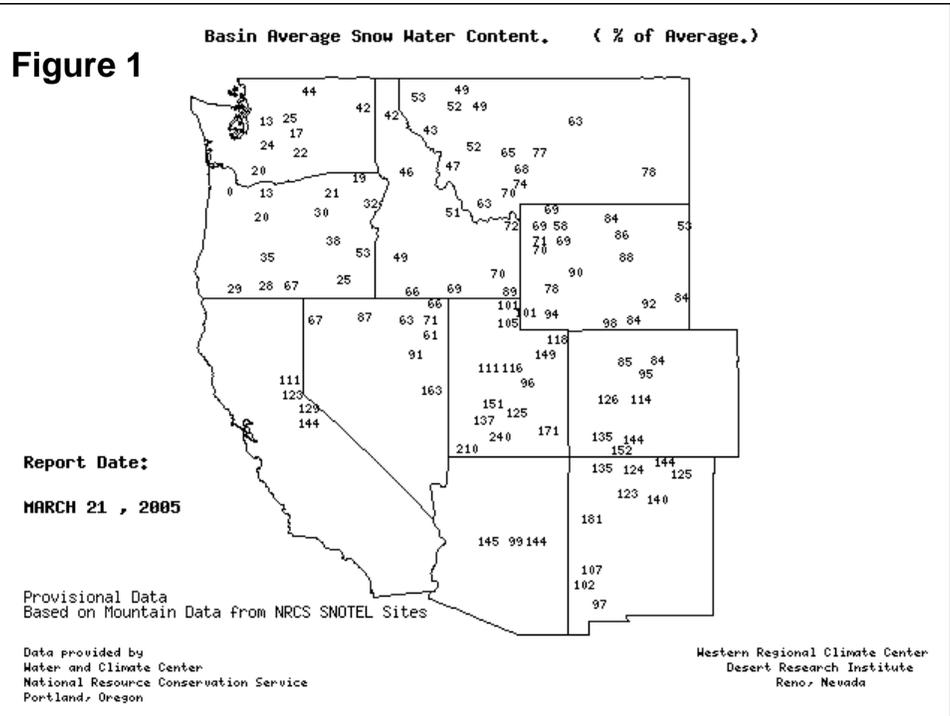
(Continued on page 7)

# Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States

## Highlights

During February and the first 2 weeks of March, the contrast between Northwestern dryness and Southwestern wetness continued to sharpen. Some light precipitation overspread the Northwest during the third week of March, improving topsoil moisture but having little effect on the region's bleak water-supply picture. Basin-average precipitation from October 1 - March 21 slipped to less than 50 percent of average in a few western Oregon basins, while values remained greater than 200 percent of average in parts of Arizona and southwestern Utah. Spring and summer runoff prospects were especially dire (forecast to total less than 50 percent of average) in much of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and western Montana.

## SNOTEL – River Basin Snow Water Content

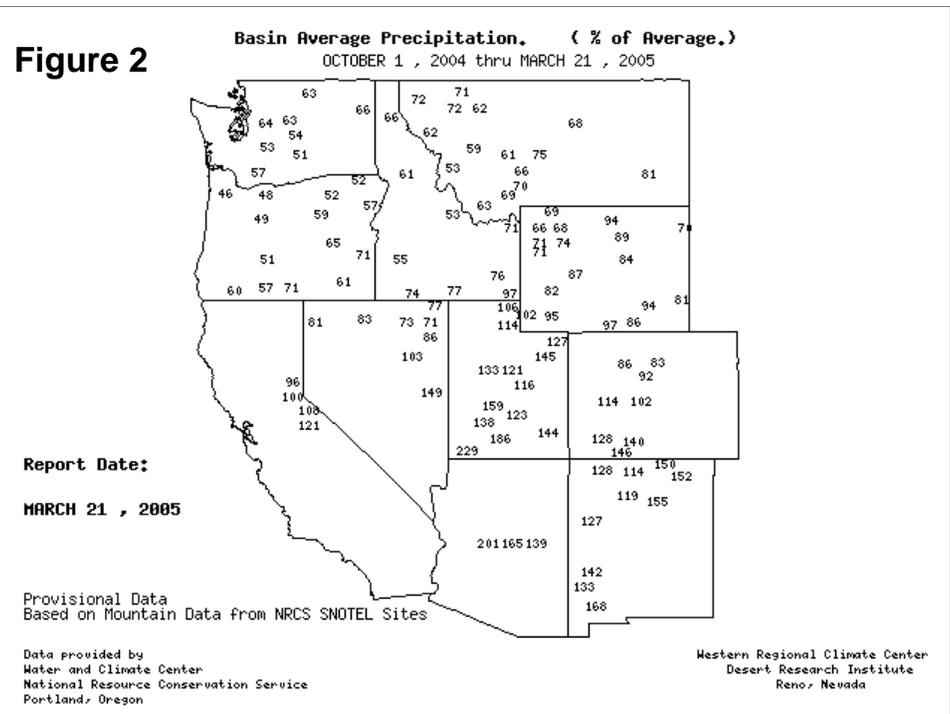


## Snowpack and Precipitation

On March 21, 2005, the snowpack map reflected below-average snowpacks across the Northwest (figure 1). Basin-average water equivalents were especially low in the Pacific Northwest, ranging from 13 to 35 percent of average in the Cascades. In contrast, snow water equivalents were at least 150 percent of normal in several Southwestern basins, especially in east-central Nevada and southwestern portions of Utah and Colorado.

Season-to-date precipitation (October 1, 2004 - March 21, 2005) also displayed a pattern of higher values across the southern

## SNOTEL – River Basin Precipitation



half of the West (figure 2). While precipitation averaged less than 75 percent of normal in Washington, Oregon, Idaho (except the southern tier), most of Montana, and northwestern Wyoming, totals were at least 150 percent of normal in several basins across the Four Corners States.

### Spring and Summer Streamflow Forecasts

As of March 1, 2005, sharply contrasting spring and summer streamflow forecasts were evident across the West (figure 3). Streamflows were forecast to generally range from 25 to 70 percent of average in the Northwest, including much of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and northwestern Wyoming. Meanwhile, spring and summer streamflows were forecast to total at least 150 percent of average in parts of the Southwest, including much of Arizona, western New Mexico, southwestern Colorado, southwestern Utah, and eastern Nevada.

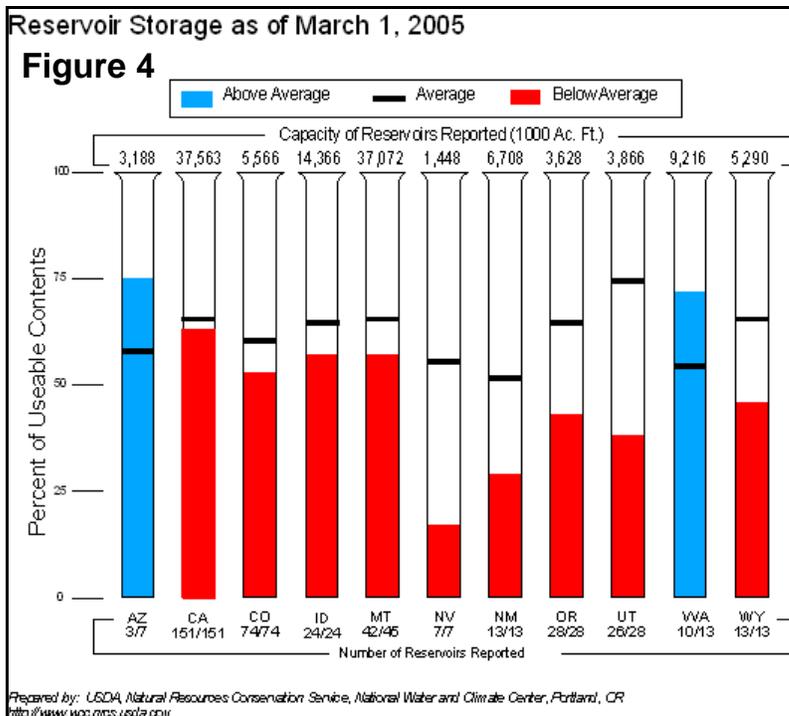
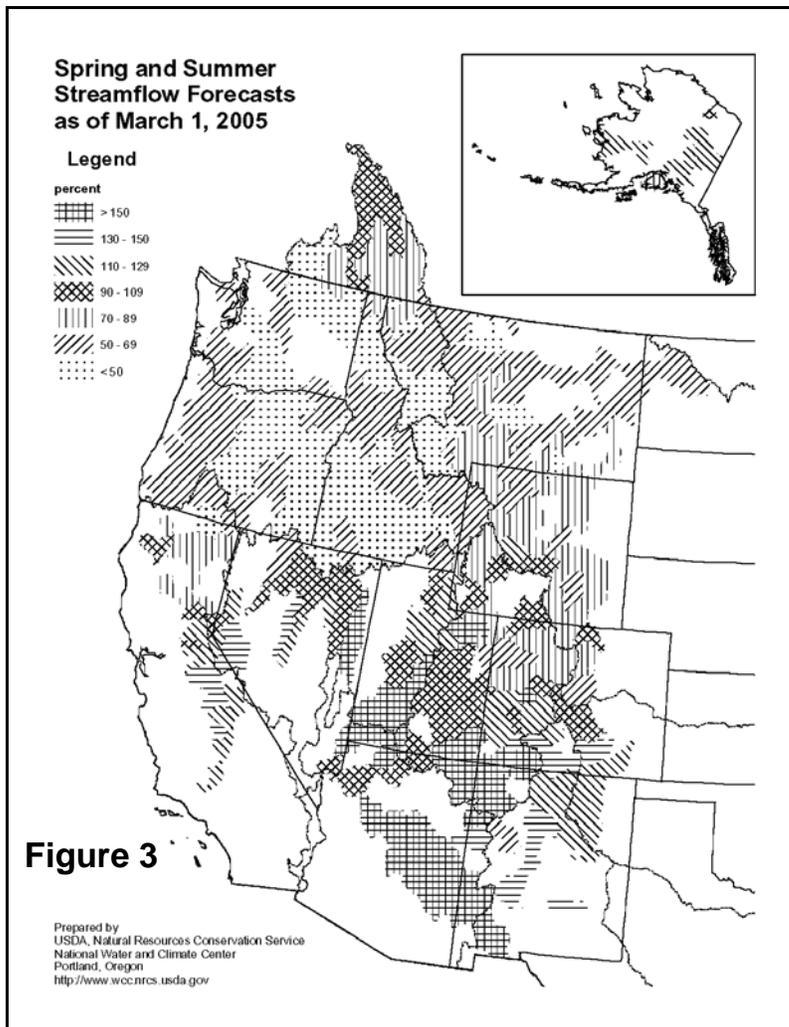
### Reservoir Storage

As of March 1, 2005, reservoir storage in Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming was less than 75 percent of average for this time of year (figure 4), reflecting the effects of long-term drought. Above-average storage in Washington was attributable in part to increasing water holdings in anticipation of limited spring and summer runoff. In Arizona, above-normal storage was reflective of the effects of numerous rainy storm systems and partial or complete recovery from long-term drought.

### For More Information

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

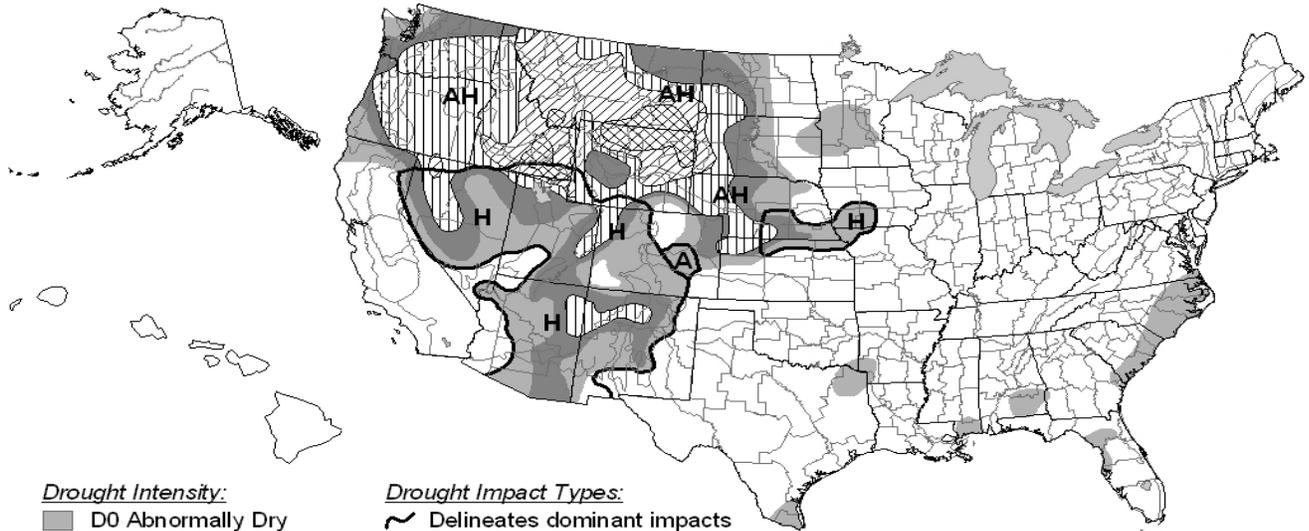
<http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov>



# U.S. Drought Monitor

March 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.



Released Thursday, March 17, 2005

Author: Michael Hayes, NDMC

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



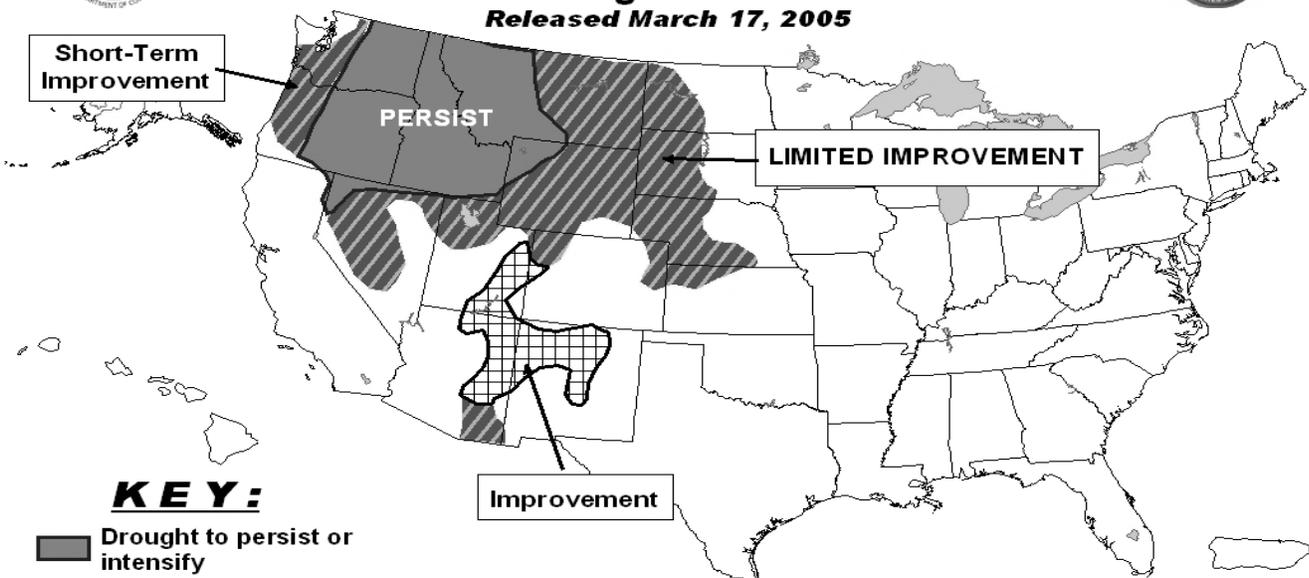
## U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Through June 2005

Released March 17, 2005



Short-Term Improvement



**KEY:**

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

Improvement

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 than 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 schematically 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 March 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				
	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	57	37	67	31	47	-	0.22	-	0.11	0.97	-	7.94	-	-	-	0	1	3	0
LYON	58	38	68	33	48	-	0.23	-	0.18	0.93	-	8.14	-	55	45	0	0	3	0
VANCE	56	38	62	32	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-
PERTSHIRE	58	39	69	33	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-
SCOTT	59	40	70	35	49	-	0.24	-	0.22	1.09	-	7.36	-	-	-	0	0	2	0
NE VERONA	56	39	71	30	48	-	0.22	-	0.14	1.22	-	8.52	-	57	46	0	1	4	0
STARKVILLE	57	39	77	31	48	-6	0.64	-0.76	0.28	1.14	31	8.20	58	-	-	0	1	5	0
EC MACON	58	41	82	33	49	-	1.14	-	0.64	2.04	-	9.21	-	55	48	0	0	5	1
SD STONEVILLE X	62	39	80	34	50	-5	0.26	-1.00	0.16	1.20	36	8.58	65	60	49	0	0	4	0
INDIANOLA 1S *	59	40	70	35	49	-	0.52	-	0.34	1.29	-	8.61	-	-	-	0	0	3	0
INVERNESS 5E	59	40	72	36	50	-	0.55	-	0.31	1.20	-	8.38	-	58	49	0	0	4	0
SIDON	60	41	71	36	51	-	0.62	-	0.39	1.26	-	7.99	-	60	47	0	0	3	0
N. ISSAQUENA	61	41	76	37	51	-	0.09	-	0.09	1.57	-	10.14	-	59	52	0	0	1	0
SILVER CITY	61	42	78	36	51	-	0.33	-	0.32	1.52	-	10.15	-	57	49	0	0	2	0
ONWARD	62	40	79	34	51	-	0.05	-	0.04	0.78	-	8.85	-	-	-	0	0	2	0
MISSOURI																			
NW CORNING	55	25	65	16	40	0	0.00	-0.60	0.00	0.03	2	3.00	87	-	-	0	6	0	0
ALBANY	53	25	63	18	39	-2	0.00	-0.63	0.00	0.00	0	3.25	87	47	39	0	5	0	0
ST. JOSEPH	52	29	61	21	41	-1	0.00	-0.60	0.00	0.00	0	3.87	120	-	-	0	5	0	0
NC LINNEUS	52	27	61	22	39	-2	0.00	-0.57	0.00	0.03	2	4.81	139	47	38	0	5	0	0
BRUNSWICK	53	27	62	20	40	-3	0.00	-0.61	0.00	0.22	15	5.49	121	44	40	0	5	0	0
NE NOVELTY	50	27	59	21	38	-4	0.03	-0.56	0.03	0.04	3	4.93	116	42	37	0	6	1	0
MONROE CITY	50	28	60	21	39	-4	0.00	-0.72	0.00	0.10	6	6.95	146	44	36	0	5	0	0
WC GREEN RIDGE	53	30	62	23	41	-2	0.00	-0.71	0.00	0.58	33	8.05	150	49	38	0	5	0	0
C AUXVASSE	51	29	60	23	40	-3	0.00	-0.75	0.00	0.22	13	7.83	151	44	37	0	5	0	0
SANBORN FIELD	52	31	60	23	41	-4	0.00	-0.75	0.00	0.20	12	8.41	149	50	37	0	3	0	0
COLUMBIA	52	29	61	23	40	-5	0.00	-0.74	0.00	0.23	14	8.27	147	-	-	0	5	0	0
VERSAILLES	53	30	62	25	41	-6	0.00	-0.74	0.00	0.09	5	9.33	168	50	39	0	5	0	0
EC COOK STATION	52	25	61	17	39	-8	0.00	-0.89	0.00	0.27	13	8.30	127	48	40	0	6	0	0
SW LAMAR	53	31	64	26	42	-5	0.00	-0.85	0.00	0.24	11	7.32	114	52	43	0	5	0	0
SE DELTA	53	29	62	22	42	-6	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.06	3	6.99	81	49	37	0	5	0	0
CHARLESTON	53	31	61	23	43	-5	0.00	-0.94	0.00	0.20	8	8.59	95	53	40	0	5	0	0
GLENNONVILLE	54	32	63	23	44	-5	0.00	-0.92	0.00	0.20	8	8.17	97	50	40	0	3	0	0
CLARKTON	55	31	64	23	43	-6	0.00	-0.91	0.00	0.26	10	7.73	89	54	41	0	4	0	0
PORTAGEVILLE DC	55	34	64	25	45	-4	0.02	-0.95	0.02	0.38	14	8.63	89	58	43	0	2	1	0
PORTAGEVILLE LF	55	32	65	24	44	-5	0.03	-0.90	0.03	0.45	17	7.73	81	57	40	0	4	1	0
STEELE	56	33	67	26	45	-4	0.03	-0.94	0.03	0.35	11	7.52	73	53	43	0	4	1	0
CARDWELL	55	33	65	27	44	-6	0.04	-0.89	0.04	0.38	13	8.12	81	52	43	0	3	1	0

Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. \* Beasley Lake. X Based on 1971-2000 normals. - Sufficient data not available.

Mississippi: ND = Northern Delta; NE = Northeastern Mississippi; EC = East Central Mississippi; and SD = Southern Delta.

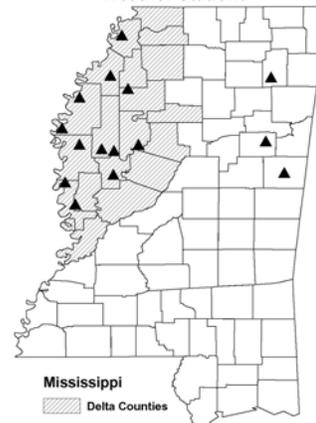
Missouri: NW = Northwest; NC = North Central; NE = Northeast; WC = West Central; C = Central; EC = East Central; SW = Southwest; and SE = Southeast.

**Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta:** Below-normal temperatures prevailed, accompanied by frost and a light freeze on March 18. Rainfall was scattered and light. Tillage and bedding preparations resumed as soils dried. A few corn and soybean fields were planted, and some of the corn planted in recent weeks emerged. Additional applications of fertilizer and burndown chemicals were made. Wheat and spring pastures continued to develop normally.

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

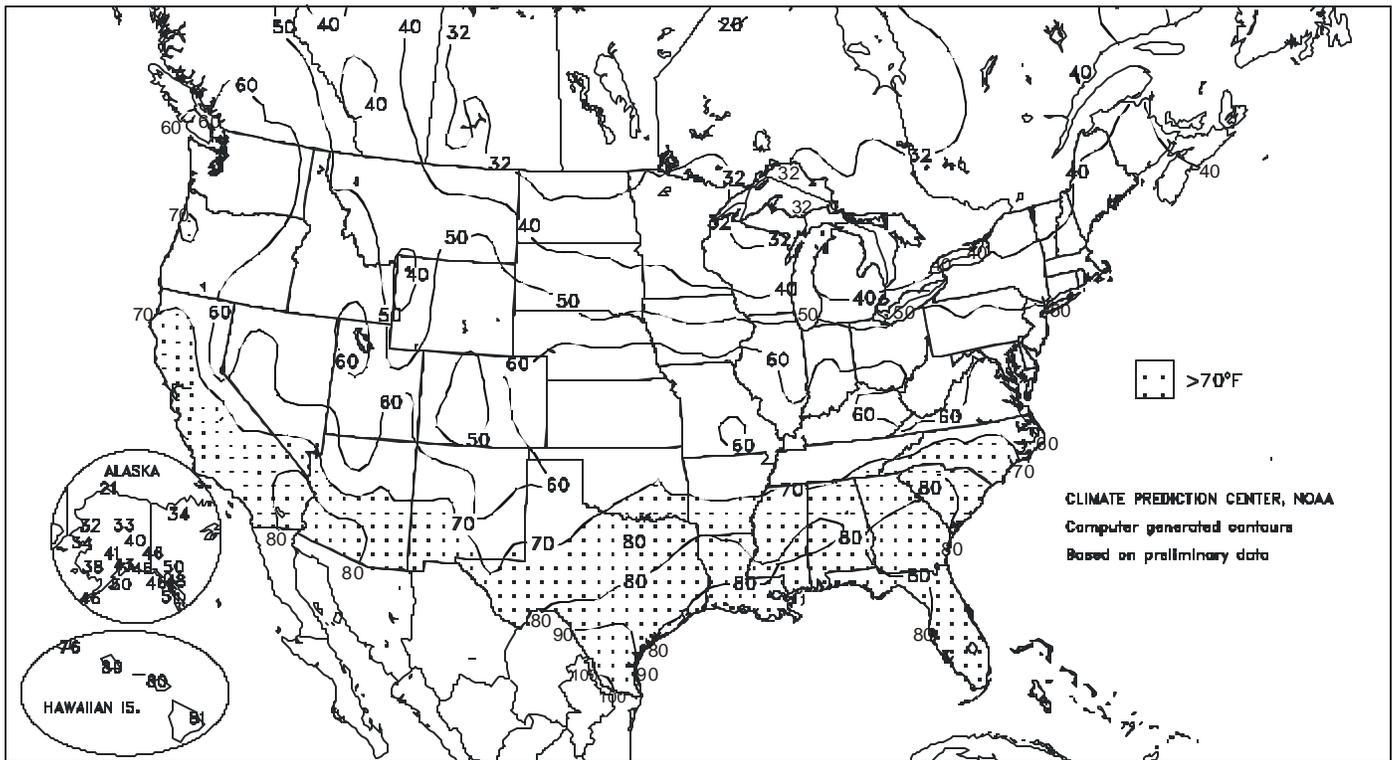
<http://www.usda.gov/agency/oce/waob/mississippi/MSsites.pdf>

Delta Agricultural Weather Center's Weather Stations



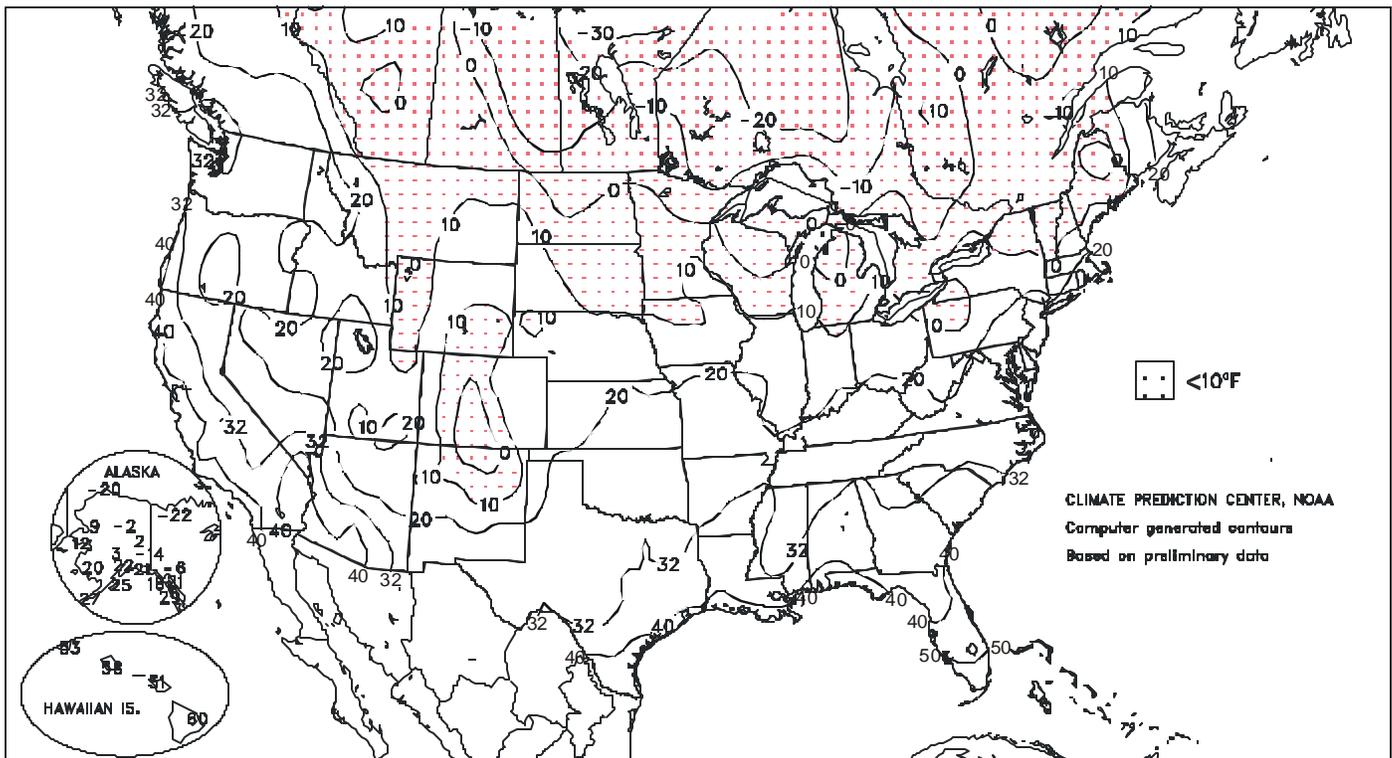
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

MAR 13 - 19, 2005



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

MAR 13 - 19, 2005



(Continued from front cover)

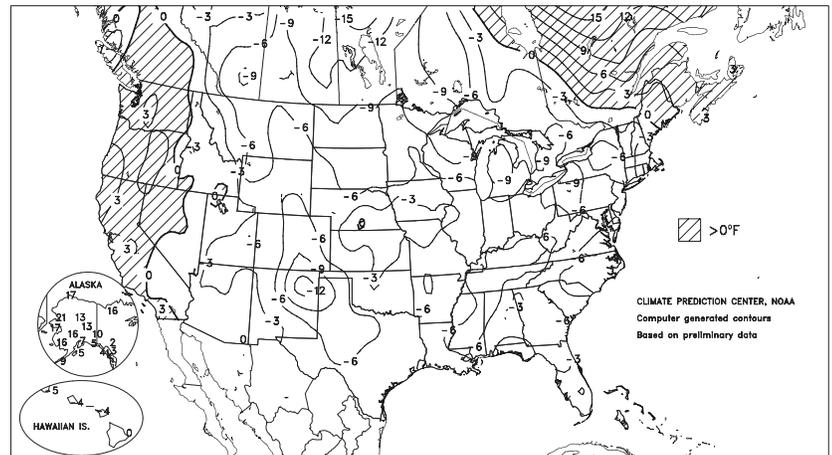
locally excessive moisture reserves. In contrast, soil moisture shortages persisted on the **northern High Plains**, despite several episodes of light precipitation. Cool weather (more than 10°F in a few locations) prevailed throughout the **Plains**, slowing or halting the growth of pastures and winter grains that had begun to develop in late February and early March. Chilly conditions (2 to 10°F below normal) also prevailed in the **Corn Belt**, maintaining the dormancy of winter grains in **Michigan** and limiting wheat development elsewhere in the **Midwest**. On March 18-19, heavy snow fell in a narrow band across the **northern Corn Belt**, stretching from **southeastern South Dakota into Lower Michigan**. Elsewhere, widespread showers across the **Gulf Coast and Southeastern States** slowed fieldwork but improved moisture reserves for pastures, winter grains, and newly planted summer crops. Rainfall was heaviest, totaling 2 inches or more, in previously dry **southern Florida** and in scattered locations elsewhere across the **southern Atlantic and Gulf Coast States**.

Early in the week, cold weather in the **Great Lakes region** contrasted with record warmth in the **Pacific Northwest**. On March 13, **Marquette, MI**, posted a daily-record of -15°F. Elsewhere in **Michigan**, record lows for March 14 included -8°F in **Gaylord** and 5°F in **Muskegon**. Temperatures remained at or below 32°F on 8 consecutive days (March 8-15) in **Muskegon**, tying 1984 for its third-longest March streak on record behind 11 days in 1960 and 10 days in 1996. Farther west, daily-record highs in **Oregon** for March 13 included 72°F in **Tillamook** and 80°F in **Brookings**. **Tillamook** (72°F) set another record the following day. Meanwhile in **Washington**, **Olympia's** record low and high on the same day (25 and 67°F on March 14) were representative of not only the dry air covering the Northwest but were also reflective of the region's dry soils.

The week also opened with record warmth in **southern Texas**, where record highs for March 13 included 99°F in **McAllen** and 94°F in **Corpus Christi**. By midweek, however, below-normal temperatures prevailed nearly nationwide. Warmth lasted in **Florida** through March 16, when **Vero Beach** (89°F) collected a daily-record high. Farther west, a late-winter storm moved across the **southern Rockies** and the **southern High Plains**. March 14-15 snowfall reached 9.4 inches in **Flagstaff, AZ**; 12.0 inches in **Amarillo, TX**; and 24.0 inches in **Las Vegas, NM**. In the storm's wake, very chilly weather swept into the **Southwest**. Daily-record lows for March 16 included -7°F in **Raton, NM**, and -2°F in **Alamosa, CO**. **Raton's** low was also a record for the month (previously, -4°F on March 1, 1960). Farther east, lows of 30°F (on March 17) in **Waco, TX**; 34°F (on March 18) in **Baton Rouge, LA**; and 42°F (on March 19) in **Melbourne, FL**, were among several **Southern** daily records.

Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

MAR 13 - 19, 2005



Farther north, **Rochester, MN**, experienced its greatest 1-day snowfall on record on March 18, when 19.8 inches fell (previously, 15.4 inches on January 22, 1982). **Rochester's** March 17-19 storm total reached 20.2 inches. Meanwhile, **LaCrosse, WI**, measured 15.2 inches from March 17-19, marking its ninth-largest, single-storm total on record. It was also **LaCrosse's** fourth-greatest March storm, behind 19.1 inches on March 12-14, 1997; 18.5 inches on March 4-5, 1959; and 16.1 inches on March 18-20, 1933. Similarly, 12.2 inches of snow blanketed **Sioux Falls, SD**, on March 17-18, the city's fifth-highest March total in a 24-hour period. Elsewhere, late-week storminess produced high winds along the **northern Pacific Coast**. In **northwestern Oregon**, peak gusts on the night of March 19-20 reached 70 m.p.h. in **Cannon Beach** and 69 m.p.h. on **Clatsop Spit**, near the mouth of the **Columbia River**. Farther south, March 18-19 rainfall totaled 0.30 inch in downtown **Los Angeles, CA**, leaving the city's season-to-date (July 1 - March 19) precipitation at 34.81 inches (266 percent of normal). **Los Angeles'** seasonal record of 38.18 inches was established in 1883-84, followed by 34.84 inches in 1889-90.

Mild weather prevailed throughout **Alaska**, with mainland temperatures ranging from 5 to 21°F above normal. **King Salmon** posted daily-record highs on March 14, 17, and 18 (51, 49, and 52°F). **Cold Bay** closed the week with consecutive record highs (45 and 46°F) on March 18 and 19. Heavy precipitation ended early in the week across **southern Alaska**, where **Valdez** collected daily-record totals on March 12 (1.72 inches) and 13 (1.48 inches). Through March 20, **Valdez** received 7.75 inches (253 percent of normal), including 19.1 inches of snow. In contrast, March 1-20 precipitation totaled just 0.01 inch (2 percent of normal) in **King Salmon**. Following a period of early-week showers, cool, mostly dry weather affected **Hawaii**. Weekly temperatures averaged as much as 5°F below normal. On **Maui**, **Kahului** notched consecutive daily-record lows (53 and 51°F on March 15 and 16, respectively). **Lihue, Kauai** (53°F), also tallied a record low for March 16. **Kokee, Kauai**, measured 1.32 inches of rain in a 48-hour period from March 13-15 but observed only light showers thereafter.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 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				
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, INCHES	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST 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	58	43	79	34	51	-4	0.34	-1.09	0.11	2.11	57	8.14	61	92	52	0	0	6	0		
AL HUNTSVILLE	55	37	73	31	46	-6	0.28	-1.28	0.12	1.59	38	8.24	56	90	67	0	1	6	0		
AL MOBILE	66	48	76	42	57	-3	1.46	-0.24	1.07	2.04	46	8.30	54	91	62	0	0	2	1		
AL MONTGOMERY	63	44	81	37	54	-4	0.65	-0.82	0.43	1.31	32	9.35	64	90	57	0	0	4	0		
AK ANCHORAGE	39	27	43	22	33	7	0.32	0.19	0.32	0.61	153	2.39	131	82	67	0	6	1	0		
AK BARROW	11	-6	21	-20	3	17	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.18	1800	0.34	142	87	81	0	7	3	0		
AK FAIRBANKS	36	11	40	2	24	13	0.07	0.01	0.06	0.21	140	1.61	150	85	68	0	7	2	0		
AK JUNEAU	44	29	48	21	36	3	0.02	-0.75	0.02	3.16	139	15.18	137	73	60	0	5	1	0		
AK KODIAK	44	31	50	25	38	6	0.14	-1.02	0.12	4.16	130	20.35	119	95	85	0	6	2	0		
AK NOME	32	20	34	12	26	17	0.29	0.18	0.13	0.43	134	1.93	97	93	86	0	7	5	0		
AZ FLAGSTAFF	44	21	58	4	32	-5	1.21	0.62	0.90	1.90	110	12.67	196	86	41	0	7	4	1		
AZ PHOENIX	72	54	82	46	63	0	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.31	44	5.17	225	48	29	0	0	0	0		
AZ TUCSON	71	47	80	40	59	0	0.11	-0.07	0.11	0.33	60	2.95	122	48	21	0	0	1	0		
AZ YUMA	77	55	85	47	66	0	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.17	113	2.57	317	43	27	0	0	0	0		
AR FORT SMITH	61	36	70	30	49	-3	0.05	-0.86	0.05	0.22	9	6.91	94	76	33	0	2	1	0		
AR LITTLE ROCK	60	38	71	32	49	-4	0.25	-0.85	0.12	0.37	13	8.08	83	77	31	0	1	3	0		
CA BAKERSFIELD	69	49	75	42	59	2	0.23	-0.09	0.16	0.62	70	4.65	142	79	59	0	0	3	0		
CA FRESNO	68	50	73	46	59	4	0.50	-0.01	0.49	1.14	79	5.86	102	86	68	0	0	2	0		
CA LOS ANGELES	65	52	71	49	59	1	0.09	-0.45	0.05	0.22	13	14.06	181	86	65	0	0	2	0		
CA REDDING	66	46	77	34	56	4	1.26	0.07	1.19	1.55	46	8.88	58	70	47	0	0	2	1		
CA SACRAMENTO	67	47	73	38	57	3	0.60	-0.03	0.51	1.47	78	7.63	82	91	40	0	0	2	1		
CA SAN DIEGO	68	55	77	50	61	1	0.11	-0.41	0.04	1.56	108	11.89	206	77	61	0	0	4	0		
CA SAN FRANCISCO	66	51	74	47	59	5	0.59	-0.15	0.32	1.41	65	10.78	101	91	68	0	0	2	0		
CA STOCKTON	70	45	76	36	58	3	0.56	0.04	0.38	1.48	100	6.96	105	83	53	0	0	3	0		
CO ALAMOSA	41	11	54	-2	26	-7	0.33	0.24	0.24	0.33	150	1.80	265	81	52	0	7	2	0		
CO CO SPRINGS	42	20	55	12	31	-7	0.34	0.11	0.12	0.47	87	1.29	110	88	36	0	7	4	0		
CO DENVER INTL	44	21	58	14	33	-6	0.22	0.01	0.19	0.26	47	0.65	64	78	37	0	7	2	0		
CO GRAND JUNCTION	52	26	57	17	39	-4	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.00	0	2.44	146	44	24	0	5	0	0		
CO PUEBLO	49	21	63	14	35	-7	0.39	0.18	0.24	0.40	82	0.98	91	87	55	0	7	3	0		
CT BRIDGEPORT	45	29	49	24	37	-2	0.00	-0.95	0.00	0.72	30	7.92	87	60	36	0	7	0	0		
CT HARTFORD	43	24	49	20	34	-4	0.00	-0.88	0.00	0.54	24	7.90	87	77	44	0	7	0	0		
DC WASHINGTON	51	34	61	30	43	-4	0.00	-0.84	0.00	0.68	30	5.62	70	60	33	0	2	0	0		
DE WILMINGTON	47	28	54	25	37	-6	0.00	-0.91	0.00	0.22	9	6.08	70	67	33	0	7	0	0		
FL DAYTONA BEACH	71	53	83	39	62	-3	0.46	-0.42	0.36	1.52	66	5.38	66	91	61	0	0	3	0		
FL JACKSONVILLE	67	48	83	36	58	-4	1.33	0.43	0.81	1.73	74	7.25	79	98	69	0	0	5	1		
FL KEY WEST	78	68	81	59	73	-1	1.06	0.65	1.06	3.74	363	5.49	115	86	69	0	0	1	1		
FL MIAMI	82	63	88	53	72	0	1.72	1.18	1.68	3.85	281	6.39	120	96	56	0	0	2	1		
FL ORLANDO	74	55	86	42	64	-4	2.64	1.82	1.61	3.36	158	7.98	116	97	72	0	0	4	2		
FL PENSACOLA	66	50	75	45	58	-3	1.50	-0.01	0.98	2.62	66	9.77	70	94	68	0	0	2	2		
FL TALLAHASSEE	69	48	82	33	58	-3	2.87	1.34	2.31	4.83	119	10.17	72	96	70	0	0	4	2		
FL TAMPA	73	58	79	43	66	-2	2.15	1.51	1.02	2.94	163	5.31	79	96	67	0	0	4	2		
FL WEST PALM BEACH	79	60	86	50	69	-2	1.47	0.62	1.32	5.89	289	9.46	113	91	56	0	0	3	1		
GA ATHENS	59	39	78	31	49	-4	0.61	-0.54	0.44	1.35	43	8.83	72	87	67	0	2	5	0		
GA ATLANTA	57	41	76	33	49	-5	0.83	-0.42	0.52	1.87	55	10.02	76	92	71	0	0	5	1		
GA AUGUSTA	62	40	81	31	51	-5	0.97	-0.09	0.97	1.58	55	9.22	80	85	61	0	1	1	1		
GA COLUMBUS	62	44	81	35	53	-5	1.47	0.13	1.24	2.44	68	10.08	78	90	54	0	0	3	1		
GA MACON	64	43	83	33	54	-2	1.35	0.23	1.20	1.75	57	9.38	74	85	54	0	0	4	1		
GA SAVANNAH	62	45	81	35	54	-5	2.05	1.23	1.22	2.40	116	5.83	65	89	68	0	0	4	2		
HI HILO	80	63	81	60	72	0	0.53	-2.80	0.52	4.32	52	23.46	87	79	64	0	0	2	1		
HI HONOLULU	78	63	80	58	70	-4	0.10	-0.31	0.08	1.66	133	9.17	145	76	64	0	0	3	0		
HI KAHULUI	78	60	80	51	69	-4	0.26	-0.26	0.20	2.21	160	9.18	123	98	79	0	0	3	0		
HI LIHUE	75	59	76	53	67	-6	0.02	-0.79	0.02	0.99	45	12.56	125	83	67	0	0	1	0		
ID BOISE	56	32	59	25	44	0	0.19	-0.11	0.11	0.19	23	0.76	23	61	35	0	3	3	0		
ID LEWISTON	59	36	64	29	47	2	0.19	-0.05	0.19	0.19	31	0.69	25	63	48	0	2	1	0		
ID POCATELLO	49	25	57	17	37	-1	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.00	0	2.03	68	66	36	0	6	0	0		
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	41	25	51	13	33	-4	0.21	-0.36	0.11	0.52	38	6.71	141	80	59	0	5	4	0		
IL MOLINE	48	25	59	15	36	-3	0.00	-0.65	0.00	0.08	5	3.18	69	84	45	0	7	0	0		
IL PEORIA	50	25	61	18	38	-2	0.02	-0.61	0.02	0.09	6	6.00	126	76	36	0	6	1	0		
IL ROCKFORD	40	23	48	10	32	-4	0.19	-0.33	0.09	0.37	31	5.17	131	86	56	0	7	4	0		
IL SPRINGFIELD	51	26	61	20	39	-3	0.00	-0.71	0.00	0.11	6	7.36	140	86	39	0	5	0	0		
IN EVANSVILLE	52	29	60	19	40	-6	0.76	-0.20	0.76	0.97	38	8.33	97	76	37	0	5	1	1		
IN FORT WAYNE	44	23	58	11	33	-5	0.24	-0.39	0.24	0.95	60	8.38	150	90	49	0	7	1	0		
IN INDIANAPOLIS	48	26	60	18	37	-5	0.08	-0.69	0.08	0.11	5	12.09	175	75	34	0	6	1	0		
IN SOUTH BEND	41	21	53	7	31	-7	0.33	-0.30	0.21	1.34	86	8.36	144	86	65	0	6	3	0		
IA BURLINGTON	49	26	61	19	38	-2	0.05	-0.62	0.04	0.17	10	4.33	96	85	37	0	7	2	0		
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	44	22	55	9	33	-3	0.04	-0.45	0.04	0.16	14	2.15	65	92	39	0	7	1	0		
IA DES MOINES	48	24	61	14	36	-2	0.08	-0.40	0.08	0.11	10	2.74	82	80	43	0	6	1	0		
IA DUBUQUE	38	22	47	11	30	-5	0.36	-0.21	0.23	0.73	53	4.08	100	88	61	0	7	4	0		
IA SIOUX CITY	46	18	54	10	32	-4	0.00	-0.45	0.00	0.04	4	1.61	72	77	45	0	7	0	0		
IA WATERLOO	40	22	47	11	31	-4	0.25	-0.21	0.22	0.61	56	3.60	121	90	54	0	7	3	0		
KS CONCORDIA	54	28	63	22	41	-1	0.00	-0.55	0.00	0.06	4	3.16	115	72	36	0	6	0	0		
KS DODGE CITY	54	25	65	20	39	-5	0.02	-0.40	0.02	0.11	11	3.01	133	80	31	0	7	1	0		
KS GOODLAND	52	22	64	13	37	-3	0.08	-0.20	0.08	1.12	160	1.47	94	75	34	0	7	1	0		
KS TOPEKA	55	30	63	25	43	-1	0.00	-0.58	0.00	0.14	10	4.91	138	80	40	0	5	0	0		

Based on 1971-2000 normals

\*\*\* Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 19, 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	
KY WICHITA	54	30	62	27	42	-4	0.03	-0.60	0.03	0.08	5	5.09	148	87	47	0	5	1	0	
JACKSON	50	32	61	27	41	-6	0.14	-0.86	0.06	1.55	57	9.70	97	83	35	0	5	5	0	
LEXINGTON	48	30	58	20	39	-7	0.40	-0.61	0.39	1.28	47	7.78	83	74	45	0	5	2	0	
LOUISVILLE	51	32	61	22	41	-6	0.25	-0.76	0.15	0.89	33	8.33	90	77	40	0	3	2	0	
PADUCAH	54	31	63	22	42	-6	0.00	-0.94	0.00	0.47	18	7.62	77	79	29	0	4	0	0	
LA BATON ROUGE	66	46	81	34	56	-4	0.66	-0.45	0.54	1.08	36	10.91	76	91	49	0	0	3	1	
LAKE CHARLES	65	49	77	40	57	-4	0.91	0.10	0.73	1.76	84	13.33	122	86	55	0	0	5	1	
NEW ORLEANS	65	49	78	39	57	-5	2.82	1.67	1.88	4.36	141	17.01	118	90	65	0	0	2	2	
SHREVEPORT	66	44	86	35	55	-3	0.02	-0.89	0.01	0.16	6	8.29	73	72	37	0	0	2	0	
ME CARIBOU	35	20	40	6	28	3	0.28	-0.30	0.22	2.60	173	6.85	105	92	63	0	7	3	0	
PORTLAND	41	21	45	13	31	-3	0.01	-0.92	0.01	1.90	79	8.97	93	78	44	0	7	1	0	
MD BALTIMORE	50	30	59	24	40	-4	0.01	-0.90	0.01	0.38	16	5.78	65	62	40	0	5	1	0	
MA BOSTON	44	30	48	27	37	-2	0.00	-0.86	0.00	1.36	60	8.51	90	60	36	0	7	0	0	
WORCESTER	39	23	43	18	31	-3	0.93	0.10	0.69	2.10	89	10.98	115	68	38	0	6	2	1	
MI ALPENA	32	8	34	0	20	-8	0.13	-0.35	0.08	0.95	79	4.76	110	94	56	0	7	3	0	
GRAND RAPIDS	33	16	37	6	25	-9	0.23	-0.34	0.14	0.94	70	8.15	166	94	61	0	7	4	0	
HOUGHTON LAKE	32	8	35	-2	20	-9	0.14	-0.32	0.08	1.11	100	5.61	141	85	60	0	7	4	0	
LANSING	35	20	41	11	28	-6	0.50	0.00	0.43	1.15	97	7.56	178	88	62	0	7	3	0	
MUSKEGON	33	14	39	5	24	-10	0.54	0.02	0.19	1.66	132	7.50	148	93	66	0	7	5	0	
TRAVERSE CITY	32	12	34	-2	22	-9	0.19	-0.23	0.12	0.39	39	3.94	68	93	53	0	7	3	0	
MN DULUTH	26	8	29	-1	17	-8	0.02	-0.36	0.02	0.38	44	3.95	141	90	63	0	7	1	0	
INT'L FALLS	25	1	31	-9	13	-10	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.09	19	1.40	72	83	51	0	7	0	0	
MINNEAPOLIS	32	18	38	11	25	-7	0.36	-0.06	0.33	0.56	59	2.73	98	81	58	0	7	4	0	
ROCHESTER	32	17	38	7	24	-7	1.52	1.11	1.13	1.65	181	4.01	154	85	66	0	7	3	1	
ST. CLOUD	31	14	37	8	23	-5	0.02	-0.30	0.01	0.10	14	2.87	140	84	52	0	7	2	0	
MS JACKSON	62	41	81	29	52	-5	2.03	0.73	1.31	3.60	108	12.25	91	91	54	0	1	4	2	
MERIDIAN	60	42	81	34	51	-6	1.03	-0.57	0.45	2.01	48	12.62	81	92	67	0	0	4	0	
TUPELO	57	40	71	31	49	-4	0.16	-1.29	0.08	1.09	28	11.21	82	76	53	0	1	6	0	
MO COLUMBIA	52	29	62	24	40	-4	0.00	-0.70	0.00	0.54	30	8.42	146	74	34	0	6	0	0	
KANSAS CITY	54	29	65	26	42	-2	0.00	-0.55	0.00	0.08	6	4.98	129	72	31	0	5	0	0	
SAINT LOUIS	51	31	62	24	42	-4	0.00	-0.82	0.00	0.20	10	11.06	170	62	40	0	4	0	0	
SPRINGFIELD	52	29	62	22	41	-5	0.01	-0.85	0.01	0.64	30	9.87	152	80	44	0	5	1	0	
MT BILLINGS	39	24	53	14	31	-6	0.30	0.06	0.16	0.39	68	0.85	44	89	59	0	7	5	0	
BUTTE	37	13	47	5	25	-6	0.28	0.10	0.06	0.42	93	0.72	50	96	47	0	7	6	0	
GLASGOW	31	18	36	6	24	-7	0.37	0.28	0.21	0.54	235	0.74	88	90	75	0	7	5	0	
GREAT FALLS	34	17	47	3	25	-8	0.36	0.14	0.12	1.04	193	1.21	70	92	65	0	6	7	0	
HAVRE	35	17	42	3	26	-6	0.17	0.02	0.09	0.36	95	0.40	33	89	74	0	7	2	0	
KALISPELL	41	25	49	20	33	-2	0.61	0.37	0.51	0.66	100	1.57	48	91	65	0	7	3	1	
MISSOULA	46	28	53	24	37	-1	0.32	0.11	0.11	0.71	131	1.54	65	87	63	0	6	6	0	
NE GRAND ISLAND	52	21	65	16	36	-2	0.00	-0.46	0.00	0.01	1	1.78	76	76	41	0	7	0	0	
LINCOLN	53	22	64	14	38	-1	0.00	-0.50	0.00	0.00	0	3.25	129	72	38	0	6	0	0	
NORFOLK	48	19	58	14	33	-4	0.00	-0.44	0.00	0.00	0	1.70	71	77	42	0	7	0	0	
NORTH PLATTE	51	15	64	11	33	-5	0.02	-0.25	0.02	0.06	9	0.65	42	90	30	0	7	1	0	
OMAHA	51	21	63	14	36	-3	0.00	-0.48	0.00	0.00	0	2.43	89	78	39	0	7	0	0	
SCOTTSBLUFF	48	18	58	13	33	-4	0.09	-0.16	0.09	0.09	15	0.96	55	84	39	0	7	1	0	
VALENTINE	43	16	51	10	30	-5	0.02	-0.22	0.02	0.27	46	1.03	75	81	48	0	7	1	0	
NV ELY	47	22	53	14	35	-1	0.04	-0.19	0.04	0.25	40	2.37	112	74	37	0	7	1	0	
LAS VEGAS	67	50	74	43	59	1	0.08	-0.05	0.08	0.25	63	4.77	284	41	24	0	0	1	0	
RENO	58	35	63	27	46	3	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.09	16	2.71	101	52	32	0	4	0	0	
WINNEMUCCA	54	27	58	18	41	0	0.10	-0.09	0.09	0.31	65	1.89	98	59	33	0	5	2	0	
NH CONCORD	40	21	43	15	30	-3	0.01	-0.67	0.01	1.29	73	7.26	102	74	40	0	7	1	0	
NJ NEWARK	48	30	51	28	39	-3	0.00	-0.97	0.00	0.85	34	7.81	83	56	33	0	7	0	0	
NM ALBUQUERQUE	52	32	70	18	42	-6	0.69	0.55	0.58	1.00	286	4.16	325	78	43	0	4	3	1	
NY ALBANY	39	22	44	15	31	-4	0.00	-0.69	0.00	0.72	41	6.37	99	80	41	0	7	0	0	
BINGHAMTON	35	19	41	13	27	-6	0.00	-0.65	0.00	0.82	49	7.05	105	85	49	0	7	0	0	
BUFFALO	33	17	42	9	25	-9	0.06	-0.61	0.06	0.79	46	6.78	93	91	62	0	7	1	0	
ROCHESTER	35	18	42	15	27	-7	0.00	-0.57	0.00	0.17	12	4.91	84	90	57	0	7	0	0	
SYRACUSE	36	20	41	17	28	-5	0.02	-0.66	0.02	0.74	44	5.27	82	84	45	0	7	1	0	
NC ASHEVILLE	52	33	73	26	42	-4	0.56	-0.49	0.26	0.84	30	5.42	51	89	62	0	4	4	0	
CHARLOTTE	56	35	77	28	45	-8	1.12	0.10	0.79	1.80	65	6.41	62	90	46	0	3	3	1	
GREENSBORO	54	33	72	28	43	-6	0.68	-0.20	0.42	1.17	50	5.64	63	93	50	0	4	4	0	
HATTERAS	51	39	60	33	45	-7	0.79	-0.37	0.33	0.86	28	7.14	56	89	60	0	0	4	0	
RALEIGH	54	31	73	27	43	-8	1.17	0.24	0.80	2.25	88	7.18	71	91	59	0	4	3	1	
WILMINGTON	58	40	77	33	49	-6	0.65	-0.33	0.52	0.76	28	4.34	40	90	54	0	0	4	1	
ND BISMARCK	32	14	38	0	23	-7	0.10	-0.07	0.08	0.27	64	0.74	54	79	56	0	7	3	0	
DICKINSON	28	13	32	6	21	-9	0.12	0.00	0.07	0.28	117	0.46	44	95	55	0	7	5	0	
FARGO	29	12	35	8	21	-6	0.08	-0.18	0.05	0.11	17	1.84	93	85	59	0	7	2	0	
GRAND FORKS	26	7	33	3	16	-10	0.11	-0.08	0.10	0.30	65	1.35	78	90	64	0	7	2	0	
JAMESTOWN	29	10	37	4	20	-8	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.03	7	0.60	38	91	53	0	7	0	0	
WILLISTON	29	14	36	8	22	-7	0.15	-0.01	0.05	0.19	50	0.67	51	77	61	0	7	3	0	
OH AKRON-CANTON	41	21	54	12	31	-7	0.10	-0.61	0.10	1.20	65	8.92	135	79	50	0	6	1	0	
CINCINNATI	48	28	59	19	38	-6	0.21	-0.67	0.21	0.76	33	9.30	117	69	40	0	6	1	0	
CLEVELAND	40	22	54	11	31	-7	0.09	-0.56	0.08	1.27	76	9.23	143	78	50	0	7	2	0	
COLUMBUS	47	26	60	18	37	-5	0.38	-0.27	0.38	1.18	70	11.42	178	70	44	0	6	1	0	
DAYTON	47	26	58	18	36	-4	0.21	-0.51	0.21	0.36	20	11.21	167	79	38	0	6	1	0	
MANSFIELD	40	22	52	11	31	-6	0.23	-0.52	0.23	0.57	31	8.45	127	93	55	0	6	1	0	

Based on 1971-2000 normals

\*\*\* Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 19, 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	82 AND BELOW	01 IN. OR MORE	50 IN. OR MORE	
OK TOLEDO	41	23	45	17	32	-5	0.12	-0.45	0.12	0.32	22	7.57	144	90	56	0	7	1	0	
OK YOUNGSTOWN	41	19	56	7	30	-7	0.15	-0.54	0.11	0.84	49	9.50	156	85	56	0	7	2	0	
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	58	38	67	29	48	-3	0.26	-0.40	0.23	0.26	15	5.04	110	72	39	0	1	2	0	
OR TULSA	58	36	69	30	47	-4	0.10	-0.72	0.10	0.16	8	5.93	105	70	42	0	2	1	0	
OR ASTORIA	56	37	68	31	46	0	0.85	-0.81	0.59	1.36	29	10.44	47	89	69	0	1	3	1	
OR BURNS	53	24	59	20	39	2	0.28	0.00	0.25	0.43	55	1.42	46	78	50	0	6	3	0	
OR EUGENE	62	37	68	29	50	4	0.68	-0.63	0.36	0.70	19	3.64	21	86	65	0	3	4	0	
OR MEDFORD	65	37	73	29	51	4	0.10	-0.31	0.07	0.21	18	2.16	38	75	33	0	2	2	0	
OR PENDLETON	59	35	63	28	47	2	0.11	-0.17	0.09	0.11	15	0.86	25	58	38	0	3	2	0	
OR PORTLAND	60	37	68	34	49	2	0.60	-0.23	0.45	0.61	26	3.86	33	91	65	0	0	3	0	
OR SALEM	62	35	69	29	48	1	0.65	-0.28	0.47	0.67	25	2.59	19	86	59	0	3	4	0	
PA ALLENTOWN	45	24	53	23	35	-4	0.00	-0.81	0.00	0.48	23	8.58	103	70	35	0	7	0	0	
PA ERIE	35	19	50	8	27	-9	0.05	-0.64	0.04	0.35	20	7.71	117	82	73	0	7	2	0	
PA MIDDLETOWN	47	27	55	25	37	-4	0.00	-0.73	0.00	0.38	19	7.09	91	67	33	0	7	0	0	
PA PHILADELPHIA	48	30	55	27	39	-4	0.00	-0.88	0.00	0.38	17	7.44	87	57	32	0	6	0	0	
PA PITTSBURGH	44	24	54	15	34	-6	0.03	-0.69	0.03	0.35	19	9.49	137	86	40	0	7	1	0	
PA WILKES-BARRE	41	22	50	19	32	-6	0.00	-0.59	0.00	0.42	28	7.67	127	75	39	0	7	0	0	
PA WILLIAMSPORT	43	22	50	18	33	-5	0.00	-0.71	0.00	0.35	19	7.06	97	77	45	0	7	0	0	
RI PROVIDENCE	45	28	49	25	36	-3	0.00	-1.00	0.00	1.60	62	9.57	92	62	37	0	7	0	0	
RI BEAUFORT	63	45	82	37	54	-3	1.07	0.24	1.01	1.31	62	6.81	73	89	55	0	0	2	1	
RI CHARLESTON	62	44	80	37	53	-5	0.49	-0.44	0.49	0.58	24	5.35	56	93	63	0	0	1	0	
SC COLUMBIA	61	40	81	31	51	-4	0.79	-0.26	0.76	1.47	52	7.53	67	82	59	0	1	3	1	
SC GREENVILLE	57	37	77	29	47	-5	0.77	-0.47	0.57	1.49	44	6.12	51	86	53	0	2	3	1	
SD ABERDEEN	33	11	41	5	22	-9	0.03	-0.26	0.01	0.24	36	1.58	97	83	57	0	7	3	0	
SD HURON	37	17	42	8	27	-5	0.17	-0.20	0.09	0.29	34	0.96	51	87	43	0	7	3	0	
SD RAPID CITY	38	20	49	14	29	-6	0.10	-0.11	0.05	0.44	85	1.26	93	83	49	0	7	3	0	
SD SIOUX FALLS	36	14	47	6	25	-7	1.12	0.71	0.61	1.19	132	2.75	143	85	56	0	7	3	1	
TN BRISTOL	52	28	66	23	40	-7	0.44	-0.45	0.19	1.52	62	7.20	77	93	47	0	6	3	0	
TN CHATTANOOGA	56	39	75	33	47	-4	0.39	-1.05	0.14	1.68	44	9.95	71	87	60	0	0	4	0	
TN KNOXVILLE	54	34	72	26	44	-6	0.57	-0.63	0.21	1.32	41	7.42	63	93	53	0	4	4	0	
TN MEMPHIS	59	39	68	33	49	-4	0.22	-1.03	0.10	0.86	26	9.03	76	74	36	0	0	3	0	
TN NASHVILLE	53	34	58	28	44	-6	0.31	-0.81	0.26	0.65	21	8.91	83	82	37	0	3	2	0	
TX ABILENE	62	38	75	29	50	-6	0.07	-0.23	0.07	0.64	78	3.47	119	73	42	0	3	1	0	
TX AMARILLO	47	29	58	21	38	-10	0.47	0.22	0.35	0.54	89	2.65	148	85	58	0	6	4	0	
TX AUSTIN	69	44	88	30	56	-6	0.64	0.17	0.52	2.23	163	6.70	128	77	48	0	1	3	1	
TX BEAUMONT	65	48	78	38	57	-5	0.42	-0.43	0.39	1.72	79	9.11	81	88	51	0	0	2	0	
TX BROWNSVILLE	77	56	92	45	67	-2	0.03	-0.14	0.02	0.22	51	1.58	53	92	61	1	0	2	0	
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	73	53	94	43	63	-3	1.30	0.94	0.93	2.06	194	5.82	129	88	56	1	0	2	1	
TX DEL RIO	74	43	88	34	59	-5	0.52	0.33	0.40	1.48	274	3.77	182	79	47	0	0	2	0	
TX EL PASO	66	43	76	29	55	-2	0.02	-0.02	0.02	0.08	53	2.66	269	49	22	0	1	1	0	
TX FORT WORTH	64	42	80	32	53	-4	0.00	-0.69	0.00	0.25	13	6.20	100	69	33	0	1	0	0	
TX GALVESTON	66	53	74	45	60	-4	0.30	-0.33	0.26	3.19	196	8.13	98	84	54	0	0	2	0	
TX HOUSTON	68	48	86	40	58	-4	1.16	0.42	0.91	2.45	124	11.96	138	82	55	0	0	2	1	
TX LUBBOCK	57	34	67	26	45	-6	0.31	0.17	0.30	0.66	169	3.31	207	79	52	0	4	2	0	
TX MIDLAND	61	36	72	29	49	-7	0.05	-0.03	0.05	0.44	163	2.38	172	71	42	0	2	1	0	
TX SAN ANGELO	64	38	74	26	51	-6	0.28	0.09	0.28	2.28	374	4.86	187	75	49	0	2	1	0	
TX SAN ANTONIO	70	46	89	33	58	-4	0.45	0.04	0.43	1.63	144	6.24	137	88	43	0	0	2	0	
TX VICTORIA	71	47	90	37	59	-5	1.66	1.16	1.39	4.33	321	12.31	211	89	55	1	0	3	1	
TX WACO	65	43	77	30	54	-4	0.05	-0.49	0.05	0.77	48	7.83	132	75	48	0	1	1	0	
TX WICHITA FALLS	62	38	71	31	50	-4	0.02	-0.48	0.02	0.17	13	3.95	98	76	41	0	1	1	0	
UT SALT LAKE CITY	51	33	62	23	42	-1	0.08	-0.35	0.05	0.09	8	2.77	73	69	29	0	3	2	0	
VT BURLINGTON	36	21	39	16	29	-2	0.00	-0.51	0.00	0.83	65	4.60	89	81	46	0	7	0	0	
VA LYNCHBURG	52	29	61	22	40	-6	0.67	-0.21	0.30	1.38	59	6.90	77	91	43	0	5	4	0	
VA NORFOLK	49	35	60	32	42	-7	0.27	-0.67	0.14	1.09	44	5.89	60	96	59	0	1	4	0	
VA RICHMOND	53	32	65	29	43	-5	0.54	-0.41	0.24	1.64	65	6.45	71	88	58	0	3	4	0	
VA ROANOKE	53	31	60	27	42	-5	0.50	-0.38	0.16	1.01	43	5.37	62	85	59	0	4	4	0	
VA WASH/DULLES	51	29	62	23	40	-3	0.02	-0.78	0.02	0.56	26	5.13	64	71	43	0	6	1	0	
WA OLYMPIA	57	33	68	25	45	2	0.82	-0.36	0.45	1.09	33	9.32	55	88	72	0	4	3	0	
WA QUILLAYUTE	54	36	69	30	45	1	1.91	-0.57	1.33	4.36	61	25.05	76	90	74	0	2	2	2	
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	55	39	62	37	47	1	0.48	-0.36	0.34	0.73	31	6.37	55	84	63	0	0	2	0	
WA SPOKANE	50	30	57	25	40	0	0.39	0.06	0.20	0.39	41	1.68	39	81	40	0	6	4	0	
WA YAKIMA	60	27	70	19	43	1	0.27	0.13	0.27	0.27	69	1.26	53	70	40	0	5	1	0	
WV BECKLEY	45	26	54	20	35	-7	0.08	-0.75	0.03	1.35	60	6.28	74	84	58	0	7	4	0	
WV CHARLESTON	50	29	61	23	39	-6	0.17	-0.72	0.15	1.95	80	8.11	91	81	38	0	5	2	0	
WV ELKINS	46	21	58	14	34	-6	0.18	-0.71	0.10	1.78	74	7.06	78	84	32	0	7	2	0	
WV HUNTINGTON	51	30	60	23	40	-6	0.23	-0.64	0.23	4.28	180	10.77	124	78	34	0	4	1	0	
WI EAU CLAIRE	30	13	35	2	22	-9	0.27	-0.14	0.26	0.46	52	2.35	86	90	53	0	7	2	0	
WI GREEN BAY	31	12	35	-3	21	-10	0.44	-0.02	0.24	0.79	75	3.72	113	88	58	0	7	3	0	
WI LA CROSSE	35	20	40	9	28	-6	1.27	0.84	1.23	1.55	167	4.23	136	88	51	0	7	3	1	
WI MADISON	35	21	41	6	28	-6	0.80	0.31	0.33	1.23	108	4.88	133	81	56	0	7	3	0	
WI MILWAUKEE	36	24	44	12	30	-5	0.63	0.07	0.28	0.98	75	6.08	127	81	63	0	7	4	0	
WI CASPER	45	17	59	9	31	-4	0.09	-0.10	0.08	0.19	37	0.48	28	83	50	0	7	2	0	
WI CHEYENNE	40	18	54	10	29	-5	0.02	-0.21	0.02	0.02	4	0.77	53	69	39	0	7	1	0	
WI LANDER	43	19	54	12	31	-5	0.09	-0.17	0.09	0.47	75	1.32	78	77	45	0	7	1	0	
WI SHERIDAN	41	19	54	13	30	-5	0.09	-0.12	0.04	0.34	69	0.73	40	84	64	0	7	4	0	

Based on 1971-2000 normals

\*\*\* Not Available

# National Agricultural Summary

March 14 - 20, 2005

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

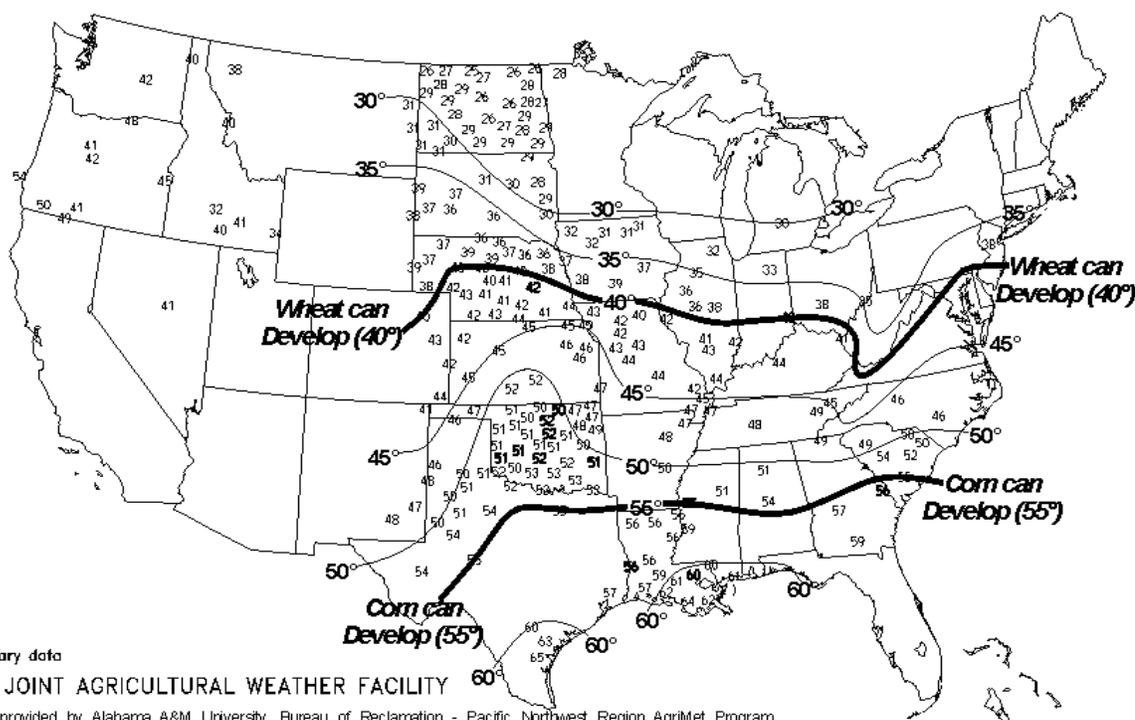
## HIGHLIGHTS

Temperatures were below normal across most of the nation, except along the Pacific Coast, where above-normal temperatures prevailed. Light snowfall in the Pacific Northwest, northern Rocky Mountains, and northern Great Plains improved soil moisture conditions. However, expectations remained low for spring and summer runoff due to well-below-normal snow accumulation during the winter. An arctic air mass brought heavy snow and below-zero temperatures to the northern Corn Belt, while mostly dry but cool conditions prevailed across the remainder of the Corn Belt. Dry weather in the central and southern Great Plains was beneficial for winter wheat development. In the Delta and Southeast, stormy weather continued through most of the week, delaying land preparation and planting. However, fieldwork resumed over the weekend as drier conditions returned.

Heavy rainfall in Florida hindered fieldwork and caused some concern for vegetable quality but improved soil moisture conditions. In Georgia, fieldwork was hampered early in the week due to rainfall but resumed as drier conditions emerged later in the week. Peaches and blueberries were beginning to bloom. Land preparation and planting remained well behind normal in Louisiana, where another week of rainfall kept field conditions soggy. In Texas, corn, cotton, rice, and sorghum planting were active but behind the normal pace. With favorably dry weather, Kansas oat growers were ahead of their normal planting pace, while freeze and wind damage to winter wheat was minimal. In California, apricot and cherry trees began developing fruit, while harvest of lettuce, chard, spinach, and winter potatoes was underway.

Average Soil Temperature (°F, 4" Bare)

MAR 13 - 19, 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 Agriclimatic Information System, Mississippi State University, Oklahoma Mesonet, Purdue University, University of Missouri, and USDA/NRCS Soil Climate Analysis Network

# International Weather and Crop Summary

March 13 - 19, 2005

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

## HIGHLIGHTS

**FSU-WESTERN:** Near- to below-normal temperatures maintained snow cover as far south as central Ukraine, while unseasonably mild weather likely prompted some early spring fieldwork in southern Ukraine and the Southern Region in Russia.

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

**EASTERN ASIA:** Warm weather and adequate soil moisture benefited winter wheat in China.

**SOUTHEAST ASIA:** Showers intensified in Indochina, benefiting oil palm, while a typhoon struck the central Philippines, providing much-needed rain.

**NORTHWESTERN AFRICA:** Warm, dry weather promoted winter grain development.

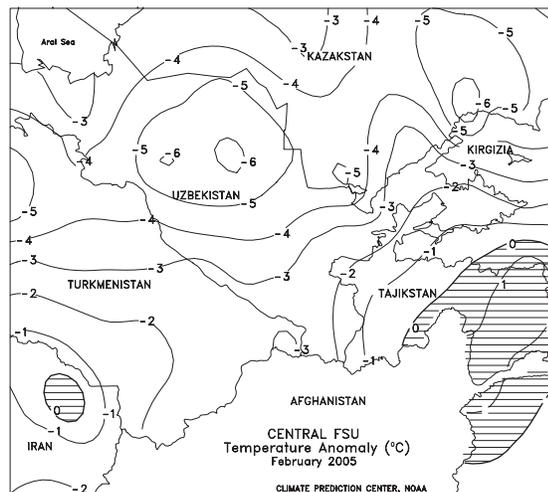
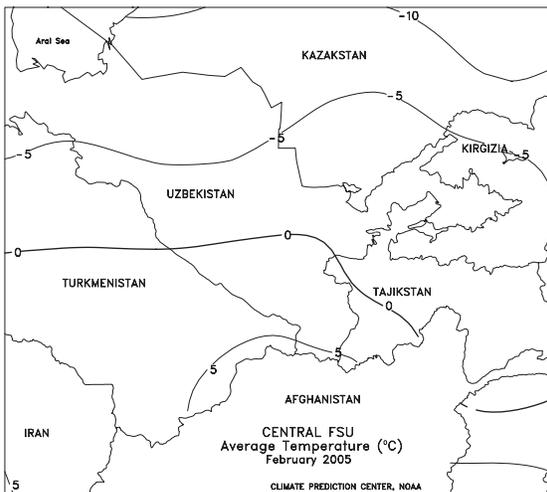
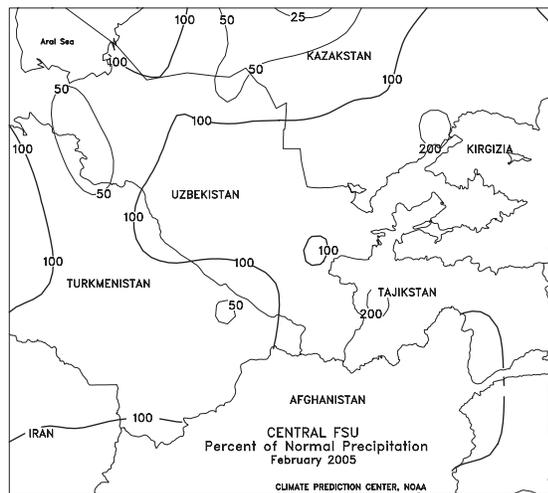
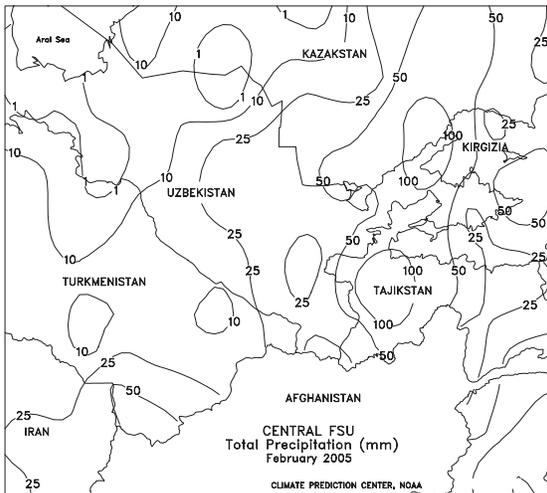
**SOUTH AFRICA:** Mild, showery weather benefited immature corn and other summer crops in their final developmental stages.

**AUSTRALIA:** Showers in eastern Australia maintained local moisture supplies for immature summer crops but had little impact on early summer crop harvesting in Queensland.

**MIDDLE EAST:** Dry weather benefited vegetative to heading winter wheat, while locally heavy rain increased moisture supplies for cotton in Iran.

**BRAZIL:** Showers brought some relief to the drought-stricken south but came too late to significantly improve the condition of maturing soybeans.

**ARGENTINA:** Showers benefited immature second-crop soybeans but hampered harvesting of main-season summer crops.

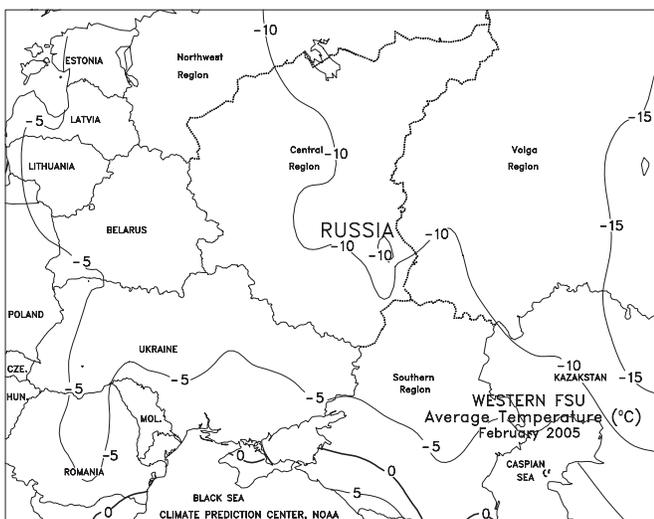
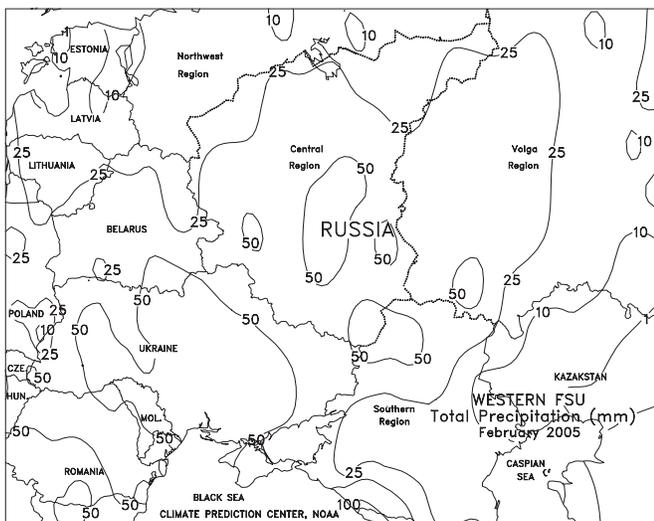


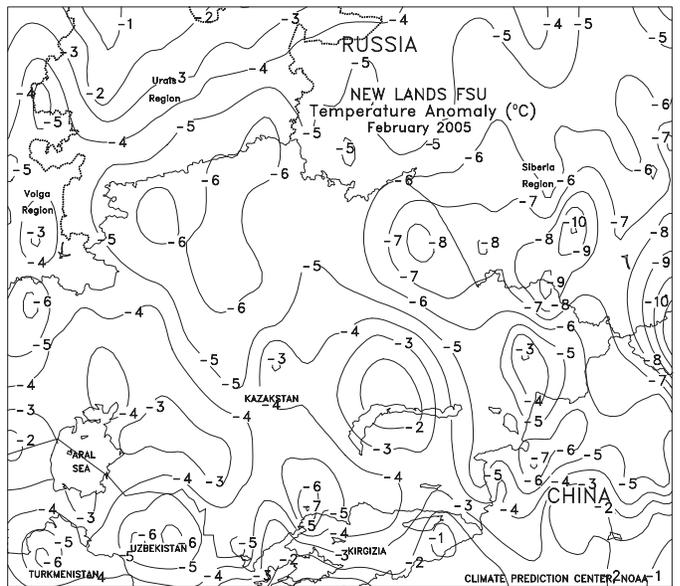
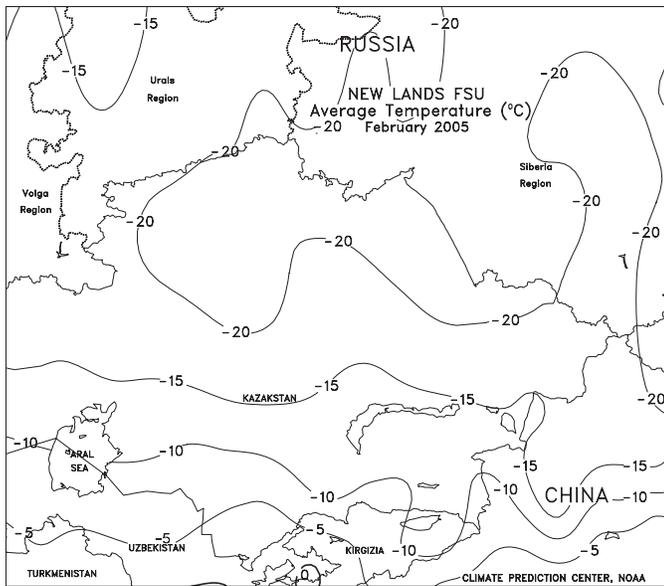
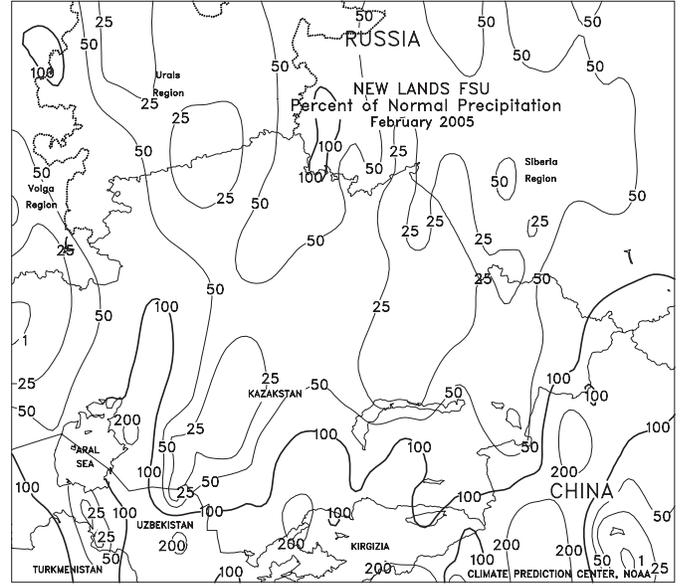
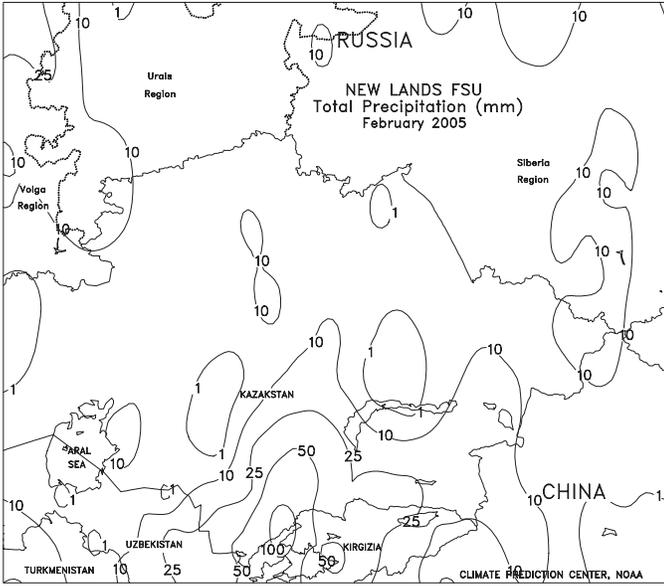


**FSU-WESTERN**

Warmer weather overspread the southern half of the region, diminishing snow cover in southern Ukraine and the southern half of the Southern Region in Russia. The warmer weather likely prompted some early spring fieldwork, especially in areas with drier soils. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 4 degrees C above normal in southern Ukraine and the Southern Region in Russia, with extreme maximum temperatures ranging from 10 to 17 degrees C. Elsewhere, near- to below-normal temperatures maintained snow cover as far south as central Ukraine. Average weekly temperatures ranged from near normal in northern Ukraine to 3 to 7 degrees C below normal in northernmost winter grain areas in Russia. Winter grains remained dormant throughout most of the region. At week's end, colder air overspread Ukraine, turning rain to snow (2-25 mm or more of liquid equivalent). Snow (10-25 mm of liquid equivalent) continued to boost the already deep snowpacks in northern Russia, while light showers (around 10 mm) moistened topsoils in the Southern Region. In February, unseasonably cold weather persisted through midmonth over winter grain areas in Ukraine, Russia, Belarus, and the Baltics. Lowest temperatures ranged from -30 to -18 degrees C as far south as southern Ukraine and the central portion of the Southern Region in Russia. A moderate to deep snow cover existed in most areas,

protecting winter grains from potential winterkill. On about February 14, unsettled weather brought milder air and widespread precipitation to most winter grain areas. Above-normal precipitation was observed in most areas, boosting potential moisture reserves. Additional snow in the Central and Volga Regions in Russia maintained a deep snow cover. In southern and eastern Ukraine, most of the precipitation fell as rain and eroded the existing snow cover. More than twice the normal amount of precipitation fell in southern Ukraine. Temperatures in February averaged 1 to 3 degrees C below normal in most of Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus.







**EUROPE**

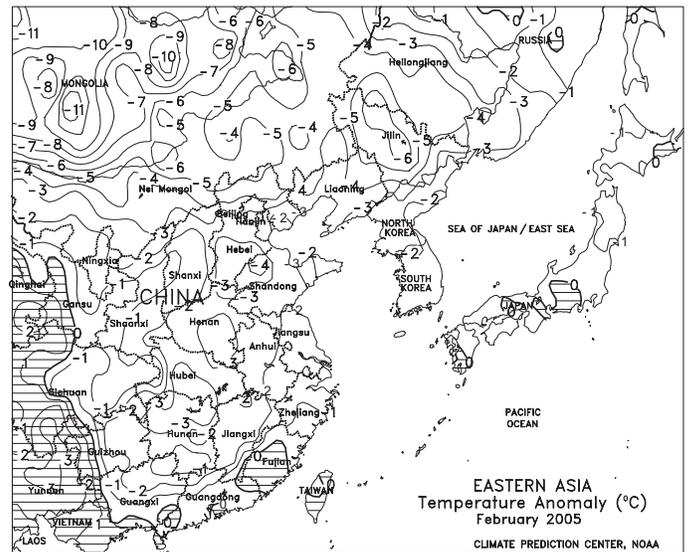
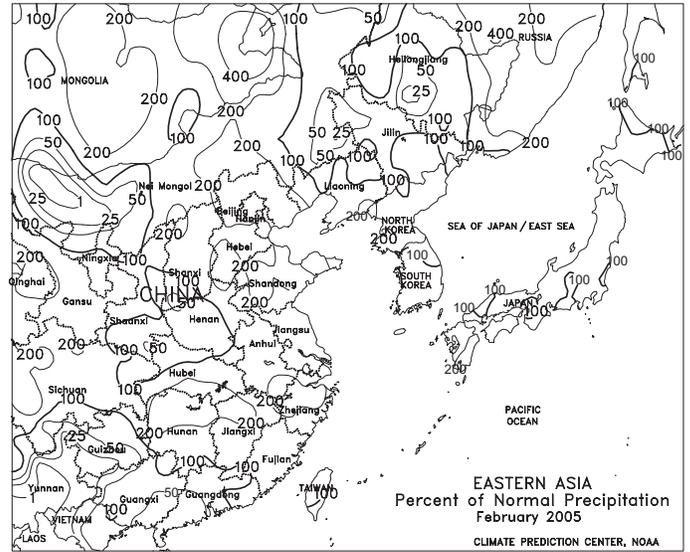
Dry weather in western and southern Europe contrasted with persistent wetness in northern and eastern Europe. High pressure maintained dry weather across the Iberian Peninsula, increasing moisture deficits in Portugal, Spain, and southern France. Drought conditions are most pronounced in Portugal, where 90-day and 1-year deficits have reached 250 and 340 mm, respectively. In addition, unseasonably warm conditions (3-5 degrees C above normal) increased crop-moisture demands while placing additional stress on livestock. Beneficial showers were spreading into Portugal as of March 21, although widespread, persistent rain will be necessary to alleviate drought conditions (*more information will appear in next week's Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin.*) Across southern France and northern Italy, short-term dryness reduced moisture available for greening winter grains and spring-planted summer crops, although long-term moisture supplies remained adequate. In northern France, weekly average temperatures reached 10 degrees C, ushering winter wheat out of dormancy. In central and eastern Europe, periods of light-to-moderate rain (5-25 mm) coupled with welcomed warmth (3-5 degrees C above normal) melted most of the late-season snowpack, boosting already abundant moisture supplies for semi-dormant winter grains while causing local flooding. Elsewhere, wet weather (15-75 mm of liquid equivalent) persisted across much of northern Europe, as lingering bitter cold (minimum temperatures -30 to -15 degrees C) in Scandinavia contrasted with milder conditions (2-4 degrees C above normal) in England. In February, below-normal rainfall worsened moisture deficits from the Iberian Peninsula eastward across central Spain, southern France, and northern Italy. In central and eastern Europe, widespread rain and snow (50-300 mm of liquid equivalent) maintained abundant moisture supplies for dormant winter grains. February was bitterly cold across much of the continent, with minimum temperatures reaching -25 to -10 degrees C in central and southeastern Europe, although a deep snowpack protected grains from winterkill.

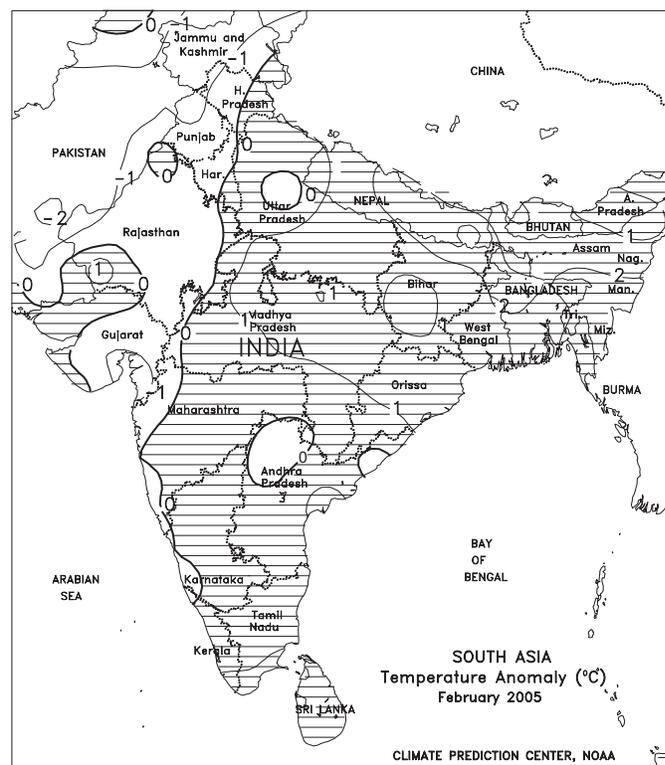
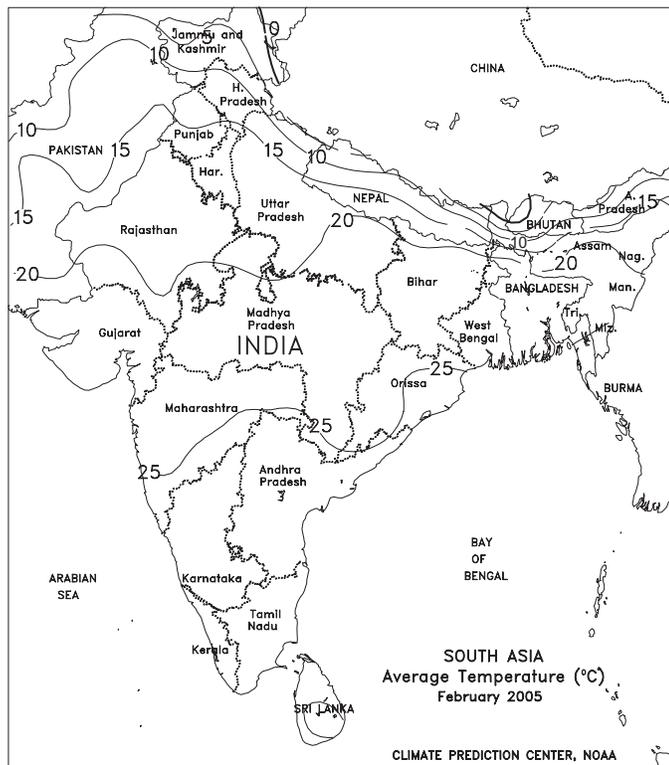
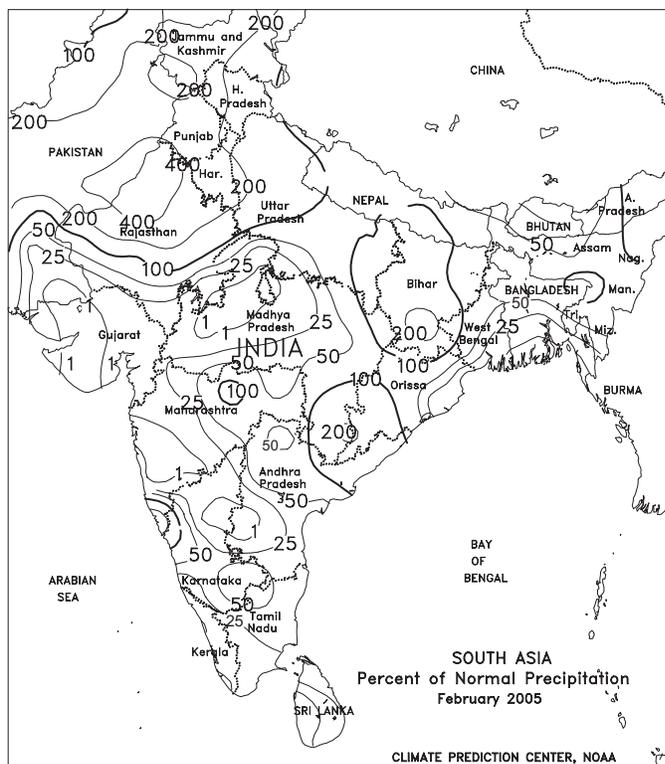
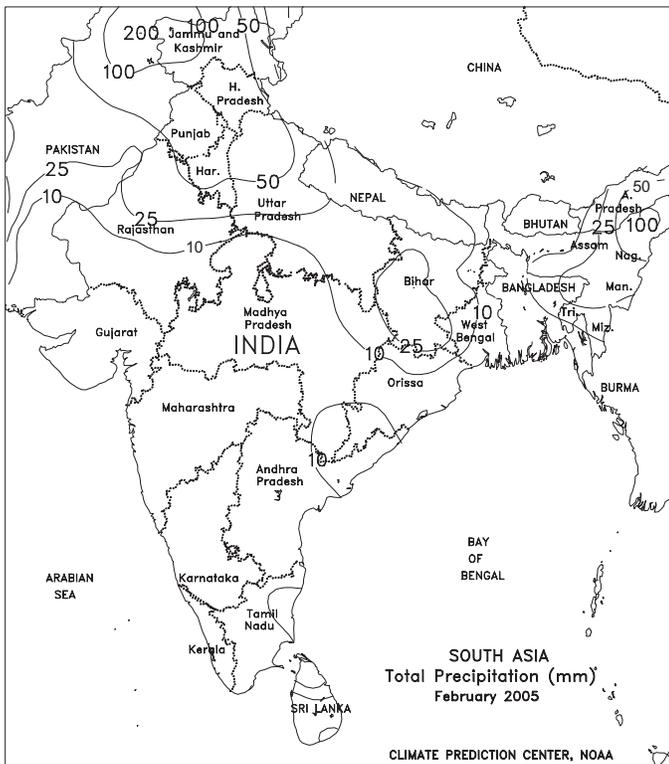




**EASTERN ASIA**

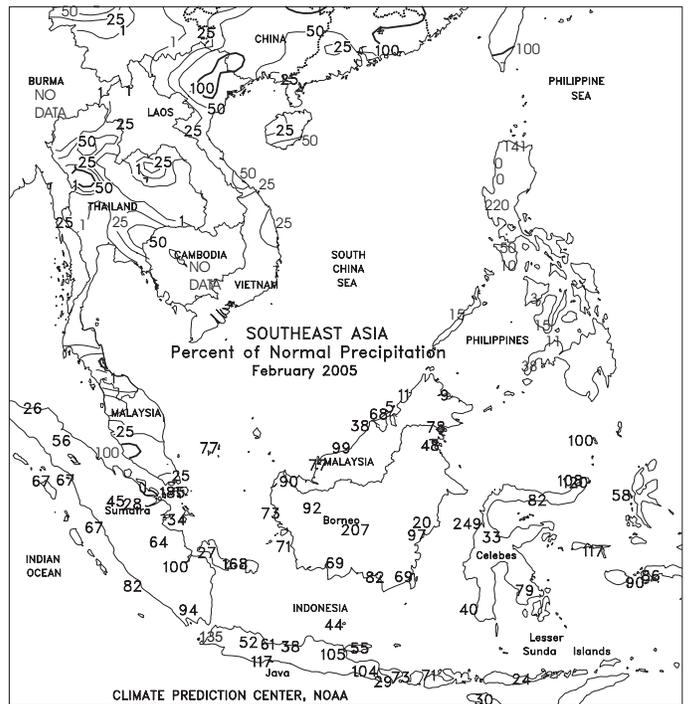
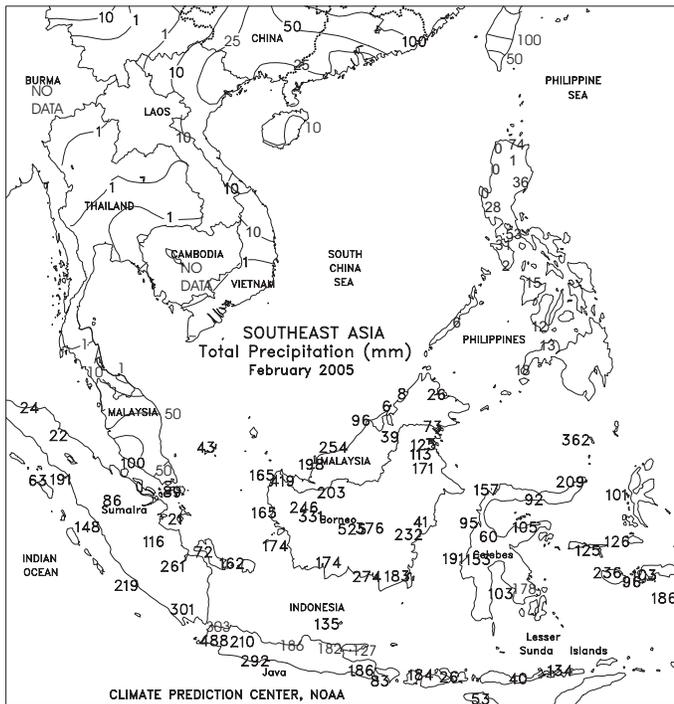
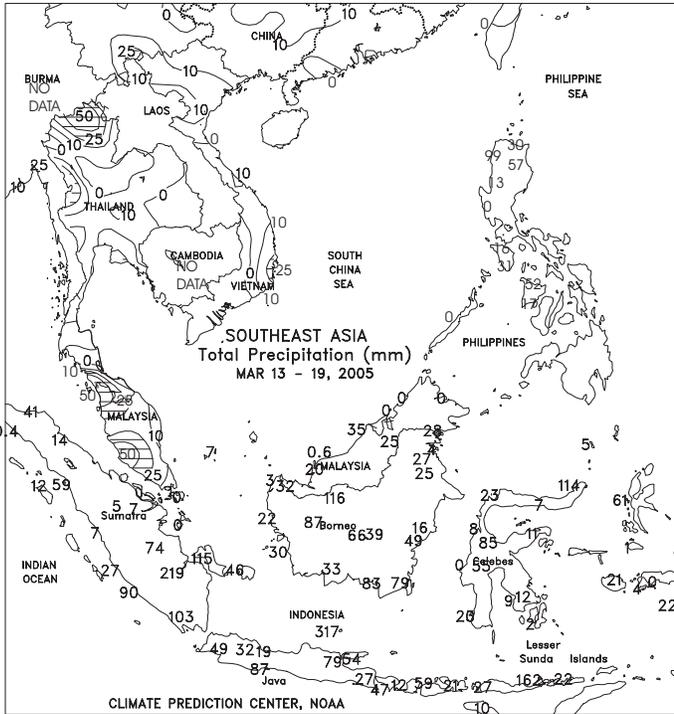
Near-normal temperatures continued to favor vegetative winter wheat from the North China Plain to the Yangtze Valley. In southern Hebei and northern Shandong, warm weather allowed winter wheat to begin breaking dormancy. Soil moisture remained plentiful for vegetative winter wheat due to good autumn rainfall. Showers (10-25 mm) continued, albeit lighter than last week in and to the south of the Yangtze Valley, providing favorable moisture for vegetative rapeseed. Planting of early double-crop rice continued in southern China. Elsewhere, showers (10-50 mm) prevailed in Japan and South Korea. In February, temperatures remained below normal, keeping winter wheat dormant throughout most of the North China Plain. In the Yangtze Valley, above-normal rainfall benefited rapeseed. In southern China, heavy rainfall eased long-term dryness.

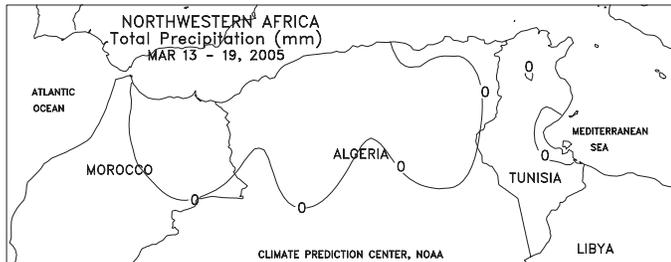
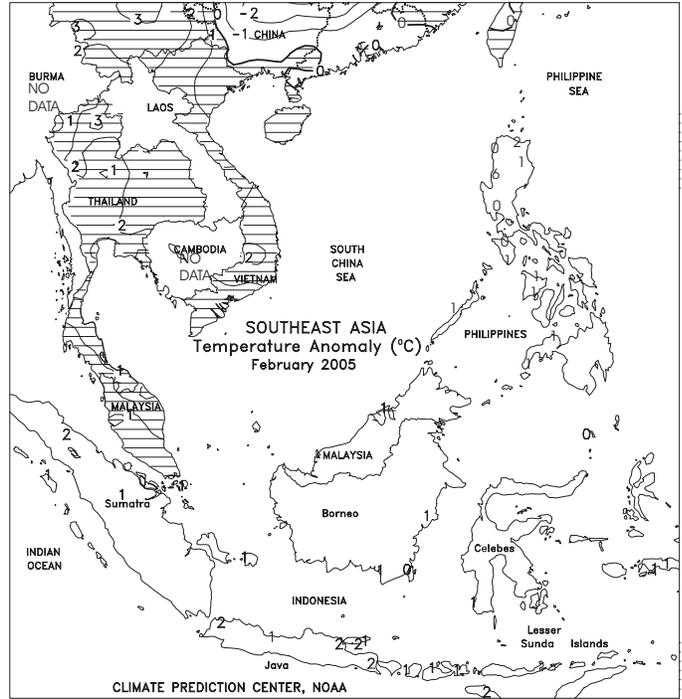
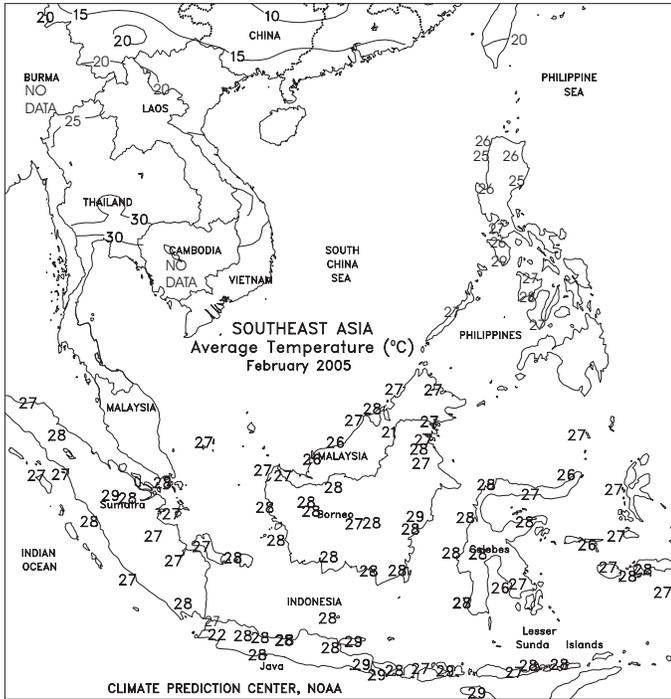




**SOUTHEAST ASIA**

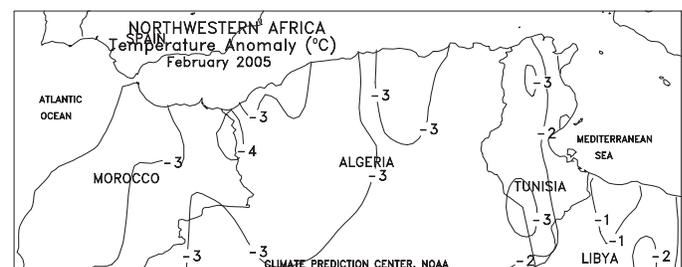
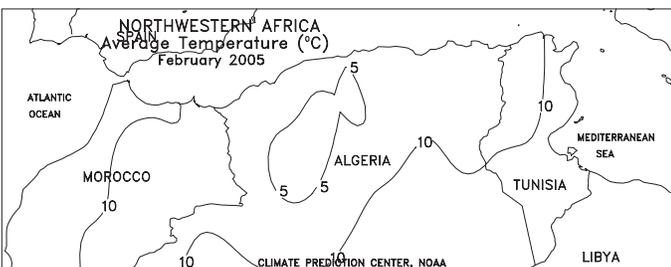
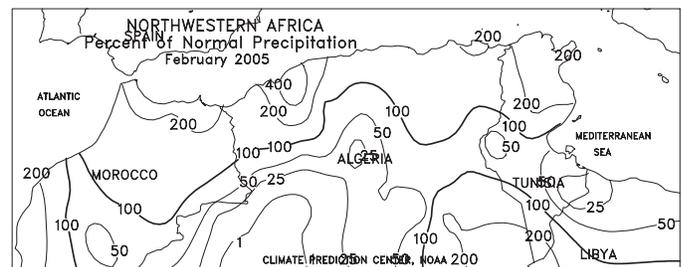
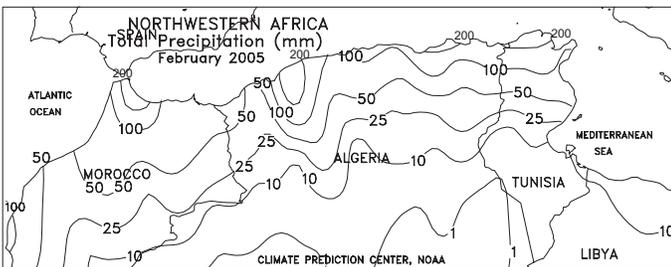
In Indonesia, rice continued to mature, with harvesting well underway across Java despite moderate showers (25-50 mm). Showers (50-100 mm or more) intensified in southern Sumatra, favoring oil palm, while rainfall (10-50 mm) eased prolonged dryness throughout the rest of Sumatra and into Malaysia. A rare March typhoon (winds 65 knots) struck the central Philippines on the 16<sup>th</sup>. The storm brought heavy showers (50-100 mm) to the east, easing the prolonged dryness and increasing reservoir levels. The rainfall was timely as reports from the Philippines indicated possible agricultural restrictions on water use due to low reservoir levels. Dry season rice continued through the heading stage and should begin maturing soon. In Vietnam, winter-spring rice in the Mekong Delta continued to be harvested as reports indicated prolonged dryness had little effect on the crop. Generally dry weather benefited maturing second-season rice in Thailand, while harvesting was just beginning. In February, Indonesian rainfall was near to above normal in western Java and southern Sumatra, favoring rice and oil palm in these areas. However, below-normal rainfall elsewhere in Indonesia as well as Malaysia reduced moisture supplies for oil palm. Below-normal rainfall in the eastern Philippines and central Vietnam lowered moisture supplies for rice and coffee, respectively. Above-normal temperatures in Thailand reduced already limited irrigation supplies for rice and corn.

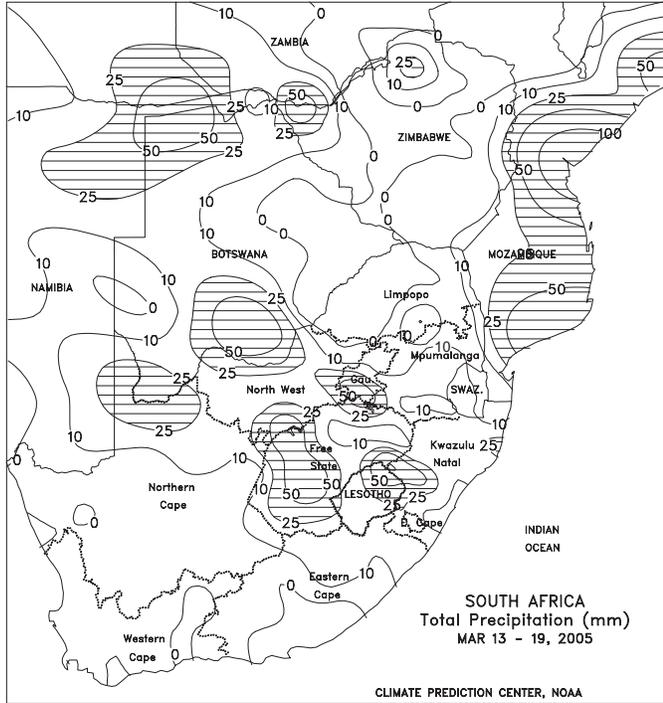




**NORTHWESTERN AFRICA**

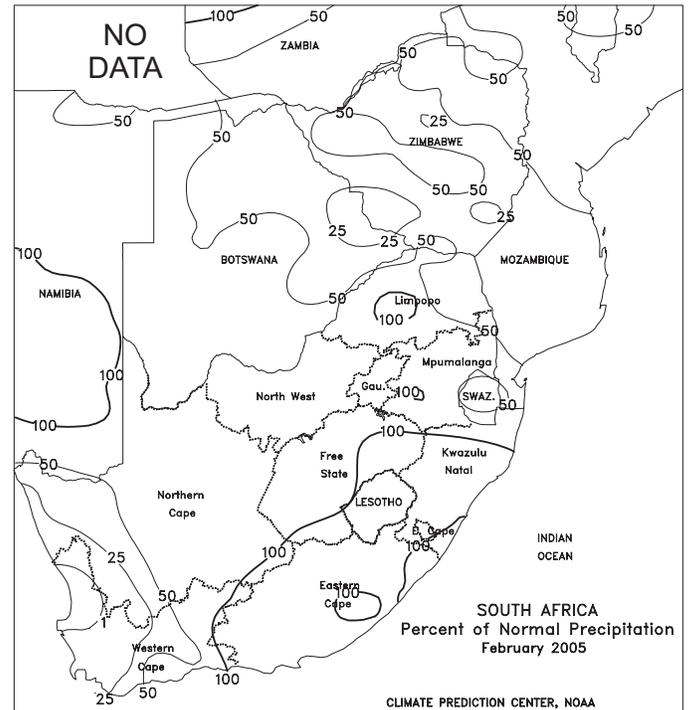
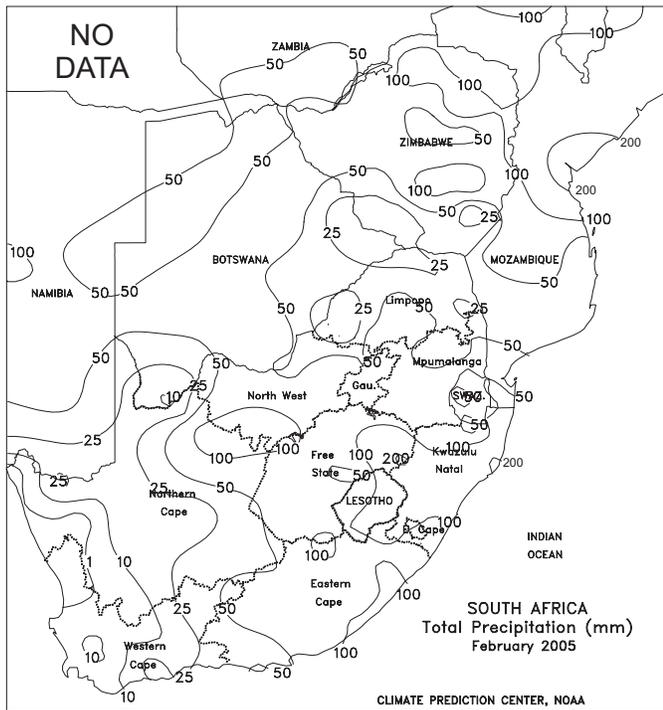
High pressure brought dry, mild weather to much of the region. In Morocco, after early-month rain improved crop prospects, recent dryness has favored winter grain development as it enters the moisture- and temperature-sensitive heading stage. In Algeria and northern Tunisia, dry weather provided a welcomed reprieve from persistent wetness, where moisture supplies remain adequate to abundant for greening winter wheat. Temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C above normal, ending a span of 7 consecutive weeks of cooler-than-normal conditions. In February, much-needed rain fell across Morocco's winter wheat areas, while unseasonably wet weather persisted in northern portions of Algeria and Tunisia. Temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C below normal, slowing winter grain development but reducing crop-moisture demands.

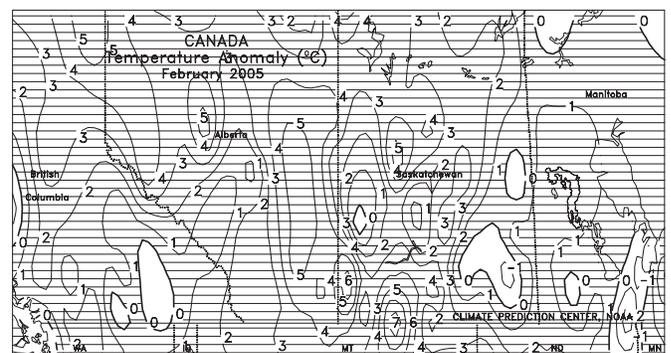
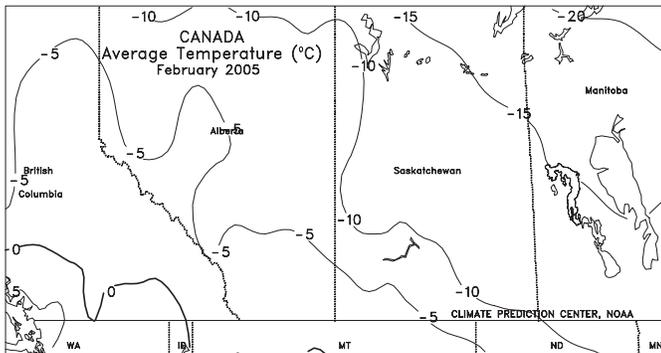
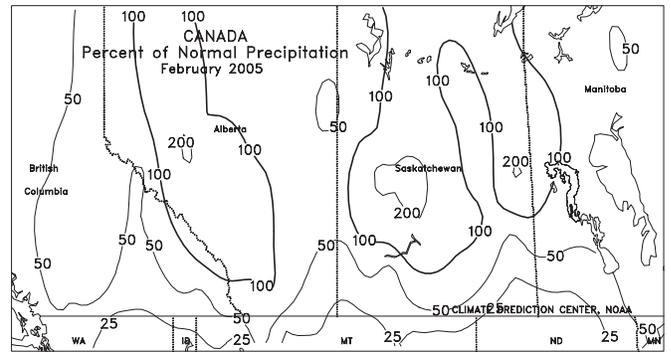
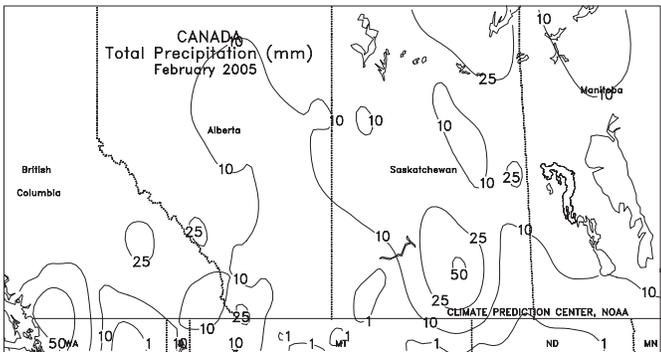
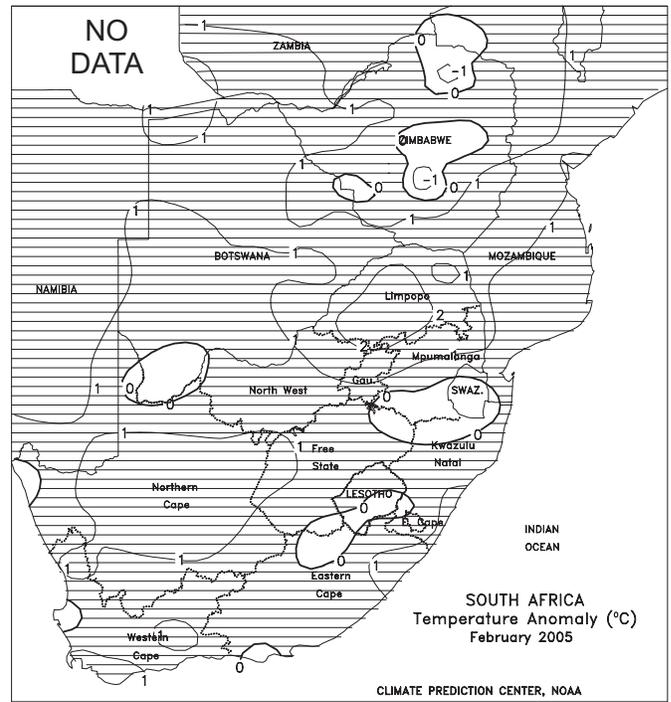
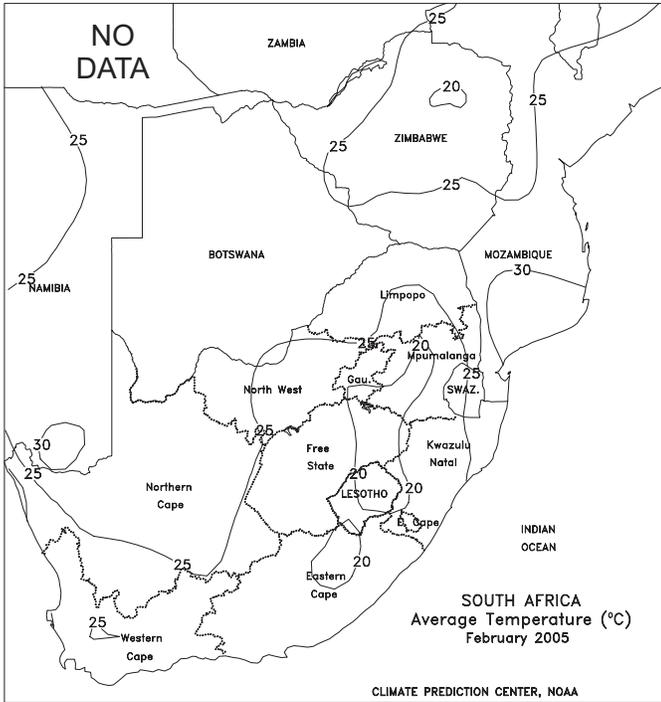


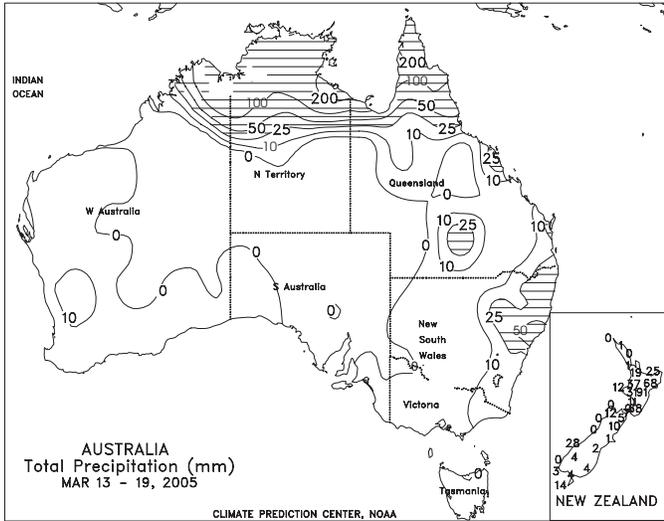


**SOUTH AFRICA**

Mild, showery weather (temperatures averaging 2-4 degrees C below normal, with precipitation of 10-50 mm or more) maintained mostly favorable growing conditions for immature summer crops across the corn belt. Although below-normal temperatures lowered growth rates from the expected mid-March levels, highs generally ranged from the lower to upper 20s degrees C, fostering late-season development of filling to maturing corn and other summer crops. Elsewhere, light showers (5-25 mm) and slightly below-normal temperatures lingered over KwaZulu-Natal as mostly dry weather dominated agricultural districts in the Cape Provinces. In Western Cape, the dryness was accompanied by above-normal temperatures (highs reaching the middle and upper 30s degrees C), exacerbating the effects of dryness on livestock and non-irrigated agriculture. Western Cape typically accounts for about 35 percent of the nation's winter wheat production, and significant rain will be needed in upcoming weeks to prevent planting delays. During February, a mixture of timely showers and abundant sunshine, combined with the absence of stressful heat, maintained mostly favorable conditions for reproductive to filling corn and other summer crops. In addition, crops in the heart of the corn belt enjoyed a carryover of moisture from January, which mitigated the effects of an early-month dry spell.

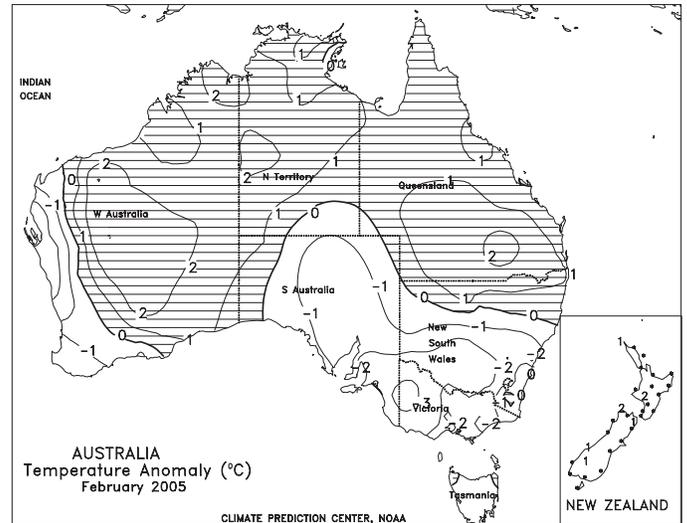
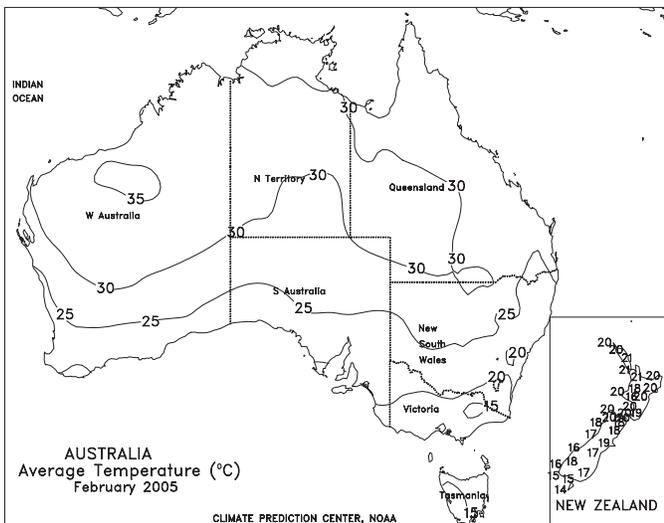
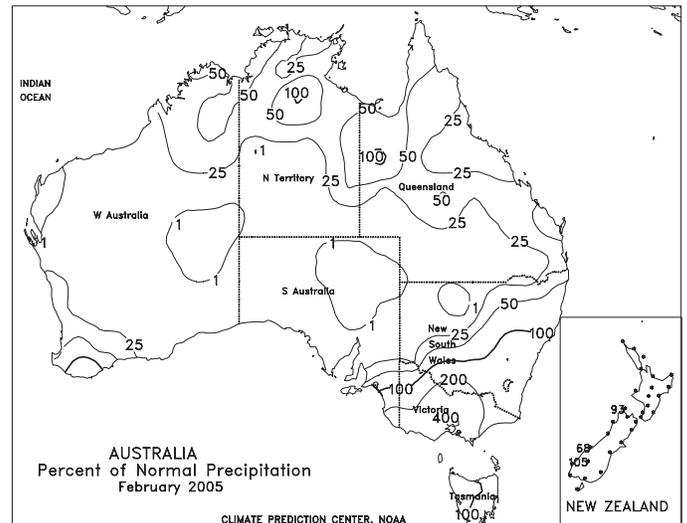
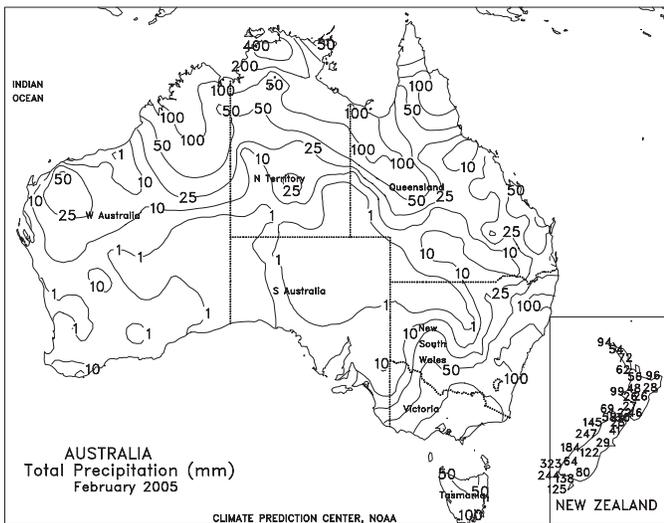


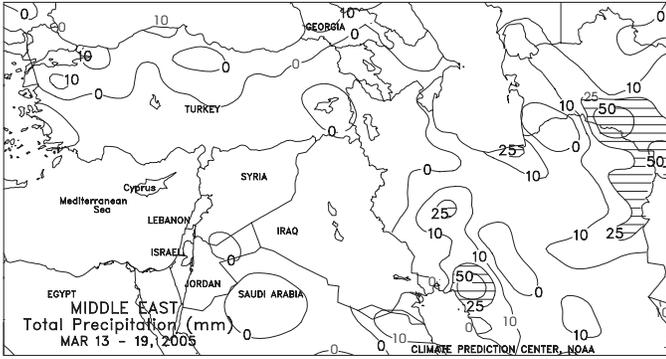




**AUSTRALIA**

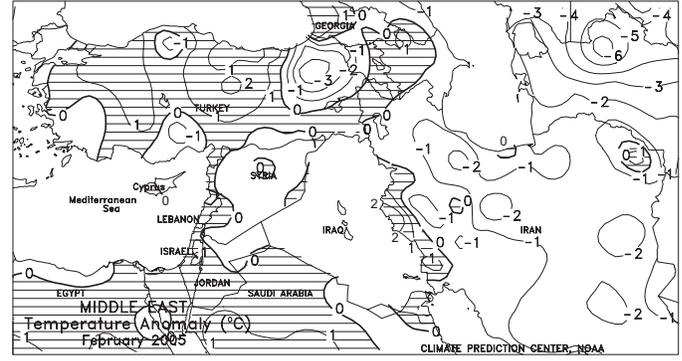
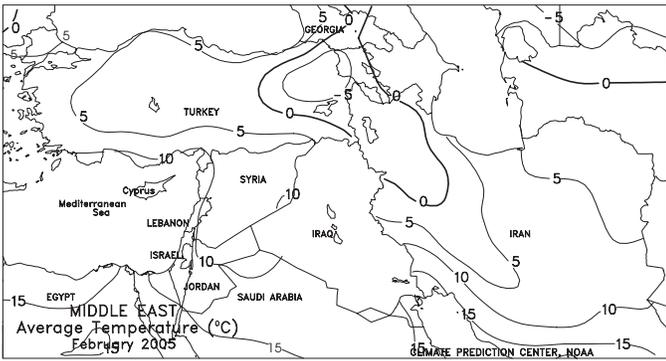
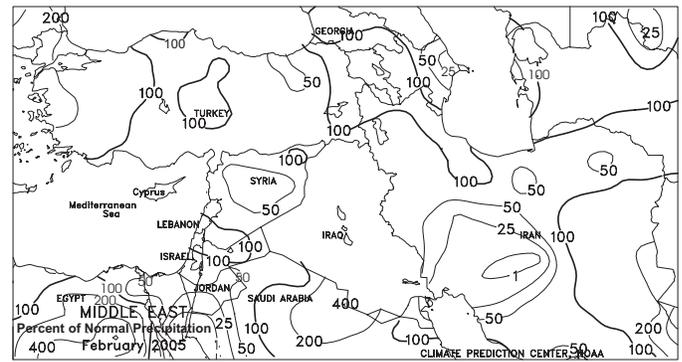
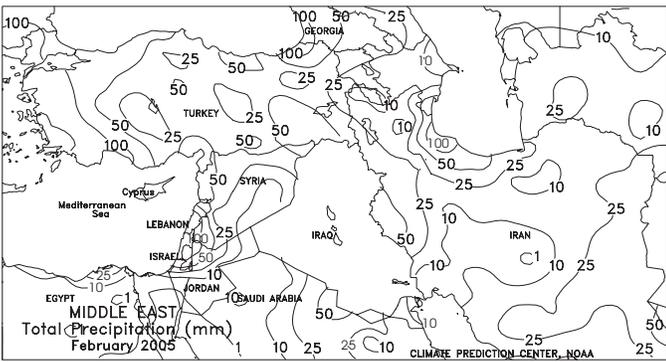
Scattered, generally light showers (3-13 mm, locally more) fell across southern Queensland and northern New South Wales. The rainfall maintained local moisture supplies for immature cotton and sorghum, but had little impact on early summer crop harvesting in Queensland. Temperatures in eastern Australia were generally seasonable, favoring cotton and sorghum development. Summer crops are generally in the filling to maturing stages of development. In February, below-normal rainfall and above-normal temperatures overspread southern Queensland and northern New South Wales. The warmth and dryness reduced topsoil moisture for dryland summer crops and increased the need to water irrigated crops, advancing through the reproductive to filling stages of development.

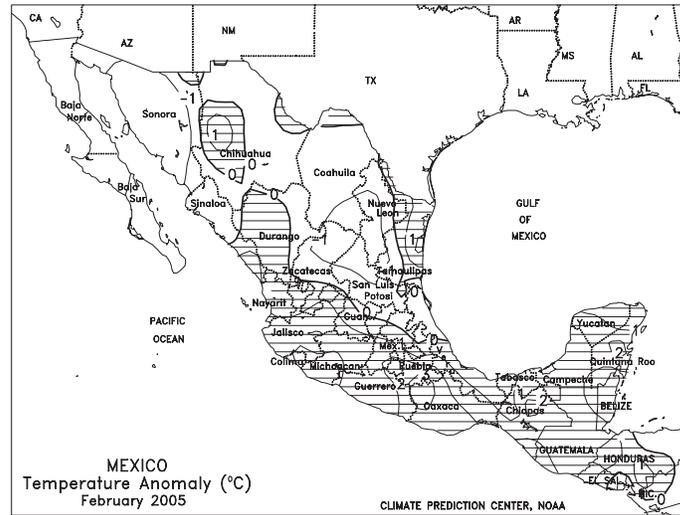
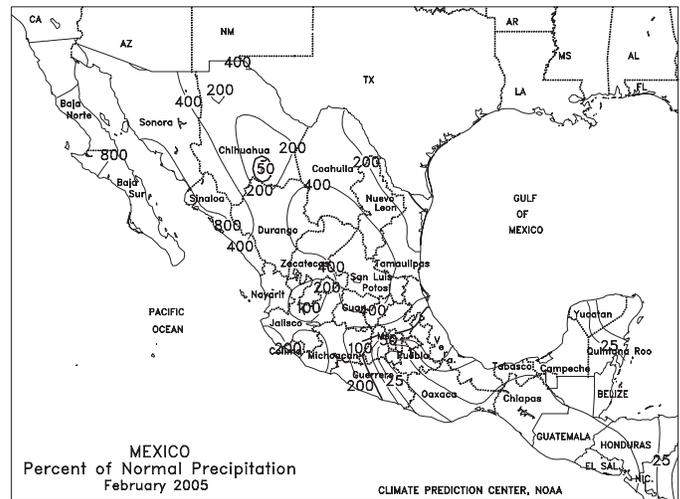
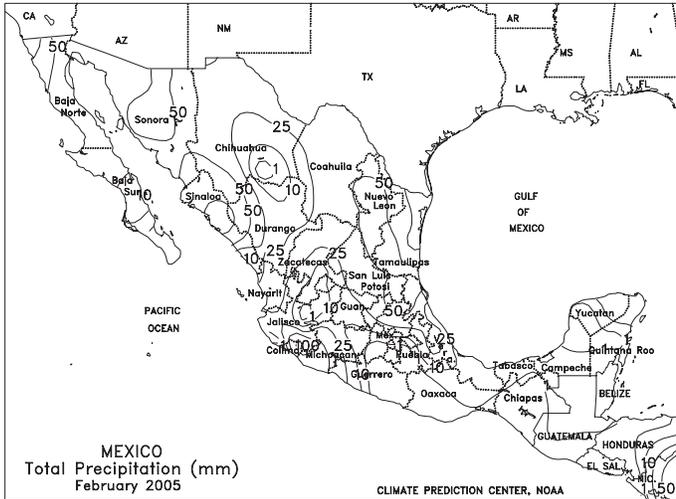




**MIDDLE EAST**

Mild, dry weather benefited vegetative to heading winter grains following last week's locally heavy rain. High pressure provided dry weather and above-normal temperatures (1-3 degrees C above normal) from west-central Turkey eastward into northwestern Iran, promoting winter grain development and field preparation for upcoming summer-crop planting. However, scattered light showers (5-15 mm) lingered along Turkey's north coast, while in southern and eastern Iran, locally heavy rain (10-55 mm) increased moisture supplies for cotton. In February, widespread rain maintained adequate moisture supplies for winter grains, although pockets of dryness lingered in Syria, southeastern Turkey, and northwestern Iran. No large temperature extremes were observed, with cooler readings in Iran (1-3 degrees C below normal) contrasting with milder readings in Turkey (1-3 degrees C above normal).





**BRAZIL**

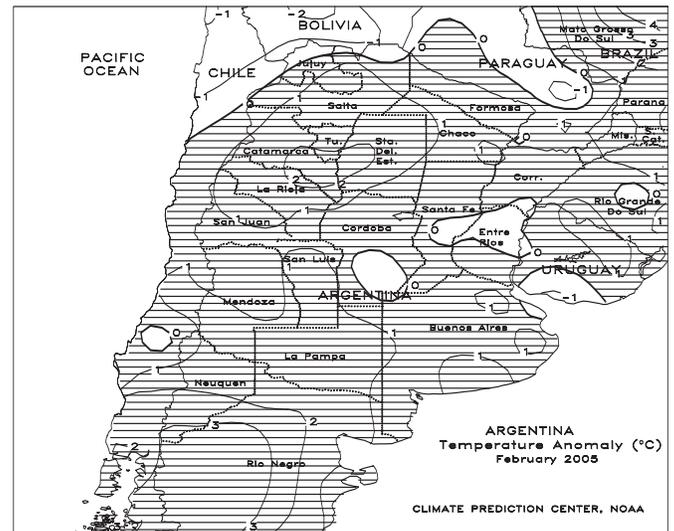
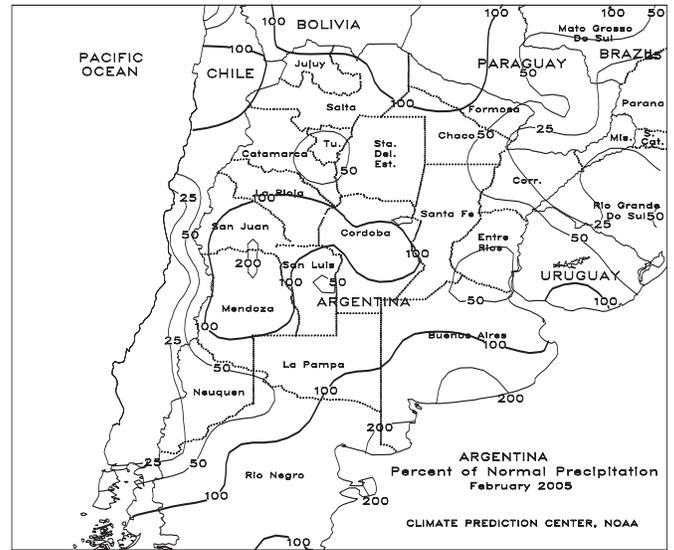
Much-needed rain (10-50 mm or more) brought some drought relief to southern Brazil, although the moisture came too late in the growing cycle to significantly improve yield prospects of soybeans or summer corn. In fact, reports emanating from Brazil indicated that soybean harvesting is running ahead of the usual pace, partially due to the advanced development of crops in the south. The moisture was timely for germination and establishment of winter corn, but much more rain will be needed in Parana and Mato Grosso do Sul, where rainfall continued to be sparse (less than 25 mm) in many important agricultural areas. Winter corn makes up a significant portion of those states' total annual corn production. Elsewhere, heavy showers (greater than 50 mm) ended a week of favorable harvest weather from Mato Grosso to Sao Paulo, but the moisture was welcomed for coffee and citrus development. Moderate to heavy showers (25-100 mm or more) maintained mostly favorable moisture levels for immature soybeans and other crops in Brazil's northeastern interior, and lighter showers (10-25 mm or more) benefited sugarcane in recently dry areas along the northeast coast. In February, the worsening drought in southern Brazil (rainfall averaged less than 50 percent of normal over a broad area extending from Rio Grande do Sul to southern Goias, with temperatures averaging up to 3 degrees C above normal) further stressed immature soybeans and summer corn and reduced moisture for the germination and establishment of winter corn. However, conditions remained mostly favorable for summer crops elsewhere in Brazil including Mato Grosso, where periodic dryness aided harvesting and Bahia, which continued to receive beneficial rain for traditionally later developing soybeans.





**ARGENTINA**

Heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) moved across Argentina's central and northern growing areas early in the week, increasing moisture reserves for second-crop soybeans but disrupting the harvest of maturing summer grains and oilseeds in some locations. Lighter rain (less than 25 mm), much of which fell later in the week, likely resulted in only minor if any problems with fieldwork in La Pampa, Buenos Aires, and southern growing areas of Cordoba and Santa Fe. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture (SAGPyA), sunflowers were 54 percent harvested as of March 17, compared with 51 percent last season. Crops were 36 and 71 percent harvested in Buenos Aires and La Pampa, respectively, the country's two largest producers of sunseed. In addition, SAGPyA reported that corn was 18 percent harvested, compared with 27 percent last year, and soybean harvests were advancing. Fieldwork was completely halted by locally heavy showers (50-100 mm or more) in Parana Delegacion, Entre Rios. Sunseed and corn were 68 and 60 percent harvested, respectively, unchanged from the previous week. The rain also raised concern for maturing cotton as most major production areas recorded at least 25 to 50 mm or more. In February, near- to above-normal rainfall maintained mostly favorable conditions for immature summer grains and oilseeds, including second-crop soybeans, in most major growing areas. The exception was northeastern Buenos Aires and neighboring locations in Entre Rios and Santa Fe, where a drying trend temporarily reduced moisture for immature summer crops.



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