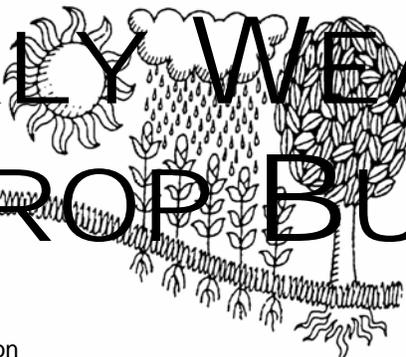
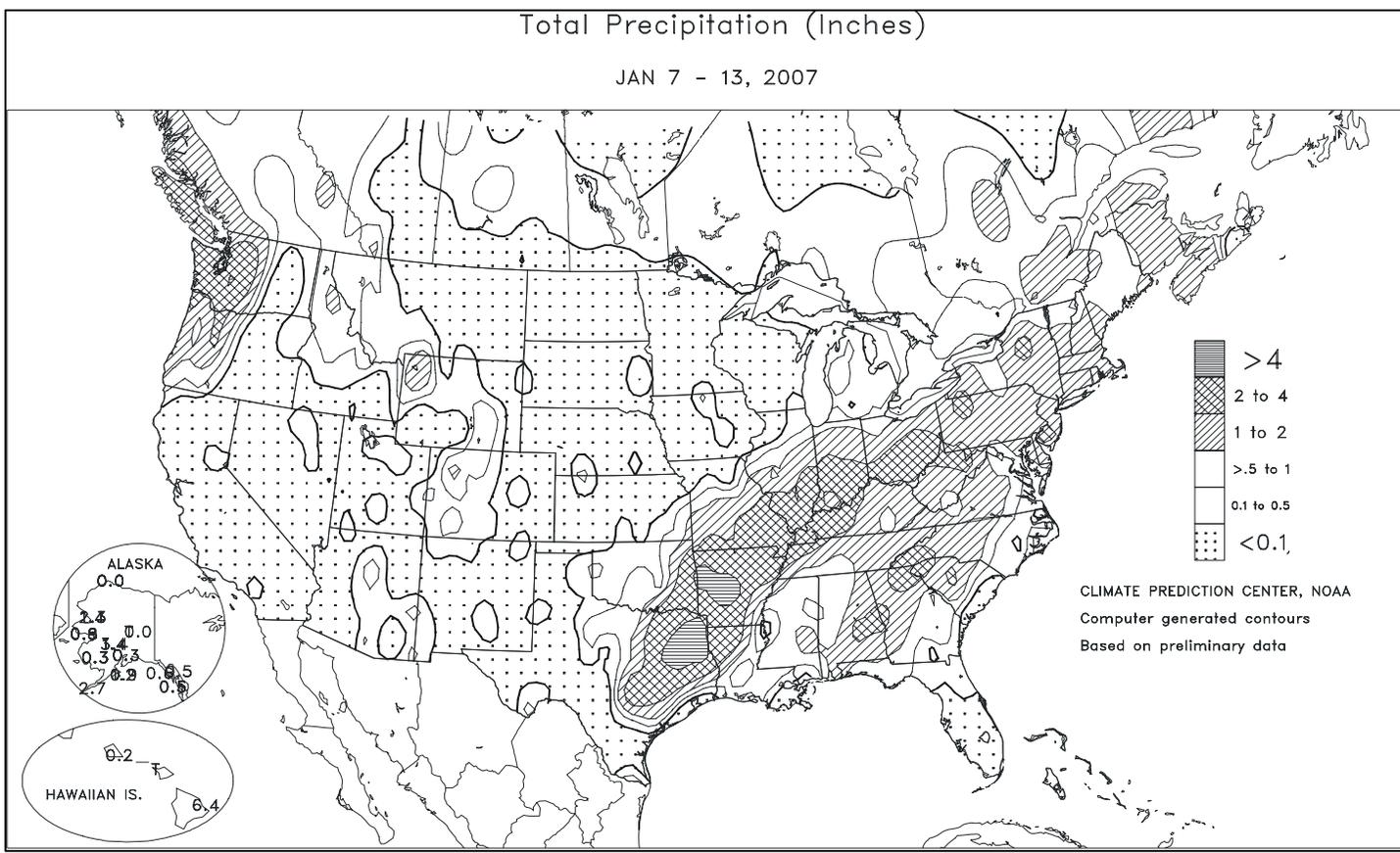


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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

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



HIGHLIGHTS January 7 - 13, 2007

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

For the fourth time in less than 2 months, a significant snow and ice storm affected the **Nation's mid-section**. A major difference between the most recent system and the late-December storms was the extremely cold air in its wake. Five consecutive mornings of hard-freeze conditions (temperatures at or below 28°F) affected citrus areas of **California's San Joaquin Valley** from January 12-16, necessitating protective measures and threatening the unharvested portion of the crop. By most measures, it was one the region's three worst freezes in the

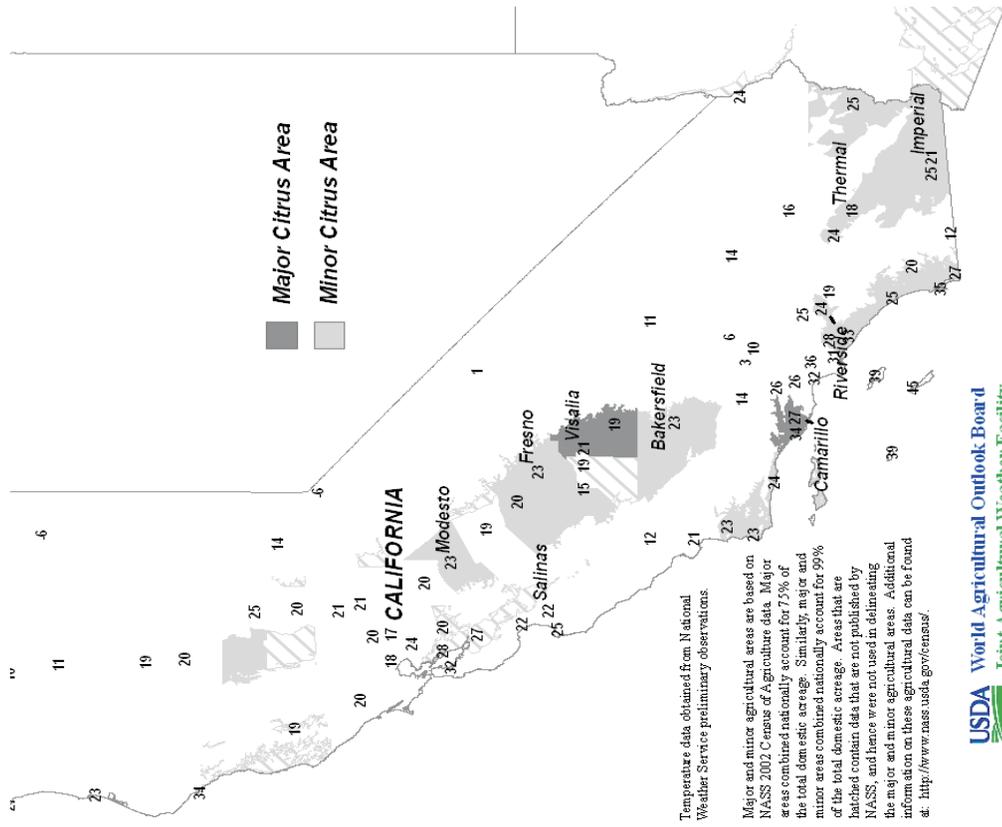
(Continued on page 3)

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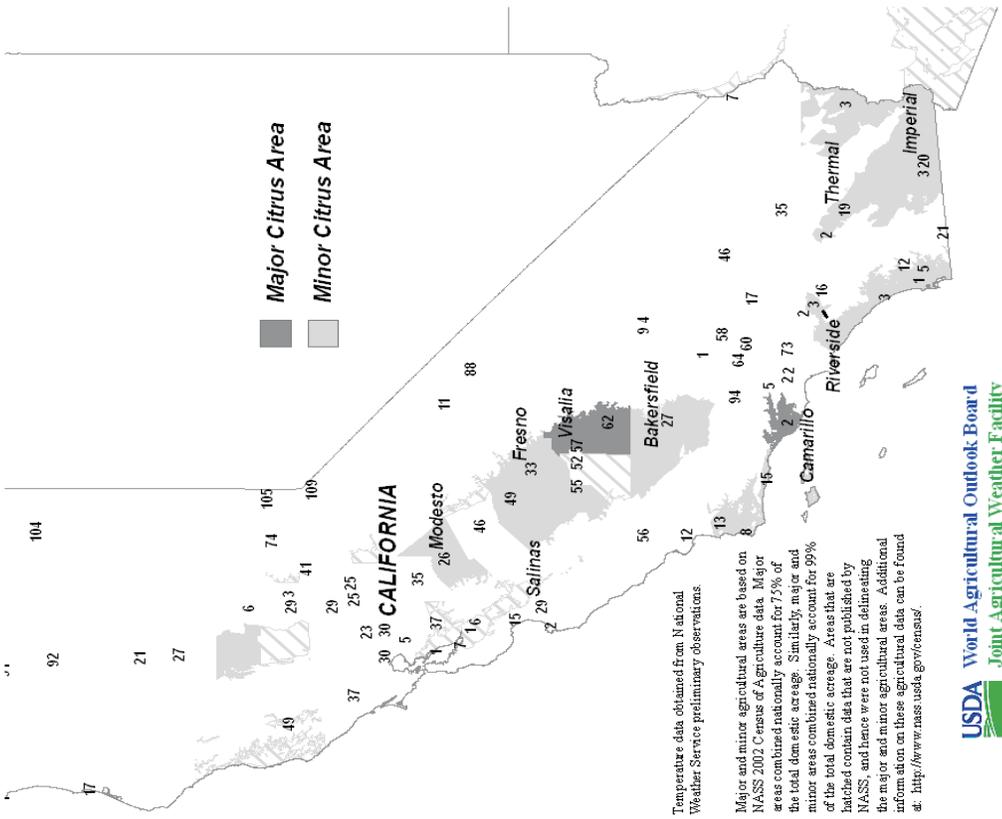
Significant Freeze in California Citrus Areas

Extreme Minimum Temperatures (°F) January 11, 4:00 pm local time - Jan 16, 4:00 pm local time



Significant Freeze in California Citrus Areas

Cumulative Number of Hours at or Below 28 °F January 11, 4:00 pm local time - Jan 16, 4:00 pm local time



(Continued from front cover)

last 20 years, along with the cold outbreaks of December 1990 and 1998. Freezes also threatened citrus, strawberries, and vegetable crops in several other winter agricultural valleys of **southern California** and **southwestern Arizona**, where hard-freeze conditions were noted from January 13-15. Farther east, widespread snow blanketed the **Plains'** winter wheat areas during the cold snap, although a portion of the crop in **Montana** and **western South Dakota** had only patchy, shallow snow cover when late-week temperatures fell as low as -20°F . Elsewhere, early-week showers subsided in the **Northwest**, followed by several days of occasional, generally light snow across the **Intermountain West** and parts of the **Southwest**. Later, light snow returned to the storm-battered **central High Plains**. However, heavier accumulations of snow and ice were confined to areas from parts of **Texas northeastward into the Great Lakes region**. Stormy weather in the **Midwest** included some snow across the **western Corn Belt**, freezing rain in the **middle Mississippi Valley**, and heavy rain in the **Ohio Valley**. Very wet conditions persisted in fields and feedlots across the **eastern Corn Belt**, although colder weather toward week's end resulted in some ice formation in soils. Across the remainder of the Nation, warm, mostly dry weather in **Florida** contrasted with mild, showery conditions elsewhere across the **South** and **East**. Flooding rains, with totals from 4 to as much as 10 inches, were noted from **northeastern Texas into parts of the lower Ohio Valley**.

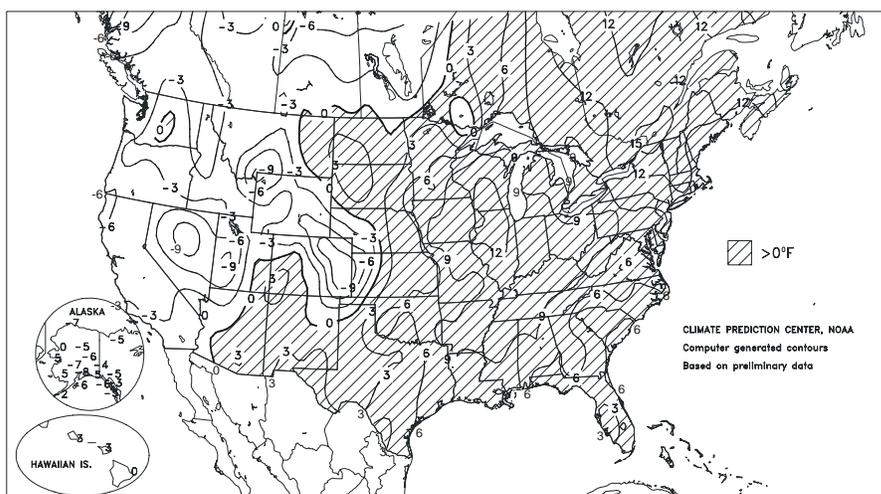
Early in the week, record warmth prevailed in the **West Coast States** in advance of a storm system, while mild weather continued in the **East**. In **southern California**, daily-record highs for January 8 included 87°F at both **Long Beach** and **Ontario**. Meanwhile, **Eastern** daily-record highs for January 8 reached 86°F in **Vero Beach, FL**, and 66°F in **Georgetown, DE**. Later on the 8th, rain and somewhat cooler weather reached the **East Coast States**, where daily-record rainfall totals included 1.95 inches in **Islip, NY**, and 1.26 inches in **Newark, NJ**.

By mid-week, markedly colder weather reached the **Northwest** and quickly spread southward. Some snow preceded and accompanied the cold air's arrival, resulting in daily-record totals in **Montana** locations such as **Billings** (3.2 inches on January 10) and **Bozeman** (5.1 inches on January 11). **Billings** later posted a low of -18°F (on January 12), representing its lowest minimum temperature since January 27, 1997, when it was -19°F . Farther east, snow squalls developed in the **Great Lakes and Northeastern States**, where **Syracuse, NY**, received a record sum (9.1 inches) for January 10. **New York's Central Park** experienced its first trace of snow of the 2006-07 season on January 10, breaking a record previously established on January 4, 1878.

Mild weather came to a sudden end across the **Midwest**. In **Wisconsin**, **Madison's** record-setting streak of 31 consecutive winter days (December 9 - January 8) with highs of 32°F or greater ended on Tuesday (previously, 29 days from December 1-29, 1881 and 1889). In **Minnesota**, **Rochester's** first sub-zero reading of the winter (-3°F on January 15) came on a record-late date, edging the mark set on January 12, 1914. Farther west, record-shattering cold arrived on January 12-13. **Stanley, ID**, closed the week with

Departure of Average Temperature from Normal ($^{\circ}\text{F}$)

JAN 7 - 13, 2007



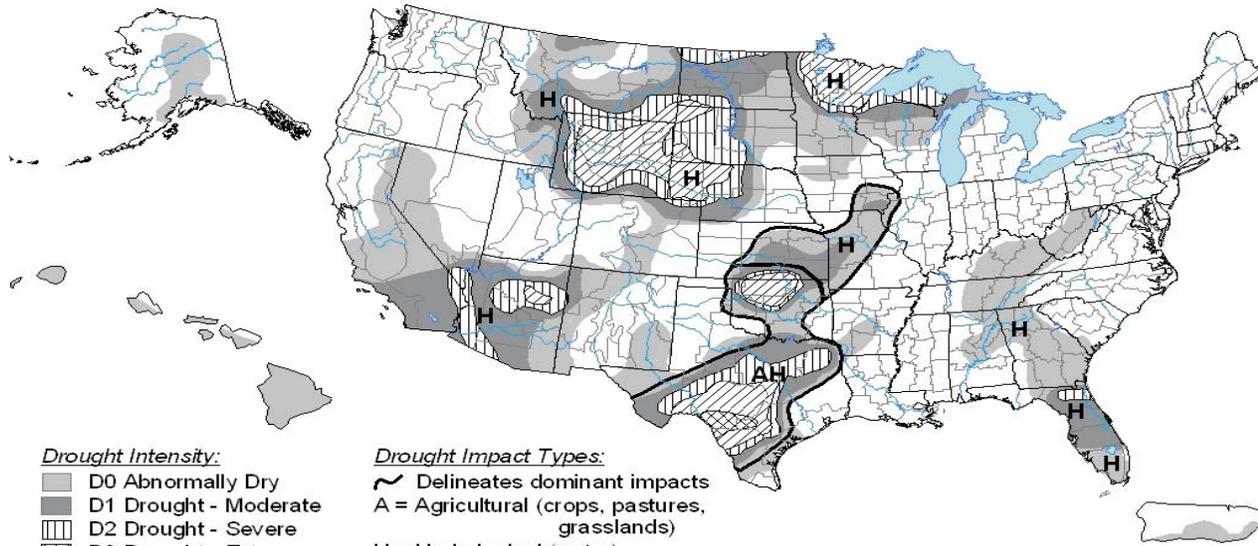
consecutive daily-record lows (-35 and -34°F), while **West Yellowstone, MT** (-47°F on January 13) collected a daily-record low on the latter date. Meanwhile, January 12-14 **Western** snows totaled 18.0 inches in **Tooele, UT**, and 9.1 inches in **Flagstaff, AZ**.

In **California's San Joaquin Valley**, lows in **Bakersfield** from January 12-16 were 24, 24, 23, 24, and 25°F . By way of comparison, **Bakersfield's** lows from December 21-25, 1998, were 25, 23, 19, 21, and 22°F . The December 1998 reading of 19°F tied the all-time-record low in **Bakersfield**. Farther south, lows in **Imperial, CA**, dipped to 26, 21, and 23°F from January 13-15. January 14 was the coldest day in **Imperial** since December 23, 1990, when it was also 21°F . Meanwhile, **Yuma, AZ** (25°F on January 14), eclipsed a daily record that had survived since 1898. Elsewhere in **Arizona**, lows of 29°F in **Phoenix** on January 14 and 15 marked its first occurrence of two consecutive readings below 30°F since December 1978. It was also the first time **Phoenix** dipped below 32°F since December 23, 1990. Farther east, excessive late-week rains developed from **Texas northeastward**. Daily records for January 13 included 4.52 inches in **Tyler, TX**, and 4.21 inches in **Little Rock, AR**. January 12-15 storm totals climbed above 8 inches in parts of several **Arkansas** counties, including **Garland, Montgomery, and Pike**. Meanwhile, the first measurable snow of the season (6.5 inches on January 14) occurred in **Norfolk, NE**. By Tuesday, January 16, depths of snow and sleet included 2 inches in **Oklahoma City, OK**, and 4 inches in **Des Moines, IA**.

In Hawaii, locally heavy showers early in the week yielded to more tranquil conditions. Some of the heaviest rain fell on January 8-9, when 24-hour **Big Island** totals reached 5.15 inches at **Kapapala Ranch** and 3.67 inches in **Glenwood**. **Hilo**, also on the **Big Island**, received 5.58 inches from January 7-9 to boost its month-to-date (January 1-13) rainfall to 10.66 inches (262 percent of normal). Farther north, bitterly cold conditions eased across **Alaska**, accompanied by snowy weather in some areas. Nevertheless, **King Salmon** opened the week with consecutive daily-record lows (-40 and -37°F) on January 7-8. An unofficial reading of -56°F was reported on January 9 at **Chandalar Lake**. Meanwhile, a historic snow storm unfolded in parts of **western Alaska**, where **Nome** (10.5 inches on January 9) had its snowiest January day on record (previously, 10.1 inches on January 22, 1999). The following day, January 10, was **Nome's** third-snowiest January day, with a 9.7-inch total. Nearby **Kotzebue, AK**, received 21.4 inches of snow on January 10-11.

U.S. Drought Monitor

January 9, 2007
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)

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

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

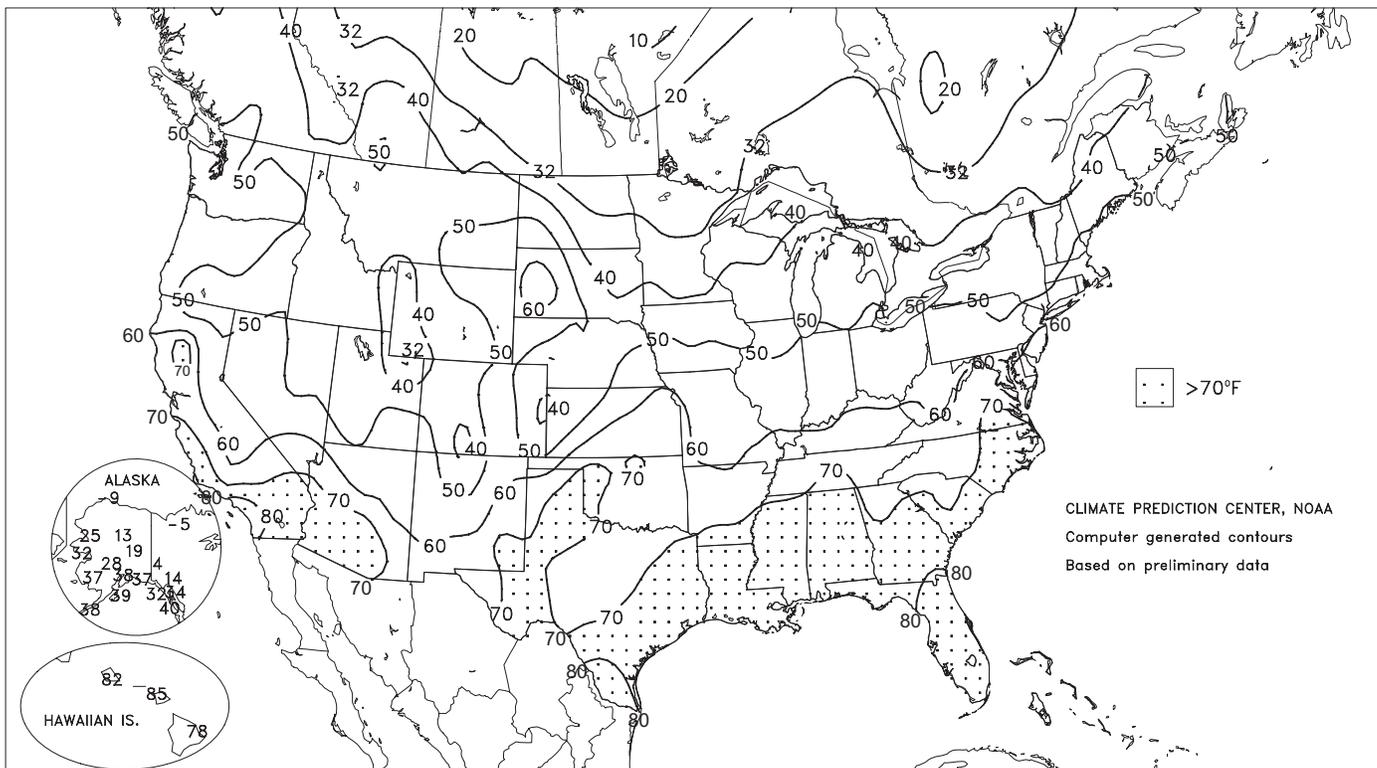


Released Thursday, January 11, 2007

Author: Brian Fuchs, National Drought Mitigation Center

Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

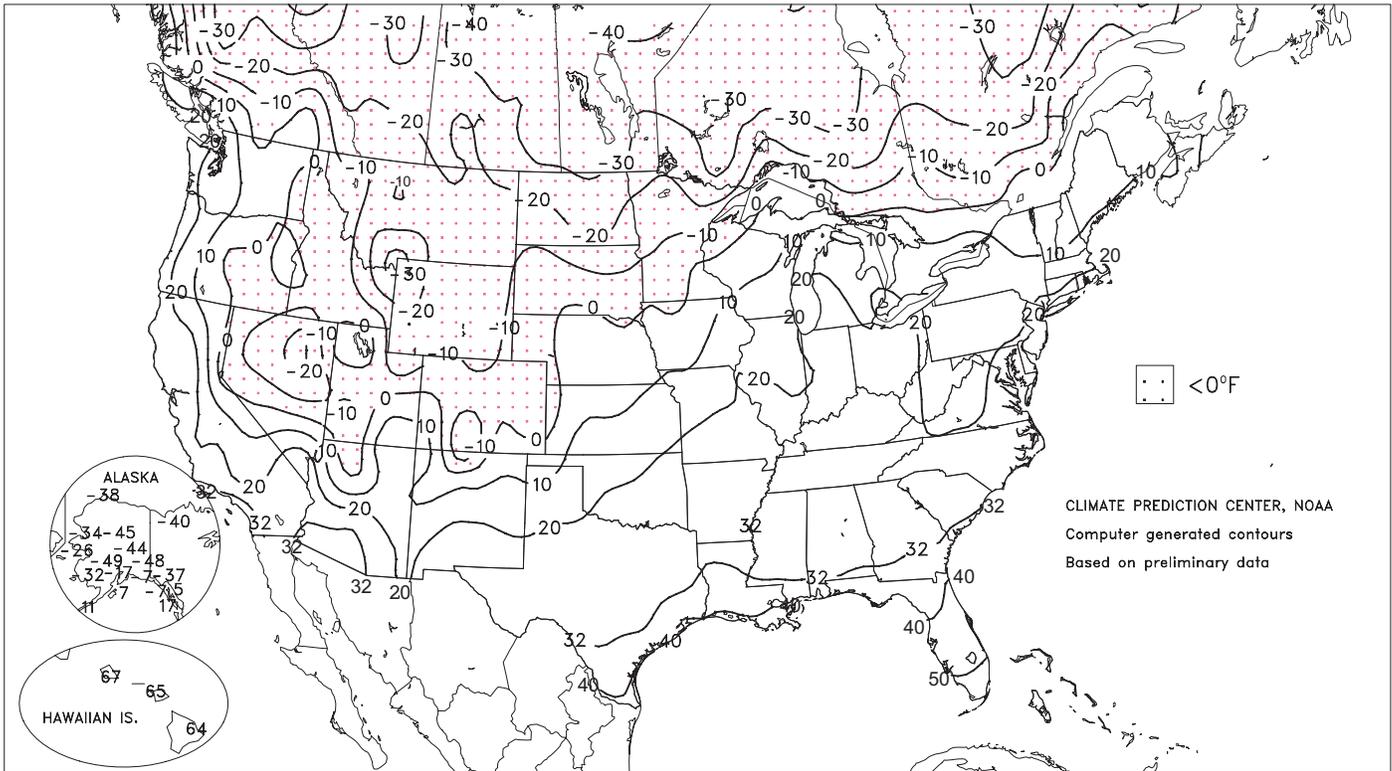
JAN 7 - 13, 2007



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

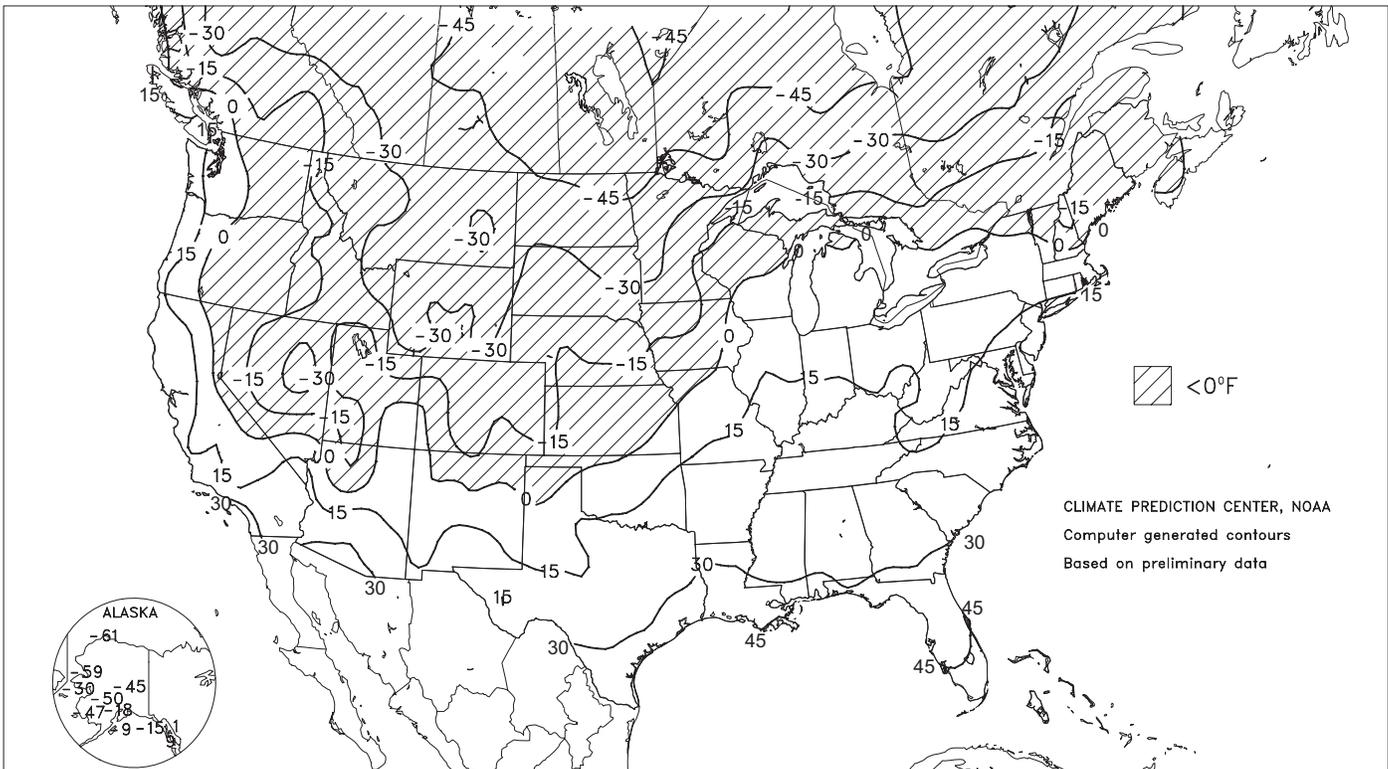
Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

JAN 7 - 13, 2007



Extreme Wind Chill Temperature (°F)

JAN 7 - 13, 2007



Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 13, 2007

Data Provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the University of Missouri 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 DECO1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DECO1	TOTAL IN. SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
	MISSISSIPPI																			
ND TUNICA 1W	56	41	66	29	49	-	0.98	-	0.72	8.60	-	2.54	-	54	46	0	1	3	1	0
LYON	59	43	74	30	51	-	0.39	-	0.39	6.97	-	1.07	-	54	46	0	1	1	1	0
VANCE	58	43	74	32	50	-	0.42	-	0.42	7.69	-	1.59	-	54	46	0	1	1	0	0
PERTHSHIRE	57	43	72	32	50	-	0.39	-	0.33	7.78	-	1.48	-	54	45	0	1	2	0	0
SCOTT	59	44	73	34	52	-	0.41	-	0.35	9.27	-	1.85	-	52	47	0	0	3	0	0
NE VERONA	59	41	72	28	50	-	0.37	-	0.37	6.22	-	2.49	-	55	44	0	2	1	0	0
SD STONEVILLE x	58	40	67	32	49	9	1.18	-0.08	1.13	10.45	134	3.13	133	56	47	0	2	3	1	1
INDIANOLA 1S*	59	45	76	34	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	45	0	0	-	-	-
INVERNESS 5E	60	45	76	35	53	-	0.68	-	0.68	7.15	-	2.16	-	56	48	0	0	1	1	1
SIDON	62	45	78	35	54	-	0.48	-	0.48	7.37	-	2.47	-	-	-	0	0	1	1	1
NORTH ISSAQUENA	61	46	75	36	53	-	0.75	-	0.73	10.41	-	3.17	-	55	49	0	0	2	1	1
SILVER CITY	61	46	77	35	54	-	0.49	-	0.49	-	-	2.18	-	55	48	0	0	1	0	0
ONWARD	62	46	75	37	54	-	0.46	-	0.37	9.18	-	2.55	-	55	48	0	0	2	0	0
MAYDAY	62	45	76	32	54	-	0.46	-	0.43	7.81	-	2.53	-	55	50	0	1	2	0	0
MISSOURI																				
NW CORNING	41	21	57	8	31	8	0.00	-0.14	0.00	2.18	146	0.05	13	-	-	0	7	0	0	0
ALBANY	41	20	55	9	31	8	0.00	-0.20	0.00	1.37	77	0.00	0	38	35	0	7	0	0	0
ST. JOSEPH	42	23	58	11	32	7	0.00	-0.12	0.00	2.21	131	0.00	0	-	-	0	7	0	0	0
NC LINNEUS	43	21	53	13	32	9	0.00	-0.15	0.00	1.65	89	0.01	2	39	36	0	6	0	0	0
BRUNSWICK	44	24	56	15	33	9	0.00	-0.27	0.00	1.68	75	0.00	0	40	37	0	6	0	0	0
NE NOVELTY	44	23	53	15	32	8	0.00	-0.20	0.00	2.83	122	0.31	62	40	35	0	6	0	0	0
MONROE CITY	46	24	56	17	34	8	0.07	-0.16	0.06	2.26	86	0.62	107	40	36	0	6	2	0	0
WC GREEN RIDGE	47	26	59	17	35	9	0.01	-0.24	0.01	2.12	74	0.18	26	41	35	0	6	1	0	0
C AUXVASSE	47	26	55	18	36	11	0.05	-0.21	0.05	1.99	65	0.34	46	41	38	0	6	1	0	0
SANBORN FIELD	47	28	56	19	37	10	0.06	-0.26	0.06	1.72	59	0.30	41	42	36	0	5	1	0	0
COLUMBIA	47	26	55	19	36	9	0.03	-0.29	0.03	1.85	63	0.25	34	-	-	0	6	1	0	0
VERSAILLES	48	28	59	19	37	8	0.04	-0.31	0.04	2.06	70	0.18	24	43	37	0	6	1	0	0
EC COOK STATION	49	28	57	17	39	8	1.56	1.16	0.74	4.26	103	1.87	190	44	40	0	6	3	2	2
SW LAMAR	49	27	61	19	37	7	0.03	-0.22	0.03	2.75	86	0.08	12	44	37	0	6	1	0	0
SE DELTA	47	32	58	24	41	10	1.96	1.50	1.48	5.52	107	2.25	203	45	40	0	4	3	1	1
CHARLESTON	52	36	61	27	43	12	3.08	2.57	2.26	7.95	153	3.56	262	46	39	0	3	3	2	2
GLENNONVILLE	53	37	61	27	44	11	2.64	2.11	1.92	6.43	127	3.07	225	47	41	0	3	3	2	2
CLARKTON	52	35	61	27	43	10	3.27	2.74	2.43	7.67	149	3.94	293	47	38	0	3	3	2	2
PORTAGEVILLE DC	53	37	61	27	45	11	3.70	2.99	2.60	9.04	160	4.53	318	49	41	0	2	3	2	2
PORTAGEVILLE LF	53	38	62	28	45	12	2.87	2.18	1.86	7.68	136	3.62	260	48	41	0	2	3	2	2
STEELE	54	38	63	29	45	11	2.67	2.02	1.71	8.04	135	3.43	269	50	40	0	2	3	2	2
CARDWELL	54	37	62	27	45	11	3.44	2.78	2.37	8.27	143	4.23	316	49	43	0	2	3	2	2

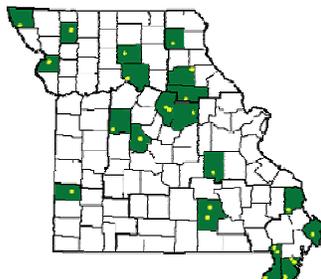
Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. * Beasley Lake. X Based on 1971-2000 normals. - Sufficient data not available.

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

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

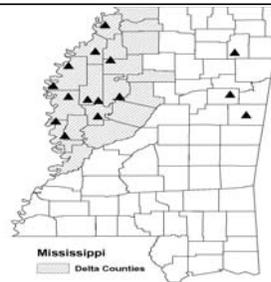
Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Springlike weather prevailed, especially since daily maximum temperatures often reached the upper 50's and lower 60's (degrees F), with extreme highs in the middle to upper 70's. Minimum temperatures were more seasonable, with lows occasionally at or below the freezing mark (32 degrees F). Light amounts of rain fell, compared to recent weeks, but a few locally heavy totals of an inch or more occurred ahead of a very slow-moving cold front.

Missouri Weather Stations



Note: For information on the weather stations in Missouri, please visit: <http://agebb.missouri.edu/weather/stations/index.htm>

Mississippi Weather Stations



Note: For information on the weather stations in Mississippi, please visit: http://www.deltaweather.msstate.edu/maps/weather_station_map.htm

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 13, 2007

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE DEC01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC01	TOTAL, IN, SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F			
																90 AND ABOVE	82 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	61	42	72	28	52	10	0.71	-0.54	0.71	4.75	71	1.72	76	79	40	0	1	1	1
AL HUNTSVILLE	58	40	71	28	49	10	0.45	-0.82	0.45	5.13	65	1.21	51	75	55	0	2	1	0
AL MOBILE	68	45	75	34	56	6	0.15	-1.13	0.15	4.90	71	0.93	41	81	51	0	0	1	0
AL MONTGOMERY	65	40	74	28	52	6	1.74	0.66	1.74	6.95	100	3.21	163	86	44	0	2	1	1
AK ANCHORAGE	15	1	38	-17	8	-8	0.31	0.17	0.15	3.29	246	0.91	314	81	70	0	7	6	0
AK BARROW	-15	-25	-9	-38	-20	-7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	167	0.00	0	83	71	0	7	0	0
AK FAIRBANKS	-7	-24	19	-44	-16	-6	0.01	-0.12	0.01	0.59	60	0.11	46	***	***	0	7	1	0
AK JUNEAU	28	17	34	5	23	-3	0.46	-0.65	0.22	11.78	157	2.41	114	88	74	0	7	4	0
AK KODIAK	30	18	39	7	24	-6	0.93	-0.96	0.38	11.89	107	0.98	28	83	70	0	6	5	0
AK NOME	17	3	32	-26	10	4	0.86	0.67	0.56	1.14	83	0.87	242	90	81	0	7	5	1
AZ FLAGSTAFF	40	17	55	4	29	0	0.38	-0.07	0.22	1.19	45	0.58	71	80	39	0	7	2	0
AZ PHOENIX	68	46	78	37	57	4	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.34	26	0.00	0	36	25	0	0	0	0
AZ TUCSON	67	42	75	29	55	4	0.06	-0.16	0.02	0.71	48	0.09	20	51	33	0	1	2	0
AZ YUMA	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0	0	0	0
AR FORT SMITH	58	35	68	28	47	10	4.08	3.56	3.70	7.05	161	4.43	452	79	46	0	3	3	1
AR LITTLE ROCK	59	39	67	30	49	9	5.19	4.39	4.20	12.16	195	6.18	409	86	49	0	2	4	2
CA BAKERSFIELD	53	31	59	24	42	-5	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.72	60	0.12	27	78	59	0	4	0	0
CA FRESNO	53	30	62	23	42	-3	0.00	-0.46	0.00	1.42	66	0.09	11	85	71	0	6	0	0
CA LOS ANGELES	68	48	84	40	58	1	0.00	-0.61	0.00	0.62	22	0.01	1	46	28	0	0	0	0
CA REDDING	57	33	73	25	45	0	0.00	-1.44	0.00	7.00	97	0.38	15	58	44	0	4	0	0
CA SACRAMENTO	55	29	62	22	42	-3	0.00	-0.81	0.00	3.06	79	0.05	4	82	35	0	7	0	0
CA SAN DIEGO	65	48	77	44	57	0	0.00	-0.49	0.00	0.75	34	0.04	5	51	34	0	0	0	0
CA SAN FRANCISCO	54	40	64	37	47	-2	0.00	-0.94	0.00	3.50	77	0.13	8	72	54	0	0	0	0
CA STOCKTON	56	29	63	20	43	-2	0.00	-0.57	0.00	1.73	61	0.11	11	77	57	0	6	0	0
CO ALAMOSA	31	-2	40	-18	15	1	0.19	0.13	0.14	0.86	200	0.24	240	78	61	0	7	2	0
CO CO SPRINGS	37	14	59	-3	26	-2	0.04	-0.02	0.02	0.55	100	0.16	123	79	40	0	7	3	0
CO DENVER INTL	33	9	58	-8	21	-7	0.04	-0.02	0.03	1.54	350	0.33	254	78	53	0	7	2	0
CO GRAND JUNCTION	38	14	51	8	26	1	0.22	0.08	0.15	0.76	97	0.39	150	73	60	0	7	2	0
CO PUEBLO	39	13	65	3	26	-3	0.08	0.00	0.06	0.88	163	0.23	153	85	59	0	7	2	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	46	34	55	21	40	10	1.62	0.77	1.29	6.74	134	4.08	260	76	60	0	3	3	1
CT HARTFORD	46	31	52	18	39	13	0.96	0.09	0.87	3.90	75	2.07	129	74	49	0	3	3	1
DC WASHINGTON	50	36	59	26	43	8	0.76	0.02	0.40	3.55	80	1.99	144	80	43	0	3	4	0
DE WILMINGTON	49	34	60	22	42	10	1.39	0.59	0.68	5.08	104	3.15	213	83	43	0	3	4	2
DE DAYTONA BEACH	74	53	85	43	64	6	0.10	-0.60	0.09	3.32	83	0.11	9	82	45	0	0	2	0
FL JACKSONVILLE	70	46	82	35	58	5	0.09	-0.71	0.09	4.33	106	1.43	100	91	47	0	0	1	0
FL KEY WEST	77	68	82	61	72	2	0.00	-0.51	0.00	4.86	157	0.04	4	81	56	0	0	0	0
FL MIAMI	79	67	84	54	73	5	0.14	-0.25	0.14	3.38	117	0.27	38	74	51	0	0	1	0
FL ORLANDO	75	54	84	45	64	3	0.00	-0.53	0.00	4.14	126	0.54	56	77	44	0	0	0	0
FL PENSACOLA	66	48	72	40	57	5	0.94	-0.25	0.93	6.94	114	1.83	86	84	56	0	0	2	1
FL TALLAHASSEE	70	44	76	33	57	5	1.34	0.12	1.10	10.99	174	2.64	119	87	52	0	0	2	1
FL TAMPA	75	55	83	47	65	4	0.00	-0.47	0.00	3.64	115	0.47	54	79	46	0	0	0	0
FL WEST PALM BEACH	78	65	85	51	71	5	0.05	-0.76	0.05	11.12	244	0.06	4	73	55	0	0	1	0
GA ATHENS	59	36	71	26	47	5	1.49	0.46	1.32	5.96	107	2.05	110	76	52	0	3	2	1
GA ATLANTA	60	39	68	31	50	8	1.55	0.46	1.45	5.59	97	2.51	130	75	50	0	2	2	1
GA AUGUSTA	65	36	73	25	50	6	0.52	-0.47	0.34	6.64	135	1.20	67	84	49	0	2	2	0
GA COLUMBUS	66	43	74	33	54	8	1.23	0.16	1.18	5.42	85	2.53	129	84	38	0	0	2	1
GA MACON	65	38	73	27	52	7	0.90	-0.20	0.71	8.24	139	2.25	114	90	43	0	3	2	1
GA SAVANNAH	68	41	78	32	55	6	0.26	-0.63	0.24	4.05	92	1.26	78	84	50	0	2	2	0
HI HILO	76	67	78	64	71	0	6.37	4.22	2.43	17.18	120	10.52	272	90	85	0	0	6	3
HI HONOLULU	81	71	82	67	76	3	0.22	-0.39	0.20	0.87	22	0.29	25	78	73	0	0	2	0
HI KAHULUI	82	68	85	65	75	3	0.03	-0.82	0.03	3.31	71	0.06	4	81	72	0	0	1	0
HI LIHUE	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0	0	0	0
ID BOISE	38	22	51	7	30	1	0.03	-0.27	0.03	1.77	91	0.14	25	72	58	0	5	1	0
ID LEWISTON	38	21	58	2	30	-3	0.07	-0.18	0.04	1.08	72	0.12	27	68	61	0	4	3	0
ID POCATELLO	31	13	46	-10	22	-2	0.06	-0.19	0.03	1.53	98	0.33	72	71	58	0	6	2	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	39	27	48	18	33	11	0.26	-0.13	0.19	4.15	131	0.97	133	78	65	0	5	3	0
IL MOLINE	42	25	51	16	34	13	0.06	-0.30	0.04	3.09	107	0.06	9	78	60	0	6	3	0
IL PEORIA	42	27	51	18	35	13	0.44	0.11	0.37	4.74	156	1.60	250	83	60	0	6	3	0
IL ROCKFORD	39	25	47	15	32	13	0.16	-0.14	0.07	2.68	102	0.16	28	79	63	0	6	4	0
IL SPRINGFIELD	44	29	53	20	37	12	0.78	0.41	0.43	4.43	135	1.21	166	87	58	0	5	3	0
IN EVANSVILLE	49	34	59	22	42	11	1.92	1.29	1.22	7.39	157	2.80	237	78	61	0	4	4	2
IN FORT WAYNE	40	30	52	22	35	11	1.09	0.63	0.74	6.66	183	1.93	222	86	67	0	6	4	1
IN INDIANAPOLIS	44	31	56	19	38	12	1.33	0.78	0.73	7.53	185	2.29	222	91	60	0	5	4	1
IN SOUTH BEND	39	29	51	24	34	11	0.47	-0.04	0.23	5.40	133	1.85	191	76	66	0	6	5	0
IA BURLINGTON	45	25	53	19	35	12	0.03	-0.26	0.01	2.08	78	0.11	20	85	54	0	6	3	0
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	38	19	48	12	28	10	0.12	-0.10	0.06	2.41	128	0.12	29	95	60	0	7	3	0
IA DES MOINES	38	18	51	7	28	8	0.05	-0.17	0.04	2.58	148	0.05	12	78	60	0	7	2	0
IA DUBUQUE	36	21	46	13	28	11	0.15	-0.13	0.08	1.81	82	0.18	35	86	64	0	6	2	0
IA SIOUX CITY	33	14	49	2	24	6	0.00	-0.14	0.00	2.56	278	0.00	0	73	60	0	7	0	0
IA WATERLOO	34	16	48	9	25	9	0.06	-0.11	0.06	1.93	136	0.07	23	80	64	0	7	1	0
KS CONCORDIA	39	20	54	8	30	4	0.06	-0.11	0.05	3.32	284	0.08	26	68	55	0	7	2	0
KS DODGE CITY	40	22	58	11	31	1	0.07	-0.07	0.03	4.35	414	0.09	32	75	46	0	7	3	0
KS GOODLAND	26	10	41	-8	18	-9	0.06	-0.05	0.04	2.88	480	0.09	45	78	66	0	7	2	0
KS TOPEKA	44	22	66	14	33	6	0.09	-0.12	0.06	1.79	98	0.09	23	73	52	0	7	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 13, 2007

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS					
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE DEC01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC01	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP		
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
KY	WICHITA	46	23	70	14	35	5	0.15	-0.06	0.15	1.86	106	0.17	41	74	49	0	7	1	0
	JACKSON	50	36	61	23	43	9	1.32	0.53	0.79	3.72	65	1.69	113	82	46	0	3	5	1
	LEXINGTON	48	35	59	22	42	10	1.71	0.94	0.98	5.40	98	2.35	161	74	60	0	4	4	2
	LOUISVILLE	50	36	61	24	43	10	1.49	0.75	0.94	5.00	99	1.86	135	78	52	0	3	4	1
	PADUCAH	52	35	63	22	44	12	2.94	2.22	1.96	8.22	143	3.75	278	85	54	0	3	4	2
LA	BATON ROUGE	69	47	77	36	58	8	1.16	-0.19	0.97	12.38	160	4.25	173	92	46	0	0	2	1
	LAKE CHARLES	68	48	76	37	58	7	0.71	-0.57	0.71	9.64	140	3.65	159	98	56	0	0	1	1
	NEW ORLEANS	68	50	77	40	59	7	0.03	-1.19	0.03	11.17	154	1.14	52	79	58	0	0	1	0
	SHREVEPORT	68	44	79	32	56	10	1.79	0.78	0.92	8.02	125	2.66	143	77	40	0	1	2	2
ME	CARIBOU	32	14	40	-5	23	13	0.81	0.12	0.70	4.02	89	1.73	132	87	65	0	7	3	1
	PORTLAND	42	26	50	12	34	12	0.97	0.03	0.94	5.35	89	1.99	114	79	48	0	5	2	1
MD	BALTIMORE	50	33	65	20	42	10	0.85	0.05	0.47	4.12	85	2.24	151	74	47	0	4	4	0
MA	BOSTON	46	33	53	21	40	10	0.63	-0.24	0.56	3.46	65	1.57	98	73	43	0	2	3	1
	WORCESTER	41	28	48	16	35	11	1.03	0.09	0.89	4.71	85	2.22	129	86	47	0	4	3	1
MI	ALPENA	33	21	39	13	27	9	0.15	-0.26	0.07	2.79	107	0.31	40	90	63	0	7	3	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	37	26	46	20	32	9	0.62	0.18	0.24	4.93	140	1.17	141	89	70	0	7	5	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	32	21	39	14	26	8	0.10	-0.26	0.03	2.79	115	0.18	27	82	72	0	7	5	0
	LANSING	36	26	47	19	31	9	0.36	0.03	0.23	4.13	148	1.06	168	81	72	0	7	4	0
	MUSKEGON	38	27	43	24	33	9	0.37	-0.13	0.15	3.53	99	0.42	45	73	62	0	7	4	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	35	23	43	17	29	8	0.16	-0.51	0.07	2.53	65	0.29	24	90	59	0	7	5	0
MN	DULUTH	21	4	32	-12	12	4	0.09	-0.14	0.08	1.33	100	0.11	28	80	70	0	7	2	0
	INT'L FALLS	17	-6	29	-22	5	3	0.03	-0.14	0.02	1.18	119	0.19	66	85	62	0	7	2	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	29	13	39	1	21	8	0.00	-0.22	0.00	2.13	152	0.00	0	73	63	0	7	0	0
	ROCHESTER	30	15	38	4	22	11	0.00	-0.19	0.00	2.05	150	0.01	3	79	68	0	7	0	0
	ST. CLOUD	24	7	34	-3	16	8	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.58	163	0.05	18	85	58	0	7	0	0
MS	JACKSON	65	43	77	29	54	9	0.31	-0.97	0.31	8.52	111	2.97	126	87	50	0	1	1	0
	MERIDIAN	65	39	73	27	52	6	0.67	-0.65	0.67	7.06	92	2.01	84	89	56	0	3	1	1
	TUPELO	60	41	74	28	51	11	0.52	-0.68	0.52	7.95	95	3.34	146	73	52	0	1	1	1
MO	COLUMBIA	48	27	55	20	37	9	1.34	0.98	0.91	2.84	90	1.49	222	82	54	0	6	2	1
	KANSAS CITY	43	22	60	14	33	6	0.20	-0.05	0.12	1.97	93	0.21	44	80	49	0	7	2	0
	SAINT LOUIS	48	31	59	24	39	10	1.83	1.36	1.67	4.12	110	2.08	239	80	64	0	5	5	1
	SPRINGFIELD	50	29	58	23	39	8	2.93	2.49	2.92	4.71	118	2.98	363	78	51	0	6	2	1
MT	BILLINGS	31	7	54	-18	19	-5	0.23	0.04	0.15	0.61	61	0.23	70	76	46	0	7	2	0
	BUTTE	25	0	46	-27	13	-4	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.42	58	0.05	25	74	46	0	7	1	0
	CUT BANK	30	3	48	-15	17	-2	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.16	33	0.05	33	75	41	0	7	1	0
	GLASGOW	25	1	43	-18	13	3	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.33	63	0.04	27	73	62	0	7	0	0
	GREAT FALLS	32	8	48	-7	20	-1	0.02	-0.15	0.01	0.72	73	0.13	42	74	40	0	7	2	0
	HAVRE	31	-1	49	-17	15	1	0.07	-0.04	0.03	0.36	51	0.09	45	71	62	0	7	4	0
	MISSOULA	32	14	50	-4	23	0	0.01	-0.24	0.01	0.86	53	0.16	35	74	59	0	6	1	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	33	18	50	4	25	3	0.02	-0.09	0.01	1.86	216	0.10	50	73	62	0	7	2	0
	LINCOLN	37	18	53	5	27	5	0.06	-0.11	0.05	3.12	267	0.07	23	70	56	0	7	2	0
	NORFOLK	32	16	49	0	24	4	0.02	-0.09	0.01	2.64	311	0.02	10	69	55	0	7	2	0
	NORTH PLATTE	29	11	42	3	20	-3	0.04	-0.04	0.02	***	***	***	81	59	0	7	2	0	
	OMAHA	36	18	55	5	27	6	0.03	-0.14	0.03	2.29	188	0.04	13	72	60	0	7	1	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	32	13	54	0	22	-2	0.01	-0.10	0.01	1.05	138	0.02	10	72	57	0	7	1	0
	VALENTINE	30	14	46	1	22	2	0.08	0.02	0.04	1.19	277	0.08	80	69	60	0	7	2	0
NV	ELY	34	3	51	-19	19	-6	0.04	-0.13	0.03	0.53	68	0.23	82	80	67	0	7	2	0
	LAS VEGAS	56	37	65	26	47	1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.32	53	0.12	60	44	29	0	2	0	0
	RENO	42	17	57	5	30	-3	0.04	-0.18	0.04	0.54	43	0.13	33	79	59	0	7	1	0
	WINNEMUCCA	34	6	52	-12	20	-9	0.04	-0.15	0.01	1.17	100	0.58	161	82	61	0	7	4	0
NH	CONCORD	41	24	49	11	33	13	1.00	0.34	1.00	5.58	133	2.05	168	78	46	0	6	1	1
NJ	NEWARK	48	35	57	24	41	10	1.53	0.62	1.04	5.19	99	3.00	181	73	51	0	3	3	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	46	28	54	19	37	2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.51	219	0.01	5	73	48	0	5	0	0
NY	ALBANY	41	28	47	13	34	11	0.54	-0.01	0.44	3.06	83	1.05	103	81	51	0	4	5	0
	BINGHAMTON	39	26	48	15	32	10	0.67	0.12	0.29	3.79	93	1.60	155	79	61	0	6	4	0
	BUFFALO	42	28	50	20	35	10	1.22	0.50	0.49	5.66	110	2.50	184	91	62	0	5	6	0
	ROCHESTER	44	30	52	19	37	13	0.70	0.18	0.28	4.89	132	1.86	192	83	63	0	4	5	0
	SYRACUSE	43	29	51	17	36	13	1.17	0.59	0.40	6.48	155	2.72	254	86	57	0	4	7	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	50	31	65	21	41	5	2.11	1.22	1.92	7.67	154	3.03	189	77	53	0	4	3	1
	CHARLOTTE	58	33	69	22	46	5	1.52	0.62	1.24	4.88	101	2.51	154	84	43	0	4	2	1
	GREENSBORO	55	35	68	24	45	8	1.08	0.29	0.79	3.84	86	2.11	148	81	41	0	4	2	1
	HATTERAS	61	46	70	39	54	8	0.79	-0.58	0.77	5.72	81	1.63	66	84	51	0	0	2	1
	RALEIGH	60	35	69	24	47	8	0.52	-0.38	0.31	4.98	107	1.98	123	80	44	0	3	2	0
	WILMINGTON	64	38	75	27	51	5	0.72	-0.30	0.56	6.39	114	2.13	116	90	43	0	2	3	1
ND	BISMARCK	25	2	40	-23	13	3	0.04	-0.04	0.02	0.89	151	0.06	40	75	65	0	7	2	0
	DICKINSON	29	5	56	-13	17	3	0.01	-0.05	0.01	0.13	30	0.01	10	77	42	0	7	1	0
	FARGO	19	1	34	-14	10	4	0.02	-0.15	0.01	1.09	125	0.03	10	81	65	0	7	2	0
	GRAND FORKS	18	-5	31	-20	7	2	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.85	105	0.23	88	84	62	0	7	0	0
	JAMESTOWN	19	-4	34	-24	8	0	0.02	-0.11	0.02	0.67	102	0.02	9	88	68	0	7	1	0
	WILLISTON	23	0	43	-21	12	5	0.04	-0.07	0.04	0.36	47	0.04	20	77	64	0	7	1	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	41	28	51	19	34	9	1.29	0.74	0.50	5.03	125	2.34	223	87	71	0	5	7	1
	CINCINNATI	46	33	58	21	40	10	1.37	0.71	0.70	5.34	118	1.88	152	75	63	0	5	5	1
	CLEVELAND	42	29	52	22	35	9	1.08	0.53	0.43	6.81	163	3.30	320	82	59	0	5	7	0
	COLUMBUS	44	33	53	24	38	10	1.72	1.17	0.96	5.66	143	2.48	241	80	60	0	4	6	1
	DAYTON	43	31	53	21	37	11	1.43	0.85	0.85	5.85	140	2.19	201	90	64	0	5	6	1
	MANSFIELD	41	29	52	22	35	11	1.												

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 13, 2007

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE DEC01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC01	TOTAL IN. SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	41	29	53	23	35	11	0.68	0.26	0.36	6.61	192	2.12	265	81	68	0	6	5	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	42	26	51	14	34	9	1.53	1.01	0.54	5.56	141	2.63	268	85	65	0	5	6	1
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	55	30	71	21	42	6	0.37	0.06	0.28	2.40	96	0.38	62	75	45	0	5	2	0
OR TULSA	55	31	67	22	43	7	1.23	0.87	1.02	5.52	177	1.25	181	73	51	0	4	2	1
OR ASTORIA	43	33	51	22	38	-4	2.26	0.10	1.55	17.30	120	6.55	164	96	89	0	4	5	1
OR BURNS	35	14	47	-2	25	1	0.03	-0.23	0.02	1.52	85	0.14	29	81	64	0	7	2	0
OR EUGENE	43	31	56	17	37	-2	1.15	-0.55	0.98	12.07	106	4.39	139	92	85	0	4	5	1
OR MEDFORD	40	29	45	17	35	-3	0.20	-0.35	0.10	6.40	163	1.65	162	91	70	0	4	3	0
OR PENDLETON	39	24	59	7	31	-2	0.00	-0.30	0.00	2.16	106	0.49	88	83	68	0	4	0	0
OR PORTLAND	43	33	52	21	38	-1	0.41	-0.72	0.22	8.42	108	2.56	121	85	81	0	4	4	0
OR SALEM	43	32	54	19	37	-3	0.60	-0.68	0.29	10.81	122	3.46	145	92	81	0	4	5	0
PA ALLENTOWN	45	28	53	17	37	10	1.00	0.20	0.49	4.78	99	2.50	171	75	51	0	4	3	0
PA ERIE	43	29	52	21	36	9	1.03	0.46	0.45	6.02	124	2.34	211	80	66	0	5	5	0
PA MIDDLETOWN	45	32	53	19	39	10	1.10	0.49	0.61	4.58	105	2.28	202	86	47	0	3	3	1
PA PHILADELPHIA	49	35	60	22	42	10	1.44	0.64	0.81	5.19	109	3.04	207	76	51	0	2	3	2
PA PITTSBURGH	45	30	52	19	37	9	1.01	0.40	0.55	3.68	93	1.67	150	88	53	0	5	4	1
PA WILKES-BARRE	42	29	49	16	35	9	0.96	0.43	0.45	3.43	97	2.04	210	80	50	0	4	3	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	41	28	48	16	35	9	0.75	0.14	0.47	4.56	113	2.08	189	78	61	0	5	3	0
RI PROVIDENCE	48	33	57	22	41	12	1.19	0.20	1.10	5.15	87	2.75	152	75	46	0	3	2	1
SC BEAUFORT	67	43	75	34	55	7	0.13	-0.79	0.11	3.60	75	0.60	36	88	44	0	0	3	0
SC CHARLESTON	68	41	75	31	54	6	0.12	-0.81	0.10	3.81	77	1.48	88	89	41	0	3	2	0
SC COLUMBIA	63	35	71	24	49	5	0.98	-0.06	0.72	4.50	86	1.45	77	80	49	0	3	2	1
SC GREENVILLE	56	36	70	26	46	5	1.49	0.50	1.22	7.80	137	3.46	190	77	41	0	3	2	1
SD ABERDEEN	22	0	36	-20	11	1	0.04	-0.07	0.04	0.93	160	0.05	25	78	68	0	7	1	0
SD HURON	25	10	38	-6	17	3	0.01	-0.09	0.01	1.28	229	0.06	35	81	65	0	7	1	0
SD RAPID CITY	35	14	62	-3	25	3	0.10	0.02	0.06	0.15	27	0.14	93	71	38	0	7	4	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	29	14	45	-1	22	8	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.95	275	0.00	0	73	59	0	7	0	0
TN BRISTOL	52	29	66	20	40	6	0.57	-0.20	0.32	3.06	64	0.90	63	90	45	0	4	3	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	58	37	70	25	47	8	1.42	0.22	1.42	5.23	75	1.81	83	76	46	0	2	1	1
TN KNOXVILLE	55	33	69	22	44	7	0.55	-0.50	0.54	3.09	48	1.00	52	83	48	0	4	2	1
TN MEMPHIS	56	42	68	31	49	10	1.30	0.37	0.94	8.23	110	2.13	120	77	56	0	1	3	1
TN NASHVILLE	56	40	71	25	48	11	0.69	-0.22	0.64	5.01	80	1.60	95	67	45	0	2	2	1
TX ABILENE	57	32	65	24	44	1	0.44	0.23	0.41	1.71	101	0.55	128	78	51	0	5	2	0
TX AMARILLO	49	24	70	12	37	2	0.15	0.01	0.12	2.63	296	0.15	54	76	40	0	6	3	0
TX AUSTIN	67	40	73	26	53	3	3.06	2.63	3.04	8.42	256	4.34	511	78	57	0	3	2	1
TX BEAUMONT	69	49	77	37	59	7	0.19	-1.15	0.19	7.98	104	2.82	115	95	51	0	0	1	0
TX BROWNSVILLE	73	55	80	43	64	5	0.29	0.03	0.27	2.69	171	0.65	141	92	61	0	0	2	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	70	53	77	39	61	5	0.00	-0.34	0.00	4.10	171	1.99	306	90	64	0	0	0	0
TX DEL RIO	65	41	69	29	53	2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.44	157	1.08	635	86	54	0	1	0	0
TX EL PASO	62	35	68	26	49	5	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.30	31	0.25	125	70	27	0	4	0	0
TX FORT WORTH	60	37	69	30	49	5	3.17	2.73	2.17	7.50	217	4.17	474	79	49	0	2	2	2
TX GALVESTON	67	54	73	46	61	5	0.00	-0.93	0.00	4.01	77	1.33	80	89	59	0	0	0	0
TX HOUSTON	70	47	80	37	59	8	0.09	-0.74	0.09	3.51	67	1.44	94	83	51	0	0	1	0
TX LUBBOCK	54	30	74	21	42	5	0.01	-0.07	0.01	1.72	205	0.01	6	71	48	0	5	1	0
TX MIDLAND	57	30	68	24	44	1	0.01	-0.10	0.01	1.36	160	0.01	5	75	48	0	6	1	0
TX SAN ANGELO	58	33	65	24	46	2	0.12	-0.03	0.12	1.82	147	0.99	330	78	51	0	5	1	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	68	43	73	30	56	6	0.43	0.07	0.41	4.09	154	1.65	239	83	50	0	1	2	0
TX VICTORIA	71	44	77	32	57	4	0.89	0.34	0.89	3.76	108	1.66	163	91	55	0	1	1	1
TX WACO	61	38	69	29	49	3	1.07	0.66	1.03	5.26	147	2.44	298	82	59	0	2	2	1
TX WICHITA FALLS	56	32	69	25	44	4	0.77	0.53	0.72	3.05	141	0.80	163	78	51	0	5	2	1
UT SALT LAKE CITY	34	15	47	1	25	-4	0.16	-0.14	0.15	1.51	85	0.60	111	82	51	0	7	2	0
VT BURLINGTON	40	23	45	5	32	14	0.50	0.01	0.24	5.31	171	1.47	165	77	50	0	4	5	0
VA LYNCHBURG	50	29	65	19	40	6	1.16	0.36	0.77	4.49	96	2.83	195	83	46	0	5	3	1
VA NORFOLK	60	40	70	31	50	10	0.89	0.01	0.85	3.91	85	1.85	116	81	44	0	1	2	1
VA RICHMOND	57	35	72	24	46	10	0.89	0.06	0.51	4.36	94	2.94	193	77	46	0	3	3	1
VA ROANOKE	50	33	67	22	42	6	0.97	0.27	0.65	3.84	93	1.86	146	76	48	0	4	5	1
WA WASH/DULLES	50	33	64	20	41	9	0.80	0.11	0.44	3.48	80	1.74	136	75	46	0	4	5	0
WA OLYMPIA	40	25	50	12	32	-6	2.31	0.64	1.91	14.51	132	5.40	175	92	81	0	4	5	1
WA QUILLAYUTE	40	28	48	17	34	-6	2.99	-0.04	2.16	20.05	100	11.28	200	92	74	0	4	5	1
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	39	30	51	19	35	-5	1.38	0.25	0.96	12.79	166	5.49	261	88	80	0	4	4	1
WA SPOKANE	32	16	49	-5	24	-3	0.12	-0.29	0.05	2.69	89	0.32	42	88	56	0	6	3	0
WA YAKIMA	40	20	56	8	30	2	0.01	-0.25	0.00	2.96	157	0.40	80	82	62	0	7	1	0
WV BECKLEY	44	30	57	18	37	7	0.85	0.13	0.43	3.09	70	1.81	137	78	58	0	4	5	0
WV CHARLESTON	52	34	61	21	43	10	1.14	0.43	0.52	3.47	75	1.48	114	85	42	0	4	5	1
WV ELKINS	46	25	57	6	36	7	1.11	0.34	0.30	3.14	65	1.70	121	93	48	0	6	6	0
WV HUNTINGTON	50	35	61	21	43	11	1.80	1.08	1.32	4.18	89	2.07	156	84	46	0	3	6	1
WI EAU CLAIRE	30	14	40	3	22	11	0.00	-0.22	0.00	2.27	160	0.00	0	82	56	0	7	0	0
WI GREEN BAY	34	21	44	14	28	12	0.10	-0.15	0.10	3.00	160	0.12	26	80	60	0	7	1	0
WI LA CROSSE	35	19	46	8	27	11	0.01	-0.23	0.01	2.13	128	0.01	2	78	53	0	6	1	0
WI MADISON	36	22	44	13	29	12	0.07	-0.18	0.04	1.43	67	0.07	15	79	64	0	6	3	0
WI MILWAUKEE	37	25	45	17	31	10	0.11	-0.28	0.06	3.02	103	0.11	15	75	62	0	6	3	0
WY CASPER	29	5	47	-15	17	-5	0.30	0.19	0.14	0.97	118	0.40	200	77	54	0	7	3	0
WY CHEYENNE	31	9	53	-8	20	-6	0.14	0.06	0.08	1.69	277	0.14	93	69	49	0	7	2	0
WY LANDER	31	5	51	-11	18	-2	0.35	0.24	0.19	0.74	91	0.40	200	78	42	0	7	4	0
WY SHERIDAN	32	5	59	-21	19	-2	0.13	-0.04	0.13	0.50	51	0.23	74	70	48	0	7	1	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

January 8 - 14, 2007

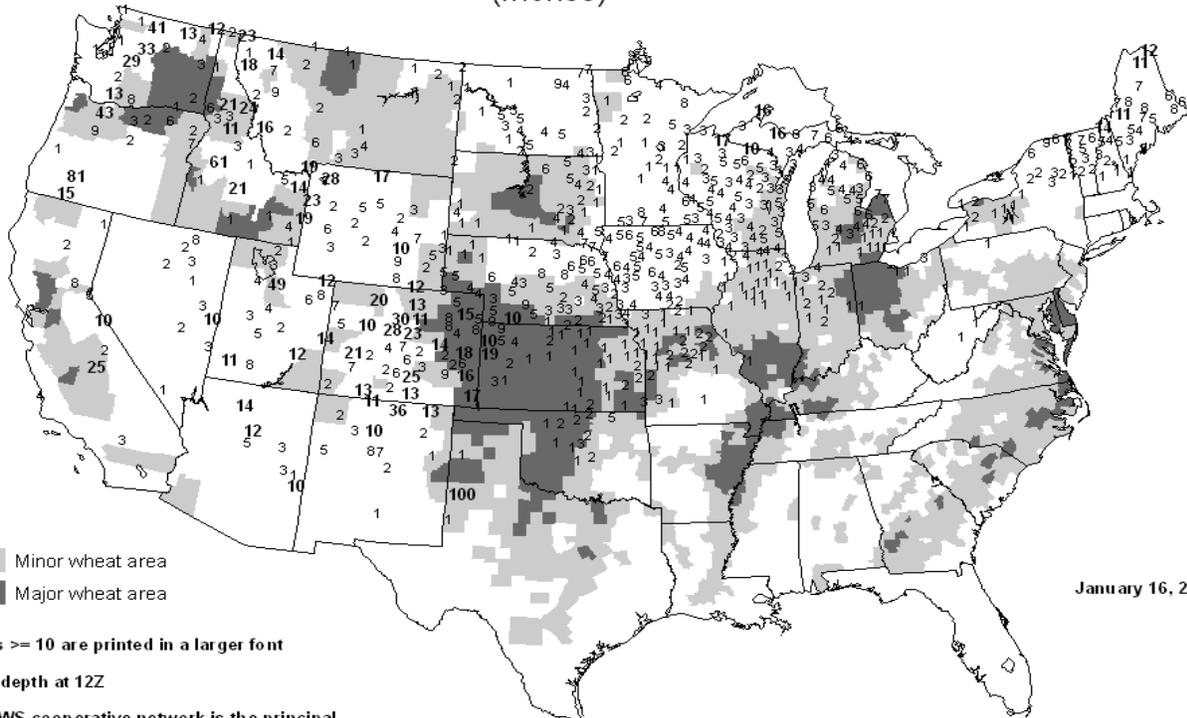
Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Late in the week, cold weather overspread the western half of the Nation. In California and the Southwest, lows in the teens and twenties (degrees F) threatened citrus and vegetable crops. Showers continued in the Pacific Northwest but were mostly limited to coastal areas, while the crop-producing areas further inland were mostly dry. Snow, sleet, and freezing rain in the southern Great Plains and Midwest disrupted travel and caused power outages. In the northern Great Plains, spotty snow cover left much of the winter wheat unprotected against low temperatures from 0 to -30 degrees F. Rain and snow in the Ohio River Valley maintained soggy conditions in fields and pastures.

In California, citrus growers rushed to harvest as much as they could before freezing temperatures hit late in the week. They also used wind machines, bonfires, irrigation, and helicopters to raise temperatures in the groves. The extent of freeze damage to the crop has not yet been fully assessed. Similarly cold weather also threatened Arizona's citrus and vegetable crops, but again, the extent of the freeze damage has not been fully assessed. In Florida, mild, dry weather allowed harvest of vegetables and sugarcane to proceed on schedule.

United States Snow Depth (Inches)



January 16, 2007

Values ≥ 10 are printed in a larger font

Snow depth at 12Z

The NWS cooperative network is the principal source of the snow depth reports

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

2006 U.S. Weather Review

Annual "Weather Review" provided by Douglas Le Comte, NOAA/CPC; annual national rankings provided by NCDC

Heat and drought affected large areas of the Plains states during the first 8 months of the year, with severe dryness hitting the Southwest and the southern Plains' winter wheat region during the winter, and extreme summer heat aggravating dryness in the northern Plains' spring wheat region. Once again, however, the bulk of the Corn Belt escaped drought, as summer rainfall ended up near or above normal for most of the Midwest and temperatures averaged only slightly above normal. Three major storms crossed the Great Plains from late November to late December, stranding cattle and disrupting travel, but providing useful moisture for winter crop areas.

Winter (December 2005 - February 2006)

The year began with a reversal of weather patterns from 2005, as a major snow drought affected the Southwest states while flooding, mud slides, and heavy mountain snows struck California and the Northwest. Record heavy rains also hit Hawaii from late February through March.

January set the pace for the mild winter, setting a record for the warmest January nationwide in over 100 years of record-keeping. Although February brought more winter-like weather, December-February temperatures averaged above normal nearly everywhere in the Lower 48, 3-month readings averaging more than 6°F above normal in the northern Plains and 2 to 6°F above normal in the central and southern Plains. January temperatures in the northern Plains averaged nearly 20°F above normal.

Alaska, in contrast, experienced bitter cold in January, the central Interior averaging 12 to 18°F colder than normal. Fairbanks notched its coldest month since December 1980.

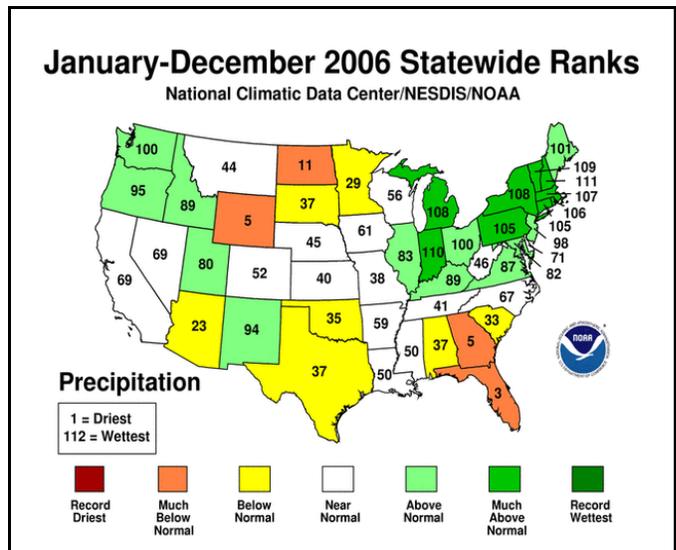
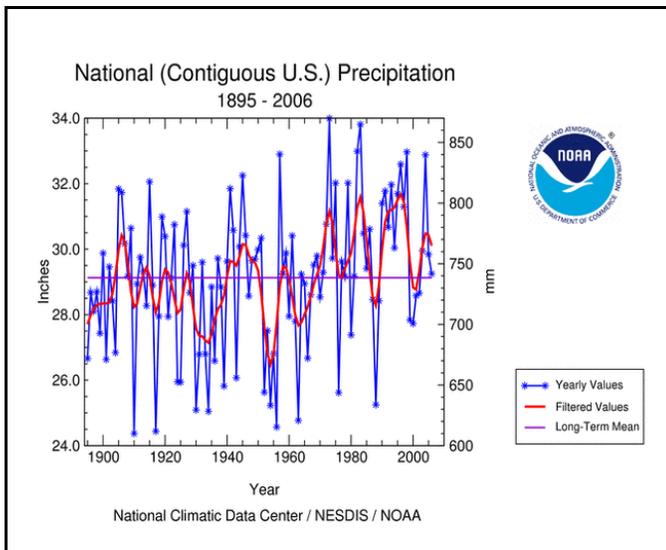
A La Niña event continued from 2005 into early 2006. This typically results in wet winter weather in the Northwest and dryness in the Southwest. This year was no exception, but the contrast between Northwest and Southwest was unusually stark.

Winter precipitation totaled less than 25 percent (%) of normal from Arizona into Texas and northward into Kansas, while rain and snow totals exceeded 150% of normal across the Northwest and northern Great Basin. This was the third-wettest January on record in the Northwest, continuing the wet trend that began in December. Seattle logged its second longest wet spell on record, January 14 being the city's 27th consecutive day with rain.

To the south, the lack of snow and rain was nearly without precedent. Flagstaff, Arizona, noted its first measurable snowfall on January 15, setting a record for the latest first snow. Phoenix went 143 consecutive days without rain until a storm dumped over an inch on March 11. Tucson set a record when it measured only 0.01 inches of rain from November through February.

February was the second consecutive month with precipitation less than one-fourth of normal across the central and southern Plains. In Texas, Lubbock set a record with a 98-day dry spell that ended with light rains on February 3. Tulsa, Oklahoma set a record with its driest December-February, a meager 1.59 inches (27% of normal) for the 3-month period. By the first week of March, the U.S. Drought Monitor depicted severe to extreme drought (D2 to D3 intensity) stretching from Arizona through New Mexico, Texas, and Oklahoma and parts of Missouri and Arkansas.

The drought contributed to numerous wildfires and severe crop losses in Texas and Oklahoma. From late December through mid



March, the Texas Forest Service reported more than 10,000 wildfires, with huge fires scorching thousands of acres in the Amarillo area in January and March, killing large numbers of livestock.

In the East, an historical storm dumped record snows on the I-95 corridor during February 11-12. Snow totals reached 12 to 20 inches from southeastern Pennsylvania into New England, New York City's 26.9 inches setting a new single-storm record.

The Plains states saw their coldest weather of the winter in mid-February when a cold wave sent temperatures plunging. More than 50 locations set record lows on the 18th, including -36°F in Alliance, Nebraska.

Spring (March-May)

The western storm track shifted southward in March, resulting in a series of Pacific storms bringing wet weather to California and the Great Basin. San Francisco recorded an unprecedented 25 days with measurable rainfall. To the east, snows piled up across the Sierra Nevada, in some cases up to 15 to 20 feet. This resulted in abundant snow pack for spring and summer water supplies but also led to snow-melt flooding in April.

March featured a variety of extreme weather and related impacts, including dust storms, snow, cold, severe storms, and wildfires in the Lower 48, and historically high rainfall in Hawaii, where several "Kona storms" dumped immense rainfall amounts, leading to widespread flash flooding.

The severe storm season started early this year. A plains frontal system triggered a mammoth severe storm outbreak during March 11-12 that resulted in more than 900 reports of damaging winds, hail, and tornadoes in an area centered over Missouri and Illinois. The 10 tornado deaths in Missouri made this the deadliest March U.S. tornado outbreak since 1998. On April 2,

another severe weather outbreak featured 872 reports of severe weather, and twisters took 24 lives in Tennessee. A third outbreak on April 7 resulted in 871 reports of severe weather across the Midwest and Tennessee Valley.

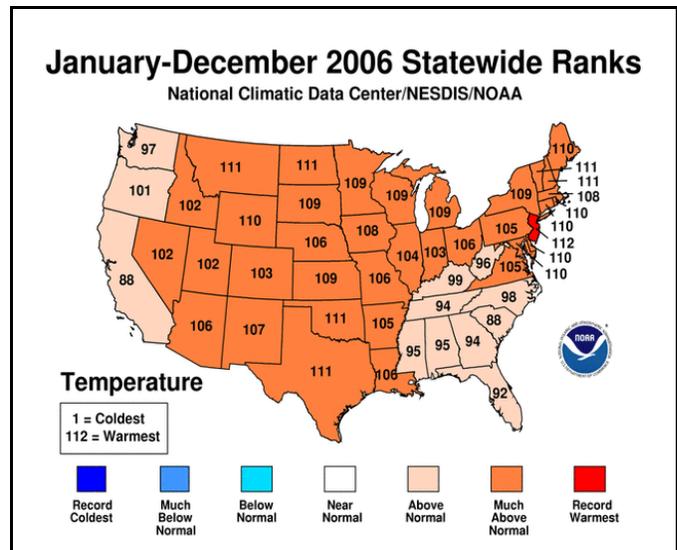
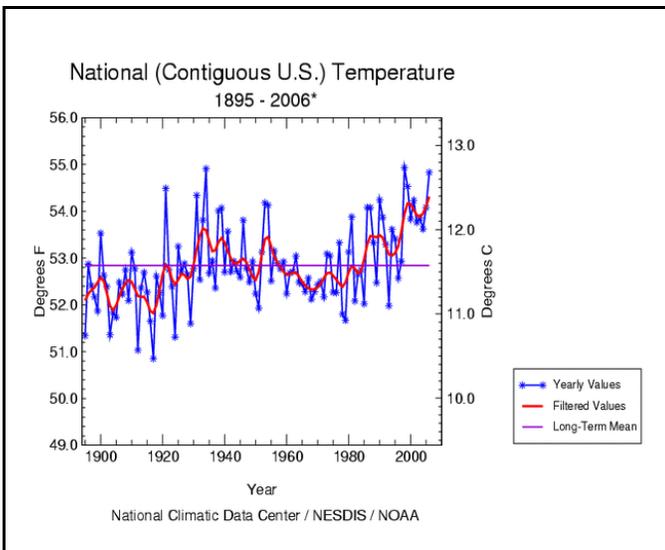
April warmth was nearly as widespread as in January, resulting in the second-warmest such month on record nationwide. Readings 4 to 6°F above normal quickly melted the snowpack in the Rockies and aggravated drought in the central and southern High Plains.

A summer-like heat wave peaked on the 17th, when temperatures rose into the 90s in the South and past the 100-degree mark in the southern Plains. In Texas, Dallas/Ft. Worth broke its daily and monthly record with a reading of 101°F. The heat worsened the drought in southern Texas. Cumulative rainfall the first 4 months of the year in Brownsville totaled 1.29 inches, 24% of normal. San Antonio broke its record for the driest 12 months ending in April (13.66 inches, 41% of normal).

In the northern Plains, late March rainfall and melting snow caused the Red River to rise nearly 20 feet above flood stage in early April. At Fargo, North Dakota, the river crested 19.2 feet above flood stage on the 5th, only 2.4 feet less than the level reached during the historic 1997 flood.

Above-normal temperatures prevailed across the Plains and West in May, with temperatures averaging 4°F or more above normal in many locations. This was the 8th-warmest spring on record for the Lower 48, as 3-month temperatures averaged above normal for nearly the entire continental U.S. outside of the Pacific states.

The Northeast experienced major flood episodes in May and June. On May 12-16, a deluge caused some of the worst flooding since the 1930s in New England. Eight to 15 inches of



rain inundated Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and southern Maine, sending rivers over their banks. The Merrimack River recorded its highest water levels since the September 1938 hurricane in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. In northeastern Massachusetts, the deluge contributed to an all-time Massachusetts state record for May, when Newburyport tallied 20.32 inches.

Elsewhere, heavy rains along the Texas coast caused late-month street flooding in Houston. The city measured a record 4.33 inches on May 29, and as much as 10 to 15 inches fell over coastal Texas on May 28-29. A tropical wave in the western Gulf set off torrential rains across more of the Texas coast from May 31 - June 1, as Corpus Christi netted up 11.38 inches in 12 hours.

In contrast, drought worsened over interior parts of Texas. Dallas/Ft. Worth went 39 days without measurable rainfall until nearly a third of an inch fell on June 17. The metro area also experienced 30 consecutive days of above-normal temperatures through the 16th.

Summer (June - August)

Alberto was the first of only two tropical storms to make landfall in the United States this year. The storm tracked from the eastern Gulf of Mexico into the northwest coast of the Florida peninsula on June 13. Wind gusts on June 12-13 reached as high as 61 m.p.h. in Florida, and rainfall totals reached several inches or more as the storm moved northeastward to the Atlantic coast near the Virginia-North Carolina border.

The Atlantic storm season featured just ten tropical storms, and no hurricanes struck the U.S. this year. An El Niño that developed toward the end of summer likely played a role in keeping storm activity down.

In June, a stalled cold front in conjunction with tropical moisture brought record-setting rainfall totals and flooding to the mid-Atlantic states on the 22nd to 28th. The heaviest rains, exceeding 12 inches in some locations, stretched from Virginia northward through Maryland, eastern Pennsylvania, and into upstate New York. On June 25, the more than 5 inches of rain that drenched the Washington D.C. area made this the wettest day since Hurricane Agnes' remnants affected the region in June, 1972. Record flooding affected parts of New York and Pennsylvania as the Susquehanna River reached levels more than 11 feet above flood stage.

Although June was abnormally warm, July was one for the record books. Temperatures averaged 6 to 8°F above normal over the northern Plains and parts of California, and 1 to 5°F above normal nearly everywhere else in the Lower 48. More than 800 daily-record high temperatures were set, along with at least 20 all-time highs set or tied. This was the hottest July since 1936, and some of the temperatures in the Great Plains reached levels last seen during the Dust Bowl.

The most intense heat waves affected the Plains states around July 12-20 and again the last few days of the month, and the West from around July 16 to 27. Readings reached 115°F or higher in California's Central Valley as well as central South Dakota during the peak of the heat waves. Pierre, South Dakota, surpassed its all-time record with a reading of 117°F on July 15. The intense heat proceeded to shift south and west over the next several days, with Russell, Kansas, hitting 111°F on July 19 for its highest reading since 1980.

The July heat wave in California caused power outages and contributed to numerous fatalities. Modesto set an all-time high with 113°F on July 23 and 24, and registered 12 consecutive days with triple digit heat from July 16- 27, breaking a record set in 1960. Searing heat returned to the northern Plains on July 28-30, with central South Dakota recording temperatures near 110°F on all 3 days, and Bismarck, North Dakota, reaching 112°F on July 30 for their highest temperature since July 6, 1936.

The heat combined with June-July rainfall less than one-half of normal to create a major drought across the northern Plains' spring wheat area. By late July, the U.S. Drought Monitor depicted severe to extreme (D2 to D3) drought across the Dakotas and parts of Montana, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. Severe drought also affected much of the central and southern Plains, the Southwest, and the central Gulf Coast states.

In contrast, drought relief came to the Southwest following the record dry winter, as the summer "monsoon" rains arrived around late June and became quite intense. The downpours reduced the wildfire danger and boosted crop and grassland growth, but also triggered flash flooding, especially in New Mexico, which measured both its wettest August and third-wettest summer.

Tropical Storm Ernesto, the second and last tropical storm to strike the U.S. this year, made landfall in the Florida Keys on August 29-30, sporting maximum sustained winds of 45 m.p.h. The storm exited the state near Cape Canaveral but made a second landfall near Cape Fear, North Carolina on the 31st. Ernesto neared hurricane strength at that time, with winds gusting past 70 m.p.h. in the mid-Atlantic coastal region.

Triple-digit heat hit the mid-Atlantic region early in August (101°F in Washington DC on August 3) and persisted in the South during much of the month. In Texas, Dallas/Ft. Worth experienced 19 consecutive days of 100-degree temperatures from August 8-26.

Autumn (September - November)

Heat and drought peaked nationally during July-August, as wetter and cooler weather spread across many areas in September. Much of the nation experienced below-normal temperatures in September and October, and

September-November temperatures averaged as much as 2°F below normal in the Plains, Rockies, Southwest, and the Southeast. A taste of winter came early to a few areas in the West, with rain and snow helping to relieve drought and douse large wildfires in Montana on September 15-17, and heavy snow hitting the peaks in Colorado a few days later. In eastern Texas, the remains of a Pacific hurricane brought drought-easing 3 to 4 inches of rain on September 17-18.

October brought more wintry weather to many parts of the nation. A cold blast of air plunging southward from Canada triggered lake-effect snows on October 11-12, resulting in a record-smashing 23 inches of snow in Buffalo, New York.

Along the western Gulf coast, a tropical disturbance combined with a frontal system to bring torrential rains from east Texas into Louisiana. A swath from east Texas into Louisiana saw over 12 inches of rain during October 10-16, with more heavy rains just days later, resulting in major street flooding in Houston.

Farther north, autumn rainfall exceeded 150% of normal across much of the eastern Corn Belt, slowing harvests. Three-month rainfall totaled over 16 inches in southern Ohio and southern Indiana.

In the Northwest, a dry pattern changed dramatically in early November as a series of Pacific storms began dumping voluminous rainfall. Although much of the month was wet, especially heavy rain pounded the region on November 2-8. During that period, 1 to 2 feet of rain inundated northwest Oregon and western Washington, making this one of the wettest periods ever seen in the Northwest. In Seattle, the monthly total of 15.59 inches made this the wettest month since records began in 1891.

The first of three major winter storms to strike the heartland spread a large swath of freezing rain and heavy snow from northern Texas and Oklahoma northward into Wisconsin and Michigan on November 30 - December 1. Snow amounts ranged from 7 to 15 inches or more, with up to 18 inches at some loca-

tions in Missouri and western Illinois. A major ice storm brought down powerlines in eastern Missouri and western Illinois, leaving nearly one-half million households and businesses without power for as much as a week.

December

A couple of intense Pacific storms smashed into the Pacific Northwest coast again in December, with one of the most intense storms in recent years striking Oregon and Washington on the 15th. Winds of up to 100 m.p.h. resulted in 1.5 million homes and businesses losing power.

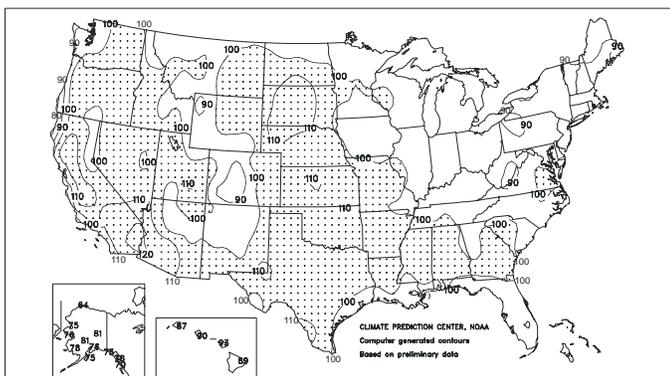
Two weeks after one big storm hammered the Plains, a second massive storm struck the region, resulting in blizzard conditions on the Colorado Plains and snow, ice, and heavy rain elsewhere over the central and southern Plains on December 20-21. Nearly 2 feet of snow buried the Denver-Boulder area, and wind gusts past 50 m.p.h. led to major drifting.

Little more than a week later, another massive storm struck the Plains states, bringing heavy snow and a major ice storm. Over an inch of ice coated surfaces in Nebraska while over 2 feet of snow buried parts of Colorado, western Kansas, and northern New Mexico on December 29-30, stranding livestock and leading to hay drops from helicopters.

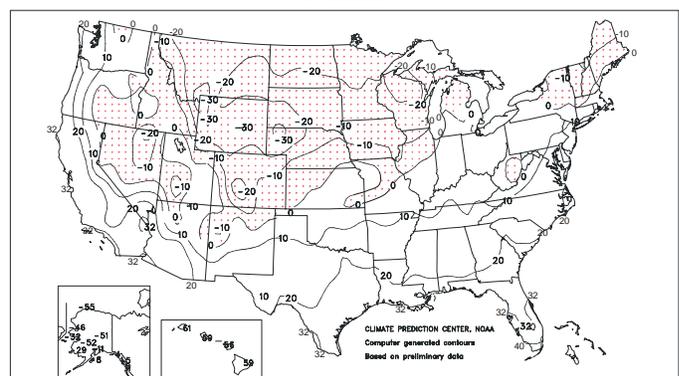
In contrast to the hardship for livestock, disruption of power supplies, and the paralyzing impacts on transportation, the abundant moisture from the storms beneficially boosted soil moisture in the winter wheat region, providing dormant grains a much more promising start to the New Year than a year ago.

Quite different weather prevailed farther east, as unseasonably mild weather led to a dearth of snow in the Great Lakes, Ohio Valley, and Northeast in December. New York City and Washington D.C. had yet to measure their first snow as the year came to a close.

Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
JAN - DEC 2006



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
JAN - DEC 2006



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

Annual 2006

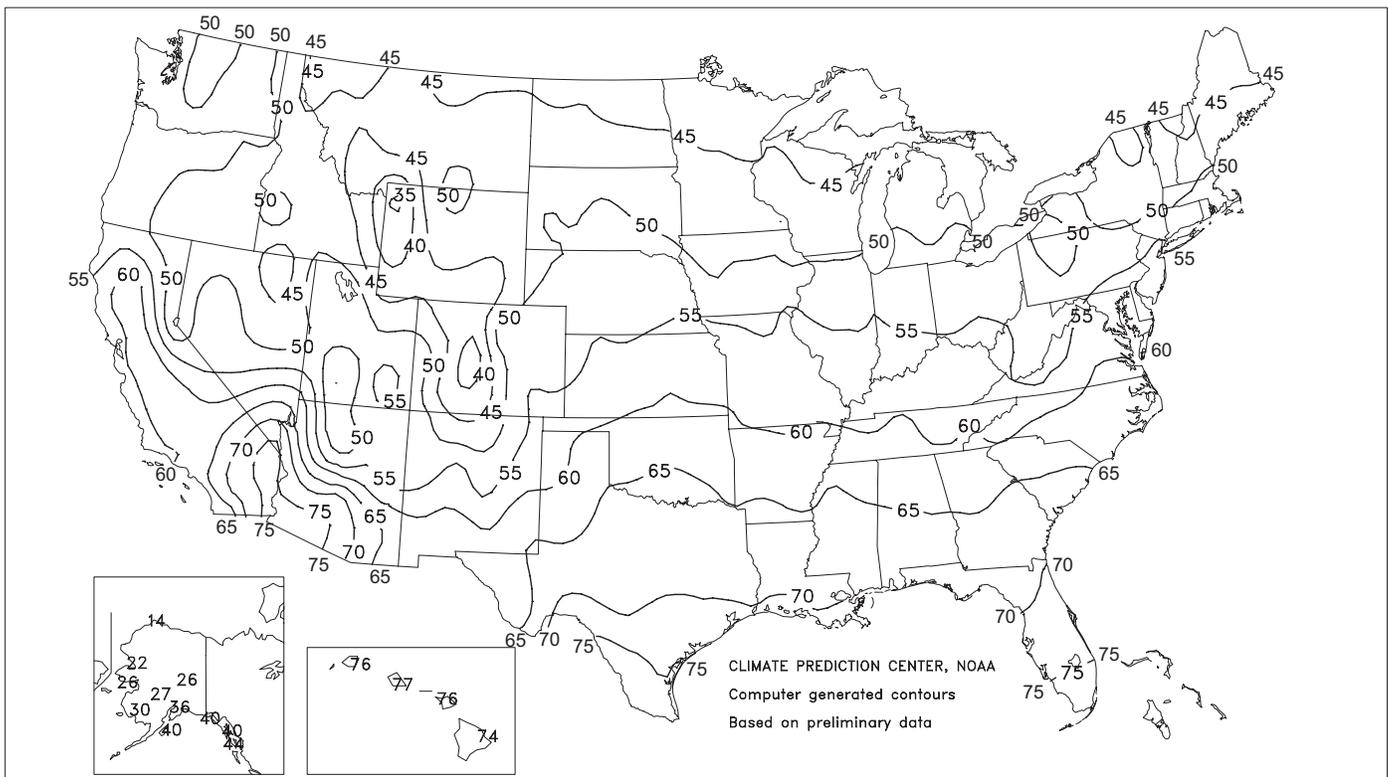
STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	65	3	56.57	2.59	LEXINGTON	56	1	52.79	6.89	COLUMBUS	55	2	43.66	5.16
HUNTSVILLE	63	2	42.59	-14.92	LONDON-CORBIN	57	1	46.61	-0.80	DAYTON	53	1	45.34	5.76
MOBILE	68	1	49.37	-16.92	LOUISVILLE	58	1	56.87	12.34	MANSFIELD	51	2	43.17	-0.06
MONTGOMERY	66	1	45.07	-9.70	PADUCAH	59	2	67.12	17.88	TOLEDO	52	2	44.81	11.60
AK ANCHORAGE	36	0	20.33	4.27	LA BATON ROUGE	69	2	49.60	-13.47	YOUNGSTOWN	51	2	48.33	10.31
BARROW	14	3	4.14	-0.01	LAKE CHARLES	69	1	56.97	-0.21	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	64	4	27.84	-8.01
COLD BAY	38	0	39.41	-0.87	NEW ORLEANS	71	2	45.88	-18.28	TULSA	63	2	38.23	-4.19
FAIRBANKS	26	-1	8.55	-1.78	SHREVEPORT	68	2	42.31	-8.99	OR ASTORIA	51	0	80.84	13.71
JUNEAU	40	-2	74.29	15.96	ME BANGOR	47	2	51.37	11.80	BURNS	46	2	12.45	1.88
KING SALMON	33	-2	25.79	6.38	CARIBOU	42	3	40.82	3.39	EUGENE	53	1	49.28	-1.63
KODIAK	40	-1	64.56	-10.79	PORTLAND	48	2	60.86	15.03	MEDFORD	56	2	21.81	3.44
NOME	26	-1	18.00	1.44	MD BALTIMORE	57	2	43.25	1.31	PENDLETON	53	1	13.88	1.12
AZ FLAGSTAFF	47	1	16.85	-6.06	MA BOSTON	53	1	52.88	10.36	PORTLAND	55	1	43.06	5.99
PHOENIX	76	3	5.45	-2.84	WORCESTER	50	3	51.34	2.29	SALEM	54	1	49.41	9.41
TUCSON	70	1	11.83	-0.34	MI ALPENA	46	3	32.51	4.11	PA ALLENTOWN	53	2	49.33	4.16
AR FORT SMITH	64	3	50.27	6.40	DETROIT	52	2	39.24	6.34	ERIE	51	1	44.33	1.56
LITTLE ROCK	64	2	48.17	-2.76	FLINT	49	2	38.54	6.93	MIDDLETOWN	55	2	46.10	5.60
CA BAKERSFIELD	65	0	6.16	-0.32	GRAND RAPIDS	50	2	44.39	7.27	PHILADELPHIA	57	2	48.21	6.17
EUREKA	51	-2	50.21	12.11	HOUGHTON LAKE	46	3	33.82	5.38	PITTSBURGH	52	1	34.92	-2.93
FRESNO	65	2	13.94	2.71	LANSING	49	2	36.96	5.43	WILKES-BARRE	51	1	45.69	8.14
LOS ANGELES	64	1	9.19	-3.96	MUSKIEGON	50	3	40.00	7.13	WILLIAMSPORT	52	2	47.89	6.30
REDDING	63	1	36.93	3.41	TRVERSE CITY	48	2	29.46	-4.01	PR SAN JUAN	80	0	62.69	11.93
SACRAMENTO	61	0	17.78	-0.15	MN DULUTH	43	4	24.55	-6.45	RI PROVIDENCE	53	2	54.30	7.84
SAN DIEGO	65	1	6.15	-4.62	INTL FALLS	40	2	18.30	-5.64	SC CHARLESTON	67	2	49.31	-2.22
SAN FRANCISCO	58	1	20.60	0.50	MINNEAPOLIS	49	4	27.57	-1.84	COLUMBIA	64	0	43.20	-5.07
STOCKTON	62	0	14.95	1.11	ROCHESTER	48	4	32.26	0.85	FLORENCE	64	0	48.78	4.02
CO ALAMOSA	43	2	8.43	1.18	ST CLOUD	46	4	24.24	-2.89	GREENVILLE	62	2	41.87	-8.35
CO SPRINGS	50	2	13.58	-3.81	MS JACKSON	66	2	51.22	-4.72	MYRTLE BEACH	64	0	54.89	9.18
DENVER	52	3	8.63	-4.99	MERIDIAN	65	0	48.63	-10.02	SD ABERDEEN	46	2	16.01	-4.21
GRAND JUNCTION	53	1	9.87	0.89	TUPELO	64	3	47.20	-8.66	HURON	49	4	17.54	-3.35
PUEBLO	53	1	13.89	1.50	MO COLUMBIA	57	3	30.13	-10.15	RAPID CITY	50	3	11.78	-4.85
CT BRIDGEPORT	54	2	58.90	14.75	JOPLIN	61	3	32.44	-13.63	SIoux FALLS	49	4	26.76	2.07
HARTFORD	52	2	51.81	5.65	KANSAS CITY	58	4	30.87	-7.12	TN BRISTOL	56	1	40.65	-0.67
DC WASHINGTON	59	1	47.77	8.42	SPRINGFIELD	59	3	38.89	-6.08	CHATTANOOGA	62	2	46.67	-7.85
DE WILMINGTON	56	2	49.43	6.62	ST JOSEPH	56	2	30.20	-5.04	JACKSON	61	1	47.78	-7.00
FL DAYTONA BEACH	71	0	31.39	-17.90	ST LOUIS	58	2	29.93	-8.82	KNOXVILLE	60	2	47.80	-0.42
FT LAUDERDALE	77	1	47.16	-17.04	MT BILLINGS	50	3	13.01	-1.75	MEMPHIS	64	2	42.20	-12.45
FT MYERS	75	0	56.27	2.08	BUTTE	41	1	12.54	-0.24	NASHVILLE	62	3	45.72	-2.39
JACKSONVILLE	69	1	38.09	-14.25	GLASGOW	46	3	10.62	-0.61	TX ABILENE	67	3	20.82	-2.95
KEY WEST	77	-1	39.65	0.71	GREAT FALLS	47	3	18.54	3.65	AMARILLO	58	1	21.88	2.16
MELBOURNE	73	1	40.00	-8.29	HELENA	48	4	12.55	1.23	AUSTIN	70	1	34.47	0.82
MIAMI	77	0	64.16	5.63	KALISPELL	44	2	17.28	0.07	BEAUMONT	70	1	64.16	4.27
ORLANDO	73	0	36.36	-11.99	MILES CITY	49	3	10.88	-2.61	BROWNSVILLE	76	3	21.70	-5.85
PENSACOLA	69	1	45.26	-19.02	MISSOULA	47	2	16.66	2.84	COLLEGE STATION	70	1	48.74	9.07
ST PETERSBURG	74	0	51.20	1.62	NE GRAND ISLAND	53	3	23.97	-1.92	CORPUS CHRISTI	74	2	33.94	1.69
TALLAHASSEE	68	0	49.34	-13.86	HASTINGS	54	3	25.56	-2.38	DALLAS/FT WORTH	69	3	29.75	-4.98
TAMPA	74	1	56.64	11.88	LINCOLN	54	3	24.69	-3.68	DEL RIO	73	3	9.62	-8.61
WEST PALM BEACH	76	1	54.16	-7.23	MCCOOK	54	3	21.95	0.33	EL PASO	66	1	17.51	8.08
GA ATHENS	63	1	39.14	-8.68	NORFOLK	52	3	26.79	0.13	GALVESTON	73	2	48.35	4.51
ATLANTA	63	1	48.46	-1.73	NORTH PLATTE	50	1	20.27	0.61	HOUSTON	71	2	57.86	10.02
AUGUSTA	64	1	40.98	-3.61	OMAHA/EPPLEY	53	2	29.06	-1.16	LUBBOCK	63	3	15.76	-2.92
COLUMBUS	67	2	38.84	-9.73	SCOTTSSBLUFF	50	2	11.62	-4.71	MIDLAND	65	1	15.81	1.01
MACON	65	1	34.63	-10.36	VALENTINE	49	2	14.62	-4.90	SAN ANGELO	67	2	17.72	-3.18
SAVANNAH	66	0	34.48	-15.10	NV ELKO	48	2	11.52	1.93	SAN ANTONIO	72	3	21.34	-11.58
HI HILO	74	0	121.20	-5.07	ELY	46	1	9.20	-0.77	VICTORIA	71	1	39.47	-0.63
HONOLULU	77	0	29.67	11.39	LAS VEGAS	70	2	1.79	-2.70	WACO	69	2	23.87	-9.47
KAHULUI	76	0	17.46	-1.34	RENO	55	4	7.17	-0.31	WICHITA FALLS	67	4	22.26	-6.55
LIHUE	76	0	66.52	26.96	WINNEMUCCA	49	0	9.39	1.06	UT SALT LAKE CITY	54	2	16.10	-0.40
ID BOISE	54	2	12.06	-0.14	NH CONCORD	48	2	55.24	17.64	VT BURLINGTON	48	3	46.99	10.94
LEWISTON	55	2	12.51	-0.21	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	56	2	50.67	10.08	VA LYNCHBURG	56	1	44.30	0.99
POCATELLO	47	0	12.87	0.28	NEWARK	57	2	50.16	3.90	NORFOLK	61	1	49.16	3.42
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	52	3	41.98	5.70	NM ALBUQUERQUE	58	1	13.06	3.60	RICHMOND	61	3	52.15	8.25
MOLINE	53	3	37.34	-0.70	NY ALBANY	50	2	46.59	8.53	ROANOKE	58	2	37.45	-5.03
PEORIA	54	3	31.93	-4.09	BINGHAMTON	48	2	49.80	11.15	WASH/DULLES	57	3	45.98	4.17
ROCKFORD	51	3	37.85	1.24	BUFFALO	51	3	44.41	3.87	WA OLYMPIA	51	1	59.74	8.95
SPRINGFIELD	55	2	32.63	-2.93	ROCHESTER	51	3	41.07	7.11	QUILLAYUTE	49	0	93.73	-7.99
IN EVANSVILLE	57	1	66.20	21.93	SYRACUSE	50	2	47.20	7.16	SEATTLE-TACOMA	53	1	48.43	11.37
FORT WAYNE	52	2	42.17	5.62	NC ASHEVILLE	56	1	48.30	1.26	SPOKANE	49	2	21.11	4.44
INDIANAPOLIS	55	2	51.04	10.10	CHARLOTTE	61	0	44.42	0.90	YAKIMA	50	1	9.56	1.30
SOUTH BEND	51	1	45.00	5.30	GREENSBORO	60	2	50.39	7.26	WV BECKLEY	52	0	45.37	3.75
IA BURLINGTON	55	3	28.89	-9.05	HATTERAS	63	0	52.58	-5.17	CHARLESTON	56	1	43.41	-0.63
CEDAR RAPIDS	50	1	30.47	-2.94	RALEIGH	61	1	53.69	10.64	ELKINS	51	1	39.22	-6.87
DES MOINES	53	3	33.39	-1.33	WILMINGTON	64	0	63.80	6.73	HUNTINGTON	57	2	49.54	7.23
DUBUQUE	49	2	38.13	2.62	ND BISMARCK	46	4	11.10	-5.74	WI EAU CLAIRE	48	4	28.78	-3.34
SIoux CITY	51	3	27.34	1.35	DICKINSON	45	2	11.39	-4.96	GREEN BAY	47	2	30.68	1.49
WATERLOO	49	2	33.39	0.25	FARGO	45	3	17.14	-4.05	LA CROSSE	50	3	30.07	-2.29
KS CONCORDIA	56	2	23.94	-4.49	GRAND FORKS	43	3	15.38	-4.22	MADISON	49	3	36.74	3.79
DODGE CITY	58	3	21.21	-1.14	JAMESTOWN	44	2	15.09	-3.40	MILWAUKEE	50	2	37.94	3.13
GOODLAND	53	2	24.80	5.04	MINOT	45	3	11.36	-7.08	WAUSAU	46	2	31.57	-1.79
HILL CITY	55	2	26.68	3.79	WILLISTON	44	3	11.81	-2.35	WY CASPER	47	2	10.82	-2.21
TOPEKA	58	4	32.72	-2.92	OH AKRON-CANTON	51	1	43.93	5.46	CHEYENNE	47	2	12.14	-3.31
WICHITA	60	4	29.36	-1.02	CINCINNATI	55	1	46.49	3.88	LANDER	48	3	7.43	-5.99
KY JACKSON	58	2	45.63	-3.76	CLEVELAND	52	2	40.64	1.94	SHERIDAN	49	4	9.56	-5.16

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

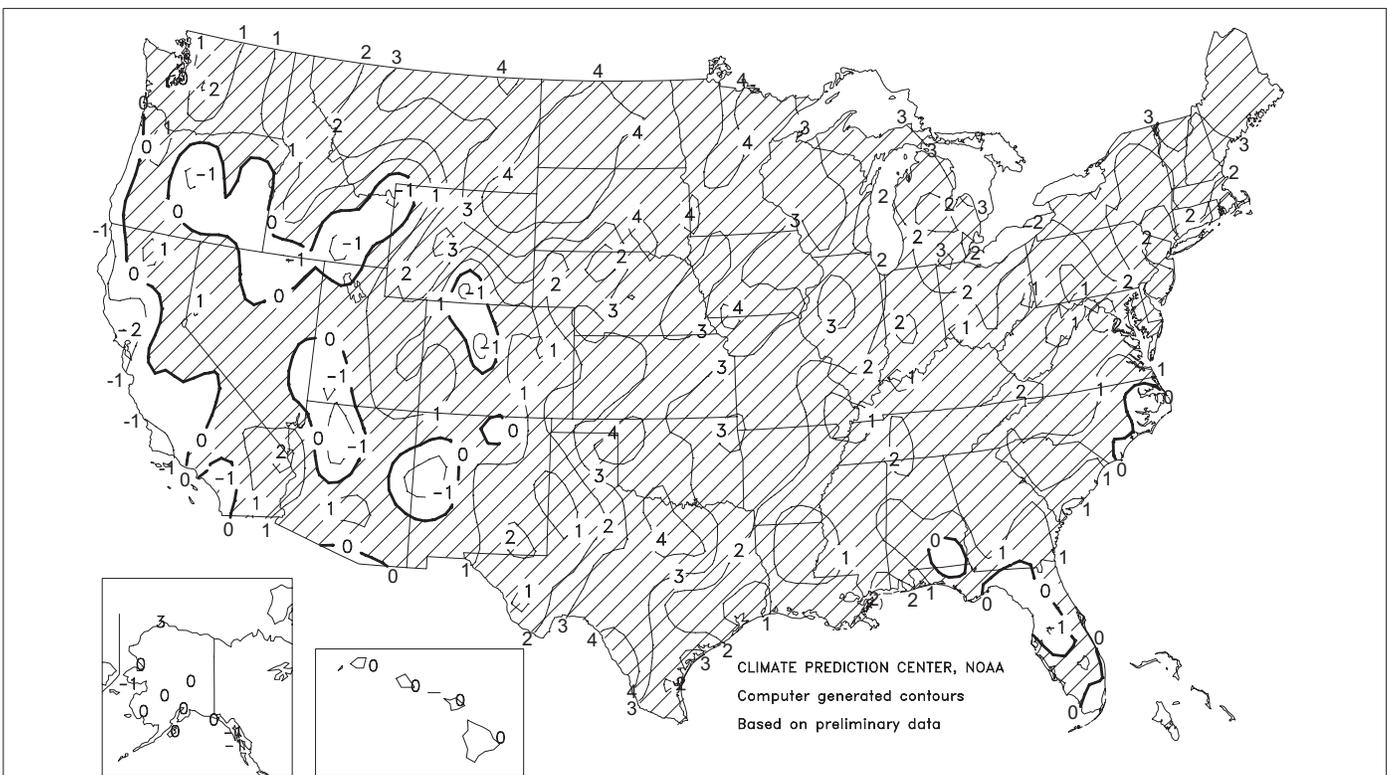
Average Temperature (°F)

JAN - DEC 2006



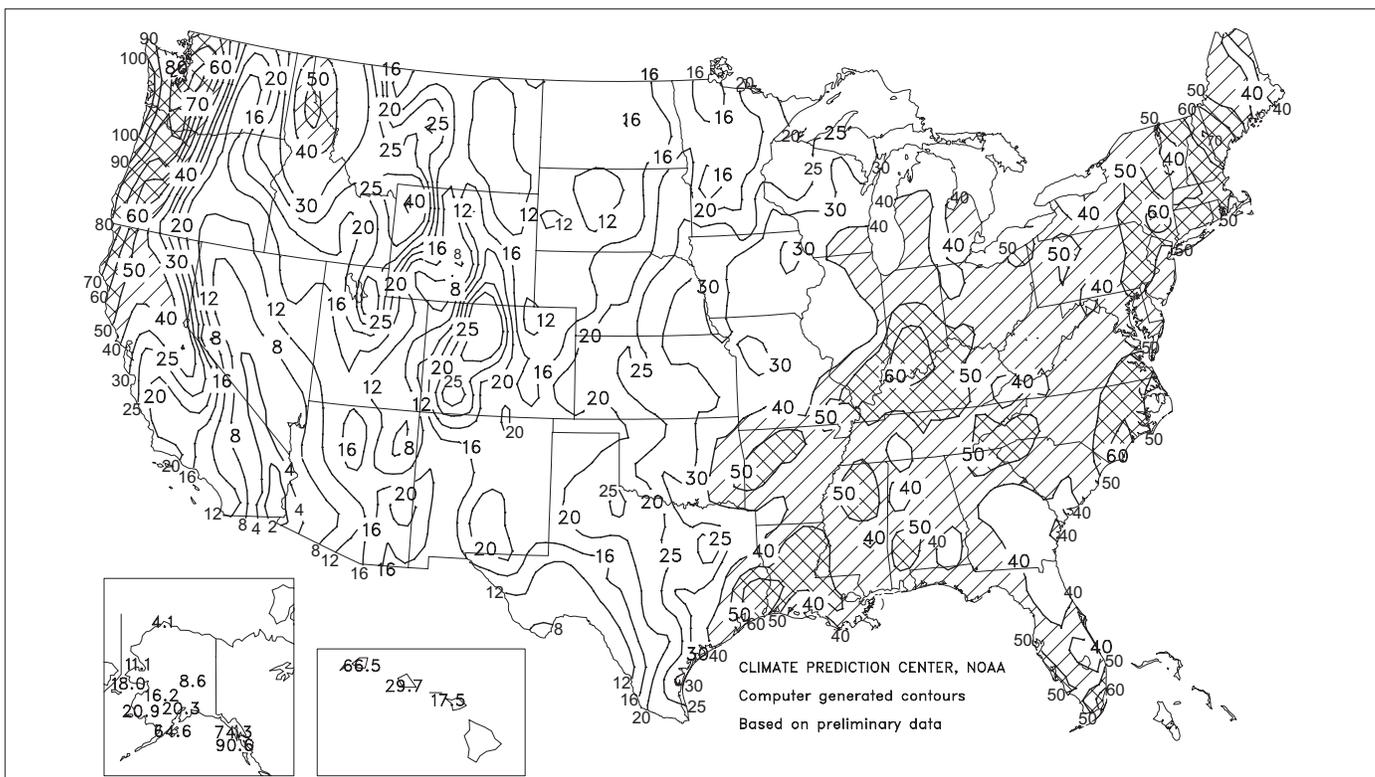
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

JAN - DEC 2006



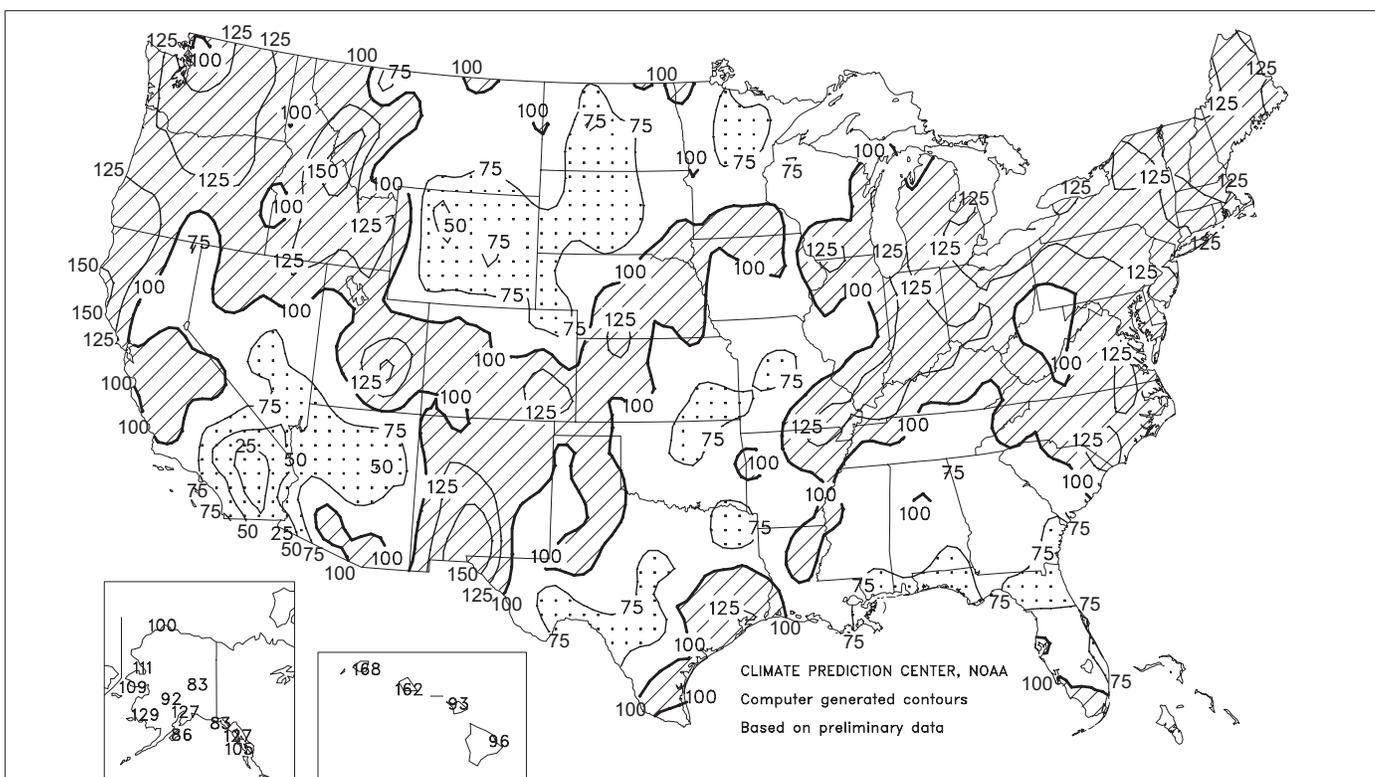
Total Precipitation (Inches)

JAN - DEC 2006



Percent Of Normal Precipitation

JAN - DEC 2006



2006 U.S. Fieldwork Highlights

Fieldwork highlights provided by USDA/NASS

April: Above-normal temperatures prevailed nearly nationwide, while dry conditions in most areas allowed rapid planting of summer crops. Corn planting progressed well ahead of the normal pace, despite frequent rainstorms in the Corn Belt. By month's end, growers had seeded 52 percent of their acreage, 10 percentage points ahead of normal. Sorghum, oat, and rice planting were also well ahead of normal. Soybean and cotton growers were 3 and 5 points ahead of the normal planting pace, respectively. Barley and spring wheat planting, however, trailed behind normal as wet field conditions in the Pacific Northwest hampered fieldwork. Meanwhile, dry conditions in the Great Plains favored heading of winter wheat but caused condition of the crop to deteriorate, especially in the southern Great Plains.

May: Temperatures again averaged above normal across most of the Nation, with the exception of the eastern Corn Belt and middle and southern Atlantic Coast States. Corn and soybean planting continued to outpace the 5-year average, with corn reaching 97 percent complete and soybeans 79 percent complete by month's end. Barley and spring wheat growers recovered from delays in April to finish the month ahead of the normal planting pace. By month's end, planting was nearly complete for all small grains. Rice planting was well behind normal in California due to soggy field conditions, but at or ahead of normal elsewhere. Sunflower and sugarbeet planting was at or behind normal early in the month but accelerated rapidly toward month's end to finish the month ahead of normal. Cotton growers progressed ahead of the normal planting pace, while peanut seeding remained behind normal. Emergence of corn, soybeans, and small grains progressed ahead of normal under the mostly warm conditions. Winter wheat condition continued to decline, due to dry conditions in the Great Plains.

June: Temperatures were at or above normal across most of the Nation, promoting emergence and development of summer crops. Moderate precipitation in the Corn Belt was favorable for crop conditions, while the Great Plains remained mostly dry, with the exception of central portions of the region. The corn crop emerged ahead of normal, but silking progressed at the normal pace. Small grains and sorghum headed well ahead of the normal pace. However, the rice crop continued to progress slightly behind normal, mostly due to delayed planting in California. The Nation's soybean and cotton acreage progressed ahead of normal,

while peanut pegging was behind normal due to the slow start to planting.

July: Above-normal temperatures nearly nationwide promoted rapid development of summer crops and maturation and harvest of small grains. Hot and mostly dry conditions in the Great Plains and western Corn Belt caused corn and soybean conditions to deteriorate. Corn silking advanced well ahead of normal and early doughing progress was also ahead of normal. Sorghum heading continued to advance ahead of normal, while rice heading remained behind normal. Small grain heading and harvest were well ahead of normal. By month's end, growers had harvested 55 percent of the oat crop, 17 percent of the barley crop, and 22 percent of the spring wheat crop, leading their respective normal paces by 17, 12, and 16 points. Soybeans continued to develop ahead of normal. By month's end, blooming of the crop was 6 points ahead of normal and pod-setting was 12 points ahead of normal. The cotton crop progressed at a near normal pace through both the squaring and boll-setting stages. Peanut progress, already delayed by the slow start to planting, continued to trail behind normal as dry weather in the Southeast and southern Great Plains hindered pegging. Winter wheat harvest progressed ahead of normal under warm, mostly dry conditions.

August: Temperatures were above normal from the Great Plains to the East Coast, while below-normal temperatures prevailed in the western one-third of the Nation. Moderate rainfall in the Great Plains and Corn Belt improved crop conditions, while mostly dry conditions prevailed in the Ohio River Valley and central and southern Atlantic Coast States. Corn continued to develop ahead of normal under warm, moist conditions in most growing areas. Doughing was nearly complete by month's end, while denting was well ahead of normal. The sorghum crop developed at a near-normal pace, with harvest reaching 24 percent complete by the end of the month. Spring wheat and barley harvest continued to progress well ahead of normal and were nearly complete by month's end. The winter wheat harvest was essentially complete by mid-month. Rice harvest was well underway and slightly ahead of normal, despite a lack of progress in California. The soybean crop set pods and dropped leaves ahead of normal, while conditions improved with precipitation in major growing areas. The cotton crop continued to progress ahead of normal, while peanuts remained behind normal.

September: Below-normal temperatures prevailed nearly nationwide, while precipitation slowed fieldwork from the northern and central Great Plains eastward to the Atlantic Coast. By month's end, the corn crop, despite maturing ahead of normal, was just 20 percent harvested, 3 points behind normal. Similarly, soybeans dropped leaves ahead of normal, but harvest fell to 7 points behind normal. Sorghum, peanut, and sunflower harvest also progressed behind normal, while rice and cotton growers harvested their crops ahead of the normal pace despite moderate rainfall. Winter wheat planting was slowed by wet conditions in the Corn Belt and dry conditions in the Great Plains and Pacific Northwest.

October: Temperatures again averaged below normal nearly nationwide. Mostly dry conditions in the Great Plains and western Corn Belt were favorable for harvesting summer crops, but frequent showers in the eastern Corn Belt limited progress. Corn growers had harvested 68 percent of their acreage by month's end, 3 points behind normal. Though near the normal pace in most areas, harvest trailed over a week behind normal in Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio due to wet conditions. Similarly, soybean harvest progressed at a

near-normal pace in most areas but was well behind in the eastern Corn Belt. The cotton harvest slipped slightly behind normal, mostly due to slow progress in Texas, while peanut growers trailed over a week behind their normal harvest pace. The sugarbeet harvest rapidly advanced as cool conditions in most growing areas favored piling, but progress remained behind normal. Winter wheat planting accelerated during the month to reach the normal pace, but emergence was hampered by cool weather and was behind the normal pace.

November: Mild weather prevailed in November, with temperatures averaging above normal across most of the Nation except in the Southeast. Dry conditions in the Great Plains were favorable for summer crop harvest, while in the eastern Corn Belt, moderate precipitation, along with lingering wetness from October rains, continued to hamper summer crop harvest and winter wheat planting. Corn and soybean harvest was nearly complete but slightly behind normal. Harvest of sorghum and cotton progressed well, ending the month slightly ahead of normal. Winter wheat planting and emergence progressed at a near-normal pace, despite trailing well behind normal in the eastern Corn Belt.

U.S. Monthly Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on January 12, 2007. Forecasts refer to January 1.

The **all orange** forecast for the 2006-07 season is 8.12 million tons, virtually unchanged from the December forecast but down 9 percent from last season's final utilization of 8.90 million tons. Florida's all orange forecast, at 140 million boxes (6.30 million tons), is unchanged from December but down 5 percent from the 2005-06 hurricane-reduced crop. Most of Florida's citrus growing areas experienced warmer-than-average temperatures during December but also received significant precipitation. Early, midseason, and navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 75.0 million boxes (3.38 million tons), unchanged from both the previous forecast and last season's final utilization. The row count survey conducted December 26-27 indicates that 34 percent of the early-midseason orange rows have been harvested. Beginning with the current season, Temple oranges are included in this category. Florida's Valencia forecast is 65.0 million boxes (2.93 million tons), also unchanged from the October forecast but down 11 percent from last season's final utilization. Projections of average fruit size and percent of fruit dropped have increased since last month for both early-midseason and Valencia oranges.

The all orange forecast for California, at 46.0 million boxes (1.73 million tons), is unchanged from the October forecast

but down 20 percent from last season's final utilization. The navel orange forecast is 33.0 million boxes (1.24 million tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but 27 percent lower than the previous season. California's Valencia orange forecast is also unchanged from the previous forecast but is 8 percent higher than the 2005-06 season's utilization. The all orange forecast for Texas, at 1.98 million boxes (84,000 tons), is up 11 percent from the October forecast and 24 percent higher than last season's production. Abundant rain in September and October has helped the crop. The early-midseason orange forecast is 1.71 million boxes (73,000 tons), up 11 percent from the previous forecast and up 22 percent from last season. The Texas Valencia orange forecast is 270,000 boxes (11,000 tons), up 13 percent from the October forecast and 35 percent higher than last season's utilized production. Arizona's all orange forecast, at 350,000 boxes (14,000 tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but 22 percent lower than the 2005-06 season's utilized production. Navel orange production is forecast at 200,000 boxes (8,000 tons), unchanged from the October forecast but down 20 percent from last season. The Valencia forecast, at 150,000 boxes (6,000 tons), is unchanged from October but 25 percent lower than the previous season.

2006 Crop Production Highlights

Highlights, released on January 12, 2007, were provided by USDA/NASS.

Corn: U.S. corn for grain production is estimated at 10.5 billion bushels, down 2 percent from the November forecast and 5 percent lower than 2005. The average U.S. grain yield is estimated at 149.1 bushels per acre, 2.1 bushels below the November forecast but 1.1 bushels above 2005, and is the second highest on record, behind 2004. Production is the third largest on record. Regionally, estimated yields are higher than last year in the eastern Corn Belt, Ohio Valley, and middle Atlantic Coast where frequent rainfall and near normal temperatures prevailed throughout much of the growing season which helped to maintain good growing conditions. Yields in the northern Great Plains and adjacent areas of the Corn Belt, as well as the central Great Plains and Southeast are below last year due to scarce precipitation and above normal temperatures.

Planted area totals 78.3 million acres, down 4 percent from last year as growers switched to less input intensive crops due to high fertilizer and fuel costs. Corn planted acreage is down from last year across the Corn Belt, Great Plains, Delta, and Pacific Coast, with the exception of Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota. The largest decrease occurred in Illinois, where growers planted 800,000 fewer acres than last year's record high. Area harvested for grain, at 70.6 million acres, is down 6 percent from 2005. Harvested area is down 800,000 from last year in Illinois while North Dakota growers harvested a record-high 1.40 million acres, up 200,000 from last year.

Sorghum: Grain production in 2006 is estimated at 278 million bushels, down 4 percent from the November forecast and 29 percent below 2005. Planted area is estimated at 6.52 million acres, up 1 percent from last year, and area harvested for grain, at 4.94 million acres, is down 14 percent from 2005. Average grain yield, at 56.2 bushels per acre, is up 2.0 bushels from the previous forecast but down 12.3 bushels from last year. The acres harvested for grain is the lowest since 1939 while production is the lowest since 1956.

Oats: The 2006 production is estimated at a record-low 93.8 million bushels, unchanged from the Small Grain 2006 Summary but down 18 percent from last year. The estimated yield is 59.5 bushels per acre, down 3.5 bushels from the previous year. Area planted to oats is estimated at 4.17 million acres, down 2 percent from 2005. Harvested area, at 1.58 million acres, is 14 percent below last year. The largest decline occurred in North Dakota, where area harvested for grain decreased 120,000 acres from the previous year. U.S. area harvested for grain is a record low and area planted is the second lowest on record.

Barley: Production is estimated at 180 million bushels, unchanged from the Small Grains 2006 Summary but down 15 percent from last year. Average yield per acre, at 61.0 bushels, is the same as the previous estimate but 3.8 bushels below 2005. The area harvested for grain is estimated at 2.95 million acres, unchanged from September but 10 percent below a year ago. Planted area, at 3.45 million acres, is unchanged from the previous estimate but 11 percent lower than in 2005. Area harvested for grain is the lowest since 1885, while production is the lowest since

1936. Harvested area is down in most States, including the four States with the largest acreage. Acreage harvested is down 90,000 in Idaho, 80,000 in Montana, 65,000 in North Dakota, and 15,000 in Washington. Production is down throughout the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains, partly due to the decreased acreage, but also because yields are down in these areas due to dry conditions during most of the growing season. However, yields are higher than last year in the Pacific Northwest, Corn Belt, Ohio River Valley, and most Atlantic Coast States. Record-high yields were set or tied in Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania.

All Wheat: Production totaled 1.81 billion bushels in 2006, unchanged from the Small Grains 2006 Summary but 14 percent below 2005. Grain area is 46.8 million acres, down 7 percent from last year. The U.S. yield is 38.7 bushels per acre, down 3.3 bushels from last year. The level of production and change from last year by type are: winter wheat, 1.30 billion bushels, down 13 percent; other spring wheat, 460 million bushels, down 9 percent; Durum wheat, 53.5 million bushels, down 47 percent.

The 2006 winter wheat production is estimated at 1.30 billion bushels, unchanged from the Small Grains 2006 Summary but down 13 percent from last year. The U.S. yield is 41.7 bushels per acre, down 2.7 bushels from last year's final yield. Area harvested for grain is estimated at 31.1 million acres, down 8 percent from the previous year. Hard Red Winter harvested acreage is down about 13 percent from the previous year while Soft Red Winter harvested acreage is up about 20 percent.

Hard Red Winter (HRW) harvested acreage is down significantly from last year mostly due to drought conditions in the Great Plains States that persisted throughout much of the growing season. These conditions caused the crop's condition ratings to decline as it matured. Harvested acreage is down in all States in the region except Arizona. In Texas, wheat production is the lowest since 1971, while acres harvested for grain are the lowest since 1925. Oklahoma's production is the lowest since 1971 and acres harvested for grain are the lowest since 1955. Hot, dry weather during the summer months across much of the growing region accelerated the growth and maturation of the crop but decreased its yield potential. Harvest of the crop started slightly ahead of normal and finished well ahead of the normal pace due to these weather conditions. Yields are down from the previous year in all HRW States except Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Arizona. Record-high yields are reported in Minnesota and Iowa due to ideal weather conditions during growth and development of the crop. Overall, HRW production totals 682 million bushels, down 27 percent from last year.

Soft Red Winter (SRW) harvested acreage is up from last year due to ideal conditions during the fall that resulted in dramatically increased planted acreage from last year, when excessively wet conditions prevented many acres from being seeded. Harvested area is at or above last year's level in all States in the growing region except for a band of States on the Atlantic Coast extending from Georgia to New Jersey. In Wisconsin, harvested acreage is

at a record-high level. The crop's yield potential was good throughout the growing season despite dry conditions across much of the growing area during the early spring months. This was due to ideal growing conditions during the late spring and summer months. Yields are at or above last year's level in all States in the growing region except Florida and Indiana. Record-high yields are set in the Delta States, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Illinois, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Overall, SRW production is 390 million bushels, up 26 percent from last year.

White Winter production is 226 million bushels, down 13 percent from last year. Yields in the Pacific Northwest States (Idaho, Oregon, and Washington) are at or below last year's level. In Idaho, yields are down from last year due to a lack of timely rains during the growing season. Crop development and harvest progress in Washington and Oregon were accelerated due to hot, dry weather during June and July. Yields in these States are down from last year mostly due to these weather conditions.

Other Spring Wheat production for 2006 is estimated at 460 million bushels, unchanged from the Small Grains 2006 Summary but down 9 percent from last year. Harvested area is 13.9 million acres, up 2 percent from 2005. The U.S. yield is 33.2 bushels per acre, down 3.9 bushels from last year.

Durum Wheat production for 2006 totals 53.5 million bushels, unchanged from the Small Grains 2006 Summary but down 47 percent from the previous year. Grain area harvested is 1.82 million acres, down 33 percent from the previous year. This is the lowest harvested area since 1961 and the lowest production since 1988. The U.S. yield is estimated at 29.5 bushels, down 7.7 bushels from 2005. In the northern Great Plains, hot and dry weather during the months of June and July accelerated crop development but reduced the yield from last year. Yields are at or below last year's level in all States except Idaho and California.

Rice: Production in 2006 is estimated at 194 million cwt, down 13 percent from last year's crop but up less than 1 percent from the November forecast. Planted area, at 2.84 million acres, is down 16 percent from 2005. Area for harvest, at 2.82 million acres, is also down 16 percent from last year. The average yield for all U.S. rice is estimated at 6,868 pounds per acre, 232 pounds above the 2005 yield.

Peanuts: Production of peanuts in 2006 is estimated at 3.47 billion pounds, down 29 percent from last year's crop but up 3 percent from the November 1 forecast. Planted area, at 1.24 million acres, is down 25 percent from 2005. Planted acreage is the lowest in the U.S. since 1915. Area for harvest, at 1.21 million acres, is down 26 percent from last year and the lowest since 1930. The U.S. yield is 2,874 pounds per acre, down 115 pounds from 2005.

Sunflower: The 2006 sunflower production totaled 2.14 billion pounds, down 47 percent from 2005 but up 5 percent from 2004. The U.S. average yield per acre decreased 329 pounds from last year's record-high yield to 1,211 pounds. Planted area, at 1.95 million acres, is 28 percent below last year but 4 percent above 2004. Acreage harvested decreased 32 percent from last year to 1.77 million acres.

Soybeans: Production in 2006 totals 3.19 billion bushels, the largest U.S. soybean crop in history. This is down less than 1 percent from the November forecast but 4 percent above the 2005 production. The average yield per acre is estimated at 42.7 bushels, 0.3 bushel below both the November forecast and last year's record-high yield. Planted area for the Nation, at a record high 75.5 million acres, is up 5 percent from 2005. Soybean growers harvested a record-high 74.6 million acres, also up 5 percent from last year and up fractionally from November. New record highs for planted and harvested area were set in Kansas, Nebraska, New York, and North Dakota, while Pennsylvania tied their previous record high for both planted and harvested acreage.

Cotton: Upland cotton production is estimated at 21.0 million bales, up 2 percent from the December 1 forecast but 10 percent below last year's record-high production. The U.S. yield for upland cotton is estimated at 811 pounds per acre, up 21 pounds from last month but 14 pounds below last year's yield. Harvested acreage at 12.4 million acres is down less than 1 percent from last month and 8 percent below last year. Upland planted area, estimated at 14.9 million acres, is 7 percent above last year.

American-Pima producers planted 326,000, up 21 percent from last year. California producers planted a record-high 275,000 acres. The increase in U.S. planted acreage led to a 20 percent increase from last year in harvested area, with 323,500 acres harvested. Production is estimated at 756,000 bales, up 4 percent from last month and 20 percent above last year. With the prolonged heat in California during July, the crop developed later than normal. By late October, harvest was in full swing in California and Arizona where favorable weather conditions allowed for a second picking of the crop.

Sugarbeets: Production for 2006 is estimated at a record-high 33.8 million tons, 23 percent above the 2005 estimate and slightly above the November 1 forecast. Estimated yield, at a record-high 25.9 tons per acre, is 3.8 tons higher than last year and 0.1 ton higher than the previous forecast. Growers harvested 1.30 million acres, 5 percent more than last year but fractionally below the previous forecast. Area planted, at 1.37 million acres, is 5 percent above 2005 and 4,000 acres above the August estimate.

Sugarcane: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is estimated at 29.5 million tons, 1 percent below the December forecast but 11 percent above last year's 26.6 million tons. Area harvested and to be harvested for sugar and seed is estimated at 908,800 acres for the 2006 crop year, down 1 percent from 2005. Of the total area for harvest, 856,300 acres are for sugar and 52,500 for seed. Though total acreage is unchanged from the December forecast, 5,000 more acres will be harvested for sugar, and 5,000 fewer acres will be harvested for seed. Yield is estimated at 32.4 tons per acre, 0.5 ton below last month but 3.5 tons higher than in 2005.

Unlike in 2005, no hurricanes affected the Nation's sugarcane crop. One tropical storm, Ernesto, impacted Florida's crop, bringing little wind, though heavy rain delayed planting of the 2007 crop. Both Florida and Louisiana growers expect higher yields for the 2006 crop than reported for last year's hurricane-damaged crop. However, Louisiana's expected yield is down 1.0 ton from the previous estimate due to two cold-weather events in early December, prior to the completion of harvest.

International Weather and Crop Summary

January 7 - 13, 2007

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Unseasonably mild weather stretched across Europe, providing favorable overwintering conditions for winter grains and oilseeds.

FSU-WESTERN: The ninth consecutive week of unseasonably mild weather continued to provide favorable overwintering conditions for winter grains but caused crops to lose some cold hardness.

SOUTH AFRICA: Dry, seasonably warm weather maintained high moisture demands for corn and other vegetative to reproductive summer crops.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Dry, warm weather further reduced soil moisture in winter grain areas.

MIDDLE EAST: Dry weather dominated Turkey, but light precipitation covered winter wheat areas from Syria to western Iran.

AUSTRALIA: Scattered showers in eastern Australia maintained local moisture supplies for summer crops, but more rain is needed.

EASTERN ASIA: Dry, cold weather continued for winter wheat on the North China Plain, while light showers provided supplemental moisture to irrigated winter rapeseed in the Yangtze Valley.

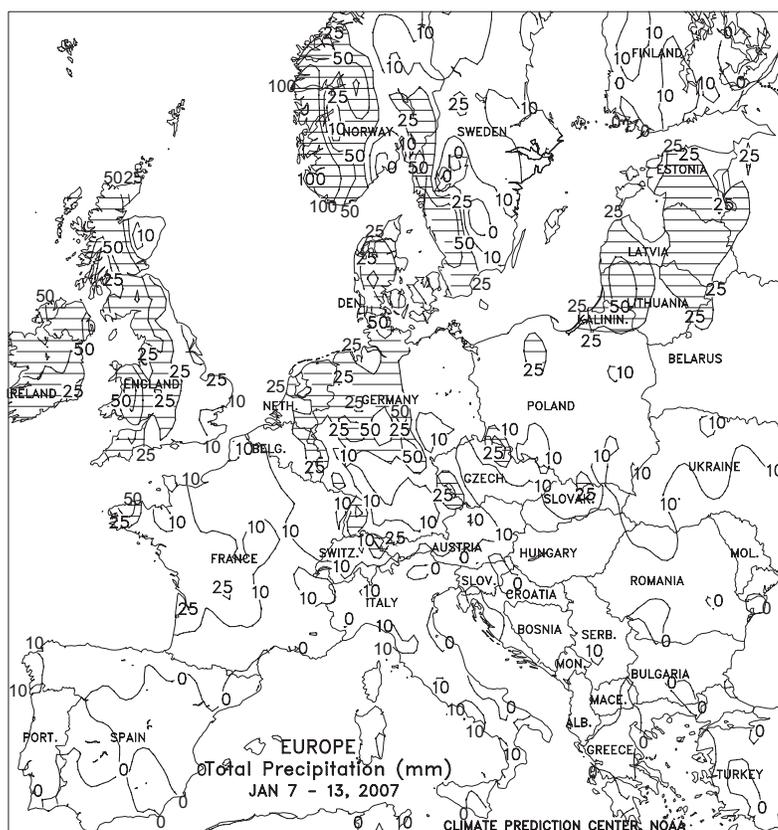
SOUTHEAST ASIA: In Indonesia, warm, dry weather reduced moisture supplies for vegetative rice in Java, while heavy showers likely caused flooding in oil palm areas of Sumatra.

BRAZIL: Beneficial rain covered most major crop areas, although local flooding remained a concern in some coffee and citrus areas.

ARGENTINA: Warm, showery weather maintained generally favorable conditions for vegetative to reproductive summer crops.

EUROPE

Unseasonably mild weather stretched across most of Europe, providing favorable overwintering conditions for winter grains and oilseeds. Temperatures averaged about 5 to 8 degrees C above normal across northern and eastern Europe and generally 1 to 5 degrees C above normal in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and southern France. Widespread precipitation (10-50 mm) fell across northern Europe, maintaining moisture supplies for semi-dormant winter crops. Most of the precipitation fell as rain because of the relatively mild air, leaving major winter crop areas snow free. Much lighter and more widely scattered showers (2-10 mm) fell across southeastern Europe and Italy. Similarly, mostly dry weather (less than 5 mm) prevailed across Spain and Portugal, likely resulting in net evaporative losses across the region.



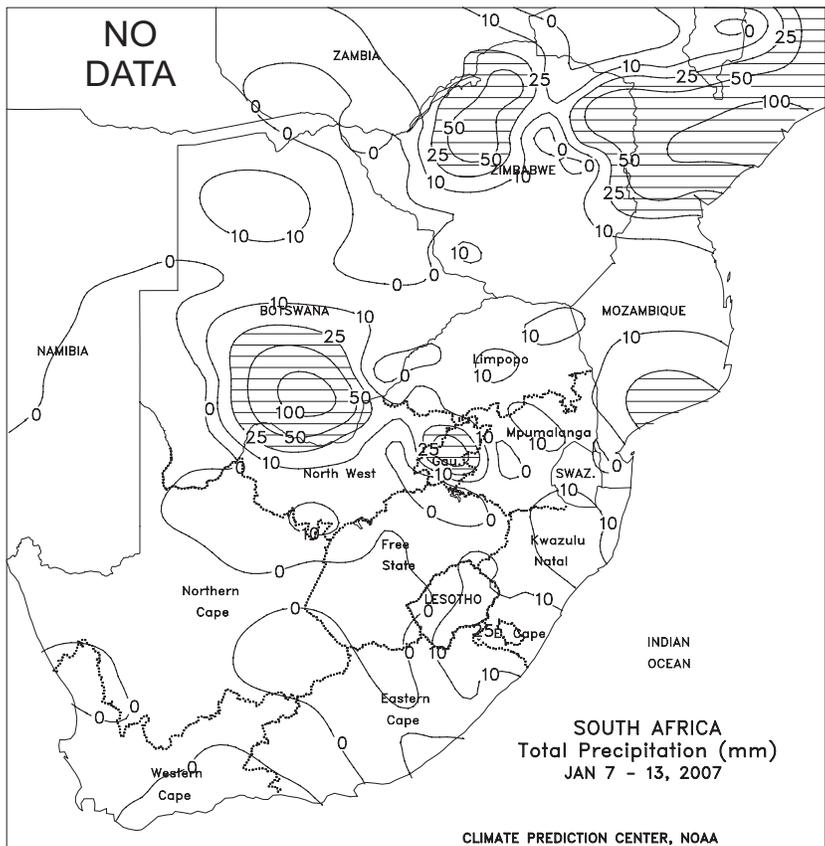
FSU-WESTERN

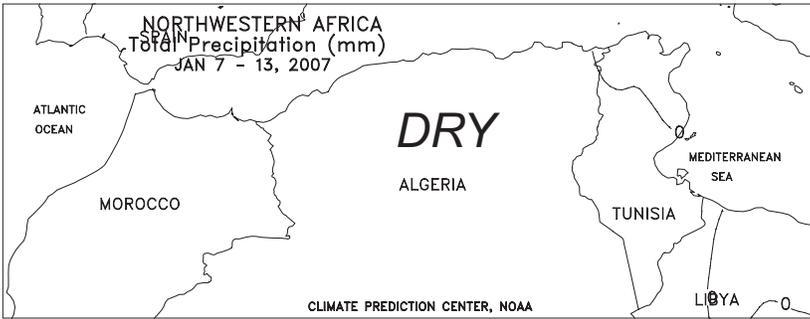
The ninth consecutive week of unusually mild weather maintained favorable overwintering conditions for winter grains in Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus. However, the unusual warmth left most winter grain areas without a protective snow cover and caused crops to lose some winter hardiness. Weekly temperatures averaged 7 to 12 degrees C above normal in most areas, except in southern Ukraine and the southern half of the Southern District in Russia, where weekly temperatures averaged 3 to 6 degrees C above normal. Extreme maximum temperatures ranged from 8 to 12 degrees C in Belarus, Ukraine, and the Central and Southern Districts in Russia and 2 to 5 degrees C in the Volga District. Light precipitation (5-15 mm or more) was observed at most locations across the region, falling mainly as rain.



SOUTH AFRICA

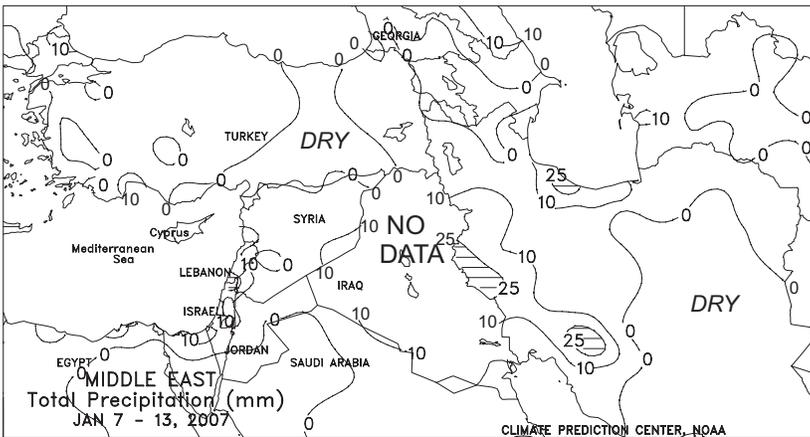
Dry weather continued to dominate the corn belt, reducing moisture reserves for summer crops in or approaching reproductive stages of development. In addition, near- to above-normal temperatures maintained high evapotranspiration rates. Highs ranged from the upper 20s and lower 30s degrees C in the eastern corn belt (Mpumalanga and eastern Free State) to the middle 30s degrees C in the north and west (notably central Free State, North West, and Gauteng). Corn typically enters the moisture and temperature sensitive silking stage during late-January and February; reproduction usually occurs first in eastern growing areas that, historically, are planted by early November. A return to a more seasonable weather pattern will be critical in sustaining current yield prospects throughout the corn belt. Elsewhere, drier-than-normal weather also dominated sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal and the predominantly non-commercial crop areas of Eastern Cape. Near- to slightly above-normal temperatures maintained seasonably high moisture requirements for livestock and irrigated crops in Western and Northern Cape.





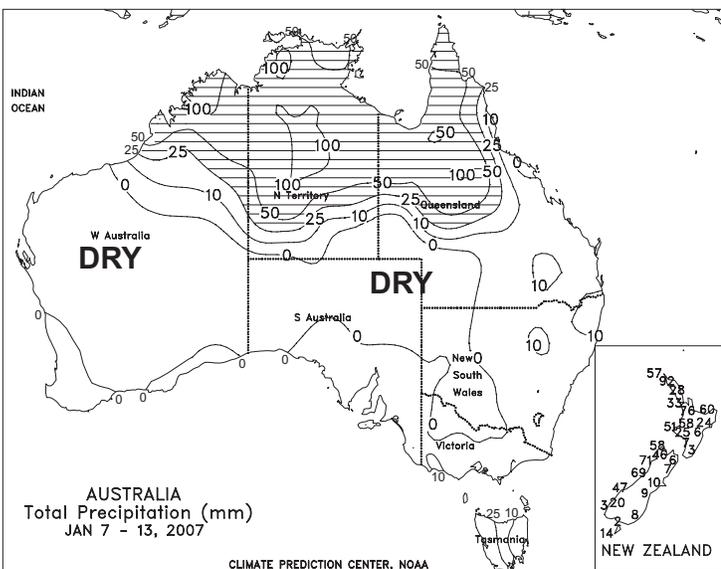
NORTHWEST AFRICA

Warm, dry weather prevailed throughout winter grain areas. Dry weather in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia reduced soil moisture for winter grains. The dryness was especially pronounced in Morocco and western Algeria where little, if any rain, has fallen since mid-December. Temperatures 1 to 3 degrees C above normal increased evaporative losses further exacerbating the dryness.



MIDDLE EAST

Dry weather dominated major agricultural areas of the eastern Mediterranean Region, including Turkey, western Syria, and Israel. Temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal in western and central Turkey, although temperatures stayed above the threshold for potential damage to winter grains on the Anatolian Plateau, which still lacks a protective snow cover. Light to moderate precipitation (5-25 mm or more, liquid equivalent) and generally seasonable temperatures favored overwintering grains from eastern Syria to western Iran, likely including much of Iraq. Bitter cold (temperatures dropping below -15 degrees C) remained entrenched over eastern Turkey and western Iran. Light precipitation in northwestern Iraq added to the layer of protective snow cover in that region.



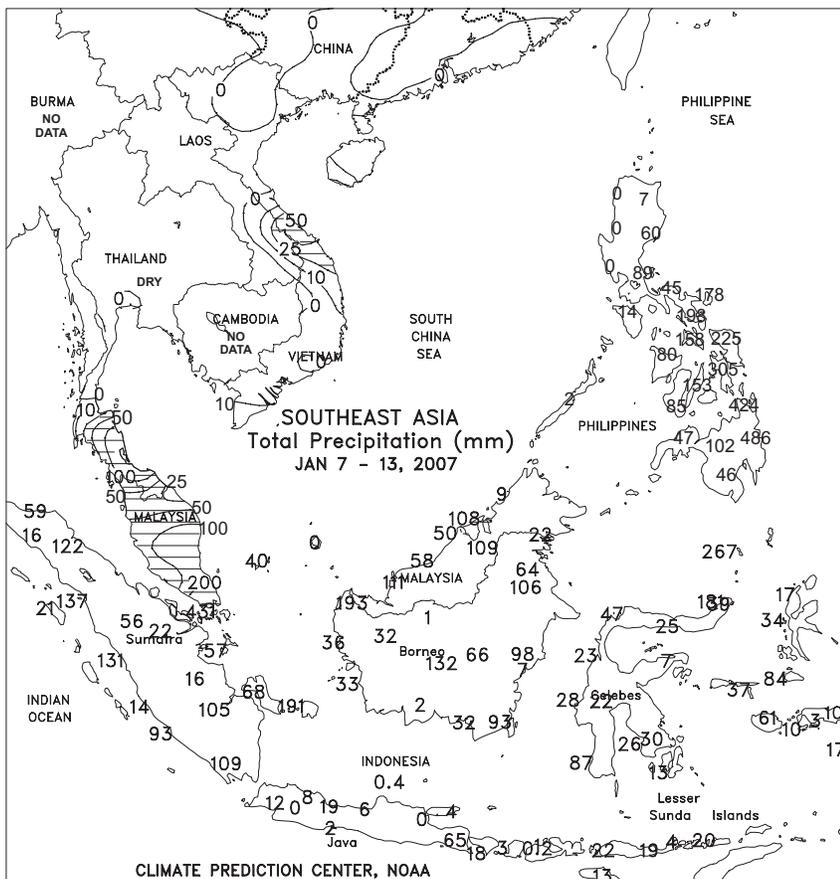
AUSTRALIA

Scattered showers (2-20 mm, locally more) in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales maintained local moisture supplies for cotton and sorghum. The rain in recent weeks has helped stabilize crop conditions in parts of eastern Australia, but the rain has not been sufficiently uniform to benefit summer crops throughout the entire region. Furthermore, after a period of relatively cool weather, unseasonably warm weather returned to eastern Australia this week, increasing evaporative losses. Temperatures in major summer crop areas averaged about 2 degrees C above normal, with maximum temperatures generally in the middle to upper 30s degrees C. Elsewhere in Australia, mostly dry weather prevailed across much of southeastern and western Australia, providing no significant drought relief to major winter grain areas.



EASTERN ASIA

Seasonably cold, mostly dry weather prevailed in winter growing areas of China. On the North China Plain, seasonably dry weather continued. Minimum temperatures were between -10 and -5 degrees C in most winter wheat areas. Light showers (less than 25 mm) supplemented irrigation supplies for winter rapeseed within the Yangtze Valley, while minimum temperatures dipped below 0 degrees C. With the more seasonable temperatures, the freezing line pushed farther south into Fujian and southern Jiangxi after being located around the Yangtze River last week.



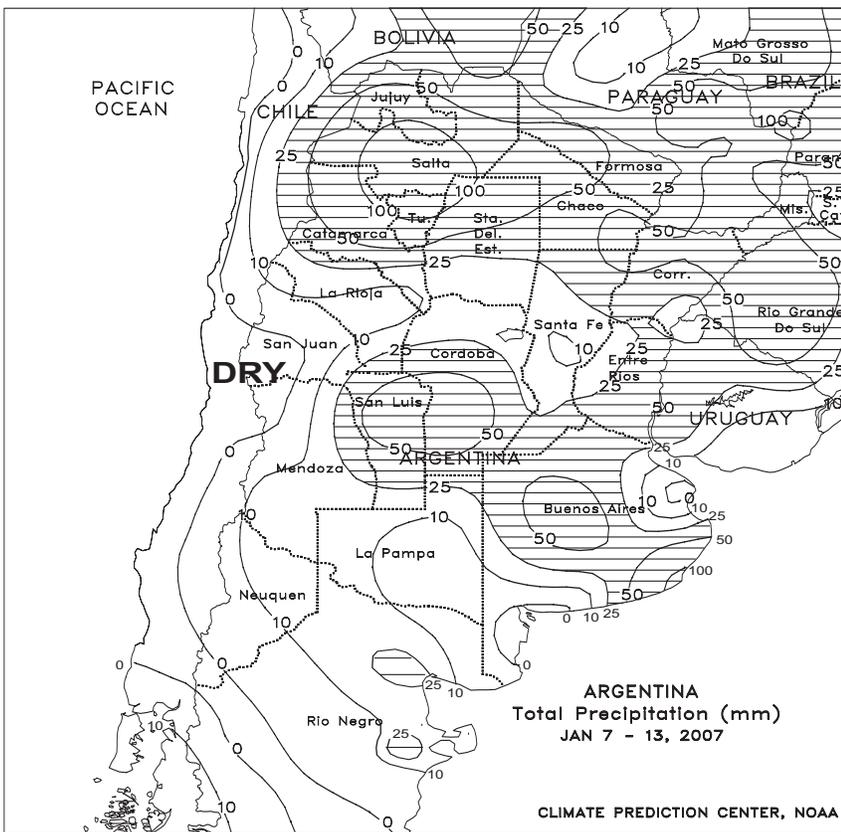
SOUTHEAST ASIA

In Indonesia, unfavorably dry weather reduced moisture supplies for vegetative rice in Java. In addition, above-normal temperatures increased evaporative losses. More rain is needed for normal crop development and to improve crop prospects. In contrast, heavy showers (50-200 mm) throughout Sumatra likely caused flooding and harvest delays for oil palm. The showers did, however, ease lingering dryness in southern Sumatra and improve moisture supplies for oil palm. In Malaysia, excessive rainfall (100-400 mm) likely resumed flooding, especially on the southern tip of the peninsula where showers were the heaviest. The inundating rains also likely delayed harvest activities for oil palm and interfered with pollination of reproductive trees raising concerns regarding reduced yield potential. In the Philippines, heavier-than-normal showers (50-100 mm, locally over 200 mm) boosted reservoir levels and provided abundant moisture to rainfed rice and corn in the central islands and most of Mindanao. Along the eastern coast, where the rainfall was the heaviest, flooding was likely. Despite above-normal showers (25-100 mm), coffee harvesting in central Vietnam was likely little delayed.



BRAZIL

Moderate to heavy showers (25-50 mm or more) continued in key summer crop areas of central and southern Brazil, maintaining mostly favorable moisture levels for soybeans, corn, cotton, and plantation crops such as sugarcane, citrus, and coffee. Isolated rainfall exceeding 100 mm maintained flooding concerns in northern Sao Paulo and sections of eastern Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro; these areas have reportedly experienced locally severe flooding, although no damage to citrus or coffee has been expressed. Elsewhere, showers (10-25 mm or more) gained intensity in parts of the northeastern interior, but amounts remained below normal in soybean areas of western Bahia and Tocantins. Temperatures averaged near to as much as 2 degrees C above normal throughout Brazil's main agricultural areas, with highs reaching the middle 30s degrees C in traditionally warmer locations of Mato Grosso and the northeastern interior.



ARGENTINA

Locally heavy showers (25-50 mm or more) covered most major agricultural areas of central Argentina, maintaining generally favorable moisture levels for vegetative to reproductive summer grains and oilseeds. However, unseasonably light showers (10 mm or less) continued for a third week in portions of southwestern Buenos Aires and neighboring locations of La Pampa, reducing moisture levels for normal development of corn, soybeans, and other crops. Above-normal temperatures (highs briefly reaching the middle 30s degrees C) compounded the effects of the dryness on the southern crops, but seasonable warmth (highs in the lower 30s degrees C) favored agriculture elsewhere in central Argentina. In the north, scattered showers (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) maintained generally favorable conditions for summer crops and livestock, although drier weather (rainfall under 25 mm) continued in southernmost cotton areas of Santa Fe and Santiago del Estero. Temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees C above normal throughout the north (highs in the upper 30s and lower 40s degrees C), accelerating crop development and maintaining high crop moisture requirements. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture (SAGPyA), sunflowers and corn were 99 and 97 percent planted, respectively, as of January 11. Soybeans were 97 percent planted, on par with last year's pace. Winter wheat was 99 percent harvested, still well ahead of last year's pace. Wheat harvesting was 99 percent complete in Buenos Aires, compared to 85 percent last year.

January 11 ENSO Update

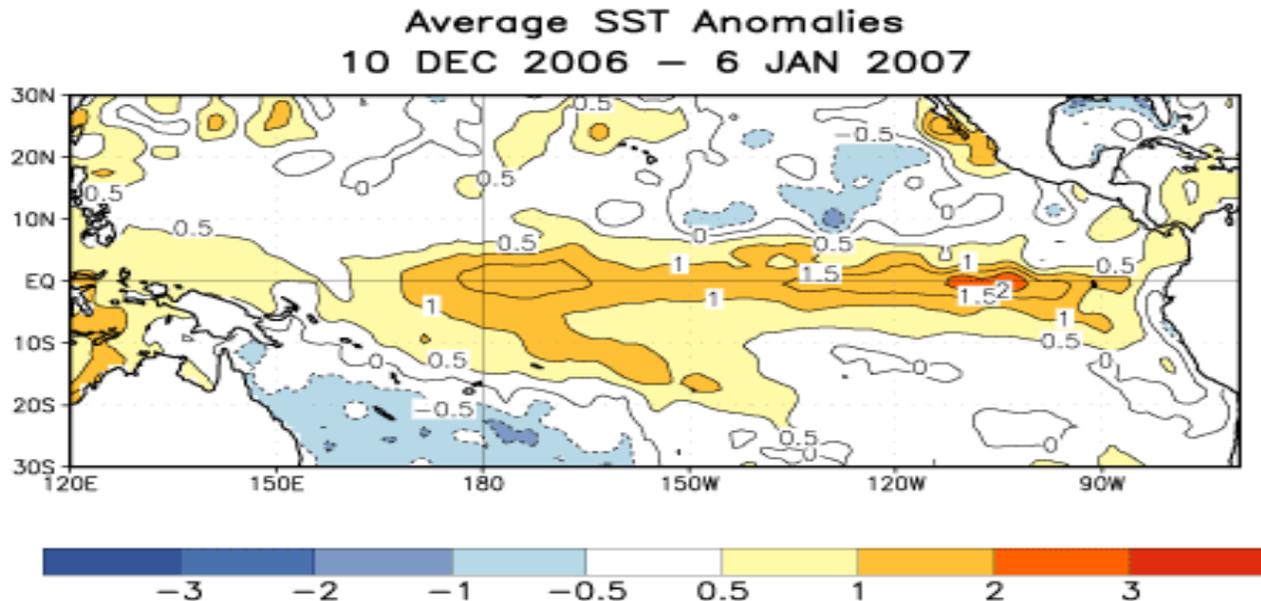


Figure 1. Average SST anomalies ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) for the four-week period 10 December 2006 – 6 January 2007. The SST anomalies are computed with respect to the 1971-2000 base period means (Xue, et al., 2003, *J. Climate*, 16, 1601-1612).

Synopsis: El Niño Conditions are likely to continue through March - May 2007.

Equatorial Pacific SST anomalies greater than $+1^{\circ}\text{C}$ were observed in most of the equatorial Pacific between 170°E and the South American coast (Fig. 1). The latest SST departures in the Niño regions are around 1.0°C , except near 0.5°C for Niño 1+2. The increase in SST anomalies during the last half of 2006 was accompanied by weaker-than-average low-level equatorial easterly winds across most of the equatorial Pacific and negative values of the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI). Collectively, these oceanic and atmospheric anomalies indicated the development of El Niño in the tropical Pacific.

Beginning in February 2006 the basin-wide upper ocean heat content increased, and since early April 2006 positive anomalies have been observed. The upper ocean heat content since April 2006 has been modulated by oceanic Kelvin waves, initiated by variations in the intensity of the low-level equatorial easterly winds partly associated with Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) activity. Four distinct Kelvin waves have occurred in the last nine months, with the amplitude of each wave exceeding that of its predecessor. The most recent Kelvin wave reached the west coast of South America during the last half of December 2006, resulting in a warming of the subsurface and surface waters along the coasts of Ecuador and northern Peru.

Most of the statistical and coupled models, including the NCEP Climate Forecast System (CFS), indicate that SST anomalies are near their peak and that decreasing anomalies are likely during February-May 2007. Recent observed trends in the upper ocean tend to support those forecasts. Decreasing upper-ocean heat content in the central equatorial Pacific has been progressing east in association with the upwelling portion of the most recent Kelvin wave. In the absence of any further Kelvin wave activity, the upper-ocean heat content should return to near average in a few months. However, there is considerable uncertainty in this outlook, given the resurgence of MJO activity in late December 2006. It is possible that the enhanced precipitation phase of the MJO, which is currently entering the western tropical Pacific, might trigger a more persistent pattern of cloudiness

and precipitation over the anomalously warm waters of the central equatorial Pacific during the next several weeks. If that occurs, then the equatorial easterlies over the central Pacific will likely weaken possibly leading to the initiation of a fifth Kelvin wave. Please refer to ENSO Evolution, Status and Prediction Presentation available on the CPC El Niño/ La Niña page for weekly updates on the latest conditions in the tropical Pacific (see link below).

There is an increased probability of observing El Niño-related effects over North America during January-March 2007, including warmer-than-average temperatures over western and central Canada, and over the northern United States, wetter-than-average conditions over portions of the U.S. Gulf Coast and Florida, and drier-than-average conditions in the Ohio Valley and in portions of the Pacific Northwest. Global effects that can be expected during January-March include drier-than-average conditions over portions of Malaysia, Indonesia, northern and eastern Australia, some of the U.S.-affiliated islands in the tropical North Pacific, northern South America and southeastern Africa, and wetter-than-average conditions over central South America (Uruguay, northeastern Argentina, southeastern Paraguay and southern Brazil) and possibly along the coasts of Ecuador and northern Peru.

This discussion is a consolidated effort of NOAA and its funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center website ([El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions](#)). 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 8 February 2007. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.ensupdate@noaa.gov.

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