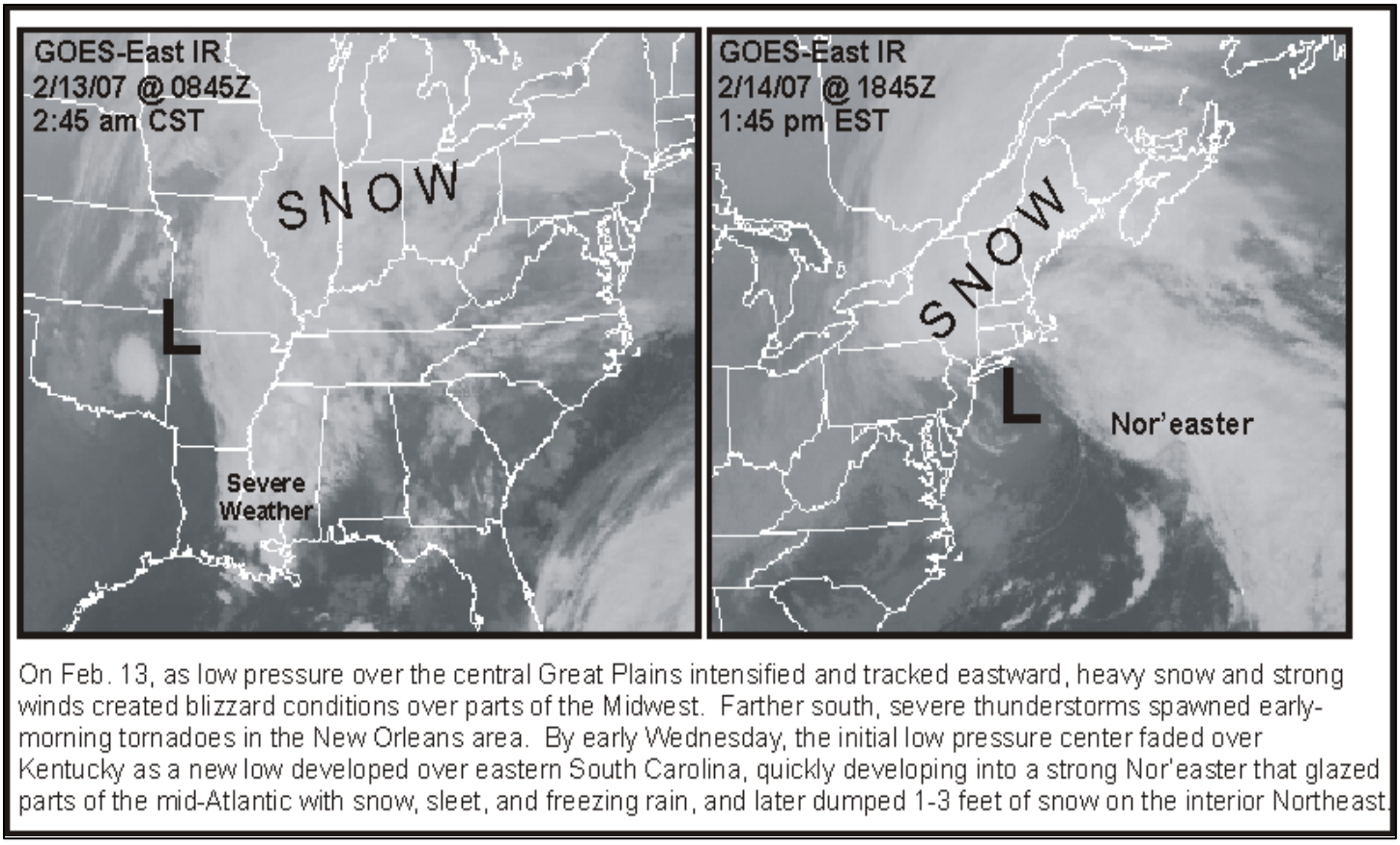
Volume 94, No. 08 *http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/jawf/wwcb.html* **February 21, 2007**

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



On Feb. 13, as low pressure over the central Great Plains intensified and tracked eastward, heavy snow and strong winds created blizzard conditions over parts of the Midwest. Farther south, severe thunderstorms spawned early-morning tornadoes in the New Orleans area. By early Wednesday, the initial low pressure center faded over Kentucky as a new low developed over eastern South Carolina, quickly developing into a strong Nor'easter that glazed parts of the mid-Atlantic with snow, sleet, and freezing rain, and later dumped 1-3 feet of snow on the interior Northeast.

HIGHLIGHTS
February 11 - 17, 2007

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

A record-setting storm encased much of the **Midwest** and **Northeast** in heavy snow, sleet, and freezing rain, and sparked strong thunderstorms across the **South**. In the storm's wake, bitterly cold air poured southward across the **Plains** and **Midwest**, eventually encompassing most areas **east of the Rockies**. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 15°F below normal across parts of the **northern and central Plains**, but averaged as much as 10°F above normal at several locations in the **West**. Farther east, post-storm **Midwestern** snow depths

(Continued on page 5)

Contents

Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States

Highlights

As of February 1, 2007, Western snowpacks showed significant decreases (compared with average) from the previous month for many basins in California, Nevada, southern Oregon, southern Idaho, western Wyoming, northern Utah, and parts of western Montana. Snowpacks increased slightly from well below normal to below normal in Arizona. Above-normal snowpacks were reported in southeastern Colorado, northeastern New Mexico, and the Washington Cascades.

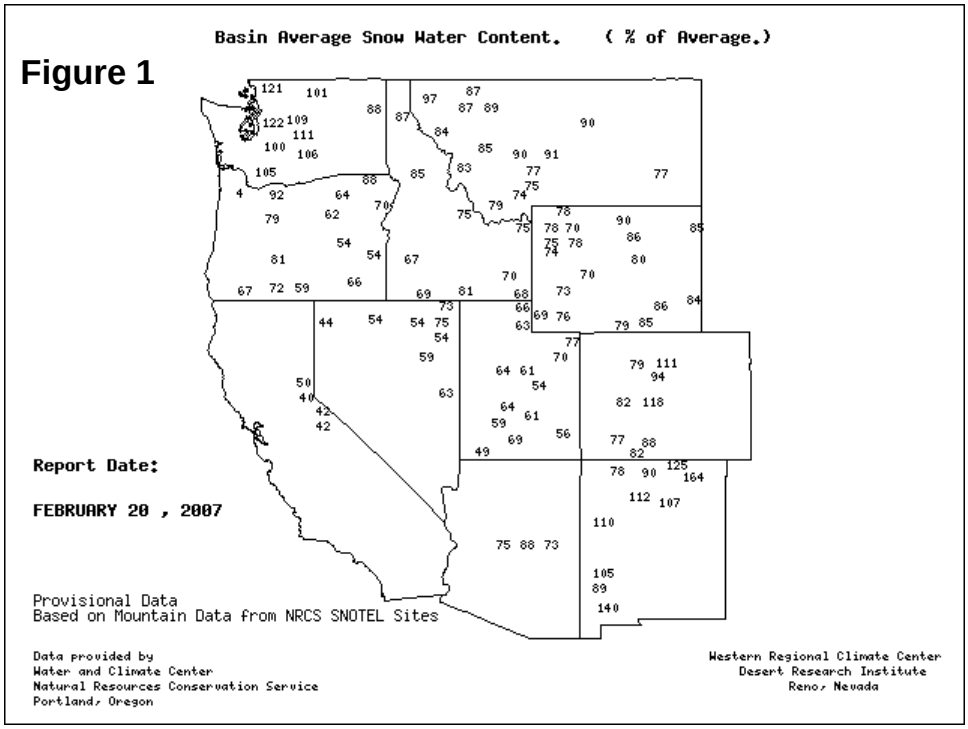
A lack of precipitation during January and below-average snowpacks reduced expected spring and summer streamflows in many Western basins. The most pronounced reductions were across the Pacific Northwest and the Intermountain West. Several basins in the central Sierra Nevada of California, Nevada, central Utah, northeastern Arizona, northeastern Wyoming, and southeastern Montana were forecast to experience less than 50 percent of average runoff. In contrast, streamflows were expected to be above normal in southeastern Colorado and the Washington Cascades.

Snowpack and Precipitation

On February 20, 2007, the snow water content map reflected below-average values across the majority of the West (figure 1). Snowpacks were less than 50 percent of average in several basins from the Sierra Nevada into southwestern Utah. Above-average values of snow water content were confined

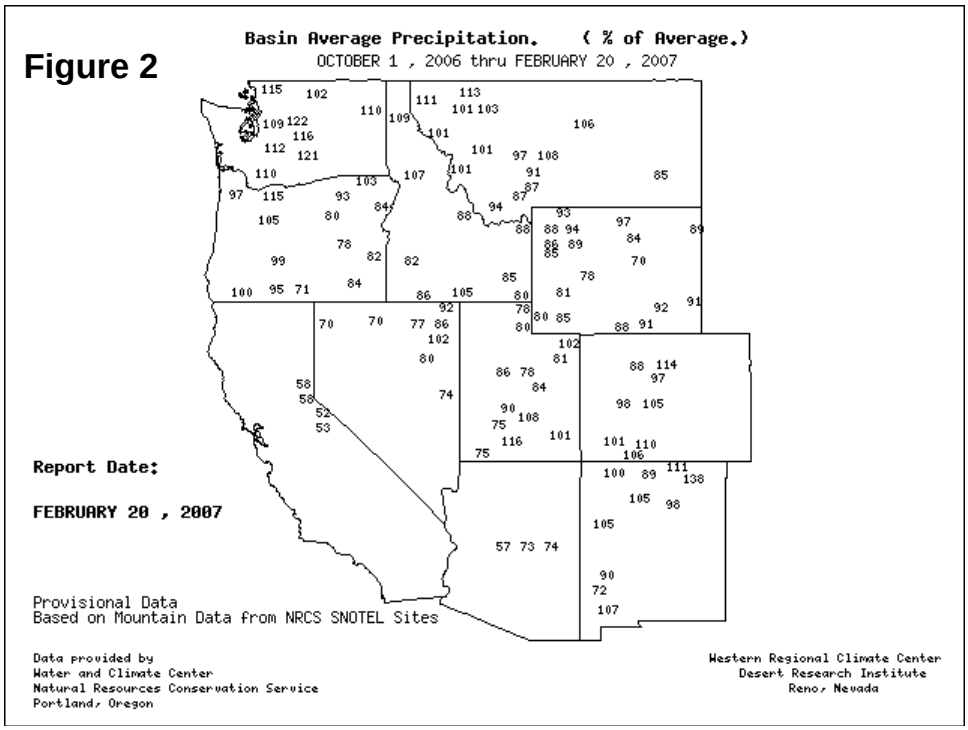
SNOTEL – River Basin Snow Water Content

Figure 1



SNOTEL – River Basin Precipitation

Figure 2



to the Washington Cascades, a few basins in the Colorado Rockies, and most of New Mexico.

Season-to-date precipitation (October 1, 2006 - February 20, 2007) indicated considerable variability, with totals ranging from well below normal (less than 60 percent of average) in California and parts of Arizona, to at least 120 percent of average in parts of the Washington Cascades and northeastern New Mexico (figure 2).

Spring and Summer Streamflow Forecasts

As of February 1, 2007, rivers were expected to provide well-below-normal spring and summer streamflows across the majority of Western basins (figure 3). Less than 50 percent of average streamflows were forecast from parts of the Sierra Nevada watershed eastward into western Utah and the Four Corners region. Near- to above-normal streamflows were expected to be confined to the central and southern Rockies and from the Pacific Northwest eastward to the northern Rockies.

Reservoir Storage

As of February 1, 2007, reservoir storage was variable across the Western States (figure 4). Storage was above average for this time of year in California, Nevada, and Washington, but below average in Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. Near-average storage was reported in Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, and Oregon.

For More Information

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

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

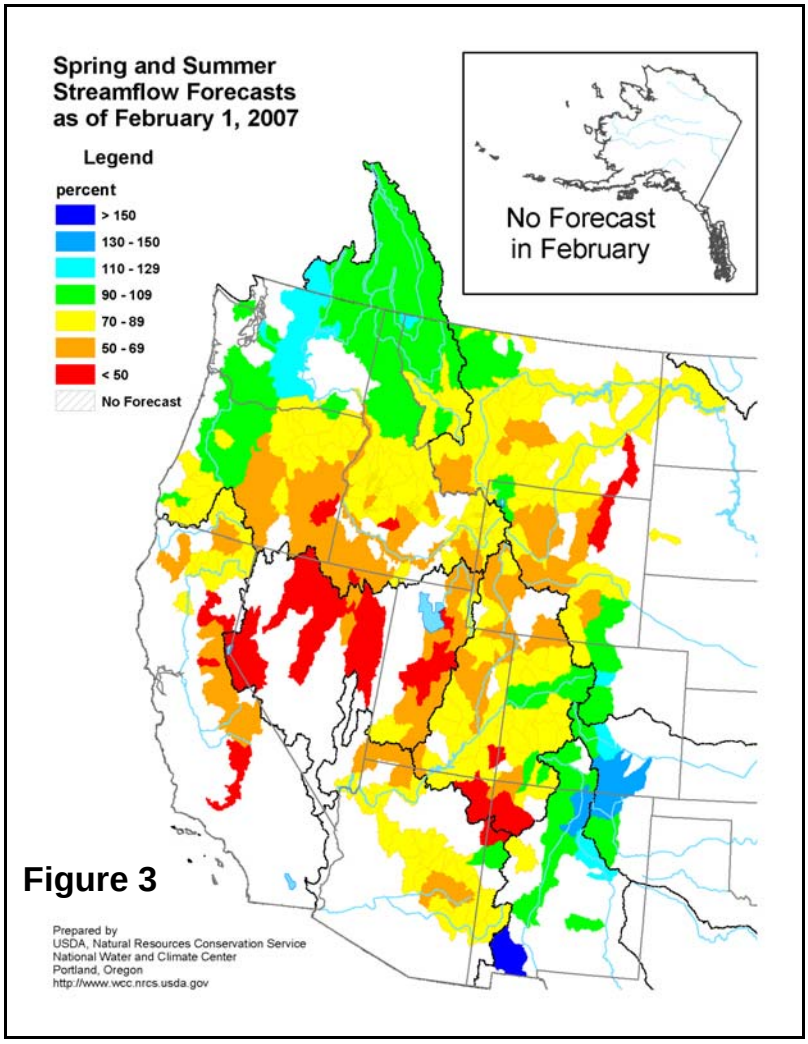


Figure 3

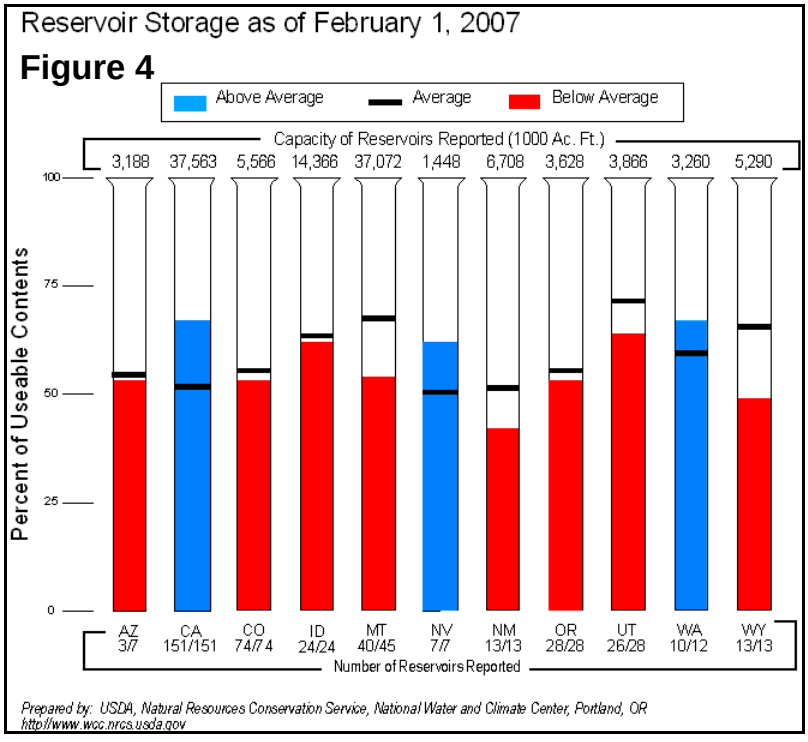
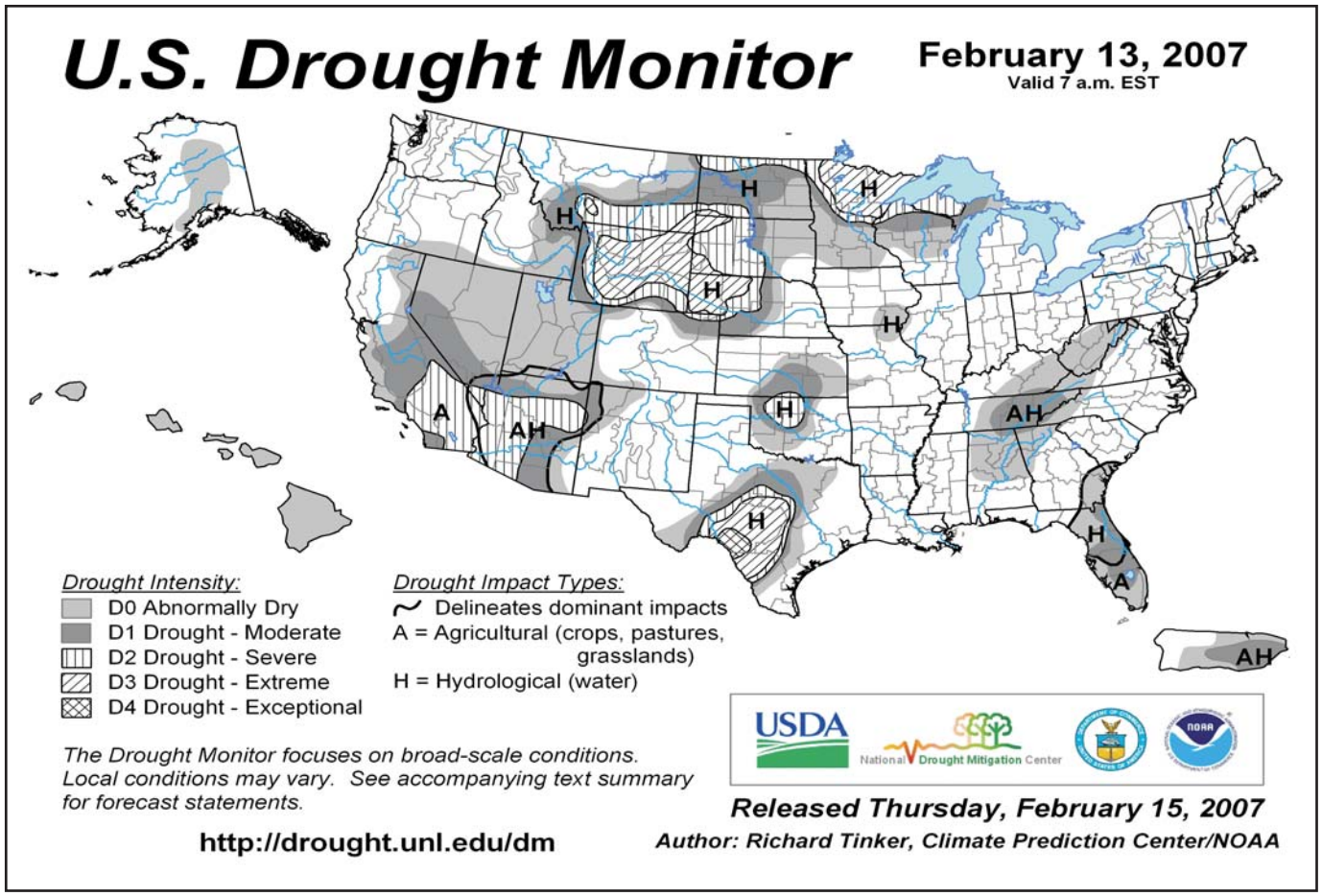
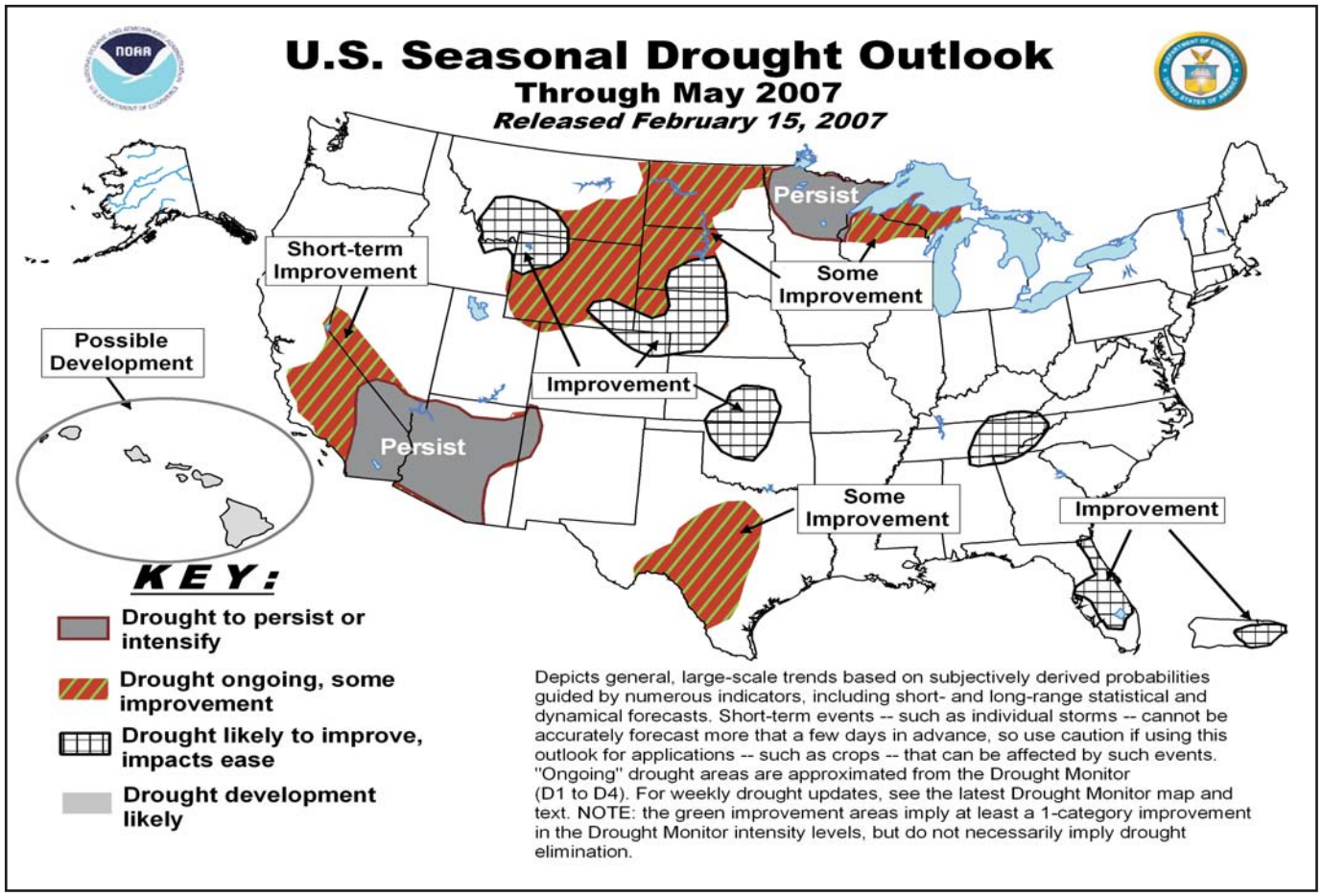
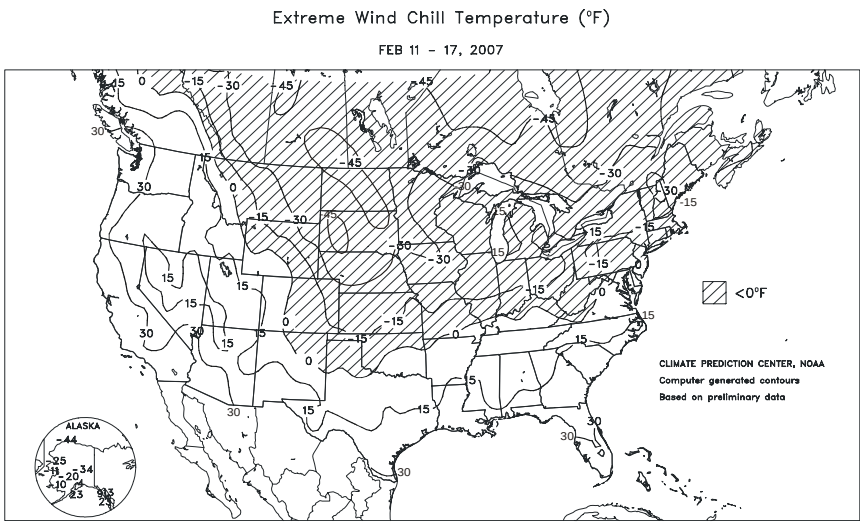


Figure 4


U.S. Drought Monitor
February 13, 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
USDA
National Drought Mitigation Center
Released Thursday, February 15, 2007
Author: Richard Tinker, Climate Prediction Center/NOAA


U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook
Through May 2007
Released February 15, 2007
Persist
Short-term Improvement
Some Improvement
Possible Development
Improvement
Persist
Some Improvement
Improvement
KEY:
Drought to persist or intensify
Drought ongoing, some improvement
Drought likely to improve, impacts ease
Drought development likely
Depicts general, large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by numerous indicators, including short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events -- such as individual storms -- cannot be accurately forecast more that a few days in advance, so use caution if using this outlook for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4). For weekly drought updates, see the latest Drought Monitor map and text. NOTE: the green improvement areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels, but do not necessarily imply drought elimination.

(Continued from front cover)



generally ranged from 6 to 18 inches, while temperatures plunged below 0°F, with some readings near -40°F in the **Dakotas**. The cold and snow curtailed outdoor activities, hampered rural travel, and severely stressed livestock. **Midwestern** snowfall was greatest, with more than one foot observed, from **central Illinois into northern Ohio**, where high winds created blizzard conditions on February 13. High winds and a variety of precipitation types swept into the **Northeast** on February 13-14, disrupting farm activities and transportation. More than 3 feet of snow blanketed several locations across the **interior Northeast**. Farther south, strong thunderstorms rolled across the **South** on February 12-13, spawning at least two dozen tornadoes from **Louisiana to South Carolina** and claiming one life near **New Orleans**. Rainfall associated with the storms slowed **Southern** planting preparations but eased drought across **Florida's peninsula**. At week's end, frost dotted **interior central and southern Florida**, necessitating some freeze-protection measures but causing little harm to citrus and sugarcane. Producers continued to evaluate the cold snap's effect on **Florida's** other winter crops, including vegetables. Meanwhile on the **Plains**, snow fell in many areas prior to the latest cold snap, helping to insulate winter wheat. Early-week snow was especially beneficial for wheat from **Nebraska northward**, where coverage had been patchy and shallow during earlier cold outbreaks. However, snow and bitterly cold conditions were also stressful for livestock, especially winter-weary animals on the **central High Plains**. Elsewhere, beneficial rain and snow subsided across **northern and central California** but continued from the **Pacific Northwest to the northern Rockies**. **California's** precipitation helped to green drought-stressed pastures and provided a slight boost to meager snow packs in the **Sierra Nevada**.

Early in the week, locally heavy showers dotted the **Northwest**. In **Oregon**, daily-record totals for February 11 included 0.64 inch in **Meacham** and 0.49 inch in **Pendleton**. The following day, snow spread into **western Montana**, dumping daily-record amounts for February 12 in **White Sulphur Springs** (6.6 inches) and **Shelby** (3.0 inches). Farther east, heavy rain erupted across the **Mid-South**, where **West Plains, MO** (1.83 inches on February 12), netted a daily-record sum. Conditions deteriorated across the **Midwest** due to wind and snow on February 13, when snowfall records for the date were established in locations such as **Lincoln, IL** (9.7 inches), **Indianapolis, IN** (7.4 inches); **Milwaukee, WI** (6.5 inches), and **Columbus, OH** (5.9 inches). With a 5.5-inch total on February 13, **Pittsburgh, PA**, experienced its snowiest day since February 24, 2005, when 5.6 inches fell. The brunt of the storm struck the **Northeast** on Valentine's Day, when daily snowfall records for February 14 included 25.3 inches in **Burlington, VT**, and 14.3 inches in **Binghamton, NY. Burlington's** total also set a 24-hour snowfall record (previously, 23.1 inches on January 14, 1934) and a daily record for February (previously, 16.8 inches on February 4, 1995). Farther south and east, a substantial portion of the precipitation fell in the form of freezing rain or sleet; nevertheless, precipitation (liquid equivalent) records for February 14 included 2.12 inches in **Harrisburg, PA**, 1.62 inches in **Boston, MA**, and 1.46 inches in **Bangor, ME.** In the **South**, the first in a series of tornadoes struck near **Lafayette, LA**, just after midnight on February 13; the last touched down in **Bamberg County, SC**, on the evening of February 13.

By the time the storm ended, February 12-15 snowfall unofficially reached or exceeded 3 feet in several **Northeastern** locations, including **Stratford, Fulton County, NY** (42 inches), and **Cambridge, Lamoille County, VT** (36 inches). Official **Northeastern** totals included 25.7 inches in **Burlington, VT**; 23.5 inches in **Rochester, NY**; 19.0 inches in **Binghamton, NY**; and 15.5 inches in **Scranton, PA.** Farther west, **Midwestern** totals reached 17.0 inches (along with a February 14 wind gust to 45 m.p.h.) in **Cleveland, OH**; 11.2 inches (along with a February 13 wind gust to 44 m.p.h.) in **Springfield, IL**; and 10.7 inches (along with a February 13 wind gust to 38 m.p.h.) in **South Bend, IN.** Elsewhere at mid-week, snow also blanketed parts of the **High Plains** and the **Southwest**, resulting in record totals for February 14 in **Albuquerque, NM** (4.3 inches), and **Amarillo, TX** (3.1 inches). **Albuquerque's** season-to-date snowfall climbed to 27.9 inches, second only to a 37.4-inch seasonal sum in 1972-73. Meanwhile, **Billings, MT**, noted at least one-half inch of snow on 7 consecutive days (totaling 12.9 inches) from February 8-14, tying its all-time record set in April 1997.

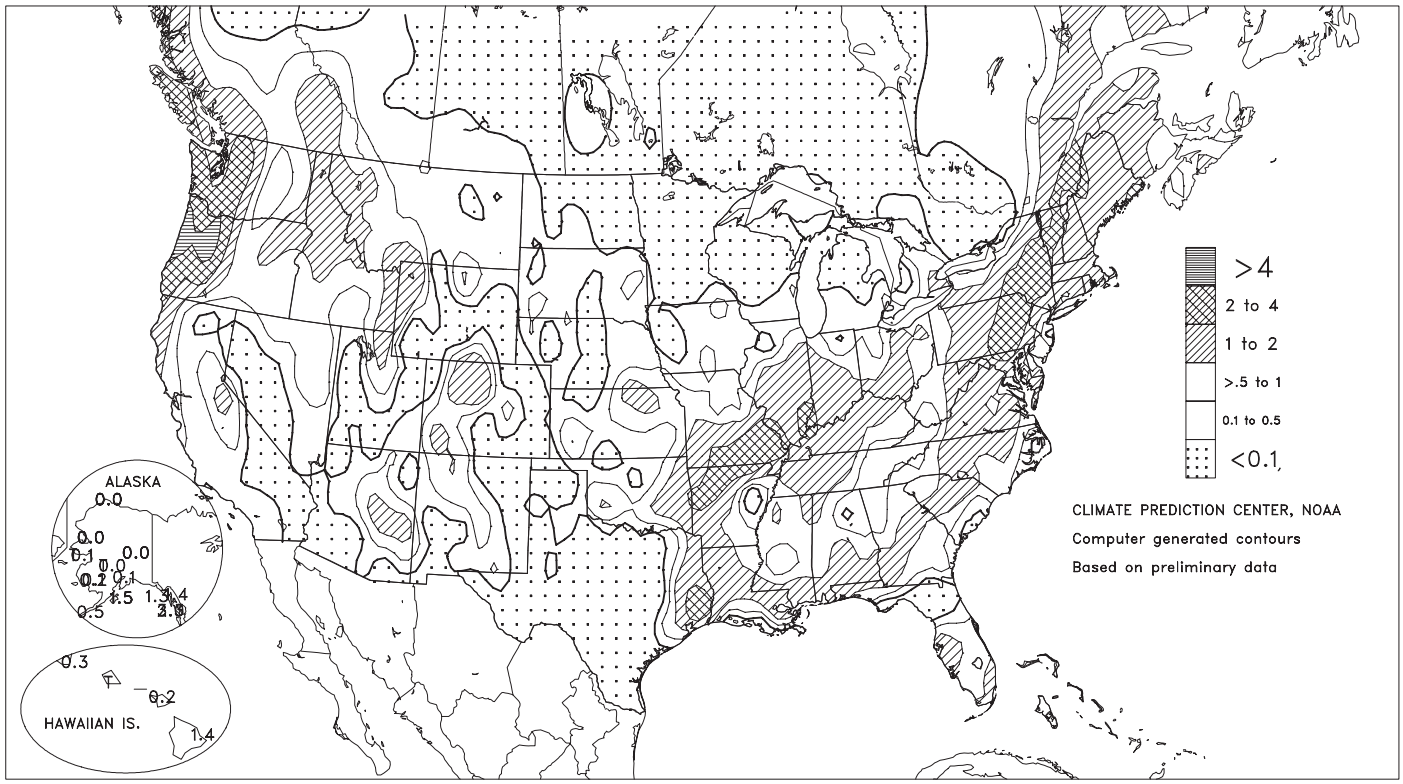
Bitterly cold air trailed the snow, ice, and rain, setting dozens of daily-record lows from the **Plains into the East**. From February 13-16, **Russell, KS** (4, -5, -6, and -4°F) posted four consecutive daily-record lows. Meanwhile in **Huntsville, AL** (highs of 34, 34, and 34°F from February 14-16), temperatures remained below 35°F on 3 consecutive days for the first time since December 2000. **Fort Wayne, IN**, collected three daily-record lows (-6, -8, and -8°F) from February 14-16. **Fort Wayne** also notched 11 days (February 4-11 and 14-16) with sub-zero temperatures, placing second behind 16 days in 1978 for its greatest number of February days with readings below 0°F. On February 16 in **Illinois**, **Quincy's** minimum of -8°F marked its lowest reading since January 31, 2004, when the temperature was -9°F. Farther west, daily-record lows for February 15 included -28°F in **Valentine, NE**, and -13°F in **Goodland, KS. Bismarck, ND** (-34°F on February 15) experienced its coldest day since February 3, 1996, when it was -36°F. A day later, record lows for February 16 included -11°F in **Springfield, IL**, and -3°F in **Freedom, OK.** However, the cold air began to erode later on February 16, accompanied by wind gusts to 71 m.p.h. at the NWS office in **Riverton, WY**, and 60 m.p.h. in **Broken Bow, NE.**

Following the major storm, additional, late-week snow boosted the snow depth to 12 inches in **Indianapolis, IN**, on Sunday morning, February 18. The last time **Indianapolis'** snow depth reached or exceeded 1 foot was February 12, 1982. Farther west, however, both **Denver, CO**, and **North Platte, NE**, saw long-running streaks of at least a 1-inch snow depth end after the morning observation time on February 19. In both locations, an inch or more of snow covered the ground on 61 consecutive days from December 21 - February 19. **North Platte's** longer such streaks were noted from November 26, 1978 - February 21, 1979 (88 days), and December 19, 1968 - February 27, 1969 (71 days), while **Denver's** only longer streak occurred from November 26, 1983 - January 27, 1984 (63 days). Elsewhere, record warmth returned at week's end to the **West**, where **El Cajon, CA**, closed the week with consecutive daily-record highs (85 and 86°F on February 16 and 17, respectively). Other daily-record highs for February 17 included 89°F in **southern California** locations such as **Oceanside Airport** and downtown **Los Angeles**. In contrast, very cold air reached **northern Florida**, where daily-record lows for February 17 included 18°F in **Tallahassee** and 23°F in **Gainesville**. Farther south, **Tampa's** February 17 low of 35°F was its lowest reading since January 24, 2005, when the minimum was 31°F. Elsewhere in **central Florida**, **Lakeland's** minimum of 30°F represented its lowest temperature since February 14, 2006, when it was 28°F. Other February 17 **Florida lows**, provided by the Florida Automated Weather Network, included 32°F at both **Belle Glade (Palm Beach County)** and **Frostproof (Polk County)**.

Showers increased across **Hawaii's** windward areas toward week's end, accompanied by a statewide increase in northeasterly (trade) winds. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo's** February 16-17 rainfall of 1.24 inches boosted its month-to-date total to 2.23 inches (44 percent of normal). Elsewhere on the **Big Island**, 48-hour totals from February 16-18 reached 2.67 inches in **Glenwood** and 2.38 inches in **Mountain View**. On February 17, wind gusts were clocked to 38 m.p.h. in **Kahului, Maui**, and 37 m.p.h. in **Honolulu, Oahu**. Farther north, the majority of **Alaska** experienced dry weather and near- to above-normal temperatures. An exception was **southern Alaska**, where some rain and snow fell. Meanwhile, weekly temperatures averaged more than 10°F above normal in parts of **western Alaska**. Through February 17, month-to-date precipitation reached 3.83 inches (104 percent of normal) in **Kodiak** but totaled less than one-tenth of an inch in locations such as **Nome** (0.04 inch) and **Valdez** (0.06 inch). In fact, **Valdez** did not receive its first measurable precipitation of the month until February 16, barely 2 weeks after the **southern Alaskan** town capped its second-snowiest January on record (142.7 inches).

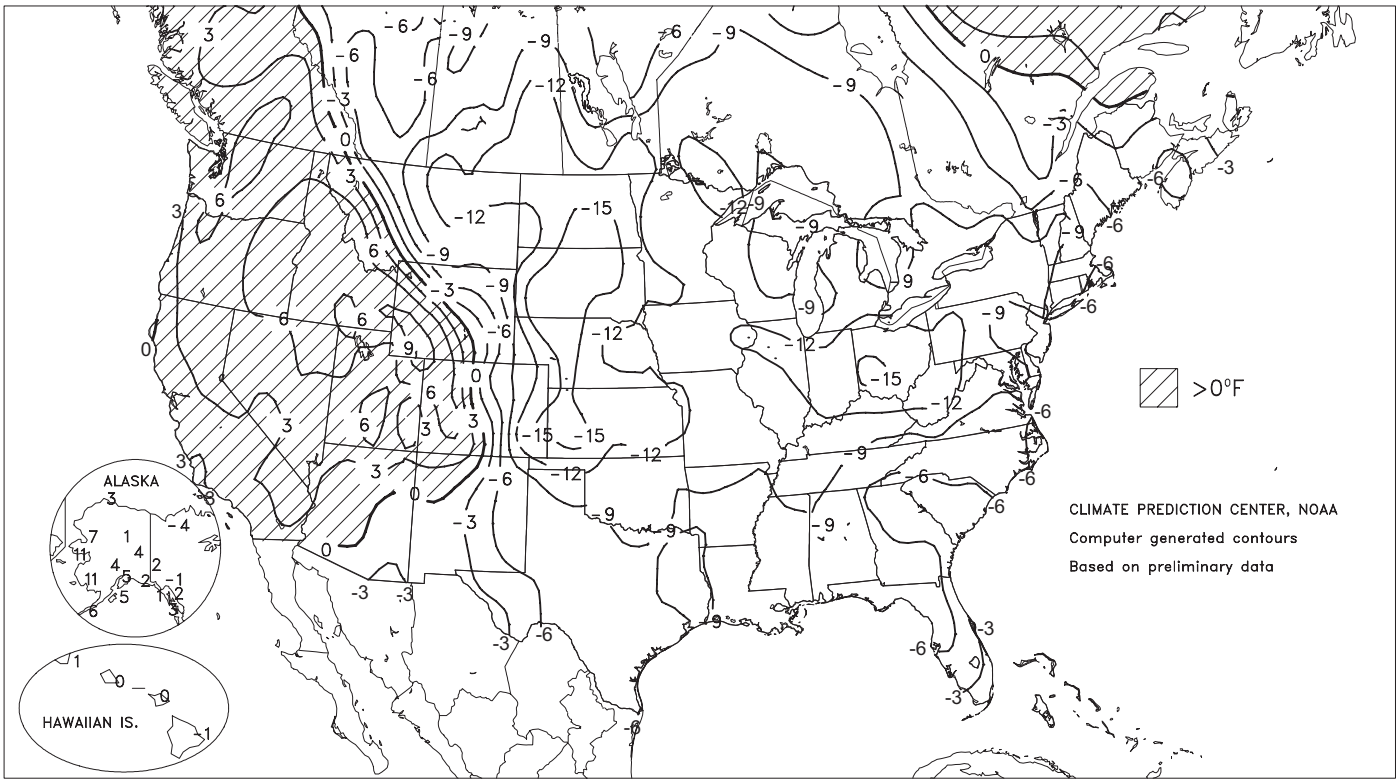
Total Precipitation (Inches)

FEB 11 - 17, 2007



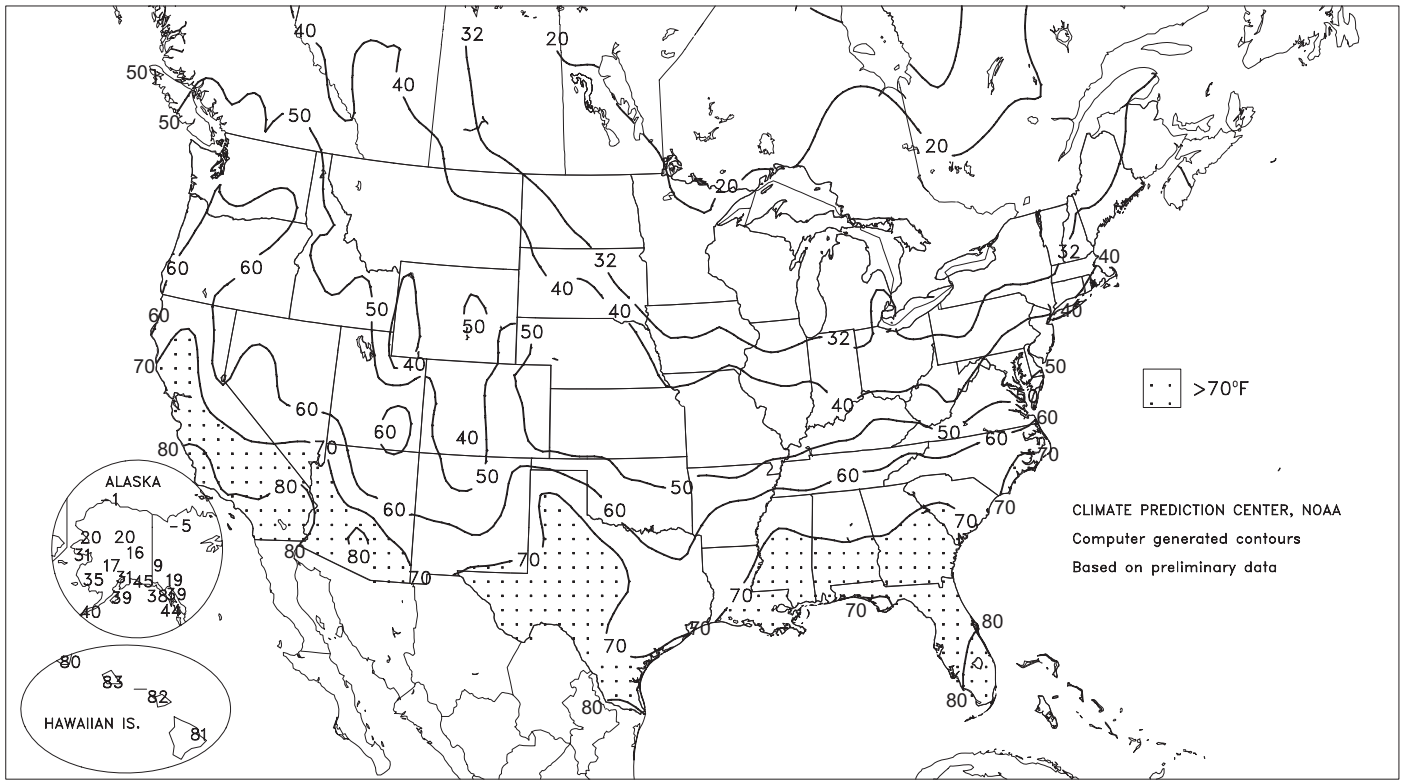
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

FEB 11 - 17, 2007



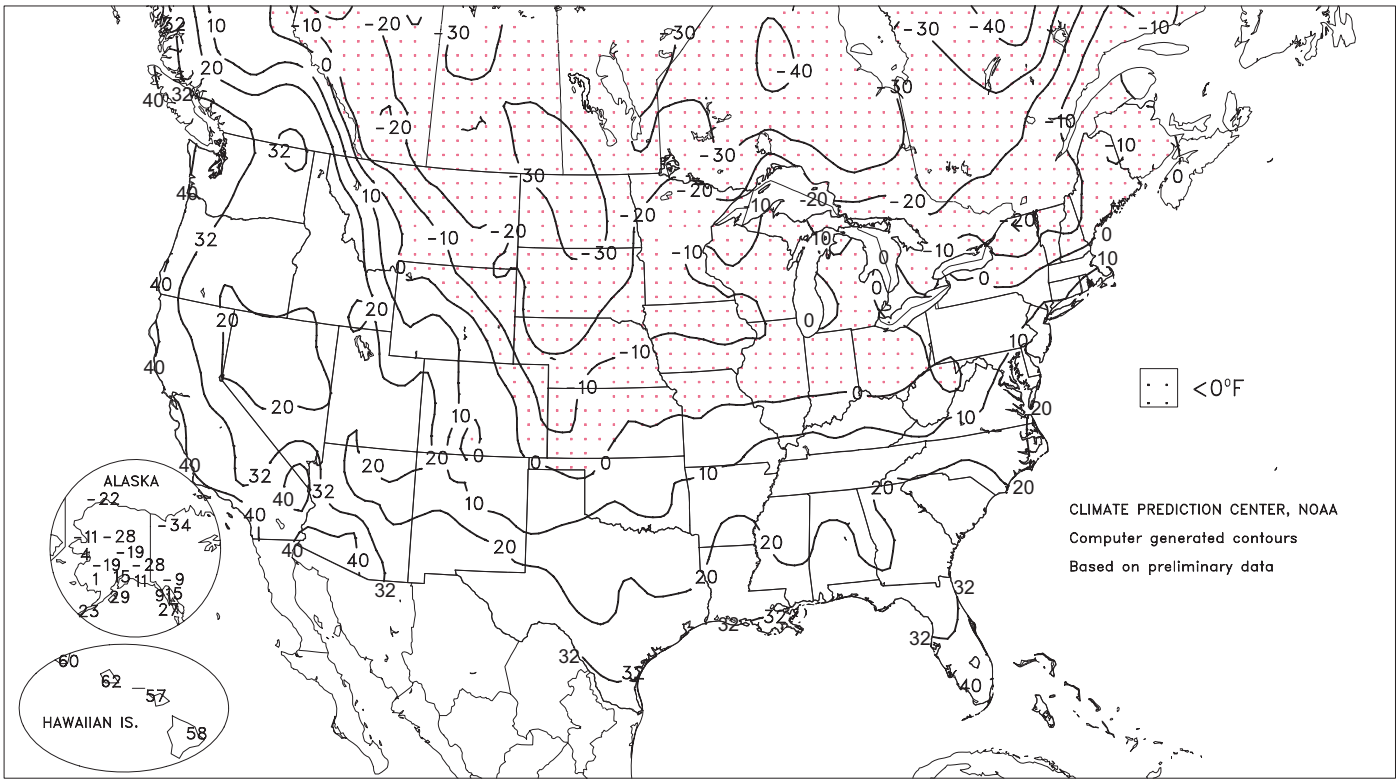
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

FEB 11 - 17, 2007



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

FEB 11 - 17, 2007



Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 17, 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			
																TEMP. ˚F		PRECIP	
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE DEC01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC01	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	44	26	65	20	35	-	0.55	-	0.40	11.53	-	5.47	-	46	39	0	6	2	0
LYON	47	28	66	19	38	-	0.61	-	0.35	10.10	-	4.18	-	46	38	0	6	2	0
VANCE	45	28	63	21	36	-	0.59	-	0.45	10.89	-	4.79	-	46	40	0	6	2	0
PERTHSHIRE	46	29	63	23	37	-	0.54	-	0.27	11.55	-	5.25	-	46	37	0	6	2	0
SCOTT	48	30	65	21	39	-	0.46	-	0.30	12.91	-	5.49	-	45	39	0	5	2	0
NE VERONA	47	30	64	22	39	-	0.51	-	0.42	8.38	-	4.65	-	47	40	0	5	3	0
SD STONEVILLE x	48	29	65	21	39	-7	0.45	-0.64	0.45	14.05	103	6.73	83	49	40	0	6	2	0
INDIANOLA 1S*	47	30	64	22	39	-	0.51	-	0.42	-	-	-	-	47	40	0	5	3	0
INVERNESS 5E	47	30	66	22	39	-	0.71	-	0.69	10.30	-	5.31	-	48	40	0	5	2	1
SIDON	49	30	68	23	40	-	0.72	-	0.72	10.25	-	5.35	-	50	39	0	5	1	1
NORTH ISSAQUENA	50	32	67	25	41	-	0.50	-	0.41	13.18	-	5.90	-	49	41	0	4	2	0
SILVER CITY	49	31	68	24	40	-	0.60	-	0.59	-	-	4.77	-	47	40	0	5	2	1
ONWARD	50	32	68	27	41	-	0.86	-	0.83	12.34	-	5.71	-	52	43	0	4	2	1
MAYDAY	51	32	68	24	42		0.76		0.73	11.14		5.86		49	42	0	5	2	1
MISSOURI																			
NW CORNING	28	9	42	-4	19	-10	0.07	-0.21	0.06	2.44	100	0.31	23	-	-	0	7	2	0
ALBANY	28	7	41	-8	19	-10	0.04	-0.48	0.03	1.77	55	0.40	22	31	29	0	7	2	0
ST. JOSEPH	27	10	41	-1	19	-12	0.10	-0.23	0.08	2.74	99	0.53	38	-	-	0	7	3	0
NC LINNEUS	29	10	42	-5	19	-11	0.02	-0.28	0.01	1.90	64	0.26	17	30	29	0	7	2	0
BRUNSWICK	29	12	40	0	20	-11	0.00	-0.50	0.00	1.68	43	0.00	0	30	30	0	7	0	0
NE NOVELTY	28	10	39	-6	19	-11	0.00	-0.34	0.00	3.40	91	0.88	46	30	29	0	7	0	0
MONROE CITY	29	11	39	-3	20	-12	0.00	-0.45	0.00	3.48	79	1.84	78	30	29	0	7	0	0
WC GREEN RIDGE	30	14	39	2	22	-10	0.40	-0.02	0.31	3.93	82	1.99	75	30	26	0	7	3	0
C AUXVASSE	30	13	43	-1	21	-10	0.36	-0.11	0.33	4.11	80	2.46	88	32	32	0	7	2	0
SANBORN FIELD	31	15	43	3	23	-10	0.52	0.01	0.37	3.88	76	2.46	84	31	31	0	7	4	0
COLUMBIA	30	14	43	0	22	-11	0.56	0.05	0.53	4.14	82	2.54	88	-	-	0	6	3	1
VERSAILLES	32	15	46	3	23	-12	0.78	0.33	0.43	4.28	86	2.40	88	32	31	0	6	3	0
EC COOK STATION	35	16	50	4	25	-11	1.02	0.38	0.54	6.94	104	4.55	129	33	33	0	6	3	1
SW LAMAR	33	18	40	8	25	-11	0.86	0.20	0.61	5.13	91	2.46	78	33	33	0	6	2	1
SE DELTA	35	20	46	10	28	-10	2.34	1.26	1.26	10.55	117	7.28	146	32	31	0	6	2	2
CHARLESTON	37	21	48	12	29	-10	1.32	-0.02	0.79	11.80	129	7.41	140	33	32	0	6	3	2
GLENNONVILLE	38	23	48	15	31	-8	2.12	1.01	1.62	11.27	132	7.91	163	35	33	0	6	2	2
CLARKTON	37	22	48	13	30	-9	1.59	0.49	1.00	12.06	139	8.33	170	35	32	0	6	2	2
PORTAGEVILLE DC	38	23	50	14	31	-9	1.42	-0.01	0.96	13.11	133	8.60	153	38	34	0	6	2	1
PORTAGEVILLE LF	38	23	50	14	31	-9	1.14	-0.21	0.65	11.23	115	7.17	130	36	33	0	6	2	1
STEELE	40	24	53	16	32	-8	0.59	-0.86	0.34	10.96	103	6.35	106	42	36	0	6	2	0
CARDWELL	39	24	53	17	32	-8	0.61	-0.81	0.32	11.74	115	7.70	133	39	35	0	6	2	0

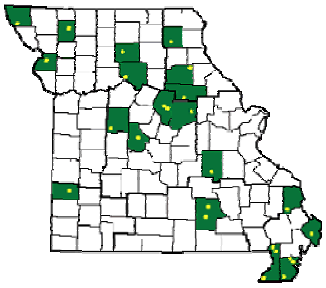
Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. * Beasley Lake. X Based on 1971-2000 normals. - Sufficient data not available.

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

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

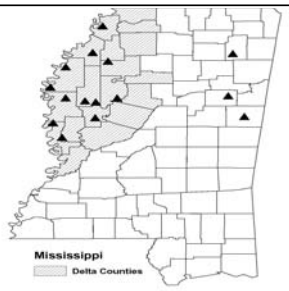
Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Arctic high pressure towards mid-week generated a drastic temperature swing, which caused temperatures above 60 degrees F to fall as much as 30 degrees F within a 24-hour period. In advance of the front, mild, showery weather resulted in less than 1 inch of rain. Aerial applicator fieldwork continued on a few days that were suitable. Lows often fell below freezing during the week.

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 February 17, 2007

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

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, 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	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	51	28	68	20	40	-6	0.55	-0.42	0.55	7.63	62	4.60	58	74	37	0	5	1	1
	HUNTSVILLE	46	26	64	17	36	-8	0.70	-0.48	0.70	8.02	58	4.10	49	72	57	0	5	1	1
	MOBILE	59	33	78	23	46	-7	0.19	-1.00	0.19	8.99	67	5.02	58	77	50	0	3	1	0
	MONTGOMERY	56	30	72	21	43	-7	1.51	0.18	1.51	11.06	84	7.32	89	75	40	0	6	1	1
AK	ANCHORAGE	27	19	31	15	23	4	0.05	-0.13	0.05	3.83	180	1.45	134	77	68	0	7	1	0
	BARROW	-9	-18	-1	-22	-13	3	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.46	148	0.26	137	86	72	0	7	0	0
	FAIRBANKS	12	-13	16	-19	0	4	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.03	69	0.55	72	80	72	0	7	0	0
	JUNEAU	35	26	39	15	31	2	1.42	0.43	0.61	18.10	143	8.73	121	95	89	0	6	6	1
	KODIAK	38	32	39	29	35	5	1.49	0.08	1.14	23.68	122	12.77	108	96	88	0	4	5	1
	NOME	23	10	31	4	17	11	0.04	-0.14	0.03	2.01	84	1.74	127	85	71	0	7	2	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	45	22	55	8	34	2	0.68	0.05	0.24	2.52	46	1.91	53	91	44	0	7	4	0
	PHOENIX	71	50	82	45	61	3	0.09	-0.08	0.05	0.92	43	0.58	48	65	44	0	0	3	0
	PRESCOTT	56	31	65	24	44	4	0.21	-0.24	0.14	0.89	23	0.69	26	80	29	0	6	3	0
	TUCSON	67	41	80	33	54	-1	0.04	-0.16	0.03	1.37	55	0.75	51	62	40	0	0	2	0
AR	FORT SMITH	42	27	50	14	35	-8	2.25	1.64	1.85	11.01	154	8.39	223	85	53	0	5	3	1
	LITTLE ROCK	47	29	64	18	38	-7	0.75	-0.05	0.63	16.40	160	10.42	188	75	43	0	6	3	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	65	44	77	41	54	1	0.57	0.29	0.34	1.59	61	0.99	54	86	69	0	0	3	0
	FRESNO	64	44	74	42	54	3	0.21	-0.30	0.15	2.80	59	1.47	43	89	70	0	0	3	0
	LOS ANGELES	68	51	87	46	60	2	0.38	-0.39	0.35	1.52	23	0.91	19	76	50	0	0	2	0
	REDDING	66	41	77	37	54	5	0.09	-1.26	0.04	11.73	81	5.11	52	85	58	0	0	3	0
	SACRAMENTO	65	41	75	35	53	2	0.45	-0.43	0.23	5.50	65	2.49	41	95	47	0	0	2	0
	SAN DIEGO	67	52	81	51	60	1	0.03	-0.47	0.02	1.25	26	0.54	15	75	56	0	0	2	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	62	48	73	45	55	3	0.40	-0.60	0.28	6.10	62	2.73	39	91	76	0	0	2	0
	STOCKTON	67	43	74	37	55	4	0.10	-0.50	0.07	3.55	59	1.93	46	85	69	0	0	3	0
CO	ALAMOSA	39	12	44	0	26	4	0.03	0.00	0.02	1.16	178	0.54	169	84	57	0	7	2	0
	CO SPRINGS	39	19	63	10	29	-3	0.12	0.05	0.05	0.83	102	0.44	113	87	49	0	7	4	0
	DENVER INTL	34	17	50	2	26	-5	0.06	0.04	0.03	1.84	329	0.63	252	85	60	0	7	3	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	47	30	55	23	39	5	0.25	0.15	0.17	1.12	84	0.75	91	77	57	0	5	3	0
	PUEBLO	42	16	65	8	29	-5	0.06	0.02	0.03	1.15	146	0.50	125	81	62	0	7	2	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	31	18	39	15	25	-7	0.35	-0.34	0.35	7.77	87	5.11	94	58	39	0	7	1	0
	HARTFORD	29	13	39	8	21	-8	0.68	-0.02	0.64	5.59	61	3.76	67	63	37	0	7	2	1
DC	WASHINGTON	35	19	43	16	27	-11	1.08	0.47	0.87	5.25	68	3.69	79	76	45	0	7	2	1
DE	WILMINGTON	34	18	46	14	26	-8	0.97	0.31	0.81	6.59	78	4.66	93	74	40	0	7	2	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	66	44	78	32	55	-5	0.39	-0.26	0.37	7.30	99	4.09	87	85	39	0	1	3	0
	JACKSONVILLE	63	36	74	23	49	-6	0.00	-0.75	0.00	7.59	92	4.69	84	88	42	0	3	0	0
	KEY WEST	73	64	81	56	69	-2	1.14	0.78	0.65	6.95	131	2.13	68	85	69	0	0	3	1
	MIAMI	74	59	84	43	67	-2	0.67	0.15	0.43	5.39	102	2.28	73	84	56	0	0	4	0
	ORLANDO	67	48	79	35	57	-5	0.31	-0.24	0.25	6.07	100	2.47	66	82	48	0	0	4	0
	PENSACOLA	58	36	72	27	47	-8	1.49	0.38	1.48	11.23	93	6.12	76	73	46	0	3	2	1
	TALLAHASSEE	60	32	70	18	46	-8	0.36	-0.73	0.33	16.18	134	7.83	98	87	48	0	3	3	0
	TAMPA	65	49	74	35	57	-5	0.56	-0.10	0.42	6.10	100	2.93	77	84	54	0	0	4	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	71	56	83	36	64	-3	0.44	-0.15	0.32	12.25	144	1.19	22	88	62	0	0	3	0
GA	ATHENS	55	29	69	23	42	-4	0.80	-0.27	0.78	9.09	83	5.18	71	66	44	0	5	2	1
	ATLANTA	53	30	67	22	42	-4	0.52	-0.61	0.52	8.56	74	5.48	70	65	46	0	5	1	1
	AUGUSTA	58	29	73	20	44	-4	0.69	-0.30	0.69	10.49	104	5.05	73	85	43	0	5	1	1
	COLUMBUS	56	32	70	23	44	-6	0.84	-0.23	0.83	8.45	72	5.56	76	75	36	0	5	2	1
	MACON	58	29	70	19	43	-6	0.73	-0.37	0.73	12.21	105	6.22	81	82	37	0	6	1	1
	SAVANNAH	60	33	72	23	46	-6	0.20	-0.50	0.20	7.06	82	4.27	74	89	56	0	4	1	0
HI	HILO	79	62	81	58	70	-1	1.40	-0.69	1.10	21.03	83	14.37	97	84	71	0	0	4	1
	HONOLULU	81	65	83	62	73	0	0.04	-0.54	0.04	2.01	29	1.43	35	73	62	0	0	1	0
	KAHULUI	80	63	82	57	71	-1	0.22	-0.34	0.19	4.94	59	1.69	32	81	69	0	0	2	0
	LIHUE	79	66	80	60	72	0	0.33	-0.45	0.16	3.14	28	2.55	39	78	67	0	0	3	0
ID	BOISE	51	33	57	25	42	5	0.53	0.25	0.24	2.73	79	1.10	53	87	69	0	2	4	0
	LEWISTON	52	37	64	31	45	7	0.41	0.19	0.20	1.92	70	0.96	56	87	74	0	1	3	0
	POCATELLO	44	30	51	22	37	7	0.23	0.00	0.21	2.03	73	0.83	49	83	73	0	5	2	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	24	9	31	-4	17	-10	0.75	0.36	0.39	5.76	113	2.58	96	80	63	0	7	6	0
	MOLINE	24	8	34	-8	16	-11	0.66	0.31	0.26	4.96	108	1.93	81	75	62	0	7	5	0
	PEORIA	25	9	35	-7	17	-11	0.58	0.19	0.43	6.46	135	3.32	139	81	59	0	7	3	0
	ROCKFORD	22	6	30	-9	14	-10	0.44	0.13	0.17	3.89	92	1.37	64	75	64	0	7	5	0
	SPRINGFIELD	28	9	41	-11	18	-12	1.23	0.81	0.78	7.00	138	3.78	149	83	55	0	7	4	1
IN	EVANSVILLE	34	16	44	7	25	-10	2.03	1.28	1.00	12.13	148	7.54	162	78	64	0	7	4	2
	FORT WAYNE	22	3	32	-8	13	-14	0.39	-0.08	0.20	8.99	152	4.26	135	83	61	0	7	5	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	26	8	36	-6	17	-14	1.65	1.08	1.24	11.70	171	6.46	169	86	61	0	7	5	1
	SOUTH BEND	23	8	31	-7	16	-11	0.58	0.11	0.25	7.73	119	4.18	123	82	69	0	7	7	0
IA	BURLINGTON	27	10	40	-6	19	-9	0.39	0.03	0.20	3.55	85	1.58	76	81	57	0	7	4	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	20	3	33	-13	12	-12	0.23	-0.02	0.10	3.02	96	0.73	44	89	67	0	7	3	0
	DES MOINES	23	7	36	-6	15	-11	0.30	0.02	0.17	3.64	121	1.11	66	78	65	0	7	4	0
	DUBUQUE	19	4	26	-10	12	-11	0.59	0.26	0.21	3.31	89	1.68	82	80	63	0	7	5	0
	SIOUX CITY	21	3	34	-12	12	-13	0.48	0.36	0.31	4.05	272	1.49	180	80	71	0	7	3	0
	WATERLOO	21	4	34	-13	13	-9	0.08	-0.16	0.04	2.85	114	0.99	71	80	64	0	7	3	0
KS	CONCORDIA	27	10	42	-5	19	-13	0.44	0.31	0.32	4.17	237	0.93	103	86	78	0	7	3	0
	DODGE CITY	29	12	43	-7	21	-15	0.19	0.06	0.09	4.84	293	0.58	66	85	73	0	7	4	0
	GOODLAND	27	8	41	-13	18	-14	0.28	0.20	0.24	3.62	366	0.83	141	86	79	0	7	3	0
	TOPEKA	30	12	39	0	21	-12	0.76	0.50	0.63	3.13	107	1.43	95	81	70	0	6	4	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 17, 2007

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, 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	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	33	15	44	3	24	-12	0.23	0.02	0.21	3.13	121	1.44	117	85	70	0	6	2	0
KY	JACKSON	37	17	52	8	27	-11	0.48	-0.42	0.17	5.57	56	3.54	63	87	46	0	6	4	0
	LEXINGTON	32	15	42	6	24	-12	1.24	0.46	0.87	7.92	86	4.87	95	72	59	0	7	3	1
	LOUISVILLE	34	18	40	8	26	-11	1.76	0.98	1.13	8.59	98	5.45	107	77	48	0	7	3	2
	PADUCAH	37	20	47	10	28	-10	1.34	0.35	0.71	12.30	121	7.83	135	88	52	0	6	4	2
LA	BATON ROUGE	59	36	74	30	48	-5	1.06	-0.20	0.88	17.32	118	9.19	98	84	42	0	3	2	1
	LAKE CHARLES	56	36	69	27	46	-8	0.03	-0.74	0.02	14.89	122	8.90	116	87	49	0	2	2	0
	NEW ORLEANS	58	40	76	33	49	-6	1.30	-0.07	1.30	16.50	115	6.47	69	78	56	0	0	1	1
	SHREVEPORT	52	34	64	21	43	-8	1.34	0.29	1.34	14.67	125	9.31	130	71	47	0	3	1	1
ME	CARIBOU	20	-2	28	-8	9	-4	1.19	0.71	0.99	6.08	82	3.79	90	81	55	0	7	2	1
	PORTLAND	26	8	35	-1	17	-8	0.60	-0.15	0.59	7.17	70	3.81	64	63	40	0	7	2	1
MD	BALTIMORE	35	16	46	10	26	-9	1.17	0.45	1.02	5.67	67	3.79	73	73	51	0	7	3	1
MA	BOSTON	31	15	37	9	23	-8	1.62	0.82	1.60	6.33	66	4.44	75	63	37	0	7	2	1
	WORCESTER	24	10	32	4	17	-9	1.03	0.31	0.94	6.85	71	4.36	74	69	38	0	7	2	1
MI	ALPENA	20	0	27	-9	10	-9	0.07	-0.23	0.05	3.72	86	1.24	49	82	54	0	7	3	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	23	11	31	5	17	-8	0.31	-0.05	0.13	7.10	126	3.34	114	80	59	0	7	6	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	19	2	24	-4	10	-10	0.01	-0.27	0.01	3.61	89	1.00	43	82	63	0	7	1	0
	LANSING	20	7	26	-2	14	-10	0.19	-0.16	0.09	5.48	118	2.41	98	82	65	0	7	3	0
	MUSKEGON	23	14	27	4	19	-6	0.25	-0.12	0.07	5.81	100	2.70	85	77	64	0	7	6	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	21	5	27	-2	13	-9	0.11	-0.32	0.06	3.08	45	0.84	20	83	55	0	7	4	0
MN	DULUTH	14	-3	19	-11	6	-9	0.03	-0.14	0.03	1.45	57	0.23	14	73	48	0	7	1	0
	INT'L FALLS	9	-11	19	-19	-1	-12	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.33	69	0.34	28	82	51	0	7	0	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	19	4	25	-5	12	-8	0.00	-0.17	0.00	2.56	104	0.43	29	67	55	0	7	0	0
	ROCHESTER	16	1	22	-12	9	-9	0.06	-0.11	0.03	2.75	116	0.71	53	76	66	0	7	3	0
	ST. CLOUD	24	0	47	-8	12	-4	0.00	-0.12	0.00	1.85	105	0.32	30	74	42	0	7	0	0
MS	JACKSON	54	30	71	19	42	-7	0.83	-0.26	0.83	13.25	96	7.70	92	82	46	0	5	1	1
	MERIDIAN	56	28	74	19	42	-8	0.71	-0.57	0.71	10.18	71	5.13	57	82	50	0	5	1	1
	TUPELO	49	27	67	19	38	-6	1.52	0.40	1.52	11.14	80	6.53	84	67	48	0	6	1	1
MO	COLUMBIA	31	14	44	-1	23	-10	0.72	0.18	0.35	4.81	89	3.46	118	84	58	0	6	3	0
	KANSAS CITY	29	11	43	-3	20	-13	0.48	0.18	0.34	3.09	90	1.33	74	84	66	0	7	2	0
	SAINT LOUIS	32	17	46	5	25	-10	0.99	0.45	0.49	6.18	99	4.14	123	78	63	0	6	4	0
	SPRINGFIELD	35	19	42	7	27	-10	1.65	1.11	0.91	7.67	117	5.94	175	80	64	0	6	3	2
MT	BILLINGS	29	9	49	-4	19	-11	0.22	0.11	0.13	1.28	72	0.90	82	85	65	0	7	4	0
	BUTTE	37	18	46	10	28	6	0.48	0.39	0.40	1.02	80	0.65	88	89	59	0	7	3	0
	CUT BANK	22	8	45	-6	15	-9	0.01	-0.05	0.01	0.27	32	0.16	31	80	62	0	7	1	0
	GLASGOW	18	-2	36	-20	8	-11	0.21	0.15	0.06	0.69	81	0.40	83	84	79	0	7	5	0
	GREAT FALLS	28	11	49	-8	19	-7	0.26	0.15	0.10	1.70	107	1.11	121	83	63	0	7	4	0
	HAVRE	22	-1	43	-28	10	-12	0.21	0.14	0.09	0.98	87	0.71	115	82	74	0	7	4	0
	MISSOULA	42	31	54	25	37	8	0.19	0.02	0.09	1.67	63	0.97	66	83	70	0	6	4	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	26	7	45	-9	17	-11	0.17	0.04	0.14	2.60	178	0.84	105	87	77	0	7	3	0
	LINCOLN	27	8	44	-6	18	-10	0.38	0.26	0.34	4.13	233	1.08	119	81	71	0	7	2	0
	NORFOLK	24	5	43	-13	15	-11	0.42	0.27	0.33	3.98	257	1.36	151	82	74	0	7	4	0
	NORTH PLATTE	24	4	42	-17	14	-15	0.27	0.17	0.19	3.50	350	0.94	157	87	73	0	7	3	0
	OMAHA	25	7	38	-7	16	-12	0.22	0.06	0.12	3.12	152	0.87	77	84	73	0	7	3	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	36	9	58	-12	23	-7	0.35	0.23	0.11	1.53	111	0.50	61	84	67	0	7	5	0
	VALENTINE	22	-2	42	-28	10	-17	0.27	0.17	0.11	1.87	225	0.76	152	83	75	0	7	5	0
NV	ELY	44	21	53	11	32	2	0.81	0.64	0.38	1.33	82	1.03	92	91	69	0	6	3	0
	LAS VEGAS	67	48	74	40	57	5	0.14	-0.03	0.12	0.46	34	0.26	27	50	31	0	0	2	0
	RENO	55	31	63	25	43	5	0.15	-0.10	0.14	1.14	45	0.73	44	80	58	0	4	2	0
	WINNEMUCCA	51	28	58	17	40	4	0.27	0.13	0.21	1.88	95	1.29	111	89	63	0	5	3	0
NH	CONCORD	25	5	34	0	15	-8	0.83	0.27	0.82	7.38	101	3.85	88	71	39	0	7	2	1
NJ	NEWARK	32	17	42	14	25	-8	0.54	-0.15	0.52	6.44	69	4.25	74	60	39	0	7	2	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	48	30	55	19	39	-2	0.70	0.61	0.35	2.38	200	0.88	126	79	48	0	4	4	0
NY	ALBANY	23	6	33	1	14	-11	0.96	0.44	0.90	5.26	82	3.25	87	79	48	0	7	2	1
	BINGHAMTON	26	7	37	3	17	-6	1.18	0.57	0.83	6.52	92	4.33	107	66	48	0	7	4	1
	BUFFALO	19	9	27	-1	14	-12	0.50	-0.08	0.23	8.65	103	5.49	119	87	64	0	7	5	0
	ROCHESTER	22	10	29	1	16	-9	0.52	0.02	0.35	7.85	125	4.82	136	78	61	0	7	3	0
	SYRACUSE	20	5	28	-2	13	-11	1.41	0.91	0.86	9.67	139	5.91	154	81	56	0	7	6	1
NC	ASHEVILLE	45	20	64	14	33	-6	0.32	-0.61	0.31	8.43	87	3.79	60	72	43	0	6	2	0
	CHARLOTTE	49	26	63	20	38	-7	1.28	0.43	1.28	7.68	83	5.31	88	67	31	0	6	1	1
	GREENSBORO	47	23	60	19	35	-6	1.36	0.62	1.34	6.19	74	4.46	83	71	30	0	7	2	1
	HATTERAS	52	33	69	25	43	-3	0.79	-0.13	0.63	10.40	81	6.31	77	79	40	0	5	2	1
	RALEIGH	49	24	64	19	37	-6	0.73	-0.10	0.70	7.29	80	4.29	71	66	45	0	6	2	1
	WILMINGTON	55	29	72	20	42	-6	0.36	-0.52	0.36	10.34	99	6.08	91	84	34	0	5	1	0
ND	BISMARCK	13	-9	30	-34	2	-16	0.39	0.28	0.20	1.50	129	0.67	93	81	72	0	7	3	0
	DICKINSON	21	-2	38	-21	9	-12	0.22	0.12	0.07	0.35	36	0.23	37	86	66	0	7	5	0
	FARGO	9	-6	20	-17	2	-12	0.00	-0.12	0.00	1.33	82	0.27	26	76	64	0	7	0	0
	GRAND FORKS	7	-11	21	-22	-2	-15	0.01	-0.13	0.01	0.98	63	0.36	36	82	64	0	7	1	0
	JAMESTOWN	10	-8	25	-22	1	-15	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.72	54	0.07	8	85	66	0	7	0	0
	WILLISTON	16	-5	35	-22	5	-12	0.72	0.64	0.29	1.24	95	0.92	124	80	70	0	7	5	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	21	7	30	-3	14	-14	0.56	0.02	0.33	7.69	114	5.00	132	82	71	0	7	4	0
	CINCINNATI	27	9	37	-1	18	-16	1.18	0.52	0.95	8.86	114	5.40	120	76	69	0	7	4	1
	CLEVELAND	22	8	30	-4	15	-13	0.76	0.21	0.42	10.16	146	6.65	174	79	57	0	7	5	0
	COLUMBUS	25	8	34	-2	17	-15	1.02	0.50	0.86	8.70	129	5.52	145	73	61	0	7	3	1
	DAYTON	27	6	45	-6	16	-14	0.74	0.19	0.67	8.77	125	5.11	130	87	59	0	7	2	1
	MANSFIELD	22	7	34	-3	15	-12	3.18	2.66	2.14	11.48	160	8.43	216	86	60	0	7	3	2

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 17, 2007

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, 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	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	21	5	30	-8	13	-14	0.35	-0.12	0.14	8.46	149	3.97	131	79	66	0	7	4	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	21	9	30	-2	15	-12	0.85	0.38	0.59	9.06	140	6.13	176	83	67	0	7	5	1
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	42	24	52	8	33	-9	0.45	0.10	0.44	4.58	118	2.56	129	80	58	0	4	2	0
	TULSA	41	23	50	10	32	-10	0.42	-0.03	0.41	6.96	139	2.69	105	78	60	0	6	2	0
OR	ASTORIA	51	42	52	36	46	2	3.59	1.63	1.81	23.31	94	12.56	86	99	92	0	0	7	2
	BURNS	46	30	55	25	38	8	0.32	0.06	0.10	2.48	80	1.10	61	92	84	0	5	5	0
	EUGENE	55	42	64	36	49	6	1.87	0.30	1.00	14.21	71	6.53	56	96	83	0	0	7	1
	MEDFORD	55	39	62	30	47	4	0.38	-0.14	0.21	7.57	114	2.82	75	94	67	0	1	3	0
	PENDLETON	53	36	68	29	44	6	0.59	0.30	0.39	3.19	87	1.52	70	93	79	0	2	3	0
	PORTLAND	55	43	61	38	49	6	0.90	-0.14	0.27	10.05	75	4.19	55	92	83	0	0	7	0
	SALEM	55	43	62	35	49	6	1.85	0.57	0.85	13.76	89	6.41	71	95	86	0	0	6	1
PA	ALLENTOWN	30	12	37	6	21	-9	1.26	0.61	1.09	6.52	77	4.24	83	64	45	0	7	2	1
	ERIE	21	11	27	7	16	-12	0.65	0.10	0.23	10.72	142	7.04	183	83	67	0	7	6	0
	MIDDLETOWN	32	15	41	8	24	-7	2.54	1.82	2.09	7.33	94	5.03	111	79	43	0	7	3	1
	PHILADELPHIA	34	18	44	13	26	-8	1.07	0.44	0.90	6.72	80	4.57	90	64	48	0	7	3	1
	PITTSBURGH	26	11	35	2	18	-12	0.98	0.42	0.81	6.42	93	4.41	108	85	61	0	7	3	1
	WILKES-BARRE	25	11	34	3	18	-11	2.72	2.22	2.43	6.87	110	5.48	147	75	43	0	7	2	1
	WILLIAMSPORT	28	12	38	4	20	-8	1.51	0.88	0.80	7.13	97	4.65	105	72	45	0	7	3	2
RI	PROVIDENCE	33	17	40	14	25	-6	1.63	0.80	1.63	7.75	73	5.35	83	55	33	0	7	1	1
SC	BEAUFORT	59	35	70	26	47	-3	0.70	-0.04	0.46	7.06	77	4.06	68	93	45	0	3	3	0
	CHARLESTON	59	35	72	26	47	-3	0.78	0.06	0.78	8.33	91	6.00	102	87	44	0	4	1	1
	COLUMBIA	55	29	69	21	42	-5	0.91	-0.01	0.91	7.97	77	4.92	71	82	50	0	5	1	1
	GREENVILLE	50	27	64	23	39	-5	0.40	-0.62	0.39	10.24	96	5.90	87	66	29	0	6	2	0
SD	ABERDEEN	11	-7	27	-31	2	-17	0.24	0.15	0.14	1.60	150	0.72	104	81	72	0	7	3	0
	HURON	14	-3	30	-21	5	-16	0.08	-0.03	0.04	1.52	137	0.30	42	86	72	0	7	4	0
	RAPID CITY	21	0	42	-21	10	-17	0.63	0.53	0.30	1.01	104	1.00	175	86	70	0	7	6	0
	SIOUX FALLS	16	0	26	-15	8	-13	0.07	-0.02	0.03	2.56	206	0.61	85	78	71	0	7	4	0
TN	BRISTOL	42	18	63	11	30	-8	0.35	-0.48	0.17	4.19	47	2.03	37	85	39	0	6	3	0
	CHATTANOOGA	50	27	65	19	38	-5	0.36	-0.80	0.36	7.13	55	3.71	45	68	48	0	6	1	0
	KNOXVILLE	45	24	60	17	35	-6	0.27	-0.69	0.14	4.66	41	2.57	37	76	39	0	6	3	0
	MEMPHIS	45	27	66	18	36	-9	0.60	-0.46	0.43	11.59	93	5.49	82	71	47	0	6	2	0
	NASHVILLE	41	22	57	13	31	-10	0.91	0.03	0.83	7.76	73	4.35	72	76	44	0	6	2	1
TX	ABILENE	51	29	74	16	40	-8	0.01	-0.26	0.01	3.08	108	1.92	122	80	64	0	5	1	0
	AMARILLO	46	19	72	4	32	-8	0.17	0.06	0.13	3.66	246	1.18	134	85	54	0	6	3	0
	AUSTIN	54	33	66	20	44	-10	0.04	-0.45	0.04	11.86	219	7.78	261	69	54	0	4	1	0
	BEAUMONT	58	37	70	25	47	-8	0.00	-0.79	0.00	12.80	98	7.64	97	88	48	0	3	0	0
	BROWNSVILLE	66	48	79	40	57	-5	0.01	-0.29	0.01	4.79	147	2.75	128	89	75	0	0	1	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	61	42	71	33	52	-7	0.05	-0.41	0.05	6.96	157	4.85	180	81	58	0	0	1	0
	DEL RIO	60	39	71	30	49	-7	0.00	-0.24	0.00	2.60	140	2.24	202	78	52	0	1	0	0
	EL PASO	60	37	69	29	49	-1	0.16	0.08	0.12	2.05	144	2.00	308	76	30	0	2	2	0
	FORT WORTH	49	32	61	16	40	-9	0.13	-0.45	0.13	9.34	164	6.01	193	77	53	0	5	1	0
	GALVESTON	58	44	70	33	51	-7	0.00	-0.61	0.00	8.05	87	5.37	93	83	53	0	0	0	0
	HOUSTON	57	38	67	26	48	-7	0.63	-0.09	0.63	8.59	94	6.52	119	78	57	0	2	1	1
	LUBBOCK	51	24	70	10	38	-5	0.17	0.00	0.15	3.14	203	1.43	163	87	61	0	5	2	0
	MIDLAND	54	31	71	22	43	-5	0.08	-0.06	0.08	2.71	183	1.36	164	84	69	0	4	1	0
	SAN ANGELO	54	31	75	16	43	-6	0.01	-0.29	0.01	3.24	134	2.41	164	79	60	0	3	1	0
	SAN ANTONIO	57	36	69	24	47	-7	0.03	-0.40	0.02	6.83	148	4.39	165	79	43	0	3	2	0
	VICTORIA	59	37	70	23	48	-8	0.10	-0.40	0.10	9.83	160	7.73	211	85	58	0	2	1	0
	WACO	51	32	67	16	42	-8	0.07	-0.54	0.07	7.30	122	4.48	138	77	63	0	4	1	0
	WICHITA FALLS	48	28	64	12	38	-7	0.15	-0.24	0.13	4.60	127	2.35	122	75	62	0	4	2	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	46	30	52	25	38	4	0.33	0.02	0.21	1.99	60	1.08	51	86	49	0	5	4	0
VT	BURLINGTON	19	4	29	-7	11	-9	2.20	1.81	2.20	8.79	161	4.95	153	66	47	0	7	1	1
VA	LYNCHBURG	39	19	51	10	29	-8	1.66	0.92	1.43	6.72	78	5.06	95	71	33	0	7	2	1
	NORFOLK	46	26	61	19	36	-6	0.67	-0.13	0.57	5.82	65	3.76	64	75	44	0	6	2	1
	RICHMOND	43	21	52	13	32	-7	1.58	0.88	0.83	6.68	80	5.26	100	69	40	0	6	2	2
	ROANOKE	39	21	50	17	30	-9	1.36	0.62	1.33	6.06	77	4.08	81	63	44	0	7	2	1
	WASH/DULLES	34	14	43	6	24	-11	1.27	0.60	0.83	5.30	69	3.56	76	78	49	0	7	2	1
WA	OLYMPIA	54	40	62	33	47	7	1.09	-0.45	0.46	16.99	88	7.88	69	94	86	0	0	7	0
	QUILLAYUTE	50	42	53	38	46	4	3.85	0.74	1.18	30.20	84	21.43	101	95	87	0	0	7	4
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	52	43	58	40	48	5	0.67	-0.37	0.23	14.86	111	7.56	98	92	81	0	0	6	0
	SPOKANE	44	33	56	30	39	7	0.70	0.34	0.29	4.09	83	1.72	64	92	75	0	2	3	0
	YAKIMA	50	29	61	26	40	5	0.20	0.01	0.20	3.46	114	0.90	55	94	84	0	7	1	0
WV	BECKLEY	30	12	41	3	21	-13	0.44	-0.27	0.21	5.21	65	3.93	80	74	59	0	7	4	0
	CHARLESTON	34	14	48	4	24	-12	0.25	-0.52	0.08	5.34	64	3.35	66	83	51	0	7	4	0
	ELKINS	30	5	39	-9	17	-14	0.67	-0.11	0.44	5.47	63	4.03	76	89	48	0	7	5	0
	HUNTINGTON	31	14	36	4	23	-13	0.56	-0.19	0.29	6.14	74	4.03	81	85	55	0	7	4	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	19	-1	24	-8	9	-9	0.00	-0.17	0.00	2.72	108	0.45	30	80	48	0	7	0	0
	GREEN BAY	22	3	29	-1	12	-8	0.01	-0.21	0.01	3.53	111	0.65	37	73	49	0	7	1	0
	LA CROSSE	20	2	25	-10	11	-11	0.03	-0.19	0.03	2.93	97	0.81	46	79	50	0	7	1	0
	MADISON	19	4	26	-5	12	-10	0.22	-0.08	0.13	2.45	67	1.09	55	77	64	0	7	3	0
	MILWAUKEE	22	9	28	-2	16	-9	0.44	0.05	0.28	4.25	84	1.34	47	72	59	0	7	4	0
WY	CASPER	38	11	54	0	25	-2	0.07	-0.07	0.03	1.23	81	0.66	73	81	63	0	6	4	0
	CHEYENNE	36	15	54	-1	25	-4	0.09	0.01	0.04	1.96	177	0.41	63	79	57	0	7	4	0
	LANDER	40	19	49	11	29	4	0.01	-0.10	0.01	1.13	82	0.79	104	80	44	0	7	1	0
	SHERIDAN	33	7	50	-12	20	-7	0.14	0.03	0.04	1.38	78	1.11	103	78	65	0	7	5	0

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

National Agricultural Summary

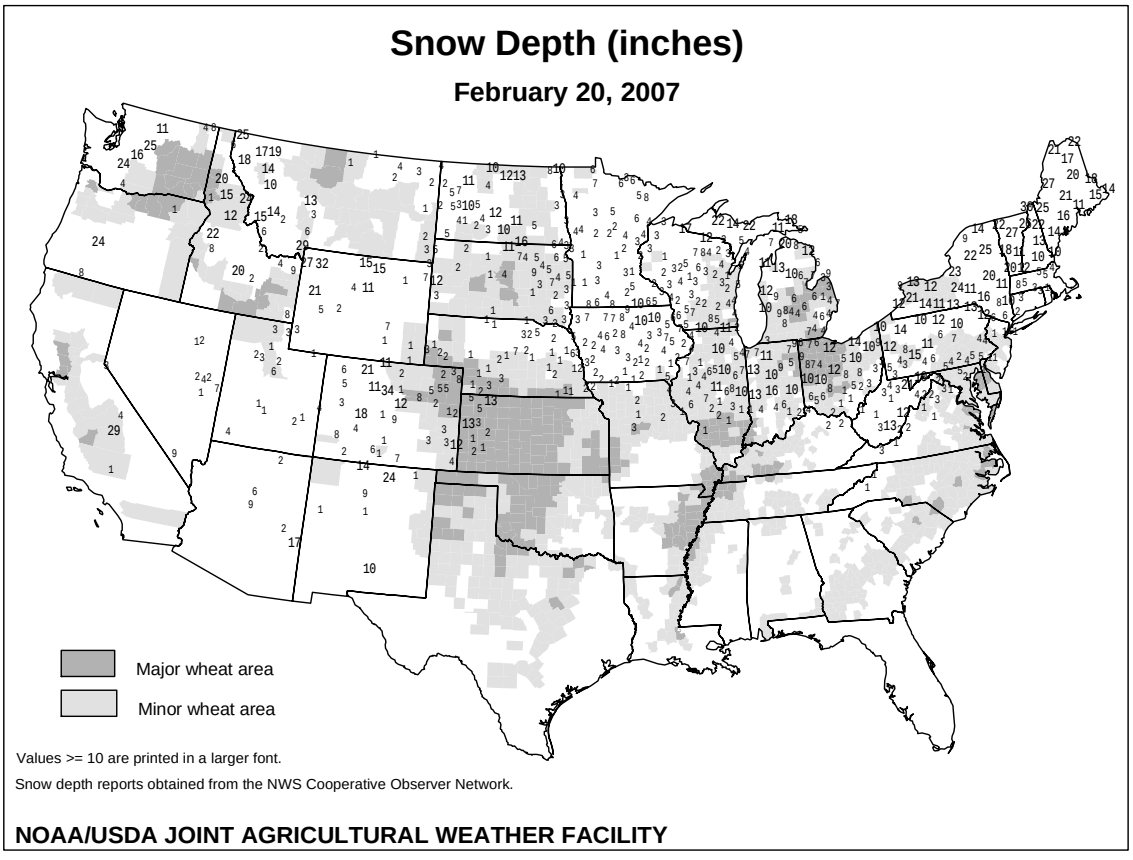
February 12 - 18, 2007

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Temperatures averaging near to above normal from the Rocky Mountains westward contrasted sharply with below-normal temperatures from the Great Plains eastward again this week. Bitterly cold weather averaging 10 to 15 degrees F below normal accompanied snow and freezing rain from the northern and central Plains, through the Corn Belt, and into the Mid-Atlantic and Northeast. Storms supplemented existing snow cover across these regions, better insulating winter wheat from harsh conditions, but increasing stress on livestock and causing major travel disruptions. Beneficial rain and snow showers spread inland across the Pacific Northwest to the northern Rockies, while warm, dry weather continued from southern California into Arizona and the Great Basin. Cool, breezy weather prevailed across the South, where preparations for spring planting continued.

In northern and central California, rains and warmer weather stimulated growth and improved conditions of winter pastures and forage crops, as well as wheat and other small grains. Citrus harvest picked up slightly, while almonds, peaches, nectarines and apricots were blooming in some areas. Damage from the January freeze was still not fully assessed, but little recovery was expected for citrus that had not been irrigated prior to the freeze. In Arizona, growers continued harvesting alfalfa and shipped a variety of vegetables and citrus. In Texas, high winds and cold weather in the north, along with dry conditions in the south, hindered the growth of small grains and pastures. Growers continued to harvest sugarcane, citrus, cabbage, broccoli, spinach and other vegetables. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued in much of Texas. In some areas of Florida, temperatures at or near freezing caused some damage to sugarcane, corn, tomatoes, and other vegetables. Citrus escaped serious damage due to the short duration of the freeze. Harvesting of sugarcane and vegetables continued, as did preparations for spring planting.



International Weather and Crop Summary

February 11 - 17, 2007

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

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: Unseasonably mild weather continued across major winter wheat producing areas in Ukraine and southern Russia, keeping most areas snow free and causing crops to lose cold hardiness.

EUROPE: Warm, wet weather promoted earlier-than-normal crop development in most growing areas.

EASTERN ASIA: Mild weather continued throughout China, prompting green up of winter crops.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Showers continued to provide favorable moisture to rice in Indonesia, while exacerbating flooding in western Java.

MIDDLE EAST: Mild, unsettled weather maintained favorable moisture reserves for dormant to semi-dormant winter grains but melted much of the region's snowpack.

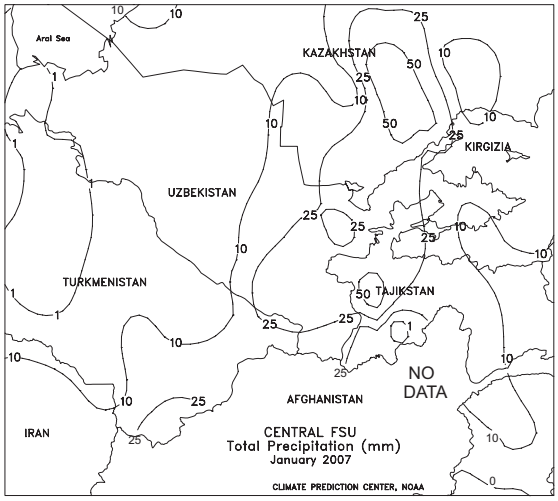
SOUTH AFRICA: Unseasonable dryness persisted across the corn belt, although below-normal temperatures helped to mitigate the impact of drought on reproductive crops in western growing areas.

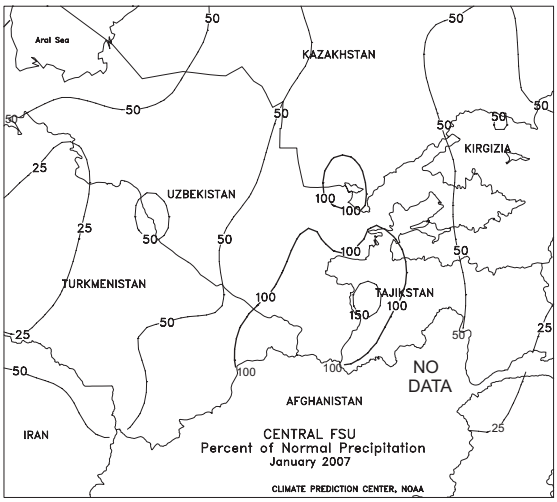
NORTHWEST AFRICA: Unfavorably dry conditions in eastern and southern growing areas contrasted with occasional showers elsewhere.

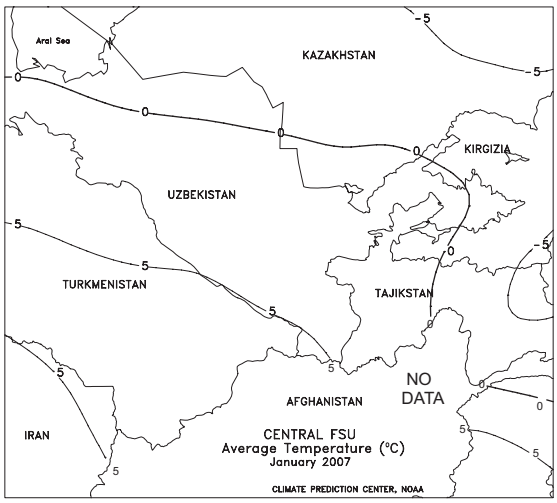
AUSTRALIA: In eastern Australia, showers boosted local moisture supplies for immature cotton and sorghum, but slowed the maturation of more advanced summer crops.

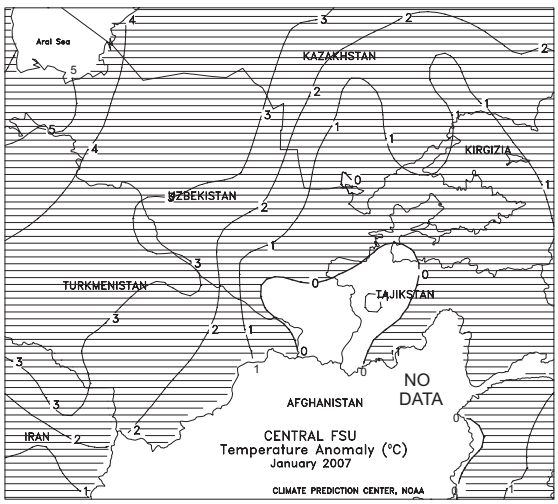
BRAZIL: Mostly dry weather aided soybean harvesting in the south, but unfavorable wetness continued to impede fieldwork in parts of the center-west region.

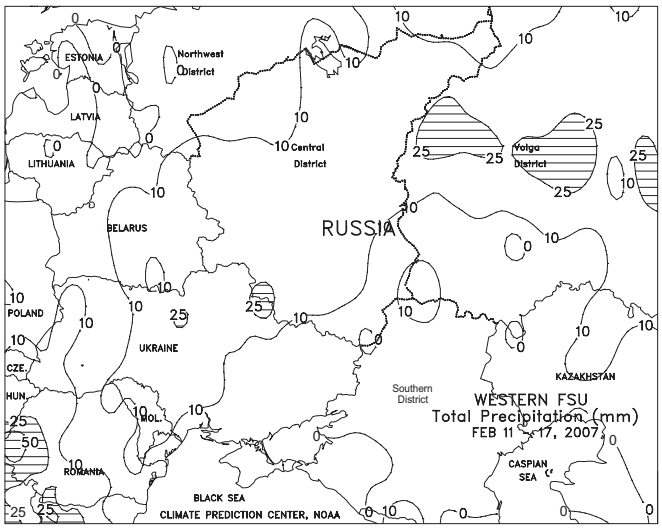
ARGENTINA: Moderate to heavy showers covered previously dry summer grain and oilseed areas of central Argentina.







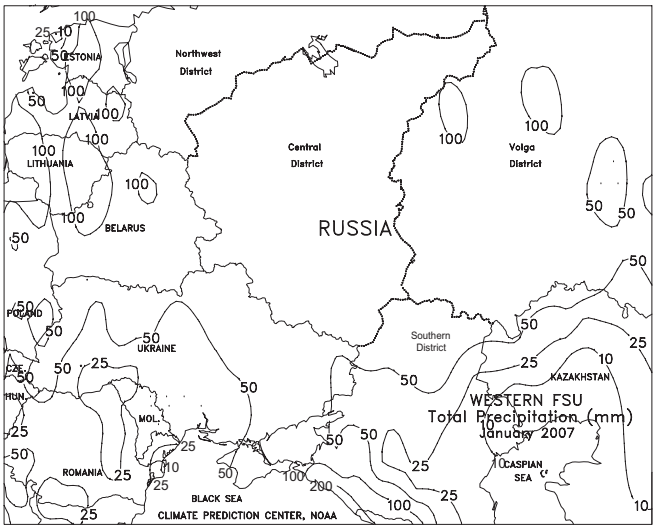


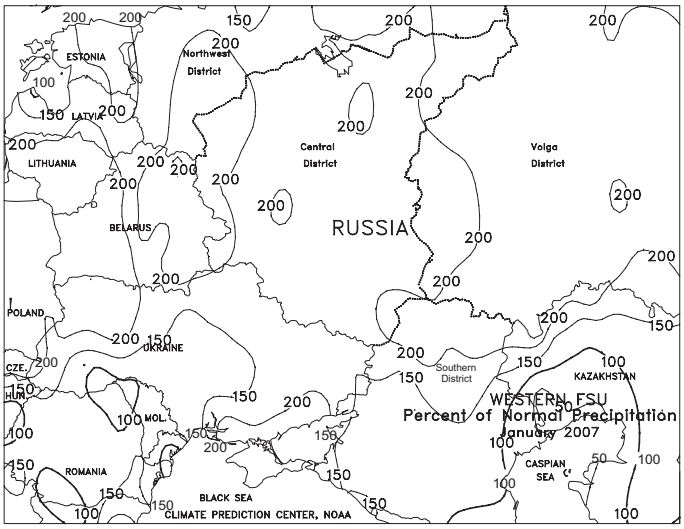


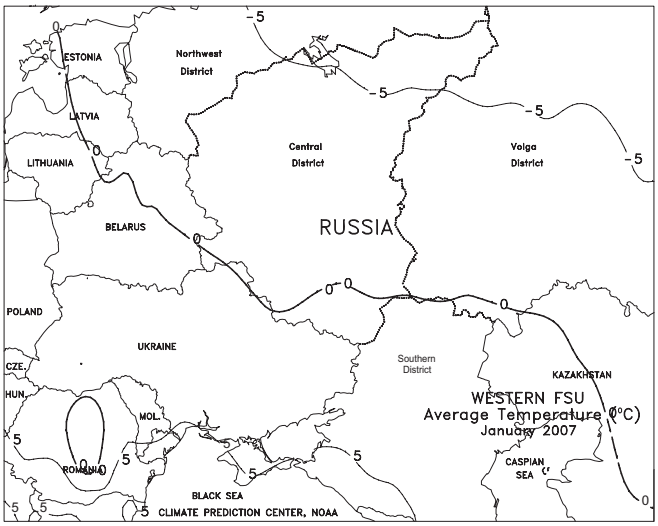
FSU-WESTERN

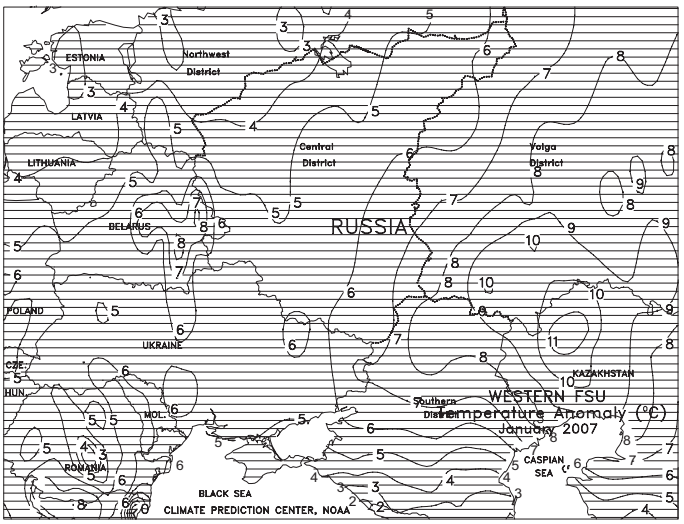
Unseasonably mild weather (weekly temperatures averaging 2 to 8 degrees C above normal) persisted across major winter wheat producing areas in Ukraine and southern Russia, keeping most areas snow free and causing crops to lose cold hardiness. However, the combination of unusual warmth and mostly dry weather provided a window of opportunity for early season fieldwork in southern Ukraine and southernmost crop areas in Russia. Farther north in Belarus and northern Russia, a mixture of rain and snow (5-25 mm or more of liquid equivalent) maintained a moderate to deep snow cover that protected winter grains from a brief episode of early-week bitterly cold weather (minimum temperatures less than -20 degrees C). The cold snap was followed by a warming trend that gradually overspread winter grain areas as the week progressed, improving overwintering conditions for crops.

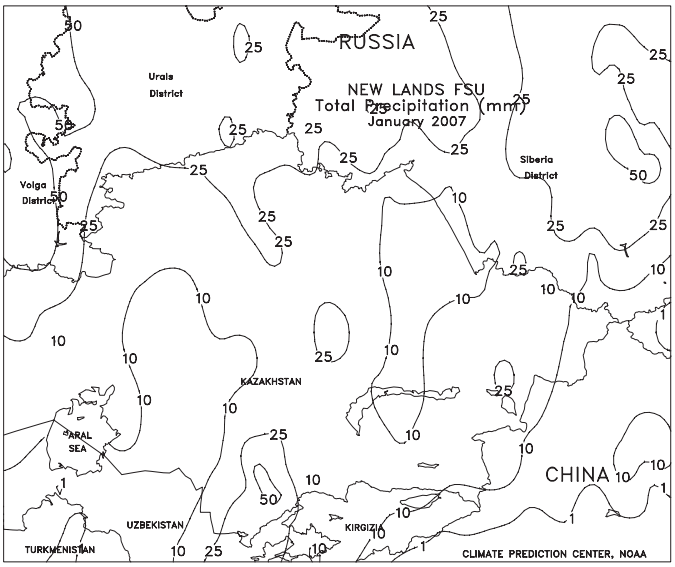
In January, unseasonably mild weather maintained generally favorable overwintering conditions for winter grains throughout the region. Monthly temperatures averaged 5 to 10 degrees C above normal in Ukraine, Russia, and Belarus. The unusual warmth kept winter grains in major producing areas snow free and caused crops to lose some winter hardiness. Most of the region received above-normal precipitation, boosting moisture reserves. On about January 24, much colder weather gradually overspread the region, ending the unusually mild weather pattern that had persisted since the middle of November. Widespread snow accompanied the colder weather, blanketing winter grains as far south as central Ukraine and the northern portion of the Southern Region in Russia. The fresh snow cover protected winter grains from bitterly cold weather that prevailed across northern Russia at month's end.

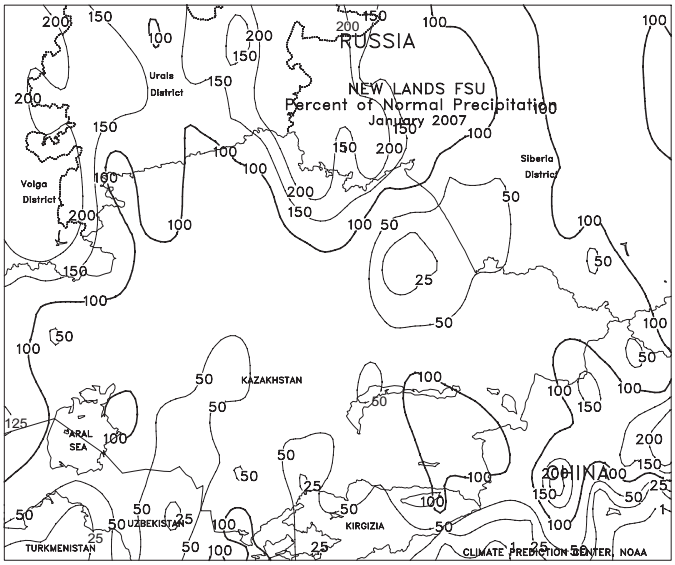


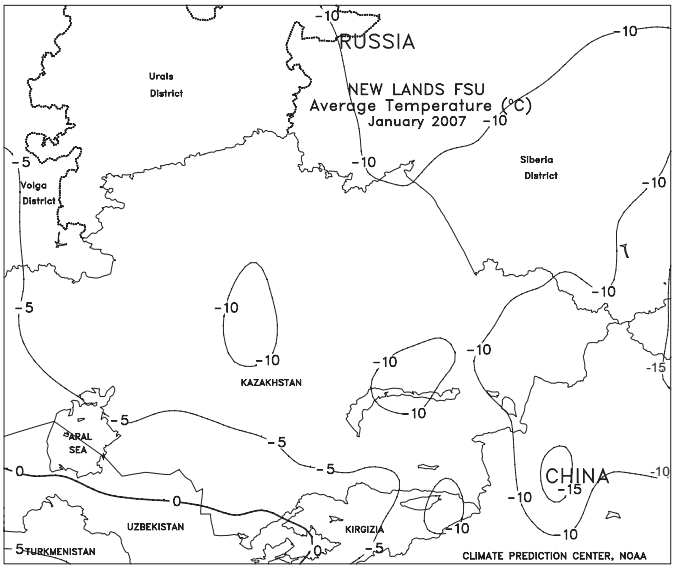


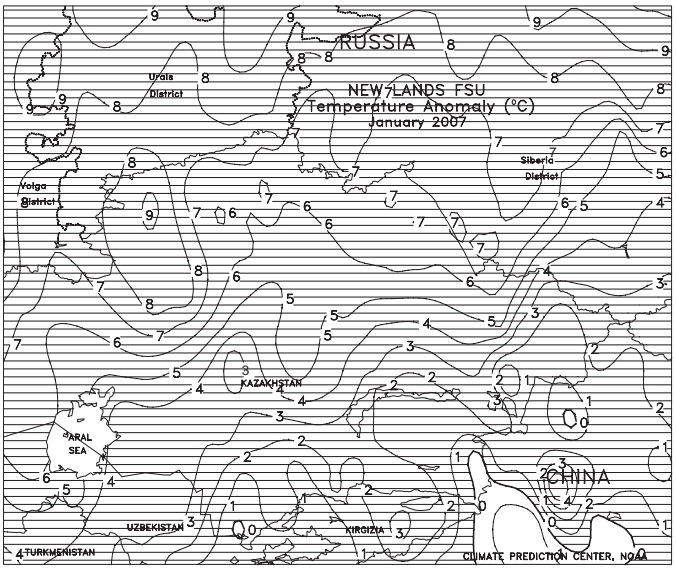





RUSSIA
NEW LANDS FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
January 2007
Urals District
Volga District
Siberia District
KAZAKHSTAN
ARAL SEA
UZBEKISTAN
TURKMENISTAN
KIRGIZIA
CHINA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


RUSSIA
NEW LANDS FSU
Percent of Normal Precipitation
January 2007
Urals District
Volga District
Siberia District
KAZAKHSTAN
ARAL SEA
UZBEKISTAN
TURKMENISTAN
KIRGIZIA
CHINA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

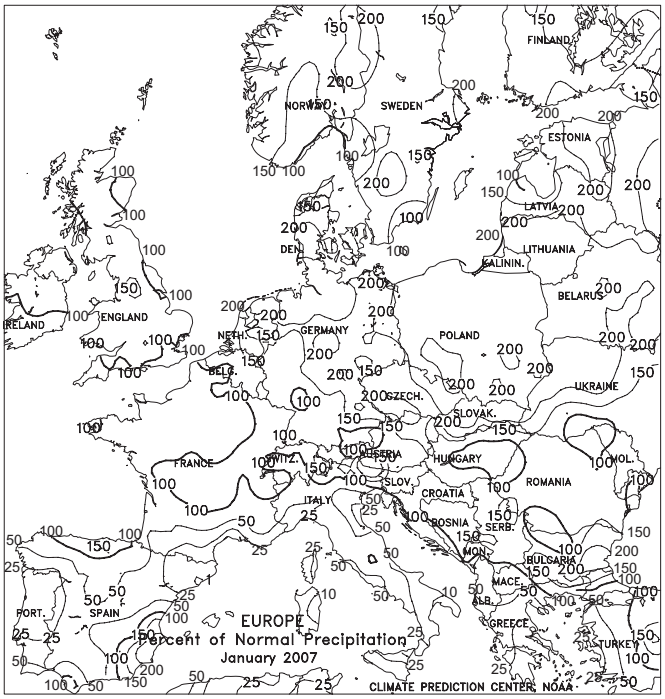

RUSSIA
NEW LANDS FSU
Average Temperature (°C)
January 2007
Urals District
Volga District
Siberia District
KAZAKHSTAN
ARAL SEA
UZBEKISTAN
TURKMENISTAN
KIRGIZIA
CHINA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

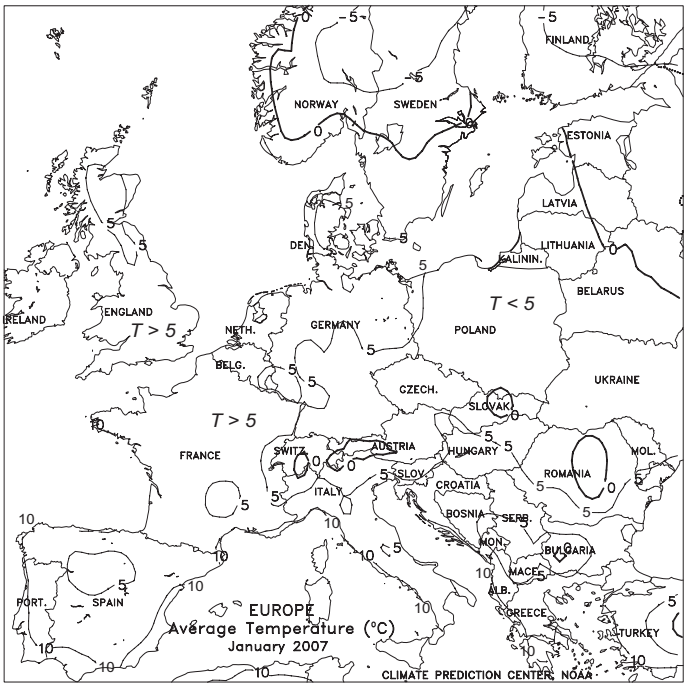

RUSSIA
NEW LANDS FSU
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
January 2007
Urals District
Volga District
Siberia District
KAZAKHSTAN
ARAL SEA
UZBEKISTAN
TURKMENISTAN
KIRGIZIA
CHINA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

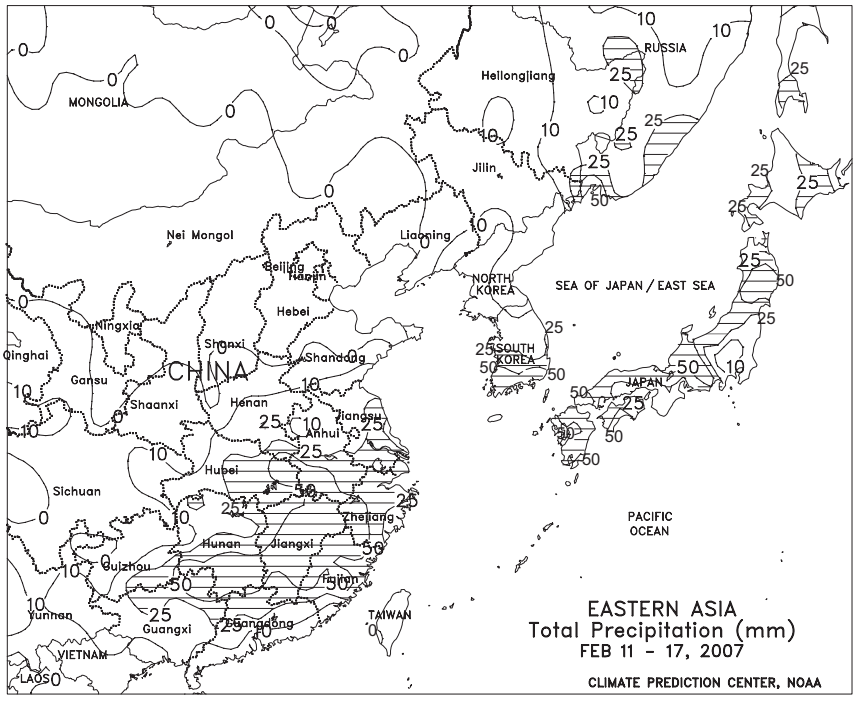
EUROPE

Warm, wet weather returned to most areas, although bitterly cold conditions persisted in northeastern Europe. A series of strong storm systems brought moderate to heavy showers (15-60 mm) to much of the continent, maintaining adequate to abundant moisture supplies for semi-dormant to vegetative winter grains and oilseeds. In addition, weekly average temperatures up to 7 degrees C above normal promoted faster-than-normal crop growth and kept most crop areas free of snow cover. The heaviest rain (70-130 mm) fell in northwestern portions of the Iberian Peninsula, while little if any precipitation (less than 10 mm) fell in southeastern portions of Spain. Crop prospects on the Iberian Peninsula remain mixed, with favorable moisture reserves in northern and western growing areas in sharp contrast to chronic dryness closer to the Mediterranean Coast. However, a slow-moving cold front was bringing much-needed rain to the aforementioned dry areas as of February 18; more details will be provided in next week's *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*. Meanwhile, an arctic high pressure system provided dry, cold weather (3-7 degrees C below normal) across northeastern Europe. Despite temperatures as low as -26 degrees C in the Baltics, a deep snow cover insulated dormant winter grains from potential freeze damage.

In January, above-normal temperatures and near- to above-normal precipitation maintained mostly favorable conditions for dormant to semi-dormant winter grains in central and northern Europe. However, a sharp cold spell coupled with widespread snowfall during the latter half of the month provided a brief respite from recent record-setting warmth. Dry, warm weather across Italy and the Iberian Peninsula facilitated faster-than-normal winter grain development and increased crop water requirements, although showers returned to southern growing areas by month's end.



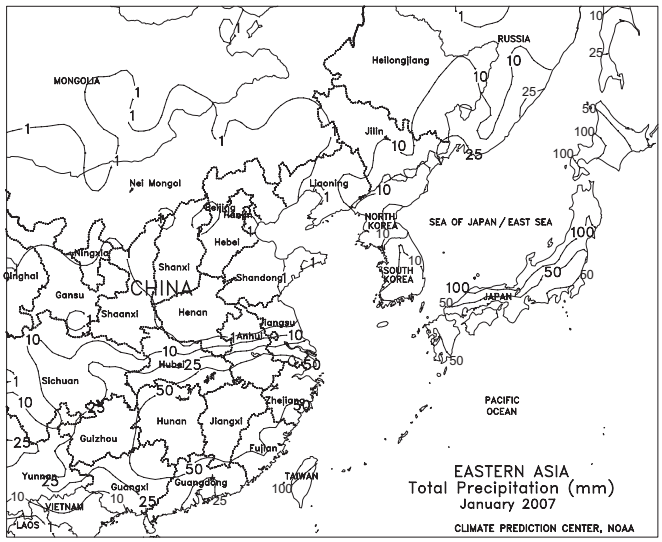


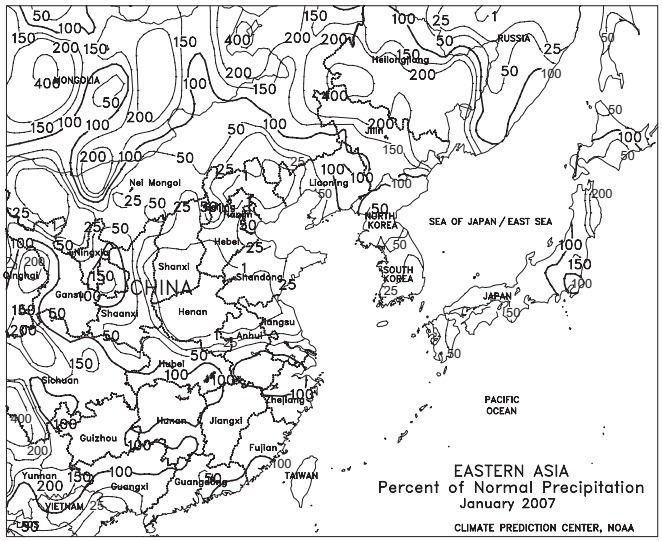


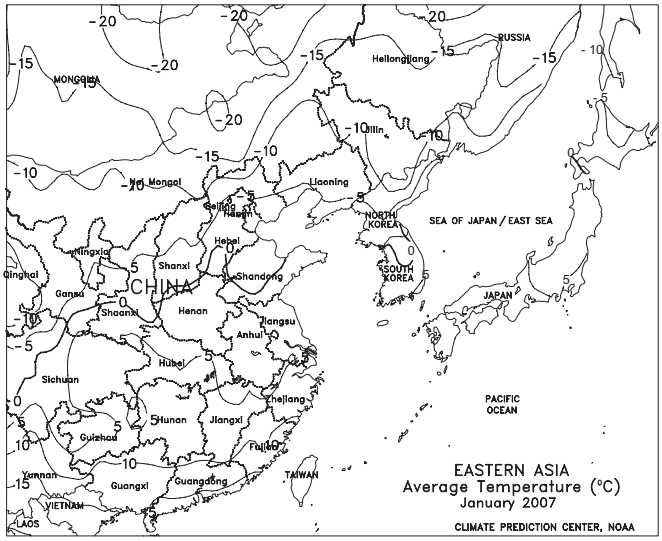
EASTERN ASIA

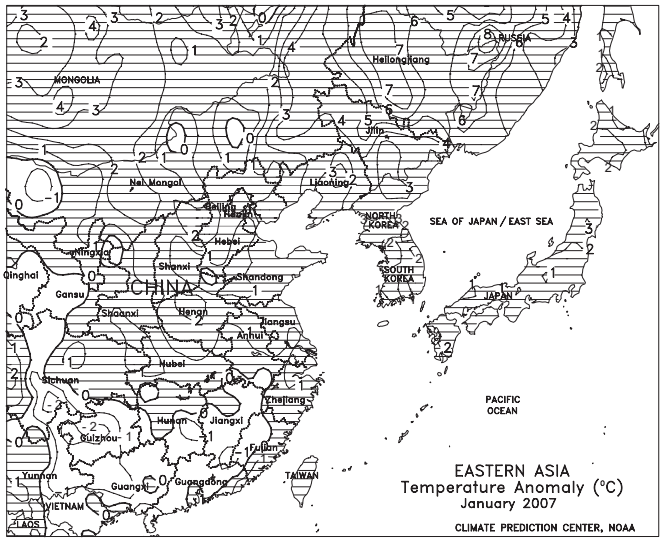
Mild weather continued throughout most of China for the sixth consecutive week. Average temperatures between 5 and 10 degrees C across much of the North China Plain likely caused winter wheat to begin greening nearly 1 month ahead of schedule. Likewise, in the Yangtze Valley, warm weather prompted winter rapeseed to begin greening up. Light showers (less than 25 mm) prevailed on the North China Plain, providing beneficial moisture to winter wheat. Farther south, heavier showers (25-100 mm) increased irrigation supplies for winter rapeseed in the Yangtze Valley.

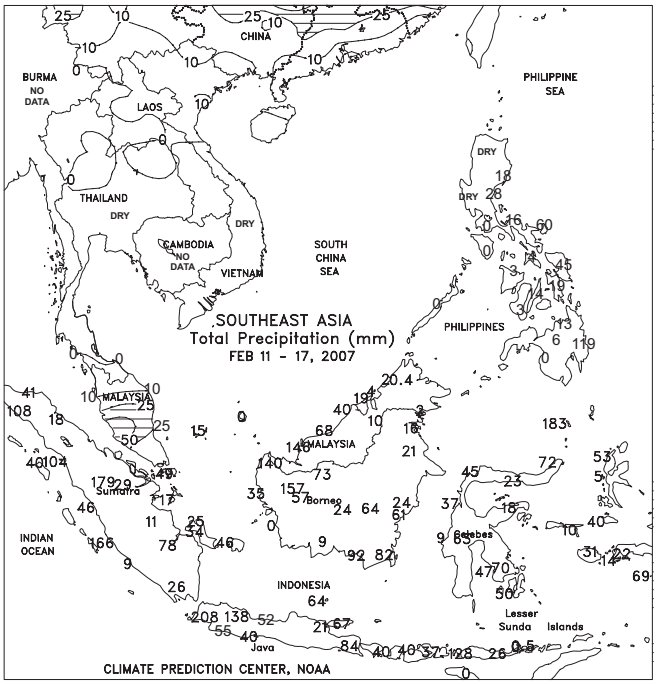
In January, seasonably dry weather prevailed across winter wheat areas, while higher-than-normal temperatures favored overwintering wheat. In the Yangtze Valley, above-normal rainfall provided supplemental moisture to irrigated winter rapeseed.







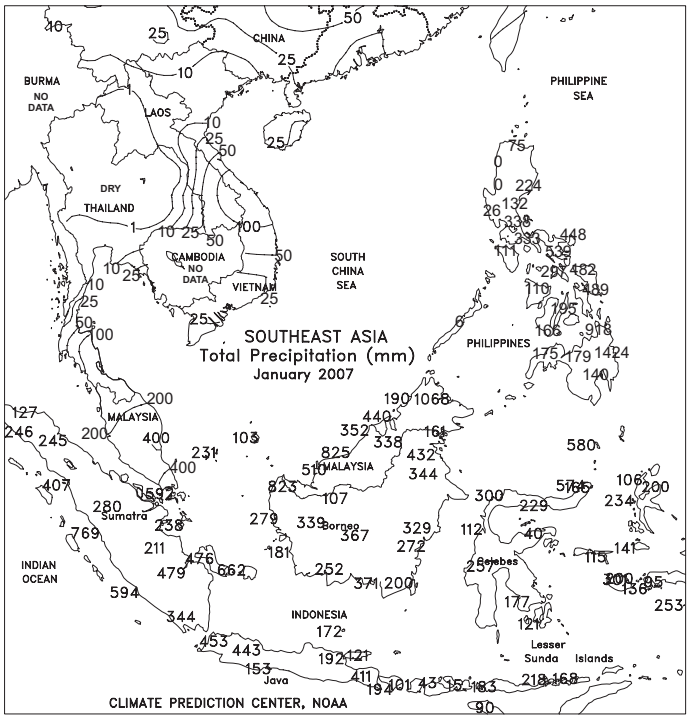


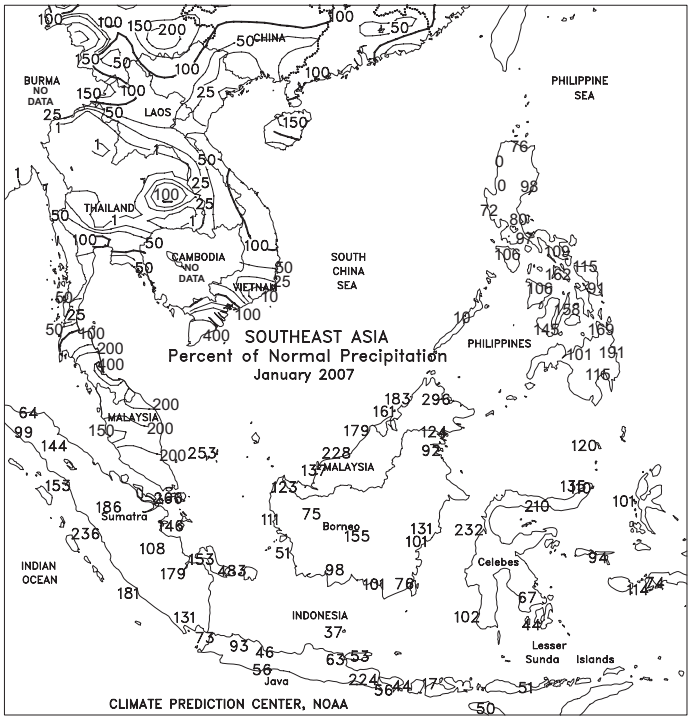


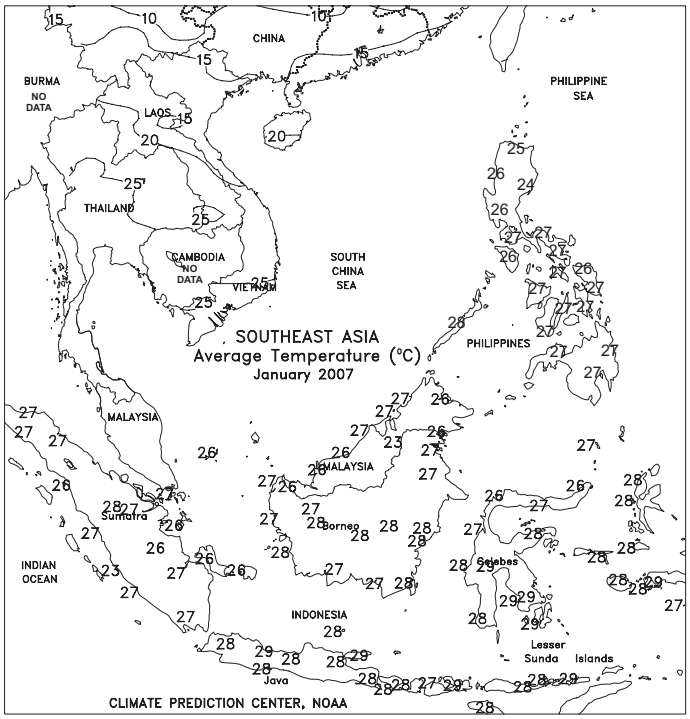
SOUTHEAST ASIA

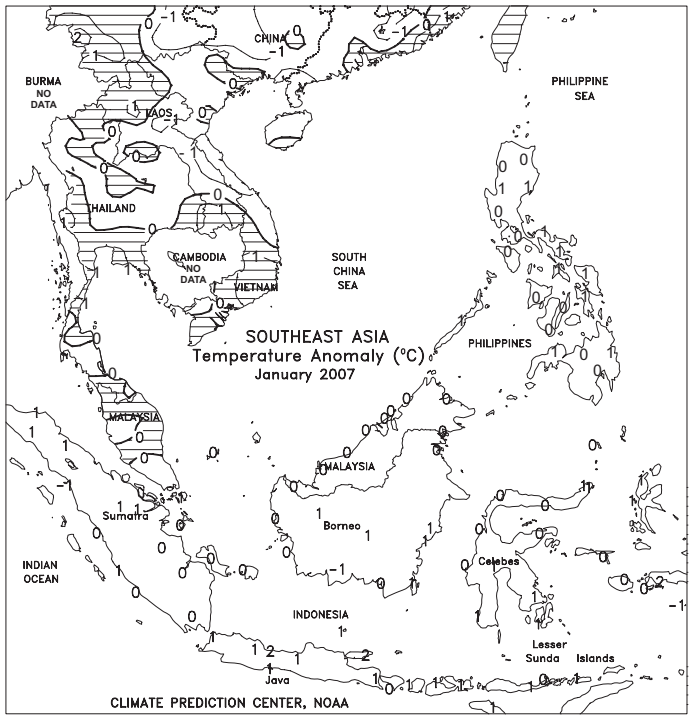
In Indonesia, light showers (less than 25 mm) in central Java maintained beneficial moisture supplies for filling rice, while heavy showers (100-200 mm) exacerbated flooding in western Java. In Sumatra, seasonable showers (25-100 mm) provided favorable moisture to oil palm. In oil palm areas of Malaysia, showers were generally less than 50 mm with localized amounts between 50 and 100 mm. Mostly dry weather prevailed in the Philippines, easing wetness in the south. In Vietnam, seasonably dry weather favored winter-spring rice harvesting.

In Indonesia, below-normal rainfall during the first half of January reduced moisture supplies for rice in Java. However, monsoon showers increased by the end of the month, boosting moisture supplies and favoring rice that was entering reproduction. Above-normal rainfall in Sumatra provided abundant moisture to oil palm but likely caused localized flooding and slowed harvest activities. Likewise, in Malaysia, heavy monsoon showers caused flooding, likely damaged reproductive oil palm, and slowed harvest activities.


SOUTHEAST ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
January 2007
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
BURMA NO DATA
CHINA
LAOS
THAILAND
DRY
CAMBODIA NO DATA
VIETNAM
SOUTH CHINA SEA
PHILIPPINE SEA
PHILIPPINES
MALAYSIA
Sumatra
Borneo
Celebes
INDIAN OCEAN
INDONESIA
Lesser Sunda Islands
Java

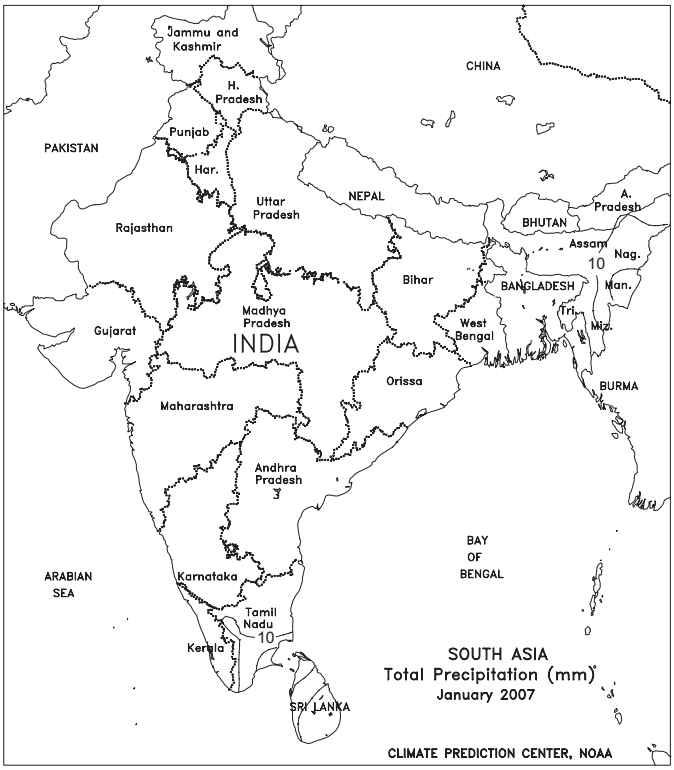

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
January 2007
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
BURMA NO DATA
CHINA
LAOS
THAILAND
CAMBODIA NO DATA
VIETNAM
SOUTH CHINA SEA
PHILIPPINE SEA
PHILIPPINES
MALAYSIA
Sumatra
Borneo
Celebes
INDIAN OCEAN
INDONESIA
Lesser Sunda Islands
Java

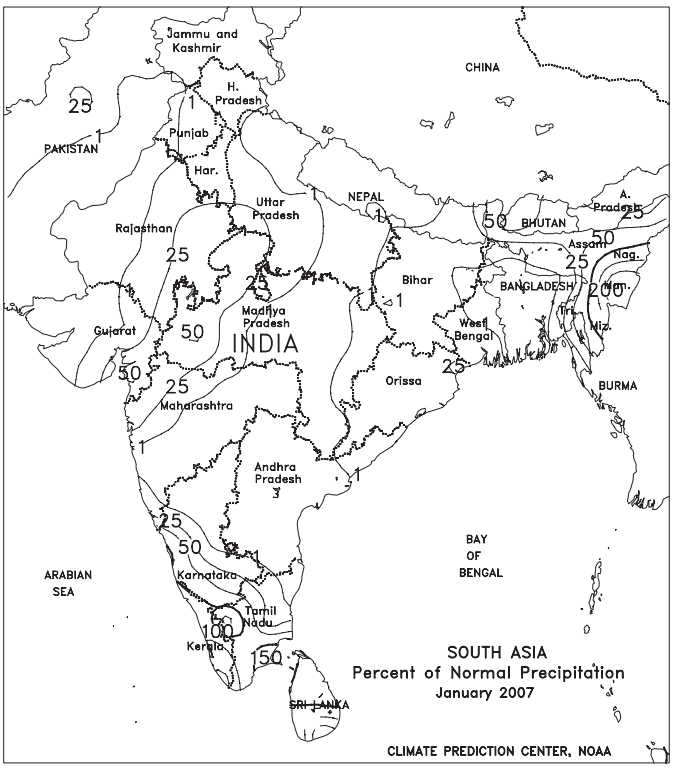

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Average Temperature (°C)
January 2007
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
BURMA NO DATA
CHINA
LAOS
THAILAND
CAMBODIA NO DATA
VIETNAM
SOUTH CHINA SEA
PHILIPPINE SEA
PHILIPPINES
MALAYSIA
Sumatra
Borneo
Celebes
INDIAN OCEAN
INDONESIA
Lesser Sunda Islands
Java

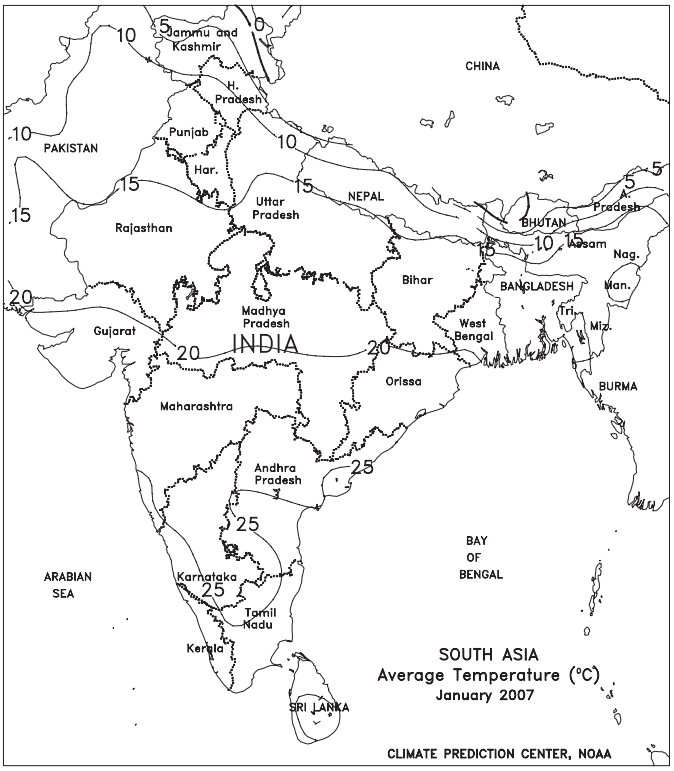

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
January 2007
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
BURMA NO DATA
CHINA
LAOS
THAILAND
CAMBODIA NO DATA
VIETNAM
SOUTH CHINA SEA
PHILIPPINE SEA
PHILIPPINES
MALAYSIA
Sumatra
Borneo
Celebes
INDIAN OCEAN
INDONESIA
Lesser Sunda Islands
Java

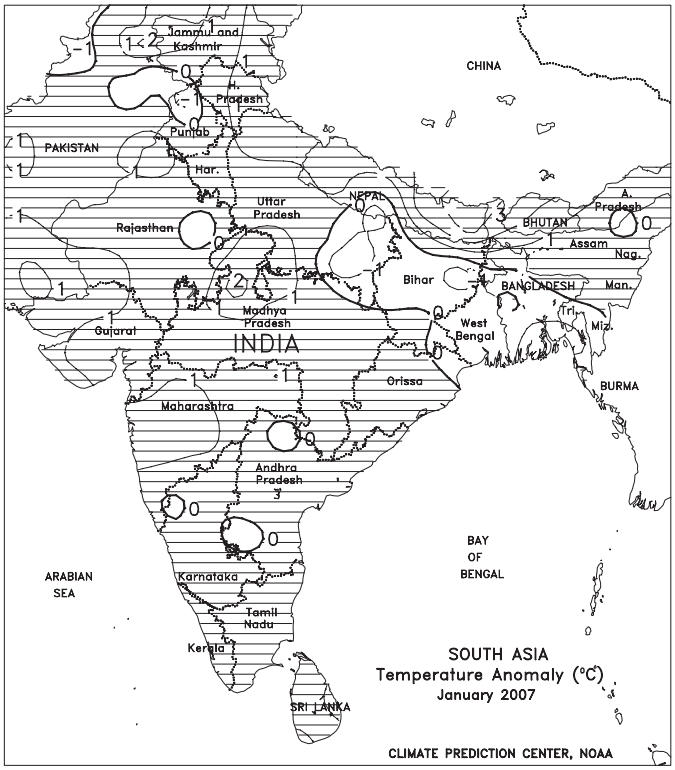
SOUTH ASIA

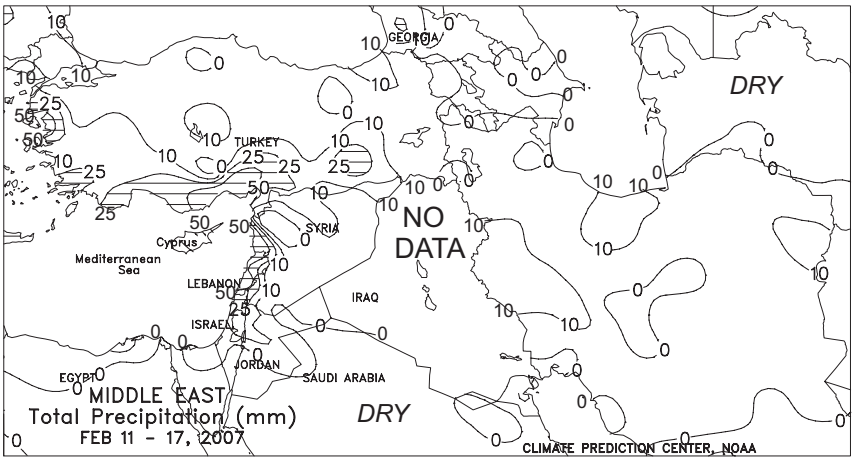
In January, drier-than-normal weather increased irrigation demands for winter grains and oilseeds throughout northern and central India. Above-normal temperatures at month's end stressed heading to filling winter wheat, although the duration and intensity was not sufficient to cause widespread yield reductions. By early February, locally heavy rain overspread most of the winter wheat belt, bringing an end to the unseasonably warm weather and improving crop prospects.







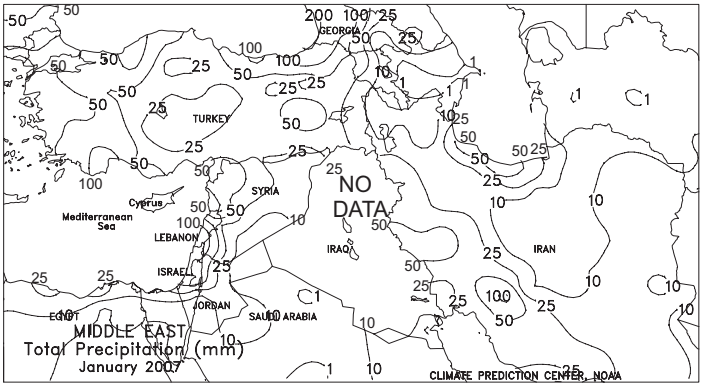


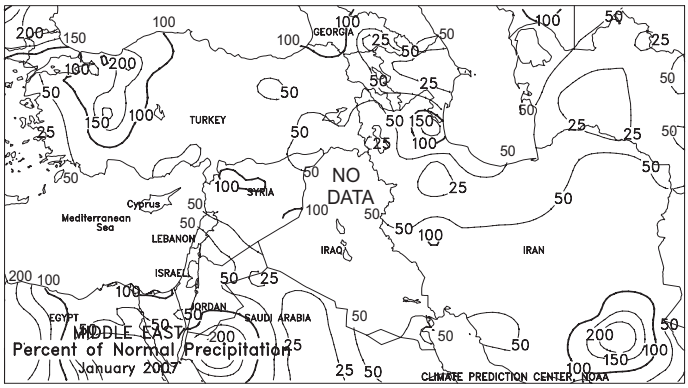


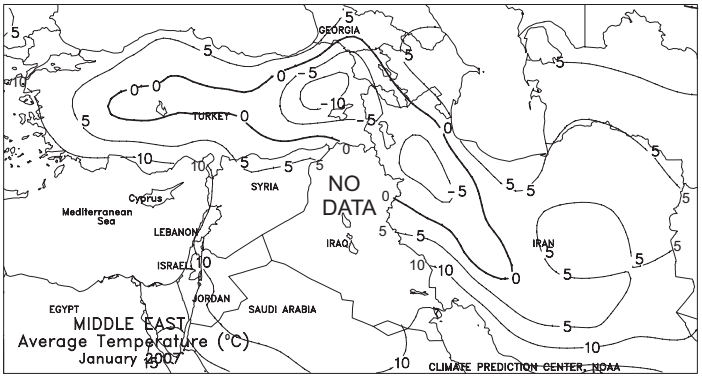
MIDDLE EAST

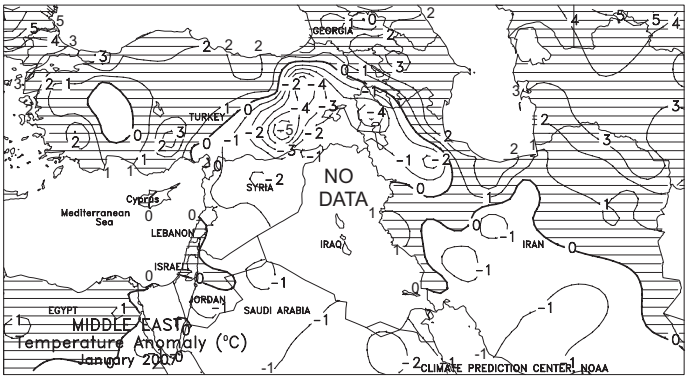
Mild, unsettled weather maintained favorable moisture reserves for dormant to semi-dormant winter grains but melted much of the region's snowpack. A pair of Mediterranean storms brought rain and high-elevation snow (5-70 mm liquid equivalent) to the southern half of Turkey, boosting moisture reserves for semi-dormant winter crops. Dry weather (less than 5 mm) prevailed in northern Turkey, where weekly average temperatures up to 6 degrees C above normal likely resulted in some greening of winter grains. Meanwhile, moderate to heavy showers (25-95 mm) along the eastern Mediterranean Coast maintained favorable prospects for vegetative winter wheat and barley but caused local flooding. For the second consecutive week, lighter precipitation (5-15 mm liquid equivalent) spread eastward across Syria and northern Iraq (as detected in satellite imagery) into western Iran, maintaining adequate moisture reserves for dormant to semi-dormant winter wheat and barley. Much of northwestern Iran's remaining snowpack continued to melt as daytime high temperatures reached 7 to 10 degrees C, exposing crops to potential late-season outbreaks of extreme cold. Dry weather across the remainder of Iran reduced topsoil moisture for heading to filling barley while favoring late citrus harvesting.

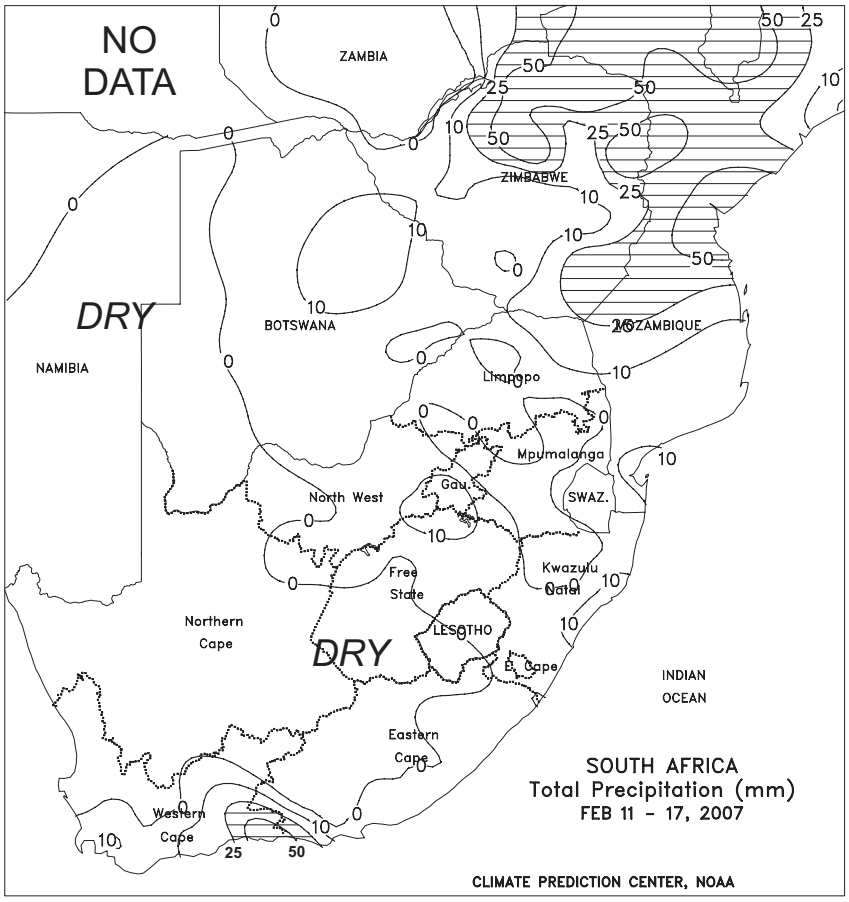
Early-January dryness in Turkey was followed by beneficial rain and snow, easing long-term moisture deficits and boosting prospects for dormant winter grains. In Iran, a deep snowpack protected winter wheat and barley from bitter cold, although warmer weather arrived by month's end. Drier-than-normal conditions prevailed across most of Iran during January, although long-term moisture reserves remained adequate for dormant winter crops.







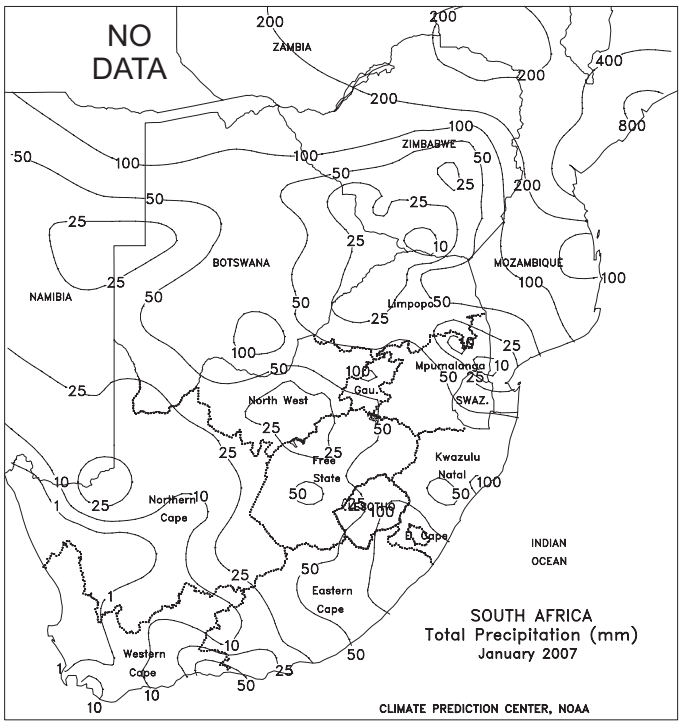


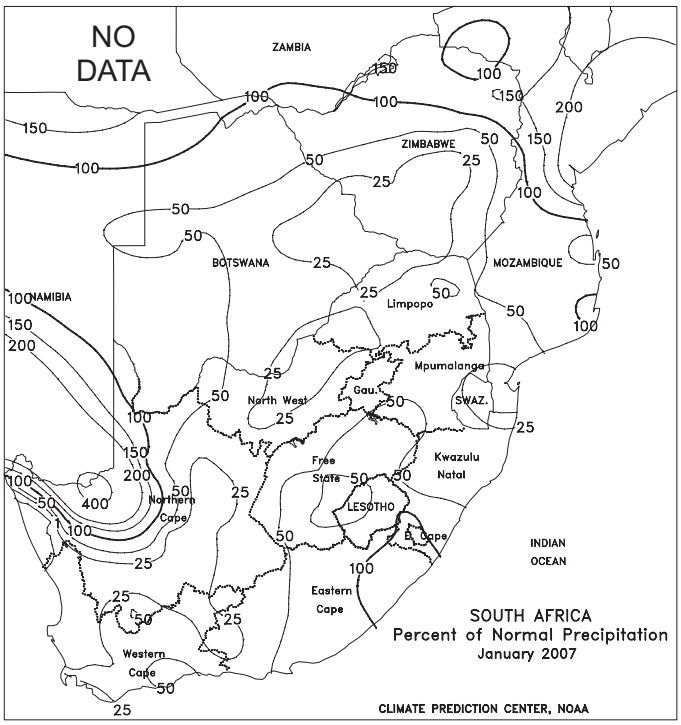


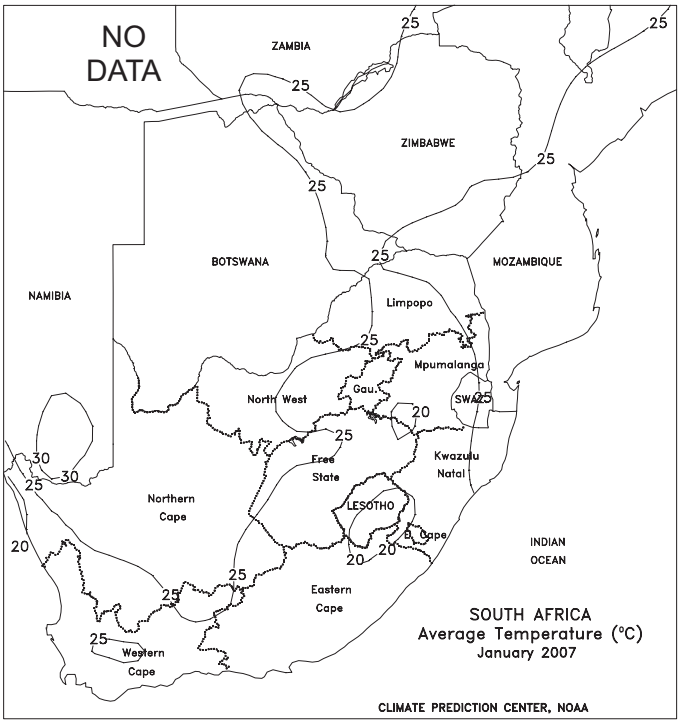
SOUTH AFRICA

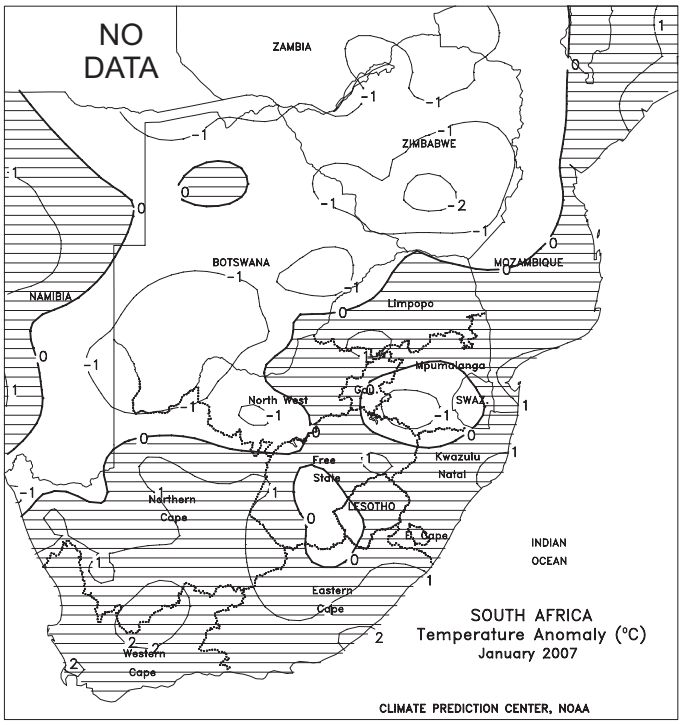
Dry weather dominated the corn belt, with just a few locations reporting rainfall in excess of 10 mm. In eastern sections of the corn belt, the abundance of clear, sunny weather promoted development of filling crops that were generally well watered due to periods of favorable rainfall earlier in the season. However, moisture levels stayed critically low for reproductive corn in western growing areas. Near- to below-normal temperatures helped to mitigate the affects of the unseasonable dryness in these western areas, but several days of highs in the lower and middle 30s degrees C elevated crop moisture demands and rates of development. Elsewhere, dry weather dominated key growing areas of KwaZulu-Natal and the Cape Provinces, though like the western corn belt, near- to below-normal temperatures helped to temper crop moisture requirements.

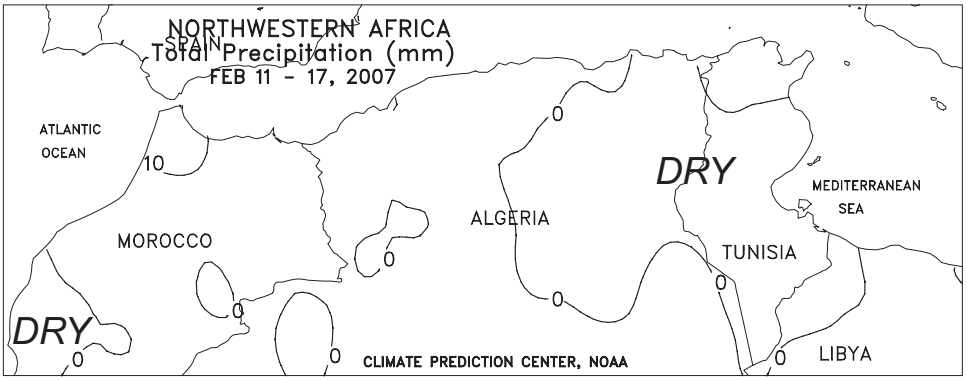
In January, below-normal rainfall limited moisture for vegetative to reproductive corn in much of the central and western corn belt. Meanwhile, scattered showers maintained generally favorable conditions for reproductive to filling corn in major eastern growing areas.







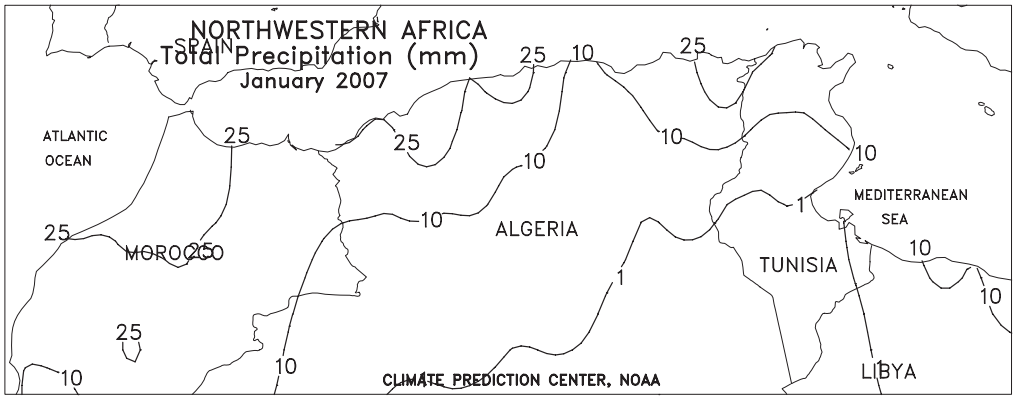


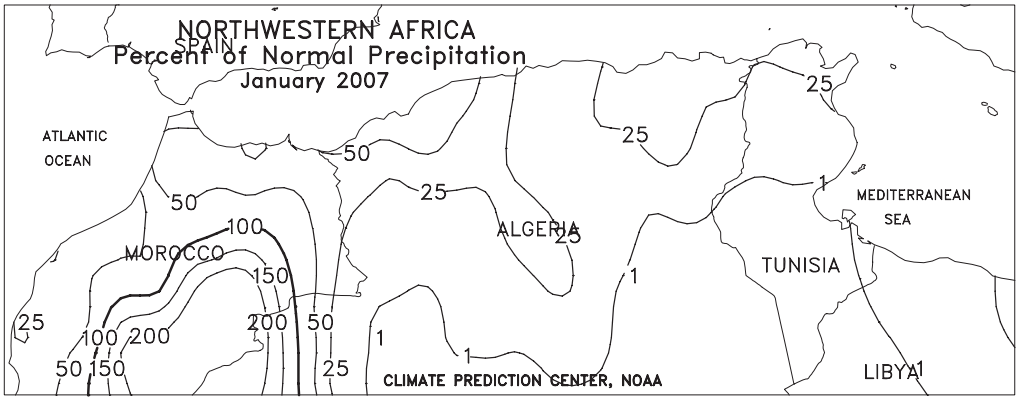


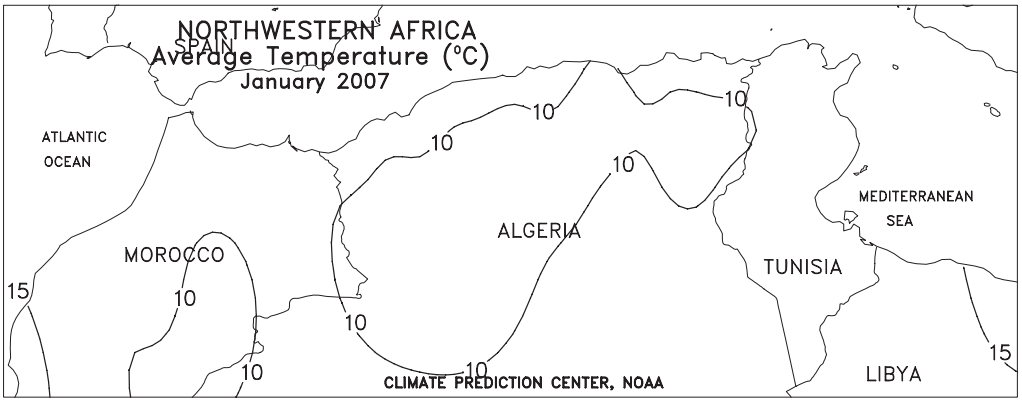
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

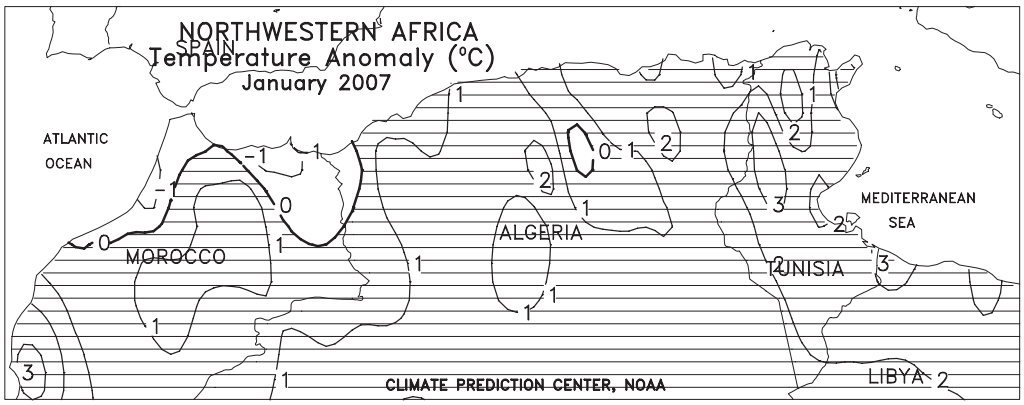
Unfavorably dry conditions in eastern and southern growing areas contrasted with occasional showers elsewhere. A pair of fast-moving cold fronts brought mostly light showers (2-20 mm) to northern growing areas in Morocco and western Algeria, providing additional topsoil moisture for vegetative to heading winter grains. However, much of the rain dissipated as the fronts moved south and east, leaving the remainder of northwestern Africa dry. Additionally, temperatures averaged 3 to 7 degrees C above normal, with daytime highs in the upper 20s and lower 30s degrees C likely causing some stress to heading winter wheat and barley. Cooler weather along with periods of rain will be needed during the upcoming weeks as winter grains progress through the temperature- and moisture-sensitive heading and filling stages of development.

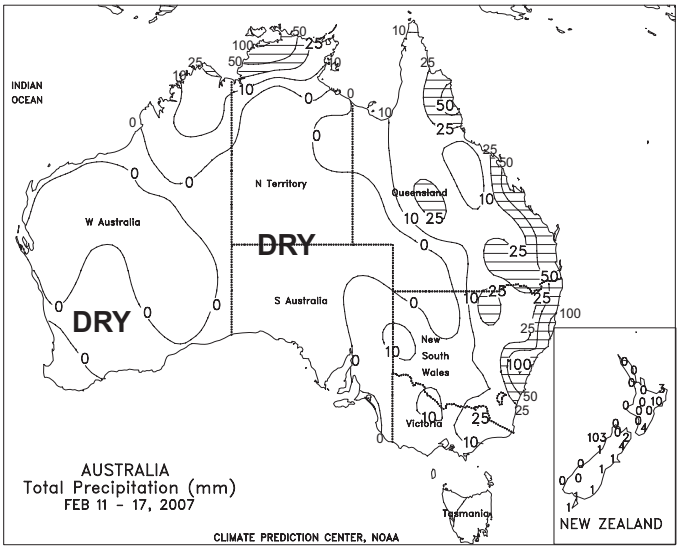
In January, below-normal rainfall reduced soil moisture levels for vegetative winter grains across Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. However, much-needed rain overspread the region in early February, easing dryness and boosting crop prospects.


NORTHWESTERN AFRICA
Total Precipitation (mm)
January 2007
SPAIN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
TUNISIA
LIBYA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


NORTHWESTERN AFRICA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
January 2007
SPAIN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
TUNISIA
LIBYA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


NORTHWESTERN AFRICA
Average Temperature (°C)
January 2007
SPAIN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
TUNISIA
LIBYA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

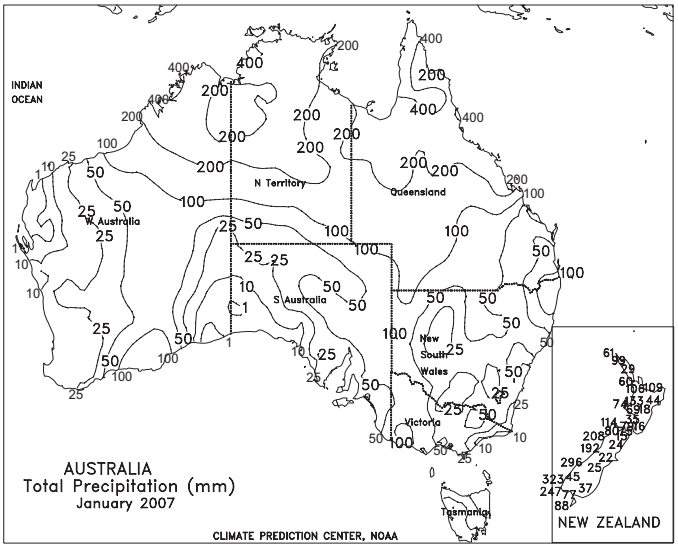

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
January 2007
SPAIN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
TUNISIA
LIBYA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

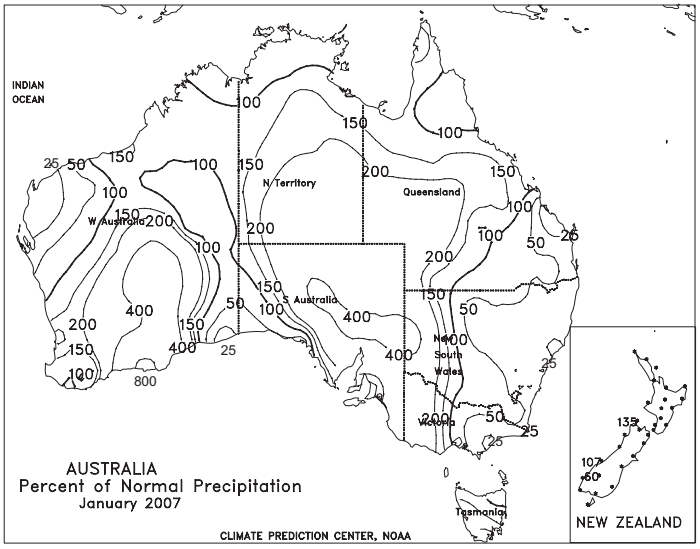


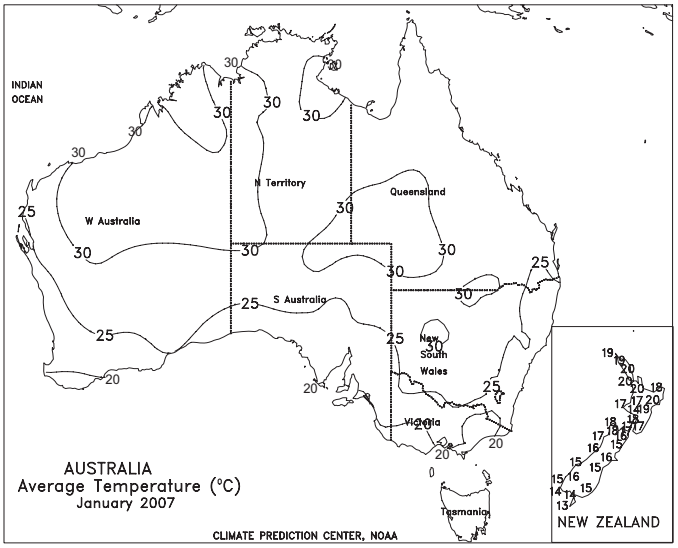
AUSTRALIA

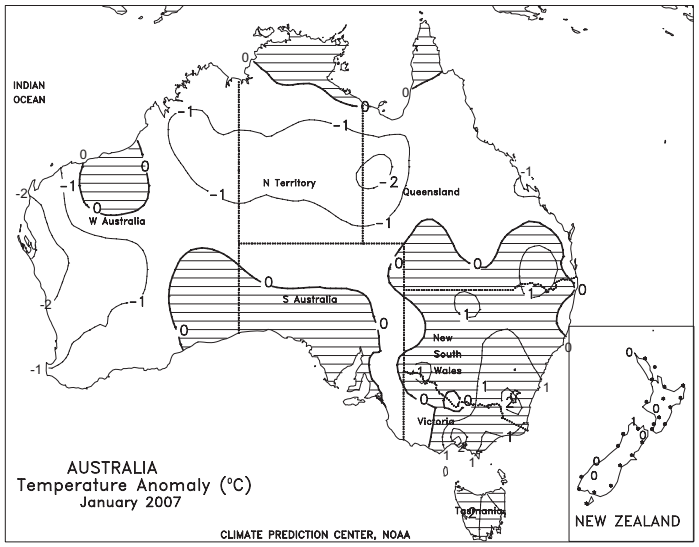
In southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, scattered showers (3-25 mm, locally more than 75 mm) boosted local moisture supplies for immature cotton and sorghum, but slowed the maturation of more advanced summer crops. Cooler-than-normal weather minimized stress on immature crops, with temperatures averaging about 1 to 2 degrees C below normal. Elsewhere, showers (2-7 mm, locally more) were generally too light and widely scattered to bring significant drought relief to southeastern and western Australia.

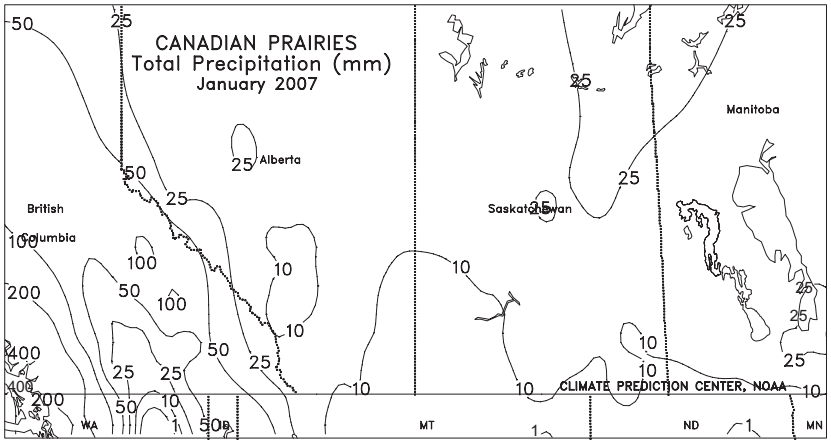
In January, below-normal rainfall hampered cotton and sorghum development throughout much of southern Queensland and northern New South Wales. The relatively dry weather further reduced prospects for dryland summer crops and maintained irrigation requirements for crops drawing water from drought-strained reservoirs.

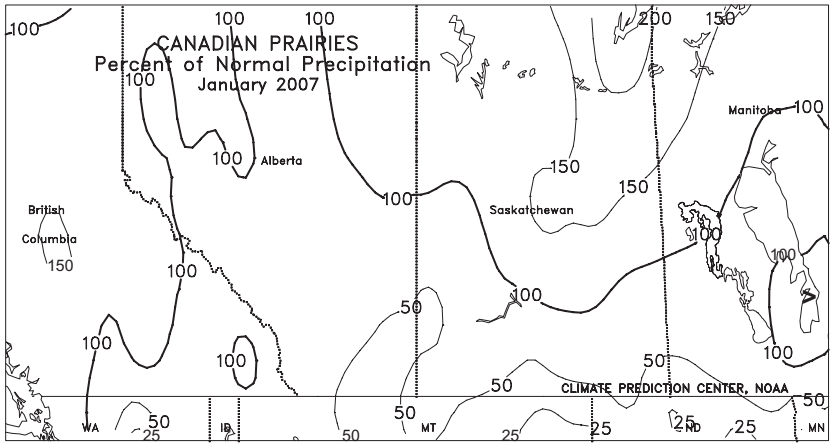


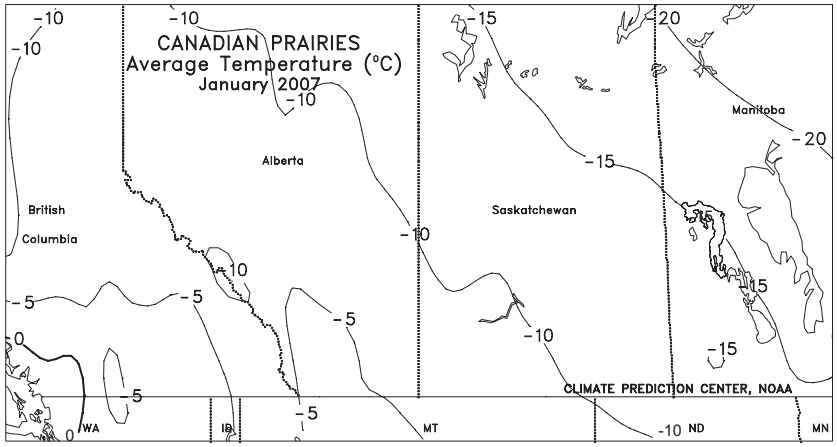


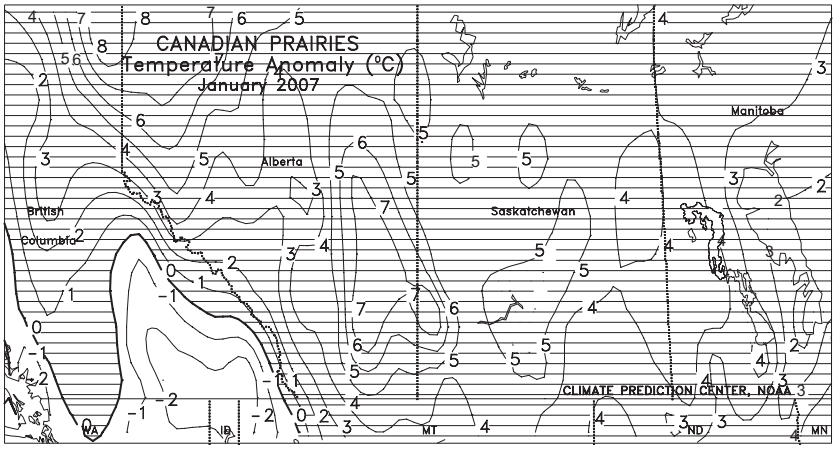


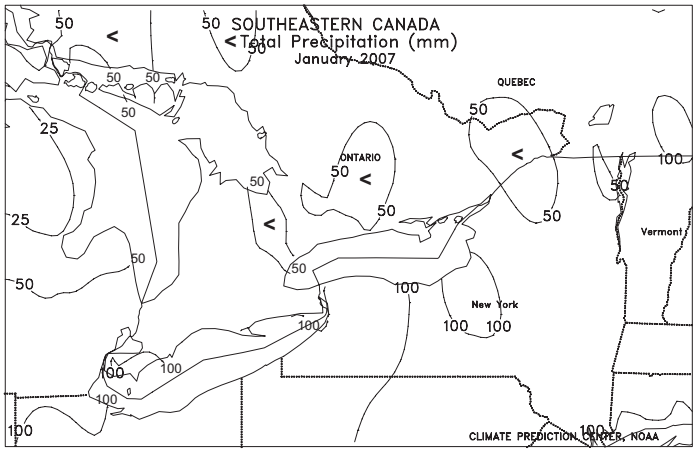


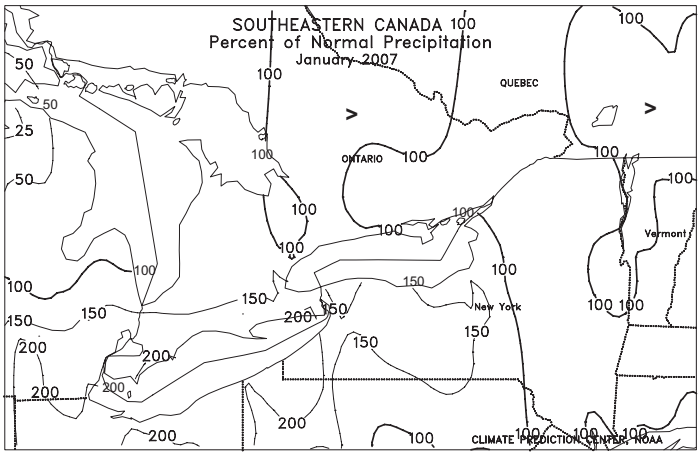

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Total Precipitation (mm)
January 2007
Alberta
British
Columbia
Saskatchewan
Manitoba
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
WA
ID
MT
ND
MN

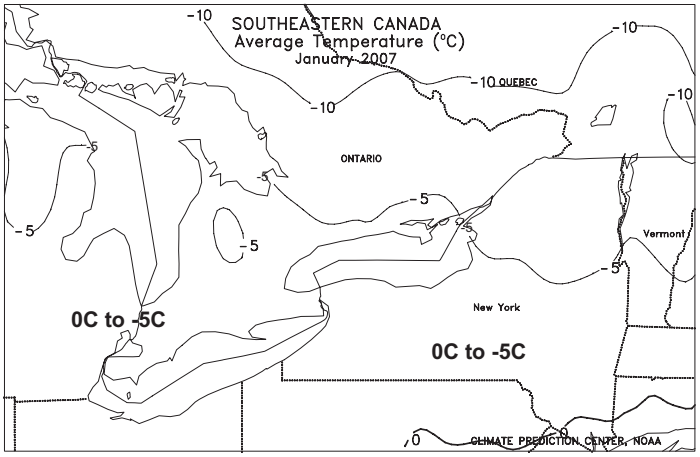

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Percent of Normal Precipitation
January 2007
Alberta
British
Columbia
Saskatchewan
Manitoba
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
WA
ID
MT
ND
MN

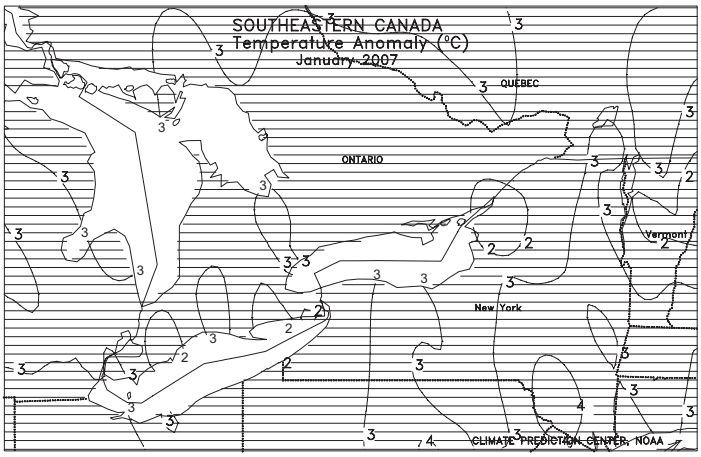

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Average Temperature (°C)
January 2007
Alberta
British
Columbia
Saskatchewan
Manitoba
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
WA
ID
MT
ND
MN

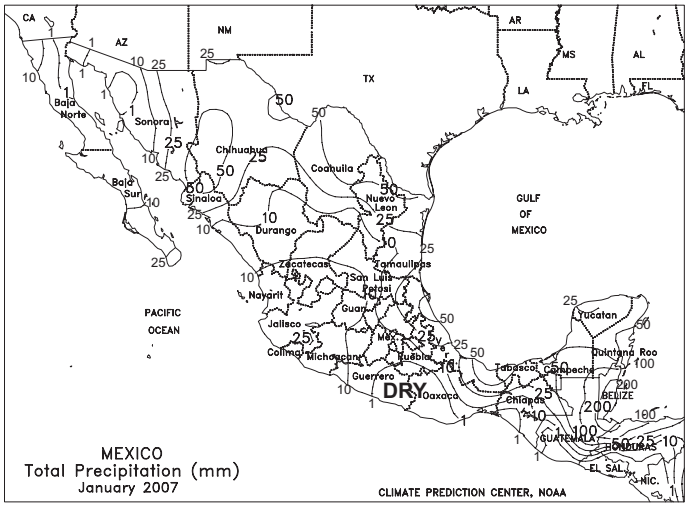

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
January 2007
Alberta
British
Columbia
Saskatchewan
Manitoba
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
WA
ID
MT
ND
MN

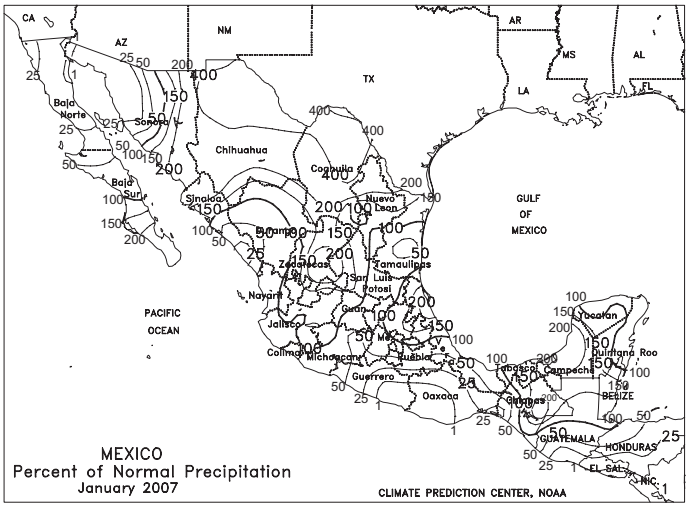

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Total Precipitation (mm)
January 2007
QUEBEC
ONTARIO
Vermont
New York
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

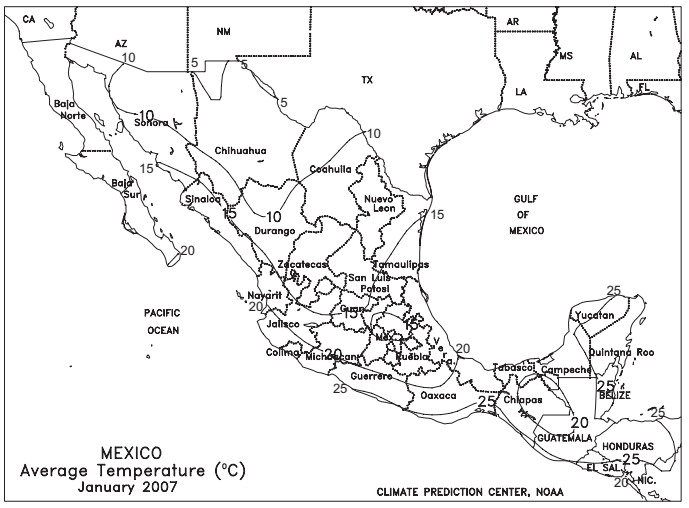

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
January 2007
QUEBEC
ONTARIO
Vermont
New York
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

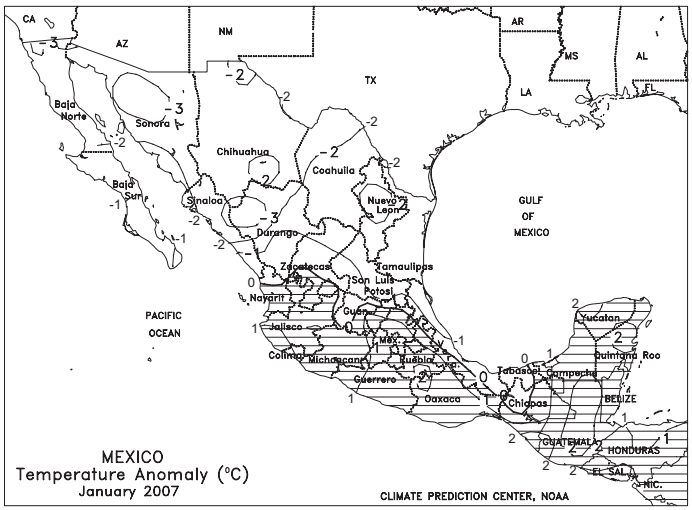

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Average Temperature (°C)
January 2007
QUEBEC
ONTARIO
Vermont
New York
0C to -5C
0C to -5C
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

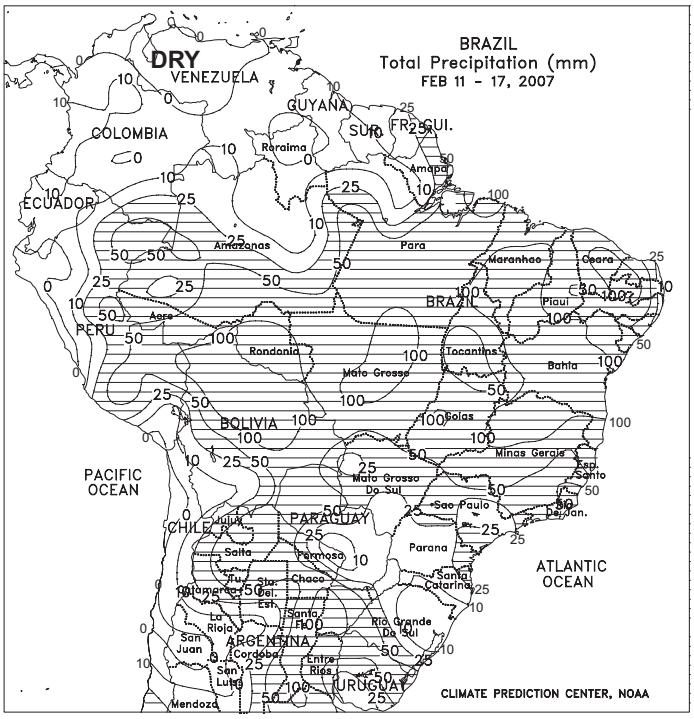

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
January 2007
QUEBEC
ONTARIO
Vermont
New York
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


MEXICO
Total Precipitation (mm)
January 2007
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
DRY
PACIFIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
TX
LA
AZ
NM
AR
MS
AL
FL
Baja Norte
Baja Sur
Sonora
Chihuahua
Coahuila
Nuevo Leon
Tamaulipas
Sinaloa
Durango
Zacatecas
San Luis Potosi
Nayarit
Jalisco
Guan.
Mex.
Colima
Michoacan
Puebla
Guerrero
Oaxaca
Tabasco
Campeche
Chiapas
Yucatan
Quintana Roo
BELIZE
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
EL SAL.
NIC.


MEXICO
Percent of Normal Precipitation
January 2007
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
PACIFIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
TX
LA
AZ
NM
AR
MS
AL
FL
Baja Norte
Baja Sur
Sonora
Chihuahua
Coahuila
Nuevo Leon
Tamaulipas
Sinaloa
Durango
Zacatecas
San Luis Potosi
Nayarit
Jalisco
Guan.
Mex.
Colima
Michoacan
Puebla
Guerrero
Oaxaca
Tabasco
Campeche
Chiapas
Yucatan
Quintana Roo
BELIZE
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
EL SAL.
NIC.


MEXICO
Average Temperature (°C)
January 2007
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
PACIFIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
TX
LA
AZ
NM
AR
MS
AL
FL
Baja Norte
Baja Sur
Sonora
Chihuahua
Coahuila
Nuevo Leon
Tamaulipas
Sinaloa
Durango
Zacatecas
San Luis Potosi
Nayarit
Jalisco
Guan.
Mex.
Colima
Michoacan
Puebla
Guerrero
Oaxaca
Tabasco
Campeche
Chiapas
Yucatan
Quintana Roo
BELIZE
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
EL SAL.
NIC.

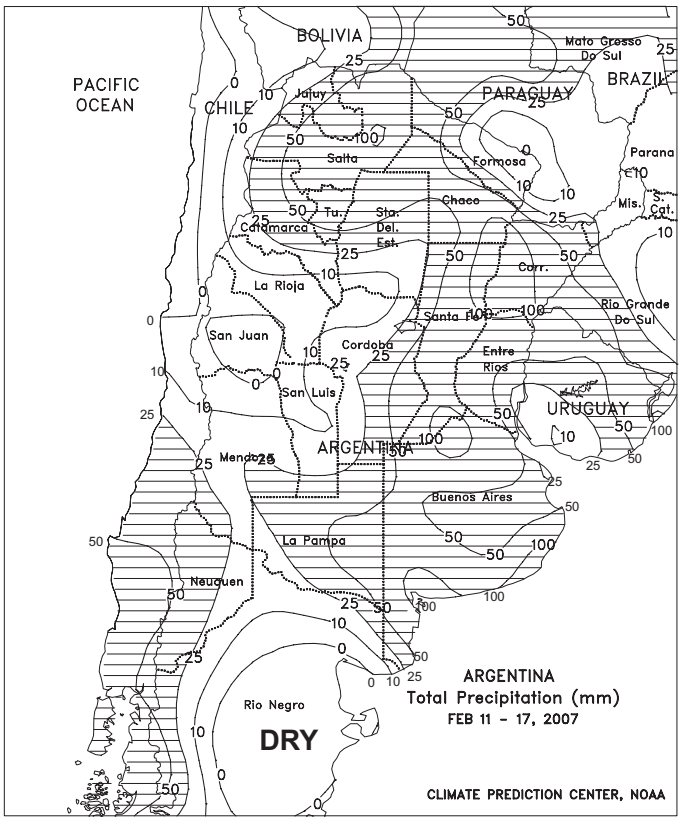

MEXICO
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
January 2007
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
PACIFIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
TX
LA
AZ
NM
AR
MS
AL
FL
Baja Norte
Baja Sur
Sonora
Chihuahua
Coahuila
Nuevo Leon
Tamaulipas
Sinaloa
Durango
Zacatecas
San Luis Potosi
Nayarit
Jalisco
Guan.
Mex.
Colima
Michoacan
Puebla
Guerrero
Oaxaca
Tabasco
Campeche
Chiapas
Yucatan
Quintana Roo
BELIZE
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
EL SAL.
NIC.



BRAZIL

A drier weather pattern dominated southern Brazil, aiding maturation and harvesting of soybeans and summer corn. Rainfall totaled less than 25 mm over the main growing areas of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, Parana, and southern Mato Grosso do Sul. In addition, temperatures averaged slightly above normal (highs in the lower and middle 30s degrees C by week's end), helping with the dry down process. In contrast, locally heavy showers (50-100 mm or more) continued in key soybean areas of central and northeastern Brazil, maintaining adequate to locally excessive moisture levels for immature summer crops but disrupting fieldwork and raising concerns for quality of mature grains and oilseeds. The magnitude and frequency of the rainfall also maintained high disease pressure, and outbreaks of Asian Rust have reportedly exceeded the number of reports from the same time last season. Above-normal temperatures (highs reaching the middle 30s degrees C) continued in Mato Grosso, with temperatures averaging near normal in the more easterly growing areas of central and northeastern Brazil.

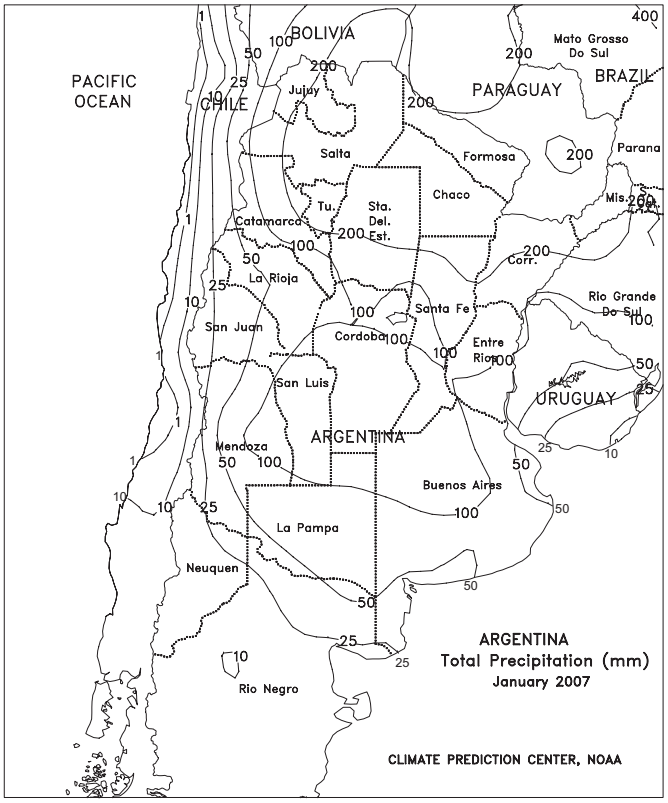
During January, frequent rain kept soybeans, corn, and cotton well watered in the main production areas of central and southern Brazil. However, rainfall was likely excessive for normal growth of coffee, citrus, and sugarcane in parts of the southeast, notably northern Sao Paulo and southern sections of Minas Gerais. Sporadic showers limited moisture for soybeans in parts of northeastern Brazil, although the weather turned seasonably wetter towards month's end.

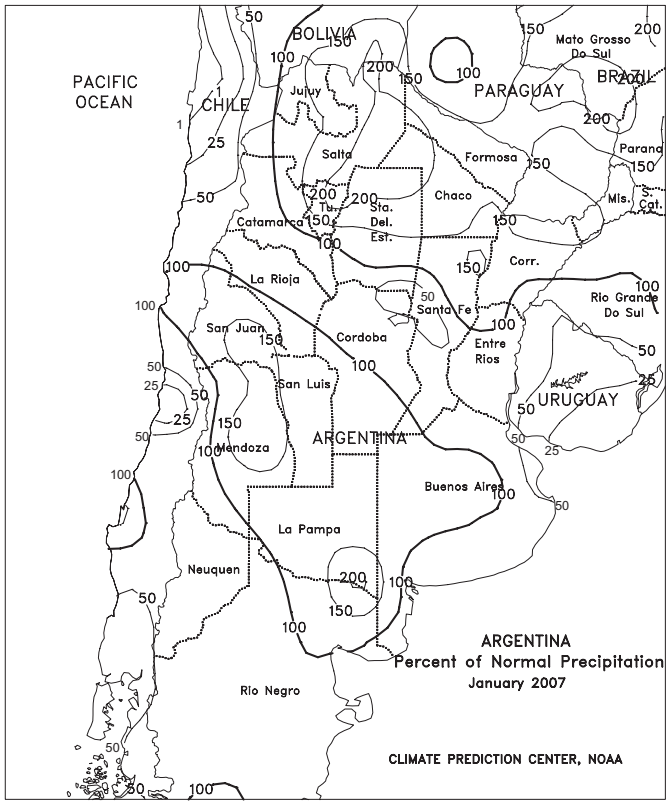


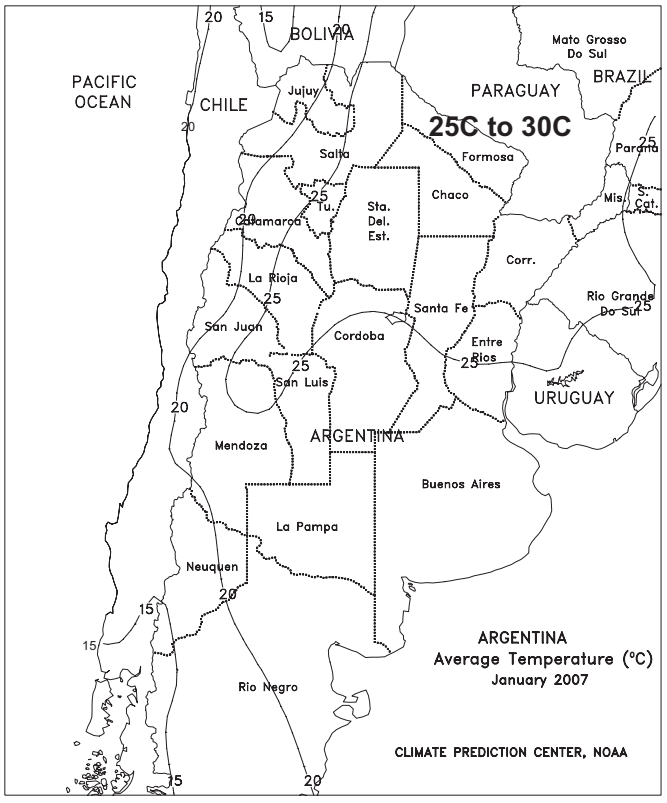
ARGENTINA

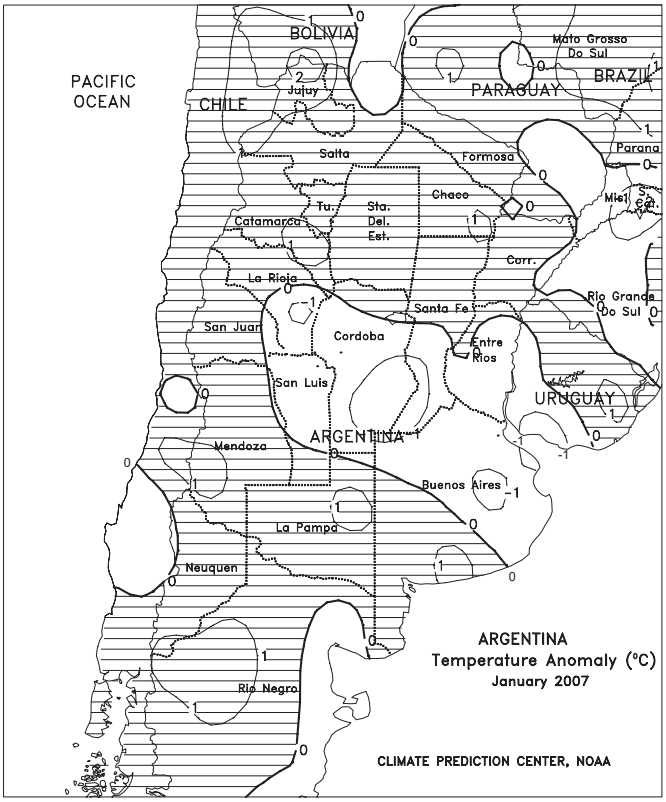
Moderate to heavy rain covered the major production areas of central Argentina. This included recently dry southern growing areas of La Pampa and Buenos Aires, where unseasonably heavy rainfall (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) boosted moisture for reproductive to filling summer grains and oilseeds that had recently experienced intermittent periods of heat and moisture stress. Locally heavy showers (greater than 50 mm) also gave farms in and around central Santa Fe a welcomed soaking after several weeks of patchy dryness threatened an otherwise excellent crop outlook. Light to moderate rain (10-25 mm or more) sustained late-season moisture levels for immature summer crops in central and southern Cordoba, but the dryness in northern Cordoba and nearby areas of Santiago del Estero reduced moisture for immature summer crops, including cotton. Temperatures were generally seasonable throughout central Argentina, with highs only briefly reaching the lower and middle 30s degrees C in most areas. Variable showers continued across the northern cotton areas, with pockets of dryness aiding early harvest efforts in Chaco and Formosa.

During January, near- to above-normal rainfall maintained mostly favorable conditions for reproductive to filling grains and oilseeds over the main growing areas of central Argentina. In southern production areas of Buenos Aires and La Pampa, infrequent rain coupled with occasional bouts of unfavorable warmth created problems for vegetative to filling summer crops; however, these are traditionally lower yielding crop areas, and potential losses in production potential can be considered minor when compared with total national production. Elsewhere, near- to above-normal rainfall sustained moisture for cotton and other summer crops throughout the month.


PACIFIC OCEAN
CHILE
BOLIVIA
PARAGUAY
BRAZIL
URUGUAY
ARGENTINA
Jujuy
Salta
Formosa
Chaco
Parana
Mis.
Tu.
Sta. Del. Est.
Catamarca
La Rioja
Corr.
Santa Fe
Rio Grande Do Sul
San Juan
Cordoba
Entre Rios
San Luis
Mendoza
Buenos Aires
La Pampa
Neuquen
Rio Negro
Mato Grosso Do Sul
ARGENTINA
Total Precipitation (mm)
January 2007
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


PACIFIC OCEAN
CHILE
BOLIVIA
PARAGUAY
BRAZIL
URUGUAY
ARGENTINA
Jujuy
Salta
Formosa
Chaco
Parana
Mis.
Tu.
Sta. Del. Est.
Catamarca
La Rioja
Corr.
Santa Fe
Rio Grande Do Sul
San Juan
Cordoba
Entre Rios
San Luis
Mendoza
Buenos Aires
La Pampa
Neuquen
Rio Negro
Mato Grosso Do Sul
ARGENTINA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
January 2007
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


PACIFIC OCEAN
CHILE
BOLIVIA
PARAGUAY
BRAZIL
URUGUAY
ARGENTINA
25C to 30C
Jujuy
Salta
Formosa
Chaco
Parana
Mis.
Tu.
Sta. Del. Est.
Catamarca
La Rioja
Corr.
Santa Fe
Rio Grande Do Sul
San Juan
Cordoba
Entre Rios
San Luis
Mendoza
Buenos Aires
La Pampa
Neuquen
Rio Negro
Mato Grosso Do Sul
ARGENTINA
Average Temperature (°C)
January 2007
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


PACIFIC OCEAN
CHILE
BOLIVIA
PARAGUAY
BRAZIL
URUGUAY
ARGENTINA
Jujuy
Salta
Formosa
Chaco
Parana
Mis.
Tu.
Sta. Del. Est.
Catamarca
La Rioja
Corr.
Santa Fe
Rio Grande Do Sul
San Juan
Cordoba
Entre Rios
San Luis
Mendoza
Buenos Aires
La Pampa
Neuquen
Rio Negro
Mato Grosso Do Sul
ARGENTINA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
January 2007
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

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

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