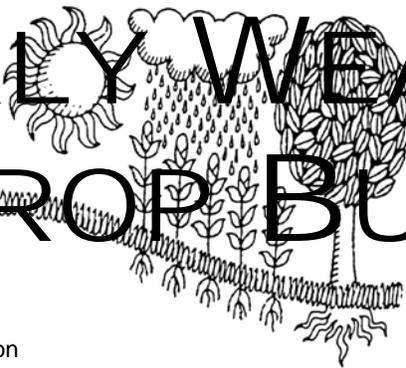
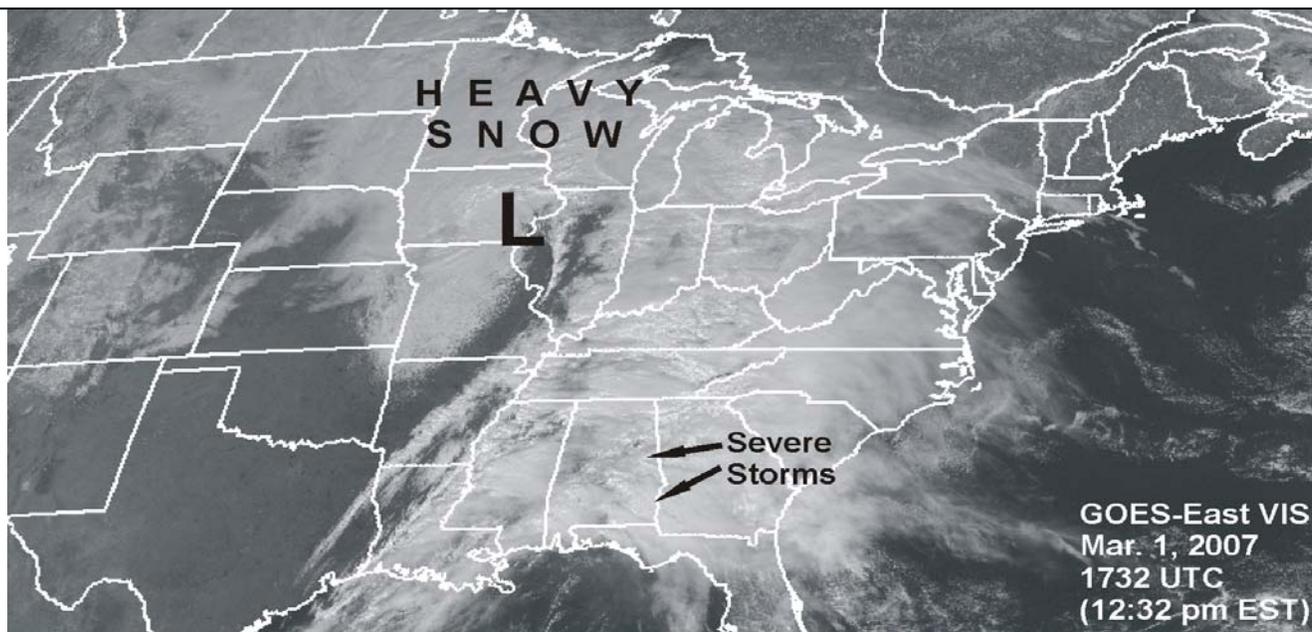


# WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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



For the third time in 3 weeks, a strong storm system affected the eastern half of the Nation. Severe weather once again hit the South, with reports of at least 17 significant tornadoes touching down in Alabama and Georgia, producing 19 fatalities and over 100 injuries. 8 of the 9 deaths in Enterprise, AL, occurred at the High School. Farther north, storm snow totals as of March 3 included: 39.0 inches in Wisconsin; 30.9 inches in Michigan; 25.0 inches in Minnesota; 21.0 inches in North Dakota; 16.8 inches in Iowa; 16.0 inches in South Dakota; 14.0 inches in Nebraska; and 12.4 inches in Colorado. Winds gusts to 74 mph created blizzard conditions over parts of the Dakotas, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, and Nebraska March 1-2, and created snow drifts up to 8 feet tall.

## HIGHLIGHTS February 25 - March 3, 2007

*Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB*

Similar late-winter storms, five days apart, produced a variety of significant weather across the U.S. Both storms plastered the **upper Midwest** with heavy snow, raked the **Plains** and **Corn Belt** with high winds, triggered lowland flooding in parts of the **central and eastern Corn Belt**, and sparked severe thunderstorms across the **South**. From February 23-25 and February 28 - March 2, harsh **Midwestern** weather caused significant travel disruptions and maintained severe stress on livestock. Blizzard conditions twice engulfed parts of the

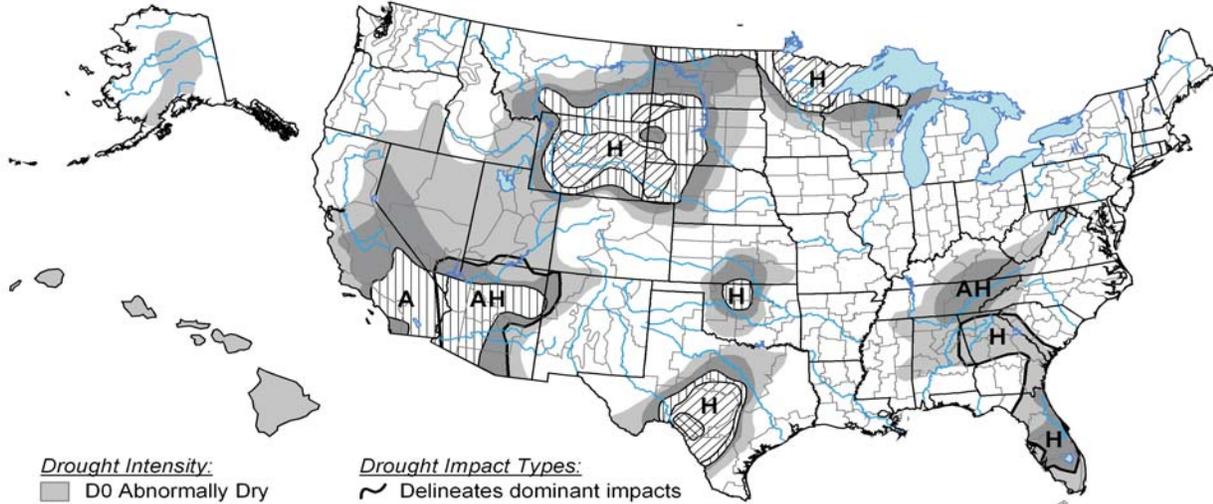
*(Continued on page 3)*

### Contents

February 27 Drought Monitor & Total Precipitation Map .....	2
Temperature Departure Map.....	3
<b>Soil Temperature Map &amp;</b>	
Extreme Minimum Wind Chill Temperature.....	4
Extreme Maximum & Minimum Temperature Maps .....	5
Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by	
USDA's Stoneville Field Office .....	6
National Weather Data for Selected Cities .....	7
National Agricultural Summary & Snow Cover Map .....	10
<b>February State Agricultural Summaries.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>La Niña May Soon Arrive.....</b>	<b>16</b>
International Weather and Crop Summary &	
<b>February Temperature/Precipitation Table .....</b>	<b>17</b>
Subscription Information .....	24

# U.S. Drought Monitor

February 27, 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>

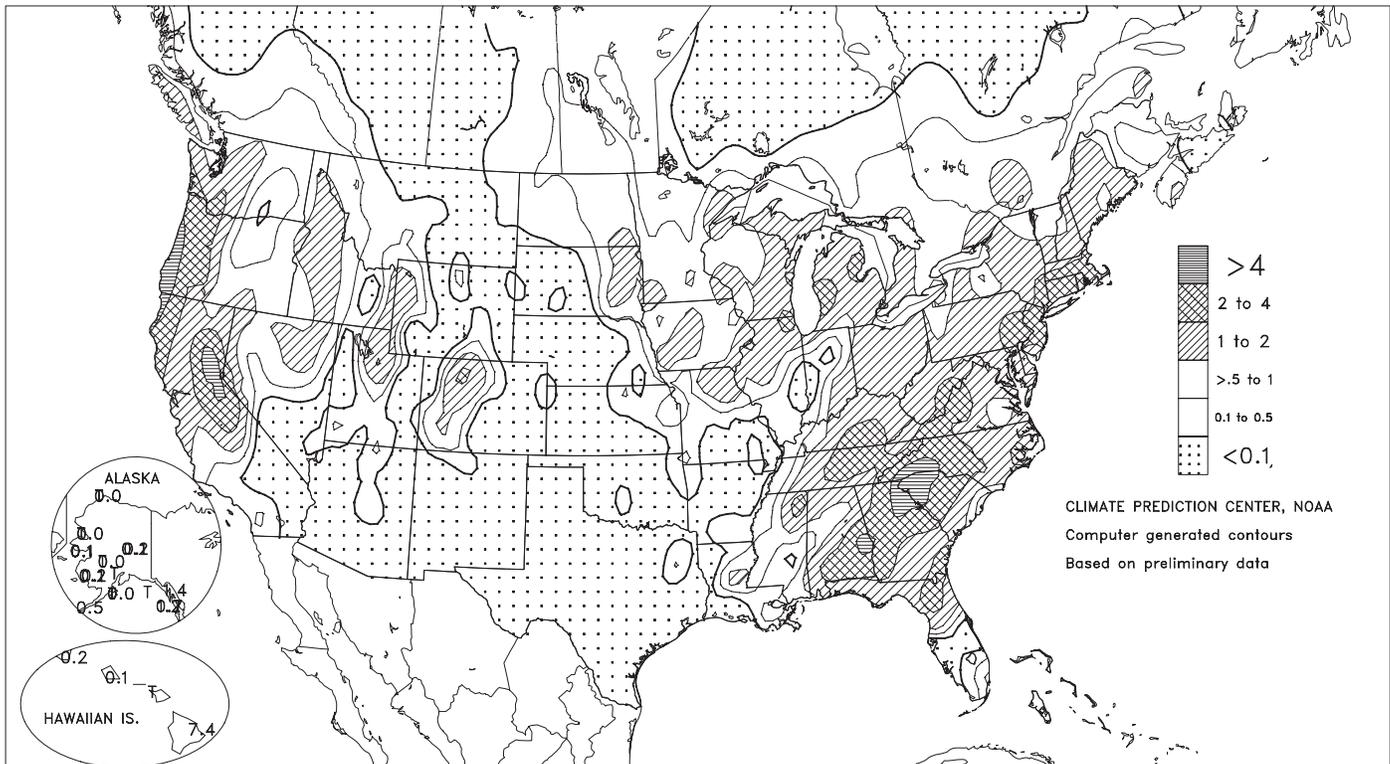


Released Thursday, March 1, 2007

Author: Douglas Le Comte, CPC/NOAA

## Total Precipitation (Inches)

FEB 25 - MAR 3, 2007



- > 4
- 2 to 4
- 1 to 2
- >.5 to 1
- 0.1 to 0.5
- <0.1

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

(Continued from front cover)

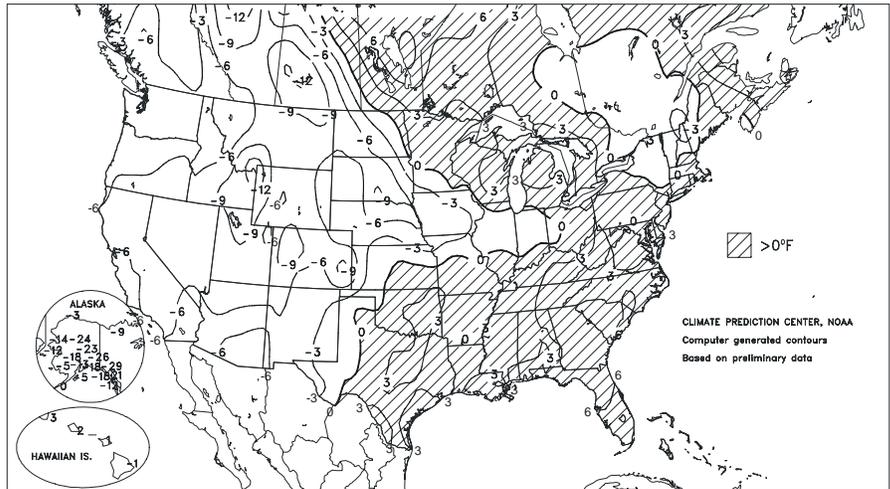
**upper Midwest.** Conditions were somewhat less severe across winter wheat areas of the **Plains**, although cold, windy weather and some snow trailed both departing **Midwestern** storms. Meanwhile, the Nation's third and fourth tornado outbreaks in less than a month left pockets of wind damage across the **South**, especially on March 1 in **Alabama** and **Georgia**. Otherwise, **Southern** showers boosted soil moisture in preparation for the upcoming growing season but slowed fieldwork. Farther north, briefly heavy showers pelted areas from the **southern Appalachians to the Atlantic Seaboard**, while frozen precipitation affected parts of the **Northeast**. Elsewhere, worsening drought conditions in **southern California** and **Arizona** contrasted with recent improvements in soil moisture and high-elevation snow packs across roughly the **northern half of the West**. Nevertheless, water supply forecasts continued to indicate that many **Western** river basins will produce below-normal spring and summer runoff.

Early in the week, lingering effects of the first storm included chilly conditions in the **West** and additional snow across the **Midwest**. Snow also fell in the **northern Mid-Atlantic region**. **Camarillo, CA** (36°F), posted a daily-record low for February 25, while daily snowfall records included 11.3 inches in **Duluth, MN**; 8.0 inches in **La Crosse, WI**; 5.6 inches in **Mason City, IA**; and 4.5 inches at **Virginia's Dulles Airport**. **Minneapolis-St. Paul (MSP), MN**, received 8.7 inches of snow on February 24-25, representing its sixth-highest 2-day total on record. It was **MSP's** heaviest 2-day snowfall since February 1-2, 2004, when 10.7 inches fell. In addition, **MSP's** February 23-26 total of 9.1 inches accounted for 43 percent of its season-to-date snowfall of 21.3 inches. Meanwhile in **Wisconsin**, **La Crosse** endured its largest snow storm on record. From February 23-25, **La Crosse's** 21.0-inch snowfall eclipsed its standard of 19.1 inches set from March 12-14, 1997. Official **Wisconsin** snowfall totals from February 23-26 included 21.1 inches in **La Crosse**, 16.5 inches in **Madison**, and 15.0 inches in **Green Bay**. Other 4-day **Midwestern** snowfall totals included 16.2 inches in **Duluth, MN**; 11.7 inches in **Milwaukee, WI**; 7.1 inches in **Des Moines, IA**; and 4.7 inches in **Chicago, IL**, with unofficial amounts topping 2 feet in locations such as **Winona (Winona County), MN**, and **Galesville (Trempeleau County), WI**. In addition, ice accumulations were particularly devastating in **eastern Iowa** and vicinity, where as much as 0.5 to 1.5 inches of freezing rain caused widespread damage and power outages.

By February 26, the second storm arrived in the **West**, producing record precipitation totals in **Nevada** locations such as **Reno** (0.35 inch, melted from 3.7 inches of snow) and **Winnemucca** (4.6 inches of snow). In advance of the storm, very warm weather expanded across the **South**, resulting in daily-record highs for February 27 in **Ft. Pierce, FL** (90°F), and **San Angelo, TX** (87°F). In contrast, heavy snow arrived across the **northern Plains** on February 28, when daily-record totals reached 10.1 inches in **Huron, SD**, and 6.0 inches in **Williston, ND**. Additional daily snowfall records were broken on March 1, when totals included 16.4 inches in **Duluth, MN**; 9.0 inches at both **MSP, MN**, and the NWS Office in **Grand Forks, ND**; and 8.7 inches in **Sioux City, IA**. Winds in excess of 50 m.p.h. created blizzard conditions across the **upper Midwest**; an official gust to 66 m.p.h. (on March 1) was clocked at **Duluth's Sky Harbor Airport**. Farther south, strong thunderstorms, heavy rain, and high winds swept across areas from the **Mid-South into the Southeast** on February 28 - March 1. On the latter date, a rash of as many as four dozen tornadoes claimed 20 lives — ten in **Alabama**, nine in **Georgia**, and one in

Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

FEB 25 - MAR 3, 2007



**Missouri**—matching the death toll of the two tornadoes that struck **Lake County, FL**, on February 2. Elsewhere in the **Southeast**, rainfall records for March 1 were shattered in **Tupelo, MS** (2.63 inches), and **Greenville-Spartanburg, SC** (2.83 inches), followed the next morning by wind gusts to 58 m.p.h. in **Raleigh-Durham, NC**, and 56 m.p.h. in **Columbia, SC**.

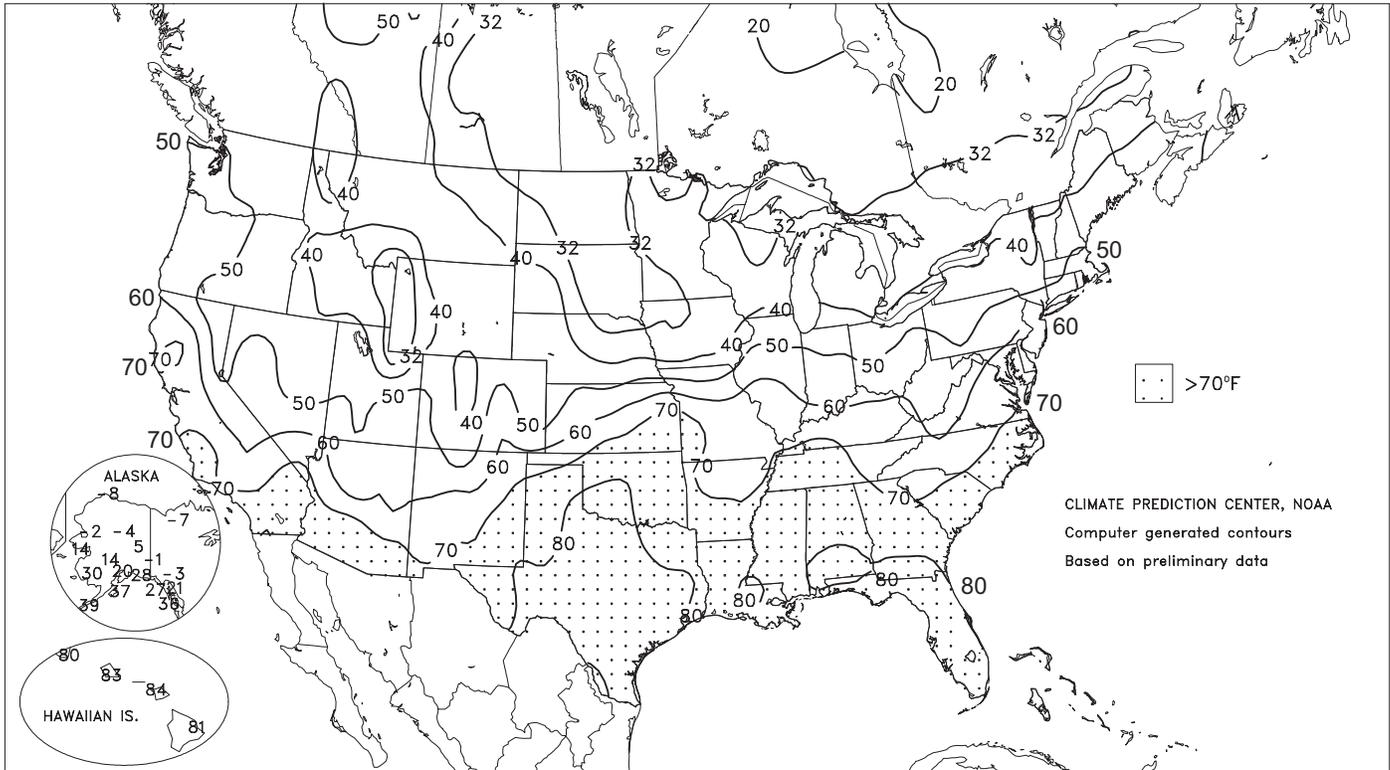
As the Midwestern storm system marched slowly eastward, heavy rain set over 15 daily records across the **Northeast** on March 2. In **Bridgeport, CT**, 3.59 inches of rain fell, easily eclipsing the previous standard of 0.96 inches. In **New York**, numerous locations reported over 2 inches of rain, including **Laguardia** (2.44 inches), **Central Park** (2.41 inches), and **Islip** (2.14 inches). Farther north, daily records were also set at **Providence, RI** (2.87 inches) and **Worcester, MA** (2.05 inches), while lighter but still record-setting rain fell in **Pennsylvania** (**Allentown**, 1.29 inches; **Philadelphia**, 1.22 inches). In **Maine**, where cold air remained firmly entrenched, over 6 inches of snow fell in **Bangor** (6.6 inches) and **Caribou** (6.4 inches), setting new daily records for these locations.

Unusually cold weather continued to grip much of **Alaska** into early March, holding weekly temperatures as much as 29°F below normal. **Bettles** (-44°F) notched a daily-record low on February 27, followed the next day by records in **southern Alaskan** locations such as **Juneau** (-2°F) and **Valdez** (6°F). Persistently dry weather accompanied **Alaska's** frigid regime; in fact, February precipitation totaled less than one-tenth of an inch in several locations, including **Kotzebue** (0.03 inch, or 7 percent of normal), **McGrath** (0.05 inch, or 7 percent), and **Valdez** (0.06 inch, or 1 percent). The 0.06-inch sum in **Valdez** erased its February 1989 standard of 0.57 inch. **Valdez** also noted a record-low February snowfall of 0.6 inch (previously, 4.6 inches in 1982), following a 6-week period in December and January when more than 200 inches fell. In sharp contrast to February dryness, heavy snow arrived in **southeastern Alaska** on February 2. New daily snowfall records were set at **Hoonah** (26.0 inches), **Petersburg** (21.0 inches), **Pelican** (12.0 inches), and the **Juneau Airport** (10.7 inches). Farther south, drier-than-normal weather continued across leeward sections of **Hawaii**, but late-month downpours boosted February rainfall well above normal in some windward locations. February totals were as low as 0.40 inch (17 percent of normal) in **Honolulu, Oahu**, and 0.93 inch (39 percent) in **Kahului, Maui**. On the **Big Island**, however, **Hilo** netted a February sum of 14.23 inches (161 percent of normal), aided by a 10.84-inch total during the last 7 days of the month. In early March, heavy showers generally subsided in most windward areas.



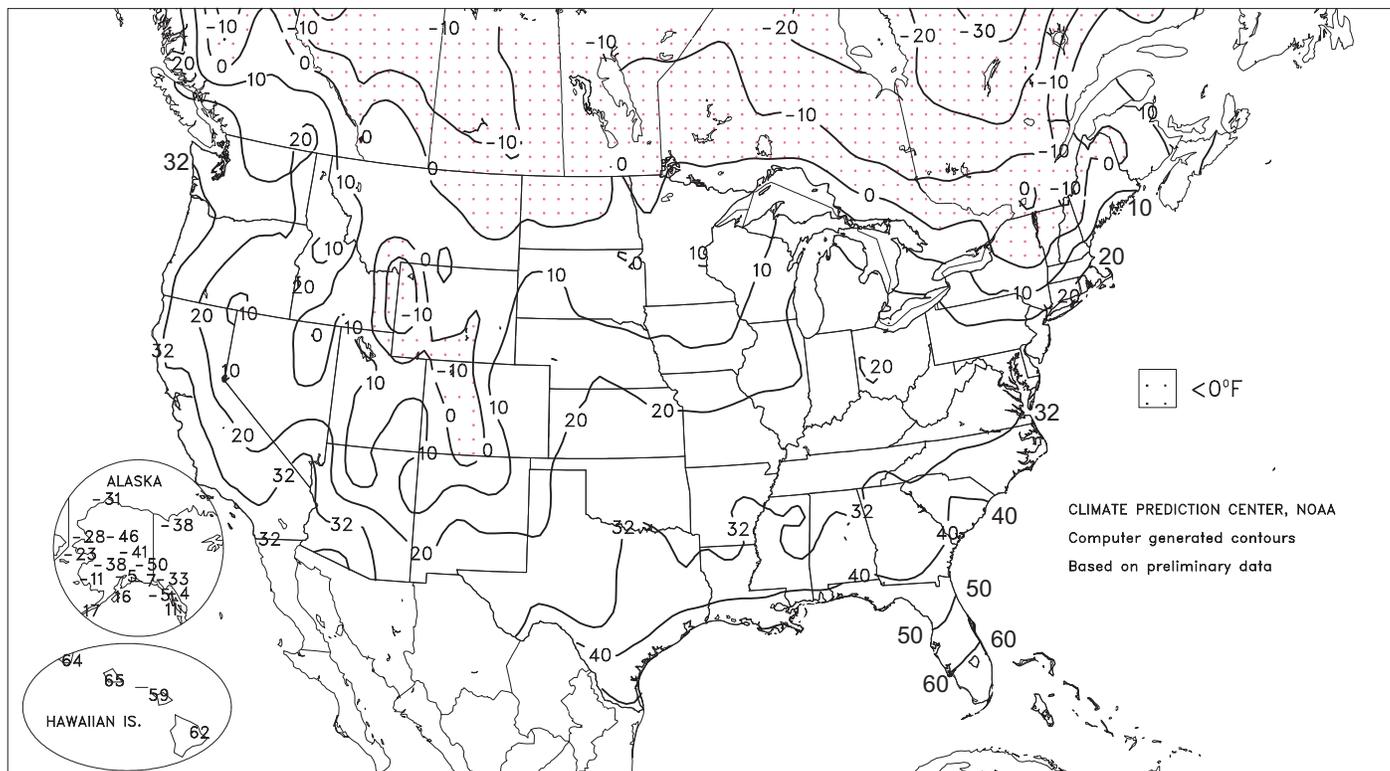
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

FEB 25 - MAR 3, 2007



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

FEB 25 - MAR 3, 2007



**Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office**

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 3, 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 MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	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	62	38	69	31	50	-	0.57	-	0.56	0.56	-	7.73	-	58	46	0	1	2	1	
LYON	65	40	71	33	53	-	0.37	-	0.31	0.31	-	5.89	-	56	46	0	0	2	0	
VANCE	64	38	70	33	51	-	0.07	-	0.07	0.07	-	5.52	-	58	48	0	0	1	0	
PERTSHIRE	64	40	69	35	52	-	0.18	-	0.16	0.16	-	6.74	-	58	44	0	0	2	0	
SCOTT	67	41	73	36	54	-	0.21	-	0.21	0.21	-	6.56	-	56	47	0	0	1	0	
NE VERONA	66	37	73	32	52	-	0.41	-	0.40	0.40	-	5.91	-	59	43	0	1	2	0	
SD STONEVILLE x	70	41	75	35	56	6	1.07	-0.09	0.88	0.19	37	7.90	76	63	49	0	0	2	1	
INDIANOLA 1S*	67	41	72	35	54	-	0.08	-	0.07	0.07	-	-	-	58	49	0	0	2	0	
INVERNESS 5E	68	42	74	37	55	-	0.04	-	0.04	0.04	-	6.73	-	59	49	0	0	1	0	
SIDON	69	41	75	35	55	-	0.09	-	0.09	0.09	-	6.17	-	61	48	0	0	1	0	
NORTH ISSAQUENA	68	42	74	36	55	-	0.27	-	0.27	0.27	-	7.39	-	58	50	0	0	1	0	
SILVER CITY	69	43	76	37	56	-	0.08	-	0.08	0.08	-	5.73	-	57	49	0	0	1	0	
ONWARD	69	41	74	35	55	-	0.08	-	0.08	0.08	-	6.99	-	62	50	0	0	1	0	
MAYDAY	70	41	75	35	56	-	0.48	-	0.48	0.48	-	7.07	-	-	-	0	0	1	0	
MISSOURI																				
NW CORNING	36	23	49	14	30	-3	0.27	0.00	0.10	0.18	99	1.01	51	-	-	0	6	4	0	
ALBANY	38	25	46	17	31	-4	0.61	0.23	0.58	0.58	223	1.63	61	34	32	0	6	3	1	
ST. JOSEPH	39	25	53	17	31	-5	0.45	0.20	0.35	0.35	247	1.58	78	-	-	0	6	3	0	
NC LINNEUS	41	25	49	16	32	-3	1.08	0.86	0.62	0.42	312	2.41	104	34	32	0	6	4	1	
BRUNSWICK	43	28	55	19	34	-2	0.88	0.52	0.53	0.53	337	1.73	53	33	32	0	5	3	1	
NE NOVELTY	40	25	48	15	31	-4	1.11	0.82	0.67	0.67	650	4.18	147	33	32	0	7	3	1	
MONROE CITY	42	26	52	17	33	-3	0.79	0.35	0.60	0.60	357	4.39	132	33	32	0	7	3	1	
WC GREEN RIDGE	50	29	70	19	38	2	0.20	-0.32	0.19	0.19	106	3.00	78	42	34	0	5	2	0	
C AUXVASSE	47	27	62	17	35	-1	0.61	0.16	0.46	0.46	214	4.40	115	38	34	0	5	3	0	
SANBORN FIELD	49	30	66	20	37	-1	0.57	-0.03	0.47	0.47	195	4.14	98	42	34	0	4	3	0	
COLUMBIA	49	29	65	20	37	-1	0.44	-0.15	0.37	0.37	156	4.29	102	-	-	0	4	3	0	
VERSAILLES	51	31	69	20	39	-1	0.04	-0.54	0.02	0.02	8	3.76	94	45	36	0	4	2	0	
EC COOK STATION	53	30	65	22	41	0	0.08	-0.51	0.04	0.04	14	5.71	122	44	39	0	3	3	0	
SW LAMAR	53	33	71	24	42	2	0.50	-0.12	0.50	0.50	177	3.92	87	48	39	0	3	1	1	
SE DELTA	54	34	65	28	44	2	0.50	-0.34	0.50	0.50	155	9.23	139	47	39	0	3	1	1	
CHARLESTON	55	35	70	28	45	3	0.28	-0.58	0.28	0.28	64	9.19	131	48	39	0	2	1	0	
GLENNONVILLE	55	35	67	29	46	3	0.02	-0.76	0.02	0.02	4	9.53	147	48	40	0	2	1	0	
CLARKTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PORTAGEVILLE DC	57	36	69	28	47	4	0.12	-0.83	0.12	0.12	27	9.58	129	51	40	0	2	1	0	
PORTAGEVILLE LF	57	35	71	29	47	4	0.19	-0.75	0.18	0.18	40	8.26	112	49	39	0	2	2	0	
STEELE	57	35	69	28	47	3	0.15	-0.82	0.15	0.15	27	7.47	96	51	42	0	2	1	0	
CARDWELL	57	35	68	30	47	4	0.03	-0.98	0.03	0.03	6	9.02	119	51	42	0	3	1	0	

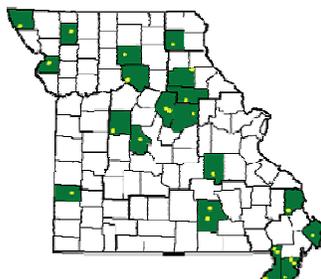
Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. \* Beasley Lake. X Based on 1971-2000 normals. - Sufficient data not available.

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

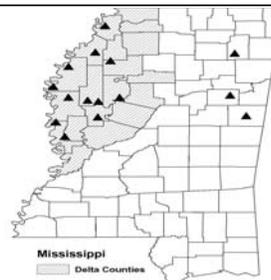
Missouri: NW = Northwest; NC = North Central; NE = Northeast; WC = West Central; C = Central; EC = East Central; SW = Southwest; SE = Southeast.

**Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta:** A warm and mostly dry weather pattern greatly favored fieldwork activities in advance of spring. Scattered showers and thunderstorms occurred late in the week, with lower rain totals compared to last week. Some of the thunderstorms were severe, but most spared the Delta, although there were a few reports of high winds, large hail, and a tornado in central Mississippi (Yazoo County).

Missouri Weather Stations



Mississippi Weather Stations



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

Note: For information on the weather stations in Mississippi, please visit: [http://www.deltaweather.msstate.edu/maps/weather\\_station\\_map.htm](http://www.deltaweather.msstate.edu/maps/weather_station_map.htm)

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 3, 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 MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	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	
AL BIRMINGHAM	67	42	75	35	54	4	1.36	0.17	0.77	0.47	89	6.83	67	75	21	0	0	4	1	
HUNTSVILLE	65	37	76	33	51	3	1.53	0.09	0.92	0.92	146	6.33	57	79	42	0	0	3	2	
MOBILE	74	48	81	42	61	4	1.01	-0.47	0.93	0.93	143	6.82	59	81	29	0	0	3	1	
MONTGOMERY	73	45	80	36	59	5	2.02	0.54	1.52	1.52	238	9.97	90	79	27	0	0	4	1	
AK ANCHORAGE	16	1	20	-5	9	-13	0.01	-0.16	0.01	0.00	0	1.46	98	55	41	0	7	1	0	
BARROW	-14	-24	-8	-31	-19	-3	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0	0.30	125	80	69	0	7	1	0	
FAIRBANKS	-6	-34	5	-41	-20	-22	0.11	0.05	0.04	0.03	150	0.66	70	***	***	0	7	3	0	
JUNEAU	16	4	21	-4	10	-21	1.42	0.48	0.72	1.41	362	10.72	116	83	63	0	7	4	2	
KODIAK	31	22	37	16	26	-5	0.02	-1.20	0.01	0.00	0	12.80	89	62	49	0	7	2	0	
NOME	4	-15	14	-23	-5	-12	0.08	-0.06	0.04	0.03	50	1.83	106	77	68	0	7	3	0	
AZ FLAGSTAFF	41	18	48	6	30	-4	0.06	-0.63	0.04	0.00	0	2.19	43	72	29	0	7	3	0	
PHOENIX	68	45	74	40	56	-4	0.01	-0.23	0.01	0.00	0	0.90	53	40	22	0	0	1	0	
PRESCOTT	51	25	58	18	38	-4	0.01	-0.51	0.01	0.00	0	1.07	29	63	17	0	5	1	0	
TUCSON	66	36	76	31	51	-6	0.01	-0.21	0.01	0.00	0	0.76	39	38	19	0	3	1	0	
AR FORT SMITH	62	36	74	30	49	1	0.21	-0.58	0.20	0.20	57	8.87	167	71	32	0	1	2	0	
LITTLE ROCK	64	38	71	34	51	2	0.02	-0.89	0.01	0.00	0	11.11	151	73	30	0	0	2	0	
CA BAKERSFIELD	61	38	73	32	49	-6	0.15	-0.18	0.08	0.00	0	1.76	70	80	57	0	1	2	0	
FRESNO	58	39	68	33	48	-6	0.57	0.03	0.29	0.00	0	2.89	64	89	64	0	0	4	0	
LOS ANGELES	63	47	74	45	55	-3	0.05	-0.66	0.03	0.00	0	1.45	23	62	40	0	0	2	0	
REDDING	54	36	72	29	45	-6	0.86	-0.44	0.73	0.01	2	7.79	62	84	68	0	2	5	1	
SACRAMENTO	57	38	65	31	47	-6	1.48	0.70	0.77	0.00	0	4.49	58	93	53	0	1	3	1	
SAN DIEGO	63	48	75	45	55	-4	0.18	-0.34	0.09	0.00	0	1.76	39	67	53	0	0	3	0	
SAN FRANCISCO	56	43	64	39	49	-4	1.42	0.53	1.04	0.00	0	4.94	56	84	70	0	0	4	1	
STOCKTON	60	40	68	33	50	-3	1.07	0.49	0.42	0.00	0	3.51	65	85	65	0	0	3	0	
CO ALAMOSA	37	12	47	0	24	-4	0.01	-0.05	0.01	0.00	0	0.57	116	73	41	0	7	1	0	
CO SPRINGS	41	18	54	12	30	-4	0.08	-0.07	0.07	0.00	0	0.52	74	69	21	0	7	2	0	
DENVER INTL	40	20	51	14	30	-4	0.15	-0.01	0.14	0.00	0	1.04	196	74	37	0	7	2	0	
GRAND JUNCTION	40	22	55	12	31	-8	0.19	0.02	0.11	0.00	0	1.18	100	76	58	0	7	3	0	
PUEBLO	49	17	62	11	33	-5	0.04	-0.08	0.03	0.00	0	0.55	85	68	35	0	7	2	0	
CT BRIDGEPORT	43	28	54	21	35	0	4.00	3.22	3.54	3.65	1043	9.39	134	83	64	0	7	4	1	
HARTFORD	41	25	49	18	33	0	2.16	1.40	1.79	1.89	573	6.25	88	90	62	0	7	5	1	
DC WASHINGTON	52	34	64	31	43	1	1.52	0.76	0.75	0.76	230	5.47	89	90	46	0	4	4	1	
DE WILMINGTON	48	30	62	28	39	1	2.03	1.22	1.22	1.46	406	6.80	103	90	46	0	5	4	2	
FL DAYTONA BEACH	78	59	86	53	68	6	0.65	-0.11	0.50	0.64	194	4.96	80	88	53	0	0	3	1	
JACKSONVILLE	76	51	82	42	63	5	1.76	0.97	0.96	1.75	500	6.48	90	94	44	0	0	4	2	
KEY WEST	82	74	84	72	78	6	0.01	-0.33	0.01	0.00	0	2.14	55	88	73	0	0	1	0	
MIAMI	84	71	90	69	78	8	1.10	0.62	0.55	0.00	0	3.40	82	89	56	1	0	2	2	
ORLANDO	83	59	89	54	71	6	0.06	-0.63	0.04	0.04	13	2.87	56	86	51	0	0	3	0	
PENSACOLA	73	52	79	46	63	5	1.81	0.49	1.66	1.66	286	8.30	78	82	38	0	0	4	1	
TALLAHASSEE	76	47	82	41	61	3	1.65	0.29	0.79	1.57	262	9.52	90	82	41	0	0	4	2	
TAMPA	79	63	85	54	71	6	0.38	-0.31	0.21	0.21	70	3.60	69	92	64	0	0	3	0	
WEST PALM BEACH	84	70	88	65	77	8	0.39	-0.21	0.39	0.00	0	1.65	25	92	59	0	0	1	0	
GA ATHENS	67	42	72	35	54	5	4.18	3.03	3.73	3.73	746	10.22	107	72	32	0	0	3	1	
ATLANTA	67	45	72	40	56	6	1.60	0.37	1.13	1.13	213	7.85	77	65	31	0	0	4	1	
AUGUSTA	71	41	75	34	56	4	2.16	1.12	1.76	1.91	424	7.81	86	81	39	0	0	4	1	
COLUMBUS	71	46	78	39	59	5	1.91	0.65	1.74	1.74	316	7.85	80	80	20	0	0	3	1	
MACON	72	43	75	34	57	5	1.61	0.47	1.40	1.40	286	8.03	80	83	31	0	0	3	1	
SAVANNAH	72	45	78	39	59	3	1.97	1.28	1.46	1.70	567	6.43	90	87	54	0	0	4	1	
HI HILO	77	65	81	62	71	-1	7.44	4.88	3.21	1.27	110	26.41	134	90	82	0	0	7	4	
HONOLULU	82	69	83	65	76	2	0.10	-0.44	0.09	0.00	0	1.53	29	78	69	0	0	2	0	
KAHULUI	82	64	84	59	73	1	0.01	-0.49	0.01	0.00	0	1.83	29	81	68	0	0	1	0	
LIHUE	79	69	80	64	74	2	0.16	-0.63	0.12	0.01	3	3.16	39	80	72	0	0	5	0	
ID BOISE	40	29	43	25	35	-5	0.15	-0.13	0.07	0.04	33	1.58	60	83	62	0	6	5	0	
LEWISTON	46	32	50	24	39	-3	0.10	-0.12	0.07	0.01	11	1.26	58	80	65	0	4	3	0	
POCATELLO	33	19	37	10	26	-8	0.10	-0.18	0.04	0.00	0	1.25	55	83	58	0	7	3	0	
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	35	28	45	20	31	-1	2.27	1.85	1.09	1.17	616	4.66	131	85	76	0	7	6	2	
MOLINE	35	26	50	15	30	-2	2.05	1.59	1.00	1.00	500	3.99	121	81	74	0	7	4	2	
PEORIA	37	26	56	16	32	-1	1.67	1.15	0.89	0.89	387	5.50	162	83	66	0	7	4	1	
ROCKFORD	35	27	45	19	31	1	1.62	1.27	0.60	0.62	388	2.87	99	85	74	0	7	5	2	
SPRINGFIELD	41	28	59	20	35	-1	1.07	0.49	0.40	0.40	154	5.62	153	87	60	0	6	4	0	
IN EVANSVILLE	51	32	61	26	42	2	0.25	-0.62	0.17	0.17	45	9.11	143	81	58	0	4	3	0	
FORT WAYNE	36	28	47	20	32	0	0.60	0.08	0.33	0.34	155	5.12	122	85	71	0	6	5	0	
INDIANAPOLIS	41	27	53	20	34	-2	0.43	-0.25	0.30	0.34	113	7.60	146	87	65	0	5	6	0	
SOUTH BEND	35	28	44	22	32	0	0.92	0.42	0.38	0.48	218	5.46	122	89	76	0	6	6	0	
IA BURLINGTON	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
CEDAR RAPIDS	30	23	37	10	26	-4	0.45	0.13	0.27	0.43	287	1.23	53	95	80	0	7	4	0	
DES MOINES	31	21	35	10	26	-6	1.11	0.78	0.52	0.68	453	3.52	149	86	78	0	7	5	1	
DUBUQUE	32	23	39	11	27	-2														

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 3, 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 MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	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
WICHITA	54	32	72	23	43	2	0.05	-0.40	0.02	0.02	10	1.71	83	71	43	0	4	3	0
KY JACKSON	56	34	62	25	45	3	1.58	0.57	1.53	1.53	348	5.58	73	88	28	0	4	3	1
LEXINGTON	52	32	57	24	42	1	0.87	-0.09	0.80	0.80	190	6.78	96	83	49	0	4	3	1
LOUISVILLE	53	34	62	26	44	2	1.01	0.07	0.90	0.90	220	7.46	107	80	44	0	3	4	1
LA PADUCAH	56	34	72	26	45	3	0.28	-0.69	0.27	0.27	66	9.55	122	82	40	0	3	2	0
BATON ROUGE	75	49	81	43	62	5	0.05	-1.06	0.02	0.02	4	9.65	82	85	27	0	0	4	0
LAKE CHARLES	72	47	78	40	60	3	0.17	-0.53	0.16	0.16	52	9.65	106	93	35	0	0	2	0
NEW ORLEANS	73	53	78	47	63	4	0.20	-0.98	0.12	0.12	24	7.22	61	79	42	0	0	4	0
SHREVEPORT	71	43	79	35	57	2	0.05	-0.93	0.04	0.04	10	11.02	120	72	28	0	0	2	0
ME CARIBOU	29	7	38	-2	18	0	0.93	0.42	0.71	0.92	418	4.80	91	84	55	0	7	3	1
PORTLAND	39	19	43	12	29	0	1.05	0.26	1.04	1.04	297	4.87	64	85	50	0	7	2	1
MD BALTIMORE	50	31	62	28	40	1	1.56	0.71	0.65	0.90	243	5.44	79	89	53	0	6	4	2
MA BOSTON	43	29	57	24	36	2	1.78	0.98	1.48	1.48	435	6.26	83	87	50	0	7	2	1
WORCESTER	39	24	51	19	32	2	2.11	1.29	2.03	2.06	572	6.75	90	84	47	0	7	5	1
MI ALPENA	30	23	34	12	26	3	0.95	0.58	0.41	0.70	412	2.27	69	92	70	0	7	5	0
GRAND RAPIDS	35	28	38	25	31	2	2.09	1.70	0.73	1.36	800	5.40	145	92	77	0	7	6	3
HOUGHTON LAKE	31	24	33	20	28	4	0.90	0.57	0.29	0.43	287	2.08	69	91	76	0	7	7	0
LANSING	35	27	39	23	31	3	0.90	0.55	0.61	0.68	453	3.39	106	89	78	0	7	5	1
MUSKOGON	35	29	37	25	32	3	1.64	1.25	0.56	0.99	582	4.38	110	91	77	0	7	7	1
TRaverse CITY	33	26	35	23	30	5	0.45	0.13	0.21	0.11	85	1.53	31	93	70	0	7	6	0
MN DULUTH	27	18	30	6	23	3	2.17	1.95	0.88	1.09	1090	2.80	137	86	76	0	7	6	2
INT'L FALLS	27	14	31	2	20	3	0.23	0.09	0.11	0.07	117	0.98	64	81	49	0	7	5	0
MINNEAPOLIS	31	22	37	11	27	1	1.73	1.49	0.85	1.02	927	2.72	140	85	72	0	7	6	1
ROCHESTER	29	19	34	1	24	0	0.71	0.49	0.30	0.30	300	2.07	116	89	79	0	7	5	0
ST. CLOUD	30	18	36	7	24	2	0.68	0.52	0.25	0.31	443	1.98	139	90	68	0	7	5	0
MS JACKSON	71	40	77	33	56	3	0.39	-0.73	0.38	0.38	78	8.65	81	79	25	0	0	2	0
MERIDIAN	72	37	78	30	54	0	0.75	-0.70	0.43	0.30	48	6.09	51	90	31	0	1	4	0
TUPELO	67	38	74	33	52	3	3.04	1.67	2.63	2.63	438	10.05	96	74	34	0	0	3	1
MO COLUMBIA	50	29	65	20	39	1	0.63	0.01	0.29	0.29	107	5.11	122	80	50	0	5	5	0
KANSAS CITY	45	28	62	19	36	-2	0.36	-0.08	0.24	0.05	25	2.27	85	83	52	0	5	6	0
SAINT LOUIS	51	31	68	23	41	1	0.14	-0.55	0.12	0.00	0	5.11	108	73	52	0	4	3	0
SPRINGFIELD	55	31	73	23	43	2	0.10	-0.56	0.04	0.04	14	6.63	142	69	51	0	5	4	0
MT BILLINGS	38	20	49	16	29	-4	0.04	-0.12	0.03	0.03	43	0.96	66	86	50	0	7	2	0
BUTTE	29	2	38	-2	16	-10	0.04	-0.10	0.02	0.00	0	0.84	79	88	48	0	7	3	0
CUT BANK	29	12	46	1	21	-6	0.01	-0.06	0.01	0.00	0	0.17	24	88	71	0	7	1	0
GLASGOW	25	9	34	-2	17	-8	0.15	0.08	0.13	0.00	0	0.57	88	87	77	0	7	3	0
GREAT FALLS	30	17	45	8	23	-7	0.13	-0.03	0.10	0.01	14	1.75	139	87	70	0	7	3	0
HAVRE	29	10	42	-5	20	-7	0.09	-0.02	0.05	0.02	40	1.21	138	85	78	0	7	4	0
MISSOULA	38	23	44	14	30	-3	0.14	-0.05	0.07	0.01	13	1.36	71	79	66	0	7	4	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	34	22	38	17	28	-5	0.01	-0.29	0.01	0.00	0	1.43	105	84	67	0	7	1	0
LINCOLN	34	23	41	17	29	-4	0.63	0.32	0.38	0.24	160	2.58	174	81	65	0	6	4	0
NORFOLK	29	21	34	12	25	-6	0.15	-0.14	0.12	0.12	92	2.44	167	79	67	0	7	3	0
NORTH PLATTE	36	19	44	11	28	-6	0.07	-0.12	0.06	0.00	0	1.57	159	88	63	0	7	2	0
OMAHA	31	22	36	14	26	-7	0.77	0.46	0.59	0.61	407	2.83	165	82	70	0	7	5	1
SCOTT'S BLUFF	42	16	51	13	29	-4	0.03	-0.15	0.01	0.01	13	0.71	59	78	42	0	7	3	0
VALENTINE	31	16	37	10	23	-8	0.13	-0.04	0.09	0.02	25	1.24	144	84	72	0	7	4	0
NV ELY	36	14	43	8	25	-8	0.15	-0.07	0.12	0.01	11	2.06	130	79	55	0	7	4	0
LAS VEGAS	61	41	68	35	51	-4	0.01	-0.16	0.01	0.00	0	0.29	21	39	29	0	0	1	0
RENO	44	25	54	20	35	-6	0.66	0.41	0.60	0.00	0	1.44	65	71	48	0	7	3	1
WINNEMUCCA	40	24	49	16	32	-7	0.47	0.31	0.25	0.00	0	1.98	130	82	62	0	7	4	0
NH CONCORD	41	20	47	10	30	2	1.08	0.49	1.05	1.07	412	5.00	89	81	48	0	7	3	1
NJ NEWARK	47	31	61	24	39	2	2.38	1.57	1.77	2.00	556	6.93	95	67	45	0	5	4	1
NM ALBUQUERQUE	53	27	65	19	40	-4	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.00	0	0.89	91	44	17	0	5	1	0
NY ALBANY	35	19	39	3	27	-2	1.12	0.55	0.84	1.03	412	4.66	95	88	57	0	7	5	1
BINGHAMTON	37	24	45	17	30	3	0.52	-0.09	0.35	0.36	138	5.03	95	81	62	0	7	4	0
BUFFALO	35	24	43	14	30	1	0.71	0.12	0.32	0.52	200	6.48	111	97	68	0	6	5	0
ROCHESTER	35	24	42	10	30	1	0.92	0.42	0.46	0.58	276	5.86	128	85	64	0	6	4	0
SYRACUSE	35	19	43	8	27	-1	1.67	1.13	1.15	1.33	554	8.06	163	91	58	0	7	5	1
NC ASHEVILLE	58	33	62	26	45	3	3.22	2.21	2.40	2.40	545	7.22	87	78	40	0	3	3	2
CHARLOTTE	62	41	66	31	52	4	4.25	3.28	2.47	3.41	793	9.58	120	81	33	0	1	4	3
GREENSBORO	59	38	64	32	49	5	2.18	1.36	0.83	1.46	406	6.67	95	86	33	0	1	4	3
HATTERAS	61	44	69	37	52	3	1.29	0.28	0.99	0.29	66	7.61	74	89	54	0	0	4	1
RALEIGH	63	40	69	34	52	6	1.75	0.83	0.83	1.18	295	6.06	77	82	36	0	0	4	2
WILMINGTON	69	44	73	36	56	5	0.78	-0.17	0.34	0.48	117	7.00	81	89	38	0	0	5	0
ND BISMARCK	24	11	27	-1	17	-7	0.46	0.32	0.15	0.17	283	1.19	117	85	75	0	7	6	0
DICKINSON	27	8	40	-1	17	-9	0.20	0.14	0.11	0.00	0	0.44	54	89	64	0	7	3	0
FARGO	27	18	35	4	23	3	0.85	0.67	0.42	0.42	525	1.18	83	87	73	0	7	5	0
GRAND FORKS	25	13	32	1	19	0	1.05	0.91	0.50	0.50	833	1.48	112	93	72	0	7	5	1
JAMESTOWN	23	15	29	3	19	-3	0.34	0.21	0.17	0.15	250	0.72	60	92	79	0	7	5	0
WILLISTON	24	6	29	-2	15	-8	0.46	0.35	0.30	0.08	160	1.38	141	84	77	0	7	5	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	40	28	50	23	34	2	1.43	0.80	0.98	1.01	361	6.64	131	85	69	0	7	5	1
CINCINNATI	47	30	55	22	39	0	1.47	0.70	1.30	1.30	394	8.57	143	80	58	0	4	4	1
CLEVELAND	40	31	50	26	35	3	1.35	0.78	1.00	1.00	400	8.20	163	85	62	0	6	4	1
COLUMBUS	44	30	53	23	37	1	1.49	0.92	1.10	1.16	464	7.51	151	78	58	0	4	4	1
DAYTON	41	27	50	20	34	-1	1.15	0.56	1.00	1.00	385	7.41	144	89	65	0	5	3	1
MANSFIELD	40	28	49	23	34	3	1.40	0.83	0.92	0.92	368	9.95	197	94	62	0	7	4	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

\*\*\* Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 3, 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 MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL IN. SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE		
OK TOLEDO	39	28	46	23	33	2	0.95	0.48	0.68	0.71	355	5.05	126	86	71	0	7	4	1		
OK YOUNGSTOWN	38	28	46	25	33	2	1.21	0.65	0.71	0.87	363	7.64	166	87	70	0	7	6	1		
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	63	37	81	28	50	4	0.01	-0.57	0.01	0.00	0	2.74	88	62	23	0	1	1	0		
OR TULSA	62	38	76	27	50	4	0.03	-0.65	0.02	0.02	7	3.54	92	64	37	0	2	2	0		
OR ASTORIA	46	37	54	33	42	-3	3.14	1.34	1.16	1.61	212	20.02	110	98	87	0	0	7	2		
OR BURNS	35	19	39	10	27	-7	0.39	0.09	0.15	0.09	69	1.95	81	90	76	0	7	5	0		
OR EUGENE	47	36	59	32	42	-2	1.68	0.23	0.63	0.33	54	9.64	66	94	84	0	1	6	1		
OR MEDFORD	46	34	60	30	40	-5	0.84	0.37	0.26	0.26	130	5.54	116	92	71	0	3	6	0		
OR PENDLETON	45	31	50	26	38	-4	0.28	0.00	0.16	0.11	92	2.12	76	88	62	0	5	5	0		
OR PORTLAND	46	37	53	34	41	-4	1.20	0.26	0.36	0.51	128	6.75	70	91	84	0	0	7	0		
OR SALEM	47	37	59	34	42	-3	1.50	0.38	0.45	0.40	85	9.88	87	91	85	0	0	6	0		
PA ALLENTOWN	43	28	55	21	35	2	1.81	1.09	1.22	1.50	484	6.21	95	83	58	0	7	4	1		
PA ERIE	41	29	53	21	35	3	0.83	0.24	0.35	0.50	192	8.05	159	80	69	0	6	5	0		
PA MIDDLETOWN	43	30	56	28	36	1	1.44	0.70	0.82	1.18	369	6.55	108	94	53	0	6	5	1		
PA PHILADELPHIA	47	32	62	29	40	2	1.93	1.18	1.12	1.43	433	6.70	102	86	50	0	6	4	1		
PA PITTSBURGH	44	32	53	27	38	4	1.52	0.89	0.79	1.07	382	6.17	115	86	54	0	4	5	1		
PA WILKES-BARRE	39	28	50	15	34	1	0.85	0.35	0.53	0.56	255	6.59	138	88	57	0	6	6	1		
PA WILLIAMSPORT	41	28	52	19	34	2	1.35	0.72	0.85	0.98	363	6.09	106	92	60	0	6	5	1		
RI PROVIDENCE	45	27	57	23	36	2	3.15	2.29	2.85	2.87	776	8.72	106	86	60	0	7	4	1		
SC BEAUFORT	71	45	74	41	58	5	0.89	0.18	0.68	0.84	271	5.01	67	93	37	0	0	4	1		
SC CHARLESTON	73	46	76	40	59	5	0.48	-0.32	0.28	0.43	123	6.74	90	91	32	0	0	4	0		
SC COLUMBIA	69	43	71	35	56	5	2.67	1.69	1.87	2.32	540	8.01	90	81	43	0	0	4	1		
SD GREENVILLE	63	40	67	33	51	3	3.99	2.78	2.87	2.87	542	9.91	108	78	30	0	0	3	2		
SD ABERDEEN	25	13	28	-2	19	-5	0.75	0.58	0.34	0.20	250	1.77	170	88	79	0	7	6	0		
SD HURON	25	14	29	4	20	-6	0.71	0.49	0.59	0.07	70	1.20	104	93	79	0	7	6	1		
SD RAPID CITY	36	17	42	14	27	-4	0.02	-0.13	0.01	0.00	0	1.03	114	83	44	0	7	2	0		
SD SIOUX FALLS	26	17	30	4	21	-5	0.87	0.66	0.36	0.48	480	2.05	183	87	77	0	7	5	0		
TN BRISTOL	59	35	64	24	47	5	0.87	-0.04	0.68	0.69	177	3.33	46	81	27	0	3	4	1		
TN CHATTANOOGA	66	39	73	33	53	6	1.42	0.09	0.80	0.61	105	5.18	48	78	32	0	0	3	2		
TN KNOXVILLE	61	39	67	31	50	5	1.52	0.40	0.97	0.97	198	4.64	51	77	29	0	1	3	2		
TN MEMPHIS	64	39	73	32	52	3	0.01	-1.15	0.01	0.00	0	6.92	76	65	34	0	1	1	0		
TN NASHVILLE	60	35	75	30	48	3	1.08	0.02	0.86	0.86	187	6.04	74	74	31	0	4	3	1		
TX ABILENE	68	41	84	28	55	3	0.01	-0.29	0.01	0.00	0	1.94	87	44	24	0	2	1	0		
TX AMARILLO	60	27	74	19	44	0	0.01	-0.17	0.01	0.00	0	1.20	95	62	15	0	5	1	0		
TX AUSTIN	73	40	83	28	57	-1	0.13	-0.42	0.11	0.11	46	7.93	192	59	41	0	2	3	0		
TX BEAUMONT	75	49	80	42	62	3	0.02	-0.72	0.01	0.01	3	7.94	85	95	36	0	0	2	0		
TX BROWNSVILLE	79	57	84	52	68	2	0.01	-0.17	0.01	0.00	0	2.77	106	92	58	0	0	1	0		
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	80	54	85	41	67	4	0.01	-0.43	0.01	0.00	0	4.88	134	88	52	0	0	1	0		
TX DEL RIO	76	44	87	36	60	0	0.01	-0.21	0.01	0.00	0	2.28	141	48	26	0	0	1	0		
TX EL PASO	63	37	73	26	50	-4	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.00	0	2.02	230	29	11	0	3	1	0		
TX FORT WORTH	69	44	81	36	56	3	0.01	-0.73	0.01	0.00	0	6.04	132	60	26	0	0	1	0		
TX GALVESTON	72	56	79	49	64	3	0.01	-0.55	0.01	0.00	0	5.41	78	91	44	0	0	1	0		
TX HOUSTON	75	48	80	41	62	3	0.02	-0.70	0.01	0.01	3	6.89	99	84	47	0	0	2	0		
TX LUBBOCK	64	30	76	21	47	0	0.01	-0.16	0.01	0.00	0	1.44	113	49	18	0	5	1	0		
TX MIDLAND	67	36	79	23	52	0	0.02	-0.12	0.01	0.00	0	1.44	123	37	16	0	4	2	0		
TX SAN ANGELO	71	38	85	27	54	1	0.01	-0.27	0.01	0.00	0	2.42	115	51	24	0	2	1	0		
TX SAN ANTONIO	75	47	81	36	61	3	0.02	-0.42	0.01	0.00	0	4.43	123	68	27	0	0	2	0		
TX VICTORIA	77	50	82	40	63	3	0.04	-0.46	0.02	0.02	10	7.85	167	86	47	0	0	3	0		
TX WACO	71	42	83	32	57	3	0.02	-0.63	0.01	0.01	4	4.56	99	55	38	0	1	2	0		
TX WICHITA FALLS	66	38	85	28	52	2	0.01	-0.46	0.01	0.00	0	3.16	109	63	32	0	2	1	0		
UT SALT LAKE CITY	36	22	41	15	29	-10	0.65	0.28	0.24	0.11	65	2.66	93	85	45	0	7	6	0		
VT BURLINGTON	33	9	41	-1	21	-3	0.49	0.09	0.46	0.48	267	5.52	136	86	49	0	7	3	0		
VA LYNCHBURG	54	32	61	25	43	2	0.94	0.12	0.50	0.74	211	6.09	87	86	40	0	3	4	1		
VA NORFOLK	59	40	72	35	49	4	1.22	0.35	0.81	0.40	105	5.21	68	89	46	0	0	4	1		
VA RICHMOND	57	36	67	30	46	3	0.75	-0.11	0.40	0.48	126	6.02	87	80	45	0	2	4	0		
VA ROANOKE	55	36	60	30	45	3	1.37	0.56	0.76	1.00	286	5.65	85	69	42	0	2	4	1		
WA WASH/DULLES	51	31	62	28	41	3	1.51	0.76	0.83	0.67	203	5.34	87	87	55	0	6	4	1		
WA OLYMPIA	45	33	54	28	39	-3	1.13	-0.21	0.40	0.27	48	11.93	84	90	84	0	5	6	0		
WA QUILLAYUTE	45	33	53	29	39	-4	2.58	-0.29	0.73	0.90	74	29.11	107	93	84	0	5	7	3		
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	44	34	52	31	39	-6	0.74	-0.18	0.21	0.28	72	9.85	102	88	76	0	3	6	0		
WA SPOKANE	37	26	40	17	32	-4	0.47	0.11	0.21	0.03	20	2.65	76	88	62	0	6	6	0		
WV YAKIMA	43	27	49	22	35	-4	0.16	-0.01	0.08	0.08	114	1.38	68	88	69	0	6	3	0		
WV BECKLEY	49	31	53	22	40	3	1.30	0.50	1.03	1.18	337	5.80	89	76	42	0	3	5	1		
WV CHARLESTON	53	33	59	24	43	3	1.47	0.60	1.14	1.18	311	5.37	79	76	35	0	3	4	1		
WV ELKINS	48	29	56	21	38	3	2.03	1.17	1.30	0.72	195	7.01	100	90	44	0	6	5	1		
WV HUNTINGTON	53	33	63	23	43	2	1.58	0.72	1.57	1.57	424	5.76	86	80	38	0	3	2	1		
WI EAU CLAIRE	31	23	35	11	27	3	1.25	1.03	0.53	0.56	560	1.75	90	91	66	0	7	6	1		
WI GREEN BAY	33	25	36	17	29	4	1.25	0.96	0.52	0.35	269	2.37	101	88	75	0	7	5	1		
WI LA CROSSE	33	22	39	5	28	0	0.64	0.40	0.36	0.18	164	2.35	103	92	69	0	7	5	0		
WI MADISON	35	26	43	16	30	2	1.13	0.80	0.48	0.48	320	2.92	109	89	76	0	7	7	0		
WI MILWAUKEE	35	29	38	22	32	2	1.38	0.99	0.83	0.46	271	3.12	85	89	77	0	6	6	1		
WY CASPER	37	12	44	-4	24	-7	0.23	0.06	0.10	0.12	150	1.13	87	79	47	0	7	4	0		
WY CHEYENNE	34	18	44	12	26	-5	0.01	-0.14	0.01	0.00	0	0.62	65	54	36	0	7	1	0		
WY LANDER	36	16	43	9	26	-4	0.02	-0.16	0.01	0.00	0	0.89	78	68	21	0	7	2	0		
WY SHERIDAN	33	12	42	3	23	-8	0.07	-0.07	0.03	0.03	50	1.42	101	76	67	0	7	4	0		

Based on 1971-2000 normals

\*\*\* Not Available

# National Agricultural Summary

February 26 - March 4, 2007

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

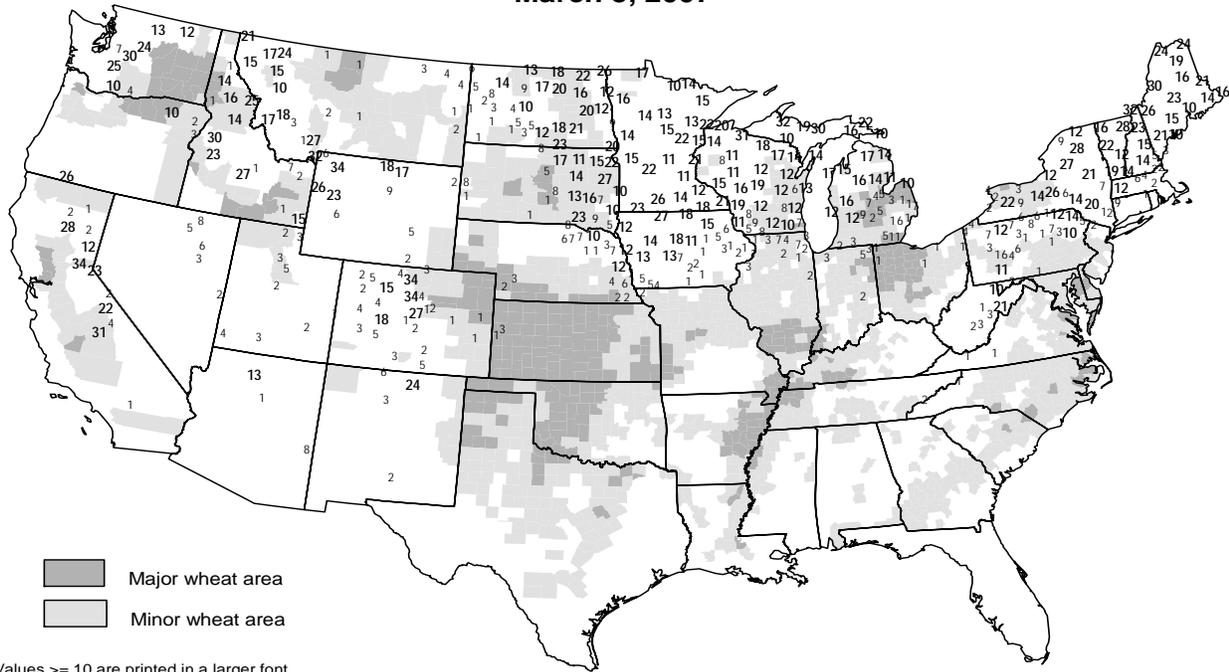
## HIGHLIGHTS

Temperatures were below normal across the western half of the Nation, while above-normal temperatures prevailed in the east. Meanwhile, moderate to heavy precipitation fell across most of the Pacific Coast and Atlantic Coast. A major storm system moved through the north-central part of the Nation, leaving behind a strong change in pressure. As a result, snow blanketed the Upper Mississippi Valley and the Great Lakes region. Snowfall up to 39.0 inches was reported in Wisconsin with this storm system. However, dry conditions prevailed in the Southwest and throughout the central and southern Great Plains, with only light precipitation recorded in the regions. Snow cover in the major winter wheat areas was limited, exposing most of the crop to cold weather.

In Florida, cabbage harvest accelerated as growers began to meet the St. Patrick's holiday demand, while sugarcane harvesting continued around Lake Okeechobee. In Texas, winter wheat conditions improved in the Northern and Southern High Plains due to warmer temperatures, however producers in the Low Plains were less fortunate as high winds were detrimental to the crop. Harvest of citrus crops continued in California, and warm weather promoted the growth of small grains. In Arizona, emergence of durum wheat and barley was virtually complete, while alfalfa harvest and cotton planting was active.

## Snow Depth (inches)

March 5, 2007



- Major wheat area
- Minor wheat area

Values  $\geq 10$  are printed in a larger font.

Snow depth reports obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.

## State Agricultural Summaries

*These summaries, issued weekly through the summer growing season, provide brief descriptions of crop and weather conditions important on a national scale. More detailed data are available in Crop Progress and Condition Reports published each Monday by NASS State Statistical Offices in cooperation with the National Weather Service. The crop reports are available on the Internet through the NASS Home Page on the World Wide Web at <http://www.nass.usda.gov>.*

**ALABAMA:** The arrival of spring in Alabama has brought with it several severe thunderstorms. Areas of the state were destroyed as some of the worst tornadic activity spawned destructive twisters across numerous counties last week. Poultry houses were damaged, thousands of birds were killed. Cattle farmers spent the week removing trees from fence lines, and making repairs. Many horse owners have purchased alfalfa hay this year due to the shortage of grass hay, are encouraged to carefully inspect the hay for blister beetles which, if ingested, can fatally poison horses. Fruit trees throughout the state have received sufficient chill hours for normal to near normal flower and vegetative bud development. Before flower buds open, producers will apply copper sprays to help control bacterial spot. Fertilization will soon be complete.

### ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

**ARIZONA:** Temperatures were below normal across the State for the week ending March 4. Precipitation was reported at 2 of the 22 reporting stations. Durum wheat and barley emergence has occurred on virtually all of the acreage, although there are some unusually late seeding still underway. Melon crop thinning, planting, or field preparation for planting is underway in various localities. Cotton planting is in its second week in the Yuma area.

**ARKANSAS:** February was cool, dry across the majority of Arkansas with precipitation in the southeast being the furthest below normal, up to five inches below in some counties. Arkansas wheat fields were in fair to good condition as farmers continued to apply fertilizer when they could. Rye, other cool season grasses were short to very short, were behind their normal rate of growth for the month of February. Arkansas livestock producers continued to feed hay, those who did not have access to hay, fed alternative feeds such as corn gluten, corn stalks, soybean by products, cotton seed, cotton hulls, peanut hulls, rice mill feed, and dried distillers grain (DDG) to make up for the poor pastures, depleted hay supplies. Livestock conditions in Arkansas ranged from poor to good condition.

**CALIFORNIA:** Grain crops were showing signs of drought stress, lack of rainfall was taking its toll on winter pastures as the month began. Germination of seed was occurring slowly. Irrigation practices on grain fields were increased in some areas due to the lack of moisture. Rains increased as February progressed, field conditions improved in some areas. Pastures, many of which had been deteriorating, were also on the rebound. Land preparations began for spring cotton planting in the San Joaquin Valley. Sweet potato hotbed preparations were also underway. Rice fields were drained in the Sacramento Valley. Winter wheat was beginning to head in some areas. Apricots, nectarines and peaches were blooming. Plum, pluot bloom began the last week of February. Cultural practices in stone fruit orchards were ongoing. These included irrigation, fertilizing, pruning, shredding, applying herbicides and dormant sprays. Picking of citrus continued in areas that were less affected by the January freeze, and packing for the domestic market rose sharply towards the end of the month. Packers were processing damaged fruit into juice. The extent of citrus damage became more evident as the month progressed and warm weather caused damaged fruit to drop. Cultural activities in grape vineyards were pruning, herbicide spraying and trellis system repair. Grape cover crops had emerged, were fertilized and treated for weeds. Strawberry, raspberry nursery stock digging was complete in some areas. Almond bloom began. New almond and pistachio orchards were planted. Fields were prepared for the planting of spring vegetables. Hot house planting of various spring vegetables was gaining speed. The harvest of Asian, various other winter vegetables continued. Some fields were weeded, irrigated, fertilized and treated to control insects and mildew. Cattle were still receiving nutrient supplements because of the poor range conditions. Sheep grazed on retired farmland. Old crop lambs were shipped to market or to Colorado feedlots for feeding. Bee hives were still moving into California from out-of-state and placed into fruit and almond orchards for pollination.

**COLORADO:** Colorado has experienced stable weather patterns in February with snow in higher elevations which increased snowpack levels close to historic averages throughout the Rocky Mountains of Colorado.

The Eastern Plains are still buried from two late December blizzards accompanied by weekly snow showers throughout January. Snow accumulation continues to maintain a level from 10 to 12 inches with snow drifts 1 to 3 feet. Many livestock producers in Southeastern Colorado continue to look for missing livestock or have found several dead animals due to the blizzard conditions. With calving, lambing beginning around the state, death losses are expected to be high in the southeastern corner of the state. Additional losses related to the storms such as disease, weight loss, and higher calf mortality are expected. Winter wheat is currently in excellent condition under good snowpack.

**DELAWARE:** The area received a large amount of snow during the month of February, but so far it's been a mild winter. Small grains are in good condition. Livestock are in fair condition. Winter activities include snow removal, feeding livestock, working on farm equipment. Farming activities include spreading manure, going to winter meetings, and repairing equipment.

**FLORIDA:** Cold fronts swept Florida, caused temperatures to plunge to freezing, near freezing, caused significant rainfall, most areas beginning of month. Cold temperatures caused some spotty leaf burn on beans, potatoes, squash, sweet corn. Heavy rains, wind-borne sand in some fields knocked off some blooms, bruised fruit which will negatively impact future tomato yields. Heavy rain, Hastings area flooded some potato fields with some seed uncovered, producers drained fields, covered seed back up when the mud dried. After storms, some cabbage, mixed vegetables, recent potato plantings showed damage from heavy rains, Immokalee. Some radish plantings flooded by rain. By mid-month, frosts, freezes hit most areas hard. Producers provided cold protection to most crops as temperatures dipped to freezing. Cold temperatures caused significant damage to some corn, lettuce, endive, escarole, snap bean acreage, Belleglade, Homestead; caused frost burn on some lower leaves of tomatoes, Immokalee. Some older tomato plants at fruit-set stage expected to have up to 10% loss in yield due to misshapen fruit not meeting grade. Throughout month producers marketed snap beans, cabbage, celery, sweet corn, eggplant, endive, escarole, lettuce, parsley, peppers, potatoes, radishes, squash, strawberries, tomatoes. Sugarcane harvesting, some leaves damaged due to freeze, most of mature cane unaffected, producers expected to process the cane. Soil moisture remained mostly short to adequate throughout February. Citrus escaped serious damage from two cold snaps during the month. Early in month temperatures dropped to low to mid 30s, all citrus areas. Strong winds produced tornados, heavy rain, northern citrus area. Storms skirted upper part of citrus region, touching northern-most groves. Two weeks later, temperatures dropped below freezing. Cold pockets between 27 and 32 degrees, some citrus areas, duration not long enough to cause severe damage to groves. Freeze-burned "flush" reported to minor extent, could affect next year's crop. Cold weather beneficial in holding back early bloom. Cool weather helped mature some of later varieties of tangerines. Warmer weather continued to end of month. Rainfall plentiful in north, inadequate on east coast, in south. Growers ran drip irrigation, pumped water into grove middles to keep trees hydrated. Harvest of early, midseason oranges at peak early in month, dropped off each succeeding week. Valencia harvesting started, 3rd week. Grapefruit harvest increased for processing, reaching 1.50 million boxes during second week. Navel orange, Sunburst tangerine, Tangelo harvest decreased during month, relatively done for season. Growers, caretakers heavily into hedging, topping, applying pesticides, preparing trees for next year's crop. Throughout February, pasture very poor to good, mostly fair due to drought, cold. Cattle condition very poor. Cold, freezing temperatures retarded grass growth, Panhandle, North. Stock ponds very low. Drought holding back grass growth, central, southwest areas. Poor forage causing some loss of cow weight. Cattle very poor to good, most in fair condition.

**GEORGIA:** Variable temperatures, rainfall characterized the month of February, according to the USDA, NASS, Georgia Field Office. Average high temperatures ranged from the 40's to mid-70's; lows ranged from the 20's to 50's. Most areas of the state received about a day of measurable precipitation each week. Soil moisture conditions were consistently good. The water levels of ponds and streams continued to rise, all but erasing the existing deficit. Small grains were in good condition. Cold temperatures

helped slow growth which had been well ahead of schedule. Growers of small grains continued to top-dress their fields. Hay feeding to livestock continued this month. The lack of hay, a long winter had livestock producers scrambling for options to provide forage for their animals. Cold weather resulted in some frost, freeze damage to highbush blueberries. Field preparation work for spring crops was conducted this month. Activities Included; Mowing cotton stalks, pruning in commercial vineyards, applying lime to pastures, hayfields, mending fences, worming beef cattle and goats, and the routine care of poultry and livestock.

**HAWAII:** Weather conditions were fair to good for agriculture during the week ending Sunday, March 4. Trade winds were moderately strong for most of the week, but slackened to gentle trades by the weekend. Light to moderate showers were carried in by the trades, mainly limited to the windward areas of the islands. The southern end of the State experienced heavy showers Tuesday night with some areas receiving over 2 inches of rain in a 24-hour period. Many crops made fair to good progress during the week. Banana, papaya harvesting will be active. Trees bruised by previous periods of gusty winds were able to make good progress. Disease remains a problem in some fields. Head cabbage fields were in mostly good condition. Sweet corn is in improved condition due to sunnier skies and longer daylight hours.

**IDAHO:** Topsoil 0% very short, 7% short, 74% adequate, 19% surplus. Winter Wheat Condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 7% fair, 86% good, 6% excellent. Hay, roughage supply 1% very short, 20% short, 79% adequate, 0% surplus. Lambing 53% complete. Calving 42% complete. Farmers, ranchers are preparing taxes, repairing machinery, and attending seminars.

**ILLINOIS:** Topsoil 2% short, 60% adequate, 38% surplus. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 8% poor, 35% fair, 49% good, 7% excellent. Harsh winter weather was experienced around the state during February as conditions were very cold and windy along with above normal precipitation. Temperatures averaged nearly nine degrees below normal for the month. Also, northern, central districts received nearly 2 inches of precipitation during the month, while the two southern districts received over 3 inches of moisture. All of this moisture, along with melting snow, has caused some localized flooding as many rivers and creeks have been overwhelmed with too much runoff. However, this has helped to refill ponds and lakes. Topsoil conditions were considerably more moist than a month ago. Livestock were bothered by the extreme cold weather and lots that have become very muddy. There were some reports where the wheat does not look too good, but that could change once the fertilizer kicks in and the sun shines some more.

**INDIANA:** February was very cold with heavy snow accumulation in many areas of the state. In fact, this was the fifth coldest February on record behind 1978, 1979, 1895 and then 1905. The state average temperature was 19.9E which was 10.5E below normal. Total precipitation averaged 2.63 inches which was .35 inches above normal. Heavy snow, high winds occurred February 13<sup>th</sup> which resulted in closed roads and power outages over many portions of the state. Condition of the winter wheat crop is questionable in some areas of the state as extreme temperatures, ice, standing water are causes of concern. The amount of winter kill can not be determined until warmer temperatures allow the crop to break dormancy. Farmers hauled a considerable amount of corn and soybeans to market when road conditions, loading sites around grain bins permitted. Early in the month, dry fertilizer, manure were spread on frozen fields. Very little other field work could be done. Livestock were under stress with the deep snow and extremely cold temperatures. Higher than normal death loss was reported on livestock operations that had begun early calving and lambing. Hay supplies remain adequate, but sales have been brisk with the cold, winter weather. Activities Included: Snow removal, preparing tillage, planting equipment, financial planning, tax preparations, attending meetings, reviewing leases with landlords, pricing inputs, hauling manure, and taking care of livestock.

**IOWA:** Soil 1% very short, 7% short, 76% adequate, 16% surplus. Snow cover 9 inches. Frost penetration 13 inches. Early February was extremely cold. A heavy ice-storm, high winds came across the state the last weekend of the month causing major power outages. Many farmers relied on generators to feed, water their livestock. Death losses were up considerably from recent years, the full effect of the month ending storm is not yet known. Activities: Calving, lambing, moving snow and other winter business.

**KANSAS:** Topsoil 2% very short, 4% short, 80% adequate, 14% surplus. The State experienced above normal temperatures throughout most of the month. Showers were light, scattered with areas in the

northeastern part of the State receiving slightly higher amounts. Most areas of the State received moderate amounts of precipitation in the form of snow, rain the second, third weeks of the month. Temperatures varied from week to week, falling below average during the third week but climbing back to above average the last week of February. Wheat condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 29% fair, 49% good, 15% excellent. Wheat wind damage was 84% none, 14% light, 2% moderate, freeze damage was 75% none, 20% light, 3% moderate, and 2% severe. Some reporters in the western third of the State indicated much of the wheat crop was still under snow cover, making it difficult to ascertain damage, condition. Feed grain supplies 3% very short, 15% short, 81% adequate, and 1% surplus. Hay, forage supplies were 22% very short, 36% short, and 42% adequate. Reporters indicated the wet conditions, cooler temperatures have made calving difficult for some producers and feed supplies in the western parts of the State remain in short supply.

**KENTUCKY:** Much below normal temperatures and below normal precipitation made February the 11th Coldest and 26th Driest February in the Past 112 Years. After an extended cold spell mild temperatures during the final week helped to keep this month from the "Top Ten" list of coldest February's. Temperatures in the single digits and low teens were common which contrasted with a max temperature of 72 degrees at Paducah on February 28th. Additionally, very moist conditions continued in west, central, bluegrass areas for the entire month. Yet, southeastern sections of the state moved into the Moderate hydrologic drought stage. The west received twice as much liquid precipitation as the eastern section of the State. Snow events were also common with locations west and north receiving 4 to 15 in. of snow. Temperatures for February 2007 averaged 29.7 degrees, 7.7 degrees below normal. Precipitation (liq. equ.) totaled 2.30 in., 1.45 in. below normal. Monthly precipitation totals ranged from a low of 0.55 in. at Buckhorn Lake to a high of 3.69 in. at Cape Girardeau. The first three days of the month were very cold with below normal precipitation. There were, however, several light snow events and flurries were frequent with snow covering the ground in most sections of the State by the weekend. Temperatures averaged 23 degrees, 10 degrees below normal. Precipitation (liq. equ.) totaled 0.08 in. statewide which was 0.73 in. below normal. Arctic air, bitter cold wind chill temperatures and several snow events dominated Bluegrass weather for the first full week of the month. The week started with a major winter storm moving through the State providing light rain/snow for most locations and 3 to 6 in. for north, eastern sections. Temperatures averaged 21 degrees, 11 degrees below normal. Precipitation (liq. equ.) totaled 0.06 in., 0.82 in. below normal. Precipitation totals ranged from a low of 0.00 in. at Bardstown to a high of 0.36 in. at Covington. Temperatures started the second full week of February in the 40s, but returned to very cold conditions into the weekend. A clipper system moving southeast out of the northern Plains brought a light snow event to Kentucky for the weekend. The arctic air mass fully entrenched over the area enabled the snowfall to quickly accumulate. Snowfall amounts ranged from 1 to 4 in. with southern sections receiving below an inch. Temperatures averaged 26 degrees, 10 degrees below normal. Extreme high temperatures were in the mid and upper 40s and extreme low temperatures were in the single digits. Precipitation (liq. equ.) totaled 1.14 in., 0.26 in. above normal. Precipitation totals ranged from a low of 0.18 in. at Somerset to a high of 2.13 in. at Cape Girardeau. The eastern section of the State continued the below normal moisture trend from the past several weeks. The third full week started out cold with lows in the teens, but warmed into the 40s and 50s, with some 60s in the west for the remainder of the week. Two precipitation events occurred; the first was early midweek and the second late in the week. The last event, spread three quarters to 2 in. of rain across the State. Temperatures averaged 43 degrees which was 5 degrees above normal. Precipitation (liq. equ.) totaled 0.96 in. statewide which was 0.08 in. above normal. Precipitation totals ranged from a low of 0.14 in. at Huntington to a high of 1.81 in. at Covington. Mild temperatures during the last few days of the month were accompanied by limited precipitation to end the month. Cold temperatures stressed livestock the first half of the month while frequent precipitation and muddy conditions provided further stress into the latter half of February. Producers continued to provide extra grain and hay to their cattle. Farmers continued hauling tobacco to receiving stations and auction markets. Greenhouses began preparing trays for tobacco seeding. Farmers accessed their small grain and hay fields for winter kill. Soil moisture was very moist across Kentucky except for the southeast which became increasingly dry as the month progressed.

**LOUISIANA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Soil 2% short, 76% adequate, 22% surplus. Spring plowing 15% plowed, 8% 2006, 7% avg. Sugarcane 6% very poor, 23% poor, 30% fair, 30% good, 11% excellent. Wheat 7% poor, 32% fair, 53% good, 8% excellent. Livestock 9% poor, 43% fair, 42% good, 6% excellent. Vegetable 4% very poor, 24% poor,

53% fair, 16% good, 3% excellent. Range, pasture 23% poor, 45% fair, 29% good, 3% excellent.

**MARYLAND:** The area received a significant snow in February, but in general it's been a mild winter. Small grains are in good condition. Livestock are in fair condition. Winter activities include snow removal, feeding livestock, working on farm equipment. Farmers are purchasing seed, fertilizer, chemicals and are finalizing decisions on what to plant.

**MICHIGAN:** Temperatures were generally normal to below normal across the State. For the 4 week period ending March 1, 2007, precipitation ranged from 0.61 inches in the northwest Lower Peninsula to 2.66 inches for the western Upper Peninsula. Most areas reported sufficient snow cover, but some areas ended the month with fields under a sheet of ice. A reporter in central Michigan mentioned that, "We have a bit of concern about wheat. Some fields have ice under the snow, which may cause some winter survival problems." Another reporter in the Thumb region mentioned that, "The snow cover kept the frost from going down into the soil, reducing some of the compaction we experienced last fall with the wet harvest." Activities Included: Attending farm meetings, hauling crops to market, trimming fruit trees, caring for livestock, limited lambing and calving, and preparing taxes.

**MINNESOTA:** Temperatures during February averaged 8.9 degrees across the state, 7.4 degrees colder than normal. Average temperature in the Northwest District was 3.2 degrees, 8.0 degrees colder than normal. Temperature extremes included a low of -34 degrees at Itasca, and a high of 54 degrees at Lamberton. Precipitation averaged from 0.13 inch above normal in the Northeast District to 1.28 inches above normal in the South Central District. Greatest monthly precipitation of 2.46 inches was recorded in Preston. The month ended with frost ranging from 16 to 43 inches in Minnesota soils. Snow cover reports ranged from 10 to 20 inches with some over two feet. Livestock conditions were generally good. Calving has started with some losses reported in early February due to extreme temperatures. Feed supplies were generally adequate with some indication of decreasing supply.

**MISSISSIPPI:** Soil 3% very short, 7% short, 55% adequate, 35% surplus. Hay supply 76% short, 23% adequate, 1% surplus. Feed Grain 34% short, 64% adequate, 2% surplus. As the spring weather gains momentum, producers throughout the state are looking ahead to the new crop year. Some have begun planting corn, with full planting activities planned as soon as soil temperatures reach favorable levels. Both herbicide, Nitrogen fertilizer applications have been applied to winter wheat, greatly improving its overall condition. Cattle producers are equally anxious for warmer weather, as hay supplies are dwindling, and many are relying heavily on winter grazing, grain feeds to sustain them until spring. Recent rains and mild temperatures have improved conditions for ryegrass pastures in many areas of the state.

**MISSOURI:** February temperatures were below normal for much of the month. Precipitation was above normal, averaging 2.27 inches compared with the 30-year average of 1.90. Much of the precipitation came the last week of the month, when northern areas received moderate to heavy snow, while the southern two-thirds of the state saw soaking rains. The wettest areas were the south-central, southeast districts, where many counties received 3 to 5 inches of rain. Prospects for the winter wheat crop appear to have improved from last month, when producers feared winter kill from extreme cold, lack of snow cover. Reporters in northern areas rate the crop in mostly good condition. More variable conditions exist in southern areas, where reports range from fair to excellent. Meanwhile, farmers are nearing the start of corn planting season in the southernmost parts of the state.

**MONTANA:** Topsoil 3% very short, 10% last year, 22% short, 38% last year, 72% adequate, 50% last year, 3% surplus, 2% last year. Subsoil 10% very short, 21% last year, 39% short, 44% last year, 50% adequate, 34% last year, 1% surplus, 1% last year. Montana received moderate to heavy precipitation during the month of February. Swan Lake received a total of 3.12 inches, the highest amount in the state. Grass Range, Millegan, Sweet Grass, Townsend, and Valentine set new highs for February precipitation. West Yellowstone had the low temperature for the month at minus 36 degrees, Roundup, Hardin, and Rapelje reached 64 degrees. The protectiveness of snow cover has improved due to higher levels of snowfall for the month. Damage to winter wheat from wind, freeze, drought has decreased. Winter wheat is still dormant across the state, a bit behind last year's progress. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% last year, 2% poor, 12% last year, 64% fair, 50% last year, 28% good, 32% last year, 6% excellent, 6% last year. Winter wheat wind damage is 39% none, 42% last year, 52% light, 44% last year, 8% moderate, 12% last year, 1% heavy, 2% last year. Winter wheat freeze, drought damage is 49% none, 49% last

year, 48% light, 26% last year, 3% moderate, 24% last year, 0% heavy, 1% last year. Winter wheat protectiveness of snow cover is 23% very poor, 58% last year, 9% poor, 25% last year, 50% fair, 5% last year, 14% good, 12% last year, 4% excellent, 0% last year. Winter wheat spring stages is 100% still dormant, 96% last year, 0% greening, 4% last year, 0% greening, growing, 0% last year. The availability of open range for livestock has decreased due to adequate monthly snowfall. A large percentage of livestock are still receiving supplemental feed. Livestock grazing is 52% open, 65% last year, 27% difficult, 14% last year, 21% closed, 21% last year. Calving is 26% complete, 29% last year, lambing 9%, 19% last year. Ranchers are providing supplemental feed to 97% of cattle and calves, 97% last year, and 96% of sheep and lambs, 96% last year.

**NEBRASKA:** Wheat conditions improved from last month 2% very poor, 7% 32 fair, 54%, 5% excellent. This is well above last year's condition of 42% good; or excellent. Hay, forage supplies 9% very short, 34% short, 57% adequate, 0% surplus, below year ago levels. Cattle, calves conditions 1% very poor, 10% poor, 26% fair, 56% good: 7% excellent, well below year ago levels. Calving has progressed to 28% complete with calf losses reported as 2% below avg.; 85 avg.; 13 above average. At the end of February, snow depth varied from east to west. The Northeast District had reports of over five inches of snow cover, while the Northwest, South Central Districts reported none. February precipitation was above average for the eastern two thirds of the state with the exception of a few counties in the South Central District. For the month of February 2006, below normal temperatures combined with a number of snow storms made livestock care difficult, increased forage demands. At the end of the month snow depth averaged four to six inches across much of the eastern third of the state, while soils were bare across the Panhandle and parts of central Nebraska. Soil temperatures were ten degrees below year ago levels, with warmer conditions needed to dry feedlots deep in mud. The harsh winter conditions made calving difficult with some areas reporting above normal losses. The lack of precipitation across the Panhandle has producers concerned about low soil moisture conditions with blowing soils noted in some counties.

**NEVADA:** The weather was mild early in the month, but stormy weather arrived later in the month. Snow levels fell to the valley floors of northern Nevada late in the month. Accumulated mountain snow pack improved, but remained well below normal in the Sierra, northern Nevada watersheds. Southern Nevada remained very dry. Calving was underway throughout the month. Seasonal greening was beginning in southern regions. Fall seeded crops were overwintering well. Activities: Equipment maintenance, livestock care, fence repairs, crop and livestock marketing, industry meetings.

**NEW ENGLAND:** Most of New England saw colder, drier than normal conditions prevail throughout February. During the first half of the month, steady cold temperatures were the norm, with daytime highs in southern states ranging from the low 20s to the upper 30s, while in the north, highs ranged from the low teens to the freezing mark. Nighttime lows remained in the teens in the south, the single digits in central areas, and below zero in far northern areas. Warmer conditions arrived by February 21 and stayed for the remainder of the month. Daytime temperatures during the last week of the month ranged from the upper 20s in the north to the upper 30s and low 40s in the south. With only two major storm systems passing through the region during the month, total water equivalent precipitation for February remained well below normal in most areas of the region except northern Vermont. The first snowstorm of February arrived between February 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup>. Southern areas reported receiving up to 2.5 inches of snow, while areas further north received up to five inches. On February 14, a major storm system brought a mixture of snow and freezing rain to the region. Burlington, Vermont reported receiving over 25 inches of snow from the storm, while most central and northern areas received between eight and twelve inches. In southern states, snow accumulations from this storm remained low as the precipitation changed over to mostly rain; however, these areas received between 1.5 and 5 inches of additional snow on February 26 in a storm that stayed mostly to the south. Farmers kept busy during February tending livestock, working in greenhouses, preparing for the spring planting season. Some maple sugar producers started boiling sap during February.

**NEW JERSEY:** Temperatures were up to 18 degrees below normal the first week of February in most state localities. During the rest of February, temperatures were near to below normal in most of the state. There were measurable amounts of precipitation in many areas during the month. Total precipitation for the month was below normal in most localities. The

Atlantic City weather station reported trace amounts of snow during February. There was no measurable snowfall for the month in many parts of the state. Agricultural producers continued field preparation for spring crops as weather permitted. Activities Included: Greenhouse work, equipment repair, and feeding stored hay to livestock.

**NEW MEXICO:** The first week of February continued to be cold. Temperatures averaged 7 degrees below normal with a slow moving storm system bringing rain, snow to New Mexico. The next week brought temperatures generally 5 degrees above normal. The week was mostly dry with light precipitation late in the week in the northwest quarter of the state. The third week brought a minor storm system that produced scattered showers, very cold arctic air. With the temperatures a few degrees above normal, another minor storm system passed through the state. The big news was the first major wind event of the season that brought wind gusts from 40-60 miles per hour. Farmers were disking and preparing their fields for planting. They were irrigating pecan trees, lettuce and onions as well as planting oats. Ranchers were hauling feed and water.

**NEW YORK:** Snowfall during February was moderate while temperatures dropped into the single digits, were rarely above 30 degrees for most of the month. The western part of the state received substantial lake effect snow during February. Activities: Tending livestock, spreading manure, machinery repair, maintenance, grading and packing onions, apples, potatoes, and cabbage, maintaining facilities in winter, and attending winter meetings.

**NORTH CAROLINA:** Days suitable for field work 3.9. Soil 1% short, 65% adequate, 34% surplus. Activities Included: Feeding livestock, spreading fertilizer, equipment repair, general farm maintenance. Below normal temperatures were experienced throughout the month of February with lows ranging from 6 to 20 degrees. Most of the State received below normal precipitation amounts for the month.

**NORTH DAKOTA:** The first half of the month brought extreme cold, dry weather across the state, while the last week experienced significant snowfall, milder temperatures. The heavy snowfall for the eastern half of the state at the end of the month provided excellent snow cover for alfalfa, winter wheat. Average snow cover was 11.0 inches on March 4. Hay, forage supplies 3% very short, 11% short, 81% adequate, 5% surplus. Snow cover protection for alfalfa 32% poor, 49% adequate, 19% excellent. Snow cover protection for winter wheat rated 23% poor, 47% adequate, 30% excellent. Cattle conditions 1% poor, 18% fair, 68% good, 13% excellent. Sheep conditions 1% very poor, 2% poor, 19% fair, 64% good, 14% excellent. Calving was 12% complete with lambing 18% complete. Shearing was 42% complete. Percent of feed obtained from pasture, range was 8% for cattle and 6% for lambs. County, secondary roads 71% open, 22% difficult, 7% closed. Twenty-seven percent of the roads were drifted, 26% icy, 6% muddy, 41% dry.

**OHIO:** The February 2007 average temperature for Ohio was 19.1 degrees, 10.8 degrees below normal. Precipitation for the state averaged 2.32 inches, 0.07 inches above normal. Winter wheat producing counties report that field conditions are poor to good, because of late planting of winter wheat last fall, the first two weeks of February were extremely cold. Reporters indicate that this year a much larger percentage of winter wheat will be plowed over and/or replanted with other crops because of the poor winter wheat conditions. Cattle, livestock are in good condition. Feed and hay inventories are adequate for livestock.

**OKLAHOMA:** Topsoil 8% very short, 27% short, 63% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil 19% very short, 36% short, 45% adequate. Wheat 4% very poor, 10% poor, 28% fair, 46% good, 12% excellent. Rye 4% very poor, 7% poor, 32% fair, 51% good, 6% excellent. Oats

1% very poor, 6% poor, 52% fair, 38% good, 3% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 4% poor, 46% fair, 49% good. Pasture, Range 21% very poor, 36% poor, 28% fair, 14% good, 1% excellent. Livestock marketings were average for the month of February. The milder weather has reduced the need for supplemental feeding for livestock but hay supplies remained limited. Death loss for newborn calves continued to be a problem this past month as cows were more stressed than normal due to bitter cold conditions. Many producers were moving cattle off wheat pastures.

**OREGON:** High temperatures during the month of February ranged from 51 degrees in Agency Lake up to 71 degrees in Bandon. Low temperatures ranged from -1 degrees in Christmas Valley up to 43 degrees also recorded in Bandon. Christmas Valley reported 27 days under 32 degrees, while Bandon obviously did not report any. Monthly average temperatures for the State varied mostly from the mid 30's to the mid 40's. Total precipitation, including rain or melted snow/ice, ranged from a high of 16.38 inches in Florence to only 0.16 inches recorded in Redmond. Redmond also had the least amount of precipitation days of .01 inch or more with 4, whereas Astoria/Clatsop reported 25 days of receiving at least .01 inches of precipitation. The stations at Crater Lake, Howard Prairie received by far the most snowfall with 84.5 and 48 inches, respectively. Howard Prairie also had the greatest daily snowfall receiving 22 inches in the span of 24 hours. As of March 1, only a quarter (41/165) of the basins that reported data had a current snowpack of 100% of average or more, according to the Oregon Snow Survey Program. High precipitation lately has kept farmers out of the wet fields. Some growers are purchasing seed and many producers are preparing for the upcoming planting season.

**PENNSYLVANIA:** Principal farm activities for the month of February Included: Milking cows, tax preparation, and planning for this year's crop season. February started where January left off with extremely low temperatures. The coldest days of the month were February 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup>, with a temperature of 6 degrees both days. An abundance of precipitation fell throughout the month, which maintained soggy conditions for some livestock. The rain, however, changed to snow in mid-February, which ended the spell of mild winter weather. For the first time since mid-December, cooler-than-normal weather prevailed. Heavier snow arrived across Pennsylvania on February 13-14. Snow accumulation differed in many parts of the state. The Central region of the state received 6-11 inches, while northern Pennsylvania received more than 13 inches of snow on the ground. High winds have been reported throughout the state. Several areas of the state were without power and heat after extremely high winds blew over utility poles. These winds were reported up to 60 mph and higher. On February 20<sup>th</sup>, temperatures spiked to 49 degrees, which was the warmest day of the month. Overall, the month of February was dominated by the winter weather. Pennsylvania's average temperatures dropped 6 degrees below normal.

**SOUTH CAROLINA:** February began with chilling temperatures, registering eight degrees below normal at the end of the first week. Wintry mix combined with a slow, soaking rain to further improve soil moisture conditions. For the week, the statewide average rainfall was 1.1 inches. Cold weather with clear skies was observed to begin the second week of the month, as a Tuesday morning freeze was reported statewide. By midweek, however, temperatures reached near 70 degrees due to a mild air front. Although temperatures were warmer than the previous week, the statewide average remained four degrees below normal. No measurable precipitation was observed for the week. Much like its predecessor, the third week recorded an average temperature that was five degrees below normal. The month ended with afternoon temperatures reaching well into the 60's, finishing the final week in February three degrees above normal. The statewide average rainfall was identical to a week earlier at 0.7". Respondents continue to indicate that rainfall over the winter months has left subsoil moisture in excellent shape as planting season approaches.

**SOUTH DAKOTA:** Average snow depth (inches) 10.3. Calving 14% complete. Lambing 23% complete. Feed supplies 14% very short, 21% short, 63% adequate, 2% surplus. Stock water supplies 19% very short, 27% short, 53% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat 3% very poor, 8% poor, 45% fair, 37% good, 7% excellent. Cattle condition 2% poor, 29% fair, 53% good, 16% excellent. Sheep condition 21% fair, 58% good, 21% excellent. Accessible livestock feed supplies 78% readily, 19% difficult, 3% inaccessible. Accessible stock water supplies 81% readily, 15% difficult, 4% inaccessible. Road conditions--county 92% open, 7% difficult, 1% closed. Road conditions--township 83% open, 13% difficult, 4% closed. Cattle death losses 15% below normal, 82% normal, 3% above normal. Alfalfa snow cover 28% poor, 54% adequate, 18% excellent. Winter wheat snow cover 57% poor, 40% adequate, 3% excellent. Calf deaths 11% below average, 86% average, 3% above average. Sheep, lamb deaths 14% below average, 83% average, 3% above average. Average February temperatures were below normal. Recent snow storms have helped precipitation, but the western part of the state is still short of moisture. The colder temperatures have require some extra feed for livestock.

**TENNESSEE:** Temperatures across the State were generally below normal during February, except for a warm spell during the last week. Precipitation totals across the State were below normal for the entire month with a combination of scattered rain, snow, wintry mixes reported. The winter wheat crop was rated in mostly good-to-excellent condition with only light damage in some areas due to insects, disease, or severe weather. Wheat growers were busy making fertilizer, herbicides applications. Cattle were rated in mostly fair-to-good condition with some herds stressed by hay shortages. Hay stocks were rated as mostly short to adequate. Some cattlemen were supplementing hay with high fiber grain mixes, by-products, other feed alternatives. Pastures were rated in mostly fair condition with farmers using the mostly dry weather to fertilize.

**TEXAS:** Conditions remained mostly mild, dry across the state throughout the week, as limited areas only received traces of rainfall. Sunny conditions were good for crop development, yet some producers were waiting for rain before continuing field activities. Over the last two weeks, there have been numerous reports of high winds across the state. Topsoil moisture continued to decline due to high winds, and some producers continued to re-prepare fields due to the effects of these high winds. Some producers reported small improvements in range and pastures due to warmer temperatures, but supplemental feeding still continued. Small Grains: Wheat conditions improved in the Northern High Plains, some producers are even considering pulling cattle off fields early in order to increase yield potential. Also in the Northern High Plains, producers applied top dressing fertilizers and insecticides to winter wheat. Wheat progressed in the Southern High Plains due to warmer temperatures. Producers in the Low Plains were less fortunate as high winds were detrimental to wheat crops. Rainfall is still needed for wheat pastures in the Blacklands. Statewide, wheat condition was mostly fair to good while oat condition was mostly fair to poor. Cotton: Producers in the Northern Low Plains continued land preparations for planting. Corn: Some producers in the Blacklands have begun planting with others anticipating to begin next week. Some producers in South Central Texas continued to plant corn, but many are still waiting due to minimal rainfall. Commercial Vegetables and Fruit: Harvest of cabbage, spinach continued in the Edwards Plateau. In South Texas, warmer temperatures have provided good growing conditions for cabbage, spinach fields that continued to be harvested. Preparations for onion harvest began in the Lower Valley. Pecans: Pecan trees remained dormant in the Trans-Pecos area. Livestock, Range, Pasture Report: Supplemental feeding continued across most areas of the state with hay in short supply. Some producers in the Northern High Plains moved cattle off wheat fields with the anticipation of saving some wheat for grain, silage, or haying purposes. Stock tanks for livestock water were low in the Northern Low Plains. Lice infestation was a problem in the Cross Timbers. Some pastures in the Blacklands began to "green-up," but increased moisture is still needed. Hard rains are still needed in both the Cross Timbers, Blacklands in order to fill stock tanks. Producers in North East Texas continued to experience pasture growth due to warmer temperatures. Pasture growth was slowed in

South Central Texas due to the combination of dry weather and a short freeze. Statewide, range and pasture condition was mostly fair to poor.

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**UTAH: DATA NOT AVAILABLE**

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**VIRGINIA:** Soil moisture has been adequate throughout the month. The Commonwealth experienced unseasonably cold temperatures, with little precipitation. Most areas experienced dry conditions in spite of the occasional snow, rainfall. Small grains are reported to be in very good condition. Some yellowing of wheat, barley has been observed. Hay supplies are beginning to run short for many producers who had to start feeding earlier in the fall. Lambing, calving started with larger than normal losses due to the weather. Activities Included: Plowing snow, seeding tobacco greenhouses, preparing for spring planting and attending meetings.

**WASHINGTON:** Cold temperatures across the state continued slowing pasture growth. Winter wheat remained dormant, in good condition. High moisture levels had dryland wheat producers looking optimistic. Spring wheat planting began in Whitman County, fieldwork for early potatoes, green peas was underway. Christmas tree plantings were delayed by wet conditions, orchardists were busy pruning. Skagit County reported hybrid cabbage seed crop damage due to freezing temperatures. Calving began, colder than normal temperatures caused some problems for cattle producers in the southeastern part of the state. Hay was also reported to be in short supply for that area.

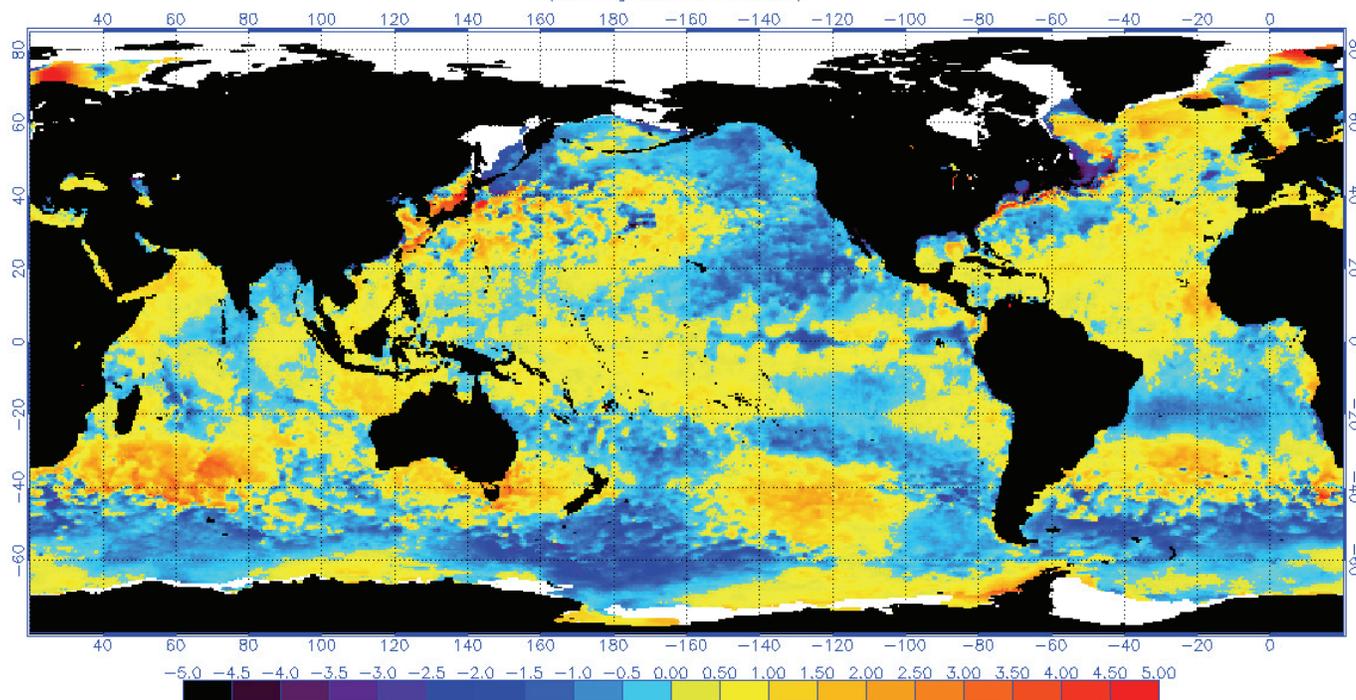
**WEST VIRGINIA:** Topsoil 73% adequate, 27% surplus compared with 19% short, 77% adequate, 4% surplus last year. Hay, roughage supplies 2% very short, 16% short, 79% adequate, 3% surplus. Feed grain supplies 2% very short, 9% short, 89% adequate. Winter wheat conditions 2% poor, 45% fair, 50% good; 3% excellent. Cattle, calves 5% poor, 26% fair, 65% good; 4% excellent. Calving 40% complete, compared to 31% last year. Sheep, lambs 3% poor, 14% fair, 79% good; 4% excellent. Lambing 48% complete, compared to 31% last year. Activities Included: Calving, lambing, preparing for spring planting and feeding livestock.

**WISCONSIN:** Temperatures averaged 5 to 9 degrees below normal for the month of February. Average low temperatures were in the single digits to low teens. Average high temperatures were in the low twenties during the month. Northern parts of the state received 0.78 to 1.50 inches of precipitation. Precipitation in southern areas was between 1.60 and 1.80 inches. Most of the state has had slightly below normal precipitation for the year. Snow cover was reported across most of the state, with slightly more in the North and West.

**WYOMING:** Topsoil 19% very short, 45% short, 36% adequate. Subsoil 37% very short, 48% short, 14% adequate, 1% surplus. Average depth of snowcover: 1.0 inches. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 62% fair, 33% good; wind damage 39% none, 53% light, 7% moderate, 1% severe; freeze damage 62% none, 36% light, 1% moderate, 1% severe. Spring calves born 19%, 25% 2006, 23% avg. Farm flock: ewes lambing 31%, 34% 2006, 29% avg.; sheep shorn 30%, 38% 2006, 34% avg. Spring grazing prospects 14% very poor, 22% poor, 33% fair, 31% good. Hay, roughage supply 11% very short, 56% short, 33% adequate. Stock water supply 19% very short, 28% short, 53% adequate. Livestock in fair to mostly good condition. Calf, lamb losses due to unfavorable weather were light to mostly normal. The most recent Snow Precipitation Update reported the SWE (snow water equivalent) below average across all basins in Wyoming. Averages ranged from 73% of normal in the Wind River, Shoshone River Basins to 91% of normal in the Powder-Tongue Basin. Activities: Limited fieldwork; maintaining equipment; supplemental feeding; calving and lambing.

## La Niña May Soon Arrive

NOAA/NESDIS 50 KM GLOBAL ANALYSIS: SST Anomaly (degrees C), 2/27/2007  
(white regions indicate sea-ice)



Feb. 28, 2007 — On the heels of El Niño, its opposite, La Niña may soon arrive.

In a weekly update, scientists at the NOAA Climate Prediction Center noted that as the 2006-2007 El Niño faded, surface and subsurface ocean temperatures have rapidly decreased. Recently, cooler-than-normal water temperatures have developed at the surface in the east-central equatorial Pacific, indicating a possible transition to La Niña conditions.

Typically, during the U.S. spring and summer months, La Niña conditions do not significantly impact overall inland temperature and precipitation patterns, however, La Niña episodes often do have an effect on Atlantic and Pacific hurricane activity.

“Although other scientific factors affect the frequency of hurricanes, there tends to be a greater-than-normal number of Atlantic hurricanes and fewer-than-normal number of eastern Pacific hurricanes during La Niña events,” said retired Navy Vice Adm. Conrad C. Lautenbacher, Ph.D., under secretary of commerce for oceans and atmosphere and NOAA administrator. “During the winter, usual La Niña impacts include drier and warmer-than-average conditions over the southern United States.”

“NOAA’s ability to detect and monitor the formation, duration and strength of El Niño and La Niña events is enhanced by continuous improvements in satellite and buoy observations in the equatorial Pacific,” Lautenbacher added. “These observing systems include the TAO/TRITON moored and Argo drift buoys, as well as NOAA’S polar orbiting satellites.”

La Niña conditions occur when ocean surface temperatures in the central and east-central equatorial Pacific become cooler than normal. These changes affect tropical rainfall patterns and atmospheric winds over the Pacific Ocean, which influence the patterns of rainfall and temperatures in many areas worldwide.

“La Niña events sometimes follow on the heels of El Niño conditions,” said Vernon Kousky, research meteorologist at the NOAA Climate Prediction Center. “It is a naturally occurring phenomenon that can last up to three years. La Niña episodes tend to develop during December-June, reach peak intensity during December-February, and then weaken during the following March-May.”

“The last lengthy La Niña event was 1998-2001, which contributed to serious drought conditions in many sections of the western United States,” said Douglas Lecomte, drought specialist at the NOAA Climate Prediction Center.

NOAA will issue the U.S. Spring Outlook on March 15, and its Atlantic Hurricane Season Outlook in May. Both outlooks will reflect the most current La Niña forecasts.

“While the status of El Niño/La Niña is of vital importance to our seasonal forecasts, it is but one measure we use when making actual temperature and precipitation forecasts,” said Kousky.

NOAA, an agency of the U.S. Commerce Department, is celebrating 200 years of science and service to the nation. From the establishment of the Survey of the Coast in 1807 by Thomas Jefferson to the formation of the Weather Bureau and the Commission of Fish and Fisheries in the 1870s, much of America’s scientific heritage is rooted in NOAA. NOAA is dedicated to enhancing economic security and national safety through the prediction and research of weather and climate-related events and information service delivery for transportation, and by providing environmental stewardship of the nation’s coastal and marine resources. Through the emerging Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS), NOAA is working with its federal partners, more than 60 countries and the European Commission to develop a global monitoring network that is as integrated as the planet it observes, predicts and protects.

**International Weather and Crop Summary**

February 25 - March 3, 2007

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

**HIGHLIGHTS**

**EUROPE:** Wet, warm weather promoted earlier-than-normal crop development in most growing areas.

**FSU-WESTERN:** A rapid warming trend followed early-week bitterly cold weather, improving overwintering conditions for dormant winter grains but melting most of the protective snow cover across Ukraine and southern Russia.

**NORTHWEST AFRICA:** Unfavorably dry weather in western growing areas contrasted with beneficial showers in Tunisia.

**SOUTH AFRICA:** Heat and dryness maintained stress on filling to maturing corn.

**MIDDLE EAST:** Showers returned to the region, boosting topsoil moisture for vegetative winter grains.

**AUSTRALIA:** Hot, dry weather favored summer crop maturation and harvesting in southern Queensland, while locally heavy rain soaked maturing summer crops in northern New South Wales.

**EASTERN ASIA:** Mild weather continued to advance crop development throughout China.

**SOUTHEAST ASIA:** Monsoon showers continued in Indonesia, favoring oil palm in Sumatra, but slowing rice maturation and early harvest activities in Java.

**BRAZIL:** Showers benefited emerging corn in the south, while drier weather aided soybean harvesting in the Center-West region.

**ARGENTINA:** Soaking rain covered major summer crop areas of northern and central Argentina.

**February 2007**

**MONTHLY DATA FROM SELECTED FOREIGN CITIES  
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER-NCEP-NWS-NOAA**

\*\*\* DATA NOT AVAILABLE

COUNTRY CITY	TEMPERATURE (C)					PRECIPITATION (MM)		
	AVG MAX	AVG MIN	HI MAX	LO MIN	AVG	F/NRM	TOTAL	DPART F/NRM
NORWAY OSLO	-3	-7	7	-20	-5	0.7	108	63
FINLAN HELSINKI	-7	-12	2	-25	10	-3.8	11	-22
UKINGD ABERDEEN	8	2	15	-3	5	1.2	99	46
LONDON	10	5	13	-5	7	2	88	51
IRELAN DUBLIN	9	3	14	-4	6	0.5	77	26
ICELAN REYKJAVIK	***	***	8	-7	***	***	***	***
DENMAR COPENHAGEN	4	1	9	-3	2	1.5	27	3
LUXEMB LUXEMBOURG	8	3	13	-1	5	3.9	113	46
SWITZE ZURICH	8	2	14	-1	5	3.8	68	0
GENEVA	10	2	15	-4	6	3.3	102	30
FRANCE PARIS/ORLY	12	5	18	-1	8	3.8	61	20
STRASBOURG	10	3	16	-1	7	4	44	11
BOURGES	12	5	17	0	8	3.9	63	7
BORDEAUX	14	7	19	-1	10	3.2	138	64
TOULOUSE	13	5	18	-1	9	2	61	14
MARSEILLE	15	6	18	0	10	2.3	34	-8
SPAIN VALLADOLID	12	4	18	-1	8	1.8	46	13
MADRID	14	5	21	-2	9	2.2	33	8
SEVILLE	18	10	25	6	14	1.7	57	17
PORTUG LISBON	16	10	19	5	13	0.9	96	12
GERMAN HAMBURG	6	2	10	-4	4	2.4	61	18
BERLIN	6	2	12	-6	4	2.5	53	20
DUSSELDORF	9	4	14	-5	7	3.5	81	30
LEIPZIG	7	2	13	-3	5	4.6	32	1
DRESDEN	7	2	12	-2	4	4.4	48	12
STUTT GART	9	2	16	-3	5	4.2	57	21
NURNBERG	8	1	13	-3	5	3.7	61	27
AUGSBURG	8	0	14	-6	4	4.1	49	10
AUSTRI VIENNA	9	2	13	-3	5	4.3	40	7
INNSBRUCK	11	-1	16	-6	5	3.9	29	-14
CZECHR PRAGUE	7	1	12	-4	4	4.4	25	6
POLAND WARSAW	1	-3	8	-15	-1	-0.2	32	10
LODZ	2	-2	9	-11	0	1	60	30
KATOWICE	5	-1	9	-8	2	2.4	46	10
HUNGAR BUDAPEST	9	2	13	-1	5	3.9	50	25
YUGOSL BELGRADE	11	4	18	-1	8	4.3	57	19
ROMANI BUCHAREST	9	-1	18	-10	4	3.3	19	-12
BULGAR SOFIA	9	1	17	-7	5	2.9	27	-6
ITALY MILAN	12	3	19	-4	7	2.7	14	-35
VERONA	11	2	17	-4	7	2.5	21	-21
VENICE	11	3	15	-2	7	2.8	41	-3
GENOA	14	8	19	6	11	2.1	21	-24
ROME	15	6	18	-1	10	1.3	76	9
NAPLES	16	7	18	3	12	2.4	135	49
GREECE THESSALONIKA	11	5	17	-2	8	1	19	-20
LARISSA	13	3	18	-6	8	0.9	31	-8
ATHENS	14	8	17	1	11	0.4	42	8
TURKEY ISTANBUL	10	6	16	-2	8	2.2	12	-47
ANKARA	7	-5	14	-14	1	0.8	15	-18
CYPRUS LARNACA	18	9	22	5	13	1.5	155	111
ESTONI TALLINN	-5	-11	3	-21	-8	-3.6	20	-16
RUSSIA ST.PETERSBURG	-8	-13	1	-23	11	-4.6	22	-9
LITHUA KAUNAS	-4	-9	4	-19	-6	-3.4	31	0
BELARU MINSK	-5	-11	2	-24	-8	-3.2	49	15
RUSSIA KAZAN	-12	-19	-1	-26	15	-4.9	56	25
MOSCOW	-8	-14	0	-23	11	-4.3	46	10
YEKATERINBURG	-12	-18	-3	-30	15	-3.6	44	25
OMSK	-12	-19	-2	-32	15	0.4	22	6
KAZAKH KUSTANAY	-9	-17	1	-30	13	1.7	44	30
RUSSIA BARNAUL	-6	-14	2	-30	10	3.9	41	21
KHABAROVSK	-10	-19	1	-27	14	1.8	32	21
VLADIVOSTOK	-2	-7	3	-14	-4	4.7	52	36
UKRAIN KIEV	-2	-7	6	-18	-4	-1	60	21
LVOV	2	-4	8	-15	-1	1.3	69	26
KIROVOGRAD	0	-6	9	-20	-3	0.5	18	-7
ODESSA	4	-1	13	-14	1	1.7	40	5
RUSSIA SARATOV	-7	-12	1	-21	10	0.3	48	23
UKRAIN KHARKOV	-1	-8	9	-19	-5	0.1	32	-1
RUSSIA VOLGOGRAD	-2	-8	6	-21	-5	1.6	28	5
ASTRAKHAN	2	-6	11	-17	-2	2.9	5	-3

Based on Preliminary Reports

## February 2007

COUNTRY CITY	TEMPERATURE (C)					PRECIPITATION (MM)			COUNTRY CITY	TEMPERATURE (C)					PRECIPITATION (MM)		
	AVG MAX	AVG MIN	HI MAX	LO MIN	AVG	F/NRM	TOTAL	F/NRM		AVG MAX	AVG MIN	HI MAX	LO MIN	AVG	F/NRM	TOTAL	F/NRM
KRASNODAR	5	-5	16	-25	0	-0.4	44	-1	ZIMBAB KADOMA	30	18	33	14	24	0.7	140	-23
ORENBURG	-6	-12	1	-29	-9	3.4	46	27	S AFRI PRETORIA	32	18	35	12	25	2.8	4	-97
KAZAKH TSELINOGRAD	-8	-15	5	-32	11	3.0	48	36	JOHANNESBURG	29	15	32	9	22	2.8	29	-80
KARAGANDA	-6	-13	6	-27	10	3.5	34	15	BETHAL	29	13	32	6	21	1.4	21	-64
UZBEKI TASHKENT	10	2	20	-11	6	3.7	67	12	DURBAN	29	22	33	15	26	1.7	84	-48
TURKME ASHKHABAD	12	2	23	-6	7	2.6	15	-13	CAPE TOWN	26	16	32	12	21	0.7	27	13
SYRIA DAMASCUS	14	4	20	-3	9	1.6	19	-5	CANADA TORONTO	-5	-12	4	-21	-8	-3.1	25	-17
ISRAEL JERUSALEM	13	8	21	3	11	2.2	95	-57	MONTREAL	-7	-15	2	-23	11	-2.6	28	-31
PAKIST KARACHI	29	18	32	15	23	2.9	14	4	WINNIPEG	-13	-24	-1	-42	19	-5.3	20	7
INDIA AMRITSAR	21	7	25	5	14	-0.1	98	64	REGINA	-12	-22	3	-34	17	-4.8	19	7
NEW DELHI	24	12	28	9	18	1.2	91	69	SASKATOON	-13	-23	-2	-34	18	-5.2	14	4
AHMEDABAD	32	17	35	12	24	1.9	2	***	LETHBRIDGE	-2	-13	13	-29	-7	-2.6	21	8
INDORE	30	13	34	9	21	1.1	5	2	CALGARY	-3	-13	11	-25	-8	-2.5	25	16
CALCUTTA	29	17	33	14	23	0.3	54	28	EDMONTON	-7	-16	5	-24	12	-3.3	13	-1
VERAVAL	30	19	36	17	25	1.9	1	0	VANCOUVER	9	3	13	-3	6	1.0	116	-5
BOMBAY	32	20	37	17	26	1.2	0	***	MEXICO GUADALAJARA	24	10	29	5	17	0.0	0	-7
POONA	32	14	35	11	23	0.9	0	-2	TLAXCALA	23	7	28	4	15	1.0	0	-5
BEGAMPET	32	18	35	15	25	-0.2	0	-9	ORIZABA	23	14	31	8	18	2.3	64	31
VISHAKHAPATNAM	30	22	31	19	26	-0.6	8	-5	BERMUD ST GEORGES	19	14	23	9	17	-1.8	124	13
MADRAS	31	22	34	20	27	0.3	22	8	BAHAMA NASSAU	26	19	31	12	23	1.2	74	31
MANGALORE	33	22	36	19	27	-0.1	0	-3	CUBA HAVANA	27	17	31	8	22	0.5	6	-35
HONGKO HONG KONG INT	23	18	27	11	21	3.9	13	-31	JAMAIC KINGSTON	32	24	33	22	28	1.9	2	-22
N KORE PYONGYANG	***	***	13	-10	***	***	***	***	P RICO SAN JUAN	30	22	32	21	26	1.2	32	-26
S KORE SEOUL	9	0	15	-9	5	4.2	13	-14	GUADEL RAIZET	29	21	31	20	25	0.8	23	-44
JAPAN SAPPORO	2	-4	9	-9	-1	2.0	117	21	MARTIN LAMENTIN	29	23	30	20	26	1.5	64	-87
NAGOYA	13	4	17	-1	8	3.6	64	-3	BARBAD BRIDGETOWN	29	24	30	22	27	1.0	38	-3
TOKYO	13	5	17	0	9	2.9	59	-1	TRINID PORT OF SPAIN	31	21	32	20	26	0.8	32	-4
YOKOHAMA	13	5	17	1	9	2.7	66	-3	COLOMB BOGOTA	19	6	23	-2	12	-0.8	6	-34
KYOTO	12	3	18	-2	8	2.4	75	-7	VENEZU CARACAS	***	***	32	22	***	***	***	***
OSAKA	13	5	18	0	9	3.0	44	-16	F GUIA CAYENNE	29	24	30	21	26	0.6	107	-213
THAILA PHITSANULOK	33	21	36	13	27	-0.5	30	20	BRAZIL FORTALEZA	30	25	32	22	27	-0.8	169	-44
BANGKOK	34	24	36	18	29	0.8	0	-18	RECIFE	32	26	33	24	29	-0.1	139	37
MALAYS KUALA LUMPUR	33	24	35	22	28	1.1	210	33	CAMPO GRANDE	33	23	35	21	28	2.2	166	-2
VIETNA HANOI	26	20	30	13	23	4.7	25	-3	FRANCA	28	19	29	16	23	0.3	182	-46
CHINA HARBIN	-1	-13	9	-22	-7	5.7	16	11	RIO DE JANEIRO	32	23	36	19	28	0.0	92	-33
HAMI	10	-6	17	-11	2	5.7	0	-1	LONDRINA	31	20	34	15	26	1.5	177	-7
BEIJING	10	-1	16	-8	4	4.2	0	-5	SANTA MARIA	31	20	36	15	25	0.4	144	13
TIENTSIN	10	-2	13	-9	4	4.1	1	-3	TORRES	26	21	28	19	24	-2.7	171	18
LHASA	8	-5	14	-9	2	0.0	1	-1	PERU LIMA	28	21	30	19	24	0.9	0	0
KUNMING	17	5	23	1	11	0.9	31	14	BOLIVI LA PAZ	15	4	19	0	9	0.6	92	-10
CHENGCHOW	13	3	20	-4	8	4.9	18	6	CHILE SANTIAGO	27	12	33	7	20	-0.2	10	5
YEHCANG	15	8	20	2	11	4.3	89	58	ARGENT IGUAZU	31	21	34	18	26	0.8	114	-89
HANKOW	15	7	21	1	11	4.7	121	62	FORMOSA	35	23	40	15	29	1.8	10	-120
CHUNGKING	17	10	23	5	14	3.5	33	13	CERES	33	19	40	11	26	1.7	105	-31
CHIHKIANG	16	8	25	0	12	5.6	43	-7	CORDOBA	27	17	36	9	22	0.0	84	-44
WU HU	15	6	24	-3	10	5.3	69	8	RIO CUARTO	27	17	35	9	22	0.0	121	18
SHANGHAI	14	6	24	-3	10	3.8	76	15	ROSARIO	29	17	35	9	23	0.2	216	90
NANCHANG	17	9	25	3	13	5.6	122	22	BUENOS AIRES	29	17	36	8	23	0.9	213	114
TAIPEI	22	16	28	10	19	2.6	72	-131	SANTA ROSA	29	15	40	9	22	0.1	112	34
CANTON	23	16	28	7	19	4.8	25	-44	TRES ARROYOS	28	14	39	7	21	0.9	119	37
NANNING	25	15	30	3	20	5.7	27	-16	MARSHA MAJURO	29	26	31	23	28	0.4	125	-54
CANARY LAS PALMAS	21	15	28	14	18	0.1	0	-20	NEW CA NOUMEA	30	24	33	22	27	0.8	36	-88
MOROCC CASABLANCA	18	12	24	9	15	1.3	39	-2	FIJI NAUSORI	30	24	32	23	27	0.7	314	53
MARRAKECH	21	9	29	5	15	1.1	26	-5	SAMOA PAGO PAGO	31	26	33	24	29	1.1	261	-48
ALGERI ALGER	19	8	28	2	14	2.4	57	-9	TAHITI PAPEETE	32	26	33	23	29	1.3	179	-37
BATNA	15	3	22	-3	9	2.4	26	2	PNEWGU PORT MORESBY	***	***	32	22	***	***	166	-33
TUNISI TUNIS	18	11	22	6	14	2.4	54	-3	NZEALA AUCKLAND	24	16	27	11	20	***	38	***
NIGER NIAMEY	36	20	40	16	28	0.7	0	-1	WELLINGTON	21	14	27	11	18	***	15	***
MALI TIMBUKTU	33	16	40	12	25	1.2	0	0	AUSTRA DARWIN	31	25	34	23	28	0.4	630	292
BAMAKO	36	20	40	16	28	-0.4	0	-1	BRISBANE	27	21	29	18	24	-0.6	127	-44
MAURIT NOUAKCHOTT	33	19	37	16	26	3.1	0	-3	PERTH	30	17	40	9	24	-1.2	5	-13
SENEGA DAKAR	27	19	33	16	23	2.1	0	0	CEDUNA	30	16	43	10	23	0.9	1	-10
LIBYA TRIPOLI	20	10	27	6	15	2.0	39	5	ADELAIDE	29	18	39	12	23	1.2	1	-40
BENGHAZI	17	10	21	6	14	0.5	51	7	MELBOURNE	28	17	39	12	23	2.5	19	-25
EGYPT CAIRO	21	12	28	7	16	1.1	16	13	WAGGA	34	19	40	16	26	2.6	56	17
ASWAN	26	11	33	7	19	1.2	0	0	CANBERRA	29	15	35	11	22	1.8	100	44
ETHIOP ADDIS ABABA	24	12	27	8	18	1.1	22	-15	INDONE SERANG	31	24	33	23	27	-0.1	371	147
KENYA NAIROBI	28	14	31	9	21	0.5	18	-29	PHILIP MANILA	31	24	34	22	28	0.2	16	3
TANZAN DAR ES SALAAM	33	25	36	19	29	1.2	132	74									
GABON LIBREVILLE	31	25	32	23	28	0.6	196	-76									
TOGO LOME	33	26	37	24	30	1.9	1	-32									
BURKIN OUAGADOUGOU	37	20	40	16	28	0.3	0	-1									
COTE D ABIDJAN	33	26	34	22	29	1.7	93	53									
MOZAMB MAPUTO	32	24	36	22	28	1.6	59	-56									
ZAMBIA LUSAKA	26	***	30	16	***	***	127	-63									

Based on Preliminary Reports

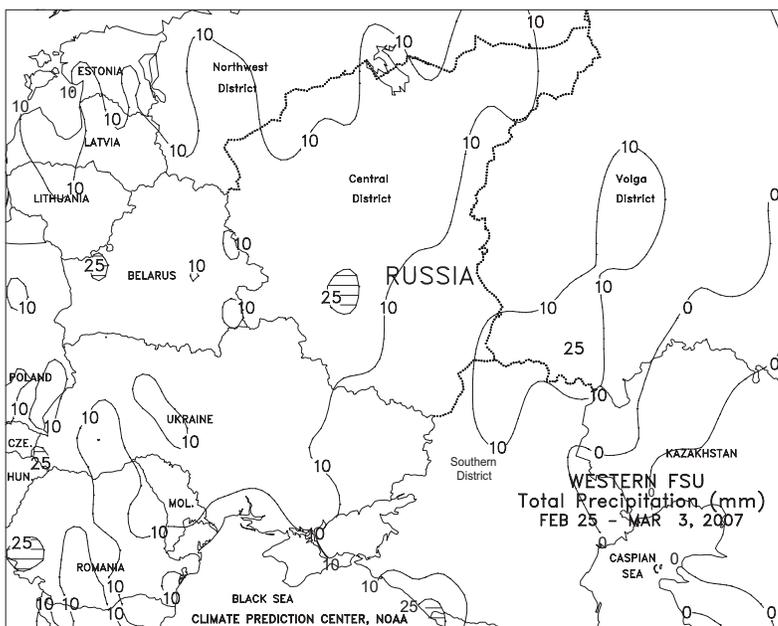
**EUROPE**

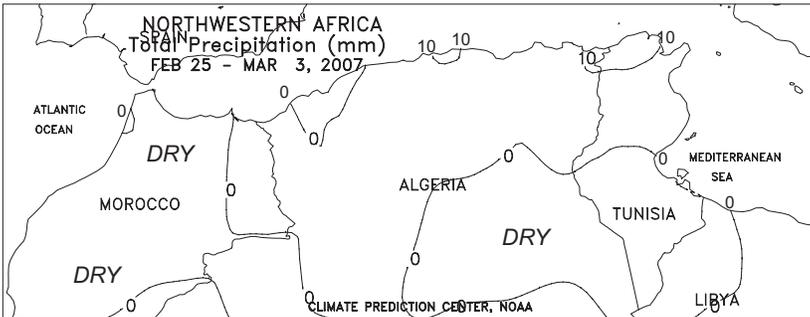
Warm, wet weather overspread much of the continent, although drier conditions prevailed in southern growing areas. Persistent onshore flow from the Atlantic triggered widespread, locally heavy showers (25-80 mm) from France and southeastern England into western Poland. The rainfall maintained adequate to abundant moisture supplies for vegetative winter grains but likely hampered summer crop planting. Farther east, lingering arctic chill (temperatures as low as -16 degrees C) in Poland and the Baltics gave way to warmer conditions by week's end (highs reaching 2-7 degrees C), although crops in northeastern Europe remained dormant. However, light to moderate rain (5-30 mm) coupled with the recent warmth melted much of the region's protective snow cover. Rain (10-35 mm) also benefited vegetative winter wheat in the Balkans, with much-needed moisture in Hungary (10-45 mm) providing some relief from a drier-than-normal autumn and winter. In contrast, mostly dry weather prevailed across the central and western Mediterranean coastal region. In particular, persistent below-normal rainfall in northern Italy reduced irrigation supplies but favored citrus harvesting and corn planting. In Spain, where recent rain has greatly improved winter crop prospects, the dry weather allowed farmers to resume planting of spring wheat and corn. However, long-term dryness remains a concern in southern Spain, which accounts for a large portion of the country's sunflower, cotton, and rice crops.



**WESTERN FSU**

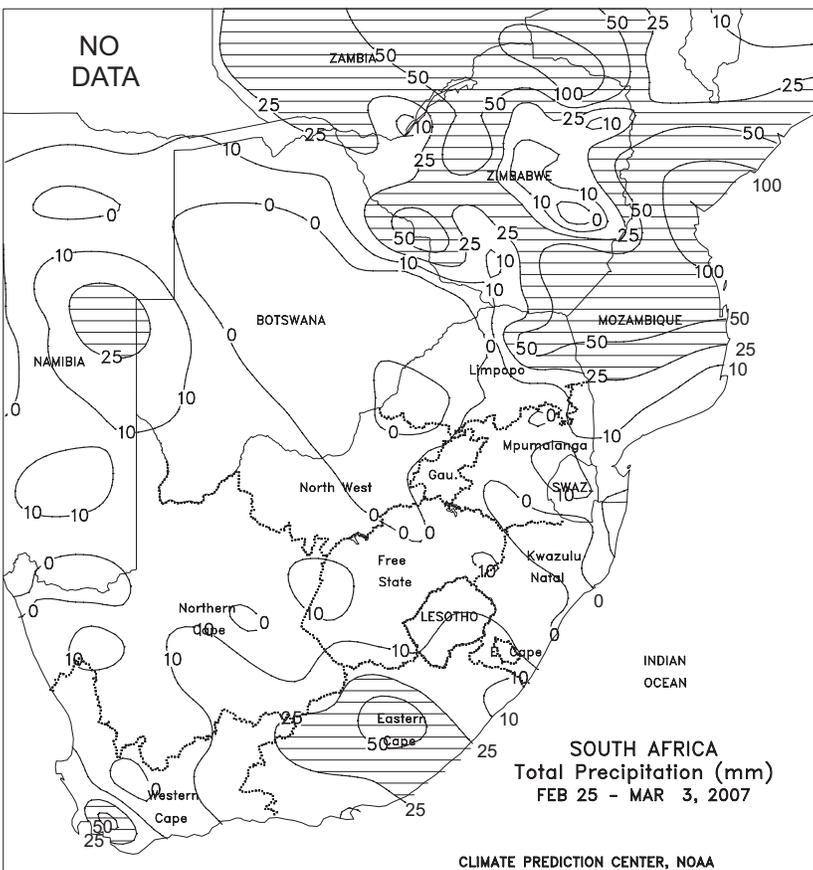
Early in the week, bitterly cold air encompassed winter grain areas across most of the region. Minimum temperatures ranged from -17 to -13 degrees C in Ukraine and Belarus, and from -30 to -20 degrees C in Russia. Although temperatures in Russia fell below the threshold for potential winterkill, the combination of a protective snow cover in most areas and short duration of extreme cold reduced the likelihood for significant winterkill. By mid-week, rapid warming began overspreading the region, improving overwintering conditions for crops. In Ukraine and the Southern District in Russia, mild weather (maximum temperatures ranging from 5-10 degrees C or higher) and light rain (around 10 mm) melted most of the protective snow cover by week's end. Although snow turned to rain (4-25 mm of liquid equivalent) in winter grain areas of Belarus and northern Russia, snow cover remained moderate to deep in these areas. Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal in Ukraine and 1 to 4 degrees C below normal in Russia.





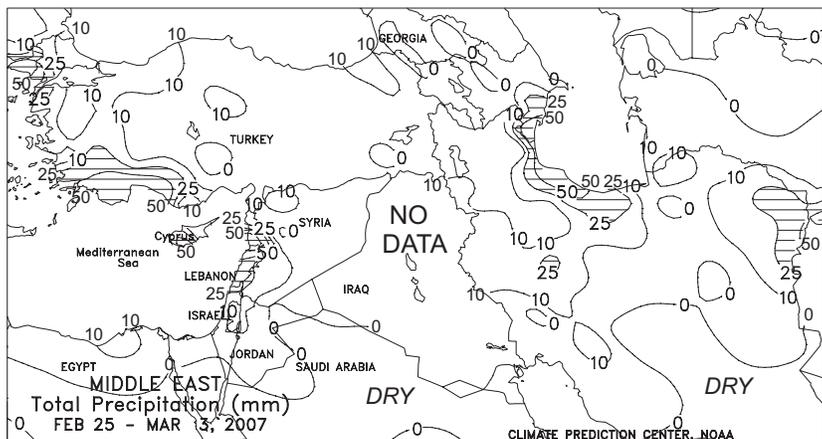
**NORTHWEST AFRICA**

Unfavorably dry conditions in western growing areas contrasted with lingering showers in Tunisia. In the wake of last week's widespread rainfall, high pressure brought dry, warm weather (2-4 degrees C above normal) to Morocco and western Algeria. Winter grains in these areas have entered the moisture- and temperature-sensitive heading stage, highlighting the need for rainfall over the upcoming weeks to maintain current crop prospects. Farther east, light showers (5-20 mm) lingered in eastern Algeria and northern Tunisia, providing additional topsoil moisture for heading winter wheat and barley. Daytime highs crept into the mid and upper 20s degrees C, likely causing some crop stress in areas with inadequate moisture.



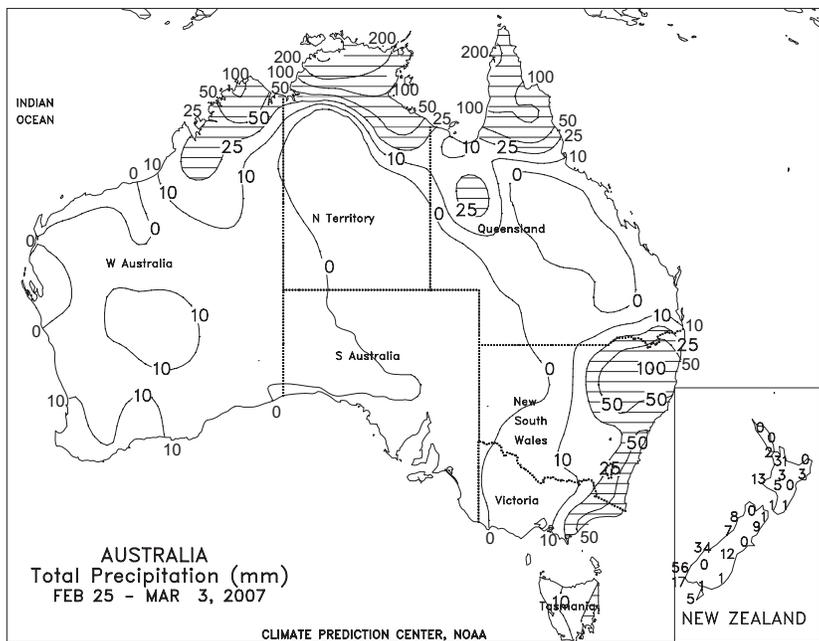
**SOUTH AFRICA**

Warmer- and drier-than-normal weather persisted across the corn belt, compounding stress on filling to maturing summer crops. Temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C or more above normal across the region, with highs reaching the middle 30s degrees C on several days in primary commercial white corn areas of North West and Free State. Although conditions have been particularly poor in western sections of the corn belt, the general trend of warmth and diminishing rainfall has also likely hastened crop maturity in eastern sections of the corn belt at the expense of yield potential. Elsewhere, mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather (with highs in the upper 30s degrees C) fostered unseasonably high moisture demands for sugarcane in KwaZulu-Natal and southeastern Mpumalanga; harvesting usually takes place from April to September. Similar weather conditions maintained high irrigation requirements for crops in Northern Cape, but unseasonable showers (10-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) overspread Western and Eastern Cape late in the week, giving summer vegetables a late season boost in moisture but hampering harvesting of wine grapes and other seasonal fieldwork. Winter wheat planting is usually underway in April, so additional moisture will be needed in upcoming weeks in the western farmland of Western Cape.



**MIDDLE EAST**

Showers returned to the region, although pockets of dryness persisted. A fast-moving Mediterranean storm brought locally heavy rain (30-95 mm) to southwestern Turkey, boosting moisture supplies for vegetative winter grains but slowing cotton planting. However, showers were lighter (less than 10 mm) farther inland, resulting in minimal planting delays in western Turkey's primary cotton growing region. Mostly dry weather (less than 5 mm) prevailed in southeastern Turkey, reducing topsoil moisture for vegetative winter wheat. Farther south, moderate to heavy rain (25-100 mm) along the eastern Mediterranean Coast eased long-term moisture deficits and improved prospects for vegetative winter grains. Meanwhile, widespread rain and high elevation snow (10-30 mm) across northern Iraq (as detected in satellite imagery) and much of Iran increased moisture reserves for dormant to semi-dormant winter grains, although northwestern Iran remained unfavorably dry.



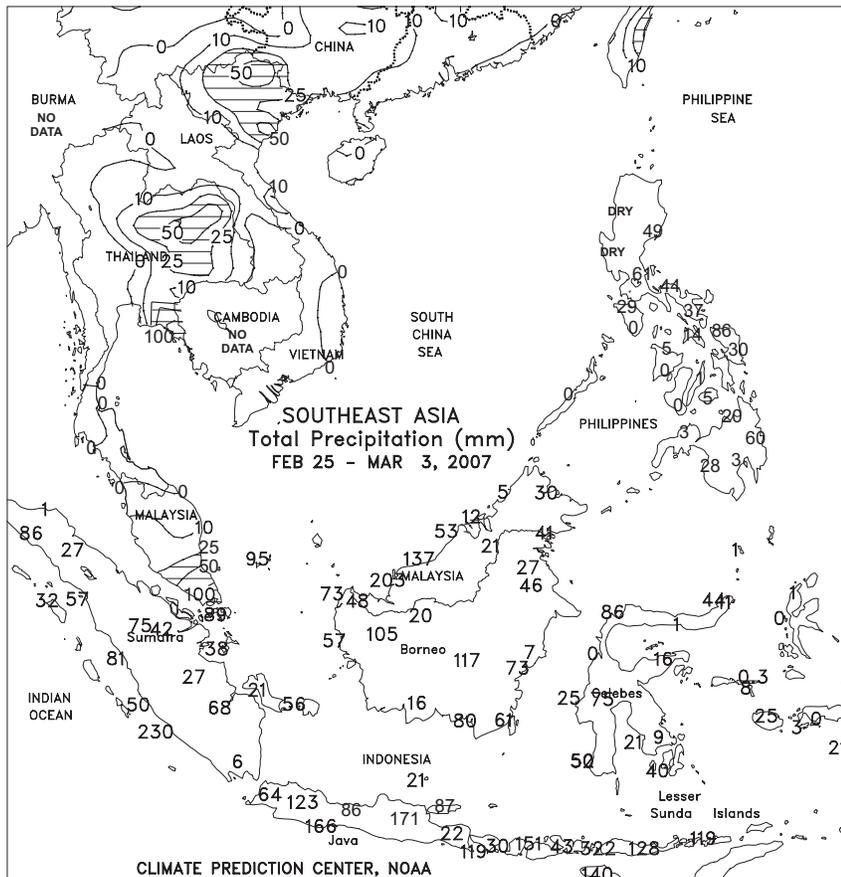
**AUSTRALIA**

In southern Queensland, dry, unseasonably warm (temperatures averaging about 1-3 degrees C above normal) weather favored summer crop maturation and harvesting. In contrast, widespread, soaking rain (10-50 mm, locally near 100 mm) in northern New South Wales hampered summer crop dry down and raised concerns that the wetness may reduce the quality of unharvested, open boll cotton. The rain did have some benefits, however, boosting topsoil moisture and reservoir levels in areas experiencing long-term, severe drought. Elsewhere, light rain (generally less than 5 mm) across portions of southeastern and western Australia missed most drought-plagued winter grain producing areas.



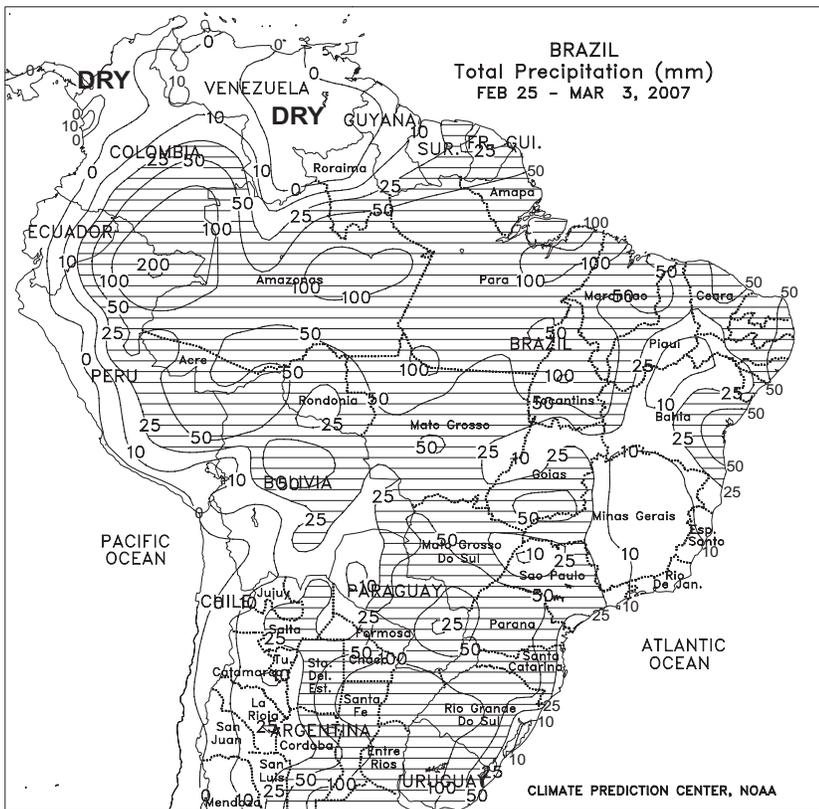
**EASTERN ASIA**

Mild weather (3-7 degrees C above normal) continued to accelerate crop development throughout China. Winter wheat was likely tillering to jointing in most areas, about one month ahead of normal. Light to moderate showers (10-50 mm) on the North China Plain provided beneficial moisture to wheat and helped reduce irrigation demands. Most winter wheat can be irrigated in the event of insufficient rainfall. Farther south, winter rapeseed was vegetative in the Yangtze Valley as showers (10-100 mm) supplemented irrigation supplies. In southern China, mostly dry weather favored early double-crop rice transplanting.



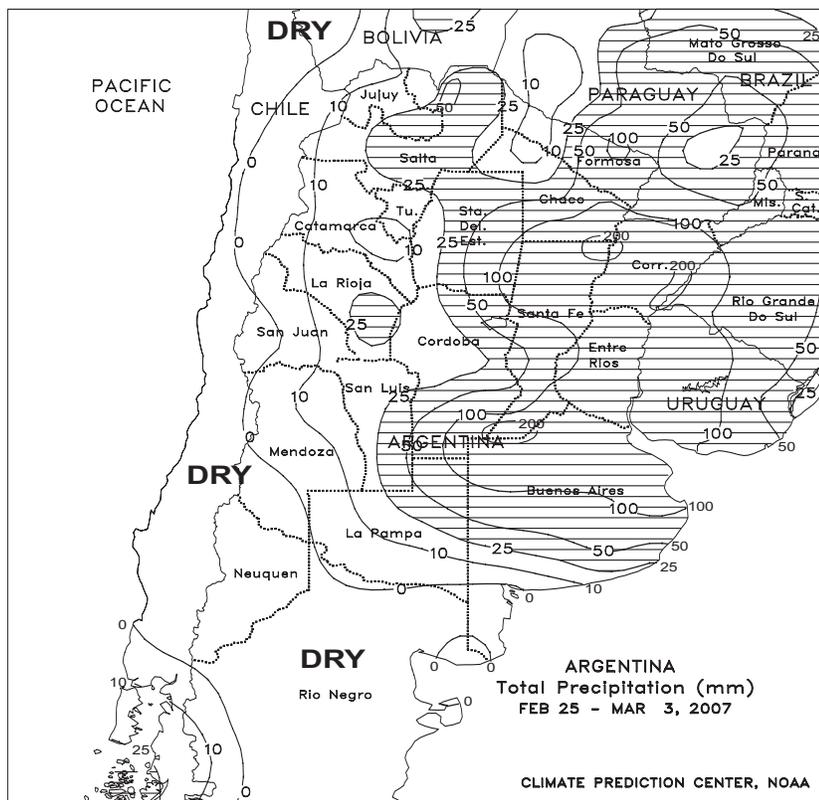
**SOUTHEAST ASIA**

In Indonesia, seasonably heavy showers (50-200 mm) slowed early rice harvesting across Java, while providing beneficial moisture to oil palm in Sumatra. Despite a late start to the monsoon in Java, showers were timely for the rice crop with rainfall continuing through reproduction and filling. Drier weather would be preferable at this point, though, to aid drydown and harvesting. Showers were generally light (10-25 mm) in oil palm areas of Malaysia with locally heavy amounts (50-100 mm) on the southern tip of the peninsula. Mostly dry weather favored fieldwork activities in the Philippines. Dry weather in southern Vietnam benefited summer-autumn rice transplanting. In Thailand, pre-monsoon showers (10-50 mm) increased reservoir levels for agriculture.



**BRAZIL**

Several days of rainy weather benefited emerging winter corn in the main growing areas of southern Brazil (northern Rio Grande do Sul to southern growing areas of Mato Grosso do Sul), with most areas receiving 25 to 50 mm or more of total accumulation. While causing local disruptions in seasonal fieldwork, including soybean harvesting, the moisture helped to maintain favorable early crop prospects for this season's potentially larger corn crop. Farther north, scattered showers (10-50 mm, with isolated higher amounts) fell in recently wet locations of the Center-West (Mato Grosso, Goias, and northern Mato Grosso do Sul), but amounts were below normal and breaks in the showers enabled soybean harvesting. In addition, above-normal temperatures (1-2 degrees C above normal, with highs in the middle 30s degrees C) promoted dry down and maturation of soybeans and other summer crops, including corn and cotton. Soybean harvesting is reportedly progressing at a rate similar to that of last year, despite recent problems with wetness in Mato Grosso and other locales in the Center-West. Elsewhere, locally heavy rain (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) continued in soybean areas of the northeastern interior (notably Tocantins and western Bahia) although amounts were lower than in recent weeks. Drier-than-normal weather continued for a second week in coffee areas of southern Minas Gerais and Espirito Santo, spurring coffee bean development. In contrast, showers (25-50 mm or more) continued along the northeast coast, hampering cocoa and sugarcane harvesting but otherwise increasing long-term moisture reserves. The rainy season, which typically peaks in April and May (depending on the exact location), is off to a good start in the northeastern plantation areas.



**ARGENTINA**

Widespread, moderate to heavy showers (25-150 mm) covered most major agricultural areas of central and northern Argentina, hampering fieldwork but providing immature summer crops with a generous late-season boost of moisture. An exception to this was the southern edge of the corn and soybean belt (southernmost growing areas of La Pampa and Buenos Aires), which remained unseasonably dry. The heaviest rain (greater than 100 mm, up to five times the normal amount for the week) covered an expansive area from northern Buenos Aires to southern Chaco, raising concern for localized flooding and damage from the excessive moisture. The soaking rains extended well into northern Santa Fe, where cotton harvesting was reportedly underway, and neighboring locations in Chaco and Santiago del Estero. Drier weather (rainfall totaling less than 25 mm) favored maturing crops in the more intensive northern cotton areas of both Chaco and Santiago del Estero. Temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal in central Argentina but 1 to 2 degrees C above normal farther north, with highs reaching the upper 30s degrees C early in the week before the rain began. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture (SAGPyA), sunflowers were 32 percent harvested, compared with 29 percent last season. Harvesting was 6 percent complete in Buenos Aires, Argentina's largest producer of sunseed, compared with 1 percent last year.

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