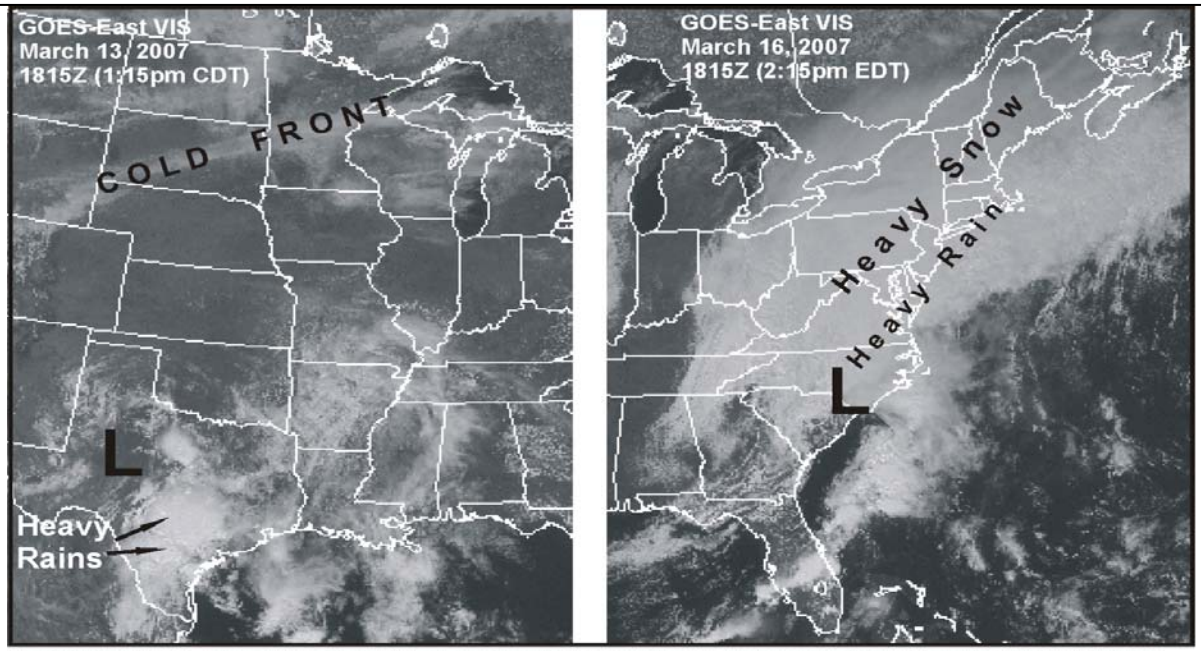
Volume 94, No. 12 *http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/jawf/wwcb.html* **March 20, 2007**

WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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



Early in the week, a nearly stationary upper-air low over west Texas tapped moisture from the Gulf of Mexico, triggering widespread heavy showers and thunderstorms in central Texas and isolated severe weather across southeastern Texas from the evening of March 11 through the afternoon of March 14. Up to 9.3 inches of rain was reported at Luling, TX, and a large area of south-central and southeastern Texas measured over 4 inches, producing flash flooding. Later in the week, the low tracked northeastward and intensified while a strong cold front dropped temperatures across the Northeast. The storm produced snow (locally to 2 feet), sleet (locally to 6.5 inches), and freezing rain from northern Virginia and eastern West Virginia into New England, and heavy rain (2 to 4 inches) from North Carolina into southern and eastern Virginia, southern New Jersey, and southeastern New England.

HIGHLIGHTS
March 11 - 17, 2007

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Above-normal temperatures prevailed nationwide, despite a late-week cold snap across the **Great Lakes and Eastern States**. From the **Plains westward**, record-setting warmth boosted weekly readings as much as 15°F above normal and resulted in some of the highest temperatures on record so early in the season. Western warmth was generally favorable for crops—including winter grains, blooming fruit trees, and recently planted summer crops—but caused premature melting of high-

(Continued on page 5)

Contents

Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States

Highlights

As of March 1, 2007, forecasted spring and summer streamflows for most of the West were expected to be below average. Several basins from the Sierra Nevada into the Southwest were expected to produce less than 50 percent of average runoff. Above-normal streamflows will largely be confined to the Washington Cascades and parts of the southern Rockies.

During February, Western snowpacks increased slightly in northern California, central Nevada, southeastern Oregon, northern Utah, Wyoming, and much of Montana. However, most basins in California, Nevada, eastern Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, and southwestern Montana still reported below-average snowpacks. Meanwhile, dry conditions in southern California, southern Nevada, and much of Arizona further reduced snowpacks, compared with normal values.

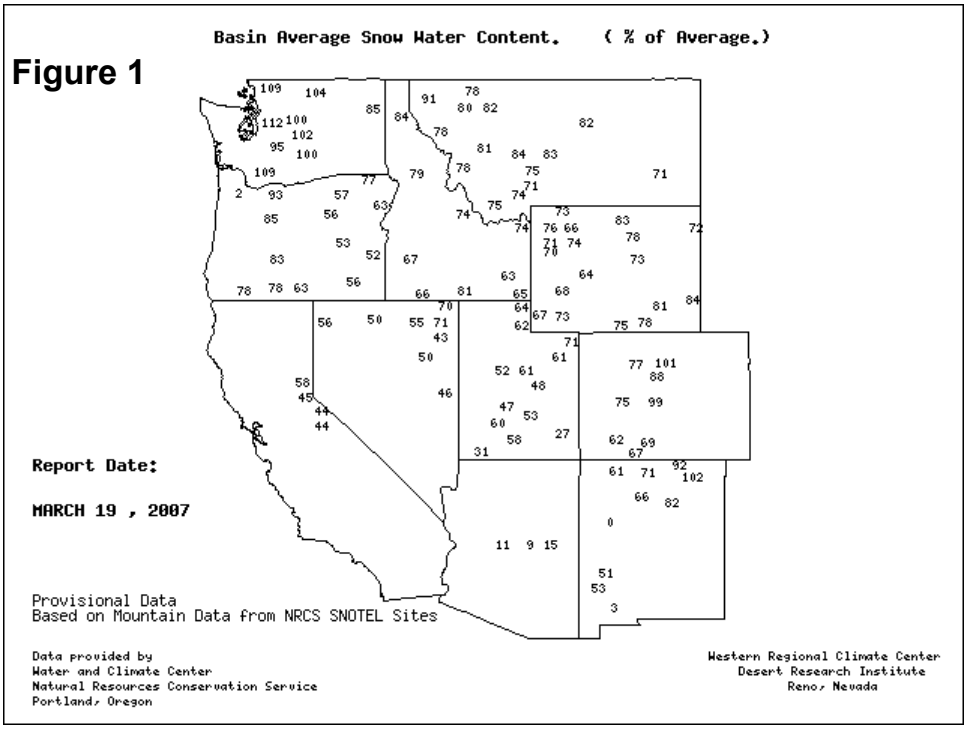
In early and mid-March, a developing concern was an early-season Western heat wave. As a result, areas with already meager snowpacks were also contending with premature melting. Impacts of early-season warmth on the Western water supply situation will be published in next month's forecast.

Snowpack and Precipitation

On March 19, 2007, the snow water content map reflected below-average values across the majority of the West (figure 1). Snowpacks

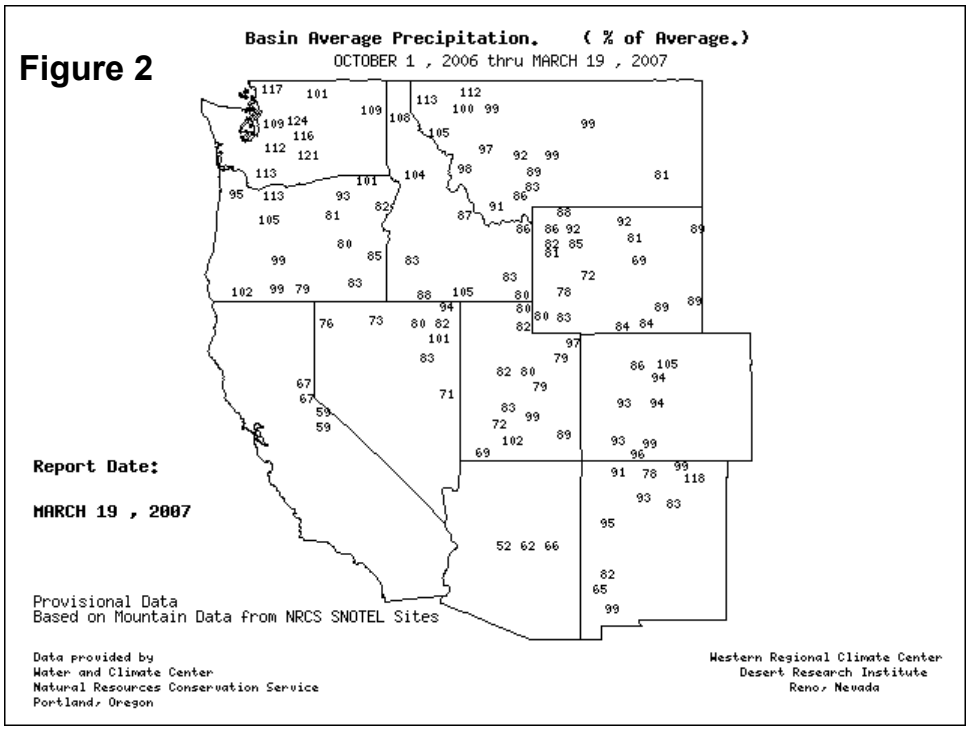
SNOTEL – River Basin Snow Water Content

Figure 1



SNOTEL – River Basin Precipitation

Figure 2



were less than 50 percent of average in several basins from the Sierra Nevada into the Southwest, where early melting out was occurring. Near- to above-average values of snow water content were confined to the Pacific Northwest and the eastern slopes of the central and southern Rockies.

Season-to-date precipitation (October 1, 2006 - March 19, 2007) indicated considerable variability, with totals ranging from two-thirds of average or less in California and Arizona to at least 110 percent of average in several basins from the Pacific Northwest to the northern Rockies (figure 2).

Spring and Summer Streamflow Forecasts

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

Reservoir Storage

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

For More Information

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

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

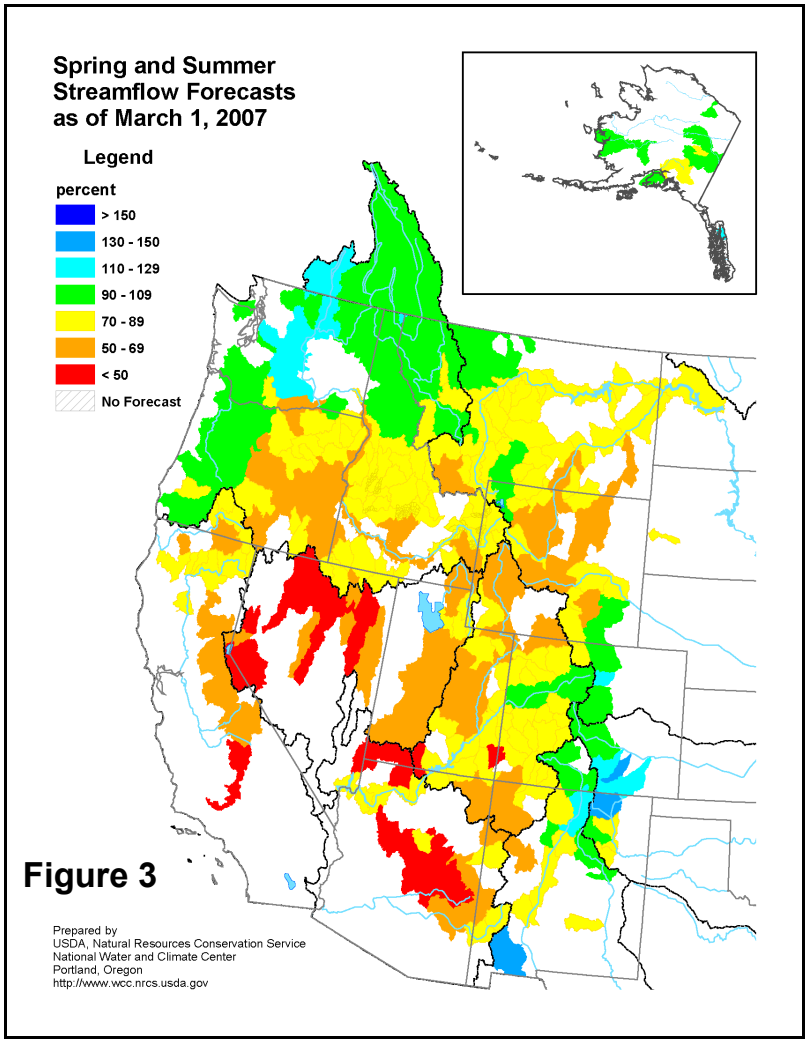


Figure 3

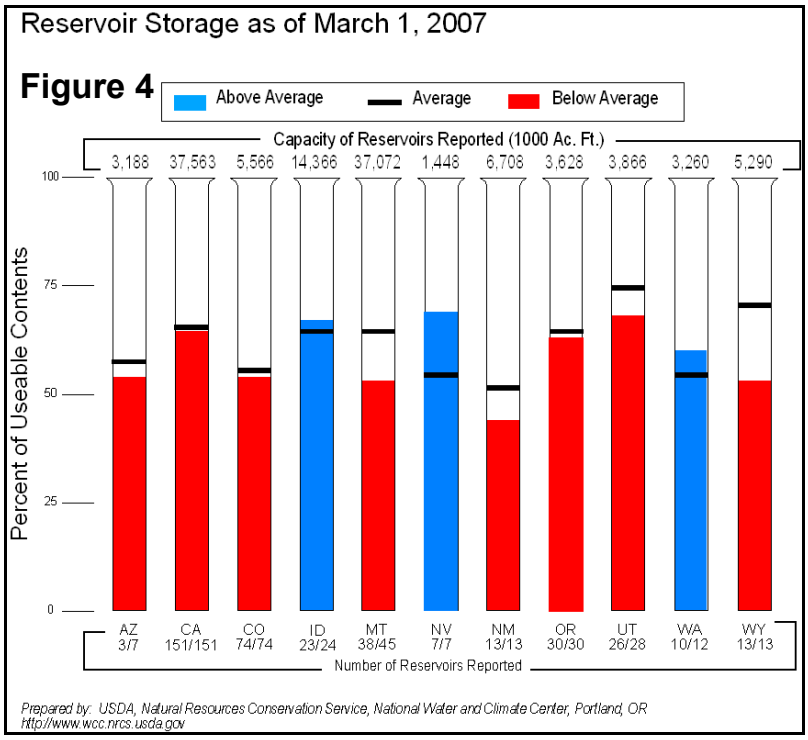
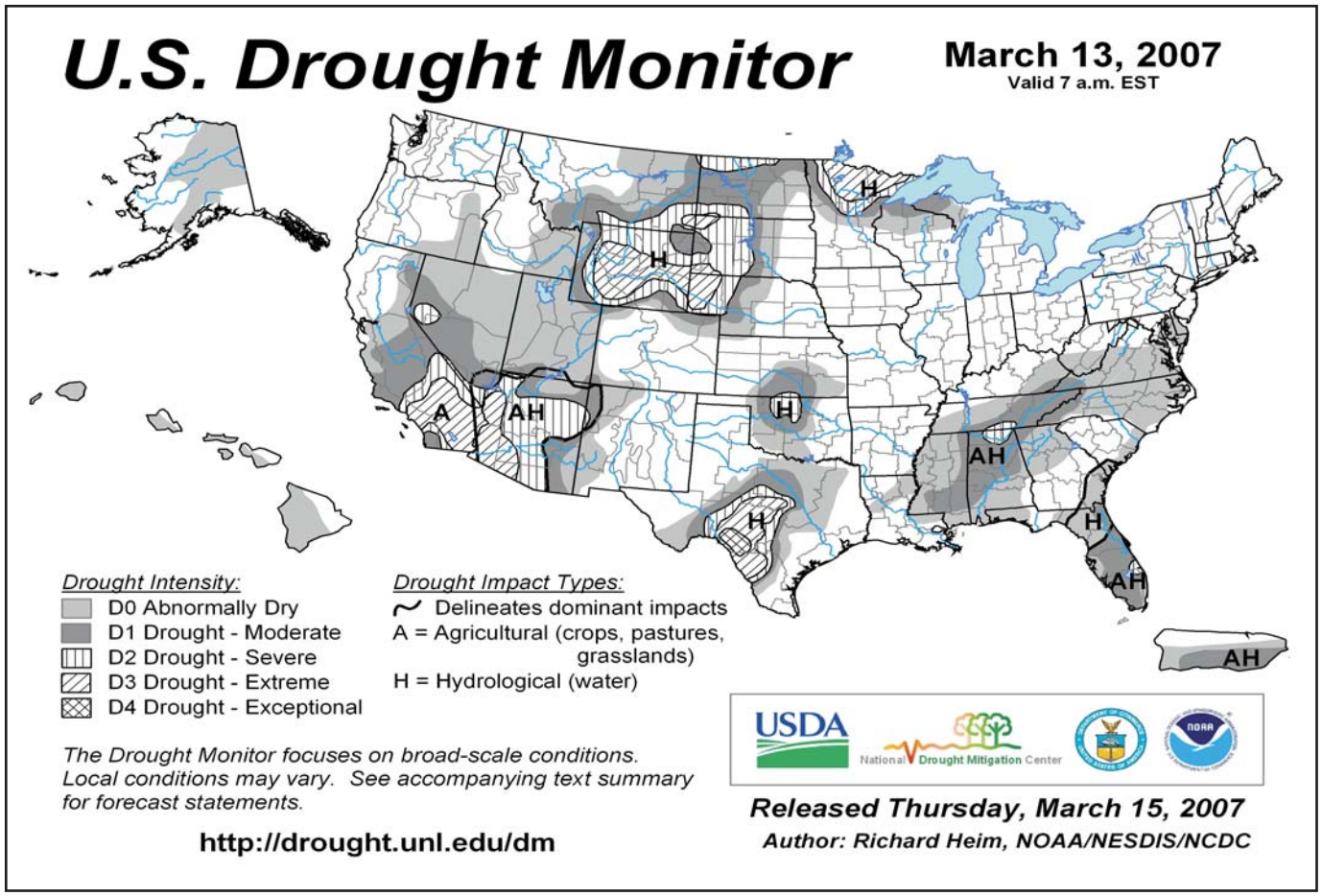
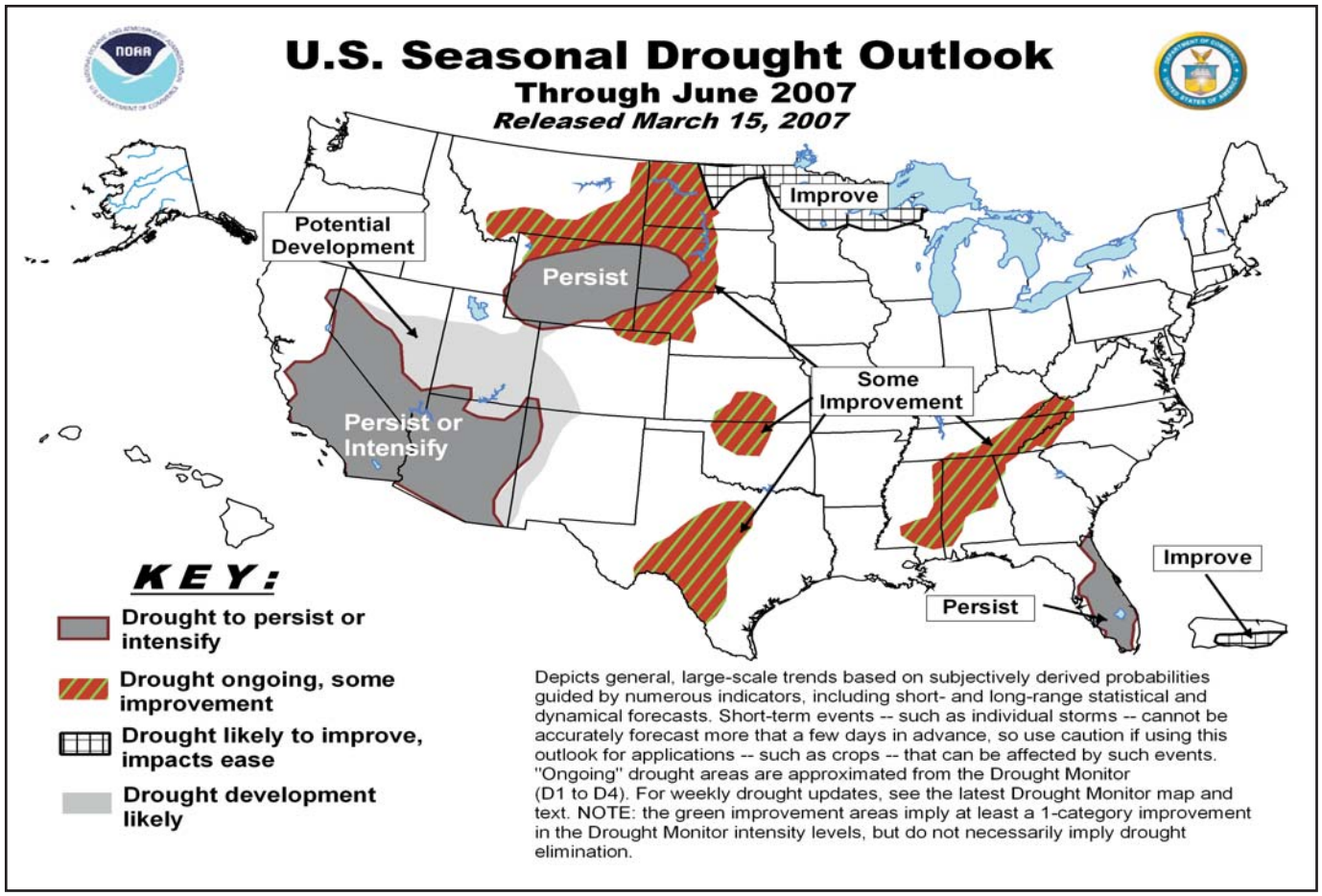


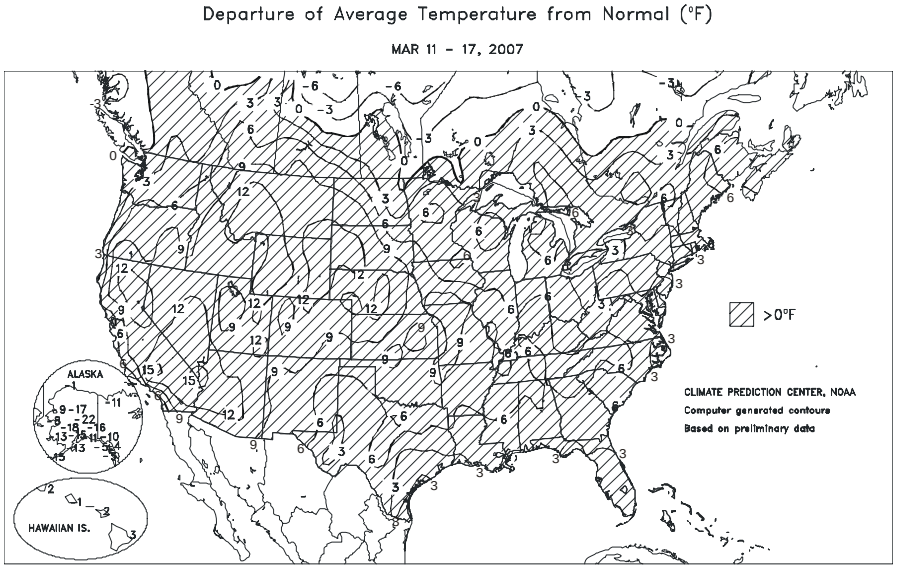
Figure 4


U.S. Drought Monitor
March 13, 2007
Valid 7 a.m. EST
H
H
A
AH
H
AH
H
H
AH
AH
Drought Intensity:
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Drought - Moderate
D2 Drought - Severe
D3 Drought - Extreme
D4 Drought - Exceptional
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
H = Hydrological (water)
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.
http://drought.unl.edu/dm
USDA
National Drought Mitigation Center
Released Thursday, March 15, 2007
Author: Richard Heim, NOAA/NESDIS/NCDC


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

(Continued from front cover)

elevation snow packs. Implications of early melting could include the need for careful water management to meet the summer needs of agricultural, environmental, industrial, municipal, and recreational users. **West of the Rockies**, significant precipitation was confined to the **Pacific Northwest**. Dry weather also prevailed on the **northern and central Plains**, promoting greening and early-season growth of winter wheat. Farther south, however, a slow-moving disturbance boosted moisture reserves on the **southern Plains** but triggered heavy rain and flash flooding in parts of **Texas**. Late in the week, the disturbance interacted with an approaching cold front, helping to spark heavy precipitation from the **eastern Corn Belt** into the **northern and middle Atlantic States**. Sleet and heavy snow blanketed parts of the **Northeast**. The late-week storminess maintained soggy conditions in the **eastern Corn Belt**, while lowland flooding and muddy conditions lingered elsewhere in the **Midwest** in spite of a mostly dry week. Due to cool, wet soils, one **Midwestern** concern for the future was the possibility of spring planting delays. Elsewhere, heavy rain slowed planting and other spring fieldwork in the **western and central Gulf Coast States**, but only light showers dampened the **Southeast**. As a result, drought continued to expand across **Florida's peninsula** and in some areas just west of the **southern Appalachians**.



Early in the week, heavy showers dotted **Texas** and the **Pacific Northwest**, while record-setting warmth developed nearly nationwide. Daily-record rainfall totals included 3.05 inches (on March 11) in **Quillayute, WA**, and 4.79 inches (on March 12) in **Brownsville, TX.** Heavy rain also fell in parts of **northern and western Texas**, where daily-record totals reached 1.90 inches (on March 12) in **Lubbock** and 1.71 inches (on March 11) in **Abilene**. Farther north, **Rapid City, SD** (82°F on March 12), tied a monthly record most recently attained on March 26, 1993. In **Nevada**, **Reno** (80°F on March 12) set a record for its earliest reading of 80°F or higher, previously established with a high of 80°F on March 14, 1994. Similarly, **Bismarck's** high of 75°F on March 12 represented its earliest reading of 75°F or greater. Later in the week, however, cold weather returned to the **north-central U.S.**, where **Grand Forks, ND**, posted a daily-record low of -11°F on March 16.

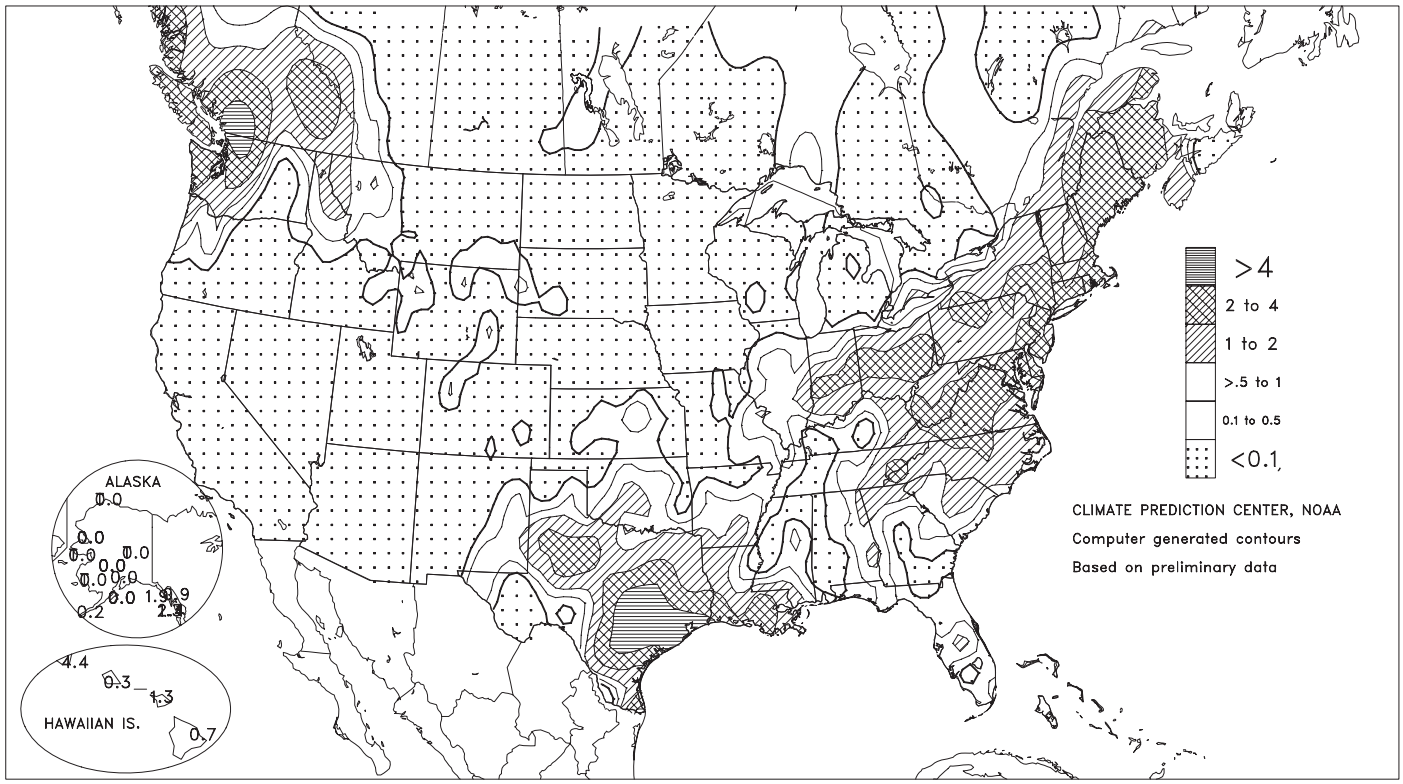
Meanwhile, a developing storm produced heavy precipitation and drew colder air into the **South** and **East**. Heavy rain lingered in **eastern Texas** through March 14, when **Galveston** (3.37 inches) notched a record sum. Farther north, **Pittsburgh, PA** (1.26 inches), collected a record precipitation total on March 15. Many more **Eastern** precipitation records were shattered on March 16, when totals reached 2.27 inches in **Georgetown, DE**, 2.25 inches in **Salisbury, MD**, and 2.21 inches in **Blacksburg, VA. Worcester, MA** (11.3 and 5.6 inches), measured consecutive daily-record snowfall totals. Other daily snowfall records for March 16 included 8.8 inches in **Concord, NH**, and 8.7 inches in **Harrisburg, PA.** Record totals for March 17 reached 2.52 inches (a mixture of rain, freezing rain, sleet, and snow) in **Bangor, ME**, and 10.3 inches of snow in **Burlington, VT.** Storm-total snowfall topped 20 inches at a few **interior Northeastern** sites, while as much as a half-foot of sleet accumulated in **southeastern Pennsylvania** and adjacent areas in **New Jersey**.

At week's end, the parade of record highs continued in the **West**. From March 12-17, **Bishop, CA** (83, 85, 84, 82, 84, and 84°F), posted six consecutive daily-record highs. Similarly, **Las Vegas, NV** (90, 89, 87, 89, and 91°F), closed the week with five daily-record highs in a row. On March 17, **Las Vegas'** high of 91°F just missed its monthly record of 92°F, set on March 21, 2004. **Phoenix, AZ** (99°F on March 16 and 17), also fell 1°F short of its monthly record, which was established on March 26, 1988. Elsewhere in **Arizona**, **Yuma** (101°F on March 17) notched its earliest reading greater than 100°F (previously, 102°F on March 21, 2004). Late-week highs reached monthly record-tying or -breaking proportions in several **Southwestern** locations, including **Flagstaff, AZ** (73°F on March 17; tied 73°F on March 26, 1988, and March 31, 1966), and **Zion National Park, UT** (91°F on March 17; previously, 90°F on March 20 and 21, 2004).

Mainland Alaska's cold, dry weather persisted, while heavy snow continued to blanket southeastern parts of the State. Weekly temperatures averaged 22°F below normal in **Fairbanks**, where readings fell to -10°F or lower each day from February 16 - March 17. **Fairbanks'** low of -38°F on March 14 represented its coldest weather so late in the year since 1964, when it was -41°F on March 17. Meanwhile, **Anchorage** (11.4°F, or 12.0°F below normal) experienced its coldest first 2 weeks of March since 1966. Elsewhere, **Juneau** received 57.3 inches of snow (764 percent of normal) during the first 17 days of the month, eclipsing its March 1948 record of 52.6 inches. In addition, **Juneau's** July 1 - March 17 snowfall climbed to 192.4 inches, just shy of its July 1, 1964 - June 30, 1965, standard of 194.3 inches. Farther south, warm, showery weather prevailed in **Hawaii**. Rainfall was generally heaviest across the western islands, where **Lihue, Kauai**, netted a weekly total of 4.39 inches. **Lihue** also measured 2.34 inches on March 14. However, showers were lighter farther east, including the **Big Island**, where **Hilo's** March 1-17 rainfall totaled just 1.95 inches (26 percent of normal). **Hilo** also posted a daily-record high of 86°F on March 13.

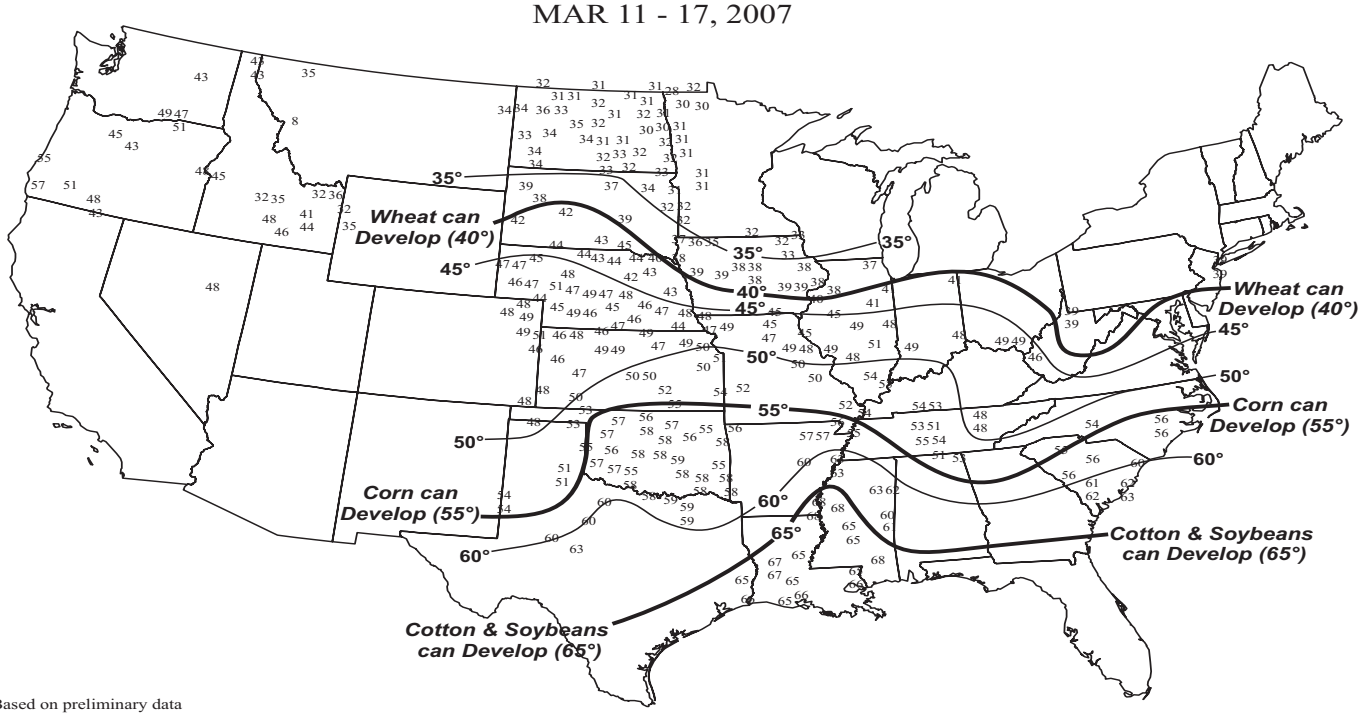
Total Precipitation (Inches)

MAR 11 - 17, 2007



Average Soil Temperature (°F, 4" Bare)

MAR 11 - 17, 2007



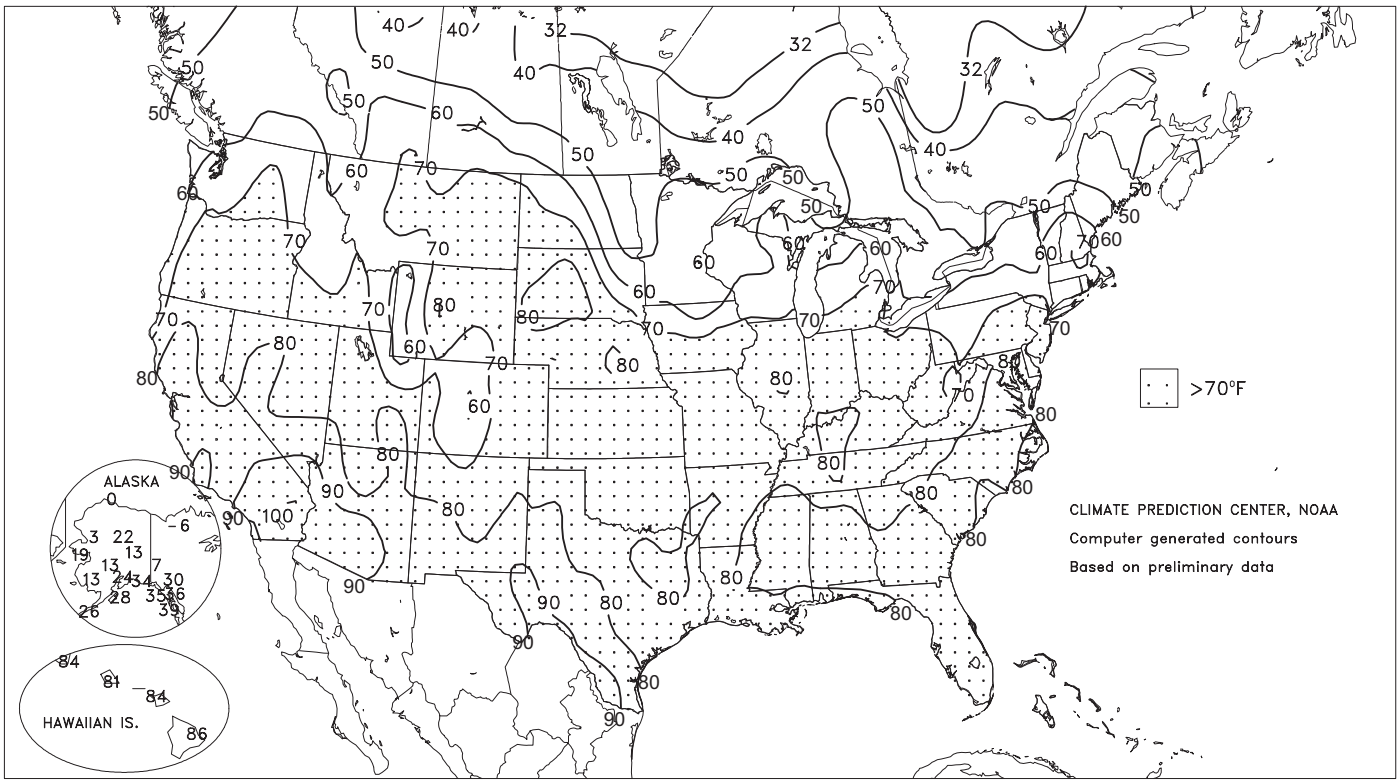
Based on preliminary data

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

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

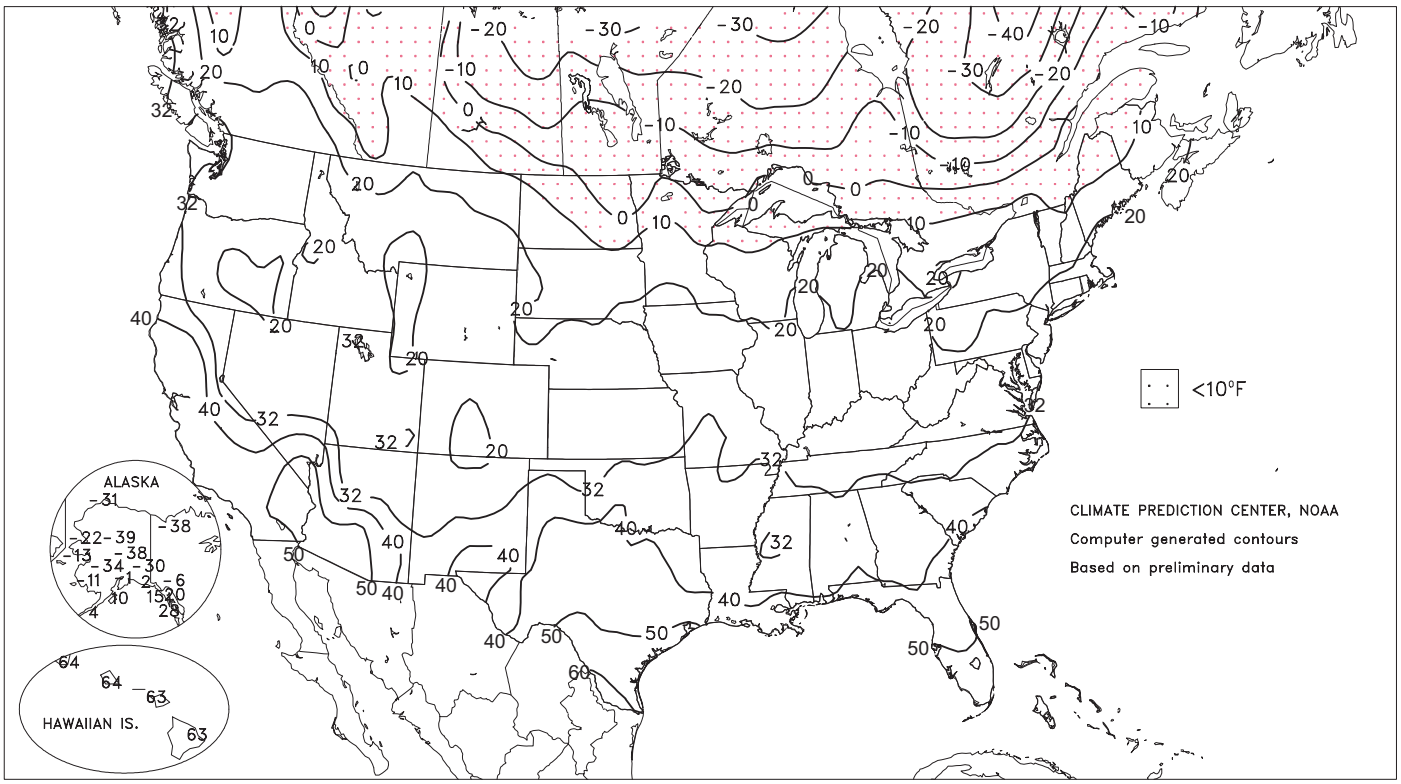
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

MAR 11 - 17, 2007



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

MAR 11 - 17, 2007



Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 17, 2007

Data Provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the University of Missouri Commercial Agriculture Program.

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE ˚F						PRECIPITATION							4-INCH SOIL TEMP. ˚F		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																TEMP. ˚F		PRECIP	
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE 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	71	50	80	35	61	-	0.10	-	0.07	0.66	-	7.83	-	67	56	0	0	2	0
LYON	73	50	82	33	62	-	0.13	-	0.07	0.44	-	6.02	-	66	57	0	0	4	0
VANCE	72	49	79	33	60	-	0.42	-	0.28	0.49	-	5.94	-	66	57	0	0	4	0
PERTHSHIRE	73	51	80	36	62	-	0.46	-	0.34	0.62	-	7.20	-	69	56	0	0	3	0
SCOTT	74	51	81	38	63	-	0.10	-	0.08	0.31	-	6.66	-	68	58	0	0	2	0
NE VERONA	72	48	80	34	60	-	0.02		0.01	0.42	-	5.93	-	70	54	0	0	2	0
SD STONEVILLE x	77	50	83	37	64	11	0.28	-0.98	0.14	0.47	15	8.18	63	74	61	0	0	4	0
INDIANOLA 1S*	74	52	81	38	63	-	0.43	-	0.31	0.50	-	-	-	69	59	0	0	3	0
INVERNESS 5E	74	53	82	40	64	-	0.07	-	0.05	0.11	-	6.80	-	70	60	0	0	2	0
SIDON	76	53	84	39	65	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.09	-	6.17	-	72	60	0	0	0	0
NORTH ISSAQUENA	75	52	82	39	64	-	0.02	-	0.02	0.29	-	7.41	-	67	59	0	0	1	0
SILVER CITY	75	53	82	39	64	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.08	-	5.73	-	68	59	0	0	0	0
ONWARD	75	52	82	36	63	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.08	-	6.99	-	70	60	0	0	0	0
MAYDAY	75	51	83	33	63		0.00		0.00	0.48		7.07		65	58	0	0	0	0
MISSOURI																			
NW CORNING	62	38	78	27	50	10	0.00	-0.40	0.00	0.38	34	1.21	41	-	-	0	2	0	0
ALBANY	61	36	77	27	48	7	0.00	-0.45	0.00	0.83	67	1.88	52	49	40	0	2	0	0
ST. JOSEPH	61	40	75	26	51	9	0.00	-0.38	0.00	0.57	52	1.80	61	-	-	0	2	0	0
NC LINNEUS	61	37	77	28	49	8	0.07	-0.46	0.07	0.70	62	2.69	81	49	41	0	3	1	0
BRUNSWICK	62	39	77	29	50	8	0.04	-0.48	0.04	1.08	86	2.28	52	51	44	0	2	1	0
NE NOVELTY	60	37	77	26	48	6	0.11	-0.44	0.11	1.19	87	4.70	115	48	39	0	2	1	0
MONROE CITY	60	37	76	25	49	6	0.07	-0.52	0.07	0.86	62	4.65	102	50	41	0	2	1	0
WC GREEN RIDGE	61	42	75	30	51	9	0.00	-0.60	0.00	1.21	82	4.02	78	55	45	0	1	0	0
C AUXVASSE	61	39	76	28	50	8	0.14	-0.43	0.14	0.97	73	4.91	99	51	44	0	2	1	0
SANBORN FIELD	61	43	76	30	52	8	0.07	-0.63	0.07	1.25	86	4.92	90	54	44	0	2	1	0
COLUMBIA	60	41	77	30	51	7	0.06	-0.63	0.06	1.19	83	5.11	95	-	-	0	2	1	0
VERSAILLES	62	44	76	32	53	7	0.00	-0.74	0.00	0.74	48	4.48	84	54	45	0	1	0	0
EC COOK STATION	62	36	77	27	50	4	0.29	-0.32	0.16	0.39	25	6.06	101	53	47	0	3	3	0
SW LAMAR	65	44	73	33	54	8	0.00	-0.83	0.00	1.28	69	4.70	78	57	48	0	0	0	0
SE DELTA	63	40	76	28	51	4	0.43	-0.39	0.27	0.94	50	9.67	118	55	47	0	2	3	0
CHARLESTON	65	42	77	30	52	5	0.47	-0.26	0.40	0.75	38	9.66	113	58	47	0	1	2	0
GLENNONVILLE	65	43	78	30	54	6	0.00	-0.64	0.00	0.02	1	9.53	120	56	49	0	1	0	0
CLARKTON	65	41	78	29	53	6	0.21	-0.44	0.10	0.33	17	9.96	122	61	48	0	2	3	0
PORTAGEVILLE DC	66	44	80	31	55	7	0.13	-0.60	0.08	0.25	11	9.71	106	62	51	0	1	3	0
PORTAGEVILLE LF	66	43	79	29	54	6	0.12	-0.61	0.09	0.30	14	8.38	92	61	48	0	1	3	0
STEELE	67	43	80	26	55	7	0.10	-0.70	0.07	0.29	12	7.61	79	61	52	0	2	2	0
CARDWELL	66	44	79	30	54	5	0.08	-0.63	0.08	0.15	6	9.14	97	61	50	0	1	1	0

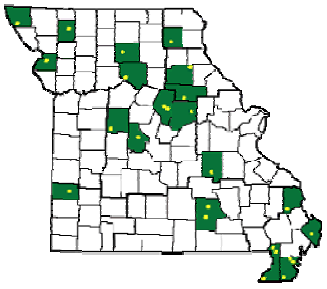
Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. * Beasley Lake. X Based on 1971-2000 normals. - Sufficient data not available.

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.

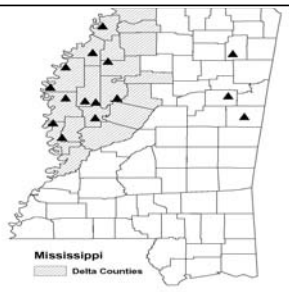
Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Occasional, light rainfall occurred in the Delta, but totals were less than one-half inch and not enough to significantly moisten abnormally dry soils. Otherwise, very warm weather prevailed, with temperatures as high as 84 degrees F in Sidon. Stoneville averaged 11 degrees F above normal for the week. No lows fell below freezing despite a temperature drop toward week's end. Soils also warmed, with a few maximum readings averaging at least 70 degrees F.

Missouri Weather Stations



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

Mississippi Weather Stations



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

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 17, 2007

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

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE ˚F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. ˚F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE 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
AL	BIRMINGHAM	73	50	82	34	61	7	0.78	-0.64	0.75	1.25	38	6.81	53	79	33	0	0	2	1
	HUNTSVILLE	70	48	79	32	59	7	0.20	-1.37	0.19	1.12	30	6.46	45	79	46	0	1	2	0
	MOBILE	75	53	81	38	64	4	0.06	-1.64	0.04	0.99	25	6.15	41	88	44	0	0	2	0
	MONTGOMERY	76	51	84	38	64	6	0.54	-0.95	0.54	2.06	56	10.04	71	84	33	0	0	1	1
AK	ANCHORAGE	18	2	24	-1	10	-15	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.04	11	1.52	85	52	44	0	7	0	0
	BARROW	-8	-23	0	-31	-15	0	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	100	0.27	113	82	70	0	7	1	0
	FAIRBANKS	2	-27	13	-38	-12	-22	0.01	-0.05	0.01	0.11	85	0.74	70	72	58	0	7	1	0
	JUNEAU	33	25	36	20	29	-4	0.90	0.10	0.24	4.35	211	13.62	125	93	83	0	7	7	0
	KODIAK	24	15	28	10	19	-13	0.00	-1.16	0.00	0.27	9	12.93	77	65	53	0	7	0	0
	NOME	11	-9	19	-13	1	-8	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.05	17	1.82	93	65	53	0	7	1	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	69	30	73	26	50	14	0.00	-0.61	0.00	0.01	1	2.02	32	62	12	0	5	0	0
	PHOENIX	93	61	99	56	77	15	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.00	0	0.89	40	28	12	5	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	78	38	83	32	58	15	0.00	-0.45	0.00	0.01	1	1.05	23	42	9	0	1	0	0
	TUCSON	88	53	95	50	70	11	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.00	0	0.75	32	24	11	2	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	74	50	80	35	62	10	0.01	-0.89	0.01	0.40	19	9.05	128	81	36	0	0	1	0
	LITTLE ROCK	71	52	80	37	62	9	0.56	-0.51	0.43	0.65	26	11.79	125	80	44	0	0	3	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	85	54	88	45	69	12	0.00	-0.33	0.00	0.00	0	1.20	38	61	39	0	0	0	0
	FRESNO	83	50	87	46	67	12	0.00	-0.52	0.00	0.00	0	2.88	52	82	52	0	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	71	54	86	51	62	4	0.00	-0.57	0.00	0.00	0	1.21	16	88	60	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	83	48	87	43	65	13	0.00	-1.21	0.00	0.02	1	7.76	52	72	41	0	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	79	48	83	44	64	10	0.00	-0.66	0.00	0.00	0	4.49	49	90	38	0	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	69	54	86	53	62	2	0.00	-0.53	0.00	0.00	0	1.63	29	81	63	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	70	50	78	47	60	6	0.00	-0.76	0.00	0.00	0	4.79	46	84	72	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	82	49	87	46	65	11	0.00	-0.53	0.00	0.00	0	3.31	51	78	53	0	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	65	21	70	17	43	11	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	0.55	83	79	28	0	7	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	64	34	74	28	49	12	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.10	22	0.58	53	78	19	0	2	0	0
	DENVER INTL	66	37	74	28	51	13	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.17	34	1.08	113	69	24	0	2	0	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	69	35	74	30	52	9	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.05	10	1.20	75	58	29	0	2	0	0
	PUEBLO	69	29	80	24	49	8	0.10	-0.10	0.10	0.10	23	0.63	62	80	28	0	5	1	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	48	30	57	26	39	0	1.55	0.62	1.00	5.34	250	11.18	127	86	60	0	5	4	1
	HARTFORD	51	30	68	23	40	3	1.01	0.14	0.61	3.13	155	7.48	85	85	51	0	4	4	1
DC	WASHINGTON	60	37	81	29	49	3	2.16	1.31	1.77	3.15	158	7.83	100	81	43	0	2	3	1
DE	WILMINGTON	57	34	76	27	45	3	2.50	1.59	2.05	4.12	192	9.58	114	88	44	0	3	3	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	77	56	81	45	66	1	0.18	-0.70	0.10	0.82	40	4.99	63	90	43	0	0	2	0
	JACKSONVILLE	79	52	84	42	65	4	0.27	-0.62	0.21	2.02	97	6.74	76	91	36	0	0	2	0
	KEY WEST	80	70	83	63	75	1	0.43	0.03	0.42	0.43	47	2.47	53	76	59	0	0	2	0
	MIAMI	81	67	86	57	74	2	1.78	1.26	1.76	1.78	147	4.45	86	76	43	0	0	3	1
	ORLANDO	81	58	85	47	69	2	0.43	-0.38	0.39	0.47	25	3.11	47	86	52	0	0	2	0
	PENSACOLA	73	56	79	42	65	4	0.19	-1.32	0.19	1.85	52	8.36	62	85	50	0	0	1	0
	TALLAHASSEE	76	49	82	43	63	2	0.12	-1.42	0.12	1.69	47	9.54	70	87	45	0	0	1	0
	TAMPA	79	61	84	50	70	3	0.72	0.07	0.37	0.93	57	4.13	63	82	41	0	0	2	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	81	66	86	55	73	3	0.09	-0.73	0.09	0.09	5	1.68	21	77	48	0	0	1	0
GA	ATHENS	72	45	82	35	59	6	0.16	-1.00	0.11	3.89	137	10.29	86	79	45	0	0	2	0
	ATLANTA	71	50	79	35	61	7	0.18	-1.08	0.12	1.31	43	7.89	62	73	42	0	0	2	0
	AUGUSTA	76	44	83	34	60	4	0.33	-0.73	0.32	2.24	87	8.10	72	86	43	0	0	2	0
	COLUMBUS	75	51	81	38	63	6	0.61	-0.74	0.58	2.35	73	8.44	68	81	33	0	0	2	1
	MACON	75	45	81	35	60	4	0.09	-1.04	0.08	1.49	54	8.11	66	87	38	0	0	2	0
	SAVANNAH	77	50	85	39	64	5	0.30	-0.50	0.15	2.00	109	6.72	77	85	40	0	0	2	0
HI	HILO	83	66	86	63	75	3	0.72	-2.53	0.30	2.37	32	28.83	111	86	76	0	0	4	0
	HONOLULU	78	68	81	64	73	-1	0.34	-0.09	0.09	0.50	44	2.00	32	89	79	0	0	5	0
	KAHULUI	82	68	84	63	75	2	1.27	0.75	1.05	1.77	144	3.18	43	89	80	0	0	5	1
	LIHUE	80	69	84	64	75	2	4.42	3.61	2.30	5.59	285	8.78	90	88	80	0	0	6	2
ID	BOISE	67	41	75	29	54	11	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.20	27	1.66	51	62	36	0	1	0	0
	LEWISTON	62	42	73	32	52	8	0.04	-0.20	0.04	0.28	51	1.50	57	68	50	0	1	1	0
	POCATELLO	64	34	72	28	49	12	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.19	26	1.28	44	67	39	0	4	0	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	53	32	73	24	42	5	0.16	-0.38	0.16	1.70	142	5.03	110	79	50	0	4	1	0
	MOLINE	57	32	77	21	45	7	0.21	-0.41	0.21	1.43	105	4.36	98	80	49	0	4	1	0
	PEORIA	58	33	78	25	46	7	0.50	-0.12	0.48	1.55	110	6.51	142	84	43	0	4	2	0
	ROCKFORD	53	29	74	20	41	6	0.03	-0.46	0.02	0.96	91	3.70	97	85	50	0	4	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	60	35	79	25	47	6	0.04	-0.66	0.04	0.56	35	5.77	114	82	38	0	4	1	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	62	40	80	27	51	6	0.78	-0.18	0.63	0.95	42	9.83	119	79	51	0	1	2	1
	FORT WAYNE	55	30	73	22	43	6	0.85	0.24	0.75	1.20	86	5.90	110	79	43	0	5	2	1
	INDIANAPOLIS	59	35	80	24	47	6	2.15	1.38	1.26	2.52	140	9.75	146	80	37	0	3	3	2
	SOUTH BEND	53	30	74	18	42	5	0.24	-0.37	0.14	0.99	72	5.87	104	80	51	0	4	2	0
IA	BURLINGTON	58	35	77	26	47	8	0.16	-0.49	0.16	0.96	66	3.42	79	83	43	0	4	1	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	54	30	74	20	42	6	0.00	-0.46	0.00	0.79	79	2.70	86	95	47	0	4	0	0
	DES MOINES	57	36	77	29	46	8	0.05	-0.40	0.05	1.08	111	3.98	125	82	53	0	3	1	0
	DUBUQUE	50	28	71	21	39	5	0.03	-0.52	0.03	0.87	72	3.24	83	87	60	0	4	1	0
	SIOUX CITY	54	32	71	24	43	7	0.10	-0.33	0.10	0.82	91	3.59	170	83	61	0	5	1	0
	WATERLOO	50	27	74	20	39	5	0.02	-0.42	0.02	0.58	61	2.54	89	89	62	0	5	1	0
KS	CONCORDIA	62	38	75	25	50	8	0.00	-0.54	0.00	0.25	21	1.86	72	84	54	0	1	0	0
	DODGE CITY	63	40	75	27	51	7	0.21	-0.19	0.20	0.51	59	1.38	64	87	51	0	1	2	0
	GOODLAND	65	35	77	25	50	11	0.28	0.00	0.28	0.28	45	1.26	85	82	52	0	2	1	0
	TOPEKA	66	39	79	28	53	9	0.02	-0.55	0.02	0.16	13	2.31	68	78	46	0	1	1	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 17, 2007

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE ˚F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. ˚F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE 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
	WICHITA	65	41	77	28	53	8	0.14	-0.48	0.09	0.16	12	1.84	57	85	62	0	1	2	0
KY	JACKSON	61	41	80	27	51	5	0.82	-0.19	0.31	2.38	97	6.41	66	78	36	0	2	4	0
	LEXINGTON	60	38	79	24	49	4	0.21	-0.81	0.11	1.09	44	6.98	77	74	44	0	2	3	0
	LOUISVILLE	65	41	81	27	53	7	0.87	-0.15	0.66	1.82	75	8.35	93	77	34	0	1	3	1
	PADUCAH	65	42	76	30	54	7	0.26	-0.68	0.15	0.53	23	9.77	101	82	39	0	1	3	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	75	54	78	39	65	5	2.04	0.93	0.90	2.06	77	11.68	84	95	49	0	0	3	2
	LAKE CHARLES	72	53	77	42	63	2	2.96	2.16	1.53	3.12	168	12.58	118	94	57	0	0	2	2
	NEW ORLEANS	74	59	80	50	66	4	1.63	0.49	1.35	1.75	63	8.91	63	86	61	0	0	2	1
	SHREVEPORT	75	54	79	39	65	7	0.52	-0.40	0.39	0.56	25	11.52	104	87	48	0	0	2	0
ME	CARIBOU	39	20	45	4	29	5	2.72	2.15	2.09	3.77	283	8.02	126	91	60	0	6	4	1
	PORTLAND	46	28	59	20	37	4	1.55	0.63	0.87	2.73	129	7.55	81	89	46	0	6	5	1
MD	BALTIMORE	60	33	83	27	47	4	2.73	1.82	2.07	3.86	176	8.38	97	80	40	0	4	2	2
MA	BOSTON	53	35	68	26	44	6	2.27	1.42	1.35	3.75	186	8.52	92	86	42	0	2	4	2
	WORCESTER	49	29	68	19	39	5	1.70	0.75	0.67	3.87	175	8.71	93	87	41	0	5	4	2
MI	ALPENA	46	23	70	11	35	8	0.12	-0.35	0.08	1.07	101	2.72	65	81	34	0	4	2	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	50	29	70	21	39	5	0.02	-0.52	0.01	2.00	171	6.17	130	80	42	0	4	2	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	44	23	57	15	34	5	0.05	-0.39	0.03	0.84	86	2.44	64	83	45	0	5	3	0
	LANSING	50	29	73	20	39	6	0.02	-0.46	0.00	1.12	109	3.72	91	73	51	0	4	1	0
	MUSKEGON	47	29	62	20	38	5	0.11	-0.39	0.07	1.71	154	5.10	104	82	48	0	4	2	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	46	26	64	14	36	6	0.16	-0.24	0.08	0.48	55	2.81	50	86	41	0	4	2	0
MN	DULUTH	40	19	57	2	30	5	0.11	-0.25	0.09	1.27	169	2.96	110	82	53	0	6	2	0
	INT'L FALLS	38	14	52	-4	26	3	0.04	-0.15	0.03	0.17	41	1.04	55	86	48	0	7	2	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	47	29	66	20	38	7	0.00	-0.40	0.00	1.03	124	2.71	102	79	50	0	5	0	0
	ROCHESTER	40	28	48	16	34	4	0.01	-0.37	0.01	0.32	41	2.50	101	86	67	0	5	1	0
	ST. CLOUD	42	23	56	15	33	6	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.38	64	1.96	101	91	49	0	6	0	0
MS	JACKSON	75	50	82	33	62	6	0.23	-1.04	0.16	0.61	21	8.67	66	90	41	0	0	2	0
	MERIDIAN	74	47	83	32	61	4	0.09	-1.50	0.08	0.39	10	6.15	41	91	50	0	1	2	0
	TUPELO	73	48	81	34	61	8	0.00	-1.46	0.00	2.63	75	9.94	75	77	47	0	0	0	0
MO	COLUMBIA	61	41	77	30	51	8	0.12	-0.58	0.12	0.94	58	5.69	103	81	47	0	2	1	0
	KANSAS CITY	64	41	78	27	52	9	0.00	-0.54	0.00	0.38	30	2.62	71	80	39	0	1	0	0
	SAINT LOUIS	60	41	79	30	50	5	0.85	0.04	0.84	0.91	49	6.00	95	71	52	0	2	2	1
	SPRINGFIELD	65	45	76	33	55	9	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.20	11	6.70	107	70	45	0	0	0	0
MT	BILLINGS	61	36	75	26	49	13	0.18	-0.05	0.17	0.21	42	1.12	60	73	37	0	3	2	0
	BUTTE	55	30	65	18	43	13	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.01	3	0.86	61	77	28	0	4	0	0
	CUT BANK	54	31	66	16	42	12	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	0.16	18	74	34	0	4	0	0
	GLASGOW	55	28	77	20	42	12	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	0.53	65	79	53	0	5	0	0
	GREAT FALLS	58	36	69	23	47	14	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.01	2	1.90	114	67	26	0	3	0	0
	HAVRE	57	26	71	15	42	10	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.02	6	1.19	103	75	51	0	5	0	0
	MISSOULA	58	36	71	29	47	10	0.11	-0.10	0.06	0.13	27	1.46	63	73	51	0	2	2	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	62	33	81	21	48	11	0.00	-0.45	0.00	0.00	0	1.18	54	85	49	0	5	0	0
	LINCOLN	62	34	80	21	48	10	0.00	-0.49	0.00	0.42	40	2.37	100	84	46	0	3	0	0
	NORFOLK	58	32	74	22	45	9	0.05	-0.38	0.02	0.17	18	2.27	100	84	54	0	4	3	0
	NORTH PLATTE	66	29	77	18	47	10	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.00	0	1.42	96	86	30	0	5	0	0
	OMAHA	59	34	80	26	46	7	0.00	-0.47	0.00	0.71	70	2.42	94	86	56	0	4	0	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	65	30	76	21	48	11	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.02	4	0.52	32	75	36	0	5	0	0
	VALENTINE	62	31	79	20	46	12	0.01	-0.22	0.01	0.05	10	1.20	92	80	42	0	3	1	0
NV	ELY	69	27	73	20	48	12	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.01	2	1.64	80	72	24	0	7	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	87	58	91	50	72	14	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.00	0	0.29	18	23	13	2	0	0	0
	RENO	76	38	80	34	57	14	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.00	0	1.14	43	56	29	0	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	73	27	79	20	50	9	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.00	0	1.88	100	73	26	0	6	0	0
NH	CONCORD	50	27	74	20	39	7	1.60	0.93	0.78	2.74	175	7.00	101	90	39	0	6	4	2
NJ	NEWARK	56	34	79	25	45	3	1.50	0.54	1.16	3.71	167	8.64	94	76	50	0	3	4	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	73	40	79	35	57	10	0.01	-0.13	0.01	0.01	3	0.89	72	55	19	0	0	1	0
NY	ALBANY	46	27	65	20	36	2	1.26	0.58	0.56	2.36	151	6.04	97	87	47	0	6	5	2
	BINGHAMTON	44	29	64	16	37	5	1.56	0.92	0.65	2.02	135	6.67	102	75	58	0	5	4	1
	BUFFALO	43	29	60	20	36	2	0.59	-0.06	0.33	1.20	78	7.68	108	89	54	0	5	5	0
	ROCHESTER	46	30	66	21	38	5	0.23	-0.33	0.10	0.84	65	7.18	126	75	56	0	5	4	0
	SYRACUSE	45	26	61	18	35	2	0.94	0.28	0.39	2.48	165	9.17	147	85	49	0	5	4	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	65	37	75	29	51	5	1.67	0.62	1.26	4.07	161	8.87	85	81	40	0	2	3	1
	CHARLOTTE	70	43	80	28	57	5	0.87	-0.15	0.87	4.28	174	10.43	104	81	33	0	1	1	1
	GREENSBORO	69	44	81	31	57	8	1.53	0.65	1.46	2.99	142	8.18	94	80	33	0	1	2	1
	HATTERAS	62	47	71	40	55	3	1.33	0.18	1.33	1.62	60	8.92	71	91	58	0	0	1	1
	RALEIGH	71	43	81	33	57	7	2.14	1.19	2.10	3.32	144	8.18	83	81	43	0	0	2	1
	WILMINGTON	71	45	83	36	58	4	1.02	0.03	0.99	1.51	63	8.02	76	90	40	0	0	4	1
ND	BISMARCK	50	26	75	13	38	9	0.03	-0.14	0.03	0.21	57	1.09	82	83	57	0	6	1	0
	DICKINSON	51	27	71	17	39	9	0.06	-0.05	0.06	0.06	30	0.62	62	87	43	0	5	1	0
	FARGO	39	22	46	10	31	5	0.01	-0.24	0.01	0.51	93	1.34	71	87	67	0	6	1	0
	GRAND FORKS	34	11	44	-11	23	-2	0.19	0.00	0.17	0.73	178	1.55	93	91	69	0	7	3	0
	JAMESTOWN	40	21	52	5	30	3	0.04	-0.14	0.04	0.19	49	1.08	71	91	67	0	6	1	0
	WILLISTON	51	23	76	13	37	9	0.03	-0.12	0.03	0.11	33	1.07	85	87	57	0	6	1	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	49	30	72	21	39	2	1.16	0.46	0.61	2.36	143	7.98	124	79	61	0	5	4	2
	CINCINNATI	60	38	79	26	49	6	0.41	-0.46	0.18	1.78	88	9.04	117	75	45	0	4	3	0
	CLEVELAND	47	31	71	24	39	2	1.62	0.99	1.40	3.12	211	10.37	166	82	50	0	5	3	1
	COLUMBUS	55	35	76	27	45	4	2.21	1.57	1.37	3.54	238	9.85	158	76	55	0	4	2	2
	DAYTON	56	35	76	24	46	6	1.30	0.59	0.72	2.35	146	9.00	138	80	46	0	5	2	2
	MANSFIELD	48	29	71	23	39	3	1.07	0.35	1.05	2.12	132	9.19	143	83	51	0	5	2	1

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 17, 2007

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE ˚F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. ˚F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE 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
	TOLEDO	52	31	73	24	42	6	0.30	-0.25	0.17	1.27	101	5.79	114	76	51	0	5	3	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	47	30	70	20	38	2	1.24	0.57	0.62	2.46	161	9.30	158	80	56	0	5	4	1
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	70	48	78	37	59	9	1.50	0.84	1.22	1.50	96	4.20	95	84	46	0	0	2	1
	TULSA	70	49	77	40	59	8	0.52	-0.29	0.52	0.85	45	4.35	80	83	54	0	0	1	1
OR	ASTORIA	54	40	60	31	47	1	1.10	-0.58	0.55	5.78	138	24.18	112	96	80	0	1	5	1
	BURNS	64	29	71	20	47	10	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.16	23	1.88	63	83	48	0	5	0	0
	EUGENE	62	41	73	30	52	6	0.03	-1.30	0.03	0.99	30	10.25	59	89	71	0	1	1	0
	MEDFORD	71	41	76	34	56	9	0.00	-0.42	0.00	0.57	54	5.80	103	87	42	0	0	0	0
	PENDLETON	61	40	72	28	51	6	0.01	-0.27	0.01	0.48	72	2.56	77	79	57	0	1	1	0
	PORTLAND	62	43	71	32	53	6	0.23	-0.61	0.14	1.05	49	7.34	64	80	70	0	1	6	0
	SALEM	62	40	72	30	51	5	0.15	-0.80	0.15	1.01	41	10.26	77	86	68	0	1	1	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	53	29	78	24	41	3	1.06	0.26	0.79	2.88	152	7.67	94	81	64	0	5	2	1
	ERIE	46	30	72	21	38	2	1.74	1.07	1.29	2.47	158	10.56	166	77	57	0	5	4	1
	MIDDLETOWN	56	31	75	24	44	4	1.25	0.51	1.08	2.85	158	8.22	109	88	47	0	4	2	1
	PHILADELPHIA	57	34	79	25	46	4	2.11	1.24	1.73	3.70	182	8.78	106	73	45	0	3	3	1
	PITTSBURGH	52	33	73	20	42	3	1.97	1.26	1.26	3.22	193	8.47	126	82	47	0	4	4	2
	WILKES-BARRE	48	28	69	20	38	1	1.29	0.71	0.81	2.09	157	8.16	139	88	52	0	5	4	1
	WILLIAMSPORT	49	29	70	24	39	2	1.87	1.17	1.20	3.09	190	8.19	116	82	52	0	5	3	2
RI	PROVIDENCE	53	32	67	27	42	4	2.61	1.63	1.50	5.48	240	11.32	112	81	54	0	3	4	2
SC	BEAUFORT	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	5.08	59	***	***	***	***	***	***
	CHARLESTON	76	50	83	40	63	6	0.29	-0.63	0.29	0.79	37	7.09	76	90	41	0	0	1	0
	COLUMBIA	72	46	81	32	59	4	1.07	0.02	1.07	3.39	136	9.07	82	87	46	0	1	1	1
	GREENVILLE	70	46	82	34	58	7	0.76	-0.50	0.76	3.63	119	10.72	92	70	33	0	0	1	1
SD	ABERDEEN	43	25	52	13	34	4	0.09	-0.19	0.06	0.33	56	1.63	105	89	71	0	7	2	0
	HURON	49	28	65	19	39	7	0.01	-0.34	0.01	0.12	16	1.65	92	90	57	0	6	1	0
	RAPID CITY	61	31	82	21	46	12	0.13	-0.07	0.13	0.13	29	1.06	83	78	33	0	4	1	0
	SIOUX FALLS	52	29	69	20	40	8	0.00	-0.38	0.00	0.49	64	2.23	125	85	59	0	5	0	0
TN	BRISTOL	65	36	78	28	50	4	1.41	0.51	0.91	2.12	96	4.74	52	91	36	0	3	5	1
	CHATTANOOGA	70	45	81	36	58	7	1.09	-0.36	0.79	1.72	50	6.28	46	88	46	0	0	3	1
	KNOXVILLE	68	44	79	31	56	7	1.40	0.19	0.72	2.37	82	6.03	53	77	38	0	1	2	2
	MEMPHIS	70	52	80	37	61	8	0.30	-0.94	0.19	0.30	10	7.20	63	74	42	0	0	4	0
	NASHVILLE	68	43	80	30	56	6	0.10	-1.03	0.10	0.96	35	6.12	59	70	32	0	1	1	0
TX	ABILENE	73	50	79	44	62	6	1.73	1.43	1.71	1.73	234	3.64	128	89	57	0	0	2	1
	AMARILLO	64	42	80	38	53	6	0.15	-0.09	0.14	0.17	31	1.41	82	88	50	0	0	2	0
	AUSTIN	71	50	77	41	60	-1	4.10	3.62	1.67	4.21	340	12.01	235	88	70	0	0	4	3
	BEAUMONT	74	56	78	46	65	3	4.44	3.60	3.84	4.45	229	12.36	113	96	53	0	0	2	2
	BROWNSVILLE	79	66	83	59	73	5	5.38	5.22	4.79	5.38	1416	8.13	278	96	70	0	0	2	2
	CORPUS CHRISTI	76	61	80	58	69	3	2.39	2.02	1.37	2.39	249	7.25	164	93	80	0	0	3	2
	DEL RIO	80	57	92	53	69	6	0.22	0.03	0.17	0.22	46	2.48	123	88	62	1	0	2	0
	EL PASO	78	49	85	43	63	7	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0	2.00	204	54	18	0	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	75	54	81	42	64	7	0.52	-0.18	0.35	0.53	30	6.54	108	85	48	0	0	3	0
	GALVESTON	72	61	76	59	66	2	4.69	4.07	3.39	4.69	323	10.09	124	95	67	0	0	4	2
	HOUSTON	74	55	80	47	65	3	4.36	3.62	1.95	4.37	248	11.24	133	94	63	0	0	3	3
	LUBBOCK	67	45	80	43	56	5	2.63	2.49	1.90	2.63	751	4.11	263	92	77	0	0	2	2
	MIDLAND	72	47	86	40	59	4	0.31	0.23	0.27	0.37	148	1.76	129	89	63	0	0	3	0
	SAN ANGELO	74	50	80	46	62	5	0.54	0.34	0.46	0.54	98	2.95	116	85	61	0	0	2	0
	SAN ANTONIO	73	56	81	51	65	3	4.34	3.93	1.49	4.34	425	8.75	198	95	67	0	0	3	3
	VICTORIA	72	59	77	51	65	2	3.65	3.15	1.33	3.67	306	11.47	202	94	74	0	0	3	3
	WACO	74	52	79	40	63	5	3.10	2.55	1.58	3.11	216	7.64	132	90	65	0	0	3	2
	WICHITA FALLS	72	49	76	40	61	7	1.18	0.68	1.02	1.18	98	4.29	110	87	55	0	0	4	1
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	66	37	74	31	52	9	0.00	-0.42	0.00	0.26	26	2.52	68	64	28	0	1	0	0
VT	BURLINGTON	41	26	55	16	34	4	0.96	0.46	0.39	1.48	132	6.23	124	85	50	0	5	4	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	63	37	79	29	50	5	2.57	1.69	1.81	3.31	158	8.64	99	73	40	0	3	2	2
	NORFOLK	61	42	82	34	52	4	1.44	0.50	1.44	1.84	83	6.64	70	84	47	0	0	1	1
	RICHMOND	65	39	83	31	52	5	2.00	1.05	1.61	2.48	110	8.00	91	75	40	0	3	2	1
	ROANOKE	65	41	82	32	53	7	1.99	1.12	1.17	3.03	146	7.66	91	61	40	0	1	2	2
	WASH/DULLES	61	37	82	26	49	6	2.01	1.21	1.51	2.87	150	7.52	97	74	41	0	3	2	2
WA	OLYMPIA	55	39	69	27	47	4	2.04	0.84	1.52	3.86	128	15.44	92	88	72	0	1	6	1
	QUILLAYUTE	49	39	53	30	44	0	6.06	3.53	3.13	12.83	199	40.91	126	92	81	0	1	6	3
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	54	41	66	34	47	1	1.05	0.20	0.56	2.20	104	11.80	103	89	74	0	0	6	1
	SPOKANE	53	36	63	29	45	6	0.36	0.02	0.17	0.41	48	2.89	69	83	51	0	3	4	0
	YAKIMA	62	31	73	24	47	5	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.08	23	1.26	54	78	51	0	5	0	0
WV	BECKLEY	56	36	72	22	46	5	1.80	0.97	0.89	3.06	153	7.65	93	71	52	0	4	4	1
	CHARLESTON	59	36	79	27	48	3	2.17	1.27	1.06	3.44	157	7.60	88	86	45	0	4	4	3
	ELKINS	54	30	71	19	42	3	1.32	0.42	0.85	2.55	118	8.84	101	93	49	0	4	4	1
	HUNTINGTON	60	38	79	27	49	4	1.06	0.18	0.43	2.67	125	7.37	87	82	44	0	3	4	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	46	25	60	15	35	5	0.04	-0.34	0.02	0.71	92	2.33	89	88	44	0	5	2	0
	GREEN BAY	45	27	60	18	36	5	0.19	-0.25	0.19	0.71	76	2.73	87	82	54	0	4	1	0
	LA CROSSE	47	26	61	18	37	3	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.19	24	2.73	92	91	44	0	5	0	0
	MADISON	48	26	69	17	37	4	0.04	-0.42	0.04	0.84	85	3.27	93	89	56	0	4	1	0
	MILWAUKEE	50	32	72	23	41	7	0.07	-0.45	0.05	0.94	83	3.16	68	76	54	0	4	2	0
WY	CASPER	63	29	71	20	46	11	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.12	26	0.95	57	65	36	0	4	0	0
	CHEYENNE	63	34	70	28	48	14	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.15	31	0.81	59	58	28	0	4	0	0
	LANDER	65	33	74	26	49	14	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.00	0	0.85	53	60	15	0	3	0	0
	SHERIDAN	60	33	72	26	46	11	0.08	-0.12	0.08	0.11	26	1.22	69	74	46	0	3	1	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Winter Weather Review

Review provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Given the wild weather swings in weather in any given geographic location, it was almost impossible to characterize the winter of 2006-07 in simplistic terms. Overall, mild weather from the upper Midwest into the East contrasted with colder-than-normal weather from California to the central and southern High Plains. However, the second half of the winter was very cold from the Plains to the East Coast, while the West warmed in February. In terms of precipitation, a swath of stormy weather prevailed from the southern Rockies and southern Plains northeastward to the Great Lakes States. Multiple episodes of snow, ice, wind, and bitter cold maintained difficult conditions for livestock across parts of the Plains and Midwest. In contrast, drier-than-normal conditions dominated the Southeastern and Mid-Atlantic States, along with the majority of the northern High Plains and the West.

During the topsy-turvy winter of 2006-07, cooler-than-normal conditions in the south-central U.S. contrasted with unusually mild weather across the North and East. It was the 27th-coldest December-February period in Texas, but the 13th-warmest winter in Delaware and New Jersey. Overall, it was the nation's 45th-warmest winter since 1895-96, with an average temperature of 33.6°F (0.6°F above normal). Meanwhile, December-February precipitation averaged 6.24 inches (96 percent of normal) across the contiguous U.S., marking the 47th-driest winter on record. State rankings ranged from the sixth-driest winter in Tennessee to the second-wettest such period in Kansas and Nebraska.

December: Four major winter storms left destructive paths across the central and western U.S., due to snow, ice, and wind. The month opened with a storm underway across the Nation's mid-section. As much as 6 to 18 inches of snow blanketed areas from Texas' northern panhandle into parts of Michigan, while damaging ice accumulations were most significant from east-central Missouri into central Illinois. On December 14-15, a powerful Pacific storm swept into the Northwest, causing extensive wind damage and bearing heavy rain and snow. Severe storm effects spread inland as far as the northern Rockies, where some high-elevation wind gusts topped 150 m.p.h. The year ended on an incredibly stormy note from the southern Rockies into the upper Midwest. On December 20-21, a blizzard engulfed the central High Plains and adjacent Rockies, curtailing pre-holiday travel and severely stressing livestock. Meanwhile, ice accumulations were particularly heavy in central Nebraska. Barely a week later (December 28-31), another storm dropped a swath of heavy snow from New Mexico to North Dakota, again paralyzing travel and causing unspecified livestock losses, pending further assessment. Ice accumulations from northern Texas into Minnesota triggered widespread damage and power outages. In sharp contrast, monthly precipitation totaled less than 25 percent of normal in the Desert Southwest and a small section of the northern Plains.

Following an early-December spell of chilly weather, bitterly cold air receded into Canada and Alaska. Nevertheless, cold air trailing the early-month storm brought crop-threatening freezes to southern Louisiana's sugarcane-producing areas on December 5, 8, and 9. By December 8, above-normal temperatures reached the northern Plains and upper Midwest and stayed for the remainder of the month. Unusual warmth spread to the East Coast by December 10 and also persisted through month's end. As a result, monthly temperatures averaged 6 to 12°F above normal in most locations from the northern Plains into the Northeast. In contrast, near-normal monthly temperatures were observed from the central and southern High Plains westward, except for readings as much as 6°F below normal in some snow-covered Western valleys.

One benefit of the stormy weather was a boost in moisture for the Plains' winter wheat crop. Snow provided wheat with insulation, although the early-month cold snap exposed the crop in western portions of South Dakota and Nebraska to temperatures as low as -10°F. Elsewhere, persistently wet, muddy conditions were a concern for livestock and winter wheat in the eastern Corn Belt and the Northwest. Wet conditions also developed in the central Gulf Coast region, but showers provided some drought relief in the southern Atlantic States.

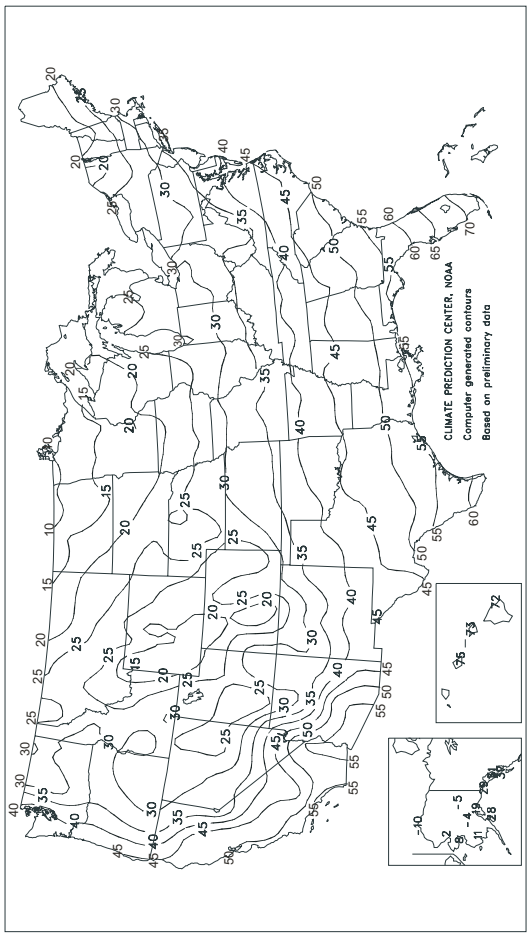
January: The month began on a warm note, especially across the eastern half of the United States, but ended under a very chilly regime nationwide. Monthly temperatures ranged more than 5°F below normal in deeply snow-covered areas of the central High Plains and Intermountain West to at least 5°F above normal in a broad area stretching across the northern Plains, Midwest, and Mid-Atlantic States. Following a mild spell, frigid air poured into the West on January 11-12, signaling the onset of one of the three most damaging cold outbreaks (along with December 1990 and 1998) of the last quarter-century in winter agricultural areas of central and southern California and the Desert Southwest. The most significant Western freeze damage occurred on January 13-14, although hard freezes (readings at or below 28°F) lingered in parts of California's San Joaquin Valley for more than a week. Farther east, winter crop areas of the Deep South escaped hard freezes, although temperatures briefly fell to near the freezing mark (32°F) in southern Texas on January 16-17 and in parts of southern Florida on January 30. Mid- to late-month temperatures occasionally plunged below -20°F across the Dakotas and the upper Midwest, stressing livestock that had been accustomed to unusually mild weather for more than a month. However, livestock on the central High Plains endured an especially difficult month due to chilly conditions and a substantial snow cover in the wake of back-to-back December blizzards.

Wetter-than-normal weather prevailed in January from central and southern sections of the Rockies and Plains northeastward into the Ohio Valley and lower Great Lakes States. On the central Plains, a persistent snow cover favored overwintering wheat but maintained difficult conditions for livestock. Snow blanketed much of the southern Plains on January 19-20 and persisted for several days. Farther north, however, mild, breezy weather on the northern Plains eroded wheat's protective snow cover and left the crop exposed to weather extremes. Meanwhile, occasional snow fell across much of the Midwest, but heavy rain in the Ohio Valley triggered lowland flooding and left fields unfavorably wet. In contrast, near- to below-normal precipitation fell across the Southeastern and Mid-Atlantic States. Conditions were especially dry across southern Florida, maintaining the need for citrus irrigation. Elsewhere, only light precipitation fell west of the Rockies, increasing concerns about summer water supplies. By month's end, Western snowpacks were particularly meager in the Sierra Nevada, the Great Basin, and parts of the Southwest.

February: *A complete summary appeared in last week's WWCB.*

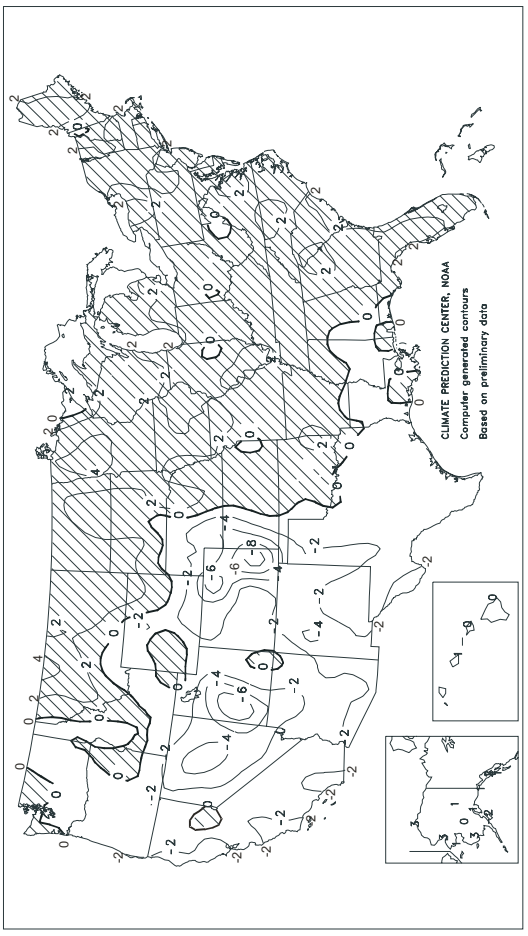
Average Temperature (°F)

DEC 2006- FEB 2007



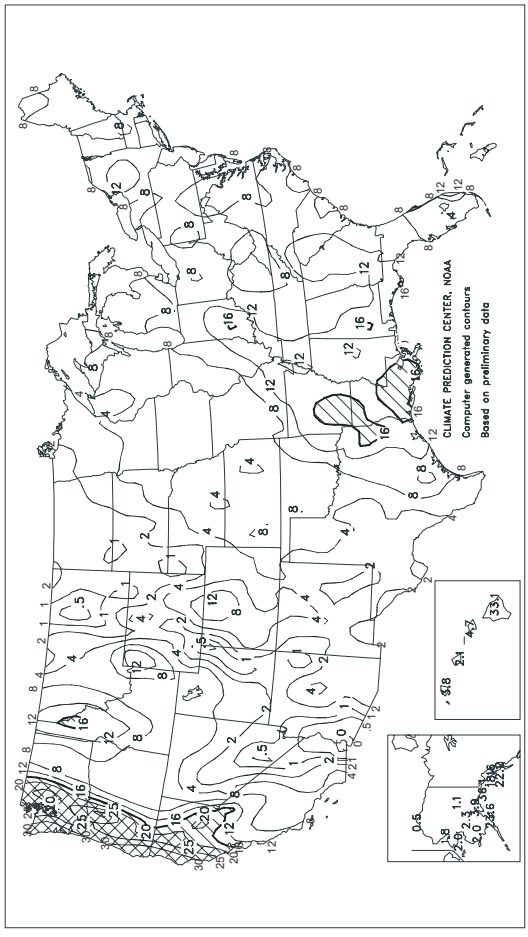
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

DEC 2006- FEB 2007



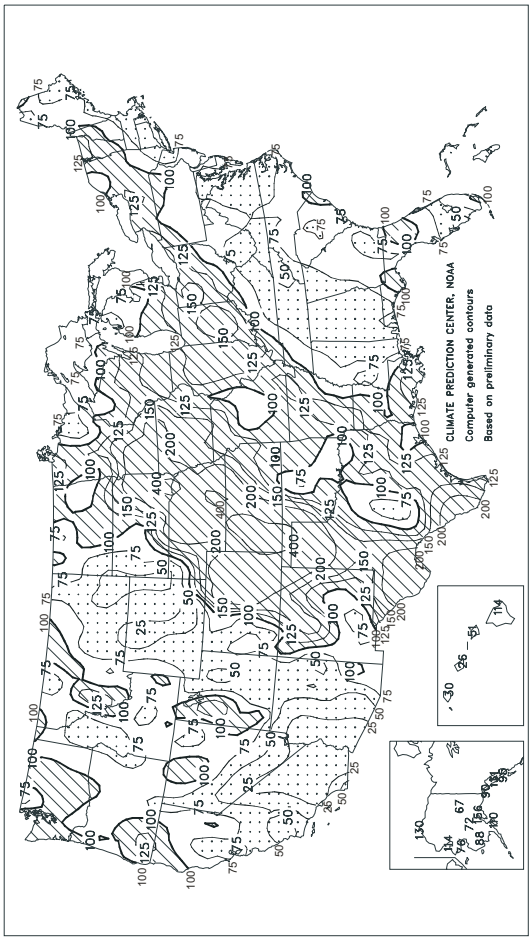
Total Precipitation (Inches)

DEC 2006- FEB 2007



Percent Of Normal Precipitation

DEC 2006- FEB 2007



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

Winter 2006-07

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	47	2	8.59	-5.54
HUNTSVILLE	44	2	9.26	-6.80
MOBILE	52	0	9.13	-6.38
MONTGOMERY	50	1	11.72	-3.74
AK ANCHORAGE	19	2	3.86	1.39
BARROW	-10	3	0.46	0.11
COLD BAY	29	0	10.38	0.38
FAIRBANKS	-5	2	1.11	-0.55
JUNEAU	31	3	18.64	4.40
KING SALMON	14	-2	2.38	-0.76
KODIAK	28	-2	23.57	2.04
NOME	8	1	2.04	-0.64
AZ FLAGSTAFF	29	-2	2.62	-3.95
PHOENIX	56	1	1.23	-1.29
TUCSON	52	-1	1.37	-1.53
AR FORT SMITH	43	2	11.27	2.92
LITTLE ROCK	44	1	17.12	5.47
CA BAKERSFIELD	48	-1	1.80	-1.35
EUREKA	45	-3	20.81	2.98
FRESNO	47	0	4.21	-1.41
LOS ANGELES	56	-1	1.82	-6.06
REDDING	47	0	14.36	-2.30
SACRAMENTO	47	-1	7.50	-2.33
SAN DIEGO	56	-2	2.34	-3.29
SAN FRANCISCO	50	0	8.16	-3.19
STOCKTON	48	1	4.93	-2.06
CO ALAMOSA	17	-1	1.17	0.38
CO SPRINGS	30	1	0.87	-0.18
DENVER	27	-3	2.12	1.35
GRAND JUNCTION	29	0	1.52	-0.10
PUEBLO	30	-1	1.18	0.20
CT BRIDGEPORT	34	2	8.50	-1.62
HARTFORD	31	3	6.18	-4.22
DC WASHINGTON	39	1	6.24	-2.65
DE WILMINGTON	36	2	7.39	-2.25
FL DAYTONA BEACH	62	2	7.38	-1.20
FT LAUDERDALE	72	4	6.03	-2.26
FT MYERS	68	2	2.79	-3.12
JACKSONVILLE	57	2	7.62	-1.86
KEY WEST	73	2	6.86	0.99
MELBOURNE	66	4	5.08	-2.20
MIAMI	72	3	5.78	-0.35
ORLANDO	64	2	6.24	-0.85
PENSACOLA	54	0	11.62	-2.37
ST PETERSBURG	66	3	6.32	-1.91
TALLAHASSEE	54	1	16.20	2.11
TAMPA	65	3	6.37	-0.87
WEST PALM BEACH	70	3	12.65	3.21
GA ATHENS	47	3	10.31	-2.48
ATLANTA	47	2	9.66	-3.86
AUGUSTA	49	2	11.30	-0.45
COLUMBUS	51	2	8.98	-4.68
MACON	49	2	12.61	-0.87
SAVANNAH	53	2	7.51	-2.17
HI HILO	71	-1	33.12	4.02
HONOLULU	75	1	2.08	-5.85
KAHULUI	73	1	4.66	-4.52
LIHUE	***	***	3.78	-8.85
ID BOISE	33	1	3.09	-0.82
LEWISTON	35	0	2.18	-0.96
POCATELLO	26	0	2.29	-0.96
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	27	2	6.51	0.70
MOLINE	27	2	5.96	0.67
PEORIA	28	2	8.10	2.53
ROCKFORD	25	2	5.26	0.45
SPRINGFIELD	30	1	8.43	2.47
IN EVANSVILLE	36	2	13.47	3.92
FORT WAYNE	28	1	9.43	2.67
INDIANAPOLIS	31	1	12.47	4.55
SOUTH BEND	28	2	8.43	1.09
IA BURLINGTON	28	2	4.43	-0.52
CEDAR RAPIDS	23	1	4.20	0.57
DES MOINES	26	2	5.43	1.88
DUBUQUE	22	1	4.00	-0.39
SIOUX CITY	22	0	5.33	3.46
WATERLOO	22	2	3.81	0.81
KS CONCORDIA	31	1	4.85	2.60
DODGE CITY	33	0	5.13	3.08
GOODLAND	25	-5	3.77	2.50
HILL CITY	29	-1	5.14	3.60
TOPEKA	33	2	3.85	0.30
WICHITA	34	1	3.37	0.16
KY JACKSON	38	1	6.06	-5.45
LEXINGTON	35	0	8.94	-1.70
LONDON-CORBIN	39	2	6.05	-5.99
LOUISVILLE	37	1	9.67	-0.55
PADUCAH	38	2	13.71	1.93
LA BATON ROUGE	53	1	17.75	1.20
LAKE CHARLES	52	-1	15.45	2.05
NEW ORLEANS	54	0	17.19	0.78
SHREVEPORT	49	0	16.32	2.96
ME BANGOR	21	0	7.23	-1.98
CARIBOU	15	2	6.54	-1.68
PORTLAND	27	2	8.18	-3.29
MD BALTIMORE	37	2	6.40	-3.44
MA BOSTON	33	1	6.66	-4.29
WORCESTER	29	3	7.33	-3.64
MI ALPENA	24	4	4.13	-0.81
DETROIT	29	2	7.49	1.19
FLINT	27	3	5.11	0.01
GRAND RAPIDS	27	2	7.93	1.67
HOUGHTON LAKE	23	2	4.21	-0.40
LANSING	26	2	5.67	0.44
MUSKEGON	29	3	6.50	0.06
TRAVERSE CITY	26	3	4.57	-2.86
MN DULUTH	16	4	2.91	0.02
INT'L FALLS	10	3	1.86	-0.32
MINNEAPOLIS	21	4	3.81	0.98
ROCHESTER	20	4	4.22	1.51
ST. CLOUD	18	5	3.11	1.07
MS JACKSON	49	2	13.61	-1.90
MERIDIAN	47	-1	10.81	-5.77
TUPELO	45	2	11.92	-4.02
MO COLUMBIA	33	2	6.10	-0.30
JOPLIN	37	1	7.43	0.38
KANSAS CITY	32	2	4.00	-0.10
SPRINGFIELD	36	1	8.23	0.67
ST JOSEPH	30	0	3.50	0.05
ST LOUIS	35	2	7.13	-0.15
MT BILLINGS	28	1	1.29	-0.76
BUTTE	20	1	1.22	-0.31
GLASGOW	19	4	0.82	-0.16
GREAT FALLS	28	4	2.48	0.62
HELENA	27	4	1.10	-0.26
KALISPELL	24	0	3.27	-1.00
MILES CITY	24	3	0.49	-0.80
MISSOULA	28	3	2.03	-0.95
NE GRAND ISLAND	27	2	2.94	1.06
HASTINGS	28	1	3.50	1.55
LINCOLN	27	1	5.00	2.81
MCCOOK	25	-4	4.02	2.35
NORFOLK	25	2	4.72	2.74
NORTH PLATTE	23	-3	3.98	2.68
OMAHA/EPPLEY	26	1	3.96	1.47
SCOTTSBLUFF	27	0	1.53	-0.15
VALENTINE	23	-1	2.26	1.15
NV ELKO	25	-3	2.11	-0.84
ELY	25	-2	1.93	-0.06
LAS VEGAS	49	0	0.49	-1.19
RENO	35	0	1.55	-1.45
WINNEMUCCA	28	-4	2.47	0.21
NH CONCORD	26	3	7.79	-0.50
NJ ATLANTIC CITY	37	3	8.01	-1.59
NEWARK	36	2	7.12	-3.39
NM ALBUQUERQUE	36	-2	2.38	0.96
NY ALBANY	28	3	5.69	-1.64
BINGHAMTON	27	3	6.84	-1.23
BUFFALO	29	2	9.64	0.26
ROCHESTER	30	4	9.37	2.26
SYRACUSE	28	3	10.45	2.62
NC ASHEVILLE	39	1	9.44	-1.84
CHARLOTTE	44	0	8.52	-2.21
GREENSBORO	43	3	6.92	-2.78
HATTERAS	49	1	11.39	-2.95
RALEIGH	44	2	7.86	-2.67
WILMINGTON	49	1	10.77	-1.19
ND BISMARCK	16	2	1.71	0.31
DICKINSON	20	2	0.68	-0.46
FARGO	15	4	1.89	-0.03
GRAND FORKS	12	2	1.44	-0.37
JAMESTOWN	14	1	1.54	-0.04
MINOT	17	3	0.95	-0.86
WILLISTON	15	3	1.28	-0.22
OH AKRON-CANTON	29	1	8.31	0.56
CINCINNATI	33	0	10.72	1.77
CLEVELAND	30	2	10.76	2.85
COLUMBUS	32	1	9.49	1.83
DAYTON	30	1	10.31	2.34
MANSFIELD	29	2	10.12	2.06
TOLEDO	28	1	9.01	2.56
YOUNGSTOWN	29	1	9.77	2.44
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	41	2	4.72	-0.01
TULSA	40	1	7.77	1.79
OR ASTORIA	42	-1	29.15	1.26
BURNS	28	2	3.10	-0.49
EUGENE	40	-1	16.94	-5.35
MEDFORD	39	-1	9.98	2.51
PENDLETON	34	-1	3.75	-0.40
PORTLAND	41	0	12.15	-2.81
SALEM	41	0	16.60	-0.79
PA ALLENTOWN	32	2	7.07	-2.57
ERIE	30	1	11.77	3.23
MIDDLETOWN	34	3	7.67	-1.34
PHILADELPHIA	36	1	7.23	-2.34
PITTSBURGH	31	1	7.26	-0.67
WILKES-BARRE	31	2	7.46	0.37
WILLIAMSPORT	31	3	7.58	-0.82
PR SAN JUAN	78	1	8.15	-1.74
RI PROVIDENCE	34	3	8.24	-3.72
SC CHARLESTON	53	3	8.63	-1.77
COLUMBIA	48	2	8.73	-3.15
FLORENCE	48	1	7.92	-2.66
GREENVILLE	45	2	11.43	-1.08
MYRTLE BEACH	50	2	11.38	0.77
SD ABERDEEN	15	0	2.18	0.84
HURON	19	1	2.75	1.31
RAPID CITY	26	1	0.94	-0.29
SIOUX FALLS	20	2	3.69	2.15
TN BRISTOL	38	2	4.78	-5.53
CHATTANOOGA	44	2	7.98	-7.08
JACKSON	41	0	10.58	-3.36
KNOXVILLE	41	1	5.75	-7.32
MEMPHIS	44	1	13.00	-1.23
NASHVILLE	42	2	8.57	-3.63
TX ABILENE	45	-1	3.07	-0.30
AMARILLO	36	-2	3.72	1.93
AUSTIN	50	-2	11.88	5.56
BEAUMONT	53	-1	13.07	-1.22
BROWNSVILLE	61	0	4.79	1.14
COLLEGE STATION	51	-1	9.64	0.71
CORPUS CHRISTI	57	-1	6.97	1.76
DALLAS/FT WORTH	47	0	9.34	2.50
DEL RIO	52	-1	2.62	0.34
EL PASO	46	-1	2.05	0.44
GALVESTON	56	-1	8.08	-2.14
HOUSTON	54	0	8.94	-1.41
LUBBOCK	40	0	3.19	1.31
MIDLAND	43	-2	2.74	0.98
SAN ANGELO	46	-1	3.24	0.31
SAN ANTONIO	52	0	6.85	1.48
VICTORIA	54	-1	9.90	2.95
WACO	48	0	7.35	0.26
WICHITA FALLS	44	1	5.36	0.99
UT SALT LAKE CITY	29	-2	3.17	-0.76
VT BURLINGTON	23	2	8.59	2.48
VA LYNCHBURG	38	1	6.99	-2.88
NORFOLK	44	2	6.86	-3.44
RICHMOND	42	3	6.94	-2.71
ROANOKE	40	2	6.61	-2.56
WASH/DULLES	37	3	6.39	-2.50
WA OLYMPIA	39	0	20.69	-0.91
QUILLAYUTE	41	0	36.85	-3.65
SEATTLE-TACOMA	41	-1	16.90	1.97
SPOKANE	29	0	4.85	-0.73
YAKIMA	30	-1	3.74	0.39
WV BECKLEY	33	0	5.87	-3.41
CHARLESTON	37	1	6.15	-3.61
ELKINS	30	-1	7.73	-2.34
HUNTINGTON	36	0	6.81	-2.86
WI EAU CLAIRE	20	4	3.89	1.02
GREEN BAY	23	4	4.90	1.27
LA CROSSE	23	3	4.66	1.25
MADISON	23	2	3.79	-0.40
MILWAUKEE	26	2	5.13	-0.59
WAUSAU	19	2	4.55	1.23
WY CASPER	25	1	1.40	-0.44
CHEYENNE	27	0	2.21	0.86
LANDER	24	2	1.19	-0.48
SHERIDAN	25	2	1.38	-0.64

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

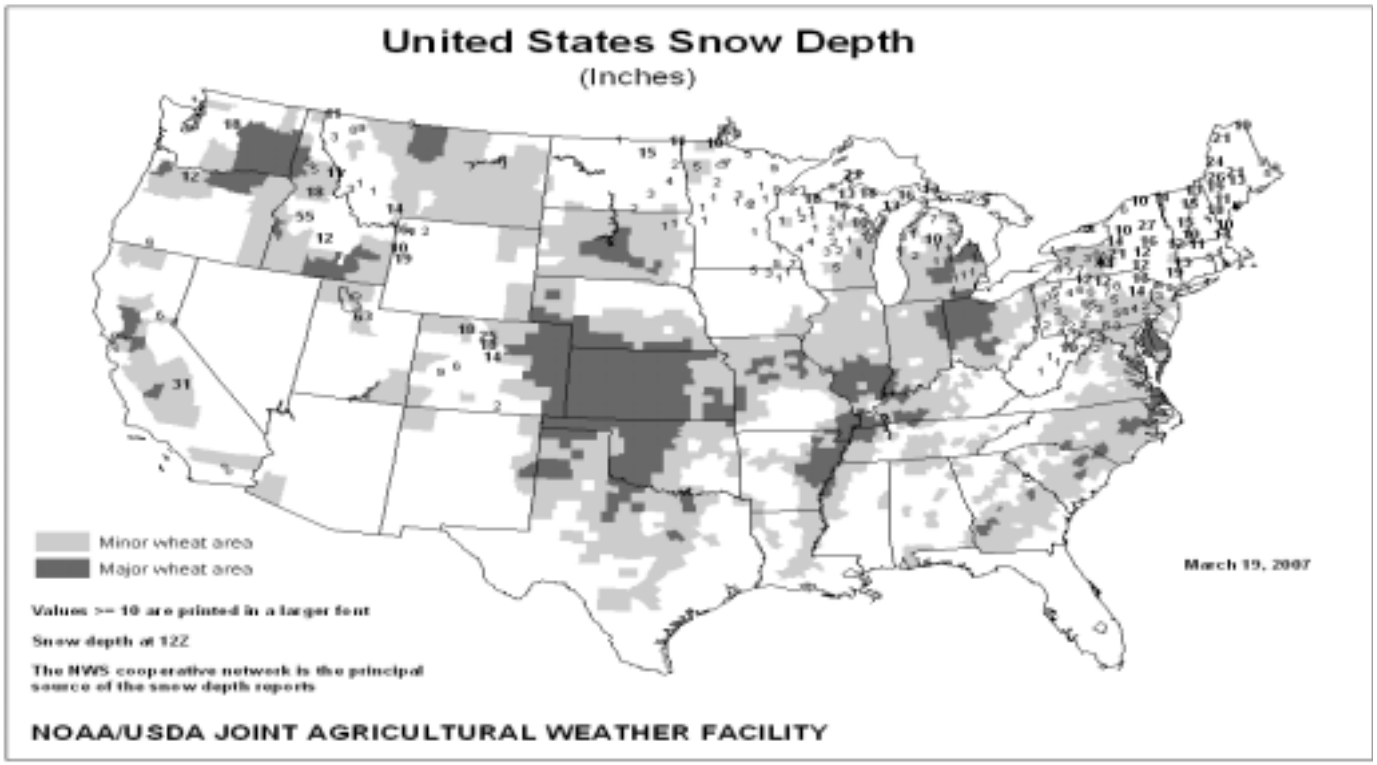
March 12 - 18, 2007

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Weekly temperatures were warmer than normal nationwide, averaging as much as 10 to 15 degrees F above normal over most of the West through the Rocky Mountains and onto the High Plains. Significant precipitation fell in portions of the Pacific Northwest, across Texas and the lower Mississippi Valley, and from the Ohio Valley through the Mid-Atlantic and into the Northeast. The unusually warm weather in the West and High Plains promoted rapid early-season growth in winter wheat and other small grain crops. In the Corn Belt, melting snow contributed to lowland flooding and muddy conditions in fields and feedlots. In the Southeast, dry weather early in the week was favorable for planting and other spring field work, while showers later in the week brought beneficial moisture to some areas.

In California, unseasonably warm weather accelerated bloom and development of stone fruit and almonds. Field preparations continued and planting of a variety of vegetables and field crops was ongoing. A lack of precipitation left many of California's pastures in poor condition, and dryland wheat, barley, and oats were showing signs of stress. In the central and southern Great Plains, winter wheat was in mostly fair to good condition as crop development progressed ahead of normal in Kansas and Oklahoma due to warmer-than-normal weather. In Texas, significant rainfall increased moisture levels across much of the State to the benefit of most crops, pastures, and water supplies for livestock use. Flooding in south-central and southeastern Texas due to rainfall of up to 9 inches caused some livestock losses, and some replanting of cotton and sorghum may be necessary. In Florida, scattered rains eased dry conditions in some areas, but soil moisture ratings remained mostly short to very short. Although slowed somewhat due to rain, Florida's harvest of sugarcane, potatoes and other vegetables remained on schedule.



March 8 ENSO Update

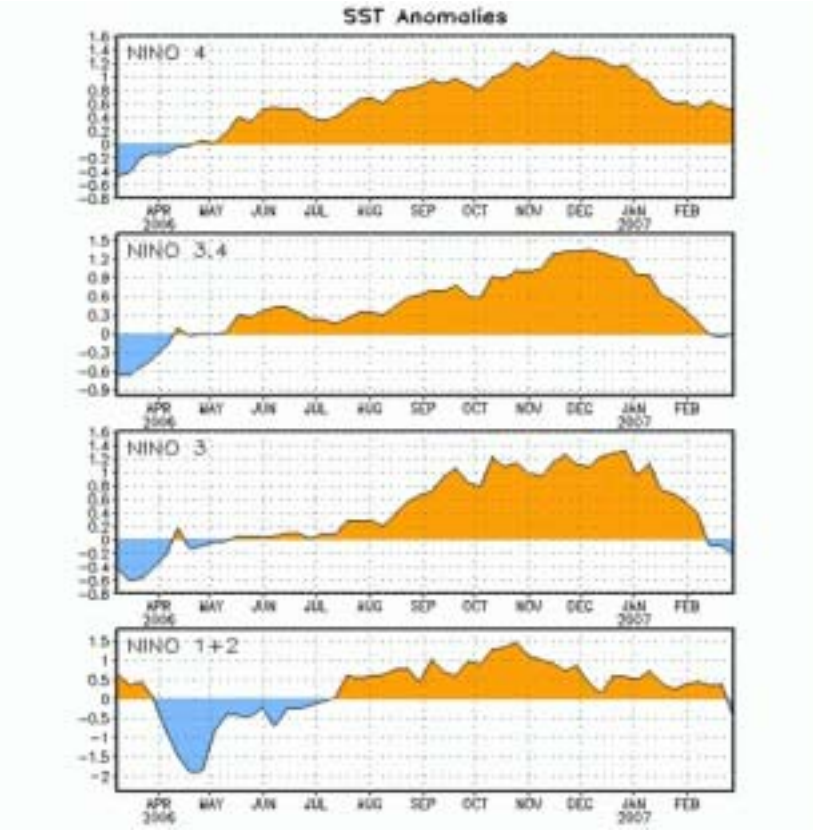


Figure 1. Time series of SST departures (˚C) for the Niño regions. The SST departures are computed with respect to the 1971-2000 base period means (Xue et al, 2003, J. Climate, **16**, 1601-1612).

Synopsis: A transition from ENSO-neutral to La Niña conditions is possible during the next 2 – 3 months.

The pattern of anomalously warm SSTs associated with El Niño disappeared from the equatorial Pacific east of the date line during February. By the end of the month, SSTs were near average in the vicinity of the date line, and below average over the eastern equatorial Pacific between 140°W and the west coast of South America. Also, the main area of anomalously warm SSTs along the equator had become centered well west of the date line, which is also consistent with the disappearance of El Niño.

The latest weekly SST departures have decreased to near 0.5ºC in the Niño 4 region and to near 0ºC in the Niño 3.4 region, and have become slightly negative in the Niño 3 and Niño 1+2 regions (Fig.1). Accompanying this drop in SST anomalies, the equatorial upper-ocean heat content (average temperature departures in the upper 300 m of the ocean) decreased rapidly during December 2006-January 2007, as the upper ocean cooled and negative temperature anomalies developed. These trends in surface and subsurface ocean temperatures indicate that the warm (El Niño) episode has ended and that conditions are becoming favorable for La Niña to develop.

Most of the statistical and coupled models, including the NCEP Climate Forecast System (CFS), indicate additional anomalous cooling during the next 2-3 months. Some of the forecast models, especially the CFS, indicate a rapid transition to La Niña conditions during March-May 2007. This scenario is supported by the latest surface and subsurface oceanic conditions, and the persistence of stronger than-average low-level easterly winds over the central equatorial Pacific.

This discussion is a consolidated effort of NOAA and its funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the Forecast Forum section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 5 April 2007. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

March 11 - 17, 2007

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

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: Above-normal temperatures kept winter grain areas in Ukraine and southern Russia snow free and caused considerable melting of the deep snow cover across northern Russia.

EUROPE: Warm, dry weather favored emerging spring grains and promoted summer crop planting and citrus harvesting.

EASTERN ASIA: Seasonably cool weather prevailed for vegetative winter crops.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Heavy monsoon showers continued throughout Indonesia, slowing rice harvest activities but favoring oil palm.

MIDDLE EAST: Rain and snow continued across the region, boosting topsoil moisture for vegetative winter grains.

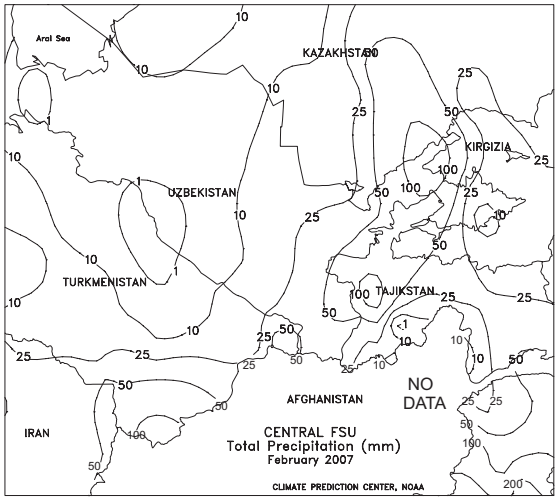
SOUTH AFRICA: Drought persisted across the corn belt.

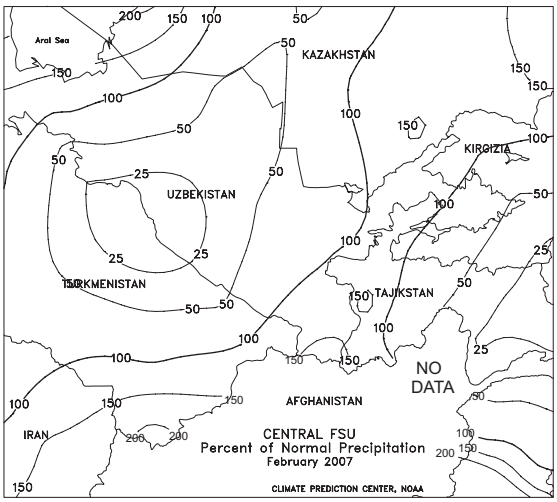
NORTHWEST AFRICA: Worsening drought in western growing areas contrasted with persistent rain farther east.

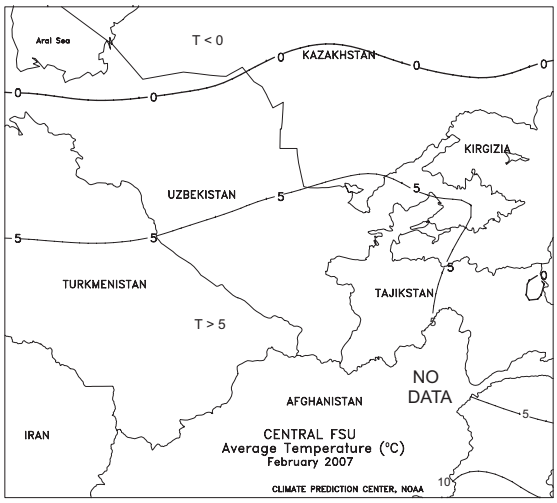
AUSTRALIA: In eastern Australia, hot, dry weather favored summer crop maturation and harvesting.

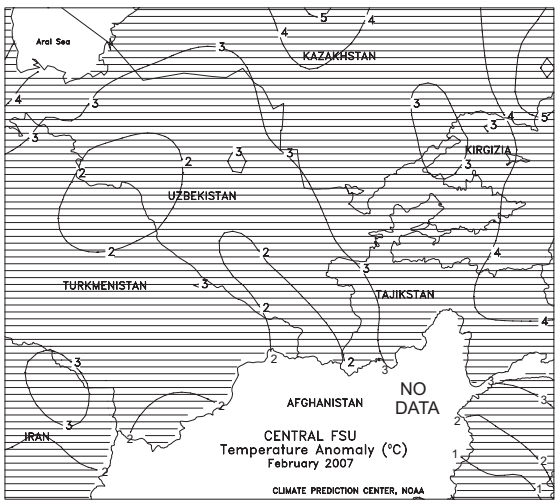
BRAZIL: Soybean harvesting continued to make excellent progress in the Center-West region.

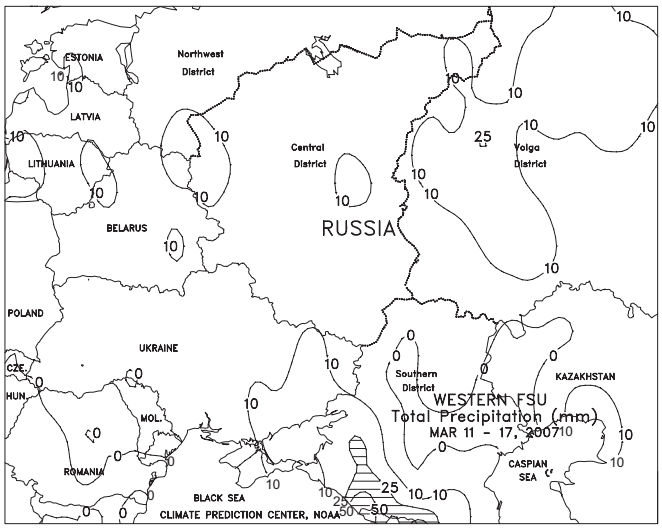
ARGENTINA: Showers sustained moisture reserves for immature summer crops in most major crop areas of central and northern Argentina.







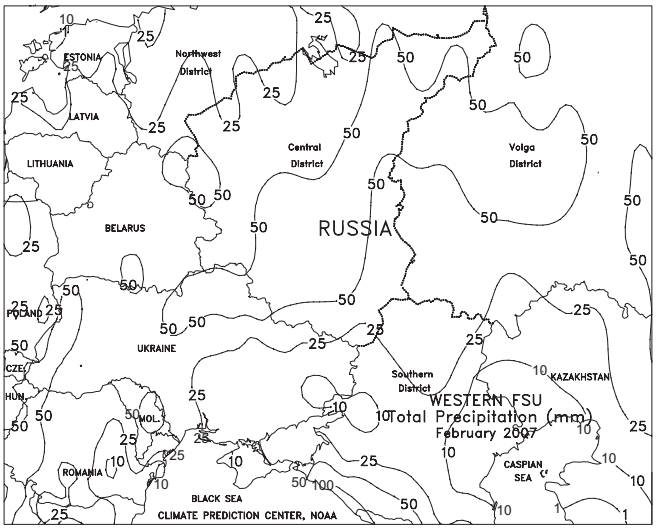


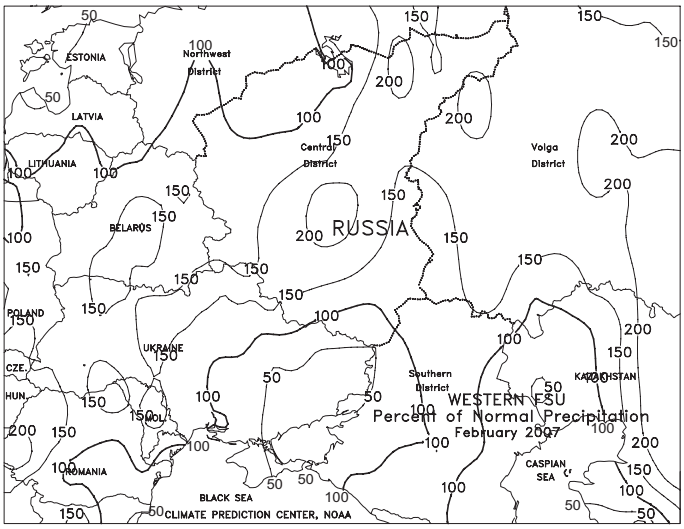


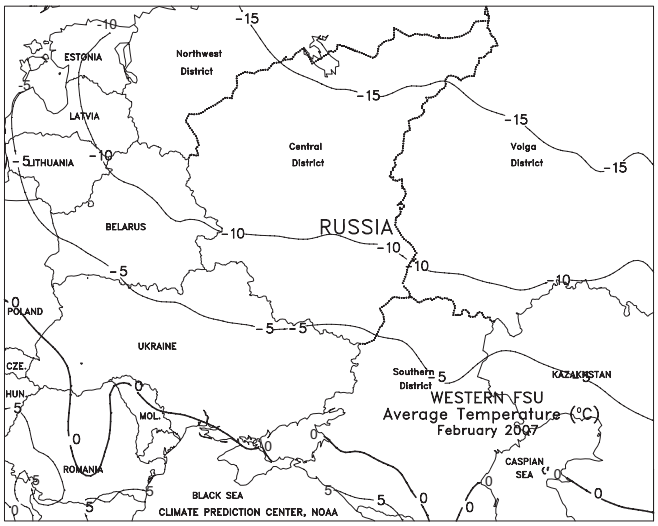
FSU-WESTERN

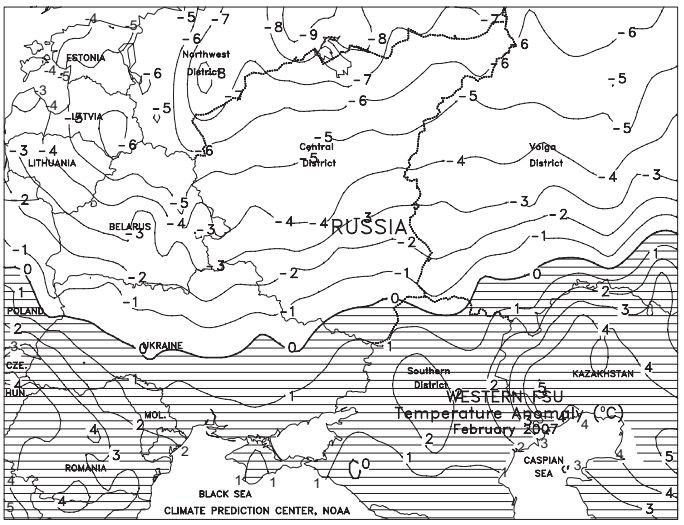
Unseasonably mild weather continued to prevail across Ukraine and the Southern District in Russia, keeping winter grain areas snow free. The combination of generally dry weather and weekly temperatures averaging 2 to 6 degrees C above normal likely prompted some early spring fieldwork in southernmost areas. Significant precipitation (10-25 mm or more) was confined to crop areas in southeastern Ukraine and the western portion of the Southern District in Russia, boosting spring moisture reserves. Farther north, much-above-normal temperatures (weekly temperatures averaging 4-7 degrees C above normal) in northern Russia caused considerable melting of the deep snow cover, especially in the Central District. Winter grains remained dormant in most areas, with greening confined to crop areas near the Black Sea coast and parts of western Ukraine. Typically, winter grains break dormancy in Ukraine and the Southern District in Russia in early April.

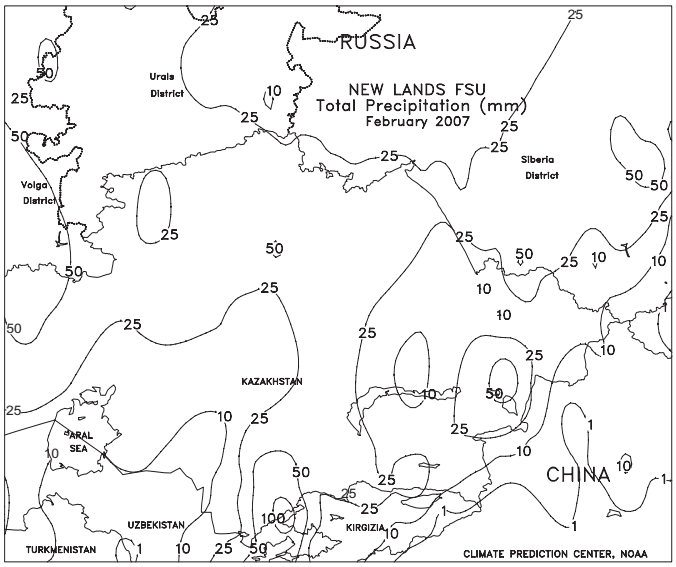
In February, overwintering conditions remained mostly favorable for winter grains in Ukraine, Russia, and Belarus. Above-normal precipitation boosted protective snow cover from Belarus eastward across northern Russia, insulating winter grains from periodic outbreaks of bitter cold. In major winter wheat producing areas of Ukraine and southern Russia, unseasonably mild weather was observed between episodes of very cold weather early and late in the month. In areas that lacked a protective snow cover, extreme cold was not of sufficient duration to pose a significant threat to dormant crops. Above-normal precipitation boosted moisture reserves in western Ukraine, while below-normal precipitation was observed in eastern Ukraine and adjacent areas in the Southern District in Russia. Temperatures in February averaged 2 to 6 degrees C below normal in Belarus and northern Russia and near to slightly above normal in Ukraine and the Southern District in Russia.

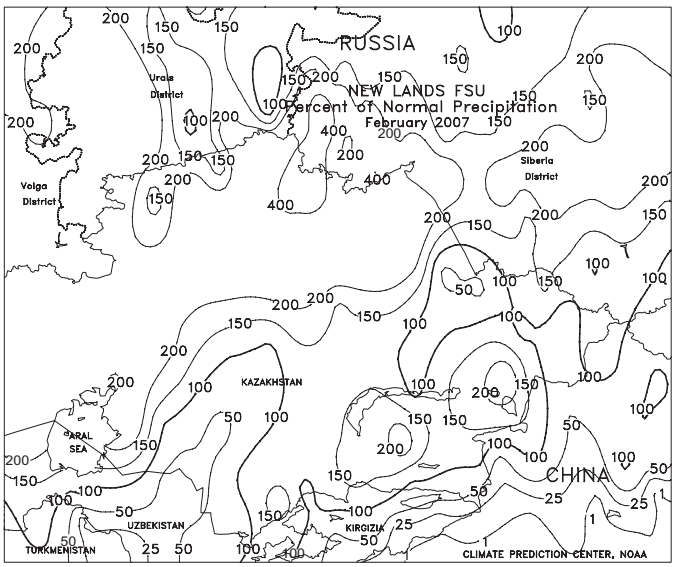


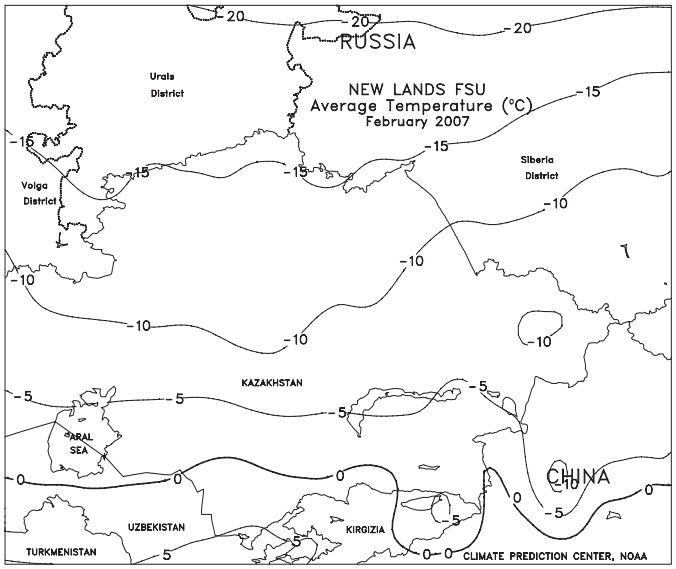


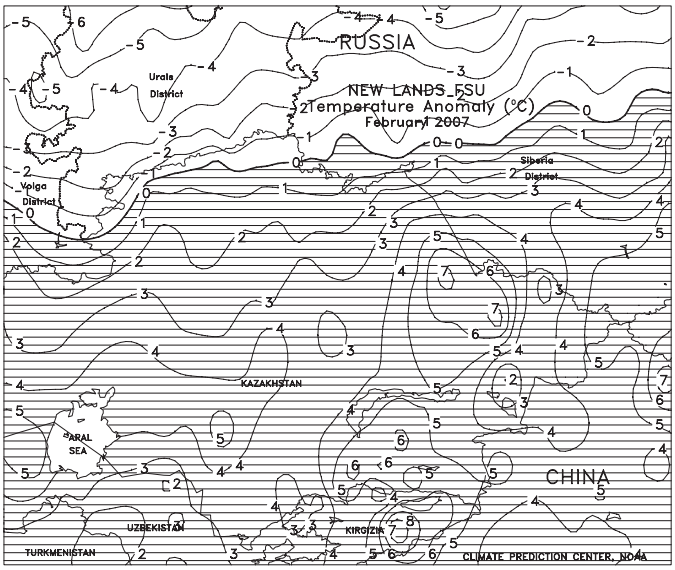


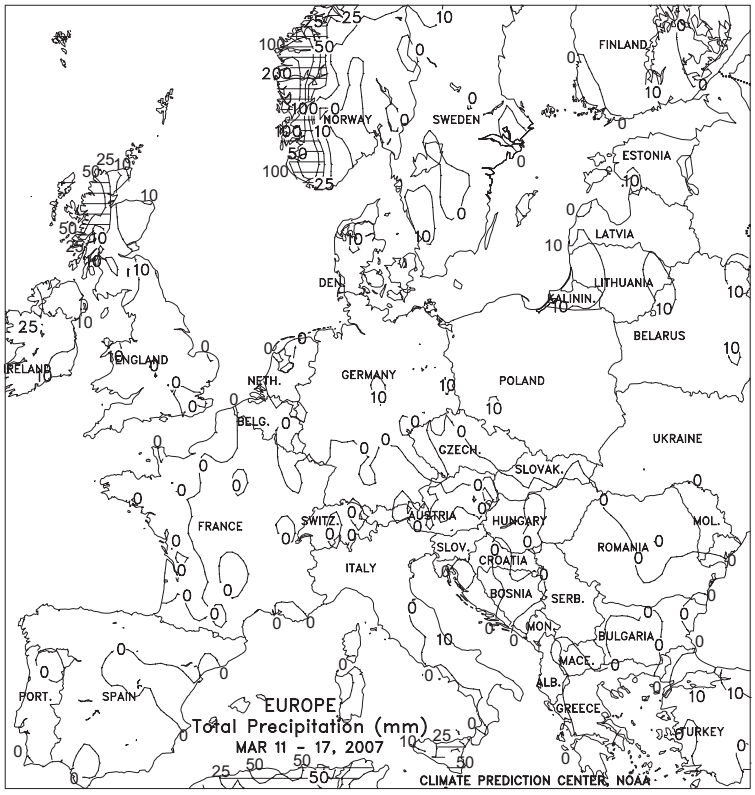



RUSSIA
NEW LANDS FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
February 2007
Urals District
Volga District
Siberia District
KAZAKHSTAN
ARAL SEA
UZBEKISTAN
TURKMENISTAN
KIRGIZIA
CHINA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


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


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

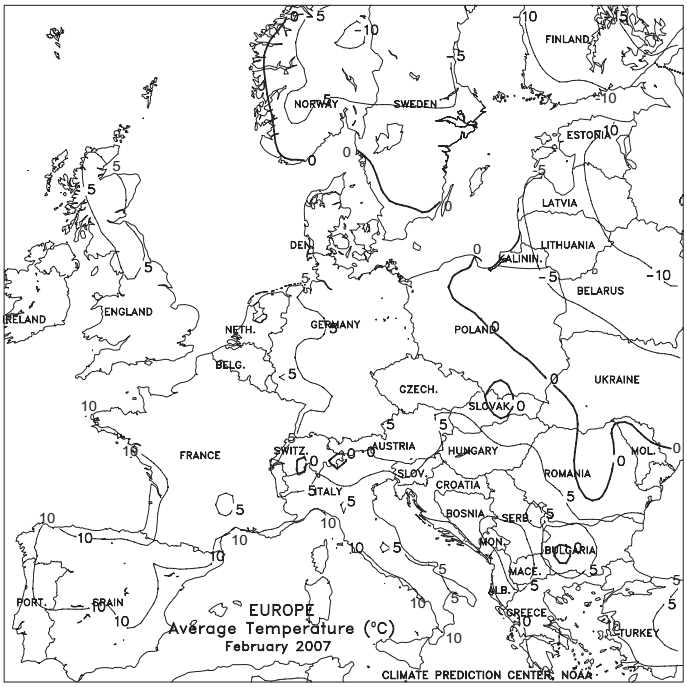

RUSSIA
NEW LANDS FSU
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
February 2007
Urals District
Volga District
Siberia District
KAZAKHSTAN
ARAL SEA
UZBEKISTAN
TURKMENISTAN
KIRGIZIA
CHINA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

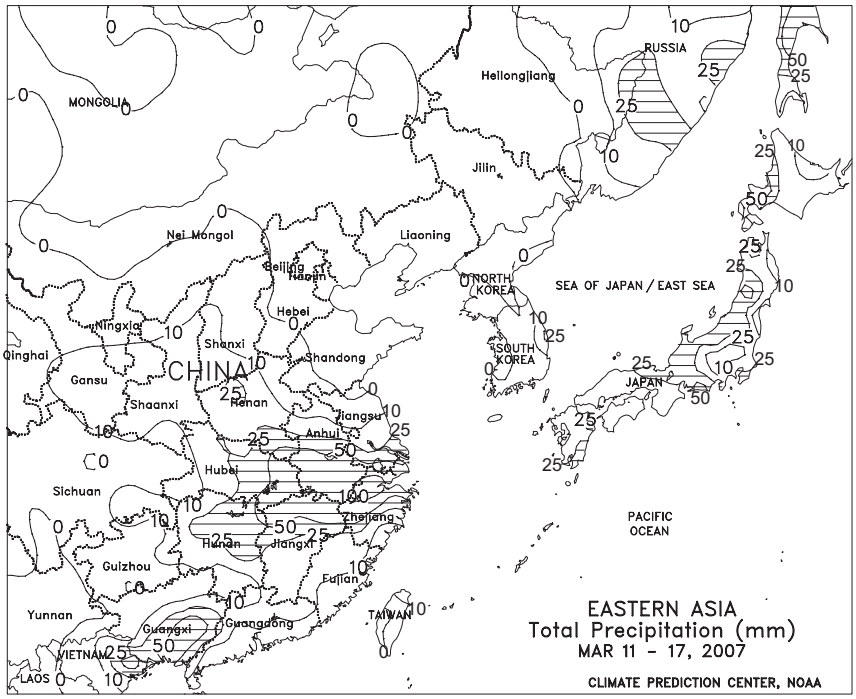


EUROPE

Dry weather returned to the region, while above-normal temperatures lingered across central and eastern Europe. A respite from several weeks of persistent rainfall promoted summer crop planting from England and northern France eastward into Germany and northwestern Poland. However, dry conditions along the Mediterranean Coast further depleted moisture reserves for vegetative to heading winter grains. Long-term (6-month) rainfall remained below 50 percent of normal across southeastern Spain, northern Italy, and Slovenia. Rain will be needed during the upcoming weeks for winter crops entering the heading and reproductive stages of development, in addition to ensuring sufficient topsoil moisture for summer crop establishment and development. Drier-than-normal conditions extended eastward into Hungary, where rain is needed for vegetative winter grains and emerging summer crops. Across the remainder of the Balkans, moisture supplies are mostly adequate for vegetative winter grains despite last week's dry weather. Meanwhile, weekly average temperatures as much as 6 degrees C above normal in eastern Poland and the Baltics facilitated greening of winter grains, although scattered light showers (less than 5 mm) signaled the arrival of a much colder airmass by week's end.

Abnormally warm, wet weather continued across central and northern Europe during February, maintaining mostly favorable conditions for vegetative to semi-dormant winter grains. However, bitterly cold arctic air settled into Poland and the Baltics, although a deep snowpack protected winter grains from widespread freeze damage. In contrast, dry, warm weather across Italy and the Iberian Peninsula promoted faster-than-normal winter grain development while favoring early planting of spring grains and other summer crops. The dry weather across southern Europe also raised concerns over diminishing irrigation supplies, which will be needed during the summer dry season when crop-water demands are greatest.

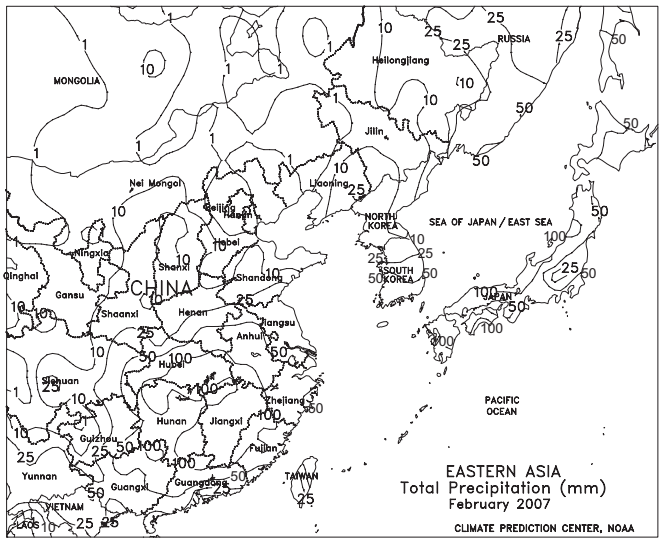


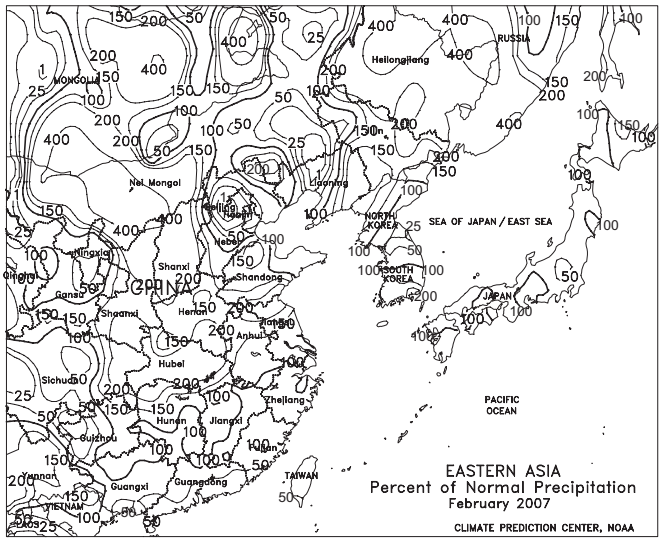


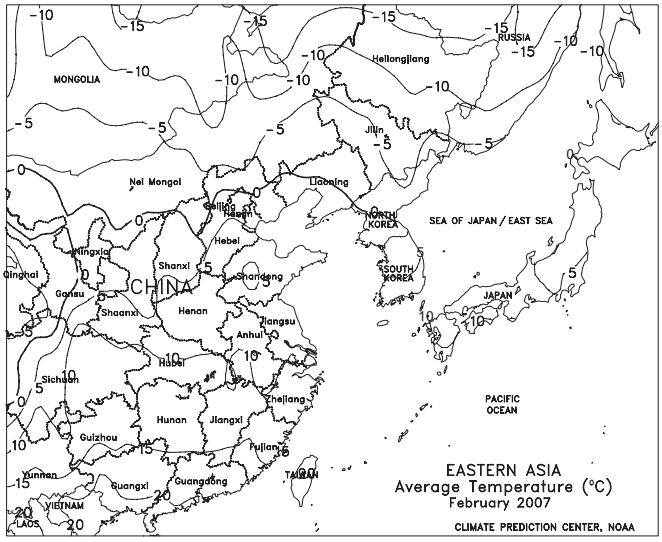
EASTERN ASIA

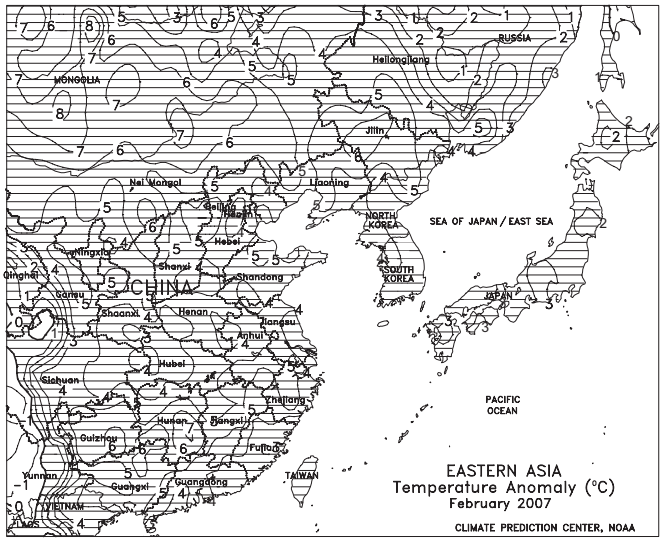
Seasonably cool weather continued throughout major winter growing areas of China. On the North China Plain, mostly dry weather prevailed with light showers (10-25 mm) occurring in Henan. Winter wheat was likely still in the tillering to jointing stage of development. Heavy showers (50-100 mm) supplemented irrigation supplies for winter rapeseed in the eastern Yangtze Valley, while mostly dry weather prevailed to the west in the Sichuan Basin. Light showers (10-25 mm) in southern China maintained adequate moisture supplies for vegetative early double-crop rice. Main-season rice planting typically begins in April.

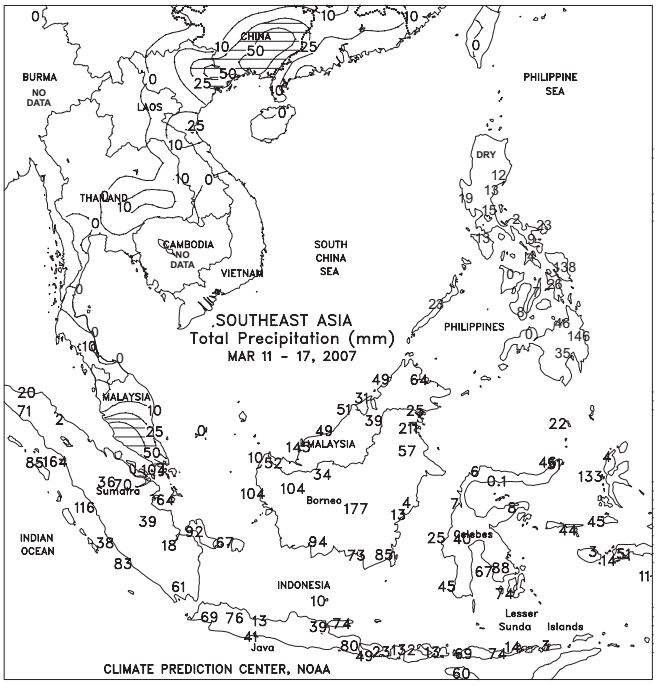
In February, unseasonably mild weather prevailed across winter crop areas, resulting in green-up of wheat and rapeseed nearly a month earlier than normal. Showers added to irrigation supplies for vegetative winter rapeseed in the Yangtze Valley. On the North China Plain, seasonably light showers maintained adequate moisture for vegetative winter wheat. In southern China, near- to above-normal rainfall maintained moisture for newly transplanted early double-crop rice.







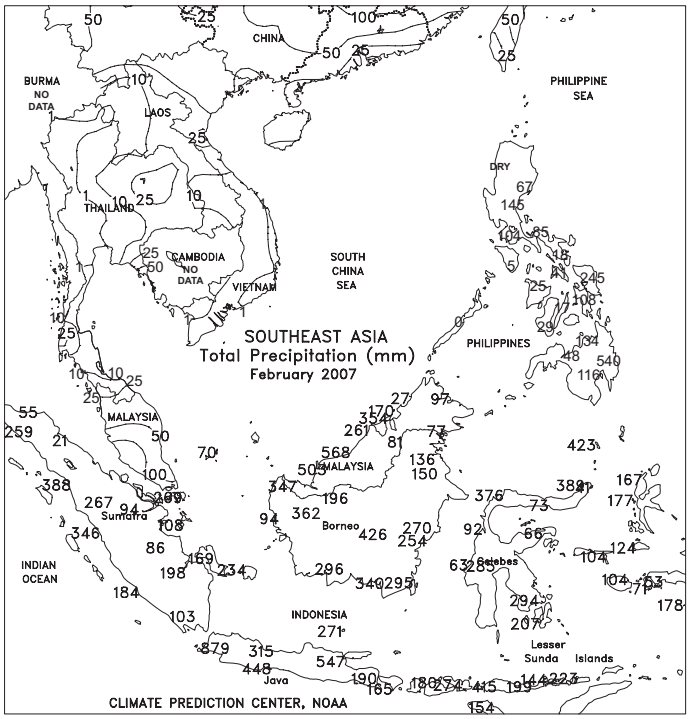


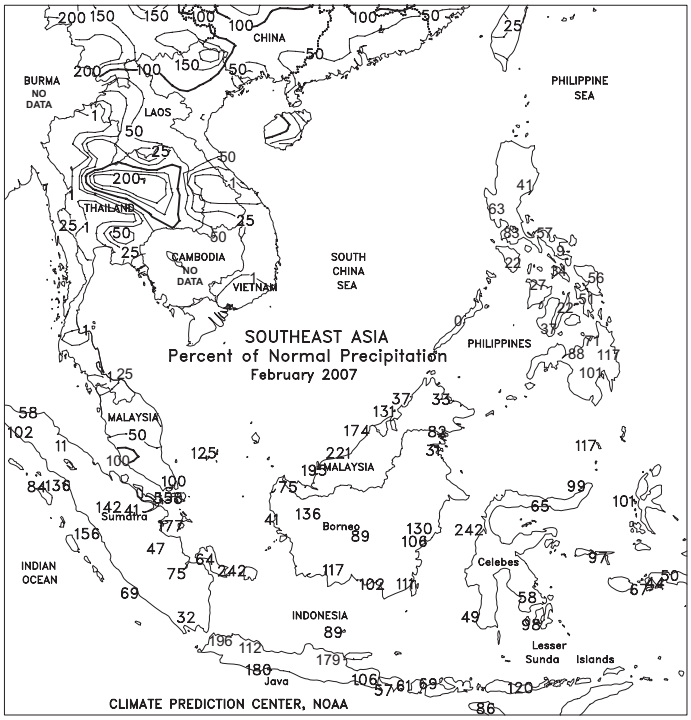


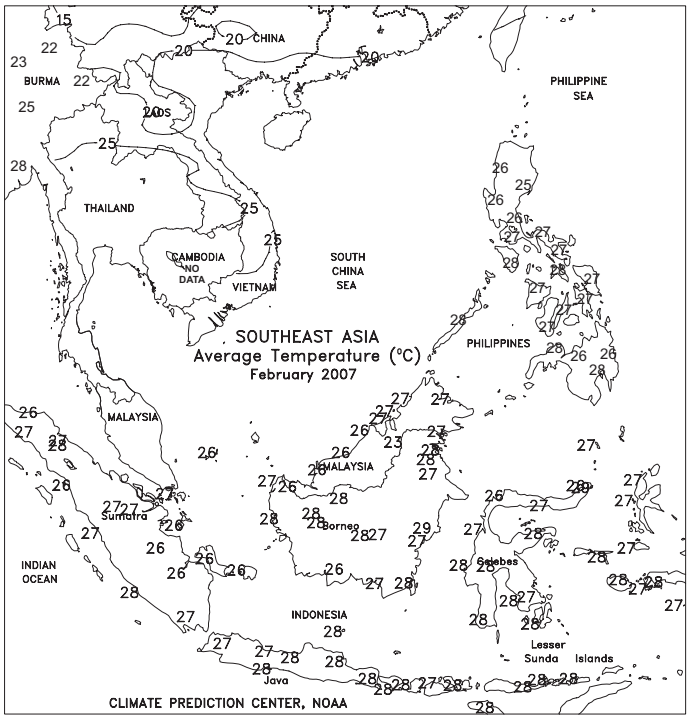
SOUTHEAST ASIA

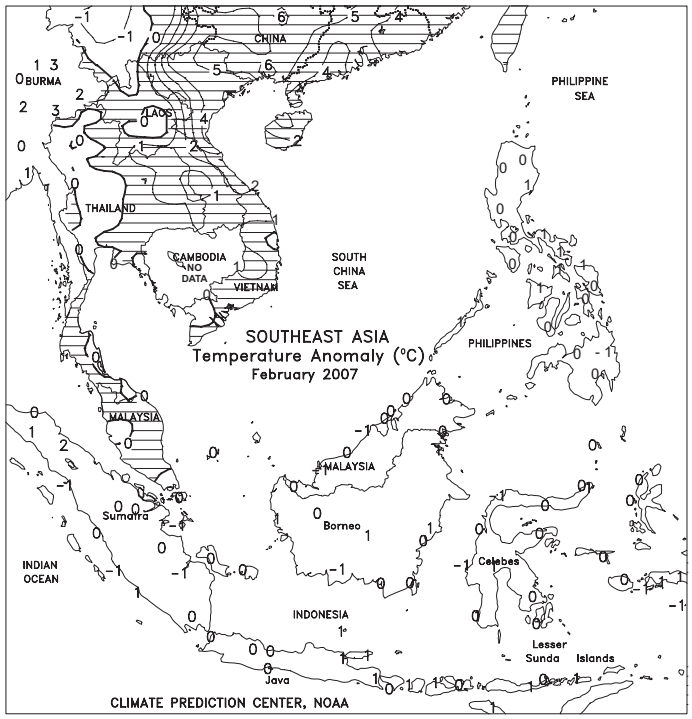
Monsoon showers continued throughout Indonesia. In Java, showers (25-100 mm) slowed rice harvesting, while in Sumatra, heavy rainfall (50-200 mm) boosted moisture supplies for oil palm. In Malaysia, showers were moderate (25-50 mm) with locally heavy amounts (50-100 mm) in the west. In the Philippines, seasonal showers (25-100 mm) prevailed along eastern coastal areas, while seasonably dry weather prevailed across most of Indochina.

Monsoon showers continued in Indonesia throughout the month of February. Near-normal rainfall throughout most of Java maintained adequate moisture supplies for reproductive to filling rice, while above-normal rainfall in the west caused some localized flooding. Elsewhere in Indonesia, oil palm in Sumatra generally received adequate rainfall. Below-normal rainfall in Malaysia eased excessive wetness and aided oil palm harvesting. Showers continued to be seasonably heavy along the eastern side of the Philippines. In Vietnam, mostly dry weather aided winter-spring rice harvesting.


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

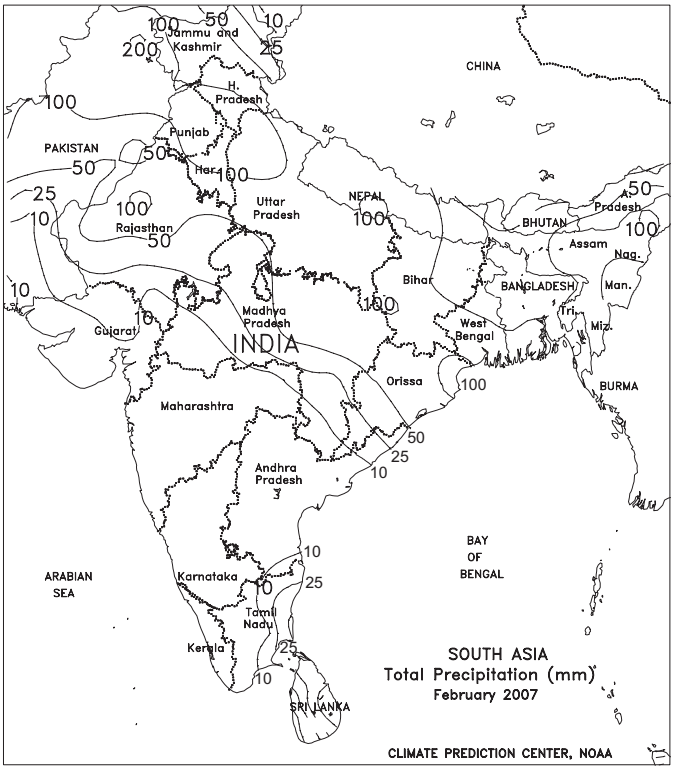

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
February 2007
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
CHINA
BURMA NO DATA
LAOS
THAILAND
CAMBODIA NO DATA
VIETNAM
SOUTH CHINA SEA
PHILIPPINE SEA
PHILIPPINES
MALAYSIA
Sumatra
Borneo
Celebes
INDIAN OCEAN
INDONESIA
Lesser Sunda Islands
Java

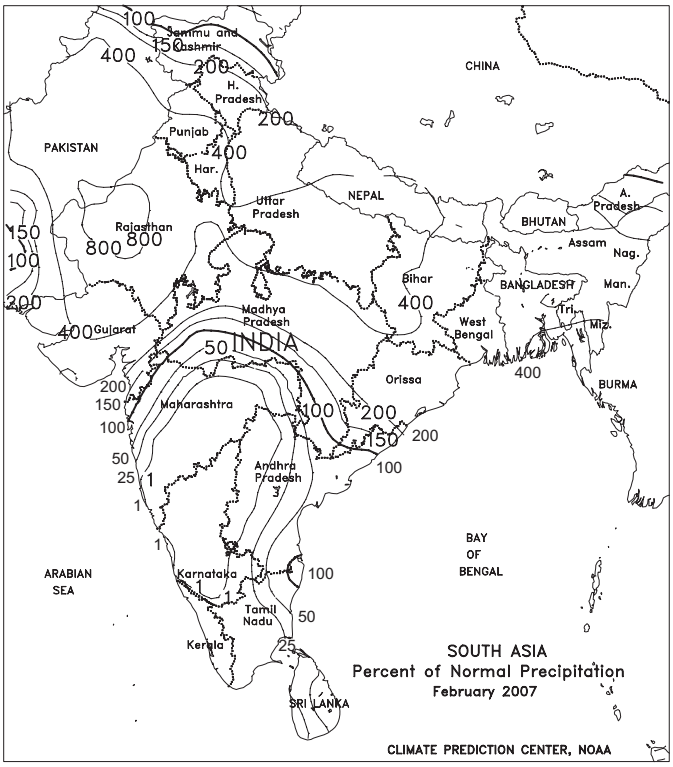

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Average Temperature (°C)
February 2007
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
CHINA
BURMA
LAOS
THAILAND
CAMBODIA NO DATA
VIETNAM
SOUTH CHINA SEA
PHILIPPINE SEA
PHILIPPINES
MALAYSIA
Sumatra
Borneo
Celebes
INDIAN OCEAN
INDONESIA
Lesser Sunda Islands
Java

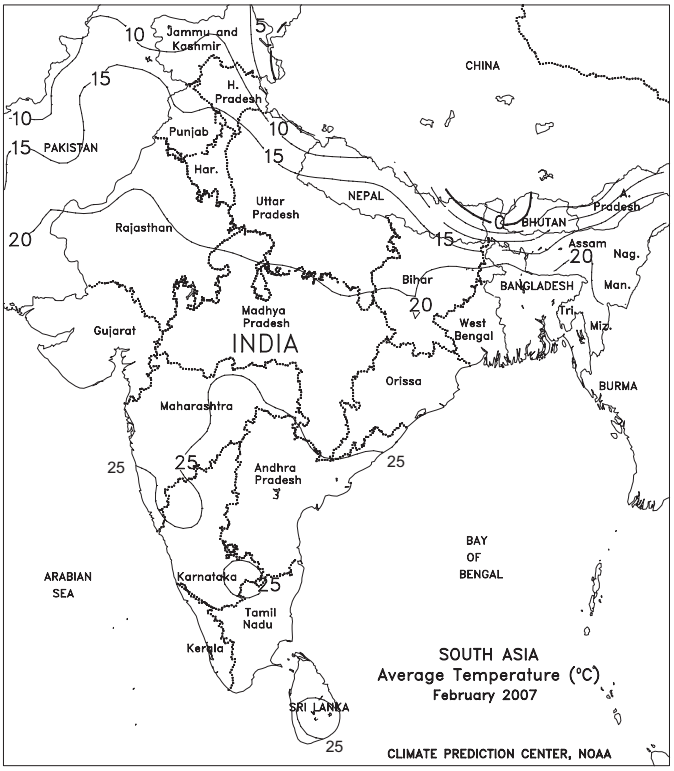

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
February 2007
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
CHINA
BURMA
LAOS
THAILAND
CAMBODIA NO DATA
VIETNAM
SOUTH CHINA SEA
PHILIPPINE SEA
PHILIPPINES
MALAYSIA
Sumatra
Borneo
Celebes
INDIAN OCEAN
INDONESIA
Lesser Sunda Islands
Java

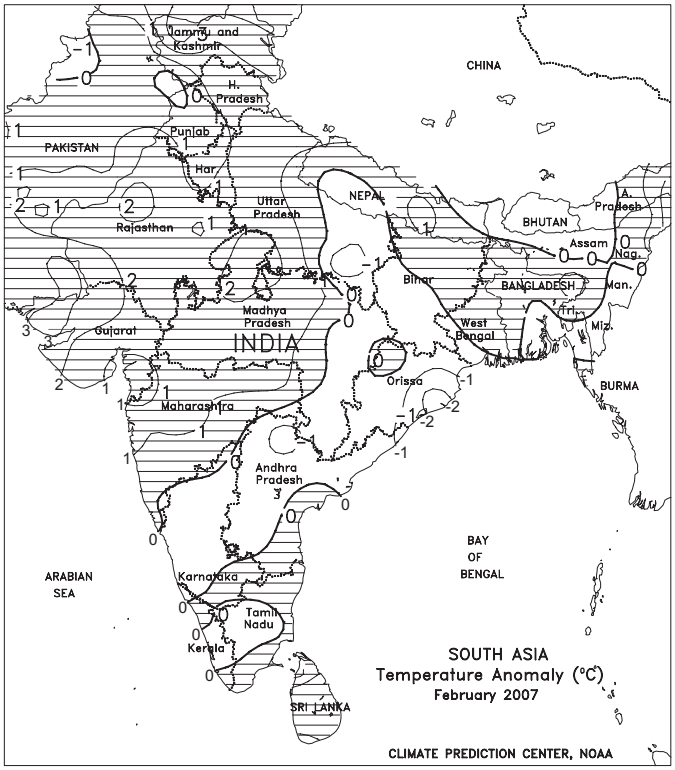
SOUTH ASIA

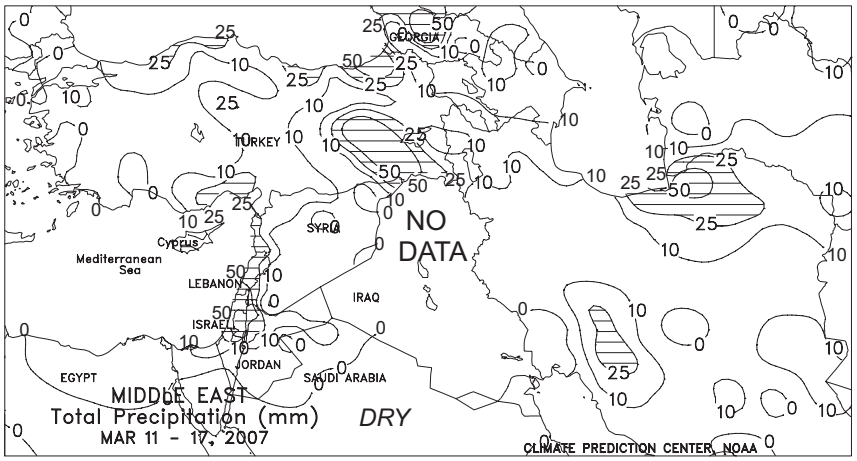
In February, locally heavy rain across northern portions of India and Pakistan provided much-needed moisture for heading winter wheat and boosted topsoil moisture reserves for upcoming summer crop planting. However, severe thunderstorms likely caused localized damage to standing crops, as strong winds and hail accompanied the heavy downpours. Dry weather in southern India favored early rabi (winter) crop harvesting.







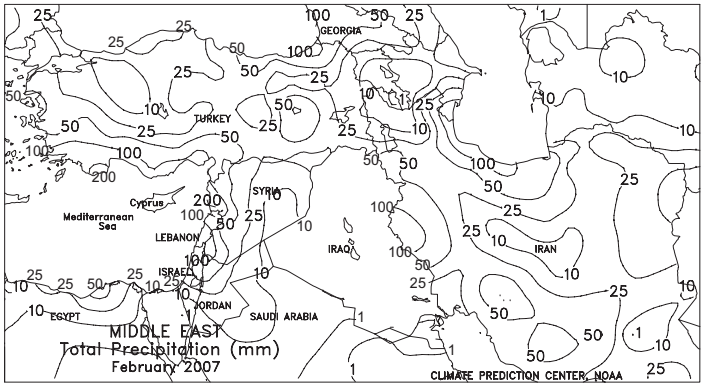


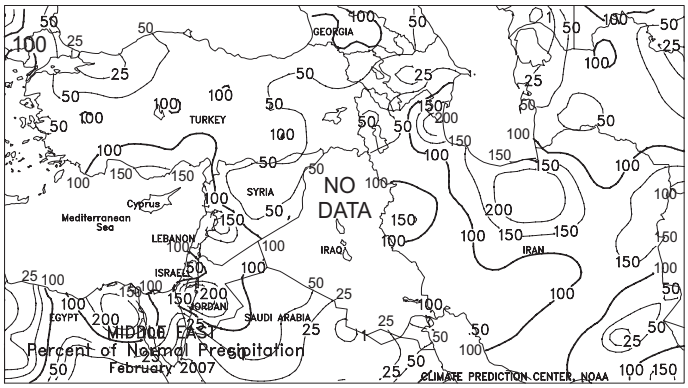


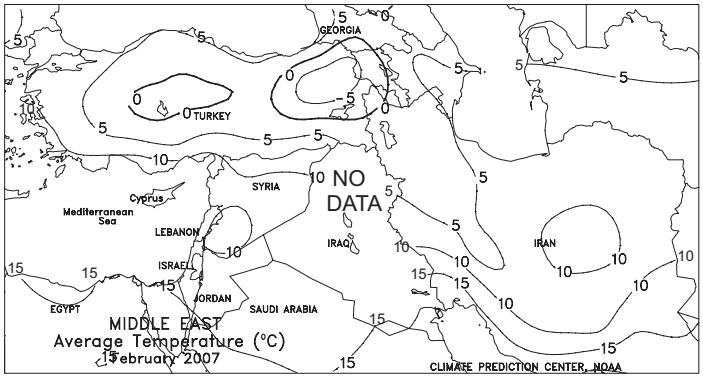
MIDDLE EAST

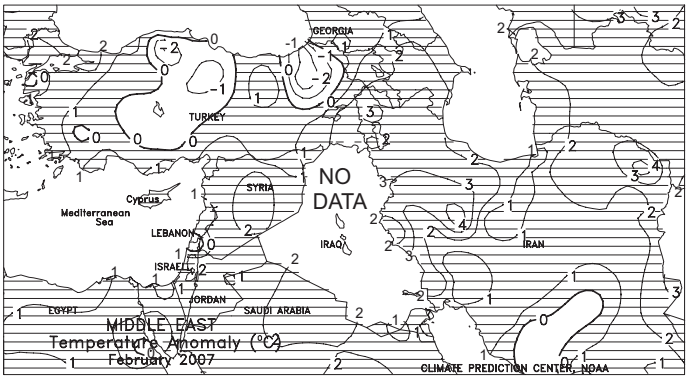
Rain and snow continued across the region, boosting topsoil moisture for vegetative winter grains. A slow-moving upper-air disturbance triggered widespread rain and snow (10-60 mm liquid equivalent) from northern Turkey southeastward into the eastern Mediterranean region as well as northern portions of Syria, Iraq (as detected in satellite imagery) and Iran. The precipitation boosted moisture supplies for vegetative winter grains and eased moisture deficits in portions of Lebanon and Israel. Mostly dry conditions prevailed in western Turkey, promoting fieldwork but further reducing topsoil moisture for cotton planting and establishment.

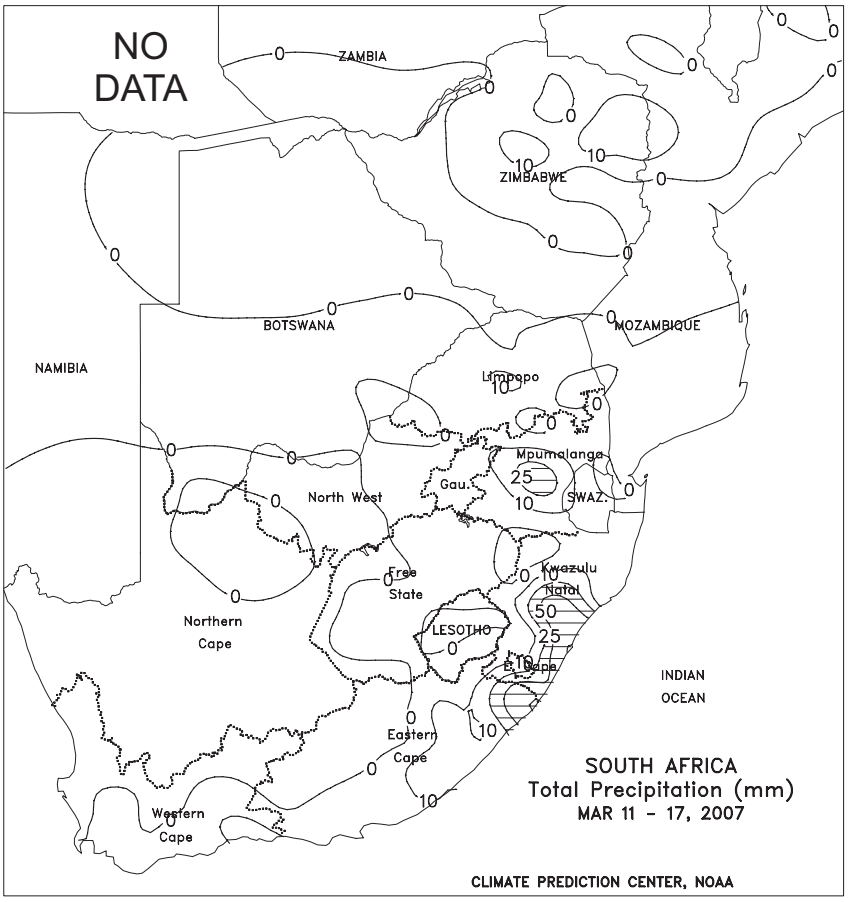
During February, heading winter grains across southern growing areas benefited from much-needed moisture and near- to above-normal temperatures. In contrast, drier-than-normal conditions across central and northern Turkey and northwestern Iran further reduced moisture reserves for winter wheat and barley, which broke dormancy by month's end.







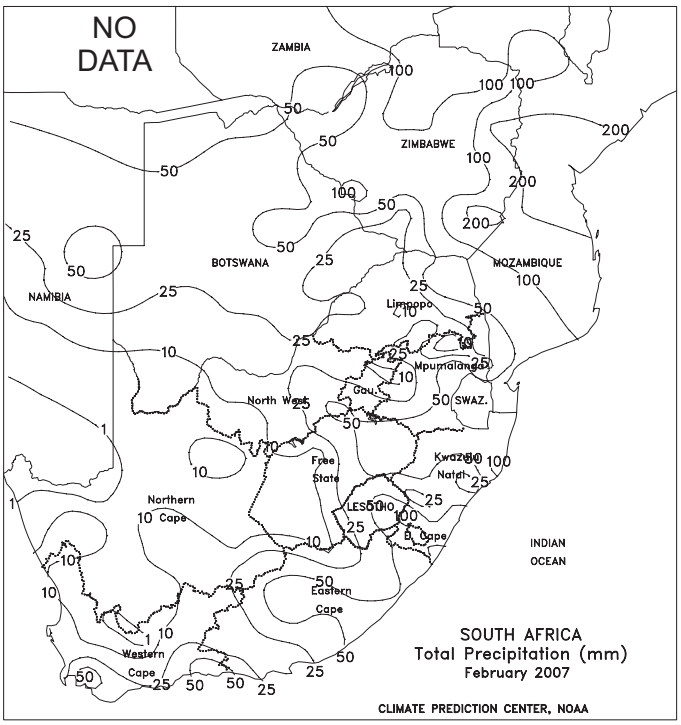


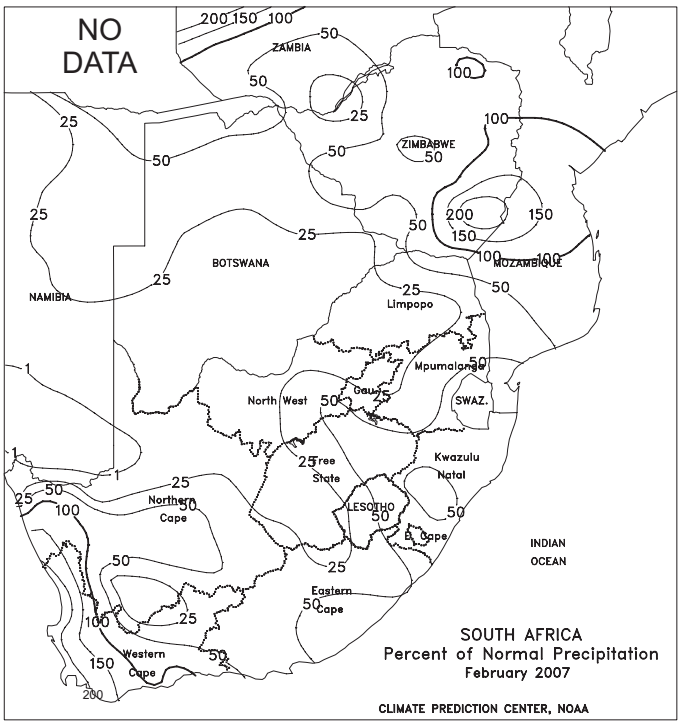


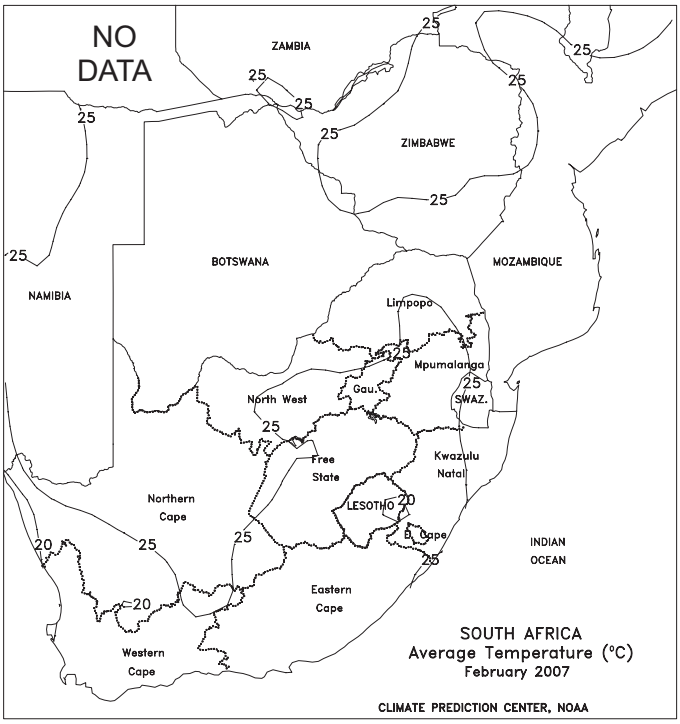
SOUTH AFRICA

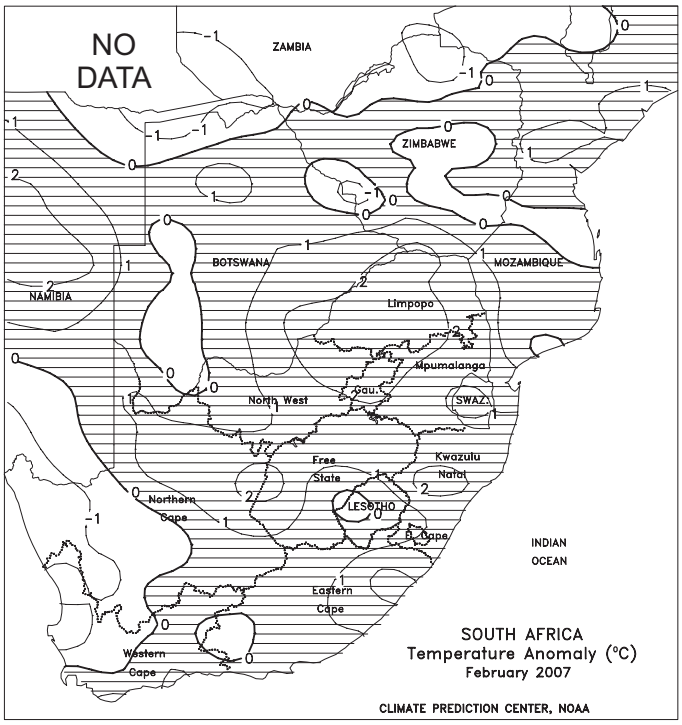
Drought continued across the corn belt, compounding stress on immature corn and other summer crops and promoting premature maturation. Little or no rain fell in the main commercial corn areas of North West and Free State while in the eastern corn belt, showers were widely scattered and light (only isolated weekly amounts exceeding 25 mm). In addition, above-normal temperatures (averaging 1-3 degrees C above normal, with highs in the lower and middle 30s degrees C) exacerbated the impact of the dryness on rapidly maturing crops. Scattered showers (10-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) boosted irrigation reserves for sugarcane and other summer crops in southern growing areas of KwaZulu-Natal and neighboring locations of Eastern Cape. Mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather elsewhere in the Cape Provinces promoted maturation and harvesting of crops, including wine grapes and other products of the Western Cape.

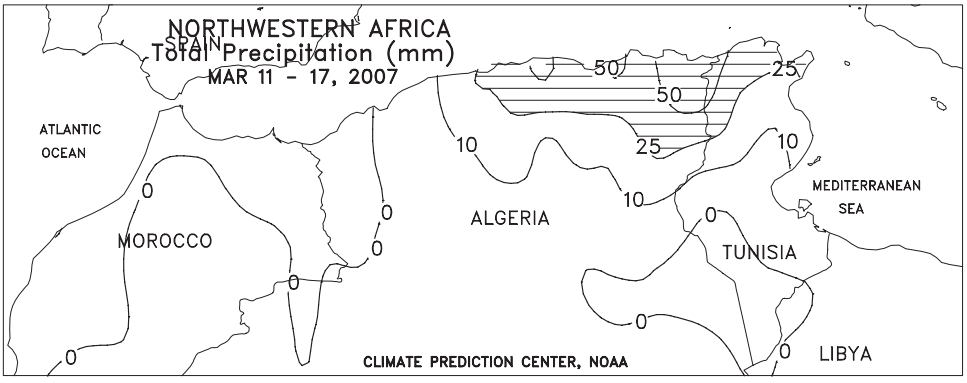
During February, worsening drought led to significant declines in the yield potential of corn and other summer crops across much of the nation, particularly primary corn areas of North West and Free State. In addition, the unseasonable warmth and dryness (temperatures averaging 1-2 degrees C above normal, with precipitation averaging about 50 percent of normal) in the eastern corn belt hastened maturation of crops that had experienced favorable weather earlier in the growing season. Elsewhere, below-normal February rainfall, accompanied by warmer-than-normal weather, maintained high irrigation requirements for sugarcane and other summer crops in KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape.





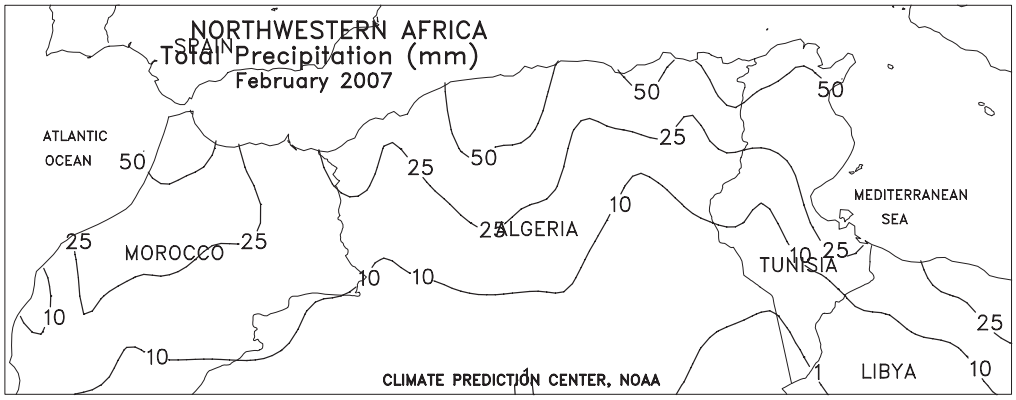


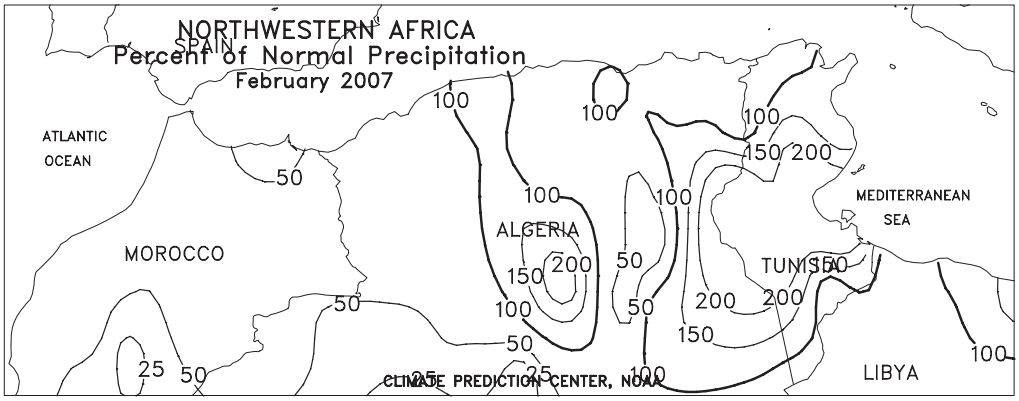


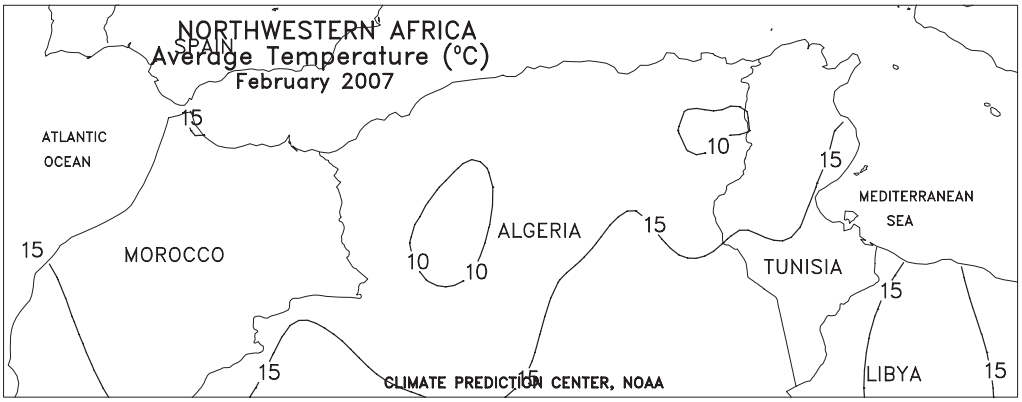


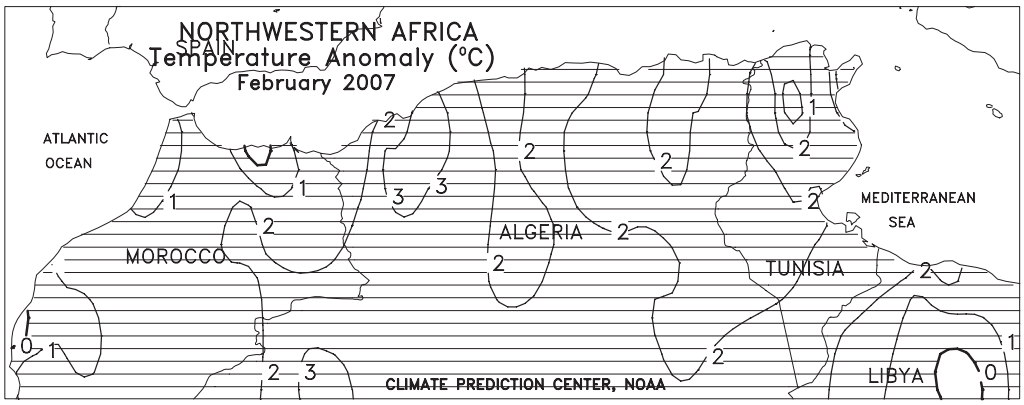
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

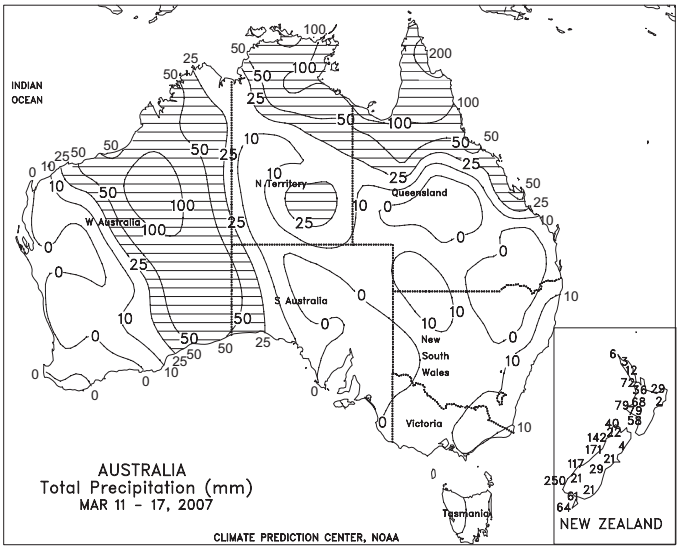
Worsening drought across western growing areas contrasted with persistent rain farther east. High pressure maintained unfavorably dry weather in Morocco and western Algeria, worsening drought and likely causing significant stress and yield reductions to heading winter wheat. Most of Morocco has received less than 50 percent of normal rainfall since early September, with the last significant rain occurring in mid-February. In contrast, a slow-moving Mediterranean storm system triggered locally heavy showers (25-100 mm) from central Algeria eastward into Tunisia, maintaining favorable crop prospects but causing local flooding. In February, below-normal rainfall reduced soil moisture and increased stress on vegetative to heading winter grains across much of the region. Crop prospects have been significantly reduced in Morocco due to chronic dryness, while increasing shower activity provided relief to eastern growing areas by month's end.


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


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


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

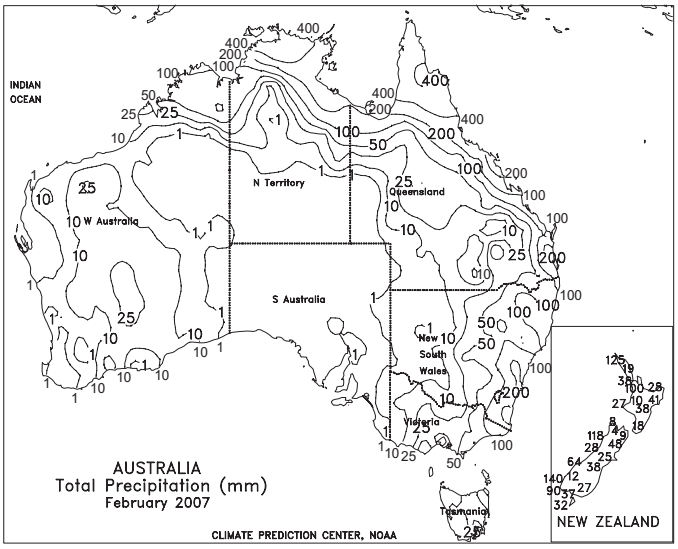

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
February 2007
SPAIN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
TUNISIA
LIBYA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

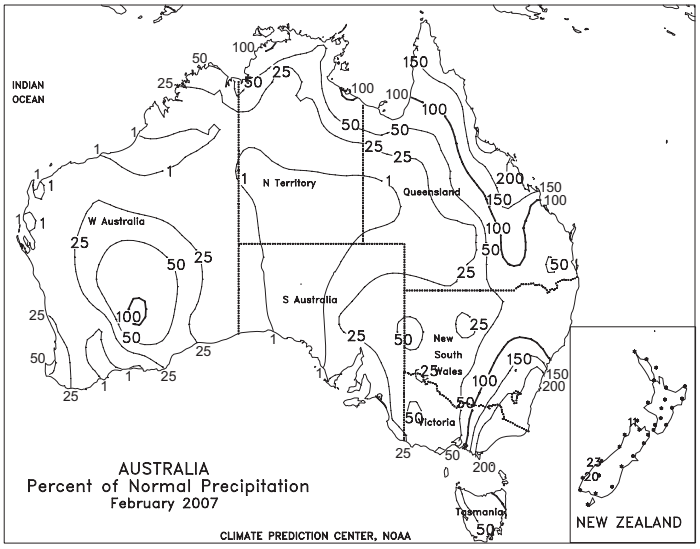


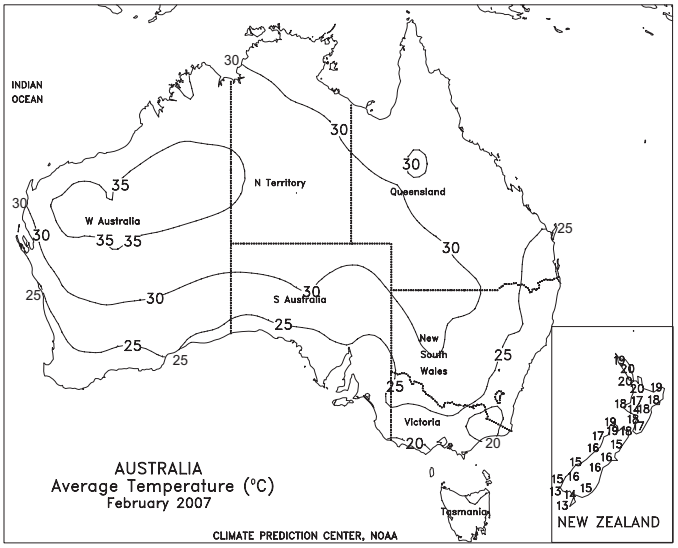
AUSTRALIA

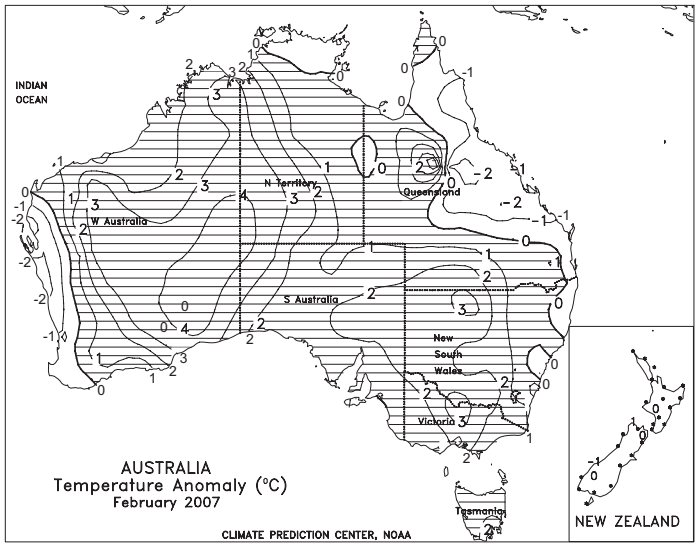
In central and southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, hot, dry weather favored cotton and sorghum maturation and harvesting. Temperatures averaged 2 to 3 degrees C above normal, with maximum temperatures in the upper 30s to lower 40s degrees C. Elsewhere, mostly dry weather (generally less than 3 mm) offered no drought relief to major winter grain areas in western and southeastern Australia.

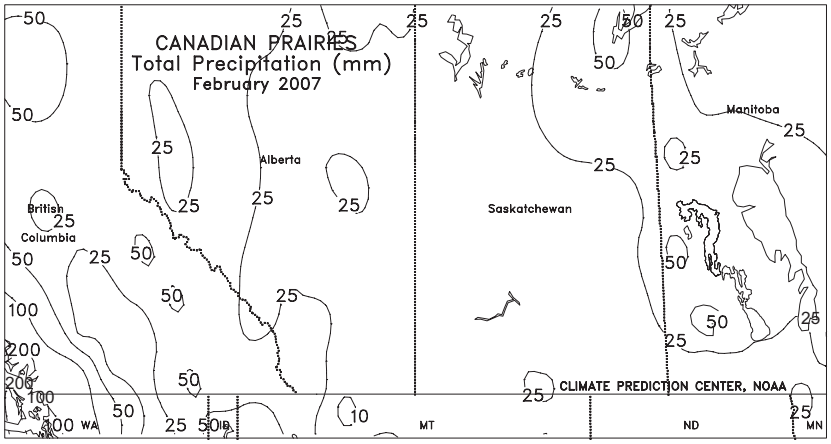
In February, periodic showers boosted local moisture supplies for immature cotton and sorghum in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales. Locally heavy rain came too late in the growing season, however, to significantly improve prospects for drought-stressed summer crops. The rain likely raised concerns about the quality of maturing crops in some areas.

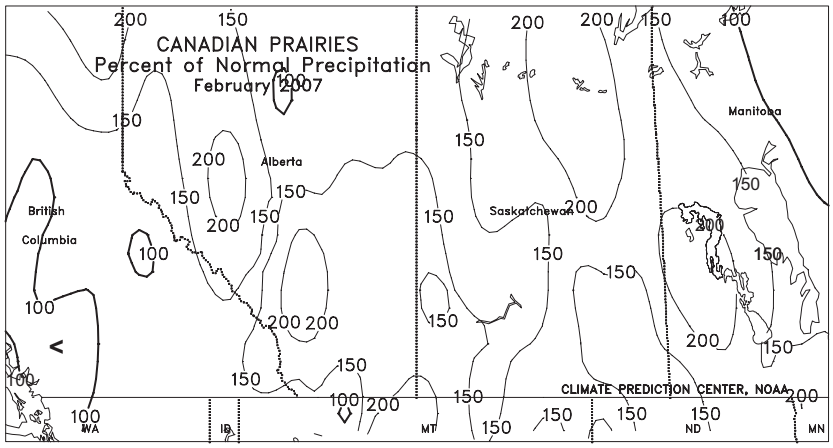


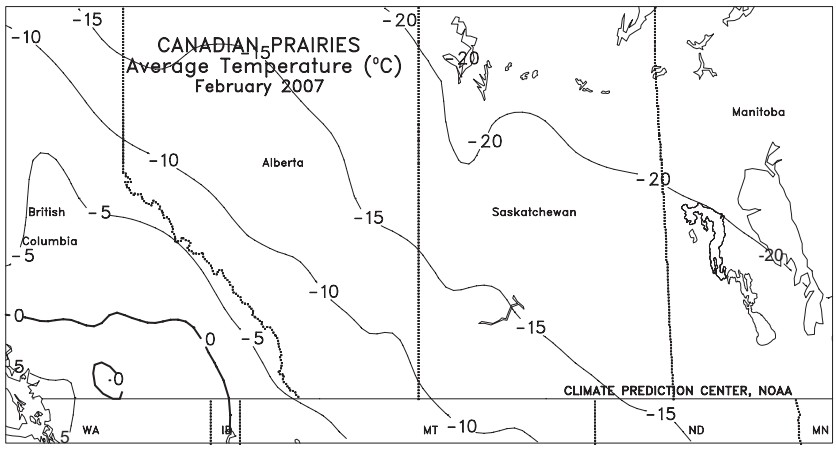


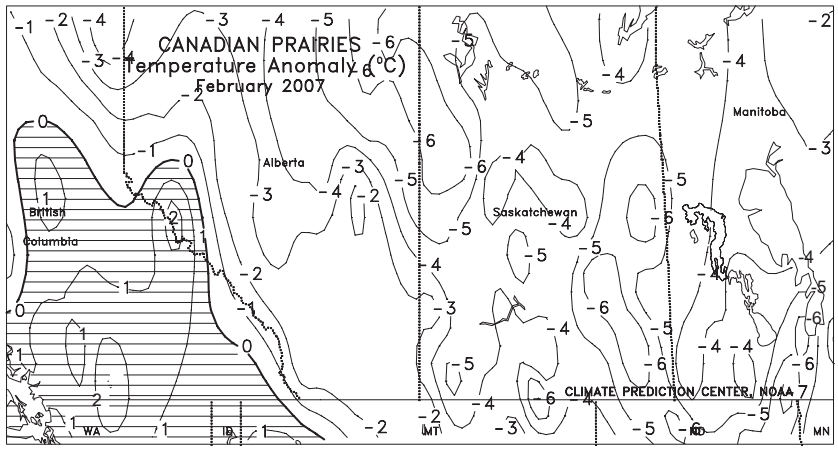


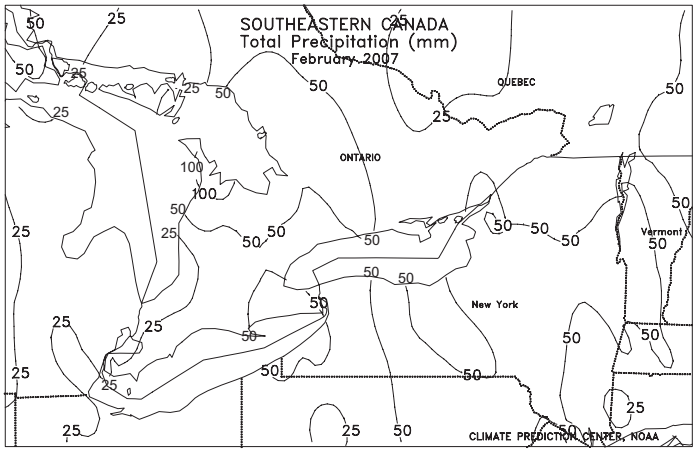


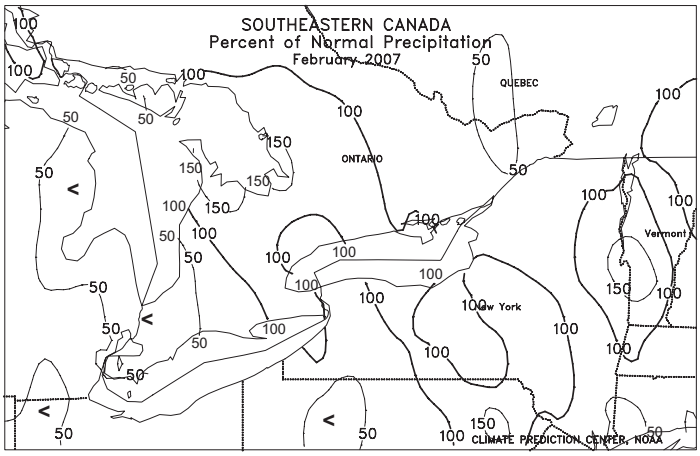

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Total Precipitation (mm)
February 2007
Alberta
Saskatchewan
Manitoba
British Columbia
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
WA
ID
MT
ND
MN

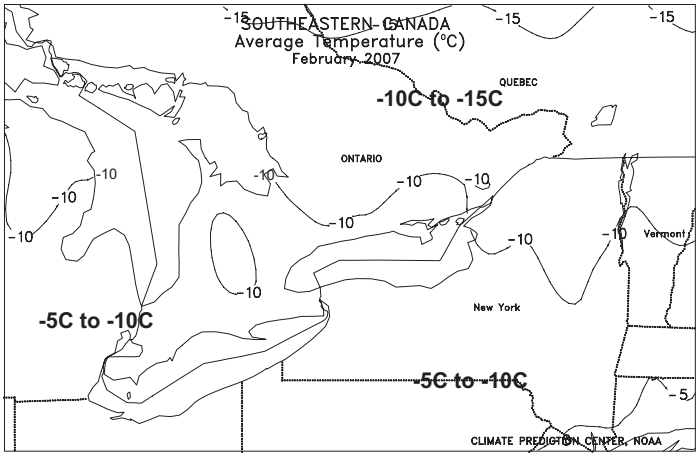

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Percent of Normal Precipitation
February 2007
Alberta
Saskatchewan
Manitoba
British Columbia
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
WA
ID
MT
ND
MN

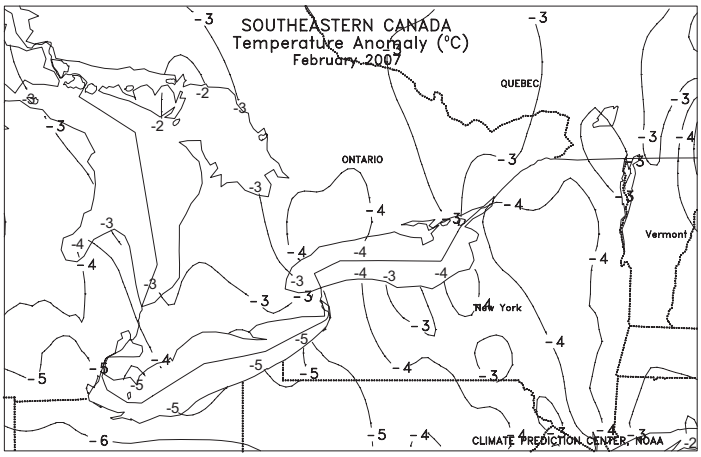

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Average Temperature (°C)
February 2007
Alberta
Saskatchewan
Manitoba
British Columbia
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
WA
ID
MT
ND
MN

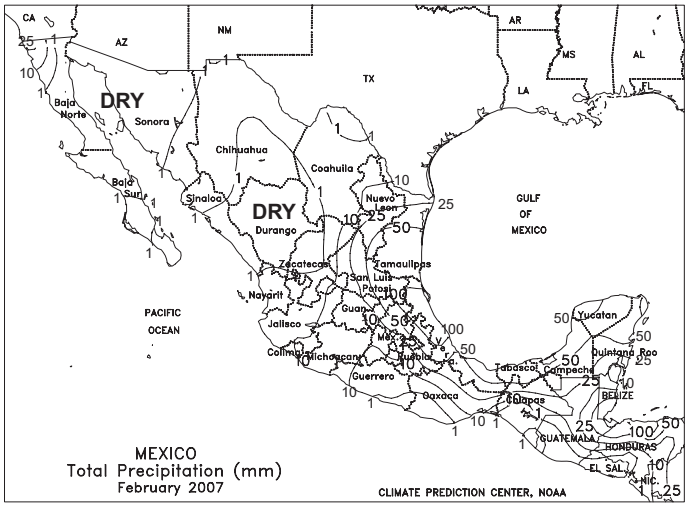

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
February 2007
Alberta
Saskatchewan
Manitoba
British Columbia
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
WA
ID
MT
ND
MN

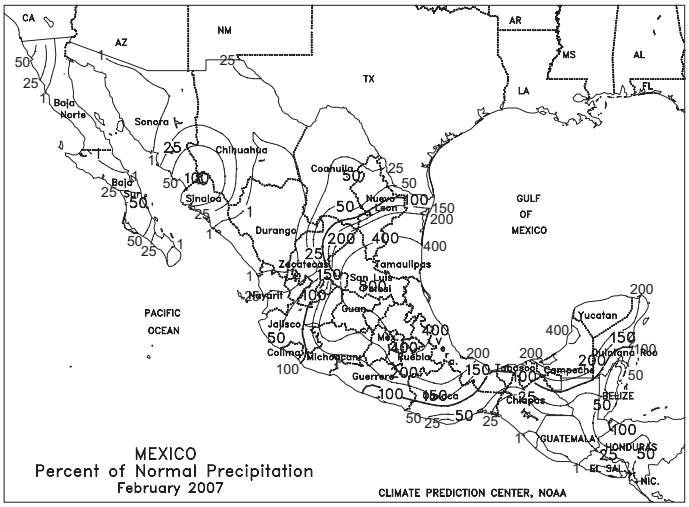

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Total Precipitation (mm)
February 2007
QUEBEC
ONTARIO
Vermont
New York
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

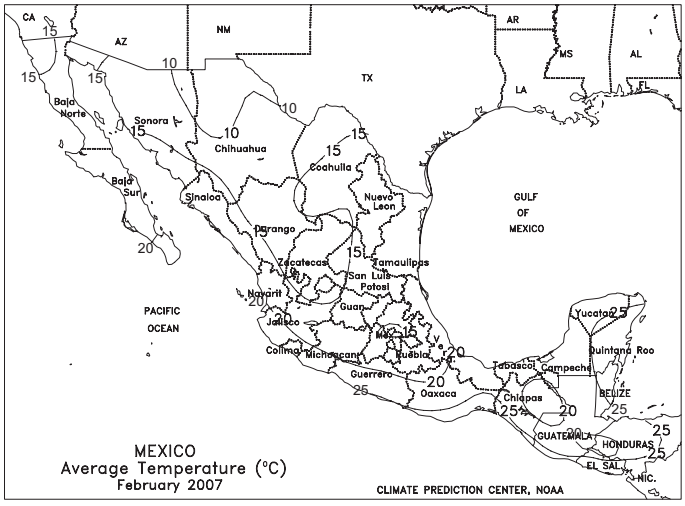

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
February 2007
QUEBEC
ONTARIO
Vermont
New York
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

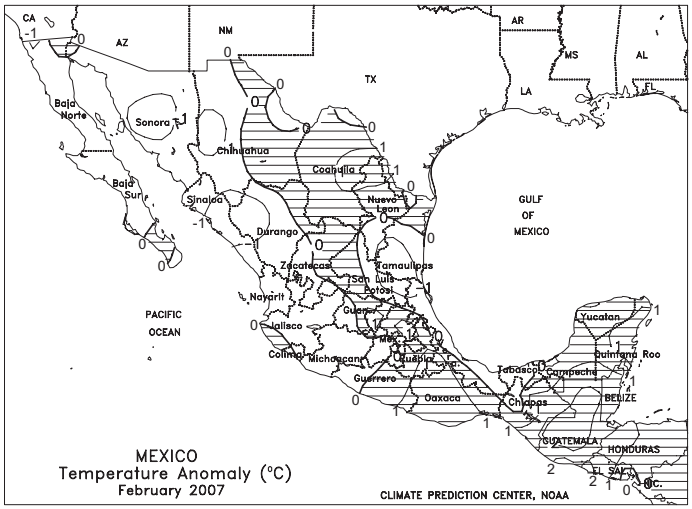

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Average Temperature (°C)
February 2007
QUEBEC
-10C to -15C
ONTARIO
Vermont
New York
-5C to -10C
-5C to -10C
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

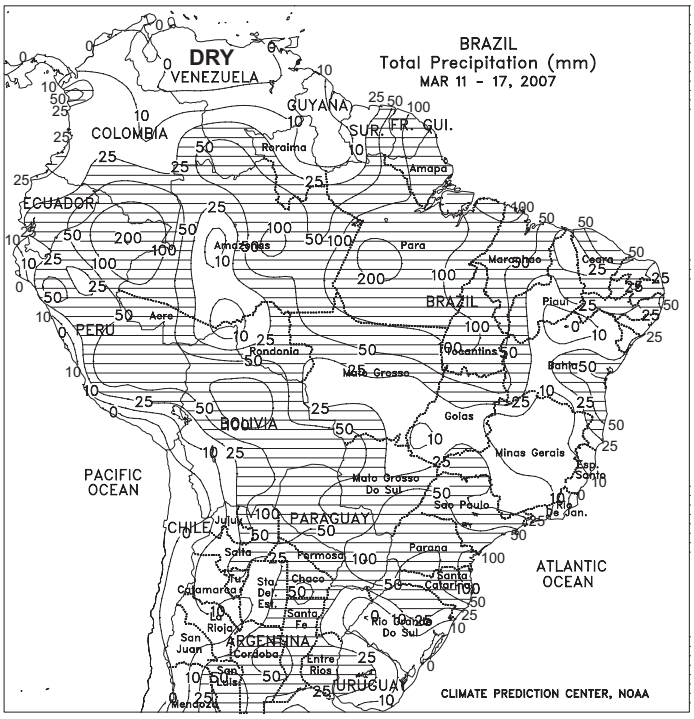

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
February 2007
QUEBEC
ONTARIO
Vermont
New York
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


DRY
DRY
PACIFIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
MEXICO
Total Precipitation (mm)
February 2007
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


PACIFIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
MEXICO
Percent of Normal Precipitation
February 2007
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


PACIFIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
MEXICO
Average Temperature (°C)
February 2007
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

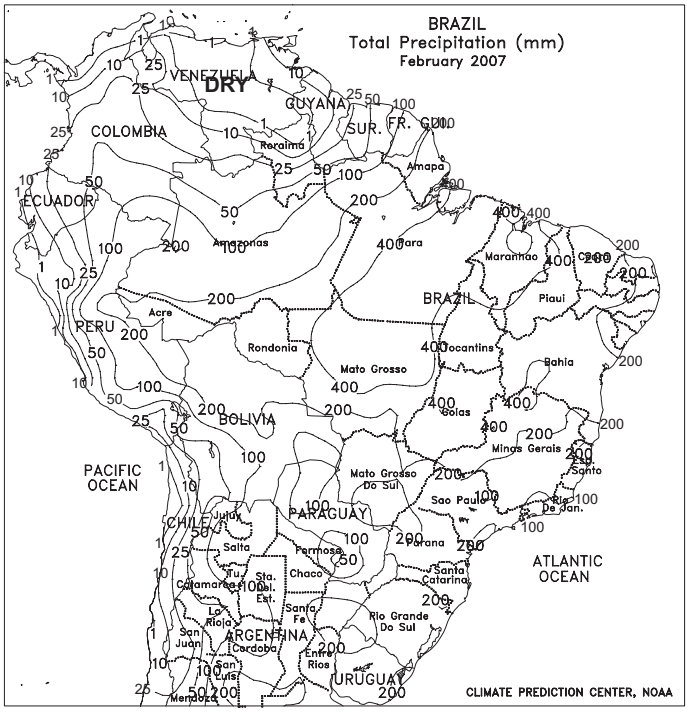

PACIFIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
MEXICO
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
February 2007
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

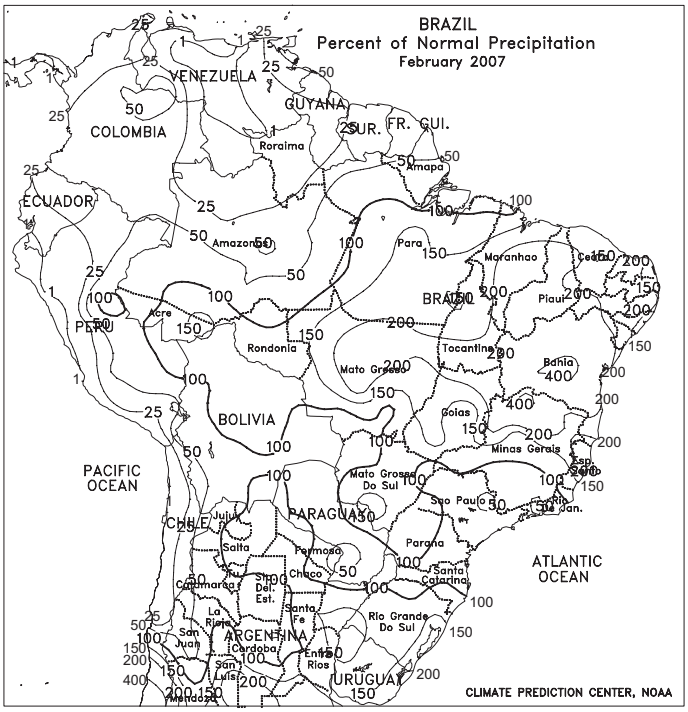


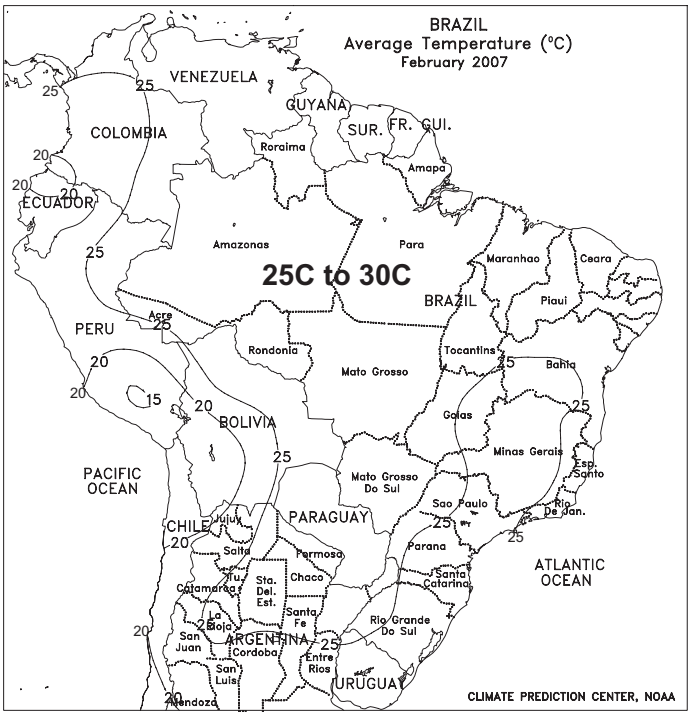
BRAZIL

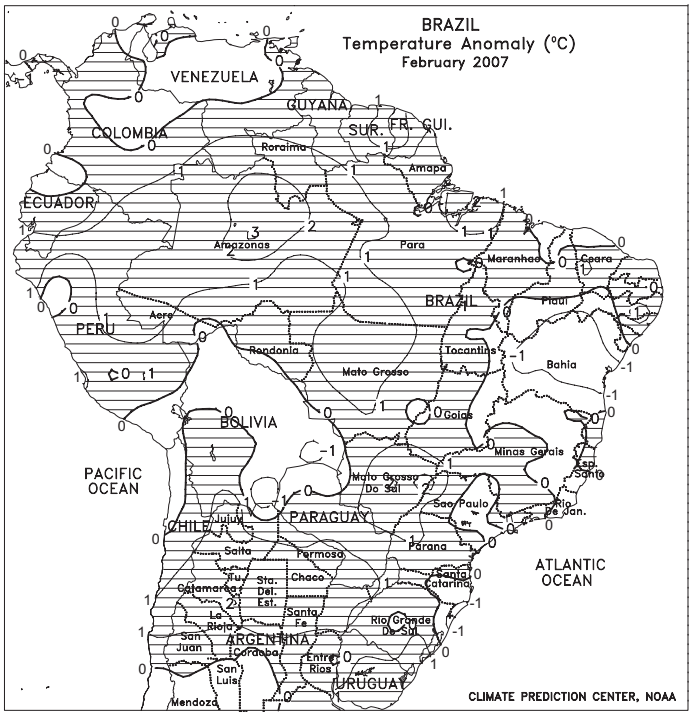
For most of the week, dry, warmer-than-normal weather dominated major soybean areas of the Center-West region (Mato Grosso, Goias, and Mato Grosso do Sul), fostering rapid harvesting of soybeans, corn, and other maturing summer row crops. At week's end, scattered showers (10-25 mm or more) likely caused some disruptions in seasonal fieldwork, but the moisture was timely for winter corn and immature summer crops, including cotton. Rain (25-50 mm or more) also covered summer grain and oilseed areas of southern Brazil (Parana to Rio Grande do Sul), boosting moisture for immature summer grains and oilseeds and winter corn, while causing minor delays in harvests. Elsewhere, unseasonable warmth and dryness promoted growth of coffee in southern Minas Gerais and Espirito Santo, with showers (greater than 25 mm) developing at week's end in citrus and coffee areas of Sao Paulo and western Minas Gerais. Moderate to heavy showers (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) maintained late-season moisture reserves for soybeans in the northeastern interior, and scattered showers (generally greater than 25 mm) continued over sugarcane and cocoa areas along the northeastern coast.

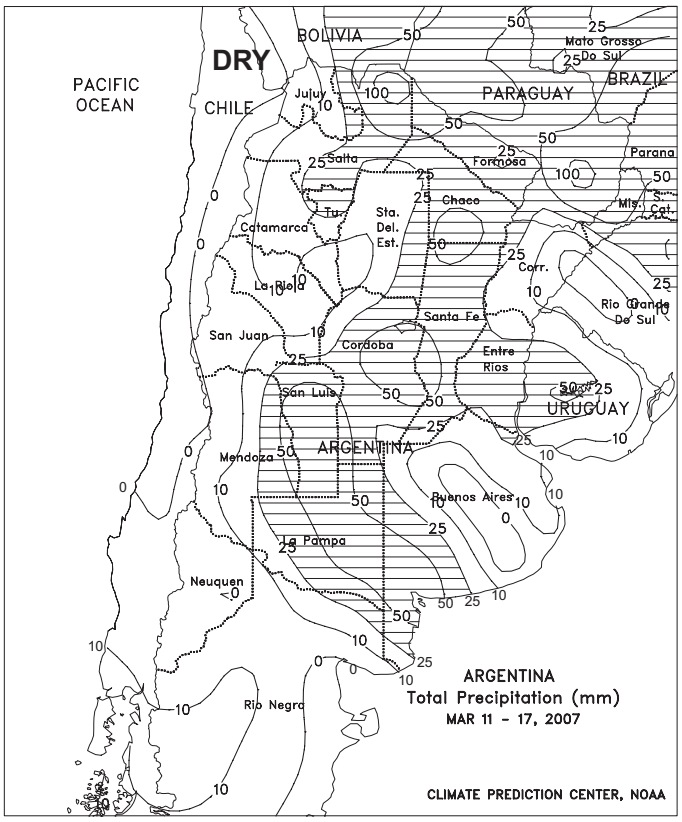
In February, near- to above-normal rainfall maintained adequate to abundant moisture for corn, soybeans, and other summer crops throughout most major growing areas of Brazil. An exception was in Sao Paulo and southern Minas Gerais, where drier-than-normal conditions helped to alleviate excessive wetness for development of citrus and coffee. In Mato Grosso, pockets of locally excessive rain raised some concern for maturing soybeans. Despite the rain, however, Brazil's soybean harvest reportedly made good progress. Monthly temperatures averaged near to above normal throughout Brazil, promoting crop growth in generally well-watered agricultural areas.







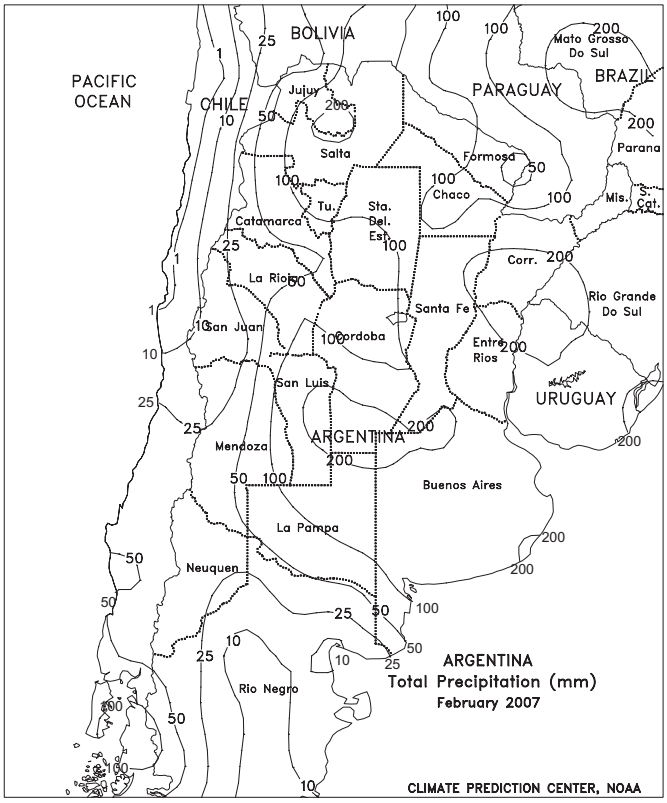


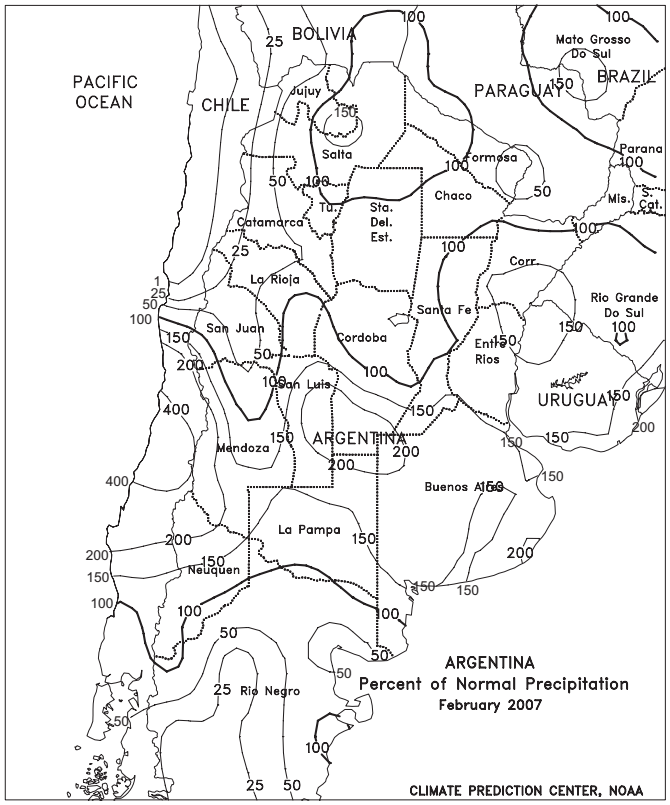


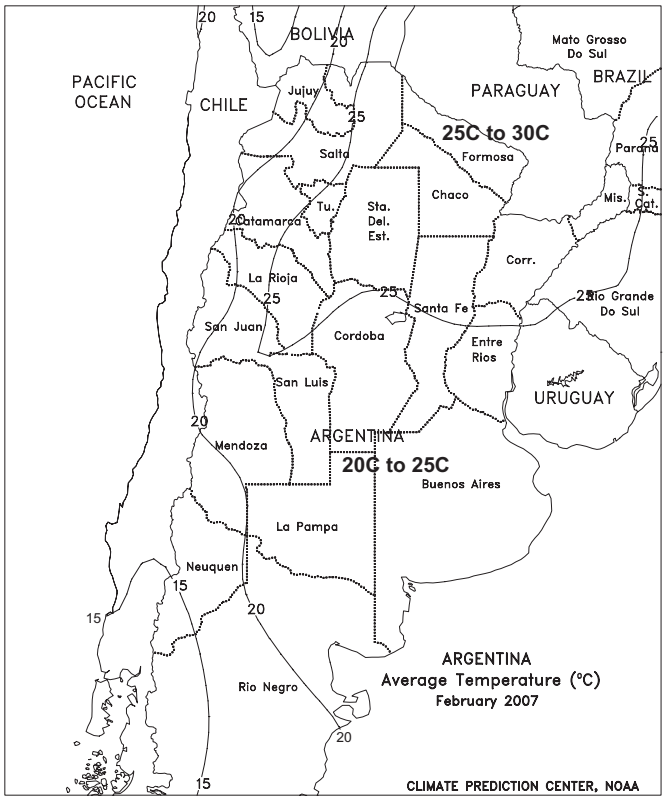
ARGENTINA

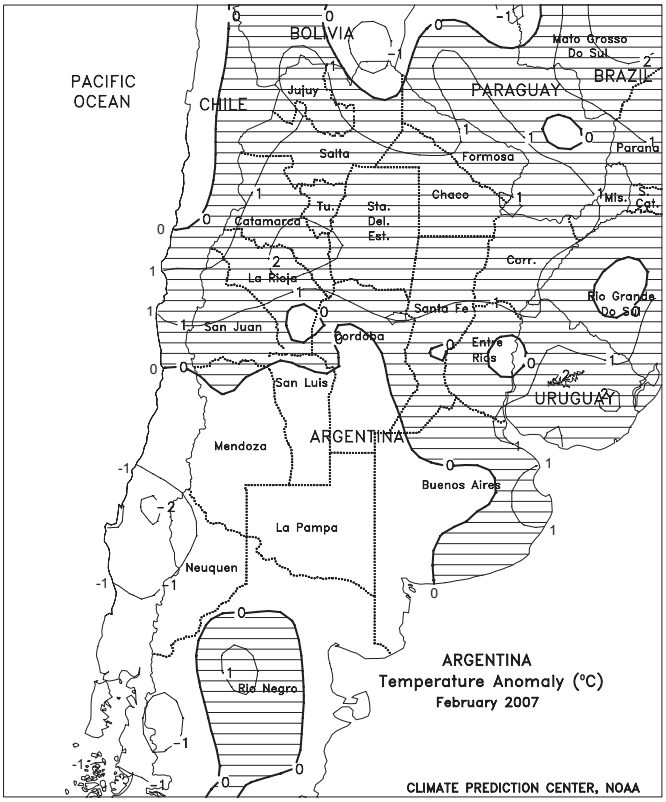
Moderate to heavy showers (10-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) covered most major summer crop areas of central and northern Argentina. An exception was central and northern Buenos Aires, where mostly dry, seasonably warm weather promoted growth of filling to maturing grains and oilseeds after 2 weeks of above-normal rainfall. In Entre Rios, moderate rain (greater than 25 mm) maintained unfavorably wet conditions for maturing crops, although amounts were lighter than in recent weeks. Farther north, scattered showers (greater than 25 mm) increased moisture for immature summer crops but the rainfall was untimely for maturing cotton. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture (SAGPyA), sunflowers were 62 percent harvested as of March 15, compared with 52 percent last season. Harvesting was 42 percent complete in Buenos Aires, Argentina's largest producer of sunseed, compared with 28 percent last year.

Throughout February, conditions remained mostly favorable for reproductive to filling summer grains and oilseeds, although unseasonable dryness lingered in southern fringe growing areas of La Pampa and Buenos Aires for much of the period. Temperatures averaged near normal in the main summer grain and oilseed areas of central Argentina and slightly above normal farther north, promoting development of cotton and other summer crops.


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


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


PACIFIC OCEAN
CHILE
BOLIVIA
PARAGUAY
BRAZIL
URUGUAY
ARGENTINA
25C to 30C
20C to 25C
Jujuy
Salta
Formosa
Chaco
Tu.
Sta. Del. Est.
Catamarca
La Rioja
San Juan
Cordoba
Santa Fe
Entre Rios
Corr.
San Luis
Mendoza
Buenos Aires
La Pampa
Neuquen
Rio Negro
Mato Grosso Do Sul
Parana
Mis.
S. Cat.
Rio Grande Do Sul
ARGENTINA
Average Temperature (°C)
February 2007
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


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

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