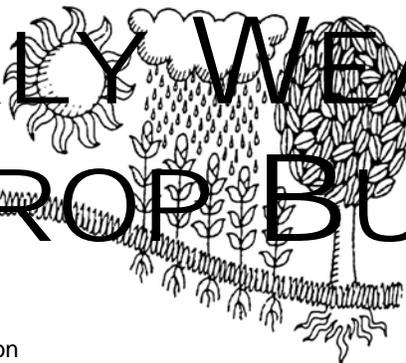
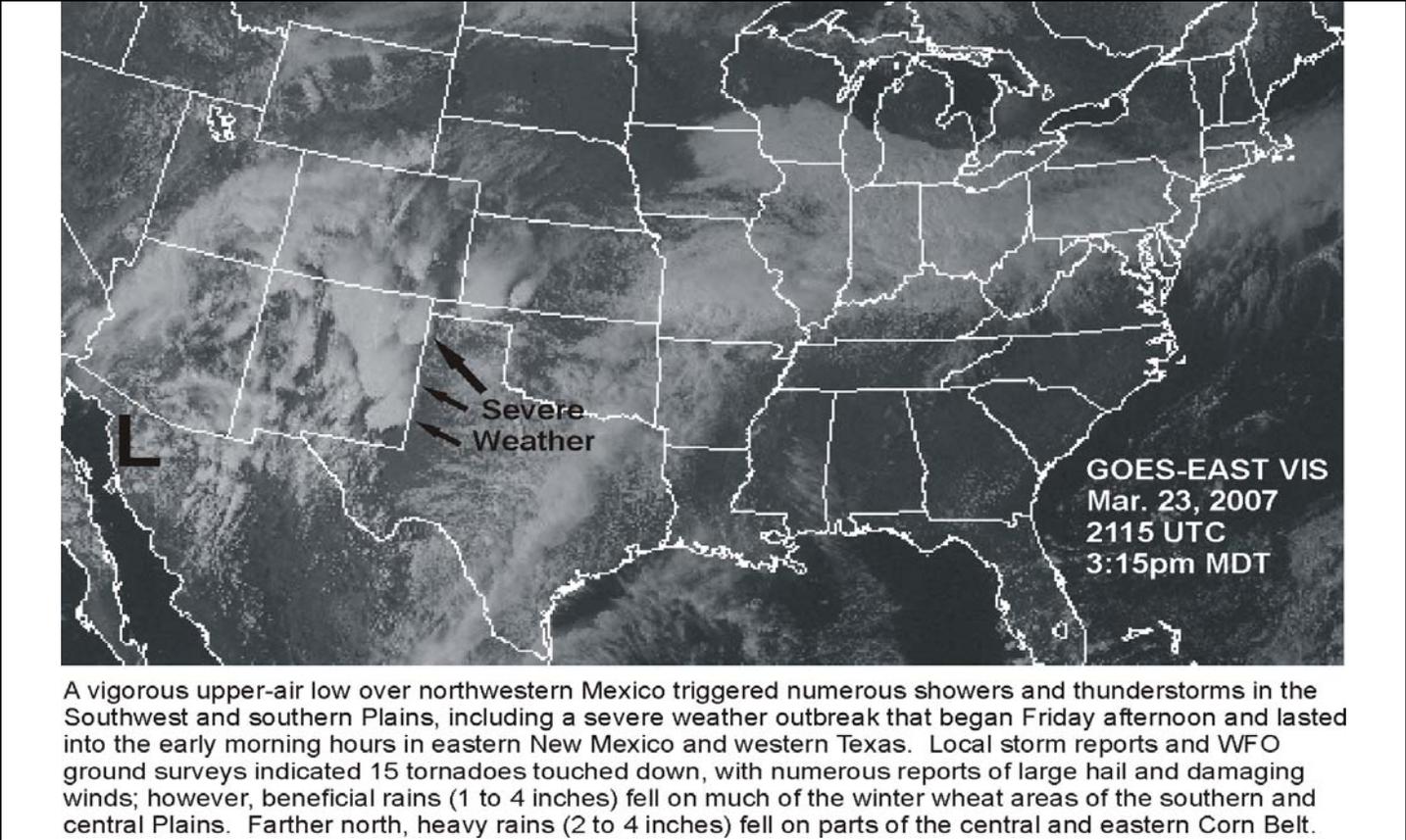


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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

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



HIGHLIGHTS March 18 - 24, 2007

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

For the second consecutive week, above-normal temperatures prevailed nearly nationwide. Weekly readings averaged more than 15°F above normal across parts of the **nation's mid-section**, including the **central Plains**. Colder-than-normal weather was confined to the **Northeast**, where a few locations noted temperatures at least 5°F below normal. **Western** warmth promoted rapid crop development, but continued to prematurely melt high-elevation snow packs. Early melting could leave much of the **West** vulnerable to an array of late-summer

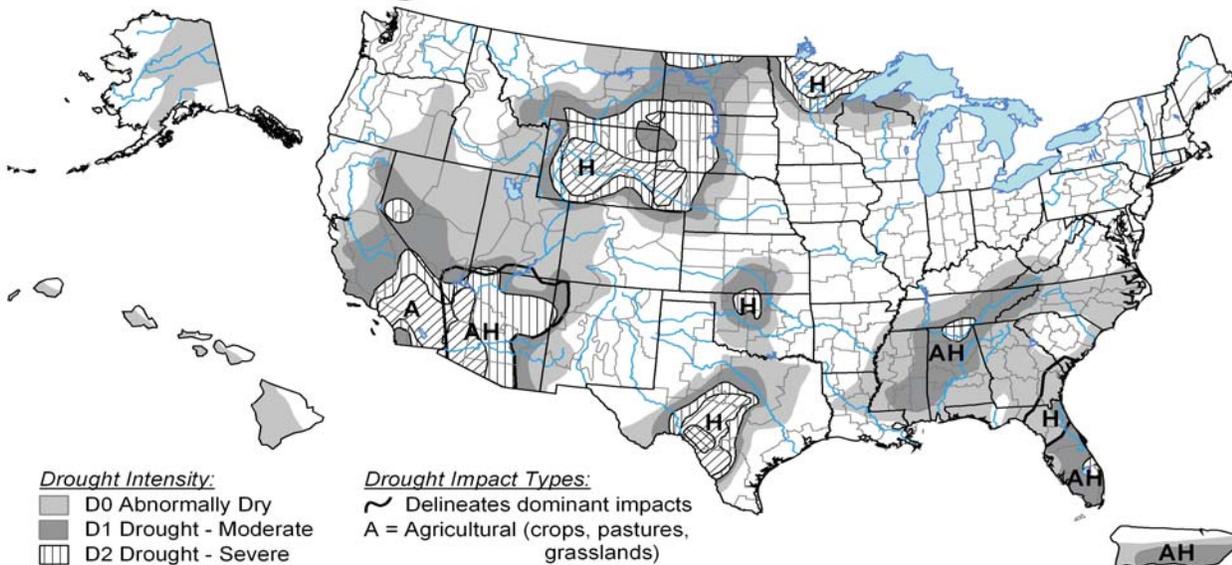
(Continued on page 5)

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U.S. Drought Monitor

March 20, 2007
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



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

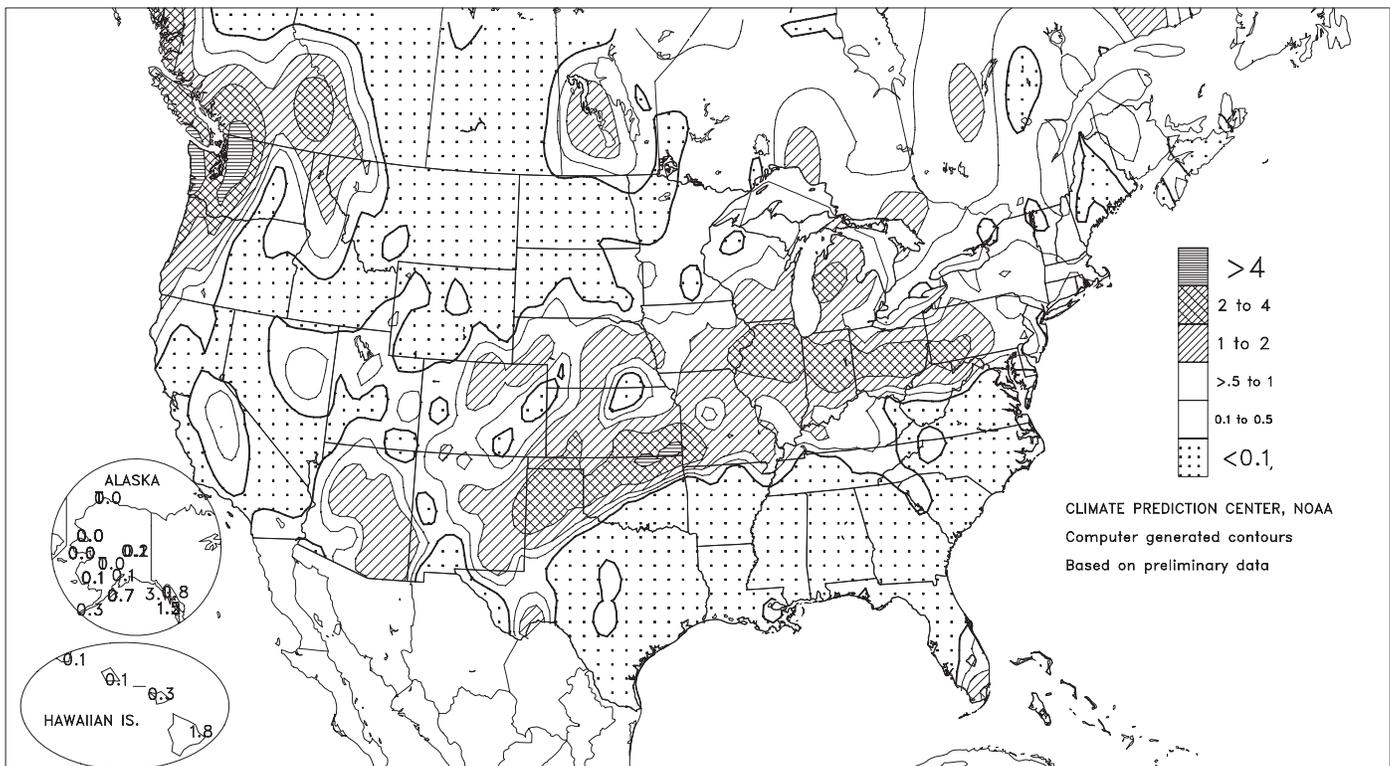
<http://drought.unl.edu/dm>



Released Thursday, March 22, 2007
Author: Brad Rippey, U.S. Department of Agriculture

Total Precipitation (Inches)

MAR 18 - 24, 2007



Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 24, 2007

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						4-INCH SOIL TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS					
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN SINCE MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL IN SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
	MISSISSIPPI																			
ND TUNICA 1W	79	56	85	42	67	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.66	-	7.83	-	71	61	0	0	0	0	
LYON	81	55	87	42	68	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.44	-	6.02	-	70	59	0	0	0	0	
VANCE	78	53	84	40	66	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.49	-	5.94	-	70	59	0	0	0	0	
PERTHSHIRE	79	55	85	42	67	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.62	-	7.20	-	74	60	0	0	0	0	
SCOTT	80	56	84	46	68	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.31	-	6.66	-	74	61	0	0	0	0	
NE VERONA	77	52	83	43	65	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.42	-	5.93	-	74	57	0	0	0	0	
SD STONEVILLE x	78	57	83	40	68	13	0.00	-1.31	0.00	0.47	10	8.18	57	75	61	0	0	0	0	
INDIANOLA 1S*	80	54	84	46	67	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.50	-	-	-	72	61	0	0	0	0	
INVERNESS 5E	80	56	84	47	68	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.11	-	6.80	-	73	62	0	0	0	0	
SIDON	81	55	86	45	68	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.09	-	6.17	-	77	61	0	0	0	0	
NORTH ISSAQUENA	80	56	84	52	68	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.29	-	7.41	-	71	62	0	0	0	0	
SILVER CITY	80	56	84	49	68	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.08	-	5.73	-	72	60	0	0	0	0	
ONWARD	79	55	84	51	67	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.08	-	6.99	-	73	62	0	0	0	0	
MAYDAY	80	54	84	48	67	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.48	-	7.07	-	68	59	0	0	0	0	
MISSOURI																				
NW CORNING	67	45	80	32	56	14	0.47	-0.12	0.40	0.85	50	1.68	48	-	-	0	1	5	0	
ALBANY	64	44	77	28	54	11	0.55	-0.15	0.32	1.38	71	2.43	56	52	45	0	1	4	0	
ST. JOSEPH	65	46	75	31	56	12	0.74	0.29	0.45	1.31	85	2.54	74	-	-	0	1	5	0	
NC LINNEUS	64	44	77	25	55	12	1.36	0.85	0.88	2.06	125	4.05	106	52	45	0	1	3	1	
BRUNSWICK	66	46	78	31	56	11	0.66	0.08	0.27	1.74	95	2.94	59	55	48	0	1	3	0	
NE NOVELTY	64	44	75	24	54	10	1.63	1.23	0.95	2.82	160	6.33	141	53	44	0	2	5	1	
MONROE CITY	65	43	77	23	55	10	1.20	0.66	0.58	2.06	106	5.85	115	53	45	0	2	5	1	
WC GREEN RIDGE	68	51	76	31	59	14	0.11	-0.55	0.09	1.32	62	4.13	71	58	50	0	1	3	0	
C AUXVASSE	67	47	80	27	57	13	0.47	-0.28	0.17	1.44	69	5.38	95	54	47	0	1	4	0	
SANBORN FIELD	67	49	79	30	58	12	0.41	-0.30	0.19	1.66	76	5.33	86	57	48	0	1	4	0	
COLUMBIA	67	48	78	29	57	11	0.50	-0.22	0.27	1.69	79	5.61	92	-	-	0	1	4	0	
VERSAILLES	69	52	78	31	60	12	1.33	0.61	1.05	2.07	91	5.81	96	57	50	0	1	3	1	
EC COOK STATION	71	49	81	26	60	12	0.49	-0.59	0.20	0.88	33	6.55	93	56	50	0	1	4	0	
SW LAMAR	70	54	76	33	61	13	2.13	1.32	1.57	3.41	129	6.83	100	61	53	0	0	3	2	
SE DELTA	71	48	81	29	59	10	0.17	-0.73	0.11	1.11	40	9.84	109	58	51	0	1	2	0	
CHARLESTON	72	52	80	31	62	13	0.58	-0.17	0.43	1.33	49	10.24	110	62	51	0	1	2	0	
GLENNONVILLE	73	53	82	35	63	12	0.61	-0.15	0.60	0.63	24	10.14	116	61	53	0	0	2	1	
CLARKTON	73	51	83	35	62	11	0.34	-0.42	0.31	0.67	25	10.30	116	66	52	0	0	2	0	
PORTAGEVILLE DC	75	54	83	37	64	13	0.18	-0.67	0.18	0.43	14	9.89	99	67	54	0	0	1	0	
PORTAGEVILLE LF	75	54	84	37	64	13	0.18	-0.68	0.18	0.48	16	8.56	86	66	53	0	0	1	0	
STEELE	76	53	86	38	64	13	0.16	-0.66	0.14	0.45	14	7.77	74	66	55	0	0	2	0	
CARDWELL	75	52	84	37	63	11	0.20	-0.68	0.20	0.35	11	9.34	91	68	53	0	0	1	0	

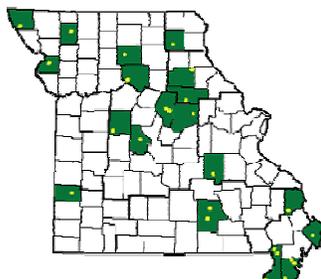
Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. * Beasley Lake. X Based on 1971-2000 normals. - Sufficient data not available.

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

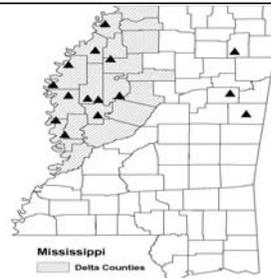
Missouri: NW = Northwest; NC = North Central; NE = Northeast; WC = West Central; C = Central; EC = East Central; SW = Southwest; SE = Southeast.

Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Extremely warm, dry conditions prevailed in the Delta, resulting in increased irrigation use as rainfall deficits accrued. Some extreme highs fell just a few degrees short of 90 degrees F, causing weekly averages to spike well above normal for this time of year—as much as 13 degrees F in Stoneville. Soil temperatures followed suit, warming due to the continuous sunshine and lack of moisture.

Missouri Weather Stations



Mississippi Weather Stations

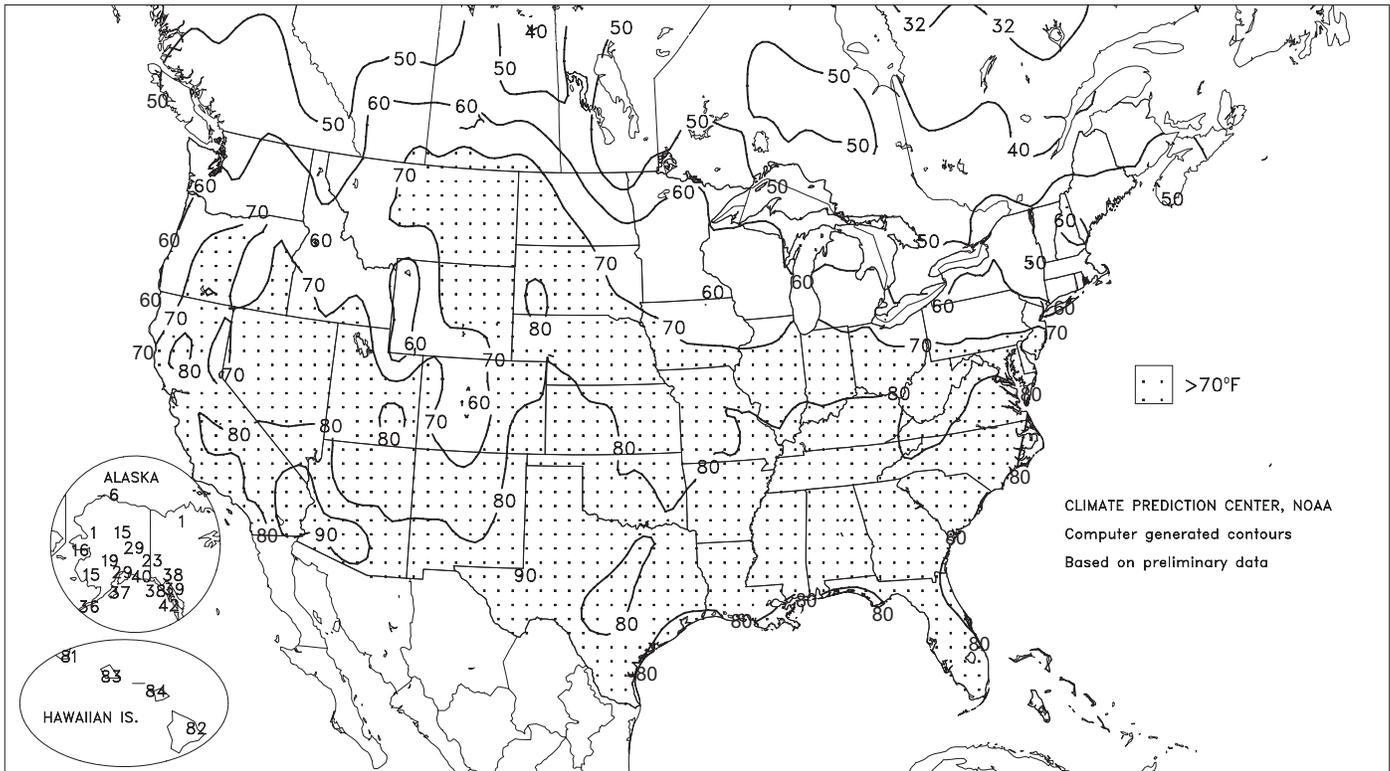


Note: For information on the weather stations in Missouri, please visit: <http://agebb.missouri.edu/weather/stations/index.htm>

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

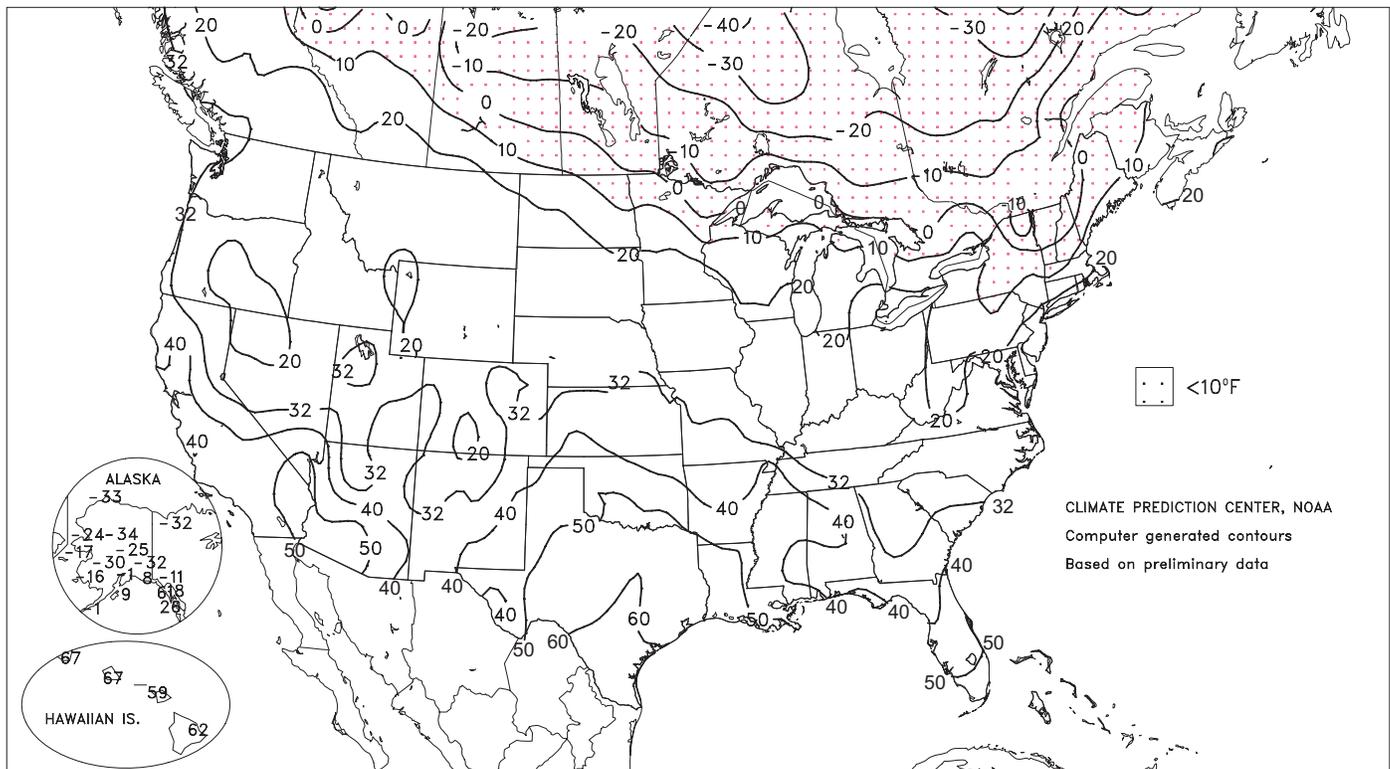
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

MAR 18 - 24, 2007



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

MAR 18 - 24, 2007



(Continued from front cover)

problems, such as low stream flows, reduced irrigation supplies, and a potentially longer-than-average wildfire season. Despite the warmth, parts of the **West** received a brief shot of beneficial precipitation, with some heavier amounts noted in the **Southwest** and **Pacific Northwest**. **Southwestern** moisture boosted topsoil moisture reserves but failed to significantly improve long-term water supply prospects, while **Northwestern** showers aided pastures and winter grains. Farther east, widespread rain soaked the **central and southern Plains**, maintaining generally favorable conditions for vegetative winter wheat. However, strong thunderstorms caused local wind damage and spawned several tornadoes from March 23-25. Meanwhile, rain also fell from the **middle Mississippi Valley into the eastern Corn Belt**, perpetuating lowland flooding and causing additional delays in pre-planting fieldwork. In sharp contrast, warm, dry weather prevailed across the **South**, where spring planting and other fieldwork advanced with few delays. However, worsening **Southeastern** drought also boosted irrigation demands and increased stress on pastures and emerging, rain-fed summer crops.

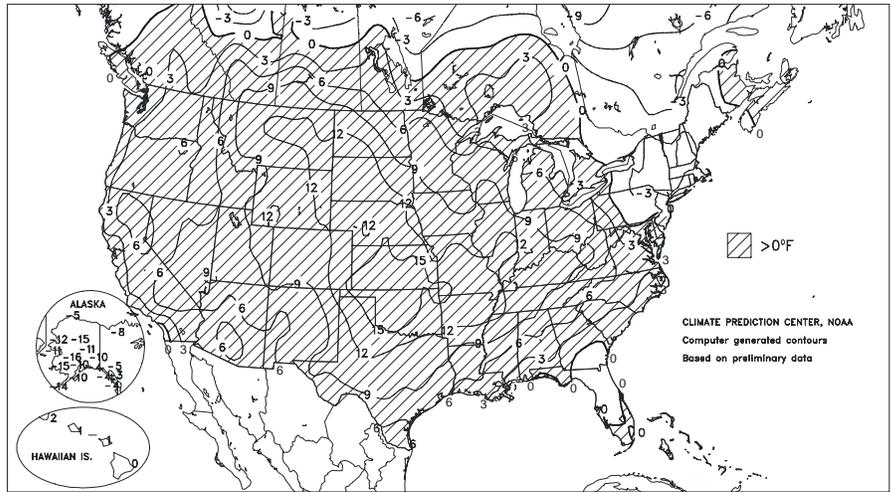
Record-setting warmth continued early in the week across the **West**, then briefly subsided. In **southern California**, March 18 featured a daily-record high for the seventh consecutive day in **Bishop** (82°F) and sixth consecutive day in **Needles** (93°F). Two days later, **Rapid City, SD** (83°F on March 20), eclipsed its monthly standard of 82°F, set most recently on March 12, 2007. Toward week's end, warmth spread into the **South** and returned to the **West**. Daily-record highs for March 24 included 86°F in **Raleigh-Durham, NC**; 82°F in **Modesto, CA**; and 76°F in **Havre, MT**. On March 25, the national month-to-date tally of daily-record highs surpassed 1,000, representing the highest March number since 2004.

Showers and thunderstorms developed from the **central Plains into the Northeast** on March 20, when **Wichita, KS** (2.21 inches), netted a daily-record rainfall. The following day, additional daily-record totals included 1.07 inches in **Chicago, IL**, and 0.97 inch in **Muskegon, MI**. Elsewhere in **Michigan**, **Flint** (1.05 inches on March 22) also collected a daily-record sum. Meanwhile in **Florida**, significant shower activity was confined to the southeastern coastal region, where **Miami** (0.86 inch) measured a record total for March 22.

Late in the week, precipitation intensified in a broad area from the **Southwest into the Midwest and Northeast**. Elsewhere, severe thunderstorms erupted on the **High Plains**, while heavy precipitation spread into the **Pacific Northwest**. On March 23, daily-record totals in **Ohio** included 1.95 inches in **Columbus** and 1.86 inches in **Dayton**. Records in the **Southwest** for March 23 reached 0.85 inch in **Roswell, NM**, and 0.61 inch in **Douglas, AZ**. Elsewhere in **Arizona**, **Phoenix** received 0.83 inch on March 22-23, accounting for 36 percent of its October 1 - March 24 rainfall and 10 percent of its normal annual total. Meanwhile in the **Northwest**, **Quillayute, WA**, closed the week with consecutive daily-record totals (3.52 and 2.78

Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

MAR 18 - 24, 2007



inches) on March 23 and 24. At week's end, precipitation also spread across the **Rockies** and **Plains**, resulting in daily-record totals on March 24 in locations such as **McCook, NE** (1.01 inches), **Lubbock, TX** (0.93 inch), and **Alamosa, CO** (0.88 inch, including 4.7 inches of snow). Through March 25, **Lubbock's** month-to-date precipitation climbed to 4.98 inches (859 percent of normal), shattering its March 1941 standard of 3.56 inches.

More than a dozen tornadoes were spotted across **eastern New Mexico** and **western Texas** on March 23, followed by several tornado sightings in **northeastern Colorado** the following day. Some of the most destructive storms struck in **New Mexico** at **Logan (Quay County)** and near **Clovis (Curry County)**. Farther east, however, March 1-24 rainfall totaled less than one-half inch and was less than 10 percent of normal in **Mississippi** locations such as **Vicksburg** (0.46 inch), **Greenville** (0.31 inch), and **Greenwood** (0.16 inch). Extremely low month-to-date totals were also noted in **Florida** locations such as **Ft. Myers** (0.13 inch, or 6 percent of normal) and **West Palm Beach** (0.31 inch, or 11 percent).

Cold, dry weather lingered for most of the week across the **Alaskan mainland**, where temperatures averaged as much as 15°F below normal. From February 16 - March 20, **Fairbanks** noted 33 consecutive days with below-normal daily average temperatures. **Fairbanks** also reported a minimum of -10°F or lower on each of those 33 days. Elsewhere, **Alaskan** daily-record lows for March 24 included -30°F in **McGrath** and -27°F in **King Salmon**. Meanwhile, heavy snow continued in **southeastern Alaska**, where **Juneau** set records for both March and seasonal snowfall. Through March 24, **Juneau's** totals climbed to 60.6 and 195.7 inches, respectively. Previous records were 52.6 inches in March 1948 and 194.3 inches from July 1, 1964 - June 30, 1965. Farther south, **Hawaii** experienced a warm week with scattered, generally light showers. Weekly rainfall totaled 1.74 inches in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**, but the March 1-24 sum stood at just 3.69 inches (34 percent of normal). Mainly due to earlier showers, month-to-date rainfall reached 5.67 inches (202 percent of normal) in **Lihue, Kauai**.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 24, 2007

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL, IN, SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F			
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	77	52	84	43	64	8	0.00	-1.42	0.00	1.25	27	6.81	47	74	28	0	0	0	0
AL HUNTSVILLE	76	50	84	36	63	9	0.00	-1.50	0.00	1.12	21	6.46	41	73	42	0	0	0	0
AL MOBILE	77	50	84	41	64	3	0.00	-1.65	0.00	0.99	18	6.15	37	89	43	0	0	0	0
AL MONTGOMERY	80	48	85	40	64	5	0.00	-1.41	0.00	2.06	41	10.04	65	84	30	0	0	0	0
AK ANCHORAGE	24	11	29	-1	18	-9	0.07	-0.04	0.06	0.11	23	1.59	84	72	60	0	7	2	0
AK BARROW	-12	-24	-6	-33	-18	-5	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	200	0.28	117	86	72	0	7	1	0
AK FAIRBANKS	17	-10	29	-25	3	-11	0.11	0.05	0.04	0.22	116	0.85	77	80	70	0	7	3	0
AK JUNEAU	36	27	39	18	32	-2	0.76	0.04	0.43	5.11	184	14.38	124	89	85	0	5	5	0
AK KODIAK	30	16	37	9	23	-10	0.69	-0.47	0.62	0.96	24	13.62	76	70	60	0	7	2	1
AK NOME	8	-10	16	-17	-1	-11	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.05	13	1.82	88	73	62	0	7	0	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	55	30	67	25	43	6	0.41	-0.13	0.23	0.42	20	2.43	35	79	36	0	5	3	0
AZ PHOENIX	81	60	94	54	71	7	0.83	0.61	0.79	0.83	98	1.72	70	47	33	1	0	2	1
AZ PRESCOTT	62	42	75	37	52	7	1.33	0.95	0.87	1.34	86	2.38	48	62	30	0	0	2	1
AZ TUCSON	78	54	91	49	66	6	0.60	0.45	0.40	0.60	92	1.35	54	49	27	1	0	3	0
AR FORT SMITH	76	56	82	41	66	12	0.00	-0.90	0.00	0.40	13	9.05	113	83	50	0	0	0	0
AR LITTLE ROCK	78	56	84	39	67	12	0.00	-1.15	0.00	0.65	18	11.79	112	80	44	0	0	0	0
CA BAKERSFIELD	73	51	83	45	62	4	0.33	0.03	0.30	0.33	30	1.53	44	72	52	0	0	2	0
CA FRESNO	73	50	81	47	61	5	0.28	-0.19	0.15	0.28	16	3.16	52	84	63	0	0	2	0
CA LOS ANGELES	63	54	69	49	59	1	0.16	-0.31	0.08	0.16	8	1.37	17	83	70	0	0	2	0
CA REDDING	75	48	84	43	62	9	0.09	-1.01	0.09	0.11	3	7.85	49	66	39	0	0	1	0
CA SACRAMENTO	72	46	78	40	59	4	0.29	-0.28	0.27	0.29	13	4.78	49	91	41	0	0	2	0
CA SAN DIEGO	62	55	66	51	59	-1	0.07	-0.42	0.06	0.07	4	1.70	28	77	65	0	0	2	0
CA SAN FRANCISCO	63	48	70	46	56	2	0.13	-0.54	0.13	0.13	5	4.92	44	83	69	0	0	1	0
CA STOCKTON	75	47	81	38	61	6	0.04	-0.44	0.04	0.04	2	3.35	48	79	52	0	0	1	0
CO ALAMOSA	58	28	69	20	43	9	1.21	1.10	1.04	1.21	403	1.76	232	82	50	0	5	3	1
CO CO SPRINGS	65	39	75	32	52	13	0.39	0.14	0.39	0.49	68	0.97	72	76	26	0	1	1	0
CO DENVER INTL	66	38	75	33	52	12	0.34	0.15	0.32	0.51	75	1.42	125	73	30	0	0	2	0
CO GRAND JUNCTION	67	42	76	38	55	10	0.17	-0.05	0.11	0.22	31	1.37	75	65	36	0	0	3	0
CO PUEBLO	71	37	83	29	54	11	0.32	0.09	0.32	0.42	64	0.95	76	66	33	0	2	1	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	46	31	56	24	38	-3	0.23	-0.74	0.18	5.57	179	11.41	117	79	53	0	4	4	0
CT HARTFORD	46	27	56	18	36	-4	0.48	-0.42	0.37	3.61	124	7.96	82	74	38	0	5	3	0
DC WASHINGTON	60	40	78	28	50	2	0.06	-0.75	0.04	3.21	114	7.89	91	75	41	0	2	2	0
DE WILMINGTON	55	37	71	25	46	2	0.35	-0.55	0.26	4.47	147	9.93	107	75	40	0	3	3	0
FL DAYTONA BEACH	75	56	79	43	65	-1	0.00	-0.88	0.00	0.82	28	4.99	57	81	43	0	0	0	0
FL JACKSONVILLE	75	46	80	36	60	-2	0.00	-0.91	0.00	2.02	68	6.74	69	94	41	0	0	0	0
FL KEY WEST	78	68	80	61	73	-1	0.20	-0.23	0.18	0.63	47	2.67	53	78	55	0	0	2	0
FL MIAMI	79	65	83	53	72	-1	0.93	0.33	0.86	2.71	150	5.38	93	75	51	0	0	4	1
FL ORLANDO	78	56	83	46	67	-1	0.06	-0.76	0.02	0.53	20	3.17	42	76	42	0	0	3	0
FL PENSACOLA	73	52	78	43	63	1	0.01	-1.46	0.01	1.86	37	8.37	56	86	54	0	0	1	0
FL TALLAHASSEE	79	45	86	32	62	0	0.01	-1.46	0.01	1.70	33	9.55	63	89	35	0	1	1	0
FL TAMPA	80	58	87	48	69	1	0.00	-0.60	0.00	0.93	42	4.13	58	79	36	0	0	0	0
FL WEST PALM BEACH	79	64	81	51	72	1	0.22	-0.68	0.13	0.31	12	1.90	21	74	53	0	0	3	0
GA ATHENS	77	45	85	30	61	6	0.00	-1.09	0.00	3.89	99	10.29	79	76	35	0	1	0	0
GA ATLANTA	74	50	83	33	62	6	0.00	-1.19	0.00	1.31	31	7.89	57	69	37	0	0	0	0
GA AUGUSTA	77	41	87	28	59	2	0.00	-1.03	0.00	2.24	62	8.10	66	92	35	0	2	0	0
GA COLUMBUS	77	48	84	37	62	3	0.00	-1.29	0.00	2.35	52	8.44	61	80	30	0	0	0	0
GA MACON	76	42	85	28	59	2	0.00	-1.07	0.00	1.49	39	8.11	61	89	35	0	1	0	0
GA SAVANNAH	75	45	85	35	60	0	0.03	-0.83	0.03	2.03	75	6.75	71	90	43	0	0	1	0
HI HILO	79	64	82	62	72	0	1.76	-1.70	0.58	4.13	38	30.59	104	87	73	0	0	6	1
HI HONOLULU	82	70	83	67	76	1	0.10	-0.27	0.08	0.60	40	2.10	32	77	65	0	0	3	0
HI KAHULUI	82	66	84	59	74	1	0.34	-0.18	0.22	2.11	120	3.52	45	82	73	0	0	2	0
HI LIHUE	80	70	81	67	75	2	0.10	-0.70	0.04	5.69	207	8.88	84	80	70	0	0	4	0
ID BOISE	63	38	71	30	51	6	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.20	19	1.66	47	64	40	0	2	0	0
ID LEWISTON	61	41	69	30	51	5	0.26	0.01	0.10	0.54	68	1.76	61	71	54	0	1	4	0
ID POCATELLO	59	32	68	25	46	7	0.02	-0.28	0.01	0.21	20	1.30	41	74	43	0	4	2	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	57	39	67	21	48	9	1.72	1.08	1.07	3.42	186	6.75	129	85	60	0	2	6	1
IL MOLINE	63	41	70	24	52	11	2.98	2.27	0.84	4.41	213	7.34	142	82	56	0	2	5	4
IL PEORIA	64	43	77	23	53	11	3.45	2.79	1.42	5.00	242	9.96	190	87	48	0	1	7	2
IL ROCKFORD	58	38	66	21	48	10	1.07	0.48	1.06	2.03	124	4.77	109	84	59	0	2	2	1
IL SPRINGFIELD	66	45	79	23	55	11	1.03	0.30	0.50	1.59	68	6.80	118	88	48	0	2	6	1
IN EVANSVILLE	66	50	81	25	58	10	0.78	-0.20	0.59	1.73	53	10.61	115	80	58	0	1	4	1
IN FORT WAYNE	56	37	73	19	46	6	1.73	1.06	0.80	2.93	142	7.63	126	88	59	0	3	7	1
IN INDIANAPOLIS	63	45	77	22	54	11	1.69	0.90	0.93	4.21	163	11.44	153	86	48	0	1	6	1
IN SOUTH BEND	57	36	73	19	46	7	1.35	0.66	0.35	2.34	114	7.22	114	86	63	0	3	7	0
IA BURLINGTON	65	43	74	25	54	12	1.56	0.86	0.35	2.52	116	4.98	99	88	45	0	2	7	0
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	59	36	66	22	47	9	1.51	0.96	0.66	2.30	149	4.21	114	94	54	0	3	5	1
IA DES MOINES	62	41	73	26	51	11	0.41	-0.13	0.33	1.49	98	4.39	117	84	54	0	2	4	0
IA DUBUQUE	56	36	63	22	46	9	0.68	0.06	0.62	1.55	85	3.92	87	83	64	0	3	3	1
IA SIOUX CITY	63	35	74	26	49	11	0.75	0.26	0.70	1.57	113	4.34	167	89	52	0	3	2	1
IA WATERLOO	57	34	65	20	46	9	0.19	-0.33	0.14	0.77	52	2.73	81	90	61	0	3	2	0
KS CONCORDIA	69	47	78	31	58	14	0.04	-0.51	0.04	0.29	17	1.90	61	87	54	0	1	1	0
KS DODGE CITY	73	48	83	41	61	15	0.69	0.25	0.49	1.20	92	2.07	80	90	52	0	0	5	0
KS GOODLAND	68	38	82	32	53	12	0.26	-0.02	0.24	0.54	60	1.52	86	81	57	0	1	2	0
KS TOPEKA	69	51	77	33	60	14	0.25	-0.35	0.17	0.41	22	2.56	64	84	60	0	0	3	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 24, 2007

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
KY WICHITA	72	55	79	37	63	16	2.64	2.01	2.21	2.80	139	4.48	115	87	71	0	0	3	1
KY JACKSON	68	48	83	25	58	9	0.20	-0.76	0.10	2.58	75	6.61	62	76	39	0	2	2	0
KY LEXINGTON	67	48	80	23	57	10	0.36	-0.62	0.34	1.45	42	7.34	73	72	50	0	2	2	0
KY LOUISVILLE	68	50	82	27	59	10	0.64	-0.34	0.53	2.46	72	8.99	90	81	42	0	1	2	1
LA PADUCAH	72	52	82	28	62	13	0.90	-0.04	0.65	1.43	44	10.67	100	81	43	0	1	2	1
LA BATON ROUGE	79	57	84	50	68	7	0.00	-1.15	0.00	2.06	54	11.68	77	94	47	0	0	0	0
LA LAKE CHARLES	77	58	81	54	68	6	0.00	-0.83	0.00	3.12	116	12.58	109	95	58	0	0	0	0
LA NEW ORLEANS	77	58	81	47	67	4	0.00	-1.18	0.00	1.75	44	8.91	58	86	56	0	0	0	0
LA SHREVEPORT	80	57	82	52	68	8	0.00	-0.91	0.00	0.56	18	11.52	96	84	47	0	0	0	0
ME CARIBOU	34	14	44	1	24	-3	0.24	-0.34	0.15	4.01	210	8.26	119	80	49	0	7	3	0
ME PORTLAND	43	24	58	16	33	-2	0.26	-0.71	0.23	2.99	97	7.81	76	86	38	0	7	3	0
MD BALTIMORE	58	38	76	23	48	3	0.30	-0.58	0.15	4.16	136	8.68	91	76	46	0	2	2	0
MA BOSTON	45	29	59	20	37	-3	0.42	-0.46	0.34	4.17	144	8.94	88	86	41	0	5	4	0
MA WORCESTER	42	24	53	13	33	-3	0.58	-0.41	0.42	4.45	139	9.29	90	89	32	0	6	4	0
MI ALPENA	45	24	55	12	34	4	0.86	0.36	0.40	1.93	124	3.58	77	91	45	0	5	6	0
MI GRAND RAPIDS	54	33	65	18	44	8	1.56	0.92	0.85	3.56	197	7.73	144	87	51	0	4	5	2
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	46	24	57	11	35	4	2.06	1.57	1.06	2.90	199	4.50	104	92	57	0	5	6	1
MI LANSING	53	32	64	20	43	7	1.34	0.77	0.71	2.46	154	5.06	109	83	57	0	4	6	1
MI MUSKOGON	52	32	63	18	42	6	1.51	0.94	0.97	3.22	192	6.61	121	86	53	0	4	5	1
MI TRAVERSE CITY	49	27	62	15	38	5	1.27	0.79	0.45	1.75	130	4.08	67	90	42	0	5	4	0
MN DULUTH	44	21	60	5	33	6	0.24	-0.18	0.18	1.51	129	3.20	103	79	53	0	6	3	0
MN INT'L FALLS	43	15	58	-8	29	3	0.35	0.12	0.32	0.52	81	1.39	66	89	49	0	7	4	0
MN MINNEAPOLIS	53	32	65	23	42	8	0.14	-0.32	0.12	1.17	91	2.85	91	77	49	0	4	2	0
MN ROCHESTER	51	31	63	24	41	8	0.40	-0.08	0.31	0.72	57	2.90	98	89	70	0	3	2	0
MN ST. CLOUD	49	28	63	20	38	7	0.13	-0.26	0.12	0.51	52	2.09	90	86	47	0	6	2	0
MS JACKSON	79	50	84	43	64	6	0.00	-1.34	0.00	0.61	14	8.67	60	87	37	0	0	0	0
MS MERIDIAN	79	44	84	36	62	4	0.00	-1.58	0.00	0.39	7	6.15	37	89	35	0	0	0	0
MS TUPELO	79	53	85	44	66	12	0.00	-1.41	0.00	2.63	54	9.94	67	72	41	0	0	0	0
MO COLUMBIA	67	49	80	28	58	12	0.51	-0.22	0.16	1.45	62	6.20	99	87	53	0	1	5	0
MO KANSAS CITY	66	49	76	33	57	11	0.87	0.32	0.62	1.25	69	3.49	82	88	57	0	0	3	1
MO SAINT LOUIS	68	50	80	27	59	11	0.44	-0.39	0.21	1.35	50	6.44	91	82	54	0	1	3	0
MO SPRINGFIELD	72	54	80	34	63	15	2.16	1.25	1.18	2.36	85	8.86	124	83	62	0	0	3	2
MT BILLINGS	63	37	71	34	50	12	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.21	27	1.12	52	71	30	0	0	0	0
MT BUTTE	56	28	65	23	42	10	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.01	2	0.86	54	74	25	0	7	0	0
MT CUT BANK	55	31	66	21	43	11	0.02	-0.10	0.02	0.02	6	0.18	17	77	31	0	5	1	0
MT GLASGOW	60	31	76	28	46	13	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	0.53	58	67	40	0	5	0	0
MT GREAT FALLS	59	34	69	23	46	11	0.00	-0.23	0.00	0.01	1	1.90	101	68	27	0	3	0	0
MT HAVRE	60	33	76	20	46	12	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.02	4	1.19	89	69	41	0	3	0	0
MT MISSOULA	58	34	71	28	46	7	0.04	-0.16	0.00	0.17	25	1.50	60	72	48	0	3	1	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	67	39	76	31	53	13	0.56	0.07	0.54	0.56	38	1.74	65	87	55	0	1	3	1
NE LINCOLN	68	40	80	31	54	13	0.26	-0.28	0.21	0.68	43	2.63	90	82	64	0	1	3	0
NE NORFOLK	65	36	74	30	51	12	0.86	0.38	0.63	1.03	74	3.13	115	87	52	0	3	3	1
NE NORTH PLATTE	65	34	74	27	50	11	0.54	0.25	0.54	0.54	62	1.96	111	92	44	0	2	1	1
NE OMAHA	65	39	79	29	52	11	1.14	0.62	1.06	1.85	121	3.56	115	86	52	0	2	2	1
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	68	33	78	27	51	13	0.68	0.41	0.68	0.70	88	1.20	63	83	43	0	4	1	1
NE VALENTINE	65	34	79	26	49	12	0.29	0.04	0.28	0.34	44	1.49	96	84	44	0	4	2	0
NV ELY	60	28	71	23	44	7	0.31	0.09	0.16	0.32	41	1.95	86	76	46	0	6	2	0
NV LAS VEGAS	78	57	87	52	68	9	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.00	0	0.29	17	41	25	0	0	0	0
NV RENO	64	36	75	28	50	6	0.03	-0.13	0.03	0.03	4	1.17	42	57	32	0	1	1	0
NV WINNEMUCCA	64	26	72	14	45	3	0.08	-0.11	0.08	0.08	13	1.96	95	66	30	0	6	1	0
NH CONCORD	45	19	61	6	32	-3	0.27	-0.43	0.25	3.01	133	7.27	96	81	31	0	7	2	0
NJ NEWARK	51	33	69	24	42	-2	0.19	-0.79	0.14	3.90	122	8.83	87	73	42	0	4	3	0
NM ALBUQUERQUE	68	45	79	39	56	7	0.84	0.51	0.35	0.65	148	1.53	112	68	30	0	0	4	0
NY ALBANY	43	21	53	5	32	-5	0.35	-0.37	0.28	2.71	119	6.39	92	82	41	0	5	3	0
NY BINGHAMTON	42	23	58	9	33	-1	0.59	-0.09	0.37	2.61	120	7.26	101	78	45	0	5	5	0
NY BUFFALO	46	28	63	18	37	1	0.93	0.24	0.53	2.13	96	8.61	110	91	48	0	4	3	1
NY ROCHESTER	47	27	67	18	37	1	0.40	-0.19	0.40	1.24	66	7.58	121	75	50	0	6	1	0
NY SYRACUSE	45	24	66	10	34	-1	0.49	-0.22	0.33	2.97	134	9.66	139	82	43	0	6	6	0
NC ASHEVILLE	67	39	78	23	53	6	0.08	-0.95	0.07	4.15	117	8.95	78	85	47	0	2	2	0
NC CHARLOTTE	72	45	84	26	58	4	0.00	-0.98	0.00	4.28	124	10.43	95	72	34	0	2	0	0
NC GREENSBORO	69	45	83	27	57	6	0.00	-0.87	0.00	2.99	101	8.18	85	71	35	0	2	0	0
NC HATTERAS	64	52	71	34	58	5	0.03	-1.11	0.03	1.65	43	8.95	66	79	55	0	0	1	0
NC RALEIGH	71	44	86	26	57	5	0.00	-0.89	0.00	3.32	104	8.18	77	77	41	0	2	0	0
NC WILMINGTON	71	45	85	29	58	2	0.04	-0.89	0.02	1.55	47	8.06	70	86	34	0	2	3	0
ND BISMARCK	61	27	72	21	44	12	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.21	38	1.09	72	79	48	0	6	0	0
ND DICKINSON	62	27	78	22	44	12	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.06	16	0.62	53	76	26	0	6	0	0
ND FARGO	49	25	63	15	37	7	0.10	-0.18	0.09	0.61	74	1.44	66	87	58	0	6	2	0
ND GRAND FORKS	43	21	52	5	32	4	0.05	-0.15	0.02	0.78	128	1.60	86	91	68	0	7	3	0
ND JAMESTOWN	52	25	65	18	39	9	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.19	32	1.08	62	91	49	0	7	0	0
ND WILLISTON	61	25	73	21	43	12	0.06	-0.11	0.06	0.17	34	1.13	79	77	50	0	7	1	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	53	34	66	18	44	5	0.87	0.15	0.56	3.23	136	8.85	124	83	65	0	4	4	1
OH CINCINNATI	65	45	79	20	55	10	0.80	-0.10	0.37	2.58	88	9.84	114	77	49	0	2	3	0
OH CLEVELAND	52	36	65	21	44	5	0.61	-0.07	0.36	3.73	173	10.98	159	80	55	0	4	4	0
OH COLUMBUS	60	43	75	25	52	8	2.89	2.23	1.95	6.43	299	12.74	185	83	57	0	2	4	2
OH DAYTON	59	42	73	20	50	8	2.39	1.61	1.83	4.74	198	11.39	156	88	53	0	2	4	1
OH MANSFIELD	54	36	68	22	45	7	1.49	0.68	0.93	3.61	149	10.68	148	91	59	0	4	5	1

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*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 24, 2007

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS					
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL IN. SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE		
OK TOLEDO	55	36	71	24	46	7	0.42	-0.20	0.20	1.69	90	6.21	109	81	60	0	4	5	0		
OK YOUNGSTOWN	51	33	67	20	42	4	0.75	0.03	0.33	3.21	143	10.05	152	80	64	0	4	4	0		
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	77	60	82	45	69	17	0.93	0.28	0.91	2.43	109	5.13	101	83	59	0	0	2	1		
OR TULSA	76	60	78	38	68	15	0.78	-0.05	0.76	1.63	60	5.13	82	77	60	0	0	2	1		
OR ASTORIA	51	43	56	31	47	1	3.18	1.57	1.84	8.96	154	27.36	117	95	84	0	1	7	2		
OR BURNS	59	26	67	21	43	5	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.16	17	1.88	58	79	47	0	7	0	0		
OR EUGENE	61	39	67	28	50	3	0.26	-0.99	0.23	1.25	27	10.51	57	93	77	0	1	2	0		
OR MEDFORD	66	38	73	30	52	4	0.10	-0.28	0.05	0.67	47	5.90	98	85	44	0	1	2	0		
OR PENDLETON	61	39	69	32	50	4	0.16	-0.12	0.08	0.64	68	2.72	75	77	56	0	1	4	0		
OR PORTLAND	59	46	67	32	52	4	1.38	0.59	0.66	2.43	83	8.72	72	85	69	0	1	4	2		
OR SALEM	59	41	67	28	50	3	0.56	-0.31	0.38	1.57	47	10.82	76	90	72	0	1	3	0		
PA ALLENTOWN	50	30	68	19	40	0	0.44	-0.38	0.21	3.32	123	8.11	91	74	41	0	4	3	0		
PA ERIE	49	29	66	20	39	1	0.08	-0.65	0.03	2.55	111	10.64	150	79	59	0	4	3	0		
PA MIDDLETOWN	51	31	70	16	41	-2	0.78	0.06	0.42	3.63	144	9.00	109	89	48	0	4	4	0		
PA PHILADELPHIA	56	36	77	25	46	1	0.15	-0.73	0.12	3.85	132	8.93	97	70	43	0	3	2	0		
PA PITTSBURGH	56	36	70	16	46	5	1.68	0.96	0.96	4.90	206	10.15	136	86	55	0	4	4	1		
PA WILKES-BARRE	46	27	63	16	37	-3	0.19	-0.44	0.12	2.28	116	8.35	128	83	37	0	4	3	0		
PA WILLIAMSPORT	46	27	57	13	37	-3	0.53	-0.21	0.32	3.62	153	8.72	111	77	46	0	4	3	0		
RI PROVIDENCE	47	29	60	22	38	-2	0.43	-0.61	0.24	5.91	179	11.75	106	75	40	0	4	3	0		
SC BEAUFORT	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0	0	0	0		
SC CHARLESTON	74	46	85	34	60	1	0.00	-0.93	0.00	0.79	26	7.09	69	90	38	0	0	0	0		
SC COLUMBIA	75	45	85	28	60	3	0.00	-1.04	0.00	3.39	96	9.07	75	84	36	0	2	0	0		
SC GREENVILLE	72	46	84	28	59	6	0.00	-1.17	0.00	3.63	86	10.72	83	70	34	0	1	0	0		
SD ABERDEEN	58	26	68	21	42	9	0.21	-0.12	0.17	0.54	59	1.84	98	87	44	0	7	3	0		
SD HURON	60	30	69	23	45	11	0.28	-0.13	0.24	0.40	35	1.93	88	91	38	0	4	3	0		
SD RAPID CITY	68	34	83	28	51	15	0.03	-0.21	0.02	0.16	23	1.09	72	71	30	0	2	2	0		
SD SIOUX FALLS	58	32	70	27	45	11	0.61	0.15	0.60	1.10	89	2.84	126	87	54	0	5	2	1		
TN BRISTOL	67	40	78	22	53	5	0.14	-0.71	0.11	2.26	74	4.88	49	93	40	0	2	2	0		
TN CHATTANOOGA	75	49	85	32	62	9	0.00	-1.40	0.00	1.72	36	6.28	42	83	40	0	1	0	0		
TN KNOXVILLE	71	45	81	26	58	7	0.06	-1.10	0.06	2.43	60	6.09	48	84	37	0	2	1	0		
TN MEMPHIS	78	58	83	41	68	13	0.00	-1.28	0.00	0.30	7	7.20	56	68	38	0	0	0	0		
TN NASHVILLE	74	49	84	30	62	10	0.00	-1.09	0.00	0.96	25	6.12	53	71	36	0	1	0	0		
TX ABILENE	77	61	83	56	69	11	0.02	-0.28	0.01	1.75	168	3.66	117	84	66	0	0	2	0		
TX AMARILLO	75	50	86	46	62	13	2.62	2.36	1.10	2.79	349	4.03	204	89	38	0	0	3	3		
TX AUSTIN	77	65	80	62	71	8	0.01	-0.42	0.01	4.22	251	12.02	216	84	71	0	0	1	0		
TX BEAUMONT	78	63	80	54	70	7	0.00	-0.87	0.00	4.45	158	12.36	104	91	58	0	0	0	0		
TX BROWNSVILLE	82	70	83	65	76	6	0.00	-0.21	0.00	5.38	912	8.13	260	90	61	0	0	0	0		
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	78	68	80	62	73	6	0.00	-0.36	0.00	2.39	182	7.25	152	91	68	0	0	0	0		
TX DEL RIO	80	66	83	60	73	8	0.01	-0.18	0.01	0.23	34	2.49	113	84	70	0	0	1	0		
TX EL PASO	79	52	87	43	66	8	0.02	-0.01	0.01	0.02	12	2.02	200	44	16	0	0	2	0		
TX FORT WORTH	75	63	80	58	69	10	0.01	-0.64	0.01	0.54	22	6.55	98	84	64	0	0	1	0		
TX GALVESTON	76	67	78	61	71	6	0.00	-0.63	0.00	4.69	224	10.09	115	93	74	0	0	0	0		
TX HOUSTON	78	63	79	54	71	8	0.00	-0.76	0.00	4.37	173	11.24	122	89	63	0	0	0	0		
TX LUBBOCK	75	55	83	49	65	12	1.04	0.88	0.93	3.67	720	5.15	299	89	62	0	0	4	1		
TX MIDLAND	78	57	84	51	68	11	0.34	0.28	0.25	0.71	229	2.10	148	88	54	0	0	3	0		
TX SAN ANGELO	78	61	84	54	70	12	0.07	-0.12	0.04	0.61	82	3.02	111	82	63	0	0	2	0		
TX SAN ANTONIO	76	66	79	61	71	8	0.03	-0.38	0.03	4.37	306	8.78	181	91	67	0	0	1	0		
TX VICTORIA	79	64	81	56	72	7	0.00	-0.50	0.00	3.67	216	11.47	186	92	65	0	0	0	0		
TX WACO	76	64	80	60	70	10	0.00	-0.50	0.00	3.11	160	7.64	122	88	71	0	0	0	0		
TX WICHITA FALLS	80	61	85	50	71	16	0.00	-0.50	0.00	1.18	70	4.29	98	82	58	0	0	0	0		
UT SALT LAKE CITY	63	41	71	36	52	8	0.24	-0.20	0.12	0.50	35	2.76	67	76	40	0	0	2	0		
VT BURLINGTON	41	17	54	-2	29	-4	0.18	-0.37	0.08	1.78	107	6.53	117	84	39	0	6	3	0		
VA LYNCHBURG	66	38	81	22	52	4	0.00	-0.86	0.00	3.31	112	8.64	90	73	35	0	2	0	0		
VA NORFOLK	64	43	81	28	53	3	0.27	-0.65	0.27	2.11	67	6.91	66	80	46	0	2	1	0		
VA RICHMOND	67	43	84	25	55	6	0.00	-0.93	0.00	2.48	78	8.00	82	71	42	0	2	0	0		
VA ROANOKE	68	44	82	24	56	7	0.02	-0.84	0.02	3.05	104	7.68	83	65	43	0	2	1	0		
WA WASH/DULLES	59	39	76	23	49	4	0.06	-0.74	0.06	2.93	108	7.58	89	77	48	0	2	1	0		
WA OLYMPIA	53	41	62	26	47	3	2.64	1.50	1.33	6.50	156	18.08	101	91	75	0	1	6	2		
WA QUILLAYUTE	48	41	50	34	45	1	10.14	7.80	3.24	22.97	262	51.05	147	95	86	0	0	7	4		
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	53	43	61	32	48	1	1.59	0.78	0.94	3.79	129	13.39	109	89	82	0	1	6	1		
WA SPOKANE	54	38	62	26	46	5	0.43	0.11	0.20	0.84	72	3.32	74	83	54	0	1	5	0		
WA YAKIMA	61	34	69	23	47	4	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.08	16	1.26	51	77	52	0	3	0	0		
WV BECKLEY	62	41	75	20	52	9	0.06	-0.75	0.06	3.12	111	7.71	86	73	52	0	2	1	0		
WV CHARLESTON	68	44	80	23	56	9	0.14	-0.72	0.11	3.58	117	7.74	82	82	36	0	2	4	0		
WV ELKINS	61	35	73	15	48	7	0.83	-0.04	0.63	3.38	112	9.67	100	92	43	0	4	5	1		
WV HUNTINGTON	69	45	82	23	57	10	0.08	-0.76	0.03	2.75	92	7.45	80	81	37	0	2	4	0		
WI EAU CLAIRE	53	29	65	17	41	8	0.29	-0.19	0.19	1.00	81	2.62	85	87	37	0	4	2	0		
WI GREEN BAY	52	31	61	18	41	8	0.96	0.45	0.73	1.67	117	3.69	101	87	52	0	4	4	1		
WI LA CROSSE	57	33	68	22	45	8	0.42	-0.09	0.22	0.61	47	3.15	90	85	37	0	4	3	0		
WI MADISON	56	33	65	19	45	10	1.25	0.69	0.88	2.09	135	4.52	111	86	57	0	3	3	1		
WI MILWAUKEE	53	35	64	24	44	8	1.49	0.85	0.96	2.43	137	4.65	88	82	60	0	3	3	2		
WY CASPER	61	32	73	21	47	11	0.12	-0.07	0.09	0.24	36	1.07	57	76	43	0	4	2	0		
WY CHEYENNE	62	34	70	29	48	13	0.90	0.65	0.51	1.05	142	1.71	105	75	34	0	3	3	1		
WY LANDER	63	35	70	28	49	12	0.00	-0.29	0.00	0.00	0	0.85	45	66	22	0	4	0	0		
WY SHERIDAN	64	31	76	25	47	10	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.11	17	1.22	61	75	41	0	4	0	0		

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

March 19 - 25, 2007

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

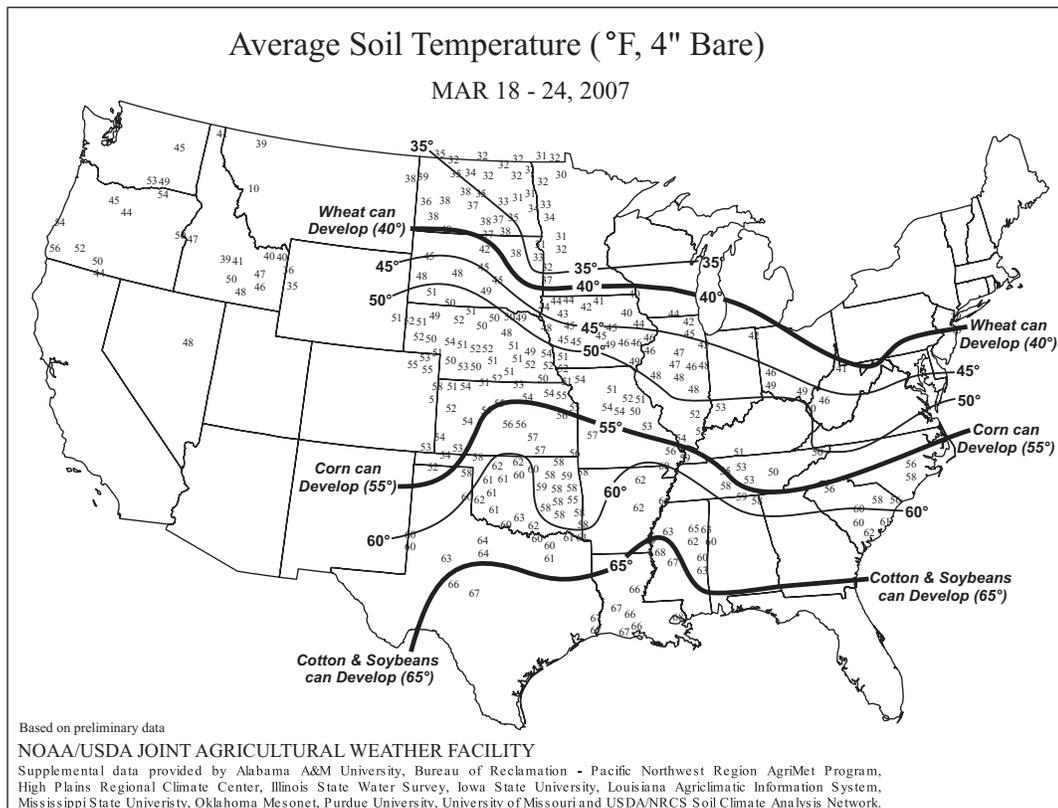
Temperatures averaged above normal once again this week over most of the Nation, except in Florida and the Northeast, where averages were near to slightly below normal. Record-setting temperatures in many areas across the western two-thirds of the country resulted in weekly averages 10 to 15 degrees F above normal from the Great Plains through the Corn Belt, and up to 20 degrees F above normal over portions of Kansas and Oklahoma. Significant precipitation continued in the Pacific Northwest, while storms farther east yielded 1- to 4-inch accumulations from eastern New Mexico northeastward into the Corn Belt, the Ohio Valley, and the Great Lakes region. The record warmth was generally favorable for spring fieldwork and promoted rapid development of winter wheat, which also benefited from the rains across northern Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas. Lowland flooding and soggy soils from the eastern Dakotas into Indiana continued to hamper farmers' efforts to prepare fields for planting. In much of the Southeast,

warm, dry weather allowed spring planting to advance well ahead of schedule, but unfavorably dry conditions increased stress on emerging crops and pastures.

In California, warm weather promoted rapid growth of small grains and vegetable crops, and caused grape vines to leaf out earlier than normal. On the central and southern Great Plains, winter wheat was in mostly good condition as crop development continued to progress well ahead of schedule due to warmer-than-normal weather. In Texas, field preparations and planting of corn, cotton, soybeans, sorghum, rice, and a variety of vegetables continued. Supplemental feeding of livestock declined considerably as forage growth increased. In Florida, warm, dry weather allowed planting and harvesting of vegetables to proceed on schedule. However, extremely dry conditions persisted across most of the State, impacting development of field crops and vegetables.

Average Soil Temperature (°F, 4" Bare)

MAR 18 - 24, 2007



State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: The majority of the state is already suffering either abnormally dry or moderate drought conditions due to an unseasonably dry month. Year-to-date precipitation totals for Mobile, Alabama, are 39 percent of normal or -9.43 inches. Corn planting is well underway in Alabama. However, the dry soil has been a problem keeping some producers in northern areas of the state from getting their seeds into the ground. Farmers are busy working on general equipment maintenance, preparing fields for planting. Peanut producers are undecided on how much acreage will be sown this year, but have hopeful outlooks for fields that are prepared, relatively disease free. The low soil moisture is not a concern for peanut producers as of now.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures were above normal for the week ending March 25. Precipitation was reported at 21 of the 22 reporting stations. Willcox received the most at 1.52 inches of precipitation, Roll received the least with 0.05 inches. Alfalfa harvest is picking up in Arizona with over half of the State's acreage active. Durum wheat, barley heading continues across the State. Cotton planting remained active.

ARKANSAS: Topsoil 3% very short, 45% short, 47% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil 3% very short, 22% short, 74% adequate, 1% surplus. Rainfall in Arkansas has been minimal, as most of the state received less than half the normal rainfall for March. State average Dry conditions during March have allowed farmers to begin planting earlier than in normal years. Producers have already planted 45 percent of the corn crop and 12 percent of the sorghum has been planted. Both corn, sorghum are well ahead of the 2006 crops and 5-year averages. Farmers have just begun planting rice with 3 percent in the ground. Winter wheat has started heading and was in fair to good condition by the end of the month. Cattle were in fair to good condition. There were some reports of thin cattle due to the lack of high quality hay for feed. The alfalfa and other hay crops were also in good to fair condition.

CALIFORNIA: As the month began, grain fields were benefiting from recent moisture, the warm weather which did much to promote growth. Alfalfa fields also improved with the change in conditions. Safflower was growing well. Sweet potato hotbed planting was underway in Merced County. The draining of rice fields began, preparations were made for cotton planting. By the end of the month, the lack of moisture was stressing grain crops. Irrigated fields, however, fared well. The first cutting of alfalfa occurred in the San Joaquin Valley, rice field plowing, discing began. In some areas, cotton was planted. Early grape bud varieties were swelling, some vineyards were leafing out. Stone fruits reaped the benefit of warmer weather. Peach, nectarine, cherry, plum bloom accelerated, as did petal fall and fruit set. Pears and blueberries were blooming. Citrus harvest gained greater momentum, though fruit damaged from the January freeze required heavier grading. This slowed picking activities somewhat. Damaged fruit was processed into juice, frost damaged limbs were pruned. Citrus growers planted new trees. Many pomegranate trees were also planted. Almond bloom was in full swing at the start of the month. By the end of the month, many areas saw bloom fall and nuts were beginning to grow. Walnut spray treatments took place. Pistachio orchards were clipped to encourage growth. Ground preparations were underway in many areas for spring vegetables. Melons, tomatoes, various other vegetables were planted in some areas. Greenhouse planting of numerous vegetables also occurred. Warm weather was very conducive for vegetable growth. Squash was blooming, setting fruit. Asparagus harvest began. Harvests of winter vegetables were ongoing. The lack of precipitation left ranges in very poor condition, the supplemental feeding of cattle remained necessary. Pastures in northern California were faring better than those in the central regions. Sheep grazed on retired farmland. The warm weather was ideal for bee pollination. Bees were actively pollinating in stone fruit orchards,

blueberry fields. By the end of the month, bees were being pulled from almond orchards.

COLORADO: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DELAWARE: Farmers have begun field preparation, small grain spraying. Small grains were in good shape except where water laid in fields. Good quality hay for horses, cows was in short supply. Winter activities include top-dressing small grains, preparing equipment for spring tillage, and record keeping.

FLORIDA: At beginning of month, rain in several areas. Cabbage cutting around Hastings, other areas increased for St. Patrick's holiday demand. Potato digging active throughout month. Sugarcane harvest wrapped up near end of month except some in Lake Okeechobee. Clear most of month, land preparation for spring crop planting, Panhandle, northern Peninsula. Light amounts of watermelons picked, most fields expected to reach maturity in April, May. Light amounts of blueberries harvested. Dry weather depleted soil moisture, most areas, especially central, southern Peninsula. At least 2 fires in Everglades; several brush fires contained, other areas. Land preparations for planting field crops continued, Panhandle, northern Peninsula. Jackson County: end of month, some field corn germinated well, in good condition; wheat also in good condition but rain needed for complete development. Cotton planting expected to begin in mid-April provided adequate rain. Sugarcane harvest slowed seasonally, Lake Okeechobee; most mills closed. Other vegetables, non-citrus fruit available: snap beans, celery, sweet corn, eggplant, endive, escarole, peppers, potatoes, radishes, squash, strawberries, tomatoes. All citrus areas had bloom during month. Coastal, upper interior areas had full, open bloom on most varieties during third week, while a few Valencia orange groves showed abundant petal drop. Lower interior groves showed an even, heavy bloom on all varieties. Rainfall below average, all areas. East coast, southern citrus areas: very dry, received about 1.00 in. rainfall for month. Dry weather could cause problem if rain does not come shortly after bloom period. Most growers returned to frequent irrigation. Early, midseason harvest completed. Valencia harvest picked up last 2 weeks. Harvest ahead of last 2 years, indicating an earlier maturing crop. Grapefruit harvest steady, with about two thirds processing. Honey tangerine harvest steady between 100,000 and 200,000 boxes per week. Growers, caretakers hedging, topping, applying pesticides; preparing trees for next year's crop. Growers scouting for greening, removing diseased trees. Pasture condition mostly poor due to drought, cold, beginning of month. Ranchers feeding hay, supplies short. Pasture overgrazed, most areas. Central: permanent pasture beginning to green up. At month's end, Panhandle, north, permanent pasture greening up, pasture overgrazed. Stock ponds water levels receding, small grain forage condition declining due to drought. Central: pasture condition mostly fair, permanent pasture grass beginning to grow. Southwest: pasture condition mostly very poor due to drought. Statewide: cattle condition mostly fair.

GEORGIA: Lack of rainfall in March resulted in mild drought conditions, according to the USDA, NASS, Georgia Field Office. Average high temperatures ranged from the upper 60's to the 80's; lows ranged from the upper 30's to the 50's. Precipitation decreased as the month progressed with most counties reporting no rainfall in the last week of March. Soil moisture conditions declined throughout the month and were generally short to adequate by month's end. Crops were in mostly good condition, but needed rain to prevent deterioration. Corn planting got under way this month. Farmers prepared land for tobacco and cotton crops. Lime and fertilizer was applied to cotton fields, pastures, and hay fields. Hay supplies declined as supplemental feeding to livestock continued. Blueberries were progressing rapidly toward harvest. Irrigation was being applied to blueberries and blackberries due to the dry weather. Peaches were blooming throughout the state. The onion crop was reported to be in

good condition Other activities included spreading poultry litter and lime, burning off pastures, pasture weed control, and the routine care of poultry and livestock.

HAWAII: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

IDAHO: Topsoil 0% very short, 10% short, 79% adequate, 11% surplus. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 8% fair, 85% good, 5% excellent. Hay, roughage supply 2% very short, 25% short, 73% adequate, 0% surplus. Lambing 76% complete. Calving: 74% complete. Farmers and ranchers are branding calves, shipping seed potatoes, repairing irrigation systems, preparing ground for row crops, and planting spring wheat, barley, sugar beets, and onions.

ILLINOIS: Statewide precipitation averaged 0.34 inches above normal so far during March. The precipitation helped topsoil moisture conditions around the state, with topsoil moisture conditions improving to 2 percent short, 43 percent adequate, and 55 percent surplus. Temperatures have averaged 4.1 above normal so far during March. Winter wheat is generally doing well in most areas of the state as the condition was rated as 1 percent very poor, 9 percent poor, 33 percent fair, 51 percent good, and 6 percent excellent. Oats planted has reached 5 percent, which is below the five-year average of 10 percent. Fieldwork is underway and fertilizer has been applied in some areas. Other activities included hauling grain, spreading manure, tending to calves, and machinery preparation for planting.

INDIANA: Preparing tillage, planting equipment, taking delivery of inputs, financial planning, tax preparations, attending meetings, reviewing leases with landlords, hauling manure, and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Soil 0% very short, 4% short, 73% adequate, 23% surplus. Snow cover 0 inches. Frost penetration 1 inch. The first weekend in March brought a statewide blizzard, many farms remained without power due to a February ice-storm. By mid-month temperatures hit near record highs, rains brought minor flooding. Activities: Calving, moving grain to elevator, some tillage, limestone application, and other winter business.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Topsoil 1% very short, 13% short, 79% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil 3% very short, 21% short, 74% adequate, 2% surplus. Wheat jointed 19%, 10% 2006, 13% avg.; freeze damage 88% none, 11% light, 1% moderate; wind damage 91% none, 8% light, 1% moderate; insect infestation 92% none, and 8% light; disease infestation 89% no presence, 10% light presence, 1% moderate presence; condition 4% poor, 24% fair, 50% good, 22% excellent. Oats 53% planted, 52% 2006, 57% avg. Range and pasture conditions 5% very poor, 21% poor, 45% fair, 27% good, 2% excellent. Feed grain supplies 4% very short, 16% short, 79% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay, forage supplies 23% very short, 39% short, 37% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 3% very short, 19% short, 76% adequate, 2% surplus. Showers fell throughout the State in moderate to heavy amounts over the week with areas in the southern third receiving higher amounts. Temperatures remained well above average over the week as well. Planting oats, topdressing wheat, ground preparations for spring planting continued as the major activities. Some reporters indicated alfalfa weevils were in some alfalfa fields in the central parts of the State.

KENTUCKY: The first few days of March were cooler, with more seasonable temperatures. Rainfall events, some light snow events occurred with south and east receiving 1 to 2 in. of total rainfall. Temperatures averaged 42 degrees across the State which was 2 degrees above normal. Precipitation (liq. equ.) totaled 1.12 in. statewide which was 0.15 in. above normal. Precipitation totals ranged from a low of 0.27 in. at Paducah to a high of 3.39 in. at Somerset. The first full week started out mild with temperatures in the 50s but by Tuesday cooler air moved into the Commonwealth. The remainder of the period was mostly mild with temperatures into the 70s by Thursday. Only one rain event occurred, that was on Friday with light rainfall of one-tenth of an inch or less. This was the first week in the past four weeks with below normal rainfall, the third week straight with above normal temperatures. The latest U.S. Drought Monitor held the extreme southeast section of the state in moderate hydrologic drought.

Very moist to unusually moist conditions continued in west, central, Bluegrass sections, according to the Palmer Drought and Crop Moisture indices. Temperatures averaged 47 degrees, which was 4 degrees above normal. Extreme high temperatures were in the mid 70s and extreme low temperatures were in the upper teens. Precipitation (liq. equ.) totaled 0.05 in. statewide which was 0.98 in. below normal. Precipitation totals ranged from a low of 0.00 in. at Bowling Green to a high of 0.14 in. at Williamstown. Very mild temperatures occurred for the first half of the week with seasonal temperatures for the remainder, into the weekend. Light rain occurred from midweek with most locations receiving one-half inch or less. Some north central locations reported 1 to 1.5 in. and also extreme east and southeast locations reported amounts of 1 in. of total rainfall. Temperatures averaged 50 degrees, 5 degrees above normal. Extreme high temperatures were near 80 degrees, extreme low temperatures were in the mid 20s. Precipitation (liq. equ.) totaled 0.53 in., 0.51 in. below normal. Precipitation totals ranged from a low of 0.06 in. at Bowling Green to a high of 1.52 in. at Cumberland Gap. This was the second week straight with below normal rainfall. Temperatures for the third full week of the month averaged 61 degrees, +14 degrees from normal. Extreme high temperatures were in the mid 80s and extreme low temperatures were in the mid 20s. Departure from normal high temperatures ranged from +10 degrees from normal in the West to +16 degrees from normal in the East. Rainfall was limited to the start of the workweek, mostly along, slightly south of the Ohio River from Paducah to Covington. Also, far northern sections of the state received rainfall at mid-week. Precipitation (liq. equ.) totaled 0.46 in. statewide, -0.58 in. from normal. Precipitation totals ranged from a low of 0.00 in. at Nashville to a high of 1.01 in. at Nolin Lake. High pressure controlled Kentucky's weather the first half of the final week of March. A southerly flow of air moved daytime highs into the mid 80's. Late week scattered thunderstorms provided the weeks precipitation as temperatures returned to more seasonable lower 60's to end the month. The rain and warmer temperatures caused pastures, fall seeded small grains to begin to green up. Fruit trees began to bud out as the month ended. Livestock remained in mostly good condition as farmers continued to feed cattle hay to supplement the limited feed from greening pastures. Soil moisture going into spring was rated adequate to surplus statewide. Tobacco farmers began sowing their greenhouses and preparing plant beds late in the month.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Soil 6% very short, 41% short, 52% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 79% planted, 44% 2006, 36% avg.; 14% emerged, 9% 2006, 7% avg. Rice 10% planted, 14% 2006, 14% avg. Sorghum 20% planted, 0% 2006, 0% avg. Wheat 12% headed, 33% 2006, 13% avg.; 3% poor, 31% fair, 51% good, 15% excellent. Spring plowing 58% plowed, 41% 2006, 38% avg. Sugarcane 4% very poor, 16% poor, 36% fair, 35% good, 9% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 6% poor, 37% fair, 51% good, 5% excellent. Vegetable 2% very poor, 14% poor, 54% fair, 28% good, 2% excellent. Range, pasture 1% very poor, 8% poor, 52% fair, 37% good, 2% excellent.

MARYLAND: Farmers have begun field preparation, small grain spraying. Small grains were in good shape except where water laid in fields. Good quality hay for horses, cows was in short supply. Winter activities include top-dressing small grains, preparing equipment for spring tillage, and record keeping.

MICHIGAN: Attending farm meetings; hauling crops to market; trimming fruit trees; caring for livestock; lambing, calving; producing maple syrup; hauling manure; preparing machinery for spring field work; and preparing taxes.

MINNESOTA: March temperatures averaged 1.6 degrees above normal in the Southeast District to 4.5 degrees above normal in the East Central District. Temperature extremes included a low of -16 at Warroad, and a high of 75 degrees at Rochester. Precipitation averaged from .37 inches below normal in the Southeast District to .17 inches above normal in the East Central District. Greatest precipitation of 2.25 inches was recorded at Waseca, with a statewide average of 1.13 inches for the three week period. Rapid snow melt was reported across the state during the past two weeks. The remaining frost layer prevented melting snow runoff from soaking into the subsoil. Remaining snow cover across the southern two-thirds of the state is

less than 1 inch or none. Snow cover in the northern-most counties of the state ranged from 2 to 12 inches. Cattle were reported to be in Good or Excellent conditions, and calving was well under way. Feed supplies were generally adequate.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Soil 30% very short, 54% short, 15% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 76% planted, 28% 2006, 20% avg.; 36% emerged, 10% 2006, 4% avg. Soybeans 8% planted, 1% 2006, 1% avg. Wheat 55% jointing, 45% 2006, 36% avg.; 5% heading, 1% 2006, NA avg.; 4% poor, 25% fair, 54% good, 17% excellent. Watermelons 23% planted, 21% 2006, 10% avg. Blueberries 31% fair, 56% good, 13% excellent. Cattle 7% very poor, 16% poor, 33% fair, 41% good, 3% excellent. Pasture 11% very poor, 25% poor, 40% fair, 23% good, 1% excellent. Planting continued across the state, despite many regions becoming exceedingly dry. In the most extreme areas, farmers have either put planting on hold due to lack of soil moisture or utilized irrigation equipment to assist in planting and germination. The lack of rain has also affected cattle producers, promoting a continued decline of forages and preventing adequate growth in ryegrass. Both crops and pastures would benefit from a substantial rainfall.

MISSOURI: March temperatures were near normal the first half of the month before moving well above average toward month's end. All areas of the state saw temperatures average 10 to 15 degrees above normal on the warmest days. Precipitation for the 4 weeks ending March 25 averaged 1.71 inches. Although rainfall totals are so far lagging the March average of 3.80 inches, most of the state is experiencing very favorable soil moisture conditions heading into spring planting. The winter wheat crop has broken dormancy, appears to be growing well in the warm temperatures. Corn planting has begun in the southern districts, while the earliest rice planting is underway in the Bootheel. Pastures have benefited from winter precipitation, leaving them in good shape at the start of the growing season.

MONTANA: Topsoil 11% very short, 7% last year, 24% short, 31% last year, 60% adequate, 58% last year, 5% surplus, 4% last year. Subsoil 10% very short, 15% last year, 40% short, 41% last year, 47% adequate, 42% last year, 3% surplus, 2% last year. Most areas in the state received below normal amounts of precipitation so far for the month of March. Thompson Falls received the most moisture in the state at 1.75 inches. West Yellowstone had the low temperature of negative 25 degrees, while Albion had the high temperature for the month of 81 degrees. Above normal temperatures have melted snow cover. Warm temperatures have resulted in 69 percent of winter wheat being in the greening or growing stages already. Winter wheat condition is 0% very poor, 1% last year, 4% poor, 10% last year, 25% fair, 43% last year, 61% good, 39% last year, 10% excellent, 7% last year. Winter wheat wind damage is 55% none, 49% last year, 41% light, 37% last year, 4% moderate, 13% last year, 0% heavy, 1% last year. Winter wheat freeze and drought damage is 63% none, 46% last year, 35% light, 29% last year, 2% moderate, 24% last year, 0% heavy, 1% last year. Winter wheat protectiveness of snow cover is 85% very poor, 58% last year, 5% poor, 25% last year, 2% fair, 15% last year, 7% good, 2% last year, 1% excellent, 0% last year. Winter wheat spring stages are 31% still dormant, 84% last year, 55% greening, 15% last year, 14% greening, growing, 1% last year. Livestock grazing is 83% open, 81% last year, 6% difficult, 9% last year, 11% closed, 10% last year. Calving is 52% complete, 57% last year, and lambing 31%, 37% last year. Ranchers are providing supplemental feed to 93% of cattle and calves, 96% last year, and 92% of sheep and lambs, 95% last year.

NEBRASKA: Wheat conditions were near month ago levels 2% very poor, 6% poor, 34% fair, 52% good, 6% excellent. This is well above last year's condition of 43 percent good or excellent. Hay, forage supplies 8% very short, 36% short, 56% adequate, 0% surplus, below year ago levels. Cattle, Calves conditions 1% very poor, 6% poor, 28% fair, 61% good, 4% excellent, well below year ago levels. Calving has progressed to 59% complete with calf losses reported as 4% below avg.; 81% avg.; 15% above average. At the end of March, snow cover had disappeared in all districts of the state. During the first week of the month average temperatures were below normal. However, temperatures were above normal for the rest of the month with record highs recorded in some areas. Precipitation for the month

mainly occurred in Central and Eastern counties with up to two, a half inches reported in some areas. For the month of March 2007, above average temperatures raised soil temperatures as high as twenty degrees above last month in some areas of the state. The warm weather also provided good calving, livestock conditions, but had producers in the Western third of the state worrying about the lack of precipitation for the growing season. The Central, Eastern parts of the state received precipitation during the month that resulted in ponds filling that have been low for several years. Most areas were still too wet to work ground, but fertilizer application has progressed as producers get ready for the upcoming planting season.

NEVADA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

NEW ENGLAND: The first week of March saw generally average temperatures, with daytime highs ranging from the 30s and 40s in the north, to the 40s and 50s in the south. On March 2, a winter storm brought several inches of new snow to northern states. A blast of Arctic air arrived on March 6 and stayed until March 9, keeping overnight lows in the single digits in southern states, and well below zero in northern states. Milder conditions arrived on March 10, and stayed until about March 15. Temperatures during this time rose above freezing by day, and cooled down to the freezing mark at night, providing ideal conditions for maple sap flow. Some areas saw rain, light snow on March 11, but most of the region's snow cover had melted except in Maine, and northern parts of New Hampshire and Vermont. Another major snowstorm arrived between March 16 and 17, bringing as little as 4 and as much as 17 inches of snow to different parts of the region. Temperatures rose back to the freezing mark on March 18, many areas saw an inch of new snow on March 19. With the spring equinox came warmer conditions, with temperatures rising to between 48 and 61 degrees across New England on March 22. Although many saw more snow on the night of March 24, warmer daytime conditions melted most of what had arrived by the end of March 25. New England maple sugar producers kept very busy during the month collecting and boiling sap. Activities Included: Nursery/greenhouse work, tending livestock, and preparing for the spring planting season.

NEW JERSEY: Temperatures were variable during March, ranging from twenty degrees below normal to twenty degrees above normal, across the state. There were measurable amounts of precipitation in many areas during the month. Total precipitation for the month was near normal in most localities. There was no measurable snowfall for the month in many parts of the state. Atlantic City reported over two inches of snow on March 7, 2007. Agricultural producers continued field preparation for spring crops as weather permitted. Activities Included: Greenhouse work, equipment repair, and feeding stored hay to livestock.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for field work 5.6. Topsoil 13% very short, 21% short, 61% adequate, 5% surplus. Wind damage 9% light, 3% moderate, 2% severe. Freeze damage 1% light. Alfalfa 2% poor, 12% fair, 76% good, 10% excellent. Irrigated winter wheat 20% fair, 49% good, 31% excellent, 42% grazed. Dry winter wheat 24% poor, 50% fair, 20% good, 6% excellent, 41% grazed. Total winter wheat 14% poor, 38% fair, 32% good and 16% excellent; 41% grazed. Lettuce 25% fair, 50% good, 25% excellent. Onions 16% fair, 52% good, 32% excellent; 98% planted. Chile 49% planted. Cattle conditions 1% very poor, 13% poor, 24% fair, 59% good, 3% excellent. Sheep conditions 6% very poor, 11% poor, 40% fair, 42% good, 1% excellent. Range, pasture conditions 6% very poor, 10% poor, 34% fair, 47% good, 3% excellent. Farmers spent the week preparing their fields for planting and irrigating. Ranchers are calving, branding, working cattle. Many livestock were killed in Curry county due to the tornadoes that touched down. Warm and dry weather conditions prevailed Monday and Tuesday, but a slow moving storm system brought significant moisture to much of New Mexico from Wednesday through Saturday. Tornadoes and severe thunderstorms struck parts of far eastern New Mexico Friday afternoon, night...while snow was falling in the mountains of northern New Mexico. The storm departed Saturday resulting in a return to fair weather Sunday, ending an eventful weather week.

NEW YORK: Snowfall during March was light, with the exception of one major storm over eastern New York while temperatures ranged

from the single digits through the low 50's. The western part of the state received additional lake effect snow during March. Activities: Tending livestock, spreading manure, machinery repair, maintenance, grading, packing onions, apples, potatoes, cabbage, maintaining facilities in winter, and attending winter meetings.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Soil 0% very short, 18% short, 74% adequate, 8% surplus. Activities Included: The planting of Irish potatoes, cabbage, other spring crops. The State received very little rainfall during the week leaving most areas below normal for the year. Several areas set record high temperatures. The highs ranged from 73 to 88 degrees.

NORTH DAKOTA: Mild weather during March provided favorable conditions for calving, lambing. Moisture was reported as needed in the southwestern district. However, there was enough soil moisture to start planting over the weekend in some southwest counties. Average snow cover was 0.3 inches on March 25. The statewide average starting date for fieldwork is expected to be April 13, compared with the average starting date of April 17. Hay, forage supplies 6% very short, 15% short, 75% adequate, 4% surplus. Grain, concentrate supplies 1% very short, 10% short, 83% adequate, 6% surplus. Calving was 41% complete with lambing 52% complete. Shearing was 74% complete. Cow conditions 2% poor, 19% fair, 66% good, 13% excellent. Calf conditions 1% poor, 14% fair, 71% good, 14% excellent. Sheep conditions 0% very poor, 2% poor, 23% fair, 63% good, 12% excellent. Percent of feed obtained from pasture, range was 9% for cattle, 5% for sheep. Pastures, ranges were 94% still dormant, 6% growing. County and secondary roads were rated 96% open, 3% difficult, 1% closed. Road conditions were 18% muddy, 82% dry.

OHIO: The Ohio average temperature for the period of March 1 through 25, 2007 was 39.0 degrees, 0.7 degrees above normal. Precipitation for the state averaged 3.94 inches, 1.55 inches above normal. Winter wheat producing counties report that field conditions are improving with warmer temperatures, sunny days, plants are beginning to green up from the improved conditions. The majority of winter wheat fields still have large areas underwater, which will most likely be replanted to another crop. Winter wheat conditions are rated mostly in poor to fair condition. Cattle, livestock are in good to excellent condition. Feed and hay inventories are adequate for livestock.

OKLAHOMA: Livestock conditions remained in the mostly good to fair range. Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged \$108 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged \$98 per cwt. Livestock marketings were average last week. Producers are still very concerned about hay supplies but improved pasture conditions had reduced the need for hay.

OREGON: Topsoil moisture was 4% very short, 10% short, 60% adequate, 26% surplus. Subsoil moisture was 2% very short, 11% short, 64% adequate, 23% surplus. Field work progressed very well where conditions permitted. Fields were being fertilized, sprayed for weeds. Winter wheat was in mostly good condition, and spring wheat was 49% planted, with 10% emerged. Spring wheat planting was earlier than normal in Wallowa County. Barley was 45% planted, with 12% emerged. Nursery trees and shrubs were being burlaped, balled. Potted plants were being rotated. Cranberry growth was beginning. Caneberries had 3 inch shoots, were looking good. Bud break was occurring in grapes. Prunes and pears were in full bloom. Cherries were about one week away from bloom, plums were just finishing pollination, apples were at the pink stage. The mild and dry conditions have been favorable for pollination of tree fruit, but there has been talk about weak honey bee colonies, so some worry pollination may not get done. Rhubarb was growing in Washington County. Onions and sugarbeets were planted in Southern State. Range, pasture was in mostly fair to good condition. Many cattle were out on pastures

due to our short hay supplies. Calving was going well and calves were being branded.

PENNSYLVANIA: Principal farm activities for the month of March included milking cows, spreading manure, tax preparation, repairing machinery, planning for this year's crop season. March was full of low temperatures, record breaking snow fall. The coldest day of the month was March 8th, with a low of 8 degrees. This low temperature set a record for Harrisburg that hadn't been broken since 1888. Mid March brought some warmer weather. Temperatures in some areas reached as high as 70 degrees. However, on March 16th the state was struck by a heavy snow storm. Nine, a half inches of snow fell in Harrisburg, which is a record breaking amount. The mix of snow, sleet made it difficult for many people to travel throughout the state. A warm front quickly moving through the state brought several showers as precipitation measured for March is more than 3 inches total. Because of the large amount of snow the state has received this month most people are glad to see spring weather right around the corner. As we make our way into April hopefully the cold weather is behind us and spring is here to stay.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Started out unseasonably warm at approx 3 degrees above normal, continued to stay above normal for the remainder of the month. The average statewide rainfall was 1.8" the first week, but the rest of the month was dry with less than an inch and a half of recorded rainfall. The fairly dry weather allowed farmers to enter the fields and tend to small grains and to make good progress in field preparation. The dry weather has accelerated corn planting statewide, although the lack of precipitation began to stress moisture supplies in both fields and pastures.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.9. Topsoil 11% very short, 17% short, 66% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil 23% very short, 23% short, 49% adequate, 5% surplus. Average snow depth (inches) 0.8. Expected date to start spring field work March 29 Feed supplies 12% very short, 24% short, 62% adequate, 2% surplus. Stock water supplies 17% very short, 20% short, 60% adequate, 3% surplus. Winter wheat breaking dormancy 77%, 19% 2006, 38% avg. Cattle condition 1% poor, 16% fair, 63% good, 20% excellent. Sheep condition 16% fair, 63% good, 21% excellent. Range, pasture 15% very poor, 26% poor, 27% fair, 29% good, 3% excellent. Accessible livestock feed supplies 93% readily, 6% difficult, 1% inaccessible. Accessible stock water supplies 90% readily, 9% difficult, 1% inaccessible. Road conditions--county 100% open. Road conditions--township 98% open, 2% difficult. Alfalfa snow cover 81% poor, 18% adequate, 1% excellent. Winter wheat snow cover 86% poor, 14% adequate. Calving 35% complete. Lambing 47% complete. Cattle death losses 19% below normal, 80% normal, 1% above normal. Calf deaths 19% below average, 79% average, 2% above average. Sheep, lamb deaths 22% below average, 76% average, 2% above average. Cattle moved to pasture 5% complete. March started with a snow storm, but changed to warmer than average temperatures, quickly. This lead to some minor flooding in the eastern part of the state, but the western part of the state received little precipitation to relieve drought conditions. A few farmers have begun fieldwork and ranchers are busy with calving and lambing.

TENNESSEE: Temperatures across the State averaged near normal the first week. The following weeks warmed up considerably as some areas were as much as 15 degrees above normal by month's end. Precipitation totals were generally below normal for the entire month. The winter wheat crop was rated in mostly good condition with some areas negatively affected by lack of rain. Wheat growers continued fertilizer, herbicides applications. Early corn planting got underway. Cattle were rated in mostly fair-to-good condition with some herds stressed by hay shortages, low pond levels. Hay stocks were rated as mostly short to adequate.

Pastures were rated in mostly poor-to-fair condition. All areas of the State could need a slow, soaking rain.

TEXAS: The Western half of the state received much needed rainfall. The Panhandle received the majority of rainfall with mostly 0.50 to 2.0 inches, as isolated showers brought as much as 3.0 inches to several sections. Most of the Trans-Pecos area received 0.25 to 1.0 inches of rainfall. Sections along the Mexican border only received traces to 0.01 inches. Accumulations were generally lower across Central and Eastern Texas. Many areas of Central Texas only received 0.01 inches of rainfall while most of Eastern Texas was relatively dry. Land preparations for spring crops continued with fertilizer and yellow herbicides being applied mainly in the Plains. Supplemental feeding declined considerably across most areas of the state as forage growth increased. Small Grains: Recent moisture and warm weather continued to improve wheat conditions in the Northern High Plains. Producers continued to pull cattle off wheat fields intended for grain or hay. Also in the Northern High Plains, weed spraying was ongoing. Seasonal rainfall continued to increase soil moisture in the Southern High Plains. Rains were also very beneficial to wheat producers in the Low Plains and Edwards Plateau. More rainfall is needed in the Cross Timbers and Blacklands to improve harvest potential. Statewide, wheat and oat condition was mostly fair to good. Cotton: Some producers in the High Plains began land preparations. Cotton planting resumed along the Coastal Bend and South Texas as conditions allowed. Some producers along the Coastal Bend continued to replant fields due to heavy rains, high winds of the previous week. Corn: Some producers in the Northern High Plains began land preparations. Planting continued in South Texas, many producers in South Central Texas will resume as fields dry. Sorghum: Planting resumed in the Blacklands. Dryland sorghum in South Texas progressed due to recent rainfall, but more is still needed in order to continue growth, development. Commercial Vegetables and Fruit: Some producers in North East Texas continued to prepare land for planting of tomatoes, squash, beans. Wine grape growers in the Trans-Pecos area began watering via drip irrigation. Cabbage harvest was ongoing in South Texas, some producers began harvesting onions in the Lower Valley. Pecans: Pecans trees remained dormant in the Trans-Pecos area. Some producers trimmed trees, prepared for watering. Livestock, Range, Pasture Report: Pastures began to (green up) in the Northern Low Plains. Lice infestation on cattle was an issue for some producers. Rangeland also began to (green up) in the Southern Low Plains. In the Cross Timbers, pastures showed improvement in response to increased rains, recent fertilization programs. Pastures showed some signs of improvement in the Blacklands, but conditions remained generally dry. In North East Texas, top dressings of winter pastures declined due to rising fertilizer costs. Some livestock in the Trans-Pecos area declined in body condition. Range, pasture conditions continued to progress in South Texas due to increased soil moisture from the previous week. Statewide, range and pasture condition was mostly fair to poor.

UTAH: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

VIRGINIA: Soil moisture was adequate throughout the month. Experienced drier than normal conditions with average temperatures. Small grain crops, pastures looked good. Grain producers scouted for aphids and cereal leaf beetles, prepared to side dress wheat and barley. Tobacco transplants in greenhouses progressed well. Maple syrup producers indicated that their season was over for the year with less than average production. Activities Included: Fertilizer applications, cattle marketing, repairing equipment, attending meetings and preparing for spring plantings.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.1 . Topsoil 1% very short, 1% short, 66% adequate, 32% surplus. Overall winter wheat looks good with good soil moisture conditions reported and

growers quite optimistic at this time. Spraying for weed control, light tilling and seeding has begun across the state. Some snow mold and frost damage in winter wheat was reported in Douglas County. Reports of winter kill for many varieties of carrot and onion seed were reported in Grant County. Spring planting of green onion sprouts and spring wheat is on going. Water stores are expected to be able to meet full irrigation allotment for the growing season. Weather conditions were too wet for field work. Adequate chilling has been reported with new growth emerging well. Fruit trees blown over by storms were propped up in an effort to save them. Seeded winter spinach and broccoli were being harvested. Fruit tree buds are swelling and developing normally. Some freezing temperatures have resulted in frost protection equipment being utilized. Calving season continued. Livestock producers have begun turning cattle onto pasture. Hay supplies throughout the state are tight but holding up. Range, pasture 6% very poor, 4% poor, 19% fair, 64% good and 7% excellent. Spring pastures were greening up.

WEST VIRGINIA: Topsoil 6% short, 68% adequate, 26% surplus compared with 1% very short, 29% short, 70% adequate last year. Hay, roughage supplies 2% very short, 30% short, 64% adequate, 4% surplus. Feed grain supplies 1% very short, 26% short, 73% adequate. Winter wheat conditions 19% fair, 81% good. Cattle, calves 4% poor, 18% fair, 73% good, 5% excellent. Calving was 62% complete, compared to 63% last year. Sheep, lambs 2% poor, 13% fair, 82% good, 3% excellent. Lambing was 71% complete, compared to 68% last year. Activities Included: Calving, lambing, fence repairs, equipment maintenance, preparing for spring planting and feeding livestock.

WISCONSIN: Temperatures in Wisconsin were slightly above normal for March. The second half of the month saw temperatures that were 5 to 8 degrees above normal, while the first two weeks of the month had normal to below normal average temperatures. Precipitation in the first half of the month was below normal for the state. Southern areas received above normal precipitation at the end of the month. Northern areas received slightly above to slightly below normal precipitation at the end of the month. Slight snow covered remained in northern edges of the state.

WYOMING: 0.1 inches. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 59% fair, 35% good; wind damage 60% none, 31% light, 8% moderate, 1% severe; freeze damage 83% none, 14% light, 2% moderate, 1% severe. Barley 16% planted, 24% 2006, 22% avg. Oats 2% planted, 0% 2006, 2% avg. Spring wheat 5% planted, 3% 2006, 2% avg. Spring calves born 50%, 46% 2006, 45% avg. Farm flock: ewes lambed 51%, 51% 2006, 50% avg.; sheep shorn 50%, 51% 2006, 54% avg. Range flock: ewes lambed 3%, 6% 2006, 6% avg.; sheep shorn 12%, 10% 2006, 14% avg. Calf, lamb losses due to unfavorable weather were light to mostly normal. Range, pasture condition 28% very poor, 43% poor, 21% fair, 8% good. Spring grazing prospects 20% very poor, 34% poor, 38% fair, 8% good. Stock water supply 24% very short, 35% short, 41% adequate. The most recent Snow Precipitation Update reported the SWE (snow water equivalent) below average across all basins in Wyoming. Averages ranged from 49% of normal in the Belle Fourche Basin to 75% of normal in the Upper, Lower North Platte River Basins. Activities: Limited fieldwork; maintaining equipment; supplemental feeding; calving; lambing and shearing.

International Weather and Crop Summary

March 18 - 24, 2007

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Cold, wet conditions hampered summer crop planting and other early-spring fieldwork.

FSU-WESTERN: Continued unseasonably mild weather prompted winter grains to break dormancy earlier than usual in Ukraine and the Southern District in Russia and raised soil temperatures to favorable levels for early spring grain planting.

SOUTH AFRICA: Unseasonable dryness persisted throughout the region.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Dry weather worsened drought in Morocco, while favorable showers continued in Algeria and Tunisia.

MIDDLE EAST: Light showers continued across northern growing areas, maintaining topsoil moisture for vegetative to heading winter grains.

AUSTRALIA: For the second consecutive week, very warm, mostly dry weather aided summer crop harvesting in eastern Australia.

EASTERN ASIA: Mild, seasonably dry weather prevailed through most winter growing areas, with showers benefiting rice in southern China.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon showers shifted slightly to the north, bringing more rain to northern parts of Indonesia, while drier weather prevailed in Java as rice harvesting winds down.

BRAZIL: Showers increased moisture for winter corn but likely had only local effects on soybean harvesting.

ARGENTINA: Warmth and dryness aided maturation and harvesting of summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton.

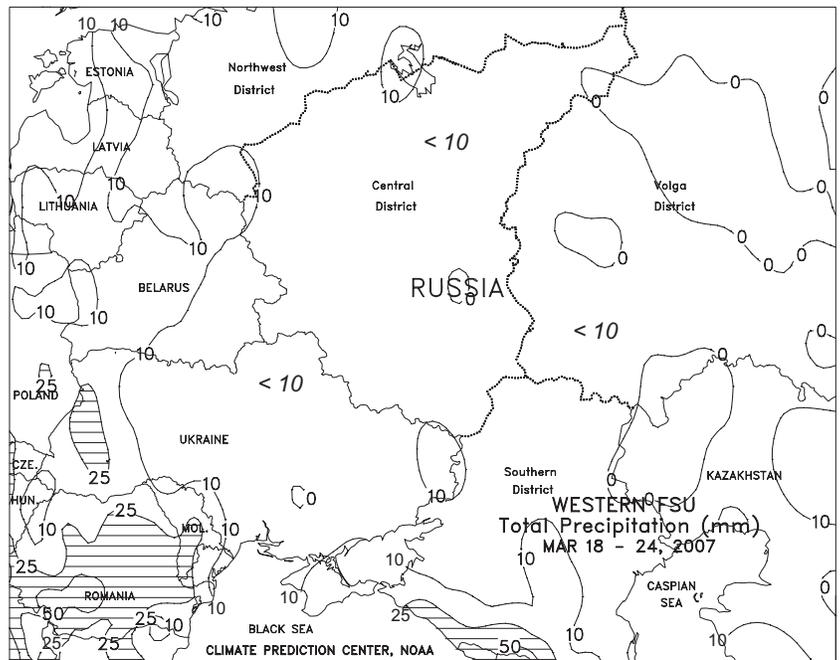
EUROPE

Cold, wet weather overspread much of the continent, although above-normal temperatures lingered in eastern growing areas. A large, complex storm system generated widespread rain and snow (10-60 mm liquid equivalent) from northern Spain and England eastward into Poland and the Balkans. The precipitation coupled with temperatures up to 5 degrees C below normal hampered summer crop planting and other early-spring fieldwork. Although winter grains have developed up to three weeks ahead of the long-term average (and are consequently more vulnerable to freeze damage), minimum temperatures (-5 to 0 degrees C) remained above the threshold for winterkill. In contrast, above-normal temperatures lingered across eastern Europe, maintaining favorable conditions for vegetative winter wheat and barley. Despite the widespread unsettled weather, pockets of drier weather (less than 10 mm) persisted in Hungary and western portions of Italy's Po Valley; both regions have been beset by long-term dryness, and rain will be needed in these areas to ensure adequate moisture supplies for summer crop establishment. Meanwhile, dry weather persisted in Portugal as well as central and southern Spain, increasing moisture demands for heading winter grains.



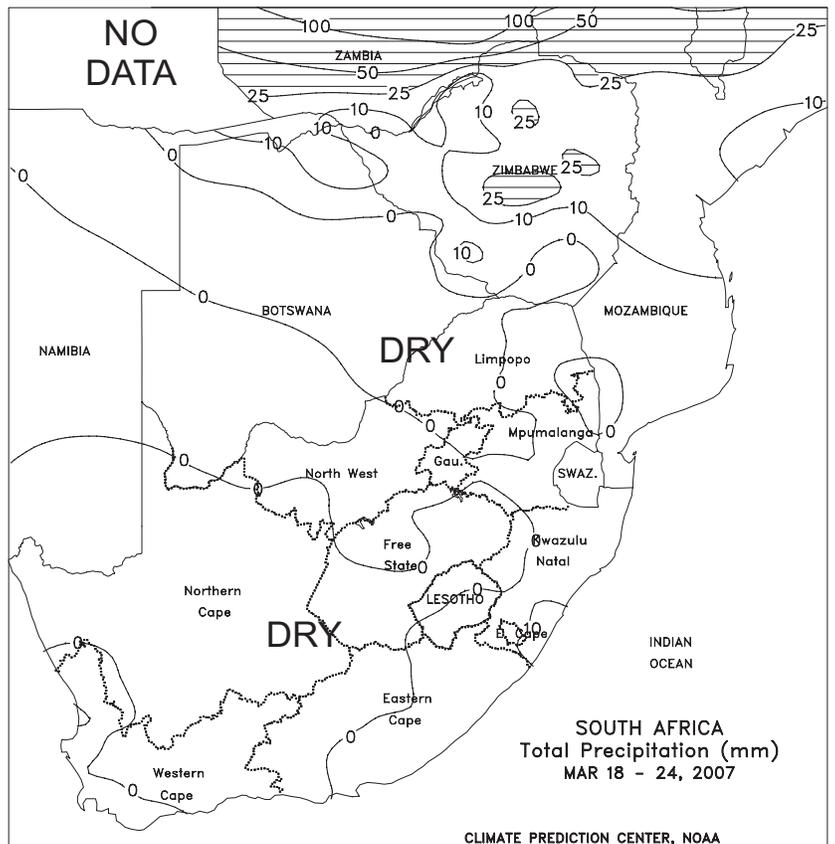
FSU-WESTERN

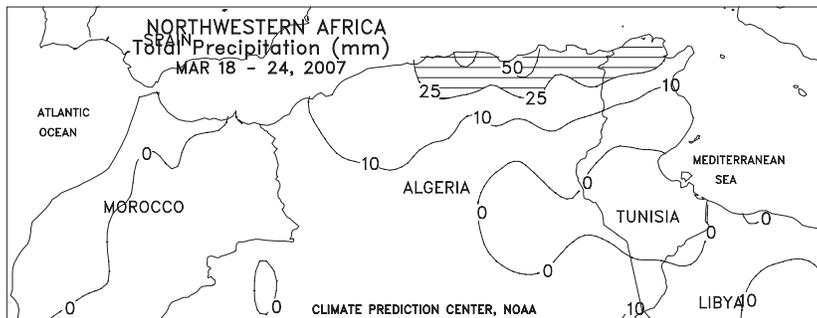
Unseasonably mild weather continued to prevail across the region, prompting winter grains in Belarus, Ukraine, and the Southern District in Russia to begin breaking dormancy about 1 to 2 weeks earlier than usual. Furthermore, extreme maximum temperatures in these areas ranged from 15 to 25 degrees C, warming topsoils to favorable levels for early spring grain planting. In northern Russia (Central and Volga Districts), maximum temperatures ranged from 7 to 15 degrees C, causing considerable melting of snow cover. By week's end, significant snow cover was confined to eastern areas in the Volga District. Weekly temperatures averaged 5 to 10 degrees C above normal in Belarus, Ukraine, and the Central District in Russia and 2 to 6 degrees C above normal in the Southern and Volga Districts in Russia. Generally dry weather (precipitation amounts less than 10 mm) prevailed across most of the region, aiding spring fieldwork in areas without snow cover. Significant precipitation (10-25 mm or more) was confined to western Belarus, western Ukraine, and southernmost crop areas in the Russian Southern District.



SOUTH AFRICA

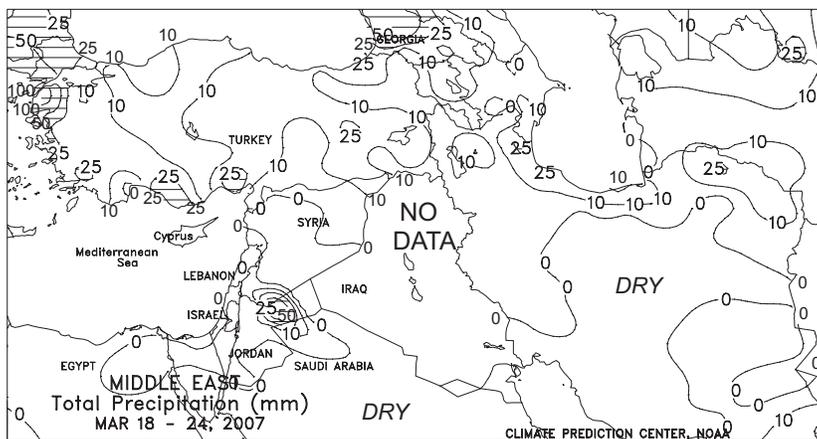
Drought intensified across the corn belt, hastening summer crop maturation and otherwise causing further reductions in long-term moisture reserves. Dry weather also dominated South Africa's other major crop areas, including most sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal and previously well-watered locations in Eastern Cape. Temperatures averaged slightly above normal in Limpopo and northern sections of the corn belt but near to below-normal elsewhere, mainly due to nighttime lows that approached freezing in some of the traditionally cooler locations of Free State and the surrounding provinces. However, due to the rapid maturation rates of corn and other summer crops caused by this season's drought, there is a relatively lower risk of potential freeze damage to this year's crop.





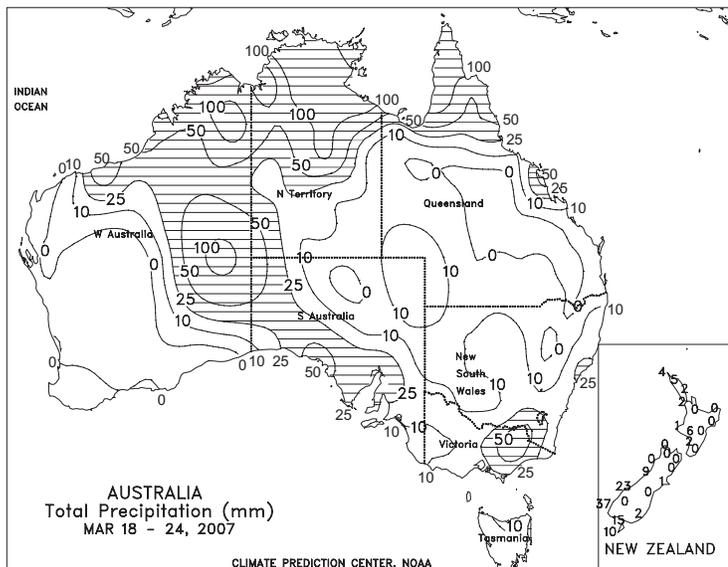
NORTHWEST AFRICA

Drought worsened in western areas, while favorable showers continued in Algeria and Tunisia. An area of high pressure maintained unfavorably dry weather in Morocco, exacerbating drought and causing additional stress and yield reductions to heading winter wheat. To date, this growing season (September-May) has been the driest in over 20 years, exceeding the drought of 2004-05 as well as the long-standing standard set in 1994-95. Any rainfall over the upcoming weeks would be welcomed, although the crop has likely progressed too far into the reproductive to filling stage to greatly improve yield prospects. In sharp contrast to western drought, locally heavy showers and thunderstorms (10-80 mm) continued farther east, maintaining favorable crop prospects in Tunisia while eradicating residual long-term rainfall deficits in Algeria. Temperatures 1 to 5 degrees C below normal throughout the region helped reduce heat stress and evaporative losses.



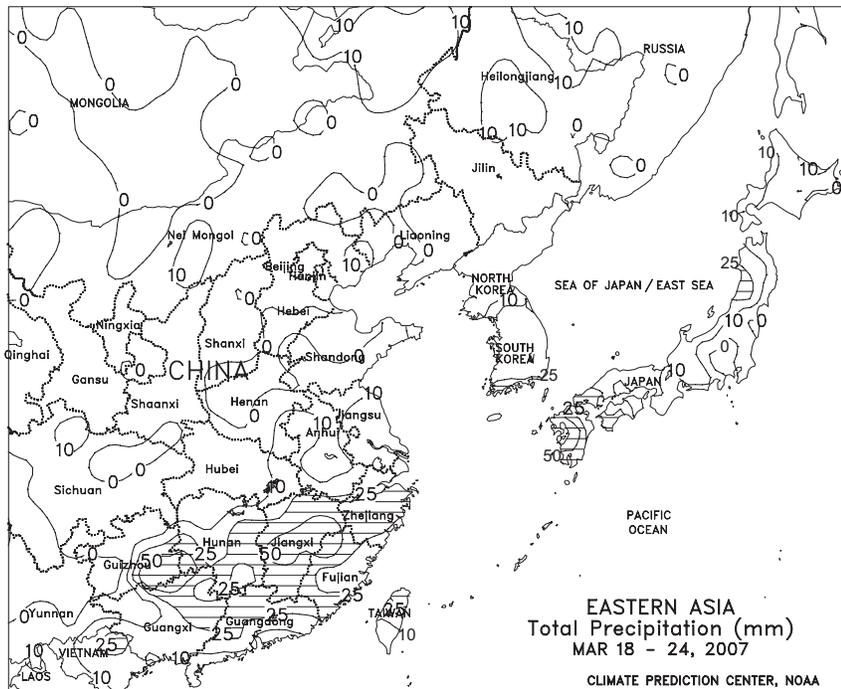
MIDDLE EAST

Showers continued across northern growing areas, although precipitation was lighter than previous weeks. A series of weakening frontal boundaries generated scattered showers (1-30 mm) from western Turkey into northern portions of Iraq (as detected in satellite imagery) and Iran. The precipitation provided topsoil moisture for vegetative to heading winter grains and eased moisture deficits in Turkey's western cotton areas. Mostly dry conditions prevailed along the eastern Mediterranean Coast, causing stress to heading winter grains while resuming the drier-than-normal weather that has prevailed for much of the season in Israel and Jordan.



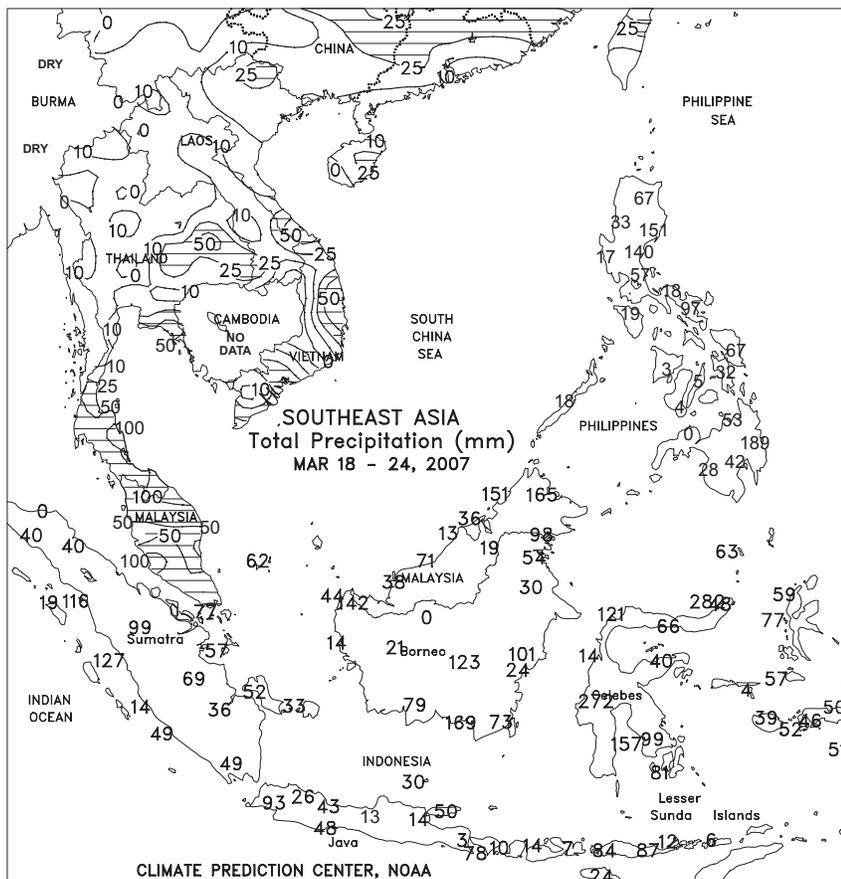
AUSTRALIA

For the second consecutive week, very warm, mostly dry weather aided cotton and sorghum harvesting in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales. The rain (2-6 mm, locally more) was generally light and widely scattered, causing few fieldwork delays and providing no significant drought relief in advance of autumn winter grain planting. In contrast, widespread showers (5-30 mm) overspread major winter grain producing areas in southern New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. The rain provided a welcomed boost in topsoil moisture for upcoming winter grain planting, but much more rain is needed to erode the severe, long-term drought that is gripping this region. Similarly, more rain is needed in Western Australia winter grain areas, where unseasonably warm, dry weather further reduced topsoil moisture. In a year with favorable weather, the bulk of Australian winter grains are typically planted during May and June. Temperatures averaged about 1 to 3 degrees C above normal throughout the Australian winter grain belt, with maximum temperatures in the 30s degrees C.



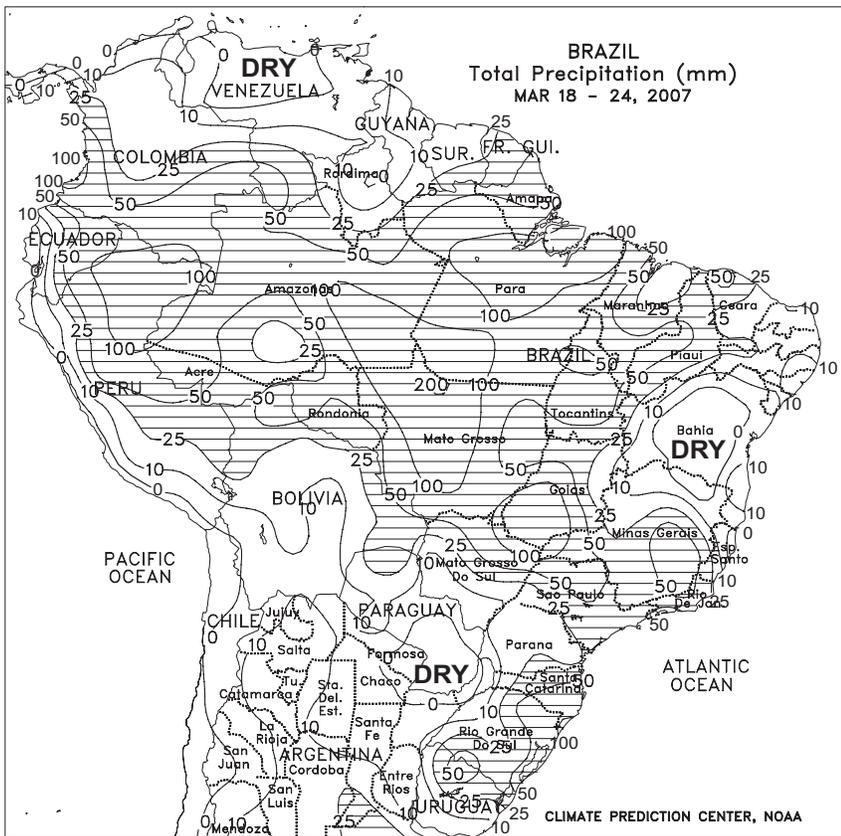
EASTERN ASIA

Mild, seasonably dry weather prevailed across major winter growing areas of China. On the North China Plain, temperatures 1 to 3 degrees C above normal favored winter wheat development. Dry weather, however, likely necessitated supplemental irrigation. Wheat was likely in the jointing stage of development throughout the North China Plain. As the crop approaches reproduction, more rain or increased irrigation will be needed to ensure normal crop development. In the Yangtze Valley, mild weather (average temperatures 10-15 degrees C) favored irrigated winter rapeseed. Rapeseed was likely vegetative but nearing reproduction. Showers (25-50 mm, locally up to 100 mm) were confined to southern China, benefiting vegetative early double-crop rice.



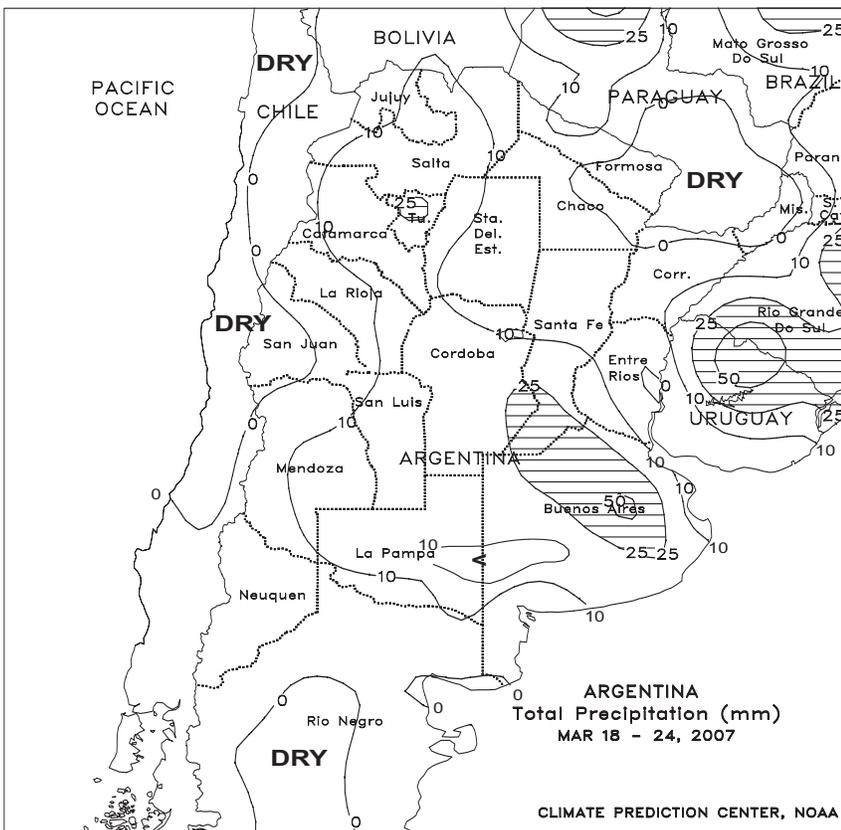
SOUTHEAST ASIA

In Indonesia, mostly dry weather favored rice harvesting in eastern Java, while heavy showers (50-100 mm) persisted in western areas. Widespread showers (25-200 mm) in Sumatra maintained moisture supplies for oil palm. Likewise in Malaysia, showers (25-100 mm, locally up to 200 mm) boosted moisture supplies for oil palm. Seasonably heavy monsoon showers (50-200 mm) prevailed along the eastern Philippines and throughout most of Mindanao, benefiting corn and rice. In Vietnam, showers (25-50 mm) provided supplemental moisture to irrigated summer-autumn rice in the Mekong Delta, while Thailand received scattered showers (10-50 mm) from isolated thunderstorms. Thailand's summer season, characterized by hot weather and scattered thunderstorms, usually lasts from February to May.



BRAZIL

Moderate to heavy showers (25-50 mm or more) maintained generally favorable moisture levels for winter corn over a broad section of central Brazil, although pockets of locally heavy showers (greater than 100 mm) likely disrupted soybean harvesting in Mato Grosso and Goias. The rainfall benefited immature soybeans in some sections of the northeastern interior (notably Tocantins) while keeping citrus and coffee well watered in Sao Paulo and southern Minas Gerais. In contrast, mostly dry weather (rainfall totaling less than 25 mm) promoted maturation and harvesting of soybeans and other summer crops in southern Brazil (Parana to Rio Grande do Sul) and western Bahia. Dry weather also dominated the northeast coast, promoting seasonal fieldwork that included sugarcane and cocoa harvesting.



ARGENTINA

For much of the week, dry, warmer-than-normal weather (highs in the 30s degrees C) dominated major growing areas of central and northern Argentina, promoting maturation and harvesting of summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton. At week's end, showers (10-25 mm or more) developed over central Argentina, temporarily slowing the harvest of corn, sunflowers, and early-maturing soybeans but maintaining overall favorable moisture levels for later developing soybeans. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture (SAGPyA), sunflowers were 81 percent harvested as of March 22, compared with 71 percent last season. In addition, corn was 16 percent harvested, on par with last year's pace of 15 percent. Soybean harvesting was reportedly progressing well but the weekly SAGPyA report (dated 22 March, 2007) offered no national-level statistics.

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