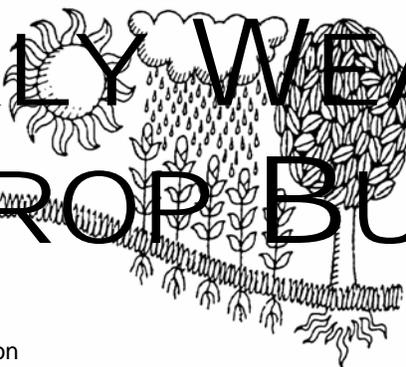
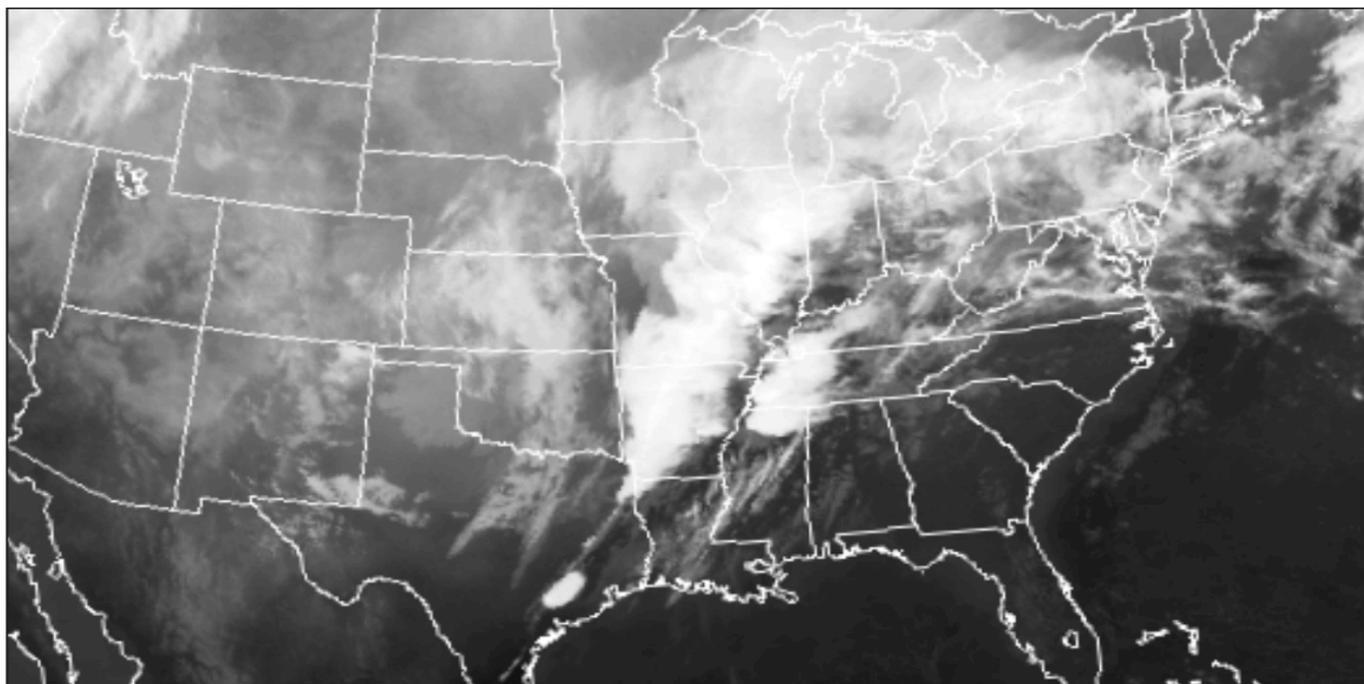


# WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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



A line of severe thunderstorms moves eastward through Missouri, Arkansas, and Tennessee in this GOES infrared satellite image from February 5, 2008. This storm system produced 62 confirmed tornadoes, including several destructive tornadoes in heavily populated areas of Tennessee, most notably in Memphis and Jackson. With 59 confirmed fatalities as of February 12, the outbreak was the deadliest in the US since 76 were killed in the May 31, 1985 outbreak in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Heavy snow, freezing rain, hail, severe winds and flooding were also reported as this storm system moved eastward overnight.

## HIGHLIGHTS February 3 - 9, 2008

*Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB*

**A** powerful, mid-winter storm left a path of destruction on February 5 across the **Mid-South**, where more than 100 tornadoes caused at least 59 fatalities (33 in **Tennessee**, 13 in **Arkansas**, 7 in **Kentucky**, and 6 in **Alabama**). High winds also caused extensive damage to trees and buildings, especially from **northern portions of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama northward into the Ohio Valley**. Record-setting warmth prevailed in advance of the cold front responsible for the severe weather outbreak, boosting weekly temperatures more than 10°F above normal across much of the **East**. The same storm system triggered flooding rains in the **central and eastern Corn Belt** and produced heavy snow across parts of the **northern and**

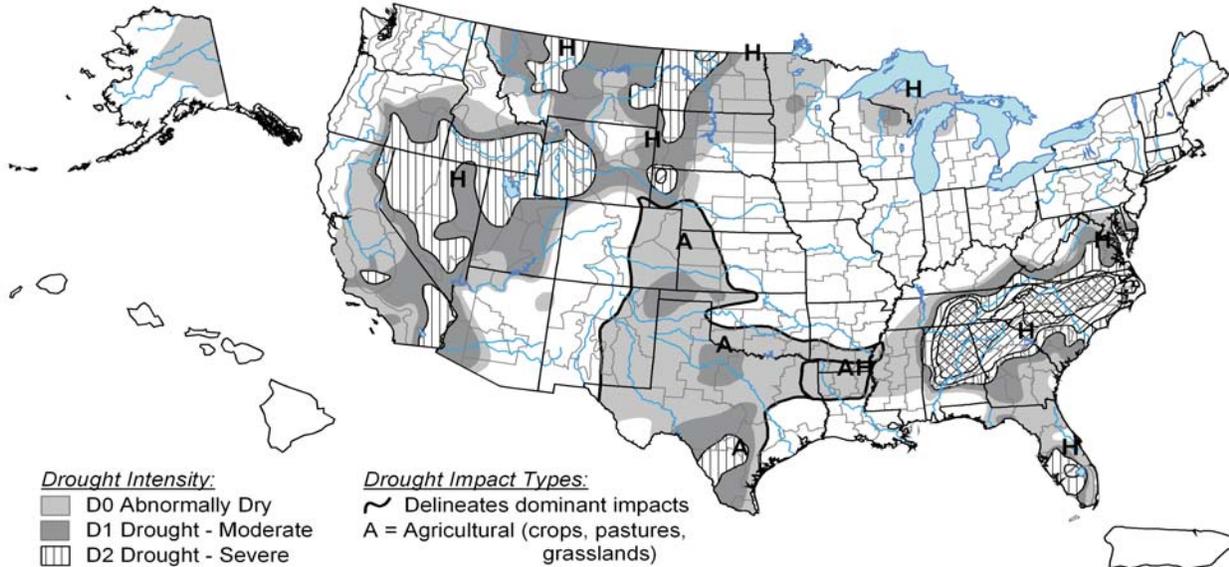
*(Continued on page 3)*

### Contents

February 5 Drought Monitor & U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook .....	2
U.S. Crop Production Highlights .....	3
Total Precipitation Map & Temperature Departure Maps .....	4
Extreme Maximum & Minimum Temperature Maps .....	5
Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office .....	6
National Weather Data for Selected Cities .....	7
January Weather and Crop Summary .....	10
January Extreme Minimum Temperature Map .....	13
January Precipitation & Temperature Maps .....	14
January Weather Data for Selected Cities .....	15
February 7 ENSO Update.....	16
National Agricultural Summary & Snow Cover Map .....	18
International Weather and Crop Summary .....	19
Subscription Information .....	24

# U.S. Drought Monitor

February 5, 2008  
Valid 7 a.m. EST



- Drought Intensity:**
- D0 Abnormally Dry
  - D1 Drought - Moderate
  - D2 Drought - Severe
  - D3 Drought - Extreme
  - D4 Drought - Exceptional

- Drought Impact Types:**
- ~ Delineates dominant impacts
  - A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
  - H = Hydrological (water)

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary.



Released Thursday, February 7, 2008

Authors: Jay Lawrimore/Liz Love-Brotak, NOAA/NESDIS/NCDC

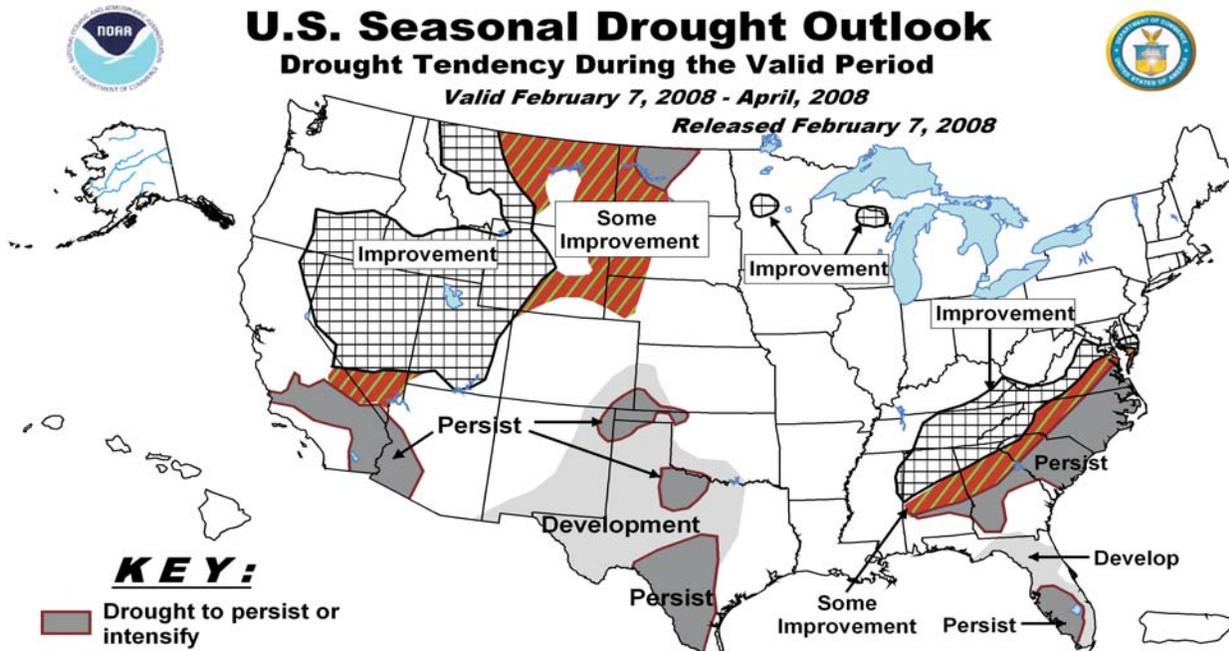
<http://drought.unl.edu/dm>

## U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

### Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid February 7, 2008 - April, 2008

Released February 7, 2008



### 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 than 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)*

**western Corn Belt.** In **northern Indiana**, flooding struck for the second time in less than a month. Meanwhile, seasonal snowfall approached record totals in **southern Wisconsin** and neighboring areas. Toward week's end, a surge of bitterly cold weather across the **Midwest** increased stress on livestock and froze previously soggy soils in the soft red winter wheat belt. Farther west, above-normal temperatures across the **southeastern Plains** contrasted with cold conditions on the **northern High Plains**. Snow protected much of the **Plains'** winter wheat from **Kansas northward**, with new accumulations noted on the **central Plains**, but coverage was patchy and shallow from **Montana into Nebraska**. Late-week warmth melted much of **Kansas'** snow. Elsewhere, precipitation lingered across the **Northwest**, but the remainder of the **West** experienced a warming, drying trend. Fieldwork and crop development accelerated in **California** and **Southwest**, following a month of cool, often damp conditions. Across winter grain areas of the **interior Northwest**, a substantial snow cover began to melt.

The February 5 severe weather outbreak, which according to preliminary reports included as many as 120 tornadoes, was among the nation's worst. It was the deadliest U.S. tornado outbreak since May 31, 1985 (76 fatalities), and the deadliest February outbreak since February 21, 1971 (121 fatalities). Since 1950, the nation's worst tornado outbreak occurred on April 3-4, 1974—the "Palm Sunday Outbreak"—when 308 deaths occurred. Only twice since 1950 were more than 100 U.S. tornadoes confirmed in a single outbreak: April 3-4, 1974 (147) and September 19-23, 1967 (115), associated with the remnants of Hurricane Beulah in **Texas**. During the February 5 outbreak, the two deadliest twisters struck in **Tennessee** (24 deaths in **Sumner and Macon Counties**) and **Arkansas** (12 deaths in **Pope and Izard Counties**). The same tornado responsible for those **Arkansas** fatalities set a state record with a 123-mile track length from **Yell to Sharp Counties** (previously, 112 miles on February 20, 1951).

Farther north, the **Portage River at Woodville, OH**, crested 5.66 feet above flood stage on February 7, the second-highest level on record behind 8.00 feet on March 27, 1913. Meanwhile in **Indiana**, the **Tippecanoe River near Ora** crested 3.60 feet above flood stage at midnight on February 7-8, second only to the high-water mark (3.63 feet above flood stage) established less than a month ago on January 10. Weekly rainfall totaled 2 to 4 inches in many of the flood-affected areas, with 3.63 inches soaking **Lima, OH**, from February 4-6. In contrast, snow accumulations climbed toward record totals in parts of the **northern Corn Belt**. Through February 9, season-to-date snowfall climbed to 75.5 inches in **Madison, WI**, behind only 76.1 inches during the entire 1978-79 season and 75.9 inches in 1885-86. Similarly, 58.0 inches of snow fell in **Rockford, IL**, from July 1, 2007 - February 9, 2008, fourth behind 74.5 inches in 1978-79, 61.0 inches in 1942-43, and 58.2 inches in 1974-75. In **Michigan**, **Flint** netted 12.4 inches of snow on February 6, representing its eighth-greatest 24-hour total on record. For **Madison**, the 13.4-inch total on February 5-6 was its second-greatest 24-hour sum, behind only 17.3 inches on December 3, 1990. Storm totals in excess of 20 inches of snow were reported at a few locations in **southern Wisconsin**.

Prior to reaching the **Corn Belt**, the storm responsible for the **Midwestern** snow blanketed the **Southwest**. In **Arizona**, February 3-4 snowfall totals were as high as 27 inches in **Happy Jack** and 18 inches in **Show Low**. In **Utah's Wasatch Range**, early-week snowfall totaled 44 inches in **Alta**. About 40 inches of snow fell from February 1-5 in **Chama, NM**, boosting its season-to-date total to more than 150 inches (nearly 100 inches falls

during a typical season). **Chama's** snowiest February on record occurred in 1994, when 54.8 inches fell. Heavy snow also overspread the **central Plains**, where **Goodland, KS**, received 8.3 inches on February 4-5. On the other side of the storm, several days of record-setting warmth covered the **South** and **East**. In **southern Texas**, highs on February 5 soared to 101°F in **Rio Grande City** and 96°F in **McAllen**. Farther north and east, among dozens of daily-record highs were readings of 81°F (on February 4) in **Tulsa, OK**; 82°F (on February 5) in **Columbia, SC**; 83°F (on February 5) in **Hattiesburg, MS**; and 85°F (on February 6) in **Jacksonville, FL**. Readings at or above 70°F were noted as far north as the **Ohio Valley** (70°F in **Evansville, IN**, on February 5) and the northern Mid-Atlantic region (72°F in **Atlantic City, NJ**, on February 6). Record warmth lingered along the **Atlantic Seaboard** into February 7, when **Melbourne, FL**, attained 87°F. At week's end, warm weather returned to **southern California**, where daily-record highs for February 9 included 86°F in **Fullerton** and 77°F in **San Diego**. In stark contrast, late-week temperatures dipped below -20°F on the **northern Plains** near the **Canadian** border. By Sunday morning, February 10, minimum wind chill temperatures plunged as low as -58°F in **Grand Marais, MN**, -54°F in **Bottineau, ND**, and -47°F in **Antigo, WI**.

The coldest air of the decade settled across **east-central Alaska**, where local readings below -70°F were reported. By February 6, **Tok** noted -70°F, which was **Alaska's** first reading at or below -70°F since January 1, 2000, when **Chicken** registered -72°F. The following 2 days, February 7 and 8, **Chicken** matched its New Year's Day 2000 reading with a low of -72°F. On February 9, **O'Brien Creek at Taylor Highway** also logged -72°F. The lowest February temperature on record in **Alaska** was -75°F, which was observed on February 3, 1947, in **Tanacross**. Elsewhere, **Fairbanks** posted minimum temperatures of -40°F or lower on 8 consecutive days from February 3-10, its longest such streak since January 2000. Bitterly cold air stretched as far south as the National Weather Service office in **Juneau**, where the low for February 8 dipped to -21°F. Meanwhile in **Hawaii**, torrential rainfall subsided early in the week across windward areas of the **Big Island**. For the **Hilo** area, which suffered through its most significant flood event since November 1-2, 2000, the airport received 38.49 inches of rain during the first 9 days of the February, including 20.26 inches on February 2-3 and 30.92 inches during the first 5 days of the month. **Hilo's** wettest February on record occurred in 1979, when 45.55 inches fell. Other **Big Island** rainfall totals for the 120-hour period ending the morning of February 6 included 40.81 inches at the **Waiakea Experiment Station** and 26.56 inches in **Glenwood**. On **Maui, West Wailuaiki** netted 17.68 inches during the same period.

### U.S. Crop Production Highlights

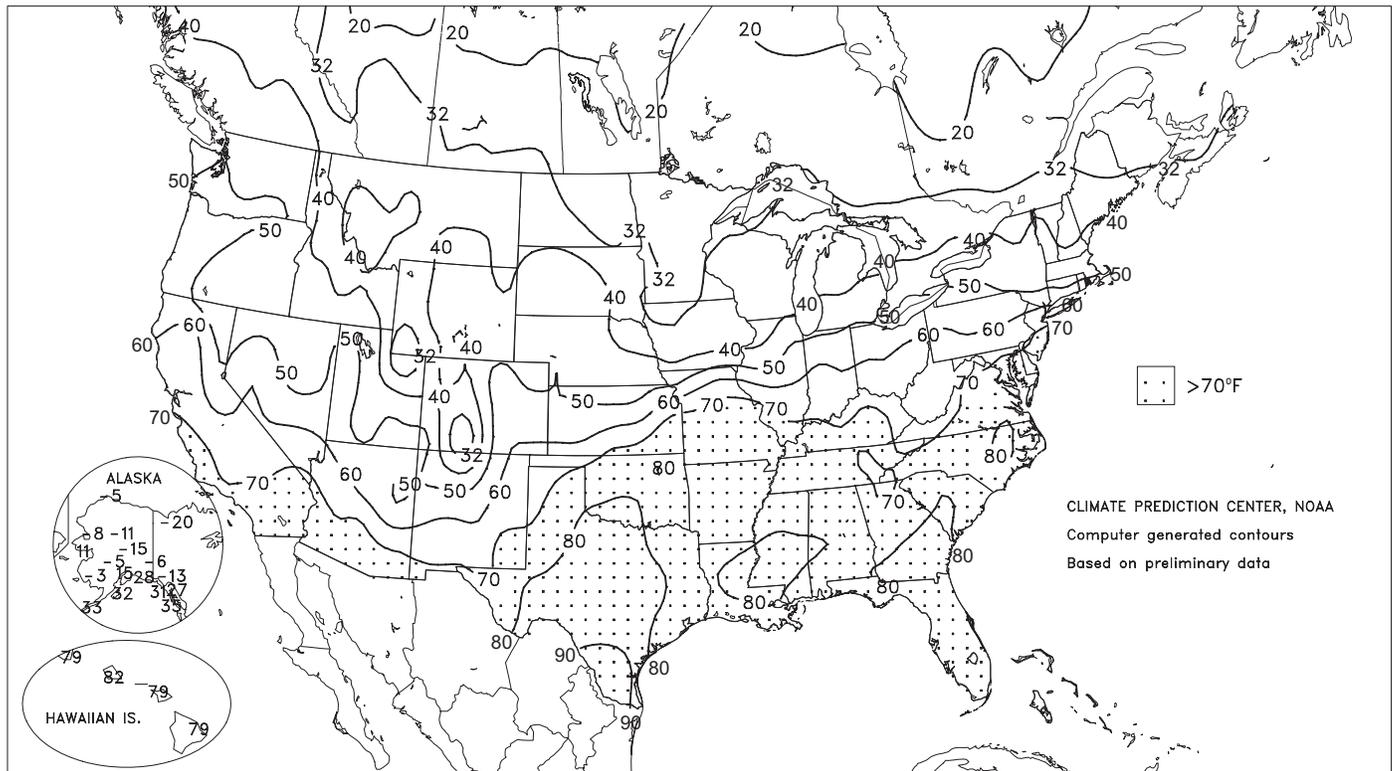
*The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on February 8, 2008. Forecasts refer to February 1.*

The **all orange** forecast for the 2007-08 season is 9.92 million tons, down 1 percent from the January 1 forecast but 31 percent higher than the 2006-07 final utilization of 7.59 million tons. Florida's all orange forecast, at 166 million boxes (7.47 million tons), is down 1 percent from the previous forecast but 29 percent higher than last season's final utilization of 129 million boxes. Early, midseason, and navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 81.0 million boxes (3.65 million tons), unchanged from January 1 but 23 percent above last season. Harvest for the early and midseason varieties peaked in the third and fourth weeks of January. Florida's Valencia forecast, at 85.0 million boxes (3.83 million tons), is 2 percent lower than the last forecast but 34 percent higher than 2006-07. Average fruit sizes for Valencia oranges are very small and are expected to be smaller at harvest than the minimum of the last eight non-hurricane seasons. Florida citrus regions experienced relatively warm weather during January, with average rainfall in the north and less-than-average rainfall in the central and southern areas.



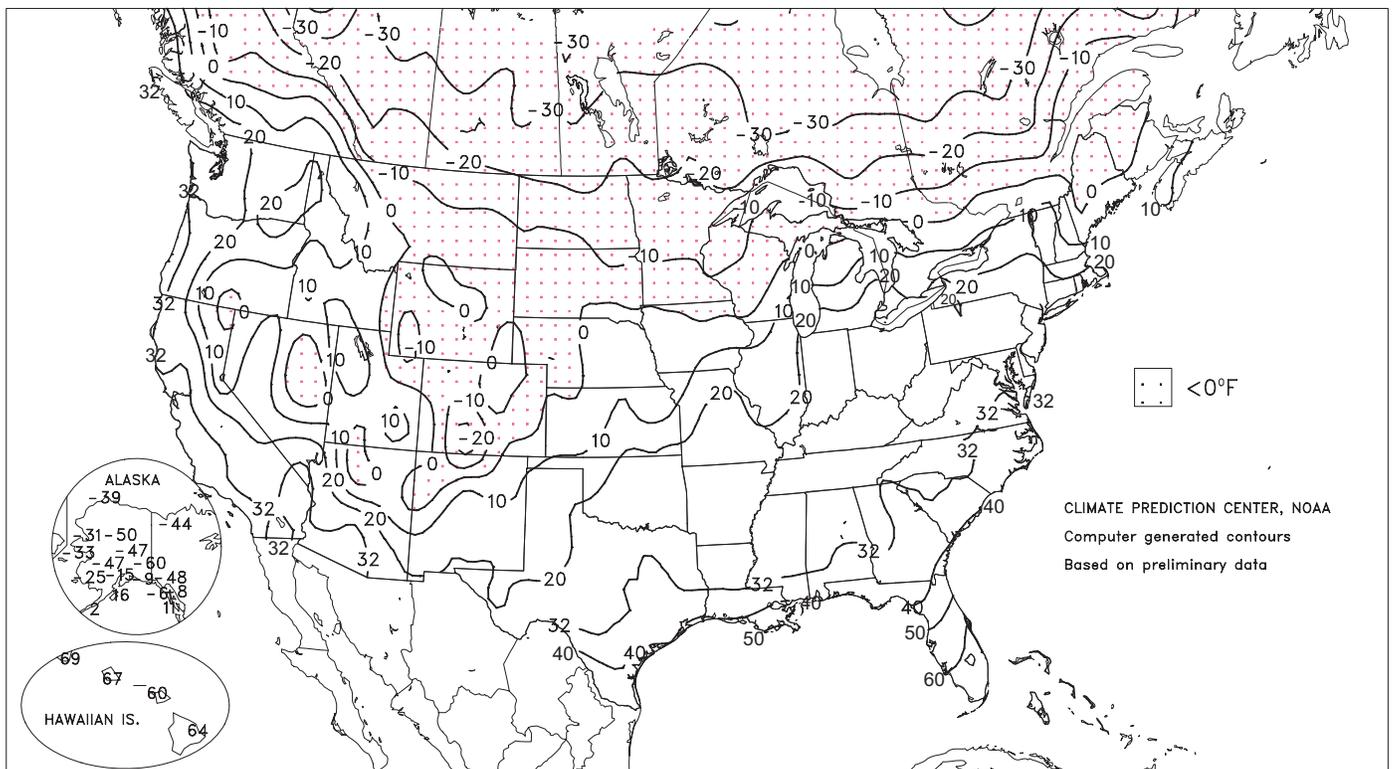
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

FEB 3 - 9, 2008



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

FEB 3 - 9, 2008



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

**Weather Data for the Week Ending February 9, 2008**

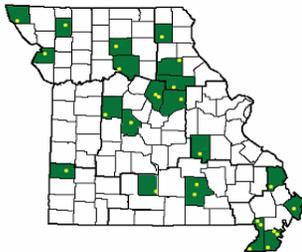
Data Provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the University of Missouri Commercial Agriculture Program.

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 DEC01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC01	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	01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE
MISSISSIPPI																					
ND TUNICA 1W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
LYON	63	43	75	29	53	-	0.74	-	0.40	8.14	-	3.27	-	56	48	0	1	4	0		
VANCE	62	43	76	30	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	48	0	1	-	-		
PERTSHIRE	63	43	74	31	53	-	1.03	-	0.51	9.32	-	4.32	-	58	46	0	1	3	1		
SCOTT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SANDY RIDGE	64	44	77	32	54	-	1.64	-	1.26	10.24	-	6.73	-	56	50	0	1	4	1		
NE VERONA	65	42	77	29	53	-	1.22	-	0.90	5.40	-	3.47	-	58	45	0	1	4	1		
SD STONEVILLE x	65	42	79	31	53	12	1.23	0.11	0.87	9.18	82	5.49	80	58	49	0	2	2	1		
INDIANOLA 1S*	65	44	78	32	54	-	1.45	-	1.06	7.56	-	4.23	-	58	49	0	1	3	1		
INVERNESS 5E	65	45	79	33	55	-	1.98	-	1.51	7.55	-	4.84	-	59	50	0	0	3	1		
SIDON	66	45	78	32	56	-	0.70	-	0.28	5.49	-	2.76	-	60	50	0	1	4	0		
NORTH ISSAQUENA	65	45	78	33	55	-	1.10	-	0.51	6.65	-	3.30	-	58	49	0	0	4	1		
SILVER CITY	66	46	80	33	56	-	2.61	-	2.08	8.82	-	5.85	-	59	49	0	0	4	1		
ONWARD	67	45	80	34	56	-	1.40	-	1.11	7.59	-	4.28	-	60	50	0	0	4	1		
MAYDAY	67	46	81	34	56	-	1.58	-	1.38	10.77	-	6.98	-	59	50	0	0	2	1		
MISSOURI																					
NW CORNING	35	19	44	6	28	4	0.12	-0.06	0.06	2.28	102	0.25	25	-	-	0	7	3	0		
ALBANY	35	16	42	2	26	2	0.60	0.39	0.20	2.38	93	0.99	82	32	32	0	7	5	0		
ST. JOSEPH	36	21	47	4	29	3	0.86	0.66	0.31	3.84	154	1.59	157	-	-	0	7	5	0		
NC LINNEUS	41	24	65	17	32	7	1.44	1.18	1.01	3.97	146	2.05	168	32	32	0	7	5	1		
BRUNSWICK	43	26	70	20	34	8	1.12	0.88	0.90	2.72	80	1.51	88	36	33	0	7	4	1		
NE NOVELTY	40	24	66	17	32	7	1.52	1.29	0.95	4.25	120	2.36	148	32	31	0	7	5	1		
MONROE CITY	43	26	69	21	34	7	2.12	1.97	1.76	6.66	162	4.12	213	31	31	0	7	5	1		
WC GREEN RIDGE	45	28	71	20	36	8	1.28	0.94	1.01	4.79	110	2.86	134	38	33	0	5	4	1		
C AUXVASSE	46	28	72	23	37	10	1.37	1.00	1.25	6.88	145	3.74	160	34	32	0	7	5	1		
SANBORN FIELD	47	29	74	24	38	9	1.33	0.98	1.25	7.21	156	4.19	177	40	33	0	5	5	1		
WILLIAMSBURG	48	29	74	25	38	11	2.10	1.71	1.15	6.93	113	4.23	135	35	31	0	5	3	2		
COLUMBIA	47	28	74	24	37	9	1.38	1.03	1.21	7.25	157	3.88	166	-	-	0	5	5	1		
VERSAILLES	49	30	76	24	39	9	1.91	1.60	1.02	6.41	138	3.69	160	41	35	0	5	5	2		
EC COOK STATION	55	31	76	20	43	11	1.78	1.41	1.77	8.28	134	4.35	147	43	38	0	5	2	1		
SW LAMAR	51	30	73	23	40	8	0.70	0.38	0.69	3.24	64	1.44	59	43	37	0	4	2	1		
SC MOUNTAIN GROVE	54	32	73	22	43	12	1.70	1.19	1.70	5.53	75	2.85	80	46	38	0	5	1	1		
SE DELTA	56	36	72	24	46	13	1.99	1.58	1.89	12.00	145	4.17	103	48	39	0	3	4	1		
CHARLESTON	58	38	74	29	49	17	0.78	0.04	0.76	9.96	119	2.84	68	50	41	0	4	2	1		
GLENNONVILLE	60	40	73	32	50	15	0.72	0.25	0.69	9.79	123	2.90	74	51	42	0	1	2	1		
CLARKTON	59	38	73	29	49	15	0.69	0.21	0.65	8.52	104	2.08	51	52	41	0	4	2	1		
PORTAGEVILLE DC	60	41	74	32	50	15	0.64	0.09	0.58	9.18	103	2.80	63	54	43	0	2	3	1		
PORTAGEVILLE LF	60	41	75	32	51	16	0.78	0.22	0.71	9.08	103	3.31	76	53	43	0	2	3	1		
STEELE	60	42	73	32	51	15	0.83	0.06	0.76	9.41	99	2.80	61	53	44	0	0	2	1		
CARDWELL	60	41	73	31	50	14	0.78	0.14	0.66	8.84	96	2.61	57	55	44	0	2	3	1		

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.

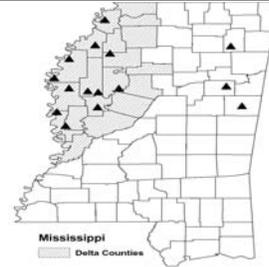
**Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta:** Severe weather struck the Delta on February 5, with strong winds, hail, and isolated tornados. Unusual warmth occurred prior to the storms' arrival, with highs reaching 80 degrees F in the southern Delta. In Stoneville, the weekly temperature averaged 12 degrees F higher than normal. Rain, all of which fell during the first half of the week, ranged from about 0.75 to nearly 3.00 inches.

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](http://www.deltaweather.msstate.edu/maps/weather_station_map.htm)

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 9, 2008

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE DEC01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC01	TOTAL, IN, SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F			
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OF MORE	.50 INCH OF MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	65	44	75	31	55	10	0.61	-0.41	0.33	7.03	62	5.09	75	88	44	0	1	4	0
HUNTSVILLE	62	42	74	32	52	10	2.10	0.97	0.74	7.46	59	5.71	82	86	62	0	1	4	3
MOBILE	71	51	77	36	61	9	0.47	-0.73	0.46	15.41	129	7.34	100	88	58	0	0	2	0
MONTGOMERY	70	44	79	32	57	9	0.20	-1.06	0.20	8.62	74	5.87	88	88	40	0	1	1	0
AK ANCHORAGE	9	-8	15	-15	0	-17	0.02	-0.14	0.01	1.81	94	1.19	135	67	51	0	7	2	0
BARROW	-19	-34	-5	-39	-26	-11	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.16	57	0.10	63	83	70	0	7	0	0
FAIRBANKS	-25	-44	-15	-47	-35	-28	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.24	88	0.93	139	***	***	0	7	0	0
JUNEAU	18	6	27	-8	12	-16	1.04	0.05	0.35	10.52	91	6.77	111	79	66	0	7	6	0
KODIAK	26	19	32	16	22	-8	1.02	-0.54	0.92	16.23	91	5.28	52	66	56	0	7	2	1
NOME	-9	-26	11	-33	-18	-23	0.00	-0.19	0.00	3.30	151	1.87	160	***	***	0	7	0	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	42	10	51	-8	26	-5	0.54	-0.04	0.44	8.86	187	4.51	154	87	37	0	7	2	0
PHOENIX	64	42	74	38	53	-4	0.21	0.07	0.21	2.88	149	1.79	177	79	49	0	0	1	0
PRESCOTT	49	25	64	19	37	-2	0.77	0.36	0.67	9.19	272	4.65	221	83	36	0	7	2	1
TUCSON	64	35	76	29	49	-5	0.18	-0.01	0.18	1.11	49	0.35	28	76	41	0	3	1	0
AR FORT SMITH	63	34	79	27	48	7	0.61	0.06	0.61	4.81	74	1.22	40	91	48	0	4	1	1
LITTLE ROCK	64	40	78	27	52	9	0.42	-0.36	0.33	6.85	73	1.82	39	93	51	0	4	5	0
CA BAKERSFIELD	57	39	66	36	48	-4	0.57	0.29	0.54	1.62	71	1.26	82	88	70	0	0	2	1
FRESNO	57	39	65	35	48	-2	0.56	0.06	0.56	6.31	152	4.00	143	89	77	0	0	1	1
LOS ANGELES	65	46	82	43	56	-2	0.69	-0.08	0.69	6.98	121	5.39	136	71	40	0	0	1	1
REDDING	59	35	71	30	47	-1	0.34	-1.08	0.34	15.99	123	10.97	132	83	62	0	1	1	0
SACRAMENTO	58	36	65	31	47	-3	0.21	-0.72	0.21	10.12	135	6.95	138	95	49	0	1	1	0
SAN DIEGO	64	47	77	43	56	-3	0.31	-0.19	0.23	4.45	105	3.65	125	74	50	0	0	2	0
SAN FRANCISCO	58	43	66	38	51	-1	0.15	-0.90	0.14	10.88	125	8.23	142	87	65	0	0	2	0
STOCKTON	59	35	65	30	47	-3	0.67	0.04	0.66	7.70	144	6.05	172	88	71	0	1	2	1
CO ALAMOSA	27	-11	31	-24	8	-11	0.51	0.48	0.37	2.01	324	0.80	276	84	61	0	7	5	0
CO SPRINGS	43	14	56	3	29	-1	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.91	123	0.52	163	76	28	0	7	2	0
DENVER INTL	40	12	53	2	26	-4	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.81	150	0.21	91	75	38	0	7	2	0
GRAND JUNCTION	31	13	39	7	22	-9	0.18	0.10	0.07	2.89	235	0.84	118	84	68	0	7	5	0
PUEBLO	48	10	60	-6	29	-3	0.18	0.15	0.13	0.84	111	0.37	100	79	40	0	7	2	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	44	33	50	27	38	8	0.54	-0.17	0.26	8.50	105	4.10	88	83	73	0	4	6	0
HARTFORD	40	30	48	25	35	8	1.77	1.03	0.98	10.10	120	5.77	120	90	78	0	5	6	1
DC WASHINGTON	61	40	74	32	51	15	0.15	-0.46	0.14	6.85	97	3.57	89	78	49	0	1	2	0
DE WILMINGTON	57	35	71	25	46	14	0.10	-0.55	0.06	7.81	102	2.99	70	90	55	0	4	2	0
FL DAYTONA BEACH	79	58	86	53	69	10	0.00	-0.65	0.00	3.17	48	1.33	34	92	46	0	0	0	0
JACKSONVILLE	76	50	85	42	63	9	0.18	-0.62	0.18	5.55	75	2.81	60	98	46	0	0	1	0
KEY WEST	81	73	82	70	77	7	0.00	-0.40	0.00	1.31	27	0.51	19	85	66	0	0	0	0
MIAMI	84	70	86	67	77	9	1.74	1.23	1.33	3.78	80	2.99	118	84	55	0	0	2	1
ORLANDO	81	60	85	58	71	10	0.64	0.12	0.32	5.79	107	4.74	153	95	61	0	0	2	0
PENSACOLA	68	53	74	41	61	8	0.50	-0.61	0.50	12.85	120	6.97	103	88	60	0	0	1	1
TALLAHASSEE	74	44	79	33	59	6	0.11	-0.96	0.11	6.84	63	3.88	57	91	58	0	0	1	0
TAMPA	78	63	82	56	70	8	0.17	-0.44	0.16	4.01	75	2.71	89	89	54	0	0	2	0
WEST PALM BEACH	82	66	85	63	74	8	0.61	-0.11	0.35	3.09	39	1.42	30	91	60	0	0	3	0
GA ATHENS	67	40	73	33	53	9	0.22	-0.83	0.19	8.28	85	2.86	47	81	52	0	0	3	0
ATLANTA	64	41	70	33	52	7	0.73	-0.41	0.37	9.03	88	4.25	65	80	58	0	0	3	0
AUGUSTA	72	40	81	28	56	10	0.42	-0.59	0.42	11.67	131	4.16	72	90	52	0	2	1	0
COLUMBUS	68	42	75	32	55	7	0.65	-0.40	0.64	10.82	103	6.52	106	90	34	0	1	2	1
MACON	70	41	77	31	55	8	0.42	-0.71	0.42	12.26	118	5.40	84	88	42	0	1	1	0
SAVANNAH	74	48	82	37	61	10	0.07	-0.70	0.07	12.54	161	3.10	63	90	44	0	0	1	0
HI HILO	76	66	79	64	71	0	25.29	23.17	8.76	65.11	283	47.55	381	93	87	0	0	7	7
HONOLULU	81	70	82	67	75	2	0.38	-0.20	0.22	3.72	59	0.64	18	80	72	0	0	4	0
KAHULUI	77	63	79	60	70	-2	0.15	-0.50	0.08	9.42	123	2.54	55	96	84	0	0	4	0
LIHUE	78	70	79	69	74	2	0.47	-0.36	0.11	7.68	73	2.32	41	81	78	0	0	7	0
ID BOISE	38	25	50	13	32	-2	0.52	0.24	0.21	2.74	88	1.47	84	81	67	0	6	4	0
LEWISTON	45	34	54	29	39	3	0.12	-0.11	0.08	1.25	50	0.88	61	78	56	0	4	4	0
POCATELLO	31	20	39	6	26	-2	0.10	-0.12	0.04	1.49	59	0.61	43	84	69	0	7	4	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	36	26	44	16	31	7	1.29	0.90	0.54	6.85	146	3.36	149	89	84	0	7	6	1
MOLINE	33	23	39	10	28	4	1.06	0.73	0.48	5.94	141	2.31	116	87	81	0	6	5	0
PEORIA	38	24	45	15	31	6	1.45	1.11	0.79	8.19	189	4.89	252	91	77	0	5	5	1
ROCKFORD	34	24	37	10	29	7	1.10	0.80	0.34	5.55	144	2.27	126	86	80	0	6	6	0
SPRINGFIELD	43	27	56	15	35	7	2.43	2.08	1.37	9.89	215	6.24	303	93	72	0	5	5	2
IN EVANSVILLE	56	37	70	25	46	13	2.99	2.29	2.72	13.36	182	7.02	184	87	69	0	3	4	1
FORT WAYNE	41	30	53	26	36	11	3.11	2.67	1.99	9.98	185	5.53	211	90	80	0	6	6	2
INDIANAPOLIS	49	32	65	26	40	11	3.00	2.45	1.90	10.90	176	5.35	168	93	70	0	5	4	2
SOUTH BEND	38	29	49	25	33	8	1.71	1.24	0.78	10.84	182	7.36	256	91	82	0	6	6	1
IA BURLINGTON	36	23	46	14	30	4	1.36	1.06	0.61	5.23	138	2.51	149	96	75	0	6	6	1
CEDAR RAPIDS	30	19	35	4	25	3	1.21	0.96	0.54	5.90	207	1.84	134	100	82	0	7	4	1
DES MOINES	31	19	36	7	25	1	0.88	0.62	0.42	4.22	157	1.32	97	92	83	0			

**Weather Data for the Week Ending February 9, 2008**

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS					
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE DEC01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC01	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP		
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
KY	WICHITA	48	27	68	19	37	4	0.89	0.76	0.52	3.86	164	1.24	124	81	59	0	6	3	1
	JACKSON	57	40	71	28	49	13	1.28	0.45	0.93	9.09	102	3.90	84	81	45	0	2	3	1
	LEXINGTON	54	38	66	29	46	12	2.81	2.11	1.38	14.25	172	7.30	172	88	69	0	2	5	2
	LOUISVILLE	58	41	70	31	50	15	2.33	1.61	1.19	12.88	163	5.35	127	81	56	0	1	4	2
	PADUCAH	59	38	76	28	49	13	0.74	-0.20	0.70	11.29	125	3.92	84	88	54	0	3	4	1
LA	BATON ROUGE	76	52	83	35	64	12	0.05	-1.32	0.04	12.93	98	9.44	119	86	39	0	0	2	0
	LAKE CHARLES	71	50	78	36	60	8	0.01	-0.93	0.01	9.35	82	6.20	92	86	50	0	0	1	0
	NEW ORLEANS	72	54	79	43	63	9	0.36	-1.11	0.36	8.38	65	3.67	47	91	57	0	0	1	0
	SHREVEPORT	70	42	78	28	56	7	0.06	-1.01	0.05	7.29	69	2.71	45	82	40	0	2	2	0
ME	CARIBOU	22	-2	26	-12	10	0	0.69	0.17	0.61	9.69	142	4.89	134	93	74	0	7	3	1
	PORTLAND	35	22	40	9	29	6	5.47	4.68	2.31	14.02	150	10.23	200	91	73	0	6	5	4
MD	BALTIMORE	58	33	72	26	45	12	0.03	-0.66	0.03	7.33	95	3.30	76	85	59	0	4	1	0
MA	BOSTON	40	32	46	23	36	6	2.12	1.29	1.34	11.22	129	5.97	119	89	71	0	4	5	1
	WORCESTER	37	27	45	20	32	8	2.60	1.84	1.60	11.31	128	6.74	133	92	72	0	7	6	2
MI	ALPENA	32	18	36	6	25	8	0.37	0.06	0.25	6.11	153	4.01	185	94	69	0	7	6	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	35	27	42	21	31	8	1.65	1.26	0.75	8.66	166	5.63	223	91	80	0	6	6	1
	HOUGHTON LAKE	31	20	34	0	25	7	0.54	0.24	0.25	5.41	144	3.00	150	90	76	0	7	5	0
	LANSING	35	26	46	19	30	8	1.14	0.78	0.71	6.58	155	4.15	200	91	81	0	7	6	1
	MUSKOGON	34	25	39	16	30	6	1.73	1.33	0.96	9.18	171	6.39	233	88	80	0	6	7	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	33	22	36	5	27	6	0.37	-0.16	0.22	5.33	84	3.89	106	92	67	0	7	6	0
MN	DULUTH	23	10	28	-15	17	5	0.04	-0.17	0.02	2.63	112	0.18	13	86	77	0	7	3	0
	INT'L FALLS	24	-3	28	-19	10	3	0.10	-0.07	0.04	1.43	81	0.33	31	88	62	0	7	3	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	26	13	32	-9	20	3	0.19	0.01	0.14	1.82	80	0.34	27	88	80	0	7	3	0
	ROCHESTER	27	13	33	-8	20	5	0.44	0.27	0.32	2.57	118	1.36	117	87	84	0	7	4	0
	ST. CLOUD	24	7	30	-11	16	3	0.12	-0.02	0.06	1.41	87	0.29	31	93	70	0	7	4	0
MS	JACKSON	71	46	81	30	58	11	1.28	0.13	0.69	8.76	70	5.19	72	87	44	0	1	4	2
	MERIDIAN	71	43	81	29	57	9	0.76	-0.52	0.40	10.41	81	7.25	96	87	52	0	1	4	0
	TUPELO	65	42	77	30	53	10	1.18	0.14	0.72	6.02	48	3.56	55	86	59	0	2	4	1
MO	COLUMBIA	48	29	74	25	38	7	1.49	1.01	1.22	7.58	158	4.06	174	92	66	0	5	4	1
	KANSAS CITY	41	22	67	12	32	2	1.38	1.14	1.04	5.27	170	2.35	161	89	68	0	6	4	1
	SAINT LOUIS	52	31	75	20	42	9	3.27	2.78	2.35	8.33	148	5.58	201	85	68	0	4	5	2
	SPRINGFIELD	54	30	76	21	42	8	2.15	1.63	1.87	9.42	159	5.67	205	87	68	0	5	4	1
MT	BILLINGS	33	15	43	-3	24	-4	0.02	-0.10	0.02	0.65	40	0.37	38	67	46	0	7	1	0
	BUTTE	30	14	42	3	22	2	0.02	-0.06	0.01	0.80	68	0.58	91	81	51	0	7	2	0
	CUT BANK	23	7	34	-12	15	-7	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.01	1	0.00	0	82	60	0	7	0	0
	GLASGOW	21	-1	35	-12	10	-5	0.01	-0.05	0.01	0.51	65	0.46	110	84	72	0	7	1	0
	GREAT FALLS	27	9	41	-8	18	-6	0.06	-0.03	0.03	1.02	69	0.90	113	78	51	0	7	3	0
	HAVRE	25	0	40	-9	13	-6	0.15	0.09	0.12	0.56	53	0.34	63	79	65	0	7	3	0
	MISSOULA	37	26	47	21	32	5	0.22	0.05	0.12	1.16	48	0.65	50	82	63	0	7	4	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	34	19	43	6	27	1	0.24	0.15	0.21	2.11	161	0.59	91	85	75	0	7	4	0
	LINCOLN	35	16	43	5	26	1	0.40	0.32	0.33	2.93	179	0.84	108	84	75	0	7	2	0
	NORFOLK	32	15	40	5	24	0	0.17	0.04	0.10	2.41	175	0.58	79	88	76	0	7	4	0
	NORTH PLATTE	39	12	47	-5	25	-2	0.03	-0.05	0.02	0.90	102	0.06	13	85	48	0	7	2	0
	OMAHA	32	16	40	9	24	-1	0.32	0.18	0.17	2.41	129	0.61	64	90	81	0	7	3	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	34	8	44	0	21	-7	0.03	-0.08	0.03	1.38	111	0.08	12	83	64	0	7	1	0
	VALENTINE	37	14	43	-6	25	1	0.15	0.09	0.11	1.30	183	0.39	103	***	***	0	6	3	0
NV	ELY	36	5	48	-13	20	-8	0.03	-0.12	0.02	1.45	101	0.77	83	81	62	0	7	2	0
	LAS VEGAS	57	38	67	33	48	-2	0.50	0.36	0.50	1.14	97	1.07	139	55	32	0	0	1	1
	RENO	46	24	57	16	35	-2	0.04	-0.21	0.04	3.92	173	2.86	207	73	52	0	7	1	0
	WINNEMUCCA	42	26	50	20	34	0	0.04	-0.08	0.04	1.60	89	0.93	94	***	***	0	5	1	0
NH	CONCORD	36	23	40	9	30	9	2.35	1.76	1.12	11.36	170	6.30	169	92	72	0	7	5	2
NJ	NEWARK	51	36	69	29	43	11	0.26	-0.47	0.12	9.15	108	4.37	89	82	64	0	1	5	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	46	25	56	14	36	-3	0.08	0.00	0.08	1.61	148	0.47	78	74	33	0	7	1	0
NY	ALBANY	38	28	46	23	33	10	1.90	1.38	1.29	8.42	145	3.68	117	89	73	0	6	5	1
	BINGHAMTON	37	27	48	21	32	10	1.77	1.16	1.18	8.46	132	4.59	137	93	85	0	5	6	1
	BUFFALO	38	29	51	22	33	9	2.10	1.49	1.06	9.71	125	5.43	137	93	80	0	6	6	2
	ROCHESTER	38	29	52	22	34	10	1.77	1.27	1.16	8.52	149	4.24	142	87	79	0	6	5	1
	SYRACUSE	37	29	44	22	33	10	1.60	1.07	0.91	9.61	150	4.57	139	94	78	0	6	5	2
NC	ASHEVILLE	61	36	73	29	49	12	0.50	-0.43	0.30	8.14	94	4.07	78	86	49	0	3	4	0
	CHARLOTTE	65	40	74	32	53	10	0.02	-0.82	0.02	7.14	86	2.90	57	84	42	0	1	1	0
	GREENSBORO	65	42	74	35	53	14	0.36	-0.38	0.27	5.59	74	2.40	53	76	38	0	0	2	0
	HATTERAS	61	46	64	39	53	7	0.00	-1.02	0.00	7.46	64	3.57	50	96	64	0	0	0	0
	RALEIGH	69	43	77	35	56	15	0.00	-0.84	0.00	6.54	80	2.09	41	81	43	0	0	0	0
	WILMINGTON	72	47	79	36	60	13	0.01	-0.90	0.01	6.70	71	3.65	64	96	39	0	0	1	0
ND	BISMARCK	24	2	34	-11	13	-2	0.28	0.17	0.26	0.63	61	0.40	68	81	74	0	7	2	0
	DICKINSON	26	5	39	-6	16	-2	0.04	-0.07	0.02	0.09	11	0.04	8	86	61	0	7	3	0
	FARGO	23	1	40	-15	12	1	0.19	0.07	0.13	1.88	126	0.29	32	90	68	0	7	4	0
	GRAND FORKS	19	-6	25	-18	6	-4	0.28	0.14	0.15	1.09	77	0.34	40	88	71	0	7	4	0
	JAMESTOWN	20	-4	26	-16	8	-5	0.15	0.04	0.11	0.41	34	0.16	21	91	69	0	7	3	0
	WILLISTON	23	-2	38	-17	10	-3	0.07	-0.01	0.03	0.36	30	0.26	40	82	73	0	7	4	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	44	32	57	23	38	12	2.73	2.21	1.33	9.55	156	5.20	165	92	79	0	5	5	2
	CINCINNATI	53	36	65	24	45	13	2.33	1.70	1.19	10.59	151	4.83	129	89	74	0	3	3	2
	CLEVELAND	44	31	59	27	37	11	3.19	2.64	1.76	11.05	175	6.85	215	85	71	0	6	5	2
	COLUMBUS	50	36	62	24	43	13	1.55	1.03	1.03	7.93	129	3.56	111	84	71	0	3	4	1
	DAYTON	48	33	62	27	41	13	1.61	1.06	0.94	8.44	132	3.99	121	90	74	0	6	4	2
	MANSFIELD	43	30	58	25	37	12	3.24	2.72	1.85	11.03	168	6.							

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 9, 2008

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE DEC01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC01	TOTAL IN. SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE	5.0 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	40	29	54	26	35	10	2.63	2.19	1.66	9.05	176	5.19	208	93	85	0	6	6	2
OK YOUNGSTOWN	44	30	58	20	37	11	2.61	2.14	1.47	11.42	193	5.69	193	91	79	0	4	5	2
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	61	33	78	26	47	7	0.25	0.00	0.25	4.33	124	0.90	57	76	35	0	5	1	0
OR TULSA	61	34	81	26	47	8	0.45	0.09	0.45	5.21	116	1.33	65	81	61	0	5	1	0
OR ASTORIA	47	38	51	30	43	-1	2.78	0.72	1.02	25.27	111	13.08	107	94	84	0	2	7	2
OR BURNS	33	12	39	5	23	-5	0.34	0.09	0.26	3.56	127	2.24	149	88	76	0	7	5	0
OR EUGENE	47	36	57	34	41	-1	0.58	-1.08	0.27	16.76	93	9.68	99	95	84	0	0	4	0
OR MEDFORD	47	31	53	25	39	-3	0.02	-0.51	0.01	6.87	113	4.09	129	90	61	0	5	2	0
OR PENDLETON	44	32	53	27	38	1	0.28	-0.02	0.15	3.67	111	2.11	115	77	64	0	4	5	0
OR PORTLAND	47	39	57	31	43	1	1.15	0.06	0.43	14.22	117	6.65	103	90	79	0	1	6	0
OR SALEM	47	38	55	32	43	1	0.83	-0.50	0.42	18.14	129	9.89	131	91	82	0	1	4	0
PA ALLENTOWN	47	32	63	22	39	11	0.59	-0.09	0.39	8.20	106	3.18	73	84	71	0	4	4	0
PA ERIE	43	31	59	26	37	10	1.93	1.39	0.95	10.08	145	5.15	160	89	78	0	6	6	2
PA MIDDLETOWN	48	31	66	23	40	11	0.38	-0.31	0.24	8.94	128	3.83	103	93	68	0	4	4	0
PA PHILADELPHIA	55	36	68	29	46	13	0.12	-0.54	0.04	7.68	100	3.27	75	81	62	0	1	4	0
PA PITTSBURGH	50	34	63	22	42	13	1.49	0.93	0.74	8.56	136	4.28	125	92	68	0	5	5	2
PA WILKES-BARRE	44	30	55	23	37	10	1.57	1.04	1.03	9.19	161	5.13	163	89	70	0	5	4	1
PA WILLIAMSPORT	42	30	49	22	36	9	1.24	0.58	0.70	9.65	145	4.91	133	88	76	0	5	4	1
RI PROVIDENCE	42	31	52	22	37	8	0.91	0.04	0.35	9.69	101	5.06	92	87	70	0	5	5	0
SC BEAUFORT	73	48	80	37	61	12	0.08	-0.73	0.05	6.89	83	2.96	57	90	45	0	0	4	0
SC CHARLESTON	74	49	79	39	62	13	0.04	-0.73	0.04	7.59	91	3.20	63	90	41	0	0	1	0
SC COLUMBIA	74	45	82	34	60	14	0.63	-0.33	0.55	10.01	108	4.33	73	79	40	0	0	2	1
SC GREENVILLE	65	41	73	32	53	11	0.16	-0.80	0.13	8.89	93	3.74	66	80	39	0	1	3	0
SD ABERDEEN	25	-2	33	-16	11	-4	0.09	0.01	0.06	1.09	112	0.16	27	87	77	0	7	3	0
SD HURON	30	8	38	-2	19	1	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.89	91	0.19	32	88	63	0	7	1	0
SD RAPID CITY	36	7	45	-1	21	-4	0.07	0.00	0.02	0.93	108	0.41	89	84	52	0	7	4	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	27	7	32	-5	17	-1	0.28	0.20	0.28	1.92	168	0.52	84	85	78	0	7	1	0
TN BRISTOL	58	33	71	26	45	9	1.68	0.88	0.93	8.64	109	5.57	122	94	44	0	4	3	2
TN CHATTANOOGA	61	39	74	32	50	9	1.94	0.78	1.16	8.63	74	5.13	74	87	52	0	1	3	1
TN KNOXVILLE	58	38	73	30	48	8	2.45	1.51	1.33	9.98	97	5.78	100	85	49	0	1	3	2
TN MEMPHIS	64	44	79	30	54	11	0.77	-0.23	0.50	10.18	91	5.45	99	84	52	0	1	3	1
TN NASHVILLE	61	44	72	34	52	13	0.79	-0.04	0.34	9.39	98	5.56	110	81	50	0	0	3	0
TX ABILENE	69	40	85	25	55	9	0.04	-0.19	0.04	0.49	19	0.12	10	54	28	0	1	1	0
TX AMARILLO	56	26	71	18	41	2	0.01	-0.09	0.01	1.46	107	0.25	33	68	26	0	6	1	0
TX AUSTIN	75	43	83	26	59	6	0.00	-0.43	0.00	1.42	29	0.82	34	65	44	0	2	0	0
TX BEAUMONT	72	51	78	37	61	7	0.03	-0.91	0.02	9.42	77	6.96	100	89	52	0	0	2	0
TX BROWNSVILLE	80	58	84	45	69	8	0.00	-0.35	0.00	1.45	50	1.34	74	92	53	0	0	0	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	80	54	90	37	67	9	0.00	-0.43	0.00	1.92	49	1.78	82	93	53	1	0	0	0
TX DEL RIO	77	45	88	34	61	7	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.40	25	0.08	10	66	31	0	0	0	0
TX EL PASO	63	37	71	22	50	1	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.61	46	0.15	27	41	16	0	1	0	0
TX FORT WORTH	72	45	82	34	58	11	0.30	-0.16	0.16	2.91	58	0.57	23	65	31	0	0	2	0
TX GALVESTON	69	55	73	46	62	5	0.09	-0.64	0.09	6.96	81	6.13	122	91	63	0	0	1	0
TX HOUSTON	74	52	80	37	63	10	0.09	-0.67	0.08	6.83	82	4.77	102	78	55	0	0	2	0
TX LUBBOCK	65	29	73	13	47	6	0.00	-0.15	0.00	1.01	74	0.07	10	48	24	0	5	0	0
TX MIDLAND	69	31	79	17	50	4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.71	53	0.03	4	49	22	0	3	0	0
TX SAN ANGELO	74	38	86	25	56	9	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.57	28	0.39	35	60	22	0	2	0	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	78	49	85	34	64	12	0.00	-0.40	0.00	0.82	20	0.42	19	75	30	0	0	0	0
TX VICTORIA	77	52	82	37	64	9	0.00	-0.50	0.00	3.88	70	3.53	114	90	57	0	0	0	0
TX WACO	73	42	82	30	57	9	0.01	-0.51	0.01	1.48	28	0.68	27	71	44	0	3	1	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	69	36	86	28	53	10	0.01	-0.29	0.01	0.78	25	0.02	1	64	33	0	2	1	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	37	22	45	11	29	-3	0.18	-0.12	0.09	4.92	165	1.57	89	82	60	0	7	3	0
VT BURLINGTON	34	23	43	15	28	10	1.18	0.75	0.68	7.68	154	3.43	123	90	76	0	7	6	1
VA LYNCHBURG	61	38	75	30	50	14	0.48	-0.26	0.45	5.23	68	2.58	57	85	46	0	1	2	0
VA NORFOLK	67	45	80	36	56	15	0.00	-0.81	0.00	5.62	70	2.12	42	86	46	0	0	0	0
VA RICHMOND	68	42	79	34	55	17	0.00	-0.69	0.00	6.76	89	3.52	79	80	41	0	0	0	0
VA ROANOKE	62	38	74	31	50	13	0.30	-0.44	0.25	4.95	70	2.19	52	73	46	0	1	3	0
WA WASH/DULLES	58	34	71	28	46	13	0.05	-0.61	0.03	5.73	82	2.76	71	79	54	0	4	3	0
WA OLYMPIA	44	34	52	24	39	-1	2.92	1.27	0.96	21.90	125	10.19	105	91	85	0	2	7	4
WA QUILLAYUTE	44	35	47	29	40	-2	4.91	1.75	1.39	34.74	108	17.38	98	93	85	0	2	6	4
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	44	37	51	31	40	-2	0.87	-0.23	0.29	14.21	117	5.13	78	90	80	0	1	7	0
WA SPOKANE	34	26	39	19	30	-1	0.69	0.33	0.36	7.62	168	3.89	170	93	77	0	6	4	0
WA YAKIMA	44	26	52	14	35	2	0.26	0.06	0.26	2.72	97	1.47	103	81	71	0	5	1	0
WV BECKLEY	54	37	68	24	45	13	2.01	1.32	0.98	8.53	118	5.42	132	78	60	0	3	3	2
WV CHARLESTON	57	37	70	27	47	12	2.03	1.29	1.43	10.85	144	5.21	124	92	55	0	3	4	1
WV ELKINS	54	31	66	21	42	12	1.29	0.55	0.83	10.93	140	5.18	118	97	59	0	5	3	1
WV HUNTINGTON	57	38	71	30	48	13	1.42	0.72	0.75	10.79	144	4.58	111	85	52	0	2	3	1
WI EAU CLAIRE	27	9	33	-9	18	3	0.33	0.14	0.28	2.93	126	1.10	85	91	67	0	7	2	0
WI GREEN BAY	30	17	36	4	24	6	0.25	0.01	0.21	6.58	225	4.04	266	87	69	0	7	2	0
WI LA CROSSE	30	14	34	-4	22	2	0.42	0.16	0.36	4.38	159	1.74	114	92	69	0	7	3	0
WI MADISON	31	19	34	4	25	5	1.28	0.98	0.78	7.19	218	3.56	217	90	80	0	7	5	1
WI MILWAUKEE	33	25	36	14	29	6	0.91	0.50	0.33	6.52	142	3.08	129	88	82	0	6	6	0
WY CASPER	32	10	46	3	21	-4	0.11	-0.02	0.06	1.15	84	0.41	55	69	54	0	7	3	0
WY CHEYENNE	32	13	45	6	23	-4	0.03	-0.05	0.02	1.07	105	0.06	11	61	43	0	7	2	0
WY LANDER	30	6	46	-1	18	-5	0.19	0.10	0.12	2.17	174	0.40	63	77	43	0	7	2	0
WY SHERIDAN	31	7	42	-2	19	-6	0.23	0.09	0.12	1.34	82	0.93	98	71	52	0	7	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

\*\*\* Not Available

## January Weather and Crop Summary

### Weather

*Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB*

Cold weather settled across the West during the second week of January, following a barrage of storms that improved high-elevation snow packs and aided pastures, rangeland, and winter grains. Below-normal temperatures persisted in the West through month's end, along with periods of additional rain and snow that further improved the Western water-supply situation but caused local flooding. In the Northwest, some winter grains were buried by a substantial snow cover by month's end. Meanwhile on the Plains, winter wheat continued to fare reasonably well, despite a generally dry month with large temperature fluctuations. For the most part, snow provided some insulation for the Plains' wheat during spells of bitterly cold weather. On the southern High Plains, however, much of the wheat continued to suffer from the effects of poor crop establishment that resulted from autumn dryness. Farther east, Midwestern weather highlights included early-month downpours and flooding in the central Corn Belt, and stress on upper Midwestern livestock due to a deep snow cover and occasional bitter cold. Elsewhere, significant rain fell along and near the Gulf Coast, but near- to below-normal precipitation totals were observed elsewhere across the South. Enough rain fell in the Southeast to benefit pastures and winter grains, although low lake levels and subsoil moisture shortages were symptoms of lingering long-term drought.

Cold weather and high winds caused some damage to strawberries, vegetables, and ornamentals across Florida's peninsula on January 3, but low temperatures were not a significant threat thereafter across the Deep South. January temperatures were persistently below normal but never extremely low in California, where light freezes were noted on as many as 10 days in the San Joaquin Valley. For the month, temperatures ranged from 5 to 10°F below normal in a few high-elevation Western valleys, but averaged at least 5°F above normal in parts of the Northeast.

In early January, bitterly cold air lingered across snow-covered areas of the Intermountain West. In Colorado, Alamosa noted five daily-record lows in 6 days from December 27 - January 1, including readings below -30°F on December 29 (-33°F) and January 1 (-31°F). Elsewhere in Colorado, Crested Butte (-36°F) also tallied a daily-record low on New Year's Day. Meanwhile, cold air swept into the Midwest and East, accompanied by snow squalls downwind of the Great Lakes. Daily-record totals for New Year's Day reached 8.5 inches in South Bend, IN, and 7.0 inches in Marquette, MI. By January 2, Galveston, TX, measured a record-high barometric pressure of 30.91 inches of mercury (1047 millibars), eclipsing the standard of 30.90 inches (1046 millibars) set on January 6, 1924. The same record was established the following day in Tallahassee, FL (30.77 inches, or 1042 millibars), where the former standard was 30.74 inches, or 1041 millibars, set on January 4, 1979, and February 5, 1996. Record lows in Florida for January 3 included 32°F in Ft. Myers,

40°F in Miami Beach, and 45°F in Key West. For Key West, it was the first reading at or below 45°F since January 24, 2003. It was also the coldest day since January 24, 2003, in locations such as Tampa, FL (29°F); Pensacola, FL (23°F); and Mobile, AL (21°F). The following morning, January 4, was the coldest in North Myrtle Beach, SC (16°F), since January 25, 2003, when it was 15°F. Elsewhere on January 4, it was the coldest morning since January 24, 2005, in Florence, SC, and Wilmington, NC; both locations reported lows of 16°F.

Meanwhile, a ferocious storm bore down on the West Coast. By January 4, much of California was under an assault of heavy precipitation and high winds. In Bishop, CA, where the normal annual precipitation is 5.02 inches, an amazing 4.00 inches fell on January 4. Previously, Bishop's wettest day on record occurred on February 24, 1969, when 3.50 inches fell. Heavy precipitation also spilled into western Nevada, where a levee break along the Truckee Canal near Fernley, NV, flooded more than 200 homes. Reno, NV (1.91 inches on January 4), experienced its third-wettest day in the last century behind 2.29 inches on January 21, 1943, and 2.02 inches on December 23, 1955. Reno received 7.4 inches of snow on January 4-5, but unofficial 3-day totals topped 100 inches at a few Sierra Nevada locations, including Kirkwood and Horse Meadow. According to the California Data Exchange Center, the water content of the Sierra Nevada snow pack increased from 6 to 13 inches (56 to 111 percent of normal for the date) in a 96-hour period from January 3-7. In a typical year, nearly 30 inches of liquid accumulates in the Sierra Nevada by April 1, the traditional peak snow pack date. By month's end, additional storminess lifted the Sierra Nevada water equivalent to 20 inches (113 percent of normal for January 31).

In southern California, the early-January storm dumped 10.94 inches of rain on San Marcos Pass, near Santa Barbara. At the height of the storm on January 4, a wind gust to 163 m.p.h. was clocked atop the Sierra Nevada crest just west of Tahoe City, CA. In the Sacramento Valley, January 4 peak gusts reached 70 m.p.h. in Redding and 69 m.p.h. in Sacramento. A gust to 87 m.p.h. was measured along the Oregon coast at Cape Blanco. The next major round of Western storminess arrived in southern California on January 23, when daily-record totals included 4.16 inches in Santa Barbara and 2.10 inches in Santa Maria. A second surge of moisture on January 27 again brought daily-record totals to both locations (1.50 inches in Santa Barbara and 1.17 inches in Santa Maria).

Opids Camp (Los Angeles County) netted a two-storm total of 18.16 inches, while San Marcos Pass (Santa Barbara County) collected 12.68 inches. Downtown Los Angeles received 5.78 inches from January 21-28, compared with a record-low total of 3.21 inches during last year's entire wet season (July 1, 2006 - June 30, 2007). Torrential late-month rainfall was not just confined to California; in southeastern Arizona, as much as 6 to 8 inches drenched the Santa Catalina Mountains, near Tucson. By January 24, snowfall locally topped 2 feet in southern California, between Los Angeles and Bakersfield, with as much

as 27 inches reported in Lockwood Valley and 24 inches in Frazier Park. Elsewhere, Northwestern snowfall was especially heavy late in the month, when Mullan Pass, ID, received 32 inches in a 24-hour period on January 26-27. Spokane, WA, measured 13.7 inches on January 26-27, while as much as a half-foot of snow blanketed Eugene, OR. Another 9.2 inches fell in Spokane from January 29-31, boosting its monthly total to 40.0 inches. It was Spokane's fourth-snowiest January and snowiest since 1969, when 48.7 inches fell.

Farther east, however, significant precipitation bypassed the Plains. For winter wheat—mainly on the central and southern High Plains—that was poorly established, crop conditions remained poor. For example, wheat was rated 61 percent very poor to poor in Texas on February 3, along with 29 percent of the crop in Oklahoma and 25 percent of the crop in Kansas. In Texas, the combination of short-term dryness and a heavy fuel load from wet weather in the summer of 2007 led to a rash of wildfires. By February 10, the state's wildfire acreage surpassed 150,000 acres, topping the total for all of 2007 (121,964 acres). Elsewhere in Texas, San Antonio received rainfall totaling just 3.06 inches (23 percent of normal) from September 2007 - January 2008, its second-driest such period behind 2.72 inches in 1917-18. During one of the few rainfall events in Texas, McAllen (1.25 inches from January 15-18) noted its first measurable rainfall since November 25. McAllen's dry spell lasted 50 days from November 26 - January 14. In addition, McAllen's 1.00-inch rainfall on January 15 marked its first day with at least an inch of rain since September 15.

Warm weather quickly returned to the Midwest, South, and East, despite a cold start to the month. In fact, a stunning January warm spell shattered hundreds of daily-record highs and several monthly record highs. On January 6, daily records included 81°F in Wichita Falls, TX; 80°F in Alexandria, LA; 79°F in Lawton, OK; and 73°F in St. Louis, MO. A day later, January record highs were established in several locations, including Chicago, IL (65°F; previously 63°F on January 31, 1989), and Milwaukee, WI (63°F; previously, 62°F on January 26, 1944). Elsewhere, daily-record highs for January 7 reached 89°F in McAllen, TX; 73°F (second day in a row) in St. Louis; and 68°F in Columbus, OH. By January 8, monthly record warmth shifted into the Northeast, where highs climbed to 70°F (tied 70°F on January 25, 1950, and January 25, 1967) in Syracuse, NY, and 67°F (tied 67°F on January 25, 1967) in Scranton, PA. January 8 also featured another impressive array of daily-record highs, such as 88°F in Brownsville, TX; 73°F in Washington, DC; and 63°F in Burlington, VT. In Michigan, the 7<sup>th</sup> featured the warmest January weather since January 25, 1950, in locations such as Detroit (64°F) and Grand Rapids (63°F). In New York, locations such as Buffalo (63, 66, and 64°F) and Watertown (61, 65, and 62°F) posted three consecutive daily-record highs from January 7-9. Warmth lingered for a few more days near the East Coast, where daily records included 79°F (on January 10) in Charleston, SC, and 72°F (on January 11) in Danville, VA.

In parts of the Midwest, heavy rain accompanied the warmth. Lincoln, IL, experienced its wettest January day on record on the 7<sup>th</sup>, when 2.75 inches of rain fell (previously, 2.28 inches on January 10, 1975). On January 7-8, consecutive daily rainfall

records were established in locations such as Peoria, IL (1.53 and 1.02 inches), South Bend, IN (1.42 and 1.80 inches), Springfield, MO (1.75 and 1.55 inches), and Lincoln (2.75 and 2.13 inches). Heavy showers also developed in parts of the East. Bristol, TN, coming off its driest year on record (22.39 inches, or 54 percent of normal), netted a daily-record total of 1.72 inches on January 10. Strong thunderstorms accompanied the rainfall across parts of the South and Midwest on January 7-8 and 10, resulting in more than 125 tornadoes, according to preliminary reports compiled by the federal Storm Prediction Center. As many as five tornadoes were reported on January 7 in Wisconsin (Kenosha, Racine, and Walworth Counties), representing only the second January outbreak there since the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Previously, a single tornado was reported in Wisconsin (Green and Rock Counties) on January 24, 1967. Farther south, tornado-related fatalities occurred on January 7 (two in Missouri) and 8 (one in Arkansas). Meanwhile, major flooding developed across the central Corn Belt. In northern Illinois, the Vermilion River crested on January 9 at its second-highest level on record in Pontiac (4.85 feet above flood stage) and near Leonore (9.50 feet above flood stage). At both locations, this year's crests fell short of the record-high levels established on December 4, 1982. Meanwhile in Indiana, the Wabash River crested on January 10 (11.16 feet above flood stage) in Lafayette and on January 11 (10.03 feet above flood stage) in Covington. Along that stretch of the Wabash River, the water climbed to its highest level since January 2005. Elsewhere in Indiana, the Kankakee River at Dunns Bridge (2.65 feet above flood stage on January 13) rose to its highest level since July 25, 1996, while the Elkhart River at Goshen (3.07 feet above flood stage on January 9) reached its highest point since June 9, 1993. A high-water mark was established along the Tippecanoe River near Ora, where the water surged 3.63 feet above flood stage on January 10 (previously, 3.22 feet on August 20, 1990).

Relatively tranquil weather prevailed across the central Plains and the remainder of the Midwest, following heavy December snowfall. Some of the heaviest snow fell around mid-month. Concordia, KS (5.0 inches), received a daily-record snowfall for January 16, followed the next day by record totals in locations such as Appleton, WI (5.9 inches), Marquette, MI (5.7 inches), and Waterloo, IA (3.9 inches). Meanwhile, snow also developed across parts of the Southeast. In North Carolina, daily snowfall records for January 17 included 1.5 inches in Asheville and 1.0 inch in Charlotte. Days later, snow returned to the Deep South, where the daily-record snowfall totals for January 19 reached 2.0 inches in Meridian, MS. Near the Gulf Coast, rainfall records for January 19 included 1.98 inches in Pensacola, FL, and 1.34 inches in New Iberia, LA. A little more than 60 miles south of New Iberia, a weather station near Marsh Island recorded 9-foot wave heights and a peak wind gust to 52 m.p.h. Snow returned to the Midwest about a week later, when snowfall records for January 21 reached 7.2 inches in Madison, WI, and 5.6 inches in Waterloo, IA. Wisconsin snowfall for January 21-22 reached 14.2 inches in Saukville, 8.8 inches in Madison, and 8.5 inches in La Crosse. Elsewhere in Wisconsin, Green Bay's monthly precipitation climbed to 3.65 inches (302 percent of normal) representing its second-highest January total behind 3.75 inches in 1899.

The second half of the month featured several cold blasts across the Plains, Midwest, and Northeast, while chilly conditions persisted in the West. By January 17, temperatures fell to near 0°F as far south as northern Texas, where Dalhart (1°F) posted a daily-record low. West of the Rocky Divide, Alamosa, CO, notched a daily-record low of -32°F on January 17, part of a streak of 12 consecutive days (January 10-21) when temperatures fell to -10°F or lower. In New Mexico, Albuquerque (10°F on January 19) reported its coldest day since January 3, 2007, when it was 6°F. Farther north, extremely cold air settled across the upper Midwest, where high temperatures remained below 0°F in many locations on January 19. La Crosse, WI (-2°F), and Rochester, MN (-3°F), both noted sub-zero highs on January 19, representing their lowest maximum temperatures since February 4 and 5, 2007, respectively. By the morning of January 20, La Crosse (-22°F) logged its coldest reading since December 25, 2000, when it was -26°F. Later, even colder air settled across the northern Rockies and the interior Northwest. In western Montana, daily-record lows for January 21 included -34°F in Potomac and -30°F in Neihart. A day later, records for January 22 dipped to -30°F in Stanley, ID, and -23°F in Meacham, OR. Meanwhile in Wyoming, lows on January 22 included -39°F in Yellowstone National Park (Canyon Ranger Station) and -38°F in Bondurant. Farther south, Salt Lake City, UT (-2°F on January 22), noted its lowest reading since February 13, 2004, when it was -5°F. Bitterly cold air reached as far east as the upper Midwest, where the coldest mornings were generally January 20 and 24. In Wisconsin, lows on those two mornings were -35 and -28°F near Necedah, Juneau County, and -31°F (both days) in Sparta, Monroe County. Extremely cold air also extended into northern New England, where Caribou, ME (-29°F), tallied a daily-record low for January 25. A sample of other daily-record lows scattered across the country included -29°F (on January 24) in Waterloo, IA; -26°F (on January 24) in Yankton, SD; and -11°F (on January 25) in Lincoln, IL. At the height of the cold wave, snow provided insulation for much of the winter wheat crop across the northern and central Plains and the Northwest. Across the southern and eastern Corn Belt, however, where temperatures near 0°F were reported on January 20 and 25, cold weather with a shallow or non-existent snow cover posed a slightly greater threat to winter wheat. Nevertheless, winter wheat is a notoriously hardy crop during the overwintering period.

In the Northeast, there was a rapid transition from snowy conditions in the north to drier-than-normal conditions farther south. Caribou, ME, experienced its snowiest July-January period on record with 97.8 inches of snow, edging its standard of 95.2 inches set in 1954-55 and 1972-73. In contrast, it was the seventh-driest January in Allentown, PA, with a monthly total of just 1.28 inches (37 percent of normal). Meanwhile, New York's Central Park received no measurable snowfall (a trace) in January for only the third time on record, along with 1890 and 1933. In New York's snow-belt region, however, 24-hour snowfall totals ranged from 2 to 3 feet on January 20-21 in Oswego County. Elsewhere, the monthly snowfall of 178.5 inches (nearly twice the normal) at Alta, UT, tied its January record previously set in 1996. Later, January 30-31 snowfall

reached 2.6 inches in Amarillo, TX, followed by January 31 - February 1 totals of 8.4 inches in St. Louis, MO, and 7.4 inches in Chicago, IL. Springfield, IL, measured 11.3 inches of snow in 24 hours on January 31 - February 1, representing its fourth-highest 24-hour total on record—but well below the standard of 15.0 inches set on February 28, 1900.

Toward month's end, a brief surge of warmth preceded the passage of a strong cold front. On January 28, daily-record highs included 78°F in Gage, OK, 73°F in Hill City, KS, and 59°F in Ottumwa, IA. The same day, however, Harlem, MT, reported a maximum temperature of -13°F. By January 29, warmth was pushed into the South and East, while dramatic temperature declines were noted across the Midwest. Daily-record highs for January 29 soared to 73°F in St. Louis, MO, and 64°F in Springfield, IL. Those highs occurred in the early afternoon, but by midnight, temperatures had fallen to 15°F (with a wind gust to 59 m.p.h.) in St. Louis and 9°F (with a wind gust to 49 m.p.h.) in Springfield. For Springfield, the daily temperature range was its largest since January 18, 1996, when there was a 57-degree spread between the high of 60°F and the low of 3°F. In La Crosse, WI, January 29 featured a high of 43°F and a low of -10°F, tying February 17, 1874, for its largest temperature variation (53°F) during a calendar day. Similarly, Minneapolis, MN (high of 36°F and low of -13°F on January 29) experienced its second-largest temperature swing during a calendar day, behind only December 26, 1903 (high of 34°F and low of -17°F). At the height of the cold outbreak on January 29, wind chill temperatures below -50°F were measured at several locations in the upper Midwest, including Dickinson, ND (-55°F), and Sand Lake, SD (-53°F).

High winds preceded and followed the Arctic blast. On January 27, a gust to 76 m.p.h. was recorded in Buffalo, WY. Two days later, peak gusts across the Plains and the Midwest included 73 m.p.h. in Carbondale, IL; 71 m.p.h. in Evansville, IN; and 66 m.p.h. in Lubbock, TX. Gusts were particularly severe on January 29 across the lower Midwest and interior Southeast, with preliminary accounts indicating at least four tornadoes and more than 250 reports of damaging winds. A tornado in Posey County, IN, was responsible for two deaths. On January 30, high winds swept into the Northeast, where Buffalo, NY, clocked a gust to 68 m.p.h. On the east end of Lake Erie, the water level rose 3.06 feet above flood stage during the wind event, less than a foot shy of the record (4.02 feet above flood stage) established on December 2, 1985.

Hawaii experienced a fairly quiet month, with some locally heavy showers in windward locations. On the Big Island, Hilo netted a monthly total of 14.20 inches (146 percent of normal), with 12.51 inches falling during the last 15 days of January. Meanwhile, Alaskan temperatures fluctuated dramatically, with heavy snow during the mild periods. Overall, monthly temperatures ranged from near normal in eastern areas to as much as 6°F below normal in western Alaska. On January 27, Bethel's 13.0-inch sum represented its second-highest calendar-day total on record behind 17.6 inches on January 3, 1952. By month's end, January snowfall totals climbed to 27.5 inches in Bethel and 27.2 inches in Anchorage.

**Fieldwork**

*Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS*

In Arizona, Texas, and California, weed and insect control measures were ongoing. In Arizona, half of the winter wheat crop was planted by January 13 and one-fourth of the alfalfa had been harvested by month's end. California oats were showing good growth, as rains benefited small grain development. However, planting preparations in California were slowed due to the wet conditions. Texas small grains remained stressed due to the lack of moisture. Cotton field preparation was underway on the High Plains, while cotton harvest neared completion in the Low Plains and the Edwards Plateau by January 28. Corn planting preparations were ongoing in the Blacklands. Georgia producers prepared for spring planting and wheat side-dressing, while wet fields slowed nitrogen applications during the last week of January. However, rains continued to ease drought conditions and improved the condition of small grains. Sugarcane harvest was ongoing in Florida and Texas during January.

California rains delayed activities in some orchards and vineyards, and storms early in the month caused some fruit crop

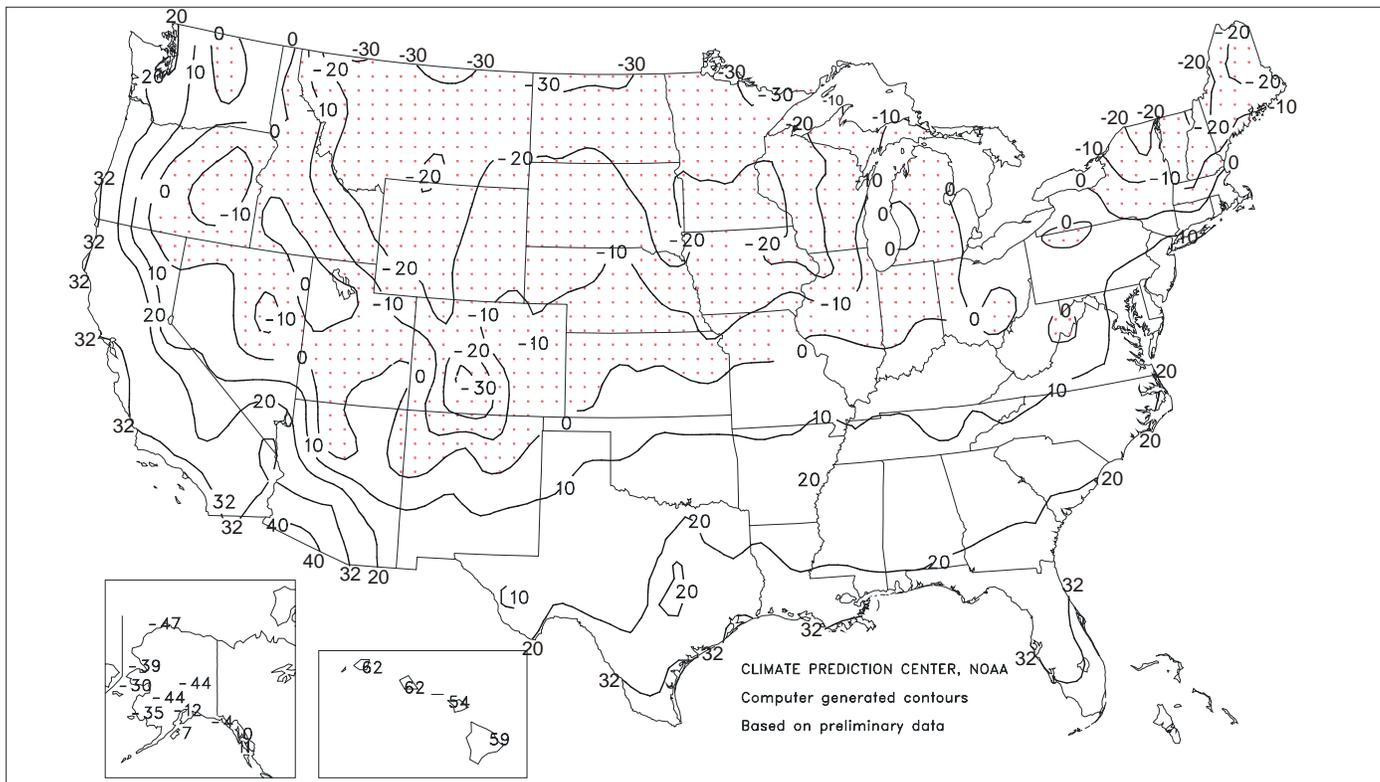
damage. Throughout the month, fruit and nut growers continued to apply chemicals and pruned and replanted orchards and groves. California producers were digging strawberry, raspberry, and blueberry stock plants. By mid-month, California cherry and almond trees in Kern County were budding, and by the end of the month, strawberries were growing well in Tulare and Fresno counties. Pecan harvest continued in Texas and neared completion in the Cross Timbers, Blacklands, and Trans-Pecos regions. Meanwhile, pruning of vines and trees by grape and pecan producers was evident in Texas. Florida strawberry harvest and packing continued.

Harvesting, packing, and marketing was ongoing across all winter vegetable-producing states. Herbicide and insecticide treatments were evident, while spring planting preparations continued. Some planting delays due to wet fields occurred in California, where fumigations for carrots and tomato crops occurred. Potato planting had begun in Florida and Texas by month's end.

Citrus harvest continued in Arizona, California, and Florida, as boxes were packed and marketed throughout the month. California experienced slight harvest delays due to rain, while cool mornings and moisture aided fruit set on all varieties.

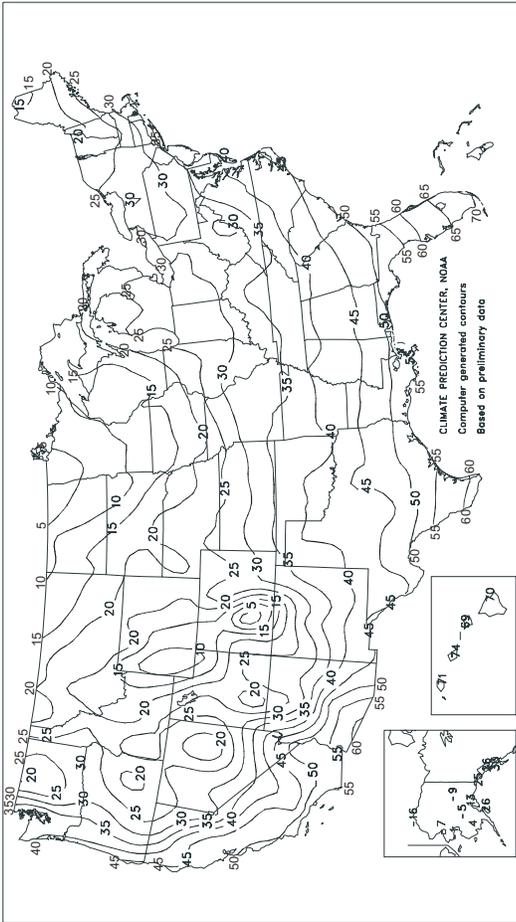
Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

January 2008



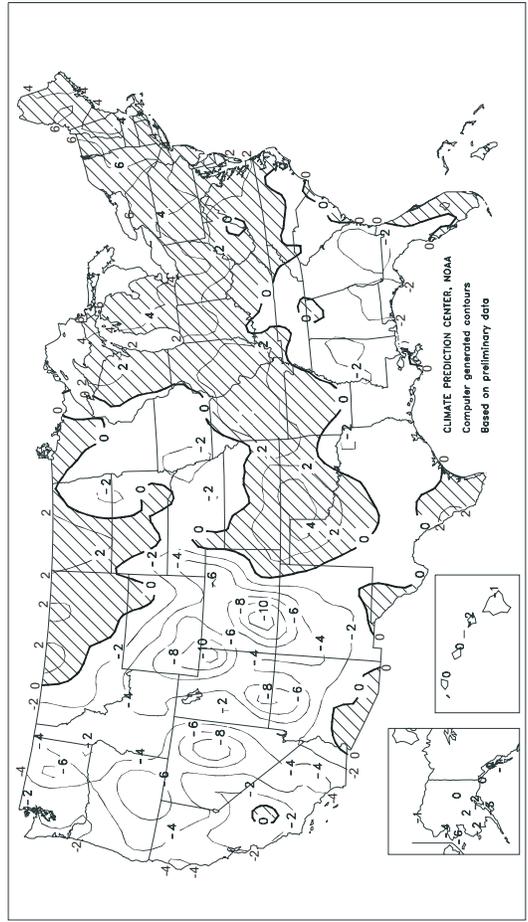
Average Temperature (°F)

January 2008



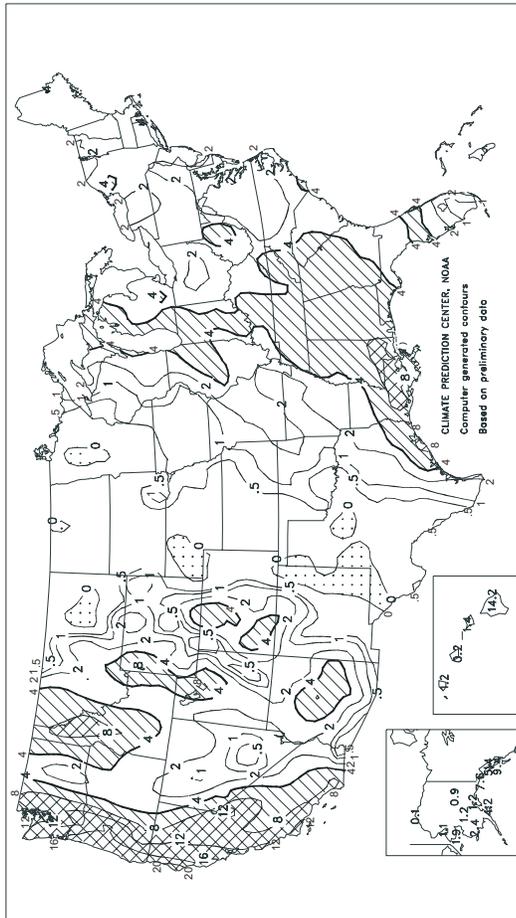
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

January 2008



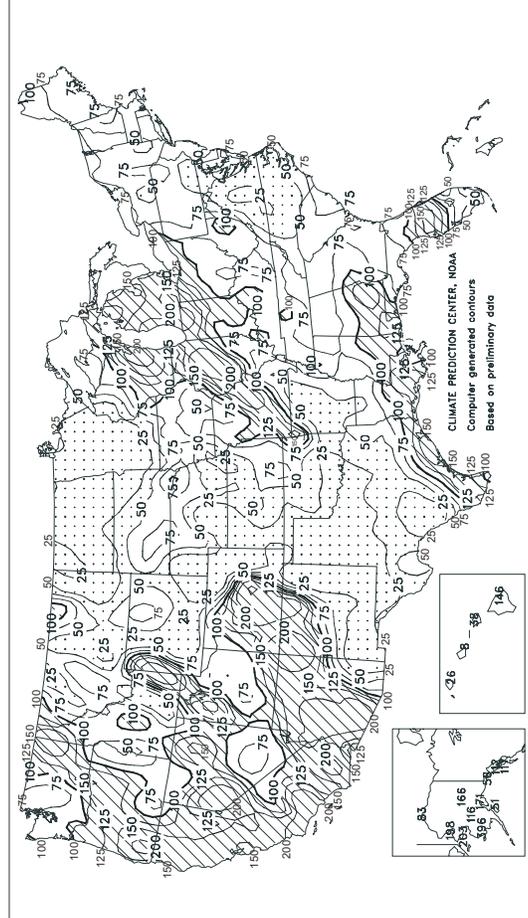
Total Precipitation (inches)

January 2008



Percent of Normal Precipitation

January 2008



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

January 2008

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	43	0	4.47	-0.98	LEXINGTON	31	-1	4.42	1.08	COLUMBUS	32	4	1.64	-0.89
HUNTSVILLE	40	0	3.60	-1.92	LONDON-CORBIN	35	1	2.47	-1.54	DAYTON	28	2	2.04	-0.56
MOBILE	49	-1	6.87	1.12	LOUISVILLE	35	2	2.92	-0.36	MANSFIELD	28	4	2.84	0.21
MONTGOMERY	45	-2	5.67	0.63	LODUCAH	35	2	3.16	-0.31	TOLEDO	27	3	2.20	0.27
AK ANCHORAGE	13	-3	1.16	0.48	LA BATON ROUGE	52	2	9.39	3.20	YOUNGSTOWN	29	4	2.62	0.28
BARROW	-16	-2	0.10	-0.02	LAKE CHARLES	51	0	6.19	0.67	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	40	3	0.65	-0.63
COLD BAY	27	-1	3.52	0.44	NEW ORLEANS	53	0	3.30	-2.57	TULSA	38	2	0.88	-0.72
FAIRBANKS	-9	1	0.93	0.37	SHREVEPORT	46	0	2.65	-1.95	OR ASTORIA	40	-2	9.24	-0.38
JUNEAU	26	0	5.39	0.58	ME BANGOR	21	3	2.51	-0.83	BURNS	17	-7	1.53	0.35
KING SALMON	7	-8	1.26	0.23	CARIBOU	13	3	3.10	0.13	EUGENE	37	-3	8.31	0.66
KODIAK	26	-4	4.18	-3.99	PORTLAND	26	4	3.21	-0.88	MEDFORD	37	-2	3.77	1.30
NOME	-1	-7	1.87	0.95	MD BALTIMORE	35	3	1.47	-2.00	PENDLETON	31	-3	1.82	0.37
AZ FLAGSTAFF	25	-5	3.96	1.78	MA BOSTON	33	4	2.69	-1.23	PORTLAND	39	-1	4.71	-0.36
PHOENIX	55	1	1.58	0.75	WORCESTER	28	4	2.45	-1.62	SALEM	37	-3	8.34	2.50
TUCSON	52	0	0.17	-0.82	MI ALPENA	22	4	3.31	1.55	PA ALLENTOWN	31	4	1.28	-2.22
AR FORT SMITH	39	1	0.61	-1.76	DETROIT	29	5	2.13	0.22	ERIE	32	5	2.89	0.36
LITTLE ROCK	41	1	1.40	-2.21	FLINT	27	6	2.49	0.92	MIDDLETOWN	33	4	1.09	-1.75
CA BAKERSFIELD	49	1	0.66	-0.52	GRAND RAPIDS	26	4	3.76	1.73	PHILADELPHIA	36	4	1.74	-1.78
EUREKA	44	-4	9.70	3.73	HOUGHTON LAKE	22	4	2.27	0.66	PITTSBURGH	31	3	1.63	-1.07
FRESNO	47	1	3.32	1.16	LANSING	26	4	2.81	1.20	WILKES-BARRE	29	3	2.51	0.05
LOS ANGELES	56	-1	4.67	1.69	MUSKIEGON	27	3	4.56	2.34	WILLIAMSPORT	30	4	2.26	-0.59
REDDING	44	-2	9.98	3.48	TRVERSE CITY	25	4	3.43	0.45	PR SAN JUAN	76	-1	6.96	3.94
SACRAMENTO	46	0	6.67	2.83	MN DULUTH	10	2	0.13	-0.99	RI PROVIDENCE	33	4	2.93	-1.44
SAN DIEGO	54	-4	3.34	1.06	INTL FALLS	5	2	0.19	-0.65	SC CHARLESTON	49	1	3.07	-1.01
SAN FRANCISCO	48	-1	7.61	3.16	MINNEAPOLIS	13	0	0.15	-0.89	COLUMBIA	44	-1	3.19	-1.47
STOCKTON	46	0	5.26	2.55	ROCHESTER	14	2	0.67	-0.27	FLORENCE	43	-2	2.72	-1.37
CO ALAMOSA	6	-9	0.29	0.04	ST. CLOUD	9	0	0.17	-0.59	GREENVILLE	42	1	2.28	-2.13
CO SPRINGS	27	-1	0.46	0.18	MS JACKSON	45	0	3.91	-1.76	MYRTLE BEACH	47	1	3.54	-0.12
DENVER	28	0	0.08	-0.15	MERIDIAN	44	-2	6.49	0.57	SD ABERDEEN	7	-4	0.07	-0.41
GRAND JUNCTION	22	-4	0.63	0.03	TUPELO	40	0	2.38	-2.76	HURON	14	0	0.18	-0.30
PUEBLO	28	-1	0.19	-0.14	MO COLUMBIA	31	3	2.57	0.84	RAPID CITY	22	0	0.34	-0.03
CT BRIDGEPORT	35	5	1.77	-1.96	JOPLIN	37	4	1.07	-0.77	SIoux FALLS	14	0	0.24	-0.27
HARTFORD	29	3	2.24	-1.60	KANSAS CITY	28	1	0.97	-0.18	TN BRISTOL	35	1	3.45	-0.07
DC WASHINGTON	40	5	1.37	-1.84	SPRINGFIELD	23	1	3.52	1.41	CHATTANOOGA	40	1	3.18	-2.22
DE WILMINGTON	36	5	1.57	-1.86	ST JOSEPH	33	-3	0.86	-0.02	JACKSON	37	-1	3.47	-0.86
FL DAYTONA BEACH	60	2	1.30	-1.83	ST LOUIS	33	3	1.98	-0.16	KNOXVILLE	37	-1	3.13	-1.44
FT LAUDERDALE	70	3	3.10	0.16	MT BILLINGS	25	1	0.35	-0.46	MEMPHIS	40	0	4.68	0.44
FT MYERS	65	0	1.31	-0.92	BUTTE	15	-3	0.56	0.03	NASHVILLE	37	0	4.76	0.79
JACKSONVILLE	52	-1	2.63	-1.06	GLASGOW	14	3	0.44	0.09	TX ABILENE	44	0	0.08	-0.89
KEY WEST	70	0	0.51	-1.71	GREAT FALLS	23	1	0.84	0.16	AMARILLO	38	2	0.24	-0.39
MELBOURNE	64	3	2.97	0.49	HELENA	20	0	0.49	-0.03	AUSTIN	47	-3	0.82	-1.07
MIAMI	70	2	1.25	-0.63	KALISPELL	20	-1	1.03	-0.44	BEAUMONT	52	0	6.93	1.24
ORLANDO	61	0	4.10	1.67	MILES CITY	18	1	0.01	-0.49	BROWNSVILLE	61	1	1.34	-0.02
PENSACOLA	51	-1	6.47	1.13	MISSOULA	22	-2	0.43	-0.63	COLLEGE STATION	50	0	2.06	-1.26
ST PETERSBURG	62	0	3.30	0.54	NE GRAND ISLAND	21	-1	0.34	-0.20	CORPUS CHRISTI	56	0	1.78	0.16
TALLAHASSEE	51	-1	3.53	-1.83	HASTINGS	21	-3	0.36	-0.19	DALLAS/FT WORTH	47	3	0.27	-1.63
TAMPA	62	1	2.54	0.27	LINCOLN	23	1	0.44	-0.23	DEL RIO	51	0	0.08	-0.49
WEST PALM BEACH	67	1	0.81	-2.94	MCCOOK	24	-2	0.02	-0.48	EL PASO	46	1	0.15	-0.30
GA ATHENS	42	0	2.60	-2.09	NORFOLK	18	-2	0.41	-0.16	GALVESTON	55	-1	6.04	1.96
ATLANTA	42	-1	2.85	-2.17	NORTH PLATTE	23	0	0.03	-0.36	HOUSTON	52	0	4.62	0.94
AUGUSTA	44	-1	3.19	-1.31	OMAHA/EPPLEY	20	-2	0.29	-0.48	LUBBOCK	40	2	0.07	-0.43
COLUMBUS	45	-2	5.09	0.31	SCOTTSBLUFF	19	-5	0.01	-0.53	MIDLAND	43	0	0.03	-0.50
MACON	45	-1	3.80	-1.20	VALENTINE	20	-1	0.24	-0.06	SAN ANGELO	45	0	0.39	-0.42
SAVANNAH	49	0	2.93	-1.02	NV ELKO	18	-8	1.75	0.61	SAN ANTONIO	52	2	0.42	-1.24
HI HILO	70	-1	14.20	4.46	ELY	20	-5	0.68	-0.06	VICTORIA	53	0	3.53	1.09
HONOLULU	74	1	0.21	-2.52	LAS VEGAS	46	-1	0.57	-0.02	WACO	46	0	0.67	-1.23
KAHULUI	69	-3	1.42	-2.32	RENO	32	-2	2.80	1.74	WICHITA FALLS	44	4	0.01	-1.11
LIHUE	71	-1	1.19	-3.40	WINNEMUCCA	27	-3	0.67	-0.16	UT SALT LAKE CITY	24	-5	1.30	-0.07
ID BOISE	29	-1	0.94	-0.45	NH CONCORD	23	3	2.66	-0.31	VT BURLINGTON	25	7	1.55	-0.67
LEWISTON	33	-1	0.76	-0.38	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	36	4	2.18	-1.42	VA LYNCHBURG	35	0	1.27	-2.27
POCATELLO	20	-4	0.49	-0.65	NEWARK	36	5	2.30	-1.68	NORFOLK	42	2	1.36	-2.57
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	24	2	1.93	0.18	NM ALBUQUERQUE	34	-2	0.39	-0.10	RICHMOND	40	4	0.96	-2.59
MOLINE	22	1	1.24	-0.34	NY ALBANY	28	6	1.00	-1.48	ROANOK	37	1	0.96	-2.27
PEORIA	25	3	3.22	1.72	BINGHAMTON	27	5	1.68	-0.90	WASH/DULLES	35	3	1.27	-1.78
ROCKFORD	21	2	1.14	-0.27	BUFFALO	30	6	2.41	-0.75	WA OLYMPIA	36	-2	6.69	-0.85
SPRINGFIELD	28	3	3.66	2.04	ROCHESTER	30	6	1.60	-0.74	QUILLAYUTE	38	-3	12.02	-1.63
IN EVANSVILLE	32	1	3.97	1.06	SYRACUSE	29	6	1.36	-1.24	SEATTLE-TACOMA	39	-2	4.26	-0.87
FORT WAYNE	26	2	2.23	0.18	NC ASHEVILLE	36	0	2.56	-1.50	SPOKANE	25	-2	3.18	1.36
INDIANAPOLIS	28	2	2.14	-0.34	CHARLOTTE	40	-2	1.84	-2.16	YAKIMA	27	-2	0.81	-0.36
SOUTH BEND	25	2	5.34	3.07	GREENSBORO	40	2	0.95	-2.59	WV BECKLEY	31	1	3.12	-1.11
IA BURLINGTON	25	2	1.07	-0.24	HATTERAS	46	0	3.12	-2.72	CHARLESTON	35	2	2.43	-0.82
CEDAR RAPIDS	17	-1	0.55	-0.50	RALEIGH	42	2	1.26	-2.76	ELKINS	29	0	3.61	0.18
DES MOINES	19	-1	0.44	-0.59	WILMINGTON	46	0	3.24	-1.28	HUNTINGTON	34	1	2.85	-0.38
DUBUQUE	16	-1	1.21	-0.07	ND BISMARCK	12	2	0.11	-0.34	WI EAU CLAIRE	12	0	0.77	-0.27
SIoux CITY	15	-4	0.73	0.14	DICKINSON	17	3	0.00	-0.37	GREEN BAY	17	1	3.65	2.44
WATERLOO	15	-1	0.87	0.03	FARGO	7	0	0.09	-0.67	LA CROSSE	15	-1	1.30	0.11
KS CONCORDIA	26	-1	0.34	-0.32	GRAND FORKS	4	-1	0.05	-0.63	MADISON	17	0	2.17	0.92
DODGE CITY	33	3	0.17	-0.45	JAMESTOWN	7	-2	0.01	-0.61	MILWAUKEE	22	1	2.07	0.22
GOODLAND	28	0	0.12	-0.31	MINOT	13	3	0.04	-0.61	WAUSAU	14	1	1.29	0.20
HILL CITY	28	2	0.02	-0.45	WILLISTON	11	3	0.19	-0.35	WY CASPER	20	-2	0.30	-0.28
TOPEKA	29	2	0.65	-0.30	OH AKRON-CANTON	28	3	2.03	-0.46	CHEYENNE	24	-2	0.03	-0.42
WICHITA	33	3	0.35	-0.49	CINCINNATI	30	0	2.33	-0.59	LANDER	15	-5	0.21	-0.31
KY JACKSON	34	0	2.46	-1.10	CLEVELAND	30	4	3.31	0.83	SHERIDAN	21	0	0.70	-0.07

Based on 1971-2000 normals

\*\*\* Not Available

## February 7 ENSO Update

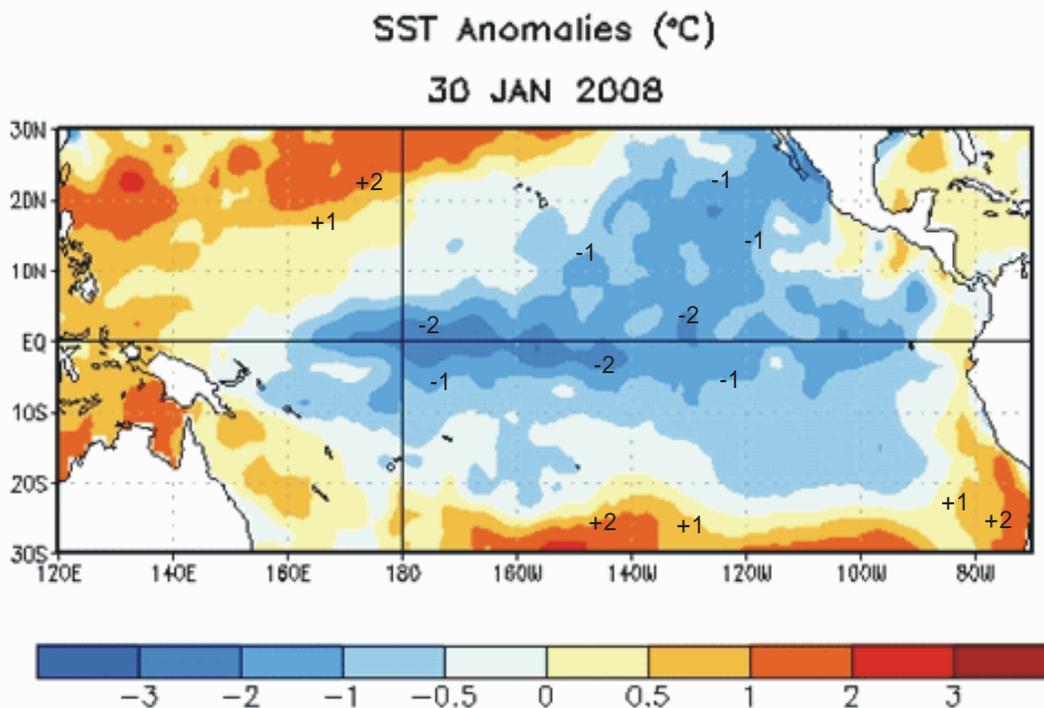


Figure 1: Weekly sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies (°C) centered on 30 January 2008. SST anomalies are computed with respect to the 1971-2000 base period weekly means.

### Synopsis: La Niña is expected to continue through the Northern Hemisphere spring 2008.

Current atmospheric and oceanic conditions indicate that La Niña has continued to strengthen in the tropical Pacific. By the end of January 2008, equatorial SST anomalies were more than 2.0°C below average across parts of the central and east-central equatorial Pacific (Fig. 1). Other than the far eastern Niño-1+2 region, the magnitude of the cold anomalies in the Niño region indices increased during the past month with the latest weekly values near -1.5°C (Fig. 2). The upper-ocean heat content (average temperatures in the upper 300m of the oceans) also decreased further during January, and negative subsurface anomalies between -2°C to -5°C expanded westward towards the Date Line. Consistent with these oceanic conditions, stronger-than-average low-level easterly and upper-level westerly winds persisted across the central equatorial Pacific, convection remained suppressed throughout the central equatorial Pacific, and enhanced convection covered the far western Pacific. Collectively, these oceanic and atmospheric conditions are similar to those accompanying the last strong La Niña episode in 1998-2000.

The recent dynamical and statistical SST forecasts for the Niño 3.4 region indicate a moderate-to-strong La Niña through the rest of the Northern Hemisphere winter, with the likely continuation of a weaker La Niña through April-May-June. Thereafter, there is considerable spread in the models, with approximately one-half indicating La Niña could continue well into the Northern Hemisphere summer. Current atmospheric and oceanic conditions and recent trends are consistent with the likely continuation of La Niña through the Northern Hemisphere spring 2008.

Expected La Niña impacts during February-April include a continuation of above-average precipitation over Indonesia and below-average precipitation over the central equatorial Pacific. For the contiguous United States, potential impacts include above-average precipitation in the Northern Rockies, the Pacific Northwest, and the Ohio and Tennessee Valleys. Below-average precipitation is expected across the South, particularly in the southeastern states.

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Atmospheric and Oceanic Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their 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 6 March 2008. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: [ncep.list.ens0-update@noaa.gov](mailto:ncep.list.ens0-update@noaa.gov).

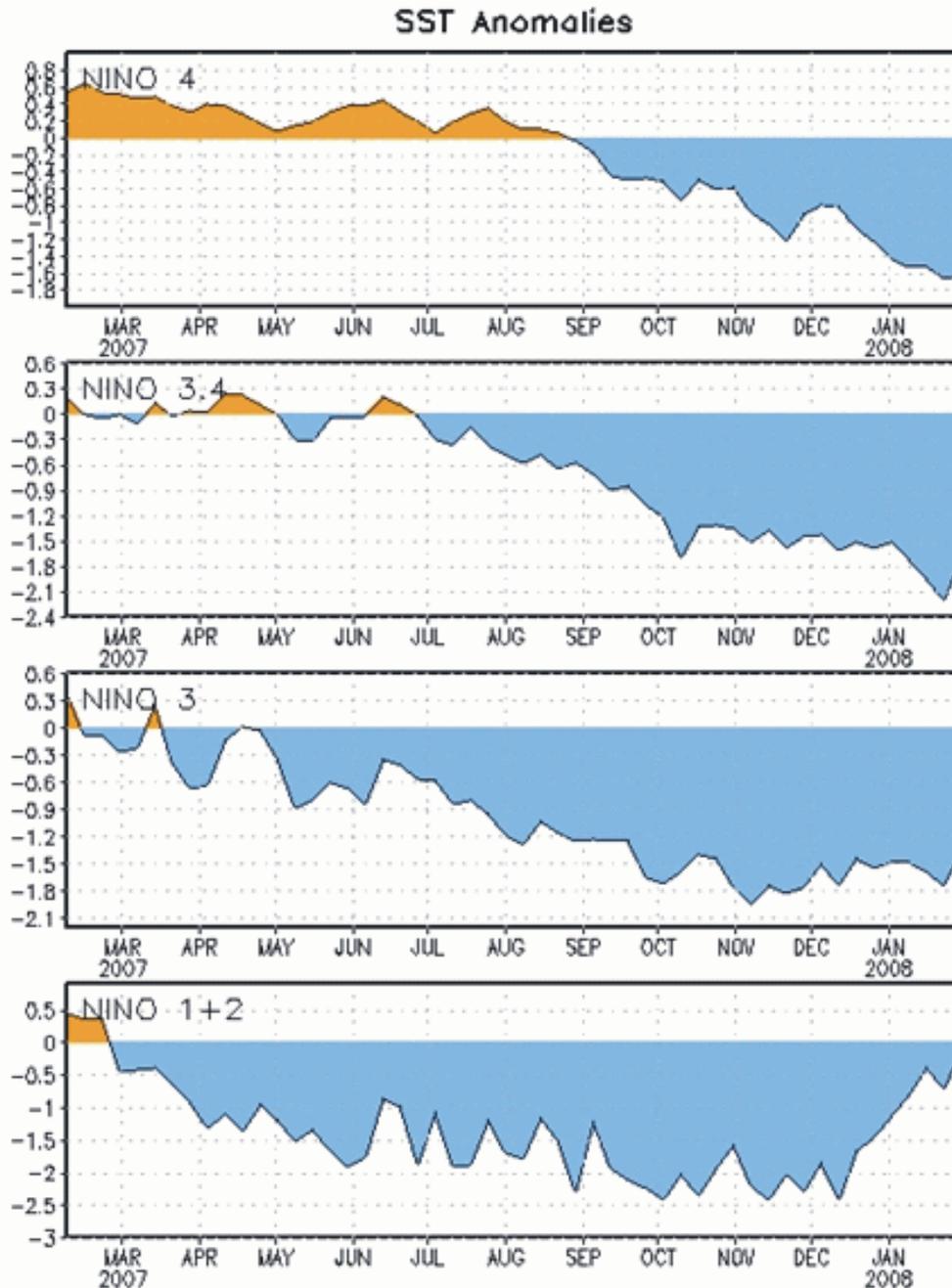


Figure 2: Time series of area-averaged sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies (°C) in the Niño regions [Niño-1+2 (0°-10°S, 90°-80°W), Niño 3 (5°N-5°S, 150°W-90°W), Niño-3.4 (5°N-5°S, 170°W-120°W), Niño-4 (150°W-160°E and 5°N-5°S)]. SST anomalies are departures are from the 1971-2000 base period weekly means.

# National Agricultural Summary

February 4 - 10, 2008

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

## HIGHLIGHTS

Small grain planting was active in Arizona but progress remained behind last year and the average pace. California's recent rains have improved the growth of oat, barley, winter forage, and wheat fields. In Colusa County, wheat fields were flooded from the previous week's rainfall. Sweet potato hot bed planting had begun and potato harvest continued. Pre-irrigation of cotton fields was ongoing in Fresno County. Potato harvest also continued on Florida's southern peninsula. Central Florida producers were nearing completion of potato plantings. In Texas, the lack of moisture continued to negatively impact small grains. Cotton fieldwork continued on the Texas High Plains and harvest was nearing completion on the Southern Low Plains. Potatoes were being planted in South Texas, while sugarcane harvest was ongoing in the Lower Valley.

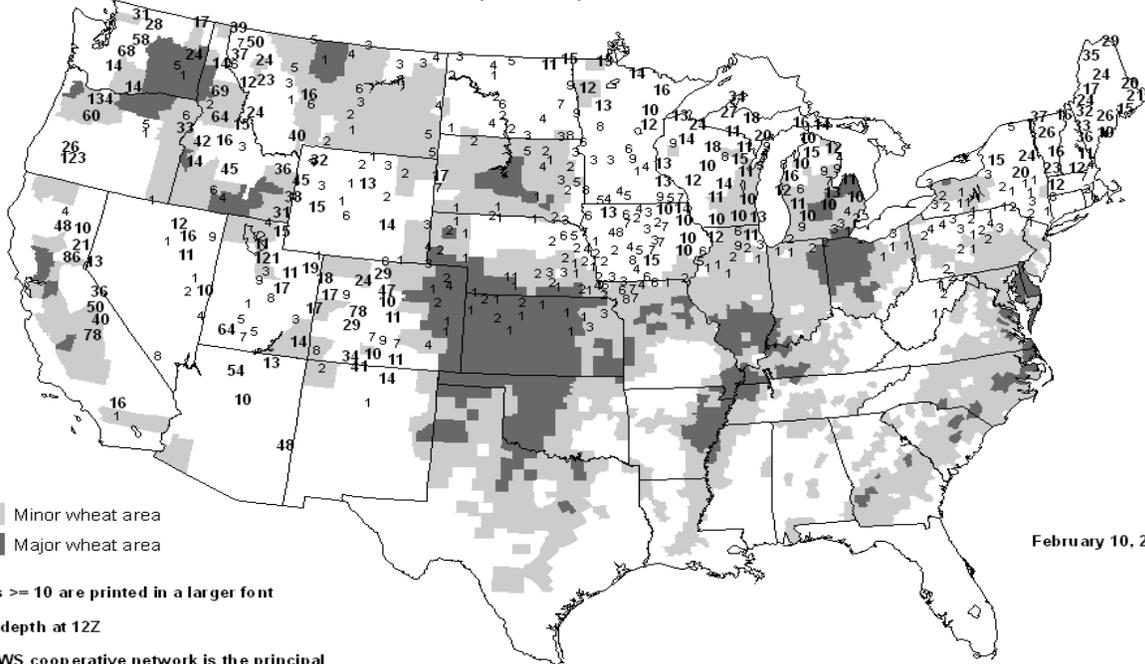
Arizona vegetable producers shipped broccoli, cabbage, Chinese cabbage, miscellaneous Asian vegetables and herbs, parsley, and spinach. In central Arizona, producers marketed carrots and greens, and in western Arizona, shipping of cauliflower, celery, endive, escarole, frisee, and kale continued. Arizona lettuce shipments included several different varieties. California producers were applying herbicides and insecticides, while fumigation of carrot and tomato hot beds continued. Fresno County harvest continued for vegetables going to farmers' markets and producers were weeding, fertilizing, and further treating vegetable fields, as early plantings were growing well. Tulare County vegetable growers were preparing for spring planting of outdoor vegetable fields. Greenhouse planting of eggplant and oriental vegetables was ongoing, while carrot harvest continued. In Florida City, Florida, harvest and packing of beans, corn, squash, and tomatoes was ongoing, while in Fort Myers, collards, peppers, cabbage, kale, and Swiss chard harvest continued. In Palatka, Florida, harvest continued of multiple green vegetable crops. In Plant City, Florida, producers were

planting peppers and squash, while marketing of endive, celery, escarole, radishes, eggplant, and cucumbers continued.

California almond growers awaited bloom, while some producers were clearing downed trees from January winds. New planting of almond trees was evident in some areas. Walnuts were pruned, while dormant spraying took place. In Fresno County, strawberries were growing well. However, some southern California strawberries were recovering from past damaging rains. Florida strawberries were in full bloom in Plant City, while in Sumter County, preparations were underway for watermelon planting. Texas pecan and wine grape pruning continued for trees and vines.

California early nectarine varieties began to bloom in Tulare County, California, while other early stone fruit were in the budding stage. Growers were organizing trapping programs and making attempts at fertilizing, grafting, windrowing, shredding, and application of chemicals, despite wet conditions. Mandarin, minneola, navel orange, lemon, grapefruit, and pummelo harvest continued across the State. Florida fertilizer applications and irrigation continued, along with mowing, hedging, and topping. Honey tangerine harvest, at just over one hundred thousand boxes per week, was expected to pick up slightly in the coming week. Meanwhile, California's early to mid-season orange harvest continued at the level of around 5 million boxes. Varieties harvested included early mid-season, navel, and temple oranges. Grapefruit harvest also continued, along with sunburst and honey tangerines and tangelos. Texas citrus harvest continued in the Lower Valley region.

## United States Snow Depth (Inches)



February 10, 2008

Minor wheat area  
Major wheat area

Values  $\geq 10$  are printed in a larger font  
Snow depth at 12Z  
The NWS cooperative network is the principal source of the snow depth reports

# International Weather and Crop Summary

February 3 - 9, 2008

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

## HIGHLIGHTS

**FSU-WESTERN:** Unseasonably mild weather continued to provide favorable overwintering conditions for winter grains in Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia.

**EUROPE:** Wet weather boosted moisture reserves for winter crops but did little to ease developing drought on the Iberian Peninsula.

**AUSTRALIA:** Widespread showers in eastern Australia maintained abundant to locally excessive soil moisture for immature summer crops, but delayed early sorghum harvesting.

**SOUTHEAST ASIA:** Monsoon showers maintained favorable moisture in Indonesia, while chilly weather slowed rice development in northern Vietnam.

**ARGENTINA:** Beneficial rain continued throughout

central Argentina.

**BRAZIL:** Warm, dry weather dominated major southern corn and soybean areas, but locally heavy showers continued farther north.

**MIDDLE EAST:** Bitter cold threatened exposed winter grains in northwestern Iran, although a patchy snow cover afforded some protection from freeze damage or winterkill.

**NORTHWEST AFRICA:** Persistent dryness further reduced topsoil moisture for vegetative winter grains.

**SOUTH AFRICA:** Mild, showery weather maintained generally favorable conditions for reproductive summer crops across the corn belt.

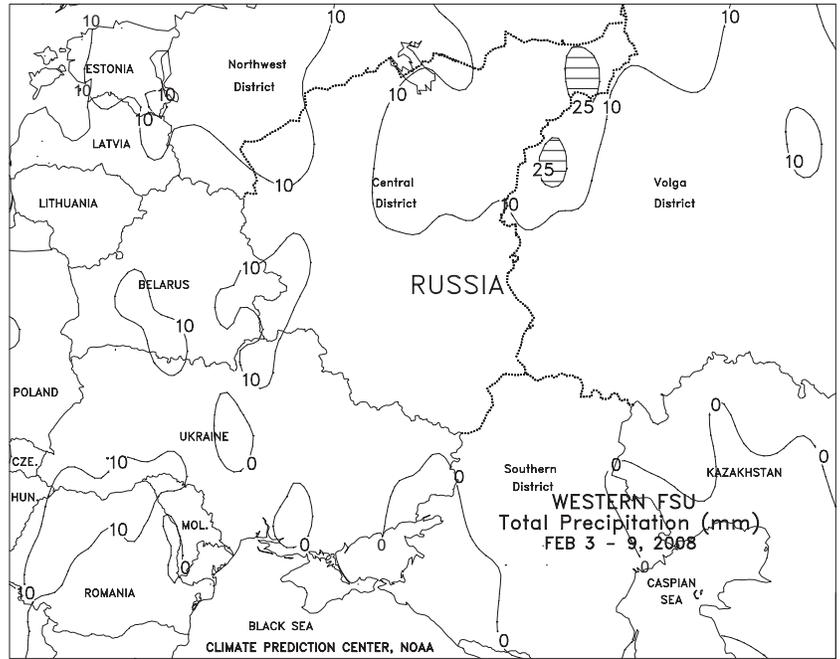
### EUROPE

Warm, wet weather prevailed across much of the continent, although drier conditions returned by week's end. A pair of cold fronts triggered another round of showers (5-30 mm) across northern Europe's winter wheat areas, maintaining adequate moisture reserves for dormant to semi-dormant wheat and barley. In contrast, light showers (mostly less than 10 mm) on the Iberian Peninsula did little to ease developing drought; reservoir levels, pasture conditions, and soil moisture all continue to decline in response to a drier-than-normal weather pattern which began in the fall. Farther east, up to 20 mm of rain in northern Italy boosted irrigation supplies and provided additional topsoil moisture for winter crops, while light showers (trace to 20 mm) were reported in the Balkans. Temperatures across central and northern Europe averaged up to 7 degrees C above normal, keeping most growing areas devoid of a protective snow cover. By week's end, a broad ridge of high pressure became established from France eastward into Poland, bringing an end to the recent run of wet weather and funneling more seasonable temperatures back into Europe.



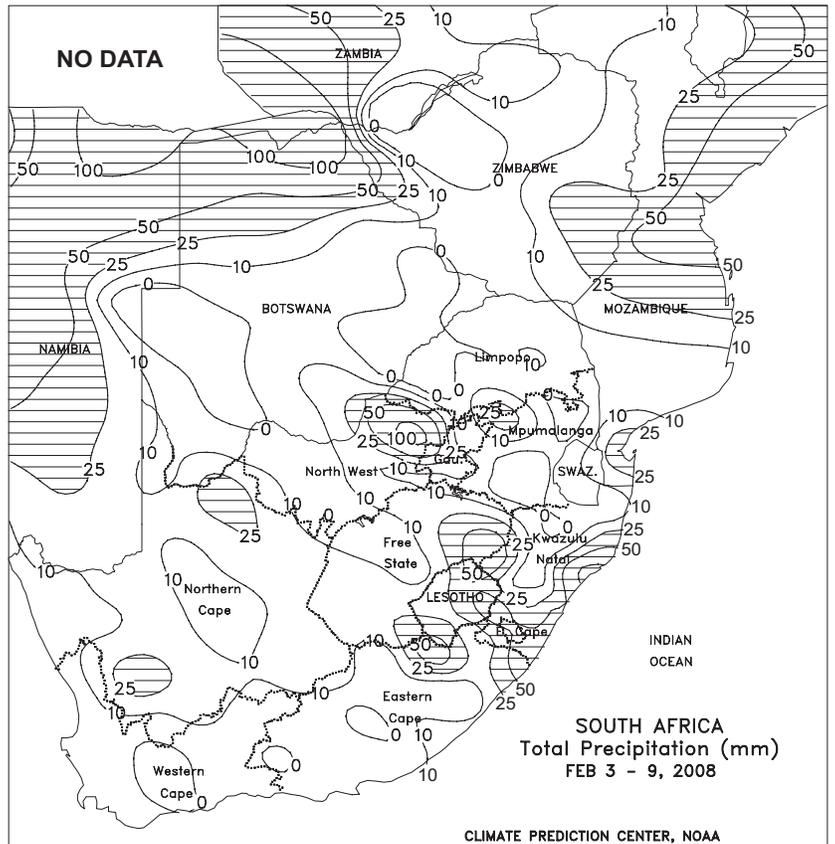
**FSU-WESTERN**

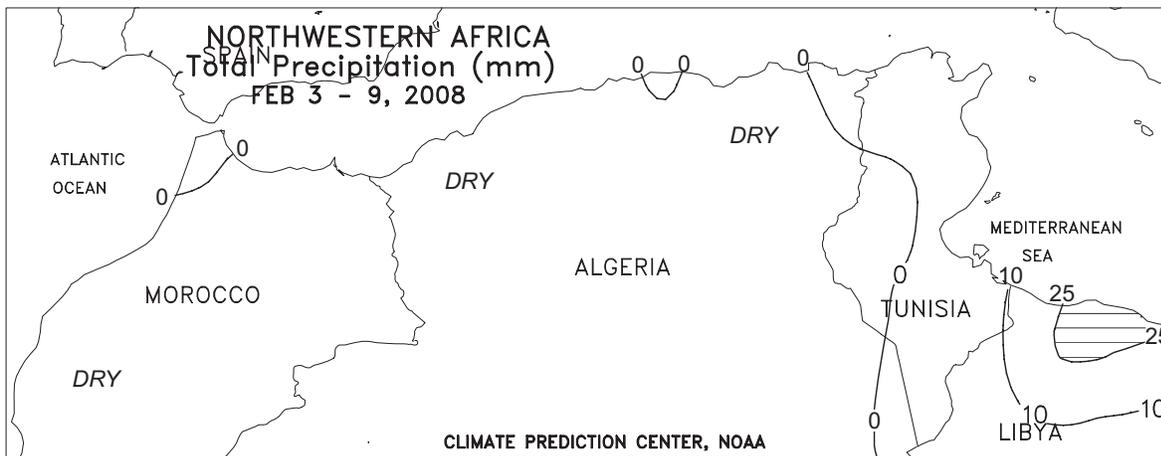
Unseasonably mild weather prevailed over winter grain areas in Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia for the third consecutive week. Weekly temperatures averaged 4 to 8 degrees C above normal in Ukraine, Belarus, and most of northern Russia, and 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in southern Russia. Little, if any, precipitation (less than 4 mm of liquid equivalent) was observed across most of the region. Significant precipitation (10 mm or more of liquid equivalent) was confined to spotty locations in Belarus and northernmost areas in Russia. Winter grains remained under a moderate to deep snow cover as far south as the northern portion of the Southern District in Russia. Elsewhere, snow cover remained patchy or nonexistent in most of Ukraine, Belarus, and the western portion of the Russian Southern District, leaving winter grains vulnerable to potential extreme cold.



**SOUTH AFRICA**

Mild, showery weather overspread the corn belt, with the heaviest rain (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) falling in outlying production areas. Although pockets of dryness continued for a second week in western growing areas of Northwest and Free State and in Mpumalanga, highs stayed in the upper 20s and lower 30s degrees C, promoting growth of corn and other reproductive summer crops in the absence of stressful heat. Elsewhere, warm, showery weather (10-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) returned to coastal sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal and nearby locations in Eastern Cape. Scattered showers (5-25 mm, most locations) fell throughout Northern Cape as dry, seasonably warm weather (highs in the lower and middle 30s degrees C) maintained seasonal moisture requirements for crops and livestock in Western Cape.

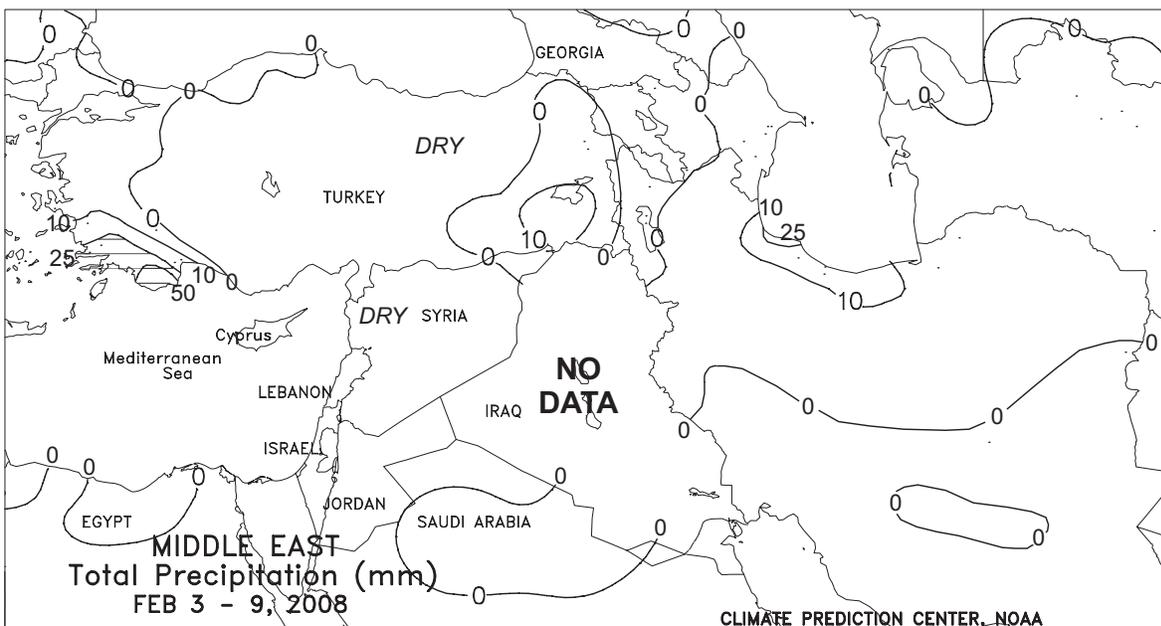




**NORTHWEST AFRICA**

Dry, warm weather accelerated crop development but further reduced topsoil moisture for vegetative winter grains. The increasing dryness has heightened the need for rain over the upcoming weeks to ensure adequate moisture supplies for winter wheat and barley; grains in

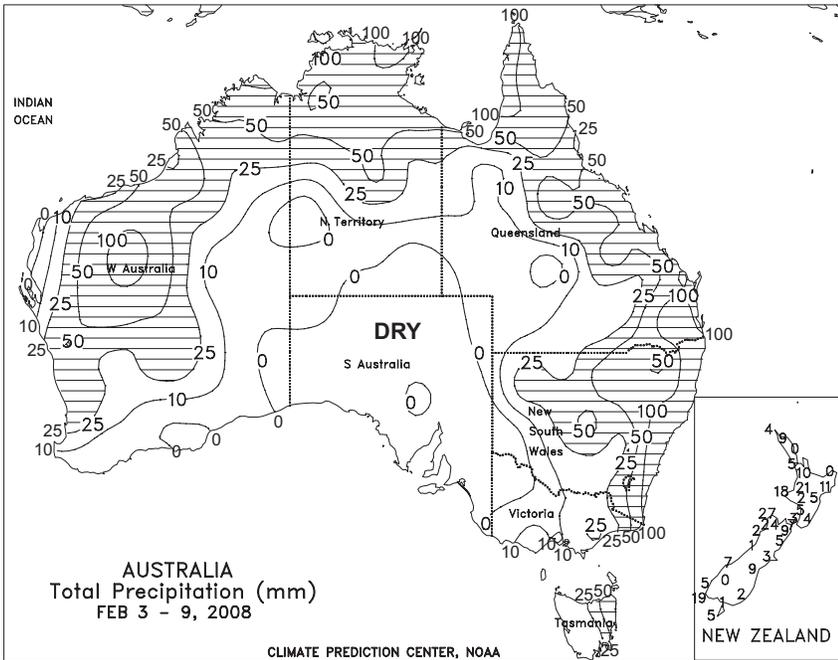
northwestern Africa typically enter the moisture- and temperature-sensitive heading stage in March. Despite the short-term dryness, temperatures were favorable for crop growth (1-2 degrees C above normal), with no incursions of extreme heat or damaging cold.



**MIDDLE EAST**

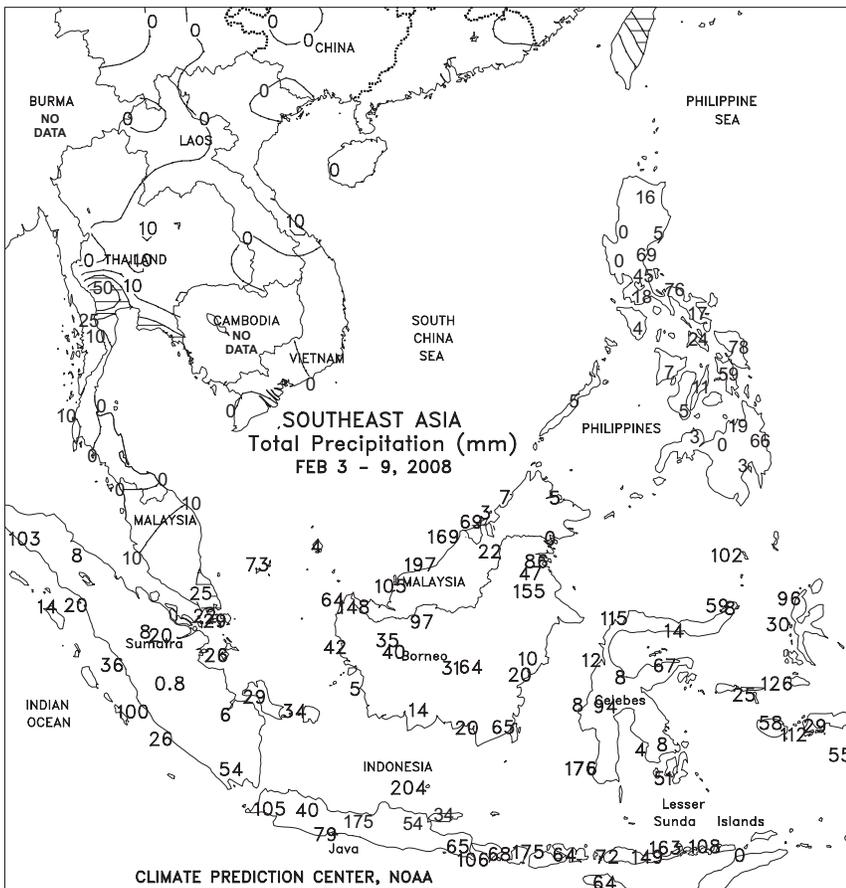
Cold weather threatened exposed winter crops in Iran, while unfavorably dry weather returned to the eastern Mediterranean. After last week's snowfall, high pressure brought dry, cold conditions (weekly average temperatures 3-12 degrees C below normal) to much of the region. In particular, nighttime readings dropped as low as -26 degrees C in western and northwestern Iran; a

patchy snow cover provided protection against the bitter cold, although exposed crops likely sustained some freeze damage or winterkill. Dry weather returned to Syria, Lebanon, and Israel, which continued to suffer from drought despite last week's beneficial rainfall. Mild, unsettled weather (2-50 mm) spread into western Turkey, providing favorable conditions for dormant winter grains.



**AUSTRALIA**

Widespread showers (20-50 mm or more) in Queensland and northern New South Wales maintained abundant to locally excessive soil moisture for immature summer crops. The continued rain was doubly beneficial, further boosting water levels in drought-depleted reservoirs while minimizing the need to water irrigated cotton. The rain hampered fieldwork, however, delaying early sorghum harvesting. Unseasonably cool weather accompanied the rainfall and slowed crop development, with temperatures averaging about 2 to 3 degrees C below normal. Elsewhere across the Australian wheat belt, generally dry weather prevailed in southeastern Australia while showers (10-30 mm or more) brought needed drought relief to portions of Western Australia.



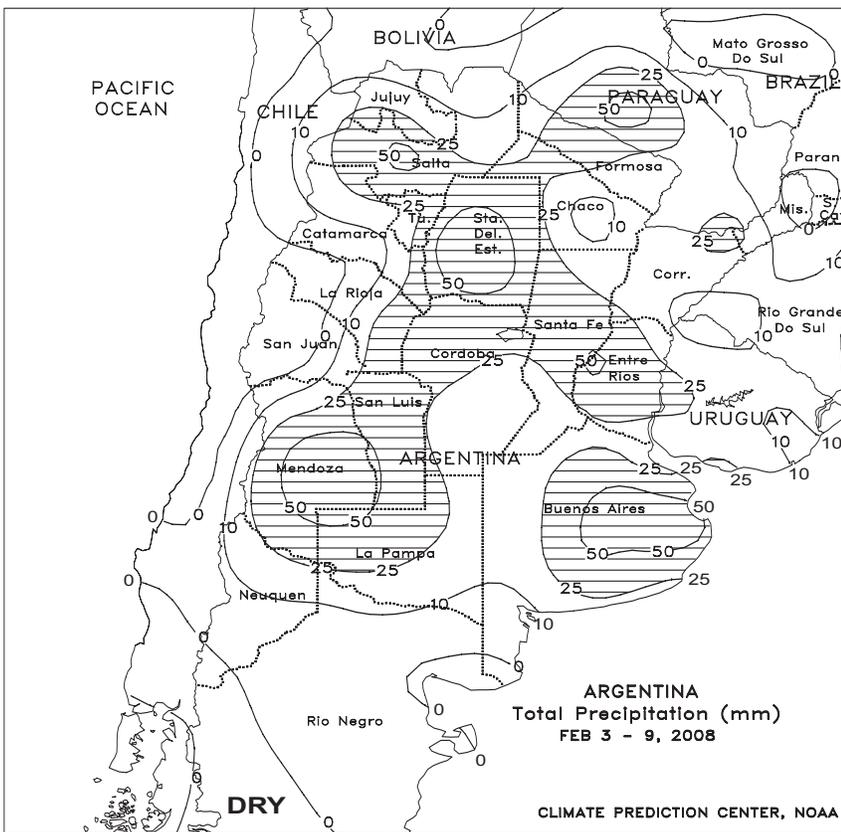
**SOUTHEAST ASIA**

Monsoon showers continued throughout Indonesia, with 10 to 50 mm falling in oil palm areas of Sumatra and 50 to 200 mm in rice areas of Java. The rainfall maintained favorable moisture for crops but slowed harvest activities. In contrast, mostly dry weather (less than 25 mm) across Malaysia benefited oil palm harvesting. In the Philippines, showers (25-100 mm) prevailed across eastern growing areas, maintaining moisture supplies for immature rice and corn, while drier weather in parts of Mindanao and Luzon aided harvesting. In northern Vietnam, average temperatures 1 to 3 degrees C below normal slowed rice development, while dry weather and more reasonable temperatures in the south benefited rice development and harvesting.



**BRAZIL**

Warm, dry weather dominated southern Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul to Mato Grosso do Sul and southern sections of Sao Paulo), increasing soil moisture requirements of soybeans and corn in moisture- and temperature-sensitive stages of development. Daily highs in this region generally stayed in the lower 30s degrees C, although temperatures reached the middle 30s in western growing areas of Rio Grande do Sul, raising concern for stress on vulnerable crops. Rain is needed in these drought-prone southern growing areas to ensure current overall favorable yield prospects. In contrast, heavy rain (greater than 100 mm) stretched from northern Mato Grosso to southeastern Minas Gerais, keeping soybeans and other maturing summer crops unfavorably wet and hindering seasonal fieldwork, including early soybean harvests and subsequent planting of safrinha (second-crop) corn and cotton. Unseasonably heavy rain (50-100 mm or more) also covered most coffee areas of Minas Gerais and Espirito Santo, possibly causing some localized flooding and problems with excessive wetness. Lighter rain (10-50 mm or more) covered coffee, citrus, and sugarcane areas of northern Sao Paulo. Elsewhere, moderate levels of rainfall (10-50 mm) benefited soybeans and cotton in western Bahia. Dry, warm weather favored sugarcane harvesting and other seasonal fieldwork along the northeastern coast.



**ARGENTINA**

Beneficial rain (10-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) continued throughout central Argentina, further improving topsoil moisture levels for reproductive soybeans and immature corn. Seasonably warm weather (temperatures averaging within 1 degree C of normal, with highs generally in the lower and middle 30s degrees C) spurred development of summer grains and oilseeds that currently enjoy adequate soil moisture. Farther north, scattered, moderate to heavy showers (25-50 mm or more) benefited livestock and summer row crops, including cotton. In the higher elevations to the west, heavy rain (greater than 50 mm) returned to Mendoza, likely renewing flooding of low-lying farmland and orchards. Isolated, heavy showers (locally exceeding 50 mm) lingered in the northwest but in general, most of the region received much lighter rainfall compared to last week's heavy rain. According to Argentina's ministry of agriculture (SAGPyA), sunflowers were 13 percent harvested, down 10 points from last year. Harvesting in Buenos Aires, Argentina's leading sunseed producer, usually begins by March.

The *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* (ISSN 0043-1974) is published weekly and is jointly prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Publication began in 1872 as the *Weekly Weather Chronicle*. It is issued under general authority of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44-USC 213), 53rd Congress, 3rd Session. NOAA and IMC are responsible for managing, printing, and distributing the bulletin. The contents may be reprinted freely, with proper credit.

**Annual subscriptions:** Domestic and International subscriptions are **\$60**. Check and credit card (Visa, MasterCard, Discover, and American Express) payments are accepted. Payments (invoices) should be mailed to: **NNDCC/NCDC, P.O. Box 70169, Chicago, IL 60673-0169**; or invoices faxed to: (304) 726-4409.

Send address changes to: **NCDC Subscription Services Center, 310 State Route 956, Building 300, Rocket Center, WV 26726**; call toll free: (866) 742-3322; TDD: (828) 271-4010; fax: (304) 726-4409; or E-mail: [noaasubsvcs@imcwg.com](mailto:noaasubsvcs@imcwg.com)

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

#### U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
National Weather Service/Climate Prediction Center  
Managing Editor ..... **David Miskus** (202) 720-7919  
Meteorologists ..... **Brad Pugh, Michael James,**  
..... **and Adam Allgood**

#### NCDC SUBSCRIPTION SERVICES CENTER

Subscriptions ..... **Toll free:** (866) 742-3322  
..... **TDD:** (828) 271-4010  
..... **Fax:** (304) 726-4409  
..... **E-mail:** [noaasubsvcs@imcwg.com](mailto:noaasubsvcs@imcwg.com)

#### U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

National Agricultural Statistics Service  
Agricultural Statistician ..... **Dawn Keen** (202) 720-7621  
State Summaries Editor . **Delores Thomas** (202) 720-8033  
World Agricultural Outlook Board  
International Editor ..... **Mark Brusberg** (202) 720-3508  
U.S. Editor ..... **Brad Rippey** (202) 720-2397  
Agricultural Weather Analysts ..... **Tom Puterbaugh,**  
.. **Brian Morris, Harlan Shannon, and Eric Luebehusen**  
Stoneville ..... **Nancy Lopez**

**NCDC Subscription Services Center**  
**Attn: Weekly Weather & Crop Bulletin**  
310 State Route 956  
Building 300  
Rocket Center, WV 26726

## WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN FIRST CLASS

FIRST CLASS MAIL  
POSTAGE & FEES PAID  
NOAA  
PERMIT NO. G-19

**OFFICIAL BUSINESS**  
**PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300**