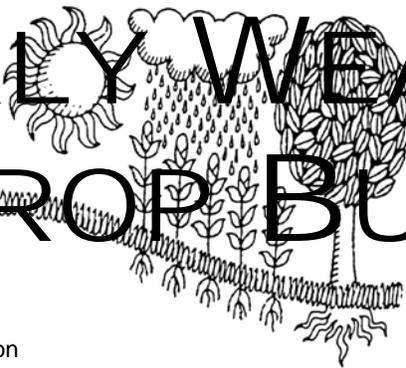
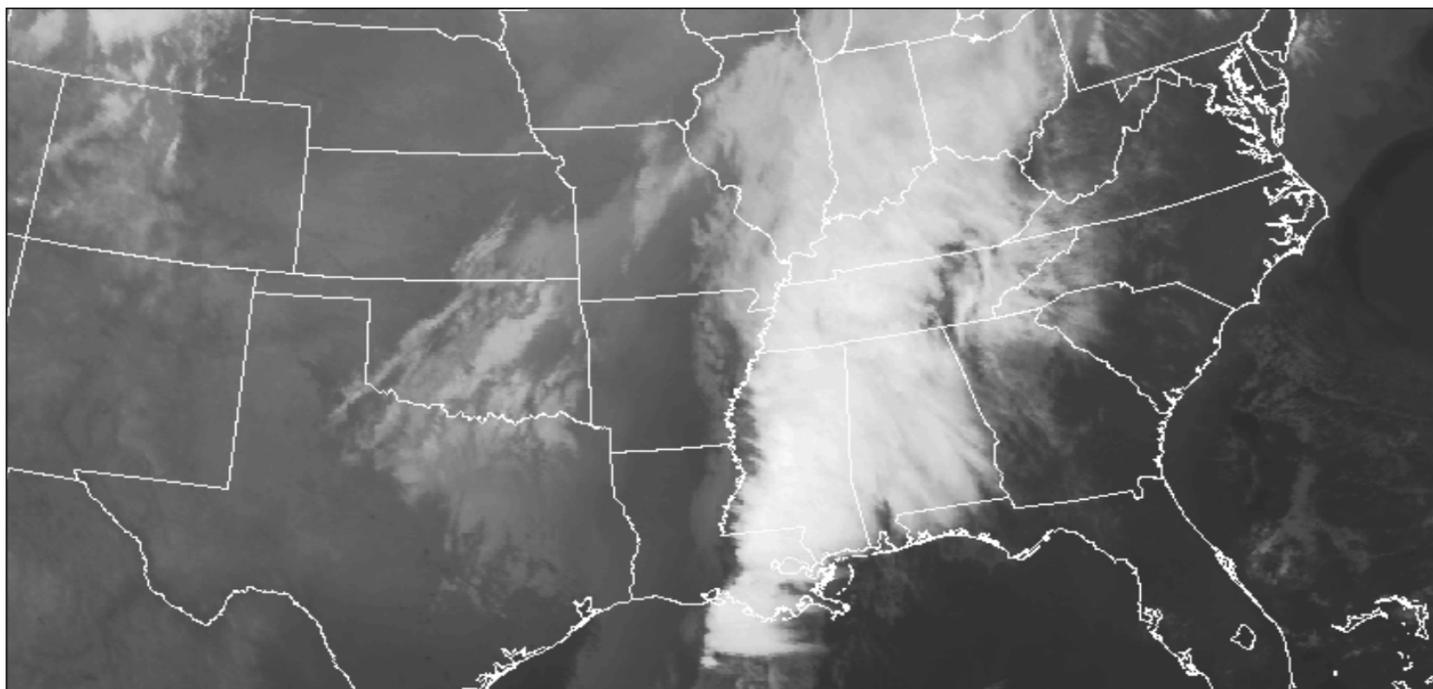


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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 east through the Delta and Tennessee Valley in this infrared satellite image from March 3, 2008. Strong storms generated by an intense upper-level low produced a few brief tornadoes, and hail as large as golf balls was reported in Mississippi. 24-hour rainfall amounts greater than 2 inches were observed in northeastern Arkansas, western Tennessee, Kentucky, and Mississippi, resulting in localized flooding. Severe winds brought down trees and telephone poles, and some structural damage was left in the storm's wake as it moved from east Texas to Alabama. In Camp Shelby (Forrest County), Mississippi, a barrack building partially collapsed due to strong winds (or a possible tornado), reportedly injuring at least 14 persons, while in Clarke County a house was reported to have been blown off its foundation from severe straight-line winds. More details on the impacts of this storm system will appear next week.

HIGHLIGHTS February 24 - March 1, 2008

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Stormy weather subsided across the **West** early in the week, followed by a period of warm, dry weather that promoted early-spring fieldwork in **California** and the **Southwest**. Meanwhile, mostly dry weather also prevailed on the **Plains**, where late-week temperatures soared to 80°F as far north as **southwestern Nebraska**. Conditions for pastures, rangeland, and winter wheat worsened on the **southern Plains**, especially in **Texas**, where dry, windy weather contributed to numerous large wildfires. Farther east, light precipitation maintained soggy conditions in parts of the **central and eastern Corn Belt** and padded already impressive snow depths from

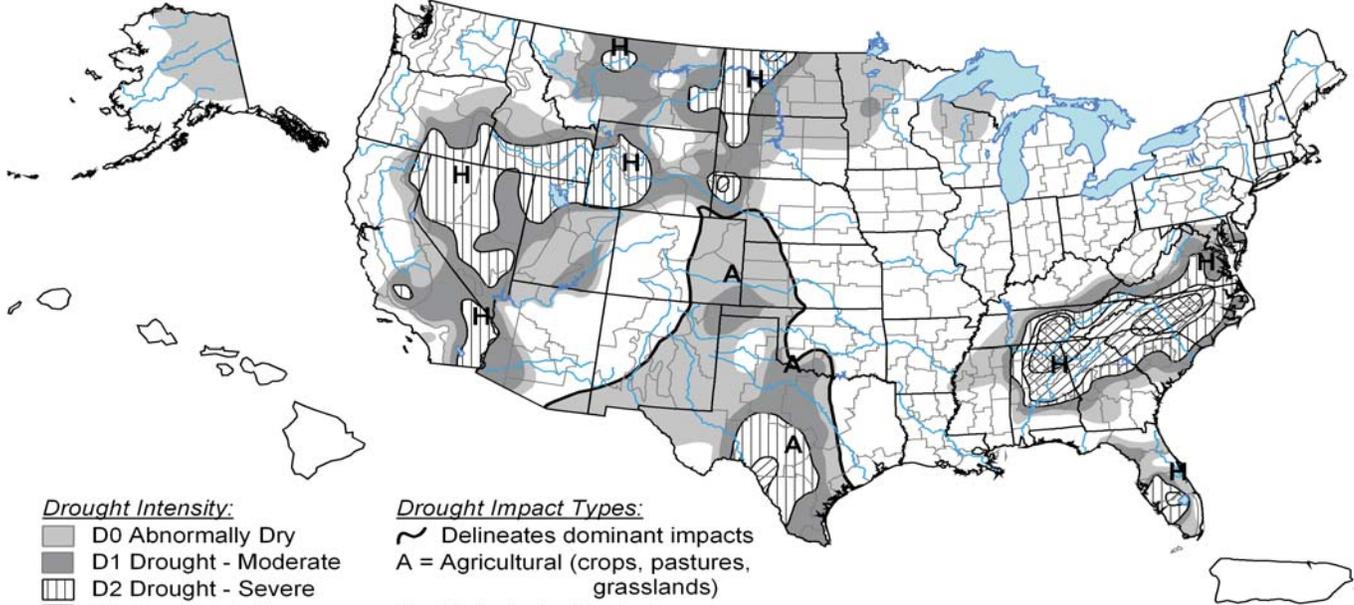
(Continued on page 3)

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U.S. Drought Monitor

February 26, 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.

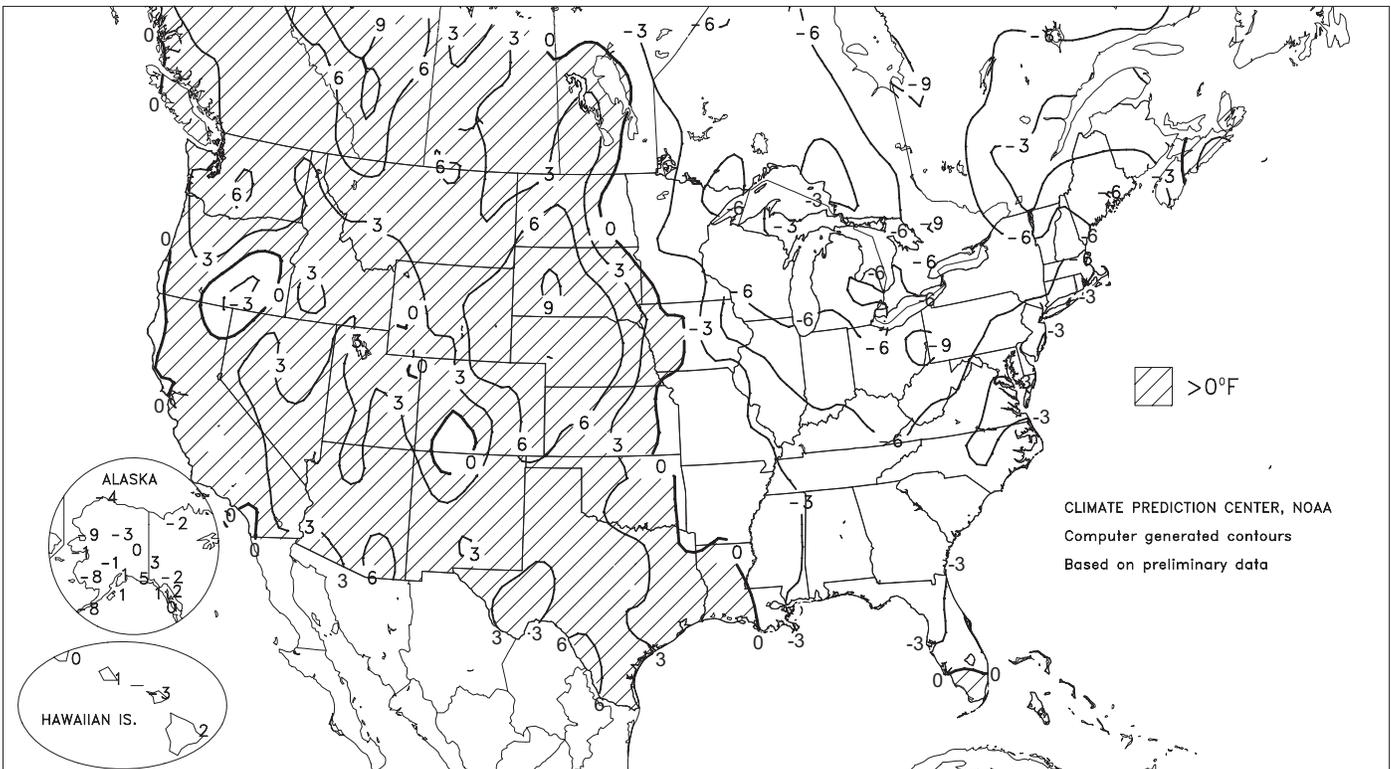


Released Thursday, February 28, 2008
Author: Brad Rippey, U.S. Department of Agriculture

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

Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

FEB 24 - MAR 1, 2008



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

(Continued from front cover)

Iowa into Michigan. Elsewhere, rain showers provided some additional drought relief in the **Southeast**, while another round of wintry weather affected parts of the **Northeast**. A **Southeastern** cold snap brought freezes as far south as **Florida's northern tier** on February 28-29. For the week as a whole, below-normal temperatures from the **Mississippi Valley to the East Coast** contrasted with warmer-than-normal weather from the **High Plains westward**. Readings were at least 10°F below normal in parts of the **lower Great Lakes region**, but averaged as much as 10°F above normal in the **western Dakotas**. On February 25, temperatures ranged from 90 to 100°F in **central and southern Texas**, and readings above 80°F lingered into the following day across **Florida**. Mid- to late-week temperatures above 80°F were common in **southern California** and the **Desert Southwest**, but readings stayed below 40°F for the entire week from the **Great Lakes region into northern New England**.

Early in the week, wet, windy weather lingered in **California**. On February 24, daily-record rainfall totals in **southern California** included 0.87 inch in **Long Beach** and 0.75 inch in **Los Angeles (LAX Airport)**, while wind gusts in **California's Sacramento Valley** were clocked to 54 m.p.h. at both **Redding** and **Red Bluff**. Meanwhile, as much as 3 to 4 feet of snow blanketed the **Sierra Nevada**, where the average water content of the high-elevation snow pack increased to 29 inches. According to the California Department of Water Resources, the 29-inch accumulation is 102 percent of the average seasonal peak and 117 percent of the end-of-February average.

Meanwhile, a heat wave and wind storm contributed to the spread of numerous large wildfires across the **south-central U.S.** On February 25, temperatures climbed to 100°F at several places in **southern Texas**, including locations near **Carrizo Springs** and **Del Rio**. At the official observation site in **Del Rio**, the high of 99°F on the 25th tied its February record, previously attained on February 21, 1996. Winds above 50 m.p.h. were common in **Texas** on the 25th, with gusts clocked to 53 m.p.h. in **Lubbock** and 51 m.p.h. in **Midland**. In **Texas** alone, more than 30 large wildfires charred well over 300,000 acres of vegetation, boosting the state's year-to-date total to nearly a half-million acres. The largest recent blaze, the 220,000-acre Glass fire southwest of **Sterling City**, burned across parts of three counties. Other large incidents included the 29,000-acre Scurry County complex near the town of **Snyder**, where five homes were destroyed, and the 20,000-acre Silver fire in **Coke County**, where the community of **Robert Lee** was evacuated. During all of 2007, just 121,964 acres burned in the **Lone Star State**. Fires were not just confined to **Texas**; other blazes included a 40,000-acre fire near **Hobbs, NM**, where tower personnel at the **Hobbs Airport** were evacuated for 4 hours. In **northwestern Oklahoma**, several thousand acres burned in **Woodward County**. As of March 2, the **Texas** winter wheat crop was rated 63% very poor to poor, while the state's range and pastureland was rated 49% very poor to poor. Ironically, dry conditions also promoted early-season fieldwork in **Texas**; by March 2, planting advanced ahead of the 5-year average and was 8% complete for corn and 7% complete for sorghum.

Warmth continued into February 26 in **Florida**, where daily-record highs included 89°F in **Melbourne** and 86°F in **Vero Beach**. During February, highs reached or exceeded 80°F on 11 days in **Melbourne** and 13 days in **Vero Beach**. On February 28, however, both **Melbourne** and **Vero Beach** experienced their coldest weather of the month with lows of 40°F. Farther north, late-week temperatures plunged below 0°F across the **interior Northeast**. Daily-record lows for February 29 included -21°F in

Massena, NY, and -20°F in **St. Johnsbury, VT**. Elsewhere in the **Northeast**, lows on February 29 plunged to -36°F in **Island Pond (airport), VT**; -35°F in **Clayton Lake, ME**; and -30°F in **Saranac Lake, NY**. In contrast, record warmth developed across **southern California** by mid-week and spread to the **High Plains** by week's end. **Santa Ana, CA** (87°F), posted a daily-record high on February 27, followed the next day by a daily record in **Douglas, AZ** (81°F). By March 1, readings of 80°F in **McCook, NE**, and **Garden City, KS**, were among more than two dozen daily-record highs across the **High Plains** and the **Southwest**.

Precipitation shifted from the **West** to the **Midwest** on February 25, when daily-record totals included 0.65 inch (in the form of snow and freezing rain) in **Waterloo, IA**, and 3.5 inches of snow in **Boulder, MT**. A day later in **Indiana, Fort Wayne** (4.6 inches of snow) noted a record for February 26. Snow shifted into the **Northeast** by February 27, when daily records in **Maine** reached 6.0 inches in **Caribou** and 3.9 inches in **Bangor**. A prolonged period of snow showers and squalls prevailed downwind of the **Great Lakes into the Appalachians**. From February 25-27, totals near **Lake Michigan** topped 18 inches in locations such as **Grand Beach, MI**, and **La Porte, IN**, while as much as 8 to 16 inches of snow blanketed **western North Carolina's** peaks.

In **Hawaii**, mostly dry weather contributed to fairly large daily temperature swings. On **Maui, Kahului** (54°F) notched a daily record-tying low for February 27. Later on **Oahu, Honolulu** (85°F) posted a daily-record high for February 29. For areas that missed **Hawaii's** early-February deluge, the month ended on the dry side. February totals included 0.42 inch (18 percent of normal) in **Honolulu** and 1.03 inches (44 percent) in **Kahului**. Farther north, cold weather returned to **western Alaska**, where weekly temperatures averaged at least 8°F below normal in several locations. In the **Aleutians, Cold Bay** (1°F) collected a daily-record low for February 26. Meanwhile, light precipitation fell in many areas, including parts of **interior Alaska**, where **Fairbanks** (2.6 inches) received a record snowfall for February 24.

Selected U.S. February Precipitation Records

Record-High February Precipitation (Inches)

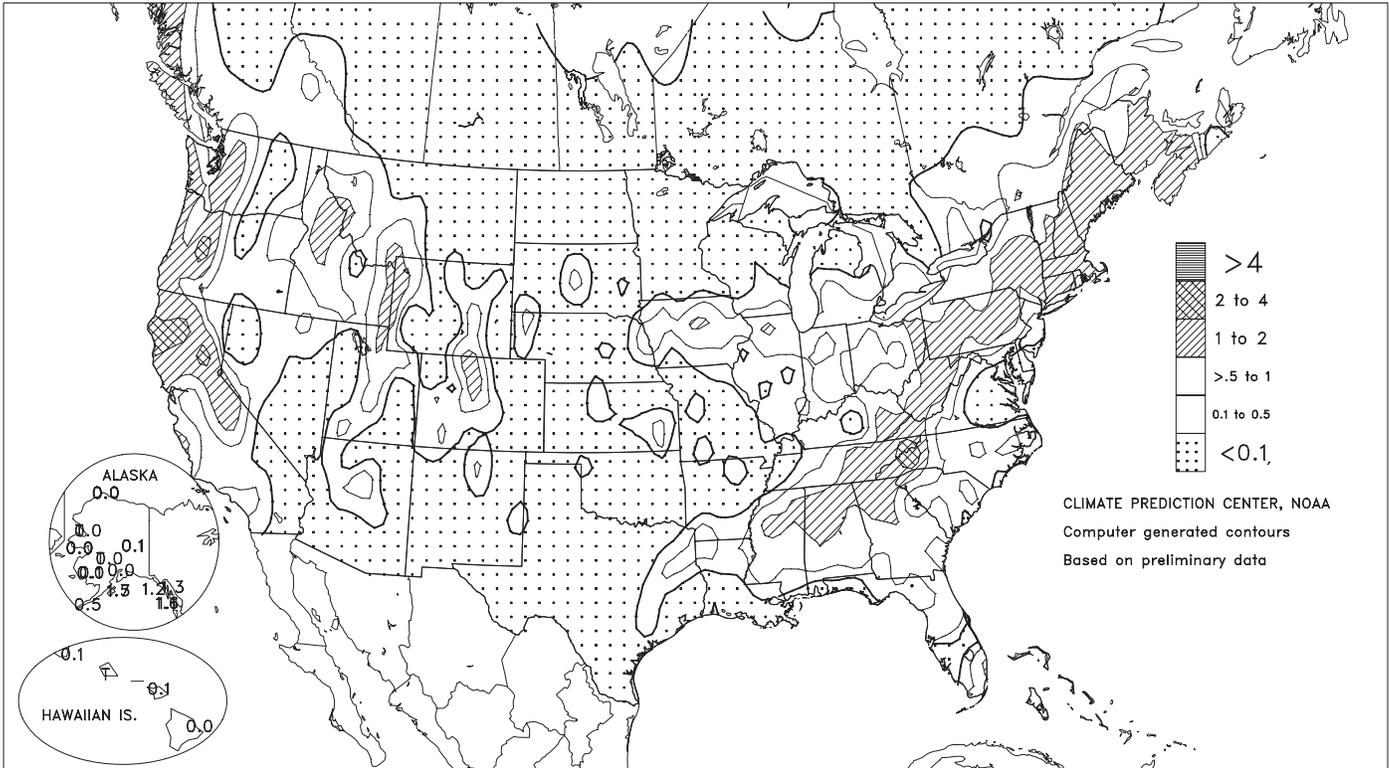
Location	Total	Normal	Previous Record
Worcester, MA	9.68	3.10	8.37 in 1981
Concord, NH	8.96	2.36	7.77 in 1981
Boston, MA	7.94	3.30	7.81 in 1984
Allentown, PA	7.62	2.75	6.42 in 1896
Springfield, MO	6.41	2.28	5.77 in 2001
Caribou, ME	4.72	2.06	4.13 in 1955
Vichy-Rolla, MO	4.36	1.93	4.24 in 1957

Record-High February Snowfall (Inches)

Location	Total	Normal	Previous Record
Caribou, ME	47.7	20.7	41.0 in 1960
Grand Rapids, MI	41.6	12.2	35.5 in 1900
Saginaw, MI	34.2	N/A	26.0 in 1908
Flint, MI	29.4	9.4	20.8 in 1990
Lansing, MI	27.6	10.6	25.4 in 1900
Des Moines, IA	22.7	8.2	21.3 in 1962

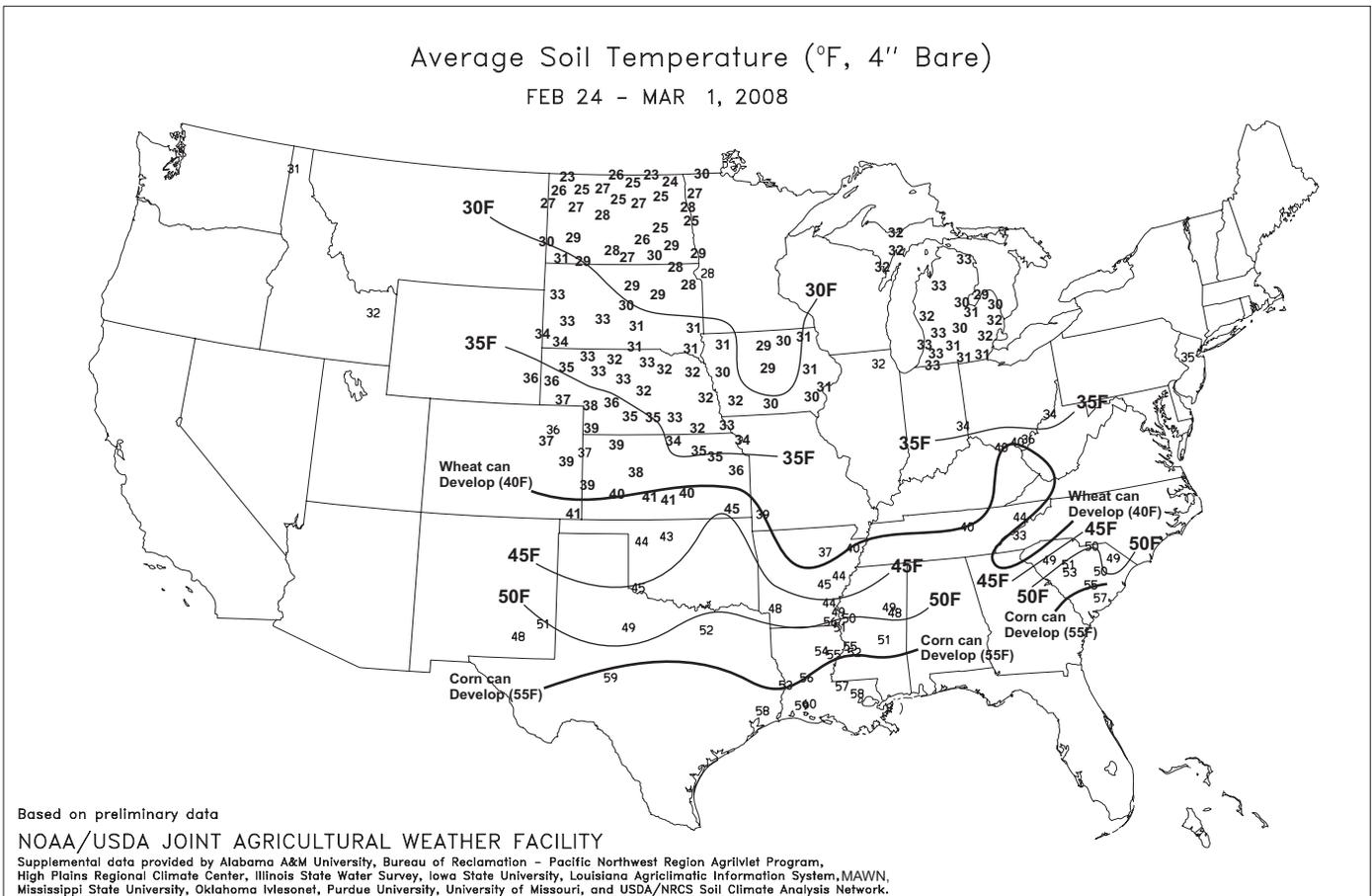
Total Precipitation (Inches)

FEB 24 - MAR 1, 2008



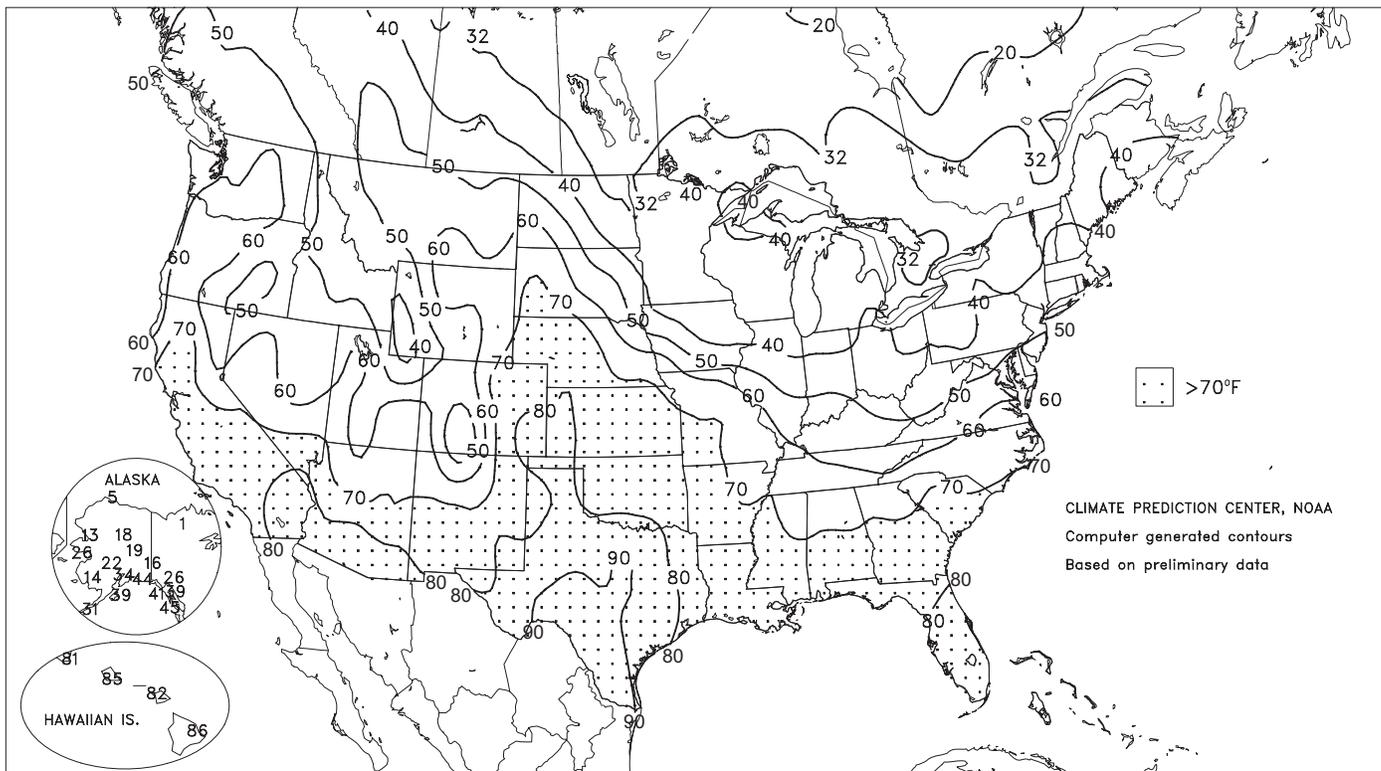
Average Soil Temperature (°F, 4" Bare)

FEB 24 - MAR 1, 2008



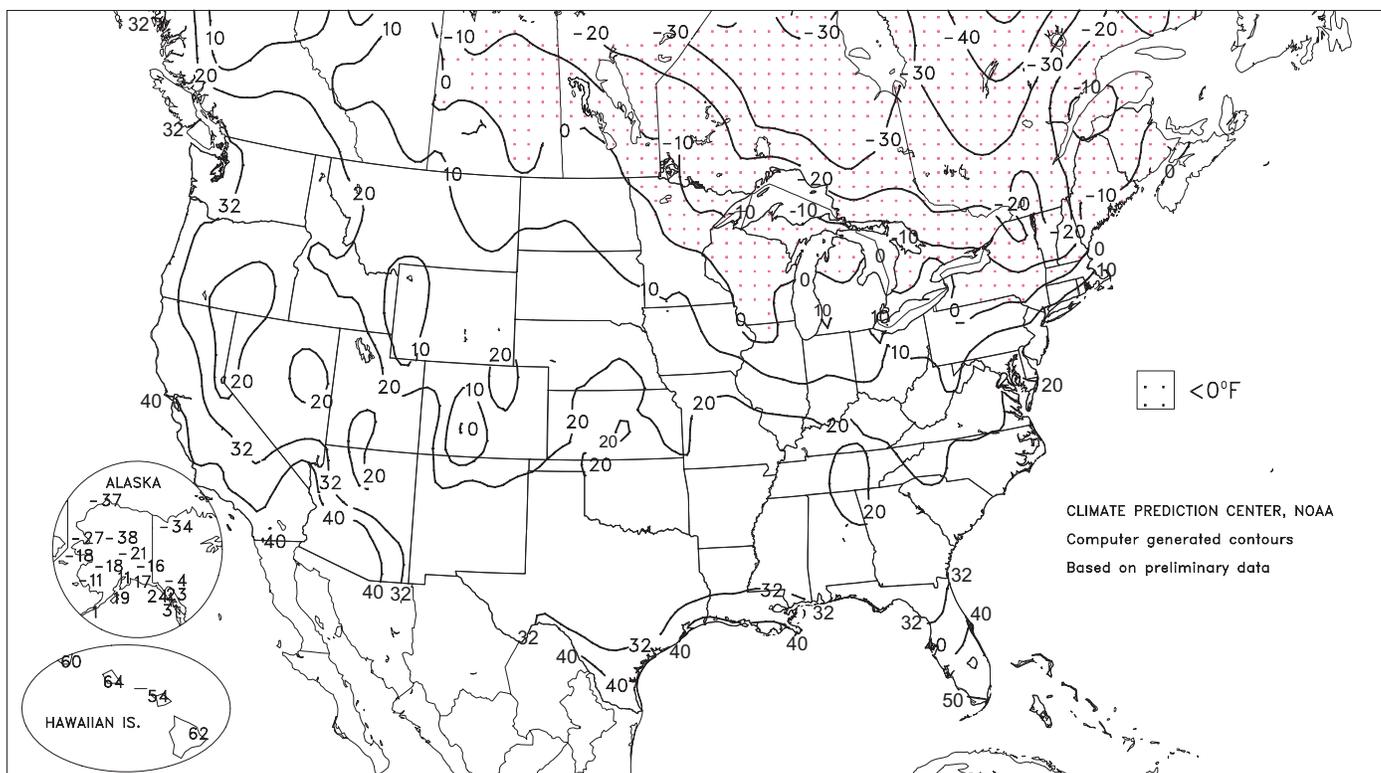
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

FEB 24 - MAR 1, 2008



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

FEB 24 - MAR 1, 2008



Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 1, 2008

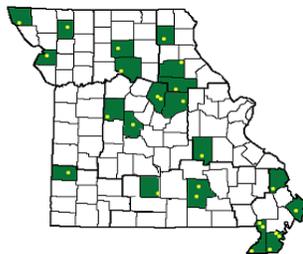
Data Provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the University of Missouri Commercial Agriculture Program.

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 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	01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE
MISSISSIPPI																					
ND TUNICA 1W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
LYON	59	34	70	27	47	-	0.37	-	0.16	0.01	-	5.31	-	52	44	0	3	4	0		
VANCE	57	35	67	26	46	-	0.61	-	0.27	0.01	-	-	-	54	44	0	3	5	0		
PERTSHIRE	58	37	65	29	47	-	0.61	-	0.43	0.01	-	7.22	-	55	41	0	2	4	0		
SCOTT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SANDY RIDGE	59	39	67	28	49	-	0.51	-	0.29	0.01	-	9.08	-	53	47	0	1	5	0		
NE VERONA	56	37	68	25	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	42	0	2	-	-		
SD STONEVILLE x	58	37	71	28	47	-3	0.57	-0.58	0.49	0.07	41	8.39	82	55	45	0	2	3	0		
INDIANOLA 1S*	61	39	69	28	50	-	0.56	-	0.27	0.00	-	6.72	-	55	46	0	2	3	0		
INVERNESS 5E	61	39	70	29	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	46	0	2	-	-		
SIDON	62	39	71	29	50	-	1.02	-	0.55	0.01	-	5.38	-	57	46	0	2	4	1		
NORTH ISSAQUENA	63	40	72	30	51	-	0.36	-	0.22	0.00	-	5.96	-	57	47	0	1	2	0		
SILVER CITY	63	40	73	30	51	-	0.44	-	0.38	0.00	-	8.95	-	56	45	0	1	3	0		
ONWARD	64	40	75	31	52	-	0.44	-	0.23	0.00	-	9.16	-	58	48	0	2	2	0		
MAYDAY	64	40	71	29	52	-	0.96	-	0.79	0.02	-	11.28	-	56	47	0	1	5	1		
MISSOURI																					
NW CORNING	45	27	68	18	36	8	0.09	-0.14	0.06	0.00	0	0.95	52	-	-	0	5	2	0		
ALBANY	40	22	56	12	31	2	0.13	-0.13	0.08	0.00	0	2.18	97	31	31	0	7	2	0		
ST. JOSEPH	43	26	68	18	35	4	0.01	-0.31	0.01	0.00	0	2.74	139	-	-	0	5	1	0		
NC LINNEUS	43	25	66	20	34	5	0.06	-0.20	0.04	0.00	0	3.68	163	31	31	0	7	2	0		
BRUNSWICK	44	27	66	22	35	5	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.00	0	3.26	106	34	32	0	6	0	0		
NE NOVELTY	41	24	62	17	32	2	0.23	-0.21	0.14	0.00	0	4.68	160	32	31	0	7	3	0		
MONROE CITY	41	25	60	16	33	3	0.11	-0.42	0.07	0.00	0	5.90	176	31	31	0	7	3	0		
WC GREEN RIDGE	47	28	69	21	37	6	0.18	-0.30	0.18	0.00	0	4.53	123	34	32	0	5	1	0		
C AUXVASSE	45	27	68	19	35	4	0.19	-0.25	0.09	0.00	0	5.49	147	33	33	0	7	4	0		
SANBORN FIELD	46	29	69	23	37	4	0.16	-0.35	0.13	0.00	0	5.94	147	37	32	0	5	3	0		
WILLIAMSBURG	44	27	67	20	35	4	0.11	-0.49	0.07	0.00	0	6.08	120	36	31	0	6	3	0		
COLUMBIA	45	28	69	22	36	4	0.20	-0.30	0.17	0.00	0	5.72	143	-	-	0	6	3	0		
VERSAILLES	48	29	70	23	38	4	0.24	-0.18	0.23	0.00	0	5.56	145	37	33	0	6	2	0		
EC COOK STATION	48	26	67	20	37	2	0.35	-0.11	0.31	0.00	0	7.35	160	37	34	0	6	4	0		
SW LAMAR	50	29	69	22	39	5	0.21	-0.33	0.20	0.00	0	3.77	87	42	35	0	5	2	0		
SC MOUNTAIN GROVE	47	27	66	21	37	4	0.02	-0.64	0.01	0.00	0	5.95	101	39	34	0	6	2	0		
SE DELTA	48	30	63	25	39	4	0.13	-0.58	0.09	0.00	0	5.73	86	41	34	0	5	3	0		
CHARLESTON	50	31	65	26	40	4	0.03	-0.70	0.02	0.00	0	4.75	68	43	35	0	5	2	0		
GLENNONVILLE	52	32	66	27	42	5	0.01	-0.62	0.01	0.00	0	5.62	89	44	37	0	4	1	0		
CLARKTON	52	30	66	25	41	4	0.01	-0.61	0.01	0.00	0	4.66	71	46	35	0	4	1	0		
PORTAGEVILLE DC	53	33	66	28	43	6	0.01	-0.73	0.01	0.00	0	5.74	78	49	37	0	4	1	0		
PORTAGEVILLE LF	53	33	66	28	43	6	0.01	-0.74	0.01	0.00	0	5.71	79	47	37	0	3	1	0		
STEELE	54	33	67	27	43	6	0.03	-0.70	0.03	0.00	0	5.38	71	47	37	0	3	1	0		
CARDWELL	55	31	67	26	43	6	0.01	-0.75	0.01	0.00	0	5.04	68	49	38	0	5	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.

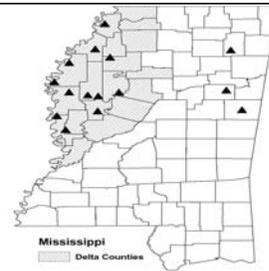
Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Early-season fieldwork was visible during the week, especially aerial work taking advantage during quiet weather. There were several episodes of wet weather, but most areas received light amounts of rain. Temperatures still varied between unusually warm and cold.

Missouri Weather Stations



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

Mississippi Weather Stations



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

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 1, 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 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	59	36	68	23	47	-3	1.88	0.71	0.85	0.05	28	9.75	99	88	42	0	2	4	2
HUNTSVILLE	55	34	63	21	44	-4	1.44	0.02	0.66	0.00	0	8.11	76	88	63	0	3	3	2
MOBILE	66	39	75	30	53	-3	0.15	-1.31	0.14	0.00	0	10.89	98	84	50	0	2	2	0
MONTGOMERY	64	36	74	24	50	-4	0.83	-0.65	0.83	0.00	0	8.09	76	82	37	0	3	1	1
AK ANCHORAGE	29	16	34	11	23	1	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	1.76	122	70	60	0	7	0	0
BARROW	-13	-27	5	-37	-20	-4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.34	142	82	68	0	7	0	0
FAIRBANKS	12	-9	19	-21	2	0	0.10	0.04	0.08	0.00	0	1.13	122	68	59	0	7	2	0
JUNEAU	37	30	39	23	33	2	1.24	0.30	0.42	0.16	123	10.45	117	94	88	0	6	7	0
KODIAK	37	28	39	19	32	1	1.45	0.22	0.52	0.24	141	13.65	97	89	77	0	7	5	1
NOME	17	-6	26	-18	6	-1	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	2.22	131	59	45	0	7	0	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	52	21	59	13	37	3	0.26	-0.43	0.26	0.00	0	6.55	135	87	30	0	7	1	0
PHOENIX	78	54	83	51	66	6	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.00	0	1.97	120	56	32	0	0	0	0
PRESCOTT	64	32	70	27	48	7	0.13	-0.38	0.13	0.00	0	5.53	157	76	18	0	5	1	0
TUCSON	80	48	84	41	64	7	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.00	0	1.40	74	44	24	0	0	0	0
AR FORT SMITH	60	32	76	24	46	-2	0.00	-0.78	0.00	0.00	0	4.21	83	79	37	0	4	0	0
LITTLE ROCK	62	34	72	26	48	-1	0.02	-0.88	0.01	0.00	0	5.29	75	85	38	0	4	2	0
CA BAKERSFIELD	68	46	77	42	57	2	0.02	-0.31	0.02	0.00	0	1.63	67	85	66	0	0	1	0
FRESNO	66	45	76	39	56	3	0.33	-0.21	0.33	0.00	0	5.99	137	88	71	0	0	1	0
LOS ANGELES	67	52	79	48	60	2	0.94	0.22	0.91	0.00	0	7.06	114	83	63	0	0	2	1
REDDING	66	43	78	35	54	3	0.63	-0.67	0.63	0.00	0	13.14	108	70	54	0	0	1	1
SACRAMENTO	64	43	71	38	54	1	0.32	-0.47	0.32	0.00	0	8.48	113	97	52	0	0	1	0
SAN DIEGO	64	51	74	47	57	-2	0.22	-0.30	0.22	0.00	0	4.80	109	83	64	0	0	1	0
SAN FRANCISCO	61	48	67	45	55	2	0.41	-0.49	0.36	0.00	0	9.95	116	91	77	0	0	2	0
STOCKTON	65	42	72	38	54	1	0.08	-0.50	0.06	0.00	0	6.79	129	94	73	0	0	3	0
CO ALAMOSA	42	11	47	5	26	-2	0.16	0.10	0.08	0.00	0	0.97	206	84	54	0	7	2	0
CO SPRINGS	55	25	73	20	40	6	0.26	0.12	0.13	0.00	0	0.79	122	76	26	0	6	2	0
DENVER INTL	58	28	74	21	43	9	0.03	-0.12	0.02	0.00	0	0.28	58	72	30	0	6	2	0
GRAND JUNCTION	55	31	66	29	43	4	0.06	-0.11	0.06	0.00	0	1.59	141	82	49	0	6	1	0
PUEBLO	62	22	79	15	42	4	0.12	0.01	0.06	0.00	0	0.50	82	78	41	0	6	2	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	39	22	46	14	31	-4	0.80	0.03	0.49	0.27	245	8.25	122	71	55	0	7	3	0
HARTFORD	36	16	46	8	26	-6	1.22	0.47	0.74	0.39	355	11.57	167	74	50	0	7	3	1
DC WASHINGTON	48	31	54	22	39	-2	0.09	-0.66	0.09	0.00	0	5.54	93	63	39	0	4	1	0
DE WILMINGTON	44	26	50	19	35	-2	0.11	-0.68	0.11	0.00	0	5.89	93	80	42	0	6	1	0
FL DAYTONA BEACH	73	48	86	38	60	-2	0.57	-0.18	0.50	0.00	0	3.45	58	88	37	0	0	2	1
JACKSONVILLE	67	42	78	28	55	-3	0.71	-0.07	0.71	0.00	0	7.85	113	91	41	0	1	1	1
KEY WEST	78	66	84	59	72	0	0.36	0.03	0.31	0.00	0	2.81	74	81	59	0	0	2	0
MIAMI	80	61	89	50	71	1	0.30	-0.18	0.30	0.00	0	5.37	134	78	43	0	0	1	0
ORLANDO	74	51	86	37	62	-3	0.68	0.01	0.60	0.00	0	6.08	125	90	49	0	0	2	1
PENSACOLA	64	41	71	32	53	-4	0.02	-1.28	0.02	0.00	0	12.04	118	79	49	0	1	1	0
TALLAHASSEE	69	36	79	26	53	-5	0.24	-1.09	0.24	0.00	0	11.87	116	87	39	0	3	1	0
TAMPA	72	54	81	41	63	-2	1.43	0.74	1.35	0.00	0	6.84	136	82	49	0	0	2	1
WEST PALM BEACH	77	58	86	44	68	-1	1.40	0.81	0.93	0.00	0	5.87	92	89	55	0	0	3	1
GA ATHENS	60	42	69	33	51	2	0.58	-0.40	0.58	0.00	0	5.27	57	***	***	0	0	1	1
ATLANTA	57	35	66	23	46	-4	0.48	-0.74	0.30	0.00	0	7.44	75	72	50	0	2	2	0
AUGUSTA	62	33	73	21	48	-4	0.54	-0.50	0.54	0.00	0	7.04	80	83	45	0	4	1	1
COLUMBUS	62	36	72	26	49	-4	0.87	-0.37	0.87	0.00	0	11.19	118	81	31	0	3	1	1
MACON	62	34	73	24	48	-4	0.88	-0.25	0.88	0.00	0	9.43	97	82	35	0	3	1	1
SAVANNAH	65	40	74	29	53	-2	0.40	-0.28	0.40	0.00	0	7.98	114	86	43	0	2	1	0
HI HILO	83	63	86	62	73	1	0.00	-2.51	0.00	0.00	0	48.21	254	81	65	0	0	0	0
HONOLULU	82	68	85	64	75	2	0.01	-0.53	0.01	0.00	0	0.66	13	75	62	0	0	1	0
KAHULUI	79	59	82	54	69	-3	0.11	-0.39	0.11	0.00	0	2.66	43	90	80	0	0	1	0
LIHUE	80	65	81	60	72	0	0.11	-0.68	0.10	0.00	0	2.55	32	83	68	0	0	2	0
ID BOISE	53	34	59	29	43	3	0.31	0.03	0.25	0.25	625	1.93	75	80	64	0	3	3	0
LEWISTON	54	37	59	32	45	4	0.20	-0.02	0.08	0.02	67	1.21	57	85	68	0	1	5	0
POCATELLO	44	28	50	23	36	3	0.26	-0.02	0.11	0.08	200	1.12	51	96	84	0	6	3	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	33	19	38	8	26	-5	0.85	0.43	0.45	0.00	0	5.92	172	81	60	0	7	4	0
MOLINE	34	20	39	7	27	-5	0.50	0.06	0.27	0.01	14	4.36	138	82	64	0	7	4	0
PEORIA	36	22	45	8	29	-4	0.46	-0.04	0.33	0.00	0	7.08	219	87	63	0	6	4	0
ROCKFORD	32	14	38	-5	23	-7	0.70	0.35	0.64	0.00	0	4.17	149	81	65	0	7	4	1
SPRINGFIELD	37	23	52	13	30	-5	0.30	-0.27	0.13	0.00	0	7.97	227	87	60	0	6	3	0
IN EVANSVILLE	44	29	58	22	36	-4	0.18	-0.68	0.08	0.00	0	9.99	163	79	64	0	5	3	0
FORT WAYNE	31	16	38	0	24	-8	0.39	-0.12	0.21	0.00	0	7.12	175	85	66	0	7	4	0
INDIANAPOLIS	37	24	49	14	30	-6	0.67	0.00	0.36	0.00	0	7.56	152	86	62	0	7	4	0
SOUTH BEND	31	18	38	8	24	-7	0.54	0.04	0.21	0.00	0	8.95	207	83	66	0	7	5	0
IA BURLINGTON	38	24	50	14	31	-2	0.47	-0.03	0.17	0.00	0	4.60	158	89	67	0	7	4	0
CEDAR RAPIDS	31	14	36	4	22	-8	0.63	0.32	0.41	0.00	0	3.37	153	97	71	0	7	2	0
DES MOINES	37	21	50	14	29	-3	0.40	0.08	0.37	0.00	0	2.26	100	84	72	0	7	2	0
DUBUQUE	30	12	35	0	21	-7	0.94	0.53	0.68										

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 1, 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 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	55	29	71	19	42	2	0.00	-0.44	0.00	0.00	0	2.30	119	82	53	0	6	0	0	
KY JACKSON	42	27	51	19	35	-7	0.89	-0.12	0.53	0.00	0	5.97	81	88	56	0	6	5	1	
KY LEXINGTON	40	26	50	19	33	-7	0.45	-0.50	0.18	0.00	0	10.42	154	86	72	0	7	3	0	
KY LOUISVILLE	43	30	55	23	36	-5	0.36	-0.58	0.18	0.00	0	8.06	121	77	55	0	4	4	0	
LA PADUCAH	50	29	65	24	39	-3	0.11	-0.86	0.08	0.00	0	8.59	114	85	49	0	5	2	0	
LA BATON ROUGE	72	45	79	35	58	2	0.06	-1.06	0.06	0.00	0	11.69	102	87	41	0	0	1	0	
LA LAKE CHARLES	72	47	82	36	59	2	0.10	-0.60	0.05	0.00	0	8.52	96	86	43	0	0	2	0	
LA NEW ORLEANS	68	47	77	38	58	-1	0.00	-1.19	0.00	0.00	0	6.19	54	83	67	0	0	0	0	
LA SHREVEPORT	69	42	80	27	55	1	0.33	-0.65	0.25	0.00	0	7.64	85	82	42	0	1	2	0	
ME CARIBOU	25	5	39	-15	15	-2	0.94	0.43	0.54	0.54	771	8.13	159	87	61	0	7	3	1	
ME PORTLAND	34	14	38	0	24	-4	1.38	0.60	0.73	0.58	527	15.54	212	85	56	0	7	3	2	
MD BALTIMORE	45	26	50	16	35	-4	0.11	-0.73	0.09	0.02	15	5.30	80	74	45	0	5	2	0	
MA BOSTON	37	22	47	11	29	-5	0.64	-0.16	0.39	0.23	209	10.60	145	79	46	0	7	4	0	
MA WORCESTER	33	16	43	2	24	-5	1.36	0.55	0.76	0.55	458	12.62	173	85	46	0	7	3	2	
MI ALPENA	29	11	39	3	20	-2	0.13	-0.24	0.07	0.00	0	5.00	158	84	58	0	7	3	0	
MI GRAND RAPIDS	30	17	35	13	24	-5	0.46	0.08	0.23	0.00	0	8.14	225	83	64	0	7	4	0	
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	27	6	34	-13	16	-7	0.06	-0.27	0.06	0.00	0	4.24	146	83	68	0	7	1	0	
MI LANSING	29	15	34	7	22	-6	0.38	0.03	0.21	0.00	0	5.54	178	81	71	0	7	4	0	
MI MUSKOGON	30	19	34	7	25	-4	0.44	0.06	0.20	0.00	0	9.32	241	84	67	0	7	5	0	
MI TRAVERSE CITY	29	13	36	-2	21	-4	0.06	-0.26	0.05	0.00	0	5.08	106	87	58	0	7	2	0	
MN DULUTH	26	5	35	-6	15	-4	0.09	-0.12	0.05	0.00	0	0.44	22	84	63	0	7	2	0	
MN INT'L FALLS	26	-3	42	-15	12	-4	0.10	-0.04	0.05	0.00	0	0.62	41	87	48	0	7	2	0	
MN MINNEAPOLIS	31	15	38	10	23	-2	0.08	-0.15	0.07	0.00	0	0.57	30	81	65	0	7	2	0	
MN ROCHESTER	29	12	33	3	20	-3	0.05	-0.16	0.05	0.00	0	1.64	95	83	70	0	7	1	0	
MN ST. CLOUD	28	8	33	1	18	-3	0.16	0.01	0.15	0.00	0	0.71	52	90	58	0	7	2	0	
MS JACKSON	66	38	74	29	52	-1	0.35	-0.76	0.13	0.00	0	12.07	117	87	47	0	2	3	0	
MS MERIDIAN	66	35	73	25	50	-3	0.56	-0.88	0.24	0.00	0	18.43	161	91	62	0	3	3	0	
MS TUPELO	56	36	67	25	46	-2	1.22	-0.13	0.43	0.00	0	5.85	58	86	59	0	2	4	0	
MO COLUMBIA	45	28	69	23	37	-1	0.20	-0.42	0.16	0.00	0	6.33	157	83	53	0	6	3	0	
MO KANSAS CITY	46	26	69	18	36	-2	0.02	-0.42	0.01	0.01	14	4.14	164	83	54	0	7	2	0	
MO SAINT LOUIS	44	29	63	20	36	-4	0.23	-0.44	0.10	0.00	0	7.39	163	82	64	0	6	4	0	
MO SPRINGFIELD	50	28	71	20	39	-2	0.10	-0.55	0.07	0.00	0	9.96	222	82	58	0	7	2	0	
MT BILLINGS	51	29	65	25	40	7	0.05	-0.11	0.05	0.00	0	0.44	31	79	41	0	5	1	0	
MT BUTTE	38	15	46	7	27	1	0.32	0.18	0.23	0.03	150	0.96	94	93	60	0	7	3	0	
MT CUT BANK	44	23	56	17	33	6	0.06	-0.01	0.06	0.00	0	0.11	16	87	48	0	6	1	0	
MT GLASGOW	38	17	48	4	28	4	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00	0	0.71	115	90	82	0	6	1	0	
MT GREAT FALLS	45	25	57	17	35	5	0.15	0.00	0.09	0.00	0	1.25	103	86	46	0	7	3	0	
MT HAVRE	44	22	56	14	33	6	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	0.80	94	86	67	0	7	0	0	
MT MISSOULA	44	30	52	27	37	4	0.39	0.20	0.35	0.00	0	1.28	69	88	80	0	5	2	0	
NE GRAND ISLAND	52	29	69	21	40	8	0.05	-0.23	0.03	0.00	0	0.66	52	85	64	0	4	2	0	
NE LINCOLN	49	25	69	16	37	4	0.15	-0.14	0.11	0.00	0	0.99	72	82	64	0	6	2	0	
NE NORFOLK	46	27	61	18	37	6	0.06	-0.22	0.06	0.00	0	0.79	58	84	66	0	6	1	0	
NE NORTH PLATTE	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
NE OMAHA	43	24	62	16	34	1	0.29	-0.01	0.28	0.00	0	0.92	57	87	74	0	7	2	0	
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	54	27	72	20	41	8	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	0.19	17	81	50	0	6	0	0	
NE VALENTINE	52	26	72	19	39	9	0.07	-0.10	0.04	0.00	0	0.72	89	85	61	0	6	2	0	
NV ELY	50	23	57	16	37	4	0.05	-0.16	0.05	0.00	0	1.29	85	84	57	0	7	1	0	
NV LAS VEGAS	71	48	77	43	59	4	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	1.12	86	47	29	0	0	0	0	
NV RENO	57	32	67	28	45	4	0.19	-0.06	0.19	0.00	0	3.60	167	67	50	0	5	1	0	
NV WINNEMUCCA	55	30	65	24	43	4	0.06	-0.09	0.04	0.02	100	1.41	96	83	52	0	5	2	0	
NH CONCORD	34	8	46	-13	21	-6	1.48	0.89	0.81	0.58	644	11.95	220	89	46	0	7	5	2	
NJ NEWARK	41	24	48	16	33	-4	0.31	-0.48	0.15	0.04	33	8.26	117	67	42	0	6	3	0	
NM ALBUQUERQUE	62	34	71	27	48	4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	0.80	84	60	20	0	4	0	0	
NY ALBANY	32	12	42	-2	22	-7	0.84	0.27	0.61	0.08	100	6.15	130	87	52	0	7	4	1	
NY BINGHAMTON	30	13	39	0	22	-5	0.55	-0.06	0.47	0.03	33	6.32	123	86	62	0	7	4	0	
NY BUFFALO	29	14	34	3	22	-7	0.42	-0.16	0.31	0.01	11	6.72	119	88	66	0	7	4	0	
NY ROCHESTER	31	14	39	0	23	-5	0.29	-0.21	0.24	0.01	14	5.14	116	80	62	0	7	4	0	
NY SYRACUSE	30	14	39	-4	22	-6	0.64	0.10	0.46	0.04	50	6.17	129	86	60	0	7	6	0	
NC ASHEVILLE	49	28	61	19	39	-3	0.55	-0.45	0.55	0.00	0	6.15	76	84	49	0	6	1	1	
NC CHARLOTTE	54	32	66	17	43	-5	0.54	-0.42	0.54	0.00	0	4.43	58	77	37	0	3	1	1	
NC GREENSBORO	51	32	62	20	41	-3	0.49	-0.32	0.38	0.00	0	3.60	53	74	35	0	3	2	0	
NC HATTERAS	54	37	64	28	46	-3	0.38	-0.62	0.21	0.00	0	10.07	101	85	46	0	2	2	0	
NC RALEIGH	54	33	65	22	44	-2	0.51	-0.40	0.47	0.00	0	4.43	58	76	43	0	3	3	0	
NC WILMINGTON	59	36	71	27	47	-4	0.14	-0.80	0.13	0.01	7	7.21	87	87	38	0	2	2	0	
ND BISMARCK	40	21	52	12	31	8	0.02	-0.12	0.02	0.00	0	0.52	53	86	65	0	7	1	0	
ND DICKINSON	46	18	65	10	32	7	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	0.06	7	89	41	0	7	0	0	
ND FARGO	27	7	31	1	17	-3	0.01	-0.16	0.01	0.00	0	0.64	46	88	71	0	7	1	0	
ND GRAND FORKS	27	5	32	2	16	-3	0.13	-0.01	0.10	0.00	0	0.72	56	88	70	0	7	3	0	
ND JAMESTOWN	29	11	36	5	20	-1	0.09	-0.04	0.05	0.00	0	0.26	22	90	69	0	7	2	0	
ND WILLISTON	38	14	56	4	26	4	0.08	-0.03	0.07	0.07	350	0.55	58	88	74	0	7	2	0	
OH AKRON-CANTON	30	13	37	4	22	-10	0.94	0.32	0.62	0.02	22	7.80	160	88	70	0	7	5	1	
OH CINCINNATI	36	24	46	10	30	-8	0.66	-0.10	0.34	0.00	0	7.47	129	87	74	0	7	5	0	
OH CLEVELAND	32	16	39	7	24	-8	1.00	0.43	0.66	0.08	100	8.94	184	79	60	0	7	5	1	
OH COLUMBUS	34	22	41	15	28	-8	0.47	-0.09	0.32	0.00	0	5.55	115	80	64	0	7	4	0	
OH DAYTON	32	20	43	8	26	-8	0.40	-0.19	0.22	0.00	0	5.97	120	86	65	0	7	2	0	
OH MANSFIELD	31	15	39	10	23	-8	0.73	0.17	0.38	0.00	0	8.43	173	90	63	0	7	5	0	

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 1, 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 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	01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE
OK	32	17	37	7	24	-7	0.61	0.14	0.22	0.00	0	6.87	177	86	69	0	7	3	0	0	
	YOUNGSTOWN	31	13	37	3	22	-9	0.95	0.40	0.61	0.10	125	8.62	194	85	64	0	7	5	1	
	OKLAHOMA CITY	64	32	75	24	48	2	0.00	-0.57	0.00	0.00	0	3.15	108	77	31	0	4	0	0	
	TULSA	62	33	75	24	47	1	0.00	-0.66	0.00	0.00	0	2.88	79	73	44	0	2	0	0	
OR	ASTORIA	54	40	59	34	47	2	1.16	-0.65	0.62	0.43	165	15.30	86	95	85	0	0	6	1	
	BURNS	41	19	45	15	30	-3	0.37	0.08	0.23	0.06	150	2.66	114	93	81	0	7	5	0	
	EUGENE	55	36	61	31	46	2	0.59	-0.87	0.34	0.34	170	10.36	73	97	85	0	1	3	0	
	MEDFORD	60	36	66	31	48	3	0.25	-0.22	0.14	0.14	200	4.46	96	86	52	0	2	3	0	
	PENDLETON	56	36	63	31	46	4	0.22	-0.06	0.09	0.09	225	2.26	83	85	66	0	2	4	0	
	PORTLAND	58	41	63	34	50	5	0.23	-0.72	0.10	0.06	46	7.06	75	87	73	0	0	4	0	
	SALEM	56	37	62	30	47	2	0.39	-0.75	0.15	0.14	88	10.41	94	94	79	0	1	4	0	
PA	ALLENTOWN	38	20	45	13	29	-4	0.82	0.11	0.66	0.04	36	8.95	141	77	55	0	7	4	1	
	ERIE	30	17	36	9	23	-8	0.75	0.16	0.30	0.06	67	7.19	147	80	67	0	7	4	0	
	MIDDLETOWN	39	22	46	16	31	-4	0.90	0.16	0.84	0.01	9	6.89	117	87	48	0	7	3	1	
	PHILADELPHIA	43	27	51	19	35	-3	0.13	-0.61	0.13	0.00	0	5.73	90	67	43	0	5	1	0	
	PITTSBURGH	33	16	38	9	25	-9	1.05	0.43	0.57	0.00	0	6.72	130	87	63	0	7	2	1	
	WILKES-BARRE	34	16	41	6	25	-7	0.72	0.22	0.53	0.02	29	8.47	184	85	50	0	7	4	1	
	WILLIAMSPORT	37	16	44	5	26	-6	0.86	0.23	0.60	0.01	11	7.51	135	74	51	0	7	3	1	
RI	PROVIDENCE	39	21	47	12	30	-4	1.13	0.28	0.67	0.44	338	10.44	131	73	48	0	7	3	1	
SC	BEAUFORT	63	41	73	29	52	-1	0.46	-0.24	0.45	0.00	0	6.55	90	87	39	0	1	2	0	
	CHARLESTON	63	38	73	28	51	-3	0.12	-0.67	0.12	0.00	0	5.80	80	82	40	0	2	1	0	
	COLUMBIA	61	36	74	22	48	-3	0.39	-0.58	0.39	0.00	0	6.36	74	77	44	0	3	1	0	
	GREENVILLE	56	33	69	19	45	-2	0.48	-0.72	0.48	0.00	0	6.09	69	77	34	0	3	1	0	
SD	ABERDEEN	37	16	45	10	27	3	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	0.34	34	89	70	0	7	0	0	
	HURON	43	20	55	12	32	6	0.08	-0.13	0.08	0.00	0	0.39	36	90	56	0	7	1	0	
	RAPID CITY	52	25	73	15	39	8	0.17	0.02	0.16	0.00	0	0.93	109	82	40	0	6	2	0	
	SIOUX FALLS	35	18	42	13	27	1	0.08	-0.12	0.08	0.00	0	0.83	79	82	72	0	7	1	0	
TN	BRISTOL	46	28	56	20	37	-4	0.81	-0.09	0.40	0.03	23	7.10	101	92	49	0	6	5	0	
	CHATTANOOGA	54	31	65	21	43	-4	0.83	-0.48	0.71	0.00	0	7.63	73	85	50	0	2	2	1	
	KNOXVILLE	49	31	58	22	40	-5	1.00	-0.11	0.67	0.03	18	7.83	89	85	52	0	4	4	1	
	MEMPHIS	58	34	71	26	46	-3	0.08	-1.07	0.05	0.00	0	7.20	83	80	46	0	4	2	0	
	NASHVILLE	50	31	60	20	41	-4	0.24	-0.80	0.19	0.00	0	7.29	93	83	52	0	4	3	0	
TX	ABILENE	73	39	90	28	56	4	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.00	0	0.85	40	59	33	1	2	0	0	
	AMARILLO	67	30	79	23	48	4	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	0.84	69	71	20	0	6	0	0	
	AUSTIN	76	39	89	23	58	0	0.00	-0.55	0.00	0.00	0	1.98	50	72	37	0	2	0	0	
	BEAUMONT	72	48	82	34	60	2	0.02	-0.71	0.01	0.00	0	8.62	94	88	40	0	0	2	0	
	BROWNSVILLE	79	60	88	48	69	4	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.00	0	1.38	54	88	65	0	0	0	0	
	CORPUS CHRISTI	79	54	91	39	66	4	0.00	-0.44	0.00	0.00	0	1.94	55	85	55	1	0	0	0	
	DEL RIO	81	49	99	37	65	5	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.00	0	0.10	6	57	34	1	0	0	0	
	EL PASO	74	42	80	32	58	5	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	0.31	36	34	12	0	1	0	0	
	FORT WORTH	71	44	88	30	58	5	0.00	-0.73	0.00	0.00	0	2.73	62	70	33	0	1	0	0	
	GALVESTON	70	56	73	45	63	3	0.00	-0.56	0.00	0.00	0	7.36	109	88	57	0	0	0	0	
	HOUSTON	75	48	82	36	62	4	0.00	-0.72	0.00	0.00	0	8.74	129	81	47	0	0	0	0	
	LUBBOCK	71	34	82	29	53	6	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	0.79	64	59	28	0	3	0	0	
	MIDLAND	74	35	85	27	54	2	0.04	-0.10	0.04	0.00	0	0.08	7	53	26	0	3	1	0	
	SAN ANGELO	76	38	93	22	57	4	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.00	0	0.69	34	56	27	1	2	0	0	
	SAN ANTONIO	80	48	92	30	64	6	0.01	-0.43	0.01	0.00	0	0.65	19	81	27	1	1	1	0	
	VICTORIA	76	47	85	30	62	2	0.01	-0.49	0.01	0.00	0	4.70	103	87	45	0	1	1	0	
	WACO	72	43	84	25	57	3	0.00	-0.66	0.00	0.00	0	2.25	51	72	44	0	1	0	0	
	WICHITA FALLS	72	34	87	26	53	4	0.00	-0.47	0.00	0.00	0	1.01	37	67	41	0	2	0	0	
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	53	30	61	28	42	4	0.81	0.44	0.35	0.35	583	3.30	120	88	49	0	5	3	0	
VT	BURLINGTON	30	9	39	-12	19	-5	0.65	0.25	0.35	0.04	67	5.18	131	83	55	0	7	3	0	
VA	LYNCHBURG	47	25	55	15	36	-5	0.16	-0.65	0.16	0.00	0	3.23	48	80	40	0	6	1	0	
	NORFOLK	51	34	62	26	42	-3	0.02	-0.84	0.01	0.00	0	4.25	57	73	43	0	2	2	0	
	RICHMOND	51	30	60	21	40	-3	0.00	-0.85	0.00	0.00	0	4.37	66	69	37	0	4	0	0	
	ROANOKE	47	29	56	22	38	-4	0.13	-0.68	0.09	0.00	0	2.82	44	66	42	0	4	3	0	
WA	WASH/DULLES	44	25	48	17	35	-3	0.16	-0.58	0.13	0.00	0	3.95	67	78	48	0	6	2	0	
	OLYMPIA	55	37	58	30	46	4	0.50	-0.85	0.31	0.16	84	11.01	79	92	79	0	1	4	0	
	QUILLAYUTE	51	39	56	34	45	2	1.40	-1.49	0.87	0.17	41	20.30	77	92	81	0	0	6	1	
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	55	42	58	39	48	3	0.30	-0.63	0.14	0.07	54	5.83	62	88	75	0	0	4	0	
	SPOKANE	44	31	52	25	37	1	0.11	-0.25	0.04	0.04	80	4.15	123	95	71	0	5	3	0	
	YAKIMA	56	33	64	28	45	6	0.06	-0.11	0.04	0.00	0	1.55	78	88	71	0	3	2	0	
WV	BECKLEY	39	23	50	14	31	-6	0.66	-0.13	0.39	0.03	27	6.79	108	82	66	0	7	7	0	
	CHARLESTON	41	27	49	19	34	-6	0.79	-0.07	0.46	0.00	0	6.90	105	88	58	0	6	5	0	
	ELKINS	38	17	48	5	27	-8	0.84	-0.01	0.40	0.06	46	7.02	104	97	63	0	7	6	0	
	HUNTINGTON	40	27	49	20	33	-7	0.45	-0.40	0.29	0.00	0	7.26	113	84	60	0	6	3	0	
WI	EAU CLAIRE	30	7	38	-1	19	-5	0.10	-0.11	0.09	0.00	0	1.68	89	87	53	0	7	2	0	
	GREEN BAY	29	12	36	-5	20	-5	0.19	-0.09	0.18	0.00	0	5.11	226	75	57	0	7	2	0	
	LA CROSSE	31	12	37	2	22	-6	0.04	-0.19	0.03	0.00	0	2.15	97	85	56	0	7	2	0	
	MADISON	31	14	39	0	23	-4	0.23	-0.09	0.09	0.00	0	5.48	212	80	60	0	7	4	0	
	MILWAUKEE	32	20	38	12	26	-4	0.29	-0.10	0.18	0.00	0	4.72	133	75	55	0	7	4	0	
WY	CASPER	48	26	57	21	37	6	0.21	0.04	0.11	0.11	367	0.83	66	86	49	0	7	3	0	
	CHEYENNE	52	27	67	19	39	8	0.03	-0.12	0.03	0.00	0	0.17	19	64	36	0	5	1	0	
	LANDER	44	22	55	14	33	3	0.24	-0.07	0.22	0.00	0	1.00	92	81	40	0	7	2	0	
	SHERIDAN	47	24	62	14	35	4	0.14	0.00	0.08	0.03	150	1.27	93	83	53	0	7	4	0	

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

February 25 - March 2, 2008

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Herbicide applications were ongoing in California small grain fields during the week. Alfalfa was growing well across the state and weevil spraying continued. Sugarbeets were growing well as producers fertilized, irrigated, cultivated, and treated for weeds. In Arizona, durum wheat and barley emergence had occurred on more than three-fourths of the planted acreage as alfalfa harvesting continued. In Texas, lack of moisture forced irrigation to continue on many wheat and oat fields with recent showers in eastern Texas providing only limited relief to small grains. Cotton producers in the Low Plains and Trans-Pecos regions were preparing fields for future planting. In the Lower Valley of Texas, cotton and sorghum planting and sugarcane harvesting continued. Sorghum planting also continued along the Upper Coast. Frequent showers in Georgia have been beneficial for crops and pastures, although in some areas, wet soil conditions hampered applications of nitrogen on small grain fields. The wheat crop was generally reported to be in good condition, especially where producers were able to apply fertilizer. In Florida, sugarcane harvesting continued in the Lake Okeechobee area. Florida potato planting continued with some freeze damage reported.

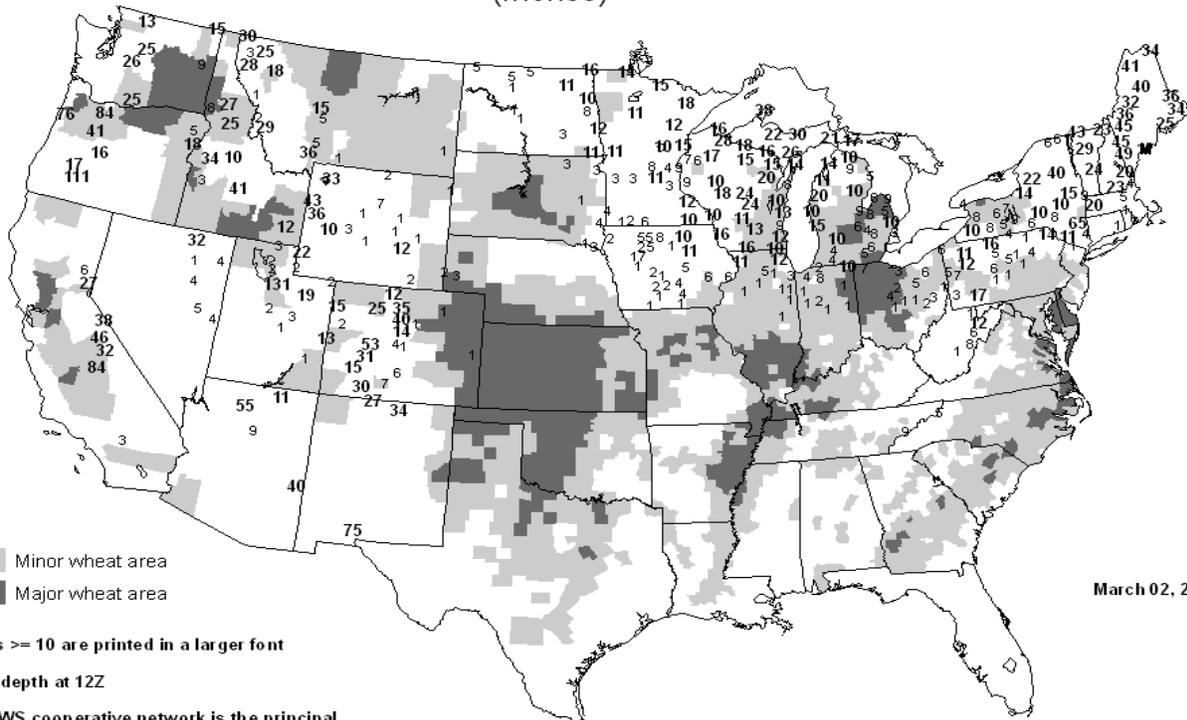
California growers continued to harvest vegetables and herbs, while asparagus shoots were emerging. Irrigation, fertilization, and chemical treatments were ongoing in vegetable fields across California, and early planted crops were growing well as irrigation

continued. Arizona vegetable shipments continued with many different types of vegetables and herbs. Texas growers were preparing fields for vegetable planting in the south-central and southeast parts of the state. Onion planting was complete in the Trans Pecos region, spinach harvesting was active in South Texas and the harvest of vegetables continued in the Lower Valley.

In California, bloom had begun in fruit orchards. Field preparations in vineyards were nearly complete and blueberry bush planting continued. Strawberries were growing well, although some storm-damaged fields were still recovering. Almond groves were blooming and progressing well in California's Sacramento Valley, where warmer weather was excellent for pollination and reduced the threat of disease. Walnut growers were spraying and pruning. In Florida, early blueberry cultivars saw some negative effects from the cold weather, while in Plant City, strawberry harvesting continued.

Florida citrus growers applied early fertilizer treatments and irrigated to prepare for the upcoming bloom. Systemic pesticide applications continued, along with hedging and topping. Citrus harvesting continued throughout both California and Florida. However, in California, harvesting was slowed due to excessive moisture.

United States Snow Depth (Inches)



March 02, 2008

Minor wheat area
Major wheat area

Values ≥ 10 are printed in a larger font

Snow depth at 12Z

The NWS cooperative network is the principal source of the snow depth reports

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

State Agricultural Summaries

These summaries, issued monthly during the winter, 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 during the growing season by NASS State Statistical Offices in cooperation with the National Weather Service. The crop reports are available on the Internet through the NASS Home Page on the World Wide Web at <http://www.nass.usda.gov>.

ALABAMA: The arrival of spring in Alabama brought with it several severe storm systems. Most areas of the state received some much needed rainfall during the past month. The U.S. Drought Monitor for February 26, 2008, showed a drastic decrease of nearly 27 percent in the amount of exceptional (D4) drought in the state from one month ago. Just over 20 percent of the state was considered to be drought free. In addition to the welcomed rainfall, the storm systems spawned tornados that damaged or destroyed several poultry houses and killed a few head of cattle in Jackson County in northern Alabama. An adequate amount of rainfall since the beginning of the year had Alabama's winter wheat crop in good condition. Many streams were flowing, and a good number of ponds had filled up.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures across the State were mostly below normal for the month of February. Precipitation in the form of rain or snow had fallen throughout the month. Ten of the twenty-two weather stations have above normal precipitation for the year. Crop conditions remained relatively unchanged for February. Alfalfa condition remained mostly poor to good for the month. Small grain planting wrapped up toward the end of the month. Range and pasture conditions continued to improve with the precipitation that had fallen across the State. Alfalfa harvesting continued for Arizona with sheepling off wrapping up for the year. The winter vegetable harvest continued throughout February along with the citrus harvest.

ARKANSAS: The month started with above normal temperatures across the state. Towards the middle of the month, temperatures began to shift and the month ended with below normal temperatures. February rainfall totals ranged from 0.18 inch in Arkadelphia to 10.92 inches in Flippin, with a number of severe weather events throughout the month. Tornadoes from Atkins to Mountain Home on February 5 racked havoc on farmers and ranchers. Numerous cattle, including more than 200 in IZard County, broilers, horses, and other livestock were lost. Barns, farm buildings, and equipment were severely damaged or destroyed. Scattered debris across pastures caused some producers to move livestock to other pastures. In other areas of Arkansas, field work was limited due to fields being wet. The work that was done on drier soils included spraying of fertilizer and herbicides on winter wheat fields and preparation for spring planting. Farmers were also planning their crop strategies for the upcoming season.

CALIFORNIA: Rain in February improved the growth of oats, barley, wheat and winter forage. Dry land grains emerged after rains early in the month and were growing nicely. Herbicides were applied to fields. Ground preparation for grain and silage corn experienced some delay due to the wet conditions. Some wheat flooded in Colusa County. Alfalfa fields broke dormancy later in February and were growing well with the warm weather. Sugarbeet fields continued to grow well in February and were fertilized, irrigated, cultivated and treated to control insects, weeds and diseases. Pre-irrigation of cotton fields was ongoing in Fresno and Tulare Counties. Potatoes continued to be harvested and sweet potato hot bed planting began. At the beginning of February excess rain delayed orchard and vineyard activities and caused damage in some strawberry fields in the south. By mid-month activities resumed and vineyard pruning was mostly complete by the end of the month. New blueberry bushes were planted. Cherry

blocks were budding with bud break expected to begin soon. Early nectarine varieties began to bloom in Tulare County. Dormant sprays and pre-emergent herbicides were applied to some stone fruits orchards as weather permitted. Almond, pistachio and walnut groves were pruned, with dormant sprays still being applied in some areas. Almond trees were budding throughout February and bloom had begun in some orchards by the end of the month. Soggy soils delayed the picking of oranges, mandarins, lemons, grapefruit and pummelos during the first week of February, but harvest was underway the rest of the month. Hail damage was seen in some citrus groves. Warmer weather later in the month increased rind puff and fruit drop in Navel orange orchards. Vegetable fields were weeded, irrigated, fertilized, and treated to control weeds, insects, and mildew. Harvest continued for farmers market crops such as amaranth, Asian pumpkins, basil, bok choy, beets, broccoli, head and napa cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celeriac, cilantro, choy sum, dandelion, dill, dandelion, leaf lettuce, lemon grass, mint, mustard and collard greens, kale, parsley, green onions, radishes, spinach, rutabagas, tatsoi, tong ho, yam leaf, yams and yu choy. Early planted beets, broccoli, cabbage, carrot, cauliflower, garlic, onion and lettuce crops were growing well. In Tulare County growers were gearing up for the spring planting of vegetable crops. Eggplant and Oriental vegetables were being planted in green houses. Greenhouse tomatoes, chilies, and squash were progressing well. Winter vegetables, including asparagus, were harvested in Imperial and Riverside counties. Cool temperatures continued to slow rangeland growth after recent rains. Hay and supplemental feeding of cattle continued in some areas. Milk production continued at a high level due to the mild temperatures. Calving and kidding continued on some operations. Sheep and lambs continued grazing alfalfa fields and retired farmland. Movement of bee hives into almond and stone fruit orchards continued.

COLORADO: Colorado experienced fluctuating weather patterns throughout February. Conditions were characterized by a two-week cycle. The first week had below average temperatures and above normal snowfall amounts. This was followed by warmer, dryer conditions the next week. Livestock producers have enjoyed the intermittent warm temperatures which have facilitated feeding as well as calving and lambing operations. Farmers and ranchers are also busy preparing for spring field work. Statewide, the mountain snowpack is 126% of the average for this time of year. Currently, the northern regions have slightly above average amounts (108%-124%), while the southern regions are well above average snowpack (131%-150%). The Eastern Plains experienced dry conditions with limited or no snow cover throughout most of the month.

DELAWARE: Winter has been mild which has been beneficial to livestock. Hay supplies are 30% very short, 50% short, 20% adequate. Winter wheat is in good to excellent condition. Farmers are attending meetings, repairing equipment, getting ready for spring planting.

FLORIDA: Potato planting continued, majority of acreage completed by end of month. Winter wheat planted by mid-February in good condition. Sugarcane harvest in good condition, Everglades region. Freeze damage reported caused decline in volume, quality of remaining winter crops, southern Florida. Demand for strawberries good, in full bloom throughout month. Farmers prepared to plant watermelon, Sumter County, mid-

February. Cabbage harvest gained momentum end of month. Vegetables marketed during February Cabbage, broccoli, collards, kale, peppers, beans, cucumbers, celery, endive, escarole, eggplant, squash, sweet corn, tomatoes, radishes, strawberries. Weekly harvest amounts of early-mid oranges, mid-5 million boxes most of month, with harvest expected near completion by mid-March. Grapefruit harvest stayed under a million boxes per week until late in month when processing harvest increased. Most packinghouses finished Navel orange, Sunburst tangerine harvest, transitioned to Temple orange, Honey tangerine. Grove care included irrigating, mowing, pesticide spraying, fertilizing, hedging and topping. Varieties harvested early, midseason, Navel, Temple oranges; grapefruit; tangelos; Sunburst, Honey tangerines. Beginning February, Panhandle, north pasture very poor to good, most poor due to drought, cold. Small grain winter forage tall enough for grazing. Stock ponds low. Central most pasture fair, some improved following rain end of January. Southwest pasture very poor to excellent, most fair. Statewide cattle condition very poor to excellent, most good. Month's end, pasture very poor to good, most in fair condition due to drought, cold. Panhandle, north pasture condition poor to fair, winter forage rapidly depleted, pasture overgrazed, hay supply short. Heavy rain some locations put water in stock ponds. Cattle condition very poor to good, most fair. Central most pasture condition poor due to lingering effects of drought, later improved with regular rains, warm weather. Cattle condition mostly fair. Southwest pasture poor to good, most poor. Statewide cattle condition mostly poor to fair.

GEORGIA: Other than a few brief cold spells, February proved to be a warm month for Georgia. Average temperatures were in the 60's and 70's for much of the month. The state continued to receive frequent rainfall improving drought conditions at least temporarily. Although the state needs more rain to achieve sufficient subsoil moisture levels, topsoil moisture was mostly adequate in February. Farmers, in some areas, were hampered by a surplus of topsoil moisture and had to wait for drier field conditions before carrying out fieldwork. On the other hand, pastures in north Georgia were suffering from dry weather, but were starting to show some improvement toward the end of the month. Small grains producers applied fertilizer and nitrogen to their crops. Wheat was in mostly good condition. Wide fluctuations in temperature had fruit growers worried about their crops. Low temperatures hurt some early rabbiteye blueberries. Other activities included planting pine trees and blueberries, clipping tobacco plants in greenhouses, mowing stalks and harrowing, burning pastures and hayfields, spreading lime and poultry litter, general farm work and repairs, feeding hay to livestock, and the routine care of poultry and livestock.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil moisture was adequate. Banana orchards were in fair to good condition. Disease remained isolated in parts of the Big Island. Trees also continued to recover from previous wind damage. Papaya fields were in fair to good condition. There were reports of some fields being infected with ringspot virus. Flowering remained active. Spraying for insect and disease control continued. Most vegetable crops made favorable progress during the week. Irrigation was necessary to ensure normal crop growth. The effectiveness of spraying for insect and disease control was increased due to calm weather conditions. After a few light to trace amount of rain early in the week, days turned mostly sunny and dry. Winds became light which allowed for relatively warm temperatures during the day. Clear skies at night increased heat loss and resulted in relatively cool nights.

IDAHO: Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 6% short, 85% adequate, 9% surplus. Calving complete 50%, 36% 2006, 38% avg. Lambing complete 43%, 45% 2006, 45% avg. Hay and roughage supply 15% very short, 43% short, 42% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 11% fair, 82% good, 7% excellent. Some areas of the state report that the winter wheat is still under snow cover. Livestock are reported to be

in good condition. Power County reported that warmer daytime temperatures have provided mud and standing water making winter calving and feeding operations more difficult.

ILLINOIS: Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 2% short, 44% adequate, 53% surplus. Temperatures across Illinois for the month of February were 5.2 degrees below average. Cold temperatures and precipitation were prevalent across the state with snow and ice covering fields throughout the month. Producers are reporting the possibility of flooding, especially after temperatures in the 70's were received on March 2nd. Precipitation for the month averaged 2.49 inches above normal. Ponds are starting to form in some fields. Livestock and hay supplies are doing well. Producers are tending to livestock. As of March 2nd the condition of the wheat crop was 2% poor, 20% fair, 56% good, 22% excellent.

INDIANA: Temperatures during February were below normal with a state average of 27.7o which was 2.8o below normal. Total precipitation averaged 4.79 inches which was 2.51 inches above normal. This was the 5th wettest February on record. The wettest February was in 1909 which had 5.74 inches of precipitation. The winter wheat crop is reported to be in mostly good condition. However, some damage has been reported due to standing water and ice. Some top dressing has been done when weather and soil conditions permitted. Livestock are in mostly good condition with some stress being reported from the cold temperatures and excess rain and snow. Hay supplies are short in many areas and prices are high. Calving and lambing continues on many livestock farms. Other activities included; tax preparation, financial planning, pricing inputs, spreading fertilizer and manure, moving grain to market, preparing equipment for spring planting and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: The average depth of snow cover for the month of February was 7 inches. Frost penetration averaged 15 inches compared to last year's 13 inches. Soil moisture availability rated 0% very short, 3% short, 63% adequate, 34% surplus. Grain movement for the state was 19% none, 37% light, 38% moderate, 6% heavy. Availability of hay and roughage supplies was 27% short, 72% adequate, 1% surplus. Quality of hay and roughage supplies 7% poor, 39% fair, 54% good. Utilization of stubble fields for grazing rated 52% none, 31% limited, 12% moderate, 5% extensive. Hog and pig losses in February were 19% below average, 79% average, and 2% above average. Cattle and calf losses were 12% below average, 80% average, and 8% above average.

KANSAS: Agricultural Summary. The State of Kansas experienced normal temperatures for the month of February. Most of the State received moderate precipitation throughout the month in the form of snow or rain. Topsoil moisture was rated at 4% very short, 12% short, 62% adequate, and 22% surplus. Field activities included top dressing fertilizer and weed control. Livestock activities involved calving and lambing. Field Crop Report wheat condition rated 5% very poor, 16% poor, 37% fair, 35% good, and 7% excellent. Wind damage to the wheat crop was 85% no damage, 9% with light damage, 4% with moderate damage, and 2% with severe wind damage. Freeze damage to wheat has been rated at 87% with no damage, 10% with light damage, and 3% has moderate freeze damage. Overall winterkill to the 2008 wheat crop was rated at 81% with no winterkill, 16% with light winterkill, and 3% with moderate winterkill. Wheat crop acreage lost to winterkill is estimated at 4%. Feed supplies report feed grain supplies were rated 1% very short, 10% short, 86% adequate, and 3% surplus. Hay and forage supplies were rated 1% very short, 18% short, 78% adequate, and 3% surplus.

KENTUCKY: The first week of February proved to be warm and wet in the Bluegrass State with above normal temperatures and rainfall for the second straight week. An unseasonably warm air mass raised temperatures to record levels throughout much of the state. The air mass also set the stage for extreme severe weather

on Tuesday and Wednesday in which heavy rain and high winds were accompanied by numerous destructive tornadoes. Temperatures for the period averaged 47 degrees across the state which was 15 degrees above normal and 10 degrees higher than the previous week. Rainfall for the week totaled 1.70 in. statewide which was 0.97 in. above normal. Below normal temperatures and above normal rainfall were experienced the second week. A widespread winter storm at the beginning of the week was the primary weather maker for the state. The system produced a wintery mix of freezing rain, sleet and snow throughout the Commonwealth. Temperatures remained cold much of the week with below normal temperatures registering for the fourth week of the past seven weeks. Even with this, high temperatures did rebound into the 60's to near 70 at the end of the week. Temperatures for the week averaged 35 degrees across the state which was 1 degree below normal. Rainfall for the period totaled 1.44 in. statewide which was 0.56 in. above normal. Below normal temperatures and rainfall occurred the third week of February. The majority of precipitation in the Bluegrass State fell as a winter mix of sleet, freezing rain, snow and rain from a winter storm that swept across the Ohio valley on February 21st and 22nd. Even though the state received below normal precipitation for the first time this month, the accumulations of ice and snow still caused significant travel problems. The winter weather system also aided in maintaining a cold air mass over the region which resulted in below normal temperatures for the second straight week. Extreme high temperatures reached the mid 60's at the beginning of the period while extreme lows dropped into the single digits across northern portion of the state on the 21st. Temperatures for the week averaged 32 degrees across the state which was 9.4 degrees below normal and 3 degrees colder than the previous week. Rainfall for the period totaled .73 in. statewide which was 0.20 in. below normal. Below normal temperatures and below normal precipitation were the norms for the fourth week of the month. The week was cold with almost daily threats of light, yet measurable precipitation. This was the second week with below normal precipitation and the third week with below normal temperatures. February could be characterized by the frequent precipitation events, severe storms and tornadoes, and mostly cold temperatures. Temperatures for the period averaged 36 degrees across the state which was 5 degrees below normal and 4 degrees warmer than the previous week. Precipitation for the period totaled 0.52 in. statewide which was -0.27 in. from normal. Producers continue to haul some grain and livestock to market. Grain to sell on the farm is in short supply. As many farmers' hay supplies continue to dwindle, they must make difficult decisions whether to purchase hay to feed their cattle if available and/or start to sell cattle due to lack of feed. Farmers continue to attend various commodity meetings. Many farmers continue making planting decisions for the upcoming 2008 crop season. Costs of inputs are being weighed against anticipated selling prices of finished commodities.

LOUISIANA: Louisiana has received a total of 10.64 inches of rain during January and February, which was 0.43 inches short of the state average of 11.07 inches. Land preparation was well underway for spring planting. Producers were also getting equipment ready for the upcoming season. Strawberry producers continued harvesting and selling their crop. Livestock producers were fertilizing winter pastures and feeding hay.

MARYLAND: Winter has been mild which has been beneficial to livestock. Hay supplies are 50% very short, 45% short, 5% adequate. Feed supplies are 10% very short, 35% short, 55% adequate. Small grain crops are in good to excellent condition. Farmers are attending meetings, repairing equipment, getting ready for spring planting.

MICHIGAN: The precipitation for the past four weeks ending March 2 varied from 1.15 inches western Upper Peninsula to 3.69 inches southeastern Lower Peninsula. Colder weather has been experienced across the State recently but the average temperature

has been close to normal for the past month. There was some concern for wheat and alfalfa crops because of the warm spells with rain then freezing temperatures, causing a layer of ice under the snow in most areas. One farmer said, "Deep snow cover on wheat makes assessment difficult if not impractical." As far as livestock is concerned, there is a shortage of forage and conditions do not seem to be improving in the near future. A reporter stated, "Cattle have suffered with vast temperature fluctuations and high winds." February has been generally cold and very snowy. Deep snow cover has protected wheat even on fields that normally have a lot of wind exposure. Soil moisture has been more than replenished from the dry conditions last summer.

MINNESOTA: Temperatures during February averaged from 7.6 degrees below normal in the Northwest District to 4.5 degrees below normal in the East Central District. Temperature extremes included a low of -40 degrees at International Falls and a high of 49 degrees at Canby. Precipitation averaged from 0.49 inch below normal in the Northeast District to 0.10 inch below normal in the Northwest District. Greatest monthly precipitation of 1.01 inches was recorded in Winona. Snow cover ranged from zero inches in Yellow Medicine county to 18 + inches in the northeast corner of the state. As of February 28, depth of frost under sod ranged from depths of 3 inches in Winona county to 51 inches in Lac Qui Parle county according to the Minnesota state climatology office. Reported feed supplies ranged from adequate to very short. Below normal temperatures caused some level of stress to livestock. Livestock conditions were generally good. Comments on rising input costs were universal for both crop and livestock producers.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.9. Soil moisture 1% very short, 1% short, 47% adequate, 51% surplus. Feed Grain 0% very short, 35% short, 64% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat is in good condition with some approaching growth stages for nitrogen applications. Cool season vegetable production is moving along smoothly. Wet conditions in some areas have limited fieldwork activity; however, the rainfall has provided much needed moisture for winter grazing. Hay and other grain supplies are sufficient for any anticipated needs.

MISSOURI: The state was cooler and wetter than normal in February. Temperature readings were coolest in the northern third of the state, where average temperatures were 5 to 8 degrees below normal, while the central third was 4 to 5 below normal and the southern third was 1 to 4 below normal. Precipitation averaged 4.30 inches, well above the 30-year average of 1.90 inches. By district, average precipitation (inches) was northwest, 2.66; north-central, 3.58; northeast, 3.77; west-central, 3.63; central, 4.80; east-central, 4.48; southwest, 5.05; south-central, 5.45; southeast, 4.93. Several counties in the southern two-thirds of the state averaged 5 to 8 inches. The condition of the winter wheat crop is seen as mostly fair to good by reporters in the major wheat counties. However, they also commented that an accurate judgment will not be possible until after it breaks dormancy, which will depend greatly on the weather.

MONTANA: Topsoil moisture 20% very short, 3% last year, 46% short, 22% last year, 33% adequate, 72% last year, 1% surplus, 3% last year. Subsoil moisture 33% very short, 17% last year, 43% short, 46% last year, 23% adequate, 36% last year, 1% surplus, 1% last year. Winter wheat condition 3% very poor, 0% last year, 13% poor, 2% last year, 49% fair, 64% last year, 32% good, 28% last year, 3% excellent, 6% last year. Winter wheat wind damage 67% none, 39% last year, 25% light, 52% last year, 6% moderate, 8% last year, 2% heavy, 1% last year. Winter wheat freeze and drought damage 49% none, 49% last year, 35% light, 48% last year, 14% moderate, 3% last year, 2% heavy, 0% last year. Winter wheat protectiveness of snow cover 68% very poor, 23% last year, 14% poor, 9% last year, 13% fair, 50% last year, 4% good, 14% last year, 1% excellent, 4% last year. For the month ending February 29th, the state received light to moderate precipitation. Seeley Lake received the most accumulated

moisture for the month at 2.44 inches. Highs were mostly in the 40s to 50s, and low temperatures ranged from the negative 20s to the positive 20s during the month. Plentywood had the low of minus 21 degrees, and Choteau had the high temperature of 63 degrees. Cattle and calves receiving supplemental feed 96%, 97% last year. Sheep and lambs receiving supplemental feed 96%, 96% last year. Livestock grazing 62% open, 52% last year, 22% difficult, 27% last year, 16% closed, 21% last year. Calving 26% complete, 26% last year, lambing 17% complete, 9% last year.

NEBRASKA: Wheat conditions remained near last month and rated 1% very poor, 6% poor, 36% fair, 51% good, 6% excellent. This is below last year's condition of 59% good or excellent. Hay and forage supplies rated 2% very short, 12% short, 85% adequate, 1% surplus, well above year ago levels. Cattle and Calves condition rated 0% very poor, 2%, 19% fair, 75% good, 4% excellent, well above year ago levels. Calving progressed to 22% complete with calf losses reported as 4% below average, 95% average, and 1% above average. For the month of February 2008, below normal temperatures made winter seem even longer especially for livestock producers who had to worry about newborn calves as the calving season picked up intensity. Most of the state averaged below normal precipitation as well with exception of areas along the South Dakota border. Soil temperatures were above freezing across the majority of the state except for an area in the northeast. In the southwest soils were reaching the lower forties. Activities included calving, hauling grain, paperwork, and equipment maintenance.

NEVADA: Early and late February storm systems brought rain and/or snow to most northern Nevada locations bolstering mountain snow pack and providing much needed moisture for grazing lands across the state. In the east, feed supplies were impacted as producers increased rations to maintain the livestock throughout the relatively cool, wet month. Native grasses on winter grazing lands are short due to severe drought conditions in 2007, which also necessitates supplemental feeding; however, livestock are rated in generally fair to good condition. In the central, valley locations received rain in addition to mountain snows and supplemental cattle feeding is also ongoing. Alfalfa and small grain growing regions did not report any greening in February, with the crops rated in fair to good condition. Other farm and ranch activities included equipment maintenance, early calving, fence repairs, crop and livestock marketing, industry meetings.

NEW ENGLAND: February was marked by temperatures of one to two degrees above the normal monthly average with precipitation totals half an inch to nearly six inches above average. Average high temperatures ranged from the upper 20s in northern Maine to the low 40s while low temperatures ranged from the single digits in northern Maine and New Hampshire to the upper 20s. On February 1 New England experienced rain totaling anywhere from 1.16 to 1.79 inches with northern areas of Maine accumulating up to nine inches of snow between February 1 and 2. Temperatures were above average during the first week of February with highs ranging from the low 30s to mid 50s and lows ranging from the upper teens to upper 30s. Areas of the north accumulated between 8.2 and 21.3 inches of snow between February 5 and February 11. The region experienced below average temperatures on February 11 and February 12 where low temperatures ranged from the negative single digits in the north to the low teens in the south. Widespread rain and snow entered New England on February 13. Southern areas saw rainfall totals ranging from 1.86 to 2.74 inches while areas in the north saw rain mixed with snow. Snowfall totals ranged from 3.8 to 8.1 inches. Above average temperatures were felt on February 18 where highs ranged from the upper 40s in parts of Maine to the low 60s in southern areas. On February 22 areas of the south accumulated anywhere from 3.2 to 9.1 inches of snow, while northern areas saw lesser totals between 2.0 and 5.1 inches. Temperatures were below average with lows in the negative single digits in the north and mid-teens in the south. Southern areas experienced rain

totaling anywhere from 0.30 to 0.76 inches with traces of snow on February 26 and February 27 while areas in the north accumulated 6.2 to 11.6 inches of snow. February ended with below average temperatures where some of the northern most areas experienced record breaking low temperatures in the negative teens and 20s.

NEW JERSEY: Temperatures were up to 30 degrees above normal the first week of February in most state localities. During mid-February temperatures became variable, falling to below normal and rising to above normal again, across most of the state. Temperatures continued to be variable for the remainder of February in most areas. There were measurable amounts of precipitation in many areas during the month. Total precipitation for the month was above normal in most localities. The Atlantic City weather station reported a little over 1.5 inches of snow on February 22, 2008. There was no measurable snowfall for the month in many parts of the state. Agricultural producers continued field preparation for spring crops as weather permitted. Other activities included greenhouse work, equipment repair, and feeding stored hay to livestock.

NEW MEXICO: Farm activities during the month of February included ground preparation for spring planting, as well as fertilizing and irrigation of fields. Ranching activities included supplemental feeding and calving. The week started windy on Monday with dry weather and a warming trend through the latter part of the week. A cold front moved into the northeast part of the state on Sunday, dropping temperatures well below normal, as well as some snow.

NEW YORK: Snowfall during February was moderate while temperatures were in the 20's and 30's most of the month. Major activities included caring for livestock, spreading manure, grading and packing potatoes, onions, apples and cabbage. Winter meetings and trade shows were well attended.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 4.5 the last week of the month, compared to 4.7 days for the last week of January. Soil moisture 6% very short, 18% short, 68% adequate, and 8% surplus. Activities during the month included tending to livestock, spring planting preparations and general farm maintenance. North Carolina received rain throughout the month of February, with monthly totals ranging from 2.37 to 6.07 inches. The recent rains have helped the drought situation, but most of the state is still classified as being in an exceptional drought. Temperatures were above normal for the month with average temperatures ranging from 33 to 53 degrees.

NORTH DAKOTA: Average snow cover was 3.6 inches on March 2. Hay and forage supplies 1% very short, 7% short, 82% adequate, 10% surplus. Snow cover protection for alfalfa was rated 70% poor, 26% adequate, 4% excellent. Snow cover protection for winter wheat was rated 52% poor, 38% adequate, 10% excellent. Cattle conditions were rated 1% poor, 15% fair, 70% good, 14% excellent. Seven percent of cattle/calves obtained feed from pasture and ranges. Calving was 9% complete. Sheep conditions were rated 2% poor, 14% fair, 66% good, 18% excellent. Lambing was 16% percent complete. Shearing was 33% complete. Four percent of sheep/lambs obtained feed from pastures and ranges. County and secondary roads were rated 89% open, 9% difficult, 2% closed. Ten percent were drifted, 15% icy, 1% muddy, 74% dry. Cold temperature swept across the state with near normal precipitation during February. Limited snowfall amounts were received in the western part of the state as producers remain concerned about winter crop protection. Reporters also noted western areas need more moisture to provide adequate runoff for crops.

OHIO: The February 2008 average temperature for Ohio was 28.2 degrees, 1.9 degrees below normal. Precipitation averaged 4.93 inches, 2.26 inches above normal. Winter wheat producing counties report that winter wheat field conditions are in good to

excellent condition, most report excellent growing season last fall. There was good snow cover throughout February, up to 6 inches in most winter wheat growing areas. Cattle are in good to excellent condition. Producers report hay inventories for livestock are low, many have had to purchase hay from outside sources.

OKLAHOMA: Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 17% short, 65% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 12% very short, 19% short, 68% adequate, 1% surplus. Wheat 9% very poor, 14% poor, 33% fair, 39% good, 5% excellent. Rye 5% very poor, 6% poor, 15% fair, 73% good, 1% excellent. Oats 17% very poor, 6% poor, 55% fair, 13% good, 9% excellent. Livestock 7% poor, 37% fair, 51% good, 5% excellent. Pasture, range 5% very poor, 15% poor, 39% fair, 37% good, 4% excellent. Livestock remained in mostly good to fair condition. Livestock marketings were average. Temperatures continued to fluctuate from one extreme to the other making it tough on cattle operators. With an abundant amount of hay on hand, many cattle producers continued to provide hay to their herds.

OREGON: High temperatures during the month of January ranged from 43 degrees in Burns up to 68 degrees in Redmond. Low temperatures ranged from -3 degrees recorded in Lakeview, up to 32 degrees recorded in Bandon. Monthly average temperatures for the State varied mostly from the high 20's to the mid 40's. Conditions dried up considerably from last month. Total precipitation, including rain or melted snow/ice, ranged from a high of 7.42 inches recorded at the Detroit Lake weather station to a low of 0.04 inches in Redmond with 23 of the 42 stations reporting less than one inch of precipitation received. The stations receiving the highest snowfall during January were Crater Lake with 50.5 inches and Government Camp with 46.0 inches. The Marion Forks Fish Hatchery station also received above 40.0 inches of snowfall and 26 of the 50 snowfall weather stations received more than 1.0 inch. Snow depth at the Crater Lake and Government Camp weather stations was recorded at 107.0 and 79.0 inches respectively. With the good snow pack received this winter, there is a lot of optimism regarding water availability for the summer. According to the ODA Story of the Week for the week of February 13th, researchers are looking into the possibility of using annual ryegrass straw as a biofuel source. Lane County was provided a \$250,000 grant from the Oregon Department of Agriculture, with concurrent approval from the Oregon Seed Council and Oregon State University researchers. The feasibility study is a result of growing concerns from citizens about the smoke from burning ryegrass fields, rising oil prices and the push for new energy efficient technology, and the desire by the grass seed industry to find value in what otherwise would be waste. Researchers are optimistic and, according to the article, a demonstration project will be developed if the study, which got underway two weeks ago, can furnish enough encouraging results. Agricultural activity at the beginning of February was minimal, with heavy precipitation limiting field work. Snow has been more persistent this year, and by mid and late February, the south-central and eastern portions of the State were still reporting little activity due to snow on the ground. In other areas, clear and mild conditions are allowing farmers to get some early spraying and spring seeding done, as the weather holds. Most cow/calf producers are calving out heifers in Harney County. Some areas are reporting letting cattle out for early grazing as hay supplies continue to dwindle. In general, farmers are gearing up for the spring work ahead. Pruning continues on orchards and greenhouses continue with spring plant starts as weather permits.

PENNSYLVANIA: Principal farm activities for the month of February included milking cows, tax preparation, and planning for this year's crop season. Seed dealers have been delivering their seeds in preparation for the start of planting. Conditions reported show that wheat and barley look good at this point and that there was no damage to fruit. It was another cold and wet February in 2008. The temperatures remained normal for February. The coldest day of the month with a low of nine degrees occurred on

February 11th. The warmest day with a high of 66 degrees happened on the 6th. This was the second wettest February on record with 5.77 inches of liquid precipitation. The large quantity of rainfall led to soggy conditions for livestock. Moderate snow arrived across Pennsylvania on February 22. Total Snow accumulation from this storm varied in many parts of the state. The Central region of the state received around 2 inches, while northern Pennsylvania received more than 5 inches of snow. High winds have been reported with strong gusts up to 54 mph. Overall, the weather in the month of February seemed to be normal.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Spring-like conditions were reported early during the first week of February with passing light showers and afternoon temperatures around 80 degrees. In the darkness of Tuesday morning, the Charleston Harbor was closed to traffic due to dense fog and visibility rated at zero. Areas of rain and an occasional clap of thunder were observed Wednesday. Clearing followed into the weekend with dry, high pressure dominating the weather. Near cloudless blue skies were noted Friday and Saturday. On Sunday, both Greer and Columbia recorded west winds gusting to 39 mph. The high winds contributed to increased wildfire counts and acres burned. The state average temperature for the period was twelve degrees above normal. The highest official temperature reported was 82 degrees at Jamestown, Columbia, Pritchardville, and Cades on February 5. The state average rainfall for the period was 0.2 inches. Brief warming on Tuesday during the second week aided the development of showers ahead of a cold front. Locations in eastern South Carolina received one-inch plus rainfalls. Cold, frosty conditions were observed Thursday and Friday mornings before the weekend's return to warm 70-degree afternoon temperatures. Thundershowers began entering the westernmost counties during Sunday evening along a boundary of colder air. Near midnight, areas of heavy rain were spreading eastward into the Midlands. The state average temperature for the week was six degrees above normal. The heaviest official 24-hour rainfall reported was 1.55 inches at Georgetown ending at 7:00 a.m. on February 13. The state average rainfall for the week was 0.7 inches. During the third week early in the morning hours on Monday, thunderstorm winds at North Myrtle Beach gusted to 43 mph from the southwest. West winds also gusted to 43 mph under clearing skies Tuesday at Columbia. Mild weather followed mid-week with afternoon high temperatures near 70 degrees. A nearly stationary boundary provided an avenue for wet weather for most of the state Thursday into Friday. A brief period of mixed precipitation was reported at 9:00 a.m. Friday at both Greer and Rock Hill. Edisto Beach was soaked with 1.88 inches of rain during the two-day event. Warming was observed Saturday before clouds, sprinkles, and colder conditions returned on Sunday. The state average temperature for the week was two degrees above normal. The heaviest official 24-hour rainfall reported was 2.05 inches at Sandy Run in Calhoun County ending at 7:00 a.m. on February 18. The state average rainfall for the week was 1.8 inches. During the last week of the month, a sharp cold front swept through the state with thundershowers and strong winds during the day on Tuesday. Florence recorded west winds gusting to 46 mph. Winter cold was observed Thursday morning with all of South Carolina reporting temperatures at or below freezing. Daytime high temperatures only managed to reach near 50 degrees. A slow warming period began on Friday and continued through the weekend. Afternoon high temperatures on both Saturday and Sunday climbed into the lower 70's. The state average temperature for the period was one degree below normal. The lowest official temperature reported was 14 degrees at Johnston on February 28. The state average rainfall for the week was 0.4 inches. Rainfall totals for the month have brought coastal areas to at or near normal precipitation levels for this time of year. Inland areas are still below normal. Surface and ground water levels continue to improve. Small grains and winter grazings continue to look good in most areas. Farmers are beginning to disc land in preparation for the upcoming crop season.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Average snow depth (inches) 1.4. Winter wheat snow cover 85% poor, 12% adequate, 3% excellent. Winter wheat 2% very poor, 11% poor, 34% fair, 42% good, 11% excellent. Alfalfa snow cover 69% poor, 24% adequate, 7% excellent. Feed supplies 2% very short, 8% short, 83% adequate, 7% surplus. Stock water supplies 14% very short, 13% short, 69% adequate, 4% surplus. Accessible livestock feed supplies 97% readily available, 3% difficult. Accessible stock water supplies 89% readily available, 9% difficult, 2% inaccessible. Cattle death losses 26% below normal, 71% normal, 3% above normal. Cattle condition 1% poor, 13% fair, 68% good, 18% excellent. Calf deaths 25% below average, 73% average, 2% above average. Calving 17% complete. Sheep condition 1% poor, 9% fair, 68% good, 22% excellent. Sheep, lamb deaths 18% below average, 80% average, 2% above average. Lambing 23% complete. Road conditions--county 100% open. Road conditions--township 97% open, 3% difficult. Lack of precipitation and cold temperatures has caused concern for some South Dakota winter crops and upcoming spring soil moisture conditions. However, the lack of severe weather in February has meant that normal calving and lambing activities have been able to go forward with few problems.

TENNESSEE: Temperatures across the State during the first half of February were mostly above normal, while the ending half was near to below normal. Precipitation amounts followed the same pattern as temperatures, averaging above normal for the first half of the month and below normal the remainder of the month. The winter wheat crop was rated in mostly good-to-excellent condition with some farmers gearing up to begin top-dressing. Pastures continued to offer virtually no grazing, and hay stocks declined from the previous month to mostly very short to short. Cattle were rated in mostly fair-to-good condition.

TEXAS: Scattered showers were observed throughout the month of February with most of the rainfall in Eastern Texas. Small grains benefitted from the scattered showers, but continued to struggle. Cotton harvest neared completion in the Low Plains while land preparation continued in the Upper Coast. Corn planting was underway in the Blacklands, Trans-Pecos, Low Plains, and South Central Texas. Sorghum planting was underway in the Coastal Bend and the Lower Valley. Supplemental feeding of hay to livestock continued in much of the state as pasture conditions continued to decline due to lack of rainfall and windy conditions.

UTAH: February brought normal precipitation and storms. Continued moisture is still needed for the upcoming growing season. Snow packs for this winter have been excellent. Farmers and ranchers are very optimistic about the upcoming season. The snowpack on the Bear River Drainage is just a little above 100% and the farmers on the Bear River Canal system anticipate full irrigation water this summer. Winter wheat producers are spreading graphite on their fields to reduce the chance of snow mold. There is very little spring wheat seed available so they do not want to lose the crop. Tooele County reports wheat seed is difficult to find and farmers are still concerned about the level of snow mold that they will find once the snow melts away. Emery County reports that weather conditions have been very favorable for moisture with many good winter storms and much moisture. Uintah County enjoyed a few days of temperatures above freezing and snow has begun to melt. Box Elder reports that livestock producers have been calving and so far they have done quite well with just a few losses which is normal. Producers who need to buy hay are finding supplies extremely tight and prices very high. Emery County reports that calving and lambing are in full swing. There have been a few reports of stranded animals and some death loss to animals. Uintah feed supplies are tight but will be adequate if winter does not persist too long.

VIRGINIA: February was a relatively dry month across the Commonwealth with higher than normal temperatures. Topsoil moisture was adequate throughout the month. Small grains looked good; farmers have been applying nitrogen and herbicides. Hay was still in short supply with elevated prices. Maple Syrup production was in full swing with average sweetness and volume. Lambing and calving started with no major problems. Winter feed supplies remain tight for producers, who had to start feeding earlier than normal in the fall. Greenhouse production for vegetables has started. Other activities this month included attending educational meetings, reviewing crop insurance policies, seeding tobacco greenhouses and repairing equipment.

WASHINGTON: Winter Snows are Melting and Some Tillage Work has Begun . On the eastern side, snows have begun to recede at lower elevations. Some spring tillage work had been reported in Grant, Klickitat and Adams Counties. Early reports indicated winter wheat was doing well. Winter runoff appears to be nominal at this point with snow pack going into the fields. Calving had begun in Douglas, Okanogan and Chelan Counties. Pend Oreille and Spokane Counties reported new born calf deaths resulting from cows and calves being unable to get away from predators. No reports of fruit tree damage in Yakima County.

WEST VIRGINIA: Topsoil moisture 3% short, 64% adequate and 33% surplus compared with 73% adequate, 27% surplus last year. Hay and roughage supplies were 12% very short, 50% short, 38% adequate. Feed grain supplies were 4% very short, 65% short, 31% adequate. Winter wheat conditions were 2% poor, 23% fair, 75% good. Cattle and calves 1% very poor, 8% poor, 27% fair, 60% good, 4% excellent. Calving was 33% complete, compared to 40% last year. Sheep and lambs 16% poor, 27% fair, 53% good, 4% excellent. Lambing was 33% complete, compared to 48% last year. Farming activities included preparing farm equipment for spring usage, cleaning barns, pruning fruit trees and transporting hay.

WISCONSIN: February temperatures for the state of Wisconsin ranged from 3 to 8 degrees below normal. Average high temperatures were in the 20s. Average low temperatures ranged from 2 to 16 degrees. Precipitation ranged from 0.85 inches in La Crosse to 3.31 inches in Madison. All areas have had above average precipitation since December 1, 2007. The 2007-2008 winter has been the snowiest on record in Madison. The entire state had snow cover on February 29. Central areas of the state had the most cover, with as much as 20 to 30 inches in some areas.

WYOMING: Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 29% short, 55% adequate, 4% surplus. Sub soil moisture 33% very short, 26% short, 38% adequate, 3% surplus. Stock water supplies 5% very short, 27% short, 68% adequate. Average depth of snow coverage 2.50 inches. Winter wheat condition 17% fair, 83% good. Winter wheat wind damage 67% none, 30% light, 3% moderate. Winter wheat freeze damage 87% none, 11% light, 2% moderate. Cattle condition 2% poor, 33% fair, 63% good, 2% excellent. Calves born 22%, 18% 2007, 20% avg. Calf losses 22% light, 78% normal. Sheep conditions 2% poor, 32% fair, 63% good, 3% excellent. Farm flock lambed 25%, 30% 2007, 27% avg. Farm flock born 30%, 30% 2007, 31% avg. Lamb losses 15% light, 85% normal. Hay and roughage supplies 3% very short, 37% short, 60% adequate.

International Weather and Crop Summary

February 24 - March 1, 2008

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

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: Unusually mild weather in Ukraine, Belarus, and southern Russia diminished protective snow cover earlier than usual and caused winter grains to lose cold hardiness.

EUROPE: Warm, wet weather eased winter crops out of dormancy in central and northern Europe and provided additional drought relief to the Iberian Peninsula.

AUSTRALIA: Wet weather returned to eastern Australia, benefiting immature summer crops but slowing early harvesting.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Heavy to excessive rainfall slowed fieldwork and caused flooding in southern and eastern growing areas.

ARGENTINA: Rain benefited recently dry summer crop areas of central Argentina.

BRAZIL: Much-needed rain covered Rio Grande do Sul, providing needed moisture for flowering to pod-filling soybeans.

MIDDLE EAST: Rain further improved winter crop prospects in northwestern Iran, while dry conditions settled over western Turkey's winter wheat districts.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Scattered showers provided additional topsoil moisture for vegetative to heading winter grains in Morocco and Algeria.

SOUTH AFRICA: Scattered showers returned to the central corn belt, ending a spell of unfavorably dry weather.

February 2008

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

*** DATA NOT AVAILABLE

COUNTRY CITY	TEMPERATURE (C)					PRECIPITATION (MM)		
	AVG MAX	AVG MIN	HI MAX	LO MIN	AVG	F/NRM	TOTAL	DPART F/NRM
NORWAY OSLO	3	-2	8	-14	0	6	78	33
FINLAN HELSINKI	2	-2	7	-12	0	5.9	25	-8
UKINGD ABERDEEN	9	2	15	-3	6	2.1	15	-38
LONDON	11	3	15	-4	7	1.3	16	-20
IRELAN DUBLIN	10	3	14	-7	6	0.5	14	-38
ICELAN REYKJAVIK	***	***	8	-4	***	***	***	***
DENMAR COPENHAGEN	7	3	11	-6	5	4.1	12	-12
LUXEMB LUXEMBOURG	8	1	14	-6	5	3.3	95	28
SWITZE ZURICH	8	0	17	-6	4	3	34	-35
GENEVA	9	-1	16	-6	4	1.8	28	-43
FRANCE PARIS/ORLY	11	3	17	-4	7	2.2	49	9
STRASBOURG	10	0	21	-8	5	2.6	14	-18
BOURGES	12	2	19	-3	7	2.7	22	-34
BORDEAUX	15	6	20	0	11	3.4	31	-43
TOULOUSE	15	5	20	-2	10	3	6	-41
MARSEILLE	15	5	19	0	10	2.2	39	-4
SPAIN VALLADOLID	13	3	16	-1	8	1.8	38	5
MADRID	14	3	19	-3	9	1.5	26	1
SEVILLE	20	11	24	7	16	3	70	29
PORTUG LISBON	17	11	20	9	14	1.6	84	0
GERMAN HAMBURG	8	2	13	-7	5	3.2	42	0
BERLIN	8	3	14	-6	5	4	9	-24
DUSSELDORF	10	2	16	-6	6	2.3	35	-15
LEIPZIG	8	1	17	-7	5	4.6	7	-24
DRESDEN	8	2	19	-7	5	4.7	13	-23
STUTT GART	10	-1	21	-8	5	3.4	16	-20
NURNBERG	9	-1	17	-9	4	3.1	37	3
AUGSBURG	8	-1	19	-8	3	3.2	23	-15
AUSTRI VIENNA	9	0	19	-12	4	3.2	5	-28
INNSBRUCK	11	-3	21	-8	4	3.4	17	-26
CZECHR PRAGUE	7	0	19	-10	4	4.1	6	-13
POLAND WARSAW	6	0	13	-10	3	4.1	24	2
LODZ	6	0	15	-10	3	3.7	21	-9
KATOWICE	6	-1	16	-12	3	3.1	17	-19
HUNGAR BUDAPEST	9	0	19	-11	5	3.3	1	-24
YUGOSL BELGRADE	10	3	24	-8	7	3.3	8	-30
ROMANI BUCHAREST	8	-3	20	-14	3	2.3	8	-22
BULGAR SOFIA	9	-1	21	-10	4	2.2	1	-32
ITALY MILAN	11	1	16	-5	6	1.9	21	-28
VERONA	11	0	17	-7	6	1.3	22	-20
VENICE	***	***	16	-3	***	***	***	***
GENOA	14	7	18	3	11	1.3	34	-12
ROME	14	4	17	-4	9	-0.2	25	-41
NAPLES	14	5	18	-3	10	0.5	24	-61
GREECE THESSALONIKA	12	3	19	-5	7	0.6	15	-25
LARISSA	13	2	20	-8	7	0.8	19	-19
ATHENS	13	6	18	-4	9	-1	15	-20
TURKEY ISTANBUL	9	4	17	-6	6	0.7	49	-10
ANKARA	3	-8	12	-20	-3	-2.6	10	-23
CYPRUS LARNACA	17	7	21	2	12	0.5	7	-37
ESTONI TALLINN	3	0	7	-6	1	5.5	51	16
RUSSIA ST.PETERSBURG	1	-2	5	-11	0	5.7	65	35
LITHUA KAUNAS	4	0	8	-10	2	4.9	40	8
BELARU MINSK	3	-1	10	-11	1	5.3	36	2
RUSSIA KAZAN	-5	-9	3	-20	-7	4	67	36
MOSCOW	0	-3	5	-17	-2	5.1	61	25
YEKATERINBURG	-6	-12	3	-22	-9	2.8	46	27
OMSK	-9	-16	2	-25	13	3.1	34	18
KAZAKH KUSTANAY	-8	-16	2	-30	12	2.5	31	18
RUSSIA BARNAUL	-9	-17	2	-28	13	1.2	10	-10
KHABAROVSK	-7	-18	2	-24	13	3.4	1	-10
VLADIVOSTOK	-4	-11	5	-15	-7	1.8	0	-16
UKRAIN KIEV	4	-2	16	-13	1	4.1	14	-25
LVOV	5	-2	17	-14	2	3.9	19	-23
KIROVOGRAD	3	-4	14	-15	-1	2.8	8	-17
ODESSA	5	-1	16	-8	2	2.4	7	-28
RUSSIA SARATOV	-4	-9	5	-19	-6	3.5	14	-12
UKRAIN KHARKOV	1	-4	10	-16	-1	3.3	11	-22
RUSSIA VOLGOGRAD	-2	-9	11	-20	-6	1.2	21	-2
ASTRAKHAN	1	-8	11	-18	-4	0.9	8	-1

Based on Preliminary Reports

February 2008

COUNTRY CITY	TEMPERATURE (C)				PRECIPITATION (MM)				COUNTRY CITY	TEMPERATURE (C)				PRECIPITATION (MM)			
	AVG MAX	AVG MIN	HI MAX	LO MIN	AVG	F/NRM	TOTAL	F/NRM		AVG MAX	AVG MIN	HI MAX	LO MIN	AVG	F/NRM	TOTAL	F/NRM
KRASNODAR	5	-4	18	-12	1	0.1	28	-16	ZIMBAB KADOMA	***	***	30	14	***	***	***	***
ORENBURG	-8	-14	2	-27	11	1.3	56	36	S AFRI PRETORIA	29	18	32	15	24	1.3	25	-77
KAZAKH TSELINOGRAD	-10	-17	1	-28	13	0.9	18	5	JOHANNESBURG	26	14	29	10	20	1.1	89	-20
KARAGANDA	-9	-17	2	-25	13	0.2	27	8	BETHAL	26	13	29	9	19	-0.1	77	-8
UZBEKI TASHKENT	5	-3	19	-15	1	-1.6	60	5	DURBAN	29	22	34	19	25	1.3	87	-45
TURKME ASHKHABAD	9	-2	26	-9	3	-1.1	26	-3	CAPE TOWN	27	17	33	14	22	1.1	14	0
SYRIA DAMASCUS	15	1	22	-4	8	0.4	4	-20	CANADA TORONTO	-1	-9	7	-18	-5	0.0	108	66
PAKIST KARACHI	28	12	34	5	19	-1.1	1	-9	MONTREAL	-3	-12	7	-23	-8	0.7	107	48
INDIA AMRITSAR	20	3	28	-1	12	-2.4	8	-26	WINNIPEG	-12	-24	-1	-35	18	-4.6	13	0
NEW DELHI	24	9	31	3	16	-0.6	3	-18	REGINA	-9	-23	3	-36	16	-4.2	16	4
AHMEDABAD	29	11	36	7	20	-2.5	0	***	SASKATOON	-11	-22	1	-37	17	-3.7	8	-2
INDORE	27	10	33	5	19	-1.7	0	-4	LETHBRIDGE	1	-11	13	-25	-5	-0.7	8	-5
CALCUTTA	28	15	32	10	21	-1.2	25	0	CALGARY	2	-12	14	-30	-5	0.7	12	3
VERAVAL	29	15	36	8	22	-1.1	1	-1	EDMONTON	-3	-14	10	-32	-8	0.0	13	-1
BOMBAY	30	15	38	9	22	-2.2	0	***	VANCOUVER	9	2	14	-3	6	0.7	69	-53
POONA	32	13	36	6	22	0.4	0	-2	MEXICO GUADALAJARA	27	12	31	7	20	2.8	0	-7
BEGAMPET	31	20	35	15	25	0.2	71	62	TLAXCALA	23	6	28	3	15	0.5	0	-5
VISHAKHAPATNAM	28	22	30	21	25	-1.2	202	189	ORIZABA	24	14	32	10	19	3.0	2	-31
MADRAS	31	23	33	19	27	0.7	14	-1	BERMUD ST GEORGES	21	18	23	14	20	1.2	84	-27
MANGALORE	33	22	37	20	27	-0.4	0	-2	BAHAMA NASSAU	28	21	31	16	24	2.8	22	-20
HONGKO HONG KONG INT	16	11	22	7	14	-3.1	27	-17	CUBA HAVANA	29	18	32	13	24	1.9	3	-38
N KORE PYONGYANG	3	-9	11	-12	-3	-0.6	7	-7	JAMAIC KINGSTON	30	23	32	21	27	0.8	5	-19
S KORE SEOUL	3	-5	11	-10	-1	-1.1	5	-22	P RICO SAN JUAN	28	22	36	21	25	0.0	61	2
JAPAN SAPPORO	0	-7	6	-13	-4	-0.1	117	21	GUADEL RAIZET	28	21	29	17	25	0.3	98	32
NAGOYA	9	1	15	-2	5	-0.1	53	-13	MARTIN LAMENTIN	28	23	29	19	26	0.9	130	-21
TOKYO	9	2	17	0	6	-0.3	58	-2	BARBAD BRIDGETOWN	29	23	30	20	26	0.4	39	-2
YOKOHAMA	10	2	16	-1	6	-0.5	54	-15	TRINID PORT OF SPAIN	30	22	32	19	26	0.6	101	65
KYOTO	8	1	14	-2	4	-1.0	62	-20	COLOMB BOGOTA	***	***	22	2	***	***	***	***
OSAKA	9	2	14	-1	6	-0.5	62	2	VENEZU CARACAS	30	23	33	22	27	1.6	21	10
THAILA PHITSANULOK	32	21	36	18	26	-1.0	39	29	F GUIA CAYENNE	28	24	29	21	26	0.1	639	320
BANGKOK	33	25	35	21	29	0.4	69	51	BRAZIL FORTALEZA	31	26	32	23	28	0.0	31	-183
MALAYS KUALA LUMPUR	33	23	35	22	28	1.0	176	-1	RECIFE	32	27	34	25	29	0.1	8	-94
VIETNA HANOI	16	12	26	7	14	-3.8	14	-14	CAMPO GRANDE	29	21	31	18	25	-1.2	103	-65
CHINA HARBIN	-4	-17	6	-23	11	2.0	0	-5	FRANCA	27	19	29	17	23	0.1	189	-39
HAMI	3	-12	12	-20	-4	-0.6	0	-1	RIO DE JANEIRO	31	23	36	21	27	-1.1	136	11
LANCHOW	***	***	-7	-15	***	***	***	***	LONDRINA	30	20	33	17	25	0.8	148	-36
BEIJING	6	-5	16	-10	1	0.9	0	-5	SANTA MARIA	31	19	36	12	25	0.1	109	-22
TIENTSIN	6	-6	16	-12	0	-0.1	1	-3	TORRES	26	20	28	14	23	-3.3	183	30
LHASA	9	-5	17	-13	2	0.5	7	6	PERU LIMA	27	20	33	19	24	0.5	0	0
KUNMING	15	4	19	0	9	-0.8	14	-3	BOLIVI LA PAZ	14	4	17	0	9	0.3	67	-35
CHENGCHOW	9	-2	20	-7	3	0.3	3	-9	CHILE SANTIAGO	30	13	33	12	21	1.7	0	-5
YEHCHANG	11	2	23	-2	6	-0.5	11	-21	ARGENT IGUAZU	31	20	35	16	26	0.2	108	-94
HANKOW	10	1	21	-5	6	-1.0	21	-38	FORMOSA	33	21	38	16	27	0.1	156	26
CHUNGKING	10	5	19	2	8	-2.2	41	21	CERES	31	19	37	13	25	0.4	124	-12
CHIHKIANG	9	3	20	-4	6	-0.8	35	-15	CORDOBA	28	17	32	12	23	0.4	138	10
WU HU	8	-1	22	-7	3	-1.8	24	-37	RIO CUARTO	28	17	33	10	22	0.7	84	-19
SHANGHAI	8	1	19	-4	4	-1.9	33	-28	ROSARIO	30	18	36	11	24	1.2	89	-37
NANCHANG	10	3	24	-4	6	-1.2	43	-58	BUENOS AIRES	29	19	35	10	24	1.9	173	74
TAIPEI	16	13	24	8	15	-1.8	160	-43	SANTA ROSA	30	17	36	12	23	1.1	124	46
CANTON	15	9	25	4	12	-2.4	52	-17	TRES ARROYOS	28	16	35	9	22	1.5	73	-8
NANNING	14	8	26	1	11	-3.0	68	25	MARSHA MAJURO	30	26	32	24	28	0.6	190	11
CANARY LAS PALMAS	22	16	27	14	19	0.6	25	5	NEW CA NOUMEA	30	25	34	23	27	1.4	151	27
MOROCC CASABLANCA	20	12	26	8	16	2.8	26	-16	FIJI NAUSORI	31	23	32	22	27	0.7	178	-83
MARRAKECH	23	10	30	5	17	2.5	28	-4	SAMOA PAGO PAGO	32	26	32	25	29	1.3	124	-184
ALGERI ALGER	19	7	25	0	13	1.6	15	-52	TAHITI PAPEETE	31	24	33	23	28	0.3	126	-91
BATNA	15	1	20	-6	8	1.5	2	-21	PNEWGU PORT MORESBY	32	25	34	23	28	1.6	103	-95
TUNISI TUNIS	18	8	23	1	13	1.0	13	-45	NZEALA AUCKLAND	24	16	28	11	20	***	53	***
NIGER NIAMEY	33	19	39	15	26	-1.1	0	-1	WELLINGTON	22	15	25	9	19	***	52	***
MALI TIMBUKTU	34	17	40	11	25	1.8	0	0	AUSTRA DARWIN	30	25	34	23	28	-0.3	918	580
BAMAKO	36	21	40	13	29	0.4	0	-1	BRISBANE	27	21	39	18	24	-0.7	307	136
MAURIT NOUAKCHOTT	32	21	39	15	26	3.6	0	-3	PERTH	32	20	40	15	26	1.0	39	21
SENEGA DAKAR	27	21	40	19	24	3.4	0	0	CEDUNA	26	15	40	8	20	-1.9	3	-8
LIBYA TRIPOLI	17	6	23	1	12	-1.3	51	17	ADELAIDE	25	16	36	11	20	-1.8	7	-34
BENGHAZI	16	8	20	3	12	-1.2	45	1	MELBOURNE	25	14	36	9	19	-0.6	12	-32
EGYPT CAIRO	19	10	25	6	15	-0.5	2	-1	WAGGA	28	15	33	8	21	-2.3	65	25
ASWAN	25	10	31	5	17	-0.2	0	0	CANBERRA	25	13	30	8	19	-1.6	61	6
ETHIOP ADDIS ABABA	24	10	28	5	17	-0.2	2	-35	INDONE SERANG	30	23	33	22	27	-0.6	363	140
KENYA NAIROBI	27	14	30	10	20	0.1	24	-23	PHILIP MANILA	30	24	34	23	27	-0.5	21	9
TANZAN DAR ES SALAAM	32	24	34	21	28	-0.1	49	-8									
GABON LIBREVILLE	31	25	33	23	28	0.6	164	-108									
TOGO LOME	33	26	35	19	29	1.4	0	-32									
BURKIN OUAGADOUGOU	35	20	39	16	28	-0.3	0	-1									
COTE D ABIDJAN	34	27	35	23	30	2.4	37	-4									
MOZAMB MAPUTO	32	22	36	19	27	0.5	63	-52									
ZAMBIA LUSAKA	26	17	29	14	21	-0.8	57	-132									

Based on Preliminary Reports



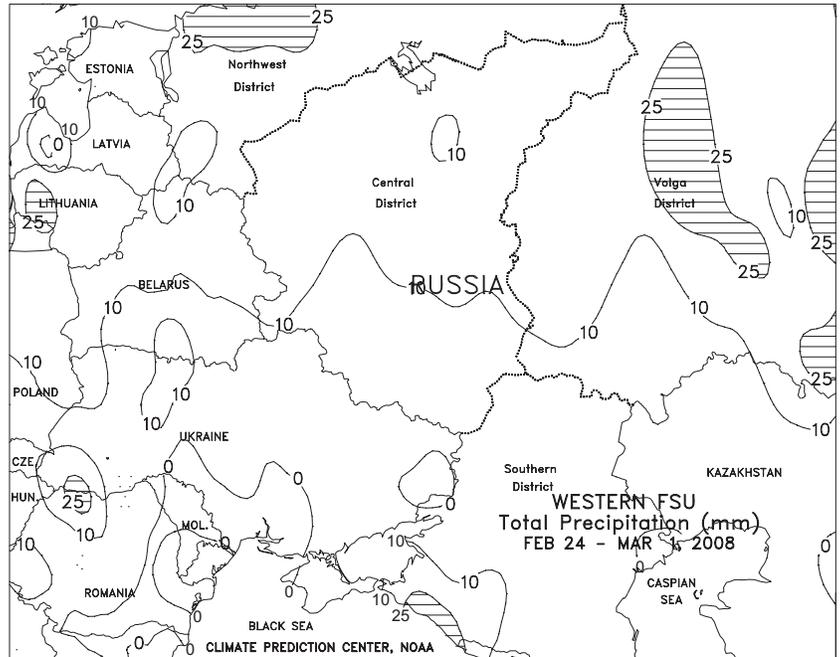
EUROPE

A pair of strong storms brought warm, wet weather to most of Europe, although dry conditions persisted in southernmost growing areas. The first storm system brought showers and thunderstorms (4-40 mm) to Portugal, Spain, and southwestern France, easing short-term dryness and boosting prospects for vegetative to early-heading winter grains. Later in the week, a second, stronger storm system raced southeastward from England into Germany and Poland, accompanied by widespread rain (5-60 mm), damaging winds, hail, and isolated tornadoes. The severe weather had little impact on agriculture, although some infrastructure damage was reported. The rain was beneficial for winter crops, which broke dormancy in response to weekly average temperatures up to 7 degrees C above normal; however, the unsettled weather delayed field

preparations and summer crop planting (including small grains and sugarbeets). In addition, all of Europe's primary winter crop districts are snow free, which typically does not occur until late March. In contrast to the wet conditions in northern and central Europe, generally dry weather prevailed from southeastern France and Italy eastward into the Balkans. Crops in northern Italy are heavily irrigated, mitigating the impacts of the recent dryness on vegetative to heading winter grains. In Romania, Serbia, and Bulgaria, subsoil moisture remained favorable due to the heavy mid-winter snowfall, although a limited irrigation network coupled with 10 weeks of below-normal precipitation has reduced topsoil moisture for greening winter grains.

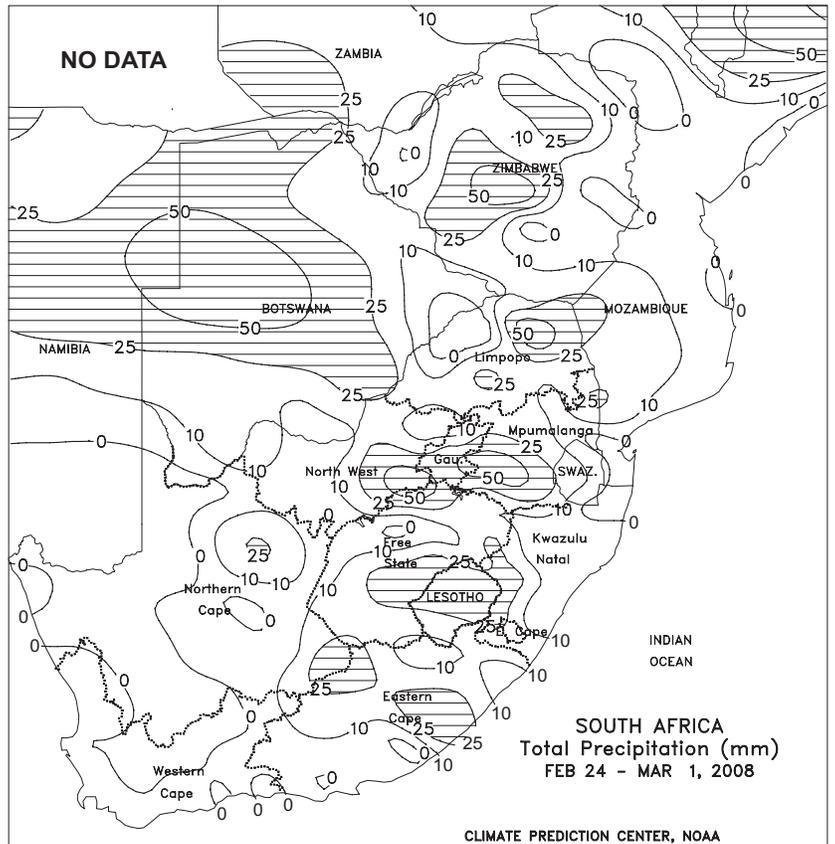
FSU-WESTERN

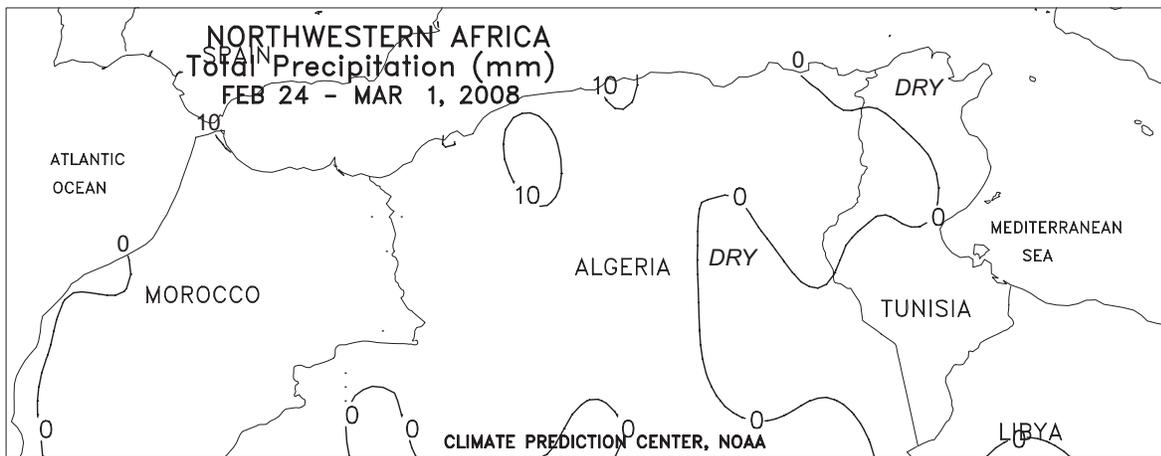
Unseasonably mild weather (weekly temperatures averaging 5-10 degrees C above normal) prevailed across Ukraine, Belarus, and the Southern District in Russia, diminishing snow cover earlier than usual and causing winter grains to lose cold hardiness. Extreme maximum temperatures exceeded 10 degrees C in Ukraine and the Southern District in Russia. The combination of unusual warmth and generally dry weather likely prompted early season fieldwork in these areas, including early spring fertilizer applications. However, temperatures remained low enough to keep winter grains dormant, although some greening of crops may have occurred in areas along the Black Sea Coast. In northern Russia, a mixture of rain and snow (3-25 mm or more of liquid equivalent) was accompanied by unseasonably mild weather (weekly temperatures averaging 6-11 degrees C above normal), causing some melting of the deep snow pack in the Central and Volga Districts. As of March 1, the southward extent of sustained snow cover had retreated eastward into the western portion of the Central District and northward to the Volga District, which is about 3-4 weeks earlier than usual.



SOUTH AFRICA

Scattered showers (10-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) overspread recently dry sections of the central corn belt, including key white corn areas of North West and northern Free State. Beneficial showers also covered Gauteng and Mpumalanga. Dry pockets continued, however, in central Free State, continuing a dry spell that has lasted in some areas since late January. Temperature averaged near to above normal throughout the corn belt, with highs reaching the middle 30s degrees C in the driest sections of the west. Elsewhere, mostly dry weather prevailed in the main sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal. Scattered, generally light showers (2-25 mm) fell throughout Eastern Cape but mostly dry, seasonably warm weather maintained seasonal irrigation requirements in Western Cape.

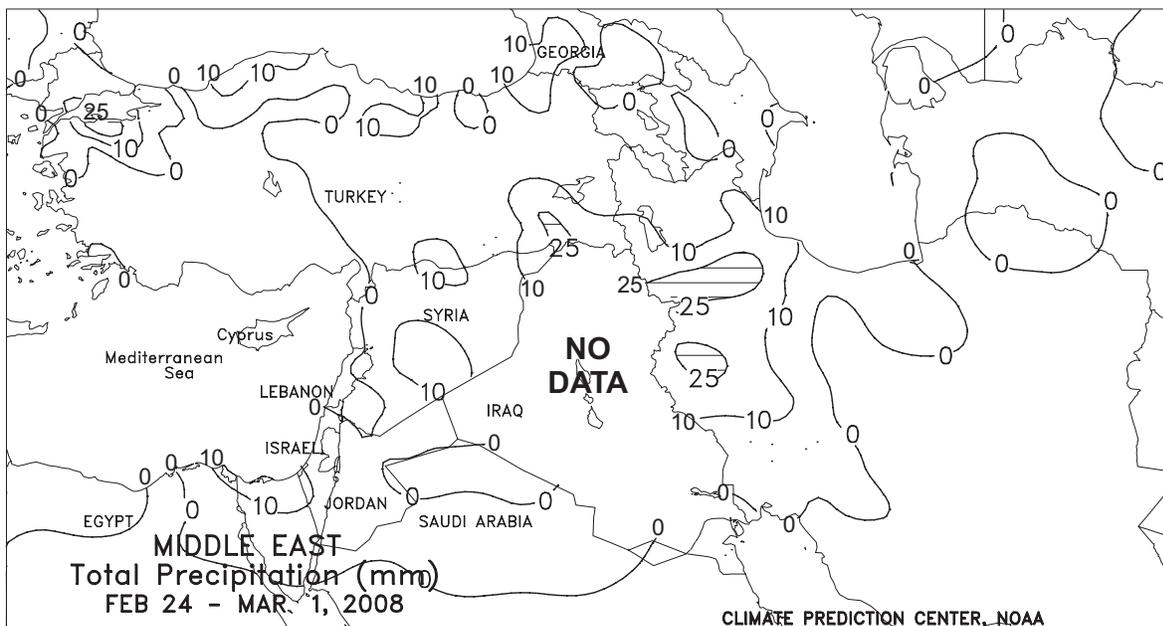




NORTHWEST AFRICA

Scattered showers aided crop development in central and western growing areas, while dry weather reduced soil moisture farther east. In Morocco, showers (2-20 mm) supplied additional topsoil moisture for vegetative winter grains, although the rainfall was not as widespread or heavy as last week. Farther east, light rain (2-22 mm) eased short-term dryness in western Algeria, while dry weather across eastern Algeria and northern Tunisia raised

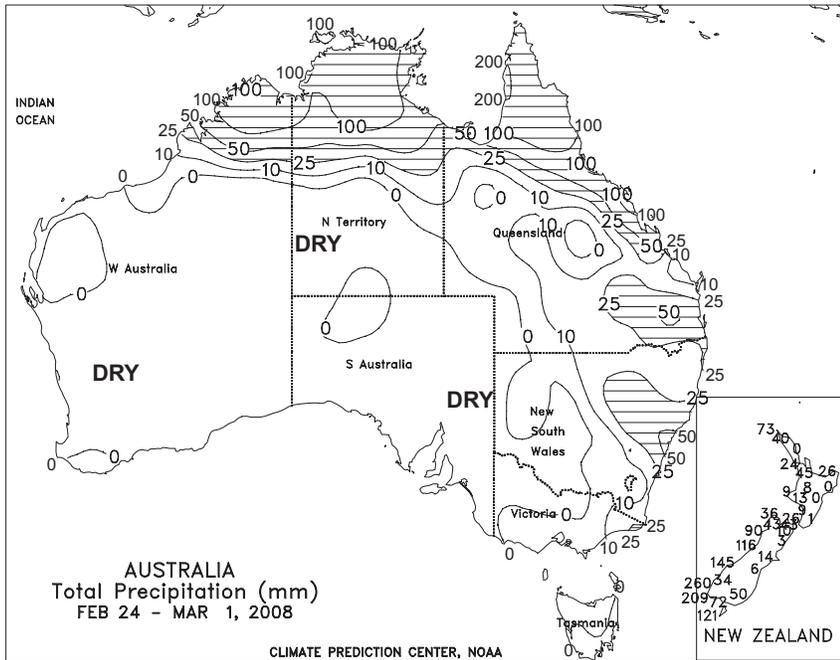
concerns over developing moisture shortages for vegetative to heading winter grains. The last appreciable rainfall (25 mm or greater) in eastern-most wheat districts was in late December, which coupled with a lack of widespread irrigation has caused a rapid decline in soil moisture. Rain will be needed across the eastern half of the region over the next several weeks to maintain current crop expectations.



MIDDLE EAST

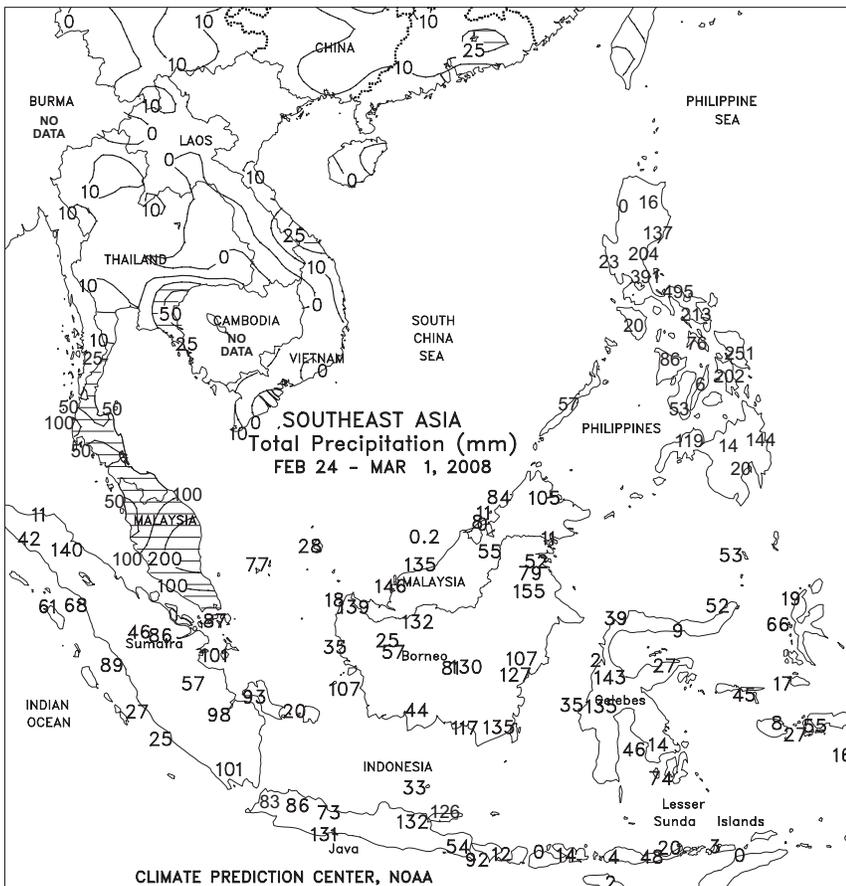
Unsettled weather in central growing areas contrasted with increasing dryness in western Turkey and eastern Iran. In Syria, rain (generally less than 10 mm) provided much-needed topsoil moisture for vegetative to heading winter grains but did little to alleviate significant long-term drought. Heavier showers (10-30 mm) across portions of northern Iraq (as detected in satellite imagery) and northwestern Iran boosted moisture reserves for

dormant winter wheat and barley but melted much of the region's snowpack. In contrast, dry weather prevailed across central and western Turkey, reducing topsoil moisture for greening winter crops. Dry, warm conditions (3-5 degrees C above normal) in eastern Iran accelerated crops out of dormancy but caused soil moisture to slip below the long-term average.



AUSTRALIA

Following a brief period of relatively dry weather, widespread showers (10-30 mm or more) returned to Queensland and northern New South Wales, slowing summer crop maturation and early harvesting. The rainfall maintained adequate to abundant moisture supplies for immature cotton and sorghum, while relatively cool weather reduced evaporative losses. Temperatures averaged about 1 to 2 degrees C below normal in major summer crop areas. Elsewhere in Australia, dry weather provided no additional drought relief for the wheat belt.



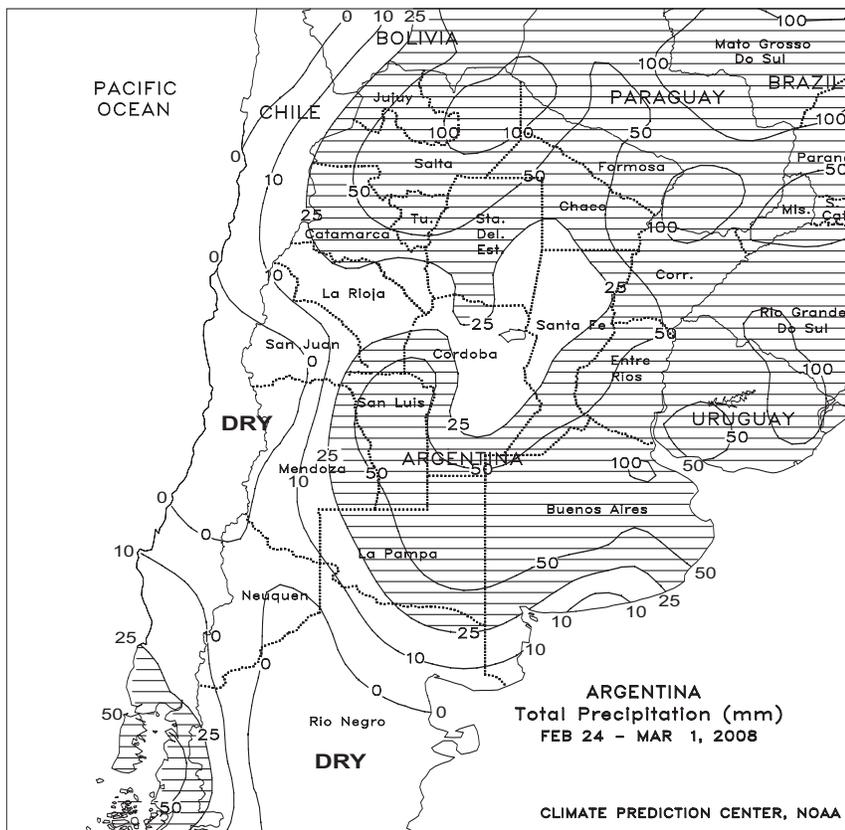
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Heavy rain in southern and eastern growing areas contrasted with cool, mostly dry weather in Indochina. Across Indonesia, monsoon rains (50-200 mm) continued to slow rice harvesting in Java and oil palm harvesting throughout Sumatra. Monsoon showers (50-200 mm) in Malaysia provided ample moisture for oil palm but slowed harvesting. Meanwhile, a stalled frontal boundary coupled with a meandering area of low pressure generated torrential downpours over central and eastern portions of the Philippines. In particular, eastern and southern Luzon reported 200 to 360 mm of rain, causing flooding and fieldwork delays but maintaining adequate to excessive soil moisture for corn and rice. In the eastern Visayas, particularly the island of Samar, rainfall totals as high as 547 mm (with numerous reports between 200-500 mm) caused widespread damage to infrastructure and crops, and was particularly untimely for corn and rice harvesting. Rain was not as heavy across the southern Philippines (50-160 mm), allowing harvesting to continue without significant delays. Meanwhile, warm, dry weather in southern Vietnam favored rice harvesting, while a continuation of cooler-than-normal weather (2-3 degrees C below normal) in the north was unfavorable for rice development.



BRAZIL

Much-needed rain (10-50 mm or more, locally exceeding 100 mm) covered southern Brazil (Parana, Santa Catarina, and Rio Grande do Sul), increasing moisture levels for immature summer crops. The rain was especially welcome in Rio Grande do Sul, where recent periods of dryness and unseasonable warmth have been unfavorable for flowering to pod-filling soybeans. Elsewhere, heavy showers (50-100 mm, locally approaching 200 mm) covered the Center-West Region (Mato Grosso, Goias, and Mato Grosso do Sul), increasing moisture for germination and establishment of second-crop corn and cotton but hampering soybean harvesting. According to press reports emanating from Brazil, soybean harvesting is underway in the Center-West, but this year's early pace lags that of last year because of the locally heavy rain recorded several weeks ago. Locally heavy rain (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100) also fell throughout Brazil's northeastern interior, benefiting soybeans and cotton in Bahia and neighboring croplands of Tocantins and Minas Gerais. The ample rainfall extended south and eastward through major coffee, citrus, and sugarcane areas from southeastern Bahia to Sao Paulo. Scattered showers (greater than 25 mm) may have caused some fieldwork delays in the more southerly sugarcane areas of Brazil's northeastern tip (Alagoas). Near- to above-normal temperatures accompanied the wetness in central and eastern Brazil, with only a few locations reporting highs in the middle 30s degrees C.



ARGENTINA

Beneficial rain (25-50 mm or more in most locations) overspread much of central Argentina, including recently dry farming areas of central Buenos Aires and Entre Rios. The moisture was timely for late-planted corn and flowering to filling soybeans, and the change in the weather helped to lower temperatures to more seasonable levels; in Entre Rios, early-week highs in the lower and middle 30s degrees C gave way to cooler weather after the onset of the rains. Rainfall was considerably lighter this week in Cordoba and in central and northern growing areas of Santa Fe (rainfall totaled less than 25 mm), but those areas benefited from last week's locally heavy showers. Locally heavy rain (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) continued throughout Argentina's northern agricultural areas, maintaining adequate to abundant moisture for livestock and summer row crops, including cotton, but fostering additional localized flooding in the higher elevation western watersheds. Temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees C above normal throughout central and northern Argentina, but the warmest weather occurred early in the week before the arrival of the wetter conditions. According to Argentina's ministry of agriculture (SAGPyA), sunflowers were 24 percent harvested as of February 28, down 8 points from last year. Harvesting has reportedly begun in Buenos Aires, Argentina's leading producer of sunseed.

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.

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