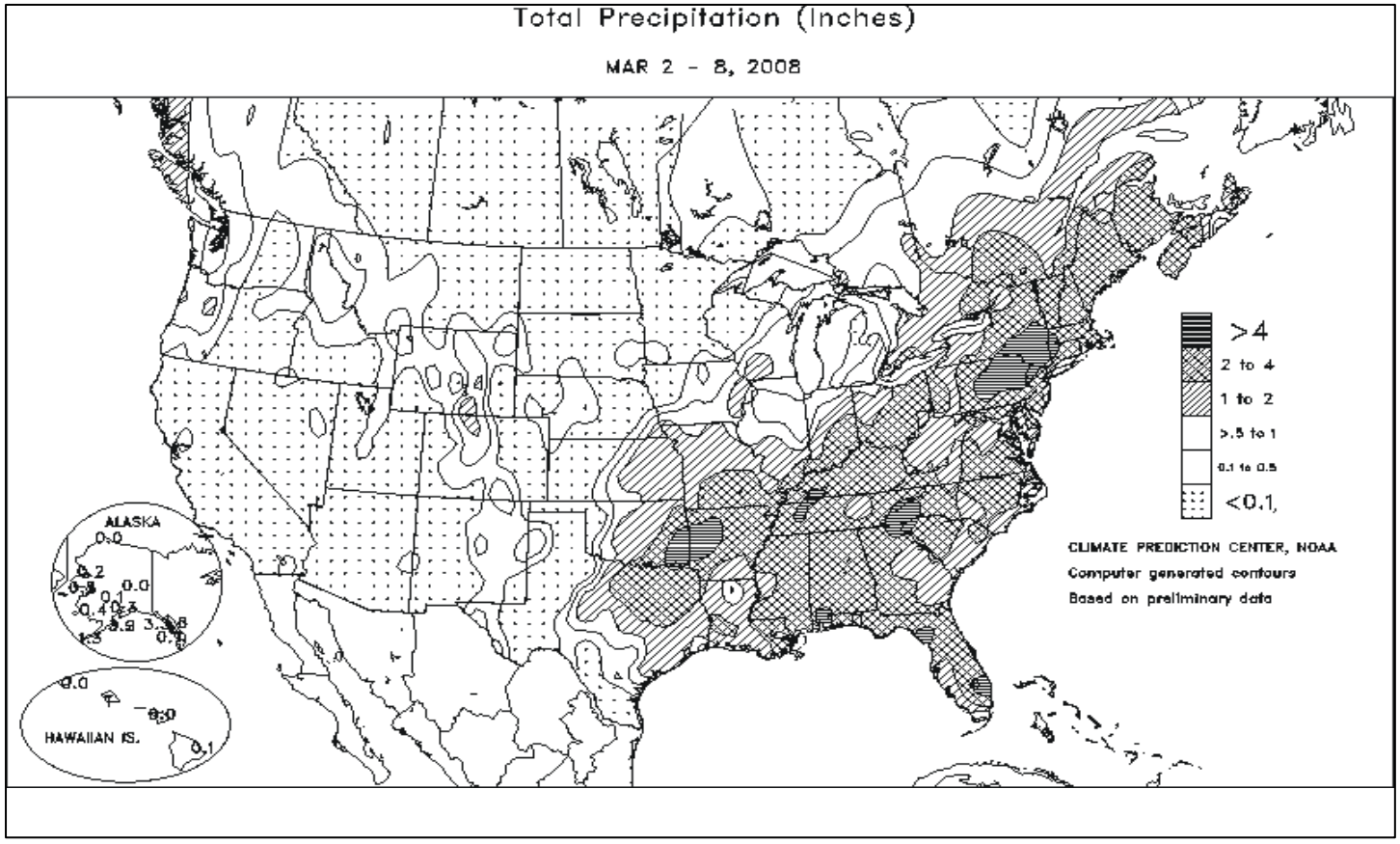
Volume 95, No. 11 *http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/jawf/wwcb.html* **March 11, 2008**

WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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



HIGHLIGHTS
March 2 - 8, 2008

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Two late-winter storms hammered the **South**, **East**, and **Midwest** with rain, snow, and wind. Collectively, the storms produced in excess of 4 inches of rain in parts of the **Mid-South**, the **southern Appalachians**, and the **northern Mid-Atlantic States**, triggering some river flooding in the latter region. In addition, strong thunderstorms swept across the **South** on March 3-4 and 6-7, spawning several dozen tornadoes and producing local wind damage. Meanwhile, frozen precipitation struck areas from the **southeastern Plains into the lower Great Lakes region and the interior Northeast**, snarling travel and causing local power outages. In particular, late-week snow fell as far south as the **Mississippi Delta**, while blizzard conditions engulfed portions of the **lower Great Lakes region** on March 7-8. Relatively tranquil weather prevailed elsewhere, including the **Plains**,

(Continued on page 3)

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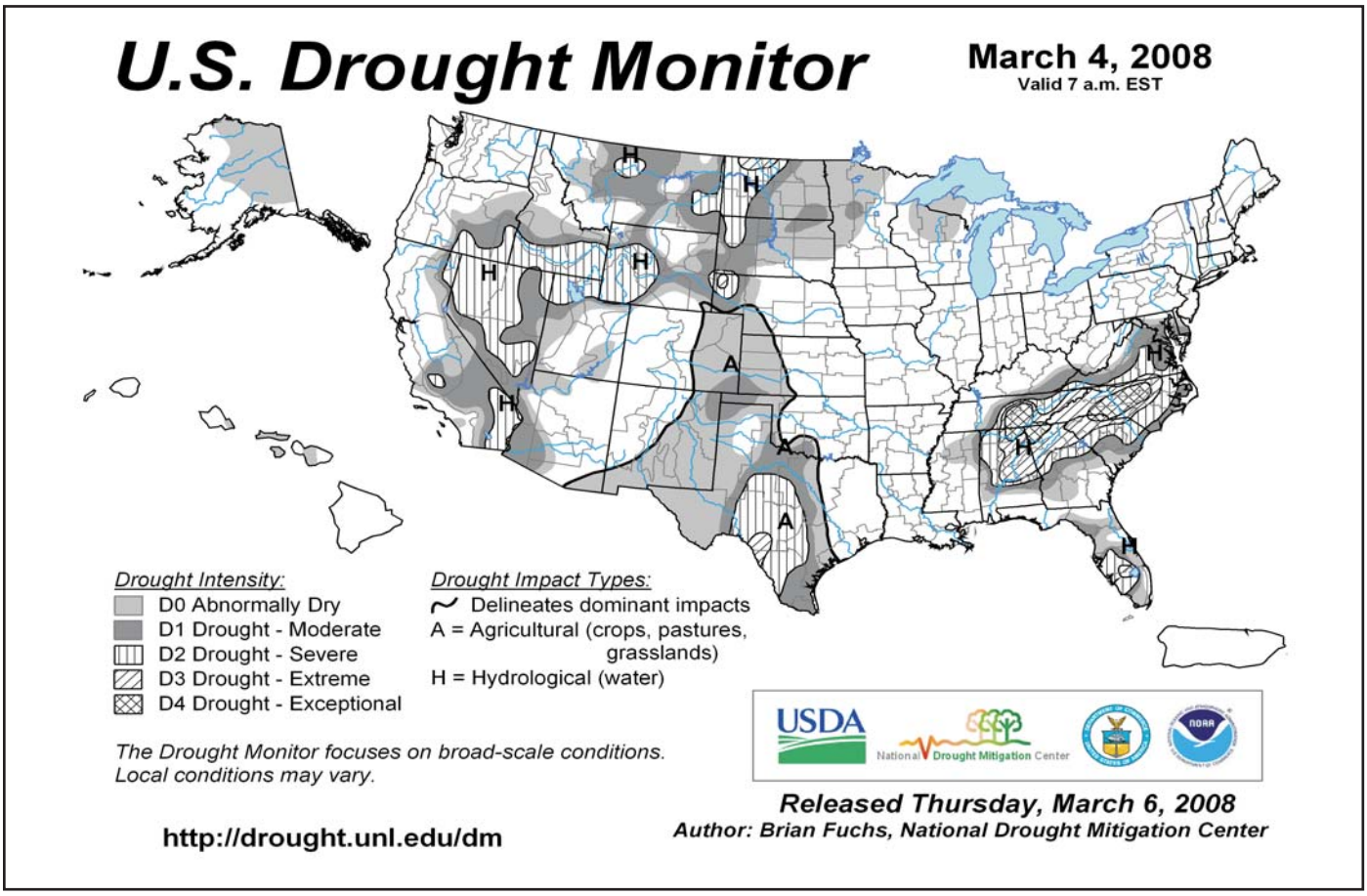
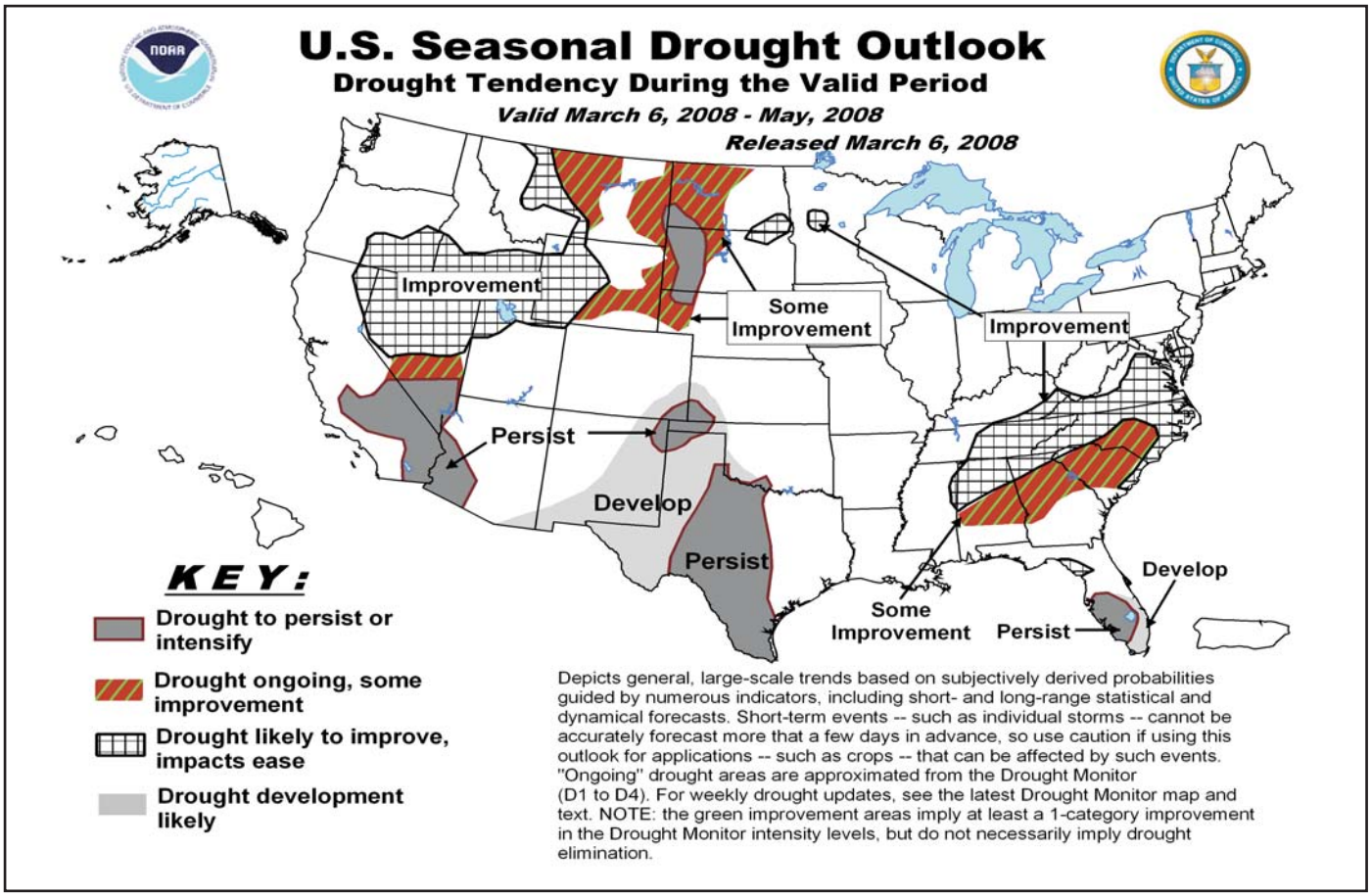

U.S. Drought Monitor
March 4, 2008
Valid 7 a.m. EST
Drought Intensity:
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Drought - Moderate
D2 Drought - Severe
D3 Drought - Extreme
D4 Drought - Exceptional
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
H = Hydrological (water)
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions.
Local conditions may vary.
USDA
National Drought Mitigation Center
http://drought.unl.edu/dm
Released Thursday, March 6, 2008
Author: Brian Fuchs, National Drought Mitigation Center


U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook
Drought Tendency During the Valid Period
Valid March 6, 2008 - May, 2008
Released March 6, 2008
Improvement
Some Improvement
Improvement
Persist
Develop
Persist
Some Improvement
Persist
Develop
KEY:
Drought to persist or intensify
Drought ongoing, some improvement
Drought likely to improve, impacts ease
Drought development likely
Depicts general, large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by numerous indicators, including short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events -- such as individual storms -- cannot be accurately forecast more that a few days in advance, so use caution if using this outlook for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4). For weekly drought updates, see the latest Drought Monitor map and text. NOTE: the green improvement areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels, but do not necessarily imply drought elimination.

(Continued from front cover)

where significant precipitation was confined to southeastern areas. As a result, drought-stressed winter wheat on the **central and southern High Plains** remained in need of moisture. In addition, dryness was a concern on the **northern High Plains** as spring approached. In the **West**, dry weather promoted fieldwork, especially in **California** and the **Southwest**, although below-normal temperatures in those areas slowed crop development. Cold weather also returned to the remainder of the **West** and persisted across much of the **eastern half of the nation**, except in the **Atlantic Coast States**. Weekly temperatures ranged from 10 to 18°F below normal in the **upper Midwest** but averaged at least 5°F above normal in the **Mid-Atlantic coastal plain**.

Early in the week, the first round of heavy precipitation spread from the **southeastern Plains into the East**. **Topeka, KS**, netted a daily-record rainfall (1.10 inches) on March 2, followed the next day by record totals for March 3 in locations such as **Ft. Smith, AR** (4.66 inches), and **Paducah, KY** (2.90 inches). **Topeka** had just completed its wettest winter on record, with a December-February sum of 8.10 inches, or 228 percent of normal (previously, 7.81 inches in 1948-49. Rain changed to snow as the storm departed, leaving **Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX**, with a 1.0-inch snowfall by late March 3. Farther north, daily-record snowfall totals for March 4 reached 10.0 inches in **St. Louis, MO**, and 4.0 inches in **Springfield, IL.** Meanwhile, rainfall records for March 4 were eclipsed in **Eastern** locations such as **Bluefield, WV** (2.28 inches), and **Raleigh-Durham, NC** (2.00 inches). Rain lingered into March 5 across the **Atlantic Coast States**, where **Harrisburg, PA** (1.76 inches), and **Norfolk, VA (**1.64 inches), posted daily rainfall records. Warmth preceded the **Eastern** rain, resulting in daily-record highs in **Ft. Myers, FL** (87°F on March 3), and **Chattanooga, TN** (83°F on March 4).

Prior to mid-week, unsettled weather associated with the second storm overspread the **Northwest**. In **western Montana**, **Neihart** (8.7 inches) measured a record snowfall for March 4. Two days later, rainfall records for March 6 included 3.34 inches in **Ft. Lauderdale, FL**, and 2.42 inches in **Victoria, TX.** Elsewhere in **Texas**, **Dallas-Ft. Worth** (1.1 inches on March 6) received at least 1 inch of snow on two calendar days in March for only the second time on record, along with 1942. At the nearby **Fort Worth Alliance Airport**, 6.0 inches of snow fell. The storm produced phenomenally heavy late-season snowfall elsewhere in the **South**, with March 6-7 totals unofficially reaching 4 inches (near **Spearsville**) in **north-central Louisiana**; 6 inches (in **Cleveland**) in **western Mississippi**; 9 inches (in **Kiowa** and **Lake Sherman**) in **northeastern Texas**; 14 inches (near **Page**) in **eastern Oklahoma**; and 18 inches (in **Fox**) in **north-central Arkansas**. In **western Tennessee**, 7.2 inches of snow blanketed the National Weather Service office in **Memphis** on March 7-8. Similarly, the NWS office in **Louisville, KY**, was buried under a March 7-8 snowfall of 14.4 inches, while as much as a foot of snow covered **south-central Indiana**.

Even higher snowfall totals were observed in the **lower Great Lakes States**, where **Columbus, OH** (20.5 inches on March 7-8), shattered its single-storm record of 15.3 inches, set February 17-18, 1910. **Columbus** also set a record for its highest calendar-day snowfall (15.5 inches on March 8; previously, 12.3 inches on April 4, 1987). Elsewhere in **Ohio**, **Youngstown's** March 7-8 total of 11.6 inches boosted its season-to-date snowfall to a record-high 94.3 inches (previously 90.2 inches during the entire 2006-07 season). March 7-9 snowfall topped 20 inches in a few **Great Lakes** locations, including **Erie, PA** (23.4 inches), and **Buffalo, NY** (21.6 inches). Farther east, daily-record rainfall totals for March 9 reached 2.80 inches in **Providence, RI**, and 1.88 inches in **Boston, MA.** In the storm's wake, March 7 featured several daily-record lows, including -21°F at both **Jamestown, ND**, and **Pipestone, MN.** On March 8 in **Wisconsin**, **La Crosse** (-9°F) posted a daily-record low and noted its 30th day since November 1 with a sub-zero minimum temperature. That sum represented La Crosse's greatest number of sub-zero readings since 1993-94, when there were 31 such days. In contrast, warmth lingered in **Florida** through March 7, when **Melbourne** (89°F) collected a daily-record high. However, **Florida** also had to contend with severe weather, including a tornado on March 7 that claimed one life near **Lake City**.

Hawaii experienced another mostly dry week, nearly a month after torrential rainfall ended across windward locations. During the first 8 days of March, no measurable rain fell in **Lihue, Kauai**; **Honolulu, Oahu**; and **Kahului, Maui**. Meanwhile on the **Big Island**, March 1-8 rainfall totaled just 0.06 inch (2 percent of normal) in **Hilo**. Farther north, cold weather was confined to **northern Alaska**, while weekly temperatures averaged as much as 15°F above normal across the **southern two-thirds of the state**. On March 7, **Fairbanks** posted a daily-record high of 46°F. Some rain and snow accompanied **Alaska's** mild weather, with weekly precipitation totaling 3.48 inches (4.5 inches of snow) in **Kodiak** and 5.86 inches (25.6 inches of snow) in **Valdez**.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

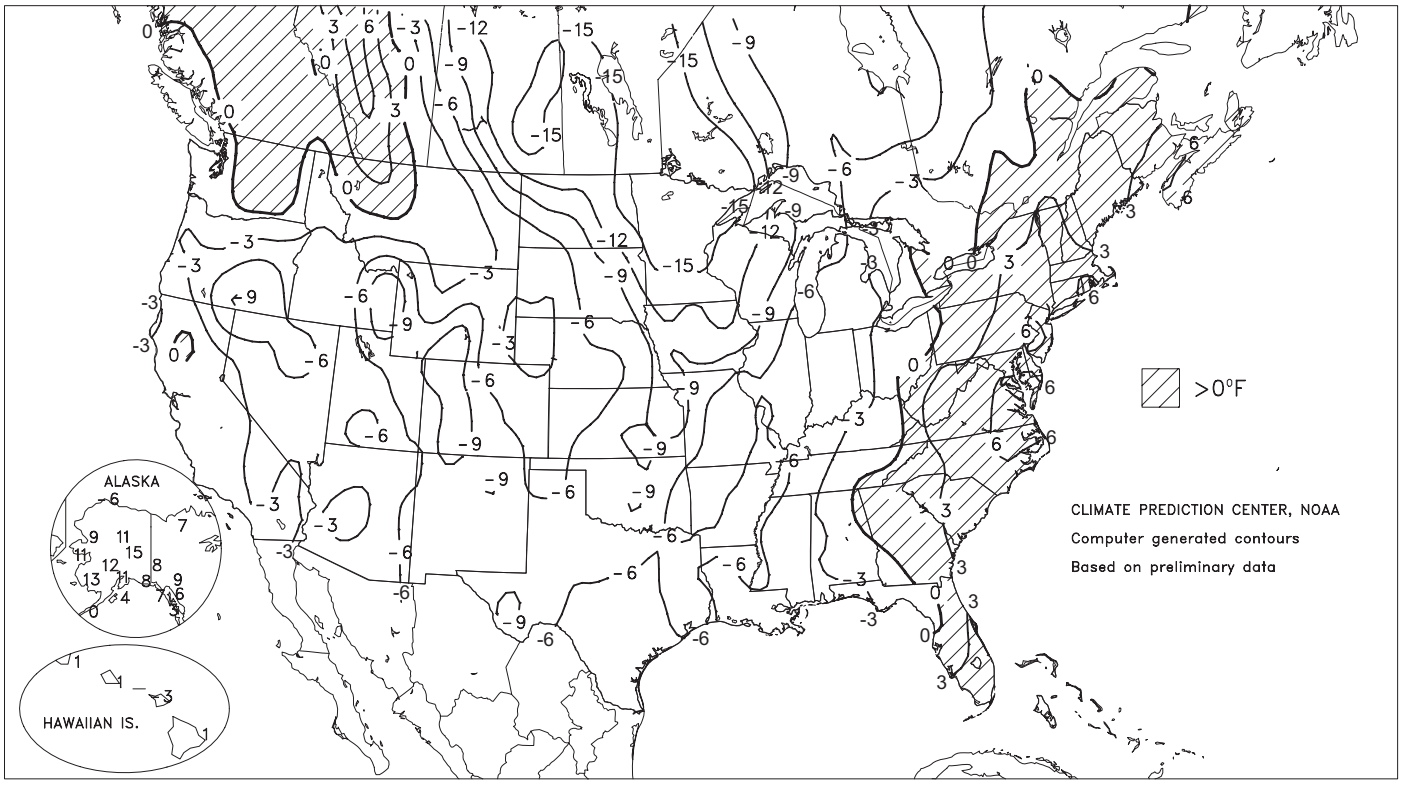
The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on March 11. Forecasts refer to March 1.

The **all orange** forecast for the 2007-08 season is 10.0 million tons, up 1 percent from the February 1 forecast and 32 percent higher than the 2006-07 final utilization of 7.59 million tons. Florida's all orange forecast, at 167 million boxes (7.52 million tons), is up 1 percent from the previous forecast and 29 percent higher than last season's final utilization of 129 million boxes. Early, midseason, and navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 82.0 million boxes (3.69 million tons), up 1 percent from February 1 and 25 percent above last season. Florida's Valencia forecast, at 85.0 million boxes (3.83 million tons), is unchanged from the last forecast but 34 percent higher than 2006-07. Average fruit size for Valencia oranges remains small and is still expected to be smaller at harvest than any of the last eight non-hurricane seasons. Although the drop rate increased over the past month, it remained below average.

The California Valencia forecast is 16.0 million boxes (600,000 tons), up 7 percent from the previous forecast and 45 percent above 2006-07. This brings California's all orange forecast to 64.0 million boxes, up 2 percent from the January 1 forecast and 42 percent higher than last season. Harvest of Valencia oranges has begun and the crop looks good. The average fruit set per tree is higher than most years, while the fruit size is smaller than average.

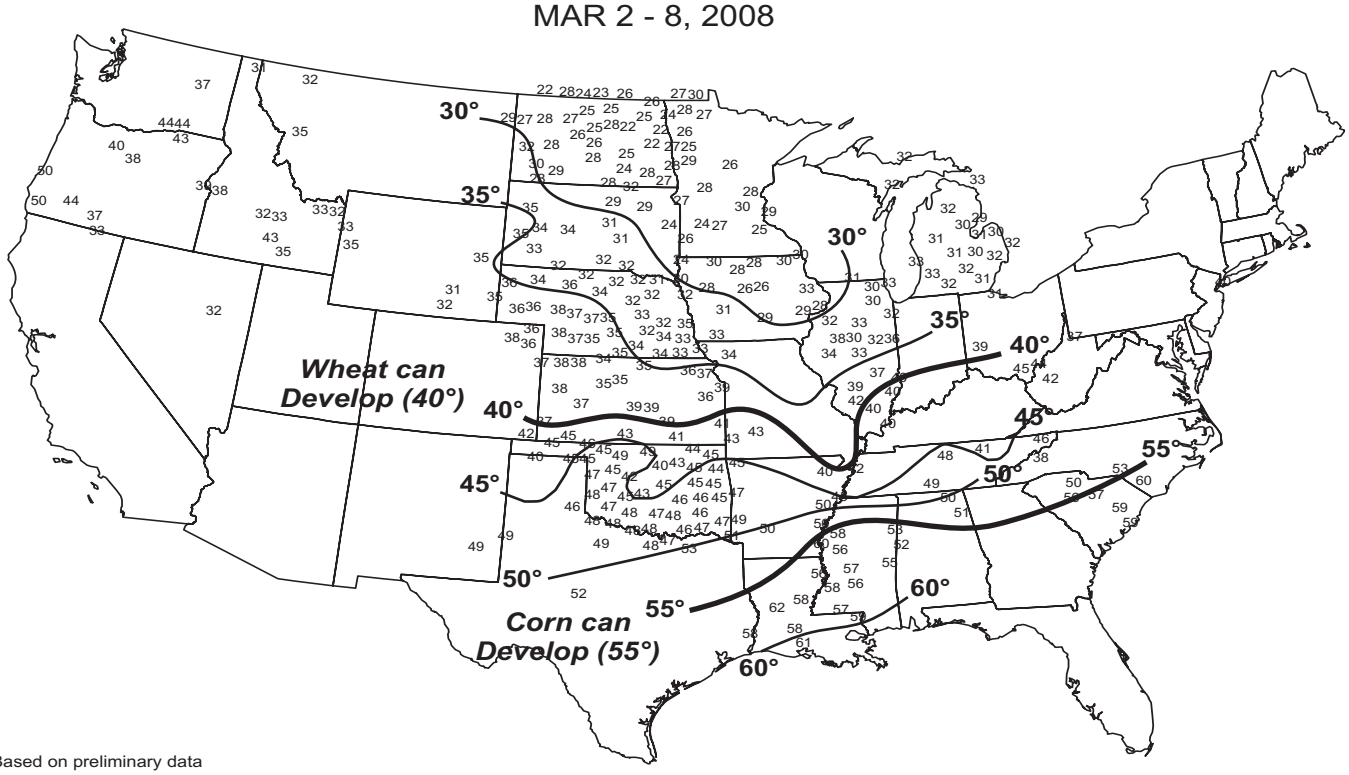
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

MAR 2 - 8, 2008



Average Soil Temperature (°F, 4" Bare)

MAR 2 - 8, 2008



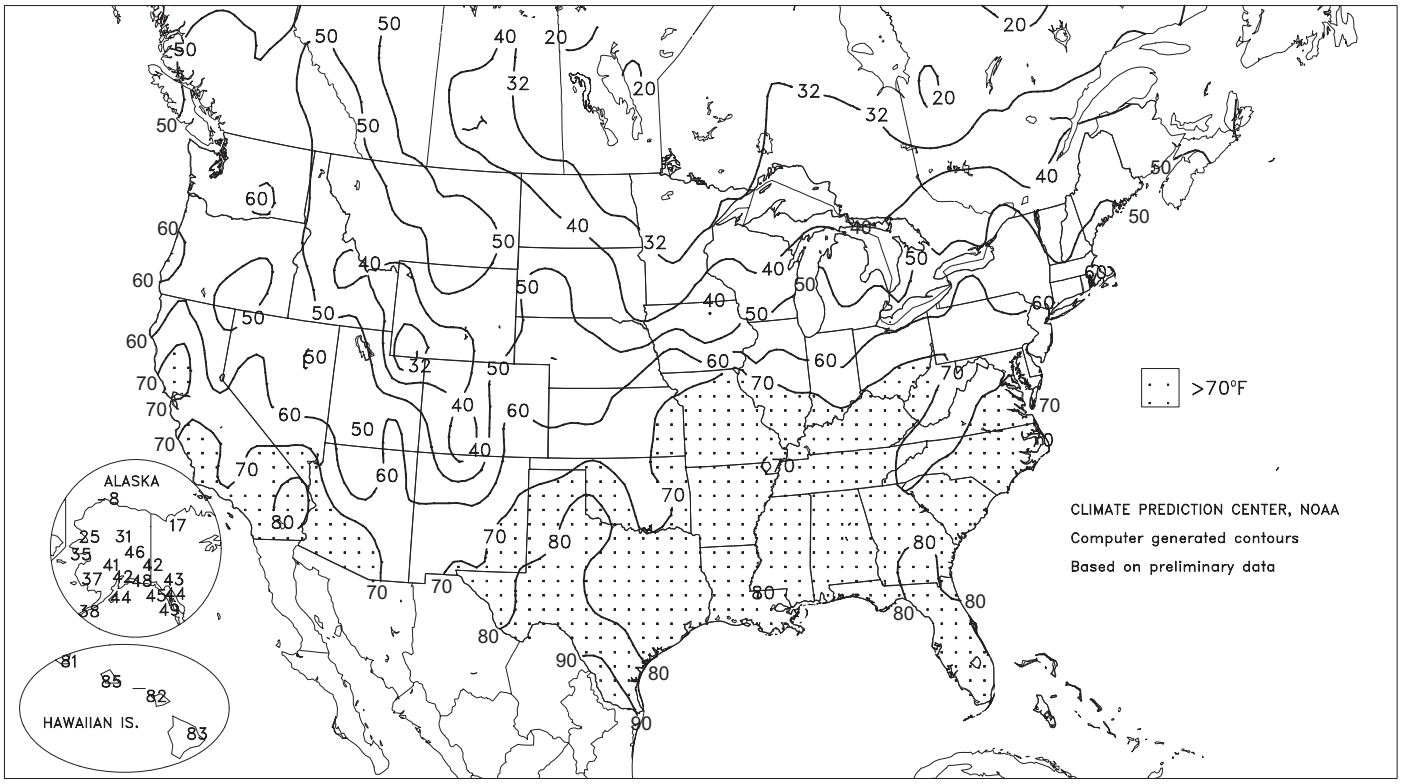
Based on preliminary data

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

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

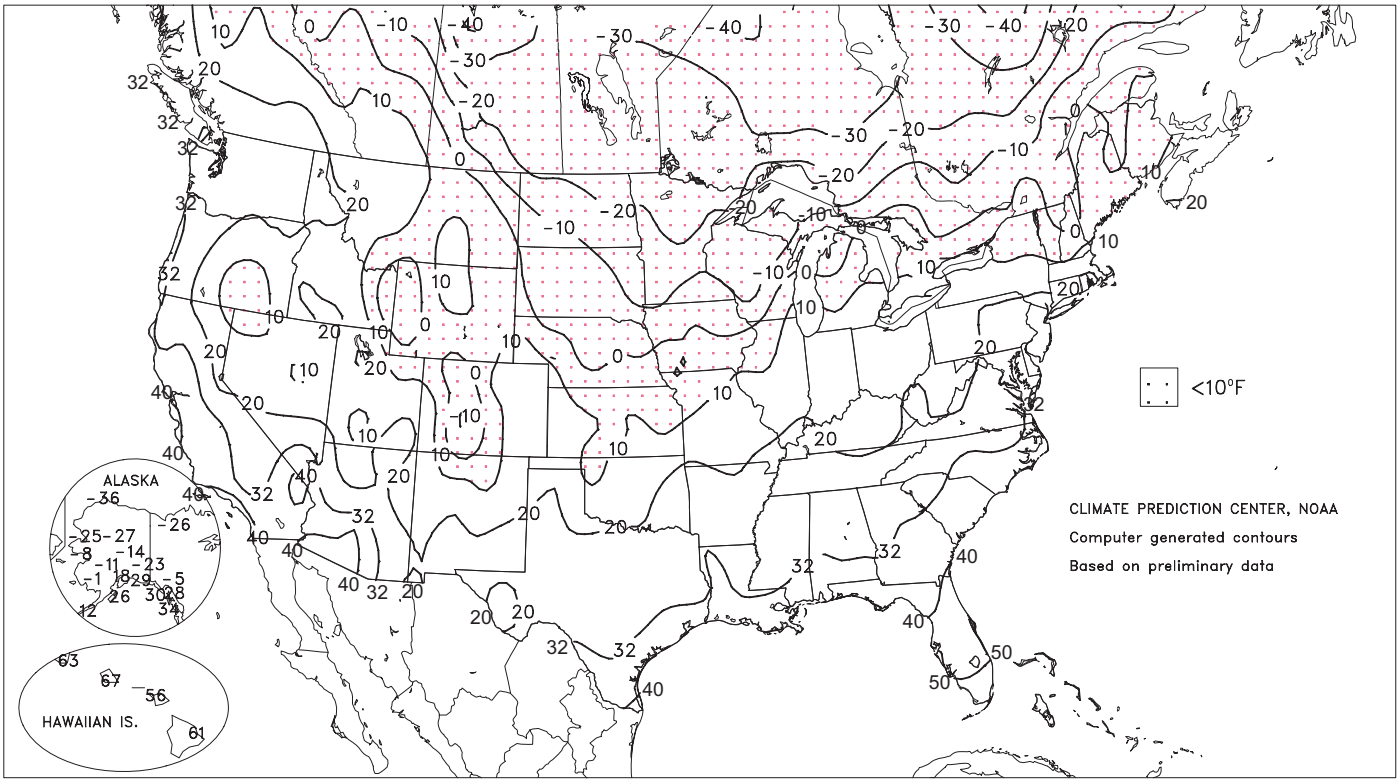
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

MAR 2 - 8, 2008



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

MAR 2 - 8, 2008



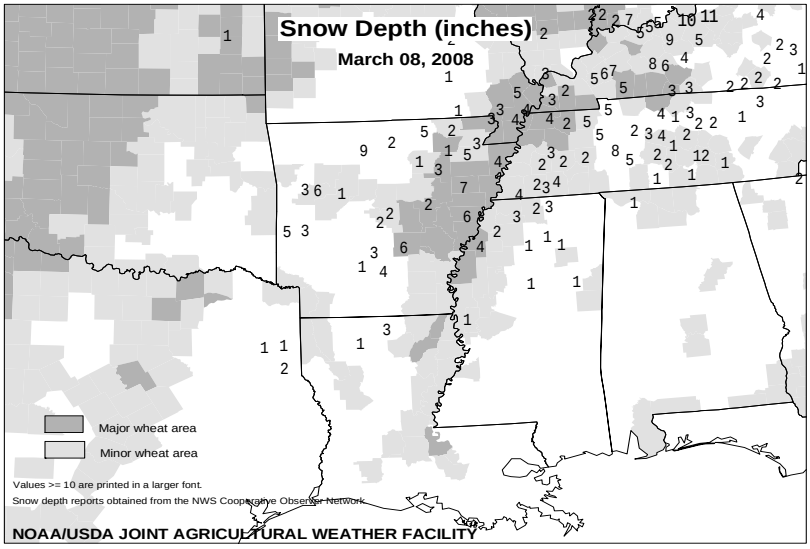
Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 8, 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			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
MISSISSIPPI																				
ND	TUNICA 1W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	LYON	55	34	76	21	45	-	2.18	-	2.03	2.19	-	7.49	-	53	46	0	4	5	1
	VANCE	55	35	75	23	45	-	2.92	-	1.77	2.93	-	-	-	55	46	0	3	6	2
	PERTHSHIRE	55	35	76	20	45	-	2.34	-	2.19	2.35	-	9.56	-	56	43	0	3	5	1
	SCOTT	57	36	76	22	46	-	1.59	-	1.33	1.60	-	9.18	-	56	45	0	3	4	1
	SANDY RIDGE	57	37	75	27	47	-	2.08	-	1.96	2.09	-	11.16	-	56	48	0	3	3	1
NE	VERONA	61	36	74	27	49	-	1.31	-	0.89	1.32	-	6.56	-	58	43	0	3	3	1
SD	STONEVILLE x	61	37	78	27	49	-2	2.65	1.43	2.38	2.72	195	11.04	96	59	49	0	2	4	1
	INDIANOLA 1S*	58	37	77	27	47	-	1.16	-	0.98	1.16	-	7.88	-	60	47	0	2	5	1
	INVERNESS 5E	58	37	77	28	48	-	1.06	-	0.92	1.06	-	8.15	-	58	48	0	2	3	1
	SIDON	60	38	77	29	49	-	0.80	-	0.68	0.81	-	6.18	-	60	48	0	3	2	1
	NORTH ISSAQUENA	58	38	77	30	48	-	0.99	-	0.83	0.99	-	6.95	-	58	48	0	2	3	1
	SILVER CITY	60	38	78	30	49	-	1.14	-	0.94	1.14	-	10.09	-	58	41	0	2	3	1
	ONWARD	59	38	77	30	49	-	1.68	-	1.53	1.68	-	10.84	-	60	49	0	2	3	1
	MAYDAY	61	39	78	31	50	-	0.82	-	0.60	0.84	-	12.10	-	59	50	0	2	4	1
MISSOURI																				
NW	CORNING	40	15	69	3	28	-7	1.39	0.88	1.07	1.39	242	2.34	100	-	-	0	6	4	1
	ALBANY	39	16	66	-1	28	-8	0.52	0.00	0.33	0.52	88	2.70	97	32	32	0	6	2	0
	ST. JOSEPH	40	17	69	4	29	-9	0.68	0.26	0.64	0.68	132	3.42	143	-	-	0	6	2	1
NC	LINNEUS	43	18	74	6	30	-6	0.98	0.47	0.50	0.98	183	4.66	168	36	32	0	6	2	1
	BRUNSWICK	43	21	74	10	32	-5	0.91	0.38	0.48	0.91	152	4.17	115	40	35	0	6	2	0
NE	NOVELTY	42	18	74	6	30	-7	0.87	0.32	0.72	0.87	134	5.55	160	37	32	0	6	2	1
	MONROE CITY	45	22	74	9	32	-5	0.87	0.31	0.87	0.87	128	6.77	173	33	32	0	6	1	1
WC	GREEN RIDGE	45	23	75	13	34	-4	0.88	0.27	0.62	0.88	133	5.41	126	44	35	0	6	2	1
C	AUXVASSE	48	23	75	10	34	-4	0.82	0.27	0.82	0.82	129	6.31	147	41	35	0	6	1	1
	SANBORN FIELD	50	25	77	12	35	-5	0.94	0.34	0.94	0.94	142	6.88	148	47	35	0	6	1	1
	WILLIAMSBURG	49	24	75	12	35	-3	0.63	-0.07	0.63	0.63	83	6.71	116	43	35	0	6	1	1
	COLUMBIA	50	24	78	11	35	-4	0.99	0.40	0.99	0.99	153	6.71	146	-	-	0	6	1	1
	VERSAILLES	51	25	77	13	36	-5	1.16	0.54	1.16	1.16	173	6.72	150	44	36	0	6	1	1
EC	COOK STATION	48	25	76	7	36	-6	1.84	1.10	1.25	1.84	230	9.19	172	42	38	0	6	3	2
SW	LAMAR	47	26	73	18	36	-6	1.51	0.79	1.01	1.51	177	5.28	105	45	38	0	6	2	2
SC	MOUNTAIN GROVE	48	26	72	16	36	-5	2.42	1.54	2.36	2.42	247	8.37	124	43	36	0	6	2	1
SE	DELTA	46	30	72	21	38	-5	1.82	0.97	1.63	1.82	196	7.55	101	44	37	0	6	3	1
	CHARLESTON	47	31	73	19	39	-5	2.41	1.60	2.26	2.41	248	7.16	92	45	37	0	4	4	1
	GLENNONVILLE	47	32	73	24	40	-5	2.30	1.43	2.18	2.30	227	7.92	110	45	38	0	4	5	1
	CLARKTON	46	30	73	20	39	-6	2.64	1.75	2.43	2.64	253	7.30	98	44	37	0	4	5	1
	PORTAGEVILLE DC	48	33	74	22	40	-5	3.12	2.17	2.98	3.12	277	8.86	107	47	38	0	4	4	1
	PORTAGEVILLE LF	48	32	76	21	40	-5	3.01	2.07	2.86	3.01	266	8.72	107	45	38	0	4	3	1
	STEELE	48	32	74	18	41	-4	3.39	2.33	3.30	3.39	264	8.77	101	47	39	0	4	5	1
	CARDWELL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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: Late-week snow took the spotlight in the Delta, although early-week severe storms brought heavy rainfall and high winds. Amounts up to 7 inches of snow were officially reported, but most areas received an inch of snow or less and 1 to 3 inches of total precipitation. Cold weather trailing both storms resulted in slightly below-normal weekly temperatures.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 8, 2008

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

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	65	39	76	29	52	0	4.25	2.93	1.16	4.30	287	13.43	120	84	38	0	1	5	4
	HUNTSVILLE	61	36	76	27	48	-2	2.85	1.31	1.72	2.85	163	9.75	80	81	64	0	1	4	2
	MOBILE	67	41	75	35	54	-4	2.85	1.24	0.93	2.85	156	13.69	108	87	54	0	0	4	3
	MONTGOMERY	67	41	78	31	54	-2	4.26	2.74	1.65	4.26	246	12.30	101	89	44	0	1	5	4
AK	ANCHORAGE	40	29	42	18	34	11	0.35	0.19	0.14	0.35	184	2.10	130	79	71	0	4	4	0
	BARROW	-15	-28	-8	-36	-21	-5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.32	133	80	70	0	7	0	0
	FAIRBANKS	34	6	46	-14	20	15	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	1.11	113	73	69	0	7	0	0
	JUNEAU	43	34	44	28	38	6	1.57	0.69	0.73	1.73	171	12.08	123	91	85	0	2	6	1
	KODIAK	39	31	44	26	35	4	3.20	2.01	0.94	3.44	253	16.83	110	91	82	0	4	7	2
	NOME	26	11	35	-8	19	11	0.33	0.20	0.17	0.33	220	2.57	141	83	72	0	7	3	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	46	21	52	16	34	-1	0.00	-0.67	0.00	0.00	0	6.52	119	64	19	0	7	0	0
	PHOENIX	72	49	75	46	61	0	0.00	-0.27	0.00	0.00	0	1.97	104	45	21	0	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	57	27	62	23	42	0	0.00	-0.50	0.00	0.00	0	6.35	158	56	12	0	7	0	0
	TUCSON	68	40	72	35	54	-3	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.00	0	1.39	66	34	16	0	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	54	35	72	27	45	-5	5.42	4.57	4.69	5.42	559	9.62	162	84	55	0	2	4	2
	LITTLE ROCK	54	35	75	24	44	-7	2.36	1.38	2.03	2.36	213	7.64	95	95	56	0	4	4	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	70	42	72	39	56	0	0.00	-0.33	0.00	0.00	0	1.48	53	66	47	0	0	0	0
	FRESNO	68	43	70	40	56	2	0.00	-0.55	0.00	0.00	0	5.44	111	82	61	0	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	68	48	73	46	58	0	0.00	-0.66	0.00	0.00	0	6.84	100	82	50	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	67	39	72	31	53	2	0.00	-1.28	0.00	0.00	0	13.14	98	58	31	0	1	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	66	40	69	36	53	-1	0.00	-0.73	0.00	0.00	0	8.48	103	84	33	0	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	66	50	70	47	58	-1	0.00	-0.54	0.00	0.00	0	4.55	92	72	42	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	64	45	67	42	54	1	0.00	-0.84	0.00	0.00	0	9.65	102	75	63	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	68	39	69	33	53	-1	0.00	-0.56	0.00	0.00	0	6.63	114	77	52	0	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	35	10	40	2	23	-7	0.12	0.04	0.07	0.12	133	0.98	178	82	50	0	7	3	0
	CO SPRINGS	46	17	57	9	32	-4	0.05	-0.13	0.03	0.05	25	0.70	84	74	21	0	7	3	0
	DENVER INTL	44	21	54	13	33	-3	0.02	-0.18	0.01	0.02	9	0.28	41	79	34	0	7	2	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	45	24	48	19	35	-6	0.10	-0.10	0.10	0.17	74	1.41	106	68	40	0	7	1	0
	PUEBLO	52	18	64	11	35	-4	0.04	-0.11	0.02	0.04	24	0.48	63	71	27	0	7	3	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	51	32	61	26	42	5	2.41	1.56	1.33	2.68	276	10.65	140	81	59	0	4	4	2
	HARTFORD	50	29	56	20	39	5	3.02	2.21	1.01	3.41	371	14.55	188	81	51	0	4	4	3
DC	WASHINGTON	62	39	72	31	50	7	1.63	0.82	0.59	1.63	175	7.17	106	79	43	0	1	4	2
DE	WILMINGTON	57	35	69	27	46	7	2.87	2.00	1.45	2.87	290	8.76	121	92	48	0	3	4	3
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	77	54	83	44	66	3	2.88	2.06	1.61	2.88	310	6.30	93	90	43	0	0	4	2
	JACKSONVILLE	72	49	79	38	61	1	2.29	1.45	1.40	2.29	241	10.14	130	95	52	0	0	4	2
	KEY WEST	82	71	84	62	77	4	1.00	0.64	0.46	1.00	244	3.74	90	84	65	0	0	5	0
	MIAMI	83	69	86	55	76	5	2.74	2.26	1.40	2.74	498	8.10	180	80	54	0	0	3	3
	ORLANDO	79	57	86	48	68	2	3.40	2.65	1.67	3.40	400	9.15	163	94	58	0	0	3	2
	PENSACOLA	67	44	74	37	56	-3	3.33	1.90	1.26	3.33	206	15.34	132	85	56	0	0	4	2
	TALLAHASSEE	70	44	78	33	57	-2	3.05	1.57	1.74	3.05	182	14.89	128	89	49	0	0	3	2
	TAMPA	76	58	83	48	67	1	1.31	0.62	1.16	1.31	168	8.13	142	83	54	0	0	3	1
	WEST PALM BEACH	80	66	83	51	73	4	5.07	4.38	2.91	5.07	650	11.83	167	85	62	0	0	5	2
GA	ATHENS	67	42	71	30	55	4	1.90	0.72	1.07	1.90	142	8.06	77	82	56	0	1	4	2
	ATLANTA	67	40	73	31	54	2	2.06	0.80	0.85	2.06	143	9.52	85	79	56	0	1	3	2
	AUGUSTA	71	40	78	31	55	1	2.92	1.86	2.04	2.92	241	9.95	101	88	49	0	1	2	2
	COLUMBUS	69	42	77	33	55	0	3.39	2.07	1.30	3.39	225	14.75	137	86	34	0	0	4	3
	MACON	70	40	76	31	55	1	1.55	0.39	0.73	1.55	117	11.12	102	86	41	0	1	3	2
	SAVANNAH	72	49	77	40	61	4	0.88	0.15	0.74	0.88	106	8.37	109	88	49	0	0	4	1
HI	HILO	83	63	83	61	73	1	0.06	-2.81	0.06	0.06	2	53.36	244	78	65	0	0	1	0
	HONOLULU	82	68	85	67	75	1	0.01	-0.48	0.01	0.01	2	0.64	11	76	64	0	0	1	0
	KAHULUI	81	58	82	56	70	-3	0.00	-0.50	0.00	0.00	0	2.45	37	91	77	0	0	0	0
	LIHUE	80	66	81	63	73	1	0.00	-0.80	0.00	0.00	0	2.53	29	82	69	0	0	0	0
ID	BOISE	50	29	54	24	40	-2	0.03	-0.27	0.03	0.28	82	1.77	62	74	52	0	5	1	0
	LEWISTON	52	33	57	28	42	-1	0.03	-0.19	0.03	0.05	20	1.23	53	73	55	0	4	1	0
	POCATELLO	39	21	41	14	30	-5	0.12	-0.18	0.10	0.20	57	1.26	50	84	66	0	7	2	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	38	21	57	14	29	-5	0.87	0.41	0.77	0.87	167	6.33	162	79	66	0	7	3	1
	MOLINE	38	19	67	7	28	-7	0.59	0.07	0.55	0.60	102	4.96	135	73	53	0	6	2	1
	PEORIA	43	21	69	10	32	-4	0.34	-0.22	0.20	0.34	53	7.50	197	76	52	0	6	2	0
	ROCKFORD	34	18	51	8	26	-6	0.80	0.40	0.41	0.80	178	5.09	159	75	63	0	6	3	0
	SPRINGFIELD	43	23	72	11	33	-5	0.78	0.14	0.30	0.78	107	9.24	223	83	54	0	6	3	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	46	30	72	21	38	-4	2.23	1.32	1.87	2.23	214	12.17	173	81	67	0	5	5	1
	FORT WAYNE	37	22	56	12	30	-4	1.09	0.54	0.59	1.09	173	8.05	174	82	60	0	7	3	1
	INDIANAPOLIS	41	27	67	20	34	-4	1.70	0.97	0.92	1.70	205	8.24	144	84	64	0	5	3	2
	SOUTH BEND	38	22	55	13	30	-4	0.32	-0.22	0.29	0.32	52	9.05	186	76	59	0	7	2	0
IA	BURLINGTON	41	19	72	8	30	-6	1.32	0.74	0.66	1.32	203	5.97	171	82	52	0	6	2	2
	CEDAR RAPIDS	30	11	49	-2	20	-12	0.73	0.35	0.72	0.73	170	4.31	167	87	61	0	7	2	1
	DES MOINES	35	13	63	0	24	-10	0.53	0.16	0.51	0.53	126	3.43	130	80	62	0	7	3	1
	DUBUQUE	28	11	49	-2	19	-12	1.05	0.58	0.55	1.05	198	6.07	188	80	64	0	7	3	1
	SIOUX CITY	31	13	43	-5	22	-10	0.07	-0.27	0.04	0.07	18	1.61	101	86	63	0	7	2	0
	WATERLOO	27	9	47	-6	18	-13	0.27	-0.09	0.13	0.27	66	3.60	157	83	62	0	7	3	0
KS	CONCORDIA	45	18	63	6	31	-8	0.37	-0.09	0.37	0.37	71	1.05	55	79	55	0	6	1	0
	DODGE CITY	49	18	60	10	33	-8	0.01	-0.32	0.01	0.01	3	0.79	48	68	29	0	6	1	0
	GOODLAND	47	19	60	13	33	-4	0.10	-0.14	0.06	0.10	36	0.71	62	76	46	0	7	2	0
	TOPEKA	43	20	69	10	32	-9	1.11	0.61	1.10	1.11	198	5.08	189	82	57	0	6	2	1

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 8, 2008

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	45	23	65	11	34	-9	0.70	0.16	0.70	0.70	115	2.62	106	77	54	0	6	1	1
KY	JACKSON	53	32	73	18	43	-1	2.62	1.60	1.13	2.62	224	8.49	101	80	46	0	4	4	2
	LEXINGTON	49	31	71	16	40	-3	2.06	1.05	1.15	2.06	179	12.24	158	89	75	0	4	4	1
	LOUISVILLE	51	31	73	18	41	-3	2.56	1.56	1.21	2.56	227	10.35	135	82	55	0	3	5	2
	PADUCAH	47	32	75	22	40	-4	3.12	2.18	2.89	3.12	289	11.41	135	83	55	0	5	3	1
LA	BATON ROUGE	68	43	82	34	55	-3	1.60	0.51	1.37	1.60	128	13.27	106	89	42	0	0	3	1
	LAKE CHARLES	66	42	77	34	54	-5	0.90	0.15	0.71	0.90	106	9.36	97	83	45	0	0	2	1
	NEW ORLEANS	66	45	80	35	56	-4	1.39	0.25	0.76	1.39	107	7.58	60	86	64	0	0	3	1
	SHREVEPORT	62	38	76	33	50	-6	1.46	0.51	1.02	1.46	134	9.07	92	86	50	0	0	4	1
ME	CARIBOU	31	10	43	2	21	1	1.70	1.16	0.91	2.24	367	10.06	178	86	58	0	7	4	2
	PORTLAND	40	24	53	11	32	1	2.63	1.78	1.54	3.21	334	14.48	177	88	62	0	6	4	2
MD	BALTIMORE	59	32	71	23	45	4	1.42	0.52	0.78	1.44	141	6.71	89	84	62	0	5	4	1
MA	BOSTON	50	33	60	26	42	6	2.70	1.88	1.70	2.93	315	13.56	166	84	54	0	3	4	1
	WORCESTER	47	28	52	19	37	6	3.14	2.25	1.27	3.69	365	15.82	193	90	52	0	5	4	4
MI	ALPENA	29	12	44	6	21	-4	0.21	-0.21	0.21	0.21	45	5.40	151	83	51	0	7	1	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	35	20	49	9	28	-3	0.36	-0.08	0.30	0.36	72	8.28	204	77	51	0	7	3	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	31	9	47	2	20	-6	0.23	-0.15	0.22	0.24	56	4.54	138	81	57	0	7	2	0
	LANSING	36	21	52	11	29	-1	0.09	-0.30	0.08	0.09	20	5.57	159	73	57	0	7	2	0
	MUSKEGON	37	19	55	7	28	-3	0.65	0.22	0.42	0.65	135	9.85	230	74	55	0	7	3	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	32	10	51	0	21	-6	0.37	0.04	0.28	0.37	97	5.37	104	85	50	0	7	4	0
MN	DULUTH	18	0	30	-16	9	-13	0.06	-0.22	0.04	0.06	19	0.56	25	71	51	0	7	3	0
	INT'L FALLS	16	-12	27	-28	2	-17	0.23	0.08	0.15	0.23	135	0.80	48	83	52	0	7	3	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	24	6	38	-6	15	-13	0.18	-0.12	0.13	0.18	53	0.73	34	71	55	0	7	2	0
	ROCHESTER	25	6	43	-8	15	-11	0.13	-0.15	0.06	0.13	41	1.36	68	76	65	0	7	3	0
	ST. CLOUD	20	-2	32	-18	9	-15	0.11	-0.10	0.07	0.11	46	0.82	52	83	50	0	7	3	0
MS	JACKSON	64	38	79	30	51	-4	1.72	0.54	1.33	1.72	128	12.66	110	90	49	0	2	4	1
	MERIDIAN	66	38	78	30	52	-3	1.68	0.14	0.75	1.68	96	15.28	117	93	57	0	3	4	2
	TUPELO	61	36	74	27	48	-2	2.65	1.22	1.97	2.65	163	8.02	70	90	59	0	3	5	1
MO	COLUMBIA	50	25	77	12	38	-3	1.58	0.93	0.79	1.58	214	7.85	168	82	43	0	6	2	2
	KANSAS CITY	42	19	71	5	31	-9	0.98	0.48	0.92	0.99	174	5.06	167	84	50	0	6	3	1
	SAINT LOUIS	46	24	78	12	35	-7	2.08	1.34	0.74	2.08	245	8.66	164	79	61	0	6	3	3
	SPRINGFIELD	49	26	75	17	38	-5	3.41	2.68	1.74	3.41	411	13.34	256	84	62	0	6	3	2
MT	BILLINGS	46	22	54	16	34	-1	0.02	-0.17	0.02	0.02	9	0.44	28	82	34	0	7	1	0
	BUTTE	36	8	41	5	22	-6	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.03	17	0.95	81	84	45	0	7	0	0
	CUT BANK	42	23	50	12	33	5	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0	0.10	13	78	42	0	7	0	0
	GLASGOW	37	12	49	6	25	-2	0.03	-0.05	0.02	0.03	33	0.83	119	82	62	0	7	2	0
	GREAT FALLS	45	22	53	10	34	3	0.08	-0.11	0.08	0.08	38	1.35	96	79	34	0	7	1	0
	HAVRE	41	15	56	12	28	-1	0.05	-0.09	0.04	0.05	33	0.83	85	85	62	0	7	2	0
	MISSOULA	44	27	51	23	35	0	0.32	0.13	0.31	0.32	145	1.69	82	83	63	0	7	2	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	42	19	53	2	30	-5	0.04	-0.33	0.02	0.04	10	0.67	41	76	57	0	6	2	0
	LINCOLN	41	15	60	1	28	-7	0.15	-0.24	0.11	0.15	34	1.14	64	81	51	0	6	2	0
	NORFOLK	36	15	47	-4	25	-8	0.04	-0.31	0.02	0.04	10	0.78	45	81	58	0	7	2	0
	NORTH PLATTE	46	14	59	0	30	-5	0.04	-0.19	0.02	0.04	15	0.17	15	85	36	0	7	3	0
	OMAHA	37	14	61	0	26	-9	0.16	-0.23	0.12	0.16	37	1.04	52	81	60	0	7	3	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	47	20	52	14	34	-1	0.05	-0.15	0.04	0.07	30	0.41	30	83	46	0	7	2	0
	VALENTINE	40	16	49	-2	28	-4	0.16	-0.04	0.16	0.16	70	0.88	87	81	52	0	7	1	0
NV	ELY	44	15	53	9	30	-4	0.02	-0.20	0.02	0.02	8	1.30	74	77	37	0	7	1	0
	LAS VEGAS	65	44	76	40	55	-1	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	0.62	42	24	15	0	0	0	0
	RENO	56	28	63	24	42	0	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.00	0	3.58	150	58	33	0	6	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	50	19	60	10	34	-6	0.01	-0.16	0.01	0.03	16	1.43	87	77	36	0	7	1	0
NH	CONCORD	42	21	47	4	32	2	2.86	2.23	1.53	3.44	478	15.06	249	90	54	0	6	4	3
NJ	NEWARK	56	34	65	28	45	6	2.14	1.25	0.90	2.18	216	10.30	130	75	57	0	3	4	2
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	53	27	61	22	40	-6	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.00	0	0.80	75	65	20	0	6	0	0
NY	ALBANY	44	25	50	16	35	4	3.87	3.25	1.67	3.95	564	9.99	186	85	56	0	7	4	3
	BINGHAMTON	44	24	55	18	34	5	3.12	2.51	0.96	3.15	457	9.41	164	89	66	0	7	5	4
	BUFFALO	38	25	63	18	31	0	2.07	1.46	0.61	2.08	297	9.32	148	91	66	0	6	5	2
	ROCHESTER	40	25	65	18	32	1	0.86	0.34	0.28	0.87	147	6.74	136	85	64	0	7	5	0
	SYRACUSE	43	24	59	16	34	4	2.17	1.58	0.84	2.21	330	8.29	154	90	58	0	7	5	1
NC	ASHEVILLE	58	32	64	25	45	1	2.39	1.35	1.62	2.39	201	8.74	96	85	63	0	4	3	2
	CHARLOTTE	65	39	73	30	52	2	1.99	0.98	1.31	1.99	173	6.59	76	84	46	0	2	3	2
	GREENSBORO	63	39	71	30	51	5	2.50	1.64	1.50	2.50	255	6.10	80	79	47	0	1	3	2
	HATTERAS	64	48	68	38	56	6	1.51	0.42	1.08	1.51	122	11.58	105	89	57	0	0	4	1
	RALEIGH	67	41	74	32	54	6	3.22	2.27	2.00	3.22	295	7.64	89	84	52	0	1	3	2
	WILMINGTON	69	45	75	36	57	4	0.98	-0.01	0.62	0.99	88	8.16	88	95	50	0	0	5	1
ND	BISMARCK	33	6	40	-10	19	-7	0.02	-0.12	0.02	0.02	13	0.54	48	75	54	0	7	1	0
	DICKINSON	37	3	47	-7	20	-7	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	0.04	5	80	37	0	7	0	0
	FARGO	17	-2	31	-19	7	-16	0.02	-0.19	0.01	0.02	8	0.78	49	82	64	0	7	2	0
	GRAND FORKS	14	-6	31	-21	4	-17	0.16	0.00	0.06	0.16	89	0.82	57	82	63	0	7	3	0
	JAMESTOWN	20	-2	31	-21	9	-15	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.00	0	0.18	14	84	62	0	7	0	0
	WILLISTON	32	3	43	-12	18	-7	0.06	-0.07	0.04	0.13	87	0.59	55	82	59	0	7	3	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	39	24	62	15	31	-3	2.61	1.94	1.24	2.63	346	10.38	188	89	74	0	6	5	2
	CINCINNATI	45	28	71	17	36	-5	2.15	1.34	1.26	2.15	231	9.69	147	91	70	0	6	5	2
	CLEVELAND	39	23	64	12	31	-3	2.09	1.50	0.73	2.17	324	11.02	203	83	63	0	6	5	2
	COLUMBUS	45	27	70	16	36	-3	3.51	2.91	1.49	3.51	516	9.04	167	86	68	0	5	5	2
	DAYTON	41	25	66	11	33	-4	1.76	1.12	1.05	1.76	244	7.94	142	89	67	0	6	4	2
	MANSFIELD	38	24	61	17	31	-2	1.85	1.22	1.00	1.85	261	10.74	195	91	68	0	6	5	1

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 8, 2008

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	37	23	59	13	30	-3	0.86	0.36	0.45	0.86	154	8.56	196	82	63	0	7	6	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	41	25	64	12	33	0	2.39	1.78	1.34	2.49	361	10.94	216	88	72	0	6	5	2
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	50	29	70	15	40	-8	1.28	0.64	1.27	1.28	175	4.81	135	74	42	0	5	2	1
	TULSA	51	29	71	18	40	-8	0.76	0.00	0.41	0.76	88	3.65	83	79	51	0	6	2	0
OR	ASTORIA	51	36	57	30	44	-1	0.59	-1.16	0.33	1.02	51	15.75	81	96	79	0	1	5	0
	BURNS	41	13	45	8	27	-8	0.08	-0.22	0.04	0.14	40	2.52	95	86	68	0	7	2	0
	EUGENE	53	33	59	29	43	-2	0.39	-1.02	0.35	0.73	45	10.69	68	96	83	0	4	3	0
	MEDFORD	56	29	65	24	43	-3	0.02	-0.43	0.01	0.16	31	4.47	88	85	41	0	7	2	0
	PENDLETON	53	31	60	26	42	-1	0.16	-0.12	0.09	0.25	81	2.51	84	72	52	0	4	3	0
	PORTLAND	53	36	58	33	45	-1	0.64	-0.26	0.58	0.70	68	7.67	75	92	74	0	0	5	1
	SALEM	53	33	58	29	43	-3	0.47	-0.58	0.33	0.61	51	10.84	89	96	79	0	4	3	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	54	29	63	25	42	7	3.19	2.43	1.31	3.23	371	12.13	170	85	66	0	6	4	4
	ERIE	39	24	65	13	32	-1	1.94	1.32	0.76	2.00	282	9.96	180	91	72	0	6	5	2
	MIDDLETOWN	54	31	66	25	42	5	3.34	2.60	1.61	3.35	394	10.21	154	92	51	0	6	4	2
	PHILADELPHIA	58	36	68	29	47	7	2.33	1.52	1.21	2.33	251	8.00	111	84	63	0	2	4	3
	PITTSBURGH	45	28	68	14	36	0	1.64	0.97	1.15	1.64	216	8.72	150	81	59	0	5	3	1
	WILKES-BARRE	50	27	56	23	39	4	3.36	2.83	1.18	3.38	563	11.79	229	87	52	0	6	4	4
	WILLIAMSPORT	46	28	59	25	37	3	3.66	3.01	1.67	3.67	496	11.22	181	76	57	0	6	5	4
RI	PROVIDENCE	54	32	62	23	43	7	3.98	3.07	2.52	4.42	425	14.39	162	78	51	0	4	4	2
SC	BEAUFORT	71	49	76	40	60	5	0.14	-0.60	0.10	0.14	16	6.32	79	94	49	0	0	3	0
	CHARLESTON	73	48	78	38	60	5	1.60	0.75	1.31	1.60	165	7.39	91	90	44	0	0	3	1
	COLUMBIA	72	43	78	33	58	5	2.07	1.05	1.11	2.07	178	8.95	93	78	44	0	0	3	2
	GREENVILLE	64	39	72	28	52	3	2.02	0.76	1.02	2.02	140	8.13	81	80	43	0	2	3	2
SD	ABERDEEN	30	6	44	-12	18	-9	0.02	-0.20	0.01	0.02	8	0.35	29	83	59	0	7	2	0
	HURON	32	11	43	-6	21	-8	0.06	-0.22	0.04	0.06	19	0.48	35	84	52	0	7	2	0
	RAPID CITY	42	16	55	-2	29	-3	0.07	-0.10	0.04	0.07	35	1.00	97	80	47	0	7	3	0
	SIOUX FALLS	27	7	35	-11	17	-12	0.17	-0.11	0.09	0.17	55	1.00	75	75	66	0	7	2	0
TN	BRISTOL	60	30	71	23	45	1	1.68	0.77	1.33	1.71	164	8.79	110	91	43	0	5	3	1
	CHATTANOOGA	63	36	82	29	50	1	2.77	1.36	1.49	2.77	173	10.39	88	83	58	0	2	3	2
	KNOXVILLE	58	33	73	25	46	-1	1.65	0.47	0.92	1.68	124	9.62	97	87	48	0	3	3	2
	MEMPHIS	54	35	77	24	44	-7	2.60	1.40	2.44	2.60	191	9.79	99	86	54	0	4	4	1
	NASHVILLE	56	33	74	24	45	-2	1.76	0.65	0.91	1.76	139	9.05	101	89	50	0	5	3	2
TX	ABILENE	60	32	78	22	46	-8	0.87	0.57	0.63	0.87	249	1.72	70	81	49	0	5	3	1
	AMARILLO	55	25	74	18	40	-5	0.06	-0.15	0.05	0.06	25	0.89	63	78	31	0	7	2	0
	AUSTIN	69	37	77	26	53	-6	0.56	0.03	0.47	0.56	92	2.54	57	71	42	0	3	2	0
	BEAUMONT	66	42	76	33	54	-6	0.72	-0.06	0.64	0.72	81	9.33	94	87	44	0	0	2	1
	BROWNSVILLE	78	49	87	40	64	-3	0.04	-0.11	0.03	0.04	24	1.42	52	79	42	0	0	2	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	74	44	82	34	59	-5	1.16	0.75	1.16	1.16	247	3.10	79	79	50	0	0	1	1
	DEL RIO	73	40	85	30	57	-4	0.01	-0.19	0.01	0.01	4	0.11	6	56	31	0	1	1	0
	EL PASO	62	37	72	27	50	-5	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	0.31	34	44	14	0	2	0	0
	FORT WORTH	61	38	74	25	50	-5	1.41	0.67	0.93	1.41	166	3.98	78	71	42	0	1	3	1
	GALVESTON	65	48	73	40	57	-5	0.94	0.35	0.89	0.94	140	8.30	113	84	51	0	0	2	1
	HOUSTON	67	42	76	36	54	-6	1.18	0.46	0.90	1.18	144	9.80	131	86	51	0	0	2	1
	LUBBOCK	59	27	78	21	43	-6	0.09	-0.06	0.06	0.09	53	0.88	64	76	39	0	5	2	0
	MIDLAND	62	28	81	19	45	-9	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.01	8	0.09	7	61	30	0	5	1	0
	SAN ANGELO	67	35	81	22	51	-4	1.25	1.01	0.51	1.25	446	1.94	85	71	41	0	4	3	2
	SAN ANTONIO	71	40	81	32	56	-4	0.54	0.12	0.42	0.54	113	1.16	30	78	35	0	1	2	0
	VICTORIA	70	42	76	33	56	-5	2.43	1.93	2.42	2.43	426	7.12	141	87	53	0	0	2	1
	WACO	63	38	75	26	51	-5	2.71	2.09	1.07	2.71	382	4.60	91	77	49	0	2	4	3
	WICHITA FALLS	58	32	82	21	45	-6	0.59	0.09	0.35	0.59	105	1.59	49	65	45	0	4	2	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	43	26	50	24	35	-6	0.04	-0.36	0.04	0.39	85	2.93	93	78	46	0	6	1	0
VT	BURLINGTON	41	20	48	9	31	4	2.29	1.85	1.24	2.33	466	7.59	173	85	53	0	7	4	2
VA	LYNCHBURG	59	34	70	25	46	3	2.16	1.31	1.03	2.16	223	5.38	71	87	48	0	5	3	2
	NORFOLK	65	43	74	34	54	8	2.11	1.20	1.57	2.11	205	6.88	83	87	50	0	0	4	1
	RICHMOND	65	37	76	25	51	6	2.56	1.64	1.24	2.56	246	6.93	92	89	57	0	1	4	2
	ROANOKE	60	35	68	27	48	4	1.12	0.27	0.52	1.12	117	3.94	54	81	52	0	4	3	1
	WASH/DULLES	60	34	71	24	47	7	1.55	0.77	0.79	1.55	174	5.51	82	87	63	0	5	4	1
WA	OLYMPIA	52	30	58	25	41	-1	0.27	-1.00	0.20	0.43	29	11.13	73	88	81	0	5	3	0
	QUILLAYUTE	51	35	55	28	43	0	1.36	-1.37	0.84	1.53	49	21.47	74	93	76	0	3	5	1
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	52	37	55	31	44	-1	0.10	-0.79	0.07	0.17	17	5.90	57	87	72	0	1	4	0
	SPOKANE	44	29	49	23	37	0	0.16	-0.20	0.09	0.20	49	4.31	115	84	57	0	6	2	0
	YAKIMA	56	27	62	22	41	1	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.00	0	1.32	62	80	48	0	6	0	0
WV	BECKLEY	55	32	67	18	43	4	2.22	1.39	1.97	2.25	239	8.02	112	82	66	0	4	4	1
	CHARLESTON	55	34	75	23	45	3	1.66	0.76	0.77	1.66	161	8.71	117	82	49	0	4	3	2
	ELKINS	57	27	69	18	42	5	1.33	0.44	1.07	1.39	138	8.33	109	97	51	0	6	4	1
	HUNTINGTON	53	32	74	21	43	0	1.68	0.80	0.70	1.68	166	9.03	124	83	53	0	4	3	2
WI	EAU CLAIRE	25	2	41	-15	14	-13	0.09	-0.19	0.08	0.09	29	1.80	84	80	44	0	7	2	0
	GREEN BAY	30	9	45	-4	19	-9	0.91	0.56	0.78	0.91	233	6.86	263	77	52	0	7	2	1
	LA CROSSE	28	6	49	-9	17	-13	0.19	-0.10	0.16	0.19	59	2.63	105	81	45	0	7	2	0
	MADISON	31	11	51	0	21	-9	0.71	0.34	0.44	0.71	169	6.18	209	78	57	0	7	3	0
	MILWAUKEE	34	20	52	13	27	-5	0.48	0.05	0.40	0.48	98	5.87	147	78	60	0	7	2	0
WY	CASPER	34	16	44	12	25	-7	0.26	0.07	0.14	0.37	168	1.04	72	80	63	0	7	2	0
	CHEYENNE	39	18	46	12	29	-3	0.04	-0.15	0.03	0.04	19	0.24	22	70	42	0	7	2	0
	LANDER	39	17	46	8	28	-4	0.28	0.07	0.22	0.33	138	1.23	95	82	35	0	7	3	0
	SHERIDAN	43	19	53	7	31	-2	0.17	0.01	0.10	0.20	111	1.25	82	83	55	0	7	4	0

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

National Agricultural Summary

March 3 - 9, 2008

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

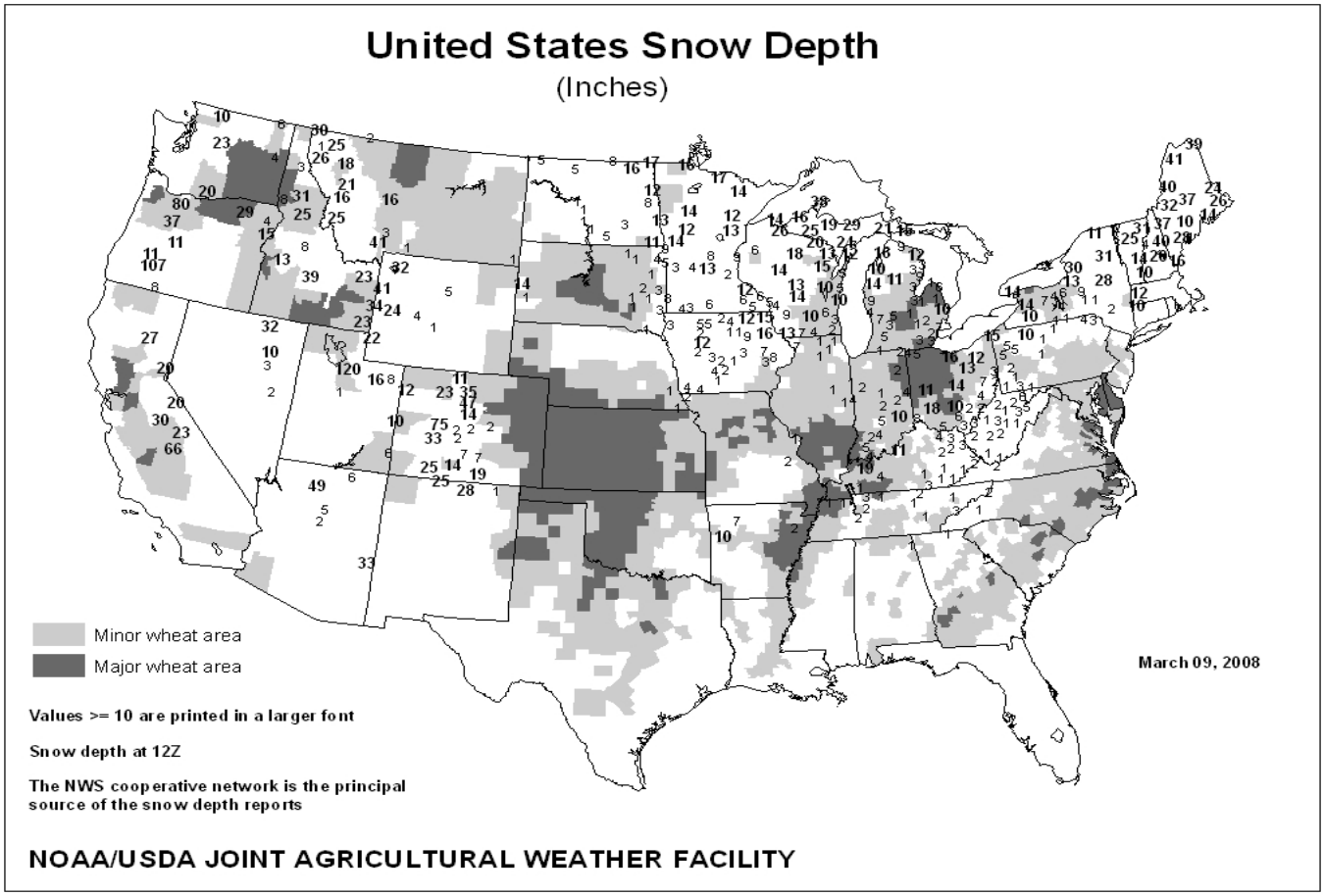
Herbicide applications continued on small grains in California. Dryland grains were growing well after recent rains, while aerial fertilization was reported in some areas. Field preparations continued in California for spring planting. Arizona durum wheat and barley had emerged on more than 85 percent of the acreage. In Colorado, spring barley seeding began at last year's pace but behind normal. Oklahoma small grains needed warm weather to promote rapid growth, as insect activity was evident in 10 percent of the reporting areas. In areas of Oklahoma suffering from extreme dryness, winter wheat had yet to emerge or was just beginning to emerge. Texas Blackland small grains were aided by precipitation in the form of snow and rain. Louisiana winter wheat benefited from rain, but some rust was reported.

Fertilization, irrigation, cultivation, and chemical applications continued on California sugarbeet acreage, while sweet potato hotbed planting continued. In Oklahoma, seed-bed preparations for most row crops were ongoing. Texas producers were harvesting sugarcane in the South Texas and Lower Valley regions. Cotton field preparations continued in the Blacklands, while cotton planting advanced in the Lower Valley. Corn producers were delayed by rain in some areas of Texas, while planting continued in other areas. In Louisiana, sugarcane producers were destroying old stubble and applying herbicides, while rice planting preparations began.

Vegetable harvest continued in California. Producers were also weeding, irrigating, and treating for insects, mildew, and weeds. California tomato transplanting began for fresh and processing markets. Arizona producers continued harvesting, packing, and further marketing of multiple vegetables. In Texas, producers in the Trans Pecos region were planting onions. Meanwhile, green beans were planted in South Texas. Planting also continued in northeast Texas, while cabbage harvest continued in South Texas and the Lower Valley. Louisiana producers prepared for spring vegetable planting, while vegetable harvest and packing continued in Florida.

California grape buds were starting to swell and vineyard pruning was complete. With warm weather promoting stone fruit bloom, an increase in bee pollination was evident in some areas. Elsewhere, blooming had just begun and fungicide treatments were applied to protect moist blooms. Melon planting was ongoing in the Trans Pecos region of Texas, while Louisiana producers were harvesting and marketing strawberries.

California citrus harvest gained momentum as groves dried out from earlier rains. In Louisiana, fertilization of citrus trees was complete by the end of the week. A Florida cold front brought plentiful rains to most citrus areas, which was beneficial for the upcoming bloom period. Fertilizer and systemic pesticide applications continued in Florida citrus groves, along with hedging and topping.



February Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Multiple storms dumped heavy precipitation from the southeastern Plains into the Northeast, including a broad swath of the Midwest. As a result, periodic flooding returned to the central and eastern Corn Belt, while record-setting snowfall blanketed areas from Iowa into New England. Farther south, rain continued to ease or eradicate drought, especially across southern Georgia and northern Florida. Some of the Southern rainfall was accompanied by strong thunderstorms, including a February 5-6 tornado swarm that was the nation's deadliest outbreak since May 1985. However, heavy showers largely bypassed several areas, including the central portion of Florida's peninsula and much of the interior Southeast, leaving long-term rainfall deficits intact. Meanwhile, mostly dry weather prevailed across the nation's mid-section, excluding the aforementioned heavy precipitation on the southeastern Plains. In fact, intensifying drought across central, southern, and western Texas contributed to a major rash of wildfires that peaked in intensity during a high-wind event on February 25. By month's end, the percentage of winter wheat rated (by USDA/NASS) very poor to poor included 21 percent in Kansas, 23 percent in Oklahoma, and 63 percent in Texas. As spring approached, dryness was also a concern on parts of the northern High Plains. Elsewhere, significant Western precipitation was mostly confined to interior portions of the region. Nevertheless, enough snow fell to add 9 inches of water equivalency (from 20 to 29 inches) to the Sierra Nevada snow pack. Overall, Western water-supply prospects for the spring and summer were superior to this time last year, when the average water content of the Sierra Nevada snow pack stood at just 17 inches.

The coldest February weather in more than a decade gripped much of the northern Plains and the upper Midwest, where monthly temperatures generally averaged 5 to 10°F below normal. Colder-than-normal weather also prevailed across much of the remainder of the Plains and Midwest, except for near-normal temperatures on the High Plains and southern Plains. In contrast, warmer-than-normal conditions covered much of the South, particularly in southern Texas and the southern Atlantic States. In fact, monthly temperatures averaged at least 5°F above normal in Deep South Texas. Elsewhere, Western temperatures were variable, generally ranging from somewhat below normal across the Intermountain region to slightly above normal in parts of the Northwest.

As the month began, January 31 - February 1 snowfall totals reached 8.4 inches in St. Louis, MO, and 7.4 inches in Chicago, IL. Springfield, IL, measured 11.3 inches of snow in 24 hours on January 31 - February 1, representing its fourth-highest 24-hour total on record. Farther east, a multitude of daily rainfall records were established on February 1, with some of the precipitation falling as freezing rain across the Appalachians and interior Northeast. February 1 totals included 2.56 inches in Richmond, VA, 2.36 inches in Harrisburg, PA, and 1.97 inches in Atlantic City, NJ.

Days later, a powerful, mid-winter storm left a path of destruction on February 5-6 across the Mid-South, where tornadoes caused at least 56 fatalities (31 in Tennessee, 13 in Arkansas, 7 in Kentucky, and 5 in Alabama). High winds also caused extensive damage to trees and buildings, especially from northern portions of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama northward into the Ohio Valley. The early-month severe weather outbreak, which according to preliminary reports included well over 100 tornadoes, was among the nation's worst. It was the deadliest U.S. tornado outbreak since May 31, 1985 (76 fatalities), and the deadliest February outbreak since February 21, 1971 (121 fatalities). Since 1950, the nation's worst tornado outbreak occurred on April 3-4, 1974—the "Palm Sunday Outbreak"—when 308 deaths occurred. Only twice since 1950 were more than 100 U.S. tornadoes confirmed in a single outbreak: April 3-4, 1974 (147) and September 19-23, 1967 (115), associated with the remnants of Hurricane Beulah in Texas. During the February 5-6 outbreak, the two deadliest twisters struck in Tennessee (22 deaths in Sumner and Macon Counties) and Arkansas (12 deaths in Pope and Izard Counties). The same tornado responsible for the Arkansas fatalities set a state record with a 123-mile track length from Yell to Sharp Counties (previously, 112 miles on February 20, 1951).

Farther north, the winter storm triggered flooding and dumped heavy snow. The Portage River at Woodville, OH, crested 5.66 feet above flood stage on February 7, the second-highest level on record behind 8.00 feet on March 27, 1913. Meanwhile in Indiana, the Tippecanoe River near Ora crested 3.60 feet above flood stage at midnight on February 7-8, second only to the high-water mark (3.63 feet above flood stage) established less than a month earlier on January 10. Storm-total rainfall reached 2 to 4 inches in many of the flood-affected areas, with 3.63 inches soaking Lima, OH, from February 4-6. Meanwhile in Michigan, Flint netted 12.4 inches of snow on February 6, representing its eighth-greatest 24-hour total on record. For Madison, WI, the 13.4-inch total on February 5-6 was its second-greatest 24-hour sum, behind only 17.3 inches on December 3, 1990. Storm totals in excess of 20 inches of snow were reported at a few locations in southern Wisconsin.

Prior to reaching the Midwest, the storm responsible for the tornadoes, flooding, and snow had affected the Southwest. In Arizona, February 3-4 snowfall totals were as high as 27 inches in Happy Jack and 18 inches in Show Low. About 40 inches of snow fell from February 1-5 in Chama, NM, boosting its season-to-date total to more than 150 inches (during a typical season, nearly 100 inches falls). Chama's snowiest February on record occurred in 1994, when 54.8 inches fell. Heavy snow also overspread the central Plains, where Goodland, KS, received 8.3 inches on February 4-5. On the south side of the storm, several days of record-setting warmth covered the South and East. In southern Texas, highs on February 5 soared to 101°F in Rio Grande City and 96°F in McAllen. Among dozens of daily-record highs elsewhere across the South were readings of 81°F (on February 4) in Tulsa, OK; 82°F (on February 5) in Columbia, SC; 83°F (on February 5) in Hattiesburg, MS; and 85°F (on February 6) in Jacksonville, FL. Readings at or above 70°F were noted as far north as the Ohio Valley (70°F in Evansville, IN, on February 5) and the northern Mid-Atlantic region (72°F in Atlantic City, NJ, on February 6). In stark contrast, post-storm temperatures dipped below -20°F on the northern Plains near the Canadian border. By February 10, wind chill temperatures plunged as low as -58°F in Grand Marais, MN, -54°F in Bottineau, ND, and -47°F in Antigo, WI.

Concurrently, Alaska's coldest air of the decade settled across the east-central interior. By February 6, Tok noted -70°F, which was Alaska's first reading at or below -70°F since January 1, 2000, when Chicken registered -72°F. The following 2 days, February 7 and 8, Chicken matched its New Year's Day 2000 reading with lows of -72°F. On February 9, O'Brien Creek at Taylor Highway

also logged -72°F. The lowest February temperature on record in Alaska was -75°F, which was observed on February 3, 1947, in Tanacross.

Meanwhile in Hawaii, flooding rainfall struck early in the month across some windward locations, especially on the Big Island. For the Hilo area, which suffered through its most significant flood event since November 1-2, 2000, the airport received 38.49 inches of rain during the first 9 days of February. Of that total, 20.26 inches fell on February 2-3 and 30.92 inches accumulated during the first 5 days of the month. Hilo (10.82 inches on February 2) also experienced its third-wettest February day on record behind 16.87 inches on February 20, 1979, and 11.50 inches on February 19, 1979. Hilo's wettest February on record occurred in 1979, when 45.55 inches fell, while this year's 39.08-inch total climbed into fourth place. Other Big Island totals for the 120-hour period ending the morning of February 6 included 40.81 inches at the Waiakea Experiment Station and 26.56 inches in Glenwood. On Maui, West Wailuaiki netted 17.68 inches during the same period. However, in 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, Oahu, and 1.03 inches (44 percent) in Kahului, Maui.

High winds swept across the Midwest and East on February 10, when gusts were clocked to 81 m.p.h. in West Jefferson, NC; 74 m.p.h. in Hot Springs, VA; 69 m.p.h. at Stannard Rock, MI, over Lake Superior; and 62 m.p.h. in Martinsburg, WV. Meanwhile, high temperatures for February 10 stayed below 0°F in locations such as Fargo, ND (-12°F), Rochester, MN (-4°F), and Marquette, MI (-1°F). A day later, International Falls, MN (-40°F) notched a daily-record low for February 11. The lowest February reading on record in International Falls was -45°F, established on February 2, 1996. In contrast, early-week temperatures climbed to daily-record levels in a few Western locations, including Brown Field near San Diego, CA (77°F on February 10). Later, on February 13-14, high winds swept across parts of the West, with gusts as high as 75 m.p.h. on Point Mugu, CA, and 127 m.p.h. on Yucca Mountain in south-central Nevada.

Meanwhile, West Plains, MO, netted a daily-record precipitation total of 1.43 inches (in the form of snow, sleet, and freezing rain) for February 11. A day later, snow fell across parts of the Midwest, where Milwaukee, WI (7.5 inches), received a record total for February 12. By February 13, Caribou, ME, collected a record snowfall (8.1 inches) for the date, while daily precipitation records included 2.94 inches in Allentown, PA; 2.91 inches in Concord, NH; 2.66 inches in Boston, MA; 2.54 inches in Portland, ME; 2.25 inches in West Palm Beach, FL; and 2.02 inches on Cape Hatteras, NC. Later, mid-month snowfall totaled as much as 1 to 2 feet in the mountains of Arizona. Tucson, AZ (0.94 inch), collected a daily-record rainfall for February 15, followed the next day by records in Shreveport, LA (2.88 inches); Texarkana, AR (2.24 inches); Lufkin, TX (2.14 inches); and McAlester, OK (2.07 inches).

Locally severe thunderstorms returned to the South on February 12 and 16-18, spawning as many as six dozen tornadoes and causing considerable wind damage. By month's end, the preliminary tally of February tornadoes climbed to 232 (compared to the 2005-07 average of just 25), according to the Storm Prediction Center, to go along with 136 January tornadoes. In the Southeast, however, rain provided additional drought relief, despite lingering low lake levels and underlying long-term precipitation deficits. By the end of February, the surface elevation of northern Georgia's Lake Lanier climbed to 1053.39 feet, up 2.60 feet from the record low established on December 26, 2007. In southern Florida, the average surface elevation of Lake Okeechobee hovered just above 10 feet for much of February and stood at 10.07 feet on March 3. That level was just 1.25 feet above the record low established in July 2007 and more than 4 feet below the historical average for this time of year.

Several late-month storms hit California and the Southwest with high winds and widespread precipitation. California bore the brunt of the strongest storm, which struck on February 23-24, downing some trees and causing local power outages. Peak wind gusts in California's Central Valley included 53 m.p.h. in Bakersfield and 54 m.p.h. in Redding. The Sierra Nevada received about of 5 inches of water equivalent (melted snow) during the week-long series of late-month storms, boosting the range's average to 29 inches, according to the California Department of Water Resources. In a typical year, 29 inches of snow water equivalent accumulates in the Sierra Nevada by April 1, the traditional peak snow pack date.

Elsewhere, late-month storms also supplied more rain, snow, and temperature extremes. For example, daily-record lows for February 20 included -34°F in Devils Lake, ND, -28°F in Watertown, SD, and -26°F in Alexandria, MN. Elsewhere on the 20th, Grand Forks, ND, reported a high of -10°F and a low of -33°F. A day later, record lows for February 21 included -31°F in Crookston, MN, and -26°F in Antigo, WI. Farther south, heavy rain returned to the Southeast, where record totals for February 21 included 4.99 inches in Tallahassee, FL, and 1.55 inches in New Iberia, LA. Heavy rain lingered into February 22, when Meridian, MS, netted a daily-record total of 3.20 inches. Meridian's February 21-22 rainfall total reached 5.41 inches, while Tallahassee's 3-day (February 21-23) sum climbed to 7.05 inches. On February 23, monthly record highs were tied in Florida locations such as Miami and Vero Beach (both 89°F). Farther north, however, another round of snow and ice spread from the Midwest into the Northeast. Daily-record snowfall totals for February 22 included 2.2 inches in Springfield, IL; 6.0 inches in New York's Central Park; and 7.0 inches in Bridgeport, CT.

The cumulative effect of frequent storms from the Midwest into the Northeast resulted in several record highs for February precipitation and snowfall.

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	8.5	26.0 in 1908
Dubuque, IA	32.5	8.7	25.1 in 1975
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

Toward month's end, 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 late-February 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 Texas. 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-month 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, VT; -35°F in Clayton Lake, ME; and -30°F in Saranac Lake, NY.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

By midmonth, spring corn planting preparations were underway in Texas. However, rainfall in the Blacklands and south central Texas regions delayed field activity. During February, sugarcane harvest was ongoing in Texas and Florida, and sugarbeets were growing well in California, where producers fertilized, irrigated, and cultivated fields. During the first half of the month, potato planting was ongoing in south Texas and neared completion in central Florida, while potato harvest continued in both California and southern Florida. In early February, cotton fieldwork on the Texas High Plains continued, and harvest neared completion on the southern Low Plains. By February 15, Texas cotton producers were preparing for planting along the Upper Coast, while harvest in the Low Plains neared completion. A week later, producers in the Panhandle were preparing their fields for planting, while in the Lower Valley planting was underway. By February 22, sorghum planting was underway in Texas. By the end of the month, growers in the Texas Low Plains and Trans-Pecos regions were preparing fields, while planting continued in the Lower Valley.

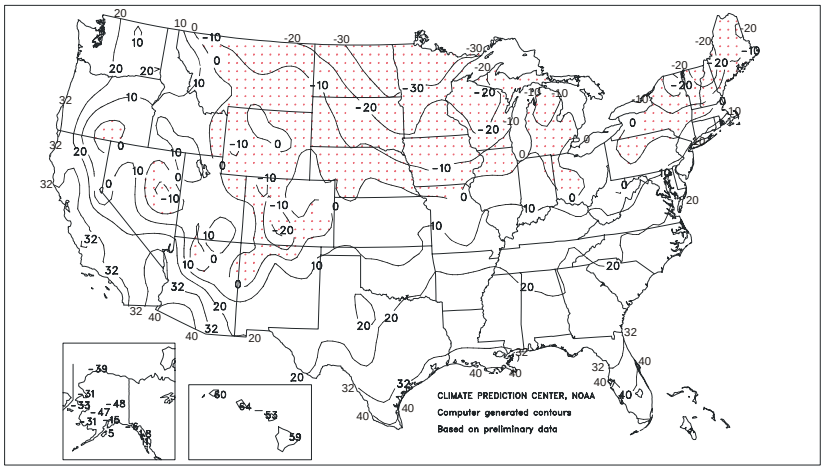
Early in the month, small grain planting continued in Arizona but progress was behind last year and normal. In California, rains promoted growth of oat, barley, winter forage, and wheat crops. In Texas, the lack of moisture continued to negatively impact small grains. By February 15, half of Arizona's alfalfa crop had been harvested. By February 22, Arizona producers had nearly completed the planting of small grain acreage behind the pace of last year and the 5-year average. Durum wheat and barley acreage was 65 percent or more emerged by this date. In Texas, showers in the Blacklands and the Panhandle were beneficial for small grain development. Georgia producers were top dressing small grains, fertilizing pastures, and spraying for weeds. The Florida panhandle received heavy rains, leaving wheat fields soaked. By month's end, herbicide applications were ongoing in California, where alfalfa and small grain fields were growing well and weevil spraying continued. In Texas, irrigation continued on many wheat and oat fields, with showers in eastern Texas providing only limited relief to small grains. Frequent showers in Georgia during the month were beneficial for crops and pastures, although wet soils in some areas hampered applications of nitrogen on small grain fields.

Early in the month, almond producers in California were clearing downed trees from January's damaging winds, while new planting of almond trees was evident in some areas. By mid-month, almond buds were swelling, pruning continued in nut groves, and dormant sprays were applied. By February 29, almond groves were blooming and progressing well in California's Sacramento Valley. Warm weather conditions were excellent for pollination and reduced disease threat. Texas pecan growers were pruning trees early in the month.

In California, field preparations for new vineyards started early in the month and were nearly complete by month's end. In existing vineyards, irrigation, cultivation, and chemical treatments were ongoing and growers were tying vines. Some blueberry bush planting was evident in California and Georgia. In Florida, strawberry harvest began and fields were prepared for watermelon planting. Harvesting, packing, and shipping continued for a multitude of vegetables and herbs during the month in Arizona, California, Florida, and Texas.

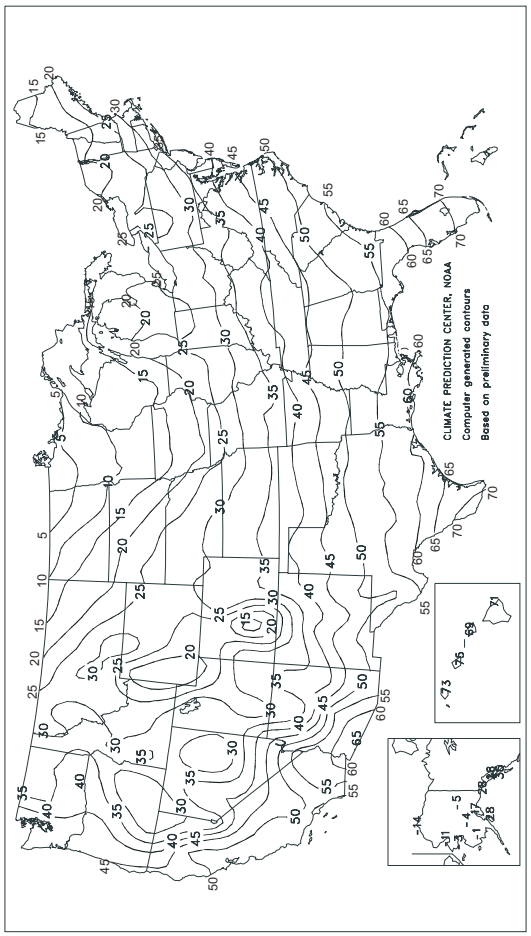
Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

February 2008



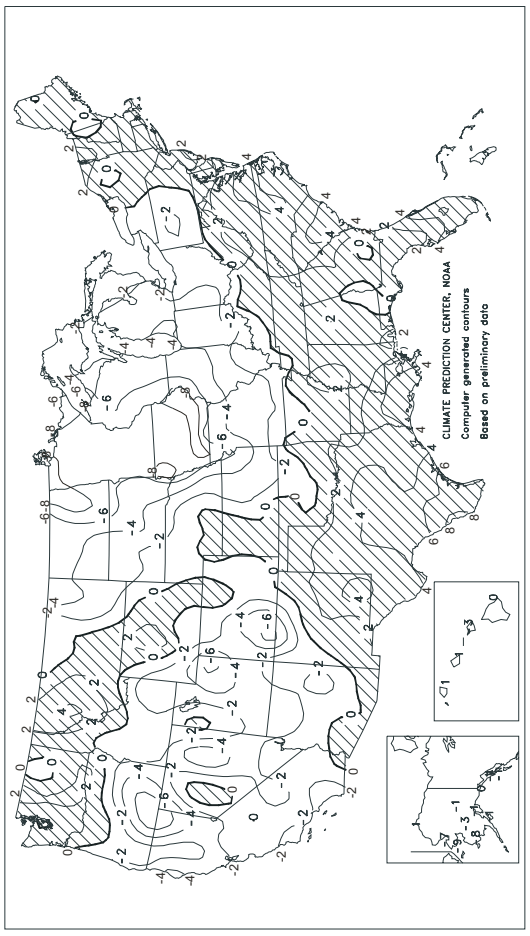
Average Temperature (°F)

February 2008



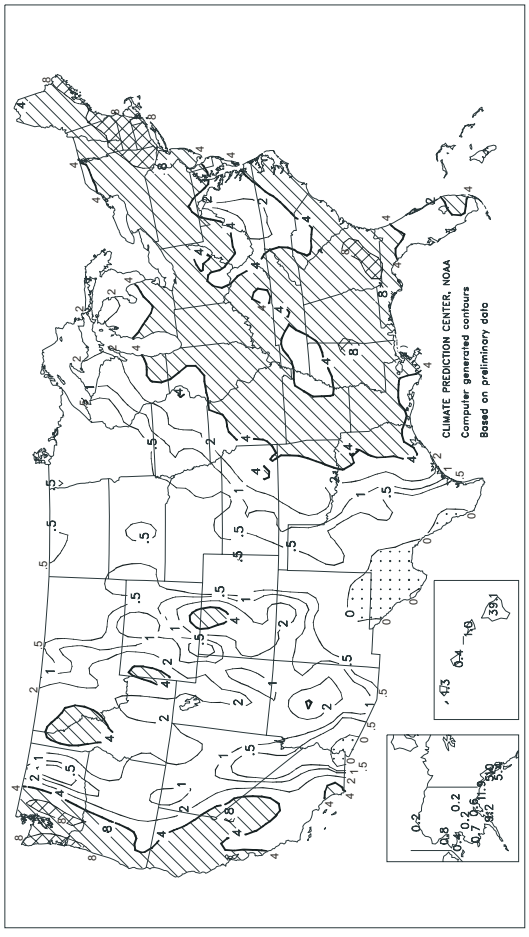
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

February 2008



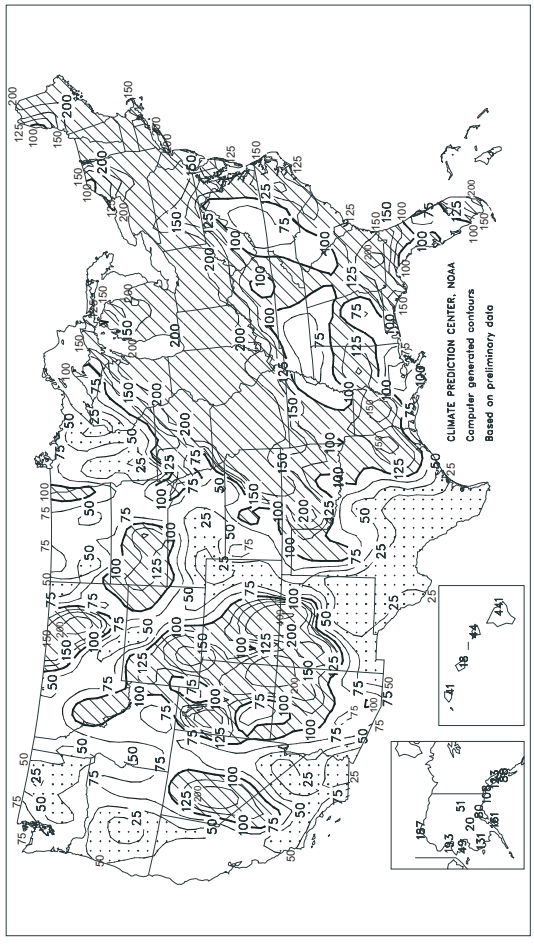
Total Precipitation (Inches)

February 2008



Percent Of Normal Precipitation

February 2008



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

February 2008

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	49	2	4.66	0.45
HUNTSVILLE	46	2	3.30	-1.65
MOBILE	56	3	3.97	-1.13
MONTGOMERY	52	1	2.37	-3.08
AK ANCHORAGE	17	-2	0.59	-0.15
BARROW	-14	2	0.22	0.10
COLD BAY	23	-5	1.07	-1.52
FAIRBANKS	-5	-1	0.18	-0.18
JUNEAU	28	-1	4.96	0.94
KING SALMON	9	-7	0.38	-0.34
KODIAK	28	-2	9.21	3.49
NOME	-3	-9	0.37	-0.38
AZ FLAGSTAFF	31	-1	2.56	0.00
PHOENIX	58	0	0.39	-0.38
TUCSON	55	0	1.22	0.34
AR FORT SMITH	44	0	3.59	1.00
LITTLE ROCK	46	1	3.88	0.55
CA BAKERSFIELD	53	0	0.82	-0.39
EUREKA	44	-5	2.73	-2.78
FRESNO	51	0	2.12	0.00
LOS ANGELES	57	-1	2.17	-0.94
REDDING	50	1	3.16	-2.33
SACRAMENTO	49	-2	1.81	-1.73
SAN DIEGO	56	-3	1.21	-0.83
SAN FRANCISCO	52	0	2.04	-1.97
STOCKTON	50	-1	1.37	-1.09
CO ALAMOSA	17	-5	0.57	0.36
CO SPRINGS	33	1	0.19	-0.16
DENVER	34	3	0.18	-0.05
GRAND JUNCTION	32	-2	0.61	0.11
PUEBLO	34	-1	0.25	-0.01
CT BRIDGEPORT	34	2	6.20	3.28
HARTFORD	29	0	8.90	5.94
DC WASHINGTON	41	3	4.17	1.54
DE WILMINGTON	37	3	4.32	1.51
FL DAYTONA BEACH	64	4	2.12	-0.62
FT LAUDERDALE	74	6	4.47	1.77
FT MYERS	71	5	2.25	0.15
JACKSONVILLE	58	2	5.22	2.07
KEY WEST	75	4	2.23	0.72
MELBOURNE	68	6	2.20	-0.29
MIAMI	74	5	4.11	2.04
ORLANDO	66	3	1.65	-0.70
PENSACOLA	56	1	5.54	0.86
ST PETERSBURG	67	4	2.85	-0.02
TALLAHASSEE	56	1	8.31	3.68
TAMPA	66	3	4.28	1.61
WEST PALM BEACH	71	4	5.95	3.40
GA ATHENS	50	4	3.56	-0.83
ATLANTA	48	1	4.61	-0.07
AUGUSTA	51	3	3.84	-0.27
COLUMBUS	51	1	6.27	1.79
MACON	51	2	5.77	1.22
SAVANNAH	56	3	4.56	1.64
HI HILO	71	0	39.10	30.24
HONOLULU	75	2	0.42	-1.93
KAHULUI	69	-3	1.03	-1.33
LIHUE	73	1	1.34	-1.92
ID BOISE	36	-1	0.55	-0.59
LEWISTON	41	3	0.42	-0.53
POCATELLO	27	-3	0.57	-0.44
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	23	-4	3.53	1.90
MOLINE	21	-6	3.12	1.61
PEORIA	24	-4	3.94	2.27
ROCKFORD	20	-5	3.15	1.81
SPRINGFIELD	27	-4	4.80	3.00
IN EVANSVILLE	35	-1	5.97	2.87
FORT WAYNE	25	-2	4.73	2.79
INDIANAPOLIS	30	-1	4.40	1.99
SOUTH BEND	24	-3	3.39	1.41
IA BURLINGTON	23	-5	3.58	2.04
CEDAR RAPIDS	16	-9	3.03	1.93
DES MOINES	20	-7	2.46	1.27
DUBUQUE	16	-7	3.81	2.39
SIOUX CITY	18	-7	0.81	0.19
WATERLOO	16	-7	2.46	1.41
KS CONCORDIA	30	-2	0.34	-0.39
DODGE CITY	35	-1	0.61	-0.05
GOODLAND	32	0	0.49	0.05
HILL CITY	32	0	0.10	-0.50
TOPEKA	30	-3	3.32	2.14
WICHITA	35	-1	1.57	0.55
KY JACKSON	38	0	3.41	-0.27
LEXINGTON	35	-1	5.76	2.49
LONDON-CORBIN	40	1	2.59	-1.13
LOUISVILLE	37	-1	4.87	1.62
PADUCAH	38	0	5.13	1.20
LA BATON ROUGE	59	6	2.28	-2.82
LAKE CHARLES	59	5	2.27	-1.01
NEW ORLEANS	59	3	2.89	-2.58
SHREVEPORT	53	2	4.96	0.75
ME BANGOR	21	0	4.49	1.95
CARIBOU	13	0	4.72	2.66
PORTLAND	26	1	8.06	4.92
MD BALTIMORE	37	2	3.80	0.78
MA BOSTON	32	1	7.94	4.64
WORCESTER	27	1	9.68	6.58
MI ALPENA	18	-1	1.88	0.53
DETROIT	25	-2	3.61	1.73
FLINT	24	0	2.35	1.00
GRAND RAPIDS	22	-3	4.16	2.63
HOUGHTON LAKE	17	-3	2.03	0.78
LANSING	21	-3	2.67	1.22
MUSKEGON	22	-3	4.64	3.06
TRAVERSE CITY	21	-1	1.57	-0.22
MN DULUTH	10	-5	0.37	-0.46
INT'L FALLS	4	-7	0.38	-0.26
MINNEAPOLIS	15	-5	0.40	-0.39
ROCHESTER	13	-5	0.56	-0.19
ST. CLOUD	11	-5	0.54	-0.05
MS JACKSON	52	3	7.03	2.53
MERIDIAN	51	1	7.11	1.76
TUPELO	47	2	2.99	-1.69
MO COLUMBIA	31	-3	3.70	1.50
JOPLIN	37	-2	3.83	1.58
KANSAS CITY	28	-5	3.10	1.79
SPRINGFIELD	35	-2	6.41	4.13
ST JOSEPH	24	-8	2.37	1.24
ST LOUIS	32	-3	4.60	2.32
MT BILLINGS	33	3	0.07	-0.50
BUTTE	24	2	0.36	-0.11
GLASGOW	16	-3	0.36	0.10
GREAT FALLS	30	4	0.43	-0.08
HELENA	30	4	0.31	-0.07
KALISPELL	31	4	0.47	-0.68
MILES CITY	21	-4	0.10	-0.24
MISSOULA	34	5	0.94	0.17
NE GRAND ISLAND	28	0	0.29	-0.39
HASTINGS	28	-2	0.61	-0.06
LINCOLN	26	-2	0.55	-0.11
MCCOOK	32	0	0.33	-0.31
NORFOLK	22	-4	0.33	-0.43
NORTH PLATTE	29	0	0.10	-0.41
OMAHA/EPPLEY	22	-6	0.59	-0.21
SCOTTSBLUFF	29	-1	0.33	-0.25
VALENTINE	26	-1	0.48	0.00
NV ELKO	26	-5	0.79	-0.09
ELY	27	-3	0.60	-0.15
LAS VEGAS	53	1	0.05	-0.64
RENO	39	1	0.78	-0.28
WINNEMUCCA	37	1	0.73	0.11
NH CONCORD	24	1	8.96	6.60
NJ ATLANTIC CITY	38	4	5.28	2.43
NEWARK	36	2	5.82	2.86
NM ALBUQUERQUE	42	1	0.41	-0.03
NY ALBANY	26	1	5.04	2.87
BINGHAMTON	24	0	4.58	2.12
BUFFALO	25	-1	4.83	2.41
ROCHESTER	26	1	4.27	2.23
SYRACUSE	26	2	4.72	2.60
NC ASHEVILLE	42	3	3.79	-0.04
CHARLOTTE	47	2	2.76	-0.79
GREENSBORO	45	4	2.65	-0.45
HATTERAS	50	3	6.95	3.01
RALEIGH	47	4	3.16	-0.31
WILMINGTON	52	3	3.93	0.27
ND BISMARCK	15	-3	0.41	-0.10
DICKINSON	18	-3	0.04	-0.39
FARGO	8	-6	0.67	0.08
GRAND FORKS	4	-9	0.61	0.03
JAMESTOWN	8	-8	0.17	-0.35
MINOT	12	-5	0.16	-0.37
WILLISTON	13	-4	0.27	-0.12
OH AKRON-CANTON	26	-2	5.72	3.44
CINCINNATI	32	-2	5.21	2.46
CLEVELAND	27	-1	5.54	3.25
COLUMBUS	31	-1	3.89	1.69
DAYTON	28	-2	4.14	1.85
MANSFIELD	26	-1	6.05	3.88
TOLEDO	25	-2	5.50	3.62
YOUNGSTOWN	26	-2	5.83	3.80
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	42	0	2.88	1.32
TULSA	41	-1	2.01	0.06
OR ASTORIA	44	0	5.49	-2.38
BURNS	24	-6	0.85	-0.26
EUGENE	43	0	1.65	-4.70
MEDFORD	43	-1	0.54	-1.56
PENDLETON	41	2	0.44	-0.78
PORTLAND	45	2	2.26	-1.92
SALEM	44	1	1.89	-3.20
PA ALLENTOWN	31	1	7.62	4.87
ERIE	27	-1	5.07	2.79
MIDDLETOWN	32	1	5.77	2.84
PHILADELPHIA	37	2	3.93	1.19
PITTSBURGH	29	-2	5.45	3.08
WILKES-BARRE	28	-1	5.90	3.82
WILLIAMSPORT	28	-1	5.29	2.68
PR SAN JUAN	77	0	1.98	-0.32
RI PROVIDENCE	33	2	7.04	3.59
SC CHARLESTON	55	4	2.72	-0.36
COLUMBIA	53	5	3.69	-0.15
FLORENCE	51	3	4.22	1.20
GREENVILLE	48	4	3.83	-0.41
MYRTLE BEACH	53	4	4.14	0.64
SD ABERDEEN	12	-7	0.26	-0.22
HURON	18	-3	0.24	-0.33
RAPID CITY	26	-1	0.59	0.13
SIOUX FALLS	15	-6	0.59	0.08
TN BRISTOL	41	3	3.63	0.23
CHATTANOOGA	45	2	4.44	-0.41
JACKSON	***	***	3.03	-1.22
KNOXVILLE	43	1	4.81	0.80
MEMPHIS	47	2	2.51	-1.80
NASHVILLE	43	2	2.53	-1.16
TX ABILENE	52	3	0.77	-0.36
AMARILLO	42	1	0.59	0.04
AUSTIN	56	1	1.16	-0.83
BEAUMONT	59	3	1.68	-1.67
BROWNSVILLE	69	6	0.04	-1.14
COLLEGE STATION	58	3	3.29	0.91
CORPUS CHRISTI	65	5	0.16	-1.68
DALLAS/FT WORTH	54	5	2.30	-0.07
DEL RIO	61	5	0.02	-0.94
EL PASO	53	2	0.16	-0.23
GALVESTON	61	3	1.32	-1.29
HOUSTON	60	5	4.00	1.02
LUBBOCK	47	4	0.72	0.01
MIDLAND	51	2	0.05	-0.53
SAN ANGELO	54	4	0.30	-0.88
SAN ANTONIO	62	7	0.20	-1.55
VICTORIA	61	4	1.16	-0.88
WACO	54	3	1.22	-1.21
WICHITA FALLS	49	3	0.99	-0.58
UT SALT LAKE CITY	33	-2	1.24	-0.09
VT BURLINGTON	22	2	3.71	2.04
VA LYNCHBURG	40	2	1.95	-1.15
NORFOLK	47	5	3.41	0.07
RICHMOND	43	3	3.41	0.43
ROANOKE	42	3	1.86	-1.22
WASH/DULLES	37	2	2.69	-0.08
WA OLYMPIA	41	1	4.01	-2.16
QUILLAYUTE	42	0	7.92	-4.43
SEATTLE-TACOMA	44	1	1.47	-2.71
SPOKANE	32	-1	0.93	-0.58
YAKIMA	39	4	0.51	-0.29
WV BECKLEY	36	2	2.65	-0.31
CHARLESTON	38	1	4.62	1.43
ELKINS	33	1	3.33	0.13
HUNTINGTON	37	0	4.50	1.41
WI EAU CLAIRE	12	-7	0.94	0.14
GREEN BAY	16	-4	2.30	1.29
LA CROSSE	15	-8	1.14	0.15
MADISON	17	-6	3.30	2.02
MILWAUKEE	22	-3	3.32	1.67
WAUSAU	13	-6	1.58	0.68
WY CASPER	28	1	0.37	-0.27
CHEYENNE	30	1	0.17	-0.27
LANDER	26	0	0.69	0.15
SHERIDAN	27	0	0.35	-0.22

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Winter Weather Review

Review provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Effects of La Niña were not immediately apparent early in the winter, but by season's end, most of the typical influences of colder-than-normal water in the central and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean were obvious—including developing drought in the south-central U.S. and short-lived blasts of bitterly cold weather from the northern Plains into the Northeast. Nevertheless, unexpected developments for a La Niña winter included atypically heavy precipitation in the Four Corners States, lighter-than-expected rain and snow in the Northwest, and drought-easing rainfall in parts of the lower Southeast (excluding much of Florida's peninsula).

For the winter as a whole, significantly above-normal temperatures were confined to the Southeast. In fact, December-February temperatures averaged at least 5°F above normal in several locations from the Mississippi Delta to the southern Atlantic States. In contrast, below-normal winter readings were widespread across the Intermountain West, central portions of the Rockies and Plains, and the upper Midwest. In the upper Midwest, locations such as La Crosse, WI, and Rochester, MN, reported a snow cover for the entire December-February period for the first time since 1978-79. To the east, seasonal snowfall records were broken at numerous observation sites from the Great Lakes region into New England. In January and February, heavy rain triggered several episodes of flooding across the central and eastern Corn Belt, while severe weather outbreaks—on January 7-8 and 29, and February 5-6, 12, and 26, mainly across the South—resulted in 65 tornado-related fatalties.

December: For a La Niña winter, the jet stream took an uncharacteristic dip into the Southwest, helping to generate a broad area of stormy weather from the Four Corners States into the Midwest and Northeast. Only a few areas—namely the northern Plains and the southern half of Texas—completely missed out on the stormy regime. The jet stream's prevailing position, aligned from the Southwest to the Northeast, not only helped to govern the primary storm track but also dictated the separation between warm air in the Southeast and very cold conditions across the central Plains and much of the West. Monthly temperatures averaged at least 6°F above normal in several Southeastern locations, but ranged from 6 to 10°F below normal across parts of the Intermountain West.

Heavy rain and melting snow triggered major flooding in the Pacific Northwest early in the month. Storminess shifted southward thereafter, providing much-needed snowfall in the Sierra Nevada, the Great Basin, and parts of the Southwest. Precipitation was particularly heavy from the Four Corners region into southern Wyoming, improving water-supply prospects in many Western river basins. Farther east, livestock on the central and southern Plains endured a difficult month due to snow, ice, and mud. Heavy precipitation fell as far north as Nebraska, but mostly dry weather prevailed on the northern High Plains. Despite the wintry weather and variety of conditions, wheat continued to overwinter well, except for the portion of the crop (mainly on the central and southern High Plains) that was poorly established prior to dormancy. Meanwhile, much of the Midwest and Northeast also contended with periods of cold weather and frequent snow and ice accumulations, stressing livestock but maintaining abundant soil moisture reserves. Elsewhere, the South experienced December warmth, although dry weather in southern Texas contrasted with heavy showers and drought relief in the southern Atlantic States. Despite the late-year rain, lingering Southeastern drought effects included low lake levels and the slow recovery of pastures.

January: Cold weather settled across the West during the second week of January, following a barrage of storms that improved high-elevation snow packs and aided pastures, rangeland, and winter grains. Below-normal temperatures persisted in the West through month's end, along with periods of additional rain and snow that further improved the Western water-supply situation but caused local flooding. In the Northwest, some winter grains were buried by a substantial snow cover by month's end.

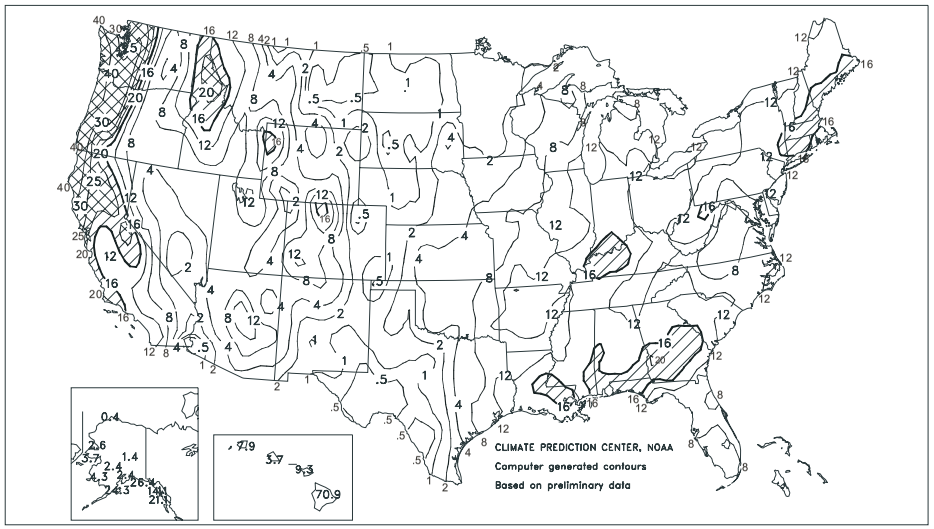
Meanwhile on the Plains, winter wheat continued to fare reasonably well, despite a generally dry month with large temperature fluctuations. For the most part, snow provided some insulation for the Plains' wheat during spells of bitterly cold weather. On the southern High Plains, however, much of the wheat continued to suffer from the effects of poor crop establishment that resulted from autumn dryness. Farther east, Midwestern weather highlights included early-month downpours and flooding in the central Corn Belt, and stress on upper Midwestern livestock due to a deep snow cover and occasional bitter cold. Elsewhere, significant rain fell along and near the Gulf Coast, but near- to below-normal precipitation totals were observed elsewhere across the South. Enough rain fell in the Southeast to benefit pastures and winter grains, although low lake levels and subsoil moisture shortages were symptoms of lingering long-term drought.

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

February: A complete summary appears on pages 11-15.

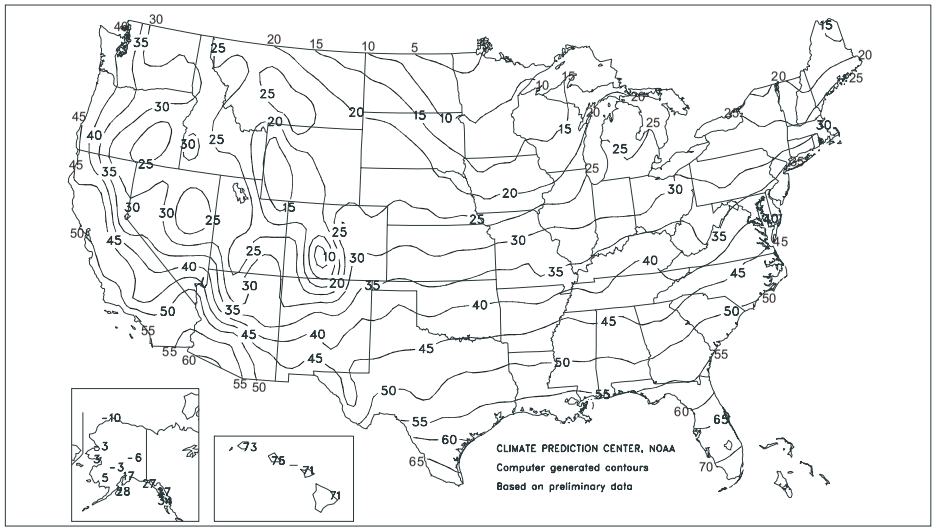
Total Precipitation (Inches)

DEC 2007- FEB 2008



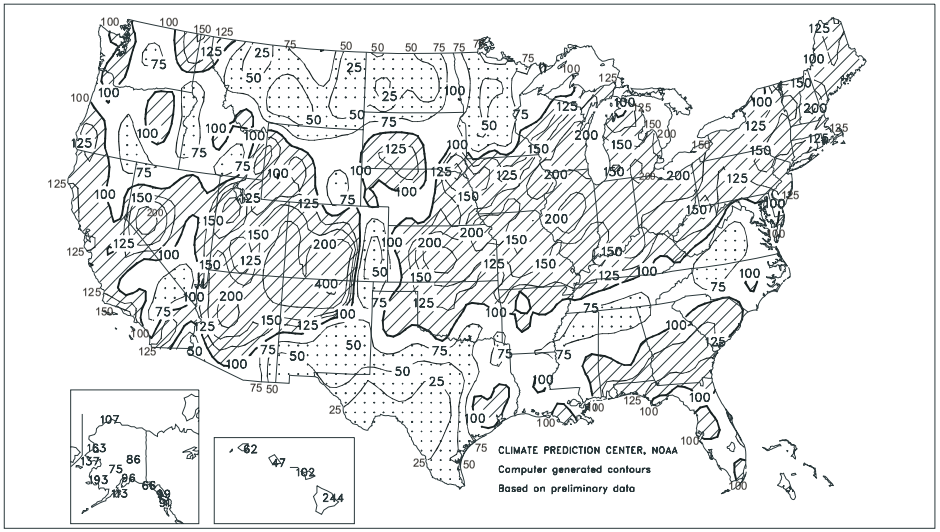
Average Temperature (°F)

DEC 2007- FEB 2008



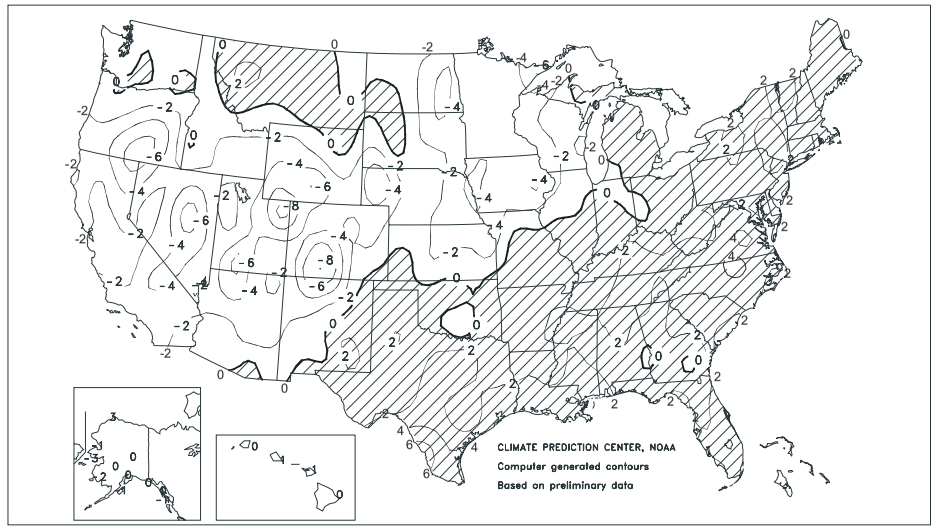
Percent Of Normal Precipitation

DEC 2007- FEB 2008



Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

DEC 2007- FEB 2008



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

Winter 2007-08

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	48	3	11.07	-3.06
HUNTSVILLE	45	3	8.65	-7.41
MOBILE	54	2	18.91	3.40
MONTGOMERY	50	1	10.79	-4.67
AK ANCHORAGE	17	0	2.37	-0.10
BARROW	-10	3	0.38	0.03
COLD BAY	27	-2	9.10	-0.90
FAIRBANKS	-6	1	1.42	-0.24
JUNEAU	27	-1	14.10	-0.14
KING SALMON	12	-4	3.15	0.01
KODIAK	28	-2	24.34	2.81
NOME	3	-4	3.67	0.99
AZ FLAGSTAFF	27	-4	10.87	4.30
PHOENIX	55	-1	3.06	0.54
TUCSON	52	-1	2.15	-0.75
AR FORT SMITH	42	1	7.79	-0.56
LITTLE ROCK	44	1	10.31	-1.34
CA BAKERSFIELD	49	0	1.84	-1.31
EUREKA	44	-4	19.73	1.90
FRESNO	48	1	7.75	2.13
LOS ANGELES	56	-1	8.43	0.55
REDDING	46	-1	18.16	1.50
SACRAMENTO	47	-1	11.65	1.82
SAN DIEGO	55	-3	5.35	-0.28
SAN FRANCISCO	50	0	12.30	0.95
STOCKTON	47	0	8.28	1.29
CO ALAMOSA	12	-6	2.07	1.28
CO SPRINGS	29	0	1.04	-0.01
DENVER	30	0	0.86	0.09
GRAND JUNCTION	26	-3	3.29	1.67
PUEBLO	30	-1	0.91	-0.07
CT BRIDGEPORT	35	3	12.37	2.25
HARTFORD	30	2	15.47	5.07
DC WASHINGTON	41	3	8.82	-0.07
DE WILMINGTON	37	3	10.71	1.07
FL DAYTONA BEACH	63	3	5.26	-3.32
FT LAUDERDALE	73	5	9.23	0.94
FT MYERS	69	3	6.16	0.25
JACKSONVILLE	56	1	10.59	1.11
KEY WEST	73	2	3.54	-2.33
MELBOURNE	67	5	5.85	-1.43
MIAMI	73	4	6.15	0.02
ORLANDO	65	3	6.80	-0.29
PENSACOLA	55	1	17.89	3.90
ST PETERSBURG	66	3	7.29	-0.94
TALLAHASSEE	55	2	14.80	0.71
TAMPA	65	3	8.12	0.88
WEST PALM BEACH	70	3	8.43	-1.01
GA ATHENS	47	3	11.58	-1.21
ATLANTA	47	2	12.24	-1.28
AUGUSTA	49	2	14.54	2.79
COLUMBUS	49	0	15.66	2.00
MACON	49	2	16.43	2.95
SAVANNAH	54	3	16.93	7.25
HI HILO	71	-1	70.86	41.76
HONOLULU	74	0	3.71	-4.22
KAHULUI	70	-2	9.33	0.15
LIHUE	73	1	7.89	-4.74
ID BOISE	32	0	2.76	-1.15
LEWISTON	37	2	1.55	-1.59
POCATELLO	24	-3	1.94	-1.31
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	25	0	8.95	3.14
MOLINE	23	-2	7.99	2.70
PEORIA	26	0	10.46	4.89
ROCKFORD	22	-1	7.57	2.76
SPRINGFIELD	29	0	12.11	6.15
IN EVANSVILLE	35	1	16.28	6.73
FORT WAYNE	27	0	11.41	4.65
INDIANAPOLIS	31	1	12.09	4.17
SOUTH BEND	26	0	12.21	4.87
IA BURLINGTON	26	0	7.37	2.42
CEDAR RAPIDS	18	-4	7.64	4.01
DES MOINES	21	-3	5.80	2.25
DUBUQUE	18	-3	9.63	5.24
SIOUX CITY	17	-5	3.24	1.37
WATERLOO	17	-3	5.25	2.25
KS CONCORDIA	28	-2	2.97	0.72
DODGE CITY	33	0	2.70	0.65
GOODLAND	29	-1	1.65	0.38
HILL CITY	29	-1	1.34	-0.20
TOPEKA	30	-1	8.10	4.55
WICHITA	33	0	4.54	1.33
KY JACKSON	38	1	11.06	-0.45
LEXINGTON	36	1	17.13	6.49
LONDON-CORBIN	40	3	9.50	-2.54
LOUISVILLE	38	2	15.32	5.10
PADUCAH	38	2	15.66	3.88
LA BATON ROUGE	56	4	15.16	-1.39
LAKE CHARLES	56	3	11.61	-1.79
NEW ORLEANS	57	3	10.90	-5.51
SHREVEPORT	50	1	12.19	-1.17
ME BANGOR	21	0	10.99	1.78
CARIBOU	13	0	12.62	4.40
PORTLAND	26	1	15.06	3.59
MD BALTIMORE	37	2	9.30	-0.54
MA BOSTON	33	1	15.88	4.93
WORCESTER	28	2	16.70	5.73
MI ALPENA	21	1	7.29	2.35
DETROIT	28	1	9.22	2.92
FLINT	26	2	7.27	2.17
GRAND RAPIDS	26	1	10.95	4.69
HOUGHTON LAKE	21	1	6.71	2.10
LANSING	25	1	7.91	2.68
MUSKEGON	26	0	11.99	5.55
TRAVERSE CITY	24	1	6.44	-0.99
MN DULUTH	11	-1	2.95	0.06
INT'L FALLS	6	-1	1.67	-0.51
MINNEAPOLIS	15	-2	2.03	-0.80
ROCHESTER	15	-1	2.44	-0.27
ST. CLOUD	11	-2	1.83	-0.21
MS JACKSON	50	3	14.51	-1.00
MERIDIAN	49	1	16.76	0.18
TUPELO	45	2	7.83	-8.11
MO COLUMBIA	32	1	9.79	3.39
JOPLIN	37	1	6.72	-0.33
KANSAS CITY	29	-1	6.99	2.89
SPRINGFIELD	35	0	13.68	6.12
ST JOSEPH	25	-5	7.25	3.80
ST LOUIS	34	1	9.33	2.05
MT BILLINGS	29	2	0.70	-1.35
BUTTE	19	0	1.14	-0.39
GLASGOW	17	2	0.85	-0.13
GREAT FALLS	26	2	1.39	-0.47
HELENA	26	3	0.81	-0.55
KALISPELL	26	2	2.83	-1.44
MILES CITY	21	0	0.21	-1.08
MISSOULA	28	3	1.88	-1.10
NE GRAND ISLAND	24	-1	2.15	0.27
HASTINGS	24	-3	3.01	1.06
LINCOLN	24	-2	3.08	0.89
MCCOOK	26	-3	1.68	0.01
NORFOLK	20	-3	2.57	0.59
NORTH PLATTE	24	-2	0.97	-0.33
OMAHA/EPPLEY	22	-3	2.68	0.19
SCOTTSBLUFF	23	-4	1.64	-0.04
VALENTINE	23	-1	1.63	0.52
NV ELKO	23	-5	3.56	0.61
ELY	23	-4	1.96	-0.03
LAS VEGAS	48	-1	0.69	-0.99
RENO	35	0	4.64	1.64
WINNEMUCCA	31	-1	2.07	-0.19
NH CONCORD	24	1	16.68	8.39
NJ ATLANTIC CITY	37	3	14.67	5.07
NEWARK	36	2	12.90	2.39
NM ALBUQUERQUE	37	-1	1.94	0.52
NY ALBANY	27	2	10.78	3.45
BINGHAMTON	26	2	10.13	2.06
BUFFALO	28	1	11.52	2.14
ROCHESTER	29	3	10.15	3.04
SYRACUSE	28	3	11.12	3.29
NC ASHEVILLE	41	3	10.42	-0.86
CHARLOTTE	45	1	8.84	-1.89
GREENSBORO	44	4	6.79	-2.91
HATTERAS	50	2	13.96	-0.38
RALEIGH	46	4	8.87	-1.66
WILMINGTON	50	2	10.22	-1.74
ND BISMARCK	14	0	0.75	-0.65
DICKINSON	19	1	0.09	-1.05
FARGO	8	-3	2.35	0.43
GRAND FORKS	5	-5	1.41	-0.40
JAMESTOWN	9	-4	0.43	-1.15
MINOT	13	-1	0.26	-1.55
WILLISTON	13	0	0.56	-0.94
OH AKRON-CANTON	29	1	12.10	4.35
CINCINNATI	33	0	13.30	4.35
CLEVELAND	30	2	13.05	5.14
COLUMBUS	33	2	9.90	2.24
DAYTON	30	1	10.63	2.66
MANSFIELD	28	1	13.50	5.44
TOLEDO	27	0	11.56	5.11
YOUNGSTOWN	29	1	14.18	6.85
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	40	1	6.96	2.23
TULSA	39	0	6.78	0.80
OR ASTORIA	42	-1	26.92	-0.97
BURNS	21	-5	3.70	0.11
EUGENE	40	-1	17.04	-5.25
MEDFORD	39	-1	7.09	-0.38
PENDLETON	36	1	3.82	-0.33
PORTLAND	42	1	14.54	-0.42
SALEM	40	-1	18.48	1.09
PA ALLENTOWN	32	2	13.92	4.28
ERIE	31	2	12.89	4.35
MIDDLETOWN	33	2	11.97	2.96
PHILADELPHIA	37	2	10.08	0.51
PITTSBURGH	32	2	11.36	3.43
WILKES-BARRE	29	0	12.47	5.38
WILLIAMSPORT	30	2	12.29	3.89
PR SAN JUAN	77	0	16.89	7.00
RI PROVIDENCE	33	2	14.60	2.64
SC CHARLESTON	54	4	10.18	-0.22
COLUMBIA	50	4	12.56	0.68
FLORENCE	49	2	11.46	0.88
GREENVILLE	46	3	11.26	-1.25
MYRTLE BEACH	51	3	10.40	-0.21
SD ABERDEEN	10	-5	1.26	-0.08
HURON	16	-2	1.12	-0.32
RAPID CITY	24	-1	1.45	0.22
SIOUX FALLS	16	-2	2.23	0.69
TN BRISTOL	39	3	10.15	-0.16
CHATTANOOGA	44	2	11.12	-3.94
JACKSON	42	1	11.75	-2.19
KNOXVILLE	42	2	12.14	-0.93
MEMPHIS	45	2	11.92	-2.31
NASHVILLE	42	2	11.12	-1.08
TX ABILENE	47	1	1.22	-2.15
AMARILLO	39	1	2.04	0.25
AUSTIN	52	0	2.58	-3.74
BEAUMONT	56	2	11.07	-3.22
BROWNSVILLE	65	4	1.49	-2.16
COLLEGE STATION	54	2	9.19	0.26
CORPUS CHRISTI	61	3	2.08	-3.13
DALLAS/FT WORTH	50	3	4.91	-1.93
DEL RIO	55	2	0.42	-1.86
EL PASO	48	1	0.77	-0.84
GALVESTON	59	2	8.19	-2.03
HOUSTON	56	2	10.68	0.33
LUBBOCK	43	3	1.73	-0.15
MIDLAND	46	1	0.76	-1.00
SAN ANGELO	49	2	0.87	-2.06
SAN ANTONIO	56	4	1.02	-4.35
VICTORIA	57	2	5.04	-1.91
WACO	50	2	2.69	-4.40
WICHITA FALLS	46	3	1.76	-2.61
UT SALT LAKE CITY	28	-3	5.89	1.96
VT BURLINGTON	24	3	9.51	3.40
VA LYNCHBURG	38	1	5.87	-4.00
NORFOLK	45	3	8.27	-2.03
RICHMOND	42	3	7.61	-2.04
ROANOKE	40	2	5.58	-3.59
WASH/DULLES	37	3	6.93	-1.96
WA OLYMPIA	39	0	22.41	0.81
QUILLAYUTE	40	-1	37.30	-3.20
SEATTLE-TACOMA	41	-1	14.81	-0.12
SPOKANE	28	-1	7.84	2.26
YAKIMA	32	1	2.57	-0.78
WV BECKLEY	35	2	8.88	-0.40
CHARLESTON	38	2	12.69	2.93
ELKINS	33	2	12.69	2.62
HUNTINGTON	37	1	13.56	3.89
WI EAU CLAIRE	14	-2	3.54	0.67
GREEN BAY	18	-1	8.49	4.86
LA CROSSE	16	-4	5.08	1.67
MADISON	19	-2	9.10	4.91
MILWAUKEE	24	0	8.83	3.11
WAUSAU	15	-2	5.11	1.79
WY CASPER	23	-1	1.41	-0.43
CHEYENNE	26	-1	1.21	-0.14
LANDER	19	-3	2.67	1.00
SHERIDAN	23	-1	1.46	-0.56

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

International Weather and Crop Summary

March 2 - 8, 2008

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

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: Unusually mild weather continued to melt protective snow cover in the north and likely prompted winter grains in southern Ukraine and parts of southern Russia to break dormancy 2-3 weeks earlier than usual.

EUROPE: Warm, wet weather favored winter crops in central and eastern Europe, while intensifying drought on the Iberian Peninsula reduced prospects for winter wheat in Spain.

AUSTRALIA: In eastern Australia, dry, unseasonably cool weather spurred summer crop harvesting and helped maintain the quality of maturing cotton and sorghum.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Heavy showers continued to cause flooding and slow harvesting activities in Indonesia and the Philippines.

ARGENTINA: Rain benefited immature summer crops in Buenos Aires, but warm, sunny weather prevailed elsewhere.

BRAZIL: Beneficial rain continued in Rio Grande do Sul, but unseasonably dry conditions returned to Parana.

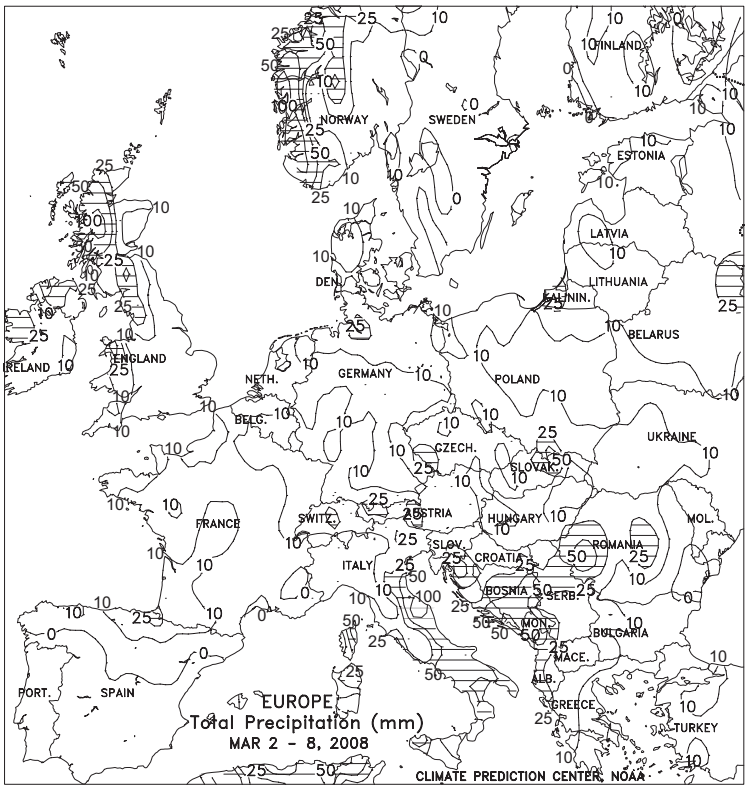
MIDDLE EAST: Showers improved winter crop prospects in northern Iran, while dry conditions in western Turkey's and eastern Syria reduced topsoil moisture for jointing winter wheat.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Rain and snow supplied moisture for winter crops in eastern growing areas, although an unusually late freeze threatened early-heading winter crops in interior portions of Algeria.

SOUTH AFRICA: Scattered showers benefited immature summer crops in recently dry sections of the central corn belt.

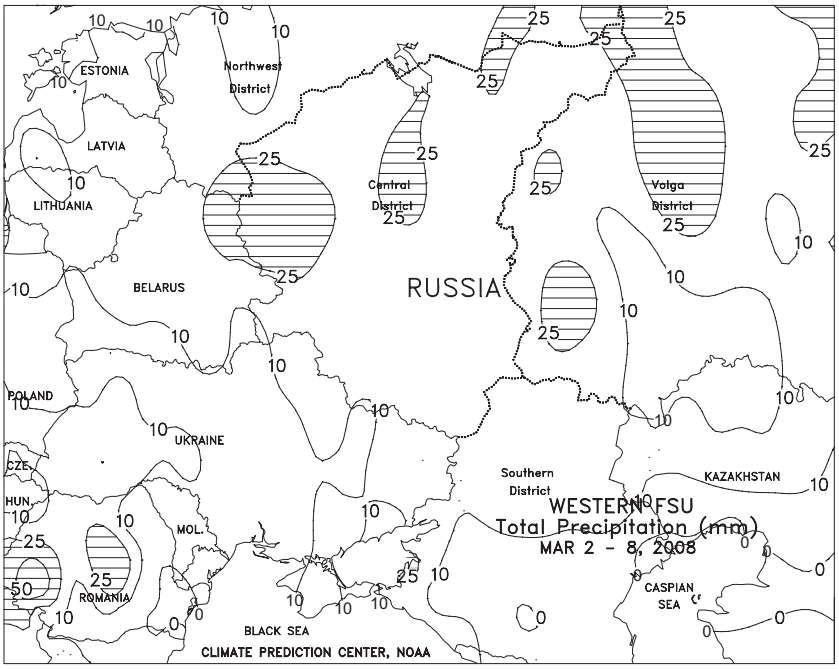
EUROPE

Warm, wet weather in central and eastern growing areas contrasted with intensifying drought on the Iberian Peninsula. A strong Atlantic storm brought showers and thunderstorms to much of the continent, with locally heavy rain (50-100 mm) in northern England slowing early-spring fieldwork. Another area of moderate to heavy showers (10-70 mm) developed across Italy and northern portions of the Balkans, boosting topsoil moisture for greening to jointing winter grains. However, short-term dryness remained a concern over lower portions of the Danube River Valley (northern Bulgaria and southern Romania), where little if any precipitation has fallen since January 1. Light to moderate rain (25 mm or less) was reported elsewhere in central and eastern Europe, maintaining favorable soil moisture levels for winter crop development while allowing spring fieldwork (planting of small grains, sugarbeets, and corn) to proceed with minimal delays. In contrast, drought intensified over the Iberian Peninsula, reducing prospects for jointing to heading winter wheat; fall-winter precipitation was less than 50 percent of normal over northern portions of Spain and Portugal, and 70 percent of normal in central Spain. Spain's winter wheat typically progresses through the moisture-sensitive heading stage during mid- to late-March, highlighting the need for rain over the upcoming weeks to maintain current yield expectations.



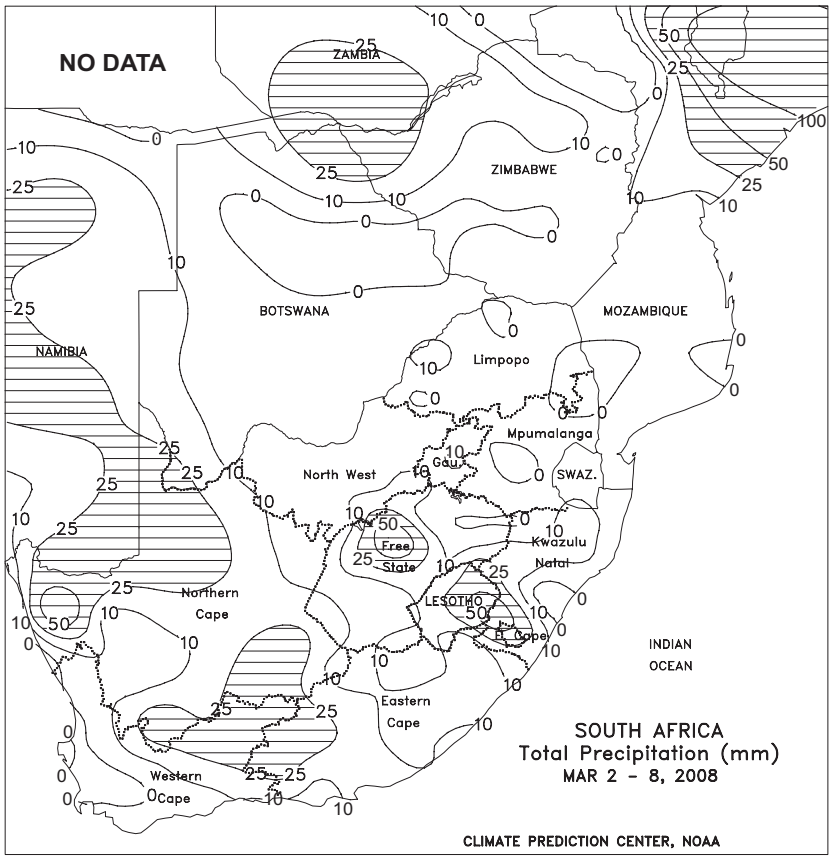
FSU-WESTERN

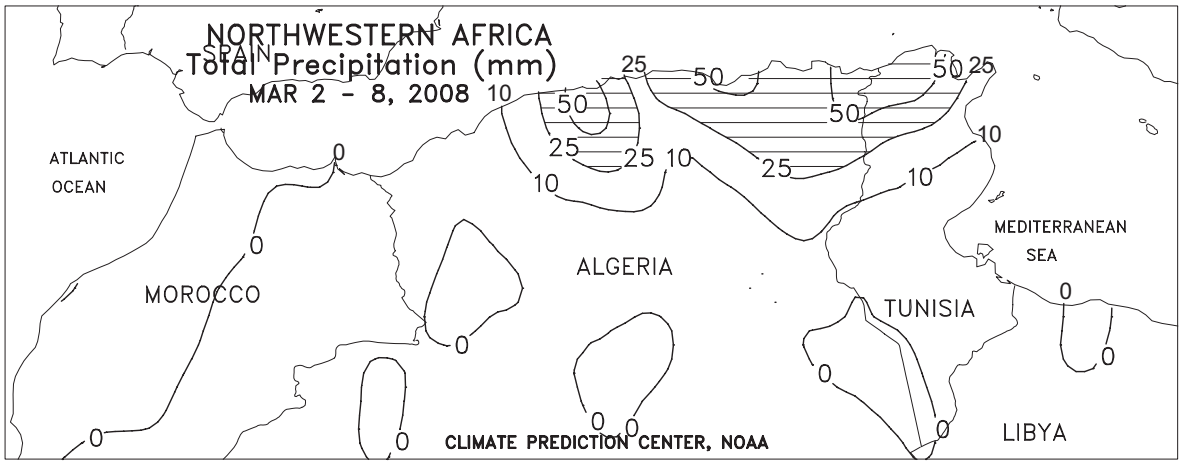
Above-normal temperatures (weekly temperatures averaging 4 to 9 degrees C above normal) continued to prevail across most of the region. Extreme maximum temperatures ranged from 10 to 21 degrees C in Ukraine and most of southern Russia and 5 to 10 degrees C in northern Russia and Belarus. The unusual warmth continued to melt the deep snow cover in northern Russia and caused further loss of cold hardiness in winter grains in Ukraine, Belarus, and southern Russia, leaving them highly vulnerable to potential extreme cold. Furthermore, some greening of winter grains likely occurred in southern Ukraine, Moldova, and the southern half of the Southern District in Russia, where weekly temperatures have averaged above 5 degrees C for the past two weeks. Typically, winter grains in these areas begin breaking dormancy in late March and early April. Widespread, light precipitation (3-25 mm or more of liquid equivalent), fell mainly as rain in most areas. Greatest amounts of moisture (20-25 mm or more of liquid equivalent) fell at spotty locations from northern Belarus eastward across northern Russia.



SOUTH AFRICA

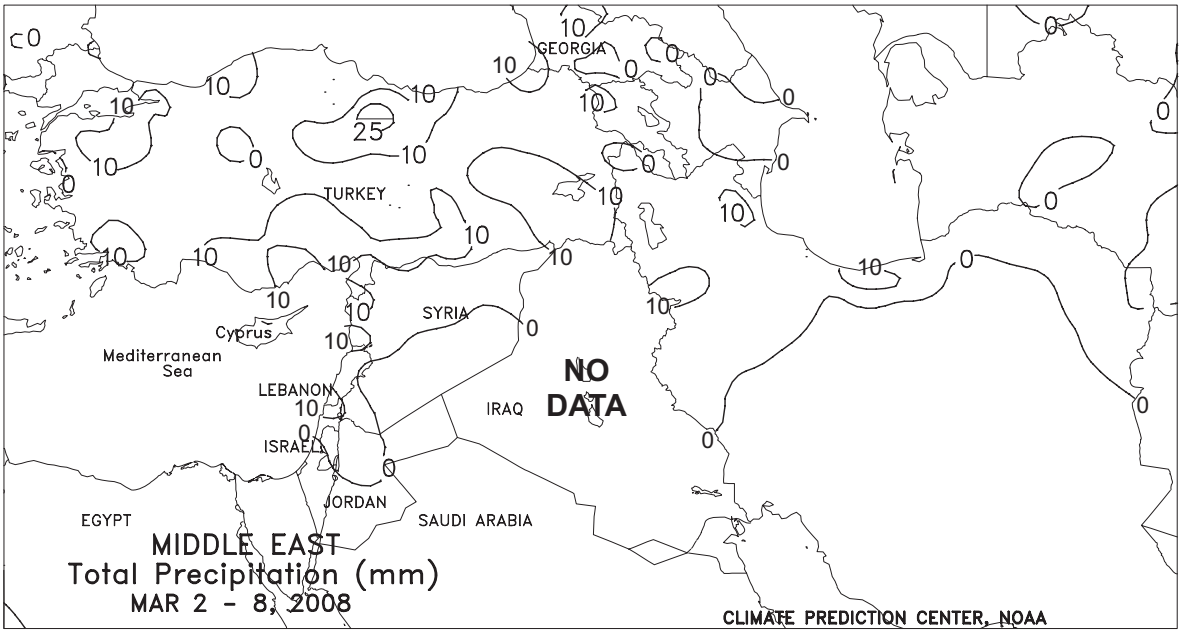
Scattered showers (10-25 mm or more) brought some additional relief from recent dryness to the central corn belt. However, temperatures averaging about 1 degree C above normal (highs in the lower 30s degrees C) maintained high moisture demands on immature summer crops, including white corn in key commercial production areas of Free State and North West. Dry, seasonably warm weather (temperatures reaching the upper 20s and lower 30s degrees C) in the eastern corn belt (Mpumalanga, Gauteng, and eastern Free State) helped to advance earlier planted crops toward maturity. Elsewhere, light to moderate rain (5-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) covered most sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal and eastern farming areas of Eastern Cape. Unseasonably heavy rain (greater than 25 mm) covered traditionally drier locations farther west, including larger portions of Northern Cape, but mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather maintained irrigation requirements in the orchards and vineyards of Western Cape.





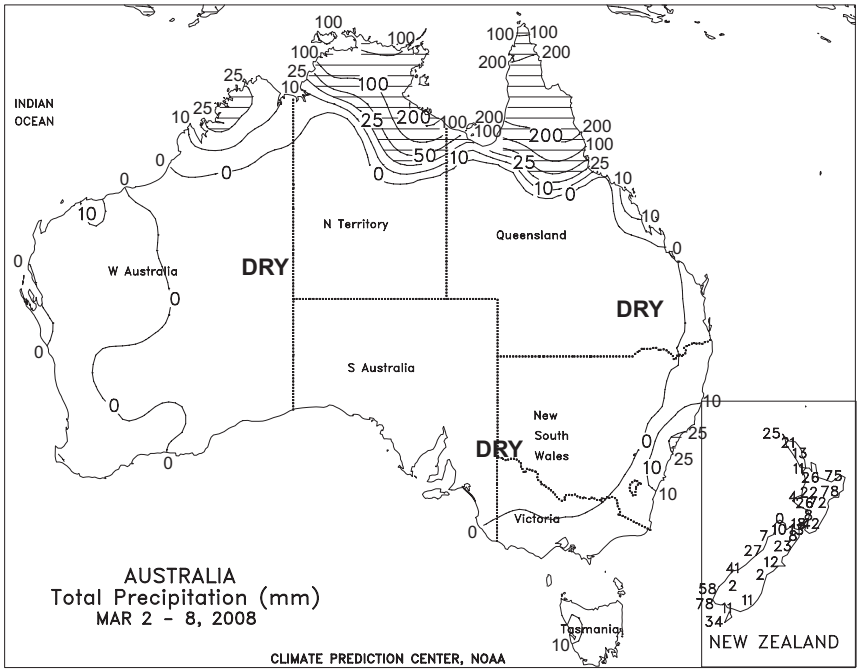
NORTHWEST AFRICA

Cold, wet weather in eastern growing areas contrasted with dry conditions across the western half of the region. A slow-moving Mediterranean storm generated 25 to 70 mm of precipitation (rain and inland snow), boosting moisture supplies for winter wheat and barley. However, temperatures on the back side of the storm dropped to as low as -5 degrees C in interior portions of Algeria, likely causing some burnback or freeze damage to early-heading winter grains. However, most of Algeria's wheat and barley is grown along the coast, where a strong northerly wind kept temperatures above freezing. In Tunisia, clouds and wind also kept nighttime temperatures above freezing, even though the chilly conditions (weekly average temperatures up to 3 degrees C below normal) slowed crop development. In Morocco, dry weather returned in the wake of last week's beneficial rain, although short-term dryness remained a concern for heading winter wheat in southern-most wheat districts.



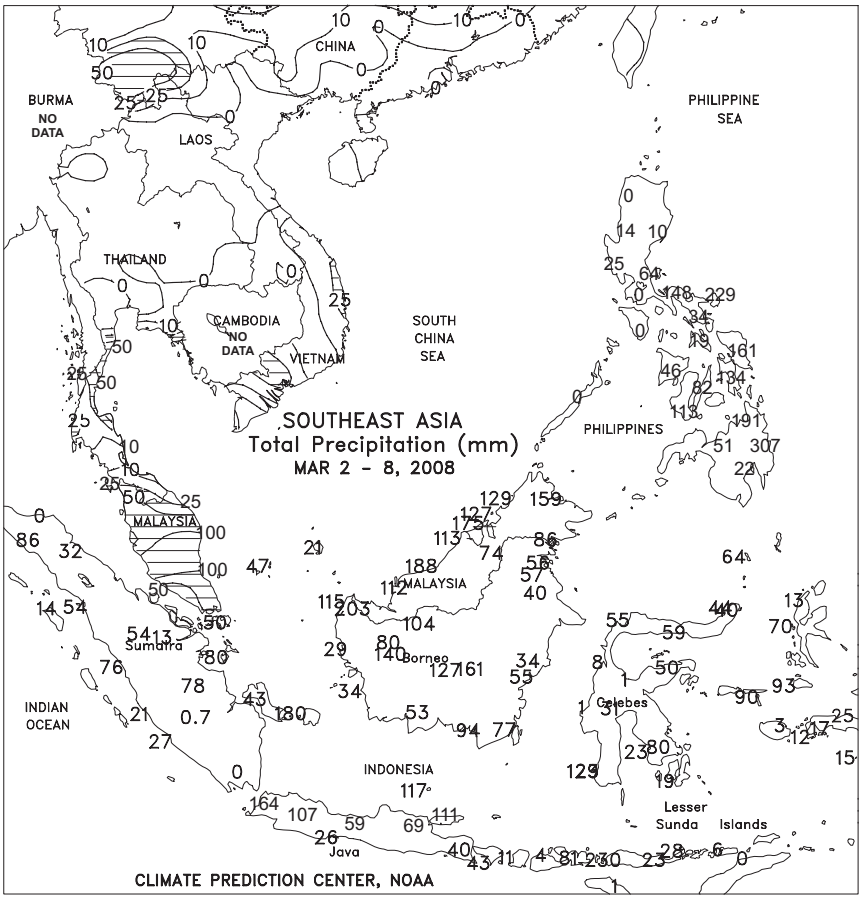
MIDDLE EAST

Unsettled weather in northern growing areas contrasted with increasing dryness in eastern Syria and portions of western Turkey. Despite periods of light rain and snow, western Turkey's winter wheat districts have reported approximately 25 percent of normal precipitation since mid-December, reducing soil moisture for greening to vegetative winter wheat and barley. Meanwhile, beneficial showers (5-20 mm) were observed along Turkey's southern and northern coastal areas, providing topsoil moisture for winter crop establishment. In Syria, a sharp west-to-east contrast in crop prospects continued; showers maintained adequate soil moisture for jointing winter grains along the coast, while another week of dry weather (27 percent of normal precipitation since October 1) in eastern Syria maintained very high irrigation demands and likely caused declining crop conditions. In northern Iran, light showers (2-10 mm) provided topsoil moisture for greening winter wheat and barley, which broke dormancy after a second consecutive week of warmer-than-normal weather.



AUSTRALIA

Dry weather returned to Queensland and northern New South Wales, allowing fieldwork to resume across the region. The dryness spurred summer crop harvesting and helped maintain the quality of maturing cotton and sorghum. The area remained unseasonably cool, however, slowing development of immature summer crops. Temperatures averaged about 3 to 4 degrees C below normal in Queensland and northern New South Wales. Elsewhere, mostly dry weather provided no additional drought relief in southeastern or western Australia.

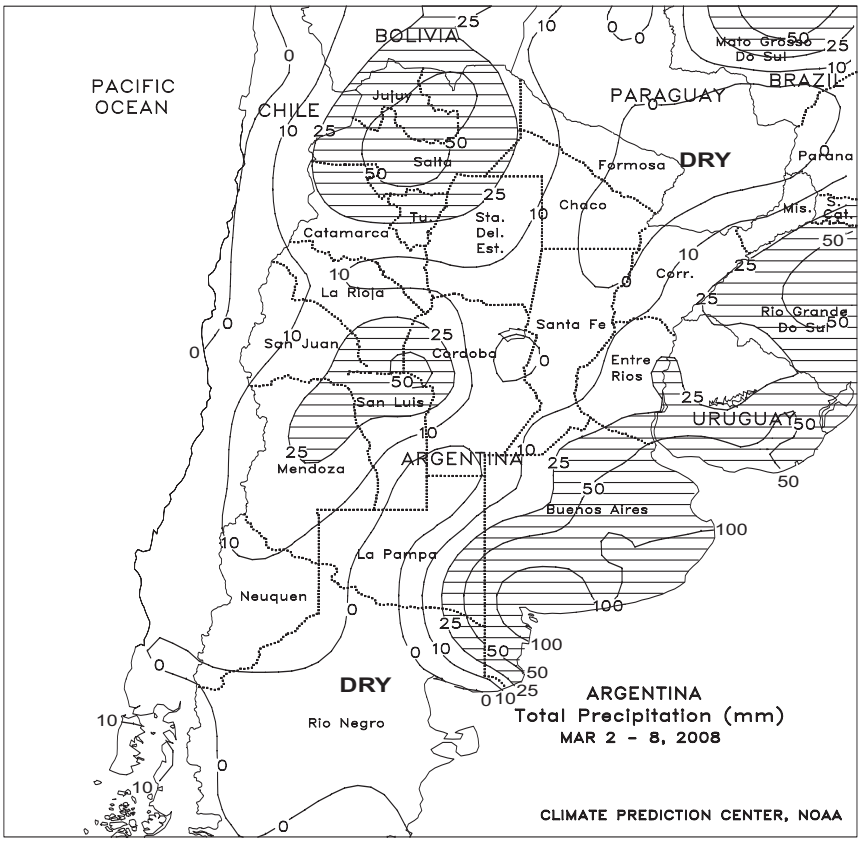


SOUTHEAST ASIA

Widespread monsoon showers (25-100 mm) persisted across Indonesia, slowing rice harvesting in Java but maintaining favorable moisture supplies for oil palm in Sumatra. In Malaysia, heavy rain (50-200 mm) continued to cause flooding and slow oil palm harvesting for a second week. The axis of heavy rainfall (50-400 mm) in the Philippines shifted southward, causing flooding in northeastern Mindanao as well as parts of the eastern Visayas. While the heavy rain provided abundant to excessive moisture for rice and corn, the showers slowed harvesting of winter-grown rice and corn. Light showers (10-25 mm) prevailed in southern and central Vietnam as summer-autumn rice transplanting was underway in the south, while in the north near-normal temperatures aided rice harvesting.

BRAZIL

Light to moderate showers (10-25 mm or more) lingered until midweek in Rio Grande do Sul, further increasing moisture reserves for soybeans and other immature summer crops. Farther north, however, dry, seasonably warm weather (temperatures averaging about 1 degree C above normal, with highs in the lower and middle 30s degrees C) returned to agricultural areas of Parana, Sao Paulo, and much of Mato Grosso do Sul, promoting corn and soybean development following last week's beneficial rain. Locally heavy showers (25-100 mm) continued from Mato Grosso eastward through Minas Gerais and Bahia, maintaining generally favorable moisture levels for soybeans, corn, and cotton in various stages of development. Temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal throughout these wetter areas, with highs ranging from the upper 20s to lower 30s degrees C fostering crop development in the absence of stressful heat. Rainfall typically declines during the month of March in the main agricultural areas of the Center-West and northeastern interior, and rainfall received during the final stages of the rainy season will be critical for the development of second-crop corn, soybeans, and cotton.



ARGENTINA

Unseasonably wet weather (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) increased moisture for immature summer grains and oilseeds in the central and eastern growing areas of Buenos Aires. However, dry, seasonably warm weather dominated the remainder of central Argentina as well as most northern cotton areas (Santa Fe and Santiago del Estero to Formosa), promoting growth of generally well-watered summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton. Corn harvesting is usually well underway by now in Argentina's more northerly growing areas and the drier conditions also favored maturation and harvesting of the earliest planted crops. Locally heavy showers (greater than 50 mm) were again recorded in the mountainous areas to the west, including agricultural areas in and around Salta and Mendoza that have already experienced flooding several times this season. According to Argentina's ministry of agriculture (SAGPyA), sunflowers were 30 percent harvested as of March 6, compared with 50 percent last year. Harvesting was 5 percent complete in Buenos Aires (Argentina's leading producer of sunseed), well below last year's pace (26 percent harvested as of March 8, 2007).

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