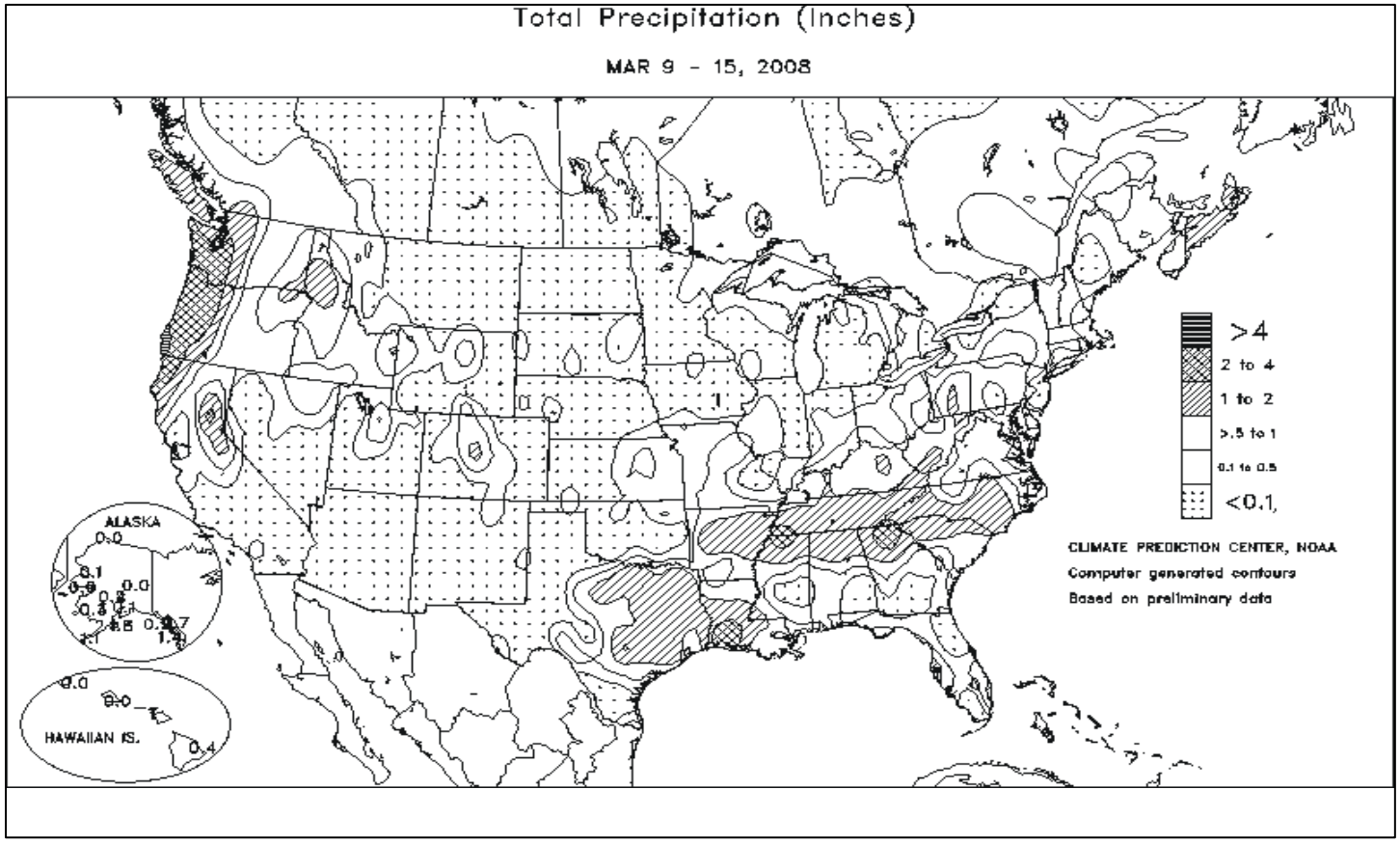
Volume 95, No. 12 *http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/jawf/wwcb.html* **March 18, 2008**

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 9 - 15, 2008

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

A series of fast-moving, relatively disorganized storms brought generally light precipitation to the **West**, **South**, and **East**, although late-week thunderstorms produced large hail and high winds across the **Mid-South** on March 14 and more than three dozen tornadoes from **Alabama and Georgia into the Carolinas** on March 14-15. **Western** precipitation was heaviest **west of the Cascades**, where frequent rain and snow showers resulted in 2- to 5-inch weekly totals. Moisture spread as far east as the **northern and central Rockies**, padding already impressive mountain snow packs. At week's end, a late-

(Continued on page 5)

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Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States

Highlights

By mid-March, Western snow packs were near or above average across most Western States. As a result, spring and summer forecasts, valid March 1, were for near- or above-average streamflows in all areas except parts of the northern Rockies (Wyoming and the eastern slopes of Montana), the Snake River Plain (Idaho), and south-central New Mexico. Compared to a month ago, higher flows were forecasted for Colorado, the northern Rockies (Montana and Idaho), and the Great Basin (Nevada, Idaho, and Oregon). Lower streamflows were forecasted over central Arizona.

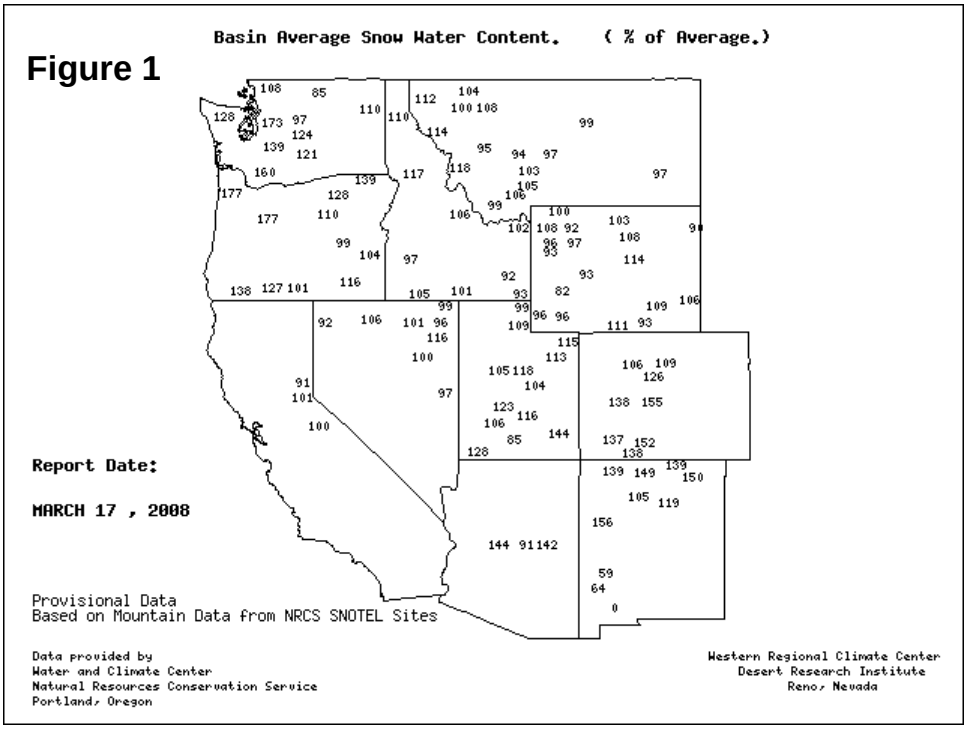
Snowpack and Precipitation

By March 17, 2008, the snow water content map continued to reflect near- to above-normal values across the majority of the West (figure 1). Above-average snow packs were most apparent in the Cascades and the Four Corners States, except southern New Mexico. Aside from southern New Mexico, the largest area of below-average snow packs covered western Wyoming and southeastern Idaho.

Season-to-date precipitation (October 1, 2007 - March 17, 2008) was near to above average in much of the West (figure 2). However, below-average values were noted in a few river basins, mainly in the Sierra Nevada, the Pacific Northwest, and parts of southern New Mexico. In contrast, season-to-date precipitation totals were significantly above average in

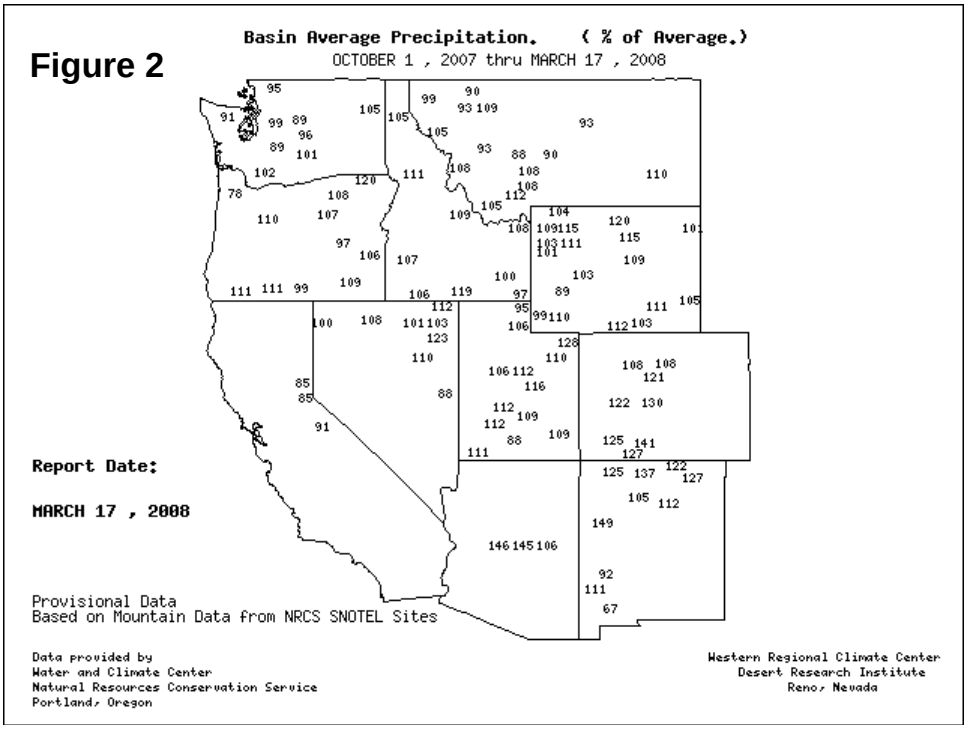
SNOTEL – River Basin Snow Water Content

Figure 1



SNOTEL – River Basin Precipitation

Figure 2



many river basins across the Four Corners States and scattered basins elsewhere.

Spring and Summer Streamflow Forecasts

Despite the presence of La Niña, which typically results in unusually dry winter weather across the Southwest, forecasts valid March 1 indicated that well-above-normal streamflow volumes can be expected this spring and summer in much of the Four Corners region (figure 3). Above-average flows were forecasted for the majority of the Cascades and the Great Basin. Areas expecting below-average streamflow volumes included the Snake River Basin of Idaho; the Green, Sweetwater, and Powder-Tongue Basins in Wyoming; the upper Columbia River of Washington and British Columbia; the eastern slopes of the Montana Rockies; and portions of southern New Mexico.

Changes from a month ago included lower forecasted volumes in central Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, and parts of Wyoming and Montana. Higher volumes were forecasted in the Four Corners region and the Front Range of the Rockies in Colorado and New Mexico.

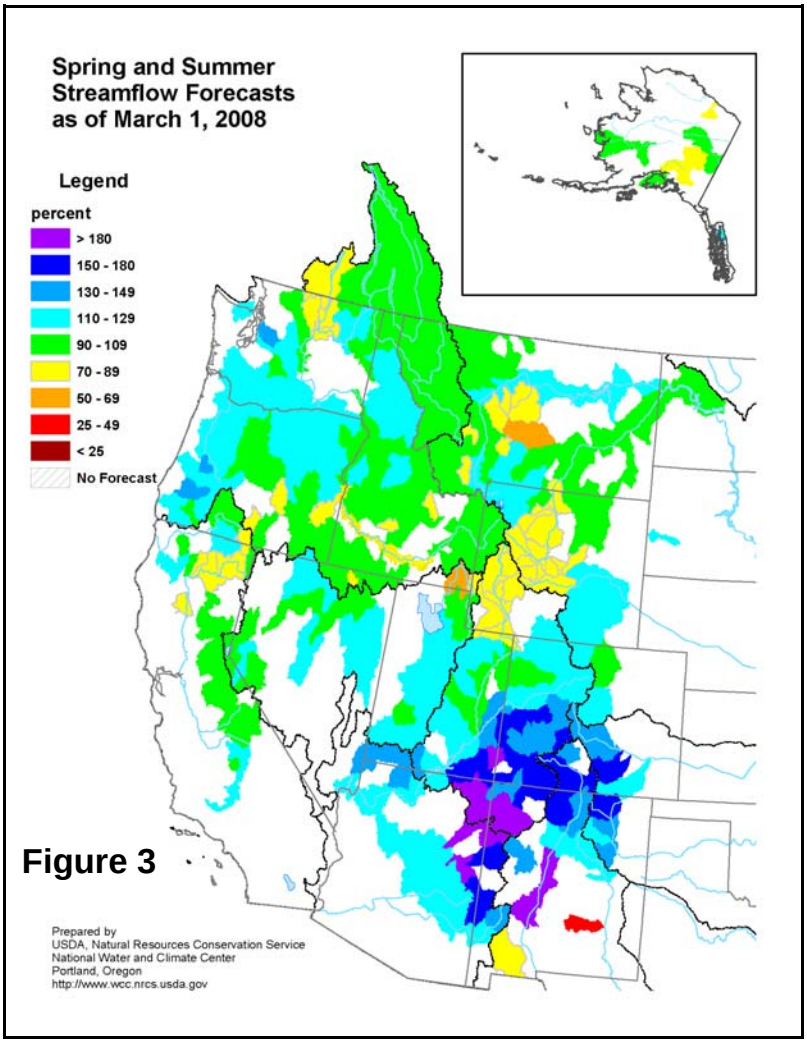


Figure 3

Reservoir Storage

As of March 1, 2008, reservoir storage was above the seasonal average only in Arizona (figure 4). Storage was near average for this time of year in Colorado, but below average across the remainder of the West, in part reflecting the effects of long-term drought. Below-average storage was especially noteworthy in Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming.

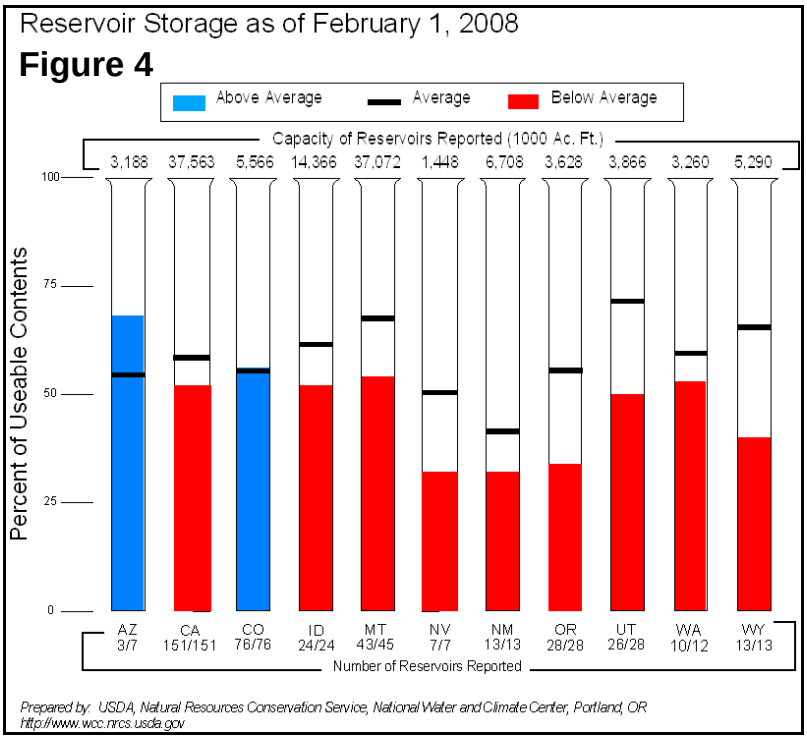


Figure 4

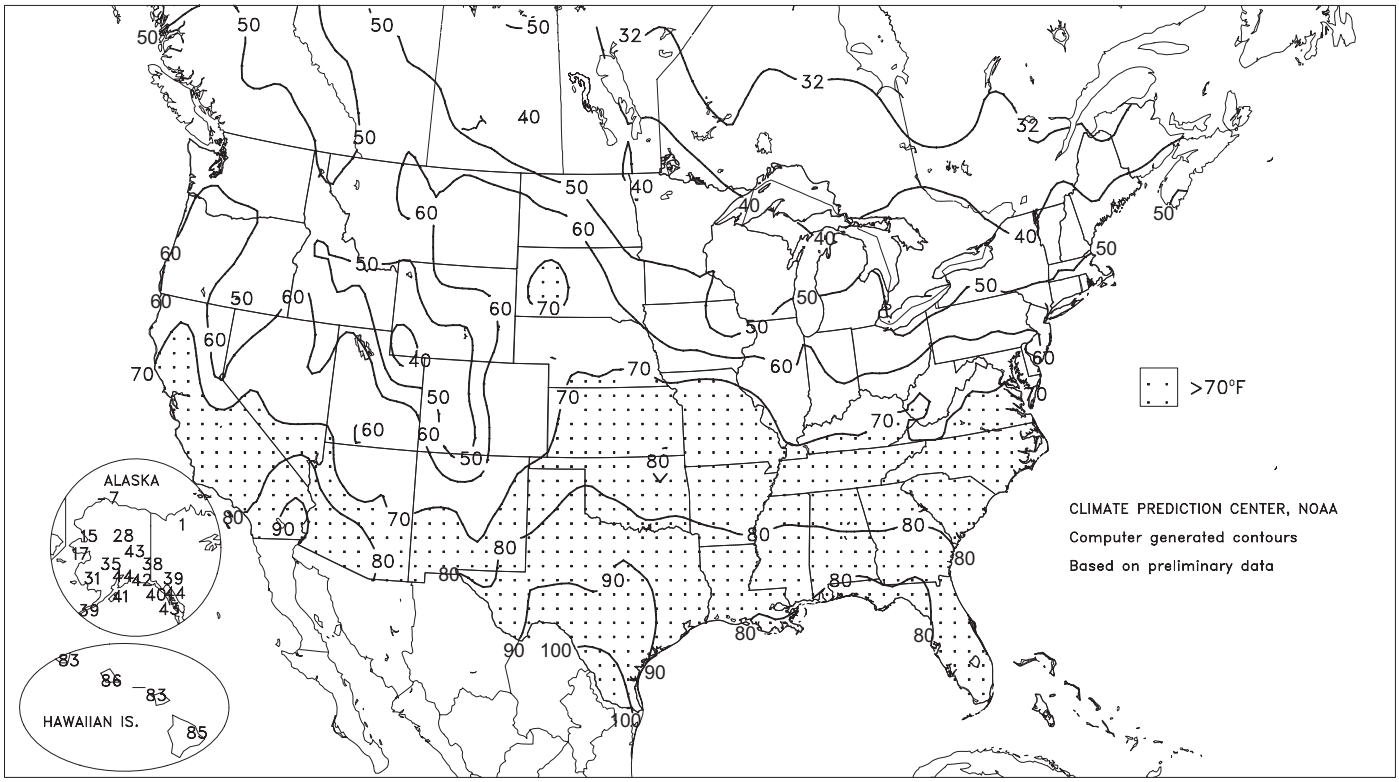
For More Information

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

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

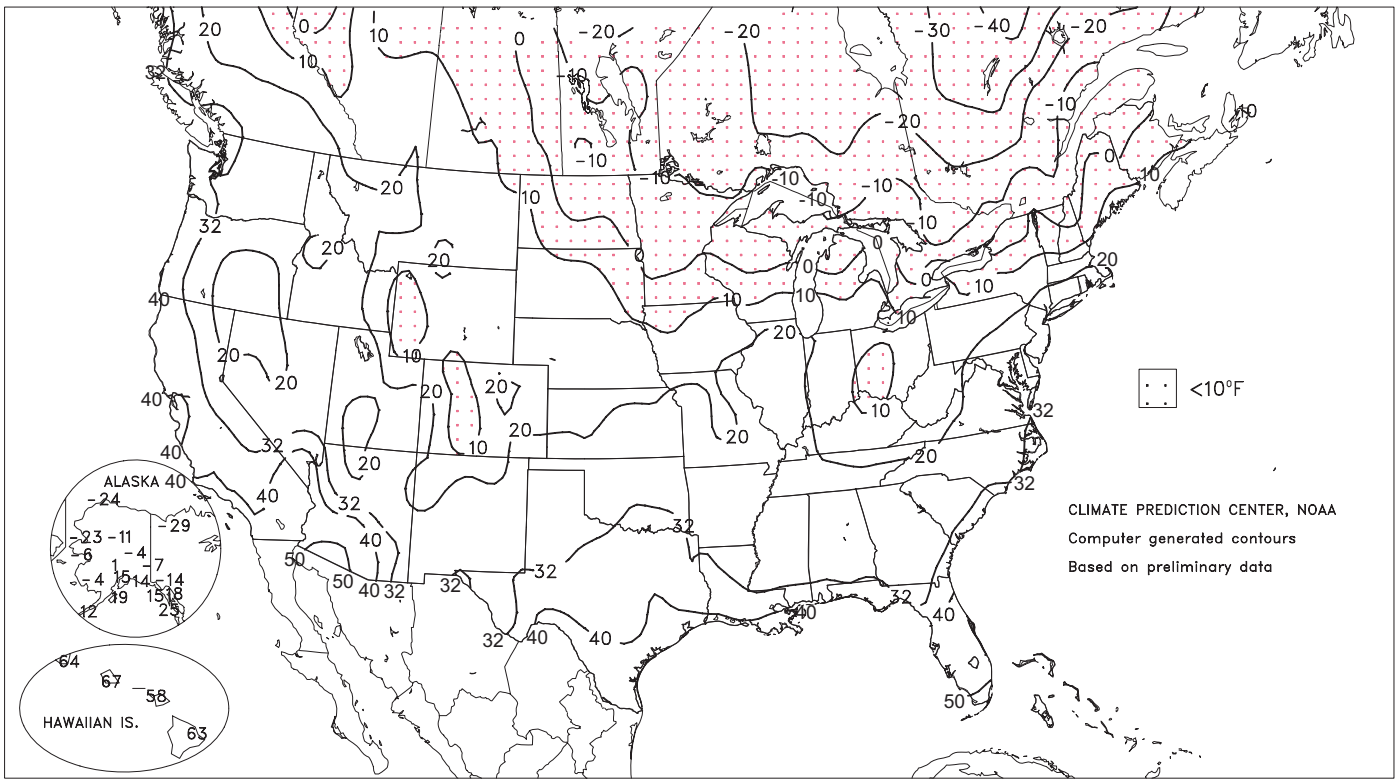
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

MAR 9 - 15, 2008

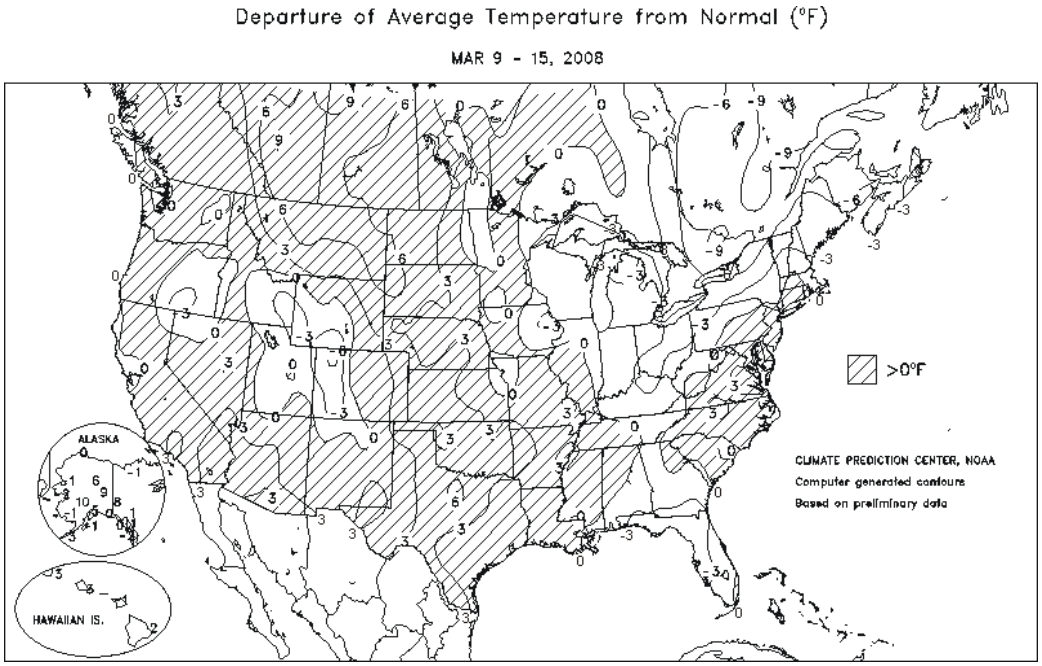


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

MAR 9 - 15, 2008



(Continued from front cover)

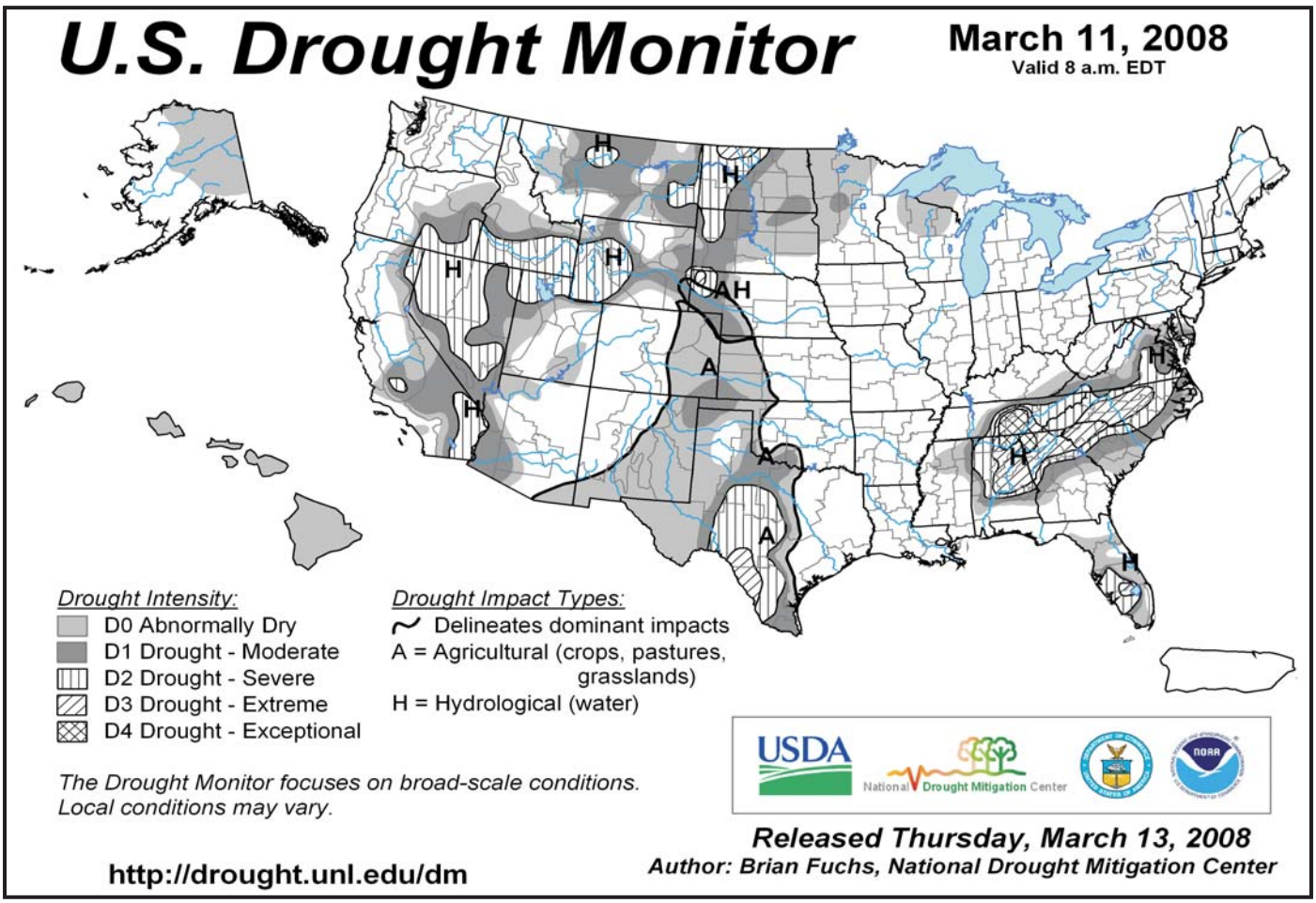


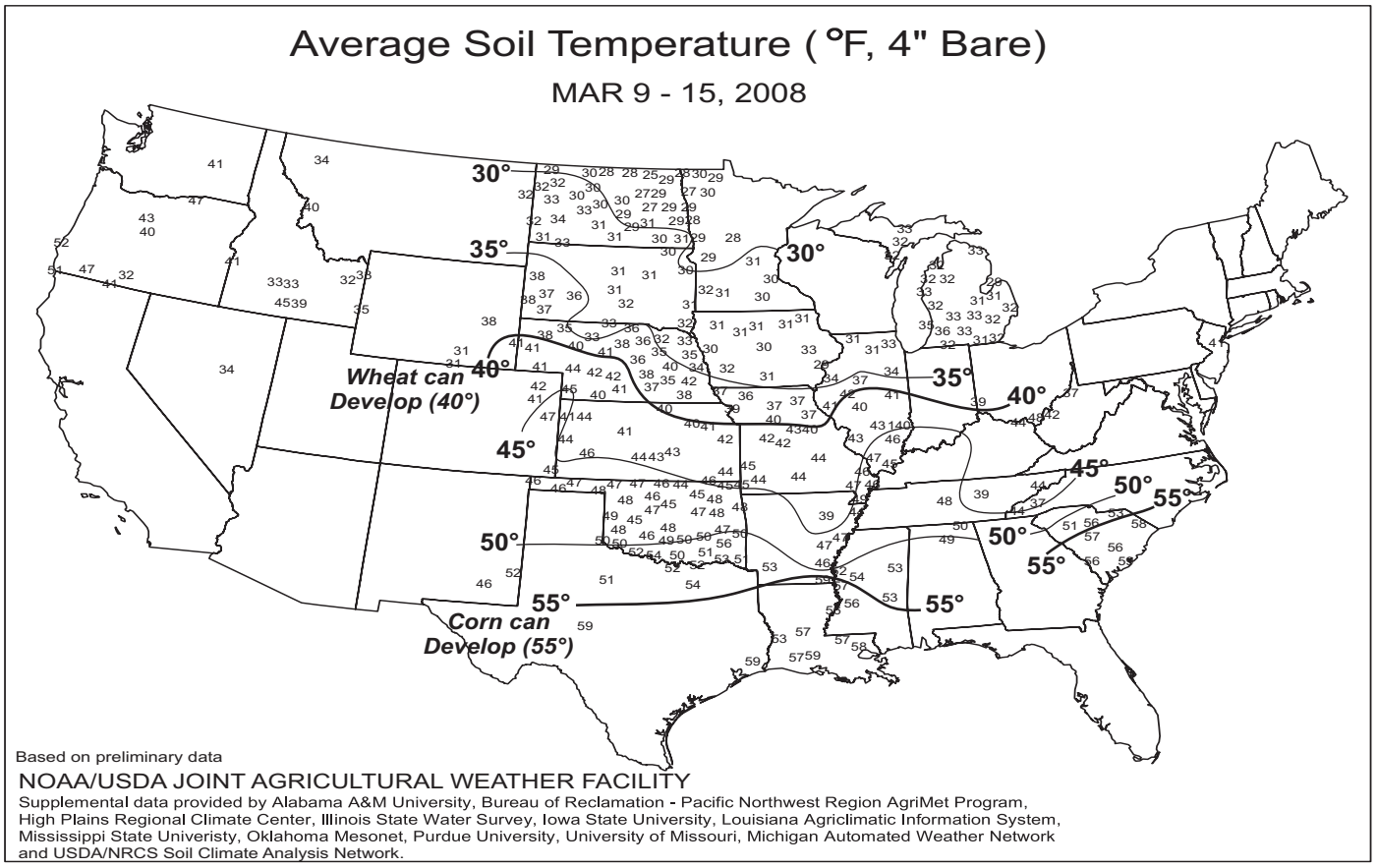
week storm gathered strength over the **Southwest**, bringing rain showers to **southern California** and an onset of heavy snow in higher elevations of the **Four Corners States**. Farther east, light showers dotted the **nation's mid-section**, but weekly totals in excess of an inch were confined to the southeastern Plains. In **Texas** locations such as **Austin** and **San Antonio**, more than 40 percent of the year-to-date precipitation fell on March 10. Mostly dry conditions persisted, however, on the **southern High Plains**, where rangeland and winter grains continued to suffer. Meanwhile, warmer weather in the **Midwest** reduced the extent and depth of a widespread snow cover. By week's end, substantial **Midwestern** snow depths were confined to **Wisconsin** and **northern portions of Minnesota and Michigan**. However, muddy conditions persisted across much of the **central and eastern Corn Belt** due to melting snow and the effects of an unusually wet winter. Elsewhere, the aforementioned storms swept across the **South** late in the week, preceded by an earlier batch of rainfall. Weekly totals exceeded 2 inches at a few locations in the **western Gulf Coast region**, the **Mid-South**, and the **southern Appalachians**. Late-week temperatures soared to record-setting levels along and near the **Gulf Coast**, with highs topping 100 degrees F in **Deep South Texas**.

Early in the week, cold weather lingered in the **East**. **London, KY** (12°F), posted a daily-record low on March 9, followed by a record for March 10 in **Watertown, NY** (-14°F). Meanwhile, unusually mild air spread across the **northwestern and north-central U.S.**, where records for March 10 included 69°F in **Redmond, OR**, and 64°F in **Bismarck, ND.** In **Minnesota**, **Rochester's** snow cover finally melted after 105 days (November 30 - March 13). The last time **Rochester** had at least 1 inch of snow on the ground for a longer period was 1992-93, when coverage lasted 116 days from December 4 to March 29. In **Wisconsin**, however, **La Crosse's** snow cover persisted through week's end, increasing its streak with at least a 1-inch snow cover to 107 days (November 30 - March 15). **La Crosse's** record-setting period with snow cover spanned 122 days, from November 25, 1942 - March 26, 1943.

Early-week rainfall was briefly heavy in parts of **Texas**, where daily-record totals for March 10 included 1.80 inches in **Austin (Bergstrom)**, 1.51 inches in **College Station**, and 1.01 inches in **San Antonio**. After mid-week, precipitation intensified across the **Northwest**, where **Olympia, WA** (1.21 inches on March 13), collected a daily-record rainfall. Meanwhile, summer-like heat developed along and near the **Gulf Coast**, where **McAllen, TX**, posted a daily-record high of 104°F on March 14. Elsewhere in **Texas**, **Austin (Mabry)** noted a high of 96°F, tying its second-highest March temperature on record behind 98°F on March 28, 1971. The following day, March 15, **McAllen** (103°F) posted another daily-record high, while **Galveston** (87°F) eclipsed its monthly record high of 85°F, previously established on March 30, 1879. Record-setting warmth also spread across the remainder of the **Gulf Coast region**, resulting in daily-record highs for March 15 in locations such as **Lake Charles, LA**, and **Ft. Lauderdale, FL** (both 90°F). Elsewhere across the **South**, a rare urban tornado slammed into downtown **Atlanta, GA**, on March 14, cutting a 6-mile path of damage between 9:38 and 9:50 p.m. EST. The following day, just after noon, a tornado tore 16 miles across three counties in **northwestern Georgia**, claiming two lives (one in **northern Polk County** and one in **southeastern Floyd County**).

Short-term dryness intensified across **Hawaii**, where locations such as **Lihue, Kauai** (1.76 inches below normal from March 1-15), and **Honolulu, Oahu** (1.02 inches below normal), continued to await their first measurable rainfall of the month. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo's** March 1-15 rainfall totaled just 0.57 inch (9 percent of normal). Farther north, cold weather returned to **western Alaska**, but weekly temperatures averaged as much as 10°F above normal across the interior. In **western Alaska**, **Kotzebue** collected a daily-record snowfall of 3.3 inches on March 11, followed by lows of -23°F on March 13 and 14. Meanwhile in **southern Alaska**, a relatively mild, dry period allowed the snow depth in **Valdez** to drop from 52 to 44 inches between March 5 and 15.


U.S. Drought Monitor
March 11, 2008
Valid 8 a.m. EDT
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 13, 2008
Author: Brian Fuchs, National Drought Mitigation Center


Average Soil Temperature (°F, 4" Bare)
MAR 9 - 15, 2008
30°
35°
40°
45°
50°
55°
Wheat can Develop (40°)
Corn can Develop (55°)
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, Michigan Automated Weather Network and USDA/NRCS Soil Climate Analysis Network.

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 15, 2008

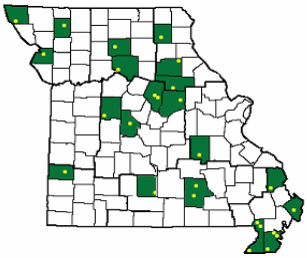
Data Provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the University of Missouri Commercial Agriculture Program.

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	67	44	74	29	55	-	1.11	-	1.02	3.30	-	8.60	-	57	49	0	1	2	1
VANCE	66	43	70	31	55	-	0.46	-	0.40	3.39	-	-	-	61	50	0	1	3	0
PERTHSHIRE	67	45	73	31	56	-	0.22	-	0.18	2.57	-	9.78	-	63	48	0	1	2	0
SCOTT	69	46	77	32	58	-	0.38	-	0.26	1.98	-	9.56	-	61	50	0	1	3	0
SANDY RIDGE	69	47	76	32	58		0.42	-	0.22	2.51	-	11.58	-	-	-	0	1	2	0
NE VERONA	69	41	74	27	55	-	0.96	-	0.59	2.56	-	7.52	-	63	46	0	1	3	1
SD STONEVILLE x	66	43	79	29	55	-2	0.58	-0.68	0.37	3.30	124	11.62	91	63	49	0	1	3	0
INDIANOLA 1S*	69	47	79	32	58	-	0.44	-	0.24	1.60	-	8.32	-	62	51	0	1	3	0
INVERNESS 5E	69	47	77	33	58	-	0.57	-	0.32	1.63	-	8.72	-	62	52	0	0	3	0
SIDON	70	46	78	32	58	-	0.59	-	0.32	1.40	-	6.77	-	65	51	0	1	3	0
NORTH ISSAQUENA	70	47	81	32	59	-	0.28	-	0.14	1.27	-	7.54	-	63	52	0	1	3	0
SILVER CITY	70	47	81	32	59	-	0.56	-	0.35	1.70	-	10.65	-	62	51	0	1	3	0
ONWARD	70	47	81	32	59	-	0.54	-	0.25	2.22	-	11.38	-	64	52	0	1	4	0
MAYDAY	71	46	82	29	59	-	0.28	-	0.14	1.27	-	12.38		63	52	0	1	3	0
MISSOURI																			
NW CORNING	52	28	70	18	40	2	0.35	-0.01	0.29	1.74	187	2.69	100	-	-	0	6	2	0
ALBANY	52	27	70	21	38	-1	0.27	-0.05	0.15	0.79	86	2.97	96	40	34	0	6	2	0
ST. JOSEPH	53	31	71	22	41	1	0.25	-0.05	0.15	0.93	114	3.67	136	-	-	0	4	2	0
NC LINNEUS	54	27	73	19	39	0	0.26	-0.21	0.23	1.24	123	4.92	152	41	34	0	5	2	0
BRUNSWICK	56	27	78	18	40	-1	0.26	-0.23	0.23	1.17	107	4.43	108	44	37	0	5	2	0
NE NOVELTY	53	27	70	19	39	-1	0.36	-0.14	0.35	1.23	107	5.91	149	42	34	0	7	2	0
MONROE CITY	54	28	71	20	40	-2	0.55	0.04	0.41	1.42	119	7.32	166	42	34	0	5	3	0
WC GREEN RIDGE	58	31	77	21	43	2	0.77	0.22	0.50	1.65	136	6.18	128	49	37	0	3	3	1
C AUXVASSE	56	30	75	22	43	2	1.01	0.42	0.56	1.83	150	7.32	150	46	38	0	5	3	1
SANBORN FIELD	58	33	77	22	44	1	1.02	0.40	0.60	1.96	152	7.90	150	51	37	0	3	2	1
WILLIAMSBURG	56	30	75	20	43	2	0.94	0.22	0.50	1.57	107	7.65	118	45	36	0	4	3	1
COLUMBIA	57	32	77	20	43	0	1.06	0.43	0.66	2.05	161	7.77	148	-	-	0	3	2	1
VERSAILLES	59	33	77	23	45	1	0.95	0.37	0.51	2.11	169	7.67	152	48	38	0	3	2	1
EC COOK STATION	62	31	78	18	46	1	0.03	-0.67	0.02	1.87	125	9.22	153	48	40	0	4	2	0
SW LAMAR	60	33	74	24	46	1	0.41	-0.29	0.17	1.92	123	5.69	99	49	41	0	3	3	0
SC MOUNTAIN GROVE	61	34	75	21	47	4	0.46	-0.37	0.27	2.88	159	8.83	116	51	39	0	3	3	0
SE DELTA	59	37	69	27	47	2	0.40	-0.39	0.22	2.22	129	7.95	96	53	41	0	2	3	0
CHARLESTON	59	40	69	28	49	4	0.40	-0.25	0.23	2.81	173	7.56	89	53	41	0	2	2	0
GLENNONVILLE	61	40	73	31	50	3	0.40	-0.25	0.23	2.70	163	8.32	106	52	43	0	2	3	0
CLARKTON	60	39	71	25	49	3	0.47	-0.22	0.21	3.11	179	7.77	96	53	41	0	2	3	0
PORTAGEVILLE DC	61	40	71	30	50	3	0.39	-0.32	0.20	3.51	191	9.25	103	55	43	0	2	4	0
PORTAGEVILLE LF	61	41	72	30	51	5	0.30	-0.39	0.15	3.31	182	9.02	102	53	42	0	2	3	0
STEELE	61	42	71	29	51	4	0.42	-0.35	0.32	3.81	185	9.19	98	54	44	0	1	3	0
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.

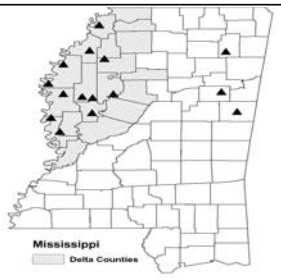
Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Occasionally wet weather occurred, although most locations received less than one inch of rain for the weekly total. However, since the beginning of the March, frequent rains and above-normal totals in locations such as Stoneville have caused fieldwork delays.

Missouri Weather Stations



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

Mississippi Weather Stations



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

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 15, 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	69	42	77	29	55	1	0.79	-0.62	0.67	5.09	175	14.22	113	84	34	0	1	4	1
	HUNTSVILLE	66	39	74	26	53	1	1.44	-0.13	0.76	4.29	129	11.19	81	84	53	0	2	3	2
	MOBILE	70	46	81	32	58	-2	0.24	-1.46	0.19	3.09	88	13.93	97	89	57	0	1	3	0
	MONTGOMERY	71	42	85	29	57	0	0.18	-1.32	0.10	4.44	138	12.48	91	87	36	0	1	2	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	34	25	44	15	30	5	0.08	-0.06	0.08	0.43	134	2.18	125	78	61	0	5	1	0
	BARROW	-10	-19	-7	-24	-14	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.32	133	83	73	0	7	0	0
	FAIRBANKS	30	7	43	-4	19	10	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	1.11	107	79	67	0	7	0	0
	JUNEAU	39	29	44	18	34	1	0.69	-0.11	0.50	2.42	134	12.77	120	91	79	0	6	4	1
	KODIAK	36	27	41	19	32	0	1.29	0.13	0.84	4.73	188	18.12	110	83	74	0	6	4	1
	NOME	12	2	17	-6	7	-2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.33	127	2.57	133	83	75	0	7	0	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	54	24	60	19	39	3	0.00	-0.62	0.00	0.00	0	6.52	106	80	19	0	7	0	0
	PHOENIX	81	54	84	52	68	6	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.00	0	1.97	91	44	21	0	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	64	34	71	29	49	6	0.00	-0.46	0.00	0.00	0	6.35	141	56	12	0	3	0	0
	TUCSON	77	46	82	42	62	3	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.00	0	1.39	60	36	17	0	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	69	41	79	30	55	3	0.01	-0.89	0.01	5.43	290	9.63	141	84	32	0	2	1	0
	LITTLE ROCK	68	42	79	28	55	2	2.02	0.96	1.02	4.38	202	9.66	106	91	38	0	1	3	2
CA	BAKERSFIELD	72	49	81	44	60	3	0.00	-0.33	0.00	0.00	0	1.48	48	65	48	0	0	0	0
	FRESNO	69	47	77	41	58	3	0.02	-0.50	0.01	0.02	2	5.46	101	77	56	0	0	2	0
	LOS ANGELES	71	54	79	51	62	4	0.00	-0.58	0.00	0.00	0	6.84	92	78	46	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	68	42	77	39	55	3	0.11	-1.11	0.05	0.11	4	13.25	90	71	50	0	0	3	0
	SACRAMENTO	66	44	72	37	55	1	0.00	-0.67	0.00	0.00	0	8.48	95	93	46	0	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	68	54	78	50	61	1	0.04	-0.50	0.04	0.04	3	4.59	84	72	47	0	0	1	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	61	48	69	44	54	0	0.36	-0.42	0.15	0.36	21	10.01	98	83	71	0	0	4	0
	STOCKTON	68	41	75	37	55	1	0.02	-0.52	0.01	0.02	2	6.65	105	86	64	0	0	2	0
CO	ALAMOSA	46	19	52	13	32	0	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.13	72	0.99	155	81	45	0	7	1	0
	CO SPRINGS	53	27	63	22	40	3	0.32	0.11	0.31	0.37	90	1.02	98	81	26	0	6	2	0
	DENVER INTL	55	28	66	17	42	4	0.03	-0.19	0.03	0.05	11	0.31	34	75	21	0	6	1	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	52	27	58	25	40	-3	0.14	-0.08	0.09	0.31	69	1.55	100	78	46	0	7	2	0
	PUEBLO	60	25	71	15	43	2	0.04	-0.16	0.02	0.08	22	0.52	54	67	35	0	6	2	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	47	32	52	26	40	1	0.10	-0.82	0.09	2.78	147	10.75	126	69	45	0	3	2	0
	HARTFORD	46	27	55	21	37	0	0.14	-0.73	0.14	3.55	199	14.69	171	68	42	0	6	1	0
DC	WASHINGTON	58	38	69	29	48	2	0.05	-0.80	0.05	1.68	95	7.22	95	78	36	0	1	1	0
DE	WILMINGTON	53	33	63	25	43	1	0.02	-0.89	0.02	2.89	152	8.78	108	83	39	0	3	1	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	72	54	87	43	63	-1	0.07	-0.80	0.05	2.95	164	6.37	83	84	44	0	0	3	0
	JACKSONVILLE	70	44	82	34	57	-4	0.15	-0.73	0.14	2.44	133	10.29	119	97	44	0	0	2	0
	KEY WEST	77	68	82	59	73	0	0.47	0.08	0.47	1.47	181	4.21	93	85	66	0	0	1	0
	MIAMI	81	63	90	52	72	0	0.00	-0.52	0.00	2.74	258	8.10	162	78	46	1	0	0	0
	ORLANDO	76	54	88	43	65	-2	0.22	-0.59	0.16	3.62	217	9.37	145	92	50	0	0	2	0
	PENSACOLA	67	50	75	38	58	-2	0.12	-1.38	0.09	3.45	111	15.46	118	90	61	0	0	3	0
	TALLAHASSEE	71	43	82	28	57	-4	0.14	-1.40	0.12	3.19	99	15.03	114	92	46	0	1	2	0
	TAMPA	73	55	78	45	64	-3	1.05	0.40	0.63	2.36	164	9.18	144	82	55	0	0	2	1
	WEST PALM BEACH	79	60	89	48	69	-1	0.05	-0.75	0.03	5.12	324	11.88	151	84	53	0	0	2	0
GA	ATHENS	68	40	78	27	54	1	0.59	-0.58	0.50	2.49	99	8.65	75	73	39	0	2	2	1
	ATLANTA	65	43	75	28	54	0	1.16	-0.10	0.76	3.22	119	10.68	86	75	47	0	1	2	1
	AUGUSTA	72	38	79	28	55	0	0.18	-0.89	0.18	3.10	136	10.13	93	91	35	0	2	1	0
	COLUMBUS	69	43	82	30	56	-1	0.33	-1.02	0.33	3.72	130	15.08	124	88	34	0	1	1	0
	MACON	70	40	82	28	55	-1	0.26	-0.88	0.20	1.81	74	11.38	95	88	37	0	2	2	0
	SAVANNAH	71	45	82	32	58	-1	0.13	-0.66	0.12	1.01	62	8.50	100	89	38	0	1	2	0
HI	HILO	83	65	85	63	74	2	0.43	-2.78	0.18	0.49	8	53.79	215	83	68	0	0	4	0
	HONOLULU	84	71	86	67	78	4	0.00	-0.44	0.00	0.01	1	0.64	11	69	61	0	0	0	0
	KAHULUI	82	62	83	58	72	-1	0.01	-0.51	0.01	0.01	1	2.46	34	84	75	0	0	1	0
	LIHUE	82	69	83	64	75	3	0.00	-0.81	0.00	0.00	0	2.53	26	78	70	0	0	0	0
ID	BOISE	54	33	61	30	44	1	0.39	0.09	0.25	0.67	103	2.16	68	76	56	0	3	3	0
	LEWISTON	55	36	64	32	46	2	0.50	0.27	0.15	0.55	115	1.73	67	82	58	0	1	5	0
	POCATELLO	45	26	53	22	36	-1	0.29	-0.01	0.23	0.49	75	1.55	55	89	71	0	7	2	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	45	27	57	20	36	0	0.00	-0.53	0.00	0.87	82	6.33	143	83	57	0	6	0	0
	MOLINE	51	25	62	19	38	1	0.04	-0.57	0.03	0.64	53	5.00	117	80	50	0	7	2	0
	PEORIA	50	28	62	19	39	0	0.12	-0.49	0.10	0.46	37	7.62	172	84	42	0	4	2	0
	ROCKFORD	44	25	52	21	35	0	0.02	-0.46	0.01	0.82	88	5.11	139	81	63	0	7	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	52	30	61	24	41	0	0.18	-0.52	0.14	0.96	67	9.42	194	88	45	0	4	3	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	54	33	65	23	44	-1	0.56	-0.40	0.35	2.79	140	12.73	159	83	66	0	3	4	0
	FORT WAYNE	44	27	56	15	36	-1	0.03	-0.57	0.02	1.12	91	8.08	155	84	57	0	5	2	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	51	31	64	18	41	0	0.22	-0.54	0.15	1.92	121	8.46	131	86	49	0	4	3	0
	SOUTH BEND	46	25	57	16	35	-2	0.00	-0.60	0.00	0.32	26	9.05	166	86	49	0	6	0	0
IA	BURLINGTON	52	28	62	20	40	1	0.08	-0.56	0.08	1.40	108	6.05	146	87	41	0	6	1	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	40	24	48	14	32	-3	0.00	-0.45	0.00	0.73	83	4.31	142	92	66	0	7	0	0
	DES MOINES	47	28	62	16	37	0	0.00	-0.44	0.00	0.53	62	3.43	112	80	61	0	4	0	0
	DUBUQUE	37	22	43	14	30	-4	0.01	-0.53	0.01	1.06	99	6.08	161	85	72	0	7	1	0
	SIOUX CITY	47	25	60	13	36	1	0.00	-0.42	0.00	0.07	9	1.61	80	86	55	0	7	0	0
	WATERLOO	38	23	48	11	31	-3	0.00	-0.43	0.00	0.27	33	3.60	132	87	65	0	6	0	0
KS	CONCORDIA	58	29	73	17	44	3	0.19	-0.35	0.19	0.56	53	1.24	51	79	49	0	5	1	0
	DODGE CITY	64	30	74	19	47	4	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.01	1	0.79	39	70	22	0	3	0	0
	GOODLAND	59	24	69	13	42	3	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.10	18	0.71	50	66	28	0	6	0	0
	TOPEKA	58	28	75	23	43	0	0.36	-0.20	0.32	1.47	131	5.44	167	84	51	0	5	2	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 15, 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	64	33	73	27	48	3	0.16	-0.46	0.12	0.86	70	2.78	90	78	44	0	3	2	0
KY	JACKSON	56	35	72	16	46	0	0.77	-0.24	0.45	3.39	156	9.26	98	84	38	0	2	4	0
	LEXINGTON	51	31	67	13	41	-4	0.83	-0.19	0.49	2.89	133	13.07	149	83	65	0	4	3	0
	LOUISVILLE	53	35	67	17	44	-2	0.73	-0.29	0.36	3.29	153	11.08	128	78	51	0	2	4	0
	PADUCAH	60	38	71	27	49	2	0.43	-0.51	0.26	3.55	176	11.84	126	80	42	0	2	5	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	74	49	86	32	62	2	0.93	-0.17	0.47	2.53	108	14.20	104	90	43	0	1	2	0
	LAKE CHARLES	73	51	90	39	62	2	2.10	1.31	2.09	3.00	183	11.46	110	86	49	1	0	2	1
	NEW ORLEANS	72	53	83	40	63	1	0.35	-0.79	0.32	1.74	71	7.93	58	90	63	0	0	3	0
	SHREVEPORT	72	48	85	33	60	2	0.48	-0.45	0.48	1.94	97	9.55	88	83	40	0	0	1	0
ME	CARIBOU	25	5	32	-3	15	-8	0.21	-0.36	0.12	2.45	208	10.27	165	86	54	0	7	3	0
	PORTLAND	37	22	43	12	30	-3	0.52	-0.39	0.31	3.73	199	15.00	165	84	48	0	7	3	0
MD	BALTIMORE	55	33	63	25	44	1	0.01	-0.90	0.01	1.45	75	6.72	80	76	40	0	3	1	0
MA	BOSTON	44	30	51	25	37	-1	0.50	-0.35	0.31	3.43	193	14.06	156	77	45	0	5	2	0
	WORCESTER	41	25	51	18	33	0	0.28	-0.67	0.18	3.97	203	16.10	176	80	39	0	7	2	0
MI	ALPENA	35	15	48	-7	25	-2	0.10	-0.36	0.05	0.31	33	5.50	136	84	48	0	7	3	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	43	25	54	16	34	1	0.00	-0.53	0.00	0.36	35	8.28	180	81	49	0	6	0	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	35	15	44	-2	25	-3	0.02	-0.41	0.02	0.26	30	4.56	123	84	61	0	7	1	0
	LANSING	42	23	55	12	33	0	0.00	-0.46	0.00	0.09	10	5.57	140	83	54	0	7	0	0
	MUSKEGON	40	24	49	13	32	-1	0.00	-0.49	0.00	0.65	66	9.85	206	84	53	0	6	0	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	35	17	44	-2	26	-4	0.07	-0.32	0.04	0.44	58	5.44	98	87	54	0	7	3	0
MN	DULUTH	34	19	46	5	27	3	0.28	-0.07	0.27	0.34	52	0.84	32	87	59	0	7	2	0
	INT'L FALLS	35	14	43	-10	24	2	0.15	-0.04	0.12	0.38	106	0.95	52	85	55	0	7	3	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	40	23	51	9	31	0	0.02	-0.37	0.01	0.20	27	0.75	29	80	57	0	6	2	0
	ROCHESTER	38	24	49	7	31	2	0.08	-0.29	0.08	0.21	30	1.44	61	82	65	0	6	1	0
	ST. CLOUD	37	17	50	-4	27	0	0.14	-0.15	0.13	0.25	48	0.96	51	90	53	0	7	2	0
MS	JACKSON	73	43	84	29	58	2	0.15	-1.11	0.06	1.87	72	12.81	100	87	36	0	1	3	0
	MERIDIAN	73	40	86	27	57	0	0.19	-1.40	0.16	1.87	56	15.47	106	92	53	0	2	2	0
	TUPELO	69	40	75	27	54	2	1.35	-0.11	1.14	4.00	129	9.37	73	85	48	0	2	2	1
MO	COLUMBIA	57	32	77	22	45	2	1.00	0.31	0.66	2.58	180	8.85	165	83	42	0	3	3	1
	KANSAS CITY	57	29	76	22	43	0	0.34	-0.20	0.29	1.33	120	5.40	151	85	41	0	4	2	0
	SAINT LOUIS	57	35	71	26	46	1	0.25	-0.55	0.21	2.33	141	8.91	147	77	49	0	3	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	62	32	74	23	47	2	0.62	-0.20	0.34	4.03	244	13.96	231	83	50	0	3	3	0
MT	BILLINGS	53	31	63	21	42	6	0.00	-0.23	0.00	0.02	5	0.44	24	58	28	0	4	0	0
	BUTTE	42	19	50	13	31	1	0.07	-0.10	0.05	0.10	29	1.02	76	88	37	0	7	2	0
	CUT BANK	47	27	58	18	37	7	0.04	-0.07	0.04	0.04	19	0.14	16	78	32	0	5	1	0
	GLASGOW	51	24	63	15	37	7	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.03	17	0.83	105	76	43	0	7	0	0
	GREAT FALLS	51	29	60	19	40	8	0.01	-0.20	0.01	0.09	21	1.36	84	68	27	0	5	1	0
	HAVRE	53	26	63	15	39	8	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.05	17	0.83	73	71	42	0	6	0	0
	MISSOULA	50	30	58	27	40	3	0.13	-0.07	0.07	0.45	105	1.82	81	83	55	0	6	3	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	56	27	70	16	42	5	0.00	-0.44	0.00	0.04	5	0.67	32	80	45	0	5	0	0
	LINCOLN	56	24	71	14	40	2	0.00	-0.48	0.00	0.15	16	1.14	51	82	47	0	7	0	0
	NORFOLK	51	25	65	12	38	2	0.01	-0.41	0.01	0.05	6	0.79	37	81	43	0	6	1	0
	NORTH PLATTE	57	20	70	13	38	1	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.04	8	0.17	12	81	27	0	7	0	0
	OMAHA	51	25	67	16	38	0	0.00	-0.46	0.00	0.16	18	1.04	42	82	51	0	7	0	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	54	26	67	16	40	4	0.19	-0.05	0.11	0.26	55	0.60	38	76	40	0	6	2	0
	VALENTINE	52	20	67	12	36	2	0.07	-0.16	0.07	0.23	50	0.95	77	80	42	0	7	1	0
NV	ELY	52	22	60	17	37	2	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.02	4	1.30	65	76	36	0	7	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	73	52	82	48	63	5	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	0.62	39	30	18	0	0	0	0
	RENO	59	34	68	28	47	4	0.08	-0.12	0.06	0.08	17	3.66	142	60	35	0	3	3	0
	WINNEMUCCA	56	25	65	17	40	-1	0.17	-0.02	0.14	0.20	54	1.60	88	78	43	0	6	4	0
NH	CONCORD	39	20	46	5	30	-2	0.47	-0.20	0.33	3.91	281	15.53	231	82	46	0	6	3	0
NJ	NEWARK	50	33	58	28	42	1	0.10	-0.86	0.09	2.28	116	10.40	117	68	41	0	4	2	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	64	36	69	30	50	3	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	0.80	66	44	13	0	2	0	0
NY	ALBANY	41	24	47	17	33	-1	0.35	-0.32	0.22	4.30	312	10.34	171	77	44	0	6	3	0
	BINGHAMTON	38	22	46	14	30	-2	0.38	-0.25	0.34	3.53	267	9.79	154	89	65	0	5	3	0
	BUFFALO	36	22	49	15	29	-4	3.28	2.63	3.23	5.36	397	12.60	182	92	62	0	7	2	1
	ROCHESTER	38	19	50	7	28	-5	0.03	-0.52	0.02	0.90	79	6.77	123	84	55	0	7	2	0
	SYRACUSE	37	22	49	15	30	-2	0.20	-0.45	0.12	2.41	183	8.49	141	87	57	0	7	4	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	61	32	73	24	46	1	0.62	-0.43	0.62	3.01	135	9.36	92	88	44	0	4	1	1
	CHARLOTTE	66	37	74	24	52	0	1.78	0.76	1.78	3.77	174	8.37	86	80	33	0	2	1	1
	GREENSBORO	65	38	74	27	52	4	0.59	-0.29	0.59	3.09	166	6.69	79	70	28	0	2	1	1
	HATTERAS	61	47	67	39	54	2	1.59	0.44	1.59	3.10	130	13.17	108	86	47	0	0	1	1
	RALEIGH	66	38	76	28	52	2	0.83	-0.12	0.83	4.05	199	8.47	89	79	35	0	2	1	1
	WILMINGTON	67	43	74	33	55	1	1.10	0.11	1.09	2.09	99	9.26	90	88	28	0	0	2	1
ND	BISMARCK	47	17	64	0	32	4	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.03	9	0.55	43	80	50	0	7	0	0
	DICKINSON	50	18	66	9	34	5	0.06	-0.04	0.03	0.06	35	0.10	10	80	27	0	7	2	0
	FARGO	34	15	41	-6	24	-2	0.04	-0.20	0.04	0.06	13	0.82	45	87	71	0	7	1	0
	GRAND FORKS	31	14	39	-7	23	-1	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.16	44	0.82	51	90	70	0	7	0	0
	JAMESTOWN	37	17	51	4	27	0	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.00	0	0.18	12	86	56	0	7	0	0
	WILLISTON	49	21	64	12	35	7	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.13	43	0.59	48	79	53	0	6	0	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	39	24	51	11	32	-5	0.59	-0.11	0.52	3.27	224	11.02	177	85	74	0	7	3	1
	CINCINNATI	49	28	64	6	38	-5	0.70	-0.17	0.58	2.85	159	10.39	139	89	63	0	5	2	1
	CLEVELAND	39	25	48	9	32	-5	0.13	-0.50	0.10	2.30	177	11.15	184	82	59	0	6	3	0
	COLUMBUS	45	30	60	9	38	-3	0.47	-0.16	0.43	3.98	304	9.51	157	83	63	0	4	2	0
	DAYTON	45	28	58	10	36	-3	0.23	-0.47	0.16	1.99	140	8.17	129	91	63	0	5	2	0
	MANSFIELD	40	25	50	10	33	-3	0.48	-0.23	0.38	2.33	164	11.22	180	93	64	0	7	3	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 15, 2008

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	42	24	54	10	33	-3	0.00	-0.54	0.00	0.86	77	8.56	174	87	61	0	6	0	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	40	24	52	11	32	-4	0.54	-0.12	0.48	3.03	224	11.48	201	86	68	0	6	4	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	70	40	78	30	55	5	0.00	-0.66	0.00	1.28	92	4.81	114	65	30	0	1	0	0
	TULSA	68	38	80	27	53	3	0.48	-0.33	0.39	1.24	74	4.13	79	73	43	0	2	2	0
OR	ASTORIA	52	41	59	37	47	1	2.81	1.12	1.41	3.83	104	18.56	88	92	79	0	0	7	2
	BURNS	44	23	49	17	34	-3	0.33	0.05	0.14	0.47	76	2.85	98	89	67	0	7	6	0
	EUGENE	56	39	66	34	48	2	1.39	0.04	0.69	2.12	72	12.08	71	93	80	0	0	6	1
	MEDFORD	59	38	69	35	49	2	0.53	0.11	0.18	0.69	73	5.00	91	87	51	0	0	4	0
	PENDLETON	55	34	64	29	44	-1	0.53	0.25	0.22	0.78	132	3.04	93	85	60	0	2	6	0
	PORTLAND	56	43	65	38	49	2	1.25	0.40	0.42	1.95	104	8.92	80	84	70	0	0	6	0
	SALEM	54	41	63	32	48	2	1.19	0.23	0.52	1.80	83	12.03	92	92	78	0	1	6	1
PA	ALLENTOWN	49	29	59	22	39	1	0.18	-0.62	0.10	3.41	204	12.31	155	80	46	0	6	2	0
	ERIE	38	24	51	13	31	-4	0.09	-0.58	0.04	2.09	153	10.05	163	87	71	0	6	3	0
	MIDDLETOWN	51	31	61	23	41	1	0.02	-0.72	0.01	3.37	212	10.23	139	85	41	0	4	2	0
	PHILADELPHIA	53	35	63	28	44	2	0.05	-0.82	0.04	2.68	150	8.35	104	73	41	0	3	2	0
	PITTSBURGH	45	28	62	15	36	-3	0.45	-0.26	0.42	2.09	142	9.17	140	86	54	0	5	3	0
	WILKES-BARRE	45	27	55	19	36	-1	0.25	-0.32	0.16	3.63	308	12.04	210	80	46	0	5	2	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	49	28	61	20	39	2	0.21	-0.49	0.21	3.88	269	11.43	166	77	46	0	6	1	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	45	30	53	24	38	0	0.61	-0.36	0.44	5.03	250	15.00	153	66	45	0	6	2	0
SC	BEAUFORT	70	46	80	37	58	1	0.17	-0.64	0.15	0.31	19	6.49	74	92	35	0	0	3	0
	CHARLESTON	70	44	78	33	57	0	0.18	-0.73	0.14	1.78	94	7.57	84	88	31	0	0	2	0
	COLUMBIA	70	41	77	29	55	0	0.41	-0.64	0.41	2.48	112	9.36	87	78	30	0	2	1	0
	GREENVILLE	66	38	76	24	52	1	1.21	-0.05	1.20	3.23	120	9.34	82	77	35	0	2	2	1
SD	ABERDEEN	44	18	57	6	31	2	0.09	-0.18	0.08	0.11	21	0.44	30	88	61	0	7	2	0
	HURON	46	21	58	10	34	3	0.26	-0.09	0.26	0.32	48	0.74	43	87	41	0	6	1	0
	RAPID CITY	54	26	74	18	40	6	0.01	-0.19	0.01	0.08	20	1.01	82	68	29	0	5	1	0
	SIOUX FALLS	41	21	53	2	31	0	0.04	-0.33	0.04	0.21	31	1.04	61	80	62	0	7	1	0
TN	BRISTOL	59	29	71	18	44	-2	0.96	0.05	0.85	2.67	137	9.75	110	89	39	0	5	2	1
	CHATTANOOGA	64	37	76	26	51	0	1.43	-0.02	1.19	4.20	138	11.82	89	86	49	0	3	2	1
	KNOXVILLE	61	36	73	20	48	-1	0.73	-0.48	0.62	2.41	94	10.35	93	83	41	0	3	2	1
	MEMPHIS	66	45	75	30	56	3	1.46	0.23	0.86	4.06	157	11.25	101	76	46	0	1	3	2
	NASHVILLE	63	38	74	23	51	2	1.08	-0.05	0.99	2.84	118	10.13	101	79	41	0	3	2	1
TX	ABILENE	74	46	88	37	60	4	0.70	0.40	0.49	1.57	242	2.42	88	64	39	0	0	2	0
	AMARILLO	66	32	76	27	49	2	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.06	13	0.89	54	66	20	0	4	0	0
	AUSTIN	75	45	93	29	60	-1	1.81	1.32	1.80	2.37	215	4.35	87	80	68	1	1	2	1
	BEAUMONT	74	52	89	41	63	1	1.03	0.20	1.03	1.75	102	10.36	96	91	45	0	0	1	1
	BROWNSVILLE	82	60	98	49	71	3	0.20	0.04	0.20	0.24	73	1.62	56	90	53	1	0	1	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	80	54	94	43	67	1	0.31	-0.06	0.31	1.47	175	3.41	79	94	71	2	0	1	0
	DEL RIO	84	50	97	45	67	4	0.28	0.09	0.28	0.29	67	0.39	20	64	34	3	0	1	0
	EL PASO	74	42	81	33	58	2	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0	0.31	32	27	11	0	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	76	48	87	39	62	5	1.08	0.38	0.67	2.49	160	5.06	87	77	35	0	0	2	1
	GALVESTON	71	58	87	50	65	2	0.00	-0.61	0.00	0.94	73	8.30	104	94	60	0	0	0	0
	HOUSTON	77	52	89	41	64	2	0.88	0.14	0.88	2.06	132	10.68	130	87	57	0	0	1	1
	LUBBOCK	70	36	84	27	53	3	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.09	29	0.88	58	58	25	0	2	0	0
	MIDLAND	76	39	87	32	58	3	0.02	-0.07	0.02	0.03	14	0.11	8	55	26	0	1	1	0
	SAN ANGELO	78	43	90	35	60	4	0.02	-0.18	0.01	1.27	265	1.96	79	63	29	1	0	2	0
	SAN ANTONIO	79	48	96	41	64	3	1.29	0.88	1.01	1.83	206	2.45	57	85	39	2	0	2	1
	VICTORIA	78	50	93	43	64	1	0.68	0.18	0.68	3.11	293	7.80	141	94	60	1	0	1	1
	WACO	74	44	91	38	59	1	2.49	1.93	1.37	5.20	409	7.09	127	88	68	1	0	2	2
	WICHITA FALLS	75	43	88	33	59	6	0.01	-0.49	0.01	0.60	57	1.60	43	67	34	0	0	1	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	52	33	60	28	42	-1	0.26	-0.15	0.12	0.65	75	3.19	89	78	41	0	3	3	0
VT	BURLINGTON	34	17	42	8	25	-5	0.25	-0.24	0.19	2.58	261	7.84	161	84	57	0	7	3	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	61	33	72	24	47	2	0.30	-0.58	0.22	2.46	133	5.68	67	74	33	0	4	3	0
	NORFOLK	60	42	74	33	51	3	0.24	-0.70	0.24	2.35	119	7.12	77	76	40	0	0	1	0
	RICHMOND	63	37	74	27	50	3	0.20	-0.75	0.20	2.76	138	7.13	84	74	41	0	2	1	0
	ROANOKE	63	36	75	25	49	3	0.27	-0.60	0.17	1.39	76	4.21	52	66	30	0	2	2	0
	WASH/DULLES	57	33	67	25	45	3	0.11	-0.69	0.07	1.66	98	5.62	75	86	40	0	4	3	0
WA	OLYMPIA	52	38	59	28	45	2	2.38	1.18	1.18	2.81	105	13.51	82	90	79	0	1	7	1
	QUILLAYUTE	50	39	55	35	44	0	2.00	-0.55	1.14	3.53	62	23.47	74	93	79	0	0	7	1
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	51	40	60	35	46	0	1.36	0.51	0.41	1.53	82	7.26	65	86	74	0	0	6	0
	SPOKANE	46	32	51	29	39	0	0.81	0.47	0.30	1.01	135	5.12	125	92	64	0	4	4	0
	YAKIMA	55	33	59	27	44	2	0.14	0.00	0.12	0.14	45	1.46	64	77	57	0	3	3	0
WV	BECKLEY	52	30	68	14	41	0	0.98	0.15	0.55	3.23	182	9.00	113	80	48	0	4	3	1
	CHARLESTON	57	34	73	20	46	2	0.56	-0.35	0.30	2.22	115	9.27	111	87	41	0	2	3	0
	ELKINS	53	27	70	18	40	1	0.64	-0.26	0.34	2.03	106	8.97	105	97	37	0	5	3	0
	HUNTINGTON	54	32	71	15	43	-2	0.57	-0.31	0.36	2.25	119	9.60	117	87	47	0	3	3	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	37	18	47	2	28	-2	0.02	-0.35	0.01	0.11	16	1.82	72	87	51	0	7	2	0
	GREEN BAY	37	18	48	1	28	-2	0.12	-0.31	0.08	1.03	127	6.98	230	80	55	0	6	2	0
	LA CROSSE	39	21	48	6	30	-3	0.09	-0.29	0.06	0.28	40	2.72	94	90	51	0	6	2	0
	MADISON	39	22	49	16	31	-1	0.07	-0.38	0.06	0.78	90	6.25	184	86	62	0	7	2	0
	MILWAUKEE	39	27	52	17	33	-1	0.01	-0.50	0.01	0.49	49	5.88	131	72	61	0	5	1	0
WY	CASPER	46	24	52	18	35	1	0.14	-0.05	0.07	0.51	124	1.18	72	70	44	0	7	2	0
	CHEYENNE	50	23	61	19	36	3	0.07	-0.15	0.05	0.11	26	0.31	23	65	27	0	6	2	0
	LANDER	47	22	56	12	35	0	0.05	-0.20	0.05	0.38	79	1.28	83	73	31	0	7	1	0
	SHERIDAN	51	24	64	17	37	3	0.34	0.15	0.19	0.54	146	1.59	93	77	44	0	7	2	0

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

National Agricultural Summary

March 10 - 16, 2008

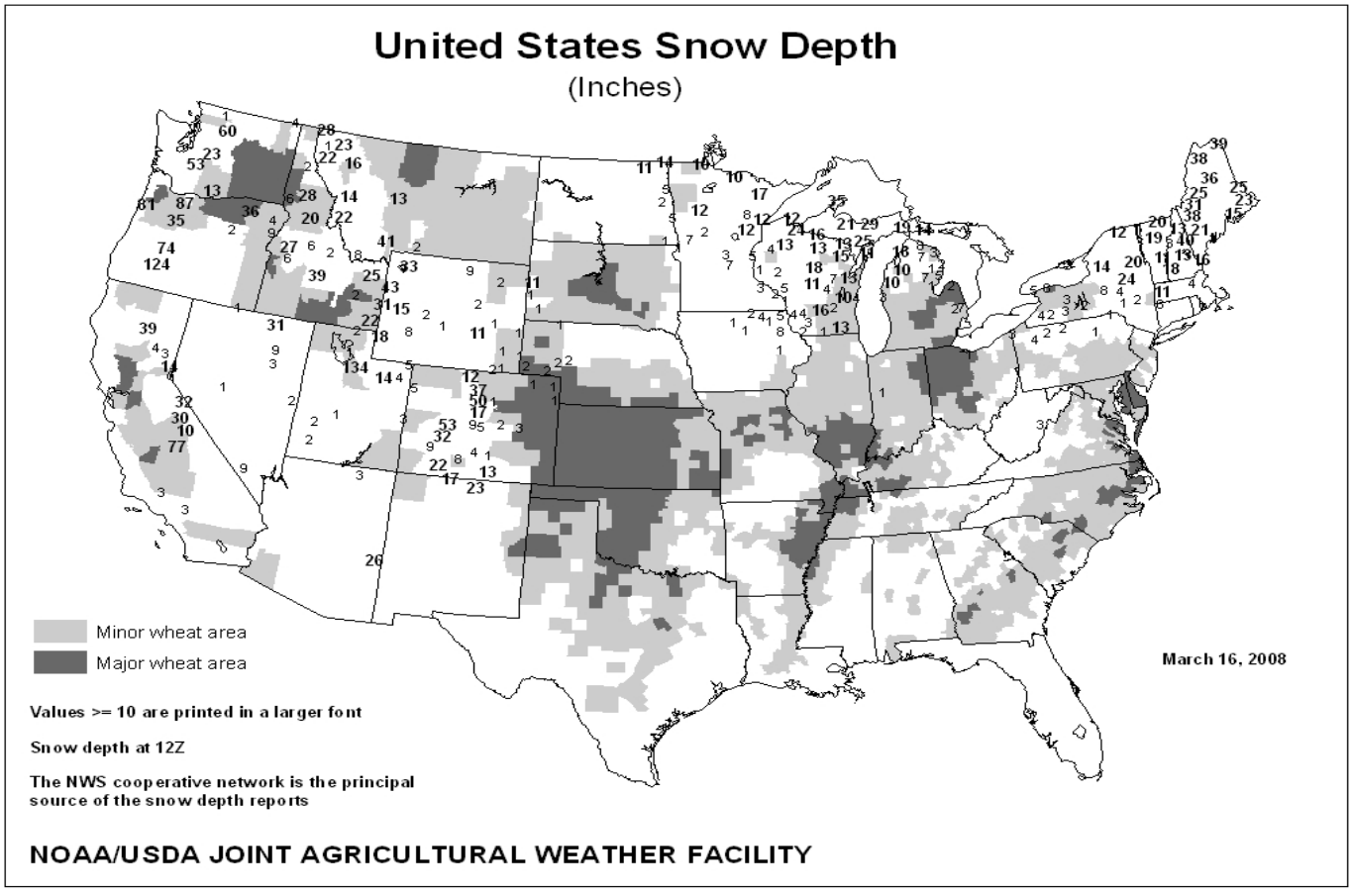
Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Small grain herbicide applications were winding down in California, while emergence of small grains in Arizona was nearly complete. In Oklahoma, winter wheat was 16 percent jointed by week's end, behind last year by 20 points. Rye was also entering the jointing stage in Oklahoma, where the progress of 40 percent was ahead of normal by 6 points. Oat planting was nearly complete in Oklahoma. Wet weather in Florida was negatively impacting small grains in some areas. Row crop seed bed preparations were ongoing in multiple States. In Arizona, cotton planting was underway, while in Texas, cotton planting continued in the Lower Valley and Coastal Bend regions. Corn and sorghum planting were also ongoing in Texas; however, recent rains slowed progress. Sugarcane harvest continued in Texas, while producers were destroying old stubble in Louisiana. Corn planting in Louisiana was slowed due to moisture, and was behind the previous year's pace by 41 points.

In California, almond trees had nearly completed blooming, while the development of stone fruit continued. Spring strawberries were blooming and forming berries, and planting of new blueberry bushes continued. California grapes were experiencing bud break. Strawberry harvest and spraying continued in Louisiana. Minimal storm damage was reported in Georgia following recent tornadoes; however, a few commercial pecan trees were blown down. Harvest continued on multiple vegetables in California, Arizona, Texas, and Florida. In California, bell pepper and tomato transplanting continued and multiple greenhouse vegetables were growing well.

Florida citrus growers reported new growth flush with full, open blooms on orange trees. Grapefruit and tangerine trees were slower to reach bloom. Fertilizer and pesticide applications, as well as hedging and topping activities, were ongoing, while harvest continued on multiple citrus crops. Tangelo harvest neared completion. Elsewhere, California and Texas citrus harvests continued.



March 6 ENSO Update

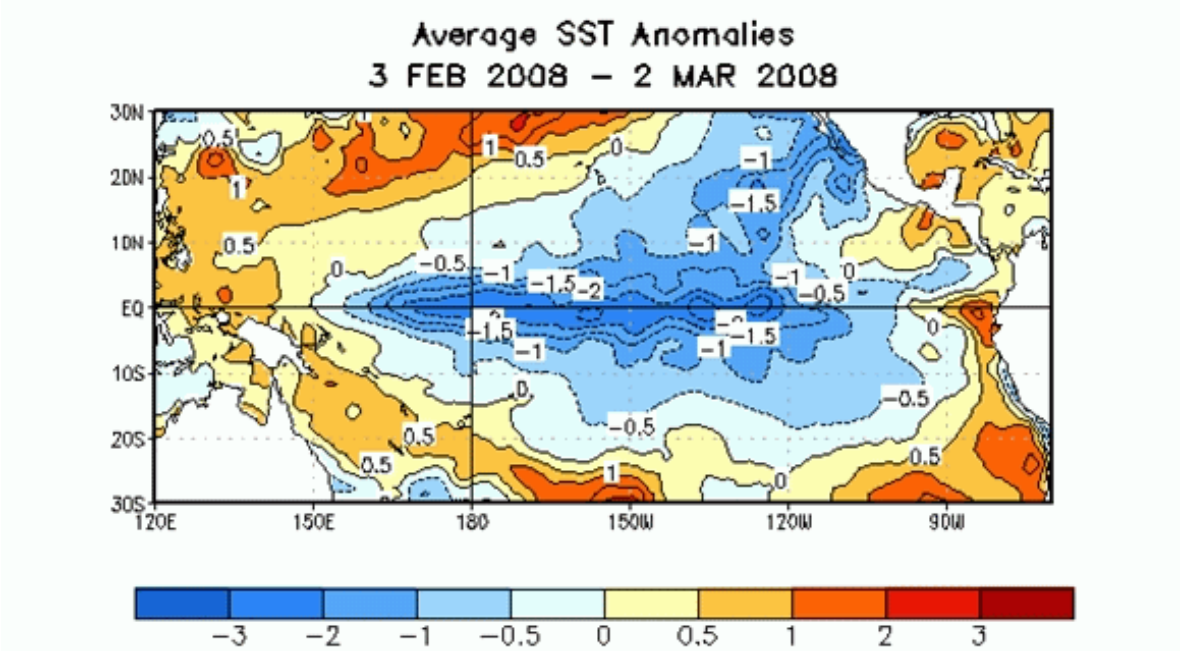


Figure 1: Sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies (°C) during 3 February - 2 March 2008. Anomalies are computed with respect to the 1971-2000 base period weekly means.

Synopsis: La Niña is expected to continue into Northern Hemisphere spring 2008.

Atmospheric and oceanic conditions during February 2008 continued to reflect a strong La Niña. Equatorial SSTs were more than 2.0°C below average across large portions of the central and east-central equatorial Pacific (Fig. 1), and the corresponding weekly values of the Niño-4 and Niño-3.4 indices remained between -1.6°C and -2.1°C during the month. In contrast, SSTs in the far eastern equatorial Pacific were above average during February 2008, in association with a warming trend that began in mid-December. The upper-ocean heat content (average temperatures in the upper 300m of the oceans between 180° - 100°W) remained below average across the equatorial Pacific during February, with the largest temperature anomalies averaging -2°C to -6°C at thermocline depth. Consistent with these oceanic conditions, stronger-than-average low-level easterly winds and upper-level westerly winds persisted across the central equatorial Pacific, convection remained suppressed throughout the central equatorial Pacific, and enhanced convection covered the far western Pacific. Collectively, these oceanic and atmospheric conditions are similar to those accompanying the last strong La Niña episode in 1998-2000.

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

Expected La Niña impacts during March-May 2008 include a continuation of above-average precipitation over Indonesia and below-average precipitation over the central equatorial Pacific. The above average SSTs in the eastern equatorial Pacific may result in increased rainfall over Ecuador and northern Peru, similar to the evolution during the 1998-2000 La Niña episode. Compared to the Northern Hemisphere winter, La Niña impacts over the United States in spring are typically less pronounced. The primary springtime signal for the contiguous United States is an increased probability of below-average precipitation across the South, particularly in the Southeast.

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Atmospheric and Oceanic Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the Forecast Forum section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 10 April 2008. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

March 9 - 15, 2008

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

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: Continued unusually mild weather in Ukraine and southern Russia encouraged further greening of winter grains and raised soil temperatures to favorable levels for early spring grain planting.

EUROPE: Warm, wet weather favored winter crops in central and eastern Europe, while drought intensified on the Iberian Peninsula.

AUSTRALIA: For the second consecutive week, dry, unseasonably cool weather helped summer crop maturation and enabled uninterrupted harvesting.

EAST ASIA: Warm weather benefited green-up of winter crops and planting of spring crops.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Heavy showers continued to cause flooding and slowed harvesting activities in Indonesia, while somewhat drier weather eased wetness in the Philippines.

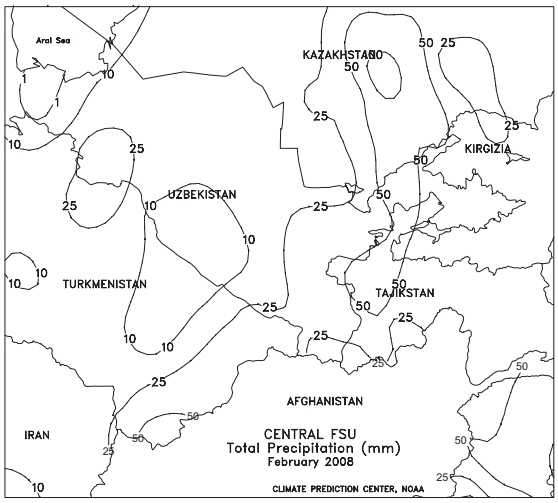
ARGENTINA: Locally heavy showers returned to Cordoba, but drier weather dominated the remainder of central Argentina.

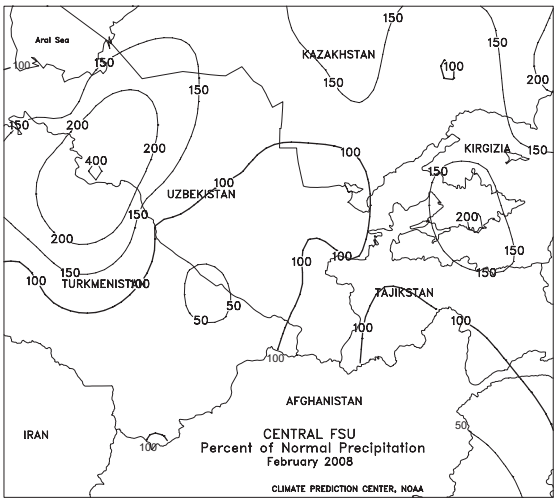
BRAZIL: Heavy rain hampered soybean harvesting and other seasonal fieldwork in central Brazil.

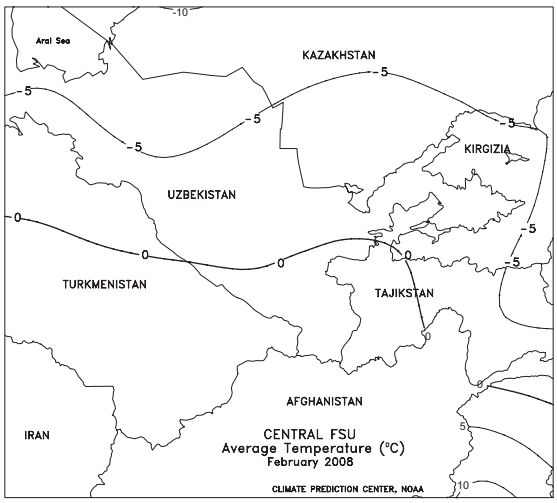
MIDDLE EAST: Showers boosted soil moisture for winter grains in northern growing areas, while dry conditions reduced winter crop prospects along the eastern Mediterranean coast.

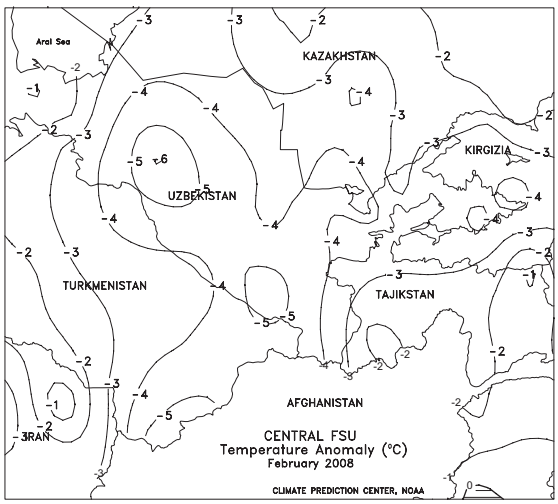
NORTHWEST AFRICA: Dry, warm weather accelerated winter crop development in the wake of last week's locally heavy rain.

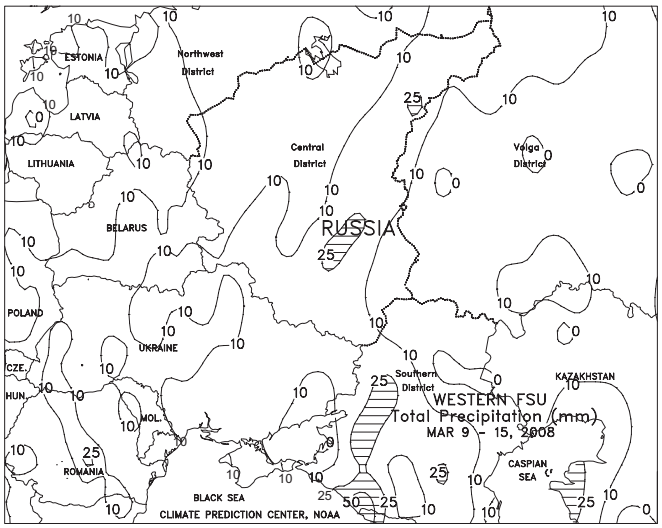
SOUTH AFRICA: Showers benefited immature corn in western and central sections of the corn belt.







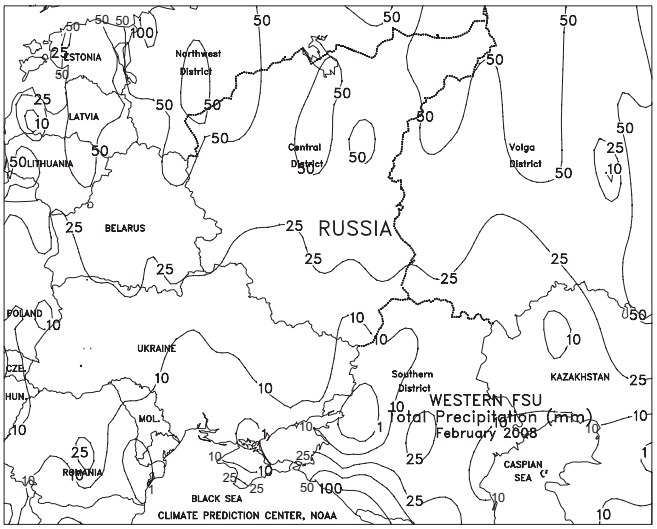


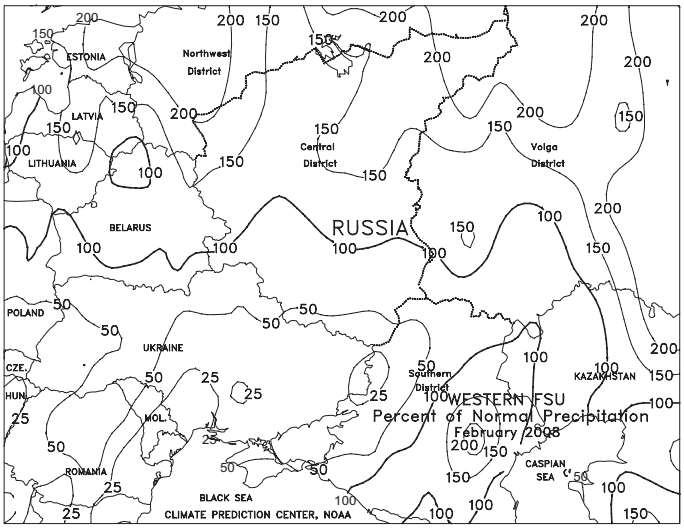


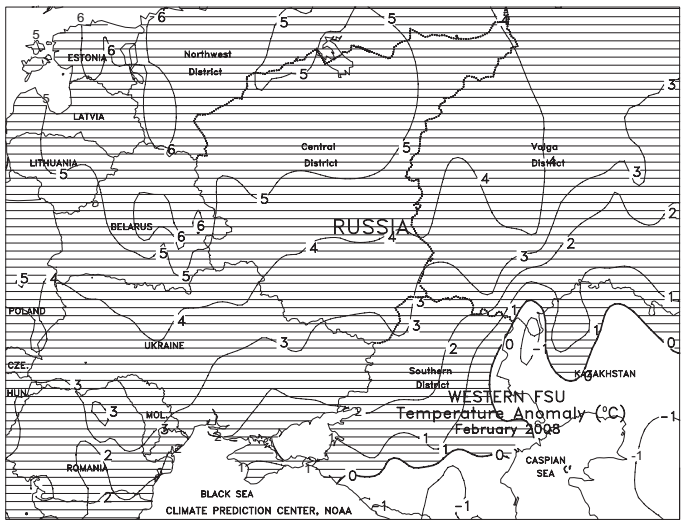
FSU-WESTERN

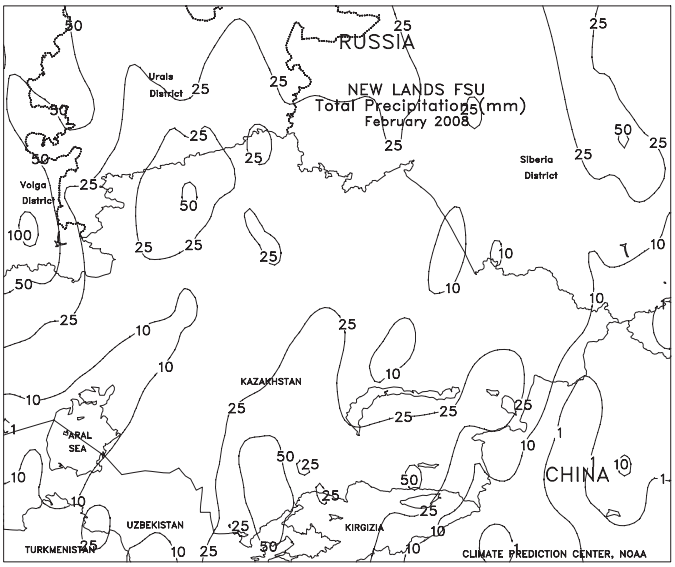
Unseasonably mild weather continued to prevail across the region, encouraging further greening of winter grains in Ukraine and the Southern District in Russia about 2 to 3 weeks earlier than usual. Weekly temperatures averaged 5 to 8 degrees C above normal in Ukraine, southern Russia, and Belarus, raising soil temperatures to favorable levels for early spring grain planting. Reports from Ukraine indicated that 13 percent of the spring grain crop was planted by March 13, while reports from Russia indicated that spring planting activities in the southern portion of the Southern District began 15 days earlier than usual. Light to moderate showers (5-25 mm or more) in these areas boosted topsoil moisture for greening winter grains and newly-planted spring grain crops. Meanwhile, weekly temperatures in northernmost areas in Russia averaged 2 to 5 degrees C above normal, causing additional melting of the deep snow cover.

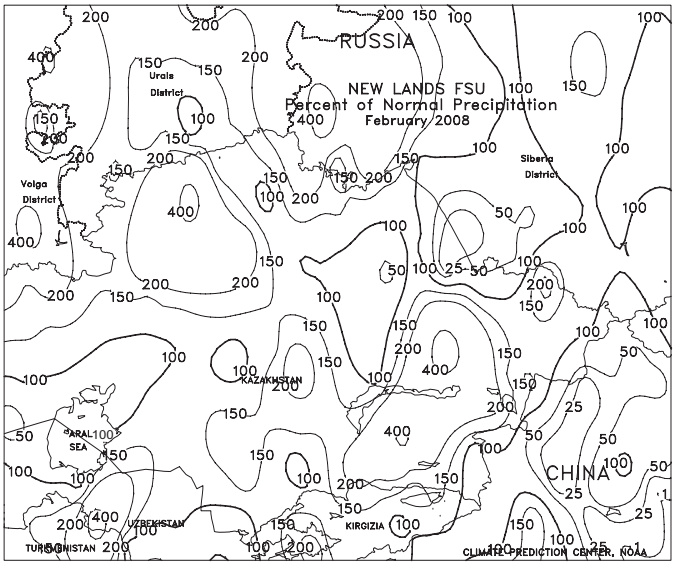
In February, near- to above-normal precipitation boosted snow cover across northern Russia, while below-normal precipitation was recorded in Ukraine and parts of southern Russia, limiting moisture recharge. Unusually mild weather was observed in Ukraine, Russia, and Belarus during most of the month, providing favorable overwintering conditions for winter grains. Temperatures in February averaged 3 to 6 degrees C above normal in the western half of Ukraine, Belarus, and northern Russia and 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in eastern Ukraine and most of southern Russia. Despite the mild weather, there was a brief episode of bitter cold that threatened winter grains from February 17-19. The combination of snow cover and short duration of extreme cold minimized the potential for widespread crop damage. The cold snap was followed by a strong warming trend that persisted during the remainder of the month, improving overwintering conditions for winter grains. However, the mild weather in Ukraine, southern Russia, and Belarus melted snow cover earlier than usual and caused winter grains to lose winter hardiness.

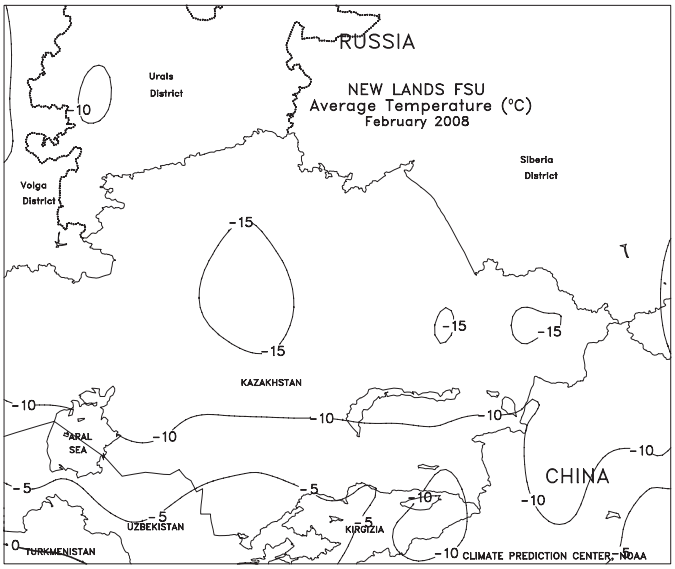


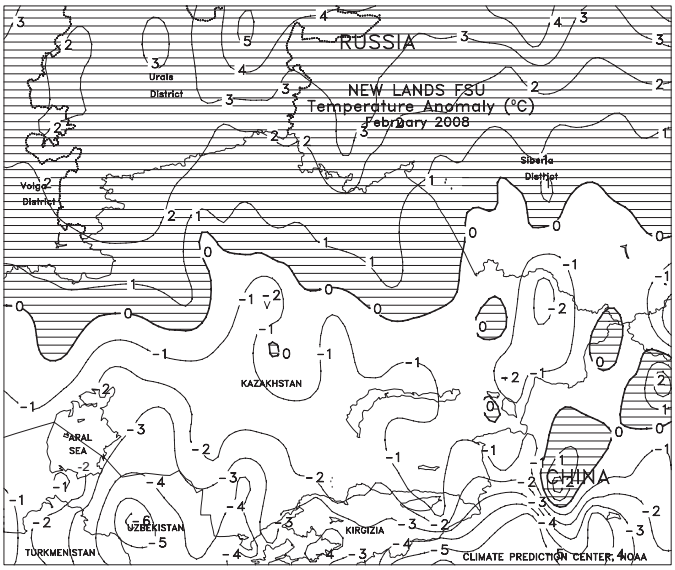





RUSSIA
NEW LANDS FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
February 2008
Urals District
Volga District
Siberia District
KAZAKHSTAN
ARAL SEA
UZBEKISTAN
KIRGIZIA
TURKMENISTAN
CHINA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


RUSSIA
NEW LANDS FSU
Percent of Normal Precipitation
February 2008
Urals District
Volga District
Siberia District
KAZAKHSTAN
ARAL SEA
UZBEKISTAN
KIRGIZIA
TURKMENISTAN
CHINA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

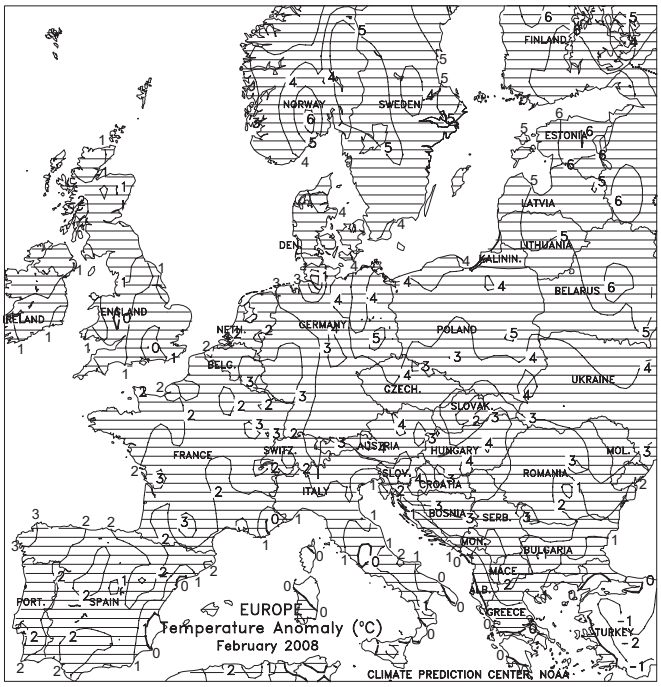

RUSSIA
NEW LANDS FSU
Average Temperature (°C)
February 2008
Urals District
Volga District
Siberia District
KAZAKHSTAN
ARAL SEA
UZBEKISTAN
KIRGIZIA
TURKMENISTAN
CHINA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

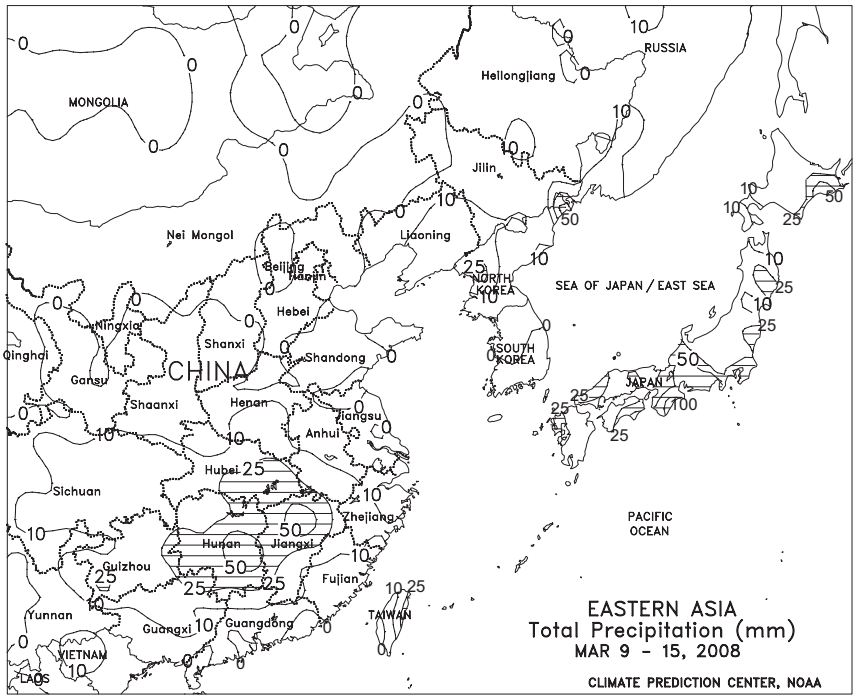

RUSSIA
NEW LANDS FSU
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
February 2008
Urals District
Volga District
Siberia District
KAZAKHSTAN
ARAL SEA
UZBEKISTAN
KIRGIZIA
TURKMENISTAN
CHINA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

EUROPE

Warm, rainy weather in central and northern growing areas contrasted with increasing drought on the Iberian Peninsula. For the second consecutive week, a strong Atlantic storm brought showers and thunderstorms to much of the continent, with locally heavy rain (25-80 mm) in western England slowing early-spring fieldwork. Moderate to heavy showers (15-55 mm) spread into western and northern France as well as Germany, Denmark, and the Low Countries, boosting topsoil moisture for greening to jointing winter grains. Rain was lighter (generally less than 25 mm) from Poland and the Baltics southward into northern portions of the Danube River Valley, but beneficial nonetheless for vegetative winter wheat and rapeseed. Short-term dryness remained a concern over lower portions of the Danube River Valley (northern Bulgaria and southern Romania), where nearly three months have passed with little if any precipitation. Dry weather returned to Italy, although topsoil moisture remained adequate for winter crop development as well as small grain planting and emergence. In contrast, drought intensified on the Iberian Peninsula, where persistent dryness has reduced prospects for jointing to heading winter wheat. Temperatures across Europe averaged 2 to 5 degrees C above the long-term average, accelerating winter crop development.

In February, abnormally warm, drier-than-normal weather continued across central and eastern Europe, maintaining mostly favorable conditions for vegetative to semi-dormant winter grains but reducing topsoil moisture for spring growth. Beneficial precipitation returned to wheat areas of northern France and the Iberian Peninsula, although long-term drought remained a concern across central and northern Spain. Winter grains across northernmost growing areas broke dormancy at month's end in response to spring-like warmth, with monthly average temperatures as much as 5 degrees C above normal in Germany, Poland, and the Baltics.

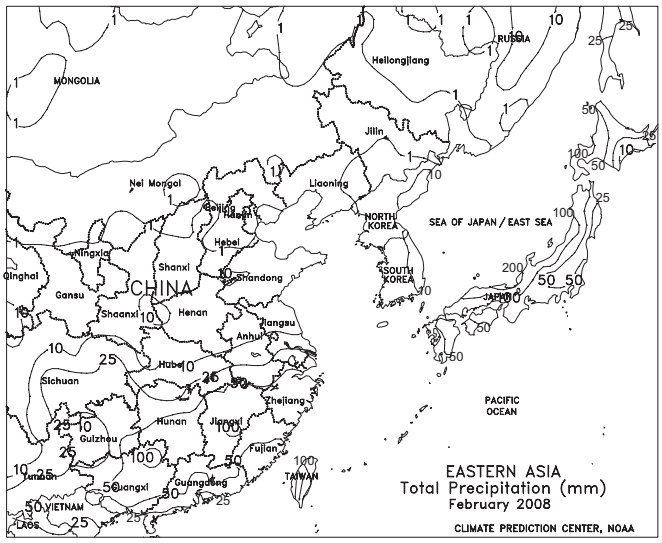


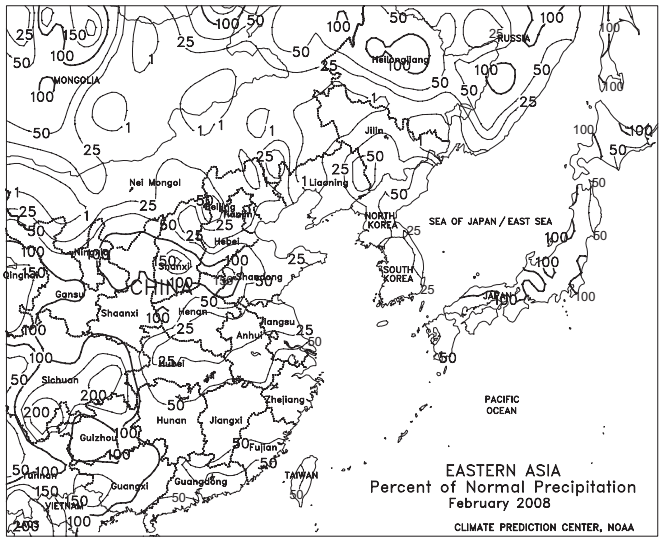


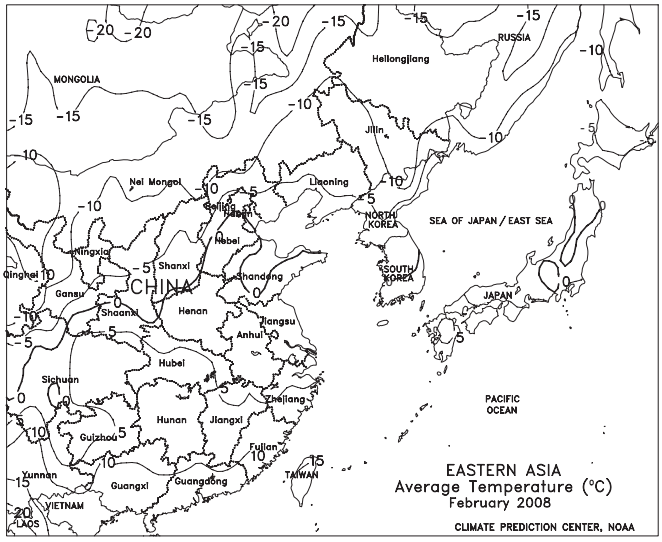
EASTERN ASIA

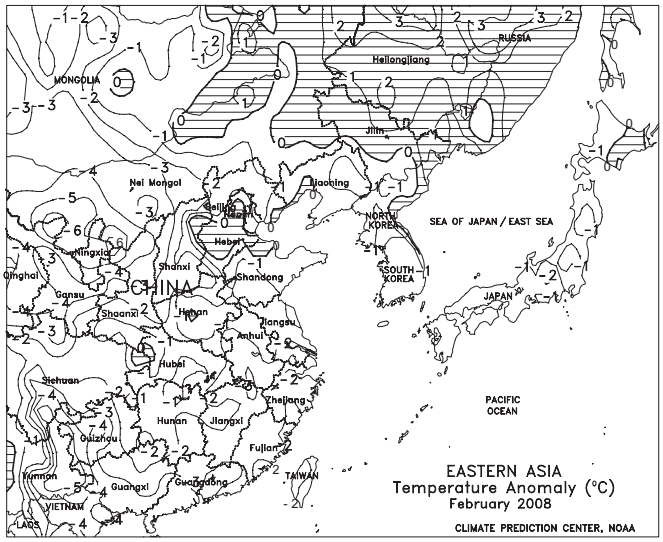
Warmer-than-normal weather throughout China prompted rapid greening of dormant winter crops and planting of spring crops. Average temperatures 10 to 20 degrees C (3 to 7 degrees C above normal) prevailed across winter growing areas, accelerating greening and spring growth of wheat and rapeseed. On the North China Plain, pockets of freezing temperatures lingered in Shandong but most areas had minimum temperatures above freezing for the first time this season. Seasonably dry weather (less than 10 mm) prevailed across the North China Plain, but soil moisture was likely adequate due to seasonal irrigation. Rain (10-50 mm) fell from the Yangtze Valley to southern China, supplementing irrigation supplies for winter rapeseed and benefiting newly planted early crop rice. In the Sichuan Basin, showers (10-25 mm) provided beneficial moisture to newly planted spring corn.

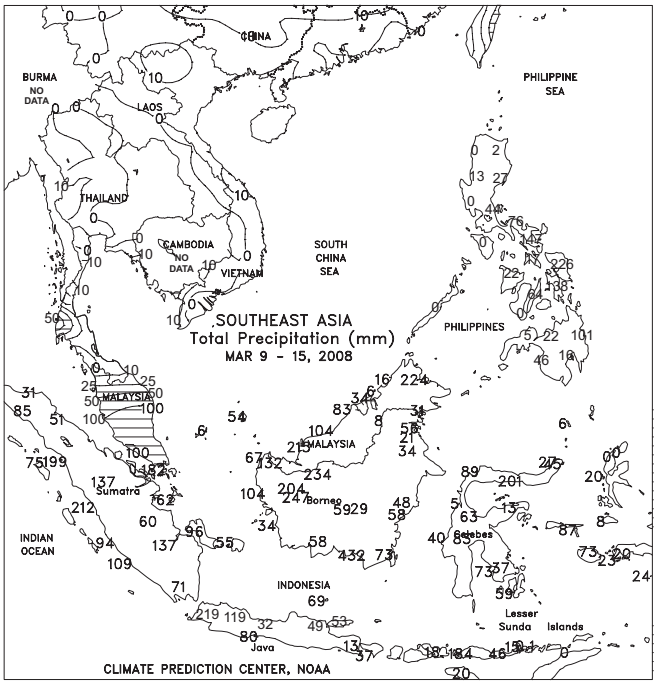
In February, a gradual warming trend improved overwintering conditions for winter crops. However, cold weather early in the month maintained concerns about the potential for some damage to sugarcane in the south. Light rainfall prevailed across most major growing areas, providing supplemental moisture to irrigated crops.







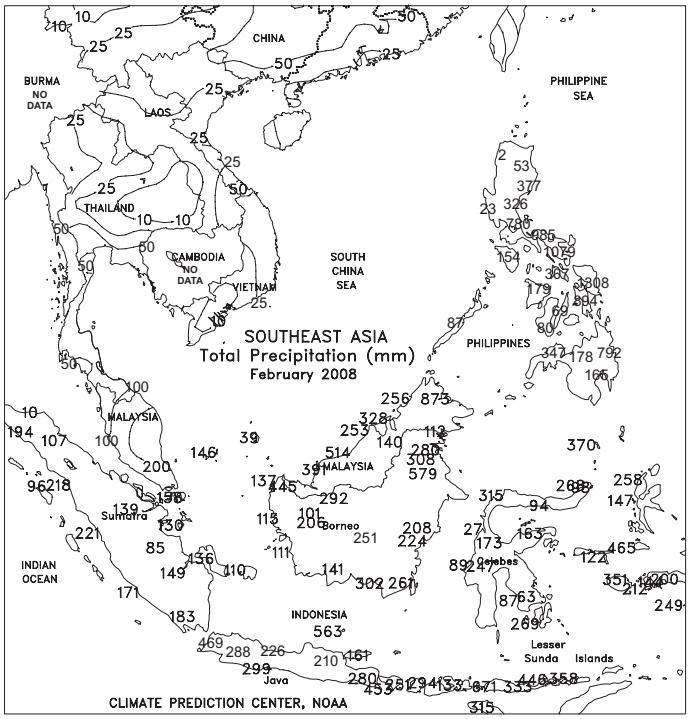


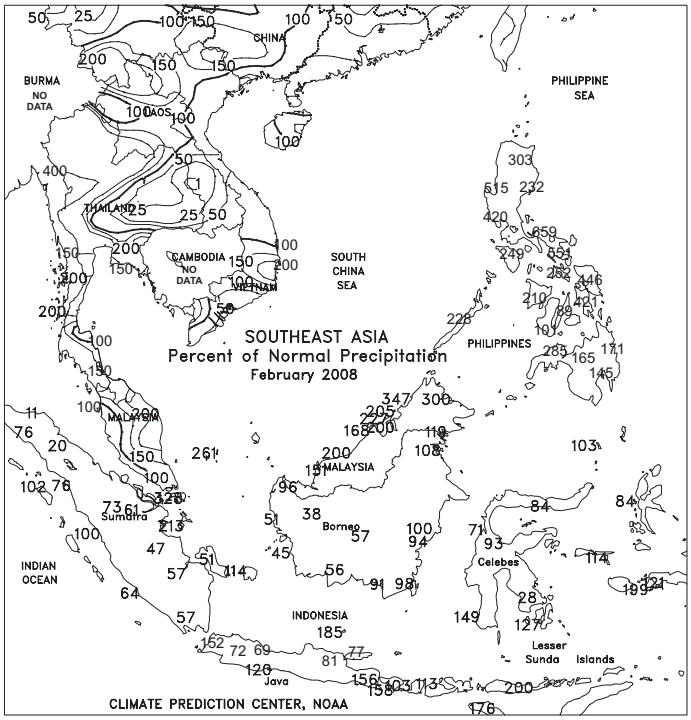


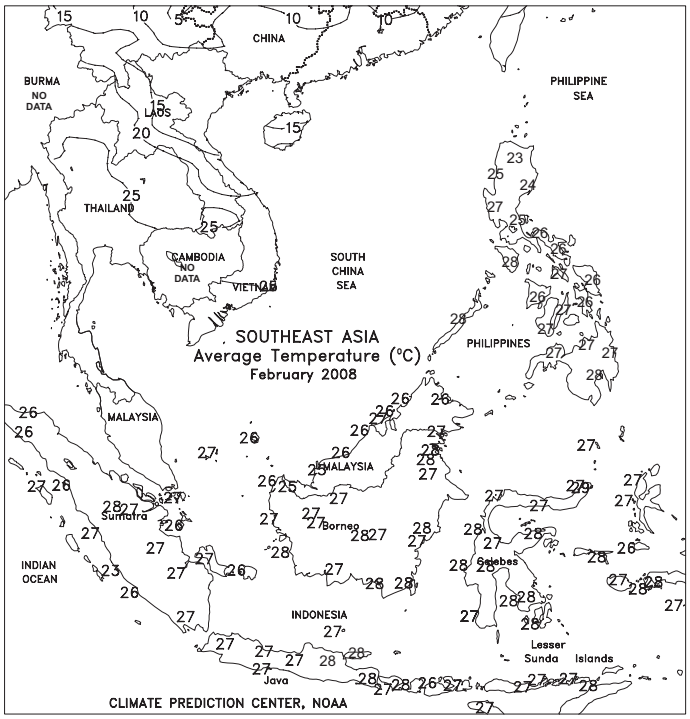
SOUTHEAST ASIA

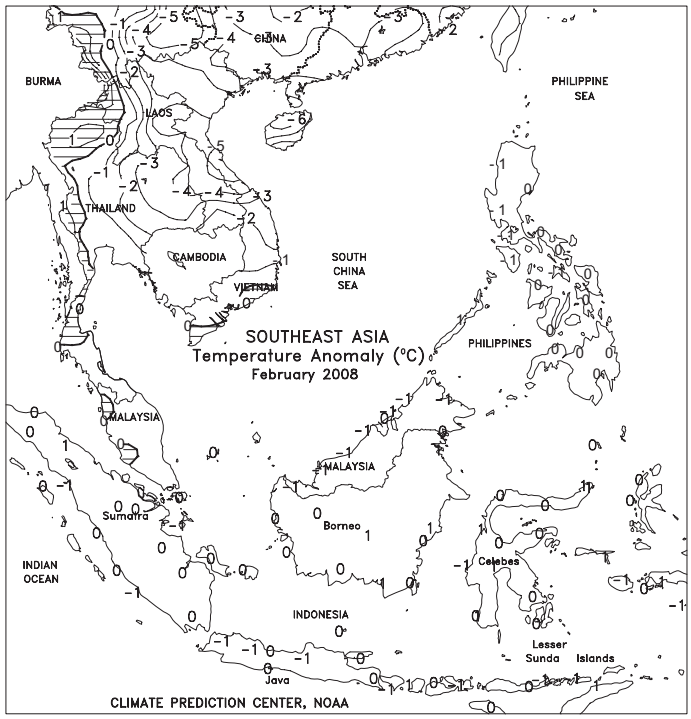
Showers (50-200 mm) continued through much of Indonesia, slowing rice harvesting in Java and oil palm harvesting in Sumatra. Likewise, heavy rain (50-200 mm) slowed oil palm harvesting in Malaysia. In contrast, showers eased in the Philippines after weeks of inundating rainfall; more seasonable amounts (10-50 mm) prevailed with heavy rainfall (50-200 mm) localized to the far eastern areas. Dry weather in Vietnam favored winter-spring rice harvesting in the north and summer-autumn rice planting in the south.

In Indonesia, heavy showers throughout the month of February slowed rice harvesting across Java, while rainfall averaging 25 to 50 mm per week maintained favorable moisture for oil palm in Sumatra without causing major harvest delays. In contrast, oil palm harvesting in Malaysia was consistently slowed by heavy monsoon showers. Unusually heavy rainfall across the eastern Philippines caused flooding and slowed rice and corn harvesting, but was beneficial to developing rice and corn in southern and western areas where lesser amounts occurred. Below-normal temperatures in northern Vietnam slowed rice development and raised concerns about yield potential, while seasonably warm, dry weather in the south promoted rice harvesting.


SOUTHEAST ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
February 2008
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
CHINA
BURMA
NO
DATA
LAOS
THAILAND
CAMBODIA
NO
DATA
VIETNAM
SOUTH
CHINA
SEA
PHILIPPINE
SEA
PHILIPPINES
MALAYSIA
Sumatra
Borneo
Celebes
INDONESIA
Lesser
Sunda Islands
Java
INDIAN
OCEAN

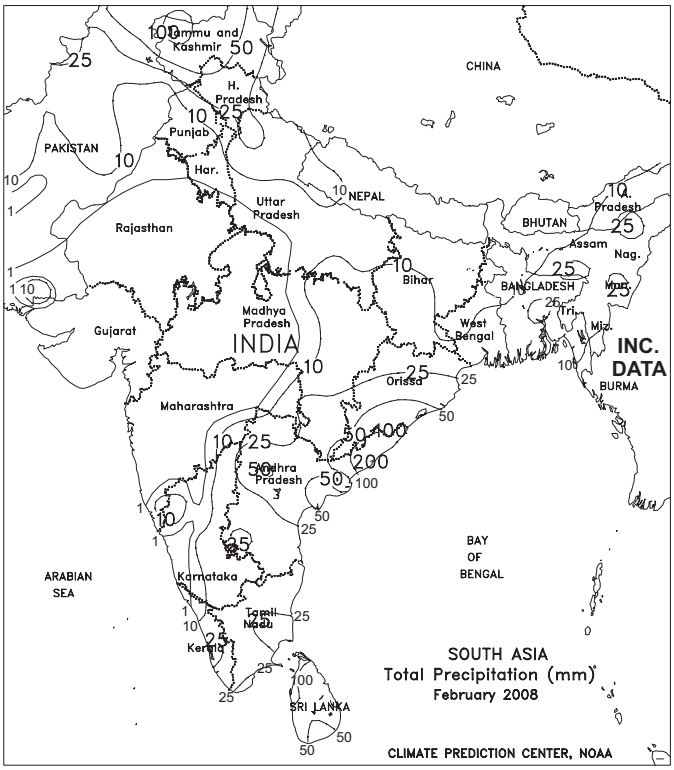

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
February 2008
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
CHINA
BURMA
NO
DATA
LAOS
THAILAND
CAMBODIA
NO
DATA
VIETNAM
SOUTH
CHINA
SEA
PHILIPPINE
SEA
PHILIPPINES
MALAYSIA
Sumatra
Borneo
Celebes
INDONESIA
Lesser
Sunda Islands
Java
INDIAN
OCEAN

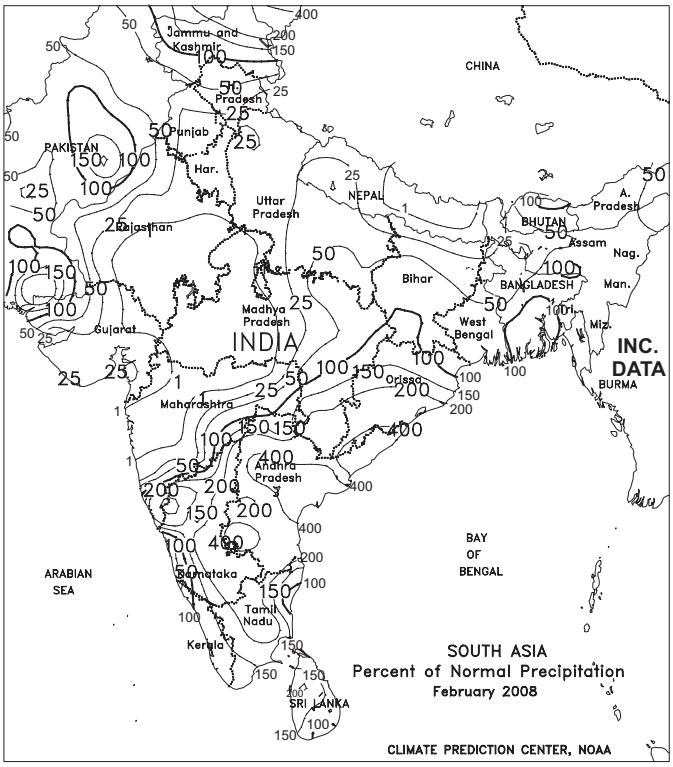

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Average Temperature (°C)
February 2008
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
CHINA
BURMA
NO
DATA
LAOS
THAILAND
CAMBODIA
NO
DATA
VIETNAM
SOUTH
CHINA
SEA
PHILIPPINE
SEA
PHILIPPINES
MALAYSIA
Sumatra
Borneo
Celebes
INDONESIA
Lesser
Sunda Islands
Java
INDIAN
OCEAN

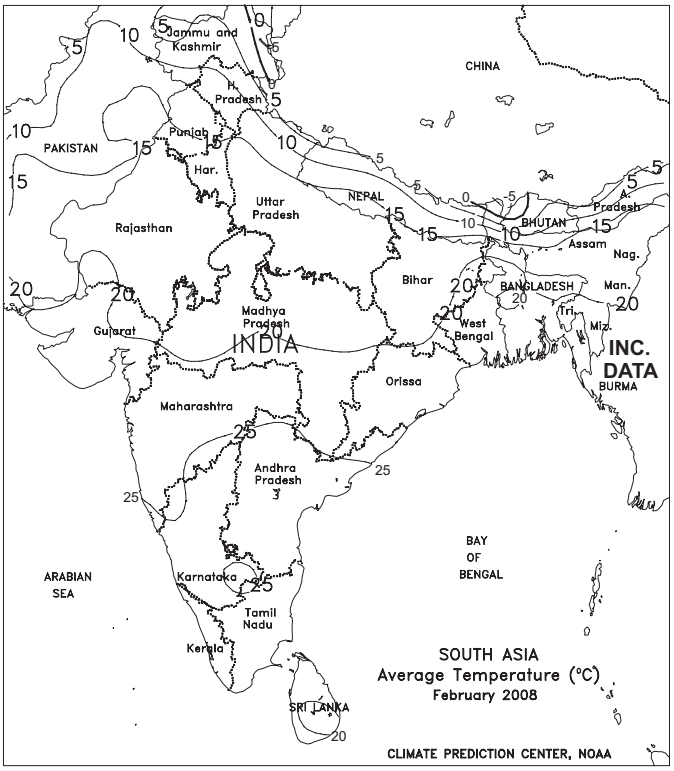

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
February 2008
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
CHINA
BURMA
LAOS
THAILAND
CAMBODIA
VIETNAM
SOUTH
CHINA
SEA
PHILIPPINE
SEA
PHILIPPINES
MALAYSIA
Sumatra
Borneo
Celebes
INDONESIA
Lesser
Sunda Islands
Java
INDIAN
OCEAN

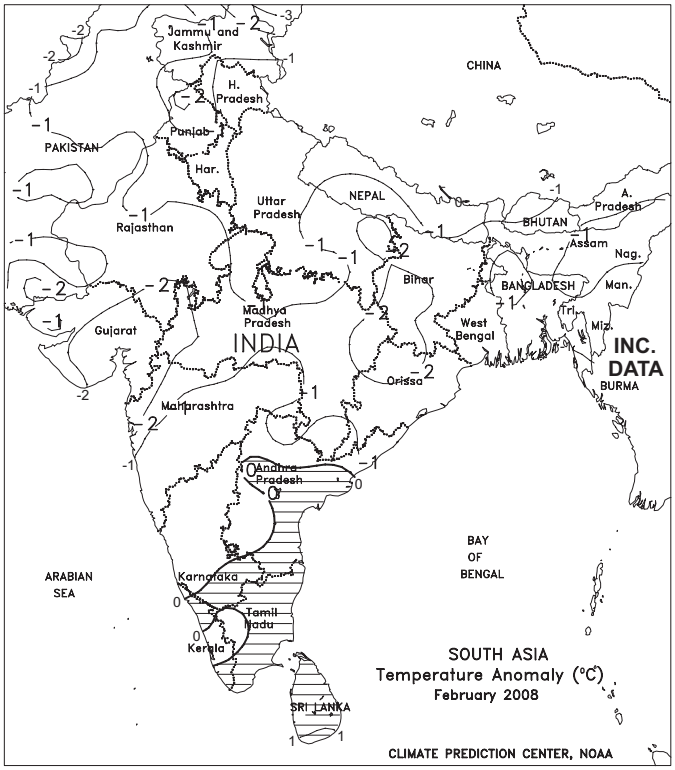
SOUTH ASIA

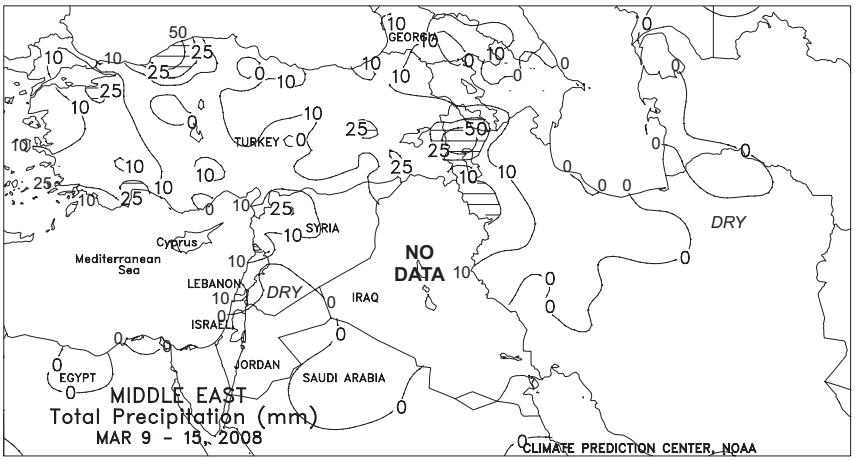
In February, dry weather across northern portions of India increased irrigation demands for heading winter wheat and reduced topsoil moisture reserves for upcoming summer crop planting. Nearly all of the winter wheat grown in Punjab and Haryana is irrigated, which has kept crop prospects from deteriorating despite the persistent dryness. However, remote sensing data indicated that non-irrigated wheat in western Uttar Pradesh has experienced stress due to a lack of rainfall. Meanwhile, unseasonably wet weather in southern India slowed early rabi (winter) crop harvesting.







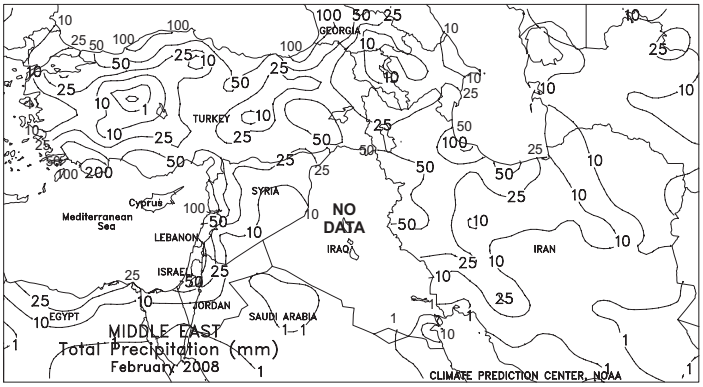


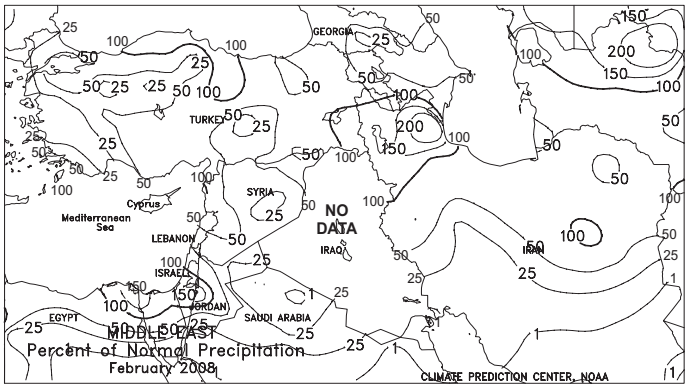


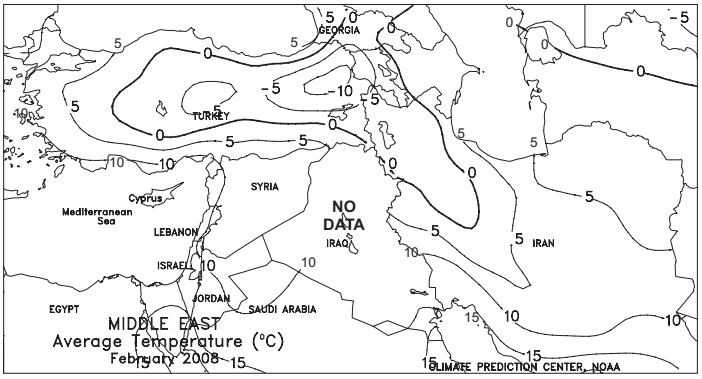
MIDDLE EAST

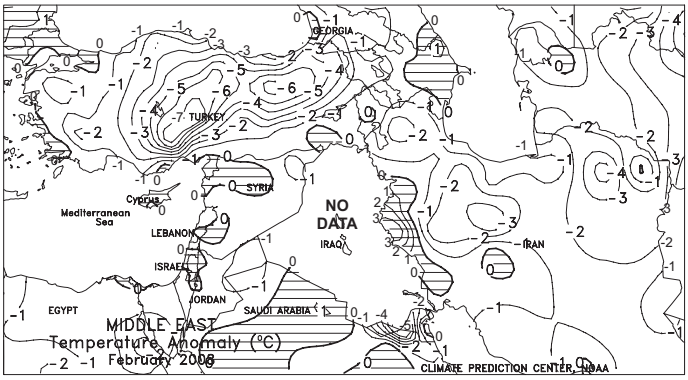
Unsettled weather continued in northern growing areas, while unfavorably dry, warm conditions prevailed farther south. A pair of Mediterranean storms brought beneficial rain and mountain snow (5-30 mm of liquid equivalent) to much of Turkey, western Syria, and northern portions of Iran and Iraq (as detected in satellite imagery). The precipitation was beneficial for tillering to jointing winter grains and boosted irrigation reserves for upcoming summer crop planting. Meanwhile, dry, unseasonably warm weather (daytime temperatures as high as 28 degrees C) accelerated winter crop development in central and eastern Iran but exacerbated drought in Israel, Lebanon, and eastern Syria. Crop prospects along the eastern Mediterranean coast have deteriorated considerably due to a protracted dry spell, which has lasted 6 weeks in Lebanon, 10 weeks in Israel, and nearly season-long (16 weeks) in eastern Syria.

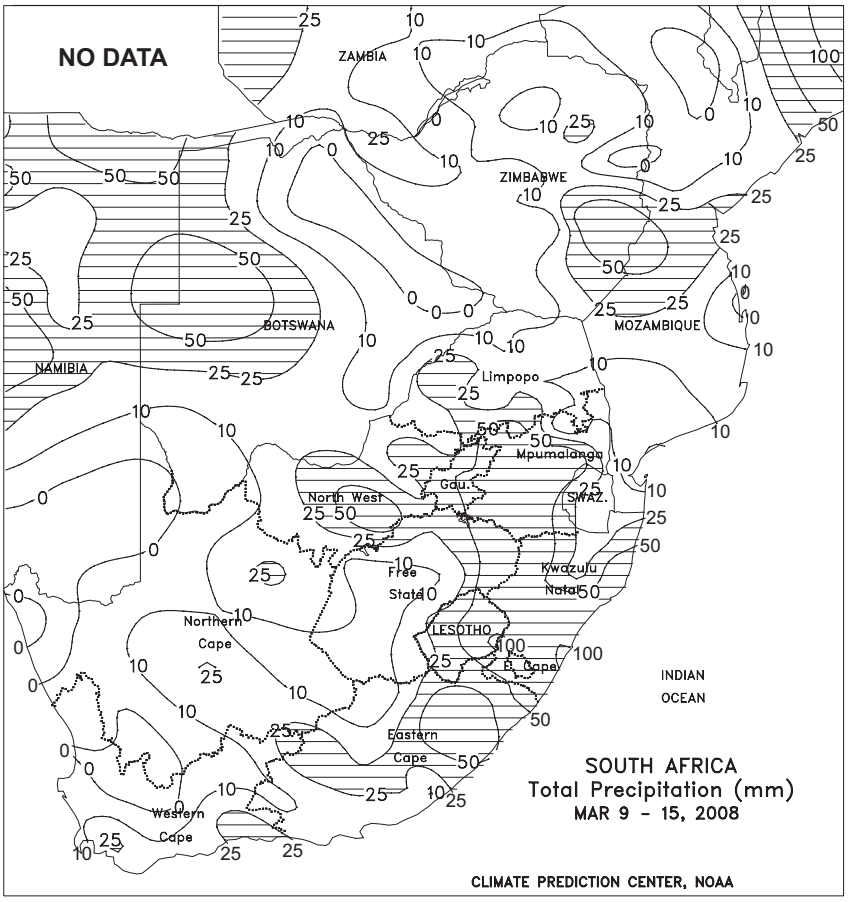
In February, vegetative to heading winter grains across southern growing areas benefited from much-needed moisture, although drought maintained high irrigation demands in northern and eastern Syria. In contrast, drier-than-normal conditions across central and western Turkey reduced moisture reserves for winter wheat and barley, which broke dormancy during the latter half of the month. Meanwhile, rain improved moisture reserves for spring growth in northwestern Iran.







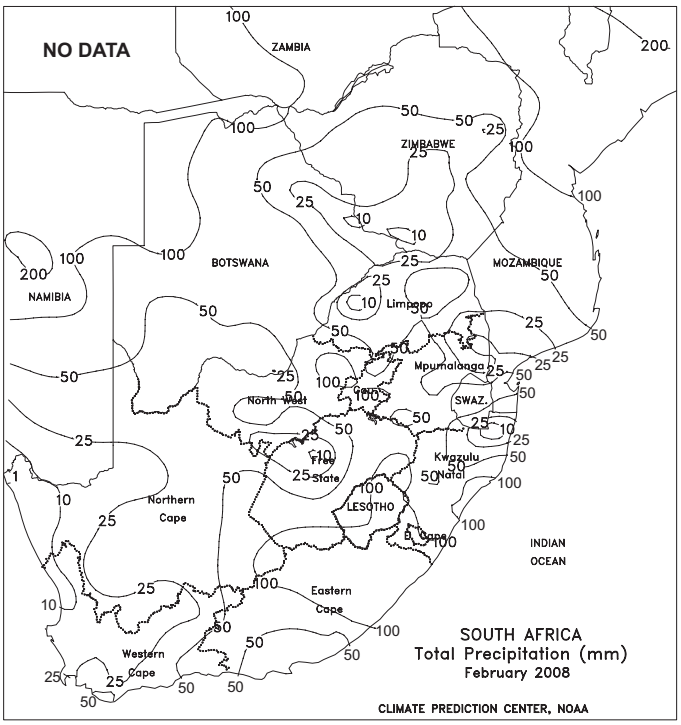


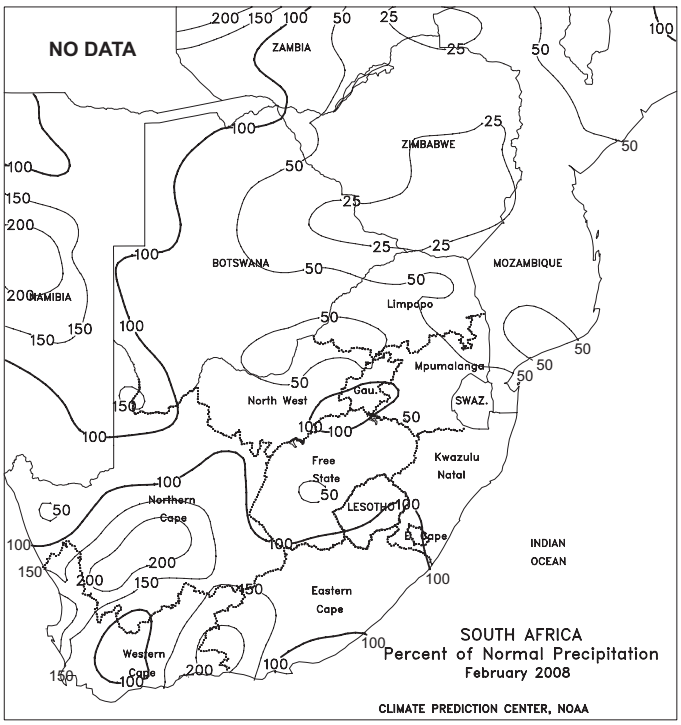


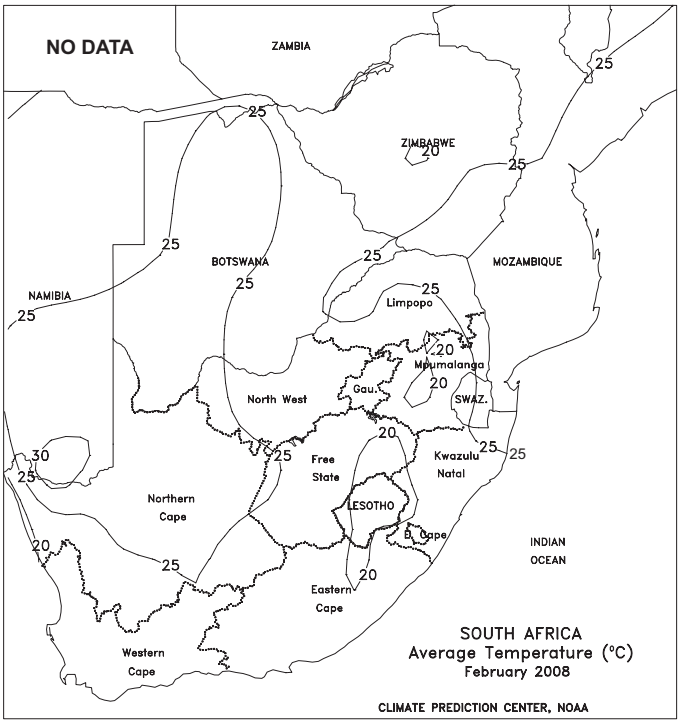
SOUTH AFRICA

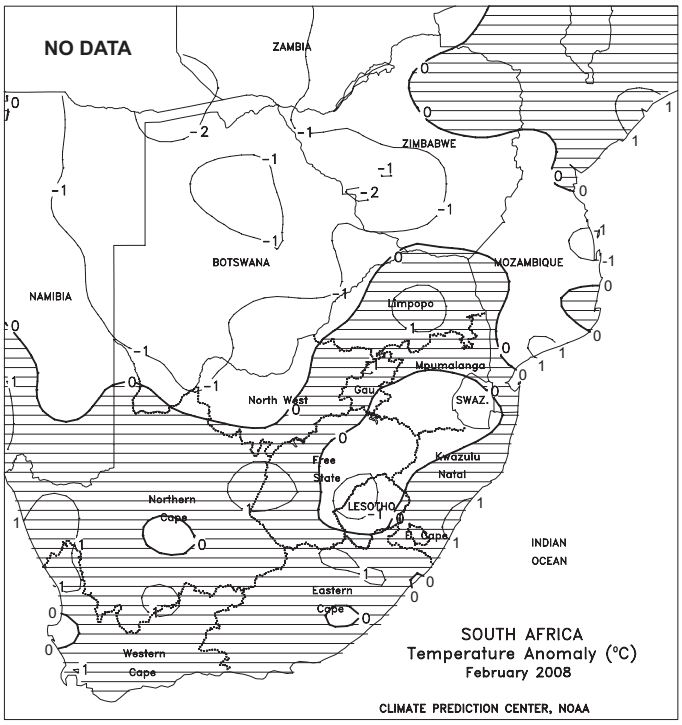
Mild, showery weather (early-week highs in the upper 20s degrees C, with rainfall totaling 5-25 mm or more) benefited filling summer crops in the western corn belt, with heaviest rain (locally exceeding 50 mm) concentrated over commercial white corn areas of North West. Farther east, a broad area of heavy rain (greater than 50 mm) covered the eastern corn belt (Mpumalanga and eastern growing areas of Gauteng and Free State) and KwaZulu-Natal, boosting late-season moisture levels for immature summer crops in those areas as well. The rainfall was particularly welcome in the main sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga, which have been receiving widely scattered showers for much of the summer. South Africa's sugarcane harvest typically occurs from April through September. Elsewhere, unseasonably heavy rain (10-50 mm) fell throughout Eastern Cape and the southern coastal areas of Western Cape, reducing the need for late-season irrigation. A return to warmer, sunnier weather would be welcome for ripening fruit in Western Cape.

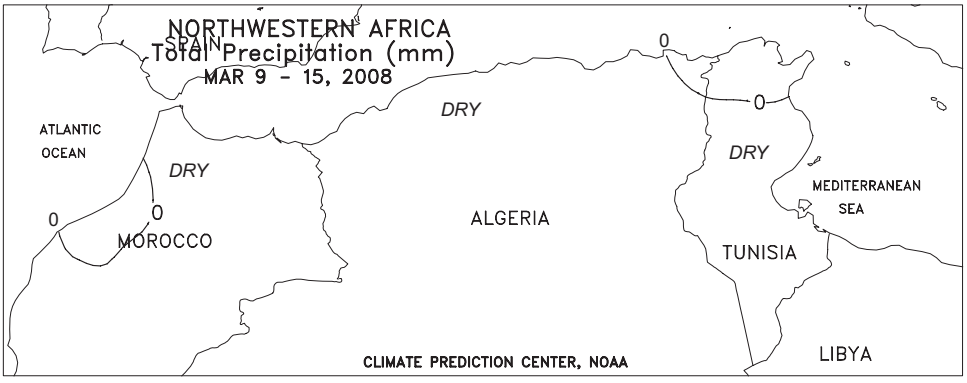
In February, mild, showery weather maintained mostly favorable conditions for reproductive to filling summer crops. An exception was the western corn belt, which received patchy, below-normal rainfall (some locations receiving less than 50 mm for the entire month) throughout the month; this area included some commercial corn areas of Free State and North West. Temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal in the driest locations, accelerating development of reproductive to filling corn, but highs generally stayed in the lower 30s degrees C, reducing the potential for heat stress.







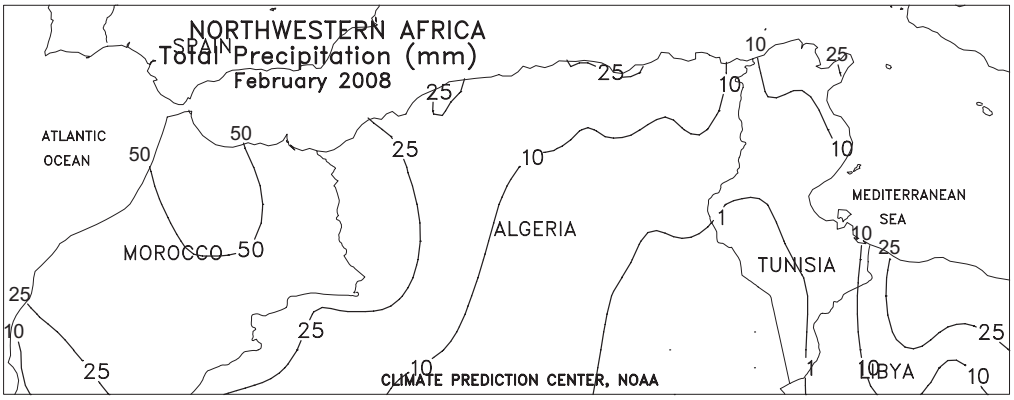


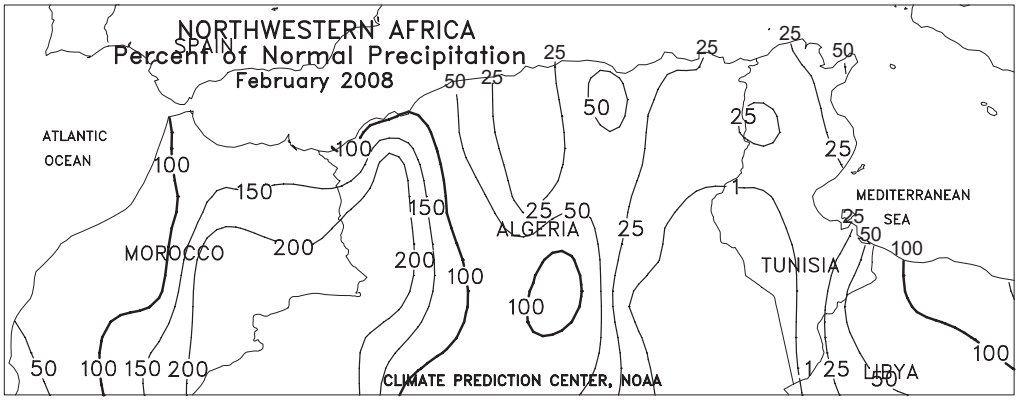


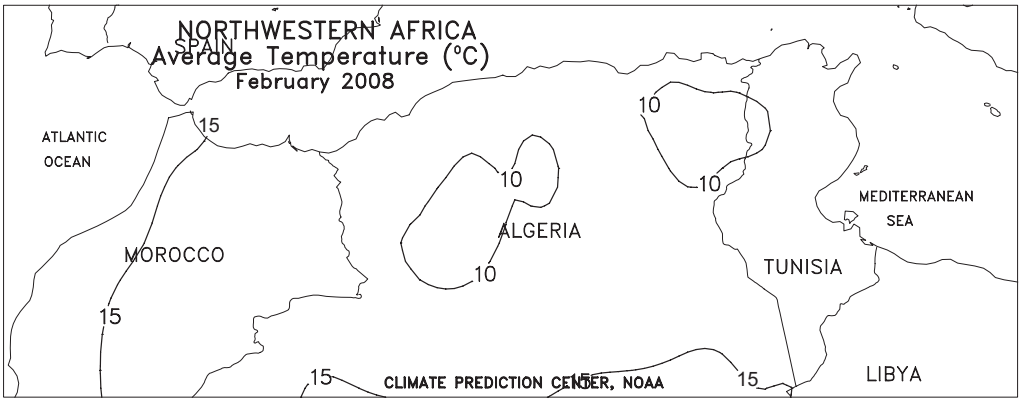
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

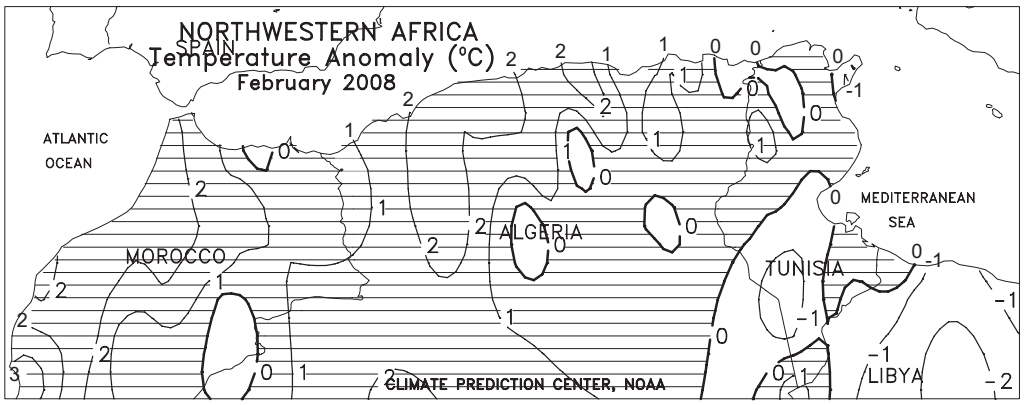
Dry, warmer weather promoted winter crop development across the region. In Tunisia and eastern Algeria, dry conditions coupled with temperatures up to 4 degrees C above normal benefited jointing to heading winter grains in the wake of last week's locally heavy rain and snow. Across the western half of the region, above-normal temperatures (daytime highs in the lower 30s degrees C) and sunny skies accelerated winter wheat into the reproductive to early-filling stage of development. Moroccan winter crop prospects are much improved over last year, when locally severe drought damaged much of the country's wheat and barley.

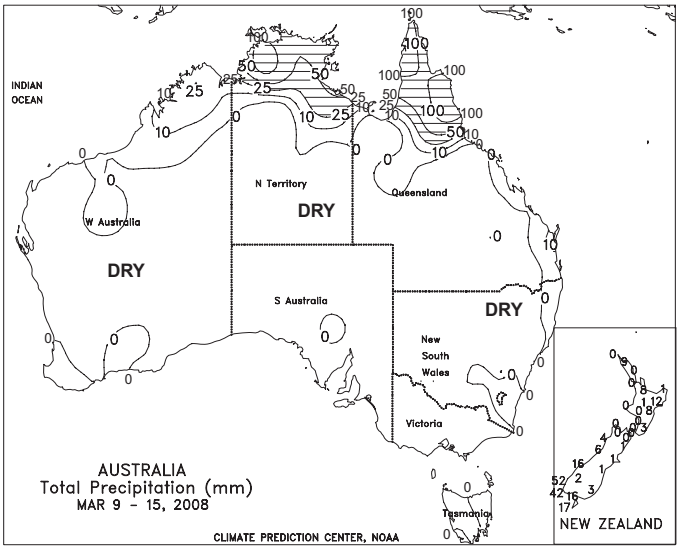
In February, below-normal rainfall reduced soil moisture and increased stress on vegetative winter grains across the eastern half of the region. Meanwhile, crop prospects improved significantly in Morocco and western Algeria due to timely, locally heavy showers.


NORTHWESTERN AFRICA
Total Precipitation (mm)
February 2008
SPAIN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
TUNISIA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
LIBYA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


NORTHWESTERN AFRICA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
February 2008
SPAIN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
TUNISIA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
LIBYA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


NORTHWESTERN AFRICA
Average Temperature (°C)
February 2008
SPAIN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
TUNISIA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
LIBYA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

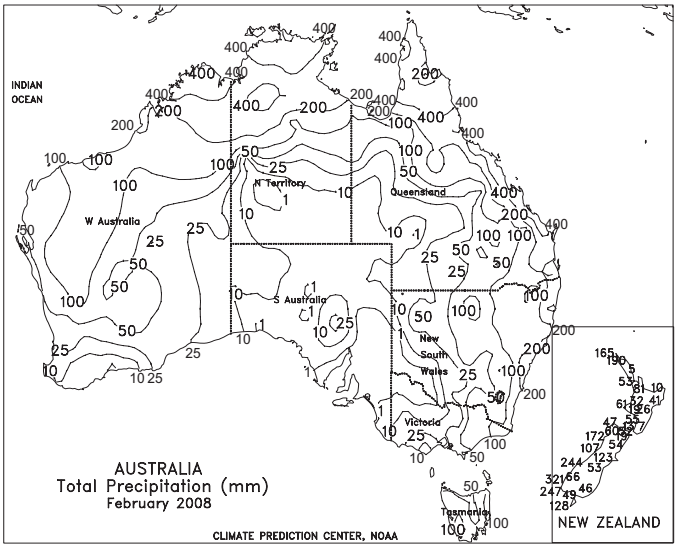

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
February 2008
SPAIN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
TUNISIA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
LIBYA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

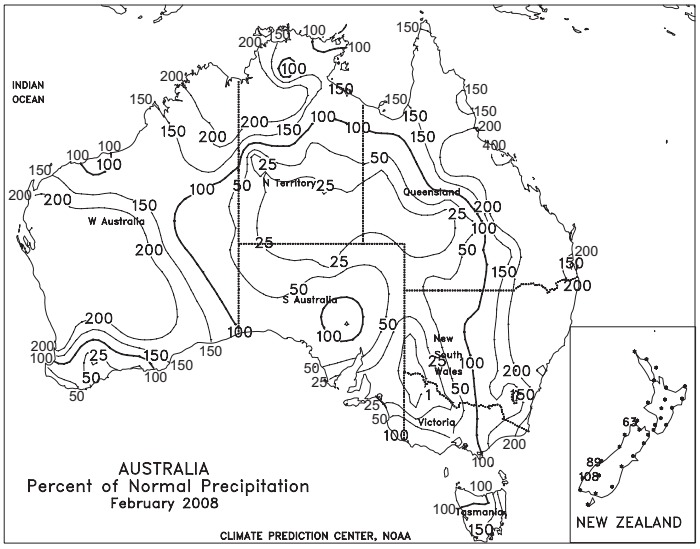


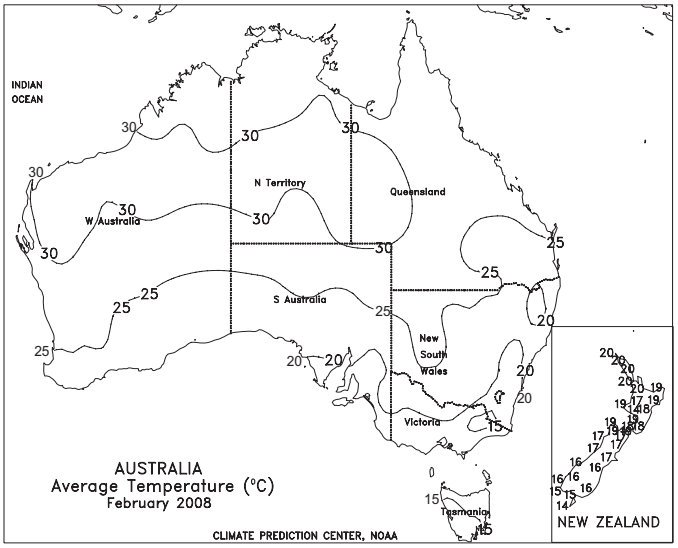
AUSTRALIA

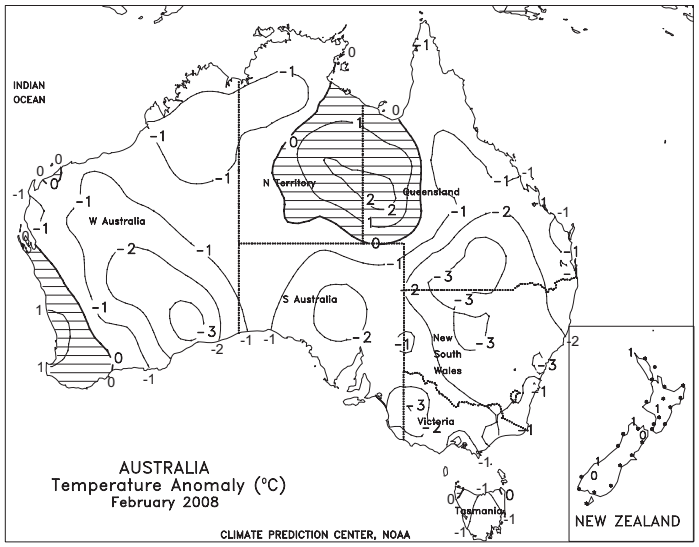
For the second consecutive week, dry, unseasonably cool weather continued in Queensland and northern New South Wales, helping summer crop maturation and enabling uninterrupted harvesting. Following months of beneficial rainfall, the recent dryness has been timely for cotton and sorghum, maintaining favorable quality and yield prospects as summer crops dry down. Temperatures in major summer crop areas averaged about 1 to 2 degrees C below normal. Elsewhere across the Australian wheat belt, dry weather offered no drought relief in southeastern or western Australia.

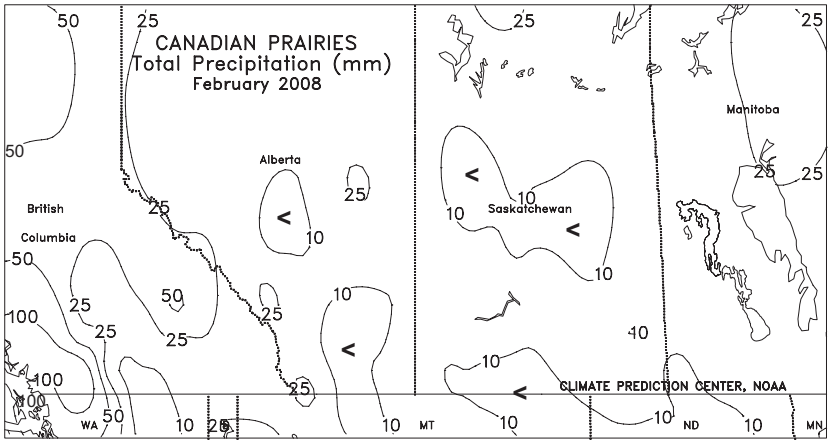
In February, frequent soaking rains in Queensland and northern New South Wales maintained abundant to locally excessive moisture supplies for immature cotton and sorghum, but unseasonably cool weather slowed crop development. Drier weather toward month's end spurred harvesting and helped maintain the quality of immature summer crops.

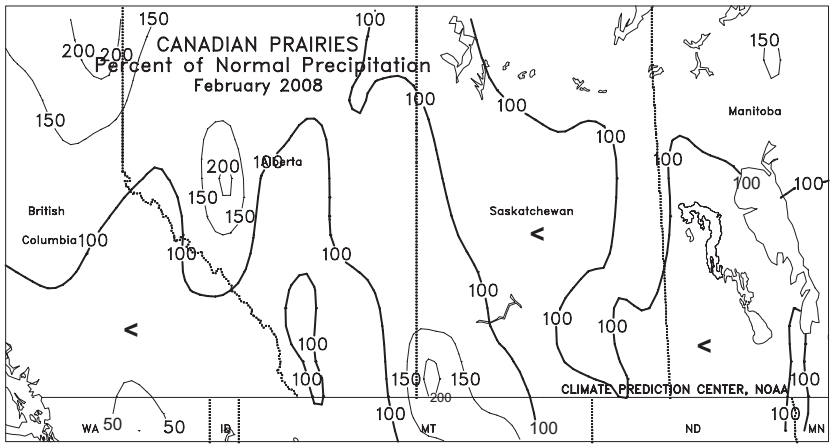


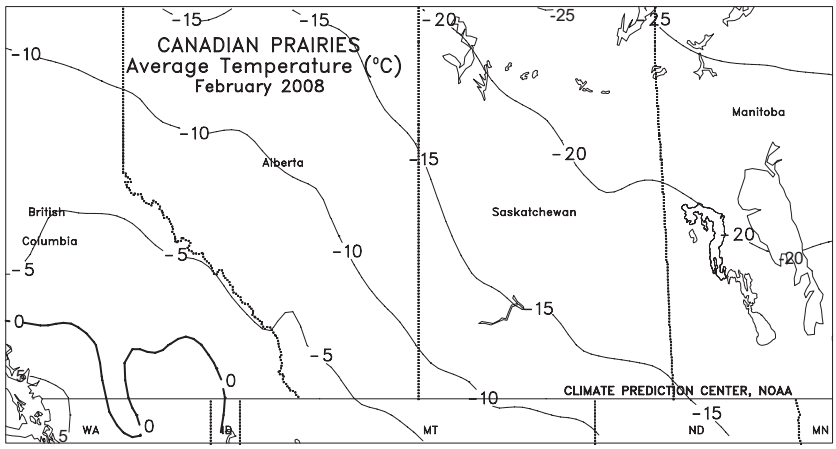


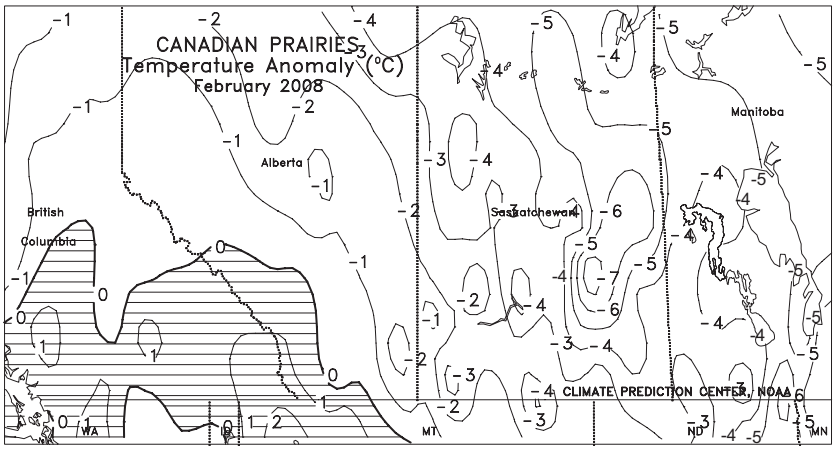


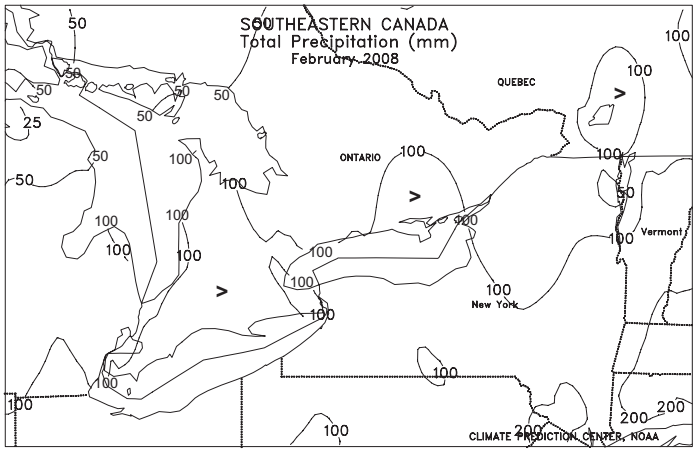


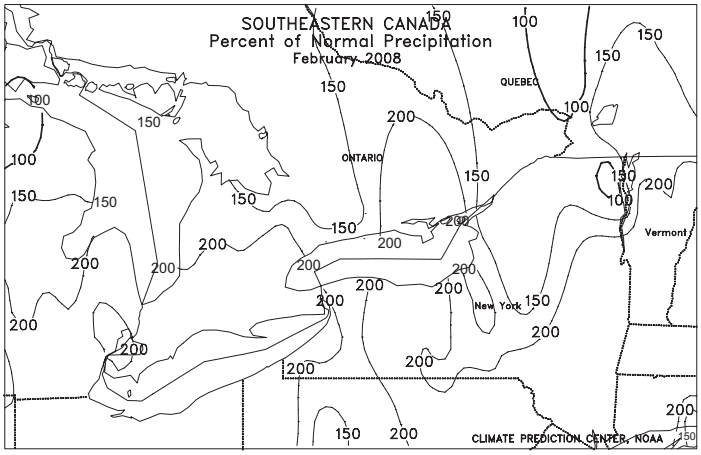

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Total Precipitation (mm)
February 2008
Alberta
British
Columbia
Saskatchewan
Manitoba
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
WA
MT
ND
MN

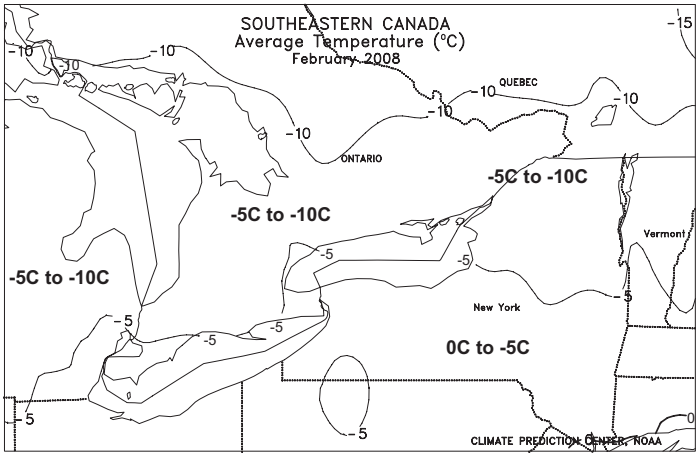

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Percent of Normal Precipitation
February 2008
Alberta
British
Columbia
Saskatchewan
Manitoba
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
WA
ID
MT
ND
MN

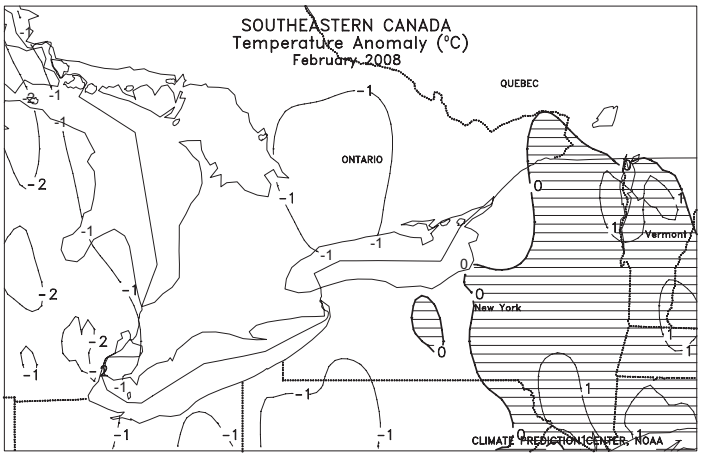

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Average Temperature (°C)
February 2008
Alberta
British
Columbia
Saskatchewan
Manitoba
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
WA
ID
MT
ND
MN

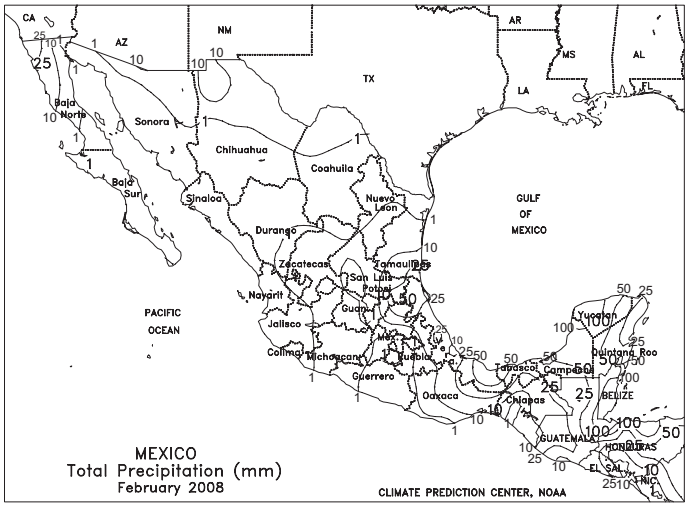

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
February 2008
Alberta
British
Columbia
Saskatchewan
Manitoba
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
WA
ID
MT
ND
MN

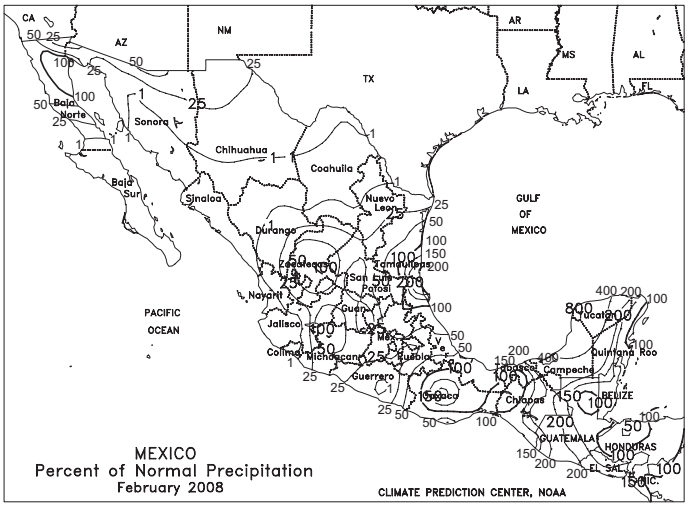

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Total Precipitation (mm)
February 2008
QUEBEC
ONTARIO
Vermont
New York
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

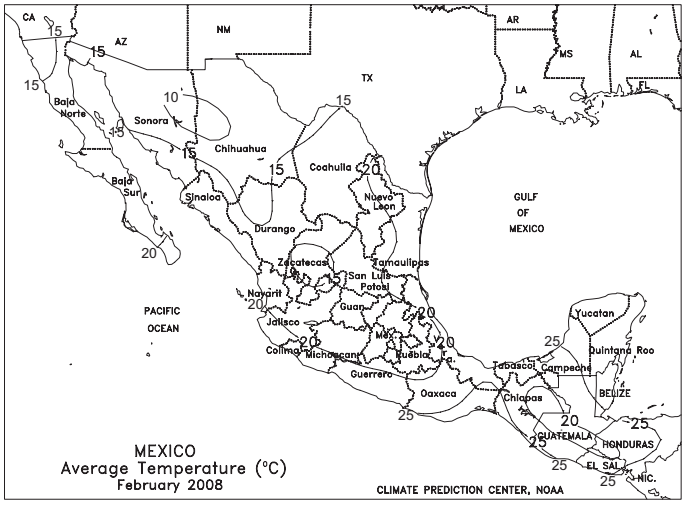

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
February 2008
QUEBEC
ONTARIO
Vermont
New York
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

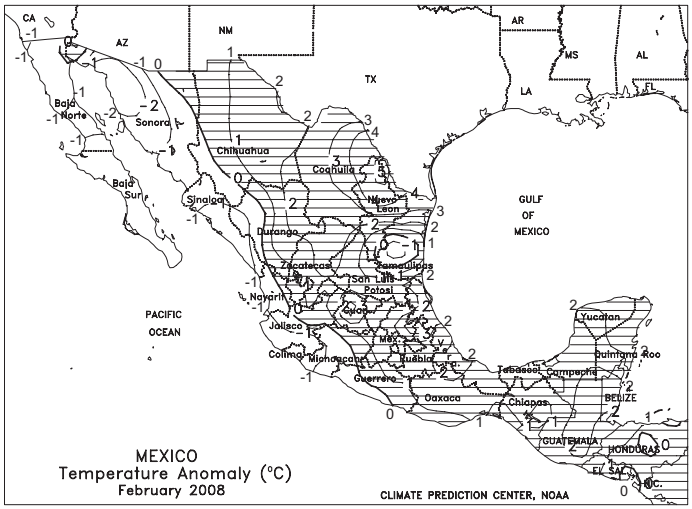

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Average Temperature (°C)
February 2008
QUEBEC
ONTARIO
-5C to -10C
-5C to -10C
-5C to -10C
Vermont
New York
0C to -5C
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

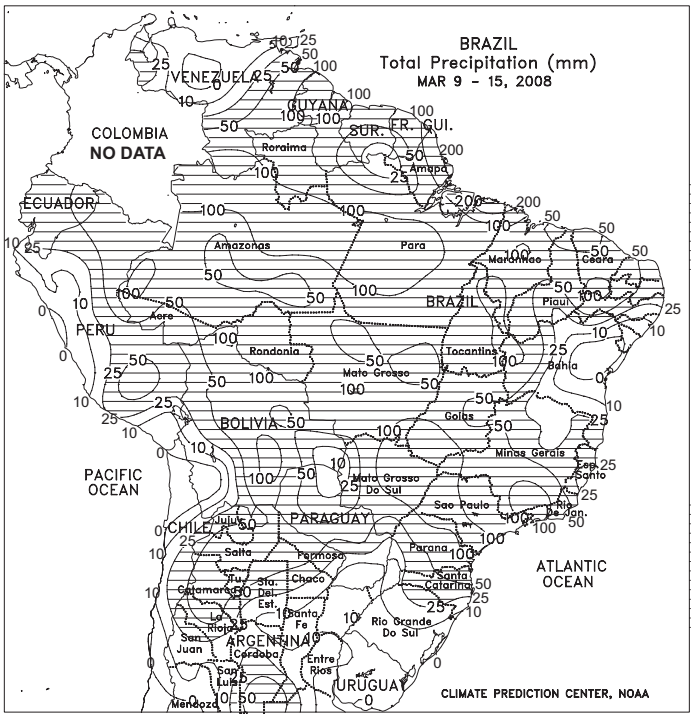

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
February 2008
QUEBEC
ONTARIO
Vermont
New York
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


MEXICO
Total Precipitation (mm)
February 2008
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


MEXICO
Percent of Normal Precipitation
February 2008
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


MEXICO
Average Temperature (°C)
February 2008
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

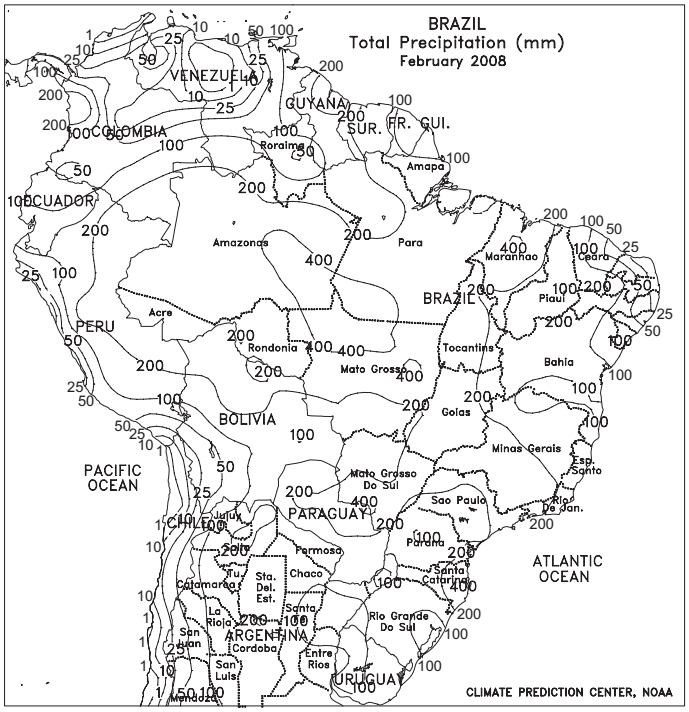

MEXICO
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
February 2008
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

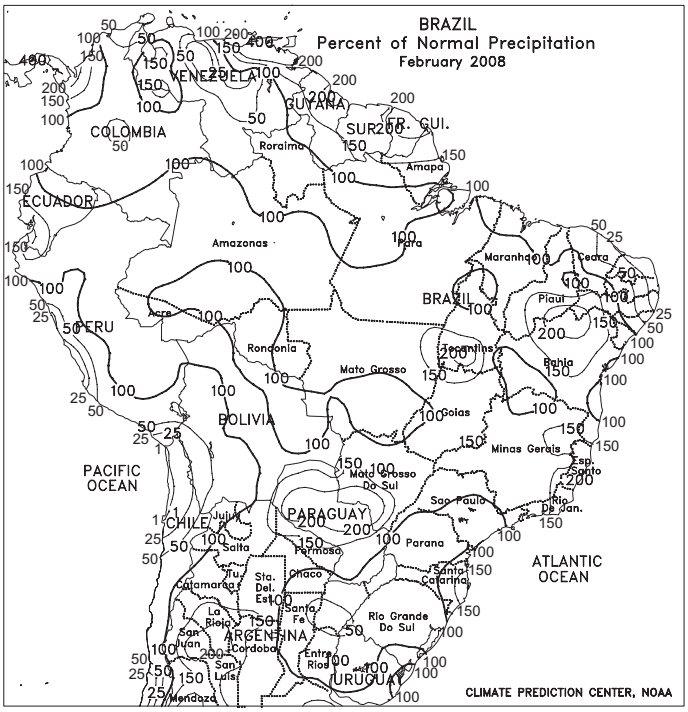


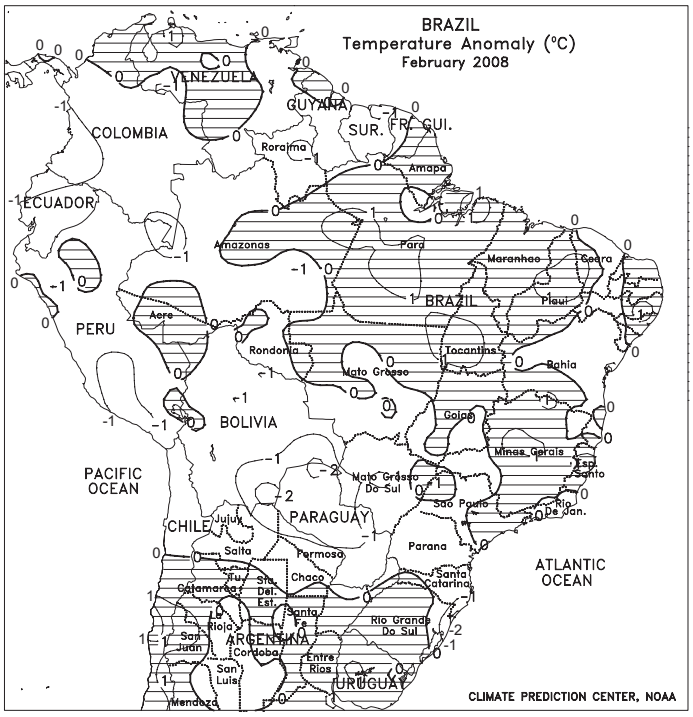
BRAZIL

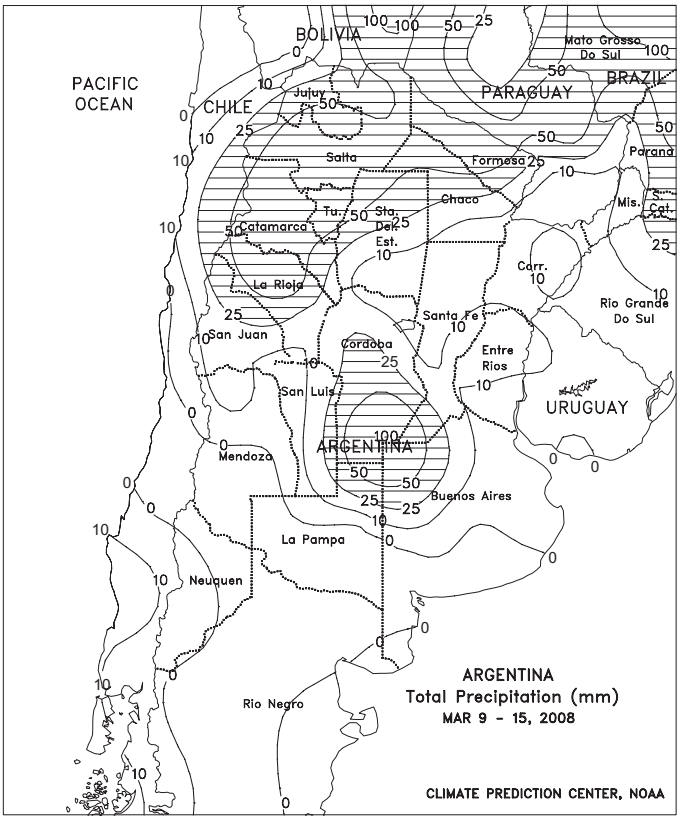
Locally heavy rain (50-100 mm or more) overspreading the Center-West and southeastern Regions (Mato Grosso southeastward to southern Minas Gerais) maintained abundant moisture for late-season crop development but hampered soybean harvesting and other seasonal fieldwork. Soybean harvesting is usually in full swing in this region, and delays due to earlier periods of wetness have already been reported. In the northeast, above-normal rainfall (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) benefited soybeans and cotton in western Bahia that were planted late and stood to benefit from the unseasonable rainfall. Elsewhere, light to moderate rain (5-25 mm) fell in key southern growing areas (Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, and southwestern Parana), benefiting soybeans and other later planted summer crops. Heavier rainfall (25-100 mm) in northern Parana slowed soybean harvesting but the moisture benefited second-crop corn. Temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal in southern Brazil, with highs briefly reaching the 30s degrees C. Temperatures were generally seasonable elsewhere.

In February, near- to above-normal rainfall maintained adequate to locally excessive moisture for summer row crops, citrus, coffee, and sugarcane throughout much of central Brazil. In Mato Grosso, the unseasonable wetness that began in January gradually gave way to a pattern of more seasonable rainfall, enabling soybean harvesting to resume after earlier delays due to wetness. Pockets of dryness lingered in some southern growing areas, but timely showers helped to mitigate the impact of the dryness on flowering to filling soybeans. Beneficial rain during the latter half of the month ended a dry spell in western Bahia, maintaining adequate moisture for development of soybeans and other summer crops that were planted late due to a delayed start to the rainy season.





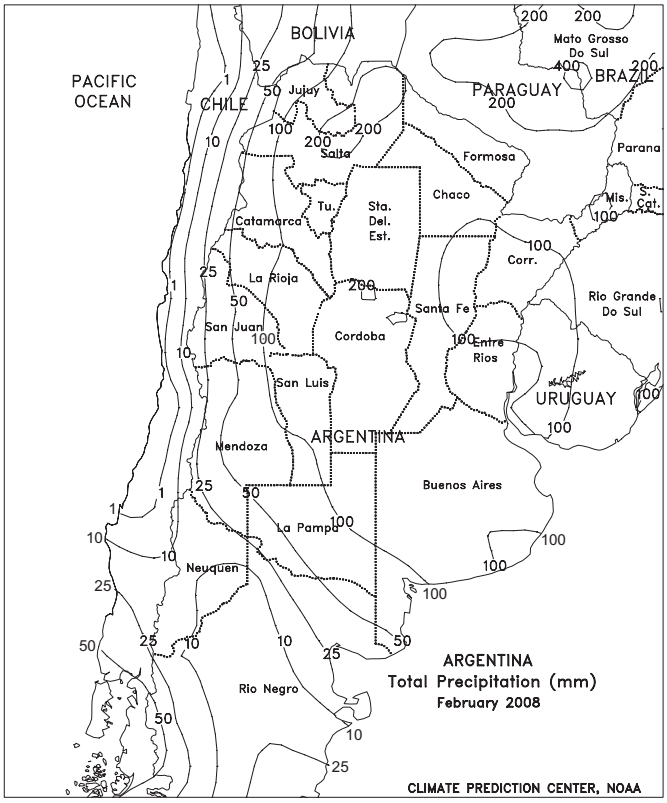


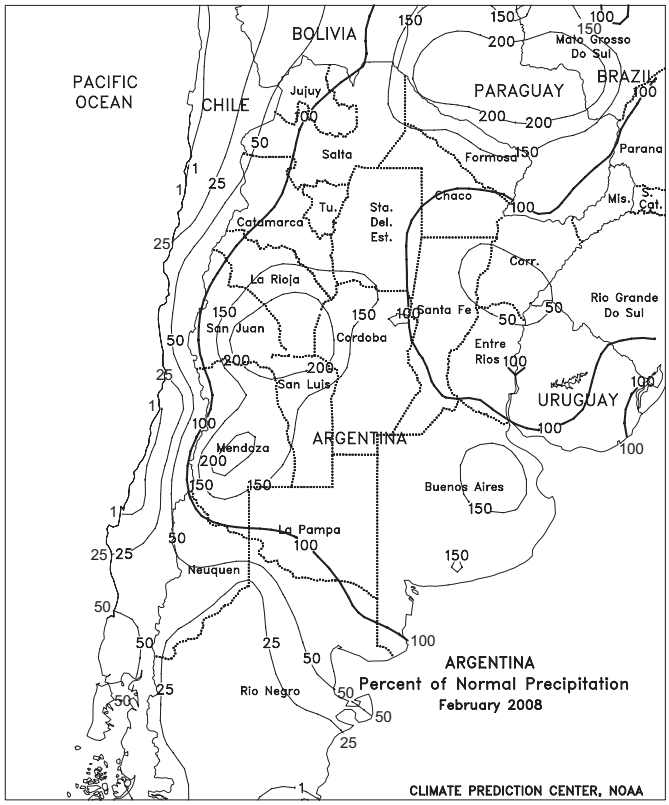


ARGENTINA

In Cordoba, early-week rain (25-50 mm or more) increased moisture for immature soybeans and late-planted corn, but the moisture came too late in the season to significantly benefit most summer grains. Lighter showers (greater than 10 mm) extended eastward to northern Entre Rios, but the remainder of central Argentina was dry. Sunny skies were welcome for late development of summer grains and oilseeds in southern and eastern Buenos Aires after last week's soaking. In northern Argentina, locally heavy rain (greater than 50 mm) maintained unfavorably wet conditions in the higher elevation farming zones of Salta and Tucuman. Drier conditions dominated major cotton areas of Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero, and Chaco. Temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal throughout central and northern Argentina. Temperatures dropped below 5 degrees C in parts of southern Buenos Aires. According to Argentina's ministry of agriculture (SAGPyA), sunflowers were 42 percent harvested as of March 13, compared with 62 percent last year. Harvesting was 15 percent complete in Buenos Aires (Argentina's leading producer of sunseed), well below last year's pace (44 percent harvested as of March 15, 2007). Corn harvesting was underway.

During February, near- to above-normal rainfall improved prospects of soybeans and late-planted corn in most major production areas of central Argentina. Rainfall was below normal in the northeast, including Entre Rios and northern sections of Santa Fe, due to a mid-month dry spell; by month's end, timely showers had returned, boosting late-season moisture levels for flowering to pod-filling soybeans. Periods of heavy rain kept cotton well watered in northern Argentina, but flooding likely redeveloped in higher elevation western watersheds.


PACIFIC OCEAN
CHILE
BOLIVIA
PARAGUAY
BRAZIL
URUGUAY
ARGENTINA
Jujuy
Salta
Formosa
Parana
Chaco
Tu.
Sta. Del. Est.
Mis.
S. Cat.
Catamarca
La Rioja
Corr.
Santa Fe
Rio Grande Do Sul
Mato Grosso Do Sul
San Juan
Cordoba
Entre Rios
San Luis
Mendoza
Buenos Aires
La Pampa
Neuquen
Rio Negro
ARGENTINA
Total Precipitation (mm)
February 2008
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


PACIFIC OCEAN
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BRAZIL
URUGUAY
ARGENTINA
Jujuy
Salta
Formosa
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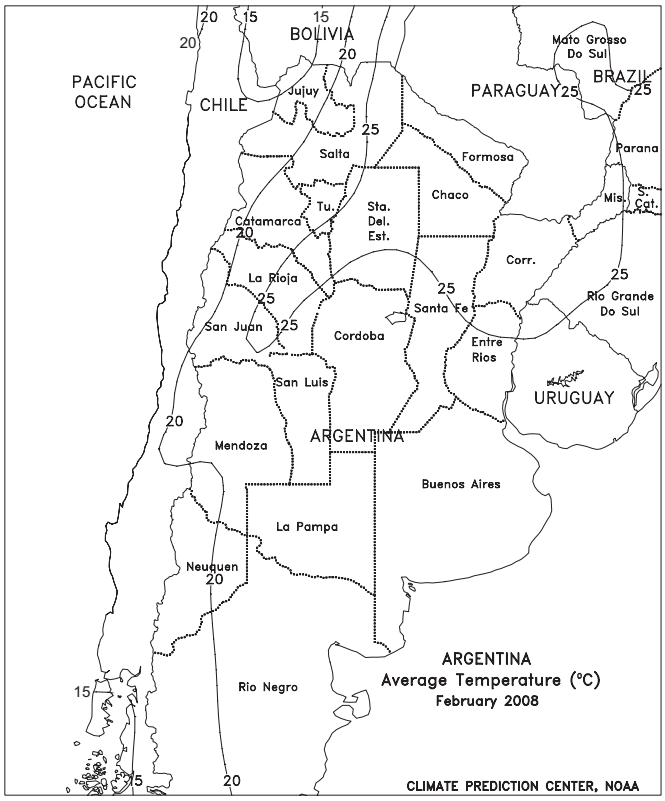
Tu.
Sta. Del. Est.
Mis.
S. Cat.
Catamarca
La Rioja
Corr.
Santa Fe
Rio Grande Do Sul
Mato Grosso Do Sul
San Juan
Cordoba
Entre Rios
San Luis
Mendoza
Buenos Aires
La Pampa
Neuquen
Rio Negro
ARGENTINA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
February 2008
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


PACIFIC OCEAN
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Mato Grosso Do Sul
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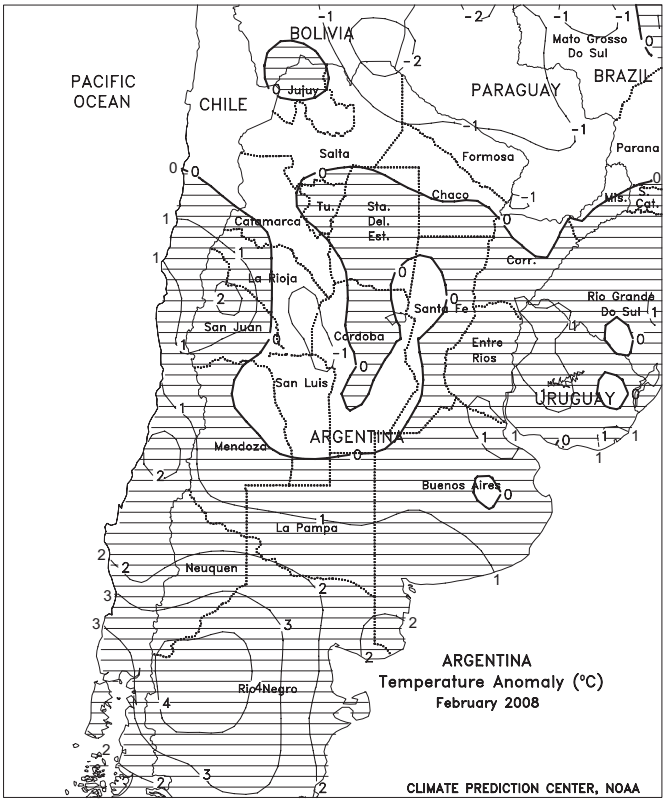
Cordoba
Entre Rios
San Luis
Mendoza
Buenos Aires
La Pampa
Neuquen
Rio Negro
ARGENTINA
Average Temperature (°C)
February 2008
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


PACIFIC OCEAN
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BOLIVIA
PARAGUAY
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San Luis
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Buenos Aires
La Pampa
Neuquen
Rio Negro
ARGENTINA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
February 2008
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

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