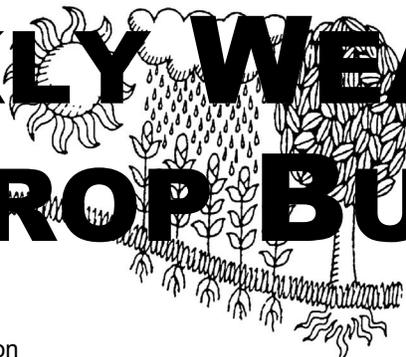


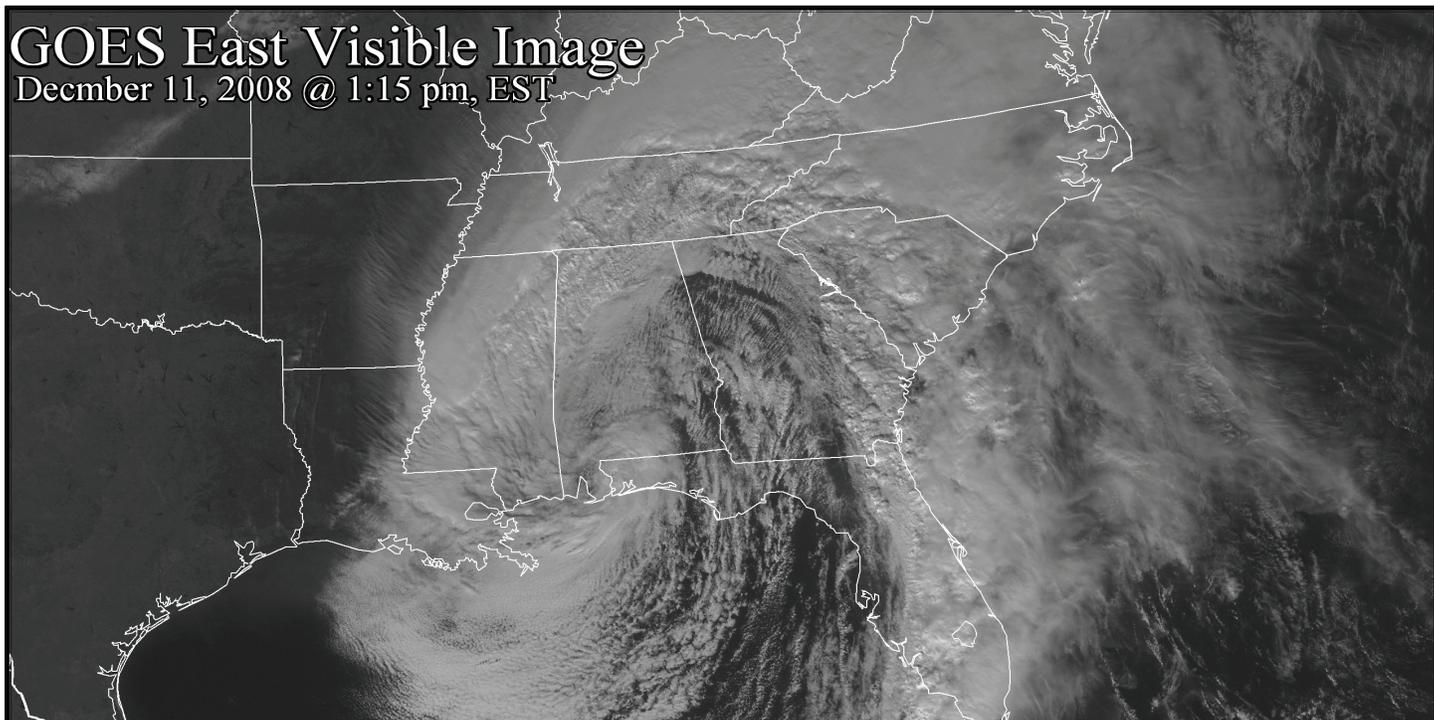
WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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

GOES East Visible Image
December 11, 2008 @ 1:15 pm, EST



At the same time strong thunderstorms were sweeping across the southern Atlantic region on December 11, frozen precipitation (snow and sleet) was falling in the central Gulf Coast States. In fact, as much as 5 to 9 inches of snow fell in south-central Mississippi, where the ground remained white for more than 24 hours. The storm responsible for the snowfall and severe weather also produced widespread Southeastern rainfall totals of 4 to 8 inches, easing or eradicating long-term drought. Later, as moisture surged into the Northeast on December 11-12, freezing rain caused widespread power outages and travel disruptions from the central Appalachians into New England.

HIGHLIGHTS December 7-13, 2008

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

A sprawling winter storm affected nearly every corner of the nation, but reserved its most significant impacts for the **South and East**. As much as 4 to 8 inches of rain fell in the **Southeast**, easing or eradicating drought but halting fieldwork and causing local flooding. In addition, strong thunderstorms swept across the **Southeast** from December 9-11, while precipitation ended as sleet and snow in the **central Gulf Coast States**. Meanwhile, precipitation totaled at least 4 inches in several locations from the **northern Mid-Atlantic region into southern New England**. Much of the **interior Northeast** endured a late-week wave of frozen precipitation that caused widespread travel

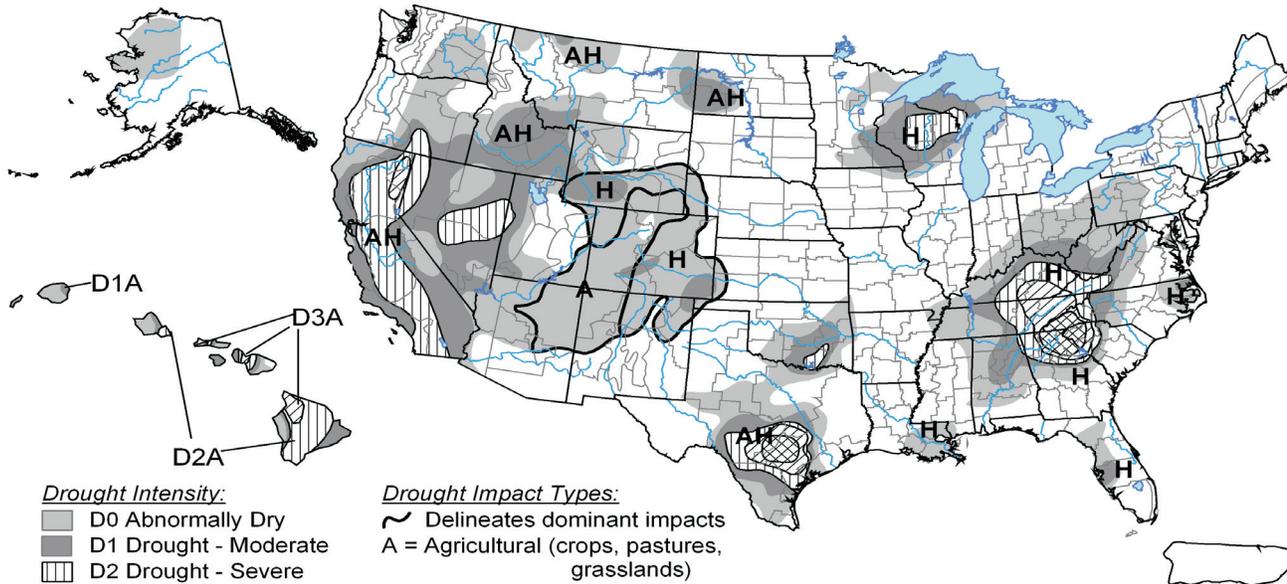
(Continued on page 3)

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U.S. Drought Monitor

December 9, 2008
Valid 8 a.m. EST



Drought Intensity:

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Drought - Moderate
- ▨ D2 Drought - Severe
- ▩ D3 Drought - Extreme
- ▩ D4 Drought - Exceptional

Drought Impact Types:

- ~ Delineates dominant impacts
- A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
- H = Hydrological (water)

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



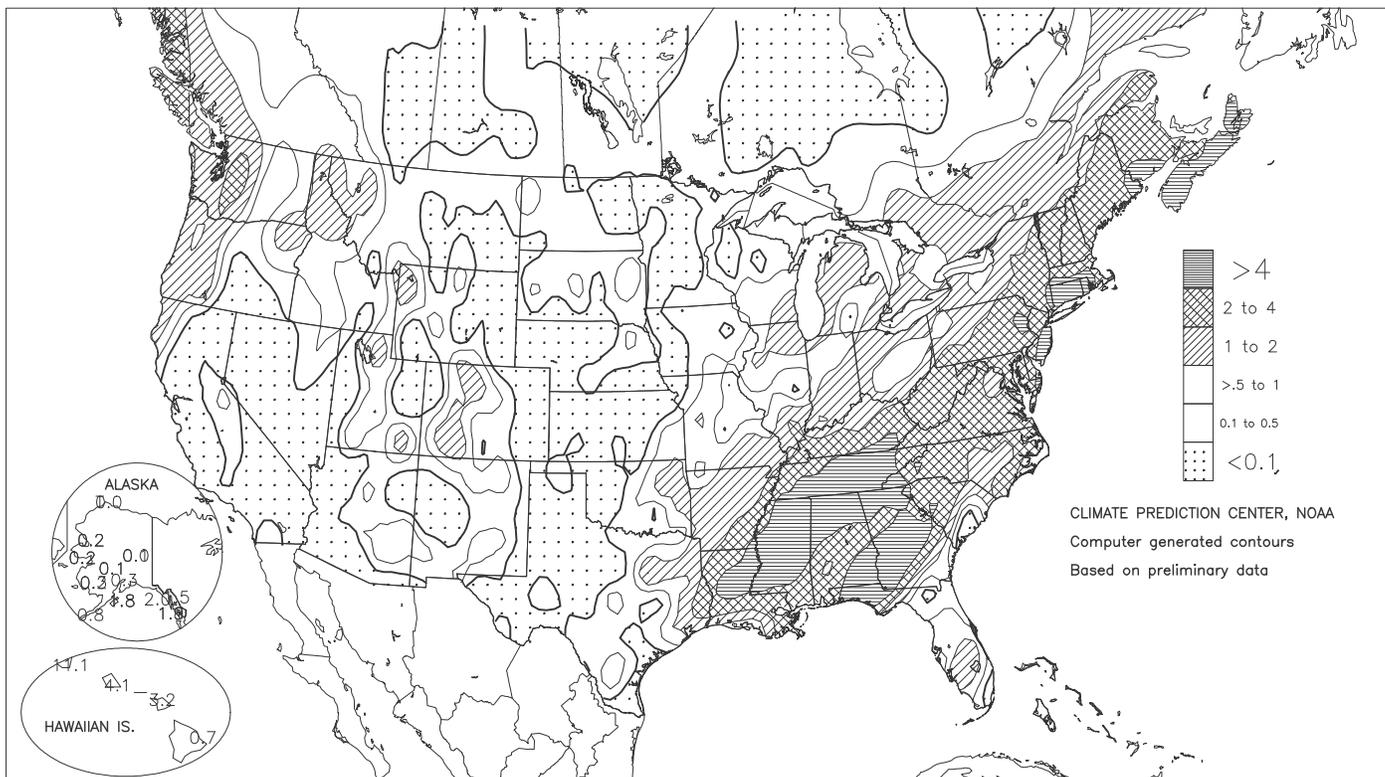
Released Wednesday, December 11, 2008

Author: Michael Brewer/Liz Love-Brotak, NOAA/NESDIS/NCDC

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

Total Precipitation (Inches)

DEC 7 - 13, 2008



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

(Continued from front cover)

and electrical disruptions. Farther west, early-season snowfall continued to blanket parts of the **Midwest**, especially from the **upper Mississippi Valley into the Great Lakes region**. By week's end, however, warmer air temporarily overspread the **Corn Belt**, halting a 4-week spell of mostly below-normal temperatures. Brief warmth also reached the **Plains**, where the majority of the wheat crop continued to overwinter well. Weekly temperatures ranged from as much as 10°F below normal in the **upper Great Lakes region** to at least 10°F above normal at a few locations in the **northern Rockies**. Toward week's end, however, a dramatic pattern change suddenly brought cold, stormy weather to the **northern Plains** and much of the **West**. Snowfall across the **northern Plains** and the **interior Northwest** provided winter wheat with highly beneficial moisture and insulation in advance of an Arctic blast.

Early in the week, very cold weather blanketed the **Northeast**, preceded by some light snow. **Bridgeport, CT**, received 3.0 inches of snow on December 6-7. Later, **Elkins, WV** (-4°F), posted a daily-record low for December 7, followed the next day by a record in **Watertown, NY** (-16°F). Farther west, snow overspread the **nation's northern tier**. Daily-record totals for December 8 included 4.4 inches in **La Crosse, WI**, and 3.6 inches in **Huron, SD**. In fact, **La Crosse** measured 11.9 inches of snow during the first 9 days of December, boosting its snow depth from 4 to 12 inches. The last time **La Crosse** had at least a foot of snow on the ground so early in the season was 1991, when the depth reached 14 inches on November 24. By December 9, heavy snow reached **Michigan**, where daily records included 8.4 inches in **Houghton Lake** and 8.0 inches in **Alpena**. In contrast, warmth overspread the **south-central U.S.** in advance of a developing storm. In **Texas**, **Childress** (76°F) notched a daily-record high on December 8, followed by records for December 9 in locations such as **McAllen** (91°F) and **San Antonio** (85°F).

Heavy rain developed across the **Mid-South** and parts of the **Midwest** on December 9, when record totals for the date included 4.09 inches in **Tupelo, MS**; 3.86 inches in **Jackson, TN**; and 1.47 inches (and 2.6 inches of snow) in **Chicago, IL**. A day later, record rainfall totals for December 10 topped 2 inches in locations such as **Meridian, MS** (2.57 inches), and **Macon, GA** (2.55 inches). On December 11, a final round of heavy rain deposited at least 4 inches at several sites, including **Wallops Island, VA** (4.56 inches), and **Jackson, MS** (4.07 inches). By the night of December 10-11, a few inches of snow dusted parts of **eastern Texas**. **Houston, TX** (1.4 inches on December 10), tallied its first measurable snowfall since February 1, 1994, and its first 1-inch snowfall since December 22, 1989. **Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX** (1.8 inches on December 11), noted its earliest measurable snowfall on record, previously set with a 0.7-inch total on December 22, 1989. However, the band of heaviest **Southern** snow stretched from **eastern Louisiana into south-central Mississippi**. Unofficial snowfall totals for December 11 reached 8 inches at both **Bogue Chitto, Lincoln County, MS**, and **Amite, Tangipahoa Parish, LA**. Elsewhere in **Louisiana**, 3.0 inches blanketed in **Baton Rouge** and 1.0 inch coated **New Orleans**. By the following day, as much as an inch of freezing rain glazed the **interior Northeast**. Closer to the coast, daily-record highs included 67°F (on December 11) in **Salisbury, MD**, and 64°F (on December 12) in **Atlantic City, NJ**. In the storm's wake, however, daily-record lows were broken on December 11 in **Victoria** (27°F) and **Corpus Christi, TX** (30°F). In **Deep South Texas**, **Harlingen's** minimum temperature of 31°F (on December 11) represented its lowest reading since February 12, 2006, when it was also 31°F.

Toward week's end, heavy snow arrived across the **northern Plains** and parts of the **West**. In **North Dakota**, December 13-14 snowfall totals reached 13.8 inches in **Williston** and 12.4 inches in **Bismarck**. In **Montana**, 10.0 inches of snow blanketed **Glasgow** on December 13, setting a record for any December day (previously, 8.0 inches on December 9, 1906). **Glasgow** also clocked a northeasterly wind gust to 49 m.p.h. On the night of December 13-14, wind gusts in **Nebraska** were measured as high as 65 m.p.h. in **Gordon** and 61 m.p.h. in **Broken Bow**. By Sunday morning, December 14, daily-record lows were shattered in **Montana** locations such as **Havre** (-33°F), **Lewistown** (-29°F), and **Great Falls** (-25°F). Farther west, December 12-13 snowfall totals were as high as 2 to 3 feet in the **Cascades**, with 33.0 inches reported at **June Lake, WA**, and 29.5 inches noted at **Oregon's Crater Lake**. Elsewhere in the **Northwest**, **Pendleton, OR**, received 6.5 inches of snow on December 13-14.

In **Hawaii**, heavy rain resulted in drought relief but caused significant flooding, especially on **Kauai** and **Oahu**. In fact, December 10-13 totals on **Kauai** reached 16.18 inches in **Kokee**, 12.65 inches in **Wailua**, and 11.35 inches in **Lihue**. **Lihue** also netted daily-record totals on December 11 and 13 (4.56 and 4.90 inches, respectively). During the same period on **Oahu**, **Schofield Barracks** endured 17.73 inches, while **Wheeler Airfield** collected 15.42 inches. On **Maui**, **Kahului** (3.06 inches) received 40 percent of its year-to-date rainfall on December 11. Farther north, **Alaskan** weekly temperatures were mostly within 5°F of normal. At week's end, unusual warmth prevailed across **Alaska's North Slope**, where **Barrow** (29°F on December 13) posted a daily-record high. Significant precipitation was mostly confined to **southern Alaska**, where **Valdez** received 28.8 inches of snow from December 9-11. **Anchorage** also noted snow, with 5.0 inches falling during the same 3-day period.

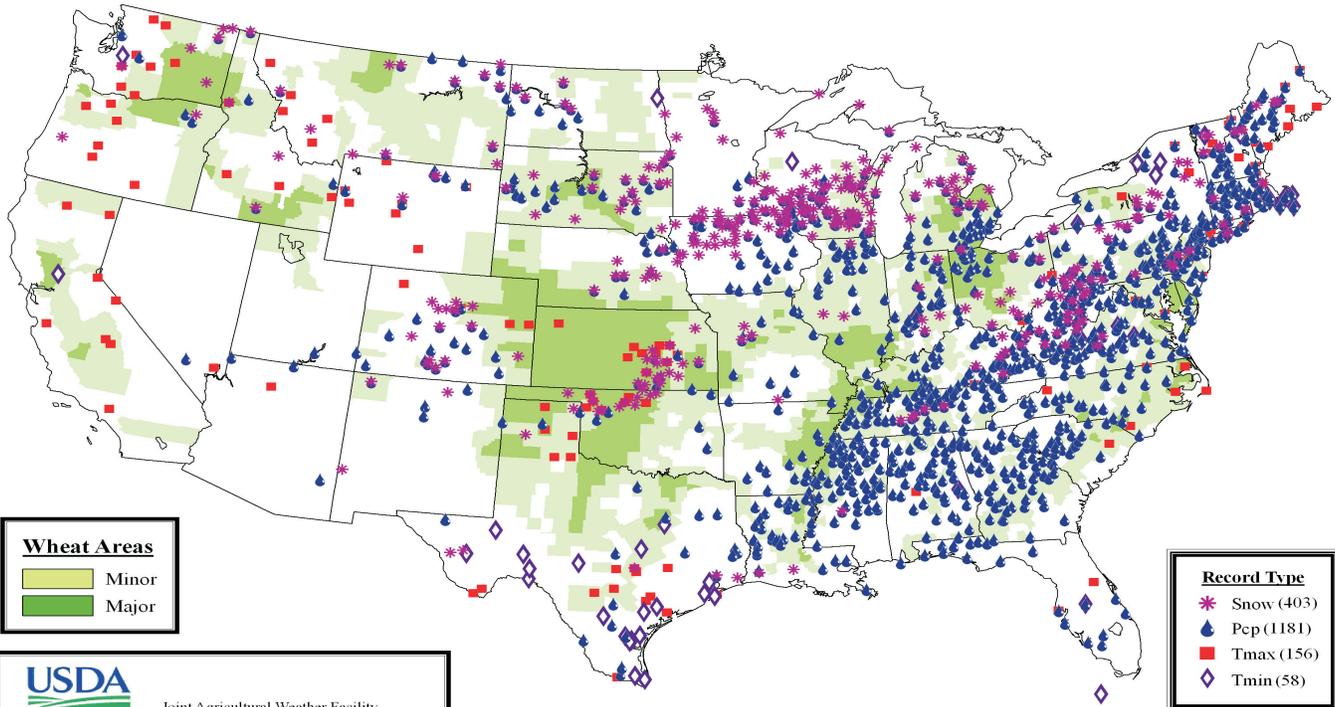
U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on December 11, 2008. Forecasts refer to December 1.

All Cotton production is forecast at 13.6 million 480-pound bales, up 1 percent from last month but down 29 percent from last year. Yield is expected to average 843 pounds per harvested acre, up 6 pounds from last month but down 36 pounds from the record-high yield in 2007. Upland cotton production is forecast at 13.2 million 480-pound bales, up 1 percent from last month but down 28 percent from 2007. Producers are expecting increased yields in the Southeastern States, with record yields expected in Alabama, Florida, and South Carolina. American-Pima production is forecast at 444,000 bales, down 3 percent from last month and down 48 percent from last year.

The **all orange** forecast for the 2008-09 season is 9.15 million tons, down slightly from the October 1 forecast but 10 percent lower than the 2007-08 final utilization. Florida's all orange forecast, at 165 million boxes (7.43 million tons), decreased 1.00 million boxes from the previous forecast and is down 3 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 87.0 million boxes (3.92 million tons), down 1 percent from October but up 4 percent from last season. Florida's Valencia forecast, at 78.0 million boxes (3.51 million tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but down 10 percent from the 2007-08 crop. Fruit size is below average for the early, midseason, and navel crop and droppage is increasing at a faster-than-average rate. Current fruit size and droppage are below average for the Valencia crop. Arizona, California, and Texas orange production forecasts are carried forward from October.

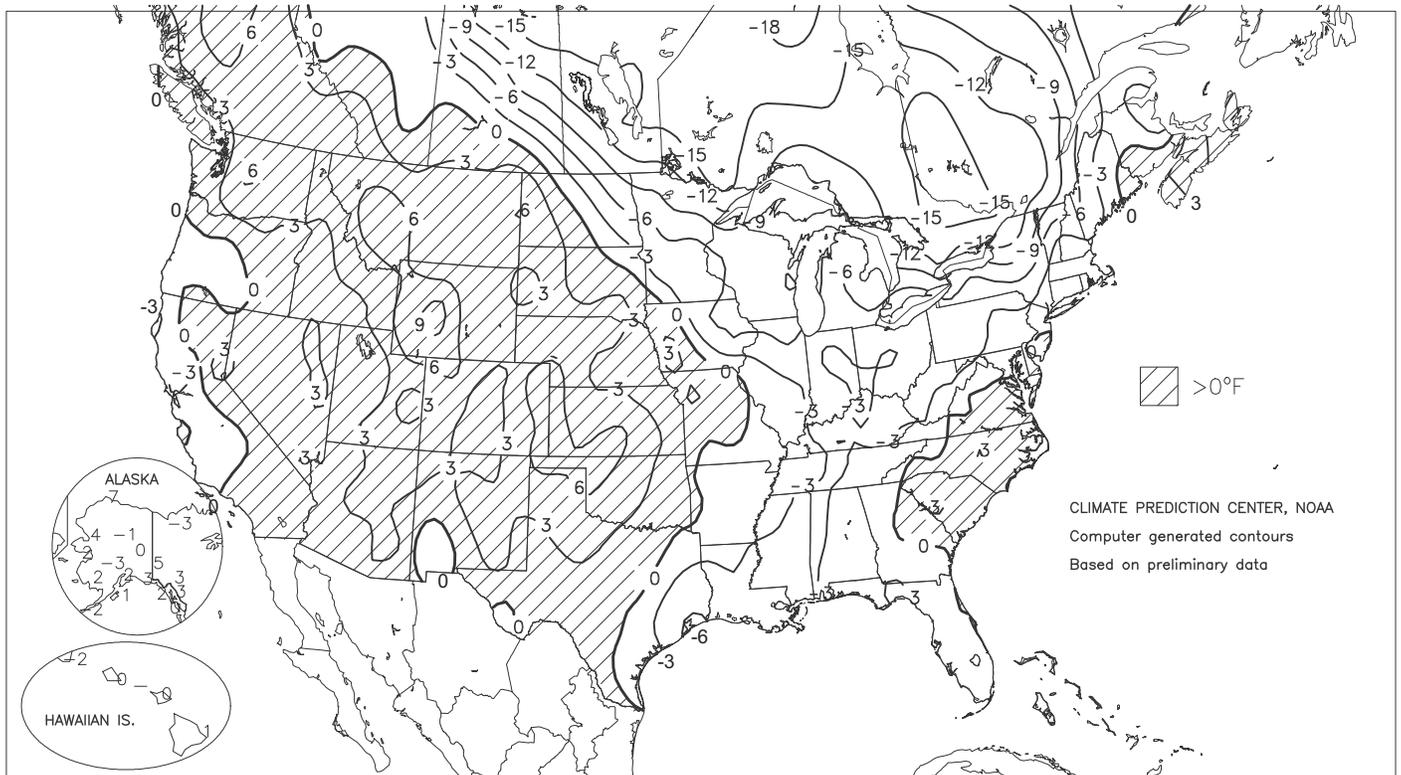
Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP) December 7-13, 2008



Data courtesy of the U.S. National Climatic Data Center (NCDC)

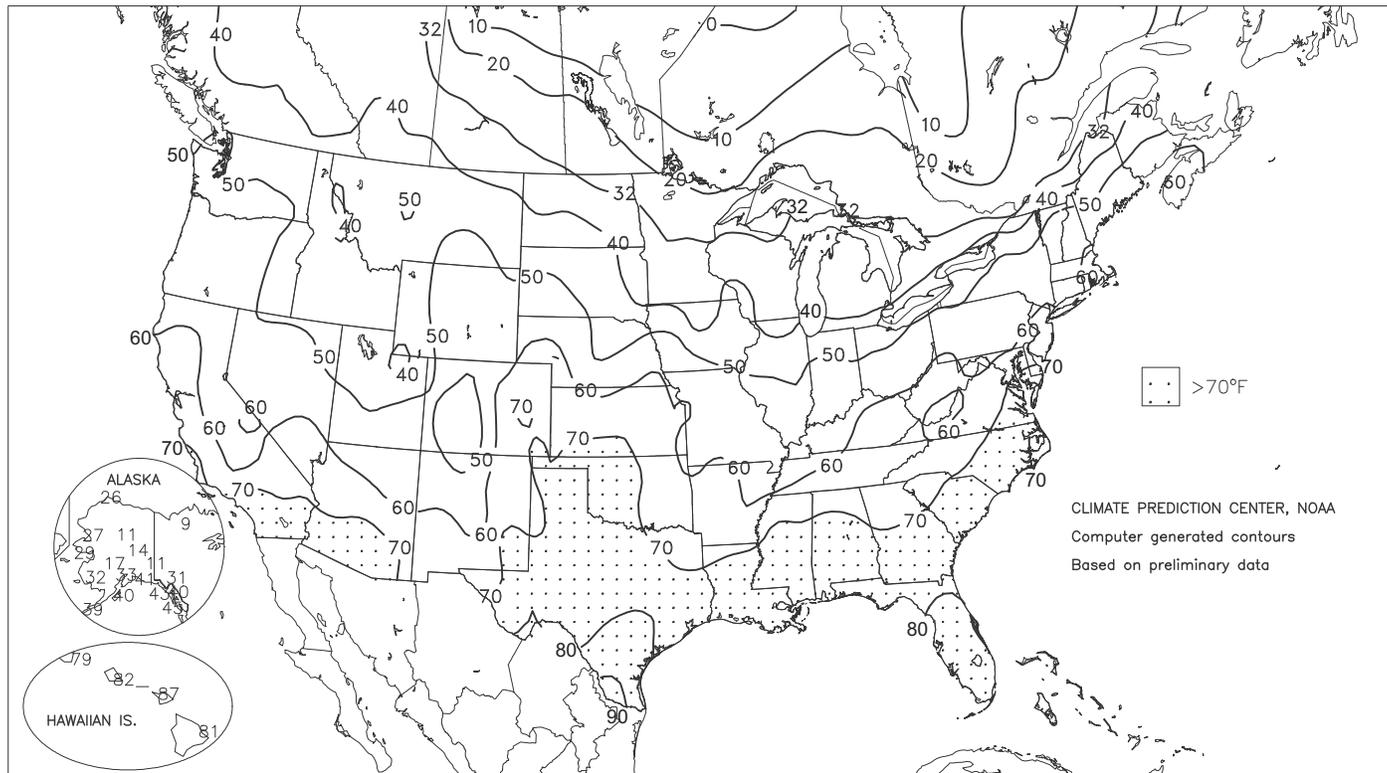
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

DEC 7 - 13, 2008



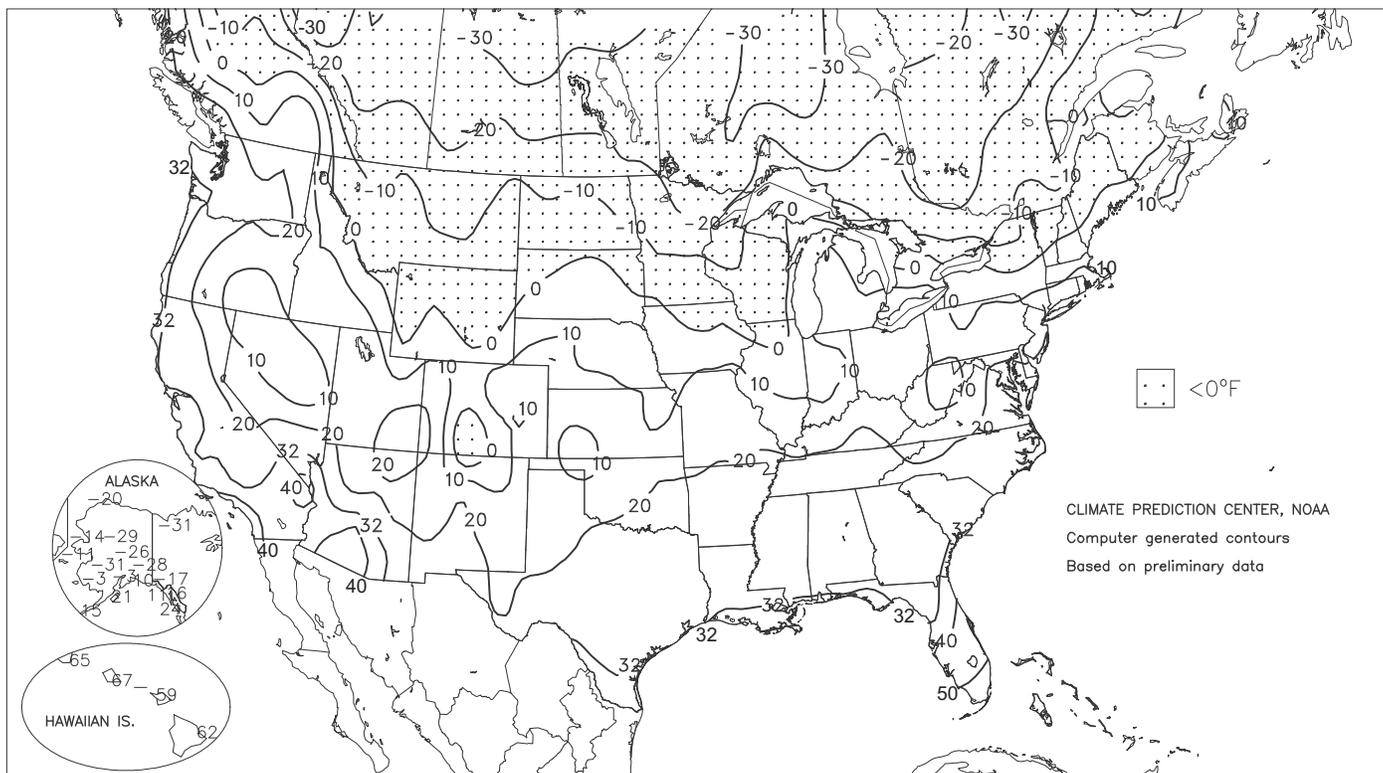
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

DEC 7 - 13, 2008



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

DEC 7 - 13, 2008



Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending December 13, 2008

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION								4-INCH SOIL TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS					
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE DEC01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE	01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE	
MISSISSIPPI																						
ND TUNICA 1W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LYON	50	33	61	28	42	-	3.03	-	2.99	3.76	-	-	-	47	41	0	4	3	1			
VANCE	51	35	66	30	43	-	3.37	-	2.86	4.19	-	-	-	48	43	0	4	4	1			
PERTSHIRE	50	35	61	31	42	-	3.30	-	3.17	4.44	-	-	-	47	40	0	3	3	1			
SCOTT	53	36	67	32	45	-	3.44	-	3.22	4.48	-	-	-	48	40	0	2	3	1			
SANDY RIDGE	53	37	69	32	45	-	3.49	-	2.95	4.39	-	-	-	50	-	0	2	3	1			
NE VERONA	52	34	69	26	43	-	4.91	-	2.41	5.92	-	43.17	-	49	39	0	4	3	2			
SD STONEVILLE x	52	34	70	30	43	-3	3.47	2.21	2.93	4.71	201	55.19	109	51	42	0	3	4	1			
INDIANOLA 1S*	53	37	70	32	45	-	4.31	-	3.26	5.76	-	46.10	-	50	42	0	2	3	2			
INVERNESS 5E	54	36	72	30	45	-	3.80	-	2.37	5.31	-	44.98	-	50	43	0	3	3	2			
SIDON	55	37	73	32	46	-	3.90	-	2.38	5.45	-	-	-	53	44	0	2	3	2			
NORTH ISSAQUENA	54	38	71	33	46	-	3.67	-	2.27	4.90	-	-	-	51	44	0	0	3	3			
SILVER CITY	55	37	73	30	46	-	6.21	-	3.73	7.69	-	56.46	-	49	41	0	2	3	3			
ONWARD	55	37	72	32	46	-	7.50	-	5.43	8.52	-	-	-	52	43	0	1	3	3			
MAYDAY	55	37	72	31	46	-	5.41	-	2.85	6.50	-	-	-	51	45	0	2	3	3			
MISSOURI																						
NW CORNING	45	22	60	10	34	4	0.08	-0.27	0.05	0.08	13	30.09	88	-	-	0	5	2	0			
ALBANY	43	22	55	10	32	1	0.05	-0.33	0.03	0.07	10	37.98	109	35	33	0	5	2	0			
ST. JOSEPH	46	23	57	10	34	2	0.02	-0.44	0.01	0.03	4	38.72	108	-	-	0	5	2	0			
NC LINNEUS	44	22	54	8	32	1	0.36	-0.20	0.23	0.37	42	56.85	157	36	34	0	5	5	0			
BRUNSWICK	43	23	55	12	33	0	0.66	0.07	0.59	0.66	73	46.24	124	37	34	0	5	4	1			
NE NOVELTY	41	20	51	10	31	-1	0.54	-0.10	0.48	0.54	48	54.83	156	35	33	0	7	3	0			
MONROE CITY	43	23	55	12	33	1	0.81	0.16	0.80	0.81	69	52.35	147	35	33	0	5	2	1			
WC GREEN RIDGE	47	24	58	14	36	2	0.66	0.17	0.63	0.66	61	49.52	123	39	34	0	5	4	1			
C AUXVASSE	45	24	55	12	34	1	0.49	-0.06	0.47	0.68	57	59.20	157	37	35	0	5	3	0			
COL-SANBORN FLD	46	26	56	15	36	1	0.43	-0.07	0.43	0.44	41	55.21	140	39	34	0	5	1	0			
WILLIAMSBURG	45	25	58	12	35	1	0.43	-0.14	0.43	0.44	35	51.39	117	33	30	0	5	1	0			
COL-JEFFERS F&G	46	24	56	13	35	0	0.51	0.02	0.51	0.52	49	-	-	38	35	0	5	1	1			
COL SOUTH FARMS	46	25	56	14	35	0	0.57	0.08	0.57	0.58	54	55.21	141	-	-	0	5	1	1			
VERSAILLES	48	25	57	15	37	1	0.70	0.17	0.69	0.70	65	52.19	130	41	36	0	5	2	1			
EC VANDALIA	44	23	57	13	33	0	0.30	-0.29	0.29	0.31	26	-	-	35	32	0	6	2	0			
SW LAMAR	50	29	59	21	39	2	0.52	-0.15	0.48	0.52	43	58.01	127	43	38	0	5	3	0			
SC COOK STATION	46	25	56	13	36	-1	0.29	-0.43	0.29	0.47	33	50.29	121	42	39	0	5	1	0			
MOUNTAIN GROVE	44	25	53	16	35	-1	0.69	-0.18	0.69	0.88	48	51.50	111	41	37	0	6	1	1			
SE DELTA	43	28	53	17	36	-2	1.21	0.26	1.15	1.35	79	55.31	129	40	35	0	6	2	1			
CHARLESTON	45	29	54	19	37	-2	1.07	-0.16	1.07	2.02	101	40.02	92	40	34	0	5	1	1			
GLENNONVILLE	45	31	56	23	39	-1	0.90	0.16	0.90	1.48	93	38.33	96	41	36	0	3	1	1			
CLARKTON	44	30	55	21	38	-1	1.44	0.68	1.43	2.58	158	37.48	91	41	35	0	6	2	1			
PORTAGEVILLE DC	45	31	56	22	39	-2	0.97	-0.08	0.94	2.25	121	40.93	94	44	37	0	5	2	1			
PORTAGEVILLE LF	45	31	56	22	39	-2	1.05	-0.01	1.02	2.32	125	41.17	94	43	37	0	3	2	1			
STEELE	46	32	56	24	39	-2	1.60	0.37	1.59	2.91	132	40.70	88	43	36	0	3	2	1			
CARDWELL	46	31	57	24	39	-2	0.97	-0.17	0.95	2.03	105	39.20	87	46	38	0	5	2	1			

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

Data are preliminary and subject to revision.

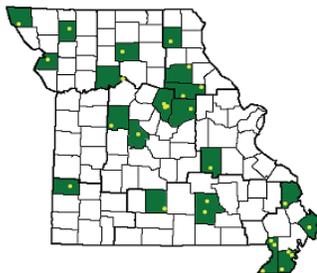
Mississippi: ND = Northern Delta; NE = Northeastern Mississippi; EC = East Central Mississippi; SD = Southern Delta.

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

SC = South Central. (Col-Columbia, Col-Jeffers F&G=Columbia Jefferson Farm and Gardens)

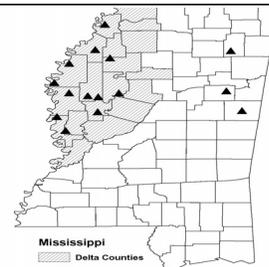
Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Severe thunderstorms on December 9 were followed by a winter storm watch the next day. Most stations received 3 to 8 inches of rain and all locations reported a sharp temperature drop. On December 11, the far southeastern Delta was affected by sleet and snow, but the rest of the region escaped the wintry conditions.

Missouri Weather Stations



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

Mississippi Weather Stations



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

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending December 13, 2008

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE DEC01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC01	TOTAL, IN, SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F			
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	56	35	70	25	46	-1	3.80	2.83	1.85	4.53	245	58.96	115	84	44	0	4	3	2
HUNTSVILLE	51	33	69	25	42	-3	6.99	5.73	3.03	7.41	310	46.93	86	87	61	0	4	3	3
MOBILE	61	39	74	32	50	-3	2.45	1.39	2.33	2.57	124	72.52	114	80	57	0	2	3	1
MONTGOMERY	62	37	74	27	49	-1	2.76	1.59	1.64	3.07	138	54.26	104	85	48	0	3	3	2
AK ANCHORAGE	25	14	33	-3	20	2	0.31	0.07	0.16	0.37	86	15.44	100	85	70	0	7	3	0
BARROW	7	-11	26	-20	-2	7	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	200	4.94	123	88	74	0	7	1	0
FAIRBANKS	6	-15	14	-26	-5	0	0.05	-0.10	0.05	0.34	126	14.02	142	75	67	0	7	1	0
JUNEAU	36	29	40	16	33	3	1.53	0.33	0.54	3.14	143	72.94	132	94	85	0	5	5	2
KODIAK	37	27	40	21	32	1	1.82	0.19	1.61	4.95	167	84.03	119	81	78	0	6	4	1
NOME	19	3	29	-11	11	1	0.22	-0.01	0.18	0.24	55	10.20	64	78	66	0	7	3	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	48	24	60	20	36	5	0.07	-0.32	0.04	0.07	10	14.87	68	82	32	0	7	3	0
PHOENIX	68	49	74	45	59	4	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.00	0	8.63	112	48	32	0	0	0	0
PRESCOTT	55	31	66	23	43	5	0.05	-0.23	0.05	0.05	10	12.48	68	75	31	0	4	1	0
TUCSON	67	44	76	39	56	3	0.02	-0.18	0.01	0.02	6	7.70	67	54	30	0	0	2	0
AR FORT SMITH	56	31	65	25	43	0	0.74	-0.12	0.74	0.74	44	56.94	135	82	54	0	4	1	1
LITTLE ROCK	52	33	62	30	43	-2	0.78	-0.38	0.78	1.56	70	55.86	115	86	51	0	4	1	1
CA BAKERSFIELD	52	39	59	33	46	-2	0.10	-0.04	0.10	0.10	38	2.96	49	91	78	0	0	1	0
FRESNO	53	38	58	34	46	0	0.04	-0.21	0.02	0.04	9	8.26	80	92	83	0	0	3	0
LOS ANGELES	66	52	74	48	59	1	0.01	-0.33	0.01	0.01	2	8.85	74	75	58	0	0	1	0
REDDING	60	34	68	30	47	1	0.00	-0.94	0.00	0.00	0	18.66	61	85	63	0	3	0	0
SACRAMENTO	54	35	60	30	44	-3	0.02	-0.48	0.02	0.02	2	12.07	74	96	60	0	1	1	0
SAN DIEGO	67	54	75	49	61	3	0.01	-0.22	0.01	0.01	2	8.22	83	73	51	0	0	1	0
SAN FRANCISCO	57	44	60	40	50	0	0.00	-0.58	0.00	0.00	0	13.65	75	86	70	0	0	0	0
STOCKTON	53	35	61	31	44	-2	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.01	1	8.51	67	94	88	0	2	0	0
CO ALAMOSA	36	2	48	-8	19	0	0.25	0.19	0.21	0.25	208	5.62	80	90	67	0	7	2	0
CO SPRINGS	48	23	62	12	36	6	0.06	-0.01	0.06	0.09	75	13.37	78	80	34	0	6	1	0
DENVER INTL	49	22	65	10	36	6	0.05	-0.01	0.04	0.12	109	10.53	78	84	45	0	6	2	0
GRAND JUNCTION	44	23	51	19	34	4	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.01	6	7.03	81	78	58	0	7	1	0
PUEBLO	52	21	69	12	36	5	0.24	0.18	0.24	0.24	185	11.15	92	83	47	0	7	1	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	44	27	58	18	36	-1	3.78	3.03	1.90	3.95	280	45.73	109	86	63	0	5	4	2
HARTFORD	41	23	60	11	32	-1	3.93	3.14	1.76	4.15	275	60.00	136	85	64	0	5	5	2
DC WASHINGTON	47	32	66	22	40	-1	1.81	1.15	1.67	1.85	150	45.17	120	82	53	0	4	4	1
DE WILMINGTON	45	32	66	18	38	0	2.63	1.89	2.23	2.72	194	38.79	95	90	55	0	4	4	1
FL DAYTONA BEACH	72	53	83	42	63	1	0.56	-0.02	0.56	0.71	65	43.08	90	85	51	0	0	1	1
JACKSONVILLE	68	43	79	31	56	0	0.50	-0.05	0.50	0.58	57	58.73	116	89	51	0	3	1	1
KEY WEST	75	63	80	55	69	-4	0.67	0.23	0.56	0.73	88	41.84	111	89	71	0	0	4	1
MIAMI	77	63	82	55	70	-1	0.09	-0.42	0.09	0.12	12	62.99	110	87	63	0	0	1	0
ORLANDO	72	52	83	42	62	-2	0.53	0.01	0.53	0.61	62	57.13	121	88	55	0	0	1	1
PENSACOLA	63	43	73	34	53	-2	2.64	1.81	2.48	2.75	172	56.64	91	82	62	0	0	3	1
TALLAHASSEE	65	38	75	28	52	-3	1.14	0.31	1.07	1.35	87	62.24	103	91	54	0	3	3	1
TAMPA	73	54	82	44	64	0	0.75	0.23	0.75	1.07	111	45.05	104	84	49	0	0	1	1
WEST PALM BEACH	76	58	81	49	67	-2	0.13	-0.63	0.13	0.19	12	58.69	98	81	59	0	0	1	0
GA ATHENS	58	37	68	26	47	1	2.23	1.45	1.40	2.36	162	37.29	82	76	54	0	4	2	2
ATLANTA	56	37	67	27	46	-1	2.69	1.85	1.76	2.88	178	43.56	91	82	53	0	4	3	2
AUGUSTA	64	40	74	26	52	4	3.89	3.28	2.13	3.91	359	46.79	110	86	49	0	3	2	2
COLUMBUS	60	38	73	28	49	-1	3.80	2.82	2.10	3.87	210	57.19	124	85	41	0	3	2	2
MACON	62	38	73	25	50	1	5.07	4.24	2.69	5.09	331	51.66	121	87	46	0	3	2	2
SAVANNAH	65	43	76	32	54	1	0.41	-0.13	0.35	0.50	52	48.28	101	87	57	0	1	3	0
HI HILO	80	66	81	62	73	1	0.70	-1.94	0.67	0.75	14	91.01	75	83	75	0	0	3	1
HONOLULU	80	70	82	67	75	0	4.10	3.49	3.11	4.74	431	12.07	73	86	70	0	0	4	2
KAHULUI	84	64	87	59	74	0	3.24	2.62	1.89	3.30	295	8.34	50	85	75	0	0	2	2
LIHUE	77	66	79	65	72	-2	11.10	10.05	5.56	11.38	584	32.24	88	88	76	0	0	4	3
ID BOISE	43	27	47	23	35	3	0.21	-0.10	0.08	0.29	49	8.14	71	86	71	0	7	4	0
LEWISTON	46	33	54	20	39	4	0.50	0.28	0.36	0.55	128	8.29	69	81	66	0	2	3	0
POCATELLO	39	16	47	11	27	1	0.11	-0.11	0.11	0.11	25	8.37	70	90	68	0	7	1	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	31	16	39	4	23	-7	1.68	1.09	1.47	2.24	198	50.39	144	77	65	0	7	3	1
MOLINE	32	15	43	2	23	-6	0.82	0.30	0.75	0.93	94	46.39	126	77	66	0	7	2	1
PEORIA	36	19	47	6	27	-3	0.50	-0.11	0.47	0.54	46	45.58	131	80	60	0	7	2	0
ROCKFORD	29	13	38	-1	21	-6	0.59	0.08	0.45	0.73	74	43.57	123	79	69	0	7	3	0
SPRINGFIELD	40	23	53	10	32	0	0.42	-0.19	0.42	0.47	40	54.80	160	83	55	0	7	1	0
IN EVANSVILLE	42	26	53	15	34	-4	0.45	-0.42	0.29	0.75	44	53.05	125	79	58	0	6	2	0
FORT WAYNE	35	19	48	11	27	-4	0.83	0.17	0.82	1.01	81	38.05	109	81	63	0	6	2	1
INDIANAPOLIS	37	21	50	8	29	-5	1.48	0.76	1.40	1.68	120	50.93	130	83	56	0	6	2	1
SOUTH BEND	34	18	42	11	26	-5	0.99	0.25	0.92	1.24	89	44.95	118	77	67	0	7	3	1
IA BURLINGTON	39	21	50	12	30	0	0.59	0.07	0.51	0.59	58	45.71	124	75	55	0	7	4	1
CEDAR RAPIDS	28	10	41	-1	19	-7	0.20	-0.17	0.11	0.24	32	48.87	150	92	72	0	7	2	0
DES MOINES	35	17	50	6	26	-1	0.26	-0.06	0.16	0.30	48	52.84	155	76	70	0			

Weather Data for the Week Ending December 13, 2008

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE DEC01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC01	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
KY WICHITA	53	28	68	14	40	5	0.08	-0.23	0.07	0.08	14	60.05	203	74	56	0	5	2	0
KY JACKSON	43	27	65	20	35	-5	3.22	2.21	1.32	3.56	186	39.09	83	93	62	0	5	4	3
LEXINGTON	43	27	61	17	35	-3	1.60	0.69	1.12	1.86	110	48.93	112	86	61	0	5	3	1
LOUISVILLE	44	29	58	18	37	-2	1.03	0.17	0.98	1.40	86	47.97	113	81	50	0	5	2	1
PADUCAH	45	29	55	17	37	-2	1.50	0.42	1.43	2.29	111	52.92	113	76	44	0	5	2	1
LA BATON ROUGE	62	38	77	32	50	-3	2.21	1.05	1.22	3.15	147	53.96	90	90	56	0	2	3	2
LAKE CHARLES	63	38	75	31	51	-3	0.98	-0.01	0.63	1.42	75	46.26	85	93	59	0	1	3	1
NEW ORLEANS	63	42	78	33	53	-3	1.73	0.54	1.08	1.85	81	53.69	88	85	59	0	0	3	2
SHREVEPORT	59	35	70	30	47	-3	1.79	0.76	1.69	2.20	114	50.26	103	85	53	0	3	2	1
ME CARIBOU	25	5	34	-6	15	-4	2.16	1.47	1.31	3.01	232	47.71	134	93	74	0	7	5	1
ME PORTLAND	38	19	58	8	29	-1	1.62	0.67	0.58	1.82	101	61.82	142	85	59	0	6	5	1
MD BALTIMORE	45	29	66	19	37	-1	1.67	0.95	1.48	1.76	130	43.61	109	81	58	0	5	4	1
MA BOSTON	43	26	63	14	35	-2	3.96	3.13	2.13	4.05	260	51.03	126	81	53	0	5	5	2
MA WORCESTER	37	19	57	8	28	-3	2.41	1.58	1.40	2.52	161	60.04	128	87	59	0	5	4	2
MI ALPENA	25	9	32	2	17	-9	0.63	0.23	0.49	1.10	147	31.13	114	86	68	0	7	4	0
MI GRAND RAPIDS	31	19	38	15	25	-5	0.52	-0.15	0.30	0.71	54	45.03	126	82	61	0	7	4	0
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	25	14	33	9	20	-6	0.87	0.48	0.60	1.04	137	33.07	120	87	73	0	7	4	1
MI LANSING	30	18	37	14	24	-5	0.44	-0.10	0.38	0.78	74	34.62	114	79	68	0	7	3	0
MI MUSKOGON	30	21	38	18	26	-4	0.83	0.21	0.32	1.15	96	41.69	133	79	70	0	7	4	0
MI TRAVERSE CITY	27	18	37	16	23	-5	0.56	-0.02	0.36	1.12	105	28.42	89	89	67	0	7	6	0
MN DULUTH	17	-1	29	-15	8	-9	0.29	0.06	0.14	0.35	70	30.11	99	83	71	0	7	5	0
MN INT'L FALLS	11	-13	19	-27	-1	-12	0.29	0.13	0.17	0.35	106	26.80	114	86	74	0	7	5	0
MN MINNEAPOLIS	27	9	38	-2	18	-3	0.18	-0.05	0.14	0.26	55	22.43	78	80	67	0	7	2	0
MN ROCHESTER	25	5	38	-5	15	-5	0.27	0.02	0.20	0.37	71	33.06	107	81	70	0	7	4	0
MN ST. CLOUD	25	2	35	-10	13	-4	0.14	-0.01	0.08	0.16	53	26.92	101	87	65	0	7	2	0
MS JACKSON	56	35	72	27	46	-3	6.45	5.26	4.09	7.48	335	59.74	113	90	59	0	4	3	3
MS MERIDIAN	58	34	74	26	46	-4	5.10	3.91	2.56	6.17	275	58.52	105	93	59	0	4	3	2
MS TUPELO	52	34	68	26	43	-2	6.28	4.88	4.09	7.12	276	56.70	108	88	59	0	4	3	2
MO COLUMBIA	45	25	55	14	35	1	0.50	-0.13	0.50	0.52	42	59.89	153	85	53	0	6	1	1
MO KANSAS CITY	49	24	60	9	36	3	0.14	-0.27	0.08	0.14	18	46.09	124	81	53	0	5	4	0
MO SAINT LOUIS	43	27	55	15	35	-1	0.41	-0.30	0.37	0.53	38	58.96	158	78	61	0	6	2	0
MO SPRINGFIELD	46	26	57	17	36	-1	0.48	-0.36	0.48	0.51	31	65.37	150	82	66	0	5	1	0
MT BILLINGS	42	21	51	-8	32	5	0.15	0.03	0.15	0.54	245	13.22	92	75	50	0	5	1	0
MT BUTTE	37	15	45	-17	26	7	0.14	0.03	0.07	0.23	115	9.58	77	85	47	0	7	2	0
MT CUT BANK	37	17	46	-15	27	4	0.01	-0.05	0.00	0.05	50	12.82	104	85	49	0	7	1	0
MT GLASGOW	34	10	40	-13	22	4	0.39	0.33	0.15	0.46	460	13.26	121	86	78	0	7	3	0
MT GREAT FALLS	40	19	51	-13	29	4	0.21	0.09	0.11	0.53	252	14.98	104	84	49	0	6	3	0
MT HAVRE	37	16	45	-12	27	6	0.17	0.07	0.06	0.24	141	12.39	111	86	69	0	7	4	0
MT MISSOULA	38	23	44	-4	31	7	0.08	-0.17	0.05	0.17	38	11.80	90	95	80	0	6	3	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	41	19	54	8	30	3	0.14	-0.02	0.14	0.15	44	41.16	161	88	69	0	7	1	0
NE LINCOLN	44	18	60	8	31	3	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.00	0	40.00	143	80	60	0	7	0	0
NE NORFOLK	37	17	49	3	27	2	0.28	0.12	0.26	0.30	91	31.27	119	86	69	0	7	3	0
NE NORTH PLATTE	46	16	55	9	31	4	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	27.74	143	88	56	0	7	0	0
NE OMAHA	41	18	58	8	30	2	0.00	-0.23	0.00	0.00	0	40.91	137	82	59	0	7	0	0
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	47	17	60	8	32	5	0.02	-0.10	0.02	0.10	42	14.20	89	82	55	0	7	1	0
NE VALENTINE	41	17	56	9	29	4	0.07	0.00	0.04	0.16	107	22.63	117	86	77	0	7	2	0
NV ELY	47	14	55	5	31	4	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	5.75	60	67	38	0	7	0	0
NV LAS VEGAS	59	43	65	38	51	3	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.00	0	2.20	52	44	32	0	0	0	0
NV RENO	51	24	54	21	37	3	0.01	-0.18	0.01	0.01	3	6.03	87	66	46	0	7	1	0
NV WINNEMUCCA	48	11	51	3	30	-1	0.04	-0.13	0.01	0.06	19	5.56	71	74	46	0	7	4	0
NH CONCORD	37	17	58	2	27	-1	1.53	0.86	0.87	1.72	134	54.60	152	91	62	0	6	4	1
NJ NEWARK	45	29	65	18	37	-1	3.18	2.39	2.17	3.23	214	45.14	102	72	51	0	4	4	2
NM ALBUQUERQUE	51	31	58	25	41	4	0.07	-0.01	0.05	0.07	47	7.80	85	78	35	0	5	3	0
NY ALBANY	35	17	55	5	26	-5	2.21	1.60	1.03	2.45	208	45.84	125	86	61	0	7	3	2
NY BINGHAMTON	33	17	50	9	25	-4	1.76	1.04	1.06	1.98	143	38.07	103	87	76	0	7	5	2
NY BUFFALO	35	18	49	10	26	-6	1.77	0.88	0.98	2.28	136	44.68	116	86	63	0	7	5	2
NY ROCHESTER	36	19	51	11	28	-4	0.54	-0.10	0.27	0.59	49	27.73	85	83	64	0	7	7	0
NY SYRACUSE	34	14	54	2	24	-7	0.84	0.08	0.29	0.99	67	38.93	101	93	67	0	7	5	0
NC ASHEVILLE	49	31	61	19	40	0	3.23	2.49	1.96	3.23	226	34.07	76	84	61	0	4	3	2
NC CHARLOTTE	57	35	68	20	46	0	2.59	1.93	1.73	2.59	209	41.62	100	82	49	0	4	3	2
NC GREENSBORO	54	36	67	21	45	3	1.77	1.11	1.14	1.77	143	36.78	89	78	47	0	5	4	1
NC HATTERAS	60	45	71	34	53	2	2.43	1.51	1.95	2.68	156	61.42	112	85	55	0	0	4	1
NC RALEIGH	57	37	70	22	47	3	1.56	0.93	1.41	1.64	138	49.14	119	78	51	0	3	4	1
NC WILMINGTON	61	39	75	25	50	0	1.82	1.01	1.04	1.94	128	60.16	110	93	53	0	3	2	2
ND BISMARCK	33	6	42	-5	20	2	0.18	0.10	0.08	0.24	141	19.87	120	90	77	0	7	5	0
ND DICKINSON	34	12	41	-8	23	3	0.04	-0.03	0.03	0.07	47	10.90	67	94	69	0	7	2	0
ND FARGO	20	-1	38	-11	10	-5	0.15	0.04	0.08	0.20	100	31.36	151	86	74	0	7	4	0
ND GRAND FORKS	17	-5	36	-19	6	-8	0.14	0.03	0.10	0.18	86	24.27	126	89	73	0	7	3	0
ND JAMESTOWN	26	0	39	-5	13	-3	0.12	0.04	0.09	0.16	107	23.02	126	93	72	0	7	3	0
ND WILLISTON	30	11	37	-12	21	6	1.02	0.91	0.67	1.18	536	13.39	97	87	78	0	7	5	1
OH AKRON-CANTON	37	22	51	13	30	-3	0.37	-0.33	0.24	0.51	38	39.15	106	75	60	0	6	5	0
OH CINCINNATI	42	25	55	13	33	-3	0.73	-0.01	0.56	0.83	59	43.73	107	82	64	0	6	3	1
OH CLEVELAND	38	24	51	15	31	-2	1.04	0.28	0.67	1.40	96	42.07	114	84	61	0	6	3	1
OH COLUMBUS	40	25	53	16	33	-2	0.57	-0.12	0.35	0.74	56	42.26	115	71	60	0	6	3	0
OH DAYTON	39	23	53	12	31	-2	0.65	-0.07	0.48	0.71	53	39.84	105	84	57	0	6	2	0
OH MANSFIELD	36	20	52	9	28	-4	0.79	0.01	0.58	0.89	59	40.27	97	86	61	0	6	4	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending December 13, 2008

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE DEC01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC01	TOTAL IN. SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	PRECIP	
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	34	19	48	13	26	-5	1.17	0.54	1.14	1.27	106	37.33	118	81	68	0	6	3	1
OK YOUNGSTOWN	37	21	52	13	29	-3	0.60	-0.12	0.32	0.87	64	42.81	118	74	63	0	7	5	0
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	58	31	70	17	44	3	0.05	-0.36	0.05	0.05	6	35.19	101	76	37	0	5	1	0
OR TULSA	55	31	64	20	43	2	0.80	0.19	0.68	0.82	68	54.53	132	77	59	0	5	2	1
OR ASTORIA	50	39	53	33	44	1	1.75	-0.69	0.55	2.34	51	58.73	96	92	81	0	0	5	2
OR BURNS	41	14	49	8	28	2	0.06	-0.22	0.05	0.13	25	7.39	75	88	69	0	7	2	0
OR EUGENE	46	31	50	26	39	-1	0.56	-1.40	0.37	0.68	18	25.86	56	99	96	0	5	4	0
OR MEDFORD	46	27	51	23	37	-1	0.23	-0.46	0.21	0.24	18	11.63	69	95	75	0	7	2	0
OR PENDLETON	46	33	56	27	40	5	0.36	0.03	0.21	0.59	92	10.03	84	82	64	0	3	4	0
OR PORTLAND	47	36	51	31	42	1	0.55	-0.79	0.27	0.83	33	25.19	74	95	85	0	1	4	0
OR SALEM	47	32	51	30	40	-1	0.86	-0.68	0.52	1.17	40	25.19	69	98	92	0	3	3	1
PA ALLENTOWN	39	26	59	14	32	-2	2.20	1.44	0.89	2.46	168	47.18	109	79	61	0	5	5	2
PA ERIE	39	25	53	19	32	-3	1.37	0.47	0.98	2.37	139	41.22	101	81	63	0	6	5	1
PA MIDDLETOWN	40	28	57	19	34	-2	2.97	2.20	2.29	3.16	214	42.55	110	89	60	0	5	4	2
PA PHILADELPHIA	45	30	65	20	38	-1	3.52	2.80	2.78	3.67	268	38.23	95	78	59	0	4	3	1
PA PITTSBURGH	38	23	57	14	31	-3	1.01	0.34	0.45	1.14	90	35.52	98	83	66	0	6	6	0
PA WILKES-BARRE	38	22	56	12	30	-3	2.72	2.11	1.60	2.93	248	40.74	113	84	60	0	7	4	2
PA WILLIAMSPORT	38	24	53	13	31	-2	1.65	0.95	1.00	1.73	126	43.01	107	72	61	0	6	4	2
RI PROVIDENCE	45	26	63	14	35	-1	4.51	3.59	2.05	4.63	266	54.51	124	77	62	0	5	5	2
SC BEAUFORT	64	42	75	32	53	1	0.00	-0.61	0.00	0.00	0	39.62	83	91	52	0	2	0	0
SC CHARLESTON	64	42	75	30	53	1	0.23	-0.42	0.18	0.24	20	47.35	96	87	51	0	1	3	0
SC COLUMBIA	61	39	72	24	50	2	3.10	2.43	1.56	3.10	256	43.64	95	84	53	0	3	2	2
SC GREENVILLE	55	36	66	24	45	0	2.94	2.11	1.57	2.97	193	37.03	77	78	45	0	3	3	2
SD ABERDEEN	29	7	42	-1	18	0	0.31	0.25	0.20	0.36	360	25.67	129	89	77	0	7	5	0
SD HURON	33	12	40	2	22	1	3.00	2.93	2.59	3.09	2060	27.70	134	88	74	0	7	6	1
SD RAPID CITY	42	14	56	1	28	2	0.21	0.15	0.12	0.28	255	22.02	135	85	57	0	7	4	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	34	14	39	1	24	3	0.14	0.02	0.08	0.24	92	25.12	103	83	68	0	7	4	0
TN BRISTOL	49	30	62	18	39	0	1.63	0.87	0.90	1.92	133	32.78	83	89	58	0	4	3	2
TN CHATTANOOGA	53	34	64	23	43	-1	4.80	3.72	2.33	5.17	250	42.86	83	87	60	0	4	3	2
TN KNOXVILLE	49	31	68	21	40	-2	4.08	3.08	2.11	4.66	249	43.73	96	87	57	0	5	3	2
TN MEMPHIS	50	34	59	28	42	-3	3.50	2.10	3.48	4.35	163	59.48	115	78	51	0	3	2	1
TN NASHVILLE	47	31	59	21	39	-3	4.03	2.97	2.75	4.55	225	45.40	100	87	51	0	5	3	3
TX ABILENE	62	35	70	21	48	2	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.00	0	25.51	111	66	43	0	4	0	0
TX AMARILLO	58	28	71	13	43	5	0.02	-0.08	0.02	0.02	12	20.68	107	75	34	0	5	1	0
TX AUSTIN	69	32	81	25	51	-2	0.22	-0.32	0.15	0.22	22	18.00	56	78	46	0	3	2	0
TX BEAUMONT	62	38	73	30	50	-5	1.04	-0.09	0.76	1.38	66	52.34	92	95	57	0	2	3	1
TX BROWNSVILLE	75	49	84	36	62	0	0.05	-0.20	0.02	0.10	20	38.58	143	84	51	0	0	3	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	72	41	86	30	56	-3	0.15	-0.23	0.15	0.15	22	30.94	99	84	59	0	1	1	0
TX DEL RIO	68	39	75	32	54	1	0.03	-0.14	0.03	0.03	10	18.97	107	79	53	0	1	1	0
TX EL PASO	60	33	68	27	47	1	0.26	0.09	0.24	0.26	90	9.87	110	71	31	0	5	2	0
TX FORT WORTH	65	38	74	29	51	3	0.03	-0.53	0.03	0.03	3	27.69	83	69	36	0	3	1	0
TX GALVESTON	61	43	70	33	52	-7	0.22	-0.45	0.13	***	***	***	***	92	56	0	0	3	0
TX HOUSTON	64	37	78	32	51	-4	0.62	-0.21	0.31	0.79	51	53.74	118	87	60	0	2	3	0
TX LUBBOCK	61	30	71	18	46	5	0.01	-0.13	0.01	0.01	4	28.43	156	67	35	0	5	1	0
TX MIDLAND	62	33	72	19	47	1	0.07	-0.07	0.04	0.12	48	11.50	80	68	35	0	5	2	0
TX SAN ANGELO	65	33	72	22	49	2	0.05	-0.15	0.04	0.05	14	20.78	102	73	44	0	4	2	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	71	37	85	31	54	1	0.20	-0.24	0.16	0.20	24	14.81	47	80	30	0	1	2	0
TX VICTORIA	69	36	84	27	52	-4	0.19	-0.36	0.19	0.25	25	22.20	57	87	54	0	4	1	0
TX WACO	65	35	73	27	50	0	0.30	-0.33	0.30	0.30	26	42.95	135	76	47	0	4	1	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	62	34	75	21	48	4	0.71	0.33	0.71	0.71	104	27.54	99	71	42	0	5	1	1
UT SALT LAKE CITY	43	25	47	20	34	3	0.32	0.06	0.17	0.34	69	11.22	71	82	56	0	7	2	0
VT BURLINGTON	29	9	52	-1	19	-8	1.07	0.55	0.48	1.16	114	38.54	111	85	64	0	7	5	0
VA LYNCHBURG	47	27	62	16	37	-3	2.32	1.62	2.13	2.37	180	30.43	74	84	54	0	5	4	1
VA NORFOLK	56	41	69	30	48	2	3.06	2.45	2.82	3.06	268	41.08	94	88	57	0	4	3	1
VA RICHMOND	53	35	71	22	44	2	2.98	2.33	2.39	3.01	251	48.52	116	79	53	0	3	3	1
VA ROANOKE	48	31	62	20	40	0	1.34	0.70	1.31	1.36	111	32.30	79	69	51	0	4	2	1
WA WASH/DULLES	44	29	63	20	37	-1	1.48	0.79	1.34	1.54	118	42.68	107	76	56	0	5	4	1
WA OLYMPIA	46	37	51	28	41	3	0.90	-0.95	0.41	1.21	34	36.48	79	90	85	0	2	5	0
WA QUILLAYUTE	48	36	51	30	42	1	2.44	-0.94	1.12	3.32	52	79.62	85	94	87	0	1	6	1
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	46	39	49	32	42	1	1.22	-0.11	0.65	1.41	56	29.12	86	89	84	0	1	5	1
WA SPOKANE	37	26	44	12	32	4	0.32	-0.21	0.27	0.61	61	14.61	95	96	78	0	6	3	0
WA YAKIMA	44	23	52	18	33	3	0.14	-0.16	0.10	0.14	25	4.97	67	90	74	0	7	2	0
WV BECKLEY	41	23	57	7	32	-5	2.40	1.71	1.78	2.67	209	42.87	108	86	71	0	5	3	2
WV CHARLESTON	45	27	65	16	36	-3	2.62	1.85	1.77	2.87	193	43.17	102	84	61	0	4	4	2
WV ELKINS	41	19	60	-4	30	-4	2.83	2.05	1.85	2.93	198	42.29	96	92	60	0	5	4	2
WV HUNTINGTON	43	26	64	17	34	-5	1.70	0.94	0.85	1.97	139	38.89	96	86	66	0	6	4	2
WI EAU CLAIRE	25	2	38	-10	14	-6	0.19	-0.05	0.19	0.19	38	28.82	91	87	64	0	7	1	0
WI GREEN BAY	23	5	38	-6	14	-10	0.26	-0.08	0.13	0.56	81	28.29	99	86	65	0	7	3	0
WI LA CROSSE	27	6	41	-8	16	-8	0.48	0.18	0.34	0.64	103	34.77	110	88	63	0	7	3	0
WI MADISON	26	10	38	-3	18	-7	0.59	0.18	0.33	0.90	113	43.06	134	85	68	0	7	3	0
WI MILWAUKEE	29	14	39	5	22	-7	0.78	0.24	0.51	1.29	125	41.71	124	74	64	0	7	3	1
WY CASPER	42	14	52	-7	28	3	0.20	0.06	0.17	0.31	119	12.53	99	66	56	0	6	2	0
WY CHEYENNE	45	19	57	4	32	4	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.26	137	15.12	100	65	45	0	6	0	0
WY LANDER	42	18	52	2	30	8	0.16	0.02	0.14	0.19	70	14.88	114	75	35	0	7	2	0
WY SHERIDAN	42	14	56	-9	28	5	0.29	0.15	0.28	0.37	142	16.96	119	85	66	0	6	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

November Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: A mid-month pattern change brought repeated surges of cold air into the Midwest, South, and East, following a mild start to November. As a result, monthly temperatures averaged more than 5°F below normal at a few Southeastern locations. Hard freezes (temperatures of 28°F or lower) as far south as northern Florida slowed the growth of Southeastern pastures and winter grains. In contrast, November temperatures averaged at least 5°F above normal from the Desert Southwest to the northern High Plains.

The majority of the U.S. noted drier-than-normal weather during November. Exceptions to the dry pattern included parts of the northern Plains (largely due to an early-month winter storm), the Southwest (from the passage of a single, late-month storm), and portions of the Deep South and Atlantic coastal plain. The Pacific Northwest (west of the Cascades) endured heavy rain and flooding early in the month, but experienced mostly dry weather thereafter. Meanwhile, little or no rain fell during November across Florida's peninsula and the south-central U.S.

Despite drier-than-normal November weather in many winter wheat-producing areas, conditions remained mostly favorable as the crop began to slip into dormancy. The southeastern Plains, largely bypassed by beneficial rains during the wheat establishment period in September and October, were a notable exception. Pockets of unfavorable dryness also persisted across the interior Northwest. In the Southeast, late-autumn fieldwork included winter wheat planting and cotton and soybean harvesting. Elsewhere, harvesting of cotton and sorghum advanced on the Plains, while the much-delayed corn harvest neared completion by month's end across the northern and western Corn Belt.

Summary: Early in the month, a brief spell of stormy weather put an end to a late-season Western heat wave. Highs in Phoenix, AZ, exceeded 90°F on 7 consecutive days from October 26 - November 1. Meanwhile in California, daily-record rainfall totals for November 1 were established in Mt. Shasta City (2.51 inches) and Ukiah (1.16 inches). In the northern Sierra Nevada foothills, 4- to 8-inch rainfall totals were observed from October 30 - November 2. In Butte County, CA, Stirling City netted 7.52 inches. Shortly thereafter, an early-season winter storm brought blizzard conditions to parts of the Dakotas, boosting soil moisture but curtailing harvest activities and increasing stress on livestock. Locally severe thunderstorms developed along the storm's trailing cold front. Reports of damaging winds, including

isolated tornadoes, were most numerous across the southeastern Plains and the Ozark Plateau on November 5.

In advance of the storm, Grand Junction, CO (76°F on November 2), set a monthly record high, previously established with a reading of 75°F on November 5, 1977. Daily-record highs for November 2 included 86°F in Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX; 83°F in Oklahoma City, OK; and 79°F in Rapid City, SD. Meanwhile, daily-record precipitation totals for November 2 reached 0.86 inch in Pocatello, ID; 0.72 inch in Elko, NV; and 0.38 inch in Santa Barbara, CA. By November 3-4, unusually warm conditions reached the Midwest. In fact, November 4 featured monthly record highs in Wisconsin locations such as Manitowoc (76°F) and Appleton (75°F). In both Manitowoc and Appleton, the previous standard of 74°F had been established on November 1, 1950. Green Bay, WI (74°F on November 4) tied a monthly record that had been most recently attained on November 9, 1999. Elsewhere in Wisconsin, Milwaukee reached or exceeded 70°F on 3 consecutive November days (November 3-5) for the first time on record. Milwaukee's previous mark of 2 consecutive November days at or above 70°F had been attained six times in 138 years, most recently on November 8-9, 1999.

On November 4-5, significant precipitation shifted from the West to the northern Plains. In North Dakota, Grand Forks posted a trio of daily-record rainfall totals (0.45, 0.85, and 0.93 inch) from November 4-6. Other daily-record totals reached 2.02 inches (on November 6) in Rapid City, SD, and 1.51 inches in Williston, ND. Rapid City also received a daily-record snowfall (9.0 inches) on November 6. Elsewhere in western South Dakota, storm-total snowfall amounts of 2 to 4 feet were reported in locations such as Deadwood, Lead, and Silver City. Similar amounts were noted on November 4-5 in Utah's Wasatch Range, where Alta received 46 inches. Heavy snow fell as far east as Bismarck, ND, where 9.4 inches accumulated on November 6-7. High winds accompanied the storm, with gusts on November 6 clocked to 64 m.p.h. in Ogallala, NE, and 63 m.p.h. in Goodland, KS. A gust to 77 m.p.h. was reported in Rapid City on November 5. Heavy rain persisted for several more days in the Pacific Northwest, where Quillayute posted daily-record totals on November 6 and 7 (3.30 and 4.07 inches, respectively). Later, warmth briefly overspread the East and returned to the West. Daily-record highs on November 7 included 88°F in El Cajon, CA, and 80°F in Raleigh-Durham, NC. In contrast, Grand Junction, CO (15°F on November 6), posted a daily-record low, just 4 days after its monthly record high. Elsewhere in Colorado, sub-zero, daily-record lows for November 6 included -3°F in Meeker and -1°F in Alamosa.

In California, the return to warmth sets the stage for three destructive wildfires near Los Angeles, which charred more than 40,000 acres of vegetation and damaged or destroyed nearly 1,000 structures. November 14-15 featured consecutive daily-record highs in locations such as Red Bluff (81 and 84°F), Oakland (82 and 85°F), Burbank (91 and 90°F), Santa Ana (94°F both days), and El Cajon (94 and 96°F). In addition, winds howled across southern California, with gusts reaching 75 m.p.h. (on November 13) on Whitaker Peak and 78 m.p.h. (on November 15) at Camp Nine. The latter gust occurred near the site of the Sayre fire, which was one of three major incidents (along with the Freeway complex and the Tea fire) to affect the hills near Los Angeles. The Freeway complex was the largest of the fires, with acreage approaching 30,000 acres by November 17, while the Sayre fire was the most destructive, with more than 600 structures consumed by flames.

Prior to mid-month, wet weather returned to parts of the nation's mid-section, where record precipitation amounts for November 10 in Nebraska included 0.83 inch in Imperial and 0.80 inch in Grand Island. Imperial's precipitation fell in the form of 10.5 inches of snow. Wichita, KS (1.18 inches on November 10-11), and Lincoln, IL (0.33 inch on November 11-12), already established annual precipitation records, with a month and a half remaining in the year. Wichita's January 1 - November 15 total reached 52.53 inches (previously, 50.48 inches in 1951), while Lincoln's sum climbed to 51.34 inches (previously, 50.84 inches in 1927). On November 10-11, Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX, noted consecutive daily-record totals (2.23 and 1.68 inches, respectively). Elsewhere in the western Gulf Coast region, record amounts for November 11 reached 3.18 inches in Tyler, TX, and 2.58 inches in Shreveport, LA. On November 11-12, 24-hour rainfall totals in eastern Texas were as high as 8.31 inches in Lumberton and 7.00 inches in Liberty.

Quillayute, WA, netted 14.41 inches of rain during the first half of the month, aided by a daily-record sum of 2.36 inches on November 11. Record amounts in Washington for November 12 included 4.12 inches in Plain and 1.57 inches in Pullman. Previously, Plain's wettest day on record occurred on November 6, 2006, when 3.78 inches fell. West of the Cascades, November 11-12 rainfall totals of 4 to 8 inches were common, with isolated amounts near 10 inches reported in southwestern Washington and northwestern Oregon. In western Washington, the Nisqually River near National crested 2.82 feet above flood stage on November 12, representing the second-highest level in the last 50 years behind 3.14 feet above flood stage on November 6, 2006. Similarly, the Carbon River near Fairfax, WA, crested 2.32 feet above flood stage on November 12, behind only 3.43 feet on November 6, 2006, and 2.35 feet on February 8, 1996. Warmth accompanied the Pacific Northwestern flooding,

with highs reaching daily-record values for November 12 in locations such as The Dalles, OR (74°F), and Yakima, WA (71°F).

Record warmth also affected the East, where highs in Florida climbed to 88°F on November 14 in Orlando and Lakeland. The next day, identical readings were reported in Miami and West Palm Beach. Elsewhere in the East, record highs for November 15 included 64°F in St. Johnsbury, VT, and 62°F in Houlton, ME. However, the passage of a cold front put an end to the Eastern warmth and triggered severe thunderstorms and isolated tornadoes in the eastern Carolinas. On November 14, there were single tornado-related fatalities reported in Johnston and Wilson Counties, NC. There were 120 U.S. deaths due to tornadoes during the first half of 2008, but there have been only five such fatalities since July 1.

During the second half of the month, a much colder weather pattern prevailed across the Midwest, East, and South, while warmth prevailed in the West. From November 16-18, California locations such as El Cajon (96, 94, and 91°F) and Fresno (81, 81, and 80°F) collected a trio of daily-record highs. During the same period, Eureka, NV (68, 69, and 69°F) also posted three daily-record highs. Elsewhere in Nevada, Las Vegas (81°F on November 17), observed its second-latest reading of 80°F or higher, behind only 81°F on November 24, 1949. By November 18, record warmth briefly spread as far east as the Plains, where daily-record highs included 74°F in Flatwillow, MT; 78°F in Denver, CO; and 79°F in Yuma, CO, Imperial, NE, and Rapid City, SD. In Montana, November 18 highs of 73°F at Belgrade Field, 71°F at Helena, and 70°F at Townsend represented the stations' latest observances of highs of 70°F or greater. In all three locations, the previous record had been set on November 13, 1999. Farther south, Hobart, OK (79°F), notched a daily-record high for November 19. Interestingly, Hobart later set another daily record with a low of 21°F on November 21.

Meanwhile, snow squalls raged downwind of the Great Lakes, while cold air settled into the South and East. On November 17, daily-record snowfall totals in Michigan included 8.9 inches in Marquette and 5.8 inches in Muskegon. From November 17-20, Marquette's snowfall reached 32.7 inches. By month's end in Michigan, it had become the sixth-snowiest November in Houghton Lake (18.4 inches, or 209 percent of normal) and the seventh-snowiest November in Sault Ste. Marie (29.9 inches, or 181 percent). Farther south, mid- to late-month freezes were frequent across the South. On November 19, daily-record lows were set in Florida locations such as Tallahassee (25°F), Jacksonville (28°F), and Lakeland (35°F). Gainesville, FL, posted three records in 4 days, with lows of

28, 29, and 25°F on November 19, 20, and 22, respectively. Other Eastern record lows included 10°F (on November 19) in Beckley, WV; 11°F (on November 22) in Crossville, TN; 13°F (on November 22) in Charlotte, NC; and 20°F (on November 22) in Macon, GA. Charleston, WV, noted highs below 40°F on 7 consecutive days from November 16-22, breaking its November record of 5 days set in 1938, 1950, and 1996. On November 21 in North Carolina, snowfall totals of 0.6 inch in Greensboro and 0.4 inch in Raleigh-Durham represented only the third measurable November snowfall in the last 30 years for both locations. Other snowfall records for November 21 included 9.4 inches in South Bend, IN, and 1.2 inches in Harrisburg, PA.

Toward month's end, stormy weather returned to parts of the West, particularly the southern half of the region. In California, record-setting amounts for November 26 reached 1.54 inches in Sandberg, 1.25 inches in Santa Maria, and 1.06 inches in Fullerton. San Diego, CA, received record rainfall amounts on consecutive days (November 26 and 27), totaling 2.31 inches. Las Vegas, NV, also netted consecutive record sums on November 26-27, with rainfall totaling 0.46 inch. In Yuma, AZ, where the normal annual precipitation is 3.40 inches, November 26 featured 2.22 inches of rain. That amount represented Yuma's ninth-highest daily total during its 133-year period of record.

Meanwhile, another surge of cold air settled across the East. In Florida, Apalachicola (32°F), posted a record low for November 26, followed by next day by daily records in Lakeland and Vero Beach (both 37°F). Toward month's end, however, heavy rain replaced the chilly weather across the Deep South. Daily-record rainfall totals included 2.93 inches (on November 28) in Hattiesburg, MS, and 1.73 inches in Alma, GA. During the last 3 days of November, rainfall totaled 2.79 inches in Columbia, SC, and 3.13 inches in Augusta, GA. In fact, Augusta (7.24 inches, or 270 percent of normal) experienced its fourth-wettest November during its 136-year period of record. In contrast, Jackson, KY (5.16 inches, or 46 percent of normal) completed its third-driest September-November period in the last quarter-century, while La Crosse, WI (4.94 inches, or 64 percent) experienced its driest autumn since 1990. In Texas, January-November precipitation totaled just 13.51 inches (44 percent of normal) at San Antonio and 15.67 inches at Austin's Camp Mabry. For both Texas locations, the only drier January-November periods occurred in the historic drought years of 1917, 1954, and 1956.

The month ended on a warm note in the West, featuring consecutive daily-record highs on November 29-30 in San Jose, CA (74 and 72°F, respectively). In fact, it was the second-warmest November in Las Vegas, NV, with an average temperature of 60.8°F (5.8°F above normal).

Elsewhere, it was the fourth-warmest November in Lander, WY (38.7°F, or 8.4°F above normal), and the fifth-warmest November in Flagstaff, AZ (41.6°F, or 5.1°F above normal). In addition, Flagstaff's monthly snowfall of 2.5 inches was well below the November normal of 12.2 inches. In Missoula, MT, there was no measurable snowfall in October and November for only the second time in the last half-century, along with 2002.

After mid-month, briefly heavy rain on Hawaii's western islands (Kauai and Oahu) provided drought relief but caused flash flooding. Kauai's Mt. Waialeale received 13.75 inches in a 48-hour period from November 16-18. Elsewhere on Kauai, Kokee netted 4.25 inches in a 24-hour period on November 21-22, while a small mudslide was reported near Hanalei. Lihue, Kauai, measured a November 16-22 rainfall total of 5.38 inches, following just 5.07 inches for the entire year to date through November 15. Farther north, November temperatures averaged as much as 10°F below normal in western Alaska and were mostly near to below normal elsewhere across the state. Between September 27 and November 9, a span of 44 days, Fairbanks' only warmer-than-normal days occurred on October 10 and 11. Selected Alaskan daily-record lows included -14°F (on November 21) in King Salmon and -24°F (on November 22) in Bethel. Enough cold air reached southeastern Alaska to help induce the heaviest snow of the month to date in Juneau, where 2.6 inches fell from November 18-21. Late in the month, bitterly cold air continued to grip western Alaska, accompanied by some light snow. Nome received a daily-record snowfall of 4.5 inches on November 26. Nevertheless, Nome received just 9.92 inches of precipitation (64 percent of normal) during the first 11 months of the year, representing its eighth-driest January-November period since 1906.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Nationally, 71 percent of the corn crop had been harvested by November 9, nearly 2 weeks behind the 5-year average pace due to late planting and developmental delays. Over much of the Corn Belt, November precipitation amounts were below normal, allowing harvest activity to pick up. By November 23, eighty-nine percent of the crop had been harvested, 8 points behind the 5-year average. At that time, harvest was complete in Kentucky, North Carolina, and Tennessee. Corn growers in many States were nearing completion of harvest by month's end. In North Dakota, however, harvest remained nearly 2 weeks behind, and in South Dakota, harvest was 22 points behind the average pace.

Sorghum maturation was nearly complete by November 9, equal to the 5-year average pace. At that time, 69 percent of the crop had been harvested, 12 points behind the 5-year average. Producers in the Mississippi Delta region had completed harvest. The harvest pace picked up significantly, reaching 88 percent complete by November 24, three points behind the 5-year average.

By November 9, ninety-four percent of the winter wheat planting was complete, at the same pace of the 5-year average. Eighty-three percent of the crop had emerged, 1 point behind the average. Development was delayed in the Pacific Northwest and Missouri, while emergence was complete in Ohio and Nebraska. Planting was nearly complete by November 16, with 96 percent of the crop seeded. By the same date, 92 percent of winter wheat acreage had emerged, 1 point ahead of the usual development pace. Michigan, Nebraska, Ohio, and South Dakota acreage was fully emerged by November 23. The crop was rated 68 percent good to excellent in early November, but had declined 3 points to 65 percent good to excellent by month's end.

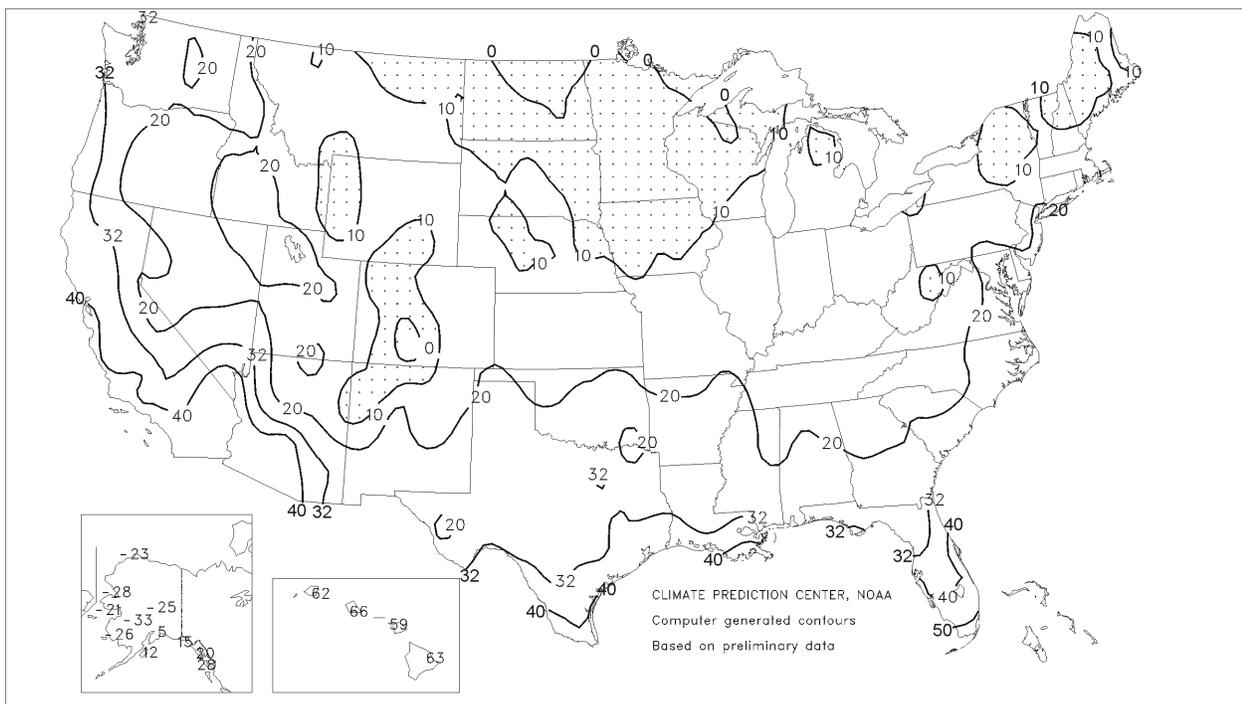
Soybean harvest was 93 percent complete by November 9, comparable to the usual pace. By the end of the following week, harvest was 95 percent complete, just 1 point behind the 5-year average. Harvest was complete in many States and was within 9 points of the average in all States.

Sunflower harvest was 12 points behind by November 9, at 70 percent harvested. Harvest was behind the 5-year average in all States. By November 23, producers had reaped 85 percent of the crop, 12 points behind normal. Harvest was most active in Kansas.

Cotton acreage was 54 percent harvested by November 9, nine points behind the 5-year average. Harvest was nearing completion in Missouri and Tennessee. Harvest in California was 26 percent behind the 5-year average. On November 16, harvest was complete in Missouri. By November 23, harvest had occurred on 73 percent of acreage, only 3 points behind the 5-year average. By this time, harvest was complete in Arkansas and Missouri.

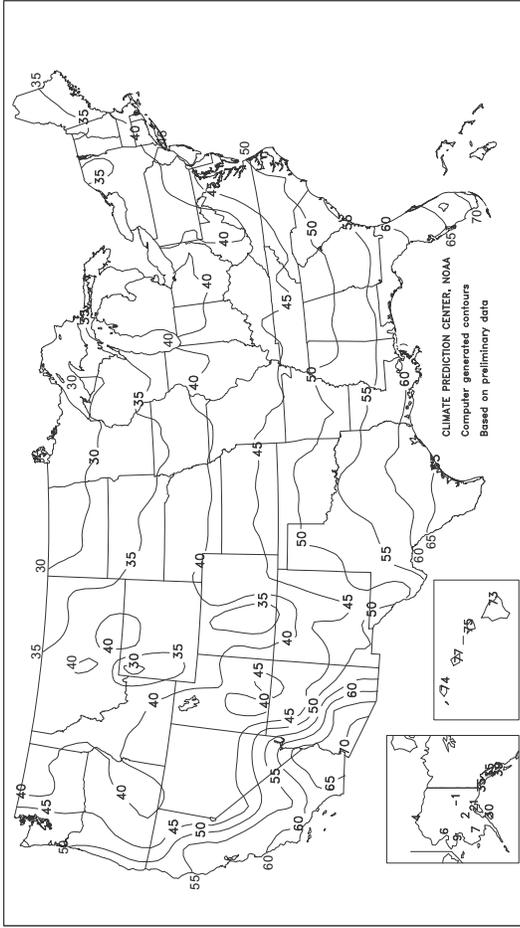
Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

November 2008



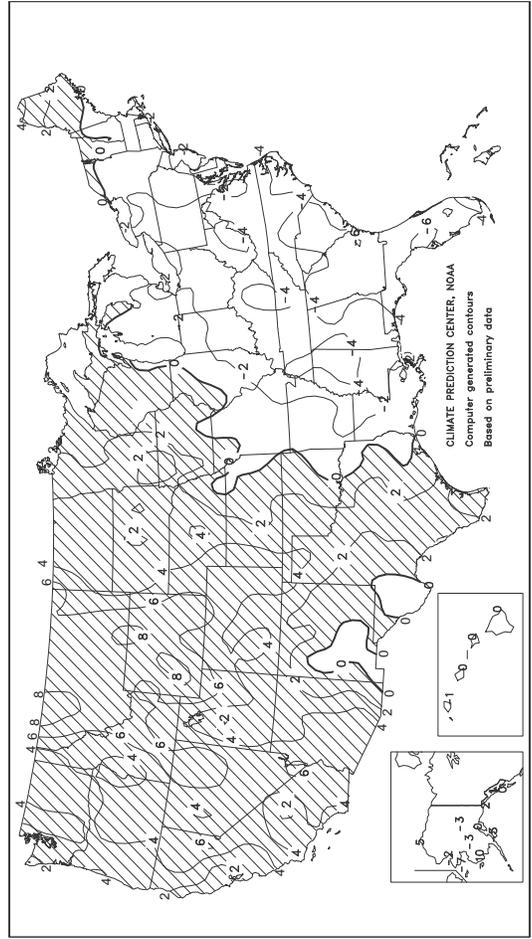
Average Temperature (°F)

November 2008



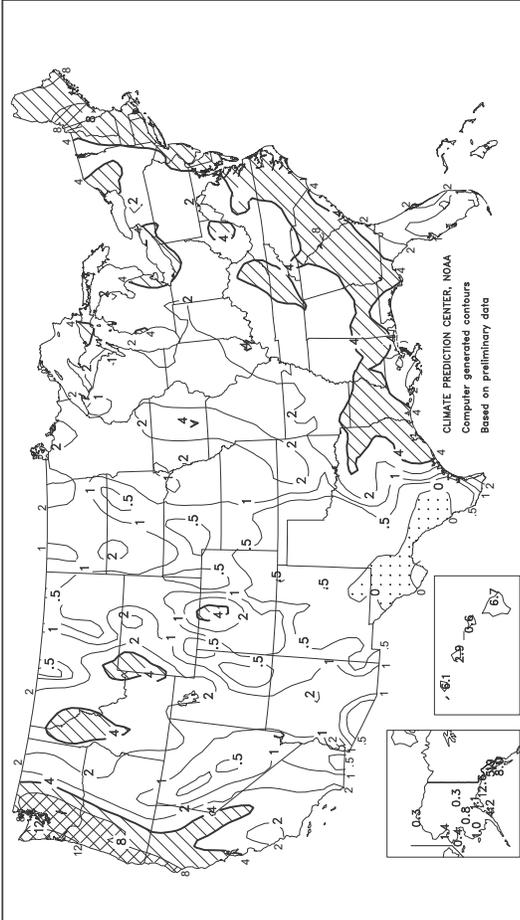
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

November 2008



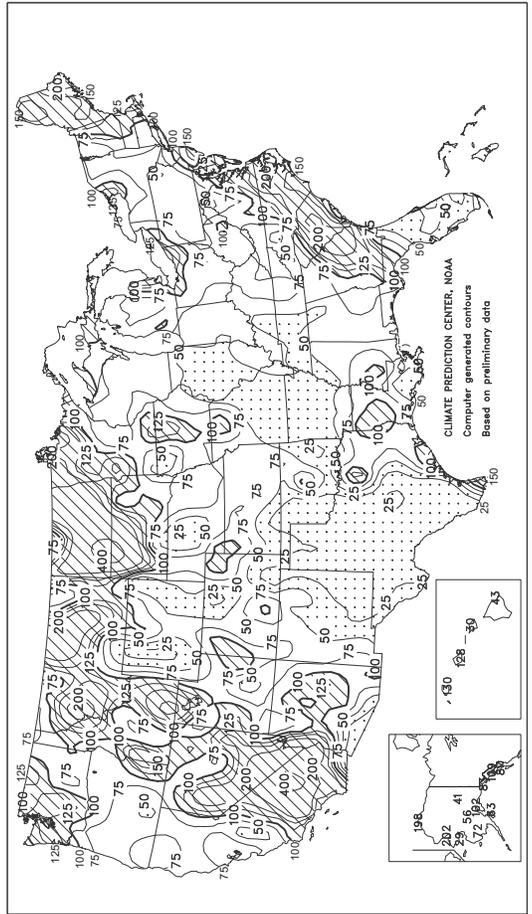
Total Precipitation (Inches)

November 2008



Percent of Normal Precipitation

November 2008



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

November 2008

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	51	-2	2.49	-2.14	LEXINGTON	43	-3	2.53	-0.91	COLUMBUS	42	-2	2.49	-0.70
HUNTSVILLE	49	-2	2.58	-2.64	LONDON-CORBIN	43	-4	2.79	-1.11	DAYTON	40	-2	2.28	-1.02
MOBILE	57	-2	3.62	-1.79	LOUISVILLE	45	-3	1.84	-1.96	MANSFIELD	38	-2	2.68	-1.08
MONTGOMERY	54	-2	4.24	-0.29	PAUDUCAH	45	-2	2.66	-1.87	TOLEDO	38	-2	3.10	0.32
AK ANCHORAGE	21	-1	1.11	0.02	LA BATON ROUGE	59	0	1.09	-3.67	YOUNGSTOWN	39	-2	3.18	0.11
BARROW	4	5	0.32	0.16	LAKE CHARLES	60	0	3.41	-1.20	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	51	2	0.70	-1.41
COLD BAY	30	-5	2.42	-2.37	NEW ORLEANS	61	0	1.77	-3.32	TULSA	51	1	1.96	-1.51
FAIRBANKS	-1	-3	0.28	-0.40	SHREVEPORT	55	-1	4.98	0.30	OR ASTORIA	50	3	11.49	0.99
JUNEAU	35	2	5.90	0.47	ME BANGOR	37	0	5.00	1.31	BURNS	38	5	0.79	-0.32
KING SALMON	15	-8	0.74	-0.80	CARIBOU	33	2	4.60	1.48	EUGENE	48	3	3.98	-4.48
KODIAK	30	-4	4.19	-2.44	PORTLAND	39	1	5.35	0.63	MEDFORD	46	2	2.29	-0.64
NOME	9	-8	0.37	-0.91	MD BALTIMORE	45	-1	2.61	-0.51	PENDLETON	44	3	1.40	-0.23
AZ FLAGSTAFF	42	5	1.29	-0.57	MA BOSTON	43	-2	4.57	0.59	PORTLAND	49	3	4.15	-1.46
PHOENIX	67	5	0.49	-0.24	WORCESTER	38	-2	4.25	-0.09	SALEM	48	3	3.62	-2.77
TUCSON	63	4	0.30	-0.37	MI ALPENA	35	0	1.72	-0.36	PA ALLENTOWN	41	-1	2.40	-1.30
AR FORT SMITH	50	-1	2.02	-2.78	DETROIT	39	-2	3.31	0.65	ERIE	42	-1	4.88	0.92
LITTLE ROCK	51	-1	2.56	-3.17	FLINT	37	-1	2.10	-0.55	MIDDLETOWN	43	-1	2.93	-0.59
CA BAKERSFIELD	58	3	1.06	0.47	GRAND RAPIDS	39	1	2.07	-1.28	PHILADELPHIA	46	-1	4.03	0.87
EUREKA	51	0	4.05	-1.73	HOUGHTON LAKE	34	-1	1.80	-0.34	PITTSBURGH	40	-2	2.00	-1.02
FRESNO	58	5	1.37	0.27	LANSING	37	-1	1.69	-0.97	WILKES-BARRE	40	-2	1.26	-1.86
LOS ANGELES	64	2	1.50	0.37	MUSKEGON	39	0	2.94	-0.29	WILLIAMSPORT	41	0	2.41	-1.21
REDDING	56	5	2.82	-1.21	TRVERSE CITY	38	1	1.88	-0.79	PR SAN JUAN	80	0	4.18	-1.99
SACRAMENTO	56	3	2.38	0.19	MN DULUTH	29	1	1.44	-0.68	RI PROVIDENCE	43	-1	5.33	0.93
SAN DIEGO	65	3	2.49	1.42	INTL FALLS	27	3	2.88	1.52	SC CHARLESTON	54	-4	2.27	-0.39
SAN FRANCISCO	58	3	2.32	-0.17	MINNEAPOLIS	35	2	1.14	-0.80	COLUMBIA	49	-6	5.01	2.13
STOCKTON	56	3	1.18	-0.59	ROCHESTER	35	4	2.34	0.33	FLORENCE	50	-5	4.42	1.83
ALAMOSA	31	3	0.60	0.12	ST. CLOUD	32	3	0.94	-0.60	GREENVILLE	49	-2	2.56	-1.23
CO SPRINGS	42	6	0.25	-0.27	MS JACKSON	53	-2	3.79	-1.25	MYRTLE BEACH	53	-4	4.12	1.15
DENVER	43	6	0.18	-0.42	MERIDIAN	52	-4	3.20	-1.75	SD ABERDEEN	32	3	0.33	-0.42
GRAND JUNCTION	41	3	0.95	0.24	TUPELO	49	-2	2.61	-2.40	HURON	33	2	0.89	0.00
PUEBLO	42	4	0.50	-0.08	MO COLUMBIA	42	-1	1.38	-2.09	RAPID CITY	37	4	1.02	0.41
CT BRIDGEPORT	44	-1	2.92	-0.73	JOPLIN	47	0	1.40	-2.66	SIoux FALLS	35	4	1.01	-0.35
HARTFORD	41	-1	3.78	-0.28	KANSAS CITY	43	0	1.62	-0.68	TN BRISTOL	42	-4	2.09	-0.99
DC WASHINGTON	47	-2	2.43	-0.60	SPRINGFIELD	44	-2	1.13	-3.33	CHATTANOOGA	47	-3	2.65	-2.23
DE WILMINGTON	45	-1	3.51	0.32	ST JOSEPH	41	-1	1.20	-0.96	JACKSON	46	-4	1.98	-3.09
FL DAYTONA BEACH	63	-4	0.96	-2.07	ST LOUIS	45	0	1.86	-1.85	KNOXVILLE	46	-3	3.41	-0.57
FT LAUDERDALE	72	-2	0.59	-3.98	MT BILLINGS	42	8	0.27	-0.48	MEMPHIS	50	-2	2.36	-3.40
FT MYERS	67	-5	0.09	-1.62	BUTTE	33	6	0.99	0.39	NASHVILLE	47	-2	1.75	-2.70
JACKSONVILLE	58	-4	1.01	-1.33	GLASGOW	35	7	0.32	-0.07	TX ABILENE	55	1	0.11	-1.19
KEY WEST	72	-4	2.60	-0.04	GREAT FALLS	41	9	0.74	0.15	AMARILLO	48	3	0.19	-0.49
MELBOURNE	64	-5	2.45	-0.67	HELENA	40	9	0.86	0.38	AUSTIN	60	0	0.11	-2.57
MIAMI	72	-2	0.97	-2.46	KALISPELL	39	8	1.30	-0.15	BEAUMONT	62	1	3.40	-1.35
ORLANDO	64	-5	1.09	-1.23	MILES CITY	39	7	0.61	0.09	BROWNSVILLE	69	1	2.98	1.23
PENSACOLA	59	-2	2.76	-1.70	MISSOULA	38	6	1.94	0.98	COLLEGE STATION	61	1	1.35	-1.93
ST PETERSBURG	66	-4	0.61	-1.43	NE GRAND ISLAND	39	3	1.52	0.11	CORPUS CHRISTI	67	2	0.46	-1.28
TALLAHASSEE	55	-5	5.68	1.82	HASTINGS	40	3	0.99	-0.47	DALLAS/FT WORTH	60	5	4.53	1.96
TAMPA	65	-4	0.65	-0.97	LINCOLN	40	2	1.22	-0.36	DEL RIO	62	2	0.00	-0.96
WEST PALM BEACH	69	-4	0.89	-4.66	MCCOOK	42	4	0.61	-0.48	EL PASO	54	1	0.17	-0.25
GA ATHENS	49	-4	2.63	-1.08	NORFOLK	38	3	0.90	-0.54	GALVESTON	65	0	2.96	-0.68
ATLANTA	51	-2	2.64	-1.46	NORTH PLATTE	38	3	0.35	-0.41	HOUSTON	62	1	2.92	-1.27
AUGUSTA	51	-3	7.24	4.56	OMAHA/EPPLLEY	39	1	1.56	-0.26	LUBBOCK	51	3	0.08	-0.63
COLUMBUS	53	-4	3.79	-0.18	SCOTTSBLUFF	39	5	0.21	-0.59	MIDLAND	53	1	0.00	-0.65
MACON	52	-3	4.92	1.70	VALENTINE	36	3	0.34	-0.38	SAN ANGELO	55	1	0.23	-0.87
SAVANNAH	55	-4	5.69	3.29	NV ELKO	42	7	1.54	0.49	SAN ANTONIO	64	4	0.01	-2.57
HI HILO	73	-1	6.73	-8.85	ELY	40	7	1.18	0.55	VICTORIA	63	0	1.00	-1.64
HONOLULU	77	-1	2.90	0.64	LAS VEGAS	61	6	0.47	0.16	WACO	59	2	0.43	-2.18
KAHULUI	75	-1	0.65	-1.52	RENO	46	5	0.92	0.12	WICHITA FALLS	54	2	0.10	-1.58
LIHUE	74	-2	6.12	1.42	WINNEMUCCA	41	4	0.44	-0.36	UT SALT LAKE CITY	43	3	1.50	0.10
ID BOISE	44	4	1.39	0.01	NH CONCORD	37	-1	3.87	0.30	VT BURLINGTON	38	1	1.88	-1.30
LEWISTON	45	5	0.90	-0.31	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	45	-1	5.90	2.64	VA LYNCHBURG	44	-3	3.94	0.76
POCATELLO	39	4	1.80	0.67	NEWARK	45	-1	3.07	-0.81	NORFOLK	49	-3	5.32	2.34
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	39	0	1.81	-1.20	NM ALBUQUERQUE	47	3	0.23	-0.39	RICHMOND	49	0	3.51	0.45
MOLINE	40	1	1.33	-1.40	NY ALBANY	39	0	2.43	-0.85	ROANOKE	46	-1	1.92	-1.29
PEORIA	40	0	1.20	-1.79	BINGHAMTON	37	-1	2.12	-1.20	WASH/DULLES	44	-1	2.02	-1.29
ROCKFORD	39	2	1.39	-1.24	BUFFALO	40	0	3.34	-0.58	WA OLYMPIA	47	5	9.38	1.25
SPRINGFIELD	42	0	0.98	-1.89	ROCHESTER	39	-1	2.11	-0.73	QUILLAYUTE	48	4	17.84	3.02
IN EVANSVILLE	44	-2	3.42	-0.76	SYRACUSE	38	-2	3.19	-0.58	SEATTLE-TACOMA	49	4	6.52	0.62
FORT WAYNE	39	-2	2.03	-0.95	NC ASHEVILLE	43	-3	1.61	-2.21	SPOKANE	39	4	1.69	-0.55
INDIANAPOLIS	42	-1	1.97	-1.64	CHARLOTTE	47	-5	2.75	-0.61	YAKIMA	41	4	0.98	-0.07
SOUTH BEND	38	-2	2.02	-1.37	GREENSBORO	47	-2	2.80	-0.16	WV BECKLEY	39	-4	2.73	-0.15
IA BURLINGTON	43	2	1.04	-1.68	HATTERAS	53	-5	14.01	9.08	CHARLESTON	43	-3	2.71	-0.95
CEDAR RAPIDS	37	0	1.36	-0.88	RALEIGH	49	-2	4.05	1.08	ELKINS	38	-3	3.92	0.50
DES MOINES	39	1	2.34	0.24	WILMINGTON	53	-3	4.66	1.40	HUNTINGTON	42	-4	3.02	-0.30
DUBUQUE	37	1	1.26	-1.23	ND BISMARCK	31	3	2.35	1.65	WI EAU CLAIRE	33	1	1.24	-0.68
SIoux CITY	37	2	1.06	-0.34	DICKINSON	31	2	1.26	0.67	GREEN BAY	35	1	1.49	-0.78
WATERLOO	37	2	1.96	-0.14	FARGO	32	5	1.13	0.07	LA CROSSE	36	1	1.70	-0.40
KS CONCORDIA	42	1	0.65	-0.80	GRAND FORKS	29	3	2.37	1.38	MADISON	37	2	1.46	-0.85
DODGE CITY	45	3	0.19	-0.82	JAMESTOWN	30	3	1.76	1.05	MILWAUKEE	39	1	1.47	-1.23
GOODLAND	42	5	0.83	0.01	MINOT	29	2	0.73	-0.13	WAUSAU	33	1	1.26	-0.94
HILL CITY	43	3	0.56	-0.18	WILLISTON	32	6	1.57	0.92	WY CASPER	39	7	0.36	-0.46
TOPEKA	44	1	0.88	-1.43	OH AKRON-CANTON	38	-3	3.23	0.19	CHEYENNE	40	7	0.40	-0.24
WICHITA	46	2	1.37	-0.45	CINCINNATI	42	-3	1.73	-1.73	LANDER	39	9	0.21	-0.78
KY JACKSON	44	-4	3.03	-1.17	CLEVELAND	40	-2	3.97	0.59	SHERIDAN	39	8	0.75	-0.05

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Autumn Weather Review

Review provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: On the strength of wet weather in September and October, much of the Plains' 2008-09 winter wheat crop became well established. However, autumn rainfall largely bypassed the southeastern Plains, including eastern Oklahoma and central Texas, leaving that portion of the wheat crop in need of moisture. Meanwhile, much of the West experienced a warm, mostly dry autumn. Even Western areas that received some precipitation did not receive much snow, in part due to the unusually warm conditions. Elsewhere, autumn dryness across the Ohio Valley and the interior Southeast contrasted with wetter-than-normal conditions in the Atlantic coastal plain from Georgia to Maine.

Autumn temperatures ranged within 4°F of normal nationwide, with cooler-than-normal conditions in the Southeast and above-normal temperatures across the northern High Plains and much of the West.

September: Locally heavy rain and high-elevation snow showers arrived in the West, especially during the second half of September, boosting topsoil moisture but having little effect on long-term drought. Prior to the arrival of cool, showery weather, Northwestern winter wheat planting and other Western fieldwork advanced with few interruptions. Meanwhile, wet weather lingered on the southern Plains, hampering early-season winter wheat planting. Elsewhere across the nation's mid-section, wheat planting and summer crop harvesting proceeded smoothly, while in Montana late-month rainfall provided beneficial moisture for newly planted winter grains. Farther east, warm, mostly dry weather across the majority of the Corn Belt contrasted with frequent showers in the upper Midwest. Corn harvesting advanced at a faster-than-normal pace in nearly all Midwestern production areas, while rapid maturation of the soybean crop allowed harvesting to accelerate toward month's end. Mostly dry weather also prevailed in the East, except for rainy conditions in parts of the southern Atlantic region. In fact, little rain fell during the second half of September east of a line from central Texas to Lake Michigan. In the drought-stricken Southeast, dry weather favored harvest activities but increased concerns about a lack of moisture for pastures and fall-sown crops.

A mid-month cold snap brought an unusually early freeze to parts of the upper Midwest and interrupted an otherwise warm pattern from the Plains to the East Coast. However, most Midwestern summer crops were mature enough to withstand the freeze, which affected areas as far south as Iowa on September 15. Monthly temperatures generally averaged 2 to 6°F above normal across the eastern one-third of the U.S., except for near-normal readings in the southern Atlantic region. Meanwhile, warm weather prevailed in the West during the first half of the month, followed by markedly cooler conditions thereafter. Monthly temperatures averaged at least 4°F below normal at several locations in southern California.

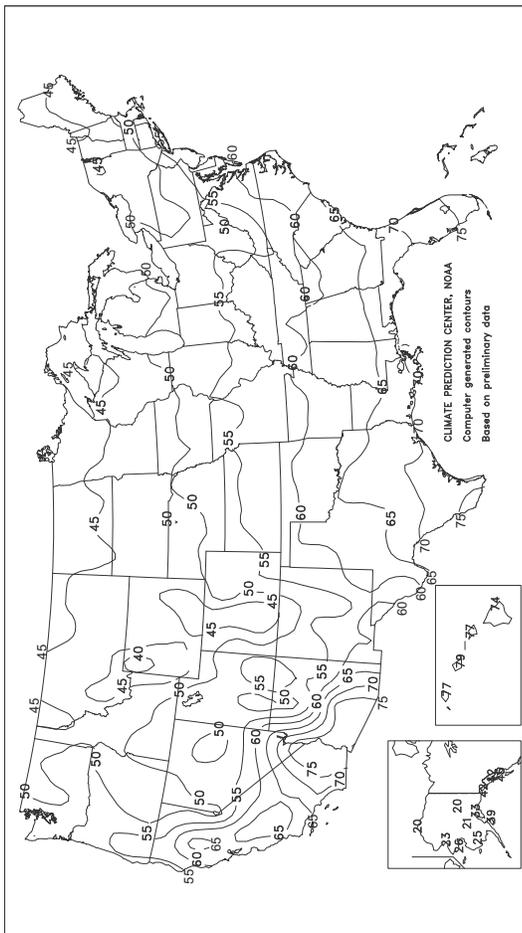
October: Heavy precipitation soaked much of the nation's mid-section, hampering fieldwork but providing abundant moisture for emerging winter wheat. The heaviest band of rain, totaling at least twice the October normal, stretched from northern Texas to the Red River (of the North) Valley. Crop concerns related to the excessive wetness included sugarbeet quality and delayed corn, cotton, and sorghum harvesting. The Midwestern corn harvest was also significantly delayed, but largely due to late maturation. In fact, October dryness in the eastern Corn Belt was favorable for summer crop dry down and harvesting, but remained a concern with respect to soft red winter wheat establishment. By November 2, the corn harvest ranged from 26 to 58 points behind the 5-year average pace in six Midwestern States (Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and the Dakotas). Similarly, the sorghum harvest lagged the 2003-07 average by 27 to 48 points in six states (Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and South Dakota). In contrast, autumn fieldwork advanced across the South and East with few delays, especially in the western and central Gulf Coast States and the Mid-Atlantic region. In Louisiana, harvesting of rice and sorghum was complete by November 2, while only a small amount of cotton and soybeans remained in the field. After mid-month, heavy rain briefly affected the lower Southeast, including heavily agricultural areas of southwestern Georgia. Elsewhere, occasionally stormy October weather in the Northeast included some late-month snow, while warm, mostly dry conditions prevailed in the West. At month's end, however, much-needed precipitation spread into California and the Northwest, aiding pastures, rangeland, and emerging winter grains.

The first half of the month featured generally warm weather across the eastern half of the nation and cool conditions in the West. Following a mid-month reversal in the weather pattern, warmth developed across the West, while a series of cold outbreaks chilled the remainder of the U.S. Between mid-October and month's end, progressively colder conditions ended the growing season from the northern Plains and the upper Midwest deep into the Southeast. Interestingly, Bismarck, ND, noted its latest first freeze on record on October 14, followed by the second-earliest autumn freeze in Mobile, AL, on October 29. Several locations in Florida, including Tallahassee (29°F) and Jacksonville (33°F), posted monthly record lows on October 29. In the upper Midwest, nearly all of the corn was dented at the time of the season-ending, mid-October freezes, but as much as 15 to 25 percent of the crop was not yet fully mature. On the southern Plains, freezes on October 23-24 helped to defoliate mature cotton but threatened harm to late-developing cotton and sorghum.

November: *A complete summary appeared in last week's Bulletin.*

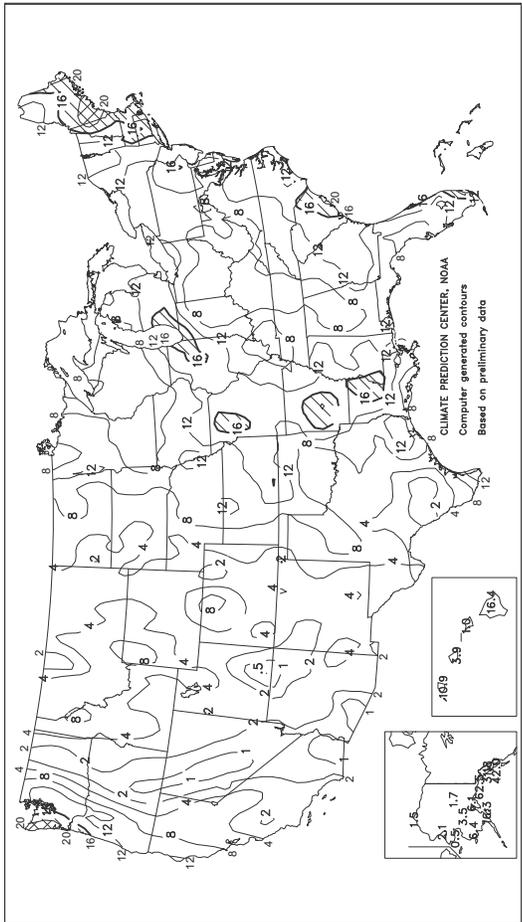
Average Temperature (°F)

SEP - NOV 2008



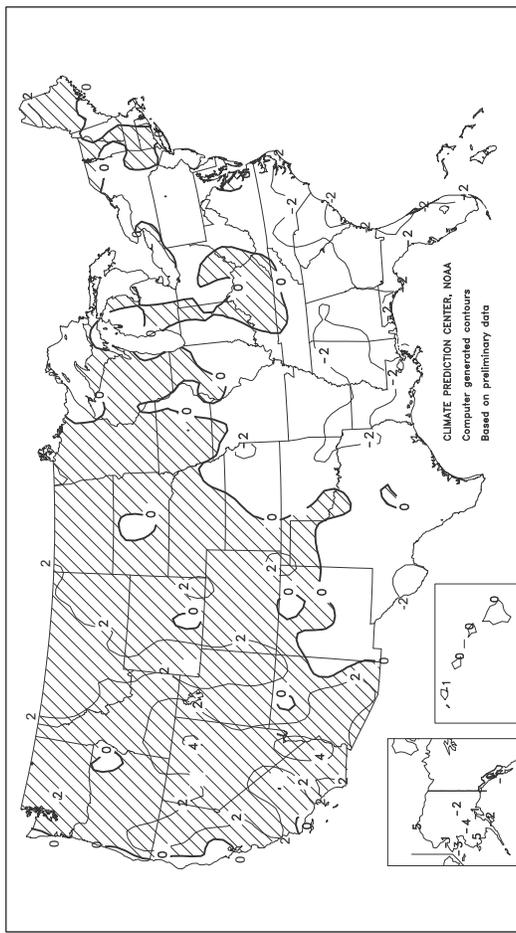
Total Precipitation (inches)

SEP - NOV 2008



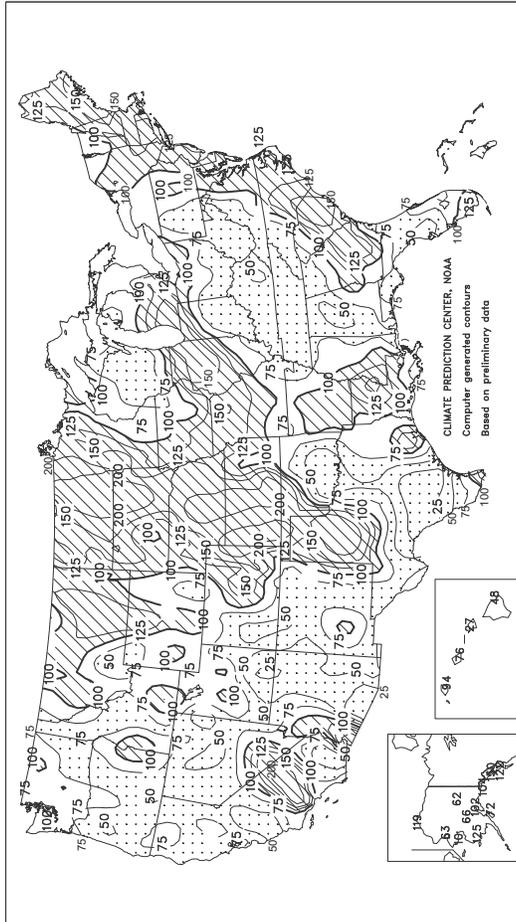
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

SEP - NOV 2008



Percent Of Normal Precipitation

SEP - NOV 2008



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

Autumn 2008

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	63	0	4.83	-7.08	LEXINGTON	57	0	5.48	-3.77	COLUMBUS	55	0	6.43	-1.99
HUNTSVILLE	62	0	8.03	-5.02	LONDON-CORBIN	57	0	4.10	-5.97	DAYTON	54	0	6.15	-2.52
MOBILE	66	-2	10.73	-3.94	LOUISVILLE	60	1	5.41	-4.23	MANSFIELD	51	0	8.43	-1.45
MONTGOMERY	65	-1	8.95	-2.38	LODUCAH	58	0	6.98	-4.56	TOLEDO	52	0	8.74	0.77
AK ANCHORAGE	33	-2	6.14	0.10	LA BATON ROUGE	68	0	10.07	-3.34	YOUNGSTOWN	51	0	8.54	-0.88
BARROW	20	5	1.48	0.24	LAKE CHARLES	68	-1	10.21	-4.29	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	61	0	2.92	-6.81
COLD BAY	38	-3	10.66	-3.18	NEW ORLEANS	70	0	14.72	1.03	TULSA	61	-1	9.11	-3.17
FAIRBANKS	21	-2	1.68	-1.04	SHREVEPORT	65	-2	10.24	-2.10	OR ASTORIA	54	1	16.13	-2.59
JUNEAU	42	0	31.79	10.52	ME BANGOR	47	-1	15.40	4.84	BURNS	46	2	1.55	-0.78
KING SALMON	31	-4	6.74	0.30	CARIBOU	44	2	14.32	4.94	EUGENE	54	1	5.94	-7.39
KODIAK	38	-3	16.31	-6.52	PORTLAND	49	1	19.38	6.89	MEDFORD	57	2	2.70	-2.32
NOME	26	-3	0.54	-4.83	MD BALTIMORE	56	0	11.10	0.84	PENDLETON	52	0	1.85	-1.40
AZ FLAGSTAFF	49	2	2.19	-3.72	MA BOSTON	54	-1	12.43	1.19	PORTLAND	56	1	6.41	-3.73
PHOENIX	78	4	0.49	-1.78	MA WORCESTER	50	0	16.08	2.80	SALEM	54	1	5.00	-5.85
TUCSON	73	3	0.54	-2.79	MI ALPENA	46	0	6.87	-0.34	PA ALLENTOWN	52	0	13.54	2.14
AR FORT SMITH	62	0	13.78	1.43	MI DETROIT	52	0	10.45	2.29	ERIE	53	0	12.63	0.02
LITTLE ROCK	62	-1	15.02	1.33	MI FLINT	49	0	12.00	3.25	MIDDLETOWN	55	0	11.45	1.49
CA BAKERSFIELD	68	2	1.06	0.02	MI GRAND RAPIDS	51	1	14.32	3.89	PHILADELPHIA	57	-1	9.93	0.14
EUREKA	53	-1	5.03	-3.97	HOUGHTON LAKE	45	-1	6.16	-1.35	PITTSBURGH	52	-1	6.66	-1.82
FRESNO	67	3	1.60	-0.41	LANSING	50	1	12.03	3.60	WILKES-BARRE	51	-1	8.59	-1.41
LOS ANGELES	67	1	1.50	-0.25	MUSKIEGON	51	1	13.05	3.50	WILLIAMSPORT	52	0	11.57	0.78
REDDING	65	2	4.12	-2.57	TRVERSE CITY	49	0	6.49	-2.70	PR SAN JUAN	81	0	19.43	2.60
SACRAMENTO	64	1	3.22	-0.22	MN DULUTH	43	1	8.56	-0.15	RI PROVIDENCE	53	-1	17.81	6.02
SAN DIEGO	68	1	2.67	0.95	INTL FALLS	41	1	9.48	3.11	SC CHARLESTON	65	-2	19.06	7.33
SAN FRANCISCO	62	2	2.64	-1.09	MINNEAPOLIS	49	2	4.88	-1.86	COLUMBIA	62	-2	10.56	0.85
STOCKTON	65	1	1.44	-1.48	ROCHESTER	49	3	6.54	-0.79	FLORENCE	62	-3	17.94	8.74
CO ALAMOSA	43	1	1.66	-0.38	ST. CLOUD	46	2	6.89	0.18	GREENVILLE	60	-1	8.72	-9.21
CO SPRINGS	51	3	5.36	2.75	MS JACKSON	64	-1	10.72	-0.97	MYRTLE BEACH	64	-1	14.70	2.92
DENVER	52	3	2.67	0.16	MERIDIAN	63	-3	6.55	-5.32	SD ABERDEEN	46	1	8.70	4.51
GRAND JUNCTION	54	2	1.29	-1.33	TUPELO	62	0	10.08	-1.66	HURON	48	1	9.04	4.76
PUEBLO	53	1	1.93	-0.13	MO COLUMBIA	55	0	13.44	3.37	RAPID CITY	47	0	3.36	0.28
CT BRIDGEPORT	55	0	11.35	0.58	JOPLIN	58	-1	12.31	-0.91	SIoux FALLS	49	2	8.23	2.36
HARTFORD	52	0	15.49	3.36	KANSAS CITY	55	-1	15.45	5.18	TN BRISTOL	55	-1	5.62	-2.84
DC WASHINGTON	60	1	9.97	-0.07	SPRINGFIELD	56	-2	11.68	-1.08	CHATTANOOGA	61	0	6.23	-6.22
DE WILMINGTON	57	1	10.51	0.23	ST JOSEPH	54	-2	11.55	2.20	JACKSON	60	-1	5.91	-6.24
FL DAYTONA BEACH	73	-1	9.70	-4.42	ST LOUIS	58	0	12.86	3.43	KNOXVILLE	59	-1	8.23	-1.44
FT LAUDERDALE	79	1	13.87	-5.40	MT BILLINGS	50	3	4.53	1.18	MEMPHIS	63	-1	9.19	-3.19
FT MYERS	75	-2	18.39	6.23	BUTTE	41	1	2.00	-0.48	NASHVILLE	60	0	7.67	-3.24
JACKSONVILLE	68	-2	8.47	-5.63	GLASGOW	46	3	3.06	0.98	TX ABILENE	64	-1	5.78	-1.33
KEY WEST	78	-2	22.83	10.40	GREAT FALLS	47	3	3.18	0.43	AMARILLO	58	0	5.38	1.32
MELBOURNE	73	-2	14.93	-0.15	HELENA	48	4	1.94	-0.25	AUSTIN	69	-1	1.65	-7.91
MIAMI	78	-1	15.35	-2.65	KALISPELL	46	4	2.99	-0.62	BEAUMONT	69	-1	13.33	-2.19
ORLANDO	73	-2	7.76	-3.05	MILES CITY	49	2	3.28	0.44	BROWNSVILLE	74	-1	15.81	4.97
PENSACOLA	69	-1	15.61	1.27	MISSOULA	46	2	3.67	0.80	COLLEGE STATION	69	-1	6.56	-4.75
ST PETERSBURG	76	0	5.70	-6.57	NE GRAND ISLAND	52	1	9.03	3.68	CORPUS CHRISTI	73	0	4.28	-6.43
TALLAHASSEE	67	-2	11.24	-0.88	HASTINGS	52	0	8.98	3.11	DALLAS/FT WORTH	69	2	7.68	-1.42
TAMPA	74	-2	6.44	-4.01	LINCOLN	53	0	10.11	3.67	DEL RIO	70	0	0.44	-4.58
WEST PALM BEACH	76	-2	10.46	-8.65	MCCOOK	53	1	4.30	0.56	EL PASO	64	0	1.84	-1.00
GA ATHENS	61	-1	9.89	-0.82	NORFOLK	51	1	9.06	3.65	GALVESTON	***	***	*****	*****
ATLANTA	62	-1	6.87	-4.43	NORTH PLATTE	50	1	6.47	3.15	HOUSTON	70	0	23.92	10.90
AUGUSTA	63	-1	12.16	2.69	OMAHA/EPPEL	53	1	9.01	1.81	LUBBOCK	60	0	12.56	7.58
COLUMBUS	64	-2	9.79	0.42	SCOTTSBLUFF	49	2	2.78	-0.25	MIDLAND	62	-2	3.85	-0.88
MACON	63	-1	10.13	1.28	VALENTINE	49	1	4.63	1.08	SAN ANGELO	64	-1	6.03	-5.09
SAVANNAH	66	-1	16.43	5.83	NV ELKO	50	3	1.98	-0.46	SAN ANTONIO	71	1	0.73	-8.71
HI HILO	74	-1	16.40	-17.96	ELY	47	2	1.69	-0.88	VICTORIA	71	-1	4.05	-7.85
HONOLULU	79	-1	3.91	-1.27	LAS VEGAS	72	4	0.51	-0.35	WACO	67	-1	4.95	-4.21
KAHULUI	77	-1	0.97	-2.64	RENO	56	4	1.04	-0.63	WICHITA FALLS	65	1	5.23	-2.75
LIHUE	77	-1	10.92	-0.72	WINNEMUCCA	50	1	0.79	-1.20	UT SALT LAKE CITY	54	2	3.11	-1.19
ID BOISE	54	2	3.08	0.18	NH CONCORD	48	0	15.48	5.29	VT BURLINGTON	49	1	7.97	-2.04
LEWISTON	54	2	2.04	-0.93	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	56	0	12.80	3.54	VA LYNCHBURG	56	-1	8.31	-2.14
POCATELLO	48	1	3.75	0.76	NEWARK	56	-1	13.00	1.94	NORFOLK	61	-1	16.21	5.70
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	53	1	17.52	8.53	NM ALBUQUERQUE	59	2	1.69	-1.00	RICHMOND	60	1	10.77	0.13
MOLINE	53	1	14.26	5.57	NY ALBANY	50	0	11.74	1.94	ROANOKE	58	1	5.99	-4.22
PEORIA	54	1	15.67	6.80	BINGHAMTON	47	-1	7.59	-2.34	WASH/DULLES	56	0	10.52	0.02
ROCKFORD	52	2	9.43	0.76	BUFFALO	51	0	11.43	0.48	WA OLYMPIA	52	2	13.04	-1.31
SPRINGFIELD	55	0	11.34	3.02	ROCHESTER	50	0	7.15	-1.74	QUILLAYUTE	51	1	27.80	-0.98
IN EVANSVILLE	58	1	6.19	-3.76	SYRACUSE	49	-1	10.53	-0.59	SEATTLE-TACOMA	54	1	9.47	-1.25
FORT WAYNE	53	1	6.18	-2.24	NC ASHEVILLE	55	-1	5.15	-5.56	SPOKANE	49	2	2.55	-1.51
INDIANAPOLIS	56	1	5.98	-3.27	CHARLOTTE	59	-3	8.22	-2.63	YAKIMA	50	1	1.61	-0.36
SOUTH BEND	52	0	19.09	8.64	GREENSBORO	58	-1	9.01	-1.51	WV BECKLEY	51	-2	4.79	-3.96
IA BURLINGTON	55	1	12.11	2.88	HATTERAS	64	-2	24.40	8.48	CHARLESTON	56	0	5.79	-3.99
CEDAR RAPIDS	50	-1	7.77	0.05	RALEIGH	60	-1	14.46	4.05	ELKINS	51	0	6.77	-3.33
DES MOINES	53	1	9.69	1.82	WILMINGTON	63	-2	17.39	4.13	HUNTINGTON	56	0	4.85	-4.00
DUBUQUE	50	1	6.90	-1.65	ND BISMARCK	45	1	6.54	2.95	WI EAU CLAIRE	47	1	4.57	-3.33
SIoux CITY	51	1	9.01	3.20	DICKINSON	44	0	3.19	-0.36	GREEN BAY	48	1	5.03	-2.52
WATERLOO	50	1	6.09	-1.45	FARGO	46	3	10.67	5.46	LA CROSSE	51	1	4.94	-2.72
KS CONCORDIA	54	-1	9.18	3.39	GRAND FORKS	44	2	10.96	6.31	MADISON	50	2	5.89	-1.68
DODGE CITY	57	1	7.08	2.92	JAMESTOWN	44	1	7.07	3.22	MILWAUKEE	52	1	8.22	-0.27
GOODLAND	52	1	7.06	4.07	MINOT	44	1	4.50	0.58	WAUSAU	47	1	4.52	-4.39
HILL CITY	55	1	8.36	4.11	WILLISTON	44	2	5.10	2.23	WY CASPER	46	1	2.69	-0.25
TOPEKA	56	0	11.04	2.03	OH AKRON-CANTON	51	-1	9.12	0.12	CHEYENNE	47	2	2.09	-0.73
WICHITA	57	-1	18.37	11.14	CINCINNATI	56	0	4.58	-4.66	LANDER	47	2	3.22	-0.28
KY JACKSON	58	0	5.16	-5.99	CLEVELAND	52	0	10.36	0.48	SHERIDAN	47	3	3.84	0.25

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

December 8-14, 2008

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

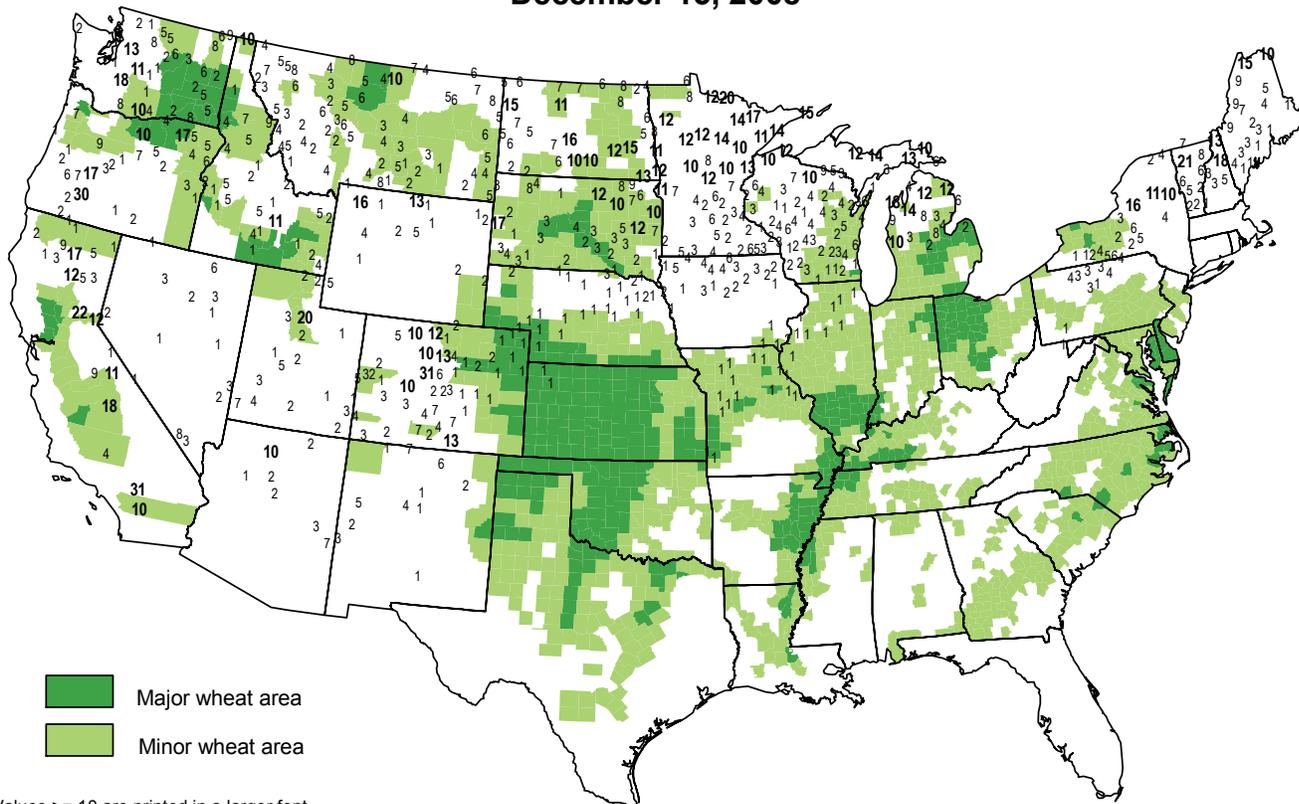
HIGHLIGHTS

In Arizona, temperatures were above normal for the week. Cotton harvest was 80 percent complete and small grain planting activities were underway across the State. In California, herbicides were being applied to alfalfa and green chopping of alfalfa was in progress. Cotton harvest was winding down and rice growers were busy with fieldwork. Winter vegetables were growing well under cool conditions, as many vegetables were

being harvested for farmers markets. Planting preparations were underway for spring planted vegetables. Fruit harvest was winding down for several crops in Tulare and Fresno Counties. In Georgia and portions of Florida, rainfall improved soil moisture conditions, but delayed wheat planting, as well as cotton and soybean harvest. Florida citrus harvest was at its peak with smaller than average fruit sets.

Snow Depth (inches)

December 15, 2008



- Major wheat area
- Minor wheat area

Values ≥ 10 are printed in a larger font.

Snow depth reports obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.

December 11 ENSO Update

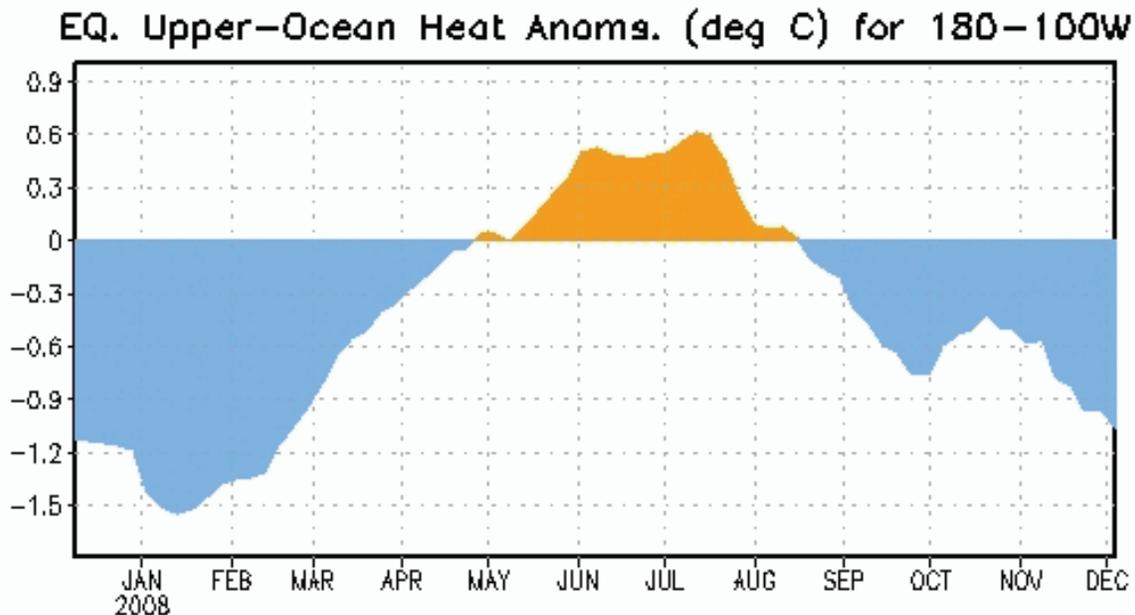


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomalies ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N - 5°S , 180° - 100°W). Heat content anomalies are computed as departures from the 1982-2004 base period weekly means.

Synopsis: ENSO-neutral or La Niña conditions are equally likely through early 2009.

ENSO-neutral conditions continued during November 2008, although equatorial sea surface temperatures (SSTs) remained below-average across much of the central and eastern Pacific Ocean. Correspondingly, the latest weekly SST index values were -0.9°C in Niño-1+2, -0.3°C in Niño 3, -0.5°C in Niño 3.4, and -0.4°C in Niño 4. The subsurface oceanic heat content anomalies (average temperatures in the upper 300m of the ocean, Fig. 1) became increasingly negative as below-average temperatures at thermocline depth expanded throughout the central and eastern Pacific.

Low-level easterly winds and upper-level westerly winds expanded and strengthened across the equatorial Pacific Ocean during the month. Also, convection remained enhanced near Indonesia and suppressed near the International Date Line. However, in recent months intraseasonal variability has contributed to episodic strengthening and weakening of convection over Indonesia. Overall, the ocean-atmosphere system during November remained consistent with ENSO-neutral conditions, but exhibited several atmospheric characteristics typical of weak La Niña conditions.

A majority of the SST forecasts indicate ENSO-neutral conditions (Niño-3.4 index of -0.5°C to 0.5°C) will continue into the first half of 2009. Several models, including the NOAA Climate Forecast System (CFS), suggest the

development of La Niña during December 2008- March 2009. The recent strengthening of the low-level easterlies over the equatorial Pacific suggests the possibility of additional anomalous cooling of the SSTs. However, the magnitude of cooling remains uncertain and it is possible the La Niña threshold will not be met (3-month average of the Niño-3.4 index less than or equal to -0.5°C). Therefore, based on current observations and recent trends, ENSO-neutral or La Niña conditions are equally likely through early 2009.

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 8 January 2009. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.ens0-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

December 7 - 13, 2008

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

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: Mild weather continued to keep most winter grain areas snow free, leaving crops exposed to potential extreme cold.

EUROPE: Rain shifted into southern Europe, boosting reservoir levels and providing topsoil moisture for emerging winter grains.

MIDDLE EAST: Unsettled weather returned to the western half of the region, while seasonably colder conditions in Iran eased crops into dormancy.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Persistent wetness over Morocco and Algeria hampered winter grain planting, while late-week showers in Tunisia maintained favorable moisture levels but slowed fieldwork.

AUSTRALIA: Widespread, locally heavy rain continued to slow winter grain harvesting but benefited vegetative summer crops.

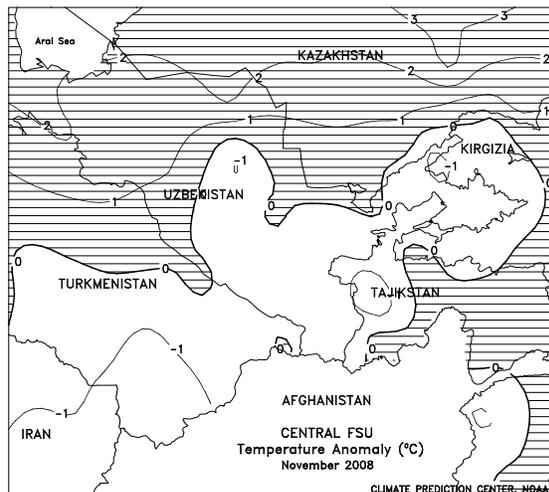
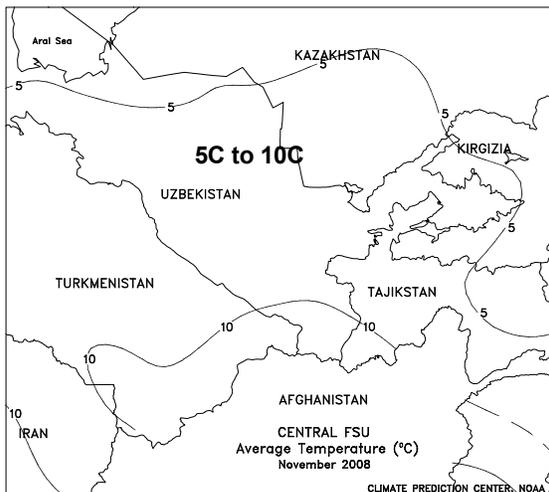
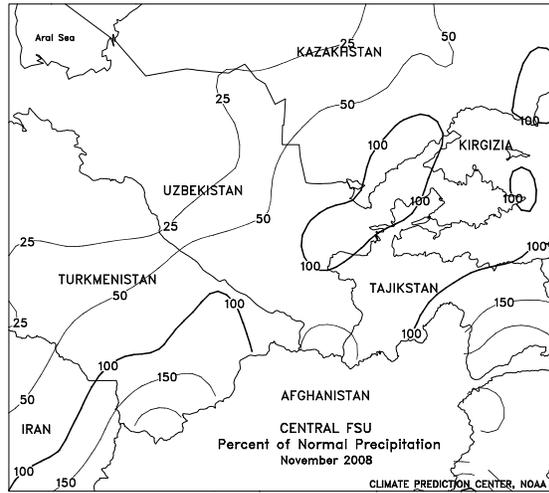
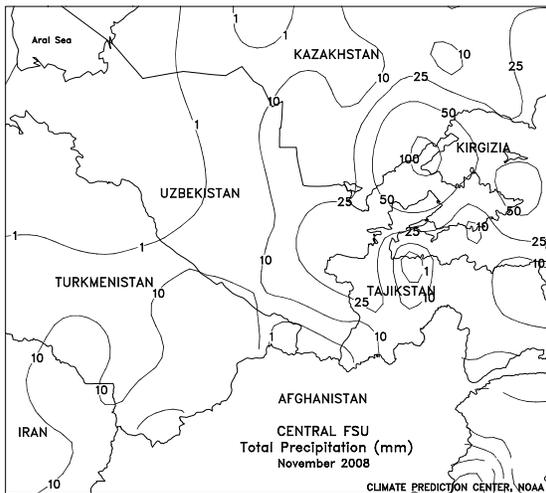
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Dry weather in Vietnam favored seasonal fieldwork, while continuing showers in Indonesia benefited rice.

SOUTH ASIA: Dry weather prevailed in India, while unseasonable showers in Pakistan hampered late cotton harvesting.

ARGENTINA: Rain continued in western growing areas but many other key summer crop areas remained unfavorably warm and dry.

BRAZIL: Rain brought some relief to drought-affected farming areas of southern Brazil.

SOUTH AFRICA: Beneficial rain continued in the eastern corn belt.

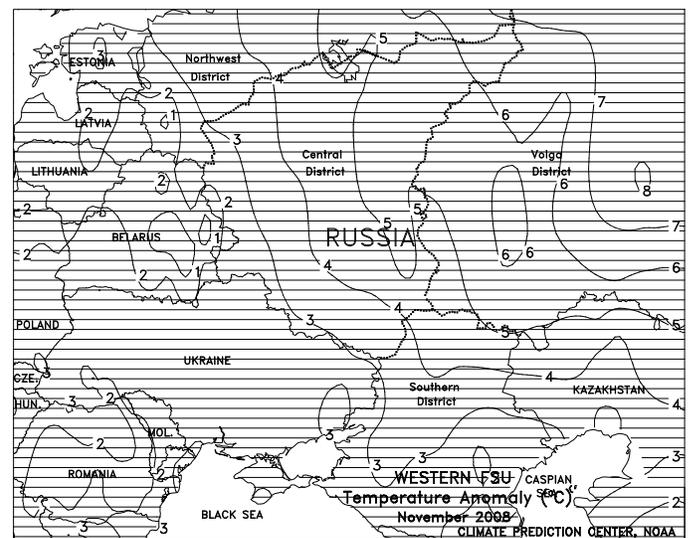
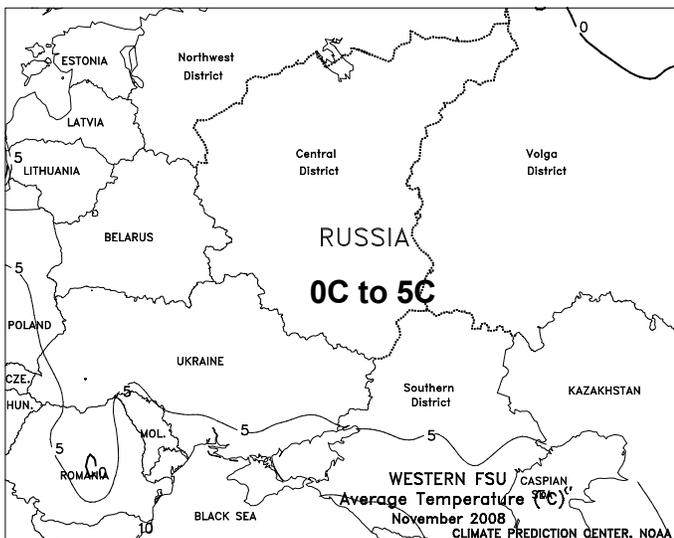
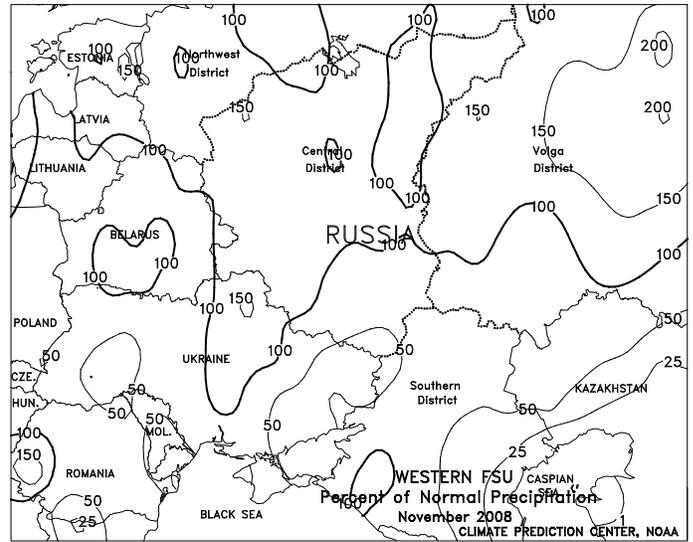
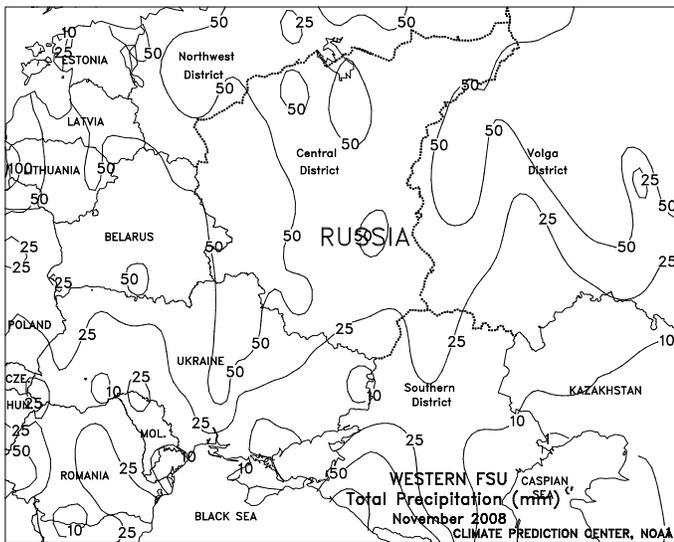


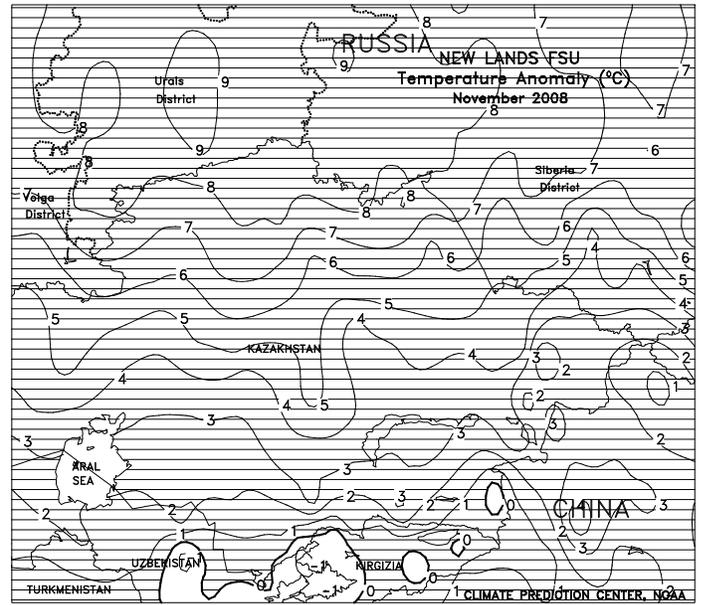
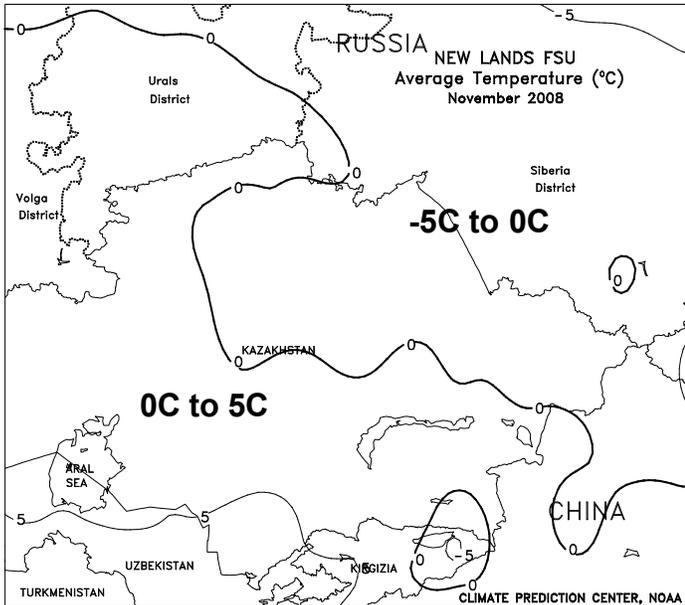
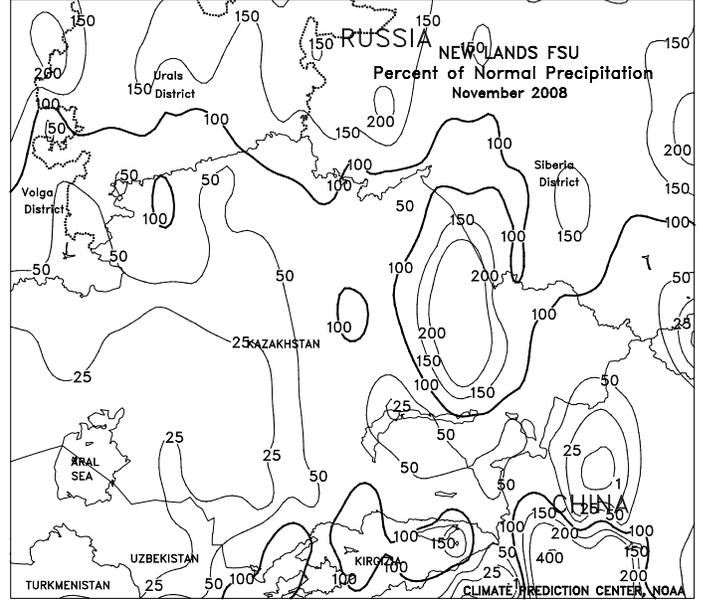
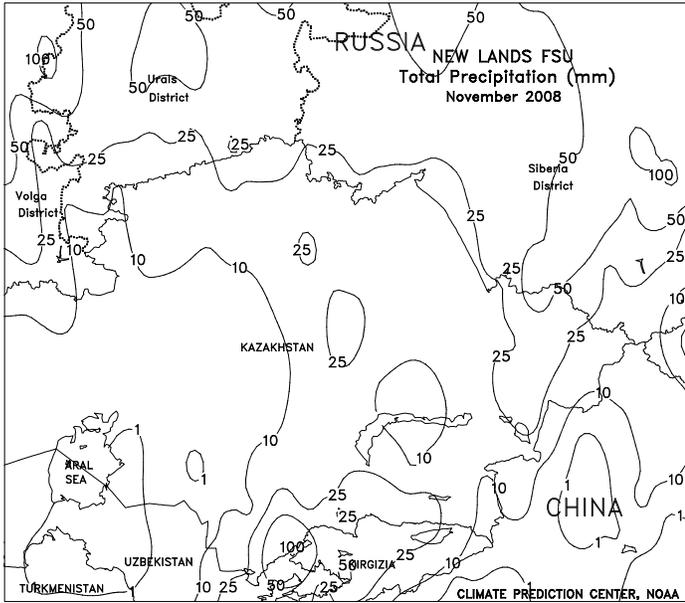


FSU-WESTERN

A mid-week storm system tracked northward through central Ukraine and the Central District in Russia, turning rain to snow. Greatest amounts of precipitation (10-25 mm or more of liquid equivalent) were observed in these areas, while lesser amounts of precipitation (mostly less than 10 mm) were observed across the remainder of the region. Colder air gradually overspread the region behind the departing storm system. Much-above-normal temperatures early in the week steadily declined to more seasonable levels by week's end. Weekly temperatures ranged from 2 to 5 degrees C above normal in Ukraine, Belarus, and the southern portion of the Southern District in Russia to as much as 10 degrees C above normal in the Russian Volga District. However, temperatures in most areas remained low enough to keep winter grains dormant. Most winter grain areas continued to lack a protective snow cover, leaving crops exposed to potential extreme cold.

In November, above-normal precipitation in northern Russia favored winter grains and boosted soil moisture. Dry weather prevailed during the first half of the month in Ukraine and southern Russia, aiding late-season summer crop harvesting, fall tillage, and fertilizer applications. Monthly temperatures averaged 3 to 6 degrees C above normal in most of Ukraine and Russia, promoting later-than-usual winter grain growth. Winter grains in northern Russia eased into dormancy during the first half of the month (3 to 4 weeks later than usual), while crops in most of Ukraine and southern Russia entered dormancy during the latter half of the month (2 to 3 weeks later than usual). The exceptions were crop areas adjacent to the Black Sea coast and in the southern portion of the Southern District in Russia, where crops continued to grow. Most winter grain areas lacked a protective snow cover during the month.

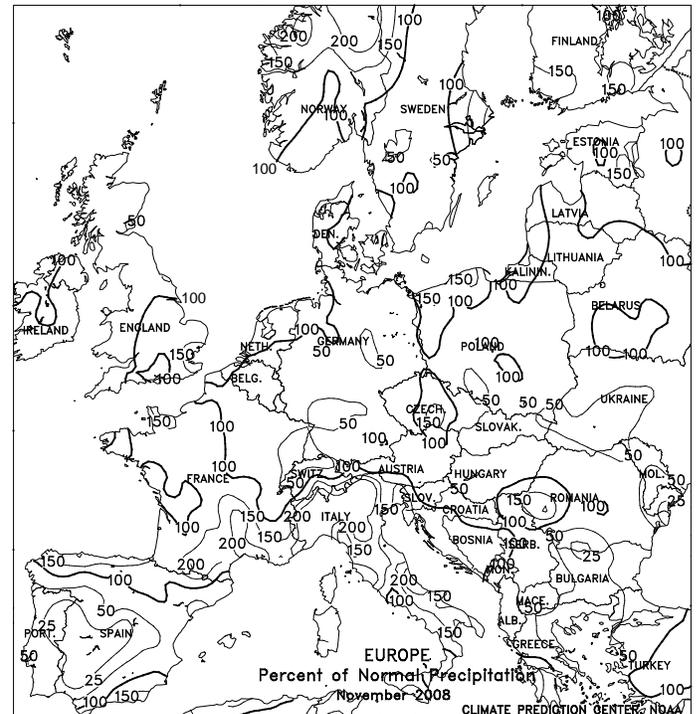


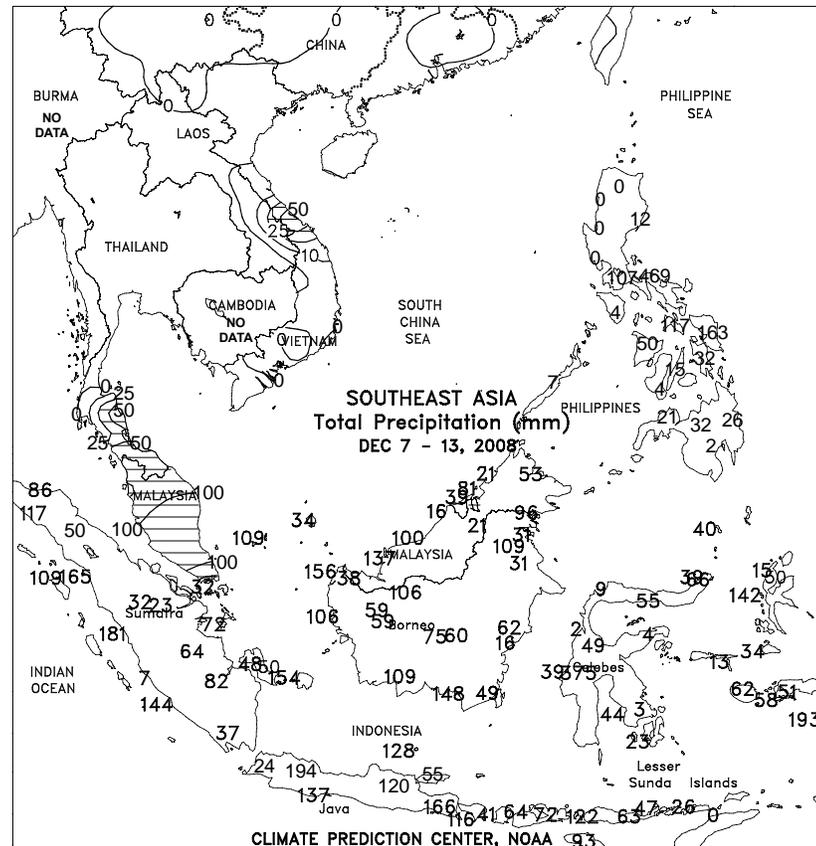
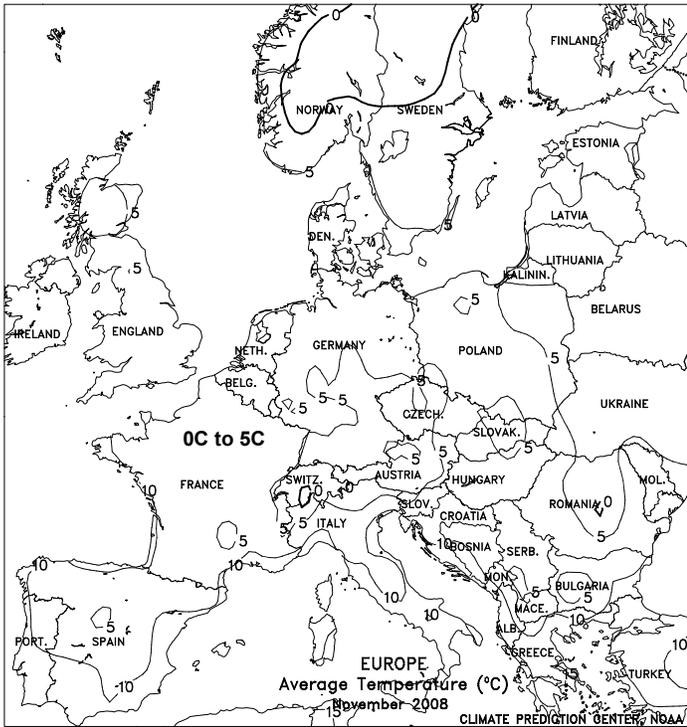


EUROPE

Unsettled conditions over southern Europe contrasted with drier weather farther north. A strong cold front generated 10 to locally more than 100 mm of rain in Spain and Portugal, increasing reservoir levels and providing topsoil moisture for emerging winter grains. The front also triggered showers (10-55 mm) in England and Ireland, maintaining saturated fields and hampering late-season fieldwork. Meanwhile, a slow-moving Mediterranean storm system produced heavy rain and mountain snow (25-120 mm liquid equivalent) in Italy, boosting irrigation reserves for winter wheat. Rain from this system spilled into southeastern Europe, providing additional soil moisture for wheat and rapeseed but hampering cotton harvesting in Greece. Generally dry weather (less than 5 mm) and seasonable temperatures allowed winter grains to go fully dormant in northern portions of France and Germany. However, a band of light to moderate showers (10-30 mm) from southern France into northwestern Poland slowed corn harvesting but maintained adequate to locally excessive topsoil moisture.

In November, near- to above-normal precipitation maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for winter grain and oilseed establishment across much of the region. However, below-normal rainfall on the Iberian Peninsula reduced topsoil moisture and irrigation reserves for winter crop establishment. Warmer-than-normal weather prevented winter grains from going dormant until month's end, when seasonably colder weather arrived. Most growing areas remained devoid of a protective snow cover.

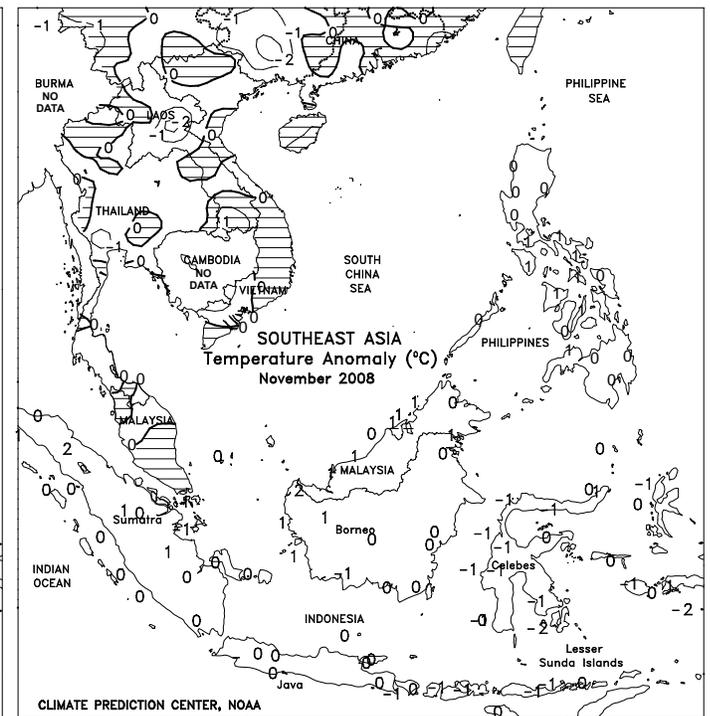
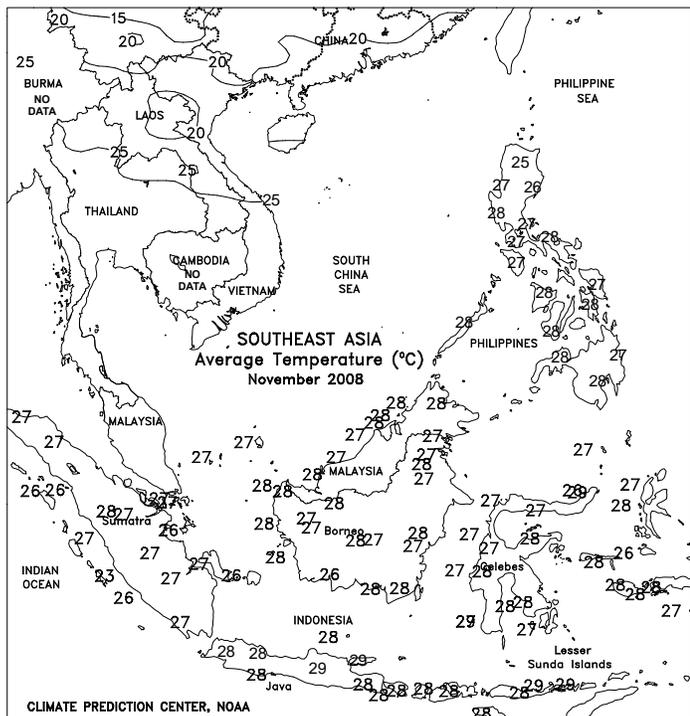
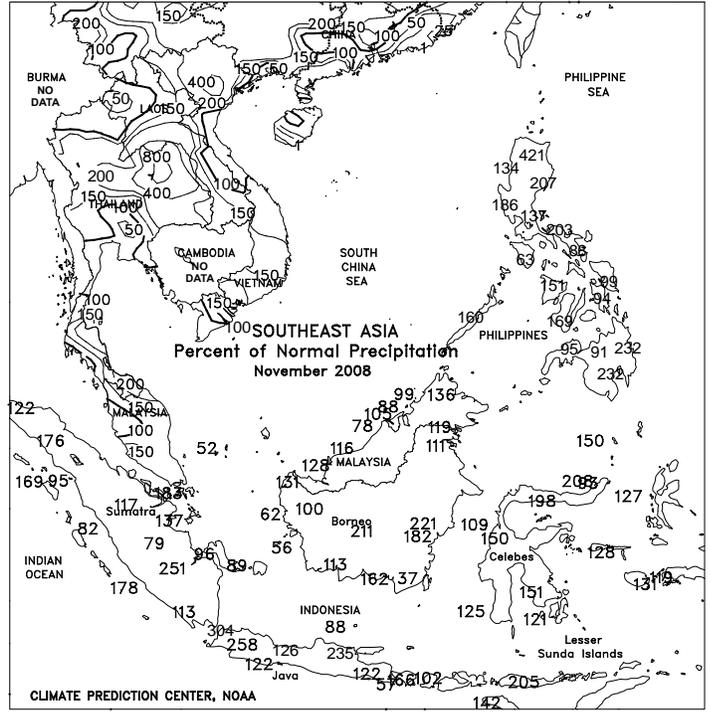
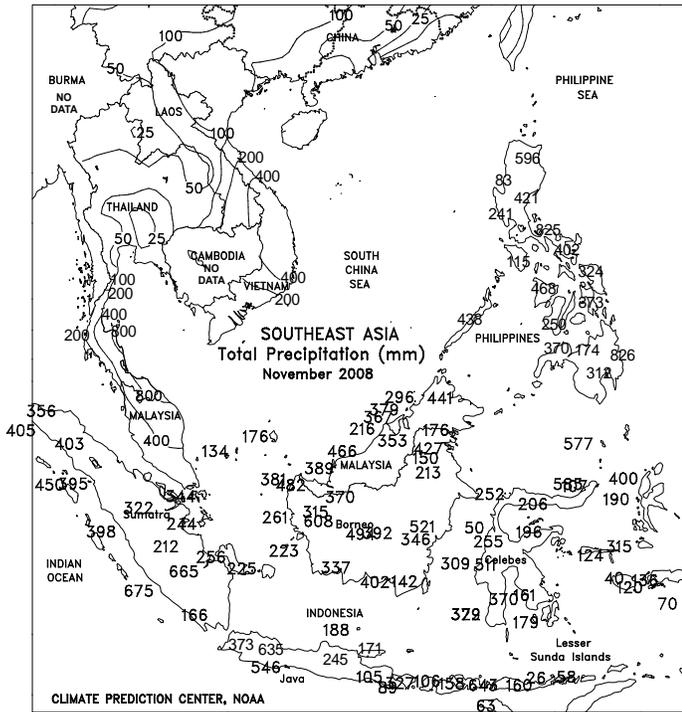


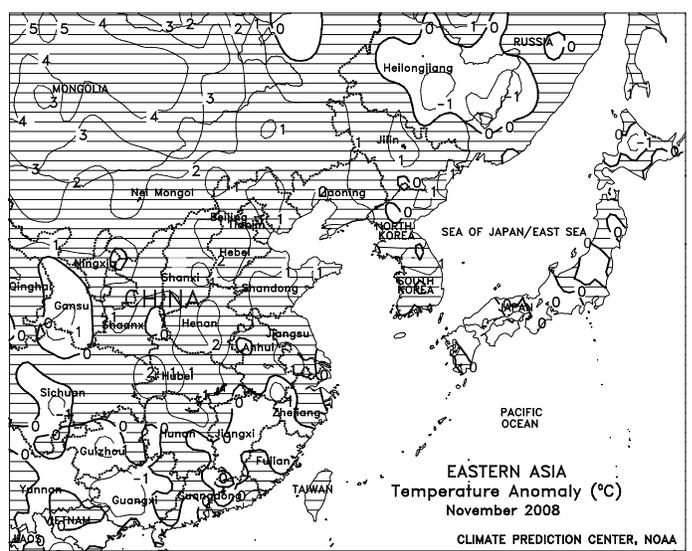
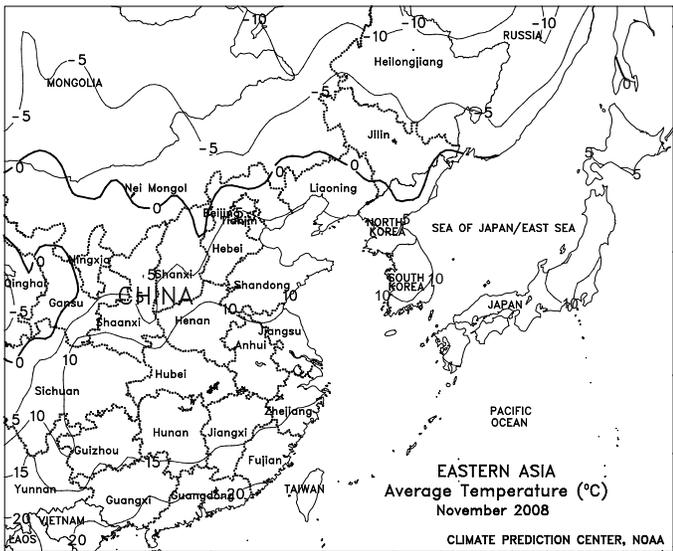
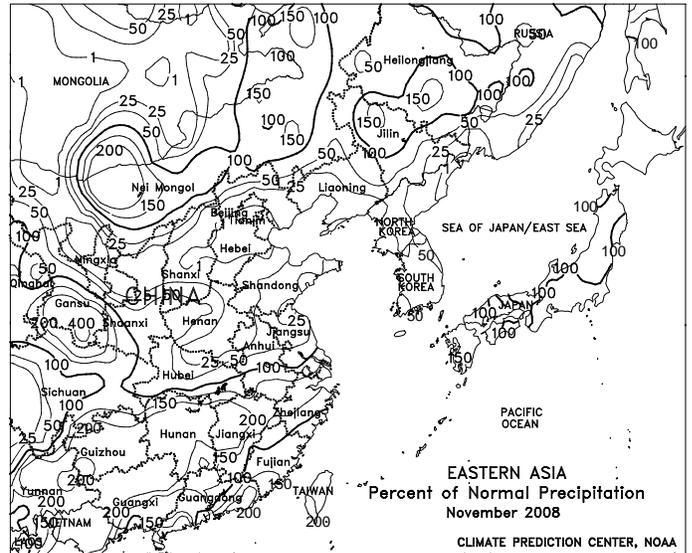
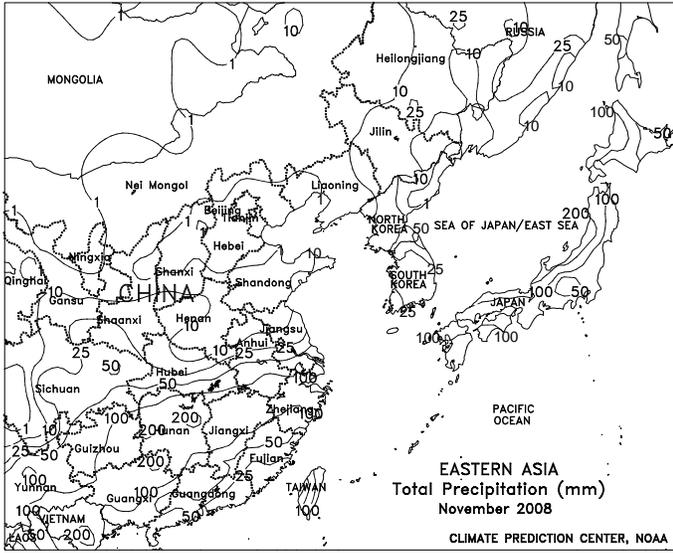


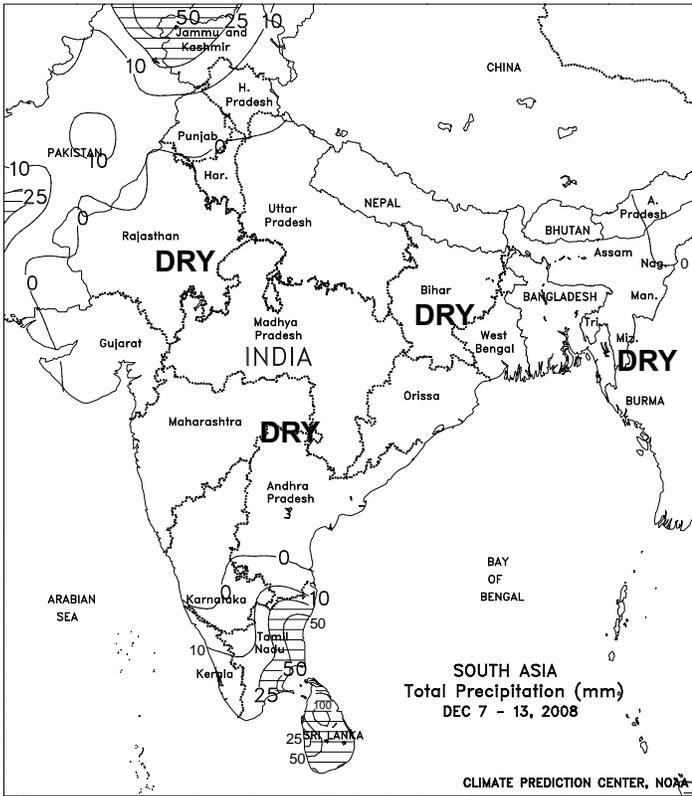
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Mostly dry weather across Vietnam aided coffee and winter rice harvesting, while also benefiting winter-spring rice planting. Meanwhile in the Philippines, rainfall diminished somewhat in southern Luzon after last week's deluge. Still, 50 to 100 mm of rain exacerbated wetness in southeastern Luzon, hampering fieldwork for rice and corn. Farther south, tropical showers (50-200 mm) persisted in oil palm areas of Malaysia and Indonesia, slowing harvest activities and causing some flooding. Over the last three months, rainfall has been favorable for oil palm, although locally, excessive rain likely hampered development of reproductive crops raising concerns about lower yields. Rice, however, continued to benefit from 25 to 200 mm of rain despite localized flooding.

Early in November, unseasonably heavy rainfall slowed rice harvest activities in Thailand, but drier weather during the latter half of the month allowed harvesting to resume. Flooding rains throughout much of the month slowed coffee harvesting and reportedly raised concerns over crop quality. Additionally, the rain likely interfered with the normal development of reproductive trees, raising yield concerns for next year's crop. Flooding also occurred in the northern Philippines as well as Malaysia and Indonesia, slowing fieldwork activities. Rice in Indonesia, however, benefited from above-normal rainfall.



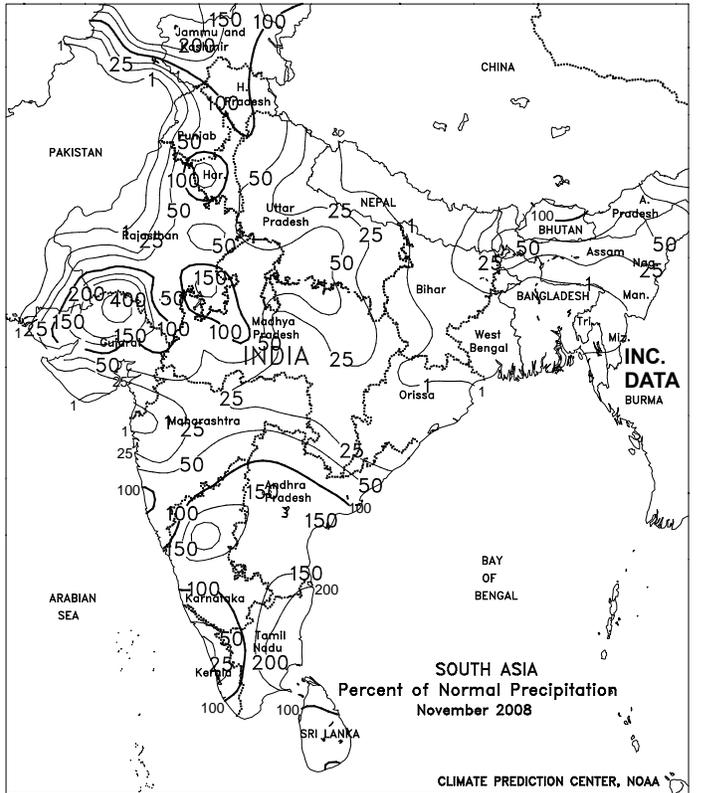
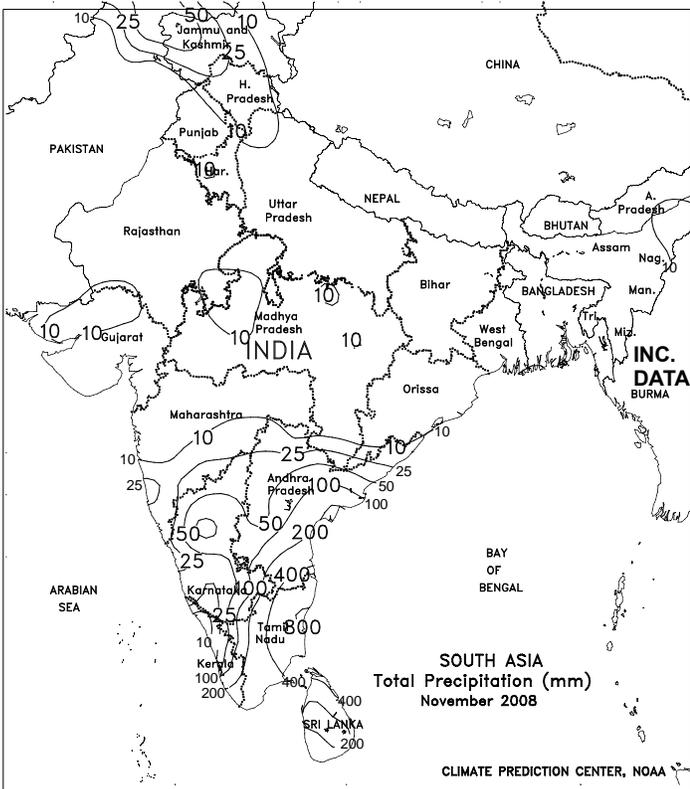


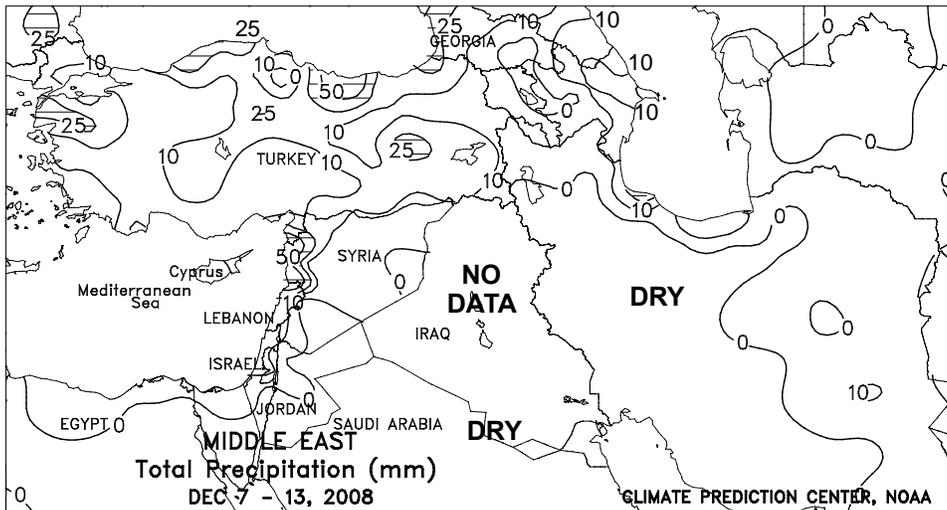
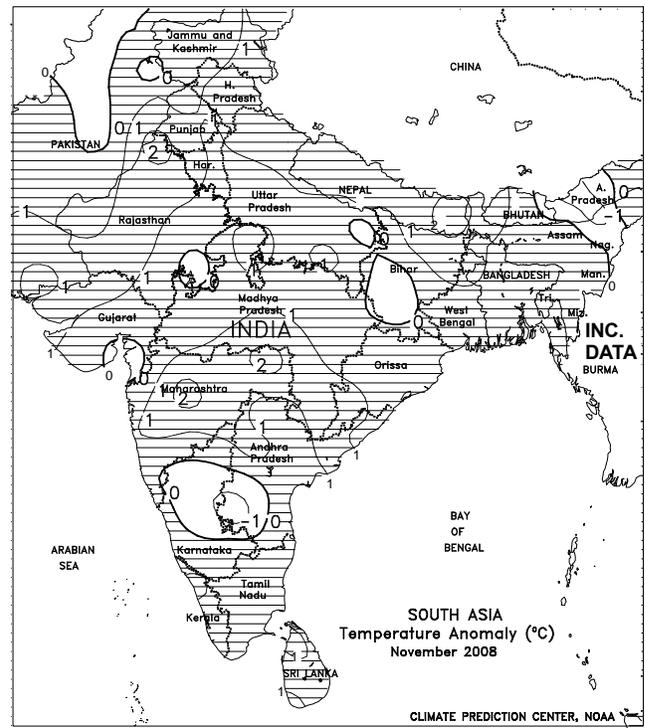
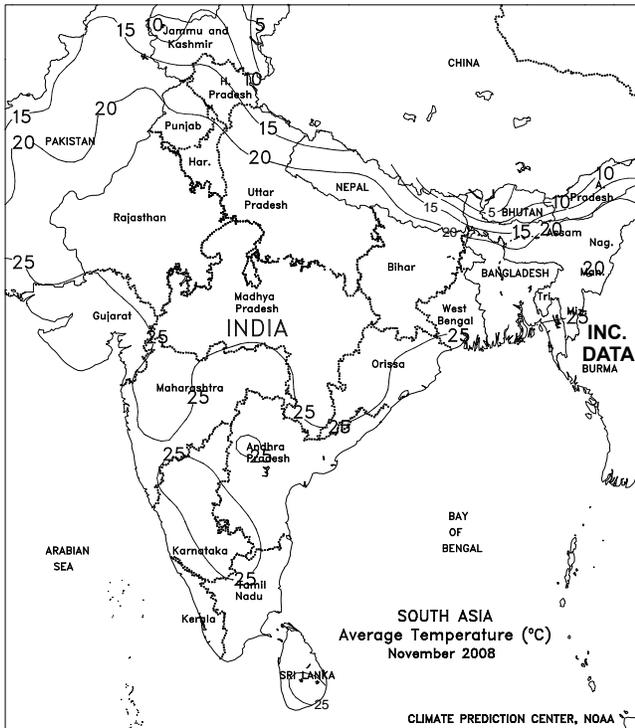


SOUTH ASIA

Dry conditions in India contrasted with wet weather in Pakistan. A persistent southwesterly flow off the Arabian Sea led to unseasonably heavy showers (2-30 mm) in Pakistan, hampering late cotton harvesting. However, the heaviest rain fell outside of major crop areas, although any precipitation during this time of year in Pakistan is highly unusual. Dry, sunny weather across most of India and Bangladesh favored summer crop harvesting and wheat development. However, showers (25-80 mm) from a dissipating tropical disturbance slowed fieldwork in southeastern India.

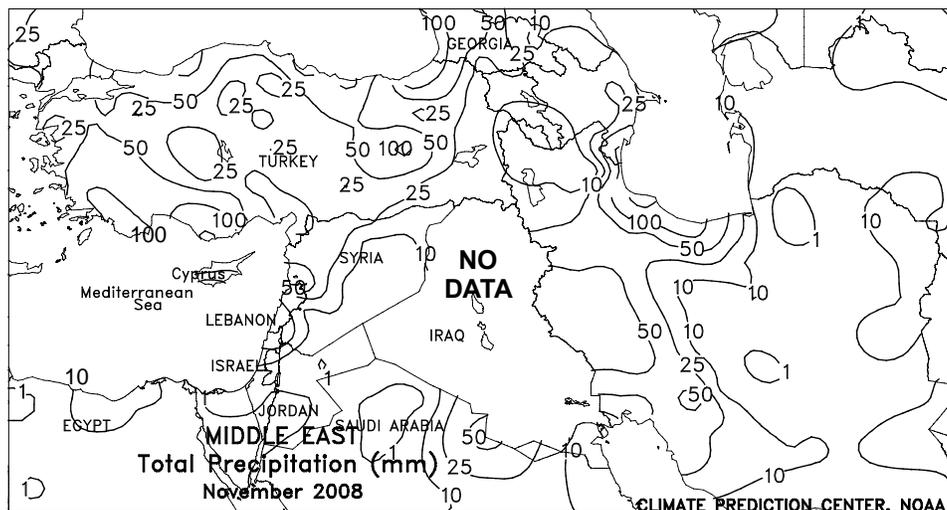
During November, a pair of tropical cyclones, Khai-Muk and Nisha, brought heavy rain and gusty winds to southern India, hampering groundnut harvesting and reportedly causing localized damage to coffee trees. Meanwhile, seasonably dry weather across the remainder of the subcontinent was favorable for summer crop harvesting and winter wheat development.



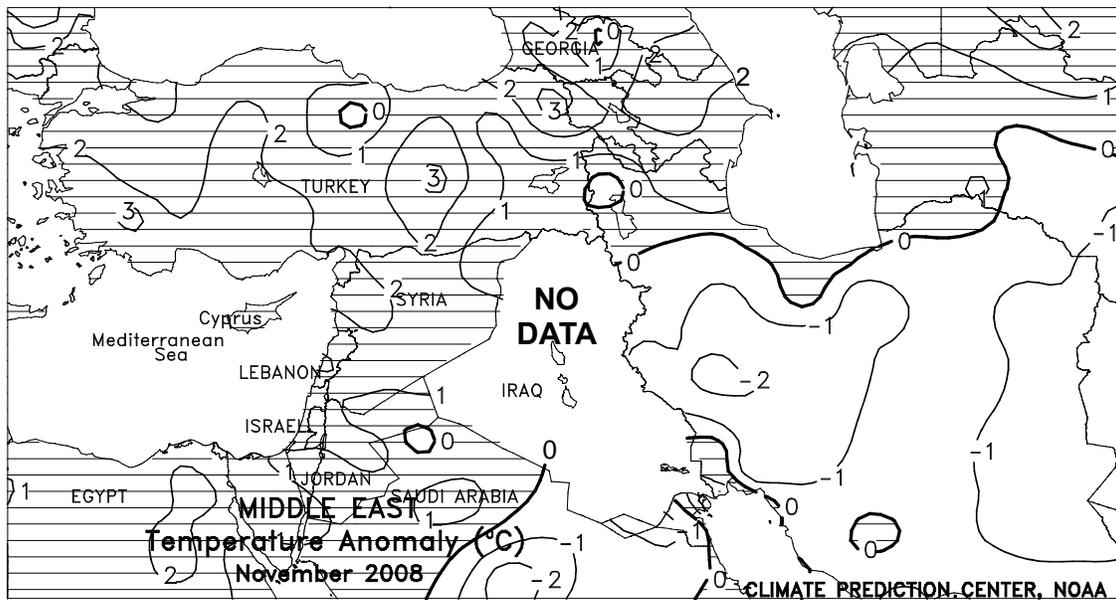
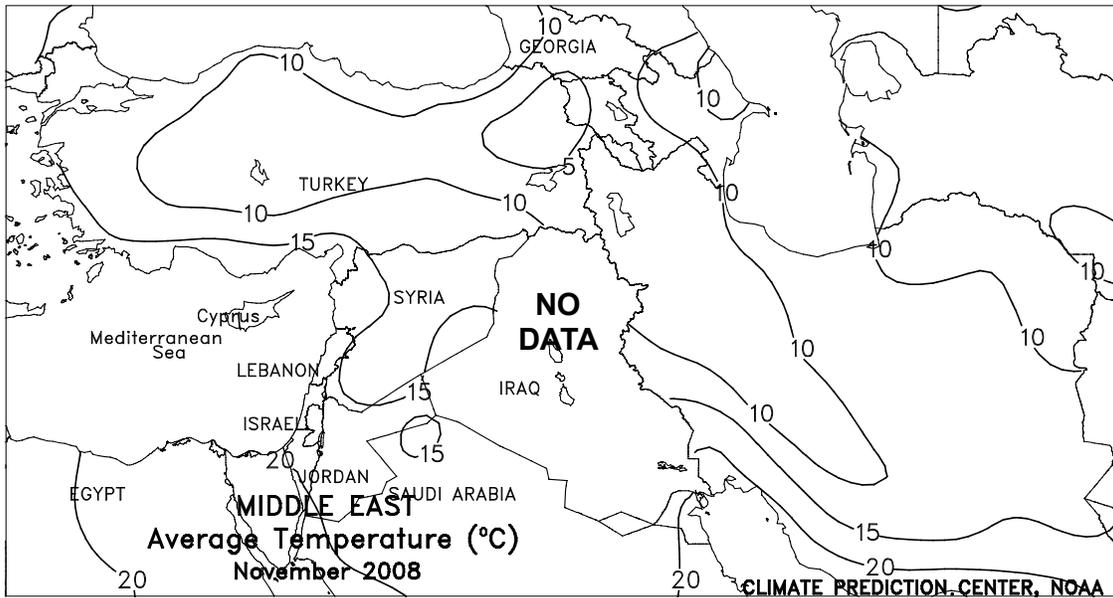
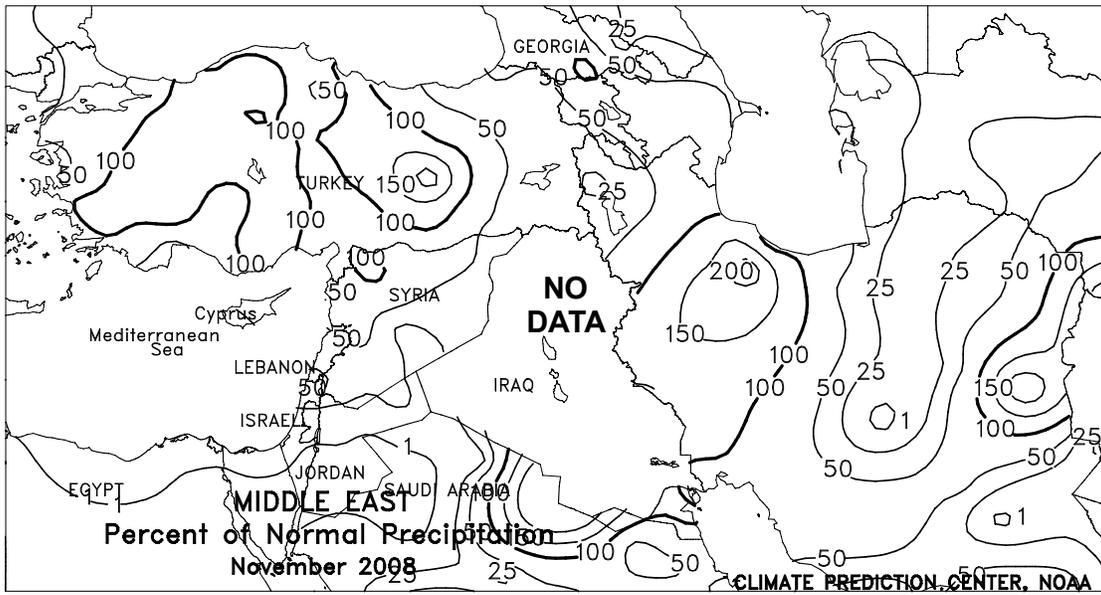


MIDDLE EAST

Wet weather returned to western crop areas, while drier conditions prevailed farther east. A slow-moving cold front generated widespread showers (1-30 mm) over Turkey's winter grain districts, providing topsoil moisture for vegetative wheat and barley. Heavier showers (25-70 mm) along the eastern Mediterranean coast were favorable for winter grains, although rain amounts diminished rapidly away from the coast. In Iran, a departing storm system produced a few light showers (5 mm or less) over eastern crop areas, while sunny, seasonably cold weather prevailed elsewhere. Wheat and barley began to go dormant in northwestern Iran and on Turkey's Anatolia Plateau, while weekly average temperatures greater than 5 degrees C allowed crops to continue growing elsewhere.



In Turkey, much-needed rain and mountain snow during November provided topsoil moisture for winter crop establishment. Persistent dryness in Iran gave way to rain and snow by month's end, providing moisture for winter wheat and barley while easing concern over potential drought.

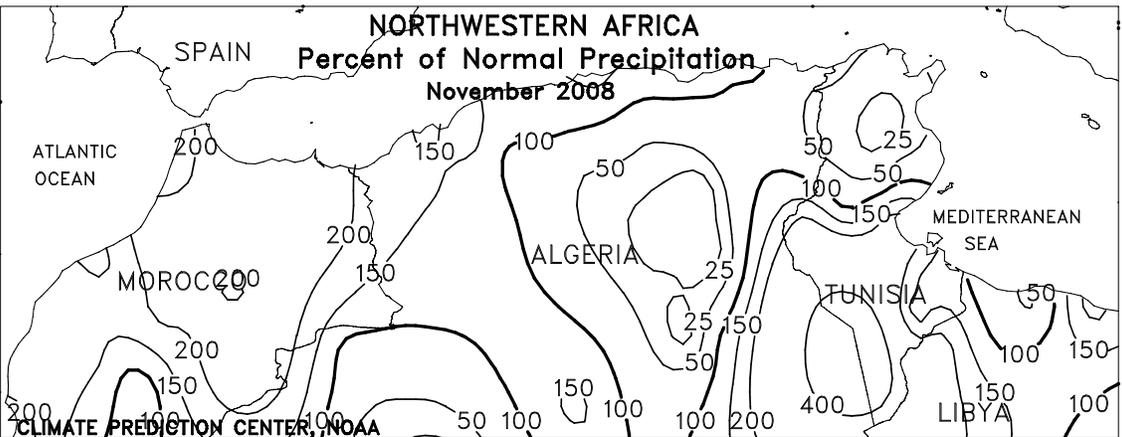
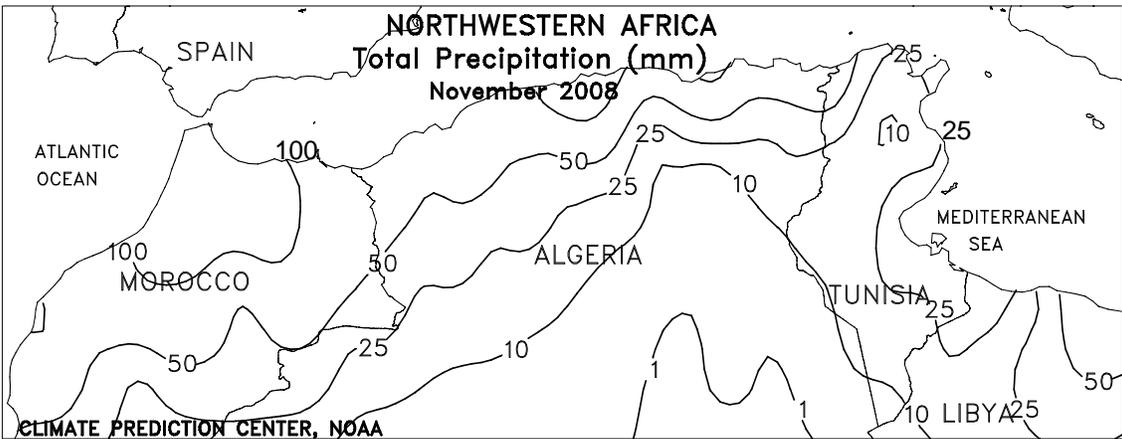
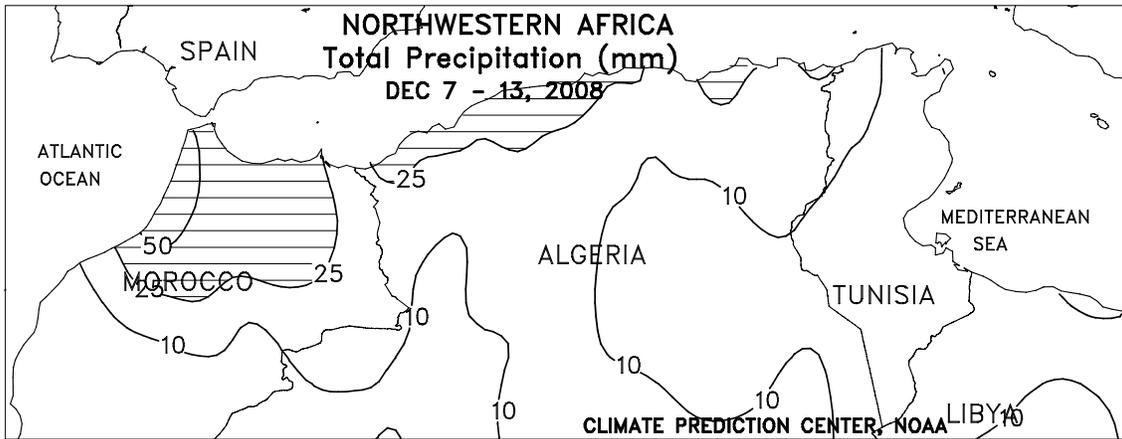


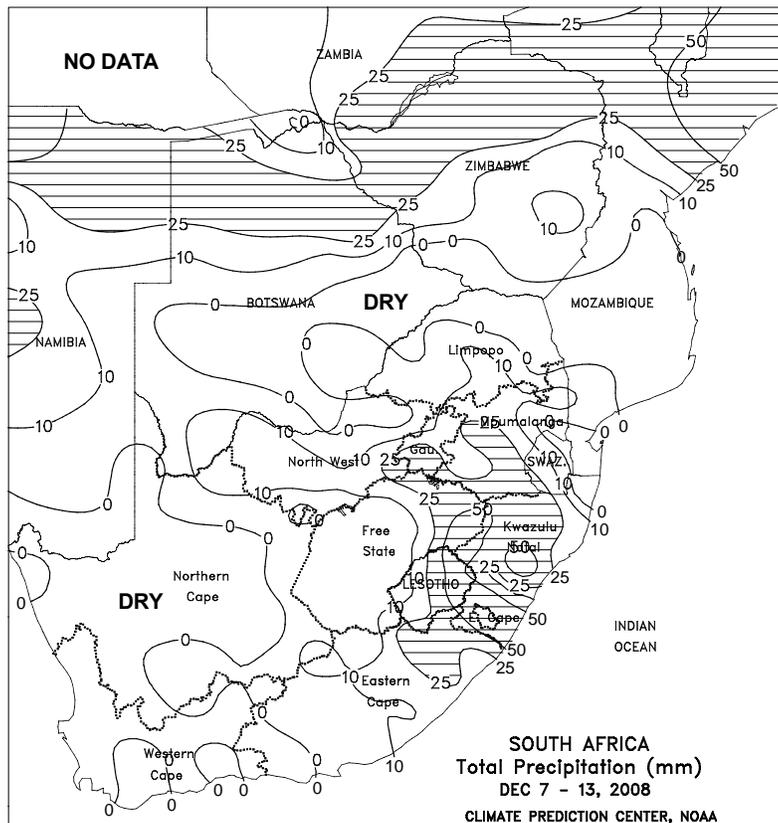
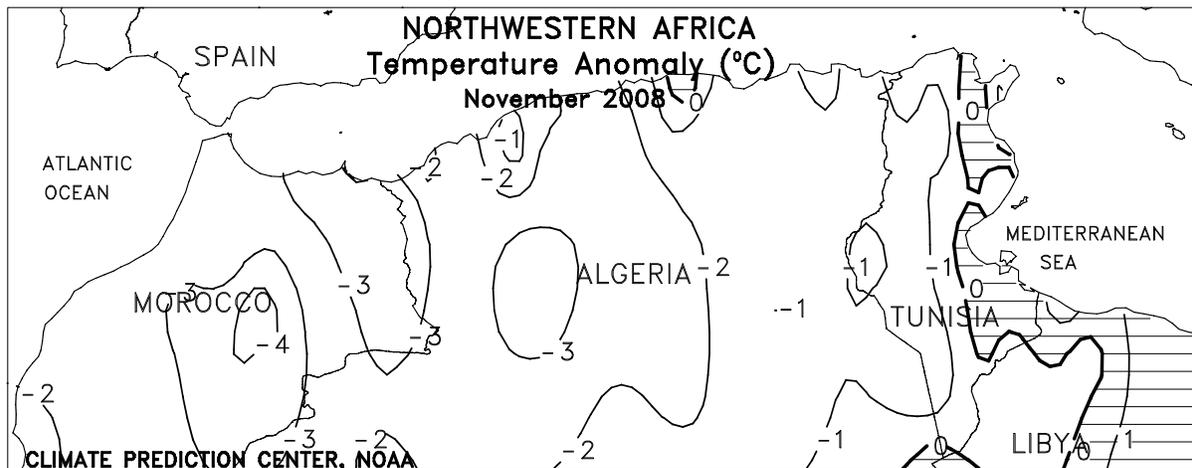
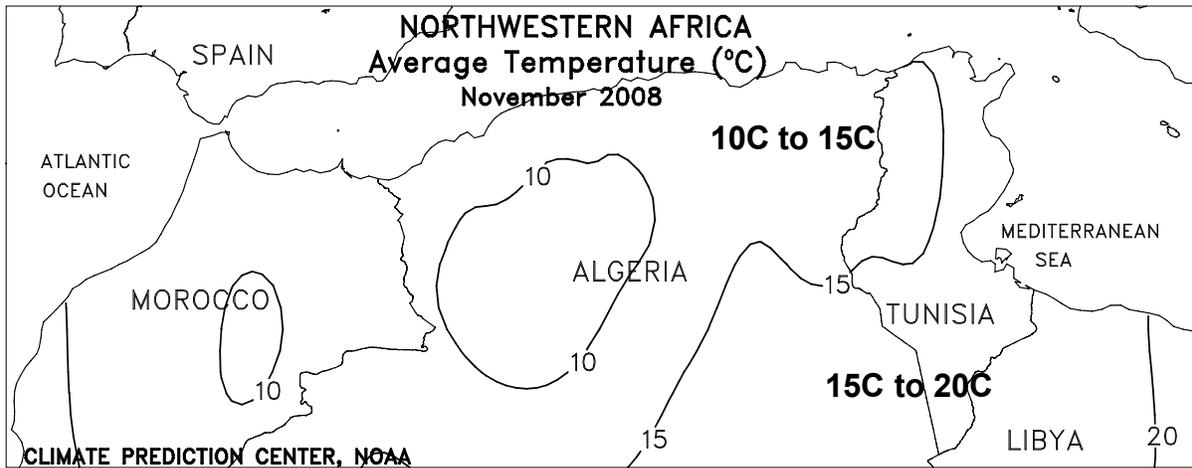
NORTHWEST AFRICA

Wet conditions prevailed over much of the region, although mostly dry weather lingered in eastern-most crop districts. A stationary Mediterranean storm system maintained widespread, locally heavy showers (10-55 mm) from northern Morocco eastward into northwestern Tunisia. The rain hampered winter grain planting but maintained adequate to locally excessive topsoil moisture for already-sown winter crops. In addition, the rain pushed northern Morocco's season-to-date totals (since September 1) to over 440 mm, which surpassed the region's seasonal long-term average (September-June) of 380 mm. Despite the record-setting rainfall, producers in northern-most

growing areas are likely experiencing difficulties getting into already-saturated fields. Meanwhile, sunny skies and near-normal temperatures favored winter grain planting in northeastern Tunisia; northern Tunisia is currently the only crop area reporting below-normal rainfall since the onset of the fall-winter wet season.

Above-normal November rainfall boosted topsoil moisture for winter grain planting. However, locally heavy rain in Morocco caused flooding and fieldwork delays. In general, prospects remained favorable for the planting and establishment of wheat and barley.

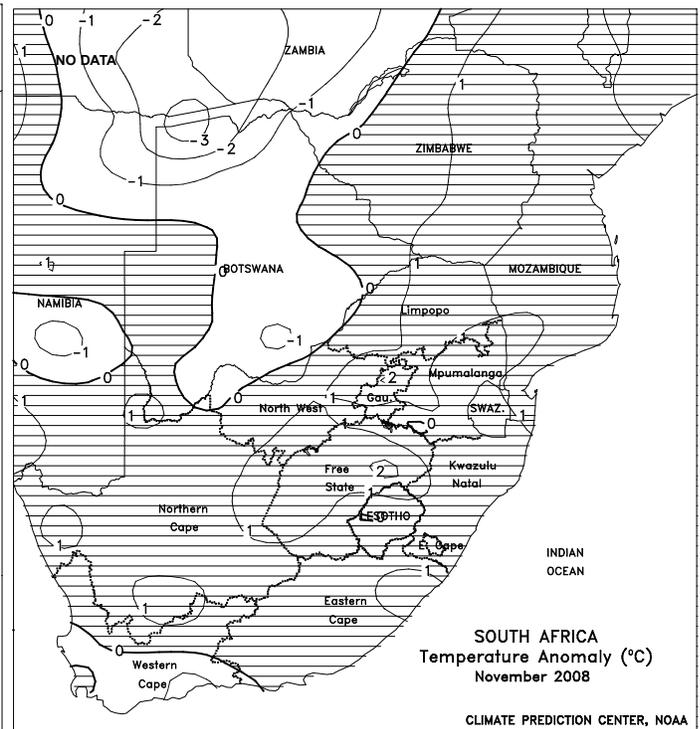
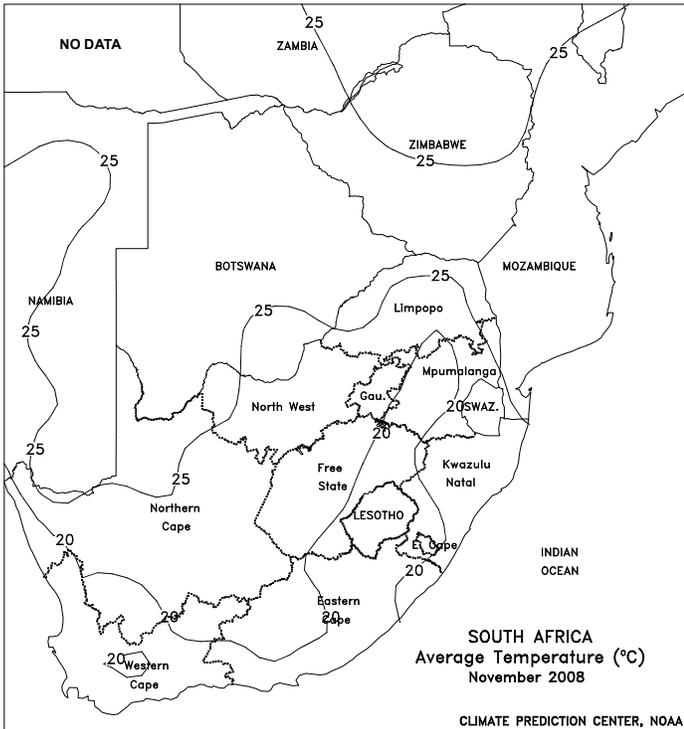
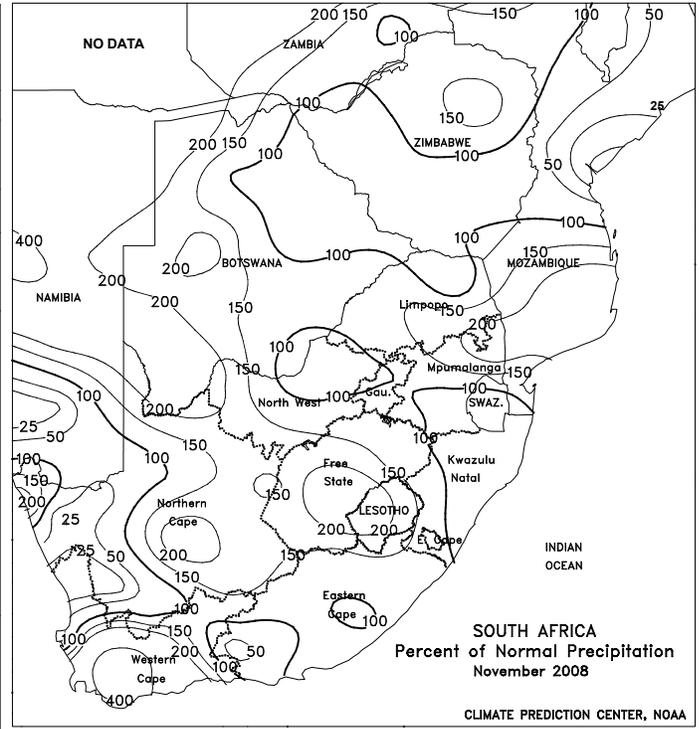
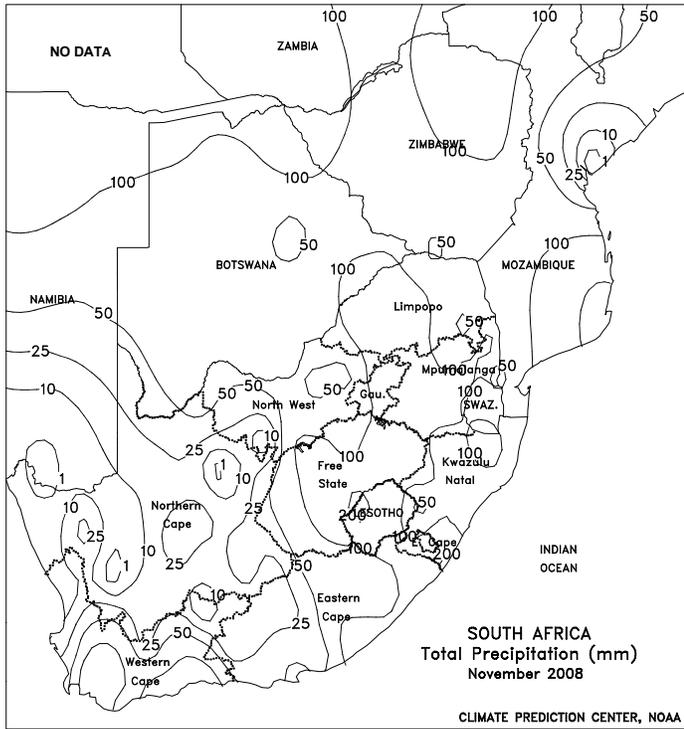


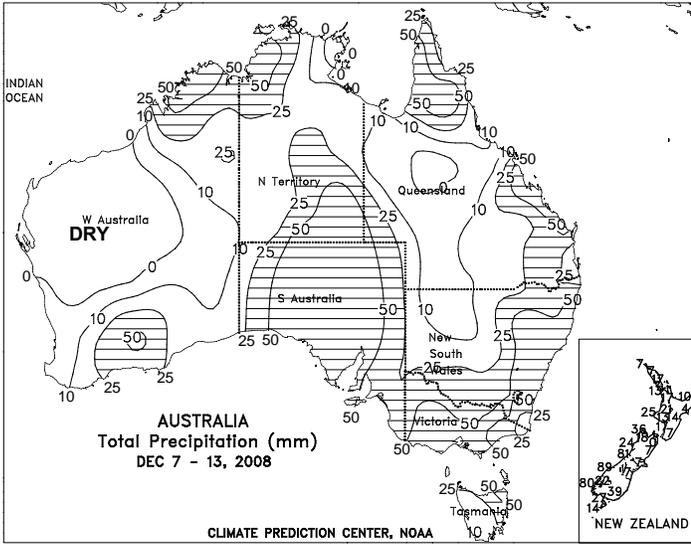


SOUTH AFRICA

Beneficial rain (10-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) continued over much of the corn belt, maintaining generally favorable conditions for establishment in eastern growing areas and germination farther west. However, temperatures averaged up to 3 degrees C above normal (highs reaching the lower 30s degrees C in the east and the middle 30s degrees C farther west), increasing crop moisture demands and losses to evaporation. More rain would be welcome in the west, which has received only patchy rainfall in recent weeks. Elsewhere, moderate to heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) boosted moisture for sugarcane and other summer crops in KwaZulu-Natal and nearby locations in Eastern Cape. Dry weather dominated the predominantly irrigated farming areas in the western part of the country, but temperatures averaging 2 to 4 degrees C above normal maintained unseasonably high irrigation requirements.

In November, near- to above-normal rainfall maintained favorable prospects for emerging summer crops throughout much of the corn belt, particularly central and eastern sections where planting was most active. Unusually heavy rain fell in the orchards and vineyards of Western Cape at mid month, but favorably warmer and drier conditions immediately afterwards helped to alleviate flooding and crop concerns.

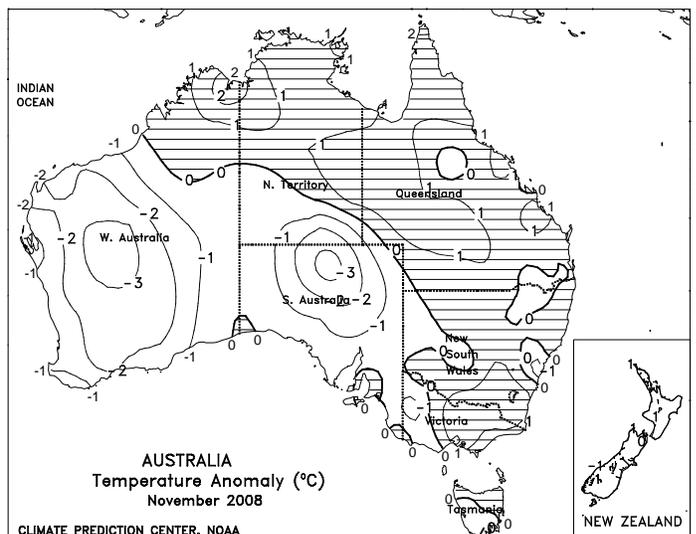
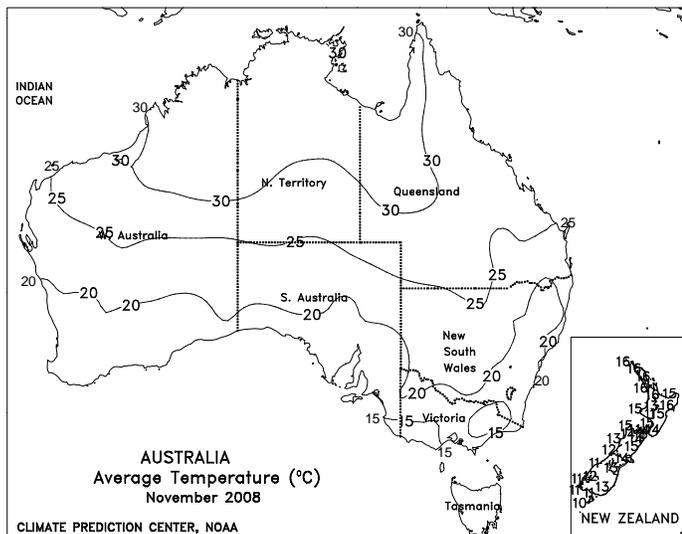
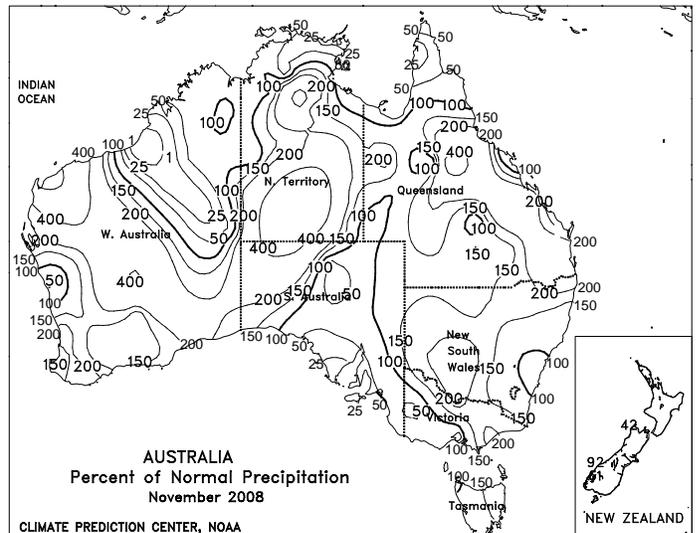
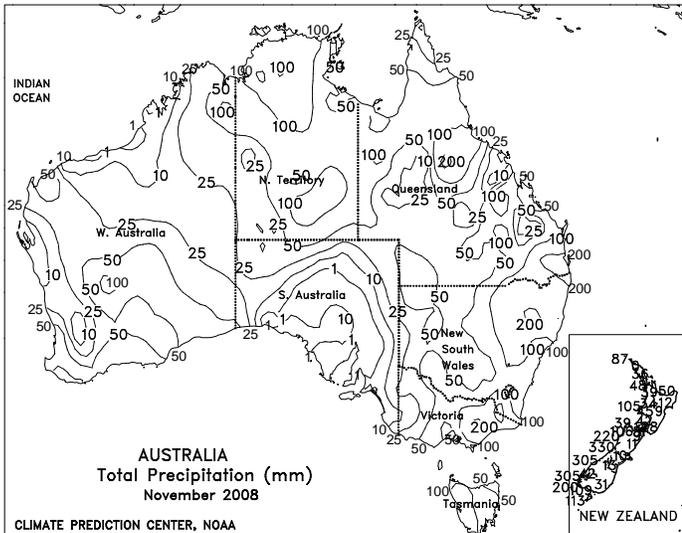


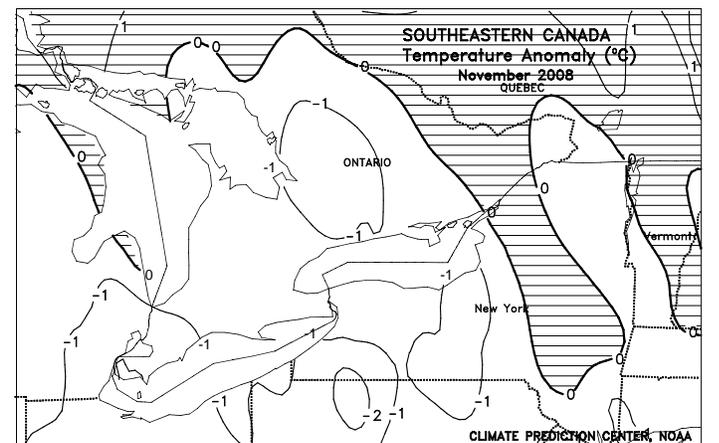
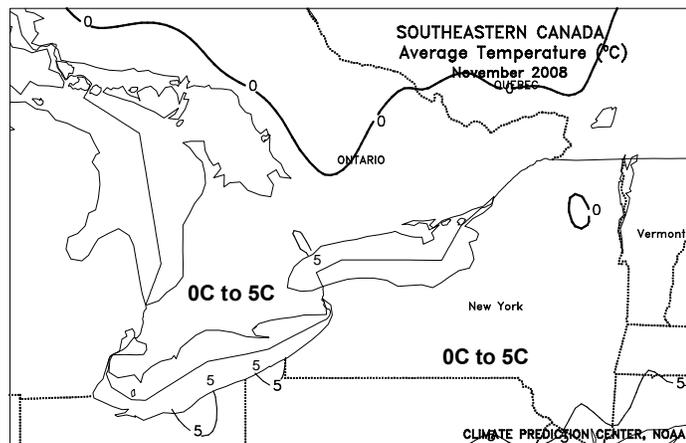
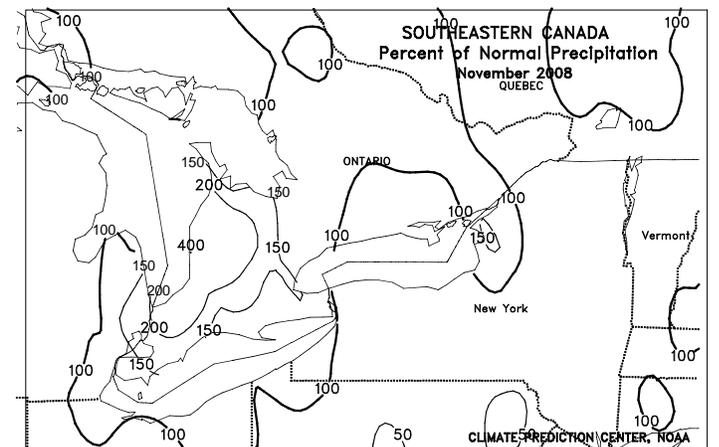
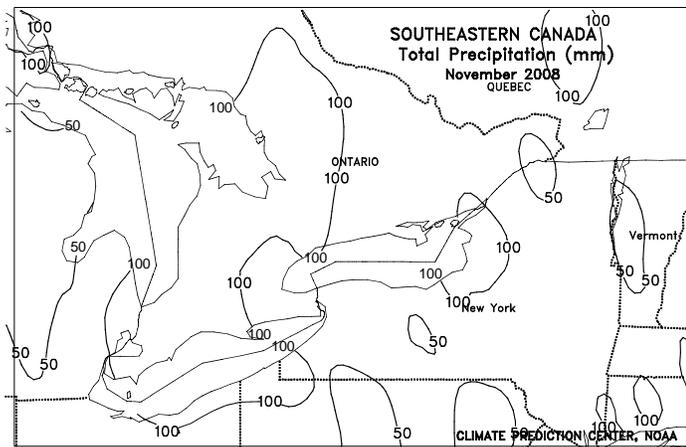
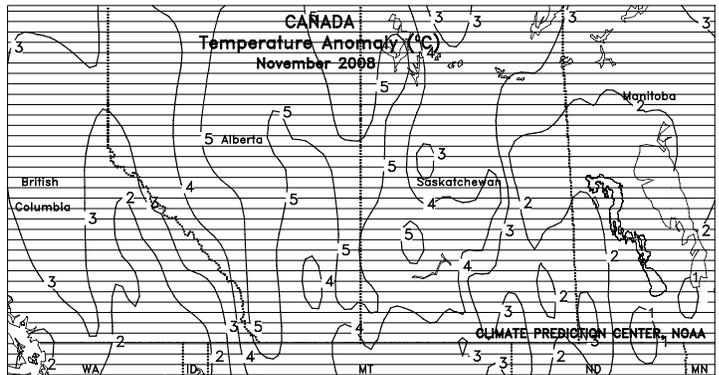
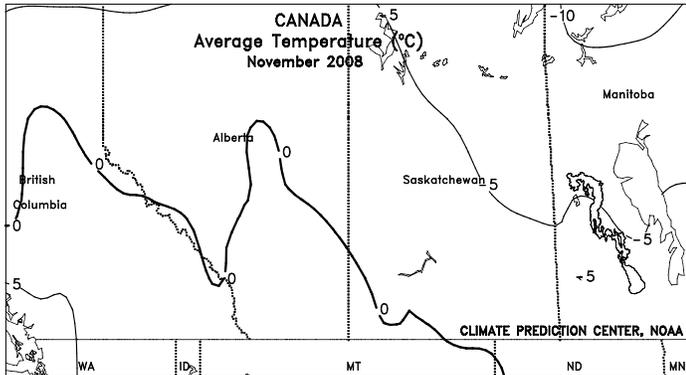
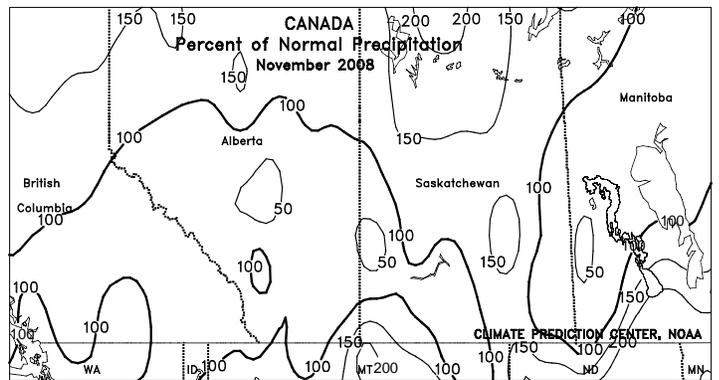
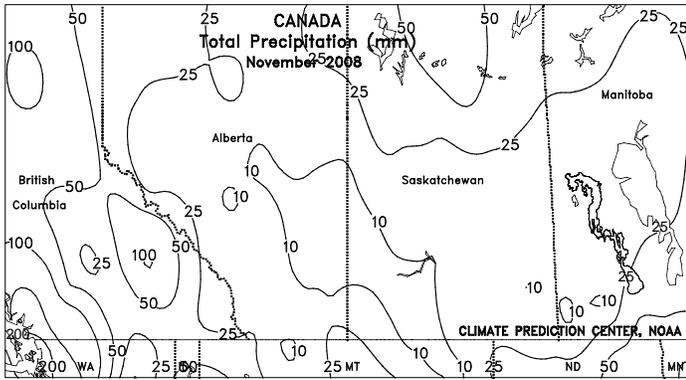


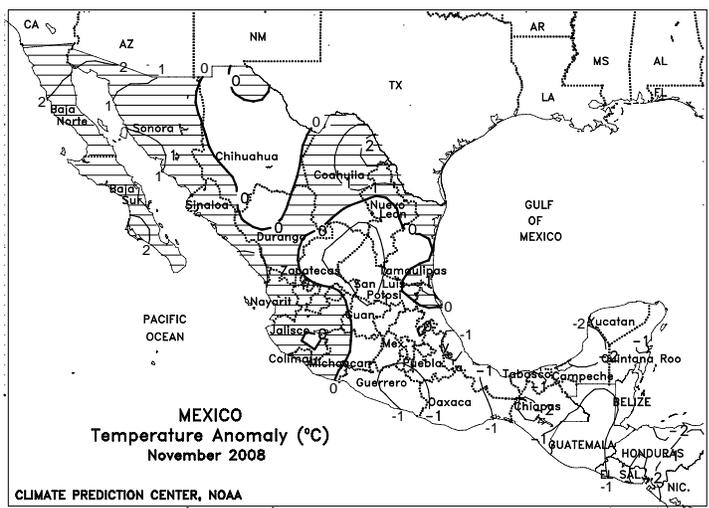
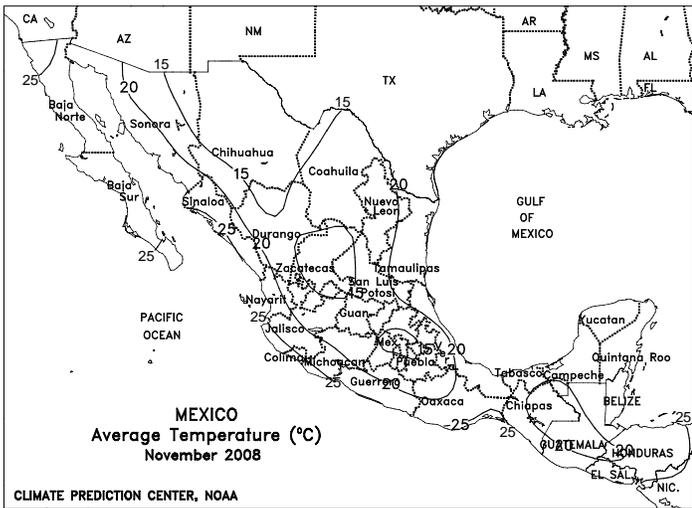
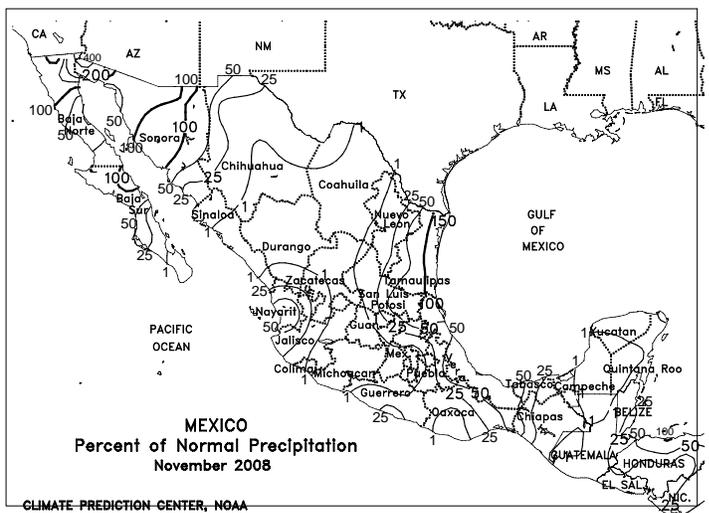
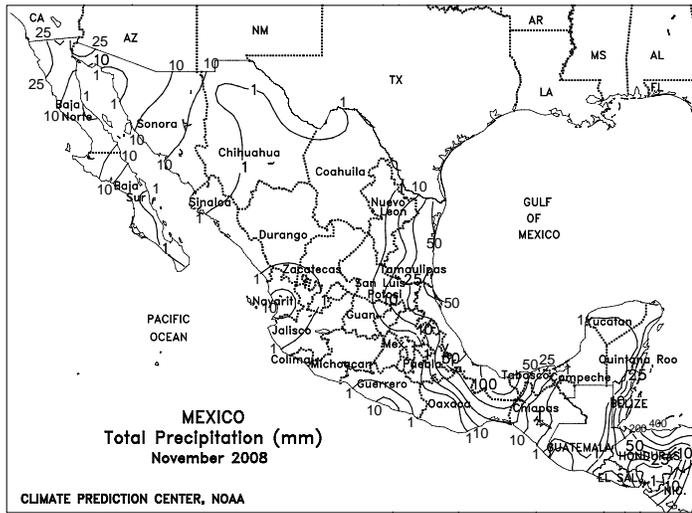
AUSTRALIA

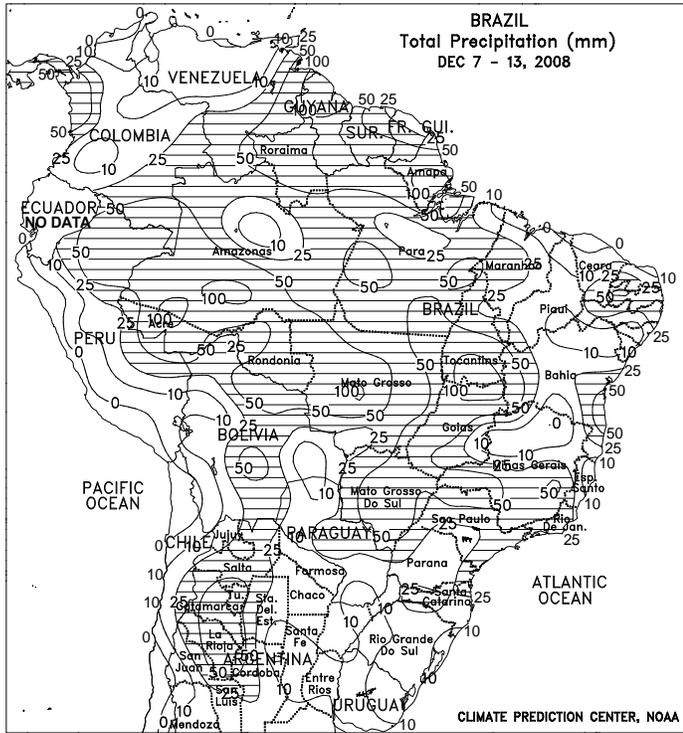
Widespread, locally heavy rain (15-50 mm, locally near 100 mm) fell across much of the Australian wheat belt. The rain continued to slow winter grain harvesting in many areas and likely renewed concerns that grain quality will suffer as a result of the continued wetness. The wet weather was beneficial for vegetative summer crops, however, maintaining ample soil moisture while increasing irrigation supplies. The only region that remained mostly dry was the northern portion of the Western Australia wheat belt, where fieldwork likely progressed uninterrupted. For the fourth consecutive week, the weather was relatively cool in western and southern sections of the wheat belt, with temperatures averaging about 1 to 2 degrees C below normal. In northern New South Wales and Queensland, temperatures averaged about 1 to 2 degrees C above normal.

In November, regular, soaking rains in eastern Australia hampered winter wheat harvesting and raised concerns about crop quality but maintained abundant to locally excessive soil moisture for vegetative summer crops. Similarly, above-normal rainfall in Western Australia caused frequent delays in winter grain harvesting. In contrast, mostly dry weather in South Australia and western Victoria favored rapid winter grain harvesting.





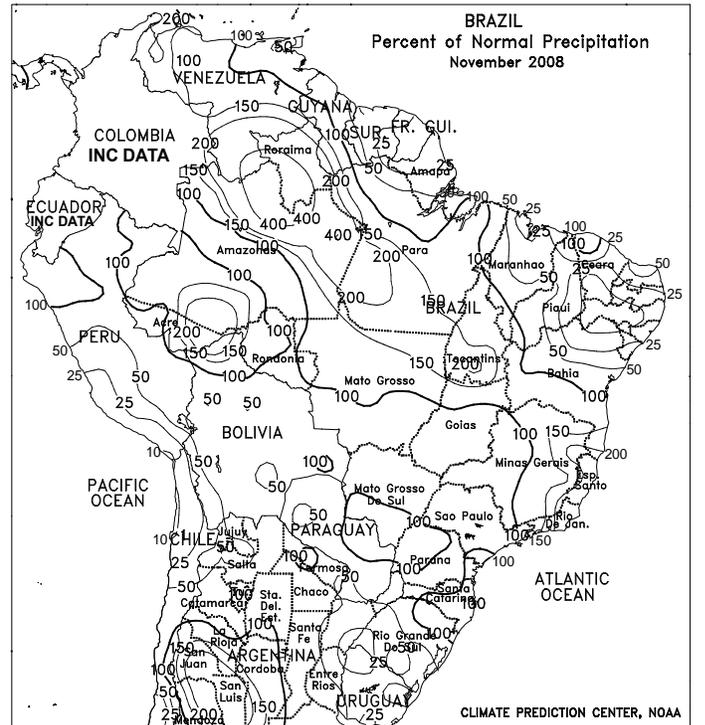


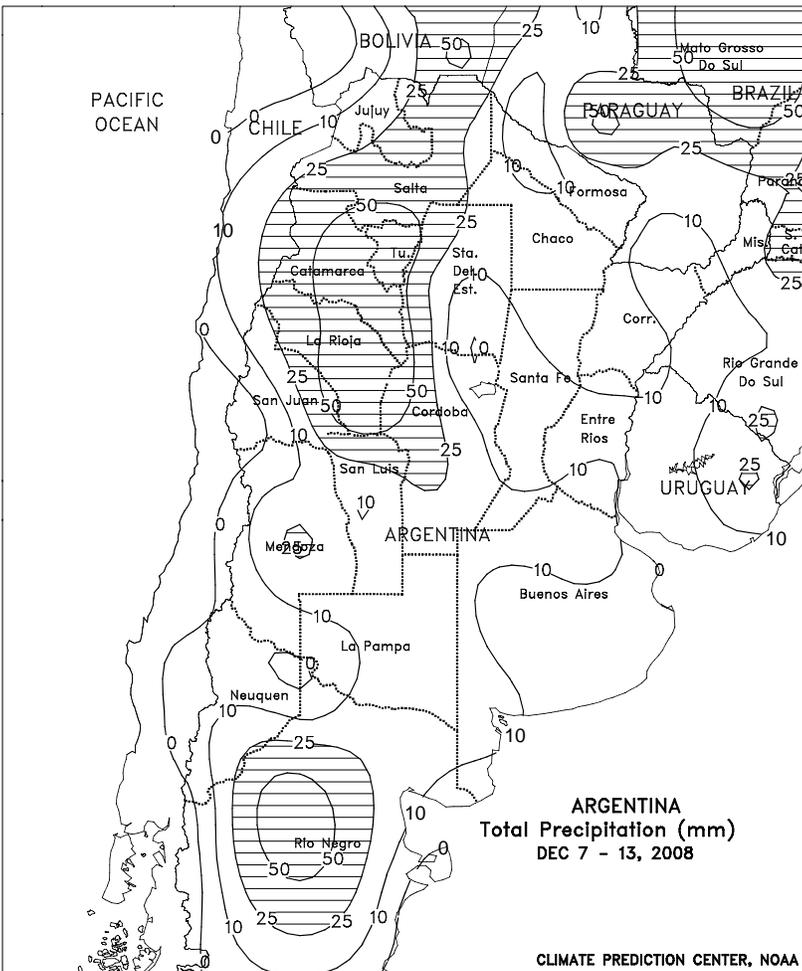
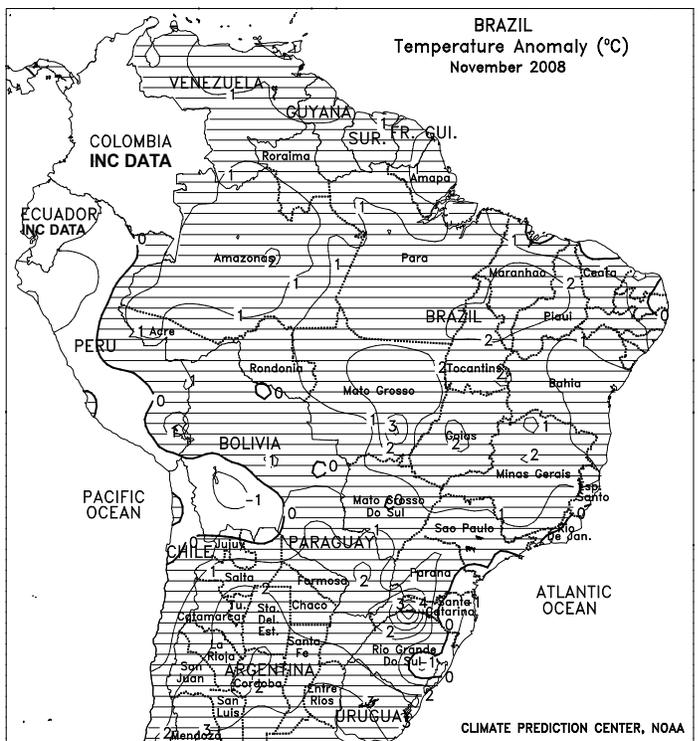


BRAZIL

Much-needed rain swept across southern Brazil (notably Parana, Santa Catarina, and Rio Grande do Sul), bringing some relief from the recent drought even though amounts continued to be below normal (5-25 mm, in most locations). The rain will aid the final stages of soybean planting, which was reportedly delayed by the dryness. Heavier rain (25-50 mm or more) was recorded in Mato Grosso do Sul and Sao Paulo, which had also trended dry for more than 3 weeks. Elsewhere, moderate to heavy rain (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) increased moisture levels for soybeans and other summer row crops in the Center-West (Mato Grosso and Goias) and northeastern interior (Tocantins and western Bahia), although above-normal temperatures maintained high losses through evaporation. Farther east, beneficial rain (greater than 25 mm) continued in southern coffee areas of Minas Gerais but drier weather prevailed from northern Minas Gerais to Espirito Santo. Unseasonable showers (10-50 mm) boosted moisture reserves along the northeastern coast, although disruptions in sugarcane harvesting and other seasonal fieldwork were likely.

During November, seasonal rains intensified over central Brazil, providing timely moisture for soybean planting in key production areas of the central interior. Farmers in western Bahia received their first rains of the season in early to mid November; though arriving later than normal, the rainy season in the northeastern interior got off to a better start than last season. In southern Brazil, monthly rainfall was above normal due to a period of unusually wet weather that began in October. An ensuing drying trend was initially beneficial for maturing winter wheat but by month's end, conditions were becoming unfavorable for soybean planting and the development of early-planted corn. November temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees C above normal in most areas. In central Brazil, the warmest weather occurred early in the month before the onset of the heaviest rainfall. Similarly, warmer conditions prevailed the latter half of November in southern Brazil with the intensification of that region's drying trend.

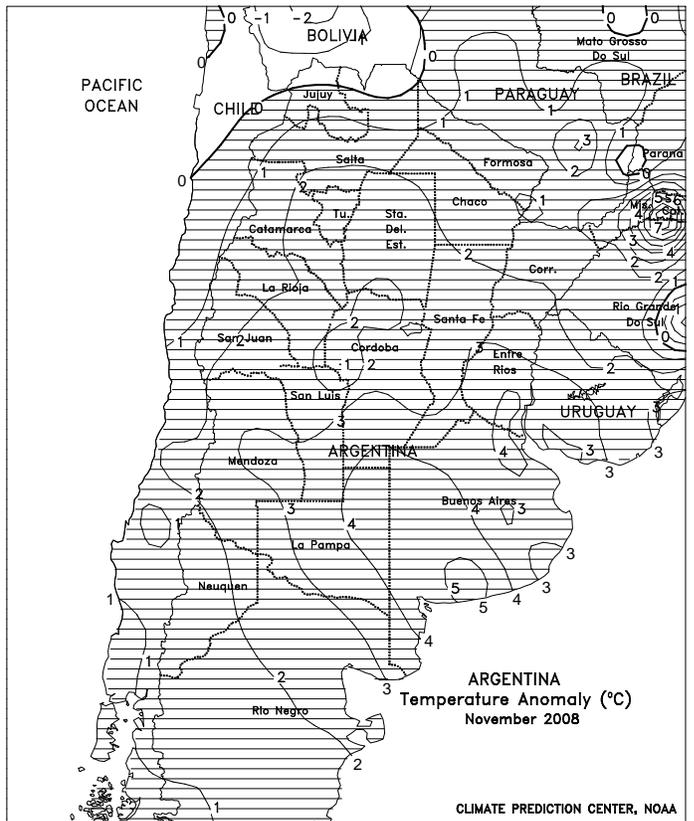
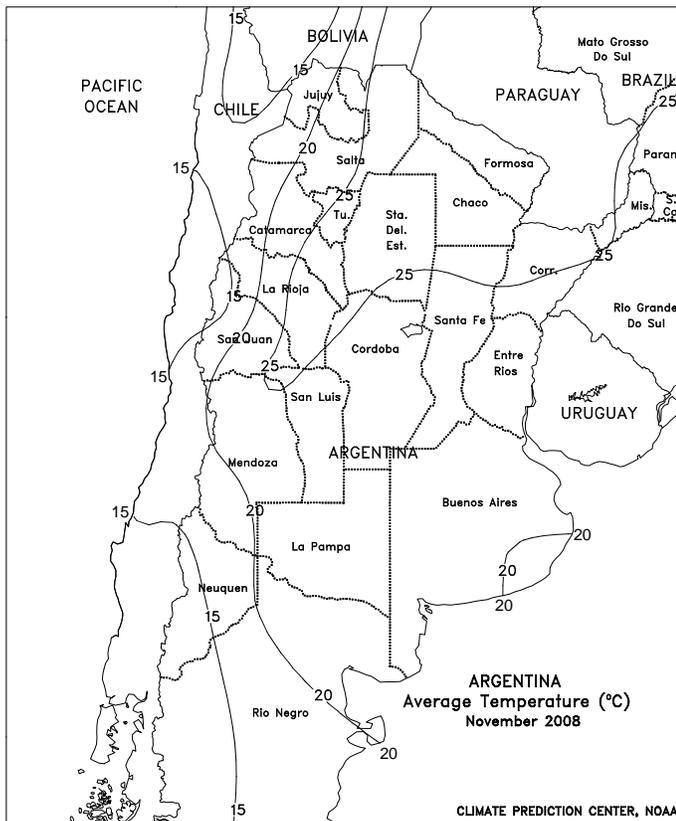
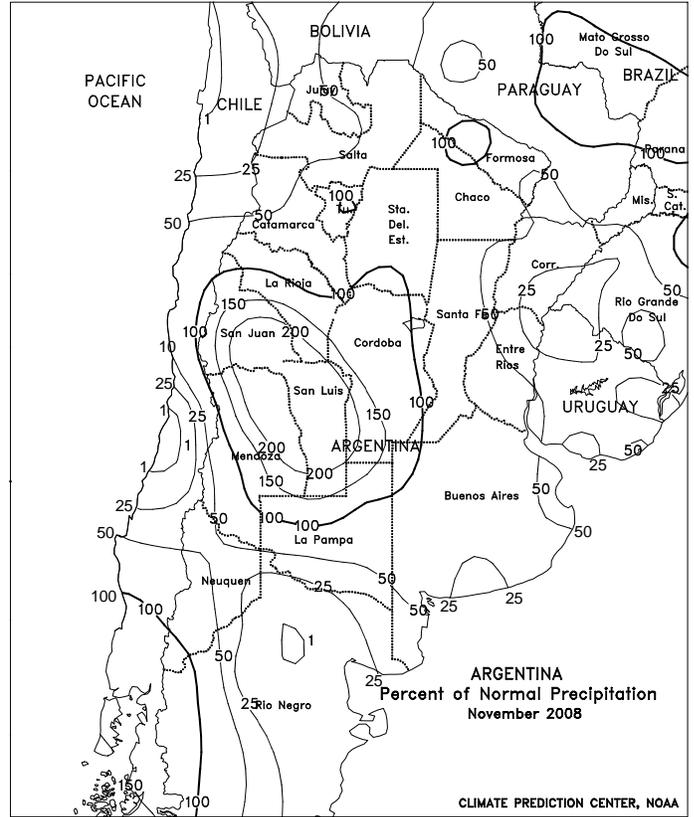
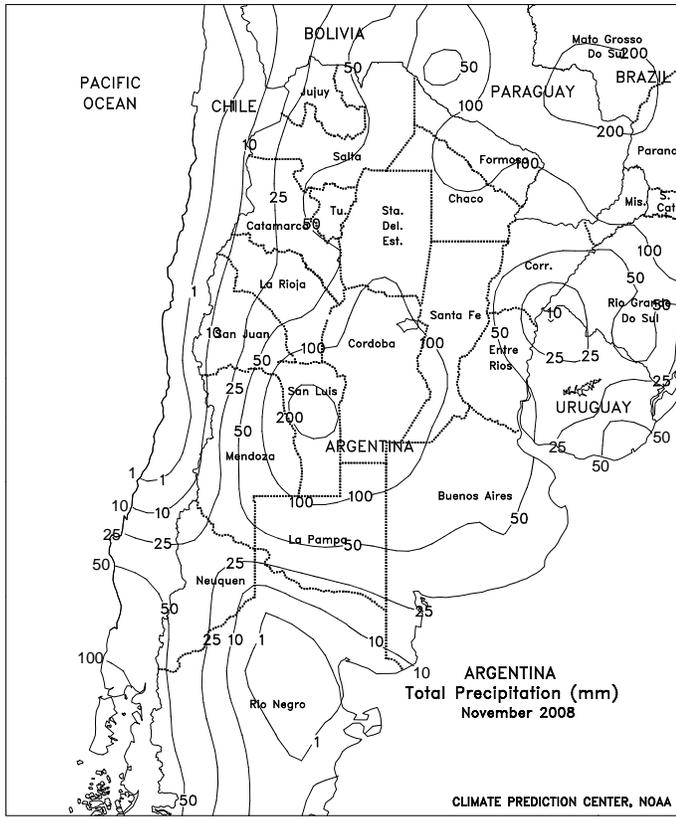




ARGENTINA

Wet weather continued in the western farming areas of northern and central Argentina. Locally heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) fell from Salta southward to San Luis and western portions of Cordoba, increasing moisture reserves for that region's agriculture. Scattered showers also developed in orchard areas of Mendoza and, locally, in farming areas along the Rio Negro. Elsewhere, light to moderate rain (5-25 mm) fell in summer crop areas of eastern La Pampa as well as an area extending from southern Cordoba to northern Buenos Aires and southern Entre Rios. The midweek rain brought needed relief from dryness and a brief heat wave (highs reaching the middle and upper 30s degrees C), although temperatures returned to the lower 30s degrees C at the end of the week. Little or no rain fell over a large section of central and southern Buenos Aires and in sections of Entre Rios and Santa Fe, where temperatures averaged more than 2 degrees C above normal. The dry conditions in the aforementioned areas favored maturation and harvesting of winter wheat but compounded stress on emerging summer crops. Scattered showers (greater than 10 mm) were locally beneficial to emerging cotton. According to Argentina's ministry of agriculture (SAGPyA), corn and sunflowers were 80 and 89 percent planted, respectively, as of December 11, behind last year's pace for both crops. In contrast, soybeans were 70 percent planted compared with 64 percent last year. In addition, winter wheat was 53 percent planted, 10 points ahead of last year.

In November, heavy rain provided needed drought relief to emerging summer grains and oilseeds in central Argentina. However, the rain came toward the end of the month, and periods of unseasonable warmth and dryness in the weeks prior were stressful to emerging summer grains and oilseeds. In addition, moisture was limited for germination, leading to delays in planting. Despite the overall warm conditions, a mid-month freeze reportedly caused localized damage to emerged corn and sunflowers in northern Buenos Aires. Elsewhere, warm, showery weather was generally favorable for cotton and other agriculture in northern Argentina, although excessive wetness was a problem in eastern Chaco and other northeastern locations early in the month.



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