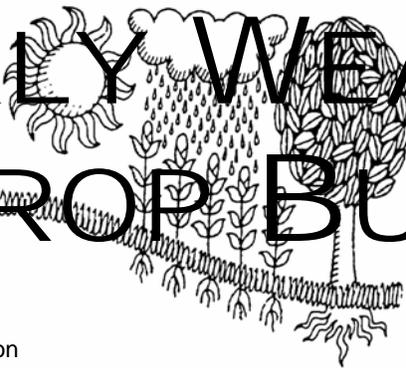
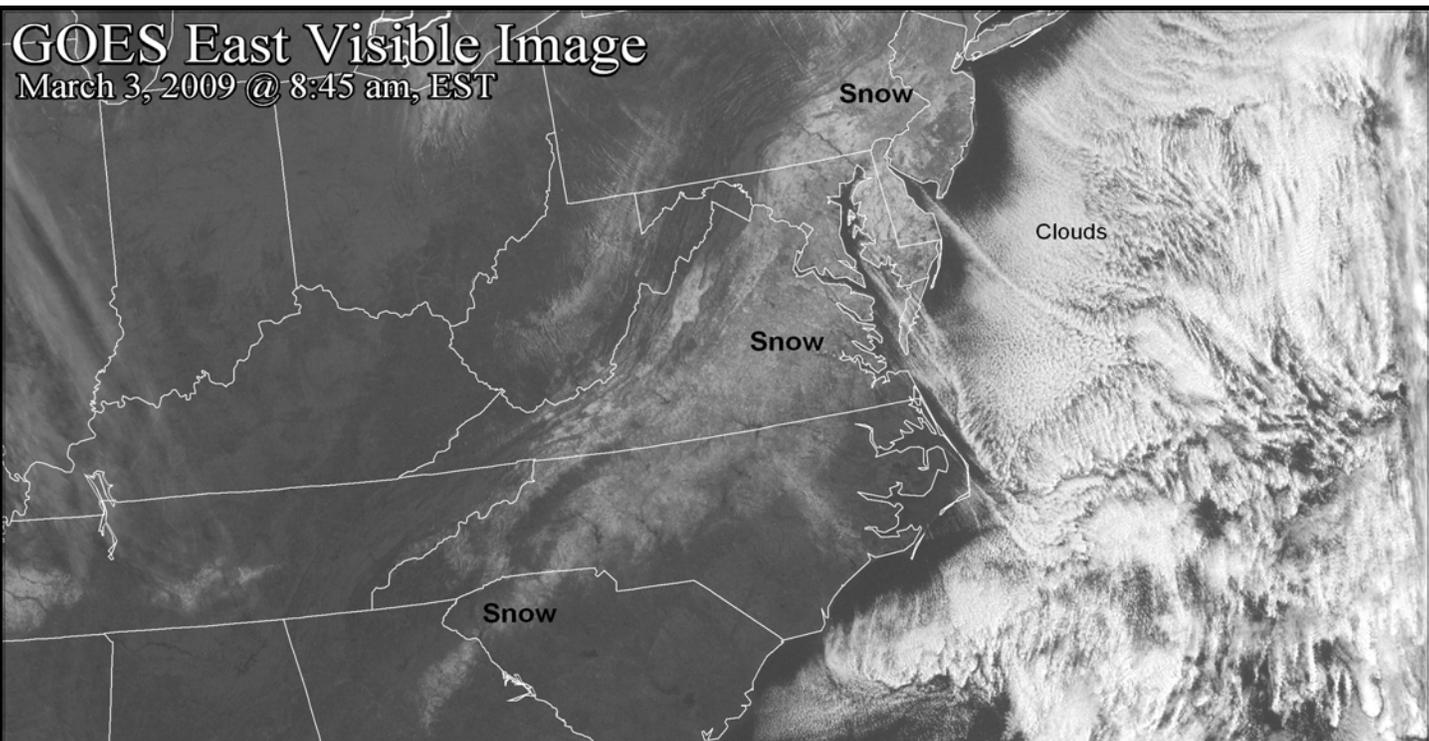


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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



In the wake of a winter storm that generally blanketed areas from the Mid-Atlantic coastal plain into New England with 6 to 14 inches of snow, usually cold air swept into the East. Two hours before this image was captured, Lynchburg, VA (5 degrees F), posted a monthly record low, previously established with a reading of 7 degrees F on March 21, 1965, and March 15, 1993. Later, on the night of March 3-4, Salisbury, MD, noted a low of 1 degree F. Salisbury's former monthly standard of 3 degrees F had survived since March 21, 1914.

HIGHLIGHTS

March 1 - 7, 2009

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Precipitation continued to soak the **northern half of California** for much of the week, further improving high-elevation snow packs and aiding pastures and winter grains. Significant precipitation also fell in the **Northwest**, ending a period of mostly dry weather that had lasted nearly 2 months. Farther east, however, precipitation in the **nation's mid-section** was confined to late-week rain showers across the **east-central Plains**. On the **southern Plains**, conditions for pastures (rated 75

(Continued on page 3)

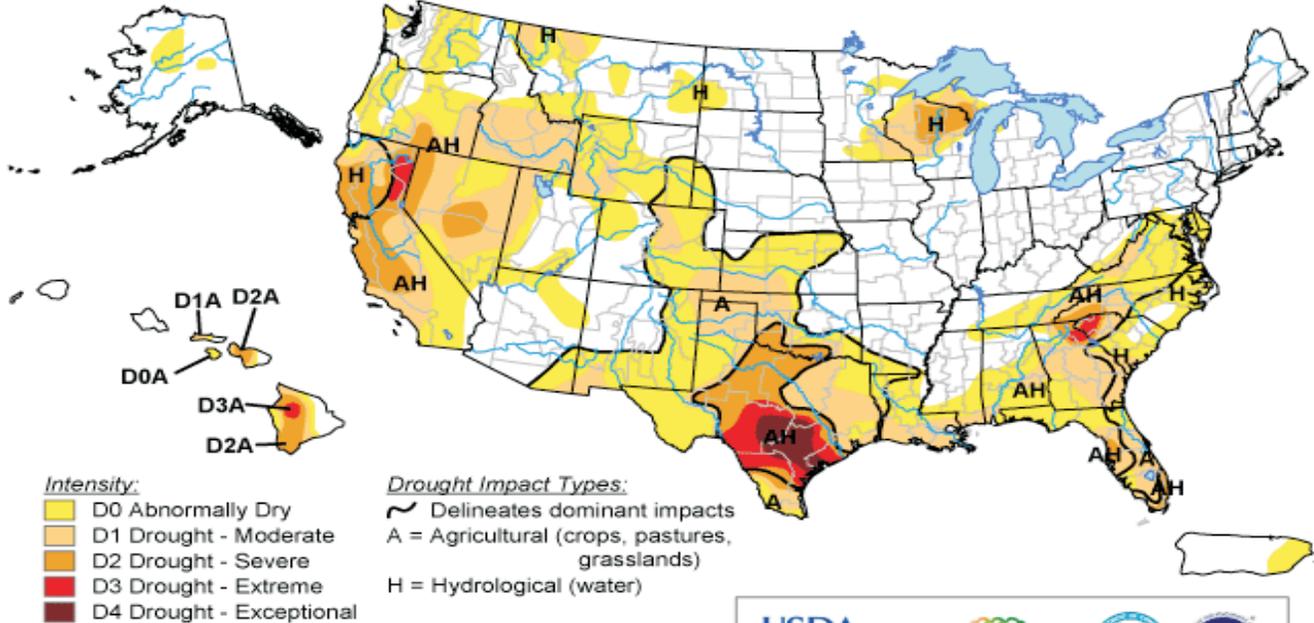
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U.S. Drought Monitor

March 3, 2009
Valid 8 a.m. EST



The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.



Released Thursday, March 5, 2009

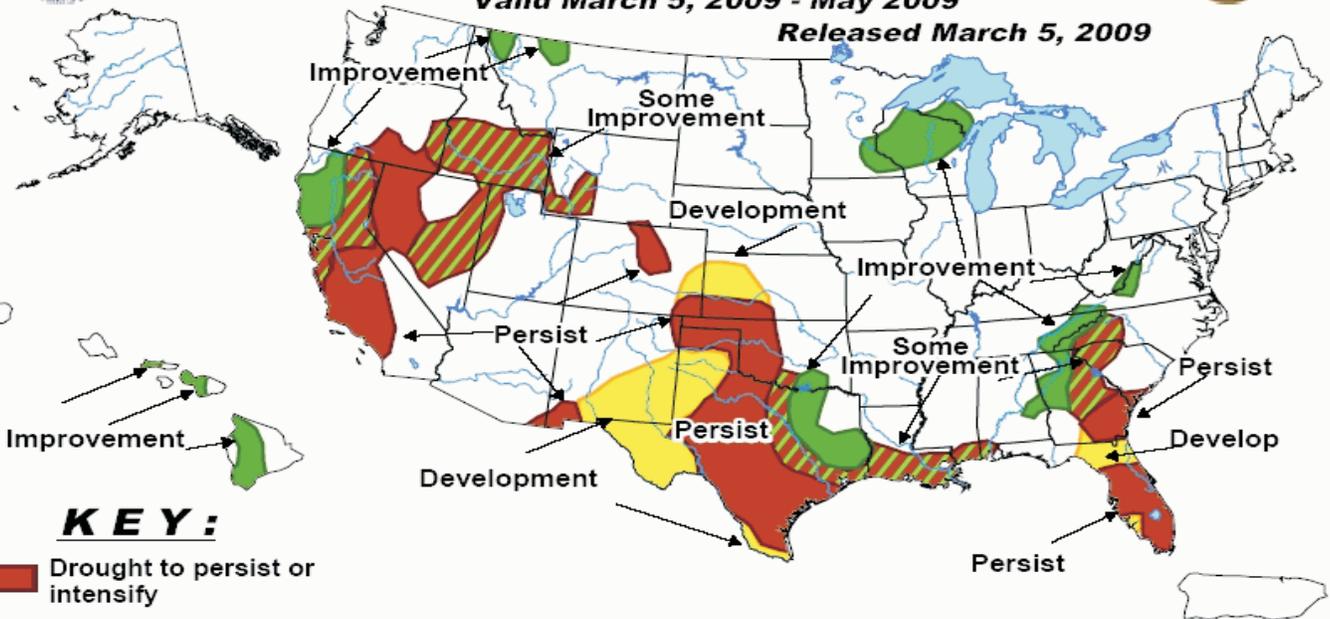
Authors: Jay Lawrimore/Liz Love-Brotak, NOAA/NESDIS/NCDC

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

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period
Valid March 5, 2009 - May 2009

Released March 5, 2009



KEY:

- Drought to persist or intensify
- Drought ongoing, some improvement
- Drought likely to improve, impacts ease
- Drought development likely

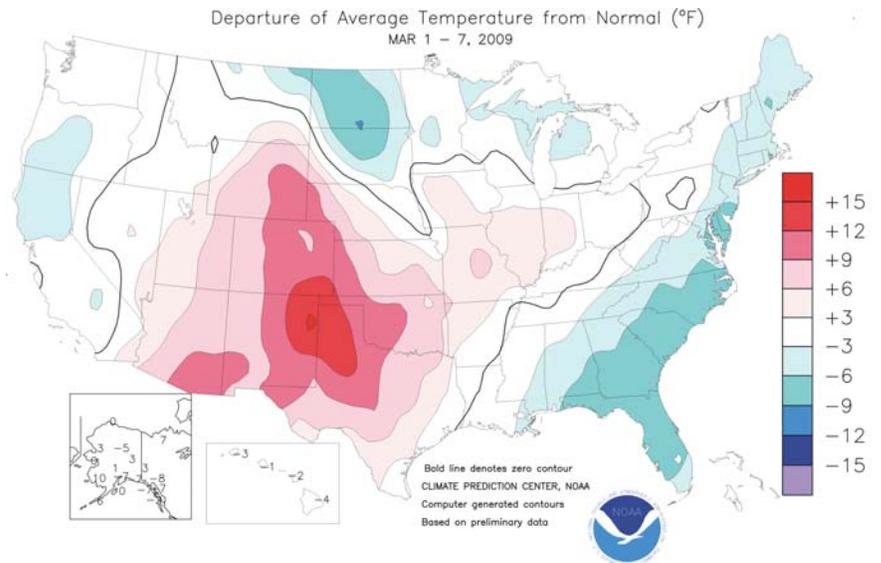
Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events -- such as individual storms -- cannot be accurately forecast more than a few days in advance. Use caution for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4 intensity). For weekly drought updates, see the latest U.S. Drought Monitor. NOTE: the green improvement areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels, but do not necessarily imply drought elimination.

(Continued from front cover)

percent very poor to poor on March 8) and winter grains (63 percent very poor to poor) further deteriorated due to warm, dry, windy weather. Weekly temperatures ranged from at least 5°F below normal on the **northern Plains** to as much as 15°F above normal on the **southern High Plains**. Meanwhile, late-week downpours soaked the **central and eastern Corn Belt**, boosting soil moisture in advance of spring fieldwork but causing widespread lowland flooding. Elsewhere, the **East** experienced a rapid warming trend, following an unusually severe late-winter storm. The storm, which struck from February 28 - March 2, dumped heavy snow from **Georgia into New England**, but failed to bring drought relief to **Florida's peninsula**. Weekly temperatures averaged as much as 10°F below normal in the **southern Atlantic States**.

By March 8, the average water content of the **Sierra Nevada** snow pack climbed to 24 inches (90 percent of average for the date), according to the California Department of Water Resources. The water equivalency has more than doubled since February 5, when the snow pack held just 10 inches of liquid. Along I-5 in **Shasta County, CA**, **Sims** (elevation 1,650 feet) received 13.84 inches of rain from February 28 - March 4. During the same period, snowfall reached 96 inches near **Kingvale** (elevation 6,035 feet), **Nevada County, CA**. Heavy precipitation also spilled across the **Sierra Nevada** into the **western Great Basin**, where **Reno, NV**, received 1.42 inches (19 percent of its normal annual total) from March 1-4. Meanwhile in the **nation's mid-section**, an early-week chill was replaced by record-setting warmth. **Huron, SD** (-20°F on March 1), noted its second-lowest March reading since the beginning of the 20th century, behind only -24°F on March 4, 1960. In **Nebraska**, **Valentine's** temperature climbed 90°F in less than 84 hours, from a low of -14°F on March 1 to a daily-record high of 76°F on March 4. Across the **southwestern and central U.S.**, readings of 92°F (on March 4) in **Gage, OK**; 91°F (on March 2) in **Tucson, AZ**; 88°F (on March 5) in **Medicine Lodge, KS**; and 76°F (on March 5) in **Lincoln, NE**, were among several hundred daily-record highs set during the first 5 days of March. Farther north, wet weather lingered for much of the week the **Northwest**, where daily records were set in **Idaho** locations such as **Mullan Pass** (1.03 inches of liquid on March 5) and **Boise** (0.9 inch of snow on March 6). Toward week's end, **Northwestern** daily-record lows included 24°F (on March 6) in **Walla Walla, WA**, and 20°F (on March 7) in **Boise**.

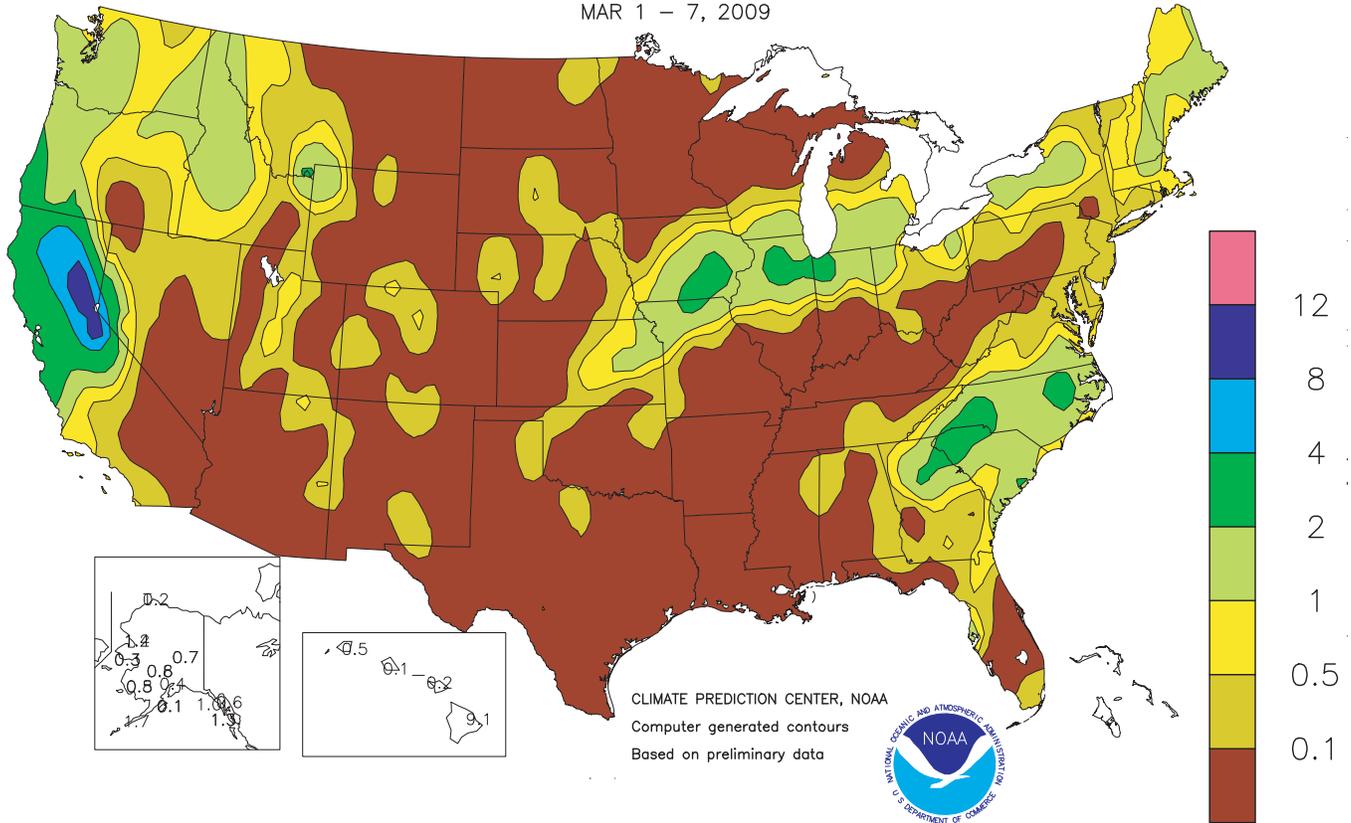
Farther east, the week opened in the midst of a historic **Southeastern** snow storm. In **Jackson, TN**, where 13.5 inches fell on February 28 - March 1, only six entire seasons have featured more snow (24.7 inches in 1984-85; 20.3 inches in 1967-68; 17.7 inches in 1978-79; 15.3 inches in 1977-78; 14.9 inches in 1963-64; and 14.0 inches in 1987-88). In **Mississippi**, snowfall totaled as much as 2 to 3 inches in locations such as **Macon, Starkville**, and **Columbus**. Meanwhile, March 1 snowfall locally topped 6 inches in **Georgia's Clarke and Madison Counties**. To the north, March 1-2 totals of 6 to 12 inches were fairly common from the **Mid-Atlantic coastal plain into New England**. Official snowfall totals included 11.6 inches in **Providence, RI**; 11.5 inches in **Concord, NH**; 10.3 inches in **Worcester, MA**; 9.7 inches in **Bridgeport, CT**; 9.0 inches in **Philadelphia, PA**; 8.6 inches in **Portland, ME**; 8.3 inches in **New York City**; and 6.3 inches in



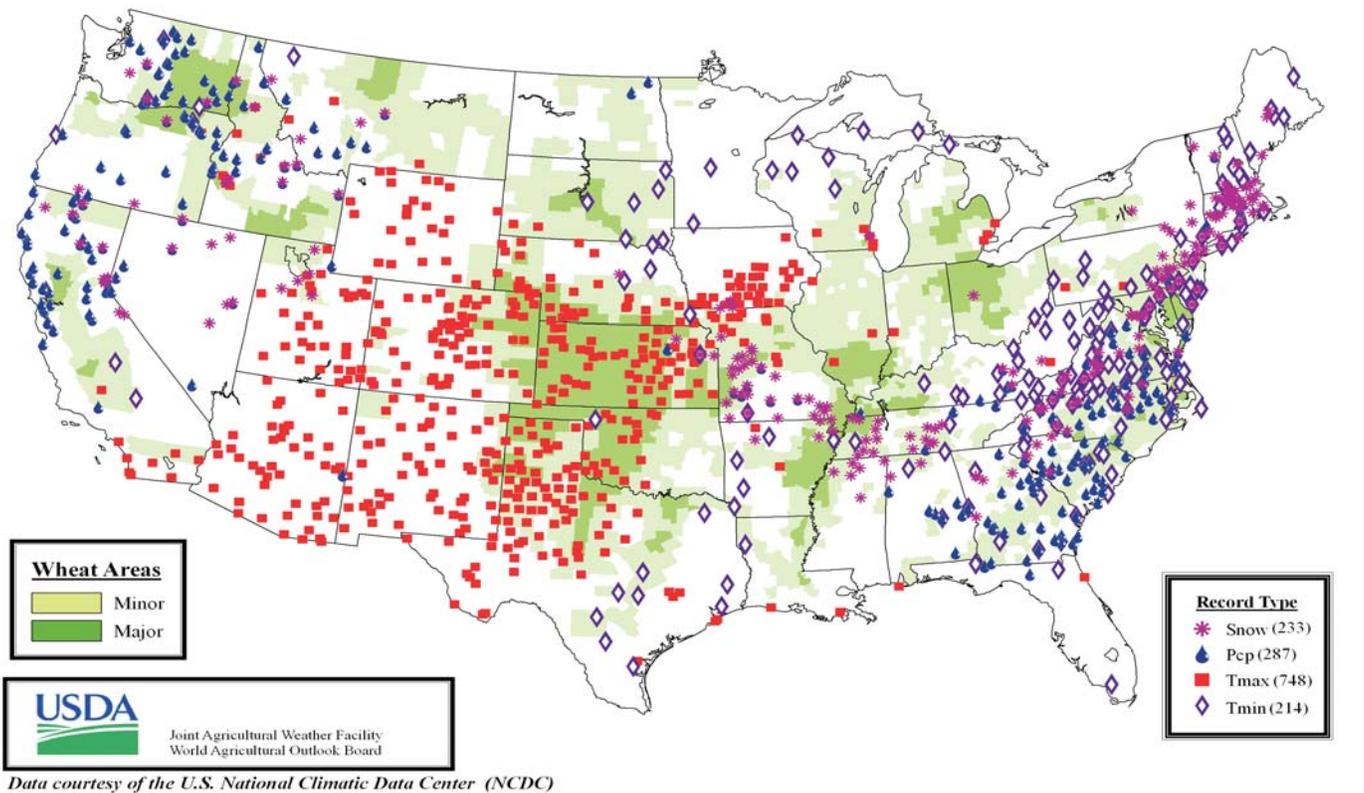
Richmond, VA. Bitterly cold air trailed the snow, with monthly record lows established in locations such as **Salisbury, MD** (1°F on March 3 and 4; previously, 3°F on March 21, 1914), **Lynchburg, VA** (5°F on March 3; previously, 7°F on March 21, 1965, and March 15, 1993), and **Richmond, VA** (10°F on March 4; previously, 11°F on March 1, 1937, March 4, 1943, and March 14, 1960). In **South Carolina**, **Florence's** low of 18°F on March 4 represented its second-lowest March reading behind 11°F on March 3, 1980. Later, much warmer air overspread the **East**, resulting in several daily-record highs. For example, **Wilmington, DE**, posted a daily-record low of 9°F on March 3, followed by a daily-record high of 73°F on March 7. Other **Eastern** daily-record highs for March 7 included 83°F in **Roanoke, VA**; 81°F in **Charleston, WV**; and 77°F in **Columbus, OH**. Heavy rain accompanied a late-week surge of warmth in the **central and eastern Corn Belt**, where consecutive daily-record rainfall totals were reported on March 7-8 in locations such as **South Bend, IN** (1.13 and 1.38 inches), and **Moline, IL** (1.44 and 1.58 inches).

Torrential rainfall arrived across **Hawaii's windward areas** late in the week, when 24-hour **Big Island** totals (on March 7-8) reached 11.16 inches at **Waiakea Uka** and 10.99 inches at **Piihounua**. Elsewhere on the **Big Island**, **Hilo** netted consecutive daily-record totals on March 7 and 8 (10.20 and 7.13 inches, respectively). The 10.20-inch sum represented **Hilo's** second-wettest March day on record, behind 15.66 inches on March 17, 1980. Meanwhile, weekly rainfall reached 12.07 inches on **Kauai's Mt. Waialeale**. Farther north, mild but stormy weather prevailed in **western and interior Alaska**, while cold conditions settled across **southeastern Alaska**. **Kotzebue**, after completing snowiest February on record (47.4 inches, or 912 percent of normal), received 13.1 inches of snow during the first week of March. **Kotzebue's** snow depth climbed to 62 inches by March 8. Weekly snowfall reached 11.4 inches in **Fairbanks**, aided by a 9.0-inch total on March 5. **Fairbanks'** snow depth of 30 inches on March 6 and 7 marked its greatest accumulation since January 2000, when the peak depth reached 32 inches.

Total Precipitation (Inches)
MAR 1 - 7, 2009

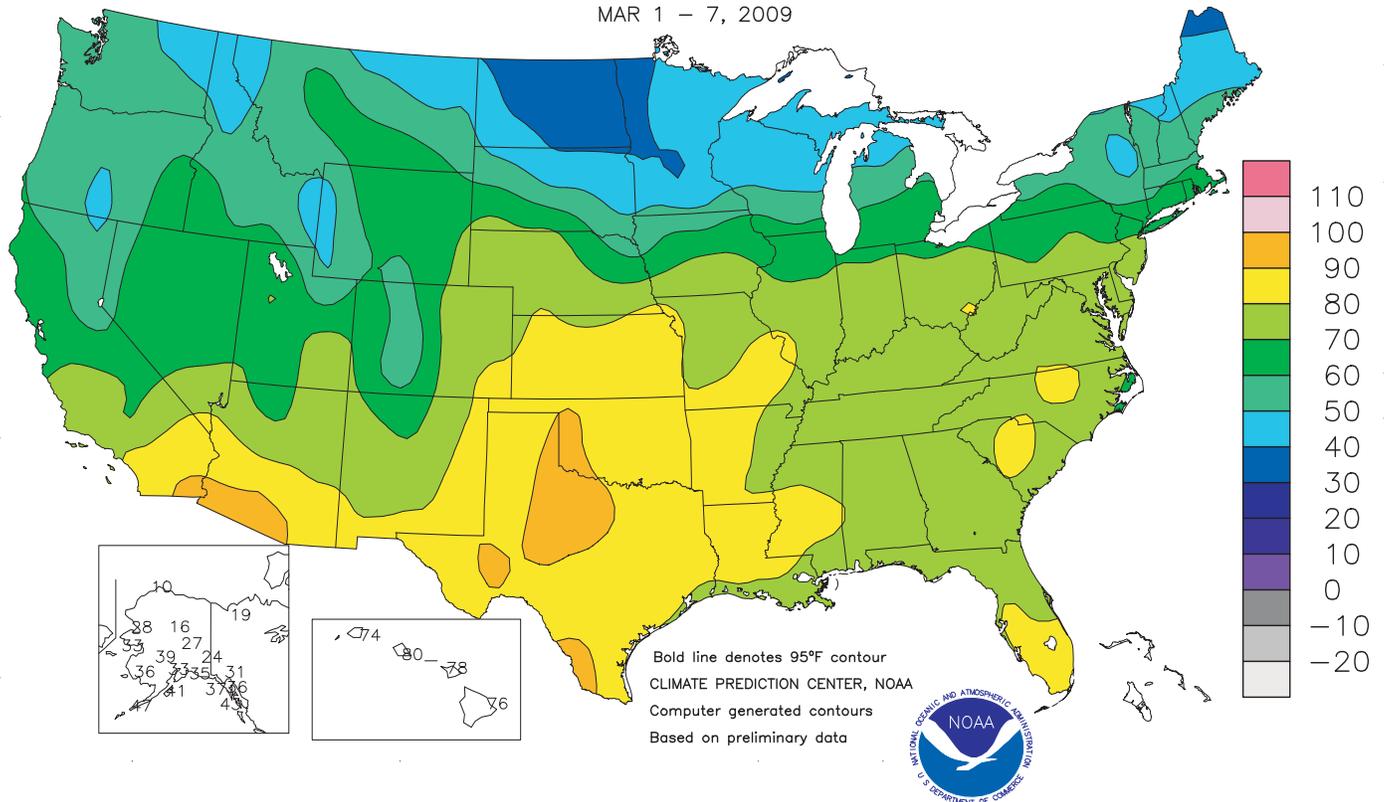


Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP) March 1-7, 2009



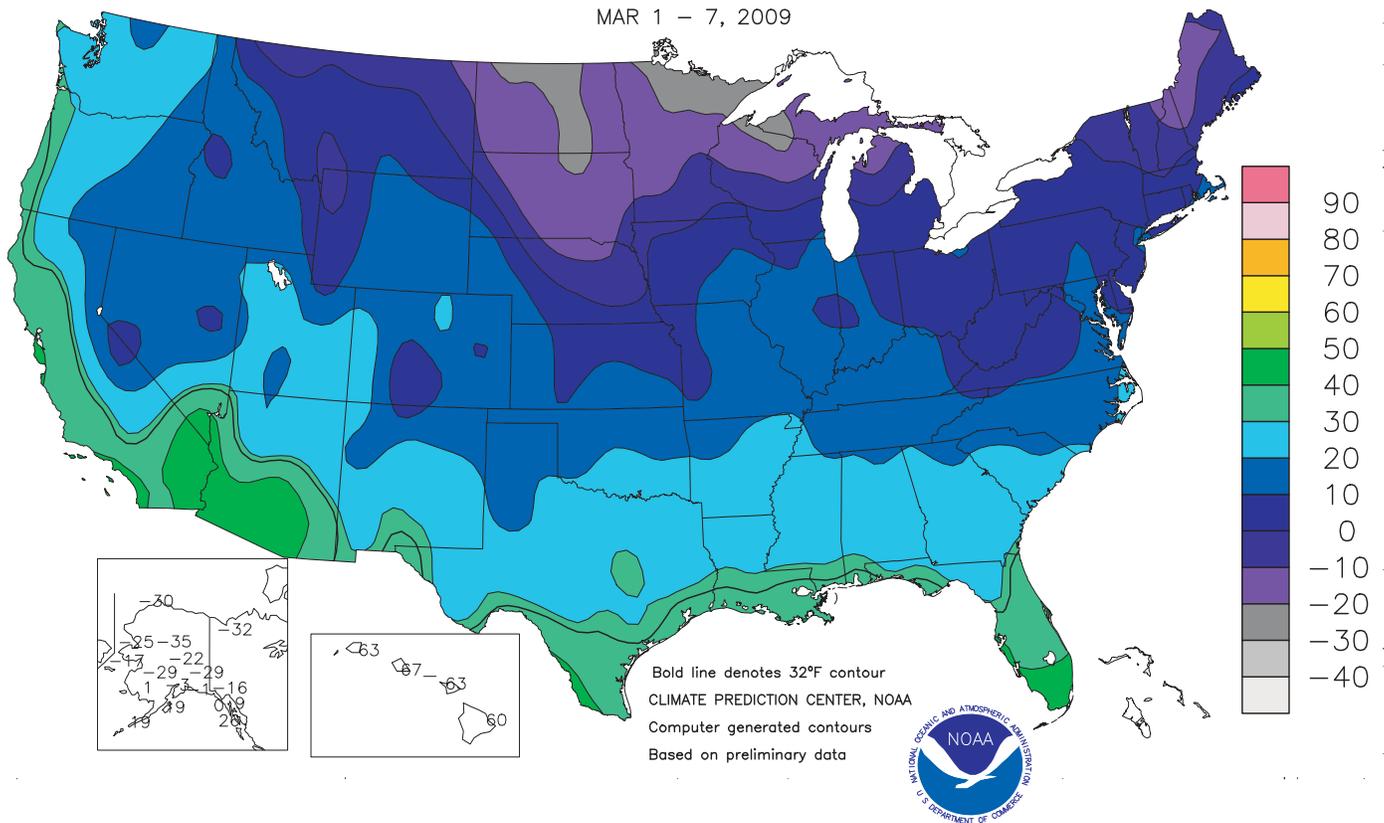
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

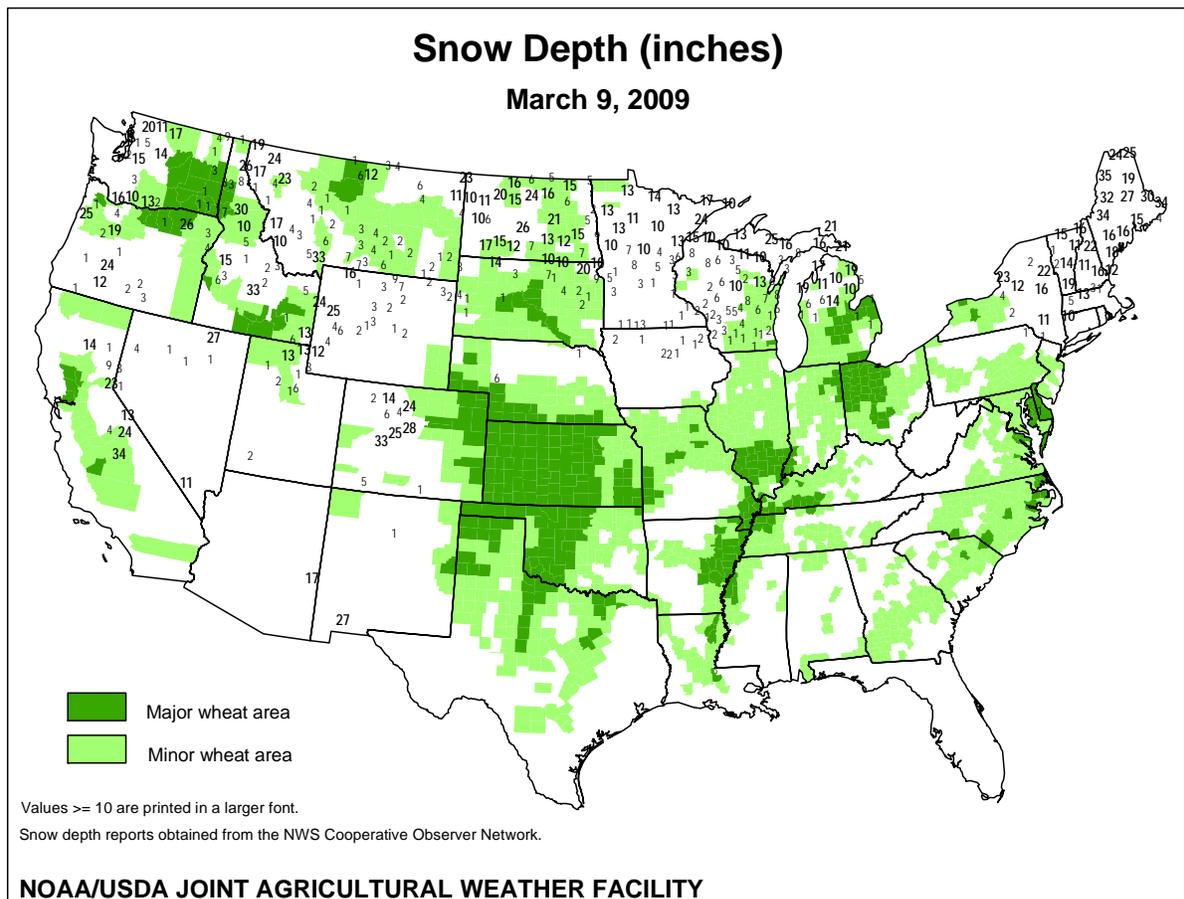
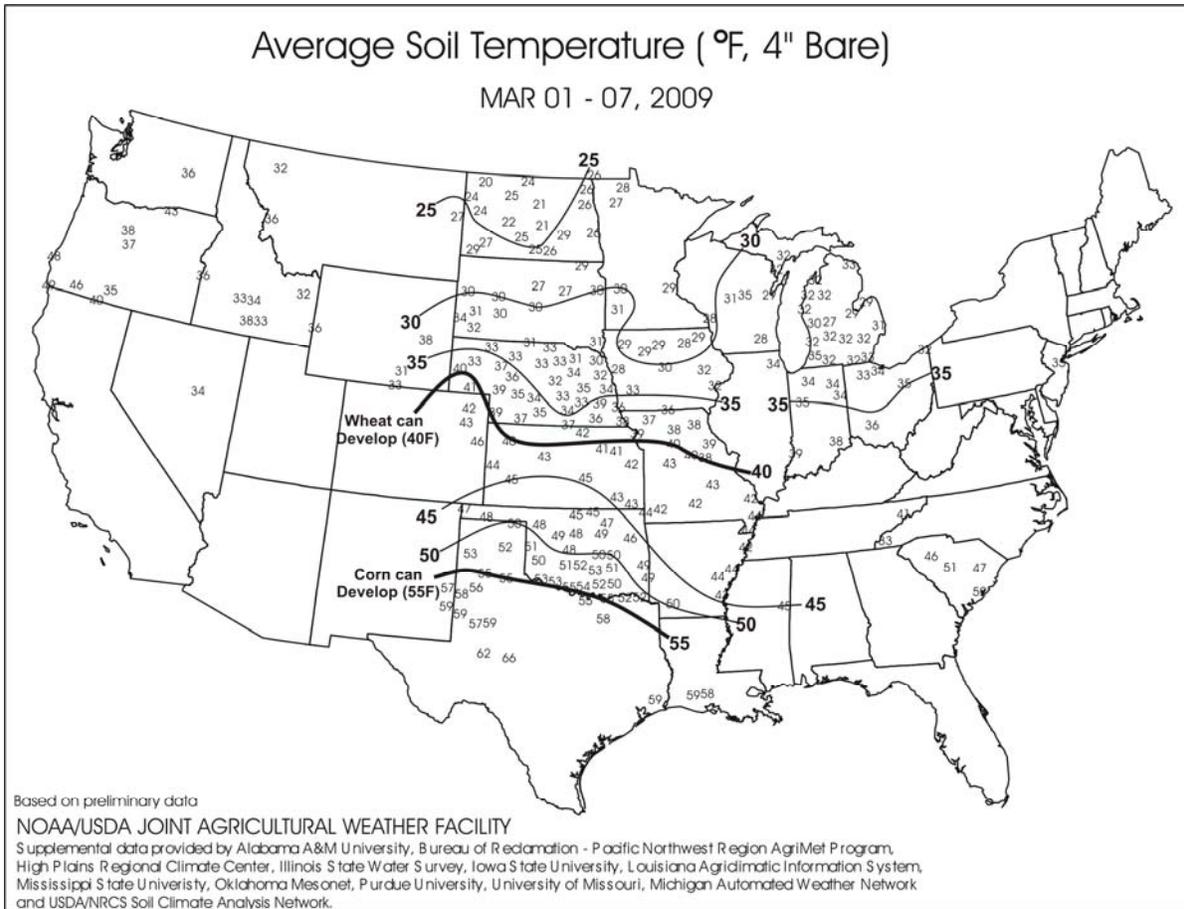
MAR 1 - 7, 2009



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

MAR 1 - 7, 2009





Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 7, 2009

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							4-INCH SOIL TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS						
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE	01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE	
MISSISSIPPI																						
ND TUNICA 1W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LYON	61	43	77	27	52	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	52	46	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
VANCE	59	39	77	26	49	-	0.04	-	0.04	-	-	5.91	-	55	39	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
PERTSHIRE	59	40	77	28	49	-	0.01	-	0.01	-	-	6.30	-	53	43	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
SCOTT	61	41	79	29	51	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	4.57	-	54	45	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
SANDY RIDGE	61	41	79	28	51	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	5.95	-	58	44	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
NE VERONA	59	38	77	24	49	-	0.03	-	0.03	-	-	5.73	-	58	42	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
SD STONEVILLE x	57	38	80	28	48	-3	0.07	-1.13	0.07	5	5.31	48	-	57	44	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
INDIANOLA 1S*	62	40	80	28	51	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	4.78	-	56	46	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
INVERNESS 5E	62	42	81	29	52	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	4.60	-	56	48	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
SIDON	62	42	79	29	52	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	5.34	-	-	-	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH ISSAQUENA	63	41	80	29	52	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	3.66	-	58	49	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
SILVER CITY	63	42	82	28	52	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	5.27	-	56	40	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
ONWARD	64	42	82	29	53	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	4.07	-	60	50	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
MAYDAY	64	42	82	29	53	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	4.65	-	53	49	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
MISSOURI																						
NW CORNING	48	25	82	0	37	2	0.18	-0.30	0.15	0.18	37	0.54	24	-	-	0	4	2	0	0	0	0
ALBANY	48	26	79	4	37	1	0.46	-0.06	0.46	0.46	88	0.78	29	39	35	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
ST. JOSEPH	48	28	81	5	38	0	0.85	0.41	0.78	0.85	194	1.35	58	-	-	0	4	3	1	0	0	0
NC LINNEUS	52	30	75	15	41	5	0.25	-0.23	0.25	0.25	53	1.50	54	39	36	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
BRUNSWICK	54	30	75	9	43	6	0.00	-0.52	0.00	0.00	0	1.32	37	42	38	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
NE NOVELTY	50	29	73	15	39	2	0.30	-0.29	0.30	0.30	51	1.96	56	42	35	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
MONROE CITY	53	30	76	16	41	3	0.00	-0.64	0.00	0.00	0	1.75	43	41	36	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
WC GREEN RIDGE	54	33	75	8	43	4	0.03	-0.62	0.02	0.03	5	2.02	47	46	40	0	4	2	0	0	0	0
C AUXVASSE	55	33	79	17	44	6	0.05	-0.53	0.04	0.05	9	2.59	60	41	38	0	4	2	0	0	0	0
COL-SANBORN FLD	56	36	77	19	46	6	0.00	-0.57	0.00	0.00	0	2.89	62	46	39	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
WILLIAMSBURG	55	34	78	17	45	7	0.00	-0.65	0.00	0.00	0	2.05	36	42	35	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
COL-JEFFERS F&G	56	33	77	18	45	5	0.00	-0.56	0.00	0.00	0	3.12	67	43	38	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
COL SOUTH FARMS	56	34	77	17	45	5	0.00	-0.56	0.00	0.00	0	3.30	71	-	-	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
VERSAILLES	56	35	77	11	45	4	0.05	-0.50	0.03	0.05	9	2.81	63	46	41	0	4	2	0	0	0	0
EC VANDALIA	54	31	75	18	42	5	0.01	-0.66	0.01	0.01	1	3.15	66	42	36	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
SW LAMAR	58	37	79	10	47	5	0.00	-0.76	0.00	0.00	0	2.05	41	50	41	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
SC COOK STATION	58	34	84	12	46	4	0.25	-0.48	0.25	0.25	34	3.82	70	45	41	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
MOUNTAIN GROVE	55	33	83	13	44	4	0.01	-0.88	0.01	0.01	1	3.33	49	44	40	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
SE DELTA	53	35	75	20	44	1	0.00	-0.80	0.00	0.00	0	3.46	47	46	39	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
CHARLESTON	55	36	73	20	45	1	0.00	-0.91	0.00	0.00	0	5.80	75	48	39	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
GLENNONVILLE	54	37	75	23	45	-1	0.13	-0.87	0.13	0.13	13	4.84	66	46	40	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
CLARKTON	53	35	74	21	44	-1	0.14	-0.90	0.14	0.14	13	4.63	62	46	39	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
PORTAGEVILLE DC	54	38	73	22	46	1	0.16	-0.91	0.16	0.16	15	8.38	102	50	41	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
PORTAGEVILLE LF	54	38	73	22	46	1	0.05	-1.02	0.05	0.05	5	7.03	87	48	40	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
STEELE	53	36	73	20	44	-1	0.06	-1.08	0.06	0.06	5	5.92	70	48	41	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
CARDWELL	53	36	73	21	45	0	0.04	-1.07	0.04	0.04	4	5.78	70	48	42	0	4	1	0	0	0	0

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.

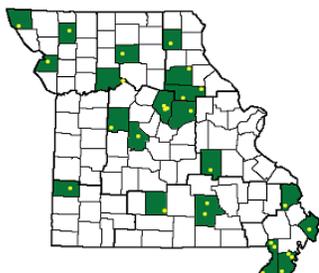
Mississippi: ND = Northern Delta; NE = Northeastern Mississippi; EC = East Central Mississippi; SD = Southern Delta.

Missouri: NW = North West; 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)

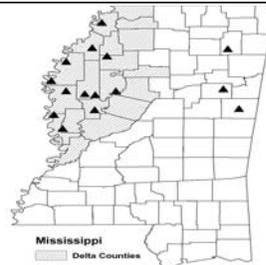
Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: The weather pattern replicated the previous week's scenario, with unusual warmth replacing a bout of cold weather. Readings were highest in the southern Delta, with highs of 82 degrees F in Mayday, Onward, and Silver City rising more than 50 degrees F from early-week readings. Minimum temperatures were often below the freezing mark prior to the warming trend. Under mostly dry conditions, fieldwork activities were on the increase.

Missouri Weather Stations



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

Mississippi Weather Stations



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

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 7, 2009

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL IN, SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F			
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	60	38	76	20	49	-2	0.15	-1.08	0.15	***	***	11.50	106	73	30	0	3	1	0
HUNTSVILLE	58	36	76	19	47	-2	0.02	-1.46	0.02	***	***	7.63	64	71	52	0	4	1	0
MOBILE	65	40	76	31	52	-5	0.00	-1.53	0.00	***	***	7.35	59	74	42	0	2	0	0
MONTGOMERY	64	38	78	29	51	-4	0.09	-1.20	0.09	***	***	5.64	48	83	39	0	2	1	0
AK ANCHORAGE	23	7	33	-3	15	-7	0.44	0.27	0.42	***	***	1.88	118	81	69	0	7	3	0
BARROW	-8	-24	10	-30	-16	0	0.03	0.03	0.02	***	***	0.74	308	86	70	0	7	2	0
FAIRBANKS	17	-5	27	-22	6	3	0.74	0.68	0.71	***	***	1.85	189	77	71	0	7	3	1
JUNEAU	32	18	36	9	25	-7	0.64	-0.28	0.36	***	***	13.81	142	90	82	0	7	4	0
KODIAK	36	26	41	19	31	0	0.12	-1.09	0.07	***	***	11.16	74	76	65	0	7	2	0
NOME	16	-1	33	-17	7	0	0.31	0.17	0.18	***	***	2.89	160	88	81	0	7	5	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	55	28	67	21	42	8	0.00	-0.68	0.00	***	***	2.21	41	67	20	0	5	0	0
PHOENIX	79	58	88	50	69	9	0.00	-0.25	0.00	***	***	1.47	79	35	21	0	0	0	0
PRESCOTT	65	37	77	27	51	9	0.00	-0.52	0.00	***	***	1.81	46	56	14	0	2	0	0
TUCSON	81	55	91	44	68	11	0.01	-0.21	0.01	***	***	1.25	60	25	14	1	0	1	0
AR FORT SMITH	64	40	82	21	52	4	0.00	-0.81	0.00	***	***	5.33	92	70	37	0	3	0	0
LITTLE ROCK	63	40	82	24	51	1	0.00	-0.93	0.00	***	***	4.80	61	77	40	0	4	0	0
CA BAKERSFIELD	70	47	86	38	59	3	0.20	-0.13	0.20	***	***	2.42	89	72	52	0	0	1	0
FRESNO	64	46	70	37	55	1	0.18	-0.37	0.12	***	***	3.63	75	80	60	0	0	3	0
LOS ANGELES	64	50	77	44	57	-1	0.04	-0.66	0.04	***	***	3.96	58	75	59	0	0	1	0
REDDING	57	40	65	32	49	-2	1.01	-0.28	0.77	***	***	10.91	82	87	69	0	1	4	1
SACRAMENTO	59	44	62	37	51	-2	2.04	1.28	0.64	***	***	8.52	105	93	55	0	0	4	3
SAN DIEGO	69	54	85	50	61	2	0.04	-0.48	0.04	***	***	2.75	57	74	53	0	0	1	0
SAN FRANCISCO	58	48	63	43	53	0	1.88	1.01	0.72	***	***	8.97	96	88	73	0	0	5	2
STOCKTON	60	44	68	36	52	-1	0.72	0.14	0.23	***	***	5.46	95	91	68	0	0	4	0
CO ALAMOSA	56	21	66	5	39	10	0.04	-0.03	0.02	***	***	0.16	30	70	30	0	6	2	0
CO SPRINGS	62	31	72	14	47	12	0.05	-0.10	0.05	***	***	0.18	23	45	12	0	3	1	0
DENVER INTL	65	31	76	20	48	13	0.00	-0.17	0.00	***	***	0.17	27	41	14	0	4	0	0
GRAND JUNCTION	60	34	71	25	47	7	0.16	-0.02	0.16	***	***	0.82	64	47	35	0	5	1	0
PUEBLO	69	27	80	11	48	10	0.00	-0.13	0.00	***	***	0.08	11	41	20	0	5	0	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	37	21	59	12	29	-6	0.23	-0.58	0.16	***	***	3.87	52	73	58	0	6	2	0
HARTFORD	38	18	63	4	28	-5	0.15	-0.62	0.13	***	***	4.35	57	79	52	0	7	3	0
DC WASHINGTON	46	27	71	14	37	-5	0.49	-0.29	0.25	***	***	3.52	53	74	45	0	5	2	0
DE WILMINGTON	42	22	73	9	32	-6	0.30	-0.53	0.21	***	***	3.50	50	85	44	0	5	2	0
FL DAYTONA BEACH	68	42	77	36	55	-8	0.05	-0.73	0.05	***	***	1.67	25	89	38	0	0	1	0
JACKSONVILLE	65	37	78	29	51	-8	1.03	0.22	1.03	***	***	5.03	66	90	41	0	2	1	1
KEY WEST	72	61	78	58	67	-5	0.04	-0.31	0.03	***	***	1.51	37	77	54	0	0	2	0
MIAMI	75	57	84	47	66	-5	0.00	-0.47	0.00	***	***	0.46	10	74	40	0	0	0	0
ORLANDO	71	44	81	39	58	-7	0.16	-0.55	0.16	***	***	2.86	52	85	43	0	0	1	0
PENSACOLA	63	41	73	32	52	-6	0.00	-1.36	0.00	***	***	5.90	52	81	46	0	1	0	0
TALLAHASSEE	66	35	76	26	50	-8	0.00	-1.40	0.00	***	***	3.78	33	88	38	0	3	0	0
TAMPA	71	48	81	39	60	-5	0.28	-0.41	0.28	***	***	3.37	60	77	38	0	0	1	0
WEST PALM BEACH	74	54	86	40	64	-5	0.00	-0.63	0.00	***	***	0.25	4	70	39	0	0	0	0
GA ATHENS	56	31	73	19	44	-6	1.32	0.16	1.14	***	***	7.69	75	79	51	0	5	2	1
ATLANTA	57	35	74	21	46	-5	0.86	-0.38	0.86	***	***	7.44	68	73	52	0	3	1	1
AUGUSTA	61	31	80	21	46	-6	1.30	0.25	1.30	***	***	6.03	62	91	39	0	4	1	1
COLUMBUS	60	34	73	26	47	-7	0.41	-0.87	0.41	***	***	8.34	79	85	36	0	5	1	0
MACON	62	32	77	25	47	-6	0.89	-0.26	0.89	***	***	4.55	43	84	36	0	4	1	1
SAVANNAH	62	36	78	26	49	-7	1.86	1.16	1.86	***	***	4.21	56	85	43	0	3	1	1
HI HILO	73	62	76	60	67	-5	9.11	6.44	7.52	***	***	28.19	133	81	73	0	0	7	3
HONOLULU	78	68	80	67	73	-1	0.07	-0.45	0.04	***	***	4.01	72	70	62	0	0	3	0
KAHULUI	77	64	78	63	70	-2	0.23	-0.27	0.13	***	***	5.04	76	80	71	0	0	3	0
LIHUE	73	65	74	63	69	-3	0.53	-0.27	0.28	***	***	4.00	46	83	70	0	0	5	0
ID BOISE	48	32	68	20	40	-1	0.48	0.19	0.20	***	***	1.55	55	76	56	0	3	5	0
LEWISTON	48	33	54	22	40	-2	0.61	0.39	0.33	***	***	2.59	112	82	64	0	2	3	0
POCATELLO	46	26	57	20	36	2	0.01	-0.28	0.01	***	***	1.81	74	84	61	0	6	1	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	42	26	65	14	34	2	0.88	0.45	0.87	***	***	5.44	143	78	54	0	4	2	1
MOLINE	45	25	69	12	35	2	1.45	0.97	1.44	***	***	4.20	118	80	63	0	4	2	1
PEORIA	47	28	69	12	37	3	0.34	-0.19	0.34	***	***	3.08	83	80	47	0	4	1	0
ROCKFORD	42	24	64	9	33	2	1.14	0.77	1.14	***	***	4.18	134	78	55	0	5	1	1
SPRINGFIELD	51	31	73	11	41	5	0.09	-0.52	0.09	***	***	1.98	49	81	45	0	4	1	0
IN EVANSVILLE	54	34	74	14	44	3	0.00	-0.89	0.00	***	***	6.12	89	71	50	0	4	0	0
FORT WAYNE	46	26	71	8	36	3	1.01	0.48	1.01	***	***	5.78	128	78	48	0	5	1	1
INDIANAPOLIS	51	32	76	13	41	4	0.00	-0.70	0.00	***	***	4.41	79	70	38	0	4	0	0
SOUTH BEND	45	24	69	5	34	2	1.17	0.66	1.17	***	***	5.85	123	73	48	0	4	1	1
IA BURLINGTON	47	29	71	14	38	4	0.53	-0.01	0.53	***	***	2.78	82	76	47	0	4	1	1
CEDAR RAPIDS	42	23	70	9	33	2	0.92	0.58	0.92	***	***	2.52	101	85	48	0	5	1	1
DES MOINES	48	27	74	8	37	4	0.97	0.63	0.97	***	***	2.14	84	72	55	0	4	1	1
DUBUQUE	41	22	65	7	31	2	0.74	0.31	0.72	***	***	3.39	108	83	61	0	4	2	1
SIoux CITY	40	19	56	-4	30	-1	0.05	-0.24	0.04	***	***	1.19	79	87	68	0	7	2	0
WATERLOO	42	21	68	7	31	2	1.30	0.97	1.30	***	***	2.50	113	81	63	0	7	1	1
KS CONCORDIA	55	27	81	6	41	3	0.32	-0.09	0.32	***	***	0.67	37	74	49	0	5	1	0
DODGE CITY	67	30	86	8	48	8	0.00	-0.29	0.00	***	***	0.20	13	56	18	0	3	0	0
GOODLAND	65	25	79	13	45	9	0.00	-0.22	0.00	***	***	0.74	68	54	29	0	6	0	0
TOPEKA	59	32	86	9	45	6	0.51	0.06	0.51	***	***	1.10	43	69	43	0	4	1	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 7, 2009

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP		
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
KY	WICHITA	62	34	85	14	48	7	0.03	-0.46	0.03	***	***	0.73	31	64	38	0	2	1	0
	JACKSON	51	30	78	9	41	-2	0.04	-0.98	0.04	***	***	7.57	92	68	31	0	4	1	0
	LEXINGTON	50	30	72	10	40	-1	0.00	-0.98	0.00	***	***	6.86	90	64	41	0	4	0	0
	LOUISVILLE	53	33	76	16	43	1	0.00	-0.96	0.00	***	***	5.83	78	64	37	0	4	0	0
	PADUCAH	55	37	74	18	46	3	0.00	-0.96	0.00	***	***	6.63	79	70	38	0	4	0	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	70	45	83	33	57	0	0.00	-1.11	0.00	***	***	5.40	44	75	34	0	0	0	0
	LAKE CHARLES	70	45	79	33	57	-1	0.00	-0.72	0.00	***	***	2.43	26	86	41	0	0	0	0
	NEW ORLEANS	66	47	78	36	56	-3	0.00	-1.16	0.00	***	***	10.79	86	74	52	0	0	0	0
	SHREVEPORT	69	44	81	29	57	2	0.00	-0.97	0.00	***	***	3.77	39	76	39	0	3	0	0
ME	CARIBOU	25	5	39	-9	15	-4	0.90	0.38	0.51	***	***	5.92	107	84	57	0	7	3	1
	PORTLAND	34	16	56	-1	25	-4	0.60	-0.21	0.40	***	***	5.74	71	80	44	0	5	4	0
MD	BALTIMORE	45	22	73	8	34	-5	0.49	-0.38	0.27	***	***	3.48	47	77	49	0	6	2	0
MA	BOSTON	38	24	61	14	31	-4	0.37	-0.43	0.27	***	***	5.66	71	74	45	0	5	3	0
	WORCESTER	34	19	57	7	27	-3	0.47	-0.37	0.38	***	***	5.87	73	81	44	0	6	4	0
MI	ALPENA	31	7	51	-10	19	-4	0.00	-0.39	0.00	***	***	4.08	117	84	55	0	7	0	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	40	18	63	5	29	-1	0.60	0.19	0.60	***	***	5.65	142	77	46	0	7	1	1
	HOUGHTON LAKE	32	9	50	-8	21	-3	0.09	-0.26	0.06	***	***	3.67	114	84	64	0	7	3	0
	LANSING	40	17	66	4	29	0	0.91	0.54	0.91	***	***	4.28	125	78	48	0	7	1	1
	MUSKOGON	38	19	59	5	28	-1	0.64	0.24	0.64	***	***	7.07	168	77	55	0	7	1	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	34	11	51	-9	23	-3	0.00	-0.32	0.00	***	***	4.54	89	89	54	0	7	0	0
MN	DULUTH	28	9	42	-14	19	-1	0.09	-0.15	0.09	***	***	1.56	71	80	55	0	7	1	0
	INT'L FALLS	29	3	41	-27	16	-2	0.08	-0.06	0.07	***	***	2.22	137	77	47	0	7	2	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	32	18	45	-1	25	-2	0.00	-0.26	0.00	***	***	1.51	72	71	56	0	7	0	0
	ROCHESTER	33	18	49	0	26	1	0.00	-0.24	0.00	***	***	1.43	74	80	67	0	6	0	0
	ST. CLOUD	29	12	40	-9	21	-2	0.00	-0.18	0.00	***	***	1.34	88	81	55	0	7	0	0
MS	JACKSON	65	40	81	29	53	-1	0.01	-1.13	0.01	***	***	6.59	58	79	38	0	4	1	0
	MERIDIAN	65	37	81	27	51	-3	0.01	-1.47	0.01	***	***	6.57	52	88	39	0	4	1	0
	TUPELO	59	38	78	24	48	-1	0.08	-1.31	0.08	***	***	6.22	55	74	53	0	4	1	0
MO	COLUMBIA	56	33	77	16	44	5	0.00	-0.63	0.00	***	***	2.62	57	79	41	0	4	0	0
	KANSAS CITY	53	31	81	7	42	3	0.79	0.32	0.79	***	***	1.72	59	76	46	0	4	1	1
	SAINT LOUIS	55	36	82	17	46	5	0.00	-0.70	0.00	***	***	3.10	61	68	48	0	4	0	0
	SPRINGFIELD	57	36	81	11	47	5	0.03	-0.65	0.02	***	***	3.02	60	70	51	0	4	2	0
MT	BILLINGS	50	24	64	13	37	3	0.09	-0.08	0.09	***	***	0.88	57	78	39	0	5	1	0
	BUTTE	42	19	54	7	30	4	0.07	-0.08	0.07	***	***	0.52	45	86	42	0	7	1	0
	CUT BANK	42	18	58	-1	30	3	0.00	-0.08	0.00	***	***	0.27	36	83	43	0	6	0	0
	GLASGOW	32	10	40	0	21	-5	0.02	-0.05	0.02	***	***	0.56	82	91	79	0	7	1	0
	GREAT FALLS	46	20	64	-3	33	3	0.15	-0.02	0.13	***	***	1.11	82	74	35	0	5	2	0
	HAVRE	32	9	42	0	20	-8	0.00	-0.12	0.00	***	***	0.59	62	81	73	0	7	0	0
	MISSOULA	43	25	53	16	34	0	0.04	-0.15	0.02	***	***	1.37	68	86	62	0	7	3	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	49	21	74	-1	35	2	0.01	-0.31	0.01	***	***	1.19	77	81	56	0	6	1	0
	LINCOLN	49	21	76	-1	35	1	0.13	-0.21	0.13	***	***	1.15	69	81	61	0	6	1	0
	NORFOLK	42	19	64	-11	31	-1	0.06	-0.25	0.05	***	***	1.58	96	85	70	0	6	2	0
	NORTH PLATTE	56	20	77	7	38	4	0.17	-0.03	0.17	***	***	1.46	133	79	33	0	7	1	0
	OMAHA	43	21	70	-1	32	-2	0.58	0.24	0.58	***	***	1.60	84	86	68	0	5	1	1
	SCOTTSBLUFF	62	24	77	18	43	9	0.00	-0.19	0.00	***	***	1.16	89	72	35	0	7	0	0
	VALENTINE	50	18	76	-14	34	3	0.03	-0.15	0.03	***	***	1.34	140	90	53	0	7	1	0
NV	ELY	45	23	59	2	34	1	0.31	0.09	0.28	***	***	2.37	139	64	44	0	4	2	0
	LAS VEGAS	67	49	76	44	58	3	0.00	-0.17	0.00	***	***	0.82	57	38	19	0	0	0	0
	RENO	49	32	58	23	40	-1	1.42	1.18	0.71	***	***	2.15	91	73	54	0	3	4	1
	WINNEMUCCA	49	29	66	14	39	0	0.22	0.05	0.20	***	***	1.63	101	75	50	0	5	2	0
NH	CONCORD	34	13	53	-5	23	-5	0.94	0.33	0.65	***	***	5.69	96	85	42	0	7	4	1
NJ	NEWARK	43	24	72	12	33	-5	0.41	-0.42	0.32	***	***	3.85	50	62	47	0	5	2	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	68	40	73	32	54	9	0.00	-0.11	0.00	***	***	0.00	0	38	13	0	1	0	0
NY	ALBANY	36	17	52	6	27	-3	0.19	-0.40	0.17	***	***	3.27	62	76	44	0	5	2	0
	BINGHAMTON	37	17	60	4	27	-1	0.16	-0.45	0.14	***	***	3.28	58	74	50	0	5	3	0
	BUFFALO	35	17	58	7	26	-4	1.46	0.87	1.46	***	***	6.45	105	81	51	0	6	1	1
	ROCHESTER	38	20	62	10	29	0	1.30	0.80	1.30	***	***	5.10	105	72	43	0	6	1	1
	SYRACUSE	36	18	60	8	27	-2	0.52	-0.04	0.49	***	***	3.71	70	81	44	0	5	2	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	51	25	78	14	38	-5	0.44	-0.58	0.44	***	***	4.71	53	84	46	0	5	1	0
	CHARLOTTE	52	30	78	16	41	-8	2.19	1.20	2.19	***	***	6.92	81	80	47	0	5	1	1
	GREENSBORO	50	28	78	14	39	-6	1.25	0.41	1.19	***	***	5.41	72	83	46	0	5	2	1
	HATTERAS	48	34	59	23	41	-8	1.50	0.46	1.49	***	***	7.35	68	88	57	0	4	2	1
	RALEIGH	54	30	82	18	42	-5	1.69	0.76	1.45	***	***	5.87	70	78	51	0	4	2	1
	WILMINGTON	55	32	78	19	44	-8	0.67	-0.30	0.67	***	***	4.29	47	88	44	0	4	1	1
ND	BISMARCK	27	4	40	-18	15	-10	0.00	-0.14	0.00	***	***	1.61	146	84	76	0	7	0	0
	DICKINSON	30	8	41	-14	19	-7	0.02	-0.04	0.02	***	***	0.89	103	94	76	0	7	1	0
	FARGO	26	11	37	-15	18	-3	0.06	-0.13	0.05	***	***	1.90	123	82	66	0	7	2	0
	GRAND FORKS	24	7	37	-17	16	-4	0.03	-0.12	0.01	***	***	1.30	92	85	70	0	7	3	0
	JAMESTOWN	24	4	36	-22	14	-8	0.00	-0.14	0.00	***	***	1.45	113	92	74	0	7	0	0
	WILLISTON	30	1	40	-17	16	-8	0.01	-0.10	0.01	***	***	2.31	222	89	76	0	7	1	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	44	24	69	5	34	1	0.04	-0.61	0.03	***	***	4.74	87	74	52	0	5	2	0
	CINCINNATI	50	30	76	9	40	1	0.00	-0.78	0.00	***	***	5.48	85	67	44	0	4	0	0
	CLEVELAND	42	24	69	12	33	0	0.23	-0.35	0.21	***	***	5.62	105	79	51	0	5	2	0
	COLUMBUS	48	27	77	10	38	1	0.00	-0.58	0.00	***	***	4.66	88	67	42	0	5	0	0
	DAYTON	47	27	75	6	37	2	0.00	-0.61	0.00	***	***	3.64	66	71	39	0	5	0	0
	MANSFIELD	42	25	69	8	33	1	0.26	-0.33	0.26	***	***	5.55	103	82	48	0	5	1	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 7, 2009

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL IN. SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	44	23	65	5	33	1	0.55	0.07	0.55	***	***	5.86	137	77	49	0	5	1	1
OK YOUNGSTOWN	43	23	68	4	33	1	0.86	0.29	0.85	***	***	6.16	125	72	48	0	5	2	1
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	68	42	85	21	55	8	0.00	-0.61	0.00	***	***	1.41	41	61	31	0	2	0	0
OR TULSA	64	42	83	17	53	6	0.00	-0.71	0.00	***	***	2.96	69	63	42	0	2	0	0
OR ASTORIA	52	39	57	33	45	0	1.37	-0.41	0.33	***	***	15.76	82	89	68	0	0	6	0
OR BURNS	43	25	59	16	34	0	0.41	0.11	0.23	***	***	1.50	58	86	71	0	6	6	0
OR EUGENE	51	36	59	30	43	-2	0.99	-0.45	0.31	***	***	7.74	50	96	84	0	3	6	0
OR MEDFORD	53	38	61	27	45	-1	0.38	-0.08	0.18	***	***	2.81	56	86	58	0	1	3	0
OR PENDLETON	47	31	55	27	39	-3	0.90	0.62	0.47	***	***	3.28	111	83	68	0	5	4	0
OR PORTLAND	52	38	59	33	45	0	0.89	-0.04	0.27	***	***	7.02	69	88	72	0	0	7	0
OR SALEM	51	37	59	30	44	-1	0.93	-0.16	0.38	***	***	7.39	61	95	77	0	2	5	0
PA ALLENTOWN	43	20	70	11	32	-2	0.05	-0.68	0.05	***	***	2.83	41	72	47	0	7	1	0
PA ERIE	41	20	65	9	30	-2	0.42	-0.18	0.42	***	***	6.54	121	77	63	0	5	1	0
PA MIDDLETOWN	46	23	71	12	34	-2	0.17	-0.57	0.12	***	***	2.79	43	75	34	0	5	2	0
PA PHILADELPHIA	43	25	72	13	34	-5	0.19	-0.58	0.17	***	***	3.76	53	69	57	0	5	2	0
PA PITTSBURGH	46	24	73	6	35	0	0.03	-0.62	0.03	***	***	4.57	80	73	33	0	5	1	0
PA WILKES-BARRE	41	19	67	6	30	-3	0.01	-0.50	0.01	***	***	2.87	57	67	38	0	5	1	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	45	22	70	11	33	0	0.00	-0.64	0.00	***	***	3.11	51	57	34	0	5	0	0
RI PROVIDENCE	38	20	63	8	29	-6	0.71	-0.16	0.53	***	***	6.64	76	74	54	0	7	3	1
SC BEAUFORT	60	35	77	25	48	-6	0.99	0.27	0.77	***	***	3.45	44	89	39	0	3	4	1
SC CHARLESTON	60	34	78	22	47	-7	1.44	0.62	1.44	***	***	4.08	51	89	38	0	4	1	1
SC COLUMBIA	58	33	82	21	46	-6	0.90	-0.09	0.90	***	***	4.97	52	82	37	0	4	1	1
SC GREENVILLE	54	32	79	19	43	-5	2.68	1.45	2.68	***	***	8.63	87	72	41	0	5	1	1
SD ABERDEEN	29	8	41	-19	18	-7	0.01	-0.18	0.01	***	***	1.84	160	88	72	0	7	1	0
SD HURON	32	12	50	-20	22	-5	0.00	-0.24	0.00	***	***	1.07	83	87	67	0	7	0	0
SD RAPID CITY	46	20	67	1	33	2	0.04	-0.12	0.02	***	***	1.26	127	90	61	0	7	3	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	37	17	51	-7	27	0	0.00	-0.23	0.00	***	***	0.81	65	82	66	0	7	0	0
TN BRISTOL	51	24	73	11	38	-4	0.01	-0.90	0.01	***	***	7.92	101	85	36	0	5	1	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	57	32	76	21	44	-4	0.10	-1.26	0.10	***	***	8.08	70	80	52	0	5	1	0
TN KNOXVILLE	52	30	71	17	41	-5	0.13	-1.02	0.13	***	***	9.46	97	78	36	0	5	1	0
TN MEMPHIS	57	40	76	24	49	0	0.07	-1.10	0.07	***	***	6.40	66	69	49	0	3	1	0
TN NASHVILLE	55	34	76	17	45	-1	0.03	-1.05	0.03	***	***	7.47	85	74	37	0	4	1	0
TX ABILENE	78	48	90	21	63	10	0.02	-0.28	0.01	***	***	0.51	21	59	36	1	2	2	0
TX AMARILLO	76	39	85	19	58	14	0.00	-0.19	0.00	***	***	0.48	35	48	11	0	2	0	0
TX AUSTIN	78	46	88	26	62	4	0.00	-0.55	0.00	***	***	1.34	30	76	40	0	3	0	0
TX BEAUMONT	71	49	79	33	60	1	0.00	-0.75	0.00	***	***	2.18	22	87	41	0	0	0	0
TX BROWNSVILLE	77	55	83	38	66	0	0.00	-0.17	0.00	***	***	0.58	21	85	44	0	0	0	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	78	51	83	34	64	1	0.00	-0.43	0.00	***	***	0.17	4	76	43	0	0	0	0
TX DEL RIO	79	51	86	35	65	5	0.00	-0.22	0.00	***	***	0.05	3	68	40	0	0	0	0
TX EL PASO	79	47	85	37	63	9	0.00	-0.08	0.00	***	***	0.01	1	26	11	0	0	0	0
TX FORT WORTH	72	49	86	29	61	7	0.00	-0.74	0.00	***	***	1.54	31	65	35	0	2	0	0
TX GALVESTON	69	54	76	37	62	1	0.01	-0.56	0.01	***	***	1.41	19	84	53	0	0	1	0
TX HOUSTON	73	50	83	34	62	3	0.00	-0.72	0.00	***	***	2.02	27	80	42	0	0	0	0
TX LUBBOCK	81	42	89	19	62	15	0.00	-0.16	0.00	***	***	0.86	63	49	23	0	1	0	0
TX MIDLAND	80	44	89	21	62	9	0.00	-0.13	0.00	***	***	0.26	21	49	26	0	1	0	0
TX SAN ANGELO	80	47	92	22	63	9	0.01	-0.25	0.01	***	***	0.55	24	64	35	1	2	1	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	80	51	87	34	65	6	0.00	-0.43	0.00	***	***	0.92	24	73	27	0	0	0	0
TX VICTORIA	76	48	83	29	62	2	0.00	-0.50	0.00	***	***	0.32	6	85	39	0	1	0	0
TX WACO	75	48	86	25	62	7	0.00	-0.65	0.00	***	***	1.99	40	76	42	0	2	0	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	74	46	90	21	60	10	0.00	-0.48	0.00	***	***	0.81	26	59	36	1	2	0	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	53	34	69	24	43	4	0.28	-0.10	0.18	***	***	3.26	106	79	32	0	4	2	0
VT BURLINGTON	32	12	51	-4	22	-3	0.52	0.11	0.41	***	***	4.09	95	80	46	0	5	2	0
VA LYNCHBURG	48	22	77	5	35	-7	0.72	-0.11	0.44	***	***	4.99	67	80	43	0	5	2	0
VA NORFOLK	50	31	77	18	40	-5	1.16	0.27	1.07	***	***	4.24	52	80	45	0	4	2	1
VA RICHMOND	48	25	77	10	37	-6	1.05	0.17	0.92	***	***	3.28	44	84	54	0	5	2	1
VA ROANOKE	52	30	83	13	41	-2	0.36	-0.47	0.33	***	***	4.31	60	61	43	0	5	2	0
VA WASH/DULLES	47	24	74	8	35	-4	0.50	-0.26	0.40	***	***	3.52	53	73	44	0	5	2	0
WA OLYMPIA	50	34	56	25	42	0	1.14	-0.18	0.32	***	***	11.34	75	91	74	0	3	6	0
WA QUILLAYUTE	51	34	61	25	42	-1	1.71	-1.12	0.60	***	***	16.10	56	88	74	0	3	6	1
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	50	38	57	28	44	-1	0.81	-0.10	0.25	***	***	7.72	76	81	63	0	1	6	0
WA SPOKANE	41	30	47	23	35	-1	1.08	0.72	0.33	***	***	3.49	95	92	65	0	4	5	0
WA YAKIMA	49	30	53	21	39	0	0.75	0.58	0.39	***	***	2.39	112	89	65	0	3	4	0
WV BECKLEY	46	24	74	4	35	-3	0.01	-0.80	0.01	***	***	5.95	85	76	52	0	5	1	0
WV CHARLESTON	51	27	81	10	39	-2	0.00	-0.88	0.00	***	***	6.33	86	75	32	0	5	0	0
WV ELKINS	47	20	76	6	34	-2	0.06	-0.81	0.05	***	***	6.65	89	82	37	0	5	2	0
WV HUNTINGTON	52	29	80	10	40	-1	0.00	-0.87	0.00	***	***	6.38	89	71	30	0	5	0	0
WI EAU CLAIRE	33	12	43	-8	22	-3	0.00	-0.24	0.00	***	***	1.10	53	88	52	0	7	0	0
WI GREEN BAY	31	11	43	-9	21	-5	0.00	-0.30	0.00	***	***	2.21	88	88	62	0	7	0	0
WI LA CROSSE	37	18	55	-1	28	-1	0.00	-0.25	0.00	***	***	1.71	70	85	52	0	6	0	0
WI MADISON	38	19	60	4	29	1	0.96	0.62	0.96	***	***	3.41	119	85	59	0	6	1	1
WI MILWAUKEE	38	22	61	9	30	-1	1.02	0.62	0.71	***	***	4.35	112	73	58	0	6	2	1
WY CASPER	55	28	64	17	41	10	0.00	-0.18	0.00	***	***	1.36	97	63	26	0	4	0	0
WY CHEYENNE	57	30	69	19	44	12	0.03	-0.14	0.03	***	***	1.07	101	48	23	0	4	1	0
WY LANDER	53	28	64	14	41	10	0.00	-0.19	0.00	***	***	0.24	19	50	15	0	5	0	0
WY SHERIDAN	55	22	68	9	38	6	0.00	-0.15	0.00	***	***	1.24	83	86	59	0	7	0	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

March 2 – 8, 2009

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Strong storm systems brought upwards of 4 inches of moisture to locations along the Pacific Coast in California, helping to improve the condition of non-irrigated crops and pastures. As much as 2 to 4 inches of moisture fell in several areas of the Corn Belt and the Southeast. Most of the Rocky Mountains, Great Plains, Tennessee Valley, Delta, and Florida remained dry. Temperatures were well above normal throughout most of the Rocky Mountains, central and southern Great Plains, and the Corn Belt, while areas along the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts and in the northern Great Plains experienced temperatures as much as 10 degrees below normal.

California rice growers were busy reshaping berms and applying fertilizer in preparation for spring planting. Citrus fruit harvest continued, while other tree fruits were beginning bud break. Vegetable growers prepared fields for commercial cantaloupe and tomato planting. The spring lettuce crop progressed well as harvest neared.

Temperatures in Arizona were mostly above average for the week. Statewide, emergence of the wheat and barley crops was nearly complete.

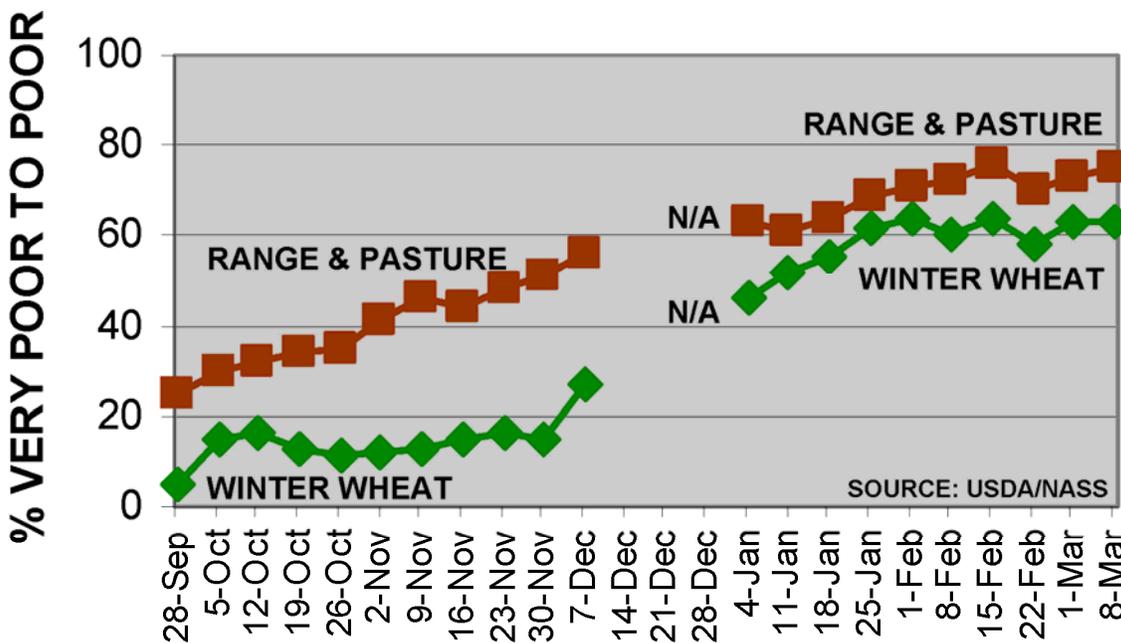
Texas producers continued to irrigate wheat fields in the Plains, following another week without any significant

rainfall. Cotton growers in the Plains and Trans Pecos regions, along with sorghum producers in the Northern Plains, continued field preparations. Corn planting was active in the Blacklands, North East Texas, South Central Texas, and South Texas. Vegetable growers in South Texas were busy harvesting spinach and cabbage. Producers continued feeding supplements to livestock because of mostly very poor pasture conditions.

In Georgia, corn planting was off to a slow start due to wet conditions and low temperatures. The wheat crop was progressing well, especially in areas where producers had been able to make fertilizer applications.

Florida producers spent the week preparing fields for spring row crop planting. Frost early in the week damaged newly emerging potato plants and some vegetables. Vegetable growers in northern parts of the state continued field preparations for spring crops. Broccoli, cabbage, and strawberry harvest continued, but the volume of product moving through the market was reduced due to drought and cold stress. With the return of warmer weather by mid week, many citrus trees showed new growth, new leaves, and a small amount of bloom.

TEXAS CROP RATINGS, 2008-2009



February Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Much-needed precipitation doubled the water content of the Sierra Nevada snow pack and aided California's drought-stressed pastures and rangeland. According to the California Department of Water Resources, the water equivalent of the Sierra Nevada snow pack climbed from 10 to 20 inches (from 58 to 77 percent [%] of average for the date) during February. In contrast, winter wheat conditions continued to decline across the southern Plains due to drought intensification. In Texas, nearly two-thirds (63%) of the winter wheat was rated in very poor to poor condition on March 1, up from 46% on January 3 and 16% on November 23. By early March, very poor to poor conditions were also noted on 42 and 15% of the wheat acreage in Oklahoma and Kansas, respectively. Farther north and east, however, heavy precipitation occurred from the Dakotas eastward into the Great Lakes region, maintaining adequate to locally excessive moisture reserves. Elsewhere, drier-than-normal conditions prevailed during February across the majority of the South and East. Southeastern drought concerns were greatest, however, across Florida's peninsula, where citrus producers irrigated to ensure favorable moisture in orchards for the upcoming bloom season.

Warmer-than-normal conditions were observed during February in a broad area stretching from the Rockies into the Midwest. Monthly temperatures averaged at least 5°F above normal across the southern half of the Plains. In contrast, cooler-than-normal weather prevailed across the northernmost Plains, the lower Southeast, and the Far West. February readings averaged at least 5°F below normal in much of North Dakota and a few locations in Florida and southern Georgia. On February 5, Florida's peninsula experienced a freeze similar to the one observed on January 22. Like the earlier freeze, citrus and sugarcane appeared to escape significant harm, while tender vegetables, such as tomatoes, beans, and sweet corn, suffered varying degrees of freeze damage.

Summary: Warmth prevailed in the West in early February, while cold air poured into the East. On February 1, Red Bluff, CA (72°F), posted its second consecutive daily-record high. A day later, Salinas, CA (81°F), notched a record for February 2. Meanwhile, snow squalls affected areas downwind of the Great Lakes, where Marquette, MI, received 20.3 inches during the first 4 days of February. Cold conditions largely peaked across the Great Lakes and Eastern States on February 5, when daily-record lows included -29°F in Watertown, NY, and -18°F in Flint, MI.

Farther south, Tallahassee, FL (14°F on February 5), experienced its first reading below 15°F since December 24, 1989, when the low dipped to 13°F. For the month, Tallahassee's 12 days with a minimum temperature of 32°F or below compared to its normal February total of 8 freezes. Elsewhere in Florida, daily-record lows on February 5 included 33°F in West Palm Beach and 37°F in Miami Beach. For both of those locations, it was the coldest morning since January 24, 2003. Chilly conditions lingered across central and northern Florida into February 6, when daily-record lows dipped to 23°F in Jacksonville and 30°F in Lakeland. An observation site near Inverness, FL, reported a low of 20°F on February 6, setting a monthly record that had been originally established with lows of 21°F on February 15, 1985, and February 14, 2006.

In stark contrast, high temperatures climbed above 80°F on February 6 as far north as western Kansas, where daily records included 83°F in Ashland, 82°F in Dodge City, and 81°F in Liberal. Kearney, NE, posted consecutive daily-record highs on February 5-6, reaching 64°F on both days. By February 7, highs climbed to 50°F in Flint, MI, and 70°F in Greenville-Spartanburg, SC; Columbia, MO; and Wichita, KS. Warmth in the East followed locally significant snowfall by just 3 to 4 days. For example, Philadelphia, PA, had netted 8.4 inches of snow on February 3-4. Accumulating snow had fallen as far south as the Carolinas, where Elizabeth City, NC (0.2 inch), collected a daily-record amount for February 4. Farther west, heavy rain in southern California on February 5 resulted in a daily-record sum (1.46 inches) in Burbank. Two days later, record rainfall totals for February 7 included 1.41 inches in San Diego, CA; 0.72 inch in Bakersfield, CA; 0.58 inch in Las Vegas, NV; and 0.57 inch in Yuma, AZ. In southern California, February 5-7 precipitation totals reached 7.18 inches at Opids Camp (Los Angeles County) and 3.62 inches at Nordhoff Ridge (Ventura County).

On February 8-9, snow fell in parts of southern California, where a location near the summit of 5,710-foot Mount Wilson received 5 inches. Impressive snowfall also blanketed Flagstaff, AZ, which received 29.3 inches from February 8-10. Chilly air trailed the Western storminess, resulting in several daily-record lows. In California, records for February 10 included 9°F in Idyllwild, 27°F in Redding, and 29°F in Sacramento. The following day, records for February 11 dipped to 15°F in Montague, CA, and 19°F in Douglas, AZ. A few days later, the next in a series of Pacific storms arrived in California, producing another round of rain and snow. For example, Crescent City, CA, netted 2.12 inches of rain on February 11. In contrast, mostly dry weather persisted in the Pacific Northwest, where Seattle, WA (0.64 inch, or 13% of normal), completed its driest

January 11 - February 10 period on record. Previously, the driest such period occurred from January 11 - February 10, 1994, when 1.27 inches fell.

Meanwhile, temperatures soared across the eastern half of the U.S. On February 9, La Crosse, WI, reached the 50-degree mark for the first time this year, 2 weeks earlier than the normal date. Last year, La Crosse's first 50-degree reading occurred on March 26. In addition, La Crosse received no measurable snow during the 4-week period from January 19 - February 15, while the snow depth fell from 10 inches to a trace. The only other years that La Crosse received only a trace of snow during the first half of February were 1913, 1961, and 1987. Elsewhere in the Midwest, daily-record highs for February 10 included 60°F in Flint, MI, and 59°F in both Milwaukee, WI, and Rockford, IL. A day later, Eastern records for February 11 reached 71°F at Dulles Airport, VA; Georgetown, DE; and London, KY. A few days later, however, warmth was relegated to the Deep South, where McAllen, TX (92°F on February 13), notched a daily-record high. Records in Florida for February 14 included 87°F in both Melbourne and Vero Beach.

On the southern Plains, Lubbock, TX, received more rain in a single day (0.73 inch on February 8) than during the preceding 115 days (0.22 inch from October 16 - February 7). But it was Lubbock's only precipitation event of the month. Farther north, frozen precipitation fell in parts of the Dakotas, where Williston, ND, received 9.1 inches of snow on February 9-10. Elsewhere on the Plains, daily-record rainfall totals for February 9 included 1.07 inches in Imperial, NE, and 1.06 inches in Mobridge, SD. Later, showers and thunderstorms developed from the southeastern Plains into the Midwest and Southeast. From February 9-11, storm-total rainfall reached 2.38 inches in Joplin, MO. Fort Wayne, IN, netted 2.83 inches of rain on February 11, just missing the record for its wettest February day (3.05 inches on February 22, 1990). Across the remainder of the Midwest, rainfall records for February 11 topped an inch in locations such as Indianapolis, IN (1.87 inches), and Lincoln, IL (1.10 inches). Farther south, the year's first deadly tornado struck Carter County, Oklahoma, on the evening of February 10, killing nine people. Both of the previous deadly February tornadoes in Oklahoma occurred on February 22, 1975. During the entire February 10-11 severe weather outbreak, more than a dozen tornadoes were documented, mostly on the southeastern Plains. In addition, high winds swept across the Midwest and East on February 11-12, resulting in official gusts to 71 m.p.h. in Martinsburg, WV; 70 m.p.h. in Wilmington, OH, and 67 m.p.h. in Dunkirk, NY.

On February 16-17, snowfall in southern California ranged from 18 to 24 inches in several locations, including Mt. Baldy (elevation 7,500 feet) and Lockwood Valley (elevation

5,200 feet). Farther inland, February 17-18 snowfall totals in Utah reached 28 inches at Alta and 18 inches at Ogden. Farther east, high winds swept across the High Plains on February 17, with gusts reaching 62 m.p.h. in Pueblo, CO; 61 m.p.h. in Dalhart, TX; and 60 m.p.h. in Boise City, OK. A few days later, the passage of a cold front brought another round of high winds to the southern High Plains, where gusts in the 60 to 70 m.p.h. range were common in northern Texas and western Oklahoma on the night of February 20-21.

Meanwhile, warmth briefly expanded across the South and East, accompanied by an increase in shower activity. On February 18, daily-record highs climbed to 84°F in Vicksburg, MS, and 83°F in Monroe, LA. In Kentucky, Bowling Green (1.15 inches) received a daily-record rainfall for February 18. Later, much colder weather returned to the South and East, while a storm system produced a stripe of snow from the Midwest into the Northeast. Both before and after the storm's passage, snow squalls raged downwind of the Great Lakes. In Michigan, Marquette notched daily-record snowfall totals on February 18 and 21 (8.4 and 6.9 inches, respectively). Other daily-record amounts included 9.5 inches (on February 20) in Syracuse, NY, and 8.0 inches (on February 21) in Muskegon, MI. Through month's end, Muskegon's season-to-date snowfall of 147.8 inches represented its highest seasonal total since 1981-82, when a record-high 173.9 inches fell. Elsewhere in the Great Lakes region, Green Bay, WI, saw its seasonal snowfall exceed 70 inches for the second consecutive year for the first time since the winters of 1995-96 and 1996-97. Farther east, February 18-21 snowfall reached 30.0 inches near Warren (Sugarbush Ski Resort), Washington County, VT, and 29.7 inches in Lacona, Osceola County, NY. Meanwhile, a freeze was reported of February 21 as far south as northern Florida, where daily-record lows included 23°F in Tallahassee and 31°F in Apalachicola.

In late February, precipitation temporarily subsided in California but overspread the Northwest. Meanwhile, temperatures climbed above 90°F in parts of Texas starting on February 24, adversely affecting winter grains, pastures, and rangeland. At month's end, an explosive late-season storm produced soaking rain, heavy snow, and high winds in parts of the Southeast, with moisture spreading northward along the Atlantic Seaboard by March 1-2. In northern and central California, lingering precipitation on February 22 produced daily-record totals in Sacramento (1.26 inches) and Oakland (1.11 inches). February 21-23 storm-total rainfall in central California reached 6.96 inches at Venado and 6.55 inches at Ben Lomond. Meanwhile, wet weather shifted into the Northwest, where Yakima, WA, noted consecutive daily-record rainfall totals (0.28 inch on both February 22 and 23). Elsewhere in Washington, Spokane (0.48 inch on February 23) also netted a daily-record sum. Farther east, more heavy snow blanketed northern New England, where daily-record

amounts totaled 6.6 inches (on February 22) in Burlington, VT, and 10.0 inches (on February 23) in Caribou, ME. Winds accompanying the snow gust to 55 m.p.h. on February 23 in Houlton, ME.

Between areas of stormy weather, unusually warm conditions developed from the Southwest into the nation's mid-section. Tucson, AZ, posted a daily-record high of 91°F on February 23, missing its monthly record by 1°F. Elsewhere in Arizona, Douglas (86°F on February 23) tied a monthly record high first attained on February 14, 1957. Farther east, however, chilly conditions lingered in the East, where daily-record lows included 19°F (on February 23) in Charlotte, NC, and 0°F (on February 24) in Elkins, WV. Later, record-setting warmth affected the southern Plains from February 24-26, with heat lingering across southern Texas through February 27. Midland, TX, reached 90°F on February 24 and 26, tying a monthly record previously set on February 29, 1940, and February 19, 1986. Elsewhere in Texas, February 26 highs of 96°F in San Angelo and 93°F in Abilene both missed monthly records by 1°F. Previously, San Angelo reached 97°F on February 22, 1996, while Abilene attained 94°F on February 25, 1904. In Deep South Texas, daily-record highs for February 27 included 101°F in McAllen and 98°F in Zapata. McAllen also set a record for its earliest triple-digit reading and shattered its former monthly standard of 99°F, set on February 9, 1962. In stark contrast, Rhinelander, WI, posted a daily-record low of -22°F on February 28.

During the last few days of the month, one storm crossed the nation's northern tier, while a second system plunged southeastward from the Pacific Northwest toward the southern Atlantic Coast. Snowfall associated with the first storm (on February 25-26) topped a foot at a few locations in the Dakotas, including Carson, ND (15 inches), and Pollock, SD (14 inches). At least a half-foot of snow blanketed portions of the upper Midwest, while daily-record precipitation totals for February 26 reached 1.95 inches in Chicago, IL, and 1.65 inches in Muskegon, MI. Bitterly cold weather trailed the storm, with Baudette, MN, notching a low of -29°F on February 27. Downwind of the Lake Superior, lake-effect squalls dumped 8.8 inches of snow on Marquette, MI, on February 27. Farther west, the second storm produced daily-record snowfall totals on February 26 in Kalispell, MT (6.5 inches), and Seattle, WA (2.1 inches). A day later, 6.0 inches of snow blanketed Valentine, NE. Meanwhile, heavy rain and locally severe thunderstorms erupted in the Southeast, where 24-hour (February 27-28) rainfall amounts in Mississippi totaled 7.80 inches in Holcomb and 8.28 inches in Starkville (Mississippi State University). As February came to an end, separate areas of frozen precipitation spread across the Mid-Atlantic piedmont and settled into the Mid-South, with extremely heavy snow

reported as far south as Jackson, TN (13.5 inches on February 28 - March 1). In Jackson, only six entire seasons have featured more snow: 1984-85 (24.7 inches), 1967-68 (20.3 inches), 1978-79 (17.7 inches), 1977-78 (15.3 inches), 1963-64 (14.9 inches), and 1987-88 (14.0 inches). In Mississippi, storm-total snowfall reached 2 to 3 inches in locations such as Macon, Starkville, and Columbus.

Although precipitation arrived in the Mid-Atlantic region in early March, February featured record-setting dryness in locations such as Wilmington, DE (0.30 inch; previously, 0.43 inch in 2002), Reading, PA (0.47 inch; previously, 0.54 inch in 1892), and Trenton, NJ (0.64 inch; previously, 0.67 inch in 2002). More serious dryness gripped the south-central U.S., where Del Rio, TX, experienced a completely dry February for the third time on record, along with 1925 and 1974. Elsewhere in Texas, San Angelo (55.9°F, or 6.2°F above normal) noted its fourth-warmest February. Farther north, Denver, CO, received just a trace of snow, breaking its February record of 0.3 inch established in 1970 and 1993.

During February, significant Hawaiian rainfall was confined to windward locations. Monthly totals were as low as 0.25 inch (11% of normal) in Honolulu, Oahu, and 0.38 inch (16%) in Kahului, Maui. During the first week of February, however, rainfall totaled 4.31 inches in Hilo (on the Big Island), while 24-hour amounts reached 5.14 inches (on February 2-3) at West Wailuaiki, Maui, and 5.01 inches (on February 3-4) at the Big Island location of Laupahoehoe. Hilo's monthly total eventually reached 10.36 inches (117% of normal). February ended on a cool, mostly dry note in Hawaii, with temperatures averaging 3°F below normal during the last 10 days of the month in Lihue, Kauai.

Alaskan monthly temperatures averaged within 4°F of normal, but exceptionally snowy weather affected much of western, northern, and interior Alaska. Snowfall was most impressive in western Alaska, where Kotzebue (47.4 inches, or 912% of normal) shattered its February 2005 snowfall record of 31.7 inches. Kotzebue's last major storm of the month dropped 10.7 inches of snow on February 27-28 and produced a peak gust to 64 m.p.h. High winds also battered the remainder of western Alaska, resulting in the highest wind gust on record on St. Paul Island (westerly gust to 91 m.p.h. on February 25; previously, 84 m.p.h. in November 1990). Elsewhere in western Alaska, Nome's 8.2-inch snowfall on February 18 represented its third-snowiest February day on record, behind 14.0 inches on February 19, 1920, and 9.3 inches on February 12, 2005. Heavy precipitation subsided early in the month across in southeastern Alaska, where 11.47 inches of Port Alexander's 13.01-inch monthly total falling from February 1-7. Juneau received 30.0 inches of snow (169% of normal), although only 1.9 inches fell after February 11.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Conditions were abnormally wet in areas along the Pacific Coast and in much of the Corn Belt. Some locations in northern California received more than 12 inches of precipitation during the month, reducing irrigation demands and aiding winter wheat.

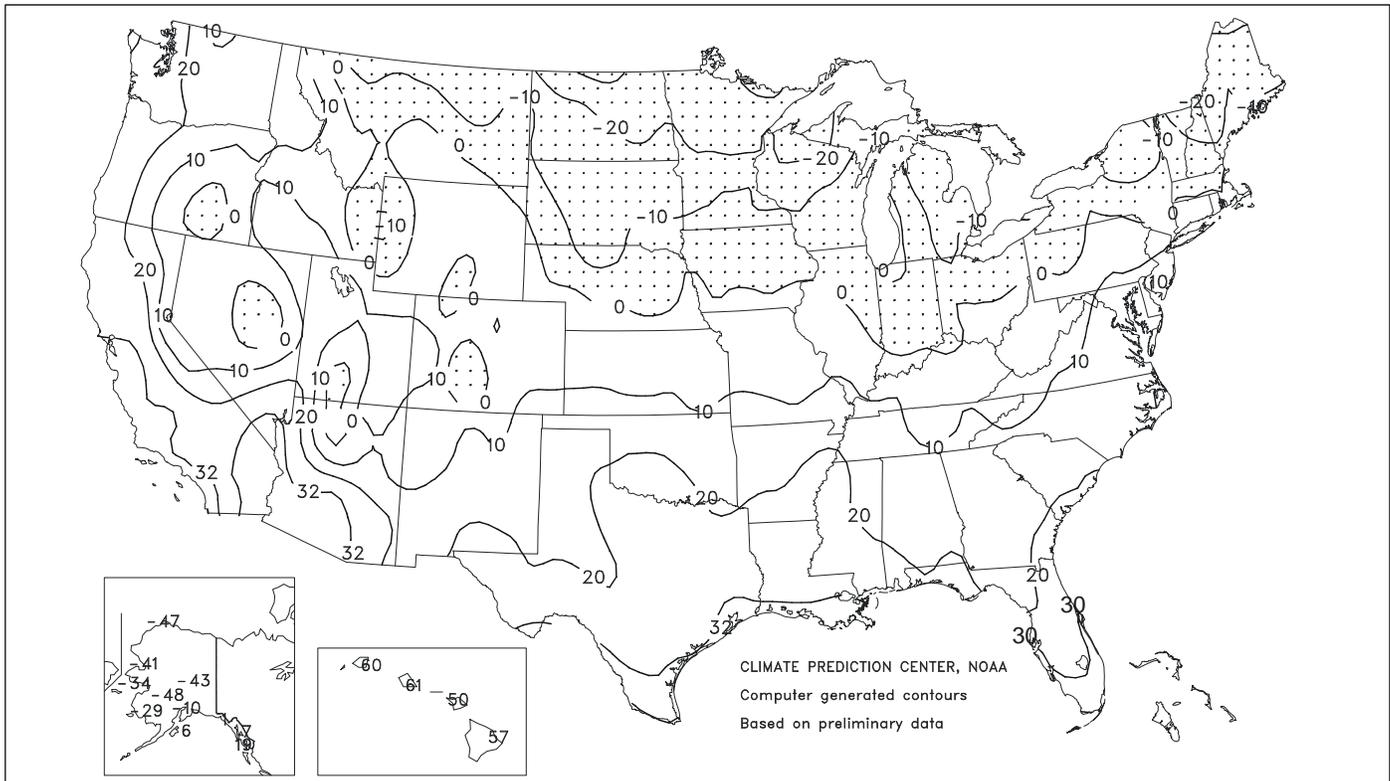
Portions of South suffered from unusually dry conditions, with monthly precipitation totals below 25 percent (%) of normal. Due to the lack of rain, wheat producers in the Northern High Plains of Texas were irrigating their crop. The Southeastern and Mid-Atlantic States were mostly drier than normal, with monthly precipitation totaling less than 25% of

normal in a few areas. Producers without irrigation capabilities worried that spring planting could be delayed as a result of the dry weather.

With the exception of California, North Dakota, northeastern Montana, and portions of the Southeast, where temperatures locally averaged more than 5°F below normal, readings across much of the country were above average for the month. A hard, early-month freeze damaged vegetables and sugarcane in Florida and left citrus growers busy taking preventative measures to lessen the impact of the cold temperatures. Freezing temperatures in Georgia damaged some high bush blueberries and prevented growers from transplanting cabbage. In contrast, several locations in the central and southern Great Plains experienced temperatures at least 5°F warmer than normal.

Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

February 2009



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

February 2009

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	48	1	5.07	0.86	LEXINGTON	38	2	2.54	-0.73	COLUMBUS	33	1	1.93	-0.27
HUNTSVILLE	46	2	3.05	-1.90	LONDON-CORBIN	40	1	2.50	-1.22	DAYTON	32	2	1.61	-0.68
MOBILE	55	2	3.81	-1.29	LOUISVILLE	40	2	2.20	-1.05	MANSFIELD	29	2	2.46	0.29
MONTGOMERY	51	0	2.88	-2.57	LODUCAH	41	3	2.57	-1.36	TOLEDO	28	1	3.72	1.84
AK ANCHORAGE	18	-1	0.47	-0.27	LA BATON ROUGE	58	5	2.07	-3.03	YOUNGSTOWN	29	1	2.00	-0.03
BARROW	-16	0	0.44	0.32	LAKE CHARLES	58	4	2.01	-1.27	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	48	6	0.98	-0.58
COLD BAY	29	1	4.81	2.22	NEW ORLEANS	59	3	4.39	-1.08	TULSA	46	4	2.28	0.33
FAIRBANKS	-1	3	0.59	0.23	SHREVEPORT	54	3	1.63	-2.58	OR ASTORIA	43	-1	3.65	-4.22
JUNEAU	27	-2	3.89	-0.13	ME BANGOR	20	-1	2.47	-0.07	BURNS	29	-1	0.68	-0.43
KING SALMON	17	1	1.67	0.95	CARIBOU	17	4	1.95	-0.01	EUGENE	41	-2	4.72	-1.63
KODIAK	28	-2	3.33	-2.39	PORTLAND	27	2	2.79	-0.35	MEDFORD	44	0	0.91	-1.19
NOME	2	-4	1.79	1.04	MD BALTIMORE	37	2	0.26	-2.76	PENDLETON	36	-3	0.99	-0.23
AZ FLAGSTAFF	32	0	1.48	-1.08	MA BOSTON	33	2	1.94	-1.36	PORTLAND	42	-1	1.49	-2.69
PHOENIX	61	3	1.32	0.55	MA WORCESTER	28	2	1.91	-1.19	SALEM	41	-2	2.90	-2.19
TUCSON	57	2	0.61	-0.27	MI ALPENA	20	1	2.69	1.34	PA ALLENTOWN	32	2	0.78	-1.97
AR FORT SMITH	47	3	1.83	-0.76	MI DETROIT	28	1	2.12	0.24	ERIE	31	3	2.15	-0.13
LITTLE ROCK	49	4	2.17	-1.16	FLINT	26	2	2.57	1.22	MIDDLETOWN	34	3	0.65	-2.28
CA BAKERSFIELD	55	2	1.84	0.63	GRAND RAPIDS	28	3	3.31	1.78	PHILADELPHIA	37	2	0.87	-1.87
EUREKA	46	-3	6.20	0.69	HOUGHTON LAKE	20	0	2.46	1.21	PITTSBURGH	31	0	1.56	-0.81
FRESNO	52	1	2.43	0.31	LANSING	27	3	2.32	0.87	WILKES-BARRE	30	1	0.88	-1.20
LOS ANGELES	56	-2	3.41	0.30	MUSKEGON	27	2	4.05	2.47	WILLIAMSPORT	31	2	0.84	-1.77
REDDING	48	-1	8.97	3.48	TRVERSE CITY	23	1	2.75	0.96	PR SAN JUAN	78	1	3.33	1.03
SACRAMENTO	51	0	5.07	1.53	MN DULUTH	15	0	0.98	0.15	RI PROVIDENCE	33	2	1.99	-1.46
SAN DIEGO	58	-1	2.63	0.59	INTL FALLS	8	-3	1.21	0.57	SC CHARLESTON	50	-1	1.33	-1.75
SAN FRANCISCO	52	0	6.40	2.39	MINNEAPOLIS	21	1	0.94	0.15	COLUMBIA	48	0	3.00	-0.84
STOCKTON	51	0	2.69	0.23	ROCHESTER	21	3	0.79	0.04	FLORENCE	47	-1	2.12	-0.90
CO ALAMOSA	27	5	0.02	-0.19	ST. CLOUD	16	0	0.80	0.21	GREENVILLE	46	2	2.97	-1.27
CO SPRINGS	36	4	0.04	-0.31	MS JACKSON	52	3	3.08	-1.42	MYRTLE BEACH	48	-1	1.65	-1.85
DENVER	37	6	0.04	-0.19	MERIDIAN	50	0	3.19	-2.16	SD ABERDEEN	15	-4	0.94	0.46
GRAND JUNCTION	38	4	0.35	-0.15	TUPELO	47	2	3.05	-1.63	HURON	21	0	0.58	0.01
PUEBLO	38	3	0.04	-0.22	MO COLUMBIA	37	3	2.34	0.14	RAPID CITY	28	1	0.79	0.33
CT BRIDGEPORT	33	1	1.16	-1.76	JOPLIN	43	4	2.38	0.13	SIoux FALLS	24	3	0.41	-0.10
HARTFORD	30	1	1.30	-1.66	KANSAS CITY	37	4	0.87	-0.44	TN BRISTOL	39	1	2.24	-1.16
DC WASHINGTON	40	2	0.35	-2.28	SPRINGFIELD	41	4	1.65	-0.63	CHATTANOOGA	46	3	2.87	-1.98
DE WILMINGTON	36	2	0.30	-2.51	ST JOSEPH	34	2	0.56	-0.57	JACKSON	44	1	1.92	-2.33
FL DAYTONA BEACH	58	-2	0.80	-1.94	ST LOUIS	39	4	2.33	0.05	KNOXVILLE	43	1	2.73	-1.28
FT LAUDERDALE	69	1	0.22	-2.48	MT BILLINGS	34	4	0.36	-0.21	MEMPHIS	48	3	3.26	-1.05
FT MYERS	64	-2	0.27	-1.83	BUTTE	27	5	0.22	-0.25	NASHVILLE	44	3	2.85	-0.84
JACKSONVILLE	53	-3	0.99	-2.16	GLASGOW	14	-5	0.08	-0.18	TX ABILENE	55	6	0.32	-0.81
KEY WEST	68	-3	0.66	-0.85	GREAT FALLS	29	3	0.44	-0.07	AMARILLO	46	5	0.45	-0.10
MELBOURNE	61	-1	1.06	-1.43	HELENA	32	6	0.22	-0.16	AUSTIN	59	4	0.94	-1.05
MIAMI	68	-1	0.12	-1.95	KALISPELL	27	0	0.96	-0.19	BEAUMONT	60	4	1.43	-1.92
ORLANDO	60	-3	0.62	-1.73	MILES CITY	28	3	0.04	-0.30	BROWNSVILLE	69	6	0.47	-0.71
PENSACOLA	54	-1	4.41	-0.27	MISSOULA	30	1	0.70	-0.07	COLLEGE STATION	60	5	0.68	-1.70
ST PETERSBURG	62	-1	0.70	-2.17	NE GRAND ISLAND	31	3	0.88	0.20	CORPUS CHRISTI	66	6	0.10	-1.74
TALLAHASSEE	51	-4	2.51	-2.12	HASTINGS	32	2	0.67	0.00	DALLAS/FT WORTH	56	7	0.72	-1.65
TAMPA	62	-1	0.71	-1.96	LINCOLN	31	3	0.64	-0.02	DEL RIO	62	6	0.00	-0.96
WEST PALM BEACH	66	-1	0.14	-2.41	MCCOOK	34	2	0.23	-0.41	EL PASO	54	3	0.00	-0.39
GA ATHENS	47	1	3.67	-0.72	NORFOLK	29	3	0.88	0.12	GALVESTON	62	4	1.06	-1.55
ATLANTA	47	0	3.70	-0.98	NORTH PLATTE	31	2	0.96	0.45	HOUSTON	61	6	1.52	-1.46
AUGUSTA	47	-1	3.21	-0.90	OMAHA/EPPLEY	30	2	0.75	-0.05	LUBBOCK	49	6	0.73	0.02
COLUMBUS	49	-1	5.44	0.96	SCOTTSBUFF	35	5	0.25	-0.33	MIDLAND	53	4	0.22	-0.36
MACON	49	0	2.32	-2.23	VALENTINE	29	2	0.89	0.41	SAN ANGELO	56	6	0.48	-0.70
SAVANNAH	50	-3	1.33	-1.59	NV ELKO	32	1	0.59	-0.29	SAN ANTONIO	63	8	0.65	-1.10
HI HILO	69	-2	10.36	1.50	ELY	27	-3	0.55	-0.20	VICTORIA	63	6	0.19	-1.85
HONOLULU	73	0	0.25	-2.10	LAS VEGAS	52	0	0.78	0.09	WACO	57	6	1.35	-1.08
KAHULUI	71	-1	0.38	-1.98	RENO	40	2	0.22	-0.84	WICHITA FALLS	52	6	0.68	-0.89
LIHUE	70	-2	1.23	-2.03	WINNEMUCCA	37	1	0.26	-0.36	UT SALT LAKE CITY	36	1	0.83	-0.50
ID BOISE	37	0	0.20	-0.94	NH CONCORD	24	1	1.72	-0.64	VT BURLINGTON	23	3	1.81	0.14
LEWISTON	40	2	0.53	-0.42	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	37	3	0.68	-2.17	VA LYNCHBURG	39	1	1.14	-1.96
POCATELLO	25	-5	0.78	-0.23	NEWARK	37	3	0.58	-2.38	NORFOLK	43	1	1.26	-2.08
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	28	1	3.40	1.77	NM ALBUQUERQUE	45	4	0.00	-0.44	RICHMOND	42	2	0.74	-2.24
MOLINE	29	2	1.95	0.44	NY ALBANY	27	2	0.65	-1.52	ROANOKE	42	3	1.22	-1.86
PEORIA	31	3	2.02	0.35	BINGHAMTON	26	2	1.27	-1.19	WASH/DULLES	38	3	0.36	-2.41
ROCKFORD	26	1	2.22	0.88	BUFFALO	27	1	2.65	0.23	WA OLYMPIA	38	-2	1.62	-4.55
SPRINGFIELD	35	4	1.24	-0.56	ROCHESTER	29	4	1.63	-0.41	QUILLAYUTE	40	-2	3.22	-9.13
IN EVANSVILLE	38	2	2.76	-0.34	SYRACUSE	26	2	1.33	-0.79	SEATTLE-TACOMA	42	-1	1.51	-2.67
FORT WAYNE	30	3	3.70	1.76	NC ASHEVILLE	39	0	1.87	-1.96	SPOKANE	31	-2	1.22	-0.29
INDIANAPOLIS	34	3	2.69	0.28	CHARLOTTE	44	-1	2.21	-1.34	YAKIMA	35	0	0.67	-0.13
SOUTH BEND	29	2	3.00	1.02	GREENSBORO	43	2	1.58	-1.52	WV BECKLEY	35	1	1.40	-1.56
IA BURLINGTON	32	4	1.76	0.22	HATTERAS	46	-1	4.21	0.27	CHARLESTON	38	1	1.13	-2.06
CEDAR RAPIDS	25	0	0.79	-0.31	RALEIGH	46	3	1.65	-1.82	ELKINS	32	0	1.64	-1.56
DES MOINES	30	3	0.56	-0.63	WILMINGTON	47	-2	1.61	-2.05	HUNTINGTON	38	1	1.49	-1.60
DUBUQUE	25	2	1.47	0.05	ND BISMARCK	13	-5	0.78	0.27	WI EAU CLAIRE	19	0	0.68	-0.12
SIoux CITY	28	3	0.71	0.09	DICKINSON	14	-7	0.60	0.17	GREEN BAY	21	1	1.55	0.54
WATERLOO	25	2	0.58	-0.47	FARGO	12	-2	1.29	0.70	LA CROSSE	23	0	0.97	-0.02
KS CONCORDIA	37	5	0.31	-0.42	GRAND FORKS	9	-4	0.91	0.33	MADISON	24	1	1.91	0.63
DODGE CITY	41	5	0.18	-0.48	JAMESTOWN	10	-6	0.72	0.20	MILWAUKEE	27	2	2.31	0.66
GOODLAND	37	5	0.63	0.19	MINOT	11	-6	0.59	0.06	WAUSAU	19	0	1.22	0.32
HILL CITY	37	5	0.12	-0.48	WILLISTON	10	-7	1.40	1.01	WY CASPER	32	5	0.28	-0.36
TOPEKA	38	5	0.46	-0.72	OH AKRON-CANTON	29	1	1.94	-0.34	CHEYENNE	33	4	0.33	-0.11
WICHITA	42	6	0.62	-0.40	CINCINNATI	36	2	2.52	-0.23	LANDER	32	6	0.00	-0.54
KY JACKSON	40	2	1.73	-1.95	CLEVELAND	30	2	2.73	0.44	SHERIDAN	31	4	0.14	-0.43

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

February 5 ENSO Update

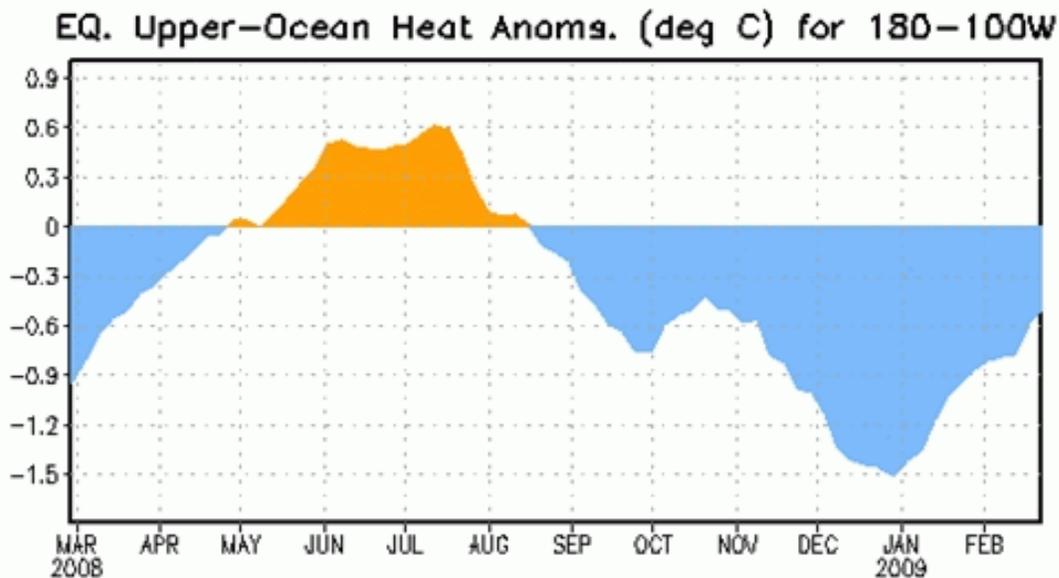


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomalies ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N - 5°S , 180° - 100°W). Heat content anomalies are computed as departures from the 1982-2004 base period pentad means.

Synopsis: La Niña is expected to gradually weaken with increasing chances (greater than 50%) for ENSO-neutral conditions during the Northern Hemisphere Spring.

Atmospheric and oceanic conditions during February 2009 continued to reflect La Niña. Equatorial sea surface temperatures (SST) across the central and east-central Pacific Ocean remained below-average, but weakened throughout the month. The Niño-4 and Niño-3.4 SST indices also gradually increased, but remained -0.5°C or cooler. Negative subsurface oceanic heat content anomalies (average temperatures in the upper 300m of the ocean, Fig. 1) and temperature anomalies at thermocline depth also weakened across the eastern half of the Pacific. However, convection remained suppressed near the Date Line, and enhanced across Indonesia. Also, low-level easterly winds and upper-level westerly winds continued across the equatorial Pacific Ocean. Collectively, these oceanic and atmospheric anomalies are consistent with a weakening La Niña.

While nearly all the model forecasts for the Niño-3.4 region show that La Niña will have dissipated by May – July 2009, the exact timing of the transition to ENSO-neutral conditions is uncertain. The timing of the expected transition will depend on the strength of the low-level easterly wind anomalies and on how quickly the reservoir of below-average subsurface temperatures dwindles. Therefore, based on current observations, recent trends, and model forecasts, La Niña is expected to gradually weaken with increasing chances (greater than 50%) for ENSO-neutral conditions during the Northern Hemisphere Spring.

Expected La Niña impacts during March-May 2009 include above-average precipitation over Indonesia, and below-average precipitation over the central equatorial Pacific. Compared to the Northern Hemisphere winter, La Niña impacts over the United States are typically less pronounced. For the contiguous United States, potential impacts include below-average precipitation across the southern states. Other potential impacts include below-average temperatures in the Pacific Northwest and above-average temperatures across much of the southwestern and south-central United States.

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric 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 9 April 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

March 1 - 7, 2009

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Wet weather over much of the continent increased soil moisture reserves for winter grains and oilseeds.

FSU-WESTERN: Rain and snow boosted moisture reserves for dormant winter grains in Ukraine and southern Russia.

SOUTH AFRICA: Sunny skies promoted development of filling corn.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Widespread rain maintained favorable moisture supplies for reproductive winter wheat and barley.

MIDDLE EAST: Showers provided additional moisture for winter grains in western growing areas, while dryness remained a concern for greening winter crops in northwestern Iran.

AUSTRALIA: Relatively dry weather reduced soil moisture for immature cotton and sorghum but helped spur the maturation and harvesting of more fully developed crops.

SOUTH ASIA: Dry, warm weather accelerated winter wheat development over northern portions of India and Pakistan.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Heavy rains slowed rice maturation in Indonesia, while favorably drier weather prevailed elsewhere in the region.

BRAZIL: Warm, mostly dry weather fostered rapid harvesting of soybeans in key production areas.

ARGENTINA: In central Argentina, locally heavy rain provided ample moisture for second-crop soybeans but likely caused some flooding.



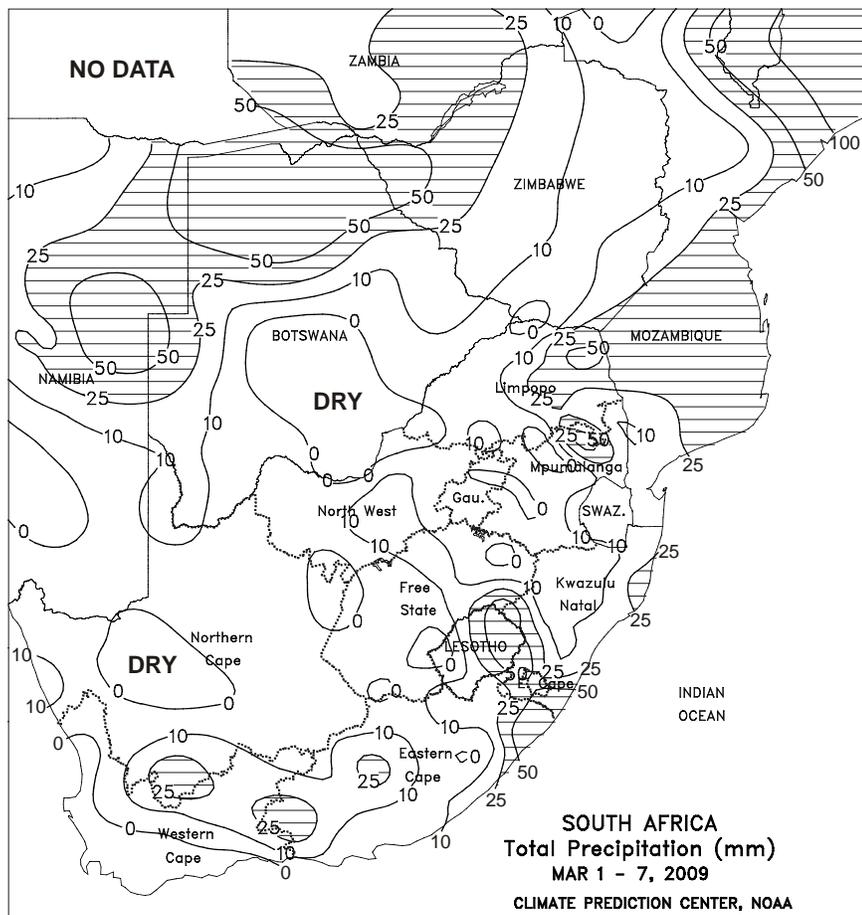
EUROPE

A pronounced trough (southward dip in the jet stream) developed over the western half of the continent, bringing unsettled weather to much of the Europe. In particular, 10 to 30 mm of rain in France and England maintained abundant moisture for vegetative winter grains but slowed crop development. Showers (5-60 mm) on the Iberian Peninsula eased irrigation demands for winter wheat and provided an additional boost to reservoirs and ground water reserves. Locally heavy rain (10-75 mm) and mountain snow in Italy was favorable for jointing winter grains, most of which are irrigated. In Germany, moderate to heavy showers (25-50 mm) in western growing areas contrasted with much lighter rainfall (less than 5 mm) in northeastern crop districts; winter wheat has broken dormancy in western Germany, but remained dormant across the eastern half of the country. Widespread showers and thunderstorms (10-100 mm) over the Balkans were beneficial for winter grains and oilseeds, with temperatures up to 5 degrees C above normal accelerating crops out of dormancy in northern portions of Danube River Valley. In Poland and the Baltics, crops remained mostly dormant, although above-normal temperatures (1-4 degrees C above normal) likely caused some greening of wheat and rapeseed in western Poland.



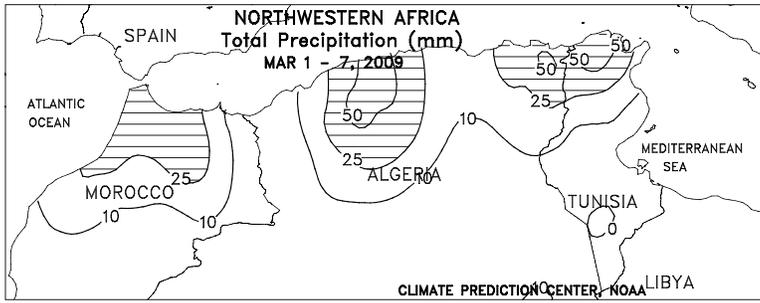
FSU-WESTERN

Rain and snow (5-25 mm or more of liquid equivalent) fell across Ukraine and southern Russia, boosting moisture reserves for dormant winter grains. Although early-week snow provided a thin to moderate snow cover in these areas, an approaching storm system from Europe ushered in warmer air and rain at week's end, causing considerable snow melt. At week's end, most of Ukraine and the southern half of the Southern District in Russia were void of snow cover. Meanwhile, light snow (mostly less than 10 mm of liquid equivalent) fell from northern Belarus eastward across northern Russia, maintaining a moderate to deep snow cover in winter grain areas. Weekly temperatures averaged near normal in Belarus, Ukraine, and southern Russia and 2 to 4 degrees C above normal across northern Russia.



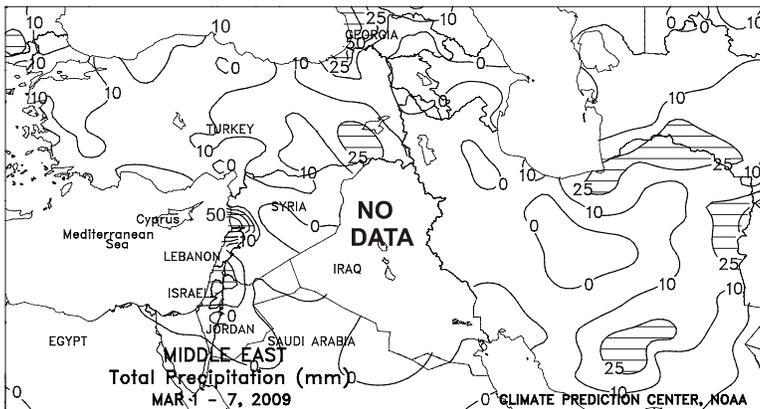
SOUTH AFRICA

Drier, albeit mild weather (temperatures averaging near to slightly below normal, with highs mostly in the middle and upper 20s degrees C) fostered growth of filling to maturing summer crops across the corn belt, following several weeks of showery weather. Rainfall exceeding 10 mm was generally confined to western farming areas of North West and in portions of central Free State, although pockets of heavier showers (locally greater than 25 mm) were recorded in outlying farming areas of northern Mpumalanga and Limpopo. Locally heavy rain (greater than 25 mm) also fell in southern and in some eastern sections of KwaZulu-Natal, boosting late-season moisture levels for sugarcane, which is harvested from April to September. Scattered showers (5-25 mm or more) spanned the southern Cape Provinces, but hot (highs reaching 40 degrees C), dry weather hastened crop maturation in the western vineyards and orchards of Western Cape.



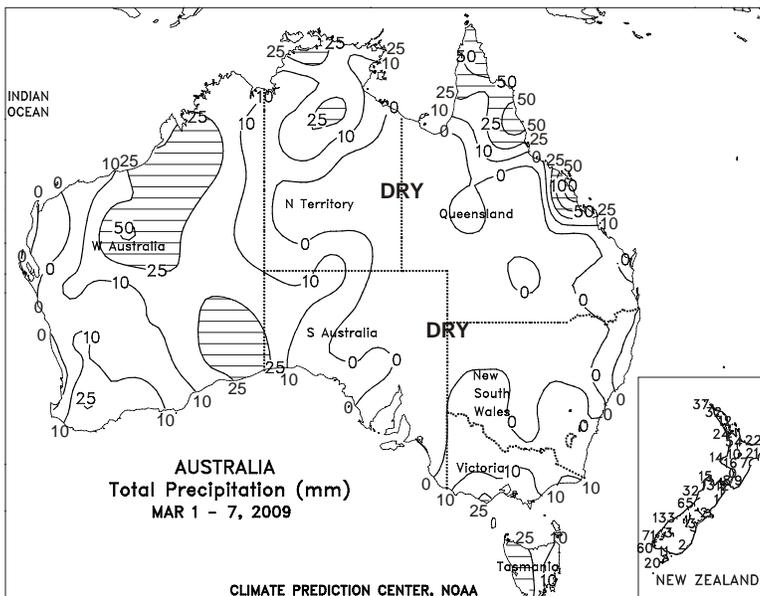
NORTHWEST AFRICA

Wet weather returned to much of the region after last week's respite. In Morocco, up to 40 mm of rain continued the record-setting pace of the current wet season, with abundant moisture reserves available for reproductive winter wheat and barley. Locally heavy rain (25-100 mm) also fell in central and eastern portions of Algeria's wheat belt, favoring jointing to heading winter grains. In Tunisia, another round of beneficial mid- to late-season rain (25-105 mm) erased lingering impacts of the dry start to the wet season, favoring jointing to heading winter wheat.



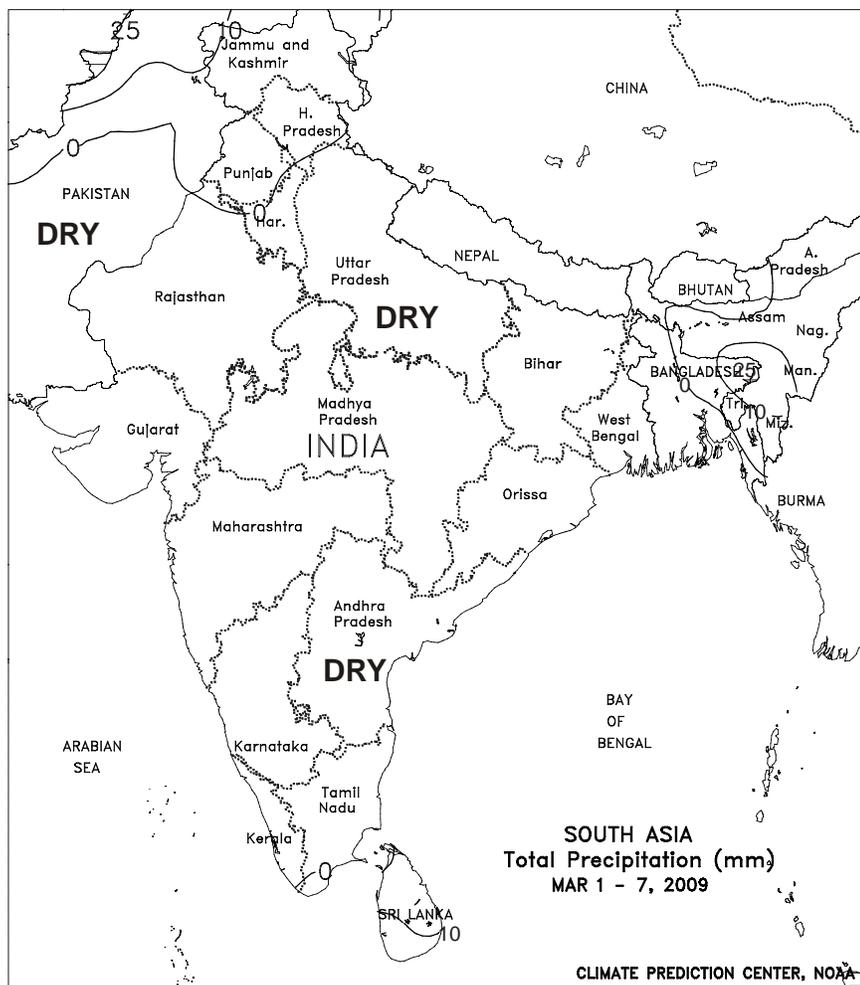
MIDDLE EAST

Rain across the eastern Mediterranean contrasted with dry conditions in northwestern Iran. In Turkey, light to moderate showers (1-20 mm) maintained adequate to abundant moisture supplies for vegetative winter grains, although drier conditions (less than 2mm) returned to central Turkey's Anatolia Plateau. Locally heavy showers (10-125 mm) continued along the eastern Mediterranean Coast, boosting moisture reserves for vegetative winter wheat. Showers (5-30 mm) from northern Syria eastward into northern Iran provided additional relief from long-term dryness, improving prospects for semi-dormant to vegetative winter grains. Dry conditions (2 mm of rain or less) lingered in northwestern Iran, further reducing moisture supplies for vegetative winter wheat. However, satellite imagery depicted locally heavy showers and thunderstorms over northwestern Iran on March 9, which would prove timely for greening winter crops. Across northeastern Iran, up to 35 mm of rain favored vegetative wheat and barley.



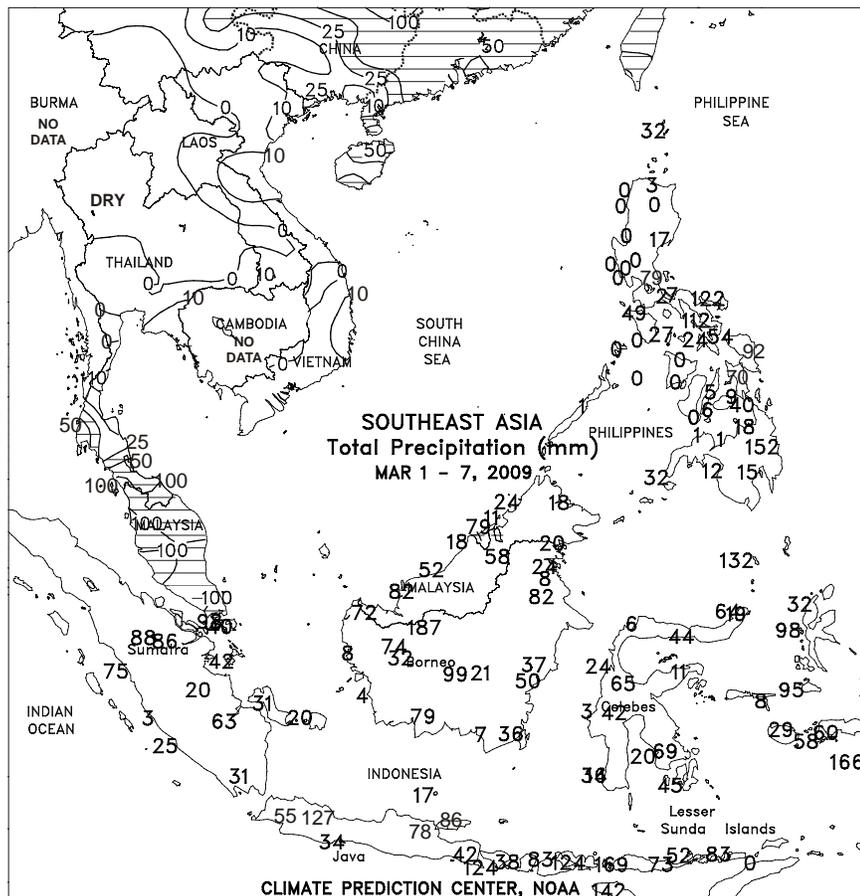
AUSTRALIA

Widely scattered, light showers (1-3 mm, locally more) fell across major summer crop areas in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales. The resulting increase in net evaporative losses reduced soil moisture for immature cotton and sorghum, but the relatively dry weather helped spur the maturation and harvesting of more fully developed crops. Temperatures in major summer crop areas were generally seasonable, with weekly temperatures averaging within 2 degrees C of normal.



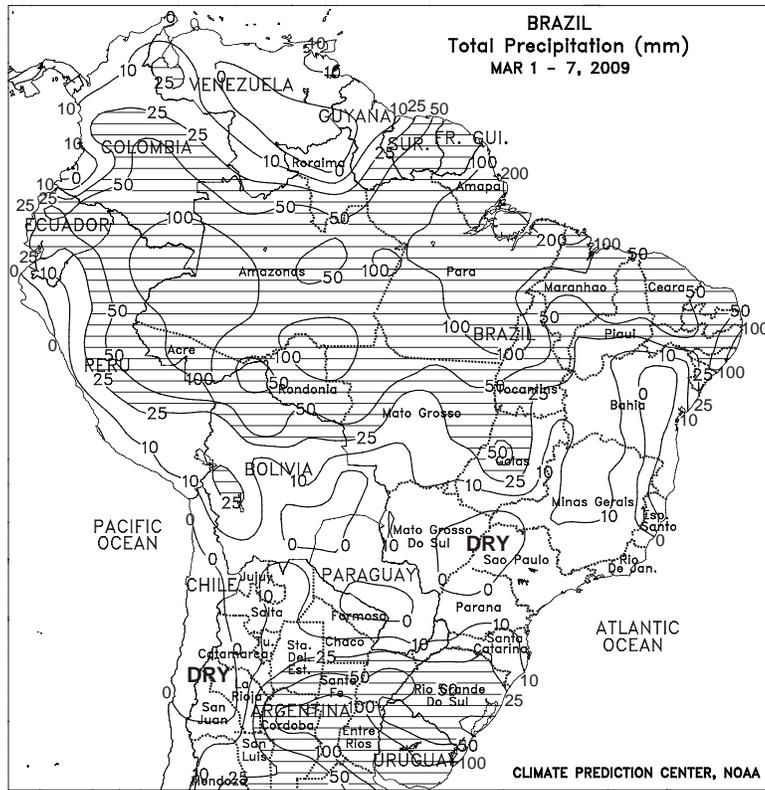
SOUTH ASIA

Dry, warm weather prevailed over the subcontinent, promoting fieldwork and crop development. In northern India, sunny skies and above-normal temperatures (up to 4 degrees C above normal) accelerated winter wheat through reproduction, although peak daytime highs (30-34 degrees C) were insufficient to cause widespread stress. Sunny skies across southern India were favorable for rabi (winter) rice and groundnut harvesting; however, as of March 9, a tropical disturbance was approaching southern-most crop districts accompanied by locally heavy rain and gusty winds.



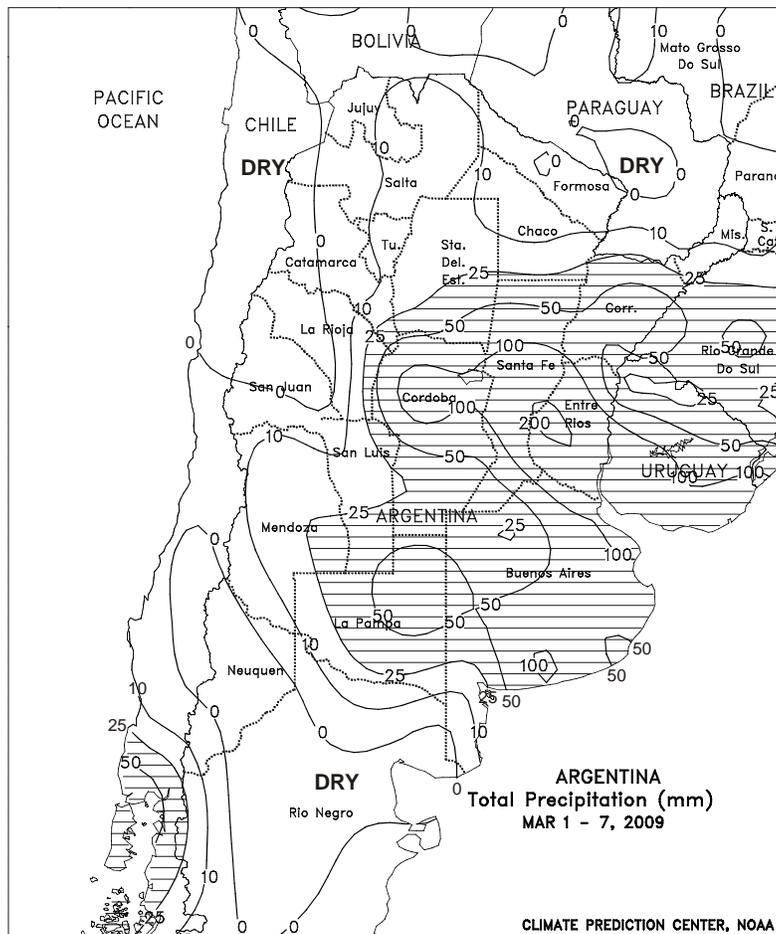
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Widespread showers (25-100 mm) continued to slow maturation of rice in Indonesia, while also causing harvest delays for oil palm. Similarly, an increase in showers (50-200 mm) across peninsular Malaysia boosted moisture for oil palm but slowed harvesting. In contrast, drier weather prevailed in the eastern Philippines and was especially welcomed in the south after several weeks of flooding rains. Overall, the moisture condition across the Philippines was favorable for rice and corn harvested in the first quarter of the year. Meanwhile, mostly warm, sunny weather continued to favor development and harvesting of winter-spring rice in Vietnam.



BRAZIL

Mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather (temperatures averaging 3-4 degrees C above normal, with highs in the middle and upper 30s degrees C) dominated a broad area of south-central Brazil, stretching from southern Mato Grosso to Parana and southern Minas Gerais. Consequently, conditions favored rapid dry down and harvesting of soybeans, although additional moisture will be welcome for development of safrinha corn and other secondary crops. In contrast, beneficial rain continued in Rio Grande do Sul, maintaining overall favorable moisture levels for later-planted soybeans. At week's end, showers (greater than 25 mm) returned to northern growing areas of Mato Grosso and Goias, improving moisture for safrinha corn and temporarily lowering temperatures to seasonable levels. However, scattered, lighter showers (generally less than 25 mm) occurred in western Bahia and parts of northern Minas Gerais, which have experienced considerable drying over the past few weeks and where farmers are likely seeing rapid maturation of soybeans. Elsewhere in northern Brazil, rain (25-50 mm or more, most areas) maintained mostly favorable moisture levels for soybeans and cotton in Tocantins, while locally heavy rain (10-50 mm or more) hampered sugarcane harvesting and other seasonal fieldwork along the northeastern coast.



ARGENTINA

On March 4, moderate to heavy rain (25-100 mm, with isolated reports of more than 200 mm) soaked central Argentina, increasing moisture for the second soybean crop but causing localized flooding. The heaviest rain fell from northern Cordoba eastward to Uruguay, including the lower sections of the Parana and Uruguay River valleys that border Entre Rios. Flooding of low-lying fields and pastures was likely in this vicinity, and some localized summer crop losses were possible. Somewhat lighter rain (10-50 mm or more) covered La Pampa and southern Buenos Aires, which has recently been experiencing some of the most severe drought conditions currently affecting the country. In these areas, the rain helped to stabilize soybeans and other immature summer crops and increased moisture for pastures and livestock. Winter wheat planting is still several months away, so sufficient time remains to recharge subsoil moisture reserves. In northern Argentina, mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather (temperatures averaging 2-3 degrees C above normal, with highs approaching 40 degrees C) dominated Chaco, Formosa, and nearby locations in Santiago del Estero and Salta, hastening maturation of summer row crops, including cotton, and reducing moisture for pastures and livestock. Beneficial rain (10-25 mm) covered southern Santiago del Estero, northern Santa Fe, and Corrientes.

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