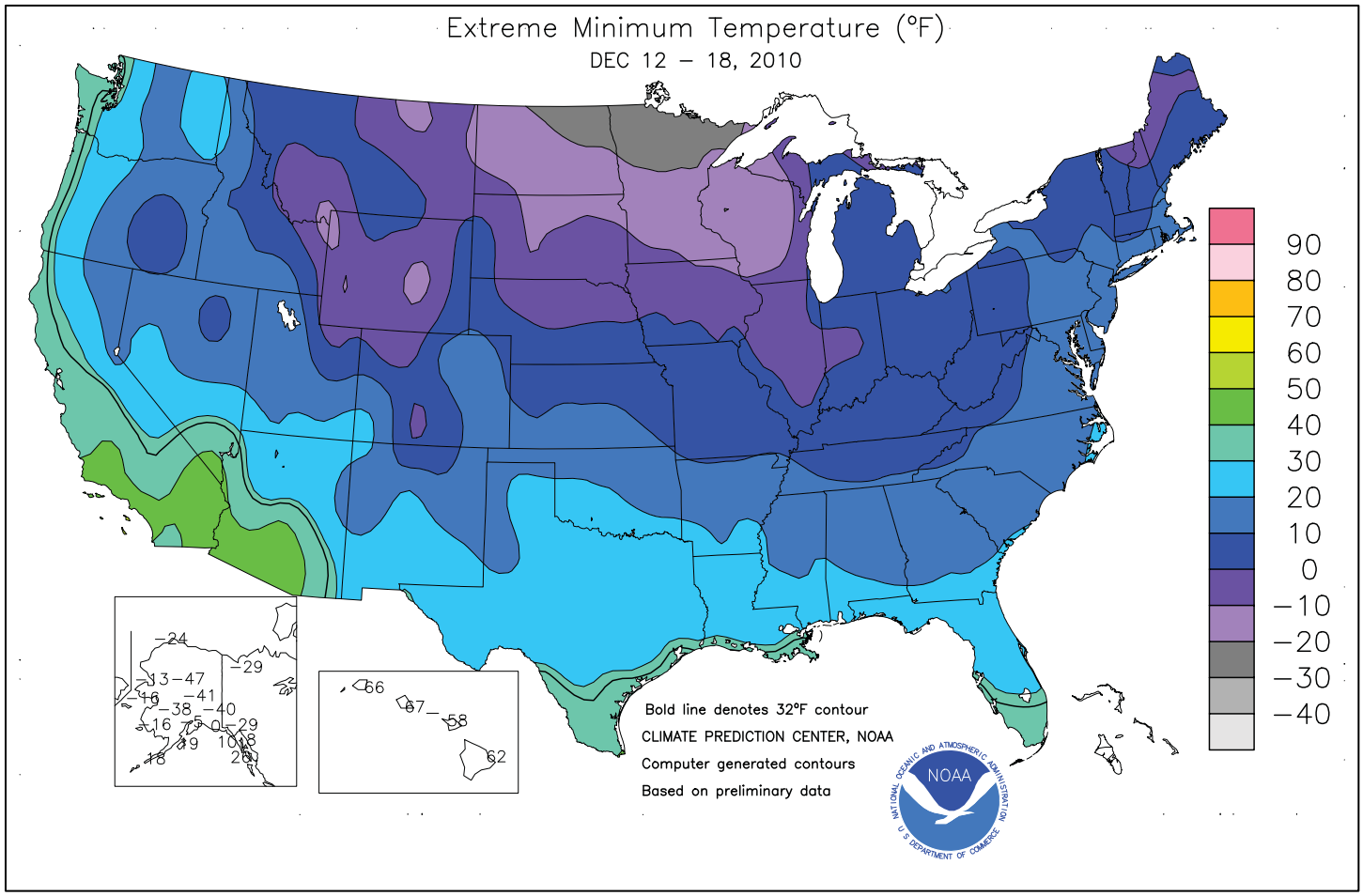
Volume 97, No. 51 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather December 21, 2010

WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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



HIGHLIGHTS

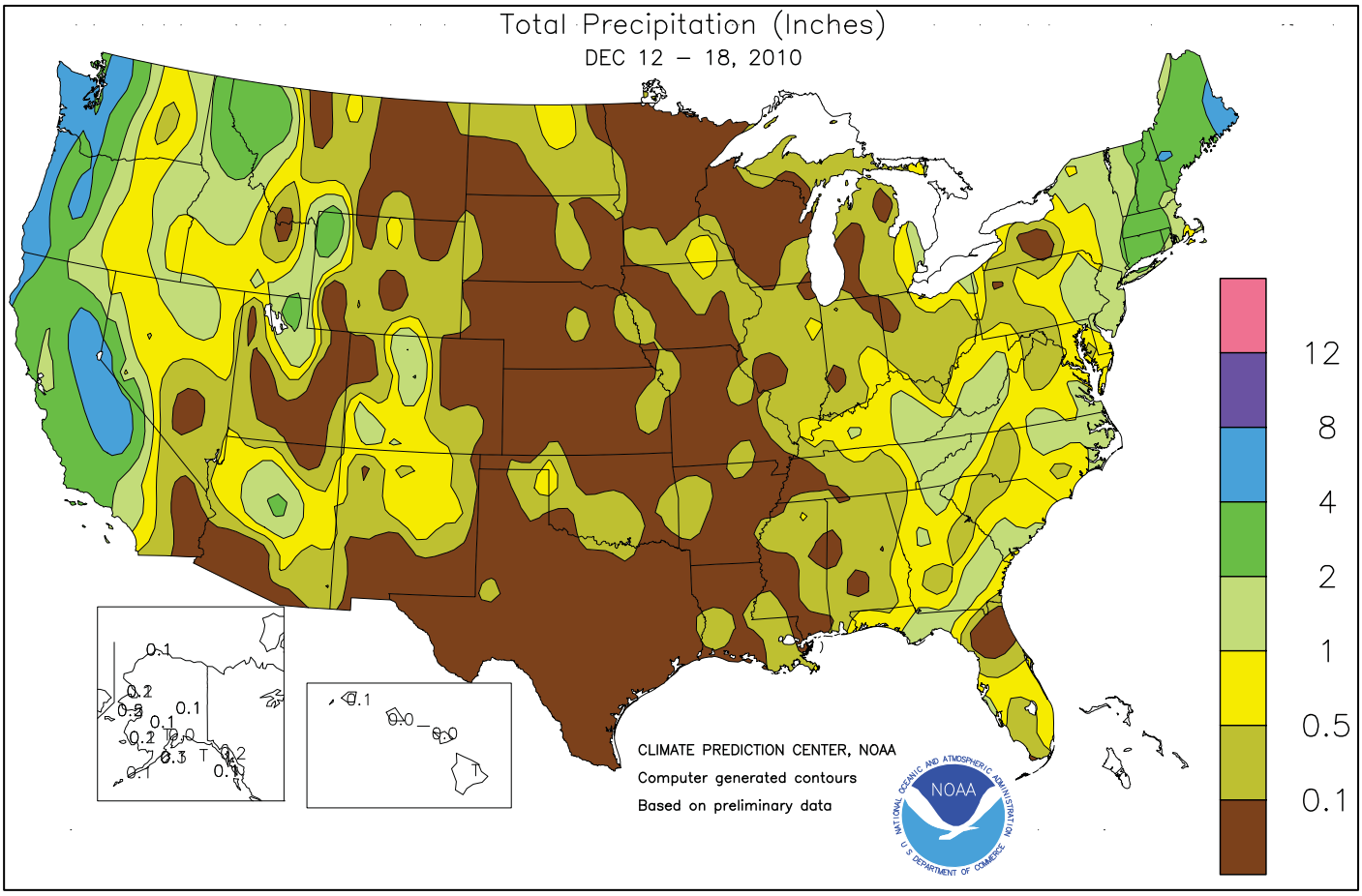
December 12 - 18, 2010

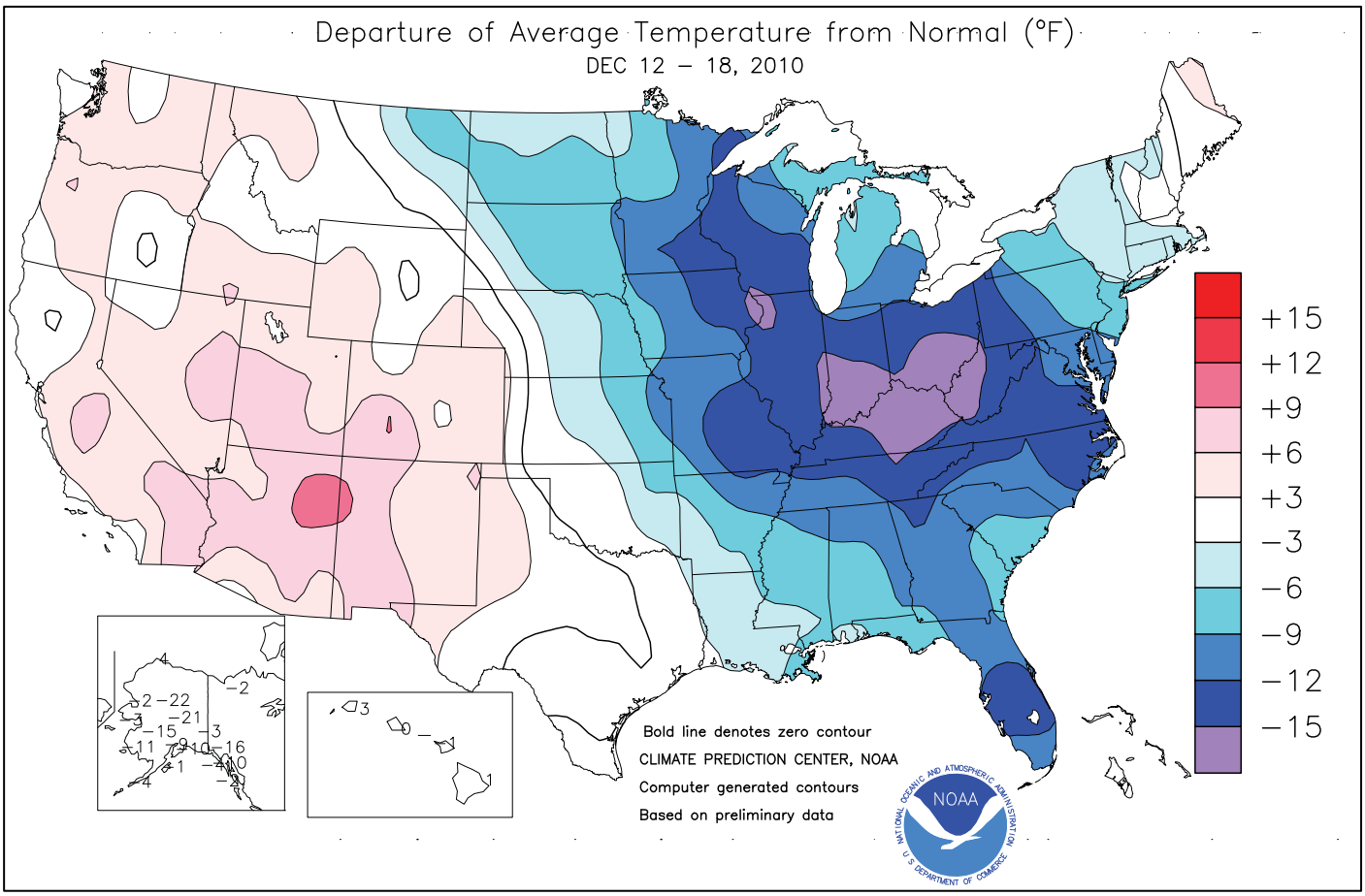
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

A cold snap struck **Florida** on December 14-15, causing additional harm to tender vegetables and requiring producers to use wind and water techniques to help protect crops such as oranges, strawberries, and sugarcane. Warmer weather returned to **Florida** by week's end, allowing farmers to begin assessing the impacts of the freezes. Cold weather dominated areas along and east of a line from **eastern Montana to Louisiana**, with weekly temperatures averaging more than 15°F below normal in the **lower and middle Ohio Valley**. Sub-zero readings

(Continued on page 3)

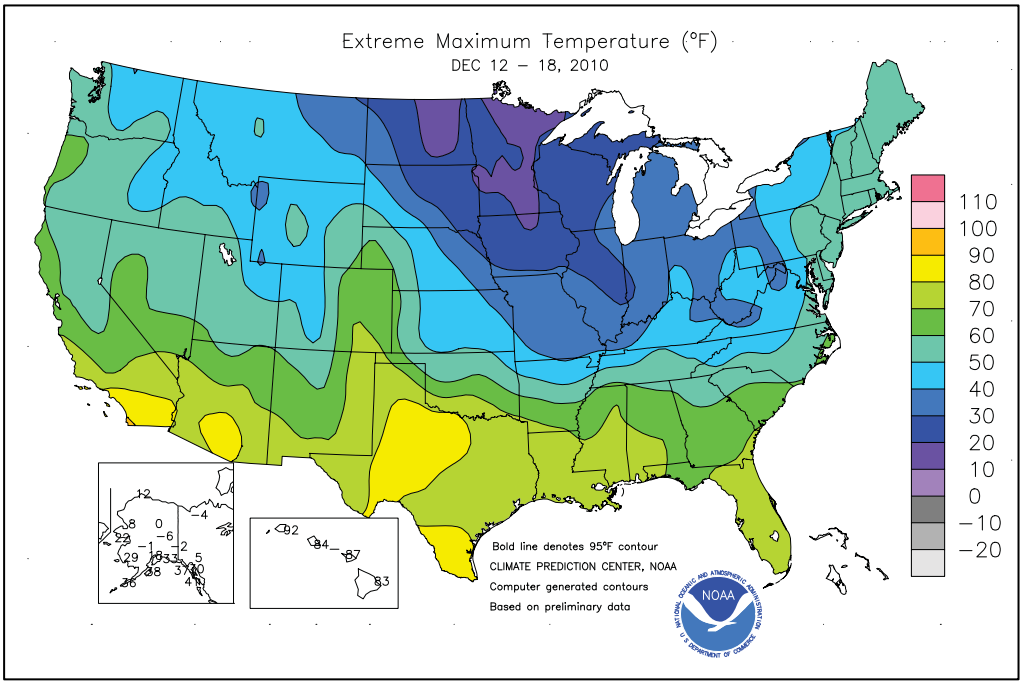
Contents


Total Precipitation (Inches)
DEC 12 – 18, 2010
12
8
4
2
1
0.5
0.1
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
DEC 12 – 18, 2010
+15
+12
+9
+6
+3
−3
−6
−9
−12
−15
Bold line denotes zero contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA

(Continued from front cover)

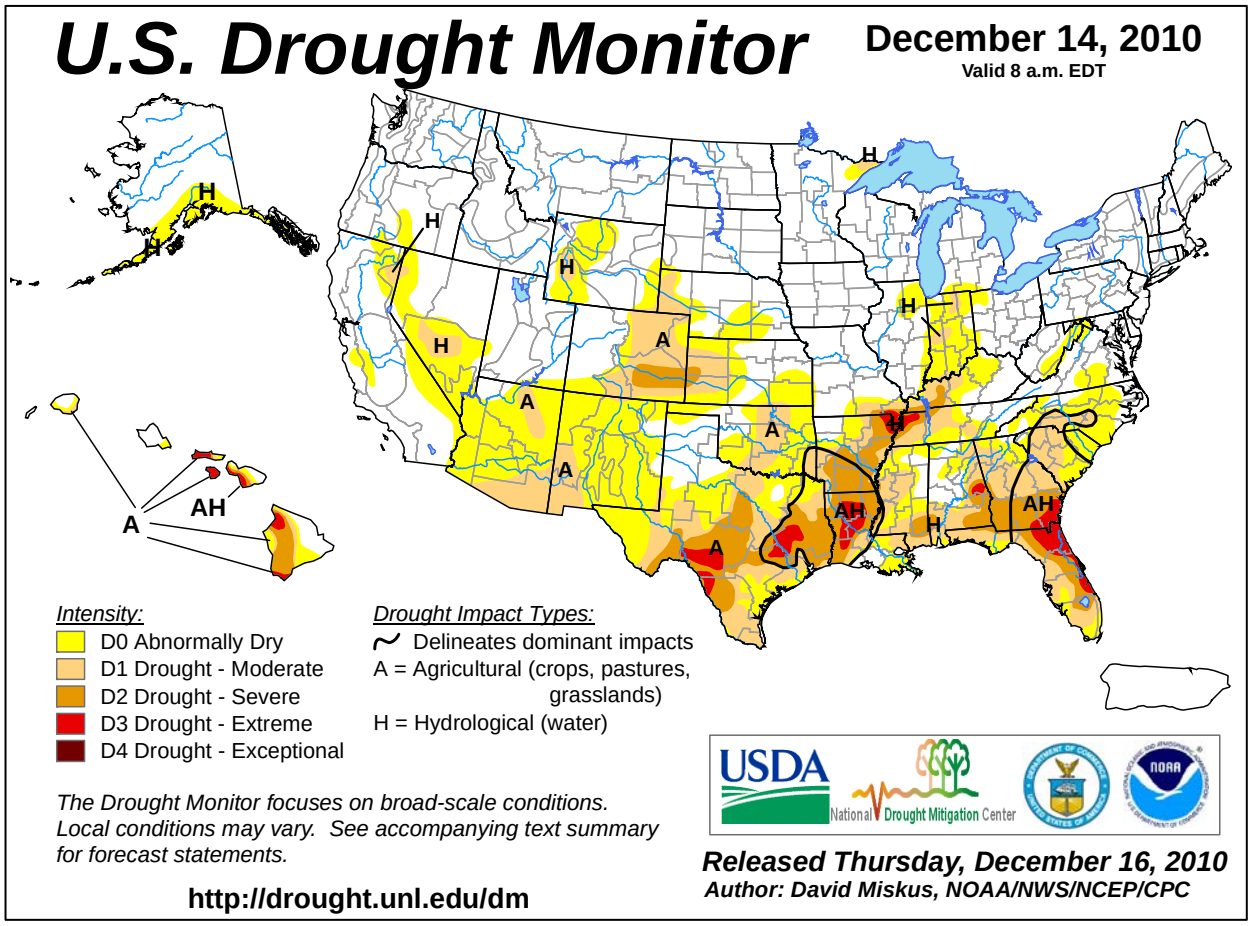
were common across the **northern Plains** and the **upper Midwest**, while freezes were noted as far south as **interior southern Florida**. In the wake of **Florida's** freeze, widespread, generally light precipitation fell across the **eastern one-third of the nation**. Precipitation was heaviest in **New England**, where 2- to 8-inch totals were reported. Snow fell in parts of the **Midwestern and Mid-Atlantic States**, as well as the **interior Northeast**. By week's end, the **Midwest** retained a widespread snow cover, with depths of 1 to 2 feet persisting in the **upper Mississippi Valley**. In contrast, mostly dry weather prevailed on the **Plains**. A snow cover continued to protect the **northern Plains'** winter wheat crop from weather extremes, but developing drought maintained stress on wheat across parts of the **central and southern Plains**. A late-week storm provided generally light but beneficial snow across **Texas' northern panhandle** and neighboring areas. Elsewhere, **Western** wetness shifted southward. **Pacific Northwestern** weekly precipitation totals of 4 inches or more were common, while a parade of storms began to arrive in **California**. Although the **Western** storminess was overall favorable for water-supply prospects, flash flooding and mudslides occurred in parts of **southern California**. In advance of the storminess, **Southwestern** weekly temperatures averaged as much as 10°F above normal.

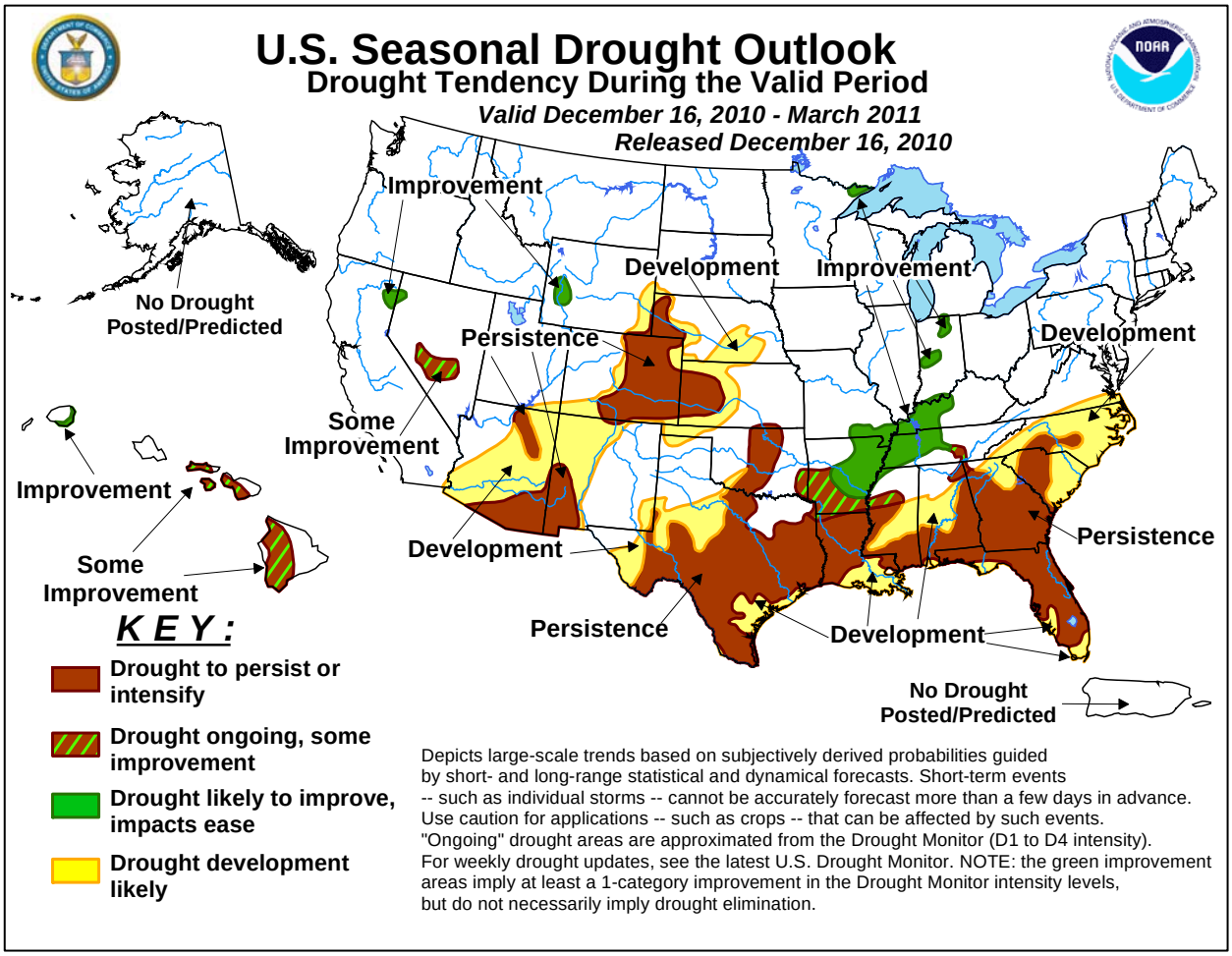


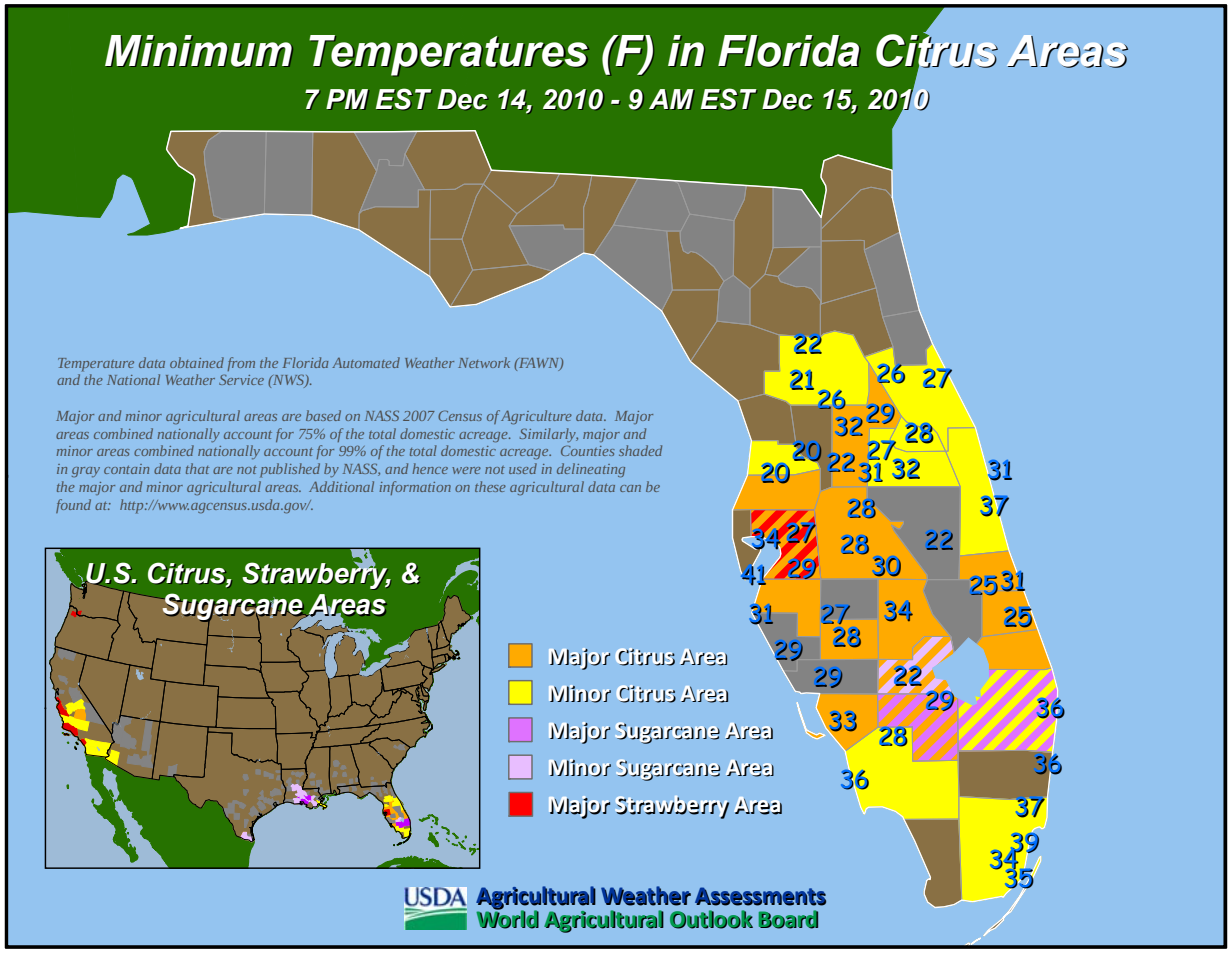
Early in the week, cold air spread from the **Midwest into the Southeast** in the wake of a departing storm, while warmth expanded across the **West** in advance of **Pacific** storminess. On December 12, daily-record highs in **California** included 89°F in **San Gabriel** and 88°F in **Camarillo**. A day later, **Indio, CA** (89°F); **Tucson, AZ** (84°F); and **Pueblo, CO** (73°F), were among dozens of locations to post daily-record highs, while **International Falls, MN** (-33°F), notched a daily-record low. A record-setting chill returned to **Florida** on December 14, when lows included 20°F in **Jacksonville**, 24°F in **Vero Beach**, and 32°F in **West Palm Beach**. Farther north, lows for December 14 fell to daily-record levels in locations such as **Merrill, WI** (-24°F); **Lincoln, IL** (-4°F); and **Paducah, KY** (4°F). Interestingly, **Caribou, ME** (57°F), notched a daily-record high for December 14, while highs in **Florida** peaked at 45°F in **Jacksonville**, 48°F in **Daytona Beach**, and 53°F in **Miami**. On December 14-15, **Miami Beach, FL** (36°F both days), collected consecutive daily-record lows. Additional **Southeastern** records for December 15 included 10°F in **Greenville-Spartanburg, SC**, and 31°F in **Sarasota-Bradenton, FL.** Meanwhile, warmth spread into the **south-central U.S.**, where records in **Texas** for December 15 reached 86°F in **San Angelo** and 84°F in **Wichita Falls**.

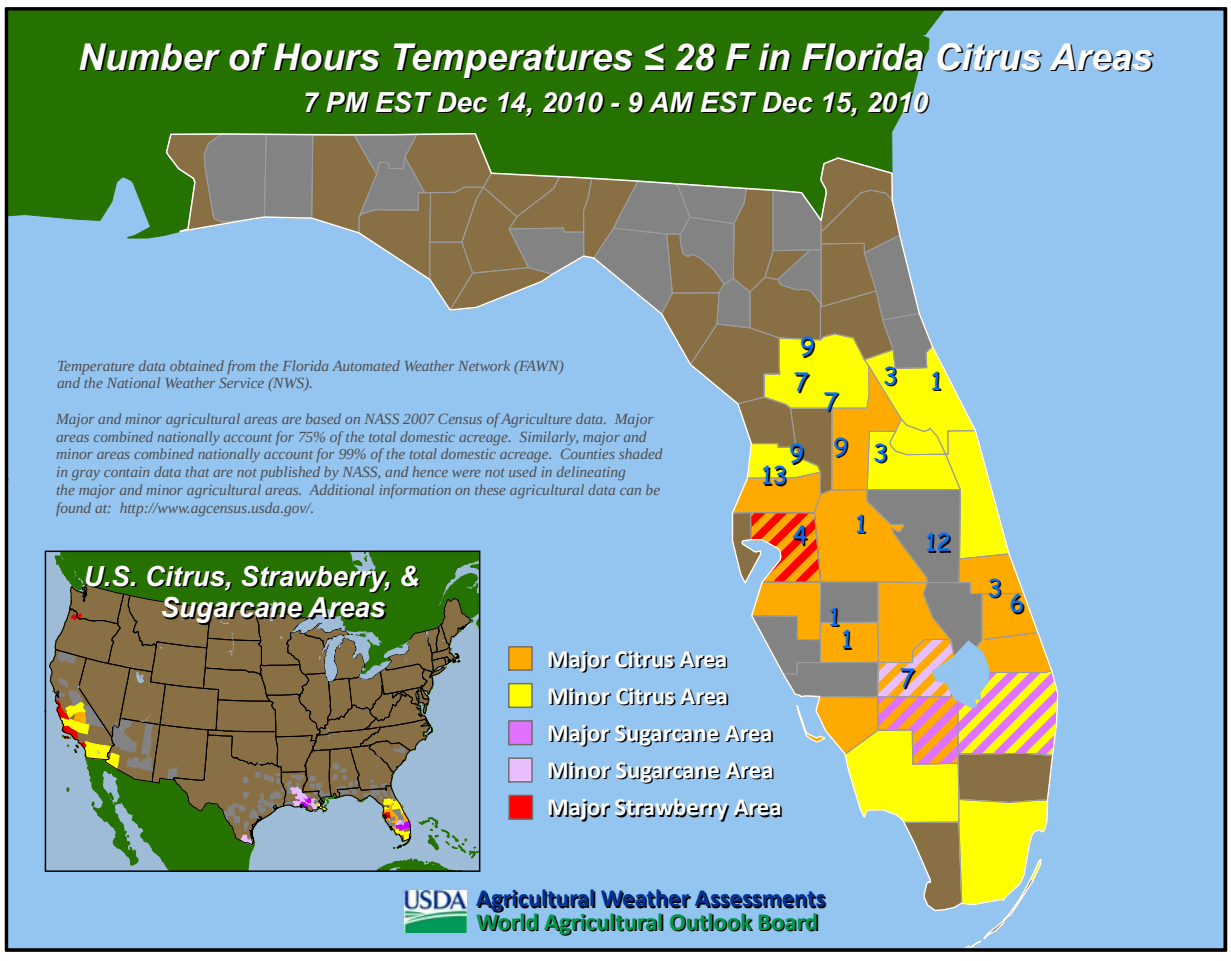
As the week began, heavy precipitation fell in both the **Northeast** and the **Northwest**. In the latter region, 21.0 inches of snow blanketed **Mazama, WA**, in a 24-hour period on December 11-12. It was **Mazama's** third-snowiest 24-hour period in December, behind 28.5 inches on December 8-9, 1987, and 21.5 inches on December 28-29, 1996. Elsewhere in **Washington**, daily-record rainfall totals for December 12 included 3.10 inches in **Shelton** and 2.19 inches in **Seattle**. The **Snoqualmie River near Carnation, WA**, crested 4.61 feet above flood stage on December 13, representing the highest water level in that location since January 2009. Meanwhile, December 12-14 rainfall exceeded 8 inches at a few locations in **Washington County, ME. Northeastern** daily-record amounts for December 12 reached 2.44 inches in **Islip, NY**, and 2.10 inches in **Bridgeport, CT.** In the **Midwest**, daily-record snowfall totals for December 12 included 12.3 inches in **Marquette, MI**; 4.4 inches in **St. Louis, MO**; 4.1 inches in **Indianapolis, IN**; and 3.0 inches in **Bowling Green, KY.** Snow squalls continued for days downwind of the **Great Lakes**, with **Syracuse, NY** (11.9 inches), netting a daily-record total for December 15. **Syracuse** received 70.9 inches of snow during the first 18 days of the month, edging its December 2000 standard of 70.3 inches. Farther west, the snow depth in **Rochester, MN**, climbed to 26 inches on December 17. The only greater depths in **Rochester's** history occurred from January 23-25, 1982, when 27 to 29 inches of snow covered the ground. By December 16, another round of generally light snow spread from the **Midwestern to the Mid-Atlantic States**. Daily-record amounts for December 16 totaled 4.1 inches at **Cincinnati, OH**, and 1.0 inch at **Wallops Island, VA.** At the same time, a disturbance crossing **southern portions of the Rockies and High Plains** produced a daily-record precipitation total (0.96 inch on December 16) in **Albuquerque, NM**, and a daily-record snowfall (6.0 inches on December 17) in **Dalhart, TX.** At week's end, storminess began to engulf the **West**. In **California**, daily-record rainfall amounts for December 17 reached 1.12 inches in **Fresno** and 0.85 inch in **Hanford**. **Reno, NV** (5.3 inches on December 17), collected a daily-record snowfall. On December 18, daily-record amounts in **California** reached 3.14 inches in **Santa Maria** and 1.37 inches in **Bakersfield**. For **Bakersfield**, it was the wettest December day in more than 120 years of record-keeping, supplanting 1.02 inches on December 27, 1936. (The was broken again on December 19, when 1.53 inches pelted **Bakersfield**.) Through December 19, the average water content of the **Sierra Nevada** snow pack stood at 16 inches (197 percent of normal for the date), up from 8 inches less than a week earlier. Meanwhile in **Kansas**, **Wichita's** spell without measurable precipitation stretched to 31 days (November 18 - December 18).

Cold, mostly dry weather continued in **Alaska**, where weekly temperatures averaged more than 20°F below normal at some interior locations. During the first half of month, the average temperature of -17.3°F in **Fairbanks** represented the coldest December 1-15 period in that location since 2001. On December 15-16, readings dipped below -50°F at a few interior locations, including **Fort Yukon**. Meanwhile, a high-wind event on December 15 in **south-central Alaska** resulted in a gust to 81 mph at the **Palmer Airport**. Farther south, several days of warm, dry weather in **Hawaii** yielded to a wet pattern across the **western and central islands**. On **Oahu**, **Maunawili** netted 4.38 inches of rain in a 24-hour period on December 18-19. Prior to the rain's arrival, daily-record highs included 87°F (on December 14) in **Kahului, Maui**, and 84°F (on December 15) in **Lihue, Kauai**.


U.S. Drought Monitor
December 14, 2010
Valid 8 a.m. EDT
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. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.
http://drought.unl.edu/dm
USDA
National Drought Mitigation Center
Released Thursday, December 16, 2010
Author: David Miskus, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC


U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook
Drought Tendency During the Valid Period
Valid December 16, 2010 - March 2011
Released December 16, 2010
No Drought Posted/Predicted
Improvement
Development
Improvement
Development
Persistence
Some Improvement
Improvement
Some Improvement
Development
Persistence
Persistence
Development
No Drought Posted/Predicted
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.


Minimum Temperatures (F) in Florida Citrus Areas
7 PM EST Dec 14, 2010 - 9 AM EST Dec 15, 2010
Temperature data obtained from the Florida Automated Weather Network (FAWN) and the National Weather Service (NWS).
Major and minor agricultural areas are based on NASS 2007 Census of Agriculture data. Major areas combined nationally account for 75% of the total domestic acreage. Similarly, major and minor areas combined nationally account for 99% of the total domestic acreage. Counties shaded in gray contain data that are not published by NASS, and hence were not used in delineating the major and minor agricultural areas. Additional information on these agricultural data can be found at: http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/.
U.S. Citrus, Strawberry, & Sugarcane Areas
Major Citrus Area
Minor Citrus Area
Major Sugarcane Area
Minor Sugarcane Area
Major Strawberry Area
USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
World Agricultural Outlook Board


Number of Hours Temperatures ≤ 28 F in Florida Citrus Areas
7 PM EST Dec 14, 2010 - 9 AM EST Dec 15, 2010
Temperature data obtained from the Florida Automated Weather Network (FAWN) and the National Weather Service (NWS).
Major and minor agricultural areas are based on NASS 2007 Census of Agriculture data. Major areas combined nationally account for 75% of the total domestic acreage. Similarly, major and minor areas combined nationally account for 99% of the total domestic acreage. Counties shaded in gray contain data that are not published by NASS, and hence were not used in delineating the major and minor agricultural areas. Additional information on these agricultural data can be found at: http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/.
U.S. Citrus, Strawberry, & Sugarcane Areas
Major Citrus Area
Minor Citrus Area
Major Sugarcane Area
Minor Sugarcane Area
Major Strawberry Area
USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
World Agricultural Outlook Board

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending December 18, 2010

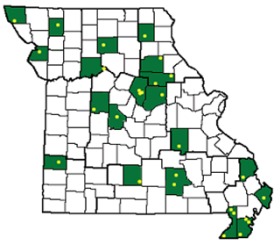
Data Provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the University of Missouri Commercial Agriculture Program.

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							4-INCH SOIL TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE DEC01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC01	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
MISSISSIPPI																				
ND	TUNICA 1W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	LYON	45	28	61	20	37	-	0.04	-	0.03	0.69	-	-	-	46	42	0	4	2	0
	VANCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PERTHSHIRE	46	30	63	21	38	-	0.11	-	0.08	0.52	-	-	-	45	39	0	4	2	0
	SCOTT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SANDY RIDGE	47	31	63	22	39	-	0.03	-	0.02	0.48	-	-	-	49	43	0	4	2	0
NE	VERONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SD	STONEVILLE x	52	30	67	22	41	-4	0.54	-0.68	0.51	0.56	20	33.20	65	49	41	0	5	3	1
	INDIANOLA 1S*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	INVERNESS 5E	48	31	65	21	40	-	0.01	-	0.01	0.28	-	-	-	49	45	0	4	1	0
	SIDON	50	32	65	22	41	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.33	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	0	0
	NORTH ISSAQUENA	50	34	66	25	42	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.14	-	-	-	51	46	0	3	0	0
	SILVER CITY	49	32	67	23	41	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.36	-	30.53	-	49	45	0	4	0	0
	ONWARD	51	33	67	22	42	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.83	-	-	-	51	45	0	2	0	0
	MAYDAY	50	31	69	18	41	-	0.10	-	0.10	0.25	-	-	-	49	-	0	4	1	0
MISSOURI																				
NW	CORNING	28	14	33	3	21	-7	0.00	-0.27	0.00	0.03	4	31.53	93	-	-	0	7	0	0
	ALBANY	26	14	34	2	21	-7	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.05	5	36.25	103	32	31	0	7	0	0
	ST. JOSEPH	26	15	32	2	21	-9	0.00	-0.36	0.00	0.04	4	40.02	111	-	-	0	7	0	0
NC	LINNEUS	26	12	35	-1	19	-10	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.10	10	44.57	120	30	29	0	7	0	0
	BRUNSWICK	26	13	34	0	21	-10	0.00	-0.31	0.00	0.08	7	43.22	114	33	32	0	7	0	0
NE	NOVELTY	25	7	33	-6	17	-13	0.00	-0.32	0.00	0.15	11	49.63	135	31	31	0	7	0	0
	MONROE CITY	25	9	32	-2	18	-13	0.00	-0.43	0.00	0.24	15	46.35	125	31	31	0	7	0	0
WC	GREEN RIDGE	29	15	36	1	22	-11	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.01	1	43.68	107	32	31	0	7	0	0
C	AUXVASSE	26	11	34	0	19	-13	0.01	-0.45	0.01	0.38	24	48.02	122	33	33	0	7	1	0
	COL-SANBORN FLD	27	14	34	1	21	-12	0.00	-0.44	0.00	0.25	18	51.71	126	34	34	0	7	0	0
	WILLIAMSBURG	26	11	35	1	20	-12	0.01	-0.52	0.01	0.52	34	39.88	95	31	29	0	7	1	0
	COL-JEFFERS F&G	27	12	35	0	20	-13	0.00	-0.46	0.00	0.31	22	42.62	105	32	32	0	7	0	0
	COL SOUTH FARMS	26	12	34	0	20	-13	0.00	-0.47	0.00	0.33	23	49.21	121	-	-	0	7	0	0
	COL-BF	26	10	34	-1	19	-14	0.00	-0.47	0.00	0.29	20	43.99	108	33	33	0	7	0	0
	VERSAILLES	29	15	38	2	22	-12	0.01	-0.42	0.01	0.03	2	42.06	101	34	34	0	7	1	0
EC	VANDALIA	25	11	33	0	19	-12	0.00	-0.45	0.00	0.36	25	47.55	120	29	26	0	7	0	0
SW	LAMAR	35	20	41	9	27	-9	0.00	-0.56	0.00	0.00	0	38.36	82	35	34	0	7	0	0
SC	COOK STATION	29	14	38	1	22	-14	0.02	-0.64	0.01	0.16	8	44.59	104	36	35	0	7	2	0
	MOUNTAIN GROVE	31	15	38	3	23	-12	0.00	-0.77	0.00	0.04	2	38.50	88	32	30	0	7	0	0
SE	DELTA	30	20	35	9	25	-12	0.15	-0.84	0.09	0.73	31	34.27	79	33	32	0	7	2	0
	CHARLESTON	31	20	35	9	26	-12	0.25	-0.91	0.14	0.86	34	33.17	76	31	29	0	7	2	0
	GLENNONVILLE	32	22	37	11	27	-13	0.06	-0.91	0.04	0.48	22	26.66	66	35	34	0	6	2	0
	CLARKTON	32	22	36	11	27	-12	0.07	-0.98	0.04	0.56	24	29.74	71	33	31	0	7	2	0
	PORTAGEVILLE DC	33	23	38	12	28	-12	0.12	-1.02	0.07	1.08	42	35.32	80	36	32	0	6	2	0
	PORTAGEVILLE LF	32	23	37	12	28	-12	0.10	-1.07	0.08	0.88	34	31.31	71	35	32	0	6	2	0
	STEELE	34	24	39	14	29	-11	0.07	-1.27	0.06	0.97	33	34.77	75	36	32	0	6	2	0
	CARDWELL	34	23	39	13	29	-11	0.04	-1.11	0.04	0.69	27	30.43	68	38	35	0	6	1	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 = 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, Col-BF=Bradford Farm)

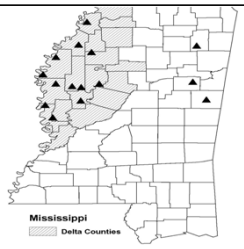
Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Up-and-down temperatures occurred, but below-average readings dominated due to the presence of Arctic air. Minimum temperatures were frequently below the freezing mark. Some rainfall occurred, but totals were not sufficient to offset quarterly and annual rainfall deficits.

Missouri Weather Stations



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

Mississippi Weather Stations



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

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending December 18, 2010

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

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	47	28	63	14	38	-8	0.31	-0.63	0.27	0.82	32	47.34	91	83	42	0	5	2	0
	HUNTSVILLE	42	26	61	13	34	-10	0.20	-1.04	0.14	0.95	29	45.34	82	75	66	0	6	3	0
	MOBILE	58	37	75	24	47	-6	0.01	-0.99	0.01	0.57	20	59.04	92	70	49	0	3	1	0
	MONTGOMERY	52	32	72	18	42	-7	0.38	-0.75	0.16	0.77	25	38.09	72	78	44	0	3	4	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	15	2	18	-5	9	-9	0.02	-0.23	0.02	0.22	37	15.81	101	76	65	0	7	1	0
	BARROW	2	-14	12	-24	-6	4	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.12	1200	5.45	135	88	78	0	7	3	0
	FAIRBANKS	-18	-34	-6	-41	-26	-21	0.12	-0.05	0.12	0.18	46	10.28	103	***	***	0	7	1	0
	JUNEAU	25	13	30	8	19	-10	0.15	-1.07	0.15	1.10	36	53.08	95	93	78	0	7	1	0
	KODIAK	34	26	38	19	30	-1	0.31	-1.37	0.31	1.53	37	65.72	91	68	54	0	7	1	0
	NOME	14	-1	22	-16	6	-3	0.21	-0.01	0.12	0.68	113	13.33	83	87	78	0	7	4	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	47	27	67	20	37	7	0.73	0.34	0.59	0.73	72	25.08	114	91	50	0	6	4	1
	PHOENIX	72	52	82	49	62	8	0.10	-0.09	0.10	0.10	22	8.17	104	64	39	0	0	1	0
	PRESCOTT	57	34	72	26	46	8	0.56	0.28	0.52	0.56	79	19.65	106	82	40	0	4	2	1
	TUCSON	74	43	84	41	58	6	0.08	-0.14	0.08	0.08	16	10.74	92	57	36	0	0	1	0
AR	FORT SMITH	44	28	52	19	36	-5	0.00	-0.79	0.00	0.00	0	33.13	77	71	40	0	5	0	0
	LITTLE ROCK	45	28	54	21	36	-8	0.00	-1.09	0.00	0.15	5	34.58	70	76	41	0	6	0	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	58	47	63	44	53	6	1.74	1.60	1.40	1.97	563	8.64	142	93	85	0	0	4	1
	FRESNO	55	48	58	42	52	7	1.55	1.29	0.81	1.89	291	12.48	118	95	87	0	0	4	2
	LOS ANGELES	66	56	83	53	61	3	1.55	1.18	1.10	1.88	216	13.08	107	75	67	0	0	3	1
	REDDING	50	38	55	28	44	-1	1.22	0.39	0.89	3.60	156	34.62	111	95	88	0	2	2	1
	SACRAMENTO	55	46	60	32	51	5	1.53	1.03	0.67	2.90	225	20.20	120	100	80	0	1	3	2
	SAN DIEGO	68	56	83	53	62	5	0.05	-0.20	0.02	0.05	8	11.32	113	85	63	0	0	3	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	57	49	61	40	53	3	1.25	0.66	0.69	2.50	167	20.65	110	90	81	0	0	4	1
	STOCKTON	54	47	58	34	50	5	0.79	0.43	0.40	1.83	191	16.34	126	98	90	0	0	3	0
CO	ALAMOSA	42	7	54	1	25	7	0.22	0.16	0.13	0.22	129	5.83	82	85	55	0	7	2	0
	CO SPRINGS	46	24	66	13	35	6	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.01	6	9.31	54	74	35	0	6	1	0
	DENVER INTL	50	22	70	10	36	7	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.01	7	12.65	94	66	29	0	5	0	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	44	24	50	15	34	5	0.04	-0.05	0.04	0.04	17	8.21	94	76	57	0	7	1	0
	PUEBLO	48	21	73	7	35	4	0.08	0.01	0.08	0.08	42	11.25	92	67	44	0	7	1	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	38	22	55	18	30	-6	1.86	1.12	1.46	3.01	154	44.86	105	74	57	0	6	2	1
	HARTFORD	37	16	55	10	27	-4	2.62	1.84	2.09	4.05	196	42.25	95	81	58	0	7	2	1
DC	WASHINGTON	35	24	44	21	30	-10	0.94	0.28	0.75	1.81	106	34.81	92	74	50	0	6	2	1
DE	WILMINGTON	37	21	56	15	29	-8	1.02	0.28	0.76	1.95	101	43.50	105	84	53	0	6	2	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	62	35	77	24	49	-12	0.06	-0.52	0.04	0.40	27	39.40	82	83	36	0	4	2	0
	JACKSONVILLE	60	33	74	20	47	-8	0.01	-0.54	0.01	0.04	3	33.11	65	83	35	0	4	1	0
	KEY WEST	68	56	75	46	62	-10	0.08	-0.38	0.06	0.18	16	38.92	103	80	62	0	0	2	0
	MIAMI	70	48	79	36	59	-11	0.74	0.25	0.67	0.81	60	64.69	112	77	38	0	0	2	1
	ORLANDO	64	37	77	28	50	-13	0.11	-0.39	0.09	0.20	15	45.14	95	80	47	0	3	2	0
	PENSACOLA	58	38	73	25	48	-6	0.95	0.12	0.62	0.98	44	62.46	100	77	50	0	3	3	1
	TALLAHASSEE	57	35	71	21	46	-8	1.03	0.18	0.37	1.03	47	58.08	95	83	48	0	4	4	0
	TAMPA	62	43	73	32	52	-11	0.41	-0.11	0.28	0.53	40	40.32	92	75	43	0	1	2	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	69	44	80	32	57	-12	0.40	-0.27	0.31	0.78	37	52.87	88	77	40	0	1	1	0
GA	ATHENS	43	26	57	14	35	-10	1.31	0.52	0.75	1.34	66	47.14	102	80	57	0	5	4	1
	ATLANTA	43	26	60	14	34	-12	1.17	0.36	0.52	1.29	58	47.81	98	77	57	0	4	3	1
	AUGUSTA	50	28	65	10	39	-8	0.48	-0.17	0.33	0.88	57	28.33	66	79	50	0	4	3	0
	COLUMBUS	49	33	66	19	41	-8	1.27	0.31	0.77	1.34	53	37.05	79	80	43	0	4	4	1
	MACON	48	31	65	18	40	-8	0.95	0.11	0.46	0.95	44	43.95	102	81	47	0	4	3	0
	SAVANNAH	55	34	70	21	44	-8	0.72	0.15	0.51	0.92	67	35.65	74	74	52	0	4	3	1
HI	HILO	81	65	83	62	73	1	0.04	-2.34	0.04	5.20	73	61.16	50	85	68	0	0	1	0
	HONOLULU	80	69	84	67	75	0	0.00	-0.63	0.00	2.74	178	8.46	50	90	74	0	0	0	0
	KAHULUI	84	62	87	58	73	-1	0.00	-0.65	0.00	1.73	110	7.66	44	87	77	0	0	0	0
	LIHUE	84	68	92	66	76	3	0.10	-0.95	0.08	4.56	169	19.20	51	91	80	1	0	2	0
ID	BOISE	44	30	50	23	37	6	0.44	0.14	0.31	1.62	200	13.38	115	80	67	0	4	3	0
	LEWISTON	46	34	55	25	40	6	0.19	-0.03	0.11	0.97	164	13.66	111	81	66	0	4	4	0
	POCATELLO	40	22	52	12	31	5	0.32	0.10	0.17	1.00	167	10.26	85	91	78	0	7	3	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	23	11	31	2	17	-11	0.14	-0.42	0.13	1.11	72	36.37	103	84	63	0	7	2	0
	MOLINE	21	6	29	-2	14	-13	0.39	-0.11	0.20	1.06	78	44.51	120	84	67	0	7	3	0
	PEORIA	23	10	28	-1	16	-13	0.43	-0.13	0.17	0.98	62	41.35	118	87	63	0	7	3	0
	ROCKFORD	20	7	33	-3	13	-12	0.02	-0.46	0.02	0.81	61	36.16	101	75	62	0	7	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	25	12	33	-3	19	-12	0.11	-0.48	0.05	0.45	28	45.74	132	87	64	0	7	2	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	28	17	32	2	23	-13	0.45	-0.36	0.18	1.21	53	32.21	75	81	68	0	7	3	0
	FORT WAYNE	25	10	39	1	17	-13	0.25	-0.39	0.24	0.80	47	32.86	93	85	66	0	7	2	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	25	11	32	1	18	-14	0.45	-0.24	0.18	1.16	61	33.13	83	86	65	0	7	4	0
	SOUTH BEND	26	10	38	2	18	-12	0.21	-0.50	0.06	1.19	62	31.63	82	88	72	0	7	5	0
IA	BURLINGTON	23	10	30	-2	17	-12	0.21	-0.28	0.13	0.56	41	53.21	143	91	63	0	7	3	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	18	2	27	-3	10	-14	0.00	-0.34	0.00	0.45	45	40.17	122	89	68	0	7	0	0
	DES MOINES	22	9	26	1	16	-10	0.05	-0.25	0.03	0.33	39	51.35	150	77	63	0	7	3	0
	DUBUQUE	16	-1	27	-6	8	-15	0.33	-0.05	0.23	1.78	162	45.39	130	86	73	0	7	2	0
	SIOUX CITY	21	8	27	-4	14	-9	0.17	0.04	0.12	0.69	168	31.78	123	77	65	0	7	4	0
	WATERLOO	18	0	21	-6	9	-14	0.49	0.25	0.30	0.98	131	41.95	128	85	75	0	7	3	0
KS	CONCORDIA	34	16	46	7	25	-6	0.01	-0.16	0.01	0.03	6	31.84	113	72	52	0	7	1	0
	DODGE CITY	43	21	47	13	32	-2	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.23	53	25.14	114	76	36	0	7	0	0
	GOODLAND	49	15	65	7	32	2	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.03	16	19.34	99	80	45	0	7	0	0
	TOPEKA	34	17	42	7	25	-7	0.00	-0.32	0.00	0.00	0	36.30	103	72	49	0	7	0	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending December 18, 2010

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	38	23	49	14	31	-3	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.00	0	28.05	94	65	46	0	7	0	0
KY	JACKSON	28	17	39	5	22	-17	1.68	0.70	1.16	2.42	93	44.72	94	91	69	0	7	5	1
	LEXINGTON	28	15	41	2	22	-15	1.02	0.11	0.61	1.73	74	37.28	84	84	77	0	7	4	1
	LOUISVILLE	30	18	44	6	24	-14	0.48	-0.35	0.28	1.00	45	37.83	88	86	67	0	7	3	0
	PADUCAH	31	18	36	4	25	-12	0.42	-0.61	0.24	1.16	41	35.61	75	86	57	0	7	3	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	59	39	77	26	49	-4	0.01	-1.15	0.01	0.24	8	50.90	84	76	42	0	2	1	0
	LAKE CHARLES	62	42	76	30	52	-1	0.00	-0.97	0.00	0.24	9	32.81	59	78	42	0	2	0	0
	NEW ORLEANS	59	41	79	33	50	-5	0.02	-1.12	0.01	0.22	7	51.97	84	69	53	0	0	2	0
	SHREVEPORT	56	34	75	23	45	-4	0.00	-1.02	0.00	0.00	0	30.31	61	68	35	0	3	0	0
ME	CARIBOU	35	14	57	1	25	8	3.10	2.40	2.26	5.27	293	43.68	121	91	77	0	6	5	2
	PORTLAND	38	20	54	13	29	0	1.73	0.79	0.92	2.76	111	51.24	116	85	60	0	6	4	2
MD	BALTIMORE	36	22	54	16	29	-8	0.99	0.27	0.86	1.93	103	43.43	107	75	52	0	6	2	1
MA	BOSTON	40	24	57	18	32	-4	0.62	-0.21	0.38	1.00	46	47.06	115	78	54	0	6	2	1
	WORCESTER	34	18	53	11	26	-4	2.01	1.18	1.60	3.18	147	49.43	104	88	61	0	7	2	1
MI	ALPENA	23	12	32	2	17	-8	0.26	-0.13	0.11	0.63	61	25.68	93	86	70	0	7	5	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	27	16	35	7	21	-7	0.20	-0.42	0.16	0.82	46	34.90	96	80	60	0	7	1	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	23	11	33	4	17	-8	0.36	-0.03	0.30	0.79	76	25.14	91	88	73	0	7	4	0
	LANSING	24	11	34	4	18	-10	0.33	-0.17	0.29	0.53	38	26.61	86	85	70	0	7	1	0
	MUSKEGON	28	18	34	11	23	-6	0.15	-0.44	0.14	1.05	64	29.87	94	78	64	0	7	2	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	26	18	32	12	22	-5	0.10	-0.48	0.05	0.52	35	29.38	91	83	67	0	7	2	0
MN	DULUTH	13	-6	19	-16	4	-11	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.21	32	34.51	112	76	64	0	7	0	0
	INT'L FALLS	10	-15	17	-33	-2	-11	0.12	-0.02	0.10	0.43	98	31.63	134	85	64	0	7	2	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	13	2	20	-8	8	-12	0.00	-0.20	0.00	1.75	282	31.86	110	73	61	0	7	0	0
	ROCHESTER	12	-2	20	-12	5	-13	1.74	1.52	1.07	7.47	1083	43.66	140	83	73	0	7	6	1
	ST. CLOUD	13	0	22	-14	7	-8	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.80	195	32.19	120	78	57	0	7	0	0
MS	JACKSON	54	34	70	22	44	-4	0.04	-1.15	0.04	0.92	30	44.25	82	72	40	0	2	1	0
	MERIDIAN	51	32	71	21	42	-7	0.17	-1.00	0.09	0.64	21	41.09	73	70	46	0	3	4	0
	TUPELO	49	28	75	14	39	-5	0.33	-1.06	0.20	1.06	30	46.78	88	69	46	0	5	2	0
MO	COLUMBIA	26	12	34	0	19	-14	0.03	-0.54	0.03	0.31	19	43.91	111	85	61	0	7	1	0
	KANSAS CITY	29	15	37	2	22	-10	0.02	-0.35	0.02	0.04	4	41.44	111	82	55	0	7	1	0
	SAINT LOUIS	28	16	37	3	22	-13	0.18	-0.47	0.13	0.44	23	38.18	101	83	64	0	7	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	32	17	38	5	25	-11	0.01	-0.74	0.01	0.04	2	45.45	103	80	61	0	7	1	0
MT	BILLINGS	36	24	49	11	30	3	0.08	-0.05	0.05	0.22	69	18.02	125	81	59	0	5	3	0
	BUTTE	33	11	48	-6	22	4	0.25	0.14	0.18	0.50	179	15.24	122	85	52	0	7	3	0
	CUT BANK	33	18	49	4	26	4	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.01	7	7.25	59	89	64	0	7	0	0
	GLASGOW	18	-1	29	-13	9	-8	0.08	0.02	0.05	0.52	347	17.11	155	89	82	0	7	2	0
	GREAT FALLS	37	21	51	3	29	4	0.08	-0.05	0.04	0.37	119	18.17	125	88	57	0	6	4	0
	HAVRE	26	7	41	-15	17	-3	1.11	1.00	0.98	1.44	600	15.21	136	85	78	0	7	3	1
	MISSOULA	33	18	44	0	25	2	0.36	0.11	0.15	0.74	117	15.57	117	93	84	0	7	5	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	32	12	43	2	22	-4	0.05	-0.08	0.05	0.07	16	29.11	113	71	48	0	7	1	0
	LINCOLN	27	12	35	0	20	-7	0.08	-0.10	0.07	0.12	22	34.29	122	72	58	0	7	2	0
	NORFOLK	25	12	32	-2	18	-6	0.08	-0.05	0.08	0.13	30	29.01	110	72	60	0	7	1	0
	NORTH PLATTE	38	12	48	2	25	-1	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.01	5	22.75	117	82	43	0	7	1	0
	OMAHA	24	12	29	1	18	-8	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.29	46	34.75	116	73	62	0	7	1	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	43	16	62	9	30	4	0.16	0.05	0.16	0.20	63	15.46	96	86	63	0	7	1	0
	VALENTINE	32	9	47	-10	21	-3	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.18	90	17.01	88	83	66	0	7	0	0
NV	ELY	45	25	56	15	35	9	0.15	0.07	0.12	0.46	219	8.25	85	85	70	0	7	3	0
	LAS VEGAS	62	46	70	43	54	7	0.07	-0.01	0.06	0.20	111	4.32	101	69	49	0	0	2	0
	RENO	49	30	62	28	39	5	0.60	0.41	0.37	0.73	146	8.59	121	84	58	0	6	3	0
	WINNEMUCCA	42	23	60	16	33	3	0.62	0.45	0.44	0.97	226	11.65	147	92	77	0	7	4	0
NH	CONCORD	36	14	53	5	25	-2	1.72	1.07	1.67	2.72	155	37.08	102	86	58	0	7	2	1
NJ	NEWARK	38	23	56	20	31	-6	1.23	0.46	1.03	2.30	111	41.89	94	70	50	0	6	2	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	53	32	65	27	42	6	0.87	0.79	0.78	0.87	414	8.76	95	74	44	0	5	2	1
NY	ALBANY	34	13	54	6	23	-6	0.96	0.37	0.61	2.35	146	37.24	101	88	64	0	7	3	1
	BINGHAMTON	28	15	48	8	22	-6	0.38	-0.31	0.16	2.29	122	38.53	103	85	68	0	7	6	0
	BUFFALO	29	19	38	10	24	-7	0.75	-0.12	0.41	2.38	103	36.38	93	83	66	0	6	5	0
	ROCHESTER	30	19	43	11	24	-6	0.51	-0.11	0.18	2.37	144	37.19	113	84	70	0	6	5	0
	SYRACUSE	31	17	47	7	24	-5	0.53	-0.18	0.16	6.74	337	45.78	118	89	66	0	7	6	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	34	20	47	11	27	-12	0.43	-0.29	0.43	0.53	27	43.52	95	81	62	0	7	1	0
	CHARLOTTE	42	24	53	10	33	-12	0.54	-0.13	0.31	1.09	63	35.75	85	82	46	0	7	4	0
	GREENSBORO	36	22	45	13	29	-12	0.52	-0.14	0.31	1.47	85	41.98	100	79	51	0	7	2	0
	HATTERAS	47	33	62	26	40	-10	1.63	0.69	0.85	2.61	109	60.52	109	76	51	0	4	3	2
	RALEIGH	40	25	52	16	33	-10	1.00	0.37	0.60	1.74	106	36.30	87	77	57	0	6	3	1
	WILMINGTON	47	29	60	17	38	-11	0.91	0.11	0.64	2.52	120	57.46	104	77	44	0	4	2	1
ND	BISMARCK	16	4	22	-14	10	-6	0.08	0.00	0.04	1.50	652	23.28	140	82	76	0	7	4	0
	DICKINSON	18	4	34	-12	11	-8	0.03	-0.03	0.00	0.15	79	14.82	91	87	72	0	7	1	0
	FARGO	14	-1	22	-17	7	-7	0.30	0.19	0.19	0.62	214	28.34	136	78	64	0	7	4	0
	GRAND FORKS	14	1	21	-16	7	-5	0.02	-0.09	0.01	0.08	28	27.13	140	83	65	0	7	2	0
	JAMESTOWN	12	1	19	-17	7	-8	0.46	0.38	0.36	0.62	295	23.94	131	85	69	0	7	2	0
	WILLISTON	18	-2	32	-14	8	-6	0.16	0.05	0.12	0.98	316	20.31	146	87	78	0	7	3	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	24	13	37	10	19	-13	0.94	0.26	0.76	1.74	96	37.64	101	85	74	0	7	4	1
	CINCINNATI	27	12	41	0	20	-15	0.52	-0.22	0.28	1.06	55	35.97	87	89	73	0	7	4	0
	CLEVELAND	26	16	37	12	21	-11	0.63	-0.09	0.48	1.21	61	35.27	94	83	69	0	7	2	1
	COLUMBUS	26	12	39	7	19	-15	0.87	0.21	0.70	1.15	64	36.16	97	86	75	0	7	3	1
	DAYTON	25	11	41	2	18	-14	0.68	-0.02	0.44	1.13	61	33.28	87	90	71	0	7	3	0
	MANSFIELD	23	9	36	4	16	-15	0.59	-0.15	0.54	0.78	38	38.01	90	88	70	0	7	1	1

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending December 18, 2010

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	25	9	38	3	17	-13	0.69	0.08	0.63	1.04	63	34.20	106	86	72	0	7	2	1
	YOUNGSTOWN	25	15	38	7	20	-11	1.38	0.70	0.63	3.42	184	38.40	104	88	76	0	7	6	1
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	49	29	64	20	39	-1	0.01	-0.40	0.01	0.03	3	32.43	93	74	35	0	5	1	0
	TULSA	44	24	53	15	34	-6	0.00	-0.56	0.00	0.00	0	33.91	82	66	47	0	7	0	0
OR	ASTORIA	50	42	59	37	46	3	3.54	1.17	1.40	7.38	117	75.68	120	89	75	0	0	6	3
	BURNS	36	13	47	1	24	-1	0.40	0.12	0.20	1.76	248	13.24	133	91	82	0	7	3	0
	EUGENE	50	39	60	29	45	5	1.68	-0.21	0.64	4.20	82	42.90	90	90	82	0	2	5	2
	MEDFORD	48	36	56	28	42	4	0.97	0.31	0.35	2.22	125	19.22	111	97	77	0	3	5	0
	PENDLETON	49	32	59	22	40	6	0.55	0.23	0.23	1.35	155	17.02	140	81	62	0	4	4	0
	PORTLAND	51	41	61	33	46	6	1.24	-0.06	0.63	5.33	154	43.27	124	87	74	0	0	5	1
	SALEM	51	41	61	28	46	6	1.75	0.27	0.67	5.58	140	45.08	120	90	80	0	2	5	1
PA	ALLENTOWN	34	18	57	13	26	-7	3.08	2.34	1.91	3.31	166	50.99	116	78	57	0	6	3	2
	ERIE	28	19	40	15	24	-9	0.49	-0.38	0.40	1.46	63	39.23	95	78	67	0	7	3	0
	MIDDLETOWN	34	20	51	17	27	-7	0.84	0.10	0.78	2.01	100	39.47	101	81	51	0	6	2	1
	PHILADELPHIA	37	23	60	19	30	-8	0.81	0.09	0.66	1.87	99	43.09	106	69	50	0	6	2	1
	PITTSBURGH	26	15	41	10	21	-12	0.43	-0.21	0.40	0.97	56	37.25	101	80	61	0	7	2	0
	WILKES-BARRE	32	16	55	9	24	-8	0.75	0.18	0.73	0.99	62	30.84	84	85	59	0	6	3	1
	WILLIAMSPORT	33	17	52	11	25	-7	0.97	0.31	0.93	3.74	201	42.81	106	80	57	0	7	2	1
RI	PROVIDENCE	39	20	56	15	30	-4	1.45	0.54	0.81	2.07	86	51.56	115	79	59	0	7	2	1
SC	BEAUFORT	53	34	68	21	43	-8	0.69	0.05	0.58	0.82	53	37.15	77	79	41	0	4	3	1
	CHARLESTON	52	32	68	18	42	-9	1.32	0.64	1.14	1.58	94	56.66	113	79	45	0	4	3	1
	COLUMBIA	50	29	63	15	39	-8	0.47	-0.23	0.32	0.89	52	34.96	75	77	57	0	4	2	0
	GREENVILLE	42	25	54	11	33	-11	0.79	-0.04	0.62	0.82	38	42.39	87	85	48	0	5	4	1
SD	ABERDEEN	18	3	24	-8	11	-6	0.13	0.07	0.12	0.45	300	25.90	130	78	64	0	7	2	0
	HURON	19	4	24	-8	11	-9	0.08	0.02	0.08	0.24	120	29.74	144	80	62	0	7	1	0
	RAPID CITY	32	16	46	3	24	-1	0.02	-0.06	0.00	0.11	65	18.74	114	90	61	0	7	1	0
	SIOUX FALLS	17	4	22	-6	11	-8	0.04	-0.06	0.04	0.50	152	37.22	152	78	65	0	7	1	0
TN	BRISTOL	33	19	46	5	26	-12	1.75	1.00	1.34	2.15	109	36.87	92	85	61	0	7	4	1
	CHATTANOOGA	40	24	59	14	32	-11	0.37	-0.68	0.15	0.84	30	41.32	79	73	56	0	6	3	0
	KNOXVILLE	37	21	54	10	29	-12	1.20	0.21	0.65	1.70	66	45.15	97	87	62	0	6	3	1
	MEMPHIS	43	28	61	16	35	-9	0.06	-1.27	0.04	1.04	29	46.42	88	74	44	0	5	2	0
	NASHVILLE	37	22	54	8	29	-12	0.37	-0.66	0.14	1.55	56	58.75	127	81	57	0	7	3	0
TX	ABILENE	62	34	83	22	48	2	0.01	-0.27	0.01	0.01	2	26.60	115	54	31	0	5	1	0
	AMARILLO	56	28	76	22	42	5	0.15	0.04	0.15	0.15	60	26.48	137	74	36	0	6	1	0
	AUSTIN	63	36	79	22	49	-3	0.00	-0.55	0.00	0.00	0	27.63	85	70	45	0	3	0	0
	BEAUMONT	63	44	77	29	54	0	0.02	-1.12	0.02	0.34	12	41.80	73	78	43	0	1	1	0
	BROWNSVILLE	74	52	81	41	63	2	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.01	1	36.56	135	76	47	0	0	0	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	69	46	81	36	58	0	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.23	24	43.53	138	69	42	0	0	0	0
	DEL RIO	65	35	76	31	50	-2	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	29.77	166	61	31	0	3	0	0
	EL PASO	66	40	73	30	53	8	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	6.51	72	45	24	0	2	0	0
	FORT WORTH	60	36	77	27	48	1	0.00	-0.58	0.00	0.00	0	29.65	88	72	33	0	2	0	0
	GALVESTON	63	49	75	38	56	-2	0.01	-0.75	0.01	0.29	14	31.29	74	76	50	0	0	1	0
	HOUSTON	65	44	77	31	54	0	0.00	-0.81	0.00	0.05	2	39.74	86	71	50	0	1	0	0
	LUBBOCK	61	28	82	18	45	5	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	26.46	144	62	28	0	5	0	0
	MIDLAND	64	30	81	21	47	2	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	16.04	111	48	26	0	5	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	65	31	86	22	48	1	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.00	0	19.13	93	58	29	0	5	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	64	39	76	29	51	-2	0.00	-0.44	0.00	0.00	0	36.73	114	71	30	0	1	0	0
	VICTORIA	67	41	77	27	54	-1	0.00	-0.55	0.00	0.14	10	45.57	117	80	44	0	3	0	0
	WACO	61	37	77	22	49	0	0.00	-0.63	0.00	0.00	0	39.32	122	61	39	0	2	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	58	28	84	19	43	0	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.00	0	28.83	103	76	33	0	6	0	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	43	28	55	17	35	5	0.30	0.05	0.25	0.60	90	16.28	102	90	64	0	4	3	0
VT	BURLINGTON	30	14	51	5	22	-4	1.91	1.43	0.92	3.00	217	40.13	114	92	66	0	7	6	2
VA	LYNCHBURG	34	19	40	10	26	-13	0.58	-0.11	0.39	1.88	104	45.40	108	79	50	0	7	2	0
	NORFOLK	39	26	58	18	33	-12	0.99	0.36	0.42	1.69	106	49.79	112	83	51	0	6	5	0
	RICHMOND	36	22	48	15	29	-12	1.22	0.56	0.72	2.85	170	35.48	84	83	62	0	6	3	1
	ROANOKE	34	21	39	10	27	-12	0.49	-0.13	0.41	1.36	81	42.85	104	72	54	0	7	2	0
	WASH/DULLES	33	19	40	11	26	-11	0.63	-0.05	0.42	1.47	83	39.02	96	74	56	0	6	2	0
WA	OLYMPIA	48	38	56	29	43	5	3.60	1.81	1.86	7.29	152	53.38	112	96	84	0	3	6	2
	QUILLAYUTE	47	39	53	33	43	2	5.32	2.02	3.11	11.70	134	########	115	97	83	0	0	6	3
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	50	40	55	37	45	4	4.26	2.98	2.77	6.83	198	45.13	129	81	71	0	0	6	2
	SPOKANE	39	30	46	23	34	7	0.79	0.28	0.27	2.07	151	17.90	113	95	76	0	4	4	0
	YAKIMA	41	26	45	21	34	5	0.48	0.18	0.20	1.42	184	10.18	133	91	82	0	6	3	0
WV	BECKLEY	26	15	38	5	20	-16	1.21	0.52	0.65	1.85	105	42.85	106	87	76	0	7	4	2
	CHARLESTON	29	19	43	11	24	-14	1.27	0.53	0.67	1.98	98	44.26	104	82	61	0	7	4	1
	ELKINS	26	11	45	-1	18	-15	0.37	-0.39	0.28	1.72	85	39.32	88	88	70	0	7	3	0
	HUNTINGTON	28	17	39	8	22	-16	0.92	0.18	0.51	1.14	58	42.25	103	90	67	0	7	3	1
WI	EAU CLAIRE	15	-5	21	-22	5	-14	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.65	97	35.50	112	87	59	0	7	0	0
	GREEN BAY	18	1	25	-13	10	-12	0.14	-0.17	0.13	0.58	62	36.80	128	82	62	0	7	2	0
	LA CROSSE	16	-2	22	-17	7	-16	0.04	-0.23	0.03	1.61	196	42.09	132	88	59	0	7	2	0
	MADISON	18	2	26	-10	10	-14	0.05	-0.33	0.05	1.01	94	37.38	115	82	70	0	7	1	0
	MILWAUKEE	24	11	36	5	18	-9	0.10	-0.41	0.10	1.31	94	35.72	105	74	57	0	7	1	0
WY	CASPER	35	8	50	-19	21	-3	0.52	0.39	0.52	0.62	177	11.97	94	75	66	0	5	1	1
	CHEYENNE	42	19	57	5	30	3	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.10	38	15.44	101	68	43	0	5	1	0
	LANDER	39	14	55	1	27	5	0.06	-0.07	0.06	0.06	17	13.75	104	81	35	0	7	1	0
	SHERIDAN	32	16	45	4	24	1	0.04	-0.10	0.04	0.14	40	14.27	99	83	69	0	7	1	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

December 13 – 19, 2010

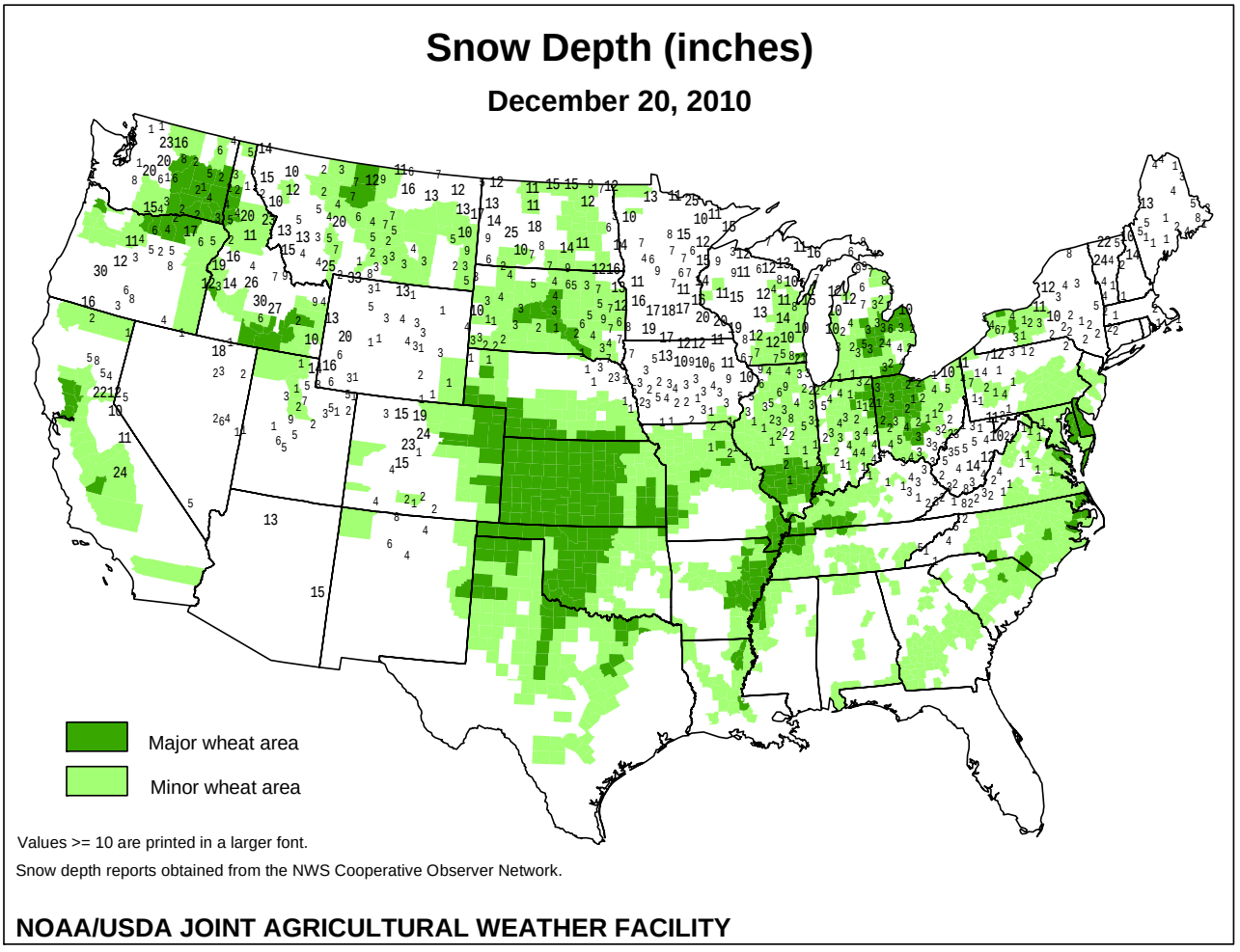
Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

Warmer-than-normal weather prevailed in much of the West, while cold conditions dominated an area centered over the eastern Corn Belt and the Ohio and Tennessee Valleys. In those areas, weekly temperatures averaged as much as 20 degrees F below average. Strong winter storm systems brought increased precipitation to much of the West Coast during the week, halting fieldwork but boosting high-elevation snow packs. Most notably, portions of the Sierra Nevada accumulated precipitation totaling 6 inches or more. Elsewhere, snowfall on the southern High Plains benefited the poorly established winter wheat crop that has been stressed in recent weeks by drought, wind, and extreme temperatures.

An Arctic cold front delivered sub-freezing temperatures to much of Florida early in the week, prompting the issuance of a state of emergency for all agricultural crops. Record lows were broken from the Panhandle to the southern Peninsula, damaging a variety of the state's crops. Newly planted sugarcane for the 2011 crop season was burnt back to the ground, while the tops of the remaining 2010 crop were frozen. Producers planned to harvest as quickly as possible before the crop becomes unusable. Fruit, nursery, and vegetable producers utilized a variety of freeze-protection methods on their crops – blankets, freeze covers, heaters, overhead sprinklers, and helicopters. In the citrus-producing region, potentially damaging lows were experienced at mid-week; however, no reports on the amount of damage were given.

In Arizona, temperatures were above average across the state during the week, with precipitation reported at 20 of 22 weather stations. The 2010 cotton harvest was winding down, slightly behind last year's pace but ahead of the 5-year average. Producers in some areas were harvesting the last of their alfalfa hay crop, while sheep were grazing much of the state's acreage. Fruit and vegetable growers shipped a multitude of crops during the week, including arugula, bok choy, cabbage, cantaloupes, lettuce, lemons, and spinach.

A series of strong storm systems pounded much of California late in the week, producing high winds, heavy rains, and heavy mountain snowfall. Southern areas of the state were the hardest hit, with reports of widespread flooding, mud, and rockslides. Fieldwork continued as weather conditions allowed – oat silage was harvested and herbicides were applied to alfalfa fields early in the week. Winter-seeded small grains continued to emerge nicely with good soil moisture conditions. The fall grape harvest was complete, but citrus fruit harvest slowed due to wet conditions.



International Weather and Crop Summary

December 12-18, 2010

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Cold, snowy weather over much of the continent maintained favorable conditions for dormant winter grains and oilseeds.

WESTERN FSU: A fresh snowfall provided additional insulation for dormant winter crops.

MIDDLE EAST: Heavy rain alleviated short-term drought from Turkey into Iran, although unfavorable dryness persisted in northwestern and eastern Iran.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Showers maintained favorable soil moisture for winter grain establishment.

SOUTH ASIA: Drier weather aided the completion of summer crop harvesting, while mild weather favored winter crop development.

EAST ASIA: Cold weather overspread much of eastern China, easing the remainder of winter crops into dormancy.

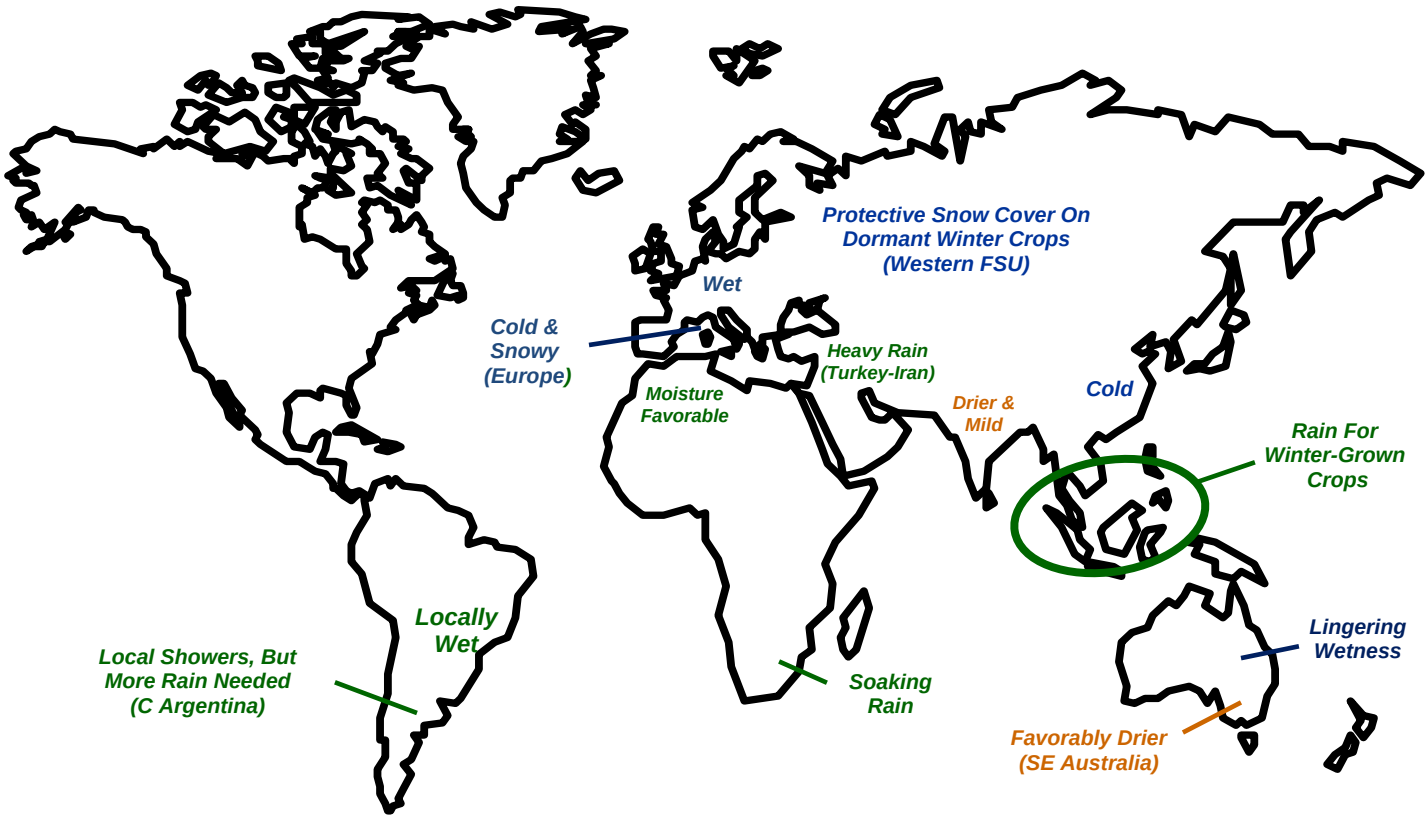
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Showers benefited winter-grown crops across the region.

AUSTRALIA: Drier weather in southeastern Australia allowed winter grain harvesting to slowly accelerate, while wet weather farther north continued to hamper fieldwork.

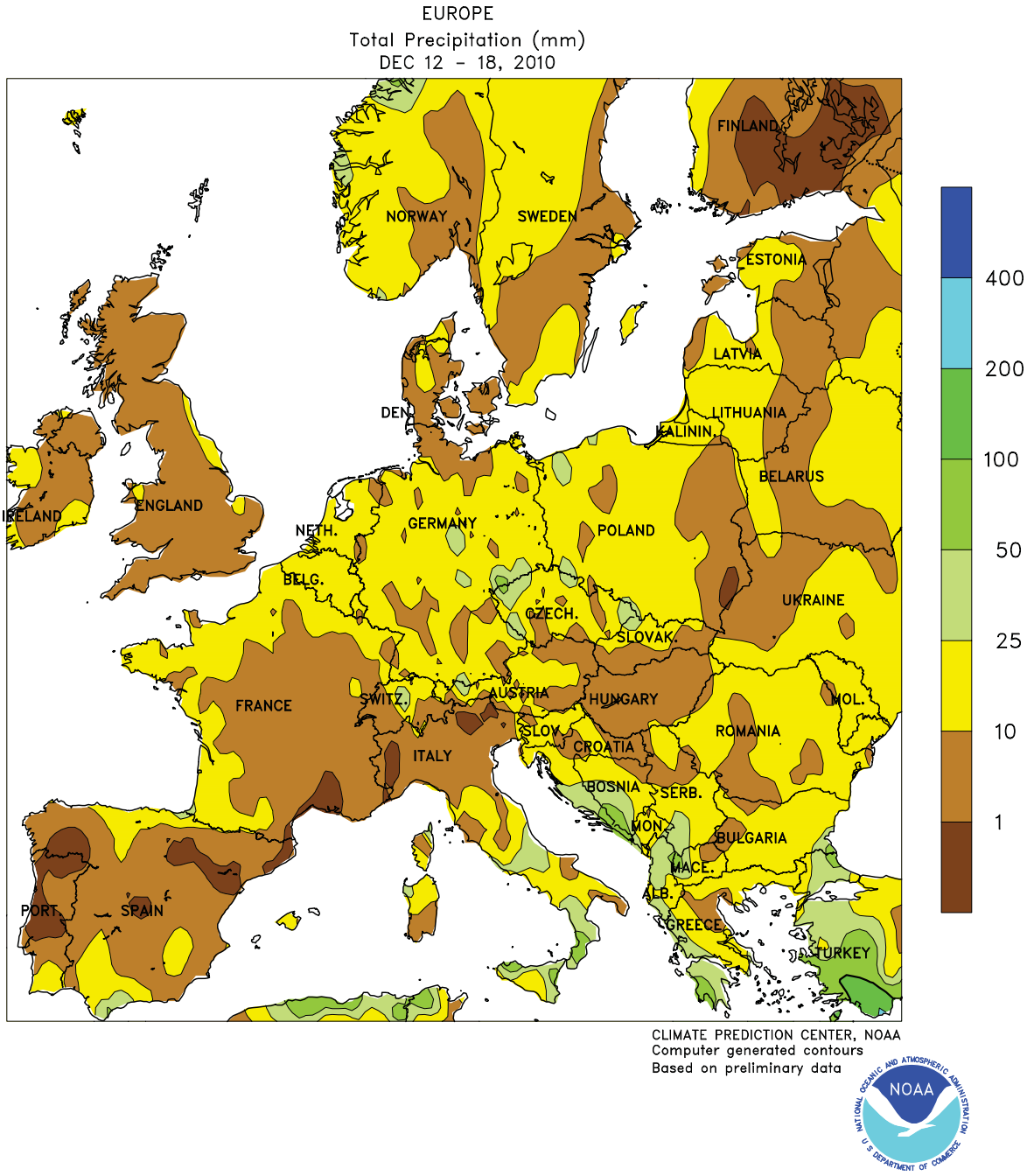
SOUTH AFRICA: Unseasonably heavy rain increased moisture for germination and establishment of corn and other summer crops.

ARGENTINA: Showers overspread central Argentina's eastern farming areas, but drier weather prevailed elsewhere.

BRAZIL: Beneficial rain continued in major agricultural areas of central and southern Brazil, maintaining favorable prospects for soybeans and other crops.

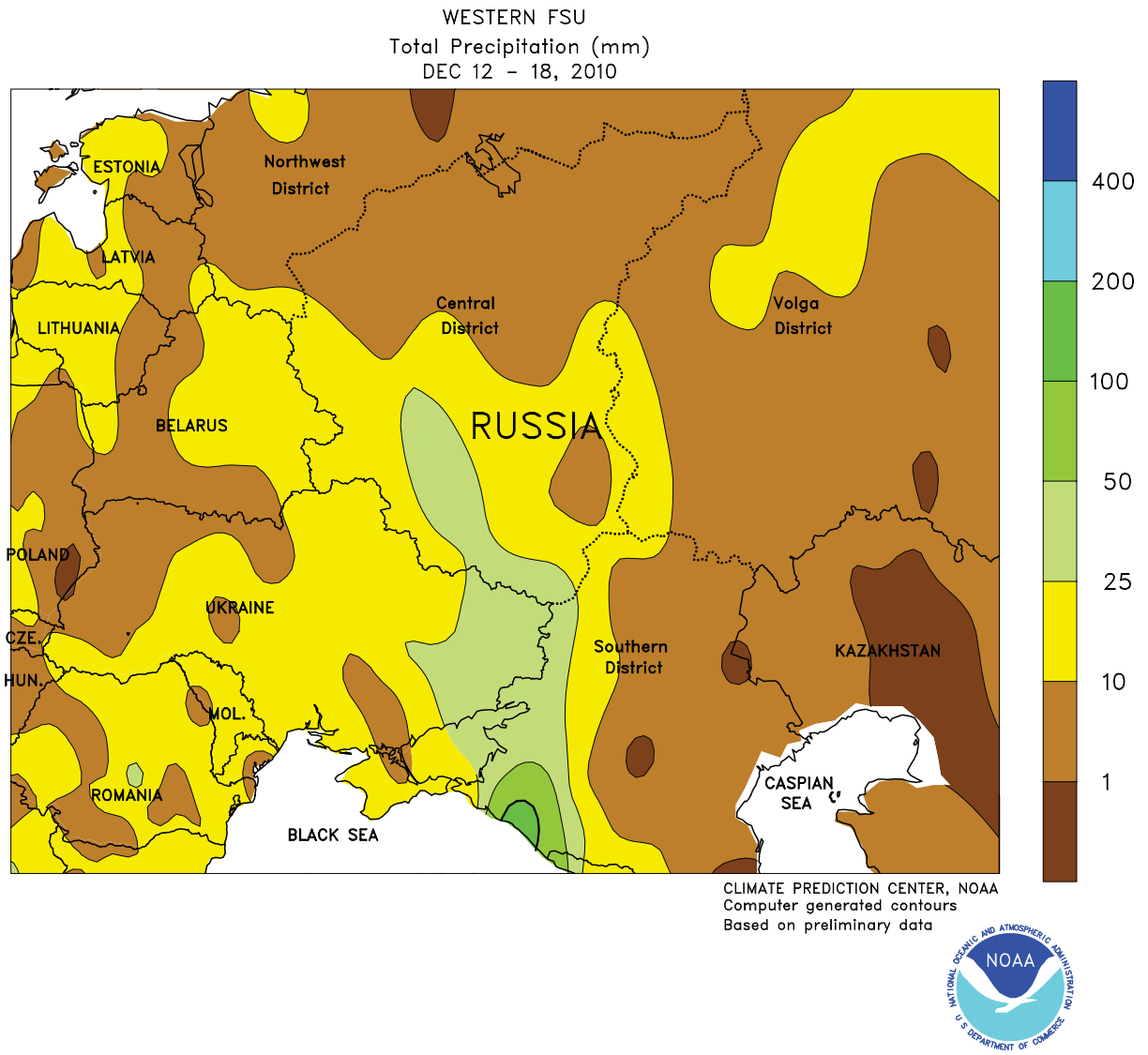


For additional information contact: meteorologists@oce.usda.gov



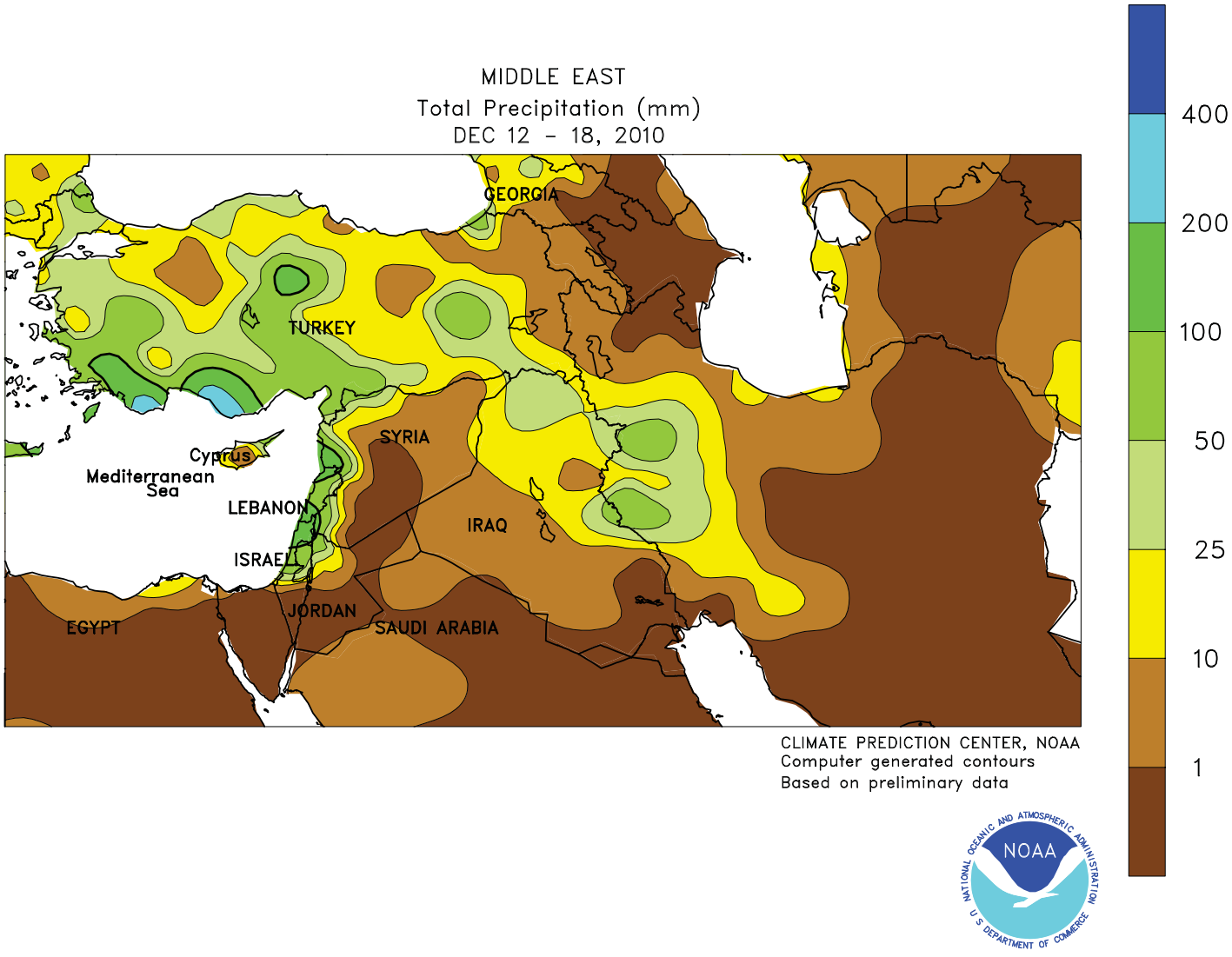
EUROPE

Cold, snowy weather provided favorable overwintering conditions for dormant winter grains. Snow was heaviest (10-25 mm liquid equivalent) in Germany and Poland, with snow depths at week's end of 10 to 40 cm. The season's first widespread snowfall was also observed in the Balkans, where depths of 5 to 15 cm provided dormant winter crops insulation from potential incursions of bitter cold. Precipitation fell as mostly rain (5-20 mm) in England and France, although some light snow (2-5 cm) did fall by week's end. In Spain, scattered showers (2-10 mm) provided additional soil moisture for vegetative winter wheat, while dry weather in northern Italy provided producers with a much-needed opportunity to sow winter crops. Temperatures averaged 2 to 8 degrees C below normal over most of the continent, although no damaging cold was observed.



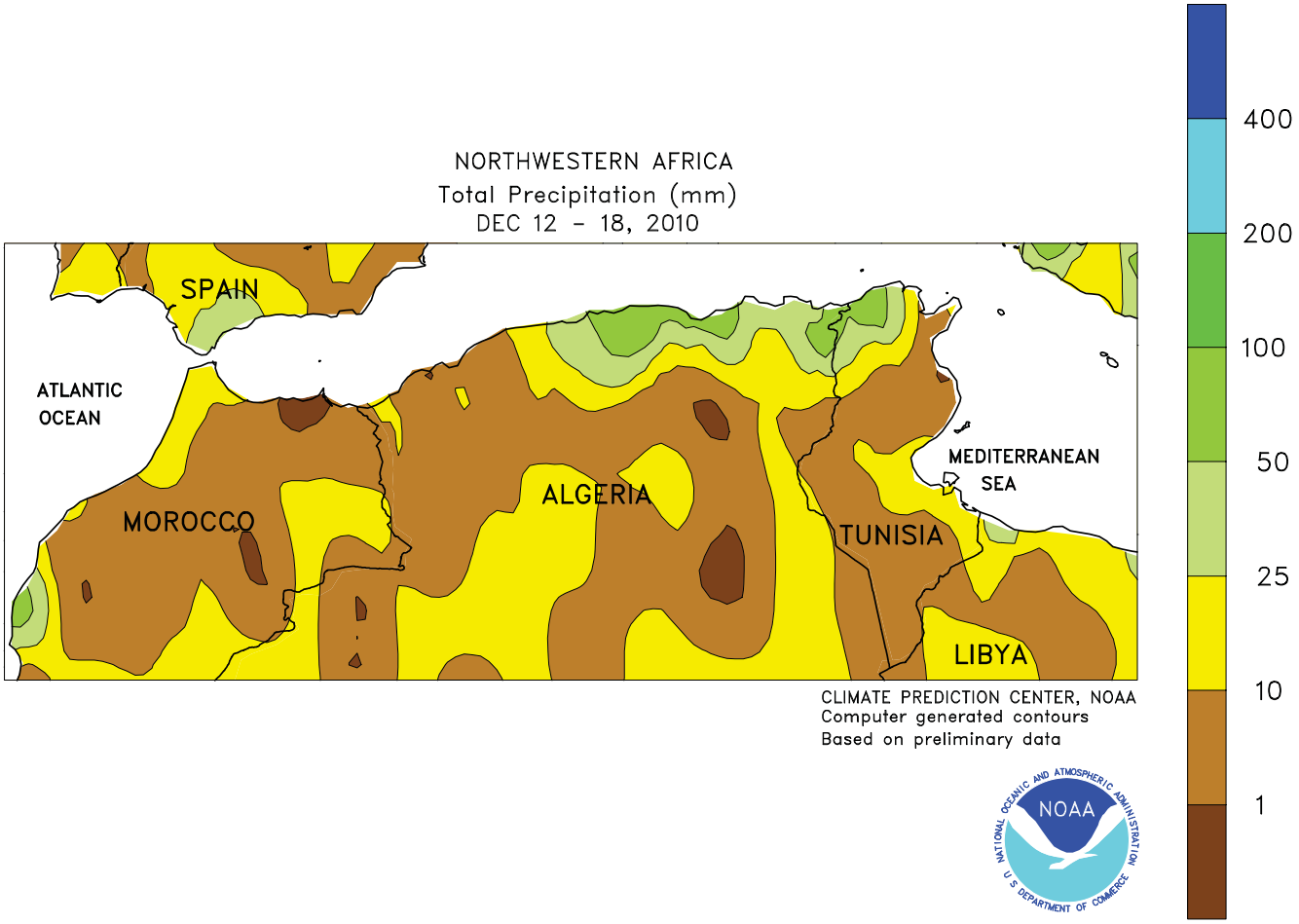
WESTERN FSU

Cooler, unsettled weather settled over most major crop areas, providing favorable overwintering conditions for dormant winter grains. A northward-moving storm system produced 10 to 50 mm (liquid equivalent) of precipitation across the western half of the region, much of which fell as snow. At week's end, snow depths ranged from 5 to 25 cm over most winter grain areas, affording dormant winter crops adequate protection from potential incursions of bitter cold. The storm also dragged colder air into northern and western portions of the region, where temperatures averaged up to 7 degrees C below normal. Farther east, milder conditions (2-5 degrees C above normal) prevailed over the Volga and Southern Districts. Precipitation in southern and eastern wheat districts was mostly light (less than 10 mm), with rain in the Southern District contrasting with snow farther north.



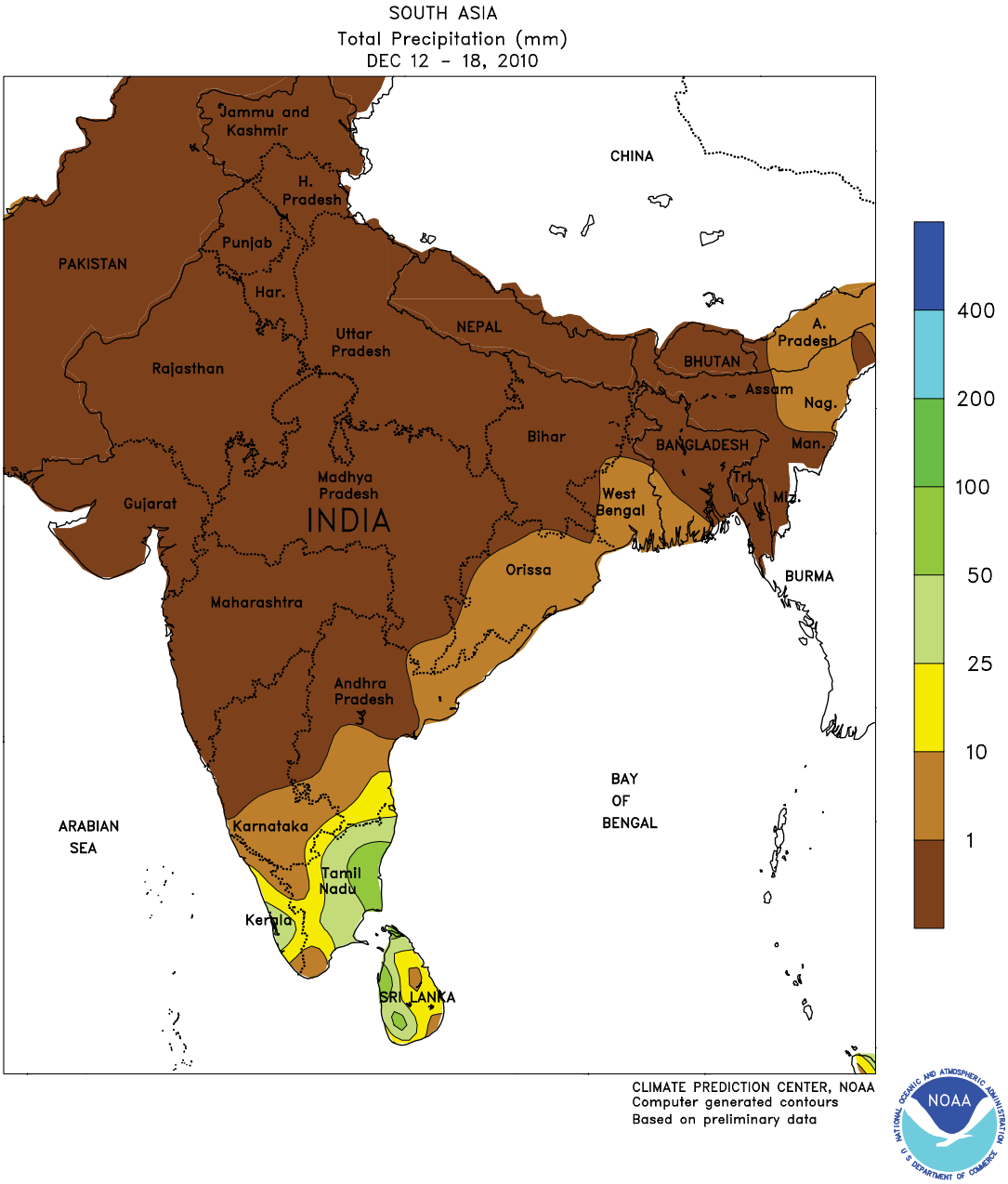
MIDDLE EAST

Locally heavy rain provided additional, much-needed drought relief and improved prospects for late-planted winter crops. For the second consecutive week, a slow-moving Mediterranean storm brought moderate to heavy rain (25-200 mm, locally more) to Turkey and the eastern Mediterranean coast, alleviating short-term drought and providing moisture to parched topsoils. Rain (10-50 mm) also spread into previously dry portions of northern Iraq and western Iran, improving soil moisture for late winter crop establishment. However, winter grains are likely poorly established, if at all, due to the pronounced short-term drought that impacted most major growing areas during the planting and establishment development stages. Consequently, producers may have to resort to planting shorter-season varieties in the spring, especially in areas where the moisture arrived too late for the winter growing season. In northwestern and eastern Iran, unfavorable dryness persisted, maintaining or worsening drought and increasing concerns over winter crop establishment. Temperatures up to 4 degrees C above normal extended the growing season for another week, although colder conditions (-10 to -2 degrees C) ended the growing season on the Anatolia Plateau.



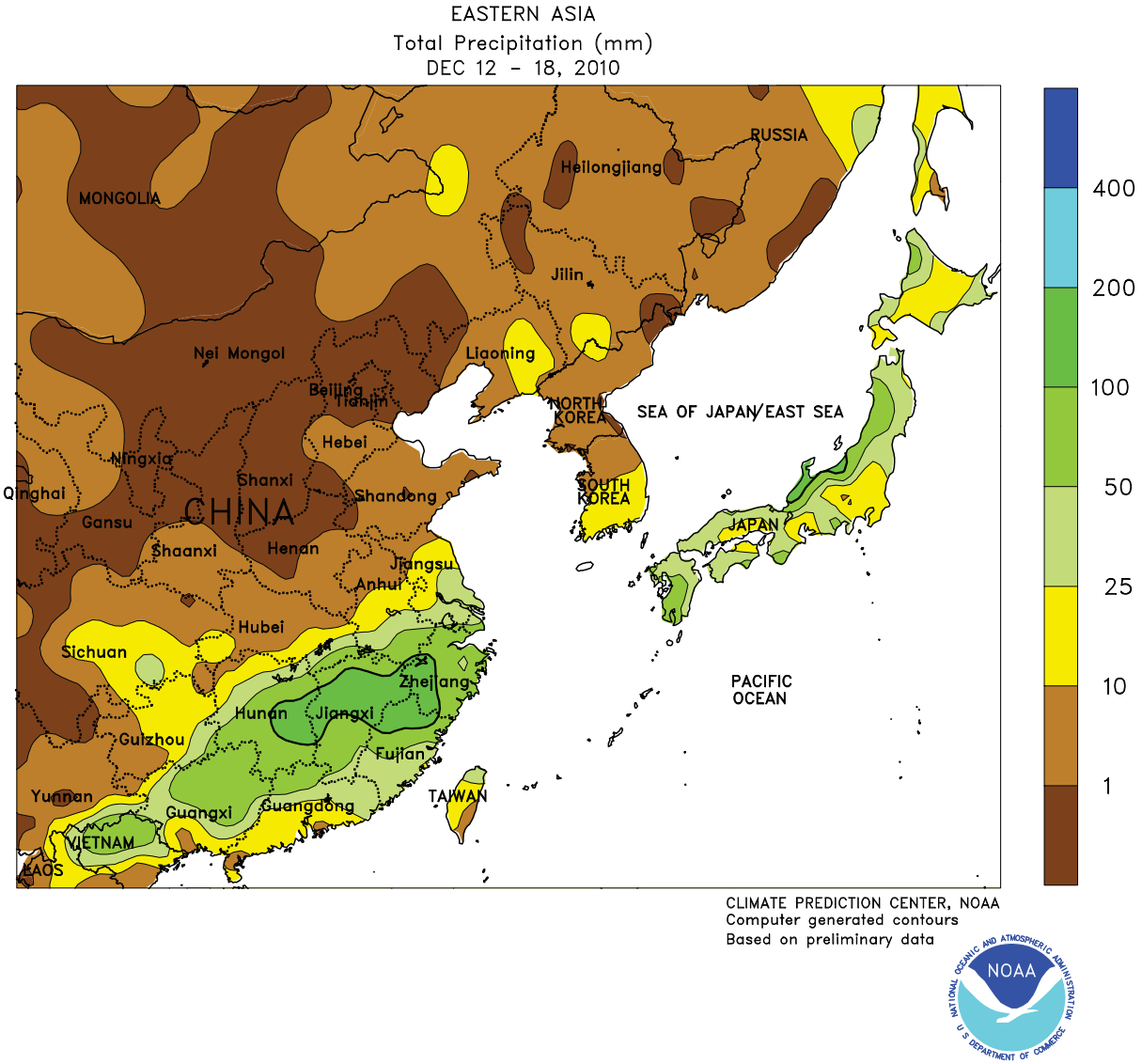
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Wet weather returned to the region, providing additional soil moisture for winter crop establishment. Early in the week, a slow-moving Mediterranean storm produced 10 to 60 mm of rain from central Algeria into northern Tunisia, maintaining adequate to abundant moisture for emerging to vegetative winter grains. Meanwhile, a late-week cold front triggered light to moderate showers (2-20 mm) in Morocco, favoring winter crop establishment. This marks the fourth consecutive year of mostly favorable rain to start the wet season in northwestern Africa, with most primary growing areas reporting near- to above-normal rainfall since early September. Freezes (-5 to -1 degrees C) were observed in Algeria, although little if any significant impact on emerging to vegetative winter crops was anticipated.



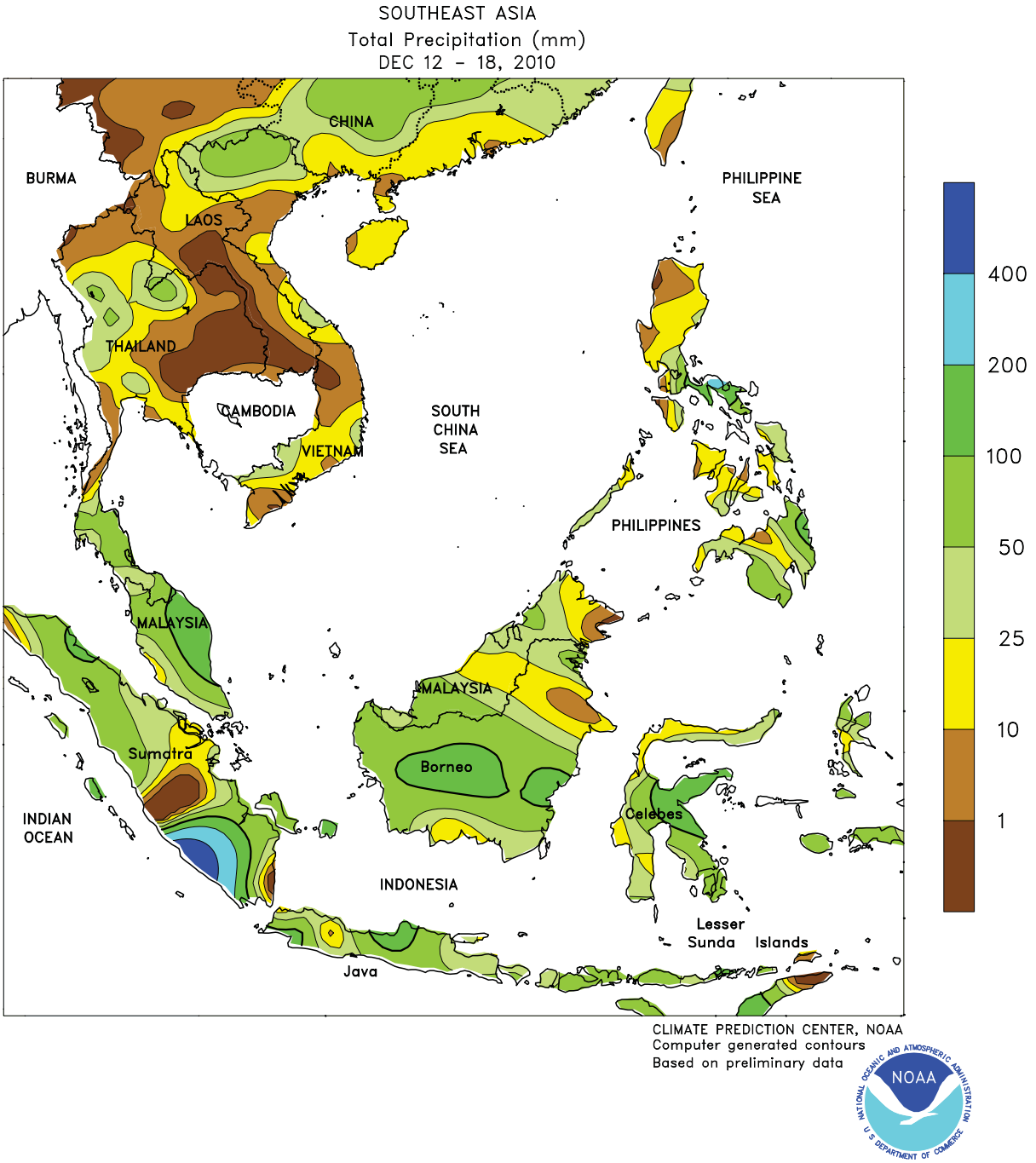
SOUTH ASIA

Seasonably drier weather prevailed across India, with showers (10-75 mm) isolated to the far southern states. The dry conditions favored the completion of summer harvest activities including rice, cotton, and groundnuts. Temperatures 1 to 3 degrees C below normal in northern India with average temperatures around 15 degrees continued to be ideal for winter wheat and rapeseed development.



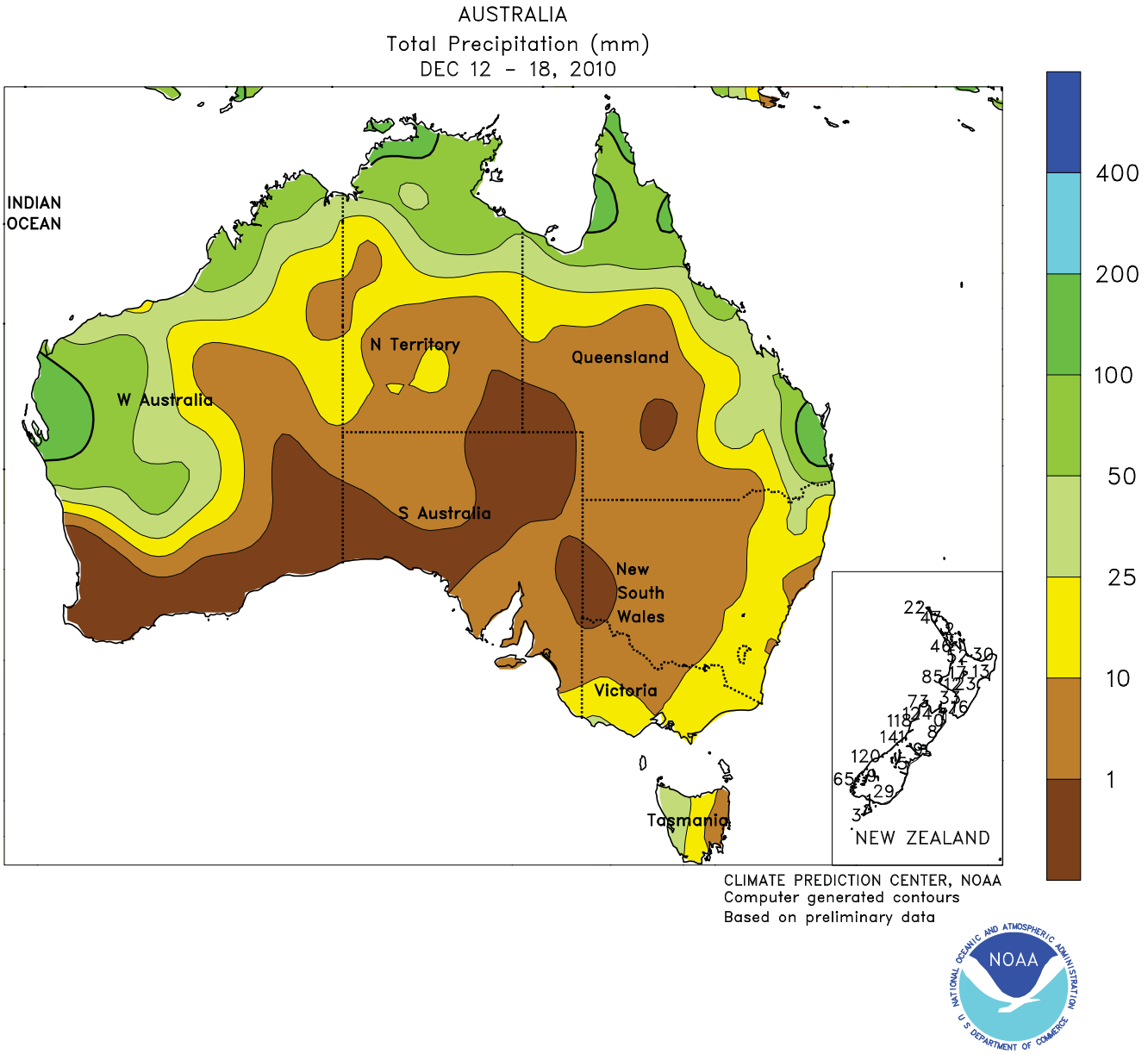
EASTERN ASIA

Sub-freezing temperatures overspread much of eastern China, easing the remainder of winter crops into dormancy. Temperatures fell below freezing as far south as Guangdong, with some localized damage to unprotected winter vegetables between the Yangtze and Xi Rivers. Additionally, rainfall, with isolated snow and ice (25-100 mm, liquid equivalent), occurred during the first half of the period for much of southeastern China. The moisture was beneficial for winter-hardy crops and especially for rapeseed in the eastern Yangtze Valley.



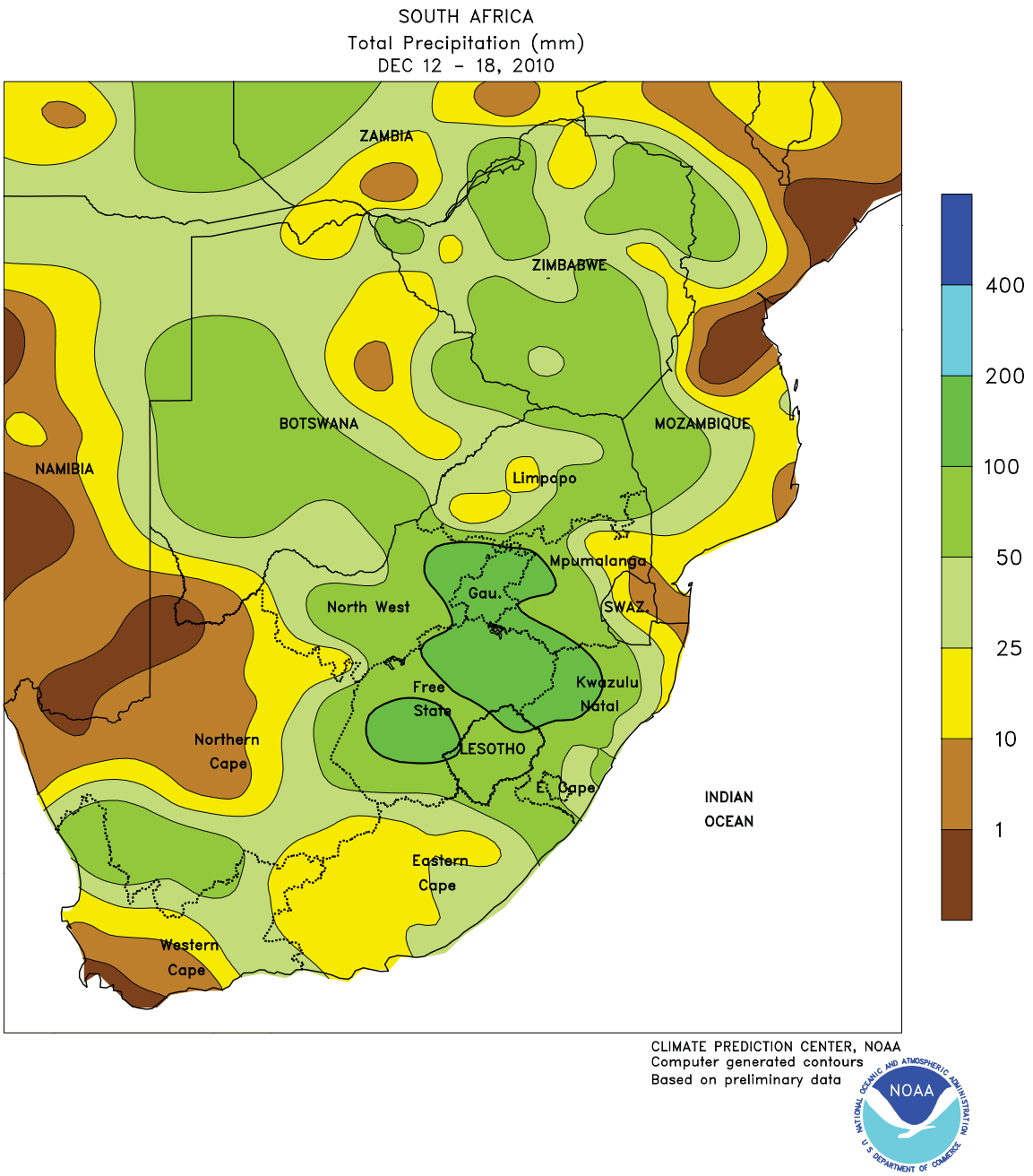
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Unseasonably heavy rainfall continued across the region, reflecting the current La Niña conditions. Coffee harvesting in Vietnam was winding down with minor delays from 10 to 25 mm of rainfall. Rainfall (10-50 mm) continued to aid spring rice, however, in the Mekong and Red River Deltas; although, more rain would be welcomed in the Red River Delta Showers (25-225 mm) across the eastern and southern Philippines maintained high soil moisture for corn and rice. Similarly, seasonably heavy rains (50-200 mm) across rice areas of Indonesia kept soil moisture abundant to excessive. Meanwhile, oil palm harvesting in Indonesia and Malaysia benefited from relatively drier conditions.



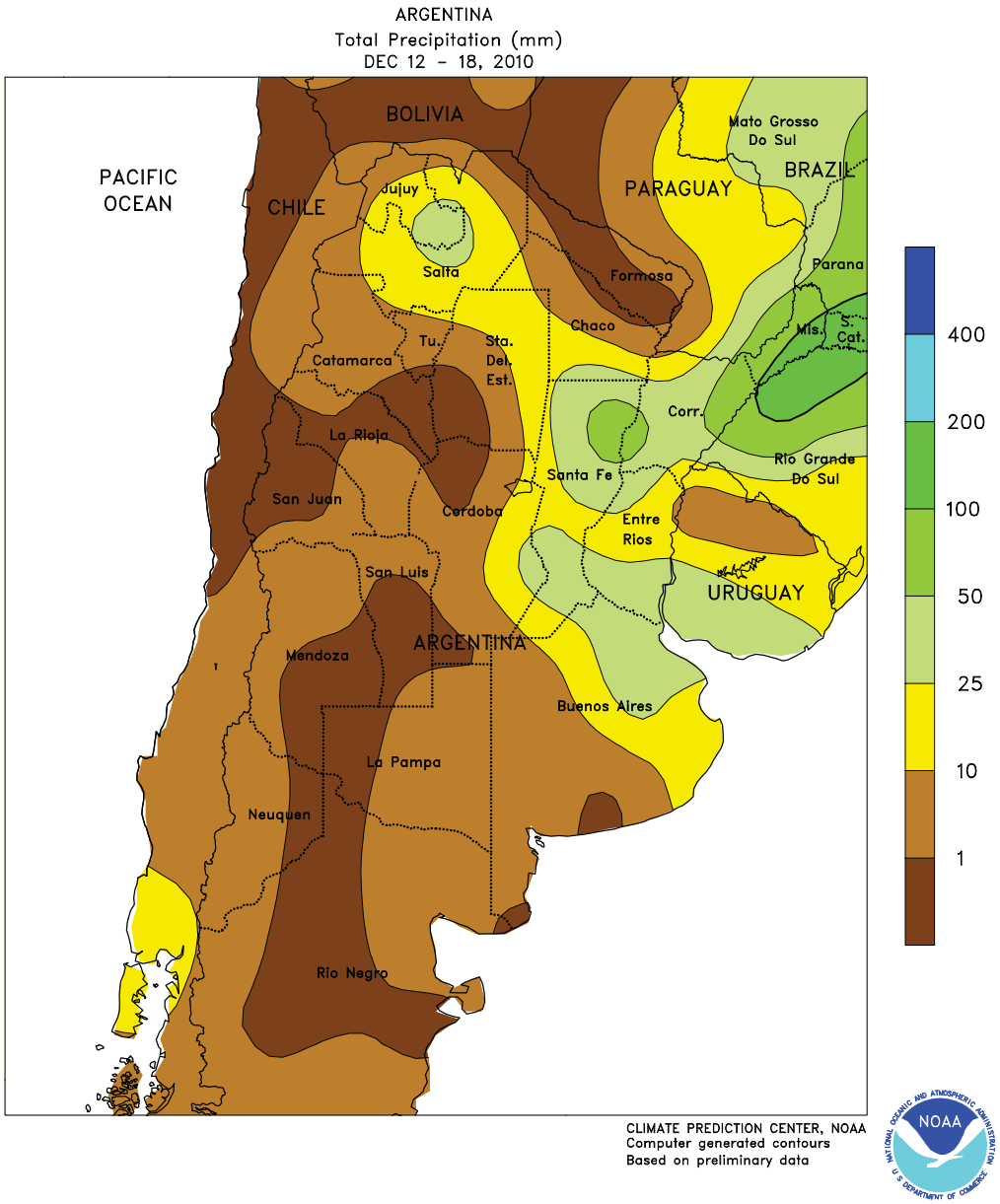
AUSTRALIA

Widespread showers (10-50 mm or more) continued to fall across Queensland and northeastern New South Wales, maintaining abundant to locally excessive moisture supplies for vegetative cotton and sorghum. Winter wheat harvesting remained slow and crop quality concerns persisted because of the wet weather. Farther south, scattered showers (3-15 mm) fell throughout much of southeastern Australia, but the rain was much lighter than in previous weeks. Consequently, winter grain harvesting slowly accelerated as fields gradually began to dry. Drier weather is needed in southeastern Australia, however, to promote more rapid harvesting and to prevent additional declines in crop quality. Elsewhere, dry weather continued to favor fieldwork in Western Australia, where winter grain harvesting is reportedly approaching completion. Temperatures in the wheat belt averaged near normal or slightly below (up to 3 degrees C below normal).



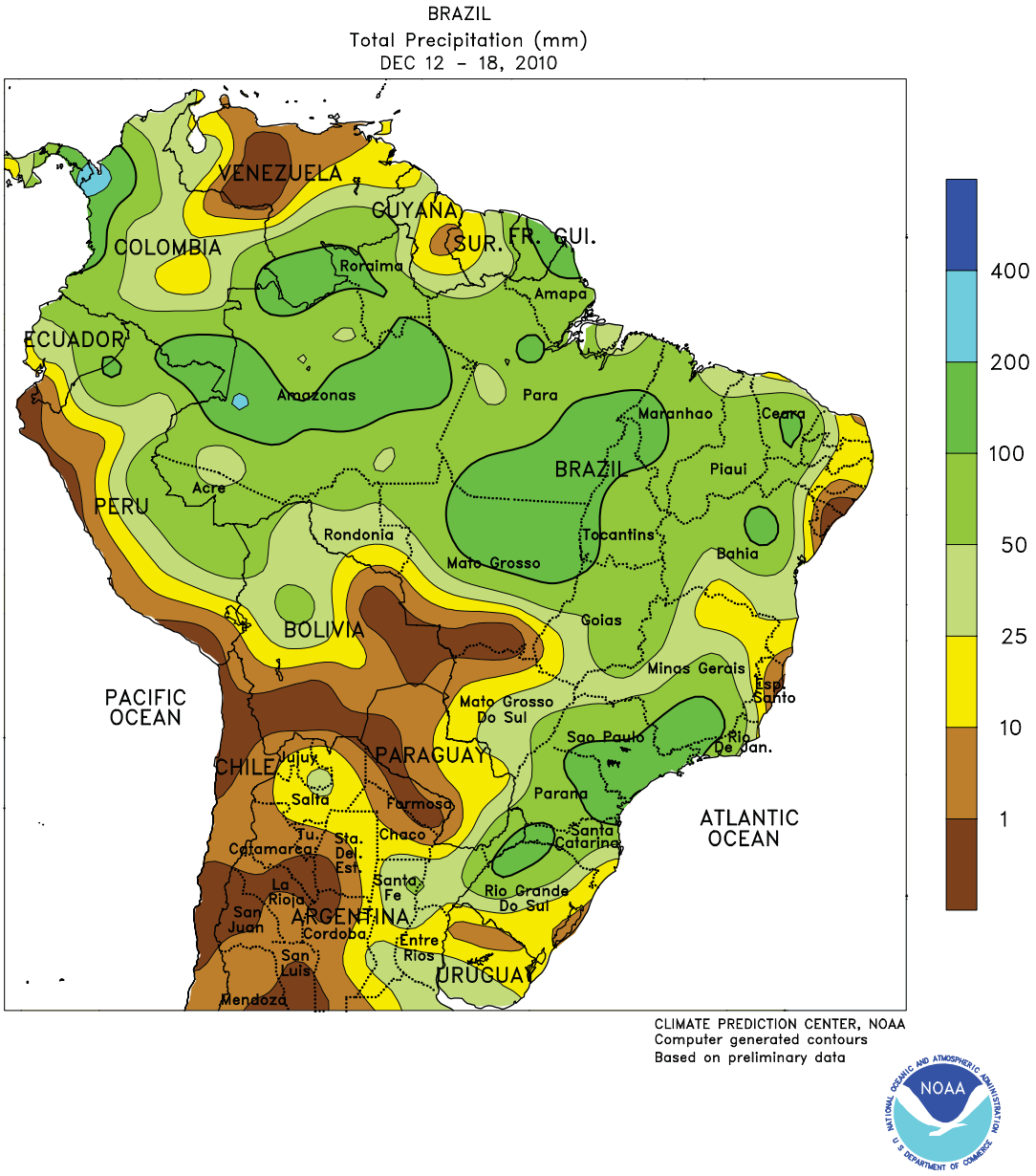
SOUTH AFRICA

Soaking rain greatly increased moisture levels for germinating to vegetative corn and other summer crops in the country's main commercial farming districts. Rainfall totaled 50 to 100 mm or more over most of the corn belt, providing producers with their heaviest rain of the season. In the east, the moisture aided vegetative development of summer crops following a brief lull in seasonal rains; farther west, the moisture was timely for germination of traditionally later-planted crops. Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal with the increased wetness and cloud cover, though highs reached the upper 20s and lower 30s degrees C at week's end. Elsewhere, rainfall increased over outlying crop areas in Limpopo, and a swath of unseasonably heavy rainfall (10-50 mm or more) covered the southern part of the country, extending from northwestern areas in Western Cape to KwaZulu-Natal. However, seasonably warmer and drier weather was recorded in southwestern sections of Western Cape, fostering development of irrigated tree and vine crops.



ARGENTINA

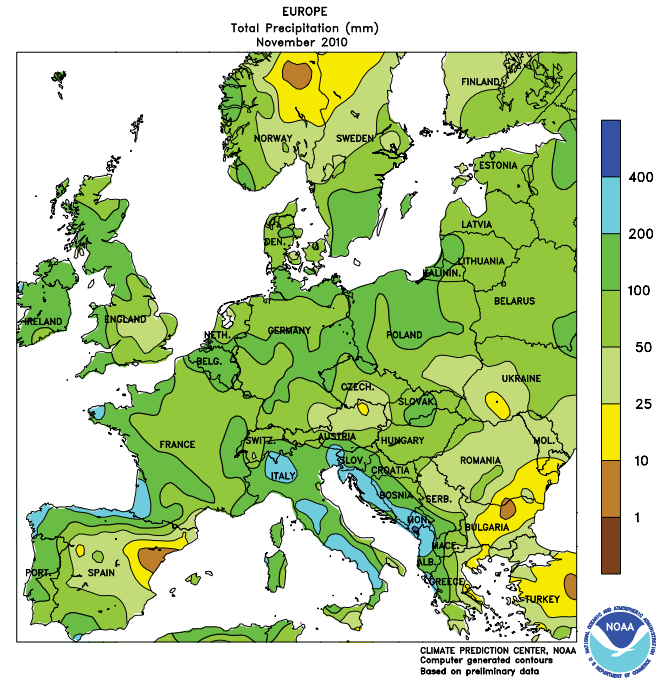
Scattered showers continued in previously dry farming area of central Argentina, as drier conditions prevailed elsewhere. Of particular note, rainfall exceeded 25 mm over most of the lower Parana River Valley (Santa Fe, Entre Rios, and northern Buenos Aires), bringing additional relief to emerging and vegetative summer grains and oilseeds and improving topsoil moisture after an extended period of dryness. A generally drier weather pattern developed in western and southern growing areas (Cordoba, La Pampa, and the remainder of Buenos Aires), reducing moisture for developing summer crops but aiding drydown and harvesting of winter grains, though local showers (greater than 5 mm) were present. Across the region, weekly average temperatures were near to slightly below normal, although highs reached the middle 30s degrees C on several days during the middle part of the week. In the north, the heaviest rain (25-50 mm or more) was generally confined to a section of the northeast extending from northern Santa Fe to Misiones. Mostly dry, occasionally warm weather (highs reaching the upper 30s and lower 40s degrees C) dominated key cotton producing areas of Santiago del Estero, Chaco, and Formosa, limiting moisture for establishment and early vegetative growth. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, sunflower and corn planting was 98 and 83 percent complete, respectively, as of December 16. In addition, soybeans were 72 percent planted versus 74 percent last year. Wheat harvesting reached 48 percent, compared with 43 percent last year.

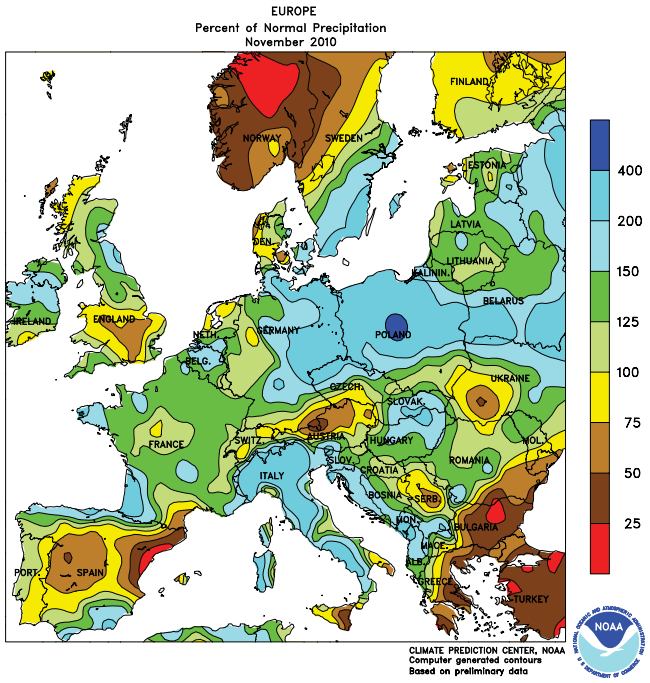


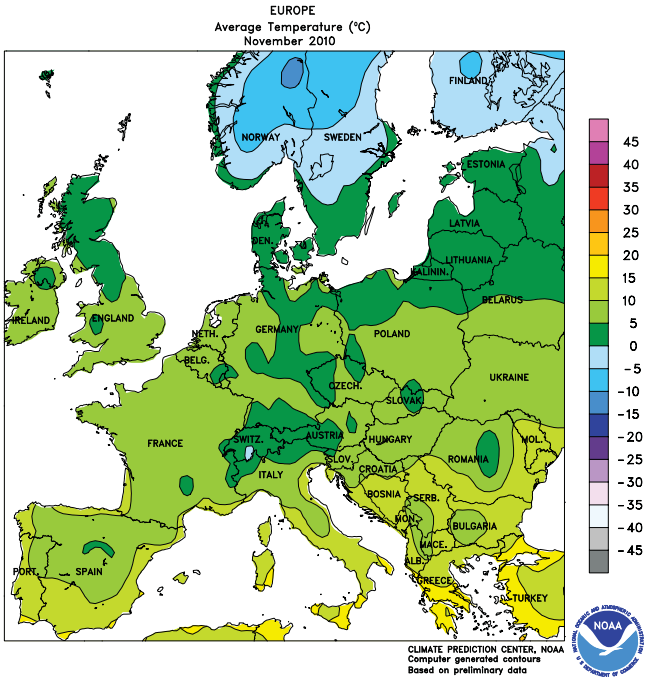
BRAZIL

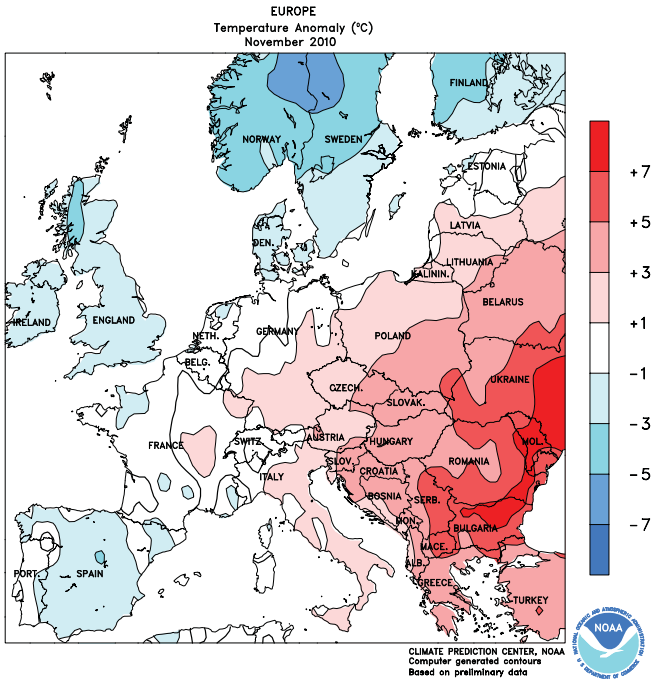
Abundant rain maintained generally favorable conditions for crops in most major growing areas of central and southern Brazil. Rainfall in excess of 100 mm was recorded in various locations from northern Rio Grande do Sul northeastward to southern Minas Gerais, as well as in northeastern agricultural areas of Mato Grosso. The heavy rain likely resulted in some localized flooding but kept soybeans and other summer crops well watered. Rainfall totaled 25 to 50 mm elsewhere, though pockets of dryness returned to soybean areas of southern Mato Grosso and northern Mato Grosso do Sul. Summer warmth (highs in the lower and middle 30s degrees C) sustained seasonable rates of crop development throughout the region. Meanwhile, seasonably drier conditions (rainfall mostly below 25 mm) continued along the northeastern coast, favoring sugarcane harvesting.

November International Temperature and Precipitation Maps



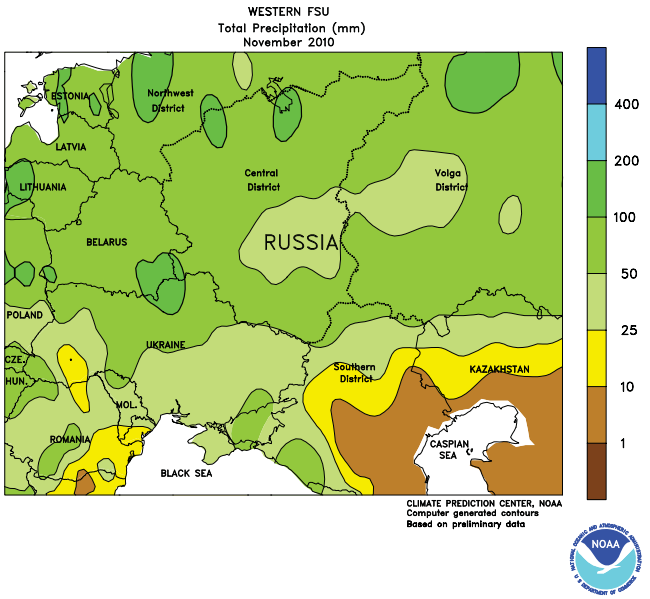


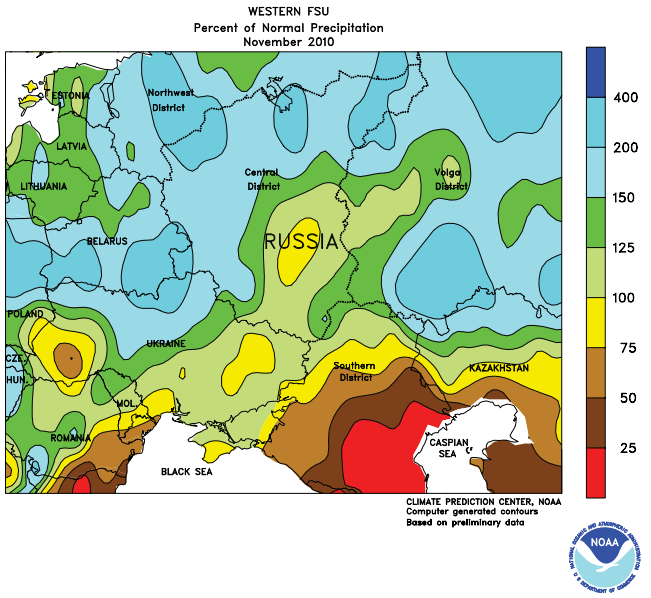


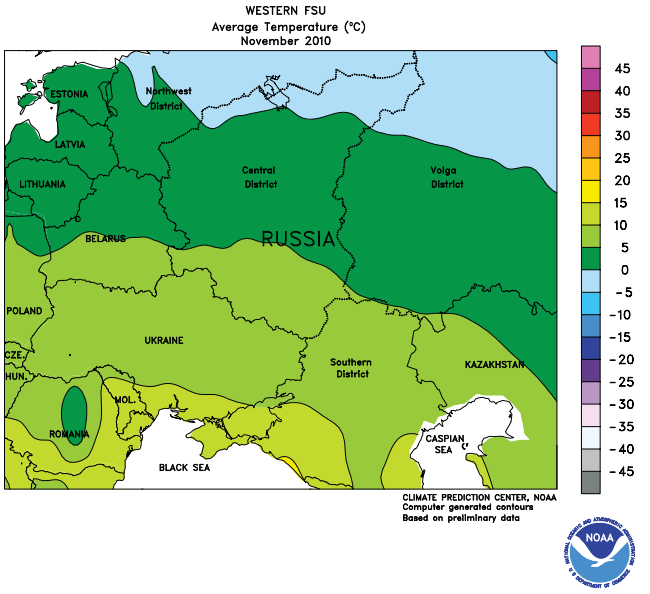


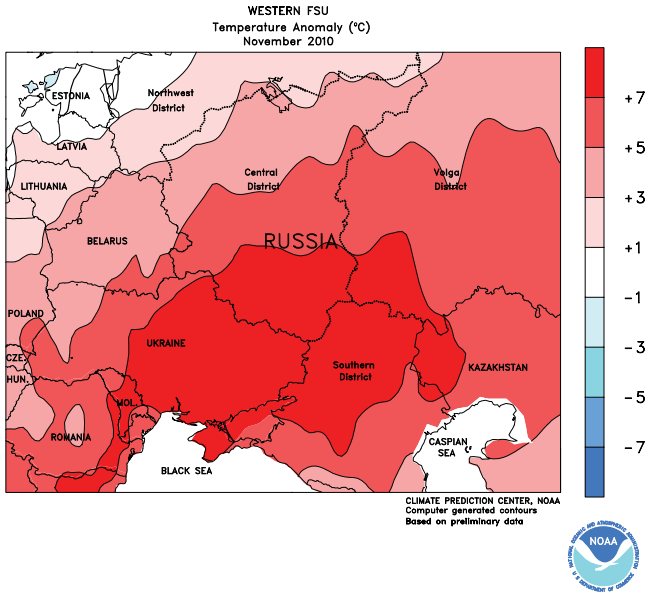
EUROPE

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, heavy rainfall in Italy and the western Balkans caused flooding and delayed winter wheat planting. The excessive wetness in northern Italy may force producers to forgo winter wheat and concentrate on spring grains or other shorter-season varieties. Warmer-than-normal weather prevented winter grains from going fully dormant, and most growing areas remained devoid of a protective snow cover. However, cold, snowy conditions overspread much of the wheat belt by early December, ushering crops into dormancy.



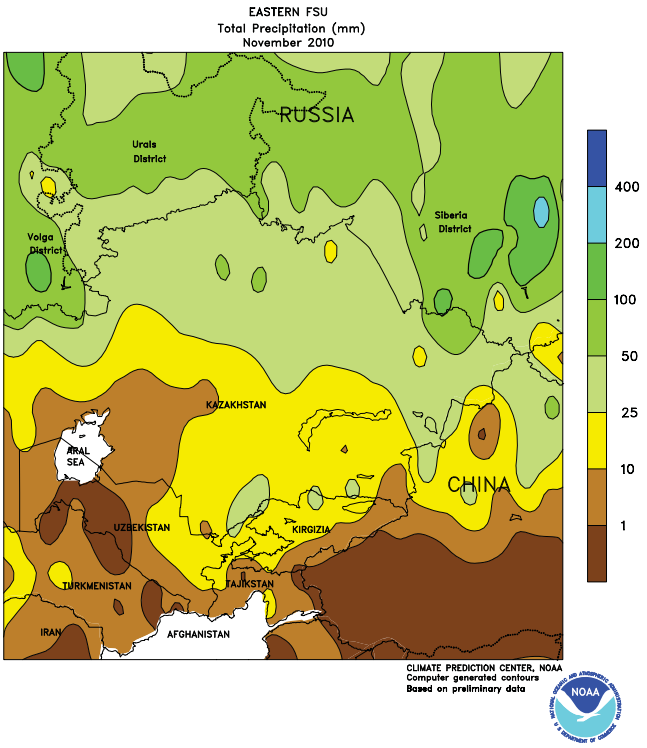


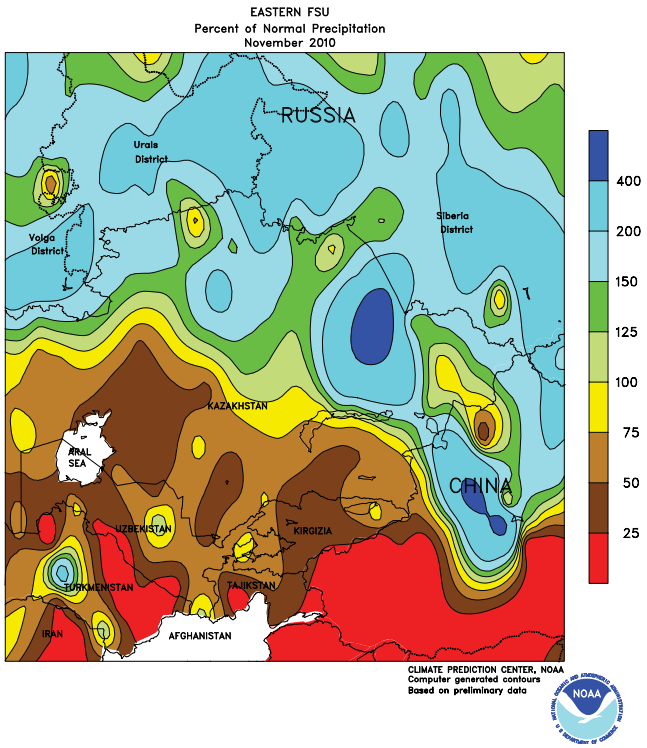


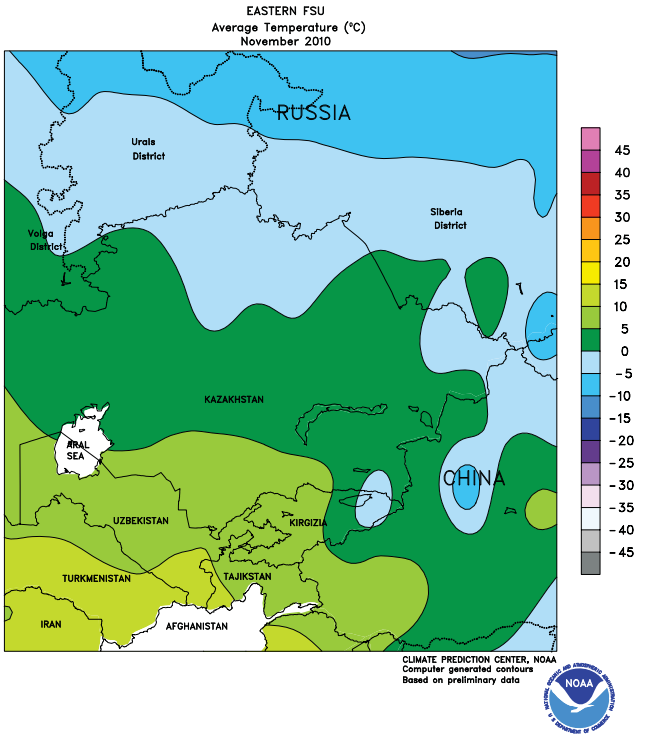


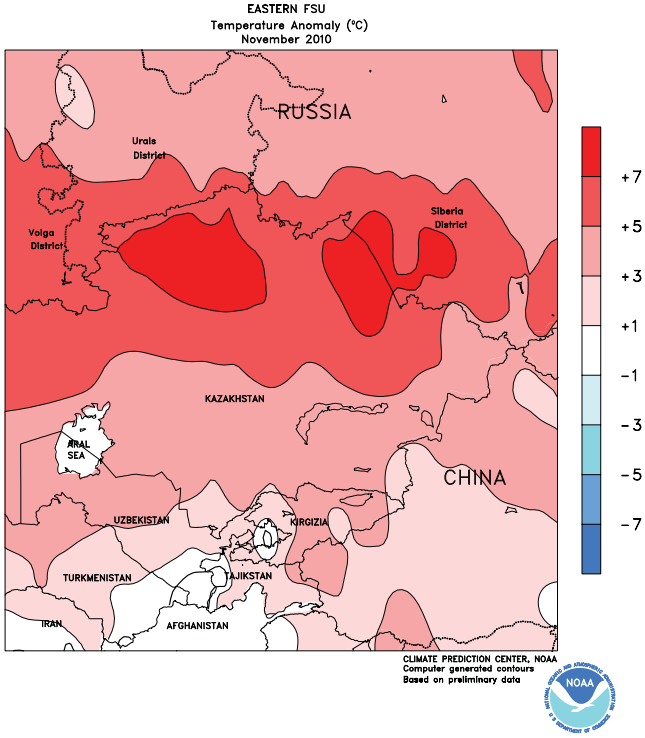
WESTERN FSU

In November, above-normal temperatures along with near- to above-normal precipitation favored late winter wheat establishment in Ukraine and southern Russia and reduced crop cold hardiness in northern growing areas. However, by month's end, a surge of arctic air accelerated winter grains into dormancy in central and northern portions of the region and ended the growing season over much of the Southern District. As of early December, most winter grains were adequately protected by snow cover.



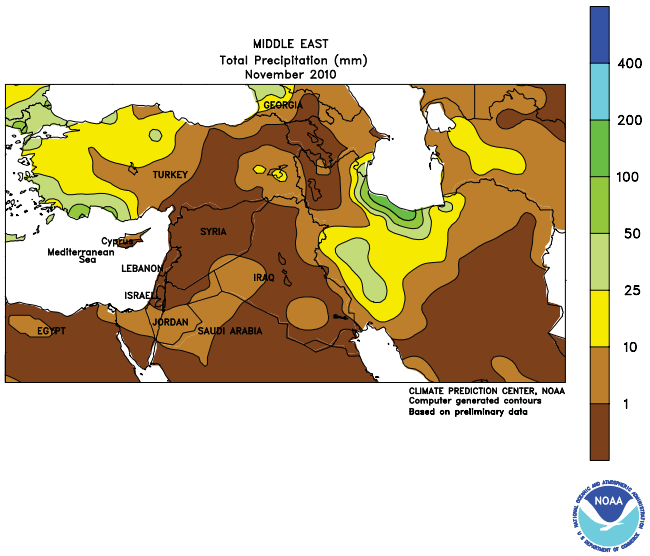


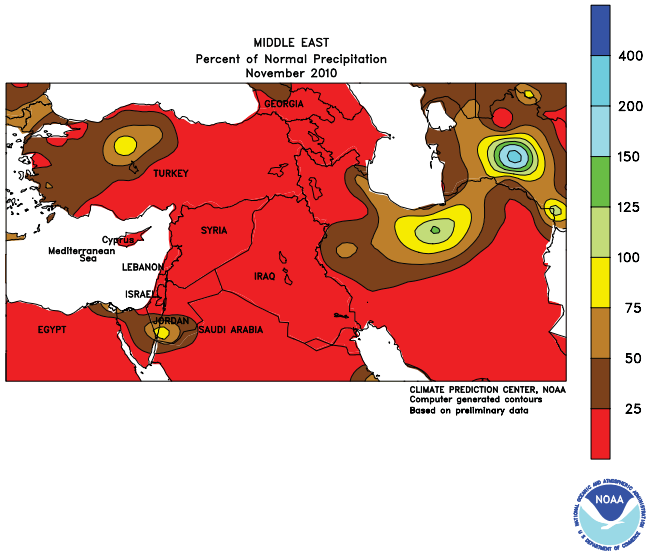


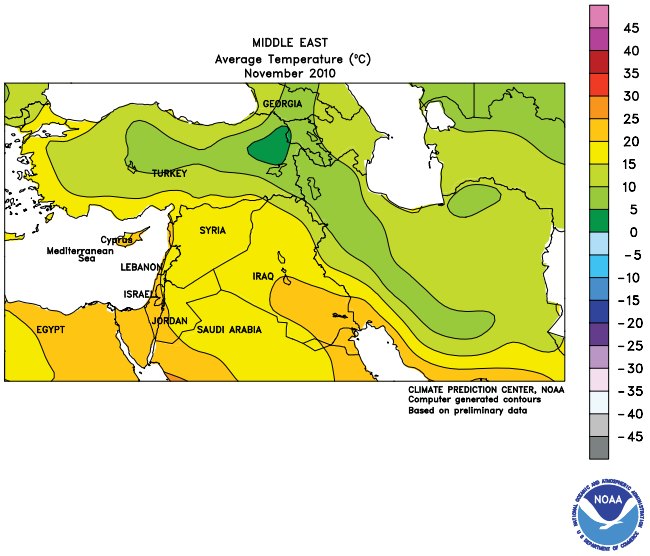


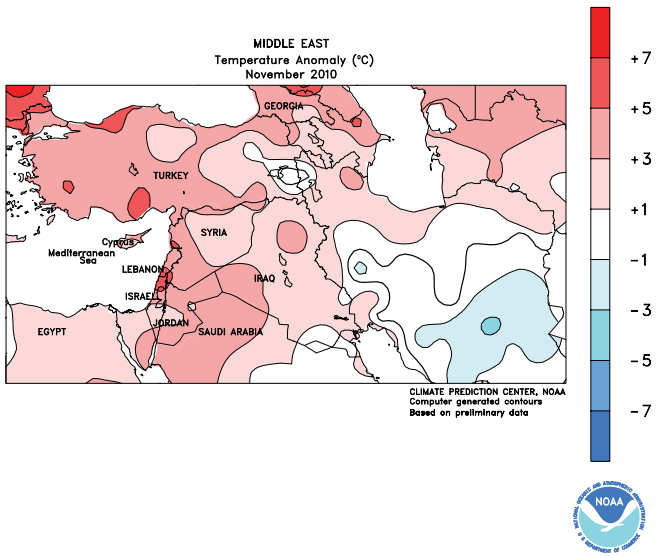
EASTERN FSU

In November, warm, wet weather prevailed over northern portions of the region. Precipitation averaged 25 to 50 mm or more across northern Kazakhstan and southern Russia, which was 100 to 300 percent of normal. Farther south, drier-than-normal weather (20-75 percent of normal) was beneficial for late cotton harvesting. Warmer-than-normal conditions prevailed across the entire region, with the largest anomalies (up to 8 degrees C above normal) reported in northern Kazakhstan.



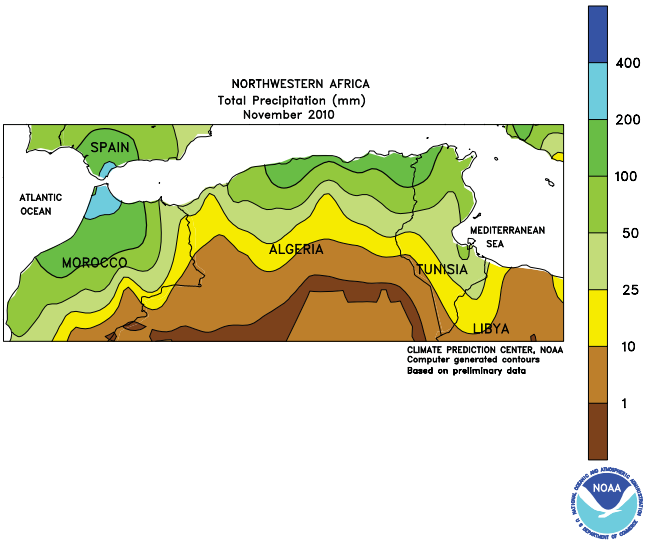


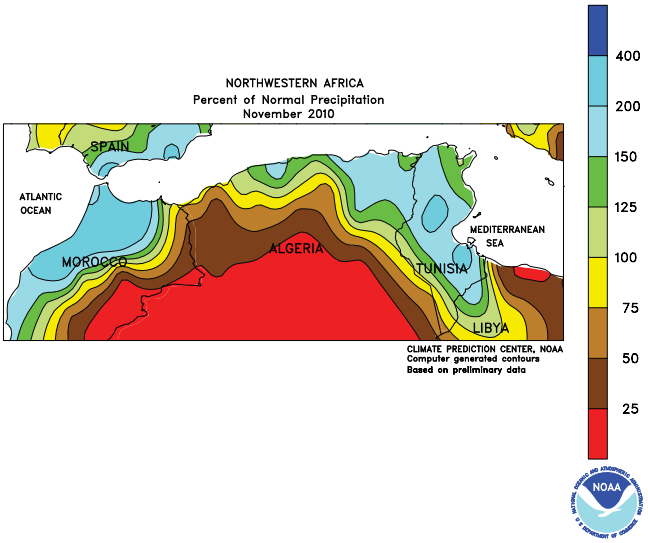


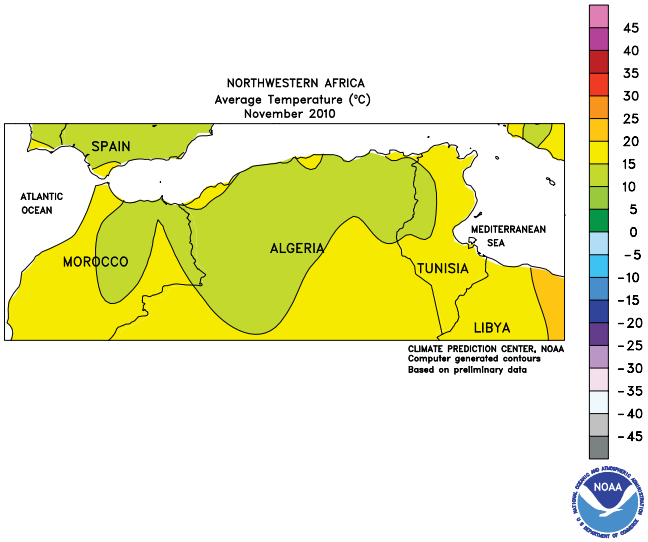


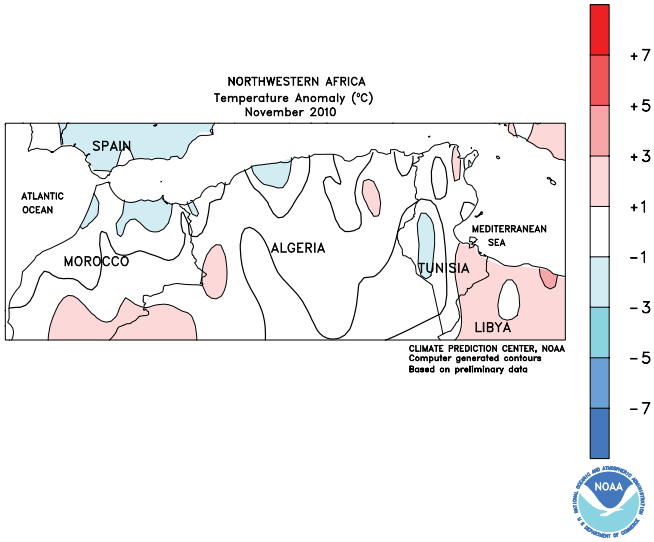
MIDDLE EAST

During November, intensifying short-term drought depleted soil moisture for winter crop establishment from southeastern Turkey into western Iran. In many of these locations, little if any precipitation was reported. In fact, precipitation totaled 25 percent of normal or less from southern and central Turkey into northwestern Iran. However, above-normal temperatures prevented winter grains from going dormant over most of the region and afforded crops additional time for establishment. Farther west, soil moisture remained adequate in central and western Turkey, due mostly to a wetter-than-normal October. The drought ended in dramatic fashion in early December, when a pair of slow-moving storms triggered heavy rain and flooding. It has yet to be determined whether the rain was in time for winter grain establishment before colder weather ushers crops into dormancy.



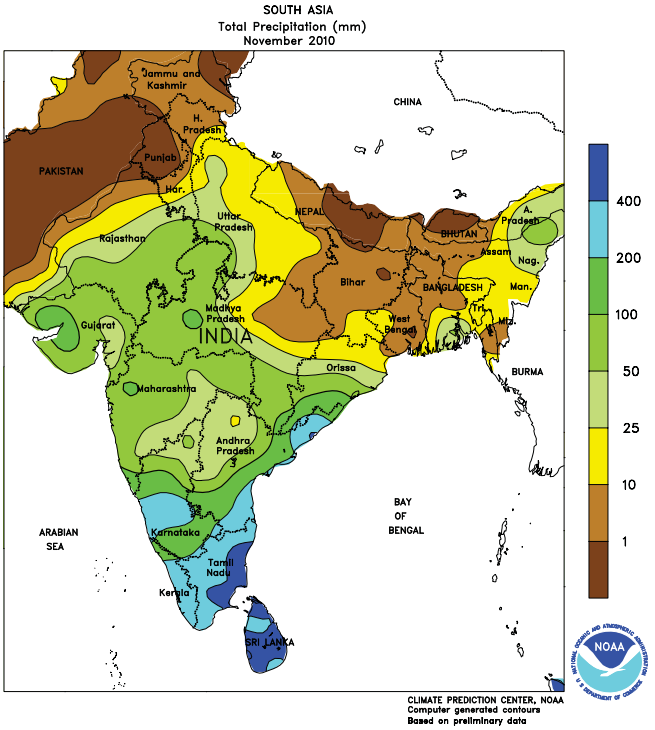


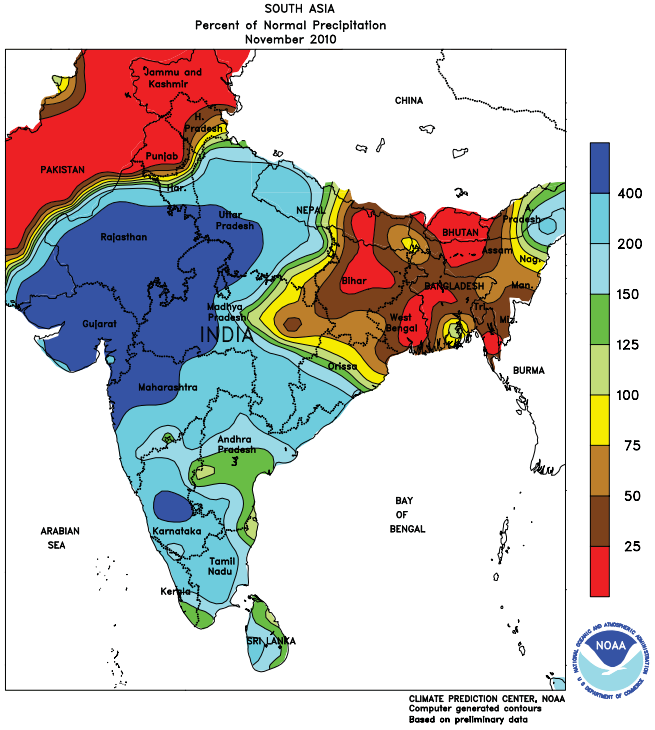


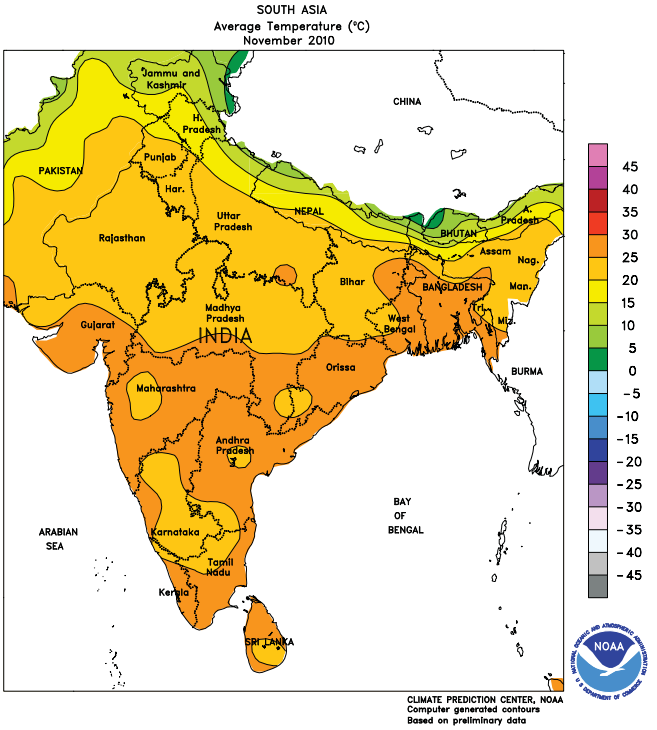


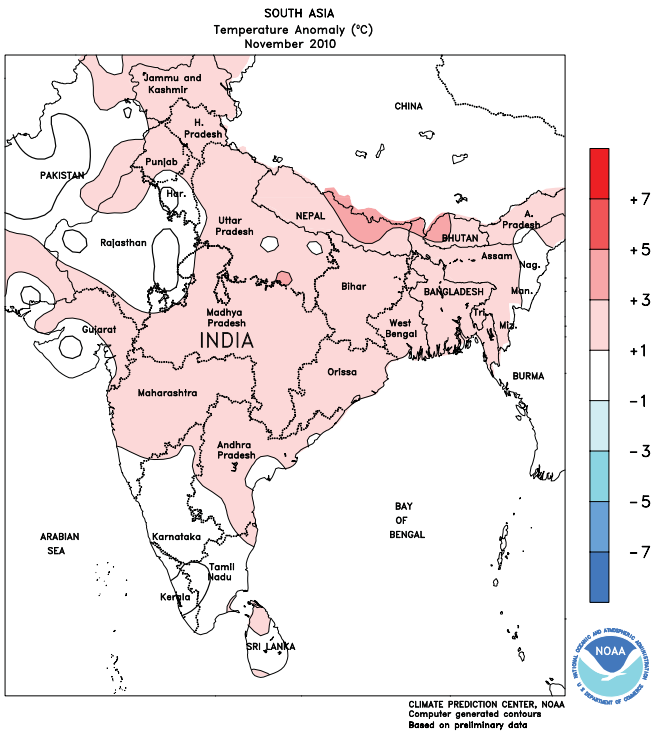
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Above-normal November rainfall from Morocco into northern Tunisia boosted topsoil moisture for winter grain planting and establishment. However, locally heavy rain in northern Morocco (100-200 mm, locally more) caused local flooding and may have necessitated some replanting. Despite widespread rainfall, a small area of drier-than-normal weather in western Algeria reduced soil moisture for crop establishment. Temperatures averaged near normal over most of the region, with no unfavorable heat or hard freezes reported.



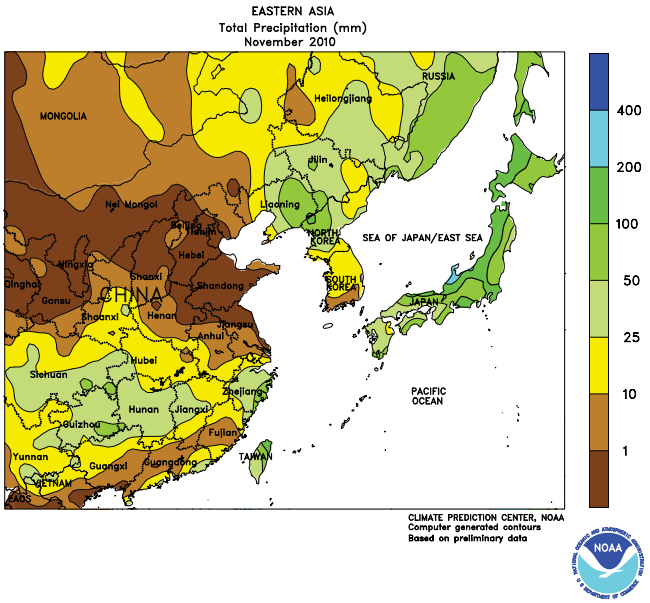


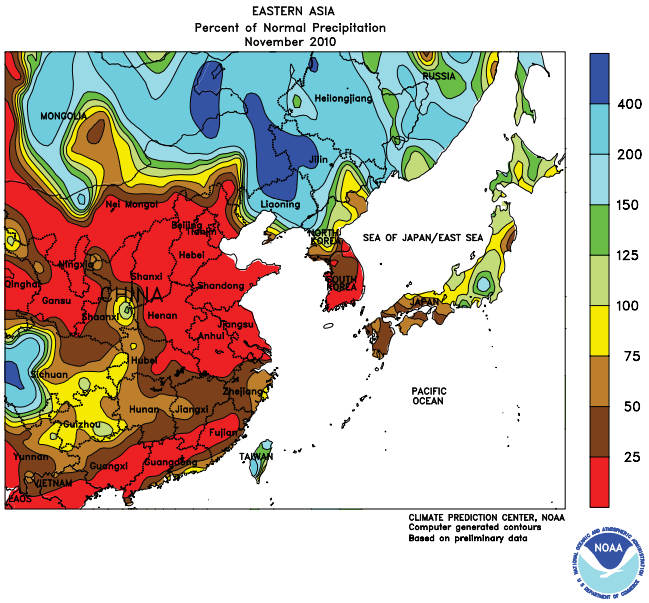


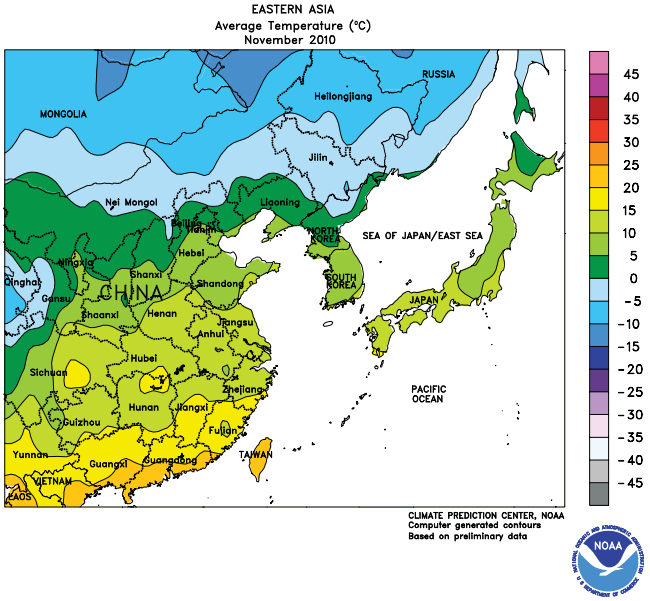


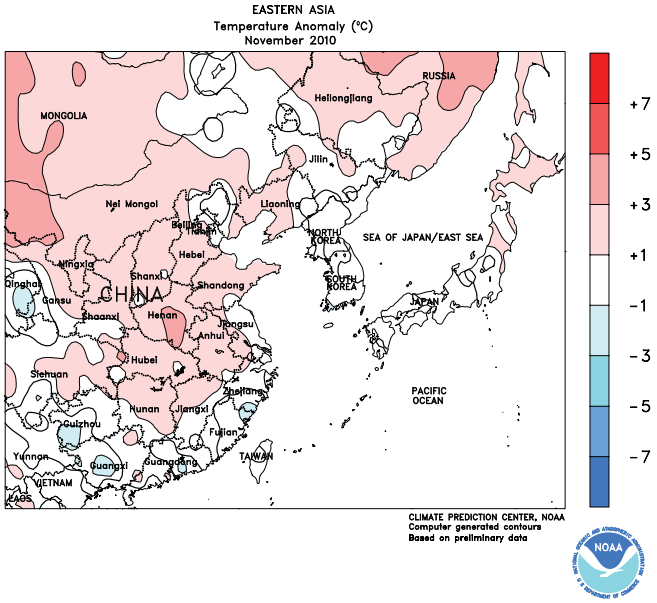
SOUTH ASIA

Unseasonably wet weather continued into November across southern and western India. The wetness slowed cotton and rice harvesting and raised concerns over reduced yields and quality of both crops. By month's end, drier weather prevailed in western cotton areas, aiding harvesting and drydown. Winter wheat and rapeseed planting was underway throughout northern India, where ample moisture supplies and ideal temperatures favored crop establishment.



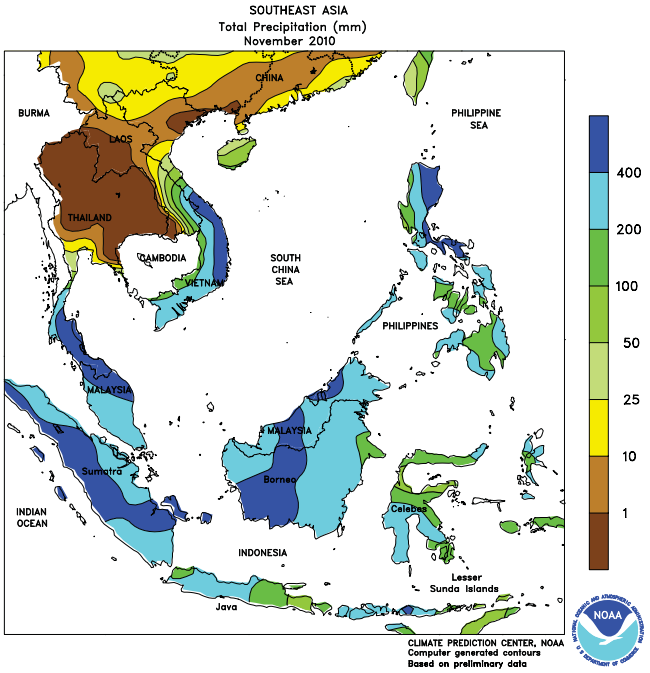


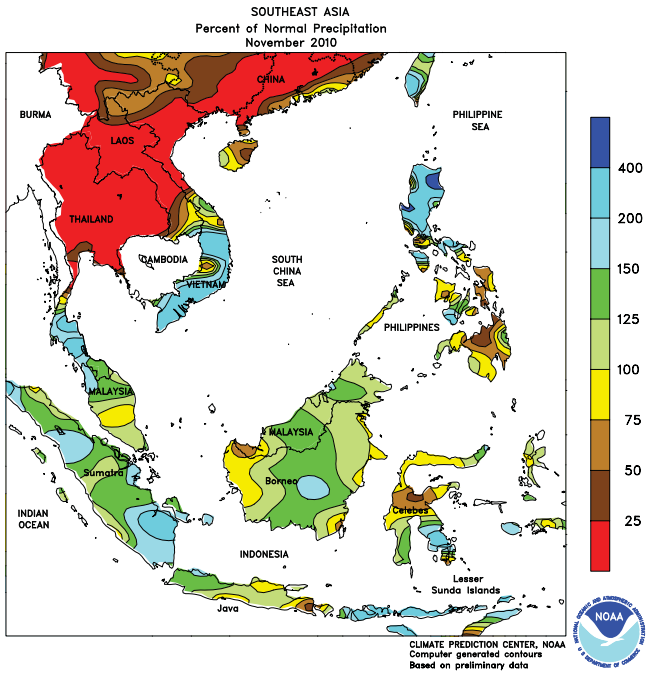


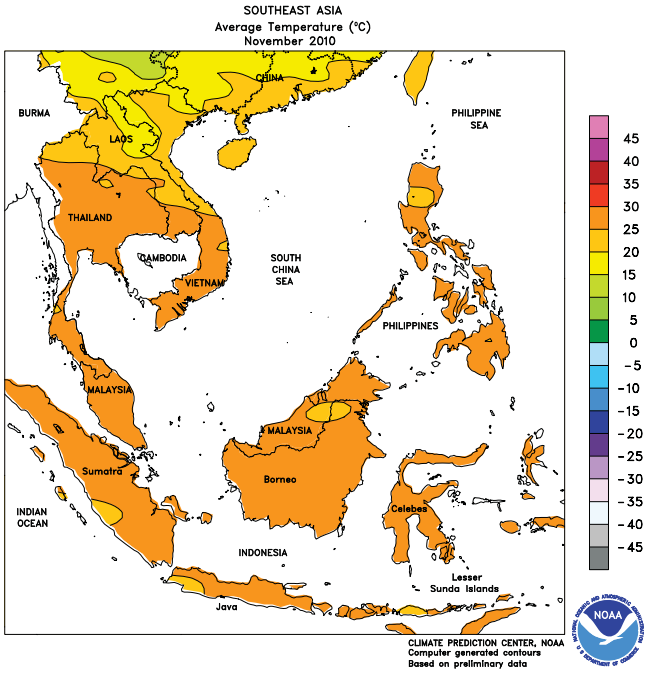


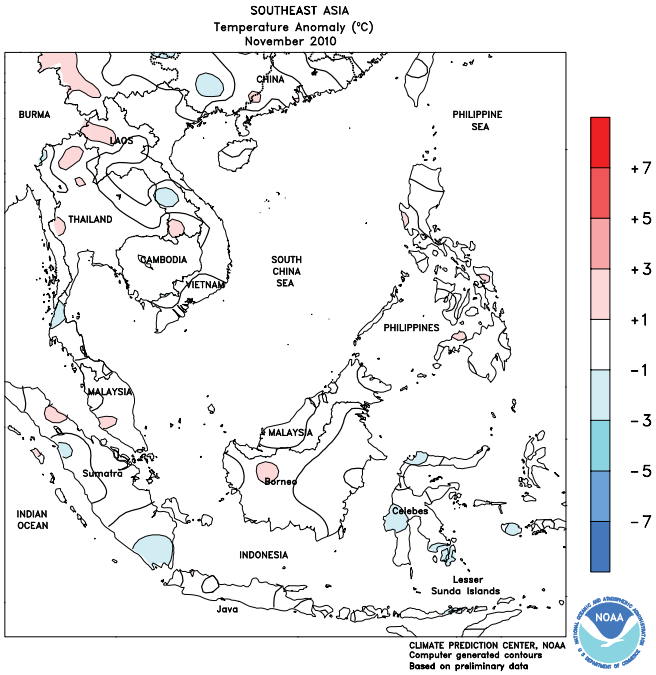
EASTERN ASIA

Dry weather prevailed during November across winter wheat and rapeseed areas. Moisture supplies were ample, however, due to late-summer/early autumn rainfall. In addition, mild weather favored crop development.



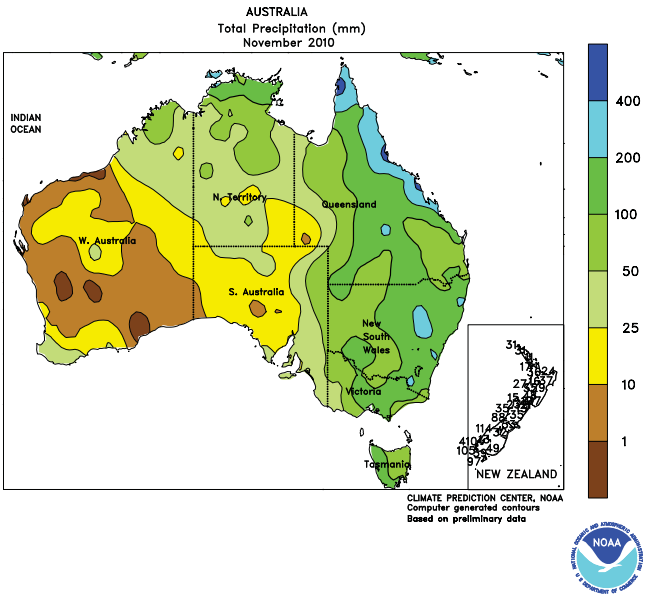


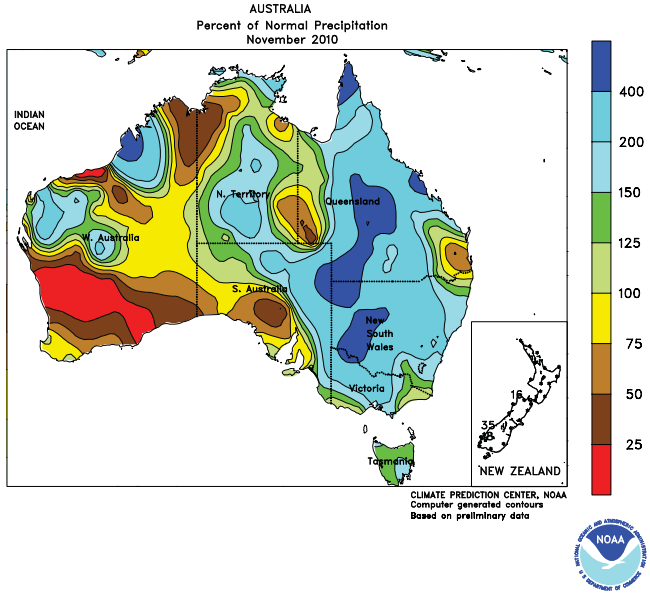


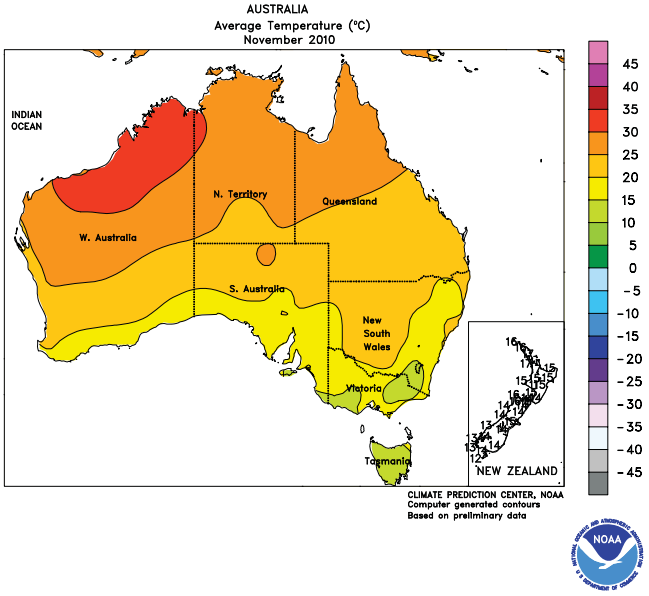


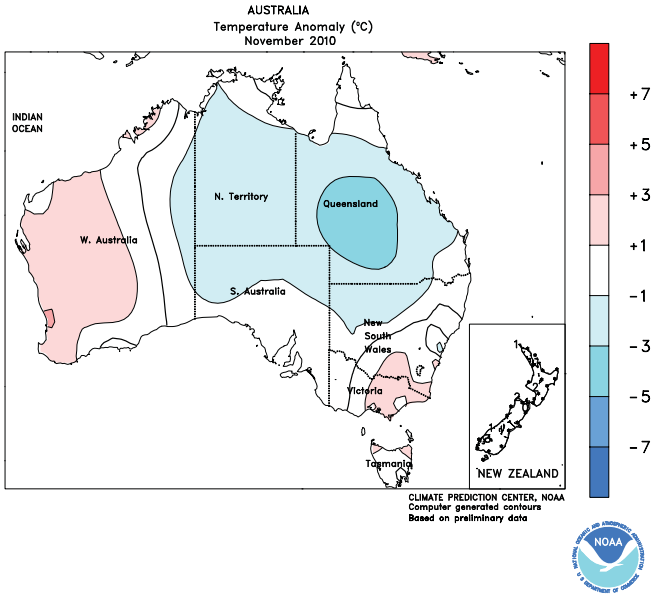
SOUTHEAST ASIA

In November, La Niña conditions enhanced rainfall across the region. Heavy showers slowed coffee harvesting in Vietnam and rice harvesting in the northern Philippines. Spring rice development progressed favorably in southern Vietnam, although more rain would be welcomed for rice in northern Vietnam. Oil palm harvesting in Indonesia and Malaysia continued to experience delays from inundating rainfall throughout the month, which led to concerns over reduced yields. In Java, Indonesia, rice transplanting was underway with only minor disruptions due to unseasonably heavy rainfall.



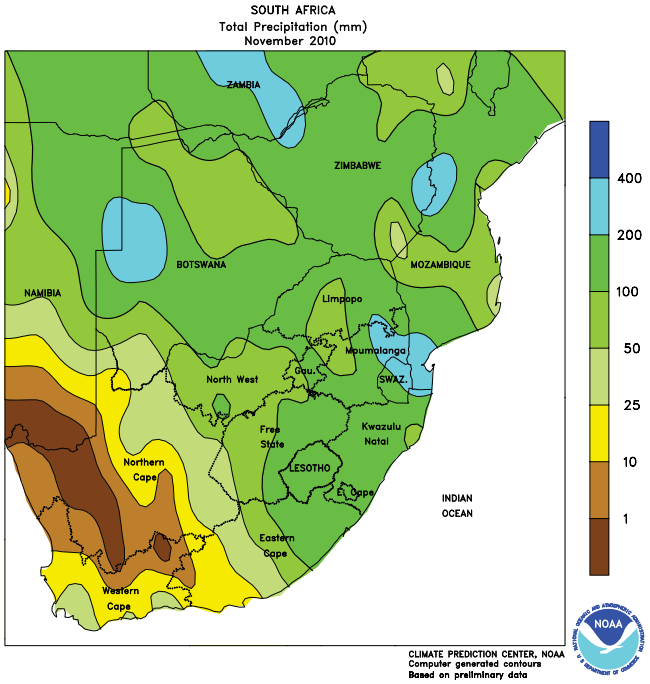


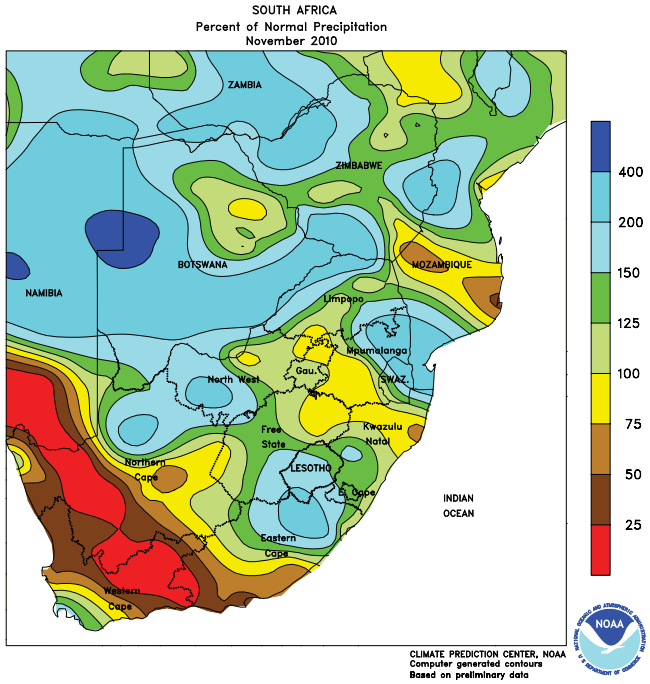


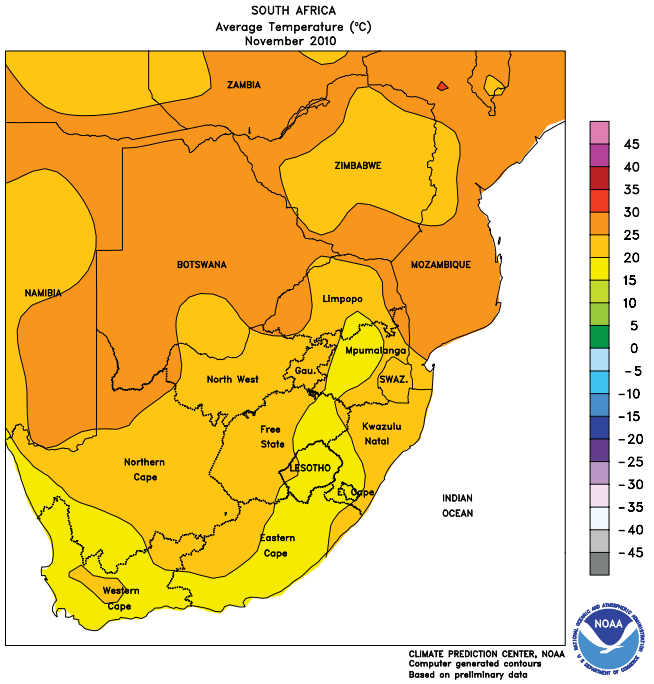


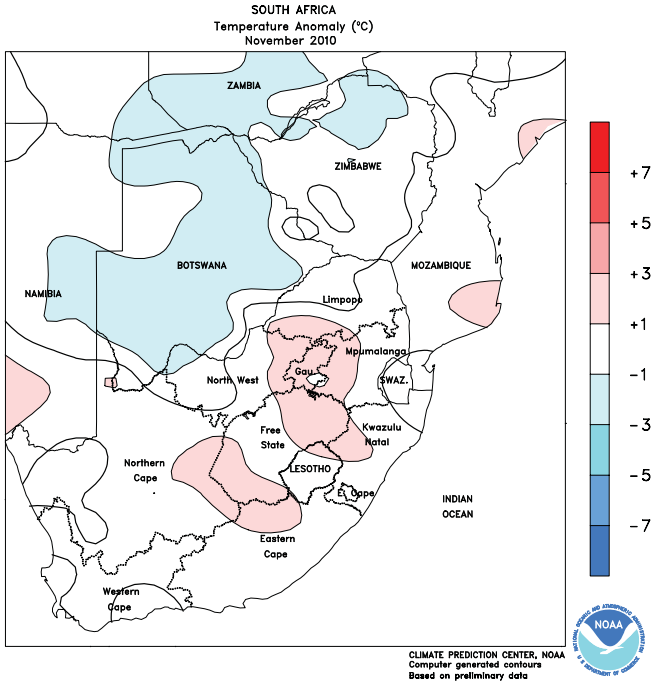
AUSTRALIA

In November, very warm, mostly dry weather in Western Australia enabled nearly uninterrupted harvesting of the drought-reduced winter grain crop. In contrast, frequent, widespread rainfall in southern and eastern Australia maintained abundant moisture supplies for vegetative summer crops, but the wet weather regularly disrupted winter grain harvesting and reduced the quality of mature crops.



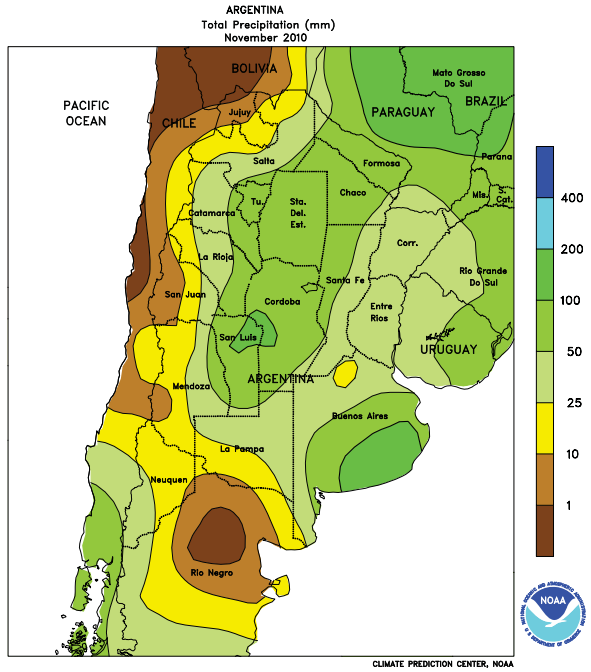


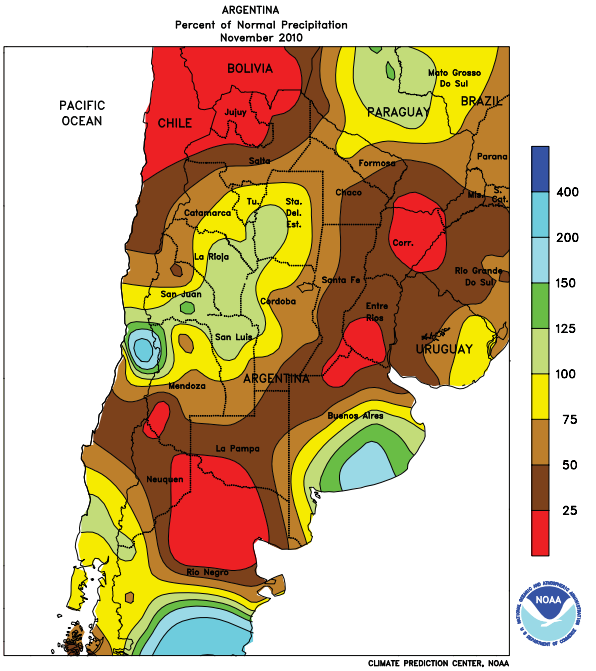


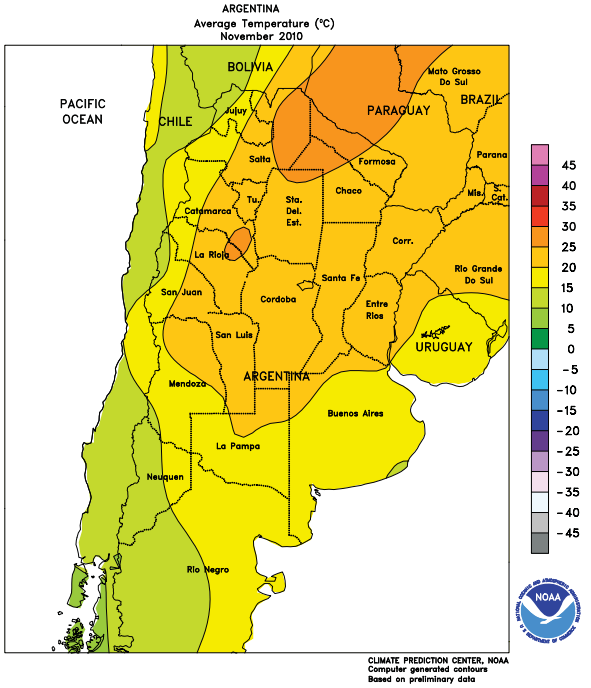


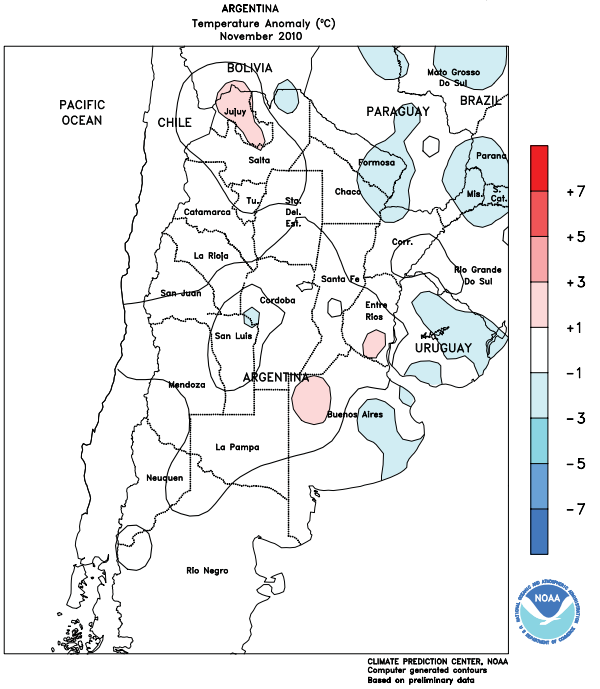
SOUTH AFRICA

In November, near- to above-normal rainfall improved conditions for germination and establishment of corn and other summer crops, following a relatively warm and dry October. The rainfall was particularly timely in the eastern corn belt (Mpumalanga and nearby locations in Gauteng, Free State, and KwaZulu-Natal), where planting may have been delayed in spots by the earlier periods of dryness. By month's end, the rain spread to the western corn belt (North West and Free State), helping to condition fields for later-planted crops but likely coming too late for most winter grains. Temperatures average near to above normal on a weekly basis, aiding early crop development but posing no stress on emerged eastern crops. Elsewhere, rain helped to ease drought condition in sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal, while sporadic showers boosted local irrigation levels across the Cape Provinces.



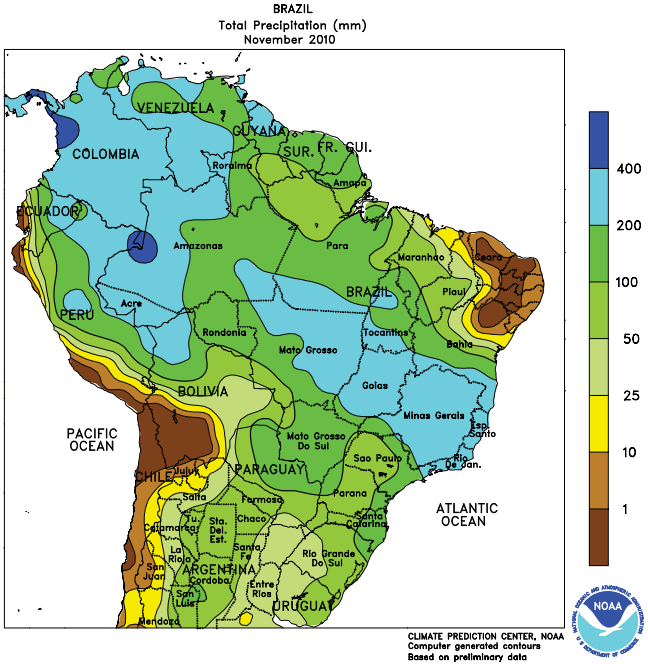


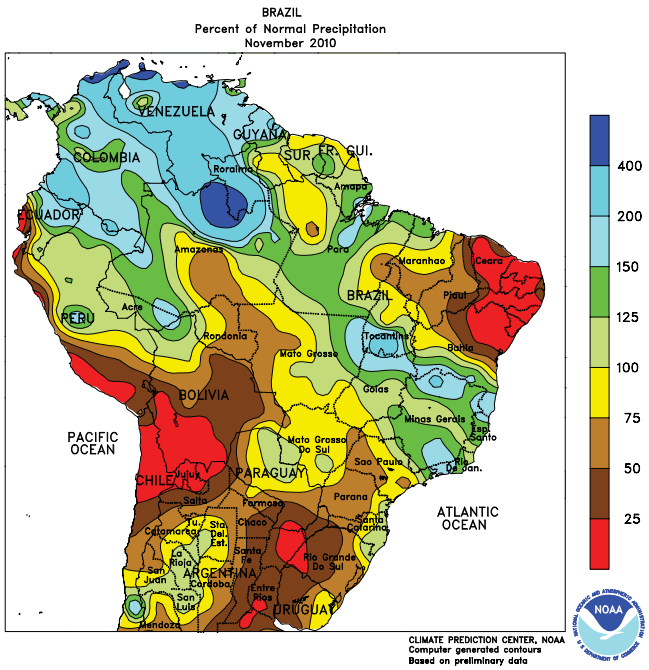


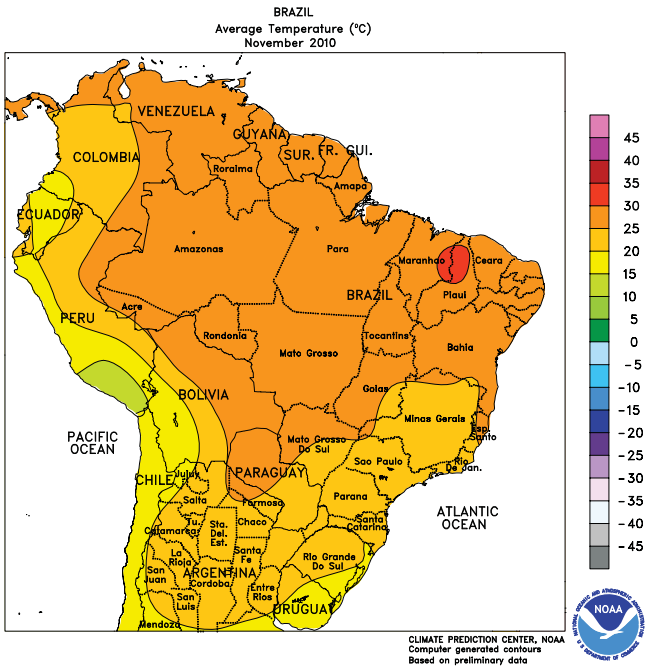


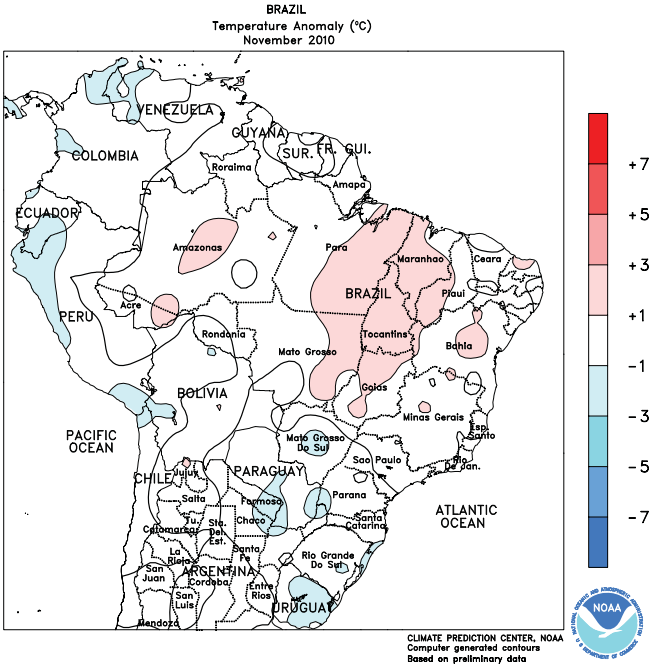
ARGENTINA

During November, unseasonable dryness limited moisture for germination and establishment in key summer grain and oilseed areas of central Argentina. This was particularly true for climatologically wetter eastern growing areas in and around Entre Rios, which received below-normal rainfall on a weekly basis, resulting in monthly accumulations of less than 50 mm. By month's end, showers developed in western and southern areas (Cordoba, La Pampa, and southwestern Buenos Aires), providing timely moisture for summer crop germination and late winter grain development. Similarly, showers during the latter half of November temporarily improved conditions for cotton and other crops in northern Argentina, though seasonable warmth maintained high evaporative losses.



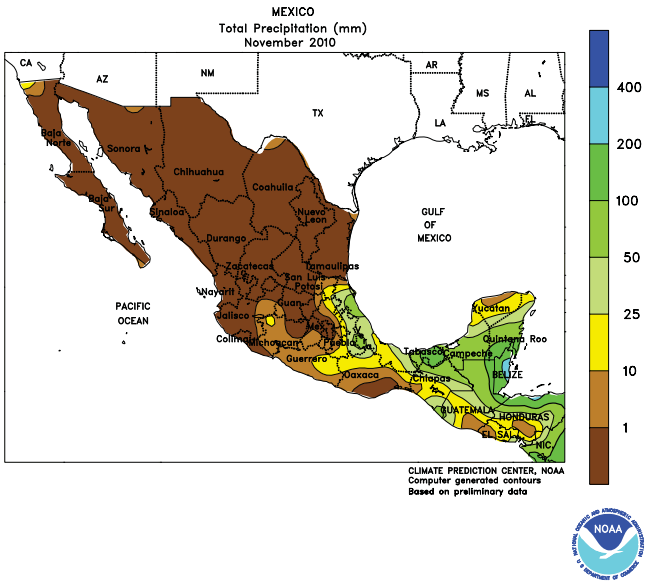


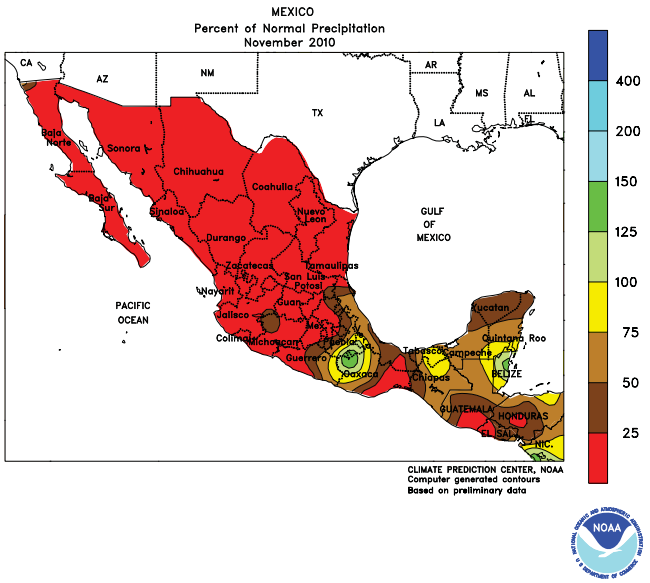


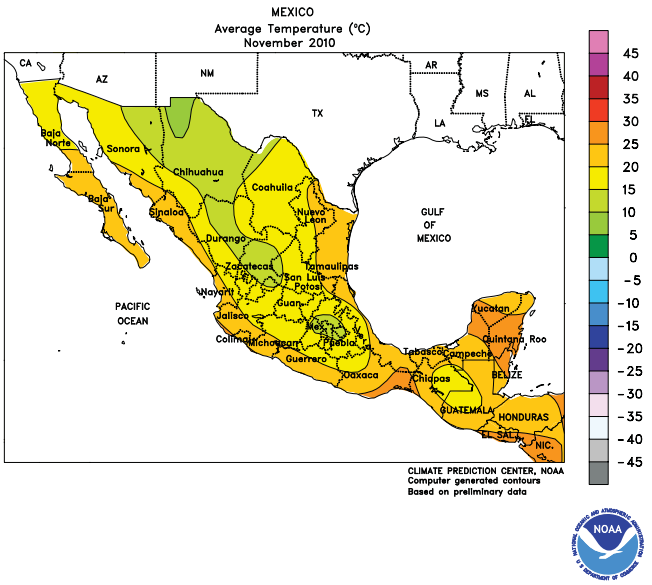


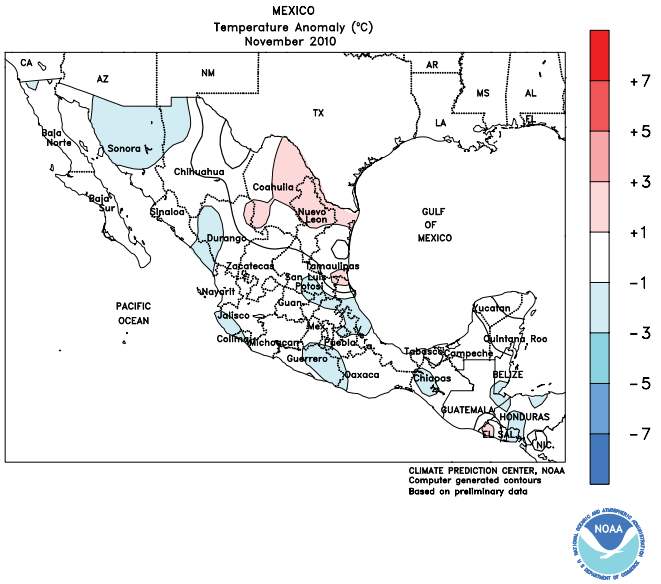
BRAZIL

During November, periods of dry, occasionally warm weather resulted in below-normal rainfall throughout much of southern Brazil, reducing moisture for germination and establishment of soybeans and other summer crops. However, conditions were favorable for maturation and harvesting of winter wheat and by month's end, a seasonably wetter pattern brought timely moisture for summer crops. Sugarcane and citrus areas of Sao Paulo were also affected by the early month dryness. Farther north, frequent, seasonably heavy rain maintained overall favorable levels of moisture for soybeans, coffee, and other crops grown from eastern Mato Grosso through Minas Gerais. Generally favorable conditions also continued for soybeans and cotton grown in the northeastern interior (notably Tocantins and western Bahia). November temperatures averaged slightly above normal in central and northern Brazil, with highs occasionally reaching the upper 30s degrees C in the traditionally warmer parts of the central and northeastern interior.



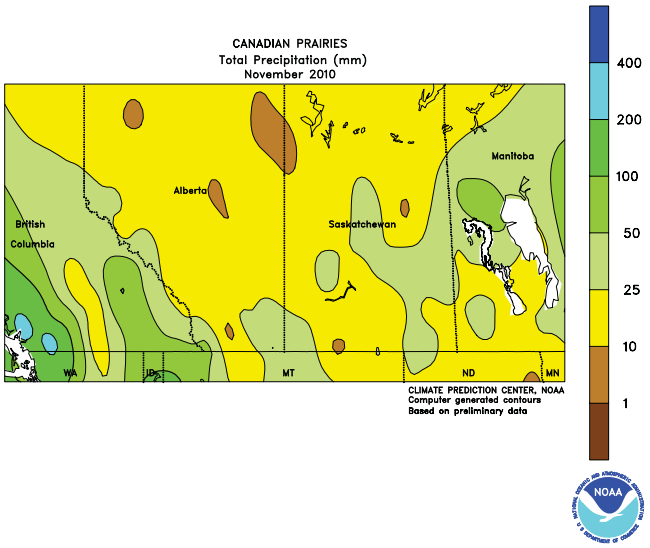


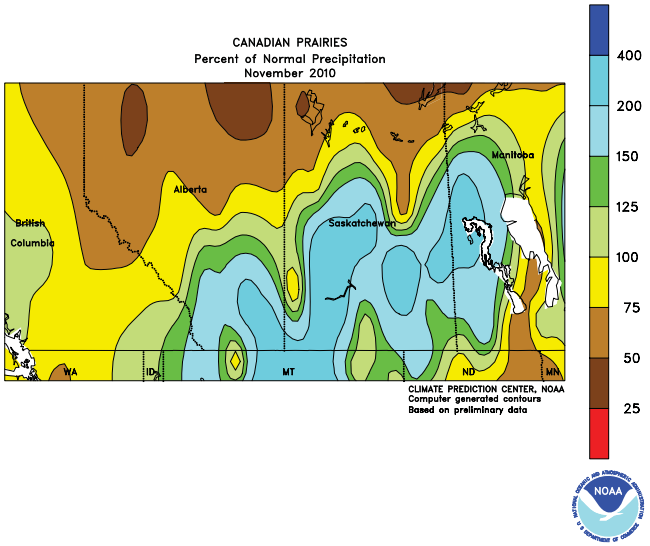


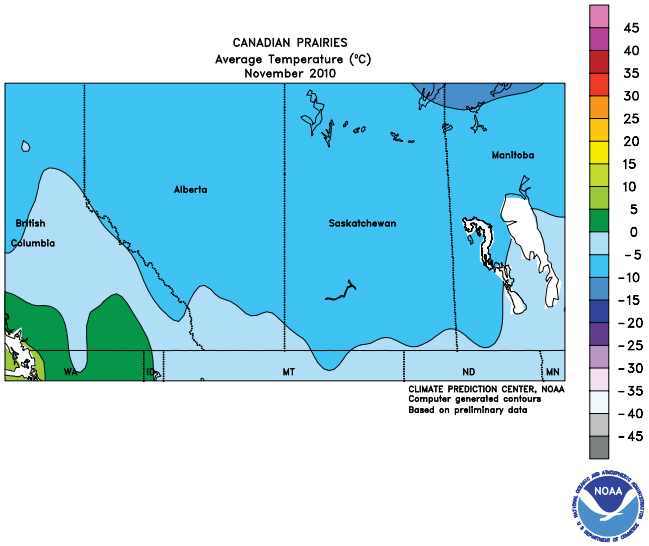


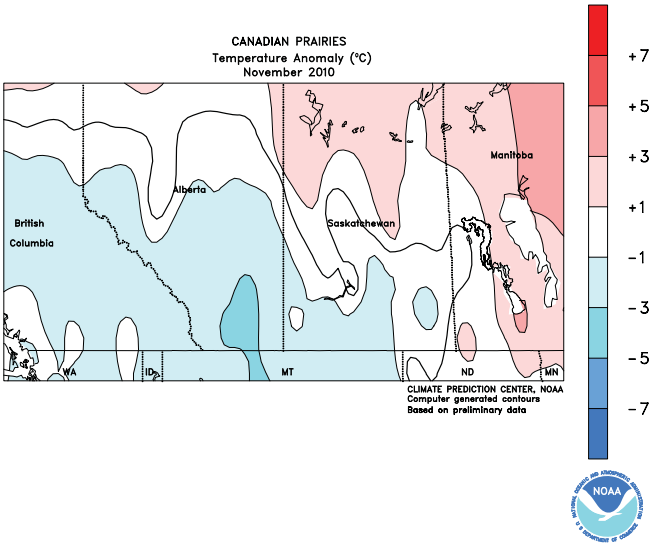
MEXICO

During November, dry weather continued to dominate northern and central Mexico, promoting drydown and harvesting of summer crops and planting of winter wheat. Rain continued over much of the southeast, although amounts were mostly below normal (10-50 mm). Temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal in the eastern two-thirds of the nation, and slightly below normal in the northwest. According to the Government of Mexico, reservoirs nationwide were at 85.1 percent capacity as of November 30, compared with 79.1 percent last year and 90.2 percent in 2008.



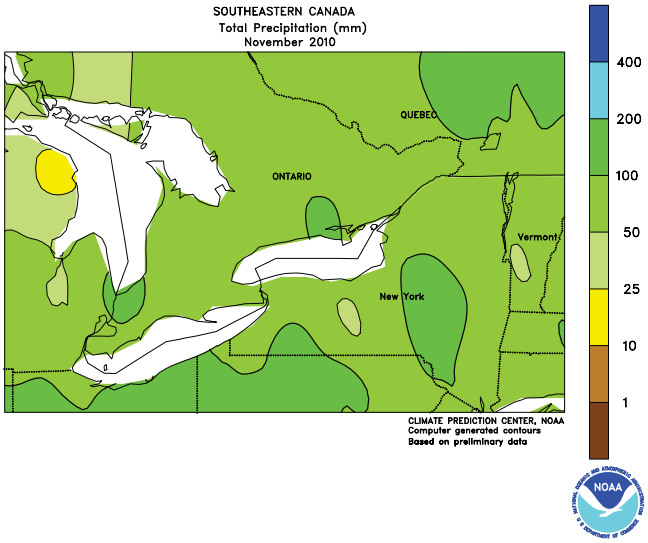


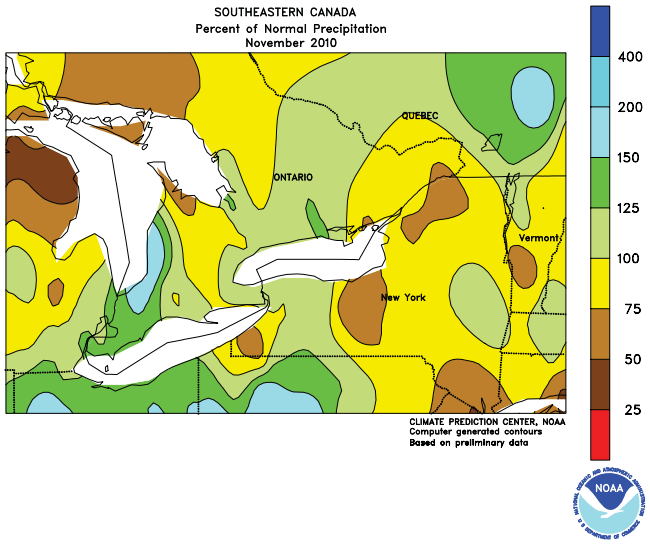


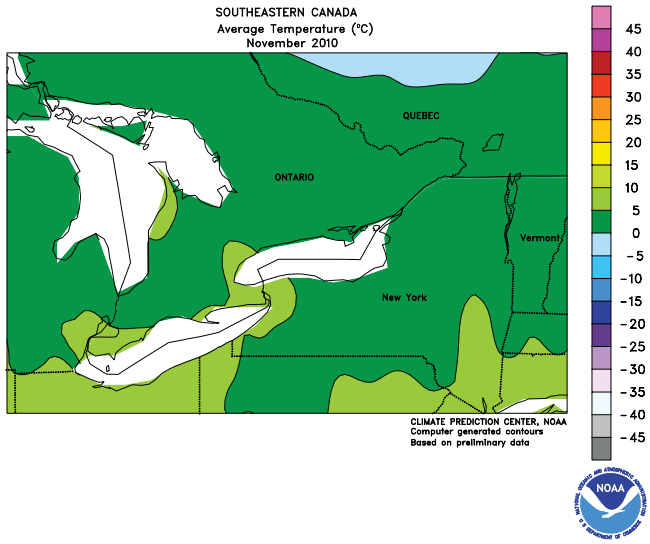


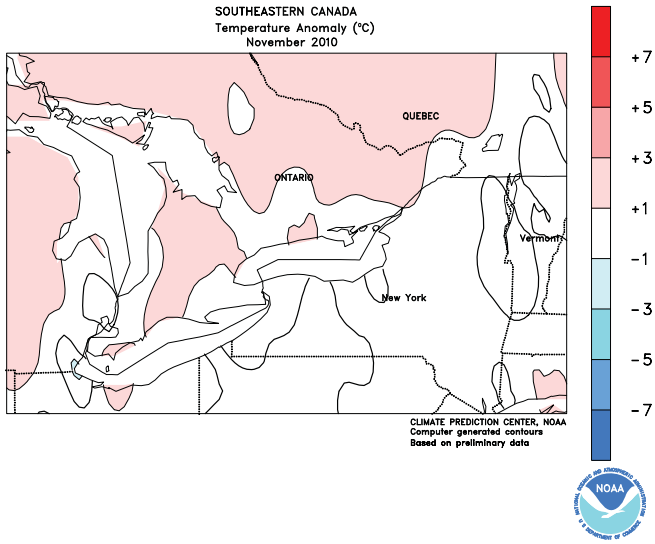
CANADIAN PRAIRIES

In November, precipitation was near to above normal in most Prairie farming areas, with many locations reporting more than 25 mm of rain and snow (liquid equivalent). The bulk of the moisture arrived after a relatively warm, dry period in late September and early November that favored late autumn fieldwork and allowed additional winter wheat growth. However, temperatures quickly fell below the threshold for vegetative growth (5 degrees C), ushering winter grains and pastures into dormancy. Monthly temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C below normal in the southwestern Prairies, and near normal elsewhere, although temperatures in Manitoba's eastern farming areas averaged several degrees C above normal. Temperatures fell below -20 degrees C across the Prairies during a late-month outbreak of artic air, but the bitter cold was preceded by a protective layer of snow.







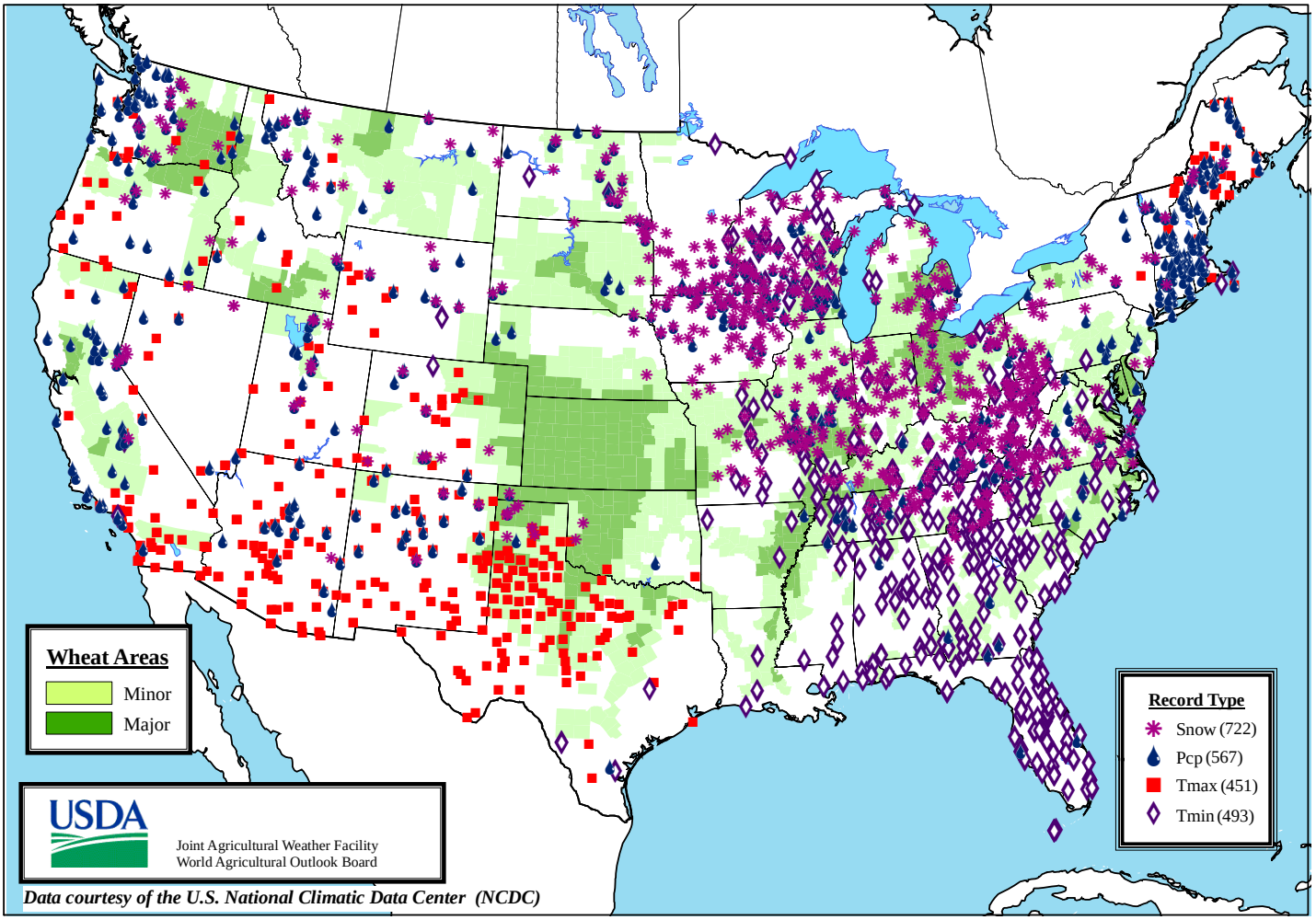


SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

November temperatures averaged above normal across Ontario and Quebec, due to several outbreaks of unusually warm weather occurring at various times throughout the month. Daily average temperatures rose above 5 degrees C during the warm spells, slowing winter wheat's transition to dormancy and likely causing dormant wheat in traditionally cooler areas to lose winter hardiness. Near- to above-normal precipitation, mostly in the form of rain, accompanied the warmth, with several locations in both Ontario and Quebec recording monthly accumulations in excess of 100 mm.

Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

December 12-18, 2010



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