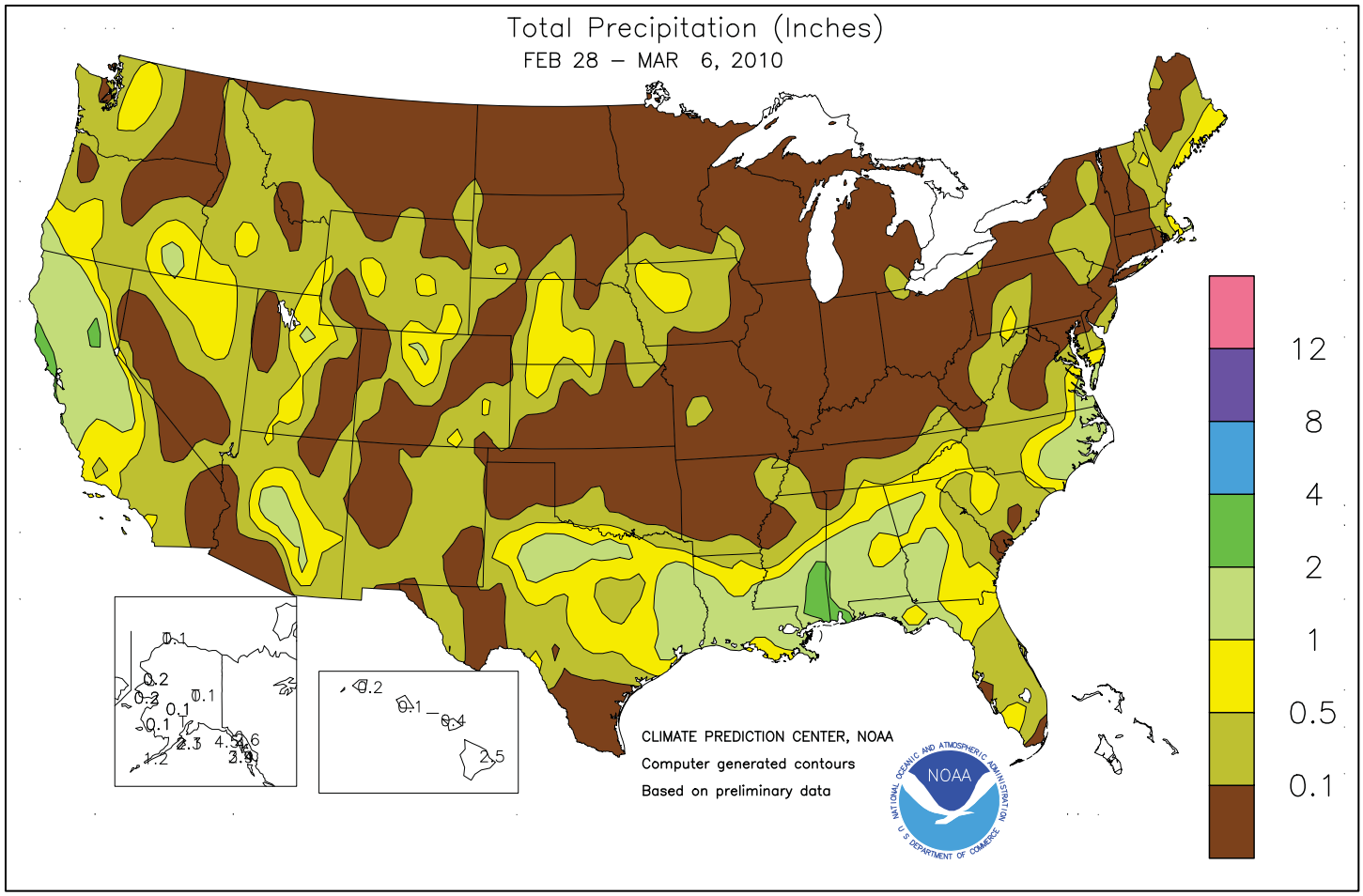
Volume 97, No. 10 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather March 10, 2010

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

February 28 - March 6, 2010

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

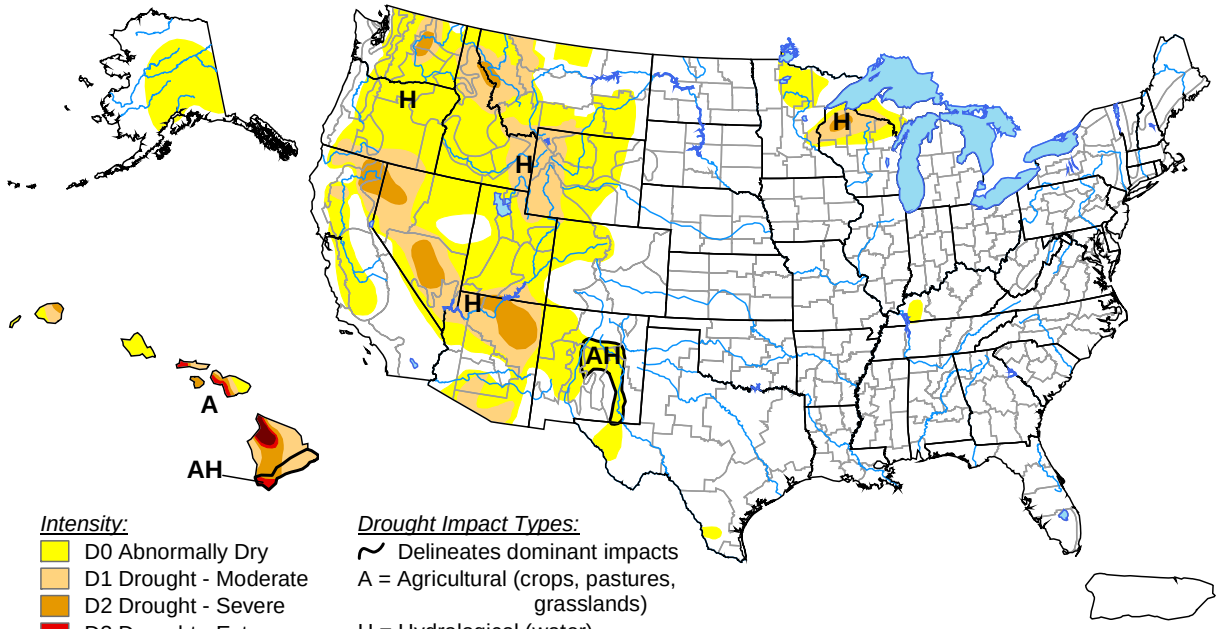
Relatively tranquil weather prevailed during the first week of March, although significant precipitation affected parts of **California** and the **Deep South**. Late-February and early-March precipitation virtually assured **California** of at least a "normal" wet season, following a 3-year drought. Similarly, rain and snow continued to provide **Southwestern** drought relief. In contrast, unfavorably dry conditions persisted across the **interior Northwest**, where drought continued to develop and expand. Farther east, weekly rainfall totaled at least 1 to 2 inches in many

(Continued on page 3)

Contents

U.S. Drought Monitor

March 2, 2010
Valid 7 a.m. EST



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

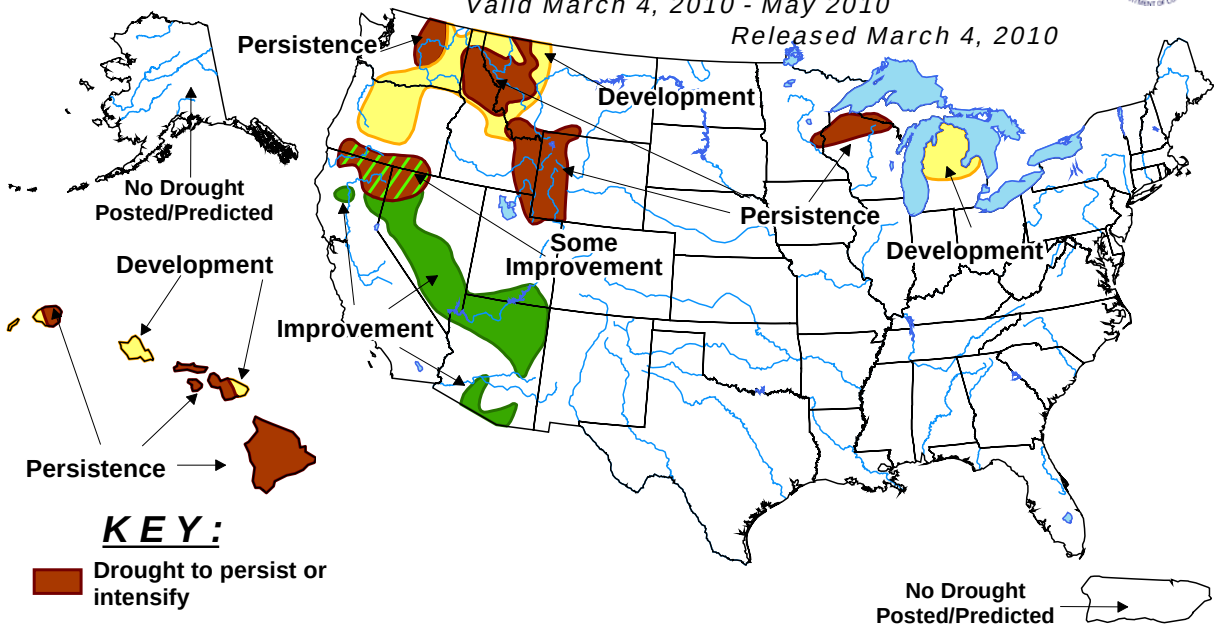
Released Thursday, March 4, 2010
Author: Rich Tinker, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid March 4, 2010 - May 2010

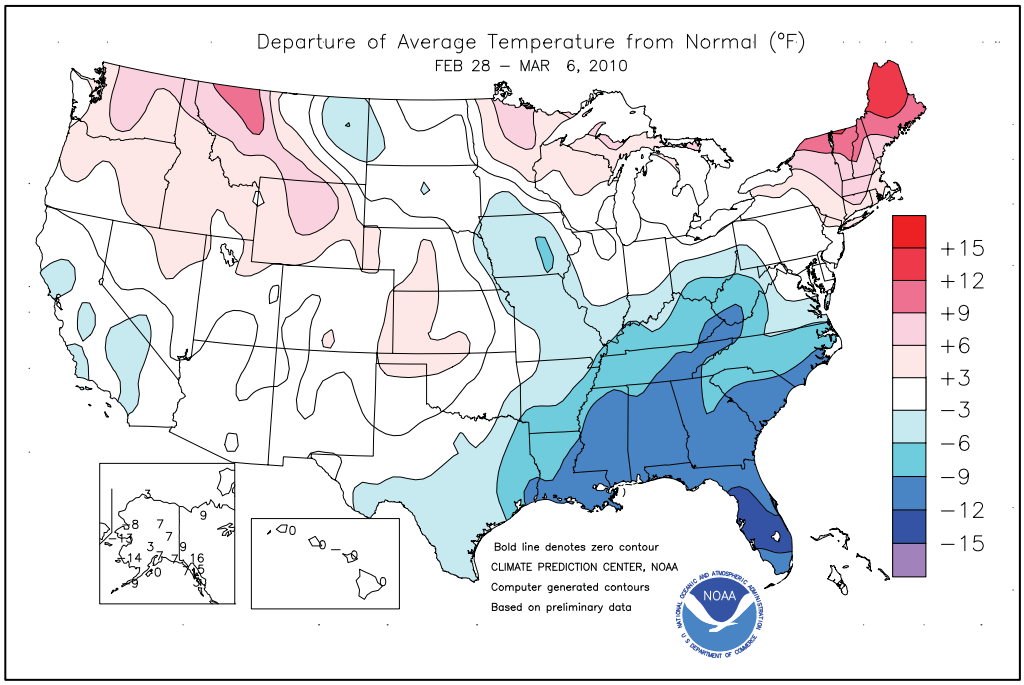
Released March 4, 2010



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.

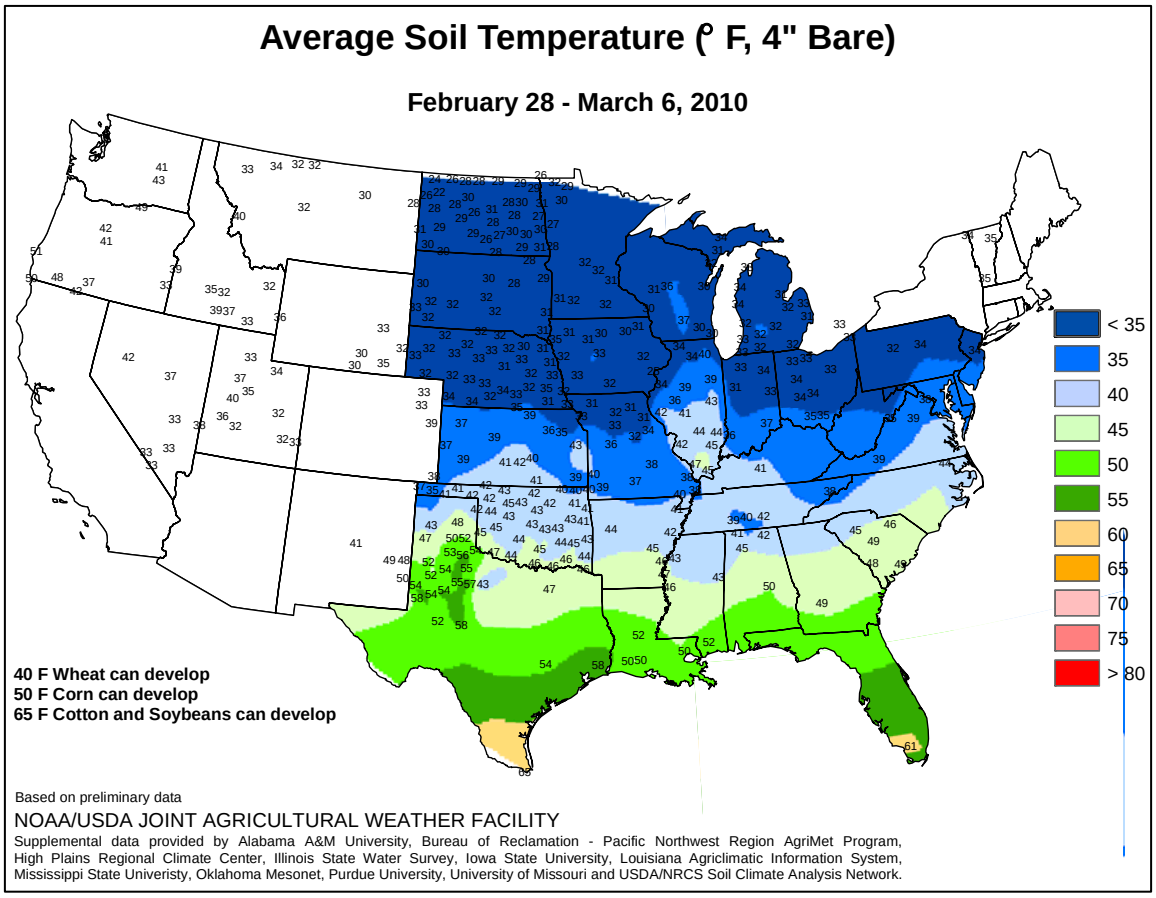


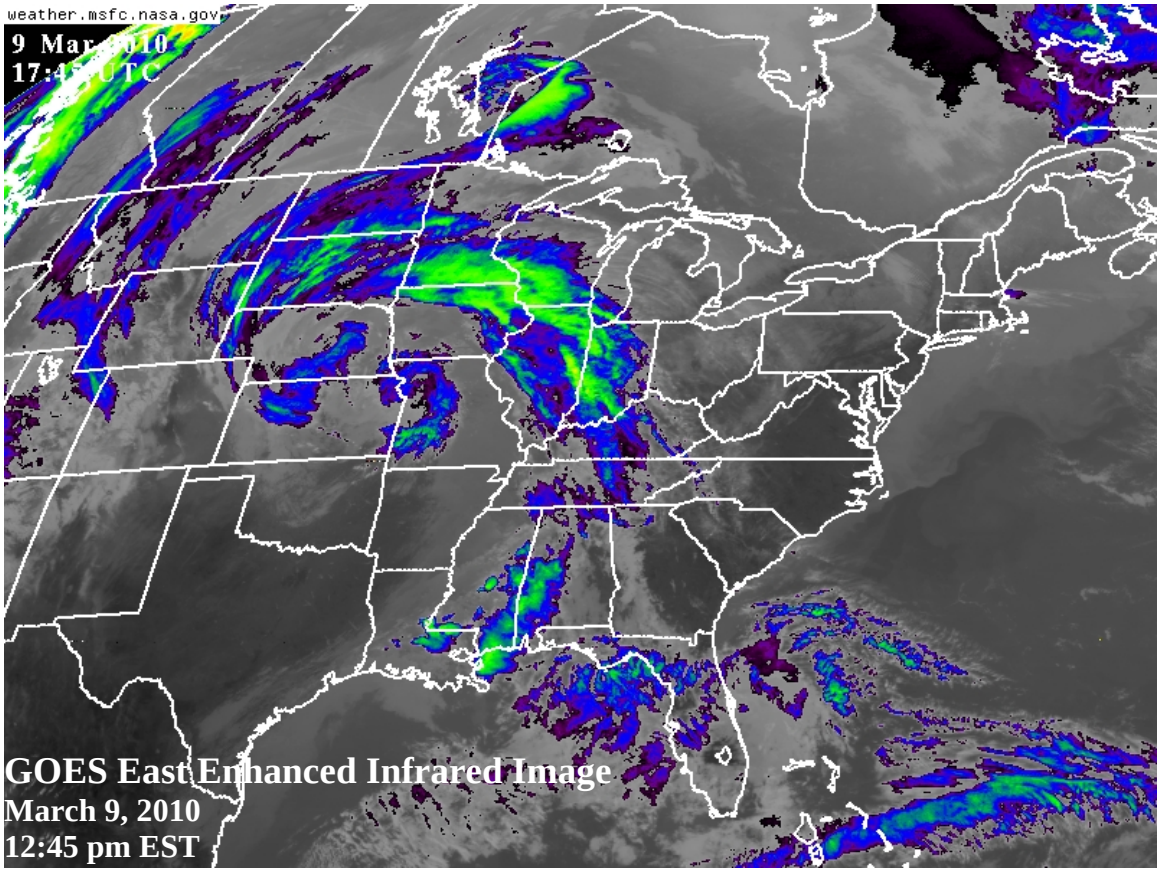
(Continued from front cover)
locations from **Texas into the Southeast**, hampering early-season fieldwork. Favorably dry weather returned to the **Southeast** after mid-week, although chilly conditions persisted. Weekly temperatures averaged as much as 15°F below normal in **Florida**, but ranged from 5 to 15°F above normal in **New England**. Especially cool conditions persisted across **Florida's peninsula**, where scattered readings near the freezing mark (32°F) were observed late in the week—especially on March 5—as far south as **Lake Okeechobee**. Elsewhere, mild, dry weather prevailed for much of the week from the **northern and central Plains into the Midwest and Northeast**, allowing snow to gradually melt. Toward week's end, light precipitation (mostly rain) spread across the **central Plains** and parts of the **Midwest**.

Early in the week, snow finally subsided across the **interior Northeast**. From February 25-28 in **eastern New York**, **Hunter Mountain (Greene County)** unofficially received 48 inches of snow, while **Highmount (Ulster County)** netted 36 inches. Farther south, chilly conditions persisted for the entire week in **Florida**, where **Vero Beach** (34°F on March 1) posted a daily-record low. Four days later, **Vero Beach** (33°F on March 5) collected another record low, along with locations such as **Melbourne** (35°F), **Orlando** (37°F), and **West Palm Beach** (39°F). In **northern Florida**, **Gainesville** tallied consecutive daily-record lows of 28°F on March 6 and 7. Meanwhile, scattered daily-record highs were mostly confined to the **Northwest**, where **Walla Walla, WA**, registered 67°F on March 2. Enough warmth reached the **Plains** to end the longest stretch of sub-60-degree weather on record in **Wichita, KS. Wichita** remained below 60°F from November 29 - March 3, a span of 95 days. Similarly, **Grand Island, NE**, experienced its longest stretch without reaching 50°F since the winter of 1978-79. **Grand Island** remained below 50°F for 92 days from December 2 - March 3, compared to 112 days from November 10, 1978 - March 1, 1979. In **Iowa**, **Waterloo** reached 40°F on March 6 for the first time since December 1. **Waterloo's** 94-day streak without a 40-degree reading edged its 1968-69 standard of 93 days. Elsewhere in **Iowa**, **Des Moines** had a 7-inch snow depth on the morning of March 7, marking its 90th consecutive observation (December 8 - March 7) with at least 4 inches on the ground. **Des Moines'** previous record of 61 days had been established in early 1979.

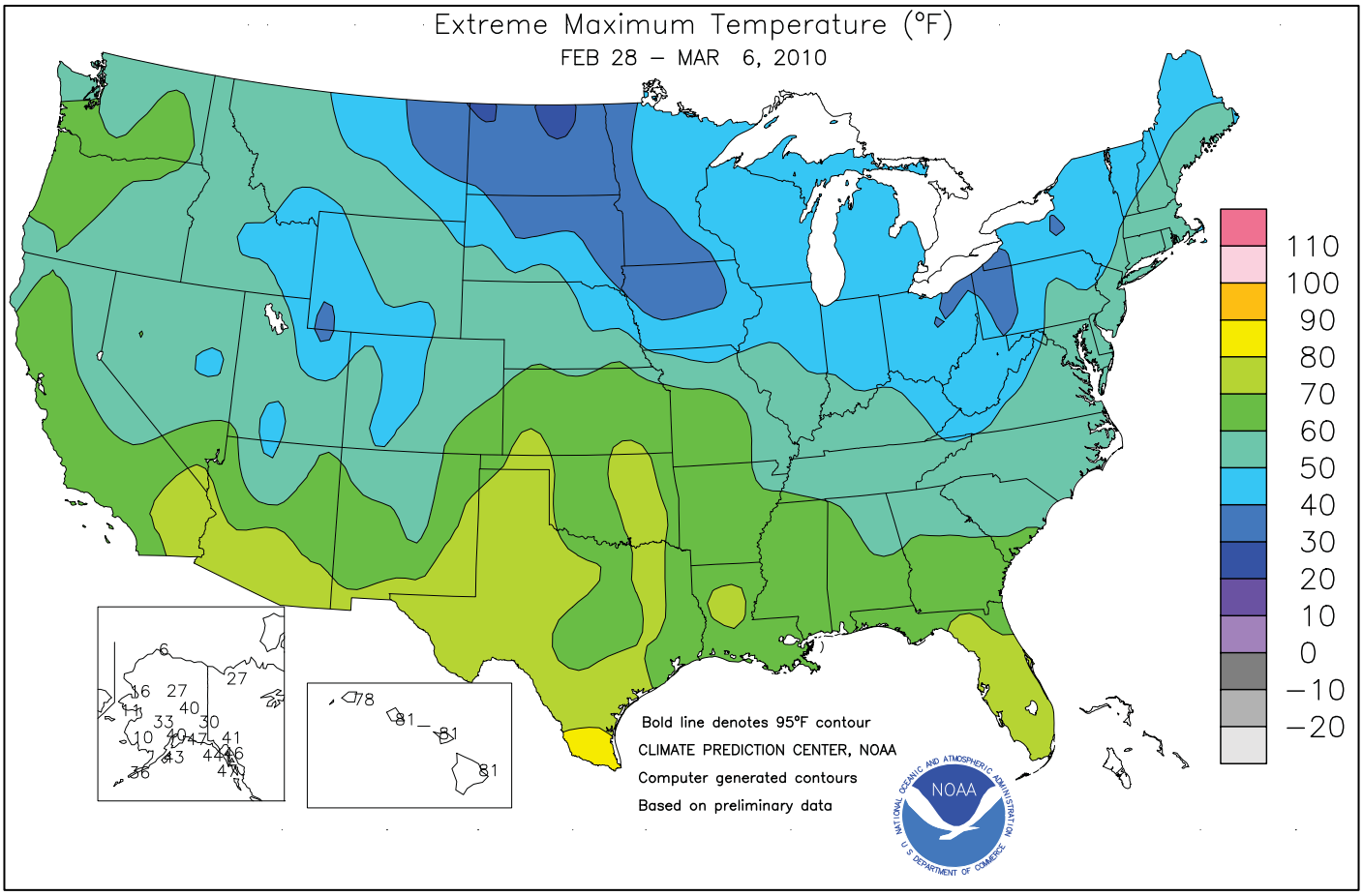
During the first half of the week, a storm affected the **southern U.S.** On February 28, **Tucson, AZ** (0.97 inch), netted a daily-record rainfall. Later, rain and snow fell in the **Southeast**. On March 2, snowfall totals of 3 to 5 inches were common across **northern Georgia**, with 1.1 inches officially reported in **Atlanta**. Elsewhere in the Southeast, March 2-3 snowfall totals included 8.8 inches in **Asheville, NC**; 3.0 inches in **Greensboro, NC**; and 0.9 inch in **Greenville-Spartanburg, SC.** Windy conditions accompanied the storm, with a gust to 60 m.p.h. reported on March 1 in **New Orleans (Lakefront Airport), LA.** Meanwhile, unsettled weather continued in the **Pacific Coast States**, where daily-record rainfall totals included 0.27 inch (on March 2) in **Burns, OR**, and 0.88 inch (on March 3) in **Sacramento, CA.** Farther inland, **Casper, WY**, received precipitation totaling 0.96 inch (7.7 inches of snow) on March 5-6. By March 7, the average water content of the **Sierra Nevada** snow pack climbed to 28 inches, virtually equal to the normal spring peak accumulation.

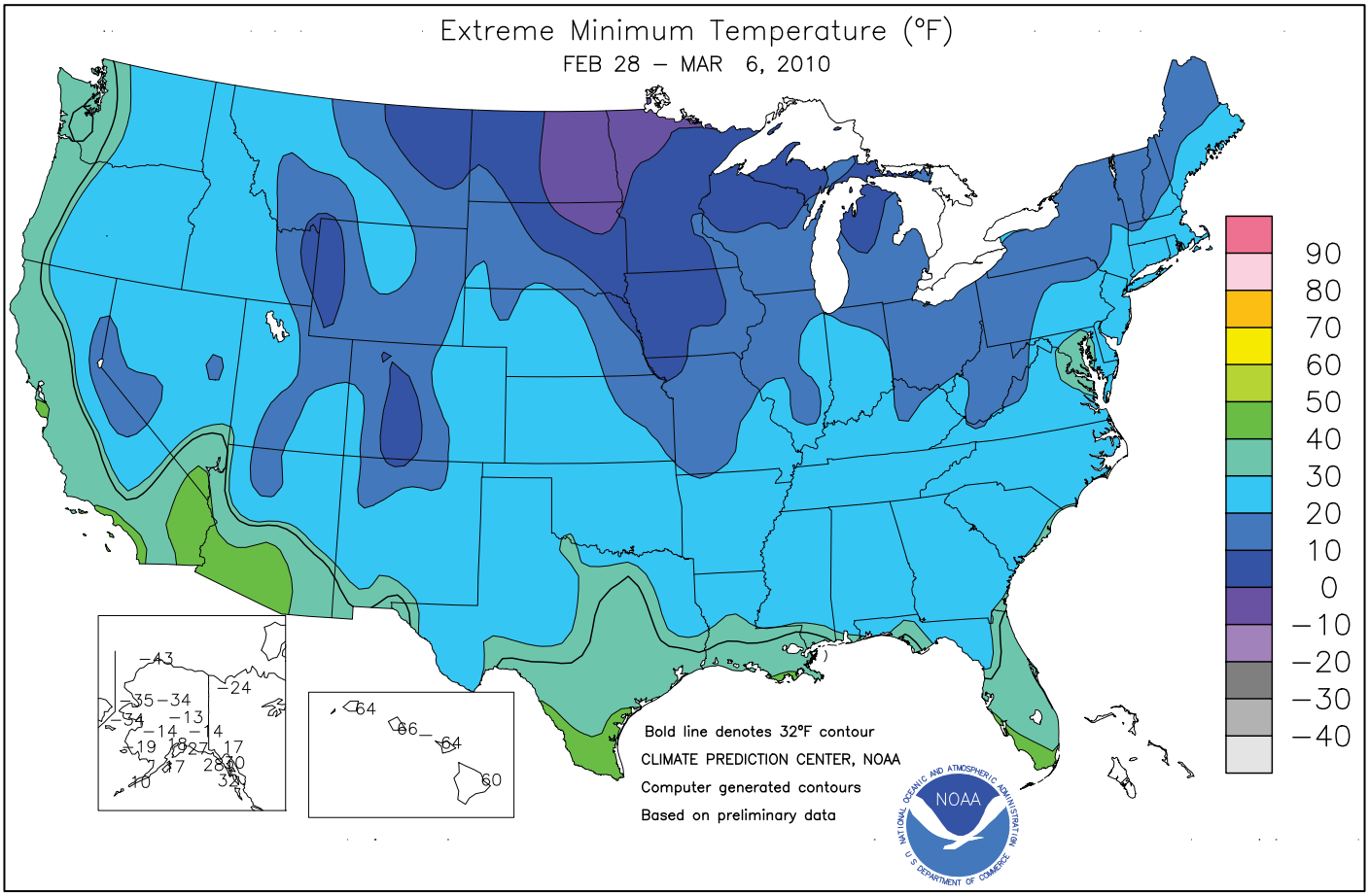
Very cold weather in **western Alaska** contrasted with mild conditions across the remainder of the state. Weekly temperature averaged more than 10°F below normal in parts of **western Alaska**, where **St. Paul Island** posted a trio of daily-record lows (-5, -9, and -5°F) from March 4-6. In **southern Alaska**, March 1-6 precipitation totals included 1.21 inches (14.5 inches of snow) in **Cold Bay**; 2.20 inches (26.3 inches of snow) in **Valdez**; and 2.36 inches (0.6 inch of snow) in **Juneau**. Farther south, beneficial showers dotted drought-stricken **Hawaii**. During the first 6 days of March, rainfall totaled 2.18 inches (89 percent of normal) in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**. However, **Hilo's** year-to-date rainfall through March 6 stood at just 4.50 inches (21 percent of normal). Elsewhere on the **Big Island**, weekly rainfall totals reached 8.49 inches in **Laupahoehoe**, 8.38 inches in **Honokaa**, and 5.75 inches in **Mountain View**. **Hawaiian** trade winds frequently topped 40 m.p.h. in late February and early March, with a gust to 53 m.p.h. clocked at the **Lanai Airport**.





The first significant spring rainfall arrived on March 8-9 across the central Plains and western Corn Belt. In the latter region, the rain fell on still snow-covered ground, causing some flooding and resulting in very sloppy field conditions.


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
FEB 28 – MAR 6, 2010
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
FEB 28 – MAR 6, 2010
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
−30
−40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 6, 2010

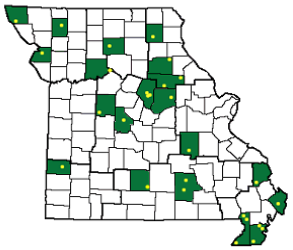
Data Provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the University of Missouri Commercial Agriculture Program.

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 MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
MISSISSIPPI																				
ND	TUNICA 1W	53	30	61	25	41	-	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	-	6.76	-	-	-	0	5	1	0
	LYON	53	30	63	26	42	-	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	-	7.32	-	47	41	0	5	1	0
	VANCE	51	30	60	27	41	-	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	-	8.44	-	50	40	0	5	1	0
	PERTHSHIRE	52	33	62	29	42	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	8.72	-	51	38	0	4	0	0
	SCOTT	54	33	63	27	44	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	8.78	-	50	41	0	3	0	0
	SANDY RIDGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NE	VERONA	53	28	61	22	40	-	0.07	-	0.05	0.07	-	7.22	-	50	38	0	5	2	0
SD	STONEVILLE x	53	32	61	28	43	-8	0.03	-1.17	0.03	0.03	3	11.26	103	55	41	0	4	1	0
	INDIANOLA 1S*	52	33	61	27	43	-	0.09	-	0.09	0.09	-	8.70	-	-	-	0	3	1	0
	INVERNESS 5E	53	32	62	28	42	-	0.07	-	0.06	0.07	-	10.22	-	51	41	0	4	2	0
	SIDON	54	34	64	30	44	-	0.05	-	0.05	0.05	-	8.09	-	52	44	0	3	1	0
	NORTH ISSAQUENA	54	35	63	30	45	-	0.11	-	0.11	0.11	-	8.48	-	52	43	0	3	1	0
	SILVER CITY	53	34	62	29	43	-	0.11	-	0.11	0.11	-	6.92	-	48	43	0	3	1	0
	ONWARD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	MAYDAY	54	33	63	28	43	-	0.20	-	0.20	0.20	-	7.72	-	49	43	0	3	1	0
MISSOURI																				
NW	CORNING	43	22	54	12	33	-2	0.17	-0.23	0.17	0.17	44	1.47	70	-	-	0	6	1	0
	ALBANY	42	17	51	3	30	-6	0.13	-0.34	0.13	0.13	29	0.88	35	32	31	0	6	1	0
	ST. JOSEPH	43	23	57	16	33	-5	0.02	-0.42	0.02	0.02	5	1.09	48	-	-	0	6	1	0
NC	LINNEUS	43	18	52	11	31	-5	0.00	-0.47	0.00	0.00	0	1.56	56	32	32	0	6	0	0
	BRUNSWICK	44	23	59	14	33	-4	0.00	-0.51	0.00	0.00	0	1.60	46	33	32	0	6	0	0
NE	NOVELTY	41	18	48	10	30	-6	0.00	-0.57	0.00	0.00	0	2.57	76	32	31	0	7	0	0
	MONROE CITY	44	21	53	13	32	-5	0.00	-0.56	0.00	0.00	0	2.67	70	32	31	0	7	0	0
WC	GREEN RIDGE	49	25	65	19	36	-2	0.00	-0.53	0.00	0.00	0	2.91	75	40	33	0	6	0	0
C	AUXVASSE	46	23	60	18	34	-4	0.00	-0.52	0.00	0.00	0	4.43	105	34	33	0	7	0	0
	COL-SANBORN FLD	48	26	61	21	37	-3	0.00	-0.53	0.00	0.00	0	4.48	98	41	33	0	6	0	0
	WILLIAMSBURG	47	23	61	19	35	-3	0.00	-0.55	0.00	0.00	0	3.84	79	43	34	0	7	0	0
	COL-JEFFERS F&G	48	25	61	19	36	-4	0.00	-0.50	0.00	0.00	0	4.04	90	36	33	0	6	0	0
	COL SOUTH FARMS	47	25	61	19	35	-5	0.00	-0.50	0.00	0.00	0	4.44	99	-	-	0	6	0	0
	COL-BF	48	24	61	19	35	-5	0.00	-0.50	0.00	0.00	0	4.11	91	33	32	0	7	0	0
	VERSAILLES	50	26	66	19	37	-4	0.00	-0.54	0.00	0.00	0	4.32	100	42	34	0	6	0	0
EC	VANDALIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SW	LAMAR	52	29	65	22	39	-2	0.00	-0.74	0.00	0.00	0	2.69	56	46	35	0	5	0	0
SC	COOK STATION	50	21	63	15	35	-7	0.00	-0.61	0.00	0.00	0	4.50	86	43	35	0	7	0	0
	MOUNTAIN GROVE	49	25	61	18	37	-3	0.00	-0.69	0.00	0.00	0	3.98	67	42	34	0	6	0	0
SE	DELTA	50	26	58	22	37	-6	0.00	-0.75	0.00	0.00	0	3.33	47	43	34	0	6	0	0
	CHARLESTON	49	27	59	22	38	-5	0.00	-0.93	0.00	0.00	0	4.10	54	45	34	0	6	0	0
	GLENNONVILLE	51	29	59	24	39	-6	0.00	-1.01	0.00	0.00	0	4.21	59	46	36	0	6	0	0
	CLARKTON	51	27	60	24	38	-7	0.00	-1.05	0.00	0.00	0	4.18	57	47	34	0	6	0	0
	PORTAGEVILLE DC	51	29	59	26	40	-4	0.00	-1.11	0.00	0.00	0	4.62	57	50	37	0	6	0	0
	PORTAGEVILLE LF	50	28	59	25	39	-5	0.00	-1.10	0.00	0.00	0	4.46	56	45	36	0	6	0	0
	STEELE	52	27	60	24	40	-5	0.00	-1.12	0.00	0.00	0	4.66	57	47	38	0	6	0	0
	CARDWELL	51	28	60	25	39	-6	0.00	-1.13	0.00	0.00	0	4.12	51	44	39	0	6	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 = 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: Light rain, accompanied by breezy conditions, totaled one-quarter inch or less early in the week. A trace of snow was reported on March 2 in Tupelo, Mississippi, east of the Delta. Temperatures later rebounded, reaching or exceeding 60 degrees F by week's end. Freezes were noted in most Delta locations from March 3-5.

Missouri Weather Stations



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

Mississippi Weather Stations

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

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 6, 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		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE MAR 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR 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	52	29	61	24	41	-10	0.94	-0.27	0.48	0.94	90	8.05	75	87	40	0	5	2	0
	HUNTSVILLE	51	28	61	24	40	-8	0.23	-1.23	0.23	0.23	18	8.70	74	82	51	0	6	1	0
	MOBILE	60	34	67	28	47	-10	1.96	0.46	1.93	1.96	151	18.50	152	86	40	0	3	2	1
	MONTGOMERY	56	31	62	26	44	-10	0.89	-0.60	0.47	0.89	70	11.96	102	86	37	0	5	2	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	36	23	40	18	29	7	0.02	-0.15	0.01	0.02	14	1.41	90	78	68	0	7	2	0
	BARROW	-6	-19	6	-43	-13	3	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	300	0.49	204	89	74	0	7	2	0
	FAIRBANKS	23	-3	40	-13	10	7	0.01	-0.05	0.01	0.01	20	0.18	19	83	71	0	7	1	0
	JUNEAU	41	33	46	30	37	6	2.59	1.66	0.78	2.41	305	8.74	91	93	86	0	3	7	1
	KODIAK	36	26	43	17	31	0	2.31	1.09	1.12	1.19	114	22.01	147	86	68	0	4	5	3
	NOME	3	-14	11	-34	-6	-13	0.15	0.01	0.12	0.15	125	0.84	47	80	76	0	7	3	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	45	22	49	13	34	0	0.13	-0.56	0.05	0.09	15	7.26	136	91	41	0	7	3	0
	PHOENIX	70	50	77	48	60	0	0.77	0.52	0.77	0.00	0	3.80	210	78	52	0	0	1	1
	PRESCOTT	55	30	60	24	43	1	0.71	0.19	0.55	0.16	36	7.29	187	87	37	0	5	3	1
	TUCSON	69	45	75	42	57	0	0.97	0.75	0.97	0.00	0	4.50	218	78	46	0	0	1	1
AR	FORT SMITH	58	31	70	23	44	-4	0.00	-0.80	0.00	0.00	0	4.52	80	78	33	0	4	0	0
	LITTLE ROCK	55	33	64	27	44	-5	0.00	-0.92	0.00	0.00	0	7.50	97	79	32	0	3	0	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	62	44	69	35	53	-3	0.09	-0.24	0.07	0.09	32	3.69	138	87	66	0	0	2	0
	FRESNO	60	44	67	38	52	-2	0.62	0.08	0.57	0.62	132	5.62	118	91	71	0	0	3	1
	LOS ANGELES	63	51	65	46	57	-1	0.21	-0.49	0.18	0.21	35	8.82	132	79	62	0	0	3	0
	REDDING	58	40	69	30	49	-2	1.15	-0.15	0.93	1.15	104	16.98	130	88	70	0	1	2	1
	SACRAMENTO	60	42	65	37	51	-2	2.22	1.45	1.34	2.22	336	9.33	116	93	58	0	0	3	2
	SAN DIEGO	63	51	65	46	57	-2	0.28	-0.24	0.20	0.08	18	5.75	121	83	63	0	0	2	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	59	47	64	41	53	0	1.37	0.49	0.89	1.37	183	10.06	109	89	71	0	0	2	1
	STOCKTON	60	42	63	35	51	-2	0.83	0.25	0.58	0.83	166	6.98	123	94	79	0	0	3	1
CO	ALAMOSA	47	16	66	10	32	4	0.01	-0.06	0.01	0.00	0	0.85	163	83	61	0	7	1	0
	CO SPRINGS	51	26	55	23	38	3	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.00	0	0.63	83	85	27	0	7	0	0
	DENVER INTL	50	28	58	25	39	4	0.02	-0.15	0.02	0.00	0	0.39	64	86	44	0	7	1	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	52	29	61	27	41	2	0.01	-0.17	0.01	0.01	7	1.03	82	83	51	0	7	1	0
	PUEBLO	54	23	61	18	39	1	0.05	-0.08	0.05	0.05	45	1.01	144	80	51	0	7	1	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	46	33	55	28	40	5	0.01	-0.79	0.01	0.01	1	6.55	89	75	47	0	1	1	0
	HARTFORD	48	32	58	24	40	7	0.07	-0.69	0.06	0.06	9	6.15	82	69	44	0	3	2	0
DC	WASHINGTON	48	36	54	33	42	0	0.06	-0.71	0.06	0.06	9	3.75	58	64	38	0	0	1	0
DE	WILMINGTON	46	31	52	27	39	1	0.07	-0.75	0.06	0.07	10	5.84	84	76	44	0	5	2	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	62	41	70	35	52	-10	0.38	-0.39	0.38	0.38	57	9.50	145	90	34	0	0	1	0
	JACKSONVILLE	62	34	67	29	48	-11	0.47	-0.33	0.47	0.47	68	7.15	95	88	34	0	3	1	0
	KEY WEST	66	56	76	53	61	-11	0.00	-0.34	0.00	0.00	0	5.78	143	77	56	0	0	0	0
	MIAMI	70	50	79	44	60	-11	0.14	-0.33	0.14	0.14	35	5.73	132	79	40	0	0	1	0
	ORLANDO	65	41	74	37	53	-12	0.49	-0.21	0.49	0.49	82	8.39	156	81	42	0	0	1	0
	PENSACOLA	61	37	70	33	49	-9	0.00	-1.34	0.00	0.00	0	12.25	110	78	39	0	0	0	0
	TALLAHASSEE	63	32	68	26	48	-10	0.87	-0.51	0.79	0.87	73	13.94	125	86	32	0	5	2	1
	TAMPA	64	45	76	40	54	-11	0.72	0.03	0.72	0.72	122	6.14	111	82	38	0	0	1	1
	WEST PALM BEACH	67	45	77	39	56	-13	0.19	-0.42	0.19	0.19	36	6.62	97	80	41	0	0	1	0
GA	ATHENS	53	29	60	26	41	-9	0.40	-0.75	0.40	0.40	40	10.87	108	78	41	0	6	1	0
	ATLANTA	52	31	58	29	42	-9	0.40	-0.84	0.40	0.40	38	9.96	93	76	47	0	5	1	0
	AUGUSTA	54	29	60	23	42	-10	0.28	-0.77	0.28	0.28	31	6.61	70	88	40	0	5	1	0
	COLUMBUS	57	33	61	30	45	-9	0.78	-0.49	0.76	0.78	72	10.67	103	77	33	0	4	2	1
	MACON	57	31	61	25	44	-8	0.50	-0.64	0.50	0.50	51	9.07	86	83	36	0	5	1	1
	SAVANNAH	57	32	62	28	45	-11	0.19	-0.51	0.19	0.19	32	9.73	130	85	40	0	5	1	0
HI	HILO	78	65	81	60	71	-1	2.46	-0.15	0.92	2.41	107	4.32	21	82	71	0	0	6	2
	HONOLULU	80	68	81	66	74	0	0.05	-0.48	0.04	0.05	11	1.43	26	69	57	0	0	2	0
	KAHULUI	79	66	81	64	72	0	0.38	-0.12	0.15	0.23	53	1.67	26	73	64	0	0	4	0
	LIHUE	76	68	78	64	72	0	0.16	-0.64	0.10	0.12	17	2.13	25	73	64	0	0	4	0
ID	BOISE	55	37	59	34	46	5	0.43	0.15	0.30	0.43	179	2.53	91	84	68	0	0	2	0
	LEWISTON	59	37	64	33	48	6	0.04	-0.18	0.04	0.04	21	2.36	104	78	65	0	0	1	0
	POCATELLO	47	27	51	23	37	3	0.05	-0.24	0.04	0.05	20	1.17	49	95	76	0	7	2	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	39	24	45	20	32	0	0.00	-0.43	0.00	0.00	0	2.78	74	86	59	0	7	0	0
	MOLINE	42	22	48	17	32	-1	0.00	-0.47	0.00	0.00	0	2.87	82	88	60	0	7	0	0
	PEORIA	42	24	50	17	33	-1	0.00	-0.52	0.00	0.00	0	3.01	83	80	48	0	7	0	0
	ROCKFORD	40	22	44	19	31	1	0.01	-0.35	0.01	0.01	3	1.53	50	85	53	0	7	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	45	24	53	21	35	-1	0.00	-0.59	0.00	0.00	0	3.12	79	86	43	0	7	0	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	45	27	54	21	36	-5	0.00	-0.88	0.00	0.00	0	3.78	56	82	54	0	7	0	0
	FORT WAYNE	42	25	48	21	34	2	0.01	-0.51	0.01	0.00	0	1.68	38	87	57	0	7	1	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	43	26	48	23	35	-1	0.00	-0.69	0.00	0.00	0	2.07	38	85	50	0	7	0	0
	SOUTH BEND	40	22	46	17	31	-1	0.01	-0.50	0.01	0.00	0	2.55	54	90	68	0	7	1	0
IA	BURLINGTON	40	18	45	11	29	-5	0.00	-0.52	0.00	0.00	0	1.45	44	89	52	0	7	0	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	36	14	40	9	25	-6	0.00	-0.33	0.00	0.00	0	2.10	86	90	64	0	7	0	0
	DES MOINES	39	18	43	11	28	-4	0.31	-0.02	0.31	0.31	107	2.73	109	73	55	0	7	1	0
	DUBUQUE	38	20	41	16	29	0	0.00	-0.42	0.00	0.00	0	2.31	75	80	60	0	7	0	0
	SIOUX CITY	36	17	39	9	27	-4	0.12	-0.16	0.12	0.12	50	2.23	154	85	68	0	6	1	0
	WATERLOO	36	8	40	3	22	-7	0.01	-0.31	0.01	0.01	4	1.75	81	92	67	0	7	1	0
KS	CONCORDIA	50	27	65	20	39	2	0.09	-0.30	0.07	0.09	26	0.84	49	80	54	0	5	2	0
	DODGE CITY	55	32	66	23	43	3	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.00	0	1.33	88	86	47	0	4	0	0
	GOODLAND	53	28	63	24	40	4	0.24	0.03	0.13	0.13	68	0.87	82	91	65	0	6	2	0
	TOPEKA	51	27	64	20	39	0	0.00	-0.44	0.00	0.00	0	2.06	82	79	45	0	6	0	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 6, 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 MAR 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR 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	55	33	69	25	44	3	0.00	-0.47	0.00	0.00	0	1.53	67	73	47	0	5	0	0
KY	JACKSON	40	28	50	25	34	-8	0.02	-1.00	0.01	0.02	2	7.41	91	83	53	0	7	2	0
	LEXINGTON	42	27	49	19	34	-7	0.01	-0.96	0.01	0.01	1	4.68	63	79	56	0	7	1	0
	LOUISVILLE	45	29	52	26	37	-5	0.00	-0.96	0.00	0.00	0	4.77	65	79	42	0	6	0	0
	PADUCAH	49	26	58	21	37	-6	0.00	-0.96	0.00	0.00	0	4.70	57	80	37	0	7	0	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	60	37	70	31	48	-9	1.39	0.28	1.31	1.39	146	10.28	84	89	37	0	1	2	1
	LAKE CHARLES	62	38	69	32	50	-8	0.57	-0.14	0.57	0.57	93	8.30	88	89	41	0	1	1	1
	NEW ORLEANS	59	40	65	37	50	-9	1.72	0.55	1.70	1.72	172	10.68	87	77	43	0	0	2	1
	SHREVEPORT	60	33	69	27	47	-8	0.75	-0.23	0.75	0.75	90	7.25	75	89	42	0	4	1	1
ME	CARIBOU	39	23	44	15	31	13	0.13	-0.39	0.13	0.00	0	3.17	58	76	49	0	7	1	0
	PORTLAND	44	30	54	26	37	8	0.47	-0.33	0.33	0.33	48	8.28	105	79	47	0	5	2	0
MD	BALTIMORE	47	33	52	29	40	1	0.10	-0.76	0.10	0.10	14	6.49	90	67	45	0	2	1	0
MA	BOSTON	43	32	57	29	38	3	0.39	-0.41	0.30	0.38	55	6.24	79	81	52	0	3	4	0
	WORCESTER	41	29	51	24	35	5	0.08	-0.75	0.05	0.08	11	7.52	95	82	50	0	7	3	0
MI	ALPENA	37	11	51	5	24	1	0.00	-0.38	0.00	0.00	0	0.71	21	86	51	0	7	0	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	41	22	43	17	32	3	0.00	-0.40	0.00	0.00	0	1.72	44	78	42	0	6	0	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	39	13	44	7	26	2	0.00	-0.34	0.00	0.00	0	0.77	24	84	48	0	7	0	0
	LANSING	38	18	42	11	28	-1	0.00	-0.36	0.00	0.00	0	1.88	56	84	56	0	7	0	0
	MUSKEGON	39	22	42	16	30	1	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.00	0	1.92	46	84	56	0	7	0	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	36	17	45	8	26	0	0.00	-0.32	0.00	0.00	0	1.63	32	88	50	0	7	0	0
MN	DULUTH	40	16	44	5	28	8	0.00	-0.23	0.00	0.00	0	1.39	65	82	51	0	7	0	0
	INT'L FALLS	40	8	47	-4	24	7	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	0.99	62	88	43	0	7	0	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	40	20	42	16	30	4	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.00	0	1.20	59	76	50	0	7	0	0
	ROCHESTER	35	13	38	11	24	0	0.03	-0.20	0.03	0.03	15	1.16	61	86	64	0	7	1	0
	ST. CLOUD	39	12	42	4	25	3	0.03	-0.14	0.03	0.03	20	1.31	87	86	45	0	7	1	0
MS	JACKSON	56	32	65	26	44	-9	0.42	-0.71	0.32	0.42	43	9.66	87	88	37	0	5	2	0
	MERIDIAN	56	29	63	24	42	-12	1.65	0.18	1.41	1.65	131	10.85	87	96	39	0	5	2	1
	TUPELO	53	29	61	24	41	-8	0.04	-1.34	0.04	0.04	3	8.60	78	81	43	0	6	1	0
MO	COLUMBIA	47	25	61	19	36	-3	0.00	-0.63	0.00	0.00	0	4.59	103	76	40	0	6	0	0
	KANSAS CITY	47	25	62	16	36	-3	0.00	-0.46	0.00	0.00	0	1.77	62	79	49	0	6	0	0
	SAINT LOUIS	48	26	58	24	37	-4	0.00	-0.69	0.00	0.00	0	3.30	66	75	45	0	7	0	0
	SPRINGFIELD	51	25	64	16	38	-4	0.00	-0.67	0.00	0.00	0	3.86	78	70	41	0	6	0	0
MT	BILLINGS	54	31	59	29	43	9	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	1.52	99	81	43	0	6	0	0
	BUTTE	45	19	49	9	32	6	0.09	-0.05	0.07	0.09	75	1.01	90	94	44	0	7	2	0
	CUT BANK	51	23	54	19	37	10	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	0.06	8	97	38	0	7	0	0
	GLASGOW	25	10	35	6	18	-7	0.14	0.07	0.09	0.14	233	1.50	224	95	89	0	7	3	0
	GREAT FALLS	56	32	59	26	44	14	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.00	0	1.80	135	80	31	0	4	0	0
	HAVRE	30	10	34	3	20	-8	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.00	0	0.54	58	92	86	0	7	0	0
	MISSOULA	54	27	56	23	41	8	0.15	-0.04	0.15	0.15	88	1.09	55	88	68	0	6	1	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	42	27	52	22	35	2	0.55	0.24	0.29	0.54	200	1.76	118	86	72	0	5	4	0
	LINCOLN	44	22	60	15	33	0	0.10	-0.22	0.10	0.10	36	1.81	112	82	60	0	6	1	0
	NORFOLK	38	21	44	11	29	-3	0.24	-0.06	0.24	0.24	92	1.69	106	88	69	0	6	1	0
	NORTH PLATTE	44	27	54	23	35	1	0.85	0.65	0.66	0.77	453	1.63	152	93	68	0	7	4	1
	OMAHA	39	20	46	11	30	-3	0.29	-0.03	0.29	0.29	104	1.93	104	88	67	0	6	1	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	45	28	60	23	37	3	0.11	-0.07	0.08	0.09	56	0.91	71	90	78	0	7	3	0
	VALENTINE	46	28	63	24	37	6	0.33	0.15	0.28	0.32	213	0.88	95	89	78	0	7	5	0
NV	ELY	42	24	47	15	33	0	0.16	-0.06	0.11	0.15	79	1.18	70	88	71	0	7	4	0
	LAS VEGAS	65	47	69	42	56	1	0.03	-0.14	0.03	0.00	0	3.09	218	55	33	0	0	1	0
	RENO	52	33	57	28	42	1	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.00	0	3.15	135	71	49	0	3	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	50	28	58	21	39	0	0.56	0.40	0.31	0.56	400	1.87	118	89	67	0	5	3	0
NH	CONCORD	45	26	54	18	36	8	0.02	-0.58	0.01	0.01	2	5.37	92	87	45	0	5	2	0
NJ	NEWARK	48	34	56	31	41	3	0.05	-0.77	0.05	0.05	7	7.12	93	63	39	0	2	1	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	57	34	64	29	46	1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	0.81	79	67	27	0	2	0	0
NY	ALBANY	42	30	48	21	36	6	0.04	-0.54	0.04	0.00	0	5.76	112	80	51	0	4	1	0
	BINGHAMTON	36	26	40	20	31	3	0.13	-0.48	0.10	0.11	21	4.63	83	80	61	0	7	3	0
	BUFFALO	36	26	38	19	31	1	0.05	-0.54	0.05	0.00	0	4.81	79	87	61	0	7	1	0
	ROCHESTER	37	28	41	20	33	4	0.03	-0.47	0.03	0.00	0	3.08	64	81	62	0	6	1	0
	SYRACUSE	38	27	41	18	33	5	0.01	-0.54	0.01	0.00	0	3.31	64	84	52	0	7	1	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	40	29	52	27	34	-8	0.52	-0.49	0.52	0.52	60	10.87	124	74	52	0	7	1	1
	CHARLOTTE	51	27	59	23	39	-10	0.28	-0.70	0.28	0.28	33	8.95	107	80	34	0	6	1	0
	GREENSBORO	49	29	57	25	39	-6	0.22	-0.61	0.22	0.22	31	7.83	106	76	35	0	6	1	0
	HATTERAS	47	33	50	29	40	-9	1.29	0.26	1.24	1.29	145	13.06	122	90	57	0	4	2	1
	RALEIGH	50	30	56	25	40	-6	0.41	-0.52	0.36	0.41	51	6.82	82	75	40	0	4	2	0
	WILMINGTON	52	31	57	29	42	-9	0.89	-0.07	0.89	0.89	107	8.55	95	84	41	0	5	1	1
ND	BISMARCK	29	18	35	0	23	-1	0.01	-0.13	0.01	0.01	8	1.14	106	93	85	0	7	1	0
	DICKINSON	27	15	33	10	21	-5	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.06	120	0.85	100	95	81	0	7	1	0
	FARGO	31	15	38	-2	23	2	0.01	-0.17	0.01	0.01	6	2.17	144	86	68	0	7	1	0
	GRAND FORKS	27	11	37	-4	19	0	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	1.14	83	96	78	0	7	0	0
	JAMESTOWN	29	12	34	-8	20	-2	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	1.15	91	96	73	0	7	0	0
	WILLISTON	27	16	30	12	22	-1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	1.37	134	94	89	0	7	0	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	36	22	39	15	29	-4	0.00	-0.64	0.00	0.00	0	4.63	87	91	67	0	7	0	0
	CINCINNATI	40	27	48	19	33	-6	0.00	-0.78	0.00	0.00	0	3.46	55	86	58	0	7	0	0
	CLEVELAND	38	26	43	20	32	-1	0.12	-0.46	0.12	0.00	0	4.09	78	84	60	0	7	1	0
	COLUMBUS	38	25	43	20	31	-6	0.00	-0.57	0.00	0.00	0	4.49	86	85	65	0	7	0	0
	DAYTON	37	24	43	19	30	-5	0.00	-0.60	0.00	0.00	0	2.25	42	87	60	0	7	0	0
	MANSFIELD	35	21	38	16	28	-4	0.00	-0.58	0.00	0.00	0	3.00	57	92	61	0	7	0	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 6, 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 MAR 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR 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	40	23	45	20	32	0	0.00	-0.47	0.00	0.00	0	2.29	54	85	58	0	7	0	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	38	24	44	17	31	-1	0.02	-0.54	0.01	0.01	2	5.73	118	83	59	0	7	2	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	57	36	69	25	47	0	0.00	-0.59	0.00	0.00	0	5.26	157	76	42	0	2	0	0
	TULSA	57	33	70	24	45	-2	0.00	-0.69	0.00	0.00	0	4.21	101	69	41	0	3	0	0
OR	ASTORIA	57	38	64	33	48	3	0.05	-1.74	0.04	0.05	3	18.75	99	90	79	0	0	2	0
	BURNS	49	27	52	23	38	4	0.28	-0.02	0.26	0.28	108	3.78	148	92	70	0	7	2	0
	EUGENE	58	41	70	34	49	4	0.36	-1.08	0.23	0.36	29	10.08	66	94	80	0	0	2	0
	MEDFORD	56	36	63	31	46	0	0.53	0.06	0.39	0.53	133	4.35	88	91	56	0	2	3	0
	PENDLETON	59	36	66	32	48	6	0.12	-0.16	0.11	0.12	50	2.56	88	87	60	0	1	2	0
	PORTLAND	58	40	66	36	49	4	0.07	-0.86	0.02	0.06	8	7.85	78	93	80	0	0	6	0
	SALEM	57	41	64	34	49	4	0.14	-0.97	0.12	0.14	15	10.07	85	90	77	0	0	2	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	45	29	52	24	37	3	0.03	-0.69	0.02	0.03	5	4.73	69	74	47	0	5	2	0
	ERIE	34	20	35	12	27	-5	0.19	-0.40	0.19	0.00	0	4.90	92	90	72	0	7	1	0
	MIDDLETOWN	45	31	53	25	38	2	0.04	-0.70	0.02	0.02	3	5.13	80	69	40	0	4	2	0
	PHILADELPHIA	47	33	53	29	40	1	0.02	-0.74	0.02	0.02	3	5.34	77	70	46	0	2	1	0
	PITTSBURGH	38	24	41	18	31	-4	0.01	-0.63	0.01	0.00	0	5.97	106	85	56	0	7	1	0
	WILKES-BARRE	39	27	44	17	33	0	0.09	-0.41	0.06	0.06	14	3.88	78	80	52	0	7	2	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	45	31	54	25	38	5	0.08	-0.55	0.08	0.08	15	5.57	93	71	52	0	6	1	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	46	33	58	28	39	5	0.22	-0.65	0.09	0.22	30	8.07	94	77	54	0	2	3	0
SC	BEAUFORT	55	34	60	31	45	-9	0.02	-0.69	0.02	0.02	3	8.40	108	86	38	0	4	1	0
	CHARLESTON	56	33	61	28	45	-9	0.22	-0.59	0.22	0.22	31	9.30	118	84	38	0	2	1	0
	COLUMBIA	53	30	58	24	41	-10	0.43	-0.55	0.43	0.43	51	5.81	62	84	46	0	5	1	0
	GREENVILLE	51	30	60	26	41	-7	0.16	-1.06	0.16	0.16	15	9.78	101	71	35	0	6	1	0
SD	ABERDEEN	32	13	41	0	22	-3	0.09	-0.09	0.07	0.09	56	1.86	166	90	76	0	7	2	0
	HURON	34	19	39	2	26	-1	0.04	-0.19	0.04	0.04	20	1.47	118	89	70	0	6	1	0
	RAPID CITY	41	25	56	23	33	2	0.10	-0.05	0.08	0.10	77	0.54	56	95	76	0	7	2	0
	SIOUX FALLS	34	14	39	1	24	-3	0.15	-0.07	0.15	0.15	79	2.54	210	89	67	0	7	1	0
TN	BRISTOL	41	27	52	19	34	-8	0.07	-0.84	0.06	0.07	9	5.90	77	86	48	0	7	2	0
	CHATTANOOGA	48	30	59	26	39	-8	0.37	-0.97	0.37	0.37	32	9.91	87	79	48	0	4	1	0
	KNOXVILLE	44	30	54	23	37	-8	0.21	-0.92	0.21	0.21	21	9.21	96	82	46	0	4	1	0
	MEMPHIS	53	32	62	27	42	-7	0.06	-1.11	0.06	0.06	6	7.85	82	74	36	0	5	1	0
	NASHVILLE	47	29	56	23	38	-8	0.10	-0.97	0.10	0.10	11	7.00	82	80	44	0	6	1	0
TX	ABILENE	60	39	72	28	50	-3	0.37	0.07	0.30	0.30	115	5.62	238	81	59	0	2	2	0
	AMARILLO	61	31	72	24	46	2	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.00	0	2.24	167	92	31	0	5	0	0
	AUSTIN	65	37	70	29	51	-7	0.58	0.03	0.50	0.50	106	6.72	154	87	50	0	2	2	1
	BEAUMONT	61	39	66	32	50	-9	1.00	0.26	1.00	1.00	156	9.30	96	97	42	0	1	1	1
	BROWNSVILLE	73	51	84	41	62	-4	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	4.63	172	87	50	0	0	0	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	67	49	73	42	58	-5	0.13	-0.30	0.13	0.13	35	7.28	190	89	61	0	0	1	0
	DEL RIO	66	45	73	34	56	-4	0.17	-0.05	0.12	0.05	26	4.12	240	82	53	0	0	2	0
	EL PASO	67	41	74	37	54	0	0.04	-0.04	0.04	0.00	0	2.10	231	60	22	0	0	1	0
	FORT WORTH	63	41	69	33	52	-2	0.57	-0.17	0.57	0.57	89	6.18	126	79	45	0	0	1	1
	GALVESTON	61	48	63	44	54	-7	0.50	-0.06	0.50	0.50	104	6.25	87	91	59	0	0	1	1
	HOUSTON	64	41	69	35	52	-7	0.62	-0.10	0.62	0.62	102	6.72	92	91	48	0	0	1	1
	LUBBOCK	63	37	72	28	50	3	0.68	0.51	0.63	0.63	450	3.82	283	82	52	0	3	2	1
	MIDLAND	65	39	77	26	52	0	0.07	-0.06	0.04	0.04	36	3.27	268	79	49	0	2	2	0
	SAN ANGELO	64	41	73	27	53	0	0.28	0.01	0.28	0.00	0	4.92	222	79	54	0	2	1	0
	SAN ANTONIO	65	43	69	36	54	-4	0.45	0.01	0.28	0.28	76	9.12	241	89	51	0	0	2	0
	VICTORIA	68	44	72	36	56	-4	0.51	0.01	0.47	0.47	109	6.68	136	92	51	0	0	2	0
	WACO	64	40	69	32	52	-3	0.67	0.02	0.67	0.67	120	9.43	193	87	56	0	1	1	1
	WICHITA FALLS	61	36	70	29	49	-1	0.40	-0.08	0.40	0.40	98	4.66	150	83	53	0	3	1	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	52	32	56	28	42	3	0.55	0.17	0.42	0.55	167	1.43	47	87	48	0	5	2	0
VT	BURLINGTON	39	26	49	20	33	8	0.02	-0.39	0.01	0.01	3	4.57	108	83	54	0	7	2	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	48	28	56	24	38	-3	0.13	-0.70	0.13	0.13	18	7.23	98	67	35	0	7	1	0
	NORFOLK	46	33	54	28	40	-5	1.43	0.55	0.87	1.43	188	9.41	117	77	46	0	2	2	2
	RICHMOND	49	32	54	28	41	-2	0.31	-0.56	0.19	0.31	41	6.61	91	68	41	0	3	2	0
	ROANOKE	47	32	56	28	39	-4	0.13	-0.69	0.13	0.13	19	6.81	97	60	44	0	3	1	0
	WASH/DULLES	47	33	52	31	40	1	0.06	-0.70	0.06	0.06	9	4.43	68	70	45	0	4	1	0
WA	OLYMPIA	57	34	61	27	46	4	0.05	-1.28	0.05	0.05	4	11.37	77	98	88	0	2	1	0
	QUILLAYUTE	55	36	58	31	46	3	0.50	-2.35	0.46	0.50	21	30.25	106	94	80	0	3	3	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	56	41	59	37	49	4	0.14	-0.78	0.08	0.14	18	9.81	97	89	73	0	0	3	0
	SPOKANE	52	32	57	28	42	6	0.04	-0.32	0.04	0.04	13	2.89	79	93	63	0	4	1	0
	YAKIMA	59	33	61	28	46	7	0.06	-0.11	0.06	0.06	43	3.04	144	87	64	0	5	1	0
WV	BECKLEY	32	22	40	11	27	-11	0.14	-0.66	0.06	0.11	16	5.22	76	86	66	0	7	4	0
	CHARLESTON	40	29	48	24	35	-6	0.03	-0.84	0.02	0.01	1	5.59	78	86	57	0	6	2	0
	ELKINS	35	20	40	4	28	-7	0.22	-0.65	0.15	0.16	22	5.14	70	90	56	0	7	3	0
	HUNTINGTON	41	29	49	24	35	-6	0.00	-0.87	0.00	0.00	0	5.60	80	83	53	0	6	0	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	40	13	44	10	27	2	0.00	-0.23	0.00	0.00	0	1.04	51	91	43	0	7	0	0
	GREEN BAY	38	20	42	14	29	3	0.03	-0.27	0.03	0.00	0	1.08	44	88	58	0	7	1	0
	LA CROSSE	40	15	45	11	28	-1	0.02	-0.22	0.02	0.02	10	1.95	82	91	48	0	7	1	0
	MADISON	37	16	40	9	27	-1	0.00	-0.34	0.00	0.00	0	1.90	67	88	59	0	7	0	0
	MILWAUKEE	36	24	42	20	30	0	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.00	0	1.21	32	83	60	0	7	0	0
WY	CASPER	47	27	55	20	37	6	0.95	0.77	0.80	0.95	633	1.58	115	83	55	0	7	2	1
	CHEYENNE	43	25	52	21	34	2	0.43	0.27	0.36	0.38	271	1.10	107	86	61	0	7	4	0
	LANDER	43	24	47	18	34	3	0.55	0.37	0.55	0.55	344	1.56	128	76	46	0	7	1	1
	SHERIDAN	52	26	59	22	39	8	0.10	-0.04	0.09	0.10	83	0.58	40	84	59	0	7	2	0

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

National Agricultural Summary

March 1 - 7, 2010

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

Cooler-than-normal weather continued throughout the Delta and Southeast, with temperatures across much of the region 10 degrees F or more below average. Abnormally warm weather persisted in the Pacific Northwest, northern Rocky Mountains, Great Lakes, and New England. Dry conditions dominated much of the nation during the week. The majority of the Corn Belt, Great Lakes, and Ohio Valley received little or no precipitation. Conversely, isolated locations in California and the Delta received 2 inches or more.

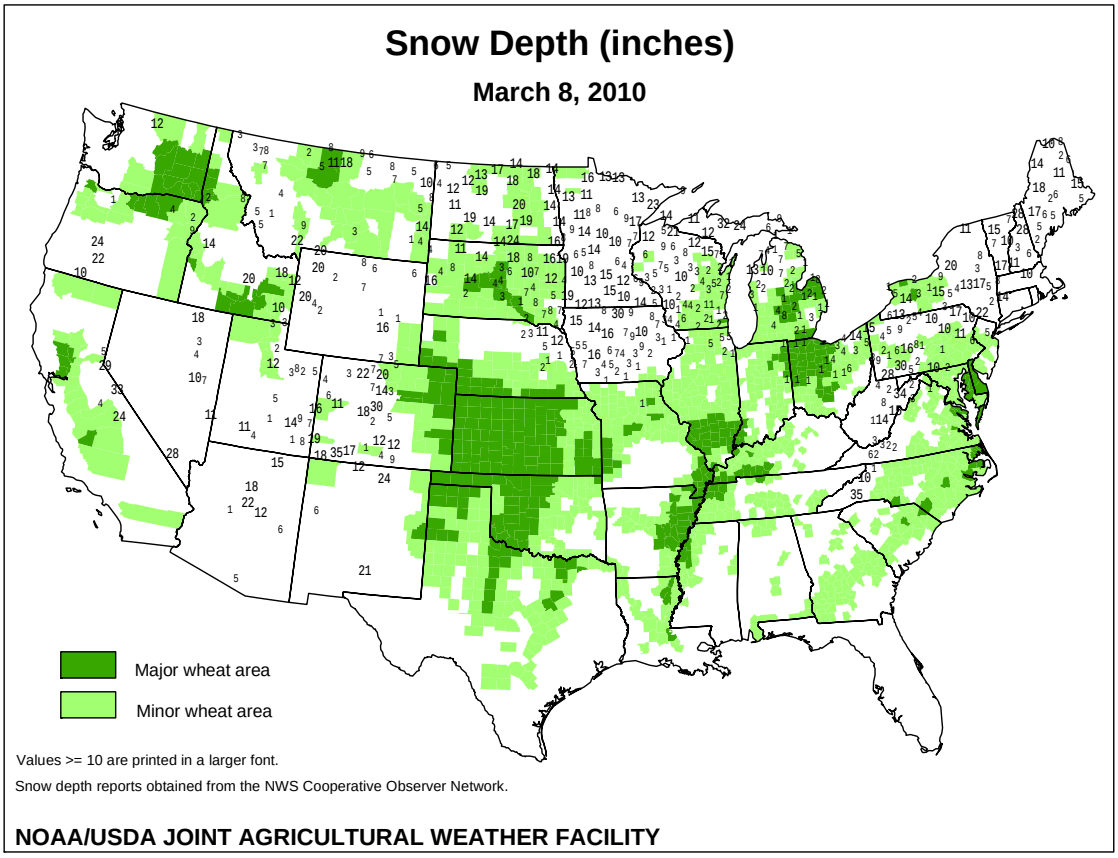
Significantly below-average temperatures prevailed for a third consecutive week across much of Florida, with sub-freezing temperatures recorded in many areas of the state. The continued cold weather has hampered vegetable growth. Watermelons in Volusia County have been planted for several weeks without any growth. Citrus producers spent the week performing a variety of grove maintenance activities. Where conditions allowed, row crop producers completed fieldwork in preparation for cotton and peanut planting.

Wet conditions across much of Louisiana hampered spring tillage operations for many row crop producers. Emergence of newly planted sugarcane acreage has been slow due to mostly below-average temperatures and wet conditions during the winter. Vegetable growers prepared their fields for spring planting, while strawberry producers continued spraying and harvesting their crop.

In Oklahoma, soil moisture levels were reported as mostly adequate, with 5 days suitable for fieldwork. Row crop seedbed preparation was underway as fields began to dry out following an abundance of moisture during February. The majority of the wheat and rye crops were reported in good to excellent condition.

The winter wheat crop in the Northern High Plains of Texas benefited from warmer weather, while additional rainfall during the week left water standing in fields in the Cross Timbers. Excessively wet conditions in the Southern Low Plains slowed fieldwork and herbicide applications for cotton producers. Although, corn and sorghum producers planted a limited amount of acreage during the week, planting progress for both crops remained behind both the previous year and 5-year average. Citrus, sugarcane, and a variety of vegetables continued to be harvested in the Lower Valley.

For a second consecutive week, a series of storms dumped widespread precipitation on California, benefiting many dryland crops and improving soil moisture levels. Where conditions allowed, row crop producers completed fieldwork in preparation for spring planting. Garbanzo beans and potatoes had emerged, and were growing well. The strawberry and blueberry crops were blooming, and out-of-state raspberry bushes arrived for planting. Bed preparation continued for melons. Asparagus spears emerged in some fields, while harvest began in others. Beets, cabbage, cauliflower, green onions, herbs, and turnips were harvested.



February Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: An odd weather regime, driven by El Niño and a high-pressure block over eastern Canada and the northern Atlantic Ocean, persisted through the end of February. El Niño contributed to an active sub-tropical jet stream, resulting in generally wet conditions from California into the Southeast. However, storm systems carried by the jet stream were prevented by the high-pressure block from quickly exiting the eastern United States, resulting in numerous slow-moving storms near the Atlantic Seaboard. The block also helped to drive cold air southward across the Plains, Midwest, and Southeast. Monthly temperatures generally ranged from 5 to 10°F below normal from the Plains into the Southeast, while above-average values were noted in the Northwest and from the Great Lakes region into New England.

Historic snowfall totals were noted during February in the Mid-Atlantic States and neighboring areas, while typically rare Deep South snow was observed on several occasions. On February 12, snow briefly covered at least a portion of all 48 contiguous states. In the Southeast, excessive soil moisture remained a concern with respect to the soft red winter wheat crop, which in some cases was already suffering due to late planting and poor establishment.

Farther north, parts of the Midwest experienced another cold, snowy month. At times during February, snow covered the entire Midwest, although coverage was deepest and most persistent in the western Corn Belt. Upper Midwestern livestock continued to endure a very difficult winter, which had begun in earnest with a pair of December blizzards.

Meanwhile on the Plains, snow helped to insulate much of the hard red winter wheat crop, which continued to overwinter with no major concerns. On the southern Plains, February precipitation aided wheat which had been previously stressed by drier-than-normal conditions.

Elsewhere, California received another burst of beneficial precipitation toward month's end, following a lull in storminess in early to mid-February. The Southwest also continued to receive drought-easing rain and snow. In contrast, unfavorably dry conditions and sub-par snow packs in much of the Northwest increased the likelihood of drought development and below-average spring and summer runoff.

Summary: In early February, a stormy weather regime persisted nearly nationwide. In Billings, MT, where 5.6 inches of snow fell during the first 8 days of February, the snow depth remained greater than 6 inches on 73 consecutive days from December 1 - February 11. It was Billings' longest stretch with a snow cover of 7 inches or more since 1988-89 (82 days from December 20 - March 11). Similarly in Iowa, Des Moines had a snow cover of 5 inches or greater on 91 consecutive days (December 9 - March 9), shattering its 1961-62 standard of 54 days. Farther south, a major, early-month storm developed across the southwestern and south-central U.S. By February 3, daily-record totals in Texas included 6.0 inches of snow in Dalhart and 1.85 inches of rain in San Angelo. Elsewhere in Texas, Midland (1.23 inches on February 3) experienced its wettest February day on record (previously, 1.22 inches on February 17, 1965). The storm expanded its area of influence on February 4, when snow overspread the Plains and rain swept into the Southeast. For example, Rapid City, SD (3.7 inches), received a daily-record snowfall, while Jackson, MS (2.51 inches), and Tuscaloosa, AL (2.03 inches), netted daily-record rainfall totals. Meanwhile, storminess increased in the Pacific Coast States, where Mt. Shasta City, CA (1.96 inches), received a daily-record rainfall for February 4. The following day, Santa Barbara, CA (1.63 inches), also netted a daily-record sum.

By February 5, snow blanketed much of the Midwest and began to spread into the Mid-Atlantic States. Daily-record snowfall totals included 11.4 inches in Pittsburgh, PA; 9.0 inches in Columbus, OH; and 5.3 inches in Indianapolis, IN. In Pittsburgh, where the February 5-6 storm total reached 21.1 inches, the 5th was the snowiest February day on record (previously, 10.4 inches on February 20, 1947, and February 14, 1940). Farther south, February 5 rainfall totals topped 2 inches in locations such as Athens, GA (2.65 inches); Greenville-Spartanburg, SC (2.19 inches); and Tallahassee, FL (2.13 inches). On February 5-6, some of the harshest conditions were observed in and near the Washington, DC, metropolitan area. For example, 24.8 inches of snow fell near Baltimore, MD, at BWI Airport, exceeding the 2-day standard of 24.4 inches set on February 16-17, 2003. It was the second-greatest 2-day snowfall for an official Baltimore-area station, behind only 26.3 inches on January 27-28, 1922. Meanwhile, 32.4 inches of snow blanketed Virginia's Dulles Airport (IAD), shattering the 2-day station record of 23.2 inches set on January 7-8, 1996. Near Washington, DC, at DCA Airport, the 17.8-inch storm total represented the greatest 2-day amount since February 18-19, 1979, when 18.7 inches fell. Prior to 1979, the last time an official Washington, DC, station received more snow in a 2-day period was January 27-28, 1922, when 26.0 inches fell during the "Knickerbocker Storm." At the height of the storm, late February 5, wind gusts were clocked to 38 m.p.h. at DCA, 37 m.p.h. at BWI, and 35 m.p.h. at IAD. Elsewhere in the Mid-Atlantic region, February 5-6 snowfall topped 2 feet in locations such as Philadelphia, PA (28.5 inches), and Wilmington, DE (25.8 inches). February 6 wind gusts were clocked to 41 m.p.h. in Philadelphia and 43 m.p.h. in Wilmington.

Improbably, another major storm followed on the heels of the first. The new storm first took aim on the nation's mid-section and the Mid-South. Sioux Falls, SD (3.7 inches), netted a daily-record snowfall for February 7, followed the next day by records in locations such as Little Rock, AR (7.2 inches); Rochester, MN (6.0 inches); Waterloo, IA (5.4 inches); and Memphis, TN (5.0 inches). For Little Rock, February 8 was the snowiest calendar day since January 6, 1988, when 10.4 inches fell. By February 9-10, record-setting amounts of snow returned to parts of the Midwestern and Mid-Atlantic States. On February 9 in Illinois, Chicago's 12.6-inch total represented its snowiest February day (previously, 11.5 inches on February 18, 1908). In Michigan, Grand Rapids (8.1 inches) experienced its fifth-snowiest February day. Midwestern daily snowfall records for February 9 included 6.7 inches in Muskegon, MI; 6.5 inches in Louisville, KY; and 5.7 inches in Cincinnati, OH. At the same time, the second major snow storm in less than a week hammered the Mid-Atlantic States. February 9-10 snowfall amounts of 19.5 inches in Baltimore, MD, and 15.8 inches in Philadelphia, PA, boosted respective season-to-date totals to 79.9 and 72.1 inches. In both locations, former seasonal records (62.5 inches in Baltimore and 65.5 inches in Philadelphia) had been established in 1995-96. In Washington, DC, where 10.8 inches fell on February 9-10, the season-to-date snowfall of 55.9 inches edged the 1898-99 standard of 54.4 inches. In Pennsylvania, February snowfall records were broken in locations such as Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. In many cases, Mid-Atlantic winds during the February 9-10 storm were higher than those observed during the February 5-6 event, resulting in more widespread blizzard conditions. February

10 peak gusts were clocked to 46 m.p.h. at both Washington, DC, and Wilmington, DE.

Yet another storm closely followed the first two systems, although significant effects were confined to the Deep South. February 11 was the snowiest calendar day on record in Dallas-Ft. Worth (DFW), TX, where 11.2 inches fell (previously, 7.8 inches on January 14, 1917, and January 15, 1964). DFW also experienced its snowiest 24-hour period on record (12.5 inches on February 11-12), edging the mark of 12.1 inches set on January 15-16, 1964. Elsewhere in Texas, Wichita Falls' February 11 total of 5.7 inches propelled its season-to-date sum to a record-high level (15.0 inches; previously, 14.3 inches in 1957-58). The following day, February 12, featured a 5.4-inch snowfall in Shreveport, LA. It was Shreveport's snowiest day since December 16, 1983, when 5.4 inches also fell. Jackson, MS, noted its snowiest February day on record, with 4.1 inches falling on the 12th, and reported a February 11-12 storm total of 4.7 inches. Sleet was observed in parts of northern Florida, including Tallahassee, late on February 11, followed by a period of wet snow across northwestern Florida on February 12. Unofficial Florida accumulations reached 1.0 inch in Jay and 0.5 inch in Walnut Hill. During Florida's snowfall on the afternoon of the 12th, snow began to spread into South Carolina, leaving a portion of all 48 states in the continental U.S. covered by snow. In South Carolina, February 12-13 snowfall totaled 8.6 inches in Columbia and 3.4 inches in Charleston. For Columbia, it was the third-greatest storm total on record, behind 14.0 inches on February 9-10, 1973, and 10.5 inches on February 25-26, 1914. For Charleston, February 12—with 3.3 inches—was the snowiest calendar day since December 23, 1989, when 6.0 inches fell.

Cold weather trailed the storminess from the Plains into the Southeast, while warmth prevailed in southern California. Casper, WY (-14ºF), posted a daily-record low for February 14, followed the next day by records in Dalhart, TX (8ºF), and Orlando, FL (35ºF). Additional daily-record lows across the Deep South on February 16 included 26ºF in Pensacola, FL, and 27ºF in Alexandria, LA. Meanwhile in southern California, February 16 highs of 84ºF at both UCLA and El Cajon tied daily records. Meanwhile in Wisconsin, La Crosse noted 92 consecutive days (December 2 - March 3) with high temperatures below 40ºF, the longest such streak in that location since 2000-01 (101 days from November 16 - February 24). Additional snow fell across the Mid-South on February 14, when daily-record totals included 1.0 inch in Jackson, TN, and 0.2 inch in Tupelo, MS. The following day, lower Midwestern snowfall totals reached 9.7 inches in Columbus, OH; 6.3 inches in Indianapolis, IN; and 5.0 inches in Lexington, KY. Aided by an 8.3-inch total on February 15, Cincinnati, OH, achieved a February snowfall record. Elsewhere in Ohio, Akron-Canton also set a February snowfall record.

A few days later, the focus for significant precipitation shifted into the Intermountain West and adjacent Plains. February 17-21 snowfall totaled 11.3 inches in Scottsbluff, NE, and 9.8 inches in Cheyenne, WY. Elsewhere in Wyoming, Lander (8.2 inches) netted a daily-record snowfall for February 18. In western Colorado, 24-hour snowfall totals on February 19-20 included 29 inches at Gothic and 12 inches at Coal Bank Pass. Snow also reached the western Corn Belt, where Des Moines, IA (4.3 inches on February 19), moved within 10 inches of its all-time seasonal snowfall record (72.0 inches in 1911-12). In addition, snow affected the western Great Basin, where Reno, NV, received 15.1 inches on February 20-21. Farther east, somewhat drier weather in Texas allowed the Sabine River at Deweyville to fall below flood stage on February 19 for the first time since October 29, 2009.

During the last full week of February, snow fell across portions of the West, Plains, and Midwest. Daily-record snowfall totals for February 21 included 5.6 inches in Peoria, IL, and 5.1 inches in Kansas City, MO. By February 22, daily-record snowfall amounts in Michigan included 8.5 inches in Detroit and 4.9 inches in Grand Rapids. In the snow's wake, chilly air settled across much of the nation. Daily-record lows for February 22 dipped to -15ºF in Laramie, WY; -8ºF in Sidney, NE; and 21ºF in Olympia, WA. The following day, Dalhart, TX (3ºF), notched a record for February 23. By February 24, daily-record lows included -6ºF in Omaha, NE, and -4ºF in St. Joseph, MO. Cold air shifted into the Southeast by February 25, when daily-record lows included 20ºF in Greenwood, MS, and 26ºF in Mobile, AL. In Florida, the cumulative effect of persistently cold weather led to several records or near records. In Tampa, FL, high temperatures failed to exceed 60ºF on 26 days during the winter of 2009-10, second only to a 30-day total in 1957-58. Elsewhere in Florida, Melbourne recorded 19 days with highs of 60ºF or below, edging its record of 18 days established in 1957-58 and 1980-81. Melbourne also noted eight freezes during the winter of 2009-10, tying the record of 8 days set in 1995-96 and 2000-01. Vero Beach, FL, also tallied 8 days with lows of 32ºF or below, nipping its 1980-81 mark of 7 days. Meanwhile, a new area of precipitation developed across the south-central U.S. and spread northeastward. In Texas, daily snowfall records for February 23 were broken in Midland (4.4 inches) and Waco (3.1 inches). Farther east, daily precipitation records for February 23 included 1.17 inches at JFK Airport in New York and 1.15 inches in Newark, NJ. On February 24, Burlington, VT, noted daily records for both precipitation (1.44 inches) and snowfall (12.9 inches). Wet weather also returned to California, where daily rainfall records for February 23 reached 1.25 inches in Modesto and 1.03 inches in Stockton.

Late in the month, ingredients came together for a major Northeastern storm. The storm moved ashore on the night of February 25-26 across southern New England, where minimum barometric pressures included 28.68 inches (971 millibars) at the Blue Hill Observatory in Milton, MA, and 28.72 inches (973 millibars) at New Haven, CT. The same night, peak wind gusts were clocked to 68 m.p.h. in Concord, NH, and 67 m.p.h. in both Portland, ME, and Beverly, MA. Late on February 25, a gust to 91 m.p.h. was recorded on Isle of Shoals, NH. February 25-26 snowfall reached 20.9 inches in New York's Central Park, where the February total of 36.9 inches surpassed its March 1896 monthly standard of 30.5 inches. Combining the effects of two back-to-back storms, February 22-27 precipitation totaled 4.83 inches at Central Park. Weekly precipitation totals of 4 to 8 inches were common elsewhere across southeastern New York and southern and coastal New England, with 6.17 inches measured from February 24-28 in Portland, ME. Farther inland, late-February snowfall totals ranged from 2 to 5 feet at a few locations in the Catskill Mountains of southeastern New York. From February 25-28 in eastern New York, Hunter Mountain (Greene County) unofficially received 48 inches of snow, while Highmount (Ulster County) netted 36 inches. Elsewhere in New York, February 22-28 snowfall totaled 21.9 inches in Binghamton, 20.4 inches in Syracuse, and 20.0 inches in Rochester. February 26 featured 11.8 inches of snow in Rochester, representing its snowiest calendar day since February 14, 2007 (17.8 inches). Farther west, beneficial precipitation returned to the West at month's end. In fact, Wenatchee, WA (1.24 inches on February 26), experienced its wettest February day on record, surpassing the 1.12-inch total from February 1, 1960. By February 28, the average water content of the Sierra Nevada snow pack climbed to 27 inches (106 percent of normal for the date), according to the California Department of Water Resources.

In Alaska, mild, drier-than-normal weather prevailed during February. Alaskan monthly temperatures generally ranged from 4 to 8ºF above normal. Early in the month, however, temperatures dipped below -30ºF at locations such as McGrath (-32ºF on February 3) and Fairbanks (-33ºF on both February 4-5). By mid-

February, record-setting warmth arrived. Alaskan records for February 15 included 48ºF in Petersburg and 42ºF in Delta Junction. Later, Yakutat (49 and 53ºF) posted consecutive daily-record highs for February 18-19. Other Alaskan records for February 19 reached 53ºF in Klawock, 50ºF in Skagway, and 36ºF in Galena. In addition, much of Alaska remained in a "snow drought." In Fairbanks, for example, season-to-date snowfall through February totaled just 23.2 inches (39 percent of normal). At month's end, bitterly cold weather returned to western Alaska. On February 27, Nome's minimum temperature of -35ºF represented its lowest reading since January 30, 2000, when it was also -35ºF.

Meanwhile, Hawaii remained mired in a worsening drought. February rainfall totaled just 1.38 inches (16 percent of normal) at Hilo, on the Big Island. A late-month increase in shower activity resulted in 1.92 inches of rain in a 24-hour period (on February 27-28) in Kokee, Kauai. Elsewhere on Kauai, Mount Waialeale's monthly sum of 2.46 inches was just 7 percent of normal and represented its lowest February total since 1983 (0.96 inch).

Record-High Seasonal Snowfall (Inches) *

Location	Total	Previous Record
Beckley, WV	124.6	100.1 in 1995-96
Baltimore, MD	80.4	62.5 in 1995-96
Bluefield, WV	80.0	77.8 in 1995-96
Philadelphia, PA	78.7	65.5 in 1995-96
Dulles Airport, VA	73.2	61.9 in 1995-96
Wilmington, DE	72.7	55.9 in 1995-96
Atlantic City, NJ	58.1	46.9 in 1966-67
Washington, DC	56.0	54.4 in 1898-99
Wichita Falls, TX	15.0	14.3 in 1957-58

***** Totals for 2009-10 are updated through February 28.

Record-High February Snowfall (Inches)

Location	Total	Previous Record
Philadelphia, PA	51.5	31.5 in 1899
Baltimore, MD	49.7	40.5 in 2003
Mansfield, OH	49.2	25.8 in 2007
Pittsburgh, PA	48.7	25.3 in 2003
Wilmington, DE	46.9	31.6 in 2003
Dulles Airport, VA	46.1	34.9 in 2003
Beckley, WV	45.0	30.8 in 1964
Elkins, WV	43.8	32.0 in 1986
Allentown, PA	42.9	29.5 in 1983
Harrisburg, PA	42.1	30.3 in 1893
Clarksburg, WV	38.2	37.9 in 2003
Akron-Canton, OH	37.2	25.8 in 2008
N.Y. Central Park, NY	36.9	27.9 in 1934
Atlantic City, NJ	36.6	35.2 in 1967
Youngstown, OH	36.3	31.7 in 2008
Columbus, OH	30.1	29.2 in 1910
Scranton, PA	27.1	22.0 in 1964
Cincinnati, OH	26.1	21.4 in 1914
Charleston, WV	25.6	21.8 in 1964

Record-High Monthly Snowfall (Inches)

Location	Total	Previous Record
Philadelphia, PA	51.5	33.8 in January 1996
Baltimore, MD	49.7	40.5 in February 2003
Pittsburgh, PA	48.7	40.2 in January 1978
Dulles Airport, VA	46.1	34.9 in February 2003
Harrisburg, PA	42.1	38.9 in January 1996
N.Y. Central Park, NY	36.0	30.5 in March 1896
Atlantic City, NJ	36.6	35.2 in February 1967

Record-Low February Average Temperature (ºF)

Location	Avg	Dep	Previous Record
Inverness, FL	49.8	-8.9	50.6 in 1978
Avon Park, FL	54.0	-8.4	55.0 in 1978

Record-Low February Precipitation (Inches)

Location	Total	Normal	Previous Record
Cut Bank, MT	Trace	0.28	Trace in 2005 and earlier
Gaylord, MI	0.29	2.10	0.53 in 1998

Fieldwork

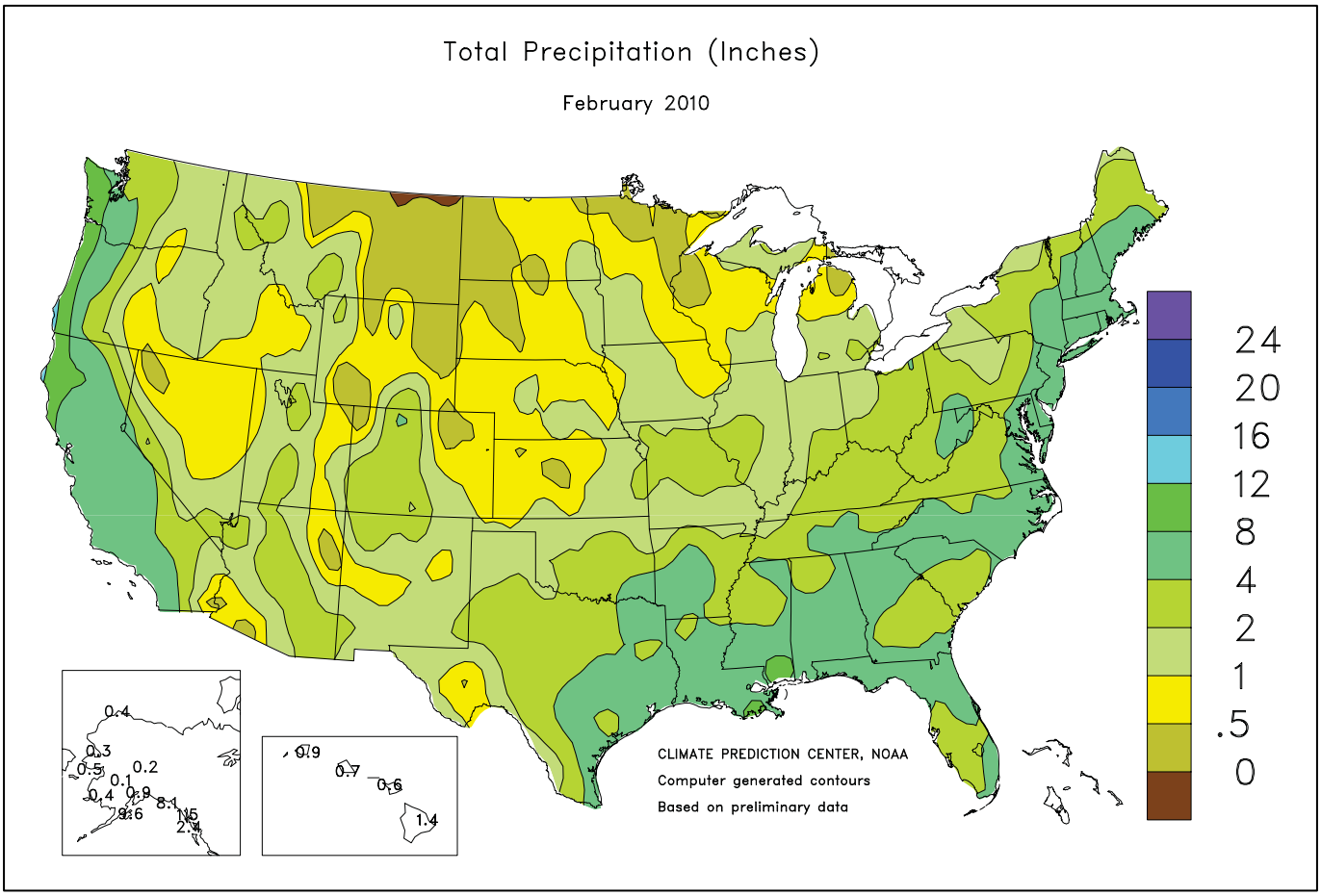
Weather summary provided by USDA/NASS

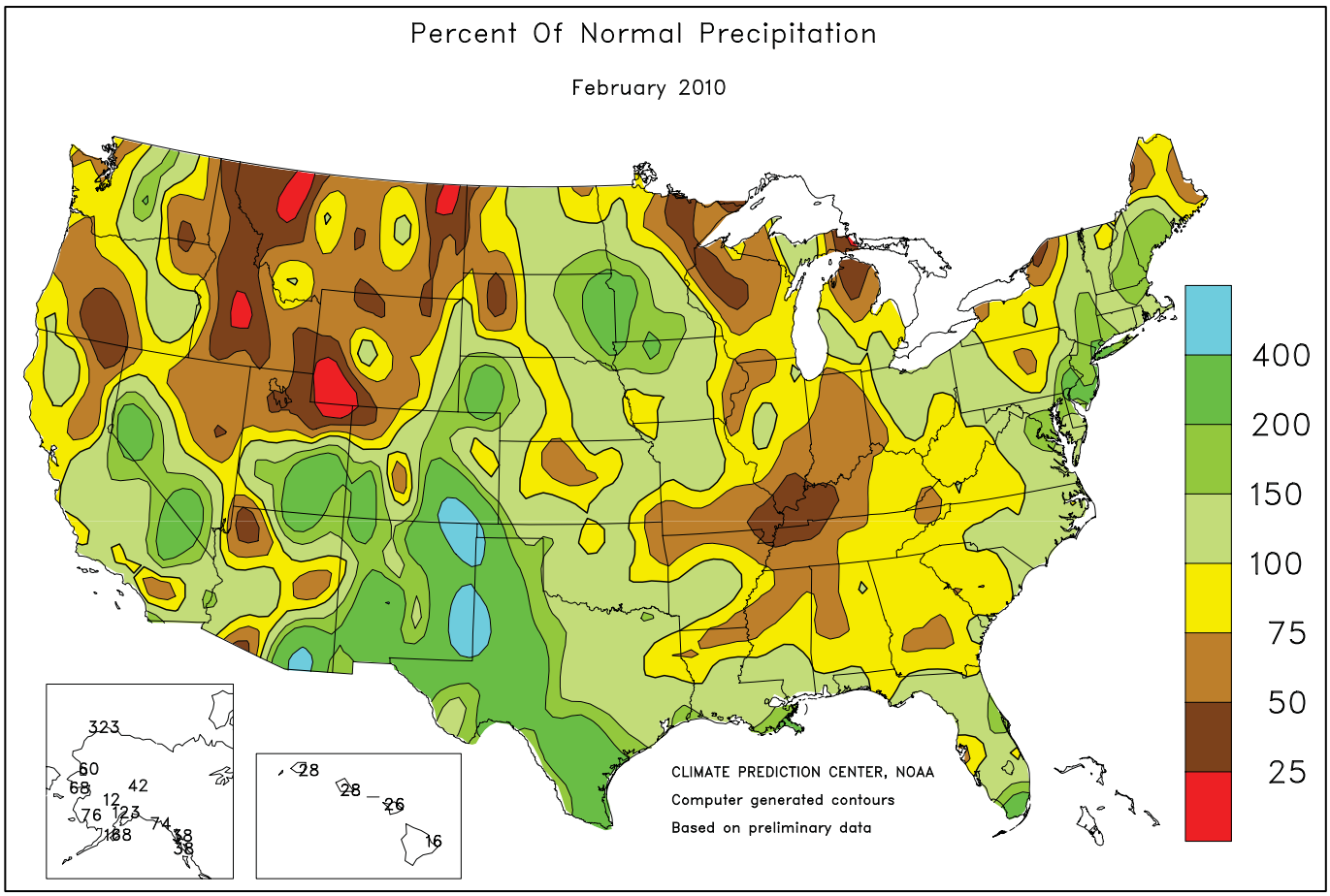
Abnormally cool weather blanketed much of the nation during February. Due to a series of winter storms, temperatures averaged more than 10ºF below normal in several locations from eastern Texas into the Southeast. Conversely, the Pacific Northwest, Great Basin, Great Lakes, and northern Atlantic Coast continued to experience warmer-than-normal weather, with temperatures in parts of Maine more than 10ºF above normal. While much of the country was unusually dry during February, portions of the Southwest, Texas, and the Atlantic Coast States received an abundance of precipitation. Elsewhere, significantly below-average precipitation was noted in parts of the Pacific Northwest and northern Rocky Mountains.

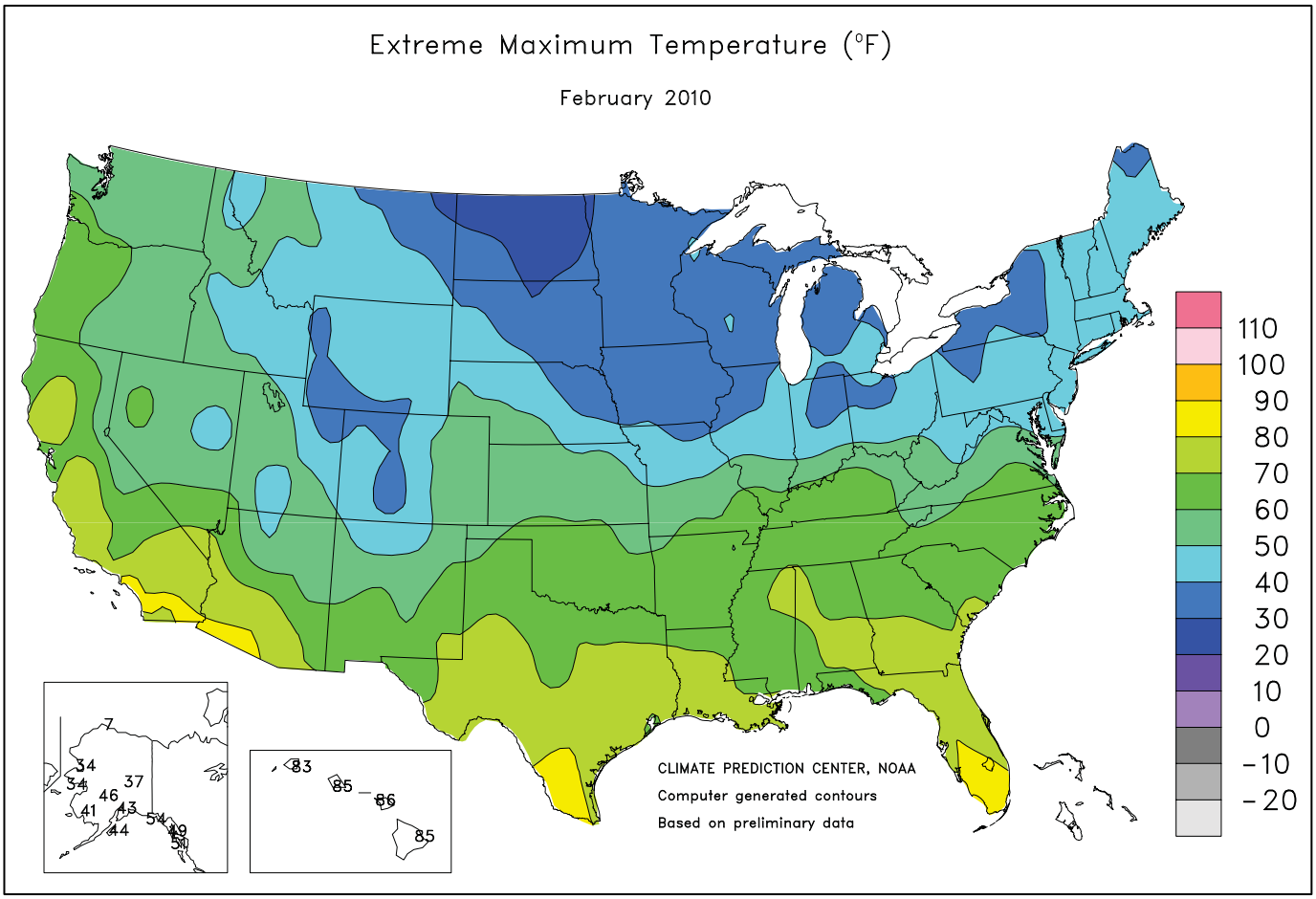
Wet weather and soggy field conditions across much of the South hampered fieldwork throughout the month, delaying the start of spring planting activities for some row crop producers. In Texas, corn and sorghum planting was underway in some regions but had yet to begin in others, leaving overall progress for both crops behind last year and the 5-year average. In portions of the Corn Belt, some remaining 2009 corn acreage was harvested as temperatures warmed slightly from January. Elsewhere in the Corn Belt, producers performed routine maintenance on farm equipment and finalized their planting intentions for 2010.

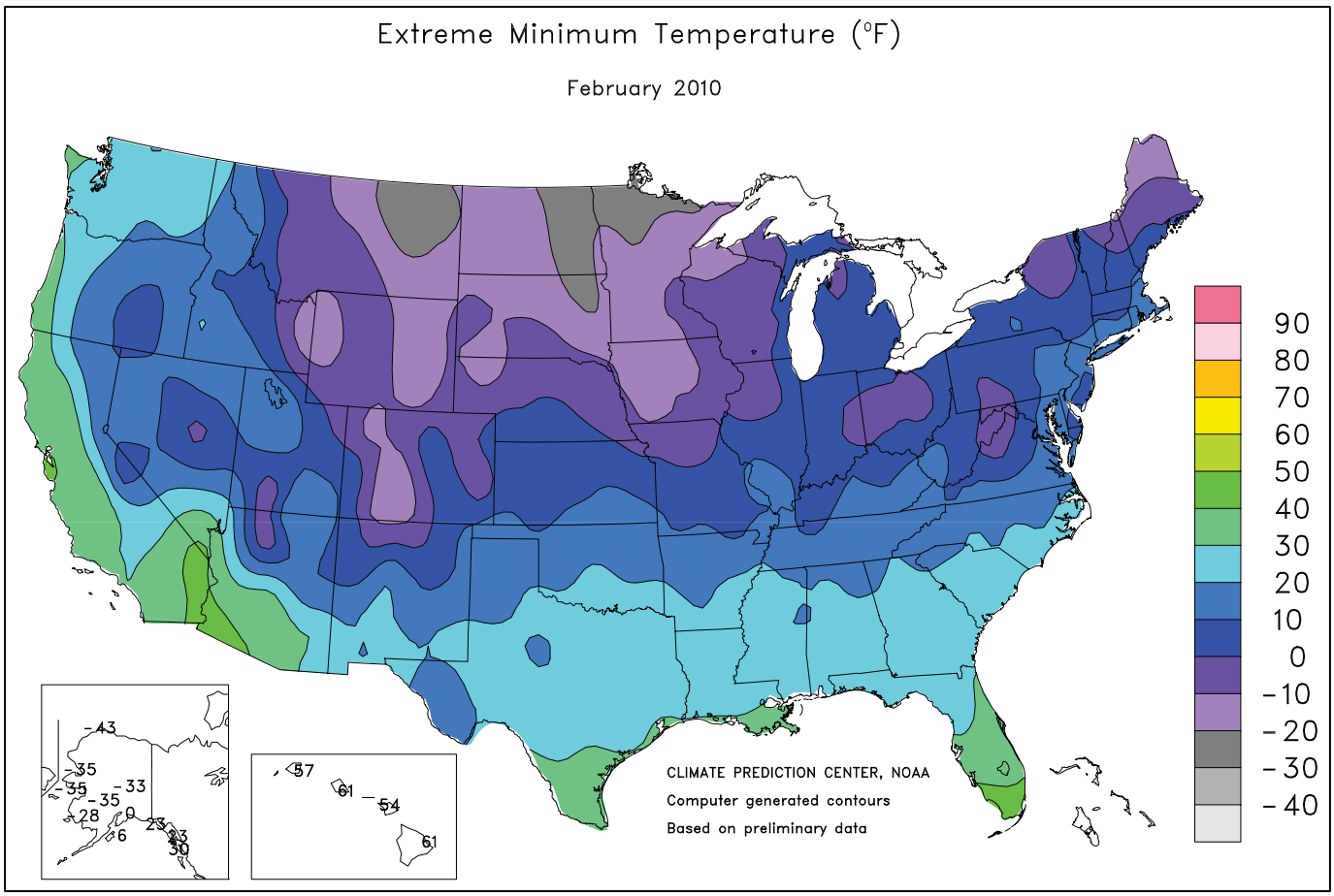
Arizona producers began seeding their small grain crops early in the month. Steady rainfall in Texas led to improved conditions in the winter wheat crop, while excessively wet fields in Florida and Georgia caused fertilizer leaching and slowed emergence and crop growth. By month's end, emergence in Arizona's barley and durum wheat crops had reached 75 and 95 percent, respectively. Winter wheat neared or entered the jointing stage in Georgia and Texas, while heading was evident in early-planted oat, rye, and wheat fields in California.

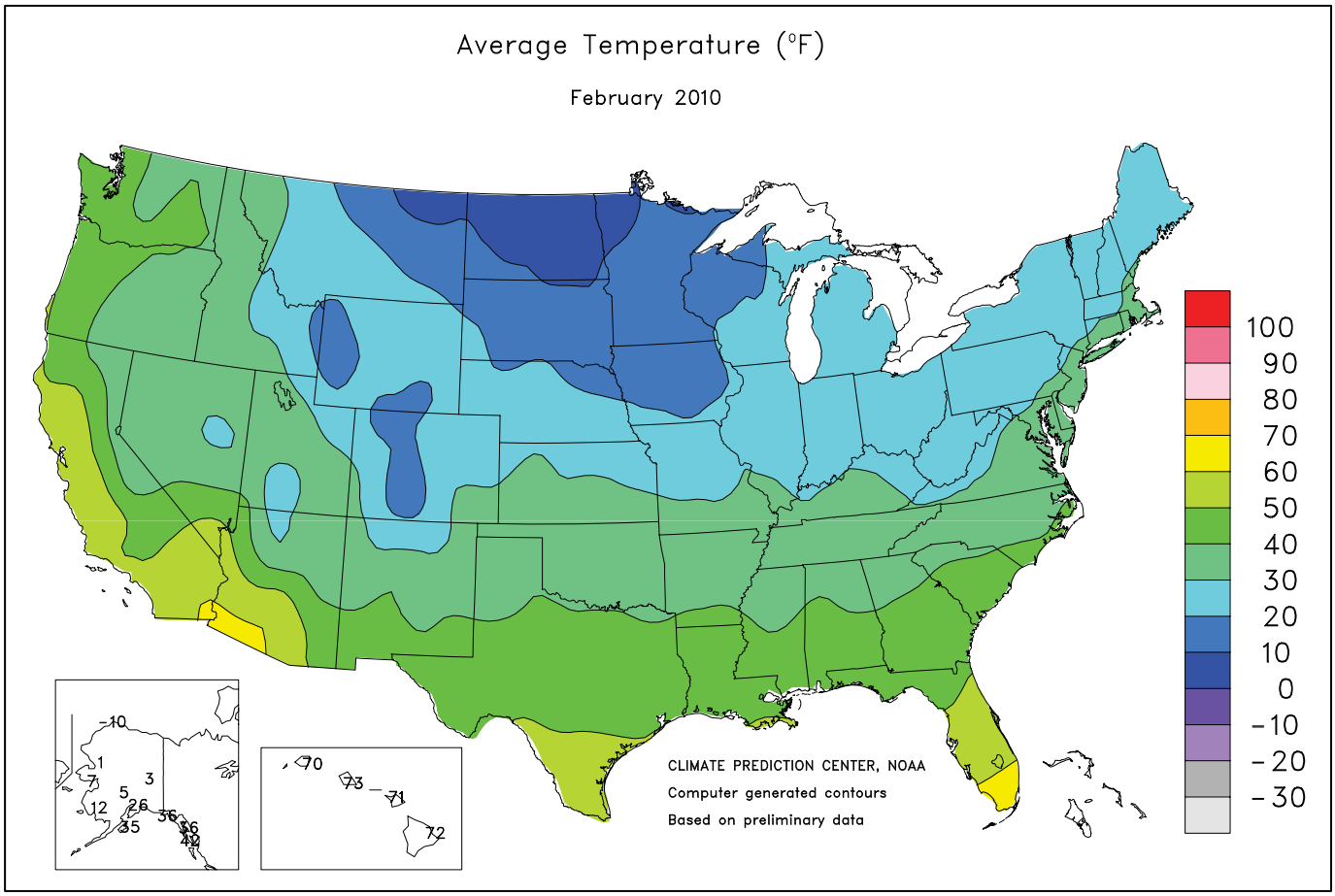
Flooding and standing water stemming from rainfall in late January and early February caused rotting in some potato fields in Florida. As a result, producers in the Hastings area remained busy replanting their fields throughout the month. Dry weather in mid-February promoted the start of cabbage and spinach harvest in South Texas. As February ended, early-variety almond, cherry, peach, plum, and prune trees were in full bloom in California.

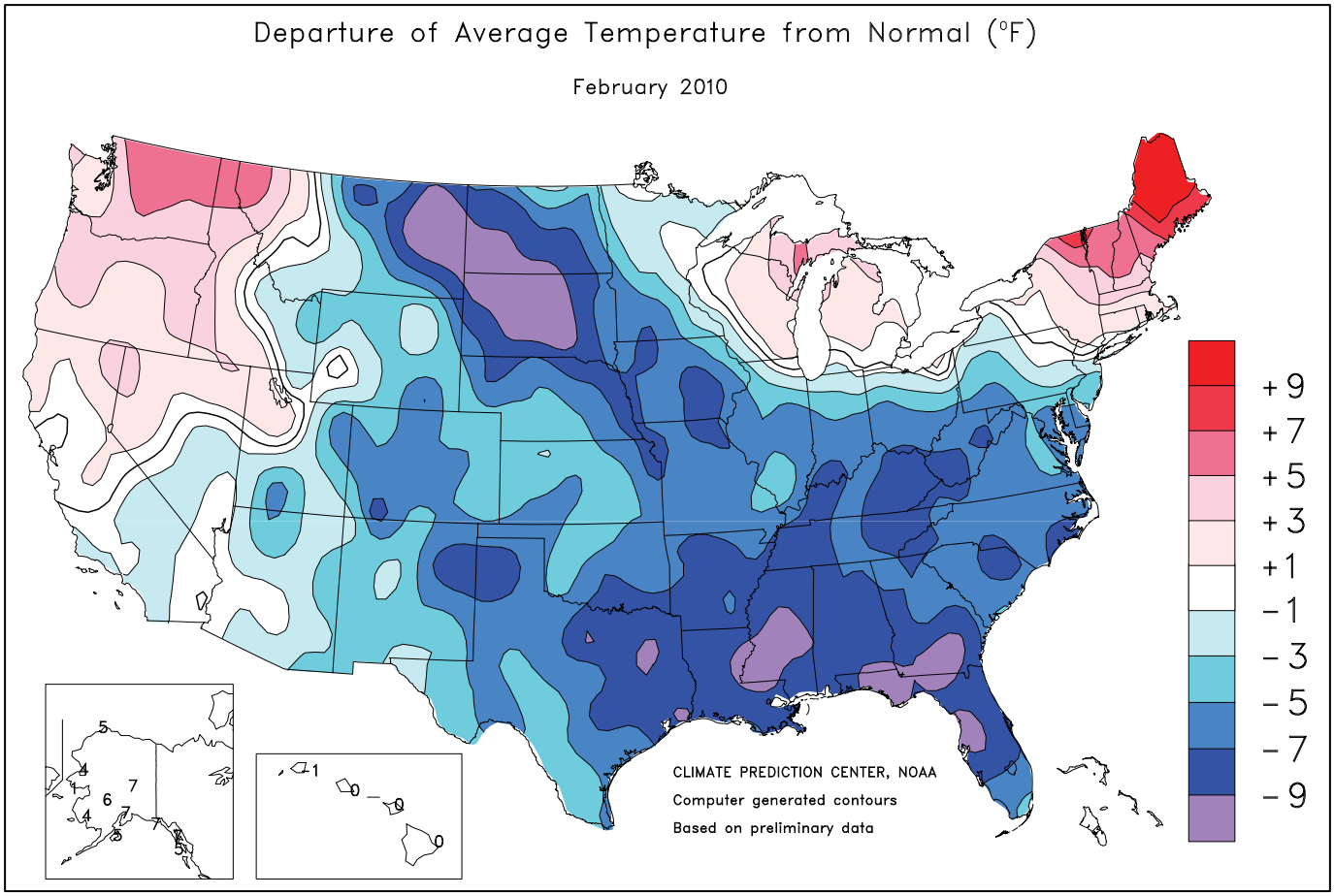

Total Precipitation (Inches)
February 2010
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
.5
0
0.4
0.3
0.5
0.2
0.1
0.4
0.9
8.1
9.6
15
2.4
0.9
0.7
0.6
1.4
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Percent Of Normal Precipitation
February 2010
400
200
150
100
75
50
25
323
60
68
42
12
123
76
74
28
28
26
16
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
February 2010
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
7
34
34
37
46
41
43
44
54
49
50
83
85
86
85
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
February 2010
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-43
-35
-35
-33
-35
-28
0
6
23
23
30
57
61
54
61
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Average Temperature (°F)
February 2010
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
February 2010
+9
+7
+5
+3
+1
-1
-3
-5
-7
-9
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

February 2010

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

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	40	-7	3.14	-1.07	LEXINGTON	29	-7	1.61	-1.66	COLUMBUS	27	-5	2.42	0.22
HUNTSVILLE	38	-6	3.28	-1.67	LONDON-CORBIN	30	-9	2.81	-0.91	DAYTON	25	-5	1.49	-0.80
MOBILE	46	-7	5.51	0.41	LOUISVILLE	31	-7	1.91	-1.34	MANSFIELD	24	-3	3.80	1.63
MONTGOMERY	43	-8	3.76	-1.69	PADUCAH	33	-5	1.40	-2.53	TOLEDO	26	-1	2.05	0.17
AK ANCHORAGE	26	7	0.91	0.17	LA BATON ROUGE	46	-7	6.51	1.41	YOUNGSTOWN	27	-1	2.91	0.88
BARROW	-10	6	0.38	0.26	LAKE CHARLES	48	-6	4.33	1.05	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	37	-5	2.47	0.91
COLD BAY	27	-1	0.83	-1.76	NEW ORLEANS	48	-8	6.60	1.13	TULSA	36	-6	2.03	0.08
FAIRBANKS	3	7	0.15	-0.21	SHREVEPORT	43	-8	3.38	-0.83	OR ASTORIA	48	4	7.41	-0.46
JUNEAU	36	7	1.53	-2.49	ME BANGOR	29	8	2.19	-0.35	BURNS	32	2	1.45	0.34
KING SALMON	23	7	0.45	-0.27	CARIBOU	24	11	1.48	-0.58	EUGENE	46	3	4.58	-1.77
KODIAK	35	5	9.59	3.87	PORTLAND	31	6	6.23	3.09	MEDFORD	46	2	1.03	-1.07
NOME	7	1	0.51	-0.24	MD BALTIMORE	31	-4	4.15	1.13	PENDLETON	43	4	0.99	-0.23
AZ FLAGSTAFF	30	-2	1.67	-0.89	MA BOSTON	33	2	3.34	0.04	PORTLAND	47	4	2.80	-1.38
PHOENIX	59	1	1.36	0.59	WORCESTER	28	2	4.77	1.67	SALEM	46	3	4.07	-1.02
TUCSON	54	-1	1.89	1.01	MI ALPENA	22	3	0.70	-0.65	PA ALLENTOWN	29	-1	4.17	1.42
AR FORT SMITH	38	-6	1.70	-0.89	DETROIT	28	1	1.90	0.02	ERIE	25	-3	2.57	0.29
LITTLE ROCK	38	-7	4.34	1.01	FLINT	24	0	1.37	0.02	MIDDLETOWN	30	-1	2.91	-0.02
CA BAKERSFIELD	53	0	1.77	0.56	GRAND RAPIDS	27	2	1.80	0.27	PHILADELPHIA	32	-3	5.75	3.01
EUREKA	50	1	4.19	-1.32	HOUGHTON LAKE	22	2	0.38	-0.87	PITTSBURGH	26	-5	3.22	0.85
FRESNO	52	1	2.94	0.82	LANSING	25	1	1.35	-0.10	WILKES-BARRE	28	-1	1.76	-0.32
LOS ANGELES	58	0	3.23	0.12	MUSKEGON	26	1	2.02	0.44	WILLIAMSPORT	30	1	1.38	-1.23
REDDING	50	1	6.53	1.04	TRAVERSE CITY	24	2	1.07	-0.72	PR SAN JUAN	80	3	1.08	-1.22
SACRAMENTO	52	1	2.29	-1.25	MN DULUTH	15	0	0.41	-0.42	RI PROVIDENCE	33	2	4.46	1.01
SAN DIEGO	58	-1	2.28	0.24	INT'L FALLS	9	-2	0.27	-0.37	SC CHARLESTON	46	-5	2.61	-0.47
SAN FRANCISCO	54	2	2.70	-1.31	MINNEAPOLIS	20	0	0.75	-0.04	COLUMBIA	41	-7	2.88	-0.96
STOCKTON	52	1	2.74	0.28	ROCHESTER	16	-2	0.79	0.04	FLORENCE	41	-7	2.87	-0.15
CO ALAMOSA	18	-4	0.19	-0.02	ST. CLOUD	15	-1	0.77	0.18	GREENVILLE	39	-5	4.03	-0.21
CO SPRINGS	28	-4	0.49	0.14	MS JACKSON	41	-8	4.09	-0.41	MYRTLE BEACH	43	-6	3.62	0.12
DENVER	29	-2	0.30	0.07	MERIDIAN	41	-9	4.54	-0.81	SD ABERDEEN	11	-8	0.81	0.33
GRAND JUNCTION	28	-6	0.46	-0.04	TUPELO	38	-7	2.92	-1.76	HURON	13	-8	0.91	0.34
PUEBLO	29	-6	0.77	0.51	MO COLUMBIA	27	-7	2.33	0.13	RAPID CITY	20	-7	0.23	-0.23
CT BRIDGEPORT	33	1	5.73	2.81	JOPLIN	32	-7	0.88	-1.37	SIOUX FALLS	15	-6	1.29	0.78
HARTFORD	31	2	3.95	0.99	KANSAS CITY	27	-6	1.33	0.02	TN BRISTOL	32	-6	2.21	-1.19
DC WASHINGTON	34	-4	2.72	0.09	SPRINGFIELD	31	-6	1.28	-1.00	CHATTANOOGA	37	-6	3.75	-1.10
DE WILMINGTON	31	-3	5.87	3.06	ST JOSEPH	24	-8	0.97	-0.16	JACKSON	34	-9	2.68	-1.57
FL DAYTONA BEACH	54	-6	3.92	1.18	ST LOUIS	31	-4	2.08	-0.20	KNOXVILLE	35	-7	2.78	-1.23
FT LAUDERDALE	64	-4	3.84	1.14	MT BILLINGS	27	-3	0.39	-0.18	MEMPHIS	37	-8	3.87	-0.44
FT MYERS	59	-7	3.01	0.91	BUTTE	21	-1	0.24	-0.23	NASHVILLE	35	-6	2.77	-0.92
JACKSONVILLE	48	-8	2.71	-0.44	GLASGOW	10	-9	0.14	-0.12	TX ABILENE	42	-7	2.18	1.05
KEY WEST	65	-6	4.63	3.12	GREAT FALLS	27	1	0.55	0.04	AMARILLO	33	-8	1.29	0.74
MELBOURNE	55	-7	2.57	0.08	HELENA	28	2	0.14	-0.24	AUSTIN	46	-9	2.81	0.82
MIAMI	64	-5	4.69	2.62	KALISPELL	32	5	0.43	-0.72	BEAUMONT	47	-9	5.57	2.22
ORLANDO	55	-8	4.35	2.00	MILES CITY	15	-10	0.13	-0.21	BROWNSVILLE	59	-4	4.08	2.90
PENSACOLA	47	-8	6.03	1.35	MISSOULA	33	4	0.20	-0.57	COLLEGE STATION	47	-8	2.77	0.39
ST PETERSBURG	55	-8	1.92	-0.95	NE GRAND ISLAND	24	-4	0.66	-0.02	CORPUS CHRISTI	54	-6	4.42	2.58
TALLAHASSEE	46	-9	4.96	0.33	HASTINGS	24	-6	0.67	0.00	DALLAS/FT WORTH	42	-7	2.83	0.46
TAMPA	55	-8	1.99	-0.68	LINCOLN	23	-5	0.99	0.33	DEL RIO	52	-4	1.54	0.58
WEST PALM BEACH	61	-6	4.39	1.84	MCCOOK	29	-3	0.60	-0.04	EL PASO	49	-2	1.43	1.04
GA ATHENS	39	-7	4.21	-0.18	NORFOLK	20	-6	0.93	0.17	GALVESTON	50	-8	3.47	0.86
ATLANTA	40	-7	4.17	-0.51	NORTH PLATTE	25	-4	0.84	0.33	HOUSTON	48	-7	3.55	0.57
AUGUSTA	42	-6	2.36	-1.75	OMAHA/EPPLEY	21	-7	0.70	-0.10	LUBBOCK	39	-4	1.78	1.07
COLUMBUS	42	-8	3.56	-0.92	SCOTTSBLUFF	26	-4	0.95	0.37	MIDLAND	44	-5	1.53	0.95
MACON	42	-7	3.07	-1.48	VALENTINE	23	-4	0.35	-0.13	SAN ANGELO	45	-5	2.72	1.54
SAVANNAH	46	-7	3.25	0.33	NV ELKO	33	2	0.58	-0.30	SAN ANTONIO	49	-6	4.38	2.63
HI HILO	72	1	1.38	-7.48	ELY	28	-2	0.20	-0.55	VICTORIA	51	-6	3.19	1.15
HONOLULU	73	0	0.67	-1.68	LAS VEGAS	53	1	1.04	0.35	WACO	44	-7	3.47	1.04
KAHULUI	71	-1	0.62	-1.74	RENO	41	3	2.18	1.12	WICHITA FALLS	39	-7	2.47	0.90
LIHUE	70	-2	0.90	-2.36	WINNEMUCCA	37	1	0.41	-0.21	UT SALT LAKE CITY	37	2	0.50	-0.83
ID BOISE	40	3	0.83	-0.31	NH CONCORD	29	6	3.58	1.22	VT BURLINGTON	26	6	2.13	0.46
LEWISTON	43	5	0.49	-0.46	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	32	-2	6.50	3.65	VA LYNCHBURG	31	-7	2.29	-0.81
POCATELLO	28	-2	0.54	-0.47	NEWARK	33	-1	5.48	2.52	NORFOLK	37	-5	4.21	0.87
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	27	0	1.64	0.01	NM ALBUQUERQUE	40	-1	0.17	-0.27	RICHMOND	35	-5	2.82	-0.16
MOLINE	23	-4	1.12	-0.39	NY ALBANY	28	3	3.99	1.82	ROANOKE	33	-6	2.07	-1.01
PEORIA	24	-4	1.86	0.19	BINGHAMTON	24	0	1.45	-1.01	WASH/DULLES	31	-4	4.63	1.86
ROCKFORD	24	-1	0.66	-0.68	BUFFALO	24	-2	1.60	-0.82	WA OLYMPIA	43	3	4.53	-1.64
SPRINGFIELD	26	-5	2.13	0.33	ROCHESTER	25	0	2.40	0.36	QUILLAYUTE	46	4	7.18	-5.17
IN EVANSVILLE	30	-6	1.58	-1.52	SYRACUSE	26	2	2.02	-0.10	SEATTLE-TACOMA	47	4	3.52	-0.66
FORT WAYNE	26	-1	1.05	-0.89	NC ASHEVILLE	33	-6	3.35	-0.48	SPOKANE	38	5	1.28	-0.23
INDIANAPOLIS	26	-5	0.97	-1.44	CHARLOTTE	38	-7	3.79	0.24	YAKIMA	41	6	1.01	0.21
SOUTH BEND	26	-1	1.34	-0.64	GREENSBORO	37	-4	2.87	-0.23	WV BECKLEY	26	-8	2.03	-0.93
IA BURLINGTON	22	-6	0.75	-0.79	HATTERAS	40	-7	5.22	1.28	CHARLESTON	31	-6	2.97	-0.22
CEDAR RAPIDS	17	-8	0.95	-0.15	RALEIGH	38	-5	2.43	-1.04	ELKINS	24	-8	2.39	-0.81
DES MOINES	20	-7	1.08	-0.11	WILMINGTON	42	-7	4.23	0.57	HUNTINGTON	30	-7	2.72	-0.37
DUBUQUE	20	-3	0.86	-0.56	ND BISMARCK	10	-8	0.63	0.12	WI EAU CLAIRE	19	0	0.37	-0.43
SIOUX CITY	18	-7	0.87	0.25	DICKINSON	11	-10	0.35	-0.08	GREEN BAY	23	3	1.04	0.03
WATERLOO	16	-7	1.00	-0.05	FARGO	10	-4	0.86	0.27	LA CROSSE	20	-3	0.79	-0.20
KS CONCORDIA	28	-4	0.74	0.01	GRAND FORKS	8	-5	0.44	-0.14	MADISON	23	0	1.02	-0.26
DODGE CITY	30	-6	0.71	0.05	JAMESTOWN	8	-8	0.61	0.09	MILWAUKEE	28	3	0.67	-0.98
GOODLAND	29	-3	0.60	0.16	MINOT	10	-7	0.62	0.09	WAUSAU	22	3	0.40	-0.50
HILL CITY	30	-2	0.34	-0.26	WILLISTON	10	-7	0.30	-0.09	WY CASPER	24	-3	0.52	-0.12
TOPEKA	29	-4	1.60	0.42	OH AKRON-CANTON	26	-2	2.84	0.56	CHEYENNE	24	-5	0.70	0.26
WICHITA	32	-4	1.11	0.09	CINCINNATI	27	-7	2.31	-0.44	LANDER	22	-4	0.76	0.22
KY JACKSON	30	-8	3.11	-0.57	CLEVELAND	28	0	2.71	0.42	SHERIDAN	25	-2	0.35	-0.22

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

March 4 ENSO Update

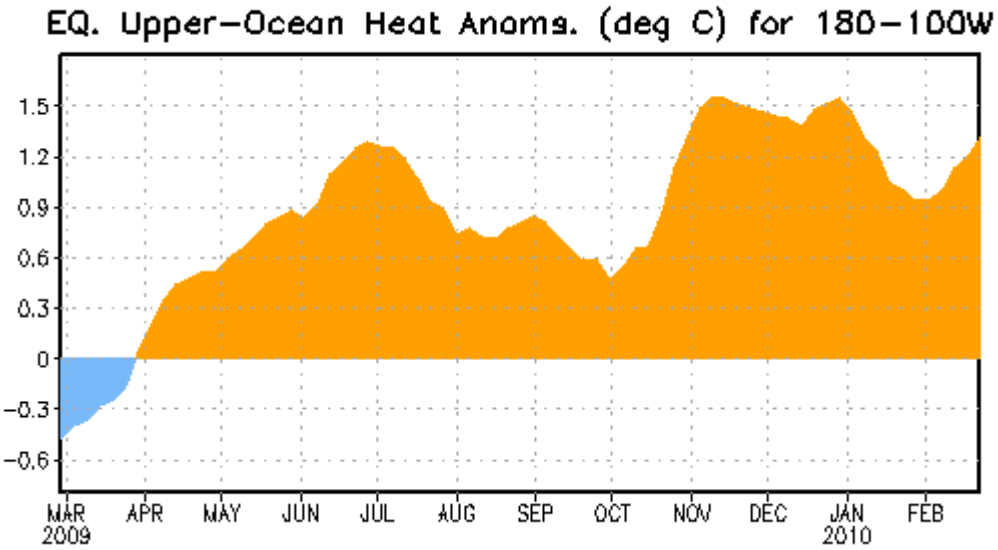


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomalies (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180°-100°W). Heat content anomalies are computed as departures from the 1982-2004 base period weekly means.

Synopsis: El Niño is expected to continue at least through the Northern Hemisphere spring 2010.

A moderate-to-strong El Niño continued during February 2010, with sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies exceeding 1.5°C in parts of the equatorial Pacific Ocean at the end of the month. Weekly values of the Niño-3.4 index remained steady at +1.2°C during February. An oceanic Kelvin wave was initiated in early February, which acted to increase the subsurface heat content anomalies (average temperatures in the upper 300m of the ocean, Fig. 1), and to strengthen subsurface temperature departures (exceeding +2°C down to 100-175m) across much of the equatorial Pacific. SSTs were sufficiently warm to support deep tropical convection, which strongly increased across the central and eastern tropical Pacific, while remaining suppressed over Indonesia. Equatorial low-level westerly wind anomalies also strengthened during February, while upper-level easterly wind anomalies weakened slightly. Collectively, these oceanic and atmospheric anomalies reflect a moderate-to-strong El Niño episode.

Nearly all models predict decreasing SST anomalies in the Niño-3.4 region through 2010, with the model spread increasing at longer lead times. The majority of models predict the 3-month Niño-3.4 SST anomaly will drop below +0.5°C by May-June-July 2010, indicating a transition to ENSO-neutral conditions near the onset of Northern Hemisphere summer. However, several models suggest the potential of continued weak El Niño conditions through 2010, while others predict the development of La Niña conditions later in the year. Predicting when El Niño will dissipate and what may follow remains highly uncertain.

El Niño impacts are expected to last through the Northern Hemisphere spring, even as equatorial SST departures decrease, partly in response to the typical warming that occurs between now and April/May. Expected impacts during March-May 2010 include drier-than-average conditions over Indonesia and enhanced convection over the central and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean, as well as coastal sections of Peru and Ecuador. For the contiguous United States, potential El Niño impacts include above-average precipitation for the Southwest, the south-central states, and Florida, and below-average precipitation in the Pacific Northwest and Great Lakes region. Above-average temperatures are most likely across the northern tier of states (excluding New England and the Northern Plains), while below-average temperatures are favored for the south-central and southeastern 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 8 April 2010. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

February 28 - March 6, 2010

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

EUROPE: Colder weather accompanied widespread rain and snow, keeping winter crops dormant over central and eastern Europe but maintaining abundant soil moisture for spring growth.

FSU-WESTERN: Snow returned to Ukraine and southern Russia, halting spring fieldwork and winter crop development.

MIDDLE EAST: Warm, wet conditions over most of the region promoted winter grain development.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Locally heavy rain in western crop areas maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for vegetative to reproductive winter grains.

SOUTH ASIA: Hot weather continued to hasten winter crop development across northern India.

EAST ASIA: Cooler weather returned to winter growing areas, with showers favoring greening crops.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Warm, dry weather dominated much of the region, reducing soil moisture for crops.

AUSTRALIA: Widespread, locally heavy rain overspread eastern Australia, maintaining adequate to abundant moisture supplies for immature summer crops but causing local flooding.

SOUTH AFRICA: Warm, showery weather maintained overall favorable conditions for filling to maturing summer crops.

ARGENTINA: Rain continued in northern and eastern summer crop areas, sustaining moisture reserves for immature crops but hampering fieldwork.

BRAZIL: Favorably drier weather returned to the south, aiding maturation and harvesting of soybeans and corn.

February 2010

MONTHLY DATA FROM SELECTED FOREIGN CITIES

CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER-NCEP-NWS-NOAA

*** DATA NOT AVAILABLE

COUNTRY	CITY	TEMPERATURE (C)						PRECIPITATION (MM)	
		AVG MAX	AVG MIN	HI MAX	LO MIN	AVG	DPART F/NRM	TOTAL	DPART F/NRM
NORWAY	OSLO	-7	-13	2	-25	10	-4.2	31	-14
FINLAN	HELSINKI	-7	-12	1	-22	-9	-3.5	35	2
UKINGD	ABERDEEN	5	-1	7	-9	2	-1.8	63	9
	LONDON	7	2	12	-3	4	-0.9	99	62
IRELAN	DUBLIN	6	-1	9	-7	3	-3	32	-19
ICELAN	REYKJAVIK	***	***	6	-6	***	***	***	***
DENMAR	COPENHAGEN	0	-3	5	-8	-1	-2	14	-10
LUXEMB	LUXEMBOURG	3	-1	12	-8	1	-0.3	81	14
SWITZE	ZURICH	4	-1	12	-9	1	-0.1	34	-35
	GENEVA	5	-1	14	-9	2	-0.4	92	21
FRANCE	PARIS/ORLY	7	1	15	-5	4	-0.3	50	10
	STRASBOURG	6	0	16	-9	3	0.2	29	-4
	BOURGES	7	1	17	-8	4	-0.4	61	5
	BORDEAUX	10	3	19	-4	6	-0.9	49	-25
	TOULOUSE	10	2	18	-5	6	-0.9	39	-8
	MARSEILLE	11	4	16	-6	7	-0.4	59	16
SPAIN	VALLADOLID	9	1	18	-6	5	-1.2	52	19
	MADRID	11	3	20	-5	7	-0.4	95	70
	SEVILLE	17	10	25	3	13	0.9	185	144
PORTUG	LISBON	14	9	20	2	11	-0.8	179	95
GERMAN	HAMBURG	2	-2	8	-11	0	-2.1	32	-10
	BERLIN	3	-2	11	-6	1	-0.9	19	-14
	DUSSELDORF	5	0	13	-5	2	-0.9	42	-9
	LEIPZIG	2	-3	14	-15	-1	-0.5	17	-14
	DRESDEN	2	-3	12	-10	0	-0.3	17	-19
	STUTTGART	4	-2	15	-10	1	0.2	24	-12
	NURNBERG	3	-3	15	-11	0	-0.6	23	-11
	AUGSBURG	3	-3	13	-11	0	-0.4	26	-13
AUSTRI	VIENNA	3	-2	14	-6	1	-0.4	17	-16
	INNSBRUCK	6	-3	13	-12	1	0.5	27	-16
CZECHR	PRAGUE	1	-4	10	-13	-2	-1.4	16	-4
POLAND	WARSAW	1	-4	10	-12	-2	-0.7	38	16
	LODZ	1	-4	10	-14	-1	-0.7	25	-5
	KATOWICE	2	-4	12	-13	-1	-0.9	30	-6
HUNGAR	BUDAPEST	4	-2	13	-12	1	-0.4	50	24
YUGOSL	BELGRADE	7	1	17	-4	4	0.6	111	73
ROMANI	BUCHAREST	4	-4	12	-16	0	-0.2	94	63
BULGAR	SOFIA	6	-1	19	-12	2	0.6	56	23
ITALY	MILAN	8	3	15	-5	6	1	22	-27
	VERONA	9	1	15	-8	5	0.5	84	41
	VENICE	9	2	13	-6	5	0.6	82	38
	GENOA	***	***	13	-1	***	***	***	***
	ROME	13	6	19	-3	9	0.2	131	65
	NAPLES	14	6	23	-2	10	1.1	130	45
GREECE	THESSALONIKA	11	4	21	-4	8	0.9	113	73
	LARISSA	13	4	22	-5	8	1.8	65	27
	ATHENS	16	9	22	0	13	2.4	36	1
TURKEY	ISTANBUL	12	6	19	-3	9	3.1	88	29
	ANKARA	9	1	16	-7	5	5	60	27
CYPRUS	LARNACA	19	10	23	1	14	2.4	120	77
ESTONI	TALLINN	-5	-10	2	-17	-8	-3.3	52	16
RUSSIA	ST.PETERSBURG	-7	-11	2	-25	-9	-2.7	70	40
LITHUA	KAUNAS	-2	-6	4	-14	-4	-1.1	38	7
BELARU	MINSK	-3	-6	4	-17	-5	-0.1	47	13
RUSSIA	KAZAN	-10	-16	-2	-24	13	-2.8	18	-13
	MOSCOW	-6	-11	4	-20	-9	-1.9	63	27
	YEKATERINBURG	-12	-19	0	-31	15	-3.4	15	-4
	OMSK	-18	-26	-6	-37	22	-6.1	16	0
KAZAKH	KUSTANAY	-16	-24	-4	-38	20	-5.3	8	-5
RUSSIA	BARNAUL	-18	-27	-1	-38	23	-8.5	7	-14
	KHABAROVSK	-15	-23	-8	-33	19	-3.3	19	8
	VLADIVOSTOK	-7	-14	1	-25	10	-1.3	15	-1
UKRAIN	KIEV	-1	-5	5	-15	-3	0.2	62	23
	LVOV	1	-5	9	-15	-2	-0.1	61	18
	KIROVOGRAD	-2	-5	3	-16	-3	0	100	75
	ODESSA	2	-2	8	-8	0	0	85	50
RUSSIA	SARATOV	-9	-14	1	-25	11	-1.5	60	35
UKRAIN	KHARKOV	-2	-6	4	-17	-4	0.8	61	27
RUSSIA	VOLGOGRAD	-5	-11	5	-21	-8	-1.1	28	5
	ASTRAKHAN	-2	-8	9	-19	-5	-0.5	11	2

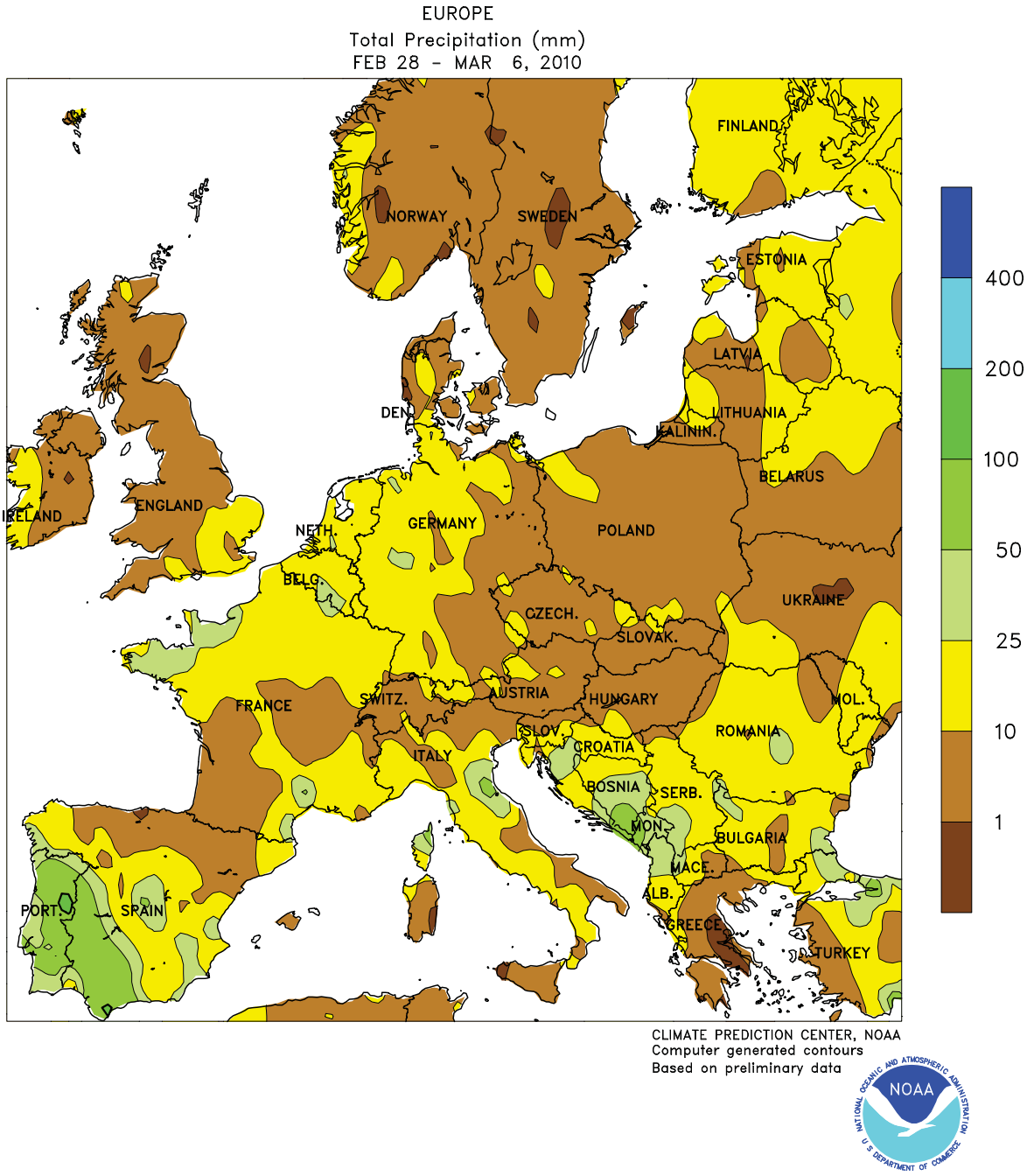
Based on Preliminary Reports

February 2010

COUNTRY	CITY	TEMPERATURE (C)						PRECIPITATION (MM)	
		AVG MAX	AVG MIN	HI MAX	LO MIN	AVG	DPART F/NRM	TOTAL	DPART F/NRM
	ORENBURG	-11	-19	-2	-28	15	-2.6	31	11
KAZAKH	TSELINOGRAD	-16	-24	-2	-35	20	-5.4	11	-2
	KARAGANDA	-14	-23	-3	-35	19	-5.6	21	2
UZBEKI	TASHKENT	8	1	22	-12	4	1.7	136	80
TURKME	ASHKHABAD	8	0	20	-15	4	-0.5	41	12
SYRIA	DAMASCUS	18	5	28	-5	12	3.9	8	-16
PAKIST	KARACHI	29	15	33	10	22	1.6	0	-10
INDIA	AMRITSAR	22	9	28	1	16	1.7	13	-21
	NEW DELHI	26	12	32	7	19	1.8	31	10
	AHMEDABAD	32	16	38	12	24	1.7	0	***
	INDORE	29	14	34	11	21	1.1	3	0
	CALCUTTA	30	17	35	13	24	1.1	11	-14
	VERAVAL	30	17	35	14	24	1.2	1	0
	BOMBAY	32	19	38	17	25	0.8	0	***
	POONA	33	15	36	10	24	1.8	1	-1
	BEGAMPET	33	19	36	14	26	1.2	8	-2
	VISHAKHAPATNAM	29	22	31	19	26	-0.4	0	-13
	MADRAS	32	22	36	20	27	0.6	1	-14
	MANGALORE	34	22	36	19	28	0.4	0	-3
HONGKO	HONG KONG INT	21	17	29	7	19	1.9	93	50
N KORE	PYONGYANG	4	-6	16	-14	-1	1.6	9	-5
S KORE	SEOUL	5	-1	18	-11	2	1.5	57	30
JAPAN	SAPPORO	-1	-6	10	-13	-3	0.2	64	-32
	NAGOYA	12	4	20	-1	8	2.7	138	71
	TOKYO	10	4	21	0	7	0.7	119	59
	YOKOHAMA	10	4	21	0	7	0.6	139	70
	KYOTO	11	4	22	-1	7	2.0	142	60
	OSAKA	12	5	23	0	8	2.2	135	76
THAILA	PHITSANULOK	35	23	36	18	29	1.2	7	-3
	BANGKOK	34	27	37	24	30	2.0	3	-15
MALAYS	KUALA LUMPUR	34	25	35	24	29	2.4	306	130
VIETNA	HANOI	25	19	35	10	22	3.6	8	-20
CHINA	HARBIN	-11	-20	1	-29	16	-3.1	18	13
	HAMI	4	-9	14	-15	-3	1.0	0	-1
	LANCHOW	***	***	15	-4	***	***	***	***
	BEIJING	4	-5	14	-9	-1	-0.6	6	1
	TIENTSIN	3	-5	14	-9	-1	-0.8	7	3
	LHASA	11	-4	15	-8	3	1.8	0	-1
	KUNMING	20	8	24	3	14	3.4	0	-17
	CHENGCHOW	8	0	21	-6	4	1.0	13	1
	YEHCHANG	11	5	24	-2	8	0.6	20	-12
	HANKOW	11	4	24	-3	7	0.5	50	-9
	CHUNGKING	14	9	25	6	11	1.3	15	-6
	CHIHKIANG	12	5	30	0	9	2.1	3	-47
	WU HU	11	4	26	-4	8	2.6	118	57
	SHANGHAI	11	5	22	-2	8	1.8	73	12
	NANCHANG	13	7	28	0	10	2.7	101	1
	TAIPEI	20	16	31	10	18	1.7	235	32
	CANTON	19	15	29	5	17	2.5	74	5
	NANNING	22	13	35	6	18	3.6	4	-39
CANARY	LAS PALMAS	24	17	31	15	20	2.4	51	31
MOROCC	CASABLANCA	20	14	29	10	17	3.1	116	75
	MARRAKECH	21	10	33	4	16	1.7	69	37
ALGERI	ALGER	19	8	31	-1	14	2.3	49	-18
	BATNA	16	4	29	-4	10	3.2	16	-8
TUNISI	TUNIS	19	10	29	3	14	2.0	52	-5
NIGER	NIAMEY	39	22	43	17	30	3.3	0	-1
MALI	TIMBUKTU	37	19	44	13	28	4.5	0	0
	BAMAKO	38	23	41	17	31	2.3	0	-1
MAURIT	NOUAKCHOTT	34	20	42	17	27	4.5	0	-3
SENEGA	DAKAR	27	20	35	17	23	2.9	0	0
LIBYA	TRIPOLI	24	11	36	4	18	4.8	0	-34
	BENGHAZI	21	12	31	4	16	3.3	7	-38
EGYPT	CAIRO	24	14	34	7	19	4.2	6	3
	ASWAN	30	15	38	8	23	5.1	0	0
ETHIOP	ADDIS ABABA	***	***	27	8	***	***	***	***
KENYA	NAIROBI	27	16	30	12	22	1.2	98	52
TANZAN	DAR ES SALAAM	34	25	36	23	30	1.6	83	26
GABON	LIBREVILLE	31	24	33	20	28	0.6	297	25
TOGO	LOME	34	27	37	23	31	2.8	41	8
BURKIN	OUAGADOUGOU	39	22	42	16	30	2.4	1	0
COTE D	ABIDJAN	34	27	34	25	30	2.7	40	0
MOZAMB	MAPUTO	32	23	36	20	28	1.5	58	-57
ZAMBIA	LUSAKA	27	20	31	17	23	0.8	256	67
ZIMBAB	KADOMA	27	18	33	16	23	-0.7	38	-125

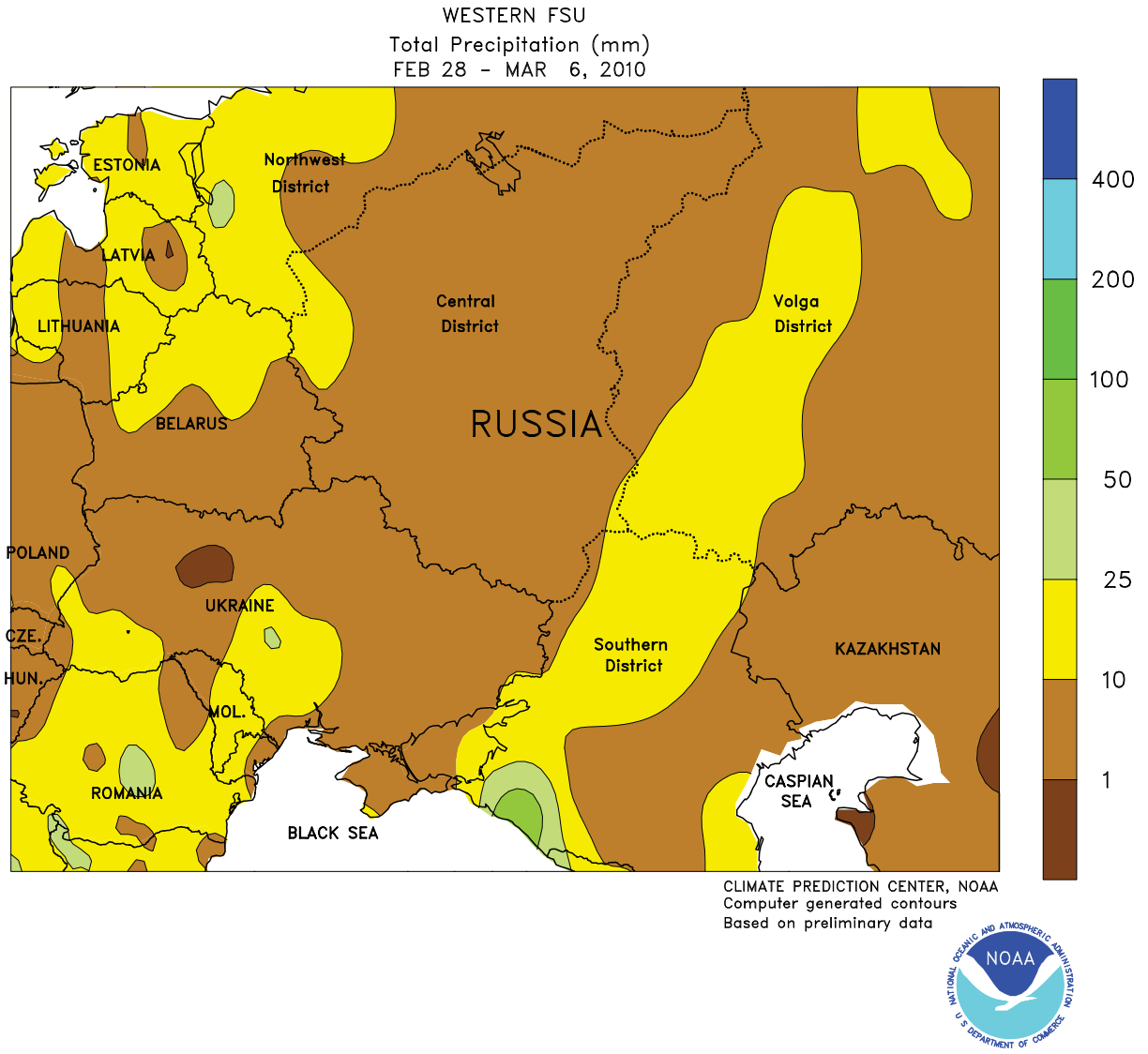
COUNTRY	CITY	TEMPERATURE (C)						PRECIPITATION (MM)	
		AVG MAX	AVG MIN	HI MAX	LO MIN	AVG	DPART F/NRM	TOTAL	DPART F/NRM
S AFRI	PRETORIA	28	19	35	16	24	1.2	106	4
	JOHANNESBURG	26	15	30	13	21	1.6	130	22
	BETHAL	***	***	28	18	***	***	***	***
	DURBAN	29	22	33	20	26	2.0	124	-8
	CAPE TOWN	27	17	37	14	22	1.5	8	-6
CANADA	TORONTO	0	-7	5	-12	-3	2.0	25	-17
	MONTREAL	-2	-8	5	-16	-5	3.6	49	-10
	WINNIPEG	-9	-20	-4	-31	14	-0.8	11	-3
	REGINA	-10	-19	-6	-31	14	-2.6	0	-12
	SASKATOON	-8	-20	-2	-34	14	-1.3	0	-10
	LETHBRIDGE	1	-10	11	-20	-4	0.0	4	-9
	CALGARY	0	-10	8	-17	-5	1.2	7	-2
	EDMONTON	-2	-10	7	-21	-6	2.0	6	-8
	VANCOUVER	10	4	13	0	7	2.3	102	-19
MEXICO	GUADALAJARA	***	***	26	2	***	***	56	49
	TLAXCALA	19	8	23	2	13	-0.8	33	28
	ORIZABA	19	13	31	6	16	0.3	52	19
BERMUD	ST GEORGES	18	14	22	11	16	-2.3	81	-30
BAHAMA	NASSAU	24	17	28	12	20	-1.1	112	70
CUBA	HAVANA	24	16	30	7	20	-1.6	99	58
JAMAIC	KINGSTON	31	23	32	22	27	1.1	15	-8
P RICO	SAN JUAN	30	23	34	22	27	1.8	23	-35
GUADEL	RAIZET	30	21	32	19	26	1.3	5	-61
MARTIN	LAMENTIN	31	22	33	19	26	1.6	3	-148
BARBAD	BRIDGETOWN	30	25	31	23	27	1.8	3	-38
TRINID	PORT OF SPAIN	33	23	36	21	28	2.3	2	-34
COLOMB	BOGOTA	22	9	25	4	15	1.9	30	-10
VENEZU	CARACAS	31	24	34	23	27	2.5	1	-11
F GUIA	CAYENNE	30	24	31	21	27	1.5	228	-91
BRAZIL	FORTALEZA	31	26	32	23	28	0.2	61	-153
	RECIFE	31	27	32	25	29	-0.6	23	-79
	CAMPO GRANDE	29	21	33	19	25	-0.7	173	6
	FRANCA	29	20	31	18	24	1.3	185	-43
	RIO DE JANEIRO	35	25	40	22	30	2.0	59	-65
	LONDRINA	31	21	36	18	26	1.9	171	-14
	SANTA MARIA	32	22	39	12	27	2.1	124	-7
	TORRES	30	23	35	15	26	-0.3	163	10
PERU	LIMA	28	22	30	21	25	1.6	7	7
BOLIVI	LA PAZ	16	5	20	3	11	1.8	187	85
CHILE	SANTIAGO	29	12	34	9	20	0.7	0	-5
ARGENT	IGUAZU	31	22	38	18	27	1.3	215	13
	FORMOSA	35	25	41	16	30	2.9	158	28
	CERES	30	21	37	12	26	1.3	119	-16
	CORDOBA	28	19	37	13	24	1.7	161	33
	RIO CUARTO	28	18	34	12	23	1.2	86	-17
	ROSARIO	29	20	34	11	25	1.5	305	179
	BUENOS AIRES	28	19	34	9	23	0.8	291	193
	SANTA ROSA	28	16	36	8	22	0.0	116	37
	TRES ARROYOS	26	15	36	8	21	0.3	336	255
MARSHA	MAJURO	30	27	31	26	28	0.8	93	-86
NEW CA	NOUMEA	29	23	32	21	26	0.1	127	3
FIJI	NAUSORI	31	24	33	21	27	0.9	360	99
SAMOA	PAGO PAGO	31	27	32	25	29	1.2	510	201
TAHITI	PAPEETE	31	26	33	24	29	1.4	155	-61
PNEWGU	PORT MORESBY	32	27	34	24	29	2.3	97	-101
NZEALA	AUCKLAND	26	18	28	14	22	***	3	***
	WELLINGTON	21	15	25	12	18	***	17	***
AUSTRA	DARWIN	32	28	34	23	30	1.7	635	296
	BRISBANE	28	24	30	20	26	1.2	179	8
	PERTH	33	18	42	11	26	0.6	0	-18
	CEDUNA	29	17	41	10	23	0.8	2	-9
	ADELAIDE	29	18	36	13	23	1.1	0	-41
	MELBOURNE	28	17	35	10	22	2.0	27	-17
	WAGGA	31	19	37	14	25	1.2	83	44
	CANBERRA	27	16	34	10	22	1.3	136	80
INDONE	SERANG	32	24	34	23	28	0.7	176	-47
PHILIP	MANILA	32	25	33	23	29	1.1	1	-12

Based on Preliminary Reports



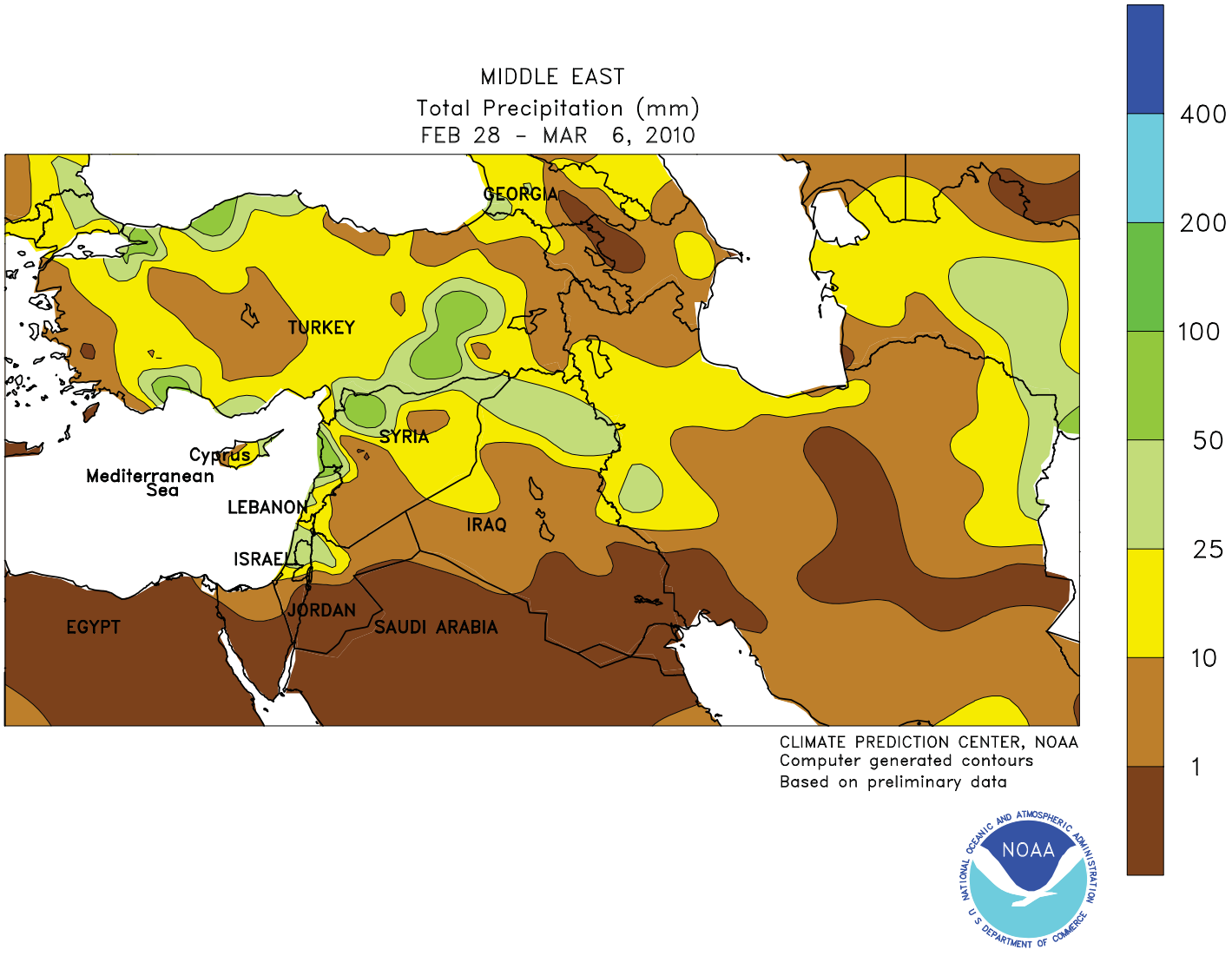
EUROPE

Rain and snow accompanied colder weather over much of the continent, boosting moisture reserves but slowing fieldwork and crop development. An early week cold front generated widespread showers (2-30 mm) over northern and eastern Europe while ending the spell of recent warmth. The colder conditions set the stage for a late-week snow storm, with 2 to 25 cm of snow falling in Germany, Poland, and the Baltics. The fresh snow cover and nighttime freezes (temperatures between -13 and -5 degrees C) kept winter crops dormant over most central and eastern growing areas. Meanwhile, a series of strong Atlantic storms pushed slowly across the Mediterranean Sea, maintaining periods of rain across southern Europe. In Spain, 10 to more than 50 mm of rainfall continued the remarkable recovery of the country's reservoirs and irrigation reserves and maintained excellent prospects for jointing winter wheat. In Italy, somewhat lighter showers (10-30 mm) were favorable for greening winter wheat but slowed fieldwork. Across the Balkans, rain and late-week snow (10-40 mm liquid equivalent) maintained abundant soil moisture for greening winter grains and oilseeds. Near-normal weekly temperatures were a reflection of a changeable weather pattern, with early week warmth replaced by colder-than-normal conditions during the latter half of the week.



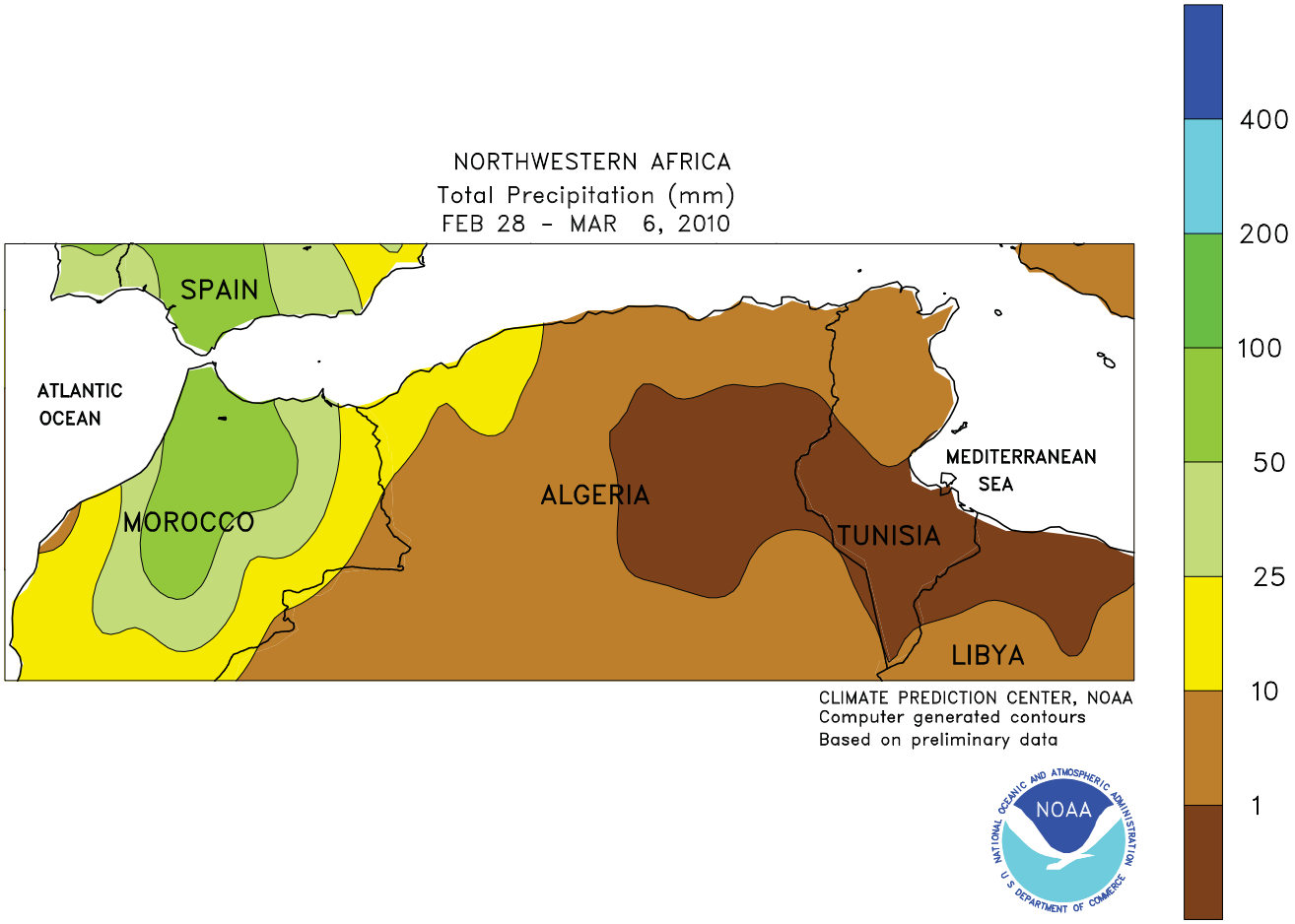
FSU-WESTERN

A pair of storms impacted the region, maintaining adequate to abundant moisture reserves for upcoming spring growth. Precipitation (mostly snow) totaled 5 to 25 mm (liquid equivalent) over most winter grain areas, keeping crops dormant over the northern half of the region while halting spring fieldwork and crop development in southern growing districts. At week's end, snow depths ranged from more than 50 cm in Russia's Volga and Central Districts to 5 cm or less over eastern Ukraine and the central Southern District. Temperatures averaged 1 to 4 degrees C above normal over most winter grain districts, although colder conditions returned to western and northern areas at week's end.



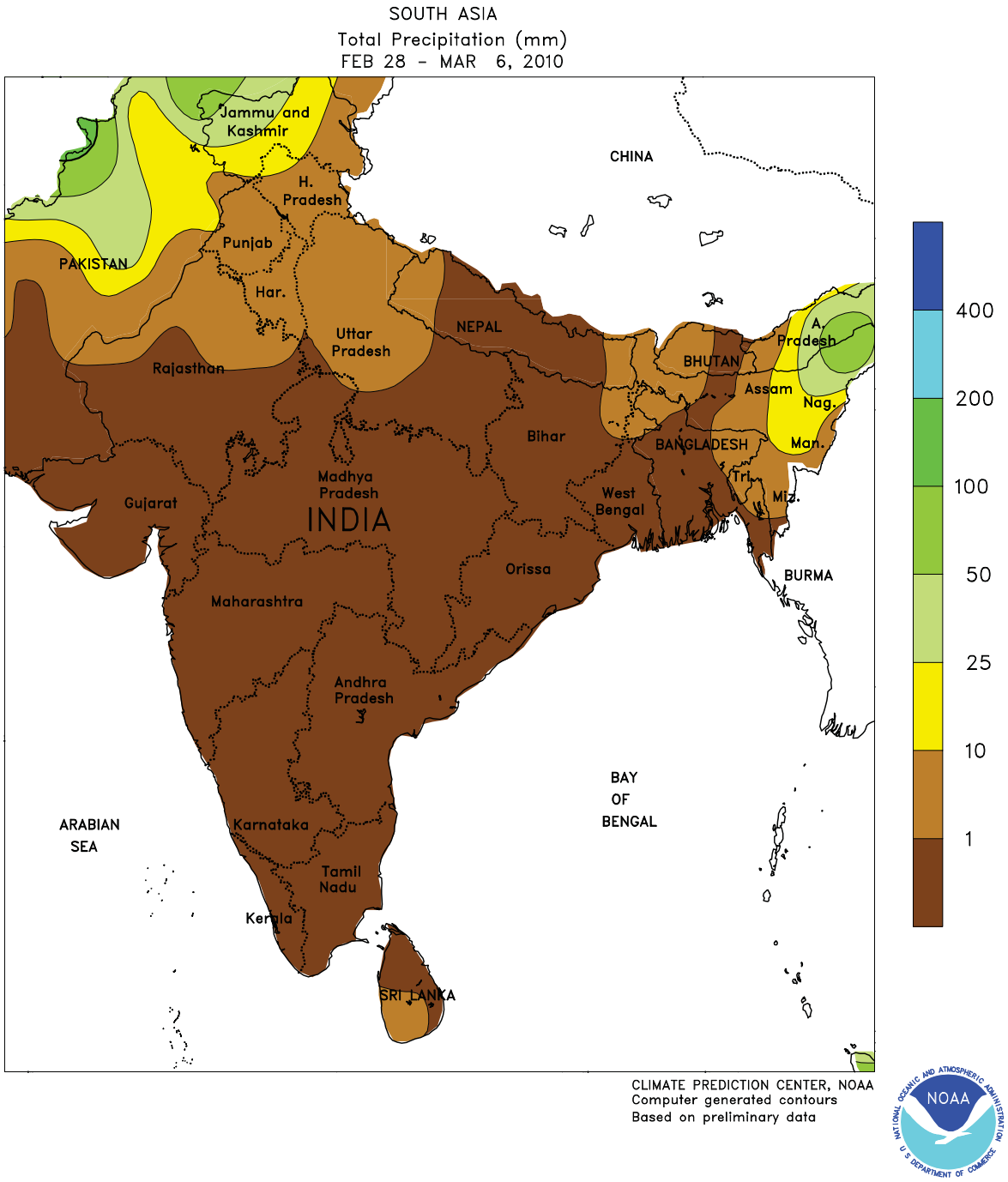
MIDDLE EAST

Warm, rainy weather persisted, maintaining favorable prospects for vegetative winter grains. Mediterranean storms continued to drift eastward over the region, generating 5 to locally more than 70 mm of rain over rain-fed winter wheat and barley areas. Rain was heaviest (25-75 mm) from southeastern Turkey and northern Syria into northern Iraq and western Iran, while lighter showers fell in central Turkey and northeastern Iran. Current satellite-derived vegetation health indices remained favorable over major growing districts, reflecting ideal temperatures and adequate to abundant soil moisture for crop development. In particular, conditions are vastly improved versus last year in central and northern Iraq, where long-term drought and a lack of irrigation severely impacted wheat production over the past two growing seasons.



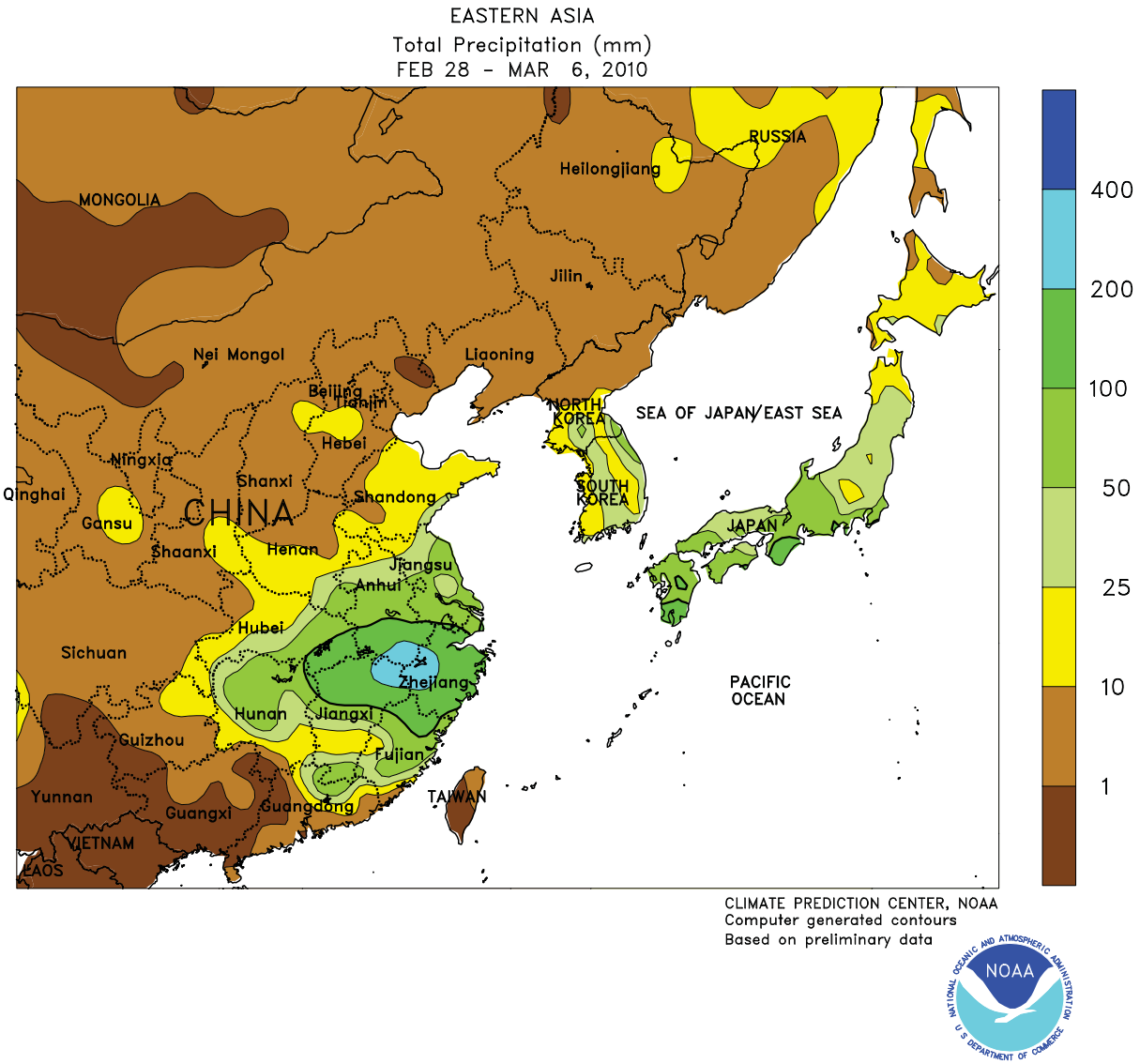
NORTHWEST AFRICA

Heavy rain in the west contrasted with dry, warm conditions in eastern growing districts. A strong Atlantic storm generated 15 to 120 mm of rain in Morocco, boosting soil moisture for jointing to flowering winter wheat. Showers, albeit lighter (5-30 mm), spilled into Algeria, maintaining favorable conditions for heading wheat and barley. Dry weather and above-normal temperatures (3-5 degrees C above normal) in northern Tunisia likely stressed vegetative to heading winter crops, although much-needed rain returned to the region as of March 8. Overall, this marks the second consecutive year of favorable winter grain prospects over much of northwestern Africa due to near- to above-normal rainfall and a lack of extreme heat or cold.



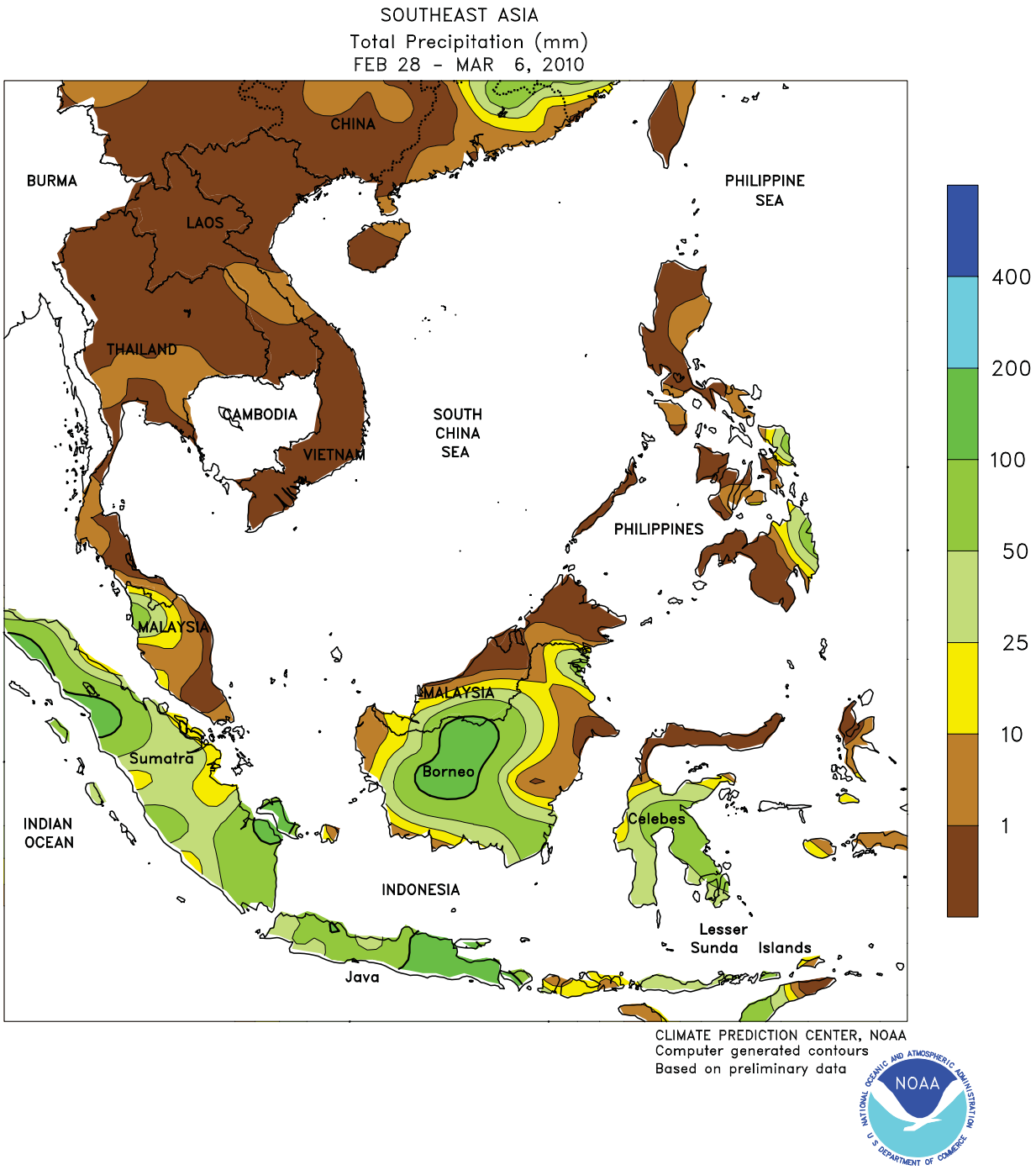
SOUTH ASIA

The weather warmed considerably across India, with temperatures nearly 5 degrees C above normal in northern growing areas. Maximum temperatures nearing 35 degrees C hastened maturation of rapeseed and likely lowered yield potential for any crops still in the pod development stage. In addition, the hot weather was unfavorable for heading winter wheat, accelerating development at the expense of yields and necessitating increased irrigation. Elsewhere, rainfall (snow in the higher elevations) across Pakistan and Afghanistan provided favorable moisture to wheat and maintained a beneficial moisture supply for summer grown crops.



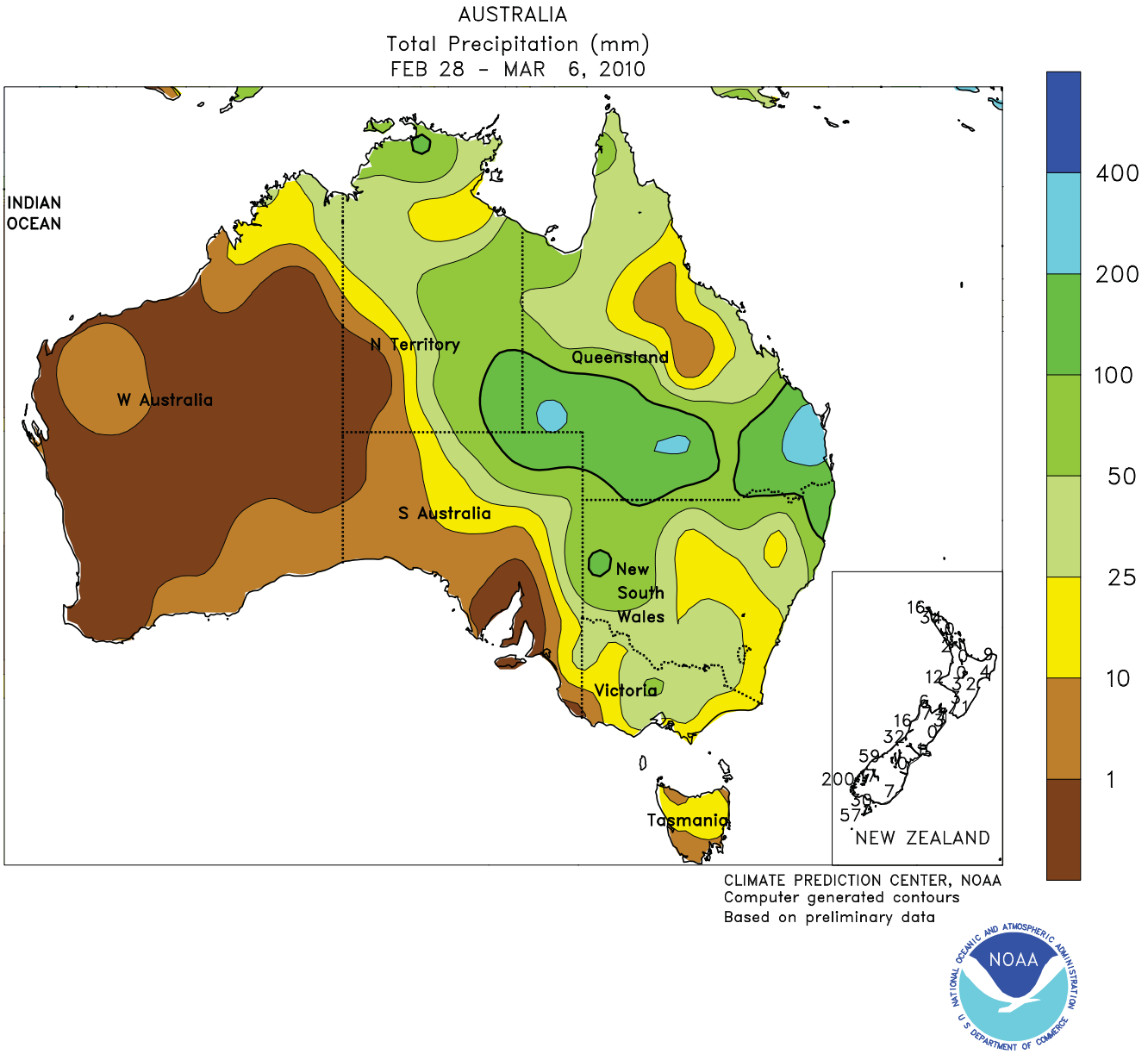
EAST ASIA

Cooler weather returned to the main winter growing areas of China, while above-normal temperatures persisted in the south. After two weeks of unseasonably mild conditions, temperatures were 1 to 3 degrees C below normal in winter wheat and rapeseed areas. Much of the wheat and rapeseed had likely broken dormancy and was vegetative prior to the cooler weather. Minimum temperatures, however, remained above -5 degrees C and did not result in any major frost damage. Additionally, early week precipitation (1-25 mm) provided beneficial moisture to greening wheat, with the majority of the moisture occurring as snow north of the Yellow River. In contrast, high pressure brought hot, dry weather across the far southern provinces where temperatures remained over 7 degrees C above normal and concerns of drought continued. On the northern edge of the high pressure area, persistent rainfall, totaling over 200 mm in some areas, provided abundant to excessive moisture to greening rapeseed in the Yangtze Valley but caused localized flooding where the highest amounts occurred.



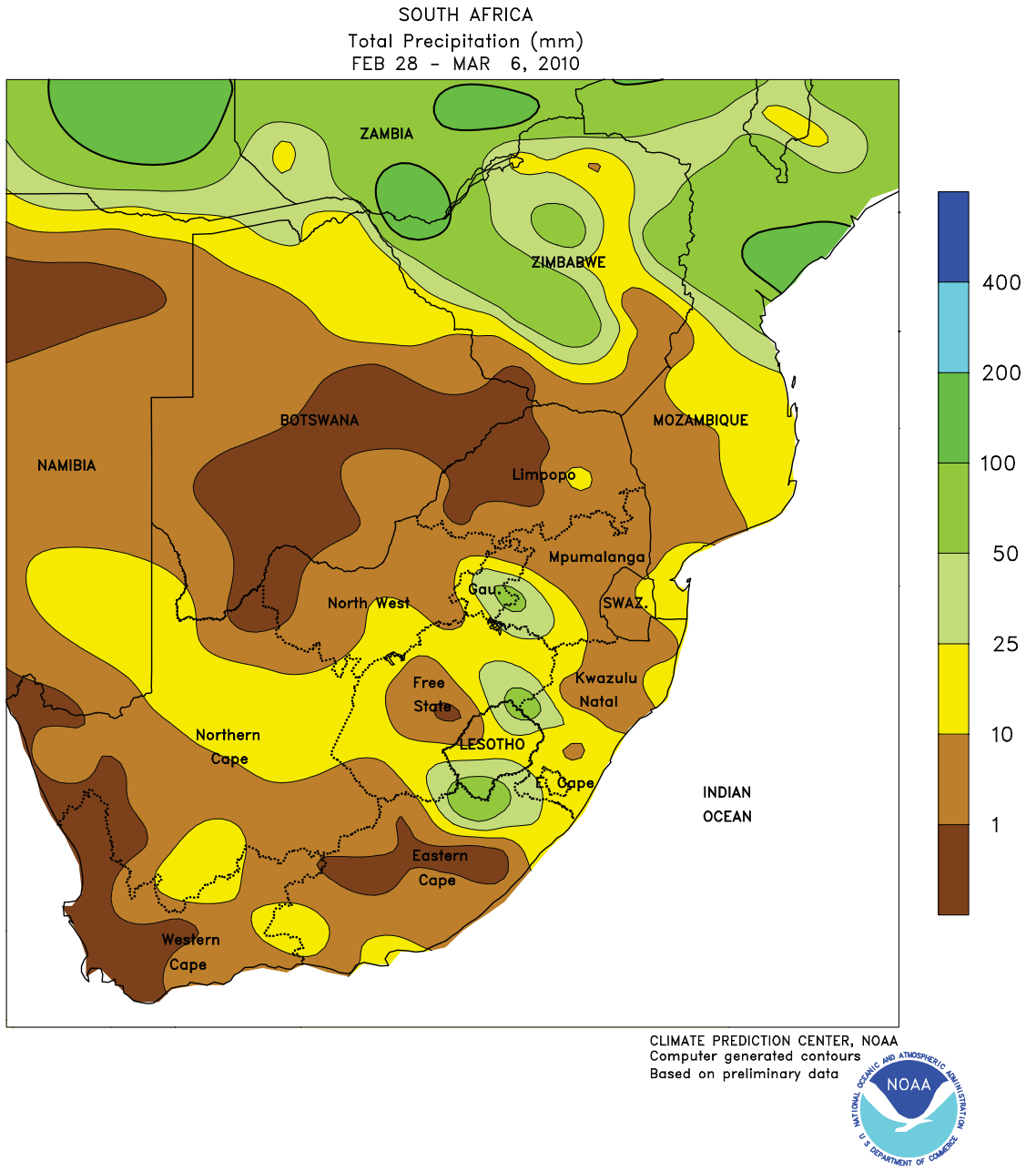
SOUTHEAST ASIA

A sub-tropical high continued to dominate the weather pattern across Indochina and the Philippines. Dry conditions and temperatures 1 to 3 degrees C above normal continued in the Philippines, reducing soil moisture and yield potential for rainfed rice harvested in the first quarter of the year. Similarly, hot, dry weather was detrimental to immature winter-spring rice in northern Vietnam, where temperatures were over 7 degrees C above normal. Dry weather also continued in Malaysia, favoring oil palm harvesting but reducing soil moisture. On the southern edge of the high pressure, rainfall prevailed throughout the week in Indonesia, with totals between 25 and 200 mm. The moisture benefited oil palm, but was excessive for maturing rice and early harvesting in Java.



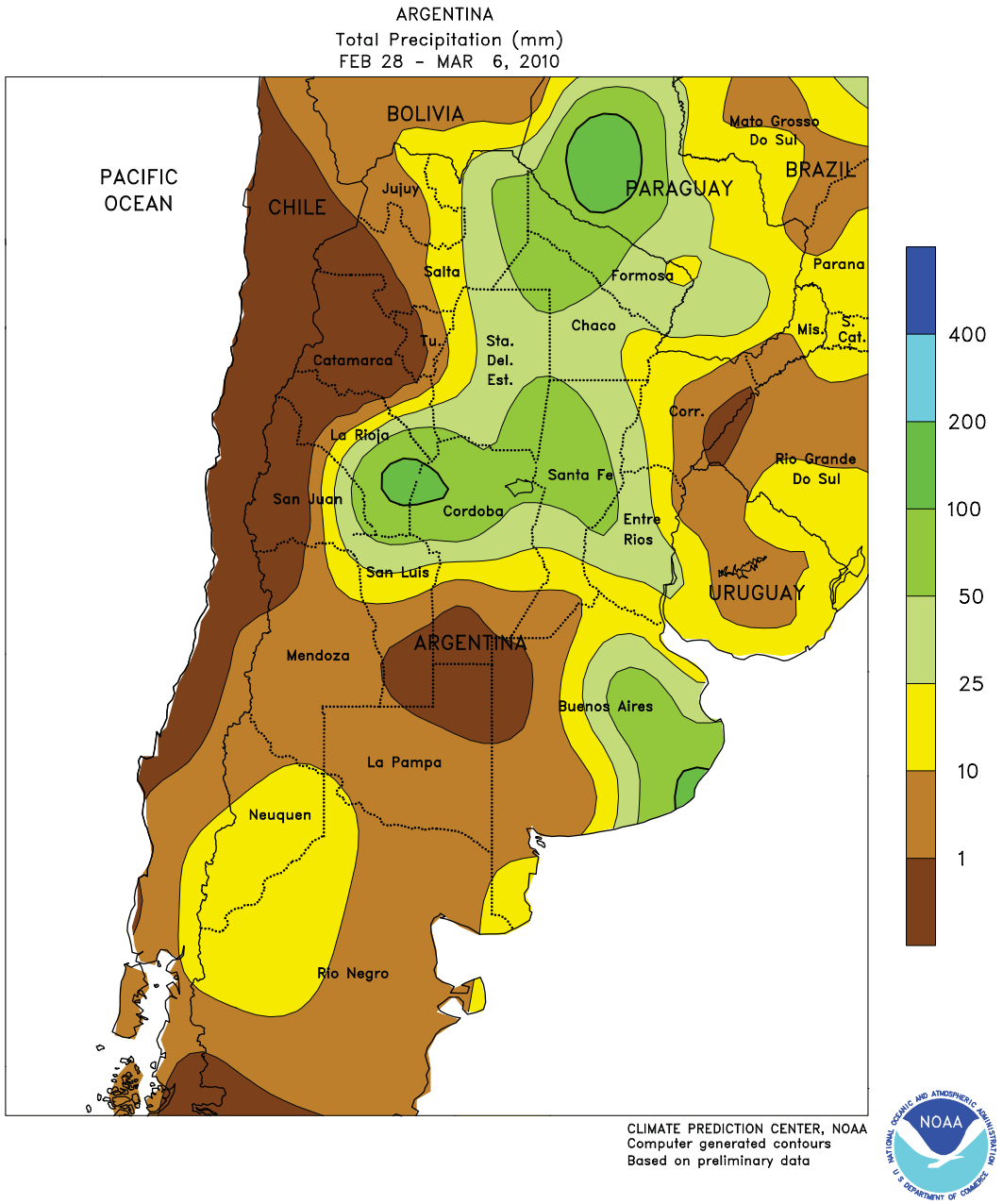
AUSTRALIA

Widespread heavy rain (25-125 mm, locally more than 200 mm) overspread Queensland and New South Wales, maintaining adequate to abundant moisture supplies for summer crops. The additional rainfall continued to benefit immature cotton and sorghum, but the wet weather slowed dry down and early harvesting of more developed summer crops and caused flooding in some areas. Relatively cool weather accompanied the soaking rains. Temperatures averaged about 1 to 2 degrees C below normal, with maximum temperatures in the upper 20s to lower 30s degrees C.



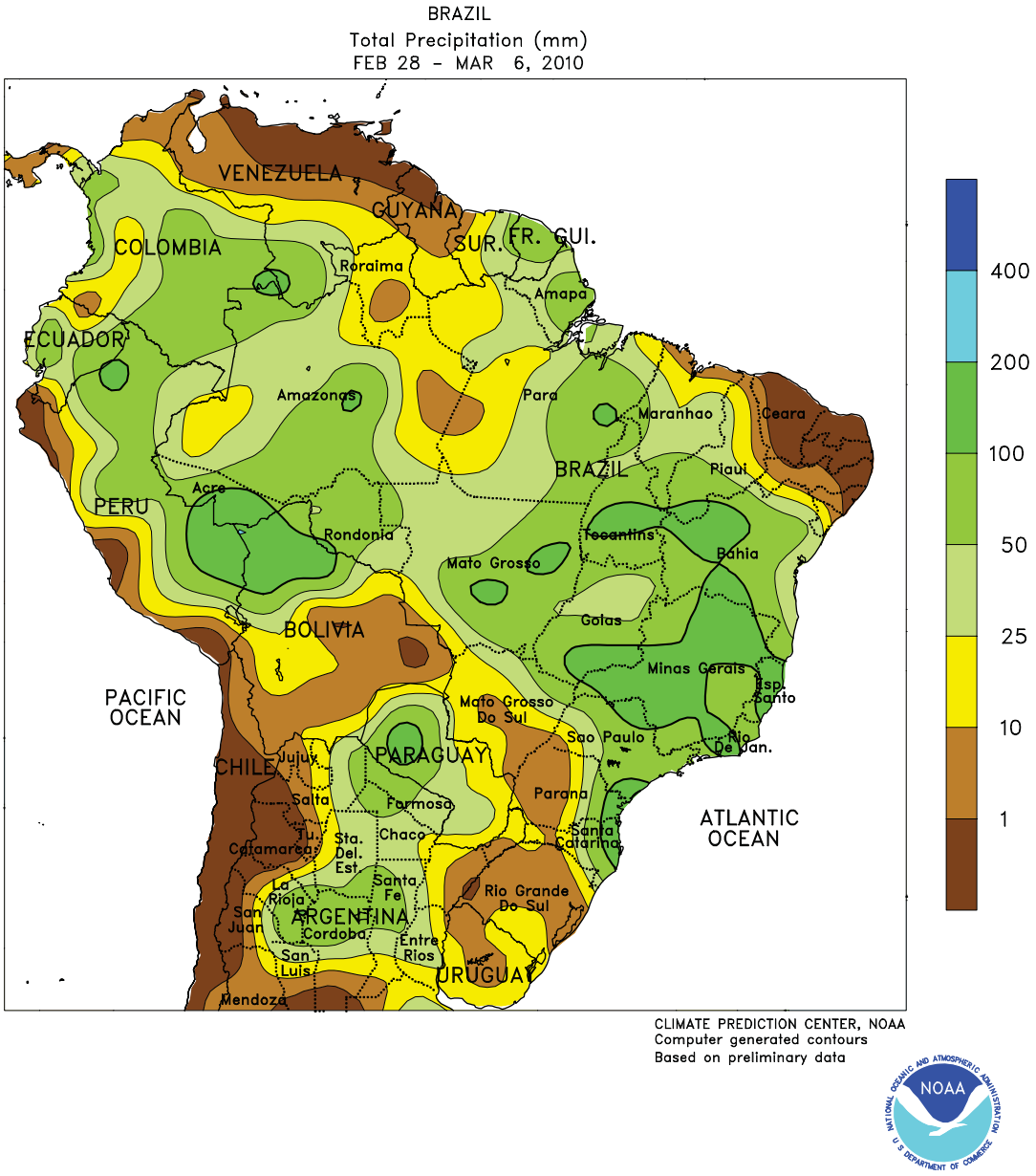
SOUTH AFRICA

Warm, showery weather aided late-season development of filling to maturing summer crops. Across the corn belt, temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal, with highs reaching the lower 30s degrees C in western farming districts and the upper 20s farther east. Rainfall across the corn belt was lighter than in recent weeks (5-25 mm in most areas) but at this stage of the growing season, moisture reserves should be adequate to support crops in advanced stages of development. Light showers (5-25 mm) in KwaZulu-Natal boosted moisture reserves for sugarcane, which is typically harvested between April and September. Showers were also scattered throughout the Cape Provinces, although warmth (temperatures averaging 2-5 degrees C above normal, with highs approaching the lower 40s degrees C) and dryness prevailed in the main production areas of Western Cape. Elsewhere, continuing dryness hastened maturation of corn and other crops in outlying growing areas of Limpopo, although temperatures were closer to normal (highs in the lower and middle 30s degrees C).



ARGENTINA

Locally heavy rain continued in some northern and eastern farming areas, keeping summer crops abundantly watered but hampering fieldwork. In central Argentina, the heaviest rain (greater than 50 mm) was concentrated over southeastern Buenos Aires, in addition to an area spanning northern growing areas of Cordoba and Santa Fe. Wetness in these locations was untimely for early corn harvesting and other seasonal fieldwork, including treatments for diseases and pests. A generally drier weather pattern prevailed elsewhere, however, including lower portions of the Parana River Valley (northern Buenos Aires and southern sections of Santa Fe and Entre Rios), which recorded less than 25 mm of rainfall. The drier conditions, accompanied by above-normal temperatures (averaging 1-2 degrees C above normal, with highs in the upper 20s and lower 30s degrees C), helped to reduce excess moisture levels and advance summer grains and oilseeds toward maturation. Farther north, locally heavy showers (25-50 mm or more) lingered over much of the cotton belt, notably n Chaco and the eastern sections of Santiago del Estero. Drier weather prevailed in the northwest (including Salta, Tucuman, and Jujuy), which trended wetter than normal for much of February. Weekly temperatures averaged up to 2 degrees C above normal across northern Argentina, with highs reaching the upper 30s degrees C in traditionally warmer locations.

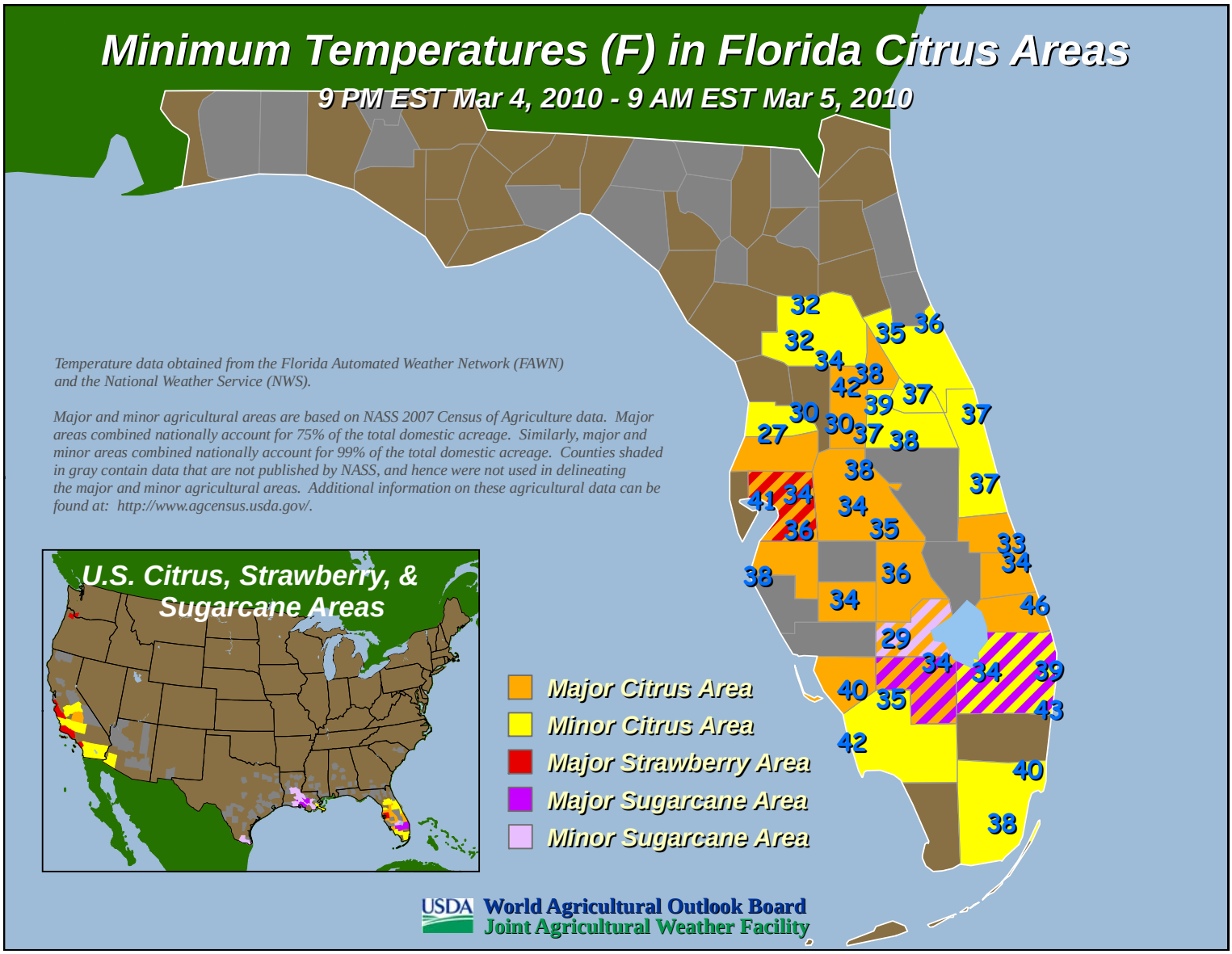


BRAZIL

Drier weather enveloped much of southern Brazil, improving conditions for dry down and harvesting of corn and soybeans. Rainfall totaled less than 25 mm over the main summer crop production areas of Rio Grande do Sul, Parana, and southern Mato Grosso do Sul, with near- to above-normal temperatures (highs mostly in the lower 30s degrees C) advancing abundantly watered summer crops toward maturity. In contrast, a surge of moisture brought heavy rain (50-100 mm or more) to previously dry locations of northeastern Brazil stretching from Tocantins to the southeastern coast of Bahia. The rainfall was especially timely for immature soybeans and cotton in the vicinity of northeastern Goias and western Bahia, and for coffee in Espirito Santo and Bahia that was reportedly suffering from the effects of dryness. Wet weather in the Center-West region (Mato Grosso, southwestern Goias, and northern Mato Grosso do Sul) maintained moisture levels for cotton and safrinha corn, but some disruptions to the soybean harvest were likely. Elsewhere, dry conditions promoted sugarcane harvesting along Brazil's northeastern coast. Algoas and Pernambuco, the region's largest producers, typically account for more than 10 percent of Brazil's total sugarcane production.

Minimum Temperatures (F) in Florida Citrus Areas

9 PM EST Mar 4, 2010 - 9 AM EST Mar 5, 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/.

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