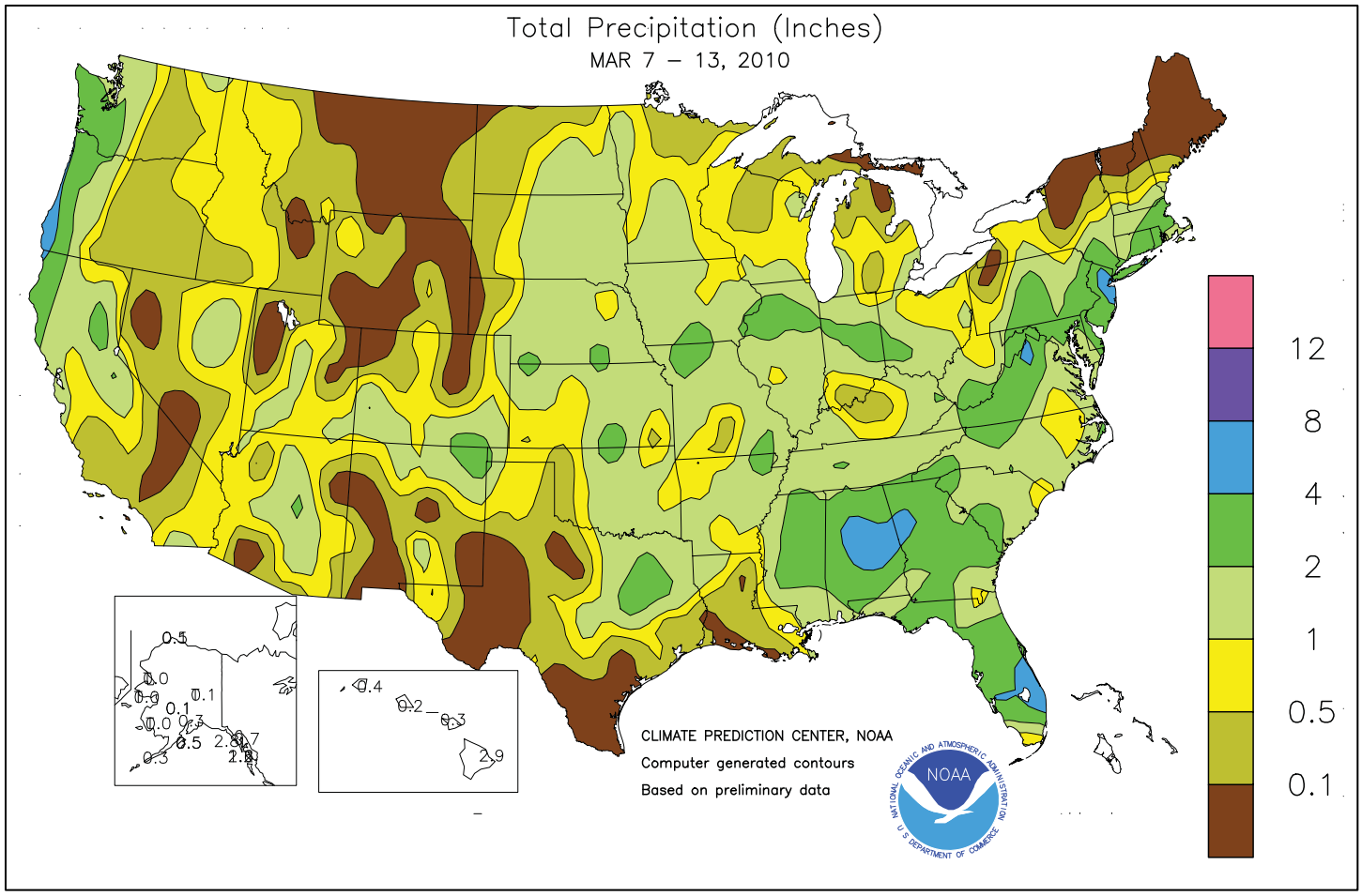
Volume 97, No. 11 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather March 16, 2010

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
March 7 - 13, 2010

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Rain soaked much of the **eastern half of the U.S.**, causing widespread flooding and slowing or halting spring fieldwork. Precipitation was heaviest across the **Southeastern and Mid-Atlantic States**, where weekly totals in excess of 4 inches were common from **Alabama, Florida, and Georgia into New Jersey**. In the **Mid-Atlantic coastal plain**, flooding occurred due to the combination of tidal effects and runoff from rain and melting snow. **Mid-Atlantic** woes were compounded by high winds, which resulted in power outages and travel

(Continued on page 3)

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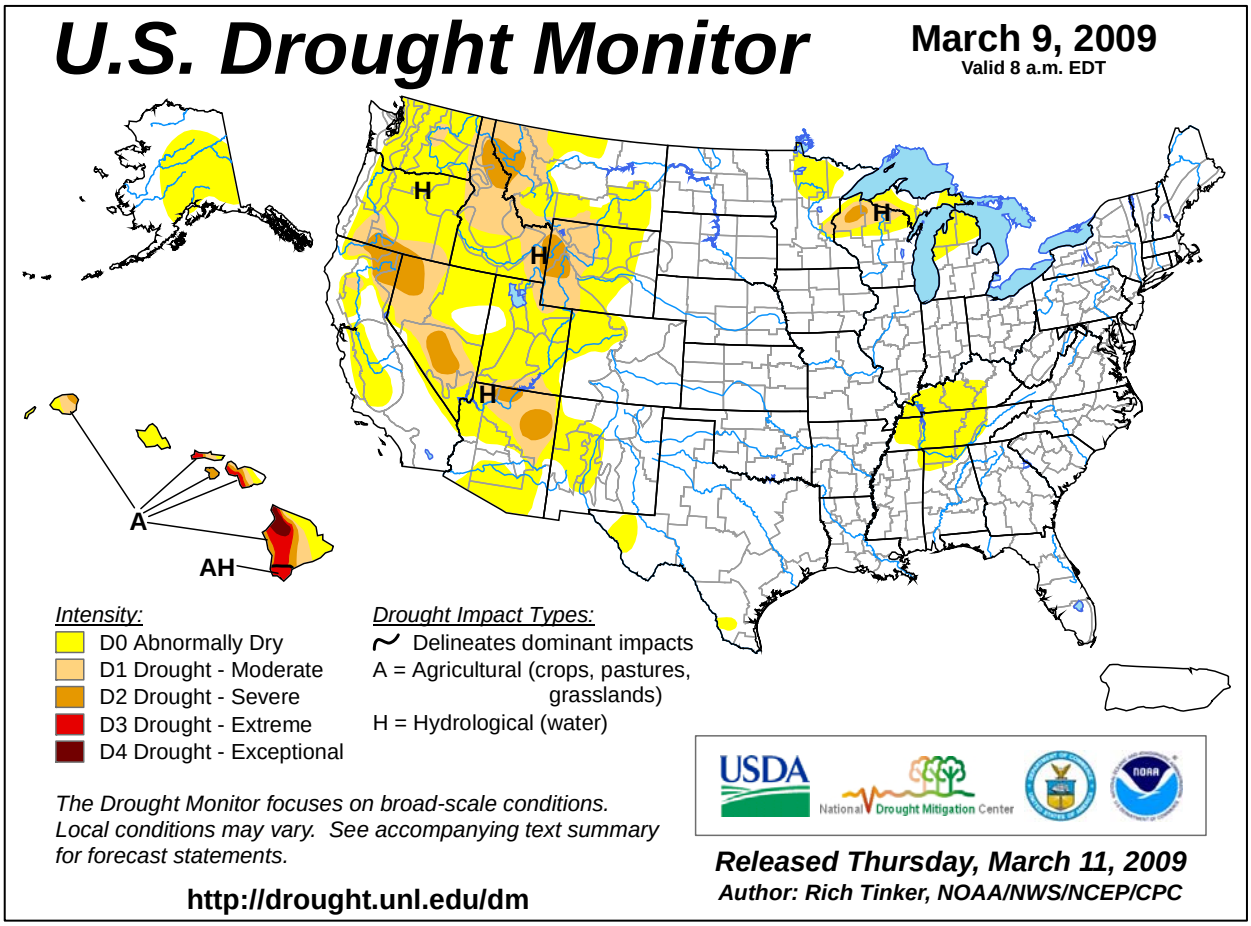
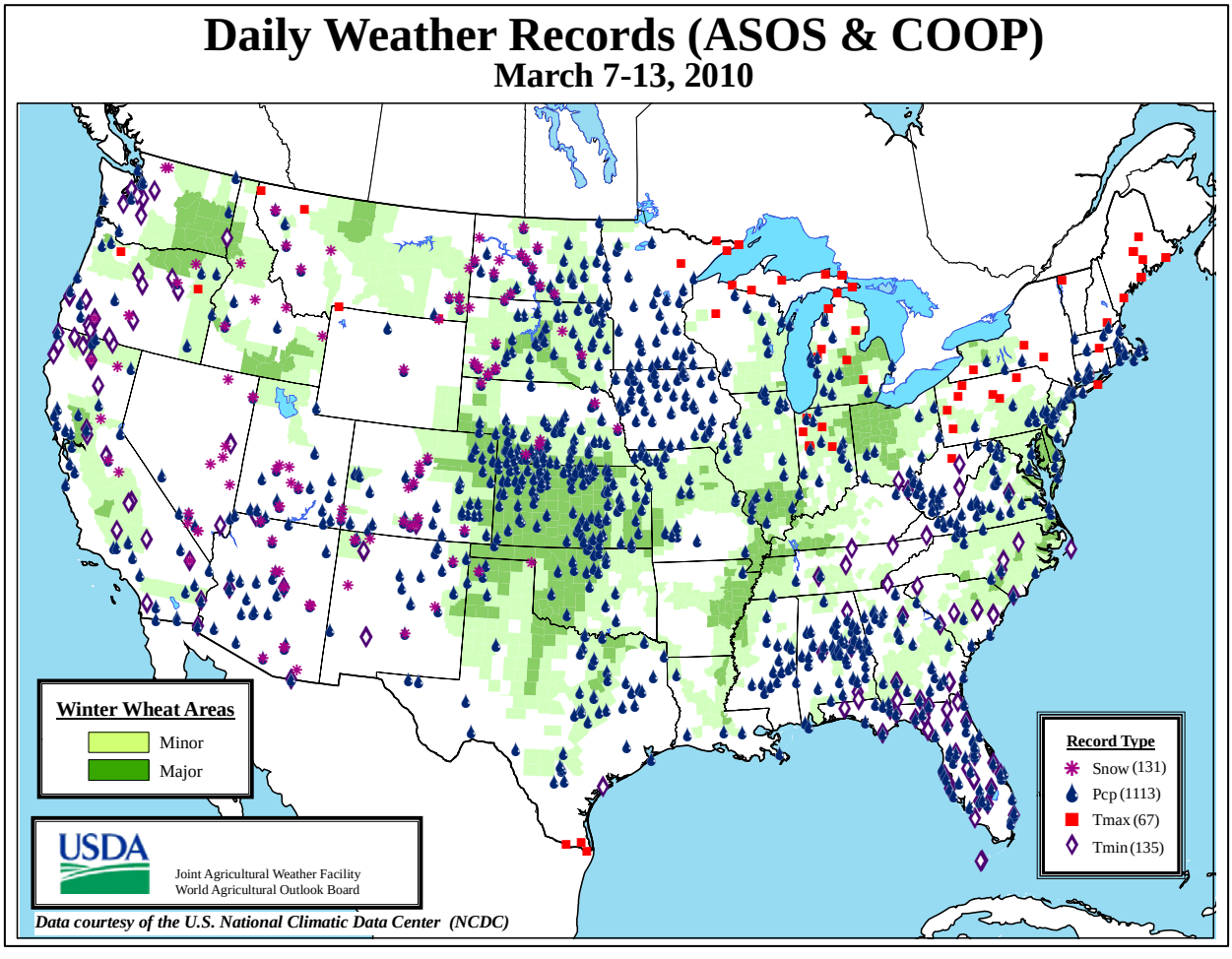

U.S. Drought Monitor
March 9, 2009
Valid 8 a.m. EDT
H
H
H
H
A
AH
Intensity:
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Drought - Moderate
D2 Drought - Severe
D3 Drought - Extreme
D4 Drought - Exceptional
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
H = Hydrological (water)
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 11, 2009
Author: Rich Tinker, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC


Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)
March 7-13, 2010
Winter Wheat Areas
Minor
Major
USDA
Joint Agricultural Weather Facility
World Agricultural Outlook Board
Record Type
Snow (131)
Pcp (1113)
Tmax (67)
Tmin (135)
Data courtesy of the U.S. National Climatic Data Center (NCDC)

(Continued from front cover)
disruptions. Farther west, lowland flooding intensified across the **western Corn Belt** as 1 to 2 inches of rain fell atop melting snow. In addition, muddy **Midwestern** fields and feedlots maintained stress on livestock, especially in the **western Corn Belt**. Wet weather also covered much of the **Plains**, limiting spring planting preparations. Exceptions included **Montana** and **western Texas**, where mostly dry weather prevailed. Elsewhere, cool, showery conditions affected the **West**, although precipitation amounts were generally light. In **California** and the **Southwest**, cool, damp weather slowed fieldwork and crop development. Weekly temperatures ranged from more than 5°F below normal in **California**, **Nevada**, and **Arizona** to at least 10°F above normal across the **nation's northern tier from Minnesota to Maine**. Scattered frost was reported in **California** as far south as the **San Joaquin Valley**, mainly from March 9-11.

Early in the week, chilly conditions lingered across the **East**. Daily-record lows in **Florida** for March 7 included 28°F in **Gainesville** and 38°F in **Melbourne**. Meanwhile, mild air expanded across the **northern High Plains**, where **Ennis, MT** (58°F), posted a daily-record high for March 7. Unusual warmth also affected the remainder of the **nation's northern tier**, with highs reaching daily-record levels in locations such as **Portland, ME** (58°F on March 8); **Watertown, NY** (59°F on March 11); and **Sault Ste. Marie, MI** (62°F on March 13). Record-setting warmth also briefly overspread **southern Texas**, where daily-record highs on March 10 soared to 94°F in **McAllen** and 90°F in **Harlingen**. In **Tennessee**, highs reached or exceeded 70°F on March 8 for the first time since mid-November 2009 in locations such as **Memphis** and **Nashville**. **Memphis** experienced 112 consecutive days of sub-70-degree weather from November 16 - March 7, representing its longest such streak since the winter of 1930-31 (133 days). Similarly, **Chicago, IL**, saw the end of its longest spell of sub-50-degree weather (97 days from December 2 - March 8) since the winter of 1978-79 (115 days). In **Huron, SD**, however, a record-setting streak of sub-40-degree weather continued through week's end. **Huron's** streak, which reached at least 102 days (December 2 - March 13), edged its 1954-55 standard of 98 days. Meanwhile, chilly air settled across the **West**. On March 9, **Northwestern** daily-record lows included 23°F in **Olympia, WA**, and 24°F in **Medford, OR.** Elsewhere in **Oregon**, **Klamath Falls** notched consecutive daily-record lows (10 and 11°F) on March 9-10. In **California**, selected daily-record lows included 34°F (on March 9) in **Sacramento** and 30°F (on March 11) in **Ramona**. **El Cajon, CA** (39°F on March 10 and 11), collected a pair of daily-record lows.

As the week began, a significant late-winter storm crossed **California**, the **Great Basin**, and the **Southwest**. In **Needles, CA**, the year-to-date rainfall climbed to 4.08 inches, compared to the normal annual total of 5.11 inches. On March 8-9 in Nevada, 24-hour snowfall totals topped a foot in locations such as **Wells** and **Eureka**. Elsewhere in **Nevada**, **Pahrump** (2.0 inches on March 9) experienced its heaviest March snowfall on record. **Pahrump's** other March accumulations were 1.0 inch on March 12, 1917, and 0.9 inch on March 1-2, 1951. Farther east, heavy rain reached the **Plains** on March 9, when daily-record totals reached 1.08 inches in **Grand Island, NE**, and 0.88 inch in **Mobridge, SD.** In fact, March 8-12 storm totals climbed to 1.89 inches in **Grand Island** and 1.27 inches (including 3.8 inches of snow) in **Mobridge**. In **Jamestown, ND**, precipitation totaled 1.48 inches during the same 5-day period. Meanwhile, heavy rain and locally severe thunderstorms erupted across the **South**. From March 8-12, more than a dozen tornadoes were spotted from **Oklahoma to Georgia and Florida**. **Southern** daily rainfall records included 4.21 inches (on March 10) in **Anniston, AL**, and 4.99 inches (on March 12) in **West Palm Beach, FL. West Palm Beach's** 2-day total (on March 11-12) reached 9.00 inches. On the western fringe of the storm, 5.0 inches of snow blanketed **Dalhart, TX**, on March 10. Rain moved into the **Mid-Atlantic States** on March 12-13, accompanied by high winds, and lingered for several days. The combination of melting snow and 4- to 8-inch rainfall totals contributed to significant flooding. For example, a record crest was observed on the **Pawtuxet River at Cranston, RI** (5.98 feet above flood stage on March 15), where the former record of 5.50 feet above flood stage had been set on June 7, 1982. In **northern New Jersey**, the highest water levels since April 1984 were measured at gauging points such as the **Pompton River at Pompton Plains** (6.78 feet above flood stage on March 14) and the **Passaic River at Little Falls** (4.97 feet above flood stage on March 16). During the afternoon and evening of March 13, **Mid-Atlantic** peak gusts included 75 m.p.h. at **New York's JFK Airport** and 73 m.p.h. in **southern New Jersey at the Atlantic City Marina**. Farther north, **Boston, MA**, netted 6.98 inches of rain from March 13-15, along with a wind gust to 54 m.p.h. on the middle date. Elsewhere, unsettled, windy weather returned to the **Northwest** at week's end. **Winchester, ID**, received 6.8 inches of snow on March 12-13, while **Cape Blanco, OR**, experienced a wind gust to 89 m.p.h.

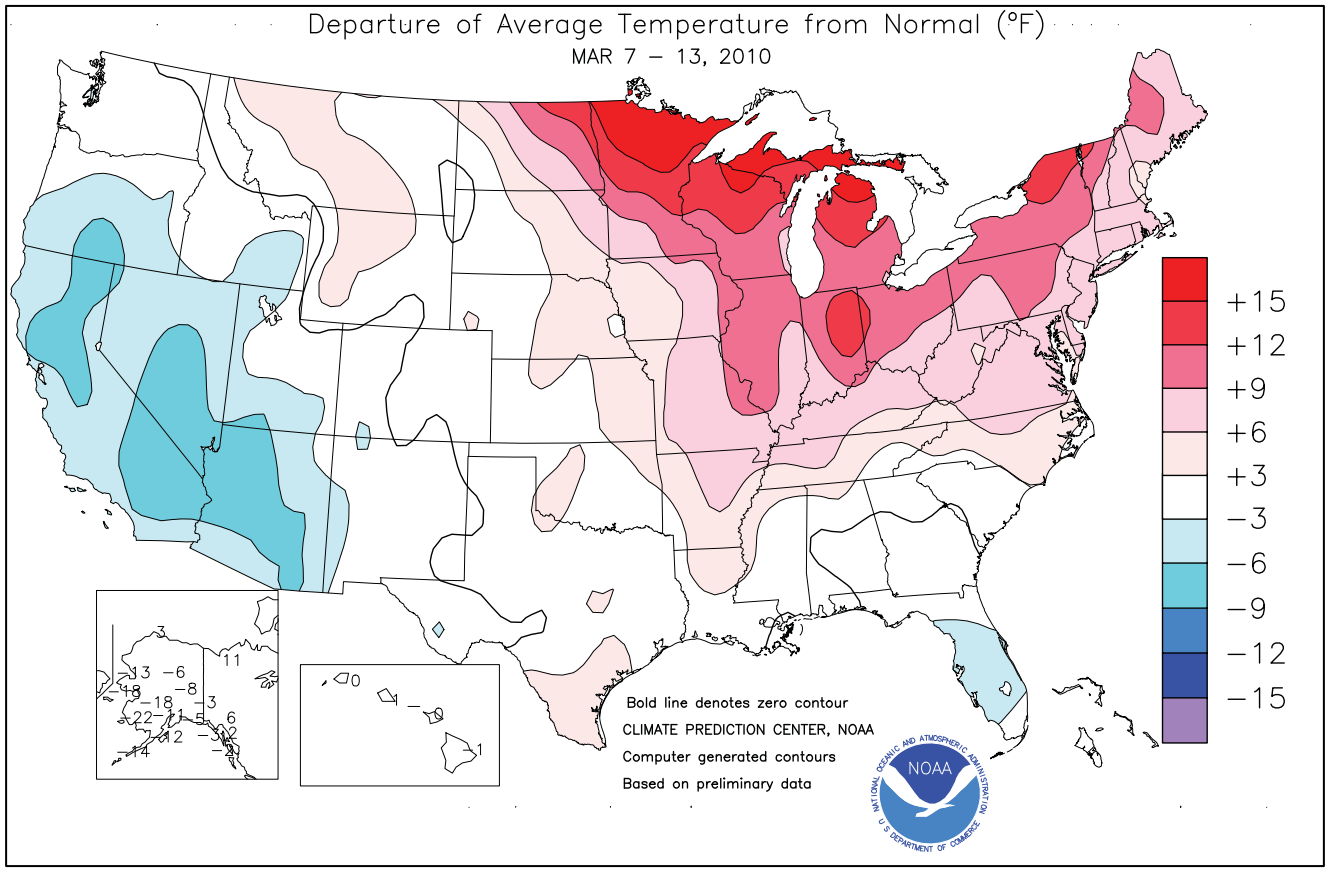
Cold air, which had been confined to **western Alaska** in early March, overspread the remainder of the state. Among numerous **Alaskan** daily-record lows were readings of -36°F (on March 10) in **McGrath** and -24°F (on March 11) in **King Salmon**. It was **King Salmon's** lowest reading since December 18, 2009, when it was also -24°F. Mostly dry weather accompanied the chill except in **southeastern Alaska**, where significant snow fell. Weekly snowfall totaled 8.9 inches in **Juneau** and 16.4 inches in **Valdez**. **Anchorage** received 5.1 inches of snow on March 8-9, but 34.0 inches fell nearby in **Girdwood**. However, season-to-date snowfall totals remained significantly below normal at most **Alaskan** locations, including **Juneau** (59.1 inches, or 68 percent of normal) and **Fairbanks** (24.0 inches, or 38 percent). Farther south, beneficial showers dotted drought-stricken Hawaii. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo's** weekly rainfall of 2.55 inches boosted its January 1 - March 13 total to 7.05 inches (29 percent of normal). Year-to-date rainfall totals were also less than 30 percent of normal in locations such as **Honolulu, Oahu**; **Kahului, Maui**; and **Lihue, Kauai**.

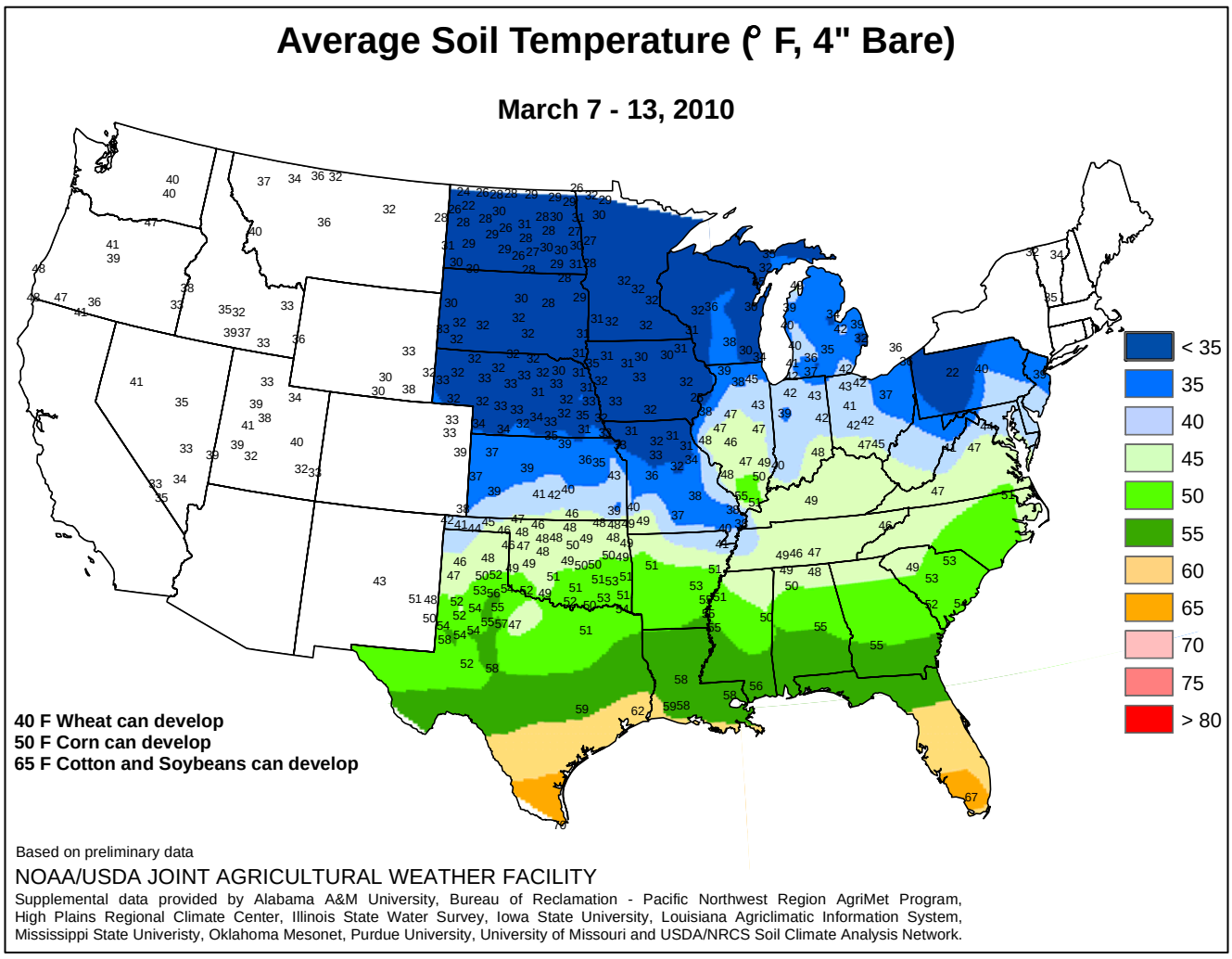
U.S. Crop Production Highlights

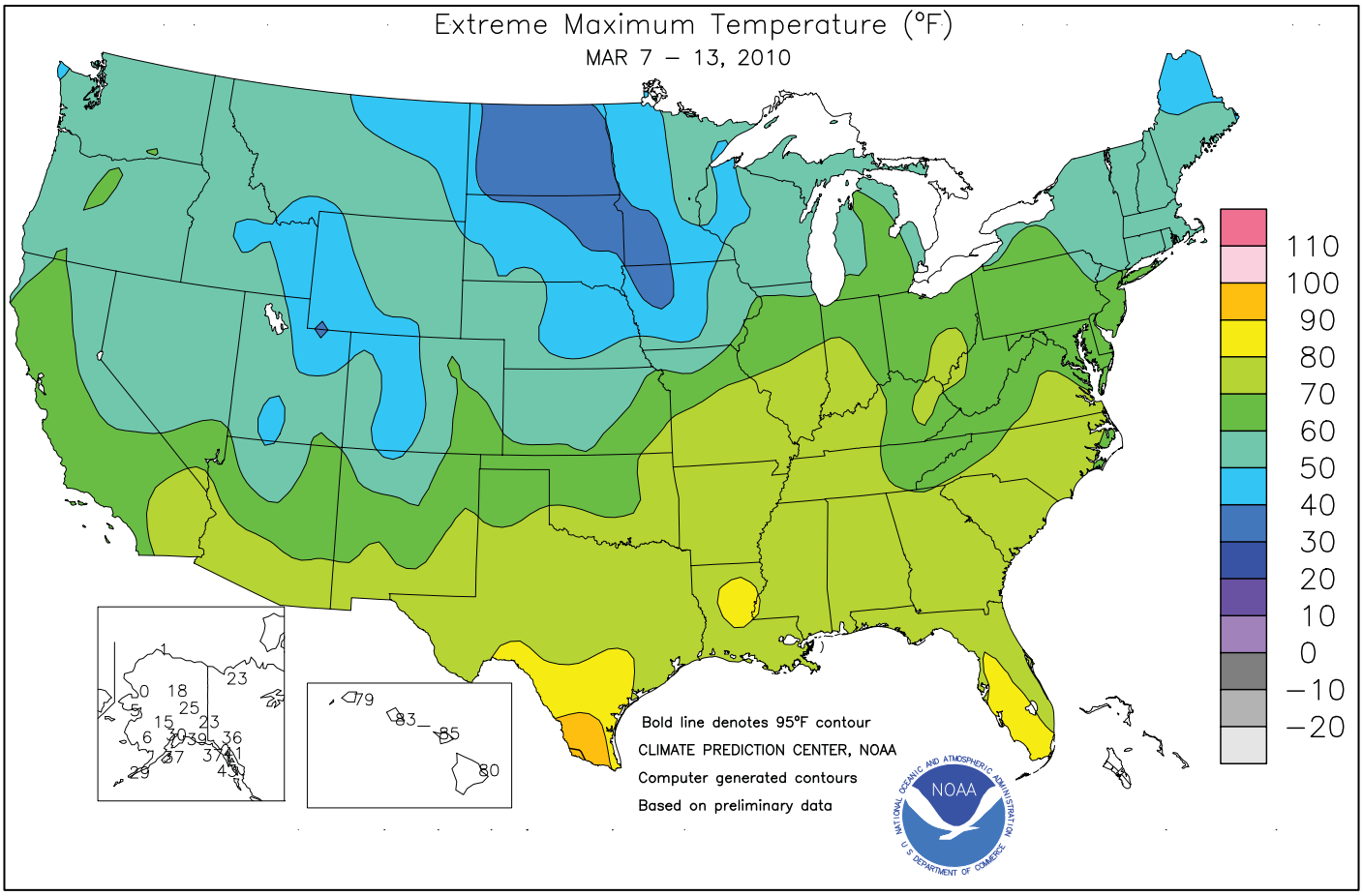
The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on March 10, 2010. Forecasts refer to March 1.

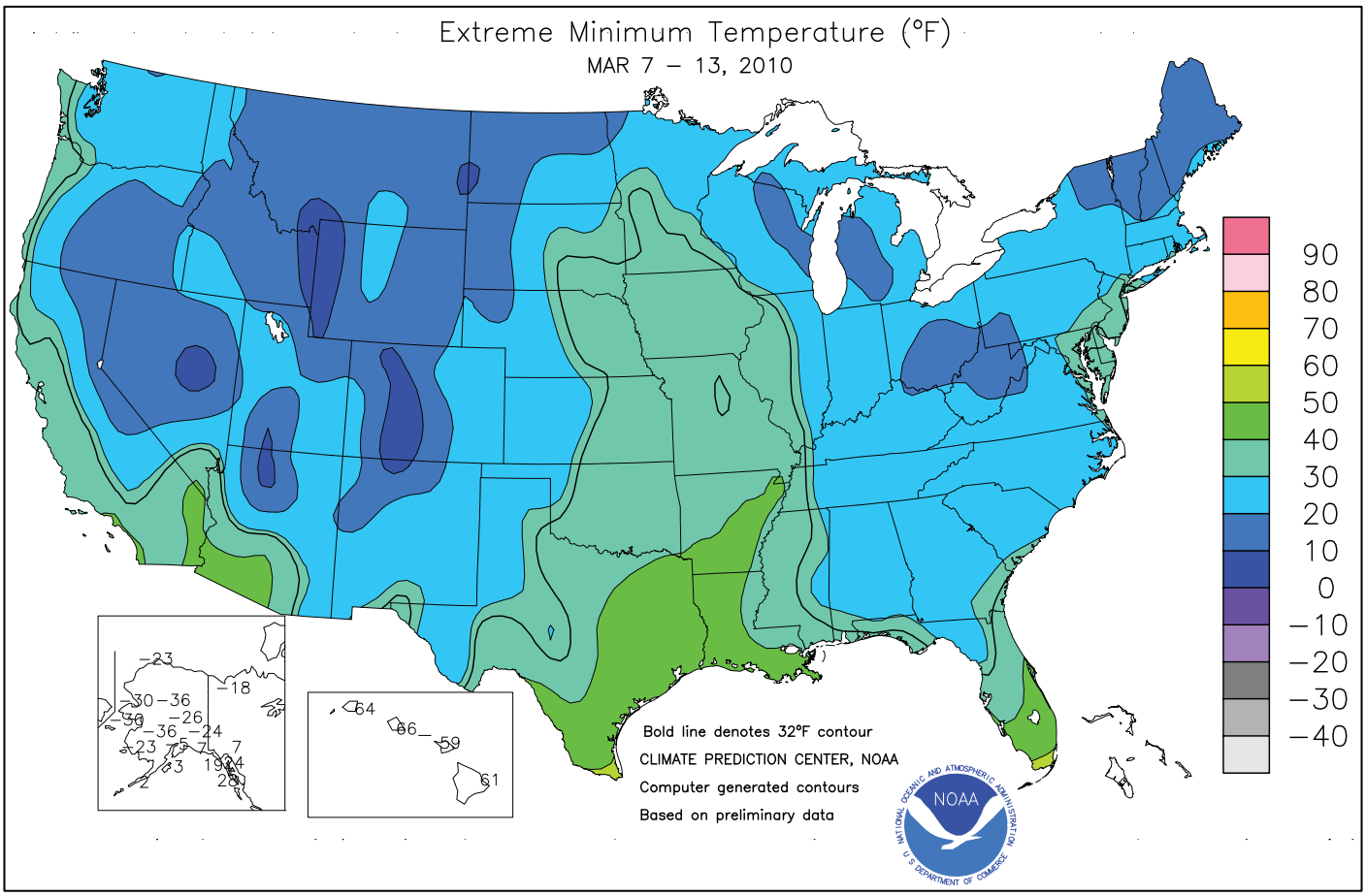
The U.S. **all orange** forecast for the 2009-10 season is 8.10 million tons, up 2 percent from the February 1 forecast but down 12 percent from the 2008-09 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 131 million boxes (5.90 million tons), is up 2 percent from the previous forecast but down 19 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 68.0 million boxes (3.06 million tons), up 3 percent from February 1 but 20 percent lower than last season. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 63.0 million boxes (2.84 million tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but down 19 percent from the 2008-09 crop. The forecast of early, midseason, and navel oranges is raised due to increased utilization. In response to freezing temperatures in January, growers began harvesting their remaining fruit at an accelerated rate, moving fruit from the grove to the processing plants. Plants reported processing more fruit than normal during January and February.

The California Valencia orange forecast is 17.0 million boxes (638,000 tons), up 13 percent from the previous forecast and up 21 percent from last season's final utilization. This brings California's all orange forecast to 57.0 million boxes, up 4 percent from the February 1 forecast and up 18 percent from the 2008-09 crop. Objective survey measurements taken during January and February indicated that fruit set per tree increased significantly compared with last year, while measured average fruit size increased slightly from the previous year.


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
MAR 7 – 13, 2010
+15
+12
+9
+6
+3
−3
−6
−9
−12
−15
Bold line denotes zero contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA


Average Soil Temperature (° F, 4" Bare)
March 7 - 13, 2010
< 35
35
40
45
50
55
60
65
70
75
> 80
40 F Wheat can develop
50 F Corn can develop
65 F Cotton and Soybeans can develop
Based on preliminary data
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
Supplemental data provided by Alabama A&M University, Bureau of Reclamation - Pacific Northwest Region AgriMet Program, High Plains Regional Climate Center, Illinois State Water Survey, Iowa State University, Louisiana Agriclimatic Information System, Mississippi State Univeristy, Oklahoma Mesonet, Purdue University, University of Missouri and USDA/NRCS Soil Climate Analysis Network.


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
MAR 7 – 13, 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)
MAR 7 – 13, 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 13, 2010

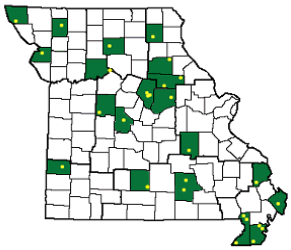
Data Provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the University of Missouri Commercial Agriculture Program.

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	65	47	73	38	56	-	1.33	-	0.56	1.34	-	8.09	-	-	-	0	0	5	1
	LYON	67	47	76	40	57	-	0.99	-	0.49	1.00	-	8.31	-	55	50	0	0	4	0
	VANCE	65	45	73	37	55	-	0.50	-	0.26	0.51	-	8.94	-	58	50	0	0	5	0
	PERTHSHIRE	66	46	75	39	56	-	0.74	-	0.29	0.74	-	9.46	-	60	50	0	0	5	0
	SCOTT	67	48	76	42	57	-	0.51	-	0.35	0.51	-	9.29	-	58	51	0	0	3	0
	SANDY RIDGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
NE	VERONA	64	43	74	31	54	-	1.52	-	0.79	1.59	-	8.74	-	57	48	0	1	4	1
SD	STONEVILLE x	68	44	77	38	56	3	1.02	-0.24	0.61	1.05	46	12.28	101	65	51	0	0	4	1
	INDIANOLA 1S*	67	48	76	40	58	-	0.80	-	0.39	0.89	-	9.50	-	-	-	0	0	4	0
	INVERNESS 5E	67	48	77	40	58	-	0.37	-	0.21	0.44	-	10.59	-	60	52	0	0	5	0
	SIDON	68	49	79	40	58	-	1.43	-	0.61	1.48	-	9.52	-	60	54	0	0	4	1
	NORTH ISSAQUENA	67	48	77	40	58	-	0.22	-	0.15	0.33	-	8.70	-	60	53	0	0	3	0
	SILVER CITY	67	49	76	41	58	-	1.35	-	0.68	1.46	-	8.27	-	58	52	0	0	4	1
	ONWARD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	MAYDAY	69	48	79	38	58	-	1.70	-	0.77	1.90	-	9.42	-	58	52	0	0	4	2
MISSOURI																				
NW	CORNING	48	36	61	32	42	5	1.39	1.00	0.95	1.56	200	2.86	115	-	-	0	0	6	1
	ALBANY	49	38	58	35	43	5	1.54	1.19	0.57	1.67	209	2.42	83	41	37	0	0	6	1
	ST. JOSEPH	50	38	63	34	43	4	1.13	0.77	0.47	1.15	147	2.22	85	-	-	0	0	5	0
NC	LINNEUS	51	39	60	34	44	6	1.45	1.00	0.45	1.45	163	3.01	93	44	39	0	0	7	0
	BRUNSWICK	52	39	62	31	45	5	1.23	0.79	0.42	1.23	134	2.83	73	47	42	0	2	5	0
NE	NOVELTY	50	38	61	31	43	4	1.55	1.09	0.48	1.55	155	4.12	108	43	37	0	1	5	0
	MONROE CITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WC	GREEN RIDGE	56	40	69	35	48	8	0.79	0.17	0.29	0.79	74	3.70	82	51	43	0	0	5	0
C	AUXVASSE	56	40	70	31	47	7	1.15	0.58	0.55	1.15	108	5.58	116	47	42	0	1	5	1
	COL-SANBORN FLD	56	41	70	32	48	6	1.14	0.58	0.50	1.14	110	5.62	110	51	44	0	0	5	1
	WILLIAMSBURG	58	40	73	32	48	8	0.88	0.29	0.36	0.88	81	4.72	86	52	44	0	0	5	0
	COL-JEFFERS F&G	56	40	70	32	48	6	1.13	0.56	0.55	1.13	110	5.17	102	49	43	0	1	4	1
	COL SOUTH FARMS	56	40	70	32	48	6	1.25	0.68	0.62	1.25	121	5.69	112	-	-	0	1	5	1
	COL-BF	56	39	70	31	47	5	1.27	0.70	0.66	1.27	123	5.38	106	48	41	0	2	4	1
	VERSAILLES	57	41	72	36	49	6	1.18	0.61	0.62	1.18	112	5.50	112	50	43	0	0	5	1
EC	VANDALIA	56	39	71	30	47	8	0.99	0.30	0.39	0.99	80	4.98	97	50	42	0	2	5	0
SW	LAMAR	58	41	72	37	49	4	0.69	-0.01	0.31	0.69	51	3.38	61	52	45	0	0	5	0
SC	COOK STATION	61	40	76	30	51	7	0.58	-0.11	0.27	0.58	46	5.08	86	52	45	0	1	4	0
	MOUNTAIN GROVE	58	41	72	37	49	7	0.30	-0.50	0.21	0.30	21	4.28	64	50	42	0	0	5	0
SE	DELTA	61	43	70	32	52	7	1.06	0.32	0.42	1.06	76	4.39	56	53	45	0	0	5	0
	CHARLESTON	62	44	72	32	53	7	1.08	0.47	0.49	1.08	74	5.18	63	54	45	0	1	4	0
	GLENNONVILLE	63	45	71	39	54	7	1.29	0.77	0.60	1.29	88	5.50	71	54	47	0	0	3	1
	CLARKTON	63	44	72	37	53	7	1.29	0.75	0.60	1.29	85	5.47	70	56	46	0	0	3	1
	PORTAGEVILLE DC	64	45	72	36	54	7	1.47	0.84	0.69	1.47	91	6.09	69	58	48	0	0	3	1
	PORTAGEVILLE LF	64	45	72	35	54	8	1.31	0.70	0.64	1.31	82	5.77	67	55	47	0	0	3	1
	STEELE	64	45	74	38	54	7	1.46	0.70	0.60	1.46	81	6.12	68	56	49	0	0	3	2
	CARDWELL	63	44	72	35	54	7	1.31	0.61	0.51	1.31	76	5.43	62	53	49	0	0	4	1

Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. * Beasley Lake. X Based on 1971-2000 normals. - Sufficient data not available.
Data are preliminary and subject to revision.
Mississippi: ND = Northern Delta; NE = Northeastern Mississippi; EC = East Central Mississippi; SD = Southern Delta
Missouri: NW = Northwest; NC = North Central; NE = Northeast; WC = West Central; C = Central; EC = East Central; SW = Southwest; SE = Southeast; SC = South Central. (Col=Columbia, Col-Jeffers F&G=Columbia Jefferson Farm and Gardens, Col-BF=Bradford Farm)

Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: An advancing cold front produced up to 2 inches of rain around mid-week. Temperatures climbed considerably prior to the front's arrival, with extreme highs nearing 80 degrees F in the southern Delta. When conditions permitted, fieldwork was underway.

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 13, 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	65	45	74	30	55	2	4.63	3.28	3.14	5.57	232	12.72	105	88	43	0	1	5	2
	HUNTSVILLE	64	44	74	28	54	4	1.87	0.31	1.05	2.10	75	10.59	80	85	69	0	1	5	1
	MOBILE	71	49	77	32	60	1	0.61	-1.04	0.54	2.57	87	19.11	139	90	57	0	1	3	1
	MONTGOMERY	66	44	76	28	55	-1	2.99	1.47	1.34	3.88	139	14.93	112	91	49	0	2	5	3
AK	ANCHORAGE	21	5	30	-5	13	-11	0.35	0.20	0.28	0.37	123	1.89	110	72	61	0	7	4	0
	BARROW	-8	-16	1	-23	-12	4	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.09	900	0.50	208	86	72	0	7	3	0
	FAIRBANKS	12	-16	25	-26	-2	-8	0.04	-0.02	0.03	0.05	50	0.23	23	79	71	0	7	2	0
	JUNEAU	38	30	41	24	34	2	0.71	-0.15	0.21	3.12	189	9.44	90	86	65	0	5	7	0
	KODIAK	27	13	37	3	20	-12	0.52	-0.65	0.21	1.71	77	22.60	140	75	61	0	7	5	0
	NOME	-2	-19	5	-30	-10	-18	0.01	-0.11	0.01	0.16	67	0.83	43	81	73	0	7	1	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	40	18	54	7	29	-6	1.17	0.52	0.72	1.26	102	8.53	143	93	56	0	7	4	1
	PHOENIX	63	47	72	44	55	-6	0.57	0.29	0.34	0.57	116	4.36	209	78	52	0	0	3	0
	PRESCOTT	49	28	62	21	39	-4	0.69	0.20	0.45	0.85	90	8.49	193	91	49	0	7	3	0
	TUCSON	***	***	***	***	***	***	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.00	0	3.98	178	***	***	***	***	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	63	44	74	40	54	4	0.59	-0.28	0.59	0.59	38	5.21	80	83	42	0	0	1	1
	LITTLE ROCK	68	47	77	42	57	6	0.65	-0.35	0.30	0.65	36	8.16	93	88	37	0	0	5	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	61	41	72	34	51	-5	0.15	-0.18	0.08	0.24	39	3.83	128	84	63	0	0	3	0
	FRESNO	60	40	64	36	50	-5	0.21	-0.33	0.09	0.83	82	5.82	110	82	66	0	0	3	0
	LOS ANGELES	62	49	65	46	56	-2	0.00	-0.64	0.00	0.21	17	7.74	106	67	44	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	57	36	68	31	47	-5	0.46	-0.80	0.33	1.61	68	17.44	121	85	54	0	1	4	0
	SACRAMENTO	59	38	66	33	48	-6	0.45	-0.27	0.38	2.67	195	9.75	111	91	45	0	0	2	0
	SAN DIEGO	61	51	65	48	56	-3	0.60	0.06	0.60	0.68	69	6.34	119	72	60	0	0	1	1
	SAN FRANCISCO	57	45	59	40	51	-3	0.76	-0.07	0.64	2.13	135	10.80	108	79	60	0	0	3	1
	STOCKTON	58	38	65	34	48	-6	0.60	0.04	0.44	1.43	136	7.54	121	91	66	0	0	4	0
CO	ALAMOSA	46	18	53	13	32	1	0.53	0.45	0.17	0.53	379	1.37	228	87	50	0	7	4	0
	CO SPRINGS	50	27	56	21	39	3	0.05	-0.14	0.04	0.05	16	0.66	70	80	32	0	5	2	0
	DENVER INTL	52	27	61	22	40	3	0.02	-0.19	0.02	0.02	6	0.39	48	79	38	0	5	1	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	49	30	58	25	39	-2	0.71	0.50	0.52	0.72	200	1.73	118	90	65	0	6	4	1
	PUEBLO	56	26	63	17	41	1	0.09	-0.08	0.06	0.14	50	1.10	126	79	39	0	6	2	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	52	36	61	32	44	7	1.06	0.19	0.75	1.07	69	8.45	103	74	52	0	2	3	1
	HARTFORD	54	33	59	28	44	9	0.61	-0.22	0.60	0.67	45	7.28	88	67	41	0	4	2	1
DC	WASHINGTON	61	43	65	37	52	8	1.23	0.40	0.59	1.29	87	5.57	76	68	45	0	0	3	2
DE	WILMINGTON	57	39	63	34	48	8	1.92	1.03	1.25	1.99	124	10.38	132	78	50	0	0	2	2
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	70	52	76	39	61	-3	2.92	2.09	2.41	3.30	220	13.14	178	96	49	0	0	2	2
	JACKSONVILLE	71	47	78	30	59	-1	0.63	-0.22	0.62	1.10	71	7.77	93	94	44	0	1	2	1
	KEY WEST	75	65	80	57	70	-3	0.02	-0.35	0.02	0.02	3	5.80	132	85	63	0	0	1	0
	MIAMI	78	62	84	53	70	-1	1.20	0.71	1.20	1.34	151	6.92	143	85	52	0	0	1	1
	ORLANDO	72	52	80	38	62	-4	3.80	3.03	2.60	4.29	313	12.17	198	91	66	0	0	2	2
	PENSACOLA	68	51	74	35	60	1	2.50	1.05	1.04	2.50	96	14.60	116	86	49	0	0	3	3
	TALLAHASSEE	71	45	74	27	58	-2	3.09	1.59	2.62	3.96	147	17.01	134	91	67	0	1	4	1
	TAMPA	71	54	79	40	62	-4	2.25	1.57	2.12	2.97	234	8.38	135	82	49	0	0	2	1
	WEST PALM BEACH	74	57	77	45	65	-5	9.00	8.28	4.61	9.19	735	15.61	207	86	60	0	0	2	2
GA	ATHENS	64	42	75	27	53	2	1.55	0.36	0.94	1.95	89	12.36	110	87	64	0	1	3	1
	ATLANTA	63	44	73	32	53	1	3.04	1.77	2.06	3.44	148	12.99	108	78	60	0	1	4	2
	AUGUSTA	68	39	77	23	54	0	2.05	0.98	0.66	2.33	119	10.08	95	95	74	0	2	4	3
	COLUMBUS	65	42	76	30	54	-2	2.17	0.83	0.87	2.95	121	11.86	101	89	48	0	2	5	3
	MACON	65	41	74	27	53	-1	2.43	1.27	1.25	2.93	137	11.50	98	95	55	0	2	4	2
	SAVANNAH	70	47	76	31	58	0	1.85	1.11	1.78	2.04	152	11.57	141	85	61	0	1	3	1
HI	HILO	78	63	80	61	70	-2	2.93	-0.04	0.76	5.34	102	7.66	32	85	76	0	0	7	4
	HONOLULU	81	68	83	66	75	1	0.17	-0.31	0.09	0.22	24	1.60	27	74	63	0	0	3	0
	KAHULUI	80	64	85	59	72	-1	0.25	-0.25	0.11	0.48	52	2.09	30	80	66	0	0	4	0
	LIHUE	77	67	79	64	72	0	0.39	-0.41	0.24	0.51	34	2.51	27	78	70	0	0	5	0
ID	BOISE	51	33	57	27	42	0	0.56	0.26	0.46	0.99	180	3.20	104	74	49	0	3	2	0
	LEWISTON	52	33	63	25	43	0	0.42	0.20	0.23	0.46	112	2.77	111	80	63	0	3	3	0
	POCATELLO	42	23	51	19	33	-3	0.30	0.00	0.20	0.35	64	1.45	54	87	65	0	7	3	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	52	37	62	26	45	11	1.07	0.59	0.61	1.07	127	3.84	91	98	77	0	2	6	1
	MOLINE	51	40	61	35	46	11	2.61	2.07	1.36	2.61	275	5.84	145	95	79	0	0	6	2
	PEORIA	54	42	65	36	48	11	1.86	1.29	0.61	1.86	181	5.60	133	91	63	0	0	6	2
	ROCKFORD	50	37	60	29	44	11	1.28	0.87	0.52	1.29	177	2.80	80	93	78	0	1	5	1
	SPRINGFIELD	57	42	70	35	50	11	0.99	0.33	0.40	0.99	84	4.44	97	94	64	0	0	6	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	60	40	74	26	50	7	0.82	-0.11	0.51	0.82	49	4.81	63	90	71	0	1	5	1
	FORT WAYNE	59	37	66	23	48	13	0.86	0.30	0.38	0.86	84	2.54	51	94	66	0	3	6	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	60	41	72	28	50	11	1.17	0.43	0.51	1.17	88	3.36	54	89	54	0	1	6	1
	SOUTH BEND	57	38	64	21	47	12	1.53	0.97	1.03	1.53	155	4.09	78	89	69	0	3	4	1
IA	BURLINGTON	50	41	59	34	45	8	2.16	1.56	0.78	2.16	206	4.21	108	97	75	0	0	5	2
	CEDAR RAPIDS	46	37	55	32	41	8	1.25	0.85	0.55	1.25	181	3.89	137	100	80	0	1	6	1
	DES MOINES	44	36	46	34	40	5	1.17	0.78	0.54	1.48	218	4.24	146	89	82	0	0	6	1
	DUBUQUE	46	37	59	33	42	10	0.92	0.43	0.25	0.92	108	3.55	100	97	90	0	0	6	0
	SIOUX CITY	39	34	43	33	36	3	1.14	0.78	0.37	1.26	210	3.56	197	95	91	0	0	6	0
	WATERLOO	43	35	54	32	39	7	0.79	0.41	0.42	0.80	123	2.64	104	99	92	0	1	6	0
KS	CONCORDIA	47	38	54	31	42	2	1.32	0.83	0.62	1.41	170	2.29	103	90	81	0	1	5	1
	DODGE CITY	51	34	57	30	42	0	0.43	0.08	0.39	0.43	73	1.75	94	89	61	0	4	3	0
	GOODLAND	47	29	56	21	38	0	1.45	1.19	0.91	1.58	359	2.36	180	87	64	0	6	2	2
	TOPEKA	53	41	63	38	47	6	0.74	0.22	0.48	0.74	83	2.79	92	88	75	0	0	4	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 13, 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	52	42	62	37	47	4	1.43	0.86	1.09	1.43	146	2.96	104	92	67	0	0	4	1
KY	JACKSON	63	43	72	28	53	9	0.81	-0.21	0.65	0.83	44	8.21	90	78	45	0	1	3	1
	LEXINGTON	61	40	69	21	51	8	0.32	-0.70	0.12	0.33	18	4.95	58	82	53	0	2	4	0
	LOUISVILLE	63	43	72	27	53	9	0.24	-0.77	0.23	0.24	13	5.01	60	83	47	0	1	2	0
	PADUCAH	62	44	74	30	53	8	0.86	-0.08	0.39	0.86	49	5.56	61	89	49	0	1	4	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	72	51	81	38	61	2	0.16	-0.93	0.07	1.55	76	10.44	78	88	46	0	0	3	0
	LAKE CHARLES	70	54	79	43	62	3	0.24	-0.52	0.16	0.81	59	8.49	83	90	54	0	0	3	0
	NEW ORLEANS	70	53	74	42	62	1	0.73	-0.40	0.35	2.45	115	11.29	84	83	57	0	0	4	0
	SHREVEPORT	70	49	79	43	59	2	1.71	0.77	0.68	2.46	138	8.93	84	92	40	0	0	5	2
ME	CARIBOU	41	18	48	12	30	9	0.00	-0.54	0.00	0.00	0	3.26	54	75	36	0	7	0	0
	PORTLAND	47	25	56	20	36	5	0.01	-0.85	0.01	0.34	22	9.43	107	84	46	0	7	1	0
MD	BALTIMORE	58	38	64	30	48	7	3.29	2.38	2.30	3.39	205	9.78	120	78	63	0	2	3	2
MA	BOSTON	49	37	59	33	43	7	1.70	0.87	1.62	2.08	138	8.33	95	72	47	0	0	2	1
	WORCESTER	47	33	53	31	40	8	1.53	0.62	1.49	1.61	99	9.67	110	76	39	0	3	3	1
MI	ALPENA	50	31	57	24	40	15	0.43	0.00	0.16	0.43	57	1.55	40	88	51	0	4	4	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	51	34	57	21	43	11	0.71	0.24	0.67	0.71	88	3.36	77	87	61	0	3	3	1
	HOUGHTON LAKE	52	30	61	20	41	15	0.63	0.24	0.24	0.63	91	1.48	42	89	79	0	3	4	0
	LANSING	53	34	61	22	43	12	0.28	-0.13	0.22	0.28	39	2.49	66	86	71	0	3	2	0
	MUSKEGON	51	35	59	21	43	12	0.89	0.45	0.84	0.89	114	3.93	86	94	79	0	3	2	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	54	31	62	25	42	14	0.47	0.13	0.21	0.47	77	2.76	51	93	54	0	5	4	0
MN	DULUTH	41	33	48	28	37	15	0.74	0.44	0.42	0.74	148	2.25	92	92	83	0	1	4	0
	INT'L FALLS	44	30	50	21	37	17	0.55	0.39	0.22	0.55	196	1.65	94	98	78	0	5	5	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	43	35	47	33	39	10	0.61	0.28	0.27	0.61	111	1.81	76	91	84	0	0	5	0
	ROCHESTER	41	34	46	32	38	11	0.61	0.30	0.35	0.64	125	2.04	93	96	90	0	1	3	0
	ST. CLOUD	41	33	46	29	37	12	1.16	0.93	0.42	1.19	313	2.68	155	93	81	0	2	4	0
MS	JACKSON	69	48	79	34	58	3	1.67	0.47	0.92	2.09	96	11.33	92	88	41	0	0	3	2
	MERIDIAN	67	43	76	28	55	-1	2.88	1.32	1.64	4.53	161	13.68	97	95	70	0	1	5	2
	TUPELO	64	44	75	32	54	3	1.68	0.23	0.94	1.72	65	10.27	82	88	67	0	1	5	1
MO	COLUMBIA	56	40	71	31	48	7	1.10	0.44	0.56	1.10	92	5.69	111	98	66	0	1	4	1
	KANSAS CITY	53	40	65	37	47	6	1.15	0.64	0.65	1.15	126	2.91	86	97	73	0	0	6	1
	SAINT LOUIS	61	44	75	37	53	10	0.97	0.21	0.40	0.97	71	4.25	74	90	61	0	0	4	0
	SPRINGFIELD	59	40	76	35	49	5	0.46	-0.30	0.18	0.46	35	4.26	74	88	61	0	0	4	0
MT	BILLINGS	53	31	61	25	42	7	0.01	-0.19	0.01	0.01	3	1.49	86	78	38	0	5	1	0
	BUTTE	41	20	51	7	31	3	0.06	-0.11	0.06	0.15	52	1.11	86	87	43	0	7	1	0
	CUT BANK	47	21	60	8	34	5	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0	0.06	7	85	39	0	6	0	0
	GLASGOW	34	22	40	15	28	0	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.14	93	0.85	112	94	85	0	7	0	0
	GREAT FALLS	51	28	61	16	40	9	0.05	-0.14	0.02	0.05	15	1.84	121	74	33	0	5	3	0
	HAVRE	38	19	50	5	28	-2	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	0.53	50	89	78	0	7	0	0
	MISSOULA	48	27	59	19	38	3	0.26	0.07	0.17	0.41	114	1.34	61	86	61	0	5	3	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	43	35	49	34	39	4	1.87	1.48	1.08	2.41	365	3.61	192	93	86	0	0	5	2
	LINCOLN	45	35	51	32	40	4	0.92	0.50	0.60	1.02	146	2.83	139	92	82	0	1	4	1
	NORFOLK	40	34	47	33	37	3	0.59	0.22	0.24	0.83	132	2.54	130	96	91	0	0	6	0
	NORTH PLATTE	43	30	50	24	37	1	1.45	1.21	0.75	2.22	541	3.21	245	90	71	0	6	3	2
	OMAHA	43	35	49	33	39	3	1.17	0.76	0.67	1.46	212	3.28	145	96	88	0	0	5	1
	SCOTTSBLUFF	49	28	60	23	39	4	0.03	-0.18	0.03	0.12	32	1.10	74	85	66	0	6	1	0
	VALENTINE	41	31	54	29	36	3	0.86	0.65	0.52	1.18	328	1.80	158	89	80	0	6	5	1
NV	ELY	40	19	52	6	30	-4	0.28	0.05	0.12	0.43	102	1.44	75	86	61	0	7	5	0
	LAS VEGAS	60	44	68	40	52	-5	0.15	-0.01	0.15	0.15	50	3.23	204	61	43	0	0	1	0
	RENO	51	29	60	25	40	-2	0.01	-0.21	0.01	0.01	2	3.14	123	74	43	0	6	1	0
	WINNEMUCCA	47	25	55	18	36	-4	0.33	0.16	0.21	0.89	287	2.17	123	83	59	0	7	2	0
NH	CONCORD	50	22	56	15	36	6	0.24	-0.41	0.11	0.25	22	6.71	103	91	36	0	7	3	0
NJ	NEWARK	56	39	64	34	48	8	4.36	3.45	3.99	4.41	272	11.56	135	61	43	0	0	2	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	55	33	64	28	44	-2	0.33	0.20	0.15	0.33	143	1.14	98	74	30	0	4	3	0
NY	ALBANY	51	34	56	25	43	11	0.05	-0.59	0.05	0.05	4	5.79	100	70	42	0	3	1	0
	BINGHAMTON	49	32	57	22	41	11	0.22	-0.39	0.16	0.33	29	4.82	78	74	52	0	4	2	0
	BUFFALO	48	34	61	26	41	9	0.54	-0.08	0.28	0.54	48	5.33	79	82	59	0	3	2	0
	ROCHESTER	51	34	61	27	43	12	0.44	-0.09	0.40	0.44	46	5.08	95	83	58	0	4	3	0
	SYRACUSE	50	34	57	26	42	11	0.06	-0.55	0.06	0.06	6	3.35	58	75	45	0	4	1	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	58	36	67	22	47	3	1.70	0.65	0.81	2.22	116	12.57	128	93	67	0	3	3	1
	CHARLOTTE	66	39	74	22	53	2	0.93	-0.09	0.26	1.21	65	9.88	105	88	45	0	2	4	0
	GREENSBORO	66	43	71	28	55	8	1.30	0.43	0.65	1.52	96	9.12	111	80	43	0	1	4	1
	HATTERAS	58	42	62	28	50	0	2.48	1.37	1.82	3.77	189	15.54	132	97	64	0	3	3	1
	RALEIGH	67	42	73	24	55	7	0.99	0.03	0.35	1.40	80	7.72	83	83	61	0	2	4	0
	WILMINGTON	68	45	73	28	57	4	1.38	0.39	1.33	2.27	125	9.92	99	91	43	0	1	3	1
ND	BISMARCK	36	29	38	22	33	6	0.91	0.76	0.43	0.92	354	2.25	184	95	91	0	3	3	0
	DICKINSON	32	23	34	9	28	0	0.16	0.09	0.09	0.22	183	1.13	123	97	81	0	7	3	0
	FARGO	38	34	41	33	36	13	1.20	0.98	0.66	1.21	318	3.64	210	92	86	0	0	4	1
	GRAND FORKS	35	31	37	18	33	11	1.27	1.10	0.52	1.27	438	2.40	155	100	92	0	1	5	1
	JAMESTOWN	34	31	37	27	33	8	1.47	1.31	0.62	1.47	525	2.84	200	100	94	0	6	5	2
	WILLISTON	36	24	41	15	30	4	0.09	-0.05	0.09	0.09	39	1.48	128	94	90	0	7	1	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	56	35	66	21	45	10	0.69	0.01	0.69	0.69	56	5.27	88	81	56	0	3	1	1
	CINCINNATI	61	40	68	21	50	9	1.50	0.67	0.99	1.50	100	5.82	81	89	63	0	1	5	1
	CLEVELAND	58	37	71	27	48	13	0.33	-0.27	0.30	0.33	30	4.73	81	83	47	0	3	2	0
	COLUMBUS	60	38	70	20	49	10	0.99	0.38	0.69	0.99	90	5.68	97	90	60	0	2	4	1
	DAYTON	58	38	66	19	48	10	1.89	1.24	1.12	1.89	162	4.85	80	88	57	0	2	5	2
	MANSFIELD	53	34	65	18	44	10	0.89	0.24	0.79	0.89	77	6.31	106	92	54	0	3	4	1

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Weather Data for the Week Ending March 13, 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	57	32	68	22	45	11	0.76	0.25	0.36	0.76	84	3.70	78	93	71	0	3	5	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	57	36	69	25	47	13	1.02	0.40	0.91	1.03	93	6.72	123	71	48	0	3	2	1
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	59	43	66	37	51	2	0.53	-0.12	0.50	0.53	45	5.77	144	83	54	0	0	2	1
	TULSA	59	43	70	38	51	2	0.71	-0.07	0.71	0.71	51	5.09	103	80	54	0	0	1	1
OR	ASTORIA	51	40	54	37	46	0	3.35	1.61	1.32	3.40	104	22.00	106	83	70	0	0	7	2
	BURNS	44	23	53	16	33	-3	0.06	-0.24	0.03	0.34	61	3.83	134	85	57	0	7	4	0
	EUGENE	51	35	56	28	43	-2	1.04	-0.35	0.42	1.40	53	11.11	67	90	74	0	2	7	0
	MEDFORD	52	33	63	24	43	-3	0.54	0.10	0.39	1.07	127	4.87	90	90	51	0	2	3	0
	PENDLETON	53	29	60	24	41	-3	0.35	0.07	0.33	0.47	92	3.20	101	81	49	0	6	3	0
	PORTLAND	51	38	56	34	45	-1	1.12	0.23	0.57	1.18	70	8.92	82	89	75	0	0	7	1
	SALEM	51	37	56	32	44	-2	1.32	0.30	0.69	1.46	74	11.38	88	87	67	0	1	7	1
PA	ALLENTOWN	55	35	61	28	45	9	0.67	-0.11	0.49	0.70	50	7.23	95	79	51	0	4	2	0
	ERIE	53	35	62	24	44	10	0.31	-0.32	0.27	0.31	27	5.65	95	75	57	0	3	3	0
	MIDDLETOWN	58	38	65	31	48	10	1.22	0.48	0.74	1.24	90	6.42	90	70	44	0	1	2	1
	PHILADELPHIA	57	38	63	31	48	7	3.11	2.28	2.47	3.13	210	11.07	143	78	51	0	1	2	2
	PITTSBURGH	57	33	67	21	45	8	0.85	0.17	0.59	0.85	69	6.97	111	80	42	0	3	3	1
	WILKES-BARRE	53	33	62	26	43	8	0.42	-0.12	0.39	0.48	49	4.28	78	75	47	0	4	2	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	59	35	67	27	47	12	0.40	-0.27	0.24	0.48	40	6.42	96	74	56	0	4	2	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	53	35	63	30	44	8	2.07	1.14	2.05	2.29	137	10.12	107	75	43	0	3	2	1
SC	BEAUFORT	69	45	76	30	57	2	1.27	0.51	0.96	1.29	93	9.67	113	89	45	0	1	4	1
	CHARLESTON	70	46	77	30	58	2	2.57	1.70	1.33	2.79	178	11.86	136	89	43	0	1	2	2
	COLUMBIA	67	42	77	25	55	2	1.05	0.02	0.77	1.48	79	7.54	73	85	66	0	2	3	1
	GREENVILLE	63	42	73	28	52	2	1.18	-0.09	0.69	1.34	58	10.94	100	86	52	0	1	4	1
SD	ABERDEEN	35	32	39	27	34	7	0.88	0.65	0.30	0.97	249	2.69	199	99	93	0	3	4	0
	HURON	36	33	39	30	35	6	0.99	0.69	0.53	1.03	206	2.67	172	97	91	0	1	5	1
	RAPID CITY	44	26	53	21	35	2	0.06	-0.12	0.05	0.16	52	0.59	52	87	53	0	7	2	0
	SIOUX FALLS	37	33	43	32	35	6	0.85	0.54	0.39	1.00	200	3.54	233	99	94	0	2	5	0
TN	BRISTOL	62	34	69	19	48	4	1.15	0.24	0.64	1.22	72	7.04	82	92	42	0	3	3	1
	CHATTANOOGA	62	42	73	29	52	3	1.50	0.08	1.05	1.87	72	11.40	89	89	74	0	1	5	1
	KNOXVILLE	61	38	69	24	49	2	1.36	0.16	0.98	1.57	72	10.56	98	88	54	0	1	4	1
	MEMPHIS	66	48	75	40	57	6	1.71	0.51	1.10	1.77	80	9.57	89	83	50	0	0	4	1
	NASHVILLE	64	43	73	26	53	5	1.27	0.15	0.54	1.37	67	8.27	85	86	49	0	1	4	2
TX	ABILENE	67	44	74	34	55	1	0.38	0.08	0.31	0.68	121	6.01	226	72	50	0	0	4	0
	AMARILLO	57	36	66	27	47	1	0.48	0.26	0.42	0.48	130	2.71	175	86	42	0	4	2	0
	AUSTIN	73	47	80	39	60	0	0.28	-0.24	0.12	0.78	79	6.88	141	85	53	0	0	4	0
	BEAUMONT	69	53	76	44	61	0	0.46	-0.34	0.40	1.46	101	9.75	93	95	54	0	0	2	0
	BROWNSVILLE	80	61	89	53	70	3	0.01	-0.13	0.01	0.01	3	4.70	166	92	60	0	0	1	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	78	58	86	46	68	4	0.04	-0.36	0.04	0.17	22	7.35	174	92	66	0	0	1	0
	DEL RIO	76	49	82	42	63	1	0.69	0.50	0.63	0.74	195	4.80	251	88	40	0	0	3	1
	EL PASO	66	42	76	36	54	-1	0.01	-0.05	0.01	0.01	8	2.10	216	49	19	0	0	1	0
	FORT WORTH	67	47	75	41	57	2	1.15	0.41	0.53	1.72	126	7.31	130	83	41	0	0	3	1
	GALVESTON	69	56	75	53	63	1	0.17	-0.42	0.14	0.67	62	6.41	82	93	64	0	0	3	0
	HOUSTON	73	55	80	47	64	4	0.29	-0.43	0.29	0.91	68	6.99	87	87	60	0	0	1	0
	LUBBOCK	64	38	73	27	51	2	0.23	0.09	0.11	0.86	307	4.05	272	78	48	0	2	3	0
	MIDLAND	68	40	76	30	54	0	0.05	-0.06	0.05	0.09	41	3.26	245	73	35	0	2	1	0
	SAN ANGELO	73	41	80	30	57	2	0.08	-0.15	0.08	0.08	17	4.96	202	75	39	0	2	1	0
	SAN ANTONIO	74	50	81	41	62	2	0.43	0.02	0.22	0.71	90	9.53	227	84	40	0	0	3	0
	VICTORIA	76	55	82	42	66	4	0.10	-0.40	0.10	0.57	62	6.79	126	92	67	0	0	1	0
	WACO	70	48	77	41	59	2	2.18	1.58	1.64	2.85	246	11.61	211	83	55	0	0	3	2
	WICHITA FALLS	65	43	75	35	54	2	0.54	0.04	0.31	0.94	103	5.17	144	80	51	0	0	4	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	48	31	54	24	40	-1	0.57	0.16	0.54	1.12	151	2.00	58	82	46	0	4	2	1
VT	BURLINGTON	49	27	53	20	38	10	0.00	-0.45	0.00	0.01	1	4.55	97	73	36	0	6	0	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	64	38	70	21	51	8	2.64	1.78	1.72	2.77	176	9.85	120	79	43	0	3	3	2
	NORFOLK	64	41	74	28	53	6	0.93	0.01	0.78	2.36	141	10.38	116	82	45	0	3	3	1
	RICHMOND	65	42	71	29	54	9	1.70	0.77	0.69	2.01	120	8.43	103	75	60	0	2	3	2
	ROANOKE	64	42	70	31	53	8	1.49	0.64	0.92	1.62	104	8.30	105	78	49	0	1	3	1
	WASH/DULLES	62	38	69	29	50	9	0.88	0.09	0.55	0.94	65	7.49	103	76	61	0	2	3	1
WA	OLYMPIA	49	33	53	23	41	-2	1.53	0.28	0.79	1.58	66	12.89	80	96	74	0	4	7	2
	QUILLAYUTE	48	36	49	33	42	-1	3.31	0.64	1.90	3.81	75	33.53	108	92	73	0	0	6	2
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	48	36	52	28	42	-3	1.28	0.41	0.75	1.42	86	11.11	101	90	68	0	1	6	1
	SPOKANE	45	28	56	22	37	-1	0.28	-0.08	0.12	0.32	48	3.14	79	92	52	0	6	4	0
	YAKIMA	53	29	59	19	41	0	0.04	-0.10	0.04	0.10	36	3.08	137	74	55	0	5	1	0
WV	BECKLEY	55	37	61	19	46	6	3.66	2.83	2.58	3.77	248	8.86	115	83	55	0	2	3	2
	CHARLESTON	63	37	72	22	50	7	1.69	0.78	0.80	1.70	102	7.26	90	92	43	0	2	5	2
	ELKINS	57	25	65	7	41	3	0.28	-0.61	0.15	0.44	27	5.39	65	94	42	0	5	2	0
	HUNTINGTON	64	38	71	23	51	8	1.20	0.32	0.49	1.20	74	6.96	88	91	43	0	2	5	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	45	34	50	27	40	13	0.48	0.18	0.18	0.48	96	1.74	74	99	78	0	3	5	0
	GREEN BAY	45	31	51	22	38	10	0.31	-0.06	0.14	0.31	49	2.02	71	97	76	0	3	5	0
	LA CROSSE	45	35	50	28	40	9	0.69	0.38	0.38	0.71	137	2.96	110	99	78	0	2	4	0
	MADISON	46	33	51	22	40	9	0.55	0.16	0.26	0.55	81	2.45	76	99	82	0	2	4	0
	MILWAUKEE	48	33	52	23	40	8	0.70	0.25	0.29	0.70	89	1.99	46	97	80	0	3	3	0
WY	CASPER	46	24	55	11	35	2	0.02	-0.17	0.02	0.97	277	1.58	101	79	55	0	6	1	0
	CHEYENNE	43	26	53	22	35	2	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.38	112	1.15	93	79	46	0	7	0	0
	LANDER	44	25	50	21	34	1	0.09	-0.13	0.05	0.64	168	1.77	123	79	40	0	7	2	0
	SHERIDAN	51	24	59	18	37	4	0.06	-0.11	0.05	0.16	55	0.59	36	86	73	0	7	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

March 8 - 14, 2010

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

Weekly temperatures west of the Rocky Mountains varied from slightly below normal to as much as 9 degrees F below normal. Conversely, abnormally warm weather prevailed throughout the Great Lakes, Corn Belt, Ohio Valley, and northern Atlantic Coast. Wet weather returned across much of the country, with parts of the Southeast receiving more than 400 percent of the normal weekly rainfall. Drier weather prevailed in southern Texas, giving many fields a chance to dry out.

Strong storm systems dumped heavy rainfall across much of Florida, further delaying row crop planting in the Panhandle and hampering the growth of winter forages. In southern Florida, sugarcane harvest neared completion. Despite warmer weather than in recent weeks, abnormally low overnight temperatures continued to slow the growth of many vegetable crops. Citrus grove activities included harvesting fruit, applying insecticides, and general maintenance.

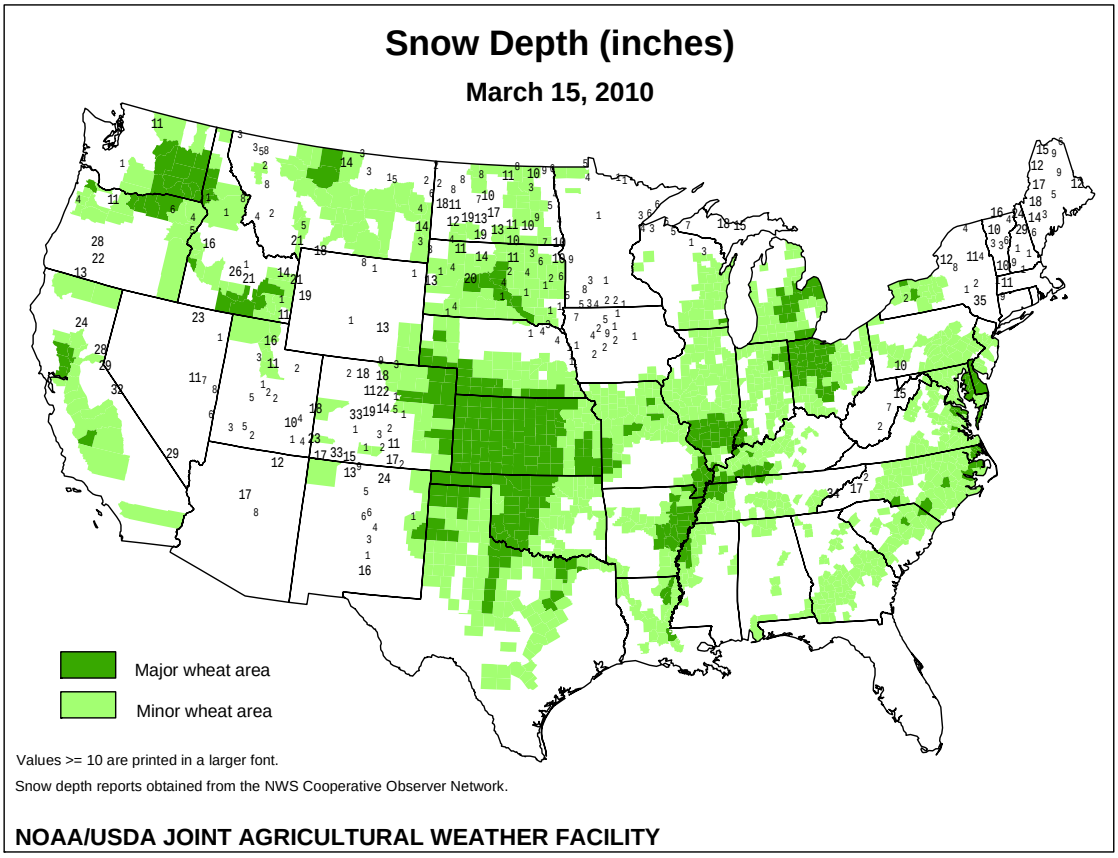
In Georgia, rainfall returned at mid-week, increasing soil moisture levels in many areas and causing erosion and flooding in others. While fieldwork in preparation for spring planting was delayed by the wet weather, producers applied fertilizer and pre-emergence herbicide where conditions allowed.

Storms brought above-average rainfall to much of Oklahoma early in the week, benefiting small grain crops but leaving producers in need of drier conditions to continue fieldwork and begin planting their row crops. Seedbed preparation was behind both last year and the 5-year average for all row crops except peanuts. The winter wheat and rye crops had reached the jointing stage, but warmer weather was needed to accelerate growth.

In Texas, corn planting in the Blacklands remained behind schedule due to recent rainfall, while warmer, drier weather in the Coastal Bend promoted the start of corn and sorghum planting. Producers in the Trans-Pecos were furrowing and irrigating their cotton fields. Due to adequate soil moisture and warmer weather, the winter wheat crop in the Northern High Plains was progressing well. Continued dry weather in South Texas prompted producers to begin irrigating their oat and vegetable fields.

Despite limited moisture, producers in some areas of western Washington had begun seeding their spring crops. Barley and processed green pea planting was well ahead of normal. Orchard producers in the Yakima Valley were wrapping up tree pruning activities.

Another active week of Pacific storms brought below-average temperatures and moderately heavy but widespread precipitation to much of California. Many small grain crops continued to grow well, while row crop producers completed spring fieldwork in preparation for corn and cotton planting. Fungicide sprays were applied to blooming stone fruit trees and grape vineyards in the Central Valley, where buds began to swell. Asparagus and radicchio harvest continued in San Joaquin and Merced Counties, while fields were prepared for summer vegetables.



Winter Weather Review

Review provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: With weather patterns governed by El Niño and a persistent high-pressure system over eastern Canada and the northern Atlantic Ocean, cold, stormy conditions dominated the U.S. El Niño supplied the energy for an active storm track across the central and southern U.S., while the high-pressure system acted as an atmospheric block that repeatedly forced cold air southeastward across the Plains, Midwest, and Southeast.

According to preliminary information provided by the National Climatic Data Center, the nation experienced its 18th-coldest, 19th-wettest winter on record. The U.S. winter average temperature of 31.2°F was 1.8°F below the 1901-2000 mean, resulting in the coldest December-February period since 1984-85. It was among the ten coldest winters in nine Southern states from Oklahoma and Texas eastward to South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Meanwhile, Maine posted its third-warmest winter since 1895-96.

Winter precipitation averaged 7.20 inches (111 percent of the long-term mean) across the contiguous U.S. It was among the ten driest winters on record in Wyoming and Idaho, while top-ten wetness affected South Dakota, Alabama, and seven Atlantic Coast states from Florida to New Jersey.

Individual monthly highlights included a pair of December blizzards across parts of the Plains and upper Midwest, a severe, early-January freeze in Florida, and record-setting February snowfall in the Mid-Atlantic States and adjoining areas. The winter of 2009-10 will also be remembered for snow accumulations across the Deep South. Following a 3-year drought, California's key watershed areas received near-normal winter snowfall.

December: Cold, stormy December weather in the wake of a mild November stressed livestock but buried winter grains beneath a protective blanket of snow. Monthly temperatures generally averaged 4 to 12°F below normal across the Plains, with early- to mid-month readings falling to -40°F in parts of Montana and below 0°F as far south as the central Plains.

Major storms struck the nation's mid-section on December 7-9 and 23-26, leaving late-month snow depths of 1 to 2 feet across the north-central U.S. The snow hampered rural travel in the Plains and Midwest, and necessitated supplemental feeding for livestock. By December 20, the corn harvest was 95 percent complete, although nearly one in three fields (32 percent) remained unharvested in North Dakota.

Meanwhile, heavy rain soaked areas from southern Texas to the southern and middle Atlantic States. Monthly rainfall topped 20 inches in parts of the central Gulf Coast region, slowing late-season sugarcane harvesting. In addition, the nation's cotton harvest was just 94 percent complete by December 20, with Georgia and Alabama reporting 82 and 84 percent harvested, respectively. From December 18-20, major snow accumulations (1 to 2 feet) were reported from the southern Appalachians into southern New England.

Elsewhere, beneficial precipitation fell during December from central and southern California into the Intermountain West, while drier-than-normal conditions prevailed in the Northwest. Despite California's precipitation, the end-of-month water content of the Sierra Nevada snow pack stood at just 9 inches, 86 percent of normal for the date.

January: A protracted and severe cold outbreak struck Florida's peninsula during the first half of the month, causing varying degrees of damage to citrus, sugarcane, vegetables, and specialty crops. Much of the significant damage occurred on January 6-7 and 10-12, when temperatures dipped below 20°F in some northwestern citrus areas and fell to 32°F or below as far south as the winter vegetable production area near Homestead, south of Miami.

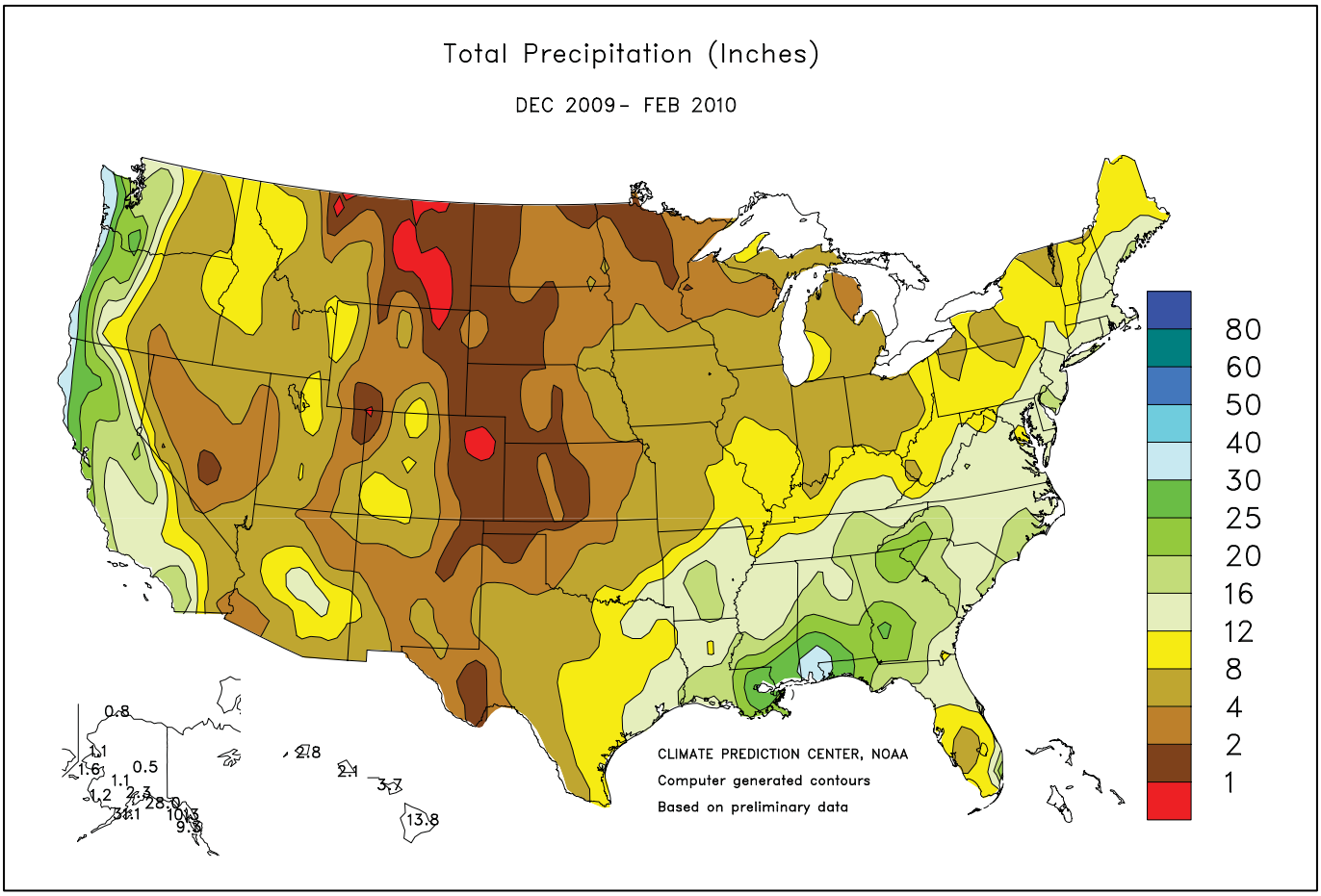
Monthly temperatures averaged at least 5°F below normal across most of Florida's peninsula, and were also below normal across the remainder of the Southeast. Below-normal temperatures were also noted in much of the western Corn Belt, where a very deep snow cover had become established during December and persisted through January. In contrast, above-normal January temperatures dominated the nation's northern tier and much of the West. Monthly readings averaged at least 5°F above normal in northern New England and portions of the Northwest. At some Northwestern locations, it was the warmest January on record.

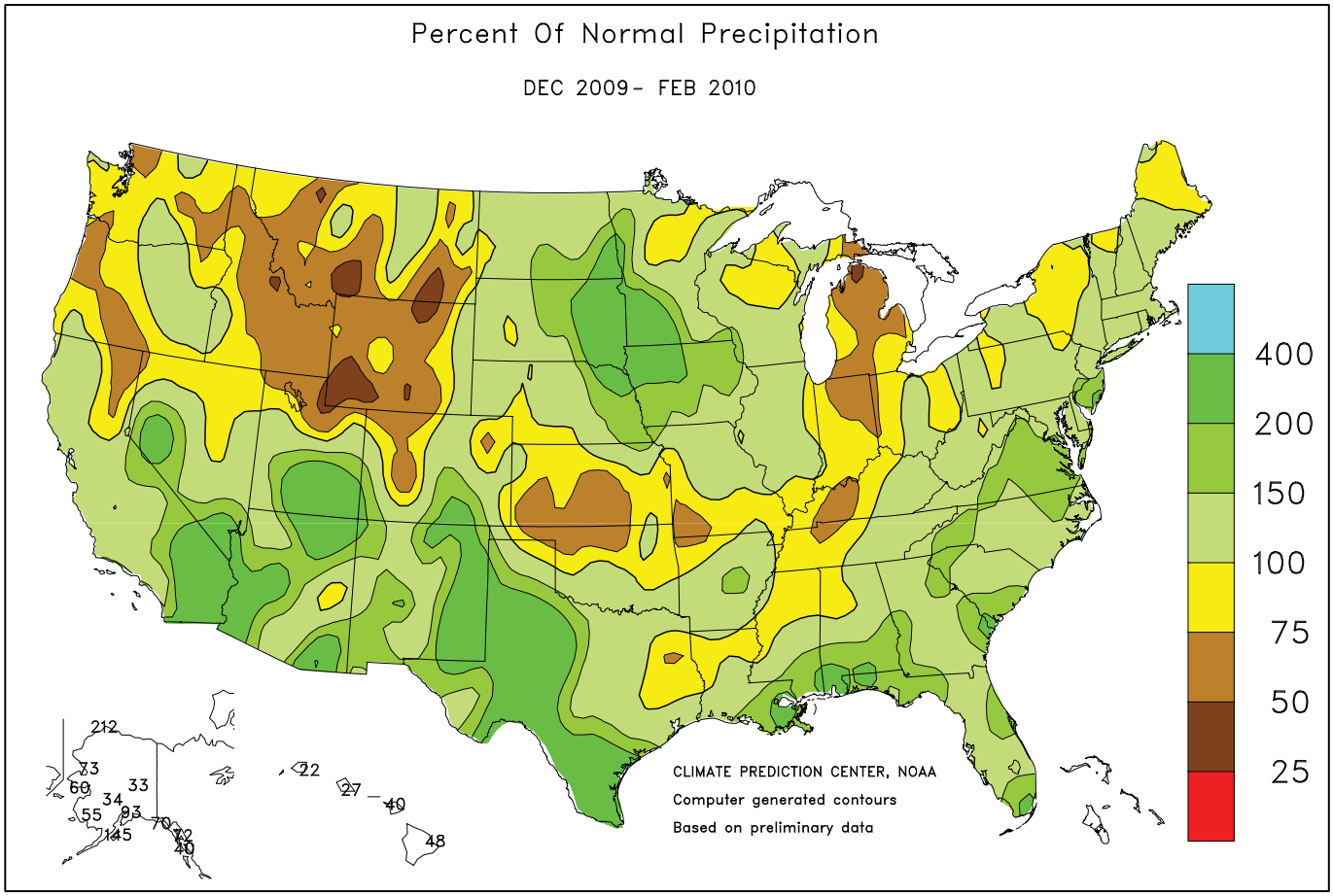
Relatively dry conditions accompanied the Northwestern warmth, consistent with the maturation of a strong El Niño. Meanwhile, a barrage of mid- to late-month storms struck areas from California to the southern Plains, more than doubling the water content of the Sierra Nevada snow pack and improving water-supply prospects throughout the nation's southwestern quadrant.

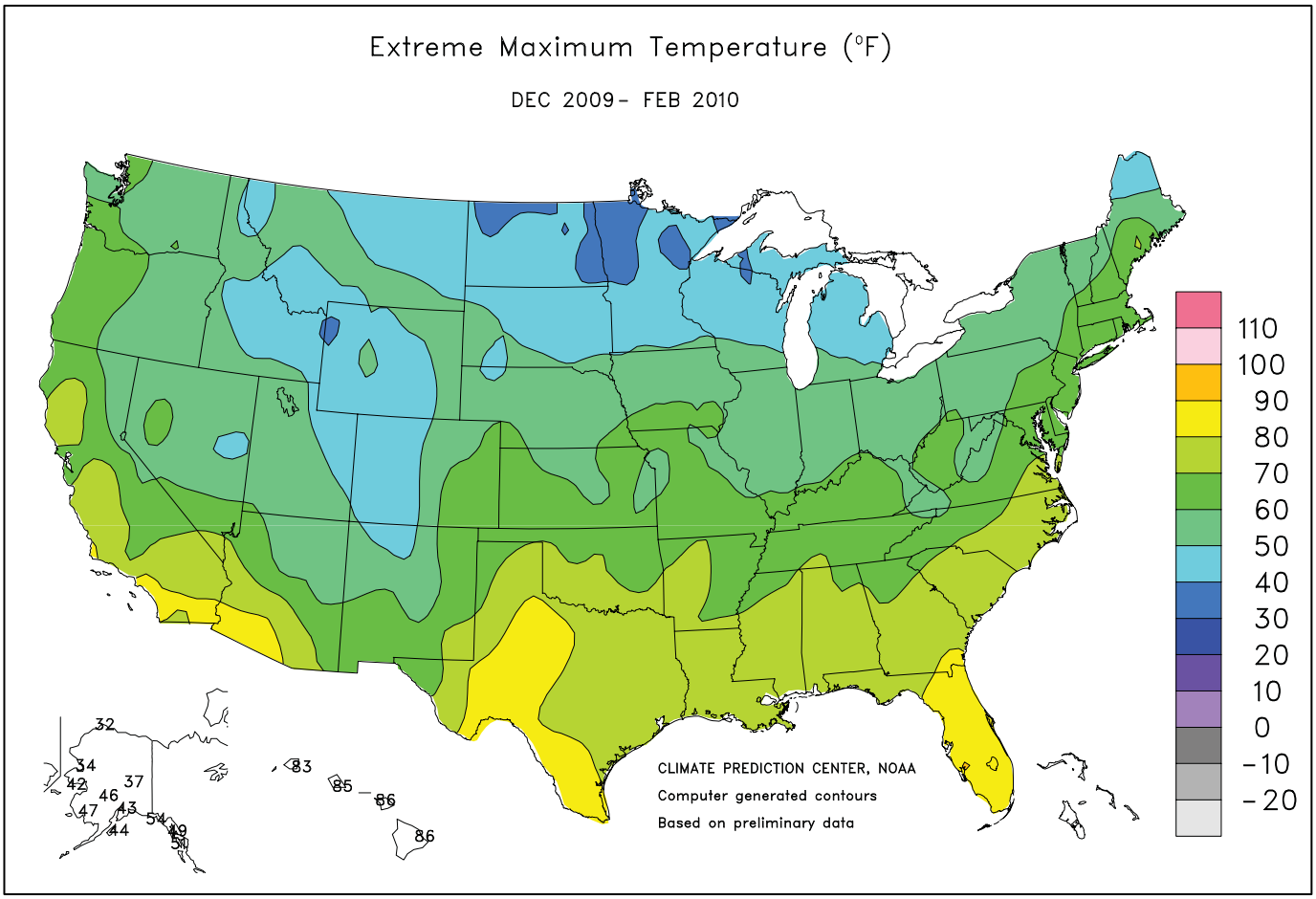
Across the nation's mid-section, short-term dryness on the central Plains contrasted with wetter-than-normal conditions on the northern and southern Plains. On the northern Plains, snow helped to protect winter wheat from a variety of weather extremes. On the southern Plains, several episodes of wintry precipitation caused travel disruptions but aided pastures and winter grains.

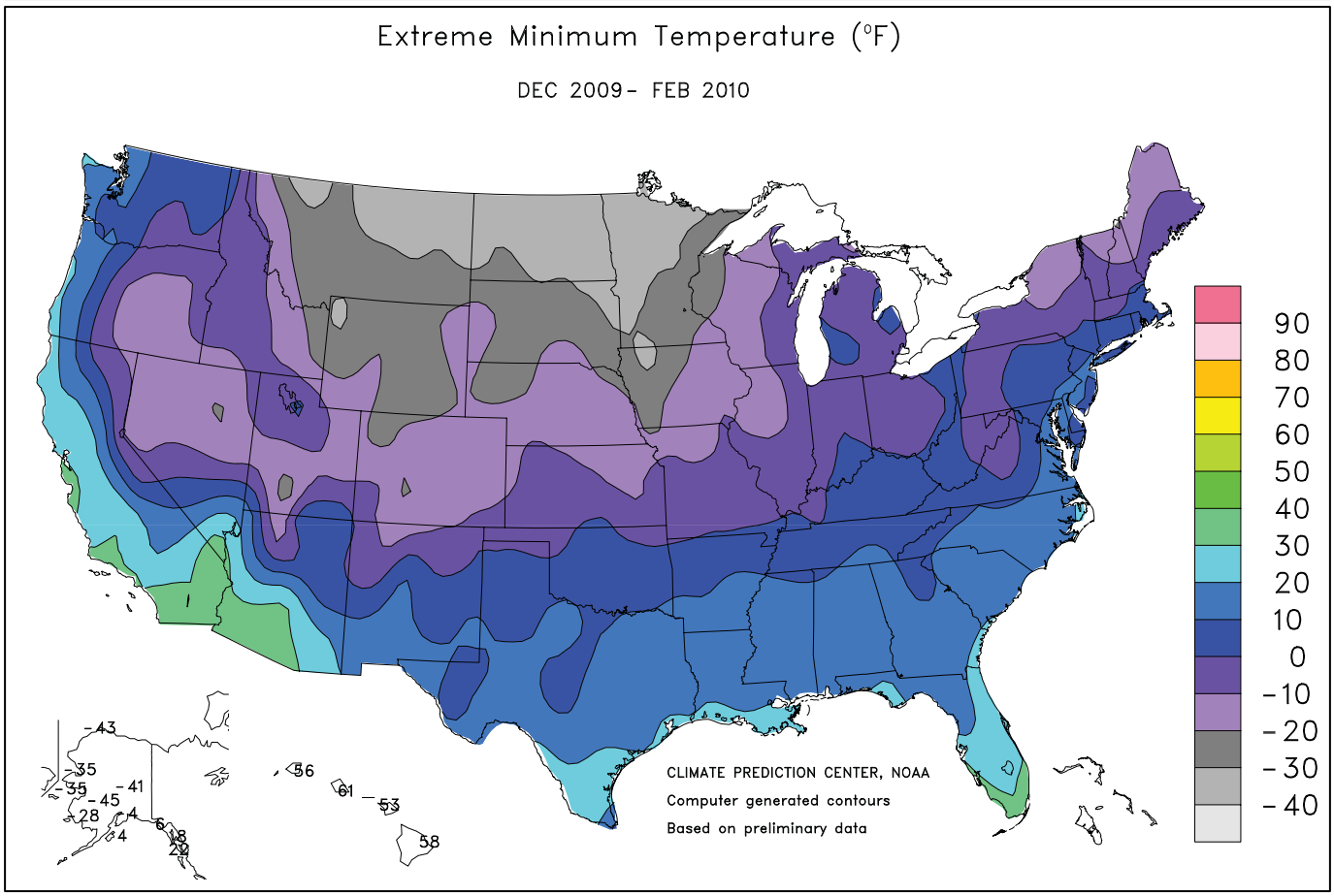
Farther north and east, wintry weather added to already impressive snow depths in the western Corn Belt. In contrast, relatively dry conditions prevailed in the eastern Corn Belt, another signal consistent with a strong, mature El Niño. Elsewhere, frequent precipitation maintained unfavorably soggy conditions from Alabama, Georgia, and northern Florida into the southern Mid-Atlantic States. The Southeastern wetness hampered fieldwork, including final summer crop harvest efforts, and left standing water in some winter wheat fields. However, heavy rain largely bypassed southern Florida and the central Gulf Coast region.

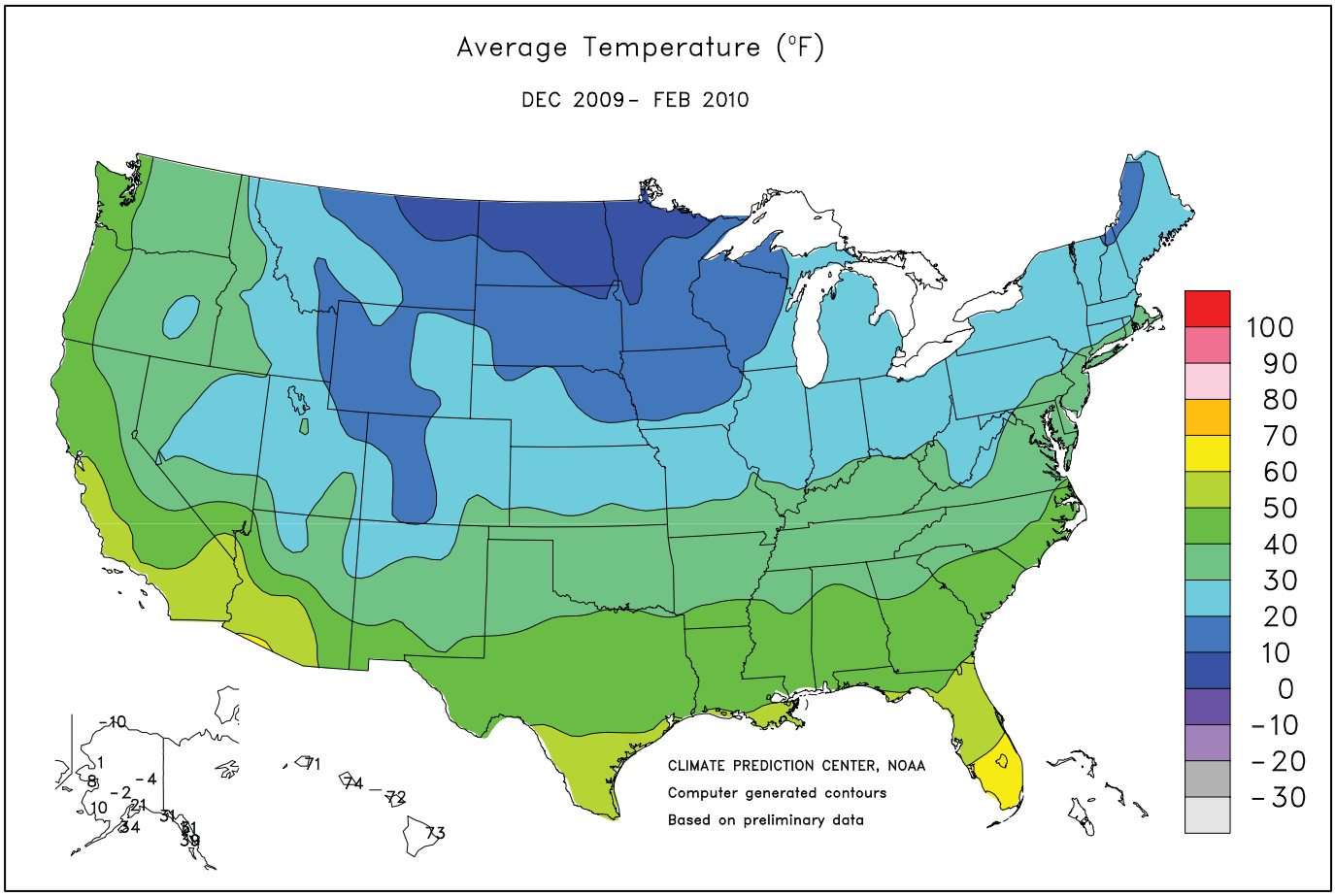
February: *A complete summary appeared in last week's Bulletin.*

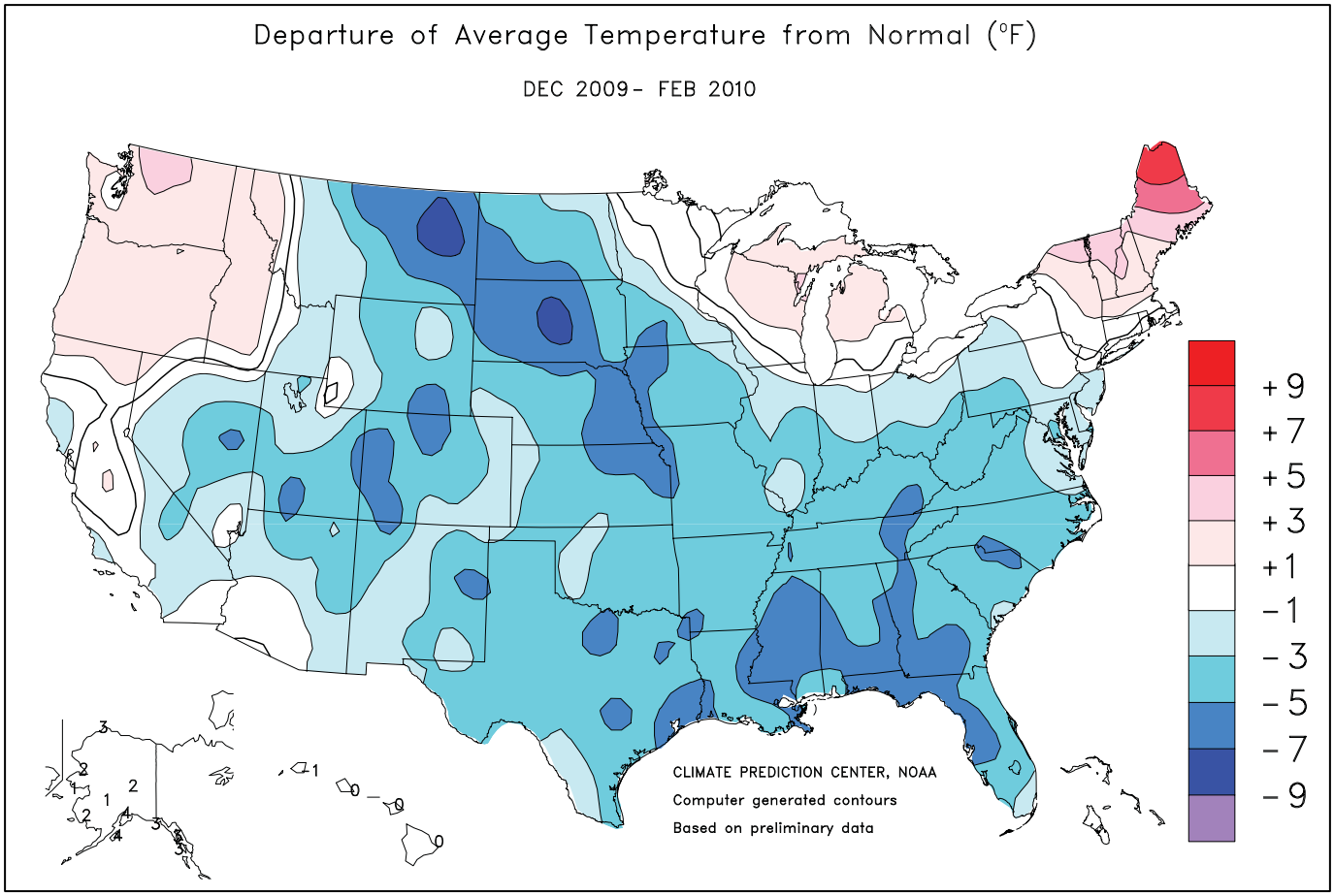

Total Precipitation (Inches)
DEC 2009- FEB 2010
80
60
50
40
30
25
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Percent Of Normal Precipitation
DEC 2009- FEB 2010
400
200
150
100
75
50
25
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
DEC 2009- FEB 2010
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
32
34
42
37
46
47
43
44
54
49
50
83
85
86
86
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
DEC 2009- FEB 2010
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-43
35
-35
-41
-45
28
4
6
8
22
56
61
53
58
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Average Temperature (°F)
DEC 2009 - FEB 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)
DEC 2009 - FEB 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

Winter 2009-10

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	41	-4	13.25	-0.88
HUNTSVILLE	39	-3	16.65	0.59
MOBILE	47	-5	31.91	16.40
MONTGOMERY	44	-5	21.49	6.03
AK ANCHORAGE	21	4	2.30	-0.17
BARROW	-10	3	0.75	0.40
COLD BAY	30	1	5.67	-4.33
FAIRBANKS	-4	3	0.54	-1.12
JUNEAU	31	3	10.27	-3.97
KING SALMON	21	5	1.30	-1.84
KODIAK	34	4	31.14	9.61
NOME	8	1	1.61	-1.07
AZ FLAGSTAFF	28	-3	10.12	3.55
PHOENIX	57	2	4.26	1.74
TUCSON	53	0	4.28	1.38
AR FORT SMITH	37	-4	7.49	-0.86
LITTLE ROCK	39	-4	19.84	8.19
CA BAKERSFIELD	50	1	5.25	2.10
EUREKA	48	0	17.65	-0.18
FRESNO	49	2	7.40	1.78
LOS ANGELES	57	0	9.58	1.70
REDDING	47	0	19.86	3.20
SACRAMENTO	49	1	10.72	0.89
SAN DIEGO	58	0	7.94	2.31
SAN FRANCISCO	51	1	11.74	0.39
STOCKTON	48	1	7.99	1.00
CO ALAMOSA	18	0	0.94	0.15
CO SPRINGS	27	-2	1.28	0.23
DENVER	28	-2	0.82	0.05
GRAND JUNCTION	22	-7	2.11	0.49
PUEBLO	28	-3	1.14	0.16
CT BRIDGEPORT	32	0	13.13	3.01
HARTFORD	30	2	12.11	1.71
DC WASHINGTON	36	-2	10.13	1.24
DE WILMINGTON	33	-1	16.97	7.33
FL DAYTONA BEACH	57	-3	13.65	5.07
FT LAUDERDALE	66	-2	15.41	7.12
FT MYERS	62	-4	7.89	1.98
JACKSONVILLE	51	-4	12.55	3.07
KEY WEST	67	-4	10.26	4.39
MELBOURNE	58	-4	9.03	1.75
MIAMI	67	-2	8.59	2.46
ORLANDO	57	-5	13.27	6.18
PENSACOLA	48	-6	25.85	11.86
ST PETERSBURG	58	-5	9.02	0.79
TALLAHASSEE	49	-4	23.97	9.88
TAMPA	58	-4	7.73	0.49
WEST PALM BEACH	64	-3	13.80	4.36
GA ATHENS	40	-4	19.28	6.49
ATLANTA	40	-5	18.65	5.13
AUGUSTA	43	-4	16.72	4.97
COLUMBUS	43	-6	22.53	8.87
MACON	43	-4	17.54	4.06
SAVANNAH	48	-3	20.24	10.56
HI HILO	73	1	13.81	-15.29
HONOLULU	74	0	2.13	-5.80
KAHULUI	72	0	3.65	-5.53
LIHUE	71	-1	2.75	-9.88
ID BOISE	35	3	3.97	0.06
LEWISTON	38	3	3.35	0.21
POCATELLO	25	-1	1.67	-1.58
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	25	0	5.50	-0.31
MOLINE	22	-3	6.75	1.46
PEORIA	24	-2	7.91	2.34
ROCKFORD	22	-1	5.06	0.25
SPRINGFIELD	26	-3	7.89	1.93
IN EVANSVILLE	31	-3	7.62	-1.93
FORT WAYNE	26	-1	4.45	-2.31
INDIANAPOLIS	27	-3	5.49	-2.43
SOUTH BEND	25	-1	4.44	-2.90
IA BURLINGTON	23	-3	4.34	-0.61
CEDAR RAPIDS	17	-5	5.72	2.09
DES MOINES	20	-4	5.59	2.04
DUBUQUE	19	-2	6.38	1.99
SIOUX CITY	17	-5	4.68	2.81
WATERLOO	16	-4	5.03	2.03
KS CONCORDIA	24	-6	2.42	0.17
DODGE CITY	29	-4	1.70	-0.35
GOODLAND	28	-2	1.28	0.01
HILL CITY	27	-3	1.26	-0.28
TOPEKA	27	-4	4.00	0.45
WICHITA	30	-3	1.92	-1.29
KY JACKSON	32	-5	13.34	1.83
LEXINGTON	31	-4	8.64	-2.00
LONDON-CORBIN	32	-5	12.27	0.23
LOUISVILLE	32	-4	7.62	-2.60
PADUCAH	33	-3	9.12	-2.66
LA BATON ROUGE	48	-4	23.75	7.20
LAKE CHARLES	49	-4	16.69	3.29
NEW ORLEANS	50	-4	34.76	18.35
SHREVEPORT	44	-5	11.11	-2.25
ME BANGOR	26	5	9.18	-0.03
CARIBOU	21	8	7.05	-1.17
PORTLAND	28	3	14.33	2.86
MD BALTIMORE	33	-2	14.45	4.61
MA BOSTON	32	0	10.16	-0.79
WORCESTER	27	1	12.73	1.76
MI ALPENA	23	3	3.33	-1.61
DETROIT	28	1	5.56	-0.74
FLINT	24	0	3.61	-1.49
GRAND RAPIDS	27	2	5.64	-0.62
HOUGHTON LAKE	22	1	2.76	-1.85
LANSING	25	1	3.73	-1.50
MUSKEGON	27	1	6.36	-0.08
TRAVERSE CITY	24	1	3.37	-4.06
MN DULUTH	13	1	4.40	1.51
INT'L FALLS	8	1	2.63	0.45
MINNEAPOLIS	17	0	3.03	0.20
ROCHESTER	15	-1	3.62	0.91
ST. CLOUD	13	0	2.80	0.76
MS JACKSON	43	-4	15.70	0.19
MERIDIAN	42	-6	17.11	0.53
TUPELO	39	-4	12.80	-3.14
MO COLUMBIA	28	-3	7.26	0.86
JOPLIN	32	-4	4.31	-2.74
KANSAS CITY	27	-3	3.45	-0.65
SPRINGFIELD	30	-5	5.53	-2.03
ST JOSEPH	23	-7	2.31	-1.14
ST LOUIS	31	-2	7.53	0.25
MT BILLINGS	23	-4	2.13	0.08
BUTTE	19	0	1.02	-0.51
GLASGOW	8	-7	1.05	0.07
GREAT FALLS	23	-1	2.55	0.69
HELENA	20	-3	0.95	-0.41
KALISPELL	25	1	3.36	-0.91
MILES CITY	14	-7	0.48	-0.81
MISSOULA	27	2	1.51	-1.47
NE GRAND ISLAND	21	-4	2.96	1.08
HASTINGS	21	-6	2.88	0.93
LINCOLN	20	-6	4.23	2.04
MCCOOK	26	-3	1.16	-0.51
NORFOLK	18	-5	3.71	1.73
NORTH PLATTE	23	-3	1.66	0.36
OMAHA/EPPLEY	19	-6	4.10	1.61
SCOTTSBLUFF	24	-3	1.70	0.02
VALENTINE	20	-4	0.99	-0.12
NV ELKO	25	-3	2.90	-0.05
ELY	21	-6	2.05	0.06
LAS VEGAS	49	0	3.37	1.69
RENO	35	0	4.92	1.92
WINNEMUCCA	32	0	2.13	-0.13
NH CONCORD	26	3	10.48	2.19
NJ ATLANTIC CITY	34	0	19.25	9.65
NEWARK	34	0	14.28	3.77
NM ALBUQUERQUE	37	-1	0.96	-0.46
NY ALBANY	27	2	9.33	2.00
BINGHAMTON	24	0	6.30	-1.77
BUFFALO	26	-1	9.92	0.54
ROCHESTER	26	0	7.59	0.48
SYRACUSE	26	1	5.49	-2.34
NC ASHEVILLE	34	-4	19.51	8.23
CHARLOTTE	38	-6	15.69	4.96
GREENSBORO	37	-3	12.63	2.93
HATTERAS	43	-5	18.25	3.91
RALEIGH	38	-4	12.41	1.88
WILMINGTON	44	-4	16.50	4.54
ND BISMARCK	10	-4	2.24	0.84
DICKINSON	11	-7	1.12	-0.02
FARGO	10	-1	4.28	2.36
GRAND FORKS	8	-2	1.82	0.01
JAMESTOWN	9	-4	2.11	0.53
MINOT	10	-4	1.49	-0.32
WILLISTON	9	-3	1.87	0.37
OH AKRON-CANTON	26	-2	7.52	-0.23
CINCINNATI	29	-4	7.25	-1.70
CLEVELAND	29	1	7.11	-0.80
COLUMBUS	28	-3	8.29	0.63
DAYTON	27	-2	5.91	-2.06
MANSFIELD	26	-1	8.46	0.40
TOLEDO	26	-1	5.97	-0.48
YOUNGSTOWN	27	-1	9.10	1.77
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	36	-3	6.71	1.98
TULSA	35	-4	6.26	0.28
OR ASTORIA	45	2	24.36	-3.53
BURNS	28	2	4.92	1.33
EUGENE	42	1	14.86	-7.43
MEDFORD	42	2	5.61	-1.86
PENDLETON	36	1	4.26	0.11
PORTLAND	42	1	11.50	-3.46
SALEM	43	2	16.06	-1.33
PA ALLENTOWN	30	0	12.83	3.19
ERIE	27	-2	8.59	0.05
MIDDLETOWN	32	1	10.16	1.15
PHILADELPHIA	34	-1	16.79	7.22
PITTSBURGH	28	-2	9.65	1.72
WILKES-BARRE	28	-1	6.51	-0.58
WILLIAMSPORT	30	2	10.02	1.62
PR SAN JUAN	79	2	13.97	4.08
RI PROVIDENCE	32	1	13.98	2.02
SC CHARLESTON	47	-3	19.13	8.73
COLUMBIA	42	-4	15.37	3.49
FLORENCE	42	-5	11.21	0.63
GREENVILLE	39	-4	18.27	5.76
MYRTLE BEACH	44	-4	14.76	4.15
SD ABERDEEN	10	-5	2.68	1.34
HURON	13	-5	3.31	1.87
RAPID CITY	19	-6	1.15	-0.08
SIOUX FALLS	13	-5	4.57	3.03
TN BRISTOL	33	-3	11.46	1.15
CHATTANOOGA	38	-4	16.97	1.91
JACKSON	36	-5	11.26	-2.68
KNOXVILLE	36	-4	15.28	2.21
MEMPHIS	38	-5	12.93	-1.30
NASHVILLE	36	-4	10.89	-1.31
TX ABILENE	42	-4	7.20	3.83
AMARILLO	34	-4	2.55	0.76
AUSTIN	46	-6	8.63	2.31
BEAUMONT	48	-6	14.72	0.43
BROWNSVILLE	58	-3	10.33	6.68
COLLEGE STATION	47	-5	8.51	-0.42
CORPUS CHRISTI	53	-5	11.14	5.93
DALLAS/FT WORTH	43	-4	7.44	0.60
DEL RIO	50	-3	5.08	2.80
EL PASO	46	-1	2.93	1.32
GALVESTON	51	-6	12.27	2.05
HOUSTON	49	-5	11.52	1.17
LUBBOCK	38	-2	4.67	2.79
MIDLAND	42	-3	4.00	2.24
SAN ANGELO	45	-2	6.56	3.63
SAN ANTONIO	49	-3	10.74	5.37
VICTORIA	51	-4	9.96	3.01
WACO	44	-4	10.30	3.21
WICHITA FALLS	39	-4	6.36	1.99
UT SALT LAKE CITY	30	-1	2.23	-1.70
VT BURLINGTON	24	3	7.56	1.45
VA LYNCHBURG	33	-4	13.90	4.03
NORFOLK	40	-2	15.59	5.29
RICHMOND	37	-2	14.58	4.93
ROANOKE	35	-3	14.90	5.73
WASH/DULLES	33	-1	11.79	2.90
WA OLYMPIA	40	1	15.89	-5.71
QUILLAYUTE	44	3	36.63	-3.87
SEATTLE-TACOMA	44	2	12.44	-2.49
SPOKANE	32	3	4.70	-0.88
YAKIMA	33	2	3.95	0.60
WV BECKLEY	28	-5	9.75	0.47
CHARLESTON	32	-4	10.42	0.66
ELKINS	27	-4	8.26	-1.81
HUNTINGTON	32	-4	10.13	0.46
WI EAU CLAIRE	17	1	3.25	0.38
GREEN BAY	20	1	3.99	0.36
LA CROSSE	18	-2	5.61	2.20
MADISON	21	0	5.10	0.91
MILWAUKEE	26	2	3.97	-1.75
WAUSAU	19	2	2.78	-0.54
WY CASPER	22	-2	1.58	-0.26
CHEYENNE	25	-2	1.46	0.11
LANDER	17	-5	1.92	0.25
SHERIDAN	21	-2	0.58	-1.44

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

International Weather and Crop Summary

March 7 - 13, 2010

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Cold, drier weather kept winter crops dormant over central and eastern Europe, while rain aided vegetative winter wheat across the Mediterranean region.

FSU-WESTERN: Cold weather kept winter grains dormant, while snow cover remained moderate to deep over most winter wheat areas.

MIDDLE EAST: Unseasonably warm conditions accelerated winter grain development, although unfavorably hot weather was observed in southern Iraq.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Locally heavy rain maintained excellent prospects for jointing to heading winter grains.

SOUTH ASIA: Unseasonably hot weather continued to hasten winter wheat development and increase water usage.

EAST ASIA: Early week showers gave way to drier weather, with cold weather slowing winter crop development.

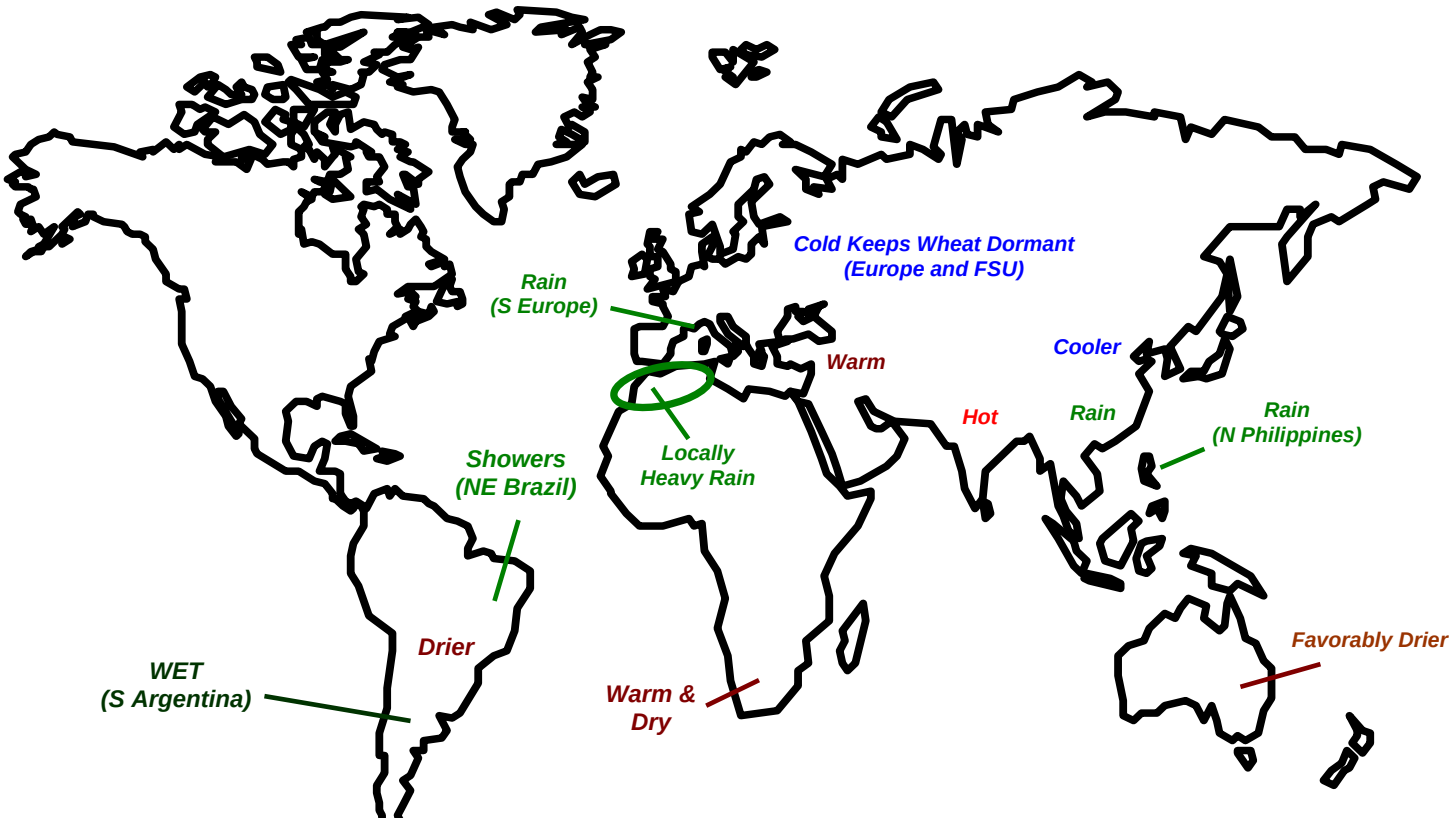
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Much needed rainfall occurred in the northern Philippines, benefiting spring-grown rice.

AUSTRALIA: Drier weather overspread eastern Australia by midweek, helping to ease local flooding and dry earlier planted summer crops.

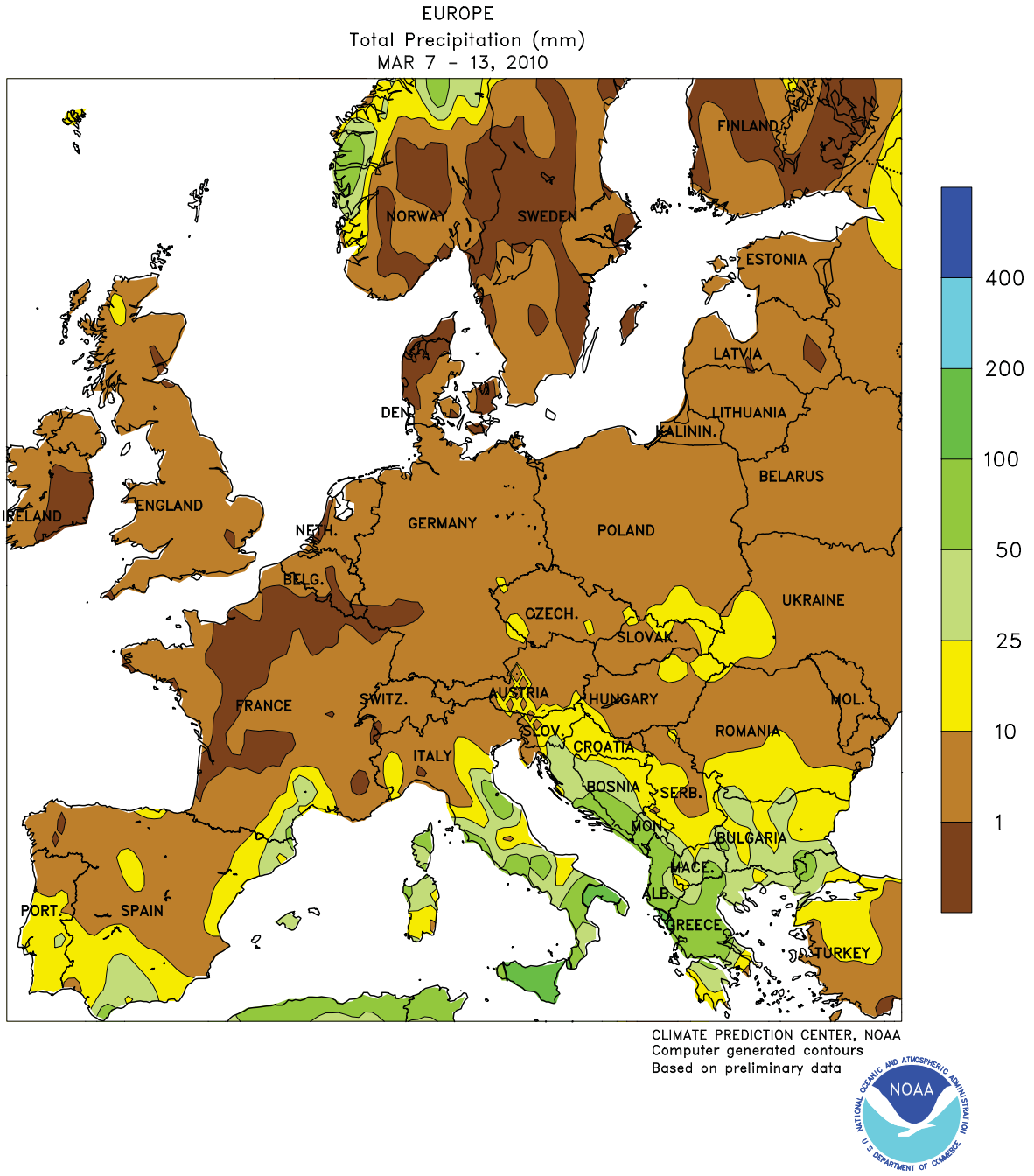
SOUTH AFRICA: Warm, dry weather fostered rapid growth of filling to maturing summer crops.

ARGENTINA: Heavy rain occurred in some southern farming areas, but favorable warmth and dryness prevailed elsewhere.

BRAZIL: Conditions favored soybean harvesting throughout the main production areas of central and southern Brazil.

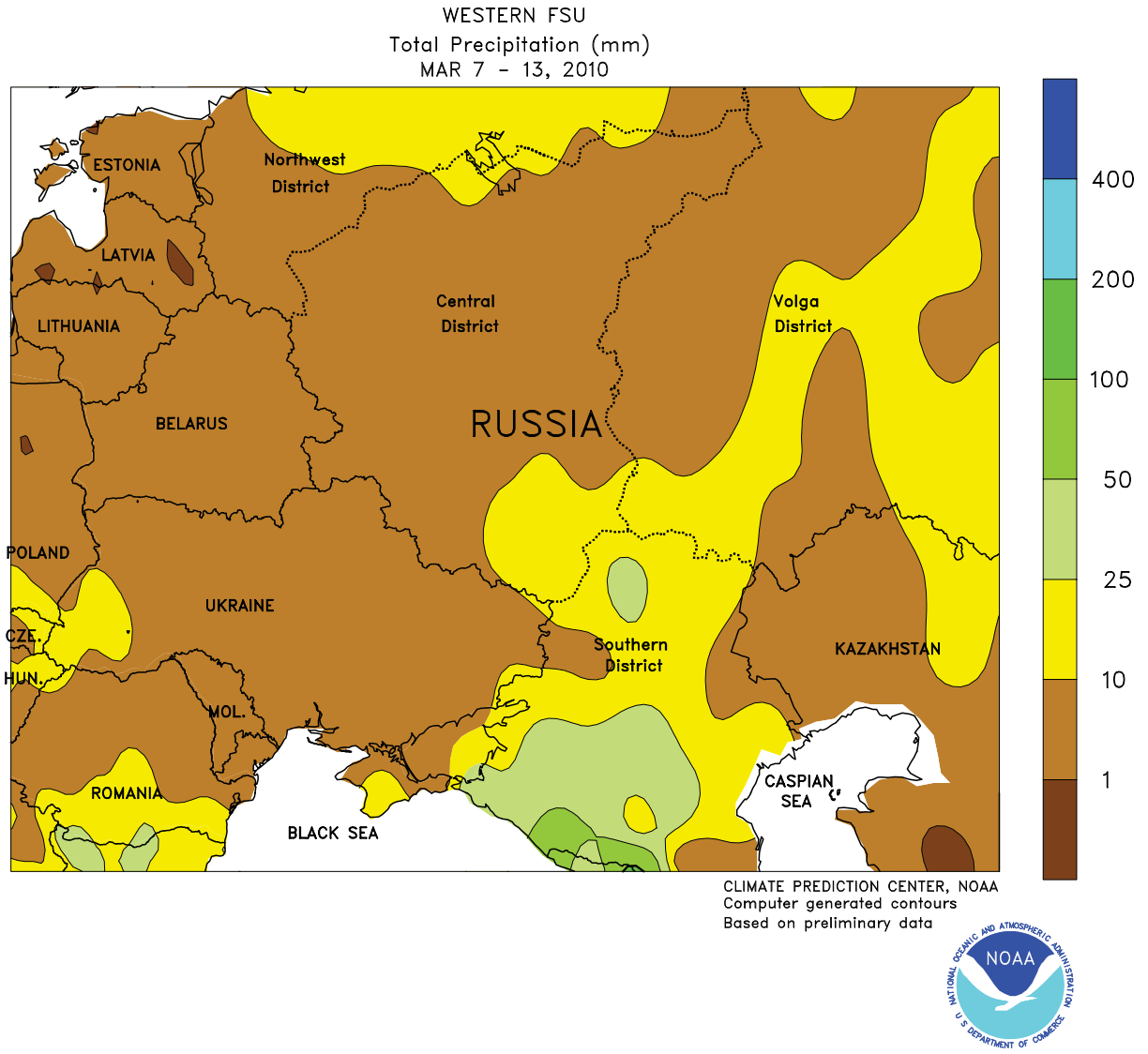


For additional information contact: meteorologists@oce.usda.gov



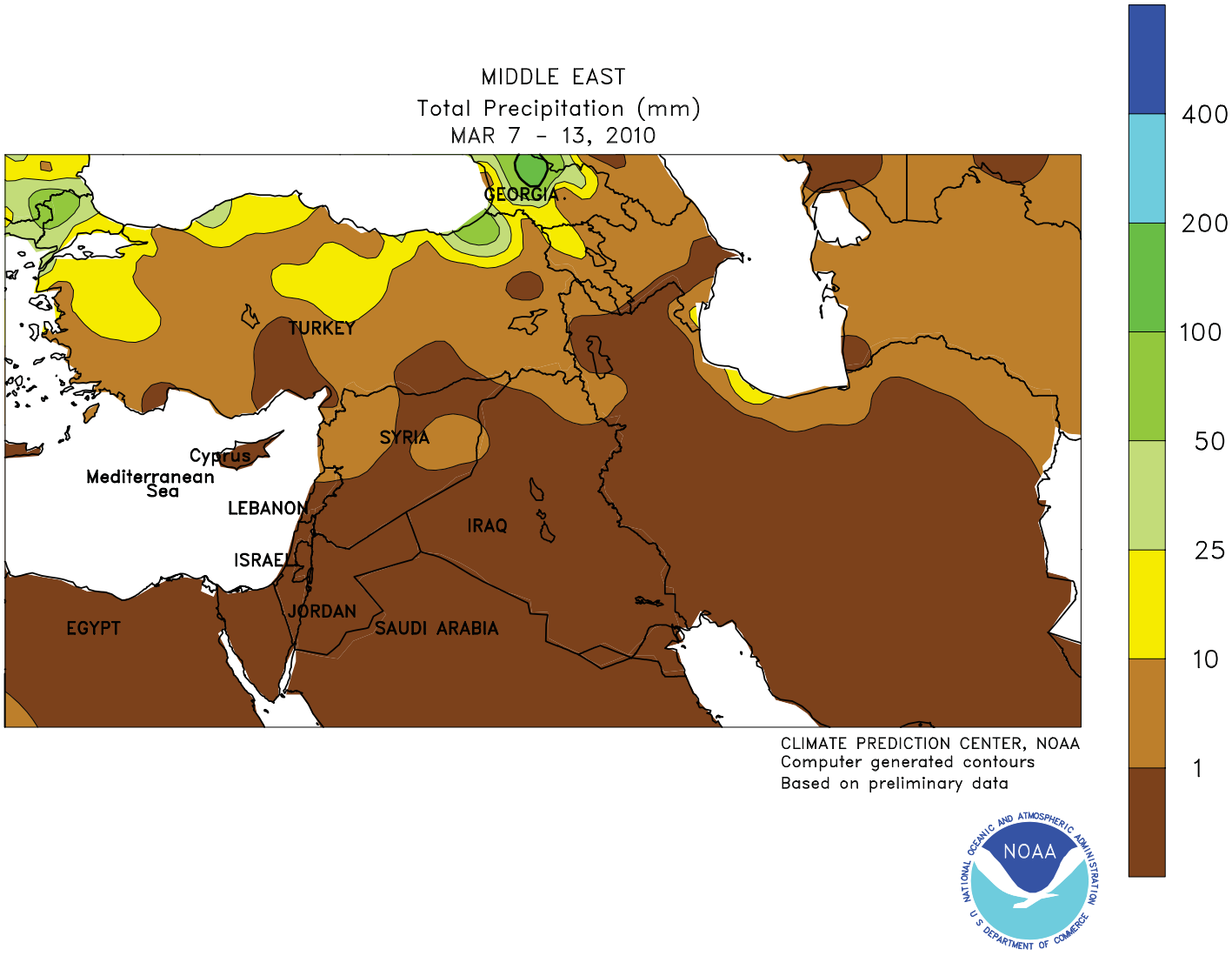
EUROPE

Cold, drier conditions over central and northern Europe contrasted with additional rainfall over southern crop areas. An increasingly strong area of high pressure over northern Europe brought mostly dry, cold conditions to the region's primary wheat areas. Weekly average temperatures up to 7 degrees below normal slowed winter crop growth in France and kept grains and oilseeds dormant from Germany into the Baltic States. Despite temperatures as low as -8 degrees C, winter wheat in France had not yet reached the temperature-sensitive jointing stage, reducing the threat of widespread freeze damage. Some additional snow (2-10 mm liquid equivalent) was reported across the northeastern quarter of Europe, where soil moisture reserves remained abundant for spring growth. Meanwhile, 10 to 50 mm of rain (and mountain snow) fell from central and southern Spain eastward across Italy into the Balkans. The wet weather maintained favorable prospects for jointing winter wheat and provided additional recharge to irrigation and ground water reserves.



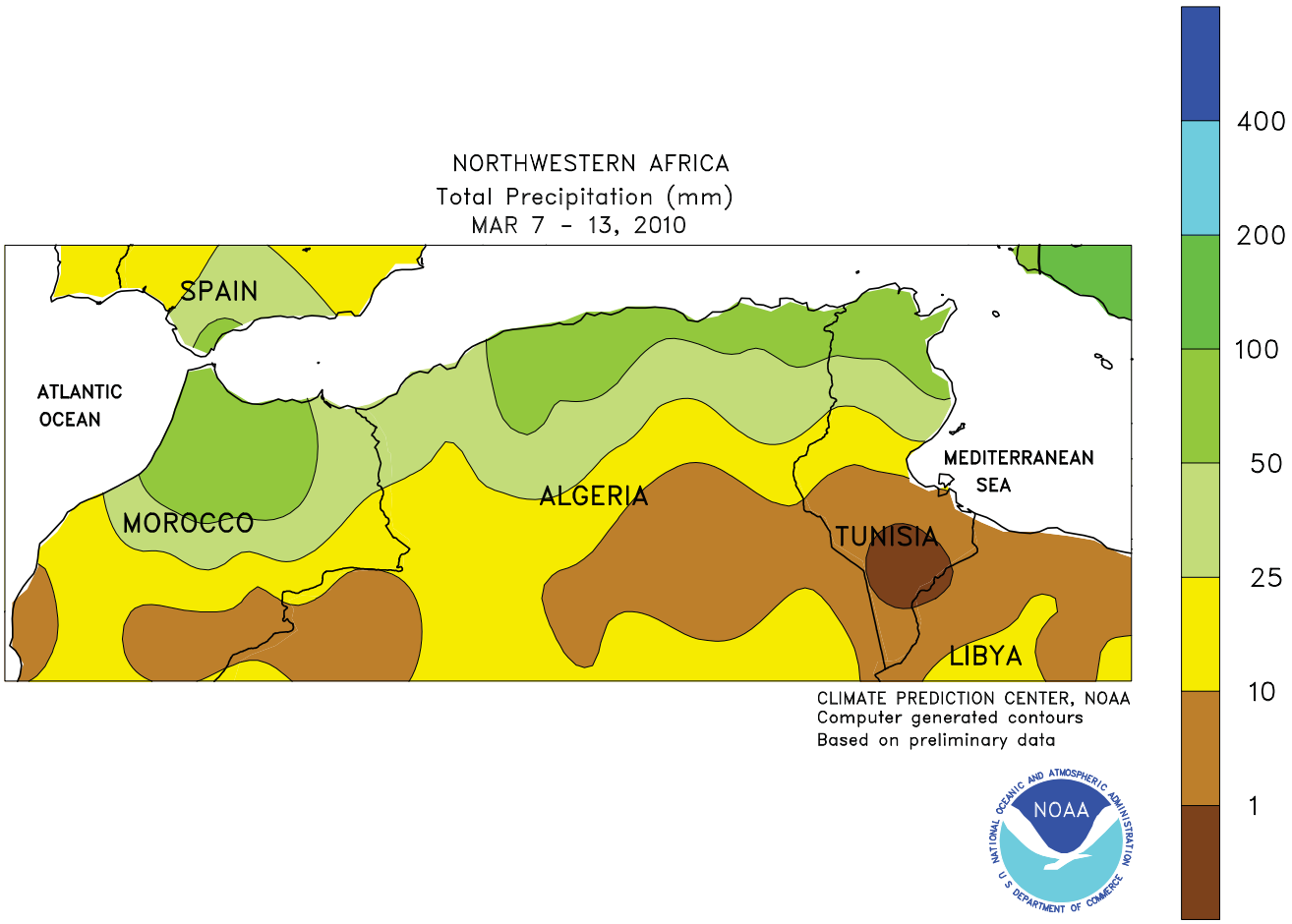
FSU-WESTERN

Cold, unsettled weather prevailed over much of the region, maintaining favorable conditions for dormant winter grains. Precipitation (mostly snow) was generally light across the western half of the region (less than 10 mm liquid equivalent), although soil moisture remained abundant following several weeks of occasionally heavy rain and snow. Meanwhile, a slow-moving storm brought rain and snow to southern and eastern portions of the region. In Russia's southern District, locally heavy rain and snow (10-45 mm liquid equivalent) boosted topsoil moisture for winter grains and oilseeds. In the Volga District and northwestern Kazakhstan, light to moderate snow (5-25 mm liquid equivalent) eased developing precipitation deficits and increased soil moisture reserves for upcoming spring growth. Average temperatures remained below 5 degrees C (the threshold for winter grains to break dormancy) over most of the region, although crop areas along the Black Sea Coast likely added vegetative growth.



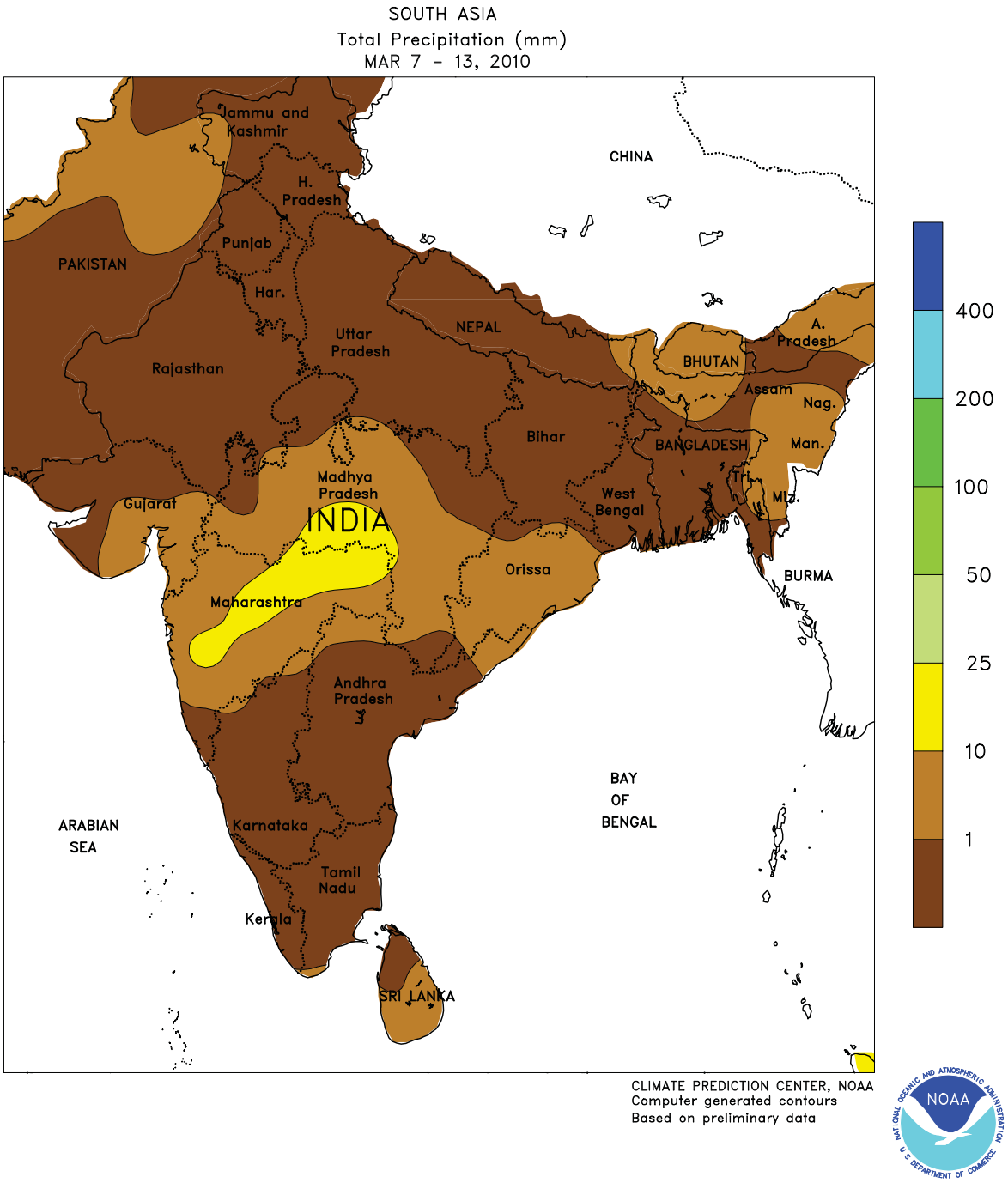
MIDDLE EAST

Unseasonably warm weather persisted across the region, maintaining mostly favorable prospects for vegetative winter grains. A stalled frontal boundary over Turkey was the focus for light to moderate showers (2-20 mm), although most of the rain fell outside of major crop areas. South and east of the front, dry, unseasonably warm weather (up to 13 degrees C above normal) accelerated winter grain development from central Turkey into Iran. Daytime highs surged into the middle and upper 20s degrees C over the northern half of the region, and hit summer-like values (36-41 degrees C) over southern Iraq. The extreme heat in southern Iraq was untimely for heading to filling winter wheat, although the majority of the country's wheat production is in central and northern Iraq.



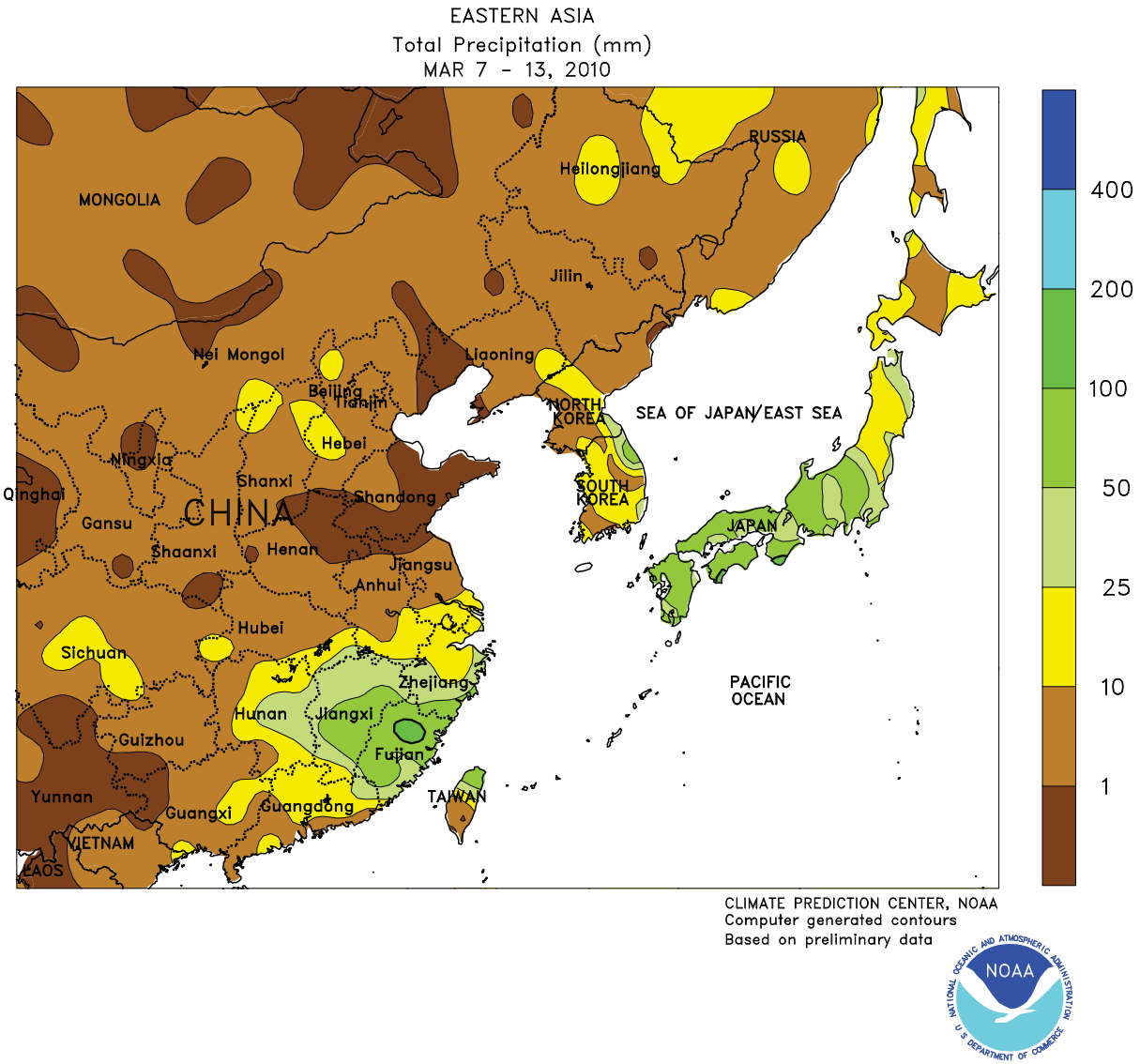
NORTHWEST AFRICA

Locally heavy rain overspread the entire region, benefiting winter wheat and barley. A pair of Atlantic storms generated 10 to 80 mm of rain from northern Morocco eastward into Tunisia, maintaining excellent prospects for jointing to filling winter grains. Of note, season-to-date (since September 1) rainfall in southern Morocco (395 mm) was only 20 mm below last year's near-record 415 mm, while northern Morocco's updated area-average rainfall (547 mm as of March 15) was the second highest since 1980, surpassed only by last year's 705 mm mark. Consequently, this is the second consecutive year of potentially record-setting winter grain yields in Morocco, a country frequented by devastating droughts. Farther east, the rain in Tunisia eased concerns over developing moisture shortages and improved prospects for jointing to heading winter grains.



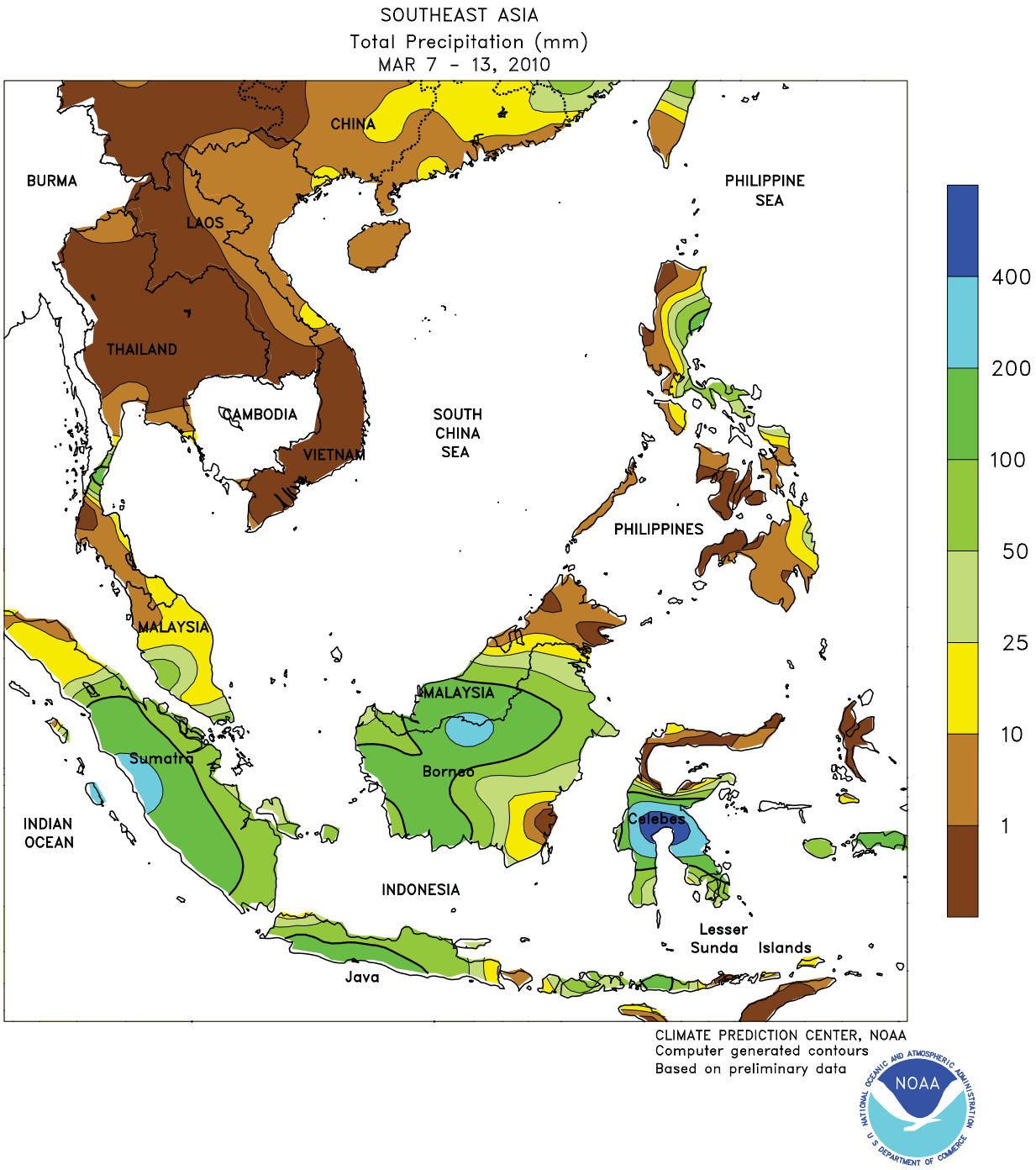
SOUTH ASIA

Temperatures continued to increase across the region, bringing unseasonable heat to winter crops. Winter rapeseed was mostly mature with harvesting continuing through the end of March. Winter wheat, however, varied in development from heading to mature. Maximum temperatures approaching 35 degrees C were unfavorable for reproductive wheat, hastening development and increasing water requirements. Unseasonably hot weather occurred in Pakistan as well, although maximum temperatures in winter growing areas were about 5 degrees C cooler than in India.



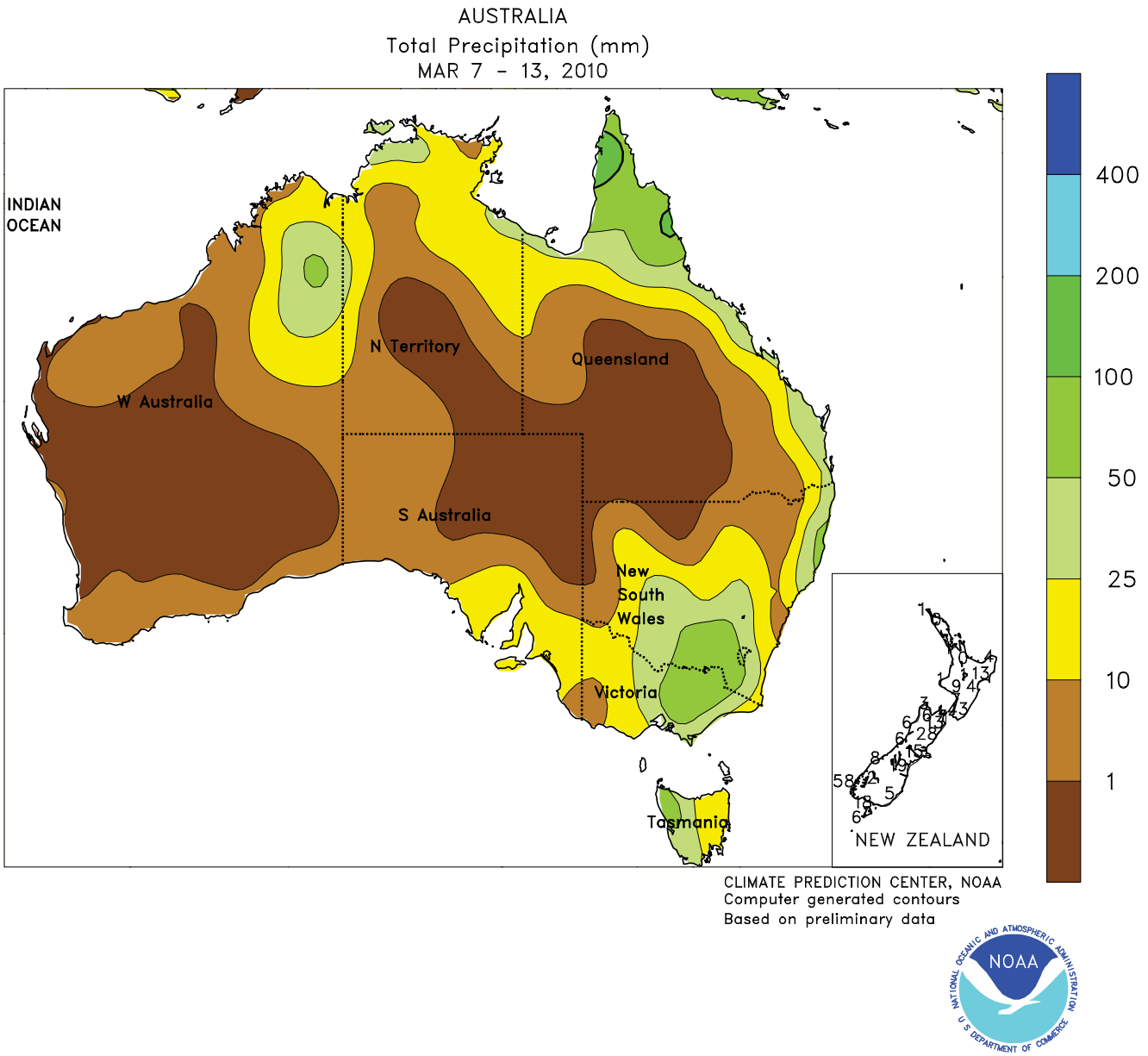
EAST ASIA

A continuation of last week's heavy rainfall brought more moisture across spring rice areas of southern China. In addition to the 10 to 100 mm of rain in the south, early week snow (less than 10 mm liquid equivalent) provided beneficial moisture to winter wheat in northern portions of the North China Plain. By midweek, however, drier weather prevailed as high pressure moved into eastern China, with cool, dry northwest winds. Temperatures remained 1 to 3 degrees C below normal in winter wheat and rapeseed areas and 3 to 5 degrees C below normal in southern coastal provinces. The cooler weather in the south was especially beneficial, reducing heat stress and evaporative losses for the small wheat crop grown there. Freezing temperatures reached the Xi River in southern China but had little effect on rapeseed, while minimum temperatures below -5 degrees C slowed development of wheat on the North China Plain.



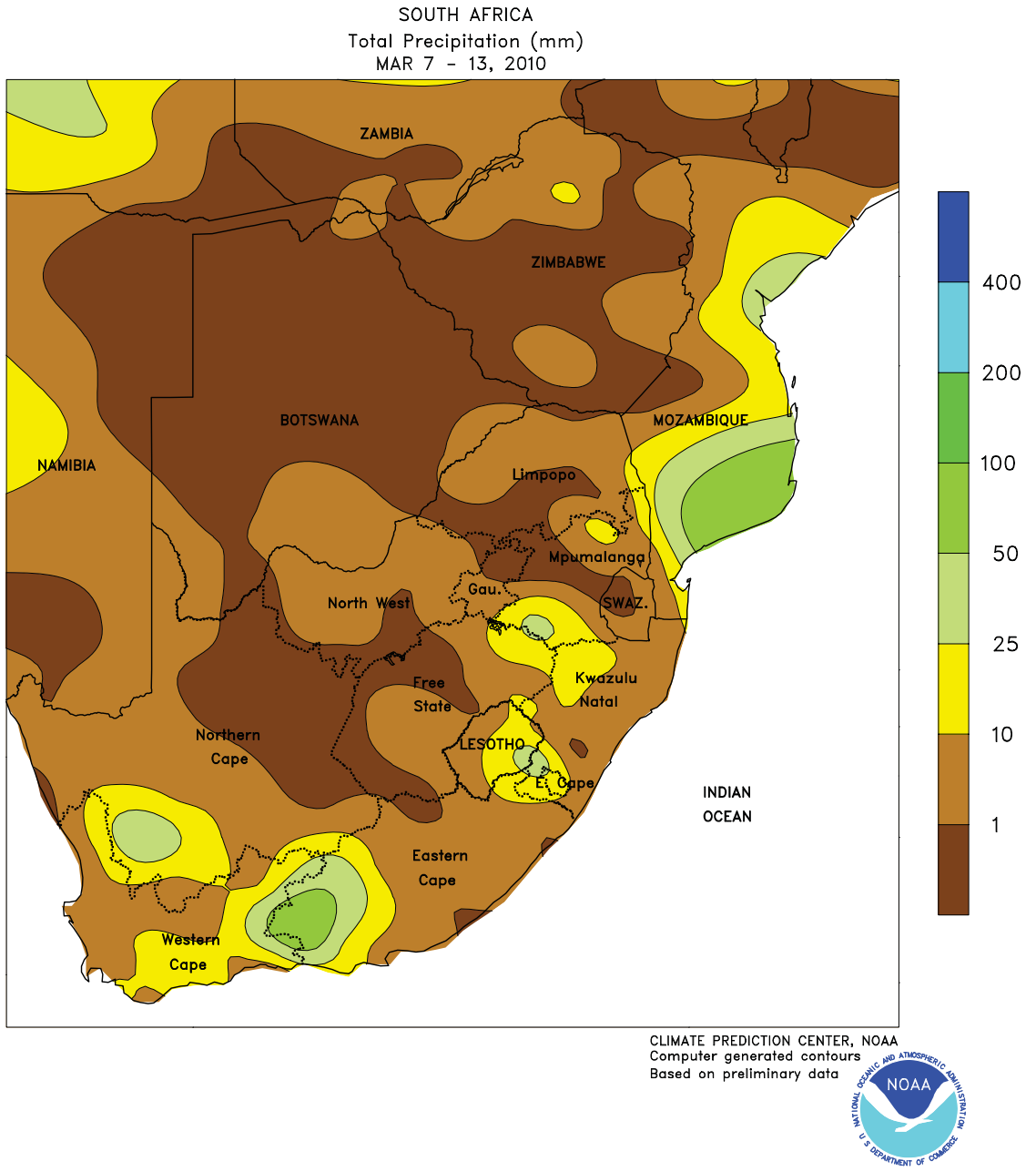
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Showers throughout the week provided beneficial moisture to spring-grown rice in the northern Philippines. As much as 100 mm of rain gave a significant boost to soil moisture in eastern and southern Luzon. Although occurring too late for rice harvested in the first quarter, the moisture helped second-quarter rice production. Showers (10-200 mm) also increased in Malaysia, benefiting oil palm. In Indonesia, 50 to 100 mm of rain favored immature rice across Java, with sunny weather, occurring between showers, aiding rice maturation. Meanwhile, cooler weather and light showers (less than 10 mm) eased stress on immature winter-spring rice in northern Vietnam, while harvesting continued in the south.



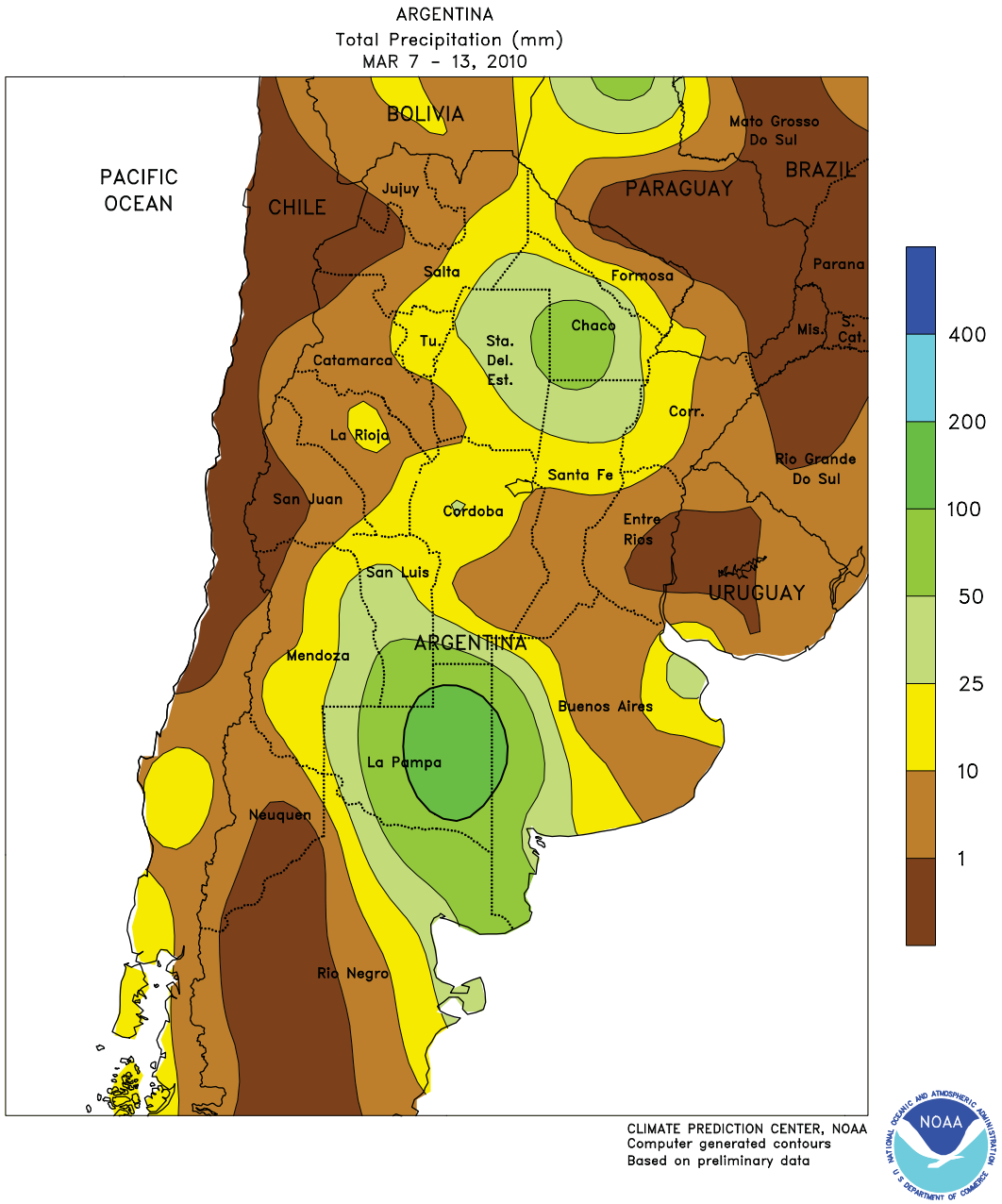
AUSTRALIA

In southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, scattered, light showers (less than 10 mm) gave way to dry weather by midweek. Prior to this week, heavy rains had increased moisture supplies in advance of autumn winter grain planting and benefited immature summer crops. Nevertheless, drier weather was needed to ease local flooding and to help dry earlier planted summer crops. Temperatures in major summer crop areas were generally seasonable, with maximum temperatures in the upper 20s to lower 30s degrees C.



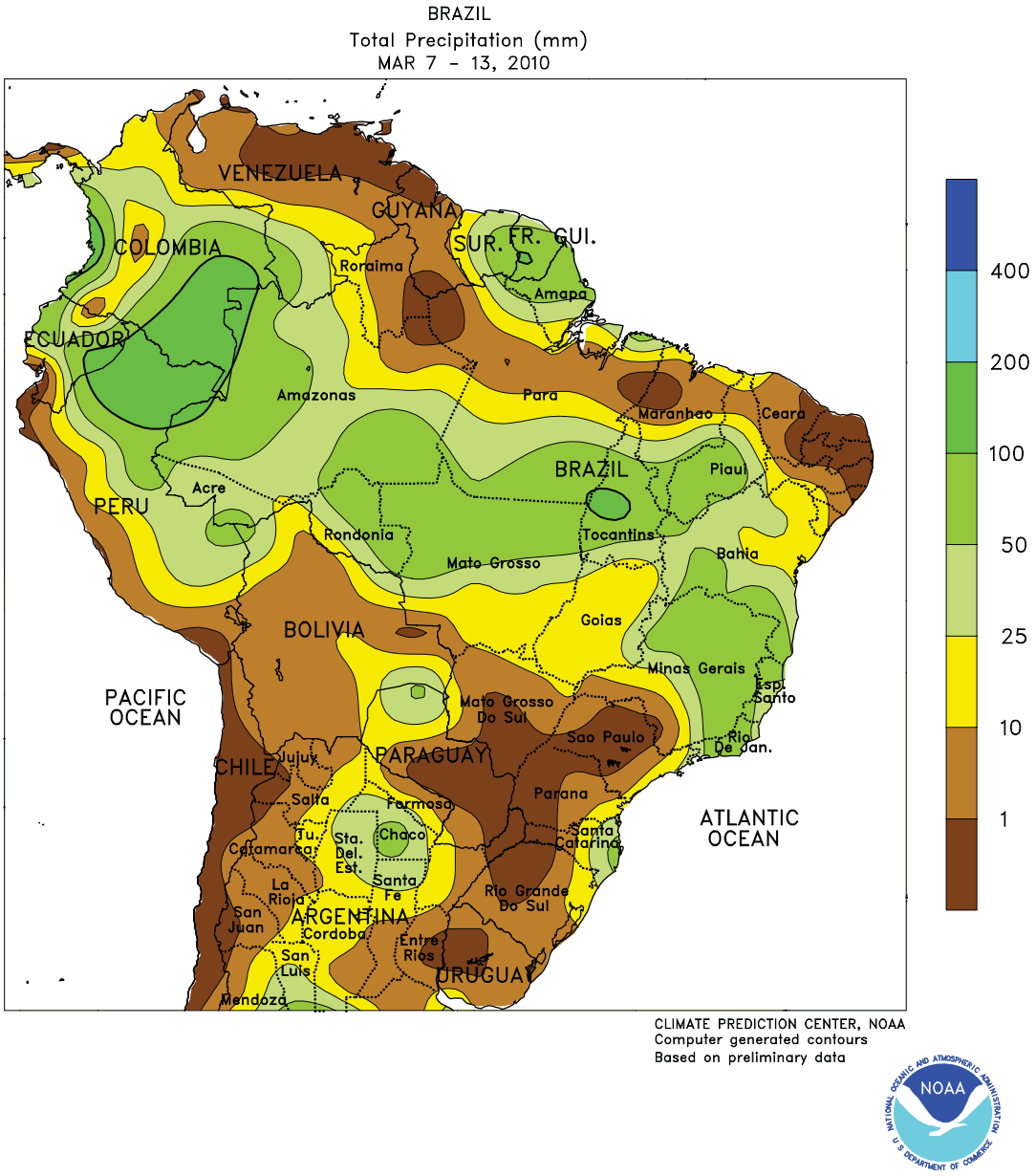
SOUTH AFRICA

For a second week, dry, seasonably mild weather dominated the corn belt, spurring rapid development of filling to maturing summer crops. Temperatures averaged slightly above normal, with highs typically ranging from the upper 20s degrees C in the east to the lower 30s farther west. Some later-sown crops in the western corn belt can still benefit from additional moisture even though moisture reserves have been favorable for much of the summer. Drier conditions also prevailed in sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal as farmers await the start of the harvest season. Elsewhere, isolated showers (locally exceeding 25 mm) were generally confined to Western Cape and nearby locations in Northern and Eastern Cape Provinces. The showery weather may have impacted the harvest of fruit and vine crops, typically underway until April.



ARGENTINA

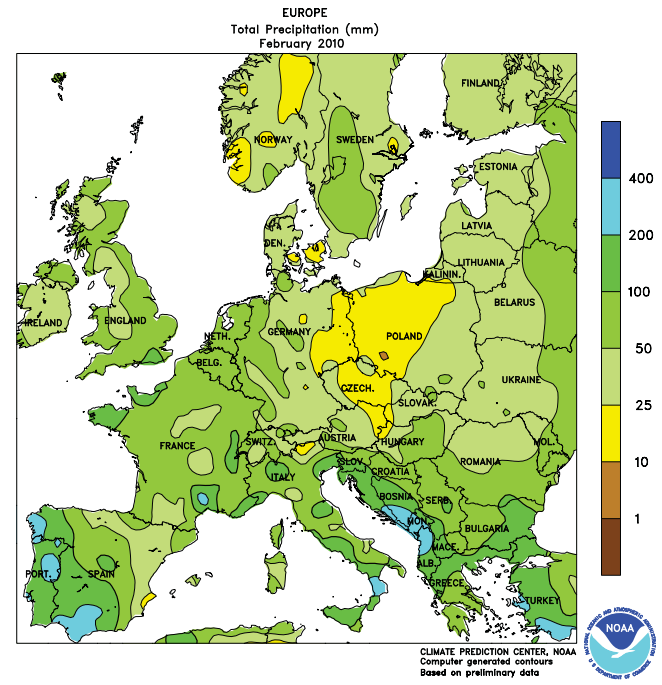
For much of the week, warm, dry weather dominated key farming areas of northern and central Argentina, promoting dry down and early harvesting of mature, early planted summer grains and oilseeds. An exception was La Pampa, which was the focus for very heavy rain (up to 192 mm) on March 9, likely resulting in localized flooding and possibly some damage to unharvested crops. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal throughout the region, with highs reaching the upper 30s degrees C in some of the more northerly agricultural areas, including northern and western sections of the cotton belt (Santiago del Estero and portions of Chaco and Formosa). Harvesting of summer grains and oilseeds is underway in many areas but fieldwork typically peaks in April.

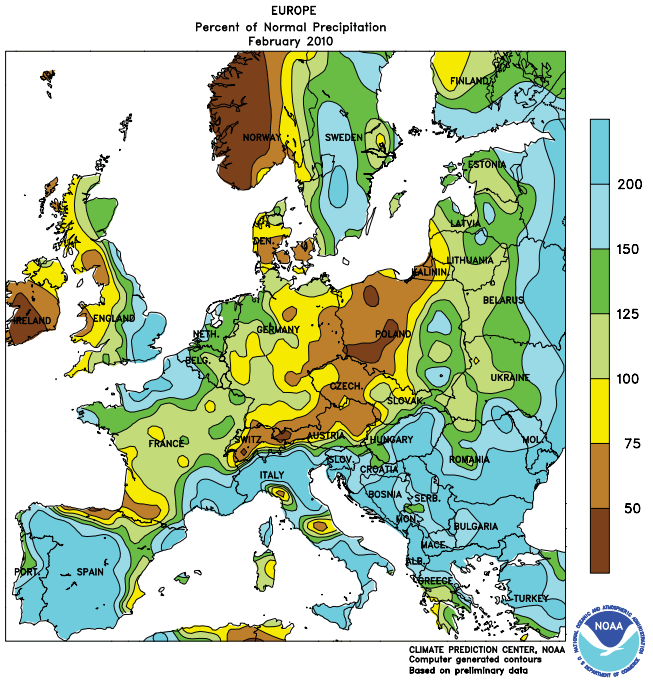


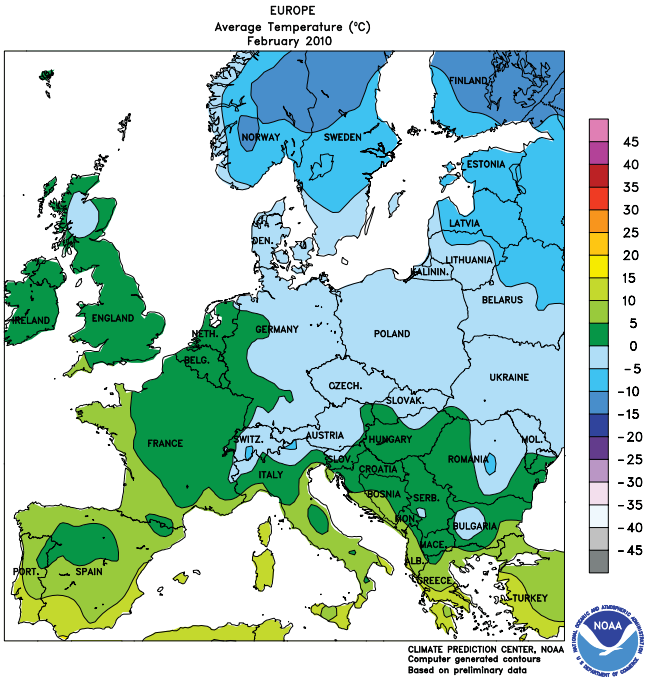
BRAZIL

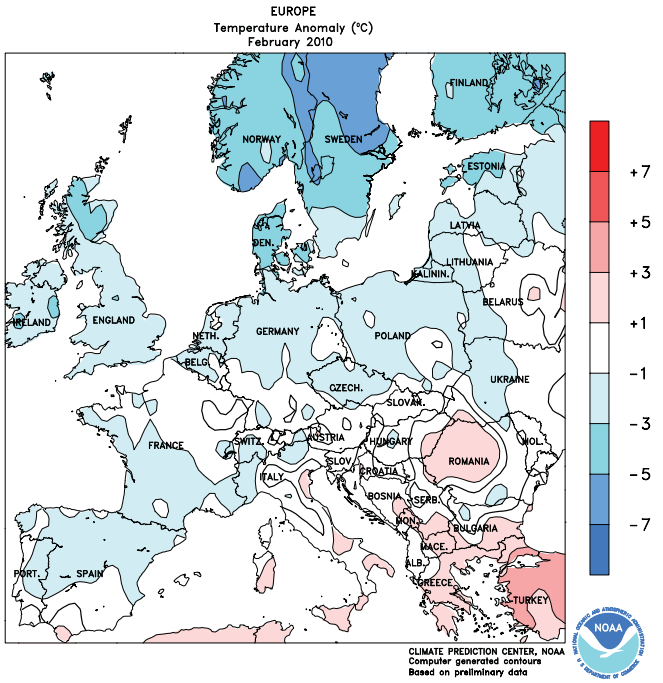
Mostly dry weather favored the dry down and harvesting of soybeans, corn, and other maturing summer crops across a broad section of southern Brazil. This region extended as far north as southern Mato Grosso, where fieldwork had reportedly been progressing well in spite of periods of heavy rain over the past few weeks. Near- to above-normal temperatures (highs typically reaching the lower and middle 30s degrees C) aided the drying process. Drier conditions also prevailed in Sao Paulo and neighboring locations in Minas Gerais, where localized problems with wetness have affected the region's sugarcane and coffee at different points in the rainy season. Farther north, however, beneficial rain (10-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) lingered over soybean and cotton areas of the northeastern interior located in the vicinity of western Bahia and Tocantins, where crops can still benefit from continued rainfall. The same is true for Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil's southernmost state, although moisture reserves should still be overall favorable for immature corn and soybeans despite the recent drying trend.

February International Temperature and Precipitation Maps



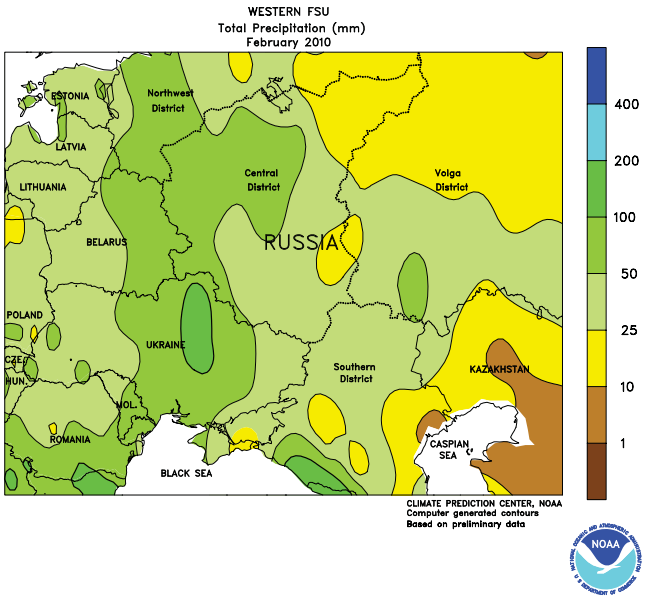


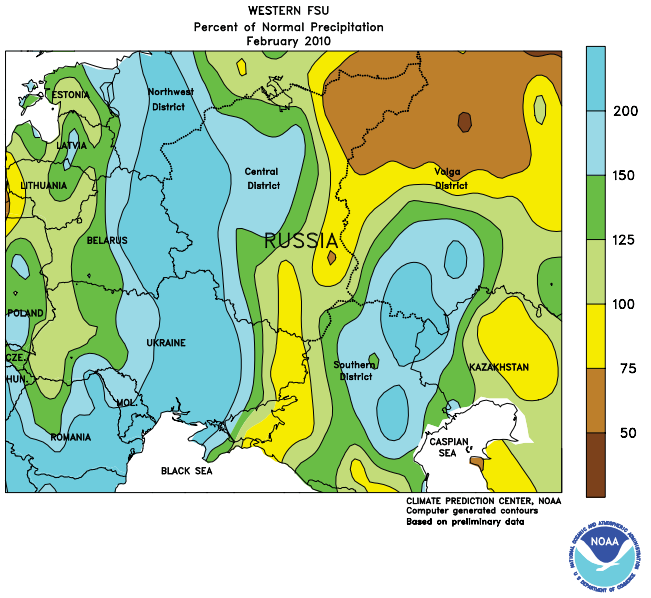


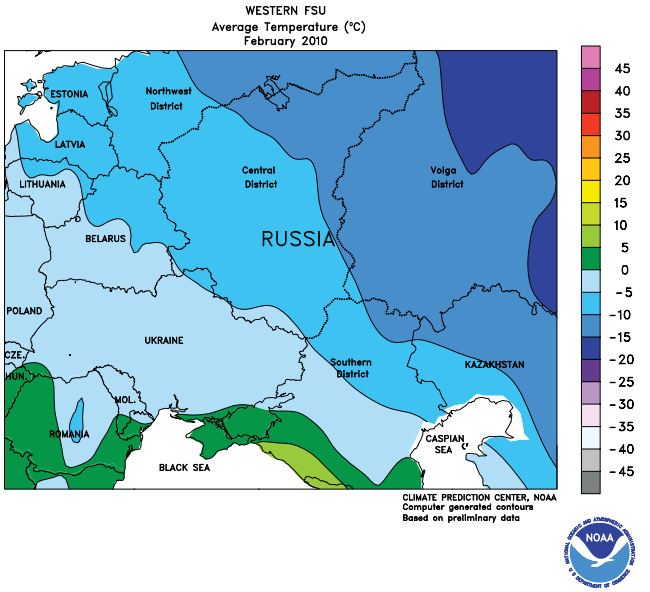


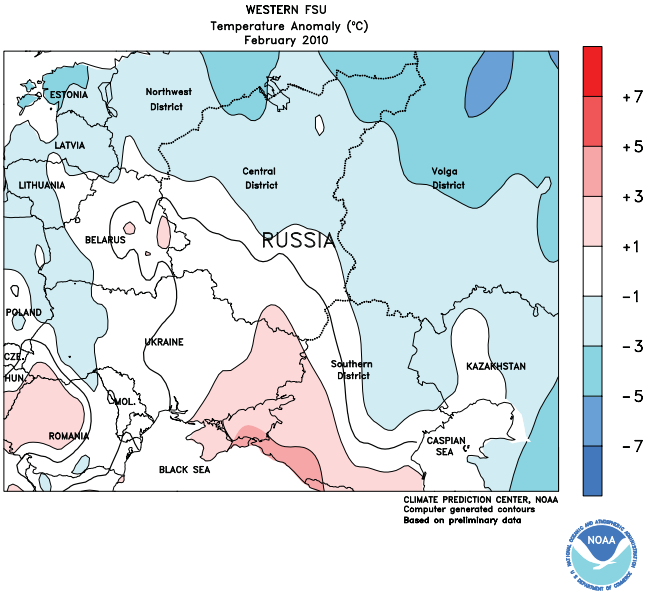
EUROPE

Abnormally wet February weather across most of Europe maintained favorable soil moisture supplies for dormant to greening winter grains. Drier-than-normal conditions were confined to eastern Germany, western Poland, and the Czech Republic, where moisture demands for dormant winter crops were minimal. Winter wheat and rapeseed in France broke dormancy by month's end, while wheat, barley, and rapeseed remained dormant from Germany into the Baltics. Locally heavy rain (200-500 percent of normal) in Italy and on the Iberian Peninsula boosted irrigation reserves and reservoir levels, providing favorable prospects for vegetative winter wheat.



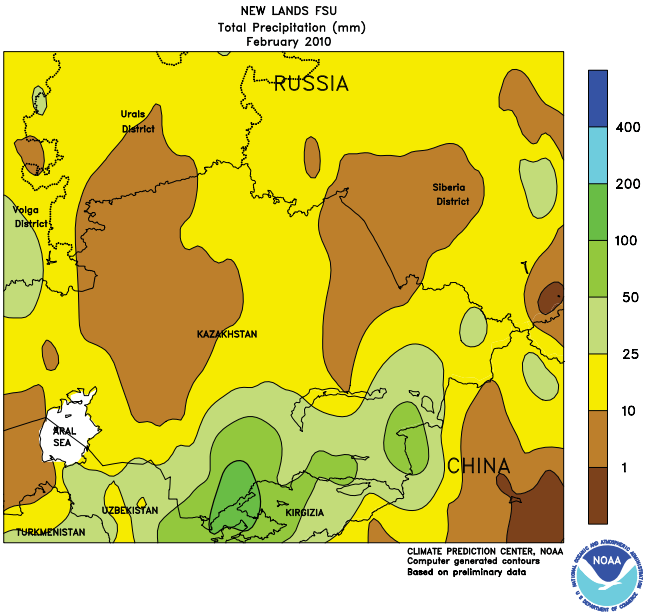


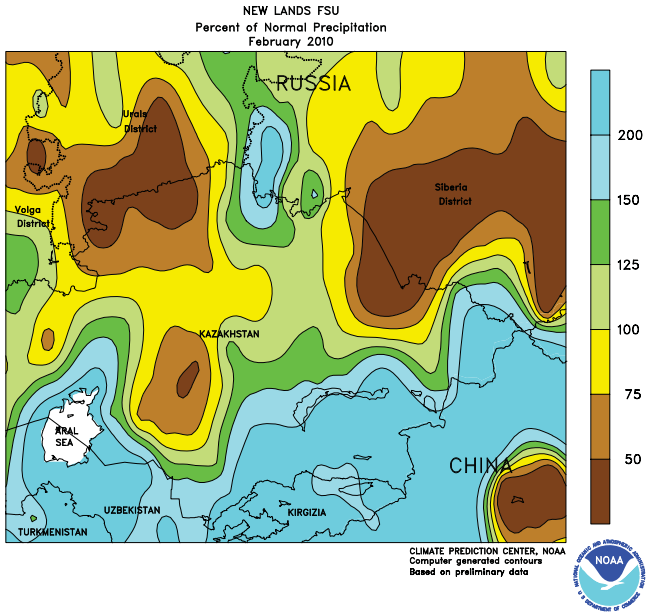


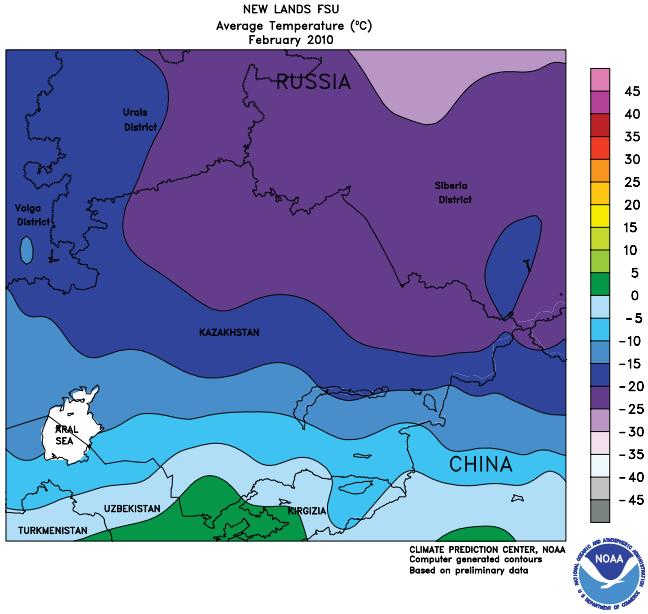


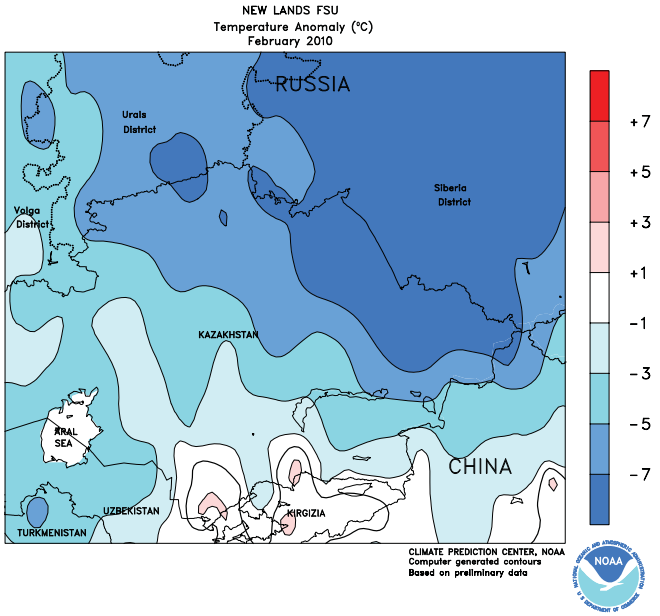
FSU-WESTERN

In February, bitterly cold weather persisted in Russia's winter grain areas, although crops were protected by a deep snow pack. Farther south, periods of heavy rain and snow inhibited early spring fieldwork across Ukraine and southern Russia. Above-normal precipitation (locally more than 300 percent of normal) was observed in most primary winter crop areas, although drier-than-normal weather prevailed in northern portions of the Volga District.



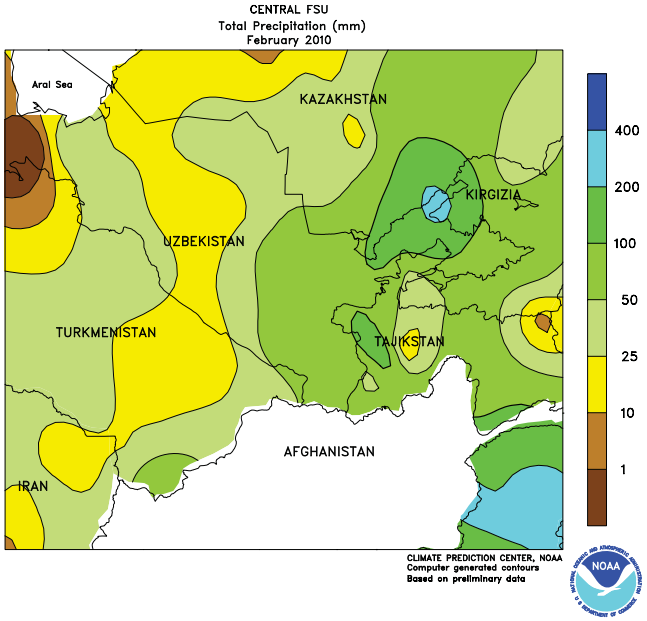


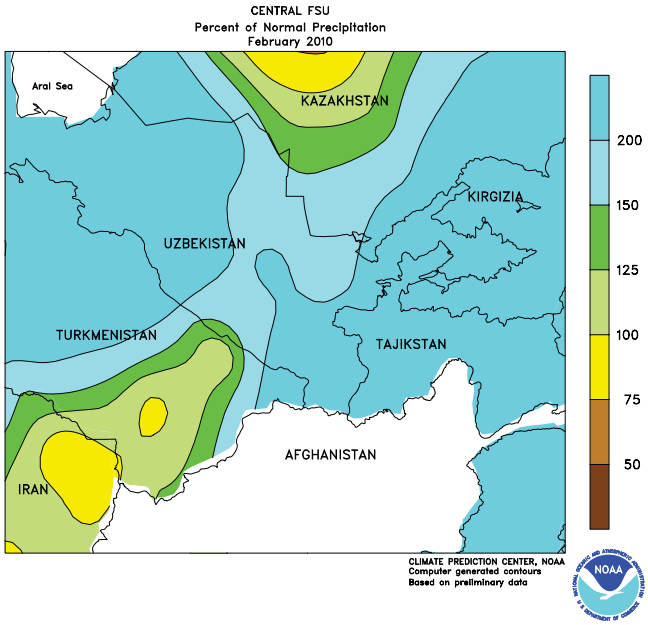


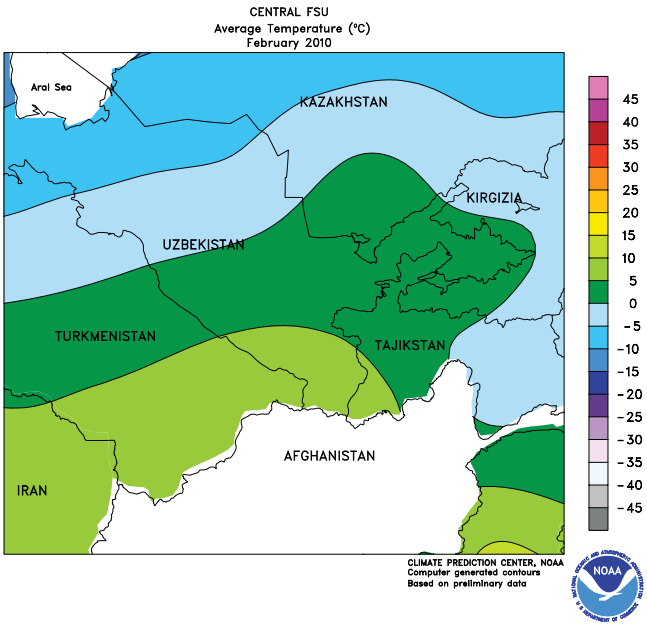


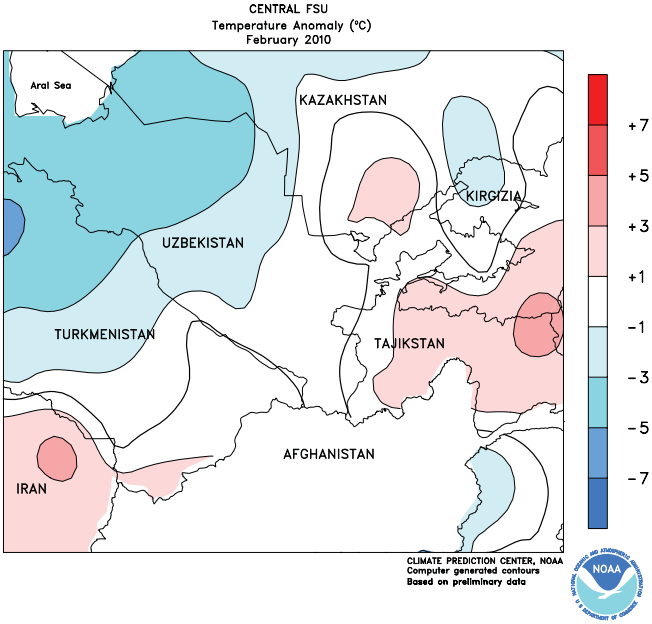
FSU-NEW LANDS

During February, bitter cold weather continued over much of the region, although drier-than-normal conditions arrived in the north. Temperatures averaged as much as 11 degrees C below normal in Russia's Siberia District, with minimum temperatures dropping below -40 degrees C. Precipitation (in the form of snow) was below normal across most of Kazakhstan and Russia, although an area of near- to above-normal snowfall was reported in central Kazakhstan and along the border between the Urals and Siberia Districts in Russia.



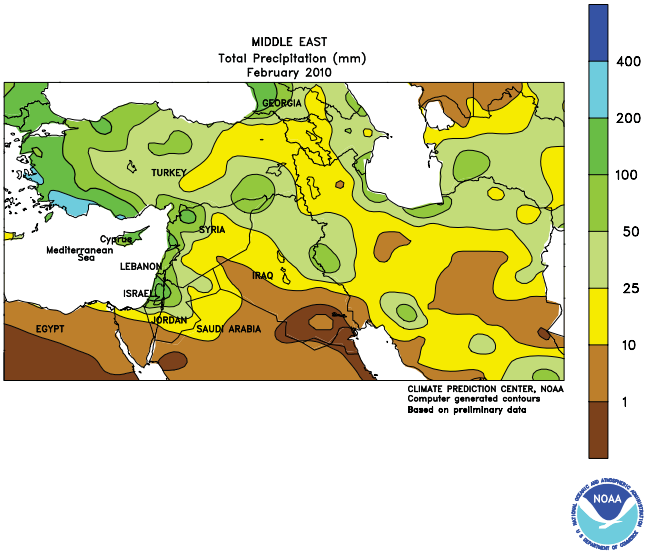


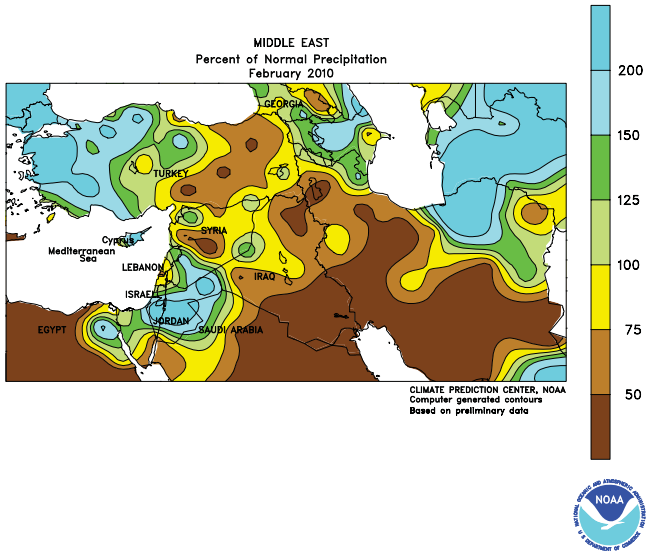


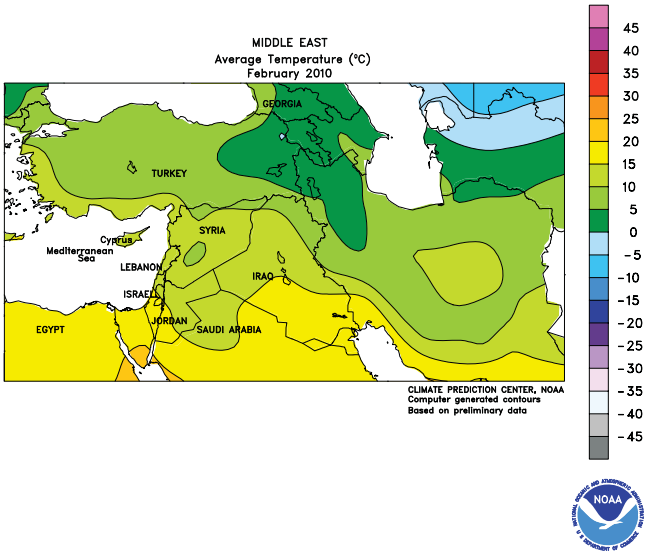


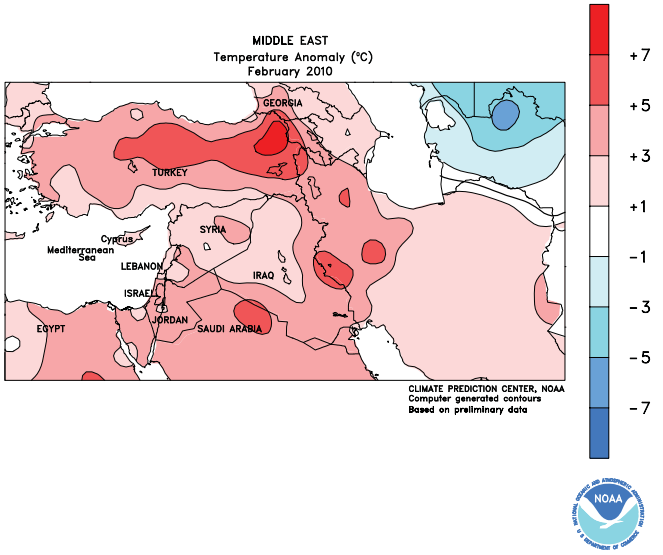
FSU-CENTRAL

During February, wet, cold conditions prevailed over much of the region. Above-normal precipitation boosted soil moisture and mountain snow packs for upcoming cotton planting. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal across the south and up to 5 degrees C below normal in northern and western crop areas.



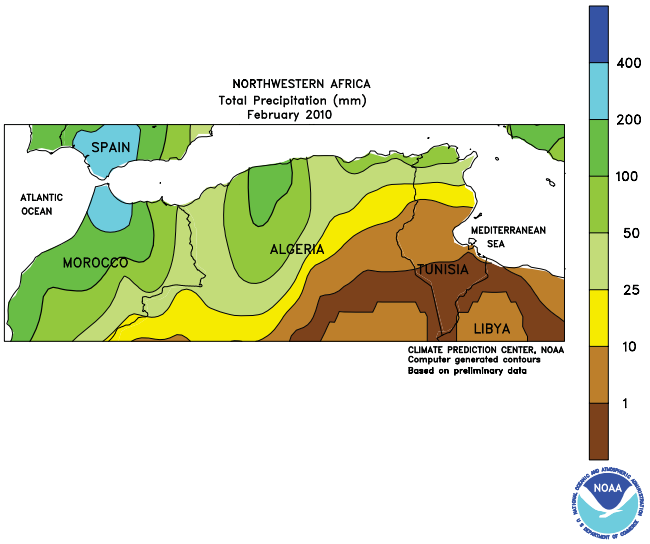


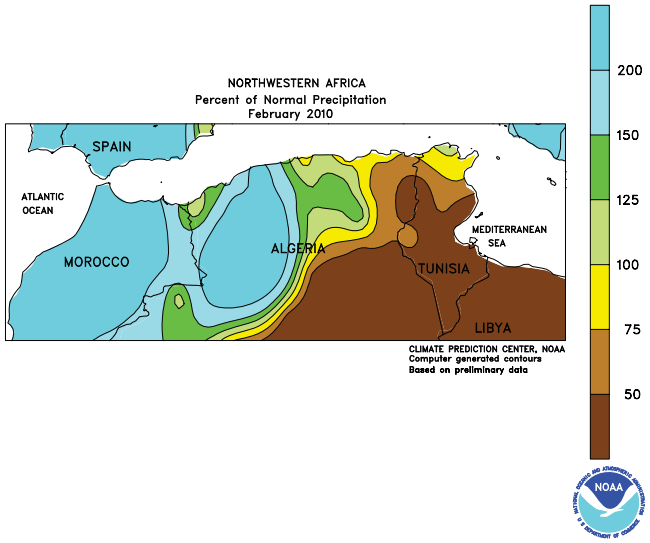


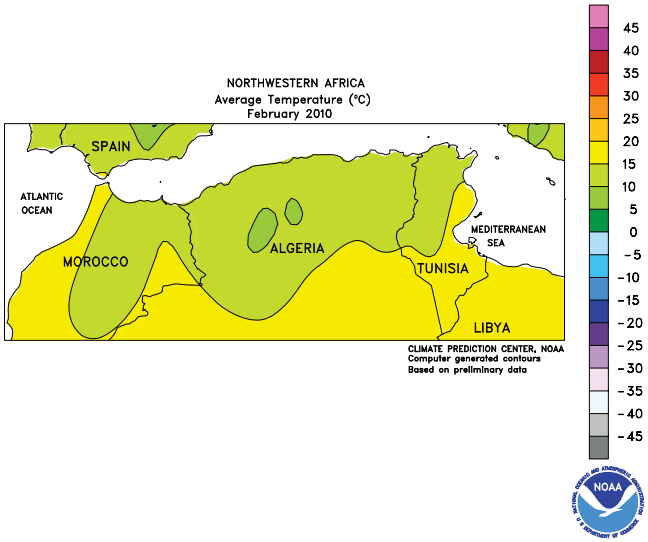


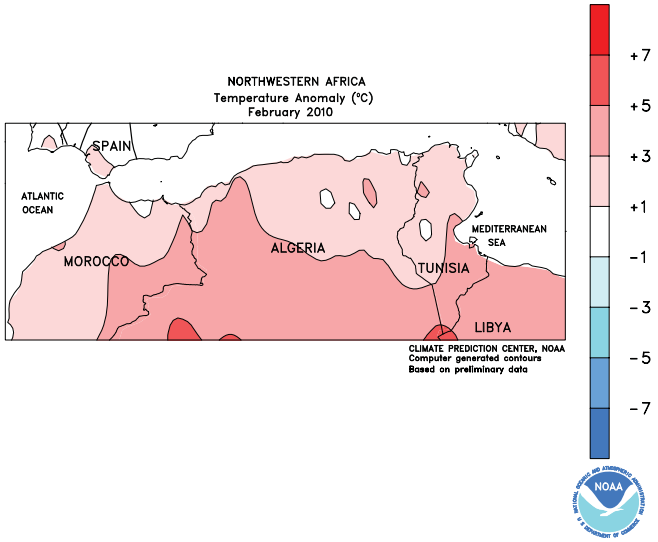
MIDDLE EAST

Above-normal temperatures (up to 6 degrees C above normal) and near- to above-normal precipitation prevailed across much of the region during February, accelerating winter crops out of dormancy in the north and facilitating additional vegetative growth in the south. In contrast to the past two drought-afflicted growing seasons, winter crop prospects are favorable in Iraq due to persistent, timely rainfall.



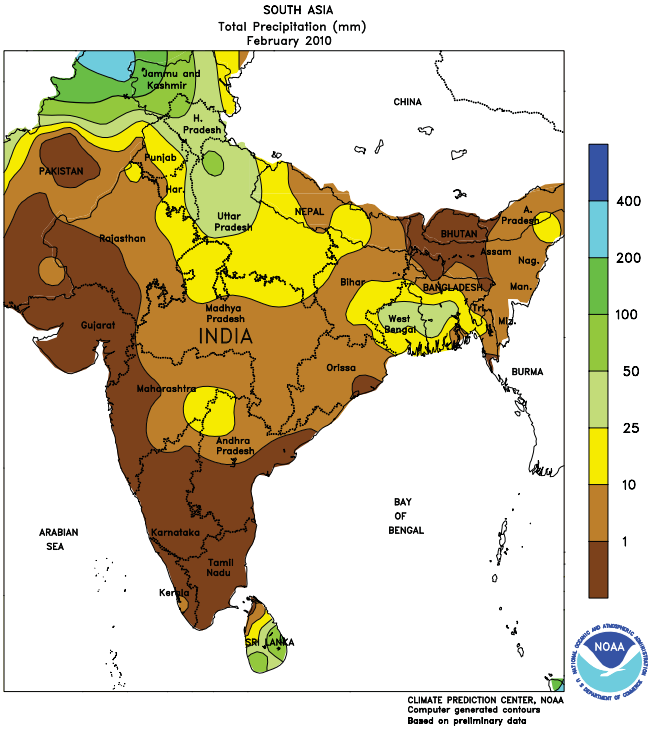


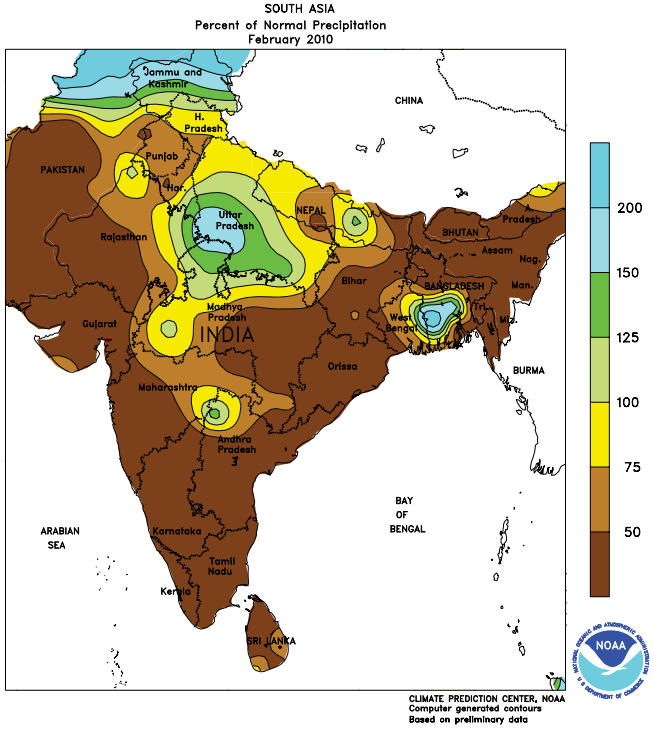


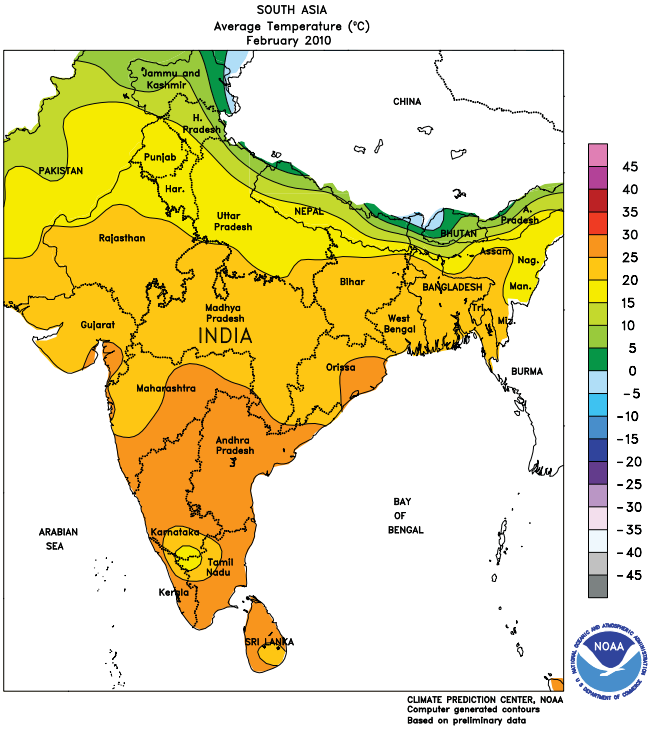


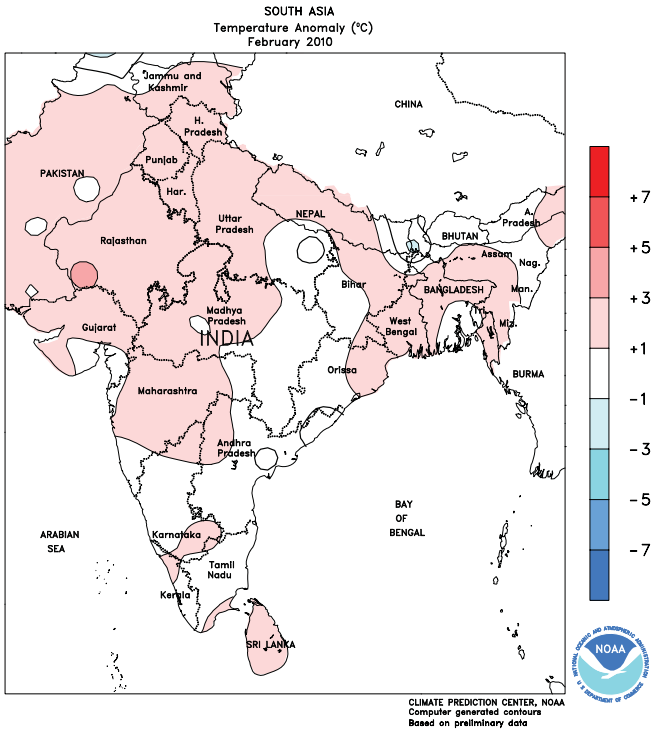
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

In February, additional rain maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for vegetative to reproductive winter grains in Morocco and Algeria. Drier-than-normal weather prevailed in Tunisia, although early March rainfall eased concerns of potential crop stress. For the second straight year, winter grain prospects are favorable due to the consistent, occasionally heavy rainfall during the growing season.



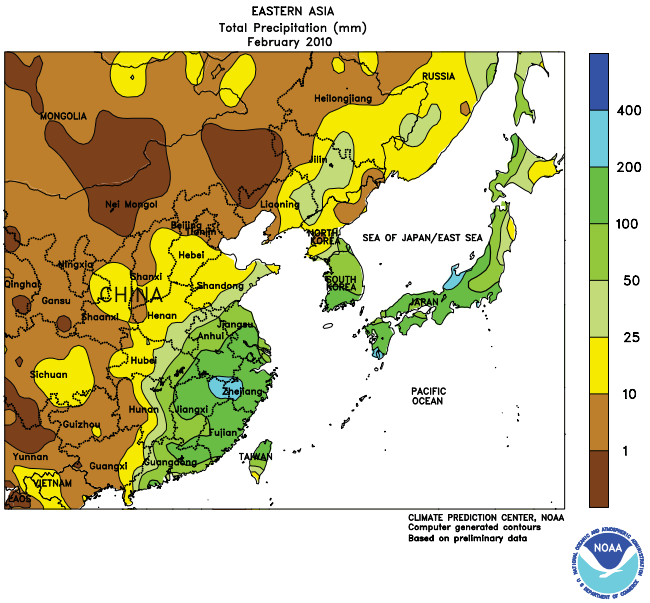


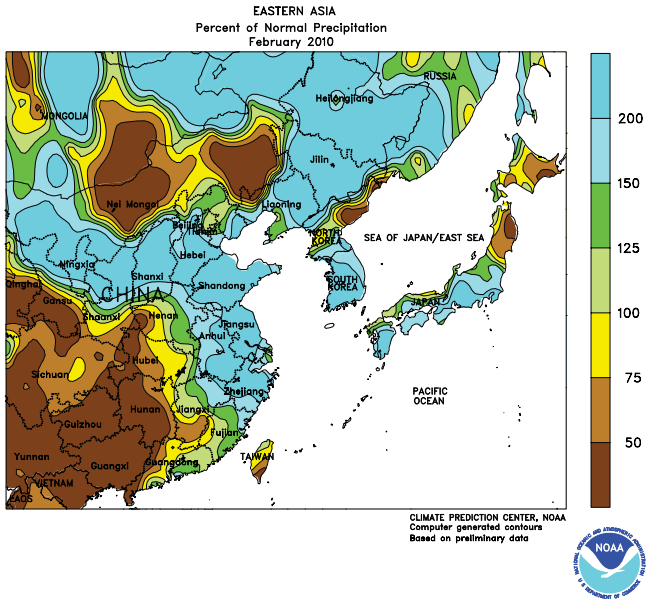


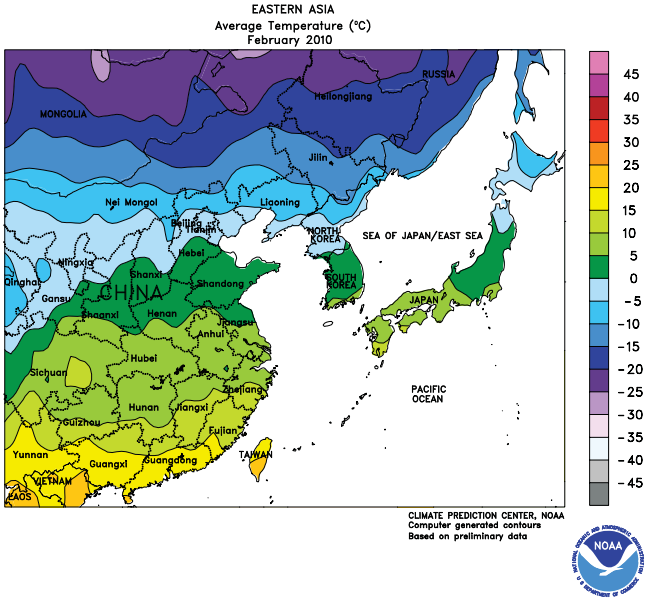


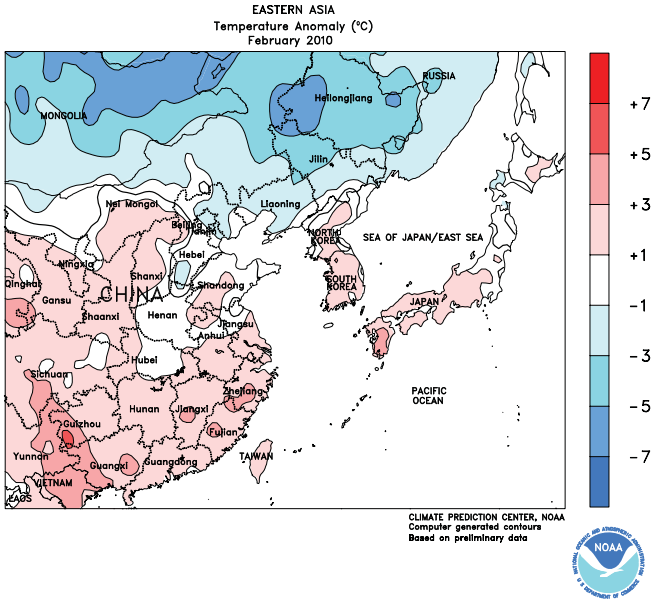
SOUTH ASIA

In February, periodic showers provided beneficial moisture for reproductive winter wheat and rapeseed. Above-normal temperatures, however, were unfavorable for crop development. Meanwhile, rain and snow added to moisture supplies in northern Pakistan and most of Afghanistan.



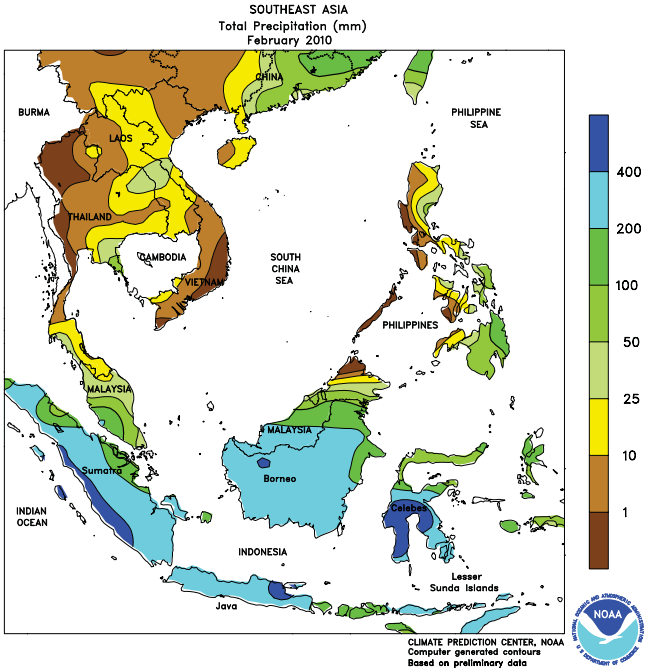


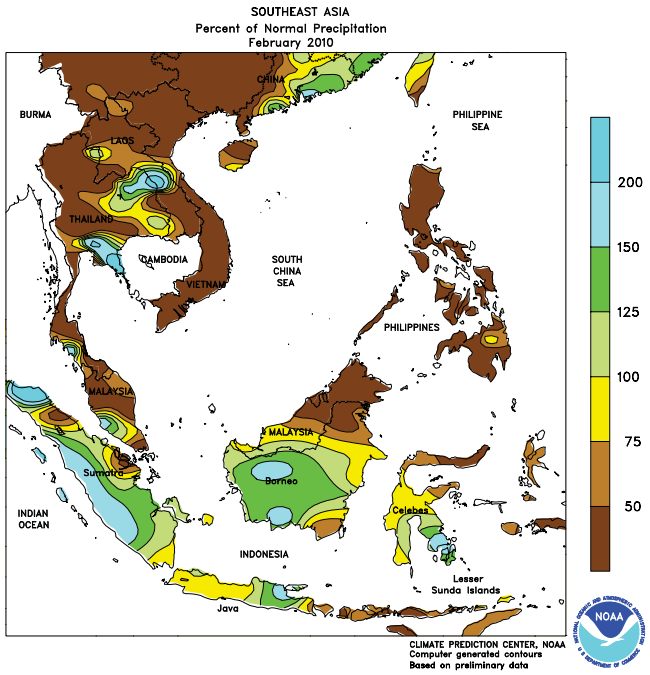


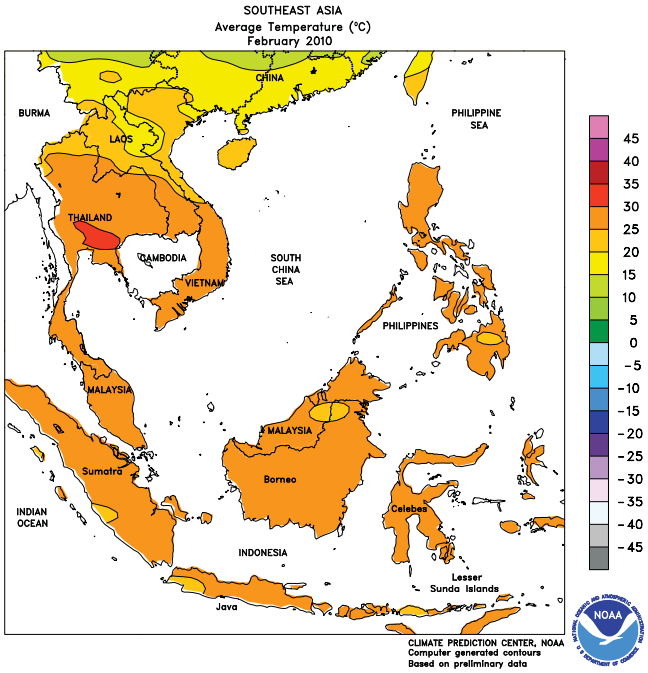


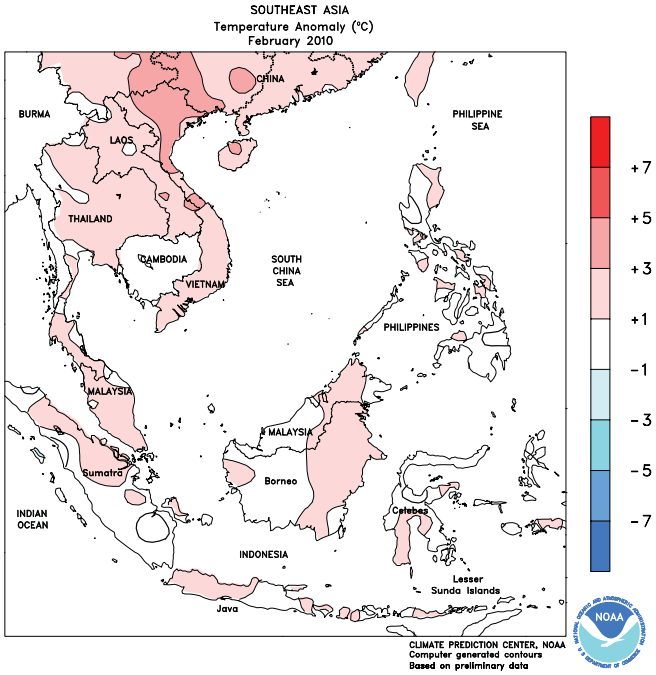
EAST ASIA

Occasional showers throughout February increased moisture reserves for overwintering crops in China. At month's end, heavy rainfall in the eastern Yangtze Valley caused localized flooding. In addition, unusually warm weather at the end of the month forced most crops to break dormancy nearly 2 weeks ahead normal.



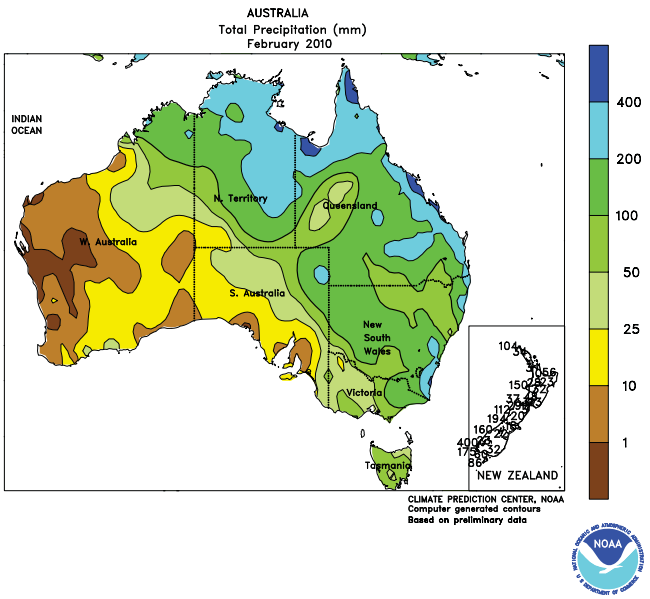


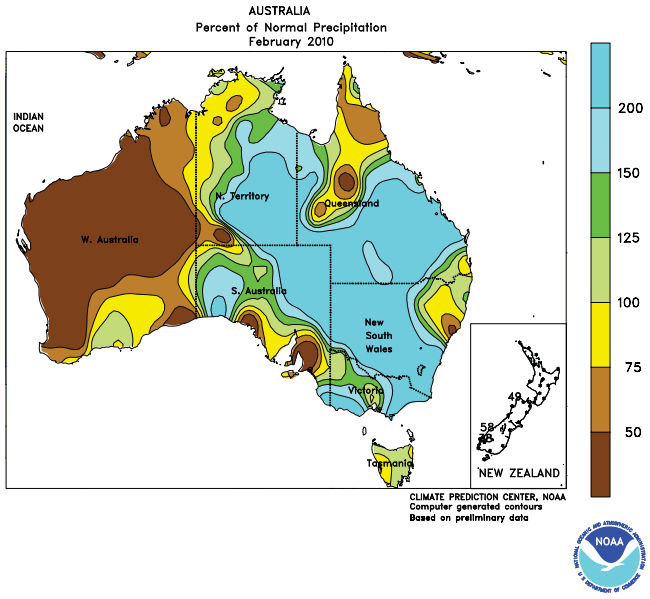


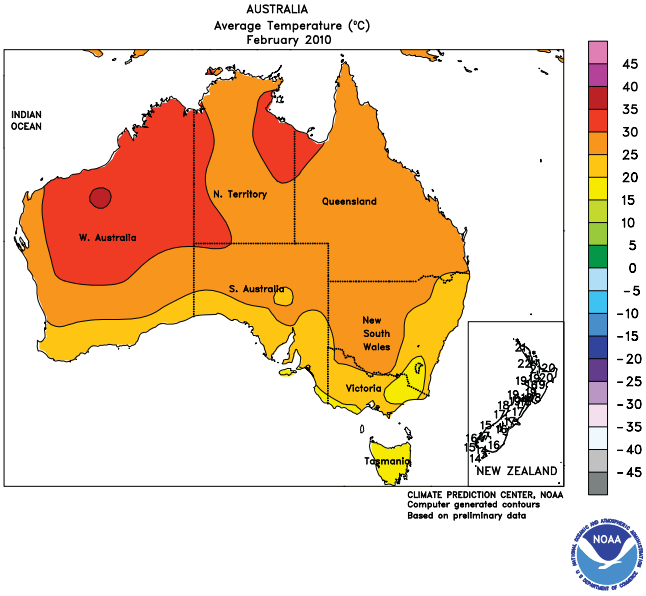


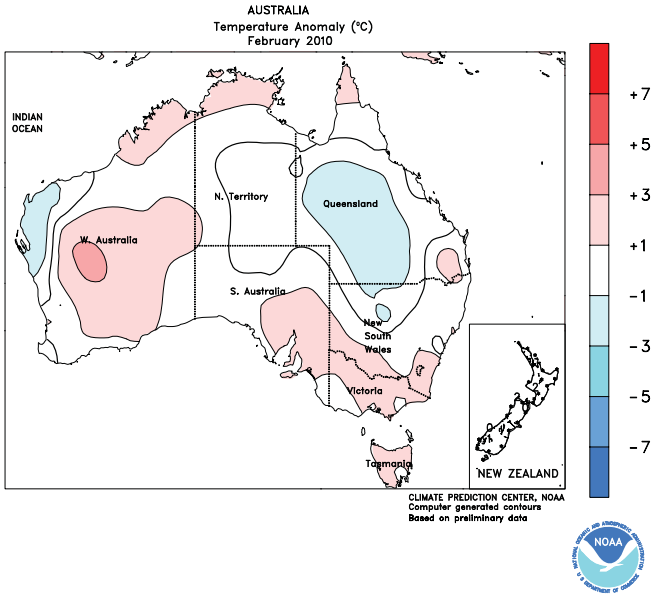
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Hot, dry weather prevailed across the northern half of the Philippines in February, reducing moisture supplies for rice. Meanwhile, similar conditions in northern Vietnam raised concerns over winter-spring rice development. In Malaysia, inconsistent showers lowered soil moisture for oil palm. In contrast, seasonably heavy showers across Indonesia favored oil palm and reproductive rice.



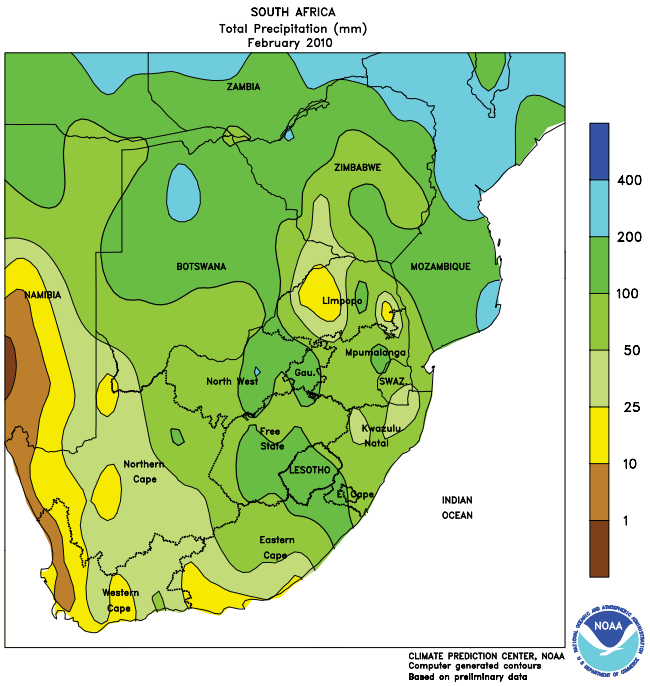


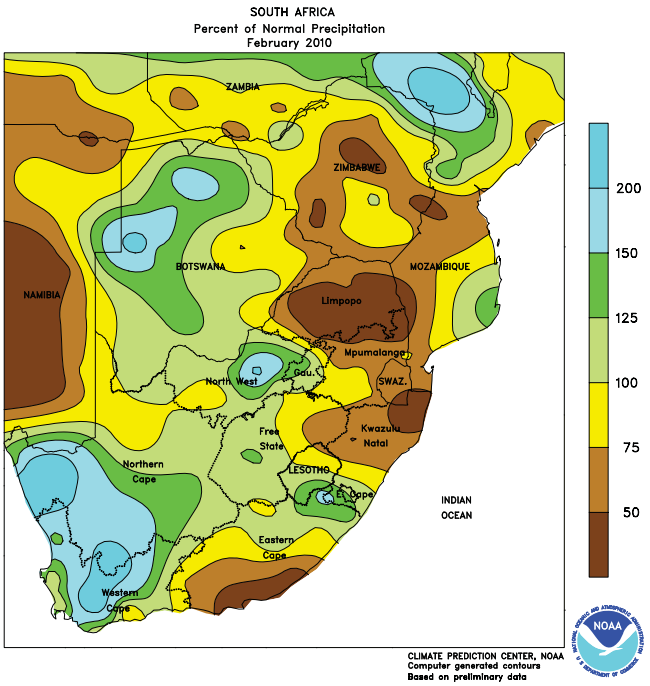


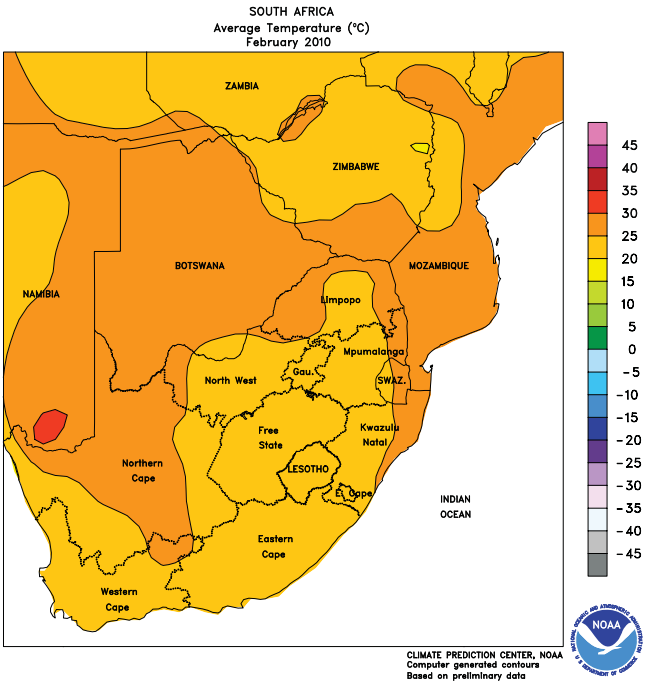


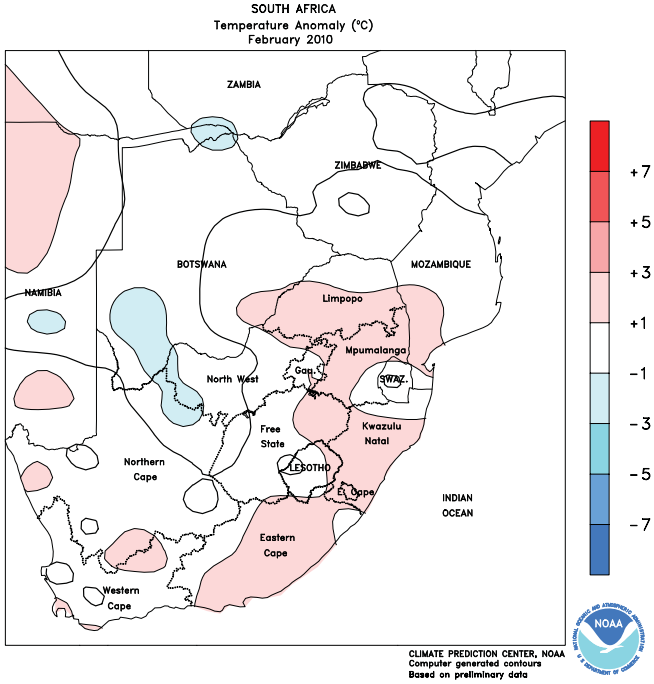
AUSTRALIA

In February, frequent showers and seasonably warm weather benefited cotton and sorghum in eastern Australia, minimizing evaporative losses and reducing irrigation requirements as crops advanced through reproduction.



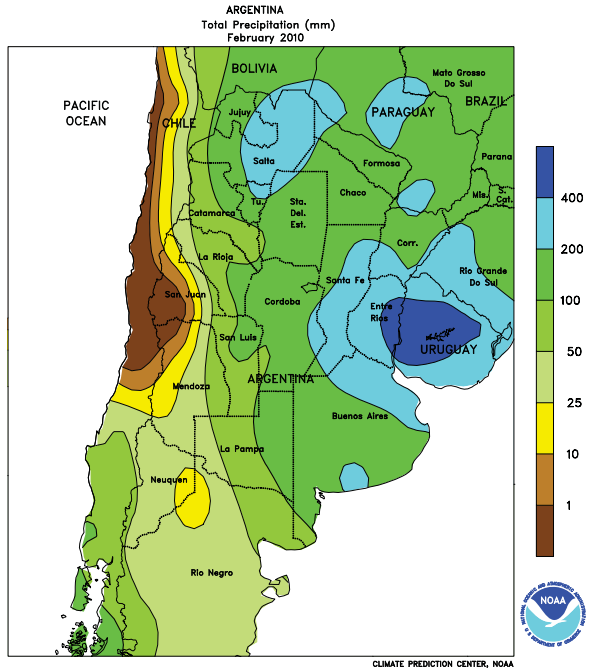


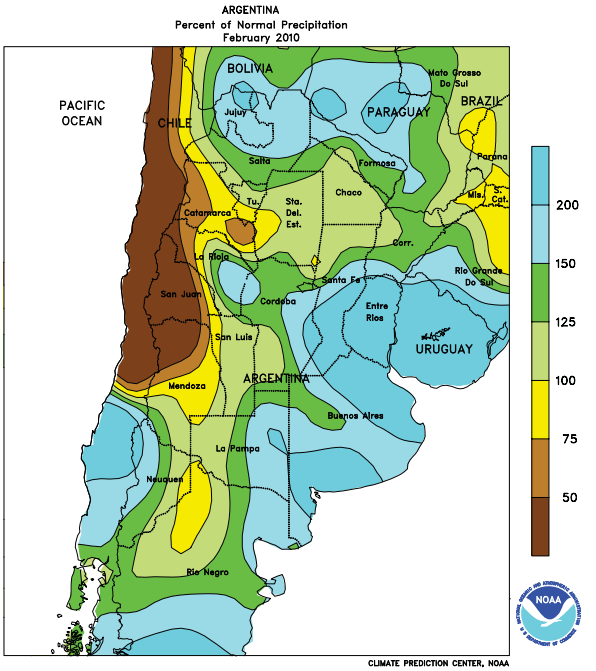


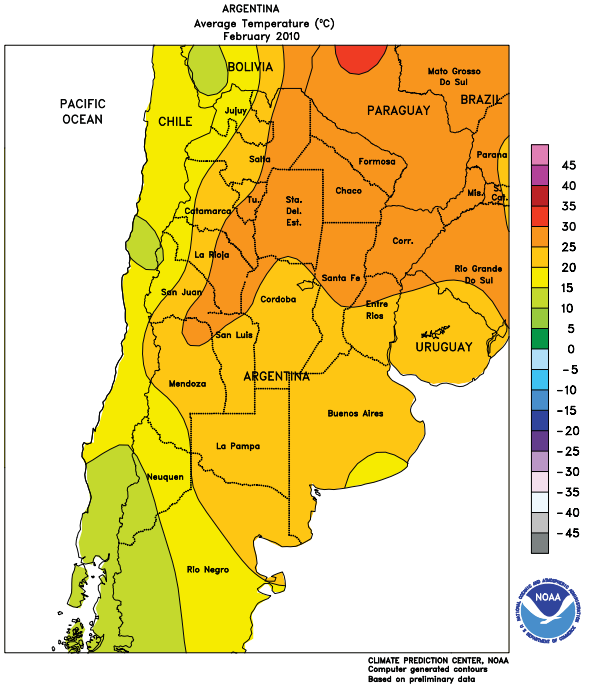


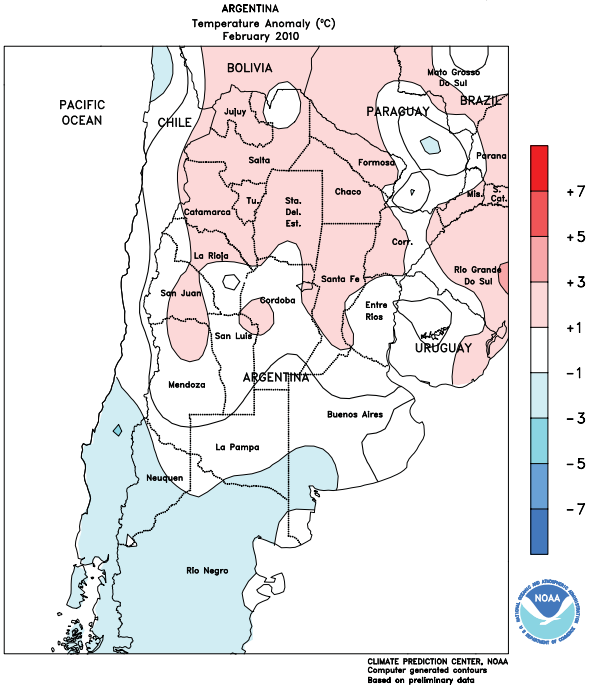
SOUTH AFRICA

In February, favorable weather maintained exceptional yield prospects for reproductive to filling summer crops in major production areas of the corn belt. Drier weather early in the month promoted summer crop growth following January's abundant rainfall. Wetter conditions during the latter half of February were timely for corn in western growing areas advancing through reproduction. Temperatures averaged about 1 degree C above normal, with highs typically ranging from the upper 20s degrees C in the eastern corn belt to the lower 30s farther west. Elsewhere, warmer, generally drier-than-normal conditions increased irrigation requirements for sugarcane and other summer crops in KwaZulu-Natal and the Cape Provinces for much of the month. At month's end, however, unseasonably heavy rain overspread the western half of the country, boosting moisture reserves for crops and livestock.



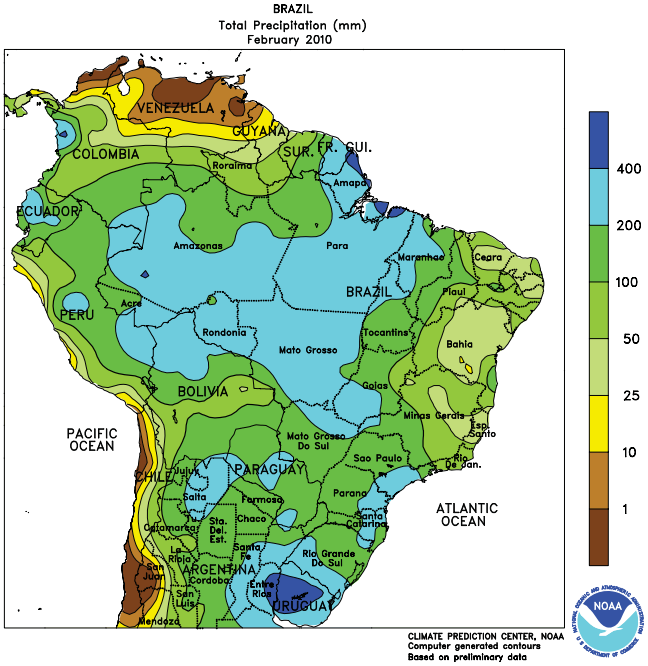


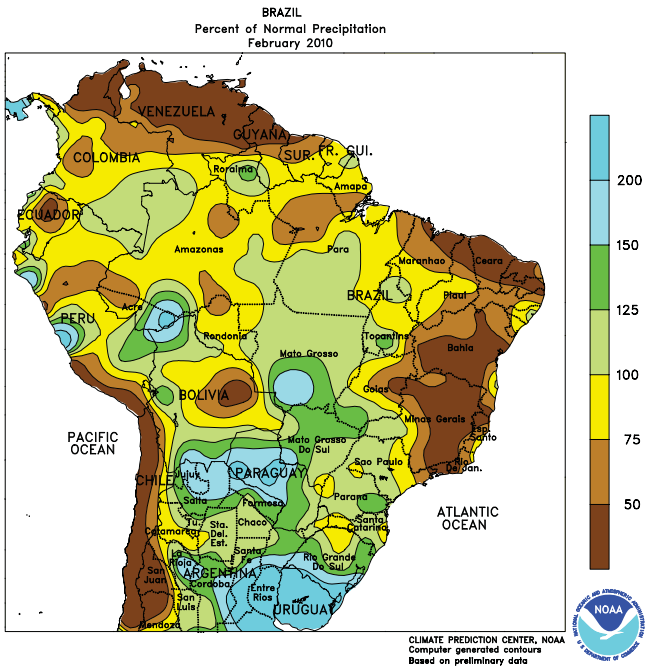


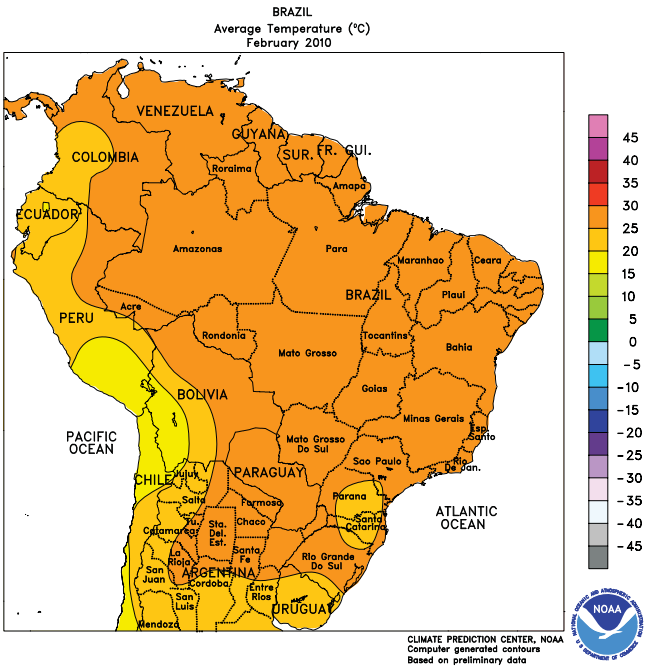


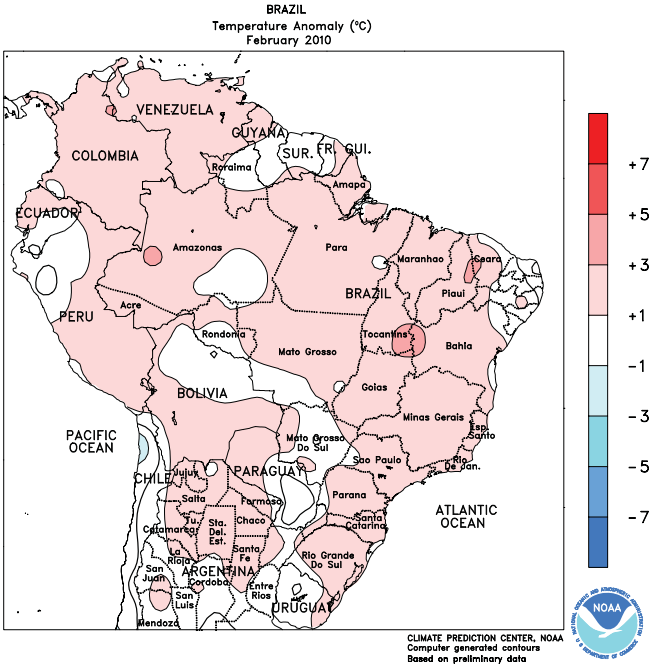
ARGENTINA

During February, conditions remained overall favorable for summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton, although a few locations struggled with excessive moisture. Several periods of heavy rain (monthly accumulations of 200-400 mm or more) renewed flooding concerns in the lower Parana Valley (Santa Fe, Entre Rios, and northern Buenos Aires) and Uruguay, although drier conditions developed throughout the region toward month's end. Elsewhere, frequent, above-normal rainfall improved crop prospects in previously dry farming areas of the north and west. February temperatures averaged near to above normal, with brief periods of stressful heat (highs approaching 40 degrees C) occurring early in the month in some of the more northerly production areas.



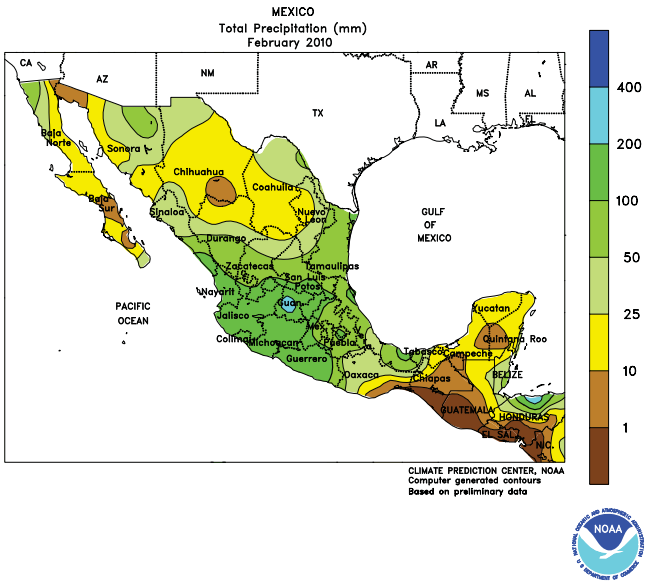


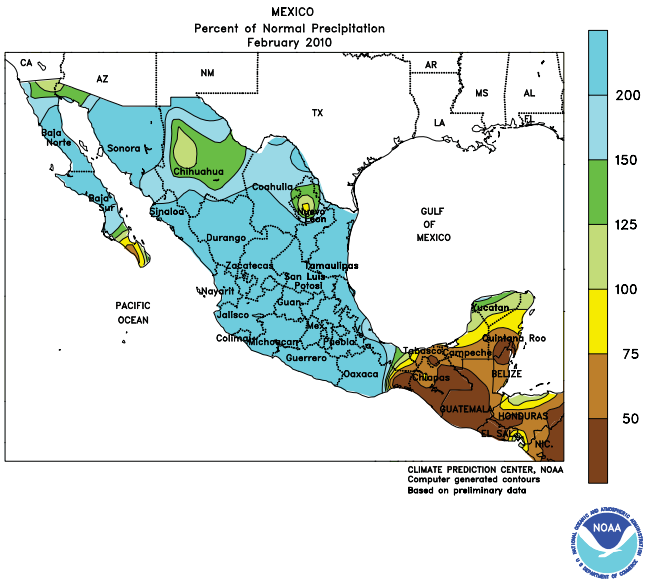


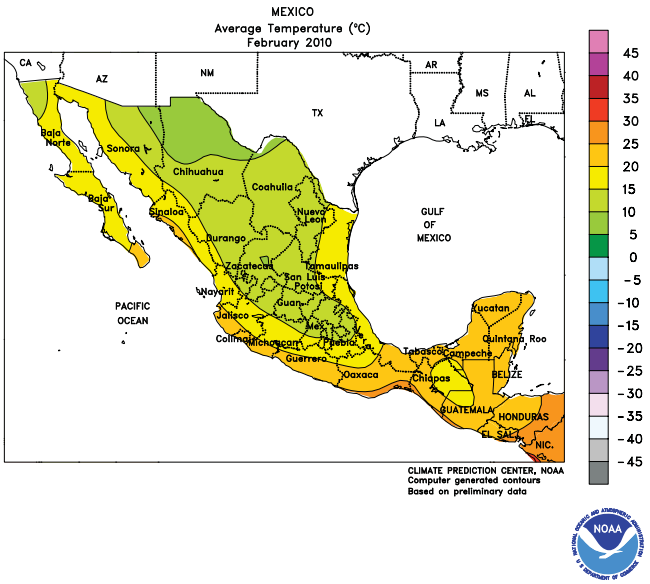


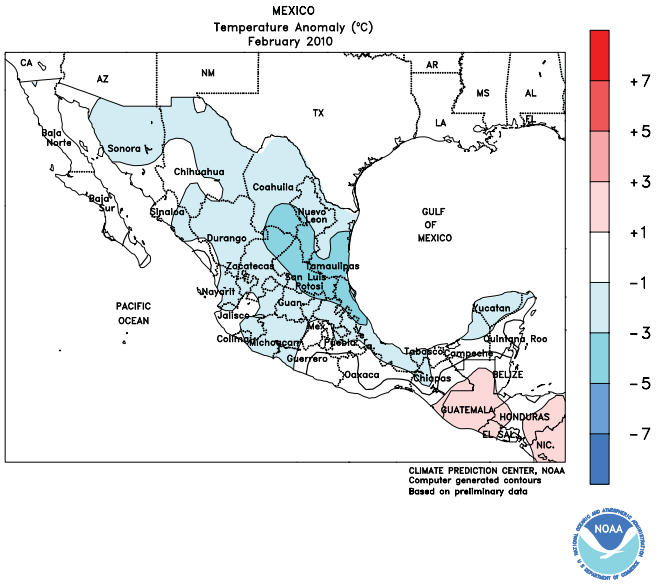
BRAZIL

During February, near- to above-normal rainfall continued throughout major farming areas of central and southern Brazil, maintaining abundant moisture for summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton in varying stages of development. However, the frequency of the showers reportedly disrupted the early stages of the soybean harvest. Toward the end of the month, a general shift in the prevailing weather pattern brought drier weather to the south and wetter conditions to the northeast. While the reduction in rainfall spurred soybean and corn harvesting in southern farming areas, the increase in rainfall in the northeastern interior gave a late-season boost to immature soybeans and cotton in western Bahia and Tocantins following several weeks of unfavorable warmth and dryness. Beneficial rain also fell in coffee areas of Espirito Santo that had been suffering from long-term dryness. Above-normal February temperatures fostered rapid development of abundantly watered summer crops, although some heat stress was possible in the northeast prior to the late-month onset of rain.



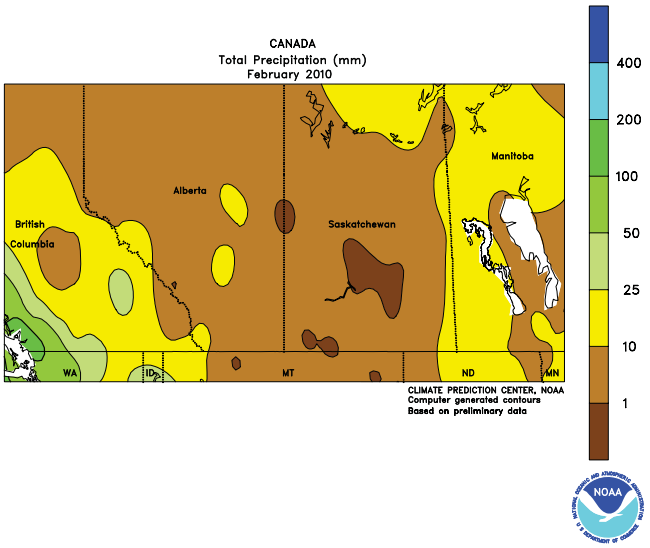


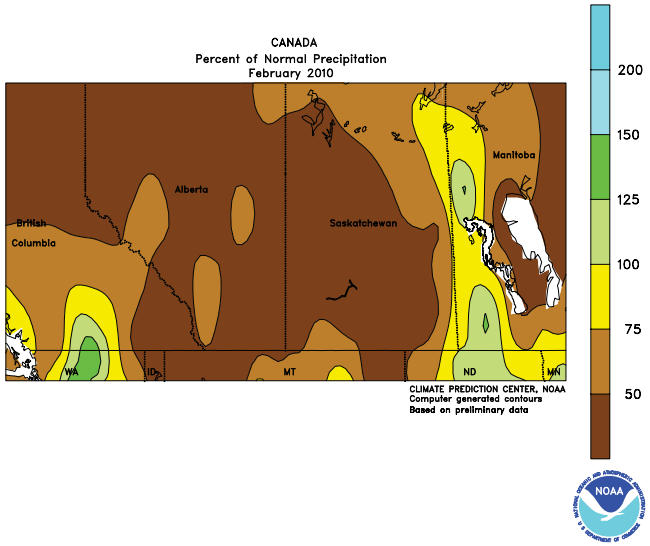


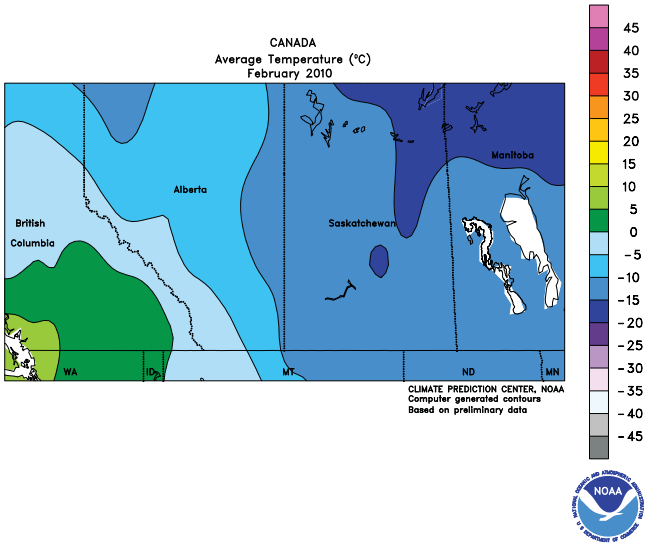


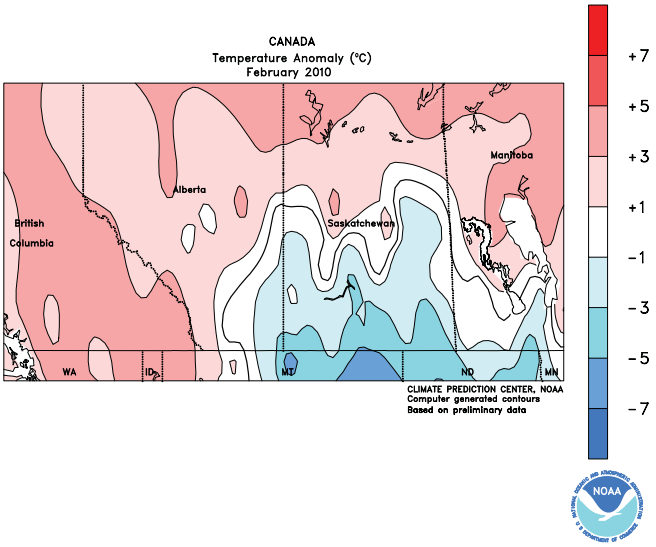
MEXICO

In February, a general pattern of cooler- and wetter-than-normal weather continued, providing an unseasonable boost in moisture for reservoirs but slowing development of winter-grown crops and impeding harvests. The wetness, which can be attributed to the current El Niño, also negatively affected production of sugarcane and coffee. However, the rain in the northeast (notably Tamaulipas) was overall positive for early development of rain-fed winter sorghum. The heaviest rain (monthly accumulations of 100-200) fell on the southern plateau, helping to ease long-term drought, and in various locations along the Gulf and southern Pacific coasts. Temperatures averaged 2 to 3 degrees C below normal throughout much of central and northern Mexico, including the Rio Grande Valley, although freezing temperatures were not widely reported.



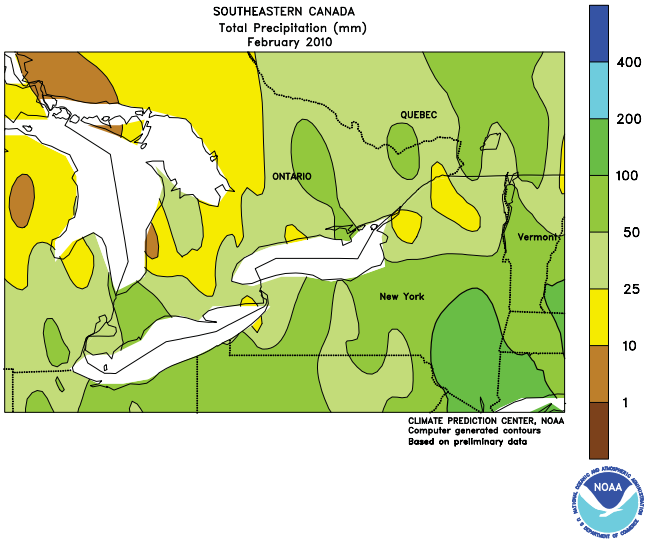


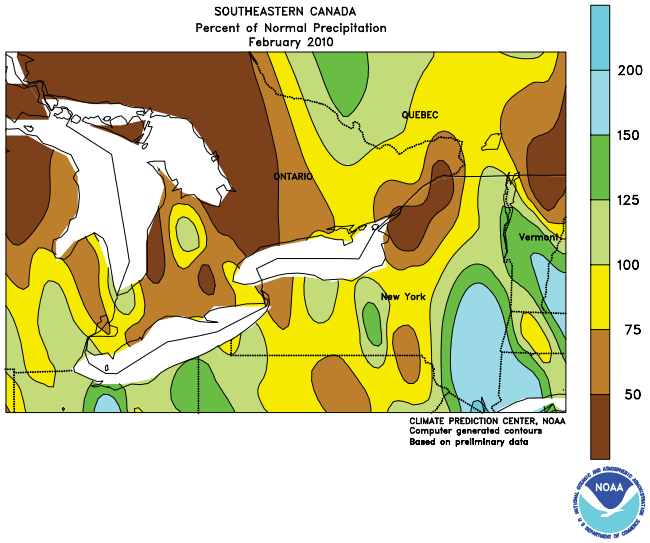


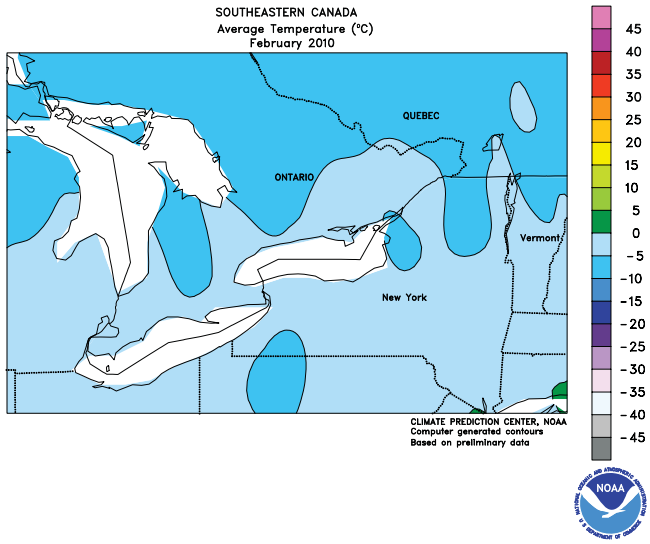


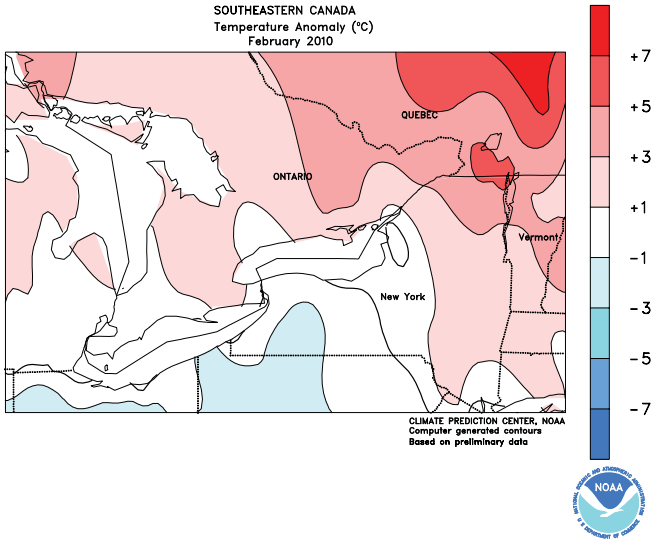
CANADIAN PRAIRIES

In February, precipitation was unseasonably light across Alberta and Saskatchewan, with just a few locations recording more than 10 mm (liquid equivalent) for the entire month. Snow cover was patchy and light in southern Alberta, offering overwintering wheat limited protection from several outbreaks of arctic air early in the month. By month's end, a warming trend had eroded much of the snow cover over southern Alberta, although the climatological threat of freeze damage also diminished. In Manitoba, near- to above-normal precipitation (most areas receiving more than 10 mm) added to an already deep snow pack, raising concern for spring flooding that could occur from a rapid melt and water-logged soils.



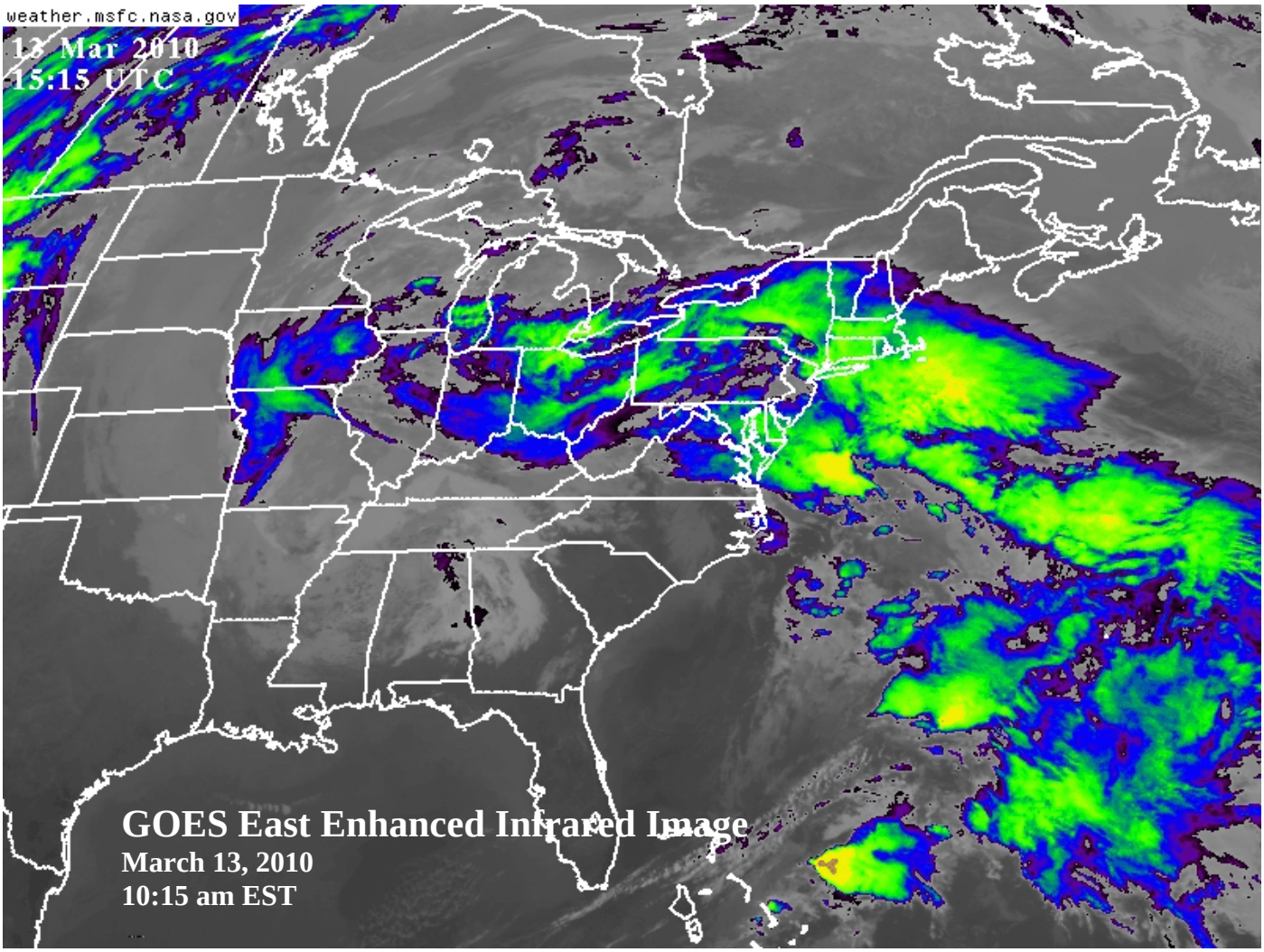






SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

In February, monthly average temperatures were above normal throughout most of Ontario and Quebec as cooler-than-normal weather gave way to much warmer conditions toward the middle of the month. Snow cover was likely adequate for insulating wheat from damaging cold during the first part of the month, when temperatures occasionally fell below -20 degrees C. February precipitation was generally near to below normal, although a late-month snow storm brought more than 25 mm (liquid equivalent) of moisture to many locations, which will ultimately benefit greening wheat and pastures.



Blocked from progressing by a high-pressure system over eastern Canada and the northern Atlantic Ocean, a large, complex, and sprawling storm system influenced weather conditions for several days from the Plains to the East Coast. By March 13, a new low-pressure system formed east of the Mid-Atlantic coast. Working in tandem with the high-pressure system to the north, the coastal low contributed to high winds and flooding rains. Daily-record rainfall totals for March 13 included 3.99 inches in Newark, NJ, and 3.86 inches in Central Park, New York City. During the afternoon and evening of March 13, Mid-Atlantic peak gusts included 75 m.p.h. at New York's JFK Airport and 73 m.p.h. in southern New Jersey at the Atlantic City Marina.

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