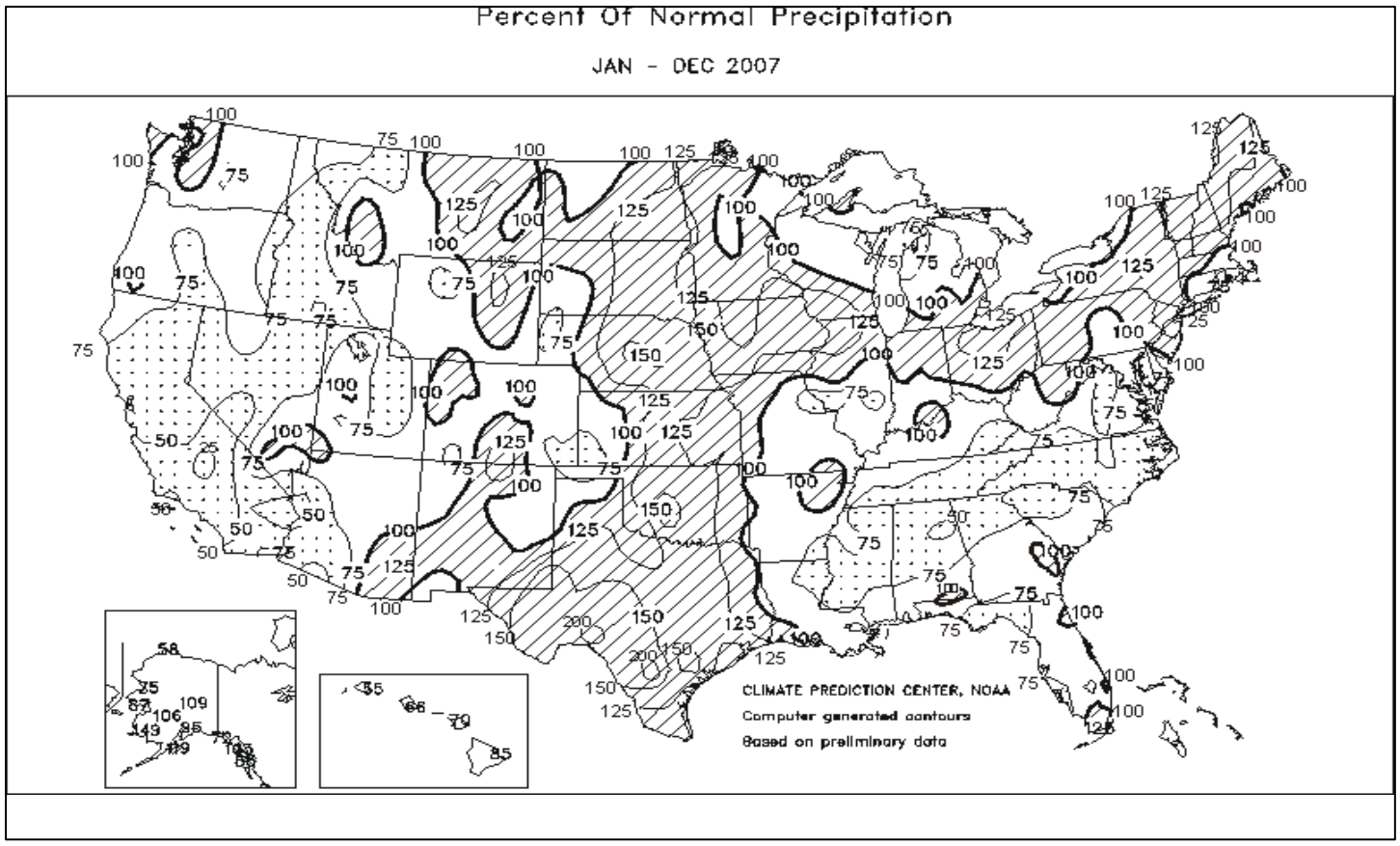
Volume 95, No. 03 *http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/jawf/wwcb.html* **January 15, 2008**

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
January 6 - 12, 2008

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Dry weather returned to **southern California** and the **Southwest** early in the week, followed by a shift of stormy conditions into the **Pacific Northwest**. **Western** water-supply prospects continued to improve due to significant snowfall in December and early January. Meanwhile, mostly dry weather prevailed across the **nation's mid-section**, except for light snow on the **central Plains** and a few showers and thunderstorms on the **southeastern Plains**. Muddy or snowy fields and feedlots maintained stress on some livestock across the **central Plains**, but little or no snow existed across winter wheat areas of the **northern High Plains**. Farther east, significant flooding developed across the **central Corn Belt**, particularly from **Illinois to northern Indiana**

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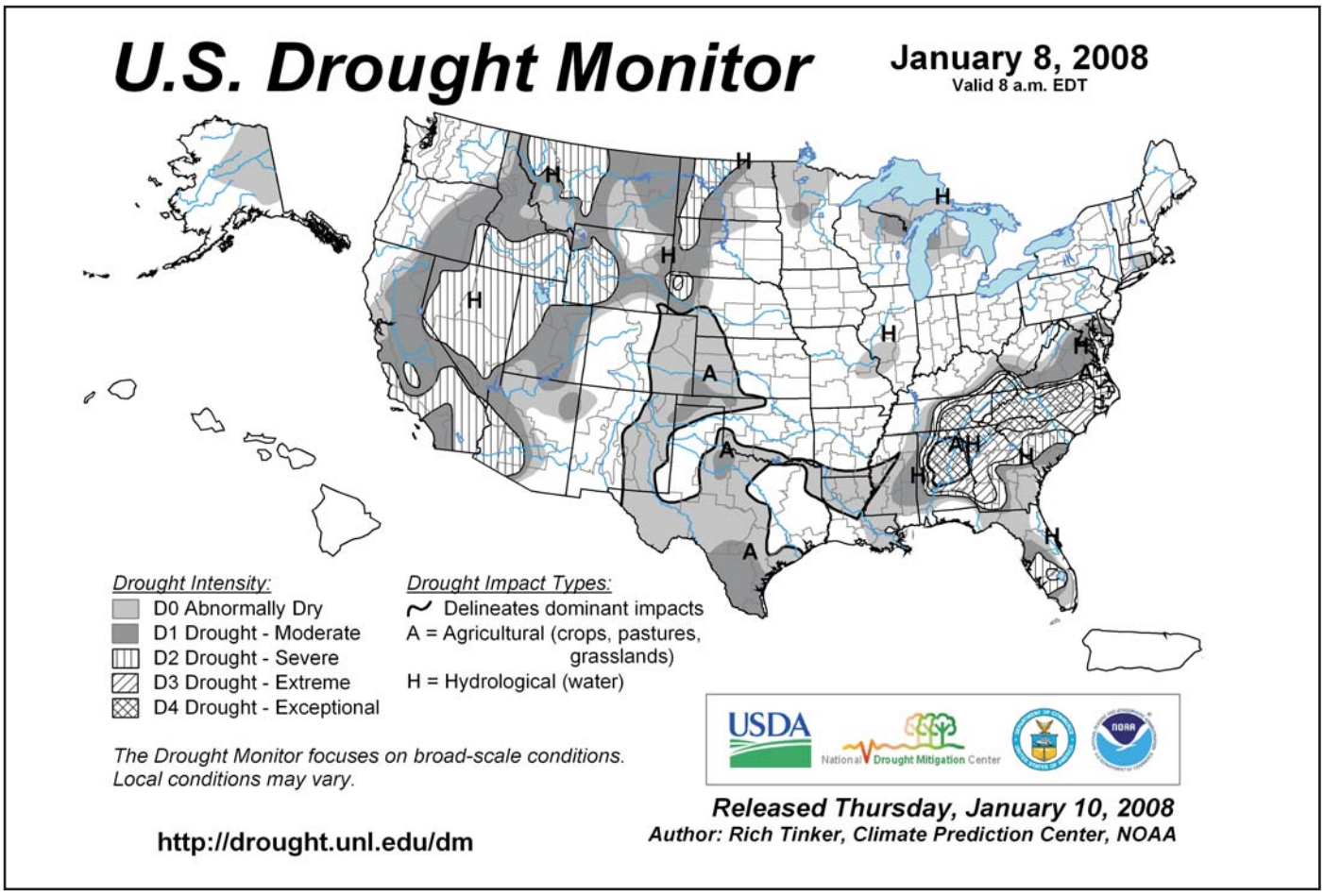
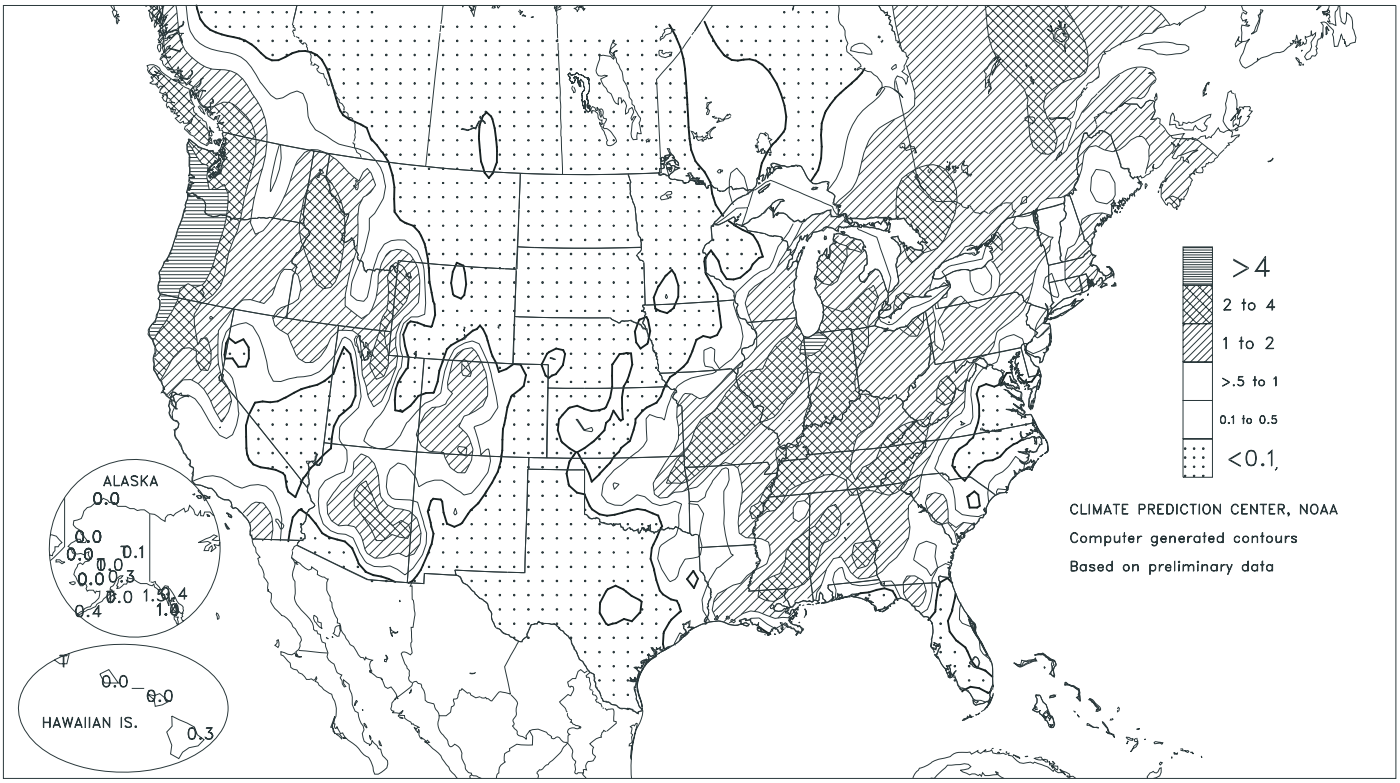


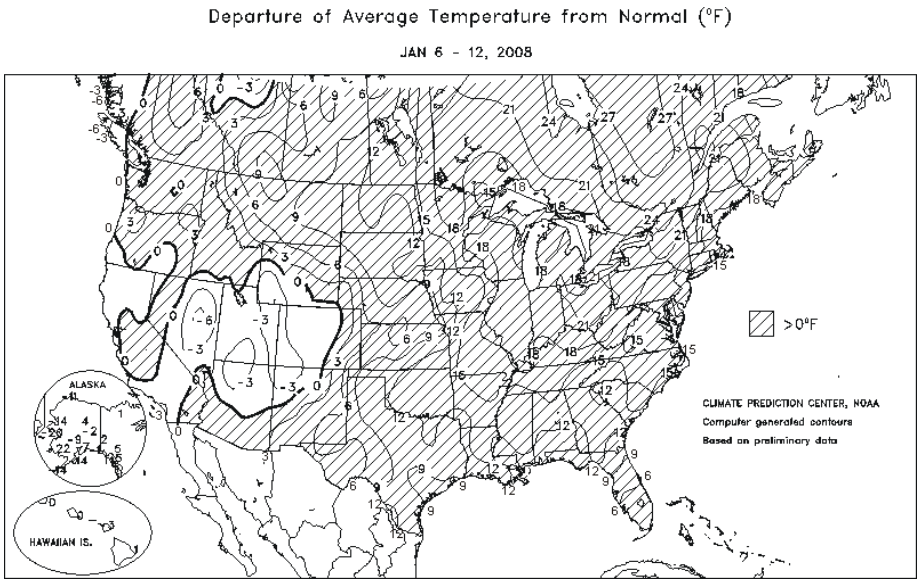
Total Precipitation (Inches)

JAN 6 - 12, 2008



(Continued from front cover)

and southern Michigan. Rare January tornadoes also swept across parts of the **Corn Belt**, while heavy rain soaked areas along and east of line from **Missouri to near Lake Michigan**. In contrast, the **upper Midwest** was mostly dry but remained under an extensive blanket of snow. Elsewhere, rain continued to provide **Southeastern** drought relief, although low lake levels and other hydrological impacts persisted. Winter grains and cool-season pastures benefited from the **Southeastern** showers, although **Florida's peninsula** stayed mostly dry. **East of the Rockies**, temperatures soared for several days during the early- to mid-week period. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 20°F above normal in parts of the **Midwest**, where several locations reported record highs for January. Temperatures averaged at least 10°F above normal throughout the **eastern half of the U.S.**, except in **southern Florida**. In contrast, colder-than-normal weather prevailed across much of the **Intermountain West**.



Early in the week, a stunning January warm spell shattered hundreds of daily-record highs and several monthly record highs across the **South**, **East**, and **lower Midwest**. On January 6, daily records included 81°F in **Wichita Falls, TX**; 80°F in **Alexandria, LA**; 79°F in **Lawton, OK**; and 73°F in **St. Louis, MO.** A day later, January record highs were established in several locations, including **Chicago, IL** (65°F; previously 63°F on January 31, 1989), and **Milwaukee, WI** (63°F; previously, 62°F on January 26, 1944). Elsewhere, daily-record highs for January 7 reached 89°F in **McAllen, TX**; 73°F (second day in a row) in **St. Louis**; and 68°F in **Columbus, OH.** By January 8, monthly record warmth shifted into the **Northeast**, where highs climbed to 70°F (tied 70°F on January 25, 1950, and January 25, 1967) in **Syracuse, NY**, and 67°F (tied 67°F on January 25, 1967) in **Scranton, PA.** January 8 also featured another impressive array of daily-record highs, such as 88°F in **Brownsville, TX**; 73°F in **Washington, DC**; and 63°F in **Burlington, VT.** In **Michigan**, the 7th featured the warmest January weather since January 25, 1950, in locations such as **Detroit** (64°F) and **Grand Rapids** (63°F). In **New York**, locations such as **Buffalo** (63, 66, and 64°F) and **Watertown** (61, 65, and 62°F) posted three consecutive daily-record highs from January 7-9. Warmth lingered for a few more days near the **East Coast**, where daily records included 79°F (on January 10) in **Charleston, SC**, and 72°F (on January 11) in **Danville, VA.**

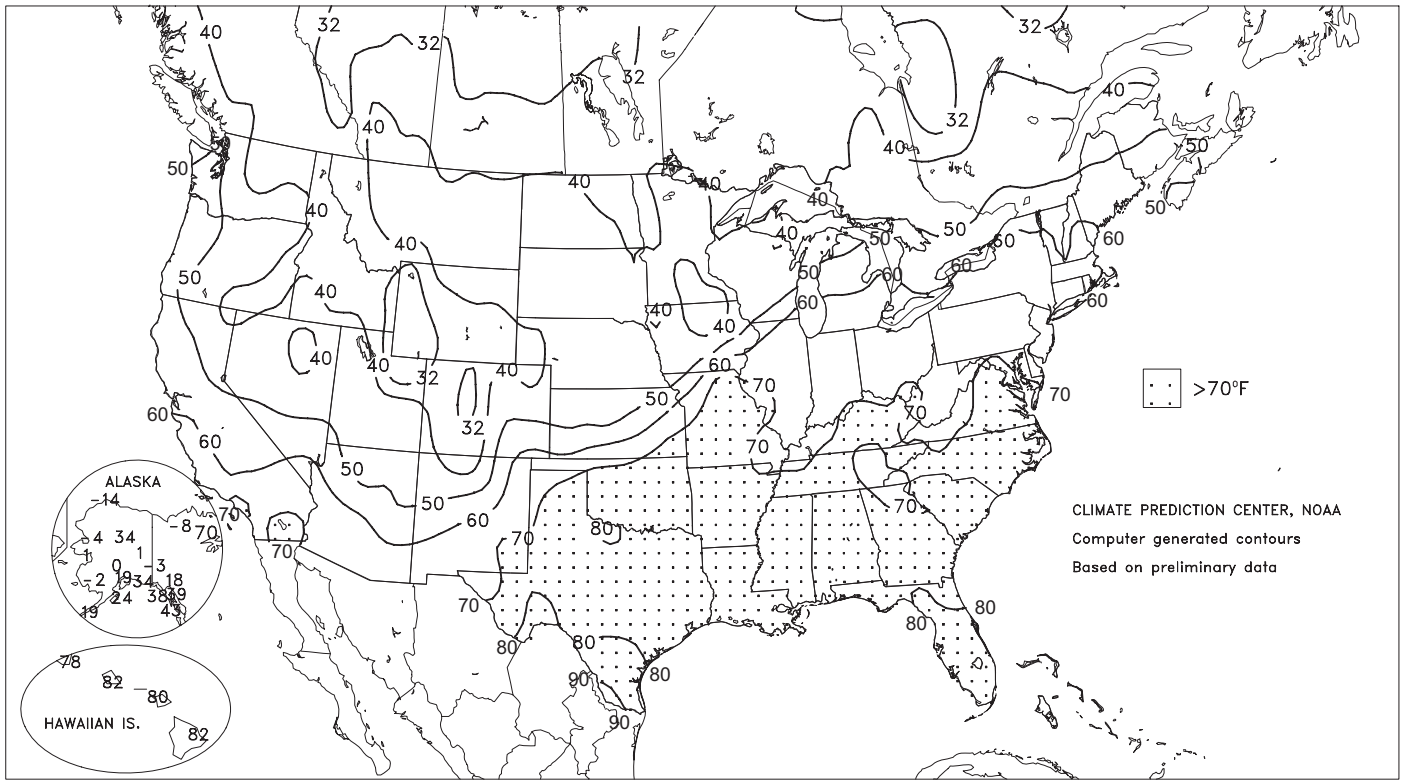
Rain and snow developed early in the week across the **Northwest**, while heavy showers erupted in the **Midwest**. **Spokane, WA**, received 12.2 inches of snow from January 6-10, including a daily-record sum of 5.4 inches on the 8th. Meanwhile, precipitation gradually subsided in the **Four Corners States**, although as late as January 9, **Grand Junction, CO**, netted a daily-record snowfall of 3.1 inches. Prior to that, January 5-7 snowfall totaled as much as 32 inches at **Hart Prairie, AZ**, and nearly 28 inches at **Crested Butte, CO.** Farther east, **Lincoln, IL**, experienced its wettest January day on record on the 7th, when 2.75 inches of rain fell (previously, 2.28 inches on January 10, 1975). On January 7-8, consecutive daily rainfall records were established in locations such as **Peoria, IL** (1.53 and 1.02 inches), **South Bend, IN** (1.42 and 1.80 inches), **Springfield, MO** (1.75 and 1.55 inches), and **Lincoln** (2.75 and 2.13 inches). Toward week's end, another round of heavy showers developed in parts of the **East**. **Bristol, TN**, coming off its driest year on record (22.39 inches, or 54 percent of normal), netted a daily-record total of 1.72 inches on January 10. A day later, rainfall records for January 11 included 1.29 inches in **Williamsport, PA**, and 1.28 inches in **Providence, RI**, while **Sault Ste. Marie, MI**, collected a daily-record snowfall of 8.5 inches.

Strong thunderstorms accompanied the rainfall across parts of the **South** and **Midwest** on January 7-8 and 10, resulting in more than 100 tornadoes, according to preliminary reports compiled by the federal Storm Prediction Center. As many as five tornadoes were reported on January 7 in **Wisconsin (Kenosha, Racine, and Walworth Counties)**, representing only the second January outbreak there since the middle of the 19th century. Previously, a single tornado was reported in **Wisconsin (Green and Rock Counties)** on January 24, 1967. Farther south, tornado-related fatalities occurred on January 7 (two in **Missouri**) and 8 (one in **Arkansas**). Meanwhile, major flooding developed across the **central Corn Belt**. In **northern Illinois**, the **Vermilion River** crested on January 9 at its second-highest level on record in **Pontiac** (4.85 feet above flood stage) and near **Leonore** (9.50 feet above flood stage). At both locations, this year's crests fell short of the record-high levels established on December 4, 1982. Meanwhile in **Indiana**, the **Wabash River** crested on January 10 (11.16 feet above flood stage) in **Lafayette** and on January 11 (10.03 feet above flood stage) in **Covington**. Along that stretch of the **Wabash River**, the water climbed to its highest level since January 2005. Elsewhere in **Indiana**, the **Kankakee River at Dunns Bridge** (2.65 feet above flood stage on January 13) rose to its highest level since July 25, 1996, while the **Elkhart River at Goshen** (3.07 feet above flood stage on January 9) reached its highest point since June 9, 1993.

Bitterly cold conditions intensified across **western Alaska**, where weekly temperatures averaged more than 20°F below normal in some locations. Although no records were set, minimum temperatures in **King Salmon** ranged from -27 to -32°F. Little or no precipitation fell across the **Alaskan mainland**, while some light rain and snow fell in southeastern areas. Farther south, mild, mostly dry weather prevailed in **Hawaii**. During the first 12 days of the new year, rainfall totaled just 0.03 inches (2 to 3 percent of normal) in both **Honolulu, Oahu**, and **Kahului, Maui**.

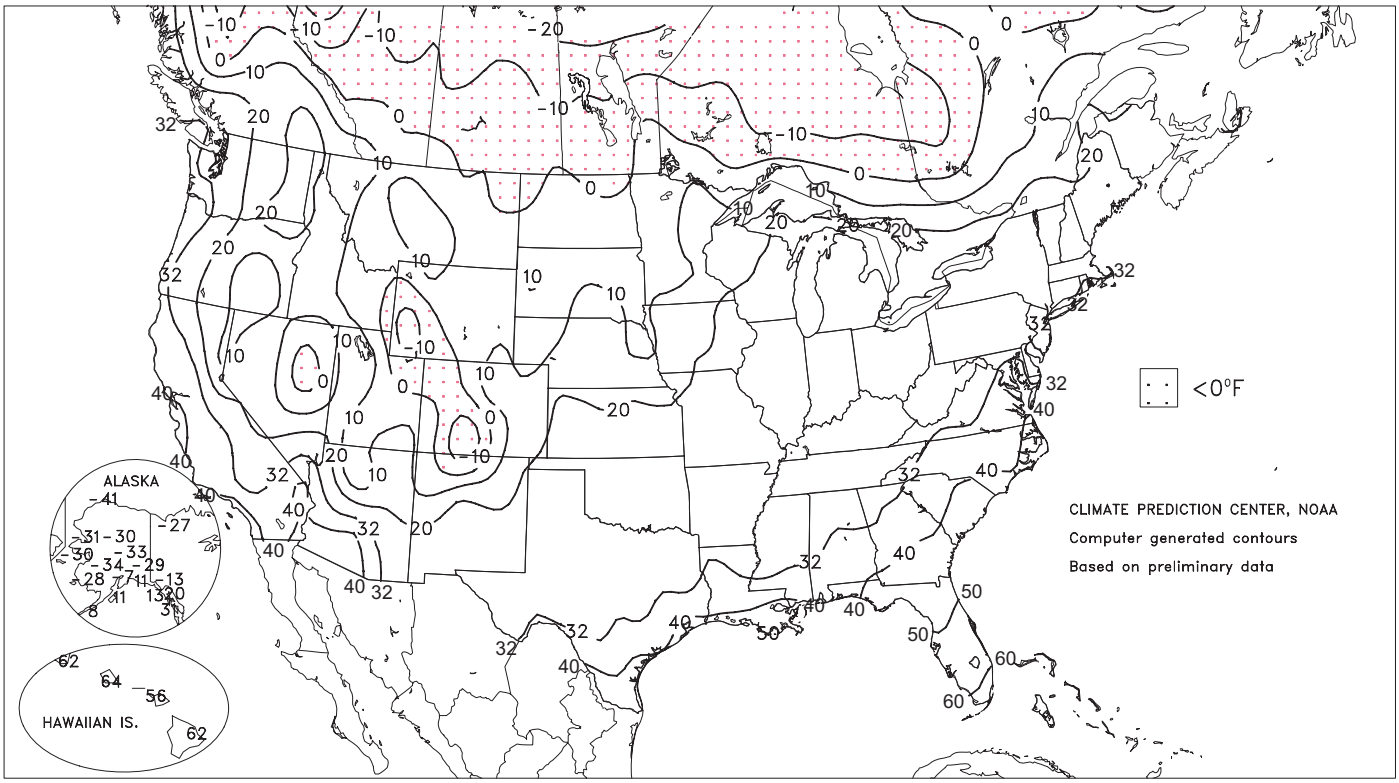
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

JAN 6 - 12, 2008



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

JAN 6 - 12, 2008



Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 12, 2008

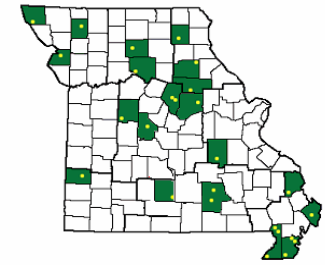
Data Provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the University of Missouri Commercial Agriculture Program.

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							4-INCH SOIL TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE DEC01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
MISSISSIPPI																			
ND TUNICA 1W	63	43	71	31	53	-	1.49	-	0.96	5.44	-	1.66	-	59	48	0	1	3	2
LYON	64	44	73	31	54	-	0.98	-	0.77	6.00	-	1.13	-	56	49	0	1	2	1
VANCE	63	44	73	31	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	49	0	1	-	-
PERTHSHIRE	63	44	74	33	54	-	1.30	-	0.71	6.44	-	1.44	-	59	47	0	0	2	2
SCOTT	64	44	76	33	54	-	1.04	-	0.67	5.80	-	1.23	-	57	48	0	0	2	1
SANDY RIDGE	64	43	74	33	54	-	1.58	-	1.02	5.22		1.70	-	56	51	0	0	2	1
NE VERONA	64	43	69	27	54	-	0.03	-	0.03	2.05	-	0.12	-	57	48	0	2	1	0
SD STONEVILLE x	68	43	76	33	55	15	1.79	0.53	1.28	5.48	72	1.79	83	59	49	0	0	4	1
INDIANOLA 1S*	64	45	74	34	55	-	0.66	-	0.33	4.16	-	0.83	-	59	51	0	0	3	0
INVERNESS 5E	65	46	74	33	55	-	0.82	-	0.68	3.62	-	0.91	-	58	52	0	0	2	1
SIDON	68	46	75	33	57	-	0.48	-	0.34	3.27	-	0.54	-	61	52	0	0	2	0
NORTH ISSAQUENA	66	46	75	33	56	-	0.33	-	0.28	3.71	-	0.36	-	58	52	0	0	2	0
SILVER CITY	66	46	74	32	56	-	0.23	-	0.13	3.24	-	0.27	-	56	52	0	1	2	0
ONWARD	67	47	75	33	57	-	0.55	-	0.45	3.87	-	0.56	-	60	52	0	0	2	0
MAYDAY	67	47	75	33	57	-	1.26	-	1.03	5.08	-	1.29	-	59	53	0	0	2	1
MISSOURI																			
NW CORNING	41	24	48	16	33	10	0.08	-0.03	0.03	2.12	143	0.09	28	-	-	0	7	3	0
ALBANY	41	26	56	18	33	10	0.36	0.21	0.29	1.78	102	0.39	107	35	34	0	7	2	0
ST. JOSEPH	44	28	60	21	36	11	0.71	0.60	0.49	2.97	172	0.72	256	-	-	0	5	2	0
NC LINNEUS	47	30	67	22	39	15	0.56	0.44	0.35	2.48	137	0.56	142	40	36	0	5	2	0
BRUNSWICK	48	31	67	23	40	15	0.39	0.15	0.24	1.60	72	0.39	72	41	36	0	5	2	0
NE NOVELTY	49	32	67	25	40	15	0.77	0.58	0.48	2.66	112	0.77	161	41	35	0	5	3	0
MONROE CITY	52	35	69	27	42	16	1.89	1.65	0.89	4.43	166	1.89	334	43	36	0	5	3	2
WC GREEN RIDGE	53	34	71	24	43	16	1.39	1.13	0.63	3.32	115	1.39	208	45	37	0	5	3	1
C AUXVASSE	53	35	72	25	43	17	2.25	1.98	1.21	5.40	176	2.26	315	42	36	0	5	4	2
SANBORN FIELD	54	37	72	25	45	17	2.70	2.45	1.47	5.72	200	2.70	419	46	38	0	4	3	2
WILLIAMSBURG	55	36	72	26	44	18	2.04	1.67	1.00	4.76	122	2.06	234	43	36	0	5	3	2
COLUMBIA	54	35	73	24	44	16	2.40	2.14	1.15	5.78	202	2.41	371	-	-	0	4	3	2
VERSAILLES	56	37	72	26	45	16	1.65	1.37	1.00	4.37	143	1.65	216	46	40	0	5	3	2
EC COOK STATION	59	37	72	25	47	15	2.23	1.89	2.23	6.16	150	2.23	254	47	42	0	4	1	1
SW LAMAR	56	37	71	25	45	15	0.60	0.33	0.59	2.40	74	0.60	90	47	42	0	5	2	1
SC MOUNTAIN GROVE	56	37	71	23	46	17	0.99	0.59	0.99	3.67	73	0.99	86	47	40	0	4	1	1
SE DELTA	56	39	66	27	48	16	1.53	1.03	1.41	9.37	180	1.54	146	50	42	0	3	2	1
CHARLESTON	58	41	70	28	50	18	1.36	0.79	1.12	8.52	161	1.40	107	51	43	0	2	3	1
GLENNONVILLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CLARKTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PORTAGEVILLE DC	59	42	69	30	51	17	0.78	-0.07	0.67	7.28	127	0.90	64	54	44	0	1	2	1
PORTAGEVILLE LF	59	42	70	30	51	17	1.00	0.17	0.82	6.92	120	1.15	83	53	44	0	1	2	1
STEELE	60	42	69	30	52	18	0.34	-0.39	0.19	7.06	117	0.45	37	53	45	0	1	3	0
CARDWELL	59	41	68	26	51	17	0.80	0.05	0.75	7.13	123	0.90	70	54	45	0	1	2	1

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

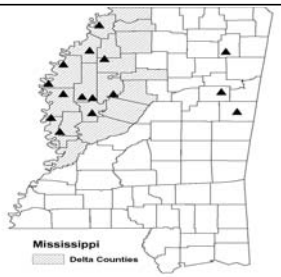
Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Severe weather plagued the Delta on two occasions, resulting in wind and tornado damage. On Tuesday, winds gusted as high as 40 mph, but on Thursday, a tornado was reported on the edge of the Delta in Holmes County. Rainfall was not extreme in most cases, but the temperature swings were. Extreme highs climbed above 70 degrees F, followed by a 20- to 30-degree temperature drop after Tuesday's storms. Later, readings fell to near or below the freezing mark (32 degrees F).

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 January 12, 2008

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 DEC01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	67	48	74	33	58	16	1.95	0.71	1.08	3.89	59	1.95	94	90	50	0	0	2	2
	HUNTSVILLE	65	46	76	31	56	17	1.13	-0.14	0.87	2.89	37	1.14	53	88	63	0	1	4	1
	MOBILE	71	53	75	39	62	12	0.26	-1.00	0.26	8.33	124	0.26	13	89	61	0	0	1	0
	MONTGOMERY	71	45	77	35	58	12	1.65	0.58	1.43	4.40	65	1.65	91	92	50	0	0	3	1
AK	ANCHORAGE	14	4	19	-7	9	-7	0.28	0.13	0.12	0.90	68	0.28	104	82	76	0	7	4	0
	BARROW	-18	-31	-14	-41	-24	-11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	50	0.00	0	84	73	0	7	0	0
	FAIRBANKS	-6	-18	1	-33	-12	-2	0.03	-0.10	0.01	0.40	41	0.09	39	77	73	0	7	3	0
	JUNEAU	35	26	39	20	30	4	0.44	-0.68	0.28	5.04	68	1.29	66	87	79	0	7	4	0
	KODIAK	20	13	24	11	16	-14	0.04	-1.86	0.03	12.07	111	1.12	35	67	59	0	7	2	0
	NOME	-6	-22	1	-30	-14	-20	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.43	107	0.00	0	71	67	0	7	0	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	40	14	47	-1	27	-2	1.36	0.91	0.69	6.52	252	2.17	286	86	45	0	7	2	2
	PHOENIX	63	47	68	42	55	2	0.53	0.34	0.51	1.65	131	0.56	165	85	61	0	0	2	1
	PRESCOTT	49	27	57	22	38	2	0.80	0.47	0.67	5.64	310	1.10	204	82	40	0	6	2	1
	TUCSON	63	42	65	34	52	1	0.13	-0.10	0.12	0.91	63	0.15	37	82	55	0	0	2	0
AR	FORT SMITH	62	41	76	26	51	14	0.04	-0.48	0.03	3.63	84	0.04	4	84	50	0	3	2	0
	LITTLE ROCK	64	43	76	29	53	13	0.27	-0.53	0.23	5.30	87	0.27	19	90	47	0	2	3	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	54	43	57	39	48	1	0.21	-0.04	0.15	0.76	65	0.40	98	92	82	0	0	2	0
	FRESNO	53	40	55	37	47	2	0.02	-0.43	0.01	3.89	187	1.58	214	91	80	0	0	2	0
	LOS ANGELES	61	48	70	47	55	-2	0.62	0.02	0.60	3.03	109	1.44	145	84	64	0	0	2	1
	REDDING	48	40	55	33	44	-1	2.01	0.58	1.01	9.31	132	4.29	181	96	88	0	0	6	1
	SACRAMENTO	52	44	55	41	48	3	0.54	-0.25	0.32	6.37	170	3.20	246	97	70	0	0	5	0
	SAN DIEGO	58	47	63	45	53	-4	0.73	0.25	0.43	2.57	122	1.77	224	92	77	0	0	2	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	53	45	56	41	49	0	0.35	-0.58	0.11	6.02	136	3.37	220	90	78	0	0	5	0
	STOCKTON	52	42	58	38	47	2	0.23	-0.33	0.12	4.29	156	2.64	284	93	84	0	0	5	0
CO	ALAMOSA	27	-3	38	-15	12	-2	0.11	0.05	0.08	1.33	317	0.12	133	82	64	0	7	2	0
	CO SPRINGS	40	17	50	8	29	1	0.26	0.19	0.16	0.65	118	0.26	200	83	35	0	7	2	0
	DENVER INTL	41	21	45	15	31	3	0.07	0.01	0.07	0.67	156	0.07	58	84	39	0	7	1	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	29	12	39	5	21	-4	0.32	0.18	0.23	2.52	332	0.47	196	91	83	0	7	3	0
	PUEBLO	46	16	53	10	31	2	0.16	0.08	0.14	0.63	119	0.16	114	88	48	0	7	3	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	54	38	65	33	46	16	0.78	-0.07	0.77	5.31	108	0.91	63	82	62	0	0	2	1
	HARTFORD	51	34	63	29	42	16	1.04	0.17	1.00	5.71	113	1.38	94	87	67	0	2	2	1
DC	WASHINGTON	61	43	73	38	52	17	0.56	-0.18	0.21	3.84	89	0.56	44	80	48	0	0	3	0
DE	WILMINGTON	58	38	66	33	48	16	0.55	-0.25	0.43	5.38	113	0.56	41	90	50	0	0	3	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	78	56	82	53	67	9	0.23	-0.47	0.19	2.07	53	0.23	19	93	52	0	0	3	0
	JACKSONVILLE	76	51	78	45	64	11	0.25	-0.55	0.25	2.99	76	0.25	19	99	60	0	0	1	0
	KEY WEST	78	68	81	64	73	3	0.45	-0.07	0.17	1.25	41	0.45	51	84	65	0	0	4	0
	MIAMI	80	67	81	64	73	5	0.00	-0.39	0.00	1.21	42	0.42	63	78	54	0	0	0	0
	ORLANDO	79	56	81	51	67	6	0.02	-0.51	0.02	1.08	34	0.03	3	100	57	0	0	1	0
	PENSACOLA	71	54	76	42	63	11	0.80	-0.38	0.40	6.70	113	0.82	42	93	68	0	0	2	0
	TALLAHASSEE	74	50	77	40	62	10	0.22	-1.00	0.20	3.19	52	0.23	11	96	68	0	0	2	0
	TAMPA	79	61	82	56	70	9	0.00	-0.47	0.00	1.30	42	0.00	0	91	54	0	0	0	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	79	63	82	58	71	5	0.00	-0.80	0.00	1.79	40	0.12	9	80	61	0	0	0	0
GA	ATHENS	66	44	72	34	55	13	0.84	-0.18	0.49	6.26	115	0.84	49	90	61	0	0	4	0
	ATLANTA	65	47	71	36	56	14	1.22	0.15	0.70	6.00	107	1.22	69	89	64	0	0	4	1
	AUGUSTA	70	46	74	36	58	14	1.53	0.55	0.90	9.04	189	1.53	93	97	71	0	0	3	2
	COLUMBUS	69	48	73	36	58	12	2.22	1.15	1.34	6.52	105	2.22	123	96	50	0	0	2	2
	MACON	70	46	75	36	58	13	1.96	0.87	0.98	8.82	153	1.96	108	92	50	0	0	4	2
	SAVANNAH	72	51	77	44	62	13	0.55	-0.34	0.40	9.99	233	0.55	37	97	69	0	0	3	0
HI	HILO	81	64	82	62	73	2	0.29	-1.84	0.26	19.30	137	1.74	49	85	74	0	0	3	0
	HONOLULU	79	66	82	64	73	0	0.00	-0.62	0.00	3.11	79	0.03	3	83	74	0	0	0	0
	KAHULUI	79	58	80	56	69	-3	0.00	-0.85	0.00	7.15	158	0.27	19	97	86	0	0	0	0
	LIHUE	78	65	78	62	72	0	0.02	-1.05	0.01	6.33	95	0.97	52	86	79	0	0	2	0
ID	BOISE	38	25	43	19	32	3	0.28	-0.02	0.09	1.59	84	0.32	62	86	70	0	7	5	0
	LEWISTON	43	31	50	26	37	4	0.12	-0.13	0.07	0.49	34	0.12	29	81	69	0	5	4	0
	POCATELLO	33	17	37	11	25	1	0.04	-0.21	0.02	1.01	66	0.13	30	80	70	0	7	3	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	49	35	65	25	42	20	1.03	0.64	0.67	4.59	148	1.10	162	90	76	0	4	5	1
	MOLINE	47	30	63	23	39	18	0.74	0.38	0.29	4.37	154	0.74	116	86	76	0	5	4	0
	PEORIA	50	35	67	26	43	21	2.66	2.33	1.53	5.98	200	2.68	454	89	71	0	3	4	2
	ROCKFORD	48	31	63	24	40	21	0.42	0.12	0.16	3.74	144	0.46	85	89	79	0	4	6	0
	SPRINGFIELD	53	36	69	27	45	20	2.75	2.38	1.68	6.69	208	3.04	447	90	64	0	4	3	2
IN	EVANSVILLE	57	40	68	25	48	17	3.00	2.37	2.61	9.60	207	3.26	299	83	66	0	2	3	1
	FORT WAYNE	52	37	66	29	45	21	1.72	1.26	1.07	6.21	173	1.76	217	88	74	0	4	4	1
	INDIANAPOLIS	54	39	68	27	47	21	1.58	1.03	1.41	7.18	180	1.63	172	87	66	0	2	3	1
	SOUTH BEND	50	36	65	27	43	19	3.60	3.09	1.72	7.45	187	3.97	441	87	75	0	2	5	2
IA	BURLINGTON	50	33	65	24	41	18	0.71	0.41	0.29	3.58	137	0.86	165	89	65	0	4	3	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	37	26	50	21	31	13	0.32	0.10	0.21	4.38	235	0.32	84	98	88	0	7	3	0
	DES MOINES	36	26	45	20	31	11	0.08	-0.14	0.07	2.98	174	0.08	21	91	81	0	7	2	0
	DUBUQUE	38	27	50	21	32	15	0.49	0.21	0.20	5.11	237	0.50	106	95	88	0	7	4	0
	SIOUX CITY	34	16	40	7	25	7	0.18	0.04	0.09	1.88	209	0.18	75	89	78	0	7	2	0
	WATERLOO	35	24	40	18	29	13	0.15	-0.02	0.09	2.08	150	0.16	57	94	89	0	7	4	0
KS	CONCORDIA	41	28	46	24	34	8	0.10	-0.07	0.06	2.39	210	0.10	36	85	68	0	7	3	0
	DODGE CITY	49	28	58	24	39	9	0.27	0.12	0.14	2.20	214	0.28	108	81	41	0	7	3	0
	GOODLAND	41	23	45	21	32	5	0.11	0.00	0.10	1.15	195	0.11	58	81	58	0	7	2	0
	TOPEKA	48	29	58	23	39	12	0.37	0.16	0.24	4.50	251	0.37	100	84	66	0	5	3	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 12, 2008

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 DEC01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	53	29	62	22	41	11	0.03	-0.18	0.02	2.65	152	0.03	8	84	58	0	5	2	0
KY	JACKSON	61	43	71	34	52	18	0.79	-0.01	0.34	6.21	110	1.02	74	88	54	0	0	5	0
	LEXINGTON	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	9.31	180	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
	LOUISVILLE	60	44	71	29	52	19	1.49	0.75	0.93	9.32	188	1.79	140	77	53	0	1	2	2
	PADUCAH	59	45	70	26	52	20	2.18	1.46	1.51	9.77	174	2.40	192	84	55	0	1	4	2
LA	BATON ROUGE	74	52	81	38	63	13	1.00	-0.35	0.52	4.49	60	1.00	44	89	48	0	0	4	1
	LAKE CHARLES	71	51	77	39	61	10	0.35	-0.92	0.24	3.50	52	0.35	17	88	51	0	0	3	0
	NEW ORLEANS	72	57	78	44	65	13	0.34	-0.87	0.29	5.05	71	0.34	17	92	70	0	0	3	0
	SHREVEPORT	68	46	76	32	57	11	0.43	-0.57	0.24	5.01	80	0.43	25	84	42	0	1	3	0
ME	CARIBOU	39	28	48	20	33	23	1.28	0.58	0.72	6.27	143	1.47	121	96	76	0	5	4	1
	PORTLAND	47	30	61	25	39	17	1.02	0.08	0.96	5.58	95	1.79	111	95	60	0	5	3	1
MD	BALTIMORE	60	37	70	31	48	16	0.46	-0.34	0.20	4.50	95	0.47	34	92	60	0	1	4	0
MA	BOSTON	56	39	67	35	47	17	1.41	0.54	1.41	6.84	131	1.59	107	86	52	0	0	1	1
	WORCESTER	50	35	62	29	43	19	1.18	0.24	1.17	6.03	112	1.46	92	89	51	0	2	2	1
MI	ALPENA	41	30	50	22	35	16	2.17	1.76	1.41	4.36	172	2.26	318	97	82	0	4	5	1
	GRAND RAPIDS	48	37	63	31	42	19	1.35	0.91	0.40	4.53	131	1.50	195	91	71	0	1	5	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	42	30	53	24	36	18	1.12	0.76	0.61	3.63	154	1.22	200	92	84	0	4	5	1
	LANSING	49	37	62	29	43	21	1.08	0.75	0.51	3.73	136	1.30	224	89	76	0	2	5	1
	MUSKEGON	48	36	58	32	42	18	1.61	1.11	0.64	4.55	130	1.76	202	90	73	0	3	5	2
	TRAVERSE CITY	42	33	51	28	37	16	2.41	1.74	1.12	4.02	106	2.58	228	98	75	0	4	7	2
MN	DULUTH	31	21	37	18	26	18	0.06	-0.16	0.03	2.52	195	0.07	20	92	81	0	7	3	0
	INT'L FALLS	29	17	41	11	23	21	0.17	0.00	0.14	1.28	133	0.18	69	92	74	0	7	3	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	33	23	41	13	28	15	0.04	-0.18	0.04	1.52	111	0.04	11	91	79	0	7	1	0
	ROCHESTER	33	25	39	18	29	17	0.01	-0.18	0.01	1.22	91	0.01	3	88	82	0	6	1	0
	ST. CLOUD	31	19	42	12	25	17	0.18	0.02	0.17	1.32	139	0.20	77	96	70	0	7	2	0
MS	JACKSON	69	48	76	30	58	13	0.43	-0.85	0.36	4.00	53	0.43	20	89	49	0	1	2	0
	MERIDIAN	67	47	74	30	57	11	2.72	1.41	2.24	5.88	78	2.72	123	93	60	0	1	2	1
	TUPELO	64	43	70	27	54	14	0.14	-1.07	0.13	2.75	33	0.29	14	88	62	0	2	2	0
MO	COLUMBIA	54	36	73	25	45	17	2.46	2.10	2.26	6.00	194	2.48	400	88	55	0	4	3	1
	KANSAS CITY	47	29	64	20	38	11	0.74	0.49	0.47	3.75	180	0.83	189	84	61	0	5	4	0
	SAINT LOUIS	57	38	73	29	48	19	3.11	2.64	1.56	5.86	160	3.11	384	82	67	0	3	3	2
	SPRINGFIELD	55	36	71	24	46	15	3.32	2.88	1.71	7.09	180	3.34	439	87	63	0	4	2	2
MT	BILLINGS	42	23	46	16	32	8	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.28	29	0.00	0	66	30	0	7	0	0
	BUTTE	31	8	37	-4	20	3	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.22	31	0.00	0	84	46	0	7	0	0
	CUT BANK	38	15	44	9	27	8	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.01	2	0.00	0	80	39	0	7	0	0
	GLASGOW	33	11	45	4	22	12	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.06	12	0.01	7	78	63	0	7	1	0
	GREAT FALLS	39	21	44	16	30	8	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.12	13	0.00	0	68	36	0	7	0	0
	HAVRE	39	12	43	3	26	12	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.22	31	0.00	0	77	60	0	7	0	0
	MISSOULA	32	18	37	12	25	2	0.08	-0.17	0.05	0.61	39	0.10	23	90	80	0	7	3	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	38	19	42	11	28	6	0.08	-0.03	0.04	1.60	188	0.08	42	85	68	0	7	2	0
	LINCOLN	40	24	47	17	32	10	0.20	0.03	0.09	2.29	201	0.20	71	80	66	0	7	3	0
	NORFOLK	37	19	42	11	28	8	0.07	-0.04	0.04	1.90	226	0.07	37	84	68	0	7	2	0
	NORTH PLATTE	43	19	49	14	31	8	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.84	156	0.00	0	88	44	0	7	0	0
	OMAHA	38	20	45	11	29	8	0.07	-0.10	0.03	1.87	156	0.07	25	86	70	0	7	3	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	36	15	39	1	26	2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.31	175	0.01	5	75	66	0	7	0	0
	VALENTINE	41	20	47	11	30	10	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.91	217	0.00	0	82	52	0	7	0	0
NV	ELY	36	5	43	-2	21	-4	0.20	0.04	0.13	1.18	155	0.50	192	85	60	0	7	3	0
	LAS VEGAS	56	40	60	36	48	2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.19	32	0.12	63	67	49	0	0	0	0
	RENO	43	24	51	13	34	1	0.13	-0.09	0.06	3.41	277	2.35	671	83	62	0	7	3	0
	WINNEMUCCA	39	24	43	19	31	2	0.28	0.09	0.15	1.20	105	0.53	161	84	66	0	7	6	0
NH	CONCORD	46	26	58	21	36	16	0.73	0.07	0.69	6.99	171	1.93	171	94	63	0	6	2	1
NJ	NEWARK	57	39	66	33	48	16	0.78	-0.13	0.74	5.76	113	0.98	64	79	49	0	0	3	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	47	29	53	24	38	3	0.19	0.08	0.10	1.33	196	0.19	100	74	40	0	5	2	0
NY	ALBANY	50	36	62	25	43	20	0.37	-0.18	0.37	5.27	146	0.53	56	84	57	0	2	1	0
	BINGHAMTON	50	37	63	30	44	22	1.01	0.46	0.77	5.08	128	1.21	127	84	65	0	2	5	1
	BUFFALO	53	38	66	29	46	21	0.72	0.00	0.35	5.31	105	1.03	82	92	70	0	2	6	0
	ROCHESTER	54	40	67	30	47	23	0.61	0.09	0.36	5.07	140	0.79	88	82	66	0	2	3	0
	SYRACUSE	55	39	70	28	47	24	0.73	0.15	0.56	5.86	143	0.82	83	84	58	0	2	5	1
NC	ASHEVILLE	60	36	67	31	48	12	1.06	0.18	0.82	5.13	106	1.06	72	94	63	0	2	4	1
	CHARLOTTE	66	44	72	39	55	14	0.45	-0.44	0.25	4.69	100	0.45	30	91	50	0	0	2	0
	GREENSBORO	64	44	77	40	54	16	0.17	-0.61	0.12	3.36	77	0.17	13	84	46	0	0	2	0
	HATTERAS	66	53	70	47	59	13	0.60	-0.76	0.24	4.49	66	0.60	26	96	73	0	0	4	0
	RALEIGH	68	46	73	40	57	18	0.16	-0.73	0.16	4.61	102	0.16	11	85	56	0	0	1	0
	WILMINGTON	71	50	76	41	61	15	0.74	-0.27	0.56	3.79	69	0.74	44	99	58	0	0	3	1
ND	BISMARCK	31	12	45	7	22	12	0.03	-0.05	0.03	0.26	45	0.03	21	83	72	0	7	1	0
	DICKINSON	38	12	46	4	25	11	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.05	12	0.00	0	82	40	0	7	0	0
	FARGO	27	15	38	5	21	14	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.61	189	0.02	7	90	77	0	7	0	0
	GRAND FORKS	23	9	39	2	16	11	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.78	99	0.03	13	91	78	0	7	0	0
	JAMESTOWN	26	11	41	6	18	10	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.25	39	0.00	0	92	72	0	7	0	0
	WILLISTON	32	7	43	-3	20	12	0.06	-0.05	0.06	0.16	21	0.06	32	82	67	0	7	1	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	54	38	64	27	46	20	0.99	0.43	0.46	5.56	141	1.21	125	85	65	0	3	5	0
	CINCINNATI	57	40	67	28	48	18	1.24	0.58	0.76	7.12	161	1.36	118	83	70	0	2	3	1
	CLEVELAND	55	39	65	29	47	21	1.83	1.28	1.42	6.58	161	2.38	251	81	58	0	2	4	1
	COLUMBUS	58	42	68	33	50	22	1.13	0.58	0.84	5.79	149	1.42	149	79	58	0	0	4	1
	DAYTON	54	40	65	29	47	21	1.64	1.06	1.39	6.24	153	1.79	177	88	67	0	2	2	1
	MANSFIELD	55	38	64	28	47	22	1.62	1.03	1.14	6.37	149	1.76	173	89	64	0	3	4	1

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Weather Data for the Week Ending January 12, 2008

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 DEC01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	54	38	66	27	46	22	1.50	1.08	1.03	5.41	160	1.55	209	92	70	0	3	6	1
	YOUNGSTOWN	55	38	66	26	46	21	0.72	0.20	0.43	7.08	183	1.35	148	84	62	0	3	3	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	62	38	75	27	50	14	0.53	0.22	0.53	3.98	162	0.55	96	78	38	0	4	1	1
	TULSA	61	38	75	27	50	14	0.47	0.11	0.47	4.35	142	0.47	75	77	57	0	4	1	0
OR	ASTORIA	47	38	51	31	43	1	3.75	1.60	0.84	18.49	131	6.30	171	96	82	0	1	7	4
	BURNS	33	12	39	-2	23	-1	1.06	0.80	0.57	2.46	140	1.14	248	95	82	0	7	6	1
	EUGENE	47	36	53	31	42	3	1.74	0.04	0.47	11.40	102	4.32	149	94	88	0	1	7	0
	MEDFORD	45	34	50	29	40	2	1.10	0.55	0.38	5.49	143	2.71	288	93	78	0	3	7	0
	PENDLETON	46	31	52	26	39	6	0.66	0.36	0.37	2.24	112	0.68	131	88	64	0	3	5	0
	PORTLAND	47	38	54	35	43	4	1.55	0.42	0.60	10.43	136	2.86	147	93	87	0	0	7	1
	SALEM	47	38	53	34	42	2	2.40	1.12	1.04	13.59	157	5.34	243	94	89	0	0	7	2
PA	ALLENTOWN	55	33	65	26	44	17	0.23	-0.56	0.17	5.39	114	0.37	28	84	59	0	3	3	0
	ERIE	55	40	67	27	48	20	0.73	0.15	0.24	5.93	124	1.00	96	85	66	0	2	5	0
	MIDDLETOWN	55	34	67	28	45	16	0.31	-0.30	0.25	5.47	128	0.36	35	94	52	0	2	2	0
	PHILADELPHIA	57	39	65	35	48	16	0.73	-0.07	0.57	5.15	110	0.74	54	85	58	0	0	3	1
	PITTSBURGH	58	41	69	30	49	21	0.82	0.21	0.62	5.17	133	0.89	87	79	51	0	3	4	1
	WILKES-BARRE	53	35	67	28	44	17	1.18	0.65	1.05	5.65	164	1.59	179	84	52	0	2	4	1
	WILLIAMSPORT	52	32	65	26	42	16	1.37	0.77	1.15	6.25	158	1.51	150	84	55	0	3	3	1
RI	PROVIDENCE	56	36	66	31	46	17	1.29	0.31	1.28	6.19	107	1.56	93	82	62	0	1	2	1
SC	BEAUFORT	73	52	77	43	63	15	0.62	-0.30	0.50	4.55	98	0.62	40	98	61	0	0	5	1
	CHARLESTON	74	52	79	44	63	15	0.22	-0.71	0.16	4.61	96	0.22	14	94	55	0	0	2	0
	COLUMBIA	69	47	74	37	58	14	0.94	-0.10	0.67	6.62	130	0.94	54	94	65	0	0	2	1
	GREENVILLE	64	44	73	39	54	13	0.67	-0.32	0.34	5.82	105	0.67	40	91	51	0	0	2	0
SD	ABERDEEN	30	8	41	0	19	9	0.01	-0.10	0.01	1.10	193	0.17	89	88	79	0	7	1	0
	HURON	34	16	43	9	25	11	0.01	-0.09	0.01	0.71	129	0.01	6	87	63	0	7	1	0
	RAPID CITY	42	19	48	11	30	8	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.53	98	0.01	7	76	39	0	7	0	0
	SIOUX FALLS	34	17	43	8	25	11	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.40	203	0.00	0	80	71	0	7	0	0
TN	BRISTOL	62	33	75	27	47	13	2.61	1.84	1.96	5.71	121	2.64	202	97	54	0	2	4	2
	CHATTANOOGA	65	42	71	31	54	15	1.42	0.23	1.29	4.93	72	1.43	72	91	62	0	1	4	1
	KNOXVILLE	62	38	72	29	50	13	1.58	0.53	1.04	5.80	93	1.60	90	92	59	0	1	5	1
	MEMPHIS	65	44	74	32	55	16	1.92	0.98	1.59	6.90	94	2.17	132	84	52	0	1	3	1
	NASHVILLE	61	44	71	29	52	15	2.76	1.85	2.14	6.60	108	2.77	178	85	55	0	1	3	2
TX	ABILENE	66	38	76	26	52	9	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.38	23	0.01	3	67	39	0	2	0	0
	AMARILLO	59	31	72	26	45	10	0.01	-0.14	0.01	1.22	140	0.01	4	66	22	0	5	1	0
	AUSTIN	72	40	78	27	56	6	0.08	-0.36	0.07	0.68	21	0.08	10	80	40	0	4	2	0
	BEAUMONT	71	52	78	39	61	9	0.34	-1.00	0.19	2.80	37	0.34	15	93	49	0	0	3	0
	BROWNSVILLE	80	59	88	47	69	10	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.11	7	0.00	0	94	60	0	0	0	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	76	55	83	42	65	9	0.00	-0.34	0.00	0.14	6	0.00	0	96	58	0	0	0	0
	DEL RIO	72	44	78	36	58	7	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.32	35	0.00	0	76	47	0	0	0	0
	EL PASO	61	38	69	29	50	6	0.01	-0.09	0.01	0.47	49	0.01	5	49	22	0	2	1	0
	FORT WORTH	69	47	80	34	58	14	0.00	-0.45	0.00	2.34	69	0.00	0	72	35	0	0	0	0
	GALVESTON	68	57	73	50	62	6	0.71	-0.21	0.67	1.54	30	0.71	46	93	57	0	0	2	1
	HOUSTON	73	51	79	38	62	11	0.01	-0.82	0.01	2.10	41	0.04	3	89	53	0	0	1	0
	LUBBOCK	63	34	74	30	48	11	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.94	113	0.00	0	57	27	0	4	0	0
	MIDLAND	65	31	77	24	48	5	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.70	83	0.02	11	61	27	0	5	1	0
	SAN ANGELO	69	36	79	25	52	8	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.18	15	0.00	0	70	32	0	5	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	74	47	79	36	61	11	0.08	-0.28	0.08	0.48	18	0.08	13	82	30	0	0	1	0
	VICTORIA	75	49	80	34	62	9	0.01	-0.54	0.01	0.37	11	0.02	2	92	57	0	0	1	0
	WACO	68	42	77	27	55	9	0.02	-0.40	0.02	0.82	23	0.02	3	84	51	0	2	1	0
	WICHITA FALLS	69	39	81	28	54	14	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.77	36	0.01	2	66	36	0	4	0	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	37	21	39	15	29	0	0.30	0.00	0.16	4.05	234	0.70	140	85	62	0	7	5	0
VT	BURLINGTON	48	36	63	28	42	23	0.57	0.08	0.54	5.14	169	0.89	109	81	59	0	3	2	1
VA	LYNCHBURG	60	37	71	29	48	14	0.82	0.03	0.59	3.47	76	0.82	61	95	49	0	1	4	1
	NORFOLK	67	47	74	43	57	17	0.04	-0.83	0.02	3.54	79	0.04	3	90	50	0	0	2	0
	RICHMOND	66	42	74	39	54	18	0.07	-0.76	0.04	3.31	73	0.07	5	84	45	0	0	2	0
	ROANOKE	61	38	72	32	49	13	0.36	-0.34	0.19	3.12	77	0.36	31	87	49	0	1	4	0
	WASH/DULLES	60	39	71	30	49	17	0.39	-0.30	0.20	3.37	79	0.40	34	81	56	0	2	3	0
WA	OLYMPIA	44	35	50	30	39	1	1.81	0.38	0.58	15.25	145	3.54	136	93	87	0	2	6	2
	QUILLAYUTE	43	36	48	30	40	0	3.40	0.37	0.70	23.57	120	6.21	119	93	90	0	1	7	3
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	45	36	50	33	41	1	2.29	1.16	0.78	12.24	162	3.16	163	91	81	0	0	7	2
	SPOKANE	33	24	37	22	29	2	1.02	0.61	0.38	4.94	167	1.21	170	97	85	0	7	7	0
	YAKIMA	37	23	41	15	30	2	0.63	0.36	0.21	2.08	113	0.83	180	93	86	0	7	6	0
WV	BECKLEY	56	38	66	28	47	17	2.28	1.56	1.26	5.45	126	2.34	192	86	57	0	3	4	2
	CHARLESTON	63	39	71	30	51	18	0.87	0.16	0.48	6.74	149	1.10	92	90	53	0	2	4	0
	ELKINS	57	31	67	23	44	15	1.92	1.16	0.68	8.04	170	2.29	176	99	57	0	4	4	3
	HUNTINGTON	62	41	72	29	51	18	0.90	0.18	0.62	7.16	156	0.95	77	85	55	0	2	4	1
WI	EAU CLAIRE	34	24	40	17	29	17	0.07	-0.15	0.04	1.90	138	0.07	20	96	79	0	7	4	0
	GREEN BAY	38	31	43	26	34	18	1.28	1.03	0.79	3.83	208	1.29	300	91	77	0	4	5	1
	LA CROSSE	35	27	42	19	31	15	0.28	0.04	0.18	2.92	180	0.28	72	94	78	0	6	4	0
	MADISON	39	30	50	24	35	18	1.18	0.93	0.59	4.83	231	1.20	279	95	84	0	4	6	1
	MILWAUKEE	46	33	63	28	40	19	1.21	0.82	0.52	4.66	162	1.22	185	92	82	0	3	6	1
WY	CASPER	35	15	40	12	25	3	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.75	93	0.01	5	68	48	0	7	1	0
	CHEYENNE	34	20	37	16	27	1	0.01	-0.07	0.01	1.03	172	0.02	14	63	40	0	7	1	0
	LANDER	31	10	38	3	20	0	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.79	224	0.02	11	66	39	0	7	0	0
	SHERIDAN	38	16	42	9	27	6	0.02	-0.15	0.01	0.43	45	0.02	7	76	53	0	7	2	0

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

December Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Given the presence of La Niña, the jet stream took an uncharacteristic dip into the Southwest, helping to generate a broad area of stormy weather from the Four Corners States into the Midwest and Northeast. Only a few areas—namely the northern Plains and the southern half of Texas—completely missed out on the stormy regime. The jet stream's prevailing position, aligned from the Southwest to the Northeast, not only helped to govern the primary storm track but also dictated the separation between warm air in the Southeast and very cold conditions across the central Plains and much of the West. Monthly temperatures averaged at least 6ºF above normal in several Southeastern locations, but ranged from 6 to 10ºF below normal across parts of the Intermountain West.

Heavy rain and melting snow triggered major flooding in the Pacific Northwest early in the month. Storminess shifted southward thereafter, providing much-needed snowfall in the Sierra Nevada, the Great Basin, and parts of the Southwest. Precipitation was particularly heavy from the Four Corners region into southern Wyoming, improving water-supply prospects in many Western river basins. Farther east, livestock on the central and southern Plains endured a difficult month due to snow, ice, and mud. Heavy precipitation fell as far north as Nebraska, but mostly dry weather prevailed on the northern High Plains. Despite the wintry weather and variety of conditions, wheat continued to overwinter well, except for the portion of the crop (mainly on the central and southern High Plains) that was poorly established prior to dormancy. Meanwhile, much of the Midwest and Northeast also contended with periods of cold weather and frequent snow and ice accumulations, stressing livestock but maintaining abundant soil moisture reserves. Elsewhere, the South experienced December warmth, although dry weather in southern Texas contrasted with heavy showers and drought relief in the southern Atlantic States. Despite the late-year rain, lingering Southeastern drought effects included low lake levels and the slow recovery of pastures.

Dramatically warmer, wetter conditions arrived across the Pacific Northwest in early December. From November 28 - December 1, while cold air was still in place, Pendleton, OR, received 9.4 inches of snow. However, precipitation and flooding intensified across the region, especially west of the Cascades, on December 2-3. During the first 4 days of December, approximately 18 inches of rain fell at Cushman Dam, WA, with a 24-hour maximum of more than 13 inches. Elsewhere in western Washington, the National Weather Service office in Seattle received 4.15 inches on December 3; the former daily record since the site opened in 1986 was 3.59 inches on October 20, 2003. Meanwhile in the Cascades, Plain, WA, received 32 inches of snow in a 48-hour period from December 1-3. Flooding was particularly severe in Washington's Chehalis River basin, where crest records were broken on December 4-5 at Centralia (9.8 feet above flood stage), Grand Mound (6.2 feet above flood stage), and Porter (more than 5.0 feet above flood stage). At those Chehalis River locations, record crests from February 9, 1996, were surpassed by less than a foot. In northern Oregon, storm-total rainfall topped 10 inches at several locations in the Coast Range and the Cascades. Lee's Camp, OR, netted 14.50 inches, of which 11.50 inches fell in a 30-hour period on December 2-3. Howling winds accompanied the storminess along the northern Pacific Coast, where gusts in Oregon included 129 m.p.h. in Bay City and 125 m.p.h. in Lincoln City. During the storm, offshore wave heights averaged 40 feet at several buoys near the Oregon coast, with peak wave heights in the 60- to 70-foot range. Farther inland, Mullan Pass, ID, received 4.65 inches of precipitation in a 48-hour period on December 2-4. Snowfall ranged from 2 to 4 feet at some locations in the northern Rockies, including Mullan Pass (34 inches) and Cool Creek, ID (43 inches).

For much of the remainder of the month, the primary storm track set up from the Southwest to the Northeast. The southward shift in the storm train commenced while flooding was still ongoing in the Northwest. By December 7, as much as 2 feet of snow blanketed the Sierra Nevada, while daily-record precipitation totals included 1.32 inches (on December 6) in Sacramento, CA; Salt Lake City, UT (1.10 inches on December 7), and Reno, NV (0.83 inch on December 7). Salt Lake City also measured 8.4 inches of snow on December 7-8. Elsewhere in Utah, December 6-9 Wasatch Range snowfall totals reached 40 inches in Alta and 30 inches at Snowbird. Meanwhile in western Colorado, snowfall totaled 49.5 inches in Gothic, 42.0 inches at Coal Bank Pass, and 38.5 inches at Crested Butte. Daily-record precipitation totals were noted as far south as Arizona, where Flagstaff received 1.58 inches on December 7. Flagstaff also noted 4.8 inches of snow from December 7-9. Snow also spread eastward from the Intermountain region across the central Plains. Lander, WY (9.0 inches), collected a daily-record snowfall on December 7, followed by a 3.1-inch total the following day in North Platte, NE. Lander's December 7-9 total reached 14.5 inches. By the time December ended, many stations in Utah had tallied some rather impressive monthly snowfall and precipitation totals. With a 3.35-inch sum, Salt Lake City experienced its fourth-wettest December. In the nearby Wasatch Range, Alta was buried by a December snowfall total of 149 inches.

For many locations between the Rockies and the Appalachians, December featured an ongoing battle between warm and cold air. The cold air digging in from the North helped to create a favorable environment for the snow and ice that would plague much of the nation's mid-section. However, warmth also prevailed at times, resulting in numerous daily-record highs. In fact, Hattiesburg, MS (84ºF on December 2), and Alexandria, LA (83ºF on December 8), tied monthly record highs, previously achieved on December 7, 1951, and December 4, 1995, respectively. Among more than six dozen daily-record highs in early December were readings of 92ºF (on December 2) in McAllen, TX, and 76ºF (on December 4) in Burlington, CO. On December 8, Houston, TX (83ºF), experienced its warmest December day since December 7, 1998, when it was 84ºF. Later, Alexandria posted additional highs of 83ºF on December 9, 10, and 12, repeatedly tying its monthly record. In North Carolina, monthly records were observed on December 10 in both Charlotte (80ºF; previously 79ºF on December 20, 1931) and Raleigh-Durham (81ºF; tied 81ºF on December 6 and 7, 1998). In Georgia, Augusta set daily-record highs on 5 consecutive days from December 9-13, with readings reaching either 81 or 82ºF each day. Augusta's highs of 82ºF on December 10 and 12 tied its monthly record, previously attained on December 3, 1982, and December 6 and 7, 1998.

In contrast, very cold air settled across the northern Plains, the Midwest, and the Northeast, preceded by widespread snow. Daily-record snowfall totals for December 4 reached 6.2 inches in Grand Forks, ND, and 5.6 inches in Madison, WI. In the Great Lakes snow belt region, Rochester, NY, received 20.0 inches of snow from December 1-5, including a daily-record total of 8.4 inches on December 4. Farther east, heavy snow fell early in the month across northern New England, where Bangor, ME, netted a daily-record sum (12.3 inches) on December 3. Later in North Dakota, Grand Forks set daily records on December 5 and 8 (-19 and -26°F, respectively). Record lows for December 6 included -22°F in Merrill, WI; 0°F in Chicago, IL; and 1°F in Zanesville, OH.

Despite some early-month precipitation in the Sierra Nevada, the average water equivalent of the range's snow pack stood at just 2 inches (32 percent of normal for the date) on December 16, according to the California Department of Water Resources. Farther south, however, Flagstaff, AZ, received 25.4 inches of snow from December 7-11, most (20.6 inches) of which fell on the 10th and 11th. Cold weather trailed the Western storminess, resulting in several daily-record lows. In California, Camarillo (34 and 33°F) noted consecutive daily-record lows on December 13-14. Records for December 15 included -21°F in Laramie, WY, -17°F in Ballard, UT, and -12°F in Greer, AZ. Farther east, major ice accumulations glazed parts of the Plains and Midwest. In St. Joseph, MO, precipitation totaled 2.34 inches on December 10-11, while temperatures ranged from 13 to 33°F. Similarly in Oklahoma on December 9-10, Oklahoma City collected 2.05 inches of liquid equivalent (with a temperature range of 25 to 34°F), while 2.27 inches fell in Tulsa (28 to 33°F). In fact, historic tree damage and power outages were reported in much of the Interstate-44 corridor in Oklahoma, where more than 600,000 customers lost electricity at the peak of the storm.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, received 23.0 inches of snow during the first half of the month en route to its second-snowiest December (29.5 inches; behind only 49.5 inches in 2000). Meanwhile in Iowa, Des Moines noted its wettest December 1-15 period on record (2.35 inches; previously, 2.01 inches in 1899). Des Moines' precipitation fell mostly in the form of freezing rain, along with 7.8 inches of snow and sleet. Farther south, St. Louis, MO, noted its fourth-snowiest December day on record, with a 6.9-inch total on the 15th. Elsewhere across the nation's mid-section, daily snowfall records associated with a mid-month storm included 10.4 inches (on December 14) in Dodge City, KS, and 8.1 inches (on December 15) in Springfield, IL. Farther east, a major round of wintry weather affected the Northeast on December 13, when daily snowfall records reached 10.1 inches in Boston, MA; 8.2 inches in Providence, RI; and 6.8 inches in Binghamton, NY. Additional wintry weather reached the Northeast from December 15-17. Following Boston's 10.5-inch total on December 13-14, another 7.6 inches fell on December 16. In Maine, Caribou received 17.2 inches of snow on December 16-17. The same storm responsible for the Northeastern snow spawned several tornadoes across the South. On December 15-16, severe thunderstorms produced more than a dozen tornadoes across southern Georgia and northern Florida. In Turner County, Georgia, one fatality occurred on December 15, when a tornado crossing Interstate-75 tossed a truck down an embankment. After May 5, there were only seven tornado-related deaths across the U.S., although the year-to-date number of fatalities climbed to 81—the highest since there were 94 deaths in 1999.

Meanwhile, wet weather returned to the Far West. Daily-record rainfall totals for December 18 in California included 1.64 inches in Fresno and 1.62 inches in Santa Maria. For Fresno, the December 18 rainfall accounted for 23 percent of its 2007 total of 7.03 inches (63 percent of normal). It was also Fresno's wettest day since January 2, 2006, when 1.88 inches fell, and tied December 30, 1891, for its second-wettest December day on record. Fresno's wettest December day occurred on December 23, 1955, when 1.72 inches fell. According to the California Department of Water Resources, the water equivalent of the high-elevation Sierra Nevada snow pack climbed from 2 to 5 inches (from 31 to 68 percent of normal for the date) between December 17 and 21. Farther inland, as much as 3 feet of snow blanketed Utah's Wasatch Range on December 20-21.

During the final weeks of 2007, the drought-stricken Southeast received much-needed rainfall. Daily rainfall records for December 20 included 2.90 inches in Mobile, AL, and 1.73 inches in Alexandria, LA. Rainfall intensified the following day along the southern Atlantic Coast, where Savannah, GA (7.12 inches), experienced its wettest December day (previously, 3.50 inches on December 24, 1887), and seventh-wettest day on record. Savannah's six wettest days occurred in August, September, or October—during the tropical season. Despite the late-month rain, many Southeastern lakes remained at or near historically low levels. For example, the surface elevation of northern Georgia's Lake Lanier bottomed out at 1050.79 feet above sea level on December 26, nearly 2 feet below the former record of 1052.66 feet established on December 23, 1981. Farther north, a wintry weather pattern persisted in the Midwest and Northeast, where Concord, NH, received 11.5 inches on December 19-20. A few days later, as much as 12 to 18 inches of snow blanketed the upper Midwest, accompanied by wind gusts approaching 50 m.p.h. La Crosse, WI, netted 11.4 inches of snow on December 22-23. The last time La Crosse received heavier snow during a December storm was December 3, 1990, when 14.4 inches fell. The same storm also dropped heavy snow on parts of the central and southern Plains; daily-record totals for December 22 included 9.0 inches in Topeka, KS, and 3.0 inches in Dalhart, TX. Meanwhile, heavy snow returned to the Northwest. In Washington, Plain received 14 inches of snow in a 24-hour period on December 22-23. In the Oregon Cascades, more than 1 foot of new snow helped to boost the December 24 snow depth to 102 inches at Mt. Hood Meadows.

In the wake of Western snowfall, bitterly cold weather prevailed at year's end in high-elevation valleys. For example, Alamosa, CO, noted four consecutive daily-record lows from December 27-30, including a reading of -33°F on the 29th. Farther east, just enough late-year rain fell in Atlanta, GA, to prevent its driest year on record. Atlanta closed the year with 31.85 inches (63 percent of normal), just missing its 1954 mark of 31.80 inches. By New Year's Eve, most of the weather action shifted into the Northeast, where snowfall records for December 31 included 10.1 inches in Concord, NH; 8.2 inches in Bangor, ME; and 7.9 inches in Albany, NY. As a result, Concord's monthly snowfall climbed to 44.5 inches (332 percent of normal), edging its December 1876 standard of 43.0 inches.

Record-High December Preciptitation (Inches)

Location	Total	Normal	Previous Record
Savannah, GA	9.44	2.81	7.99 in 1887
Dubuque, IA	4.61	1.69	4.14 in 1982
Grand Jct., CO	2.05	0.52	1.89 in 1951

About six inches of snow whitened the summit of Mauna Kea on December 24-25, with some drifting snow reported on Christmas morning. Lower elevations of the Big Island netted 24-hour (ending the morning of the 25th) rainfall totals as high as 5.45 inches in Glenwood and 3.43 inches in Mountain View. The Christmas snow was not Hawaii's only brush with wintry weather. In fact, a rare blizzard warning was issued for the highest peaks of the Big Island on December 6-7, when several inches of wind-driven snow fell. Elsewhere, December 4-7 rainfall topped 10 inches in several locations, including the Lanai Airport (10.66 inches); Kokee, Kauai (13.14 inches); and the Big Island's Kapapala Ranch (14.88 inches). On Maui, Kahului collected 5.81 inches of rain from December 1-8, accounting for nearly half of its year-to-date total of 12.06 inches. Kahului also clocked a southerly wind gust to 53 m.p.h. on December 5. Other Hawaiian peak gusts on December 4-5 included 68 m.p.h. at Wheeler Air Force Base, Oahu, and 55 m.p.h. in Lihue, Kauai. Meanwhile in Alaska, significant December precipitation was confined to southwestern parts of the state, while monthly temperatures ranged from near normal in the south to as much as 10°F above normal along the Arctic Coast.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Extremely heavy December precipitation accumulations occurred along the Pacific Coast. As much as 16 inches fell in northwestern California and western portions of Oregon and Washington. Heavy precipitation also fell in the northern Rocky Mountains, while more moderate amounts were observed farther south. On the Great Plains, only light amounts fell in northern and southern parts of the region. At least 4 inches of precipitation fell from eastern Texas to the lower Great Lakes region and eastward to the Atlantic Coast. Some areas in the Southeast and Ohio Valley received as much as 8 inches.

Temperatures in the West averaged below normal, except in parts of the Pacific Northwest and extreme northern Rocky Mountains, where temperatures averaged as much as 4°F above normal. Throughout the Great Plains, temperatures were below normal, except across the northern High Plains and much of Texas. Temperatures were above normal from central Texas eastward to the Southeast, and northward through the Delta, eastern Corn Belt, and Mid-Atlantic States. Near-normal temperatures prevailed over the Great Lakes and New England.

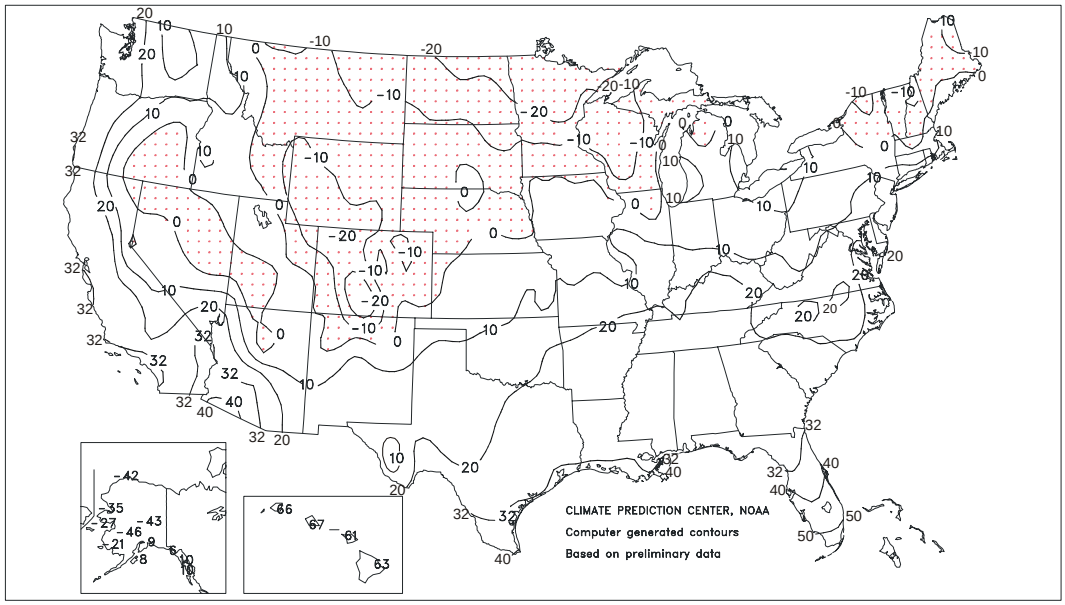
In the Pacific Northwest, most agricultural activity involved greenery and Christmas tree sales for the holidays. In California, strawberries were growing well in Fresno County, and planting of blueberry bushes and stone fruit was ongoing. California sugarbeets were developing at various stages while vegetable harvest and chemical applications continued. Citrus growers were also treating fungus, insects, and weeds—and some were tree topping. In the northern Rocky Mountains, snow cover was mostly adequate. On the northern Great Plains, snow cover was reported as somewhat inadequate, possibly threatening winter wheat condition. Meanwhile, winter wheat on the central Great Plains was in mostly good and excellent condition. Across the southern Great Plains, winter wheat was rated 32 percent good to excellent in Oklahoma. In Texas, cotton harvest continued during the month and was complete in the Panhandle, Edwards Plateau, and Trans-Pecos regions. Texas grain sorghum harvest was complete in the northern High Plains, while citrus, pecan, and vegetable harvest continued farther south.

In the Corn Belt, producers were hauling corn and soybeans to market and winter wheat was in mostly good to excellent condition. Where temperatures were dropping to threatening levels, adequate snow cover kept wheat protected. Farmers were spreading fertilizer and manure, and making fence repairs when weather permitted. Iowa producers saw better snow coverage than last year, averaging 7 inches average for the State. In Illinois, grain hauling and planning for next season were ongoing, while land rental agreements were being made. Weather has aided development of the winter wheat crop, which was rated 78 percent good and excellent.

In the Southeast, Florida sugarcane and cotton harvest continued, while the peanut harvest was complete early in the month. Vegetable planting, harvest and irrigation continued, with some rain interruptions to field activities around mid-month. Fruit and vegetable marketing, and citrus harvest and packing was evident. Georgia cotton harvest and wheat planting was ongoing, while rains helped wheat stands emerge and spurred growth.

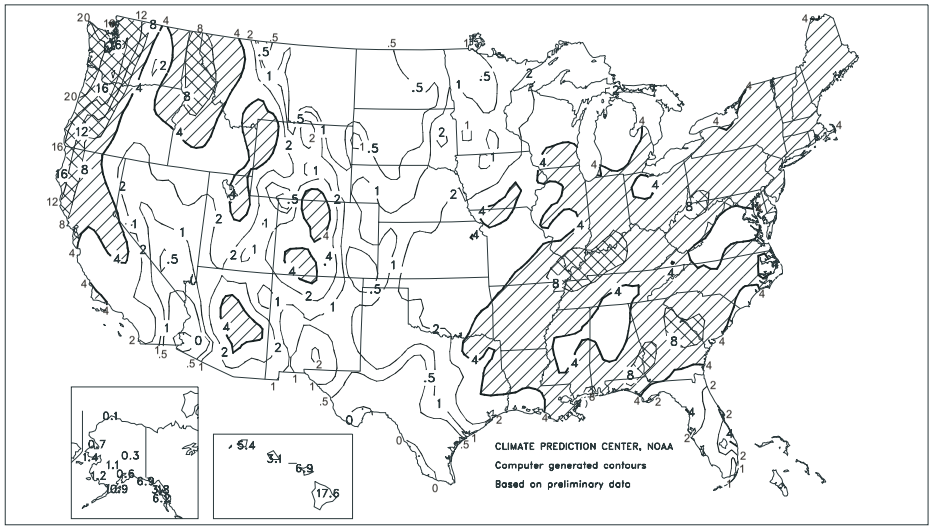
Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

December 2007



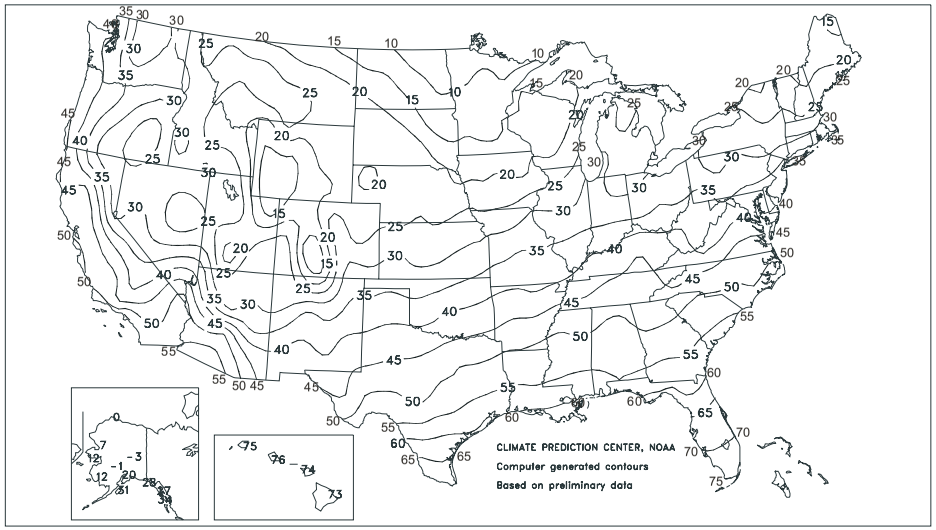
Total Precipitation (Inches)

December 2007



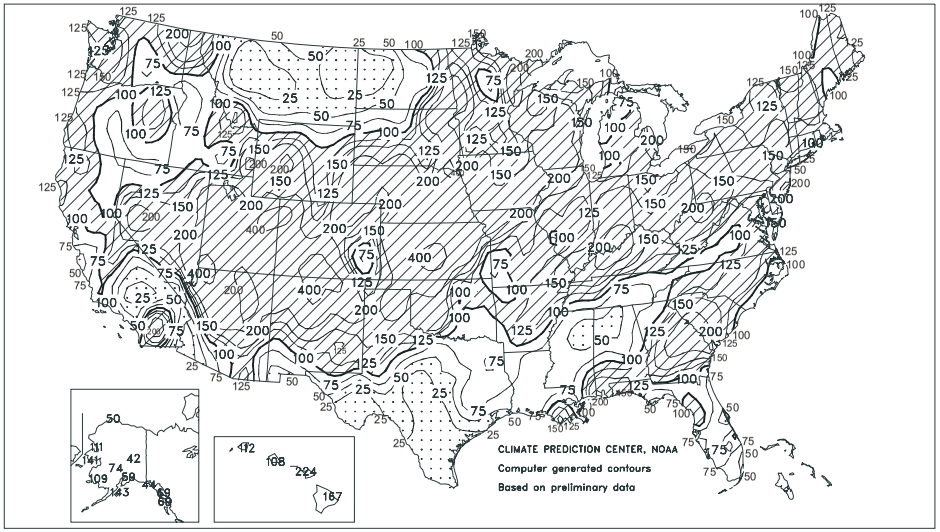
Average Temperature (°F)

December 2007



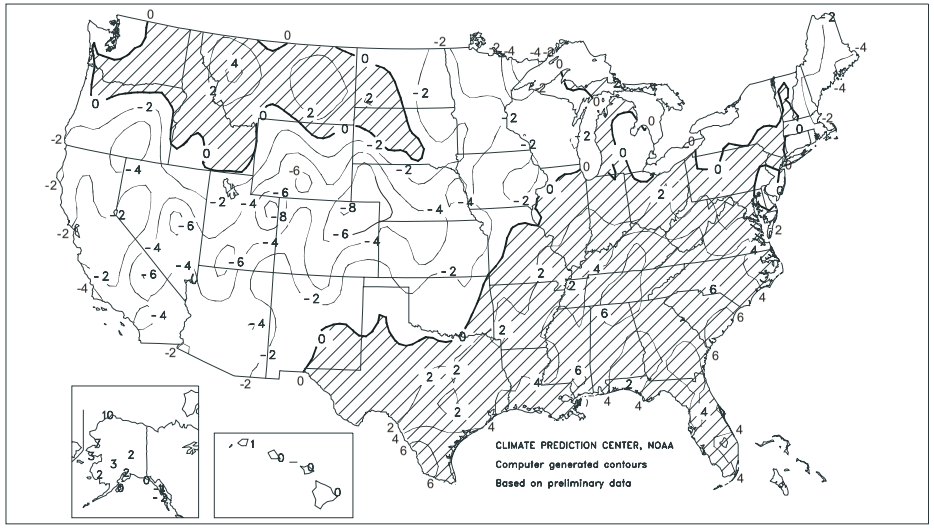
Percent Of Normal Precipitation

December 2007



Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

December 2007



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

December 2007

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, ˚F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	52	6	1.94	-2.53
HUNTSVILLE	50	7	1.75	-3.84
MOBILE	57	5	8.07	3.41
MONTGOMERY	53	4	2.75	-2.22
AK ANCHORAGE	20	3	0.62	-0.43
BARROW	0	11	0.06	-0.06
COLD BAY	31	0	4.51	0.18
FAIRBANKS	-3	3	0.31	-0.43
JUNEAU	27	-2	3.75	-1.66
KING SALMON	19	2	1.51	0.12
KODIAK	31	0	10.95	3.31
NOME	12	4	1.43	0.42
AZ FLAGSTAFF	26	-4	4.35	2.52
PHOENIX	53	-1	1.09	0.17
TUCSON	49	-3	0.76	-0.27
AR FORT SMITH	42	1	3.59	0.20
LITTLE ROCK	45	2	5.03	0.32
CA BAKERSFIELD	46	-1	0.36	-0.40
EUREKA	44	-4	7.30	0.95
FRESNO	46	1	2.31	0.97
LOS ANGELES	56	-2	1.59	-0.20
REDDING	45	0	5.02	0.35
SACRAMENTO	46	0	3.17	0.72
SAN DIEGO	54	-4	0.80	-0.51
SAN FRANCISCO	49	0	2.65	-0.24
STOCKTON	46	1	1.65	-0.17
CO ALAMOSA	13	-4	1.21	0.88
CO SPRINGS	27	-2	0.39	-0.03
DENVER	27	-2	0.60	0.29
GRAND JUNCTION	25	-3	2.05	1.53
PUEBLO	29	-1	0.47	0.08
CT BRIDGEPORT	36	1	4.40	0.93
HARTFORD	30	-1	4.33	0.73
DC WASHINGTON	42	2	3.28	0.23
DE WILMINGTON	38	2	4.82	1.42
FL DAYTONA BEACH	66	5	1.84	-0.87
FT LAUDERDALE	74	5	1.66	-0.99
FT MYERS	71	5	2.60	1.02
JACKSONVILLE	59	4	2.74	0.10
KEY WEST	75	3	0.80	-1.34
MELBOURNE	69	6	0.68	-1.63
MIAMI	75	5	0.79	-1.39
ORLANDO	67	4	1.05	-1.26
PENSACOLA	58	4	5.88	1.91
ST PETERSBURG	69	5	1.14	-1.46
TALLAHASSEE	58	4	2.96	-1.14
TAMPA	68	5	1.30	-1.00
WEST PALM BEACH	72	4	1.67	-1.47
GA ATHENS	50	5	5.42	1.71
ATLANTA	51	6	4.78	0.96
AUGUSTA	53	6	7.51	4.37
COLUMBUS	53	4	4.30	-0.10
MACON	53	5	6.86	2.93
SAVANNAH	57	6	9.44	6.63
HI HILO	73	1	17.56	7.06
HONOLULU	76	1	3.08	0.23
KAHULUI	74	1	6.88	3.80
LIHUE	75	2	5.36	0.58
ID BOISE	33	2	1.27	-0.11
LEWISTON	36	2	0.37	-0.68
POCATELLO	26	1	0.88	-0.22
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	28	1	3.49	1.06
MOLINE	25	-1	3.63	1.43
PEORIA	29	1	3.30	0.90
ROCKFORD	25	1	3.28	1.22
SPRINGFIELD	31	1	3.65	1.11
IN EVANSVILLE	39	3	6.34	2.80
FORT WAYNE	30	1	4.45	1.68
INDIANAPOLIS	34	2	5.55	2.52
SOUTH BEND	29	0	3.48	0.39
IA BURLINGTON	28	0	2.72	0.62
CEDAR RAPIDS	21	-3	4.06	2.58
DES MOINES	24	-1	2.90	1.57
DUBUQUE	21	-1	4.61	2.92
SIOUX CITY	19	-3	1.70	1.04
WATERLOO	19	-3	1.92	0.81
KS CONCORDIA	26	-4	2.29	1.43
DODGE CITY	30	-3	1.92	1.15
GOODLAND	27	-3	1.04	0.64
HILL CITY	27	-4	1.22	0.75
TOPEKA	31	0	4.13	2.71
WICHITA	31	-3	2.62	1.27
KY JACKSON	43	5	5.19	0.92
LEXINGTON	40	4	6.95	2.92
LONDON-CORBIN	44	6	4.44	0.13
LOUISVILLE	42	4	7.53	3.84
PADUCAH	40	3	7.37	2.99
LA BATON ROUGE	59	7	3.49	-1.77
LAKE CHARLES	58	5	3.15	-1.45
NEW ORLEANS	60	5	4.71	-0.36
SHREVEPORT	52	4	4.58	0.03
ME BANGOR	20	-4	3.99	0.66
CARIBOU	13	-3	4.80	1.61
PORTLAND	25	-3	3.79	-0.45
MD BALTIMORE	38	1	4.03	0.68
MA BOSTON	33	-2	5.25	1.52
WORCESTER	28	-1	4.57	0.77
MI ALPENA	24	0	2.10	0.27
DETROIT	30	0	3.48	0.97
FLINT	28	1	2.43	0.25
GRAND RAPIDS	29	1	3.03	0.33
HOUGHTON LAKE	23	-1	2.41	0.66
LANSING	27	0	2.43	0.26
MUSKEGON	30	1	2.79	0.15
TRAVERSE CITY	27	1	1.44	-1.22
MN DULUTH	13	-1	2.45	1.51
INT'L FALLS	8	0	1.10	0.40
MINNEAPOLIS	17	-2	1.48	0.48
ROCHESTER	17	0	1.21	0.19
ST. CLOUD	11	-3	1.12	0.43
MS JACKSON	54	6	3.57	-1.77
MERIDIAN	53	4	3.16	-2.15
TUPELO	49	6	2.46	-3.66
MO COLUMBIA	33	1	3.52	1.05
JOPLIN	37	0	1.82	-1.14
KANSAS CITY	30	-1	2.92	1.28
SPRINGFIELD	36	0	3.75	0.58
ST JOSEPH	26	-5	4.02	2.58
ST LOUIS	35	1	2.75	-0.11
MT BILLINGS	28	2	0.28	-0.39
BUTTE	19	1	0.22	-0.31
GLASGOW	19	3	0.05	-0.32
GREAT FALLS	27	3	0.12	-0.55
HELENA	28	7	0.01	-0.45
KALISPELL	26	3	1.33	-0.32
MILES CITY	23	2	0.10	-0.35
MISSOULA	28	5	0.51	-0.64
NE GRAND ISLAND	23	-3	1.52	0.86
HASTINGS	23	-4	2.04	1.31
LINCOLN	24	-2	2.09	1.23
MCCOOK	23	-6	1.33	0.80
NORFOLK	20	-4	1.83	1.18
NORTH PLATTE	21	-5	0.84	0.44
OMAHA/EPPLEY	23	-3	1.80	0.88
SCOTTSBLUFF	20	-6	1.30	0.74
VALENTINE	22	-2	0.91	0.58
NV ELKO	26	0	1.02	0.09
ELY	22	-4	0.68	0.18
LAS VEGAS	46	-1	0.07	-0.33
RENO	34	0	1.06	0.18
WINNEMUCCA	28	-2	0.67	-0.14
NH CONCORD	24	-2	5.06	2.10
NJ ATLANTIC CITY	38	1	7.21	4.06
NEWARK	37	1	4.78	1.21
NM ALBUQUERQUE	37	1	1.14	0.65
NY ALBANY	28	0	4.74	2.07
BINGHAMTON	27	0	3.87	0.84
BUFFALO	29	-1	4.28	0.48
ROCHESTER	29	0	4.28	1.55
SYRACUSE	28	-1	5.04	1.92
NC ASHEVILLE	44	5	4.07	0.68
CHARLOTTE	49	5	4.24	1.06
GREENSBORO	47	6	3.19	0.13
HATTERAS	54	4	3.89	-0.67
RALEIGH	48	5	4.45	1.41
WILMINGTON	53	4	3.05	-0.73
ND BISMARCK	15	0	0.23	-0.21
DICKINSON	20	2	0.05	-0.29
FARGO	10	-3	1.59	1.02
GRAND FORKS	7	-4	0.75	0.20
JAMESTOWN	11	-3	0.25	-0.19
MINOT	15	0	0.06	-0.57
WILLISTON	14	1	0.10	-0.47
OH AKRON-CANTON	31	0	4.35	1.37
CINCINNATI	36	1	5.76	2.48
CLEVELAND	33	2	4.20	1.06
COLUMBUS	35	2	4.37	1.44
DAYTON	33	2	4.45	1.37
MANSFIELD	31	1	4.61	1.35
TOLEDO	29	0	3.86	1.22
YOUNGSTOWN	32	2	5.73	2.77
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	39	-1	3.43	1.54
TULSA	39	-1	3.88	1.45
OR ASTORIA	42	-1	12.19	1.79
BURNS	21	-4	1.32	0.02
EUGENE	40	0	7.08	-1.21
MEDFORD	38	0	2.78	-0.12
PENDLETON	36	2	1.56	0.08
PORTLAND	41	1	7.57	1.86
SALEM	40	0	8.25	1.79
PA ALLENTOWN	33	1	5.02	1.63
ERIE	33	0	4.93	1.20
MIDDLETOWN	35	1	5.11	1.87
PHILADELPHIA	38	1	4.41	1.10
PITTSBURGH	35	2	4.28	1.42
WILKES-BARRE	31	0	4.06	1.51
WILLIAMSPORT	32	1	4.74	1.80
PR SAN JUAN	78	0	7.95	3.38
RI PROVIDENCE	33	-1	4.63	0.49
SC CHARLESTON	57	6	4.39	1.15
COLUMBIA	52	5	5.68	2.30
FLORENCE	53	6	4.52	1.05
GREENVILLE	49	5	5.15	1.29
MYRTLE BEACH	55	6	2.72	-0.73
SD ABERDEEN	11	-5	0.93	0.55
HURON	17	-2	0.70	0.31
RAPID CITY	22	-3	0.52	0.12
SIOUX FALLS	18	0	1.40	0.88
TN BRISTOL	42	5	3.07	-0.32
CHATTANOOGA	49	7	3.50	-1.31
JACKSON	46	4	5.25	-0.11
KNOXVILLE	45	4	4.20	-0.29
MEMPHIS	48	5	4.73	-0.95
NASHVILLE	46	6	3.83	-0.71
TX ABILENE	46	1	0.37	-0.90
AMARILLO	38	1	1.21	0.60
AUSTIN	52	0	0.60	-1.84
BEAUMONT	58	4	2.46	-2.79
BROWNSVILLE	66	5	0.11	-1.00
COLLEGE STATION	55	3	3.84	0.61
CORPUS CHRISTI	62	4	0.14	-1.61
DALLAS/FT WORTH	50	3	2.34	-0.23
DEL RIO	54	2	0.32	-0.43
EL PASO	46	1	0.46	-0.31
GALVESTON	62	4	0.83	-2.70
HOUSTON	58	4	2.06	-1.63
LUBBOCK	42	2	0.94	0.27
MIDLAND	46	1	0.68	0.03
SAN ANGELO	48	2	0.18	-0.76
SAN ANTONIO	56	4	0.40	-1.56
VICTORIA	59	4	0.35	-2.12
WACO	49	1	0.80	-1.96
WICHITA FALLS	44	1	0.76	-0.92
UT SALT LAKE CITY	27	-3	3.35	2.12
VT BURLINGTON	25	0	4.25	2.03
VA LYNCHBURG	41	3	2.65	-0.58
NORFOLK	48	4	3.50	0.47
RICHMOND	44	4	3.24	0.12
ROANOKE	43	4	2.76	-0.10
WASH/DULLES	38	2	2.97	-0.10
WA OLYMPIA	39	1	11.71	3.82
QUILLAYUTE	40	-1	17.36	2.86
SEATTLE-TACOMA	40	-1	9.08	3.46
SPOKANE	28	1	3.73	1.48
YAKIMA	31	2	1.25	-0.13
WV BECKLEY	38	3	3.11	0.02
CHARLESTON	41	3	5.64	2.32
ELKINS	37	4	5.75	2.31
HUNTINGTON	40	3	6.21	2.84
WI EAU CLAIRE	16	-2	1.83	0.80
GREEN BAY	22	1	2.54	1.13
LA CROSSE	19	-3	2.64	1.41
MADISON	21	-2	3.63	1.97
MILWAUKEE	26	0	3.44	1.22
WAUSAU	18	-1	2.24	0.91
WY CASPER	21	-3	0.74	0.12
CHEYENNE	23	-4	1.01	0.55
LANDER	16	-5	1.77	1.16
SHERIDAN	23	1	0.41	-0.27

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

January 7 - 13, 2008

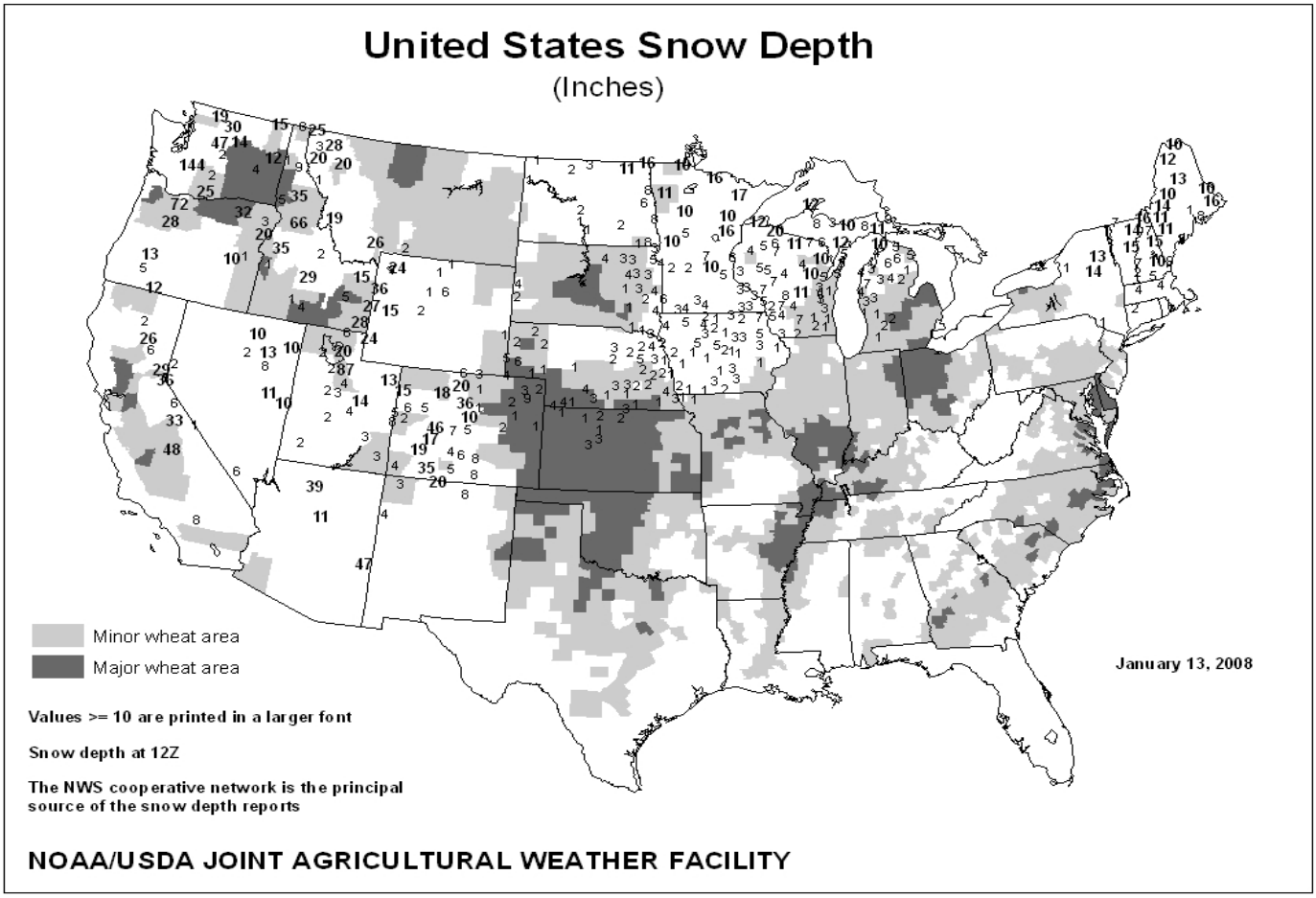
Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Unseasonably warm weather covered much of the Nation during the week. In some areas of the Southwest, however, temperatures were near to below normal. Precipitation amounts of 4 inches or more occurred in the Pacific Northwest. Lower totals were observed farther inland. Precipitation also fell over most of Idaho, western Wyoming, and the Four Corners States, with heavier amounts in central Arizona and northern Utah. Elsewhere, heavy precipitation was focused from the Great Lakes southward to the central Gulf Coast, with greater than 4 inches falling in parts of northern Indiana.

California small grain development was aided by rain. Meanwhile in Arizona, small grain planting remained active, with 40 percent of the durum wheat crop seeded. Arizona's alfalfa harvest was also underway, with one-fourth of the acreage harvested. Lack of rainfall in Texas stressed winter wheat in some areas of the State; in the Texas Blacklands, however, small grains were rated in better condition. Texas' cotton harvest neared an end in the panhandle, while dry weather allowed for corn planting preparations in the Blacklands.

Rain delayed activities in some orchards and vineyards of California, but citrus harvest continued. Growers in the Golden State kept a close watch on groves as colder weather prevailed. In Florida, early and mid-season harvest was at its highest level of the season. California vegetable planting was delayed by wet fields in some areas, but harvest of farmers' market vegetables continued. Potato planting preparations were beginning in Florida, and favorable weather allowed planting and harvesting to progress for other vegetables in the Tri-county agricultural area. In Arizona, vegetable marketing was ongoing. Sugarcane producers were continuing to reap acreage in Florida and Texas, as dry conditions favored harvest.



2007 U.S. Weather Review

Annual "Weather Review" provided by Douglas Le Comte, NOAA/CPC; annual national rankings provided by NCDC

The year featured crop-killing freezes in California in January and the Plains and Southeast in April, severe drought in the Southeast and Southwest, heavy rains in the Plains states through summer, and a hot summer for most of the nation. Timely rains kept most of the Corn Belt out of drought during the summer growing season.

Winter (December 2006 - February 2007)

December's abnormal warmth carried over into early January 2007, the 6th of that month representing the peak of the unseasonable heat in the East, when thermometers topped 70°F as far north as upstate New York.

On January 11, the weather pattern over North America began a major change, and frigid Canadian air plunged southward, first across the Western and Central States and eventually the East Coast. Several nights of subfreezing temperatures severely damaged citrus and other crops in California, as temperatures dipped into the 20s and teens. In the San Joaquin Valley, thermometers dropped to 23°F at Fresno on January 13. Farther south, Lancaster broke daily-record lows on 6 consecutive days from January 14-19, reaching 3°F on the 14th for its lowest January temperature on record. As the cold air edged eastward, warm air overrunning set the stage for widespread freezing rain across the Plains and Mississippi Valley. The ensuing ice storm that struck the Oklahoma and Missouri area left some 400,000 customers without power on January 12.

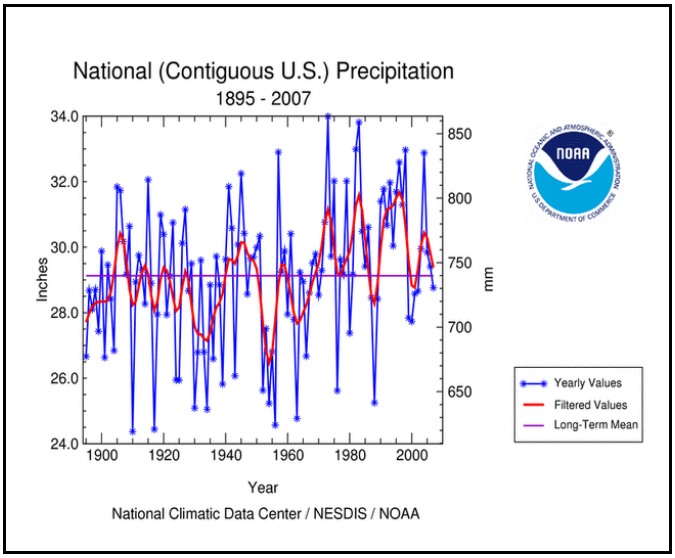
The abnormal cold persisted through most of February, resulting in the coldest February nationwide since 1994. Chicago saw subzero temperatures on February 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, with a reading of -10°F on the 5th. On February 4, for the first time in 11 years, daily highs remained below 0°F in Madison and Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The cold air spreading out over the warmer waters of the Great Lakes triggered huge snowfalls in upstate New York during February 3-8, Parish measuring a total of 88 inches. In the West, Denver residents saw snow on the ground for the 49th consecutive day on February 7, the longest such streak since 1984.

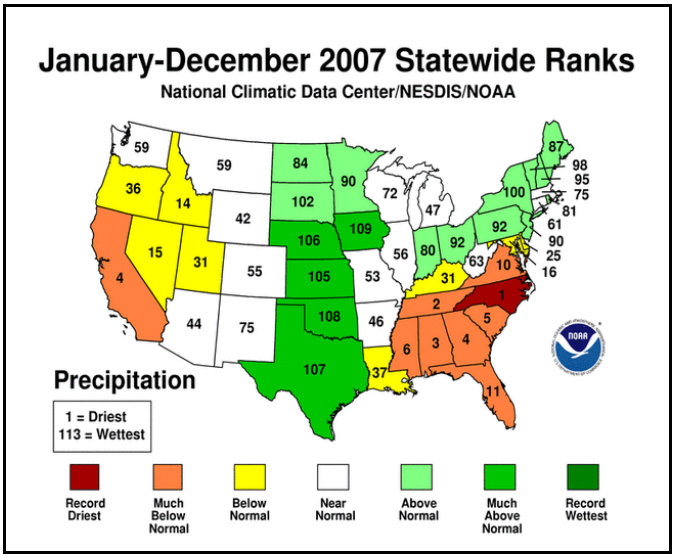
A major Valentine's Day storm spread large snow totals across the Midwest and Northeast in mid-February, with 17 inches blanketing Cleveland on February 12-14, and Burlington, Vermont setting an all-time record with 25.3 inches on the 14th. An enormous winter storm system later in the month tracked northeastward from Colorado, bringing heavy snow to the upper Midwest on February 23-26, including a record 21 inches at La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Spring (March - May)

Abnormal mild weather returned in March, and the month ended up with coast-to-coast anomalous warmth. Over 900 high temperature records were established, mostly during the week of March 11-18, and the contiguous U.S. ranked as the second mildest March in 113 years. Monthly temperatures averaged 10°F above normal in parts of the Plains.

A number of intense low-pressure systems led to snow, flooding, or severe weather this month. March 1 rainfall, for example, set a record for the date at 2.38 inches in Asheville, North Carolina. Grand Forks, North Dakota notched a daily record on the 1st with 9.0 inches of snow. Flooding was widespread early in the month, with streams over their banks from Iowa to New York. A severe weather outbreak on March 1 resulted in 31 reports of tornadoes in the Midwest and Southeast. Flash flooding struck Texas at mid-month. A Nor'easter on March 16-17 dropped up to 23 inches of snow in Columbia County in upstate New York. A major winter storm on March 28-29 led to heavy snows in the





northern Rockies and severe weather in the Plains. The resulting blizzard left 6-foot snowdrifts in Wyoming, and there were over 60 reports of tornadoes in the Plains. Abilene, Texas, measured 4.28 inches of rain for the month, its third wettest March on record.

A massive 1048-millibar high-pressure system plunging southward from Canada brought record cold during April 7-9 for much of the eastern half of the country. St. Joseph, Missouri, registered record low temperatures on April 7, 8, and 9, the latter day seeing readings plummet to 20°F. In Arkansas, North Little Rock tied its April record low with 30°F on the 7th and 8th. In Tennessee, Nashville's 24-degree reading on the 8th made this its coldest Easter Sunday since 1940. On the Plains, the 15-degree reading on the 8th in Concordia, Kansas was the city's latest spring reading of 15°F or less. The previous warmth and subsequent early growth of vegetation made this freeze especially damaging to field and tree crops, and damage was widespread from the Plains to the Southeast.

A major Nor'easter hammered the East Coast on April 15, while heavy rains lashed the Deep South to New England, and unseasonable snows blanketed northern New England and the higher elevations of upstate New York. New York City's 7.57 inches of rain on the 15th was its greatest daily rainfall since 1882.

April also featured outbreaks of severe weather. In the Lower Mississippi Valley, there were 594 reports of large hail and damaging winds on the 3rd, including 14 tornadoes. Another outbreak on April 24 saw 197 reports of severe weather from Texas to Missouri.

Drought became a major concern in the Southeast this spring and intensified during the summer, eventually reaching a scale of historic proportions. Alabama, Tennessee, and Mississippi recorded the driest February-April in 113 years of record-keeping. Georgia sustained its second-driest such period. Florida notched its second-driest April. Farther west, southern California measured its driest November-April on record.

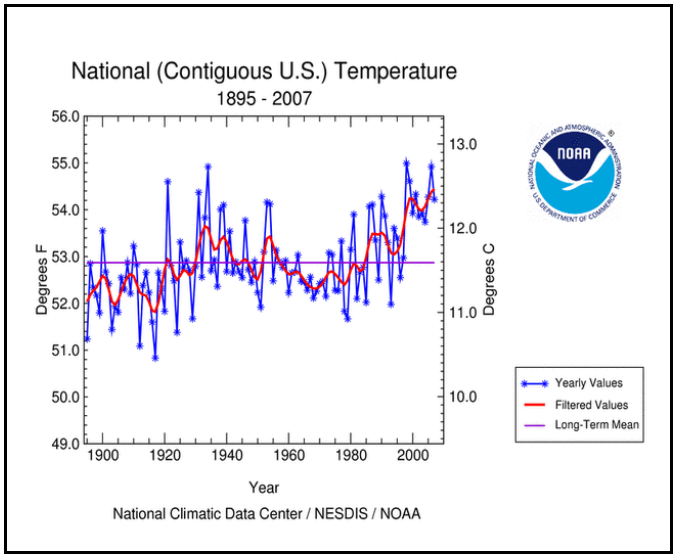
In contrast, severe weather accompanied by heavy rains struck the southern and central Plains during the spring. During May 3-7, severe weather, heavy rains, and flooding affected an area extending from Texas to Minnesota. An EF5 tornado destroyed the town of Greensburg in southwest Kansas on May 4. Extensive flooding continued into May 10, rivers spilling over their banks in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, North Dakota, and Arkansas. The 8.73 inches of rain that inundated Columbia, South Dakota on May 5-6 established a new state record for 24-hour rainfall. On May 23, torrential rains of up to 8 inches hit parts of Kansas and the Texas panhandle.

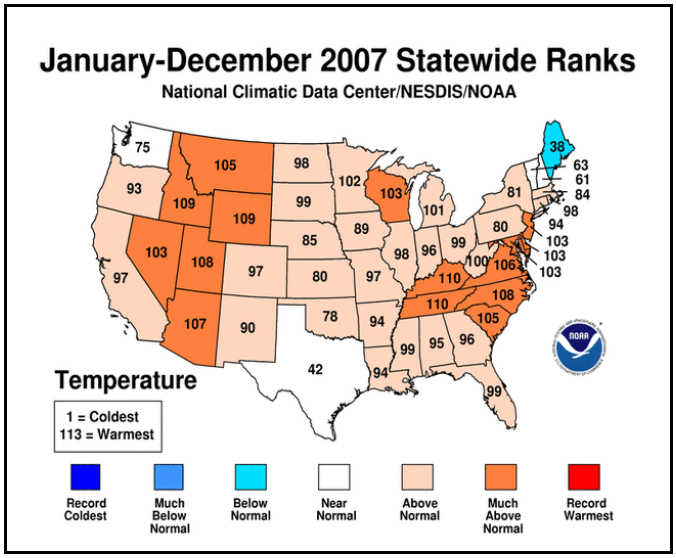
Summer (June - August)

Los Angeles ended up with its driest "rainy season," defined as July 1 to June 30, since records began in 1877. The weather station downtown mustered a scant 3.21 inches of rain for the 12-month period. Ample mountain snows in the preceding winter mitigated the impact of the drought on water supplies, as most reservoirs maintained enough water to avoid major water supply problems.

In the Southeast, however, the dry weather and the onset of the summer heat had a marked impact on reservoirs as well as crops. By early June, officials declared drought emergencies in 19 counties in northern and central Alabama. Tropical Storm Barry brought relief to Florida and Georgia during the first days of June, but drought persisted and even grew worse over interior areas. Four states measured their driest January-August in a century: Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Florida. Georgia and Mississippi earned a number-two ranking. By early October, the U.S. Drought Monitor's most intense level of drought, D4, extended from Alabama and western and northern Georgia into Tennessee, eastern Kentucky, and the Carolinas.

Farther west, flooding problems continued into summer across the southern and central Plains, with Texas recording its wettest January-August on record. The wetness peaked in June, when low pressure aloft sat over the southern Plains for some 2 weeks,





leading to episodes of torrential rains. On June 29, flood warnings stretched from southern Texas all the way to central Missouri. Flooding continued into early July. Dallas-Ft. Worth measured its wettest June-July since 1973, with 16.52 inches of rain.

Heat was one of the biggest stories during the meteorological summer of 2007 (June-August), which was the sixth-hottest summer on record, but there were exceptions. Much of Texas stayed below normal for the summer, thanks in part to the moist ground. Temperatures soared in July across the West and the northern Plains. Las Vegas, Nevada, endured 116°F on July 5. The reading of 108°F at Reno on that day tied their all-time high temperature. Portland, Oregon, reached 102°F on the 10th. In Boise, Idaho, temperatures hit 100°F every day from July 12-17. Boise's monthly average temperature of 83.1°F not only set a record for July, but set a record for the hottest month ever.

Low rainfall and high temperatures led to expansion of drought and heightened wildfire danger across much of the interior West. Boise, Idaho measured a mere 0.02 inches of rain for the entire month of July, while temperatures averaged 8°F above normal. By late July, large wildfires were scorching forests across northern Nevada, eastern Oregon, eastern Washington, Idaho, western Montana, and Utah. The largest fire in the state's history burned 363,000 acres in southern Utah.

Heat was even more widespread in August, the second warmest August in at least 113 years nationwide. An historic heat wave gripped the Southeast from around the 6th to the 17th, when triple-digit heat was commonplace. Montgomery, Alabama, for example, notched a 100-degree reading every day from August 6-17, with the 12 consecutive days of triple-digit temperatures easily breaking the previous record of 7 days. Although somewhat lower temperatures arrived later in the month, eight states in the region (West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida) measured their warmest August on record. In the West, heat persisted as well, with Utah recording its hottest August.

Tropical weather systems played a role in the southern Plains wetness. Tropical Storm Erin came ashore in Texas on August 16 and renewed flooding in Texas. San Antonio recorded 8.81 inches of rain on the 16th. Over the next few days, the remnants of Erin dropped up to 10 inches of rain on eastern Oklahoma, causing flooding there as well.

Across the Midwest, Erin's remnant moisture contributed to torrential rains over Iowa, southern Minnesota, and southern Wisconsin. During August 18-19, up to 15.10 inches of rain fell in 24 hours in southern Minnesota, setting a state record. Heavy rains a few days later led to significant flooding in the lower Great Lakes region. Several cities from Minnesota to Illinois ended up with the wettest month on record, including Madison, Wisconsin, with an August tally of 15.18 inches.

The Upper Midwest, especially Minnesota, had been experiencing drought before August's heavy rains, due to below-normal rainfall from May to July. The deluge ended drought in southern Minnesota, but local drought persisted farther north until year's end.

For the Corn Belt as a whole this summer, drought on occasion crept northward from the south, affecting areas near the Ohio River, or touched the northern boundaries. However, rains came at the right time for most farmers, and June-August cumulative rainfall was near to above normal for most of the region, with overall temperatures averaging just slightly above normal.

Only one hurricane made landfall in the contiguous U.S. this year. Humberto exploded in intensity on September 13 in the western Gulf of Mexico, ascending from depression-strength system to a Category 1 hurricane in less than 24 hours. The storm brought up to 14 inches of rain to east-coastal Texas. The storm did bring welcomed rains to drought-stricken parts of the Southeast, including nearly 2 inches to Birmingham, Alabama.

Autumn (September - November)

Drought worsened during early October in many parts of the East. But a storm system that brought widespread severe weather from the Gulf Coast to the Midwest delivered drought-breaking rains of up to 14 inches to northwest Florida on October 18-19.

Short-term dryness reached extreme levels by October from the mid-Atlantic into New England. In Washington, DC, October 18 was the 34th consecutive day without measurable rain, breaking a record going back over a century. Drought also affected parts of southern New England. Record heat during the first 10 days of the month across the northeast quadrant of the nation added to the drought problems. A major frontal system that tapped tropical moisture from the Gulf and Caribbean soaked much of the region during October 22-27. Baltimore picked up 5.43 inches of rain, and Washington, D.C., recorded 6.18 inches during October 24-27. In Tennessee, Nashville measured 4.05 inches on October 22-25. Although the rain was not enough to end the drought in the Southeast, it did reduce the areal coverage and intensity of the drought.

On the West Coast, a period of Santa Ana winds led to tragedy in southern California. Winds up to 100 mph during October 21-23 fanned wildfires across southern California. The flames burned more than 800 square miles and displaced at least 500,000 people.

Parts of Hawaii experienced drought for much of the year until torrential rains associated with a Kona storm struck the islands, dropping 7 to 10 inches of rain on much of Oahu during the week ending November 6. Up to 7 inches of rain fell in 12 hours on November 3-4.

At the same time, the remains of Hurricane Noel slashed the New England coast. On November 3, Barnstable in Massachusetts measured a peak gust of 89 mph. Two to 4 inches of rain drenched Cape Cod.

In the southern Plains, dry weather became a concern for farmers despite the widespread heavy rains earlier this year. September rainfall was below normal over large parts of Oklahoma and Texas, and rainfall was below normal over a large area in October from western Kansas to Texas. November continued the dry pattern, except for the Texas upper coast and southwest. By the end of November, cumulative rainfall since September totaled less than 40 percent of normal from western Kansas into western and southern Texas, resulting in low topsoil moisture.

December

The last month of the year featured a steady parade of storms bringing rain, ice, snow, and wind to much of the nation.

A major Pacific storm slammed into the Pacific Northwest during the first days of the month. Up to 10 inches of rain inundated coastal areas and, during the storm's peak on December 2-3, winds gusted to 100 mph along the Washington and Oregon coasts. Western parts of Oregon and Washington experienced their worst flooding in over 10 years.

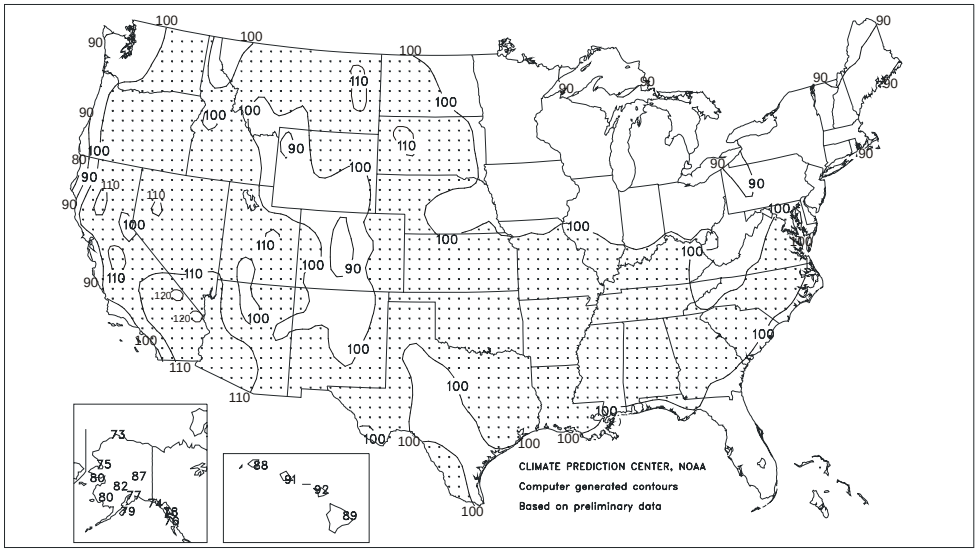
Heavy rains and mountain snows also struck the Southwest during November 30-December 1, with 3.71 inches of precipitation at Flagstaff, Arizona and 2 feet of snow in southwest Utah.

A major winter storm brought widespread ice and snow to the Midwest on December 1-3, but this was eclipsed by an even larger ice storm on December 9-10. Freezing rain iced up a large area from Oklahoma to Kansas and parts of Nebraska, Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana. Ice accumulations from 0.25 to more than 1.00 inch caused massive power outages across the central Plains and paralyzed travel. By December 11, some 618,000 customers had lost their power in Oklahoma, making this their worst ice storm on record. Over 200,000 customers in other states also lost power. A wave forming on the cold front associated with the ice brought heavy snows to New York and New England on December 13. Up to 12 inches of snow piled up in Massachusetts, snarling the Boston-area commute.

Another large storm system spread snow and sleet from the Midwest to the Northeast on December 15-16. In the West, heavy rain and snow eased drought in California during December 18-20. Fresno's 1.64 inches of rain on the 18th made this its wettest day since January 2, 2006. Still another winter storm dropped widespread snow across the Plains on December 22-23, and a later storm dropped several inches of drought-easing moisture on the Southeast during December 28-30. December 30 was Atlanta's wettest day (1.30 inches) since September 13. The improved rains this month prevented Atlanta from recording its driest year, with 1954 edging out 2007 for this distinction.

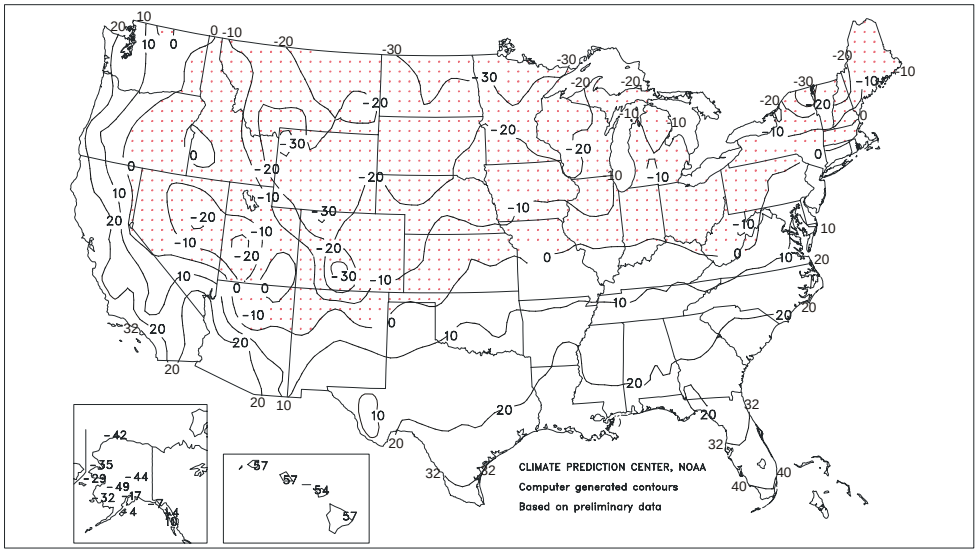
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

JAN - DEC 2007



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

JAN - DEC 2007



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY
Annual 2007

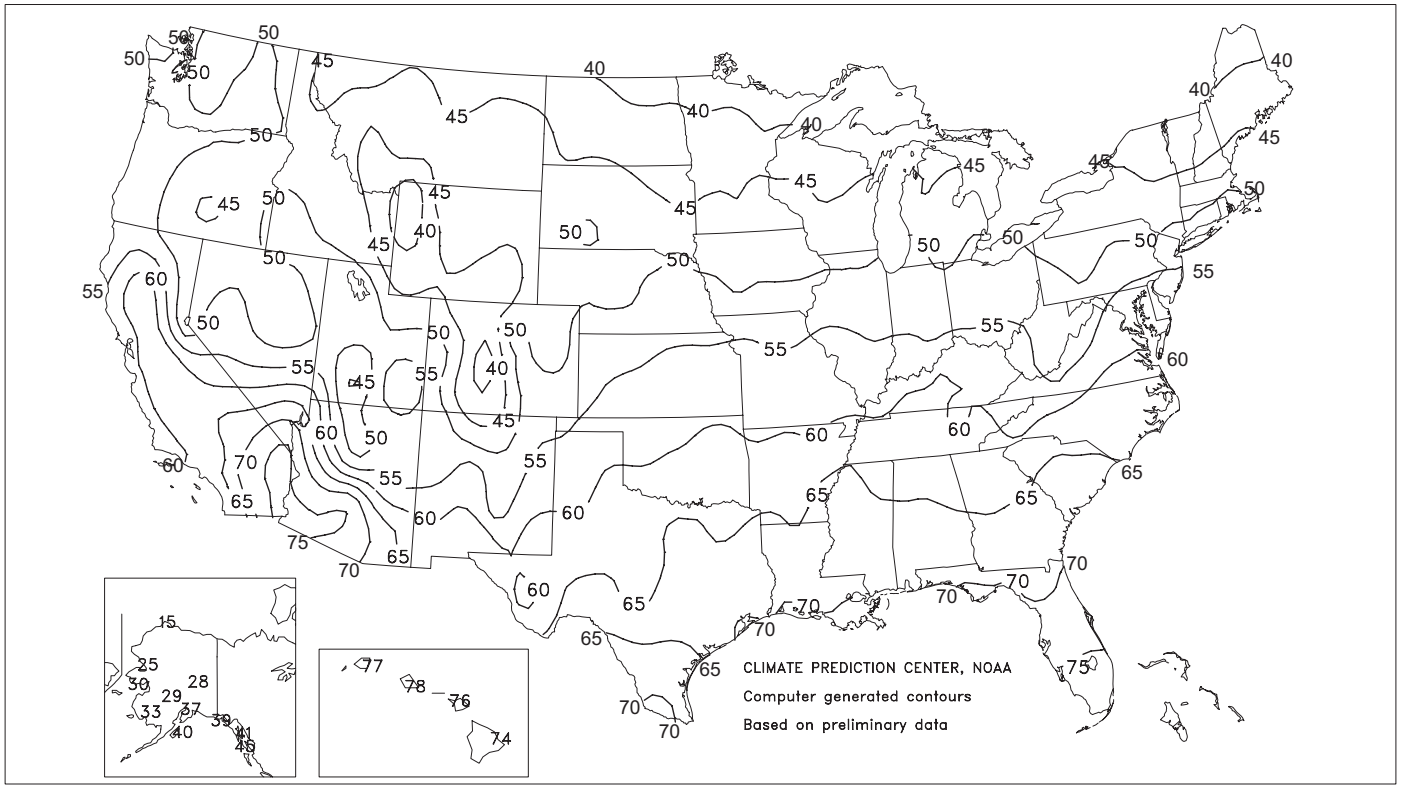
STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	65	3	30.91	-23.07
HUNTSVILLE	64	3	29.26	-28.25
MOBILE	68	1	55.30	-10.99
MONTGOMERY	67	2	36.94	-17.83
AK ANCHORAGE	37	1	15.32	-0.74
BARROW	16	5	2.39	-1.76
COLD BAY	38	0	47.17	6.89
FAIRBANKS	28	1	11.31	0.98
JUNEAU	41	-1	59.96	1.63
KING SALMON	35	0	21.76	2.35
KODIAK	39	-2	89.46	14.11
NOME	30	3	14.32	-2.24
AZ FLAGSTAFF	47	1	17.51	-5.40
PHOENIX	76	3	5.09	-3.20
TUCSON	71	2	9.87	-2.30
AR FORT SMITH	63	2	45.94	2.07
LITTLE ROCK	64	2	44.47	-6.46
CA BAKERSFIELD	65	0	2.99	-3.49
EUREKA	50	-3	37.80	-0.30
FRESNO	65	2	7.04	-4.19
LOS ANGELES	63	0	4.94	-8.21
REDDING	63	1	21.80	-11.72
SACRAMENTO	61	0	11.74	-6.19
SAN DIEGO	63	-1	4.45	-6.32
SAN FRANCISCO	58	1	11.71	-8.39
STOCKTON	63	1	8.16	-5.68
CO ALAMOSA	42	1	9.70	2.45
CO SPRINGS	50	2	11.62	-5.77
DENVER	51	2	13.96	0.34
GRAND JUNCTION	54	2	9.96	0.98
PUEBLO	52	0	13.18	0.79
CT BRIDGEPORT	53	1	41.76	-2.39
HARTFORD	51	1	40.37	-5.79
DC WASHINGTON	59	1	32.94	-6.41
DE WILMINGTON	56	2	41.82	-0.99
FL DAYTONA BEACH	72	1	45.02	-4.27
FT LAUDERDALE	78	2	57.85	-6.35
FT MYERS	76	1	47.32	-6.87
JACKSONVILLE	69	1	46.01	-6.33
KEY WEST	80	2	38.64	-0.30
MELBOURNE	74	2	43.94	-4.35
MIAMI	78	1	65.82	7.29
ORLANDO	73	0	38.50	-9.85
PENSACOLA	69	1	58.29	-5.99
ST PETERSBURG	75	1	37.46	-12.12
TALLAHASSEE	69	1	44.48	-18.72
TAMPA	74	1	42.04	-2.72
WEST PALM BEACH	76	1	63.81	2.42
GA ATHENS	64	2	31.65	-16.17
ATLANTA	64	2	32.07	-18.12
AUGUSTA	65	2	34.01	-10.58
COLUMBUS	66	1	38.28	-10.29
MACON	65	1	39.89	-5.10
SAVANNAH	67	1	50.00	0.42
HI HILO	74	0	106.65	-19.62
HONOLULU	78	1	12.02	-6.26
KAHULUI	76	0	13.17	-5.63
LIHUE	77	1	21.59	-17.97
ID BOISE	54	2	8.25	-3.95
LEWISTON	54	1	7.89	-4.83
POCATELLO	48	1	10.34	-2.25
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	51	2	36.15	-0.13
MOLINE	52	2	42.29	4.25
PEORIA	53	2	36.90	0.88
ROCKFORD	51	3	37.99	1.38
SPRINGFIELD	55	2	33.02	-2.54
IN EVANSVILLE	58	2	37.80	-6.47
FORT WAYNE	51	1	40.28	3.73
INDIANAPOLIS	55	2	36.98	-3.96
SOUTH BEND	51	1	40.73	1.03
IA BURLINGTON	54	2	38.55	0.61
CEDAR RAPIDS	49	0	40.32	6.91
DES MOINES	51	1	41.77	7.05
DUBUQUE	48	1	41.97	6.46
SIOUX CITY	49	1	40.55	14.56
WATERLOO	48	1	42.63	9.49
KS CONCORDIA	55	1	29.92	1.49
DODGE CITY	56	1	19.28	-3.07
GOODLAND	51	0	15.20	-4.56
HILL CITY	54	1	21.56	-1.33
TOPEKA	56	2	40.92	5.28
WICHITA	58	2	38.11	7.73
KY JACKSON	58	2	35.30	-14.09
LEXINGTON	57	2	44.10	-1.80
LONDON-CORBIN	59	3	32.57	-14.84
LOUISVILLE	60	3	44.99	0.46
PADUCAH	60	3	43.55	-5.69
LA BATON ROUGE	69	2	52.79	-10.28
LAKE CHARLES	69	1	67.69	10.51
NEW ORLEANS	70	1	53.37	-10.79
SHREVEPORT	67	1	47.57	-3.73
ME BANGOR	43	-2	43.50	3.93
CARIBOU	39	0	42.01	4.58
PORTLAND	46	0	46.05	0.22
MD BALTIMORE	56	1	34.98	-6.96
MA BOSTON	52	0	39.64	-2.89
WORCESTER	48	1	43.22	-5.83
MI ALPENA	45	2	26.61	-1.79
DETROIT	51	1	33.08	0.18
FLINT	49	2	31.19	-0.42
GRAND RAPIDS	50	2	33.06	-4.06
HOUGHTON LAKE	44	1	25.15	-3.29
LANSING	49	2	31.86	0.33
MUSKEGON	49	2	29.52	-3.35
TRAVERSE CITY	47	1	20.24	-13.23
MN DULUTH	41	2	30.04	-0.96
INT'L FALLS	38	0	25.11	1.17
MINNEAPOLIS	48	3	34.35	4.94
ROCHESTER	46	2	41.20	9.79
ST. CLOUD	44	2	25.94	-1.19
MS JACKSON	66	2	35.13	-20.81
MERIDIAN	65	0	35.96	-22.69
TUPELO	65	4	40.92	-14.94
MO COLUMBIA	57	3	32.94	-7.34
JOPLIN	59	1	54.13	8.06
KANSAS CITY	56	2	33.68	-4.31
SPRINGFIELD	58	2	44.42	-0.55
ST JOSEPH	54	0	37.11	1.87
ST LOUIS	58	2	30.59	-8.16
MT BILLINGS	49	2	16.47	1.71
BUTTE	41	1	12.74	-0.04
GLASGOW	46	3	14.65	3.42
GREAT FALLS	47	3	12.00	-2.89
HELENA	49	5	10.37	-0.95
KALISPELL	45	2	11.52	-5.69
MILES CITY	49	3	11.28	-2.21
MISSOULA	48	3	10.32	-3.50
NE GRAND ISLAND	52	2	38.98	13.09
HASTINGS	52	1	30.85	2.91
LINCOLN	53	2	35.39	7.02
MCCOOK	52	1	24.77	3.15
NORFOLK	50	1	39.02	12.36
NORTH PLATTE	50	1	24.40	4.74
OMAHA/EPPLEY	52	1	39.56	9.34
SCOTTSBLUFF	50	2	9.91	-6.42
VALENTINE	49	2	25.97	6.45
NV ELKO	48	2	5.93	-3.66
ELY	46	1	6.74	-3.23
LAS VEGAS	71	3	2.83	-1.66
RENO	55	4	3.76	-3.72
WINNEMUCCA	49	0	6.69	-1.64
NH CONCORD	46	0	42.41	4.81
NJ ATLANTIC CITY	55	1	41.44	0.85
NEWARK	55	0	54.53	8.27
NM ALBUQUERQUE	58	1	10.23	0.77
NY ALBANY	48	0	45.24	7.18
BINGHAMTON	47	1	40.37	1.72
BUFFALO	49	1	35.20	-5.34
ROCHESTER	49	1	32.12	-1.84
SYRACUSE	48	0	40.98	0.94
NC ASHEVILLE	57	2	34.41	-12.63
CHARLOTTE	62	1	28.62	-14.90
GREENSBORO	61	3	31.48	-11.65
HATTERAS	64	1	37.17	-20.58
RALEIGH	62	2	35.87	-7.18
WILMINGTON	65	1	33.51	-23.56
ND BISMARCK	44	2	19.18	2.34
DICKINSON	45	2	16.65	0.30
FARGO	43	1	26.09	4.90
GRAND FORKS	40	0	21.24	1.64
JAMESTOWN	42	0	20.61	2.12
MINOT	43	1	16.22	-2.22
WILLISTON	43	2	14.55	0.39
OH AKRON-CANTON	51	1	40.91	2.44
CINCINNATI	56	2	37.13	-5.48
CLEVELAND	51	1	41.69	2.99
COLUMBUS	55	2	39.91	1.41
DAYTON	53	1	40.91	1.33
MANSFIELD	50	1	48.62	5.39
TOLEDO	51	1	36.84	3.63
YOUNGSTOWN	50	1	39.95	1.93
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	62	2	58.37	22.52
TULSA	62	1	53.13	10.71
OR ASTORIA	51	0	64.41	-2.72
BURNS	46	2	8.91	-1.66
EUGENE	52	0	34.61	-16.30
MEDFORD	55	1	17.11	-1.26
PENDLETON	52	0	11.44	-1.32
PORTLAND	54	0	32.46	-4.61
SALEM	53	0	36.25	-3.75
PA ALLENTOWN	52	1	45.45	0.28
ERIE	50	0	41.96	-0.81
MIDDLETOWN	54	1	42.66	2.16
PHILADELPHIA	56	1	42.17	0.13
PITTSBURGH	52	1	40.76	2.91
WILKES-BARRE	50	0	43.81	6.26
WILLIAMSPORT	51	1	36.73	-4.86
PR SAN JUAN	81	1	58.48	7.72
RI PROVIDENCE	52	1	42.82	-3.64
SC CHARLESTON	67	2	42.06	-9.47
COLUMBIA	65	1	31.40	-16.87
FLORENCE	65	1	35.51	-9.25
GREENVILLE	63	3	31.08	-19.14
MYRTLE BEACH	65	1	32.47	-13.24
SD ABERDEEN	43	-1	28.39	8.17
HURON	46	1	30.89	10.00
RAPID CITY	49	2	13.30	-3.33
SIOUX FALLS	47	2	31.69	7.00
TN BRISTOL	58	3	22.40	-18.92
CHATTANOOGA	63	3	38.63	-15.89
JACKSON	62	2	38.69	-16.09
KNOXVILLE	61	3	33.89	-14.33
MEMPHIS	65	3	34.81	-19.84
NASHVILLE	62	3	35.52	-12.59
TX ABILENE	64	0	35.58	11.81
AMARILLO	58	1	22.51	2.79
AUSTIN	67	-2	46.05	12.40
BEAUMONT	70	1	63.68	3.79
BROWNSVILLE	74	1	31.06	3.51
COLLEGE STATION	69	0	41.89	2.22
CORPUS CHRISTI	72	0	41.53	9.28
DALLAS/FT WORTH	67	1	50.04	15.31
DEL RIO	69	-1	30.85	12.62
EL PASO	65	0	10.17	0.74
GALVESTON	72	1	50.89	7.05
HOUSTON	70	1	65.24	17.40
LUBBOCK	60	0	23.98	5.30
MIDLAND	63	-1	21.50	6.70
SAN ANGELO	64	-1	32.08	11.18
SAN ANTONIO	69	0	47.27	14.35
VICTORIA	70	0	69.56	29.46
WACO	67	0	48.06	14.72
WICHITA FALLS	65	2	34.08	5.27
UT SALT LAKE CITY	54	2	13.54	-2.96
VT BURLINGTON	46	1	39.92	3.87
VA LYNCHBURG	57	2	36.78	-6.53
NORFOLK	61	1	33.83	-11.91
RICHMOND	60	2	37.75	-6.15
ROANOKE	59	3	29.95	-12.53
WASH/DULLES	57	3	27.04	-14.77
WA OLYMPIA	50	0	48.70	-2.09
QUILLAYUTE	49	0	117.45	15.73
SEATTLE-TACOMA	52	0	38.99	1.93
SPOKANE	49	2	14.02	-2.65
YAKIMA	50	1	5.74	-2.52
WV BECKLEY	53	1	38.29	-3.33
CHARLESTON	57	2	37.60	-6.44
ELKINS	51	1	48.66	2.57
HUNTINGTON	57	2	34.80	-7.51
WI EAU CLAIRE	46	2	30.15	-1.97
GREEN BAY	47	2	26.95	-2.24
LA CROSSE	49	2	40.87	8.51
MADISON	48	2	44.42	11.47
MILWAUKEE	49	1	33.11	-1.70
WAUSAU	45	1	28.32	-5.04
WY CASPER	47	2	14.94	1.91
CHEYENNE	47	2	14.83	-0.62
LANDER	47	2	10.39	-3.03
SHERIDAN	47	2	15.79	1.07

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

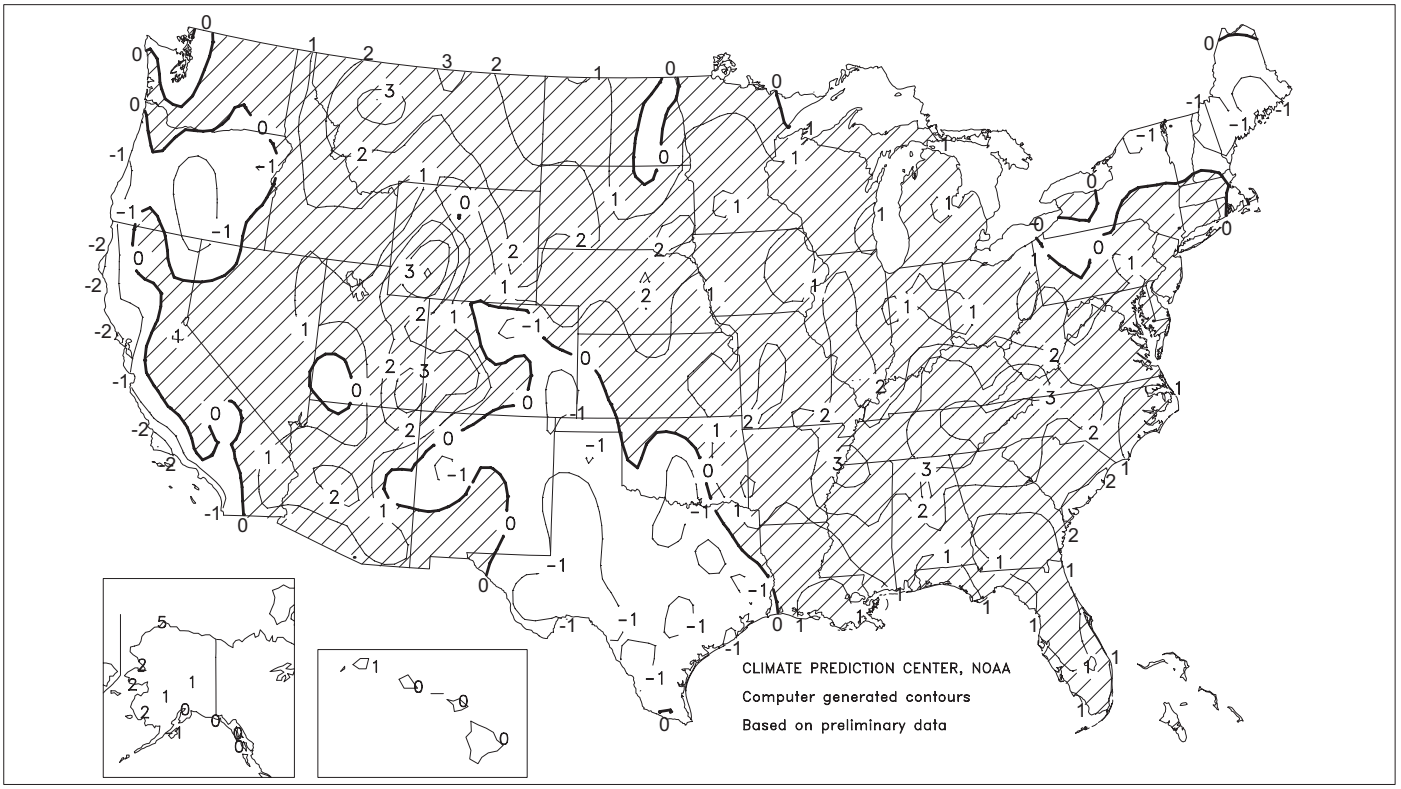
Average Temperature (°F)

JAN - DEC 2007



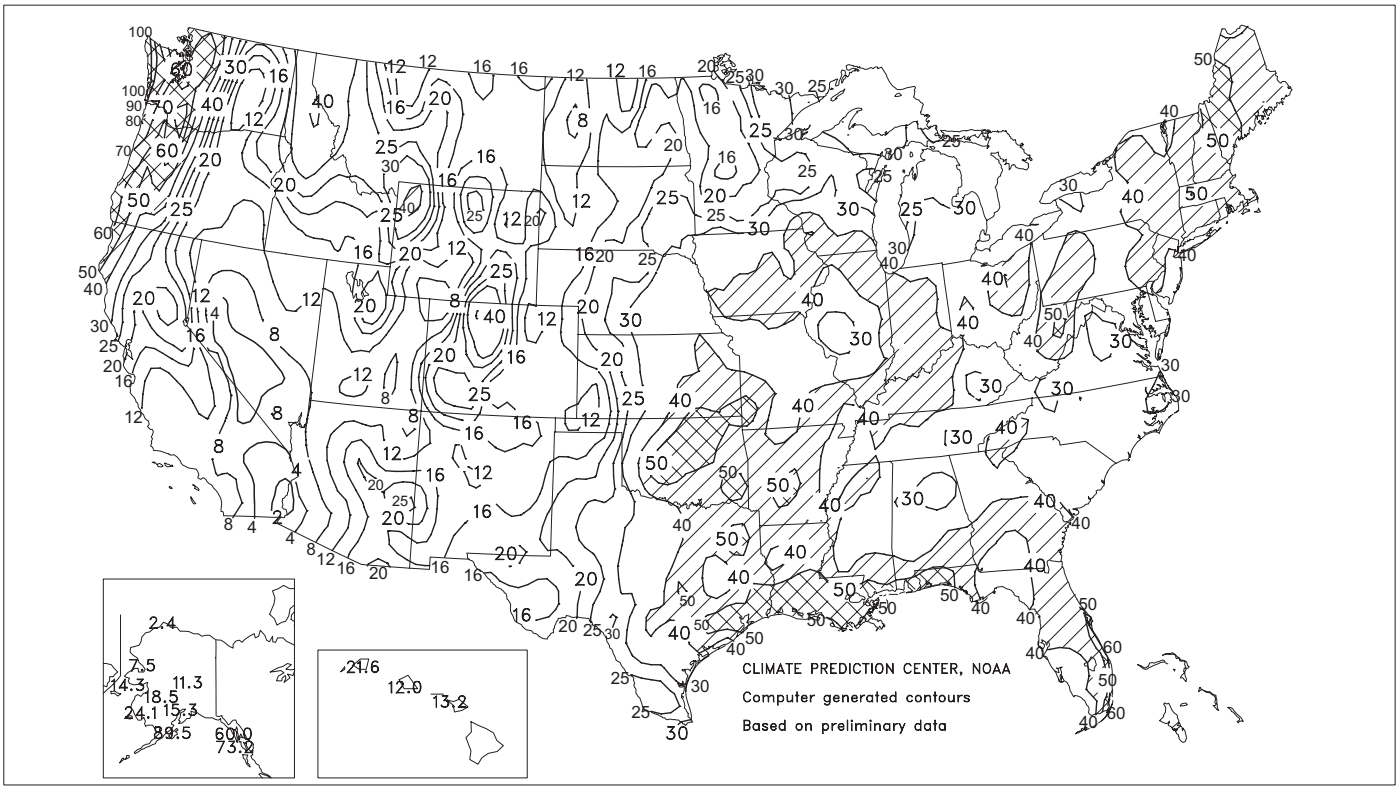
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

JAN - DEC 2007



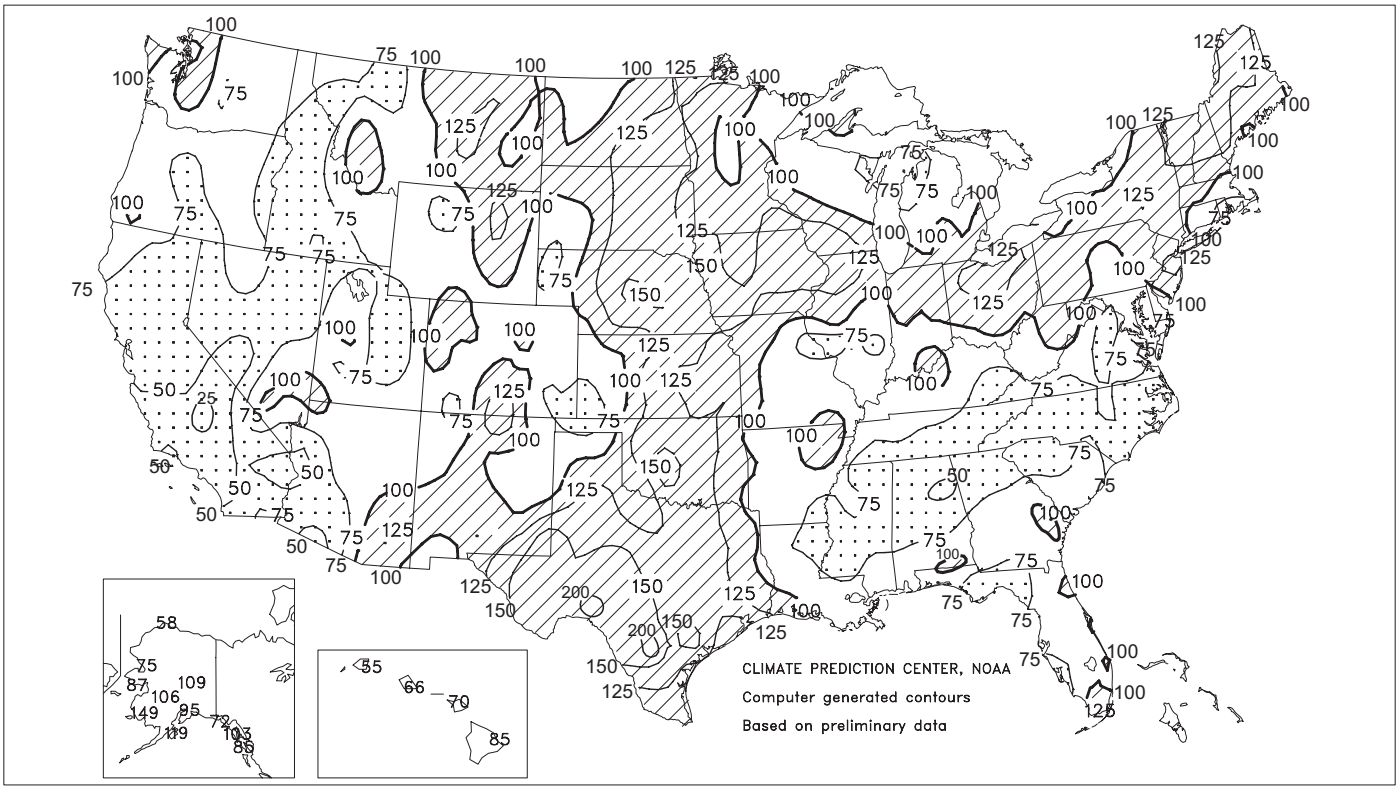
Total Precipitation (Inches)

JAN - DEC 2007



Percent Of Normal Precipitation

JAN - DEC 2007



2007 U.S. Fieldwork Highlights

Fieldwork highlights provided by USDA/NASS

April: Temperatures averaged near to above normal throughout the West, with the exception of the Pacific Northwest. Across the Great Plains and areas eastward, temperatures averaged below normal. Other than the Southeast, Southwest, and Intermountain West, near- to above-normal precipitation was observed. The cool, wet weather slowed corn planting activities by month's end, with 23 percent of the intended acreage planted—19 points behind normal. By the end of April, producers of oats, spring wheat, rice, soybeans, sugarbeets, peanuts, and cotton also faced planting delays. However, barley and sorghum producers were able to end the month slightly ahead of the normal planting pace. Meanwhile, winter wheat development was slowed by an early-April freeze, which caused varying degrees of damage and stretched from the central and southern Plains into the Southeast.

May: Above-normal temperatures in the West, Corn Belt, Ohio Valley, and portions of the Great Plains contrasted with below-normal temperatures in the southern Rocky Mountains, southern Great Plains, the Gulf Coast region, and the southern Atlantic coastal plain. Heavy showers and thunderstorms delayed planting and other fieldwork in the Great Plains from the eastern Dakotas to Texas. Emergence and development of summer crops progressed well under mostly favorable conditions in the Corn Belt and Ohio Valley. A lack of moisture in the Southeast delayed planting and slowed crop development.

June: Below-normal temperatures in the central and southern Great Plains and portions of the Atlantic coastal plain and the Pacific Coast contrasted with above-normal temperatures elsewhere. Heavy precipitation on the Great Plains persisted from southern Kansas into Texas, delaying fieldwork and causing flooding. The Corn Belt and the Atlantic Coast received beneficial rains, after an early June drying trend increased stress on pastures and summer crops. However, unfavorably dry conditions continued across most of the Southeast. Sorghum, cotton, sunflower, and peanut planting activities, although nearly complete, lagged slightly behind the normal pace by mid-month. Excessive wetness in Oklahoma and extreme dryness in Alabama and Georgia delayed planting, which also slowed the pace of cotton squaring and boll setting. Heading of the rice crop was behind normal in all States except Missouri, with progress in Texas delayed due to excessive rainfall. Winter wheat harvest lagged well behind normal, especially in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, while other small grains developed well ahead of schedule.

July: Hot, dry conditions persisted in the West and stretched eastward across the northern Great Plains. The central and southern Great Plains experienced below-average temperatures and persistently wet conditions, which contributed to soggy fields, slow cotton development, and a delayed winter wheat harvest. Development and harvest of other small grains rapidly progressed during the month under mostly favorable weather. Pockets of unfavorable dryness in the eastern and western Corn Belt were detrimental to crop conditions. Beneficial showers in the Southeast slightly alleviated drought and promoted development of cotton, peanuts, and other summer crops.

August: Across the northern Rockies and Great Basin, August remained hot and dry. Temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal in the Pacific Northwest. Elsewhere in the West, above-average temperatures and mostly dry conditions led to high irrigation demands. In central regions of the country, temperatures ranged from cooler than average in central and southern Texas and the northern Great Plains to much warmer than average on the central Great Plains. At least 6 inches of rain fell across all of the northern Corn Belt and into the Mid-Atlantic States. Despite early-season planting delays, followed by some early-season developmental delays, crop progress was able to reach or exceed the average pace during the month for all commodities except cotton and peanuts. Winter wheat harvest was nearly complete by month's end, although late-season progress continued to lag in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Barley, oat, and spring wheat harvests continued ahead of the normal pace in most areas during August.

September: Above-normal temperatures prevailed nearly nationwide, while heavy rainfall accumulations were noted in the western Corn Belt, Delta, southern Great Plains, and Florida. Light to moderate rain fell across the rest of the country, with minimal accumulations in California, the High Plains, and the northern Atlantic coastal plain. Corn and soybean acreage rapidly matured, advancing ahead of the 5-year average pace. By month’s end, harvest of both crops was well underway. Although corn, rice, and soybean harvests were ahead of normal,

sunflower and peanut harvests were slightly behind. Sorghum maturation and harvesting also continued ahead of schedule. Although cotton acreage with open bolls was lagging due to the Southeastern drought, harvest was progressing at the normal pace. Winter wheat planting was underway by early September, with all States—except those in the Pacific Northwest—behind the average pace early in the month. Delays continued as the month progressed, especially on the central and southern Great Plains.

October: Notable October precipitation in the West was limited to the Pacific Northwest and northwest Wyoming. Meanwhile, abundant precipitation fell across most of the eastern half of the Nation. Exceptions were parts of the Southeast, middle Mississippi Valley, and western Gulf Coast region. In the Pacific Northwest, Great Basin, and most of California, temperatures during were below average. Throughout the rest of the Nation, temperatures averaged above normal. Corn and soybean harvests neared completion by month's end across most of the Corn Belt, which allowed winter wheat planting to rapidly progress. However, planting progress and emergence continued to lag normal in the Great Plains due to a lack of precipitation. Harvest was slightly ahead of normal for sorghum, cotton, and rice, but slightly behind for peanuts, sunflowers, and sugarbeets.

November: In the Pacific Northwest, heavy precipitation fell west of the Cascade Mountains, while other areas west of the Rocky Mountains experienced light to moderate precipitation. Throughout the Great Plains, the northwestern Corn Belt, and in the Atlantic coastal plain, precipitation was extremely light and scattered. In the southern and eastern areas of the Corn Belt, moderately heavy precipitation fell. From eastern Texas into New England, moderate to heavy rainfall was observed. November temperatures averaged within 4 degrees F of normal nearly nationwide. Producers finished harvesting summer crops by mid-November in most areas. However, cotton harvest continued at a rapid pace in Texas, Oklahoma, and parts of the Southeast after mid-month. Peanut harvest continued behind the normal pace due to dry conditions in the Southeast. By November 11, winter wheat planting was winding down for all States except Arkansas, California, Missouri, North Carolina, and Texas. Emergence of the wheat crop remained behind normal, especially in Oklahoma and Texas, where producers were late getting the crop seeded and rainfall was light.

U.S. Monthly Crop Production Highlights

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

The **all orange** forecast for the 2007-08 season is 10.0 million tons, up 2 percent from the December 1 forecast and 32 percent higher than the 2006-07 final utilization of 7.59 million tons. Florida's all orange forecast, at 168 million boxes (7.56 million tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but 30 percent higher than last season's final utilization of 129 million boxes. Early, midseason, and navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 81.0 million boxes (3.65 million tons), unchanged from December 1 but 23 percent above last season. Florida's Valencia forecast, at 87.0 million boxes (3.92 million tons), remains the same as the December 1 forecast but is 37 percent higher than 2006-07. Florida's citrus regions experienced relatively warm, dry weather, so frequent irrigation was needed to keep the trees and fruit in good condition.

The all orange forecast in California, at 63.0 million boxes (2.36 million tons), is 9 percent higher than October's forecast and 40 percent above last season. The navel forecast is 48.0 million boxes (1.80 million tons), 12 percent above the October forecast and 41 percent higher than 2006-07's final utilization. California's Valencia orange forecast is 15.0 million boxes (563,000 tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but 36 percent above last season. The Texas all orange forecast is 1.79 million boxes (76,000 tons), down 1 percent from October and 10 percent lower than last season. The early and midseason forecast is 1.40 million boxes (60,000 tons), down 3 percent from October and 13 percent less than 2006-07. Texas Valencia oranges are forecast at 385,000 boxes (16,000 tons), 10 percent higher than the December forecast and 1 percent above last season. The Arizona all orange forecast is 350,000 boxes (13,000 tons), 17 percent above both October and the previous season. Navel utilization in Arizona is forecast at 250,000 boxes (9,000 tons), 25 percent higher than both the October forecast and last season. Valencia oranges in Arizona are forecast at 100,000 boxes (4,000 tons), unchanged from both October and last season.

2007 U.S. Crop Production Highlights

Highlights, released on January 11, 2008, were provided by USDA/NASS.

Corn: Corn for grain production is estimated at a record-high 13.1 billion bushels, down 1 percent from the November forecast but up 24 percent from 2006. The average grain yield is estimated at 151.1 bushels per acre, down 1.9 bushels from November but 2.0 bushels above 2006. This is the second-highest yield on record, behind 2004. Regionally, estimated yields are higher than last year across the Great Plains, where frequent rainfall throughout much of the growing season provided abundant soil moisture for growth and development. Yield estimates are also higher in the middle Mississippi Valley, Delta, and Southeast, where timely rains in most areas were beneficial. Yields in the northern Corn Belt, Ohio Valley, Tennessee Valley, Mid-Atlantic, and Northeast are generally lower than a year ago, as scarce precipitation and above-normal temperatures during much of the growing season depleted soil moisture supplies and stressed the crop.

Planted area, at 93.6 million acres, is up 19 percent from last year to the highest level since 1944. Corn planted acreage is up in nearly all States, as favorable corn prices, driven by growing demand from ethanol producers and strong export sales, encouraged farmers to plant more acres to corn. The increase in corn planted acres is partially offset by fewer acres of soybeans in the Corn Belt and Great Plains and fewer acres of cotton in the Delta and Southeast. Record-high planted acres were set in California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, and North Dakota. Area harvested for grain, at 86.5 million acres, is up 22 percent from 2006 to the highest level since 1933. Illinois growers harvested a record-high 13.1 million acres, up 1.90 million acres from last year, while farmers in Iowa harvested a record-high 13.9 million acres, up 1.50 million acres from a year ago. Record-high corn for grain acres were also harvested in Idaho, Indiana, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Sorghum: Grain production in 2007 is estimated at 505 million bushels, down 2 percent from the November forecast but 82 percent above 2006. Planted area is estimated at 7.72 million acres, up 18 percent from last year. Area harvested for grain, at 6.81 million acres, is up 38 percent from 2006. Average grain yield, at 74.2 bushels per acre, is down 2.6 bushels from the previous forecast but up 18 bushels from last year.

Oats: The 2007 production is estimated at a record-low 91.6 million bushels, unchanged from the Small Grain 2007 Summary but down 2 percent from last year. The estimated yield is 60.9 bushels per acre, up 1.1 bushels from the previous year. Area planted to oats is estimated at a record low 3.76 million acres, down 10 percent from 2006. Harvested area, at 1.51 million acres, is 4 percent below last year. This is the smallest acreage harvested for grain on record, continuing a steady downward trend. The largest decline occurred in Wisconsin, where area harvested for grain decreased 70,000 acres from last year.

Barley: Production is estimated at 212 million bushels, unchanged from the Small Grains 2007 Summary but up 18 percent from last year. Average yield per acre, at 60.4 bushels, is 0.7 bushel below 2006. The area harvested for grain is estimated at 3.51 million acres, 19 percent above a year ago. Harvested acreage is up in the top four barley-producing States from the previous season. Acreage harvested is up 40,000 in Idaho, 100,000 in Montana, 395,000 in North Dakota, and 35,000 in Washington resulting in higher production that last year. Production is down from last year throughout the Great Basin, Ohio Valley, and most of the Mid-Atlantic States. Lower yields due to low levels of precipitation during the growing season and lower acreage harvested contributed to the decrease in these areas. However, production levels increased from last year across nearly the entire northern tier of the country, from the Pacific to Maine, as well as in Arizona, Colorado, and Maryland.

All Wheat: Production totals 2.07 billion bushels in 2007, unchanged from the Small Grains 2007 Summary but up 14 percent from 2006. Grain area is 51.0 million acres, up 9 percent from last year. The yield is 40.5 bushels per acre, up 1.8 bushels from last year. The level of production and change from last year by type are: winter wheat, 1.52 billion bushels, up 17 percent; other spring wheat, 479 million bushels, up 4 percent; Durum wheat, 71.7 million bushels, up 34 percent.

The 2007 winter wheat production is estimated at 1.52 billion bushels, unchanged from the Small Grains 2007 Summary but up 17 percent from last year. The yield is 42.2 bushels per acre, up 0.5 bushel from last year's final yield. Area harvested for grain is estimated at 36.0 million acres, up 16 percent from the previous year. Hard Red Winter harvested acreage is up about 21 percent from the previous year, while Soft Red Winter harvested acreage is up about 15 percent.

Hard Red Winter (HRW) harvested acreage is up significantly from last year, mostly due to improved moisture conditions in the Great Plains States. Rains that broke last year's drought persisted throughout much of the growing season. Kansas was the only State in the region that did not increase harvested acres from 2006. Rains throughout June caused flooding and delayed harvest in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. In Texas, wheat production was up 418 percent from last year's drought-stricken crop. Overall, Texas experienced very little crop failure due to the above-normal precipitation and below-normal temperatures this year, except in the eastern wheat-producing region, where some acres were destroyed due to flooding. Oklahoma's production is up 20 percent from 2006. The season began under ideal conditions but an Easter freeze and an unprecedented 17 straight days of rain during June took a toll on the crop's quality. The rains came as operators were beginning harvest and caused many fields to be completely abandoned. Overall, HRW production totals 962 million bushels, up 41 percent from last year's 682 million bushels.

Favorable conditions during the Fall resulted in more acreage planted to wheat across most of the Soft Red Winter (SRW) growing region, except the eastern Corn Belt, where wet conditions limited plantings. This is the second straight year of

larger planted area in the southern SRW growing areas, with harvested area also increasing sharply. Several of the northern SRW States' harvested area is down mainly due to smaller planted acreage along with an early-April freeze that caused more abandonment than normal. In Wisconsin, harvested acreage is a record, surpassing last year's level. Production of SRW is down from last year when record-high yields were realized in many States. Weather played a major role in this year's production with yields in most States coming in at more normal levels. The crop's yield potential was good early in the growing season until the April freeze damaged the crop and caused conditions in many of the SRW States to decline. Overall, SRW production is 358 million bushels, down 8 percent from last year, when 390 million bushels were produced.

White Winter production is 197 million bushels, down 13 percent from last year. Harvested acreages in the Pacific Northwest States (Idaho, Oregon, and Washington) are at or below last year's level. In Idaho and Washington, yields are down from last year due to a lack of rain and unseasonably high temperatures during the growing season. Even though the Oregon crop faced dry weather in May and June, conditions improved and yields ended up better than a year ago.

Other Spring Wheat production for 2007 is estimated at 479 million bushels, unchanged from the Small Grains 2007 Summary but up 4 percent from last year. Harvested area is 12.9 million acres, down 7 percent from 2006. The yield is 37.0 bushels per acre, up 3.8 bushels from last year.

Durum Wheat production for 2007 totals 71.7 million bushels, unchanged from the Small Grains 2007 Summary but up 34 percent from the previous year. Grain area harvested is 2.11 million acres, up 16 percent from the previous year. The yield is estimated at 33.9 bushels per acre, up 4.4 bushels from 2006. In the northern Great Plains, warm weather during the months of June and July accelerated crop development and timely rains increased the yield from last year. Yields are at or above last year's level in all States except Idaho and California.

Rice: Production in 2007 is estimated at 197 million cwt, down less than 1 percent from the November forecast but up 2 percent from last year's crop. Planted area, at 2.76 million acres, is down 3 percent from 2006. Area for harvest, at 2.75 million acres, is also down 3 percent from last year. The average yield for all rice is estimated at a record high 7,185 pounds per acre, 317 pounds above the 2006 yield and 197 pounds higher than the previous record of 6,988 pounds set in 2004. Record-high yields were attained in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Missouri.

Peanuts: Production of peanuts in 2007 is estimated at 3.74 billion pounds, up 8 percent from the November 1 forecast and 2006. Planted area, at 1.23 million acres, is down 1 percent from 2006 and represents the lowest planted acreage since 1915. Area for harvest is estimated at 1.20 million acres, down 1 percent from last year and the lowest since 1930. The yield is estimated at 3,130 pounds per acre, 217 pounds above the November forecast and up 267 pounds from 2006.

Sunflower: The 2007 sunflower production totals 2.89 billion pounds, up 35 percent from 2006 but down 28 percent from 2005. The average yield per acre increased 226 pounds from last year to 1,437 pounds. Planted area, at 2.07 million acres, is 6 percent above last year but 24 percent below 2005. Area harvested increased 14 percent from last year to 2.01 million acres.

Soybeans: Production in 2007 totals 2.59 billion bushels, down slightly from the November forecast and 19 percent below the record-high production of 2006. The average yield per acre is estimated at 41.2 bushels, 0.1 bushel below the November forecast and 1.5 bushels below last year's yield. Planted area for the Nation, at 63.6 million acres, is down 16 percent from 2006. Soybean growers harvested 62.8 million acres, also down 16 percent from last year but up fractionally from November.

Cotton: Upland cotton production is estimated at 18.2 million 480-pound bales, up slightly from the December 1 forecast but down 13 percent from last year. The yield for upland cotton is estimated at 857 pounds per acre, up 7 pounds from last month and up 51 pounds from last year's yield. The yield will be the largest on record, surpassing the previous record high of 843 pounds per acre set in 2004. Harvested area, at 10.2 million acres, is down less than 1 percent from last month and 18 percent below last year. Upland planted area, estimated at 10.5 million acres, is 30 percent below last year.

American-Pima producers planted 292,300 acres, down 10 percent from last year. Harvested area, at 288,200 acres, is down 1l percent from last year. Production is estimated at a record-high 825,000 (480-pound) bales, up 8 percent from last year but down 1 percent from December. The yield is estimated at 1,374 pounds per acre, down 7 pounds from December but up 238 pounds from last year. California producers are expecting a record-high production of 760,000 bales with a yield of 1,419 pounds, the second-highest yield on record. The crop progressed normally throughout the summer and fall with excellent cotton growing weather. Harvest was complete by the end of November.

Sugarbeets: Production for 2007 is estimated 31.9 million tons, 6 percent below the 2006 estimate but 1 percent above the November forecast. Estimated yield, at 25.6 tons per acre, is 0.5 ton lower than last year's record-high yield and 0.2 ton below November. Growers harvested 1.25 million acres, 4 percent below last year. Area planted, at 1.27 million acres, is 7 percent below the 2006 estimate.

Sugarcane: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed in 2007 is forecast at 30.8 million tons, of which 29.1 million tons are expected to be for sugar and 1.73 million tons are for seed. Production of cane for sugar and seed is up 1 percent from the December forecast and 4 percent above 2006 production. Sugarcane growers intend to harvest 883,500 acres for sugar and seed during the 2007 crop year, 2 percent less than last year. If realized, this will be the lowest area harvested for sugar and seed since 1990. Yield is forecast at 34.9 tons per acre, up 0.5 ton from December and up 2.0 tons from last year.

International Weather and Crop Summary

January 6 - 12, 2008

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

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: Bitter cold persisted in eastern Ukraine and Russia, threatening winter grains in areas that lacked a protective snow cover.

EUROPE: Wet weather maintained favorable overwintering conditions for dormant to semi-dormant winter grains and oilseeds.

AUSTRALIA: Scattered showers and seasonably warm weather continued to favor summer crop development in eastern Australia.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon showers benefited crops across the region, but caused some localized flooding.

ARGENTINA: Showers brought needed relief from heat and dryness to central Argentina.

BRAZIL: Much-needed rain covered central Brazil, but drier weather returned to the south.

MIDDLE EAST: Additional snowfall in Iran protected dormant winter grains from bitter cold.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Dry weather returned to the region, although winter grain prospects remain favorable due to recent widespread rainfall.

SOUTH AFRICA: Beneficial rain continued in northern sections of the corn belt, but drier weather returned to key central farming areas.

EUROPE

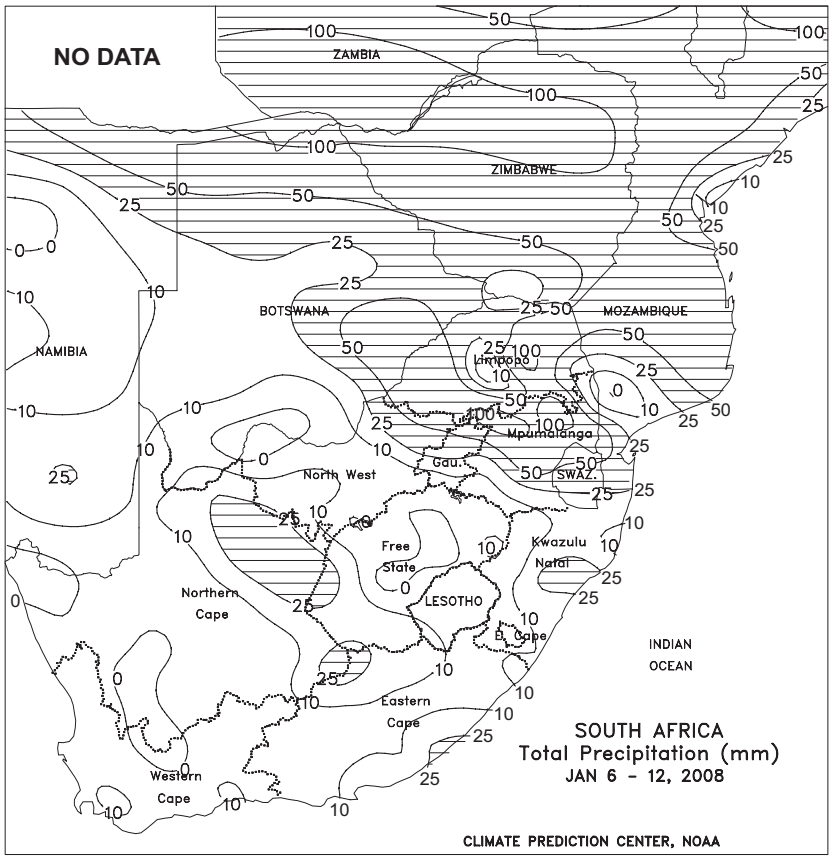
Wet weather maintained favorable overwintering conditions for dormant to semi-dormant winter grains across most of the continent. In particular, moderate to heavy rain (10-60 mm) in southern France and northern portions of Spain and Portugal eased long-term moisture deficits and provided a welcome boost to reservoirs, although more rain is needed to fully recover from the effects of a drier-than-normal fall. Moderate to heavy showers (10-50 mm) were also observed in western and southern England in addition to northern Italy, increasing topsoil moisture for winter wheat. Lighter rain (less than 20 mm) fell across the remainder of central and eastern Europe, which, coupled with weekly average temperatures up to 4 degrees C above normal, melted much of the region's protective snow cover. One exception was across the lower Danube River Valley (southern Romania and northern Bulgaria), where a very deep snowpack (locally more than 50 cm, or 20 inches) was not only slow to melt, but helped to keep temperatures up to 7 degrees C below normal.

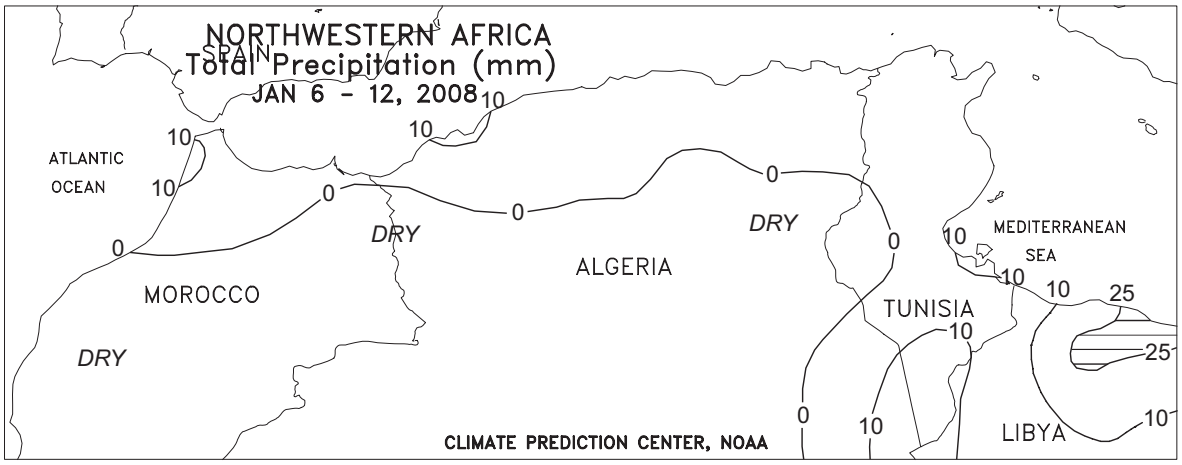
FSU-WESTERN

Bitter cold persisted in eastern Ukraine and Russia, stressing winter grains. Most locations in these areas reported minimum temperatures that ranged from -32 to -18 degrees C on most days during the week. Furthermore, extreme minimum temperatures were lower than the previous week and the frigid weather was sustained, with temperatures rising little during the day. A moderate to deep snow cover extended from the northernmost portion of the Southern District northward through the eastern portion of the Central District and the Volga District, helping to protect winter grains from severe cold. However, snow cover was thin or patchy in easternmost Ukraine and adjacent areas in southern Russia, leaving winter grains in these areas vulnerable to the persistent bitter cold. Elsewhere, light to moderate snow (3-10 mm of liquid equivalent) accompanied a warming trend in western Ukraine and Belarus, providing a fresh snow cover and improving overwintering conditions for winter grains. Weekly temperatures across the region averaged 1 to 4 degrees C below normal in the west and 9 to 16 degrees C below normal in the east.

SOUTH AFRICA

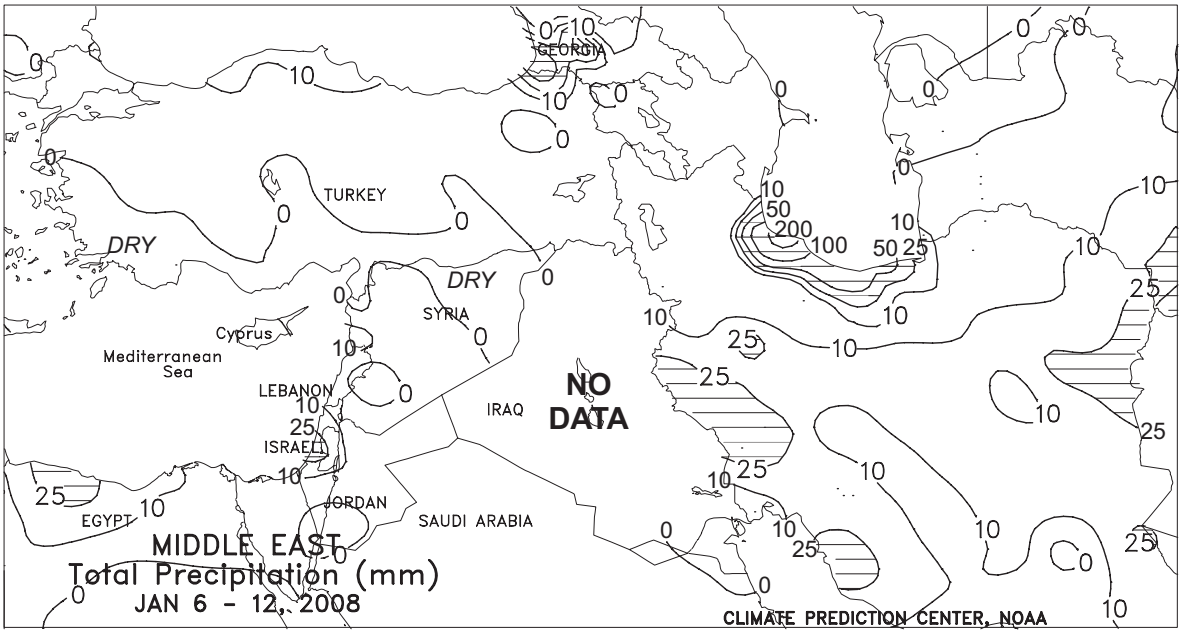
Moderate to heavy rain (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) overspread northern sections of the corn belt (including most of Limpopo and northern growing areas of North West, Gauteng, and Mpumalanga), improving moisture levels for vegetative to reproductive summer crops. Drier weather returned elsewhere, however, including major white corn areas of North West and Free State, portions of which have received irregular rainfall since early December. Below-normal temperatures (1-3 degrees C below normal, with highs in the upper 20s to lower 30s degrees C) helped to mitigate the impact of the local dryness, but a return to a more normal pattern of rain is needed to ensure favorable prospects of corn and other summer crops in or approaching reproduction. Rainfall also tapered off in KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape, but locally heavy showers (greater than 25 mm) covered portions of Northern Cape. In Western Cape, mostly dry, seasonably warm weather spurred development of fruit crops, including wine and table grapes.





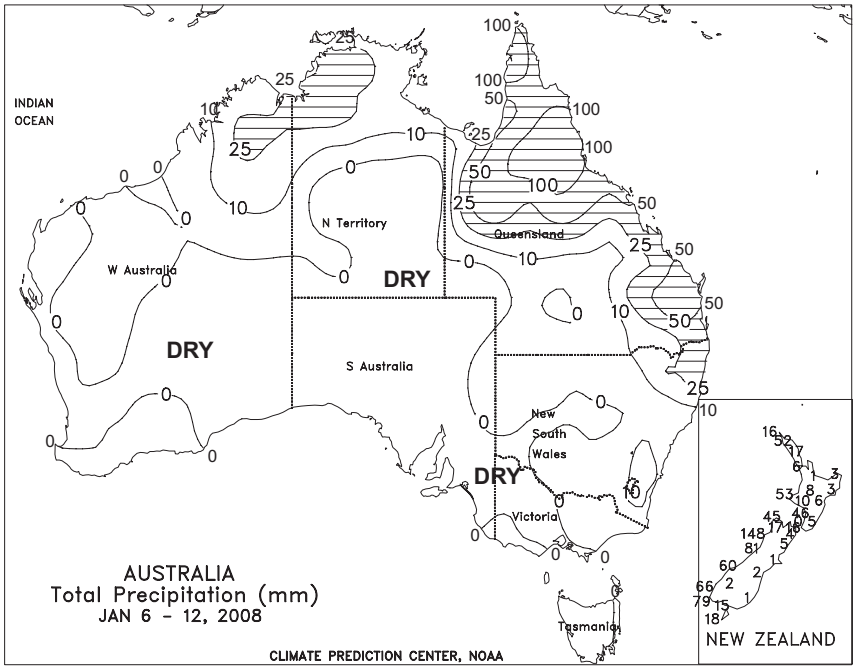
NORTHWEST AFRICA

After last week's heavy showers, dry conditions in Morocco promoted winter crop establishment. Scattered light showers (1-7 mm) in northern Algeria maintained adequate topsoil moisture for vegetative winter wheat and barley, while dry, sunny weather favored crop development in Tunisia. Temperatures averaged near to above normal, with nighttime lows staying above freezing in most locations.



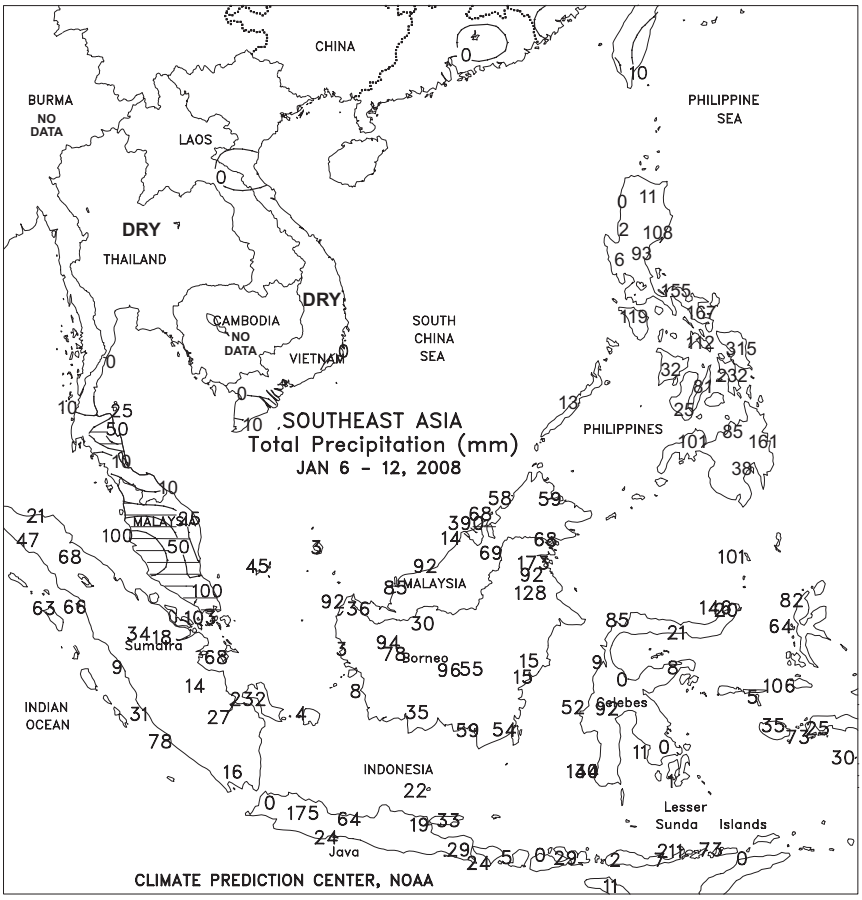
MIDDLE EAST

Snowy, cold weather in eastern growing areas contrasted with drier conditions across the western half of the region. A storm tracked eastward from northern Egypt, producing a wide swath of locally heavy snow (10-45 mm liquid equivalent) across Iran as well as northeastern portions of Iraq (as detected in satellite imagery). The second snowstorm in as many weeks provided dormant winter grains additional insulation from bitter cold, with nighttime temperatures in western Iran plunging to as low as -26 degrees C. However, precipitation bypassed interior portions of northwestern Iran; surface data and remote sensing information indicated the snowpack in Iran's northwestern winter wheat districts was locally shallow and patchy, which left crops vulnerable to burnback or potential winterkill. Farther west, generally dry weather prevailed in Turkey, although winter crop prospects are favorable due to abundant fall and early-winter precipitation. In contrast, crops in Syria and portions of Iraq continued to suffer from a lack of topsoil moisture, with ongoing dryness maintaining high irrigation demands and reducing prospects for winter wheat and barley.



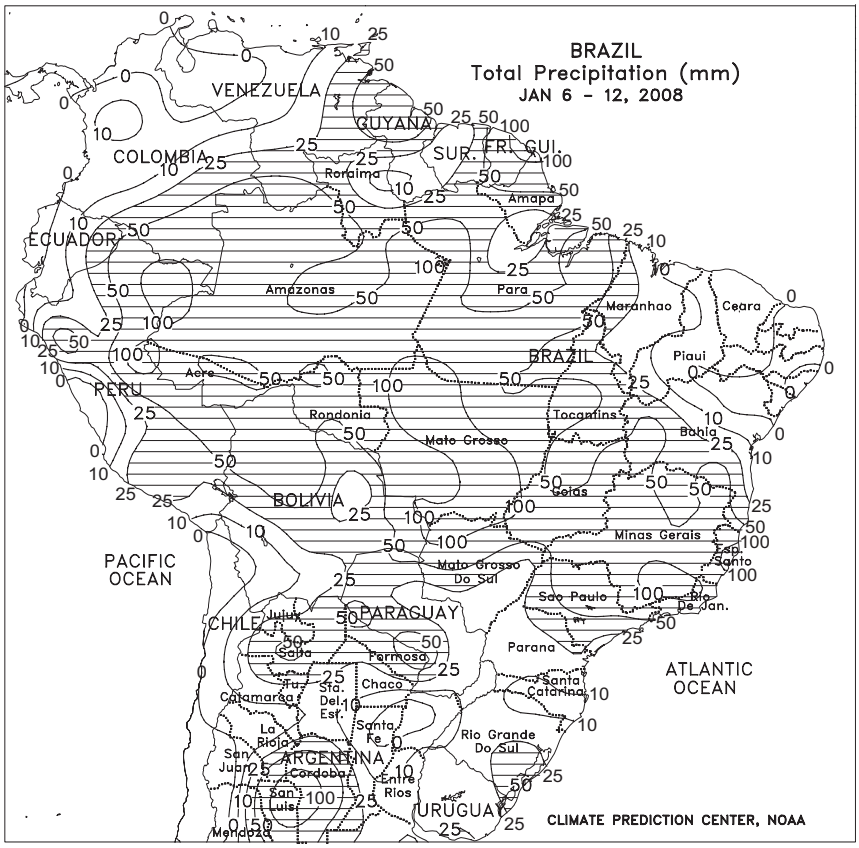
AUSTRALIA

Scattered showers (3-20 mm or more) and seasonably warm weather continued to favor summer crop development in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales. The showers maintained adequate moisture supplies for cotton and sorghum, but breaks in the rain likely allowed fieldwork to progress in many locations. Elsewhere, widely scattered, light showers (less than 10 mm) in southeastern and western Australia enabled late winter grain harvesting to continue nearly uninterrupted.



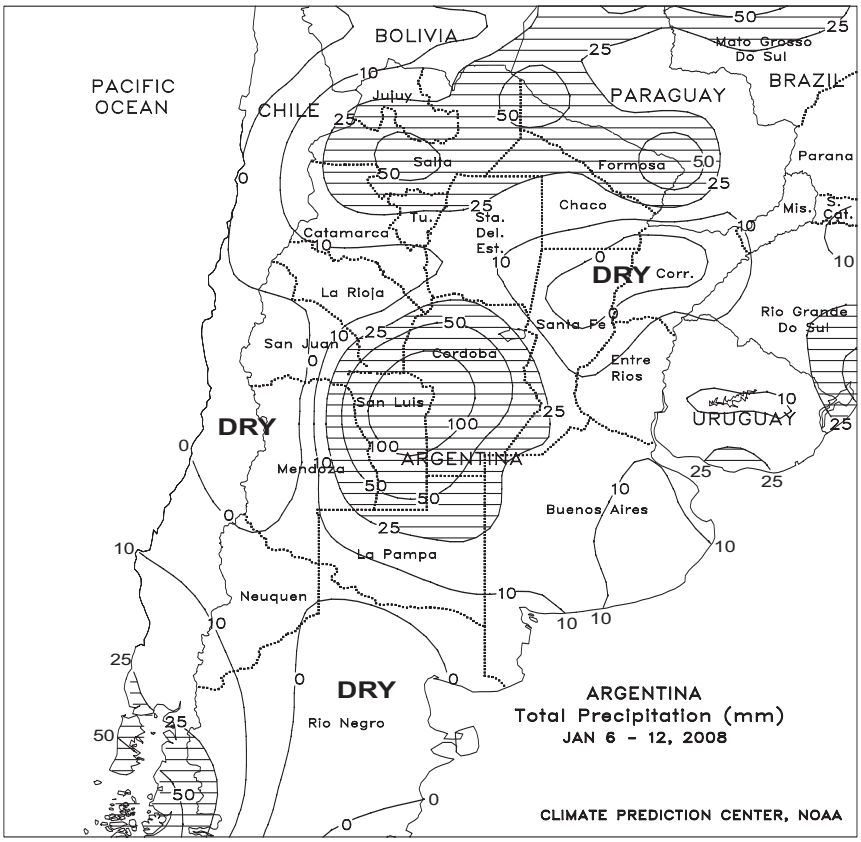
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Monsoon showers prevailed throughout the Philippines and Indonesia, benefiting seasonal crops. In Indonesia, 25 to 100 mm of rainfall across central Java maintained abundant moisture for rice but likely slowed harvest activities. Drier weather in western Java eased excessive wetness caused by several weeks of flooding rains, and allowed farmers to reportedly begin replanting rice that was washed away. Elsewhere in Indonesia, variable showers (10-100 mm) provided beneficial moisture to oil palm throughout Sumatra. Likewise, in Malaysia, showers (10-100 mm) maintained abundant moisture for oil palm while locally slowing harvesting and raising concerns about lower yield potential. In the Philippines, the northeast monsoon brought widespread rain (25-200 mm) to winter growing areas from Luzon to Mindanao with the heaviest amounts occurring in eastern areas. The showers favored rice and corn but caused some localized flooding, especially in the eastern Visayas. Warm, sunny weather prevailed in Vietnam, benefiting winter-spring rice development.



BRAZIL

In a reversal of last week's weather pattern, much-needed rain covered major agricultural areas of central Brazil, as unseasonably dry weather dominated the south. Rainfall totaled 25 to 100 mm in the major growing areas of the Center-West (Mato Grosso, Goias, and much of Mato Grosso do Sul) and Southeast (Minas Gerais, Sao Paulo, and Espirito Santo) Regions, providing summer row crops, coffee, and citrus with timely moisture after several weeks of sporadic showers. Welcome rains (25-50 mm or more) also covered soybean areas of Tocantins and western Bahia, although seasonably dry weather prevailed in Brazil's eastern tip. Temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal throughout these areas (highs in the lower and middle 30s degrees C), maintaining high rates of both crop growth and moisture usage. In southern Brazil, (southern Mato Grosso do Sul to Rio Grande do Sul) unseasonably light rain (less than 25 mm) and seasonable warmth (highs mostly in the upper 20s and lower 30s degrees C) spurred soybean and corn growth following last week's beneficial rain. However, a more consistent pattern of seasonal rains will be needed in upcoming weeks to ensure normal development of crops advancing through reproduction.



ARGENTINA

Several days of showery weather (10-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) benefited summer grains and oilseeds in Cordoba and neighboring locations of southern Santa Fe, La Pampa, and Buenos Aires. In addition, stressful heat (highs in the upper 30s degrees C) gradually gave way to more seasonable temperatures (highs generally in the upper 20s degrees C), ending a brief period of unfavorable warmth that had accompanied the earlier dryness. Elsewhere, drier conditions returned to southeastern Buenos Aires, following last week's beneficial rain, and mostly dry weather continued in the northern growing areas of Santa Fe and Entre Rios. Rainfall also tapered off from last week's locally heavy showers in Santiago del Estero, with reports generally ranging from 5 to 25 mm or more. Locally heavy rain (25-50 mm) continued in Formosa and adjacent areas of northern Chaco. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees C above normal in Argentina's northern growing areas, with highs locally reaching 40 degrees C. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture (SAGPyA), corn was 93 percent planted as of January 10, still slightly behind last year's pace (97 percent). Soybean planting also continued to lag that of last year (94 percent versus 97 last year). Winter wheat harvesting was also nearing completion (97 percent versus 100 last year); wheat was 94 percent harvested in Buenos Aires, Argentina's leading producer, up 20 points from last week.

January 10 ENSO Update

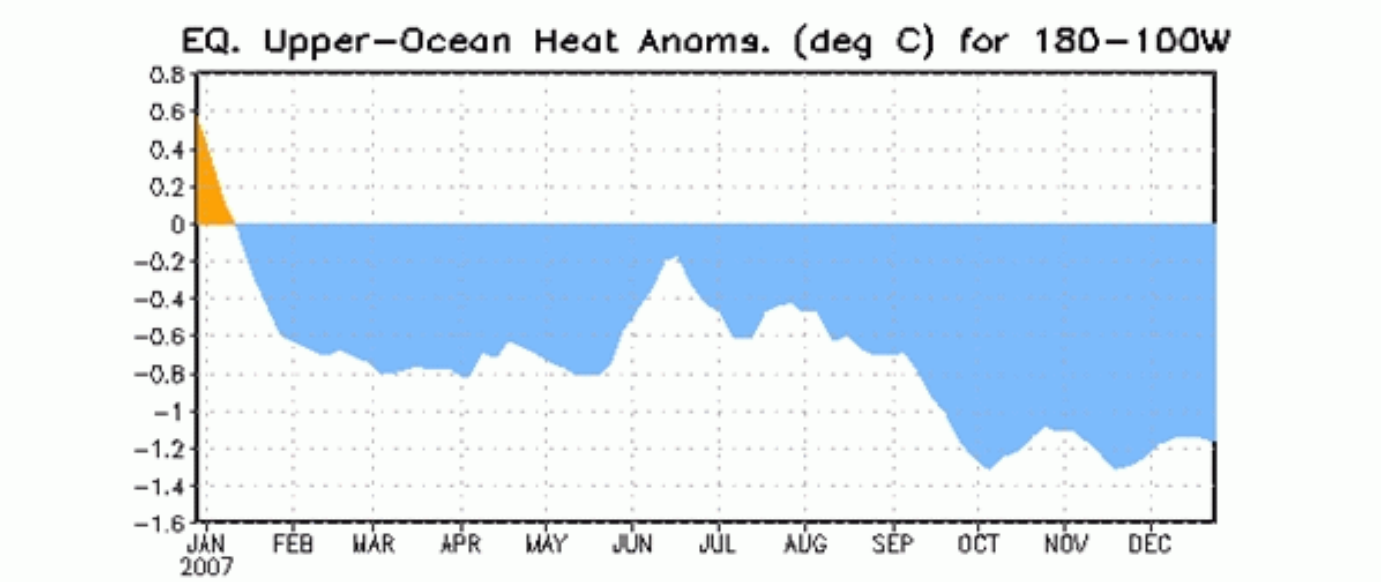


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomalies (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180°-100°W). Heat content anomalies are computed as departures from the 1982-2004 base period weekly means.

Synopsis: La Niña is expected to continue into Northern Hemisphere spring 2008.

La Niña remained at moderate strength during December 2007, with below-average sea surface temperatures (SSTs) extending from 160ºE to the South American coast. All of the Niño region indices remained cooler than -1.0°C, with the Niño-3.4 and Niño-3 indices persisting near -1.5°C. The upper-ocean heat content (average temperatures in the upper 300 m of the ocean) in the central and east-central equatorial Pacific remained below average (Fig. 1), with temperatures ranging from 2°C to 5°C below average at thermocline depth. Consistent with these oceanic conditions, stronger-than-average low-level easterly winds and upper-level westerly winds continued across the central equatorial Pacific, convection remained suppressed throughout the central equatorial Pacific, and slightly enhanced convection covered the far western Pacific. Collectively, these oceanic and atmospheric conditions reflect a mature La Niña.

The recent SST forecasts (dynamical and statistical models) for the Niño 3.4 region indicate a continuation of La Niña conditions into Northern Hemisphere spring 2008. Over half of the models predict a moderate strength La Niña to continue through February-April, followed by weaker La Niña conditions. Current atmospheric and oceanic conditions and recent trends are consistent with a likely continuation of La Niña into the Northern Hemisphere spring 2008.

Expected La Niña impacts during January-March include a continuation of above-average precipitation over Indonesia and below-average precipitation over the central and eastern equatorial Pacific. For the contiguous United States, potential impacts include above-average precipitation in the Northern Rockies, the Pacific Northwest, the Ohio and Tennessee Valleys, and parts of the Great Lakes region. Below-average precipitation is expected across the South, particularly in the southeastern states. Recent Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) activity has contributed to short-term fluctuations in low-level winds and convection over the equatorial Pacific, which has acted to modify some of the typical La Niña impacts on a sub-seasonal timescale.

This discussion is a consolidated effort of NOAA and its funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the Forecast Forum section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 7 February 2008. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

The *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* (ISSN 0043-1974) is published weekly and is jointly prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Publication began in 1872 as the *Weekly Weather Chronicle*. It is issued under general authority of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44-USC 213), 53rd Congress, 3rd Session. NOAA and IMC are responsible for managing, printing, and distributing the bulletin. The contents may be reprinted freely, with proper credit.

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