SUGARCANE SUMMARY FOR CROP YEAR 2005

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In 2005, sugarcane was grown on 462,510 acres (an increase of 772 acres or 0.2% when compared to the 2004 crop) by 694 producers (a decrease of 24 producers or 3.3%) in 24 Louisiana parishes (counties). An estimated 425,509 acres (an increase of 710 acres or 0.2%) were available for harvest for sugar (assuming 8% of the total acres were used for seed cane purposes); however, there were approximately 75,000 tons of cane (3,500 acres) left standing in the field in the Lacassine area of western Louisiana as a new syrup factory slated for operation in that area was not ready in time for the 2005 crop. Because of the cane left in the field in the western area of the state, the actual acreage of sugarcane harvested for sugar was approximately 422,009 acres (a decrease of 2,790 acres or 0.7%). It is speculated that the factory will commence operations in early 2006 to test its equipment and will possibly process some of the remaining cane into high-test molasses, barring a killing freeze that would render the cane unmerchantable.

The 13 raw sugar factories (a decrease of 2 factories or 13.3% from the 2004 crop) operating in the state processed 10,786,275 tons of cane (a decrease of 697,836 tons or 6.1%) producing 1,170,299 short tons of sugar (96 pol)(a decrease of 3,729 short tons or 0.3%). Accordingly, the average yield of cane per total acre (to include acres used for seed and the 3,500 acres left standing in the field) was 23.3 tons (a decrease of 1.6 tons or 6.4%). The average yield of cane from each harvested acre amounted to 25.6 tons (a decrease of 1.4 tons or 5.2%). Sugar produced per total acre amounted to 5,061 pounds (a decrease of 24 pounds or 0.5%). And sugar produced per harvested acre was approximately 5,546 pounds (an increase of 19 pounds or 0.3%). The average sugar recovery at the 13 factories was 10.93% or 218 pounds of sugar (96 pol) per ton of cane; this was an increase of 6.9% when compared to the 2004 crop.

The gross farm value of $292,553,746 for sugar and molasses (a decrease of $12,862,525 or 4.2% from the 2004 crop and $63,355,454 or 17.8% from the 1999 crop), as reported in the crop production statistics, is 60% of the value of the sugar and 50% of the value of the molasses produced, with the remaining percentage going to processing and marketing. Gross farm value for sugarcane continues to fall since 2002 when the state experienced two tropical systems, Tropical Storm Isidore and Hurricane Lili. The onset of allotments, the gradual reduction in sugarcane acreage, the residual effect of Isidore and Lili on the subsequent crops, the keeping of older stubble, the reduced yield of the leading variety, LCP 85-384 and the three tropical systems, Tropical Storm Cindy and Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, that struck the state during the summer of 2005 are, undoubtedly, responsible for this downturn in gross farm value of the sugarcane crop to Louisiana. However, even with this downturn, sugarcane still ranks first amongst row crops grown in the state.

The total planted area of 462,510 acres for the 2005 crop was very similar to the area planted in 1999 (463,000 acres) when the industry produced its largest crop. Many producers had to plough out unproductive fields in the spring of 2005 that were previously affected by

harvesting equipment during the 2002 crop year because of the persistent wet weather following the two tropical systems. Approximately 89% of the 2005 crop was planted to one variety, LCP 85-384, which has shown a significant decline in yield each year since the 2002 crop. Further, data obtained in both 2004 and 2005 showed that this variety is very susceptible to common brown rust which was shown to reduce the yield of LCP 85-384 by as much as 7 tons of cane per acre in the heavier infected areas. Although the amount of plantcane rebounded somewhat in 2005, there was still approximately 42.9% of the crop in second and older stubble.

The 2005 crop year was one of contrast with regards to turbulent weather conditions. Temperature, as an average for all state reporting stations, was above normal for 6 of the 12 months [January (+5°), February (+2°), June (+1°), August (+2°), September (+5°) and November (+2°)], below normal for only 3 months [March (-1°), May (-1°) and December (-2°)] and at normal for 3 months (April, July and October). Rainfall, as an average for all state reporting stations, was below normal for 9 of the 12 months and above normal for only 3 months (February, July and September). Generally speaking, the crop had a good start in the spring with excellent tillering weather; however, much of the state had drought conditions during the grand growth period resulting in below normal growth of the crop. Then the sugar industry of the state took the impact of two hurricanes, Katrina and Rita, which crossed the coast-line approximately three weeks apart in late August and mid September. This was following the passage of Cindy that caused significant damage to the sugarcane crop in southern Terrebonne and Lafourche Parishes in July. Katrina was an extraordinarily powerful and deadly hurricane that carved a wide swath of catastrophic damage in the eastern parishes of the sugarcane belt. After reaching Category 5 intensity over the central Gulf of Mexico, Katrina weakened to Category 3 before making landfall on the northern Gulf coast east of New Orleans on August 29. Rita was also a Category 5 storm that made landfall as a Category 3 storm west of Lake Charles, LA on September 22.

When hurricanes occur, the impact to agricultural in general and sugarcane in particular, can originate from several different sources. For sugarcane, the impact was forecasted to originate from the following sources: 1) Sugar losses due to delayed maturity. Research has shown that one can expect little increase in yield of recoverable sugar per ton of cane following a catastrophic event such as a hurricane. However, because of the weather conditions following the storms, i.e. low rainfall and plenty of sunlight, maturity was only adversely affected for a short period of time after which sucrose accumulation was at or above normal. 2) Sugar losses due to excessive trash. Research has shown that the average trash in harvested cane that is erect ranges from 8-12%. On the other hand, average trash in lodged cane can range from18-22% or higher with a loss of 3 pounds of sugar per ton for each 1% trash in harvested cane. However, because of the dry field conditions, the level of trash in harvested cane was relatively low considering the lodged conditions. In many instances, producers were able to reduce trash content by burning in standing cane prior to harvesting by cane combine or burning on the "heap row" for cane harvested by the whole-stalk or soldier harvester. 3) Sugar losses due to broken tops. According to a survey completed by county agents following the passage of Cindy, Katrina and Rita, there was an average of approximately 10% broken tops for the industry. However, it appeared that these broken tops had little impact on sugar recovery although it did have some impact on yield of tons of cane per acre at harvest. 4) Cane losses due to harvesting efficiency. Average harvest efficiency of harvesting green, lodged cane by the combine harvest system is

approximately 90%; with the whole-stalk system that figure is 75%. However, again because of the relatively dry harvest season and plenty of sunlight, much of the lodged cane was relatively erect at harvest. Further, by burning in standing cane, combine harvester efficiency was considerably improved. Also, harvester efficiency of the whole-stalk system was improved by the lower than anticipated field yields.

Another consideration following the passage of tropical systems is the residual impact on the subsequent stubble crops. Following the passage of the two tropical systems and wet field conditions in 2002, it was documented that the residual impact on the subsequent stubble crop was a loss of approximately 15% in yield of tons of cane per acre for the 2003 crop. It was seen that the residual effect goes beyond just one year following an event of this magnitude. Other special situations of concern during the 2005 crop were the flooded fields that caused a reduction in yield of recoverable sugar per ton of cane, especially in Iberia and St. Mary Parishes. Overall, there were approximately 30,000 acres flooded in these parishes as well as Terrebonne Parish. Also of concern was the fact that much of the flood waters had high concentrations of salt of up to 15,000 ppm that have left high concentrations of salt in the surface soil. It is too early to determine if these high levels of salt will have a residual impact on the yield of cane in the subsequent crops. These flood waters also impacted the germination and growth of newly planted cane. In several instances, these flood waters actually killed the cane which will necessitate the replanting of these fields at considerable monetary expense. For the producers in Vermilion Parish, the debris that occurred from the 8-12 foot tidal surge added to the loss of yield of both tons of cane and sugar per ton of cane on approximately 5,000 acres as well as added to the monetary cost of harvesting those fields.

Because of the low field yields, especially in older stubble, many growers reverted back to harvesting by the whole-stalk system in an effort to reduce cost of harvesting. In many instances, field yields did not improve significantly in the first-stubble or plantcane crops. It appeared that LCP 85-384 did not perform very well across the state; however, it is known that LCP 85-384 does not perform well with a high water table, nor does it yield to its potential under drought conditions. It is assumed that common brown rust also impacted its yield in areas of high infection. However, field yields of three other varieties, HoCP 85-845, HoCP 91-555 and HoCP 96-540, appeared superior to those of LCP 85-384 when grown under similar conditions and crop year. Growers were likewise pleased with the appearance of the two new varieties, L 97-128 and Ho 95-988. There was only limited planting of LCP 85-384 in 2005 with most producers expanding the newer varieties, especially HoCP 96-540 and L 97-128.

Sugar prices remained relatively constant through most of 2005 ($20.45/cwt) being slightly higher to the prices received for 2004 ($20.25/cwt). However, in recent months sugar prices have increased and are holding firm but this increase may be too little and too late to have a significant impact on the overall price paid for sugar for the 2005 crop. On the other hand, molasses prices are averaging $0.35 per gallon and are expected to increase before the end of the pricing period for the 2005 crop. On the spot market, molasses price has exceeded $100 per ton.

PLANT COMMODITIES - 2005

Commodity	Gross Farm Income	Value Added	Total Value
Sugarcane[1]	$292,553,746	$199,800,192	$492,353,938

[1] Includes raw sugar and molasses

ST. GABRIEL 2005 WEATHER OVERVIEW

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From an annual perspective, 2005 was a "warm" and "dry" year for St. Gabriel. The station's annual temperature averaged 68.5°F (1.4° above normal), with annual rainfall totaling 49.00" (83% of normal). 2005 proves to be the "warmest" year since 1999 (which also ended the year with an average temperature of 68.5°F), and among the three "warmest" years since at least 1980. In terms of annual rainfall, complete annual rainfall series extend back to 1985 for LSU-St. Gabriel and 2005 ranks as the second "driest" year in the 21-year series. The only "drier" year in the series is 2000 (44.53"), occurring at the end of a three-year period (1998-2000) which ranks among south Louisiana's most severe droughts of the past century.

A look at monthly rainfall records confirms 2005 as a drought year for St. Gabriel from a climatological perspective. Nine of twelve months displayed below-normal monthly totals. Yet even in drought years, brief runs of unusually-wet weather are not uncommon for Louisiana, and such was the case for St. Gabriel in 2005. While "dry" was the dominant pattern for the year, several brief stormy-weather events served as short respites from the longer-term pattern, highlighted by a very wet two-week period in June. More than 12" of rain was recorded at St. Gabriel between June 6-19, accounting for nearly one-fourth of the year's total! But heavy rains over such a short run of days result in high run-off rates, such that much of that June moisture was lost (unavailable) from an agricultural perspective. Indeed, given the contribution of June's wet spell to the annual total, considerably less than the annual total of 49.00" for 2005 can be considered as "effective" rainfall.

2005 began with "warm and dry" weather, with January rains running just over half the monthly average and January temperatures averaging 5.5°F above the monthly norm. While temperatures did dip below freezing on five dates, there were no "Arctic outbreaks" (extremely cold weather), and temperatures rose well-above freezing each of those five days. In fact, those five events were the only "freeze days" for the start of 2005, as temperatures remained above freezing through the remainder of the winter and through the spring.

February also proved to be "warm", although rainfall was near the monthly norm. March and April temperatures averaged close to their respective monthly norms, but rainfall totaled less than 2" for each of the two months, resulting in an early-spring rain deficit of nearly 6" for the two-month period. A "warm" May included three dates -- May 23, 24, and 25 -- with afternoon highs reaching the mid-90°s, but fortunately, late May also marked a return of spring rains, closing the month with 3" of rain in three days.

By the first of June, field conditions and soil-moisture levels were deemed "fair to good", as May rains had eased fears regarding the development of a summer drought. And any lingering moisture deficits were quickly eliminated during the very stormy spell of June 6-19, when 12" of rain left fields flooded and soils saturated. Included within June's run of stormy

weather was a tornado ('F1') that briefly touched-down in the St. Gabriel community on the morning of June 9. The twister lifted one wooden-frame house off its foundation and moved the structure several feet, but produced no injuries or fatalities.

The weather pattern shifted dramatically after the June "wet" spell, with less than 6" of rain -- roughly half the norm -- falling between June 20 and August 28. At the same time, temperatures for that period averaged nearly 2°F above normal. Although the mid-summer dry-out following the June deluge was initially welcomed, the persistence of the "hot and dry" weather pattern from late June into late August -- coupled with high insolation and elevated evapotranspiration rates -- brought renewed concerns regarding soil-moisture shortages and the possibility of the development of a late-summer drought. Even a July landfall by Hurricane Cindy on July 5th failed to produce any significant rain in the St. Gabriel area.

Afternoon readings rose above-normal frequently during the middle of the 2005 summer, with daily highs frequently climbing into the mid- to upper-90°s between late July and the end of August, including a run of 16 consecutive dates (Aug 13-28). Fortunately, the developing "summer drought" was eased by just over 2" of rain on August 29-30, delivered by monstrous Hurricane Katrina. Although Katrina produced sustained winds at St. Gabriel on the order of 30-45 mph (with higher gusts) for a period of more than six hours, wind damage was relatively modest in and around the St. Gabriel community, especially when one compares local impacts from Katrina with the devastation experienced by parishes to the south and east.

Following Katrina, St. Gabriel experienced another run of unusually dry weather, as less than 1.5" of rain fell between August 31 and September 23. Highs in the 90°s were again the rule for much of a "hot" September 2005, including eight days when afternoon readings climbed into the mid- and upper-90°s. Once again, however, tropical weather broke the "hot and dry" spell, as Hurricane Rita made landfall over southwestern Louisiana on September 24th.

Interestingly, of the three hurricanes to strike the Bayou State in 2005, Rita's landfall was the farthest from St. Gabriel, yet 'she' proved to be the "wettest" of the three storms for the research station, delivering nearly 5" of rain over a two-day period. Prolonged, sustained winds from Rita were not as high as those experienced during Katrina, but sustained winds of 20 mph or more persisted for the better part of 15 hours.

In the absence of a tropical system, October can often be among the driest months of the year for south Louisiana. But a "rain-free" month -- in October or any time of the year -- is quite rare. But such was the case for October 2005, only the second month in the entire time series for St. Gabriel that the station failed to receive any measurable rain throughout an entire month! And while October started out quite warm, with highs during the first seven days averaging just over 90°F, temperatures moderated through the month, with highs only reaching the 60°s and 70°s during October's final seven days.

The "dry" weather pattern that became established in October continued through the remainder of the year, as November through December rains combined for less than 5" over the two-month period, roughly half the two-month norm. The first freeze of the fall season arrived on the morning of November 18th, with the thermometer just briefly dipping to 32°F near

sunrise. Indeed, November 2005 proved to be a “warm” November, with monthly temperatures averaging 2°F above the mean. By contrast, monthly temperatures averaged nearly 2°F below normal for December. December also matched January's total of six freeze dates, but just as was true during January, none of the December freeze events were unusually cold or prolonged in duration.

Table 1. 2005 St. Gabriel Daily Precipitation Calendar (in Inches).

Day	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Day
1	0.00	1.08	0.00	0.08	0.70	0.05E	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
2	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	1.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4
5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.40	5
6	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6
7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7
8	0.90	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.00	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8
9	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	9
10	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.07	2.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10
11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11
12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12
13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13
14	0.00	1.33	0.04	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	14
15	1.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	1.20	15
16	0.00	0.00	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	16
17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17
18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.88	1.70	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	18
19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19
20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20
21	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	21
22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22
23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23
24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	24
25	0.00	1.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.20	25
26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26
27	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	27
28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00E	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	28
29	1.00	---	0.00	0.00	0.60E	0.00	0.00	1.90E	0.60E	0.00	0.00	0.00	29
30	0.00	---	0.00	0.00	2.10E	0.00	0.00	0.30E	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30
31	0.00	---	0.12	---	0.80E	---	0.60	0.00	---	0.00	---	0.00	31
SUM	3.05	4.70	1.85	1.63	5.65E	12.68E	3.62	4.00E	6.93E	0.00	1.61	3.28	
NRM	5.58	5.17	4.89	4.35	4.56	6.06	5.49	5.08	4.52	4.09	4.43	5.14	
DFN	-2.53	-0.47	-3.04	-2.72	+1.09	+6.62	-1.87	-1.08	+2.41	-4.09	-2.82	-1.86	

Annual Total: 49.00E Annual DFN: -10.36

T - Trace of rain (less than 0.01")
E - estimated value

Precipitation data are those collected by the LSU-St. Gabriel staff for the official National Weather Service (NWS) Cooperative daily rainfall record (Station No. 16-8139).

Missing daily rainfall observations in the NWS record were estimated (E) using a regional assessment of observations from the LSU AgCenter's LAIS (Louisiana Agriclimatic Information System) station at LSU-St. Gabriel and from NWS Cooperative observations collected at LSU-Ben Hur Farm (Station No. 16-5620) and Gonzales (Station No. 16-3695).

Table 2. 2005 St. Gabriel Daily Max/Min Temperature Calendar (°F).

Day	Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec		Day
1	71	57	51	45	64	38	78	66	70	50	79	70	97	73	94	71	96	75	91	70	80	48	64	38	1
2	74	61	57	45	62	40	72	47	74	48	83	68	95	75	94	74	93	71	92	69	63	37	75	40	2
3	74	63	51	44	57	41	71	46	78	54	90	69	96	70	90	74	93	71	91	73	75	39	70	42	3
4	76	60	48	43	60	39	76	45	77	55	92	70	93	75	89	73	93	69	89	72	80	45	78	63	4
5	75	61	52	36	69	43	75	46	74	50	92	72	94	74	91	71	92	68	90	71	83	65	80	44	5
6	79	55	66	39	70	50	81	58	80	49	91	71	88	73	90	70	91	70	91	69	85	61	50	28	6
7	60	54	65	56	72	48	82	52	84	54	87	69	91	71	91	70	88	70	91	64	87	61	54	30	7
8	78	50	69	59	74	49	75	53	85	60	90	70	92	72	94	72	92	69	77	58	87	59	59	44	8
9	65	44	72	61	62	46	76	51	84	65	91	69	93	73	93	72	91	66	80	55	82	59	53	35	9
10	65	50	69	41	65	37	81	56	83	59	91	70	95	73	94	72	94	67	81	54	84	58	50	33	10
11	69	57	57	33	67	42	81	54	88	60	90	71	88	74	94	72	93	64	84	55	77	54	55	33	11
12	80	63	63	36	72	40	84	53	91	63	87	68	96	74	94	74	91	64	88	61	78	46	60	37	12
13	78	54	67	46	78	46	79	48	92	65	92	73	96	74	96	72	92	64	86	60	82	55	68	34	13
14	56	43	64	52	79	49	77	46	87	64	94	75	93	77	96	71	92	66	87	62	85	62	69	41	14
15	59	35	78	54	68	48	73	48	85	65	95	76	85	75	96	71	95	73	87	61	81	69	75	51	15
16	58	36	76	60	62	48	77	51	86	61	96	73	85	75	95	70	95	74	84	52	84	47	57	32	16
17	56	27	79	52	49	42	82	50	84	63	96	69	92	73	96	72	95	72	88	49	55	35	50	38	17
18	50	29	64	43	58	35	80	52	87	62	91	69	92	74	97	74	95	74	85	48	56	32	45	36	18
19	51	29	62	40	66	44	77	52	89	64	88	66	93	75	96	73	94	71	88	50	60	34	60	38	19
20	56	36	70	49	80	55	81	58	90	66	89	68	91	76	97	74	95	73	88	52	64	43	56	33	20
21	72	49	75	56	71	56	85	60	91	72	90	68	93	73	98	79	97	69	86	59	60	45	55	33	21
22	76	54	81	61	80	57	86	63	94	65	91	69	95	74	98	74	95	71	88	55	61	37	53	28	22
23	73	29	81	62	80	49	87	60	95	75	94	70	94	75	95	73	93	76	78	48	69	37	58	28	23
24	46	26	70	55	71	50	76	43	95	73	93	70	96	76	98	74	82	68	80	45	77	38	65	36	24
25	55	29	61	46	78	53	72	53	95	71	95	70	95	76	97	76	87	71	65	38	80	51	69	45	25
26	70	37	64	43	85	61	67	53	90	71	93	70	96	74	95	76	90	78	68	34	70	52	63	32	26
27	77	46	59	50	74	58	82	48	89	64	92	71	96	76	96	76	94	76	69	36	79	59	70	38	27
28	56	45	68	48	70	46	82	53	90	65	93	71	94	77	95	75	94	69	72	37	80	55	76	53	28
29	59	46	---		72	43	85	58	92	63	95	73	96	76	94	73	93	66	71	39	68	44	74	39	29
30	57	46	---		77	54	84	62	88	65	95	76	91	74	81	71	91	65	75	37	60	34	71	42	30
31	56	48	---		77	65	---		80	69	---		94	73	92	74	---		78	45	---		75	54	31

Monthly Averages:												
Tmax	65.4	65.7	70.0	78.8	86.0	91.2	93.1	94.1	92.5	82.8	74.4	63.1
DFN	+5.0	+1.6	-1.3	+1.1	+1.3	+1.5	+1.7	+2.6	+4.5	+2.6	+3.6	-0.3
Tmin	45.8	48.4	47.5	52.8	62.3	70.5	74.2	73.0	70.0	54.1	48.7	38.6
DFN	6.1	+5.9	-1.8	-2.5	-1.5	+1.0	+2.2	+1.7	+2.9	-1.5	+0.8	-3.2
Mean	55.6	57.0	58.7	65.8	74.1	80.8	83.6	83.5	81.3	68.5	61.5	50.9
DFN	+5.5	+3.7	-1.6	-0.7	-0.2	+1.2	+1.9	+2.1	+3.7	+0.6	+2.1	-1.7

Annual Average Temperature: Total: 68.5 Annual DFN: +1.4

Daily temperature records were obtained from the NWS Cooperative record collected at nearby LSU-BEN HUR FARM NWS (Station No. 16-5620).

Data provided by: LSU Southern Regional Climate Center
LSU AgCenter / LAIS Network
NOAA / National Weather Service