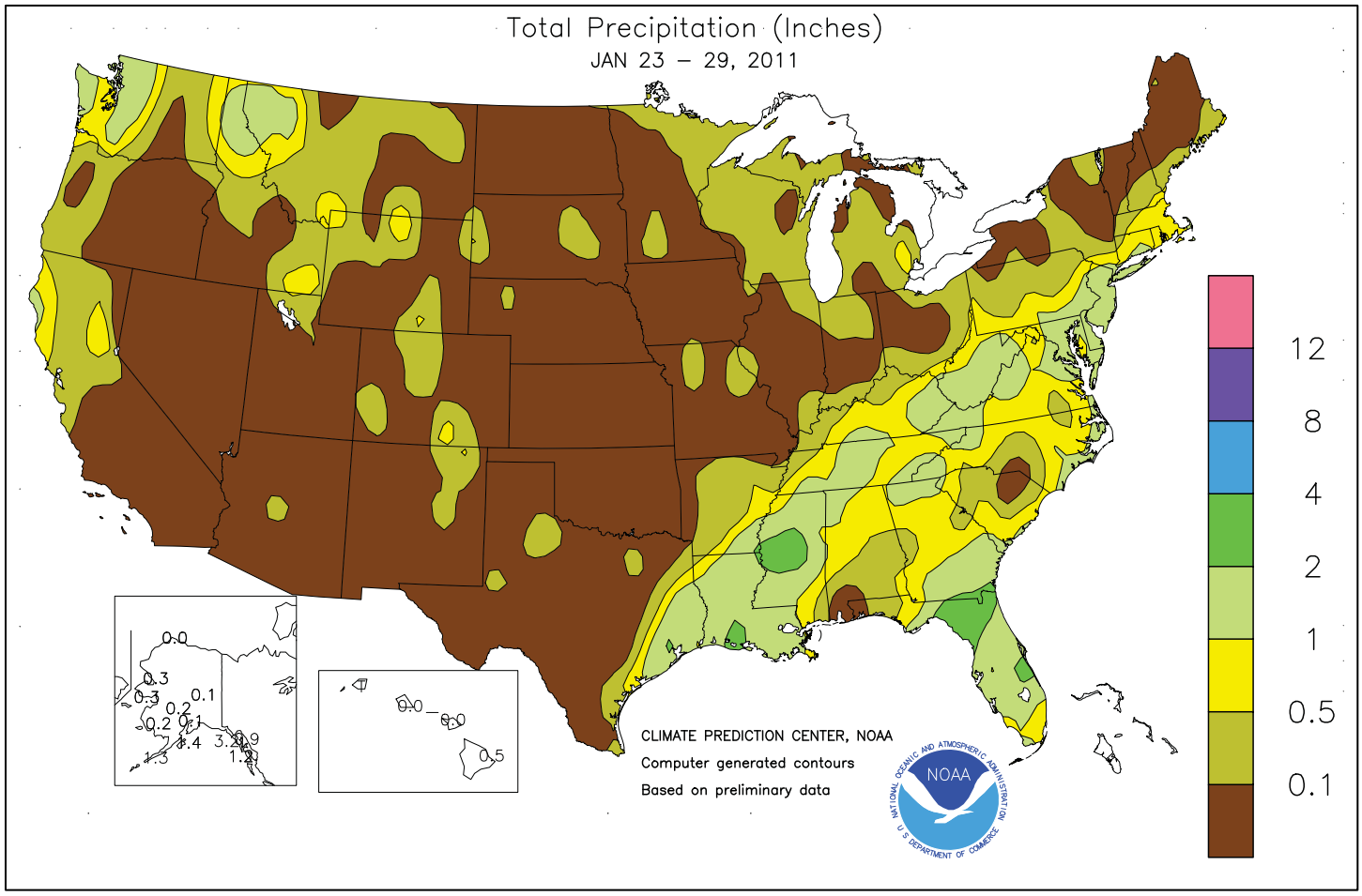
Volume 98, No. 5 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather February 1, 2011

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

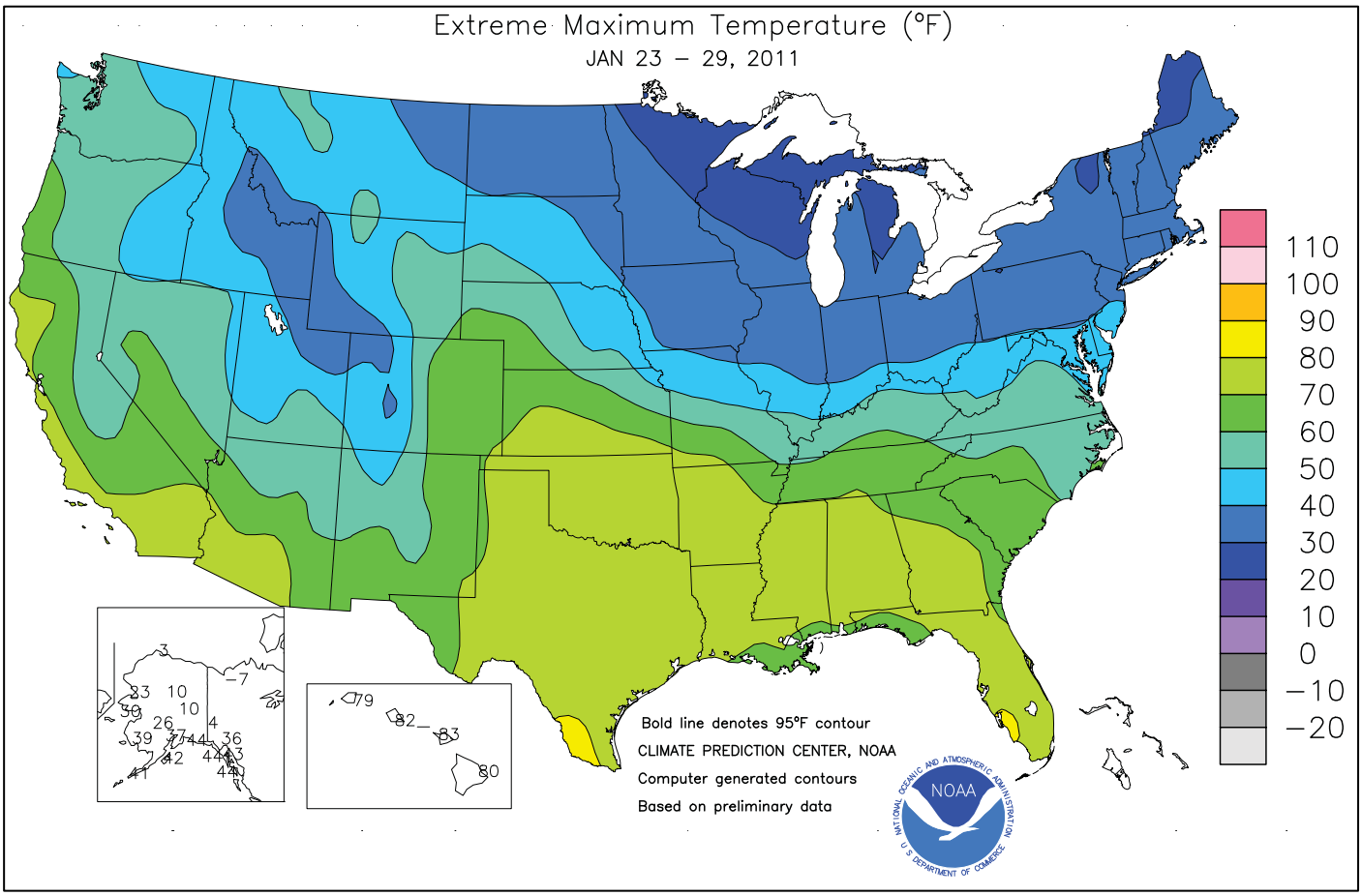
January 23 - 29, 2011

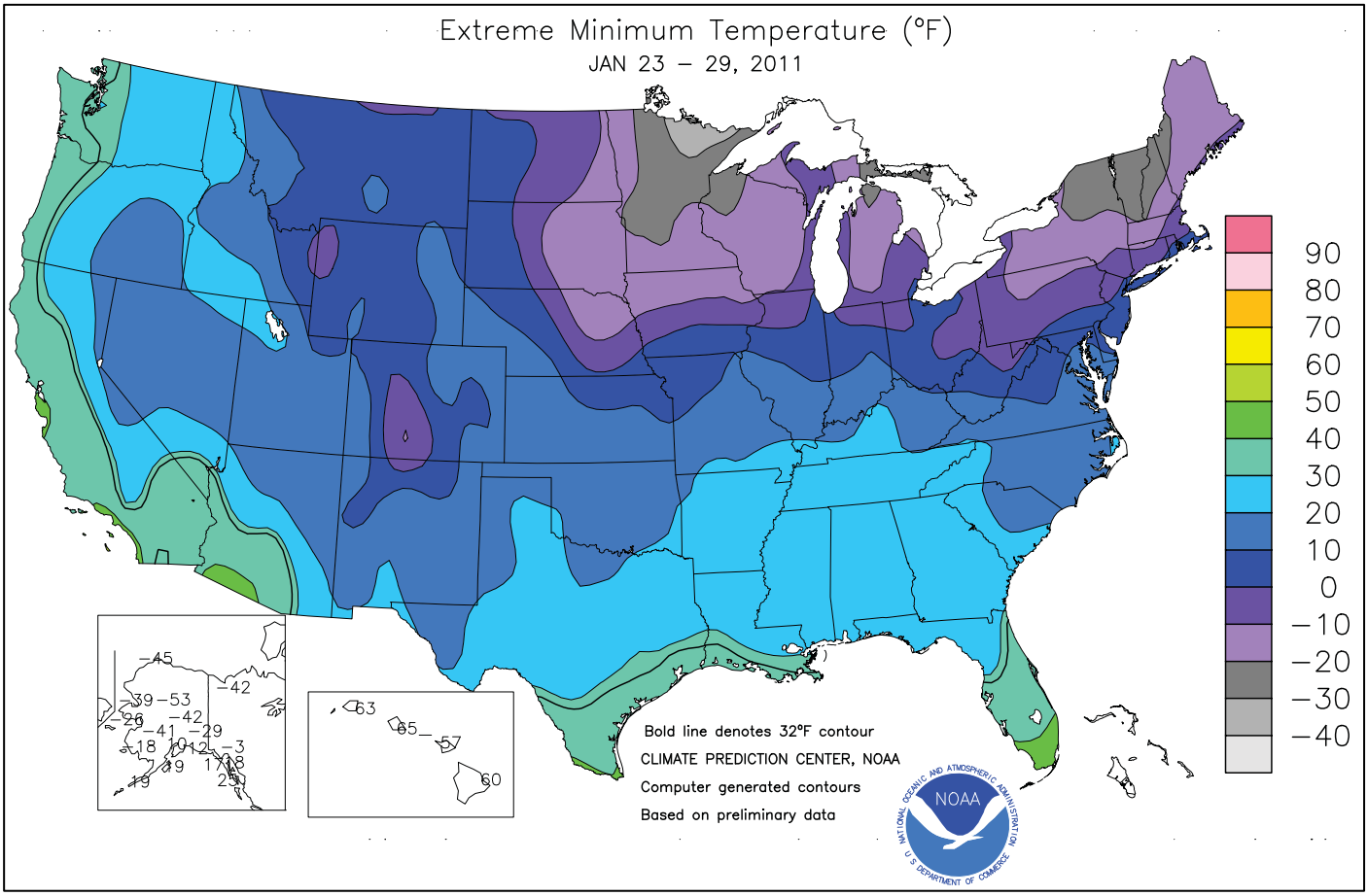
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

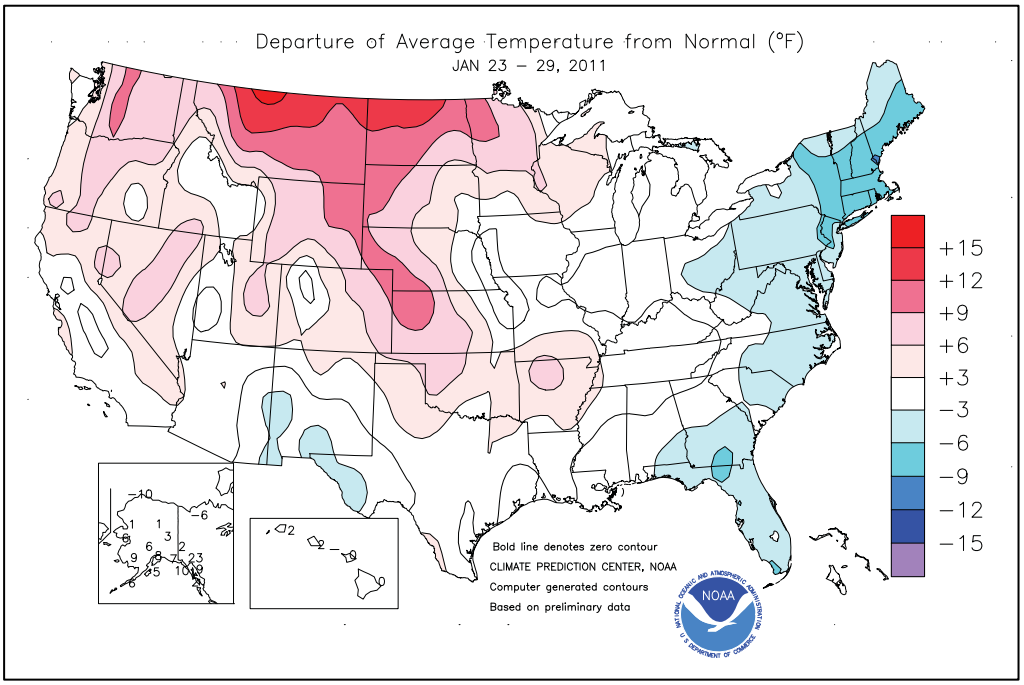
Mild, mostly dry weather continued in the **West**, promoting winter fieldwork but increasing concerns due to the lack of January storminess in the wake of an exceptionally wet December. Mostly dry weather also prevailed on the **Plains**, accompanied by a warming trend. Winter wheat's protective snow cover eroded on the **High Plains** as far north as **Montana**. Drought continued to adversely affect a substantial portion of the **central and southern High Plains'** wheat crop. Farther east, a shallow to moderately deep snow cover continued to

(Continued on page 3)

Contents


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
JAN 23 – 29, 2011
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
JAN 23 – 29, 2011
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
−30
−40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA



(Continued from front cover)
insulate the **Midwestern** winter wheat crop, although cold conditions eased as the week progressed. Elsewhere, another significant storm affected parts of the **South** and **East**. Rain provided additional drought relief to pastures and winter grains across the **South**, while parts of the **Mid-Atlantic States** and **coastal New England** endured a heavy snowfall. Arctic air temporarily eroded across much of the U.S., although chilly conditions lingered in the **East**. Weekly temperatures ranged from 5 to 10°F below normal in **New England** but averaged more than 15°F above normal in **north-central Montana**. Toward week's end, temperatures climbed across the **south-central and southeastern U.S.** On January 28-29, highs topped 70°F as far north as **Kansas**.

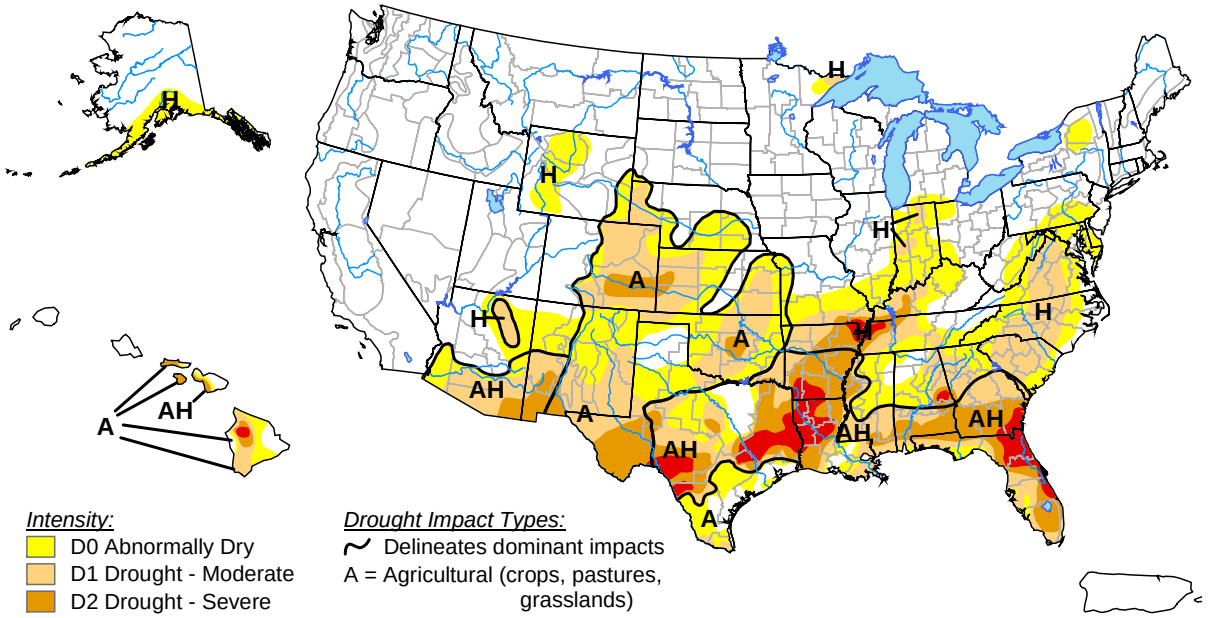
For much of the week, record-setting warmth prevailed in the **West Coast States**. On January 25-26, consecutive daily-record highs were established in **California** locations such as **Paso Robles** (73 and 75°F) and **Salinas** (76°F both days). Farther north, daily-record highs included 56°F (on January 23) in **Wenatchee, WA**, and 61°F (on January 27) in **Redmond, OR.** In contrast, bitterly cold weather gripped the **Great Lakes and Eastern States** early in the week. With a high of -6°F on January 23, **Sault Ste. Marie, MI**, noted its lowest maximum temperature since February 7, 1994. Elsewhere in **Michigan**, **Gaylord** (-25°F on January 23) posted a daily-record low. The following day, records for January 24 dipped to -30°F in **Watertown, NY**, and atop **Mt. Mansfield**, **Vermont's** highest peak. Other records for January 24 included -22°F in **Montpelier, VT**; -8°F in **Scranton, PA**; and 0°F in **Bridgeport, CT. Albany, NY** (-12°F on January 24), reported its lowest temperature since January 24, 2005, when it was -16°F. Elsewhere in **New York**, **Buffalo** (-8°F on January 24) experienced its lowest reading since January 6, 1996, when it was -10°F. Later, warmth overspread the **nation's mid-section**. **Ponca City, OK** (72 and 76°F), and **Wichita, KS** (72 and 70°F), closed the week with consecutive daily-record highs on January 28-29. Other late-week record highs reached 67°F (on January 28) in **McCook, NE**, and 78°F (on January 29) in **Russellville, AR. Nimrod Dam, AR** (78°F on January 29), northwest of **Little Rock**, reported its warmest January day since January 10, 1957, when it was 79°F.

Heavy rain developed in the **western Gulf Coast region** on January 24, when **Houston, TX** (1.94 inches) collected a daily-record total. The following day, rainfall records for January 25 included 2.64 inches in **Jacksonville, FL**, and 1.21 inches in **Greenwood, MS.** With a 6.28-inch monthly total, **Tampa, FL**, completed its fifth-wettest January on record and wettest January since 1948. At mid-week, frozen precipitation hammered the **Mid-Atlantic region**. January 26-27 snowfall totals reached 19.0 inches in **New York's Central Park**; 15.1 inches in **Philadelphia, PA**; 12.0 inches in **Hartford, CT**; and 10.4 inches in **Wilmington, DE.** The snow, initially mixed with sleet and rain and accompanied by lightning and thunder, was very wet, with daily-record precipitation totals established for January 26 in locations such as **Baltimore, MD** (1.82 inches), and **Philadelphia** (1.57 inches). In **Hartford**, the storm boosted the January snowfall total to 57.0 inches; previously, its snowiest month on record had occurred in December 1945, when 45.3 inches fell. January 1996 snowfall records were broken in several **Mid-Atlantic** locations, including **Newark, NJ** (37.4 inches), and **New York's LaGuardia Airport** (32.6 inches). With a 36.0-inch monthly total, **New York's Central Park** shattered its January record of 27.4 inches set in 1925. Toward week's end, a series of fast-moving disturbances crossed the **nation's northern tier**. Selected daily-record snowfall totals included 5.5 inches (on January 28) in **International Falls, MN**, and 3.0 inches (on January 29) in **Havre, MT. International Falls'** snow depth reached 30 inches on January 28-29, the greatest amount since the depth also reached 30 inches on March 11-12, 2009.

In **Alaska**, a late-month warming trend boosted weekly temperatures 5 to 10°F above normal across the southern tier of the state. A few readings below -50°F occurred early in the week (on January 23) at locations such as **Coldfoot** and **Galena**. By January 26, however, **Juneau** (43°F) posted a daily-record high. Wet weather accompanied the **southern Alaskan** warmth, with **Yakutat** receiving 3.19 inches from January 23-26. Farther south, mostly dry weather prevailed in **Hawaii**. In fact, the month ended with little rain falling outside a brief wet spell that lasted from January 11-14. On **Oahu**, 95 percent (2.72 of 2.87 inches) of **Honolulu's** monthly precipitation fell on January 12-13.

U.S. Drought Monitor

January 25, 2011
Valid 7 a.m. EST



Intensity:
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Drought - Moderate
- D2 Drought - Severe
- D3 Drought - Extreme
- D4 Drought - Exceptional

Drought Impact Types:
- ~ Delineates dominant impacts
- A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
- H = Hydrological (water)

USDA National Drought Mitigation Center

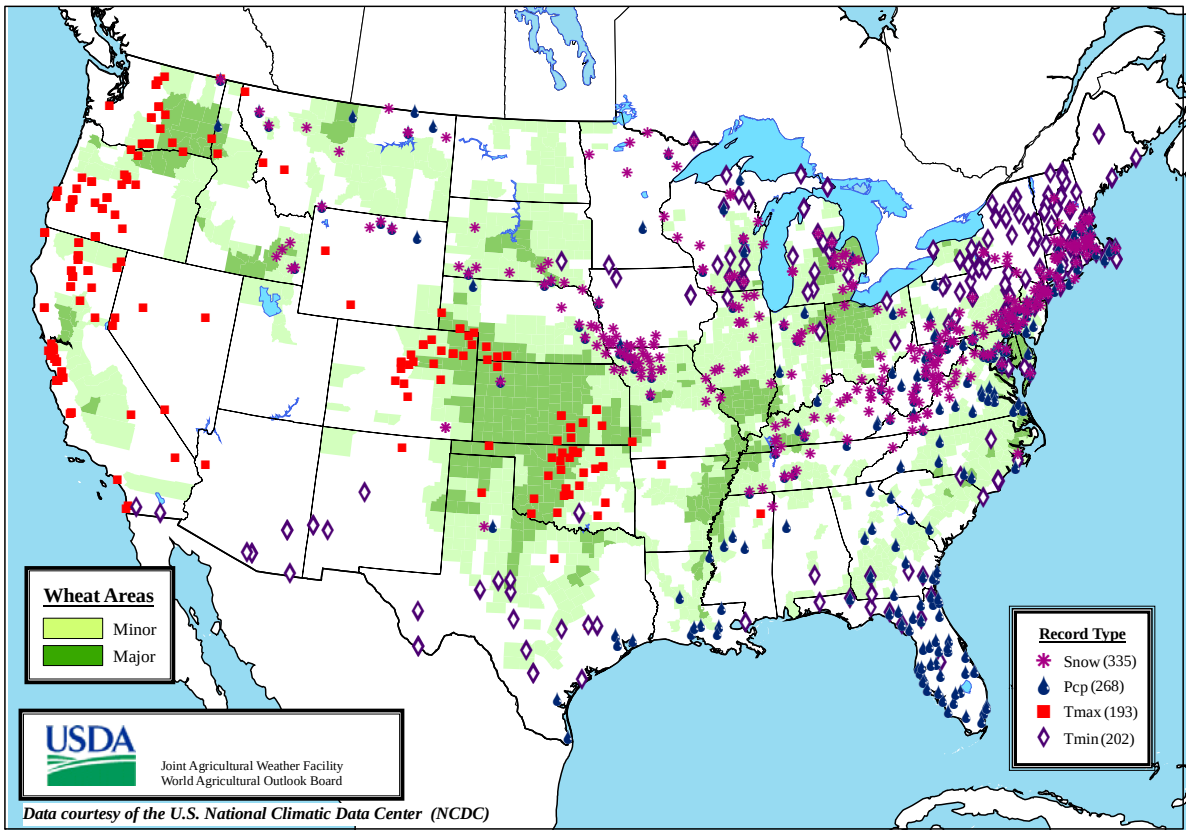
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

Released Thursday, January 27, 2011
Author: Richard Heim/Liz Love-Brotak, NOAA/NESDIS/NCDC

http://drought.unl.edu/dm

Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

January 23-29, 2011



Data courtesy of the U.S. National Climatic Data Center (NCDC)

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 22, 2011

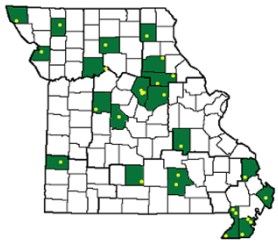
Data Provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the University of Missouri Commercial Agriculture Program.

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							4-INCH SOIL TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE DEC01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC01	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
MISSISSIPPI																			
ND TUNICA 1W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LYON	44	32	53	22	38	-	0.30	-	0.18	2.00	-	0.70	-	44	41	0	4	3	0
VANCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERTHSHIRE	45	34	53	23	39	-	1.12	-	0.96	1.73	-	1.21	-	44	40	0	3	3	1
SCOTT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANDY RIDGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NE VERONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SD STONEVILLE x	47	35	56	23	41	0	0.67	-0.54	0.36	2.11	23	1.25	32	48	42	0	2	3	0
INDIANOLA 1S*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INVERNESS 5E	47	35	55	23	41	-	0.34	-	0.13	2.46	-	0.91	-	47	45	0	3	4	0
SIDON	49	36	56	23	42	-	0.28	-	0.12	3.21	-	1.77	-	-	-	0	3	3	0
NORTH ISSAQUENA	48	37	55	26	43	-	0.84	-	0.65	2.90	-	0.99	-	48	46	0	3	4	1
SILVER CITY	48	36	57	25	42	-	0.55	-	0.33	5.14	-	0.94	-	48	45	0	3	4	0
ONWARD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAYDAY	50	37	57	26	44	-	0.74	-	0.50	4.24	-	1.34	-	47	39	0	3	4	1
MISSOURI																			
NW CORNING	26	8	39	-3	18	-8	0.13	-0.02	0.07	0.19	11	0.15	27	-	-	0	7	3	0
ALBANY	25	6	39	-12	17	-9	0.14	-0.04	0.11	0.44	23	0.20	37	32	32	0	7	2	0
ST. JOSEPH	26	12	39	5	19	-7	0.11	-0.01	0.07	0.39	20	0.18	39	-	-	0	7	2	0
NC LINNEUS	26	9	38	-6	18	-8	0.27	0.14	0.14	0.84	40	0.29	52	30	30	0	7	3	0
BRUNSWICK	26	8	39	-11	19	-8	0.14	-0.15	0.08	0.87	34	0.14	17	33	33	0	7	3	0
NE NOVELTY	25	7	37	-8	17	-9	0.25	-0.02	0.12	1.27	45	0.27	33	30	29	0	7	3	0
MONROE CITY	28	9	39	-5	19	-8	0.26	-0.10	0.14	1.40	42	0.30	29	31	31	0	7	3	0
WC GREEN RIDGE	31	12	41	-3	23	-4	0.03	-0.39	0.02	0.98	29	0.13	11	32	32	0	7	2	0
C AUXVASSE	29	13	41	-5	21	-7	0.27	-0.09	0.15	2.34	63	0.32	26	32	32	0	7	4	0
COL-SANBORN FLD	30	16	43	2	23	-6	0.21	-0.25	0.15	2.32	65	0.28	22	33	33	0	7	2	0
WILLIAMSBURG	30	14	44	-3	22	-6	0.19	-0.29	0.11	2.64	64	0.25	17	32	32	0	7	4	0
COL-JEFFERS F&G	30	15	43	-1	23	-6	0.18	-0.27	0.12	2.29	65	0.21	17	32	32	0	7	2	0
COL SOUTH FARMS	30	15	42	-1	22	-7	0.20	-0.25	0.14	2.70	75	0.28	22	-	-	0	7	2	0
COL-BF	30	13	41	-5	22	-7	0.19	-0.26	0.13	1.79	50	0.25	20	32	32	0	7	3	0
VERSAILLES	34	16	45	0	25	-6	0.15	-0.28	0.13	1.87	50	0.18	14	33	33	0	7	3	0
EC VANDALIA	27	12	39	-8	20	-7	0.15	-0.19	0.08	1.99	53	0.17	12	30	29	0	7	3	0
SW LAMAR	35	19	44	12	27	-5	0.09	-0.42	0.05	0.84	21	0.10	8	34	33	0	7	4	0
SC COOK STATION	35	16	42	1	27	-5	0.20	-0.30	0.09	1.57	32	0.33	20	34	34	0	7	4	0
MOUNTAIN GROVE	35	18	40	6	27	-3	0.16	-0.38	0.09	0.73	14	0.16	9	32	32	0	7	4	0
SE DELTA	34	17	45	-1	27	-5	0.21	-0.64	0.10	1.56	24	0.22	10	34	33	0	7	3	0
CHARLESTON	35	20	47	5	29	-4	0.33	-0.25	0.18	3.00	48	0.43	19	34	32	0	6	4	0
GLENNONVILLE	37	22	48	6	30	-4	0.16	-0.56	0.06	2.06	33	0.17	8	37	35	0	6	4	0
CLARKTON	36	22	47	8	30	-4	0.18	-0.53	0.08	2.19	34	0.19	8	36	33	0	6	4	0
PORTAGEVILLE DC	37	24	48	14	32	-2	0.29	-0.52	0.12	3.20	46	0.37	14	39	35	0	6	4	0
PORTAGEVILLE LF	37	24	47	10	31	-3	0.28	-0.52	0.14	3.21	47	0.33	13	38	35	0	6	3	0
STEELE	38	25	50	13	32	-3	0.25	-0.79	0.12	2.82	39	0.33	13	39	35	0	6	3	0
CARDWELL	37	23	48	12	32	-3	0.25	-0.67	0.11	2.59	36	0.32	13	40	36	0	6	4	0

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

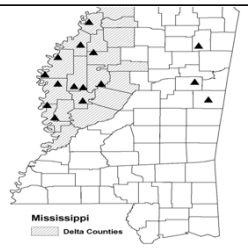
Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: An active, wetter weather pattern developed, but barely dented long-term drought. Most areas received beneficial rainfall totaling less than an inch. Temperatures were close to average during the week but often fell below the freezing mark at night.

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

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 29, 2011

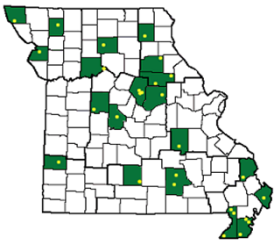
Data Provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the University of Missouri Commercial Agriculture Program.

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							4-INCH SOIL TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE DEC01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC01	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
MISSISSIPPI																				
ND	TUNICA 1W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	LYON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VANCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PERTHSHIRE	54	36	72	31	45	-	1.90	-	1.65	3.63	-	2.60	-	48	40	0	1	4	1
	SCOTT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SANDY RIDGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NE	VERONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SD	STONEVILLE x	54	34	60	27	44	-2	1.07	-0.12	0.73	3.18	30	2.32	45	52	40	0	3	4	1
	INDIANOLA 1S*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	INVERNESS 5E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SIDON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NORTH ISSAQUENA	57	37	70	31	47	-	2.59	-	1.56	5.49	-	3.58	-	49	46	0	2	2	2
	SILVER CITY	57	37	71	30	47	-	2.17	-	1.56	7.31	-	3.11	-	49	45	0	2	2	2
	ONWARD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	MAYDAY	58	37	73	31	48	-	1.91	-	1.11	6.15	-	3.25	-	47	44	0	3	2	2
MISSOURI																				
NW	CORNING	36	13	55	7	25	-2	0.14	-0.05	0.14	0.33	18	0.29	40	-	-	0	7	1	0
	ALBANY	33	12	44	6	23	-4	0.10	-0.15	0.09	0.54	26	0.30	39	32	32	0	7	2	0
	ST. JOSEPH	35	18	47	11	26	-2	0.16	-0.05	0.14	0.55	28	0.34	52	-	-	0	7	2	0
NC	LINNEUS	33	13	45	3	23	-4	0.06	-0.18	0.06	0.90	40	0.35	45	31	31	0	7	1	0
	BRUNSWICK	34	11	43	3	22	-6	0.09	-0.18	0.08	0.96	36	0.23	23	33	33	0	7	2	0
NE	NOVELTY	30	13	46	4	22	-6	0.05	-0.21	0.04	1.32	44	0.32	30	31	30	0	7	2	0
	MONROE CITY	33	13	47	4	23	-5	0.05	-0.37	0.03	1.45	40	0.35	25	31	31	0	7	2	0
WC	GREEN RIDGE	39	15	52	8	27	-3	0.06	-0.18	0.06	1.04	29	0.19	14	33	32	0	7	1	0
C	AUXVASSE	36	16	44	7	25	-4	0.04	-0.34	0.02	2.38	57	0.36	22	32	32	0	7	2	0
	COL-SANBORN FLD	38	18	48	10	28	-3	0.03	-0.35	0.03	2.35	59	0.31	19	33	33	0	7	1	0
	WILLIAMSBURG	38	15	48	7	26	-4	0.01	-0.38	0.01	2.65	58	0.26	14	33	33	0	7	1	0
	COL-JEFFERS F&G	37	17	49	7	27	-4	0.00	-0.37	0.00	2.29	58	0.21	13	32	32	0	7	0	0
	COL SOUTH FARMS	36	16	45	8	27	-4	0.00	-0.37	0.00	2.70	68	0.28	17	-	-	0	7	0	0
	COL-BF	37	14	47	5	26	-5	0.00	-0.37	0.00	1.79	45	0.25	15	32	32	0	7	0	0
	VERSAILLES	43	20	56	16	31	-2	0.06	-0.23	0.06	1.93	48	0.24	16	34	34	0	7	1	0
EC	VANDALIA	35	13	49	3	23	-6	0.11	-0.24	0.10	2.10	50	0.28	16	30	29	0	7	2	0
SW	LAMAR	48	24	70	20	34	0	0.00	-0.38	0.00	0.84	20	0.10	6	37	33	0	7	0	0
SC	COOK STATION	49	21	63	15	34	0	0.01	-0.40	0.01	1.58	30	0.34	16	39	34	0	7	1	0
	MOUNTAIN GROVE	50	25	65	19	37	4	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.73	13	0.16	7	40	33	0	6	0	0
SE	DELTA	44	27	58	24	35	0	0.04	-0.48	0.03	1.60	23	0.26	9	39	34	0	7	2	0
	CHARLESTON	44	27	58	22	35	0	0.02	-0.58	0.01	3.02	44	0.45	15	39	32	0	6	2	0
	GLENNONVILLE	46	30	59	27	38	1	0.00	-0.59	0.00	2.06	30	0.17	6	43	36	0	5	0	0
	CLARKTON	47	29	59	25	37	0	0.00	-0.67	0.00	2.19	31	0.19	6	42	33	0	5	0	0
	PORTAGEVILLE DC	47	30	60	24	38	1	0.07	-0.57	0.06	3.27	43	0.44	14	45	35	0	4	2	0
	PORTAGEVILLE LF	47	29	61	21	38	1	0.04	-0.56	0.04	3.25	43	0.37	12	43	35	0	6	1	0
	STEELE	48	30	63	23	39	1	0.05	-0.60	0.04	2.87	36	0.38	12	44	35	0	4	2	0
	CARDWELL	49	30	63	27	39	2	0.01	-0.57	0.01	2.60	33	0.33	11	46	37	0	6	1	0

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

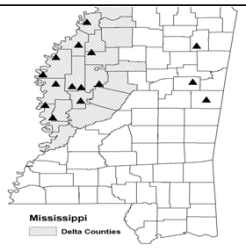
Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Periods of wet weather continued, with weekly rainfall totals reaching 1 to 3 inches. Temperatures fluctuated, peaking near 70 degrees F but falling below 32 degrees F on several mornings. Weekly temperatures averaged close to normal values.

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 29, 2011

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

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	56	31	73	24	44	1	0.43	-0.79	0.43	4.47	48	3.10	65	84	35	0	3	1	0
	HUNTSVILLE	52	32	71	26	42	2	0.75	-0.45	0.68	8.17	79	5.94	123	87	68	0	4	2	1
	MOBILE	64	37	73	26	50	0	0.23	-1.11	0.21	4.32	45	2.93	59	85	47	0	2	2	0
	MONTGOMERY	59	30	76	19	44	-3	0.37	-0.81	0.37	2.96	32	1.93	45	90	39	0	5	1	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	30	18	37	10	24	8	0.08	-0.05	0.05	1.17	73	0.44	79	90	81	0	7	2	0
	BARROW	-18	-31	3	-45	-24	-10	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.35	233	0.21	700	***	***	0	7	0	0
	FAIRBANKS	2	-16	10	-42	-7	3	0.08	-0.01	0.08	0.51	43	0.24	52	82	78	0	7	1	0
	JUNEAU	38	30	43	18	34	8	0.86	-0.16	0.43	7.08	74	5.23	125	97	92	0	3	5	0
	KODIAK	40	30	42	19	35	5	1.34	-0.44	0.30	9.99	68	6.86	96	89	78	0	3	5	0
	NOME	19	3	30	-26	11	5	0.33	0.14	0.17	2.62	148	1.16	153	81	67	0	7	4	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	46	20	54	14	33	3	0.00	-0.51	0.00	3.40	96	0.00	0	74	21	0	7	0	0
	PHOENIX	71	45	73	42	58	3	0.00	-0.15	0.00	1.08	67	0.01	1	38	19	0	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	57	24	62	21	41	3	0.00	-0.36	0.00	3.01	116	0.00	0	63	14	0	7	0	0
	TUCSON	69	37	73	33	53	1	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.06	56	0.60	71	34	18	0	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	57	28	77	23	43	5	0.10	-0.42	0.10	2.65	49	0.51	25	84	41	0	7	1	0
	LITTLE ROCK	58	33	77	26	45	5	0.02	-0.78	0.02	2.65	34	0.57	18	89	38	0	4	1	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	57	40	63	37	48	-1	0.00	-0.28	0.00	5.98	342	0.16	16	96	89	0	0	0	0
	FRESNO	54	41	62	39	47	0	0.00	-0.50	0.00	7.44	236	1.52	84	100	96	0	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	72	49	76	47	60	3	0.00	-0.73	0.00	9.48	221	0.65	26	69	31	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	65	38	75	32	52	6	0.35	-1.16	0.35	10.06	98	1.38	25	78	53	0	1	1	0
	SACRAMENTO	56	39	64	36	47	0	0.07	-0.86	0.07	6.60	116	1.05	32	100	71	0	0	1	0
	SAN DIEGO	73	50	80	48	62	4	0.00	-0.52	0.00	5.28	163	0.28	15	55	35	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	61	46	68	43	54	4	0.04	-1.03	0.04	6.70	100	0.70	19	81	71	0	0	1	0
	STOCKTON	53	39	59	38	46	-1	0.03	-0.60	0.01	4.84	118	0.61	27	100	98	0	0	3	0
CO	ALAMOSA	42	0	54	-6	21	5	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.42	81	0.04	21	70	37	0	7	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	50	19	66	10	35	6	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.16	25	0.09	41	63	20	0	7	0	0
	DENVER INTL	51	24	67	14	38	9	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.78	156	0.56	295	67	21	0	7	0	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	44	23	49	21	34	7	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.73	71	0.09	18	68	53	0	7	0	0
	PUEBLO	55	16	71	7	36	6	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.63	95	0.19	70	67	28	0	7	0	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	31	13	37	0	22	-8	1.57	0.76	0.73	8.21	122	4.12	127	81	60	0	7	5	2
	HARTFORD	28	6	36	-7	17	-9	1.01	0.17	0.57	9.73	140	3.58	108	80	57	0	7	3	1
DC	WASHINGTON	37	27	46	17	32	-3	1.60	0.92	1.52	4.05	69	2.27	81	74	52	0	6	2	1
DE	WILMINGTON	33	21	40	8	27	-4	1.61	0.88	1.58	5.62	88	3.21	107	88	56	0	7	2	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	67	41	76	31	54	-4	0.88	0.19	0.88	4.75	88	4.37	162	92	39	0	1	1	1
	JACKSONVILLE	63	34	71	25	48	-5	2.64	1.79	2.64	6.09	105	5.75	183	94	42	0	2	1	1
	KEY WEST	69	58	76	50	63	-7	0.35	-0.11	0.28	3.21	79	2.63	136	85	68	0	0	2	0
	MIAMI	73	54	77	44	63	-5	0.63	0.20	0.57	3.76	101	2.55	163	78	50	0	0	2	1
	ORLANDO	70	46	80	38	58	-3	1.30	0.75	1.30	6.72	153	5.94	284	83	42	0	0	1	1
	PENSACOLA	62	39	70	30	50	-2	0.18	-1.05	0.18	4.91	57	3.43	74	86	48	0	1	1	0
	TALLAHASSEE	63	31	73	20	47	-5	0.60	-0.59	0.60	5.93	68	4.45	95	87	40	0	4	1	1
	TAMPA	67	47	79	36	57	-4	1.42	0.89	1.40	6.83	163	6.28	331	83	46	0	0	2	1
	WEST PALM BEACH	73	50	78	41	61	-5	0.66	-0.24	0.65	3.06	48	1.76	55	83	52	0	0	2	1
GA	ATHENS	53	31	70	25	42	0	0.84	-0.23	0.65	5.06	65	3.14	78	79	44	0	4	2	1
	ATLANTA	52	32	71	27	42	-1	0.70	-0.49	0.50	4.19	52	2.57	60	77	50	0	3	2	1
	AUGUSTA	57	28	70	19	42	-3	0.45	-0.60	0.35	3.24	46	2.08	54	90	51	0	5	2	0
	COLUMBUS	57	32	73	24	45	-2	0.22	-0.85	0.20	4.52	53	2.96	72	91	34	0	5	2	0
	MACON	57	29	72	22	43	-3	0.46	-0.70	0.43	3.77	46	2.69	63	93	37	0	5	2	0
	SAVANNAH	60	33	69	23	47	-2	1.20	0.31	1.20	4.02	65	2.39	70	88	46	0	3	1	1
HI	HILO	79	63	80	60	71	0	0.53	-1.75	0.33	10.41	55	3.28	39	86	76	0	0	6	0
	HONOLULU	81	68	82	65	75	2	0.00	-0.58	0.00	14.54	280	2.81	120	78	66	0	0	0	0
	KAHULUI	81	62	83	57	72	1	0.00	-0.81	0.00	7.16	113	3.54	109	75	65	0	0	0	0
	LIHUE	78	69	79	63	74	2	0.02	-0.95	0.02	13.88	158	3.88	97	81	73	0	0	1	0
ID	BOISE	44	28	45	25	36	5	0.05	-0.25	0.03	4.61	180	1.36	115	90	77	0	7	2	0
	LEWISTON	48	35	52	31	42	8	0.12	-0.13	0.08	2.76	138	1.06	112	79	65	0	1	3	0
	POCATELLO	33	18	36	10	25	0	0.05	-0.19	0.05	2.81	136	0.84	88	89	82	0	7	1	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	28	17	33	4	22	0	0.07	-0.31	0.03	3.13	80	0.79	53	89	74	0	7	3	0
	MOLINE	27	20	36	4	24	3	0.04	-0.28	0.04	2.50	70	0.82	61	87	77	0	7	1	0
	PEORIA	29	18	38	8	23	0	0.08	-0.22	0.07	4.39	120	0.62	49	93	75	0	7	2	0
	ROCKFORD	27	16	36	-8	21	2	0.15	-0.15	0.10	2.51	77	0.78	65	82	71	0	7	4	0
	SPRINGFIELD	31	18	40	13	25	0	0.06	-0.25	0.06	2.29	58	0.62	45	93	73	0	7	1	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	38	26	48	21	32	1	0.06	-0.60	0.03	3.18	53	1.38	56	85	74	0	7	3	0
	FORT WAYNE	28	16	33	0	22	-1	0.24	-0.20	0.13	2.50	55	1.42	80	90	71	0	7	2	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	31	19	35	9	25	-2	0.06	-0.48	0.03	3.29	64	1.43	67	87	69	0	7	4	0
	SOUTH BEND	28	17	33	-2	22	-1	0.23	-0.24	0.14	3.38	67	1.75	90	89	76	0	7	2	0
IA	BURLINGTON	28	18	38	9	23	0	0.03	-0.25	0.03	1.33	41	0.51	45	98	73	0	7	1	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	25	15	33	-1	20	1	0.00	-0.22	0.00	1.16	50	0.20	23	92	76	0	7	0	0
	DES MOINES	31	15	40	3	23	2	0.02	-0.20	0.02	1.80	82	1.03	118	84	72	0	7	1	0
	DUBUQUE	25	16	34	-7	20	3	0.12	-0.16	0.06	4.33	157	1.25	117	90	79	0	7	2	0
	SIOUX CITY	29	8	43	-16	18	-1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	2.35	203	1.40	280	85	78	0	7	0	0
	WATERLOO	26	11	32	-17	18	2	0.12	-0.07	0.11	5.88	328	3.82	562	91	80	0	7	2	0
KS	CONCORDIA	44	21	60	6	33	6	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.83	58	0.69	123	83	65	0	7	0	0
	DODGE CITY	54	25	71	17	39	8	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.75	58	0.34	65	79	30	0	7	0	0
	GOODLAND	54	23	67	15	38	10	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.48	63	0.33	92	78	40	0	7	0	0
	TOPEKA	41	15	53	10	28	1	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.44	65	1.25	156	87	68	0	7	0	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 29, 2011

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	53	20	72	13	36	5	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.46	22	0.34	47	84	56	0	7	0	0
KY	JACKSON	41	26	58	20	34	0	1.13	0.36	0.83	5.62	77	2.65	87	88	60	0	6	5	1
	LEXINGTON	37	26	53	19	32	0	0.60	-0.09	0.32	4.44	64	1.95	67	84	74	0	6	4	0
	LOUISVILLE	40	28	56	24	34	1	0.11	-0.61	0.09	3.12	48	1.46	52	86	64	0	7	2	0
	PADUCAH	44	27	58	21	35	2	0.10	-0.71	0.06	3.36	46	1.14	39	91	60	0	6	2	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	63	36	72	27	50	0	1.68	0.25	1.38	9.44	89	4.85	91	97	48	0	2	2	1
	LAKE CHARLES	64	40	72	33	52	1	0.62	-0.61	0.50	6.92	73	3.64	75	92	52	0	0	2	1
	NEW ORLEANS	65	41	72	30	53	1	1.18	-0.26	0.85	5.97	59	3.80	76	83	54	0	1	2	1
	SHREVEPORT	62	35	73	26	49	2	0.65	-0.40	0.47	4.72	56	4.31	109	85	45	0	1	3	0
ME	CARIBOU	13	-5	25	-15	4	-5	0.06	-0.55	0.03	6.39	111	1.19	46	84	65	0	7	4	0
	PORTLAND	25	1	34	-13	13	-9	0.26	-0.63	0.18	6.44	83	2.41	68	81	50	0	7	3	0
MD	BALTIMORE	35	21	45	8	28	-4	1.88	1.13	1.82	4.61	72	2.65	88	84	56	0	7	2	1
MA	BOSTON	30	14	37	-2	22	-7	0.33	-0.55	0.21	6.00	84	2.39	71	82	56	0	7	3	0
	WORCESTER	24	10	32	-9	17	-6	1.02	0.14	0.64	8.51	116	3.43	97	92	57	0	7	3	1
MI	ALPENA	22	7	29	-8	14	-3	0.15	-0.21	0.07	2.68	80	1.35	88	86	66	0	7	4	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	27	17	31	-9	22	0	0.28	-0.16	0.09	2.92	66	1.14	66	87	69	0	7	5	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	22	10	28	-21	16	-1	0.26	-0.07	0.21	2.35	75	1.23	90	86	74	0	7	4	0
	LANSING	26	15	29	-11	21	0	0.19	-0.17	0.11	2.41	68	0.76	56	88	74	0	7	4	0
	MUSKEGON	28	17	33	-8	23	0	0.48	0.01	0.27	4.36	96	2.49	130	84	74	0	7	5	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	26	16	35	-2	21	1	0.18	-0.48	0.10	2.78	53	0.56	22	88	60	0	7	5	0
MN	DULUTH	20	10	24	-22	15	6	0.19	-0.08	0.16	2.87	153	0.79	85	81	73	0	7	3	0
	INT'L FALLS	18	1	24	-37	9	6	0.71	0.52	0.39	3.10	223	1.53	222	85	71	0	7	5	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	25	13	32	-8	19	6	0.02	-0.20	0.01	3.54	191	0.75	88	83	74	0	7	2	0
	ROCHESTER	24	12	32	-13	18	6	0.06	-0.15	0.05	4.35	240	0.67	85	87	81	0	7	2	0
	ST. CLOUD	25	6	34	-24	15	6	0.02	-0.15	0.01	3.10	235	0.65	103	91	73	0	7	2	0
MS	JACKSON	60	34	73	25	47	2	1.65	0.38	1.15	7.00	68	3.12	63	87	44	0	3	2	2
	MERIDIAN	59	29	74	20	44	-2	0.96	-0.39	0.87	4.33	42	3.22	63	94	47	0	6	2	1
	TUPELO	54	33	75	28	44	3	0.94	-0.13	0.85	4.76	45	2.53	56	87	57	0	3	2	1
MO	COLUMBIA	36	18	44	13	27	-1	0.00	-0.39	0.00	3.47	89	1.19	83	92	67	0	7	0	0
	KANSAS CITY	37	17	48	10	27	0	0.01	-0.22	0.01	1.72	66	1.20	124	93	68	0	7	1	0
	SAINT LOUIS	39	21	47	17	30	0	0.06	-0.41	0.05	2.29	49	0.99	54	86	71	0	7	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	50	22	68	17	36	4	0.00	-0.48	0.00	1.00	20	0.26	15	92	56	0	7	0	0
MT	BILLINGS	43	28	50	17	35	10	0.04	-0.12	0.04	1.16	86	0.21	31	80	55	0	6	1	0
	BUTTE	40	13	45	3	27	9	0.06	-0.04	0.05	0.93	97	0.29	67	86	47	0	7	2	0
	CUT BANK	43	24	50	1	34	15	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.01	2	0.00	0	79	48	0	5	0	0
	GLASGOW	33	12	39	3	23	12	0.30	0.24	0.24	3.23	497	1.77	632	89	78	0	7	4	0
	GREAT FALLS	45	26	51	6	35	13	0.21	0.09	0.15	1.95	157	0.39	68	84	44	0	5	2	0
	HAVRE	39	22	45	3	31	16	0.20	0.12	0.20	1.93	214	0.90	231	82	74	0	6	1	0
	MISSOULA	37	26	42	20	31	7	0.03	-0.18	0.02	2.60	129	1.32	152	97	87	0	6	2	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	36	14	49	-10	25	2	0.01	-0.10	0.01	1.71	155	1.47	334	84	69	0	7	1	0
	LINCOLN	35	11	50	-5	23	0	0.02	-0.10	0.02	1.26	88	1.02	176	89	72	0	7	1	0
	NORFOLK	33	10	48	-16	21	0	0.01	-0.10	0.01	1.96	180	1.54	350	87	71	0	7	1	0
	NORTH PLATTE	46	17	60	9	32	8	0.00	-0.07	0.00	1.46	206	1.02	329	92	53	0	7	0	0
	OMAHA	32	12	49	-5	22	0	0.03	-0.13	0.03	1.59	102	1.05	164	89	77	0	7	1	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	49	23	63	16	36	11	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.22	122	0.29	66	83	44	0	7	0	0
	VALENTINE	39	13	52	-1	26	5	0.00	-0.06	0.00	1.50	273	0.64	291	86	70	0	7	0	0
NV	ELY	43	14	53	8	29	3	0.00	-0.17	0.00	3.36	297	0.02	3	83	68	0	7	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	63	42	65	38	53	5	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.78	205	0.01	2	44	29	0	0	0	0
	RENO	57	26	64	24	41	7	0.00	-0.25	0.00	1.46	83	0.07	8	77	53	0	7	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	50	21	58	19	35	4	0.00	-0.17	0.00	2.86	188	1.27	179	89	69	0	7	0	0
NH	CONCORD	24	-1	34	-11	11	-9	0.28	-0.37	0.16	6.52	118	2.94	115	85	55	0	7	3	0
NJ	NEWARK	33	20	39	5	27	-4	1.84	0.97	1.32	8.00	114	4.12	119	75	56	0	7	3	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	50	26	59	22	38	1	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.07	122	0.00	0	55	26	0	7	0	0
NY	ALBANY	24	8	33	-13	16	-6	0.08	-0.47	0.04	5.32	111	2.37	111	86	61	0	7	3	0
	BINGHAMTON	24	12	32	-7	18	-3	0.16	-0.42	0.04	3.73	72	1.69	78	85	69	0	7	5	0
	BUFFALO	27	16	32	-8	21	-3	0.13	-0.54	0.05	4.59	70	1.87	68	88	72	0	7	6	0
	ROCHESTER	28	14	34	-8	21	-2	0.19	-0.31	0.09	3.96	84	1.32	66	85	72	0	7	5	0
	SYRACUSE	26	11	35	-13	19	-3	0.18	-0.39	0.08	5.94	111	3.52	157	86	67	0	7	4	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	46	24	64	20	35	-1	0.82	-0.12	0.46	3.38	49	2.12	61	85	56	0	7	2	0
	CHARLOTTE	51	24	63	15	38	-4	0.40	-0.50	0.28	3.11	47	1.37	40	85	41	0	7	2	0
	GREENSBORO	47	25	58	16	36	-2	0.45	-0.35	0.33	3.32	54	1.12	37	80	40	0	7	2	0
	HATTERAS	50	35	61	27	43	-3	2.01	0.74	1.41	7.80	81	4.33	85	88	64	0	3	2	2
	RALEIGH	49	27	58	16	38	-2	0.54	-0.38	0.28	3.78	58	1.39	40	80	54	0	6	2	0
	WILMINGTON	53	30	59	17	41	-5	1.16	0.14	1.12	5.98	78	2.35	60	96	52	0	5	2	1
ND	BISMARCK	34	11	39	-2	22	11	0.13	0.05	0.06	2.28	296	0.88	267	87	74	0	7	4	0
	DICKINSON	33	16	37	1	24	9	0.04	-0.05	0.04	0.62	102	0.40	148	91	72	0	7	1	0
	FARGO	26	6	37	-15	16	9	0.07	-0.08	0.04	3.12	260	1.37	217	84	76	0	7	4	0
	GRAND FORKS	26	5	36	-11	15	9	0.14	0.00	0.06	1.62	149	0.90	167	95	78	0	7	3	0
	JAMESTOWN	29	5	37	-8	17	8	0.01	-0.13	0.01	1.09	115	0.39	76	90	74	0	7	1	0
	WILLISTON	31	15	37	2	23	14	0.03	-0.08	0.03	2.94	294	0.99	230	84	76	0	7	1	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	28	18	33	2	23	-2	0.20	-0.33	0.09	3.53	69	1.58	74	85	72	0	7	4	0
	CINCINNATI	33	22	42	13	28	-2	0.13	-0.50	0.08	3.31	57	1.54	61	87	71	0	7	3	0
	CLEVELAND	28	19	33	2	24	-1	0.21	-0.34	0.10	3.10	59	1.76	82	86	73	0	7	4	0
	COLUMBUS	30	19	36	6	25	-3	0.06	-0.49	0.03	2.78	55	1.52	71	85	72	0	7	3	0
	DAYTON	29	18	34	4	24	-2	0.10	-0.45	0.06	2.81	53	1.36	61	95	73	0	7	3	0
	MANSFIELD	27	16	33	-2	22	-2	0.12	-0.45	0.06	2.06	37	1.03	46	93	71	0	7	3	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 29, 2011

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 DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	29	15	32	-4	22	-2	0.23	-0.18	0.14	3.43	80	1.99	121	85	74	0	7	3	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	27	16	33	-5	22	-3	0.36	-0.14	0.12	5.97	120	2.16	107	87	73	0	7	5	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	59	25	76	14	42	5	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.18	6	0.05	5	76	28	0	5	0	0
	TULSA	56	25	76	18	41	4	0.00	-0.33	0.00	0.96	25	0.41	30	81	47	0	7	0	0
OR	ASTORIA	51	39	53	35	45	2	0.43	-1.73	0.14	22.51	120	11.14	133	97	93	0	0	5	0
	BURNS	36	15	39	10	25	0	0.01	-0.24	0.01	4.32	188	0.68	68	88	84	0	7	1	0
	EUGENE	55	35	62	32	45	5	0.00	-1.74	0.00	8.81	59	2.03	31	97	90	0	2	0	0
	MEDFORD	54	30	59	25	42	2	0.00	-0.55	0.00	5.87	116	1.56	73	96	62	0	5	0	0
	PENDLETON	51	34	56	28	43	9	0.02	-0.31	0.02	4.51	167	1.38	113	77	73	0	2	1	0
	PORTLAND	52	37	55	35	45	5	0.01	-1.12	0.01	13.09	130	4.74	108	99	87	0	0	1	0
	SALEM	54	37	59	35	46	5	0.03	-1.29	0.02	13.22	115	3.27	65	93	85	0	0	2	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	29	12	35	-4	20	-7	0.99	0.22	0.92	5.58	87	2.66	88	83	66	0	7	3	1
	ERIE	28	17	33	-6	22	-4	0.36	-0.16	0.18	4.51	76	2.27	104	83	74	0	7	6	0
	MIDDLETOWN	31	17	36	3	24	-4	0.67	0.03	0.61	3.75	66	1.78	74	87	61	0	7	3	1
	PHILADELPHIA	33	21	39	8	27	-5	1.62	0.86	1.59	6.60	104	3.36	111	74	56	0	7	3	1
	PITTSBURGH	30	19	36	0	25	-2	0.17	-0.43	0.06	3.21	62	1.65	71	85	67	0	7	6	0
	WILKES-BARRE	27	15	34	-8	21	-5	0.26	-0.29	0.13	3.96	86	1.51	73	86	62	0	7	4	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	29	15	34	-6	22	-3	0.22	-0.44	0.11	5.26	98	1.23	51	88	65	0	7	3	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	30	11	37	-2	21	-8	0.90	-0.07	0.39	7.77	98	3.73	98	84	59	0	7	3	0
SC	BEAUFORT	59	35	68	24	47	-1	0.43	-0.49	0.42	2.36	36	1.36	38	87	41	0	4	2	0
	CHARLESTON	58	32	66	23	45	-3	0.49	-0.41	0.47	4.47	66	1.99	56	94	45	0	5	2	0
	COLUMBIA	55	30	67	20	42	-3	0.36	-0.70	0.31	3.10	42	1.70	42	83	46	0	5	2	0
	GREENVILLE	51	28	64	21	40	-1	0.59	-0.39	0.36	3.44	45	2.28	60	84	40	0	7	2	0
SD	ABERDEEN	28	4	40	-11	16	5	0.04	-0.04	0.02	2.60	333	0.83	208	83	76	0	7	3	0
	HURON	28	5	40	-18	17	2	0.04	-0.05	0.04	2.24	287	0.86	221	89	75	0	7	1	0
	RAPID CITY	45	19	55	2	32	9	0.00	-0.06	0.00	1.11	163	0.50	179	87	55	0	7	0	0
	SIOUX FALLS	28	5	39	-17	16	2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	2.35	250	0.81	193	90	79	0	7	0	0
TN	BRISTOL	46	25	59	18	36	2	0.90	0.10	0.84	4.44	69	1.88	62	87	47	0	7	3	1
	CHATTANOOGA	51	30	68	24	41	2	0.67	-0.56	0.43	5.69	60	4.26	91	85	54	0	6	2	0
	KNOXVILLE	49	29	63	22	39	1	0.57	-0.43	0.48	5.56	66	3.36	84	81	48	0	6	2	0
	MEMPHIS	52	35	71	29	44	4	0.48	-0.46	0.41	3.98	43	1.46	40	81	54	0	3	2	0
	NASHVILLE	48	29	66	21	39	2	0.67	-0.19	0.53	4.13	52	2.26	66	85	56	0	5	2	1
TX	ABILENE	62	30	77	24	46	2	0.03	-0.16	0.03	1.34	64	0.14	17	66	40	0	6	1	0
	AMARILLO	57	24	72	19	40	4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.27	24	0.05	9	72	27	0	7	0	0
	AUSTIN	65	31	76	24	48	-2	0.00	-0.39	0.00	4.48	110	3.68	224	74	41	0	4	0	0
	BEAUMONT	63	40	73	33	51	-1	0.66	-0.56	0.65	7.00	68	1.99	40	94	51	0	0	2	1
	BROWNSVILLE	72	50	78	41	61	1	0.05	-0.28	0.03	2.43	109	2.42	218	88	60	0	0	2	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	66	45	73	37	55	-1	0.61	0.26	0.58	4.59	149	3.97	296	90	62	0	0	2	1
	DEL RIO	66	37	74	30	52	0	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.10	9	0.08	19	68	40	0	1	0	0
	EL PASO	59	28	66	22	44	-2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.16	14	0.00	0	48	18	0	6	0	0
	FORT WORTH	62	32	75	23	47	3	0.00	-0.36	0.00	3.57	85	1.52	93	73	32	0	4	0	0
	GALVESTON	60	47	67	42	54	-2	0.83	-0.09	0.82	5.70	81	3.57	101	89	62	0	0	2	1
	HOUSTON	65	42	75	35	54	2	1.99	1.18	1.94	8.06	117	5.02	157	84	55	0	0	3	1
	LUBBOCK	61	24	72	18	43	4	0.03	-0.08	0.03	0.03	3	0.03	8	59	25	0	7	1	0
	MIDLAND	61	26	74	21	43	-1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.02	2	0.00	0	63	29	0	7	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	65	27	80	23	46	1	0.00	-0.18	0.00	1.28	81	0.29	45	73	33	0	6	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	66	39	75	30	52	1	0.00	-0.36	0.00	3.34	99	2.71	191	79	34	0	1	0	0
	VICTORIA	66	40	75	32	53	0	0.41	-0.11	0.41	4.30	94	3.11	148	92	54	0	1	1	0
	WACO	64	29	76	25	47	1	0.00	-0.39	0.00	4.47	102	3.70	230	81	41	0	5	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	62	28	77	18	45	4	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.22	8	0.09	10	70	36	0	4	0	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	39	27	43	23	33	3	0.08	-0.22	0.08	3.64	152	0.60	52	92	62	0	7	1	0
VT	BURLINGTON	23	6	33	-14	14	-3	0.06	-0.44	0.03	5.15	125	1.55	82	86	62	0	7	3	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	44	21	56	12	33	-1	0.91	0.12	0.90	3.54	56	1.38	45	77	45	0	7	2	1
	NORFOLK	42	27	50	19	35	-5	1.09	0.20	1.06	6.52	101	3.64	107	88	60	0	6	2	1
	RICHMOND	42	23	53	11	33	-3	1.48	0.72	1.36	5.67	91	2.41	78	84	70	0	6	3	1
	ROANOKE	45	26	60	20	36	0	0.61	-0.13	0.56	2.74	49	0.75	27	70	51	0	6	3	1
	WASH/DULLES	35	20	45	6	28	-4	1.38	0.71	1.31	3.35	59	1.88	71	83	56	0	7	3	1
WA	OLYMPIA	51	37	58	32	44	5	0.54	-1.17	0.22	16.55	115	7.20	111	98	90	0	1	4	0
	QUILLAYUTE	48	41	50	36	45	4	2.12	-0.99	0.89	35.84	136	16.82	142	100	98	0	0	5	2
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	50	41	54	37	46	5	0.63	-0.53	0.24	13.68	136	5.00	113	96	89	0	0	4	0
	SPOKANE	43	30	49	26	37	9	0.51	0.12	0.37	5.60	147	2.41	155	97	81	0	4	2	0
	YAKIMA	47	30	55	27	39	9	0.00	-0.23	0.00	2.98	126	0.60	61	92	86	0	5	0	0
WV	BECKLEY	36	20	48	10	28	-2	0.93	0.21	0.75	4.17	71	1.89	68	85	72	0	7	4	1
	CHARLESTON	39	23	52	11	31	-2	1.25	0.51	0.90	5.45	89	3.02	108	89	61	0	7	5	1
	ELKINS	34	12	45	-7	23	-6	1.06	0.29	1.05	3.38	53	1.53	52	92	62	0	7	2	1
	HUNTINGTON	39	24	53	14	31	-2	0.91	0.22	0.67	3.60	59	2.07	75	91	67	0	6	4	1
WI	EAU CLAIRE	23	11	29	-18	17	5	0.00	-0.23	0.00	1.92	102	0.09	10	91	70	0	7	0	0
	GREEN BAY	23	12	26	-13	18	2	0.24	-0.03	0.22	2.81	116	0.90	88	86	71	0	7	3	0
	LA CROSSE	26	14	34	-17	20	4	0.03	-0.25	0.02	2.93	133	0.53	54	90	71	0	7	2	0
	MADISON	25	13	34	-15	19	2	0.19	-0.09	0.16	2.50	93	1.01	99	90	72	0	7	3	0
	MILWAUKEE	28	19	34	4	23	2	0.22	-0.19	0.13	2.59	69	1.02	66	82	70	0	7	3	0
WY	CASPER	43	23	65	10	33	10	0.01	-0.10	0.00	1.72	162	0.36	82	67	50	0	6	1	0
	CHEYENNE	43	24	57	13	33	7	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.53	67	0.11	33	48	35	0	6	0	0
	LANDER	42	18	47	10	30	9	0.03	-0.08	0.03	1.31	125	0.53	120	81	40	0	7	1	0
	SHERIDAN	43	20	52	8	32	10	0.12	-0.04	0.12	0.89	67	0.69	106	76	53	0	7	1	0

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

National Agricultural Summary

January 24 – 30, 2011

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

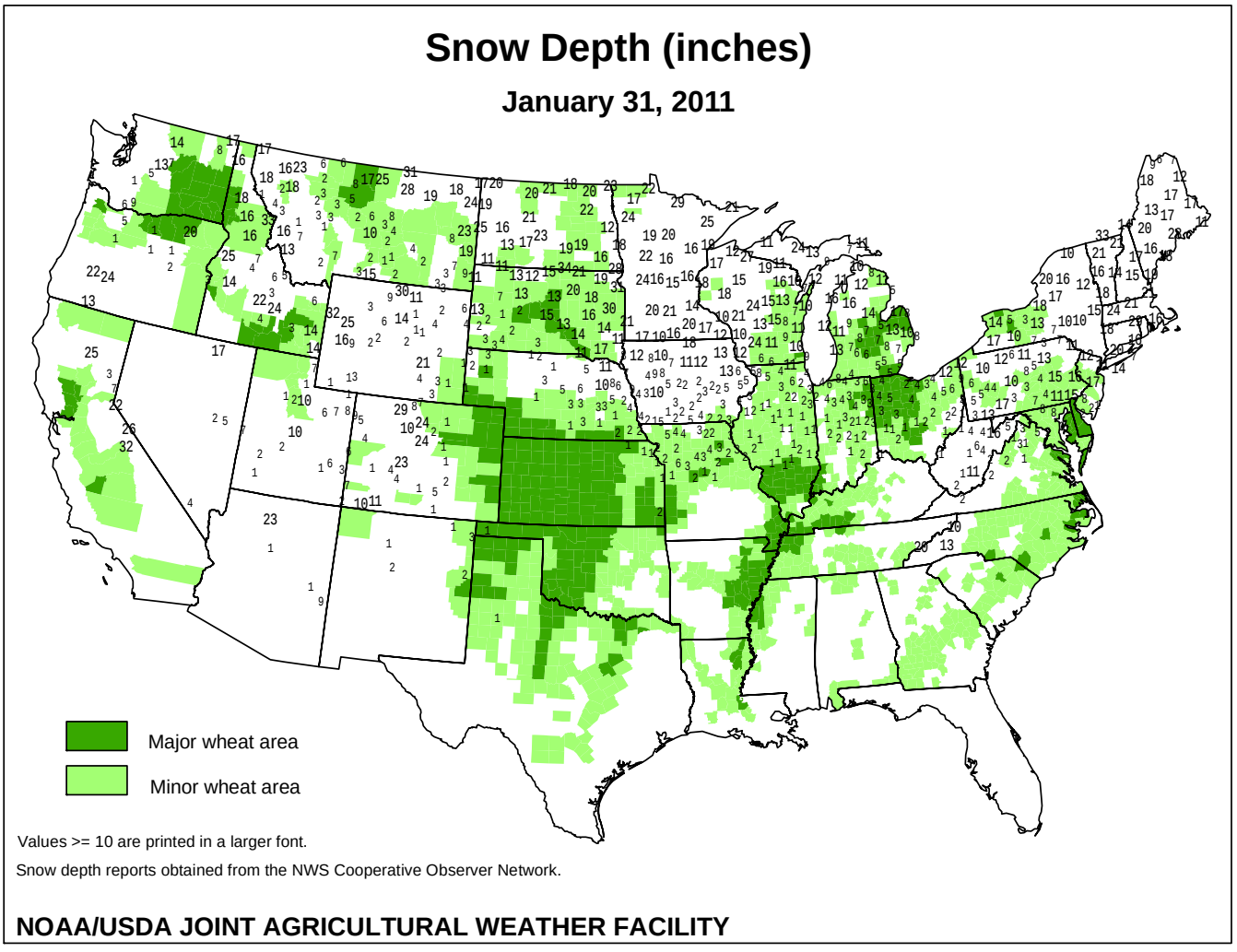
With the exception of the Atlantic Coast States and portions of the Desert Southwest, weekly temperatures were above average nearly nationwide. Most notably, temperatures averaged at least 10 degrees F above normal across the northern Rockies and northern High Plains. Precipitation was mostly limited to areas along the nation's northern tier, Gulf Coast region, and east of the Mississippi River. Dry conditions continued on much of the Plains, where winter wheat conditions have recently declined in some areas.

Wet weather was prevalent across Florida during the week, with much of the state receiving weekly rainfall totaling at least 150 percent of average. Despite the recent rainfall, abnormally dry conditions existed statewide, with moderate to severe drought present in most of the citrus-producing areas. Fieldwork was minimal, although producers planted potatoes in the Hastings area. Sugarcane was harvested in the Everglades region. Sub-freezing temperatures in December and January resulted in decreased vegetable yields and quality, leaving market movement below normal.

Unusually dry conditions persisted in Kansas, where producers have been limited in the amount of fieldwork they have completed. Some producers are concerned that the winter wheat crop may be vulnerable to wind and freeze damage, in addition to starting the spring with a moisture deficit.

Up to 2 inches of rain fell along the Gulf Coast of Texas, while much of the rest of the state was dry. Many dryland winter wheat fields are in need of additional moisture. Conversely, adequate sunshine and favorable soil moisture levels had fields in parts of the Blacklands, South Central Texas, and the Coastal Bend growing well. Corn and cotton producers were busy preparing fields for spring planting, while peach growers were pruning orchards in North East Texas. Potato planting, as well as cabbage and spinach harvesting, remained active in South Texas.

In California, winter forage crops were reported in mostly good condition, although some yellowing was present in low-lying wheat fields that have experienced prolonged periods of standing water. As fields dried out, producers applied herbicides to alfalfa and small grains. Producers continued to prune and spray fruit and nut orchards and grape vineyards. Bee colonies were being prepared for movement into almond orchards. Winter vegetables were planted where field conditions allowed.



State Agricultural Summaries

These summaries, issued weekly through the summer growing season, provide brief descriptions of crop and weather conditions important on a national scale. More detailed data are available in Crop Progress and Condition Reports published each Monday by NASS State Statistical Offices in cooperation with the National Weather Service. The crop reports are available on the Internet through the NASS Home Page on the World Wide Web at http://www.nass.usda.gov.

ALABAMA: The month of January consisted of freezing temperatures, and a winter storm that occurred in the northern region. This winter storm brought cold air and record-breaking snow amounts. The US Drought Monitor released January 13 stated that Florence, Alabama recorded 11.0 inches of snow and Killen, Alabama had 10.5 inches of snow. Even with these significant precipitation amounts, much of the area's drought conditions remained unchanged. Bobby Boozer, author of the Peach Orchard News, reported that total chill hours were increasing across the state. Towards the beginning of the month, La Nina conditions were strong in areas of the southeast. Many strawberry plants produced blooms and green fruit. Peach trees were resting and accumulating chill hours. Pruning was halted and growers were waiting to resume any limb and shoot removal.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures across the State started out below normal in January for a week then were mostly above normal the rest of the month. The temperature extremes for January were a high of 86 degrees in Yuma and a low of 5 below zero at Grand Canyon. Precipitation in the form of rain or snow was recorded in only six of the 22 weather stations. All of the twenty-two reporting stations finished the month with below normal precipitation. Cotton harvesting was complete by the end of the month. Alfalfa harvesting slowed down and sheeping off remained active on the alfalfa fields in central and western areas of the State. Vegetable and citrus harvesting activities continued throughout the month.

ARKANSAS: Temperatures during the month of January were below, at, and above normal and ranged from as low as 12 degrees below normal to as high as 10 degrees above normal. January started off with temperatures near normal and a winter weather system over January 9-10 that brought significant snow to the entire state. Some areas of the state reported 8 inches of snow accumulation. This system was followed by another winter weather system January 20, but only the northern half of the state received snow accumulation. Snow accumulations ranged from a dusting to 6 inches. The month ended with very warm temperatures, with high temperatures up to 78 degrees in Booneville and Morrilton. For the month, lows ranged from 1 degree Fahrenheit in Gilbert to 31 degrees Fahrenheit in North Little Rock and Brinkley. Drought conditions still existed for all Arkansas counties, with most of the state considered to be in moderate, severe, or extreme drought conditions. Cattle producers were still feeling the pressure of low ponds and low hay stocks, with cattle conditions showing a slight decline. Field work was minimal during January. Many producer meetings occurred around the state, which were attended by many Arkansas farmers. Producers were also contracting fertilizer, fuel, and seed for the upcoming anticipated production. Winter wheat was reported to be looking good.

CALIFORNIA: Winter forage growth continued, with many of the crops in good condition. Field preparation and maintenance resumed throughout much of the San Joaquin Valley. Drier field conditions allowed weed control in wheat, alfalfa, and other small grains and forages. There were some areas where wheat had yellowed from extended periods of standing water. Rice straw was being incorporated into fields in the Sacramento Valley. The navel orange, mandarin, lemon, pummelo, and grapefruit harvests continued in the San Joaquin Valley, though inconsistent sizing and quality slowed picking down. Lemons and grapefruit were also picked in the desert region. Orchards and vineyards continued to be pruned along with dormancy spray applications and other off-season maintenance. Almonds and walnuts were pruned, and received herbicide applications. Almond orchard removal was ongoing in the Central Valley as field conditions allowed. Bee colonies were being prepared for placement into almond orchards. Nut trees were in dormancy for the winter across the State. Tulare County reported winter vegetable planting continued, though some soil still retained too much moisture. In Fresno County, good growth was reported for winter vegetables. Merced County was still harvesting radicchio. Sutter County reported continued ground preparation. Pasture and rangeland forage continued to show improvement due to earlier precipitation and moist conditions. As a result, supplemental feeding of livestock continued to decline. Dairies continued to dry out. Cattle grazed on idle farmland, rangeland and established alfalfa fields, while sheep grazed alfalfa fields. Sheep-off continued with lambing coming to an end in San Joaquin County. Bees arriving in the State were being staged in storage yards or placed in almond orchards.

COLORADO: The Northern and western mountainous areas received above normal amounts of precipitation during January while the rest of the state received below average precipitation until the end of the month. Temperatures averaged above normal for most of the State. Currently, the mountain snowpack in the northern regions are 125% of average with the majority in the North Platte River basin at 134%. The southern areas are 95% of average. Overall, mountain snowpack is currently 117% of average. The winter wheat growing areas experienced dry conditions during the month and the crop remains in mostly poor to fair condition. The soil moisture remains short to very short.

DELAWARE: Topsoil moisture 98% adequate and 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 25% short, 50% adequate and, 25% surplus. Hay supplies 1% very short, 34% short and, 65% adequate. Pasture was mostly adequate. Winter wheat condition 14% poor, 35% fair, 31% good and, 20% excellent; 100% planted, 100% emerged. Barley condition 16% poor, 42% fair, 18% good and, 24% excellent; 100% planted, 100 emerged. Most fields are covered in snow, hampering field activity. Small grain fields however, are encountering damage from snow geese despite the bad weather.

FLORIDA: Everglades freeze-damaged sugarcane rushed to processors. Planting of new sugarcane plants increased to replenish seed cane supplies. Sugarcane harvest hindered due to cold. Hastings area Potato planting behind schedule

due to cold, dry weather. Freezes in December, January resulted in damage to vegetables. Strawberries stressed from freeze. Southern region vegetable yields, quality down due to freeze. Flagler County cabbage production behind by two to three weeks due to cold. Endive, escarole, sweet corn continues below normal due to cold temperatures. Overall, shipment below normal for this time of year. Market movement snap beans, cabbage, celery, sweet corn, endive, escarole, bell peppers, radishes, squash, tomatoes, strawberries. Drought conditions worsened first part of month, with rainfall last couple of weeks lessening drought in many citrus counties. Harvest of Murcott, Sunburst tangerines continued, harvest of Navel oranges winding down. Grapefruit harvest, early and midseason oranges continued. Almost all processing plants opened. Early, midseason oranges, grapefruit majority of fruit going to plants. Heavy irrigation, harvesting dominated grove activities. Statewide most pasture in poor condition; cows calving, putting higher demand on feed intake. Cattle condition poor to good due to poor pasture, cold weather. Livestock fed hay. Panhandle, north winter forage growth lower than normal due to cold weather, dry soils. Summer pastures dormant, grazed down. Cool season (small grain) forage slow to develop due to dry, cold conditions. Some irrigated pasture grazed. Central pasture condition very poor to good, most poor. Most pasture poor condition due colder than normal weather, drought. Freezing conditions hampered cool season forage growth. Hay feeding in full swing. Some damage from mole crickets. Ryegrass planting for forage in central area limited by cost of seed. Month's end, pasture condition very poor to good, most poor. Central, southwest condition improved due to rainfall, moderation of temperatures. Panhandle, north pasture mostly poor due to dry condition, recurring cold. More than normal supplemental feed due to poor forage condition. Statewide cattle condition very poor to excellent, most fair to good.

GEORGIA: The month of January brought cold temperatures and some snow to parts of the state, according the USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service, Georgia Field Office. Precipitation continued to be below normal for the month. Topsoil moisture is holding but irrigation ponds and stream levels are very low. Topsoil conditions 0% very short, 17% short, 71% adequate and 12% surplus. The cold weather, along with hard freezes has negatively affected pastures and delayed growth of small grains. There have been reports of winter kill in some small grain fields. The use of hay and supplemental feed has increased. Range and pasture conditions 12% very poor, 29% poor, 44% fair, 14% good and 1% excellent. Other activities included breaking the ice on water troughs, and the routine care of poultry and livestock.

HAWAII: January started off with mild conditions. Mostly clear skies with light winds as well as light and isolated showers summed up weather for the first week. Also, during the first week cooler temperatures kept high, low, and average temperatures a few degrees below normal, keeping progress comparatively slowed. The second week saw heavy rains with thunderstorms leaving the majority of precipitation on Maui and Oahu, with Kauai also receiving drenching rains. The Big Island was left out of any significant downpours, aside from the Mt. View area which received nearly two inches over 24 hours midweek. These heavy rains caused flooding and significant damage in some areas. Locations without adequate drainage experienced some flooding and pooling of water, while mud and rockslides also occurred in some areas. Based on location, rains caused problems for farmers that received excess amounts. After the drenching, the rest of the month remained fairly mild with no adverse conditions and mostly clear skies, similar to the first week of the month. Due in part to heavy rains on January 20th the State Department of Agriculture downgraded water conservation measures of the Waimanalo Irrigation System on Oahu from Phase II to Phase I conservation measures. Measures included a MANDATORY 10 percent reduction in use and water services limited to weekdays, 24 hours a day, with no weekend services. National Drought Monitor and National Weather Service Predictions show improvements to areas of the State that were in drought conditions. Despite the positive outlook, 56 percent of the State is still in abnormally dry [D0] or worse condition. Crops were in fair conditions at the end of the month. Damage caused by heavy rains was not significant in overall production. Despite the heavy rains no adverse conditions presented themselves over the month. Some dry areas continued to have problems and irrigation was used to supplement rainfall in most areas. A record dry year with total rainfall of 63.29 inches was set at Hilo Airport [Hawaii] for the 2010 calendar year. This broke the old record set in 68.09 inches set in 1983. Annual totals for the Hilo Airport go back to 1950 with an average yearly rainfall of more than 125 inches. A record low temperature of 57 degrees Fahrenheit was tied in Lihue [Kauai] on Sunday, January 9th. This tied the old record set in 1968. A record rainfall of 1.92 inches was set in Lihue [Kauai] on Wednesday, January 12th. This broke the old record of 1.37 inches set in 1959. A record rainfall of 1.01 inches was set in Honolulu [Oahu] on Thursday, January 13th. This broke the old record of .71 inch set in 1971.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 1.5. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 78% adequate, 18% surplus. Calving complete 12%, 14% 2010, 14% avg. Lambing complete 12%, 9% 2010, 14% avg. Hay and roughage supply 0% very short, 18% short, 81% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 21% fair, 68% good, 8% excellent.

ILLINOIS: Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 9% short, 81% adequate, and 9% surplus. Last month, statewide temperatures were below normal while precipitation was also below normal for all of the state. Wheat crops were reported to have been blanketed by snow throughout much of the state for most of the month. Temperatures averaged 21.7 degrees, 3.1 degrees colder than normal. Statewide precipitation averaged 1.85 inches, 0.65 inches below normal.

INDIANA: January can be classified as cold and dry with temperatures and precipitation both below normal during the month. The state average temperature was 22.9o which was approximately 3o below normal. The state received an average of 1.48 inches of precipitation which was only 63 percent of normal. Winter wheat is reported to be in mostly good condition, but the crop has not been seen by many producers during January as there has been nearly continuous snow cover all month. Some dry fertilizer and manure was spread on the frozen soils during the month. Some grain elevators are at full capacity because high grain prices are tempting farmers to bring their crops to market. Livestock continue to be in mostly good condition. Hay supplies remain adequate in most areas, but below normal temperatures and nearly constant snow cover has forced farmers to feed larger amounts of hay than normal. Hay

supplies could become very tight if there is not an early spring. Other activities included purchasing inputs for 2011 crops, income tax preparations, preparing planting equipment, clearing fence rows, spreading fertilizer and manure, hauling grain to market and feeding hay to livestock.

IOWA: Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 84% adequate, and 13% surplus. Grain movement for the state was 30% none, 30% light, 32% moderate, and 8% heavy. Availability of hay and roughage supplies was 12% short, 77% adequate and 11% surplus. Hog and pig losses were 41% below average, 57% average, and 2% above average. Cattle and calf losses were similar with 44% below average, 54% average, and 2% above average. January had normal winter weather for Iowa.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 13. Topsoil moisture 24% very short, 35% short, 40% adequate, and 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition 14% very poor, 23% poor, 36% fair, 25% good, and 2% excellent; wind damage 82% no damage, 15% light damage, and 3% moderate damage; freeze damage 83% no damage, 14% light damage, 2% moderate damage, and 1% severe damage. Range and pasture condition is rated 9% very poor, 22% poor, 41% fair, 27% good, and 1% excellent. Feed grain supplies 3% short, 87% adequate, and 10% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 1% very short, 6% short, 85% adequate, and 8% surplus. Stock water supplies 6% very short, 19% short, 73% adequate, and 2% surplus. Dry conditions continued across Kansas during January as 44 of 52 weather stations reported below average precipitation for the month. Only six locations reported greater than an inch of precipitation, led by Lawrence with 1.31 inches, Leavenworth with 1.29 inches, and Topeka with 1.24 inches. The State saw widely varying temperatures during January with Ashland and Medicine Lodge having a high of 74 and Oberlin recording the low of 15 below zero. Average temperatures were cooler than normal across most of the State except for the western areas and a few locations in the south. Holton reported the lowest average temperature for the month of only 20 degrees. The dry soil conditions have some producers concerned that their winter wheat crop is vulnerable to wind and freeze damage as well as not having enough moisture in the spring. Producers have been limited in their field work but did get some tillage and fertilizer applications done. The dry conditions have been favorable for cattle as livestock pens and lots have not been muddy, and calving is starting in most areas of the State.

KENTUCKY: The first full week of the New Year was very cold. The first half of the week highs were in the 40s with lows in the 20s. By the second half of the week highs were in the low 30s to mid 20s, with lows in the teens to even single digits. Along with windy conditions, this put livestock cold stress in the emergency category late in the week. The Commonwealth received snowfall during the week, with locations having received a dusting to around 3 inches. Also, nearly 10% of the state is still in severe drought. Temperatures for the period averaged 27.1 degrees across the state which was 6.4 degrees cooler than normal and 9.6 degrees cooler than the previous period. High temperatures averaged from 38.8 in the West to 35.7 in the East. Precipitation (liq. equ.) for the period totaled 0.13 inches statewide which was 0.76 inches below normal and 14.6% of normal. Precipitation totals by climate division, West 0.04 inches, Central 0.15 inches, Bluegrass 0.07 inches and East 0.25 inches, which was 0.89, 0.8, 0.69 and 0.66 inches below normal. The second week in January was another cold one in the Commonwealth. High temperatures stayed around 30 for most of the week, with lows in the 20s and even teens. Precipitation across the state was very light, and came in the form of light snow. Due to the light amounts of precipitation nearly 10% of the state remains in severe drought. Temperatures for the period averaged 27.0 degrees across the state which was 6.4 degrees cooler than normal and no change to the previous period. High temperatures averaged from 34.7 in the West to 32.3 in the East. Precipitation (liq. equ.) for the period totaled 0.13 inches statewide which was 0.73 inches below normal and 15.1% of normal. Precipitation totals by climate division, West 0.09 inches, Central 0.11 inches, Bluegrass 0.13 inches and East 0.18 inches, which was 0.81, 0.81, 0.61 and 0.71 inches below normal. The third week of January experienced below normal temperatures and precipitation. The week started off in the 40s for highs, but by mid week a cold front from a passing low pressure system moved thru the state. This dropped temperatures all across the state to well below the seasonal average. The system also produced widespread snowfall in the state. Accumulations were highest in the northern portion of the state, around 5 to 6 inches. Elsewhere in the state, accumulations ranged from 1 to 4 inches. Temperatures for the period averaged 28 degrees across the state which was 5 degrees cooler than normal and 1 degree cooler than the previous week. High temperatures averaged from 34 in the West to 36 in the East. Precipitation (liq. equ.) for the period totaled 0.56 inches statewide which was 0.26 inches below normal and 68% of normal. Precipitation totals by climate division, West 0.49 inches, Central 0.67 inches, Bluegrass 0.66 inches and East 0.43 inches, which was 0.38, 0.21, 0.05 and 0.41 inches below normal. The last week of the month was the first full week of the year that was warmer than normal. However, a low pressure system moved thru the region, which dropped some heavy wet snow across most of the state and rainfall in the far southeast. Later in the week temperatures warmed up to some of the highest temperatures we have seen this year, highs in the 50s and even 60s in some locations. Skies even cleared up on Saturday for a mostly sunny day. Current U.S. Drought Monitor has over 60% of the Commonwealth as abnormally dry and around 7% still in severe drought. Temperatures for the period averaged 36 degrees across the state which was 3 degrees warmer than normal and 8 degrees warmer than the previous period. High temperatures averaged from 44 in the West to 46 in the East. Precipitation (liq. equ.) for the period totaled 0.55 inches statewide which was 0.23 inches below normal and 70% of normal. Precipitation totals by climate division, West 0.27 inches, Central 0.54 inches, Bluegrass 0.45 inches and East 0.94 inches, which was -0.56, -0.30, -0.23 and 0.16 inches respectively from normal. Farmers were kept busy tending to their livestock as periods of cold weather caused stress to animals. Producers marketed their grain and tobacco crops and attended various commodity meetings across the state.

LOUISIANA: The average rainfall year-to-date for Louisiana was 4.35 inches, 1.33 inches below normal. Early in the month strawberry producers took precautions to avoid freeze damage as temperatures dipped well below normal. Livestock producers were fertilizing winter pastures and feeding hay. Crawfish producers continued putting out traps as early harvesting began. Other activities included repairing and cleaning equipment.

MARYLAND: Topsoil moisture 17% short, 65% adequate and 18% surplus. Subsoil moisture 20% short, 62% adequate

and, 18% surplus. Hay supplies 2% very short, 22% short and, 76% adequate. Pasture was mostly good. Winter wheat condition 28% fair, 70% good and, 2% excellent; 100% planted, 100% emerged. Barley condition 28% fair, 39% good and, 33% excellent; 100% planted, 100% emerged. Significant snowfall has left most fields are covered in snow, hampering field activity. Farmers are spending time attending meetings and caring for livestock.

MICHIGAN: Precipitation for the four weeks ended January 30 varied from 0.12 inches to 1.43 inches in the Upper Peninsula and 0.29 inches to 1.39 inches in the Lower Peninsula. Temperatures were cooler than normal for January with a few highs above freezing. Lambing was in full swing and field activities included pruning orchards and limited manure hauling. Snowfall was less than normal in January, but has been adequate cover for alfalfa and winter wheat.

MINNESOTA: Precipitation and temperature summary for January, 2011. Temperatures during January averaged well below normal for the first three weeks of the month. The coldest air mass to hit Minnesota in two years occurred on January 20-21. Temperature extremes included a low of -46 degrees at International Falls. The warmer temperatures returned the last week of the month with a high of 39 degrees at Browns Valley. Frequent weather systems moved across the state each week leaving additional snow in all districts of the state.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Soil moisture 1% very short, 18% short, 70% adequate, 11% surplus. Wheat 100%, planted, 100% emerged, 0% jointing. The cold weather has persisted in Mississippi throughout the month of January. The month started off with average temperatures in mid 40's. Mid month the average temperature dropped 15 degrees. Then it warmed up slightly at the end of the month with average temperatures near 40. January rains have helped supply much needed soil moisture from the previous fall's drought. Heavier than normal damage by snow geese has been reported, but despite this the winter wheat crop is doing well.

MISSOURI: December was cooler and wetter than normal. Precipitation averaged 1.12 inches throughout the State compared with the January 30-year average of 1.71 inches. The southwest district averaged the least precipitation with 0.44 inches, while the Bootheel averaged the most with 1.62 inches. Temperatures were 1 to 6 degrees below normal Statewide. The condition of the dormant winter wheat crop ranges from fair to excellent with the majority rated good.

MONTANA: Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 4% last year; 8% short, 27% last year; 74% adequate, 67% last year; 17% surplus, 2% last year. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 8% last year; 14% short, 37% last year; 77% adequate, 54% last year; 5% surplus, 1% last year. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 2% last year; 2% poor, 8% last year; 25% fair, 56% last year; 59% good, 30% last year; 14% excellent, 4% last year. Winter wheat wind damage 85% none, 74% last year; 14% light, 20% last year; 1% moderate, 5% last year; 0% heavy, 1% last year. Winter wheat freeze and drought damage 87% none, 72% last year; 11% light, 23% last year; 2% moderate, 4% last year; 0% heavy, 1% last year. Winter wheat protectiveness of snow cover 1% very poor, 4% last year; 6% poor, 6% last year; 26% fair, 24% last year; 59% good, 46% last year; 8% excellent 20% last year. Livestock grazing 11% open, 9% last year; 35% difficult, 34% last year; 54% closed, 57% last year. Cattle and calves receiving supplemental feed 96%, 93% last year. Sheep and lambs receiving supplemental feed 96%, 97% last year. Calving complete 3%, 2% last year. Lambing complete 1%, 1% last year. Average temperatures in Montana during the month of January were above normal for most of the State. The high for the month of January was 57 degrees in Choteau. The low temperature was minus 32 in Valentine and Wisdom. The Northeast district had an average temperature of 12 degrees, the coldest average in the State, while the Northwest district was the warmest at 26 degrees. West Glacier received the most precipitation at 5.87 inches during the month of January.

NEBRASKA: Wheat conditions 2% very poor, 13% poor, 44% fair, 36% good, 5% excellent. Hay and forage supplies 0% very short, 3% short, 95% adequate, and 2% surplus. Cattle and Calves condition 0% very poor, 1 poor, 13 fair, 79 good, and 7 excellent. Temperatures averaged below normal with above normal precipitation across the eastern two-thirds of the state bringing much needed moisture. Precipitation was light during January across the Panhandle and southwest with less than .5 inch recorded. Elsewhere, one to one and a half inches were common. At the end of the month, snow depth was limited across the western third of the State, while eastern counties averaged three to six inches of snow cover. During the last week of the month, soil temperatures ranged from 27 degrees in the extreme northeast to 33 degrees in some southwestern counties. Hauling grain to market and livestock care were the main activities during the month. Wheat condition continued well below year ago levels. Producers have started supplemental feeding of cattle due to snow cover with feed supplies are adequate. Cattle are in good condition with the first calves of the season being born.

NEVADA: Mild weather dominated the state in January. Temperatures across the state varied from 2.5 degrees below normal to 5.4 degrees above normal. Ely recorded the lowest temperature at -20 degrees. Las Vegas recorded the highest temperature of the month at 74 degrees. All weather stations reported some precipitation. Winnemucca recorded the most precipitation with 0.28 inches. Snow cover created the need for additional supplemental feeding of northern range livestock. Cattle marketing continues. Winter wheat is in good condition. Onions continued to be shipped from climate controlled storage. Despite warm weather, most Nevada snow packs are at or above normal levels for this time of year.

NEW ENGLAND: The month of January began warmer than normal across New England with weekly average high temperatures ranging from the low 50s in the southern States to the mid-40s in the northern States. However, temperatures fell below normal across the region as the month progressed. Average daytime temperatures for the week ending January 16 ranged from the low 30s in the southern States to the low 20s in the northern States. Temperatures continued to fall and by the end of the following week, average nighttime temperatures ranged from 6 below zero in Maine to only 16 degrees in Massachusetts. For the month, average daytime temperatures were average to below average in the southern States and mostly average in the northern States. A series of snow storms passed through New England during January with the heaviest precipitation recorded during the middle two weeks of the month. Precipitation totals during the month ranged from 1.24 inches in Maine to 3.82 inches in Connecticut. Farmers were busy tending to livestock and moving apples and potatoes out of storage.

NEW JERSEY: Temperatures were below normal through mid-January in most localities and near normal the remainder of the month. Extreme temperatures ranged from highs in the fifties to lows around 3 degrees. The state's total winter snowfall is now 32 inches compared to the 24 inch average. A late January snowstorm dumped nearly 20 inches in some localities. Agricultural producers continued livestock care, repairing machinery, and attending meetings.

NEW MEXICO: January began with Cool temperatures. Only light accumulations of precipitation in the higher terrain were present. Temperatures the second week were at or below freezing, with the exception being the southwest corner of the state. Measurable precipitation was hard to come by with only a few hundredths recorded at Gallup, Farmington and Chama. The big winner was Capulin with 0.17" recorded. The month ended with most areas of the state dry. Some snow fell over the northeast plains and south central mountains. Winter has been cold, dry and windy. Pastures and crops remained dormant with the continuing dry conditions. Precipitation would greatly benefit the new alfalfa fields planted last year; and also native grass on rangelands. Some field work occurred in the southern part of the state. Ranchers were busy feeding and marketing calves.

NEW YORK: Snow, ice, and rain moved across the state as major storms and frigid temperatures crossed paths. Major activities included feeding livestock, spreading manure, grading and packing potatoes, onions, apples and cabbage. Winter meetings and trade shows were well attended.

NORTH CAROLINA: Soil moisture 10% short, 69% adequate and 21% surplus. The state has received below normal precipitation and temperatures for the month of January. Continued cold weather limited field work in January. Farmers are mainly in their shops working on equipment and tending to livestock.

NORTH DAKOTA: Average snow depth was 24.3 on January 30. Hay and forage supplies 7% short, 83% adequate, 10% surplus. Snow cover protection for alfalfa was rated 1% poor, 29% adequate, 70% excellent. Snow cover protection for winter wheat was rated 33% adequate, 67% excellent. Cattle condition 3% poor, 19% fair, 69% good, 9% excellent. Sheep condition 2% poor, 20% fair, 68% good, 10% excellent. Road conditions were rated 56% open, 33% difficult, 11% closed. Fifty-three percent were drifted, 29% icy, 18% dry. The first month of 2011 brought below normal temperatures and above average snowfall. Some farmers were concerned with the possibility of spring flooding, as the snow levels continued to rise.

OHIO: The December 2010 average temperature for Ohio was 26.5 degrees, 3.4 degrees below normal. Precipitation for the state averaged 2.47 inches, 0.91 inches below normal. Winter wheat producing counties report that the wheat crop is in fair to good condition. The winter wheat crop was planted on time and emersion percent and timing was normal. There was good snow cover throughout the month of January. The weather conditions in January will help for a good crop. Cattle are in fair to good condition. Hay inventories are adequate for wintering livestock, agents report that there are no anticipated feed shortage issues for wintering livestock.

OKLAHOMA: Topsoil moisture 55% very short, 33% short, 12% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 39% very short, 44% short, 17% adequate, 0% surplus. Wheat 6% very poor, 34% poor, 39% fair, 19% good, 2% excellent; grazed 36% this month, 45% last year, 36% average. Rye 6% very poor, 18% poor, 49% fair, 25% good, 2% excellent; grazed 64% this month, 74% last year, 61% average. Oats 4% very poor, 42% poor, 45% fair, 8% good, 1% excellent; grazed 16% this month, 14% last year, 15% average. Livestock 1% very poor, 9% poor, 44% fair, 41% good, 5% excellent. Pasture and Range 12% very poor, 31% poor, 46% fair, 10% good, 1% excellent. Livestock; Conditions were rated mostly in the good to fair range with ten percent rated poor to very poor. The lack of precipitation has greatly affected the available grazing and forage as well as pond levels. Some producers are choosing to sell cattle early to reduce costs.

OREGON: January started out with cold temperatures and wet weather, but got unseasonably warmer and a little dryer towards the end of the month. Overall, temperatures were warmer than normal and precipitation was less than normal. High temperatures ranged from 44 degrees in Burns to 73 degrees in Bandon. Low temperatures ranged from -23 degrees in Burns to 30 degrees in Bandon. Average temperatures ranged from 20 degrees to 48 degrees. Total precipitation (rain or melted snow/ice) ranged from 12.71 total inches in Detroit Lake to 0.37 total inches in Christmas Valley. Pendleton_AP reported the most snowfall with 19.0 total inches over 9 days. Snow pack and precipitation has been good to excellent. With the cold temperatures at the beginning of the month there seemed to be adequate snow cover to insulate the fall crops in Eastern Oregon, but with warm weather and rain the last couple of weeks, some of the snow cover is now gone. No flooding reported in agricultural lands of Wallowa County.

PENNSYLVANIA: Widespread cold temperatures and wintry precipitation happened on a consistent basis throughout Pennsylvania in the month of January. Principal farm activities for the month of January included machinery and fence repairs, milking cows, pruning trees, preparing for tax season, attending organizational meetings, attending the farm show, spreading fertilizer, vacationing, marketing crops, and preparing for the next growing season. Early January began dry, with windy conditions, and above average temperatures. The Harrisburg area received 16.6 inches of snow or ice throughout January. The average high temperature was 33.5 degrees and the average low was 19.4 degrees. January 2nd was the warmest day of the month, with a high at 54 degrees. The lowest temperature of the month was 3 degrees, which happened on January 24th. The average temperature for the month was 26.5 degrees, which is 3.8 degrees below normal. Fog was common for most mornings throughout the month, with visibilities reduced to ¼ mile on January 8th.

SOUTH CAROLINA: The 2011 New Year began with dense fog for much of the State. South winds contributed to fast warming. Rains entered the Upstate during the middle of the day on Saturday, January 1st and spread east. On Sunday evening, what was left of the showers and mild air was exiting the coastal counties and winter's cold was returning from the northwest. The period January 3rd – January 9th began with low temperatures on Monday morning. Showers developed over the Lowcountry Wednesday morning and expanded in coverage all the way into the Upstate later in the day. On Thursday, January 6th, Edisto Beach reported a seasonable 57-degree high

temperature. Friday began with much of the State recording sunrise temperatures in the 20's. Cold air from the northwest continued into the weekend. Much of Sunday was spent anticipating the forecast of wintry precipitation moving northeast towards South Carolina from the Deep South. Just before midnight, the Orangeburg AP and Greenwood AP reported light snow. The State average temperature for the seven-day period was five degrees below normal. The State average rainfall for the period was 0.2 inches. Monday, January 10th started with snow falling from the mountains into the southern Midlands. On Tuesday morning, Chesnee measured 13 inches of snow on the ground. An extended period of freezing rain in Allendale resulted in significant tree damage and disruptions to electrical service. On Wednesday, January 12th, there was little melting of the iced-over roads as temperatures remained in the middle 30's. Temperatures plummeted on a clear and still Thursday morning. Light wind and plentiful sunshine allowed daily temperatures to creep higher through the weekend. The State average temperature for the seven-day period was nine degrees below normal. The State average rainfall for the period was 0.5 inches. The period January 17th – January 23rd began with cold and cloudy conditions with most locations reporting afternoon high temperatures in the 40's. Showers formed late in the day and by Tuesday morning Allendale had measured 0.60 inches of rain. Fog, mist and light rain continued into Wednesday morning. On Thursday, January 20th, surface winds became more southerly helping to push temperatures higher. A cold front entered the State overnight. An area of low pressure moved along the immediate coast Saturday morning with light snow being reported in Bluffton. Freezing air settled over South Carolina on Sunday morning. The State was divided Sunday by clouds to the north and mostly sunny skies to the south. The State average temperature for the seven-day period was four degrees below normal. The State average rainfall for the period was 0.3 inches. On Monday, January 24th, light snow fell during the early morning hours over parts of the Upstate. Rains developed on Tuesday for the Lowcountry and expanded in coverage back to the South Carolina Mountains. An upper level feature combined with high pressure to create strong southwest winds for much of Wednesday. Colder air overspread the State on Thursday morning. After a light frost for inland portions on Friday morning, more agreeable weather settled into the State for the weekend. Saturday's afternoon high temperatures were the mildest since January 2. Sunday's maximum temperatures were the State's highest in a month. Columbia Metro AP indicated 75 degrees by late afternoon. The State average temperature for the last week of January was one degree above normal. The State average rainfall for the period was 0.5 inches.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Average snow depth (inches) 14.6. Winter wheat snow cover 16% poor, 52% adequate, 32% excellent. Winter wheat 1% poor, 32% fair, 61% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa snow cover 6% poor, 54% adequate, 40% excellent. Feed supplies 3% short, 93% adequate, 4% surplus. Stock water supplies 2% short, 89% adequate, 9% surplus. Accessible livestock feed supplies 73% readily, 25% difficult, 2% inaccessible. Accessible stock water supplies 83% readily, 16% difficult, 1% inaccessible. Cattle condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 14% fair, 71% good, 13% excellent. Cattle death losses 14% below normal, 80% normal, 6% above normal. Calf deaths 12% below average, 82% average, 6% above average. Sheep condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 12% fair, 74% good, 11% excellent. Sheep and lamb deaths 3% below average, 91% average, 6% above average. Road conditions--township 62% open, 30% difficult, 8% closed. Road conditions--county 82% open, 17% difficult, 1% closed. The month of January has kept farmers busy clearing new snowfall as well as blowing and drifting snow. Farm activities included caring for livestock, hauling grain, moving snow, and attending farm related meetings and farm shows.

TENNESSEE: Cattle 1% very poor, 5% poor, 27% fair, 60% good, 7% excellent. Hay stock levels 5% very short, 25% short, 63% adequate, and 7% surplus. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 3% poor, 24% fair, 62% good, and 10% excellent. Temperatures across Tennessee were well below normal during the first three weeks of January and above normal during the last week. Precipitation averaged below normal for the entire month, although many parts of the state saw unusually high snowfall totals. Farm activities this month included planning crops, ordering seed, and maintaining machinery and facilities.

TEXAS: East Texas, the Upper Coast, and the Coastal Bend received mostly up to 2 inches of rainfall while the rest of the state received little to no rainfall. Small Grains Emerging dry-land winter wheat was in need of moisture in areas of the Plains and the Cross Timbers. Wheat in areas of the Blacklands, South Central Texas, and the Coastal Bend made good progress due to adequate sunshine and moisture. Irrigated winter wheat and oats in most areas of the state made good progress. Row Crops Cotton producers continued to prepare fields for spring cotton planting in areas of the Plains and the Trans-Pecos. Corn field preparation was active in parts of the Blacklands and the Trans-Pecos. Fruit, Vegetable and Specialty Crop Report. Peach tree pruning took place in parts of North East Texas. Potato planting continued, spinach and cabbage harvest was active, and onions made good progress in South Texas. Winter vegetables progressed well in the Lower Valley. Livestock, Range and Pasture Report. Supplemental feeding of hay and protein to livestock took place across the state due to cold weather and depleted forages. Spring calving was active in the Blacklands and the eastern part of the state. Stock tank water levels remained low in areas of the Plains and South Texas; however, stock ponds continued to be replenished in the eastern part of the state due to adequate rainfall. Range and pastures continued to remain dry in the northern part of the state, however, winter forages made good progress in the southern and eastern part of the state due to recent rainfall and plentiful sunshine.

UTAH: January has brought periods of very cold weather followed by temperatures that are in the average range for January. There were a few days with valley temperatures in the mid 40's. Most of the state received very good moisture in October, November and December but storms tapered off a bit in January. Currently snowpack is good and soil moisture has been recharged. If precipitation is normal for the remainder of the winter it will be a very good water year. Farmers have been participating in producer meetings to increase their knowledge of crops and markets. Some grain corn is still being harvested in Box Elder County. Producers are trying to finish harvesting the remaining fields but it is still at 20 to 22 percent moisture so it has to be put through a dryer. Prices have been very good for corn, wheat, and alfalfa hay. No field work is being done in Cache County. Livestock feeding operations and dairies are spreading manure on fields in Morgan and Weber Counties. Several counties reported

that beef producers have begun calving while others reported that calving will begin in February. Also, many sheep producers with farm flocks have begun lambing. Box Elder County reported heifers are calving first on most operations. Cache County reported dairy farmers are still struggling economically despite milk price increases. Very cold temperatures at the beginning of January caused a few problems for livestock in Duchesne County. Most producers have been feeding since the middle of December. Hay is becoming more expensive and many producers are having a hard time finding hay. In Emery County winter range conditions have been good for most producers and there has been adequate livestock water available eliminating the need to haul water this winter. Uintah County reported that livestock are having a difficult time finding feed under the heavy snow. Also, Elk and deer did considerable damage to hay stacks in January. Beaver County reported that with the warmer weather they have been having lately, the livestock are looking good.

VIRGINIA: Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 22% short, 71% adequate, 5% Surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 27% short, 65% adequate, 1% surplus. Beef Cattle Forage Obtained from Pastures 8%. Milk Cow Forage Obtained from Pastures 2%. Sheep Forage Obtained from Pastures 14%. Livestock 1% very poor, 7% poor, 30% fair, 50% good, 12% excellent. Small Grain and Winter Grazing Crops 3% very poor, 4% poor, 34% fair, 53% good, 6% excellent. Although snow fell in some areas of the state, weather conditions have been mostly cold and dry. Across the state, topsoil moisture was rated at 2% very short, 22% short, 71% adequate, and 5% surplus. Winter grazing is short due to the dry summer and fall. Grain and vegetable growers are preparing for their spring crops by taking soil samples and tobacco growers are finishing market preparations of their burley tobacco. Small grains look good but are slightly dull as a result of the cold winter and snow. Many farmers are attending educational conferences, equipment maintenance, securing 2011 inputs, feeding livestock and marketing grains.

WASHINGTON: January was quite a mild weather month in terms of temperatures. Winter wheat damage from December's extreme cold appeared to be minimal. Winter wheat in Walla Walla County was in good condition at around ten to twelve inches in height. Substantial flooding took place in the Skagit Valley during the month causing many wheat fields to be submerged for long durations. Ferry County experienced unusually warm temperatures and low precipitation of snow. Lincoln County saw some field erosion where rain fell on frozen soils. In Klickitat County, conditions this month were good for outdoor activities including pruning in orchards. Cattle were in good shape and hay supplies were holding up. Alfalfa and grass hay have shown the greatest demand in Stevens County. Up to 15 percent of the Franklin Counties field corn was harvested in January, leaving 5 percent of the counties field corn still in the ground. Grant County has up to 10 percent of its field corn left to harvest. Some of the field corn harvested in January was rejected at warehouses due to mold conditions. Standing water in northwest Washington fields caused berry producers concern of potential root rot conditions. Christmas tree growers began to plant noble fir seedlings. Shellfish growers continued oyster and clam harvesting operations, and prepared for spring seeding activities.

WEST VIRGINIA: Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 8% short, 75% adequate and 15% surplus compared with 73% adequate and 27% surplus last year. Hay and roughage supplies were 4% very short, 15% short, 73% adequate and 8% surplus compared with 10% short, 89% adequate and 1% surplus last year. Feed grain supplies were 2% very short, 21% short, 76% adequate and 1% surplus compared with 5% short and 95% adequate last year. Winter wheat conditions were 4% very poor, 11% poor, 21% fair and 64% good. Cattle and calves were 3% poor, 25% fair, 69% good and 3% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 2% poor, 28% fair, 68% good and 2% excellent. Farming activities included feeding hay and taking care of livestock, breaking ice to secure water sources for livestock, calving and lambing.

WISCONSIN: January temperatures for the state of Wisconsin ranged from 1 to 5 degrees below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 23 to 31 degrees, and average low temperatures ranged from 8 to 19 degrees. Precipitation ranged from 0.76 inches in Eau Claire (0.27 inches below normal) to 2.25 inches in La Crosse (1.02 inches above normal). Snowfall averaged 4.2 inches below normal to 3.2 inches above normal. Snowfall totals for the month ranged from 8.3 inches in La Crosse to 16.8 inches in Milwaukee. The entire state had snowcover, with 5 inches in Milwaukee to 16 inches in Wausau.

WYOMING: Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 19% short, 70% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 11% very short, 31% short, 56% adequate, 2% surplus. Average Depth of Snow Cover 1.9 inches. Winter wheat condition 44% fair, 55% good, 1% excellent. Winter wheat wind damage 59% none, 40% light, 1% moderate. Winter wheat freeze damage 93% none, 7% light. Spring calves born 2%. Farm flock ewes lambed 3%. Farm flock sheep shorn 6%. Calf losses 65% light, 35% normal. Lamb losses 67% light, 33% normal. Cattle condition 1% poor, 14% fair, 84% good, 1% excellent. Sheep condition 1% poor, 11% fair, 87% good, 1% excellent. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 11% short, 88% adequate. Hay and roughage supplies 7% short, 89% adequate, 4% surplus. January temperatures, for the majority of Wyoming, were above normal despite the arctic blast expected this week. Weston County may have said it best when they reported up and down weather for the last couple of months with extreme temperature changes. Producers in that area are becoming concerned that hay supplies may begin running short depending on the rest of the winter. Similarly, Sweetwater County reported blizzards and snow pack resulting in producers having to feed more to keep range livestock going. Lincoln County also reported a tough winter thus far, with a lot of snow and cold. Platte County reported the dust being settled by January rain and snow. The majority of calving and lambing will start there in late February. The NRCS SNOTEL site, as of January 31, showed a snow water equivalent statewide average of 117%, ranging from 105% of average in the Shoshone drainage basin to 140% of average in the Upper Bear River drainage basin. Activities feeding livestock, shearing farm flocks, lambing & calving.

International Weather and Crop Summary

January 23-29, 2011

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Generally dry, colder weather maintained mostly favorable overwintering conditions for dormant grains and oilseeds.

WESTERN FSU: Another round of beneficial snowfall protected dormant winter crops from bitter cold.

MIDDLE EAST: Stormy weather improved soil moisture and spring runoff prospects from Turkey into western Iran.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Locally heavy rain boosted soil moisture for winter grain growth.

SOUTH ASIA: Warmer weather aided crop development.

EAST ASIA: Cold conditions continued across winter crop areas.

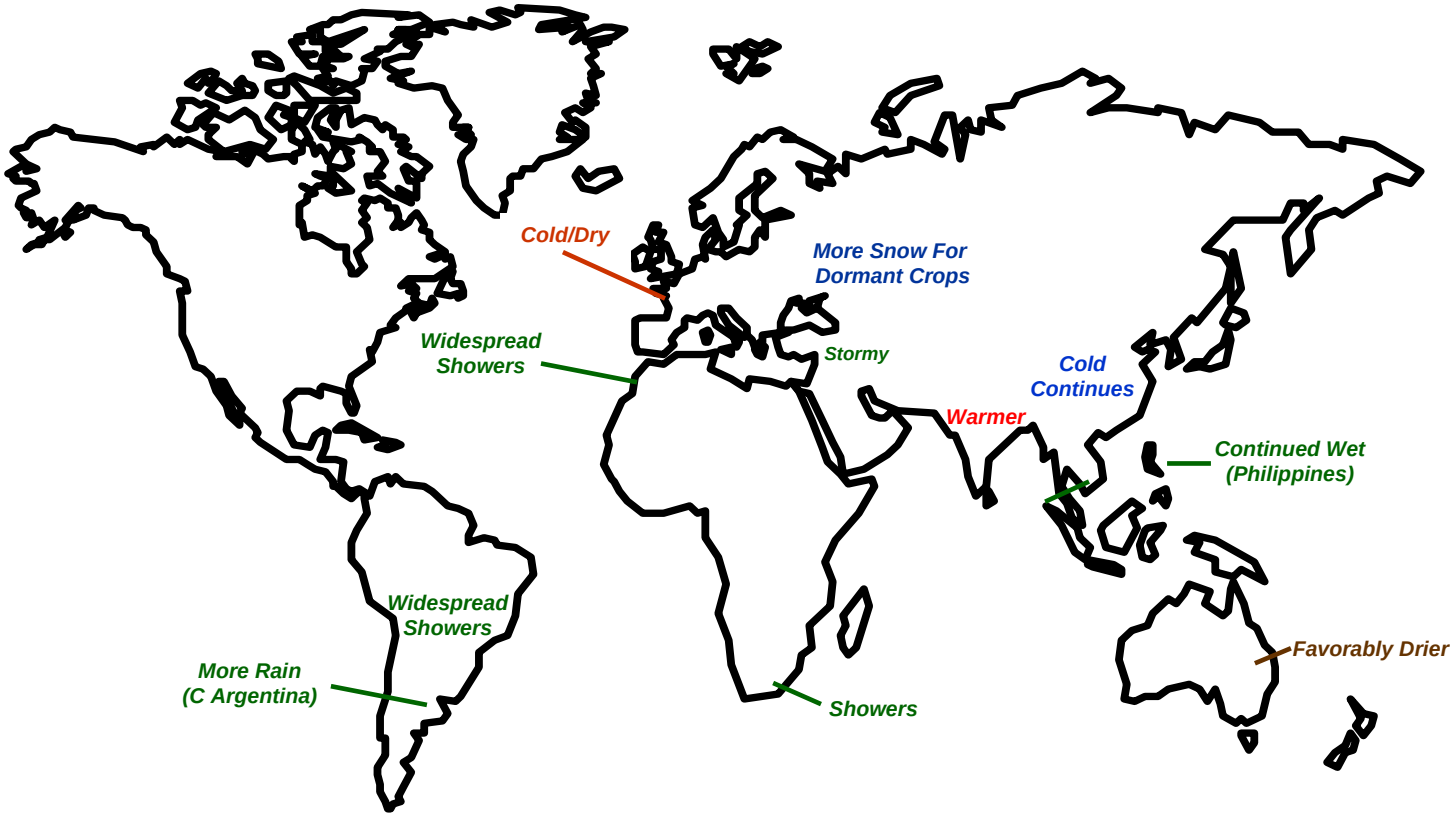
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Heavy rain continued in the Philippines, while cooler-than-normal weather slowed rice development in northern Vietnam.

AUSTRALIA: In most of southern and eastern Australia, dry, very warm weather benefited reproductive summer crops and aided late-winter grain harvesting.

SOUTH AFRICA: Showers maintained overall favorable moisture levels for corn and other summer crops.

ARGENTINA: Beneficial rain continued throughout major summer grains and oilseed areas of central Argentina.

BRAZIL: Warm, showery weather prevailed, spurring growth of soybeans, coffee, and other crops.



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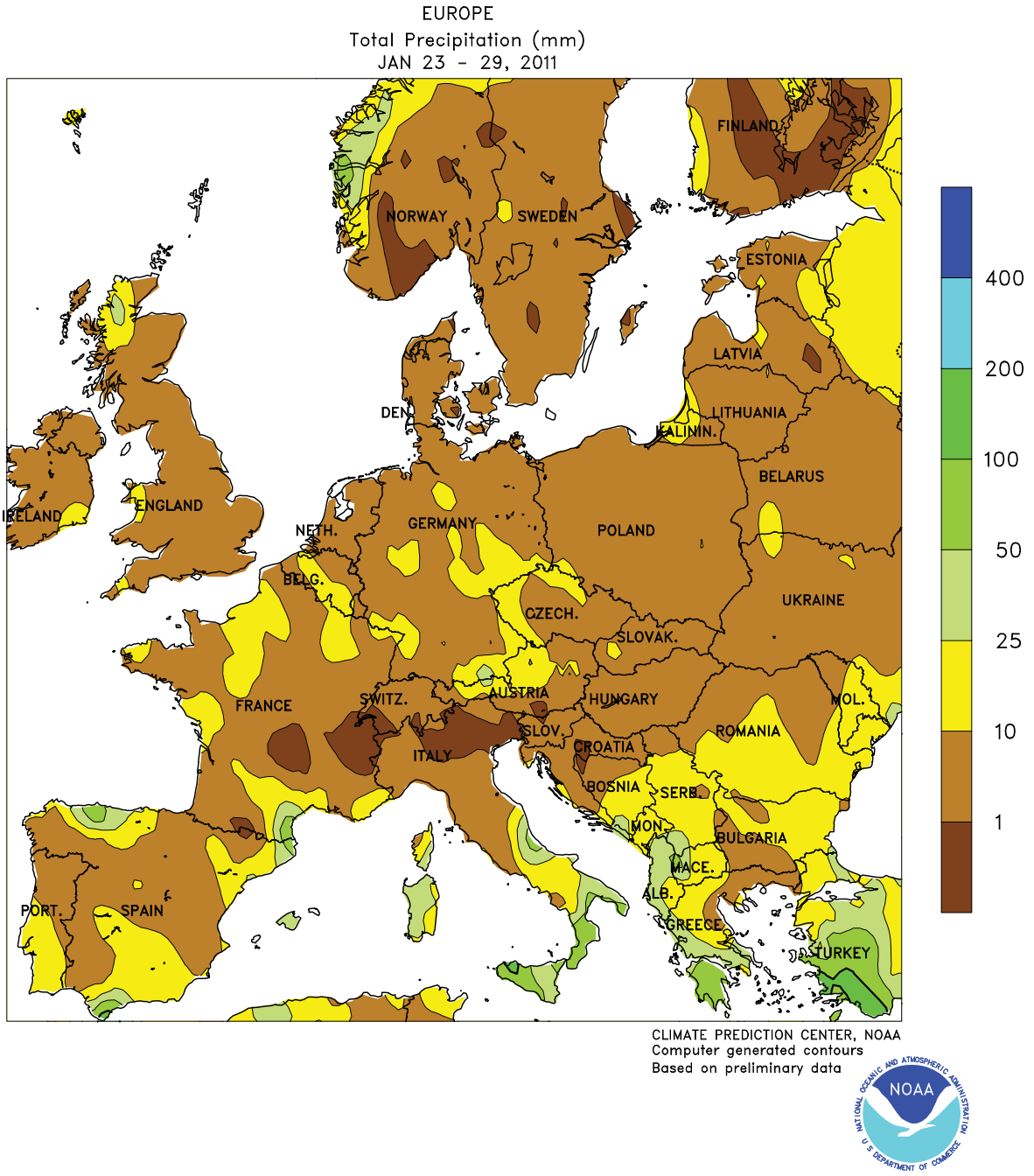
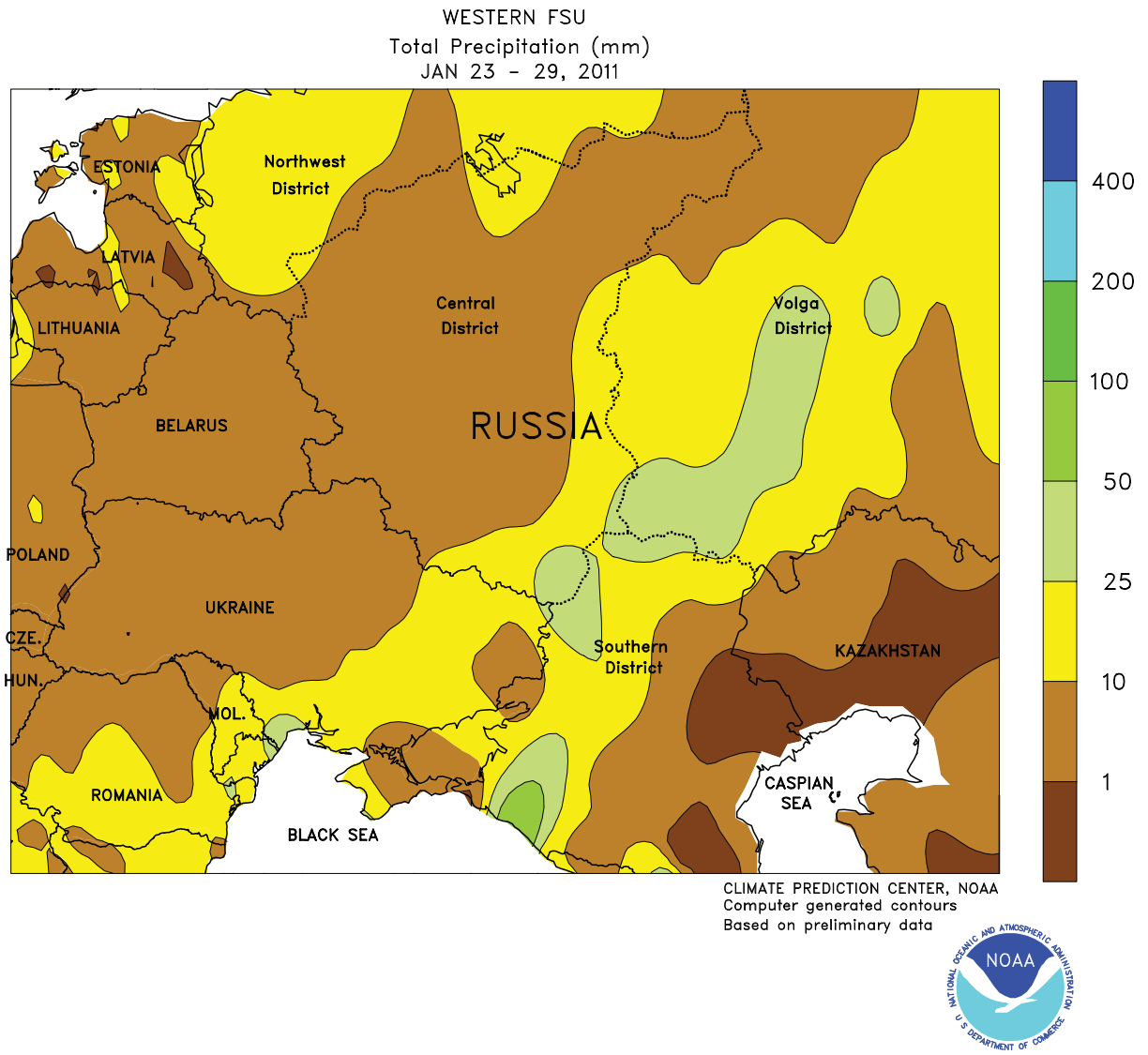


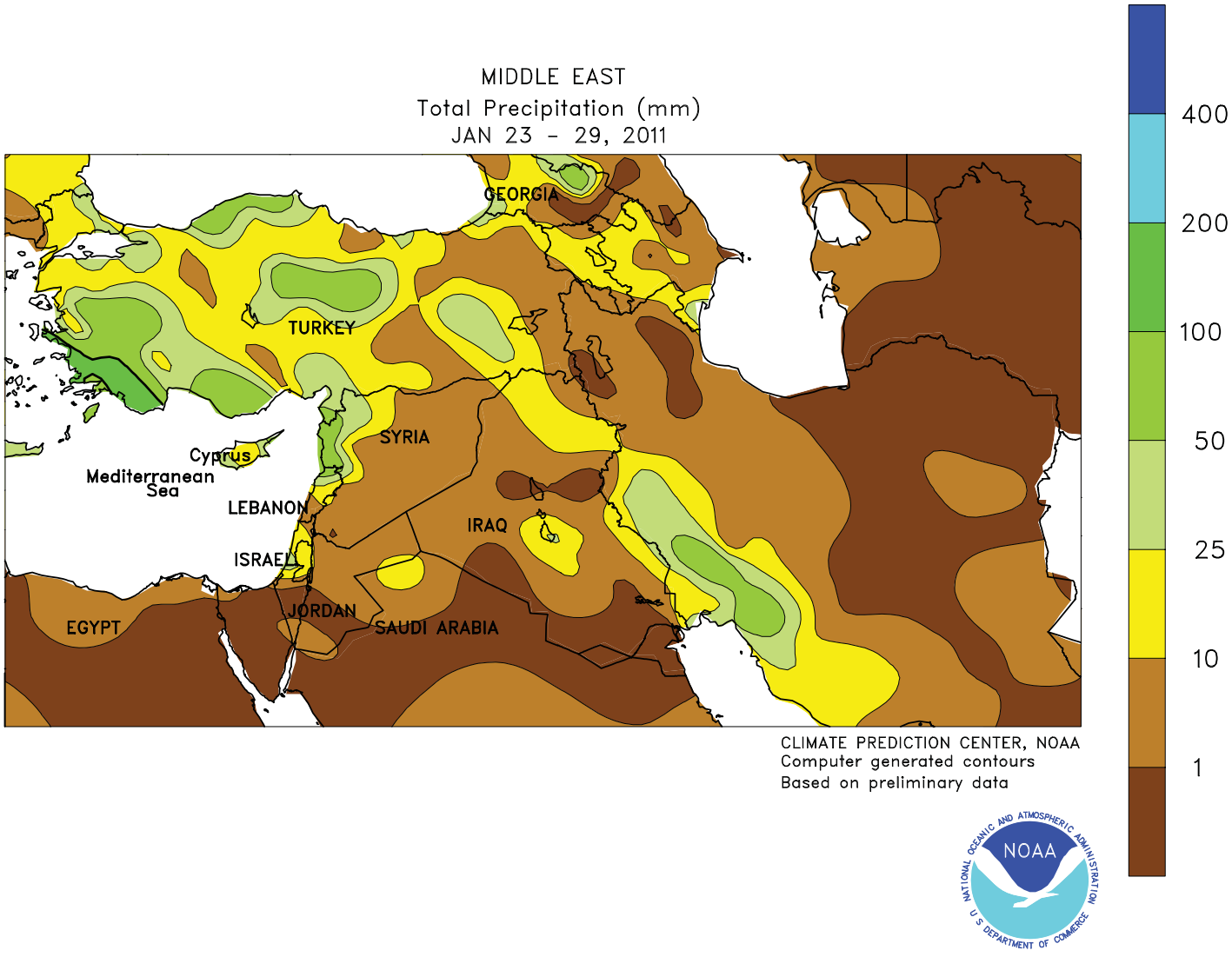
EUROPE

Mostly dry, seasonably cold conditions prevailed across primary winter crop areas. High pressure ushered colder weather into Europe, with temperatures averaging 1 to 6 degrees C below normal over most of the continent. Precipitation was generally light (10 mm or less) and fell as a mixture of rain and snow across central and northern portions of the region. At week's end, dormant winter crops from northern France into northeastern Germany remained devoid of snow cover and are consequently still vulnerable to potential incursion of bitter cold. Snow cover increased over eastern Europe, although it was shallow (less than 5 cm) and patchy in western Poland and southern Hungary. In contrast, rain and high-elevation snow (5-50 mm liquid equivalent) in Spain maintained favorable soil moisture and irrigation reserves for vegetative winter wheat. Farther east, a fresh snowfall across the Balkans provided insulation for dormant winter wheat, although no bitter cold was reported. Overall, winter crop prospects remained favorable across most of Europe, with little threat of winterkill and adequate to abundant soil moisture reserves.



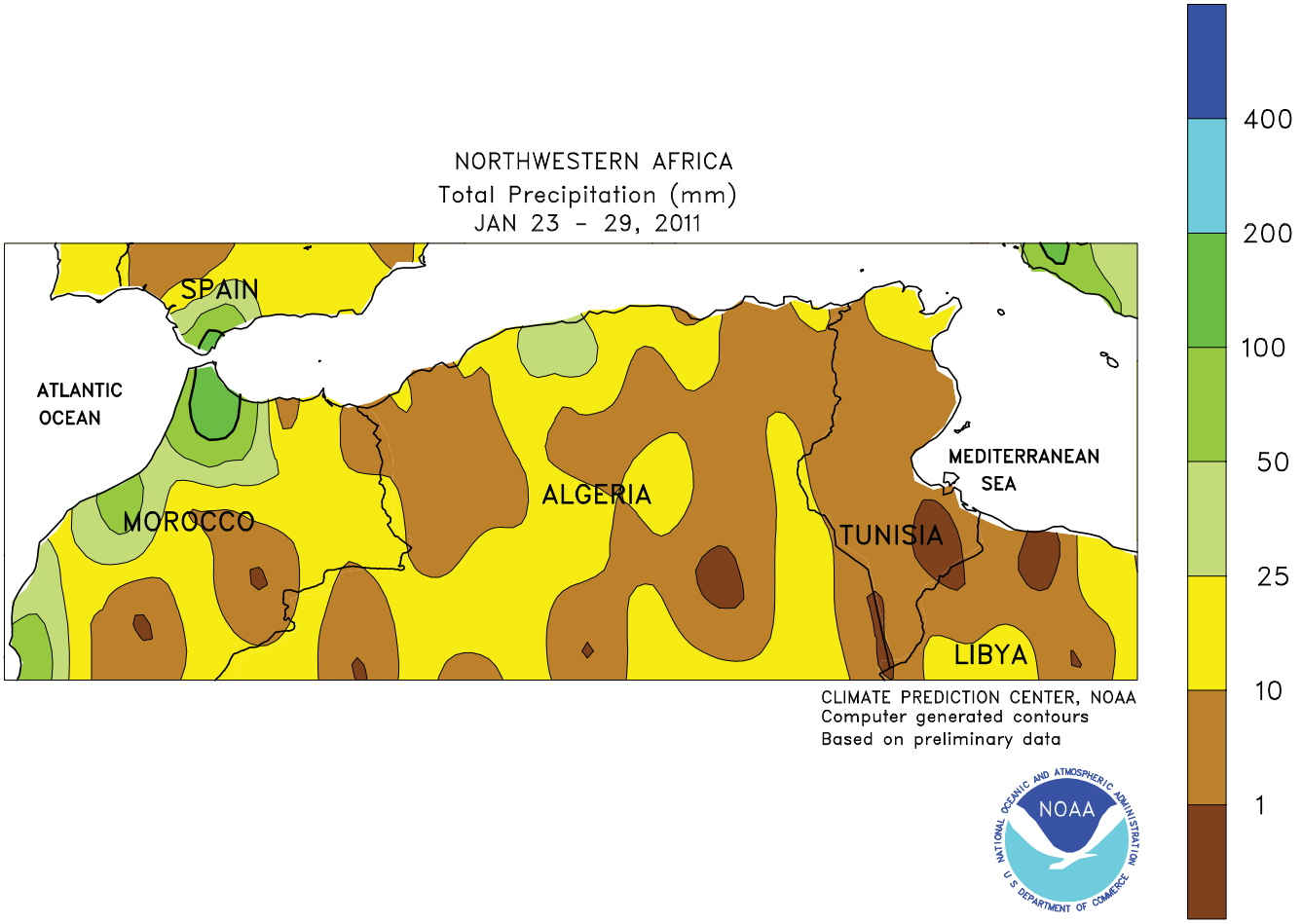
WESTERN FSU

A fresh snowfall blanketed much of the region, providing dormant winter crops additional protection against bitter cold. A storm tracked from southeastern Europe into central Russia, producing widespread, locally heavy snow (10-45 mm liquid equivalent) over most winter crop areas. Snow depths in the storm's wake ranged from 5 to 20 cm in eastern Ukraine and Russia's Southern District to more than 30 cm across northeastern Belarus and the remainder of central and western Russia. The snowpack was sufficient to protect dormant winter grains and oilseeds from this week's bitter cold, with nighttime temperatures dropping as low as -25 degrees C.



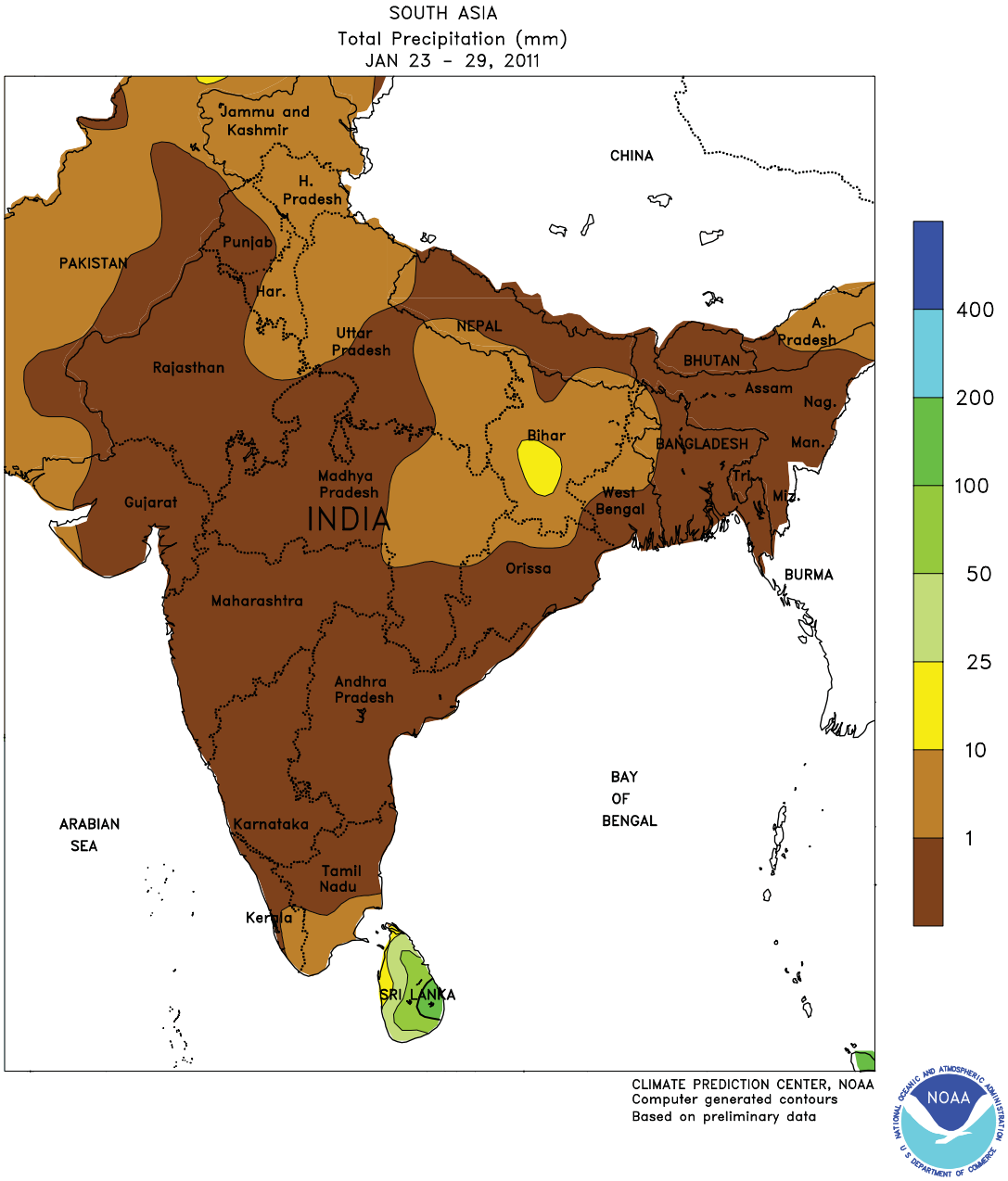
MIDDLE EAST

A slow-moving Mediterranean storm provided beneficial precipitation to much of the region. Despite localized reports of severe weather (large hail, gusty winds, and even several tornadoes) in western Turkey, the storm provided mostly favorable rain and mountain snow (10-65 mm liquid equivalent) from Turkey into northern Iraq and west-central Iran. Consequently, soil moisture and irrigation reserves improved over many of the region's key winter crop areas. However, the precipitation bypassed eastern-most portions of Turkey, leaving snowpacks in the vicinity of Lake Van well below normal and further reducing spring runoff prospects for the headwaters of the Tigris River. In addition, dry conditions lingered in northwestern and eastern Iran, reducing soil moisture reserves for winter wheat and barley. Temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C above normal, with no bitter cold reported.



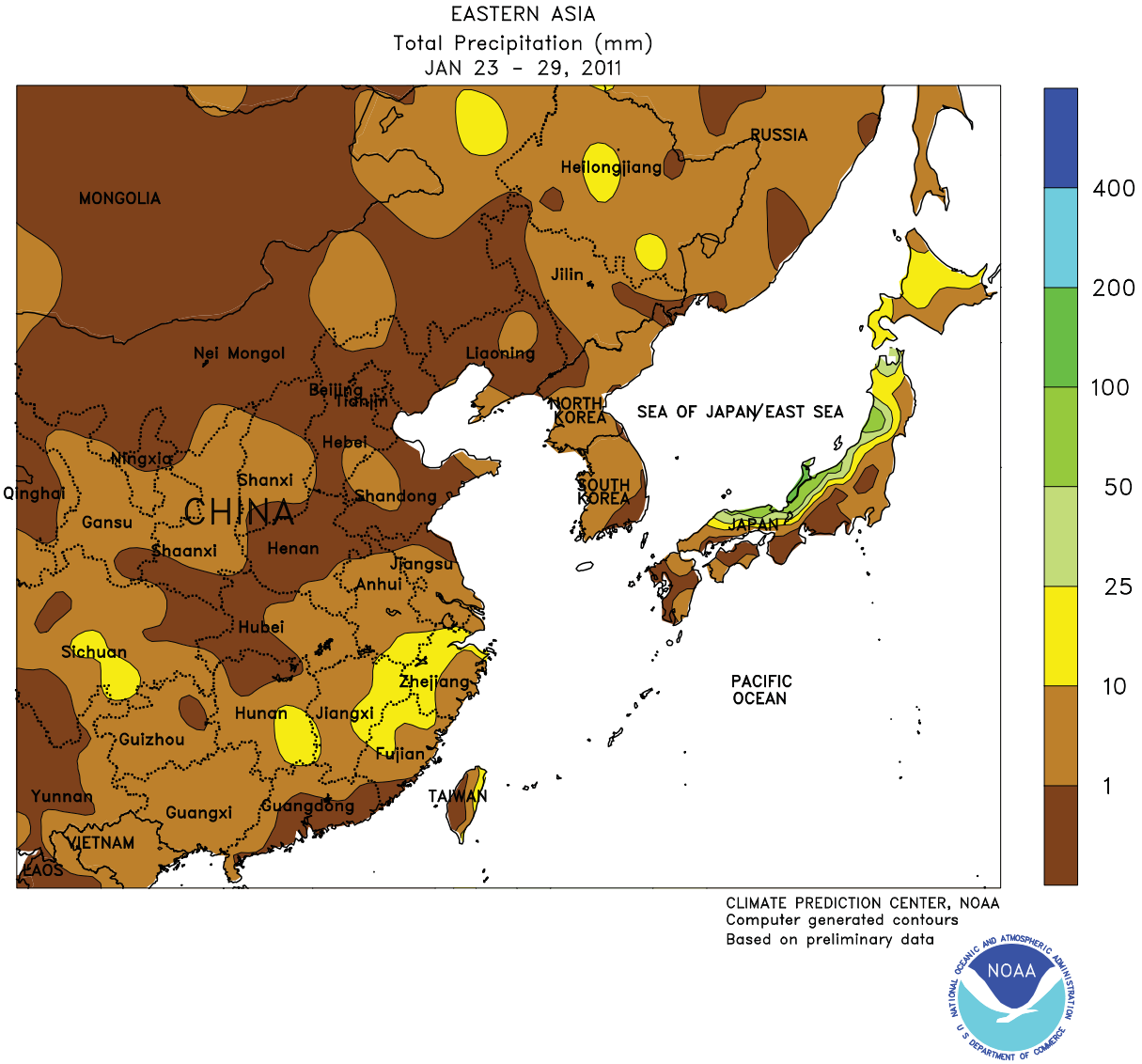
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Beneficial rainfall accompanied a slow-moving storm system over many of the region's key winter grains areas. Locally heavy rain (25-140 mm) in Morocco boosted soil moisture in the north and alleviated short-term dryness that had developed in southern portions of the country. Showers (2-40 mm) also spread eastward into Algeria and Tunisia, providing favorable conditions for vegetative winter wheat and barley. Despite isolated freezes (-4 to -1 degrees C in Algeria), temperatures were favorable for winter crop growth.



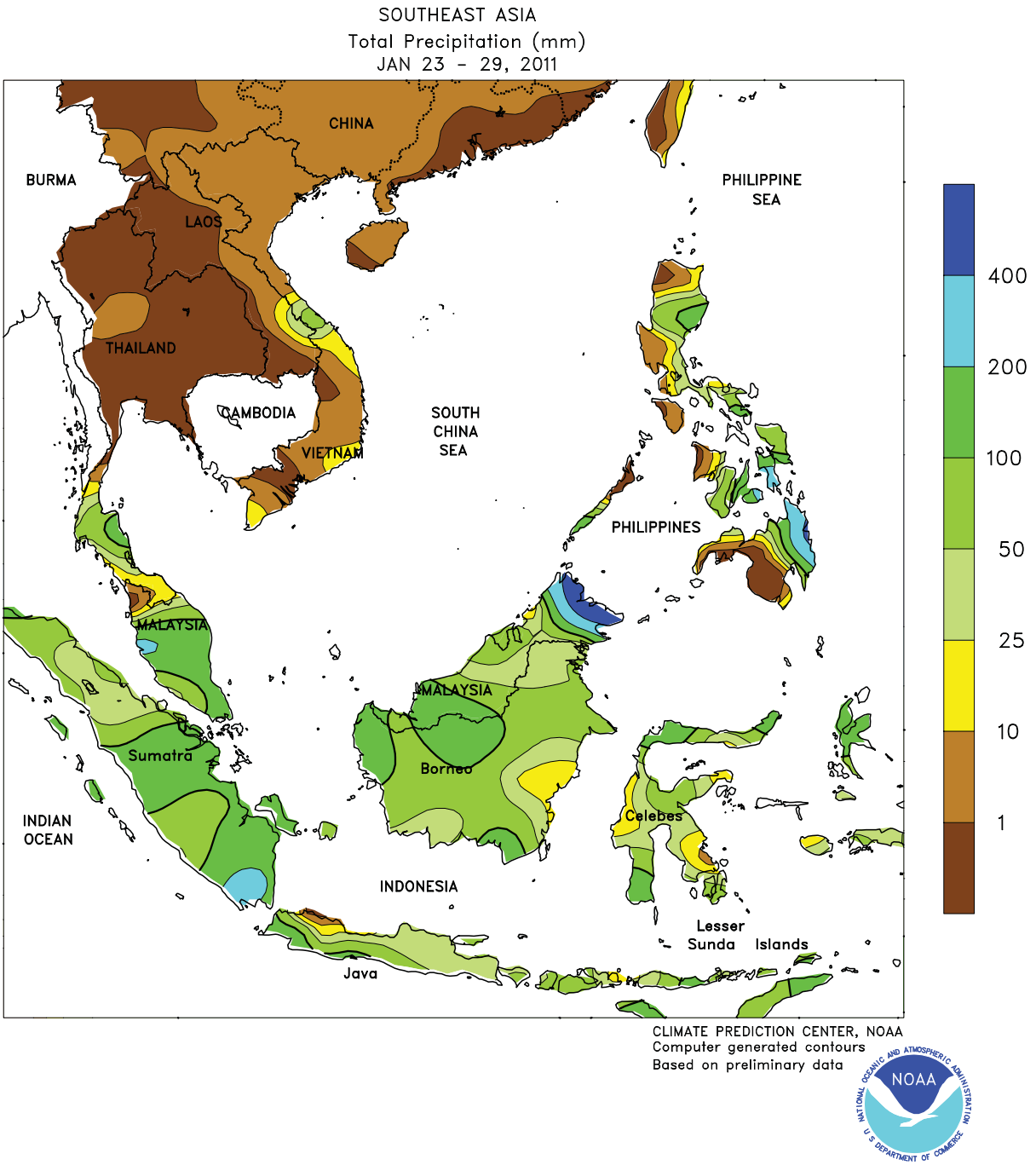
SOUTH ASIA

Warmer weather prevailed across India and Pakistan with temperatures returning to near to slightly above normal. The increase in temperatures aided winter wheat and rapeseed development after experiencing significant delays from persistent cold weather.



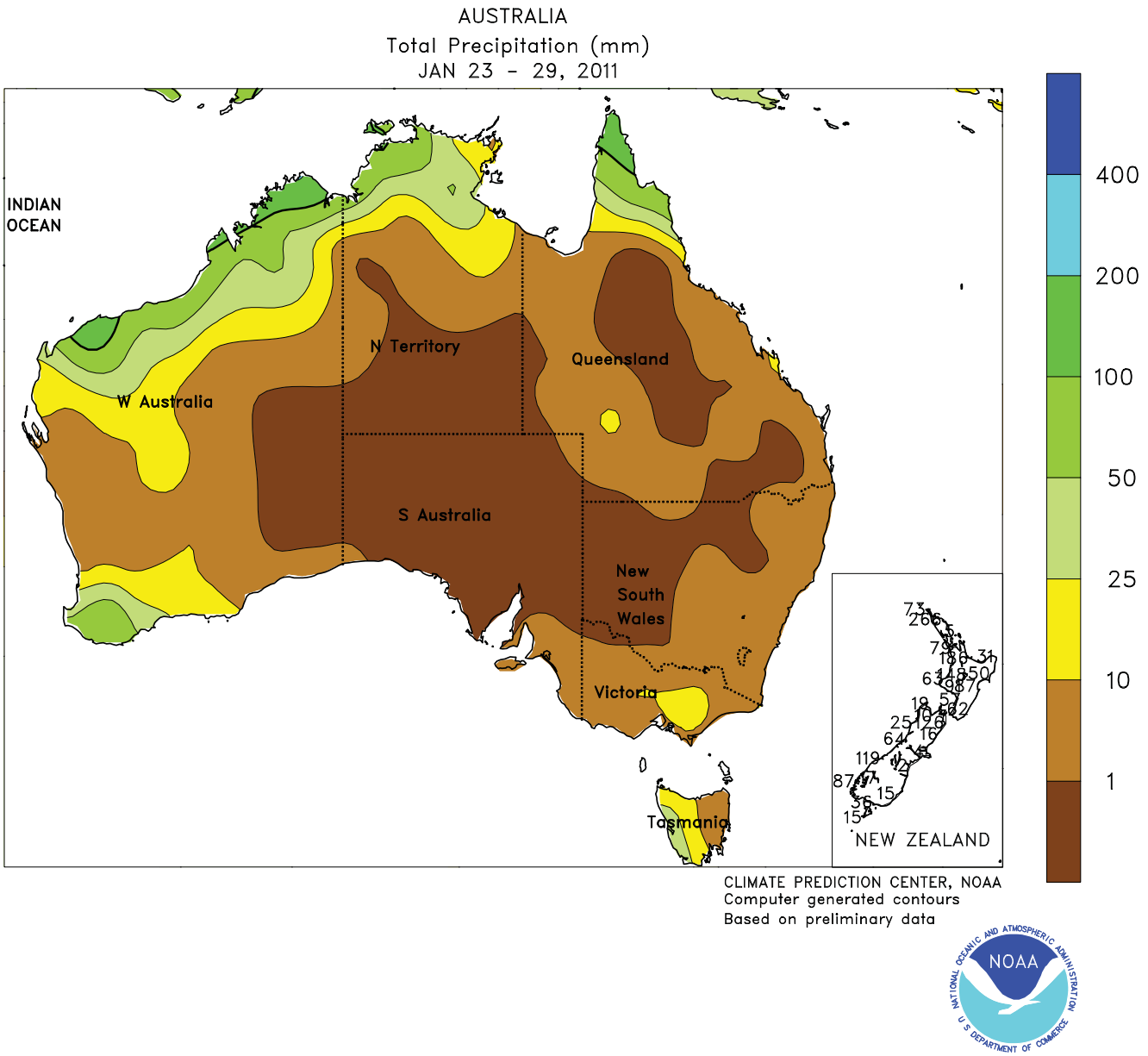
EASTERN ASIA

Cold weather persisted across China with temperatures 2 to 5 degrees C below normal. Even with minimum temperatures approaching -15 degrees C on the North China Plain, winter wheat was hardened to the cold. Winter rapeseed also fared well despite minimum temperatures dipping below -5 degrees C. In sugarcane areas of southern China, temperatures remained above freezing, stemming further frost damage to the crop. Meanwhile, little if any rainfall occurred for winter wheat, although light snow (less than 1 cm) prevailed on the western fringe and highlands of the North China Plain. The lack of moisture had little effect on the fully dormant crop. Rainfall will be more beneficial when the crop begins green-up in mid-March. Moisture was more prevalent in the Yangtze Valley where a wintery mix of rain, snow, and ice (1-10 mm liquid equivalent) increased soil moisture reserves.



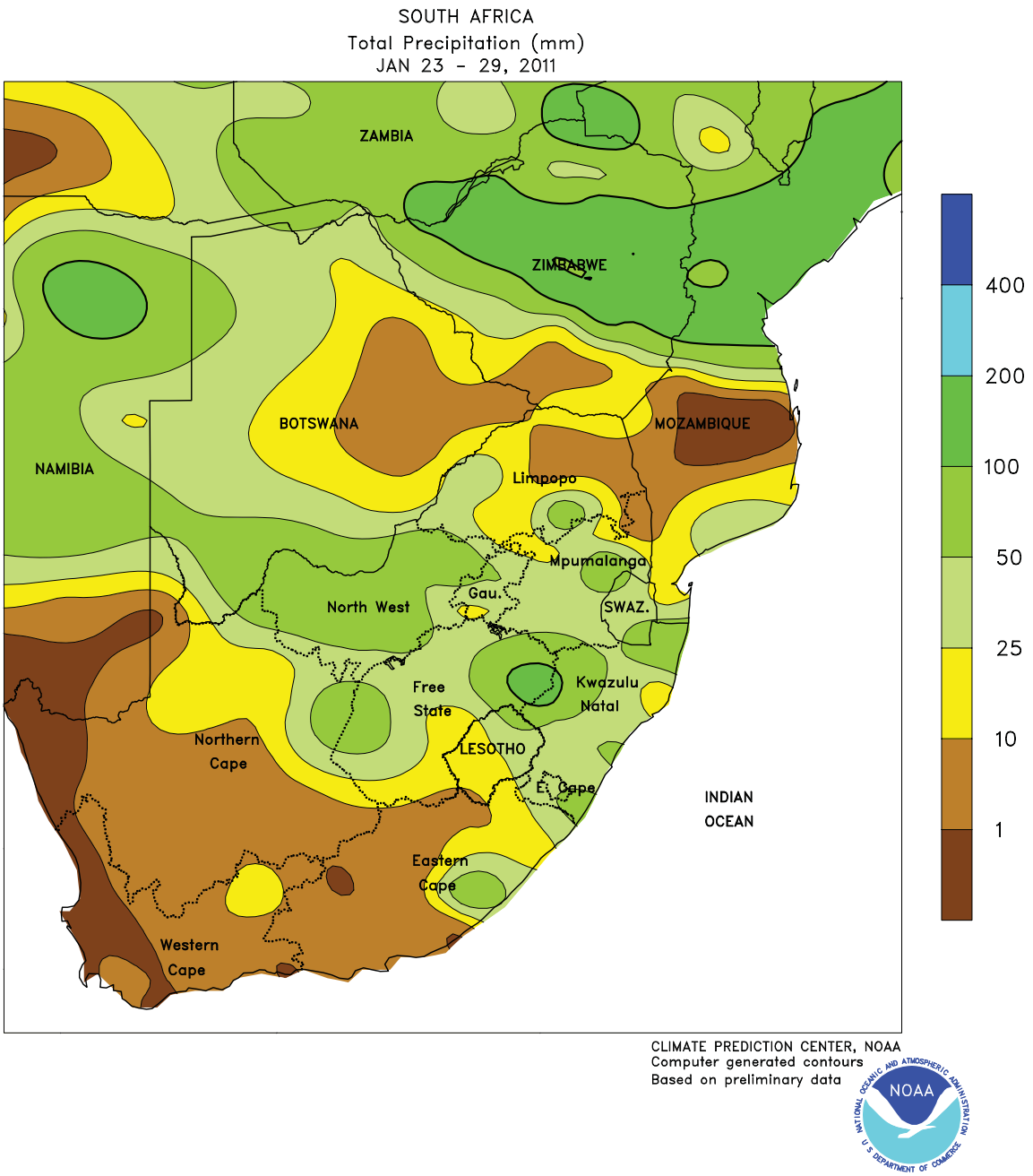
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Wet conditions continued in the eastern Philippines where 100 to over 400 mm of rain caused fieldwork delays and kept soils saturated. However, the abundant rainfall has maintained high irrigation reserves for spring-grown corn and rice. Heavy rainfall also occurred throughout oil palm areas of Indonesia and Malaysia, with over 100 mm slowing harvesting in key western growing areas. Reproductive rice in Indonesia continued to benefit from consistent rainfall of 10 to 25 mm. Meanwhile in Vietnam, warm, mostly dry conditions favored spring rice harvesting in the south. In the north temperatures averaged up to 5 degrees C below normal as spring rice transplanting continued. Average temperatures between 10 and 15 degrees C slowed rice development and warmer weather will be required to help avoid yield losses.



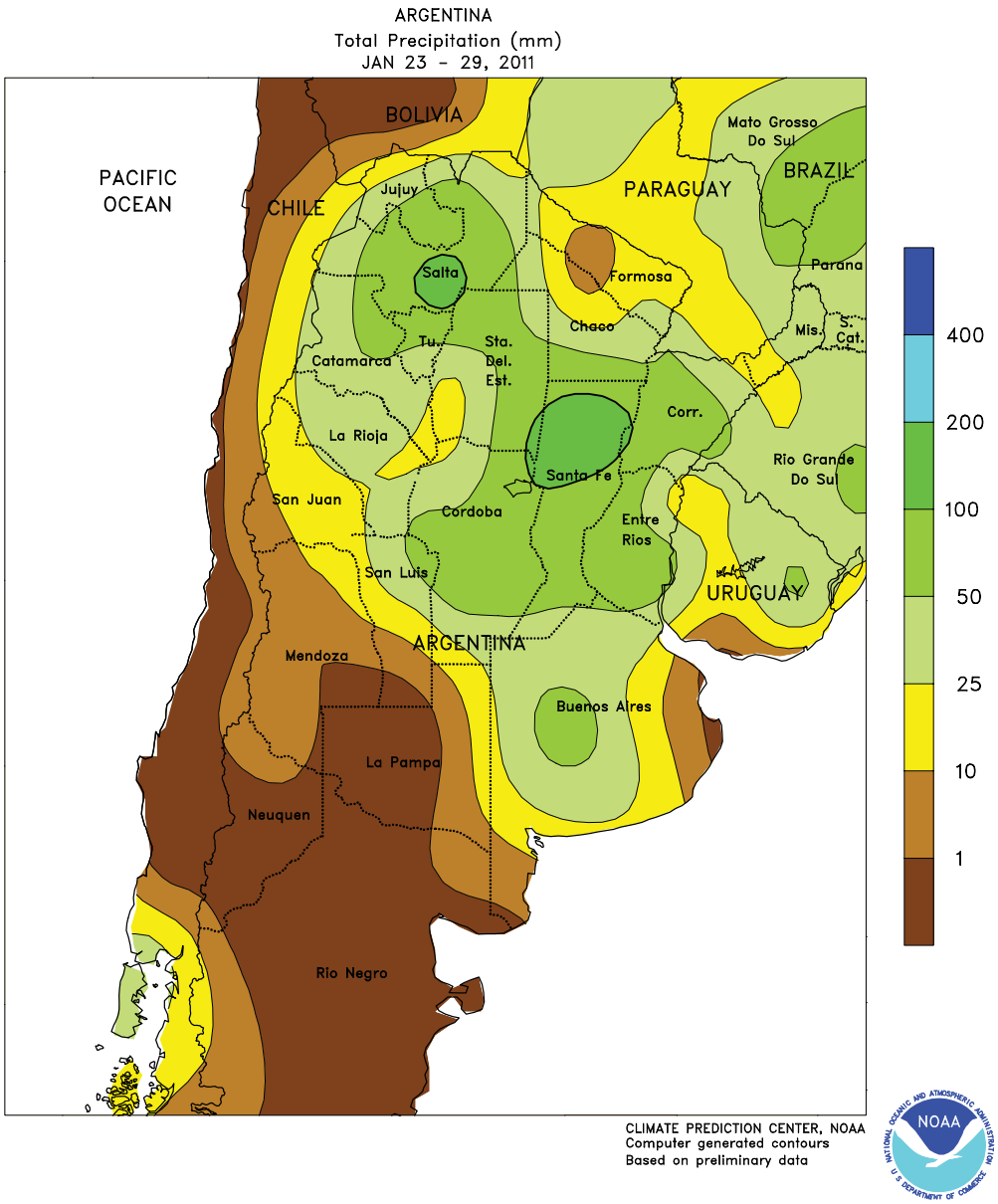
AUSTRALIA

In most of southern and eastern Australia, dry, very warm weather benefited reproductive summer crops and helped late-winter grain harvesting. The exception was southern Victoria, where widespread showers (5-20 mm) disrupted fieldwork. Moisture supplies remained abundant to locally excessive for dryland and irrigated summer crops in eastern Australia. The sunny, dry weather aided cotton and sorghum development and helped ease continued, locally significant flooding in southern Queensland, western New South Wales, and northern Victoria. Temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal (up to 2 degrees C above normal), with maximum temperatures ranging from the lower 30s to lower 40s degrees C.



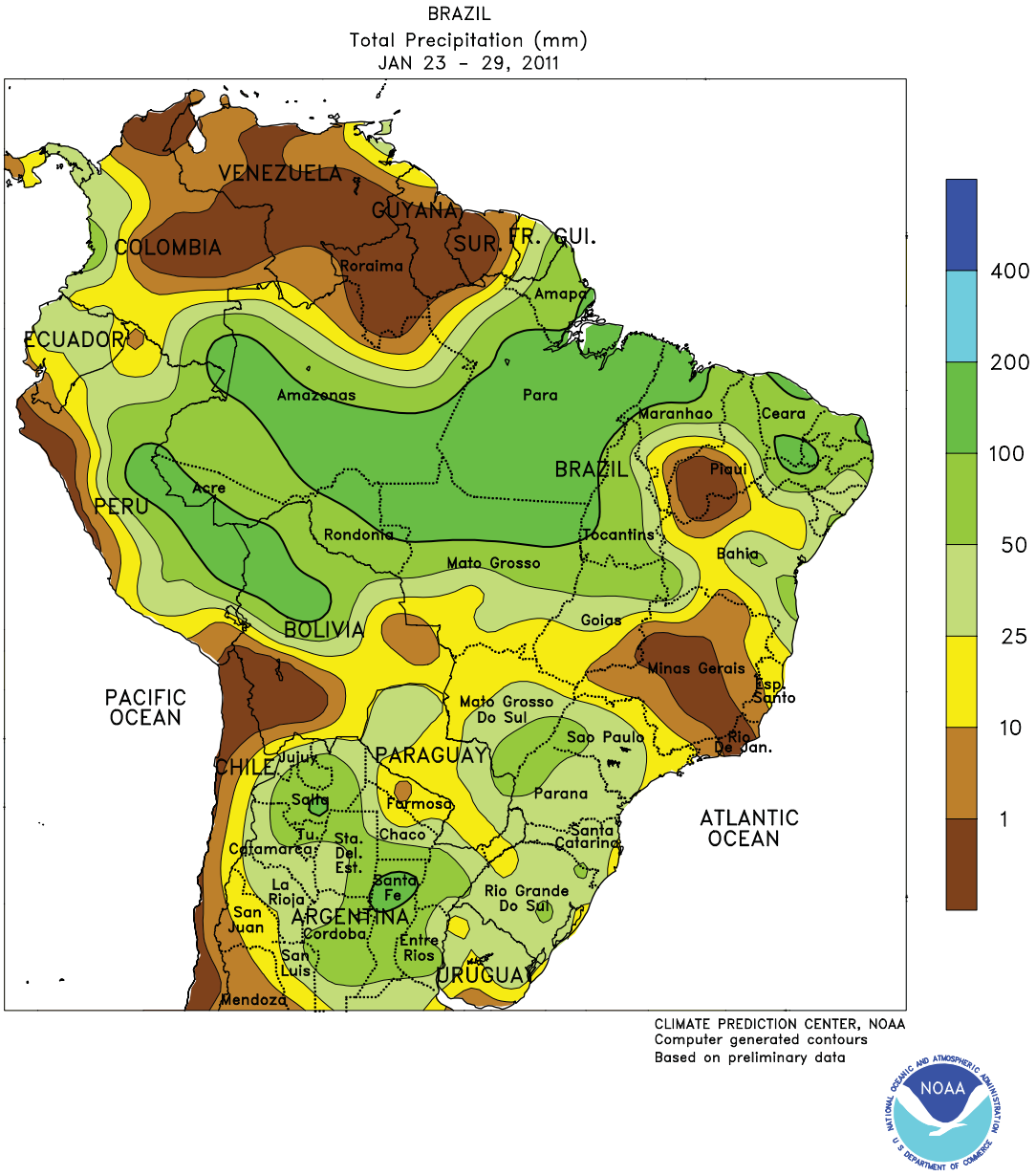
SOUTH AFRICA

Rainy weather continued across much of the region, maintaining adequate to locally excessive moisture for corn and other crops. The heaviest rain (greater than 50 mm) fell in North West, Free State, and KwaZulu-Natal; rainfall exceeded 25 mm elsewhere in the corn belt, although pockets of dryness lingered in southern Mpumalanga. Moisture conditions are generally favorable across the region for corn and other summer crops approaching, or advancing through, reproductive stages of development. In addition, temperatures averaging near to slightly above normal (highs typically in the middle and upper 20s degrees C) promoted crop development in the absence of stressful heat. Elsewhere, moderate to heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) boosted irrigation reserves for sugarcane and other crops in coastal KwaZulu-Natal and nearby locations in Eastern Cape. Meanwhile, above-normal rainfall (10-50 mm) in eastern sections of Northern Cape slowed the recession of floodwaters in low-lying farmlands along the Orange River. Seasonable warmth (highs in the middle 30s degrees C) and dryness favored development of irrigated tree and vine crops in Western Cape.



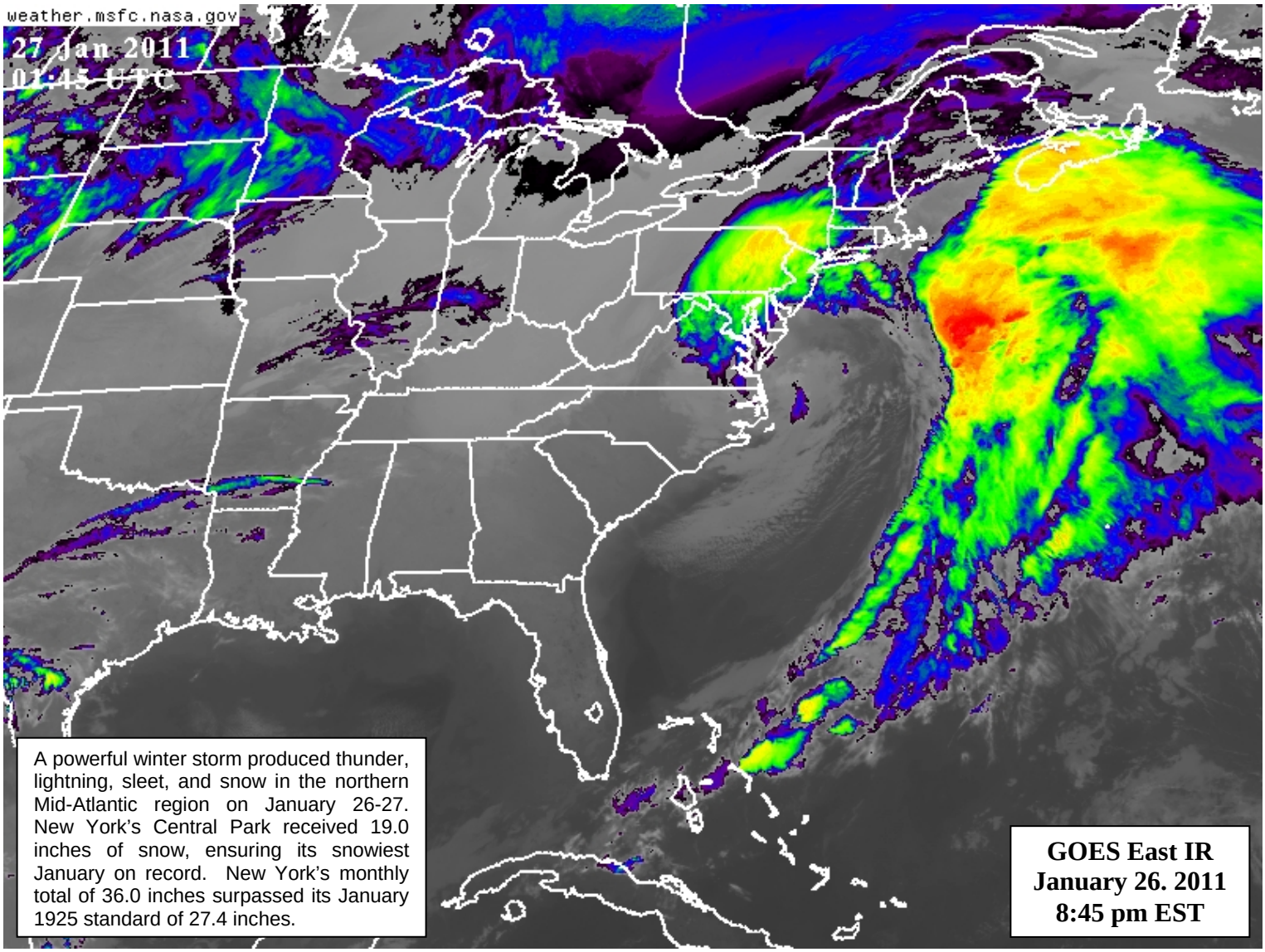
ARGENTINA

Locally heavy rain continued across central Argentina, further improving the condition of summer grains and oilseeds. For a second week, portions of the lower Parana River Valley (northern Buenos Aires, Entre Rios, and southern Santa Fe) received more than 50 mm of rain, providing additional, timely moisture for development of previously stressed corn and soybeans. Unlike last week, the rain stretched westward into Cordoba, ending a prolonged spell of unfavorable warmth and dryness. Temperatures throughout central Argentina averaged 2 to 4 degrees C above normal, with daytime highs reaching the middle 30s degrees C in many locations; temperatures reached the upper 30s C in La Pampa and southern Cordoba prior to the onset of the rains. In northern Argentina, locally heavy showers (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) continued in southern cotton areas (Santiago del Estero and northern Santa Fe) but drier weather prevailed in Chaco and Formosa. As in central Argentina, warmer-than-normal weather dominated the north, with highs briefly approaching 40 degrees C.



BRAZIL

Scattered showers maintained generally favorable moisture reserves throughout the main farming areas of central and southern Brazil, although amounts were lower than in recent weeks. Most areas received at least 25 mm of rainfall, though heavier amounts (locally exceeding 100 mm) were recorded in northern soybean and cotton areas (northern sections of Mato Grosso and Goias and southern Tocantins) and in coastal sections of Santa Catarina and Parana. The heavy rain along the coast hampered transportation activities of agricultural products. In contrast, mostly dry weather prevailed in recently flooded areas in the vicinity of southern Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro, aiding relief and recovery efforts. Somewhat heavier rain (10-25 mm or more) along the northeastern coast likely slowed harvesting of sugarcane and cocoa. Temperatures averaged near to above normal throughout the region, with the highest temperatures relative to normal (2-4 degrees C above normal) recorded in Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina. The unseasonable warmth (highs in the middle 30s degrees C) increased crop growth rates and elevated moisture usage, but likely posed little, if any, significant stress on corn or soybeans.



A powerful winter storm produced thunder, lightning, sleet, and snow in the northern Mid-Atlantic region on January 26-27. New York's Central Park received 19.0 inches of snow, ensuring its snowiest January on record. New York's monthly total of 36.0 inches surpassed its January 1925 standard of 27.4 inches.

GOES East IR
January 26. 2011
8:45 pm EST

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