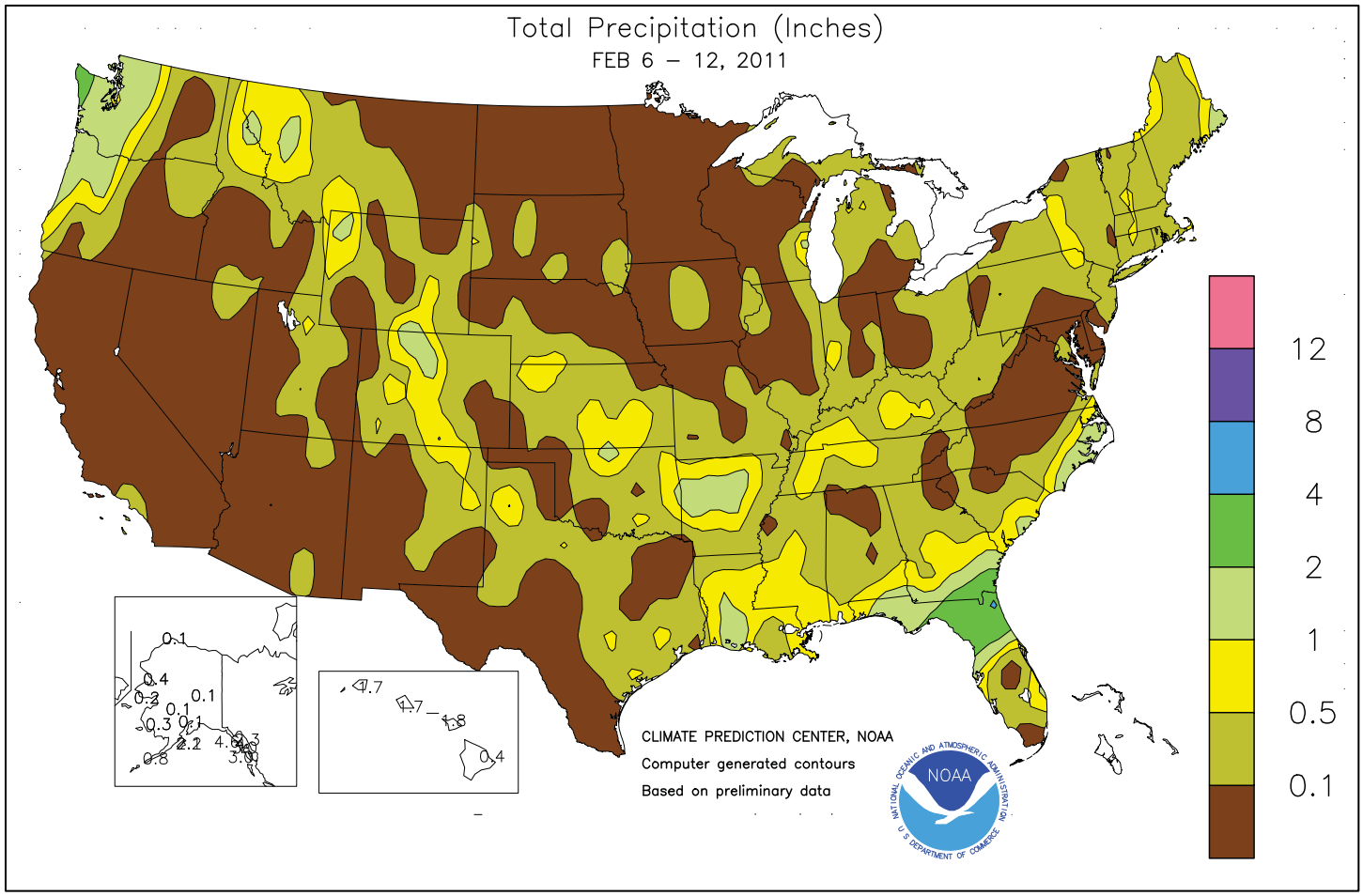
Volume 98, No. 7 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather February 15, 2011

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

February 6 - 12, 2011

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

A snow storm preceded a record-setting blast of Arctic air across the **central and southern Plains** and the **Mid-South**, helping to insulate winter grains but causing travel woes and significantly stressing livestock. On the **central and southern High Plains**, however, some wheat may have already been harmed by the combination of poor establishment, drought, and the first February cold snap. During the most recent cold wave, a preliminary state low-temperature record was broken in **Oklahoma** on February 10, when **Nowata** registered -31°F. In fact, cold air

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Contents

Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States

Highlights

La Niña persisted in January 2011. Over the equatorial Pacific, oceanic and atmospheric anomalies reflected an ongoing, mature La Niña that has begun to weaken. Across the western U.S., however, La Niña impacts have been far from typical. During January, for example, abundant precipitation was mostly confined to the far upper Columbia River Basin and western Alaska. Current forecasts and prior "La Niña" patterns favor wetter-than-normal conditions across the Northwest in February and March, so there may still be opportunities for snowfall.

On the strength of a wet December, spring and summer streamflow forecasts valid February 1 still called for near- to above-average runoff across the majority of the West. Exceptions included the northern Cascades and most of Arizona and New Mexico.

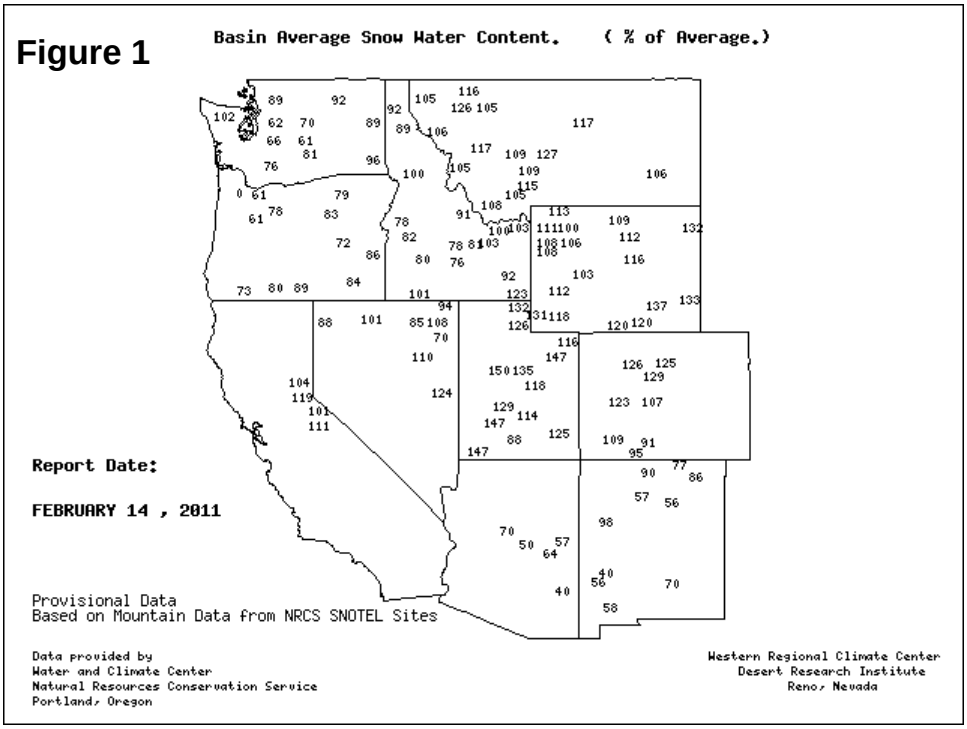
During January, drought continued to expand northward across Arizona and New Mexico. In addition, low reservoir levels remained a concern in several states, including Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, and Utah.

Snowpack and Precipitation

By February 14, 2011, the snow water content map reflected below-average snow packs in the Southwest and the Pacific Northwest (figure 1). Storms have largely bypassed Arizona and New Mexico, while a January spell of mild, wet weather eroded low-elevation snow packs in the Pacific Northwest. In contrast, near- to above-average snow packs dominated areas from the Sierra Nevada to the northern and central

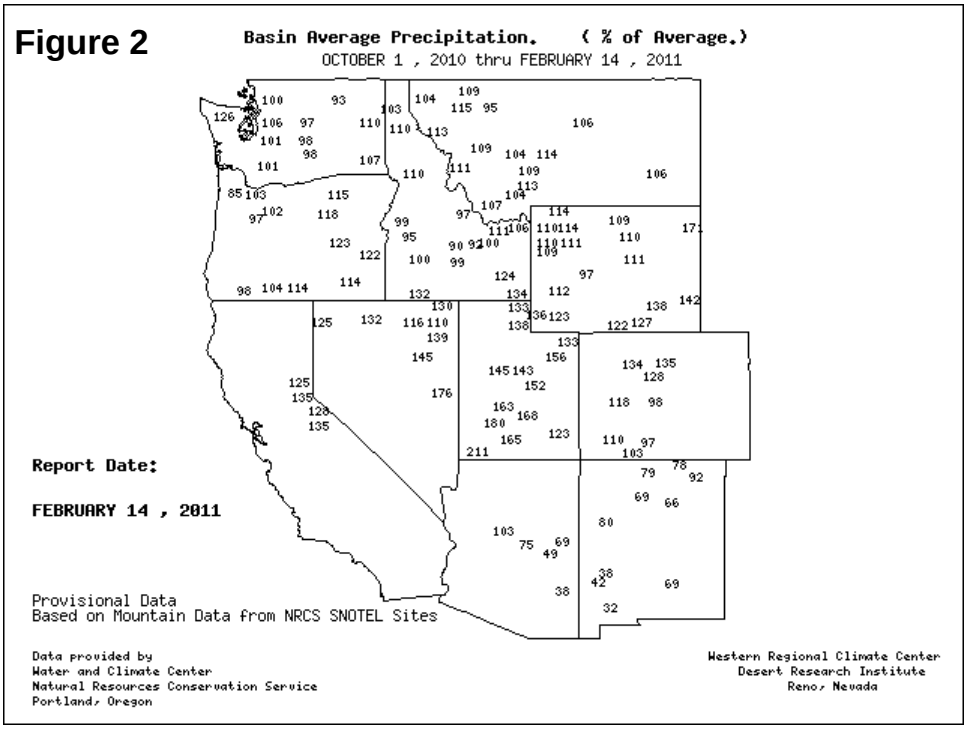
SNOTEL – River Basin Snow Water Content

Figure 1



SNOTEL – River Basin Precipitation

Figure 2



Rockies. Snow packs were close to 150 percent of average in several Utah basins.

Season-to-date precipitation (October 1, 2010 - February 14, 2011) indicated that near- to above-normal precipitation occurred across the northern two-thirds of the West. In contrast, many areas in southern sections of Arizona and New Mexico noted basin-average precipitation values less than 50 percent of average (figure 2). In some areas, including the Pacific Northwest, season-to-date precipitation totals were deceptively high due to a spell of warm, wet weather in January. During the January warm spell, the combination of rain and the melting of low-elevation snow packs triggered some lowland flooding in the Northwest.

Spring and Summer Streamflow Forecasts

On the strength of December's abundant precipitation, the outlook for spring and summer streamflows remained favorable in many Western basins. Based on information through February 1, near- to above-average runoff can be expected in most basins across the northern two-thirds of the West (figure 3). Particularly abundant runoff can be anticipated from the Great Basin to the central Rockies. In stark contrast, February 1 forecasts indicated that much of Arizona and New Mexico face the prospect of less than half the average spring and summer streamflows.

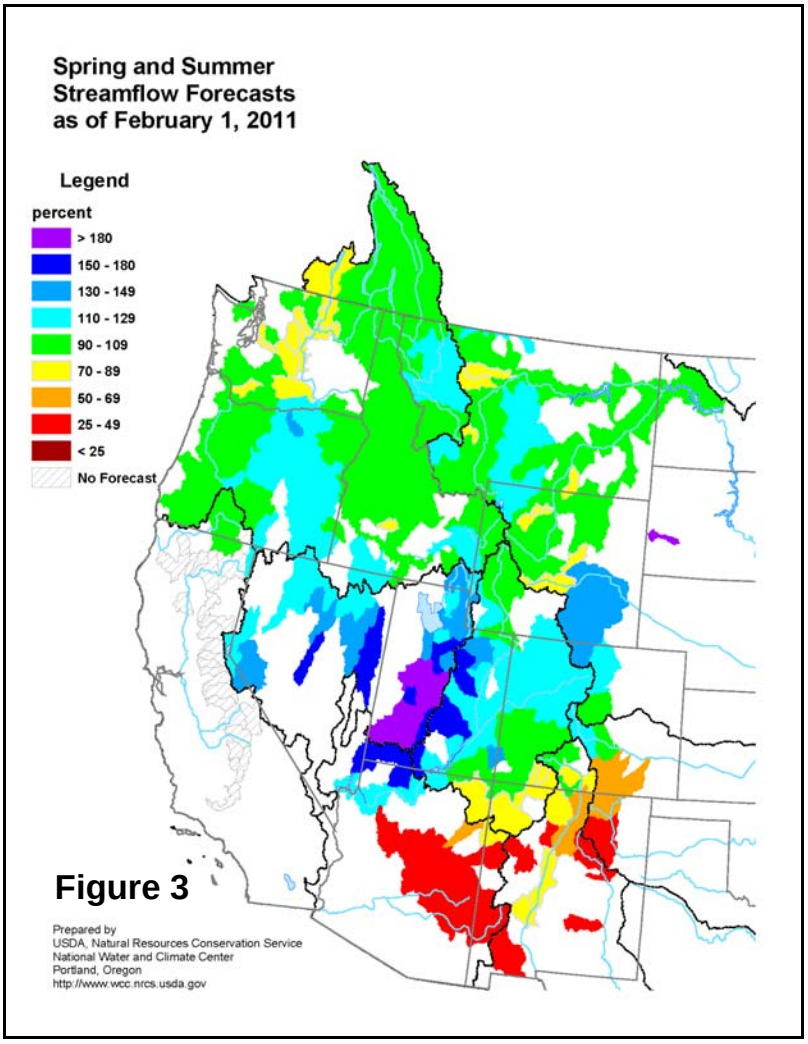


Figure 3

Reservoir Storage

On February 1, reservoir storage as a percent of average for the date was below average in Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, and Utah (figure 4). Near- to above-average storage was noted across the remainder of the West. At press time, February 1 information from California was not yet available.

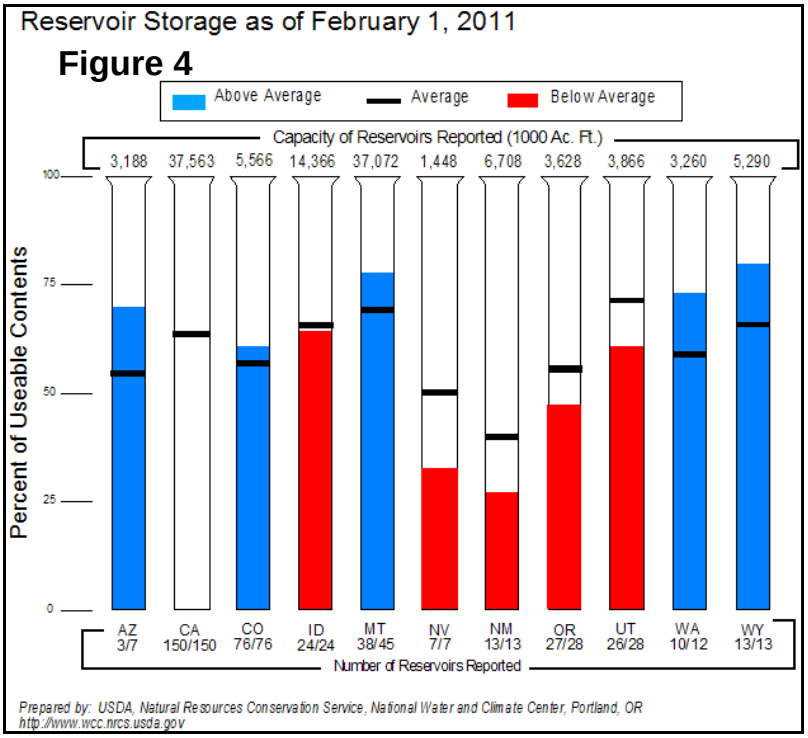
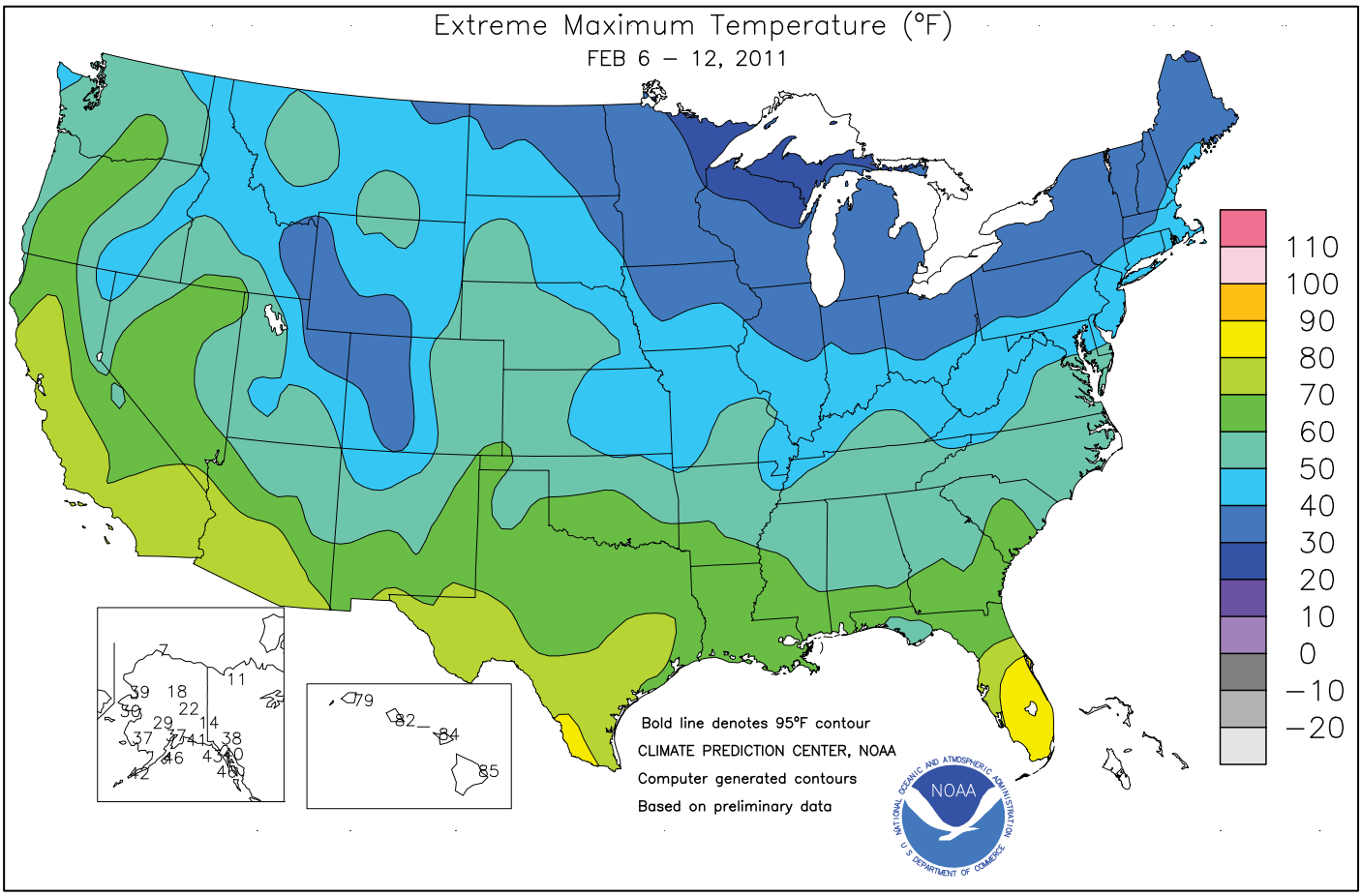


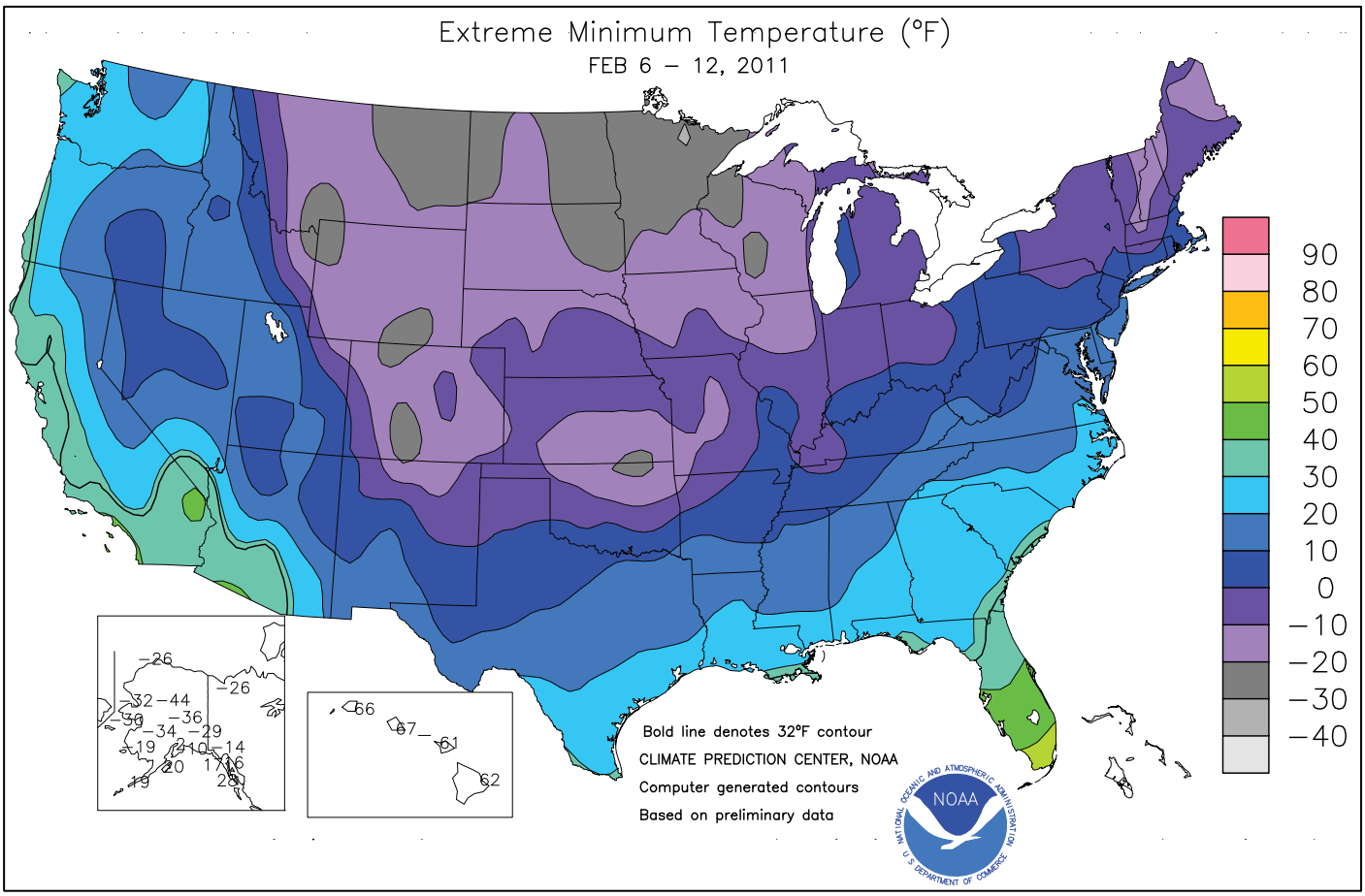
Figure 4

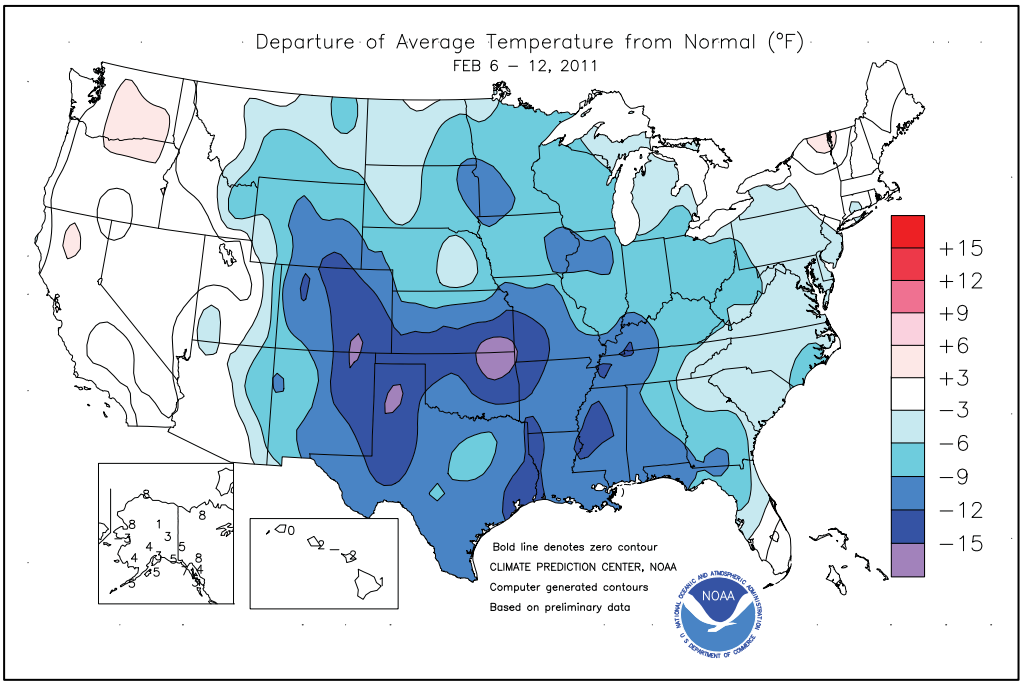
For More Information

The National Water and Climate Center homepage provides the latest available snowpack and water supply information. Please visit:

http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
FEB 6 – 12, 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)
FEB 6 – 12, 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



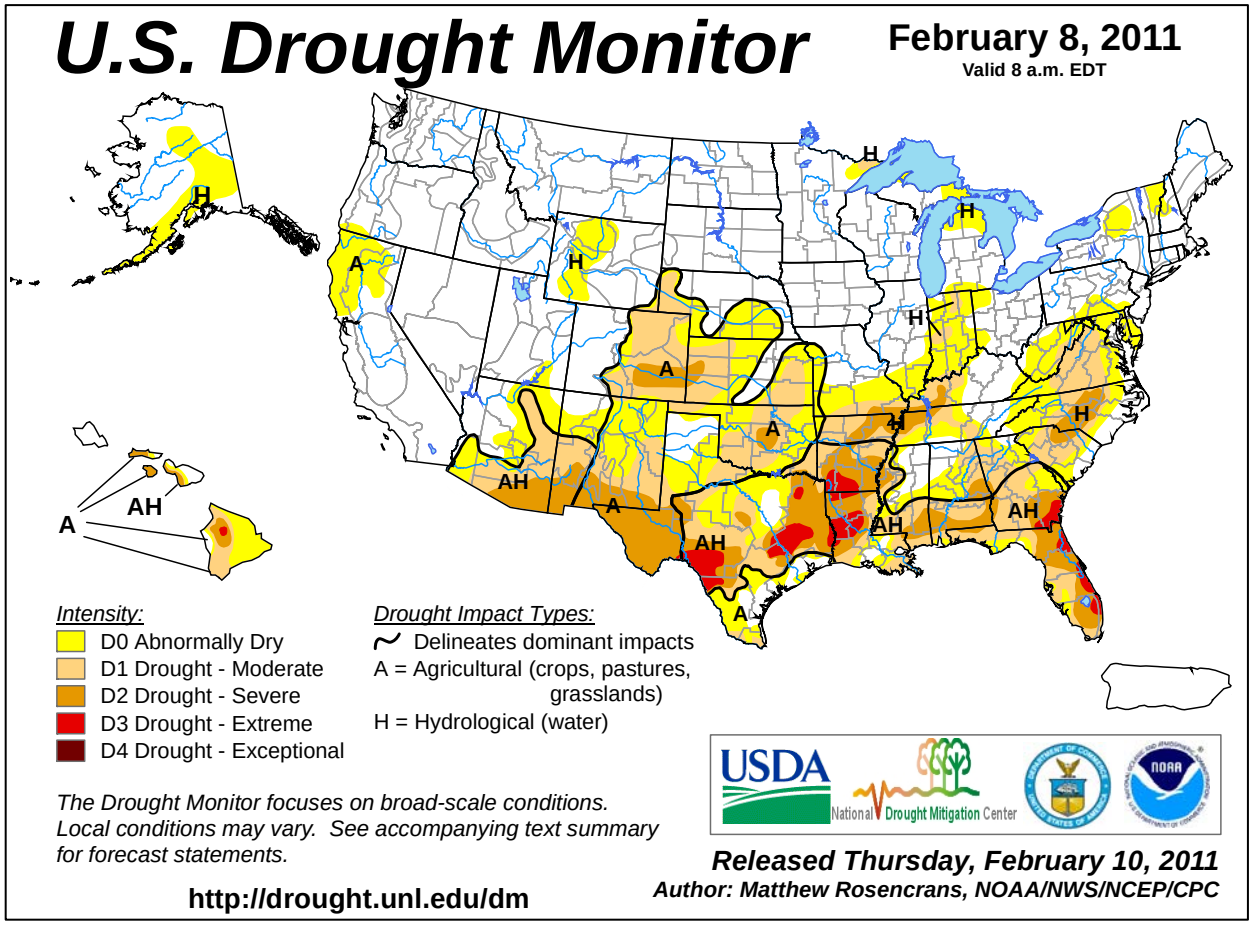
(Continued from front cover)

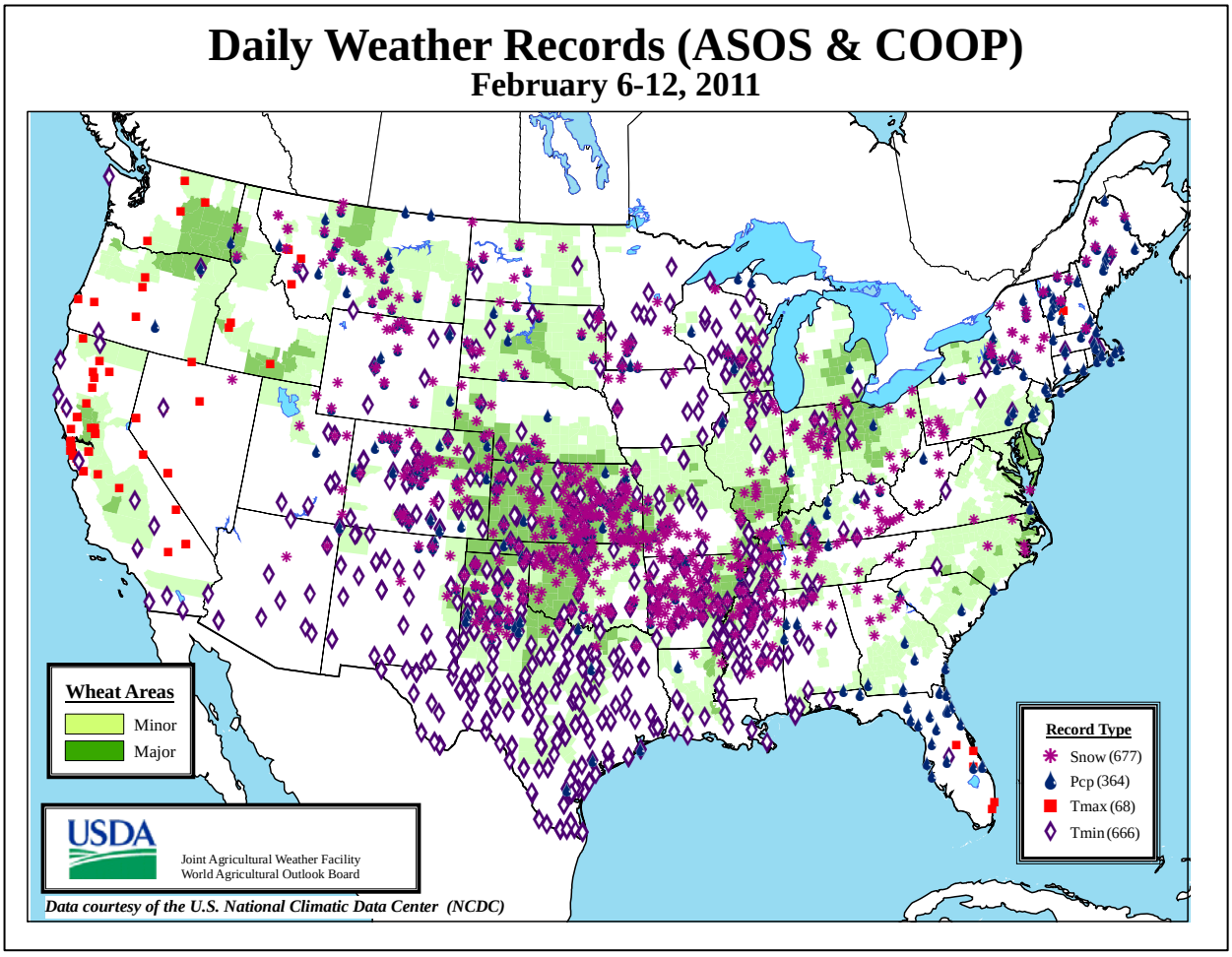
blanketed most areas from the **Rockies to the East Coast**, although **Deep South Texas** escaped another hard freeze in the wake of the February 2-5 cold outbreak. Weekly temperatures averaged 10 to 20°F below normal across the **Mid-South** and **central and southern portions of the Rockies and Plains**. In contrast, near- to above-normal temperatures prevailed in the **Great Basin** and the **Pacific Coast States**. A continuation of mostly dry weather accompanied the **Western** mild spell. **Western** snow was largely confined to the **Rockies**, while early- and late-week showers affected the **Pacific Northwest**. Farther east, cold, mostly dry weather covered the **northern Plains** and the **upper Midwest**, while generally light precipitation affected the **South** and **East**. Two rounds of heavier rain fell across the **lower Southeast**, including **northern Florida** and **southern Georgia**. At week's end, mild weather returned to the **Plains** and **Midwest**, eroding a snow pack that had covered nearly two-thirds (65 percent) of the **Lower 48 States** on February 10.

Warm weather prevailed along the **Pacific Coast**, especially early in the week. Downtown **Oakland, CA** (81°F on February 6), tied a monthly record most recently achieved on February 26, 1986. Elsewhere in **California**, **Sacramento** (76, 75, and 70°F) collected a trio of daily-record highs from February 5-7. Early-week warmth spread as far east as the **Great Basin**, where **Reno, NV** (67°F), posted a daily-record high for February 7. Periodic warmth also affected **Florida**, where **Melbourne** (89°F) and **Orlando** (85°F) tallied daily-record highs for February 7. By mid-week, however, frigid air returned to the **nation's mid-section** and parts of the **Intermountain West**. On the **Plains**, daily-record lows for February 9 included -18°F in **North Platte, NE**, and -17°F in **Pueblo, CO.** The following day, **Bartlesville, OK**, recorded -28°F, breaking the all-time station record of -25°F established on January 22, 1930. **Bartlesville's** low also set the state record of -27°F that had been in **Vinita** (on February 13, 1905), **Watts** (on January 18, 1930), and **Guthrie** (on January 4, 1947). The aforementioned -31°F reading in **Nowata, OK**, occurred less than 20 miles east of **Bartlesville**. All-time station records were also established on February 10 in several other **Oklahoma** locations, including **Ponca City** (-25°F), **Freedom** (-22°F), and **Helena** (-21°F). Former records in **Freedom** and **Helena** had been established on December 23, 1989. Unofficially, an all-time record was also posted on February 10 in **Ashland, KS** (-20°F; previously, -19°F on January 3, 1911, and January 8, 1988). Elsewhere in **Kansas**, February 10 featured the coldest weather in **Wichita** (-17°F) since February 6, 1982, when the low was -21°F. Meanwhile in **Arkansas**, **Harrison** (-2°F on February 10) posted its lowest reading since February 4, 1996, when it was -5°F. Farther north, **Rockford, IL** (-20°F on February 10), notched its lowest reading since January 16, 2009, when it was -25°F. The record-setting chill lingered into February 11, when **Pine Bluff, AR** (8°F), tallied its lowest reading since December 24, 1989 (6°F). Elsewhere on the 11th, **Greenwood, MS** (8°F), registered a daily-record low. Consecutive records were established on February 10-11 in **Paducah, KY** (-4 and 2°F, respectively). By week's end, however, **Green Bay, WI**, noted its last of 42 consecutive days (January 2 - February 12) with high temperatures below 32°F—the longest such streak in that location since January-February 1978. Warmth also overspread the **Northwest**, where daily-record highs for February 12 reached 65°F in **Redmond, OR**, and 61°F in **Boise, ID.**

In some areas, record-setting snowfall preceded the cold wave. For example, February 9 snowfall unofficially totaled 27 inches at **Spavinaw Dam, OK**, breaking the 24-hour state snowfall record established at **Woodward** and **Freedom** on March 28, 2009. Elsewhere in **Oklahoma**, snowfall in **Tulsa** totaled 13.5, 3.6, and 5.7 inches on February 1, 4, and 8-9, respectively—setting an all-time monthly record of 22.5 inches (previously, 19.7 inches in March 1924). Snow was not just confined to the **south-central U.S.** In fact, **Missoula, MT**, received 11.4 inches of snow on February 6-7, including 9.7 inches in a 24-hour period. The 9.7-inch total represented Missoula's snowiest 24-hour period since December 24, 1996, when 10.3 inches fell. Daily-record snowfall totals in **Montana** for February 7 included 9.4 inches in **Great Falls** and 6.3 inches in **Billings**. Other daily-record amounts for February 7 reached 6.0 inches in **Paducah, KY**, and 3.0 inches in **Jackson, TN.** A day later, daily snowfall records in **Kansas** included 6.8 inches in **Wichita** and 6.3 inches in **Dodge City**. On February 9, **Harrison, AR** (10.0 inches), recorded its second-snowiest February day behind 14.3 inches on February 15, 1993. Record-breaking amounts for February 9 reached 2.8 inches in **Wichita Falls, TX**; 2.6 inches in **Tupelo, MS**; and 2.3 inches in **Huntsville, AL.** Farther south and east, **Jacksonville, FL**, received daily-record rainfall amounts on February 7 and 10 (1.89 and 1.22 inches, respectively).

Near- to above-normal temperatures prevailed in **Alaska**, accompanied by widespread precipitation across western and southern parts of the state. On February 8-9, **Valdez** was blanketed by 27.3 inches of snow. Meanwhile, **Kotzebue** received 7.8 inches of snow from February 7-10. Sharply colder air trailed the snow into **western Alaska**; **Kotzebue's** temperature fell from a daily-record high of 39°F on February 8 to -32°F on February 12. Farther south, showery weather overspread **Hawaii**. Rain was heaviest across the western islands, including **Kauai**, where weekly totals reached 17.86 inches on **Mt. Waialeale** and 8.41 inches at **Hanalei River**. Generally warmer, drier weather prevailed farther east, including the **Big Island**, where **Hilo** posted a daily-record high of 85°F on February 10. **Hilo's** February 1-12 rainfall totaled just 0.57 inch (16 percent of normal), while 1.95 inches (177 percent) pelted **Kahului, Maui**.


U.S. Drought Monitor
February 8, 2011
Valid 8 a.m. EDT
Intensity:
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Drought - Moderate
D2 Drought - Severe
D3 Drought - Extreme
D4 Drought - Exceptional
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
H = Hydrological (water)
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.
http://drought.unl.edu/dm
USDA National Drought Mitigation Center
Released Thursday, February 10, 2011
Author: Matthew Rosencrans, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC


Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)
February 6-12, 2011
Wheat Areas
Minor
Major
Record Type
Snow (677)
Pcp (364)
Tmax (68)
Tmin (666)
USDA
Joint Agricultural Weather Facility
World Agricultural Outlook Board
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 February 12, 2011

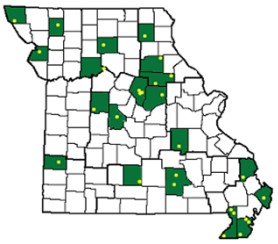
Data Provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the University of Missouri Commercial Agriculture Program.

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	43	20	58	3	31	-	0.15	-	0.08	3.81	-	2.51	-	42	39	0	7	3	0
VANCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERTHSHIRE	42	23	57	7	33	-	0.51	-	0.31	4.50	-	3.98	-	42	36	0	7	5	0
SCOTT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANDY RIDGE	44	24	58	9	34	-	0.27	-	0.11	4.04	-	3.02	-	45	34	0	6	3	0
NE VERONA	50	20	66	12	35	-	0.09	-	0.07	7.11	-	5.03	-	-	-	0	7	2	0
SD STONEVILLE x	42	22	59	12	32	-13	0.42	-0.69	0.27	4.96	38	4.10	56	46	37	0	6	2	0
INDIANOLA 1S*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INVERNESS 5E	44	24	59	10	34	-	0.00	-	0.00	5.46	-	3.91	-	44	40	0	7	0	0
SIDON	46	25	60	14	35	-	0.50	-	0.26	4.95	-	3.51	-	-	-	0	6	2	0
NORTH ISSAQUENA	45	27	59	17	36	-	0.40	-	0.24	7.23	-	5.32	-	44	41	0	5	3	0
SILVER CITY	45	25	60	15	35	-	0.60	-	0.29	9.48	-	5.28	-	44	40	0	7	4	0
ONWARD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAYDAY	46	27	61	16	37	-	0.53	-	0.26	8.69	-	5.79	-	43	-	0	6	5	0
MISSOURI																			
NW CORNING	29	10	47	-3	21	-5	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.38	17	0.34	30	-	-	0	7	0	0
ALBANY	28	4	48	-15	18	-9	0.02	-0.26	0.02	0.56	22	0.32	25	32	31	0	7	1	0
ST. JOSEPH	29	11	50	-3	20	-7	0.01	-0.26	0.01	0.65	26	0.44	39	-	-	0	7	1	0
NC LINNEUS	28	6	46	-11	18	-10	0.03	-0.24	0.03	0.94	33	0.39	29	30	29	0	7	1	0
BRUNSWICK	27	6	42	-13	18	-11	0.01	-0.35	0.01	1.06	31	0.33	19	32	32	0	7	1	0
NE NOVELTY	27	6	45	-12	18	-10	0.01	-0.25	0.01	1.34	37	0.34	20	31	31	0	7	1	0
MONROE CITY	30	9	46	-7	20	-10	0.01	-0.22	0.01	1.50	35	0.40	19	31	31	0	7	1	0
WC GREEN RIDGE	28	7	44	-11	19	-11	0.01	-0.45	0.01	1.17	26	0.32	14	33	33	0	7	1	0
C AUXVASSE	31	11	47	-4	21	-8	0.01	-0.37	0.01	2.68	52	0.66	25	33	33	0	7	1	0
COL-SANBORN FLD	33	14	51	-2	23	-8	0.00	-0.46	0.00	2.65	53	0.61	23	33	33	0	7	0	0
WILLIAMSBURG	33	12	52	-4	22	-8	0.00	-0.46	0.00	2.90	51	0.51	17	33	33	0	7	0	0
COL-JEFFERS F&G	32	11	49	-7	22	-9	0.00	-0.48	0.00	2.44	49	0.36	13	33	33	0	7	0	0
COL SOUTH FARMS	31	11	49	-8	22	-9	0.00	-0.48	0.00	2.91	58	0.49	18	-	-	0	7	0	0
COL-BF	31	10	50	-11	21	-10	0.01	-0.47	0.01	1.99	40	0.45	17	32	32	0	7	1	0
VERSAILLES	32	12	51	-7	23	-10	0.02	-0.36	0.02	2.30	46	0.61	24	34	34	0	7	1	0
EC VANDALIA	30	10	46	-7	20	-9	0.00	-0.41	0.00	2.25	44	0.43	17	29	25	0	7	0	0
SW LAMAR	28	8	44	-13	20	-14	0.02	-0.39	0.02	1.06	20	0.32	12	34	34	0	7	1	0
SC COOK STATION	36	10	53	-13	24	-10	0.52	0.01	0.28	2.97	45	1.73	51	34	33	0	7	2	0
MOUNTAIN GROVE	34	15	51	-3	25	-8	0.09	-0.51	0.09	1.55	22	0.98	28	31	31	0	7	1	0
SE DELTA	32	15	43	1	24	-11	0.13	-0.41	0.09	3.01	35	1.67	38	33	32	0	7	3	0
CHARLESTON	32	14	44	-4	24	-12	0.36	-0.40	0.17	4.31	50	1.74	37	33	31	0	7	4	0
GLENNONVILLE	35	16	50	0	27	-10	0.28	-0.31	0.13	3.35	41	1.46	34	36	35	0	7	3	0
CLARKTON	35	16	44	-1	26	-10	0.34	-0.22	0.17	3.76	45	1.76	41	33	32	0	7	3	0
PORTAGEVILLE DC	34	17	45	-2	27	-11	0.43	-0.22	0.30	4.83	52	2.00	41	36	34	0	7	3	0
PORTAGEVILLE LF	35	16	47	-5	26	-12	0.27	-0.34	0.21	4.62	51	1.74	37	35	33	0	7	4	0
STEELE	36	22	50	11	29	-9	0.18	-0.51	0.13	4.11	42	1.62	33	36	32	0	7	2	0
CARDWELL	36	19	50	5	28	-10	0.35	-0.35	0.25	4.00	42	1.73	36	36	34	0	7	2	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)

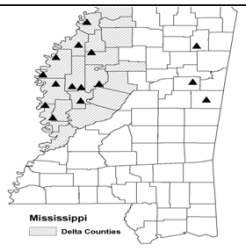
Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Frigid weather encompassed the region at mid-week, triggering numerous winter weather warnings and setting several daily-record lows. Snow, sleet, and freezing rain accompanied the Arctic blast, with totals ranging from 0.5 to 6.0 inches. Despite a late-week thaw, the weekly temperature averaged 13°F below normal in Stoneville.

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 February 12, 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	48	25	56	18	37	-8	0.21	-0.79	0.13	6.79	58	5.42	75	88	39	0	6	2	0
	HUNTSVILLE	46	24	53	17	35	-7	0.11	-1.02	0.11	9.08	70	6.85	92	85	55	0	6	1	0
	MOBILE	55	29	61	23	42	-10	0.57	-0.62	0.56	7.47	60	6.08	78	84	54	0	5	2	1
	MONTGOMERY	53	27	60	21	40	-9	0.30	-0.97	0.20	6.52	54	5.49	76	88	44	0	6	3	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	25	15	37	2	20	3	0.10	-0.06	0.09	1.57	79	0.84	89	81	71	0	7	2	0
	BARROW	-1	-15	7	-26	-8	7	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.40	138	0.26	153	87	75	0	7	3	0
	FAIRBANKS	7	-15	22	-36	-4	3	0.13	0.05	0.10	0.73	51	0.46	66	85	78	0	7	2	0
	JUNEAU	36	27	40	16	32	4	2.28	1.29	1.04	10.87	91	9.02	139	94	88	0	5	4	2
	KODIAK	39	29	46	20	34	4	2.15	0.61	1.34	13.73	74	10.60	97	82	71	0	5	5	1
	NOME	11	-7	30	-30	2	-3	0.17	-0.02	0.15	2.89	128	1.43	114	89	75	0	7	2	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	44	15	54	6	29	-2	0.00	-0.59	0.00	3.46	69	0.06	2	76	19	0	7	0	0
	PHOENIX	72	42	79	39	57	0	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.11	56	0.04	4	31	14	0	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	55	20	64	13	38	-1	0.00	-0.42	0.00	3.01	85	0.00	0	59	13	0	7	0	0
	TUCSON	70	36	78	32	53	-1	0.20	0.01	0.20	0.86	37	0.40	30	32	17	0	1	1	0
AR	FORT SMITH	42	19	59	3	30	-11	1.01	0.45	0.58	4.81	72	2.67	81	84	52	0	7	3	1
	LITTLE ROCK	43	22	59	10	33	-10	0.62	-0.16	0.33	5.99	62	3.91	79	90	48	0	7	3	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	67	38	76	33	53	1	0.00	-0.28	0.00	6.22	258	0.40	24	80	56	0	0	0	0
	FRESNO	65	37	75	34	51	1	0.00	-0.50	0.00	7.64	176	1.72	57	84	60	0	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	72	49	80	42	60	2	0.96	0.19	0.96	10.60	174	1.77	41	74	39	0	0	1	1
	REDDING	68	39	76	33	54	6	0.00	-1.41	0.00	10.12	74	1.44	16	60	42	0	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	66	39	75	32	53	3	0.00	-0.92	0.00	7.23	92	1.68	31	81	33	0	1	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	72	51	78	48	62	3	0.00	-0.50	0.00	5.30	119	0.30	10	65	40	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	65	46	72	40	55	3	0.00	-1.04	0.00	6.94	76	0.94	15	68	51	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	65	37	70	30	51	1	0.01	-0.61	0.01	5.01	89	0.78	21	81	61	0	3	1	0
CO	ALAMOSA	29	-11	42	-24	9	-11	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.77	122	0.39	130	83	65	0	7	1	0
	CO SPRINGS	33	7	57	-3	20	-10	0.03	-0.01	0.03	0.29	38	0.22	65	74	41	0	7	1	0
	DENVER INTL	34	6	55	-7	20	-10	0.25	0.25	0.17	1.25	231	1.03	448	73	40	0	7	3	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	35	8	43	-4	22	-9	0.26	0.18	0.21	1.00	79	0.36	49	71	54	0	7	2	0
	PUEBLO	34	4	57	-9	19	-14	0.00	-0.03	0.00	1.06	138	0.62	163	83	71	0	7	0	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	36	19	46	14	28	-2	0.27	-0.43	0.14	10.18	121	6.09	123	72	46	0	7	2	0
	HARTFORD	34	11	41	-5	23	-4	0.34	-0.40	0.21	12.69	145	6.54	127	76	47	0	7	2	0
DC	WASHINGTON	43	25	50	19	34	-2	0.02	-0.59	0.01	4.98	68	3.20	75	80	37	0	6	2	0
DE	WILMINGTON	38	18	43	11	28	-4	0.03	-0.61	0.02	6.72	85	4.31	95	93	42	0	7	2	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	61	45	68	36	53	-6	0.94	0.30	0.65	5.79	83	5.41	128	95	59	0	0	3	1
	JACKSONVILLE	57	39	65	32	48	-6	4.12	3.33	1.75	11.12	144	10.78	213	95	60	0	1	4	3
	KEY WEST	74	64	79	58	69	-1	0.01	-0.38	0.01	3.22	64	2.64	90	91	73	0	0	1	0
	MIAMI	78	62	87	53	70	2	0.08	-0.43	0.08	3.84	78	2.63	96	88	54	0	0	1	0
	ORLANDO	68	49	85	41	59	-2	0.23	-0.29	0.10	6.96	123	6.18	186	87	70	0	0	3	0
	PENSACOLA	54	33	62	28	44	-9	0.83	-0.28	0.40	8.51	76	7.03	97	84	47	0	4	3	0
	TALLAHASSEE	56	34	61	25	45	-8	1.51	0.45	0.87	8.53	75	7.05	98	83	50	0	3	3	1
	TAMPA	67	49	75	41	58	-4	0.47	-0.15	0.31	7.47	133	6.92	210	87	61	0	0	3	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	78	59	88	52	69	3	0.73	0.03	0.28	3.79	46	2.49	50	83	57	0	0	3	0
GA	ATHENS	50	27	57	25	39	-5	0.26	-0.79	0.15	8.75	86	6.83	105	83	46	0	7	3	0
	ATLANTA	49	29	56	26	39	-6	0.17	-0.97	0.09	7.21	67	5.59	80	71	47	0	7	3	0
	AUGUSTA	55	27	61	24	41	-6	0.48	-0.53	0.19	6.84	73	5.68	91	83	45	0	6	3	0
	COLUMBUS	53	31	60	28	42	-7	0.50	-0.55	0.28	8.28	75	6.72	102	85	37	0	6	3	0
	MACON	53	28	60	25	41	-6	0.46	-0.67	0.30	7.89	73	6.81	98	91	40	0	6	3	0
	SAVANNAH	56	37	63	28	46	-5	1.23	0.47	0.73	7.57	93	5.94	112	85	52	0	2	3	1
HI	HILO	81	64	85	62	73	2	0.38	-1.73	0.23	11.40	48	4.27	32	88	75	0	0	4	0
	HONOLULU	80	69	82	67	74	1	1.73	1.15	1.01	16.34	249	4.60	124	90	78	0	0	6	1
	KAHULUI	82	65	84	61	73	1	1.83	1.19	1.64	9.74	122	6.12	125	87	77	0	0	3	1
	LIHUE	76	68	79	66	72	0	1.66	0.83	0.52	15.75	145	5.75	95	92	86	0	0	6	1
ID	BOISE	47	27	61	21	37	2	0.01	-0.27	0.01	4.72	145	1.47	79	78	62	0	7	1	0
	LEWISTON	47	33	58	29	40	3	0.12	-0.11	0.12	2.94	113	1.24	80	77	58	0	4	1	0
	POCATELLO	33	10	41	-2	21	-7	0.06	-0.16	0.06	3.31	126	1.34	88	86	72	0	7	1	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	26	9	37	-9	17	-8	0.33	-0.06	0.20	6.04	125	3.70	154	81	63	0	7	2	0
	MOLINE	26	4	40	-15	15	-9	0.79	0.46	0.73	3.99	92	2.31	108	78	67	0	7	2	1
	PEORIA	25	9	38	-9	17	-9	0.09	-0.26	0.09	5.39	120	1.62	78	83	60	0	7	1	0
	ROCKFORD	24	4	38	-20	14	-8	0.17	-0.13	0.16	3.20	80	1.47	76	76	64	0	7	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	29	10	42	-9	20	-8	0.03	-0.32	0.02	3.12	66	1.45	66	83	55	0	7	2	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	34	18	49	6	26	-7	0.12	-0.58	0.08	4.32	57	2.52	61	77	58	0	7	3	0
	FORT WAYNE	26	7	37	-13	17	-8	0.06	-0.38	0.02	3.75	67	2.67	95	89	62	0	7	4	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	30	15	39	-1	22	-7	0.00	-0.55	0.00	4.84	75	2.98	87	81	59	0	7	0	0
	SOUTH BEND	25	9	38	-9	17	-8	0.27	-0.20	0.14	5.04	82	3.41	111	83	63	0	7	4	0
IA	BURLINGTON	26	7	40	-10	16	-10	0.05	-0.25	0.05	1.37	35	0.55	30	87	61	0	7	1	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	22	1	40	-16	11	-11	0.06	-0.19	0.06	1.38	47	0.42	29	88	67	0	7	1	0
	DES MOINES	26	7	43	-9	17	-7	0.09	-0.18	0.09	2.17	78	1.40	95	79	63	0	7	1	0
	DUBUQUE	21	1	35	-16	11	-10	0.13	-0.18	0.08	4.71	135	1.63	91	82	71	0	7	3	0
	SIOUX CITY	25	2	42	-16	13	-10	0.03	-0.06	0.03	2.92	209	1.97	266	82	67	0	7	1	0
	WATERLOO	22	-2	38	-15	10	-10	0.07	-0.15	0.07	3.37	145	1.31	108	86	72	0	7	1	0
KS	CONCORDIA	30	13	47	0	22	-8	0.36	0.29	0.36	1.26	76	1.12	142	78	64	0	7	1	0
	DODGE CITY	36	7	51	-10	21	-13	0.21	0.12	0.18	0.98	64	0.57	74	78	48	0	7	2	0
	GOODLAND	34	9	52	-6	22	-9	0.36	0.30	0.34	0.91	99	0.76	146	77	61	0	7	3	0
	TOPEKA	34	10	51	-9	22	-9	0.28	0.07	0.25	2.17	80	1.98	152	77	54	0	7	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 12, 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	33	8	46	-17	21	-13	0.30	0.17	0.15	0.92	38	0.80	76	79	61	0	7	2	0
KY	JACKSON	37	21	49	12	29	-7	0.36	-0.48	0.21	6.57	71	3.60	72	82	47	0	7	3	0
	LEXINGTON	33	17	46	3	25	-9	0.52	-0.19	0.46	6.48	76	3.99	88	75	61	0	7	3	0
	LOUISVILLE	38	21	50	10	29	-6	0.29	-0.43	0.29	4.55	55	2.89	64	73	45	0	7	1	0
	PADUCAH	33	14	44	-4	24	-12	0.78	-0.17	0.51	4.94	52	2.72	54	86	53	0	7	3	1
LA	BATON ROUGE	55	28	65	24	42	-10	0.61	-0.75	0.48	11.59	84	7.00	82	96	44	0	6	2	0
	LAKE CHARLES	54	29	65	25	42	-11	0.64	-0.27	0.35	9.74	83	6.46	90	90	54	0	5	2	0
	NEW ORLEANS	55	35	63	29	45	-9	0.44	-1.02	0.44	7.72	57	5.55	66	82	63	0	4	1	0
	SHREVEPORT	49	25	65	18	37	-12	0.30	-0.77	0.16	6.90	63	6.49	101	85	46	0	7	2	0
ME	CARIBOU	23	1	30	-10	12	1	0.67	0.16	0.43	7.61	108	2.41	62	90	62	0	7	5	0
	PORTLAND	33	11	39	5	22	-1	0.26	-0.52	0.19	8.46	87	4.43	81	80	46	0	7	3	0
MD	BALTIMORE	41	20	48	13	31	-3	0.00	-0.69	0.00	5.66	71	3.70	79	79	39	0	7	0	0
MA	BOSTON	36	21	42	13	28	-2	0.29	-0.54	0.25	10.05	111	6.44	120	74	40	0	6	2	0
	WORCESTER	30	13	38	5	22	-3	0.41	-0.35	0.20	11.54	125	6.46	120	87	46	0	7	4	0
MI	ALPENA	23	7	32	-10	15	-3	0.08	-0.23	0.03	3.11	75	1.78	77	85	51	0	7	4	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	26	14	35	2	20	-3	0.30	-0.08	0.18	3.99	74	2.21	82	83	58	0	7	5	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	21	3	32	-14	12	-6	0.18	-0.12	0.09	3.38	87	2.26	106	86	66	0	7	5	0
	LANSING	25	11	34	0	18	-4	0.08	-0.28	0.06	2.79	64	1.14	51	86	67	0	7	3	0
	MUSKEGON	27	17	35	1	22	-2	0.43	0.03	0.19	6.13	110	4.26	146	78	64	0	7	5	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	24	13	33	4	19	-2	0.18	-0.34	0.07	4.42	67	2.20	56	85	56	0	7	4	0
MN	DULUTH	17	-5	25	-18	6	-6	0.00	-0.20	0.00	3.32	136	1.24	83	78	60	0	7	0	0
	INT'L FALLS	14	-16	27	-34	-1	-9	0.05	-0.12	0.03	3.06	166	1.49	131	82	57	0	7	2	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	21	1	38	-11	11	-6	0.02	-0.15	0.01	3.82	163	1.03	76	78	63	0	7	2	0
	ROCHESTER	18	-1	34	-15	8	-8	0.13	-0.04	0.08	4.67	207	0.99	80	82	73	0	7	2	0
	ST. CLOUD	19	-6	35	-24	7	-6	0.05	-0.09	0.05	3.48	206	1.03	103	87	62	0	7	1	0
MS	JACKSON	49	25	61	18	37	-10	0.45	-0.69	0.30	9.80	75	5.92	77	88	48	0	7	2	0
	MERIDIAN	49	22	59	14	36	-12	0.27	-1.01	0.25	7.13	53	6.02	74	91	70	0	7	2	0
	TUPELO	45	23	57	14	34	-9	0.17	-0.88	0.13	6.60	51	4.37	63	85	59	0	6	2	0
MO	COLUMBIA	31	10	46	-10	20	-11	0.01	-0.47	0.01	4.12	82	1.84	73	81	56	0	7	1	0
	KANSAS CITY	30	10	47	-6	20	-10	0.14	-0.11	0.11	2.49	78	1.97	126	83	55	0	7	2	0
	SAINT LOUIS	35	19	51	8	27	-6	0.00	-0.50	0.00	3.73	64	2.43	82	68	52	0	7	0	0
	SPRINGFIELD	30	9	46	-10	20	-15	0.15	-0.37	0.15	2.35	38	1.61	54	82	64	0	7	1	0
MT	BILLINGS	28	11	53	-9	19	-9	0.30	0.18	0.30	1.50	88	0.55	53	75	59	0	6	1	0
	BUTTE	32	6	51	-19	19	-2	0.10	0.02	0.08	1.17	98	0.53	79	78	46	0	7	2	0
	CUT BANK	28	7	50	-20	18	-4	0.03	-0.03	0.03	0.07	9	0.06	13	83	63	0	6	1	0
	GLASGOW	22	0	44	-26	11	-5	0.06	0.00	0.05	3.53	436	2.07	470	87	77	0	7	2	0
	GREAT FALLS	29	8	53	-15	19	-6	0.48	0.40	0.38	2.67	177	1.11	132	81	61	0	6	2	0
	HAVRE	26	10	43	-17	18	-1	0.07	0.01	0.07	2.27	212	1.24	221	78	71	0	6	1	0
	MISSOULA	34	14	55	-1	24	-3	0.61	0.44	0.52	3.90	155	2.62	191	86	77	0	7	2	1
NE	GRAND ISLAND	33	13	56	-4	23	-3	0.03	-0.06	0.03	1.84	136	1.60	232	74	59	0	7	1	0
	LINCOLN	32	11	51	-3	22	-4	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.46	87	1.22	151	73	60	0	7	0	0
	NORFOLK	27	9	46	-9	18	-6	0.02	-0.11	0.02	2.12	148	1.70	218	73	63	0	7	1	0
	NORTH PLATTE	32	4	55	-18	18	-9	0.20	0.12	0.12	1.69	186	1.25	245	87	52	0	7	2	0
	OMAHA	29	7	48	-10	18	-8	0.05	-0.09	0.05	1.90	98	1.36	135	82	65	0	7	1	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	34	9	53	-12	21	-7	0.14	0.03	0.11	1.55	120	0.62	85	75	51	0	7	2	0
	VALENTINE	29	7	48	-14	18	-6	0.08	0.00	0.05	1.74	232	0.88	210	77	67	0	7	2	0
NV	ELY	42	17	53	7	30	2	0.00	-0.15	0.00	3.61	242	0.27	27	84	60	0	7	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	64	42	70	36	53	2	0.00	-0.15	0.00	1.78	145	0.01	1	36	24	0	0	0	0
	RENO	55	24	67	19	40	3	0.00	-0.25	0.00	1.49	63	0.10	7	66	44	0	7	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	50	20	62	10	35	1	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.88	100	0.29	27	83	53	0	6	0	0
NH	CONCORD	32	6	39	-12	19	-2	0.25	-0.33	0.19	8.53	123	4.95	124	87	47	0	7	3	0
NJ	NEWARK	39	22	46	14	31	-1	0.14	-0.58	0.09	9.63	109	5.75	109	65	44	0	6	2	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	46	18	55	11	32	-8	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.18	105	0.11	17	61	22	0	7	0	0
NY	ALBANY	30	11	37	-5	21	-2	0.21	-0.31	0.12	7.52	124	4.57	135	85	54	0	7	2	0
	BINGHAMTON	28	13	36	2	20	-2	0.37	-0.24	0.27	5.82	88	3.78	104	76	58	0	7	2	0
	BUFFALO	25	13	33	6	19	-6	0.26	-0.35	0.16	5.60	70	2.88	68	89	62	0	7	3	0
	ROCHESTER	28	11	36	-4	20	-4	0.17	-0.33	0.12	5.33	90	2.69	84	81	61	0	7	3	0
	SYRACUSE	29	10	36	-9	19	-4	0.43	-0.09	0.19	7.33	111	4.91	140	87	56	0	7	4	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	44	22	52	17	33	-4	0.02	-0.90	0.01	5.33	59	4.07	72	78	48	0	7	2	0
	CHARLOTTE	51	25	58	19	38	-5	0.02	-0.81	0.01	5.55	64	3.81	70	82	32	0	7	2	0
	GREENSBORO	48	25	55	20	36	-3	0.04	-0.70	0.02	4.19	53	1.99	41	76	31	0	7	2	0
	HATTERAS	49	37	55	32	43	-3	2.43	1.43	0.95	12.57	103	9.10	119	91	49	0	1	6	2
	RALEIGH	52	26	58	21	39	-2	0.04	-0.79	0.03	5.39	63	3.00	55	81	36	0	7	2	0
	WILMINGTON	49	31	55	24	40	-7	1.22	0.32	0.70	10.17	103	6.54	107	96	57	0	4	4	1
ND	BISMARCK	23	-1	43	-17	11	-4	0.07	-0.04	0.06	2.85	264	1.45	227	82	68	0	7	2	0
	DICKINSON	21	1	40	-22	11	-8	0.01	-0.10	0.01	1.44	160	1.22	218	88	70	0	7	1	0
	FARGO	15	-6	35	-17	5	-6	0.03	-0.08	0.03	2.71	176	0.96	99	81	68	0	7	1	0
	GRAND FORKS	15	-10	34	-23	3	-7	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.59	108	0.87	95	92	70	0	7	0	0
	JAMESTOWN	18	-5	39	-22	7	-6	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.34	107	0.64	79	85	68	0	7	0	0
	WILLISTON	19	0	41	-22	10	-4	0.10	0.02	0.07	3.53	282	1.58	232	82	76	0	7	3	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	27	13	34	-2	20	-6	0.21	-0.31	0.14	4.93	77	2.98	88	81	63	0	7	3	0
	CINCINNATI	34	18	45	4	26	-6	0.11	-0.52	0.11	4.78	66	3.01	75	80	58	0	7	1	0
	CLEVELAND	28	14	35	-1	21	-6	0.16	-0.39	0.09	4.27	65	2.93	86	80	54	0	7	3	0
	COLUMBUS	29	17	38	2	23	-7	0.16	-0.36	0.16	3.98	62	2.72	79	80	65	0	7	1	0
	DAYTON	29	14	37	-3	21	-7	0.04	-0.51	0.03	4.07	61	2.62	74	86	59	0	7	2	0
	MANSFIELD	27	13	36	-4	20	-6	0.14	-0.38	0.10	4.00	59	2.97	84	88	55	0	7	3	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 12, 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	25	11	37	-4	18	-7	0.06	-0.38	0.05	4.64	87	3.20	119	80	61	0	7	2	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	27	13	34	0	20	-6	0.28	-0.19	0.18	7.26	119	3.45	109	83	58	0	7	3	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	41	16	62	-5	29	-11	0.05	-0.21	0.05	0.49	14	0.36	21	76	45	0	6	1	0
	TULSA	37	12	53	-12	25	-15	0.41	0.04	0.39	2.70	58	2.15	97	78	57	0	7	2	0
OR	ASTORIA	50	36	53	28	43	-1	1.35	-0.70	0.85	25.60	109	14.23	108	88	83	0	2	4	1
	BURNS	40	17	49	4	28	0	0.00	-0.25	0.00	4.32	148	0.68	42	86	66	0	7	0	0
	EUGENE	52	32	60	25	42	0	0.22	-1.43	0.19	9.05	48	2.27	22	96	86	0	4	2	0
	MEDFORD	56	29	67	22	43	1	0.00	-0.52	0.00	6.04	96	1.73	51	89	52	0	4	0	0
	PENDLETON	51	33	63	24	42	5	0.02	-0.28	0.02	4.56	132	1.43	73	76	60	0	4	1	0
	PORTLAND	50	37	57	29	44	2	0.72	-0.36	0.48	13.88	110	5.53	80	95	82	0	2	4	0
	SALEM	53	35	58	26	44	2	0.66	-0.66	0.50	13.92	95	3.97	49	91	75	0	2	3	1
PA	ALLENTOWN	34	15	41	3	24	-4	0.21	-0.46	0.14	7.23	89	4.31	92	78	52	0	7	2	0
	ERIE	28	15	35	4	21	-6	0.51	-0.03	0.20	6.75	94	4.51	131	80	60	0	7	6	0
	MIDDLETOWN	36	18	41	9	27	-3	0.08	-0.61	0.05	5.34	74	3.37	84	81	42	0	7	2	0
	PHILADELPHIA	39	22	48	16	31	-2	0.03	-0.62	0.02	7.61	95	4.37	94	74	44	0	7	2	0
	PITTSBURGH	30	16	37	5	23	-6	0.18	-0.38	0.18	4.83	74	3.27	89	75	52	0	7	1	0
	WILKES-BARRE	32	15	41	5	23	-4	0.30	-0.22	0.20	5.49	93	3.04	90	77	45	0	7	3	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	32	12	41	-2	22	-5	0.32	-0.34	0.25	6.99	101	2.96	74	84	54	0	7	2	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	35	16	44	6	26	-4	0.27	-0.60	0.26	9.96	99	5.92	101	81	48	0	7	2	0
SC	BEAUFORT	56	36	63	32	46	-3	0.31	-0.49	0.16	5.60	65	4.60	83	85	46	0	1	2	0
	CHARLESTON	55	36	62	32	46	-3	0.81	0.05	0.64	7.44	86	4.96	91	90	46	0	3	2	1
	COLUMBIA	53	30	60	25	42	-4	0.24	-0.71	0.22	6.49	67	5.09	80	82	43	0	5	2	0
	GREENVILLE	50	27	57	24	39	-4	0.01	-0.96	0.01	6.46	65	5.30	87	77	35	0	7	1	0
SD	ABERDEEN	20	-5	42	-25	7	-9	0.02	-0.06	0.02	3.25	325	1.48	239	85	73	0	7	1	0
	HURON	22	0	42	-25	11	-7	0.08	-0.01	0.04	3.17	311	1.79	284	86	70	0	7	3	0
	RAPID CITY	32	5	58	-16	18	-8	0.13	0.05	0.12	1.31	147	0.70	143	84	58	0	7	2	0
	SIOUX FALLS	20	-3	41	-20	9	-9	0.03	-0.05	0.03	2.92	250	1.38	212	83	70	0	7	1	0
TN	BRISTOL	42	20	49	15	31	-5	0.13	-0.67	0.08	5.02	61	2.46	50	83	41	0	7	3	0
	CHATTANOOGA	47	26	54	21	37	-4	0.10	-1.06	0.05	6.90	56	5.47	74	81	43	0	7	2	0
	KNOXVILLE	45	24	51	20	35	-5	0.06	-0.88	0.03	6.30	59	4.10	66	78	41	0	7	2	0
	MEMPHIS	42	23	56	11	33	-10	0.28	-0.73	0.15	5.54	48	3.02	51	80	47	0	7	2	0
	NASHVILLE	40	19	53	7	30	-9	0.49	-0.34	0.35	5.57	56	3.70	69	83	50	0	7	2	0
TX	ABILENE	49	21	64	9	35	-11	0.16	-0.08	0.16	2.73	105	1.53	116	77	47	0	7	1	0
	AMARILLO	35	6	50	-6	21	-18	0.45	0.35	0.28	0.74	52	0.52	65	88	59	0	7	4	0
	AUSTIN	59	21	76	16	40	-13	0.29	-0.14	0.29	4.97	99	4.17	160	78	40	0	7	1	0
	BEAUMONT	54	29	66	23	42	-12	0.26	-0.66	0.26	8.37	66	3.36	46	95	43	0	4	1	0
	BROWNSVILLE	66	40	78	32	53	-8	0.02	-0.32	0.02	2.50	81	2.49	127	82	53	0	1	1	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	62	33	76	26	48	-10	0.06	-0.37	0.06	4.74	116	4.12	177	86	57	0	4	1	0
	DEL RIO	61	29	73	23	45	-9	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.26	16	0.24	26	50	31	0	5	0	0
	EL PASO	57	23	74	16	40	-9	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.28	21	0.12	20	53	17	0	7	0	0
	FORT WORTH	52	25	66	15	39	-8	0.20	-0.27	0.17	4.44	85	2.39	90	80	35	0	5	2	0
	GALVESTON	53	36	64	29	44	-13	0.40	-0.32	0.40	6.66	75	4.53	84	86	54	0	3	1	0
	HOUSTON	56	29	72	24	43	-11	0.22	-0.54	0.22	8.76	101	5.72	115	82	53	0	6	1	0
	LUBBOCK	48	13	67	4	30	-11	0.35	0.19	0.35	0.49	34	0.49	64	77	51	0	7	1	0
	MIDLAND	52	14	67	5	33	-13	0.03	-0.09	0.03	0.09	7	0.07	10	68	33	0	7	1	0
	SAN ANGELO	55	21	67	12	38	-10	0.00	-0.26	0.00	2.06	94	1.07	86	72	39	0	6	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	62	28	76	20	45	-8	0.13	-0.28	0.13	3.66	85	3.03	129	77	28	0	6	1	0
	VICTORIA	62	30	77	24	46	-9	0.84	0.34	0.75	5.33	92	4.14	125	85	53	0	4	2	1
	WACO	55	24	67	15	40	-9	0.17	-0.36	0.16	5.70	103	4.93	179	81	47	0	6	2	0
	WICHITA FALLS	46	19	67	3	33	-10	0.20	-0.11	0.10	0.77	23	0.64	40	81	53	0	6	2	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	43	24	52	20	33	1	0.07	-0.23	0.06	3.75	120	0.71	38	79	39	0	7	2	0
VT	BURLINGTON	28	16	35	4	22	4	0.39	-0.04	0.25	7.22	139	3.62	121	81	58	0	7	3	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	45	18	50	12	32	-4	0.00	-0.74	0.00	3.92	49	1.76	36	73	31	0	7	0	0
	NORFOLK	46	27	55	19	37	-4	0.51	-0.30	0.28	7.98	95	5.10	96	91	42	0	6	4	0
	RICHMOND	48	25	56	21	37	-1	0.00	-0.69	0.00	6.36	81	3.10	65	76	35	0	7	0	0
	ROANOKE	45	24	51	16	35	-2	0.01	-0.73	0.01	3.13	42	1.14	25	65	33	0	7	1	0
	WASH/DULLES	40	19	46	11	30	-3	0.00	-0.66	0.00	4.20	58	2.73	65	78	42	0	7	0	0
WA	OLYMPIA	50	32	54	22	41	1	0.63	-1.01	0.42	17.48	96	8.13	78	95	81	0	4	4	0
	QUILLAYUTE	47	34	49	25	41	-1	0.96	-2.20	0.89	39.56	118	20.54	108	93	84	0	3	3	1
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	48	36	54	28	42	-1	0.68	-0.41	0.37	14.49	115	5.81	83	87	73	0	2	3	0
	SPOKANE	40	28	52	21	34	3	0.08	-0.28	0.07	5.70	121	2.51	102	88	59	0	6	2	0
	YAKIMA	52	25	65	20	39	6	0.00	-0.20	0.00	2.99	103	0.61	40	81	62	0	6	0	0
WV	BECKLEY	36	18	46	10	27	-5	0.15	-0.54	0.11	4.57	61	2.29	52	76	49	0	7	2	0
	CHARLESTON	38	22	52	11	30	-5	0.29	-0.45	0.15	6.00	76	3.57	79	78	43	0	5	3	0
	ELKINS	34	11	47	-2	22	-8	0.09	-0.65	0.09	3.96	49	2.11	45	91	45	0	7	1	0
	HUNTINGTON	37	21	47	11	29	-6	0.19	-0.51	0.14	4.52	58	2.99	68	82	50	0	7	3	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	20	-3	32	-21	8	-8	0.00	-0.19	0.00	2.63	109	0.80	58	87	58	0	7	0	0
	GREEN BAY	19	-1	29	-17	9	-9	0.06	-0.17	0.03	3.23	107	1.32	81	80	58	0	7	2	0
	LA CROSSE	22	0	35	-14	11	-9	0.08	-0.17	0.07	3.28	114	0.88	54	84	60	0	7	2	0
	MADISON	22	3	34	-13	13	-7	0.13	-0.17	0.11	3.19	93	1.70	96	81	68	0	7	3	0
	MILWAUKEE	24	9	36	-7	17	-6	0.12	-0.29	0.11	3.83	80	2.26	88	74	61	0	7	2	0
WY	CASPER	29	8	48	-13	18	-7	0.10	-0.04	0.09	1.92	135	0.56	70	69	57	0	7	2	0
	CHEYENNE	27	5	47	-11	16	-12	0.21	0.13	0.21	0.87	83	0.45	76	68	53	0	7	1	0
	LANDER	23	2	49	-14	12	-11	0.40	0.30	0.24	2.06	160	1.28	188	86	59	0	7	3	0
	SHERIDAN	31	6	57	-20	19	-6	0.08	-0.06	0.06	1.07	63	0.87	86	74	63	0	7	3	0

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

National Agricultural Summary

February 7 – 13, 2011

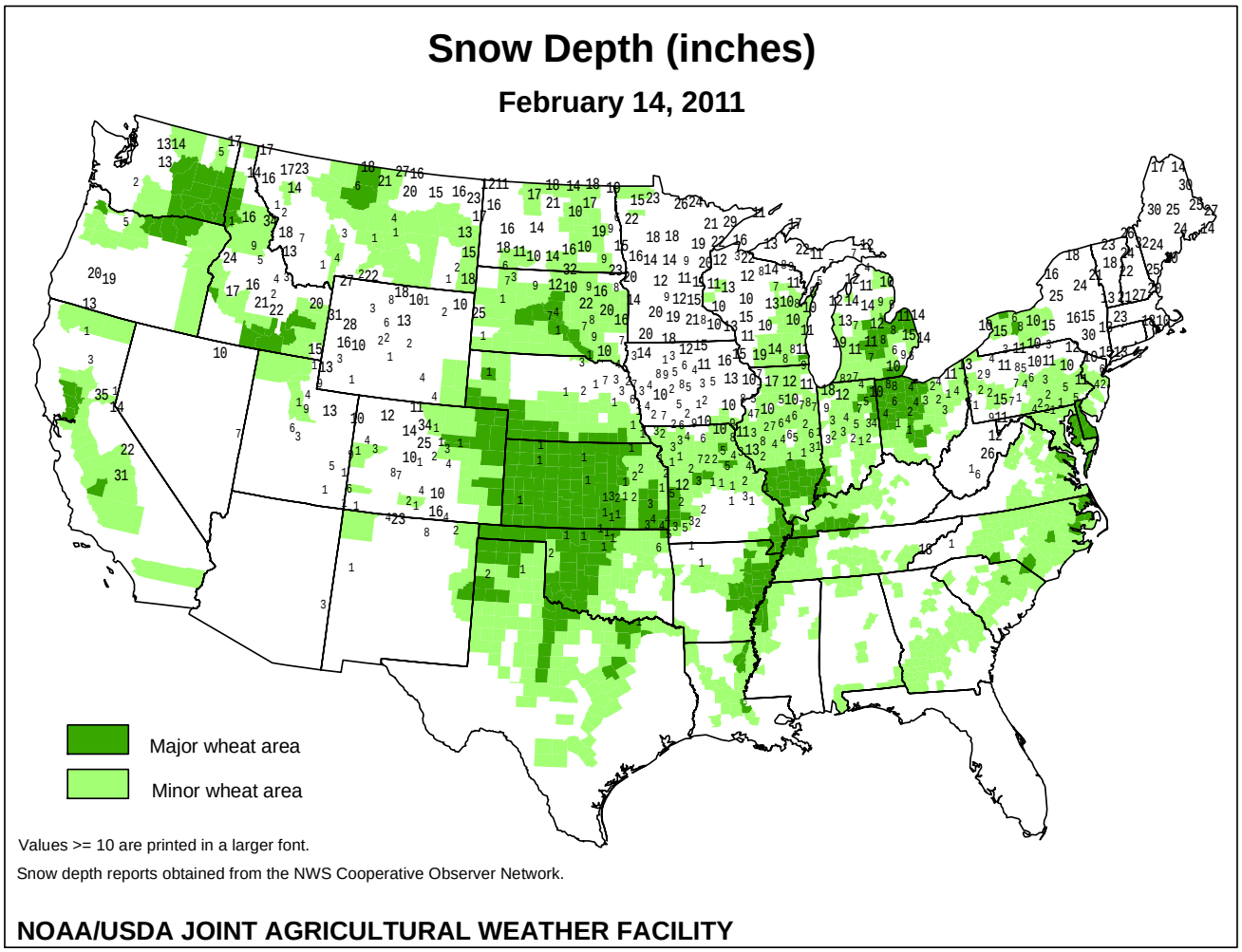
Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

Nationwide, temperatures during the week were near to below normal. Most notably, readings across the central and southern Great Plains, as well as the Delta, averaged 10 to 20°F below average. While much of the country was relatively dry, portions of Florida and the Rocky Mountains received precipitation totaling more than twice the weekly normal.

In Florida, scattered rainfall ranged from a trace to more than 4 inches during the week, while temperatures plunged below freezing across the Panhandle. Land preparation for spring field crops continued as conditions allowed. Sugarcane producers around Lake Okeechobee remained busy harvesting their crop. Fieldwork for many vegetable crops was slow because of wet fields, while some strawberries were harvested in the Plant City area. Citrus producers continued to harvest early and midseason oranges, as well as grapefruit, with new growth and buds reported across the region. Orchard maintenance included irrigation, hedging and topping of trees, and lime applications.

While much of Texas experienced scattered rain and snow showers, portions of East Texas accumulated as much as 1.50 inches of precipitation. Many small grain producers on the Plains prepared to irrigate their oat and wheat fields as warmer conditions were expected to arrive. Small grain crops on the Northern High Plains were in need of rain because wind storms had blown away insulting snow cover that would have provided moisture. Statewide, 87 and 85 percent of the oat and winter wheat crop was reported in very poor to fair condition, respectively. Producers in the Northern High Plains and South Texas were readying corn fields for spring planting. Fall-planted onions in the Trans-Pecos region and a variety of vegetables in South-East Texas were damaged by sub-freezing temperatures last week. Cabbage harvest continued in South Texas, while citrus and sugarcane growers harvested their crops in the Lower Rio Grande Valley.

A high-pressure system delivered fair skies and dry conditions to much of California during the week, allowing many producers ample time to complete fieldwork activities such as disking, plowing, planting, and spraying. Rice producers were busy draining their fields and incorporating rice straw into the soil. Citrus harvest continued at a quickened pace in the San Joaquin Valley and the desert region in hopes of limiting losses due to rind breakdown. Peach and plum trees were budding and beginning to show color. Early bloom was evident in some fruit trees. Pruning, spraying, and tree removal activities were ongoing in pistachio and walnut orchards, while blooming was underway in almond orchards. Producers were preparing to spray, as more blooming was expected soon. Spring vegetables were being planted in Kern County, while producers in Fresno County were busy harvesting a variety of crops.



February 10 ENSO Update

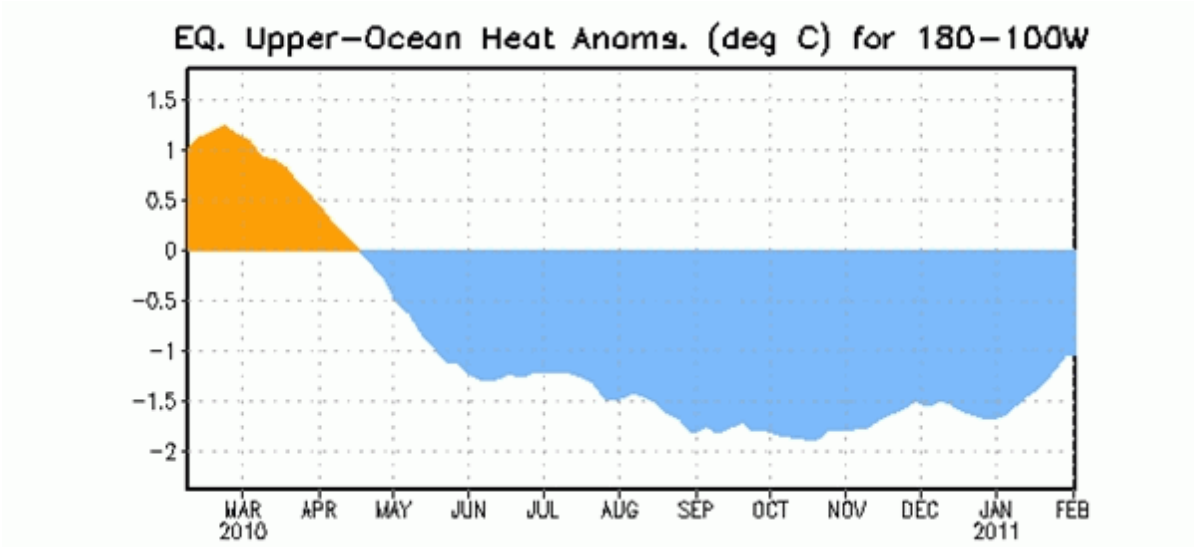


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomalies (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180°-100°W). Heat content anomalies are computed as departures from the 1982-2004 base period weekly means.

ENSO Alert System Status: La Niña Advisory

Synopsis: ENSO-Neutral or La Niña conditions are equally likely during May-June 2011.

La Niña persisted during January 2011 as reflected by well below-average sea surface temperatures (SSTs) across much of the equatorial Pacific Ocean. However, some weakening was evident in certain atmospheric and oceanic anomalies, in part due to Madden-Julian Oscillation activity. Most Niño indices were between -1 and -1.5°C at the end of January, with the easternmost Niño-1+2 region returning to near-average. A lessening of the negative subsurface oceanic heat content anomalies (average temperatures in the upper 300m of the ocean) was observed mostly in association with an eastward shift in the above-average temperatures at depth in the central equatorial Pacific. Convection remained enhanced over Indonesia and suppressed over the western and central equatorial Pacific. Also, over the western and central equatorial Pacific, the anomalous low-level easterly and upper-level westerly winds decreased in magnitude. Collectively, these oceanic and atmospheric anomalies reflect an ongoing, mature La Niña that has begun to weaken.

Nearly all of the ENSO model forecasts weaken La Niña in the coming months. A majority of the models predict a return to ENSO-neutral conditions by May-June-July 2011, although some models allow a weaker La Niña to persist into the Northern Hemisphere summer 2011. Recent trends in the observations and models do not offer many hints on which outcome is more likely. Also, model skill is historically at a minimum during the Northern Hemisphere spring (the "spring barrier"). Therefore, La Niña is expected to weaken during the next several months, with ENSO-neutral or La Niña conditions equally likely during May-June 2011.

Expected La Niña impacts during February-April 2011 include suppressed convection over the west-central tropical Pacific Ocean, and enhanced convection over Indonesia. Potential impacts in the United States include an enhanced chance of above-average precipitation in the Northern Rockies and western regions of the Northern Plains (along with a concomitant increase in snowfall), Great Lakes, and Ohio Valley. Below-average precipitation is favored across much of the Southern States. An increased chance of below-average temperatures is predicted for much of the West Coast and northern tier of states (excluding New England), and a higher possibility of above-average temperatures is forecast for much of the southern and central U.S. (see 3-month seasonal outlook released on January 20, 2011).

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the Forecast Forum section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 10 March 2011. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

February 6-12, 2011

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Unseasonably warm weather melted the remaining eastern European snow cover and ushered winter crops in western Europe out of dormancy.

WESTERN FSU: Additional snowfall protected dormant crops from bitter cold, although snow cover was shallow and patchy across the south.

MIDDLE EAST: Sunny skies promoted crop development after 2 weeks of stormy weather.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Dry, cool weather favored jointing winter grains.

SOUTH ASIA: Warm conditions continued across the region, aiding winter crop development.

EAST ASIA: Warm weather continued to provide favorable overwintering conditions for winter crops.

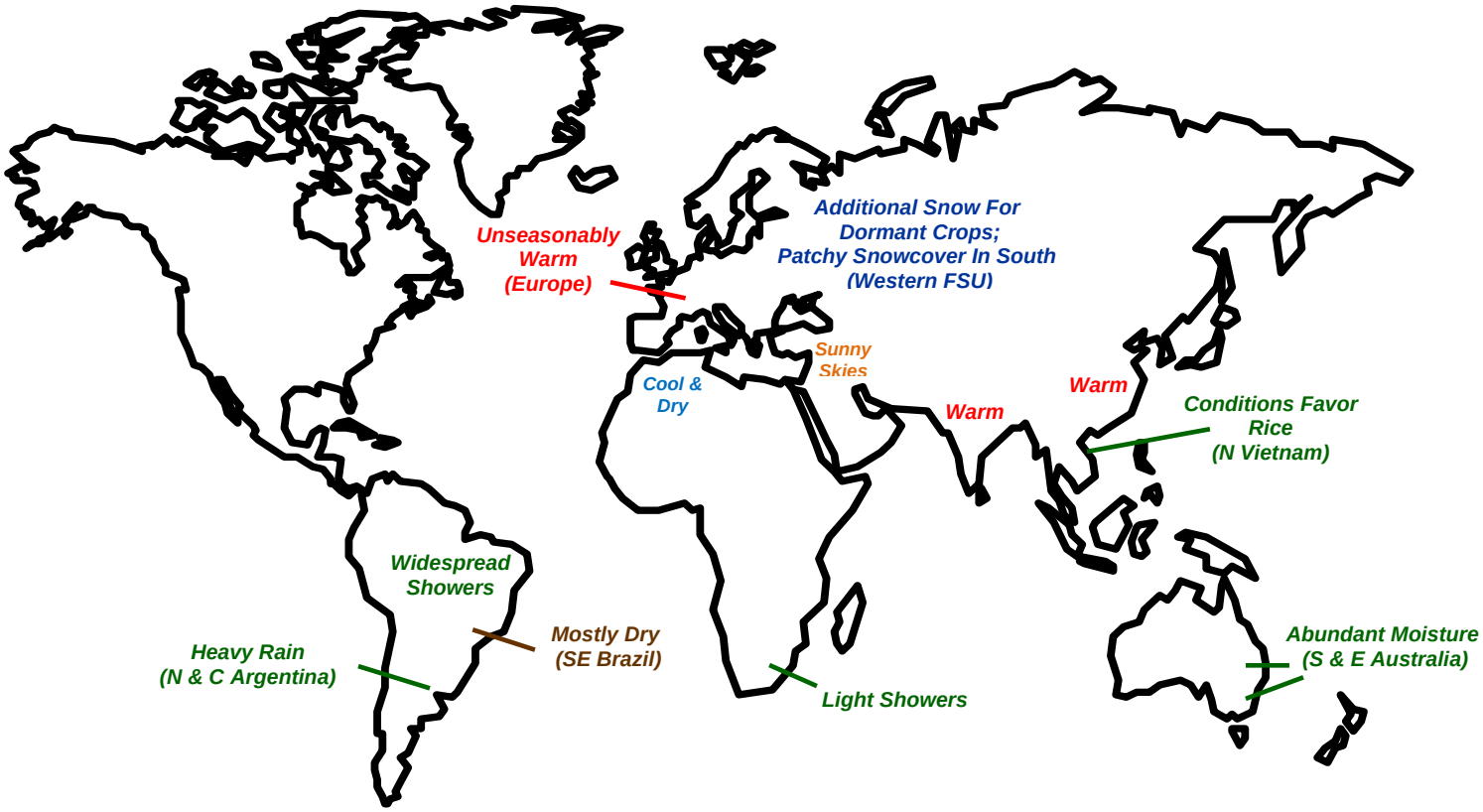
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Warm weather and light rainfall benefited recently transplanted rice in northern Vietnam.

AUSTRALIA: Showers in most of southern and eastern Australia maintained abundant moisture supplies for summer crops but hampered local fieldwork.

SOUTH AFRICA: Showers remained patchy and light across the corn belt, reducing moisture for reproductive to filling summer crops.

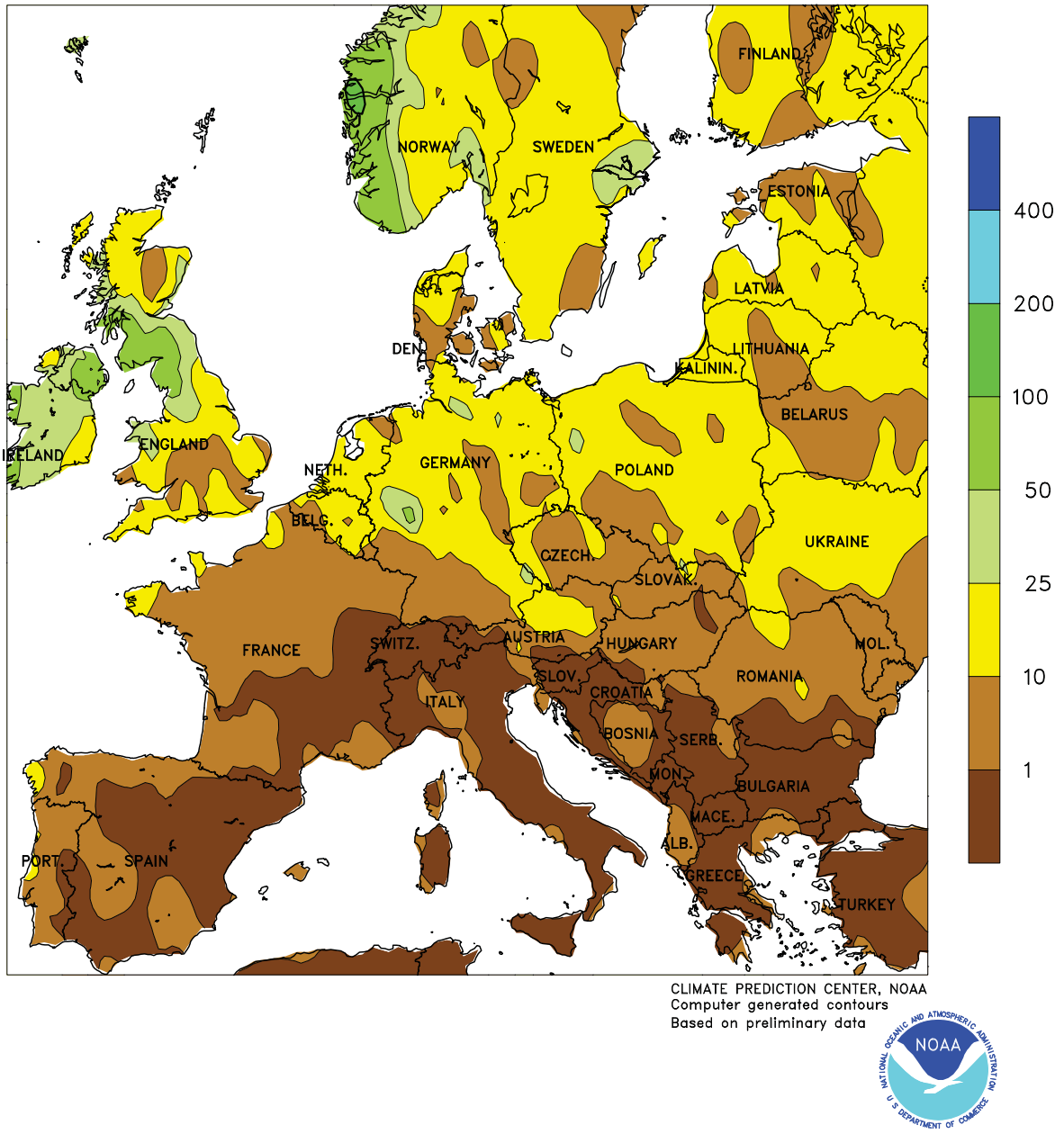
ARGENTINA: Locally heavy showers increased moisture for summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton in key production areas.

BRAZIL: Wet weather continued in southern farming areas, but dry pockets lingered in soybean, sugarcane, and coffee areas of central Brazil.



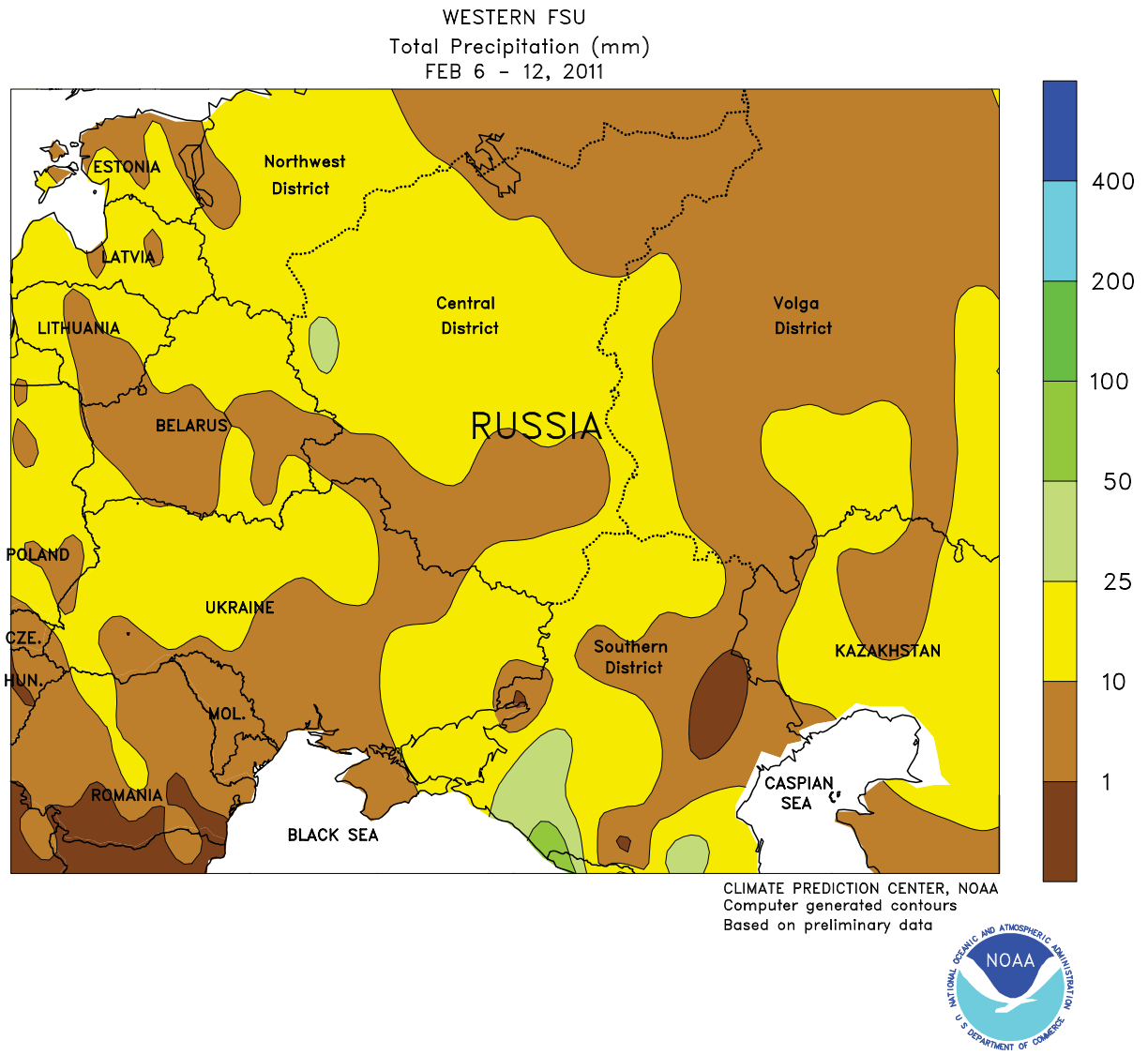
For additional information contact: meteorologists@oce.usda.gov

EUROPE
Total Precipitation (mm)
FEB 6 - 12, 2011



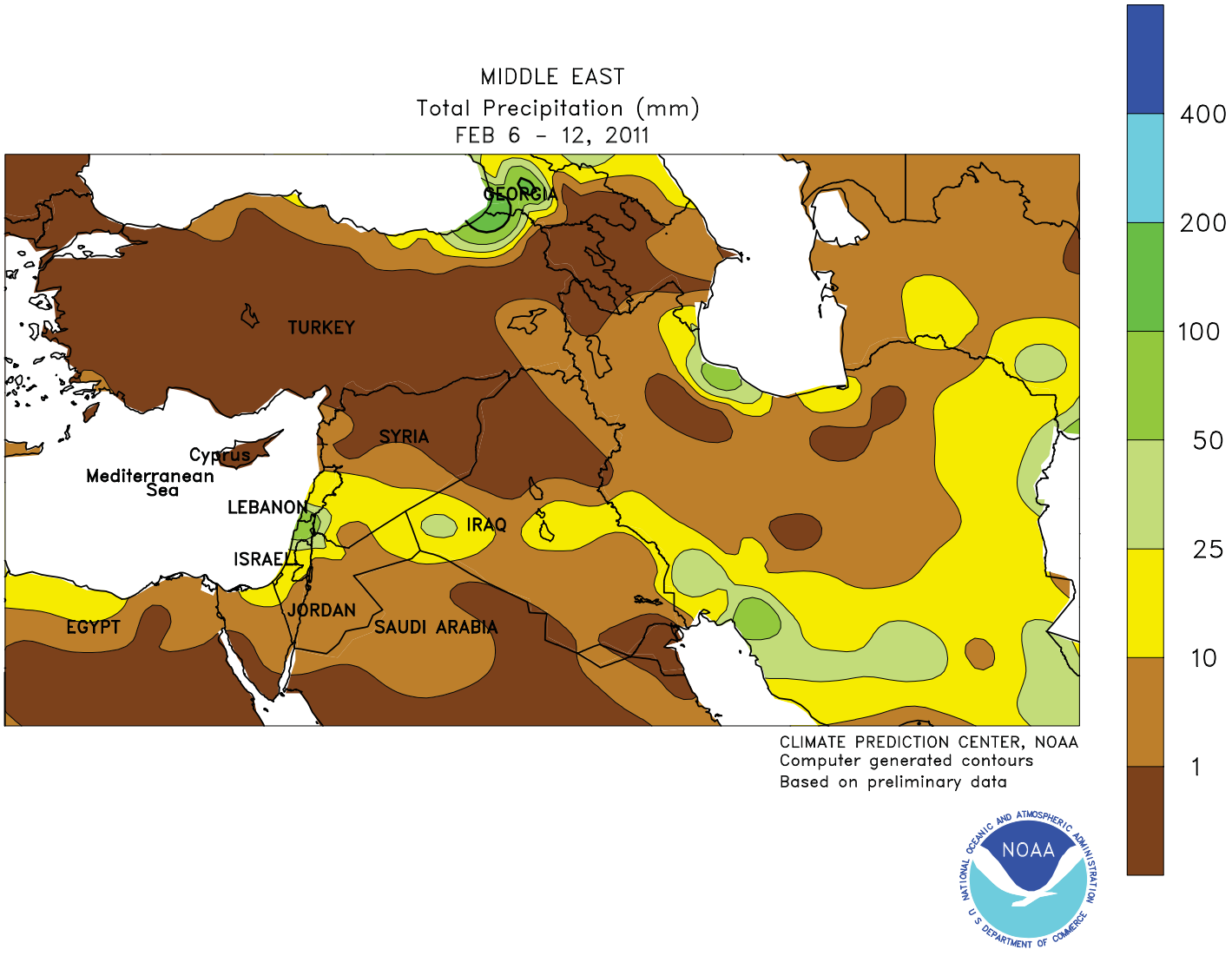
EUROPE

Unseasonably warm weather settled over primary winter crop areas, while dry conditions continued across the Mediterranean region. Storms continued to track north of the region, allowing widespread warmth (up to 8°C above normal) to develop over much of the continent. Daytime highs soared to 10°C in Poland, melting most of the remaining protective snow cover. Meanwhile, weekly average temperatures reached 10°C in northern France and southern England, ushering winter crops out of dormancy. Even in Germany, where weekly average temperatures reached 8°C, some early greening of winter grains and oilseeds was likely. A pair of cold fronts generated 10 to 30 mm of rain from southern England into Poland and Slovakia, although sharply colder weather behind the second front caused rain to change to snow in Poland. Locally heavy rain (25-95 mm) was reported in northern portions of the United Kingdom, boosting moisture reserves for spring growth. Meanwhile, dry, sunny weather along the Mediterranean coast favored citrus harvesting. Irrigation supplies remained favorable in Spain despite the recent dry weather due to abundant fall and winter precipitation.



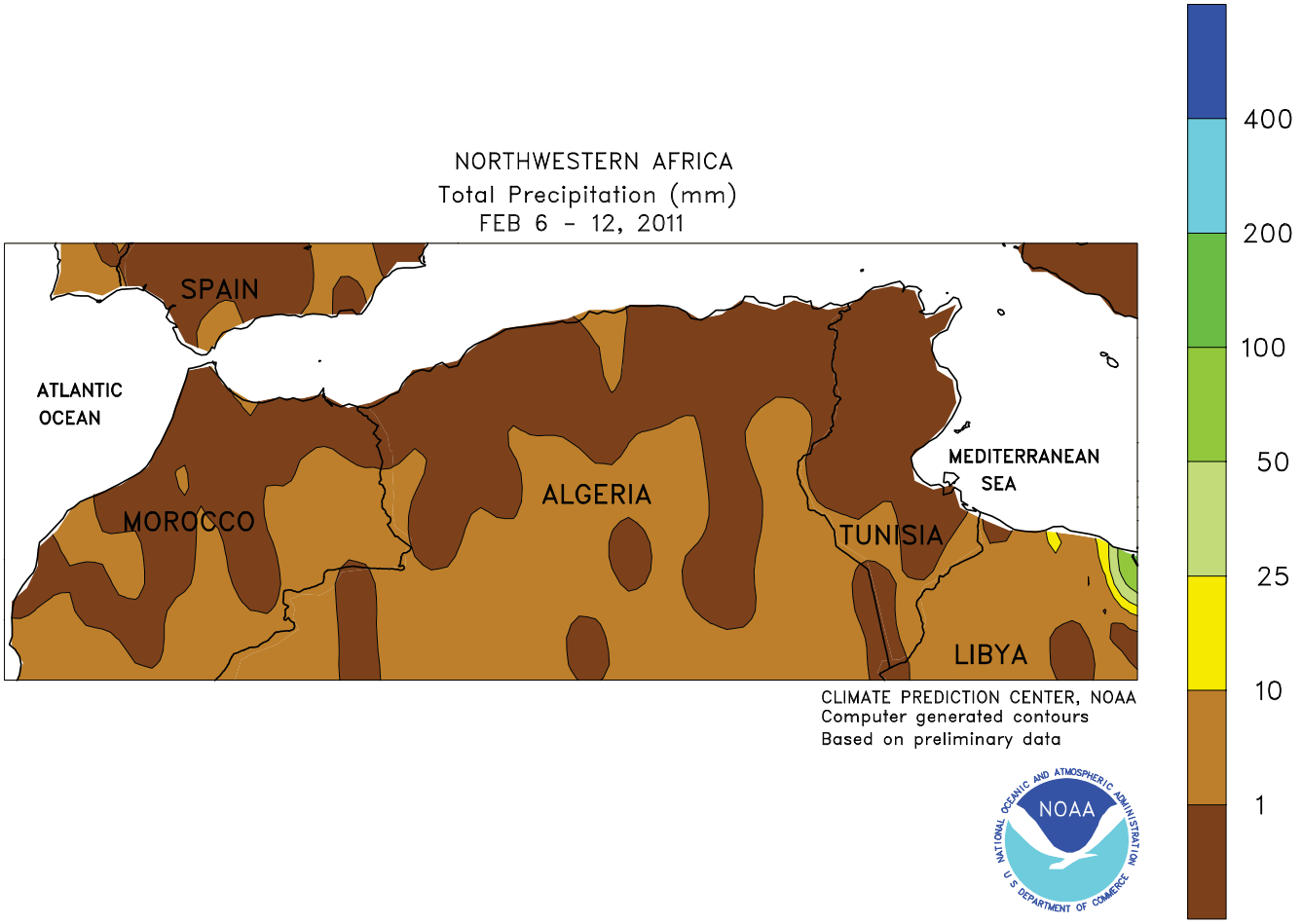
WESTERN FSU

Early week warmth contrasted with sharply colder conditions by week's end. A slow-moving storm system produced 10 to 40 mm (liquid equivalent) of precipitation over most primary winter crop districts. From eastern Belarus into Russia's Volga District, the precipitation fell as snow. Consequently, dormant winter crops remained well insulated by 40 cm or more of snow across the northern half of the region. Temperatures up to 6°C above normal in Ukraine and Russia's Southern District melted much of the snow cover and caused some of the precipitation to fall as rain or an icy mix. A fresh snowfall at week's end in Ukraine and the Southern District afforded winter crops some protection from sharply colder air which was arriving from the north, although the snow was shallow (less than 5 cm) in many locales.



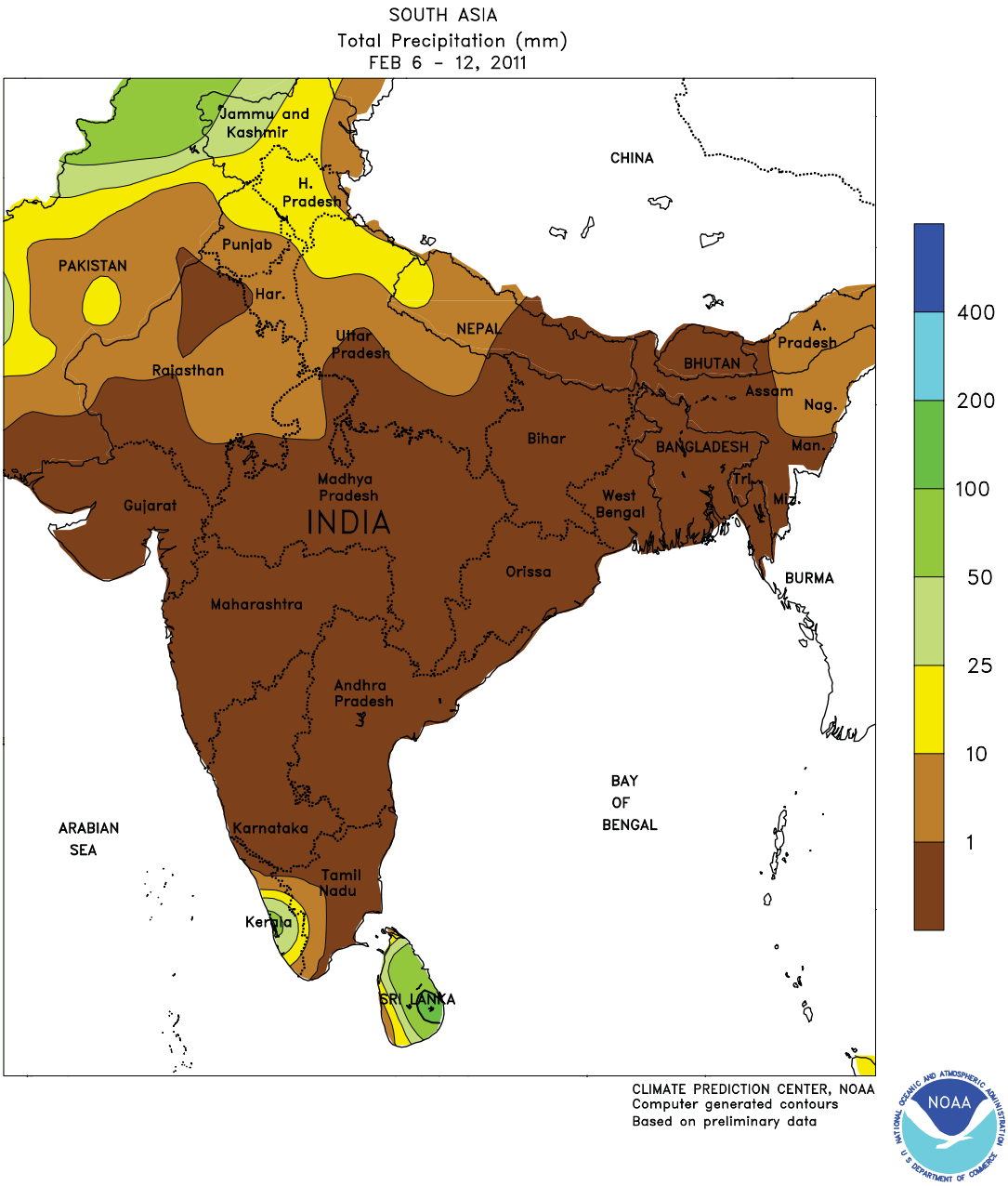
MIDDLE EAST

Drier, milder weather returned to most of the region, although unsettled conditions lingered across the south. Following 2 weeks of stormy weather, sunny skies promoted winter crop development in southern Turkey and the eastern Mediterranean region. Winter crops remained dormant, however, from the Anatolia Plateau eastward into western Iran. Soil and subsoil moisture benefited from the recent spell of wet weather, and winter crop prospects have consequently improved considerably. Periods of rain (10-60 mm) lingered from Lebanon and Israel into southern portions of Iraq and Iran, improving soil moisture and irrigation reserves for winter wheat and barley. The region continued to escape the threat of winterkill, with minimum temperatures remaining above the threshold for potential crop damage.



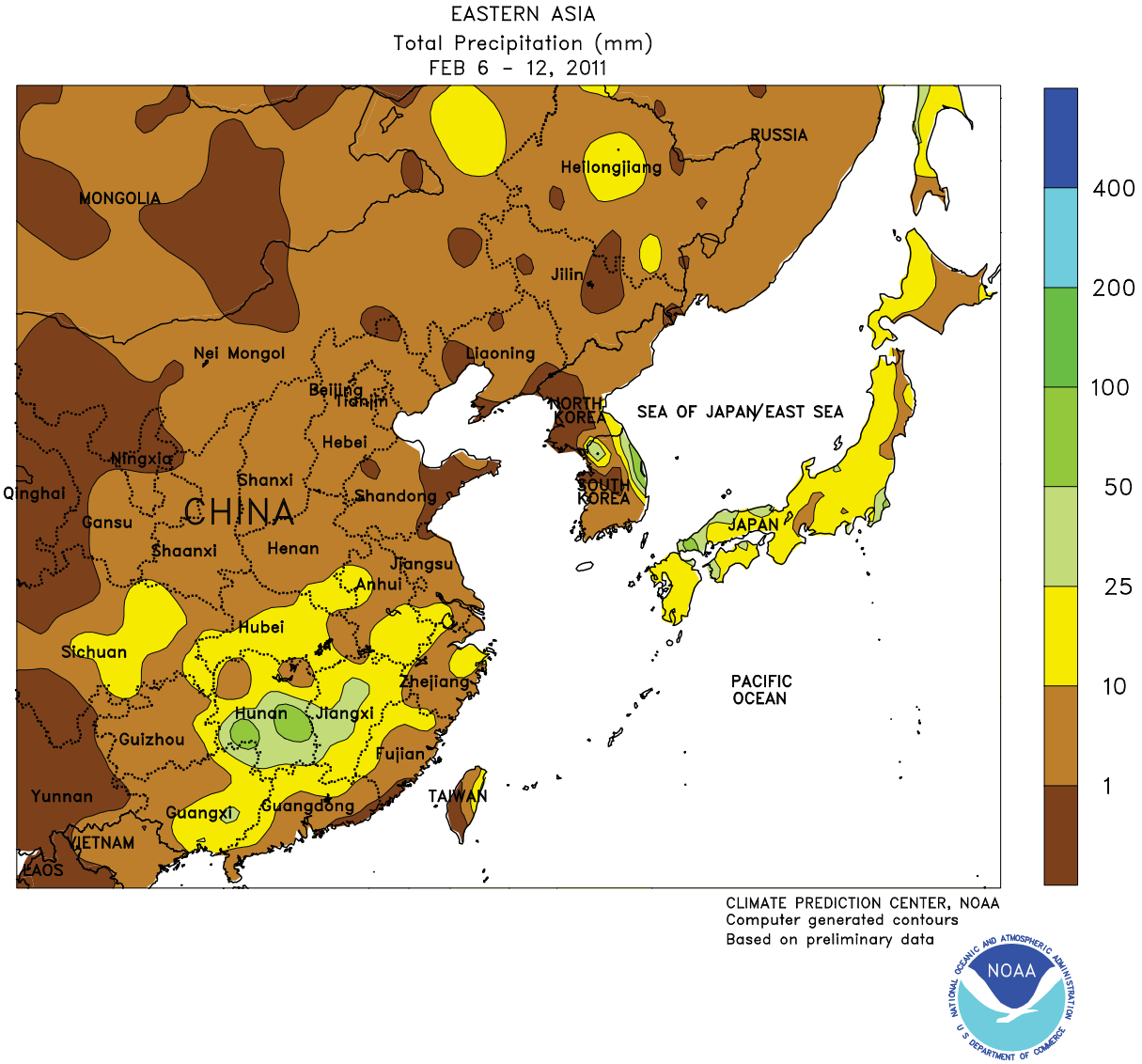
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Drier, cooler weather returned to the region, favoring winter crop growth. Following last week's heavy rain, sunny skies were favorable for vegetative winter wheat and barley. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3°C below normal over most growing districts, although near-normal temperatures were reported in north-central Algeria. Nevertheless, crops continued to progress favorably through the jointing stage of development with weekly average temperatures of 10 to 15°C. Inland freezes (-4 to -1°C) were reported in central Algeria, but the coldest readings were outside primary growing areas.



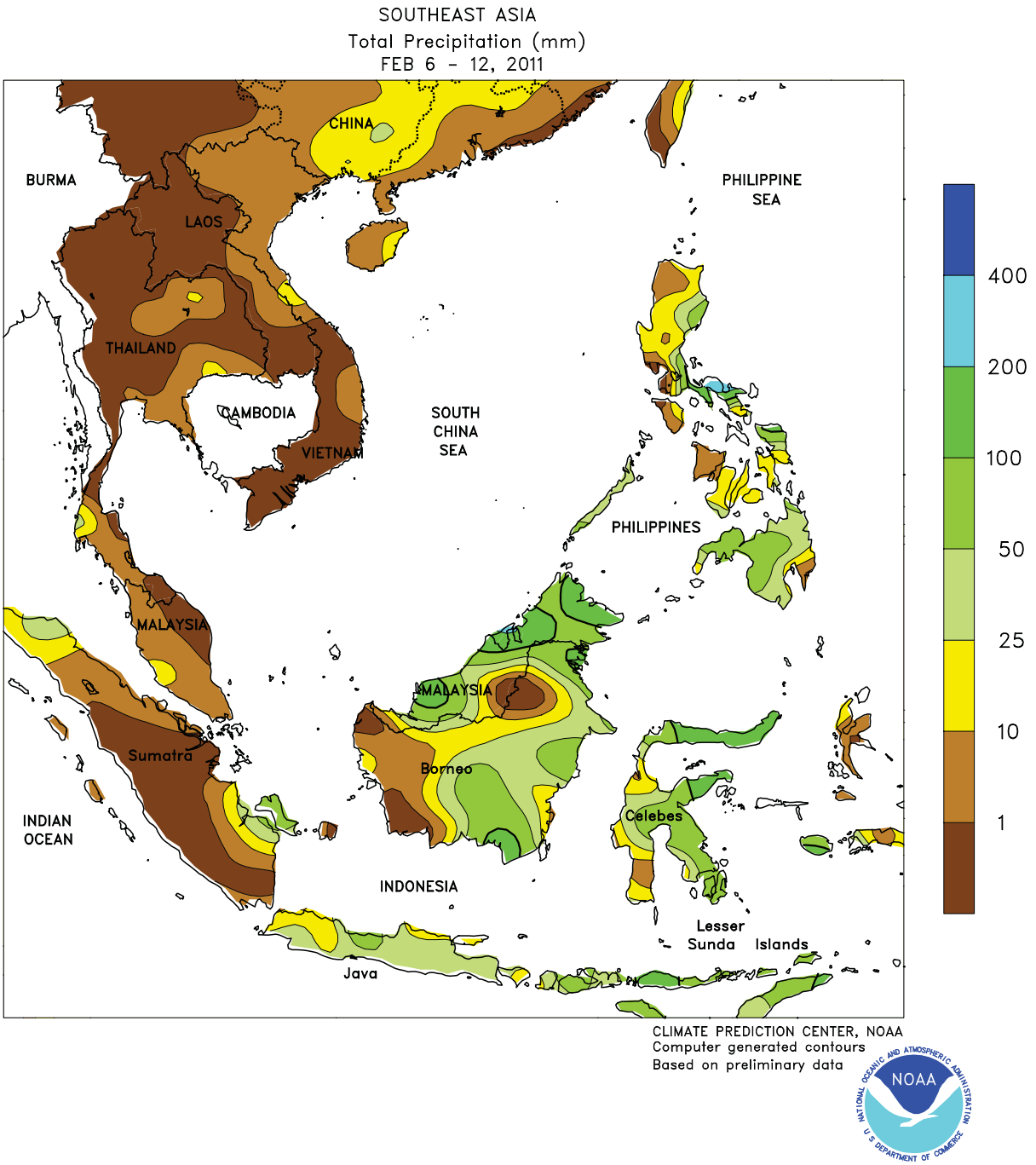
SOUTH ASIA

Warm weather continued across India and Pakistan, with temperatures averaging 3 to 4°C above normal. Average temperatures near 20°C were ideal for winter wheat and rapeseed development, although wheat development still lagged. In addition, while maximum temperatures remained below 30°C in northern growing areas, temperatures locally approached 40°C farther south.



EASTERN ASIA

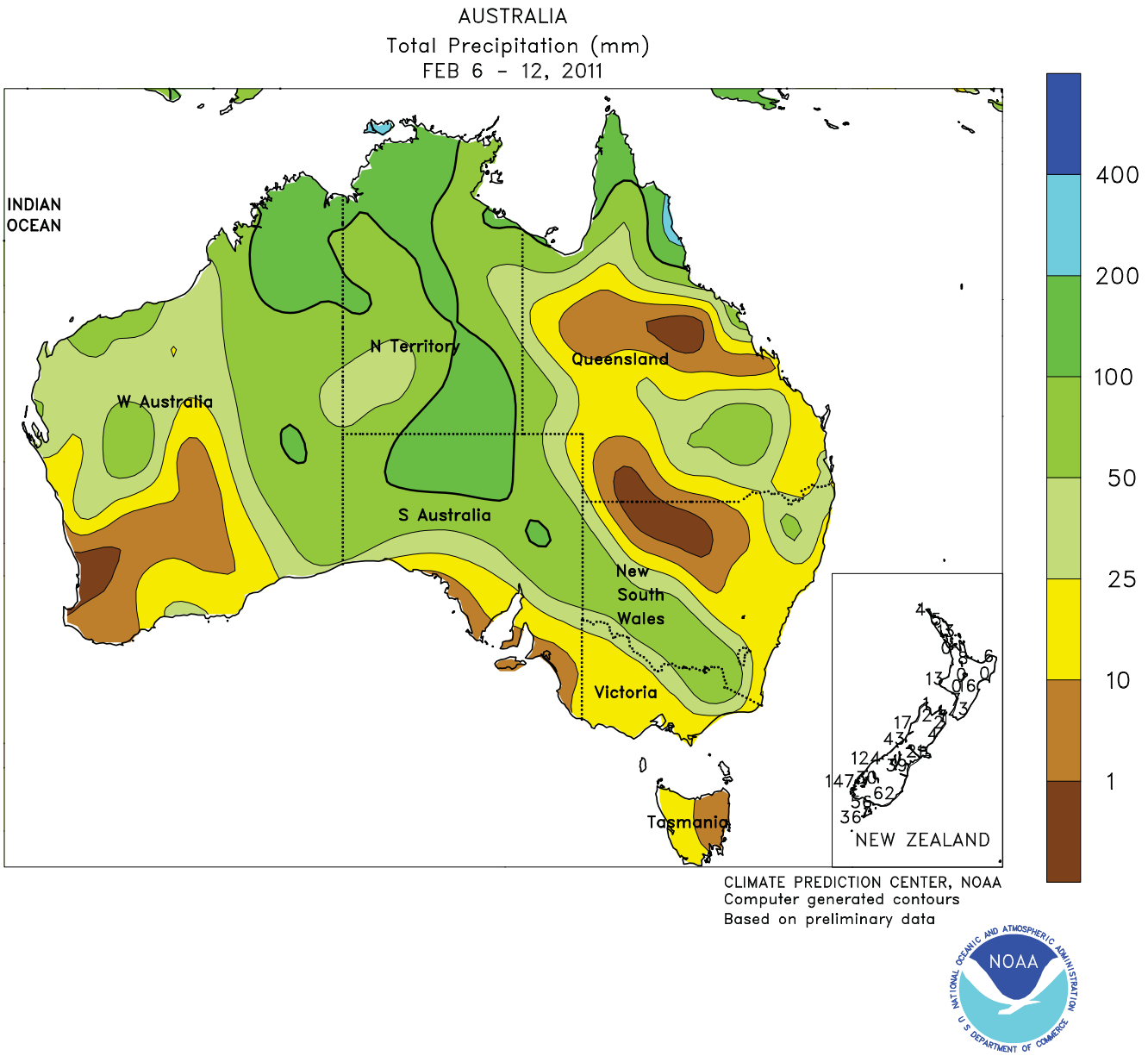
Mild weather persisted across winter crop areas in China, with temperatures averaging 1 to 3°C above normal. Minimum temperatures were above freezing well into the Yangtze Valley, benefiting overwintering rapeseed as well as sugarcane and vegetables grown farther south. In addition, passing late-week showers with amounts totaling nearly 10 mm eased short-term dryness across the Yellow River Basin, with higher amounts of rainfall (10-50 mm) to the south. Despite lingering short-term dryness, moisture conditions remained adequate for dormant wheat and rapeseed, which typically begin greening-up next month.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

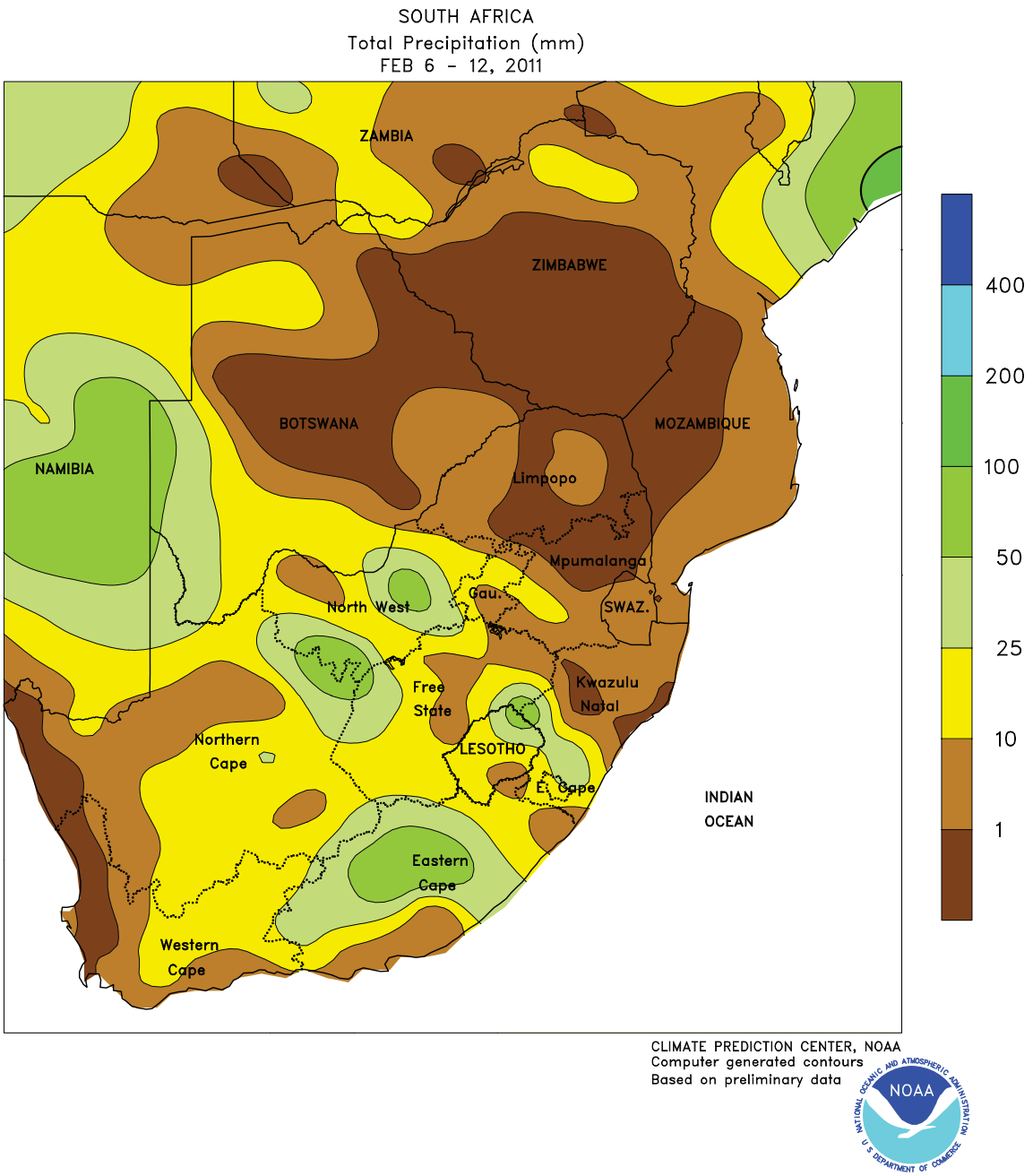
In Vietnam, light showers (1-10 mm) favored recently transplanted spring rice, while temperatures averaging 1 to 2°C above normal aided development. Meanwhile, torrential rainfall of the past few weeks eased in the southern and eastern Philippines, allowing flood waters to recede. However, deluges continued in the north where up to 300 mm of rain maintained flooding in parts of southern Luzon and increased damage in minor rice producing areas. In Indonesia, drier weather favored oil palm harvesting in Sumatra and Kalimantan, while continued seasonable showers (10-100 mm) in Java maintained favorable soil moisture for reproductive rice.

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



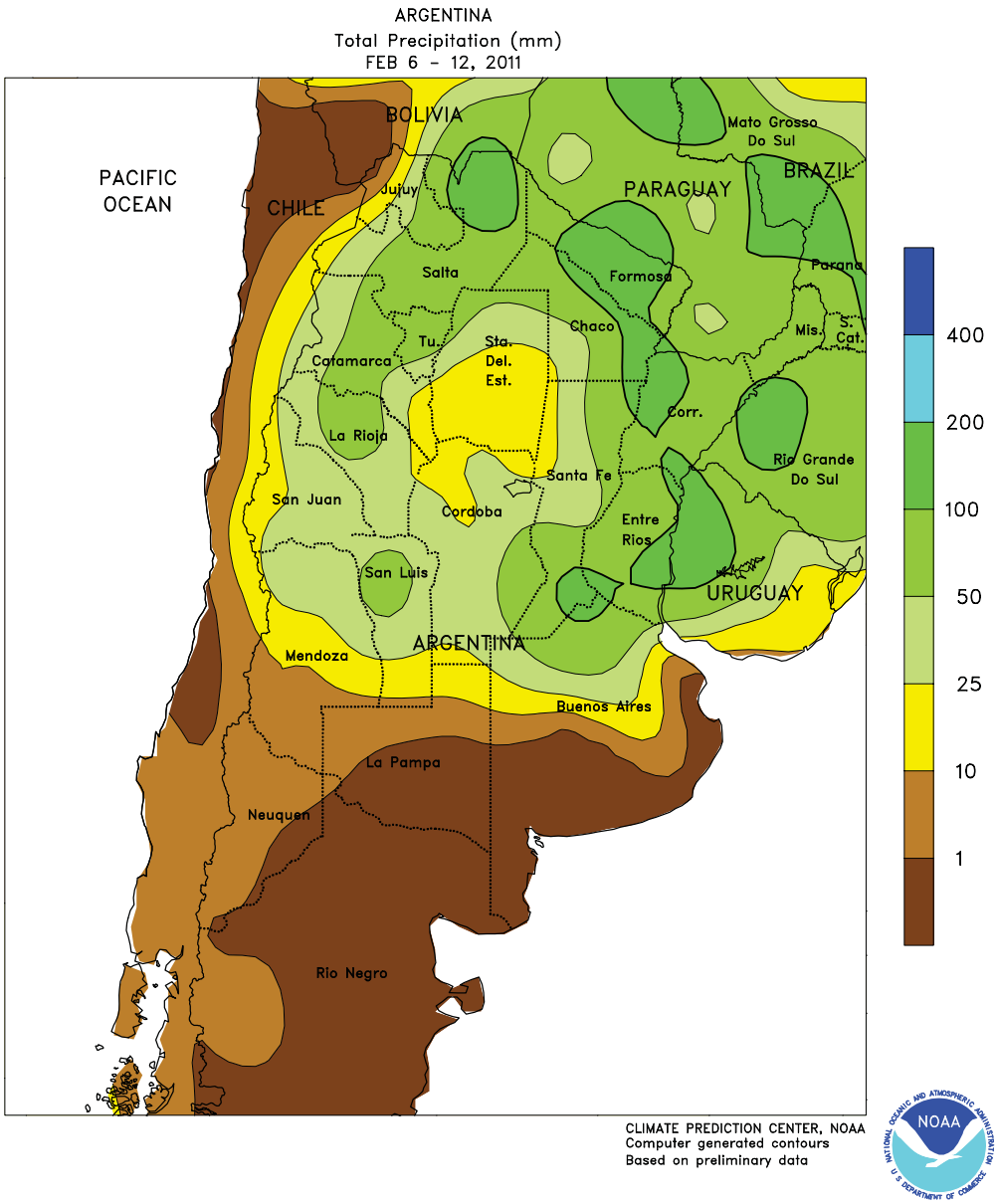
AUSTRALIA

In Queensland, widespread showers (10-50 mm or more) maintained abundant moisture supplies for reproductive summer crops but hampered fieldwork, including late sorghum planting and early sorghum harvesting. In northern New South Wales, seasonably hot, relatively dry weather (less than 10 mm) favored fieldwork, encouraged summer crop development, and helped stabilize or ease lingering flooding along the Darling River. Although the summer crop growing season has been abnormally wet, drier-than-normal weather during the past 4 weeks has likely increased local irrigation requirements in portions of northern New South Wales. In southeastern Australia, scattered showers (5-40 mm) caused additional local delays in late winter grain harvesting. Temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C below normal in southeastern Australia, while farther north temperatures averaged near normal.



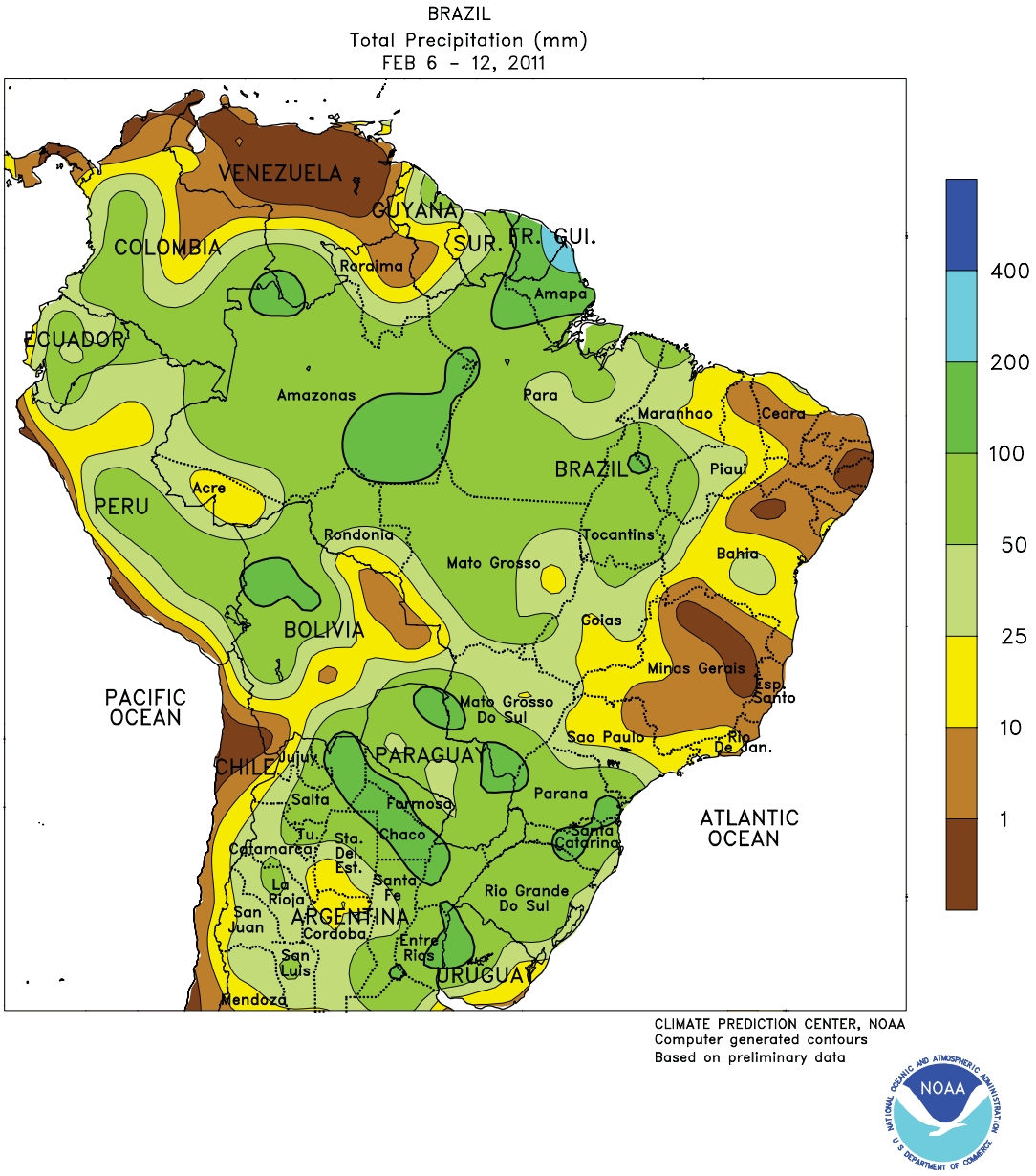
SOUTH AFRICA

For a second week, scattered, generally light showers overspread the corn belt. Little, if any, rain fell in northern and eastern growing areas, including much of Mpumalanga and Free State, as well as Limpopo and northwestern KwaZulu-Natal. Rainfall totaled 10 to 25 mm or more across North West and Gauteng though pockets of dryness were recorded in those areas as well. Unlike last week, warm weather (temperatures averaging 1-2°C above normal) accompanied the dryness, with highs reaching the lower 30s (degrees C) on several days in some of the drier western areas. A return to a more seasonable pattern of rain would be welcome as corn and other reproductive to filling summer crops have so far had generally favorable levels of moisture. Elsewhere, dry weather persisted in key sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal, necessitating increased irrigation where available. In contrast, unseasonably heavy rain (10-50 mm or more) lingered in eastern sections of Northern Cape and nearby areas of Eastern Cape, exacerbating problems with excessive wetness that have plagued this area in recent weeks. Warm, dry weather in tree and vine crop areas of Western Cape fostered growth of later-developing fruit as well as early harvests.



ARGENTINA

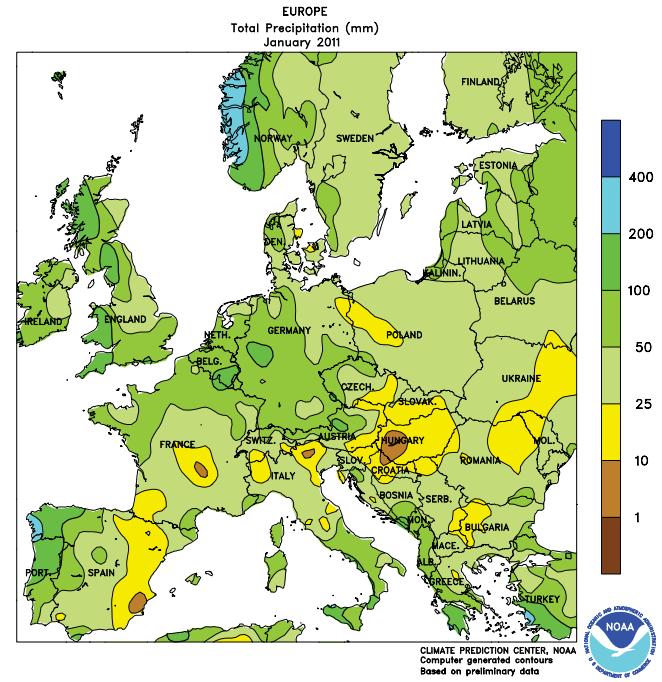
Widespread, locally heavy showers continued throughout major summer grain, oilseed, and cotton areas of central and northern Argentina. A swath of unseasonably heavy rainfall (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) soaked high yielding corn and soybean areas stretching from southern Cordoba to Enter Rios, including much of northern Buenos Aires. Below-normal temperatures accompanied the rainfall, with highs only briefly reaching the lower 30s (degrees C) at week's end after several days of dryness. Drier conditions prevailed in La Pampa and southern Buenos Aires, although temperatures still averaged slightly below normal. Farther north, widespread, locally heavy rain (25-50 mm, most areas) maintained mostly favorable levels of moisture for pastures, cotton, and other crops. As in central Argentina, weekly temperatures were below normal, with highs in the middle 30s recorded early in the week.

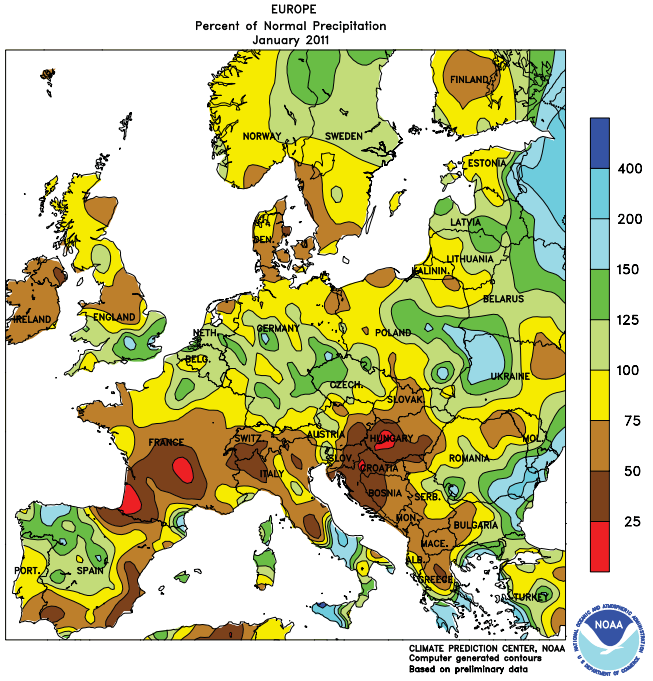


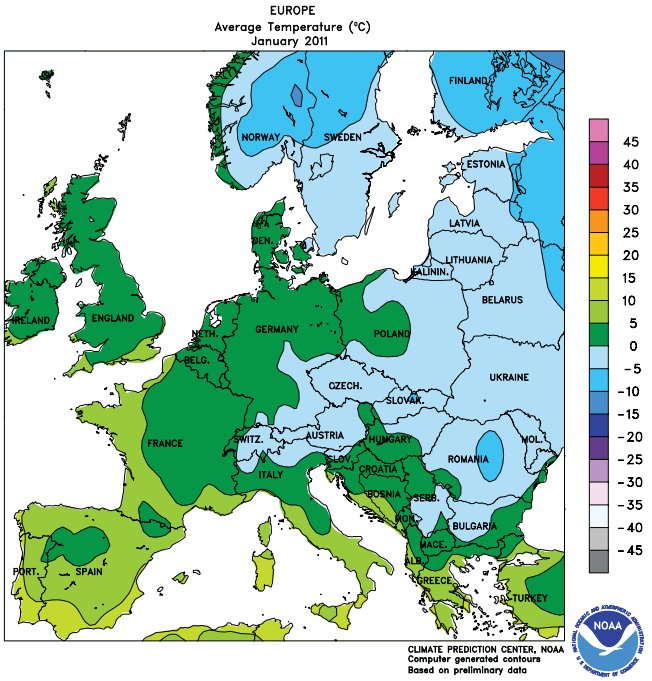
BRAZIL

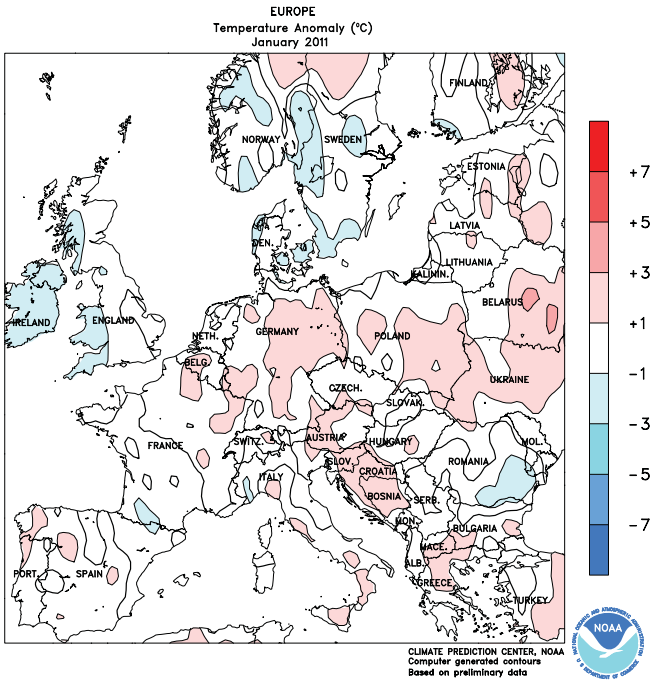
Unseasonably heavy rain covered broad areas of southern and central Brazil, maintaining adequate to abundant moisture levels for summer row crops at various stages of development. Rainfall exceeded 50 mm in key southern soybean and corn areas stretching from Rio Grande do Sul to southern Mato Grosso do Sul, benefiting flowering to filling beans but likely slowing early harvests. Beneficial rain also continued over much of the Center-West Region (Mato Grosso, Goias, and Mato Grosso do Sul), maintaining favorable moisture levels for establishment of safrinha corn and other secondary row crops but slowing harvesting of soybeans and other main-season crops. The rainy weather extended northeastward through Tocantins, boosting late-season moisture for soybeans and cotton in the main growing areas of the northeast interior. However, unseasonable warmth and dryness (temperatures averaging up to 2°C above normal with highs at or above 35°C) continued over a large area along the eastern coast. While aiding seasonal fieldwork like sugarcane and cocoa harvesting in coastal areas, the dryness was unseasonable in sugarcane and coffee areas of Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais, and a return to rainy weather will be needed soon to avoid problems with extended dryness.

January International Temperature and Precipitation Maps



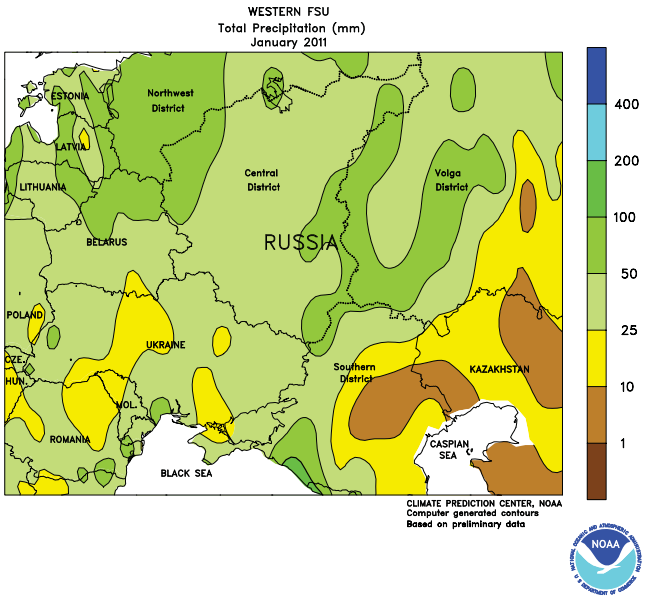


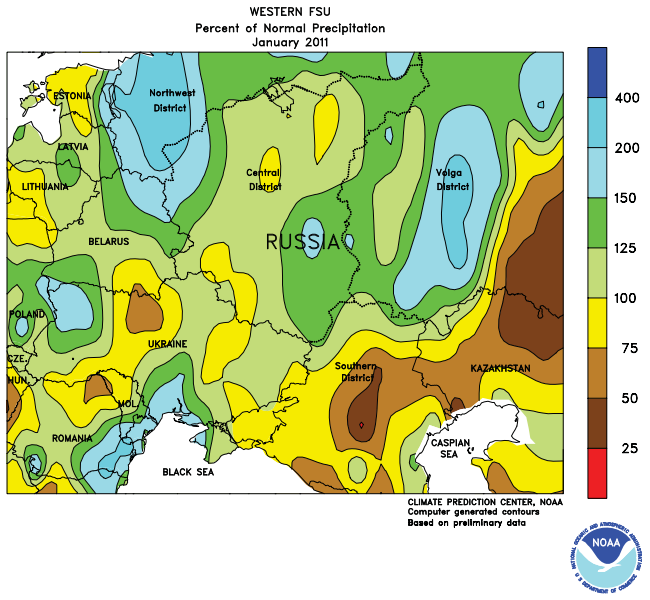


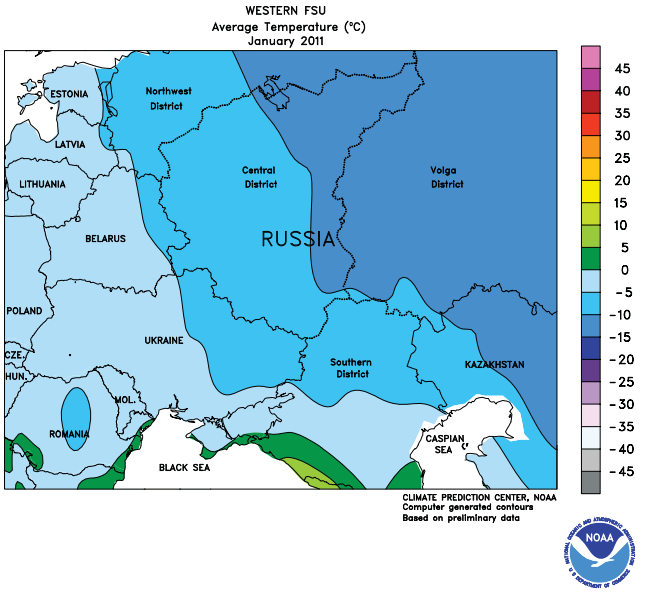


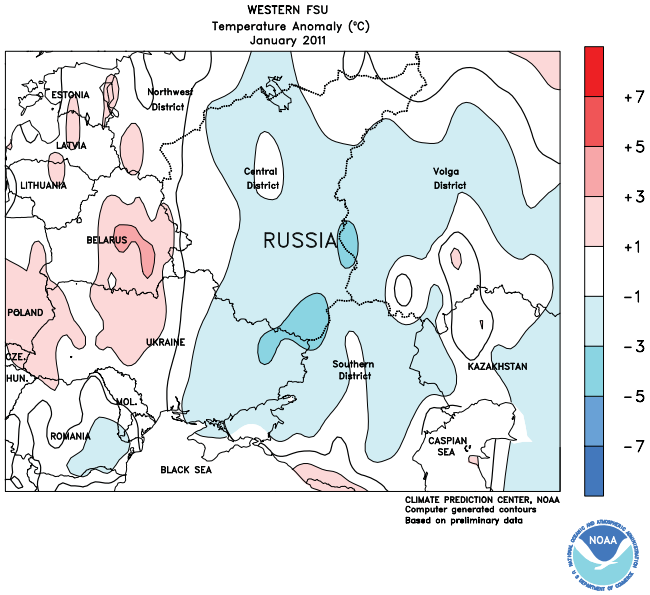
EUROPE

In January, near-normal temperatures and precipitation across central and northern Europe maintained favorable overwintering conditions for dormant winter grains and oilseeds. However, milder weather by the end of February left winter crops in France, Germany, and western Poland devoid of protective snow cover. In contrast, snow insulated dormant winter crops in the Balkans. Nevertheless, the threat of winterkill was mitigated by the absence of damaging cold, with nighttime lows remaining well above the threshold for crop damage. In Spain, consistent rainfall maintained favorable soil moisture for winter wheat and boosted irrigation reserves for warm-season crops.



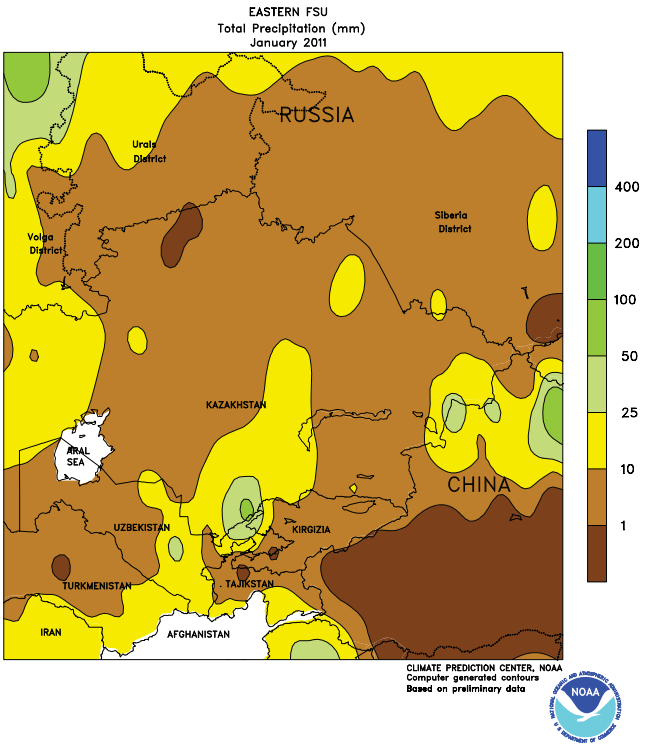


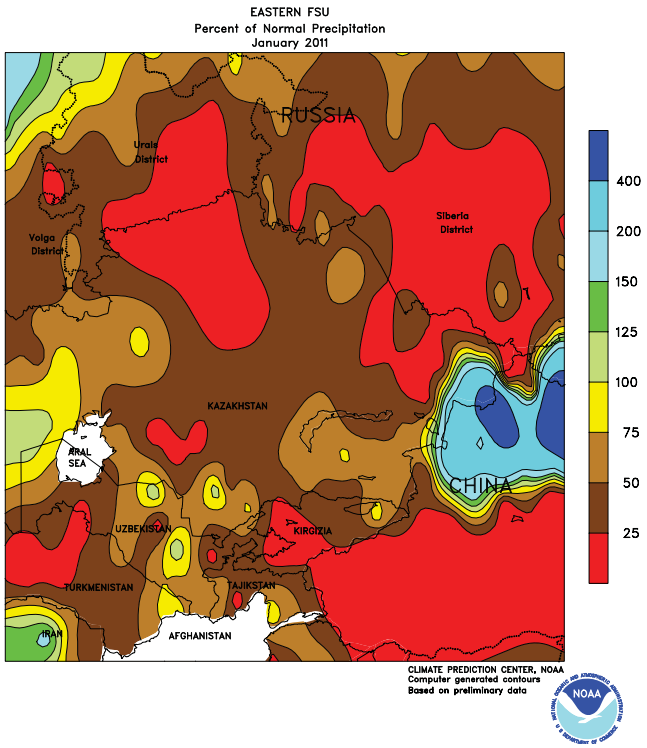


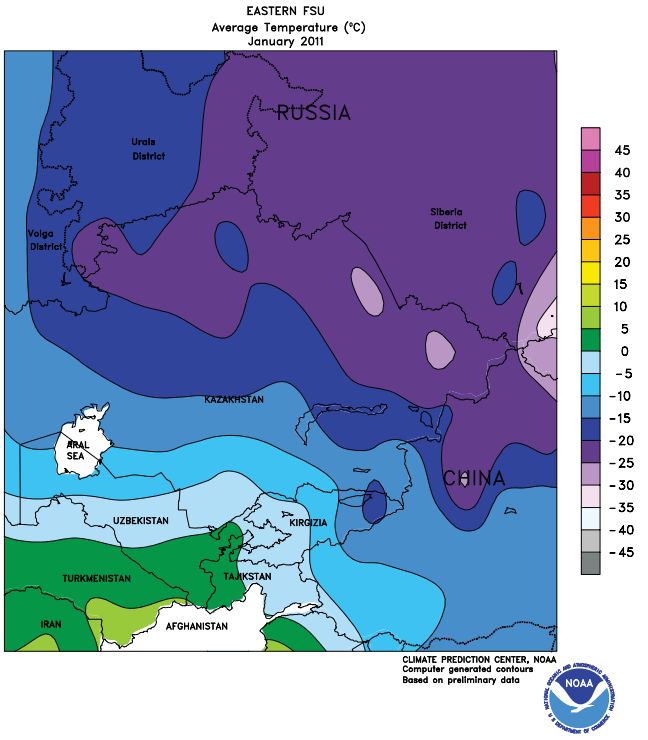


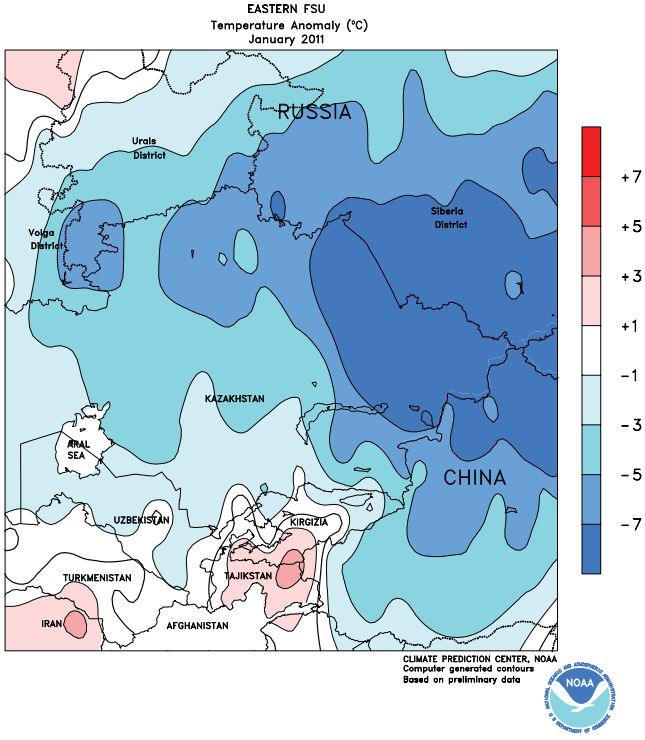
WESTERN FSU

Seasonably cold weather settled across Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus during January. Frequent snowfall provided adequate protection to dormant winter crops from winterkill, while temperatures consistently below freezing reduced the risk of heaving or ice crusting. A warming trend overspread the region late in the month, although temperatures remained well below freezing.



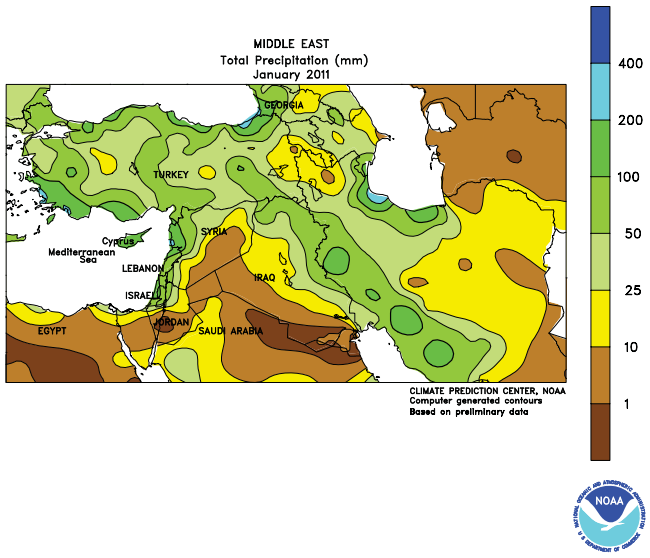


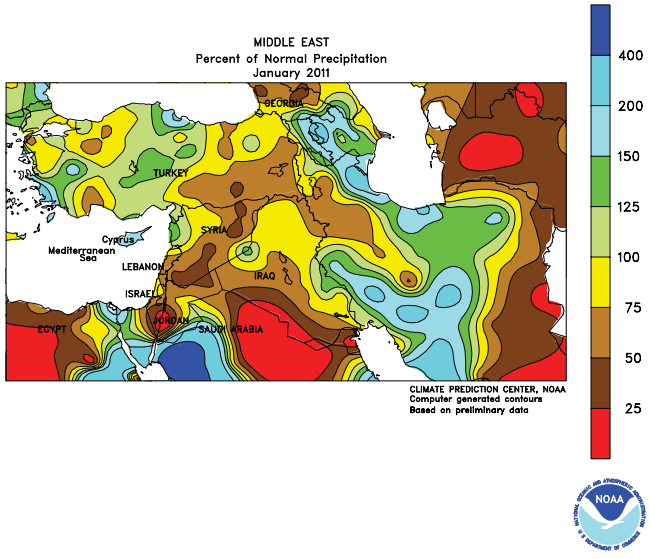


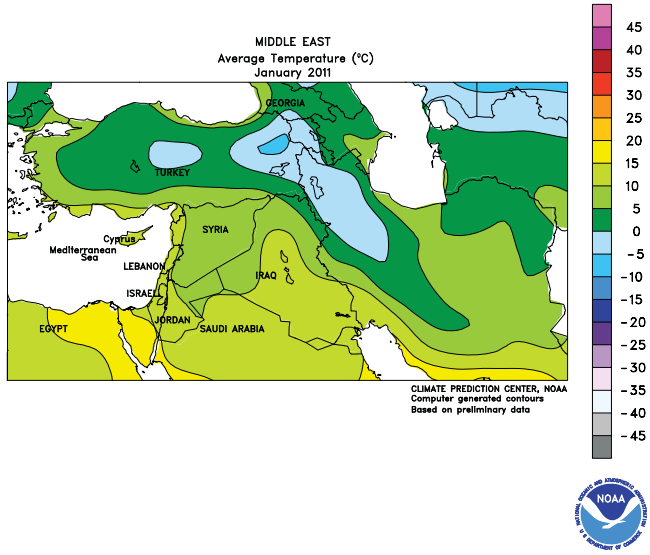


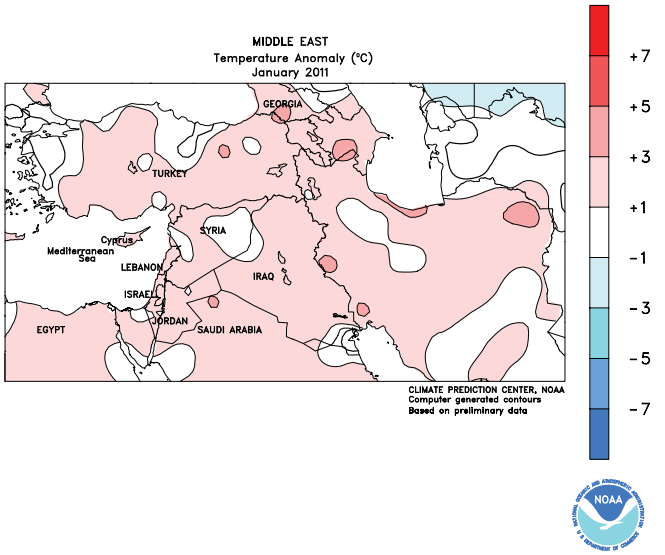
EASTERN FSU

In January, bitterly cold, dry weather in the north contrasted with seasonable temperatures across the south. Temperatures for the month averaged 5 to 10°C below normal from northern Kazakhstan into central and eastern Russia. With a deep snowpack and frequent incursions of arctic air, temperatures plunged below -40°C in eastern Kazakhstan and western portions of the Siberia District. Little if any precipitation was reported over the northern half of the region as an arctic high remained firmly entrenched over the region. In southern cotton areas, near-normal temperatures along with some rain and mountain snow were reported, although January was mostly drier than normal from Turkmenistan into Kirgizia.



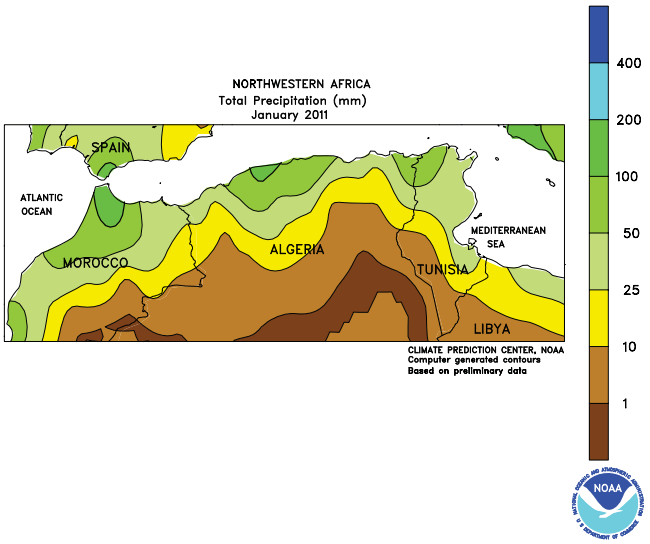


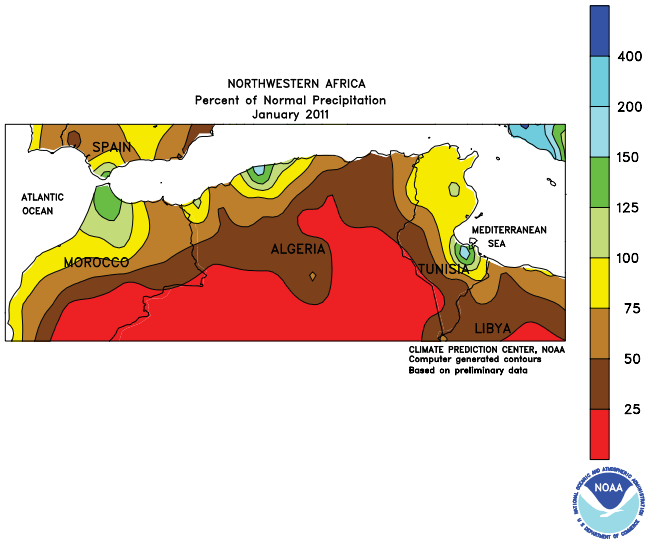


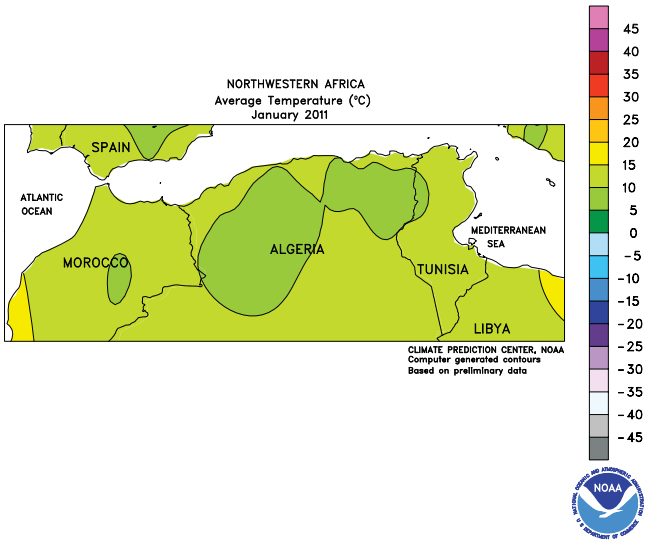


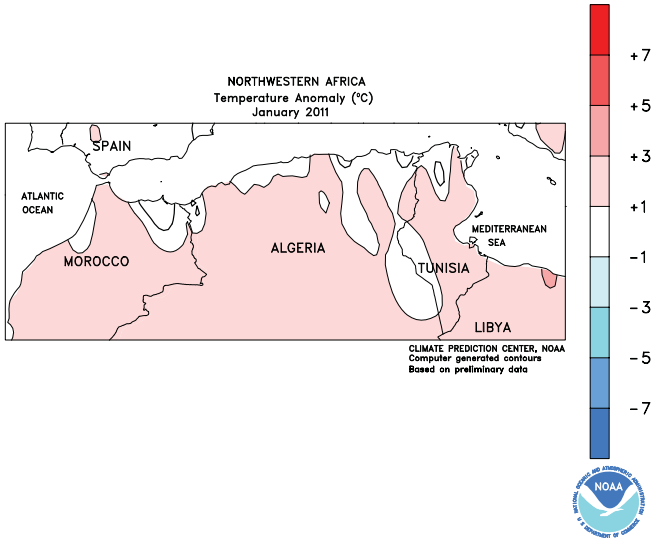
MIDDLE EAST

Heavy rain and mountain snow during January provided much-needed drought relief in Syria, Iraq, and Iran. Precipitation totals exceeded 50 mm (locally more than 100 mm) from eastern Turkey southward through eastern Iraq and western Iran. Consequently, winter grain prospects continued to improve following an abnormally dry autumn. In Turkey, widespread rain and snow (25-150 mm liquid equivalent, locally more) were beneficial for dormant to vegetative winter wheat and barley.



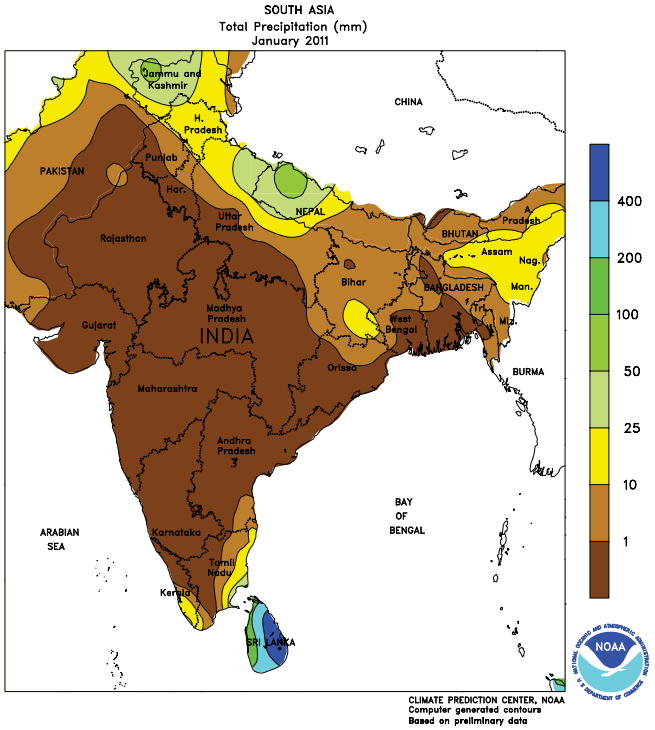


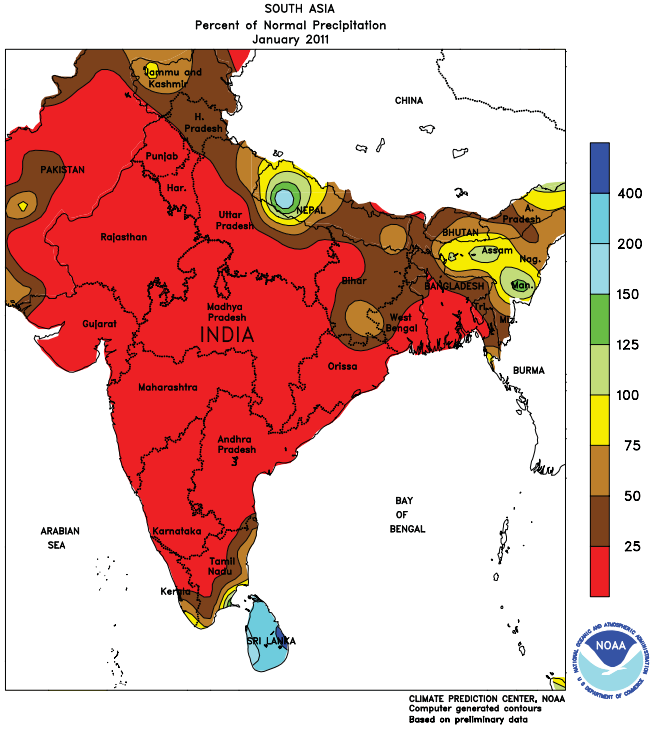


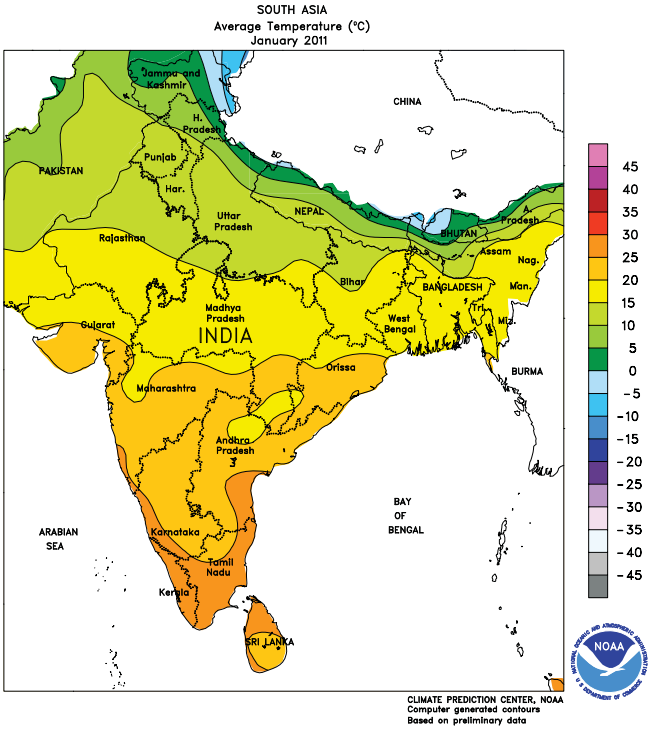


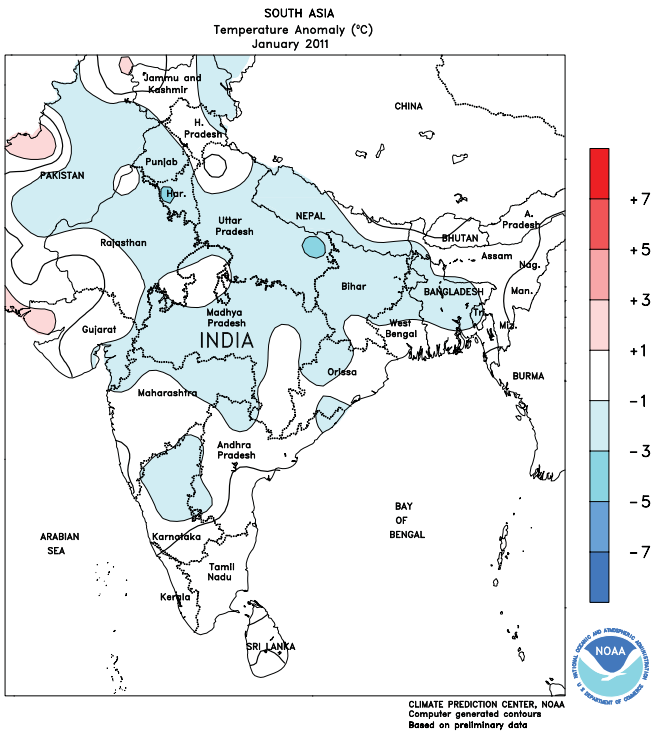
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Near-normal January rainfall maintained adequate soil moisture for vegetative winter grains over much of the region. However, unfavorably dry conditions developed in eastern Algeria. By early February, heavy rain returned to eastern Algeria, alleviating concerns over dryness. Temperatures were 1 to 2°C above normal for the month, with no unfavorable heat or damaging freezes reported.



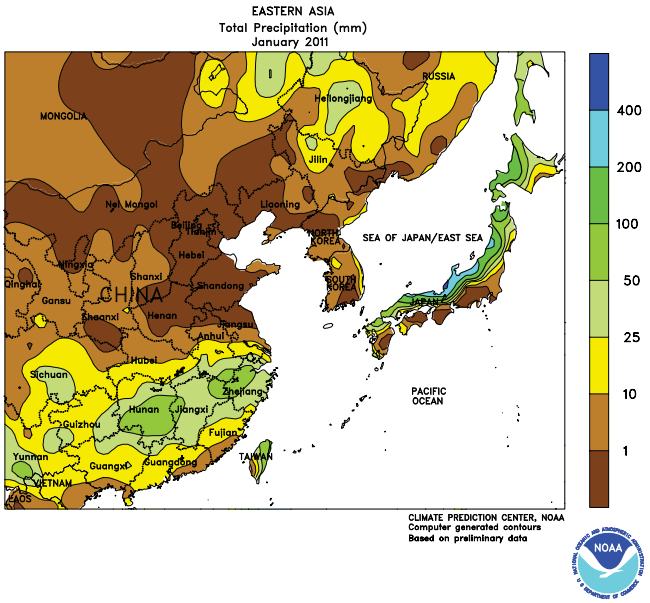


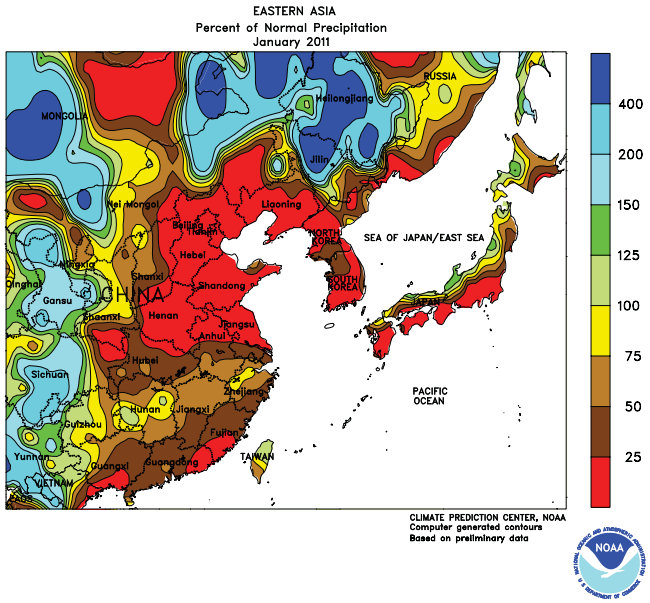


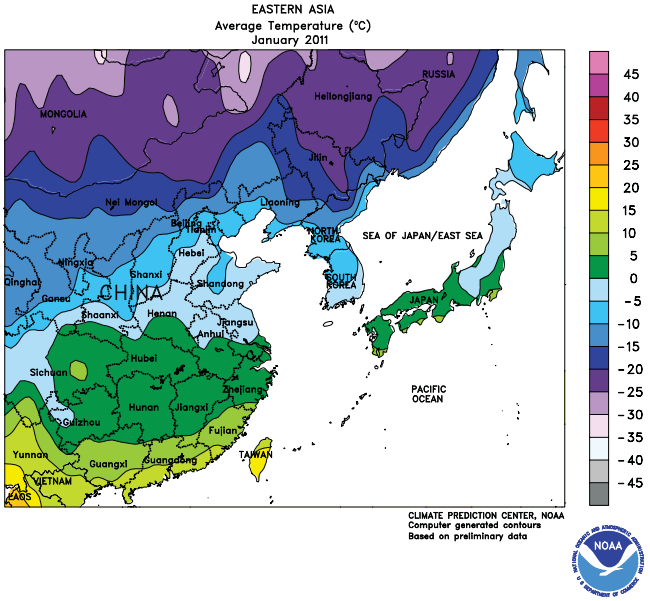


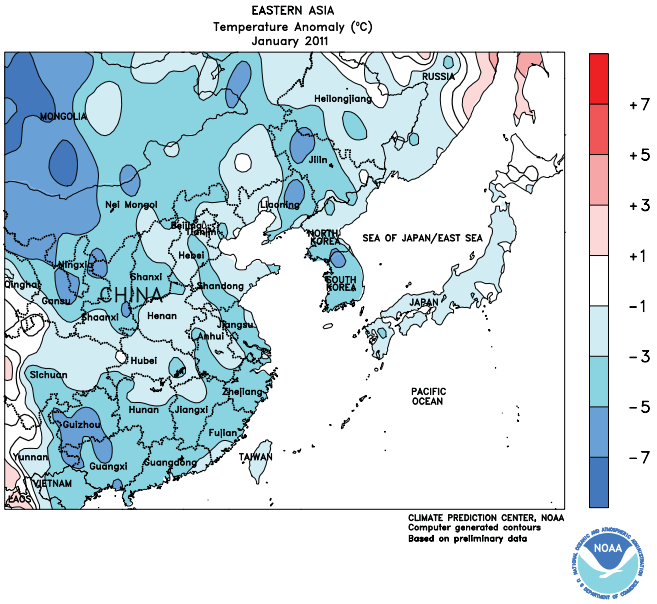
SOUTH ASIA

Cooler-than-normal weather throughout much of January in India slowed the development of winter wheat and rapeseed. Meanwhile, moisture supplies remained favorable due to heavy autumn rainfall and crop health was good overall.



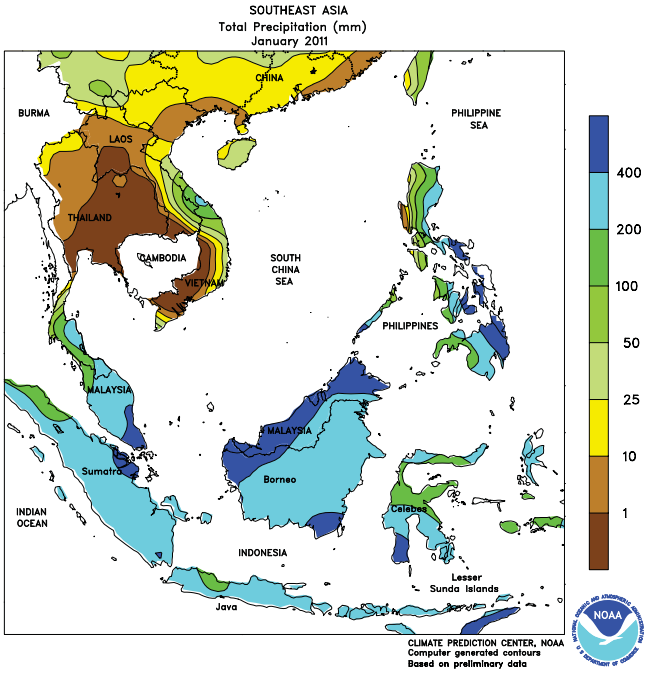


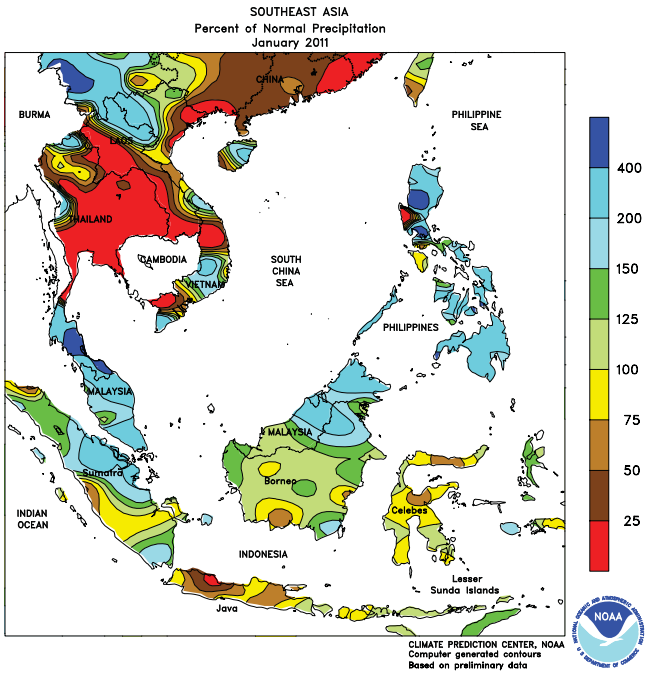


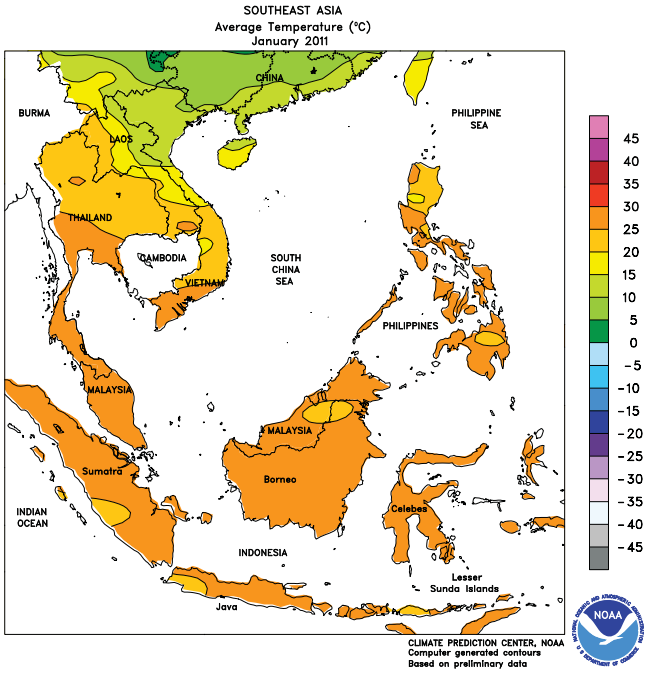


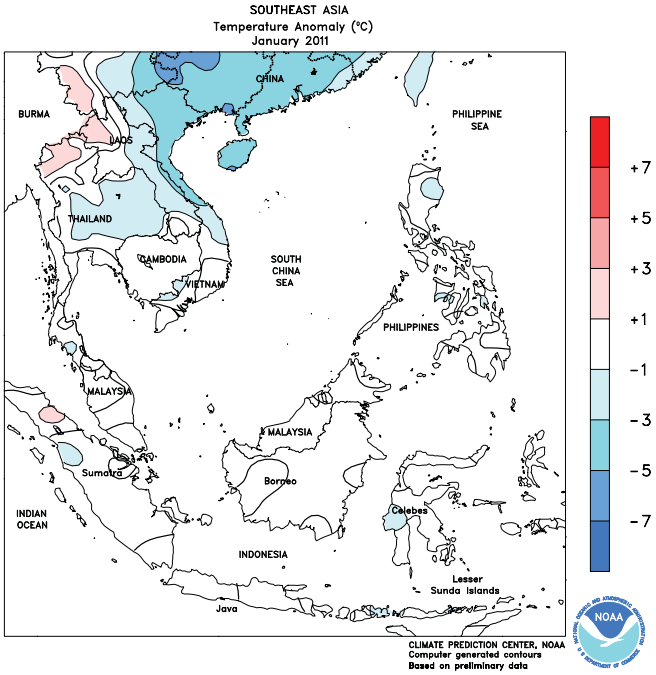
EASTERN ASIA

Despite colder- and drier-than-normal January conditions across China, overwintering conditions remained favorable for winter crops. Sub-freezing temperatures, however, caused some damage to sugarcane and unprotected vegetables in southern China.



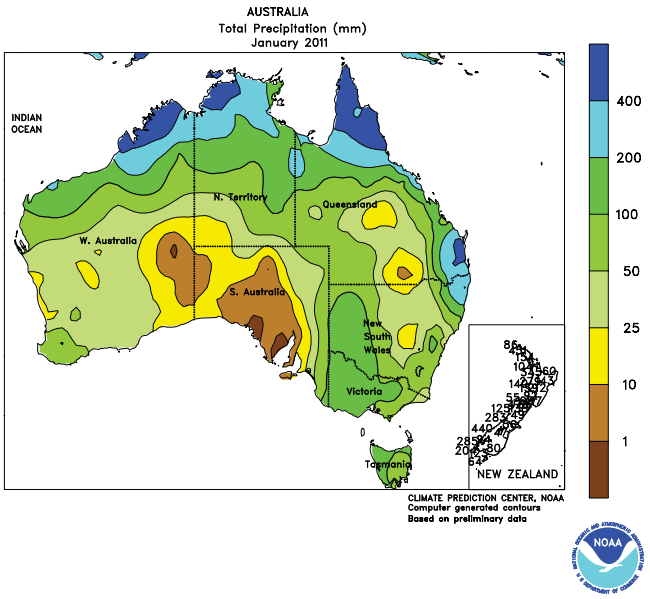


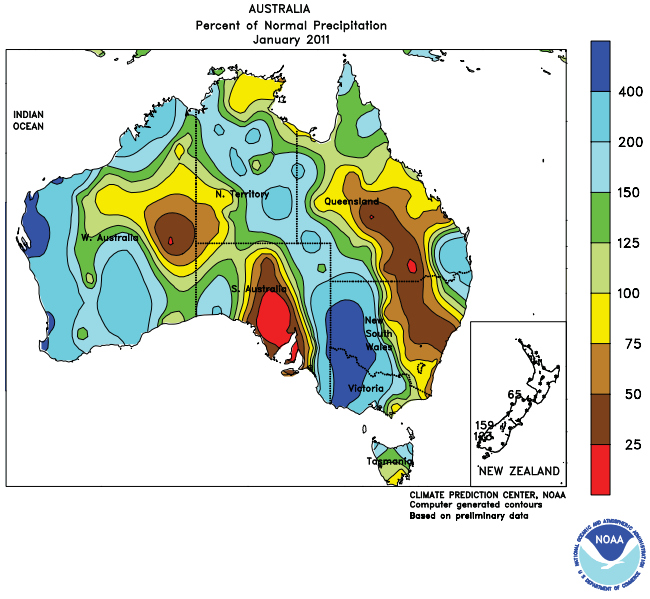


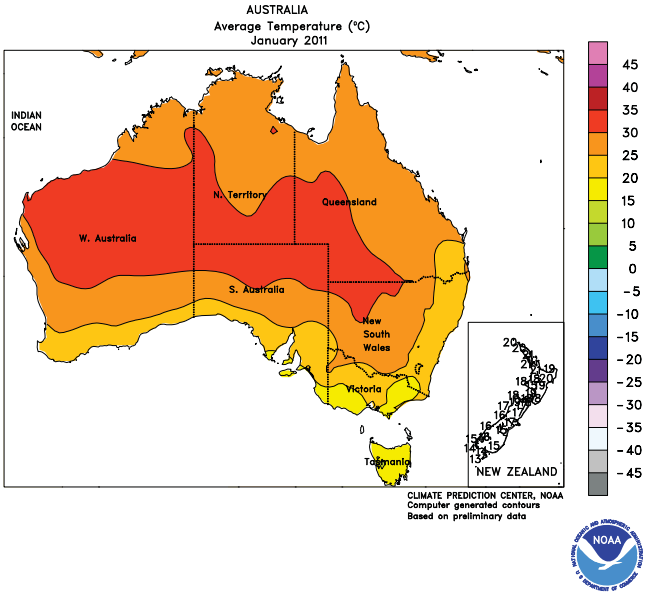


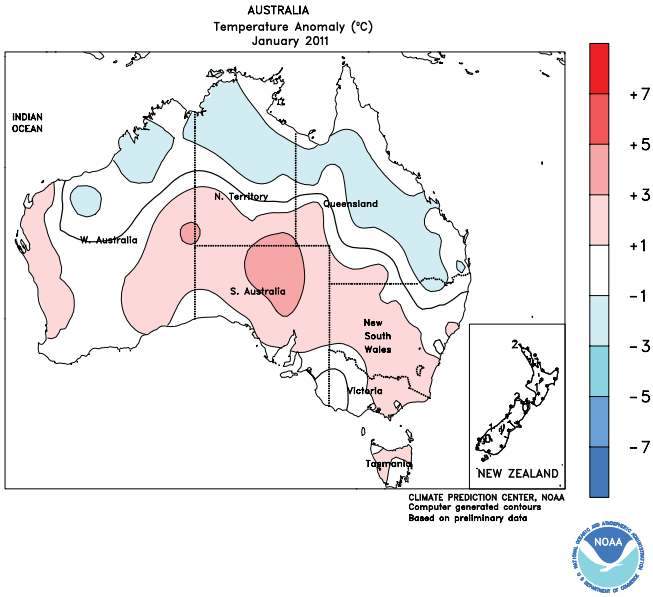
SOUTHEAST ASIA

In January, flooding rains persisted in the eastern Philippines, with the highest amounts occurring in Mindanao. The deluges slowed corn and rice harvesting but had little effect on overall production. Cool weather in northern Vietnam slowed spring rice transplanting and establishment. Meanwhile, rice in Indonesia continued to benefit from seasonable rainfall as the crop entered reproduction by month's end.



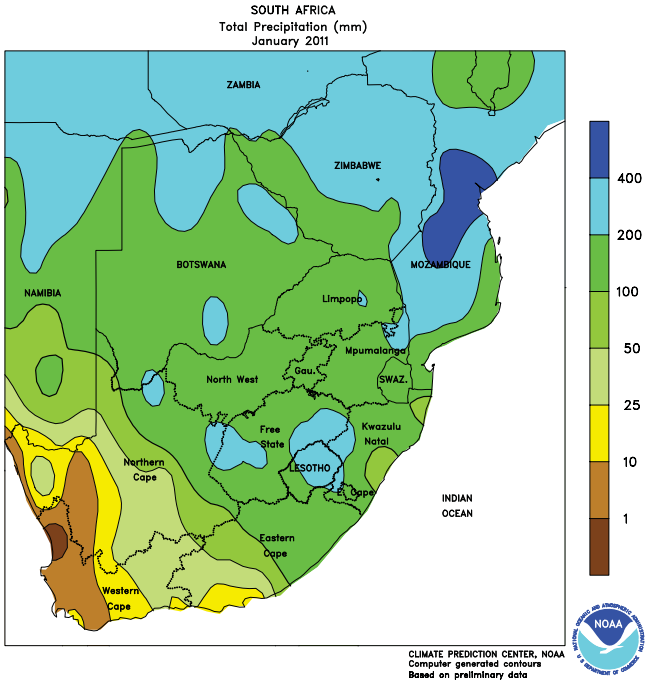


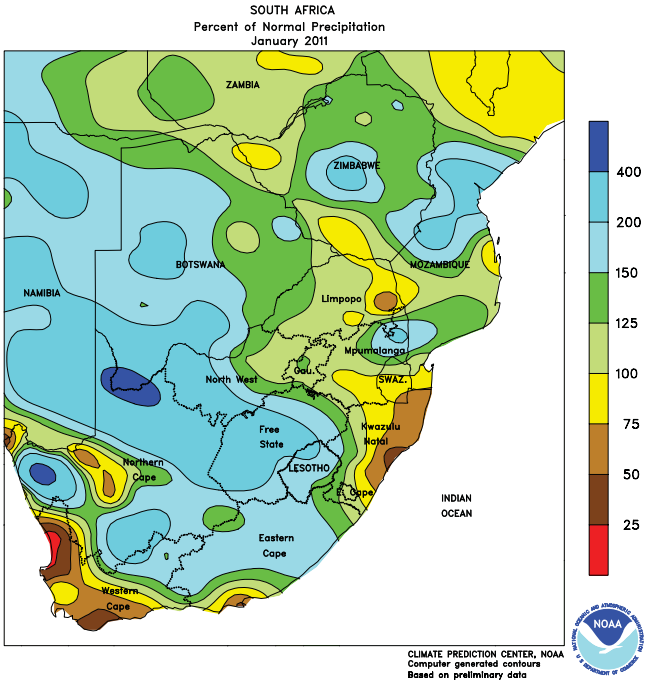


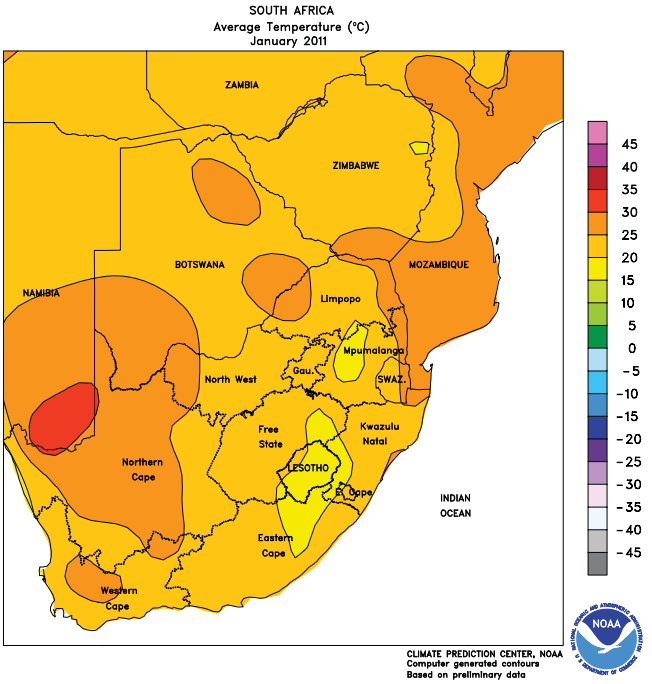


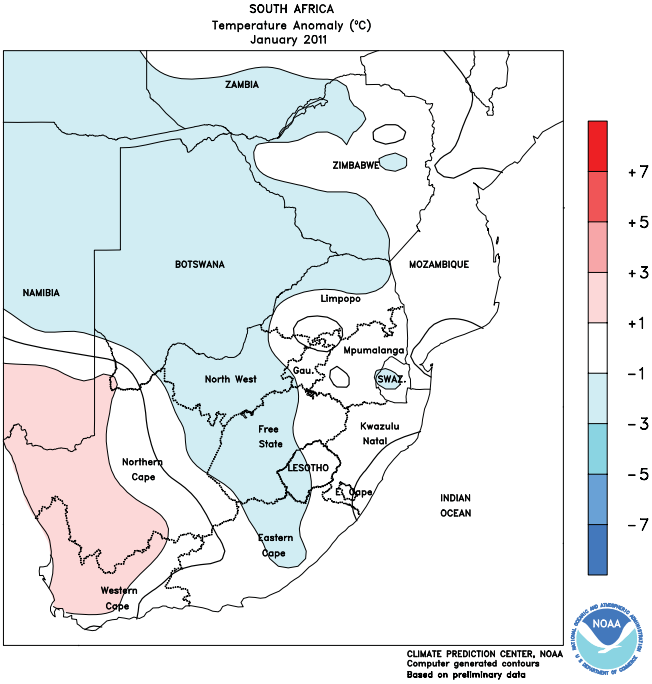
AUSTRALIA

In early January, unrelenting rains inundated southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, soaking summer crops, delaying winter wheat harvesting, and causing severe local flooding. Warmer, drier weather overspread the region during the latter half of the month, aiding summer crop development and allowing fieldwork to resume. In southeastern Australia, winter grain harvesting progressed but periods of heavy rain caused flooding and interrupted fieldwork.



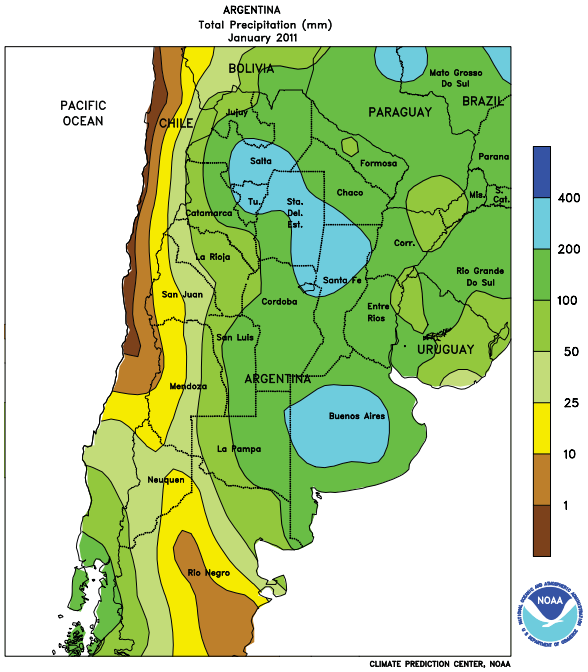


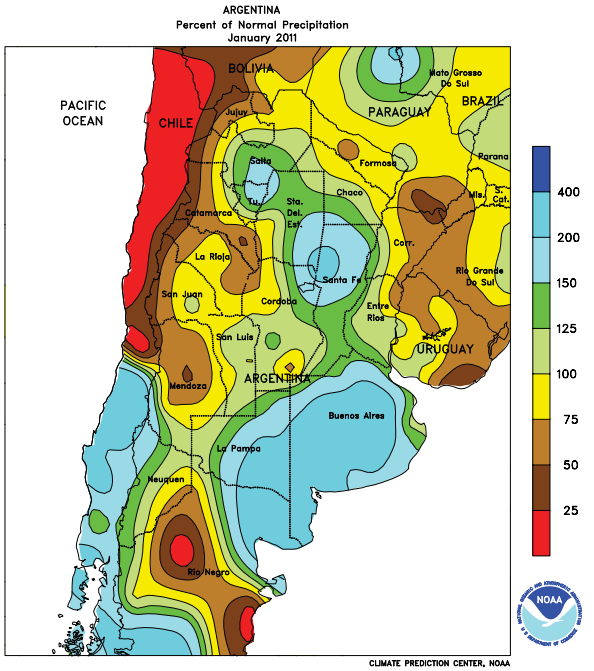


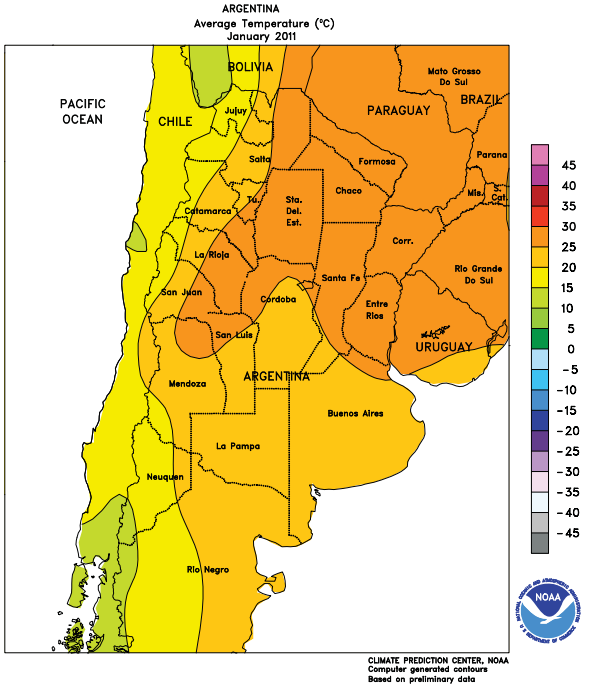


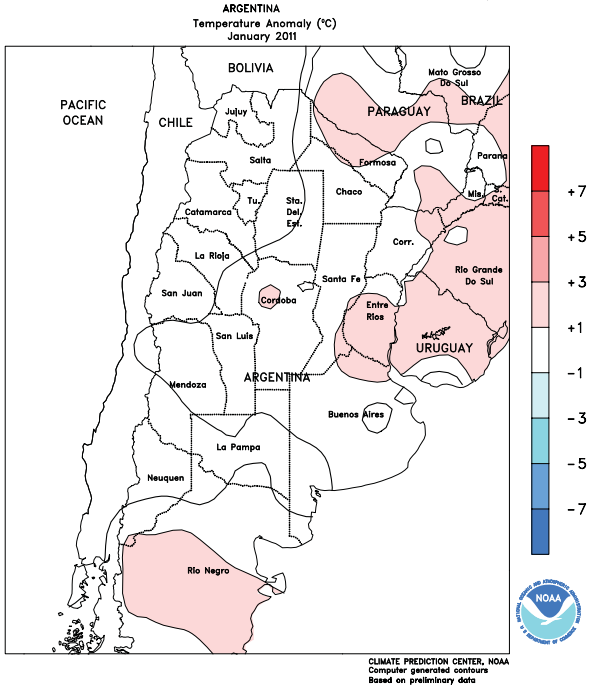
SOUTH AFRICA

In January, near- to above-normal rainfall, accompanied by generally mild weather, maintained favorable conditions for vegetative to reproductive corn and other summer crops. However, much of the rain fell early in the month, and a drying trend gradually developed in portions of the eastern corn belt and in KwaZulu-Natal's sugarcane areas. Following December's wet weather, moisture levels were sufficient for crop development during this dry period, and many locations that had previously experienced flooding welcomed the break in rainfall, though rain briefly returned to the region at month's end. Meanwhile, the focus of heavy rainfall shifted toward the western fringe of the corn belt, resulting in heavy rain and localized flooding for cotton and other crops grown in low lying areas of the Orange River and other affected waterways. Dry, somewhat warmer-than-normal weather (monthly temperatures averaging up to 2°C above normal) promoted rapid development of tree and vine crops in Western Cape.



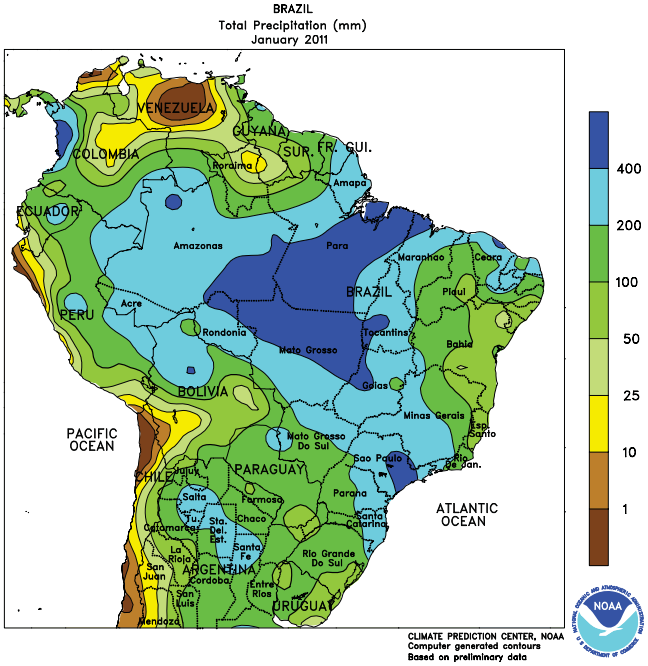


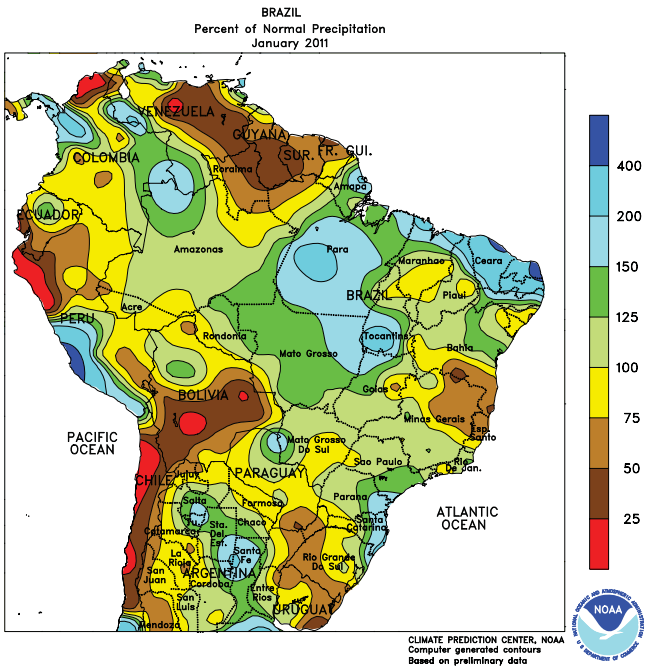


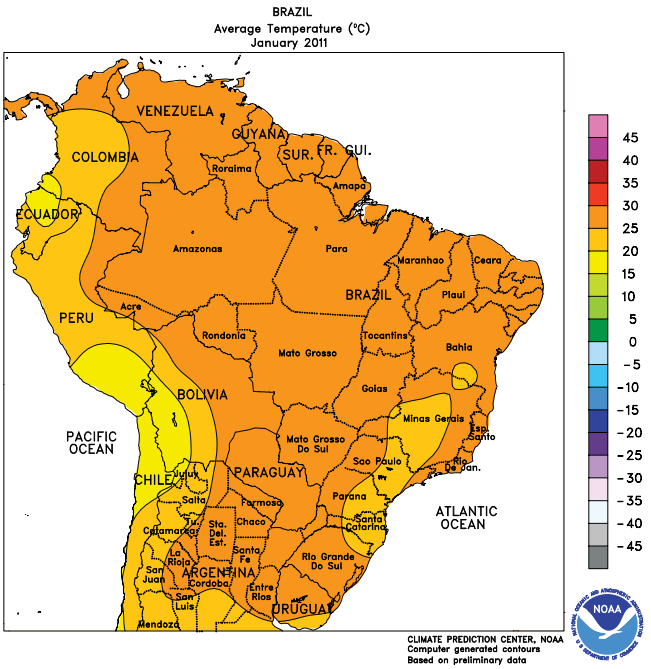


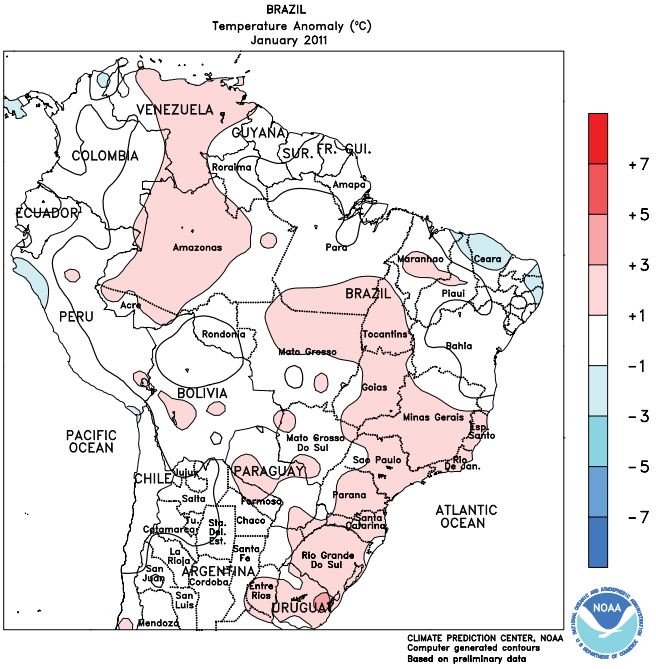
ARGENTINA

In January, early month dryness in major summer crop areas of central Argentina gradually gave way to a much wetter weather pattern, ending several weeks of stressful growing conditions. The rainfall was particularly timely for soybeans, which were mostly vegetative to reproductive at the onset of the rain. Much of the corn, which experienced stress from dryness and occasional heat through the early part of January, had already advanced through reproduction, but the rain was nevertheless favorable for filling crops. Although Northern Argentina received showers at more regular intervals, both northern and central farming areas accumulated near- to above-normal rainfall for the entire month. January temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal, though temperatures frequently rose into the middle and upper 30s (degrees C) in central and northern Argentina, respectively, prior to the passages of the frontal systems generating the much-needed rain.



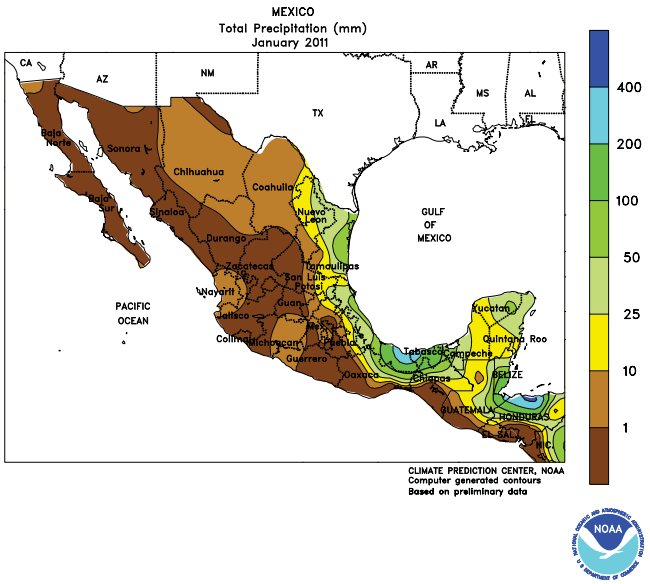


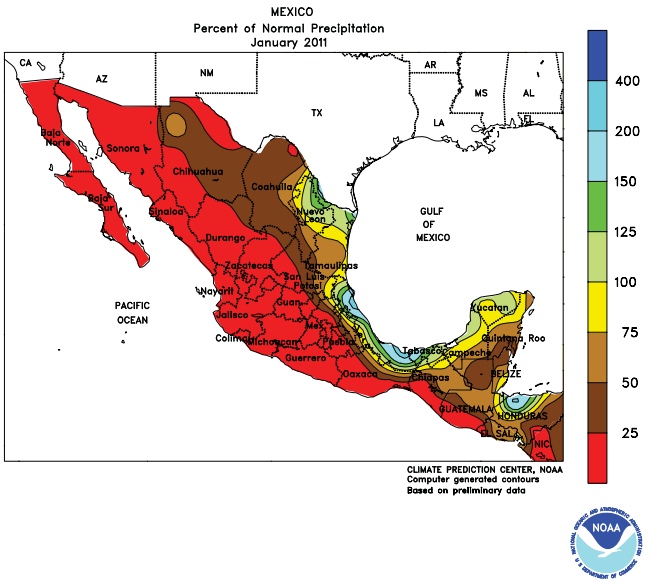


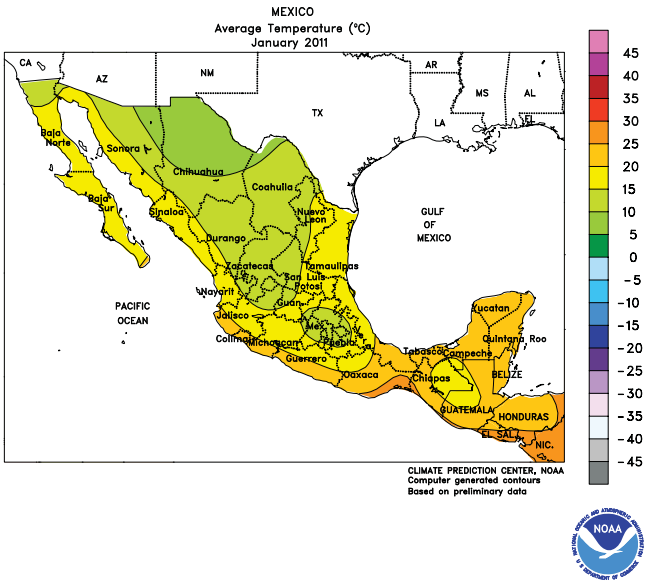


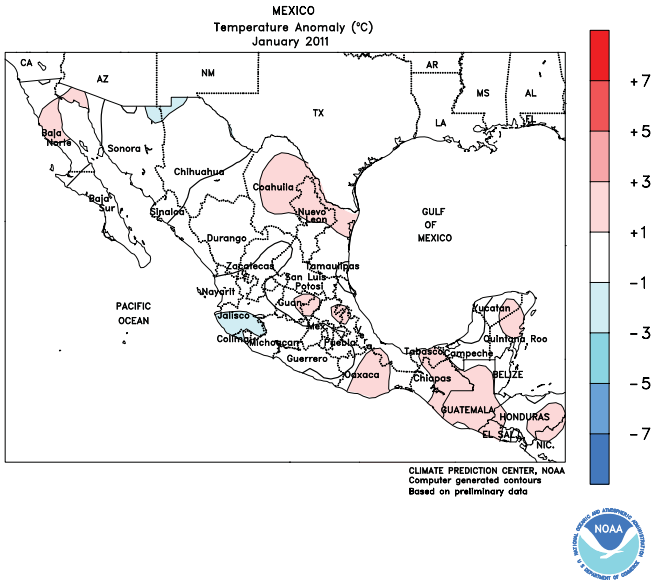
BRAZIL

During January, near- to above-normal rainfall maintained adequate to locally excessive levels of moisture for soybeans and other crops throughout central and southern Brazil. The south experienced several short-lived periods of warmth (highs reaching the middle 30s degrees C) and dryness, but ensuing rain was sufficient for normal crop development and most areas received at least 100 mm of rainfall for the month. Farther north, unusually heavy rain caused severe flooding early in the month in the vicinity of southern Minas Gerais; despite a much-needed trend of drier weather during the latter part of the month, monthly accumulations exceeded 300 mm. No widespread damage was reported to coffee or other locally grown crops from the deadly flooding. Unseasonably heavy rain also affected northern Mato Grosso and neighboring locations in Goias and Tocantins, maintaining abundant moisture for immature crops but reportedly slowing early soybean harvests. Despite a few outbreaks of showers, seasonably dry weather continued along the eastern coast and harvesting of sugarcane and cocoa likely advanced with few, if any, disruptions.



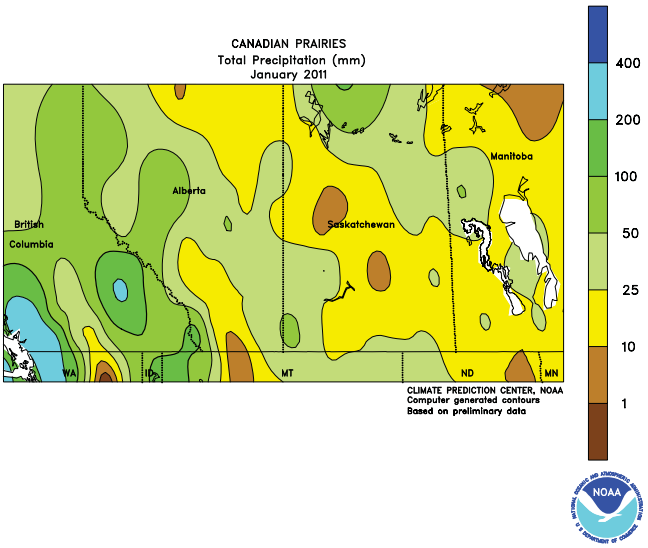


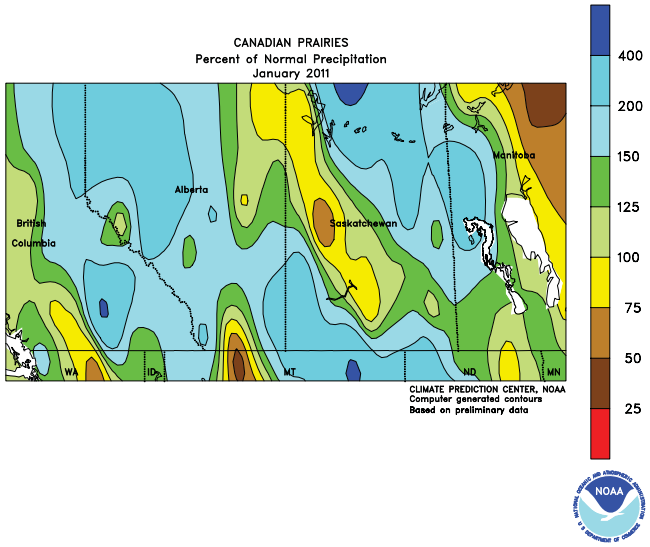


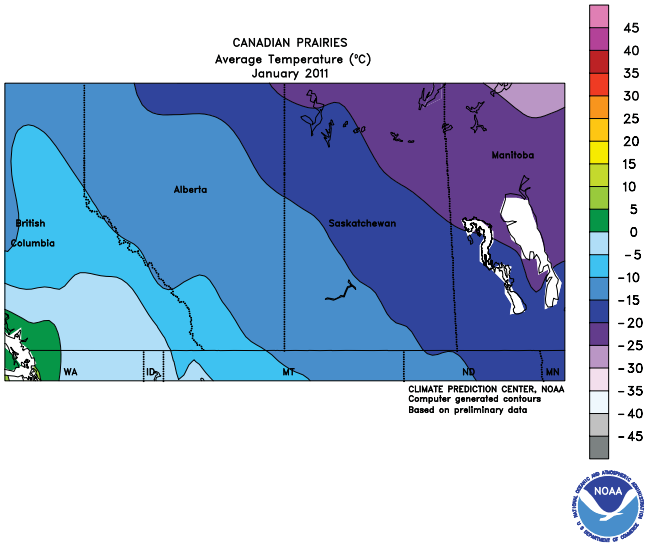


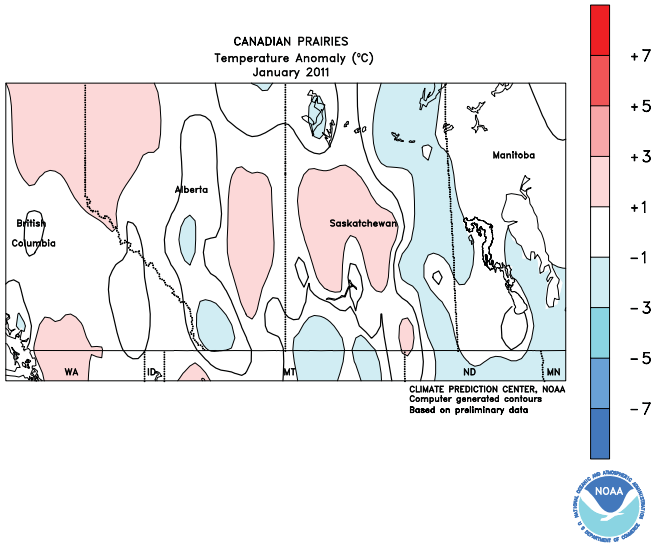
MEXICO

In January, dry, seasonably mild weather dominated the western half of the country, promoting growth of wheat and other irrigated crops. In contrast, rain fell along the Gulf Coast region, helping to supplement reservoirs. In the northeast (most notably Tamaulipas), the rain (25-50 mm or more) fell during a relatively brief period in the middle of the month, helping to condition fields for planting of the predominantly rain-fed winter sorghum crop. Similarly, Veracruz and other more southerly Gulf States also received most of their rain at mid- month, though light showers developed during the latter part of January. According to the Government of Mexico, reservoirs nationwide were at 78.3 percent capacity as of January 30, compared with 74.4 percent last year, and 83.0 percent in 2009.



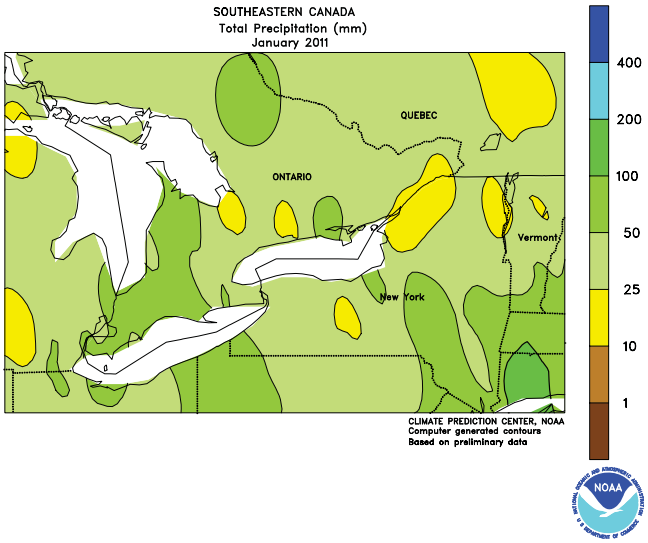


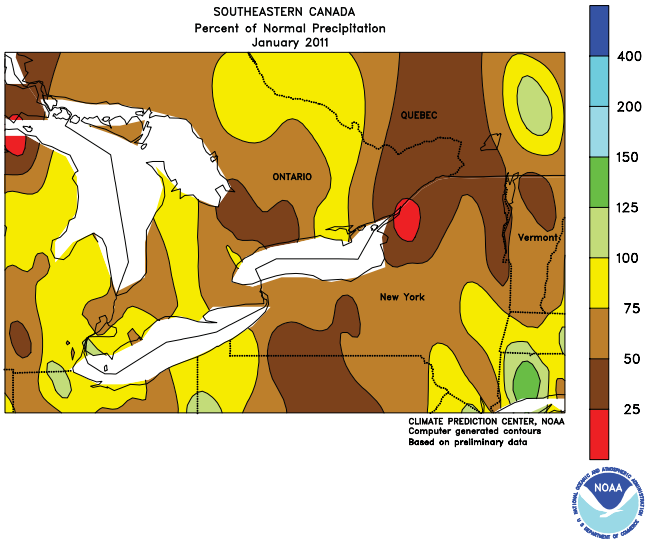


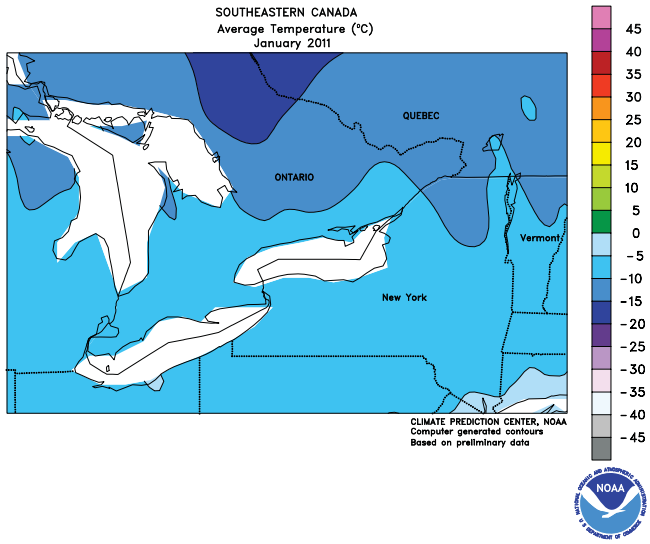


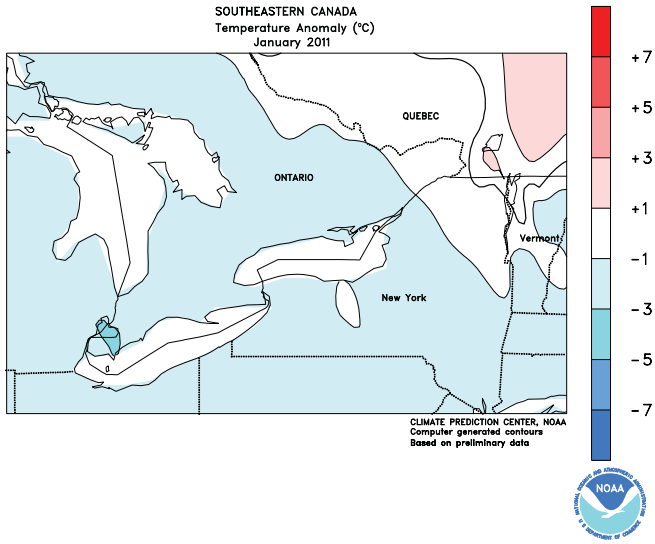
CANADIAN PRAIRIES

In January, nearly all Prairie farming areas received near- to above-normal precipitation, mostly in the form of snow. The increased snow cover likely provided adequate protection during several outbreaks of bitter cold (lows falling below -20°C) occurring in the early parts of the month. However, a late-month warm spell helped to erode the protective snow cover in some western growing areas, and an arctic outbreak during the final days of the month may have resulted in some winterkill. Averaged over the entire month, temperatures were generally near to above normal across the region. A few cold pockets (temperatures averaging 2°C below normal) were reported in southern and eastern Saskatchewan and outlying farming areas of Manitoba, but these areas enjoyed relatively deep snow cover for most of the month, minimizing the potential for winterkill.









SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Drier- and colder-than-normal weather dominated the region during the month of January. Most agricultural districts reported only a shallow (less than 5 cm) layer of snow cover during the first week of January, and some precipitation fell as rain early in the month. However, additional snow fell as colder weather gripped the region during the latter half of January, providing dormant winter wheat with some protection from bitter cold (temperatures falling below -20°C), thus minimizing the potential for winterkill.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on February 9, 2011. Forecasts refer to February 1.

The U.S. **all orange** forecast for the 2010-2011 season is 8.70 million tons, down 1 percent from the January 1 forecast but 6 percent above the 2009-2010 final utilization.

The Florida all orange forecast, at 138 million boxes (6.21 million tons), is down 1 percent from the January 1 forecast but 3 percent above last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 66.0 million boxes (2.97 million tons), down 1 percent from January and 4 percent lower than last season. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 72.0 million boxes (3.24 million tons), is down 1 percent from the previous forecast but up 11 percent from the 2009-2010 crop. Fruit size and droppage are projected to be below average.

California and Texas forecasts are carried forward from January.

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