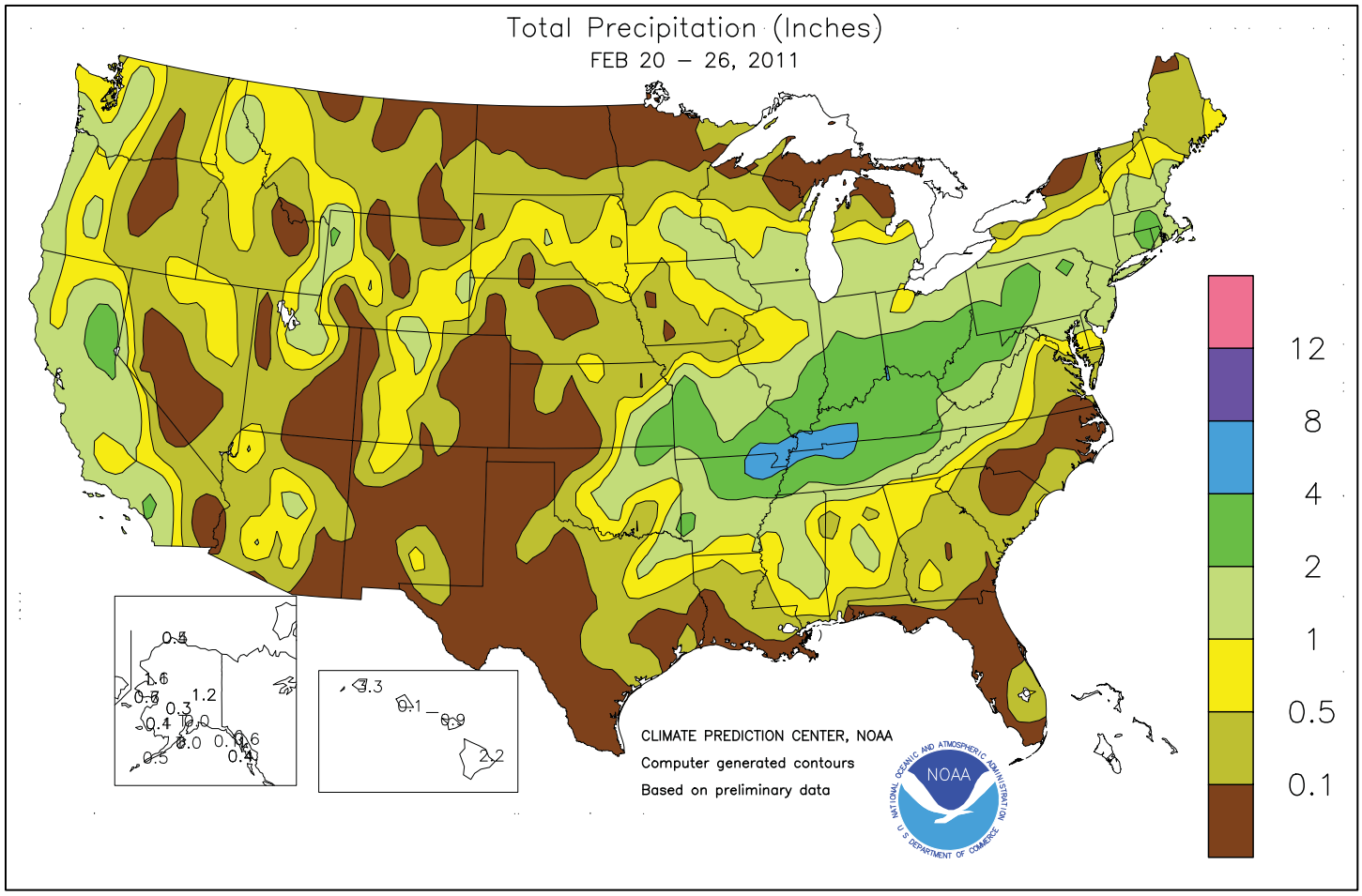
Volume 98, No. 9 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather March 1, 2011

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

February 20 - 26, 2011

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

A suddenly active weather pattern featured abundant late-winter snow across the **nation's northern tier** and strong thunderstorms in parts of the **Southeast**. In addition, bitterly cold weather returned to the **northern Plains** and **upper Midwest**, while unusually cold air also settled across the **West**. Early- and late-week storms affected various parts of the **Midwest**. The first event produced a band of heavy snow across the **northern Corn Belt**, while the latter storm deposited several inches of snow in the

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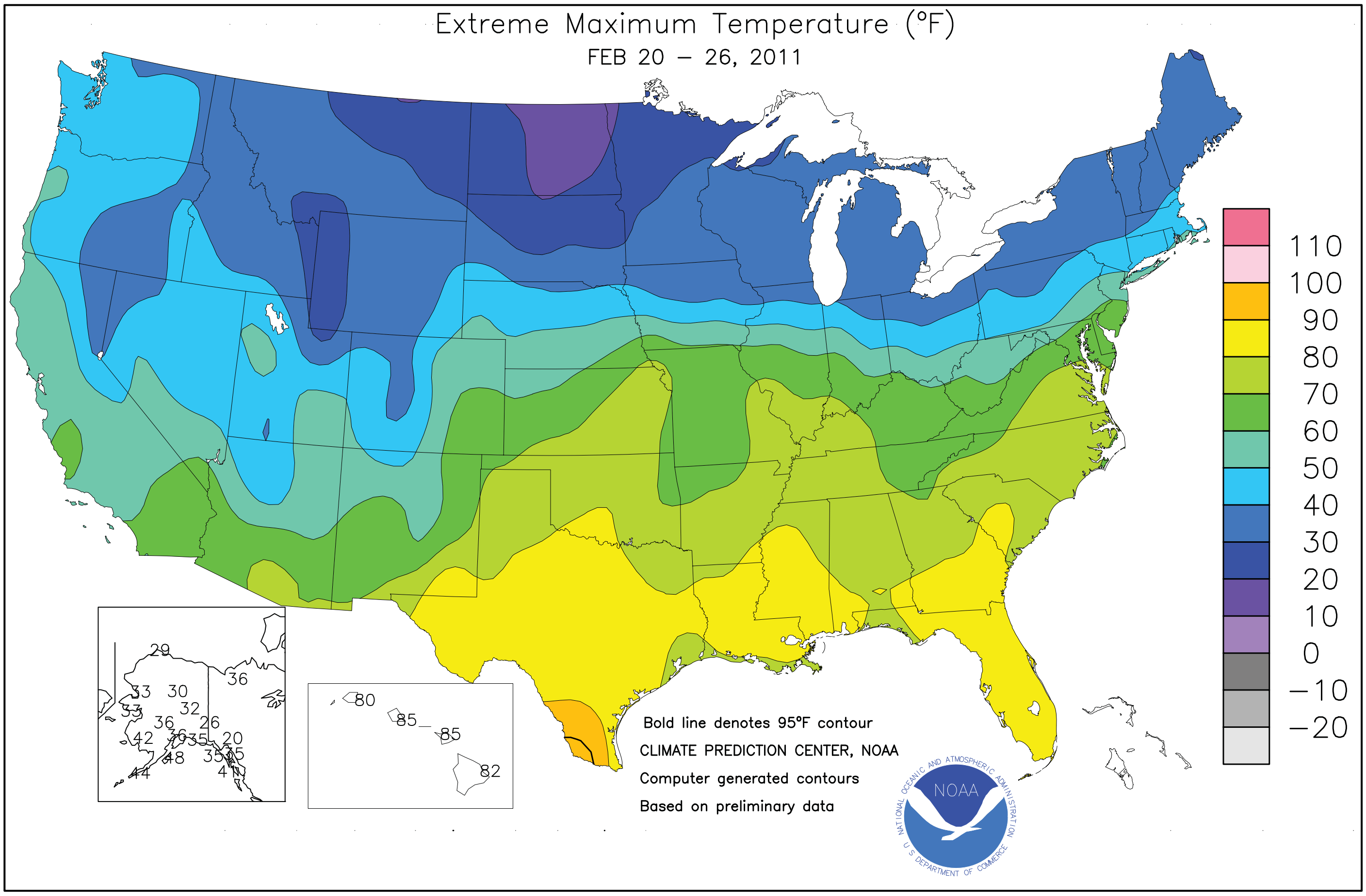
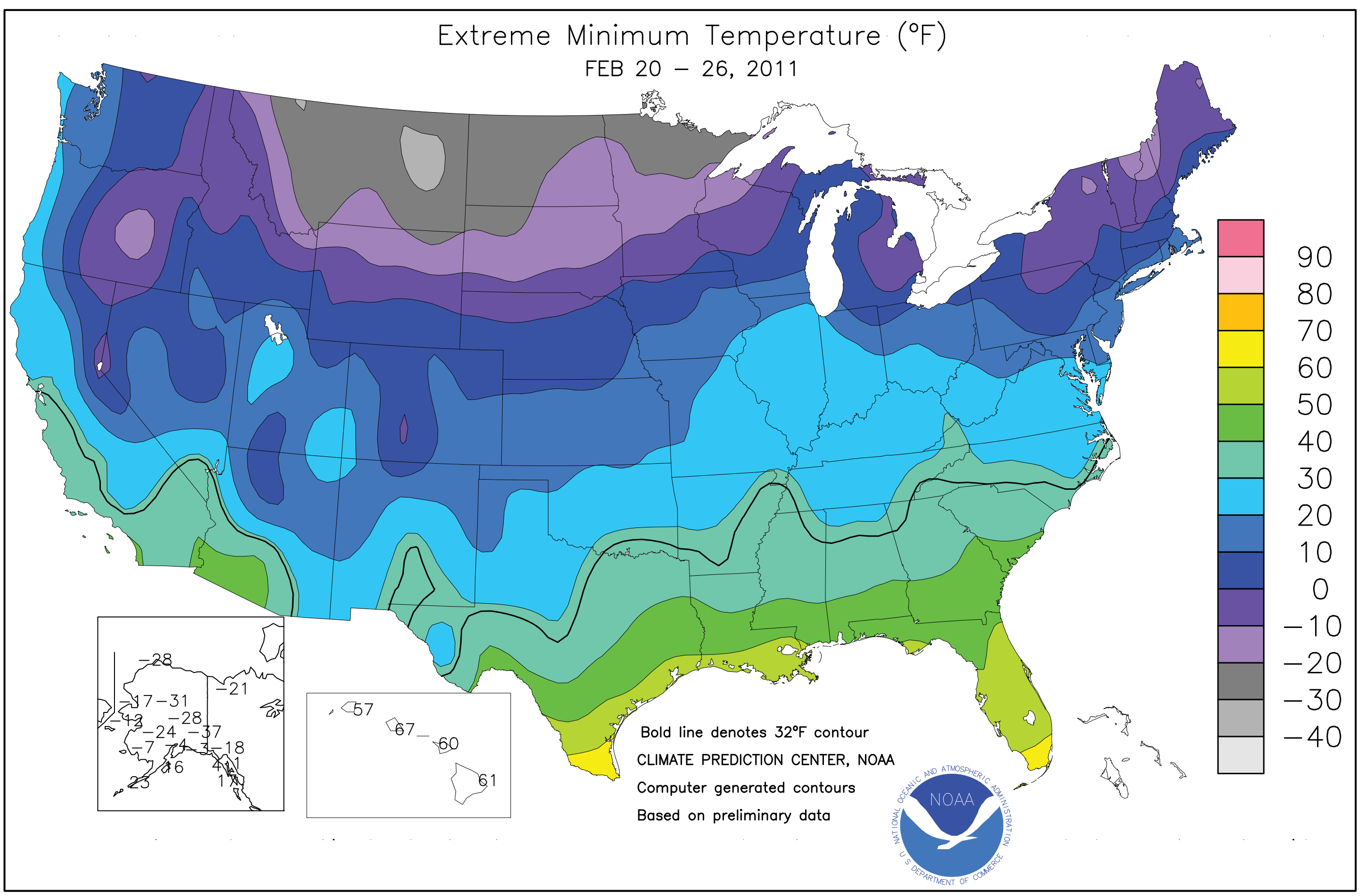
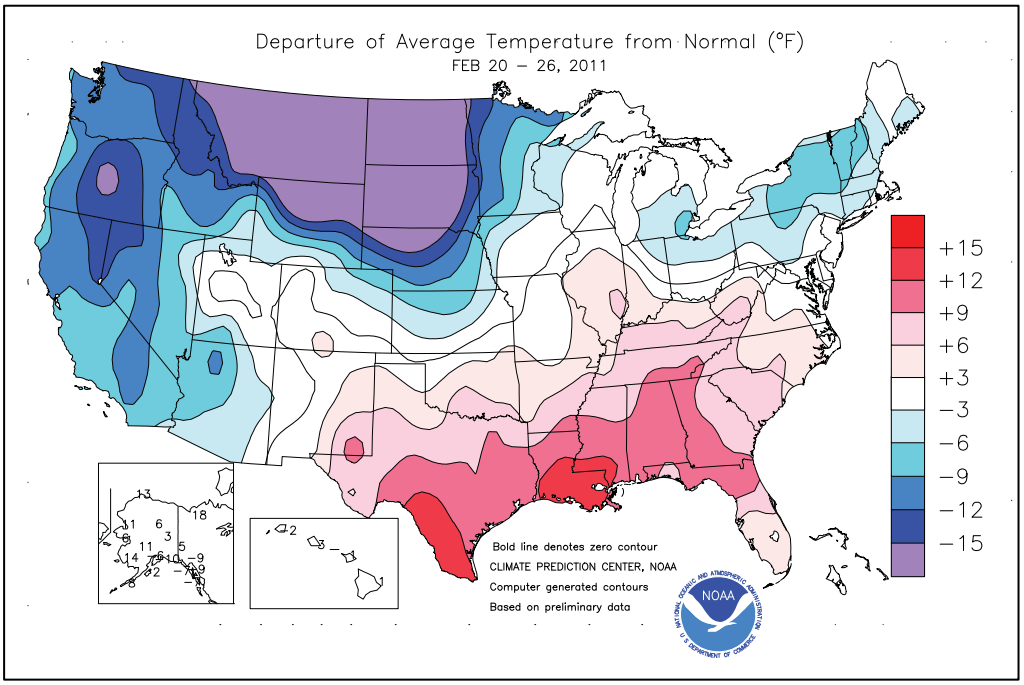
Contents


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
FEB 20 – 26, 2011
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
–10
–20
80
85
85
82
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
FEB 20 – 26, 2011
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
–10
–20
–30
–40
57
67
60
61
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

(Continued from front cover)



southern and eastern Corn Belt. Meanwhile, the late-week storm triggered severe thunderstorms and flash flooding, particularly across the **interior Southeast**. Heavy rain fell as far north as the **Ohio Valley**, where weekly totals in excess of 4 inches were common. Despite localized damage due to wind and flooding, showers provided some **Southern** drought relief. Farther west, beneficial precipitation also fell on the **central and southern Plains**, although significant amounts bypassed drought-stressed pastures and winter wheat in the **High Plains region**. In contrast, widespread snow accompanied the surge of cold air across the **northern Plains** and the **Northwest**, helping to insulate winter grains. Below-normal temperatures across the **northern Plains**, **upper Midwest**, and the **West** contrasted with warmth in the **South**. Weekly readings averaged more than 10°F above normal in the **western and central Gulf Coast regions**, but were at least 10°F below normal at numerous **Western** locations. Late-week temperatures fell below -30°F in parts of **northern Montana** and dipped to 0°F or below as far south as **Nebraska**. Very cold air also settled across the **West**, rivaling record-setting, late-February cold outbreaks in years such as 1962 and 1993, and resulting in late-week freezes as far south as **California's Central Valley**. Freeze-related impacts in the **Central Valley** included potential harm to fruit and nut crops, including budding and blooming apricots, almonds, peaches, and plums.

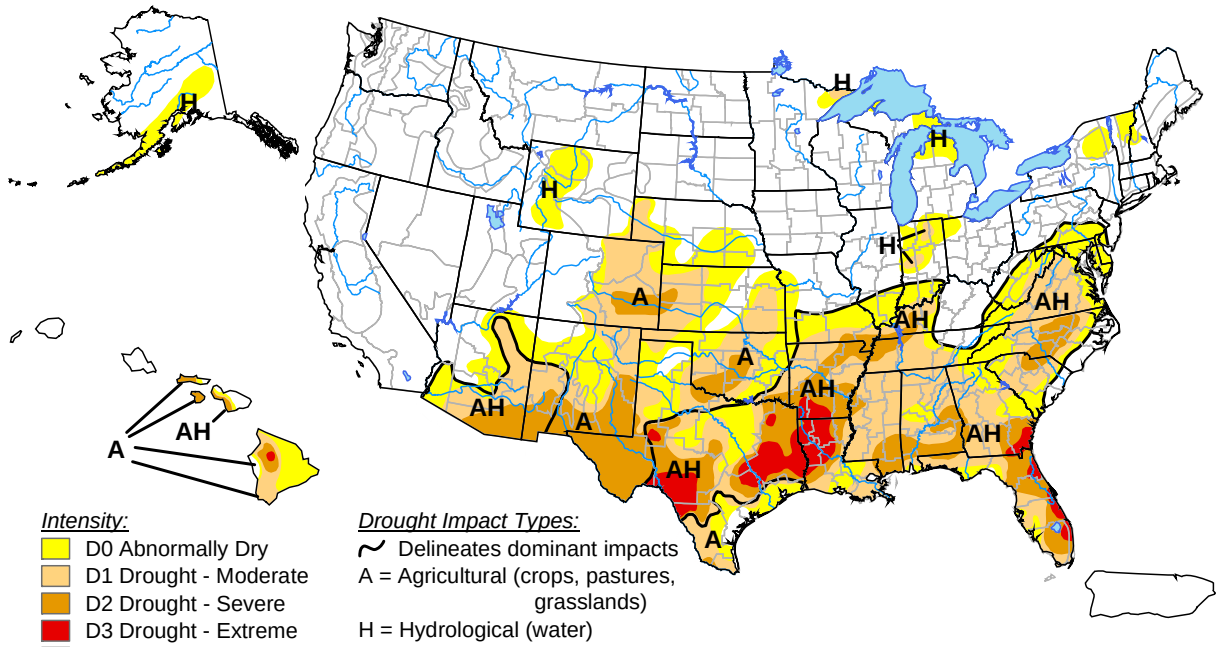
Early in the week, heavy snow blanketed the **nation's northern tier**. Daily-record snowfall amounts for February 20 included 16.0 inches in **Aberdeen, SD**; 11.8 inches in **Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN**; 9.4 inches in **Green Bay, WI**; and 8.6 inches in **Muskegon, MI**. **Minneapolis-St. Paul** also noted its snowiest calendar day on record in February, previously set with a 9.0-inch total on February 9, 1909. In **Montana**, **Great Falls** received 11.6 inches from February 16-20, contributing to its snowiest February on record. Through February 26, **Great Falls'** monthly total of 32.6 inches marked its third-snowiest month on record, behind 35.4 inches in April 1967 and 2009. Farther south, rain and freezing rain fell from the **central Plains into the northern Mid-Atlantic States**. In **Iowa**, both **Waterloo** (1.14 inches) and **Dubuque** (1.13 inches) received daily-record precipitation totals. Farther west, mid-week snow preceded a blast of cold air. From February 22-24, 12.5 inches of snow fell in **Spokane, WA**. By February 24, heavy rain erupted across the **Mid-South** and the **Ohio Valley**, while snow developed across the **central Plains** and the **lower Midwest**. **Kansas City, MO** (6.2 inches), netted a daily-record snowfall for the 24th, while record-setting rainfall amounts reached 3.56 inches in **Batesville, AR**, and 3.20 inches in **Paducah, KY**. Strong thunderstorms accompanied the heavy rainfall in the **Mid-South**, with nearly two dozen tornadoes spotted on February 24 across seven states. At week's end, rain and snow showers returned to the **West**, where **Ely, NV** (7.7 inches), posted a daily-record snowfall for February 26.

Early-week warmth covered areas from the **central and southern Plains into the Southeast**. **Montgomery, AL** (80 and 81°F), opened the week with consecutive daily-record highs on February 20-21. Other records for February 20 included 78°F in **Hattiesburg, MS**, and 70°F in **Kansas City, MO**. On the same day, **Sacramento, CA** (30°F), notched a daily-record low. Although cooler air eventually arrived across the **central and southern Plains**, persistent warmth covered the **South**. Daily records for February 24 reached 97°F in **McAllen, TX**, and 83°F in **Baton Rouge, LA**, and **Greenwood, MS**. A day later, **Melbourne, FL** (85°F), collected a daily-record high for February 25. In stark contrast, bitterly cold air encompassed the **northern Plains** and parts of the **West**. In **Washington**, consecutive daily-record lows occurred on February 24-25 in locations such as **Seattle** (24 and 20°F), **Pullman** (4 and -12°F), and **Spokane** (3 and -10°F). On February 25, the coldest weather so late in the season affected numerous **Northwestern** locations, including **Olympia, WA** (5°F), and **Cut Bank, MT** (-35°F). **Olympia's** previous latest reading of 5°F or lower had occurred on February 6, 1989, while **Cut Bank's** previous latest reading of -35°F or lower had been observed on February 22, 1910. Unusually cold air also settled into **California**, where **Sacramento** (29°F on February 26) ended the week with a daily-record low. Other records in **California** for the 26th included 28°F in both **Napa** and **San Rafael**. More details on the **Western** cold snap will appear in next week's summary.

A rather unsettled weather regime persisted across much of **Alaska**. For example, **Fairbanks** received 18.6 inches of snow on February 20-21, representing the sixth-highest two-day total on record. **Fairbanks'** two-day record was established on February 11-12, 1966, when 26.9 inches fell. Later, **Kotzebue** (8.5 inches) received a daily-record snowfall for February 23. Meanwhile, very cold weather affected parts of **southern Alaska**, where temperatures fell to daily-record levels of 1°F at both **Valdez** (on February 21) and **Juneau** (on February 24). Farther south, mid-week precipitation interrupted an otherwise relatively tranquil weather pattern in **Hawaii**. On February 23-24, 24-hour rainfall totals reached 5.07 inches in **Kapahi, Kauai**, and 3.28 inches in **Maunawili, Oahu**. Prior to the rain's arrival, **Honolulu, Oahu**, posted a daily record-tying high of 85°F on February 22.

U.S. Drought Monitor

February 22, 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)

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

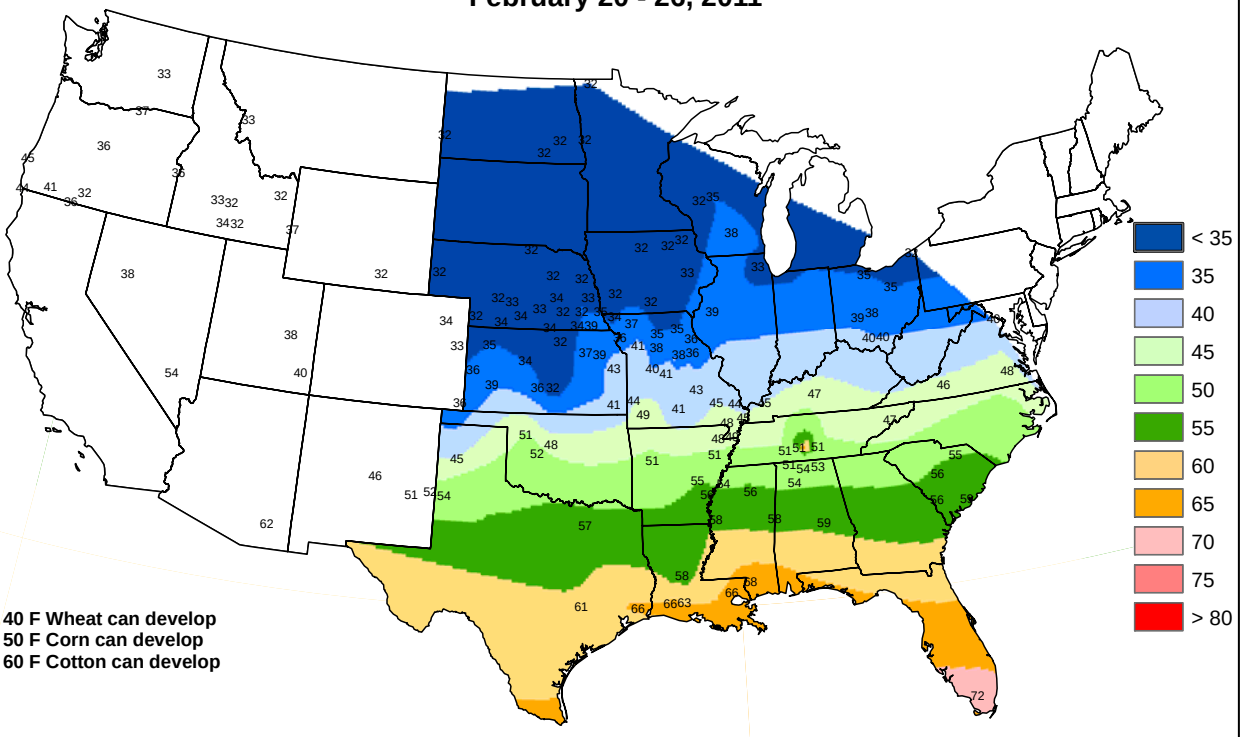
http://drought.unl.edu/dm

USDA National Drought Mitigation Center

Released Thursday, February 24, 2011
Author: Brad Rippey, U.S. Department of Agriculture

Average Soil Temperature (° F, 4" Bare)

February 20 - 26, 2011



40 F Wheat can develop
50 F Corn can develop
60 F Cotton can develop

Based on preliminary data

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Supplemental data provided by Alabama A&M University, Bureau of Reclamation - Pacific Northwest Region AgriMet Program, High Plains Regional Climate Center, Illinois State Water Survey, Iowa State University, Louisiana Agriclimatic Information System, Mississippi State Univeristy, Oklahoma Mesonet, Purdue University, University of Missouri and USDA/NRCS Soil Climate Analysis Network.

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 26, 2011

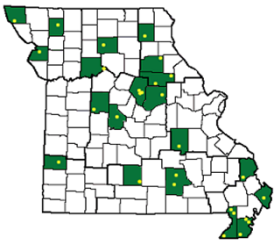
Data Provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the University of Missouri Commercial Agriculture Program.

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	67	44	78	33	56	-	0.96	-	0.81	4.77	-	3.47	-	57	52	0	0	2	1
VANCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERTHSHIRE	67	45	77	33	56	-	1.51	-	0.80	6.06	-	5.49	-	60	50	0	0	3	2
SCOTT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANDY RIDGE	68	47	80	36	58	-	0.87	-	0.81	4.91	-	4.76	-	61	55	0	0	2	1
NE VERONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SD STONEVILLE x	69	47	81	34	58	9	0.87	-0.25	0.80	5.83	39	4.97	52	67	55	0	0	2	1
INDIANOLA 1S*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INVERNESS 5E	71	47	83	36	59	-	0.58	-	0.57	6.04	-	4.49	-	62	54	0	0	2	1
SIDON	72	47	81	37	60	-	0.52	-	0.52	5.47	-	4.03	-	-	-	0	0	1	1
NORTH ISSAQUENA	71	48	80	37	60	-	0.71	-	0.71	7.94	-	6.03	-	63	56	0	0	1	1
SILVER CITY	72	48	81	38	60	-	0.50	-	0.50	9.98	-	5.78	-	61	56	0	0	1	1
ONWARD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAYDAY	73	49	81	39	61	-	0.75	-	0.75	9.44	-	6.54	-	60	56	0	0	1	1
MISSOURI																			
NW CORNING	40	19	71	13	29	-6	0.09	-0.22	0.09	0.56	20	0.52	31	-	-	0	7	1	0
ALBANY	41	22	69	17	30	-4	0.07	-0.30	0.06	0.68	21	0.44	22	39	35	0	6	2	0
ST. JOSEPH	42	21	71	14	31	-5	0.12	-0.24	0.12	0.77	25	0.56	32	-	-	0	7	1	0
NC LINNEUS	40	25	64	16	32	-3	0.15	-0.32	0.09	1.10	30	0.55	24	37	34	0	6	3	0
BRUNSWICK	40	26	64	18	33	-4	0.23	-0.37	0.21	1.31	29	0.58	21	40	37	0	6	3	0
NE NOVELTY	40	25	64	19	32	-3	0.15	-0.53	0.14	1.62	35	0.62	23	37	34	0	6	2	0
MONROE CITY	41	27	66	24	34	-2	0.47	-0.10	0.18	2.20	41	1.10	34	38	35	0	6	5	0
WC GREEN RIDGE	44	29	63	20	36	-3	1.85	1.27	0.73	3.14	58	2.29	71	43	37	0	5	5	2
C AUXVASSE	43	28	66	21	35	-2	0.86	0.25	0.40	3.72	60	1.70	46	39	36	0	6	5	0
COL-SANBORN FLD	45	29	65	22	36	-4	1.19	0.29	0.57	4.23	66	2.19	54	43	38	0	6	5	1
WILLIAMSBURG	45	29	68	23	36	-2	1.46	0.70	0.61	4.40	63	2.01	47	43	38	0	6	6	1
COL-JEFFERS F&G	45	28	65	22	36	-3	1.11	0.22	0.48	3.67	58	1.59	39	42	38	0	6	6	0
COL SOUTH FARMS	45	28	65	22	36	-3	1.55	0.66	0.56	4.59	71	2.17	53	-	-	0	6	6	1
COL-BF	44	27	65	21	35	-4	1.53	0.64	0.57	3.62	57	2.08	51	41	36	0	6	6	2
VERSAILLES	47	30	64	21	38	-3	2.08	1.34	1.07	4.69	74	3.00	78	45	37	0	5	5	2
EC VANDALIA	42	29	67	24	35	-1	1.09	0.44	0.30	3.40	54	1.58	42	39	34	0	6	5	0
SW LAMAR	52	32	65	23	41	-1	1.78	1.01	1.40	2.84	43	2.10	53	48	41	0	5	4	1
SC COOK STATION	50	32	70	22	41	0	1.75	1.29	1.56	5.59	72	4.35	95	45	40	0	4	3	1
MOUNTAIN GROVE	49	31	65	21	40	0	0.99	0.31	0.85	2.56	30	1.99	39	45	37	0	6	3	1
SE DELTA	52	36	70	29	44	2	2.48	1.79	2.27	5.49	53	4.15	67	48	41	0	2	3	1
CHARLESTON	54	37	73	29	46	3	3.25	2.69	3.08	7.59	72	5.02	76	49	41	0	2	3	1
GLENNONVILLE	55	37	72	31	46	2	3.02	2.41	2.82	6.37	64	4.48	75	51	45	0	2	3	1
CLARKTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PORTAGEVILLE DC	57	39	73	31	48	4	4.00	3.46	3.87	8.83	78	6.00	87	53	44	0	1	2	1
PORTAGEVILLE LF	57	39	74	31	48	4	3.95	3.47	3.85	8.57	78	5.69	86	52	43	0	1	2	1
STEELE	58	39	73	32	48	3	4.25	3.56	3.90	8.40	71	5.91	84	53	45	0	1	3	1
CARDWELL	57	37	73	31	47	2	3.83	3.23	3.37	7.83	69	5.56	83	53	44	0	2	3	1

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

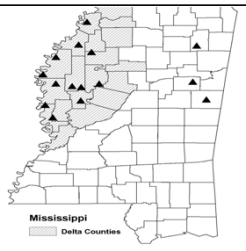
Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Unusually warm weather was observed on most days during the week, with daily highs often averaging 70°F or more. Temperatures dropped sharply late in the week, associated with the passage of a strong cold front. The front brought beneficial rain (0.5 to over 1.0 inch) to the region, providing some drought relief. The winter quarter ended with only 39 percent of normal rainfall recorded at 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 26, 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	73	47	77	36	60	12	2.02	0.97	1.01	8.81	64	7.44	80	82	35	0	0	2	2
	HUNTSVILLE	69	43	75	31	56	10	0.57	-0.73	0.43	9.65	62	7.42	75	81	49	0	1	3	0
	MOBILE	78	56	80	49	67	12	1.42	0.12	0.98	8.89	59	7.50	73	96	56	0	0	3	1
	MONTGOMERY	78	47	81	39	63	11	1.34	-0.08	0.67	7.86	53	6.83	69	90	39	0	0	2	2
AK	ANCHORAGE	23	5	36	-4	14	-6	0.01	-0.18	0.01	2.08	88	1.35	103	76	64	0	7	1	0
	BARROW	7	-13	29	-28	-3	13	0.50	0.48	0.23	1.15	338	1.01	459	91	74	0	7	4	0
	FAIRBANKS	14	-11	32	-28	2	3	1.20	1.12	0.70	2.10	131	1.83	213	83	68	0	7	3	1
	JUNEAU	29	14	35	1	21	-9	0.61	-0.37	0.24	12.81	92	10.96	129	92	69	0	7	4	0
	KODIAK	41	23	48	16	32	2	0.01	-1.29	0.01	14.07	66	10.94	80	63	48	0	7	1	0
	NOME	22	2	33	-12	12	6	0.72	0.56	0.40	3.93	151	2.47	155	89	80	0	7	4	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	35	14	38	-3	24	-9	4.66	3.99	4.09	10.48	167	7.08	159	89	55	0	7	2	2
	PHOENIX	65	45	68	41	55	-4	0.07	-0.14	0.07	1.45	61	0.38	26	70	42	0	0	1	0
	PRESCOTT	46	25	51	17	36	-5	0.19	-0.30	0.12	4.05	90	1.04	32	88	40	0	7	2	0
	TUCSON	66	39	73	35	52	-4	0.04	-0.18	0.04	0.90	32	0.44	25	58	31	0	0	1	0
AR	FORT SMITH	62	40	71	30	51	5	0.51	-0.19	0.33	5.32	67	3.18	69	84	55	0	1	2	0
	LITTLE ROCK	66	42	75	33	54	7	0.85	0.01	0.73	6.84	60	4.76	72	85	53	0	0	4	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	57	37	61	33	47	-7	0.34	0.04	0.18	6.71	224	0.89	40	83	66	0	0	2	0
	FRESNO	55	38	59	33	46	-7	0.64	0.12	0.58	9.30	173	3.38	84	83	64	0	0	2	1
	LOS ANGELES	58	46	60	43	52	-6	0.64	-0.12	0.31	12.09	159	3.26	56	80	56	0	0	3	0
	REDDING	51	34	57	28	42	-8	1.09	-0.22	0.68	15.21	93	6.53	56	85	65	0	3	4	1
	SACRAMENTO	54	34	59	29	44	-8	1.33	0.50	1.06	11.56	121	6.01	84	94	47	0	2	2	1
	SAN DIEGO	60	51	63	47	56	-3	1.07	0.57	0.84	7.57	139	2.57	62	69	54	0	0	3	1
	SAN FRANCISCO	53	40	56	35	46	-7	0.98	0.04	0.75	11.76	106	5.76	70	82	69	0	0	2	1
	STOCKTON	54	35	58	28	45	-7	0.71	0.13	0.58	7.56	111	3.33	67	93	77	0	2	2	1
CO	ALAMOSA	45	15	50	5	30	5	0.01	-0.04	0.01	0.83	117	0.45	118	72	35	0	7	1	0
	CO SPRINGS	45	21	55	14	33	0	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.32	35	0.25	50	78	26	0	7	0	0
	DENVER INTL	47	17	59	13	32	-1	0.00	-0.09	0.00	1.25	192	1.03	303	81	25	0	7	0	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	47	27	52	22	37	0	0.00	-0.13	0.00	1.12	75	0.48	49	69	42	0	6	0	0
	PUEBLO	50	21	62	11	36	0	0.01	-0.06	0.01	1.17	134	0.73	152	79	40	0	7	1	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	38	21	47	14	30	-3	1.88	1.16	1.52	12.07	123	7.98	125	67	38	0	7	3	1
	HARTFORD	35	15	40	7	25	-5	1.67	0.96	1.42	14.40	142	8.25	126	74	40	0	7	4	1
DC	WASHINGTON	51	31	67	25	41	1	0.56	-0.11	0.27	5.54	64	3.76	68	81	39	0	5	4	0
DE	WILMINGTON	45	24	64	14	34	-2	1.35	0.63	0.88	8.07	86	5.66	95	92	45	0	7	4	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	80	58	84	52	69	8	0.12	-0.57	0.12	5.96	72	5.58	100	97	46	0	0	1	0
	JACKSONVILLE	78	54	84	46	66	9	0.00	-0.75	0.00	11.12	121	10.78	164	97	47	0	0	0	0
	KEY WEST	79	70	80	65	74	3	0.00	-0.33	0.00	3.22	56	2.64	73	89	69	0	0	0	0
	MIAMI	83	66	86	63	75	5	0.00	-0.50	0.00	3.99	67	2.78	74	90	49	0	0	0	0
	ORLANDO	84	58	86	53	71	8	0.00	-0.61	0.00	6.96	102	6.18	138	95	48	0	0	0	0
	PENSACOLA	74	58	82	51	66	10	0.03	-1.15	0.02	8.56	63	7.08	74	94	59	0	0	2	0
	TALLAHASSEE	80	51	83	45	65	9	0.00	-1.20	0.00	8.53	63	7.05	74	91	56	0	0	0	0
	TAMPA	80	63	84	57	71	7	0.00	-0.69	0.00	7.47	108	6.92	149	91	52	0	0	0	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	83	63	88	59	73	5	0.00	-0.55	0.00	3.95	42	2.65	43	90	53	0	0	0	0
GA	ATHENS	68	42	73	38	55	8	0.46	-0.64	0.23	9.21	74	7.29	84	76	42	0	0	2	0
	ATLANTA	69	46	73	36	58	10	0.86	-0.31	0.43	8.07	62	6.45	69	81	47	0	0	2	0
	AUGUSTA	75	42	83	36	59	9	0.08	-0.94	0.08	6.92	61	5.76	70	85	51	0	0	1	0
	COLUMBUS	76	50	79	43	63	11	0.74	-0.41	0.37	9.02	68	7.46	85	87	37	0	0	2	0
	MACON	73	45	80	37	59	9	0.31	-0.81	0.18	8.20	63	7.12	78	91	40	0	0	2	0
	SAVANNAH	73	48	79	42	61	7	0.04	-0.62	0.04	7.61	80	5.98	90	89	58	0	0	1	0
HI	HILO	80	65	82	61	72	1	2.20	-0.05	1.29	14.06	50	6.93	39	91	79	0	0	5	1
	HONOLULU	83	70	85	67	76	3	0.12	-0.45	0.08	16.47	213	4.73	97	83	72	0	0	2	0
	KAHULUI	82	64	85	60	73	1	0.89	0.38	0.89	10.77	119	7.15	120	87	78	0	0	1	1
	LIHUE	77	63	80	57	70	-2	3.35	2.58	1.94	20.68	167	10.68	141	96	88	0	0	4	2
ID	BOISE	37	25	42	12	31	-7	0.18	-0.10	0.07	5.22	137	1.97	81	76	64	0	7	4	0
	LEWISTON	35	22	43	7	29	-11	0.31	0.09	0.15	4.67	154	2.97	149	85	66	0	7	5	0
	POCATELLO	30	20	34	3	25	-7	0.34	0.09	0.22	3.91	126	1.94	97	82	70	0	7	4	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	34	26	36	23	30	1	1.32	0.93	0.94	7.36	131	5.02	157	89	75	0	7	6	1
	MOLINE	35	27	46	21	31	2	1.26	0.87	0.97	5.25	103	3.57	124	88	74	0	7	5	1
	PEORIA	42	28	60	24	35	4	0.95	0.50	0.52	6.75	127	2.98	102	91	71	0	6	6	1
	ROCKFORD	33	26	37	19	30	3	1.11	0.78	0.96	4.31	93	2.58	100	80	70	0	7	6	1
	SPRINGFIELD	45	31	67	29	38	5	1.20	0.70	0.34	4.62	81	2.95	94	91	68	0	6	6	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	52	35	72	23	44	6	3.16	2.35	2.55	7.48	81	5.68	100	77	62	0	2	5	1
	FORT WAYNE	33	18	38	8	25	-4	1.16	0.67	0.55	4.91	75	3.83	102	90	74	0	7	7	1
	INDIANAPOLIS	43	29	60	25	36	3	2.15	1.53	1.24	6.99	92	5.13	112	89	74	0	5	6	1
	SOUTH BEND	32	20	36	9	26	-3	1.66	1.18	0.92	6.72	94	5.09	126	90	75	0	7	7	1
IA	BURLINGTON	40	28	58	22	34	3	0.18	-0.25	0.08	2.09	44	1.27	49	97	72	0	6	4	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	31	23	38	13	27	0	0.89	0.61	0.81	2.70	78	1.74	87	92	74	0	7	3	1
	DES MOINES	35	22	48	14	29	0	0.35	0.05	0.24	2.54	75	1.77	86	83	72	0	6	3	0
	DUBUQUE	30	22	35	13	26	0	1.27	0.90	1.13	6.01	143	2.93	117	89	80	0	7	5	1
	SIOUX CITY	28	12	46	6	20	-8	0.58	0.40	0.48	3.72	220	2.77	269	82	75	0	7	4	0
	WATERLOO	29	21	35	7	25	0	1.25	0.98	1.13	4.73	167	2.67	155	90	81	0	7	3	1
KS	CONCORDIA	39	16	66	11	27	-7	0.30	0.06	0.26	1.56	77	1.42	122	88	64	0	7	3	0
	DODGE CITY	47	21	71	14	34	-4	0.01	-0.18	0.01	0.99	53	0.58	53	83	47	0	6	1	0
	GOODLAND	42	15	54	11	28	-6	0.07	-0.07	0.04	0.98	86	0.83	112	87	67	0	7	3	0
	TOPEKA	46	24	75	17	35	-1	0.67	0.33	0.67	2.85	86	2.66	140	78	64	0	5	1	1

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 26, 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
	WICHITA	49	28	76	20	39	1	0.08	-0.24	0.08	1.00	34	0.88	55	78	64	0	5	1	0
KY	JACKSON	56	35	64	29	46	6	2.29	1.33	1.32	8.87	80	5.90	86	89	52	0	4	6	1
	LEXINGTON	51	34	64	29	43	5	2.76	1.89	2.08	9.24	90	6.75	109	84	65	0	4	6	1
	LOUISVILLE	52	36	68	29	44	5	2.79	1.93	2.48	7.34	75	5.68	92	85	53	0	1	6	1
	PADUCAH	55	37	74	26	46	6	4.03	3.04	3.20	8.98	79	6.76	96	84	55	0	2	3	2
LA	BATON ROUGE	79	57	83	50	68	13	0.18	-0.99	0.18	11.77	72	7.18	65	99	51	0	0	1	0
	LAKE CHARLES	77	60	81	50	68	12	0.18	-0.52	0.17	9.92	75	6.64	77	96	60	0	0	2	0
	NEW ORLEANS	80	61	83	57	71	14	0.20	-1.06	0.20	7.92	49	5.75	52	90	57	0	0	1	0
	SHREVEPORT	73	51	81	40	62	9	0.58	-0.44	0.58	7.48	57	7.07	83	86	48	0	0	1	1
ME	CARIBOU	21	2	30	-11	12	-3	0.10	-0.39	0.10	8.50	106	3.30	68	78	52	0	7	1	0
	PORTLAND	34	13	38	2	23	-3	1.13	0.38	1.06	9.59	86	5.56	80	68	39	0	7	2	1
MD	BALTIMORE	48	26	67	18	37	0	1.15	0.37	0.46	6.81	72	4.85	79	81	47	0	7	5	0
MA	BOSTON	38	21	44	13	29	-4	1.69	0.89	1.62	11.79	110	8.18	118	70	36	0	7	5	1
	WORCESTER	32	15	40	6	24	-4	1.95	1.19	1.57	13.62	128	8.54	124	79	40	0	7	5	1
MI	ALPENA	27	10	36	-6	18	-2	0.38	0.05	0.20	3.53	74	2.20	75	85	61	0	7	6	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	31	17	38	5	24	-3	1.51	1.15	0.92	5.56	91	3.78	111	83	59	0	7	6	1
	HOUGHTON LAKE	28	10	34	2	19	-2	0.67	0.37	0.44	4.20	94	3.08	114	87	60	0	7	6	0
	LANSING	30	15	37	3	23	-3	1.29	0.96	0.83	4.08	80	2.43	84	86	67	0	7	6	1
	MUSKEGON	31	18	36	5	24	-3	1.52	1.16	1.11	7.68	122	5.81	159	80	64	0	7	6	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	30	15	37	2	23	0	0.21	-0.14	0.12	4.66	63	2.44	52	86	53	0	7	3	0
MN	DULUTH	18	6	30	-15	12	-5	0.16	-0.01	0.08	3.48	125	1.40	76	77	65	0	7	5	0
	INT'L FALLS	16	-8	28	-32	4	-10	0.01	-0.13	0.01	3.14	149	1.57	111	81	54	0	7	1	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	23	12	34	-2	18	-5	1.08	0.89	0.85	4.91	182	2.12	125	80	66	0	7	4	1
	ROCHESTER	25	14	32	-2	19	-2	0.65	0.48	0.55	5.32	205	1.64	104	83	76	0	7	3	1
	ST. CLOUD	20	4	32	-14	12	-7	0.70	0.57	0.45	4.18	215	1.73	138	89	65	0	7	4	0
MS	JACKSON	76	50	82	39	63	12	0.46	-0.61	0.45	10.26	68	6.38	65	90	43	0	0	2	0
	MERIDIAN	76	44	80	35	60	8	0.67	-0.69	0.47	7.80	49	6.69	62	97	54	0	0	2	0
	TUPELO	68	41	78	30	55	9	0.72	-0.52	0.72	7.32	48	5.09	55	82	60	0	2	1	1
MO	COLUMBIA	45	29	65	22	37	1	1.77	1.19	0.86	5.92	97	3.64	100	94	77	0	6	6	2
	KANSAS CITY	43	24	70	15	34	-1	0.79	0.42	0.79	3.28	85	2.76	124	89	62	0	5	1	1
	SAINT LOUIS	49	33	74	26	41	4	1.93	1.32	0.80	5.67	81	4.37	106	81	70	0	5	6	1
	SPRINGFIELD	51	31	67	20	41	2	1.77	1.18	1.69	4.17	57	3.43	83	89	74	0	5	4	1
MT	BILLINGS	16	-4	36	-14	6	-26	0.36	0.23	0.25	1.90	98	0.95	75	85	66	0	7	3	0
	BUTTE	17	-7	27	-25	5	-19	0.10	-0.01	0.09	1.34	95	0.70	80	80	49	0	7	2	0
	CUT BANK	9	-13	29	-35	-2	-27	0.11	0.05	0.11	0.22	24	0.21	36	87	64	0	7	1	0
	GLASGOW	7	-15	21	-30	-4	-26	0.34	0.28	0.25	4.00	435	2.54	462	84	79	0	7	4	0
	GREAT FALLS	13	-9	32	-24	2	-26	0.34	0.21	0.14	3.78	216	2.22	206	88	64	0	7	4	0
	HAVRE	12	-8	28	-27	2	-23	0.18	0.09	0.04	2.54	207	1.51	210	81	73	0	7	5	0
	MISSOULA	23	8	34	-5	16	-15	0.14	-0.04	0.06	4.86	170	3.58	209	82	69	0	7	5	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	32	10	54	5	21	-9	0.17	-0.03	0.09	2.01	120	1.77	174	87	71	0	7	3	0
	LINCOLN	36	13	57	7	25	-6	0.34	0.14	0.18	1.80	90	1.56	138	84	65	0	7	3	0
	NORFOLK	29	9	50	4	19	-10	0.45	0.24	0.36	2.57	144	2.15	189	83	71	0	7	3	0
	NORTH PLATTE	31	9	53	4	20	-12	0.47	0.32	0.32	2.16	186	1.72	226	91	62	0	7	3	0
	OMAHA	34	16	51	9	25	-5	0.13	-0.09	0.08	2.03	88	1.49	107	85	69	0	7	3	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	34	8	51	2	21	-11	0.20	0.05	0.08	1.80	115	0.87	87	84	67	0	7	3	0
	VALENTINE	21	2	41	-2	12	-17	0.68	0.55	0.55	2.42	247	1.56	240	84	73	0	7	5	1
NV	ELY	36	10	39	1	23	-8	1.50	1.31	0.98	6.40	346	3.06	227	80	58	0	7	4	1
	LAS VEGAS	58	41	61	37	49	-4	0.02	-0.15	0.02	1.85	119	0.08	7	59	41	0	0	1	0
	RENO	39	18	45	10	28	-12	0.33	0.08	0.31	2.94	103	1.55	78	78	62	0	7	2	0
	WINNEMUCCA	35	15	39	6	25	-13	0.58	0.44	0.57	3.22	149	1.63	121	78	64	0	7	2	1
NH	CONCORD	31	11	38	1	21	-4	1.14	0.58	1.11	9.67	120	6.09	119	75	40	0	7	3	1
NJ	NEWARK	45	25	60	18	35	0	1.64	0.92	1.38	11.27	110	7.39	111	61	36	0	6	3	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	56	32	64	27	44	1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.18	89	0.11	13	49	18	0	4	0	0
NY	ALBANY	30	11	39	1	21	-6	1.21	0.67	1.11	8.74	123	5.79	130	83	45	0	7	3	1
	BINGHAMTON	29	10	36	2	20	-5	1.71	1.10	1.08	7.67	98	5.63	117	81	57	0	7	4	1
	BUFFALO	30	15	38	9	22	-5	0.65	0.07	0.30	6.41	70	3.69	69	90	59	0	7	5	0
	ROCHESTER	30	12	38	2	21	-6	0.64	0.14	0.30	6.09	88	3.45	83	85	63	0	7	5	0
	SYRACUSE	29	12	37	2	21	-5	0.58	0.08	0.44	8.16	107	5.74	127	84	52	0	7	4	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	61	35	73	28	48	8	0.28	-0.68	0.18	5.61	51	4.35	58	81	45	0	2	2	0
	CHARLOTTE	66	39	76	30	52	5	0.03	-0.87	0.03	5.58	54	3.84	53	73	33	0	1	1	0
	GREENSBORO	60	36	74	31	48	5	0.61	-0.16	0.42	4.80	51	2.60	41	72	40	0	1	2	0
	HATTERAS	59	43	65	38	51	4	0.03	-0.90	0.03	12.60	90	9.13	96	84	53	0	0	1	0
	RALEIGH	64	35	76	29	50	6	0.07	-0.79	0.05	5.46	53	3.07	43	69	43	0	3	2	0
	WILMINGTON	64	40	75	33	52	2	0.52	-0.37	0.28	10.69	92	7.06	90	87	43	0	0	2	0
ND	BISMARCK	9	-7	18	-22	1	-20	0.15	0.04	0.12	3.01	232	1.61	187	79	68	0	7	2	0
	DICKINSON	9	-14	27	-24	-3	-27	0.10	0.02	0.09	1.56	144	1.34	181	86	69	0	7	2	0
	FARGO	11	-1	23	-15	5	-12	0.10	-0.04	0.05	2.81	156	1.06	86	79	69	0	7	3	0
	GRAND FORKS	9	-6	18	-16	2	-14	0.01	-0.13	0.01	1.62	93	0.90	76	90	70	0	7	1	0
	JAMESTOWN	7	-6	17	-16	0	-19	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.34	91	0.64	62	83	68	0	7	0	0
	WILLISTON	8	-12	25	-24	-2	-22	0.09	0.01	0.05	3.81	268	1.86	219	78	69	0	7	3	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	33	18	37	11	26	-4	1.40	0.82	0.65	6.34	85	4.39	97	87	71	0	7	4	2
	CINCINNATI	45	30	62	26	38	2	3.54	2.83	1.63	8.32	96	6.55	122	89	73	0	6	6	2
	CLEVELAND	33	18	37	9	25	-5	2.11	1.56	0.97	6.38	83	5.04	111	90	68	0	7	3	2
	COLUMBUS	37	26	42	21	31	-3	2.46	1.92	1.22	6.44	87	5.18	115	92	83	0	6	4	3
	DAYTON	38	26	50	21	32	0	2.54	1.98	1.38	6.61	85	5.16	111	97	80	0	7	5	2
	MANSFIELD	32	18	38	13	25	-4	1.43	0.90	0.64	5.43	69	4.40	96	97	72	0	7	5	2

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 26, 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
	TOLEDO	31	17	35	9	24	-5	1.23	0.76	0.40	6.62	106	5.18	143	90	77	0	7	7	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	33	15	36	5	24	-5	2.00	1.50	0.96	9.30	131	5.49	133	92	74	0	7	4	2
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	63	38	76	26	51	7	1.34	0.87	1.34	1.83	41	1.70	67	84	50	0	4	1	1
	TULSA	59	38	75	25	48	4	0.92	0.36	0.92	3.62	64	3.07	96	78	66	0	2	1	1
OR	ASTORIA	41	30	47	21	36	-9	0.88	-0.99	0.28	29.53	108	18.16	107	84	76	0	4	5	0
	BURNS	28	10	36	-18	19	-13	0.09	-0.19	0.08	5.09	148	1.45	68	84	70	0	7	2	0
	EUGENE	43	28	52	19	35	-9	0.26	-1.25	0.15	11.91	54	5.13	38	92	79	0	7	3	0
	MEDFORD	45	30	53	19	37	-8	0.22	-0.28	0.10	7.29	100	2.98	68	91	55	0	5	2	0
	PENDLETON	37	21	45	6	29	-11	0.03	-0.25	0.03	5.50	137	2.37	93	77	58	0	6	1	0
	PORTLAND	41	30	47	18	35	-9	0.31	-0.68	0.12	15.53	106	7.18	80	81	72	0	4	4	0
	SALEM	43	28	51	17	36	-8	0.26	-0.95	0.17	15.76	92	5.81	55	83	70	0	5	3	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	43	22	54	14	32	1	1.37	0.70	1.06	8.67	92	5.75	96	76	41	0	7	4	1
	ERIE	30	13	38	3	22	-8	2.72	2.15	1.73	9.50	114	7.26	159	87	72	0	7	6	1
	MIDDLETOWN	41	23	51	15	32	-1	1.53	0.79	0.51	6.87	79	4.90	90	92	42	0	7	5	1
	PHILADELPHIA	45	26	63	22	36	0	1.39	0.71	0.88	9.00	97	5.76	96	72	43	0	6	4	1
	PITTSBURGH	36	22	41	18	29	-3	2.38	1.79	1.20	7.21	94	5.65	117	89	64	0	7	5	2
	WILKES-BARRE	35	14	43	0	24	-7	1.89	1.39	1.06	7.39	107	4.94	113	85	46	0	7	4	1
	WILLIAMSPORT	36	17	42	6	26	-4	1.89	1.26	0.83	8.88	108	4.85	92	80	50	0	7	4	2
RI	PROVIDENCE	40	19	52	13	30	-2	2.05	1.22	1.81	12.01	103	7.97	106	67	39	0	7	4	1
SC	BEAUFORT	71	48	80	42	59	7	0.39	-0.31	0.24	6.00	60	5.00	72	88	48	0	0	2	0
	CHARLESTON	71	47	79	40	59	7	0.15	-0.59	0.13	7.59	75	5.11	74	95	44	0	0	2	0
	COLUMBIA	72	44	81	38	58	9	0.12	-0.81	0.12	6.61	57	5.21	64	78	40	0	0	1	0
	GREENVILLE	65	41	76	34	53	7	0.09	-1.02	0.09	6.56	54	5.40	66	71	31	0	0	1	0
SD	ABERDEEN	10	-7	28	-16	2	-20	0.76	0.63	0.54	4.01	329	2.24	267	85	76	0	7	5	1
	HURON	15	-4	28	-17	5	-19	1.36	1.20	1.14	4.53	351	3.15	350	87	75	0	7	6	1
	RAPID CITY	14	-6	36	-16	4	-25	0.99	0.87	0.55	2.31	208	1.70	239	89	72	0	7	4	1
	SIOUX FALLS	20	5	33	-7	13	-10	0.69	0.55	0.55	3.61	258	2.07	235	84	77	0	7	4	1
TN	BRISTOL	61	35	68	27	48	9	1.82	0.95	1.17	7.06	71	4.50	68	86	40	0	2	4	2
	CHATTANOOGA	68	42	73	31	55	10	0.52	-0.70	0.50	7.43	51	6.00	61	75	43	0	1	3	1
	KNOXVILLE	66	41	71	32	53	10	1.65	0.62	0.90	8.00	63	5.80	71	84	48	0	1	4	2
	MEMPHIS	66	44	77	34	55	8	1.65	0.54	1.14	7.19	52	4.67	58	84	53	0	0	3	1
	NASHVILLE	63	39	73	29	51	8	2.86	1.90	2.10	8.49	72	6.62	91	81	50	0	2	3	1
TX	ABILENE	72	42	82	29	57	7	0.03	-0.27	0.03	2.76	87	1.56	82	86	58	0	1	1	0
	AMARILLO	62	29	73	21	46	4	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.74	44	0.52	49	91	24	0	5	0	0
	AUSTIN	77	52	85	37	64	8	0.14	-0.40	0.12	6.50	107	5.70	157	81	65	0	0	3	0
	BEAUMONT	77	60	79	51	68	11	0.00	-0.72	0.00	8.37	59	3.36	38	100	62	0	0	0	0
	BROWNSVILLE	83	69	86	68	76	12	0.00	-0.23	0.00	2.50	70	2.49	100	89	63	0	0	0	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	80	65	89	58	72	11	0.00	-0.47	0.00	4.74	94	4.12	126	95	75	0	0	0	0
	DEL RIO	83	57	87	43	70	12	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.26	12	0.24	17	75	55	0	0	0	0
	EL PASO	68	41	72	34	55	3	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.28	18	0.12	16	34	14	0	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	72	47	82	37	59	8	0.16	-0.52	0.16	4.60	71	2.55	65	85	52	0	0	1	0
	GALVESTON	72	59	75	55	65	6	0.03	-0.53	0.01	6.70	66	4.57	70	100	72	0	0	3	0
	HOUSTON	78	61	82	51	69	12	0.02	-0.70	0.02	8.78	87	5.74	89	86	62	0	0	1	0
	LUBBOCK	68	34	80	22	51	6	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.49	28	0.49	45	68	33	0	3	0	0
	MIDLAND	76	42	82	31	59	9	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.09	5	0.07	7	55	29	0	1	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	79	46	85	33	63	12	0.00	-0.30	0.00	2.06	74	1.07	58	77	56	0	0	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	78	56	86	44	67	11	0.05	-0.39	0.03	3.82	74	3.19	99	83	49	0	0	3	0
	VICTORIA	81	60	84	49	70	12	0.00	-0.50	0.00	5.35	79	4.16	97	97	64	0	0	0	0
	WACO	74	48	84	38	61	9	0.20	-0.46	0.20	5.90	87	5.13	128	80	65	0	0	1	0
	WICHITA FALLS	69	36	84	27	53	5	0.02	-0.42	0.02	0.79	19	0.66	27	92	61	0	3	1	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	42	28	46	25	35	-1	0.51	0.17	0.27	4.73	125	1.69	67	90	55	0	7	3	0
VT	BURLINGTON	24	7	34	-3	15	-7	0.52	0.13	0.42	7.81	131	4.21	112	83	46	0	7	4	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	53	29	72	26	41	2	0.90	0.12	0.65	4.82	50	2.66	42	77	44	0	6	4	1
	NORFOLK	56	36	74	31	46	3	0.09	-0.73	0.06	8.07	81	5.19	75	80	43	0	1	3	0
	RICHMOND	57	32	73	27	44	3	0.68	-0.09	0.44	7.04	75	3.78	61	75	47	0	4	3	0
	ROANOKE	54	32	69	29	43	3	1.05	0.28	0.88	4.18	47	2.19	36	78	55	0	5	4	1
	WASH/DULLES	47	27	64	22	37	1	0.64	-0.06	0.24	4.85	56	3.38	61	79	48	0	7	5	0
WA	OLYMPIA	38	21	46	5	30	-11	0.77	-0.67	0.39	19.54	92	10.19	76	93	82	0	6	5	0
	QUILLAYUTE	39	27	44	20	33	-10	0.54	-2.48	0.27	46.57	117	27.55	109	83	68	0	5	5	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	39	27	45	19	33	-11	0.32	-0.66	0.19	15.84	108	7.16	79	81	69	0	5	4	0
	SPOKANE	28	11	39	-10	20	-14	0.70	0.34	0.38	6.65	123	3.46	109	85	60	0	7	4	0
	YAKIMA	40	17	49	4	29	-8	0.02	-0.15	0.02	3.08	94	0.70	37	74	53	0	7	1	0
WV	BECKLEY	54	33	59	24	43	8	1.25	0.50	0.59	5.83	65	3.55	60	85	63	0	5	5	1
	CHARLESTON	54	33	65	26	44	6	1.54	0.73	1.06	7.54	80	5.11	84	86	58	0	1	6	1
	ELKINS	50	27	58	16	38	5	1.65	0.84	0.68	5.78	59	3.93	62	95	58	0	6	4	2
	HUNTINGTON	52	33	67	30	42	3	2.13	1.33	1.39	6.65	71	5.12	86	91	62	0	4	5	1
WI	EAU CLAIRE	24	12	32	-5	18	-3	0.37	0.20	0.33	3.00	109	1.17	68	86	60	0	7	2	0
	GREEN BAY	27	17	33	8	22	-1	0.66	0.42	0.37	3.91	112	2.00	96	86	68	0	7	4	0
	LA CROSSE	27	15	34	0	21	-4	0.89	0.67	0.71	4.17	126	1.77	85	86	64	0	7	3	1
	MADISON	29	20	33	9	24	-1	1.14	0.84	0.95	4.37	108	2.88	121	87	74	0	7	5	1
	MILWAUKEE	31	23	35	14	27	0	1.22	0.83	0.80	5.10	92	3.53	106	86	70	0	7	5	1
WY	CASPER	25	3	34	-3	14	-15	0.72	0.55	0.45	2.66	155	1.30	118	77	63	0	7	3	0
	CHEYENNE	37	9	44	4	23	-7	0.45	0.33	0.17	1.44	115	1.02	129	81	51	0	7	3	0
	LANDER	26	4	37	-6	15	-13	0.52	0.38	0.30	2.77	180	1.99	214	86	53	0	7	4	0
	SHERIDAN	19	-5	34	-17	7	-22	0.11	-0.02	0.07	1.22	63	1.02	82	79	71	0	7	3	0

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

National Agricultural Summary

February 21 – 27, 2011

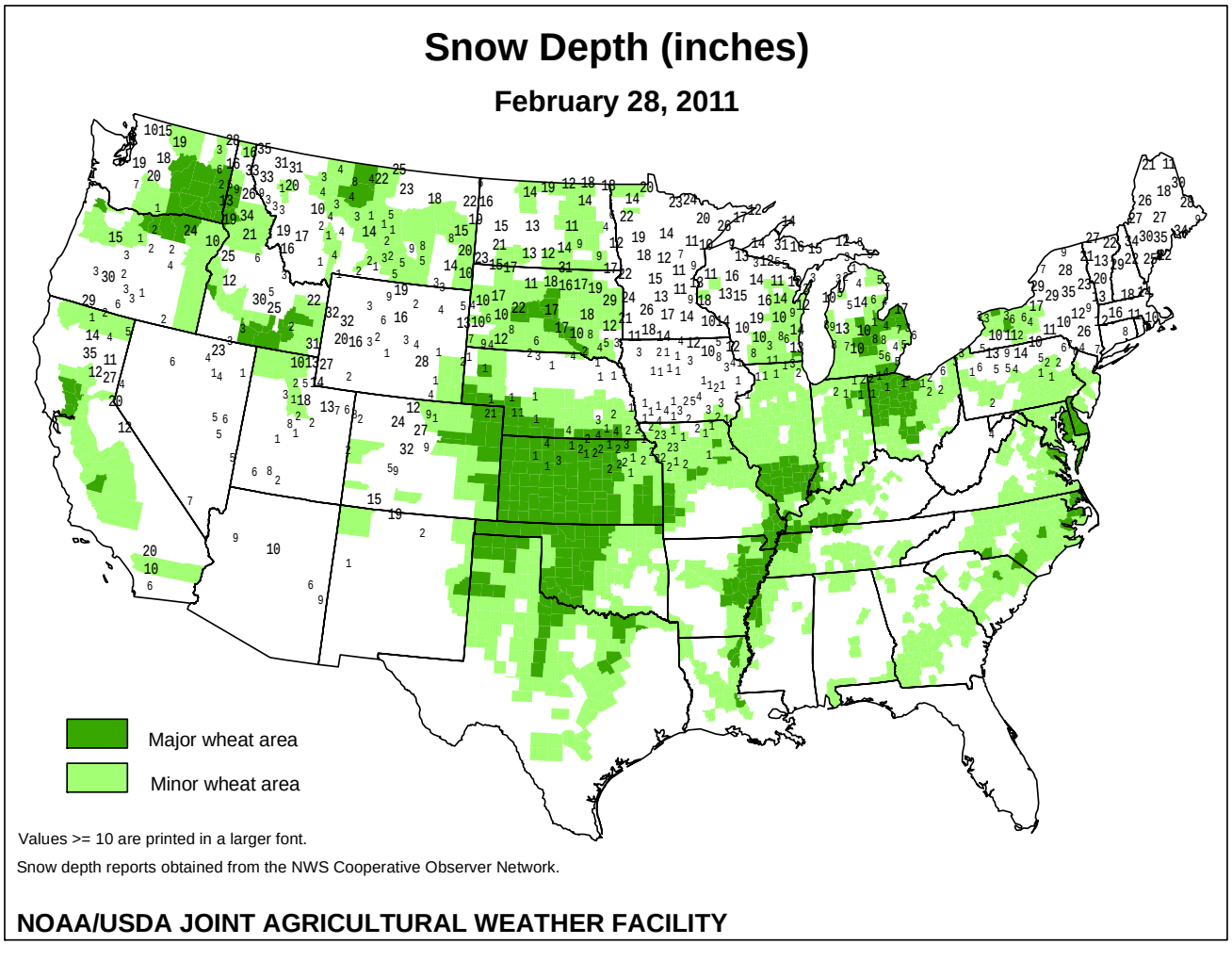
Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

Temperatures during the week were above normal across the Southern Great Plains, Delta, and Southeast. Elsewhere, frigid conditions prevailed in the Upper and Middle Missouri Valley, with weekly average temperatures 20°F or more below normal. While precipitation was limited for most areas of the Nation, portions of the Ohio and Tennessee Valleys received over 3 inches of rain.

Warm, dry conditions prevailed over most of Florida, with minimal precipitation. Favorable weather permitted growers in the Panhandle and northern Peninsula to till land for field crop planting. Winter wheat was in good condition in Escambia and Santa Rosa counties. Sugarcane harvesting was completed in the Everglades region. Vegetable growers in Washington County were busy with field preparation. Harvesting of eggplant was lower than normal with no shipments being moved. Light supplies of endive, escarole, sweet corn, and tomatoes were marketed. Increased market movement included bell peppers, broccoli, cabbage, celery, radishes, snap beans, squash, and strawberries.

Much of central and eastern Texas received up to 1.5 inches of rainfall, while the rest of the State received little or no moisture. On the Plains, spring wheat field preparation was active. Winter wheat made progress due to warmer weather in areas of the Plains, the Cross Timbers, the Blacklands, and the Edwards Plateau; however, wheat showed signs of stress due to the earlier freezes and recent dry conditions. In areas of south Texas, winter wheat and oats were also in need of moisture. In parts of the Blacklands, corn field preparation and planting were delayed due to rain showers. Corn field preparation and planting made good progress due to warmer weather and improved soil moisture in the southern part of the State. Sorghum planting was underway in areas of the central and southern part of the State. In northeast Texas, potato and onion planting were active, while other spring vegetable garden preparation continued. Irrigation increased on recently planted spinach and cabbage in south Texas due to soil moisture loss from high winds. Spinach harvest was active while onions and potatoes made good progress in southern Texas. In the Lower Valley, citrus harvesting continued.

A series of storms brought a variety of weather in California, including rain, snow, and one tornado. Dryland grain crops benefited from rain showers, although cooler temperatures slowed plant growth. Aerial herbicide applications continued on small grain fields, while alfalfa fields eased out of dormancy. Preparation for spring planting continued as conditions allowed, with plowing, disking, planting, and spraying in fields. The navel orange, mandarin, and lemon harvests proceeded in the San Joaquin Valley, along with early varieties of Valencia oranges being picked for export markets. The navel orange harvest accelerated to limit fruit losses due to rind breakdown. Irrigation was applied to almond orchards across the Central Valley to limit the effects of freezing temperatures on almond buds. Pruning and spraying in pistachio and walnut orchards continued as 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 February began with freezing temperatures and a winter storm in the state's northern region. This winter storm brought a dusting of snow, which melted away when temperatures reached above freezing the next day. The end of the month brought a significant warming trend to most of the state with temperatures climbing above 70°F. Unfortunately, the influx of warmer temperatures brought severe storms to most of the state. However, according to The US Drought Monitor released February 22, 2011, the entire state of Alabama still is listed with abnormally dry to severe drought conditions. This same time a year ago, Alabama was drought free. Corn planting started in February 2011 along the Gulf Coast regions. Other regions of the state, which will begin planting corn in March-May, have begun field preparations. The cattle and calf inventory is down 4% in the state from last year, and prices for cattle and calves remain relatively high. These higher prices are enticing producers to move lighter weight cattle off their farms.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures across the State were mostly below normal in February. They were above normal only for the third week of the month. The temperature extremes for February were a high of 82 degrees in Marana and Tucson and a low of 9 below zero at St. John's. Precipitation in the form of rain or snow was recorded in all of the 22 weather stations in February. Kingman is the only reporting station with below normal precipitation for the year. Alfalfa harvesting was tempered 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 February were either extremely below or above normal and ranged from as low as 15 degrees below normal to as high as 18 degrees above normal. Low temperatures for the month ranged from -18 degrees to 48 degrees. High temperatures ranged from 45 to 83 degrees. The month of February did bring some precipitation to the state, but by the end of February the entire state still ranged from abnormally dry to extreme drought. There were several weather events during the month. The first week of February brought three winter storms and frigid temperatures. The heaviest 24 hour snow accumulation for February 9, 2011 was in Siloam Springs, Arkansas with 24.5 inches. Mild weather soon moved into the state and remained until the last week of February. The month ended with two severe weather systems. Two EF1 tornadoes were confirmed on February 24. Severe thunderstorms moved through the state February 27-28. Between weather events some winter wheat producers were applying nitrogen and herbicide applications to crop. Winter wheat was in mostly fair to good condition by month's end. Other producers were able to do some pre-plant tillage and apply burndown herbicides. Farmers also worked on getting their equipment ready. Livestock producers were still dealing with tight hay supplies and low pond and stream levels. Some livestock producers were applying fertilizer to their pastures early in hopes of encouraging growth on the cool season grasses. Tomato producers began planting their tomato seeds for this year's crop.

CALIFORNIA: Dryland grain crops continued to benefit from rain showers which moved through the State. Cooler temperatures slowed plant growth. Aerial herbicide applications continued on small grain fields. Alfalfa fields continued to come out of dormancy. Fields in drier areas received irrigation. Cotton beds were formed. Sugarbeet development continued in Fresno County. Early season herbicide applications were near completion in the San Joaquin Valley. Preparation for spring planting continued as conditions allowed with plowing, disking, planting, and spraying in fields. The navel orange, mandarin and lemon harvests continued in the San Joaquin Valley, along with early varieties of Valencia oranges being picked for export markets. Lemons and grapefruit were also picked in the desert region, with lemons being picked in the coastal regions as well. The navel orange harvest continued at a quickened pace to limit fruit losses due to rind breakdown. Budding in stone fruit trees was ongoing as blooming continued in early-variety fruit trees and began in later varieties. Early grape varieties showed bud break and strawberry plants showed good growth in the San Joaquin Valley. Beehives continued to be placed in orchards. Irrigation was applied to almond orchards across the Central Valley to limit the effects of freezing temperatures on almond buds. Full bloom was reached in most early varieties as blooming continued in all varieties. Bloom sprays were also ongoing in blooming almond orchards. Pruning and spraying in pistachio and walnut orchards continued as field conditions allowed. Carrots, onions and cabbage were growing and being harvested in Kern County. Tulare County reported early summer vegetables being germinated in greenhouses. In Fresno County, good conditions with warmer days early in the week resulted in a steady harvest of broccoli and lettuce, while fresh market onions were planted and carrot fields were fumigated. Merced County reported the completion of the radicchio harvest. Rainfall has been sufficient causing above normal growth to grazing land, and dairies have been drying; however, cows suffered cold conditions during the wet stretch. Supplemental feeding of livestock has been cut back. Cattle and sheep grazed on idle farmland, rangeland and semi-dormant alfalfa fields. Lambing continued in the San Joaquin Valley. Beehives continued to be placed in orchards, though placement in almond orchards for pollination was complete in Merced County.

COLORADO: Colorado received above normal amounts of precipitation during the first half of February. There was little precipitation measured for the last week of the month. Temperatures across the State were below average for the first half of the month, but by the end of the month, temperatures were above average. Currently, the mountain snowpack in the northern regions are 125% of average with the majority in the North Platte River basin at 135%. The southern areas are 95% of average. Overall, mountain snowpack is currently 116% of average. The winter wheat growing areas experienced mainly dry conditions with limited snowfall during the month and the crop remains in mostly poor to fair condition. The soil moisture in these areas remain short to very short.

DELAWARE: Topsoil moisture 99% adequate and 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 50% short, 49% adequate and, 1% surplus. Hay supplies 50% short and 50% adequate. Pasture was mostly poor. Winter wheat condition 17% fair and 83% excellent. Barley condition 18% poor, 73% fair, and 9% good, 100% planted, 100% emerged. Winter wheat 100% planted, 100% emerged. Recent cold and snowy weather have prevented any crop related activities. Snow geese continue to hamper small grain fields and despite recent precipitation rain is still needed.

FLORIDA: Early February, sugarcane growers harvested fields quickly to mitigate losses from prior freezes. Warm weather following freezes caused some sugar to ferment in sugarcane stocks. Growers replenished seed cane that was lost due to freezes in December, January. End of month, sugarcane harvesting completed,

Everglades region. Strawberry harvesting active, Plant City. Field preparation underway for watermelons, Suwannee County, early February. Mid-month, harvesting of cabbage, bell peppers, eggplant still down with no shipment movement. End of February, mold in cabbage fields, Putnam County. Light supplies of snap beans, celery, sweet corn, endive, escarole, radishes, tomatoes, strawberries marketed. Vegetable shipments below normal for month. Murcott tangerines harvesting continued, Sunburst almost finished. Navel oranges harvest winding down, Valencia harvesting began. Grapefruit and early and midseason oranges harvest continued. Almost all processing plants opened. Early and midseason oranges and grapefruit make up majority of fruit going to plants. Heavy irrigation, harvesting dominated grove activities. Pasture condition beginning of February mostly poor, improved to mostly fair by month's end. Pasture in northern counties included small grain forage. Cattle condition fair to good beginning of month, mostly fair during month, ended month mostly fair to good. Drought, freezing temperatures limited forage growth. Hay, supplements feeding active. Hay supplies low. Panhandle, northern areas, cool season forages producing well by end of month, though some locations only at grazing height. Nighttime temperatures too cool for permanent pasture to break dormancy. Warmer nighttime temperatures at month's end helped forage growth, dry soil conditions still hampered production.

GEORGIA: The month of February started with temperatures below normal and ended with temperatures above normal, according the USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service, Georgia Field Office. Precipitation continued to be below normal for the month. Statewide, soil temperatures are averaging from the mid 50's to lower 60's. Topsoil conditions rate 4% very short, 34% short, 60% adequate and 2% surplus. So far this year the amount of chill hours for fruit is nearly double the amount needed for blueberries and peaches. With the recent warm weather those crops are preparing to bloom and may be at risk if Georgia has a late frost. The cold weather has delayed growth of small grains. The use of hay and supplemental feed has increased. Range and pasture conditions 6% very poor, 26% poor, 48% fair, 19% good and 1% excellent. Other activities included preparing for spring planting, fertilizing, spreading lime, testing soil, completing rental contracts, and the routine care of poultry and livestock.

HAWAII: Conditions for agriculture were fair to good during the month of February. While there were threats of heavy rain and flooding during the month, little to no damage occurred with what little rain did fall. This lack of rains was welcomed in areas such as Waianae on Oahu. Heavy rains from previous months on the normally dry leeward areas of Oahu led to basil downy mildew. Other than that there were no exceptional weather related events affecting agriculture. See below for week by week summary.

IDAHO: Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 64% adequate, 34% surplus. Calving complete 41%, 42% 2010, 38% avg. Lambing complete 36%, 27% 2010, 37% avg. Hay and roughage supply 1% very short, 41% short, 57% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 19% fair, 65% good, 13% excellent.

ILLINOIS: Topsoil moisture 2% short, 58% adequate, and 40% surplus. Winter wheat condition 3% very poor, 15% poor, 46% fair, 32% good, 4% excellent. Last month, statewide temperatures continued to be below normal while precipitation was above normal throughout the state. Much of the state was hit with heavy snow early in the month with total snowfall for the month ranging from less than 6 inches to more than 24 inches. Much of the wheat crop had been blanketed by snow for the first half of the month and still remains dormant. February also marked the beginning on calving season for many cattle operations throughout the state. Temperatures averaged 29.2 degrees, 0.8 degrees colder than normal. Statewide precipitation averaged 1.89 inches, 0.88 inches above normal.

INDIANA: The state experienced near normal temperatures and heavy precipitation during February. The state average temperature was 30.1o which was only 0.1o below normal. An average of 3.16 inches of precipitation fell across the state which was 142 percent of normal. Snow, ice and sleet caused hazardous travel conditions and resulted in many accidents. However, the heavy precipitation has been welcomed to help recharge depleted soil moisture from last summer's drought. Winter wheat condition is variable with some of the crop being very short due to lack of moisture last fall. However, a protective layer of snow has been on the ground during periods of the coldest temperatures. Farmers will have to assess the crop for sustainability when it breaks dormancy. A limited amount of dry fertilizer and manure were spread during the month. Drifting snow and icy conditions made it difficult for producers to tend to livestock. Calving and lambing were active on many livestock operations with some deaths reported due to severe winter weather conditions. Hay supplies remain mostly adequate but are becoming short on some operations where drought conditions reduced hay yields last summer. Other activities included moving snow, purchasing inputs for 2011 crops, making 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, 1% short, 80% adequate, and 19% surplus. Grain movement for the state was 28% none, 31% light, 32% moderate, and 9% heavy. Availability of hay and roughage supplies was 17% short, 75% adequate and 8% surplus. Hog and pig losses were 20% below average, 79% average, and 1% above average. Cattle and calf losses were 27% below average, 70% average, and 3% above average. Iowa experienced wide temperature swings in February and received slightly above normal snowfall. Farmers are beginning to get equipment ready for spring tillage and planting.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 9. Topsoil moisture 20% very short, 23% short, 49% adequate, 8% surplus. Winter wheat condition 17% very poor, 23% poor, 35% fair, 23% good, 2% excellent; wind damage 78% none, 18% light, 3% moderate, 1% severe; freeze damage 75% none, 17% light, 7% moderate, 1% severe. Range and pasture condition 10% very poor, 22% poor, 40% fair, 27% good, 1% excellent. Feed grain supplies 1% very short, 4% short, 87% adequate, 8% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 2% very short, 8% short, 85% adequate, 5% surplus. Stock water supplies 4% very short, 15% short, 79% adequate, 2% surplus. Kansas experienced a mix of winter and spring weather during February. The western counties continue to be very dry, receiving only limited moisture during the month, while the eastern counties received rain and snow totals that were above normal. Precipitation amounts varied during February from just 0.07 inch at Johnson in the southwest to 4.33 inches at Pittsburg in the southeast. Temperatures varied widely across the State during February with highs in the 70's to low 80's and lows ranging from zero at Concordia to 23 below zero at Wilmore. Overall, temperatures were below average for nearly all stations. Producers have been limited in their field work but did get some tillage and fertilizer applications done. The lack of moisture and snow cover this winter has many farmers concerned for their winter wheat crop as February closes and spring draws near. There have also been reports of beef cows being lost due to breaking through ice on ponds and that the sub-zero temperatures have caused an increase in death loss in calves and cattle.

KENTUCKY: The Commonwealth experienced near normal temperatures and above normal precipitation during the first week of February. This past week was the first full week of the year with above normal precipitation. Most of the precipitation came in on Tuesday and Wednesday from a very powerful low pressure system that passed just to the north of the state. Temperatures for the period averaged 35 degrees across the state which was near normal and no change to the previous period. High temperatures averaged from 39 in the West to 45 in the East. Low temperatures averaged from 21

degrees in the West to 29 degrees in the East. Precipitation (liq. equ.) for the period totaled 0.94 inches statewide which was 0.07 inches above normal and 108% of normal. Precipitation totals by climate division, West 0.89 inches, Central 1.05 inches, Bluegrass 1.28 inches and East 0.54 inches, which was -0.05, 0.10, 0.53 and -0.29 inches respectively from normal. The second week of the month as a whole was bitterly cold. The week started off just a bit below normal; however by Thursday and Friday lows were dipping down to the negatives in several locations. Conditions changed rapidly across the Commonwealth by the end of the weekend, with highs in the 50s and low 60s on Sunday. Light precipitation could be seen across the state all through the middle of the week, but overall it was below normal. Most of the precipitation came as snowfall. Latest U.S. Drought Monitor has around 40% of the state abnormally dry and about 8% still in severe drought. Temperatures for the period averaged 28 degrees across the state which was 8 degrees cooler than normal and 8 degrees cooler than the previous period. High temperatures averaged from 35 in the West to 40 in the East. Low temperatures averaged from 13 degrees in the West to 20 degrees in the East. Precipitation (liq. equ.) for the period totaled 0.45 inches statewide which was 0.44 inches below normal and 50% of normal. Precipitation totals by climate division, West 0.51 inches, Central 0.58 inches, Bluegrass 0.38 inches and East 0.32 inches, which was 0.48, 0.39, 0.39 and 0.52 inches below normal. The third week of February was warm. High temperatures were above normal most days, and multiple locations even reached the 70s. The Commonwealth did not receive much precipitation during the week. The majority of the state did not even receive a tenth of an inch of rainfall. This leaves around 42% of the state abnormally dry, while about 8% is still in severe drought. Temperatures for the period averaged 50 degrees across the state which was 12 degrees warmer than normal and 22 degrees warmer than the previous period. High temperatures averaged from 62 in the West to 60 in the East. Low temperatures averaged from 36 degrees in the West to 38 degrees in the East. Precipitation (liq. equ.) for the period totaled 0.08 inches statewide which was 0.83 inches below normal and 9% of normal. Precipitation totals by climate division, West 0.06 inches, Central 0.12 inches, Bluegrass 0.05 inches and East 0.08 inches, which was 0.96, 0.86, 0.73 and 0.77 inches below normal. The Commonwealth finally received a wet week during the last full week of the month. This was the first time since late last November that the state received over an inch of normal precipitation. Western and central parts of the state got the most rainfall, while eastern parts of the state got the least. Temperatures were also above normal for the second straight week, due to the warm moist southerly flow. Temperatures for the period averaged 46 degrees across the state which was 5 degrees warmer than normal and 4 degrees cooler than the previous period. High temperatures averaged from 53 in the West to 57 in the East. Low temperatures averaged from 27 degrees in the West to 39 degrees in the East. Precipitation (liq. equ.) for the period totaled 2.85 inches statewide which was 1.87 inches above normal and 292% of normal. Precipitation totals by climate division, West 3.27 inches, Central 3.11 inches, Bluegrass 2.92 inches and East 2.08 inches, which was 2.17, 2.06, 2.07 and 1.17 inches above normal. Farmers were kept busy tending to their livestock and performing routine equipment maintenance. Producers marketed their grain and tobacco crops and attended various commodity meetings across the state. Farmers continue making planting decisions for the upcoming 2011 crop season. Costs of inputs and rental agreements are being weighed against anticipated selling prices.

LOUISIANA: The state averaged 2.77 inches of rain over the last four weeks. State rainfall for the year was 3.58 inches behind the norm year-to-date at 6.81 inches. Field crop producers prepared fields for spring planting and have already started planting corn as daytime temps for late February have averaged from the high 70s to mid 80s. Strawberry producers took precautions to avoid any major freeze damage as night temperatures continued to dip into the high 20s and low to mid 30s during early February. Livestock producers continued to feed hay. Crawfish producers continued to put out traps.

MARYLAND: Topsoil moisture 1% short, 84% adequate and 15% surplus. Subsoil moisture 16% short, 80% adequate and, 4% surplus. Hay supplies 13% very short, 28% short and 59% adequate. Pasture was mostly fair. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 26% fair 38% good, and 29% excellent. Barley condition 3% very poor, 5% poor, 27% fair, 36% good, and 29% excellent; 100% planted, 100% emerged. Winter wheat 100% planted, 100% emerged. Recent cold and snowy weather have prevented any crop related activities. Snow geese continue to hamper small grain fields and despite recent precipitation rain is still needed.

MICHIGAN: Precipitation for the four weeks ended varied from 0.43 inches to 0.63 inches in the Upper Peninsula and 0.57 inches to 2.60 inches in the Lower Peninsula. February gave us some very cold weeks and a few warm days. Field activities included pruning orchards, manure hauling, and machinery repair. The warming trend in mid February melted some snow cover and allowed some thawing of the ground.

MINNESOTA: Precipitation and temperature summary for February, 2011. Temperatures during February fell to well below average levels during the second week but rebounded with temperature averaging 8 to 12 degrees above average during the third week. These warm temperature reduced snow cover levels statewide. However, the widespread snow storm that occurred on February 20-21 was one of the heaviest ever for February across many parts of the state. Many places in central and southern Minnesota saw from 8 to 12 inches, with the highest totals in an east to west line from west central Minnesota through the Twin Cities and into west central Wisconsin. Madison in west central Minnesota in Lac Qui Parle County saw the most snow with 20 inches. Portions of the southwest Twin City Metro area also saw up to 19 inches. The average February temperature reported by most observers in Minnesota is close to the 30-year normal despite some cold readings during the first half of the month.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Soil moisture 0% very short, 13% short, 76% adequate, 11% surplus. Wheat 100%, emerged, 13% jointing. The beginning of February was cool with some snow in the upper half of the state. Halfway through the month got much warmer with highs in the 70's and 80's. Aerial applications of burndown chemicals and fertilizer have been applied for the last two or three weeks. Storms the night of February 24 provided moisture needed to activate many residual herbicides in numerous farmers' burndown applications and fertilizer applied on wheat. Strong winds from the same storm caused damage to homes and buildings in the lower delta area.

MISSOURI: February was wetter than normal Statewide and cooler than normal over the northern two-thirds of the State while warmer than normal in the southern third. A blizzard affected much of Missouri north of I-44 February 1st and 2nd. Snowfall of 12 to 20 inches was common with the northwest district receiving 5 to 10 inches. Precipitation averaged 3.77 inches throughout the State compared with the February 30-year average of 1.90 inches. The northwest district averaged the least precipitation with 1.50 inches, while the Bootheel averaged the most with 6.60 inches. Pemiscot County received 8.36 inches of precipitation in February. Temperatures were 1 to 4 degrees below normal across the State except for the southern third which was 1 to 2 degrees above average. The condition of the dormant winter wheat crop ranges from poor to excellent with the majority rated good. The rain and snow has improved the wheat condition in portions of that State.

MONTANA: Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 4% last year; 7% short, 16% last year; 73% adequate, 77% last year; 19% surplus, 3% last year. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 9% last year; 10% short, 28% last year; 82% adequate, 62% last year; 4% surplus, 1% last year. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 2% last year; 4% poor, 8% last year; 25% fair, 48% last year; 56% good, 37% last year; 15%

excellent, 5% last year. Winter wheat wind damage 72% none, 82% last year; 24% light, 13% last year; 3% moderate, 4% last year; 1% heavy, 1% last year. Winter wheat freeze and drought damage 77% none, 77% last year; 19% light, 19% last year; 4% moderate, 3% last year; 0% heavy, 1% last year. Winter wheat protectiveness of snow cover 0% very poor, 6% last year; 3% poor, 8% last year; 18% fair, 25% last year; 65% good, 46% last year; 14% excellent 15% last year. Livestock grazing 4% open, 11% last year; 29% difficult, 31% last year; 67% closed, 58% last year. Cattle and calves receiving supplemental feed 99%, 94% last year. Sheep and lambs receiving supplemental feed 99%, 97% last year. Calving complete 15%, 15% last year. Lambing complete 9%, 9% last year. Average temperatures in Montana during the month of February were well below normal for most of the State. Several reporting stations experienced temperatures that were over 10 degrees below normal. The high for the month of February was 65 degrees in Lewistown. The low temperature was minus 44 in Harlem. The Northeast district had an average temperature of 10 degrees, the coldest average in the State, while the Northwest district was the warmest at 23 degrees. West Yellowstone received the most precipitation at 2.86 inches during the month of February.

NEBRASKA: Wheat conditions 1% very poor, 12% poor, 47% fair, 37% good, 3% excellent. Hay and forage 0% very short, 6% short, 92% adequate, and 2% surplus. Cattle and Calves condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 13% fair, 77% good, and 8% excellent. Calving progress 25% complete. For the month of February 2011, temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees below normal for the eastern half of the state and 6 to 10 degrees below normal for the western half. Precipitation in the central and southeastern counties was below normal while the remainder of state received above normal precipitation, according to USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service, Nebraska Field Office. Precipitation was light during January across the Central District with less than .15 inch recorded. Elsewhere, one half to one and a half inches were received. At the end of the month, snow depth was limited across the central third of the State, while northern and southern counties averaged one to three inches of snow cover. Hauling grain to market, preparation for spring planting and livestock care were the main activities during the month. Wheat condition continued well below year ago levels. Producers have been feeding cattle due to cold conditions with most feed supplies adequate. Cattle are in good condition with about one quarter of cows having calved.

NEVADA: February storm systems brought rain and snow to most Nevada locations improving mountain snowpacks. Temperatures ranged from 4.8 degrees below normal to 0.1 degrees above normal. Las Vegas recorded the monthly high at 71 degrees. Ely recorded the lowest temperature of the month at -10 degrees. Reno and Winnemucca recorded the most precipitation with 1.35 inches. Nevada snowpacks are 116 to 175 percent of average. Supplemental feeding of range livestock continued. Winter wheat is in good condition. Other farm and ranch activities included equipment maintenance, calving and lambing, crop and livestock marketing, industry meetings.

NEW ENGLAND: Experienced fluctuating temperatures during February. Average temperatures in the first and second weeks of the month, with highs in the 20s and 30s, rose into the mid and upper 40s during the third week. Temperatures dropped again during the fourth week, with high temperatures again ranging mostly in the 20s and 30s. The month's average lows ranged from -2 to 25 degrees. Significant snow accumulated during the first and second days of the month, with measurements reaching over 10 inches in some areas. Wind swept into the region during the second week with some wind gusts in the 40 to 50 mile per hour range. More pleasant, sunny conditions existed during February 14 through February 18 giving some snow an opportunity to melt. The swift wind returned the weekend of February 19. The end of the month brought rain to the southern New England States and a large accumulation of snow in the north. Farmers kept busy during February tending livestock, working in greenhouses, moving potatoes and apples out of storage, and preparing for the spring planting season.

NEW JERSEY: Temperatures were mostly below normal for the first two weeks of February and variable the remainder of the month. Temperatures ranged from highs in the 70s to lows around 10 degrees. There were measurable amounts of precipitation in most localities. South Jersey received snowfall of up to 3.7 inches from a storm in late February. Agricultural producers continued repairing machinery, feeding stored hay to livestock, and attending educational meetings.

NEW MEXICO: February began as a strong cold front moved across the state bringing several inches of snow in the lower terrain and higher amounts in the mountains. Cold arctic air dropped temperatures below zero. Temperatures were 15 to 20 degrees below normal. A vigorous upper level storm system moved into the state the second week from the northwest, bringing snow and colder temperatures. Two disturbances crossed the state, the third week, bringing wind and rain, with snow in the higher elevations of the northwest half of the state. The month ended with temperatures above normal across most of the state. Central New Mexico saw temperatures in the upper thirties to low forties. The southern half of the state had temperatures in the upper forties to mid fifties. Growers were transplanting onions and ground preparation was taking place for chile.

NEW YORK: Storm systems moved across the state producing wind, snow and rain. Temperatures varied widely for the month with highs in New York City reaching the upper 60s and lows in Syracuse falling below zero. Major activities included caring for livestock, spreading manure, grading and packing potatoes, onions, apples and cabbage. Winter meetings and trade shows were well attended.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 6.0, compared to 3.5 for the week ending January 30. Soil moisture 8% very short, 35% short, 54% adequate and 3% surplus. The state received below normal precipitation during the last week of February, with some areas receiving no precipitation. Average temperatures during the final week of February were above normal, ranging from 44 to 56 degrees. Producers have started preparing land for planting of vegetables and others crops, but dry weather and winds have limited activity.

NORTH DAKOTA: Average snow depth was 15.6 on February 27. Hay and forage supplies 1% very short, 8% short, 81% adequate, 10% surplus. Snow cover protection for alfalfa 1% poor, 41% adequate, 58% excellent. Snow cover protection for winter wheat 1% poor, 46% adequate, 53% excellent. Calving and lambing were 7% complete and 21% complete, respectively. Shearing was 28% complete. Thirteen percent of feed was obtained from pastures and ranges for cattle and calves. Six percent of feed was obtained from pastures and ranges for sheep and lambs. Cattle condition 3% poor, 17% fair, 72% good, 8% excellent. Sheep condition 2% poor, 20% fair, 69% good, 9% excellent. Road conditions were rated 66% open, 24% difficult, 10% closed. Forty percent were drifted, 20% icy, 40% dry. All through overall temperatures were below normal for February, mild temperatures during the middle of the month melted snow in many areas of the state. Though the brief thaw lowered average snow depths to below last year's values, many producers were beginning preparations for spring flooding.

OHIO: The February 2011 average temperature for Ohio was 29.6 degrees, 0.2 degrees below normal. Precipitation for the state averaged 3.46 inches, 1.27 inches above 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 most emersion and germination was normal, however dry conditions delayed progress in some areas. There was good snow cover throughout the month of February which provided for good protection to the crop. Heavy rains combined with snow melt at the end of the month may cause lasting flood damage to some of the crop – especially plants in low-lying areas. Cattle are in 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 43% very short, 35% short, 21% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 47% very short, 34% short, 18% adequate, 1% surplus. Wheat 8% very poor, 34% poor, 39% fair, 17% good, 2% excellent; grazed 35% this month, 46% last year, 34% average. Rye 8% very poor, 28% poor, 46% fair, 16% good, 2% excellent; grazed 62% this month, 77% last year, 63% average. Oats 5% very poor, 51% poor, 33% fair, 10% good, 1% excellent; grazed 14% this month, 23% last year, 13% average. Livestock 1% very poor, 10% poor, 42% fair, 42% good, 5% excellent. Pasture and range 15% very poor, 29% poor, 43% fair, 12% good, 1% excellent. Livestock. Conditions were rated mostly in the good to fair range with 11 percent rated poor to very poor. The drought greatly affected the available grazing and forage as well as pond levels and has caused some stocker operations to sell cattle early. The blizzard conditions and extreme cold that persisted resulted in livestock losses for some operators.

OREGON: Total snowfall varied from 0.1 inches of snow in lower elevations to 66.0 inches of snow in higher elevations. Precipitation, slightly below normal, ranged between 0.11 inches of rain to 7.76 inches of rain this past month. Temperatures throughout the State were slightly below average and varied from -24 degrees in the lows to 68 degrees in the highs. Fall wheat crops were looking good. Fall calves, lambs, and kids were looking good in Jackson County. Wallowa County received adequate amount of snow the last two weeks of the month, which provided snow cover for fall wheat crops. Orchard and vineyard pruning continued in Jackson County. Temperatures were below normal with above normal precipitation levels in Josephine County.

PENNSYLVANIA: Winter weather conditions and precipitation remained prevalent throughout northern Pennsylvania in the month of February. Principal farm activities were limited due to inclement weather systems passing through the state. For the most part farmers were only able to order and receive spring planting materials and continue preparations on equipment to prepare for spring farming. Weather for the month of February has been mixed at best, with snow, rain and slightly warmer than usual temperatures. The Harrisburg area received 6.5 inches of snow or ice throughout February. The average high temperature was 42.6 degrees and the average low was 23.6 degrees. February 18th was the warmest day of the month, with a high at 69 degrees. The lowest temperature of the month was 9 degrees, which happened on February 11th. The average temperature for the month was 33.1 degrees, which is 0.5 degrees above normal.

SOUTH CAROLINA: February began with cool, cloudy weather over much of the State. Clouds gave way to rainfall for most counties followed by a cold front that saw freezing rain in some areas. Periods of frozen precipitation continued throughout the end of the first week of February, with most of the mixture falling in the Upstate. Rainfall for the week was the heaviest weekly total since December of 2009. The end of the first week brought clearing weather and rising temperatures for the weekend. On average, the State received 2.8 inches of rainfall in the period, and the temperature was two degrees above normal. As the second week began, cold weather returned over much of the State, with around an inch of snowfall observed from the Upstate through Newberry County on February 10. Light snow was also reported mid-week in northern coastal areas. Milder temperatures returned at the end of the week, with the Clemson and Columbia Metro AP reporting 65 degree temperatures on Sunday, February 13. On average, the temperature was four degrees below normal, with rainfall measuring 0.3 inches for the period. High winds ushered in the third week of the month, bringing dry and mild air with it. Sunny skies and warm temperatures were present in most areas of the State with many areas reporting average temperatures in the mid-seventies. On Thursday, February 17, the State observed the first day without a freeze since October 6th. Rainfall was almost non-existent in the period, with the State average for the week at 0.0 inches. The average temperature for the period was a warm eight degrees above normal. The last week in February continued the trend of warmer temperatures with highs in the Lowcountry as warm as 78 degrees on Monday, February 21. Columbia even saw temperatures as high as 81 degrees. The Upstate was the only area not seeing unusually warm temperatures due to a cold front near the North Carolina border. Early flowering of bulbs and ornamental trees was evident for much of the State. The State average temperature for the period was ten degrees above normal. The average rainfall for the period in the State was 0.1 inches.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Average snow depth (inches) 13.2. Winter wheat snow cover 3% poor, 65% adequate, 32% excellent. Winter wheat 2% poor, 49% fair, 44% good, 5% excellent. Alfalfa snow cover 2% poor, 68% adequate, 30% excellent. Feed supplies 7% short, 90% adequate, 3% surplus. Stock water supplies 4% short, 84% adequate, 12% surplus. Accessible livestock feed supplies 66% readily, 31% difficult, 3% inaccessible. Accessible stock water supplies 80% readily, 17% difficult, 3% inaccessible. Cattle death losses 6% below normal, 92% normal, 2% above normal. Calf deaths 13% below average, 82% average, 5% above average. Calving 11% complete. Cattle condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 16% fair, 70% good, 12% excellent. Sheep and lamb deaths 3% below average, 95% average, 2% above average. Lambing 26% complete. Sheep condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 13% fair, 77% good, 7% excellent. Road conditions—township roads 60% open, 27% difficult, 13% closed. County roads 74% open, 25% difficult, 1% closed. The month of February has kept farmers busy with the beginning of calving and lambing. Producers are also starting to consider their planting intentions. Farm activities included caring for livestock, hauling grain and hay to market, and moving snow from roads and feed supplies.

TENNESSEE: Cattle 1% very poor, 7% poor, 30% fair, 54% good, 8% excellent. Hay stock levels 15% very short, 26% short, 54% adequate, and 5% surplus. Winter wheat 3% poor, 21% fair, 62% good, and 14% excellent. Temperatures across Tennessee were below normal during the first half of February and well above normal during the second half. Precipitation averaged below normal for the first three weeks of the month, while last week saw above average rainfall totals. Low hay stock levels are beginning to be a cause of concern for some livestock producers. Farm activities this month included applying nitrogen to wheat and preparing crop fields and pastures.

TEXAS: The central and eastern parts of the state mostly observed up to 1.5 inches of rainfall while the rest of the state received little to no moisture. Small Grains. In areas of the Plains, spring wheat field preparation was active. Winter wheat made progress due to warmer temperatures in areas of the Plains, the Cross Timbers, the Blacklands, and the Edwards Plateau; however, it showed signs of stress due to the earlier freezes and recent dry conditions. In areas of South Texas, winter wheat and oats were also in need of moisture. Row Crops. In parts of the Blacklands, corn field preparation and planting were delayed due to rain showers. Corn field preparation and planting made good progress due to warmer weather and improved soil moisture in the southern part of the state. Sorghum planting was underway in areas of the central and southern part of the state. Fruit, Vegetable

and Specialty Crop Report. In North East Texas, potato and onion planting were active while other spring vegetable garden preparation continued. Irrigation increased on recently planted spinach and cabbage in South Texas due to soil moisture loss from high winds. Spinach harvest was active while onions and potatoes made good progress in South Texas. In the Lower Valley, citrus harvest continued. Livestock, Range and Pasture Report. Across the state, supplemental feeding of protein and mineral to livestock remained steady due to forage shortages. Cool and warm season grasses in most areas of the state made good progress due to warmer temperatures and recent moisture; however, pastures continue to be in need of rainfall for continued adequate growth. Spring calving progressed well due to accommodating weather conditions across the state. In areas of the northern part of the state, cattle were being moved to pastures unaffected by the recent wildfires. Rangeland in areas of the Plains and the Cross Timbers continued to suffer due to wild fires caused by extreme dry conditions and very high winds.

UTAH: Throughout the month of February, multiple snow storms occurred which affected the majority of the state. The heavy snowfall has helped keep moisture levels above average for this time of year. Snowpacks remain at good levels for the upcoming growing season. Very little if any field work occurred in the State of Utah during February. Many producers are worried about the effects of rapidly rising input costs; such as, diesel and fertilizer on the upcoming growing season. In Box Elder County some winter wheat producers are concerned about mold damage to their wheat due to an extended period of snow cover. Morgan County fields are snow covered. Weber County growers are hoping for a break in the weather so they can apply fertilizer prior to the expected price increases. In Box Elder County cattle producers are in the midst of calving season. Most producers reported very good calving success until the end of February when cold, snowy, and windy conditions hit the county. Some cattle losses did occur. Ranchers and shepherds in Cache, Wayne, and Duchesne Counties are experiencing calving and lambing difficulties due to severe winter weather. In Emery County livestock deaths from severe weather have been very limited. In Uintah County snow and ice have made winter range mostly unusable, so producers are feeding livestock through the remainder of the winter. Deer and elk have fed heavily on haystacks. Livestock in Beaver and Garfield Counties are in good condition. Calving and lambing are well underway.

VIRGINIA: Topsoil moisture 18% very short, 38% short, 42% adequate, 2% Surplus. Subsoil moisture 17% very short, 40% short, 43% adequate. Pasture 10% very poor, 24% poor, 46% fair, 19% good, 1% excellent. Beef cattle forage obtained from pastures 6%. Milk cow forage obtained from pastures 2%. Sheep forage obtained from pastures 12%. Livestock 1% very poor, 7% poor, 32% fair, 53% good, 7% excellent. Small grain and Winter grazing crops 1% very poor, 6% poor, 31% fair, 56% good, 6% excellent. Little moisture was received throughout the month. Windy conditions decreased top-soil moisture in many counties. In some areas the low humidity and high winds created fire stress. Small grains continue to look good as most acres have been top-dressed. In some areas warmer weather led to increased field activities as farmers sprayed their small grains for weeds and some producers applied nitrogen. Preparation for tobacco greenhouses to be seeded is underway. Many farmers are putting in seed and fertilizer orders.

WASHINGTON: February seemed to follow in January's mild footsteps for the majority of the month. Although a strong winter blast hit the state during the fourth week of February. The care of livestock increased with the winter weather by providing supplemental feed and sheltering the most at risk including new born calves. The majority of calves born in February were born into fair weather conditions. Hay supplies across the state remain adequate despite the spike in use at the end of the month. The biggest concern this month was within tree fruit and vineyard farms. The damages from the November's extreme cold were finally able to be seen and many counties including Chelan, Franklin, Yakima, and Walla Walla's Counties were reporting possible extreme losses for this year's crop. It was too early to access anymore damages from the end of February winter storm. Producers with and without winter wheat snow cover continued to rate their wheat in good condition. Although, some eastern counties began to prepare for an outbreak of striped rust. Lincoln County reached 100 days of snow cover on the wheat which leaves that door open for mold issues. Christmas tree growers in Grays Harbor County expressed concern that there may be damage to newly planted seedlings. Shellfish growers in Pacific County were busy early in the month harvesting oysters and clams for the Chinese New Year market.

WEST VIRGINIA: Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 10% short, 59% adequate and 29% surplus compared with 72% adequate and 28% surplus last year. Hay and roughage supplies 6% very short, 21% short, 62% adequate and 11% surplus compared with 6% very short, 16% short, 76% adequate and 2% surplus last year. Feed grain supplies were 2% very short, 23% short and 75% adequate compared with 7% short and 93% adequate last year. Winter Wheat conditions were 4% very poor, 11% poor, 23% fair and 62% good. Cattle and calves were 4% poor, 32% fair, 59% good and 5% excellent. Calving was 39% complete compared to 23% last year. Sheep and lambs were 3% poor, 34% fair, 59% good and 4% excellent. Lambing was 41% complete compared to 35% last year. Farming activities included feeding hay and taking care of livestock, cleaning out ponds, pruning dormant fruit trees, calving, lambing and kidding.

WISCONSIN: February temperatures for the state of Wisconsin ranged from 0 to 2 degrees below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 18 to 27 degrees, and average low temperatures ranged from 3 to 15 degrees. Precipitation ranged from 0.09 inches in Eau Claire (0.95 inches below normal) to 1.28 inches in Madison (0.03 inches above normal). Snowfall averaged 3.0 to 18.6 inches above normal. Snowfall totals for the month ranged from 10.8 inches in La Crosse to 29.6 inches in Milwaukee. The entire state had snowcover, with 3 inches in Madison to 16 inches in Eau Claire.

WYOMING: Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 9% short, 84% adequate. Subsoil moisture 11% very short, 36% short, 53% adequate. Average depth of snow cover 4.7 inches. Winter wheat condition 43% fair, 56% good, 1% excellent; wind damage 57% none, 42% light, 1% moderate, freeze damage 93% none, 7% light. Spring calves born 9%.Farm flock ewes lambed 23%. Farm flock sheep shorn 24%.Calf losses 41% light, 59% normal. Lamb losses 48% light, 51% normal, 1% heavy. Cattle condition 1% poor, 12% fair, 86% good, 1% excellent. Sheep condition 1% poor, 11% fair, 88% good. Range and pasture spring grazing prospects 40% fair, 58% good, 2% excellent. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 5% short, 94% adequate. Hay and roughage supplies 4% very short, 16% short, 79% adequate, 1% surplus. Average temperatures in February, across the state, were below normal. Campbell and Weston Counties reported their producers are feeding more hay than usual due to the cold temperatures and snow cover, raising concerns for hay supplies this spring and increased costs of production. Converse and Uinta Counties also reported uncharacteristically cold temperatures throughout the month; however the snow pack in both areas remains positive for the coming spring. The winter wheat in Platte County was reported to be mostly in good condition, but will still need some spring moisture. The NRCS SNOTEL site, as of February 28th, showed a snow water equivalent statewide average of 114%, well above the average of 73% this time last year. The current average ranges from 98% in the Shoshone drainage basin to 136% of average in the Upper Bear River drainage basin. Activities feeding livestock, shearing farm flocks, lambing and calving.

International Weather and Crop Summary

February 20-26, 2011

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Wet, warm weather across western Europe contrasted with bitter cold in northeastern growing areas.

WESTERN FSU: A deep snowpack protected dormant grains and oilseeds from potential winterkill, as some of the coldest air of the season settled over the region.

MIDDLE EAST: Widespread, locally heavy rain continued to improve prospects for greening winter grains.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Moderate to heavy showers favored jointing to heading winter grains over eastern growing areas.

SOUTH ASIA: Mild weather and unseasonable showers favored reproductive winter wheat and rapeseed.

EAST ASIA: Warm weather and rainfall benefited winter crops breaking dormancy.

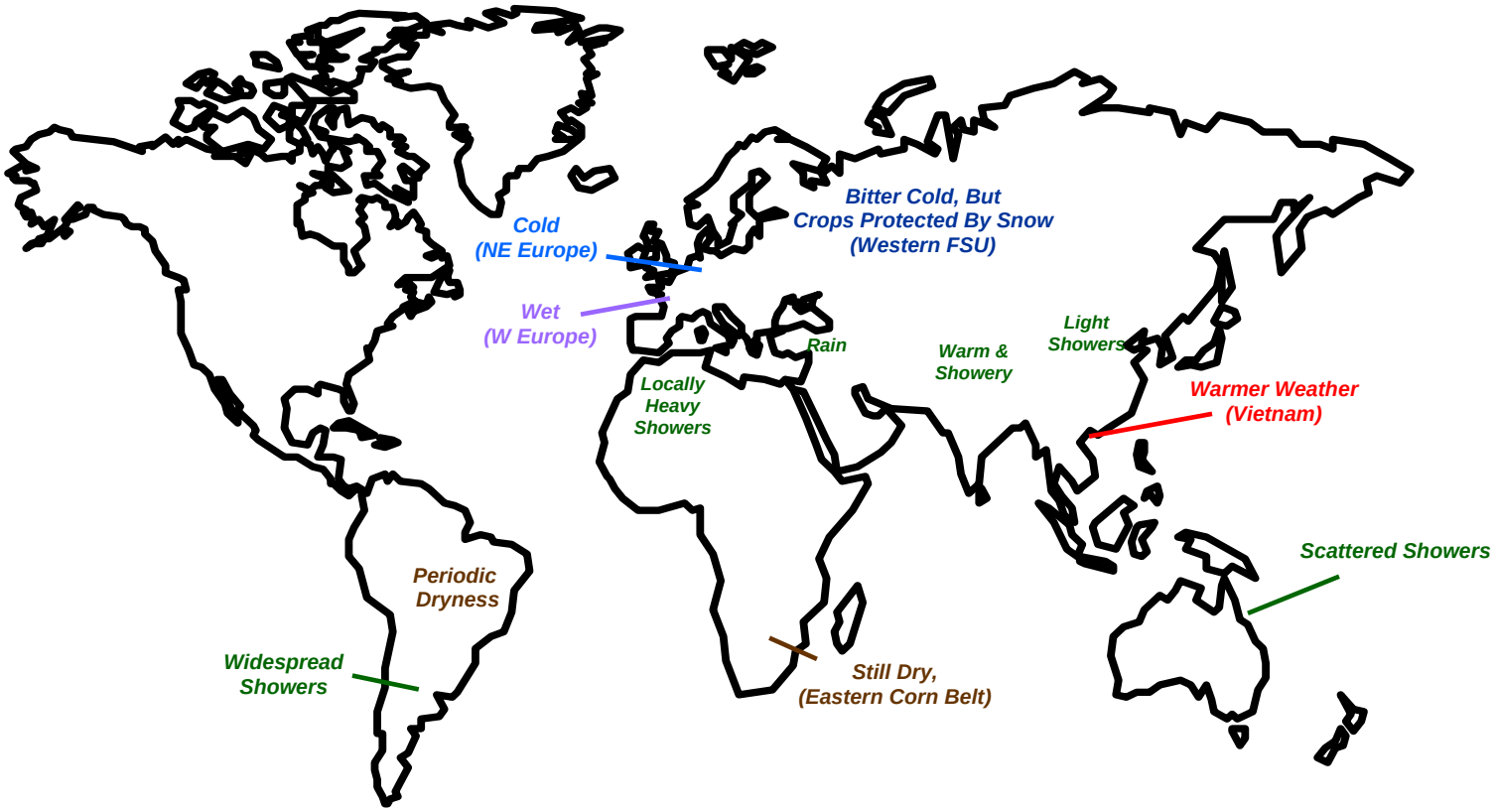
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Showers benefited rice in Vietnam and Indonesia, while drier conditions prevailed for crops in the northern Philippines.

AUSTRALIA: Scattered showers benefited reproductive summer crops, while pockets of drier weather aided local fieldwork.

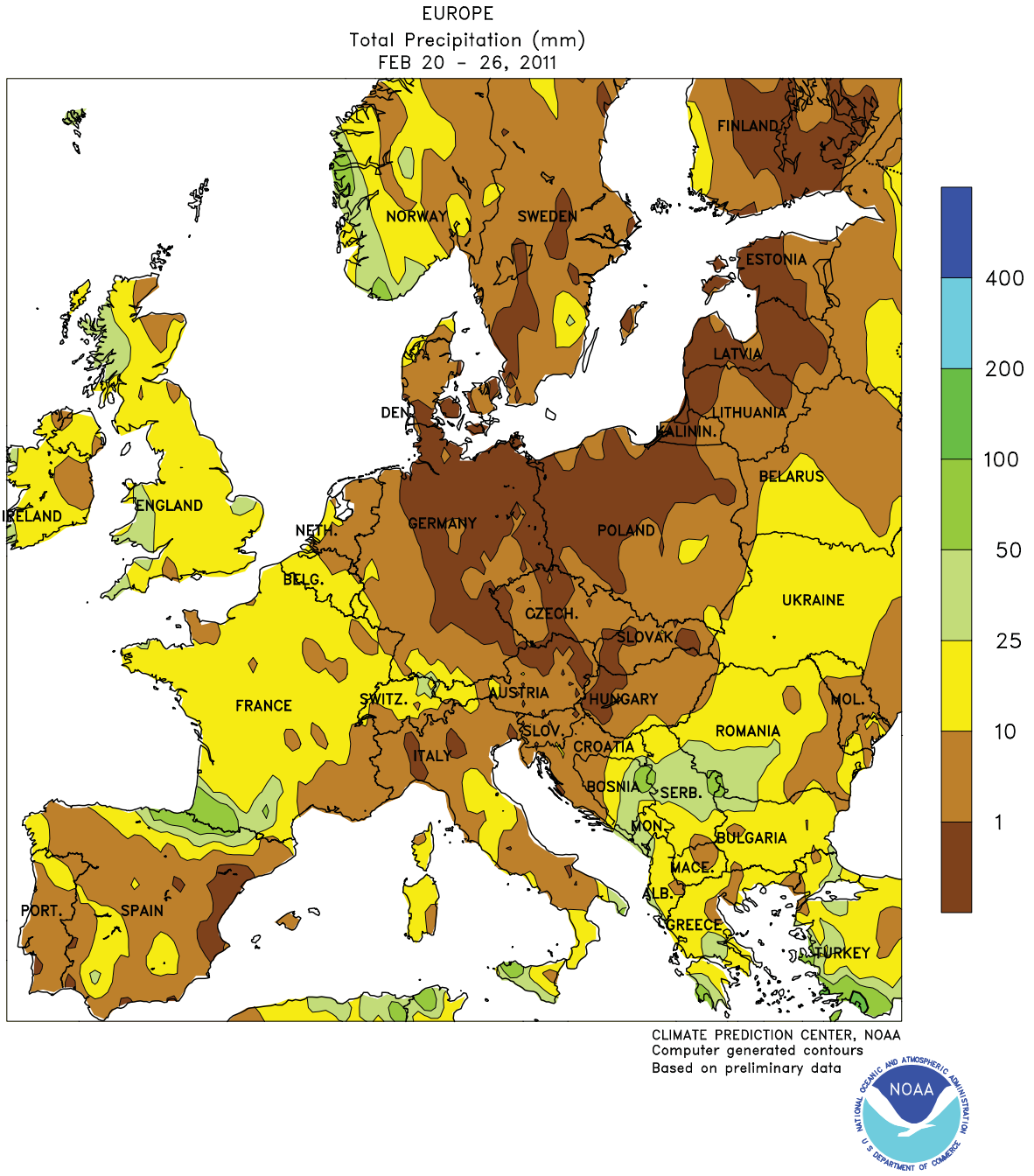
SOUTH AFRICA: Mostly dry, seasonably warm weather promoted development of corn and other summer crops in key production areas.

ARGENTINA: Widespread rain continued, increasing moisture for summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton.

BRAZIL: Periodic dryness aided soybean harvesting.

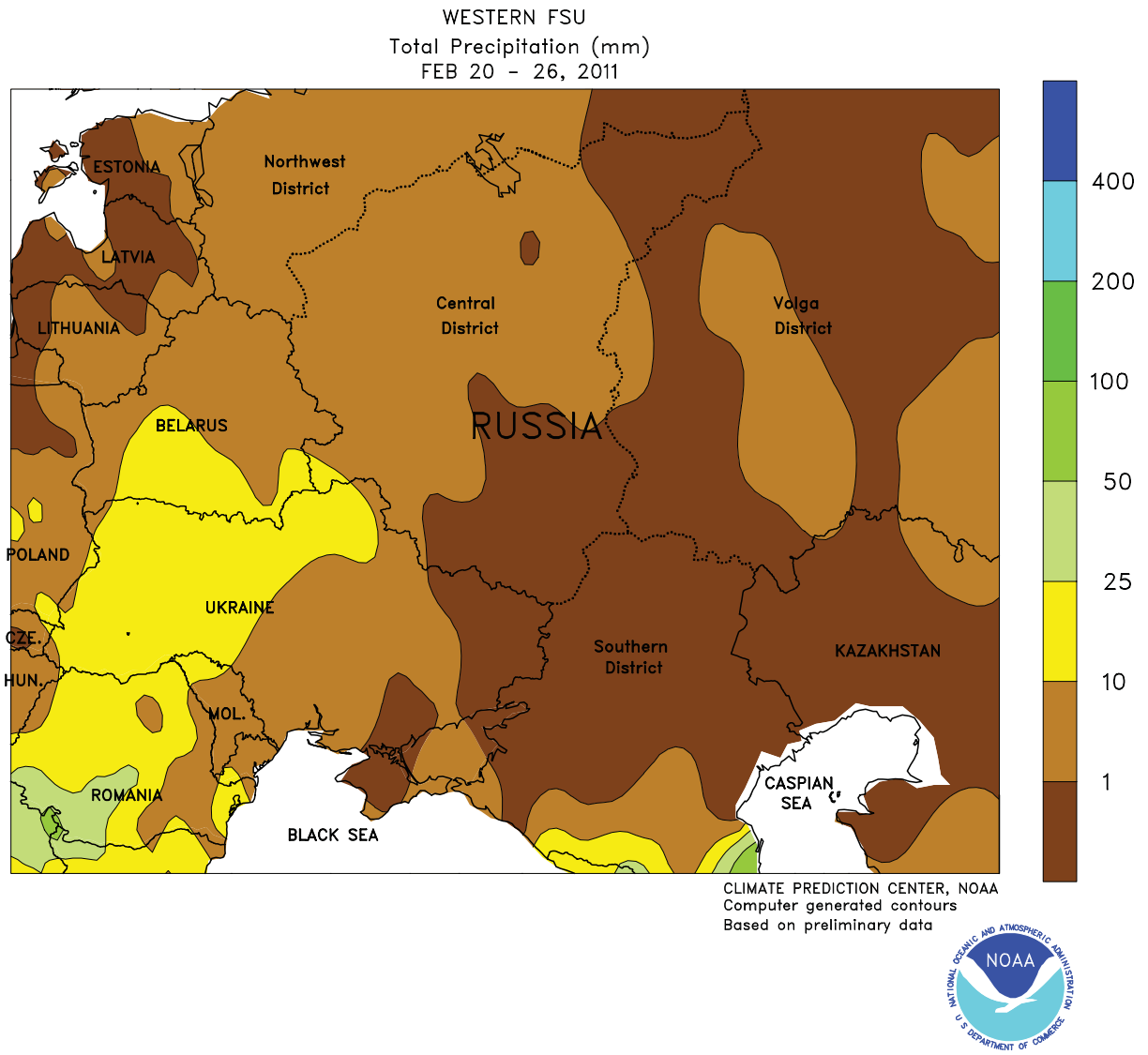


For additional information contact: meteorologists@oce.usda.gov



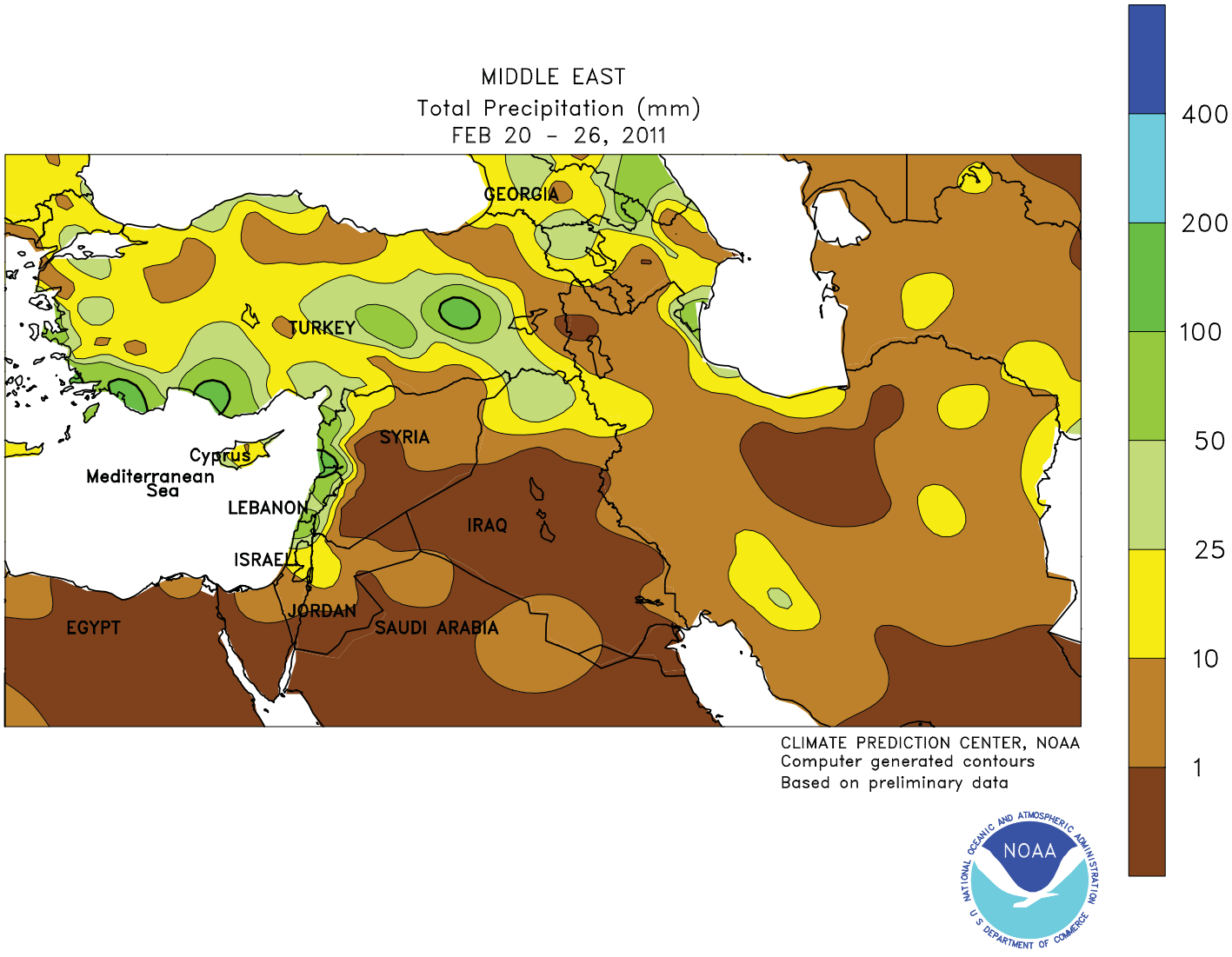
EUROPE

Unseasonably cold weather over eastern Europe contrasted with mostly warm, wet conditions in the west. An artic high continued to expand westward out of Russia and Belarus, bringing some of the coldest air of the season (up to 15°C below normal) to Poland and the Baltics. In particular, nighttime lows in Poland plunged below -20°C, where a shallow snowpack (5 cm or less) afforded dormant winter grains only limited protection from potential burnback or winterkill. Cold weather (-15 to -10°C) expanded west into central and eastern Germany, although temperatures were not low enough to damage still-dormant winter crops. Farther south, an influx of Mediterranean moisture clashed with the cold air, producing widespread snow (5-40 mm liquid equivalent) in the Balkans. Meanwhile, warm, wet weather persisted from the Iberian Peninsula northward into France and the United Kingdom, encouraging additional greening of winter grains and oilseeds. Precipitation was heaviest (20 mm or more) in southern England and southwestern France, while light but still beneficial showers (less than 10 mm) were reported in Spain.



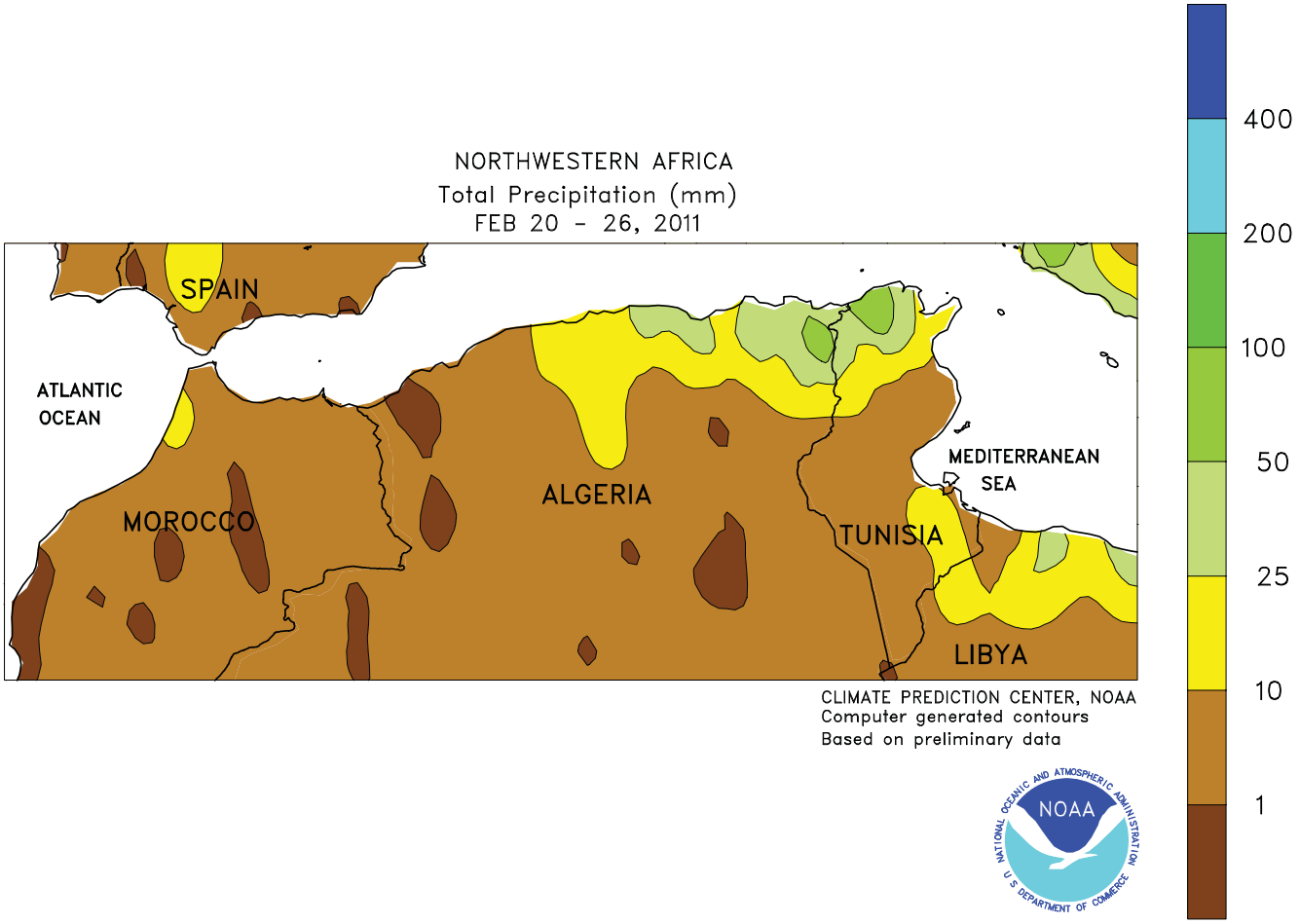
WESTERN FSU

An unrelenting arctic high maintained dry, extremely cold weather over much of the region. Temperatures averaged 10 to 15°C below normal over most of Russia, and 6 to 10°C below normal in Belarus and Ukraine. Nighttime values routinely dropped below -20°C, with readings plunging as low as -39°C in southern portions of the Volga District. Despite the arctic blast, dormant winter crops remained adequately protected by 30 cm or more of snow cover in Russia and eastern Belarus. Farther west, an influx of moisture brought another round of beneficial snow (5-20 mm liquid equivalent) to Ukraine and Belarus, where snow depths ranged from 5 to 20 cm by week's end.



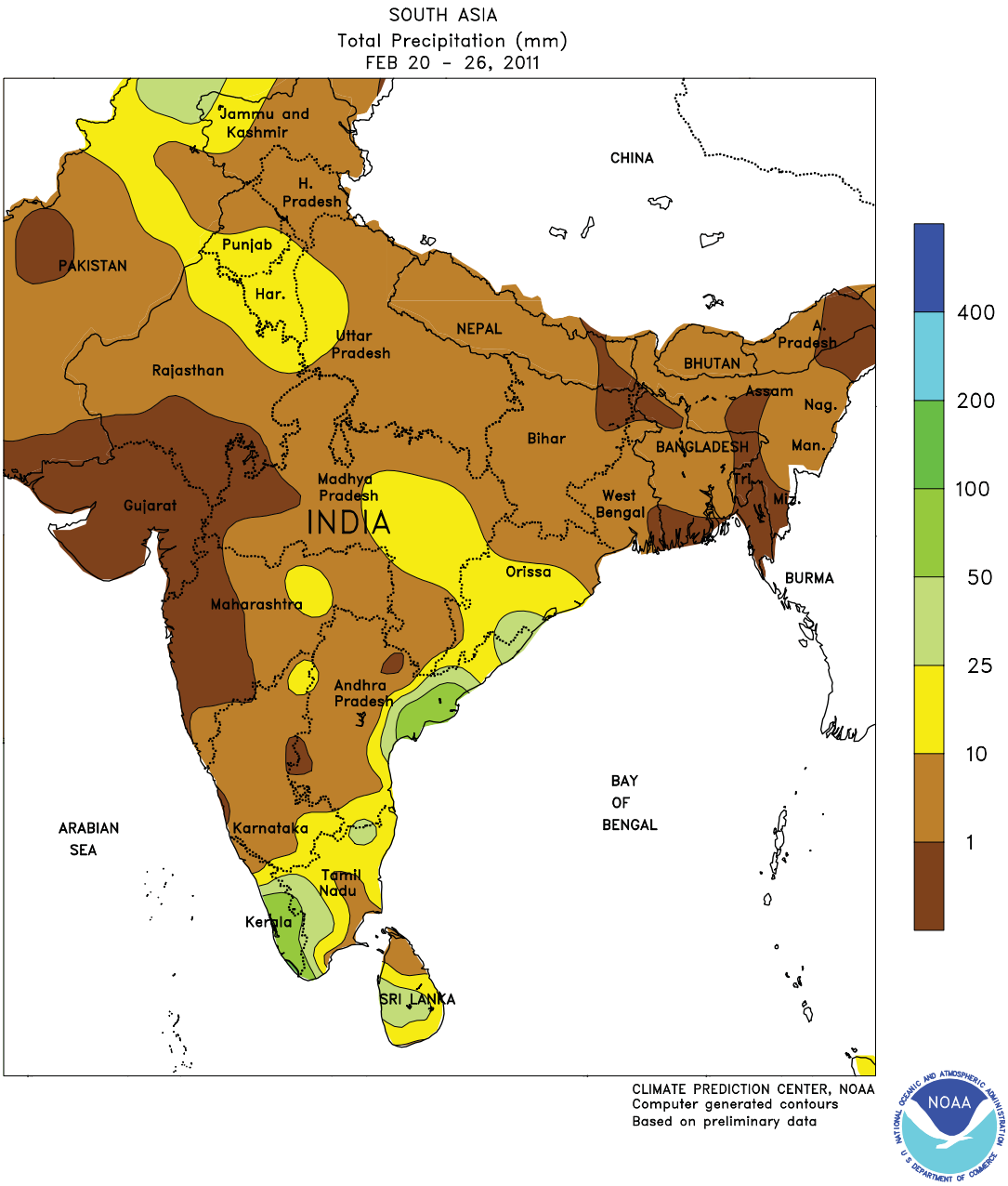
MIDDLE EAST

Wet weather expanded across the region, benefiting greening winter crops. A pair of slow-moving Mediterranean storms produced widespread rain and mountain snow (5-50 mm, locally more) from western Turkey into northwestern Iran, while somewhat lighter showers (less than 5 mm) were observed in northeastern Iran. Nevertheless, the moisture continued to improve prospects for winter wheat and barley, most notably from southeastern Turkey into northern portions of Syria, Iraq, and Iran. However, it is too early to tell how much winter crops have recovered from an unseasonably dry autumn, which likely led to poor establishment. Warmer-than-normal conditions persisted, with temperatures averaging 2 to 8°C above normal over much of the Middle East.



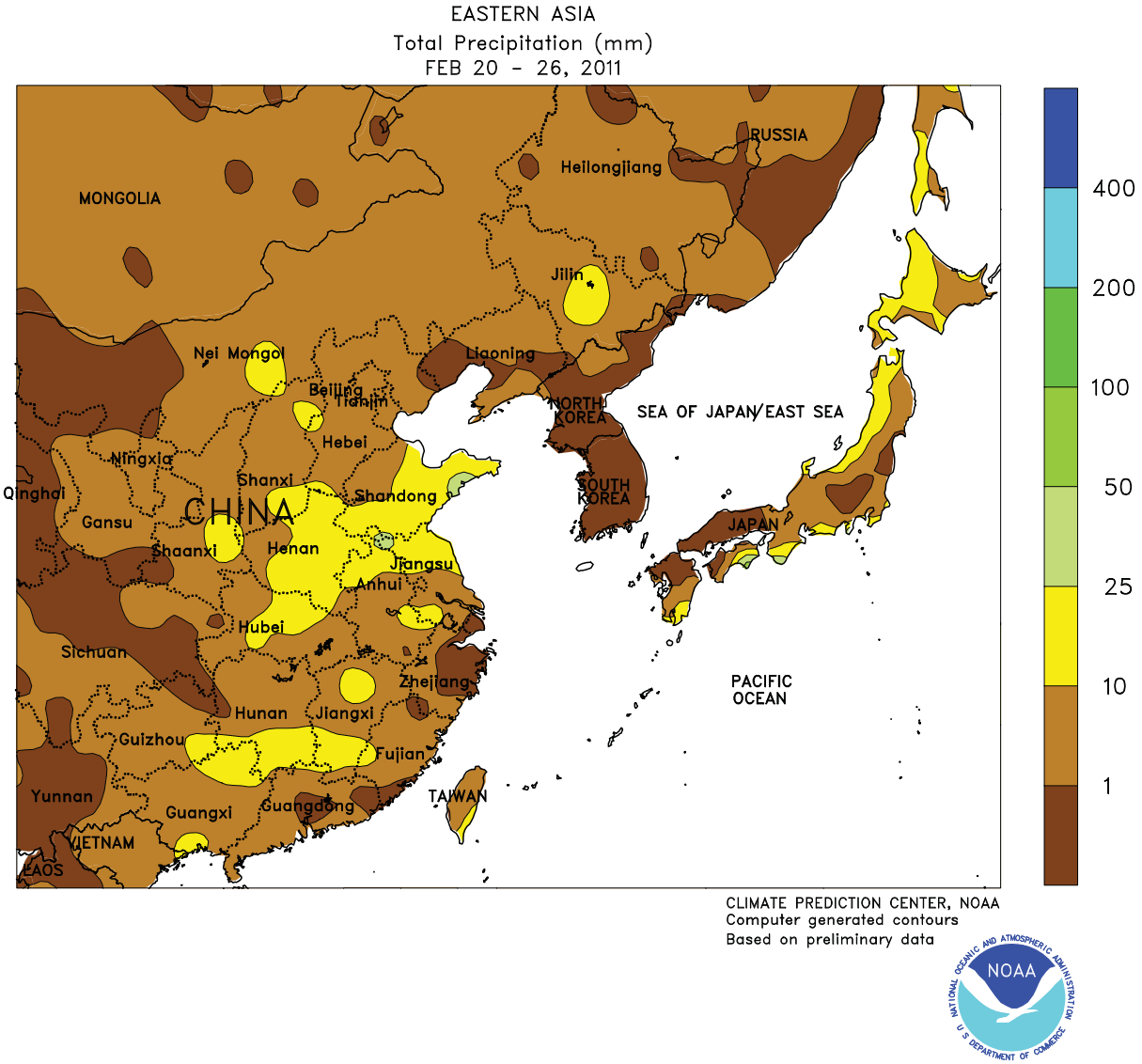
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Wet weather continued in eastern portions of the region, while sunny skies promoted crop development in the west. Rain tallied 10 to more than 50 mm from central Algeria into northern Tunisia, boosting soil moisture for vegetative winter crops. In contrast, sunny skies were favorable for jointing to heading winter grains in Morocco and western Algeria on the heels of last week's locally heavy rain. Temperatures averaged near normal over most growing districts, with no hard freezes or untimely heat.



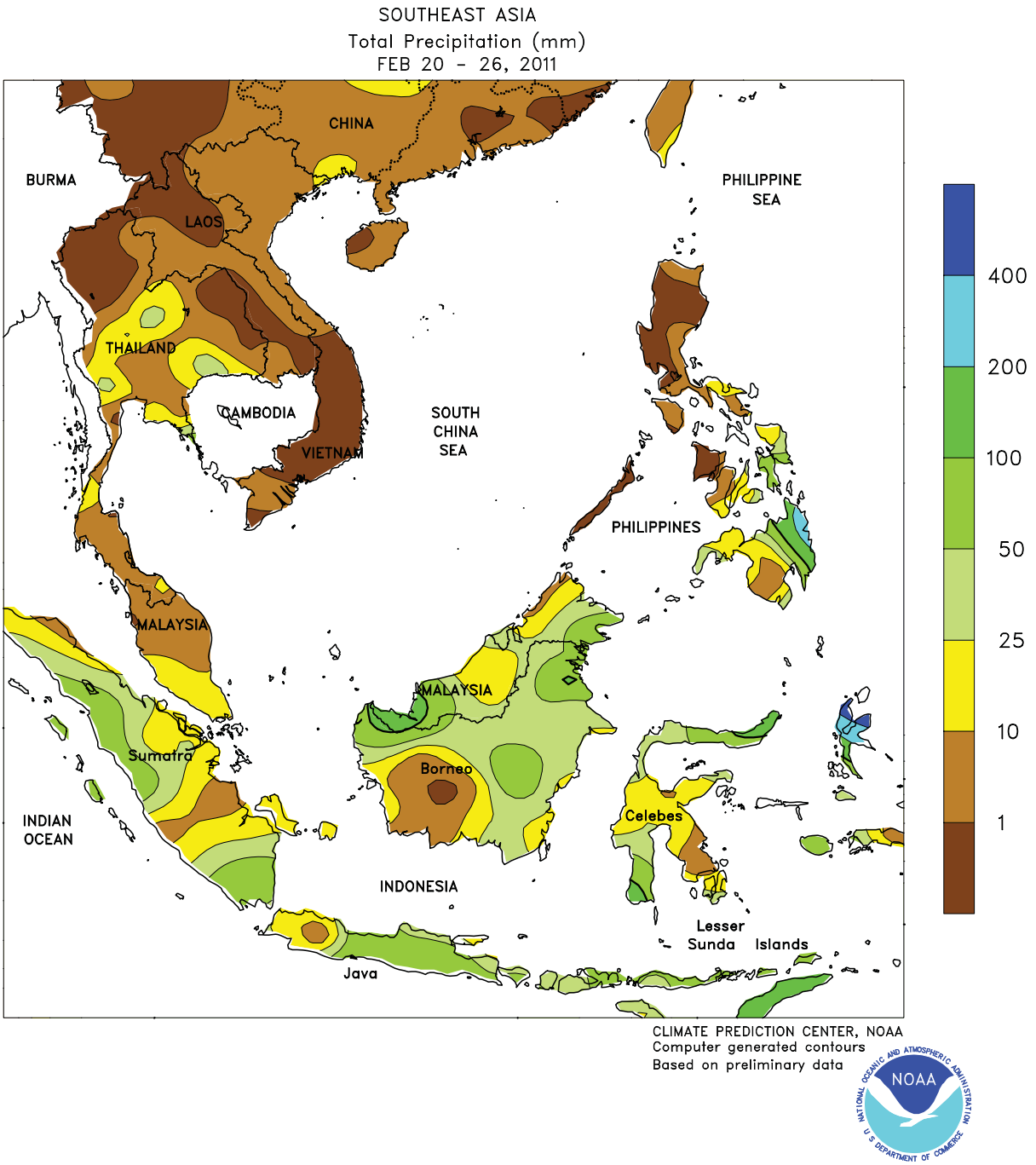
SOUTH ASIA

Light showers (generally less than 10 mm) overspread much of the region, providing an unseasonable boost to soil moisture. The moisture was most welcome in northern India and Pakistan where winter crops (wheat and rapeseed) were progressing rapidly through reproduction. Temperatures remained near normal, with maximum temperatures favorably below the stress threshold of 30°C.



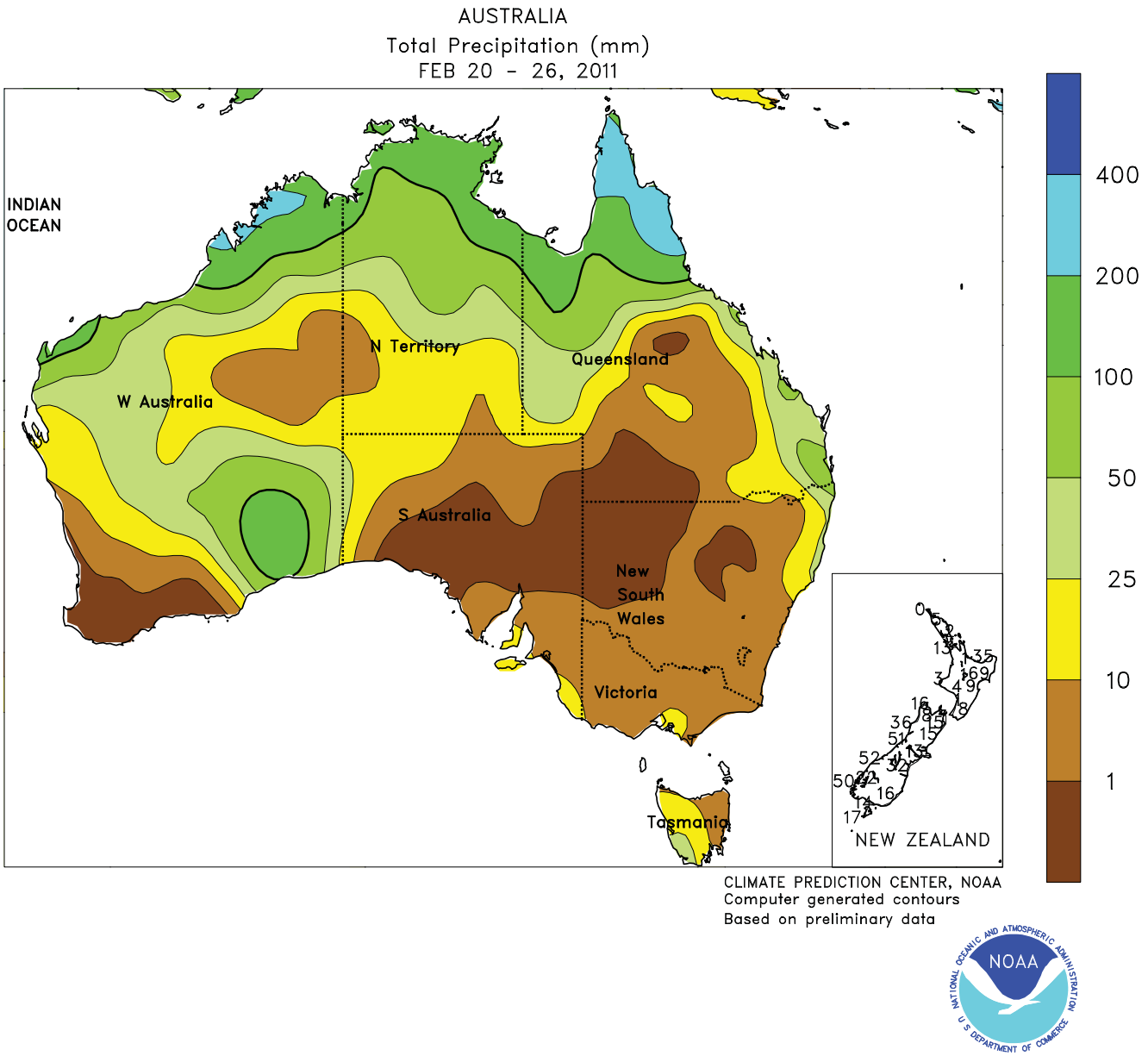
EASTERN ASIA

Showers (10-25 mm) overspread the Yellow River Basin, boosting topsoil moisture and easing short-term dryness. Lighter amounts occurred farther south in the Yangtze River and Xi River Basins, maintaining favorable soil moisture for winter rapeseed breaking dormancy. Mild weather continued, with temperatures averaging up to 5°C above normal. The warmth caused winter wheat to lose some winter hardiness, but was not yet breaking dormancy on the North China Plain. Vegetative indices indicated favorable conditions for winter crops despite lingering dryness in areas that are sufficiently irrigated.



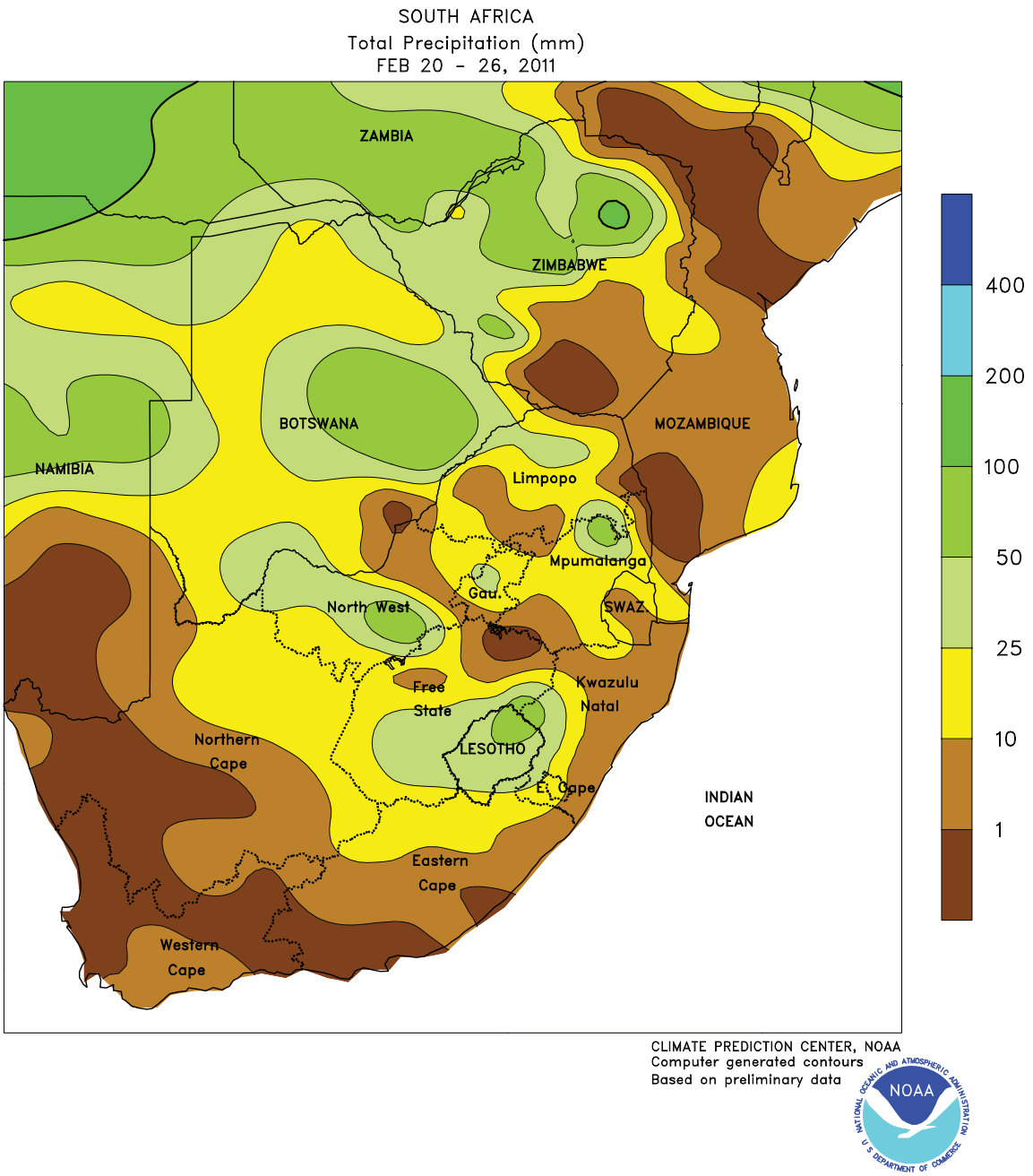
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Light rainfall (1-10) continued to benefit spring rice in northern Vietnam while seasonable temperatures aided development. Flooding rains (over 200 mm) returned to the southern Philippines as drier weather benefited fieldwork and eased wetness in the north. Unseasonably light rainfall in Malaysia and Indonesia promoted oil palm harvesting. Meanwhile, 10 to 100 mm of rain maintained favorable moisture supplies for Indonesian rice nearing maturity.



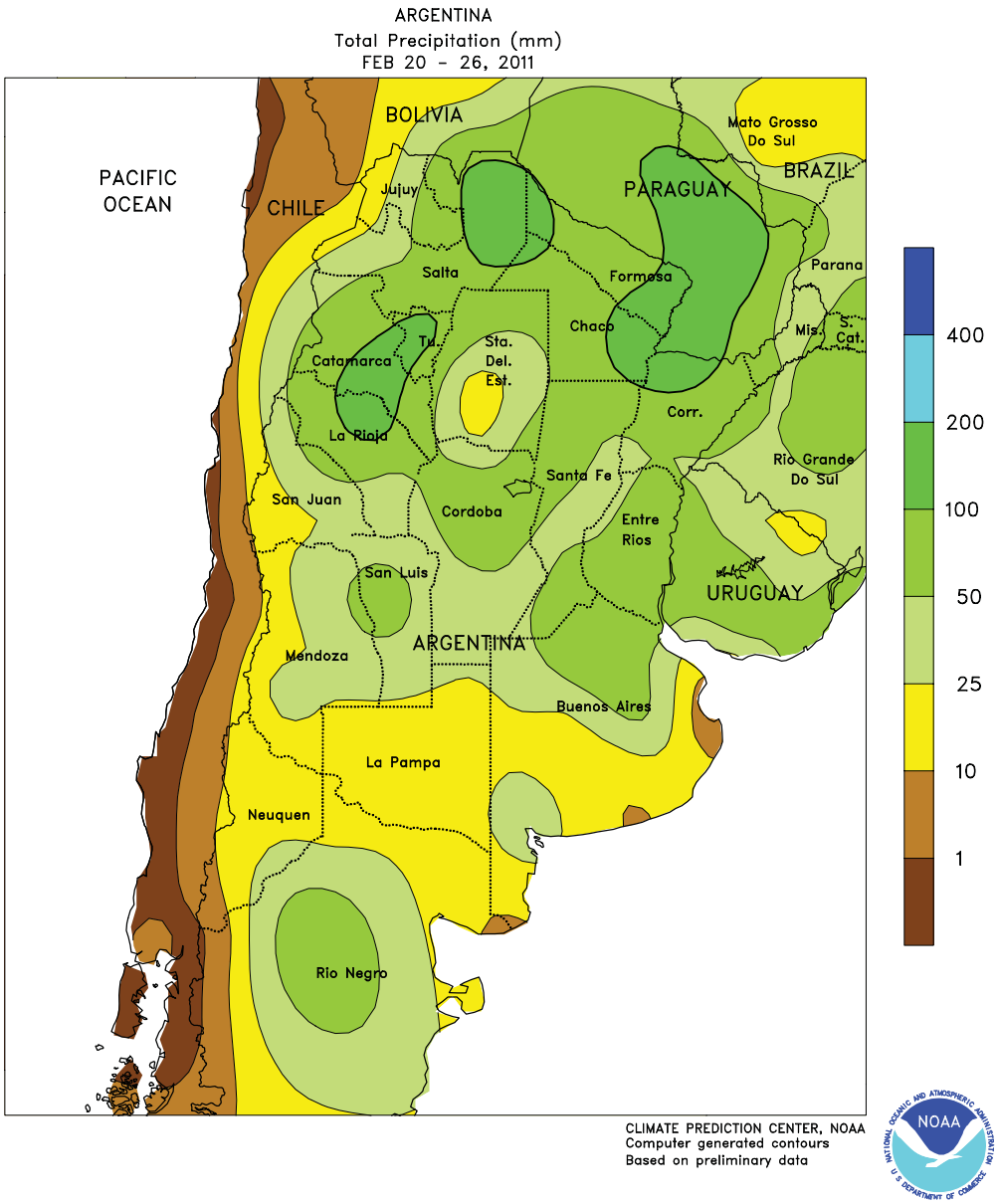
AUSTRALIA

In Queensland, scattered showers (5-25 mm) benefited reproductive to maturing summer crops and aided early sorghum harvesting. Farther south, more widely scattered showers favored fieldwork in northern New South Wales but increased irrigation requirements for immature summer crops. Temperatures in eastern Australia averaged near normal with maximum temperatures in the middle to upper 30s.



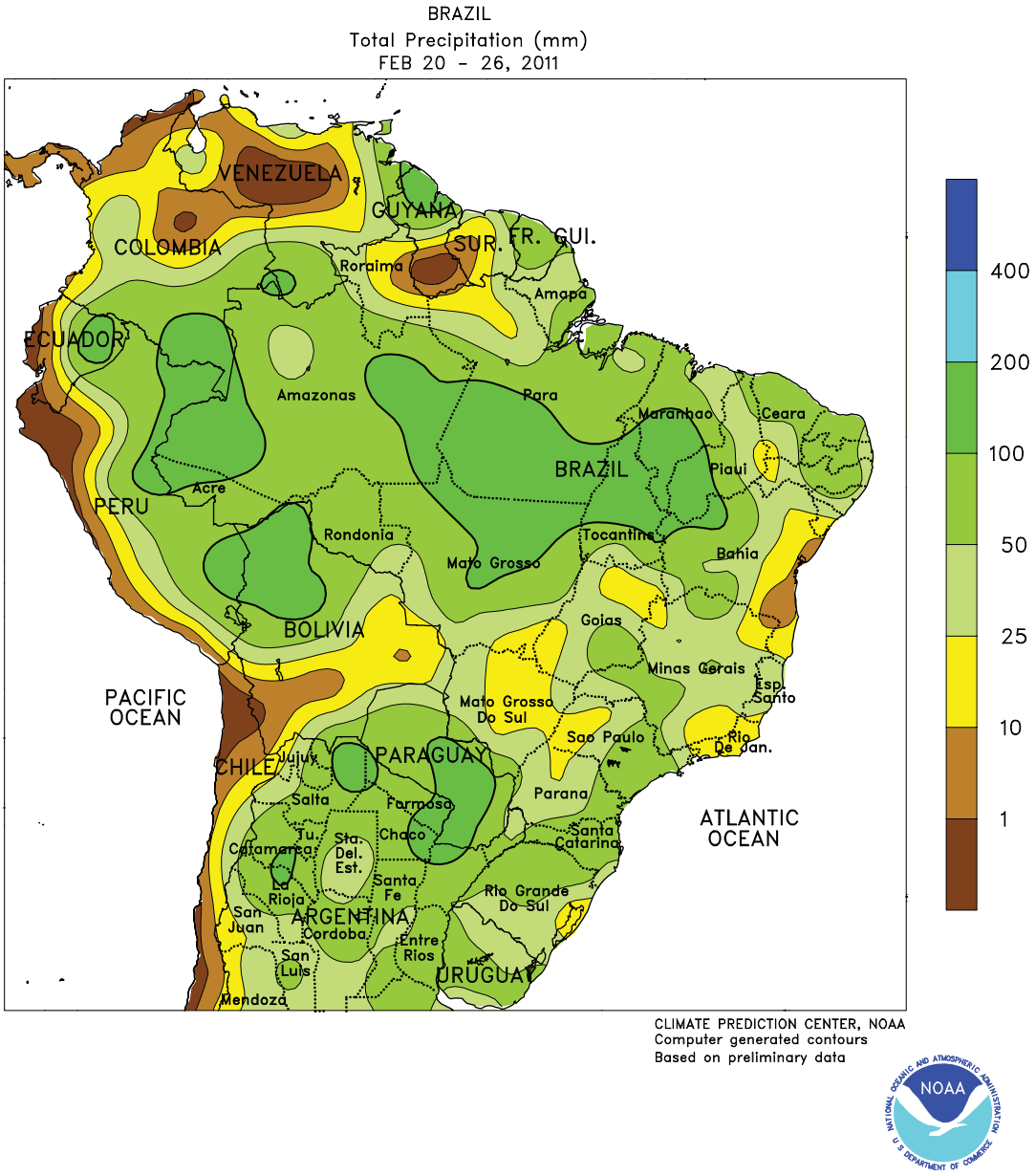
SOUTH AFRICA

Warm, mostly dry weather prevailed for much of the week in eastern sections of the corn belt, continuing a trend of drier-than-normal weather which has affected parts of the region for up to 4 weeks. Rainfall totaled less than 10 mm in most of Mpumalanga and nearby locations in Free State and KwaZulu-Natal, although scattered showers brought some localized relief at week's end. Meanwhile, heavier rain (10-25 mm) fell in western sections of the corn belt (notably North West and central farming areas of Free State), maintaining generally favorable conditions for reproductive to filling corn. Weekly temperatures averaged near normal across the corn belt, with highs ranging from the middle 20s to lower 30s (degrees C). Elsewhere, drier conditions continued in sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal. Unfavorable wetness (rainfall locally exceeding 25 mm) lingered in eastern sections of Northern Cape, but seasonable warmth and dryness prevailed in the vineyard and orchard areas of Western Cape, promoting crop maturation and harvesting.



ARGENTINA

Widespread, locally heavy rain increased moisture for summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton in most major production areas. The heaviest rain (greater than 50 mm) was concentrated over the northeast, ending a brief spell of dryness from Chaco southward through Entre Rios. In fact, the main soybean and corn areas of central Argentina (Cordoba to northern Buenos Aires) received rainfall totaling 25 to 50 mm or more; somewhat lower amounts (10-25 mm or more) were recorded in the more southerly farming areas of La Pampa and Buenos Aires. Weekly temperatures averaged near normal, with highs in the upper 20s and lower 30s (degrees C) advancing development of immature grains and oilseeds in the absence of stressful heat. Farther north, temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal, with highs mostly in the lower 30s. Moderate to heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) was generally favorable for crops, and pastures, though pockets of excessive rain (greater than 100 mm) likely flooded lower lying farmlands in and around Formosa.

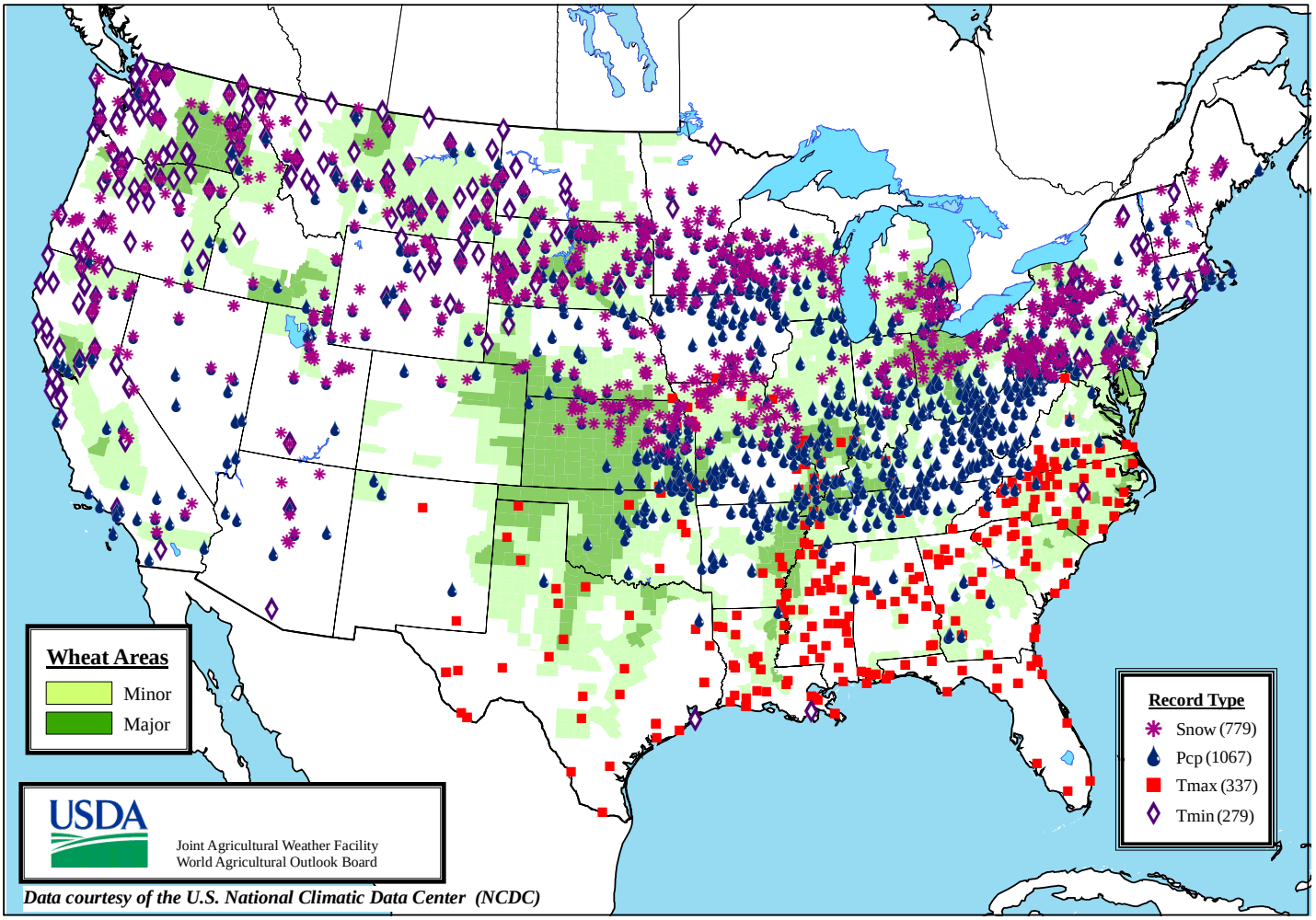


BRAZIL

Periodic dryness allowed soybean harvesting to progress in key production areas of central and southern Brazil. During the early part of the week, showers were generally scattered and light in southern Mato Grosso and nearby locations in Goias and Mato Grosso do Sul. Similar conditions existed in Parana, where early planted soybeans were likely ready for harvesting. Rain eventually intensified throughout south-central Brazil later in the week, bringing weekly rainfall totals above 25 mm; the wetter conditions slowed fieldwork but benefited safrinha corn and other secondary crops. The rain also boosted moisture reserves for sugarcane and coffee in Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais, and increased moisture for soybeans and cotton in southern growing areas of western Bahia. Prior to the onset of the wetter weather, temperatures were 1 to 2°C above normal in some of these areas, with highs briefly reaching the middle 30s (degrees C). In contrast, heavy rain (50-100 mm or more) maintained abundant moisture for crops in the northeastern interior from northern Mato Grosso eastward through Tocantins. Unseasonable showers (10-50 mm or more) also fell along the northeastern coast, possibly causing temporary delays in harvesting sugarcane and cocoa. Meanwhile, warm, showery weather prevailed for much of the week in Rio Grande do Sul, benefiting immature soybeans following a brief dry spell.

Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

February 20-26, 2011



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