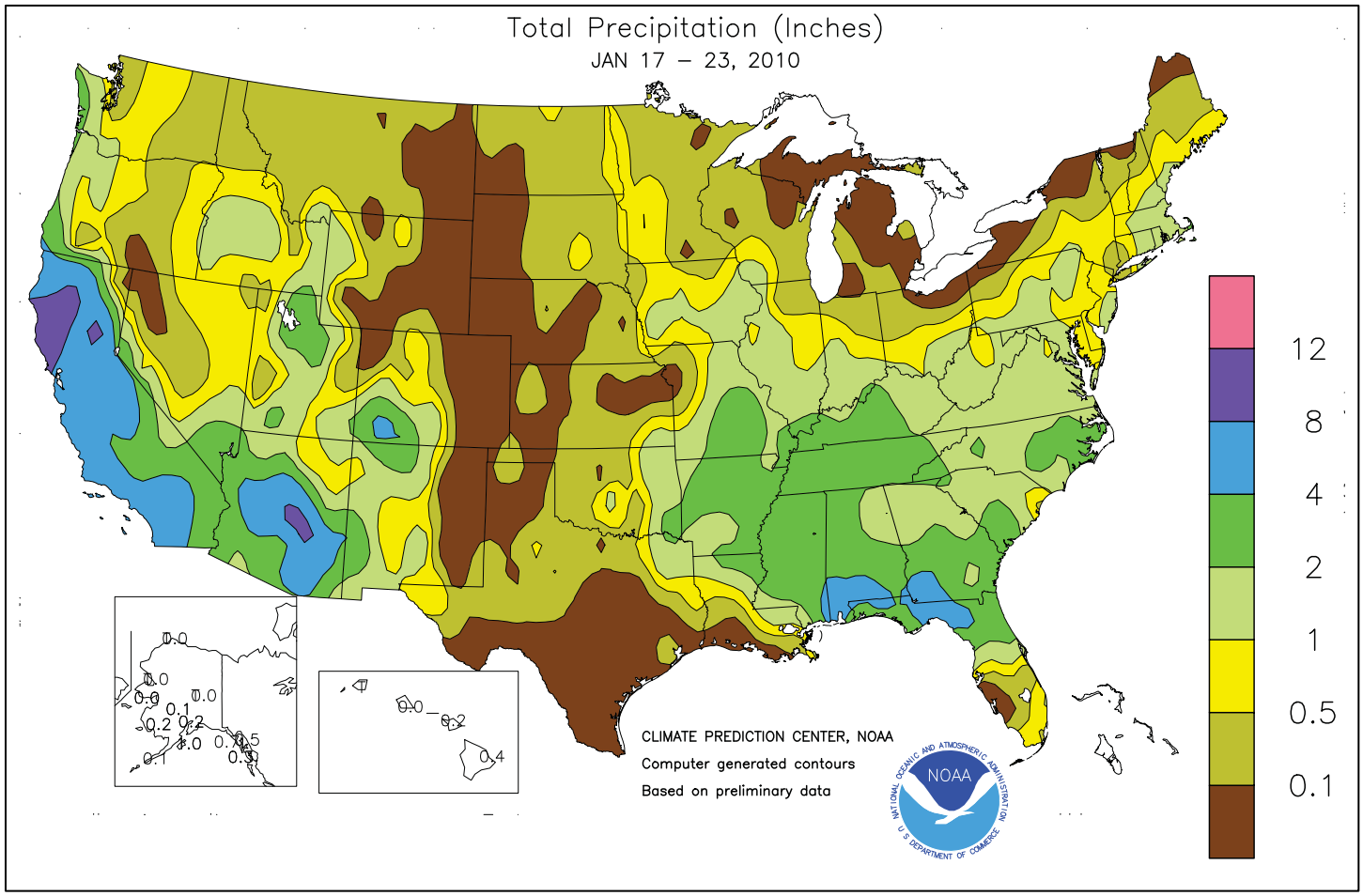
Volume 97, No. 4 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather January 26, 2010

# WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
National Agricultural Statistics Service
and World Agricultural Outlook Board




## HIGHLIGHTS

## January 17 - 23, 2010

*Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB*

A barrage of **Pacific** storms drenched **California**, causing flash flooding and mudslides. However, the moisture also boosted high-elevation snow packs and improved spring and summer runoff prospects. The average water content of the **Sierra Nevada** snow pack stood at 10 inches (76 percent of normal) on January 16, but increased to 18 inches (115 percent) just 8 days later. Significant moisture also overspread the **Four Corners States** and the **Intermountain West**, similarly improving the water-supply outlook. Mostly dry weather prevailed,

*(Continued on page 3)*

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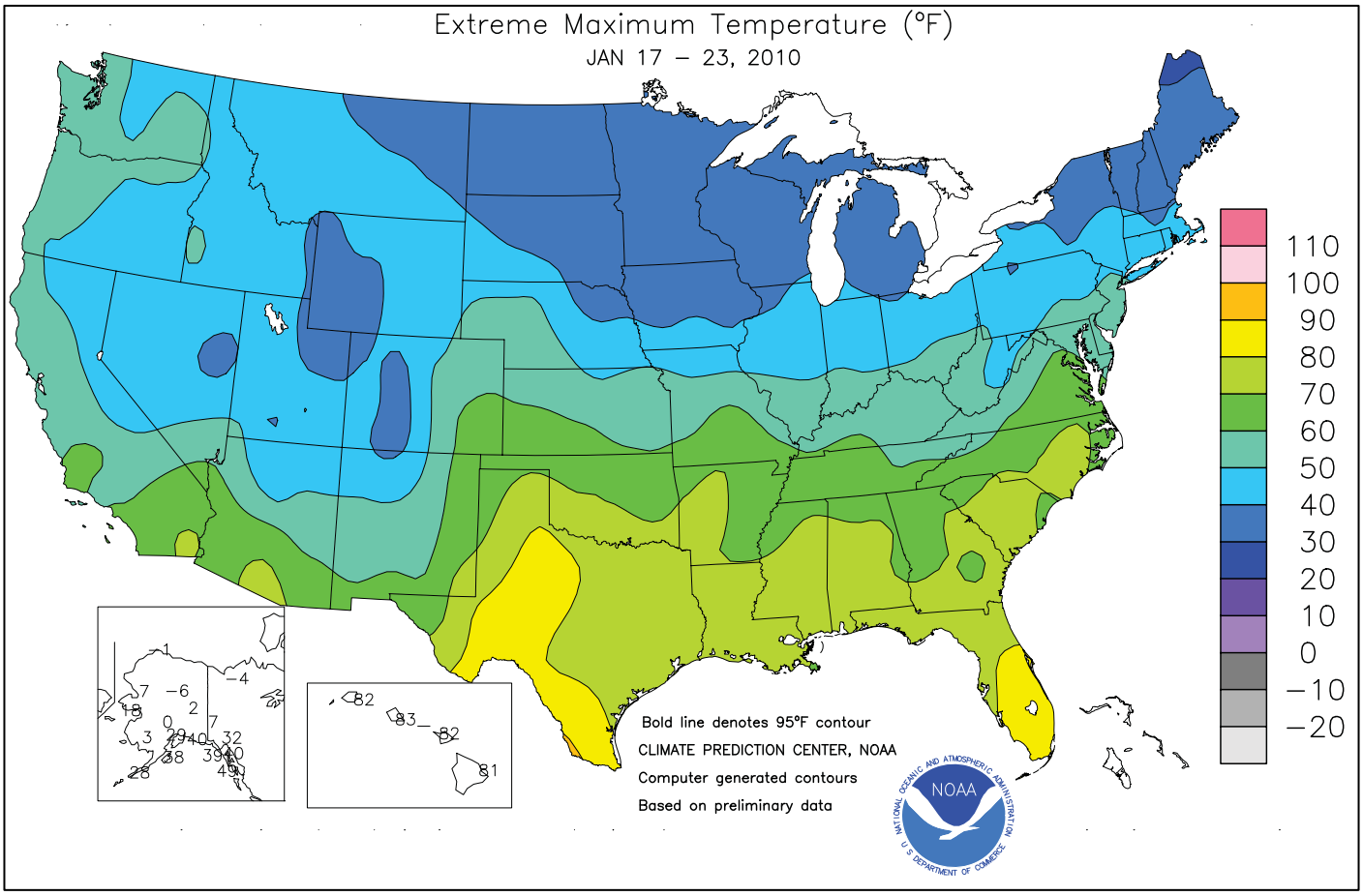
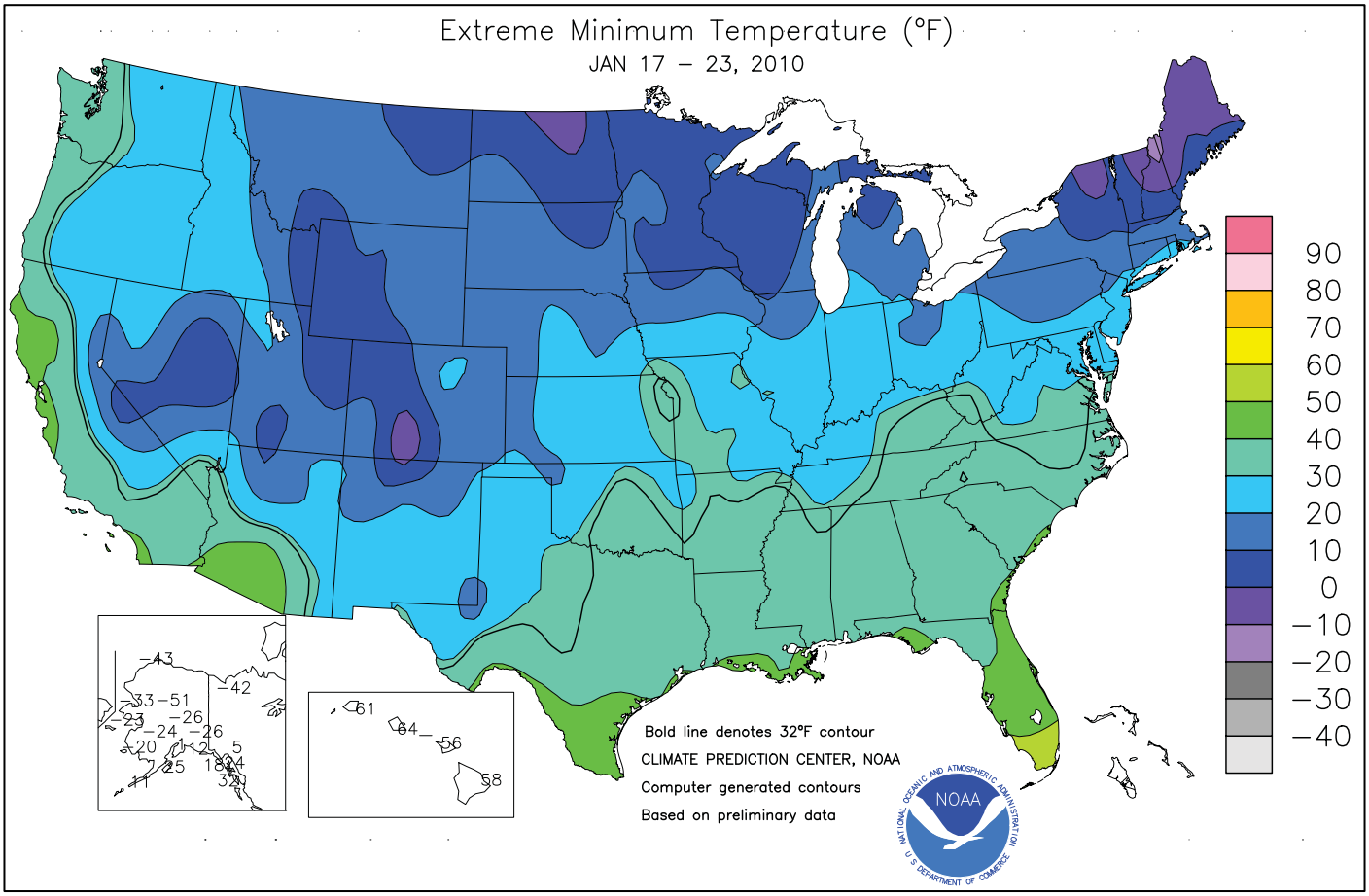
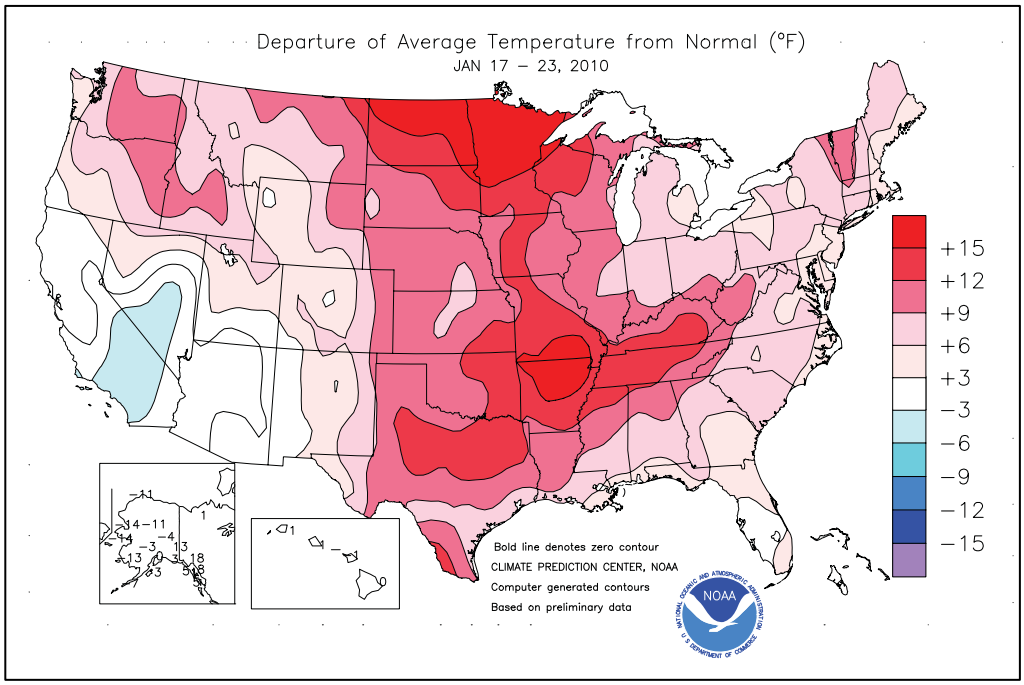

Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
JAN 17 – 23, 2010
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
JAN 17 – 23, 2010
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
−30
−40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA

*(Continued from front cover)*
however, in the **Northwest**, consistent with mid-winter atmospheric patterns driven by El Niño. Meanwhile on the **High Plains**, mostly dry weather maintained concerns about the condition of winter wheat, especially in parts of **Texas**. Farther east, mixed precipitation (rain, freezing rain, and snow) caused some travel disruptions in the **Midwest**, while heavy rain perpetuated soggy conditions and fieldwork disruptions in the **Southeast**. In spite of the stormy conditions, mild weather continued nearly nationwide. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 10°F above normal across much of the **nation's mid-section**, but were below normal in parts of the **West**.




Four major storms struck **California** and the **Southwest**, resulting in historic amounts of rain and snow, high winds, and record-low barometric pressures. Weekly precipitation totals of 10 to 15 inches were noted at selected locations in **California** and **Arizona**, including **Honeydew, CA** (14.56 inches), and **Globe, AZ** (11.99 inches). Elsewhere in **Arizona**, **Flagstaff** experienced its third-wettest, third-snowiest 5-day period on record, with 5.27 inches (52.3 inches of snow) falling from January 18-22. **Winslow, AZ**, coming off its second-driest year on record with 2.81 inches of precipitation (35 percent of normal), received 1.99 inches from January 19-22. Similarly, **Las Vegas, NV**, netted 1.70 inches of rain from January 18-22, surpassing its 2009 annual total of 1.59 inches (35 percent of normal). **Las Vegas** also registered its wettest January day on record, with 0.89 inch falling on January 21 (previously, 0.81 inch on January 3, 2005). On the same day, **Las Vegas** and a multitude of **Southwestern** stations recorded their all-time lowest barometric pressures. January 21 barometric pressure records in **Fresno, CA** (28.94 inches of mercury), and **Reno, NV** (28.91 inches), had stood since January 27, 1916. The new record in **Las Vegas** (29.03 inches) eclipsed the December 1949 standard of 29.17 inches. Barometric records were also broken on January 21 in **Salt Lake City, UT** (28.94 inches); **Bakersfield, CA** (28.94 inches); **Los Angeles, CA** (29.07 inches); **San Diego, CA** (29.15 inches); and **Phoenix, AZ** (29.20 inches). The previous day, January 20, records had been established in **Medford, OR** (28.88 inches), and **Eureka, CA** (28.90 inches).

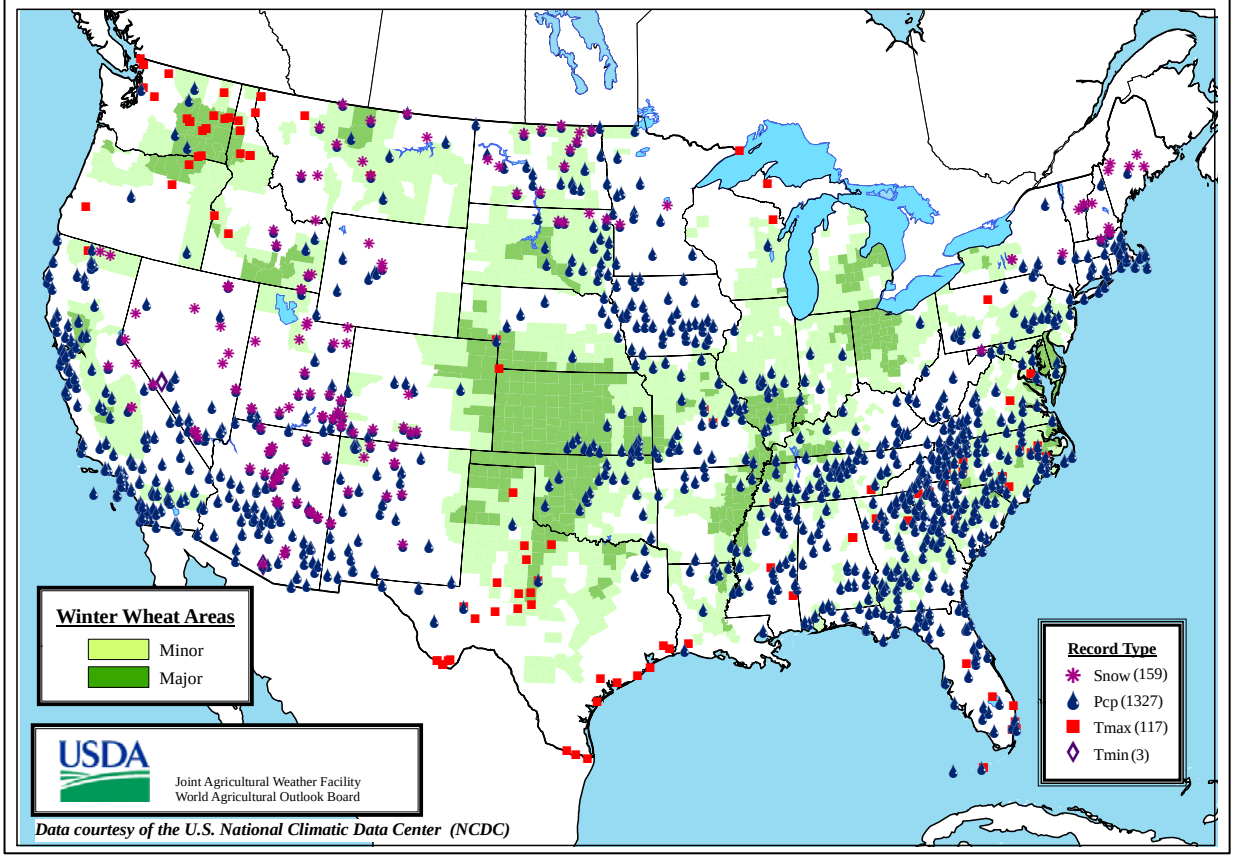
Weekly snowfall totals topped 100 inches in a few **southern Sierra Nevada** locations, including **Kaiser Point** and **Horse Meadow**. Near **Los Angeles**, approximately 7 feet of snow fell on **Mt. Baldy** at the 8,600-foot elevation. Elsewhere in **southern California**, about 4 feet of snow blanketed **Wrightwood**, elevation 6,000 feet, and **Lockwood Valley**, elevation 5,700 feet. Near **Las Vegas**, 47 inches was reported at **Mt. Charleston**. Snowfall totals of 2 to 4 feet were common in the **Rockies** of **New Mexico**, with 35 inches reported in **Chama**. Winds associated with the **Pacific** storm train topped 90 m.p.h. in locations such as **Newport Beach** and **Huntington Beach, CA** (93 and 92 m.p.h., respectively, on January 19). A gust to 94 m.p.h. was clocked in **Ajo, AZ.**

Farther east, two significant rainfall events maintained soggy conditions in parts of the **South** and **East**. Daily-record rainfall totals for January 17 included 1.71 inches in **Salisbury, MD**; 1.60 inches in **Georgetown, DE**; and 1.55 inches in **Charleston, SC.** A few days later, on January 20, drenching rains totaled 5.71 inches in **Mobile, AL**, and 4.66 inches in **Tallahassee, FL.** Severe thunderstorms accompanied the **Southern** rainfall, with more than three dozen tornadoes reported during the week from **southern California into the Southeast**. More than half of those tornadoes occurred on January 20 from **eastern Texas into southern Mississippi**. Farther north, late-week precipitation across the **north-central U.S.** changed from mostly rain and freezing rain to snow. By January 23, daily-record snowfall totals were reported in **Montana** locations such as **Havre** (8.5 inches) and **Great Falls** (7.0 inches). Elsewhere, scattered daily-record highs were mostly confined to the **Pacific Northwest** and the **Deep South**. **Vancouver, WA**, posted a record high of 60°F on January 19, followed by a record high of 72°F in **Tuscaloosa, AL**, on January 20. In **Texas**, daily records included 85°F (on January 22) in **Abilene** and 86°F (on January 23) in **Brownsville**.

Cold, mostly dry weather across **interior Alaska** contrasted with mild conditions across the **southeastern part of the state**. In **Nome**, daily temperatures averaged at least 10°F below normal normal each day from January 17-22, while the extreme minimum temperature dipped to -28°F on the 21st. Farther south, drought continued to gradullyl expand and intensify across the majority of **Hawaii**. During the first 23 days of January, rainfall totaled just 0.66 inch (9 percent of normal) on the **Big Island at Hilo** and 0.08 inch (4 percent) in **Honolulu, Oahu**.

# Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

## January 17-23, 2010

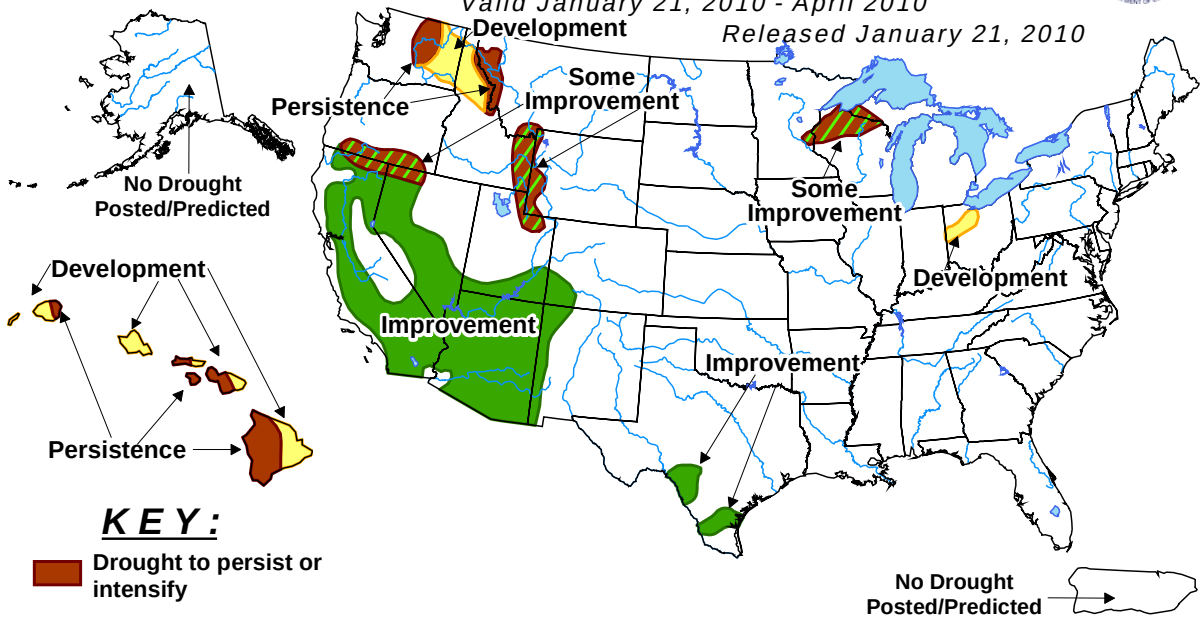



# U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

## Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

*Valid January 21, 2010 - April 2010*

*Released January 21, 2010*




***KEY:***

- Drought to persist or intensify
- Drought ongoing, some improvement
- Drought likely to improve, impacts ease
- Drought development likely

Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events -- such as individual storms -- cannot be accurately forecast more than a few days in advance. Use caution for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4 intensity). For weekly drought updates, see the latest U.S. Drought Monitor. NOTE: the green improvement areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels, but do not necessarily imply drought elimination.

# Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

## Weather Data for the Week Ending January 23, 2010

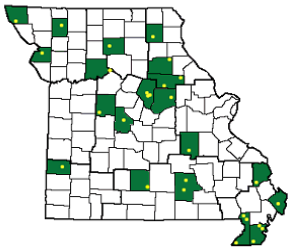
**Data Provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the University of Missouri Commercial Agriculture Program.**

| 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 | 59 | 45 | 64 | 34 | 52 | - | 2.26 | - | 0.68 | 8.92 | - | 3.12 | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| | LYON | 60 | 45 | 66 | 35 | 53 | - | 2.43 | - | 0.81 | 10.59 | - | 3.28 | - | 50 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| | VANCE | 59 | 45 | 65 | 36 | 52 | - | 2.48 | - | 0.90 | 8.92 | - | 3.98 | - | 52 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| | PERTHSHIRE | 60 | 45 | 65 | 35 | 52 | - | 2.67 | - | 0.76 | 12.29 | - | 3.70 | - | 53 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| | SCOTT | 62 | 47 | 67 | 37 | 54 | - | 3.39 | - | 1.14 | 11.61 | - | 4.80 | - | 53 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| | SANDY RIDGE | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| NE | VERONA | 61 | 43 | 71 | 32 | 52 | - | 1.67 | - | 0.94 | 7.46 | - | 3.14 | - | 53 | 45 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| SD | STONEVILLE x | 60 | 46 | 69 | 40 | 53 | 11 | 4.62 | 3.42 | 2.41 | 10.92 | 115 | 5.21 | 127 | 56 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| | INDIANOLA 1S* | 61 | 46 | 66 | 36 | 54 | - | 2.76 | - | 1.08 | 10.00 | - | 4.70 | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| | INVERNESS 5E | 62 | 47 | 68 | 37 | 54 | - | 3.89 | - | 1.80 | 10.17 | - | 5.62 | - | 54 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| | SIDON | 63 | 47 | 70 | 38 | 55 | - | 2.34 | - | 1.01 | 8.23 | - | 3.97 | - | 54 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| | NORTH ISSAQUENA | 63 | 47 | 68 | 37 | 55 | - | 3.06 | - | 1.58 | 9.57 | - | 4.62 | - | 54 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| | SILVER CITY | 65 | 47 | 70 | 36 | 56 | - | 1.68 | - | 0.48 | 8.26 | - | 3.31 | - | 52 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| | ONWARD | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | MAYDAY | 66 | 47 | 72 | 36 | 56 | - | 1.51 | - | 0.48 | 8.95 | - | 3.78 | - | 53 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| MISSOURI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NW | CORNING | 38 | 32 | 49 | 30 | 35 | 9 | 0.54 | 0.38 | 0.28 | 1.25 | 71 | 0.63 | 115 | - | - | 0 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| | ALBANY | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | ST. JOSEPH | 39 | 32 | 52 | 30 | 35 | 9 | 0.15 | 0.02 | 0.11 | 1.03 | 53 | 0.24 | 50 | - | - | 0 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| NC | LINNEUS | 37 | 32 | 46 | 27 | 35 | 9 | 0.76 | 0.64 | 0.49 | 2.27 | 104 | 0.81 | 128 | 34 | 33 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| | BRUNSWICK | 39 | 33 | 47 | 28 | 36 | 9 | 0.47 | 0.18 | 0.20 | 2.28 | 88 | 0.48 | 53 | 32 | 31 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| NE | NOVELTY | 36 | 31 | 45 | 29 | 33 | 7 | 1.49 | 1.21 | 0.91 | 3.22 | 111 | 1.50 | 163 | 33 | 32 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| | MONROE CITY | 38 | 31 | 46 | 29 | 34 | 7 | 1.19 | 0.84 | 0.87 | 3.77 | 113 | 1.19 | 104 | 33 | 32 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 1 |
| WC | GREEN RIDGE | 45 | 34 | 53 | 30 | 39 | 11 | 0.62 | 0.19 | 0.26 | 3.44 | 99 | 0.68 | 52 | 41 | 37 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| C | AUXVASSE | 41 | 33 | 48 | 29 | 36 | 8 | 1.53 | 1.10 | 1.06 | 4.45 | 117 | 1.62 | 117 | 34 | 33 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| | COL-SANBORN FLD | 44 | 34 | 54 | 29 | 38 | 9 | 1.21 | 0.72 | 0.82 | 4.35 | 120 | 1.32 | 96 | 35 | 33 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| | WILLIAMSBURG | 42 | 33 | 48 | 29 | 37 | 9 | 1.48 | 0.96 | 0.87 | 4.97 | 120 | 1.53 | 98 | 37 | 34 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| | COL-JEFFERS F&G | 43 | 33 | 55 | 28 | 38 | 9 | 1.26 | 0.79 | 0.88 | 3.63 | 100 | 1.31 | 96 | 36 | 34 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| | COL SOUTH FARMS | 43 | 33 | 55 | 28 | 37 | 8 | 1.34 | 0.87 | 0.94 | 4.12 | 113 | 1.39 | 102 | - | - | 0 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| | COL-BF | 43 | 33 | 55 | 28 | 37 | 8 | 1.39 | 0.92 | 1.04 | 4.16 | 114 | 1.43 | 105 | 34 | 33 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| | VERSAILLES | 48 | 35 | 59 | 30 | 40 | 9 | 1.33 | 0.90 | 0.84 | 3.68 | 97 | 1.35 | 97 | 42 | 37 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| EC | VANDALIA | 40 | 33 | 48 | 29 | 36 | 8 | 1.20 | 0.80 | 0.77 | 4.78 | 121 | 1.30 | 84 | 35 | 33 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| SW | LAMAR | 52 | 37 | 61 | 31 | 44 | 12 | 0.86 | 0.35 | 0.71 | 2.42 | 60 | 1.04 | 75 | 47 | 41 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| SC | COOK STATION | 56 | 37 | 66 | 31 | 45 | 13 | 2.08 | 1.52 | 1.06 | 3.87 | 77 | 2.15 | 120 | 46 | 40 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| | MOUNTAIN GROVE | 54 | 38 | 66 | 29 | 45 | 15 | 2.38 | 1.85 | 1.11 | 4.46 | 83 | 2.45 | 128 | 47 | 41 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| SE | DELTA | 53 | 36 | 60 | 26 | 45 | 12 | 1.76 | 0.78 | 0.69 | 7.75 | 119 | 1.76 | 72 | 44 | 38 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 2 |
| | CHARLESTON | 54 | 39 | 60 | 29 | 47 | 14 | 2.34 | 1.63 | 1.20 | 7.42 | 117 | 2.51 | 102 | 46 | 39 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| | GLENNONVILLE | 56 | 41 | 63 | 30 | 49 | 14 | 2.48 | 1.50 | 1.22 | 9.88 | 154 | 2.59 | 100 | 45 | 39 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| | CLARKTON | 56 | 40 | 63 | 30 | 48 | 14 | 2.43 | 1.47 | 1.19 | 9.78 | 148 | 2.54 | 98 | 47 | 40 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| | PORTAGEVILLE DC | 56 | 42 | 64 | 30 | 49 | 14 | 2.55 | 1.62 | 1.11 | 8.20 | 115 | 2.73 | 99 | 51 | 44 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| | PORTAGEVILLE LF | 56 | 42 | 64 | 30 | 49 | 15 | 2.51 | 1.60 | 0.97 | 7.70 | 110 | 2.68 | 100 | 48 | 42 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| | STEELE | 57 | 43 | 64 | 32 | 50 | 15 | 2.74 | 1.59 | 0.92 | 8.53 | 115 | 3.01 | 112 | 50 | 44 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 3 |
| | CARDWELL | 58 | 42 | 63 | 31 | 50 | 15 | 2.23 | 1.25 | 0.60 | 10.36 | 144 | 2.48 | 92 | 48 | 44 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 |

**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:** A drastic change from a week ago was the shift to unusual warmth. The deep-freeze conditions were replaced by a weekly temperature averaging 11 degrees F above normal in Stoneville. High temperatures briefly topped 70 degrees F in the southern Delta. Late-week rainfall was also above normal, with amounts ranging from 1 to 5 inches.

Missouri Weather Stations



Note: For information on the weather stations in Missouri please visit:
http://agebb.missouri.edu/weather/stations/index.htm

Mississippi Weather Stations


Note: For information on the weather stations in Mississippi please visit:
http://www.deltaweather.msstate.edu/maps/weather_station_map.htm

# National Weather Data for Selected Cities

## Weather Data for the Week Ending January 23, 2010

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

| STATES AND STATIONS | | TEMPERATURE °F | | | | | | PRECIPITATION | | | | | | | RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT | | NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F | | NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | AVERAGE MAXIMUM | AVERAGE MINIMUM | EXTREME HIGH | EXTREME LOW | AVERAGE | DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL | WEEKLY TOTAL, IN. | DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL | GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN. | TOTAL, IN., SINCE 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 | 61 | 43 | 69 | 36 | 52 | 10 | 1.19 | -0.07 | 0.92 | 7.74 | 95 | 1.64 | 44 | 96 | 62 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| | HUNTSVILLE | 59 | 43 | 69 | 37 | 51 | 12 | 1.27 | 0.02 | 0.60 | 10.39 | 111 | 2.23 | 59 | 94 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| | MOBILE | 67 | 46 | 75 | 36 | 56 | 6 | 6.03 | 4.68 | 5.71 | 23.96 | 283 | 8.59 | 225 | 93 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| | MONTGOMERY | 64 | 44 | 70 | 34 | 54 | 8 | 3.06 | 1.92 | 1.95 | 14.43 | 175 | 3.99 | 122 | 95 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| AK | ANCHORAGE | 22 | 10 | 29 | 1 | 16 | 0 | 0.23 | 0.10 | 0.23 | 1.43 | 95 | 0.65 | 144 | 83 | 74 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| | BARROW | -16 | -33 | -1 | -43 | -24 | -10 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.37 | 285 | 0.03 | 300 | 82 | 71 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| | FAIRBANKS | -7 | -21 | 2 | -26 | -14 | -4 | 0.02 | -0.09 | 0.02 | 0.39 | 35 | 0.03 | 8 | 80 | 74 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| | JUNEAU | 37 | 29 | 40 | 24 | 33 | 8 | 0.50 | -0.55 | 0.41 | 8.64 | 99 | 4.69 | 141 | 98 | 90 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| | KODIAK | 35 | 30 | 38 | 25 | 33 | 3 | 0.97 | -0.88 | 0.75 | 19.00 | 143 | 8.75 | 155 | 87 | 75 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| | NOME | 1 | -17 | 18 | -23 | -8 | -14 | 0.00 | -0.19 | 0.00 | 1.03 | 64 | 0.09 | 15 | 74 | 63 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| AZ | FLAGSTAFF | 34 | 23 | 41 | 14 | 29 | -1 | 5.09 | 4.61 | 3.38 | 8.00 | 248 | 5.15 | 371 | 95 | 70 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 3 |
| | PHOENIX | 63 | 49 | 69 | 46 | 56 | 2 | 2.40 | 2.23 | 1.31 | 2.87 | 193 | 2.40 | 421 | 78 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 |
| | PRESCOTT | 45 | 31 | 56 | 24 | 38 | 1 | 2.59 | 2.24 | 1.56 | 5.92 | 260 | 2.60 | 260 | 92 | 53 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| | TUCSON | 62 | 46 | 69 | 40 | 54 | 2 | 1.79 | 1.59 | 1.19 | 2.10 | 123 | 1.80 | 265 | 68 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 |
| AR | FORT SMITH | 61 | 40 | 73 | 32 | 50 | 12 | 1.41 | 0.89 | 0.77 | 4.34 | 87 | 1.47 | 92 | 94 | 67 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| | LITTLE ROCK | 62 | 45 | 70 | 34 | 54 | 14 | 2.35 | 1.55 | 0.80 | 14.92 | 209 | 2.59 | 106 | 96 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| CA | BAKERSFIELD | 59 | 44 | 66 | 43 | 52 | 4 | 1.44 | 1.17 | 0.45 | 3.42 | 225 | 1.76 | 232 | 88 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| | FRESNO | 55 | 43 | 58 | 35 | 49 | 3 | 1.94 | 1.44 | 0.55 | 4.45 | 163 | 2.04 | 147 | 90 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 |
| | LOS ANGELES | 59 | 49 | 63 | 43 | 54 | -3 | 4.01 | 3.32 | 1.13 | 6.19 | 169 | 4.14 | 221 | 86 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 5 |
| | REDDING | 49 | 44 | 53 | 38 | 46 | 1 | 4.85 | 3.34 | 1.76 | 10.57 | 118 | 6.54 | 152 | 93 | 84 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 4 |
| | SACRAMENTO | 53 | 44 | 58 | 39 | 49 | 3 | 3.20 | 2.31 | 0.87 | 7.95 | 162 | 4.31 | 176 | 92 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 4 |
| | SAN DIEGO | 61 | 51 | 62 | 47 | 56 | -2 | 3.74 | 3.22 | 1.49 | 6.02 | 216 | 3.74 | 253 | 86 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 4 |
| | SAN FRANCISCO | 55 | 47 | 58 | 43 | 51 | 2 | 5.02 | 3.98 | 1.52 | 8.45 | 147 | 5.38 | 188 | 93 | 82 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 4 |
| | STOCKTON | 54 | 43 | 57 | 36 | 48 | 2 | 2.34 | 1.71 | 0.56 | 4.95 | 139 | 3.07 | 176 | 95 | 84 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2 |
| CO | ALAMOSA | 38 | 7 | 43 | -2 | 22 | 7 | 0.43 | 0.39 | 0.32 | 0.53 | 108 | 0.43 | 269 | 87 | 68 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| | CO SPRINGS | 48 | 22 | 56 | 15 | 35 | 7 | 0.00 | -0.04 | 0.00 | 0.67 | 110 | 0.00 | 0 | 73 | 26 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| | DENVER INTL | 47 | 25 | 56 | 19 | 36 | 8 | 0.01 | -0.03 | 0.01 | 0.51 | 104 | 0.06 | 33 | 82 | 45 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| | GRAND JUNCTION | 37 | 23 | 41 | 10 | 30 | 4 | 0.17 | 0.04 | 0.12 | 1.27 | 137 | 0.17 | 41 | 89 | 70 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| | PUEBLO | 54 | 18 | 60 | 12 | 36 | 7 | 0.00 | -0.06 | 0.00 | 0.18 | 29 | 0.00 | 0 | 68 | 45 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| CT | BRIDGEPORT | 42 | 29 | 49 | 22 | 35 | 5 | 0.35 | -0.49 | 0.35 | 6.18 | 103 | 0.43 | 17 | 82 | 58 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| | HARTFORD | 41 | 26 | 44 | 19 | 33 | 7 | 0.91 | 0.04 | 0.70 | 6.46 | 104 | 0.96 | 37 | 86 | 60 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| DC | WASHINGTON | 49 | 34 | 60 | 31 | 41 | 7 | 0.82 | 0.10 | 0.68 | 6.70 | 127 | 0.85 | 38 | 83 | 49 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| DE | WILMINGTON | 46 | 29 | 53 | 25 | 37 | 6 | 0.78 | 0.01 | 0.78 | 9.43 | 163 | 0.85 | 36 | 90 | 52 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| FL | DAYTONA BEACH | 73 | 52 | 80 | 45 | 63 | 5 | 2.26 | 1.54 | 1.51 | 9.11 | 189 | 5.30 | 251 | 97 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| | JACKSONVILLE | 69 | 48 | 74 | 40 | 59 | 6 | 2.19 | 1.34 | 1.52 | 8.80 | 174 | 2.92 | 121 | 96 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| | KEY WEST | 76 | 66 | 80 | 58 | 71 | 1 | 0.49 | 0.00 | 0.49 | 5.53 | 150 | 1.05 | 68 | 93 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | MIAMI | 80 | 66 | 86 | 56 | 73 | 5 | 0.28 | -0.12 | 0.28 | 3.86 | 115 | 0.85 | 71 | 92 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | ORLANDO | 76 | 52 | 83 | 43 | 64 | 3 | 2.58 | 2.03 | 2.09 | 8.72 | 222 | 3.33 | 207 | 92 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| | PENSACOLA | 64 | 48 | 74 | 39 | 56 | 4 | 1.94 | 0.70 | 1.00 | 17.73 | 235 | 3.98 | 112 | 96 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| | TALLAHASSEE | 69 | 47 | 77 | 36 | 58 | 6 | 4.80 | 3.56 | 4.65 | 17.98 | 232 | 7.06 | 194 | 94 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| | TAMPA | 71 | 54 | 78 | 47 | 62 | 1 | 0.99 | 0.49 | 0.83 | 5.11 | 137 | 2.79 | 194 | 96 | 63 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| | WEST PALM BEACH | 77 | 60 | 86 | 49 | 68 | 2 | 0.71 | -0.19 | 0.66 | 8.91 | 159 | 1.53 | 62 | 90 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| GA | ATHENS | 59 | 41 | 72 | 37 | 50 | 8 | 1.76 | 0.69 | 0.98 | 12.18 | 179 | 3.31 | 107 | 91 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | ATLANTA | 58 | 42 | 66 | 38 | 50 | 8 | 1.06 | -0.11 | 0.72 | 11.30 | 159 | 2.20 | 67 | 94 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| | AUGUSTA | 62 | 41 | 71 | 34 | 51 | 6 | 2.25 | 1.22 | 1.20 | 13.10 | 214 | 4.13 | 139 | 94 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | COLUMBUS | 61 | 44 | 65 | 36 | 52 | 5 | 1.55 | 0.48 | 1.10 | 16.50 | 217 | 2.88 | 90 | 97 | 62 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| | MACON | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | 1.50 | 0.51 | 1.32 | 11.58 | 164 | 2.61 | 83 | *** | *** | *** | *** | 2 | 1 |
| | SAVANNAH | 63 | 46 | 71 | 39 | 55 | 6 | 2.42 | 1.51 | 1.94 | 14.82 | 271 | 4.11 | 155 | 92 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| HI | HILO | 79 | 64 | 81 | 58 | 72 | 1 | 0.38 | -1.89 | 0.29 | 12.15 | 72 | 0.66 | 10 | 79 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | HONOLULU | 82 | 67 | 83 | 64 | 74 | 1 | 0.00 | -0.59 | 0.00 | 0.84 | 18 | 0.09 | 5 | 74 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | KAHULUI | 80 | 62 | 82 | 56 | 71 | -1 | 0.17 | -0.68 | 0.15 | 2.37 | 42 | 0.33 | 13 | 85 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | LIHUE | 78 | 67 | 82 | 61 | 73 | 1 | 0.04 | -0.99 | 0.03 | 0.95 | 12 | 0.20 | 6 | 79 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| ID | BOISE | 48 | 36 | 53 | 32 | 42 | 12 | 0.25 | -0.05 | 0.11 | 2.73 | 119 | 0.97 | 105 | 80 | 63 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| | LEWISTON | 51 | 35 | 57 | 28 | 43 | 9 | 0.23 | -0.02 | 0.23 | 2.18 | 122 | 1.14 | 154 | 74 | 69 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | POCATELLO | 40 | 26 | 45 | 13 | 33 | 8 | 0.25 | 0.00 | 0.16 | 0.90 | 48 | 0.33 | 43 | 92 | 72 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| IL | CHICAGO/O'HARE | 35 | 28 | 44 | 19 | 31 | 9 | 0.09 | -0.27 | 0.08 | 3.37 | 94 | 0.64 | 55 | 87 | 80 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| | MOLINE | 33 | 27 | 39 | 20 | 30 | 9 | 1.17 | 0.84 | 0.64 | 5.12 | 156 | 1.60 | 148 | 94 | 91 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| | PEORIA | 36 | 29 | 48 | 25 | 33 | 11 | 0.69 | 0.39 | 0.36 | 5.34 | 157 | 1.17 | 117 | 92 | 84 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| | ROCKFORD | 32 | 25 | 40 | 18 | 29 | 10 | 0.02 | -0.28 | 0.02 | 3.97 | 132 | 0.42 | 45 | 89 | 81 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| | SPRINGFIELD | 38 | 32 | 50 | 28 | 35 | 10 | 0.63 | 0.30 | 0.36 | 5.34 | 146 | 0.90 | 80 | 100 | 88 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| IN | EVANSVILLE | 46 | 34 | 55 | 26 | 40 | 9 | 1.35 | 0.71 | 0.90 | 5.11 | 94 | 1.48 | 77 | 95 | 88 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| | FORT WAYNE | 35 | 27 | 43 | 18 | 31 | 8 | 0.06 | -0.38 | 0.06 | 3.04 | 73 | 0.27 | 19 | 93 | 83 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| | INDIANAPOLIS | 39 | 31 | 49 | 27 | 35 | 9 | 0.65 | 0.10 | 0.64 | 4.12 | 88 | 0.82 | 49 | 94 | 83 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| | SOUTH BEND | 34 | 28 | 42 | 24 | 31 | 8 | 0.00 | -0.48 | 0.00 | 2.67 | 58 | 0.79 | 51 | 88 | 79 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| IA | BURLINGTON | 35 | 29 | 45 | 26 | 32 | 9 | 0.70 | 0.42 | 0.68 | 3.06 | 102 | 0.77 | 87 | 99 | 87 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| | CEDAR RAPIDS | 31 | 25 | 39 | 18 | 28 | 10 | 0.77 | 0.55 | 0.51 | 3.98 | 185 | 0.90 | 134 | 99 | 90 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 1 |
| | DES MOINES | 34 | 28 | 41 | 23 | 31 | 11 | 1.10 | 0.88 | 0.67 | 4.15 | 208 | 1.32 | 197 | 90 | 86 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| | DUBUQUE | 30 | 23 | 37 | 13 | 27 | 10 | 0.81 | 0.53 | 0.66 | 4.93 | 195 | 1.18 | 140 | 95 | 90 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 1 |
| | SIOUX CITY | 33 | 24 | 38 | 13 | 29 | 10 | 0.52 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 4.96 | 464 | 2.58 | 629 | 92 | 86 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| | WATERLOO | 30 | 23 | 37 | 16 | 27 | 11 | 0.49 | 0.32 | 0.38 | 3.97 | 245 | 0.78 | 153 | 98 | 94 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| KS | CONCORDIA | 39 | 29 | 50 | 20 | 34 | 8 | 0.05 | -0.08 | 0.02 | 1.67 | 125 | 0.13 | 27 | 99 | 91 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| | DODGE CITY | 52 | 28 | 63 | 22 | 40 | 10 | 0.01 | -0.11 | 0.01 | 0.39 | 33 | 0.01 | 2 | 92 | 56 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| | GOODLAND | 51 | 24 | 58 | 18 | 38 | 10 | 0.11 | 0.03 | 0.08 | 0.61 | 86 | 0.11 | 35 | 90 | 68 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| | TOPEKA | 44 | 35 | 57 | 31 | 39 | 12 | 0.10 | -0.09 | 0.10 | 2.41 | 118 | 0.46 | 73 | 95 | 90 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

**Based on 1971-2000 normals**

***** Not Available**

## Weather Data for the Week Ending January 23, 2010

| STATES AND STATIONS | | TEMPERATURE °F | | | | | | PRECIPITATION | | | | | | | RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT | | NUMBER OF DAYS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TEMP. °F | | PRECIP | |
| | | AVERAGE MAXIMUM | AVERAGE MINIMUM | EXTREME HIGH | EXTREME LOW | AVERAGE | DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL | WEEKLY TOTAL, IN. | DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL | GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN. | TOTAL, IN., SINCE DEC 1 | PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1 | TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01 | PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01 | AVERAGE MAXIMUM | AVERAGE MINIMUM | 90 AND ABOVE | 32 AND BELOW | .01 INCH OR MORE | .50 INCH OR MORE |
| | WICHITA | 49 | 34 | 59 | 26 | 41 | 11 | 0.21 | 0.05 | 0.10 | 0.64 | 33 | 0.25 | 41 | 97 | 86 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| KY | JACKSON | 52 | 40 | 56 | 36 | 46 | 12 | 1.32 | 0.55 | 0.64 | 7.45 | 112 | 1.49 | 62 | 95 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| | LEXINGTON | 47 | 36 | 53 | 28 | 42 | 10 | 1.66 | 0.94 | 0.71 | 5.87 | 93 | 1.85 | 80 | 94 | 84 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| | LOUISVILLE | 46 | 36 | 55 | 30 | 41 | 8 | 1.72 | 1.00 | 0.87 | 4.72 | 80 | 1.87 | 84 | 95 | 81 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| | PADUCAH | 54 | 37 | 60 | 26 | 45 | 12 | 2.65 | 1.89 | 1.60 | 7.25 | 110 | 2.83 | 127 | 98 | 73 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| LA | BATON ROUGE | 70 | 46 | 79 | 37 | 58 | 8 | 0.45 | -0.97 | 0.44 | 16.32 | 175 | 1.46 | 36 | 94 | 51 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | LAKE CHARLES | 71 | 49 | 79 | 38 | 60 | 9 | 0.12 | -1.17 | 0.12 | 11.44 | 136 | 2.43 | 64 | 94 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | NEW ORLEANS | 69 | 50 | 79 | 42 | 60 | 8 | 0.04 | -1.31 | 0.03 | 26.92 | 306 | 1.00 | 27 | 86 | 63 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | SHREVEPORT | 68 | 46 | 75 | 33 | 57 | 11 | 0.32 | -0.71 | 0.26 | 6.11 | 81 | 1.47 | 48 | 92 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| ME | CARIBOU | 24 | 11 | 32 | -2 | 17 | 8 | 0.09 | -0.56 | 0.07 | 4.24 | 81 | 0.45 | 22 | 84 | 56 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| | PORTLAND | 33 | 18 | 35 | 6 | 25 | 4 | 0.65 | -0.27 | 0.32 | 6.04 | 86 | 0.80 | 29 | 92 | 64 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| MD | BALTIMORE | 47 | 30 | 58 | 24 | 38 | 6 | 0.95 | 0.17 | 0.75 | 9.10 | 159 | 1.04 | 44 | 91 | 60 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 1 |
| MA | BOSTON | 37 | 28 | 41 | 23 | 33 | 4 | 1.44 | 0.56 | 0.58 | 5.43 | 85 | 1.52 | 58 | 84 | 66 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| | WORCESTER | 34 | 25 | 36 | 20 | 29 | 6 | 1.14 | 0.21 | 0.71 | 6.00 | 91 | 1.33 | 48 | 89 | 65 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 1 |
| MI | ALPENA | 33 | 18 | 39 | 9 | 26 | 9 | 0.07 | -0.32 | 0.07 | 2.36 | 77 | 0.15 | 12 | 92 | 68 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| | GRAND RAPIDS | 33 | 25 | 37 | 18 | 29 | 7 | 0.00 | -0.44 | 0.00 | 3.31 | 82 | 0.32 | 24 | 83 | 71 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| | HOUGHTON LAKE | 33 | 19 | 38 | 6 | 26 | 9 | 0.01 | -0.35 | 0.01 | 1.98 | 70 | 0.07 | 6 | 86 | 71 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| | LANSING | 32 | 22 | 37 | 16 | 27 | 6 | 0.00 | -0.35 | 0.00 | 1.92 | 60 | 0.40 | 38 | 87 | 76 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| | MUSKEGON | 34 | 26 | 38 | 19 | 30 | 7 | 0.00 | -0.49 | 0.00 | 3.60 | 87 | 0.28 | 19 | 87 | 74 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| | TRAVERSE CITY | 34 | 22 | 37 | 14 | 28 | 7 | 0.02 | -0.67 | 0.02 | 1.32 | 28 | 0.24 | 12 | 91 | 64 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| MN | DULUTH | 29 | 21 | 36 | 15 | 25 | 17 | 0.22 | -0.04 | 0.21 | 3.11 | 190 | 0.22 | 31 | 87 | 78 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| | INT'L FALLS | 30 | 18 | 34 | 3 | 24 | 22 | 0.29 | 0.10 | 0.29 | 1.89 | 155 | 0.36 | 69 | 89 | 73 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| | MINNEAPOLIS | 31 | 21 | 36 | 13 | 26 | 13 | 0.30 | 0.08 | 0.23 | 2.18 | 131 | 0.35 | 52 | 88 | 76 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 0 |
| | ROCHESTER | 29 | 19 | 35 | 5 | 24 | 12 | 0.33 | 0.11 | 0.27 | 2.63 | 161 | 0.41 | 67 | 93 | 89 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 0 |
| | ST. CLOUD | 31 | 18 | 47 | 7 | 25 | 17 | 0.65 | 0.48 | 0.50 | 1.98 | 169 | 0.67 | 140 | 90 | 70 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 1 |
| MS | JACKSON | 67 | 43 | 75 | 33 | 55 | 10 | 1.88 | 0.58 | 1.14 | 9.30 | 101 | 2.84 | 74 | 96 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| | MERIDIAN | 66 | 38 | 75 | 33 | 52 | 6 | 1.37 | 0.02 | 0.94 | 10.00 | 108 | 2.04 | 52 | 96 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| | TUPELO | 60 | 44 | 71 | 32 | 52 | 12 | 2.56 | 1.44 | 1.43 | 8.59 | 88 | 4.34 | 121 | 95 | 83 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| MO | COLUMBIA | 44 | 34 | 55 | 29 | 39 | 11 | 1.40 | 1.03 | 1.02 | 4.36 | 122 | 1.69 | 154 | 100 | 84 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| | KANSAS CITY | 43 | 35 | 54 | 32 | 39 | 12 | 0.03 | -0.22 | 0.02 | 2.10 | 87 | 0.41 | 53 | 99 | 91 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| | SAINT LOUIS | 44 | 35 | 53 | 32 | 39 | 10 | 0.83 | 0.36 | 0.43 | 5.30 | 124 | 1.05 | 74 | 98 | 90 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| | SPRINGFIELD | 52 | 38 | 61 | 30 | 45 | 14 | 1.64 | 1.18 | 1.12 | 3.91 | 86 | 2.18 | 160 | 95 | 83 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| MT | BILLINGS | 37 | 24 | 46 | 20 | 31 | 7 | 0.38 | 0.21 | 0.24 | 1.45 | 120 | 0.80 | 148 | 81 | 57 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| | BUTTE | 35 | 17 | 45 | 10 | 26 | 8 | 0.12 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.42 | 48 | 0.36 | 106 | 86 | 56 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| | CUT BANK | 34 | 18 | 48 | 12 | 26 | 7 | 0.00 | -0.08 | 0.00 | 0.13 | 22 | 0.06 | 23 | 95 | 70 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| | GLASGOW | 28 | 18 | 33 | 13 | 23 | 13 | 0.14 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.73 | 122 | 0.39 | 170 | 95 | 92 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 0 |
| | GREAT FALLS | 41 | 26 | 52 | 19 | 33 | 11 | 0.58 | 0.44 | 0.32 | 1.85 | 161 | 1.09 | 227 | 78 | 48 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| | HAVRE | 28 | 16 | 34 | 9 | 22 | 8 | 0.17 | 0.08 | 0.16 | 0.95 | 114 | 0.30 | 94 | 93 | 88 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| | MISSOULA | 36 | 25 | 45 | 20 | 30 | 6 | 0.05 | -0.17 | 0.03 | 1.09 | 58 | 0.51 | 71 | 95 | 81 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| NE | GRAND ISLAND | 36 | 26 | 44 | 19 | 31 | 9 | 0.19 | 0.08 | 0.17 | 2.99 | 299 | 1.23 | 362 | 97 | 92 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| | LINCOLN | 35 | 30 | 43 | 26 | 33 | 11 | 0.31 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 3.10 | 231 | 0.68 | 142 | 96 | 88 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| | NORFOLK | 33 | 25 | 38 | 14 | 29 | 9 | 0.28 | 0.17 | 0.15 | 3.44 | 347 | 1.44 | 424 | 97 | 91 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| | NORTH PLATTE | 43 | 23 | 54 | 19 | 33 | 10 | 0.13 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.81 | 123 | 0.14 | 54 | 96 | 73 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| | OMAHA | 35 | 30 | 43 | 23 | 32 | 10 | 0.60 | 0.43 | 0.31 | 3.25 | 229 | 0.97 | 194 | 97 | 93 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| | SCOTTSBLUFF | 44 | 22 | 50 | 17 | 33 | 9 | 0.00 | -0.11 | 0.00 | 0.76 | 84 | 0.04 | 12 | 88 | 72 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| | VALENTINE | 43 | 25 | 50 | 18 | 34 | 13 | 0.16 | 0.10 | 0.16 | 0.58 | 114 | 0.21 | 117 | 91 | 74 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| NV | ELY | 33 | 12 | 36 | -4 | 22 | -3 | 0.58 | 0.41 | 0.29 | 1.65 | 168 | 0.61 | 127 | 90 | 76 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 0 |
| | LAS VEGAS | 52 | 40 | 58 | 36 | 46 | -1 | 1.70 | 1.58 | 0.89 | 1.99 | 265 | 1.70 | 486 | 80 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 |
| | RENO | 44 | 28 | 55 | 19 | 36 | 2 | 0.29 | 0.06 | 0.16 | 2.49 | 162 | 0.70 | 106 | 79 | 55 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| | WINNEMUCCA | 42 | 27 | 49 | 21 | 34 | 4 | 0.29 | 0.12 | 0.16 | 1.32 | 96 | 0.47 | 82 | 85 | 65 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| NH | CONCORD | 35 | 16 | 38 | 0 | 26 | 6 | 0.90 | 0.24 | 0.38 | 5.28 | 107 | 1.26 | 63 | 94 | 65 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| NJ | NEWARK | 45 | 30 | 53 | 23 | 37 | 6 | 0.59 | -0.33 | 0.57 | 7.75 | 123 | 0.62 | 23 | 75 | 49 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| NM | ALBUQUERQUE | 48 | 30 | 55 | 26 | 39 | 3 | 0.63 | 0.54 | 0.31 | 0.79 | 98 | 0.64 | 200 | 85 | 43 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| NY | ALBANY | 36 | 24 | 41 | 13 | 30 | 8 | 0.52 | -0.03 | 0.33 | 4.17 | 96 | 0.58 | 35 | 89 | 63 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| | BINGHAMTON | 34 | 22 | 38 | 15 | 28 | 6 | 0.75 | 0.18 | 0.57 | 2.82 | 60 | 1.01 | 60 | 90 | 72 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 1 |
| | BUFFALO | 35 | 23 | 42 | 13 | 29 | 5 | 0.09 | -0.60 | 0.09 | 5.69 | 95 | 0.56 | 26 | 94 | 73 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| | ROCHESTER | 37 | 25 | 41 | 17 | 31 | 7 | 0.04 | -0.48 | 0.03 | 3.08 | 71 | 0.13 | 8 | 89 | 68 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| | SYRACUSE | 36 | 22 | 40 | 10 | 29 | 7 | 0.24 | -0.34 | 0.15 | 2.61 | 54 | 0.41 | 23 | 88 | 64 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 0 |
| NC | ASHEVILLE | 52 | 33 | 61 | 29 | 43 | 8 | 1.48 | 0.55 | 1.10 | 11.22 | 185 | 2.06 | 77 | 96 | 78 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| | CHARLOTTE | 58 | 38 | 70 | 33 | 48 | 6 | 1.57 | 0.66 | 1.03 | 9.21 | 157 | 2.20 | 82 | 94 | 61 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| | GREENSBORO | 52 | 37 | 66 | 33 | 45 | 7 | 1.78 | 0.98 | 1.26 | 6.89 | 127 | 1.86 | 79 | 92 | 62 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| | HATTERAS | 56 | 39 | 61 | 33 | 48 | 2 | 3.85 | 2.50 | 2.21 | 10.43 | 121 | 3.95 | 98 | 100 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| | RALEIGH | 56 | 37 | 68 | 30 | 47 | 7 | 2.12 | 1.18 | 1.46 | 8.28 | 145 | 2.19 | 81 | 90 | 67 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| | WILMINGTON | 61 | 41 | 72 | 34 | 51 | 5 | 1.90 | 0.85 | 1.23 | 10.84 | 159 | 1.99 | 65 | 94 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| ND | BISMARCK | 30 | 18 | 36 | 8 | 24 | 14 | 0.24 | 0.16 | 0.20 | 1.41 | 201 | 0.50 | 192 | 93 | 85 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 0 |
| | DICKINSON | 29 | 22 | 33 | 17 | 25 | 11 | 0.01 | -0.06 | 0.00 | 0.24 | 45 | 0.03 | 16 | 94 | 83 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| | FARGO | 30 | 19 | 36 | 5 | 25 | 19 | 0.82 | 0.65 | 0.48 | 2.77 | 259 | 0.92 | 184 | 88 | 79 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| | GRAND FORKS | 29 | 18 | 36 | 3 | 23 | 18 | 0.61 | 0.47 | 0.31 | 1.35 | 138 | 0.66 | 153 | 94 | 82 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| | JAMESTOWN | 27 | 18 | 34 | 0 | 22 | 14 | 0.19 | 0.05 | 0.14 | 0.96 | 116 | 0.22 | 56 | 96 | 82 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| | WILLISTON | 31 | 18 | 35 | 5 | 24 | 16 | 0.05 | -0.06 | 0.05 | 1.14 | 125 | 0.66 | 194 | 93 | 87 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| OH | AKRON-CANTON | 37 | 27 | 44 | 21 | 32 | 7 | 0.13 | -0.42 | 0.07 | 3.61 | 77 | 0.67 | 40 | 90 | 79 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| | CINCINNATI | 41 | 33 | 49 | 27 | 37 | 8 | 0.88 | 0.25 | 0.75 | 3.92 | 75 | 0.99 | 50 | 97 | 86 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| | CLEVELAND | 38 | 30 | 46 | 23 | 34 | 9 | 0.05 | -0.50 | 0.05 | 3.63 | 75 | 0.92 | 55 | 85 | 69 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| | COLUMBUS | 40 | 31 | 50 | 22 | 36 | 8 | 0.63 | 0.08 | 0.34 | 4.73 | 103 | 1.13 | 68 | 89 | 76 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| | DAYTON | 38 | 29 | 48 | 20 | 34 | 8 | 0.48 | -0.09 | 0.46 | 3.57 | 74 | 0.62 | 35 | 94 | 79 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| | MANSFIELD | 35 | 28 | 45 | 21 | 32 | 8 | 0.02 | -0.56 | 0.00 | 3.34 | 66 | 0.30 | 17 | 96 | 77 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 |

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

## Weather Data for the Week Ending January 23, 2010

| 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 | 34 | 27 | 39 | 23 | 30 | 6 | 0.00 | -0.41 | 0.00 | 3.37 | 86 | 0.34 | 26 | 91 | 81 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| | YOUNGSTOWN | 37 | 27 | 47 | 18 | 32 | 7 | 0.19 | -0.33 | 0.11 | 4.50 | 99 | 1.09 | 69 | 81 | 68 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| OK | OKLAHOMA CITY | 59 | 37 | 68 | 33 | 48 | 12 | 1.19 | 0.93 | 1.14 | 2.74 | 98 | 1.27 | 140 | 92 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| | TULSA | 57 | 40 | 64 | 33 | 49 | 13 | 1.22 | 0.89 | 0.59 | 3.27 | 93 | 1.39 | 129 | 93 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| OR | ASTORIA | 53 | 41 | 58 | 35 | 47 | 5 | 1.70 | -0.48 | 0.67 | 15.74 | 93 | 9.98 | 154 | 88 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2 |
| | BURNS | 38 | 28 | 41 | 23 | 33 | 8 | 0.32 | 0.07 | 0.11 | 2.62 | 125 | 1.19 | 151 | 90 | 76 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| | EUGENE | 52 | 37 | 58 | 30 | 45 | 5 | 0.66 | -1.07 | 0.39 | 9.65 | 72 | 4.50 | 88 | 93 | 79 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| | MEDFORD | 53 | 38 | 57 | 29 | 45 | 6 | 0.18 | -0.37 | 0.12 | 3.89 | 85 | 2.08 | 125 | 82 | 57 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| | PENDLETON | 53 | 38 | 60 | 28 | 46 | 12 | 0.21 | -0.12 | 0.15 | 2.47 | 102 | 0.94 | 100 | 72 | 57 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| | PORTLAND | 53 | 41 | 58 | 38 | 47 | 7 | 0.59 | -0.54 | 0.28 | 7.83 | 86 | 4.07 | 119 | 91 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| | SALEM | 53 | 40 | 58 | 37 | 47 | 7 | 0.72 | -0.59 | 0.47 | 10.63 | 103 | 4.49 | 115 | 90 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| PA | ALLENTOWN | 42 | 23 | 50 | 17 | 33 | 6 | 0.73 | -0.07 | 0.73 | 7.04 | 122 | 0.74 | 31 | 90 | 63 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| | ERIE | 37 | 24 | 45 | 15 | 30 | 3 | 0.06 | -0.47 | 0.05 | 4.00 | 73 | 0.75 | 43 | 87 | 72 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| | MIDDLETOWN | 43 | 26 | 51 | 22 | 34 | 6 | 0.86 | 0.23 | 0.86 | 5.88 | 116 | 0.90 | 49 | 84 | 54 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| | PHILADELPHIA | 46 | 31 | 53 | 29 | 39 | 7 | 0.76 | -0.04 | 0.76 | 9.64 | 169 | 0.79 | 33 | 84 | 53 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| | PITTSBURGH | 40 | 31 | 50 | 24 | 35 | 8 | 0.64 | 0.03 | 0.55 | 4.49 | 96 | 0.96 | 53 | 86 | 64 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| | WILKES-BARRE | 38 | 26 | 42 | 18 | 32 | 6 | 0.50 | -0.05 | 0.43 | 3.32 | 80 | 0.61 | 38 | 88 | 62 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 0 |
| | WILLIAMSPORT | 41 | 26 | 50 | 19 | 34 | 9 | 0.79 | 0.14 | 0.76 | 4.99 | 104 | 0.91 | 49 | 85 | 59 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| RI | PROVIDENCE | 40 | 27 | 43 | 22 | 34 | 5 | 1.62 | 0.63 | 0.83 | 8.09 | 114 | 1.94 | 66 | 85 | 63 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 2 |
| SC | BEAUFORT | 63 | 46 | 71 | 39 | 54 | 6 | 2.03 | 1.09 | 1.13 | 13.30 | 227 | 3.20 | 116 | 92 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | CHARLESTON | 63 | 46 | 71 | 40 | 55 | 7 | 2.42 | 1.49 | 1.44 | 13.61 | 226 | 3.55 | 128 | 93 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | COLUMBIA | 61 | 41 | 71 | 33 | 51 | 7 | 1.30 | 0.23 | 0.85 | 11.50 | 177 | 2.19 | 70 | 92 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| | GREENVILLE | 58 | 39 | 70 | 35 | 48 | 7 | 1.31 | 0.32 | 0.67 | 10.96 | 161 | 2.29 | 77 | 92 | 63 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| SD | ABERDEEN | 31 | 18 | 35 | 6 | 24 | 13 | 0.43 | 0.34 | 0.19 | 1.88 | 265 | 0.92 | 279 | 93 | 85 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| | HURON | 30 | 21 | 35 | 9 | 26 | 12 | 0.29 | 0.18 | 0.12 | 2.18 | 311 | 0.51 | 165 | 93 | 84 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 0 |
| | RAPID CITY | 39 | 22 | 43 | 19 | 31 | 9 | 0.02 | -0.04 | 0.02 | 0.97 | 154 | 0.25 | 109 | 90 | 72 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| | SIOUX FALLS | 30 | 20 | 35 | 9 | 25 | 11 | 0.70 | 0.59 | 0.32 | 3.10 | 365 | 1.07 | 324 | 98 | 89 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 0 |
| TN | BRISTOL | 53 | 37 | 57 | 31 | 45 | 11 | 1.42 | 0.62 | 0.68 | 7.53 | 131 | 1.89 | 81 | 98 | 69 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| | CHATTANOOGA | 58 | 42 | 64 | 33 | 50 | 11 | 1.38 | 0.14 | 0.63 | 9.34 | 111 | 1.90 | 53 | 95 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| | KNOXVILLE | 56 | 43 | 60 | 36 | 49 | 12 | 2.12 | 1.09 | 1.09 | 8.79 | 116 | 2.50 | 80 | 96 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| | MEMPHIS | 60 | 46 | 65 | 36 | 53 | 13 | 2.07 | 1.15 | 0.61 | 8.10 | 95 | 2.97 | 105 | 90 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 |
| | NASHVILLE | 57 | 41 | 62 | 28 | 49 | 12 | 2.36 | 1.48 | 1.47 | 6.85 | 95 | 2.86 | 106 | 97 | 71 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| TX | ABILENE | 71 | 44 | 85 | 36 | 57 | 14 | 0.24 | 0.05 | 0.24 | 2.18 | 113 | 0.31 | 47 | 73 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | AMARILLO | 63 | 31 | 71 | 23 | 47 | 11 | 0.01 | -0.11 | 0.01 | 0.33 | 31 | 0.01 | 2 | 67 | 25 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| | AUSTIN | 72 | 43 | 77 | 33 | 58 | 8 | 0.02 | -0.37 | 0.02 | 4.68 | 125 | 2.15 | 164 | 89 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | BEAUMONT | 70 | 49 | 77 | 38 | 59 | 7 | 0.07 | -1.23 | 0.07 | 7.44 | 81 | 1.01 | 26 | 99 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | BROWNSVILLE | 80 | 58 | 86 | 47 | 69 | 10 | 0.00 | -0.31 | 0.00 | 6.24 | 323 | 0.60 | 73 | 94 | 62 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | CORPUS CHRISTI | 73 | 54 | 79 | 44 | 63 | 7 | 0.00 | -0.33 | 0.00 | 6.69 | 240 | 2.73 | 263 | 97 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | DEL RIO | 70 | 47 | 82 | 42 | 58 | 7 | 0.01 | -0.10 | 0.01 | 1.85 | 175 | 0.83 | 268 | 95 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | EL PASO | 60 | 40 | 66 | 32 | 50 | 5 | 0.36 | 0.28 | 0.18 | 1.20 | 112 | 0.36 | 120 | 64 | 28 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| | FORT WORTH | 68 | 48 | 76 | 40 | 58 | 14 | 0.13 | -0.24 | 0.11 | 2.25 | 58 | 0.40 | 30 | 88 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | GALVESTON | 67 | 53 | 77 | 44 | 60 | 4 | 0.02 | -0.92 | 0.01 | 7.65 | 122 | 1.12 | 41 | 100 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | HOUSTON | 73 | 50 | 78 | 38 | 62 | 10 | 0.04 | -0.79 | 0.04 | 6.14 | 99 | 0.70 | 28 | 91 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | LUBBOCK | 67 | 33 | 77 | 28 | 50 | 12 | 0.05 | -0.03 | 0.04 | 1.53 | 161 | 0.05 | 18 | 67 | 33 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| | MIDLAND | 69 | 35 | 81 | 25 | 52 | 9 | 0.18 | 0.07 | 0.18 | 1.87 | 189 | 1.04 | 306 | 72 | 38 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | SAN ANGELO | 74 | 42 | 85 | 31 | 58 | 13 | 0.16 | -0.01 | 0.16 | 2.12 | 148 | 0.44 | 90 | 79 | 51 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | SAN ANTONIO | 72 | 48 | 78 | 39 | 60 | 10 | 0.00 | -0.36 | 0.00 | 5.49 | 179 | 3.57 | 322 | 94 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | VICTORIA | 74 | 51 | 80 | 41 | 63 | 10 | 0.00 | -0.54 | 0.00 | 6.60 | 160 | 2.86 | 173 | 96 | 82 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | WACO | 69 | 46 | 76 | 33 | 57 | 11 | 0.01 | -0.38 | 0.01 | 2.34 | 58 | 0.80 | 63 | 86 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | WICHITA FALLS | 66 | 38 | 77 | 29 | 52 | 12 | 0.25 | 0.03 | 0.24 | 2.43 | 100 | 0.30 | 39 | 86 | 56 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| UT | SALT LAKE CITY | 41 | 29 | 46 | 20 | 35 | 6 | 0.28 | -0.02 | 0.11 | 1.67 | 78 | 0.32 | 36 | 94 | 62 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| VT | BURLINGTON | 32 | 20 | 39 | 2 | 26 | 8 | 0.06 | -0.44 | 0.05 | 4.15 | 112 | 1.13 | 77 | 94 | 69 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| VA | LYNCHBURG | 47 | 32 | 63 | 30 | 40 | 6 | 1.58 | 0.78 | 0.72 | 8.40 | 150 | 1.58 | 66 | 93 | 62 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| | NORFOLK | 52 | 38 | 68 | 36 | 45 | 5 | 1.45 | 0.54 | 0.82 | 9.05 | 160 | 1.48 | 56 | 91 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| | RICHMOND | 50 | 36 | 64 | 30 | 43 | 7 | 1.97 | 1.17 | 1.23 | 10.15 | 183 | 1.99 | 82 | 88 | 71 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| | ROANOKE | 48 | 35 | 61 | 32 | 42 | 6 | 1.79 | 1.05 | 1.02 | 10.02 | 201 | 1.80 | 85 | 83 | 66 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| | WASH/DULLES | 47 | 31 | 60 | 28 | 39 | 7 | 1.06 | 0.37 | 0.63 | 6.36 | 124 | 1.12 | 54 | 88 | 68 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| WA | OLYMPIA | 53 | 35 | 61 | 28 | 44 | 6 | 0.25 | -1.46 | 0.21 | 10.51 | 81 | 5.93 | 118 | 88 | 78 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| | QUILLAYUTE | 54 | 40 | 58 | 34 | 47 | 6 | 2.50 | -0.57 | 0.93 | 28.67 | 121 | 21.76 | 238 | 93 | 82 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 |
| | SEATTLE-TACOMA | 55 | 44 | 60 | 40 | 50 | 9 | 0.25 | -0.91 | 0.15 | 7.96 | 88 | 5.21 | 151 | 75 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | SPOKANE | 45 | 33 | 51 | 29 | 39 | 12 | 0.13 | -0.26 | 0.07 | 3.28 | 95 | 1.40 | 115 | 91 | 62 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| | YAKIMA | 46 | 32 | 51 | 29 | 39 | 10 | 0.39 | 0.14 | 0.35 | 2.37 | 109 | 1.40 | 175 | 91 | 84 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| WV | BECKLEY | 44 | 35 | 50 | 30 | 39 | 9 | 1.33 | 0.61 | 0.68 | 6.17 | 118 | 1.51 | 70 | 93 | 81 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| | CHARLESTON | 49 | 36 | 55 | 33 | 43 | 10 | 1.26 | 0.53 | 0.67 | 6.42 | 117 | 1.56 | 73 | 95 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 |
| | ELKINS | 45 | 32 | 48 | 27 | 38 | 10 | 0.91 | 0.14 | 0.54 | 4.60 | 80 | 1.29 | 56 | 99 | 67 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 1 |
| | HUNTINGTON | 49 | 37 | 57 | 33 | 43 | 11 | 1.04 | 0.33 | 0.79 | 5.74 | 104 | 1.37 | 63 | 94 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 |
| WI | EAU CLAIRE | 31 | 19 | 36 | 7 | 25 | 14 | 0.07 | -0.17 | 0.07 | 2.12 | 125 | 0.13 | 19 | 92 | 74 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| | GREEN BAY | 30 | 14 | 37 | 6 | 22 | 7 | 0.01 | -0.27 | 0.01 | 2.35 | 107 | 0.07 | 9 | 92 | 78 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| | LA CROSSE | 31 | 19 | 38 | 3 | 25 | 9 | 0.34 | 0.07 | 0.30 | 3.83 | 193 | 0.47 | 63 | 94 | 76 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 0 |
| | MADISON | 32 | 22 | 38 | 7 | 27 | 10 | 0.05 | -0.22 | 0.05 | 3.61 | 147 | 0.41 | 52 | 91 | 84 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| | MILWAUKEE | 36 | 27 | 40 | 20 | 31 | 11 | 0.00 | -0.41 | 0.00 | 3.01 | 88 | 0.33 | 28 | 86 | 75 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| WY | CASPER | 41 | 24 | 46 | 18 | 33 | 11 | 0.02 | -0.09 | 0.02 | 1.06 | 110 | 0.09 | 26 | 74 | 52 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| | CHEYENNE | 45 | 22 | 50 | 17 | 34 | 8 | 0.00 | -0.08 | 0.00 | 0.71 | 99 | 0.02 | 8 | 73 | 41 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| | LANDER | 33 | 12 | 43 | 8 | 22 | 2 | 0.29 | 0.18 | 0.29 | 1.16 | 122 | 0.37 | 109 | 84 | 54 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| | SHERIDAN | 38 | 19 | 46 | 15 | 28 | 7 | 0.01 | -0.16 | 0.01 | 0.18 | 15 | 0.03 | 6 | 86 | 78 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 |

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

# 2009 U.S. Weather Review

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

Abnormally wet, cool weather in spring, summer, and autumn created major crop planting, maturation, and harvesting delays in the Midwest. In contrast, a dry winter dominated the central and southern Plains, and record summer dryness and heat led to an historical drought in southern Texas.

**Winter (December 2008 - February 2009)**

Texas registered its driest winter on record, while North Dakota marked its wettest.

Heavy snow and rain, and sudden snow melt, led to extensive flooding in western Washington and parts of western Oregon early in the year. By January 7, floodwaters forced a 20-mile stretch of Interstate 5 south of Seattle to close. Nevertheless, December-February cumulative precipitation ended up generally below normal from Washington to California.

Similar to the 2007-08 winter, widespread cold and snow affected many parts of the nation. A cold air mass that gripped Alaska in early January advanced to the Lower 48 States during the second week of the month. The cold wave that struck the central and eastern U.S. during mid-January was one of the most severe in recent years. By January 13, sub-zero cold extended south to Nebraska, Iowa, and Wisconsin. Temperatures plummeted to -30°F and below in the Dakotas and -20°F in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

Bismarck, North Dakota, reported -44°F on the 15th , breaking its daily record by 8 degrees. This was its lowest temperature since 1950. Temperatures stayed below zero all day at Chicago. The reading of -29°F at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, set an all-time record low. Wind chills hit -58°F in Wisconsin.

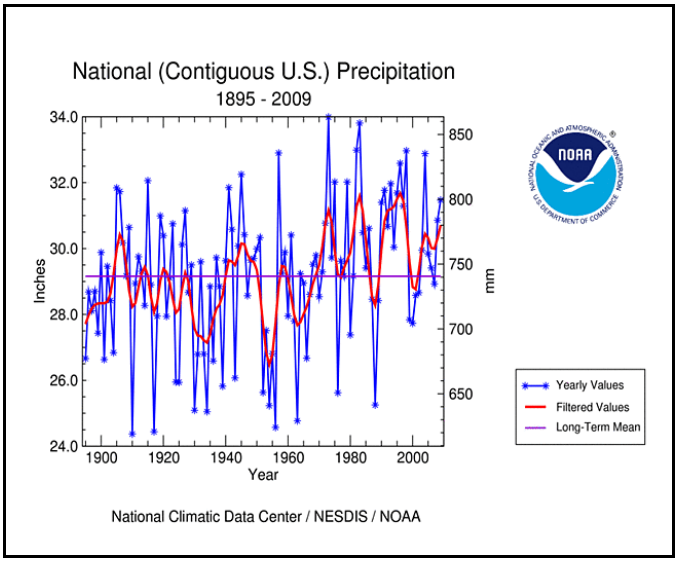
The sub-zero readings extended to the Northeast by the 15th, with temperatures dropping to -20°F or lower in northern New Hampshire and northern New York. The cold continued on the 16th, Caribou, Maine, breaking its January monthly record by 4 degrees with -37°F.

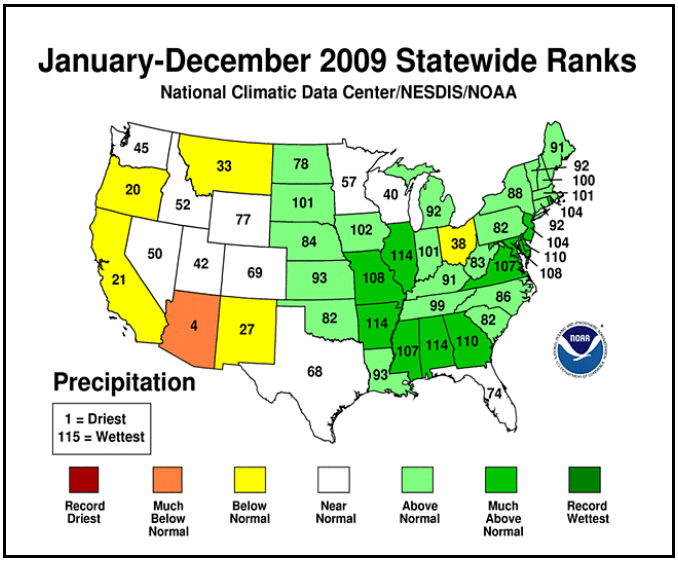
Later in January, warm air overrunning cold air at the surface caused a massive ice storm across the mid-South on January 26-27, resulting in 1.3 million utility customers losing power. An inch or more of ice covered surfaces from northern Arkansas and extreme southern Missouri into Kentucky.

On the West Coast, long-term drought in California was an ongoing concern. Most of the state experienced less than one-half its normal precipitation in January and, at the end of the month, state reservoir storage stood at 66 percent of normal.

Pacific storms returned in February, with heavy rain and snow in California on February 13-17 and February 22-23 leading to substantial improvements to reservoir levels. Additional storms extending into May offered additional boosts to water supplies, and a key index of northern Sierra seasonal precipitation stood at 94% of normal at the end of May. However, this was not enough to offset the deficits from the prior 2 years, and low reservoirs along with environmental water restrictions contributed to critical water shortages for some Central Valley farmers.

A La Niña developed this winter but quickly faded early in the year. La Niña is typically associated with dry winters across the southern United States, and this likely factored into low precipitation over the southern Plains this year.



Texas experienced its driest winter in 114 years of record-keeping, while Oklahoma had its 8th-driest winter. Conditions were especially dry in south-central Texas, where the September-February period ranked as the driest such period in 114 years. As a result, the late February U.S. Drought Monitor depicted at least D1 intensity drought from southwestern Kansas into Texas, with D4, the most severe category, over south-central Texas.

In February, precipitation totaled two to four times average in the northern Plains, setting the stage for another spring of flooding. Also, an early-month cold wave in the East dropped temperatures into the teens in northern Florida (February 5) and down to 33°F in West Palm Beach.

**Spring (March - May)**

Spring was abnormally wet across the South and the Midwest, but dry in the Southwest, despite a wet May. The Southeast region measured its fifth-wettest spring on record.

A major storm from February 28 to March 4 dropped several feet of snow on the Sierra Nevada in California, including 86 inches at the Kirkwood ski resort. On March 1-2, the Mid-Atlantic States got their first significant snow of the season, 6 to 8 inches falling in the D.C. area. A blizzard the last days of the month dropped over 2 feet of snow on parts of North Dakota and Minnesota.

Several periods of rain this spring finally put an end to most of the drought that had been plaguing parts of the Southeast since 2007. But in the Midwest and northern Plains, excessive snow and rain brought another spring of flooding.

By March 11, rivers had escaped their banks in Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and New York. By late March, the Red River of the North was in flood from near Grand Forks, North Dakota, south to Fargo and beyond. On March 27, the Red River stage at Fargo reached 40.48 feet versus flood stage of 18 feet. Flooding continued into April, closing many roads in North Dakota. The swollen Red River expanded to a width of 7 miles north of Grand Forks in early April.

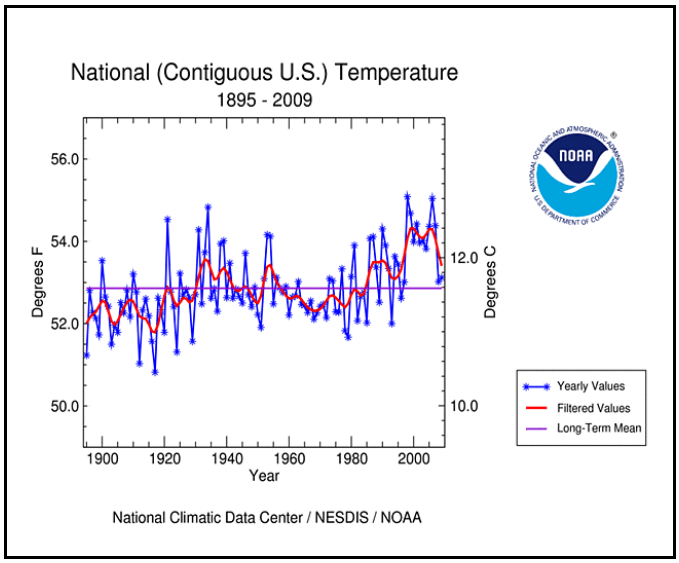
With spring precipitation as much as 150% of normal in Illinois and Indiana, wetness in the Midwest caused major crop delays. Spring snows added to the problems for farmers and ranchers. A blizzard across the Plains brought up to 19 inches of snow to South Dakota in early April, and record cold followed the storm across the Plains and winter wheat region. Western Oklahoma and western Kansas saw readings dip into the teens, and temperatures fell below freezing as far south as central Texas.

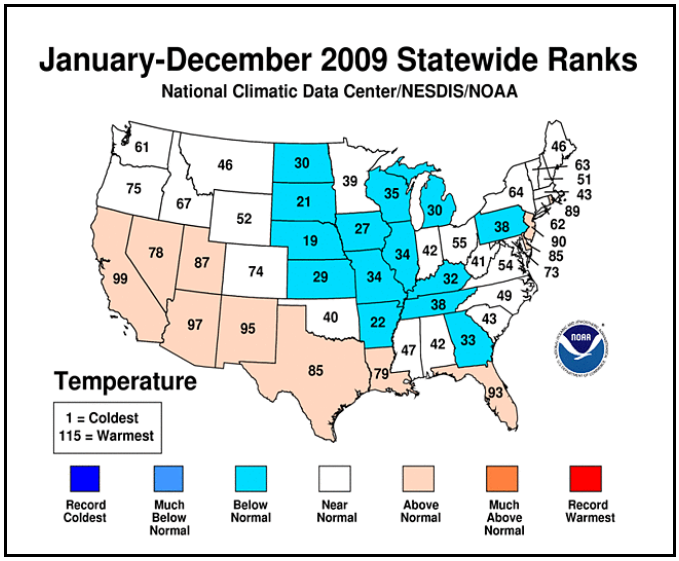
Another snow storm dumped prolific amounts on Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico during April 16-18. Pine Bluff, Colorado, measured 52 inches. Still another low-pressure system dumped heavy snow on Montana, Great Falls measuring 25.4 inches from April 27-29, setting a record for a 3-day snowfall.

Several bouts of torrential rains hit various parts of the country, including eastern Texas on April 17-18 and southern Oklahoma and northern Texas on April 29-30. Up to one foot of rain fell over southern Oklahoma in 24 hours. Earlier, rainfall amounts approaching 12 inches struck the Southeast during the first days of the month, further alleviating the long-term drought, but sending rivers over their banks. Groundwater in the Atlanta area rose to normal levels for the first time since the spring of 2007.

An unusual late-season Pacific storm brought heavy rain and snow to the West Coast during the first 5 days of May. Over a foot of snow in the mountains and up to 5 inches of rain delivered additional drought relief to northern and central California.

Also in May, heavy rains drenched the Southwest and Florida. The record rains abruptly ended the Florida Peninsula's dry season, terminating a drought resulting from low November-April rainfall. Flooding persisted from northeastern Texas to



Pennsylvania, as well as parts of the Northern Plains, while several bouts of severe weather hit the eastern half of the nation.

In Alaska, snow pack, sudden warming, and heavy river ice combined to form huge ice jams on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers during May. The Yukon crested 20 feet above flood stage at Eagle, causing major flood damage to buildings and property.

On Hawaii, drought developed as several of the islands reported record-low rainfall. Mt. Waialeale on Kauai, with a normal May rainfall of 35.8 inches, recorded just 1.51 inches this month.

**Summer (June - August)**

Persistently cool weather extended from the northern and central Plains through the Great Lakes region into the Northeast during summer. Temperatures averaging 1 to 4ºF below normal from the Great Lakes through the northern Plains made this the coolest summer in the region since 2004 and one of the two coolest summers since the chilly summer of 1992.

July stood out as especially abnormal, readings averaging 2 to 6ºF below normal from Montana to Maine and from the Great Lakes to Mississippi. Temperatures dropped into the 30s and 40s in locations that rarely see such readings in mid-summer. International Falls, Minnesota, noted a record 35ºF on both July 12 and 13, and reported its coolest July on record. The week of July 13-19 was the coolest such period on record in Iowa. Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa recorded their lowest average July temperatures in at least 114 years, and the Midwest as a whole measured its coolest July.

In New York City, Central Park failed to reach 85ºF from June 1 through July 16, an unprecedented late start to the summer heat. To the west, Chicago reported its 5th-coolest summer since 1942 and only 4 days in the 90s, three of which occurred in late June.

High temperatures did affect other areas of the country, with a heat wave on the southern Plains sending temperatures deep into triple-digit territory. Western Oklahoma saw the mercury rise to 117ºF on July 10.

Wetness continued to be a problem for farmers this summer in the Midwest and Northeast. From New Jersey to Maine, rainfall exceeded normal every month from May through August. The Northeast as a whole had its second-wettest summer ever.

The Midwest did not entirely escape drought this summer, below-normal rainfall from May through July aggravating the long-term drought in Minnesota and northern Wisconsin. Heavy rains eased drought on August 19-20.

Much farther south, record heat and warmth worsened the drought in south-central and southern Texas to the point that August conditions ranked as the worst since the mini-Dust Bowl in 1956. Several counties in south-central Texas experienced their worst drought on record. In Austin and San Antonio, July temperatures were the hottest on record for any month. Austin measured its hottest August, and this was easily Austin's hottest summer. July rainfall at Austin registered only 0.25 inches. The drought not only affected agriculture, but low reservoir and ground water levels resulted in severe water restrictions.

Cooling rains by late August started to ease the Texas drought. Over 4 inches fell locally over South Texas during August 28-31. A more widespread deluge on September 9-13 broke the back of the drought, and widespread rains in October further reduced drought.

The Southwest region as a whole recorded its fourth-driest August on record, and Arizona measured its third-driest June-August in over a century, as the monsoon quickly faded. Below-normal rains in September and October further aggravated drought in Arizona.

Among notable short-term weather extremes, on August 4, over 6 ½ inches of rain pelted Louisville, Kentucky, in just over an hour, leaving a large part of the city under water.

**Autumn (September- November)**

An upper-air disturbance triggered torrential rains in the South during September 19-22, the Atlanta area seeing some of its worst flooding in memory. Atlanta recorded 6.46 inches of rain on September 19-21, but 24-hour totals reached as high as 11.80 inches nearby, leading to major flooding. A large part of the Southeast recorded over 10 inches of rain.

Heavy rains struck much of the South and Southeast also in August, October, and December, leading to frequent bouts of river flooding and major crop losses. It was the Southeast's wettest October-December on record.

October was unusually stormy and cold, resulting in the nation's wettest October in at least 115 years and the third coldest. Virtually every part of the country measured above-normal rain or snow. Much of the Mississippi Valley noted over 8 inches of rain.

On October 9-10, record cold plunged southward from Canada into the Plains, reaching Kansas by the 10th and Texas by the 11th. Temperatures dipped into the teens in Nebraska and Colorado and single digits in Montana. On October 11, the crop-season-ending freeze extended southward to the Texas Panhandle. On the 12th, snow covered the Northern Plains and readings dipped to sub-zero levels in northern Montana.

A coastal storm dumped heavy rain from Virginia to New England on October 15-18, while record-early snows blanketed Pennsylvania and other parts of the Northeast. The 4 to 6 inches that fell on central Pennsylvania during October 15-16 set a record for the earliest measureable snow.

A wintry Pacific storm struck the California area on October 13-14. Three to seven-inch rainfall amounts were common across California, with up to 10 to 16 inches over the coastal mountains. For the state, this was likely the most intense October storm since 1962.

To the east, a deep upper-level low set off a major snow storm over Colorado and the High Plains from October 28-30, with over 3 feet of snow in the mountains west of Denver and Boulder, and heavy snow extending onto the Plains. Rainfall reached up to 8 inches ahead of the associated cold front, setting off flooding in Arkansas, Louisiana, and eastern Texas.

Numerous October rainfall records were established in Mississippi, with Vicksburg reporting 13.22 inches. Farther north, St. Louis recorded its coldest October since 1987, and Columbia, Missouri, broke its October precipitation record with 12.38 inches. In Georgia, Athens' September-October rainfall of 19 inches shattered all previous records.

Snowfall records were toppled farther north. In North Platte, Nebraska, its monthly total of 30.3 inches almost doubled its previous October record, and set a record for not only October but for any month.

Florida was one of the few warm, dry locations in October, Miami setting a record for the hottest October (82.4°F). Ft. Lauderdale notched its driest October with only 0.73 inches.

November was relatively mild and dry, benefitting farmers trying to get their harvests in. Boston had its sixth-mildest November, and Chicago experienced its eighth mildest. Monthly temperatures averaged more than 6°F above normal across the northern Plains, with North Dakota and Iowa recording their third-warmest November, and Wisconsin the second warmest.

Storms battered the Pacific Northwest in November, monthly precipitation exceeding 8 inches from western Oregon into western Washington. Winds along the Oregon coast gusted to 89 mph during an intense storm on November 16. Heavy snow fell over the mountains, and several rivers left their banks.

One of only two tropical storms to make landfall in the United States this year (Claudette hit northwest Florida in August), Ida crossed the coast of Alabama on November 10. Ida dumped around 4 inches of rain along the Gulf Coast, flooding coastal roads but leaving relatively little damage behind. By the 12th, Ida transitioned to a Nor-easter off the coast of North Carolina, causing far more damage as an extratropical storm. High waves, heavy rains, and strong winds lashed the coast from North Carolina to New Jersey for several days, causing major beach erosion.

**December**

The last month of 2009 was extraordinarily wet, cold, and snowy for much of the nation.

A record early snow fell over coastal Texas on December 4, Houston recording 1.0 inches on the 4th, while up to 4 inches fell elsewhere. The snow was the earliest on record across southeast Texas. The previous record snow was on December 10, 2008, just a year earlier.

Several major storm systems crossed the country this month, with the first affecting large parts of the nation from December 7-10. The first system dumped up to 4 feet of snow on the Sierra before dropping up to 30 inches of snow on Arizona's Flagstaff area. The low pressure system went on to spread 8 to 16 inches of snow from Nebraska to Michigan, creating blizzard conditions on the Plains. Sub-zero temperatures extended across the Plains, and record cold also hit the West, Redding, California registering 16°F on the 9th, establishing a new all-time low temperature record. The cold front associated with the storm focused flooding rains on the Gulf region on December 14-15. New Orleans recorded 8.81 inches, helping the airport to set a record for the wettest month on record.

Low pressure in the eastern Gulf of Mexico on the 18th deepened and tracked to the Cape Hatteras area on the 19th, setting the stage for an historic December snow storm. Heavy snow extended from western North Carolina to southeastern New England, with the 16 to 23-inch totals in the Washington D.C. and Baltimore region shattering previous records for December snow storms. Philadelphia's 23.2-inch total was its second greatest on record for any month.

A third major storm system struck the country in December, as low pressure over Oklahoma on the 23rd moved to Iowa on Christmas Day and then stalled. Wind-whipped snow spread from Oklahoma to the Dakotas, with blizzard conditions across much of the central and northern Plains during December 24-26. Oklahoma City's total of 13.5 inches on the 24th set an all-time snowfall record. Storm total snowfall of 12 to 18 inches and higher extended from eastern Nebraska to Minnesota.

In the south, El Niño likely contributed to the record wetness. The El Niño developed during late spring and intensified during autumn, reaching moderate to strong levels by year's end. El Niño is associated with stormy weather along the southern tier of the nation, and likely contributed to the soggy conditions late in the year.

Due to the persistently wet conditions, numerous locations either set records for the wettest year or came close. In Georgia, Atlanta recorded its wettest year since 1948. St. Louis, Missouri notched its fifth wettest year, while in Arkansas, Little Rock experienced its all-time wettest year, with 81.79 inches, nearly 30 inches above normal. Three states had their second-wettest years on record: Arkansas, Illinois, and Alabama.

Widespread snow covered the United States in December, with an analysis of satellite data indicating that December average snow extent was the largest for any December since the satellite record began in 1966.

# National Weather Data for Selected Cities

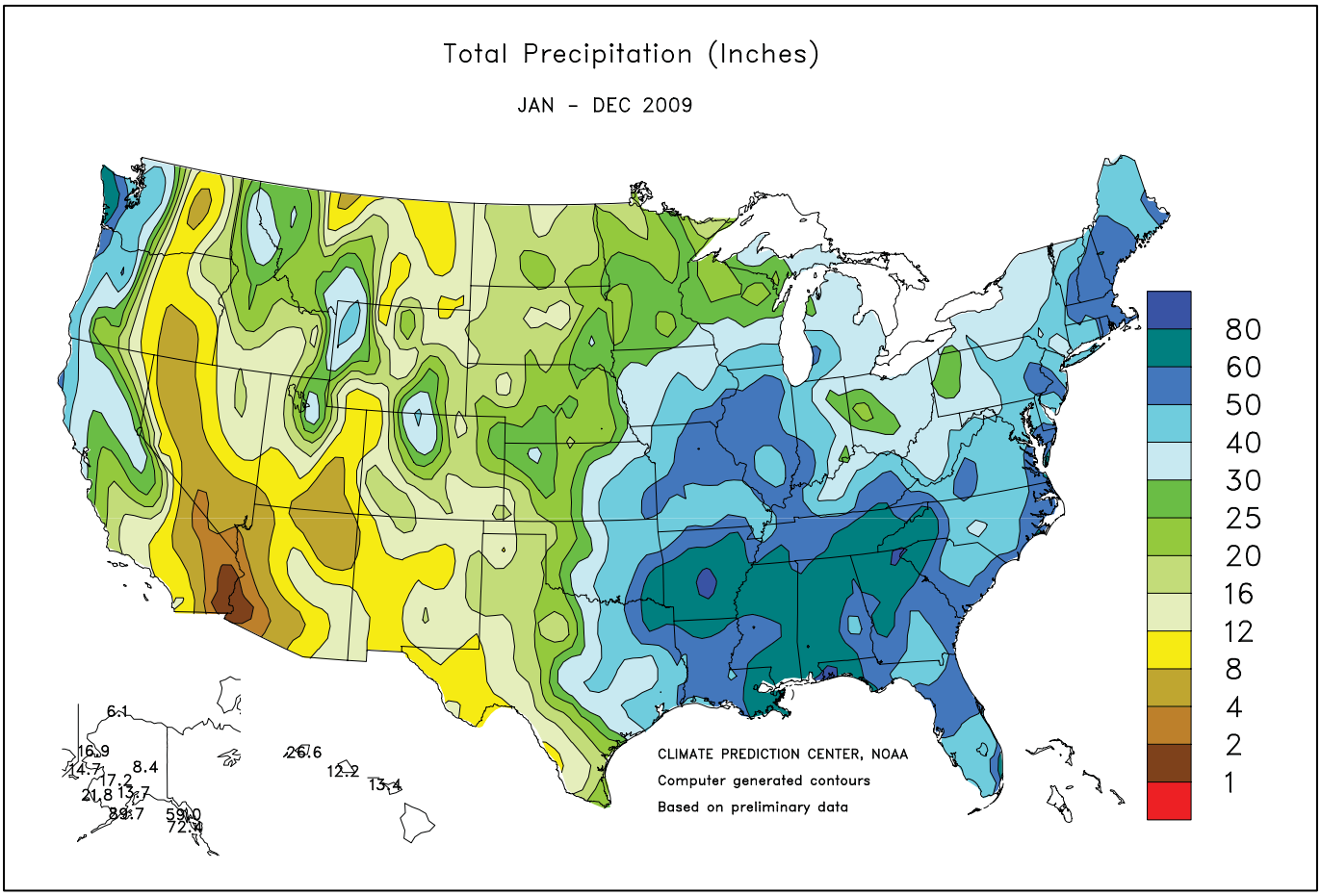
**2009**

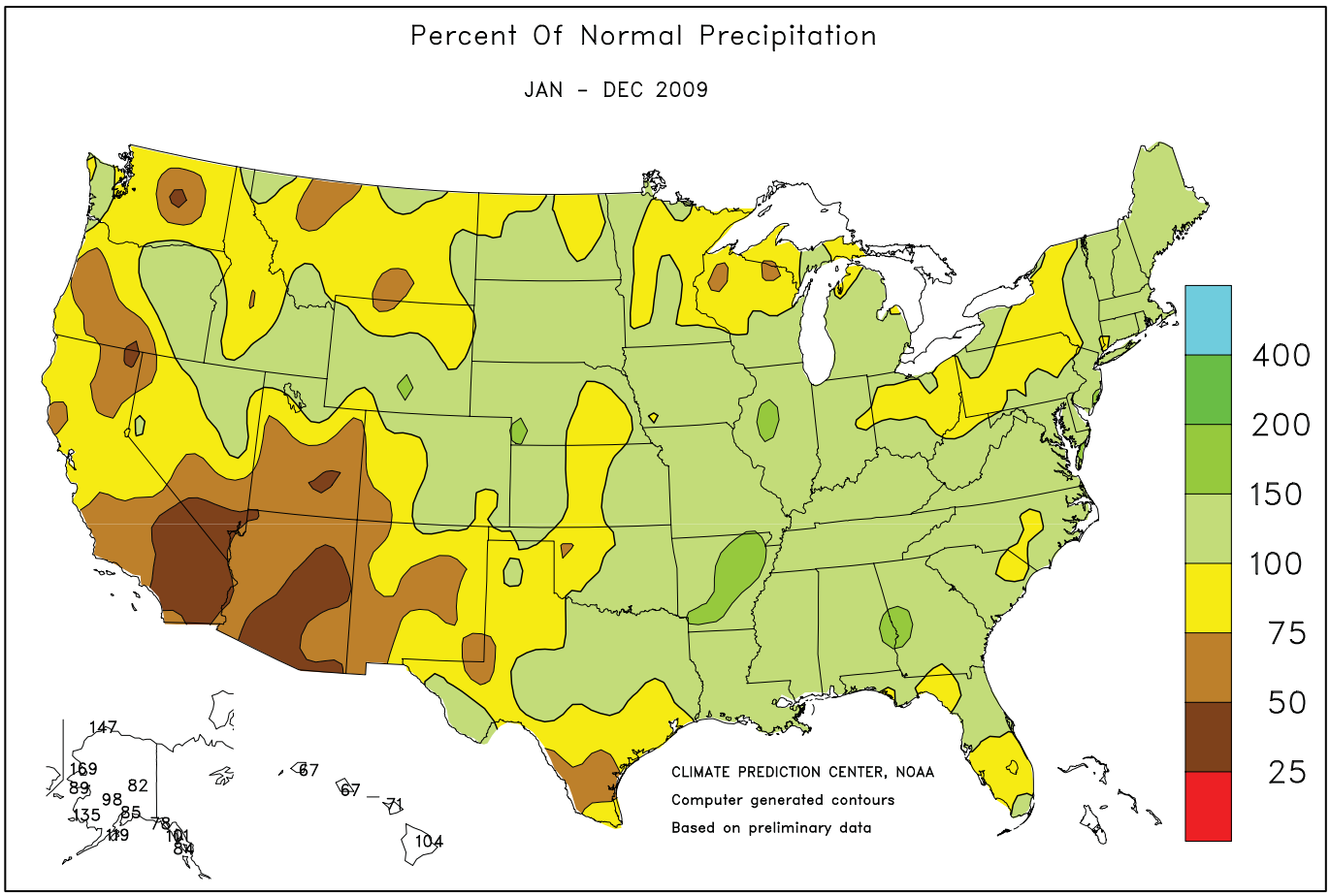
**Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center (301-763-8000, Ext. 7503)**

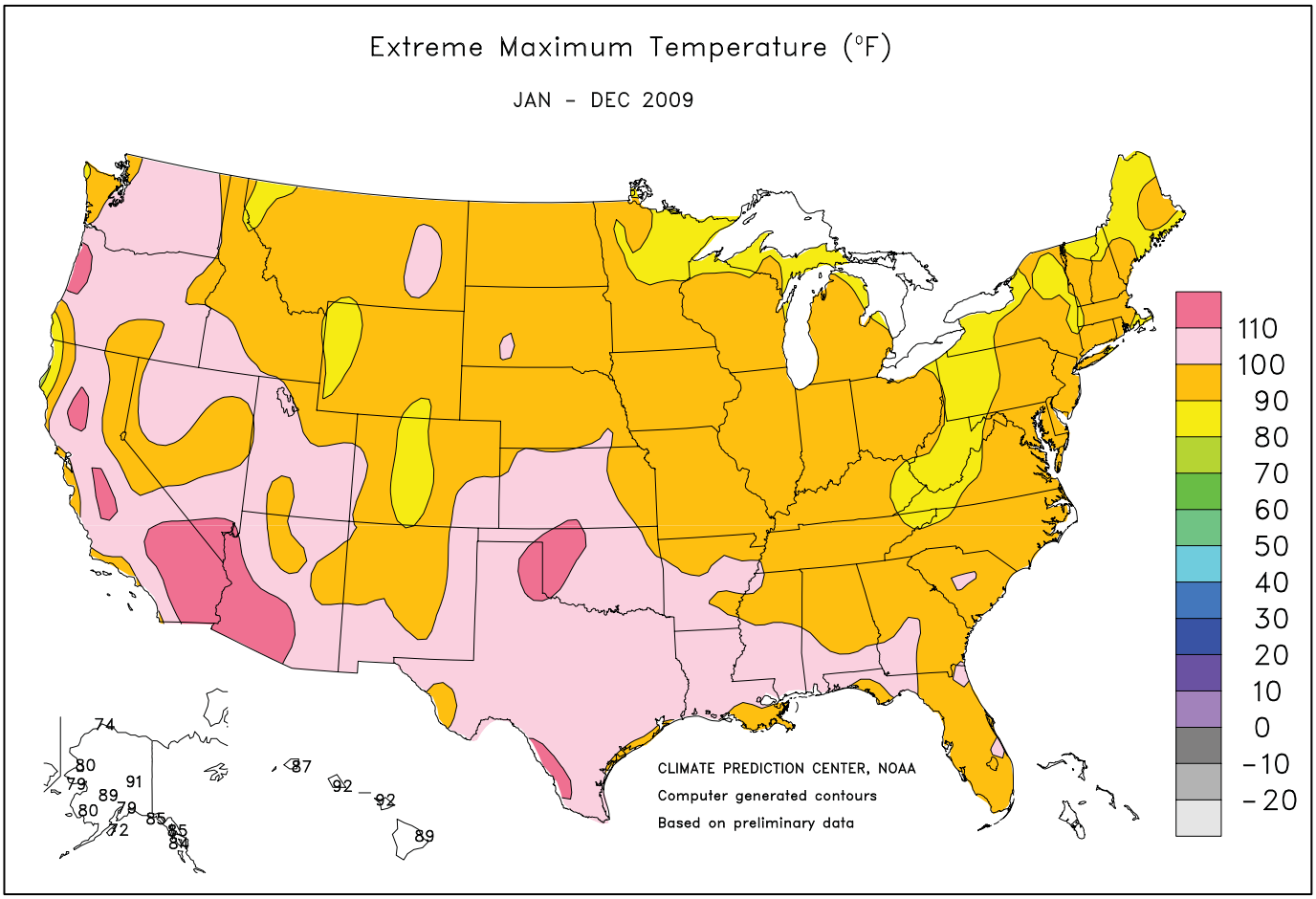
| STATES AND STATIONS | TEMP, °F | | PRECIP. | | STATES AND STATIONS | TEMP, °F | | PRECIP. | | STATES AND STATIONS | TEMP, °F | | PRECIP. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | AVERAGE | DEPARTURE | TOTAL | DEPARTURE | | AVERAGE | DEPARTURE | TOTAL | DEPARTURE | | AVERAGE | DEPARTURE | TOTAL | DEPARTURE |
| AL BIRMINGHAM | 63 | 1 | 71.69 | 17.71 | LEXINGTON | 55 | 0 | 54.01 | 8.11 | COLUMBUS | 53 | 0 | 35.48 | -3.02 |
| HUNTSVILLE | 62 | 1 | 67.70 | 10.19 | LONDON-CORBIN | 56 | 0 | 55.85 | 8.44 | DAYTON | 51 | -1 | 35.57 | -4.01 |
| MOBILE | 68 | 1 | 76.55 | 10.26 | LOUISVILLE | 57 | 0 | 53.92 | 9.39 | MANSFIELD | 49 | 0 | 36.48 | -6.75 |
| MONTGOMERY | 65 | 0 | 61.43 | 6.66 | PADUCAH | 58 | 1 | 55.62 | 6.38 | TOLEDO | 49 | -1 | 38.02 | 4.81 |
| AK ANCHORAGE | 37 | 1 | 13.67 | -2.39 | LA BATON ROUGE | 69 | 2 | 64.35 | 1.28 | YOUNGSTOWN | 49 | 0 | 35.21 | -2.81 |
| BARROW | 14 | 3 | 6.08 | 1.93 | LAKE CHARLES | 69 | 1 | 73.57 | 16.39 | OK OKLAHOMA CITY | 60 | 0 | 35.70 | -0.15 |
| COLD BAY | 38 | 0 | 43.04 | 2.76 | NEW ORLEANS | 70 | 1 | 79.31 | 15.15 | TULSA | 60 | -1 | 46.12 | 3.70 |
| FAIRBANKS | 28 | 1 | 8.44 | -1.89 | SHREVEPORT | 65 | -1 | 60.05 | 8.75 | OR ASTORIA | 51 | 0 | 67.65 | 0.52 |
| JUNEAU | 41 | -1 | 59.04 | 0.71 | ME BANGOR | 43 | -2 | 44.78 | 5.21 | BURNS | 45 | 1 | 11.06 | 0.49 |
| KING SALMON | 34 | -1 | 17.78 | -1.63 | CARIBOU | 39 | 0 | 38.91 | 1.48 | EUGENE | 52 | 0 | 31.86 | -19.05 |
| KODIAK | 40 | -1 | 89.69 | 14.34 | PORTLAND | 46 | 0 | 58.60 | 12.77 | MEDFORD | 55 | 1 | 11.82 | -6.55 |
| NOME | 26 | -1 | 14.66 | -1.90 | MD BALTIMORE | 55 | 0 | 55.57 | 13.63 | PENDLETON | 51 | -1 | 13.20 | 0.44 |
| AZ FLAGSTAFF | 47 | 1 | 11.65 | -11.26 | MA BOSTON | 51 | -1 | 43.49 | 0.96 | PORTLAND | 55 | 1 | 30.82 | -6.25 |
| PHOENIX | 76 | 3 | 3.26 | -5.03 | WORCESTER | 47 | 0 | 50.21 | 1.16 | SALEM | 53 | 0 | 34.10 | -5.90 |
| TUCSON | 71 | 2 | 6.02 | -6.15 | MI ALPENA | 42 | -1 | 35.48 | 7.08 | PA ALLENTOWN | 51 | 0 | 44.59 | -0.58 |
| AR FORT SMITH | 61 | 0 | 56.49 | 12.62 | DETROIT | 49 | -1 | 34.11 | 1.21 | ERIE | 49 | -1 | 40.54 | -2.23 |
| LITTLE ROCK | 62 | 0 | 81.82 | 30.89 | FLINT | 46 | -1 | 35.39 | 3.78 | MIDDLETOWN | 53 | 0 | 45.37 | 4.87 |
| CA BAKERSFIELD | 67 | 2 | 5.25 | -1.23 | GRAND RAPIDS | 48 | 0 | 43.04 | 5.92 | PHILADELPHIA | 55 | 0 | 52.52 | 10.48 |
| EUREKA | 50 | -3 | 28.94 | -9.16 | HOUGHTON LAKE | 42 | -1 | 31.09 | 2.65 | PITTSBURGH | 51 | 0 | 32.84 | -5.01 |
| FRESNO | 65 | 2 | 9.08 | -2.15 | LANSING | 47 | 0 | 38.10 | 6.57 | WILKES-BARRE | 49 | -1 | 35.45 | -2.10 |
| LOS ANGELES | 63 | 0 | 7.48 | -5.67 | MUSKEGON | 47 | 0 | 38.18 | 5.31 | WILLIAMSPORT | 51 | 1 | 39.71 | -1.88 |
| REDDING | 63 | 1 | 23.06 | -10.46 | TRAVERSE CITY | 44 | -2 | 27.91 | -5.56 | PR SAN JUAN | 81 | 1 | 64.73 | 13.97 |
| SACRAMENTO | 62 | 1 | 18.89 | 0.96 | MN DULUTH | 39 | 0 | 29.07 | -1.93 | RI PROVIDENCE | 51 | 0 | 54.87 | 8.41 |
| SAN DIEGO | 64 | 0 | 5.50 | -5.27 | INT'L FALLS | 36 | -2 | 25.59 | 1.65 | SC CHARLESTON | 66 | 1 | 55.99 | 4.46 |
| SAN FRANCISCO | 58 | 1 | 16.61 | -3.49 | MINNEAPOLIS | 46 | 1 | 24.81 | -4.60 | COLUMBIA | 64 | 0 | 54.95 | 6.68 |
| STOCKTON | 62 | 0 | 10.53 | -3.31 | ROCHESTER | 44 | 0 | 30.85 | -0.56 | FLORENCE | 63 | -1 | 40.55 | -4.21 |
| CO ALAMOSA | 42 | 1 | 7.26 | 0.01 | ST. CLOUD | 42 | 0 | 28.59 | 1.46 | GREENVILLE | 61 | 1 | 52.82 | 2.60 |
| CO SPRINGS | 49 | 1 | 15.74 | -1.65 | MS JACKSON | 65 | 1 | 56.70 | 0.76 | MYRTLE BEACH | 64 | 0 | 45.50 | -0.21 |
| DENVER | 50 | 1 | 18.11 | 4.49 | MERIDIAN | 64 | -1 | 58.48 | -0.17 | SD ABERDEEN | 41 | -3 | 24.57 | 4.35 |
| GRAND JUNCTION | 52 | 0 | 7.78 | -1.20 | TUPELO | 62 | 1 | 63.22 | 7.36 | HURON | 44 | -1 | 23.21 | 2.32 |
| PUEBLO | 52 | 0 | 15.83 | 3.44 | MO COLUMBIA | 54 | 0 | 50.39 | 10.11 | RAPID CITY | 45 | -2 | 18.75 | 2.12 |
| CT BRIDGEPORT | 51 | -1 | 40.28 | -3.87 | JOPLIN | 57 | -1 | 45.90 | -0.17 | SIOUX FALLS | 45 | 0 | 23.14 | -1.55 |
| HARTFORD | 50 | 0 | 48.30 | 2.14 | KANSAS CITY | 54 | 0 | 45.05 | 7.06 | TN BRISTOL | 56 | 1 | 48.67 | 7.35 |
| DC WASHINGTON | 57 | -1 | 45.95 | 6.60 | SPRINGFIELD | 55 | -1 | 51.93 | 6.96 | CHATTANOOGA | 61 | 1 | 62.59 | 8.07 |
| DE WILMINGTON | 54 | 0 | 52.06 | 9.25 | ST JOSEPH | 52 | -2 | 36.63 | 1.39 | JACKSON | 60 | 0 | 53.86 | -0.92 |
| FL DAYTONA BEACH | 72 | 1 | 50.17 | 0.88 | ST LOUIS | 56 | 0 | 50.93 | 12.18 | KNOXVILLE | 58 | 0 | 60.66 | 12.44 |
| FT LAUDERDALE | 77 | 1 | 43.36 | -20.84 | MT BILLINGS | 47 | 0 | 10.90 | -3.86 | MEMPHIS | 62 | 0 | 61.26 | 6.61 |
| FT MYERS | 75 | 0 | 39.88 | -14.31 | BUTTE | 39 | -1 | 12.57 | -0.21 | NASHVILLE | 59 | 0 | 57.87 | 9.76 |
| JACKSONVILLE | 69 | 1 | 59.24 | 6.90 | GLASGOW | 41 | -2 | 10.09 | -1.14 | TX ABILENE | 65 | 1 | 21.60 | -2.17 |
| KEY WEST | 78 | 0 | 33.50 | -5.44 | GREAT FALLS | 44 | 0 | 14.68 | -0.21 | AMARILLO | 57 | 0 | 22.26 | 2.54 |
| MELBOURNE | 73 | 1 | 45.02 | -3.27 | HELENA | 45 | 1 | 10.24 | -1.08 | AUSTIN | 69 | 0 | 34.12 | 0.47 |
| MIAMI | 78 | 1 | 52.09 | -6.44 | KALISPELL | 43 | 0 | 14.23 | -2.98 | BEAUMONT | 69 | 0 | 59.59 | -0.30 |
| ORLANDO | 73 | 0 | 51.48 | 3.13 | MILES CITY | 46 | 0 | 10.26 | -3.23 | BROWNSVILLE | 75 | 2 | 26.19 | -1.36 |
| PENSACOLA | 68 | 0 | 88.36 | 24.08 | MISSOULA | 45 | 0 | 11.31 | -2.51 | COLLEGE STATION | 70 | 1 | 39.04 | -0.63 |
| ST PETERSBURG | 74 | 0 | 49.14 | -0.44 | NE GRAND ISLAND | 49 | -1 | 25.59 | -0.30 | CORPUS CHRISTI | 74 | 2 | 20.61 | -11.64 |
| TALLAHASSEE | 68 | 0 | 58.22 | -4.98 | HASTINGS | 49 | -2 | 24.82 | -3.12 | DALLAS/FT WORTH | 66 | 0 | 40.90 | 6.17 |
| TAMPA | 74 | 1 | 45.90 | 1.14 | LINCOLN | 50 | -1 | 23.07 | -5.30 | DEL RIO | 72 | 2 | 15.15 | -3.08 |
| WEST PALM BEACH | 76 | 1 | 59.07 | -2.32 | MCCOOK | 51 | 0 | 24.69 | 3.07 | EL PASO | 67 | 2 | 8.70 | -0.73 |
| GA ATHENS | 62 | 0 | 60.22 | 12.40 | NORFOLK | 48 | -1 | 24.99 | -1.67 | GALVESTON | 71 | 0 | 37.17 | -6.67 |
| ATLANTA | 62 | 0 | 69.43 | 19.24 | NORTH PLATTE | 47 | -2 | 23.87 | 4.21 | HOUSTON | 71 | 2 | 47.03 | -0.81 |
| AUGUSTA | 64 | 1 | 50.58 | 5.99 | OMAHA/EPPLEY | 50 | -1 | 27.96 | -2.26 | LUBBOCK | 61 | 1 | 12.87 | -5.81 |
| COLUMBUS | 64 | -1 | 80.23 | 31.66 | SCOTTSBLUFF | 48 | 0 | 19.50 | 3.17 | MIDLAND | 65 | 1 | 14.77 | -0.03 |
| MACON | 64 | 0 | 61.57 | 16.58 | VALENTINE | 46 | -1 | 21.80 | 2.28 | SAN ANGELO | 67 | 2 | 25.56 | 4.66 |
| SAVANNAH | 67 | 1 | 61.12 | 11.54 | NV ELKO | 47 | 1 | 11.26 | 1.67 | SAN ANTONIO | 71 | 2 | 30.69 | -2.23 |
| HI HILO | 73 | -1 | 131.79 | 5.52 | ELY | 43 | -2 | 10.09 | 0.12 | VICTORIA | 71 | 1 | 30.80 | -9.30 |
| HONOLULU | 78 | 1 | 12.17 | -6.11 | LAS VEGAS | 70 | 2 | 1.59 | -2.90 | WACO | 68 | 1 | 37.53 | 4.19 |
| KAHULUI | 75 | -1 | 13.41 | -5.39 | RENO | 54 | 3 | 8.27 | 0.79 | WICHITA FALLS | 64 | 1 | 29.15 | 0.34 |
| LIHUE | 74 | -2 | 26.60 | -12.96 | WINNEMUCCA | 49 | 0 | 7.32 | -1.01 | UT SALT LAKE CITY | 52 | 0 | 15.84 | -0.66 |
| ID BOISE | 53 | 1 | 11.31 | -0.89 | NH CONCORD | 45 | -1 | 47.22 | 9.62 | VT BURLINGTON | 46 | 1 | 37.44 | 1.39 |
| LEWISTON | 53 | 0 | 11.43 | -1.29 | NJ ATLANTIC CITY | 55 | 1 | 61.54 | 20.95 | VA LYNCHBURG | 55 | 0 | 46.93 | 3.62 |
| POCATELLO | 45 | -2 | 15.33 | 2.74 | NEWARK | 54 | -1 | 47.93 | 1.67 | NORFOLK | 60 | 0 | 64.66 | 18.92 |
| IL CHICAGO/O'HARE | 49 | 0 | 42.58 | 6.30 | NM ALBUQUERQUE | 58 | 1 | 6.68 | -2.78 | RICHMOND | 59 | 1 | 48.31 | 4.41 |
| MOLINE | 49 | -1 | 51.27 | 13.23 | NY ALBANY | 48 | 0 | 41.43 | 3.37 | ROANOKE | 57 | 1 | 53.79 | 11.31 |
| PEORIA | 51 | 0 | 54.52 | 18.50 | BINGHAMTON | 46 | 0 | 36.60 | -2.05 | WASH/DULLES | 56 | 2 | 47.91 | 6.10 |
| ROCKFORD | 47 | -1 | 46.68 | 10.07 | BUFFALO | 47 | -1 | 44.38 | 3.84 | WA OLYMPIA | 50 | 0 | 47.81 | -2.98 |
| SPRINGFIELD | 53 | 0 | 52.62 | 17.06 | ROCHESTER | 47 | -1 | 33.57 | -0.39 | QUILLAYUTE | 49 | 0 | 88.14 | -13.58 |
| IN EVANSVILLE | 56 | 0 | 50.72 | 6.45 | SYRACUSE | 47 | -1 | 35.41 | -4.63 | SEATTLE-TACOMA | 52 | 0 | 38.45 | 1.39 |
| FORT WAYNE | 50 | 0 | 41.13 | 4.58 | NC ASHEVILLE | 55 | 0 | 62.13 | 15.09 | SPOKANE | 47 | 0 | 15.45 | -1.22 |
| INDIANAPOLIS | 53 | 0 | 48.65 | 7.71 | CHARLOTTE | 60 | -1 | 48.15 | 4.63 | YAKIMA | 50 | 1 | 6.97 | -1.29 |
| SOUTH BEND | 49 | -1 | 41.94 | 2.24 | GREENSBORO | 59 | 1 | 46.04 | 2.91 | WV BECKLEY | 51 | -1 | 44.28 | 2.66 |
| IA BURLINGTON | 51 | -1 | 53.67 | 15.73 | HATTERAS | 63 | 0 | 58.76 | 1.01 | CHARLESTON | 55 | 0 | 46.01 | 1.97 |
| CEDAR RAPIDS | 46 | -3 | 50.16 | 16.75 | RALEIGH | 61 | 1 | 40.43 | -2.62 | ELKINS | 50 | 0 | 50.57 | 4.48 |
| DES MOINES | 50 | 0 | 38.56 | 3.84 | WILMINGTON | 64 | 0 | 59.98 | 2.91 | HUNTINGTON | 55 | 0 | 48.20 | 5.89 |
| DUBUQUE | 46 | -1 | 47.51 | 12.00 | ND BISMARCK | 41 | -1 | 23.14 | 6.30 | WI EAU CLAIRE | 43 | -1 | 25.14 | -6.98 |
| SIOUX CITY | 48 | 0 | 33.01 | 7.02 | DICKINSON | 39 | -4 | 15.24 | -1.11 | GREEN BAY | 44 | -1 | 27.67 | -1.52 |
| WATERLOO | 46 | -1 | 39.61 | 6.47 | FARGO | 40 | -2 | 24.89 | 3.70 | LA CROSSE | 46 | -1 | 30.38 | -1.98 |
| KS CONCORDIA | 53 | -1 | 26.83 | -1.60 | GRAND FORKS | 38 | -2 | 17.92 | -1.68 | MADISON | 46 | 0 | 38.35 | 5.40 |
| DODGE CITY | 55 | 0 | 30.83 | 8.48 | JAMESTOWN | 39 | -3 | 16.37 | -2.12 | MILWAUKEE | 47 | -1 | 35.88 | 1.07 |
| GOODLAND | 50 | -1 | 22.68 | 2.92 | MINOT | 39 | -3 | 18.32 | -0.12 | WAUSAU | 42 | -2 | 28.52 | -4.84 |
| HILL CITY | 52 | -1 | 24.56 | 1.67 | WILLISTON | 39 | -2 | 13.80 | -0.36 | WY CASPER | 44 | -1 | 15.76 | 2.73 |
| TOPEKA | 54 | 0 | 41.78 | 6.14 | OH AKRON-CANTON | 49 | -1 | 36.58 | -1.89 | CHEYENNE | 45 | 0 | 18.54 | 3.09 |
| WICHITA | 56 | 0 | 37.56 | 7.18 | CINCINNATI | 54 | 0 | 43.11 | 0.50 | LANDER | 45 | 0 | 16.21 | 2.79 |
| KY JACKSON | 56 | 0 | 56.09 | 6.70 | CLEVELAND | 51 | 1 | 35.76 | -2.94 | SHERIDAN | 44 | -1 | 11.65 | -3.07 |

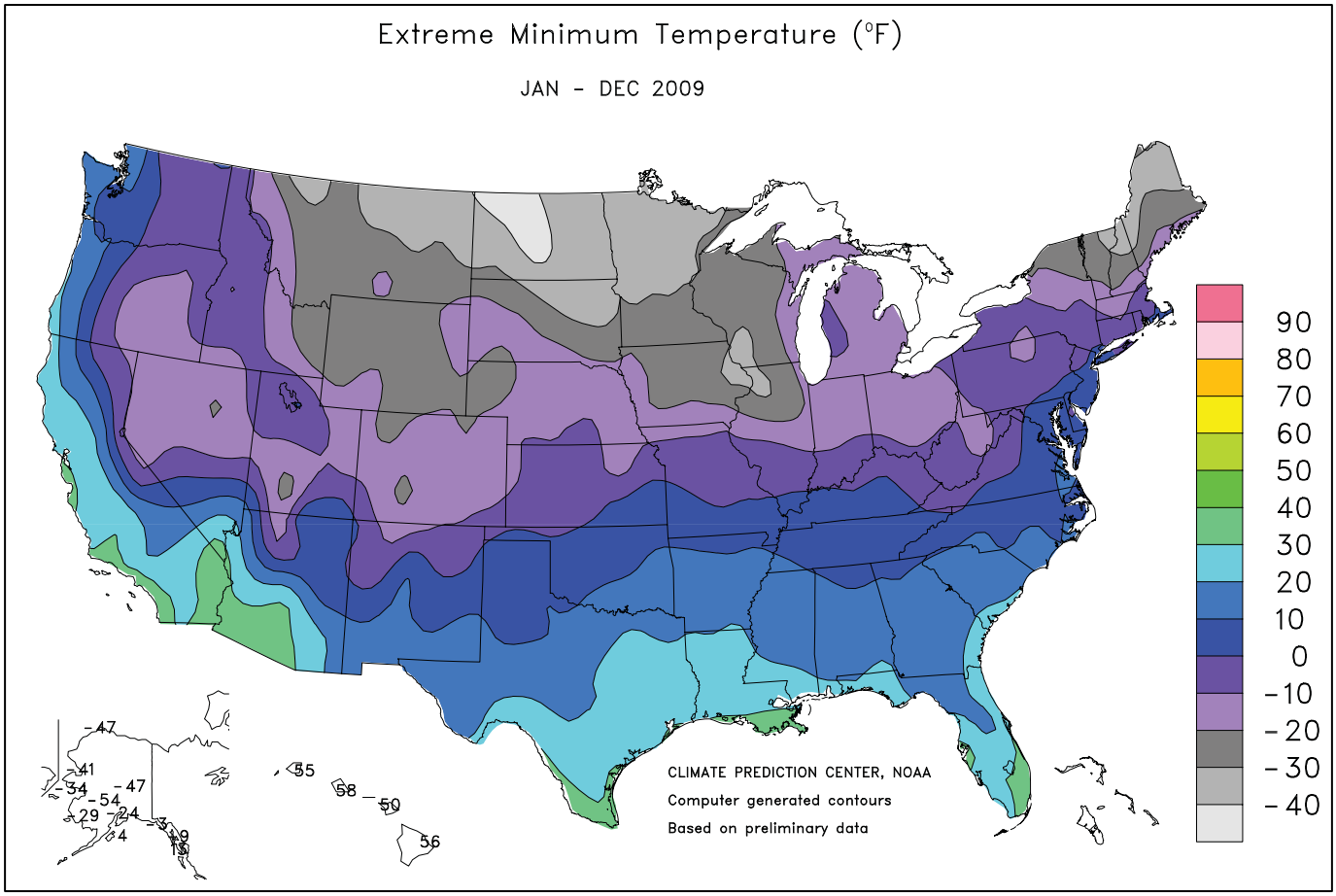
**Based on 1971-2000 normals**

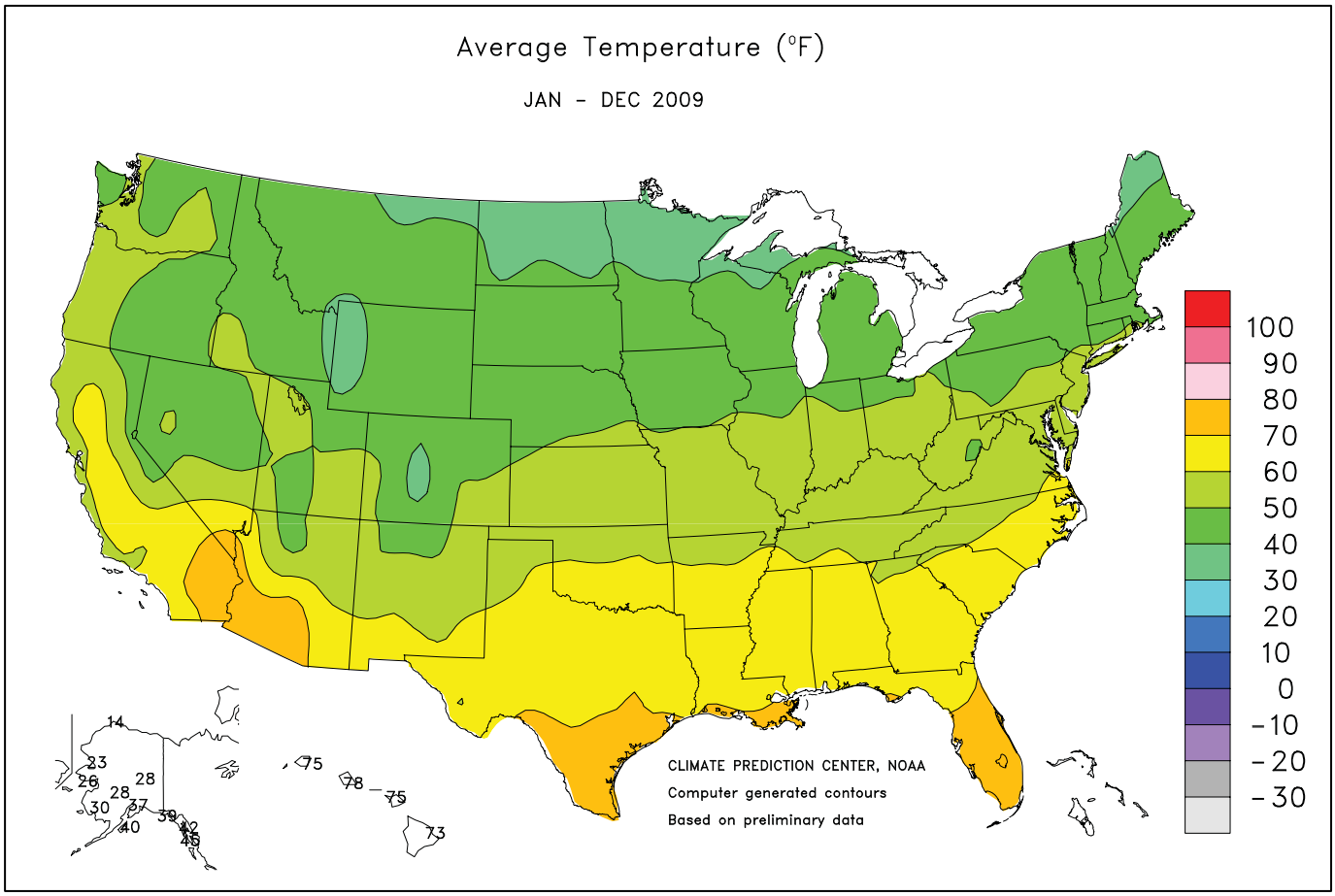
***** Not Available**

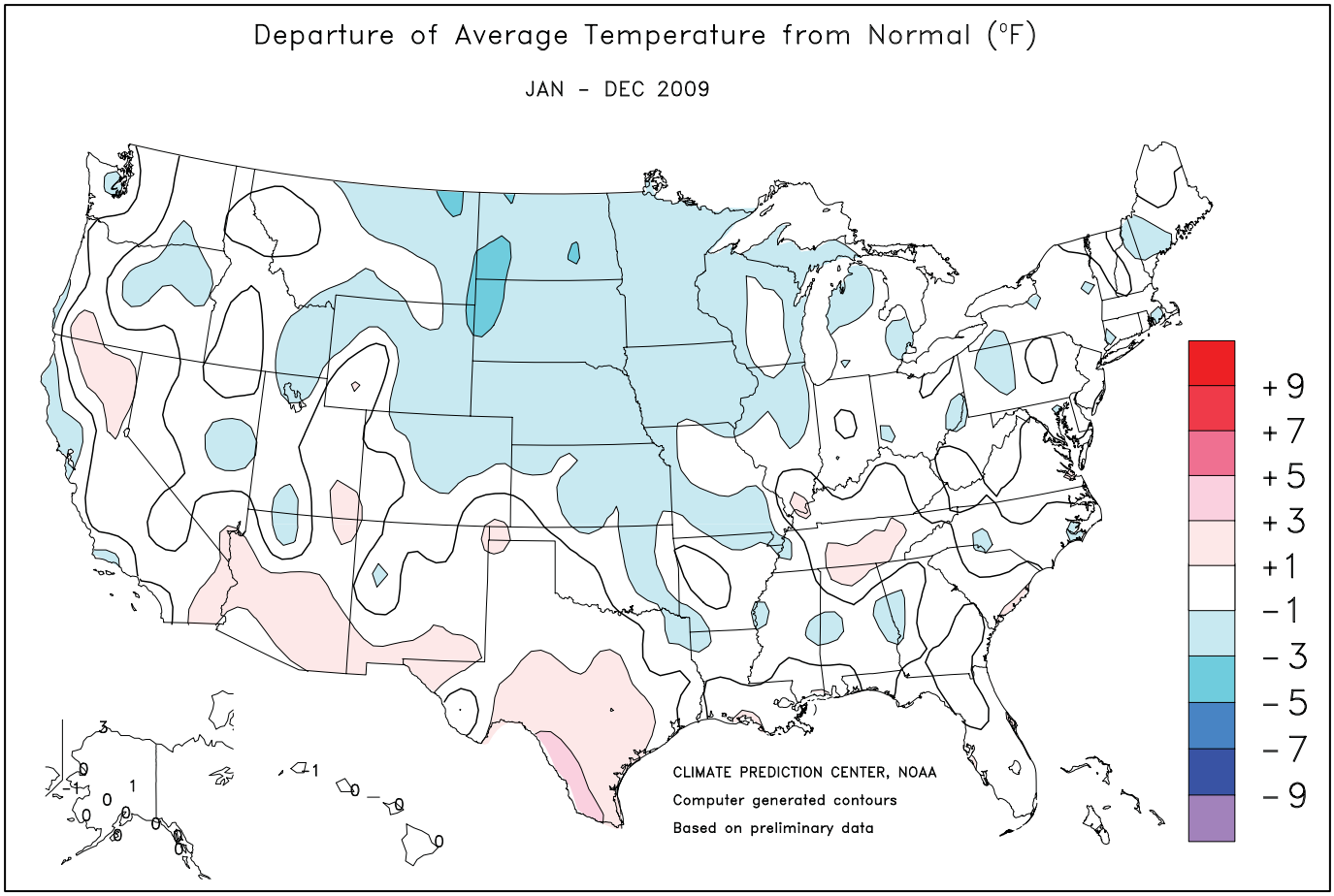

Total Precipitation (Inches)
JAN - DEC 2009
80
60
50
40
30
25
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
6.1
16.9
14.7
8.4
17.2
21.8
13.7
26.6
12.2
13.4
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Percent Of Normal Precipitation
JAN - DEC 2009
400
200
150
100
75
50
25
147
169
89
82
98
135
85
78
67
67
71
104
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
JAN - DEC 2009
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
JAN - DEC 2009
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Average Temperature (°F)
JAN - DEC 2009
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
JAN - DEC 2009
+9
+7
+5
+3
+1
-1
-3
-5
-7
-9
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

# 2009 U.S. Fieldwork Highlights

*Highlights, released on January 12, 2010, were provided by USDA/NASS.*

**April:** Cooler-than-normal weather prevailed across much of the country from the Great Plains westward, while unseasonably warm weather in New England promoted early development in fruit and berry crops. Rainfall accumulations totaling 150 percent of normal or more pounded eastern Texas and parts of the Corn Belt and Southeast, leaving soils too soggy for fieldwork and hampering spring planting. Cool, wet conditions throughout much of the Corn Belt delayed the start of corn planting. Heading of the 2009 winter wheat crop started the month ahead of the 5-year average, but fell to nearly a week behind normal by month's end. Nationally, 12 percent of the cotton crop was planted from April 6-26. Hard-packed, drought-stricken soils kept producers across much of Texas from cultivating their cotton fields, while sodden fields slowed planting progress in the Delta.

**May:** While much of the country experienced above-average temperatures during the month, some areas in the Great Plains, Great Lakes, and Mississippi Valley recorded below-normal temperatures. Much of the eastern half of the country was wetter than normal, bringing drought relief to some regions while further saturating already wet fields in others. Most notably, several coastal counties in Florida received up to 22 inches of rainfall, causing localized flooding in some citrus groves. As the month ended, corn planting in the Corn Belt was complete or nearly complete in all states except Illinois and Indiana, where the continued wet weather delayed progress by more than 2 weeks, compared to the 5-year average. Barley and spring wheat seeding continued at a steady pace during the month, but overall progress remained 2 weeks or more behind normal. A lack of available soil moisture held peanut planting in Georgia to a slower-than-normal pace, while the mid-month planting pace in Alabama quickened as wet fields began to dry out. As favorable mid-month weather conditions in the Southeast provided an increased number of days suitable for fieldwork, cotton producers made considerable headway planting their intended 2009 acreage.

**June:** Above-average temperatures prevailed in the Pacific Northwest, as well as areas from Texas into the Corn Belt and eastward to the Atlantic Coast. In contrast, parts of the Southwest, Rocky Mountains, and northern Great Plains experienced temperatures as much as 6°F below normal. Rainfall was above average across much of the western half of the nation and in a band stretching from the Corn Belt eastward to the Mid-Atlantic States and New England. By month's end, planting was complete or nearly complete for most crops. Abundant soil moisture in the Rocky Mountain States left the small grain crops in mostly good to excellent condition. Above-average temperatures helped to jump start boll set in the Delta's cotton crop, while hampering pollination in Georgia's peanut crop. Winter wheat harvesting began early in the month and had progressed to 40 percent complete by June 28.

**July:** While the Southeast, Great Lakes, south Texas, and many areas west of the Rocky Mountains were drier than normal during the month, summer storm systems delivered rainfall in excess of 200 percent of normal to the northern half of Texas and much of the Delta. Above-average temperatures were recorded west of the Rocky Mountains, in Texas, along much of the Gulf Coast, and in Florida. Conversely, cool weather settled in from the northern and central Great Plains eastward to the Atlantic Coast. Phenological development was slow in the nation's corn crop following planting delays earlier in the season and less-than-ideal growing conditions in the Corn Belt during July. On July 26, silking progress was 21 points behind normal. Meanwhile, just 7 percent of the corn was at the dough stage or beyond, 10 points behind the average. In Illinois, soybean emergence was stagnant at the start of the month, as producers in the southeastern part of the state continued to battle soggy fields in an effort to finish planting their intended acreage. Ideal growing conditions in many of the barley and spring wheat-producing states allowed for substantial head development throughout the month, leaving progress just slightly behind their 5-year averages by month's end. Oat harvest was underway by July 5, while spring wheat producers began harvesting toward the end of the month.

**August:** Storm systems brought above-average rainfall to numerous locations across the country, improving soil moisture levels in areas of the Great Plains and Great Lakes, while adding to already surplus soil moisture in the Corn Belt. Monthly rainfall totaled as much as 12 inches, or up to 400 percent of normal, in parts of eastern Iowa and northern Missouri. Cooler-than-normal weather

lingered in the Great Plains, Great Lakes, Corn Belt, most of the Delta, and parts of the Southeast, slowing summer crop development. In contrast, abnormally warm weather prevailed in the Pacific Northwest, Southwest, along the Atlantic Coast, and in Texas. Hampered by cool weather in much of the growing region, coloring in the nation's sorghum crop advanced just 18 points from August 2-30, leaving progress nearly a week behind normal. Despite an active harvest pace throughout the month, barley and spring wheat harvest remained behind normal in all estimating states, with progress in North Dakota—the largest barley and spring wheat-producing state—delayed 3 weeks or more.

**September:** Several slow-moving storms dumped precipitation totaling greater than 200 percent of normal in parts of eastern Texas, the Delta, and the Southeast, worsening crop conditions and adding to already surplus soil moisture. Some locations in western North Carolina, northern Georgia, and the panhandle of Florida received monthly rainfall of more than 16 inches. With the exceptions of the southwestern Corn Belt, central and southern Great Plains, New Mexico, and spotty locations along the Atlantic Coast, above-normal temperatures promoted the development of late-maturing summer crops. Corn and soybean harvest began in most states toward month's end, but on September 27 overall progress lagged normal by 12 and 13 percentage points, respectively. A lack of heat units and the need for drier weather held cotton development in the Northern High Plains of Texas to a minimum, while excessive rainfall in the Blacklands and East Texas delayed harvest. Significant declines in cotton condition were evident late in the month as wet weather settled into Alabama, Arkansas, and Mississippi, causing boll rot, hard lock, and sprouting in some fields.

**October:** The Great Plains, Great Lakes, Corn Belt, Delta, and Southeast received tremendous amounts of precipitation during the month, with accumulations across the majority of these regions totaling 200 percent of normal or more. The resulting muddy fields limited winter wheat seeding, slowed row crop harvest, and caused declining crop conditions in many locations. With the exception of parts of the Southwest, along the Gulf Coast, and in Florida, average temperatures were below normal throughout the month. Killing frosts that ended the growing season in several states occurred early in the month as far south as western Oklahoma and northern Texas. Development and harvest of this year's corn crop remained sluggish during the month, with harvest delays of 3 weeks or more evident in the six largest corn-producing states by month's end. Significant mid-month winter wheat seeding delays existed in the eastern Corn Belt, Missouri, and Ohio as many double-cropped soybean acres had yet to be harvested. By October 25, rice harvest was complete or nearly complete in California, Louisiana, and Texas, while delays of 17 percentage points or more existed in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Missouri. Across the Southeast, persistent mid-month rainfall further delayed peanut harvest in Alabama, Florida, and Georgia, three of the four largest peanut-producing states.

**November:** Temperatures were above normal for much of the country, while drier weather covered he Great Plains, Midwest, and Delta. Those conditions promoted the rapid harvest of late-season row crops and the seeding of winter grains. Elsewhere, excessive precipitation in areas of the Southeast hampered peanut and cotton harvest and caused lodging in some unharvested cotton fields. Following ideal conditions that prompted corn producers to harvest 29 percent of the nation's crop from November 2-15, wet weather returned to much of the Corn Belt during the week ending November 22. By November 29, overall progress was 23 days behind the 5-year average. Soybean harvest was complete or nearly complete in all of the 18 major estimating states except Kansas, Missouri, and North Carolina by November 29. Producers were virtually finished digging sugarbeets by November 15, with harvest complete in Idaho but lagging normal by 3 percentage points in the Red River Valley.

**December:** Cooler-than-normal weather prevailed across much of the country, with temperatures in several locations in the Rocky Mountains as much as 10°F below normal. Strong winter storms dumped above-average precipitation on the Great Basin, northern and central Great Plains, Corn Belt, and the Gulf and Atlantic Coasts, with numerous locations receiving total accumulations greater than 200 percent of normal. When weather conditions were conducive, corn producers were busy harvesting their remaining 2009 crop. By December 20, ninety-five percent of the nation's corn had been combined, over 3 weeks behind normal. While cotton producers in Kansas made excellent progress harvesting their crop, rainfall hampered fieldwork in Alabama, where progress remained well behind normal. By December 20, harvest was complete in all of the 11 major cotton-producing states except Alabama, Georgia, Kansas, and Oklahoma.

# 2009 U.S. Crop Production Highlights

*Highlights, released on January 12, 2010, were provided by USDA/NASS.*

**Corn:** Corn for grain production is estimated at a record 13.2 billion bushels, up 2 percent (%) from the November 1 forecast, and 1% above the previous record of 13.0 billion bushels set in 2007. U.S. grain yield is also estimated at a record level for 2009, at 165.2 bushels per acre. This is up 2.3 bushels from the November forecast and 4.9 bushels above the previous record of 160.3 bushels per acre set in 2004. Regionally, estimated yields are at record-high levels across much of the Corn Belt, Great Plains, and Ohio Valley. Mild weather for much of the growing season, combined with adequate soil moisture, provided favorable growing conditions for grain development. Record yields are also estimated for much of the upper Rocky Mountain Region as well as the Pacific Northwest. Yields are estimated lower in the Delta due to delayed spring planting and excessive moisture during harvest.

Corn planted area, at 86.5 million acres, is up less than 1% from 2008. This represents the second-largest acreage since 1949, behind the 2007 acreage of 93.5 million acres. Area harvested for grain is estimated at 79.6 million acres, up slightly from the November forecast and up 1% from 2008. The 2009 corn objective yield data indicate a record-high number of ears per acre for the combined ten objective yield states (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin). All objective yield states, except Missouri, recorded record high ear counts.

**Sorghum:** Grain production in 2009 is estimated at 383 million bushels, up 5% from the November 1 forecast but 19% below 2008. Planted area is estimated at 6.63 million acres, down 20% from last year and is the third- lowest acreage total on record. Area harvested for grain, at 5.52 million acres, is down 24% from 2008. Average grain yield, at 69.4 bushels per acre, is up 5.4 bushels from the previous forecast and up 4.4 bushels from last year. Both Kansas and Texas led the nation in area planted for all purposes, while Kansas led the nation in grain production. Area harvested for grain decreased from last year in 12 of the 14 estimating states, with South Dakota the only state with an acreage increase from last year. The yield in the two largest sorghum-producing states of Kansas and Texas is varied. Kansas is up 10 bushels to a record yield of 88.0 bushels per acre, while Texas is down 4 bushels from 2008.

**Oats:** The 2009 production is estimated at 93.1 million bushels, up 4% from last year's record low production. A record-high yield is estimated at 67.5 bushels per acre, up 3.8 bushels from the previous year. Area planted to oats is estimated at 3.40 million acres, up 5% from the record low set in 2008. This is the second-lowest planted acreage on record. Harvested area is estimated at a record low 1.38 million acres, 2% below last year. The largest decline occurred in Texas, where area harvested for grain decreased 40,000 acres from last year.

**Barley:** Production is estimated at 227 million bushels, down 5% from 2008. Average yield per acre, at 73.0 bushels, is up 9.4 bushels from last year and is the highest yield on record since estimates began in 1866. Producers seeded 3.57 million acres for 2009, down 16% from last year. This is the second-lowest planted acreage on record. Harvested area, at 3.11 million acres, is down 18% from 2008. Barley seedings decreased in two of the top three producing states. Producers in North Dakota seeded 1.21 million acres and harvested 1.13 million acres, both down 27% from the previous year, while producers in Idaho seeded 530,000 acres and harvested 510,000 acres, both down 12% from 2008. In Montana, seeded area increased 1% from 2008 to 870,000 acres, while harvested area decreased 3% to 720,000 acres. Minnesota, Oregon, and South Dakota producers set new record lows for seeded acreage.

**All Wheat:** Production totaled 2.22 billion bushels in 2009, down 11% from 2008. Grain area is 49.9 million acres, down 10% from last year. The U.S. yield is 44.4 bushels per acre, down 0.5 bushel from last year. The levels of production and changes from last year by type are winter wheat, 1.52 billion bushels, down 18%; other spring wheat, 584 million bushels, up 7%; Durum wheat, 109 million bushels, up 30%.

Winter Wheat: The 2009 winter wheat production totaled 1.52 billion bushels, 18% below last year. The U.S. yield is 44.2 bushels per acre, down 2.9 bushels from the previous year. Area harvested for grain is estimated at 34.5 million acres, down 13% from the previous year.

Planted acres were up slightly from 2008 in the Hard Red Winter (HRW) growing region. Harvested acres were down from last year in most of the major growing states. Adverse weather conditions in Oklahoma and Texas resulted in a decrease in harvested acres from last year. Abandoned acres in Texas are the third highest on record. Yields increased from last year in Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska. Nebraska's yield of 48.0 bushels per acre is tied for a record-high yield. Yields in Montana, Oklahoma, and Texas decreased from 2008. Production increased from 2008 in Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska while production fell in Montana, Oklahoma, and Texas. Overall, HRW production totaled 919 million bushels, down 11% from 2008.

Planted and harvested acres decreased across all of the Soft Red Winter (SRW) growing area. Yields were down from 2008 in Illinois and Missouri but up in Ohio. Production was down from last year in all of the Soft Red Winter growing states. Production was down 38% in both Illinois and Missouri but down only 5% in Ohio. Overall, SRW production is 404 million bushels, down 34% from last year when 614 million bushels were produced.

White Winter production is 200 million bushels, down 9% from last year. Harvested acreage in the Pacific Northwest States (Idaho, Oregon, and Washington) is below last year's level. Yields were up from last year in Idaho and Washington but down in Oregon.

Other Spring Wheat: Production for 2009 is estimated at 584 million bushels, up 7% from 2008. Harvested area is 13.0 million acres, down 4% from last year. The U.S. yield is a record-high 45.1 bushels per acre, 4.6 bushels higher than last year and 1.9 bushels higher than the previous record set in 2004. Yields are above last year's level in all states except Minnesota,

Nevada, South Dakota, and Utah. North Dakota's yield of 46.0 bushels per acre is also a record high, 4.0 bushels higher than the previous record set in 1992.

Durum Wheat: Production for 2009 is estimated at 109 million bushels, up 30% from 2008. Grain area harvested is 2.43 million acres, down 6% from the previous year. The U.S. yield is a record-high 44.9 bushels per acre, 12.3 bushels higher than last year and 5.2 bushels higher than the previous record set in 1992. Yields are above last year's level in all states except California. North Dakota's yield of 39.0 bushels per is 1.0 bushel higher than the previous record set in 1992.

**Rice:** Production in 2009 is estimated at 220 million cwt, up 1% from the previous forecast and up 8% from 2008. Planted area is estimated at 3.14 million acres, up 5% from 2008. Area harvested, at 3.10 million acres, is up slightly from the previous forecast and up 4% from the previous crop year. The average yield for all U.S. rice is estimated at 7,085 pounds per acre, up 47 pounds from the previous forecast and 239 pounds above the 2008 yield. Planted area is up from 2008 in all rice-producing states except Louisiana and Texas. Growers in Arkansas, the largest rice-producing state, planted 1.49 million acres in 2009, up 6% from the previous year. Planted area in California, the second largest rice-producing state, is up 8% from last year and totaled 561,000 acres.

**Peanuts:** Production is estimated at 3.69 billion pounds, up 2% from the previous forecast but down 29% from 2008. Planted area is estimated at 1.12 million acres, down 27% from 2008. Area harvested is estimated at 1.08 million acres, down 28% from the previous crop year. Yields are estimated at 3,412 pounds per acre, up 59 pounds from the previous forecast but down 14 pounds from 2008.

**Sunflower:** The 2009 sunflower production totaled 3.04 billion pounds, down 11% from 2008. The U.S. average yield per acre increased 125 pounds from last year to a record-high 1,554 pounds. Planted area, at 2.03 million acres, is 19% below last year. Area harvested decreased 18% from last year to 1.95 million acres. Production in North Dakota, the leading sunflower-producing state, is estimated at 1.32 billion pounds, down 13% from 2008. The yield in North Dakota, at 1,518 pounds per acre, is up 119 pounds from 2008 and is the third-highest yield on record. Compared with last year, planted and harvested area in North Dakota decreased by 21 and 20%, respectively. Yields, compared with last year, are up in all major sunflower-producing states except Minnesota and Nebraska. The average yield in Colorado, Kansas, and South Dakota is the highest on record.

**Soybeans:** Production in 2009 totaled 3.36 billion bushels, up 1% from the November 1 forecast and up 13% from 2008. U.S. production is the largest on record. The average yield per acre is estimated at 44.0 bushels, 0.7 bushel above the November forecast and 4.3 bushels above last year's yield. Planted area for the nation, at a record 77.5 million acres, is up 2% from 2008. Soybean growers harvested a record 76.4 million acres, up 2% from last year but down slightly from November. Yields are up or unchanged from last year in all states except Arkansas, Illinois, Mississippi, New York, and South Carolina. Despite the soybean crop developing at a slower pace than normal for most of the growing season, conditions were generally good as most growing regions received ample moisture. Compared with last year, the largest yield increases occurred in Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, and Tennessee, where yields increased by more than 10 bushels from 2008 when extreme heat late in the growing season reduced yields. Meanwhile, the biggest decline from last year occurred in South Carolina, where yields are down 7 bushels from 2008, as drought conditions for much of the year combined with excessive late-season moisture to hamper yields. New record-high yields were set in Alabama, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, Ohio, and Tennessee, while record-high yields were tied in Florida, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota.

**Cotton:** Upland cotton production is estimated at 12.0 million 480-pound bales, down 2% from the December 1 forecast and down 3% from last year. The U.S. yield for upland cotton is estimated at 763 pounds per acre, down 11 pounds from last month and down 40 pounds from 2008. Harvested area, at 7.55 million acres, is down slightly from last month but up 2% from last year. Upland planted area, estimated at 9.01 million acres, is down 3% from last year. Producers in Georgia reported record-high yields, surpassing the record set in 2005. North Carolina and Virginia producers also reported record-high yields, surpassing records set in 2004. Objective yield data in Georgia showed boll weights to be the heaviest on record. In North Carolina, objective yield measurements showed the boll count per acre and the boll weight to be the largest on record.

American-Pima producers planted 141,700 acres, down 19% from last year. Harvested area, at 138,500 acres, is down 18% from last year. Production is estimated at 390,300 bales (480-pound), up 6% from the August 1 forecast but down 9% from last year. The U.S. yield is estimated at 1,353 pounds per acre, up 148 pounds from the August 1 forecast and up 127 pounds from last year.

**Sugarbeets:** Production for 2009 is estimated at 29.5 million tons, up slightly from the November 1 forecast and 10% above last year. Growers in the ten major sugarbeet-producing states planted 1.18 million acres, an increase of 8% from 2008, while the area harvested totaled 1.15 million acres, up 14% from last year. Estimated yield, at 25.8 tons per acre, is 0.2 ton above the November 1 forecast but 1.0 ton lower than last year's record high. Record-high yields were set in Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, and Wyoming, while Idaho's yield was just slightly below the record high set in 2007. Production increased from last year in all estimating states except California, Michigan, and North Dakota.

**Sugarcane:** Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed in 2009 is estimated at 30.3 million tons, of which 28.4 million tons was utilized for sugar and 1.87 million tons for seed. Total production for sugar and seed is up 4% from the December 1 forecast, up 10% from 2008, and is the largest since 2003. Sugarcane producers harvested 877,700 acres for sugar and seed in 2009, up 3% from the December 1 forecast and up 1% from last year. Yield for sugar and seed is estimated at 34.5 tons per acre, up 0.4 ton from the December 1 forecast and up 2.7 tons from 2008.

# National Agricultural Summary

**January 18 – 24, 2010**

*Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS*

With the exception of portions of the Great Basin, Southwest, and California, temperatures were warmer than normal during the week. In northern Minnesota, temperatures averaged up to 20 degrees above normal. Wet weather dominated much of the Nation, with above-average precipitation falling in California, the Southwest, northern Great Plains, Corn Belt, Delta, and Southeast. Isolated locations in Arizona and California received 6 inches or more of precipitation from an onslaught of storms. Elsewhere, mostly dry weather prevailed, with areas in the Rocky Mountains, central Great Plains, and Texas receiving little if any precipitation.

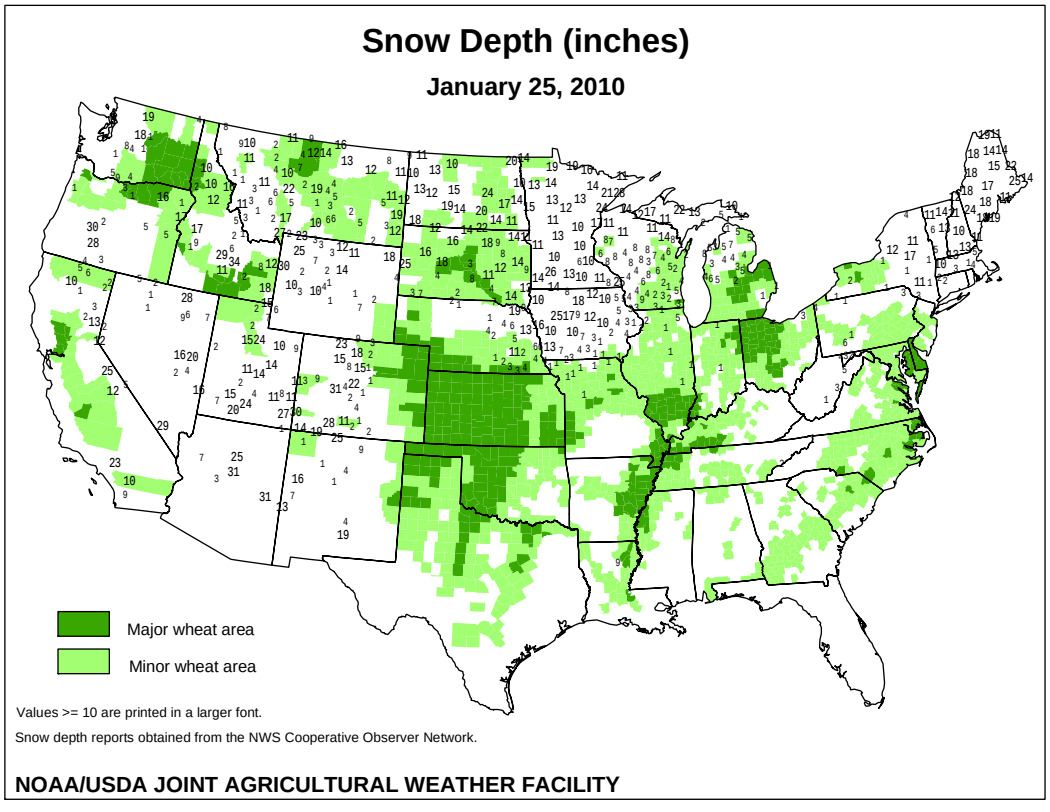
In Florida, the effects of last week's freeze became more evident as producers continued to assess crop damage. With widespread damage apparent in the sugarcane crop, producers harvested their fields at mill capacity. Due to freeze damage in many vegetable crops, many packinghouses closed and will not reopen for several weeks. The cold weather caused extensive damage to snap beans and squash, and limited the harvest of endive, escarole, radishes, and tomatoes. Citrus producers spent the week harvesting early and mid-season oranges.

Wet soil conditions and cold temperatures continued to limit fieldwork in Georgia. Localized flooding occurred in bottomlands and some fields showed signs of erosion following a second week of above-average rainfall on already saturated soil. Some cotton producers in the south-central part of the State abandoned their fields after locally heavy rainfall destroyed the unharvested crop.

Part of the winter wheat crop growing on the plains of Texas showed adverse effects from dry soils and high winds, while much of the dryland small grain crops in South Texas flourished following last week's heavy rainfall. Statewide, cotton producers were busy cultivating and fertilizing their fields in preparation for spring planting. Vegetable growers in the Cross Timbers planted onions and potatoes, as the spinach and cabbage harvest in South Texas resumed. Pecan producers had harvested 95 percent of their crop, slightly behind last year and the 5-year average.

An abundance of precipitation fell in Arizona during the week, with much of the State receiving total accumulations in excess of 2 inches. Producers continued to ship vegetables despite the wet weather, including a variety of cabbages, escarole, kale, leeks, parsley, and spinach.

A series of Pacific storm systems delivered heavy precipitation to California during the week, leading to flooding and mudslides in many southern areas of the State. Wind gusts associated with the storms downed almond trees in some orchards and caused lodging in small grain fields. Erosion occurred in some row crop fields and low-lying fields remained underwater. Fieldwork stalled and fruit harvest slowed significantly.



# International Weather and Crop Summary

**January 17 - 23, 2010**

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

## HIGHLIGHTS

**EUROPE:** Showers favored Spain's vegetative winter wheat, while a moderate to deep snow pack across northern and eastern Europe insulated dormant winter crops from bitter cold.

**FSU-WESTERN:** Deep snow cover protected dormant winter crops from extreme cold.

**MIDDLE EAST**: Unseasonably warm weather kept most winter crops devoid of protective snow cover, although locally heavy showers maintained favorable soil moisture.

**NORTHWEST AFRICA:** Showers maintained adequate to locally abundant soil moisture for vegetative winter grains.

**SOUTH ASIA:** Dry weather continued to necessitate irrigation for winter crops.

**EAST ASIA:** Light showers and mild weather benefited overwintering crops in China.

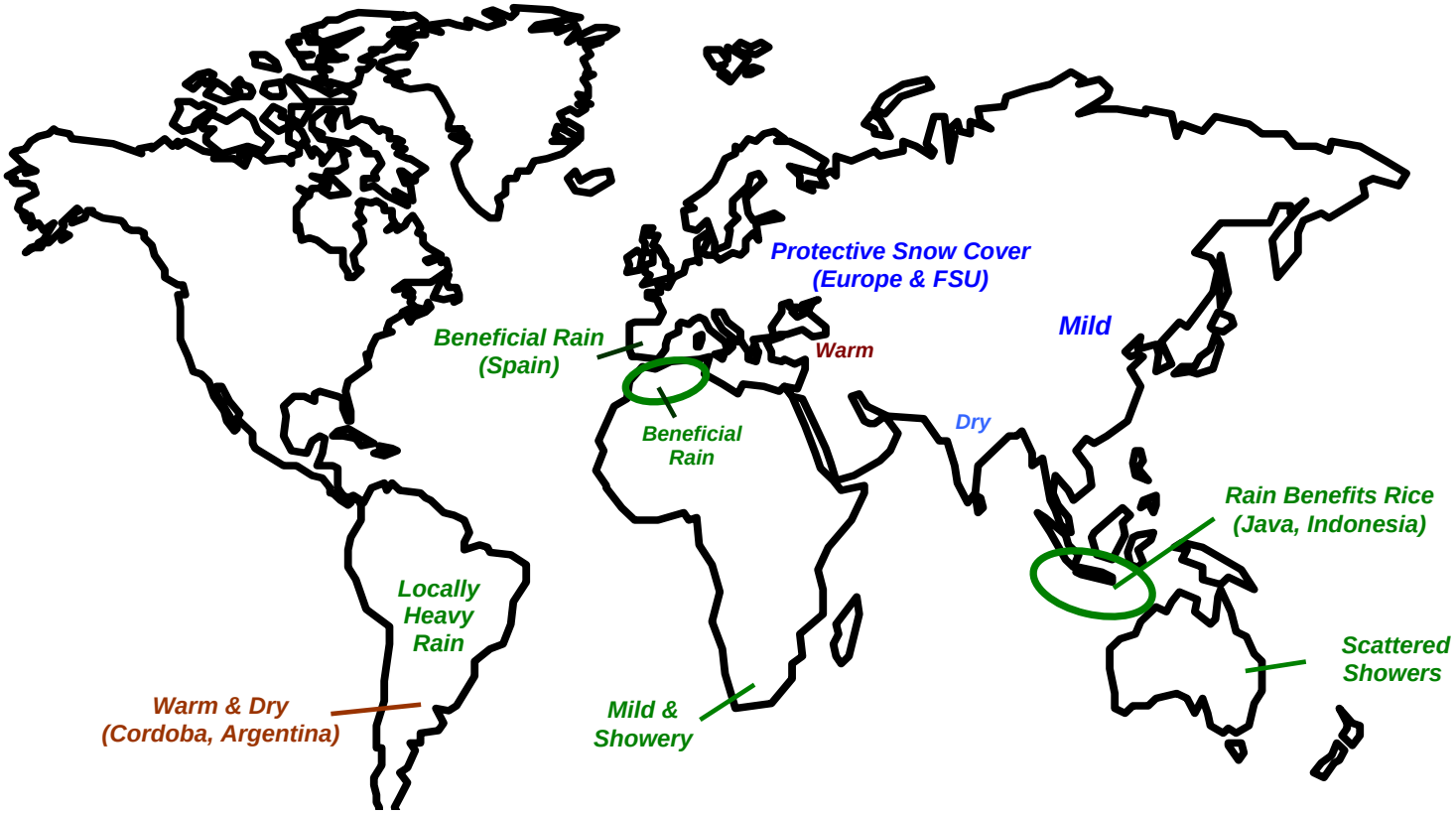
**SOUTHEAST ASIA:** Showers continued to benefit reproductive rice across most of Java, Indonesia.

**AUSTRALIA:** Widely scattered, generally light showers provided little additional moisture for reproductive summer crops.

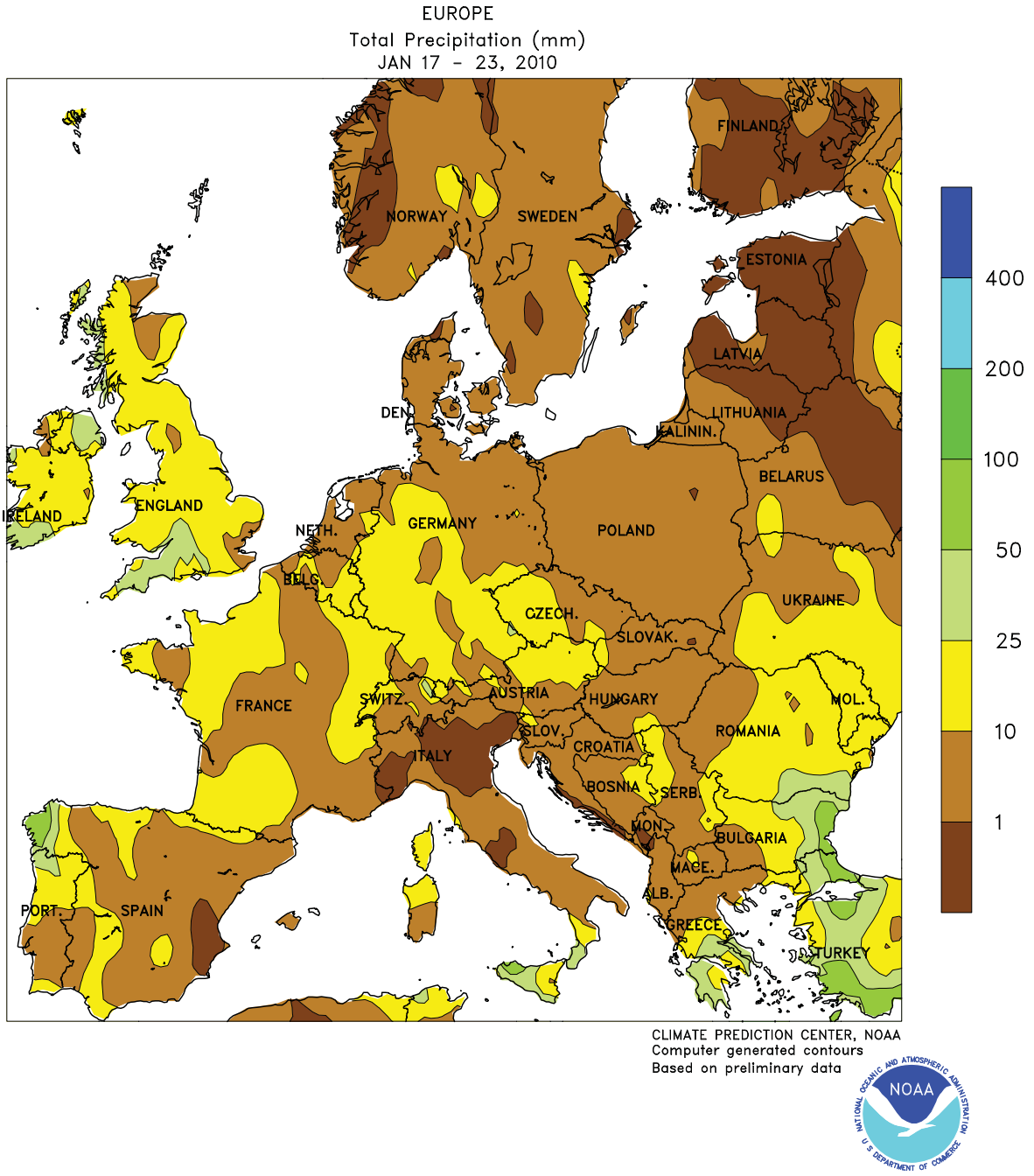
**SOUTH AFRICA:** Locally heavy rain benefited vegetative to reproductive corn.

**ARGENTINA**: A developing trend of warmer and drier weather reduced moisture for summer grains and oilseeds in western and southern farming areas.

**BRAZIL:** Heavy rain persisted in the south, maintaining locally excessive moisture levels for soybeans and other crops.

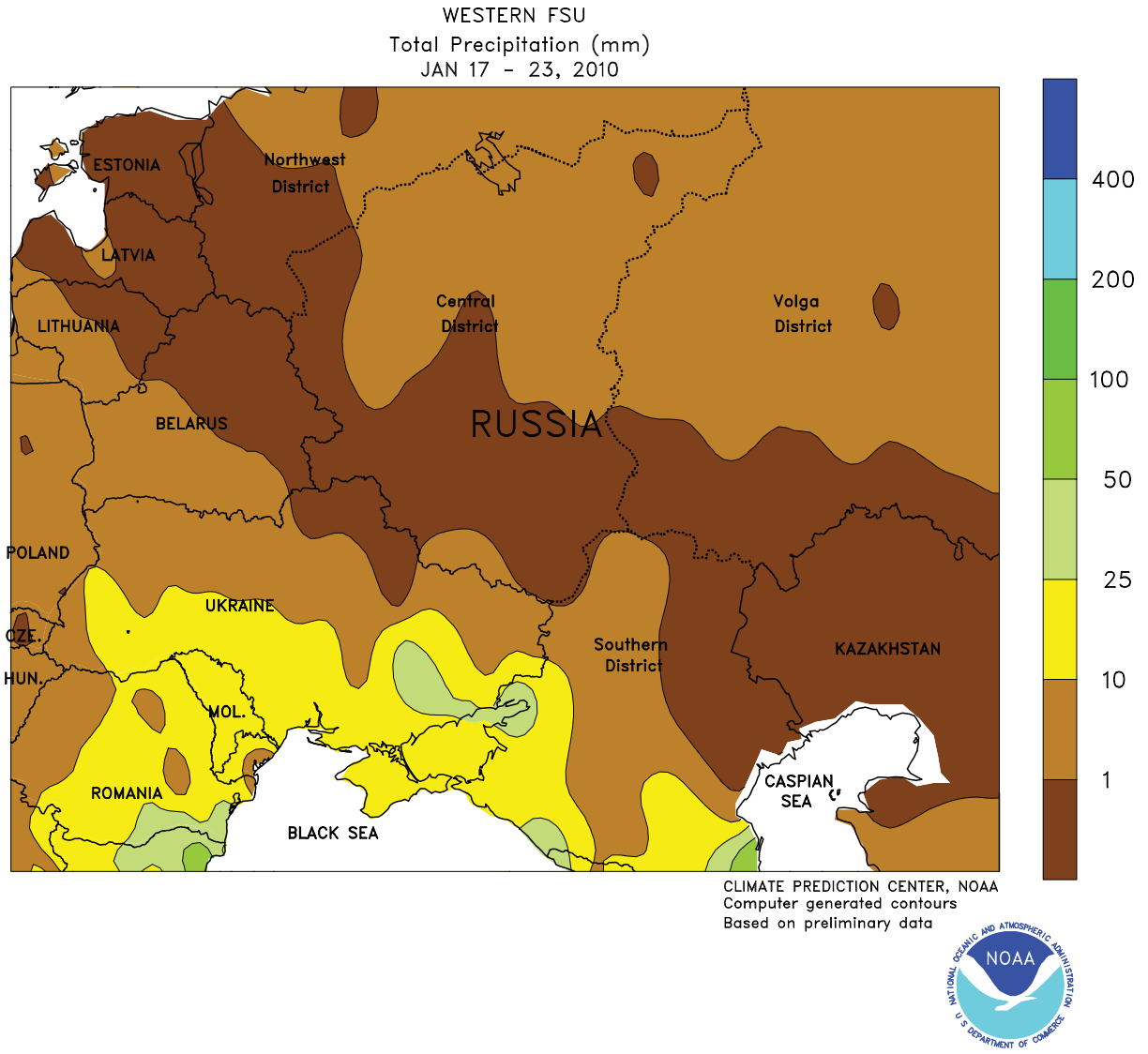



For additional information contact: meteorologists@oce.usda.gov



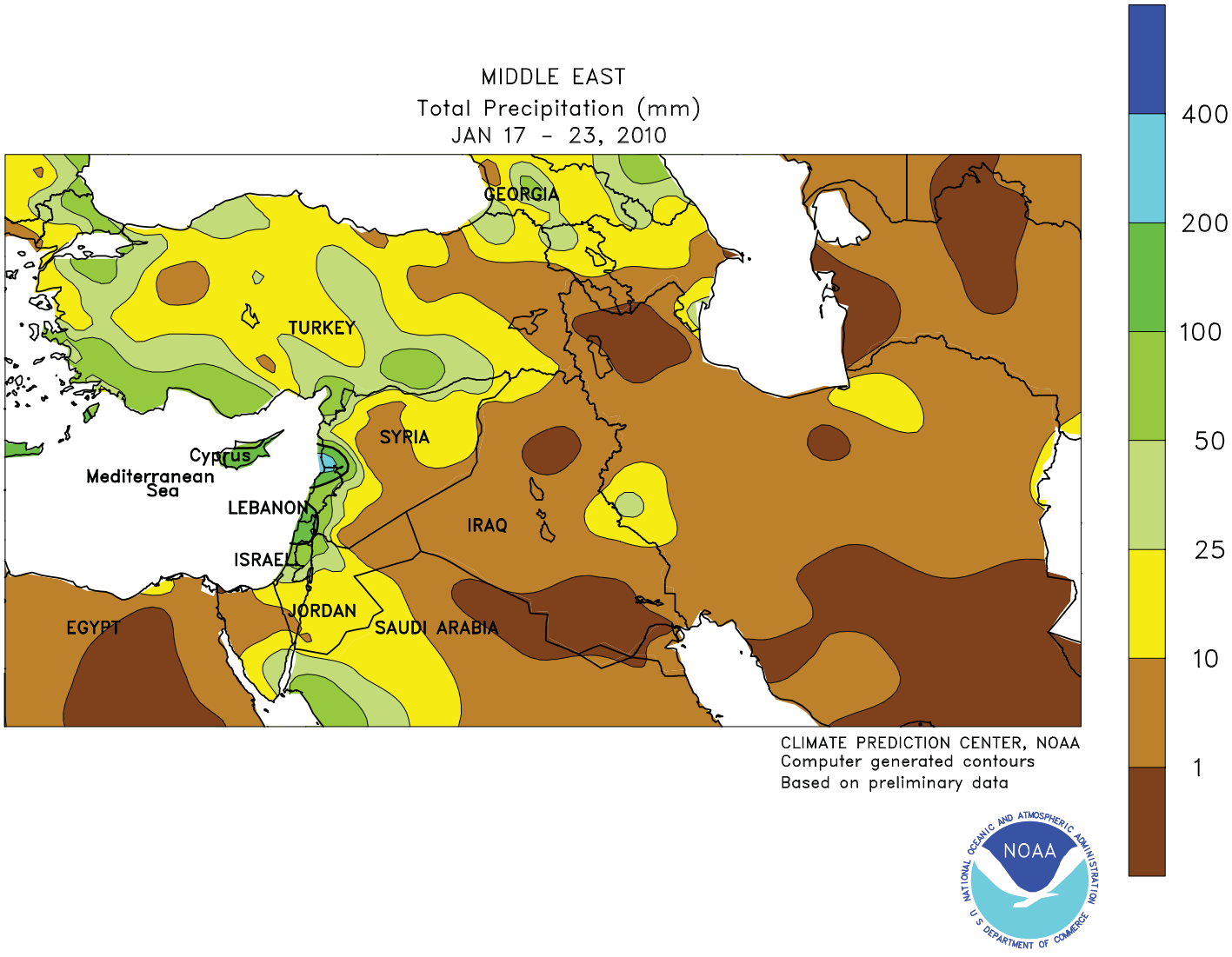

## EUROPE

Seasonably cold, unsettled weather prevailed over much of the region, maintaining favorable overwintering conditions for dormant grains and oilseeds. High pressure brought another round of bitter cold (temperatures as low as -20 degrees C) to northeastern Europe, although crops remained well protected under 10 to 25 cm of snow cover. Wintry weather returned to the Balkans, where minimum temperatures below -10 degrees C were accompanied by up to 25 cm of fresh snow. Meanwhile, early week warmth was replaced by colder, snowy conditions in England, Germany, and France, with weekly precipitation totaling 5 to 25 mm (liquid equivalent). Widespread showers (2-50 mm) continued on the Iberian Peninsula, favoring vegetative winter wheat and providing additional recharge to reservoirs and irrigation reserves. Dry weather prevailed in Italy, however, although soil moisture and irrigation supplies remained adequate for winter crop development.



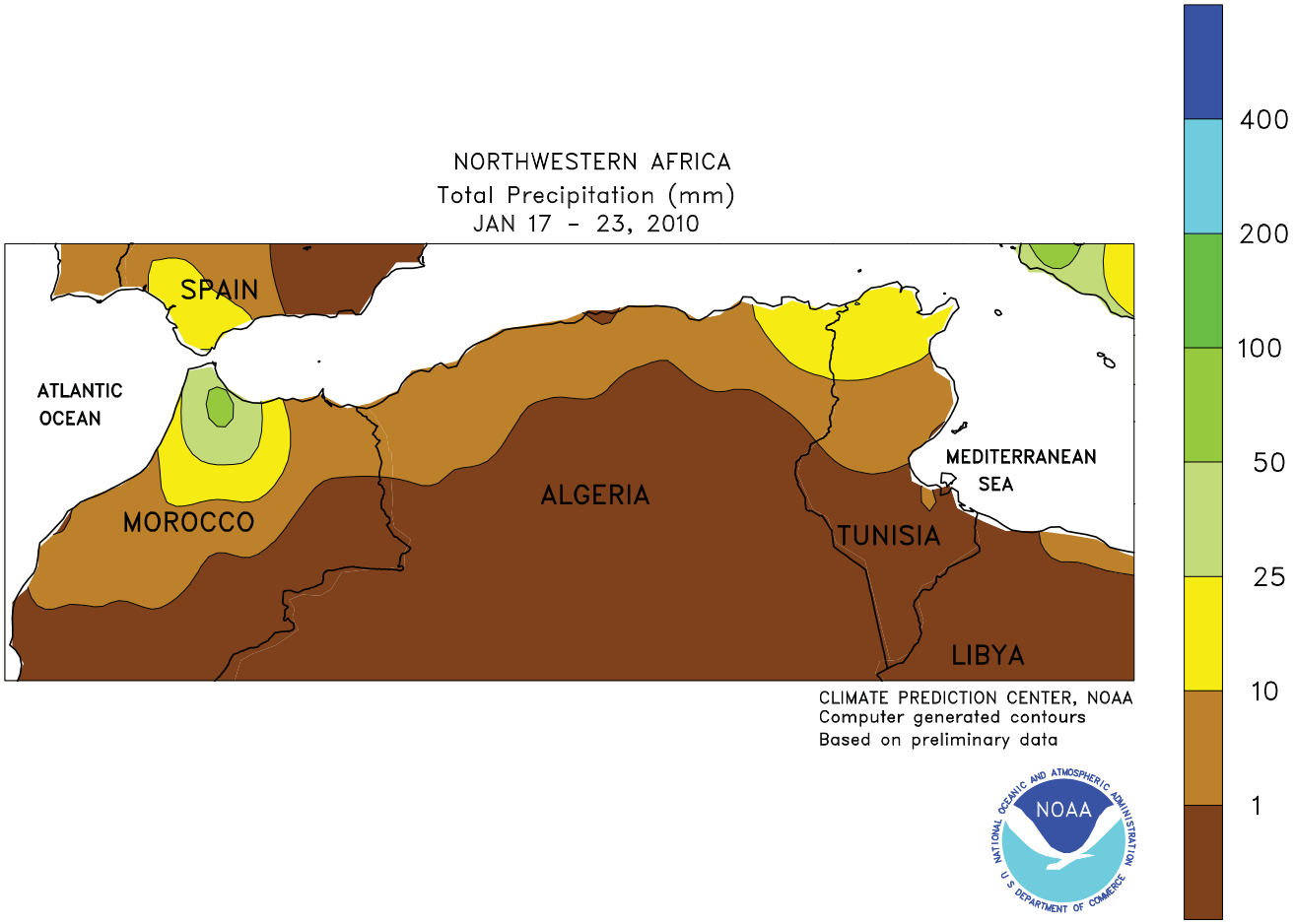

## FSU-WESTERN

Extreme cold returned, although dormant winter crops remained well protected under a deep snow pack. A strong arctic high brought the coldest weather the region has experienced since 2006, with minimum temperatures plunging below -30 degrees C across Russia and northern Kazakhstan. Readings were not much warmer in Ukraine and Belarus, where the thermometer dipped to -26 degrees C. Despite the extreme cold, a deep snow pack (15-40 cm) remained in place from Belarus and Ukraine into Russia and Kazakhstan, providing ample protection to dormant winter crops. Only in Russia's Southern District was snow cover less than 20 cm, but here, too, recent snowfall (2-15 cm) afforded winter wheat some protection from the arctic blast. The strong high also prevented southern storms from progressing into Russia, limiting this week's snowfall (5-25 mm liquid equivalent) to southern portions of Ukraine and the Southern District. Under the grip of the arctic high, weekly temperatures averaged a remarkable 10 to 17 degrees C below normal over most of the region, with somewhat milder conditions (2-8 degrees C below normal) confined to the Black Sea coast.



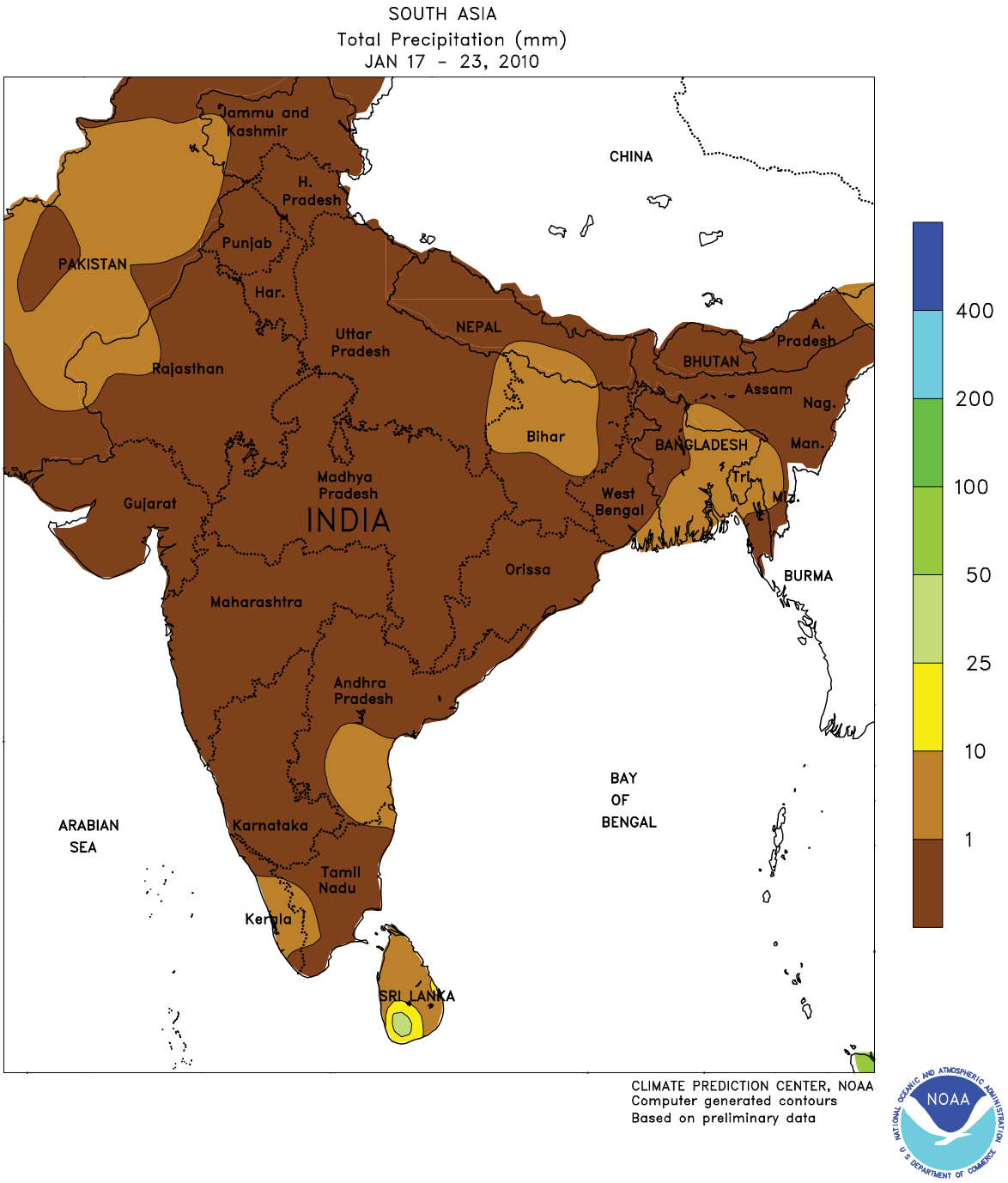

## MIDDLE EAST

Unseasonable warmth continued, with wet conditions overspreading the western half of the region. A series of Mediterranean storms produced 10 to more than 100 mm of rain across Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, and Israel, providing adequate to locally excessive soil moisture for vegetative winter wheat and barley. Rain was lighter (2-25 mm) in Iraq and Iran but still beneficial for winter crops, which have likely continued to add vegetative growth under the persistent warm weather pattern. Temperatures for the week averaged 5 to 12 degrees C above normal over the entire region, save for a small portion of northwestern Turkey where readings were 1 to 2 degrees below normal. Consequently, winter grains remained devoid of protective snow cover and are exposed to potential incursions of bitter cold. Nevertheless, current winter crop prospects are favorable due to timely, beneficial rainfall and a lack of winterkill.



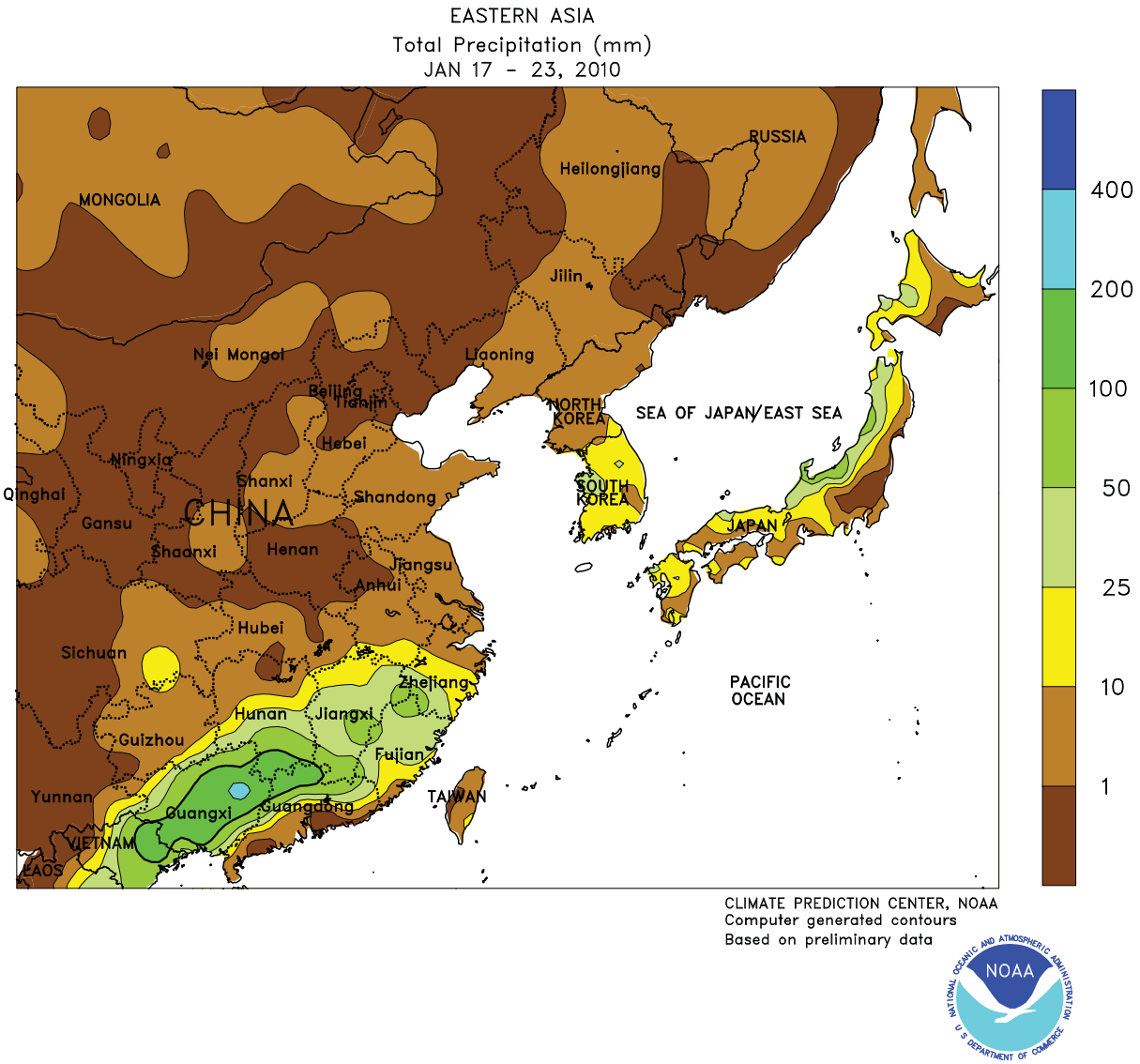

## NORTHWEST AFRICA

Wet weather continued in western and eastern crop areas, while drier conditions returned to central winter grain districts. Early in the week, a departing Mediterranean storm generated light to moderate showers (10-30 mm) in northeastern Algeria and northern Tunisia, boosting soil moisture for vegetative winter grains. In northern Morocco, an approaching Atlantic storm system produced 5 to 60 mm of rain at week's end, maintaining adequate to locally excessive soil moisture for wheat and barley. In contrast, mostly dry weather returned to central Algeria, favoring winter crop development on the heels of last week's rainfall. Temperatures averaged 3 to 5 degrees C above normal, although daytime highs (15-25 degrees C) were favorable for crop growth.



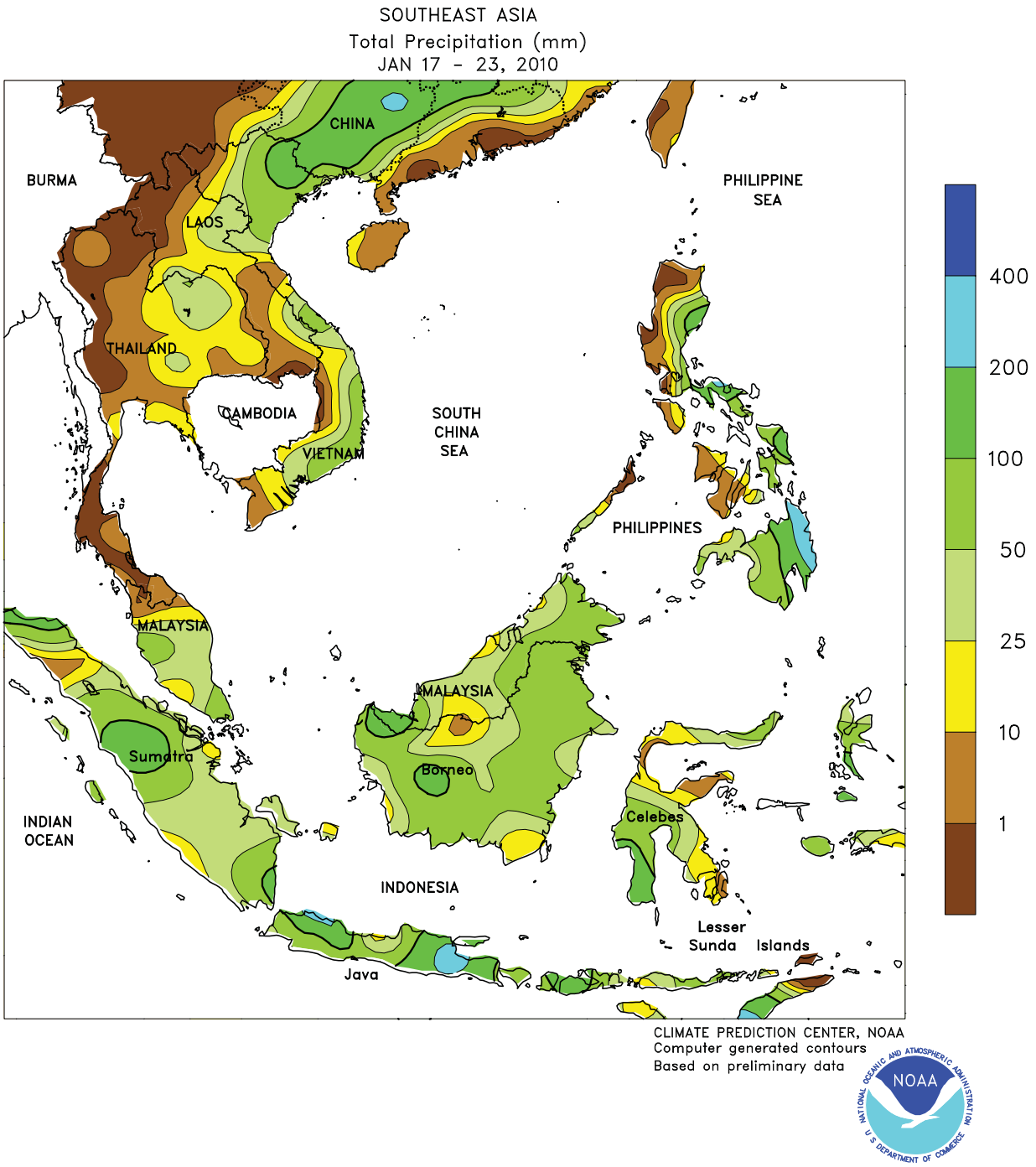

## SOUTH ASIA

Dry weather prevailed throughout the region necessitating continued irrigation of winter crops. Although, weekly temperatures averaging 1 to 5 degrees C below normal in major wheat growing areas helped minimize irrigation requirements. In contrast, maximum temperatures approaching 25 degrees C in northern Rajasthan, along with the dry weather, increased irrigation needs. Reports indicate that wheat was tillering in the north, while rapeseed was still vegetative, and cotton in Andhra Pradesh continued in the boll development stage.



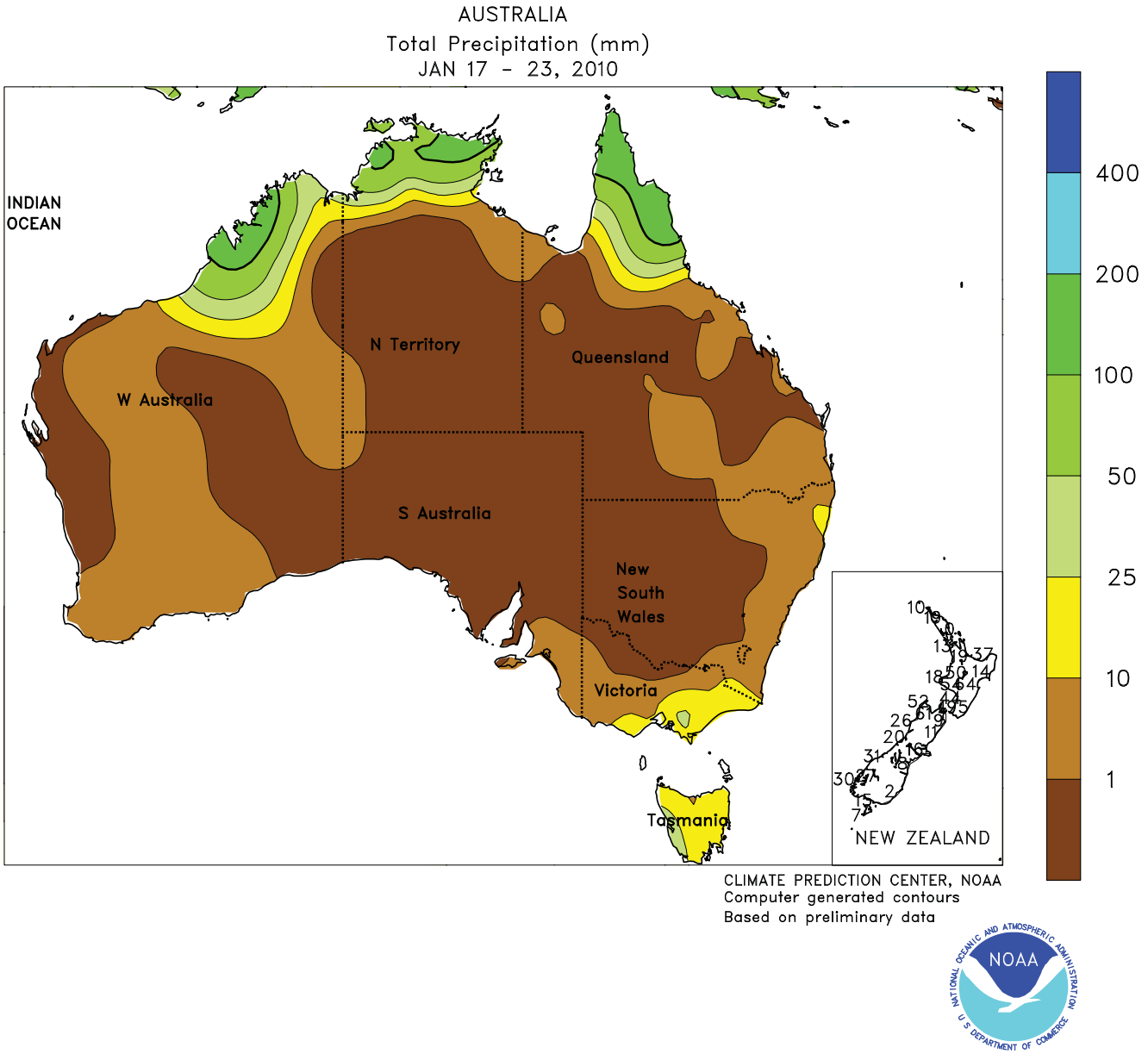

## EAST ASIA

In China, light showers (1-10 mm) in Shandong provided beneficial moisture to overwintering wheat, while mostly dry weather prevailed across the remainder of the North China Plain. In the Yangtze Valley, 1 to 10 mm of rain benefited overwintering rapeseed, while somewhat higher amounts (10-25 mm) occurred in southern portions of the valley. Meanwhile, a steady stream of moisture moved across southern China, bringing over 100 mm of rain to sugarcane in Guangxi and northwestern Guangdong, with lower amounts (25-100 mm) in the southeastern provinces. More notable were weekly temperatures averaging 1 to 5 degrees C above normal throughout China. Freezing temperatures remained north of the Yangtze River, while average temperatures were above 0 degrees C across winter wheat and rapeseed areas, favoring crops.



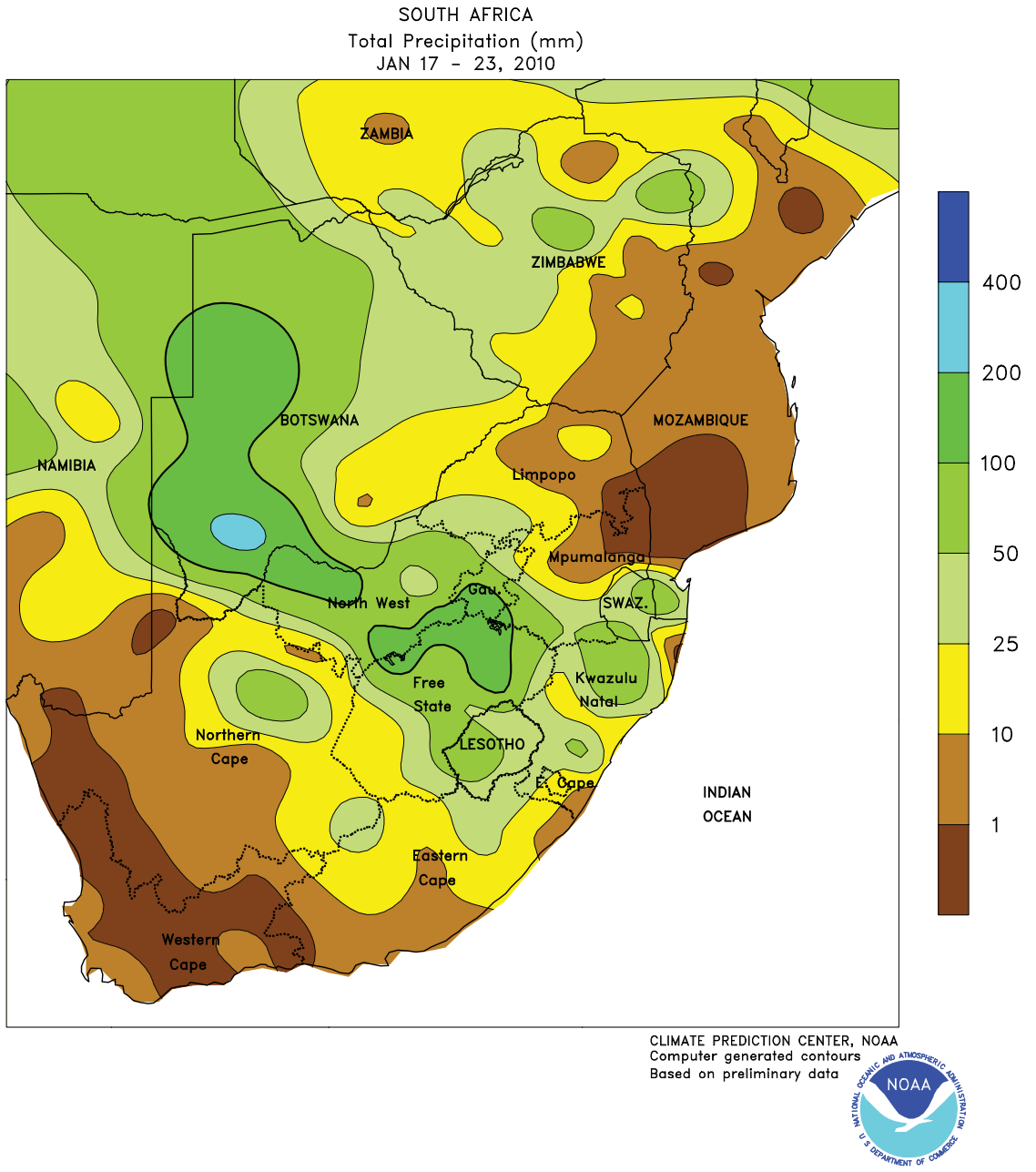

## SOUTHEAST ASIA

Widespread showers in Java, Indonesia, continued for reproductive rice. Heavy rainfall (over 200 mm) in eastern Java erased any lingering season-to-date deficits but caused some localized flooding. Similarly, over 100 mm of rain in western Java maintained favorable soil moisture for rice. Central Java, however, continued to receive lower than expected rainfall, increasing season to date deficits. In oil palm areas, showers were more widespread with 25 to 100 mm maintaining adequate to abundant soil moisture. Meanwhile in the Philippines, rainfall increased across the eastern growing areas where over 50 mm benefited rice and corn. A deluge (over 200 mm) in eastern Mindanao, however, caused some flooding. In Vietnam, heavy showers (50-100 mm) eased developing dryness for winter-spring rice in the north, while providing additional moisture to rice in the south.



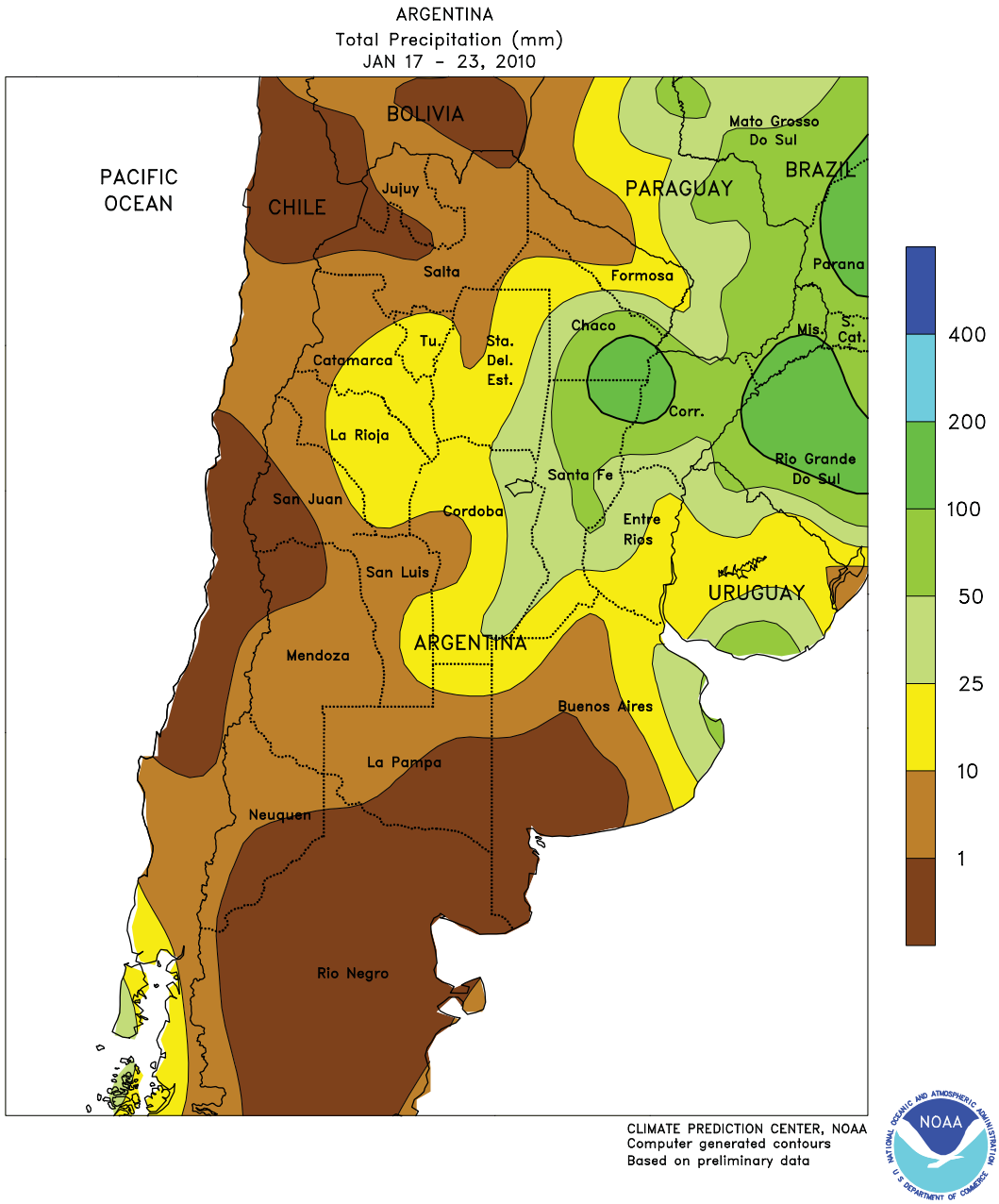

## AUSTRALIA

Widely scattered, generally light showers (2-9 mm, locally more) fell across eastern Australia, providing little additional moisture for cotton and sorghum. Although recent rains have moistened topsoils for summer crops, rainfall has trended below normal during the past 3 weeks. Thus, more rain would be welcome as crops advance through the critical reproductive stages of development. Temperatures in major summer crop areas were generally seasonable, aiding crop development.



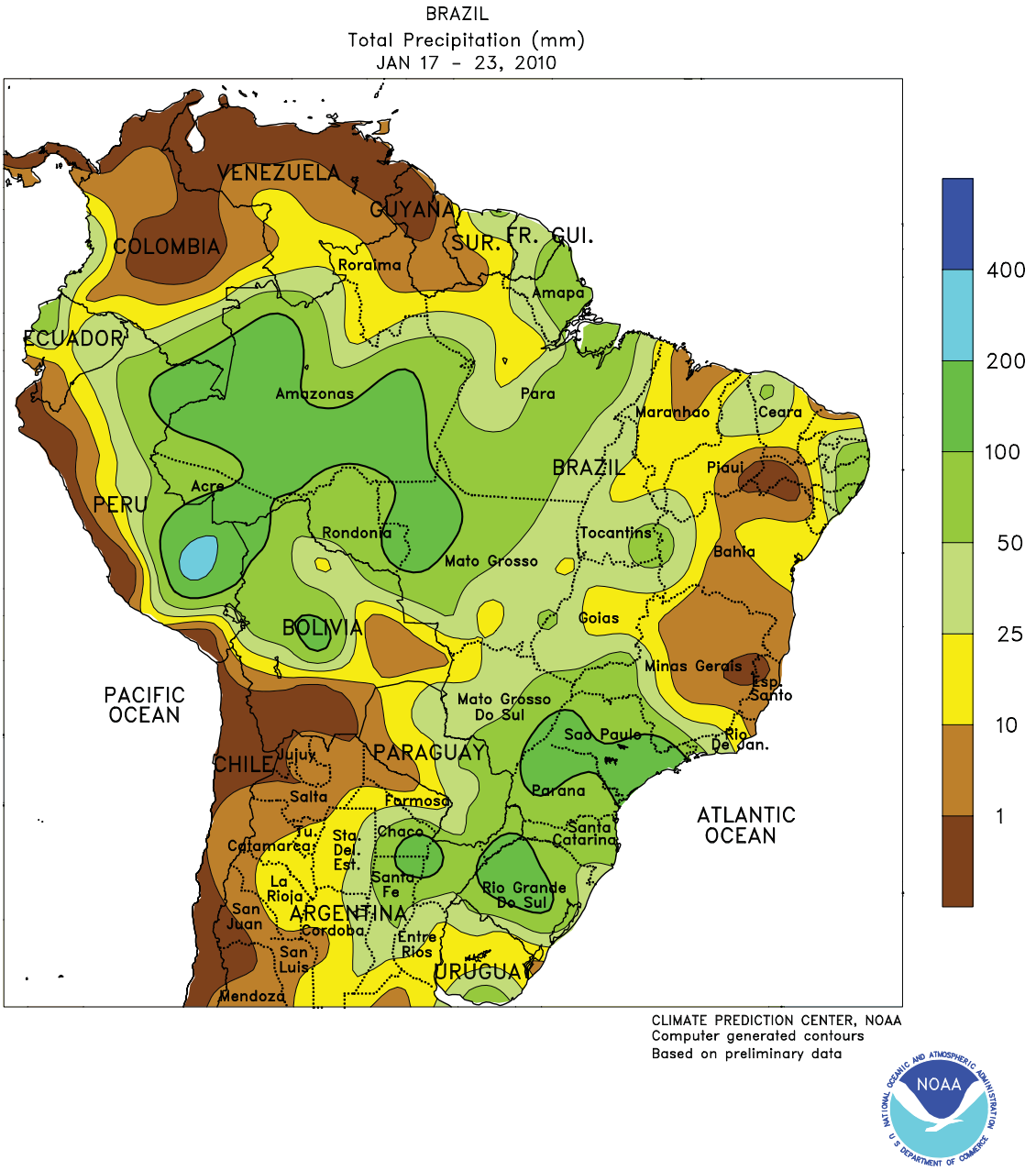

## SOUTH AFRICA

Mild, rainy weather maintained favorable conditions for vegetative to reproductive summer crops across the corn belt. Rainfall totaled 25 to more than 50 mm in most major production areas of North West, Free State, Gauteng, and southern Mpumalanga. Weekly temperatures averaged near normal, with highs typically ranging from the upper 20s degrees C in eastern production areas to the lower 30s farther west. Corn usually advances through reproduction from about mid-January to mid-February, starting in the east and progressing westward. Elsewhere, rainfall continued to be unseasonably light (less than 25 mm) in the coastal sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal, although seasonable temperatures (highs in the lower 30s degrees C) maintained normal irrigation requirements. Scattered showers (5-25 mm or more) boosted irrigation reserves in eastern growing areas of the Cape Provinces, but warmth and dryness prevailed elsewhere, including the main vine and tree crop areas of Western Cape.




## ARGENTINA

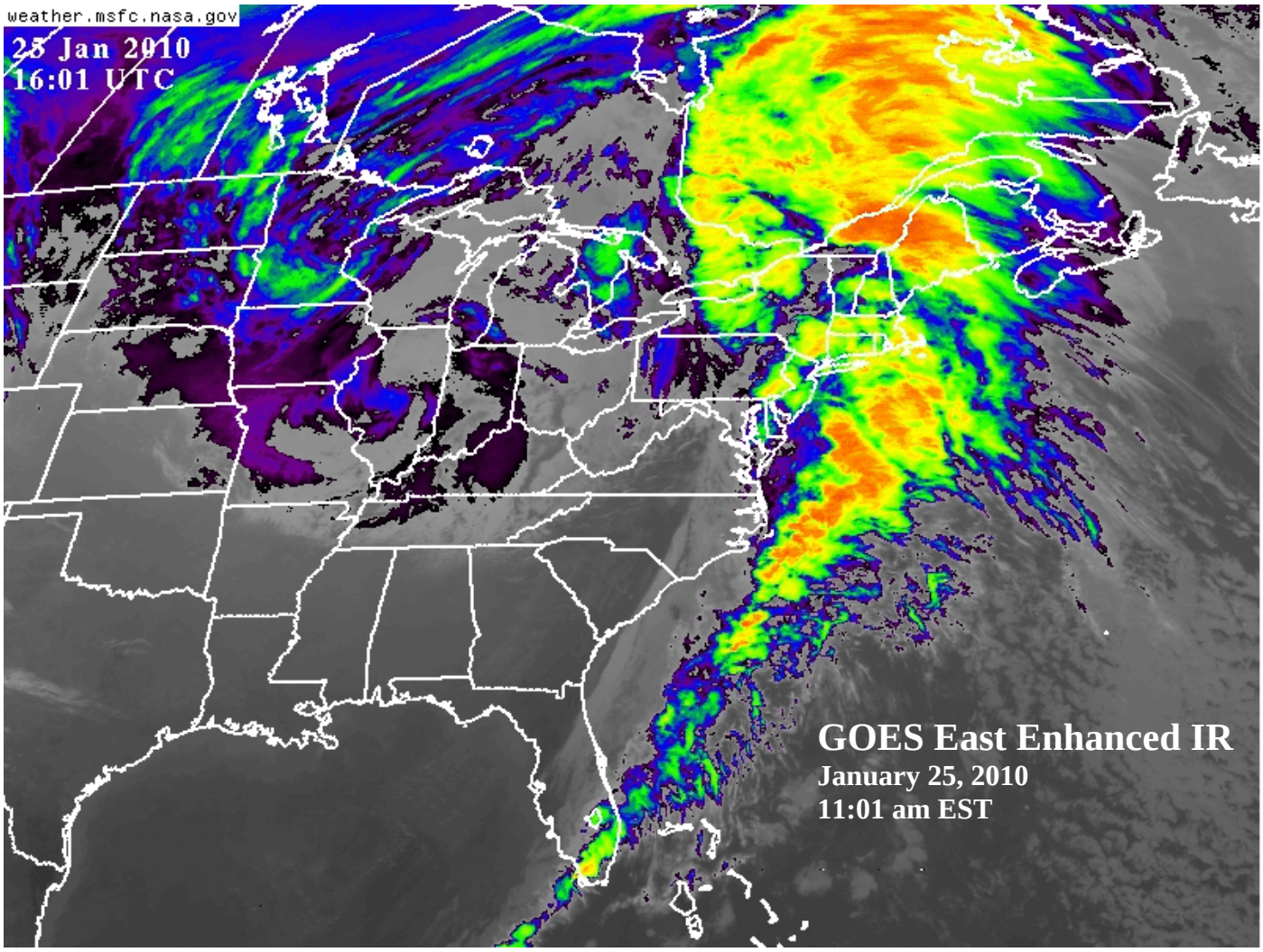
Following a brief period of showers, warmer, drier weather returned to Argentina's western growing areas. The rain (5-25 mm or more), which fell on January 18 and 19, brought some relief from a heat wave that saw temperatures reaching the middle and upper 30s degrees C from Cordoba northward. By week's end, however, above-normal temperatures returned, reducing moisture for reproductive summer crops while maintaining high crop moisture demands. Drier conditions also prevailed in Argentina's southern growing areas (La Pampa and southwestern Buenos Aires), although scattered showers continued in eastern Buenos Aires and nearby locations in Entre Rios and southern Santa Fe. Most other areas experienced the same late-week warm up as the west, with highs reaching the lower and middle 30s degrees C. Locally heavy rain (25-100 mm or more) lingered over the northeast (from northern Santa Fe and Chaco eastward), maintaining mostly favorable moisture levels for cotton and other crops. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, corn and soybean planting was 93 and 98 percent planted, respectively, as of January 21.




## BRAZIL

Unseasonable wetness persisted throughout the south, as drier conditions prevailed elsewhere. Rainfall exceeded 100 mm in sections of Rio Grande do Sul and Parana, maintaining abundant moisture levels for soybeans and other summer crops but impeding fieldwork, possibly including treatment for diseases and pests. Unseasonably heavy rain (50-100 mm or more) fell as far north as Sao Paulo, hampering late sugarcane harvest activities. In contrast, drier-than-normal weather prevailed for much of the week over central Brazil, including a broad area stretching from eastern Mato Grosso to Bahia and Minas Gerais. In the Center-West region (Mato Grosso, Goias, and northern Mato Grosso do Sul), the break in the rainfall favored development of soybeans, corn, and cotton, although highs in the middle 30s degrees C raised some concern for potential stress on flowering crops. Dry weather in the northeastern interior (including Tocantins and western Bahia) continued through mid week, which also saw temperatures averaging several degrees C above normal. By week's end, however, 10 to 50 mm of rain and the return to a seasonably wetter pattern were welcome. Rain (10-50 mm) continued along the northeastern coast, boosting moisture reserves but reportedly hampering the local sugarcane harvest.

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




While most of the recent focus on extreme weather conditions looked toward California and the Southwest, stormy conditions also affected the Midwest, South, and East. For example, daily-record rainfall totals for January 24 included 3.35 inches in Asheville, NC, and 2.46 inches in London, KY. Warmth accompanied heavy rain into the East, where Ft. Myers, FL (85°F), posted a daily-record high for January 24. Meanwhile, snow showers and breezy conditions returned to the Midwest, following a brief reprieve from wintry conditions.

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