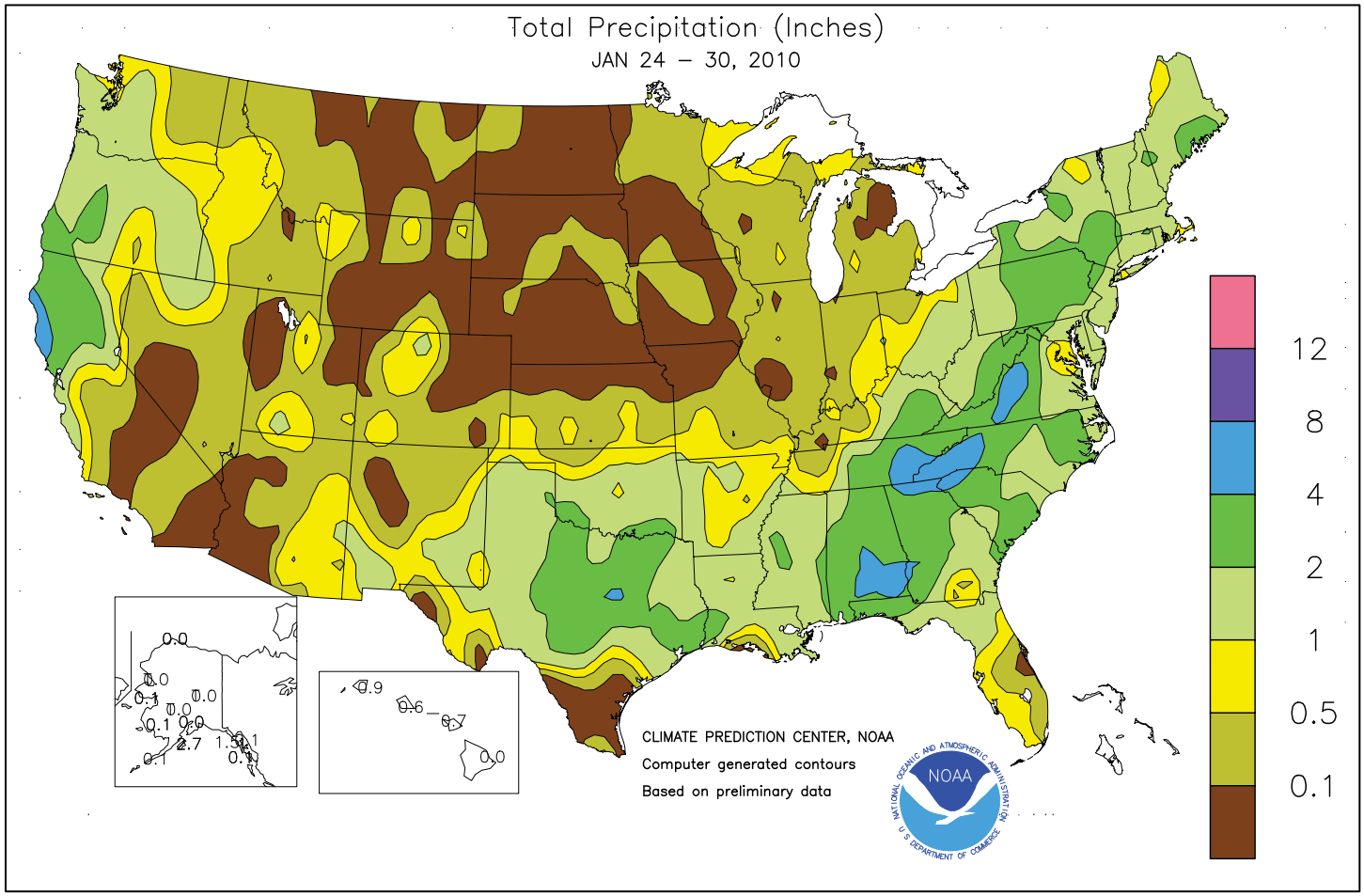
Volume 97, No. 5 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather February 2, 2010

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

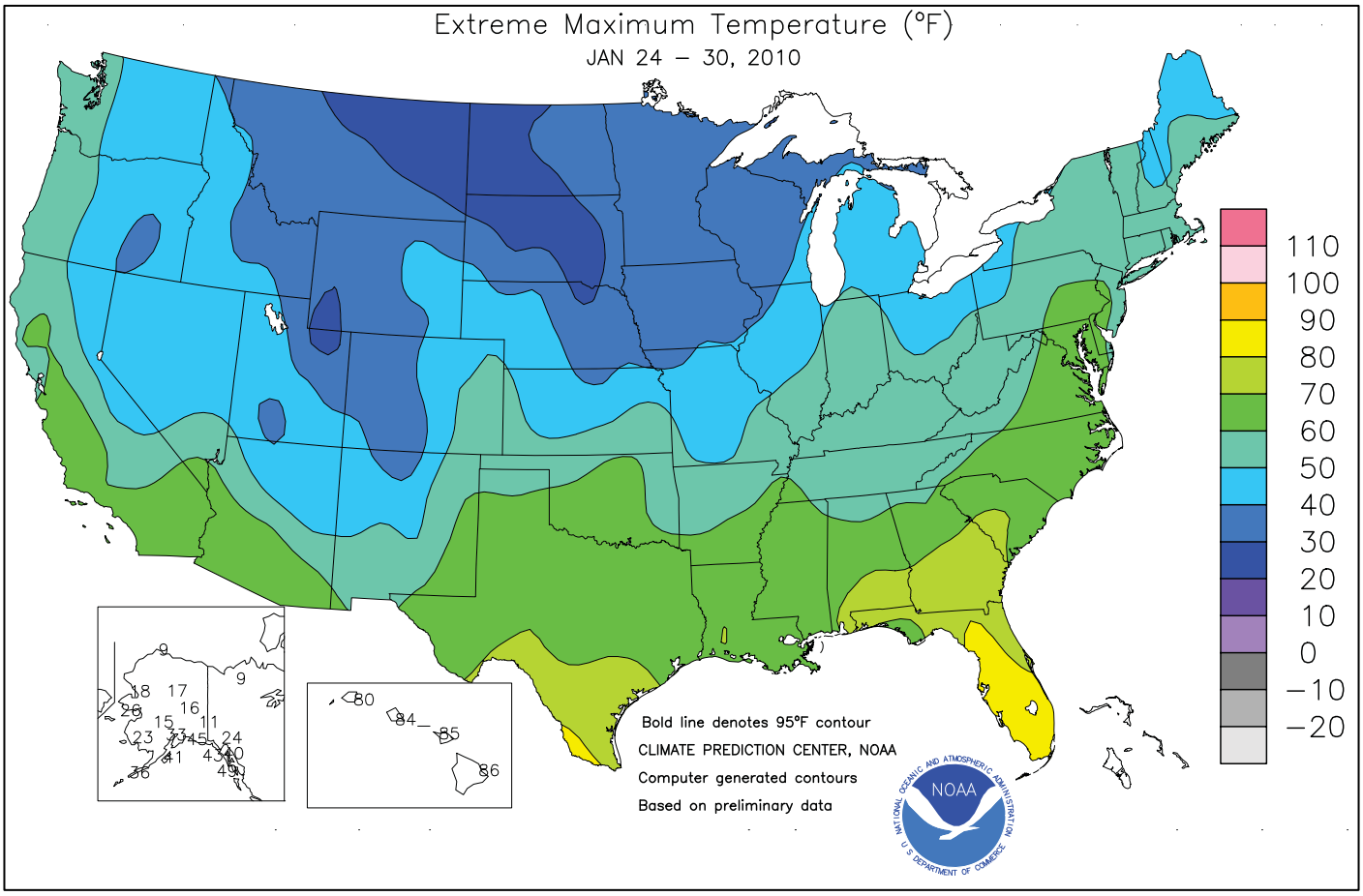
January 24 - 30, 2010

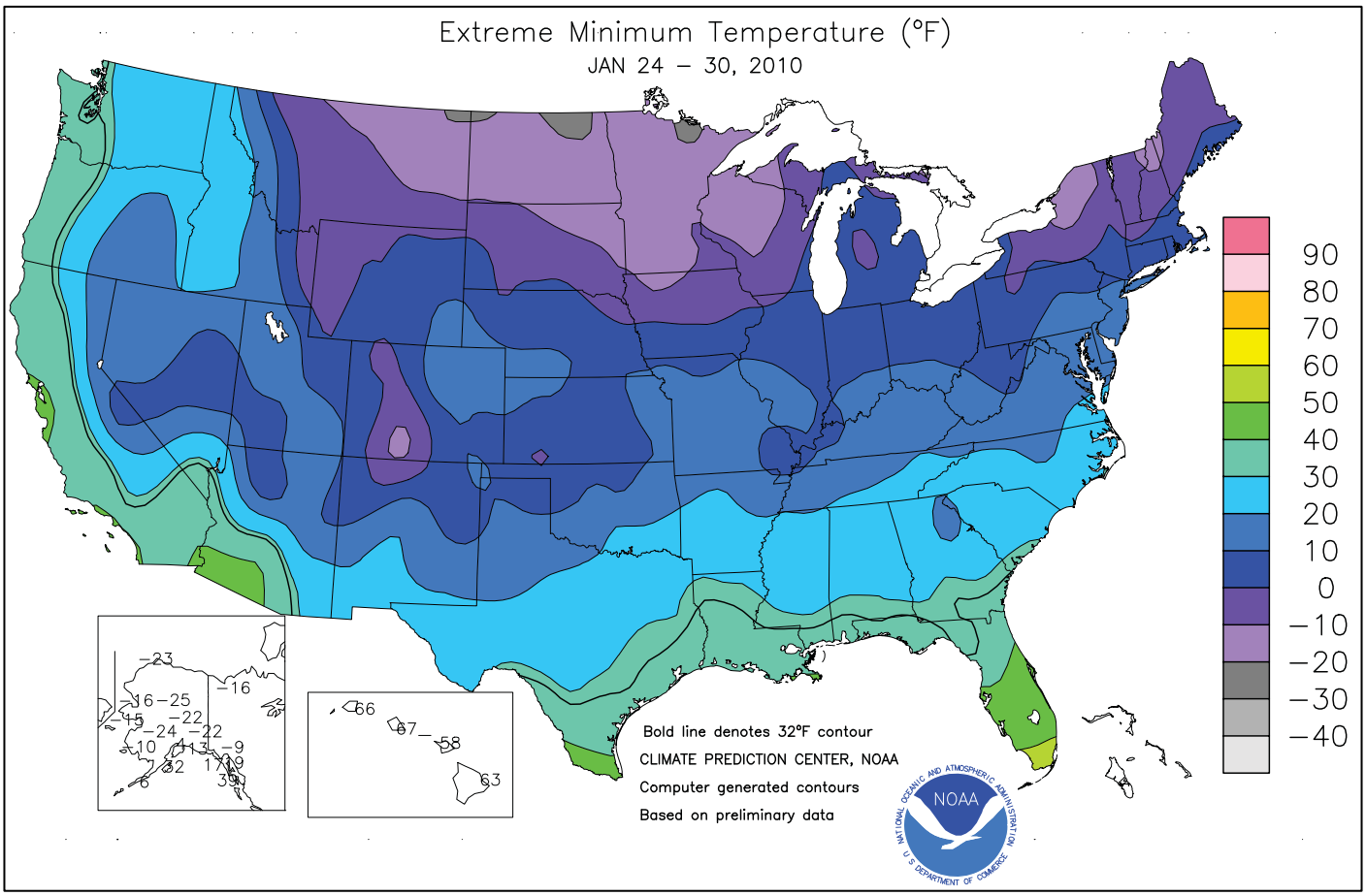
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Heavy rain ended early in the week in the **East**, but a late-week storm produced significant snow and ice accumulations across the **South**. Combined, the two storms resulted in more than 4 inches of precipitation in parts of the **central and southern Appalachians**. In the **Southeast**, fieldwork remained at a virtual standstill, while winter grains continued to suffer due to excessive soil moisture. Farther west, frozen precipitation also affected the **southern Plains**, where snow and freezing rain caused

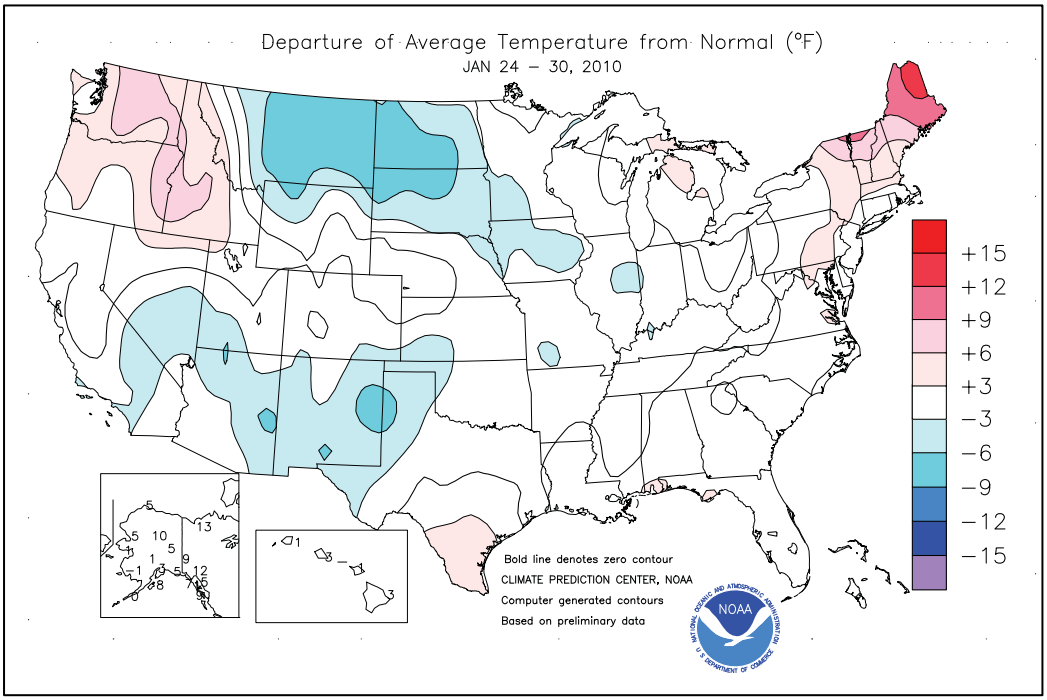
(Continued on page 3)

Contents


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
JAN 24 – 30, 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 24 – 30, 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)



travel and electrical disruptions but provided highly beneficial moisture for pastures and winter wheat. Snow from previous storms helped to protect the **northern Plains'** winter wheat from bitterly cold weather, but short-term dryness continued to develop on the **central High Plains**. Meanwhile, **Midwestern** precipitation was mostly light and confined to the **eastern Corn Belt**. **Midwestern** weekly temperatures were near to slightly below normal, but much of the **western Corn Belt** remained under a thick blanket of at least 6 to 12 inches of snow. Elsewhere, mild weather accompanied rain and snow showers in **northern California** and the **Northwest**, while much more tranquil conditions prevailed in **southern California** and the **Desert Southwest**. In recent weeks, spring and summer water-supply prospects have improved in **California** and the **Southwest**, but have not changed appreciably in the **Northwest**. Above-normal weekly temperatures in the **Northwest** contrasted with cooler-than-normal weather in **southern California** and the **Southwest**. In other areas, temperatures ranged from more than 10°F below normal across parts of the **northern High Plains** to more than 10°F above normal in **northern Maine**.

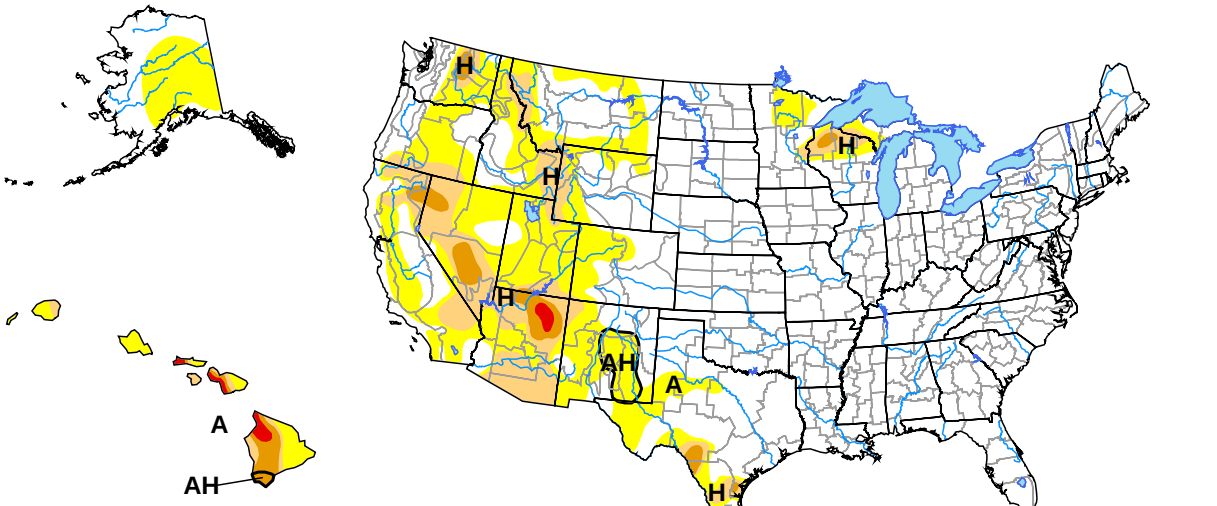
Early in the week, torrential rain continued in the **East**. Daily-record rainfall totals for January 24 included 3.35 inches in **Asheville, NC**; 2.49 inches in **Greenville-Spartanburg, SC**; 2.46 inches in **London, KY**; and 2.39 inches in **Knoxville, TN.** In **Florida**, **Ft. Myers** (85°F) posted a daily-record high for January 24. Heavy rain persisted into January 25 in the **Northeast**, where daily-record amounts reached 2.90 inches in **Williamsport, PA**; 1.75 inches in **Binghamton, NY**; 1.71 inches in **Bangor, ME**; and 1.62 inches in **Trenton, NJ.** High winds accompanied the **Eastern** rain, with January 25 gusts clocked to 69 m.p.h. at the **Blue Hill Observatory in Milton, MA**, and 58 m.p.h. in **Annapolis, MD. Northeastern** daily-record highs for January 25 included 59°F in **Newark, NJ**, and 51°F in **Montpelier, VT.** Meanwhile, windy conditions also prevailed across the **Plains** and **upper Midwest**, accompanied by a return to cold weather. Peak gusts for January 25 reached 59 m.p.h. in **Broken Bow, NE**, and 55 m.p.h. in **Sioux City, IA.**

By mid-week, stormy weather returned to parts of the **Southwest**. In **Arizona**, **Douglas** noted consecutive daily-record totals on January 27-28, totaling 0.71 inch. In **Texas**, January 28 featured the wettest January day on record in **Waco** (3.41 inches) and a daily-record snowfall in **Dalhart** (12.0 inches). In **Waco**, where the January 28-29 rainfall reached 4.50 inches, the previous wettest January day on record was 3.21 inches on January 16, 2004. Elsewhere in **Texas**, **Midland** (1.45 inches on January 28) experienced its wettest January day since January 8, 1939, when 2.56 inches fell. Elsewhere on the **southern Plains**, January 28-29 snowfall reached 6.2 inches in **Dodge City, KS**, and 5.2 inches in **Oklahoma City, OK.** Farther east, 11.0 inches of snow blanketed **Harrison, AR**, and **Asheville, NC**, on January 29. For **Harrison**, it was the snowiest January day on record, tying a mark achieved most recently on January 6, 1970. In **Asheville**, where the January 29-30 storm total climbed to 13.0 inches, it was the snowiest January calendar day since January 27, 1998. Elsewhere in **North Carolina**, January 29-30 accumulations of snow and sleet included 6.4 inches in **Greensboro** and 5.0 inches in **Raleigh-Durham**. In **Virginia**, January 30-31 snowfall reached 10.5 inches at **Wallops Island** and 10.0 inches in **Richmond**. Meanwhile, **Watertown, NY** (-24°F), posted a daily-record low for January 30.

Mild, dry weather prevailed across **Alaska**, where temperatures mostly ranged from 5 to 10°F above normal. The exception was **southwestern Alaska**, where near-normal temperatures prevailed. **Kodiak** received 2.68 inches of rain during the week to boost its January precipitation total to 11.30 inches (138 percent of normal). Farther south, shower activity increased in **Hawaii**, mainly across the western islands. On January 29-30, 24-hour rainfall totals ranged from 2 to 4 inches in several locations on **Kauai**, **Oahu**, and **Molokai**. Despite the late-month showers, January rainfall totaled just 0.71 inch (26 percent of normal) in **Honolulu**; 0.94 inch (10 percent) in **Hilo**; 0.99 inch (26 percent) in **Kahului**; and 1.10 inches (24 percent) in **Lihue**.

U.S. Drought Monitor

January 26, 2010
Valid 7 a.m. EST



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

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

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

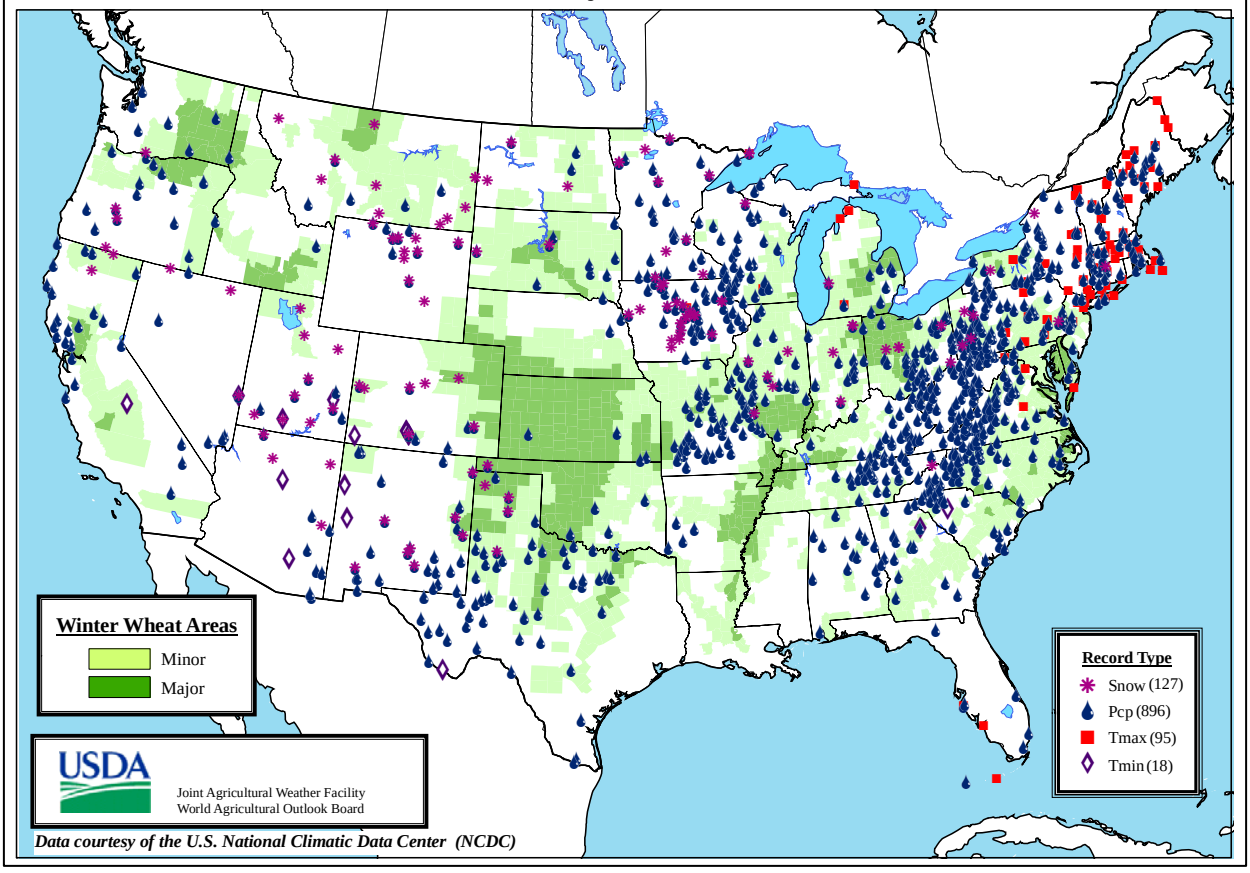
http://drought.unl.edu/dm

USDA National Drought Mitigation Center

Released Thursday, January 28, 2010
Author: David Miskus, CPC/NCEP/NWS/NOAA

Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

January 24-30, 2010



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

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 30, 2010

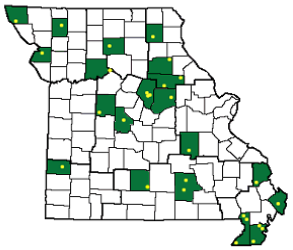
Data Provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the University of Missouri Commercial Agriculture Program.

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	46	31	60	23	39	-	0.42	-	0.39	9.34	-	3.54	-	-	-	0	4	2	0
	LYON	48	33	61	24	41	-	1.17	-	1.10	11.76	-	4.45	-	48	43	0	4	2	1
	VANCE	47	35	58	25	41	-	1.62	-	1.44	10.54	-	5.60	-	49	44	0	2	2	1
	PERTHSHIRE	48	34	61	25	41	-	1.58	-	1.56	13.87	-	5.28	-	48	40	0	4	2	1
	SCOTT	50	35	62	26	43	-	1.73	-	1.67	13.34	-	6.53	-	48	43	0	2	2	1
	SANDY RIDGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NE	VERONA	49	34	59	26	42	-	1.16	-	0.90	8.62	-	4.30	-	48	41	0	4	2	1
SD	STONEVILLE x	57	37	65	27	47	5	2.88	1.70	1.52	13.80	129	8.09	154	54	43	0	2	4	2
	INDIANOLA 1S*	51	36	61	27	43	-	1.72	-	1.55	11.72	-	6.42	-	-	-	0	3	2	1
	INVERNESS 5E	51	36	60	27	43	-	1.53	-	1.25	11.70	-	7.15	-	51	44	0	2	2	1
	SIDON	52	37	62	28	45	-	1.43	-	1.17	9.66	-	5.40	-	52	47	0	1	2	1
	NORTH ISSAQUENA	53	37	62	28	45	-	1.47	-	1.27	11.04	-	6.09	-	51	45	0	1	2	1
	SILVER CITY	53	37	62	27	45	-	1.16	-	1.12	9.42	-	4.47	-	51	46	0	1	2	1
	ONWARD	55	37	63	28	46	-	0.88	-	0.75	-	-	-	-	53	47	0	1	2	1
	MAYDAY	55	37	64	28	46	-	1.23	-	1.19	10.18	-	5.01	-	51	46	0	2	2	1
MISSOURI																				
NW	CORNING	29	16	36	8	22	-4	0.01	-0.18	0.01	1.26	64	0.64	87	-	-	0	7	1	0
	ALBANY	29	15	37	7	22	-5	0.00	-0.31	0.00	1.31	57	0.37	39	34	32	0	7	0	0
	ST. JOSEPH	30	17	38	11	23	-5	0.00	-0.26	0.00	1.03	47	0.24	32	-	-	0	7	0	0
NC	LINNEUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	BRUNSWICK	31	18	43	9	24	-4	0.01	-0.41	0.01	2.29	76	0.49	37	33	32	0	7	1	0
NE	NOVELTY	29	15	43	8	21	-6	0.18	-0.12	0.18	3.40	107	1.68	138	33	29	0	7	1	0
	MONROE CITY	30	17	44	11	23	-4	0.20	-0.38	0.20	3.97	101	1.39	81	34	33	0	6	1	0
WC	GREEN RIDGE	33	21	47	12	26	-3	0.29	-0.10	0.16	3.73	97	0.97	57	35	34	0	7	2	0
C	AUXVASSE	31	19	46	14	25	-3	0.40	-0.05	0.40	4.85	114	2.02	110	35	34	0	7	1	0
	COL-SANBORN FLD	33	21	47	15	26	-5	0.56	0.11	0.56	4.91	120	1.88	103	35	34	0	6	1	1
	WILLIAMSBURG	32	20	46	15	26	-3	0.32	-0.10	0.31	5.29	116	1.85	93	37	35	0	7	2	0
	COL-JEFFERS F&G	32	20	47	15	26	-4	0.50	0.07	0.49	4.13	101	1.81	101	36	35	0	6	2	0
	COL SOUTH FARMS	32	20	47	15	26	-4	0.57	0.14	0.56	4.69	115	1.96	109	-	-	0	6	2	1
	COL-BF	32	20	46	14	25	-5	0.39	-0.04	0.38	4.55	111	1.82	101	34	33	0	6	2	0
	VERSAILLES	34	22	47	15	27	-5	0.64	0.26	0.32	4.32	104	1.99	112	36	35	0	6	3	0
EC	VANDALIA	31	18	45	13	24	-5	0.35	-0.18	0.35	5.13	114	1.65	79	34	32	0	7	1	0
SW	LAMAR	36	23	50	11	29	-5	0.27	-0.26	0.27	2.69	59	1.31	68	38	35	0	6	1	0
SC	COOK STATION	35	21	49	9	28	-6	0.51	0.09	0.27	4.38	80	2.66	120	37	35	0	7	3	0
	MOUNTAIN GROVE	34	22	46	13	27	-6	0.34	-0.07	0.22	4.80	83	2.79	120	36	35	0	6	3	0
SE	DELTA	36	23	57	6	31	-3	0.13	-0.51	0.09	7.88	110	1.89	62	39	35	0	5	2	0
	CHARLESTON	38	25	58	7	32	-3	0.32	-0.12	0.27	7.74	114	2.83	97	39	35	0	6	3	0
	GLENNONVILLE	40	25	60	6	33	-4	0.13	-0.21	0.09	10.01	148	2.72	93	40	36	0	5	3	0
	CLARKTON	40	25	59	11	33	-4	0.14	-0.31	0.09	9.92	141	2.68	89	40	35	0	5	3	0
	PORTAGEVILLE DC	41	27	60	13	34	-3	0.18	-0.36	0.12	8.38	110	2.91	88	43	37	0	5	3	0
	PORTAGEVILLE LF	41	26	60	7	34	-3	0.16	-0.39	0.08	7.86	104	2.84	88	41	37	0	6	4	0
	STEELE	42	27	60	8	35	-3	0.05	-0.56	0.05	8.58	107	3.06	93	42	37	0	5	1	0
	CARDWELL	42	27	59	10	35	-2	0.18	-0.43	0.16	10.54	135	2.66	81	43	40	0	5	3	0

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

Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Near- to above-average temperatures prevailed. January 27 and 30 were the coldest mornings; January 24 and 27-28 were the warmest days. In most locations, temperature extremes ranged from 32 degrees F or below (on one or more nights) to 60 degrees F or higher. Late-week rainfall was mostly less than 2 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 30, 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		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	53	35	62	27	44	1	2.37	1.17	1.85	10.11	108	4.01	82	86	47	0	4	3	1
	HUNTSVILLE	49	34	57	25	41	1	2.98	1.79	1.85	13.37	126	5.21	105	85	58	0	3	3	2
	MOBILE	66	41	70	34	53	3	2.48	1.15	1.88	26.44	270	11.07	215	80	51	0	0	2	2
	MONTGOMERY	59	37	72	30	48	1	3.29	2.10	2.29	17.72	188	7.28	163	90	48	0	3	3	2
AK	ANCHORAGE	26	12	33	4	19	3	0.00	-0.13	0.00	1.43	88	0.65	112	81	70	0	7	0	0
	BARROW	-1	-16	9	-23	-9	5	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.37	247	0.03	100	87	74	0	7	0	0
	FAIRBANKS	5	-14	16	-22	-4	6	0.01	-0.08	0.01	0.40	33	0.04	9	81	73	0	7	1	0
	JUNEAU	37	25	40	19	31	5	0.10	-0.91	0.07	8.74	90	4.79	111	88	76	0	7	3	0
	KODIAK	40	36	41	32	38	8	2.72	0.95	1.14	21.72	144	11.47	155	93	85	0	1	5	2
	NOME	16	-3	26	-15	7	1	0.07	-0.12	0.07	1.10	61	0.16	21	77	73	0	7	1	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	40	15	44	4	28	-2	0.23	-0.28	0.23	8.23	221	5.38	283	94	54	0	7	1	0
	PHOENIX	64	47	68	41	56	1	0.03	-0.12	0.03	2.90	177	2.43	338	76	57	0	0	1	0
	PRESCOTT	50	28	54	21	39	1	0.00	-0.37	0.00	5.92	223	2.60	190	89	42	0	5	0	0
	TUCSON	60	41	68	33	51	-1	0.36	0.17	0.20	2.46	129	2.16	248	85	59	0	0	2	0
AR	FORT SMITH	45	31	53	22	38	0	1.45	0.93	0.79	5.79	105	2.92	138	82	56	0	3	3	1
	LITTLE ROCK	48	32	61	25	40	0	0.57	-0.23	0.56	15.49	195	3.16	98	85	51	0	3	2	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	59	42	65	37	51	2	0.07	-0.21	0.07	3.49	195	1.83	178	88	74	0	0	1	0
	FRESNO	58	44	63	36	51	4	0.01	-0.49	0.01	4.46	139	2.05	109	90	71	0	0	1	0
	LOS ANGELES	63	47	67	44	55	-2	0.16	-0.58	0.15	6.35	144	4.30	165	78	58	0	0	2	0
	REDDING	53	41	62	37	47	1	2.79	1.28	1.45	13.36	127	9.33	160	94	78	0	0	4	2
	SACRAMENTO	55	42	61	34	49	2	0.48	-0.46	0.41	8.43	144	4.79	141	95	66	0	0	3	0
	SAN DIEGO	63	49	64	45	56	-2	0.10	-0.42	0.08	6.12	185	3.84	192	82	65	0	0	2	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	56	46	60	43	51	1	0.62	-0.45	0.27	9.07	133	6.00	153	96	86	0	0	4	0
	STOCKTON	56	41	60	36	48	1	0.33	-0.30	0.20	5.28	126	3.40	143	98	88	0	0	5	0
CO	ALAMOSA	29	2	33	-8	16	0	0.22	0.19	0.19	0.75	144	0.65	342	87	73	0	7	2	0
	CO SPRINGS	39	16	47	11	28	-1	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.79	123	0.12	55	76	36	0	7	2	0
	DENVER INTL	41	19	50	16	30	1	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.53	106	0.08	42	86	44	0	7	1	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	32	16	37	9	24	-3	0.38	0.27	0.23	1.65	159	0.55	106	96	85	0	7	3	0
	PUEBLO	43	13	51	7	28	-2	0.19	0.15	0.17	0.37	56	0.19	70	65	47	0	7	2	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	39	23	55	7	31	1	1.08	0.28	0.92	7.26	106	1.51	45	69	56	0	6	4	1
	HARTFORD	36	18	57	1	27	1	1.65	0.81	1.51	8.11	115	2.61	76	77	54	0	6	3	1
DC	WASHINGTON	46	30	68	18	38	3	0.55	-0.12	0.30	7.25	122	1.40	48	68	42	0	4	3	0
DE	WILMINGTON	42	26	62	15	34	3	1.52	0.80	1.36	10.95	169	2.37	77	78	48	0	6	3	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	72	51	79	41	61	3	0.61	-0.08	0.31	9.72	176	5.91	211	89	47	0	0	3	0
	JACKSONVILLE	69	43	78	34	56	3	1.04	0.19	0.94	9.84	166	3.96	121	94	41	0	0	2	1
	KEY WEST	75	66	80	60	70	0	0.09	-0.37	0.09	5.62	136	1.14	57	85	62	0	0	1	0
	MIAMI	79	63	83	55	71	3	0.03	-0.41	0.03	3.89	102	0.88	54	83	53	0	0	1	0
	ORLANDO	73	50	81	43	62	1	0.23	-0.32	0.19	8.95	200	3.56	164	91	49	0	0	3	0
	PENSACOLA	65	44	71	36	54	2	2.35	1.13	1.86	20.08	229	6.33	132	87	54	0	0	3	1
	TALLAHASSEE	68	41	75	30	54	2	1.08	-0.11	0.60	19.06	214	8.14	169	87	46	0	2	4	1
	TAMPA	73	54	82	47	63	2	0.65	0.11	0.55	5.76	135	3.44	174	88	52	0	0	2	1
	WEST PALM BEACH	76	57	83	47	67	1	0.49	-0.40	0.45	9.40	145	2.02	60	84	58	0	0	2	0
GA	ATHENS	53	26	64	0	40	-3	2.89	1.82	2.49	15.07	191	6.20	149	82	54	0	3	3	1
	ATLANTA	52	35	64	28	44	1	3.19	2.00	2.75	14.49	175	5.39	121	81	55	0	2	3	1
	AUGUSTA	59	36	74	27	48	3	0.86	-0.18	0.82	13.96	195	4.99	124	88	48	0	3	2	1
	COLUMBUS	59	36	69	29	47	0	2.48	1.41	1.37	18.98	219	5.36	126	89	45	0	2	3	2
	MACON	60	36	72	28	48	2	2.04	0.88	1.02	13.62	165	4.65	108	94	47	0	2	3	2
	SAVANNAH	63	40	73	32	52	3	2.17	1.29	1.22	16.99	268	6.28	177	89	50	0	2	3	2
HI	HILO	83	65	86	63	74	3	0.00	-2.28	0.00	12.15	63	0.66	8	78	64	0	0	0	0
	HONOLULU	81	70	84	67	75	2	0.57	-0.01	0.48	1.41	27	0.66	27	81	70	0	0	2	0
	KAHULUI	81	65	85	58	73	2	0.66	-0.14	0.49	3.03	47	0.99	30	88	81	0	0	3	0
	LIHUE	78	68	80	66	73	1	0.92	-0.04	0.57	1.87	21	1.12	27	89	79	0	0	5	1
ID	BOISE	44	32	47	28	38	6	0.19	-0.11	0.14	2.92	112	1.16	95	87	72	0	3	3	0
	LEWISTON	46	35	50	31	41	7	0.30	0.05	0.29	2.48	122	1.44	147	86	74	0	1	2	0
	POCATELLO	35	19	39	12	27	2	0.12	-0.12	0.12	1.02	49	0.45	45	89	79	0	7	1	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	27	14	46	5	21	-1	0.49	0.11	0.49	3.86	97	1.13	73	74	64	0	7	1	0
	MOLINE	24	13	38	5	18	-3	0.50	0.19	0.47	5.62	157	2.10	151	77	64	0	7	2	0
	PEORIA	28	15	47	7	21	-2	0.54	0.24	0.53	5.88	159	1.71	132	76	57	0	7	2	1
	ROCKFORD	24	11	41	2	18	-1	0.43	0.13	0.42	4.40	133	0.85	69	76	65	0	7	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	29	17	48	10	23	-2	0.30	0.00	0.17	5.64	142	1.20	84	84	61	0	6	3	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	37	22	56	10	30	-1	0.93	0.27	0.61	6.04	99	2.41	93	84	64	0	6	5	1
	FORT WAYNE	31	17	53	7	24	1	0.36	-0.08	0.31	3.40	74	0.63	34	85	69	0	6	4	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	32	18	55	7	25	-2	0.46	-0.08	0.34	4.58	87	1.28	58	81	64	0	6	3	0
	SOUTH BEND	28	14	50	2	21	-2	0.31	-0.16	0.27	2.98	58	1.10	55	83	70	0	6	3	0
IA	BURLINGTON	27	14	44	7	21	-2	0.22	-0.06	0.22	3.28	100	0.99	85	81	57	0	6	1	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	20	7	35	-1	14	-5	0.22	0.00	0.22	4.20	177	1.12	126	88	68	0	7	1	0
	DES MOINES	22	11	37	3	17	-4	0.02	-0.21	0.02	4.17	187	1.34	149	70	61	0	7	1	0
	DUBUQUE	20	8	37	-1	14	-3	0.55	0.27	0.54	5.48	196	1.73	156	82	68	0	7	2	1
	SIOUX CITY	21	8	34	-9	14	-5	0.07	-0.04	0.04	5.03	426	2.65	510	78	66	0	7	4	0
	WATERLOO	19	5	33	-9	12	-5	0.05	-0.14	0.05	4.02	222	0.83	119	85	71	0	7	1	0
KS	CONCORDIA	33	18	38	11	26	-1	0.01	-0.09	0.01	1.68	117	0.14	25	74	59	0	7	1	0
	DODGE CITY	38	15	48	2	27	-4	0.12	0.02	0.12	0.51	39	0.13	24	80	48	0	7	1	0
	GOODLAND	39	19	50	15	29	1	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.67	87	0.17	46	77	54	0	7	1	0
	TOPEKA	35	22	49	16	29	1	0.00	-0.19	0.00	2.41	108	0.46	56	73	53	0	7	0	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 30, 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	37	22	53	9	30	-1	0.10	-0.03	0.07	0.74	35	0.35	47	77	56	0	7	2	0
KY	JACKSON	37	26	55	16	32	-2	2.77	1.99	1.92	10.22	138	4.26	135	85	56	0	6	5	1
	LEXINGTON	37	23	51	8	30	-2	1.20	0.51	0.96	7.07	101	3.05	102	81	65	0	6	5	1
	LOUISVILLE	38	25	54	16	31	-2	0.98	0.26	0.81	5.70	86	2.85	97	84	59	0	5	5	1
	PADUCAH	37	23	55	9	30	-3	0.46	-0.36	0.19	7.71	104	3.29	108	90	55	0	6	5	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	64	40	70	32	52	2	0.92	-0.51	0.88	17.24	160	2.38	43	88	38	0	1	2	1
	LAKE CHARLES	65	43	70	38	54	3	0.92	-0.29	0.92	12.36	129	3.35	67	88	47	0	0	1	1
	NEW ORLEANS	64	44	70	36	54	1	1.27	-0.17	1.20	28.19	275	2.27	44	82	50	0	0	2	1
	SHREVEPORT	58	37	69	32	48	1	1.62	0.57	1.59	7.73	89	3.09	76	82	47	0	1	2	1
ME	CARIBOU	31	11	44	-5	21	12	0.93	0.32	0.37	5.17	88	1.38	51	91	65	0	7	5	0
	PORTLAND	37	18	50	2	28	6	1.33	0.45	1.07	7.37	93	2.13	58	79	49	0	6	3	1
MD	BALTIMORE	44	26	66	16	35	3	1.18	0.44	0.52	10.28	159	2.22	71	76	52	0	6	3	1
MA	BOSTON	39	23	57	6	31	2	0.83	-0.05	0.81	6.26	86	2.35	67	72	45	0	5	2	1
	WORCESTER	33	18	54	0	25	2	1.70	0.83	1.62	7.70	103	3.03	83	78	47	0	6	3	1
MI	ALPENA	26	17	39	3	22	5	0.11	-0.25	0.11	2.47	72	0.26	16	87	61	0	6	1	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	30	18	49	4	24	2	0.24	-0.20	0.22	3.55	79	0.56	31	79	59	0	6	3	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	25	15	41	3	20	3	0.20	-0.13	0.20	2.18	69	0.27	19	82	71	0	7	1	0
	LANSING	30	16	47	1	23	2	0.28	-0.08	0.27	2.20	62	0.68	49	82	65	0	6	2	0
	MUSKEGON	30	18	47	2	24	1	0.36	-0.10	0.33	3.96	86	0.64	32	80	68	0	6	3	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	26	18	44	8	22	2	0.13	-0.52	0.07	1.45	27	0.37	14	88	67	0	6	4	0
MN	DULUTH	15	-1	33	-15	7	-2	0.41	0.14	0.41	3.52	185	0.63	66	81	72	0	7	1	0
	INT'L FALLS	17	-6	34	-22	6	2	0.50	0.31	0.40	2.39	170	0.86	121	86	70	0	7	2	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	18	7	35	-5	13	-1	0.09	-0.13	0.05	2.27	120	0.44	49	78	62	0	7	2	0
	ROCHESTER	17	5	35	-9	11	-1	0.00	-0.21	0.00	2.63	144	0.41	51	81	73	0	7	0	0
	ST. CLOUD	16	2	35	-14	9	0	0.01	-0.16	0.01	1.99	149	0.68	105	79	57	0	7	1	0
MS	JACKSON	58	36	68	29	47	2	2.23	0.97	1.50	11.53	110	5.07	99	88	41	0	3	2	2
	MERIDIAN	57	33	66	27	45	-1	2.58	1.24	1.62	12.58	119	4.62	87	96	59	0	4	2	2
	TUPELO	49	33	60	25	41	0	1.33	0.27	0.86	9.92	92	5.67	122	88	55	0	4	2	1
MO	COLUMBIA	32	21	47	16	27	-1	0.59	0.19	0.56	4.95	125	2.28	152	82	58	0	6	2	1
	KANSAS CITY	33	21	43	15	27	0	0.02	-0.20	0.01	2.12	80	0.43	43	79	52	0	7	2	0
	SAINT LOUIS	35	23	50	16	29	-1	0.15	-0.32	0.09	5.45	115	1.20	63	75	60	0	6	3	0
	SPRINGFIELD	35	22	48	9	28	-4	0.38	-0.10	0.23	4.29	86	2.56	139	78	60	0	7	5	0
MT	BILLINGS	27	13	35	3	20	-5	0.06	-0.10	0.06	1.51	110	0.86	123	84	68	0	7	1	0
	BUTTE	29	6	36	-2	17	-2	0.08	-0.01	0.07	0.50	52	0.44	100	95	73	0	7	2	0
	CUT BANK	24	5	38	-8	15	-5	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.13	20	0.06	18	88	68	0	7	0	0
	GLASGOW	12	-5	23	-17	3	-8	0.65	0.59	0.32	1.38	209	1.04	359	89	79	0	7	4	0
	GREAT FALLS	24	9	40	-5	17	-5	0.10	-0.01	0.10	1.95	155	1.19	202	83	67	0	7	1	0
	HAVRE	11	-4	22	-19	4	-11	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.95	104	0.30	75	86	78	0	7	0	0
	MISSOULA	34	23	39	19	29	4	0.08	-0.12	0.03	1.17	56	0.59	63	95	85	0	7	4	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	29	15	34	8	22	-1	0.01	-0.10	0.01	3.00	270	1.24	276	81	60	0	7	1	0
	LINCOLN	33	16	44	7	24	1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	3.10	214	0.68	115	69	52	0	7	0	0
	NORFOLK	22	10	30	1	16	-5	0.01	-0.10	0.01	3.45	314	1.45	322	81	69	0	7	1	0
	NORTH PLATTE	36	16	43	9	26	2	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.81	113	0.14	44	79	40	0	7	0	0
	OMAHA	24	13	34	5	19	-3	0.03	-0.13	0.03	3.28	208	1.00	152	76	64	0	7	1	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	39	16	45	9	28	3	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.76	75	0.04	9	75	55	0	7	0	0
	VALENTINE	29	9	42	-2	19	-2	0.01	-0.05	0.01	0.59	105	0.22	96	81	61	0	7	1	0
NV	ELY	33	8	41	-5	21	-5	0.17	0.00	0.13	1.82	158	0.78	120	88	77	0	7	3	0
	LAS VEGAS	56	40	60	35	48	0	0.34	0.20	0.34	2.33	262	2.04	416	74	51	0	0	1	0
	RENO	43	30	48	22	37	2	0.25	0.00	0.09	2.74	153	0.95	104	87	70	0	5	4	0
	WINNEMUCCA	41	26	47	20	34	2	0.46	0.29	0.27	1.78	116	0.93	127	93	77	0	7	4	0
NH	CONCORD	34	15	52	-1	24	4	1.17	0.52	1.08	6.45	115	2.43	92	80	48	0	7	3	1
NJ	NEWARK	41	26	59	14	34	3	1.03	0.17	0.94	8.78	123	1.65	46	63	45	0	5	3	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	44	26	49	22	35	-2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.79	88	0.64	156	74	45	0	7	0	0
NY	ALBANY	34	17	56	-2	25	3	1.16	0.61	1.07	5.33	109	1.74	79	78	54	0	6	2	1
	BINGHAMTON	31	17	52	-3	24	3	2.02	1.44	1.74	4.84	91	3.03	134	82	65	0	6	4	1
	BUFFALO	30	19	49	-1	25	1	2.26	1.59	0.96	7.95	120	2.82	100	88	62	0	6	5	2
	ROCHESTER	32	18	56	-3	25	2	0.99	0.49	0.52	4.07	85	1.12	54	84	61	0	6	4	1
	SYRACUSE	32	16	57	-8	24	2	0.87	0.30	0.60	3.48	64	1.28	55	82	55	0	6	4	1
NC	ASHEVILLE	45	28	58	25	37	1	4.95	4.01	3.35	16.17	231	7.01	194	86	58	0	6	4	3
	CHARLOTTE	52	31	65	22	42	0	2.67	1.78	1.98	11.88	176	4.87	136	85	45	0	5	4	2
	GREENSBORO	51	30	64	19	40	2	2.80	2.00	1.40	9.69	156	4.66	148	80	46	0	5	4	2
	HATTERAS	53	38	61	28	45	-1	2.60	1.34	1.24	13.03	132	6.55	124	92	66	0	2	4	2
	RALEIGH	53	31	66	19	42	2	1.71	0.80	0.86	9.99	150	3.90	108	79	49	0	5	4	2
	WILMINGTON	56	36	68	25	46	0	1.42	0.41	0.99	12.26	156	3.41	84	86	47	0	3	2	1
ND	BISMARCK	13	-4	30	-17	4	-7	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.41	181	0.50	147	82	72	0	7	0	0
	DICKINSON	12	-2	23	-14	5	-10	0.04	-0.05	0.03	0.28	45	0.07	25	87	72	0	7	2	0
	FARGO	12	-3	34	-11	4	-3	0.11	-0.04	0.11	2.88	236	1.03	158	78	67	0	7	1	0
	GRAND FORKS	10	-6	33	-21	2	-4	0.04	-0.10	0.04	1.39	125	0.70	125	86	69	0	7	1	0
	JAMESTOWN	11	-6	32	-18	3	-6	0.05	-0.09	0.04	1.01	104	0.27	51	86	71	0	7	2	0
	WILLISTON	12	-4	26	-18	4	-5	0.18	0.08	0.11	1.32	131	0.84	191	82	73	0	7	2	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	32	18	48	3	25	0	1.01	0.49	0.84	4.62	89	1.68	76	85	62	0	6	5	1
	CINCINNATI	35	23	51	13	29	-1	0.75	0.12	0.72	4.67	79	1.74	67	83	62	0	6	3	1
	CLEVELAND	35	22	52	9	28	3	0.78	0.23	0.36	4.41	82	1.70	77	79	56	0	6	5	0
	COLUMBUS	34	22	50	10	28	0	1.15	0.60	1.08	5.88	114	2.28	103	80	59	0	6	5	1
	DAYTON	33	19	50	8	26	0	0.72	0.17	0.64	4.29	80	1.34	58	84	63	0	6	3	1
	MANSFIELD	31	16	48	0	23	-1	0.88	0.32	0.76	4.22	75	1.18	50	86	59	0	6	5	1

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 30, 2010

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	31	16	49	0	24	0	0.40	-0.01	0.35	3.77	87	0.74	44	80	63	0	6	3	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	33	19	49	5	26	1	1.69	1.19	1.17	6.19	123	2.78	134	77	57	0	6	4	1
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	46	28	65	18	37	0	1.52	1.30	1.06	4.26	141	2.79	247	76	51	0	5	2	1
	TULSA	43	27	61	16	35	-2	0.89	0.56	0.55	4.16	108	2.28	162	79	55	0	5	3	1
OR	ASTORIA	53	41	58	33	47	4	1.21	-0.95	0.96	16.95	89	11.19	129	86	72	0	0	5	1
	BURNS	36	21	38	11	28	3	0.84	0.59	0.36	3.46	148	2.03	195	95	86	0	7	5	0
	EUGENE	49	39	54	36	44	4	0.59	-1.15	0.31	10.24	68	5.09	74	93	88	0	0	5	0
	MEDFORD	52	39	58	34	46	6	0.93	0.38	0.37	4.82	94	3.01	136	92	65	0	0	5	0
	PENDLETON	44	32	50	30	38	3	0.49	0.17	0.32	2.96	108	1.43	113	97	85	0	4	6	0
	PORTLAND	49	41	55	38	45	4	0.89	-0.24	0.45	8.72	85	4.96	109	90	77	0	0	5	0
	SALEM	51	40	54	36	45	4	1.04	-0.28	0.72	11.67	100	5.53	106	91	84	0	0	4	1
PA	ALLENTOWN	39	23	61	13	31	4	1.62	0.86	1.41	8.66	132	2.36	75	77	58	0	6	3	1
	ERIE	31	21	48	5	26	0	0.87	0.35	0.50	4.87	81	1.62	72	82	64	0	6	5	1
	MIDDLETOWN	40	25	61	16	33	5	1.37	0.72	0.79	7.25	126	2.27	91	69	45	0	6	2	2
	PHILADELPHIA	42	27	61	16	34	2	1.41	0.65	1.37	11.05	171	2.20	70	66	54	0	5	3	1
	PITTSBURGH	33	19	51	4	26	-1	1.60	1.00	1.03	6.09	116	2.56	106	80	50	0	6	3	1
	WILKES-BARRE	36	21	60	6	28	2	1.37	0.82	1.21	4.69	100	1.98	92	75	49	0	6	3	1
	WILLIAMSPORT	39	23	60	12	31	6	3.65	2.99	2.78	8.64	159	4.56	182	69	53	0	5	2	2
RI	PROVIDENCE	39	22	56	6	30	1	1.43	0.47	1.38	9.52	118	3.37	86	71	53	0	6	2	1
SC	BEAUFORT	62	39	68	30	51	2	2.28	1.36	1.16	15.58	230	5.48	149	90	47	0	2	3	2
	CHARLESTON	61	40	71	30	50	2	2.88	1.99	1.54	16.49	239	6.43	176	85	49	0	2	3	2
	COLUMBIA	58	36	70	26	47	2	1.00	-0.06	0.57	12.50	165	3.19	76	82	57	0	3	2	1
	GREENVILLE	51	31	65	25	41	0	3.28	2.30	2.51	14.24	183	5.57	141	83	50	0	5	4	2
SD	ABERDEEN	15	-1	30	-16	7	-5	0.01	-0.07	0.01	1.89	239	0.93	227	79	69	0	7	1	0
	HURON	16	3	28	-7	10	-5	0.06	-0.03	0.06	2.24	284	0.57	143	82	70	0	7	1	0
	RAPID CITY	28	8	39	0	18	-5	0.07	0.01	0.05	1.04	151	0.32	110	81	58	0	7	2	0
	SIOUX FALLS	16	2	30	-13	9	-6	0.00	-0.11	0.00	3.10	326	1.07	249	82	74	0	7	0	0
TN	BRISTOL	43	30	58	18	36	2	1.73	0.93	1.00	9.26	142	3.62	115	88	53	0	5	4	1
	CHATTANOOGA	47	33	59	26	40	0	3.88	2.65	2.23	13.22	137	5.78	120	84	58	0	5	4	2
	KNOXVILLE	45	32	62	24	39	1	3.71	2.71	2.39	12.50	145	6.21	151	84	56	0	4	4	3
	MEMPHIS	47	32	62	22	39	-1	0.96	0.02	0.75	9.06	96	3.93	104	81	53	0	4	2	1
	NASHVILLE	41	29	56	19	35	-2	1.27	0.42	0.62	8.12	100	4.13	116	86	58	0	5	4	1
TX	ABILENE	53	32	63	23	42	-2	2.84	2.65	2.64	5.02	237	3.15	371	80	61	0	4	2	1
	AMARILLO	45	19	61	13	32	-4	0.80	0.69	0.80	1.13	97	0.81	147	81	47	0	7	1	1
	AUSTIN	65	39	70	29	52	1	1.16	0.77	1.06	5.84	141	3.31	196	85	55	0	3	2	1
	BEAUMONT	63	42	68	35	52	0	1.71	0.51	1.68	9.15	88	2.72	53	92	49	0	0	2	1
	BROWNSVILLE	75	54	79	43	64	4	0.00	-0.34	0.00	6.24	275	0.60	52	82	44	0	0	0	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	67	49	74	36	58	2	0.03	-0.33	0.03	6.72	213	2.76	197	84	61	0	0	1	0
	DEL RIO	64	40	73	33	52	0	1.32	1.18	0.80	3.17	266	2.15	489	73	49	0	0	2	2
	EL PASO	53	31	59	28	42	-4	0.30	0.22	0.29	1.50	129	0.66	169	77	42	0	5	2	0
	FORT WORTH	54	36	67	26	45	1	2.39	2.03	1.72	4.64	109	2.79	166	77	51	0	2	2	2
	GALVESTON	61	49	67	35	55	-1	1.16	0.25	1.08	8.81	123	2.28	62	93	59	0	0	2	1
	HOUSTON	63	43	69	34	53	1	1.89	1.08	1.69	8.03	115	2.59	78	84	57	0	0	2	1
	LUBBOCK	49	22	66	14	35	-4	1.36	1.25	1.36	2.89	273	1.41	362	78	57	0	7	1	1
	MIDLAND	55	29	65	21	42	-2	1.46	1.35	1.46	3.33	303	2.50	556	80	53	0	5	1	1
	SAN ANGELO	59	33	70	24	46	1	1.74	1.55	1.40	3.86	238	2.18	321	77	56	0	3	3	1
	SAN ANTONIO	66	42	71	30	54	3	0.89	0.53	0.59	6.38	186	4.46	303	79	46	0	1	2	1
	VICTORIA	68	44	74	31	56	3	0.17	-0.35	0.10	6.77	146	3.03	139	86	57	0	1	2	0
	WACO	57	36	66	28	47	1	4.50	4.10	3.37	6.84	154	5.30	317	87	57	0	3	2	2
	WICHITA FALLS	49	31	67	23	40	-1	1.46	1.24	1.42	3.89	146	1.76	180	83	61	0	5	2	1
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	39	25	42	21	32	2	0.02	-0.28	0.02	1.69	70	0.34	28	89	60	0	7	1	0
VT	BURLINGTON	31	16	54	-4	24	7	1.11	0.61	1.00	5.26	126	2.24	114	81	52	0	6	3	1
VA	LYNCHBURG	46	27	62	15	36	1	3.21	2.43	1.92	11.61	182	4.79	152	71	52	0	6	3	3
	NORFOLK	51	34	67	23	43	3	1.55	0.67	1.34	10.60	162	3.03	86	75	47	0	3	2	1
	RICHMOND	49	31	65	18	40	4	1.45	0.69	0.86	11.60	184	3.44	108	70	49	0	4	3	2
	ROANOKE	43	29	57	16	36	0	2.82	2.08	1.45	12.84	224	4.62	161	75	53	0	4	4	2
	WASH/DULLES	44	28	65	17	36	4	0.84	0.18	0.43	7.20	124	1.96	72	72	50	0	5	3	0
WA	OLYMPIA	48	36	54	28	42	3	0.84	-0.87	0.47	11.35	78	6.77	100	99	95	0	1	5	0
	QUILLAYUTE	50	40	56	32	45	4	0.67	-2.44	0.34	29.34	110	22.43	183	91	84	0	1	5	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	51	40	56	35	46	5	0.61	-0.55	0.36	8.57	84	5.82	127	91	67	0	0	4	0
	SPOKANE	40	31	42	27	35	7	0.14	-0.25	0.14	3.42	89	1.54	96	94	78	0	5	1	0
	YAKIMA	43	33	47	24	38	7	0.59	0.37	0.26	2.96	123	1.99	195	94	84	0	1	5	0
WV	BECKLEY	35	21	51	12	28	-2	1.55	0.83	0.54	7.72	130	3.06	107	82	70	0	6	5	2
	CHARLESTON	39	27	61	15	33	0	1.02	0.28	0.70	7.44	120	2.58	89	79	51	0	5	4	1
	ELKINS	37	21	57	0	29	0	1.28	0.51	0.81	5.88	90	2.57	84	84	54	0	6	4	1
	HUNTINGTON	37	26	53	15	32	-1	1.68	0.99	1.46	7.42	119	3.05	107	80	51	0	5	4	1
WI	EAU CLAIRE	19	4	36	-10	11	-1	0.58	0.35	0.58	2.70	141	0.71	80	85	61	0	7	1	1
	GREEN BAY	22	11	39	-3	17	1	0.34	0.07	0.34	2.69	109	0.41	39	79	62	0	6	1	0
	LA CROSSE	21	7	38	-6	14	-2	0.75	0.47	0.75	4.58	204	1.22	120	82	58	0	7	1	1
	MADISON	22	8	38	-4	15	-2	0.47	0.19	0.47	4.08	149	0.88	82	78	64	0	7	1	0
	MILWAUKEE	26	14	43	3	20	-1	0.28	-0.13	0.26	3.29	86	0.61	38	73	59	0	7	2	0
WY	CASPER	36	15	43	10	25	2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.06	99	0.09	20	80	56	0	7	0	0
	CHEYENNE	36	17	44	10	26	0	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.71	89	0.02	6	73	53	0	7	0	0
	LANDER	26	6	30	1	16	-5	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.16	109	0.37	82	86	57	0	7	0	0
	SHERIDAN	30	11	40	2	21	-1	0.05	-0.11	0.03	0.23	17	0.08	12	85	69	0	7	3	0

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

National Agricultural Summary

January 25 – 31, 2010

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

While much of the country received little to no precipitation during the week, parts of the Pacific Northwest, Four Corners States, Texas, and areas along the Atlantic Coast were inundated with rain and snow totaling more than twice the normal. Portions of northern California, Texas, and the Southeast received accumulations of 4 inches or more. Temperatures were below normal throughout much of the nation, with some locations in the northern Plains more than 10 degrees below average. In contrast, temperatures in the Pacific Northwest and New England were warmer than normal. Northern Maine experienced temperatures as much as 14 degrees above normal.

Seasonable temperatures returned to Florida during the week. In Dade County, producers disked some annual crops under as freeze damage from early January became more evident. Damage to the sugarcane crop in the Everglades area ranged from minimal to extensive depending on location. The most heavily damaged portions of the crop were rapidly harvested to help minimize sucrose loss; 35 to 40 percent of the crop remained unharvested. Vegetable growers in the Panhandle began land preparations for spring planting, while strawberries were being harvested in Hernando, Citrus, and Sumter Counties. Due to the lingering effects of the recent freeze, vegetable movement to market was below normal.

Winter storms moving across Texas provided additional moisture and snow cover to the winter wheat crop in the Northern High Plains; however, oat crops were hit with significant freeze damage in low lying areas of the Edwards Plateau. Following the recent end of the cotton harvest, gins were ginning the last of this year's crop. Vegetable growers continued to plant potatoes in South Texas and started irrigating carrots, onions, and spinach. Rainfall and snow in the Trans Pecos slowed pecan harvest, leaving overall progress over a week behind normal.

In Arizona, temperatures were mostly below normal during the week. Most of the alfalfa hay was reported as fair, but conditions varied greatly depending on location. Vegetable growers continued to ship a variety of crops.

Rainfall associated with two storms that moved across California during the week boosted soil moisture levels but continued to stall many fieldwork operations. Where conditions allowed, alfalfa producers made herbicide applications to control broadleaf and grass in their fields. Limited maintenance work was completed in fruit and nut orchards, with producers focused on pruning and applying dormant and herbicide sprays. Winter vegetables continued to develop normally. In Kern County, farmland has been stale bedded for carrots, lettuce, peppers, potatoes, and tomatoes.
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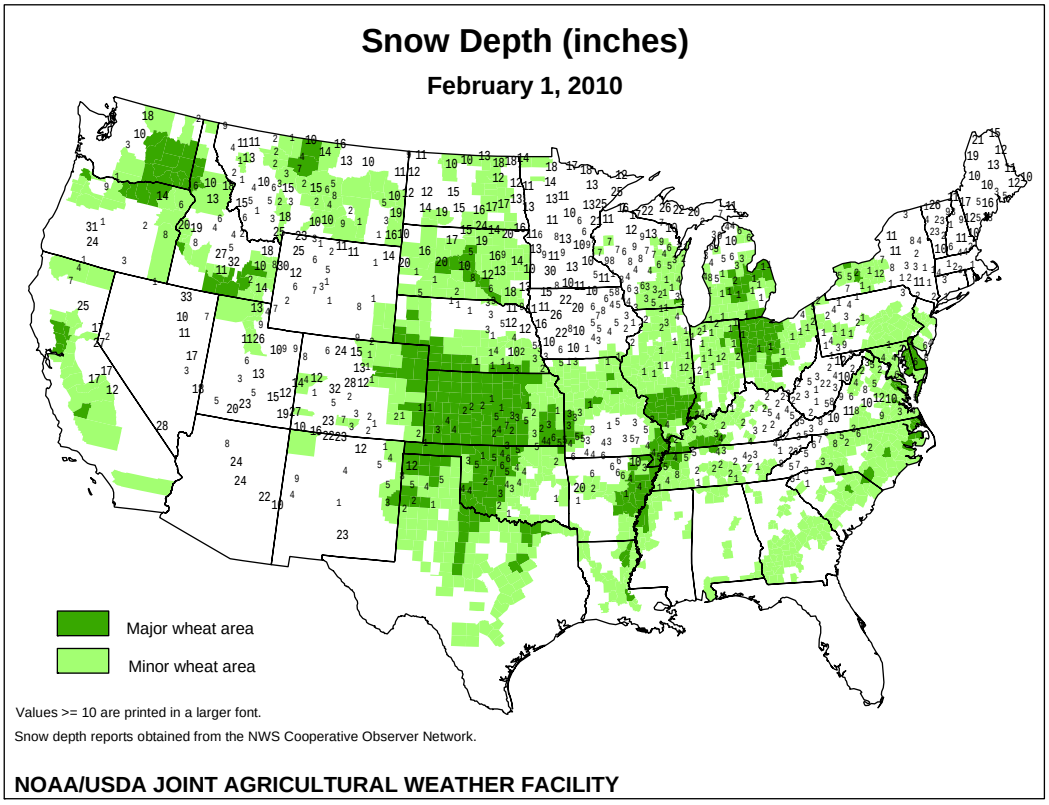


January State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: The weather conditions were still fairly wet for parts of Alabama. A late snow and ice storm swept the northern tip of the state, but only brought about rainfall and colder temperatures throughout the central region. The US Drought Monitor from January 26, 2010 portrayed to state to be 100 percent free from drought, compared to 61.0 percent a year ago. Leonard Kuykendall, Regional Extension Agent in Autauga County, stated that his area still had some cotton left in the field. Only a small amount of wheat had been planted in his area because producers had not been able to successfully work the fields. Peaches suffered from an arctic freeze at the beginning of January, but temperatures were slowly increasing in the southern region. According to the National Weather Service Office in Birmingham, Alabama experienced historic cold weather across the state. Although no record low temperatures had been broken during this cold snap, the duration and strength of the temperatures were historic.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Numerous winter storms hit Arizona during the third week of January, one of them strong enough to cause flooding in various areas of the State. All 22 weather stations that are reported had precipitation in the form of rain or snow with the minimum of 0.87 inches to as high as 7.3 inches during that third week of January. Temperatures were below normal early in the month, above normal during the stormy periods, then mostly below normal during the last week of January. Cotton harvesting was completed in early January. Alfalfa harvesting slowed down and sheeping off activities on the alfalfa fields occurred in central and western areas of the State. Vegetable and citrus harvesting activities continued throughout the month, although were interrupted by the wet weather in mid-January.

ARKANSAS: Temperatures during the month of January were widely varied and ranged from as low as 21 degrees below normal to as high as 17 degrees above normal. January was the snowiest month in 10 years for some parts of the state. A winter weather system brought snow to the north and central regions of Arkansas on January 3. This was followed by very frigid temperatures across the state. Lows ranged from -2 degrees Fahrenheit in Gilbert to 15 degrees Fahrenheit in Eudora. In mid-January, the pattern changed bringing very mild temperatures, thunderstorms, and some reports of hail. January ended with another winter system leaving snow and ice over much of the state. Some parts of the state reported up to 8+ inches of snow. Field work was minimal due to the cold and wet weather across the state. Livestock were in mostly fair to good condition. As is typical during the winter, producers were feeding hay and grain to cattle.

CALIFORNIA: Winter wheat and barley continued to progress well due to adequate soil moisture. Dryland fields of oats and other small grains were also progressing with the help of recent rainfall. Sugarbeets were restarting growth after earlier frosts. Ground preparation continued for spring crops as allowed by wet soil conditions. Winter alfalfa was being burned down by herbicide application. Heavy rainfall was experienced state wide in the middle of January, which stalled field operations. Low lying fields were underwater, with erosion occurring on some row crop fields. Lodging occurred in some grain fields due to the high winds coupled with some of the storms. During the first part of January grape growers continued pruning vineyards as well as shredding, topping, tying, and brush removal in pruned vineyards. Pre-emergent sprays were also being applied to table grape vineyards. Dormant sprays to control pests were applied in prune and peach orchards. Picking of tangerines, navel oranges and grapefruit continued in the Central Valley as well as specialty citrus crops such as Blood oranges, Cara Cara navels, and Meyer lemons. The overall lemon harvest continued normally in both the desert region and Central Valley. Most maintenance work in vineyards and orchards was suspended or slowed due to heavy rains and strong winds experienced in central and southern California during the mid month. The storm also significantly slowed the picking of tangerines, navel oranges, grapefruit, and lemons. During the latter part of January limited maintenance work restarted in vineyards and orchards, though many grounds continued to be too wet to enter. Picking of tangerines, navel oranges, grapefruit, and lemons was very limited due to wet groves as well, and citrus packing houses continued to work on pre-storm inventories as a result. Pruning continued in nut orchards, while herbicide applications to berms in almond and walnut orchards also took place. Some almond growers were additionally applying strip sprays in preparation for bloom sprays. There was also some harvesting of nursery nut trees. Orchard work, including pruning and spraying, was suspended or slowed due to heavy rains experience during the mid month storm. Some fallen almond trees were reported due to rains and strong gusts. After the storm, orchard work slowly restarted as grounds began to dry. The radicchio harvest continued in Merced County and field preparation for spring planting of radicchio was also underway. Kern County's cabbage, lettuce, onions and carrots were progressing in the fields. Spraying took place to control weeds on tomato beds in Colusa County. The harvests of winter vegetables in Fresno County, including beets, broccoli, cabbage, turnips, daikon, eggplant, green onions, herbs, choys, chards, and kale were in full swing. Lemongrass was covered for protection from the cold. Growers were applying pre-emergent herbicides in preparation for 2010 crops. Field fumigation for onion, melon and tomato fields continued. Growers were also cultivating, shaping beds, controlling weeds and pre-irrigating for spring vegetables. Processing onions were being planted from seed. Spring lettuce and garlic were also being planted. In Tulare County, broccoli, greenhouse cucumbers, and winter cauliflower continued to be harvested. Ground preparation continued in Sutter County. Broccoli and cabbage were harvested in Stanislaus County. During the middle of January wet weather permitted little field activity for vegetables across the state. Rain in Fresno County promoted growth in winter vegetables, especially for the emerging onion crop. In the latter part of January the ground was still too wet for planting in Imperial County; however the produce harvest was able to resume in some fields. In Tulare County field conditions prevented much work. Winter vegetables continued to develop normally. Farmland in Kern County was stale bedded for tomatoes, carrots, potatoes, peppers and lettuce. Growers were finalizing their planting schedule for canning tomatoes. Fall calving was at or very near completion. Range and dairy cattle, sheep and poultry benefitted with the cooler winter temperatures. Milk production continued to be relatively good, with both the milder temperatures and higher milk prices. Sheep and feeder lambs wintering in the Imperial Valley were mostly on alfalfa. Sheep and cattle were grazing on established alfalfa and idle land in central areas. Range and dry pasture conditions continued to improve, as

several rainstorms brought ample precipitation for most areas of the state. Though the availability of good winter forage was improving, supplemental feeding of cattle on winter range and dry pasture continued. Muddy conditions and localized flooding were a challenge for central and southern-area dairies and beef feed lots, while the continually wet conditions were also a concern for range cattle, sheep, and poultry producers. Shipment of feeder lambs from the Imperial Valley was underway. Honeybees were shipped in from other states, and hives were placed in almond orchards for upcoming pollination.

COLORADO: Most of the state received below normal amounts of precipitation during January, while temperatures averaged above normal. Currently, the mountain snowpack in the northern regions are 74% of average, while the southern areas are 103% of average. Overall, mountain snowpack is currently 85% of average. The winter wheat growing areas experienced some windy conditions but the crop remains in mostly good to excellent condition in dormancy.

DELAWARE: Topsoil moisture 35% adequate, 65% surplus. Subsoil moisture 35% adequate, 65% surplus. Hay supplies 3% very short, 22% short, 75% adequate. Feed Supplies 2% very short, 25% short, 73% adequate. Winter wheat condition 3% very poor, 21% poor, 65% fair, 11% good. Barley condition 2% very poor, 23% poor, 65% fair, 10% good, 100% planted, 92% emerged. Winter wheat 100% planted, 93% emerged. Wet fields from excessive rain and snow continue to hamper farmers. Spring tillage and planting activities were severely hampered and many fields are under water.

FLORIDA: Freezing weather adversely affected field crops; to minimize damage growers irrigated fields and heated seed storage facilities. Central Peninsula significant damage to ferns. Sugarcane suffered widespread freeze damage, growers harvested at mill capacity. End of January flooding in Panhandle, northern, some parts of central region. Some fields leaching fertilizer. Hastings area potato planting delayed due to wet conditions. Heavy rainfall flooded potato fields after planting. Rye, oats damaged due to cold weather, flooding. End of month milder temperatures, rainfall improved cool season forage growth. Sub-freezing temperatures caused extensive damage to vegetables. Irrigation utilized to prevent freezing of strawberries; harvest greatly reduced. Growers reported at a minimum, a third of winter produce damaged. Many vegetable packinghouses closed. Planting of spring vegetables was active South Florida growers reported losses to beans, squash, tomatoes; damage up to 75% to vegetables. A state of emergency for agricultural crops was issued, easing restrictions on truck weights and water limitations for irrigation. Panhandle land preparation begun for spring vegetables. Vegetables marketed cabbage, celery, sweet corn, snap beans, cucumbers, eggplant, endive, escarole, peppers, radishes, squash, tomatoes, strawberries. First half of month ten nights of potentially damaging low temperatures across citrus region prompted heavy irrigation to protect fruit from freezing, then increased harvesting to process as much damaged fruit as possible. Mild drought completely eliminated. Harvesting of Murcott tangerines continued, harvesting of Navel oranges winding down. Extreme weather conditions produced an unusual harvest pattern, with larger than normal amounts of fruit harvested before damage would render them unmarketable. Almost all processing plants opened. Early, midseason oranges, grapefruit were majority of fruit going to plants. Heavy irrigation, heavy harvesting dominant grove activities. Panhandle, north permanent pasture dormant. Winter forage depressed by cold, freezing temperatures, drought. Hay feeding active. Central, south pasture condition poor to good due to drought. Month's end, Panhandle, north pasture condition very poor to good, most poor to fair. Many pastures flooded from heavy rain; caused leaching of fertilizer. Winter forage quality, quantity lowered by cold, freezing. More seasonable temperatures aided winter pasture recovery, hay feeding slowed. Central, southwest pasture condition very poor to good, most very poor to fair. Forage quality lost in freeze-damaged pastures. Some pasture condition poor due to drought. Limited cool season forage ready for grazing. Southwest Hay, supplement feeding active to compensate for poor pasture quality. Wildfire potential high in unimproved pastures. Statewide cattle condition very poor to excellent, most fair to good.

GEORGIA: Throughout the month of January the state experienced cool temperatures, according to USDA, NASS Georgia Field Office. Average lows ranged from the upper 20's to the lower 40's. The average high temperatures ranged from the upper 40's to the lower 50's. Cold weather caused some fields to freeze in some areas of the state. The extreme cold has hurt growth on wheat for grain as well as winter grazing pastures. Cold temperatures hindered field work earlier in the month and slowed growth for wheat for grain as well as winter grazing pastures. The use of hay and supplemental feed has increased. Wet rains in the latter part of the month limited farm work and has slowed growth in winter annual grazing. Fertilization and spraying for weeds efforts were postponed due to wet fields. Some areas have standing water in pastures and fields and some fields have erosion due to excessive rain. Other activities included breaking the ice on water troughs and the routine care of poultry and livestock. County Extension Agents reported an average of 4.0 days suitable for fieldwork for the month of January.

HAWAII: January has been one of the worst months for the State in terms of rainfall for the last 12 months. For the majority of January, 99 percent of the state suffered from drought conditions. Rainfall totals are well below average in nearly all areas. The last week of January saw the heaviest rainfall of the month, with over an inch of rain being reported by most rain gauges. Despite poor precipitation, crops are in fair condition provided they are heavily irrigated. Clear skies and lack of cloud cover has helped to offset cooler than usual temperatures, which traditionally slow crop progress in most areas. Voggy humid conditions continue to damage crops primarily on the big island. Intermittently vog was spread to other islands from southerly Kona winds, which hampered the progress of leafy crops in some areas. High wind gusts did minor damage to orchards over the period of a few days. HIGHLIGHTS; A record low temperature of 57 degrees Fahrenheit was set in Lihue, HI on January 2, 2010, breaking the previous record of 58 degrees set in 1999. IN ADDITION; A record temperature of 86 degrees was set in Hilo, HI on Tuesday December 29, 2009, tying the previous record set in 1995. IN ADDITION; On Friday January 15th in Kahului Maui, a new record low temperature of 53 degrees Fahrenheit was set. This beat the previous record of 55 degrees set in 1952. Information provided by the National Weather Service.

IDAHO: Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 25% short, 73% adequate, 0% surplus. Calving complete 14%, 11% 2009, 12% avg. Lambing complete 9%, 11% 2009, 13 % avg. Hay and roughage supply 0% very short, 4% short, 90% adequate, 6% surplus. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 24% fair, 72% good, 4% excellent.

ILLINOIS: January was another cold month with a statewide average temperature of 21.0 degrees, 3.8 degree below normal. While the vast majority of producers have finished harvesting there are areas where farmers are still harvesting whenever the weather will permit. Producers have also been busy hauling grain to elevators. Statewide precipitation averaged 1.49 inches, -0.43 inch below normal. Topsoil moisture 55% adequate, 45% surplus. Winter wheat conditions stand at 2% very poor, 19% poor, 41% fair, 36% good, and 2% excellent.

INDIANA: Weather during January was colder and drier than normal. The average state temperature was 23.6 degrees which was

2.4 degrees below normal. Total precipitation averaged 1.51 inches which was 0.92 inches below normal. Precipitation levels were fairly consistent across the state. The winter wheat crop is reported to be in mostly good condition across the state. Most areas of the state had a covering of snow to protect the wheat during the coldest temperatures. Scattered fields of corn remain to be harvested with declining grain quality. Mold continues to be a significant problem in the corn crop causing elevators and ethanol plants to reject or dock prices of many corn deliveries. Farmers are becoming increasingly concerned with the quality of stored corn. Some fertilizer, lime and manure were spread on frozen soils during the month. Livestock are in mostly good condition. Some stress was placed on livestock from the cold temperatures. Additional stress to livestock occurred when temperatures warmed up and pastures and feedlots became very muddy. Hay supplies remain adequate so far this season. Vomitoxin in this years' corn continues to be a problem for some livestock producers. Other activities included tax preparation, financial planning, pricing inputs, spreading fertilizer and manure, spreading lime, moving grain to market and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: During the month of January Iowa received more snow, cold temperatures, and ice which caused problems for everyone. The snow and ice storms brought power outages and road closures lasting several days. The winter weather slowed the progress of grain movement and the harvest of corn still standing in fields. The extreme temperatures caused stress levels for livestock to increase along with their need for feed and hay. Chopping ice to keep water available for livestock and removing heavy snow off barn roofs continue to keep producers busy as January comes to a close. The average depth of snow cover for the month of January was 12 inches, above last year's average of 9 inches. Frost penetration averaged 10 inches compared to last year's 19 inches. Soil moisture availability rated 0 percent very short, 1 percent short, 74 percent adequate, and 25 percent surplus. Grain movement for the state was 31 percent none, 48 percent light, 19 percent moderate, and 2 percent heavy. Availability of hay and roughage supplies was 19 percent short, 76 percent adequate, and 5 percent surplus. Quality of hay and roughage supplies was 10 percent poor, 55 percent fair, and 35 percent good. Utilization of stubble fields for grazing rated 57 percent none, 33 percent light, 9 percent moderate, and 1 percent heavy. Hog and pig losses in January were 6 percent below average, 88 percent average, and 6 percent above average. Cattle and calf losses were 4 percent below average, 87 percent average, and 9 percent above average.

KANSAS: Days suitable for field work in January 5.0. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 8 short, 67% adequate, and 24% surplus. Wheat condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 33% fair, 48% good, and 8% excellent; Wind damage 80% no damage, 18% light damage, and 2% moderate damage; Freeze damage 71% no damage, 22% light damage, 5% moderate damage, and 2% severe. Feed grain supplies 3% short, 92% adequate, and 5% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 8% short, 86% adequate, and 6% surplus. January saw widely varying temperatures and mostly below normal precipitation across the State. Temperatures varied widely with highs in the 60's and lows below zero. Overall, temperatures in Western areas were above normal while the rest of the State was below normal. Only a few areas in the Southeast, Central, and Southwest received above normal precipitation. Crawford County led the State with 1.52 inches in January, followed by Labette at 1.43 and Montgomery at 1.11. There has been a lack of active field work due to the melting of snow from the storms in December and early January, combined with frozen ground has kept most field work from happening. Feed supplies are being drawn upon more with the snow cover and cold temperatures. Winter grazing is now minimal, and cattle breeders have started into calving.

KENTUCKY: After a warmer than normal final week of December, January 2010 began with below normal temperatures and precipitation. Highs were only in the mid to upper 30s, while lows ranged from the mid 20s to upper teens. The cool temperatures were due to two cold fronts that passed through the state in the beginning and middle parts of the week. Temperatures for the period averaged 29 degrees across the state which was 3 degrees below normal and 11 degrees cooler than the previous week. High temperatures averaged from 35 in the West to 36 in the East. Low temperatures averaged from 23 degrees in the West to 23 degrees in the East. Precipitation (liq. equ.) for the period totaled 0.25 inches statewide which was 0.60 inches below normal. Precipitation totals by climate division, West 0.16 inches, Central 0.26 inches, Bluegrass 0.26 inches and East 0.33 inches, which was 0.73, 0.65, 0.49 and 0.52 inches respectively below normal. The Commonwealth experienced the coldest temperatures to date during the first full week of January. For most locations in the state, highs never broke the freezing mark. Wind chills kept livestock cold stress in the emergency category for more hours than any other week this winter. Despite there being less than normal precipitation for the week, the state received widespread snowfall. Light snow fell early in the week, but a weather system on Thursday and Friday resulted in the most accumulation throughout the north central and eastern parts of the state. Temperatures for the period averaged 17 degrees across the state which was 14 degrees below normal and 12 degrees cooler than the previous week. High temperatures averaged from 24 in the West to 22 in the East. Low temperatures averaged from 8 degrees in the West to 13 degrees in the East. Precipitation for the period totaled 0.10 inches statewide which was 0.62 inches below normal. Precipitation (liq. equ.) totals by climate division, West 0.07 inches, Central 0.12 inches, Bluegrass 0.12 inches and East 0.10 inches, which was 0.65, 0.65, 0.51 and 0.67 inches respectively below normal. After bitterly cold conditions, the third week warmed up considerably. The welcomed warm up came mid-week after below freezing temperatures earlier in the week. This brought highs into the 50s and lows that did not even get below the freezing mark. Temperatures for the period averaged 34 degrees across the state which was 3 degrees above normal and 17 degrees warmer than the previous week. High temperatures averaged from 45 in the West to 43 in the East. Low temperatures averaged from 27 degrees in the West to 23 degrees in the East. Precipitation came late in the week with some heavy rain on Saturday night and Sunday. Precipitation (liq. equ.) for the period totaled 0.53 inches statewide which was 0.19 inches below normal. Precipitation totals by climate division, West 0.33 inches, Central 0.59 inches, Bluegrass 0.48 inches and East 0.73 inches, which was 0.39, 0.18, 0.15 and 0.04 inches respectively below normal. The fourth week of January experienced above normal temperatures and above normal precipitation. The warming trend continued, however the dry streak of 2010 came to an end. The wet weather started on Tuesday and continued throughout the remainder of the week with the only break occurring on Saturday. Temperatures for the week were well above average due to the flow from the gulf, which in turn was the reason for all the rainfall the state received. Temperatures for the period averaged 45 degrees across the state which was 13 degrees above normal and 11 degrees warmer than the previous week. High temperatures averaged from 53 in the West to 52 in the East. Low temperatures averaged from 40 degrees in the West to 40 degrees in the East. Rainfall for the period totaled 2.15 inches statewide which was 1.43 inches above normal. Rainfall totals by climate division, West 1.99 inches, Central 2.30 inches, Bluegrass 1.89 inches and East 2.44 inches, which was 1.26, .53, 1.27 and 1.67 inches respectively above normal. After two weeks of warmer than average temperatures and rain, winter conditions returned during the last week of January. The week started off mild with just below normal temperatures and some isolated snowfall. However, a snowstorm arrived Friday night into Saturday morning. Southern

portions of the state were most affected with the southeast corner of the state receiving the most snowfall. Extremely low temperatures followed with wind chills resulting in emergency levels for livestock cold stress. Temperatures for the period averaged 27 degrees across the state which was 6 degrees below normal and 18 degrees cooler than the previous week. High temperatures averaged from 33 in the West to 34 in the East. Low temperatures averaged from 21 degrees in the West to 23 degrees in the East. Precipitation (liq. equ.) for the period totaled 0.38 inches statewide which was 0.34 inches below normal. Precipitation totals by climate division, West 0.26 inches, Central 0.36 inches, Bluegrass 0.28 inches and East 0.64 inches, which was 0.46, 0.41, 0.35 and 0.13 inches respectively below normal. Farmers were kept busy tending to their livestock as periods of cold weather caused stress to animals. Producers marketed their grain and tobacco crops and attended various commodity meetings across the state.

LOUISIANA: The state averaged 3.47 inches of rain over the last four weeks, remaining slightly behind the norm. Field crop producers continued to repair equipment in preparation for spring planting. Strawberry producers took precautions to avoid any major freeze damage as night temperatures dipped into the mid 20's and low 30's during January. Livestock producers continued supplemental feeding. Crawfish producers continued to put out traps in preparation for harvest.

MARYLAND: Topsoil moisture 27% adequate, 73% surplus. Subsoil moisture 35% adequate, 65% surplus. Hay supplies 97% adequate, 3% surplus. Feed Supplies 100% adequate. Winter wheat condition 5% poor, 77% fair, 15% good, 3% excellent. Barley condition 5% poor, 67% fair, 20% good, 8% excellent; 100% planted, 100% emerged. Winter wheat 100% planted, 100% emerged. Wet fields from excessive rain and snow continue to hamper farmers. Spring tillage and planting activities were severely hampered and many fields are under water.

MICHIGAN: The precipitation for the past four weeks ending January 31 varied from 0.36 inch in east central and northwest Lower Peninsula to 1.38 inches in eastern Upper Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 1 degree below normal in south central Lower Peninsula to 8.3 degrees above normal in western Upper Peninsula. Due to warmer than normal temperatures and limited snowfall at the end of the month, a few growers had the chance to harvest remaining fields of corn. Winter wheat conditions varied from poor to good, depending on the amount of snow coverage remaining on the crop. Alfalfa seedings were in generally good condition. Sugarbeet processing was reportedly 83% complete.

MINNESOTA: Livestock condition was rated 1% very poor, 1% poor, 25% fair, 69% good, 4% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies were rated 1% very short, 11% short, 84% adequate, 4% surplus. January average temperatures were close to their historical averages for most reporting stations despite below normal temperatures in the beginning and end of the month. Most weather observers reported surplus precipitation during the month of January largely as a result of winter storms on January 6-7 and again on the 22-23. On January 23, an evolving storm system brought rain, at times mixed with snow, over much of central and southern Minnesota. Strong winds produced blizzard conditions in many areas, especially western counties, prompting several road closings. As of January 25, over two feet of snow blanketed northeastern Minnesota, while 1 to 2 feet covered northern parts of Minnesota. Planning for spring planting is underway. Livestock condition was generally good, though cold weather put a heavier strain on herds and feed supplies and large temperature fluctuations made it difficult to manage outdoor livestock.

MISSISSIPPI: Soil moisture 1% short, 24% adequate, 75% surplus. Feed Grain 14% short, 86% adequate. The wet weather that persisted throughout the '09 harvest season has continued into the new year. Producers report that soggy fields and cold weather are keeping them out of the field and negatively affecting livestock. Cattle 3% very poor, 10% poor, 28% fair, 51% good, 8% excellent. Wheat 9% poor, 42% fair, 46% good, 3% excellent.

MISSOURI: January was colder and wetter than normal. Precipitation averaged 2.08 inches compared to the January 30-year average of 1.71 inches. The southeast district reported the most precipitation with 3.42 inches, while the northwest district reported the least precipitation at 0.64 of an inch. Temperatures across the State ranged from 4 degrees below normal to near normal. The condition of the dormant winter wheat crop ranges from fair to good, with the majority rated fair.

MONTANA: Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 3% last year, 27% short, 16% last year, 67% adequate, 77% last year, 2% surplus, 4% last year. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 10% last year, 37% short, 23% last year, 54% adequate, 65% last year, 1% surplus, 2% last year. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 1% last year, 8% poor, 3% last year, 56% fair, 28% last year, 30% good, 59% last year, 4% excellent, 9% last year. Winter wheat wind damage 74% none, 69% last year, 20% light, 26% last year, 5% moderate, 4% last year, 1% heavy, 1% last year. Winter wheat freeze and drought damage 72% none, 56% last year, 23% light, 41% last year, 4% moderate, 3% last year, 1% heavy, 0% last year. Winter wheat protectiveness of snow cover 4% very poor, 6% last year, 6% poor, 11% last year, 24% fair, 39% last year, 46% good, 24% last year, 20% excellent, 20% last year. Montana received light to moderate moisture for the month ending January 31st. Swan Lake received the most monthly accumulated precipitation with 2.37 inches. Temperatures during January were above normal. Highs were mostly in the 40s and 50s, and lows ranged from negative 30s to positive teens. Cattle and calves receiving supplemental feed 93%, 94% last year. Sheep and lambs receiving supplemental feed 97%, 95% last year. Livestock grazing 9% open, 20% last year, 34% difficult, 44% last year, 57% closed, 36% last year. Calving 2% complete, 5% last year. Lambing 1% complete, 2% last year.

NEBRASKA: Wheat conditions 0% very poor, 6% poor, 39% fair, 51% good, and 4% excellent, well below last year's 75 percent good or excellent condition. Hay and forage supplies rated 1% very short, 13% short, 83% adequate and 3% surplus, below last year's 96 percent adequate and surplus. Cattle and Calves condition rated 0% very poor, 3% poor, 28% fair, 66% good, and 3% excellent, below last year's 82% good and excellent. Calving was underway at 5 percent complete. For the month of January 2010, below normal temperatures the first and fourth weeks of the month bracketed above normal temperatures during the second and third weeks. During the last week of the month, soil temperatures were below year ago levels in most areas and ranged from 26 degrees in the west to 32 degrees in the east. Producer activities included moving grain, machinery maintenance, calving and snow removal. Depth of snow at the end of January was minimal in the western two thirds of Nebraska. While a foot or more of snow was on the ground in Northeastern counties. Precipitation during January averaged .25 inch or less over the western two-thirds of the state while up to 1.0 inch was recorded in portions of the east.

NEVADA: Chilly, wet weather covered the state in January. Average temperatures ranged from 21.7 degrees in Ely to 48.8 degrees in Las Vegas. Temperatures across the state varied from 3.5 degrees below normal to 4.6 degrees above normal. Ely and Eureka recorded the lowest temperature at -5 degrees. Las Vegas recorded the

highest temperature of the month at 65 degrees. All weather stations reported at least half an inch of precipitation. Las Vegas recorded the most precipitation with 2.04 inches. Snow cover created the need for additional supplemental feeding of northern range livestock. Cattle marketing continues. Onions continued to be shipped from climate controlled storage. Potato processing was ongoing. Winter wheat is in good condition.

NEW ENGLAND: Throughout the month of January, New England experienced average high temperatures ranging from the mid-20s to mid-30s and nighttime temperatures 0 to 13 degrees above normal. Snowfall totals were wildly variable throughout the region, ranging from 4.3 to 48 inches. The first days of 2010 began with a snowstorm that brought strong winds throughout New England and several inches of snow north of Connecticut. Burlington, Vermont received up to 38 inches of snow; a record was set as 32.5 inches fell in only twelve hours. Temperatures during the first week were relatively uniform in the 20s and 30s, resulting in below average temperatures for the southern states and average to above average temperatures elsewhere. A string of calm, cool days started on January 8 and ended around January 13; most locations experienced temperatures averaging 4 to 6 degrees below normal with the exception of northern New Hampshire where temperatures went as low as -20 degrees. Starting from the weekend of January 16, the weather became milder with temperatures several degrees above the norm, especially during nighttime. Following the weekend, a string of cloudy days brought moderate amounts of precipitation throughout the region; most of central New England experienced over ten inches of snowfall. Unseasonably warm weather surfaced during January 25 and 26 as a result of three consecutive cold fronts reaching the region, with daytime temperatures ranging in the upper 30s to upper 50s and nighttime temperatures reaching the 40s in some locations. The snow-melting temperatures combined with heavy precipitation caused localized floods. Starting on January 28, the arctic air settled in, resulting in a combination of strong winds and very low temperatures in the teens for the last weekend of January. Farmers kept busy tending livestock, and moving apples and potatoes out of storage. Some maple producers were setting out pipelines and taps.

NEW JERSEY: Temperatures were below normal for the first two weeks of January in most localities and above normal the remainder of the month. Temperatures ranged from highs in the sixties to lows around ten degrees. There were measurable amounts of precipitation in all localities. Southern areas received up to 10 inches of snowfall on January 30th. Agricultural producers continued greenhouse work, livestock care, repairing machinery, and attending meetings.

NEW MEXICO: Temperatures the first week of January were below average for most of the state, with highs in the Northern portion of the state well below freezing. Two cold fronts moved through the state during the second week of the month, bringing light precipitation to some areas, most of which was concentrated on the East side of the state. Toward the middle of the month, temperatures returned to normal or slightly above in most locations. Minimal precipitation was reported in the Northwest corner of the state. Several weather systems brought heavy mountain snow and valley rain to the state last week. Farmers are busy preparing their land for the upcoming season, while ranchers continue to feed their livestock and break ice over water supplies.

NEW YORK: Snowfall during January was heavy while temperatures were often below normal. Major activities included caring for livestock, spreading manure, grading and packing potatoes, onions, apples and cabbage. Winter meetings and trade shows were well attended.

NORTH CAROLINA: The state received heavy precipitation in form of snow and sleet the last week of January, ranging from 0.28 to 2.60 inches. Temperatures were below normal for most of the month. Field activities were limited for the majority of the month due to cold conditions. Due to winter storms, days suitable and soil moisture are not available at this time.

NORTH DAKOTA: Average snow depth was 13.3 inches on January 31. Hay and Forage supplies were rated 4% short, 88% adequate, 8% surplus. Snow cover protection for alfalfa was rated 2% poor, 46% adequate, 52% excellent. Snow cover protection for winter wheat was rated 3% poor, 52% adequate, 45% excellent. Corn 73% harvested, neither previous year nor average available. Cattle condition 2% poor, 15% fair, 73% good, 10% excellent. Sheep condition 3% poor, 16% fair, 73% good, 8% excellent. Road conditions were rated 80% open, 14% difficult, 6% closed. Road description 27% drifted, 22% icy, 51% dry. A storm system with freezing rain and snow in late January halted corn harvest and added stress to livestock. Minimal progress was made harvesting corn since the previous estimate on January 3.

OHIO: The January 2010 average temperature for Ohio was 20.5 degrees, 1.6 degrees below normal. Precipitation for the state averaged 1.88 inches, 0.65 inch below normal. Winter wheat producing counties report that the wheat crop is in fair to good condition. Even though much of the crop was planted late, conditions through November were favorable, and the crop is close to where it should be for this time of year. Most wheat fields have some snow cover, which is favorable considering the freezing and thawing conditions. The freezing and thawing conditions were caused by temperatures being 10 degrees below normal during the first third of the month followed by temperatures being 11 degrees above normal from January 22 through January 25. Cattle are in good condition. Hay inventories are adequate for livestock.

OKLAHOMA: Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 29% short, 48% adequate, 17% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 17% short, 62% adequate, 13% surplus. Wheat 1% very poor, 6% poor, 32% fair, 52% good, 9% excellent; grazed 45% this month, 33% last year, 37% average. Rye 3% very poor, 9% poor, 24% fair, 52% good, 12% excellent; grazed 74% this month, 54% last year, 59% average. Oats 12% very poor, 11% poor, 37% fair, 36% good, 4% excellent; grazed 14% this month, N/A last year, 13% average. Livestock 2% very poor, 8% poor, 37% fair, 47% good, 6% excellent. Pasture, Range 6% very poor, 19% poor, 46% fair, 27% good, 2% excellent. Livestock were rated in mostly good to fair condition, although body conditions have dropped due to the harsh weather. Livestock marketings were average. Producers are quickly using up hay supplies as they increase supplemental feeding. Muddy rural roads and pastures in addition to iced over water sources are causing difficulties as producers battle the elements to care for their livestock.

OREGON: Winter turned wet and mild in January. While precipitation varied across the State, most areas warmed up above freezing temperatures. High temperatures ranged from 67 degrees in Medford down to 44 degrees in Baker and Burns. Low temperatures ranged from 7 degrees in Lakeview up to 36 degrees in North Bend. Seven of forty-two stations reported more than six inches of precipitation, eleven never fell below freezing. Upper Klammath Lake snow pack was less than normal. Half the stations reported snowfall, but snow pack levels were a bit behind, causing some concern over spring moisture levels for irrigation. After a cold December, wheat recovered well in Sherman County. Pastures, winter grains, cover crops were in good condition. Favorable conditions allowed for unusually high activity this month. Douglas County reported Nursery

operations transporting bareroot trees for sale, about 80% through digging Bareroot fruit, shade trees. Vineyards, orchards were pruned in the Umpqua Valley.

PENNSYLVANIA: Principal farm activities for the month of January included finishing up corn harvest, pruning apple trees, preparing for tax season, milking cows, spreading manure, machinery and fence repairs, attending the farm show, attending organizational meetings, vacationing, and preparing for the next growing season. In January Pennsylvania experienced flooding toward the end of the month, along with cold temperatures and freezing rain. The Harrisburg area received 1.1 inches of snow or ice throughout January, which is 10.3 inches behind the normal amount. The average high temperature was 38 degrees and the average low was 23.5 degrees. January 25th was the warmest day of the month at 61 degrees. The lowest temperature of the month was 13 degrees which happened on January 31st. The average temperature for the month was 30.8 degrees, which is 0.5 degrees above normal.

SOUTH CAROLINA: The week of December 28, 2009 – January 3, 2010 began with unseasonably cold weather with morning low temperatures in the 20's and daytime highs around 50 degrees. Snow showers developed along a boundary across the Upstate Wednesday evening. 2010 began with exiting rain and late afternoon sunshine. For most sites, the thermometer only registered high temperatures in the 30's along with biting winds. Early morning minimum temperatures on Sunday were the lowest of the season. The state average temperature for the period was seven degrees below normal. For week ending January 10, Monday morning temperatures dropped into the teens for much of inland South Carolina. A weak surface feature moved through the state late Thursday night with mixed precipitation in the form of rain, sleet and light snow showers. Cold, high pressure overspread the state on Friday and became anchored through the weekend. Most locations reported Sunday high temperatures in the 30's. The state average temperature for the second week of January was 12 degrees below normal. For the week January 11 – January 17, Monday morning temperatures bottomed out in the middle teens for most of inland South Carolina. A slow moderation to the cold spell began on Tuesday and by Thursday many locations recorded afternoon high temperatures in the more seasonable 50's. The 66 degrees at Hunts Bridge and the 65 degrees at Columbia were the highest afternoon temperatures in three weeks. Wet weather arrived Saturday and would continue overnight and into Sunday morning with periods of heavy rain and occasional thunder. Unlike in the prior weeks of freezing mornings, Sunday's sunrise temperatures, aided by southwest winds, greeted early risers with mild 60-degree, humid air. The state average temperature for the period was 3 degrees below normal. The first significant amounts of rainfall for 2010 arrived during the third week with the state average rainfall for the period being 2.2 inches. The fourth week of January began with mostly sunny, mild conditions settling over the state on Monday on into Wednesday. A frontal boundary approached on Thursday with areas of light rain and sharply falling temperatures. Cloudy skies on Friday lingered though the weekend with occasional light showers. A warm front drifted north Sunday evening ahead of rain storms moving into South Carolina from the southwest. A few locations recorded afternoon high temperatures in the 70's. Heavy rains began falling overnight in the Upstate and by midnight were affecting the Midlands and Lowcountry. The state average temperature for week four was 6 degrees above normal and the state average rainfall was 1.2 inches. For the week ending January 31, Storms rolled eastward across the state during the early morning hours on Monday. Diminishing surface winds on Wednesday morning allowed temperatures to fall to 22 degrees at both Pelion and Cedar Creek. A sharp rise in the mercury was observed at Dillon Thursday when the temperature rose from a morning low of 26 degrees to 68 that afternoon. A complicated weather system approached on Friday evening with rains changing to snow and sleet for parts of the Midlands, Piedmont and Upstate. Sleet and or freezing rain fell as far south as Dorchester, Berkeley and Charleston counties. Saturday's temperatures remained around freezing for most of inland South Carolina. Mostly sunny and moderately warmer weather returned for Sunday helping to improve icy conditions. At January's end, both Columbia's and Charleston's average temperature was their coldest in 22 years. The state average temperature for the period was 1 degree below normal.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Average snow depth (inches) 10.9. Winter wheat snow cover 13% poor, 63% adequate, 24% excellent. Winter wheat 4% poor, 23% fair, 65% good, 8% excellent. Corn 95% harvested. Alfalfa snow cover 5% poor, 61% adequate, 34% excellent. Feed supplies 1% very short, 10% short, 81% adequate, 8% surplus. Accessibility of livestock feed supplies 71% readily, 24% difficult, 5% inaccessible. Stock water supplies 2% very short, 10% short, 79% adequate, 9% surplus. Accessibility of stock water supplies 76% readily, 22% difficult, 2% inaccessible. Cattle death losses 8% below normal, 89% normal, 3% above normal. Calf deaths 4% below average, 93% average, 3% above average. Cattle conditions 1% poor, 20% fair, 69% good, 10% excellent. Sheep, lamb deaths 4% below average, 93% average, 3% above average. Sheep condition 1% poor, 14% fair, 73% good, 12% excellent. Road conditions--township 71% open, 21% difficult, 8% closed. Road conditions--county 90% open, 10% difficult. Despite the amount of snow on the ground producers were able to harvest some corn left in the field from last fall. The month of January finished with 5 percent of the corn crop left to be harvested. Strong winds have exposed both winter wheat and alfalfa fields to the cold temperatures causing some producers to worry about winter kill. Major farm activities include moving snow, hauling and marketing grain, moving hay closer to home, and tending to livestock.

TENNESSEE: Temperatures across Tennessee were lower than normal. Precipitation was lower than average in the first half, and higher throughout the remainder. Cattle were rated in mostly good-to-fair condition. Pastures were rated in mostly fair condition. Hay supplies were rated adequate. The winter wheat crop was rated in mostly good condition.

TEXAS: Top soil moisture was mostly adequate to surplus across the state. Wheat condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Oat condition was mostly fair to good state-wide. Range and Pasture condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Most of the state received 1.0 to 5.0 inches of rainfall while South Texas observed 0.01 to 0.25 inched of rain. Recent storms provided additional moisture and snow in the Northern High Plains which benefitted the wheat crop. Oats had significant freeze damage in the low lying areas of the Edwards Plateau. Cotton gins were trying to complete the ginning year with many of the gins about to finish. In the Trans-Pecos area, stalk destruction was stalled due to the recent rains. In the Blacklands, corn farmers were concerned about land preparation, fertilizing, and planting in a timely manner due to the wet conditions. Cattle producers across the state supplemented cattle due to snow covered range and wheat pastures to help maintain body condition. The rain and sleet mix proved to be beneficial to the soil moisture profile, allowing for better spring plantings.

UTAH: The state received several storms in January which have been very helpful since November and December were very dry. Mountain snow pack improved significantly and is approaching normal in some parts of the state. There is still a need for more snow in the mountains, however, so there will be enough water from the spring runoff to fill the reservoirs. Temperatures were cold as low as 20 below in some areas. Box Elder County reports that crop producers

are still concerned about the snowpack. As of January 31, the snowpack on the Bear River drainage is 63 percent of normal. They spent the month maintaining equipment and preparing for the spring. There have been several education meetings held in the county and they have been well attended. Cache County reports that the ground is still frozen and covered with deep snow. No field work is being done. Duchesne County reports that there has been snow on the ground since the first part of December and this has prohibited field work from being performed. Box Elder County reports that livestock producers are getting ready calve cows. Some producers report that the heifers will begin calving in February while the majority of the cows will calve in March. Sheep producers are on their desert permits. Several have reported death losses due to halogeten. This poisonous plant is very widespread this year due to the generous rainfall that occurred during the plants prime growing season in late May through mid June. Cache County reports that livestock are doing fine. Some producers are treating their beef herds for lice, but most are handling the cold weather quite well. Beef producers are starting the calving season. Most farm flocks of sheep are also lambing now. Millard County reports that several livestock producers started calving at the end of January and have suffered little or no losses due to the weather. Duchesne County reports that producers have their herds on winter ranges but most have started feeding livestock since the snow is preventing the animals from getting to the feed. They are also gearing up for calving season. Beaver County reports that some ranchers are starting to calve and lamb. Most animals look good and there are sufficient hay supplies. Garfield and Kane Counties report receiving much needed moisture during the last month. In some situations the large amounts of snow are causing problems for livestock on the range to move around and get feed. Wayne County reports that the deep snow (anything over 12") is causing problems for livestock producers. Most are waiting to see what the weather brings this week, before they bring the cows in off of the ranges. Sevier County reports that most cow/calf producers have not started calving yet.

VIRGINIA: Livestock 0% very poor, 4% poor, 26% fair, 61% good, 9% excellent. Pasture 3% very poor, 17% poor, 55% fair, 24% good, 1% excellent. Small Grain and Winter Grazing Crops 2% very poor, 15% poor, 40% fair, 35% good, 8% excellent. Beef Cattle Forage Obtained from Pastures 15%; 12% 2009. Milk Cow Forage Obtained from Pastures 4%; 5% 2009. Sheep Forage Obtained from Pastures 10%; 14% 2009. January has been a challenging month for producers, as above normal precipitation has made field activities difficult. Across the state, topsoil moisture was rated at 35% adequate and 65% surplus and subsoil moisture rated at 53% adequate and 47% surplus. Livestock grazing and feeding has been difficult due to the continued rain, snow and mud and stored feed supplies are being utilized at a higher than normal rate, although quantities remain adequate for the time being. For some grain producers, the frozen soil allowed the completion of corn and soybean harvest, even though soil preparation for spring crops has yet to be done. Small grain development is behind due to lack of nitrogen and weak wheat stands are prevalent due to excess water in fields. When soil conditions improve, fertilizer applications will be essential. Throughout the Commonwealth, a lot of field work will be needed before spring planting activities can begin.

WASHINGTON: January was unseasonably warm across the State and grain farmers were worried about plants breaking dormancy and freezing winter weather returning. Some grain growing counties reported wheat was out of dormancy, but did look good. The usual concerns of sub soil frost and run off from snow melt and rain were ever present. Fruit growers were pruning orchards while some cherry growers were pruning heavier this year in an effort to avoid last years over supply. Overall, hay supplies remained good but premium hay was getting harder to find and cattle remained on feed while some operations were calving. On the west side, the unseasonably warm weather had pushed bud development the most and daffodils and ornamental flowering cherries were in full flower, several weeks in advance of normal bloom time.

WEST VIRGINIA: Topsoil moisture 73% adequate and 27% surplus compared with 6% short, 78% adequate and 16% surplus last year. Hay and roughage supplies were 10% short, 89% adequate, and 1% surplus compared with 9% short, 85% adequate and 6% surplus last year. Feed grain 5% short and 95% adequate compared to 4% short, 92% adequate, and 4% surplus last year. Wheat conditions were 20% fair, 79% good and 1% excellent. Cattle and calves were 4% poor, 19% fair, 73% good and 4% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 2% poor, 22% fair, 73% good and 3% excellent. Farming activities included farm maintenance, calving, lambing, breaking ice to secure water sources for livestock, and since the ground is covered with snow, feeding more hay and grains.

WISCONSIN: January temperatures for the state of Wisconsin ranged from 1 degree below normal to 3 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 21 to 28 degrees, and average low temperatures ranged from 5 to 17 degrees. Precipitation ranged from 0.61 inches in Milwaukee (1.24 inches below normal) to 1.23 inches in La Crosse (0.04 inches above normal). Most areas received little snowfall for January with snowfall averaging 6.5 – 9.5 inches below normal. Snowfall totals for the month ranged from 4.5 inches in Eau Claire to 8.4 inches in Milwaukee.

WYOMING: Topsoil moisture 13% short, 87% adequate. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 14% short, 77% adequate. Average depth of snow cover 2.6 inches. Winter wheat condition 1% poor, 5% fair, 93% good, 1% excellent; wind damage 53% none, 37% light, 10% moderate, freeze damage 59% none, 39% light, 2% moderate. Spring calves born 5%. Farm Flock ewes lambed 4%. Farm flock sheep shorn 10%. Calf losses 37% light, 63% normal. Lamb losses 50% light, 50% normal. Cattle conditions 21% fair, 79% good. Sheep conditions 1% poor, 16% fair, 83% good. Stock water supplies 8% short, 92% adequate. Hay and roughage supplies 8% short, 89% adequate, 3% surplus. Normal winter weather seemed to prevail throughout the state. Hay supplies appear to have held up well however moisture would be a welcome commodity statewide, as little moisture was received. Activities feeding cattle, sheep and other livestock; preparing for calving and lambing.

International Weather and Crop Summary

January 24 - 30, 2010

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

EUROPE: Fresh snowfall provided dormant winter crops additional protection from bitter cold across central and eastern Europe, while the return of sunny skies promoted winter wheat growth in Spain.

FSU-WESTERN: A deep snow pack protected dormant winter crops from extreme cold.

MIDDLE EAST: Unseasonable warmth lingered in Iran, while cold, snowy weather favored winter crops in Turkey.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Heavy rain maintained adequate to locally abundant soil moisture for vegetative winter grains.

SOUTH ASIA: Warm, dry weather increased irrigation demands for winter wheat across northern India.

EAST ASIA: Mild, albeit mostly dry, weather benefited overwintering grains and oilseeds.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Beneficial rain continued in major rice areas of Indonesia.

AUSTRALIA: Scattered showers maintained local moisture supplies for reproductive summer crops.

SOUTH AFRICA: Ample showers maintained favorable corn prospects.

ARGENTINA: Above-normal temperatures sped development of summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton.

BRAZIL: Warmth and dryness promoted soybean development in southern growing areas, but wetness lingered over important sugarcane and coffee areas farther north.

January 2010

MONTHLY DATA FROM SELECTED FOREIGN CITIES
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER-NCEP-NWS-NOAA

*** DATA NOT AVAILABLE

COUNTRY	CITY	TEMPERATURE (C)						PRECIPITATION (MM)	
		AVG MAX	AVG MIN	HI MAX	LO MIN	AVG	DPART F/NRM	TOTAL	DPART F/NRM
NORWAY	OSLO	-9	-13	-1	-26	11	-5	15	-43
FINLAN	HELSINKI	-10	-15	-2	-28	13	-7.6	15	-30
UKINGD	ABERDEEN	4	0	11	-14	2	-1.2	66	-38
	LONDON	4	1	9	-6	2	-2.8	52	-4
IRELAN	DUBLIN	5	0	12	-10	2	-3.2	48	-20
ICELAN	REYKJAVIK	***	***	9	-1	***	***	***	***
DENMAR	COPENHAGEN	-1	-4	2	-13	-3	-3.2	12	-30
LUXEMB	LUXEMBOURG	-1	-3	6	-10	-2	-2.7	35	-38
SWITZE	ZURICH	0	-3	7	-8	-2	-2	39	-21
	GENEVA	2	-2	9	-9	0	-1.7	44	-30
FRANCE	PARIS/ORLY	3	-1	10	-13	1	-3.2	35	-15
	STRASBOURG	1	-2	8	-11	-1	-2.5	26	-6
	BOURGES	3	-1	10	-8	1	-2.9	44	-11
	BORDEAUX	7	1	13	-6	4	-2.2	70	-17
	TOULOUSE	7	1	14	-7	4	-1.3	56	8
	MARSEILLE	9	2	13	-5	5	-1.5	88	34
SPAIN	VALLADOLID	8	2	13	-7	5	0.7	67	24
	MADRID	9	2	14	-6	6	0	44	16
	SEVILLE	15	8	19	2	12	0.9	159	96
PORTUG	LISBON	14	10	18	3	12	1.2	127	33
GERMAN	HAMBURG	-2	-5	3	-16	-3	-4.5	26	-38
	BERLIN	-3	-6	3	-15	-5	-5.2	22	-23
	DUSSELDORF	1	-3	6	-13	-1	-3.9	39	-28
	LEIPZIG	-3	-7	3	-16	-5	-4.9	26	-7
	DRESDEN	-3	-6	3	-16	-4	-4.4	26	-10
	STUTTGART	0	-4	6	-10	-2	-2.7	30	-6
	NURNBERG	-1	-4	5	-17	-3	-2.9	33	-10
	AUGSBURG	-1	-5	6	-14	-3	-2.5	23	-15
AUSTRI	VIENNA	-1	-4	6	-13	-2	-2.2	36	9
	INNSBRUCK	1	-6	5	-11	-2	-1.4	14	-32
CZECHR	PRAGUE	-3	-6	3	-20	-4	-2.8	35	13
POLAND	WARSAW	-6	-10	2	-23	-8	-6	27	5
	LODZ	-5	-9	1	-22	-7	-5.9	33	5
	KATOWICE	-4	-8	2	-21	-6	-4.6	50	14
HUNGAR	BUDAPEST	0	-4	8	-14	-2	-1.3	54	24
YUGOSL	BELGRADE	3	-1	14	-9	1	-0.7	86	44
ROMANI	BUCHAREST	1	-7	12	-25	-3	-2.3	62	34
BULGAR	SOFIA	4	-2	17	-15	1	1.2	30	5
ITALY	MILAN	5	1	10	-3	3	0.4	16	-45
	VERONA	4	-1	9	-6	2	-0.7	18	-59
	VENICE	6	0	10	-5	3	-0.3	55	3
	GENOA	8	4	13	-1	6	-3.2	23	-65
	ROME	12	5	16	-1	8	-0.5	131	62
	NAPLES	13	6	18	-2	9	0.6	165	68
GREECE	THESSALONIKA	9	4	18	-4	7	1.1	14	-19
	LARISSA	10	4	21	-3	7	1.7	20	-40
	ATHENS	14	9	22	0	11	1.1	31	-8
TURKEY	ISTANBUL	9	5	18	-7	7	0.9	137	76
	ANKARA	5	-2	14	-14	1	2.6	61	26
CYPRUS	LARNACA	19	10	23	3	14	2.5	131	73
ESTONI	TALLINN	-9	-13	-1	-26	11	-7.5	30	-27
RUSSIA	ST.PETERSBURG	-10	-14	-3	-24	12	-6.1	26	-15
LITHUA	KAUNAS	-8	-13	-1	-27	10	-6.8	20	-20
BELARU	MINSK	-9	-13	-3	-24	11	-6	40	-2
RUSSIA	KAZAN	-15	-19	0	-31	17	-5.2	62	28
	MOSCOW	-12	-17	-5	-26	14	-7	18	-26
	YEKATERINBURG	-18	-23	-11	-30	20	-7	38	15
	OMSK	-21	-28	-9	-37	25	-8.1	11	-14
KAZAKH	KUSTANAY	-17	-25	-2	-36	21	-5.2	22	3
RUSSIA	BARNAUL	-21	-29	-6	-40	25	-9.8	17	-7
	KHABAROVSK	-16	-23	-2	-36	19	1.1	24	12
	VLADIVOSTOK	-9	-15	3	-24	12	0.6	2	-9
UKRAIN	KIEV	-7	-11	2	-21	-9	-4.6	53	15
	LVOV	-5	-10	3	-26	-7	-3.9	54	21
	KIROVOGRAD	-6	-10	3	-26	-8	-3.8	55	32
	ODESSA	-1	-5	11	-21	-3	-2	71	40
RUSSIA	SARATOV	-12	-16	2	-28	14	-4.1	83	50
UKRAIN	KHARKOV	-7	-12	2	-26	10	-4.1	44	10
RUSSIA	VOLGOGRAD	-8	-12	7	-22	10	-3.8	43	13
	ASTRAKHAN	-3	-9	7	-19	-6	-1.7	24	10

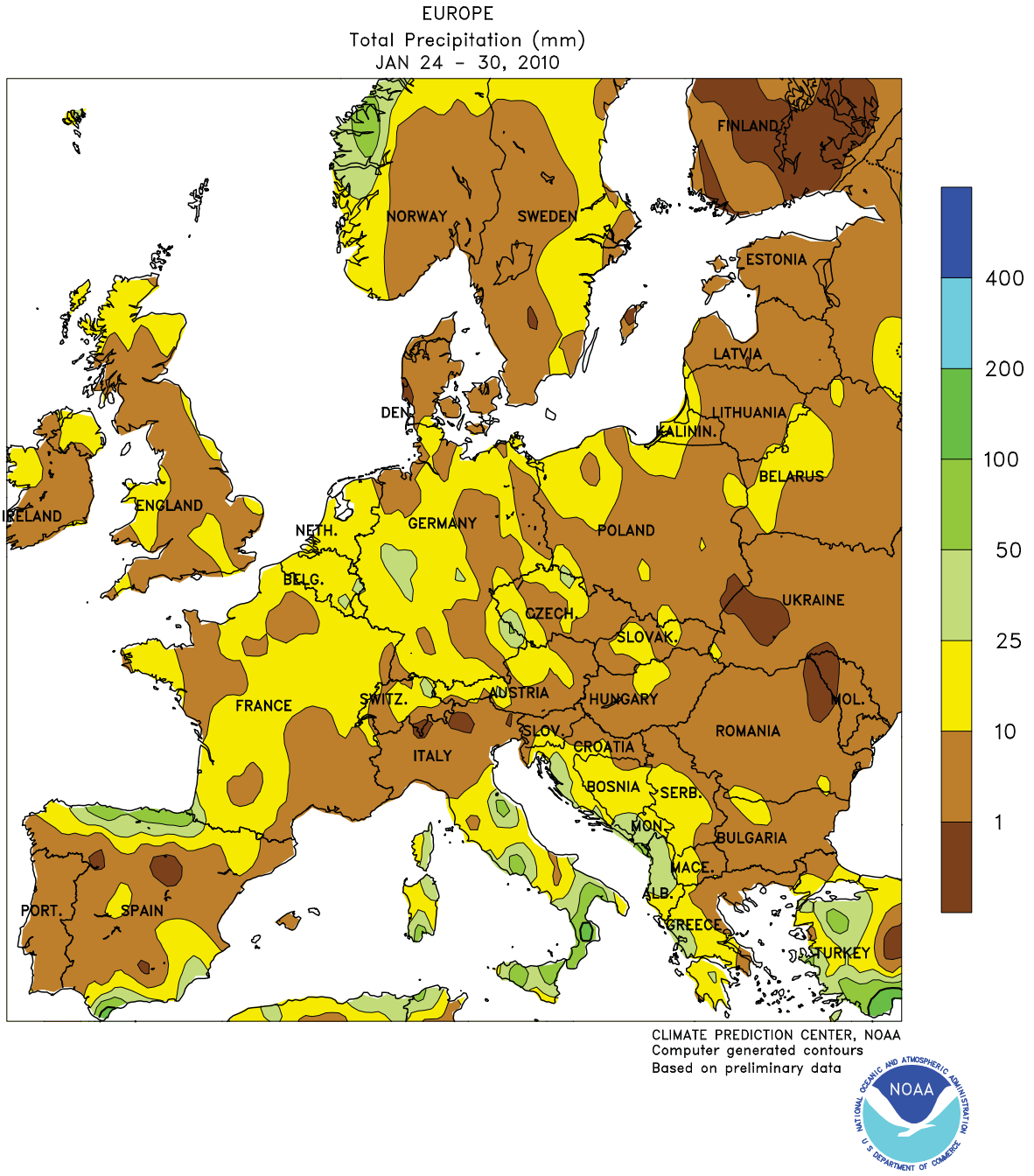
Based on Preliminary Reports

January 2010

COUNTRY	CITY	TEMPERATURE (C)						PRECIPITATION (MM)	
		AVG MAX	AVG MIN	HI MAX	LO MIN	AVG	DPART F/NRM	TOTAL	DPART F/NRM
	ORENBURG	-15	-22	-7	-33	18	-5.6	21	-7
KAZAKH	TSELINOGRAD	-15	-23	1	-33	19	-5.2	20	2
	KARAGANDA	-12	-19	2	-35	15	-2.1	43	21
UZBEKI	TASHKENT	11	3	19	-7	7	5.1	49	-7
TURKME	ASHKHABAD	11	1	24	-5	6	3.5	20	-3
SYRIA	DAMASCUS	16	4	23	-2	10	4.0	35	7
PAKIST	KARACHI	28	13	30	10	20	1.9	0	-11
INDIA	AMRITSAR	15	2	25	-1	8	-3.4	6	-21
	NEW DELHI	19	8	28	6	14	-0.4	7	-14
	AHMEDABAD	29	14	32	11	22	1.5	1	-1
	INDORE	26	10	29	7	18	-0.3	0	-5
	CALCUTTA	24	12	28	11	18	-1.0	0	-14
	VERAVAL	31	17	33	12	24	2.0	0	-3
	BOMBAY	33	19	35	14	26	1.8	0	-2
	POONA	29	13	31	9	21	0.8	1	0
	BEGAMPET	29	16	32	11	23	0.2	6	-2
	VISHAKHAPATNAM	28	21	30	18	25	0.8	5	-3
	MADRAS	30	22	32	19	26	1.1	7	-19
	MANGALORE	33	22	34	20	27	0.1	7	4
HONGKO	HONG KONG INT	20	15	26	10	18	0.9	33	5
N KORE	PYONGYANG	-2	-11	5	-19	-6	-0.4	6	-4
S KORE	SEOUL	-1	-7	8	-15	-4	-1.9	29	6
JAPAN	SAPPORO	1	-4	5	-9	-2	2.0	112	1
	NAGOYA	9	1	15	-2	5	0.8	15	-29
	TOKYO	11	3	18	0	7	1.3	10	-39
	YOKOHAMA	11	4	19	0	7	1.3	13	-46
	KYOTO	9	1	16	-2	5	0.1	34	-23
	OSAKA	9	3	16	-1	6	0.4	47	1
THAILA	PHITSANULOK	32	22	34	16	27	1.5	25	19
	BANGKOK	33	24	36	20	29	1.6	100	90
MALAYS	KUALA LUMPUR	33	24	34	22	28	1.9	201	32
VIETNA	HANOI	21	16	28	13	19	1.1	81	61
CHINA	HARBIN	-13	-21	1	-32	17	0.9	5	1
	HAMI	-1	-13	4	-24	-7	3.0	3	1
	LANCHOW	***	***	4	-8	***	***	***	***
	BEIJING	0	-9	9	-17	-5	-1.1	10	8
	TIENTSIN	-1	-9	9	-18	-5	-2.1	5	2
	LHASA	9	-7	15	-11	1	1.9	0	-1
	KUNMING	18	5	22	3	12	3.4	4	-13
	CHENGCHOW	6	-3	17	-8	2	0.9	0	-13
	YEHCHANG	9	3	19	-2	6	1.3	12	-11
	HANKOW	8	1	15	-4	5	0.5	29	-16
	CHUNGKING	12	7	18	3	10	1.9	21	4
	CHIHKIANG	11	4	22	-1	7	2.5	8	-38
	WU HU	9	1	20	-4	5	1.8	46	-2
	SHANGHAI	9	3	21	-6	6	1.2	54	5
	NANCHANG	10	4	22	-1	7	1.6	87	14
	TAIPEI	20	15	27	9	17	1.2	108	37
	CANTON	18	12	26	5	15	1.5	69	28
	NANNING	17	12	27	8	15	1.6	155	120
CANARY	LAS PALMAS	22	16	30	14	19	1.7	39	21
MOROCC	CASABLANCA	19	12	27	7	15	2.5	109	39
	MARRAKECH	19	7	28	3	13	1.5	69	39
ALGERI	ALGER	17	8	22	2	12	1.3	47	-22
	BATNA	13	2	21	-3	8	2.5	38	11
TUNISI	TUNIS	17	10	23	5	13	1.8	44	-26
NIGER	NIAMEY	35	17	37	14	26	1.6	0	0
MALI	TIMBUKTU	32	15	36	10	24	2.5	0	0
	BAMAKO	35	18	39	11	26	1.1	0	0
MAURIT	NOUAKCHOTT	33	19	37	13	26	4.5	0	-1
SENEGA	DAKAR	28	19	37	18	23	2.6	0	-1
LIBYA	TRIPOLI	20	9	30	1	14	2.4	49	-5
	BENGHAZI	18	10	24	7	14	1.7	54	-6
EGYPT	CAIRO	22	13	28	10	17	3.4	3	-2
	ASWAN	28	13	35	8	20	4.6	0	0
ETHIOP	ADDIS ABABA	***	***	25	6	***	***	***	***
KENYA	NAIROBI	25	15	29	11	20	0.3	68	32
TANZAN	DAR ES SALAAM	33	26	34	20	29	1.4	24	-61
GABON	LIBREVILLE	30	24	31	22	27	0.2	291	4
TOGO	LOME	34	26	36	23	30	3.0	1	-13
BURKIN	OUAGADOUGOU	35	17	37	14	26	1.2	0	0
COTE D	ABIDJAN	33	26	33	24	29	2.4	60	41
MOZAMB	MAPUTO	31	23	39	21	27	0.8	390	224
ZAMBIA	LUSAKA	28	19	31	16	23	0.6	271	41
ZIMBAB	KADOMA	28	18	31	16	23	-0.7	89	-91

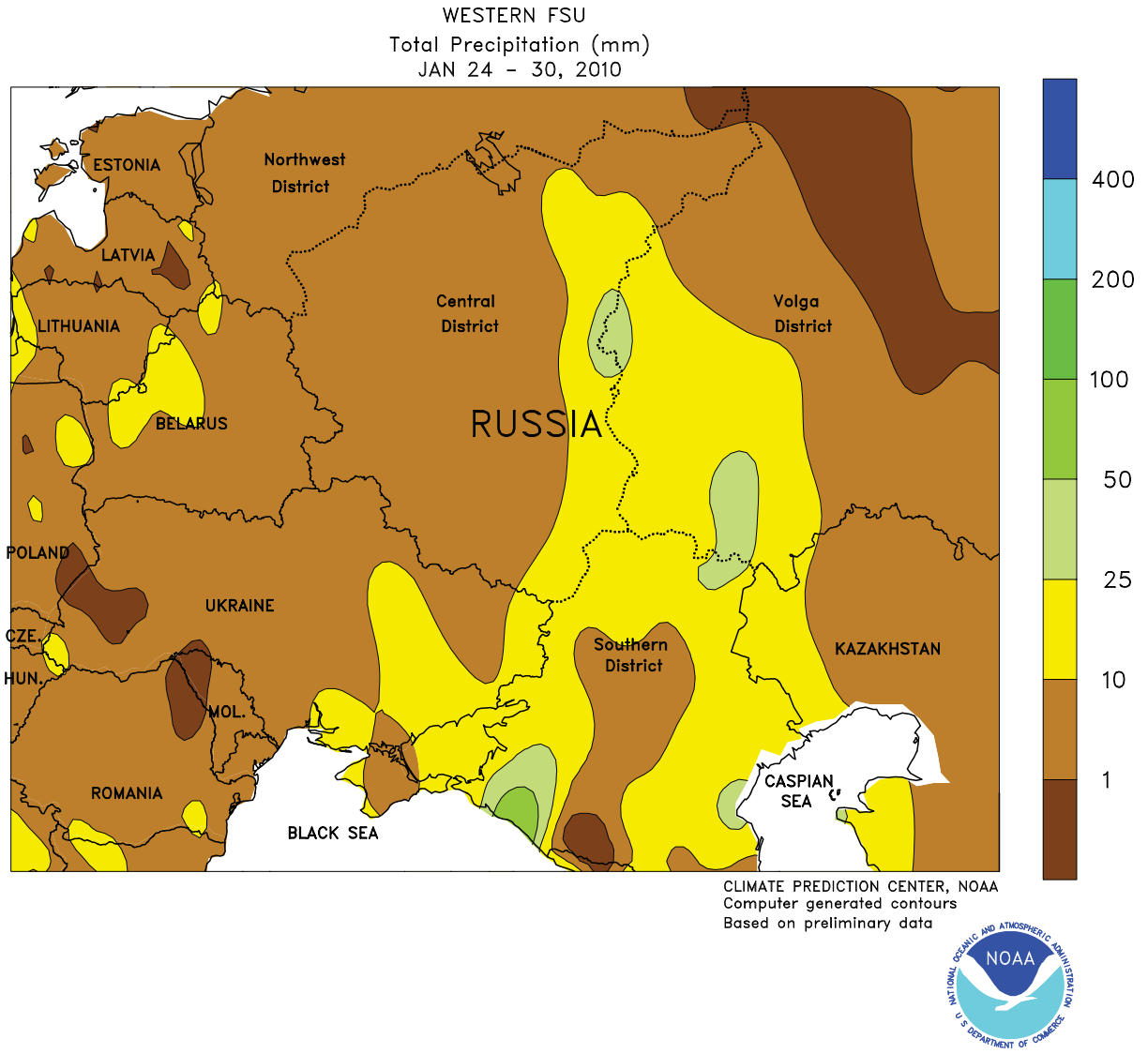
COUNTRY	CITY	TEMPERATURE (C)						PRECIPITATION (MM)	
		AVG MAX	AVG MIN	HI MAX	LO MIN	AVG	DPART F/NRM	TOTAL	DPART F/NRM
S AFRI	PRETORIA	27	***	31	17	***	***	127	-9
	JOHANNESBURG	24	16	28	14	20	0.5	325	190
	DURBAN	28	22	32	19	25	0.6	124	-12
	CAPE TOWN	27	17	38	14	22	1.2	2	-10
CANADA	TORONTO	-2	-9	7	-19	-5	0.9	24	-27
CANADA	MONTREAL	-3	-10	8	-21	-6	3.7	160	87
	WINNIPEG	-10	-17	4	-34	14	3.9	23	4
	REGINA	-9	-18	4	-37	13	2.6	0	-14
	SASKATOON	-8	-18	5	-37	13	4.2	0	-15
	LETHBRIDGE	-1	-11	10	-35	-6	1.5	56	38
	CALGARY	-1	-11	12	-26	-6	2.3	10	-1
	EDMONTON	-7	-13	6	-25	10	1.5	7	-12
	VANCOUVER	10	5	14	-3	7	3.9	183	31
MEXICO	GUADALAJARA	***	***	27	1	***	***	0	-12
MEXICO	TLAXCALA	18	6	24	2	12	-0.8	13	8
	ORIZABA	19	12	32	7	16	0.5	76	33
BERMUD	ST GEORGES	19	15	22	12	17	-2.0	285	167
BAHAMA	NASSAU	25	18	30	9	21	-0.2	13	-32
CUBA	HAVANA	25	15	30	4	20	-1.2	19	-45
JAMAIC	KINGSTON	31	24	33	20	27	1.1	2	-23
P RICO	SAN JUAN	29	22	32	20	26	0.7	282	205
GUADEL	RAIZET	30	21	30	19	25	0.7	66	-18
MARTIN	LAMENTIN	30	23	31	19	26	1.8	110	-2
BARBAD	BRIDGETOWN	30	25	31	23	27	1.7	26	-37
TRINID	PORT OF SPAIN	32	22	33	19	27	1.5	13	-54
COLOMB	BOGOTA	21	5	25	-1	13	0.4	7	-26
VENEZU	CARACAS	***	***	31	21	***	***	4	-19
F GUIA	CAYENNE	30	24	31	22	27	1.3	324	-112
BRAZIL	FORTALEZA	30	25	32	23	28	-0.7	34	-75
BRAZIL	RECIFE	29	25	30	23	27	-1.8	130	69
	CAMPO GRANDE	28	20	32	18	24	-1.5	210	-9
	FRANCA	28	20	31	18	24	1.1	428	144
	RIO DE JANEIRO	34	25	38	22	29	2.1	250	116
	LONDRINA	30	21	33	19	25	1.5	365	158
	SANTA MARIA	30	21	36	16	25	-0.1	406	255
	TORRES	28	22	31	18	25	-1.2	167	9
PERU	LIMA	26	22	28	20	24	1.1	2	2
BOLIVI	LA PAZ	15	5	21	4	10	1.0	166	5
CHILE	SANTIAGO	31	13	36	9	22	1.6	0	-3
ARGENT	IGUAZU	32	22	35	17	27	0.7	141	-30
ARGENT	FORMOSA	34	23	39	18	29	1.0	96	-62
	CERES	32	20	38	12	26	0.4	108	-26
	CORDOBA	31	19	38	12	25	1.6	80	-59
	RIO CUARTO	31	18	39	13	24	1.3	92	-41
	ROSARIO	31	20	36	13	25	0.9	164	56
	BUENOS AIRES	30	19	35	12	25	1.3	95	-10
	SANTA ROSA	33	17	42	9	25	1.5	61	-29
	TRES ARROYOS	31	18	38	11	24	3.1	64	-18
MARSHA	MAJURO	***	***	31	25	***	***	127	-67
NEW CA	NOUMEA	29	23	34	21	26	-0.1	133	19
FIJI	NAUSORI	30	24	32	20	27	0.8	41	-309
SAMOA	PAGO PAGO	32	27	34	25	30	2.0	649	293
TAHITI	PAPEETE	32	26	34	24	29	1.8	399	126
PNEWGU	PORT MORESBY	31	26	34	23	28	1.2	203	33
NZEALA	AUCKLAND	24	16	28	11	20	***	42	***
NZEALA	WELLINGTON	20	14	27	11	17	***	73	***
AUSTRA	DARWIN	31	27	33	23	29	0.4	868	381
AUSTRA	BRISBANE	29	24	32	19	27	1.4	104	-55
	PERTH	35	19	43	12	27	2.5	0	-8
	CEDUNA	30	18	41	9	24	2.1	0	-12
	ADELAIDE	28	17	41	11	22	0.5	16	-21
	MELBOURNE	27	16	45	10	21	1.7	14	-34
	WAGGA	35	18	43	8	27	3.1	7	-40
	CANBERRA	32	16	39	4	24	3.4	7	-59
INDONE	SERANG	31	24	33	22	27	0.7	326	54
PHILIP	MANILA	30	25	32	23	27	0.8	7	-19

Based on Preliminary Reports



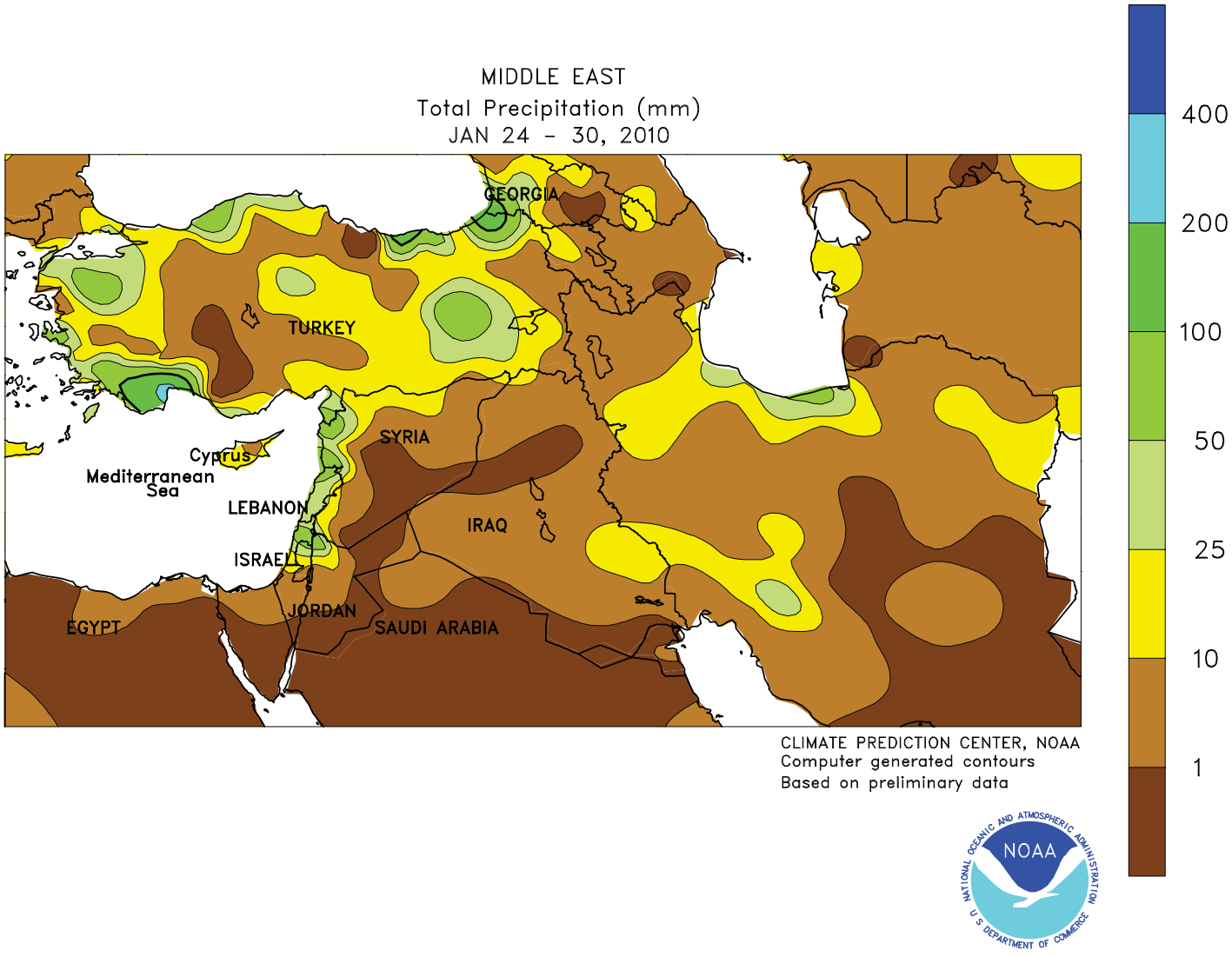
EUROPE

Cold, unsettled weather maintained favorable overwintering conditions for dormant grains and oilseeds. High pressure over northeastern Europe shifted westward, allowing a series of Atlantic storms to sweep across the continent. Precipitation totaled 5 to 45 mm over primary winter grain and oilseed areas of central and northern Europe, with much of it falling in the form of snow. By week's end, snow depths ranged from 2 cm in eastern France to locally more than 25 cm in eastern and southeastern Europe. Consequently, dormant winter crops were sufficiently insulated from temperatures which ranged from -17 degrees C in Germany to -28 in Poland and the Baltic States. Snow cover was patchy and shallow (less than 4 cm) in Hungary, although nighttime readings (-17 to -13 degrees C) were not low enough to cause burnback or winterkill. In southern Europe, rain (5-55 cm) from the Iberian Peninsula into Italy and Greece maintained favorable moisture for vegetative winter wheat and specialty crops. Despite the showers, periods of sunny weather in Spain allowed fields to dry after several weeks of heavy rain. Temperatures averaged 2 to 10 degrees C below normal over most of Europe, with the coldest weather (locally more than 10 degrees C below normal) in eastern Romania, eastern Poland, and the Baltics.



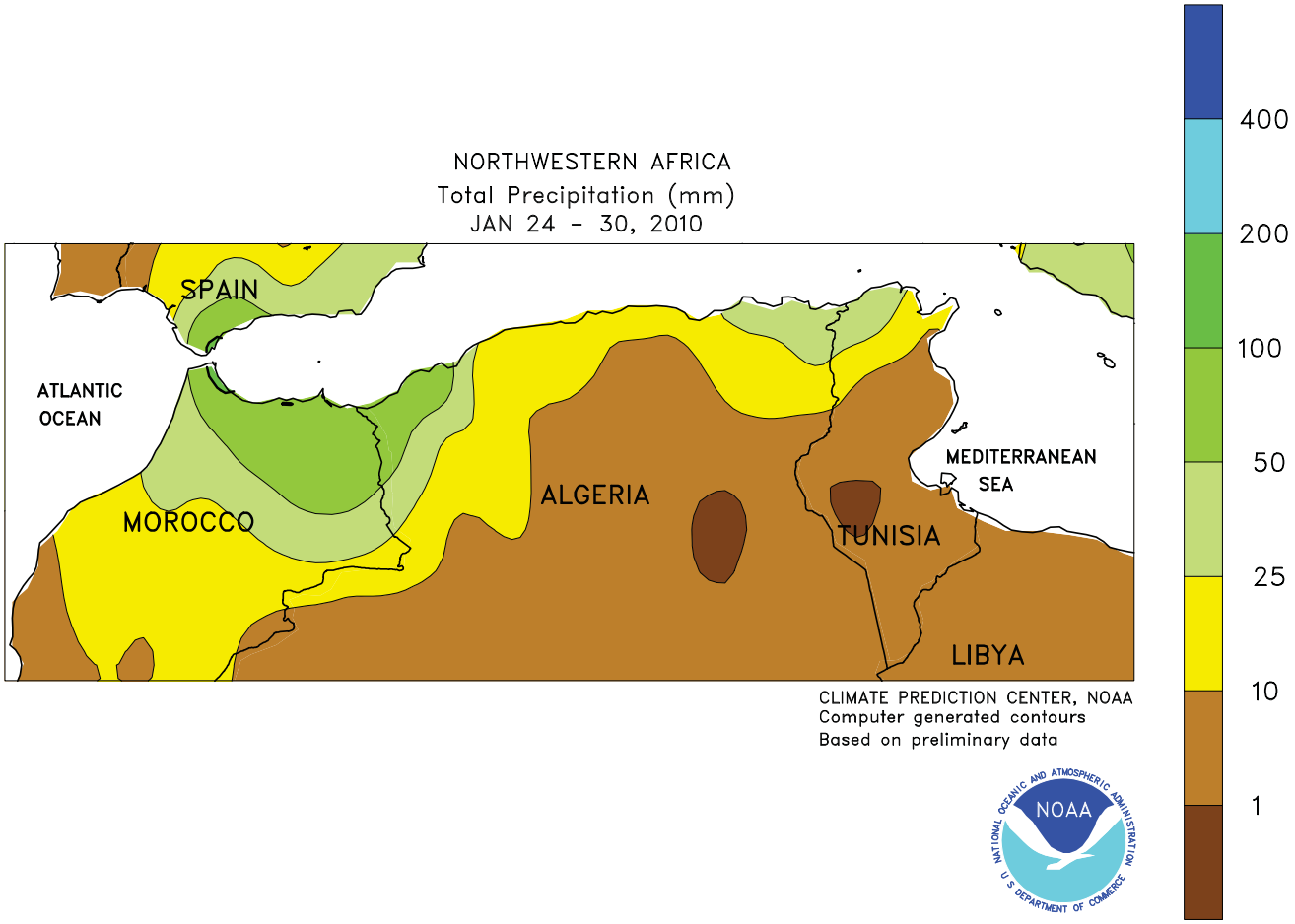
FSU-WESTERN

Extreme cold persisted, although dormant winter crops remained well protected under a deep snow pack. A strong arctic high remained entrenched over central and northern Asia, maintaining bitter cold (weekly average temperatures 9 to 14 degrees C below normal) over the entire region. Despite another week of nighttime readings between -38 and -25 degrees C, most dormant winter crops were protected by a moderate to deep snow pack (10-40 cm). However, snow depths were less (2-10 cm) in eastern Ukraine and southern portions of Russia's Central District, possibly exposing wheat and barley to burnback or winterkill. By week's end, a storm system pushed slowly north across western Russia, producing 10 to 30 mm (liquid equivalent) of southern rain and northern snow, boosting moisture reserves while providing a respite from the persistent arctic blast.



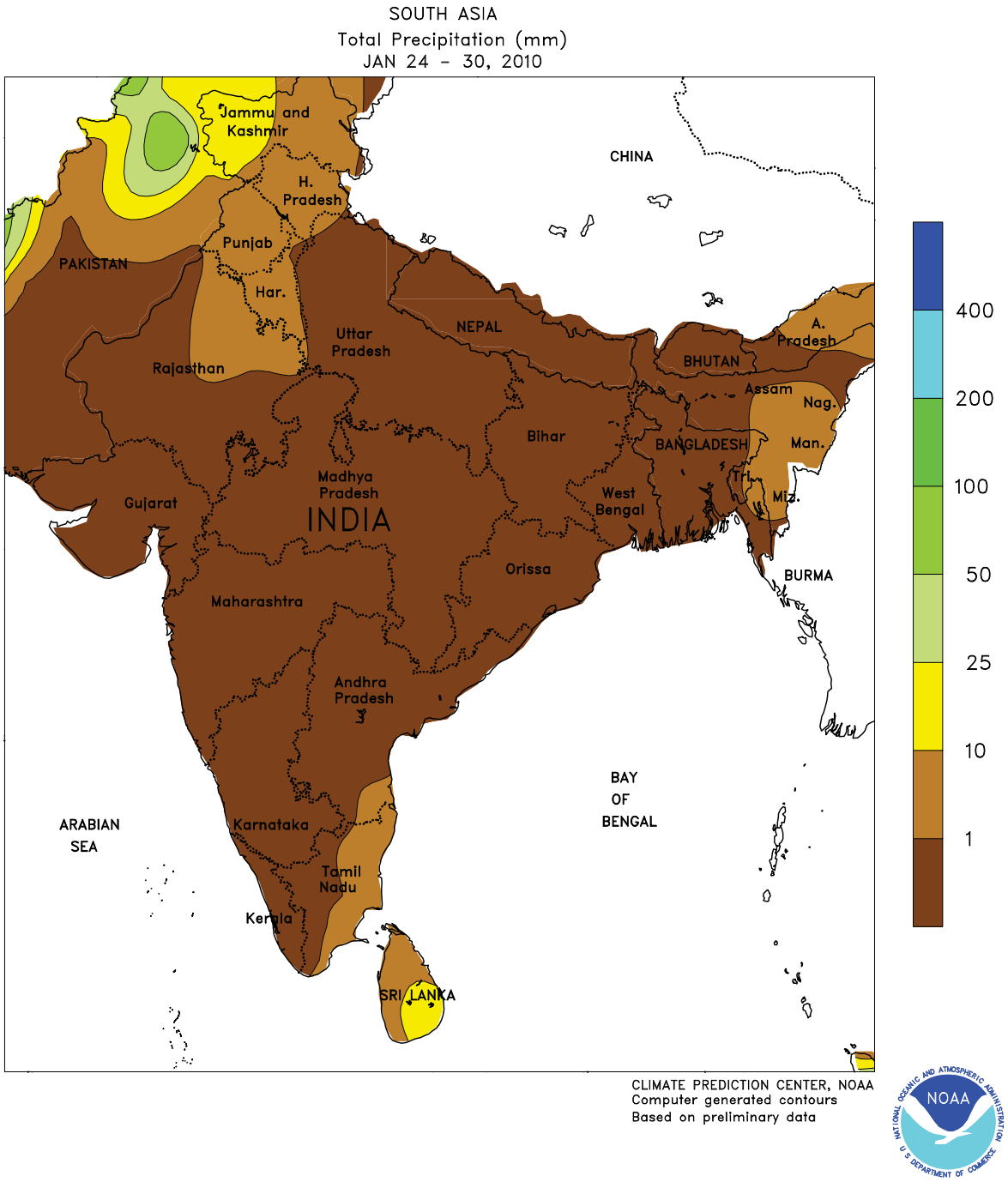
MIDDLE EAST

Colder weather in western growing areas contrasted with lingering warmth farther east. In Turkey, a cold front generated widespread rain and mountain snow (5-55 mm liquid equivalent) while ending the recent stretch of unseasonable warmth. As the front stalled over the eastern Mediterranean, locally heavy rain (25-200 mm) developed from southern Turkey into Lebanon and Israel, boosting soil moisture for vegetative winter grains. Showers, albeit lighter (2-20 mm), also spread from northern Syria into central and northern Iran, maintaining favorable prospects for winter crops. Snow was reported in northwestern Iran, providing wheat and barley some protection against potential cold-air outbreaks and boosting mountain snow packs for upcoming spring runoff. Despite the arrival of unsettled weather, temperatures in Iran still averaged 3 to 6 degrees C above normal, keeping most central and southern locations devoid of snow cover.



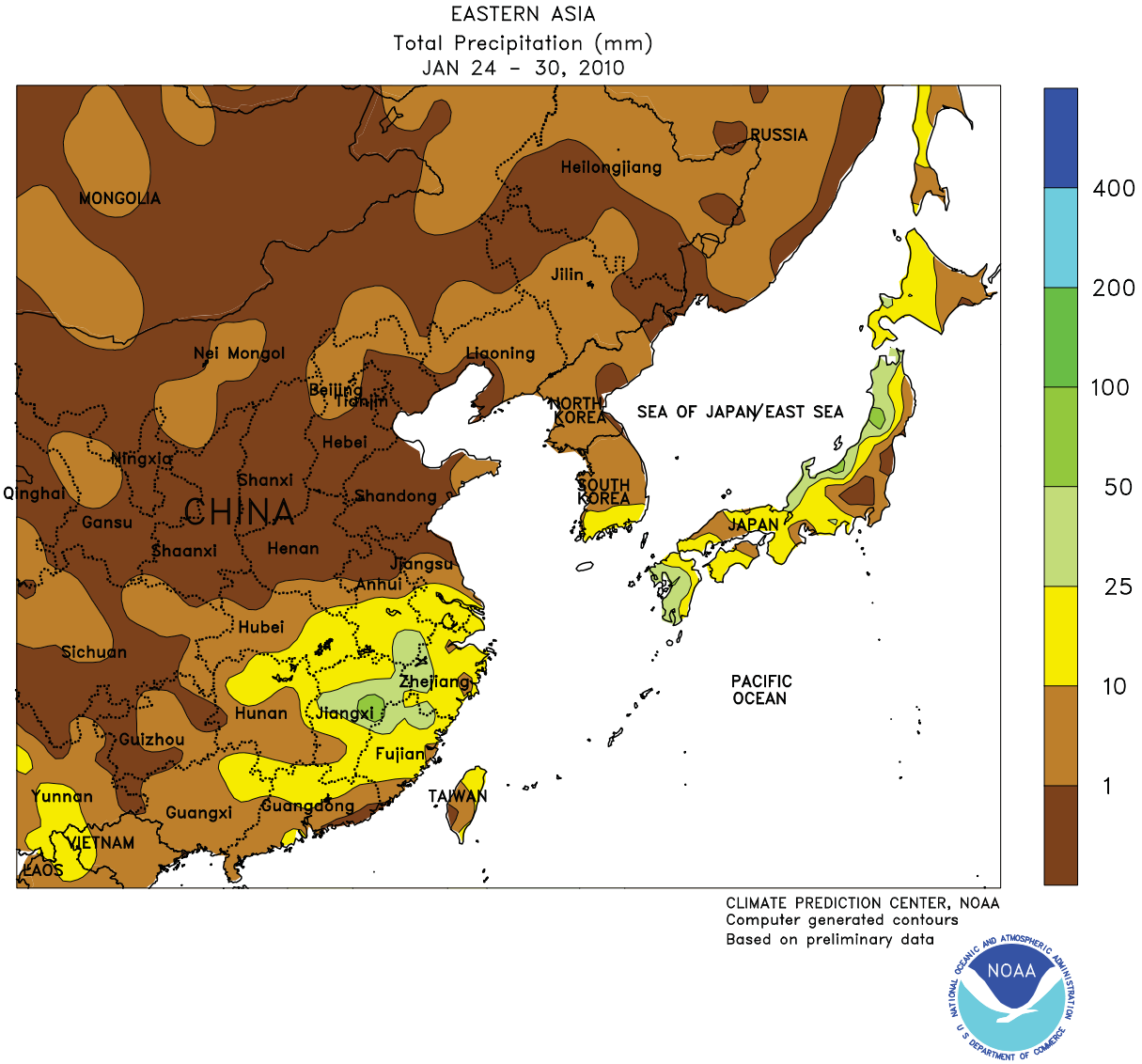
NORTHWEST AFRICA

Persistent wet weather maintained favorable winter crop prospects but caused local flooding. A strong Atlantic storm drifted eastward across northern Africa, producing widespread, locally heavy rain (10-110 mm) across most of the winter grain belt. The additional rainfall boosted soil moisture but caused local flooding. To date, the weather has been increasingly favorable for wheat and barley following a dry autumn, although more rain will be needed over the next 2 months as crops enter reproduction. Temperatures averaged near normal, with no reports of excessive heat or untimely freezes.



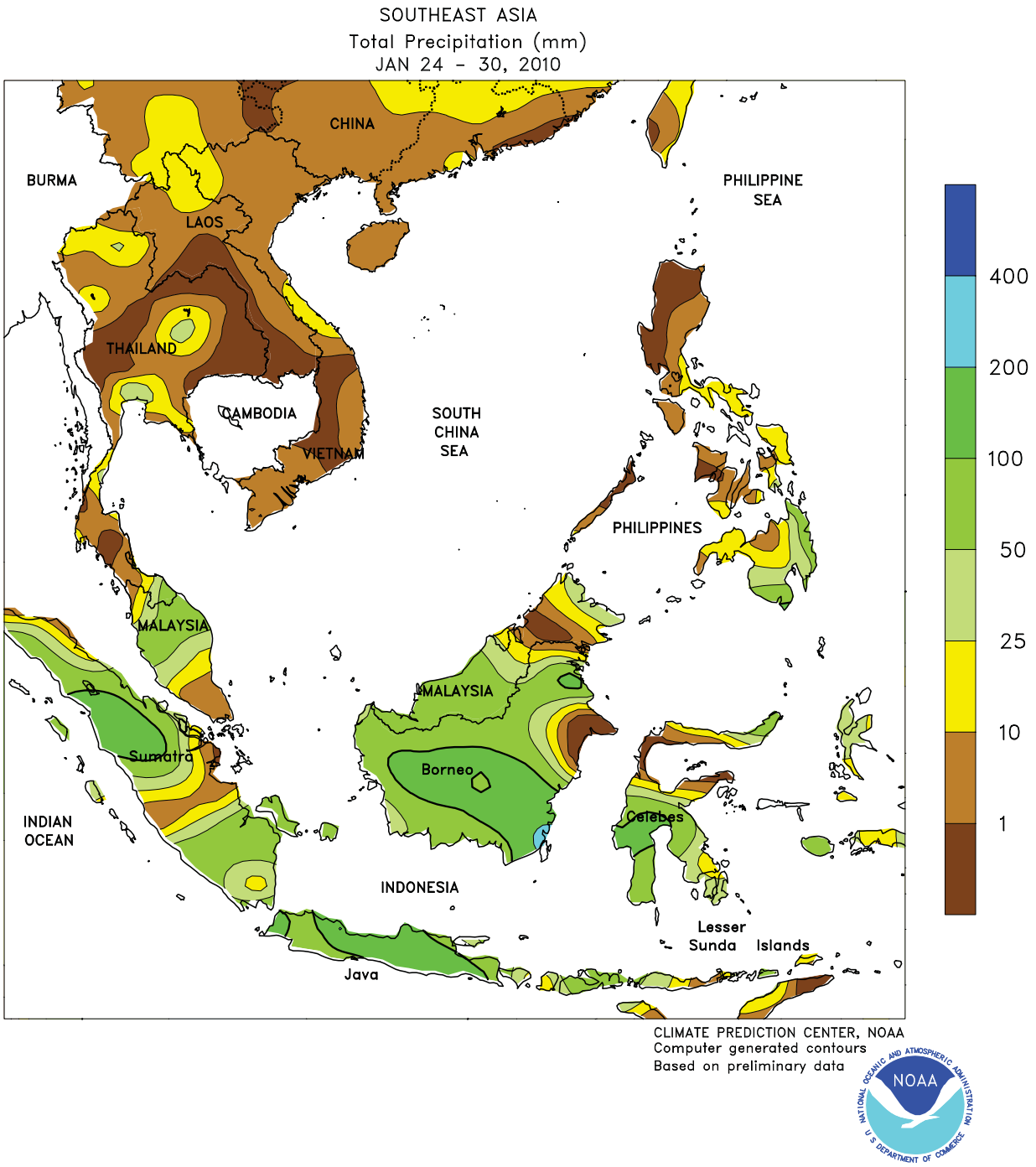
SOUTH ASIA

Dry, warm conditions across most of the region maintained high irrigation demands for winter crops. Temperatures in northern India's wheat and rapeseed areas averaged more than 3 degrees C above normal, with daytime highs in the upper 20s degrees C increasing crop water requirements. While not as heavy as the summer monsoon, northern crop areas typically receive some rainfall during the late winter and early spring, which helps supplement irrigation requirements. Across southern India, dry, sunny weather was favorable for winter (rabi) cotton. In northern Pakistan, rain and mountain snow (10 to more than 100 mm liquid equivalent) boosted irrigation reserves and mountain snow packs.



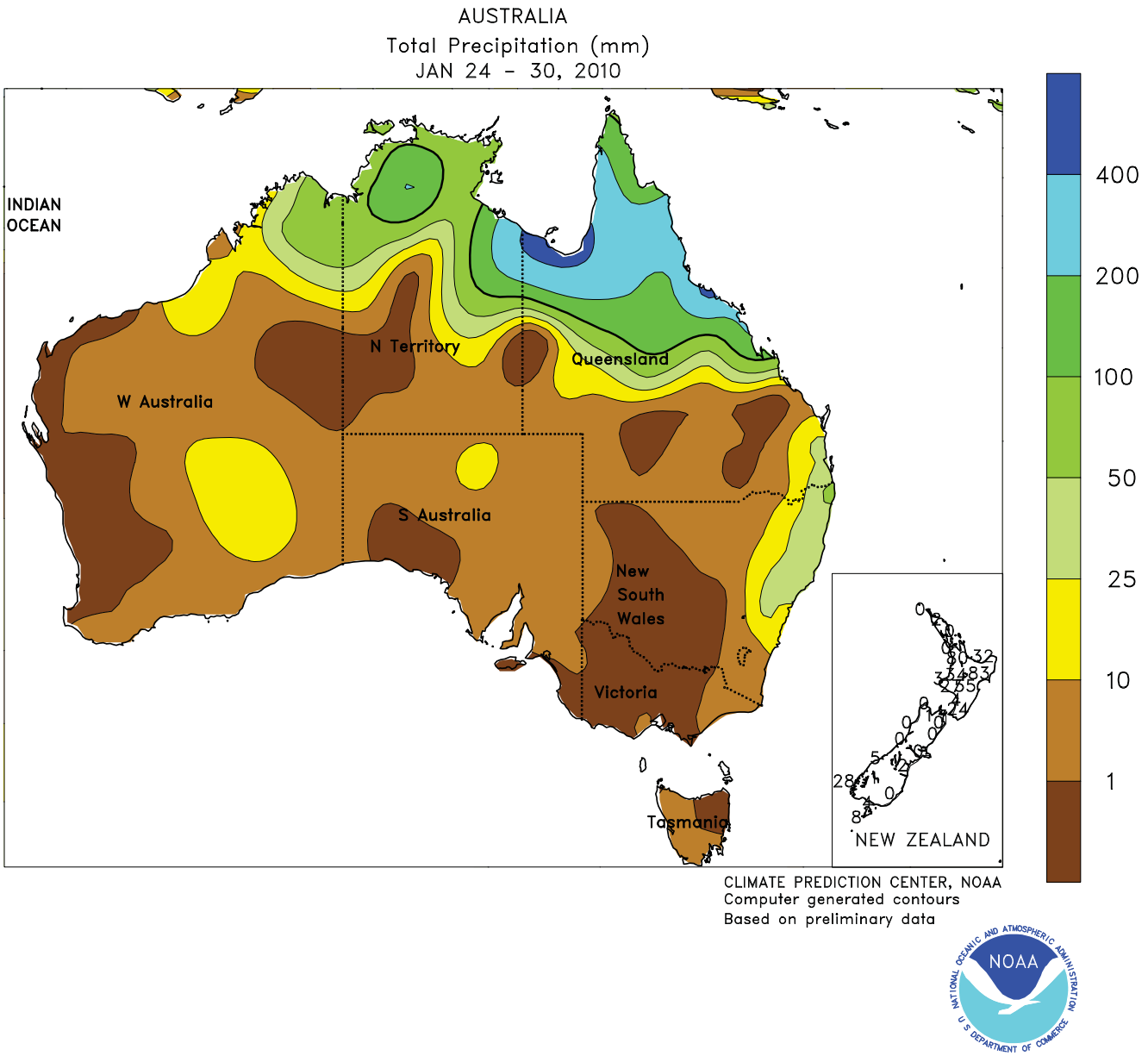
EAST ASIA

Warmer-than-normal weather favored overwintering grains and oilseeds. On the North China Plain, temperatures averaged 3 to 4 degrees C above average, with lows generally ranging between -15 and -5 degrees C. Light precipitation (up to 5 mm, liquid equivalent) was confined to southern Manchuria and other areas north of the wheat belt. Farther south, light to moderate rain (2-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) fell from the Yangtze Valley to the southeastern coast. The moisture in the Yangtze Valley was welcome for winter rapeseed, which also benefited from unseasonable warmth (temperatures averaging 2-5 degrees C above normal). The more southerly rain, which was generally lower than last week's levels, maintained moisture reserves for upcoming plantings but likely hampered seasonal fieldwork, including the sugarcane harvest.



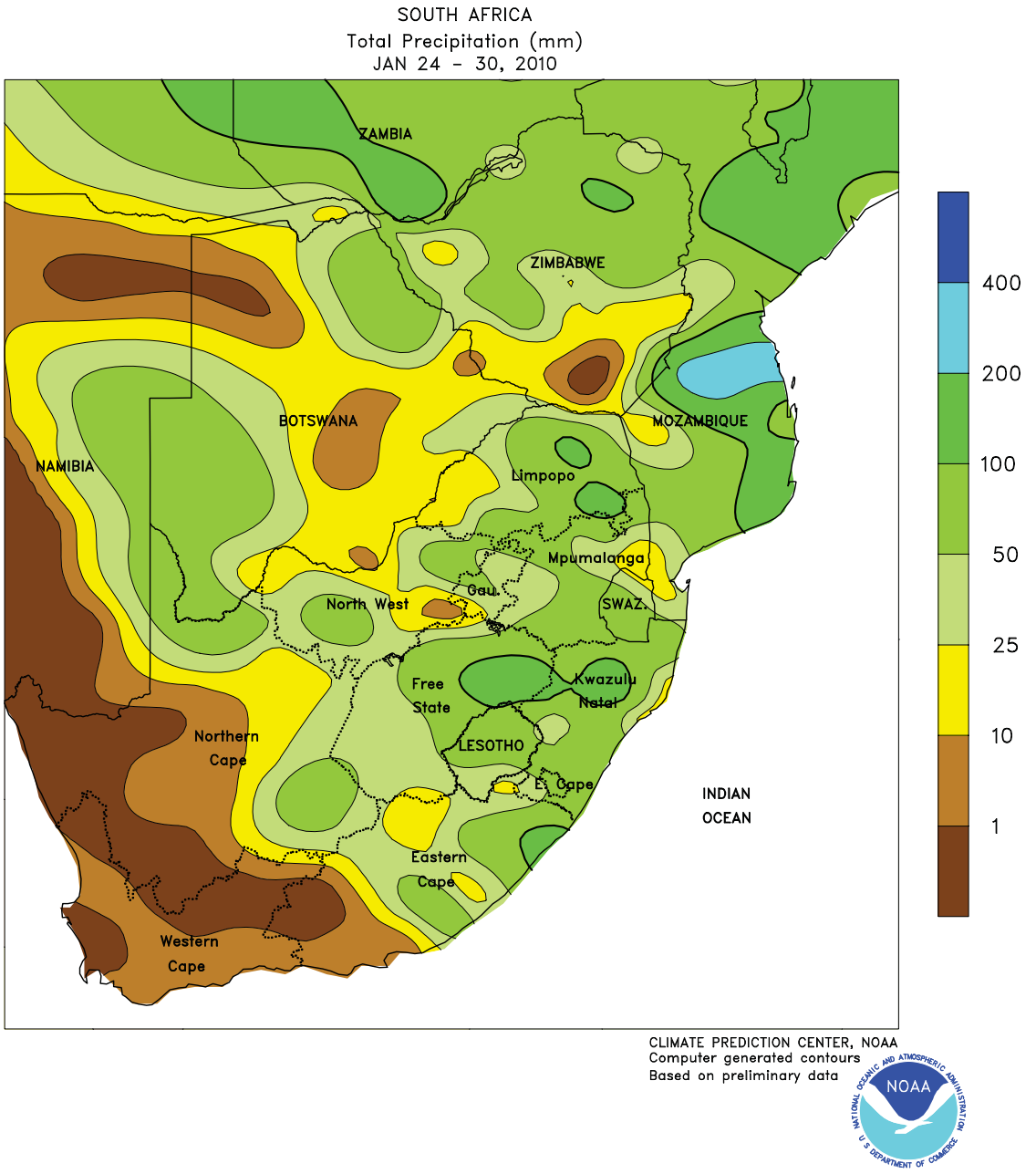
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Seasonal rain continued throughout Indonesia and Malaysia while drier weather prevailed over Indochina and the Philippines. Heavy rain (50-100 mm, locally exceeding 200 mm) maintained irrigation levels for rice in Java, Indonesia, and scattered showers elsewhere in the region provided moisture for oil palm and other tropical plantation crops. In contrast, drier weather returned to Indochina, with only a few locations recording more than 25 mm. While the dryness aided seasonal fieldwork, including rice planting and sugarcane harvesting, additional rain will be needed soon in Vietnam. In the Philippines, significant rain (greater than 25 mm) was generally limited to southern and eastern Mindanao, although amounts were much lower than last week's inundating levels.



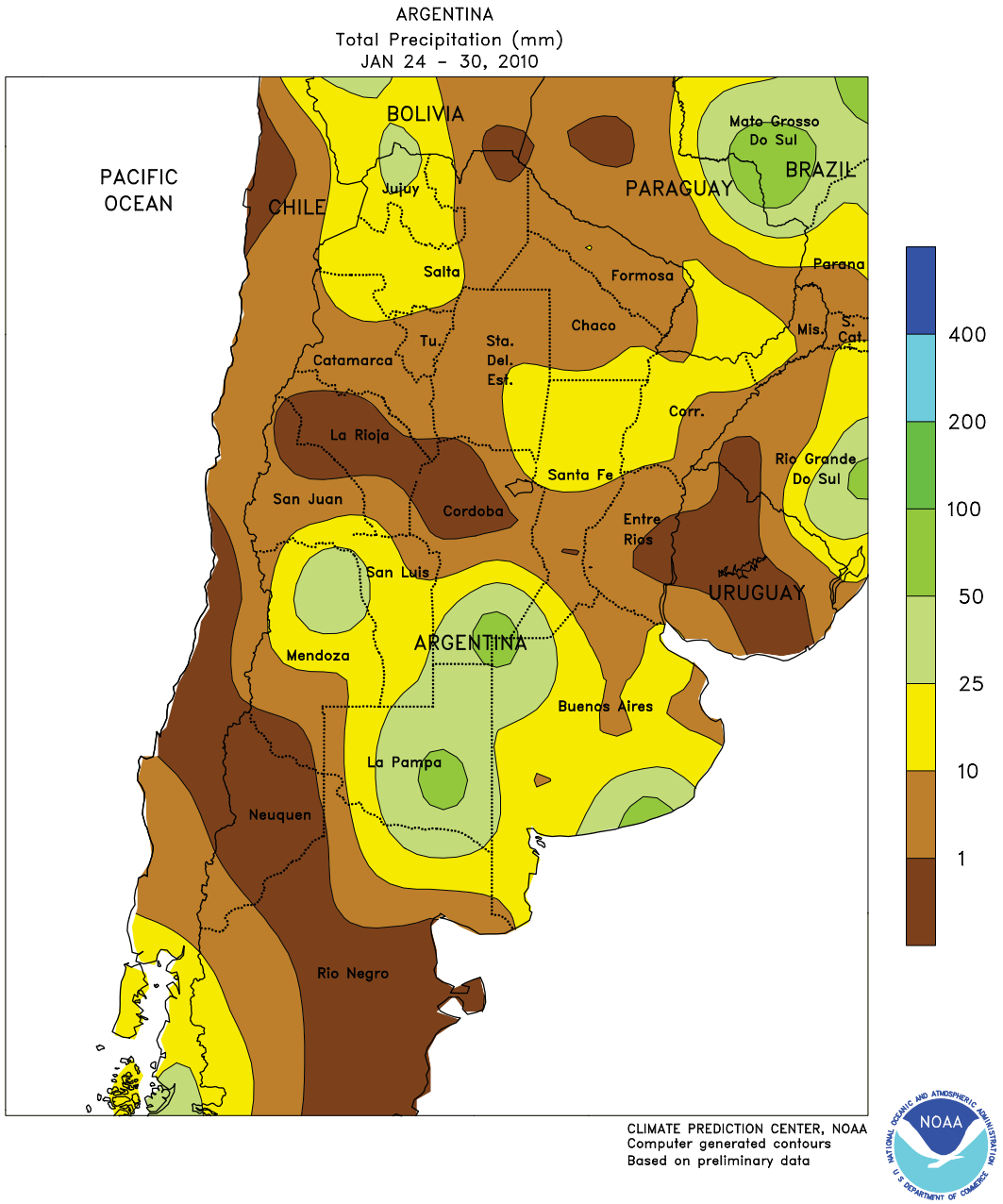
AUSTRALIA

Scattered showers (1-8 mm, locally more than 20 mm) fell across major summer crop areas in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland, maintaining local moisture supplies for cotton and sorghum. In areas where little or no rain fell, hot weather increased irrigation requirements and may have caused some stress on dryland crops, which are progressing through the reproductive stages of development. Temperatures averaged about 2 to 5 degrees C above normal, with maximum temperatures in the middle to upper 30s degrees C.



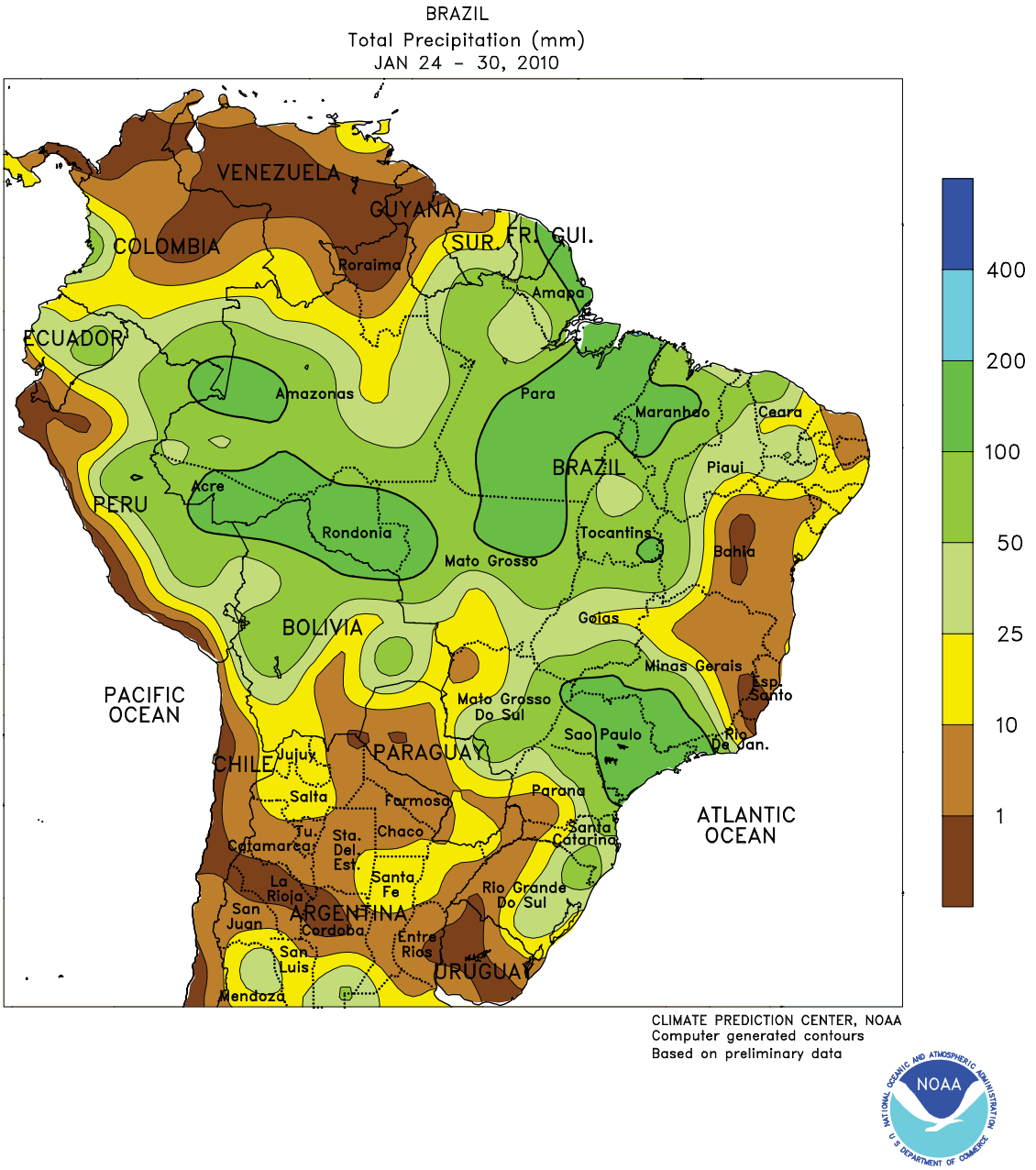
SOUTH AFRICA

Mild, showery weather maintained favorable conditions for corn and other summer crops advancing through reproduction. Rainfall exceeded 25 mm throughout much of the corn belt, including key white corn areas of North West and Free State that experienced drier conditions during the first half of January. Seasonable warmth accompanied the rain, with highs ranging from the upper 20s in the eastern half of the corn belt (Gauteng, Mpumalanga, and eastern Free State) to the lower 30s farther west. The showers extended south and eastward, delivering widespread, above-normal rainfall (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) to coastal sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal for the first time since December. Unseasonable wetness (25-50 mm or more) also overspread eastern growing areas of Northern and Eastern Cape Provinces but warm, seasonably dry weather continued in Western Cape, advancing development of the predominantly irrigated tree and vine crops.



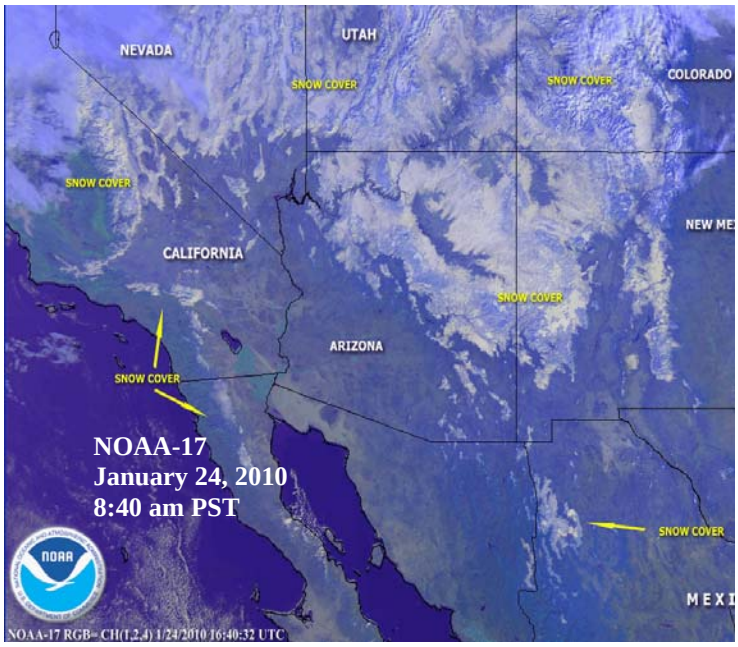
ARGENTINA

Warmer-than-normal weather promoted rapid development of summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton, although high temperatures may have briefly stressed crops advancing through reproduction. Weekly temperatures averaged 4 to 6 degrees C above normal over large sections of Argentina's southern and western farming areas, including most of Buenos Aires and Cordoba. Highs reached 40 degrees C on the western edge of the main farming areas as far south as La Pampa, and summer crops, particularly corn and other crops currently advancing through reproduction, were subjected to several days of stressful growing conditions. However, a cold front was advancing through central Argentina at week's end, bringing rain (greater than 10 mm) and cooler weather (highs in the middle 20s degrees C) to much of the area affected by the heat wave. Farther north, heat and dryness dominated, with highs frequently reaching the upper 30s and lower 40s degrees C. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, corn and soybean planting was nearing completion at 96 and 99 percent, respectively, as of January 28.

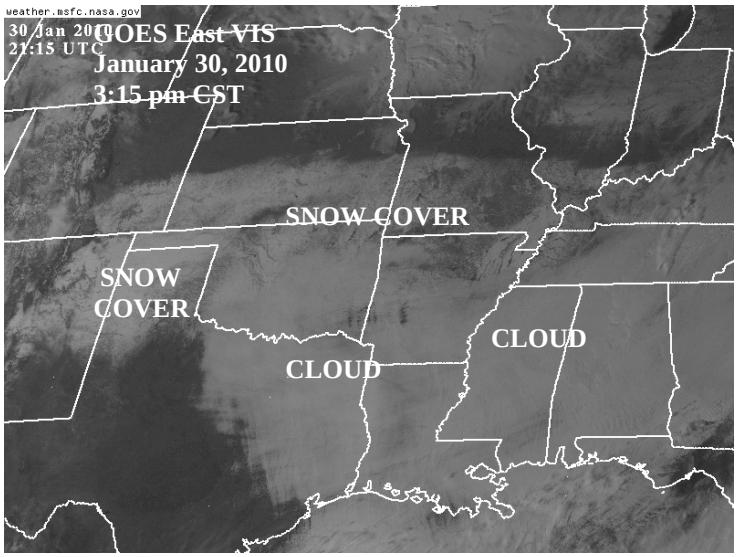


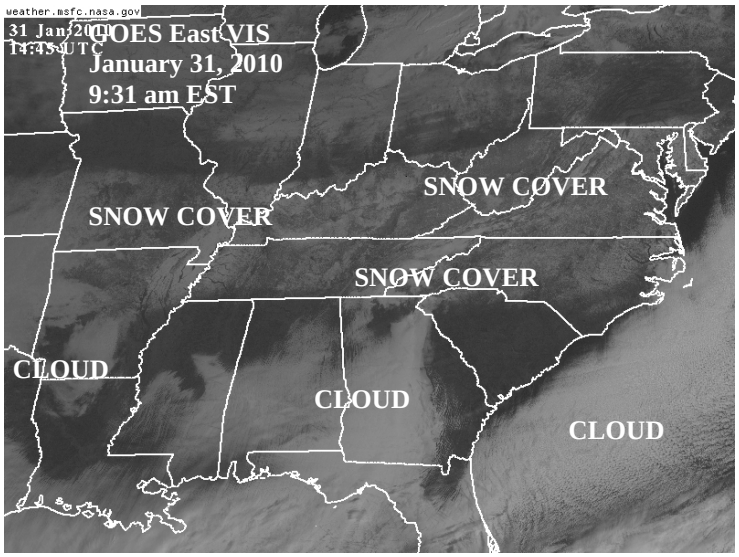
BRAZIL

Warm, mostly dry weather aided soybean development in key southern growing areas. Following several weeks of inundating rains, rainfall totaled below 25 mm in most summer crop areas of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, and Parana. Warm weather (highs reaching the middle 30s degrees C) accompanied the dryness, advancing development of soybeans and other summer crops that were planted late as a result of of the wet summer. In contrast, heavy rain (50-100 mm or more) continued farther north, covering a large area extending from northern Mato Grosso to Sao Paulo. While maintaining abundant moisture reserves for soybeans and other summer row crops, the rain kept sugarcane and coffee unfavorably wet in key production areas of Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais, fueling concerns for additional problems that could be caused by chronic wetness. However, warm, mostly dry weather aided sugarcane harvesting in the main production areas along Brazil's northeastern coast.



Recent storm systems associated with an active subtropical jet stream—a hallmark of El Niño—left parts of the southern United States under a blanket of snow and ice. Moisture was highly beneficial in the Sierra Nevada (see snow cover label, upper left satellite image, in central California), where January storms more than doubled the snow pack's water equivalency from 9 inches (72% of normal) on the 11th to 20 inches (113%) by month's end. Farther east, Flagstaff, AZ, received 54.2 inches of snow from January 18-23. Later, from January 28-30, major snow accumulations were noted from the southern Rockies to the southern Mid-Atlantic States (see satellite images below, left and right). In addition, freezing rain glazed parts of the southern Plains, Mid-South, and Southeast. Dalhart, TX (12.0 inches), received a daily-record snowfall total for January 28, followed by 11.0-inch totals in Harrison, AR, and Asheville, NC, on January 29. Harrison's total tied its record for any January day, previously set on January 21, 1926; January 10, 1955; and January 6, 1970. Asheville's total represented its snowiest January day since January 27, 1998. Finally, daily-record snowfall totals in Virginia for January 30 included 10.0 inches at Wallops Island and 9.5 inches in Roanoke.





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