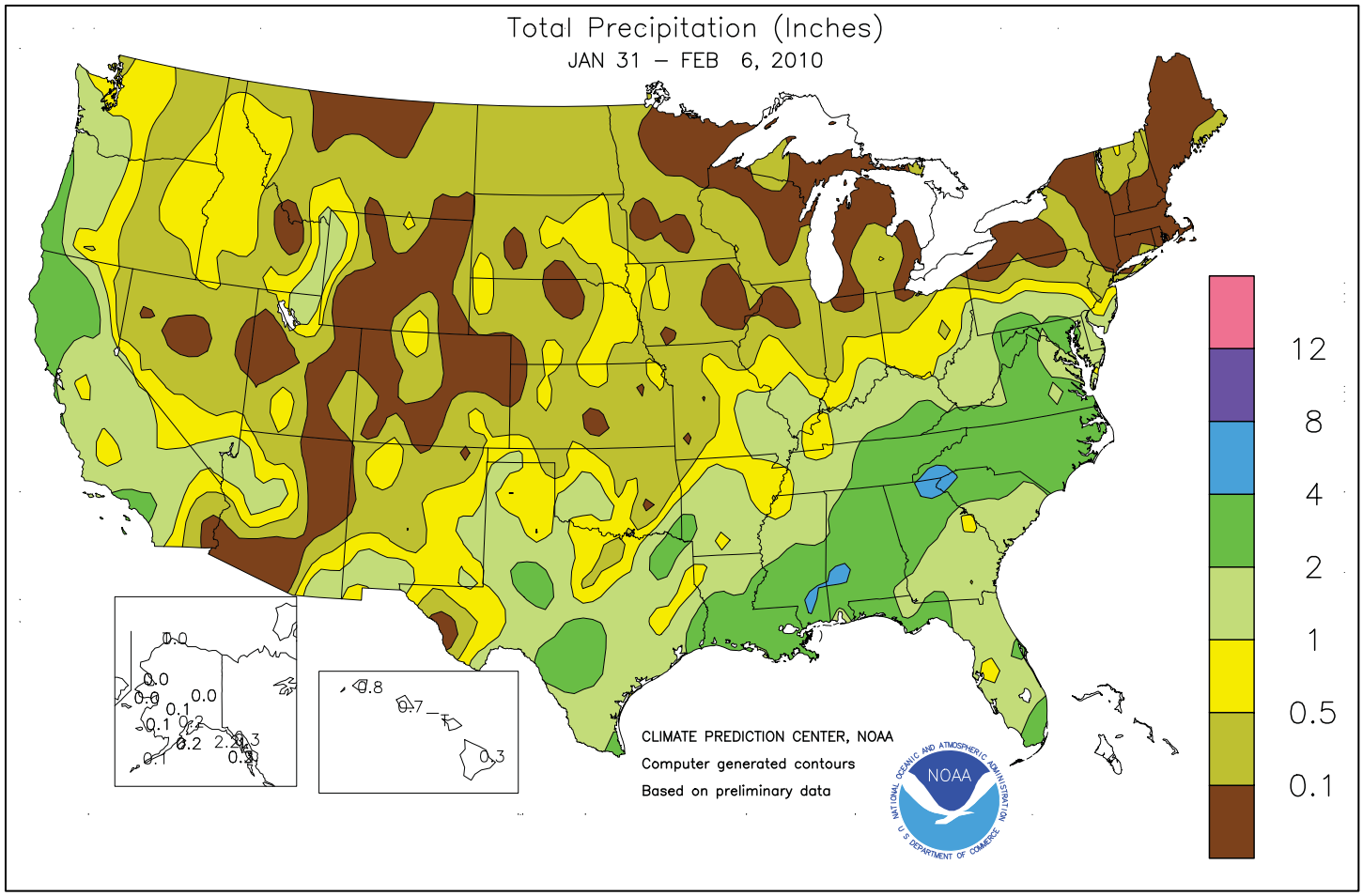
Volume 97, No. 6 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather February 16, 2010

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



Publication was delayed due to snow-related federal closures between February 8-11, 2010.

HIGHLIGHTS

January 31 - February 6, 2010

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

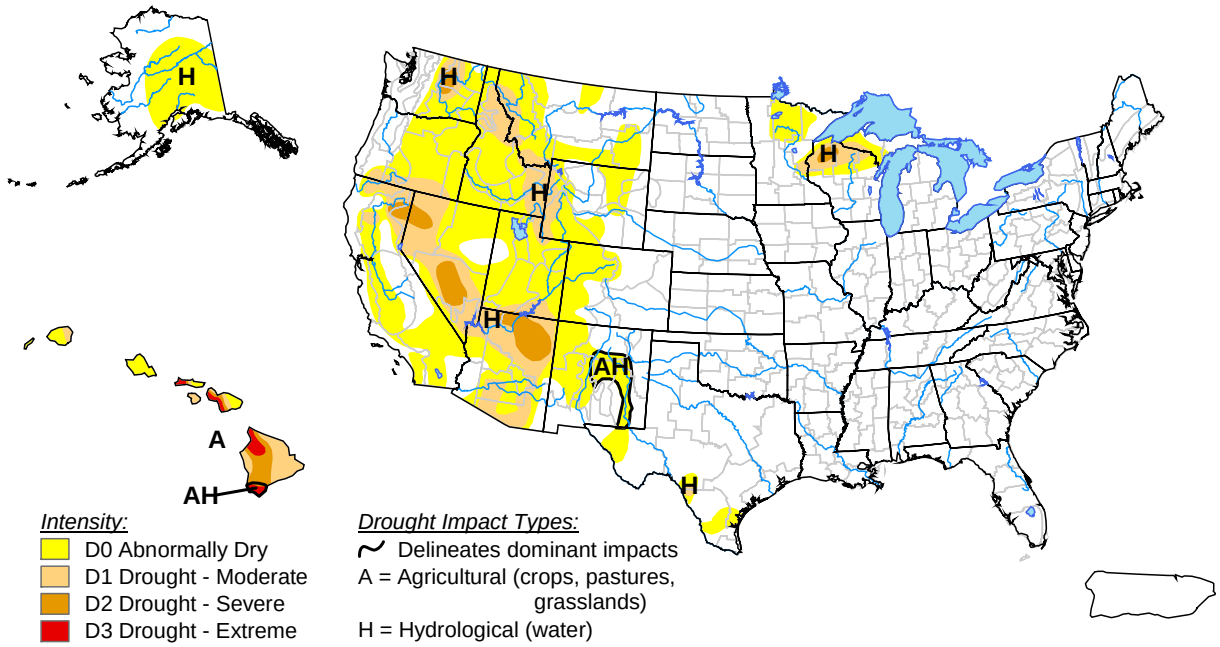
A sprawling, late-week storm influenced weather conditions across the **eastern two-thirds of the nation**, soaking the **South**; glazing (with freezing rain) the **southern Appalachians** and neighboring valleys; blanketing (with snow) parts of the **Plains, Midwestern, and Mid-Atlantic States**; and helping to draw cold air southward. In the **Mid-Atlantic States**, the latest in a series of wintry events proved to be a record-setting snow storm, with more than 2 feet reported in some locations. In fact, snow and ice accumulations caused widespread

(Continued on page 3)

Contents

U.S. Drought Monitor

February 9, 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.

USDA National Drought Mitigation Center

Released Thursday, February 11, 2010

Author: Brian Fuchs, National Drought Mitigation Center

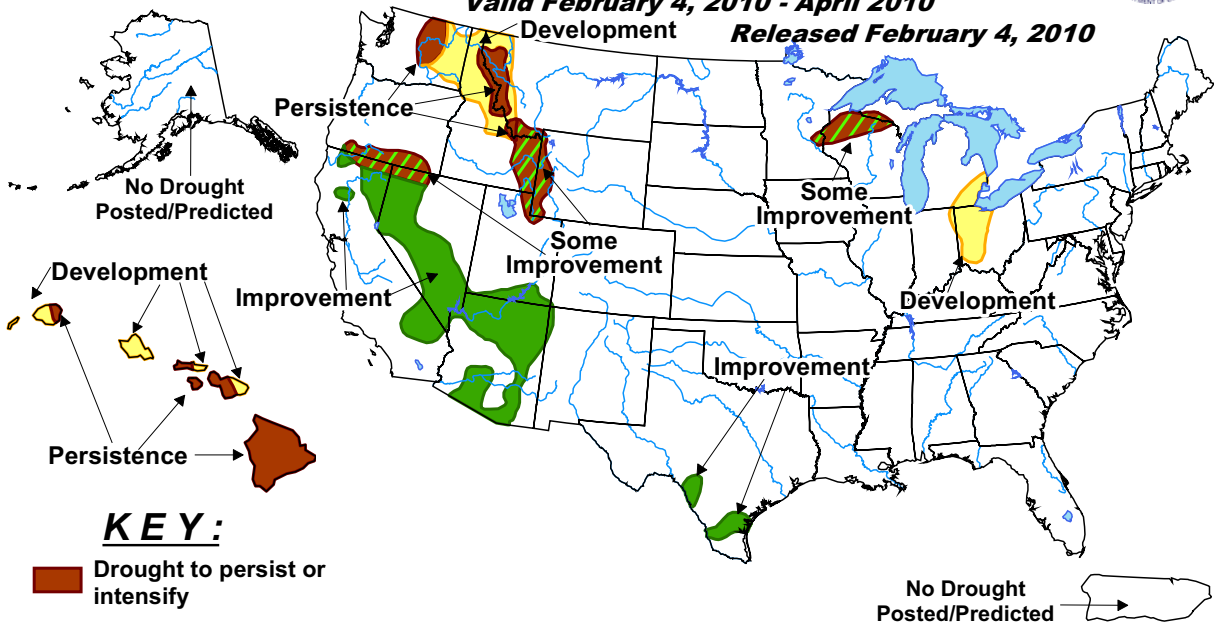
http://drought.unl.edu/dm

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid February 4, 2010 - April 2010

Released February 4, 2010



KEY:

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

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

(Continued from front cover)
travel and electrical disruptions in the **Mid-Atlantic region** and the **interior Southeast**. Elsewhere in the **Southeast**, heavy rain aggravated already wet conditions. Farther west, generally light snow coated the **Midwest**, adding to an already impressive snow cover across the **western Corn Belt**. Snow also fell across parts of the **nation's mid-section**, reversing a short-term drying trend on the **central Plains** and aiding winter wheat throughout the region. Elsewhere, showery weather returned to the **West**, especially toward week's end. **Western** precipitation boosted high-elevation snow packs and generally benefited winter grains.

Early in the week, very cold weather prevailed across the **Mid-Atlantic States** in the wake of January 30 snowfall accumulations. In **Virginia**, for example, daily-record lows for January 31 included 9°F at **Wallops Island** and -2°F at **Lynchburg**. The following day, **Florence, SC** (20°F), posted a daily-record low. Although cool conditions dominated the **eastern two-thirds of the U.S.** during the remainder of the week, few record lows were set. In contrast, February 5 highs of 62°F in both **Salem and Eugene, OR**, were among a handful of **Northwestern** daily-record highs. Elsewhere in the **Northwest**, **Seattle, WA**, completed its warmest January on record, with an average temperature of 47.0°F, or 5.1°F above normal (previously, 46.6°F in 2006).

Meanwhile, a stormy weather regime persisted nearly nationwide for much of the week. In **Billings, MT**, where 5.2 inches of snow fell during the first 6 days of February, the snow depth remained greater than 6 inches on at least 68 consecutive days from December 1 - February 6. It was **Billings'** longest stretch with a snow cover of 7 inches or more since 1988-89 (82 days from December 20 - March 11). Similarly in **Iowa**, **Des Moines** had a snow cover of 5 inches or greater on at least 60 consecutive days (December 9 - February 6), shattering its 1961-62 standard of 54 days set from December 12 - February 3. Farther south, heavy rain affected **southern Florida** on February 1, when daily-record totals included 2.90 inches in **Miami** and 1.60 inches in **Key West**. Later, a major storm system developed across the **southwestern and south-central U.S.** By February 3, daily-record totals in **Texas** included 6.0 inches of snow in **Dalhart** and 1.85 inches of rain in **San Angelo**. Elsewhere in **Texas**, **Midland** (1.23 inches on February 3) experienced its wettest February day on record (previously, 1.22 inches on February 17, 1965). The storm expanded its area of influence on February 4, when snow overspread the **Plains** and rain swept into the **Southeast**. For example, **Rapid City, SD** (3.7 inches), received a daily-record snowfall, while **Jackson, MS** (2.51 inches), and **Tuscaloosa, AL** (2.03 inches), netted daily-record rainfall totals. Meanwhile, storminess increased in the **Pacific Coast States**, where **Mt. Shasta City, CA** (1.96 inches), received a daily-record rainfall for February 4. The following day, **Santa Barbara, CA** (1.63 inches), also netted a daily-record sum.

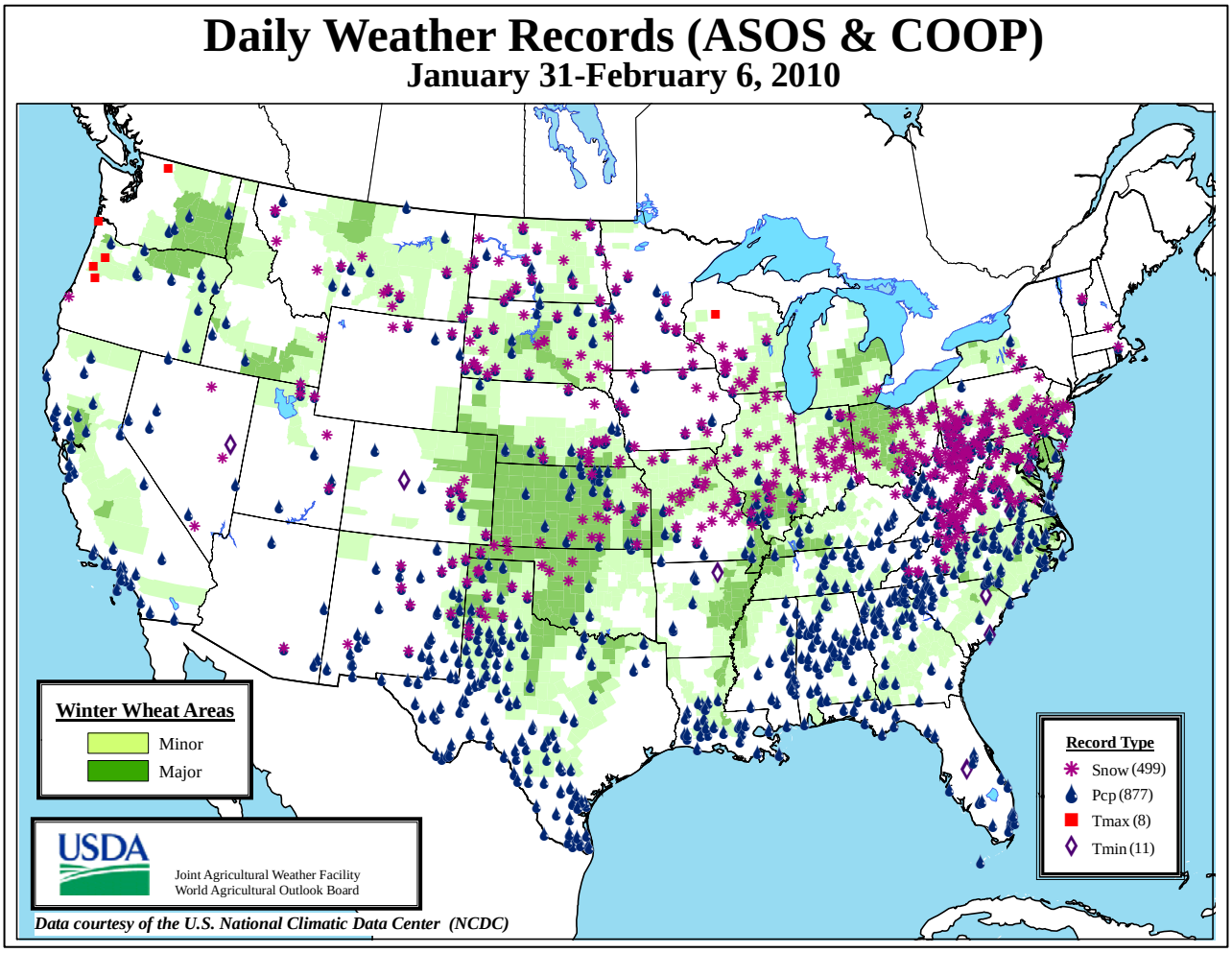
By February 5, snow blanketed much of the **Midwest** and began to spread into the **Mid-Atlantic States**. Daily-record snowfall totals included 11.4 inches in **Pittsburgh, PA**; 9.0 inches in **Columbus, OH**; and 5.3 inches in **Indianapolis, IN.** In **Pittsburgh**, where the February 5-6 storm total reached 21.1 inches, the 5th was the snowiest February day on record (previously, 10.4 inches on February 20, 1947, and February 14, 1940). Farther south, February 5 rainfall totals topped 2 inches in locations such as **Athens, GA** (2.65 inches); **Greenville-Spartanburg, SC** (2.19 inches); and **Tallahassee, FL** (2.13 inches). On February 5-6, some of the harshest conditions were observed in and near the **Washington, DC**, metropolitan area. For example, 24.8 inches of snow fell near **Baltimore, MD**, at **BWI Airport**, exceeding the 2-day standard of 24.4 inches set on February 16-17, 2003. It was the second-greatest 2-day snowfall for an official **Baltimore-area** station, behind only 26.3 inches on January 27-28, 1922. Meanwhile, 32.4 inches of snow blanketed **Dulles Airport (IAD), VA**, shattering the 2-day station record of 23.2 inches set on January 7-8, 1996. Near **Washington, DC**, at **DCA Airport**, the 17.8-inch storm total represented the greatest 2-day amount since February 18-19, 1979, when 18.7 inches fell. Prior to 1979, the last time an official **Washington, DC**, station received more snow in a 2-day period was January 27-28, 1922, when 26.0 inches fell during the "Knickerbocker Storm." At the height of the storm, late February 5, wind gusts were clocked to 38 m.p.h. at **DCA**, 37 m.p.h. at **BWI**, and 35 m.p.h. at **IAD**. Elsewhere in the **Mid-Atlantic region**, February 5-6 snowfall topped 2 feet in locations such as **Philadelphia, PA** (28.5 inches), and **Wilmington, DE** (25.8 inches). February 6 wind gusts were clocked to 41 m.p.h. in **Philadelphia** and 43 m.p.h. in **Wilmington**.

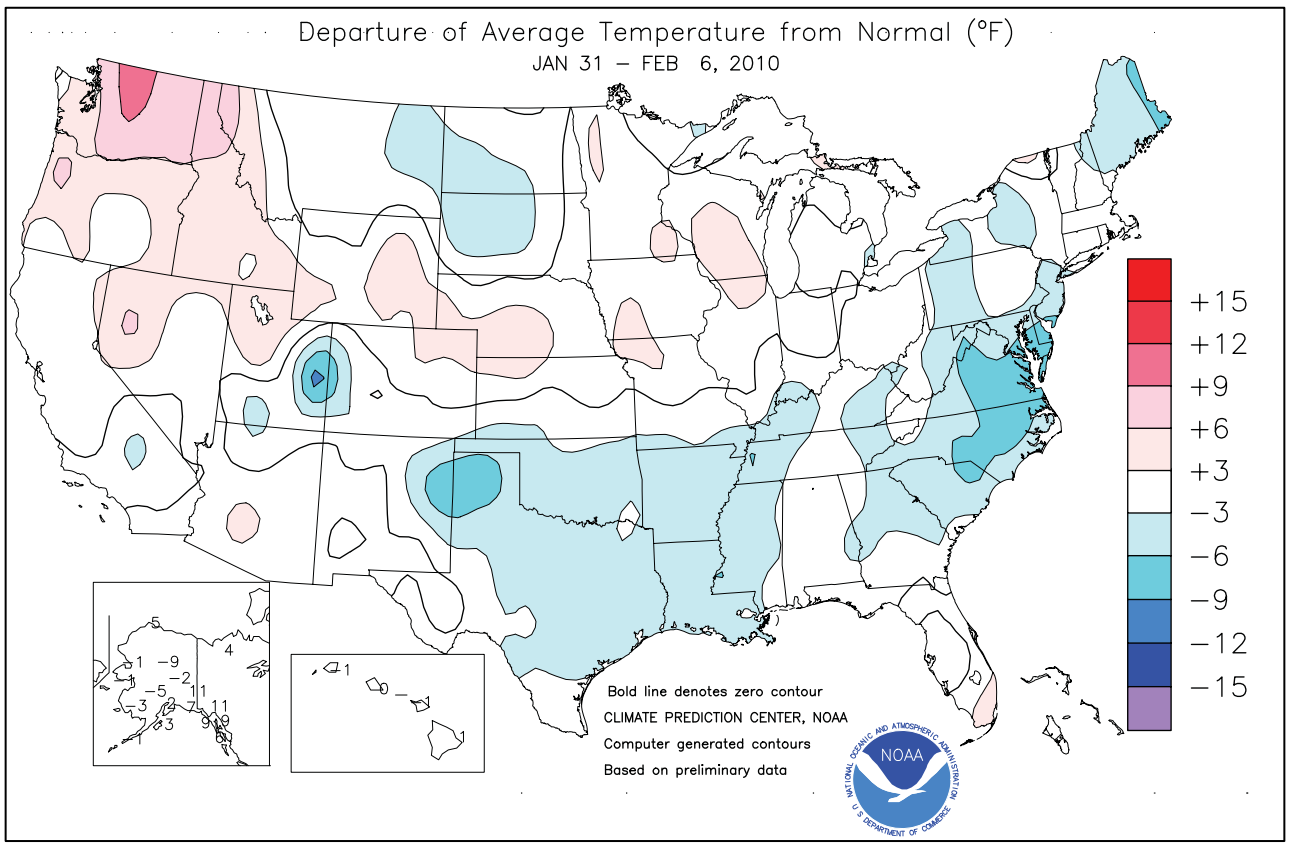
A few locally heavy showers dotted **Hawaii's western islands** on February 2-3, but mostly dry weather prevailed elsewhere. February 2 totals reached 0.66 in **Lihue, Kauai**, and 0.59 inch in **Honolulu, Oahu**. Farther north, cold, mostly dry weather prevailed across the majority of **Alaska**, where early-February readings fell below -30°F at locations such as **McGrath** (-32°F on February 3) and **Fairbanks** (-33°F on both February 4-5).

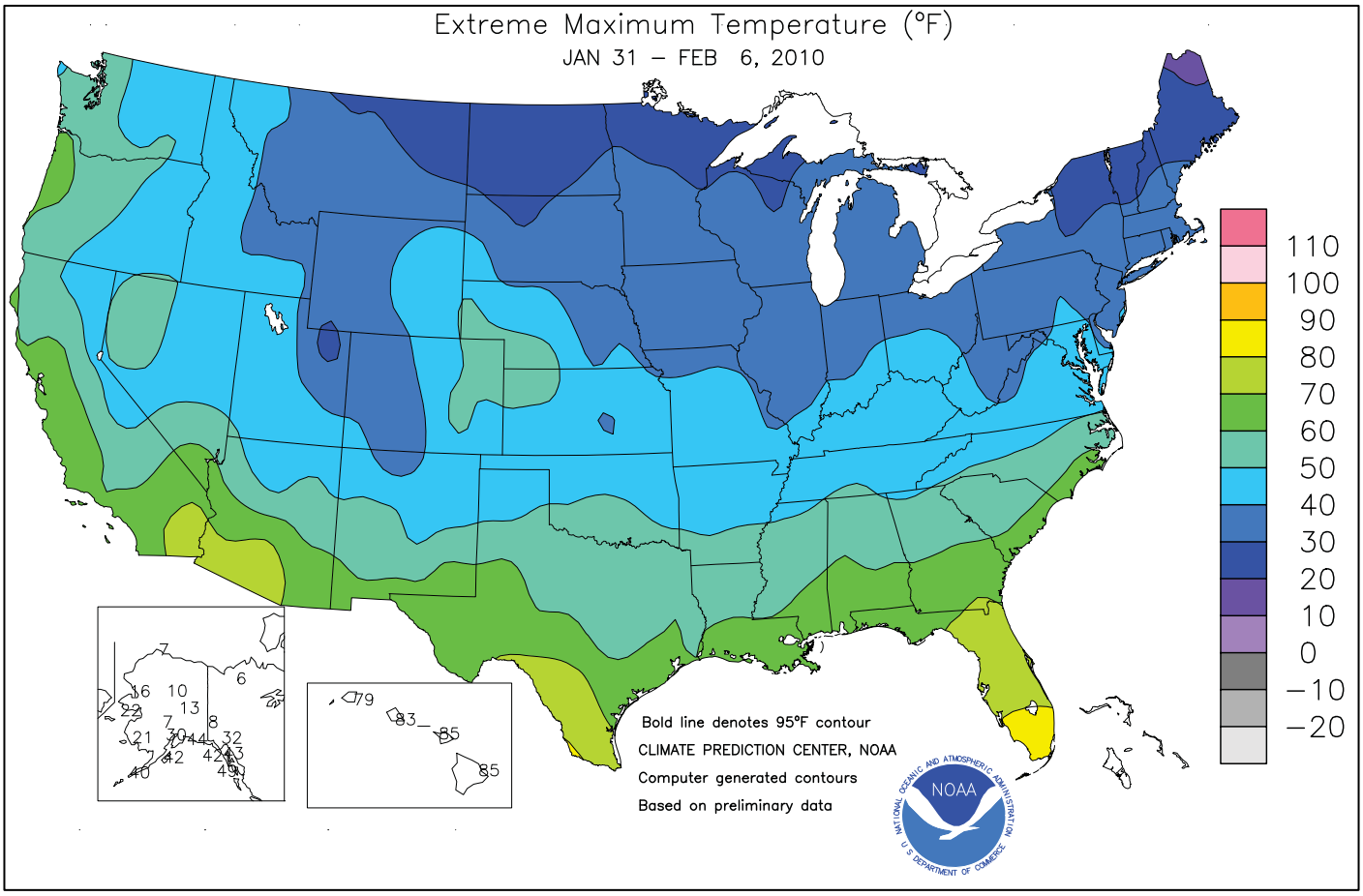
U.S. Crop Production Highlights

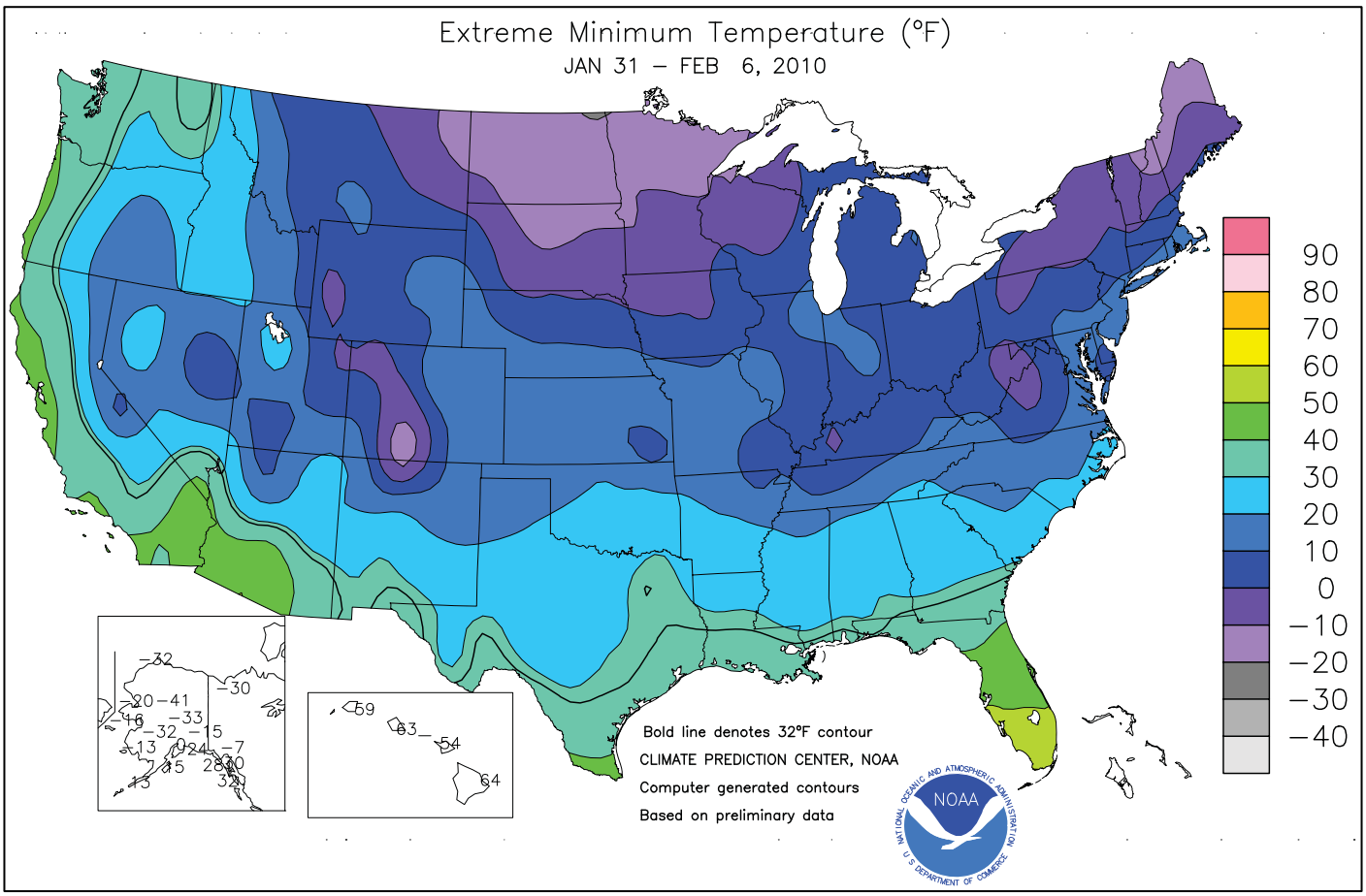
The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on February 9, 2010. Forecasts refer to February 1.

The U.S. **all orange** forecast for the 2009-10 season is 7.94 million tons, down 3 percent from the January 1 forecast and down 14 percent from the 2008-09 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 129 million boxes (5.81 million tons), is down 4 percent from the previous forecast and down 21 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 66.0 million boxes (2.97 million tons), down 4 percent from January 1 and 22 percent lower than last season. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 63.0 million boxes (2.84 million tons), is 5 percent below the previous forecast and down 19 percent from the 2008-09 crop. Eight days of sub-freezing temperatures were recorded during the period of January 5-13, 2010. A freeze damage survey was conducted January 26-27, 2010. Additional assessments will be made through mid-March. Fruit size decreased for the early, midseason, and Navel varieties, while fruit drop increased. Fruit size has been below average for the Valencia crop all season.


Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)
January 31-February 6, 2010
Winter Wheat Areas
Minor
Major
USDA
Joint Agricultural Weather Facility
World Agricultural Outlook Board
Data courtesy of the U.S. National Climatic Data Center (NCDC)
Record Type
Snow (499)
Pcp (877)
Tmax (8)
Tmin (11)


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
JAN 31 – FEB 6, 2010
+15
+12
+9
+6
+3
−3
−6
−9
−12
−15
Bold line denotes zero contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
JAN 31 – FEB 6, 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 31 – FEB 6, 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

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 6, 2010

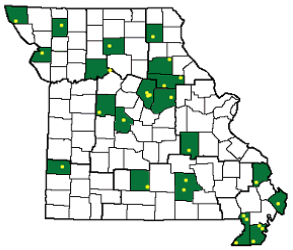
Data Provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the University of Missouri Commercial Agriculture Program.

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	44	31	48	20	38	-	0.98	-	0.60	10.32	-	4.52	-	-	-	0	4	4	1
	LYON	45	31	50	21	38	-	0.98	-	0.86	12.74	-	5.43	-	43	40	0	4	2	1
	VANCE	44	33	48	24	38	-	0.95	-	0.85	11.49	-	6.55	-	44	40	0	3	3	1
	PERTHSHIRE	44	33	50	23	38	-	1.10	-	0.96	14.97	-	6.38	-	43	38	0	3	2	1
	SCOTT	45	34	51	26	39	-	1.19	-	1.04	14.53	-	7.72	-	43	39	0	3	2	1
	SANDY RIDGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NE	VERONA	47	32	52	21	40	-	1.83	-	1.33	10.45	-	6.13	-	47	39	0	3	4	1
SD	STONEVILLE x	44	31	53	24	37	-7	1.24	0.12	0.96	15.04	127	9.33	146	46	40	0	5	4	1
	INDIANOLA 1S*	45	35	49	26	40	-	1.24	-	1.08	12.96	-	7.66	-	42	-	0	3	3	1
	INVERNESS 5E	45	35	49	25	40	-	1.18	-	0.99	12.88	-	8.33	-	46	41	0	3	4	1
	SIDON	47	36	51	26	41	-	1.18	-	1.00	10.84	-	6.58	-	47	43	0	2	3	1
	NORTH ISSAQUENA	45	37	50	28	41	-	1.30	-	1.14	12.34	-	7.39	-	46	41	0	2	3	1
	SILVER CITY	46	35	50	25	41	-	1.06	-	0.88	10.48	-	5.53	-	46	43	0	2	3	1
	ONWARD	46	36	50	27	41	-	1.21	-	0.99	-	-	-	-	47	43	0	2	3	1
	MAYDAY	47	36	51	27	41	-	1.07	-	0.85	11.25	-	6.08	-	46	42	0	2	4	1
MISSOURI																				
NW	CORNING	35	22	40	13	29	4	0.19	-0.03	0.19	1.45	67	0.83	87	-	-	0	7	1	0
	ALBANY	36	21	38	12	29	4	0.16	-0.03	0.16	1.47	59	0.53	47	32	31	0	7	1	0
	ST. JOSEPH	35	23	41	15	29	2	0.24	0.02	0.12	1.27	52	0.48	50	-	-	0	7	2	0
NC	LINNEUS	36	20	42	11	29	3	0.29	-0.03	0.29	2.58	93	1.12	91	31	30	0	7	1	0
	BRUNSWICK	36	22	39	14	30	2	0.34	0.06	0.34	2.63	80	0.83	52	31	31	0	7	1	0
NE	NOVELTY	35	18	39	10	28	2	0.32	0.03	0.31	3.72	107	2.00	132	31	29	0	7	2	0
	MONROE CITY	36	20	40	13	29	2	0.30	0.03	0.30	4.27	102	1.69	85	32	32	0	7	1	0
WC	GREEN RIDGE	37	23	42	12	30	1	0.35	-0.13	0.31	4.08	94	1.32	61	32	32	0	7	2	0
C	AUXVASSE	37	22	41	15	30	2	0.35	-0.11	0.24	5.20	110	2.37	103	33	33	0	7	2	0
	COL-SANBORN FLD	38	25	42	18	32	2	0.59	0.09	0.52	5.50	120	2.47	106	32	32	0	6	2	1
	WILLIAMSBURG	38	22	43	16	31	3	0.29	-0.31	0.24	5.58	108	2.14	83	35	33	0	7	2	0
	COL-JEFFERS F&G	38	24	44	16	31	2	0.47	-0.03	0.41	4.60	101	2.28	99	33	33	0	7	2	0
	COL SOUTH FARMS	37	24	42	16	31	2	0.54	0.04	0.46	5.23	114	2.50	109	-	-	0	7	2	0
	COL-BF	38	23	44	15	30	1	0.53	0.03	0.48	5.08	111	2.35	102	32	32	0	7	2	0
	VERSAILLES	39	24	42	13	31	0	0.42	-0.12	0.24	4.74	101	2.41	104	33	33	0	7	2	0
EC	VANDALIA	37	22	41	15	30	3	0.62	0.25	0.53	5.75	118	2.27	93	31	31	0	7	2	1
SW	LAMAR	35	22	38	5	30	-3	0.31	-0.06	0.17	3.00	61	1.62	71	34	33	0	6	3	0
SC	COOK STATION	40	22	45	4	31	-3	1.14	0.52	0.50	5.52	91	3.80	134	34	34	0	6	4	1
	MOUNTAIN GROVE	38	24	44	11	31	-1	0.58	-0.02	0.39	5.38	84	3.37	115	34	34	0	7	4	0
SE	DELTA	38	21	41	-1	29	-5	1.21	0.34	0.75	9.09	113	3.10	79	34	33	0	7	4	1
	CHARLESTON	39	23	42	6	31	-3	0.88	-0.05	0.58	8.62	111	3.71	97	33	32	0	6	4	1
	GLENNONVILLE	38	23	42	2	31	-5	0.85	0.05	0.49	10.86	143	3.57	96	35	33	0	6	3	0
	CLARKTON	39	24	42	6	31	-5	0.85	0.06	0.49	10.77	138	3.53	92	34	32	0	6	3	0
	PORTAGEVILLE DC	40	25	43	7	33	-4	0.91	-0.02	0.55	9.29	108	3.82	90	37	35	0	5	4	1
	PORTAGEVILLE LF	40	24	44	4	32	-5	0.86	-0.08	0.57	8.72	102	3.70	89	37	34	0	5	3	1
	STEELE	39	24	41	6	32	-5	0.88	-0.17	0.34	9.46	105	3.94	91	36	34	0	5	3	0
	CARDWELL	40	24	45	6	31	-6	0.66	-0.38	0.34	11.20	127	3.32	77	37	36	0	6	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: Notably cooler-than-average conditions continued due to limited sunshine and periods of wet weather. The weekly temperature departure in Stoneville was 7 degrees F below normal. Extreme highs did not reach 50 degrees F in some areas, while extreme minima were as low as 20 degrees F. Moderate rainfall amounts near an inch were reported.

Missouri Weather Stations



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

Mississippi Weather Stations

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

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 6, 2010

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

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	50	35	55	27	43	-1	2.20	1.10	1.68	12.31	113	6.21	97	88	56	0	3	3	2
	HUNTSVILLE	48	34	52	22	41	0	1.90	0.76	1.26	15.27	126	7.11	109	89	67	0	2	5	1
	MOBILE	59	40	65	31	49	-2	2.50	1.24	2.08	28.94	252	13.57	199	87	61	0	2	3	1
	MONTGOMERY	53	37	61	29	45	-3	2.20	0.97	1.44	19.92	180	9.48	155	89	61	0	3	3	2
AK	ANCHORAGE	24	13	30	0	18	2	0.22	0.08	0.14	1.66	90	0.88	110	79	68	0	7	2	0
	BARROW	-2	-18	7	-32	-10	5	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.38	146	0.04	29	88	73	0	7	1	0
	FAIRBANKS	-1	-21	13	-33	-11	-2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.41	30	0.05	8	80	73	0	7	0	0
	JUNEAU	39	33	43	30	36	9	0.26	-0.73	0.09	9.00	81	5.05	89	97	94	0	2	5	0
	KODIAK	37	28	42	15	32	2	0.23	-1.42	0.08	21.96	128	11.71	122	88	81	0	4	5	0
	NOME	12	-4	22	-16	4	-1	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.10	52	0.16	15	72	59	0	7	0	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	41	22	44	12	32	1	0.41	-0.14	0.36	8.65	193	5.80	218	94	55	0	7	2	0
	PHOENIX	70	50	73	47	60	4	0.01	-0.13	0.01	2.92	156	2.45	258	73	49	0	0	1	0
	PRESCOTT	53	29	57	25	41	3	0.27	-0.12	0.27	6.19	194	2.87	150	90	37	0	7	1	0
	TUCSON	65	44	70	41	55	2	0.06	-0.13	0.06	2.52	115	2.22	191	83	51	0	0	1	0
AR	FORT SMITH	41	31	45	25	36	-4	0.25	-0.27	0.16	6.04	97	3.17	112	91	70	0	4	2	0
	LITTLE ROCK	44	31	47	24	38	-3	0.86	0.08	0.67	16.36	182	4.03	94	90	61	0	4	2	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	61	45	64	40	53	2	0.36	0.08	0.31	3.85	177	2.19	154	88	76	0	0	2	0
	FRESNO	59	44	62	38	51	2	0.58	0.08	0.44	5.05	128	2.64	102	93	80	0	0	2	0
	LOS ANGELES	62	51	65	46	56	-2	2.31	1.54	1.25	8.66	159	6.61	182	88	71	0	0	2	2
	REDDING	53	44	58	37	48	1	2.15	0.68	0.87	15.51	125	11.48	148	96	87	0	0	5	2
	SACRAMENTO	59	44	63	37	52	3	0.76	-0.18	0.32	9.20	130	5.56	120	94	64	0	0	4	0
	SAN DIEGO	62	54	63	50	58	0	0.67	0.15	0.55	6.79	168	4.51	166	81	71	0	0	2	1
	SAN FRANCISCO	58	47	62	44	53	2	0.59	-0.48	0.37	9.67	117	6.60	123	92	78	0	0	3	0
	STOCKTON	57	44	62	35	51	2	0.53	-0.10	0.23	5.83	115	3.94	121	96	87	0	0	4	0
CO	ALAMOSA	30	-1	36	-13	14	-4	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.76	127	0.66	244	85	74	0	7	1	0
	CO SPRINGS	43	21	48	16	32	3	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.90	125	0.23	77	87	30	0	7	2	0
	DENVER INTL	46	23	48	18	35	6	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.54	100	0.09	39	79	34	0	7	1	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	32	15	35	8	23	-6	0.05	-0.04	0.05	1.70	143	0.61	91	94	80	0	7	1	0
	PUEBLO	43	16	52	10	30	-1	0.19	0.16	0.14	0.56	76	0.38	109	80	49	0	7	2	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	34	21	37	13	27	-3	0.04	-0.71	0.04	7.30	93	1.55	35	57	42	0	7	1	0
	HARTFORD	32	16	36	5	24	-2	0.09	-0.69	0.08	8.20	101	2.70	60	68	44	0	7	2	0
DC	WASHINGTON	38	25	42	16	31	-4	1.27	0.65	0.66	8.52	125	2.67	71	80	46	0	7	4	1
DE	WILMINGTON	35	21	41	12	28	-4	0.61	-0.06	0.28	11.56	156	2.98	75	83	45	0	7	4	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	71	55	76	49	63	4	0.25	-0.42	0.25	9.98	156	6.17	167	90	59	0	0	1	0
	JACKSONVILLE	61	45	73	38	53	-1	0.90	0.07	0.55	10.74	153	4.86	110	91	66	0	0	3	1
	KEY WEST	75	66	79	63	71	1	1.94	1.51	1.60	7.56	160	3.08	119	95	79	0	0	2	1
	MIAMI	79	66	83	58	72	4	3.27	2.79	2.90	7.17	160	4.15	180	90	65	0	0	4	1
	ORLANDO	68	52	76	48	60	-1	2.36	1.83	1.20	11.31	218	5.92	206	91	74	0	0	3	3
	PENSACOLA	59	43	68	32	51	-2	3.54	2.38	2.99	23.62	229	9.87	156	84	58	0	1	7	1
	TALLAHASSEE	60	43	70	36	52	0	2.31	1.20	2.13	21.36	205	10.44	165	87	63	0	0	3	1
	TAMPA	67	52	76	47	60	-1	0.76	0.19	0.62	6.52	129	4.20	152	91	66	0	0	3	1
	WEST PALM BEACH	75	62	80	51	69	3	1.06	0.26	0.96	10.47	138	3.09	70	83	64	0	0	3	1
GA	ATHENS	46	32	58	23	39	-4	3.18	2.11	2.62	18.25	196	9.38	167	92	78	0	2	5	1
	ATLANTA	48	34	56	26	41	-3	2.72	1.55	1.72	17.21	175	8.11	135	87	72	0	2	3	2
	AUGUSTA	51	33	57	23	42	-4	0.00	-1.02	0.00	13.95	164	4.98	93	93	63	0	3	0	0
	COLUMBUS	51	36	59	28	44	-4	2.89	1.84	1.80	21.87	217	8.26	145	92	60	0	2	3	2
	MACON	51	35	59	25	43	-3	1.80	0.65	1.35	15.43	156	6.46	108	94	64	0	2	2	1
	SAVANNAH	57	39	67	30	48	-2	1.95	1.12	1.16	18.94	254	8.23	177	88	61	0	2	2	2
HI	HILO	80	65	85	64	73	2	0.29	-1.91	0.20	12.44	56	0.95	8	76	61	0	0	2	0
	HONOLULU	78	67	83	63	73	0	0.67	0.09	0.59	2.09	34	1.34	41	74	62	0	0	2	1
	KAHULUI	80	61	85	54	71	-1	0.03	-0.69	0.03	3.07	41	1.03	24	80	71	0	0	1	0
	LIHUE	76	64	79	59	70	-2	0.75	-0.13	0.67	2.62	26	1.87	35	80	72	0	0	3	1
ID	BOISE	45	32	52	31	39	6	0.31	0.03	0.16	3.24	108	1.48	91	91	76	0	5	3	0
	LEWISTON	48	35	52	31	42	7	0.48	0.23	0.38	2.97	124	1.93	143	86	77	0	1	3	0
	POCATELLO	36	23	39	17	29	2	0.14	-0.08	0.09	1.17	48	0.60	45	94	84	0	7	3	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	32	22	35	14	27	4	0.12	-0.27	0.10	3.98	88	1.25	60	79	64	0	7	2	0
	MOLINE	32	17	36	6	25	2	0.08	-0.23	0.05	5.70	141	2.18	118	82	70	0	7	3	0
	PEORIA	34	21	37	11	27	3	0.15	-0.17	0.13	6.02	144	1.85	104	82	61	0	7	2	0
	ROCKFORD	31	18	36	11	25	5	0.09	-0.21	0.08	4.50	121	0.94	56	79	66	0	7	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	35	21	37	6	28	1	0.37	0.05	0.34	6.01	135	1.57	83	85	66	0	6	2	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	37	21	40	1	29	-3	0.86	0.18	0.73	6.91	98	3.28	94	85	65	0	6	3	1
	FORT WAYNE	32	20	35	7	26	2	0.12	-0.32	0.08	3.53	68	0.76	31	86	65	0	7	2	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	34	21	39	8	28	0	0.27	-0.26	0.26	4.85	81	1.55	53	85	58	0	7	2	0
	SOUTH BEND	30	17	34	6	24	0	0.12	-0.35	0.11	3.12	54	1.24	46	83	65	0	7	2	0
IA	BURLINGTON	34	19	37	10	27	3	0.00	-0.28	0.00	3.28	90	0.99	64	92	64	0	7	0	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	28	11	35	-2	20	0	0.09	-0.15	0.07	4.29	157	1.22	97	91	71	0	7	3	0
	DES MOINES	31	18	35	4	24	2	0.17	-0.08	0.08	4.34	169	1.50	121	76	65	0	7	3	0
	DUBUQUE	28	13	35	0	20	1	0.11	-0.19	0.09	5.59	173	1.84	119	82	72	0	7	2	0
	SIOUX CITY	27	16	36	-1	21	0	0.48	0.39	0.19	5.53	419	3.15	477	85	76	0	7	4	0
	WATERLOO	29	11	35	0	20	2	0.14	-0.07	0.10	4.16	195	0.97	95	85	76	0	7	2	0
KS	CONCORDIA	37	25	43	15	31	3	0.51	0.44	0.39	2.20	139	0.66	92	91	78	0	7	3	0
	DODGE CITY	36	23	44	12	30	-2	0.31	0.23	0.20	0.82	56	0.44	64	95	77	0	7	2	0
	GOODLAND	43	20	52	17	32	3	0.05	-0.01	0.03	0.72	82	0.22	46	90	57	0	7	2	0
	TOPEKA	38	26	42	17	32	3	0.35	0.16	0.32	2.76	109	0.81	72	89	71	0	6	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 6, 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	36	26	41	11	31	-1	0.19	0.08	0.16	0.93	41	0.54	58	97	88	0	6	3	0
KY	JACKSON	38	25	43	12	32	-3	2.04	1.24	1.67	12.27	144	6.31	148	89	59	0	6	4	1
	LEXINGTON	38	21	42	2	30	-3	0.90	0.21	0.81	7.98	100	3.96	101	86	65	0	6	2	1
	LOUISVILLE	39	24	45	8	32	-2	1.20	0.48	1.12	6.91	91	4.06	104	83	56	0	6	3	1
	PADUCAH	39	22	43	3	30	-4	0.84	-0.05	0.68	8.56	99	4.14	98	92	60	0	7	3	1
LA	BATON ROUGE	54	41	64	32	48	-3	3.04	1.62	2.76	20.29	160	5.43	73	91	61	0	1	4	1
	LAKE CHARLES	55	42	65	35	49	-3	2.01	0.94	1.62	14.38	130	5.36	83	92	66	0	0	3	1
	NEW ORLEANS	56	44	64	35	50	-3	2.73	1.24	2.36	30.93	253	5.01	70	85	64	0	0	4	1
	SHREVEPORT	50	36	54	29	43	-5	0.70	-0.37	0.58	8.44	84	3.79	69	91	61	0	2	2	1
ME	CARIBOU	11	-7	15	-17	2	-8	0.02	-0.54	0.01	5.19	78	1.40	41	80	52	0	7	2	0
	PORTLAND	29	13	32	3	21	-1	0.00	-0.83	0.00	7.37	82	2.13	44	70	37	0	7	0	0
MD	BALTIMORE	35	20	42	8	27	-6	2.88	2.18	1.45	13.16	177	5.10	125	87	60	0	7	4	2
MA	BOSTON	32	21	35	13	26	-3	0.02	-0.83	0.02	6.29	75	2.38	51	62	36	0	7	1	0
	WORCESTER	27	14	30	8	20	-4	0.07	-0.74	0.07	7.78	91	3.11	65	74	41	0	7	1	0
MI	ALPENA	27	13	34	7	20	3	0.01	-0.32	0.01	2.48	64	0.28	14	85	51	0	7	1	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	29	16	33	8	23	0	0.18	-0.23	0.15	3.73	73	0.74	31	80	63	0	7	2	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	25	10	30	6	18	0	0.06	-0.25	0.04	2.25	62	0.34	18	85	67	0	7	3	0
	LANSING	30	13	32	7	21	-1	0.14	-0.22	0.14	2.34	57	0.83	43	85	69	0	7	1	0
	MUSKEGON	30	17	35	7	23	0	0.11	-0.32	0.09	4.08	78	0.76	29	81	66	0	7	2	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	26	12	33	3	19	-1	0.01	-0.58	0.01	1.46	24	0.38	11	90	60	0	7	1	0
MN	DULUTH	18	2	27	-11	10	0	0.03	-0.21	0.03	3.55	157	0.66	50	82	68	0	7	1	0
	INT'L FALLS	15	-8	23	-22	4	-2	0.03	-0.16	0.02	2.42	142	0.89	89	85	70	0	7	2	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	24	12	33	1	18	3	0.36	0.17	0.16	2.64	119	0.80	66	80	69	0	7	4	0
	ROCHESTER	24	10	34	-3	17	3	0.18	-0.01	0.08	2.81	133	0.59	54	81	74	0	7	4	0
	ST. CLOUD	22	8	32	-8	15	4	0.36	0.21	0.15	2.35	149	1.04	117	85	62	0	7	4	0
MS	JACKSON	50	36	57	26	43	-3	2.66	1.46	2.51	14.19	118	7.73	116	92	67	0	2	3	1
	MERIDIAN	51	35	60	23	43	-4	2.82	1.51	2.73	15.40	125	7.44	106	93	68	0	3	3	1
	TUPELO	47	32	52	20	40	-2	1.79	0.76	1.34	11.71	96	7.46	124	92	66	0	3	3	1
MO	COLUMBIA	37	23	42	16	30	0	0.45	0.01	0.42	5.41	118	2.74	129	88	61	0	7	2	0
	KANSAS CITY	38	26	42	18	32	3	0.20	-0.02	0.19	2.33	78	0.64	48	90	63	0	6	2	0
	SAINT LOUIS	38	26	41	19	32	1	0.79	0.32	0.67	6.25	116	1.99	78	80	59	0	6	2	1
	SPRINGFIELD	36	24	41	5	30	-3	0.41	-0.09	0.21	4.72	83	2.99	118	89	70	0	7	4	0
MT	BILLINGS	31	20	37	12	26	0	0.55	0.41	0.18	2.06	129	1.41	152	88	72	0	7	5	0
	BUTTE	33	8	37	2	21	1	0.19	0.11	0.12	0.70	62	0.64	107	94	63	0	7	4	0
	CUT BANK	28	10	39	4	19	-2	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.13	17	0.06	14	93	73	0	7	0	0
	GLASGOW	16	4	23	-5	10	-4	0.26	0.20	0.16	1.65	214	1.31	328	90	86	0	7	3	0
	GREAT FALLS	30	15	39	3	23	0	0.19	0.08	0.12	2.14	149	1.38	179	83	65	0	7	3	0
	HAVRE	17	5	23	-2	11	-6	0.01	-0.05	0.01	0.96	93	0.31	60	88	83	0	7	1	0
	MISSOULA	35	24	39	20	29	3	0.26	0.07	0.17	1.44	61	0.86	70	97	91	0	7	5	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	33	20	38	12	27	3	0.37	0.29	0.26	3.38	266	1.62	266	90	79	0	7	4	0
	LINCOLN	33	20	42	11	27	3	0.65	0.56	0.42	3.76	235	1.34	181	87	76	0	7	4	0
	NORFOLK	28	18	35	3	23	1	0.46	0.35	0.19	3.92	299	1.92	291	90	80	0	7	4	0
	NORTH PLATTE	39	20	50	9	30	5	0.21	0.15	0.17	1.02	121	0.35	80	91	69	0	7	2	0
	OMAHA	31	19	36	6	25	1	0.35	0.21	0.18	3.63	201	1.35	152	89	76	0	7	3	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	41	21	53	15	31	4	0.28	0.17	0.20	1.04	87	0.32	51	83	68	0	7	2	0
	VALENTINE	32	14	39	-2	23	0	0.14	0.08	0.09	0.74	109	0.37	106	91	79	0	7	4	0
NV	ELY	39	15	42	0	27	0	0.01	-0.13	0.01	1.84	135	0.80	93	85	71	0	7	1	0
	LAS VEGAS	59	44	63	39	51	2	0.43	0.29	0.41	2.76	249	2.47	348	69	52	0	0	2	0
	RENO	50	31	57	23	41	5	0.21	-0.04	0.21	2.97	138	1.18	93	81	60	0	5	1	0
	WINNEMUCCA	45	30	51	23	37	4	0.19	0.04	0.12	1.97	112	1.12	118	89	75	0	5	3	0
NH	CONCORD	30	9	32	0	19	-2	0.00	-0.61	0.00	6.45	100	2.43	70	79	36	0	7	0	0
NJ	NEWARK	37	23	42	14	30	-2	0.13	-0.66	0.08	8.91	108	1.78	38	58	40	0	7	2	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	48	29	52	26	38	0	0.05	-0.03	0.03	0.85	81	0.70	125	83	48	0	7	2	0
NY	ALBANY	29	13	34	2	21	-1	0.06	-0.46	0.05	5.40	96	1.81	62	80	46	0	7	2	0
	BINGHAMTON	26	12	29	-2	19	-3	0.11	-0.49	0.07	4.97	81	3.16	102	78	57	0	7	2	0
	BUFFALO	27	13	31	-2	20	-4	0.04	-0.60	0.02	8.01	107	2.88	78	86	67	0	7	2	0
	ROCHESTER	27	11	30	-3	19	-4	0.08	-0.42	0.07	4.16	76	1.21	44	83	64	0	7	2	0
	SYRACUSE	27	13	30	-3	20	-2	0.12	-0.43	0.09	3.61	58	1.41	46	77	50	0	7	3	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	40	27	46	14	33	-3	2.60	1.66	1.73	18.78	228	9.62	198	92	69	0	7	4	2
	CHARLOTTE	43	29	52	15	36	-7	2.59	1.73	1.97	14.48	183	7.46	157	96	57	0	2	3	2
	GREENSBORO	40	26	49	12	33	-6	1.85	1.09	1.36	11.55	159	6.52	156	89	53	0	7	3	1
	HATTERAS	47	31	56	26	39	-7	2.32	1.20	1.16	15.35	135	8.87	131	98	66	0	4	3	3
	RALEIGH	42	27	51	17	35	-6	1.58	0.71	1.44	11.58	148	5.49	115	87	63	0	5	2	1
	WILMINGTON	53	31	64	22	42	-5	2.67	1.72	1.67	14.93	164	6.08	114	92	52	0	4	2	2
ND	BISMARCK	16	4	29	-15	10	-3	0.34	0.23	0.18	1.76	180	0.85	157	87	81	0	7	4	0
	DICKINSON	17	5	26	-10	11	-6	0.13	0.02	0.10	0.41	51	0.20	43	90	75	0	7	2	0
	FARGO	18	4	33	-12	11	2	0.31	0.17	0.22	3.20	221	1.35	153	83	75	0	7	5	0
	GRAND FORKS	15	1	29	-15	8	0	0.32	0.18	0.15	1.71	127	1.02	128	89	77	0	7	4	0
	JAMESTOWN	15	3	28	-12	9	-2	0.14	0.03	0.07	1.16	101	0.42	59	92	80	0	7	3	0
	WILLISTON	16	0	28	-14	8	-3	0.20	0.12	0.17	1.53	130	1.05	172	85	79	0	7	3	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	32	18	38	5	25	0	1.13	0.61	0.68	5.77	97	2.83	96	85	59	0	7	3	1
	CINCINNATI	37	22	45	8	30	-1	0.48	-0.15	0.42	5.15	76	2.22	64	84	64	0	6	2	0
	CLEVELAND	33	21	39	8	27	1	0.49	-0.06	0.25	4.92	81	2.21	75	81	56	0	7	3	0
	COLUMBUS	36	21	43	10	28	-1	0.76	0.22	0.67	6.63	112	3.04	102	88	58	0	7	3	1
	DAYTON	34	18	41	5	26	-1	0.36	-0.19	0.36	4.66	76	1.71	56	86	56	0	7	1	0
	MANSFIELD	31	16	36	2	24	-1	0.46	-0.08	0.32	4.70	74	1.66	54	90	60	0	7	3	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 6, 2010

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	31	18	35	5	25	1	0.10	-0.34	0.08	3.88	78	0.85	37	84	66	0	7	2	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	32	17	37	1	25	0	0.76	0.27	0.37	6.97	122	3.56	129	75	50	0	7	3	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	37	29	52	17	33	-5	0.07	-0.15	0.04	4.33	129	2.87	195	92	79	0	4	2	0
	TULSA	40	30	45	22	35	-3	0.24	-0.09	0.22	4.41	102	2.53	134	91	81	0	4	2	0
OR	ASTORIA	53	45	61	42	49	6	1.59	-0.52	0.56	18.54	85	12.78	112	91	77	0	0	7	1
	BURNS	38	19	46	7	28	1	0.54	0.29	0.26	4.00	149	2.57	185	97	89	0	7	7	0
	EUGENE	52	41	62	39	47	6	1.25	-0.45	0.36	11.50	66	6.35	70	93	90	0	0	7	0
	MEDFORD	52	38	60	34	45	4	0.33	-0.22	0.16	5.16	88	3.35	114	96	66	0	0	5	0
	PENDLETON	50	33	53	30	42	6	0.50	0.20	0.24	3.47	109	1.94	113	95	82	0	4	3	0
	PORTLAND	51	41	55	36	46	5	0.57	-0.54	0.19	9.31	79	5.55	92	92	80	0	0	7	0
	SALEM	53	40	62	35	46	5	0.82	-0.53	0.24	12.50	93	6.36	91	93	86	0	0	7	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	34	18	39	8	26	-1	0.29	-0.43	0.09	8.96	119	2.66	65	76	43	0	7	4	0
	ERIE	28	16	33	5	22	-4	0.07	-0.45	0.05	4.96	74	1.70	57	80	66	0	7	2	0
	MIDDLETOWN	35	21	39	13	28	-1	1.77	1.10	1.15	9.02	136	4.04	118	80	42	0	7	4	1
	PHILADELPHIA	36	23	40	14	30	-2	0.46	-0.24	0.24	11.52	155	2.66	65	80	44	0	7	3	0
	PITTSBURGH	33	18	36	3	26	-2	1.44	0.86	0.82	7.55	125	4.02	126	81	50	0	7	2	2
	WILKES-BARRE	30	16	34	2	23	-3	0.05	-0.50	0.04	4.75	87	2.04	70	74	44	0	7	2	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	35	18	40	7	26	0	0.37	-0.29	0.20	9.02	142	4.94	144	69	41	0	7	3	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	33	20	37	14	27	-2	0.01	-0.91	0.01	9.53	103	3.38	66	66	42	0	7	1	0
SC	BEAUFORT	56	39	64	30	47	-2	1.32	0.46	0.70	16.91	213	6.81	141	91	59	0	2	3	2
	CHARLESTON	56	37	65	26	47	-1	1.63	0.80	0.97	18.13	226	8.07	169	94	60	0	2	3	2
	COLUMBIA	49	33	55	22	41	-4	0.79	-0.21	0.58	13.29	149	3.98	72	91	64	0	3	4	1
	GREENVILLE	44	29	56	20	37	-5	2.80	1.84	2.12	17.04	187	8.37	160	98	61	0	4	4	1
SD	ABERDEEN	20	6	33	-8	13	0	0.57	0.49	0.17	2.47	266	1.51	275	87	80	0	7	5	0
	HURON	21	8	35	-10	15	-1	0.58	0.50	0.18	2.82	300	1.15	209	89	78	0	7	4	0
	RAPID CITY	28	12	44	3	20	-4	0.17	0.11	0.11	1.21	148	0.49	117	88	69	0	7	2	0
	SIOUX FALLS	23	10	35	-9	17	1	0.59	0.51	0.18	3.70	336	1.66	286	89	79	0	7	4	0
TN	BRISTOL	40	25	47	10	33	-2	1.91	1.11	1.25	11.17	147	5.53	131	96	61	0	6	4	1
	CHATTANOOGA	45	33	48	24	39	-1	2.79	1.60	1.83	16.01	143	8.57	133	85	66	0	2	5	2
	KNOXVILLE	41	30	44	21	35	-4	1.98	1.03	1.37	14.48	147	8.19	152	93	70	0	5	4	1
	MEMPHIS	44	30	48	19	37	-4	0.90	-0.08	0.55	9.96	93	4.83	95	87	63	0	4	2	1
	NASHVILLE	43	28	47	10	35	-3	1.41	0.58	0.93	9.53	103	5.54	118	92	63	0	5	5	1
TX	ABILENE	47	34	56	24	40	-5	0.87	0.67	0.87	5.89	243	4.02	350	95	80	0	3	1	1
	AMARILLO	37	23	43	17	30	-8	0.92	0.83	0.80	2.05	156	1.73	247	99	82	0	7	2	1
	AUSTIN	50	39	59	30	45	-7	1.44	1.05	0.91	7.30	156	4.77	214	94	82	0	2	3	2
	BEAUMONT	54	42	60	35	48	-5	2.08	1.02	1.59	11.24	95	4.81	73	96	67	0	0	3	1
	BROWNSVILLE	69	54	75	45	61	1	2.08	1.72	1.67	8.33	300	2.68	160	94	76	0	0	4	1
	CORPUS CHRISTI	60	48	68	35	54	-3	1.41	1.01	1.26	8.13	219	4.17	213	93	83	0	0	4	1
	DEL RIO	58	43	74	34	50	-3	1.31	1.13	1.16	4.48	305	3.46	481	96	80	0	0	3	1
	EL PASO	59	41	64	38	50	3	0.81	0.73	0.78	2.31	179	1.48	285	80	43	0	0	2	1
	FORT WORTH	47	35	59	29	41	-5	0.37	-0.03	0.23	5.01	104	3.16	140	89	69	0	2	2	0
	GALVESTON	54	46	61	37	50	-6	1.62	0.81	1.04	10.44	126	3.91	82	98	78	0	0	5	1
	HOUSTON	55	43	63	34	49	-4	1.08	0.30	0.82	9.11	113	3.67	84	92	77	0	0	3	1
	LUBBOCK	47	31	60	26	39	-1	1.46	1.33	1.35	4.35	337	2.87	463	93	85	0	5	2	1
	MIDLAND	54	33	66	27	44	-1	1.25	1.14	1.23	4.58	361	3.75	605	96	76	0	2	2	1
	SAN ANGELO	51	35	58	23	43	-3	1.86	1.63	1.85	5.72	293	4.04	400	88	82	0	2	2	1
	SAN ANTONIO	53	42	72	31	48	-4	2.63	2.25	2.10	9.02	228	7.10	357	96	82	0	1	4	1
	VICTORIA	57	44	67	32	51	-3	1.14	0.62	1.03	7.92	148	4.18	145	94	82	0	1	4	1
	WACO	48	36	57	28	42	-5	1.95	1.50	1.76	8.79	174	7.25	317	93	81	0	2	2	1
	WICHITA FALLS	43	31	57	24	37	-5	0.57	0.31	0.37	4.47	148	2.34	175	95	83	0	5	2	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	46	28	48	27	37	6	0.12	-0.18	0.06	1.82	64	0.47	29	91	54	0	6	3	0
VT	BURLINGTON	24	10	28	-1	17	0	0.03	-0.43	0.02	5.29	110	2.27	87	81	49	0	7	2	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	38	18	44	-2	28	-7	1.72	0.96	1.23	13.33	180	6.52	156	87	58	0	7	4	1
	NORFOLK	41	27	47	16	34	-6	3.05	2.21	1.94	13.65	178	6.08	131	86	56	0	4	5	2
	RICHMOND	38	22	44	12	30	-7	1.89	1.19	1.44	13.50	186	5.33	128	85	57	0	7	5	1
	ROANOKE	38	26	42	12	32	-4	1.70	0.96	1.26	14.54	216	6.32	163	79	61	0	7	3	1
	WASH/DULLES	37	17	40	6	27	-5	1.91	1.25	1.07	9.11	136	3.87	107	87	52	0	7	4	2
WA	OLYMPIA	51	37	58	33	44	5	0.83	-0.87	0.29	12.20	72	7.62	85	99	93	0	0	7	0
	QUILLAYUTE	51	43	54	40	47	6	1.16	-1.99	0.31	30.50	99	23.59	144	94	87	0	0	7	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	53	42	58	40	48	6	0.69	-0.44	0.30	9.27	79	6.52	107	91	68	0	0	7	0
	SPOKANE	42	34	47	32	38	8	0.37	-0.01	0.21	3.80	86	1.92	89	99	83	0	1	4	0
	YAKIMA	45	35	50	27	40	8	0.32	0.10	0.15	3.28	120	2.32	171	93	85	0	2	4	0
WV	BECKLEY	34	22	41	9	28	-3	1.41	0.72	1.03	9.15	132	4.48	117	85	70	0	7	3	1
	CHARLESTON	37	23	41	5	30	-4	1.86	1.12	1.46	9.33	129	4.47	115	91	59	0	5	3	1
	ELKINS	34	13	38	-8	24	-5	1.46	0.72	1.14	7.35	98	4.04	99	93	57	0	7	4	1
	HUNTINGTON	38	23	40	2	30	-4	1.64	0.95	1.27	9.07	126	4.70	124	88	58	0	5	2	1
WI	EAU CLAIRE	24	10	33	-3	17	3	0.08	-0.13	0.04	2.78	124	0.79	65	88	63	0	7	3	0
	GREEN BAY	25	11	31	3	18	1	0.09	-0.16	0.09	2.79	99	0.51	36	85	63	0	7	1	0
	LA CROSSE	27	14	34	3	21	3	0.17	-0.11	0.08	4.76	179	1.40	98	87	62	0	7	3	0
	MADISON	28	13	33	4	21	2	0.19	-0.11	0.15	4.27	135	1.07	71	84	70	0	7	3	0
	MILWAUKEE	31	20	35	12	26	4	0.12	-0.29	0.10	3.42	77	0.73	33	76	64	0	7	2	0
WY	CASPER	41	18	46	13	30	6	0.04	-0.07	0.04	1.10	85	0.13	19	80	47	0	7	1	0
	CHEYENNE	42	19	47	14	31	4	0.02	-0.06	0.02	0.73	74	0.04	8	74	42	0	7	1	0
	LANDER	31	11	38	7	21	-1	0.00	-0.09	0.00	1.16	97	0.37	63	82	53	0	7	0	0
	SHERIDAN	33	18	37	8	26	3	0.29	0.15	0.20	0.53	34	0.38	43	90	77	0	7	3	0

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

National Agricultural Summary

February 1 - 7, 2010

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

Warmer-than-normal weather continued in the Pacific Northwest, with temperatures as much as 10 degrees F above average in some locations. Conversely, abnormally cool weather prevailed in the Mid-Atlantic States, the Delta, and portions of Texas. Above-average precipitation fell across much of the southern half of the nation, as well as in the northern Great Plains. Parts of the Delta and Southeast received more than 3 inches or rain. Elsewhere, the majority of the Rocky Mountains, Great Lakes, and New England were relatively dry.

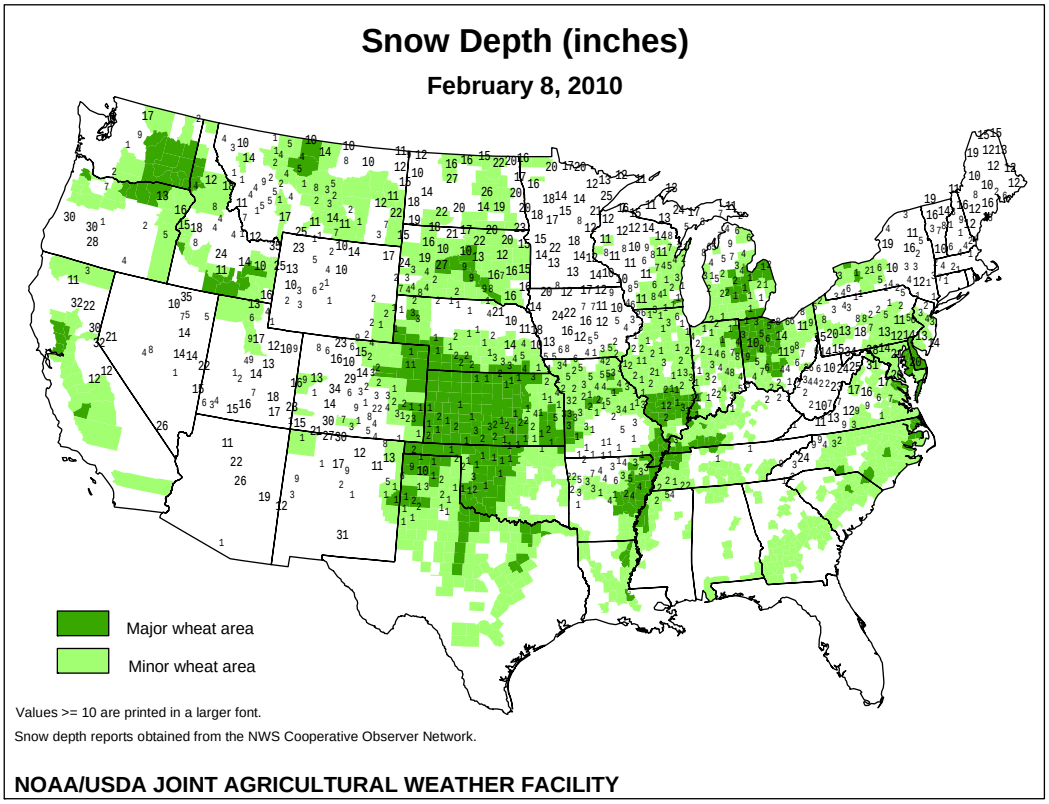
In Florida, heavy rain and wet soils in the Panhandle and Big Bend areas hampered fieldwork for row crop farmers and caused erosion and fertilizer leaching in some fields. Potato growers in Putnam County were busy assessing their fields for damage due to standing water. Sugarcane harvest continued in southern areas of the state, where freeze damage sustained last month caused some reduction in yield. Vegetable growers in Charlotte, Glades, and Hendry Counties planted spring melons, while planting in Walton County was delayed by surplus rainfall. Citrus producers spent the week harvesting early and mid-season oranges.

Cold, wet conditions dominated much of Georgia during the week, leaving many producers waiting for their fields to dry out before tilling fields or making fertilizer applications. Excessive rainfall slowed growth in some winter wheat fields and flooded other low-lying fields.

The wheat crop in the Northern High Plains of Texas was reported in good condition with minimal insect pressure and leaf rust evident. In the Cross Timbers, producers postponed fertilizer applications to wheat fields after receiving additional precipitation during the week. Corn growers in the Blacklands and South Central areas of the state were waiting for drier field conditions before continuing tillage and fertilizing activities in preparation for planting. Fall-planted onions had emerged from dormancy and were growing in the three-leaf stage. Fresh market and processing spinach harvest stalled due to excessive moisture. Pecan producers lost portions of their crop due to embryo rot.

Above-average temperatures and mostly wet weather prevailed across much of Arizona during the week. Small grain producers began seeding their crops, while vegetable growers continued shipping a variety of fruit and produce.

A wave of storm systems paraded across California, bringing light to moderate precipitation to the northern part of the state. Meanwhile, eavy rainfall in southern California caused numerous mudslides. As field conditions allowed, field crop producers were busy making herbicide applications to control recent weed growth in wheat and oat fields. As orchards dried out, fruit and nut producers continued pruning, shredding, tying, and cultivating activities. Swelling was evident in almond buds, with widespread blooming expected in the coming weeks.



February 4 ENSO Update

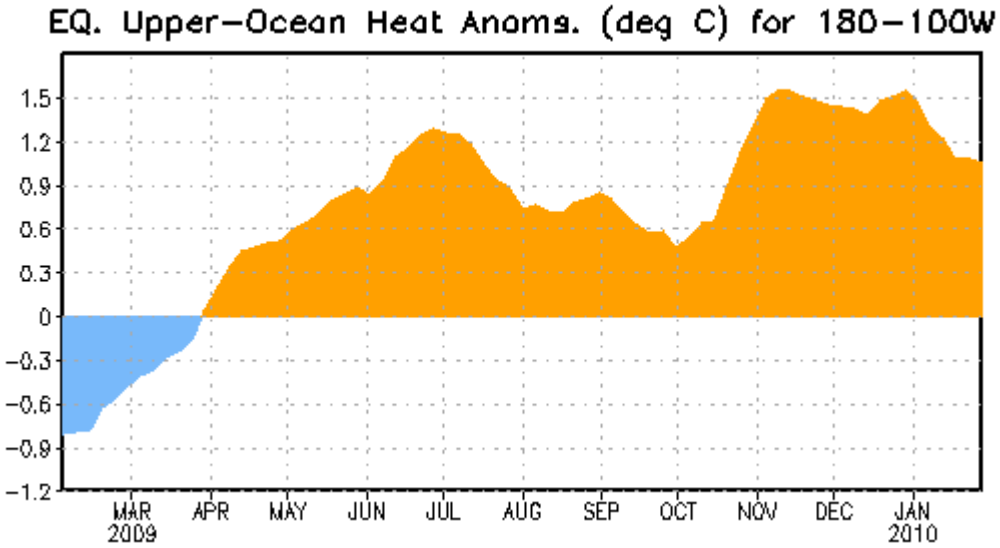


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomalies (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180°-100°W). Heat content anomalies are computed as departures from the 1982-2004 base period pentad means.

Synopsis: El Niño is expected to continue at least into the Northern Hemisphere spring 2010.

A significant El Niño persisted throughout the equatorial Pacific Ocean during January 2010 (Fig. 1). Although sea surface temperature (SST) departures in the Niño-3.4 region decreased to +1.2°C in late January, SSTs continued to be sufficiently warm to support deep tropical convection (Figs. 2 and 3). Over the last several months, a series of oceanic Kelvin waves contributed to the build-up of heat content anomalies in the central and eastern Pacific (Fig. 4). The latest Kelvin wave was associated with temperature departures exceeding +2°C down to 150m depth across the eastern half of the equatorial Pacific (Fig. 5). Equatorial convection over the central Pacific remained enhanced during the month, while convection over Indonesia exhibited considerable week-to-week variability. While the low-level winds have been variable, low-level westerly and upper-level easterly wind anomalies generally prevailed during January. Collectively, these oceanic and atmospheric anomalies reflect a strong and mature El Niño episode.

Nearly all models predict decreasing SST anomalies in the Niño-3.4 region through 2010, and model spread increases at longer lead times (Fig. 6). Nearly half of the models indicate the 3-month Niño-3.4 SST anomaly will drop below +0.5°C around April-May-June 2010, indicating a transition to ENSO-neutral conditions during Northern Hemisphere spring. However, predicting the timing of this transition is highly uncertain.

El Niño impacts are expected to last into the Northern Hemisphere spring, even as equatorial SST departures decrease, partly due to the typical warming that occurs between now and April/May (Fig. 3). Expected impacts during February-April 2010 include drier-than-average conditions over Indonesia and enhanced convection over the central equatorial Pacific Ocean, which will likely expand eastward and influence portions of the eastern tropical Pacific, as well as coastal sections of Peru and Ecuador. For the contiguous United States, potential El Niño impacts include above-average precipitation for the southern tier of the country, with below-average precipitation in the Pacific Northwest and Ohio Valley. Below-average snowfall and above-average temperatures are most likely across the northern tier of states (excluding New England), while below-average temperatures are favored for the south-central and southeastern states.

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the Forecast Forum section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 4 March 2010. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

January 31 - February 6, 2010

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Unsettled weather and seasonable temperatures maintained favorable overwintering conditions for dormant grains and oilseeds.

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

MIDDLE EAST: Rain favored winter wheat and barley, although abnormally warm conditions kept most crop areas devoid of snow cover.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Showers in western and eastern crop districts maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for vegetative winter grains.

SOUTH ASIA: Warm, dry weather increased crop water requirements and necessitated continued irrigation of winter rapeseed and wheat.

EAST ASIA: Heavy showers boosted moisture supplies for winter rapeseed in the eastern Yangtze Valley.

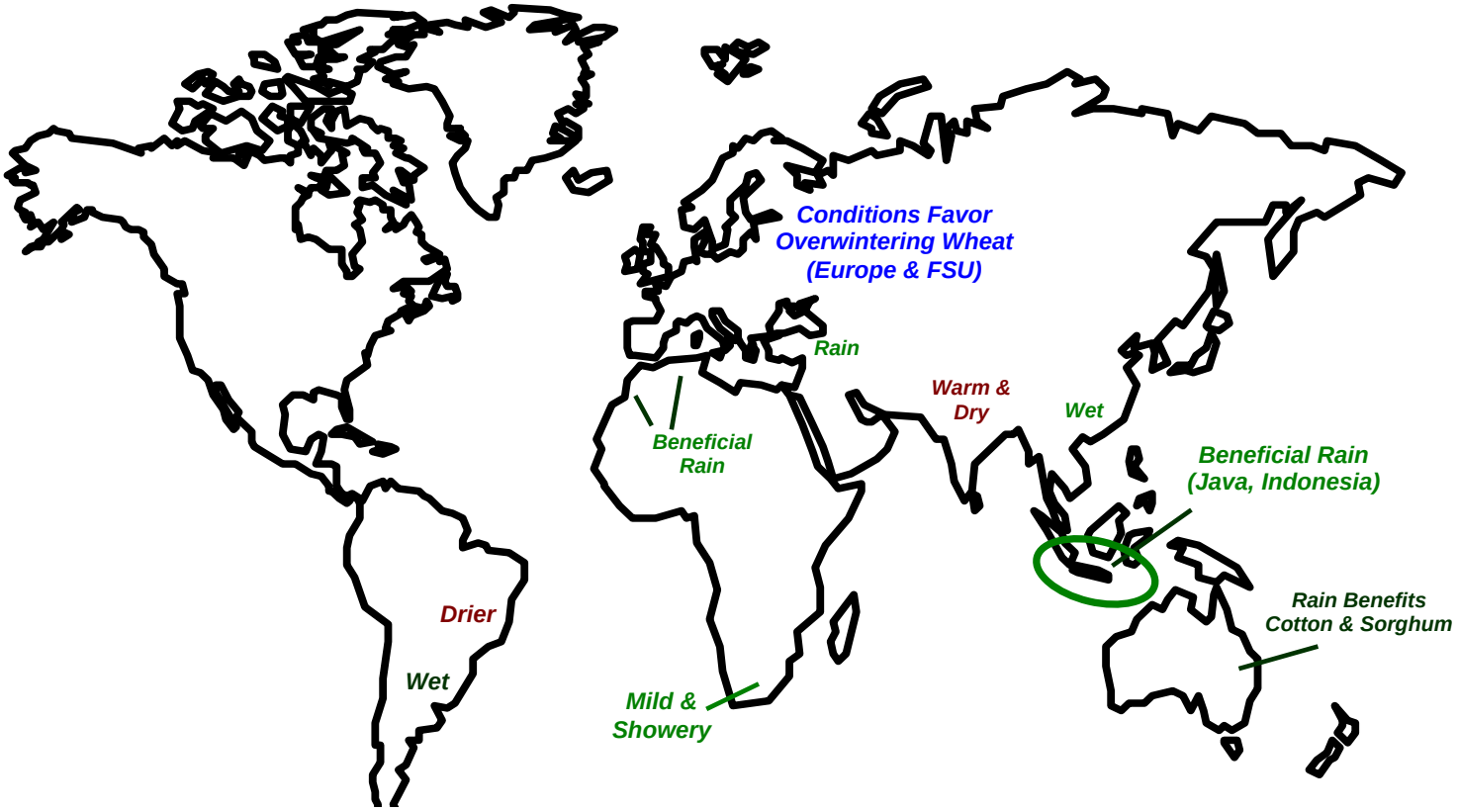
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Rainfall continued to benefit reproductive rice in Java, Indonesia.

AUSTRALIA: Wet, seasonably warm weather benefited reproductive cotton and sorghum.

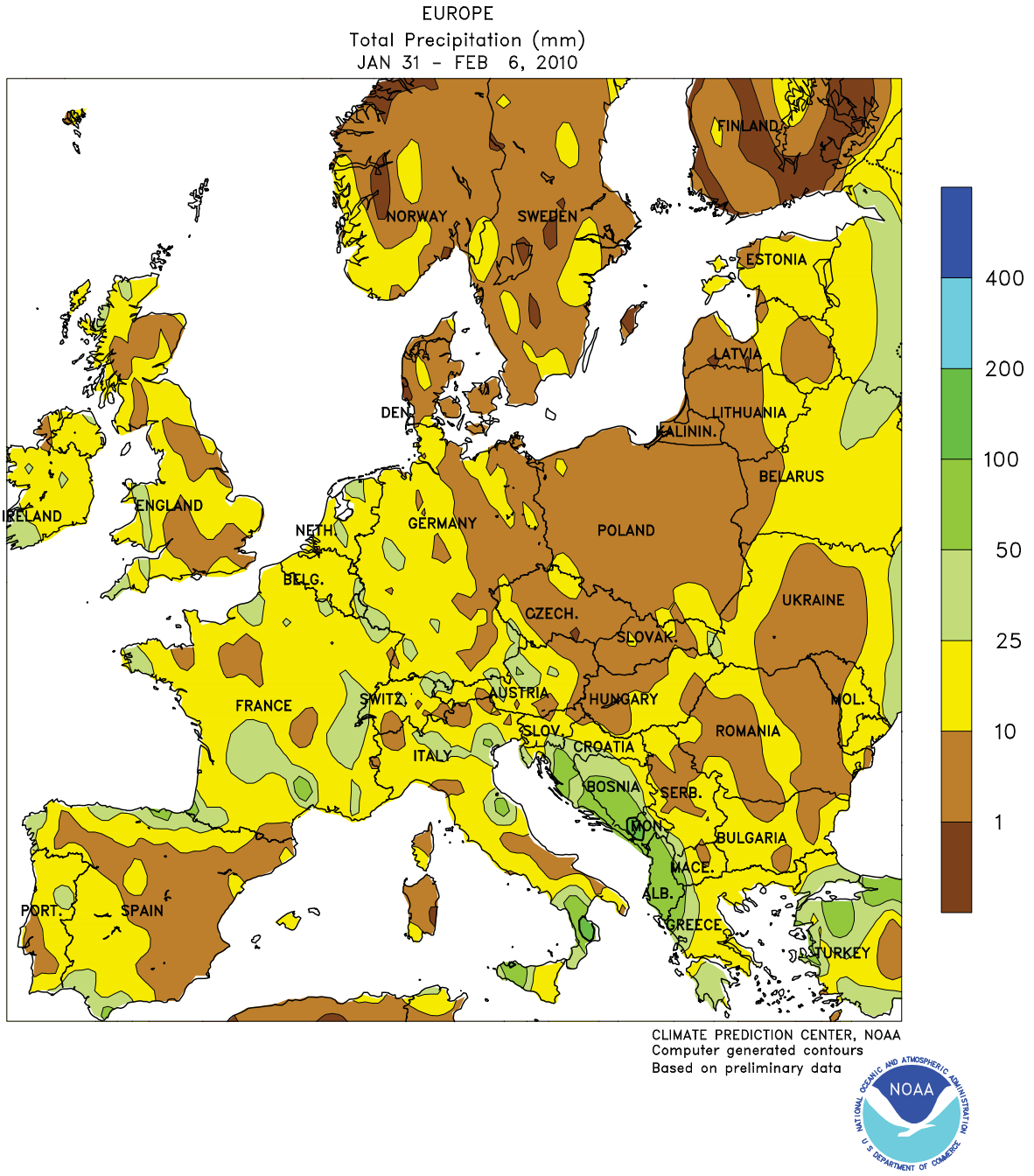
SOUTH AFRICA: Warm, showery weather maintained favorable summer crop prospects.

ARGENTINA: Heavy rain returned to key farming areas of central Argentina.

BRAZIL: A drying trend continued over the south, spurring crop growth and helping to alleviate locally excessive levels of moisture.

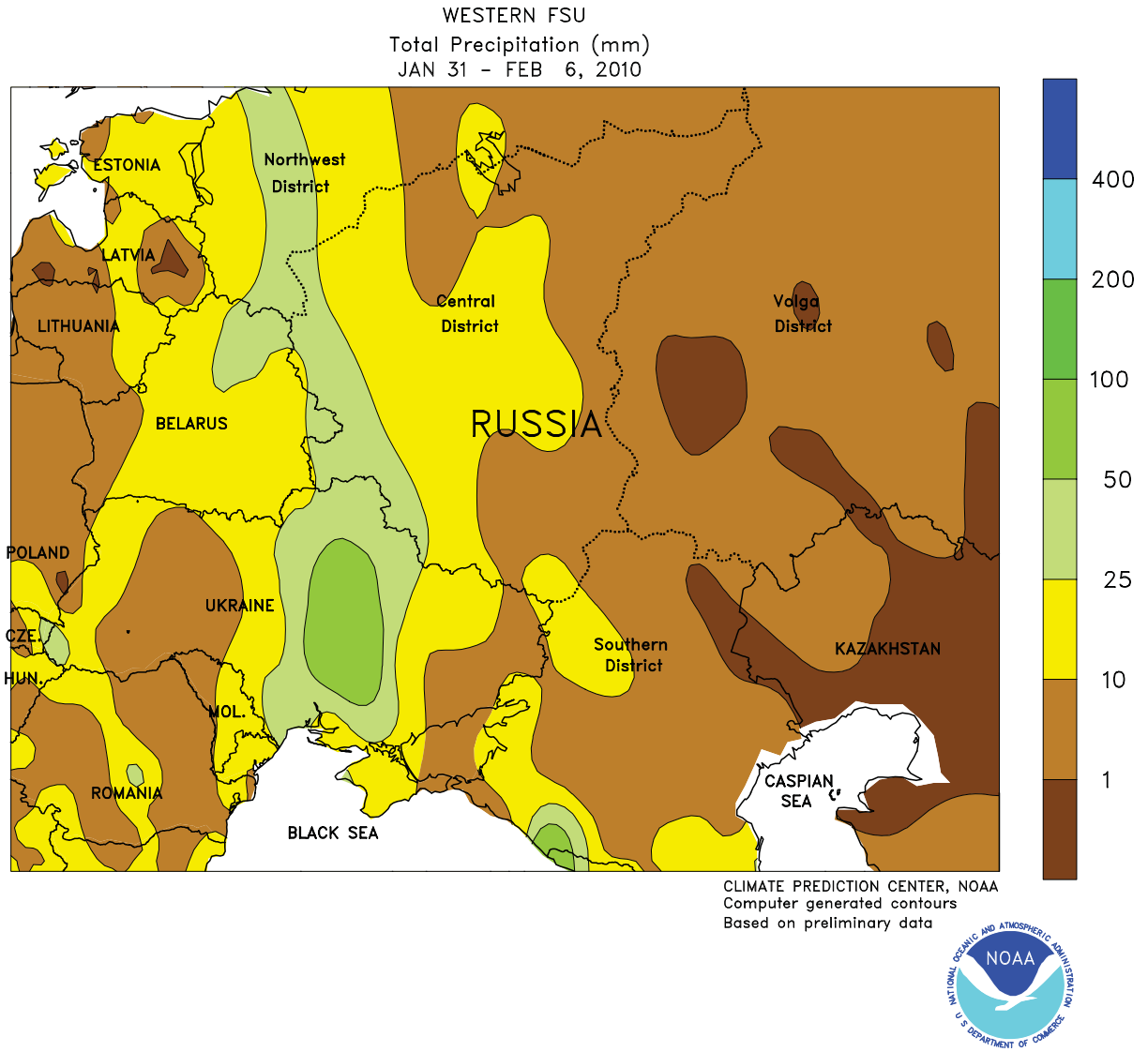


For additional information contact: meteorologists@oce.usda.gov



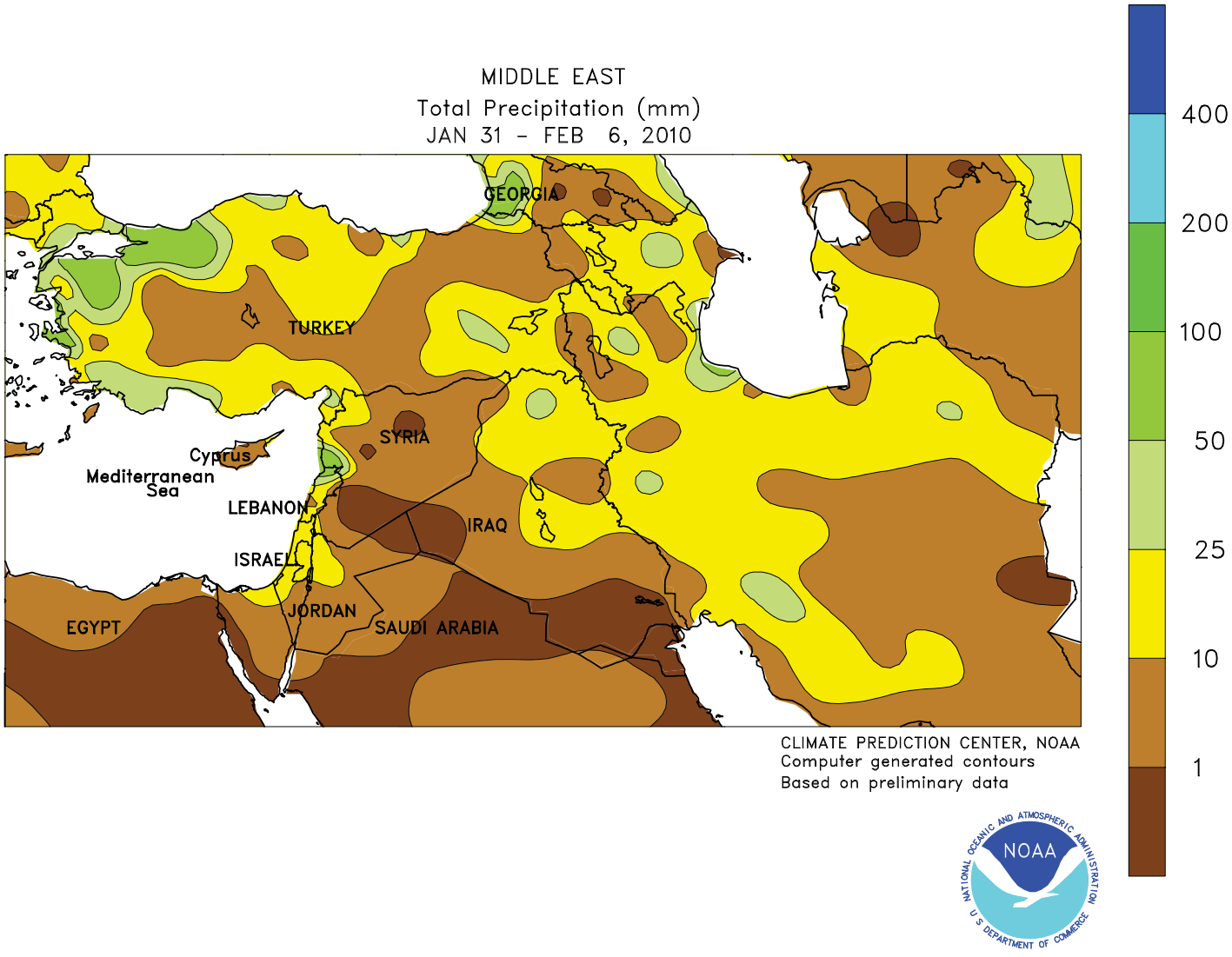
EUROPE

Unsettled weather and near-normal temperatures maintained favorable overwintering conditions for dormant grains and oilseeds. A pair of strong Atlantic storms swept across the western half of the continent, generating rain and snow (10-35 mm liquid equivalent) from central Germany westward to the Atlantic Coast. Farther east, a departing storm system produced mostly light snow (2-40 mm liquid equivalent) from the Balkans northeastward into the Baltic States. Dormant winter crops remained well protected from winterkill under a moderate to deep snow pack from Germany into eastern and southeastern Europe. In Spain, light to moderate showers (5-50 mm) provided an additional boost to reservoirs and provided favorable soil moisture for cotton and rice planting. Farther east, heavier rain (20-100 mm, locally more) from Italy into Greece maintained adequate to abundant moisture reserves for upcoming summer crop planting. Chilly conditions (2-4 degrees C below normal) in eastern Europe contrasted with somewhat milder weather (1-2 degrees above normal) across portions of central and western Europe.



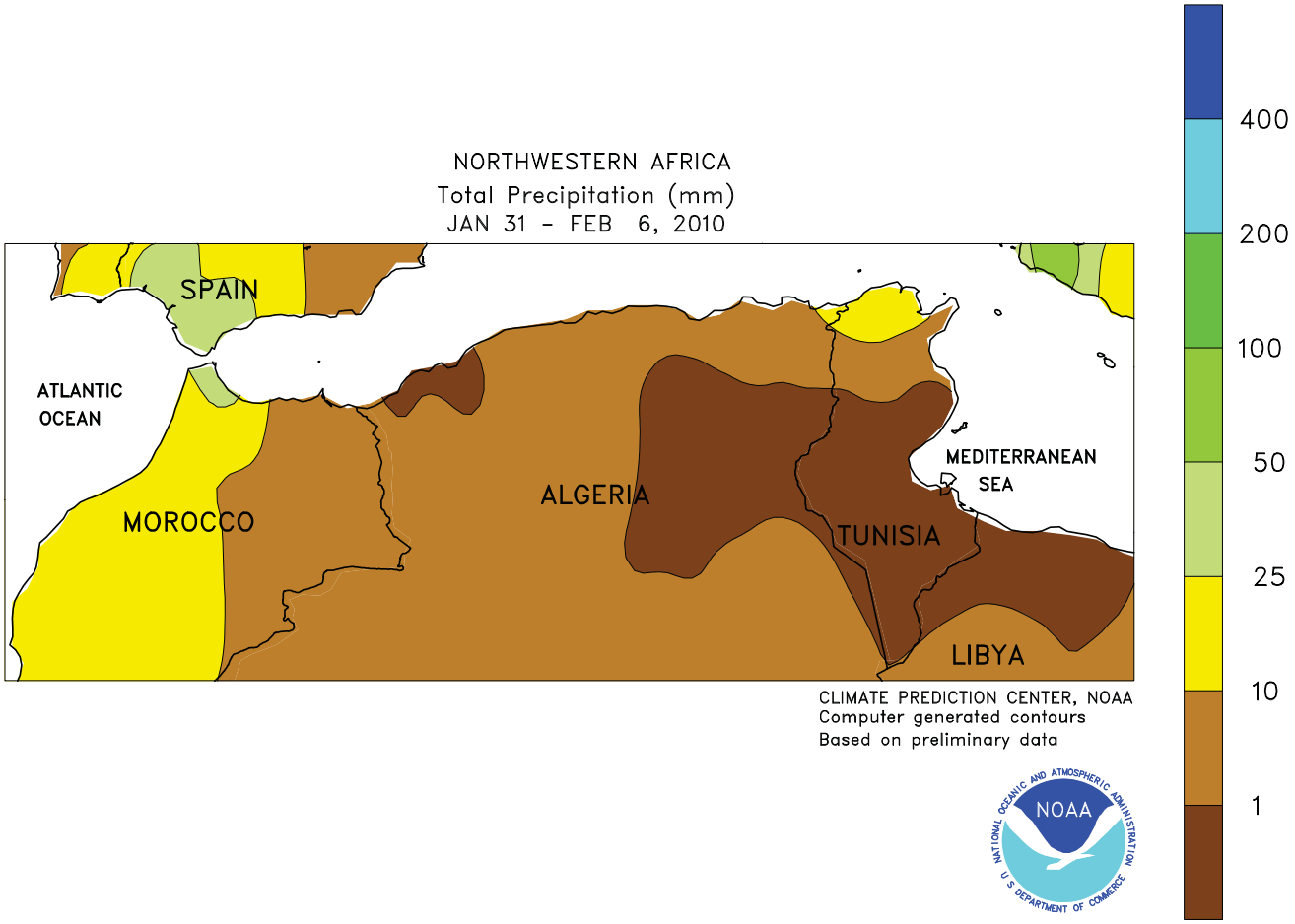
FSU-WESTERN

Seasonably cold weather persisted, with another round of beneficial rain and snow in western crop districts. Early in the week, a storm system lifted northward from the Black Sea into western Russia, accompanied by a mix of rain, ice, and snow. Later in the week, a second, stronger system drifted into southern Russia before stalling, producing widespread, locally heavy snow. Weekly precipitation (liquid equivalent) totaled 10 to 60 mm in the western half of the region, with the highest totals extending from central Ukraine northward into Russia's Northwest District. In the Southern District, where the precipitation was mainly snow, totals averaged 2 to 11 mm. In contrast, generally dry conditions prevailed in the Volga District. Winter crops remained dormant and well protected from potential winterkill under a moderate to deep snow pack (25 cm or more). Much of the region experienced a respite from recent extreme cold, with temperatures averaging within a couple of degrees C of normal for the week.



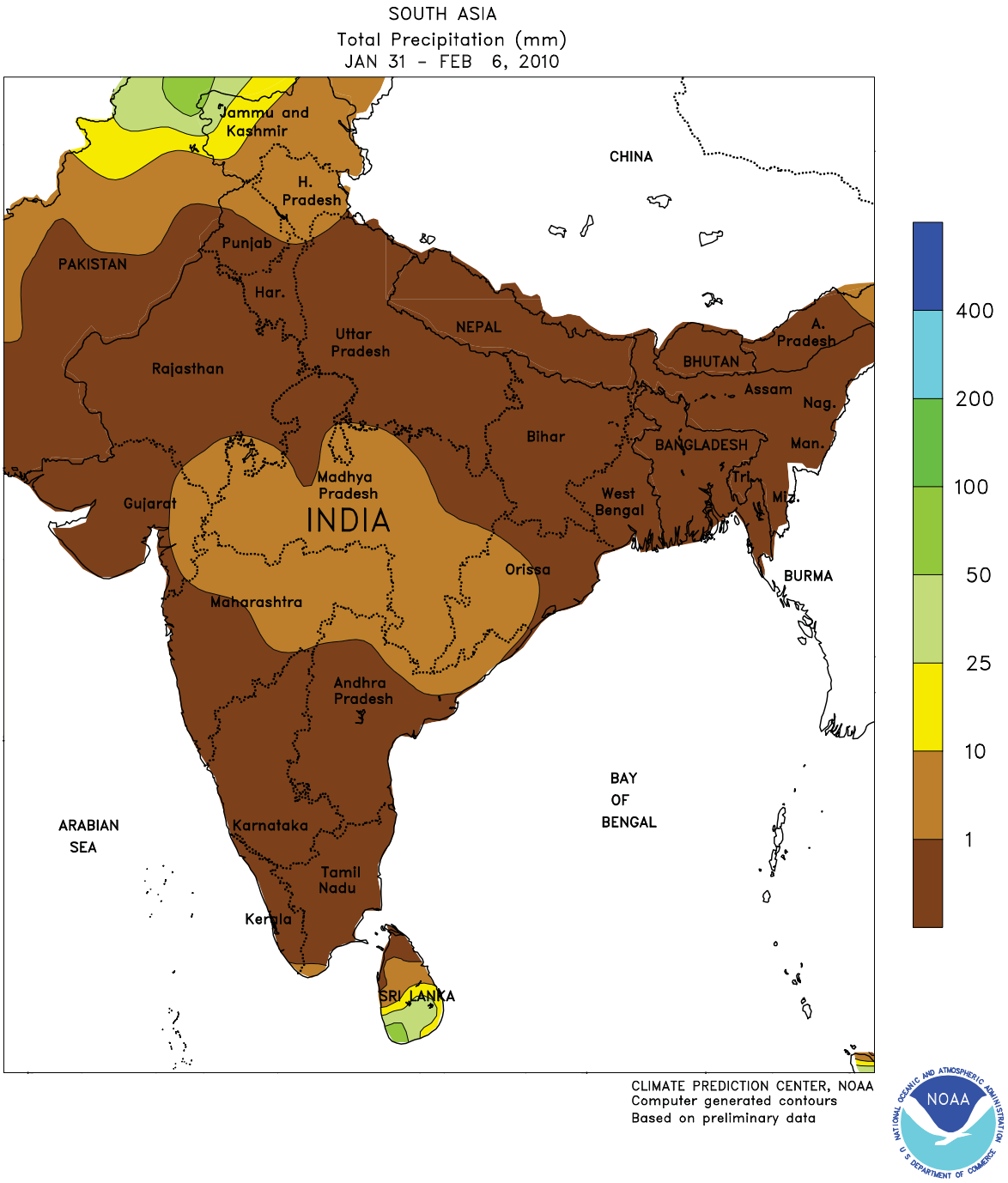
MIDDLE EAST

Showers overspread the entire region, while unseasonably warm conditions prevailed in eastern growing districts. A strong cold front swept across the western half of the region, while a secondary area of low pressure developed and drifted slowly east into Iran. Consequently, widespread locally heavy rain and high-elevation snow (5-60 mm liquid equivalent) was reported over most winter wheat areas. The moisture was especially welcomed in Iran, where another week of unseasonable warmth (3-9 degrees C above normal) maintained higher-than-normal crop-water demands and left mountain snow packs unfavorably low for spring runoff. The rain was also much-needed in Iraq, where long-term drought has left many areas with depleted water reserves. Temperatures averaged within 1 degree C of normal in central and western Turkey, where a changeover to snow was reported as colder air filtered into the region behind the front.



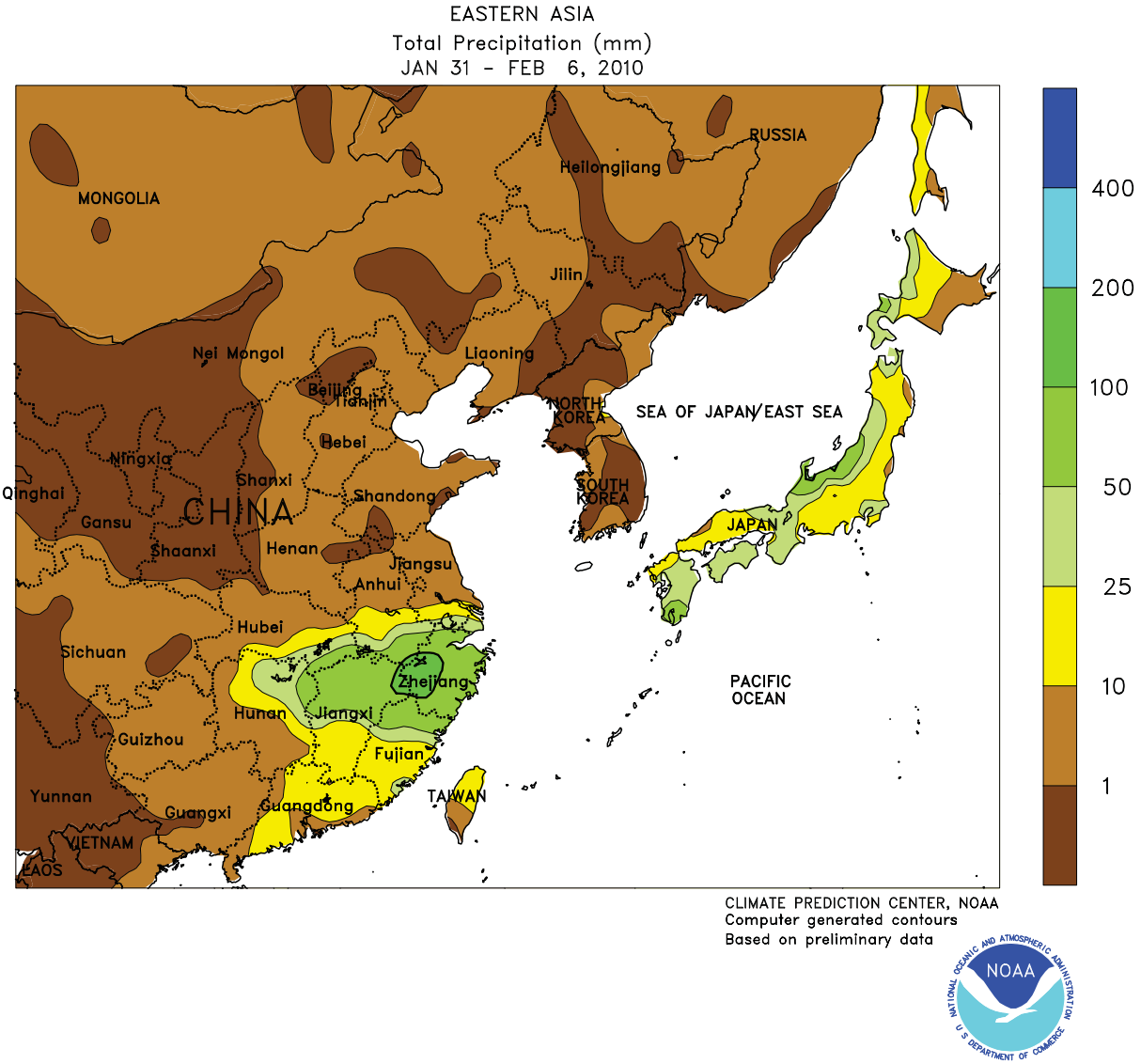
NORTHWEST AFRICA

Showers in western- and eastern-most crop districts contrasted with drier conditions in central growing areas. An Atlantic storm lifted northeastward into the western Mediterranean Sea, producing 2 to locally more than 30 mm of rain in western and southern Morocco. Meanwhile, a strong cold front swept across Tunisia and northeastern Algeria, generating light to moderate showers (3-30 mm) in northern wheat and barley districts. The rain maintained abundant soil moisture for vegetative winter grains. In contrast, drier conditions prevailed in central and western Algeria, although here, too, soil moisture was favorable for crop development. Temperatures averaged 1 to 4 degrees C normal, although there were no reports of excessive heat or damaging hard freezes.



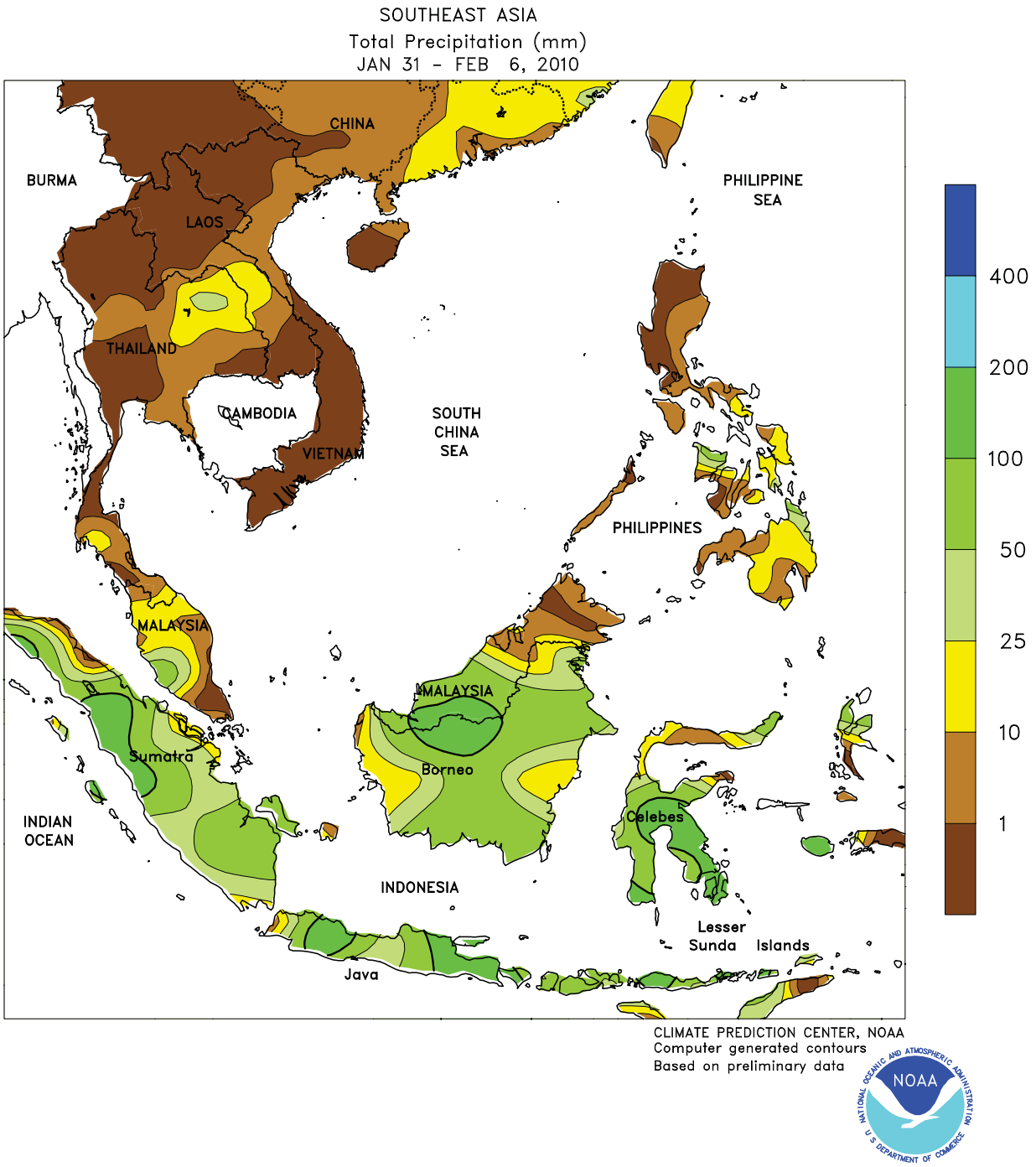
SOUTH ASIA

Mostly dry weather prevailed across India, necessitating continued irrigation of winter wheat and rapeseed in the north. In addition, weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal, increasing crop water requirements. In contrast, the warm, dry weather benefited cotton boll development in southern India.



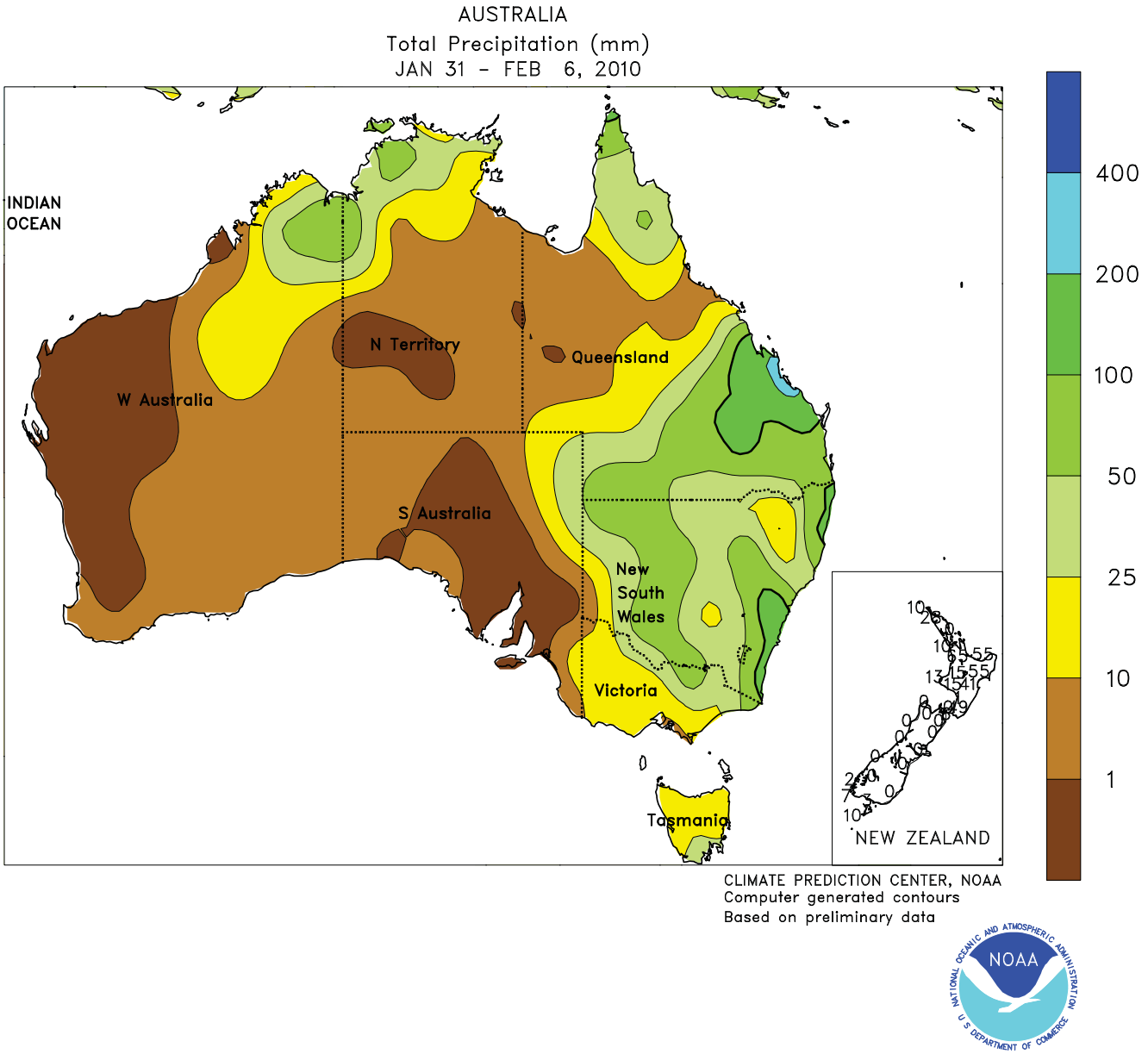
EAST ASIA

In China, a band of heavy showers (50-100 mm) extended from Zhejiang province west into eastern Hunan province. The rainfall boosted moisture supplies for overwintering rapeseed in the southern Yangtze Valley. Meanwhile seasonably dry weather prevailed across the North China Plain where, despite a season-to-date deficit of 24 mm, moisture reserves remained adequate for overwintering wheat. Mild weather prevailed for much of the week, with minimum temperatures below freezing remaining north of the Yangtze River.



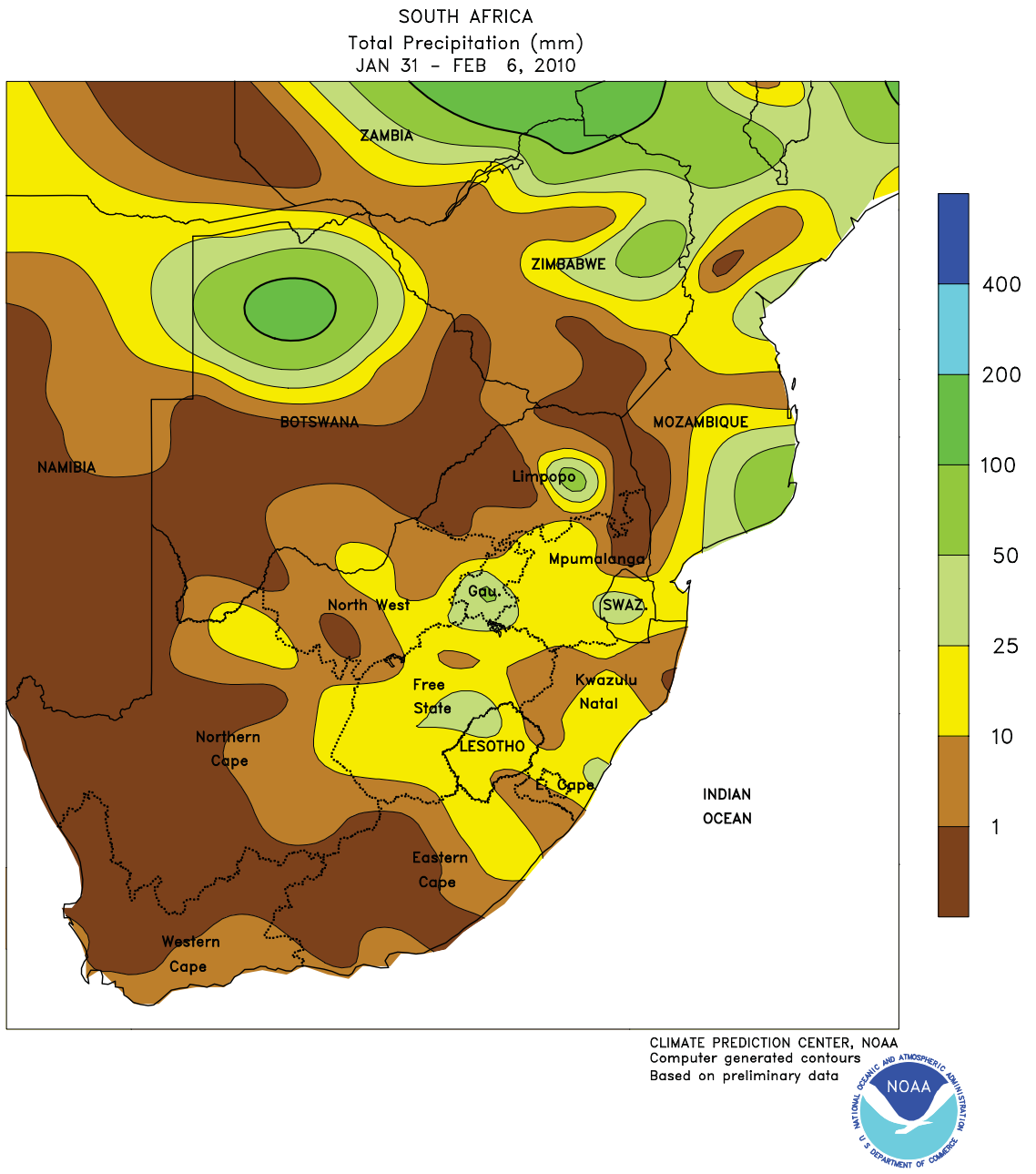
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Widespread showers (25-200 mm) continued to maintain favorable soil moisture for reproductive rice in Java, Indonesia. In oil palm areas of Indonesia and Malaysia, rainfall totals of 25 to 100 mm maintained adequate moisture supplies and caused few harvest delays. In contrast, dry weather prevailed across the Philippines, reducing moisture supplies for corn and rice. Despite adequate reservoir levels, more rain would be welcomed in the northern Philippines for rice. In Vietnam, warm, dry weather aided winter-spring rice maturation in the south, while hot, dry weather in the north renewed concerns about meeting moisture requirements for winter-spring rice.



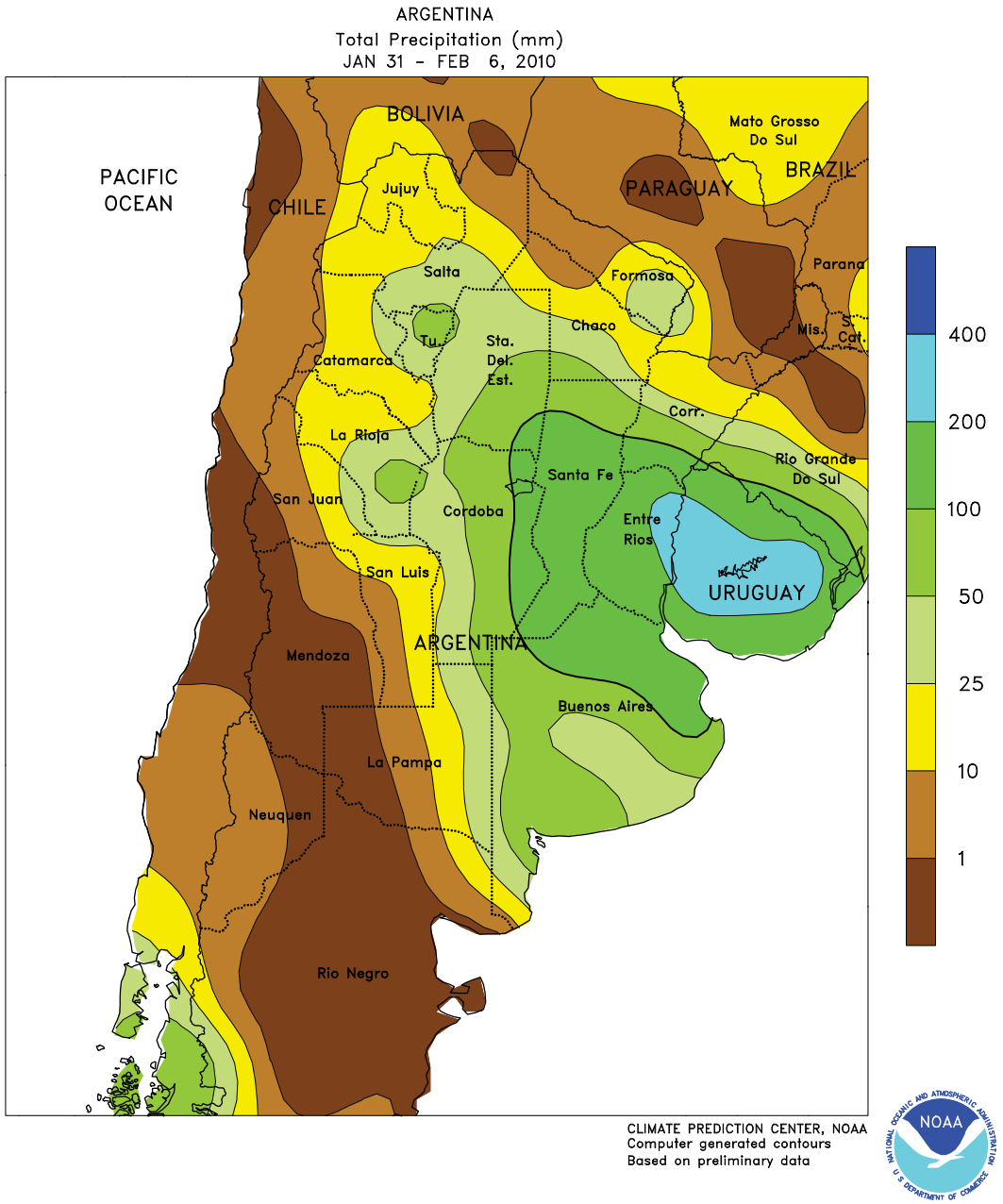
AUSTRALIA

In southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, widespread rain (15-75 mm) and seasonably warm weather benefited cotton and sorghum. The rainfall was very timely, soaking summer crops that are in or near the reproductive stages of development. Temperatures averaged within about 1 degree C of normal, with maximum temperatures generally in the lower to middle 30s degrees C.



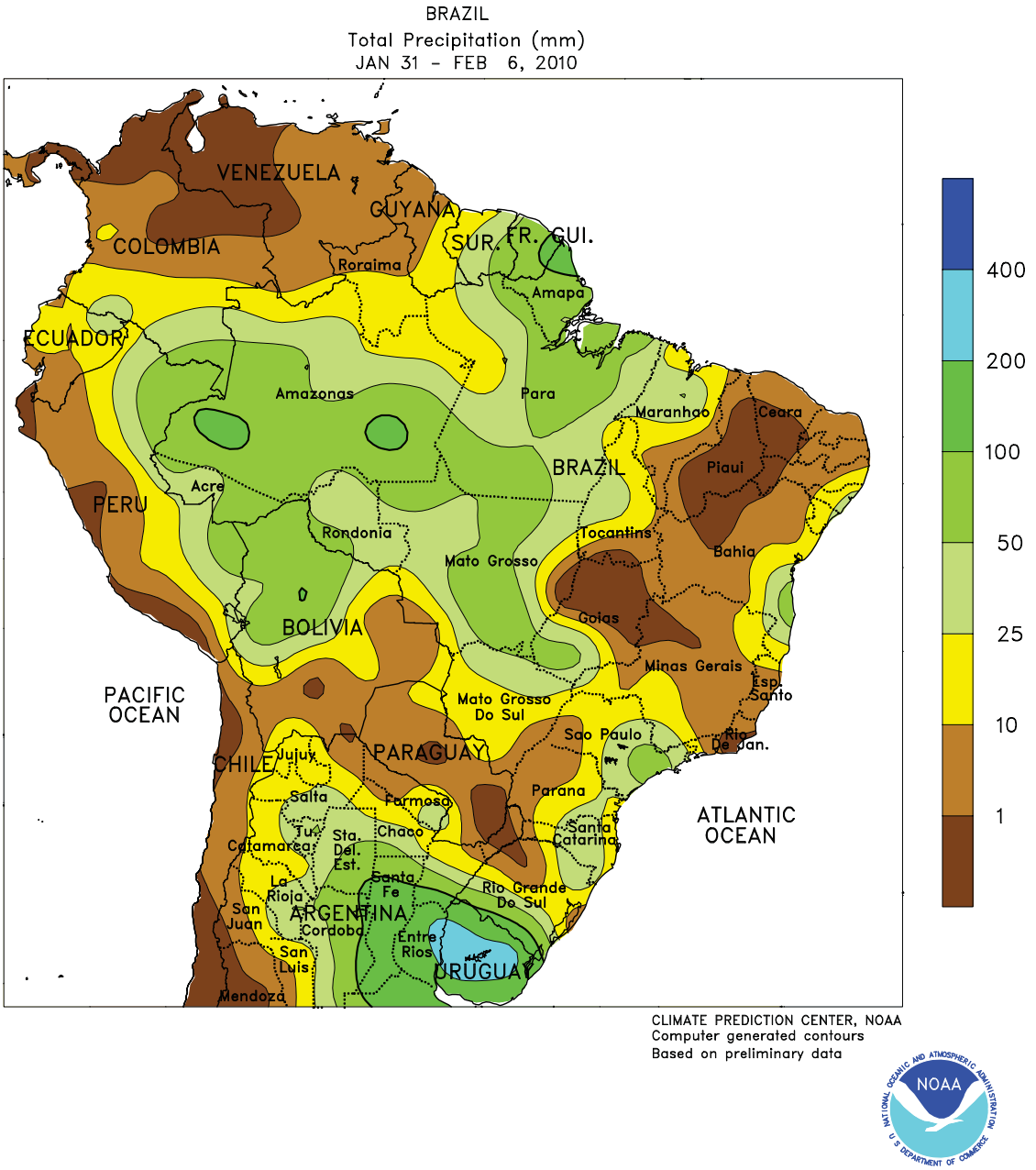
SOUTH AFRICA

Warm, showery weather continued throughout the corn belt, maintaining favorable prospects of corn and other summer crops advancing through reproduction. However, rainfall was lower than recent weeks in nearly all major growing areas; amounts generally ranged from 10 to 25 mm, with isolated higher totals (approaching 50 mm) recorded in Gauteng and portions of central Free State. Weekly temperatures averaged within 1 degree C of normal and high temperatures were seasonable, ranging from the upper 20s degrees C in the eastern corn belt to the lower 30s degrees C in the west. Elsewhere, drier weather returned to KwaZulu-Natal and neighboring locations of Eastern Cape, with rainfall mostly in the 5 to 25 mm range. Warmth (highs in the middle 30s degrees C) and dryness spurred development of vine and tree crops in Western Cape.



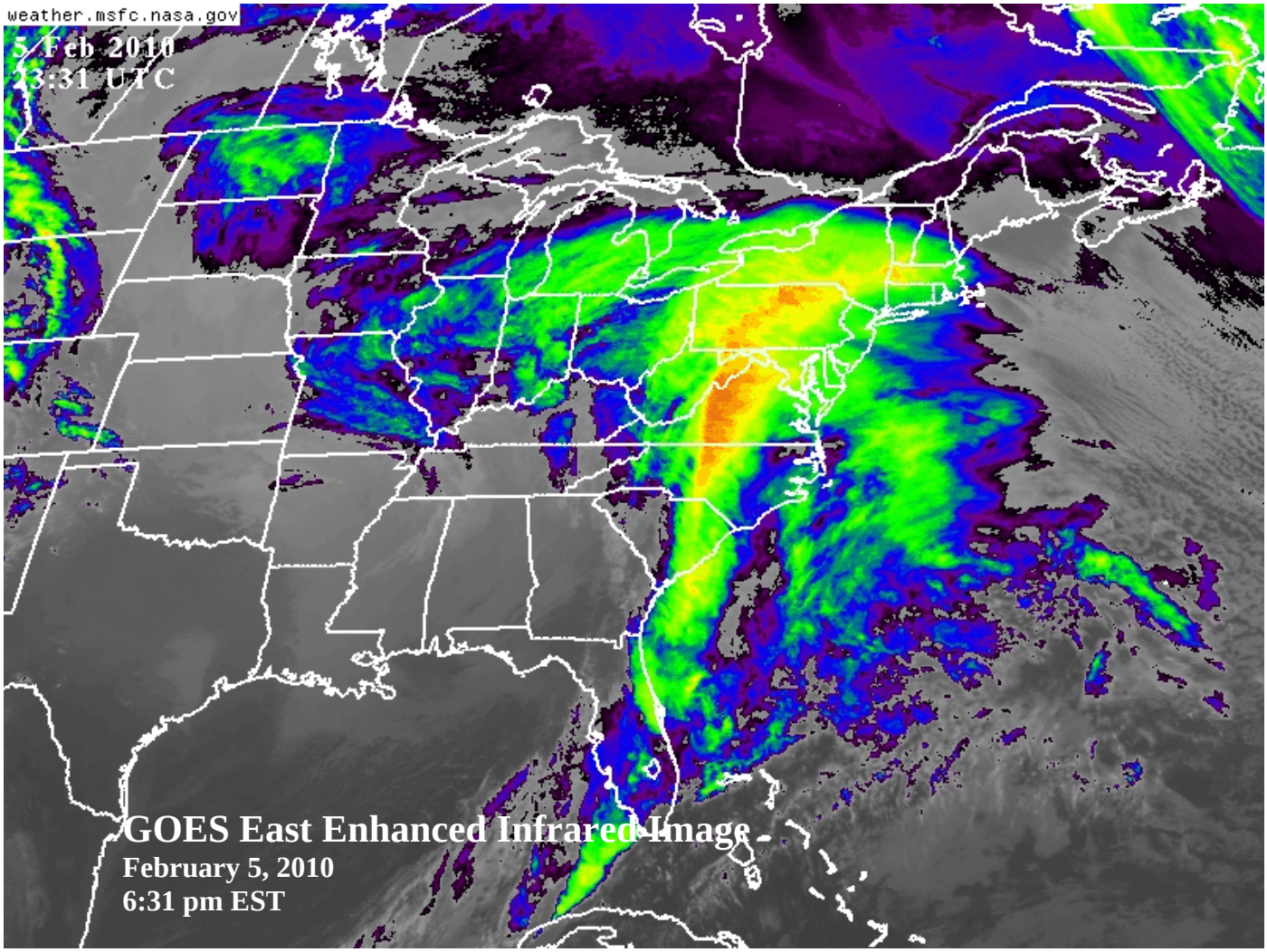
ARGENTINA

Following several weeks of a drier, warmer weather pattern, heavy rain returned to the main summer crop areas of central and northern Argentina. The heaviest rainfall (greater than 100 mm) was concentrated over Entre Rios, Santa Fe, and northeastern Buenos Aires, providing abundant moisture for summer grains and oilseeds but likely renewing localized flooding in the lower Parana River Valley. Most other locations in central Argentina received at least 25 mm, while in the north, rainfall was widely scattered and dry pockets continued. Temperatures continued to average above normal throughout the region, although highs were mostly in the lower and middle 30s degrees C in the core farming areas of central Argentina (La Pampa, Buenos Aires, and southern sections of Cordoba, Santa Fe, and Entre Rios). Temperatures approached or exceeded 40 degrees C during the latter half of the week in the north, including northwestern Cordoba, likely posing some stress on corn and other summer crops advancing through reproduction.



BRAZIL

Warmer- and drier-than-normal weather enveloped much of the south and east, hastening summer crop development and easing locally excessive levels of moisture. Weekly rainfall totaled less than 10 mm from northern Rio Grande do Sul to western Sao Paulo, as well as a broad region of east-central Brazil extending as far west as northern Goias. The dryness in the south was accompanied by temperatures averaging up to 5 degrees C above normal (highs in the middle 30s degrees C), increasing evapotranspiration rates and boosting growth rates of summer row crops, particularly soybeans and corn, that have enjoyed above-normal moisture for most of the season. A similar situation existed in the main soybean and cotton areas of the northeastern interior (notably Tocantins and western Bahia), where warmth (temperatures reaching the middle and upper 30s degrees C) and dryness ended a period of unseasonable wetness. Elsewhere, however, warmer, drier conditions brought needed relief from wetness to sugarcane and coffee in Sao Paulo and southwestern Minas Gerais. Along the northeastern coast, seasonably light rain (2-25 mm) likely caused little disruption to sugarcane harvesting. In contrast, showers (25-50 mm) maintained moisture reserves for summer row crops in most of Mato Grosso, Brazil's leading producer of soybeans.



On February 5-6, a sprawling winter storm intensified near the Mid-Atlantic coast, producing as much as 2 to 3 feet of snow, resulting in wind gusts above 35 m.p.h., and causing widespread power outages. Several Mid-Atlantic locations, including Baltimore, MD, and Philadelphia, PA, achieved the unprecedented feat of two 20-inch snowfalls in a single season. Baltimore's 24.8-inch total on February 5-6 was preceded by a 21.1-inch sum on December 18-19. Similarly, Philadelphia's 28.5-inch snowfall on February 5-6 occurred less than 2 months after 23.2 inches fell on December 19-20. By the morning of February 7, official Mid-Atlantic snow depths included 23 inches in Baltimore and 20 inches in Pittsburgh, PA. Meanwhile in New England, season-to-date snowfall through February 6 totaled just 33.8 inches (83 percent of normal) in Portland, ME, and 28.9 inches (117 percent) in Boston, MA. The atmospheric block partly responsible for the snowy Mid-Atlantic winter (and relative lack of snow in New England) is visible in the upper right corner of the satellite image.

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