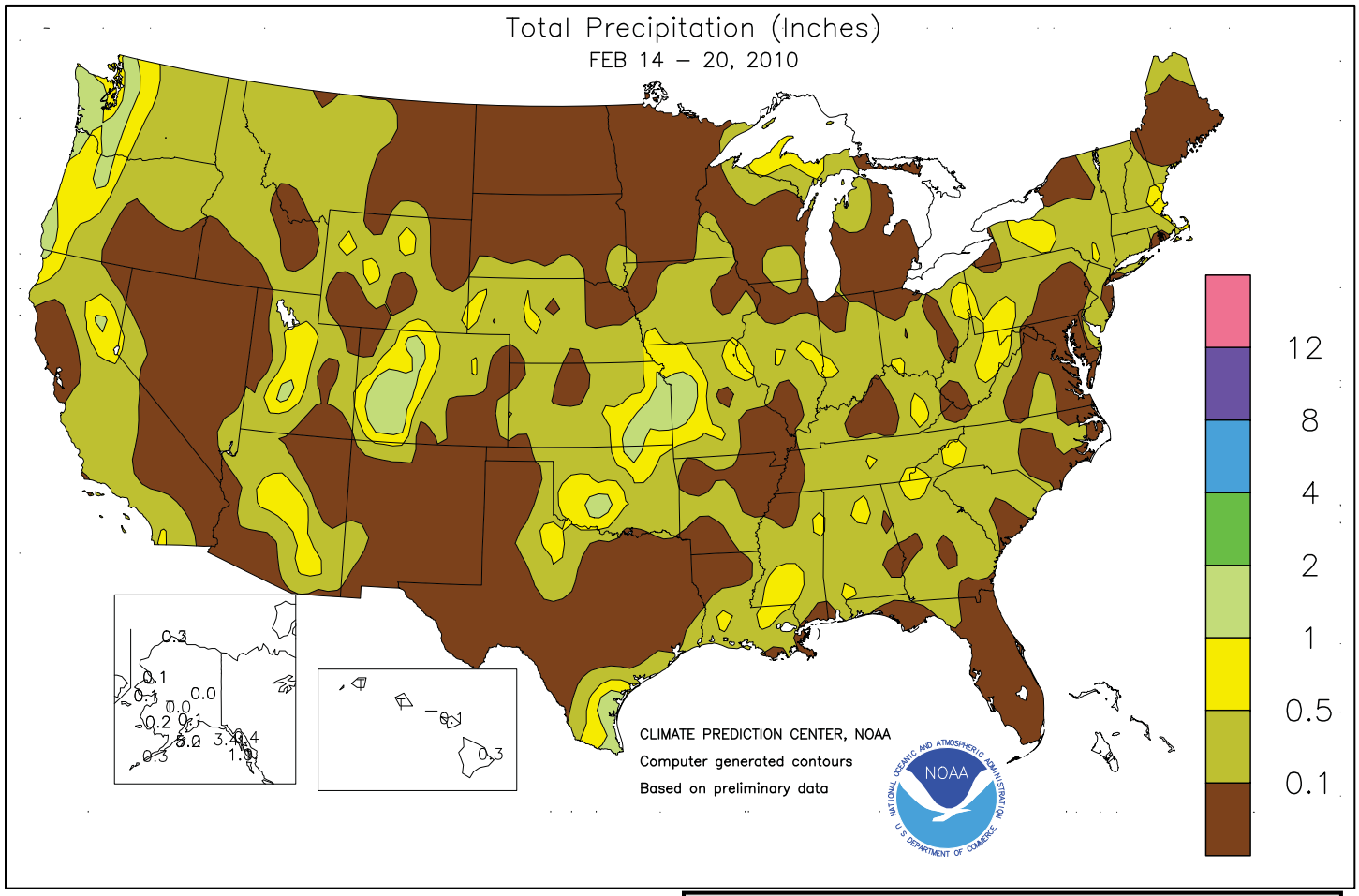
Volume 97, No. 8 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather February 23, 2010

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
February 14 - 20, 2010

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Relatively tranquil weather prevailed for much of the week, although cold conditions persisted from the **Plains into the Southeast**. Meanwhile, relative warmth covered the **West** and areas from the **Great Lakes region into New England**. Weekly temperatures averaged more than 10°F below normal in the **lower Southeast** and across parts of the **northern Plains**, but ranged from 10 to 20°F above normal in **northern New England**. Despite the continuation of significantly below-normal temperatures across the **Deep South**, crops in winter agricultural areas

(Continued on page 5)

Contents

Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States

Highlights

January featured a typical El Niño-driven weather pattern dominating the West, with above-normal precipitation over the Southwest and below-normal amounts in the Northwest. Snow pack deficits continued in Alaska, except for near-normal values in the panhandle.

For the 2010 Water Year, which began on October 1, 2009, percent of normal precipitation values also reflected El Niño, with wet conditions across the Southwest and drier-than-normal weather in the Northwest.

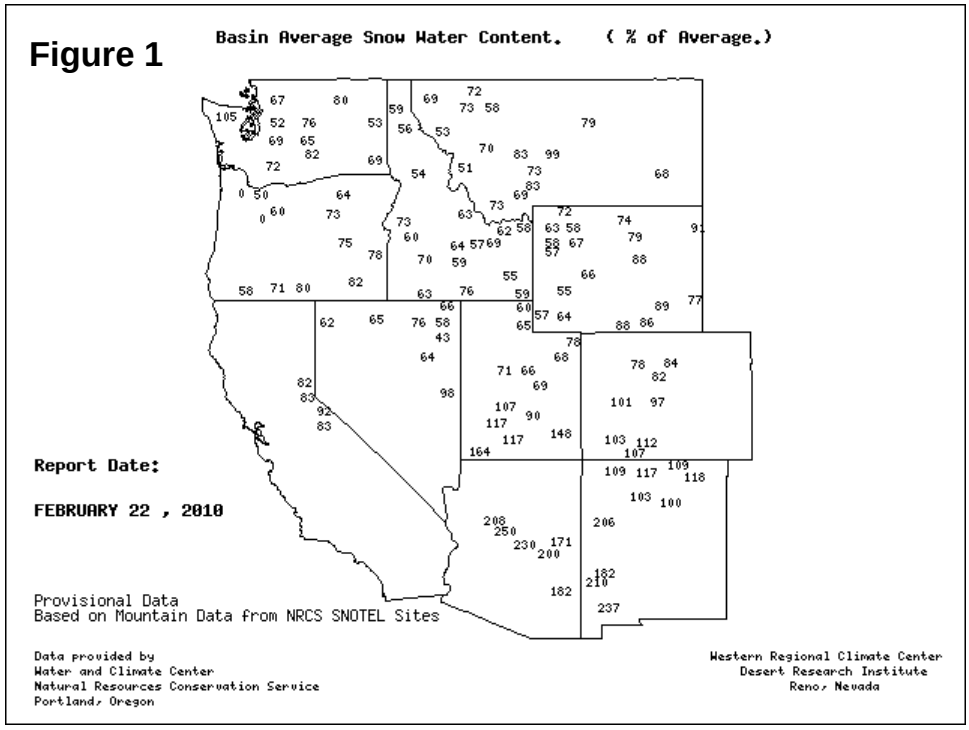
By February 1, spring and summer streamflow forecasts called for well-below-normal values across nearly all of the West except Arizona, New Mexico, and southern portions of Utah and Colorado. During January, streamflow volume forecasts increased significantly in the Southwest but decreased in the Northwest.

Snowpack and Precipitation

By February 22, 2010, the snow water content map reflected the relative lack of snow across roughly the northern two-thirds of the West (figure 1). In particular, snow packs were below the long-term average for the date in the northern and central Rockies, the Cascades, the Intermountain West, and much of Alaska. Above-normal snow packs were mostly limited to Arizona, New Mexico, and southern portions of Utah and Colorado.

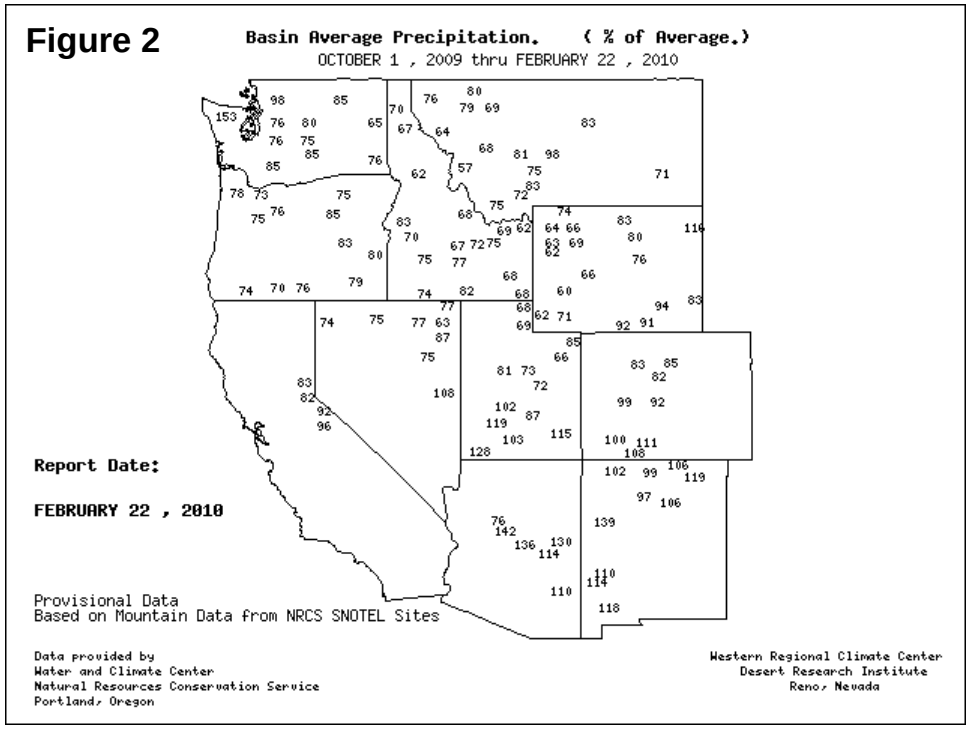
SNOTEL – River Basin Snow Water Content

Figure 1



SNOTEL – River Basin Precipitation

Figure 2



Season-to-date precipitation (October 1, 2009 - February 22, 2010) indicated that much of the West—excluding the southern tier of the region—experienced drier-than-normal conditions during the first several months of the Water Year (figure 2). Much-below-normal precipitation values (less than 70 percent of average) were noted across portions of the northern Rockies and northern Intermountain West. Values in excess of 130 percent of average were confined to a few basins in Arizona and western New Mexico.

Spring and Summer Streamflow Forecasts

Abundant January snowfall resulted in increased forecast streamflow volumes in the Southwest. However, volumes of less than 70 percent of average can be expected in many basins from Oregon and northern California into western and Wyoming and Montana (figure 3).

Reservoir Storage

On February 1, storage as a percent of average was lowest in Nevada (figure 4). Below-average storage was also observed in California, New Mexico, Oregon, and Utah. Near- to slightly above-average storage was noted in Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Washington, and Wyoming.

For More Information

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

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

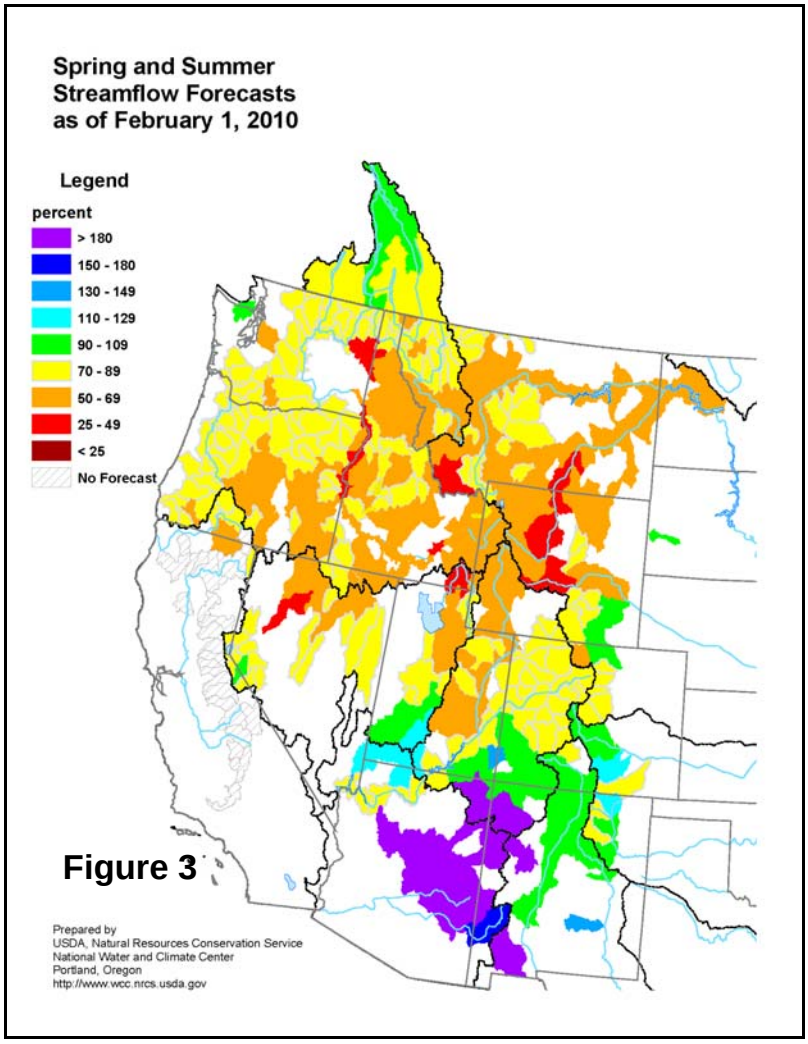


Figure 3

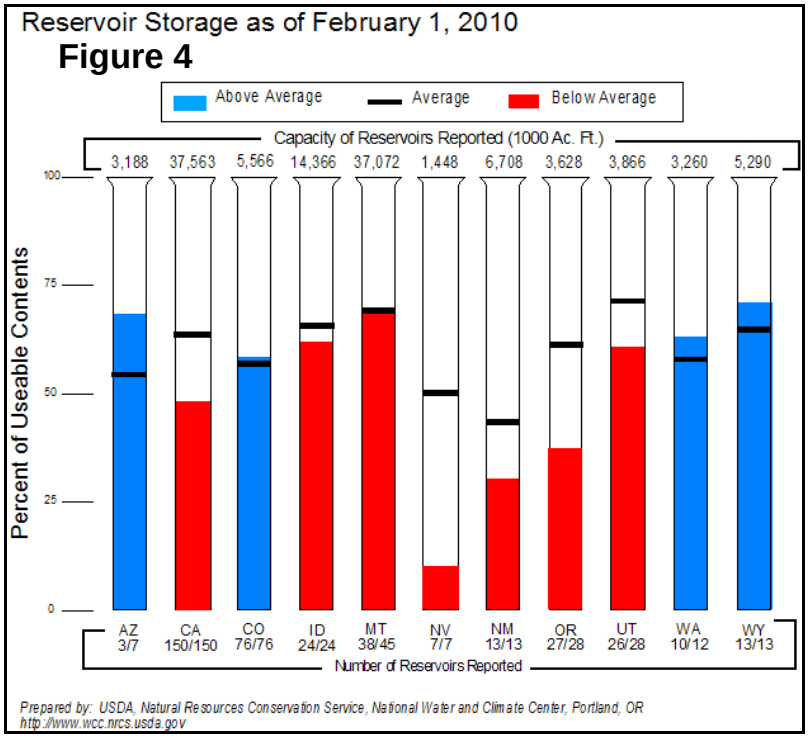
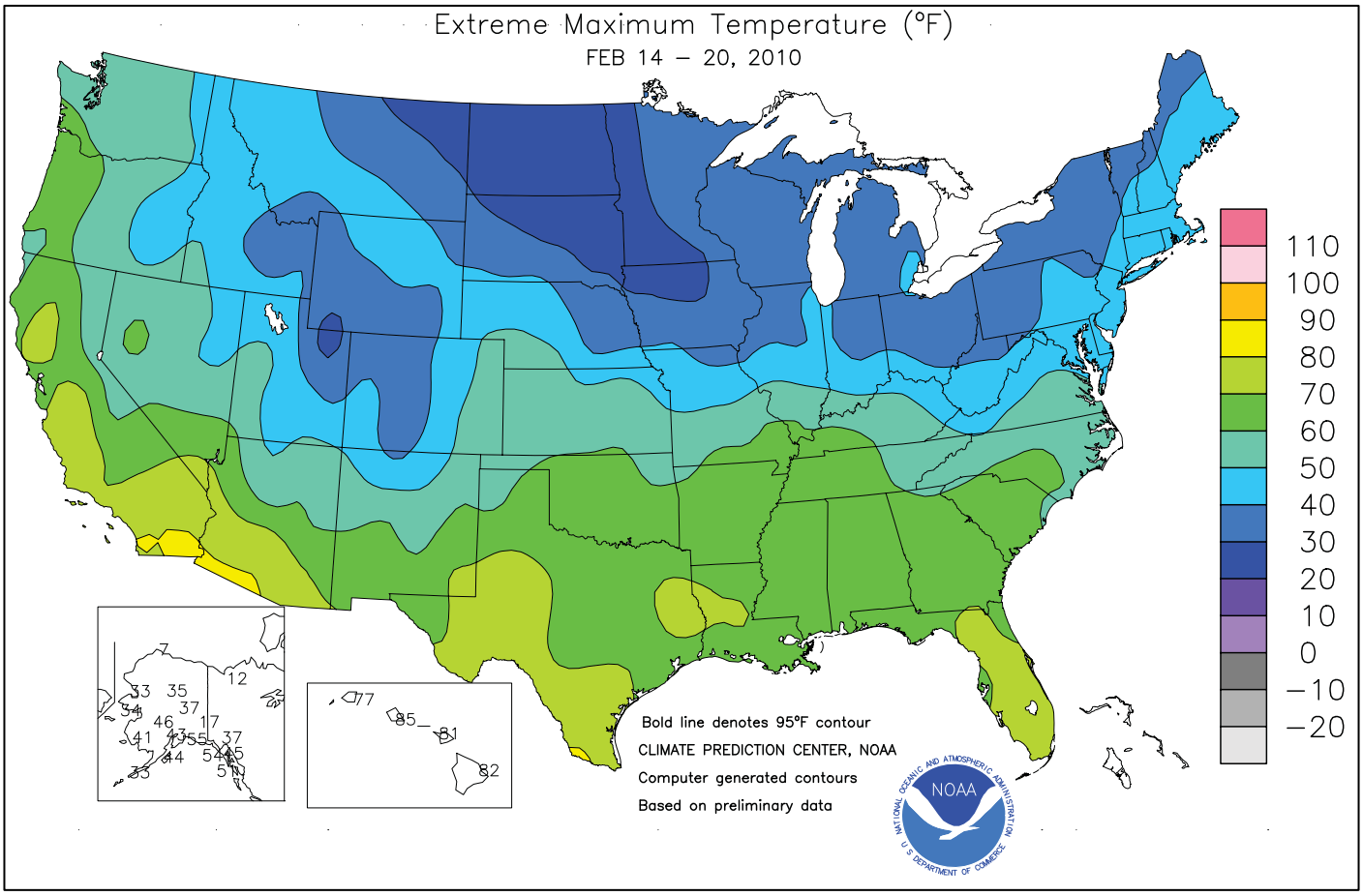
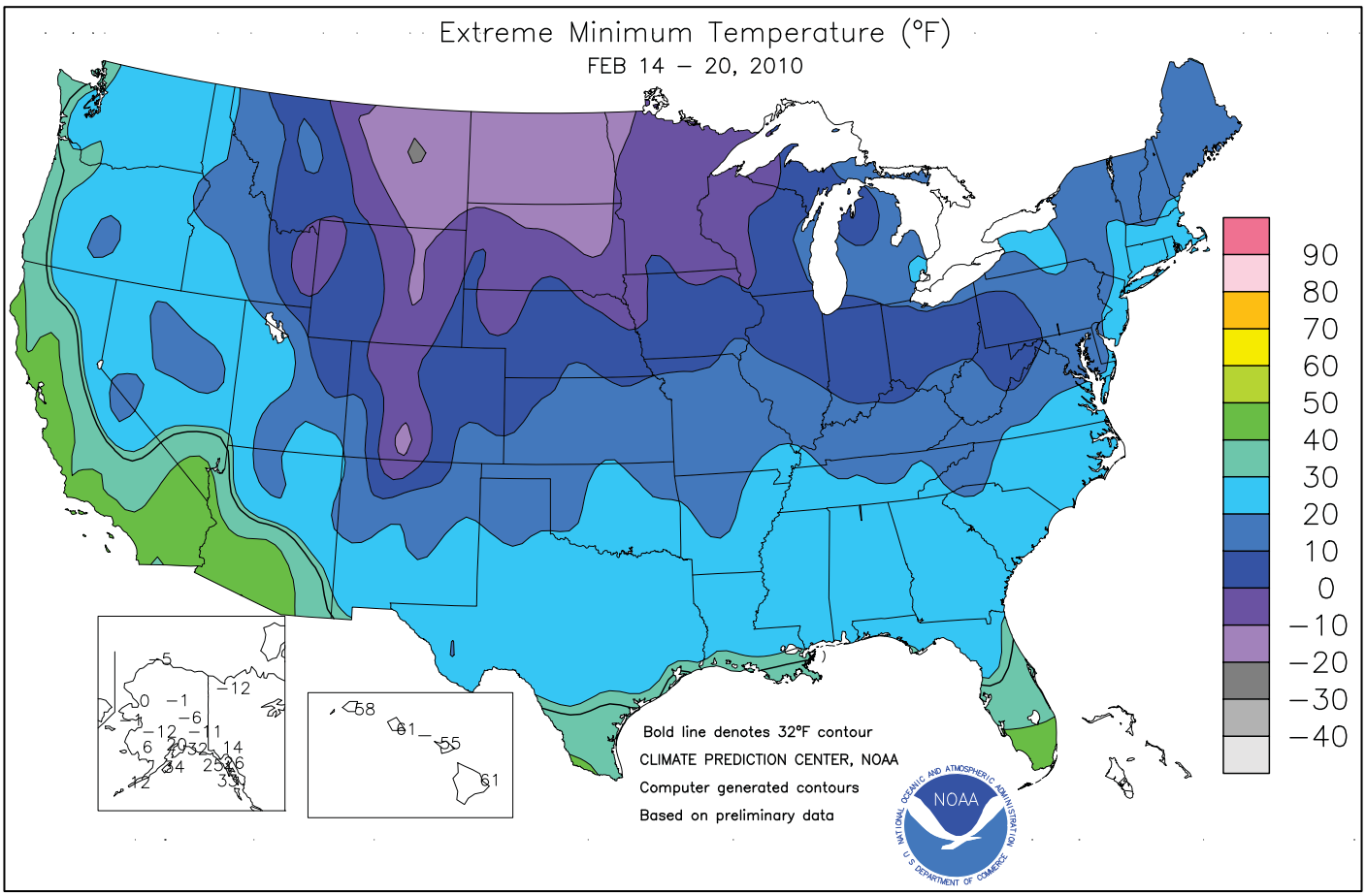
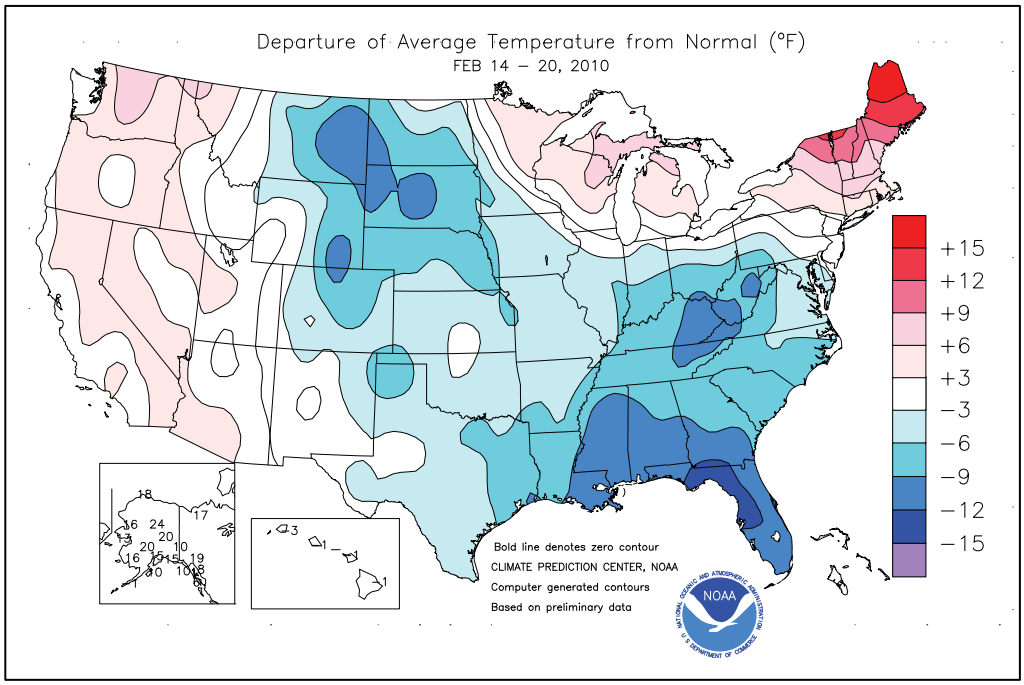


Figure 4


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
FEB 14 – 20, 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)
FEB 14 – 20, 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)

of **Texas** and **Florida** were not harmed by freezes. During the early- to mid-week period, however, scattered frost was noted as far south as the **central portion of Florida's peninsula**. Generally light rain and snow showers dotted the **West**, although pockets of heavier precipitation were noted across the **Great Basin** and the **Intermountain region**. Meanwhile across the **nation's mid-section**, precipitation was heaviest on the **central Plains**. In fact, late-week precipitation on the **central Plains** provided beneficial moisture for winter wheat and replenished the crop's protective snow cover. Farther east, occasional snow fell across much of the **Midwest**, while cool, favorably dry weather replaced early-week showers in the **South**. In parts of the **western Corn Belt**, where snow has been on the ground since the December blizzards, some seasonal snowfall records were in danger of being broken. Water locked into the deep and extensive **upper Midwestern** snow pack maintained concerns about spring flood potential.

Early in the week, cold weather from the **Plains into the Southeast** contrasted with unusual warmth in **southern California**. **Casper, WY** (-14°F), posted a daily-record low for February 14, followed the next day by records in **Dalhart, TX** (8°F), and **Orlando, FL** (35°F). Additional daily-record lows across the **Deep South** on February 16 included 26°F in **Pensacola, FL**, and 27°F in **Alexandria, LA.** Meanwhile in **southern California**, February 16 highs of 84°F at both **UCLA** and **El Cajon** tied daily records. Farther north, **Washington** locations such as **Winthrop** and **Ephrata** experienced their warmest January 1 - February 20 period on record. In **Wisconsin**, however, **La Crosse** noted at least 81 consecutive days (December 2 - February 20) with high temperatures below 40°F, the longest such streak in that location since 2000-01 (101 days from November 16 - February 24).

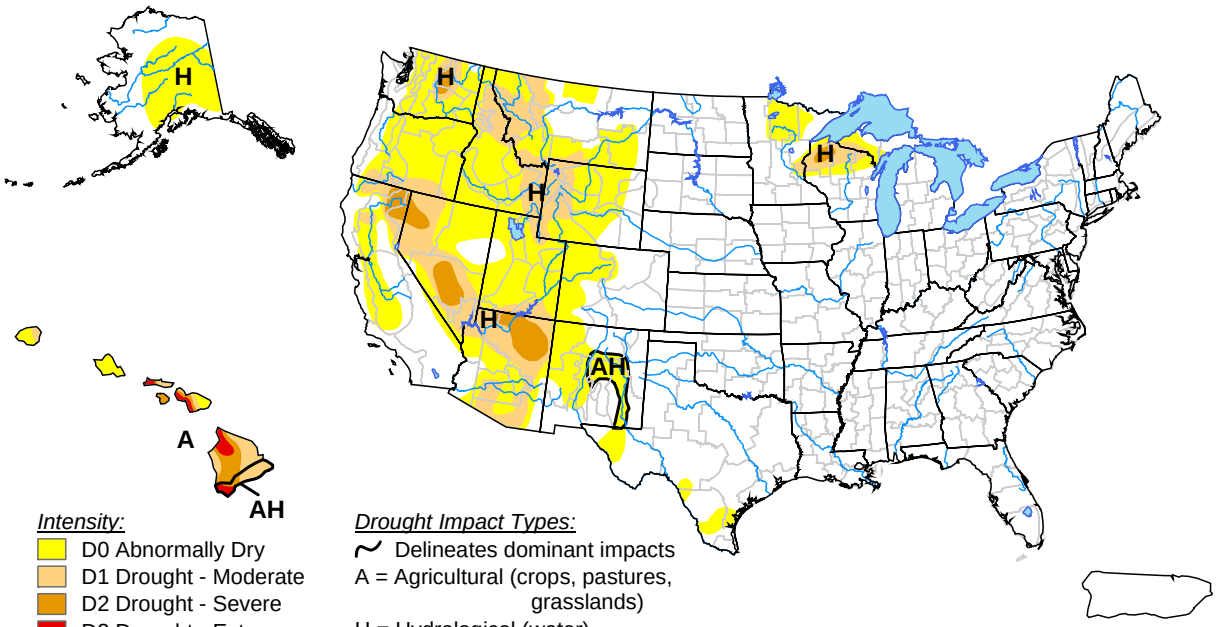
Light snow accompanied the early-week chill across the **Mid-South**, where daily-record totals for February 14 included 1.0 inch in **Jackson, TN**, and 0.2 inch in **Tupelo, MS.** The following day, **lower Midwestern** snowfall totals reached 9.7 inches in **Columbus, OH**; 6.3 inches in **Indianapolis, IN**; and 5.0 inches in **Lexington, KY.** Aided by an 8.3-inch total on February 15, **Cincinnati, OH**, achieved a February snowfall record (23.6 inches; previously, 21.4 inches in 1914). Elsewhere in **Ohio**, **Akron-Canton** (28.9 inches) also set a February snowfall record, edging the 2008 standard of 25.8 inches.

During the second half of the week, the focus for significant precipitation shifted into the **Intermountain West** and adjacent **Plains**. February 17-21 snowfall totaled 11.3 inches in **Scottsbluff, NE**, and 9.8 inches in **Cheyenne, WY.** Elsewhere in **Wyoming**, **Lander** (8.2 inches) netted a daily-record snowfall for February 18. In **western Colorado**, 24-hour snowfall totals on February 19-20 included 29 inches at **Gothic** and 12 inches at **Coal Bank Pass**. Late-week snow also reached the **western Corn Belt**, where **Des Moines, IA** (4.3 inches on February 19), moved within 10 inches of its all-time seasonal snowfall record (72.0 inches in 1911-12). **Des Moines** also continued to break records for the longest duration with a snow depth of at least 5 inches (74 days from December 9 - February 20), previously set with a 54-day streak in 1961-62. Late-week snow also affected the **western Great Basin**, where **Reno, NV**, received 15.1 inches on February 20-21. Farther east, somewhat drier weather allowed the **Sabine River at Deweyville, TX**, to fall below flood stage on February 19 for the first time since October 29, 2009.

Much of **Hawaii** remained locked in a dry weather pattern. During the first 20 days of February, rainfall totals included 0.64 inch (11 percent of normal) in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**, and 0.28 inch (16 percent) in **Kahului, Maui**. Farther north, record-setting warmth overspread **Alaska**, where weekly temperatures averaged more than 20°F across parts of the mainland. **Alaskan** records for February 15 included 48°F in **Petersburg** and 42°F in **Delta Junction**. Later, **Yakutat** (49 and 53°F) posted consecutive daily-record highs for February 18-19. Other **Alaskan** records for February 19 reached 53°F in **Klawock**, 50°F in **Skagway**, and 36°F in **Galena**. In addition, much of **Alaska** remained in a "snow drought." In **Fairbanks**, for example, season-to-date snowfall through February 20 totaled just 21.0 inches (36 percent of normal). Similarly, **McGrath's** July 1 - February 20 snowfall totaled 33.0 inches (43 percent of normal).

U.S. Drought Monitor

February 16, 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, February 18, 2010

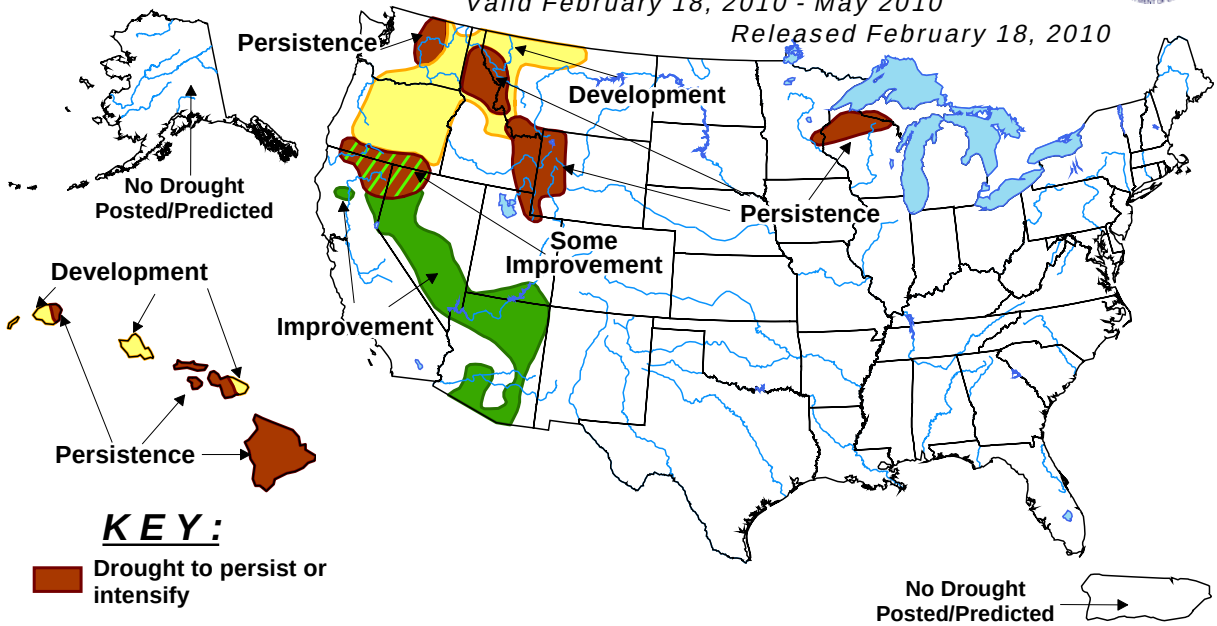
Author: Brian Fuchs, National Drought Mitigation Center

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid February 18, 2010 - May 2010

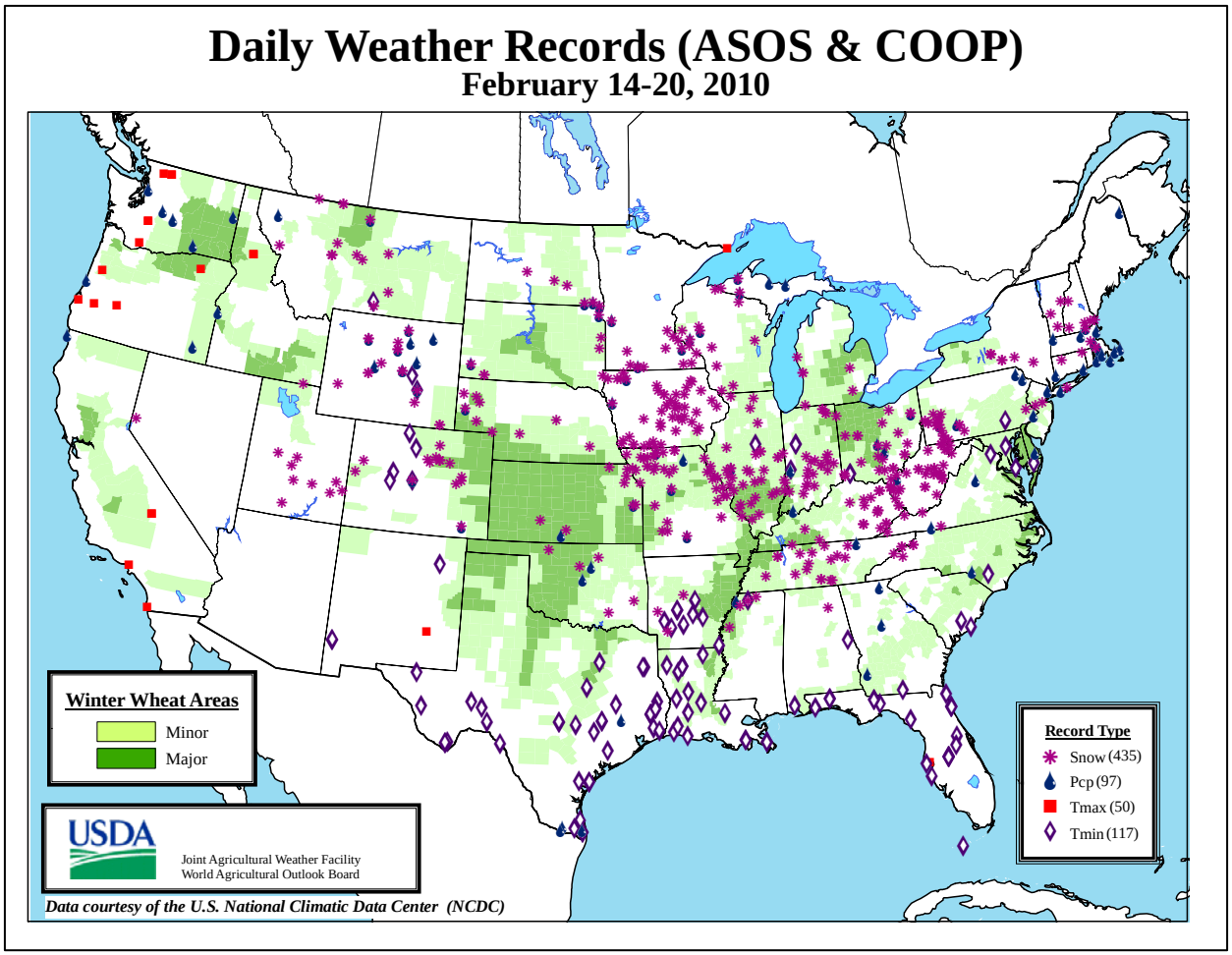
Released February 18, 2010

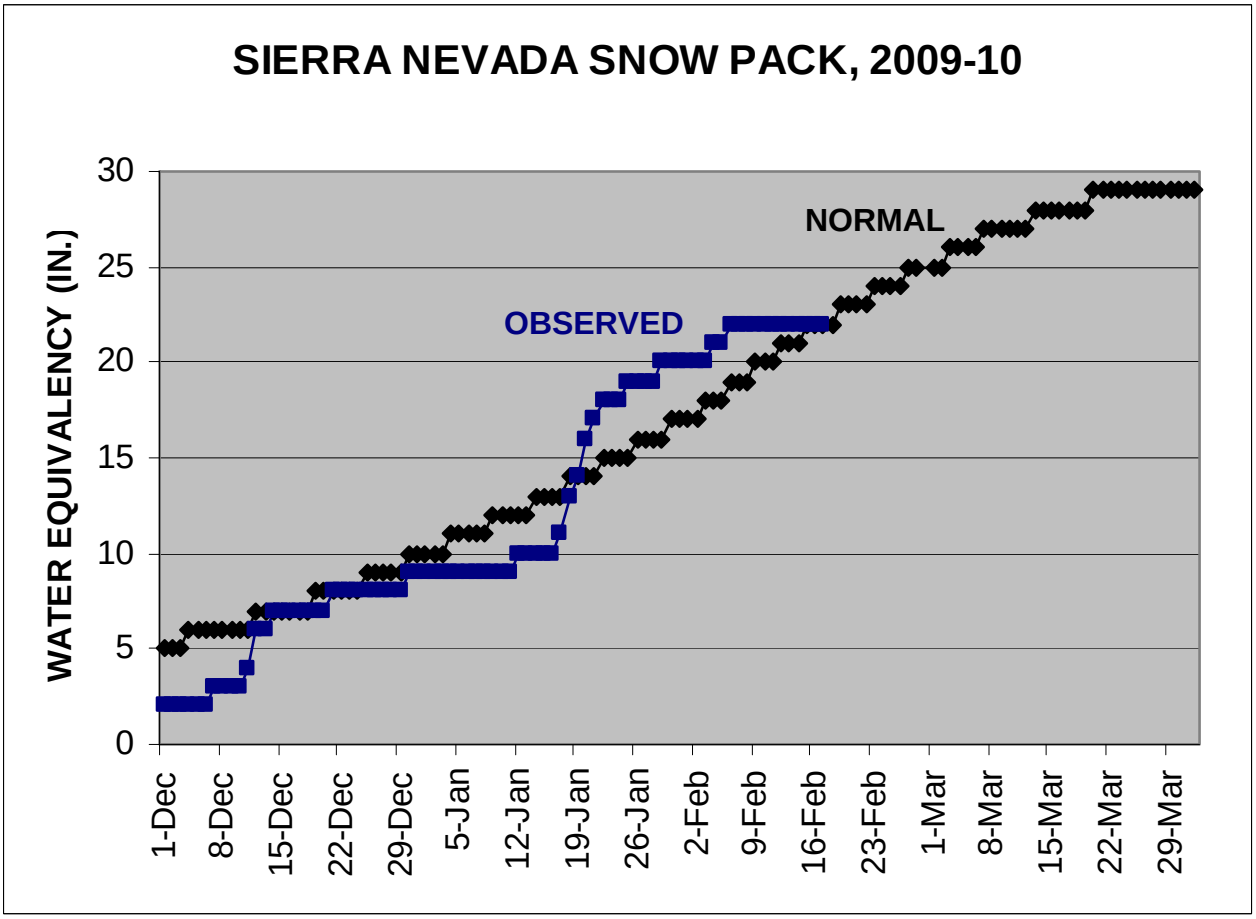


KEY:

- **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.


Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)
February 14-20, 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 (435)
Pcp (97)
Tmax (50)
Tmin (117)


SIERRA NEVADA SNOW PACK, 2009-10
WATER EQUIVALENCY (IN.)
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
NORMAL
OBSERVED
1-Dec
8-Dec
15-Dec
22-Dec
29-Dec
5-Jan
12-Jan
19-Jan
26-Jan
2-Feb
9-Feb
16-Feb
23-Feb
1-Mar
8-Mar
15-Mar
22-Mar
29-Mar

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 20, 2010

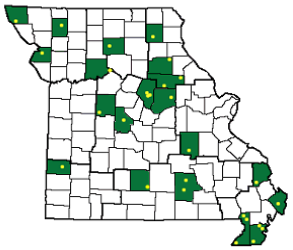
Data Provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the University of Missouri Commercial Agriculture Program.

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	47	28	61	24	37	-	0.11	-	0.11	11.85	-	6.05	-	-	-	0	6	1	0
	LYON	49	28	64	24	39	-	0.17	-	0.17	14.17	-	6.86	-	43	38	0	6	1	0
	VANCE	47	29	60	24	38	-	0.25	-	0.25	12.84	-	7.90	-	45	37	0	6	1	0
	PERTHSHIRE	49	29	62	25	39	-	0.20	-	0.20	16.33	-	7.74	-	46	35	0	6	1	0
	SCOTT	51	29	63	23	40	-	0.20	-	0.20	15.50	-	8.69	-	47	37	0	6	1	0
	SANDY RIDGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NE	VERONA	50	25	66	21	37	-	0.10	-	0.10	10.95	-	6.63	-	47	36	0	6	1	0
SD	STONEVILLE x	50	28	62	23	43	-4	0.06	-1.05	0.04	15.94	114	10.23	119	44	33	0	7	2	0
	INDIANOLA 1S*	50	30	63	26	40	-	0.24	-	0.24	13.65	-	8.35	-	-	-	0	5	1	0
	INVERNESS 5E	50	30	65	24	40	-	0.23	-	0.23	13.69	-	9.14	-	47	38	0	5	1	0
	SIDON	52	31	67	27	41	-	0.20	-	0.20	11.51	-	7.25	-	48	40	0	5	1	0
	NORTH ISSAQUENA	51	31	64	27	41	-	0.24	-	0.24	13.01	-	8.06	-	47	38	0	5	1	0
	SILVER CITY	52	32	69	24	42	-	0.31	-	0.31	11.35	-	6.40	-	44	38	0	4	1	0
	ONWARD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	MAYDAY	53	30	67	26	41	-	0.21	-	0.21	12.17	-	7.00	-	46	39	0	5	1	0
MISSOURI																				
NW	CORNING	32	17	42	9	24	-8	0.25	0.02	0.24	1.85	71	1.23	90	-	-	0	7	2	0
	ALBANY	33	17	47	9	24	-8	0.07	-0.29	0.07	1.58	51	0.64	38	32	31	0	7	1	0
	ST. JOSEPH	33	18	46	13	25	-9	0.24	-0.03	0.22	1.59	55	0.80	55	-	-	0	7	2	0
NC	LINNEUS	34	16	41	11	25	-8	0.08	-0.30	0.07	2.92	86	1.46	80	32	32	0	7	2	0
	BRUNSWICK	35	18	44	12	26	-8	0.05	-0.42	0.05	2.89	70	1.09	46	32	32	0	7	1	0
NE	NOVELTY	32	15	42	8	23	-10	0.08	-0.34	0.07	3.91	95	2.19	104	31	31	0	7	2	0
	MONROE CITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WC	GREEN RIDGE	37	21	49	15	28	-7	0.53	0.15	0.35	4.87	98	2.11	76	33	33	0	6	2	0
C	AUXVASSE	35	18	43	12	26	-8	0.45	-0.01	0.33	6.01	108	3.18	103	33	33	0	6	4	0
	COL-SANBORN FLD	37	21	47	14	29	-8	0.50	-0.04	0.40	6.15	111	3.12	96	33	32	0	6	3	0
	WILLIAMSBURG	36	19	43	13	27	-8	0.18	-0.36	0.14	5.98	97	2.54	72	33	33	0	6	3	0
	COL-JEFFERS F&G	36	20	45	13	28	-8	0.40	-0.13	0.33	5.12	93	2.80	87	33	33	0	6	3	0
	COL SOUTH FARMS	36	20	45	13	28	-8	0.43	-0.10	0.36	5.79	105	3.06	95	-	-	0	6	3	0
	COL-BF	35	19	43	12	27	-9	0.39	-0.14	0.31	5.59	101	2.86	89	32	31	0	7	3	0
	VERSAILLES	40	22	54	15	30	-8	0.18	-0.34	0.10	5.31	96	2.98	96	34	34	0	5	2	0
EC	VANDALIA	34	16	40	11	25	-8	0.32	-0.15	0.30	6.23	112	2.75	88	32	31	0	6	3	0
SW	LAMAR	42	24	53	17	32	-7	0.25	-0.34	0.22	3.44	58	2.06	63	36	34	0	5	2	0
SC	COOK STATION	42	22	60	15	32	-7	0.00	-0.69	0.00	5.63	77	3.91	95	38	34	0	6	0	0
	MOUNTAIN GROVE	41	23	58	13	32	-5	0.00	-0.80	0.00	5.46	69	3.45	78	37	33	0	5	0	0
SE	DELTA	44	25	60	21	34	-6	0.04	-0.88	0.04	9.15	94	3.16	57	38	34	0	6	1	0
	CHARLESTON	44	25	62	20	34	-7	0.06	-1.16	0.06	8.73	87	3.82	64	38	32	0	6	1	0
	GLENNONVILLE	46	28	63	24	36	-5	0.09	-0.97	0.09	11.06	117	3.77	69	39	34	0	6	1	0
	CLARKTON	46	26	62	23	35	-6	0.10	-1.05	0.10	10.98	113	3.74	67	40	33	0	6	1	0
	PORTAGEVILLE DC	45	28	61	23	36	-6	0.12	-1.21	0.12	9.65	90	4.18	66	43	35	0	6	1	0
	PORTAGEVILLE LF	45	27	62	22	36	-6	0.12	-1.18	0.12	8.98	85	3.96	65	40	34	0	6	1	0
	STEELE	45	28	61	24	37	-5	0.07	-1.26	0.07	9.70	87	4.18	66	41	34	0	6	1	0
	CARDWELL	45	27	61	24	36	-6	0.06	-1.11	0.06	11.46	106	3.58	58	40	36	0	6	1	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: Although somewhat drier conditions prevailed, light rain kept fields soggy. Despite more sunshine than recent weeks, colder-than-normal weather persisted.

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 20, 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	52	27	64	21	39	-8	0.27	-0.71	0.17	13.15	103	7.05	84	85	34	0	7	2	0
	HUNTSVILLE	48	26	65	20	37	-7	0.40	-0.79	0.21	16.02	111	7.86	89	81	64	0	7	2	0
	MOBILE	57	29	67	24	43	-10	0.13	-1.07	0.13	31.25	225	15.88	172	88	59	0	5	1	0
	MONTGOMERY	54	27	65	23	40	-10	0.25	-1.10	0.25	20.73	151	10.29	118	84	36	0	7	1	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	38	29	43	20	33	14	0.05	-0.13	0.04	1.77	81	0.99	87	80	71	0	6	2	0
	BARROW	5	-1	7	-5	2	18	0.34	0.31	0.15	0.76	238	0.42	210	87	78	0	7	5	0
	FAIRBANKS	28	5	37	-6	16	20	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.42	27	0.06	8	88	82	0	7	0	0
	JUNEAU	42	33	45	26	37	8	0.40	-0.59	0.24	9.68	74	5.73	75	93	85	0	3	3	0
	KODIAK	42	37	44	34	40	10	5.18	3.79	1.50	28.99	144	18.74	150	94	90	0	0	7	3
	NOME	27	9	34	-1	18	12	0.13	-0.04	0.07	1.31	53	0.37	26	89	77	0	7	3	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	44	18	50	13	31	-1	0.04	-0.59	0.04	9.21	161	6.36	164	88	42	0	7	1	0
	PHOENIX	74	51	78	49	63	5	0.09	-0.08	0.09	3.07	141	2.60	206	58	30	0	0	1	0
	PRESCOTT	58	30	62	27	44	4	0.12	-0.34	0.12	9.71	239	6.39	229	78	25	0	5	1	0
	TUCSON	71	45	76	42	58	3	0.20	-0.01	0.20	3.24	125	2.94	188	61	33	0	0	1	0
AR	FORT SMITH	51	29	65	22	40	-4	0.03	-0.59	0.03	6.70	91	3.83	96	75	37	0	6	1	0
	LITTLE ROCK	52	27	64	21	40	-5	0.18	-0.63	0.18	18.89	179	6.56	112	81	37	0	6	1	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	66	46	73	43	56	3	0.19	-0.09	0.19	4.63	169	2.97	150	86	71	0	0	1	0
	FRESNO	66	46	72	42	56	4	0.06	-0.45	0.03	5.52	112	3.11	87	95	82	0	0	2	0
	LOS ANGELES	70	53	80	51	62	4	1.16	0.39	0.96	10.02	144	7.97	154	73	45	0	0	3	1
	REDDING	67	42	75	39	54	5	0.95	-0.39	0.93	17.21	114	13.18	126	90	61	0	0	2	1
	SACRAMENTO	64	44	69	42	54	3	0.00	-0.87	0.00	9.48	107	5.84	91	97	63	0	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	70	53	78	50	62	3	0.31	-0.19	0.31	6.97	139	4.69	126	74	53	0	0	1	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	60	49	65	47	55	3	0.00	-0.99	0.00	9.90	96	6.83	92	94	84	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	63	42	70	39	53	2	0.04	-0.56	0.02	6.31	100	4.43	99	97	88	0	0	3	0
CO	ALAMOSA	34	4	41	-8	19	-4	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.88	133	0.78	236	83	62	0	7	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	35	16	45	8	26	-6	0.06	-0.01	0.02	1.13	136	0.46	112	85	42	0	7	4	0
	DENVER INTL	35	16	46	5	26	-5	0.14	0.11	0.06	0.77	135	0.32	123	83	51	0	7	4	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	38	24	43	19	31	-3	0.30	0.20	0.21	2.08	151	0.98	114	96	77	0	7	3	0
	PUEBLO	42	16	51	7	29	-6	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.79	98	0.61	145	76	45	0	7	0	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	41	31	49	27	36	4	0.11	-0.48	0.11	7.72	85	1.97	35	74	53	0	4	1	0
	HARTFORD	39	30	45	26	34	5	0.14	-0.55	0.12	8.41	88	2.91	49	70	55	0	6	2	0
DC	WASHINGTON	41	28	45	19	34	-4	0.04	-0.58	0.04	9.26	115	3.41	69	65	41	0	4	1	0
DE	WILMINGTON	39	27	43	21	33	-1	0.06	-0.61	0.06	12.96	149	4.38	82	75	47	0	6	1	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	62	37	71	33	49	-11	0.00	-0.65	0.00	11.67	152	7.86	158	88	30	0	0	0	0
	JACKSONVILLE	61	32	70	27	46	-10	0.01	-0.74	0.01	12.41	145	6.53	110	90	31	0	4	1	0
	KEY WEST	64	55	74	51	60	-11	0.03	-0.32	0.03	8.00	147	3.52	106	78	62	0	0	1	0
	MIAMI	69	51	76	45	60	-9	0.02	-0.50	0.02	7.65	139	4.64	139	76	41	0	0	1	0
	ORLANDO	63	40	72	34	52	-10	0.00	-0.56	0.00	12.60	201	7.21	182	80	34	0	0	0	0
	PENSACOLA	57	32	64	26	45	-10	0.19	-0.92	0.18	25.28	202	11.53	135	82	37	0	4	2	0
	TALLAHASSEE	60	27	70	23	43	-12	0.12	-0.98	0.12	23.11	184	12.19	144	89	54	0	6	1	0
	TAMPA	60	44	68	37	52	-11	0.00	-0.67	0.00	7.53	119	5.21	129	76	36	0	0	0	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	66	45	74	40	56	-11	0.00	-0.57	0.00	11.72	133	4.34	76	77	42	0	0	0	0
GA	ATHENS	51	26	63	23	39	-7	0.14	-0.93	0.12	18.86	165	9.99	129	76	51	0	7	3	0
	ATLANTA	50	28	63	23	39	-8	0.17	-0.96	0.17	17.97	148	8.87	107	74	45	0	7	1	0
	AUGUSTA	55	27	66	22	41	-7	0.15	-0.85	0.15	14.90	142	5.93	80	81	63	0	7	1	0
	COLUMBUS	54	28	64	26	41	-9	0.22	-0.86	0.22	22.78	187	9.16	117	82	27	0	6	1	0
	MACON	55	28	66	24	42	-7	0.10	-1.00	0.10	17.03	140	8.06	98	83	30	0	6	1	0
	SAVANNAH	57	31	68	27	44	-8	0.08	-0.61	0.08	19.85	223	9.14	150	81	52	0	5	1	0
HI	HILO	78	63	82	61	71	0	0.25	-1.86	0.10	13.26	50	1.77	11	79	66	0	0	4	0
	HONOLULU	80	64	85	61	72	-1	0.02	-0.56	0.02	2.13	29	1.38	32	76	62	0	0	1	0
	KAHULUI	79	63	81	55	71	-1	0.11	-0.44	0.08	3.32	39	1.28	23	76	64	0	0	2	0
	LIHUE	75	61	77	58	68	-4	0.03	-0.75	0.03	2.65	23	1.90	27	74	64	0	0	1	0
ID	BOISE	46	36	51	32	41	4	0.01	-0.27	0.01	3.49	98	1.73	79	81	68	0	1	1	0
	LEWISTON	51	35	54	27	43	4	0.36	0.14	0.28	3.34	117	2.30	128	83	66	0	3	3	0
	POCATELLO	35	22	38	11	29	-1	0.12	-0.11	0.12	1.67	58	1.10	62	88	75	0	7	1	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	34	20	42	6	27	0	0.01	-0.38	0.01	4.66	88	1.93	68	79	61	0	7	1	0
	MOLINE	33	16	38	9	25	-2	0.13	-0.22	0.09	6.17	130	2.65	105	84	63	0	7	3	0
	PEORIA	33	17	41	7	25	-3	0.12	-0.28	0.07	6.52	132	2.35	93	82	55	0	7	3	0
	ROCKFORD	32	17	37	2	25	0	0.08	-0.23	0.07	4.87	112	1.32	58	79	61	0	7	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	35	18	45	12	26	-5	0.21	-0.22	0.08	6.59	126	2.15	80	86	61	0	6	4	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	37	21	57	15	29	-7	0.17	-0.59	0.14	7.25	85	3.62	73	82	59	0	6	2	0
	FORT WAYNE	33	17	37	3	25	-2	0.04	-0.43	0.03	3.81	62	1.04	31	89	70	0	7	2	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	31	18	38	8	25	-6	0.13	-0.45	0.11	5.12	72	1.82	45	89	67	0	7	2	0
	SOUTH BEND	32	17	36	5	25	-2	0.16	-0.31	0.07	3.74	56	1.86	52	87	71	0	7	4	0
IA	BURLINGTON	32	15	36	9	24	-4	0.00	-0.37	0.00	3.74	87	1.45	65	85	58	0	6	0	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	26	11	32	2	18	-7	0.16	-0.09	0.16	5.17	160	2.09	119	90	69	0	7	1	0
	DES MOINES	29	15	35	6	22	-5	0.35	0.07	0.29	5.24	168	2.41	135	75	62	0	7	3	0
	DUBUQUE	30	12	34	-3	21	-2	0.10	-0.23	0.08	6.03	155	2.28	104	86	65	0	7	3	0
	SIOUX CITY	25	11	31	1	18	-7	0.09	-0.03	0.04	4.48	293	2.10	241	83	69	0	7	3	0
	WATERLOO	26	10	32	-1	18	-5	0.23	-0.02	0.15	4.93	190	1.74	117	87	70	0	7	4	0
KS	CONCORDIA	35	20	50	13	28	-4	0.04	-0.11	0.04	2.23	123	0.69	73	76	60	0	7	1	0
	DODGE CITY	42	21	54	16	31	-5	0.02	-0.12	0.02	1.56	92	1.18	127	83	43	0	7	1	0
	GOODLAND	40	16	54	5	28	-4	0.22	0.13	0.21	0.98	96	0.48	77	76	56	0	7	2	0
	TOPEKA	38	22	51	16	30	-3	0.87	0.60	0.77	3.77	125	1.82	114	79	64	0	6	5	1

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 20, 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	42	26	57	18	34	-2	0.11	-0.12	0.07	1.49	56	1.10	85	76	55	0	6	2	0
KY	JACKSON	36	21	50	17	28	-10	0.46	-0.45	0.34	13.18	128	7.22	120	85	55	0	7	3	0
	LEXINGTON	35	20	50	15	28	-8	0.13	-0.67	0.11	8.60	91	4.58	84	80	63	0	7	3	0
	LOUISVILLE	38	22	54	16	30	-8	0.13	-0.66	0.06	7.57	83	4.72	87	84	55	0	7	3	0
	PADUCAH	42	24	62	20	33	-5	0.06	-0.93	0.06	8.93	84	4.51	73	85	47	0	6	1	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	58	31	70	27	44	-9	0.45	-0.80	0.37	22.48	147	7.62	76	90	36	0	5	2	0
	LAKE CHARLES	61	34	70	29	47	-7	0.15	-0.60	0.14	16.23	128	7.22	89	87	41	0	3	2	0
	NEW ORLEANS	57	34	66	31	46	-10	0.21	-1.15	0.12	33.82	225	7.90	79	77	45	0	1	2	0
	SHREVEPORT	59	31	70	25	45	-6	0.00	-1.05	0.00	9.95	82	5.31	70	83	34	0	6	0	0
ME	CARIBOU	34	27	39	21	30	17	0.44	-0.04	0.23	6.17	81	2.38	54	92	75	0	7	5	0
	PORTLAND	43	25	50	19	34	9	0.06	-0.68	0.06	8.16	77	2.92	46	76	44	0	7	1	0
MD	BALTIMORE	38	24	42	11	31	-4	0.03	-0.69	0.03	14.15	160	6.09	111	71	52	0	6	1	0
MA	BOSTON	42	30	50	27	36	4	0.40	-0.40	0.40	7.29	73	3.38	54	71	50	0	5	1	0
	WORCESTER	35	25	43	20	30	4	0.15	-0.57	0.15	8.22	82	3.55	57	77	55	0	7	1	0
MI	ALPENA	33	20	38	13	26	7	0.06	-0.24	0.05	2.75	61	0.54	20	84	61	0	7	2	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	35	24	38	20	29	4	0.04	-0.32	0.03	4.17	72	1.18	38	82	56	0	7	2	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	31	17	37	6	24	4	0.08	-0.20	0.04	2.59	62	0.68	28	87	63	0	7	3	0
	LANSING	33	21	37	17	27	3	0.07	-0.27	0.04	2.69	56	1.17	45	85	63	0	7	2	0
	MUSKEGON	34	22	39	16	28	3	0.11	-0.25	0.09	4.69	78	1.37	41	85	70	0	7	2	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	32	20	39	8	26	4	0.14	-0.28	0.07	2.52	36	1.44	33	91	62	0	7	3	0
MN	DULUTH	31	10	37	3	21	6	0.02	-0.15	0.02	4.27	162	1.38	82	64	45	0	7	1	0
	INT'L FALLS	29	-1	36	-10	14	3	0.01	-0.13	0.01	2.45	123	0.92	71	85	46	0	7	1	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	32	14	37	5	23	3	0.12	-0.05	0.09	3.02	119	1.19	77	71	47	0	7	2	0
	ROCHESTER	26	9	29	-2	17	-1	0.07	-0.10	0.03	3.33	136	1.11	78	78	65	0	7	3	0
	ST. CLOUD	31	9	36	-1	20	4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	2.59	142	1.28	112	72	39	0	7	0	0
MS	JACKSON	54	25	67	21	40	-9	0.15	-0.93	0.15	15.27	107	8.81	99	86	38	0	7	1	0
	MERIDIAN	53	25	66	21	39	-11	0.26	-1.03	0.24	16.58	111	8.62	90	92	74	0	7	2	0
	TUPELO	50	25	66	22	38	-7	0.08	-1.06	0.08	12.21	85	7.96	97	84	64	0	7	1	0
MO	COLUMBIA	36	21	45	14	28	-6	0.23	-0.31	0.11	5.83	104	3.16	100	85	59	0	6	4	0
	KANSAS CITY	37	21	50	15	29	-4	0.68	0.38	0.61	3.14	89	1.45	76	84	56	0	6	3	1
	SAINT LOUIS	38	23	55	17	31	-4	0.21	-0.33	0.19	6.61	102	2.36	66	77	62	0	6	3	0
	SPRINGFIELD	42	23	58	15	33	-4	0.03	-0.51	0.03	4.82	71	3.09	86	76	50	0	5	1	0
MT	BILLINGS	31	17	43	-1	24	-6	0.03	-0.08	0.02	2.16	119	1.51	131	85	60	0	7	2	0
	BUTTE	32	10	39	-1	21	-1	0.04	-0.06	0.04	0.98	75	0.92	118	91	59	0	7	1	0
	CUT BANK	32	18	44	11	25	1	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.13	15	0.06	11	95	71	0	7	0	0
	GLASGOW	20	3	31	-18	11	-8	0.03	-0.03	0.02	1.69	192	1.35	265	91	85	0	7	2	0
	GREAT FALLS	33	19	41	14	26	-1	0.39	0.28	0.11	2.56	156	1.80	186	89	67	0	7	5	0
	HAVRE	22	3	31	-21	12	-10	0.18	0.11	0.11	1.18	103	0.53	83	89	82	0	7	5	0
	MISSOULA	41	26	47	19	34	5	0.08	-0.09	0.07	1.49	55	0.91	58	90	74	0	7	2	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	31	17	39	10	24	-4	0.10	-0.04	0.07	2.83	187	1.07	126	79	63	0	7	2	0
	LINCOLN	29	15	38	6	22	-6	0.13	0.00	0.09	4.12	226	1.70	177	81	63	0	7	3	0
	NORFOLK	25	13	34	2	19	-8	0.09	-0.07	0.04	3.42	212	1.42	148	84	69	0	7	3	0
	NORTH PLATTE	36	11	49	7	23	-7	0.33	0.22	0.16	1.40	136	0.73	116	82	48	0	7	3	0
	OMAHA	27	12	37	0	20	-8	0.09	-0.08	0.06	3.91	184	1.63	136	86	70	0	7	2	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	36	13	50	3	24	-6	0.42	0.29	0.29	1.46	102	0.74	85	82	60	0	7	2	0
	VALENTINE	32	12	44	3	22	-5	0.11	0.01	0.06	0.88	102	0.51	96	80	58	0	7	3	0
NV	ELY	43	18	48	14	31	1	0.04	-0.13	0.04	1.92	114	0.88	75	89	72	0	7	1	0
	LAS VEGAS	67	48	70	45	58	6	0.00	-0.17	0.00	3.00	211	2.71	266	59	38	0	0	0	0
	RENO	57	32	62	29	45	6	0.42	0.17	0.38	3.42	129	1.63	92	77	52	0	5	3	0
	WINNEMUCCA	51	25	58	15	38	2	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.91	94	1.06	86	85	60	0	6	0	0
NH	CONCORD	39	26	46	21	32	9	0.47	-0.08	0.47	7.39	97	3.37	73	76	51	0	7	1	0
NJ	NEWARK	41	29	47	24	35	1	0.23	-0.46	0.19	10.47	109	3.34	55	66	48	0	5	2	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	53	30	60	23	41	0	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.95	77	0.80	108	67	29	0	5	0	0
NY	ALBANY	35	28	38	22	32	7	0.28	-0.24	0.28	5.73	86	2.14	54	81	63	0	6	1	0
	BINGHAMTON	30	24	35	20	27	3	0.12	-0.49	0.04	5.44	74	3.63	84	87	73	0	7	4	0
	BUFFALO	30	24	32	22	27	1	0.23	-0.35	0.18	8.79	101	3.66	75	88	75	0	7	3	0
	ROCHESTER	32	26	35	22	29	4	0.10	-0.40	0.07	5.40	83	2.45	65	83	70	0	7	2	0
	SYRACUSE	32	26	35	19	29	5	0.24	-0.26	0.10	3.94	55	1.74	43	84	68	0	7	5	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	41	22	57	17	31	-8	0.09	-0.84	0.09	19.13	189	9.97	149	81	52	0	7	1	0
	CHARLOTTE	50	24	60	19	37	-8	0.19	-0.66	0.19	15.01	156	8.00	125	77	32	0	7	1	0
	GREENSBORO	47	25	58	22	36	-5	0.18	-0.56	0.18	12.08	138	7.05	124	69	34	0	7	1	0
	HATTERAS	45	33	53	29	39	-8	0.02	-0.89	0.02	17.01	128	10.53	121	81	48	0	4	1	0
	RALEIGH	49	26	59	23	38	-5	0.03	-0.80	0.03	12.09	128	6.00	93	65	40	0	7	1	0
	WILMINGTON	53	28	61	24	40	-8	0.04	-0.84	0.04	15.63	144	6.78	95	86	32	0	7	1	0
ND	BISMARCK	19	4	26	-16	12	-7	0.03	-0.08	0.02	2.03	169	1.12	147	83	75	0	7	2	0
	DICKINSON	19	3	26	-11	11	-11	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.90	89	0.69	103	88	72	0	7	0	0
	FARGO	20	1	25	-10	10	-4	0.01	-0.11	0.01	3.87	230	2.02	182	83	67	0	7	1	0
	GRAND FORKS	20	2	24	-10	11	-2	0.01	-0.13	0.01	1.82	112	1.13	106	87	71	0	7	1	0
	JAMESTOWN	20	-1	27	-15	10	-6	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.88	137	1.14	123	88	69	0	7	0	0
	WILLISTON	19	1	27	-20	10	-7	0.05	-0.03	0.04	1.84	136	1.36	174	89	83	0	7	2	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	32	18	37	7	25	-3	0.45	-0.10	0.20	6.78	97	3.84	96	88	70	0	7	3	0
	CINCINNATI	33	18	41	6	26	-8	0.40	-0.27	0.39	6.30	78	3.37	71	85	69	0	7	2	0
	CLEVELAND	34	23	39	14	29	1	0.25	-0.30	0.14	5.68	79	2.97	73	80	59	0	7	3	0
	COLUMBUS	32	19	40	11	25	-7	0.62	0.10	0.58	7.65	110	4.05	100	88	72	0	7	2	1
	DAYTON	31	17	39	8	24	-6	0.06	-0.49	0.06	5.10	70	2.15	52	82	66	0	7	1	0
	MANSFIELD	30	17	35	3	24	-3	0.40	-0.12	0.32	5.75	78	2.71	65	90	61	0	7	3	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 20, 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	35	18	39	3	27	0	0.03	-0.44	0.02	4.44	76	1.41	44	86	63	0	7	2	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	34	20	41	7	27	-1	0.42	-0.06	0.19	8.21	123	4.80	130	77	58	0	7	5	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	48	30	62	22	39	-3	0.18	-0.19	0.18	4.76	119	3.29	156	75	43	0	5	1	0
	TULSA	47	27	59	20	37	-5	0.27	-0.19	0.15	4.84	94	2.96	108	77	49	0	5	2	0
OR	ASTORIA	58	36	63	31	47	3	1.66	-0.29	0.90	22.15	86	16.39	106	87	70	0	1	3	2
	BURNS	40	27	44	23	33	3	0.22	-0.04	0.17	4.44	139	3.01	158	93	81	0	7	2	0
	EUGENE	56	37	61	29	46	3	0.63	-0.94	0.29	12.99	63	7.84	64	93	81	0	3	3	0
	MEDFORD	60	35	64	29	48	4	0.15	-0.36	0.13	5.26	77	3.45	87	95	59	0	3	3	0
	PENDLETON	50	33	57	25	41	2	0.29	0.00	0.23	3.87	102	2.34	102	94	80	0	3	2	0
	PORTLAND	58	40	60	31	49	6	0.53	-0.50	0.34	10.42	75	6.66	82	88	73	0	1	5	0
	SALEM	59	37	63	29	48	5	0.60	-0.67	0.37	14.33	89	8.19	85	90	72	0	3	3	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	37	22	41	12	29	-1	0.04	-0.61	0.04	9.83	111	3.53	65	74	57	0	6	1	0
	ERIE	30	22	33	16	26	-2	0.35	-0.20	0.17	6.89	88	3.64	89	86	74	0	7	5	0
	MIDDLETOWN	37	26	42	14	32	1	0.05	-0.67	0.05	9.89	123	4.91	102	73	48	0	6	1	0
	PHILADELPHIA	39	26	43	21	33	-2	0.09	-0.55	0.09	13.01	149	4.16	77	70	51	0	7	1	0
	PITTSBURGH	32	19	40	4	25	-6	0.38	-0.18	0.19	9.00	126	5.47	127	85	63	0	7	4	0
	WILKES-BARRE	35	26	41	21	30	1	0.12	-0.38	0.05	5.22	80	2.51	64	80	55	0	7	4	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	38	27	46	22	33	4	0.06	-0.57	0.06	9.32	122	5.24	111	67	49	0	7	1	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	42	29	50	25	36	5	0.17	-0.66	0.17	9.95	91	3.80	56	72	49	0	7	1	0
SC	BEAUFORT	56	32	63	29	44	-7	0.10	-0.63	0.10	18.07	191	7.97	125	84	35	0	4	1	0
	CHARLESTON	56	31	63	27	44	-7	0.07	-0.65	0.07	18.82	198	8.76	140	84	35	0	4	1	0
	COLUMBIA	53	26	65	22	40	-8	0.15	-0.76	0.15	13.93	129	4.62	63	82	67	0	6	1	0
	GREENVILLE	50	25	60	20	38	-6	0.20	-0.83	0.20	17.58	158	8.91	123	76	32	0	7	1	0
SD	ABERDEEN	22	2	32	-18	12	-7	0.01	-0.09	0.01	2.71	244	1.75	240	82	73	0	7	1	0
	HURON	22	7	29	-11	15	-6	0.00	-0.12	0.00	3.09	269	1.42	187	86	69	0	7	0	0
	RAPID CITY	30	10	38	0	20	-8	0.03	-0.07	0.02	1.15	115	0.43	72	84	56	0	7	2	0
	SIOUX FALLS	24	7	29	-5	16	-5	0.11	0.02	0.08	4.41	345	2.38	313	83	65	0	7	3	0
TN	BRISTOL	38	22	55	19	30	-8	0.07	-0.76	0.05	11.33	123	5.69	97	88	50	0	7	2	0
	CHATTANOOGA	45	26	62	23	36	-7	0.19	-0.98	0.17	16.60	123	9.16	105	80	62	0	7	2	0
	KNOXVILLE	41	25	57	22	33	-9	0.26	-0.70	0.26	14.92	127	8.63	118	85	46	0	7	1	0
	MEMPHIS	47	28	63	23	37	-8	0.22	-0.84	0.22	11.78	92	6.65	93	73	42	0	6	1	0
	NASHVILLE	44	25	62	22	34	-7	0.11	-0.78	0.06	10.47	96	6.48	101	84	47	0	7	2	0
TX	ABILENE	57	34	69	23	45	-4	0.00	-0.28	0.00	6.89	234	5.02	301	69	45	0	4	0	0
	AMARILLO	48	24	62	15	36	-5	0.01	-0.11	0.01	2.29	149	1.97	212	84	43	0	7	1	0
	AUSTIN	63	33	70	22	48	-7	0.05	-0.45	0.04	8.31	148	5.78	182	79	52	0	5	2	0
	BEAUMONT	60	35	69	28	48	-8	0.12	-0.66	0.12	13.66	101	7.23	88	93	40	0	4	1	0
	BROWNSVILLE	67	49	78	38	58	-5	1.28	1.00	0.80	9.81	289	4.17	182	88	54	0	0	2	1
	CORPUS CHRISTI	64	45	72	35	54	-5	1.26	0.79	1.04	10.84	235	6.88	241	90	58	0	0	2	1
	DEL RIO	64	40	72	28	52	-4	0.00	-0.25	0.00	4.95	255	3.93	330	79	52	0	1	0	0
	EL PASO	63	37	70	31	50	-1	0.00	-0.08	0.00	2.82	193	1.98	287	60	23	0	2	0	0
	FORT WORTH	53	34	62	27	44	-6	0.00	-0.59	0.00	7.25	123	5.40	162	76	41	0	5	0	0
	GALVESTON	59	44	65	38	51	-7	0.17	-0.43	0.09	12.08	126	5.55	91	87	54	0	0	3	0
	HOUSTON	61	36	69	30	49	-6	0.00	-0.72	0.00	11.34	119	5.90	101	80	45	0	3	0	0
	LUBBOCK	57	27	70	21	42	-1	0.00	-0.17	0.00	4.50	280	3.02	321	75	45	0	6	0	0
	MIDLAND	61	32	74	22	46	-3	0.00	-0.14	0.00	3.85	252	3.02	343	77	43	0	4	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	63	34	73	22	49	-1	0.00	-0.30	0.00	6.16	244	4.48	284	78	45	0	4	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	63	39	72	29	51	-4	0.00	-0.44	0.00	10.35	216	8.43	298	80	40	0	2	0	0
	VICTORIA	64	39	73	29	52	-5	0.14	-0.36	0.14	9.86	155	6.12	158	89	55	0	1	1	0
	WACO	58	32	65	23	45	-6	0.00	-0.62	0.00	9.96	160	8.42	243	85	53	0	5	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	54	31	66	23	42	-4	0.00	-0.39	0.00	5.45	146	3.32	161	84	55	0	5	0	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	43	30	49	24	37	3	0.06	-0.25	0.03	1.99	57	0.64	29	95	66	0	5	2	0
VT	BURLINGTON	34	26	36	23	30	10	0.17	-0.22	0.13	5.64	100	2.62	77	84	61	0	7	3	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	39	22	50	19	31	-7	0.14	-0.60	0.14	13.75	154	6.93	122	65	40	0	7	1	0
	NORFOLK	48	29	56	24	39	-3	0.00	-0.80	0.00	15.02	162	7.45	119	66	33	0	6	0	0
	RICHMOND	46	27	54	23	37	-2	0.15	-0.56	0.15	14.22	164	6.06	109	63	42	0	7	1	0
	ROANOKE	39	27	49	23	33	-6	0.02	-0.72	0.02	14.79	180	6.57	123	62	43	0	7	1	0
	WASH/DULLES	39	23	42	9	31	-4	0.06	-0.61	0.06	9.50	118	4.26	86	67	47	0	6	1	0
WA	OLYMPIA	55	30	59	24	43	3	0.68	-0.85	0.26	14.41	72	9.83	81	97	86	0	4	3	0
	QUILLAYUTE	56	34	61	29	45	3	1.16	-1.94	0.61	34.13	92	27.22	120	88	70	0	3	3	1
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	55	40	59	35	48	5	0.77	-0.26	0.51	11.36	82	8.61	105	88	66	0	0	2	1
	SPOKANE	44	32	46	27	38	5	0.39	0.03	0.31	4.45	87	2.57	90	93	71	0	4	3	0
	YAKIMA	53	30	57	24	42	7	0.02	-0.17	0.01	3.44	110	2.47	142	89	73	0	5	2	0
WV	BECKLEY	30	18	41	14	24	-10	0.02	-0.70	0.01	9.48	114	4.82	92	83	65	0	7	2	0
	CHARLESTON	35	23	42	21	29	-8	0.08	-0.70	0.06	9.97	114	5.11	94	82	56	0	7	2	0
	ELKINS	31	11	41	-1	21	-11	0.15	-0.63	0.06	7.87	87	4.56	81	89	59	0	7	4	0
	HUNTINGTON	36	23	45	20	29	-8	0.07	-0.69	0.02	9.75	113	5.38	102	80	51	0	7	1	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	32	12	36	2	22	3	0.03	-0.14	0.02	3.02	116	1.03	66	85	45	0	7	2	0
	GREEN BAY	33	17	38	11	25	4	0.06	-0.16	0.06	3.17	97	0.89	48	79	57	0	7	1	0
	LA CROSSE	31	11	36	-5	21	-2	0.10	-0.12	0.06	5.29	170	1.93	102	88	56	0	7	3	0
	MADISON	33	17	37	3	25	2	0.19	-0.11	0.10	4.79	127	1.59	75	82	59	0	7	3	0
	MILWAUKEE	34	24	38	16	29	4	0.02	-0.37	0.01	3.62	69	0.94	31	74	55	0	7	2	0
WY	CASPER	31	9	43	-14	20	-7	0.37	0.23	0.22	1.52	96	0.55	57	85	68	0	7	5	0
	CHEYENNE	30	12	41	7	21	-8	0.50	0.41	0.34	1.28	111	0.59	86	82	62	0	7	3	0
	LANDER	29	16	37	9	23	-3	0.58	0.47	0.28	1.75	123	0.96	119	91	65	0	7	4	0
	SHERIDAN	33	11	44	-7	22	-5	0.02	-0.09	0.01	0.63	35	0.48	42	87	72	0	7	2	0

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

January Weather Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: A protracted and severe cold outbreak struck Florida's peninsula during the first half of the month, causing varying degrees of damage to citrus, sugarcane, vegetables, and specialty crops. Much of the significant damage occurred on January 6-7 and 10-12, when temperatures dipped below 20ºF in some northwestern citrus areas and fell to 32ºF or below as far south as the winter vegetable production area near Homestead, south of Miami.

Monthly temperatures averaged at least 5ºF below normal across most of Florida's peninsula, and were also below normal across the remainder of the Southeast. Below-normal temperatures were also noted in much of the western Corn Belt, where a very deep snow cover had become established during December and persisted through January. In contrast, above-normal January temperatures dominated the nation's northern tier and much of the West. Monthly readings averaged at least 5ºF above normal in northern New England and portions of the Northwest. At some Northwestern locations, it was the warmest January on record.

Relatively dry conditions accompanied the Northwestern warmth, consistent with the maturation of a strong El Niño. Meanwhile, a barrage of mid- to late-month storms struck areas from California to the southern Plains, more than doubling the water content of the Sierra Nevada snow pack and improving water-supply prospects throughout the nation's southwestern quadrant.

Across the nation's mid-section, short-term dryness on the central Plains contrasted with wetter-than-normal conditions on the northern and southern Plains. On the northern Plains, snow helped to protect winter wheat from a variety of weather extremes. On the southern Plains, several episodes of wintry precipitation caused travel disruptions but aided pastures and winter grains.

Farther north and east, wintry weather added to already impressive snow depths in the western Corn Belt. In contrast, relatively dry conditions prevailed in the eastern Corn Belt, another signal consistent with a strong, mature El Niño. Elsewhere, frequent precipitation maintained unfavorably soggy conditions from Alabama, Georgia, and northern Florida into the southern Mid-Atlantic States. The Southeastern wetness hampered fieldwork, including final summer crop harvest efforts, and left standing water in some winter wheat fields. However, heavy rain largely bypassed southern Florida and the central Gulf Coast region.

Summary: As 2010 arrived, the coldest air of the season surged across the upper Midwest. Daily-record lows for New Year's Day included -26ºF in Sisseton, SD, and -33ºF in Grand Forks, ND. Sisseton and Grand Forks (both -35ºF) also achieved records the following day. Other daily-record lows for January 3 included -30ºF in Sioux Falls, SD; Spencer, IA; and Jamestown, ND. Sioux Falls' temperature represented its lowest reading since January 1, 1974, when the low dipped to -32ºF. Meanwhile, December 31 - January 1 rainfall totals reached 4 to 6 inches in parts of southwestern Oregon and northwestern California. During the rainfall event, a wind gust to 76 m.p.h. was clocked along the Oregon coast at Cape Blanco. Meanwhile, a winter storm took shape near the New England coast. In Vermont, Burlington netted 19.0 inches of snow on January 2 en route to a 2-day total of 35.3 inches. Eventually, Burlington's monthly snowfall of 48.4 inches surpassed its January record of 42.4 inches, set in 1978. Other January 2-3 snowfall amounts included 12.1 inches in Bangor, ME, and 10.1 inches in Boston, MA.

Farther west, daily-record lows included -37ºF (on January 3) in International Falls, MN, and -29ºF (on January 4) in Atlantic, IA. By January 4, the first wave of cold air arrived in Florida, where daily-record lows dipped to 26ºF in Apalachicola and 30ºF in Lakeland. The Southern chill deepened by January 6-7, when consecutive daily-record lows were established in Florida locations such as Lakeland (28 and 27ºF), Melbourne (27 and 28ºF), Daytona Beach (28 and 29ºF), Orlando (31 and 30ºF), Tampa (27 and 36ºF), West Palm Beach (34 and 37ºF), and Ft. Myers (34 and 38ºF). Meanwhile, other Southeastern records included 15ºF (on January 6) in Greenwood, MS, and 18ºF (on January 7) in Florence, SC.

The coldest mornings in Florida's citrus belt were January 6-7 and 10-12. As the second, stronger surge of cold air arrived, some frozen precipitation (sleet and snow) was observed across central Florida on the morning of January 9. On January 10-11, Florida's northwestern tier of citrus-producing counties reported lows generally ranging from 20 to 25ºF, hampering freeze-protection efforts. Across the remainder of Florida's peninsula, the coldest morning in many locations occurred on January 11. On that date, significant freezes were also noted in citrus, sugarcane, and vegetable areas west of Lake Okeechobee, while frost occurred as far south as the Homestead winter vegetable region. Elsewhere in the Deep South, producers also monitored the effects of freezes in winter agricultural regions of southern Louisiana and Deep South Texas.

While Florida began to freeze, precipitation spread across the northern Plains and the Northwest in advance of another Arctic cold front. With a 6.9-inch snowfall on the 5th, Billings, MT, experienced its snowiest January day since January 6, 1999. The following day, snowfall records for January 6 included 11.0 inches in Watertown, SD, and 4.4 inches in Topeka, KS. In fact, Watertown's total was a record for any January day in that location (previously, 10.0 inches on January 29, 1916, and January 25, 1925. By January 7, snow spread into the Midwest, where daily-record amounts reached 7.3 inches in Milwaukee, WI; 4.8 inches in Mason City, IA; and 4.1 inches in Indianapolis, IN. On January 8, Anniston, AL, received a trace of snow, while Wallops Island, VA, netted 3.0 inches. Across central Florida, some sleet and a few snow flakes were observed on the morning of January 9. Officially, a trace of sleet was observed in Daytona Beach and Orlando.

Farther north, the second wave of Arctic air arrived on January 7 across Montana, where daily-record lows plunged to -36ºF in Simpson and -34ºF in Turner. The following day, records for January 8 included -34ºF in Pollock, SD; -21ºF in Valentine, NE; and -13ºF in Yuma, CO. Later, the coldest outbreak in many years settled across the South. In Texas, for example San Angelo's low

of 10°F (on January 9) represented the lowest reading there since February 4, 1996, when it was 7°F. Elsewhere in Texas, the coldest weather since early-February 1996 also affected locations such as Huntsville (15°F on January 9 and 10) and Galveston (27°F on January 9). Similarly, January 9 Texas lows of 14°F in Lufkin and 13°F in Longview and Tyler represented the lowest readings in those locations since December 24, 1989, December 25, 1990, and February 4, 1996, respectively.

In Florida, Gainesville posted three consecutive daily-record lows (19, 17, and 22°F) from January 10-12. Gainesville's low of 17°F on January 11 represented its lowest reading since December 24, 1989, when it was 16°F. A multitude of Florida stations, including Lakeland (25 and 23°F), Melbourne (26 and 25°F), and Miami (35 and 36°F), set consecutive daily-record lows on January 10-11. Key West, FL (42°F on January 11), came within 1°F of its lowest reading on record (41°F on January 12, 1886, and January 13, 1981). Chilly conditions also lingered elsewhere in the South, resulting in daily-record lows for January 10 in locations such as Waco, TX (11°F), and Germantown, TN (8°F), near Memphis. Gainesville also set a record with 13 consecutive freezes (readings of 32°F or below) from January 2-14, demolishing a standard established from December 16-24, 1960. Elsewhere in Florida, Tallahassee noted 14 consecutive freezes (January 2-15), breaking a record originally set from January 27 - February 8, 1966. Charleston, SC, dipped to 30°F or below on 13 days in a row from January 2-14, edging a 12-day streak that occurred from January 24 - February 4, 1940. In Alabama, Birmingham also topped a 1940 record with 13 consecutive days (January 2-14) with readings of 25°F or below. In addition, Birmingham experienced its coldest January 1-15 period on record, with an average temperature of 29.7°F, or 12.7°F below normal (previously, 32.0°F in 1918). Elsewhere in Alabama, it was also the coldest first half of January in Montgomery (32.4°F, or 13.9°F below normal; previously, 34.2°F in 1970). Farther north, the temperature failed to rise above 32°F in London, KY, from January 2-12, tying the record set from December 16-26, 1989.

In contrast, several daily-record highs were established in the West. In western Washington, Quillayute notched consecutive daily-record highs (57 and 55°F) on January 10-11. Other Northwestern records for January 11 included 72°F in Paso Robles, CA, and 67°F in Medford, OR. Montague, CA, noted consecutive daily-record highs (58 and 55°F) on January 15-16. Later, record warmth began to overspread the north-central U.S., where International Falls, MN, notched a daily-record high (39°F) on January 15. In the Northwest, occasional heavy precipitation accompanied the warmth. For example, Quillayute received daily-record totals on January 11, 14, 15 (4.59, 3.41, and 2.27 inches, respectively), helping to boost its monthly sum to 22.54 inches (165 percent of normal). In northern California, Mt. Shasta City netted a daily-record sum of 2.62 inches on January 12. By mid-January, wet weather returned to the South. On January 14-15, San Antonio, TX, collected consecutive daily-record totals (1.49 and 1.81 inches, respectively). Later, record-setting totals for January 16 included 1.78 inches in Lake Charles, LA, and 1.71 inches in Tupelo, MS. Columbus, GA, having recently completed its wettest year on record (80.20 inches), tallied a daily-record total (1.26 inches) for January 16.

During the week of January 17-23, four major storms resulted in historic amounts of rain and snow, high winds, and record-low barometric pressures across California and the Southwest. Weekly precipitation totals of 10 to 15 inches or more were noted at selected locations in California and Arizona, including Honeydew, CA (14.56 inches), and Globe, AZ (11.99 inches). Elsewhere in Arizona, Flagstaff experienced its sixth-wettest, second-snowiest 6-day period on record, with 5.31 inches (54.2 inches of snow) falling from January 18-23. Winslow, AZ, coming off its second-driest year on record with 2.81 inches of precipitation (35 percent of normal), received 1.99 inches from January 19-22. Similarly, Las Vegas, NV, netted 1.70 inches of rain from January 18-22, surpassing its 2009 annual total of 1.59 inches (35 percent of normal). Las Vegas also registered its wettest January day on record, with 0.89 inch falling on January 21 (previously, 0.81 inch on January 3, 2005). On the same day, Las Vegas and a multitude of Southwestern stations recorded their all-time lowest barometric pressures. January 21 barometric pressure records in Fresno, CA (28.94 inches of mercury), and Reno, NV (28.91 inches), had stood since January 27, 1916. The new record in Las Vegas (29.03 inches) eclipsed the December 1949 standard of 29.17 inches. All-time barometric records were also broken on January 21 in Salt Lake City, UT (28.94 inches); Bakersfield, CA (28.94 inches); Los Angeles, CA (29.07 inches); San Diego, CA (29.15 inches); and Phoenix, AZ (29.20 inches). The previous day, January 20, records had been established in Medford, OR (28.88 inches), and Eureka, CA (28.90 inches).

January 17-23 snowfall totals topped 100 inches in a few southern Sierra Nevada locations, including Kaiser Point and Horse Meadow. Near Los Angeles, approximately 7 feet of snow fell on Mt. Baldy at the 8,600-foot elevation. Elsewhere in southern California, about 4 feet of snow blanketed Wrightwood, elevation 6,000 feet, and Lockwood Valley, elevation 5,700 feet. Near Las Vegas, 47 inches was reported at Mt. Charleston. Snowfall totals of 2 to 4 feet were common in the Rockies of New Mexico, with 35 inches reported in Chama. Winds associated with the Pacific storm train topped 90 m.p.h. in locations such as Newport Beach and Huntington Beach, CA (93 and 92 m.p.h., respectively, on January 19). A gust to 94 m.p.h. was clocked in Ajo, AZ.

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

In late January, 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.

Toward month's end, 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.

For the month as a whole, it was the warmest January on record in Seattle, WA, with a monthly average temperature of 47.0°F, or 6.1°F (previously, 46.6°F in 2006). Farther south, Las Vegas, NV (2.04 inches, or 346 percent of normal), experienced its fifth-wettest January, while Death Valley, CA (1.56 inches, or 446 percent), noted its third-wettest January. Meanwhile, uncommonly cold, wet weather across the Mid-South resulted in the snowiest January on record in Gilbert, AR (16.5 inches; tied with January 1926). For the second consecutive month, Beckley, WV, set a monthly snowfall record (40.9 inches in January; previously, 37.3 inches in 1996). In stark contrast, only 2.3 inches of snow fell during the month in Wausaw, WI, marking its fifth-lowest January snowfall total on record. In Florida, Vero Beach set or tied a pair of all-time records, with 8 consecutive freezes from January 5-12 (previously, 4 days in a row at or below 32°F in January 1981) and 6 consecutive days with highs at or below 60°F from January 2-7 (previously, 6 days in January 1977). Elsewhere in Florida, Punta Gorda experienced its third-coldest January, behind 1981 and 1977, with an average temperature of 55.6°F (6.9°F below normal). West Palm Beach, FL, endured its coldest 12-day period on record from January 2-13, when the temperature averaged 49.9°F (previously, 50.9°F from January 16-27, 1977).

During January, very dry conditions prevailed across the Alaskan mainland, while near- to below-normal precipitation was observed across southern areas. Monthly temperatures ranged from as much as 5°F above normal across southern Alaska to 5°F below normal in parts of western Alaska. Early-month warmth was especially notable in southeastern Alaska, where January 8 daily-record readings of 45°F in Yakutat and 44°F in Juneau were considerably higher than maximum temperatures in locations such as Gulf Coast locations such as Mobile, AL, and Victoria, TX (both 35°F). Farther north and west, in Nome, daily temperatures averaged at least 10°F below normal each day from January 17-22, while the extreme minimum temperature dipped to -28°F on the 21st. In south-central Alaska, Kodiak (11.30 inches, or 138 percent of normal) was one of the state's few stations reporting above-normal January precipitation.

Despite a late-month increase in Hawaiian shower activity, mainly across the western islands, January rainfall totaled just 0.71 inch (26 percent of normal) in Honolulu, Oahu; 0.94 inch (10 percent) in Hilo, on the Big Island; 0.99 inch (26 percent) in Kahului, Maui; and 1.10 inches (24 percent) in Lihue, Kauai. Hilo's total represented its fourth-lowest January value on record and the driest January since 1998, when a strong El Niño also resulted in Hawaiian drought.

Fieldwork

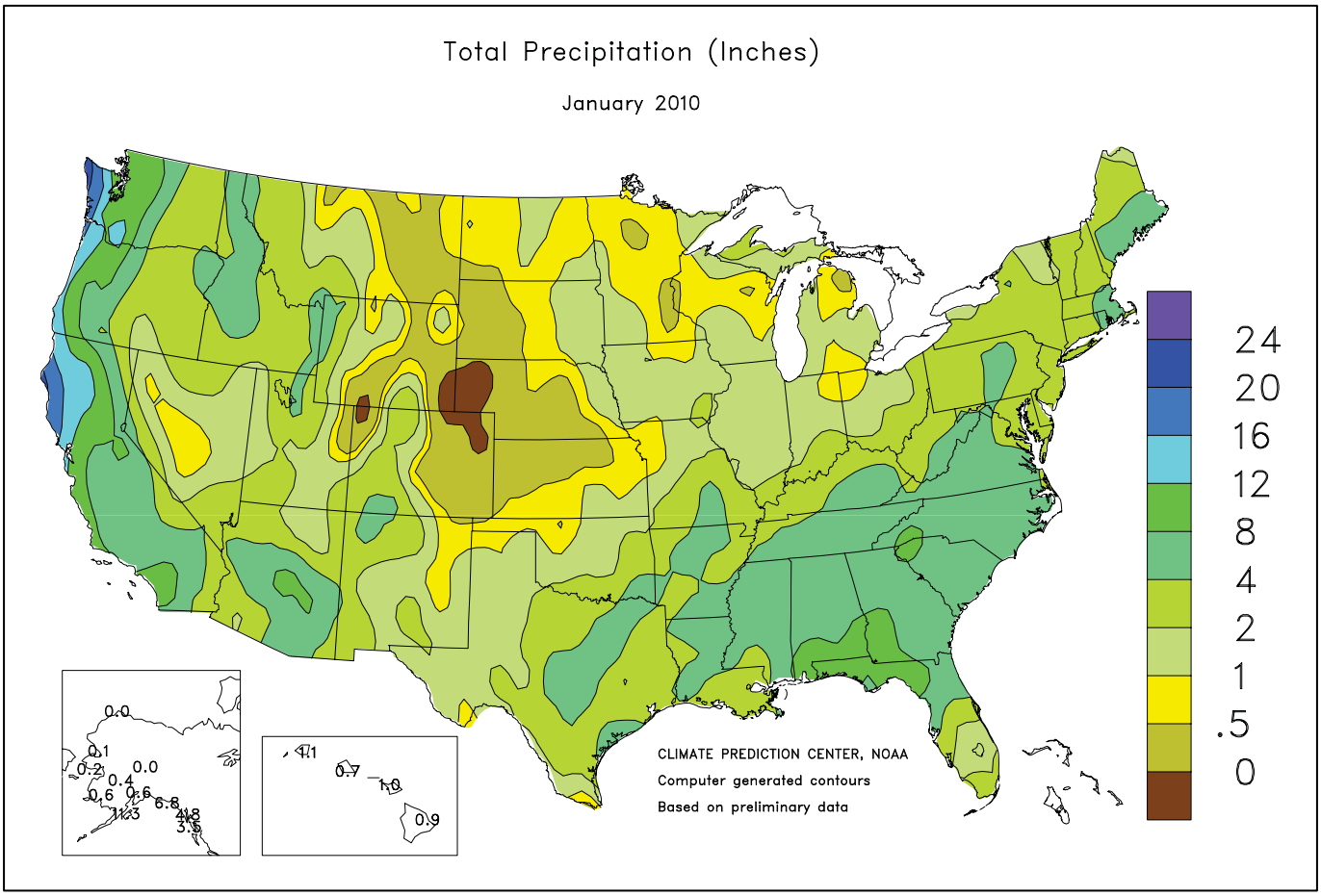
Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

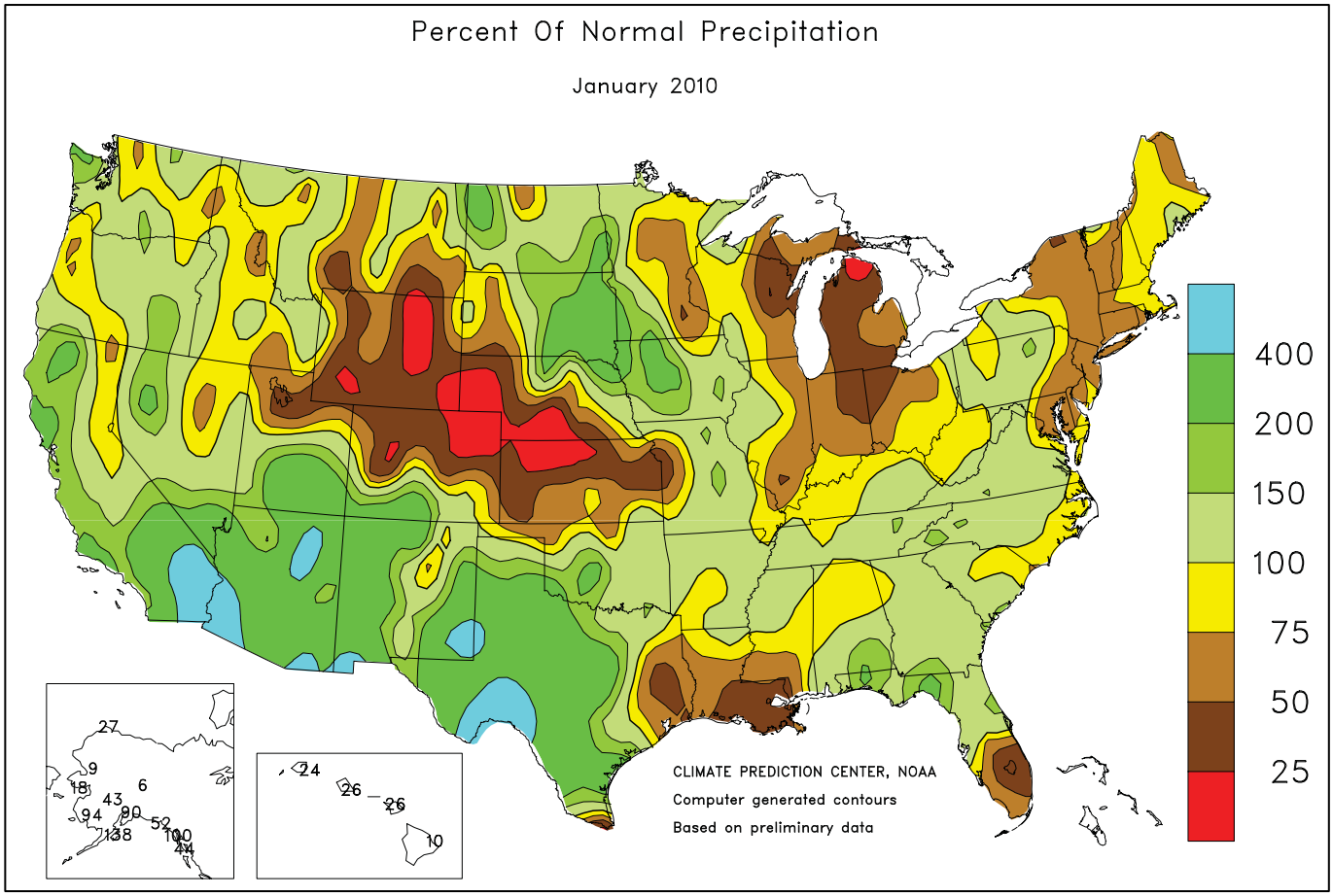
With the exception of the Great Lakes and New England, January temperatures were below normal east of the Great Plains. Readings averaged more than 6°F below normal in parts of the Southeast, and were as much as 8oF below normal across Florida's peninsula. In contrast, the Pacific Northwest, northern California, and the Rocky Mountains experienced warmer-than-normal weather, with readings averaging as much as 8°F degrees above average across the eastern halves of Oregon and Washington.

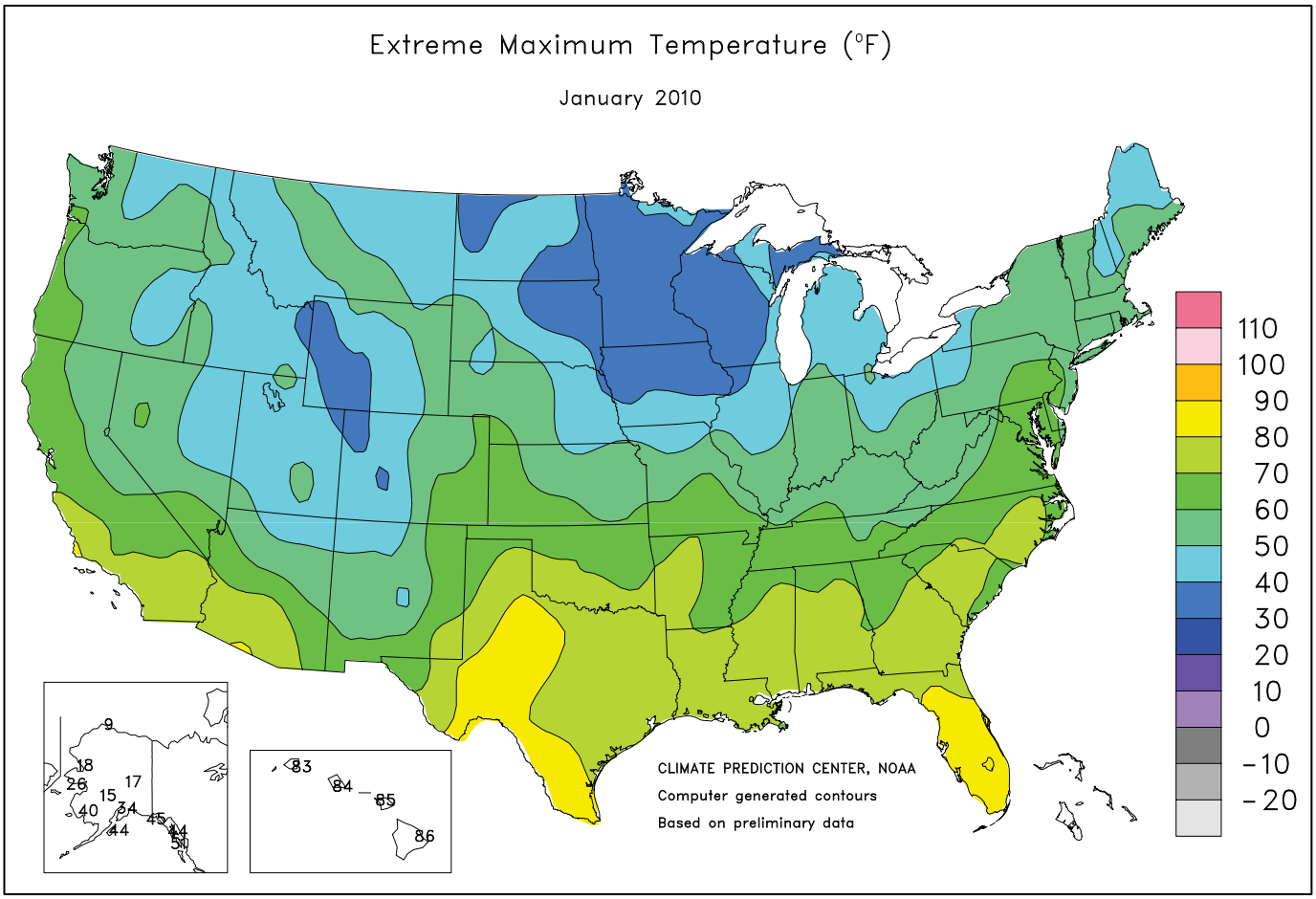
Precipitation totals varied dramatically from one region to another. Strong winter storms delivered above-average rain and snow to much of the Southwest, Texas, and northern Great Plains, where monthly precipitation totaled as much as 400 percent of normal. Elsewhere, large portions of the Rocky Mountains, Corn Belt, Delta, and New England were abnormally dry. Isolated locations in Colorado, Montana, and Wyoming received little or no precipitation.

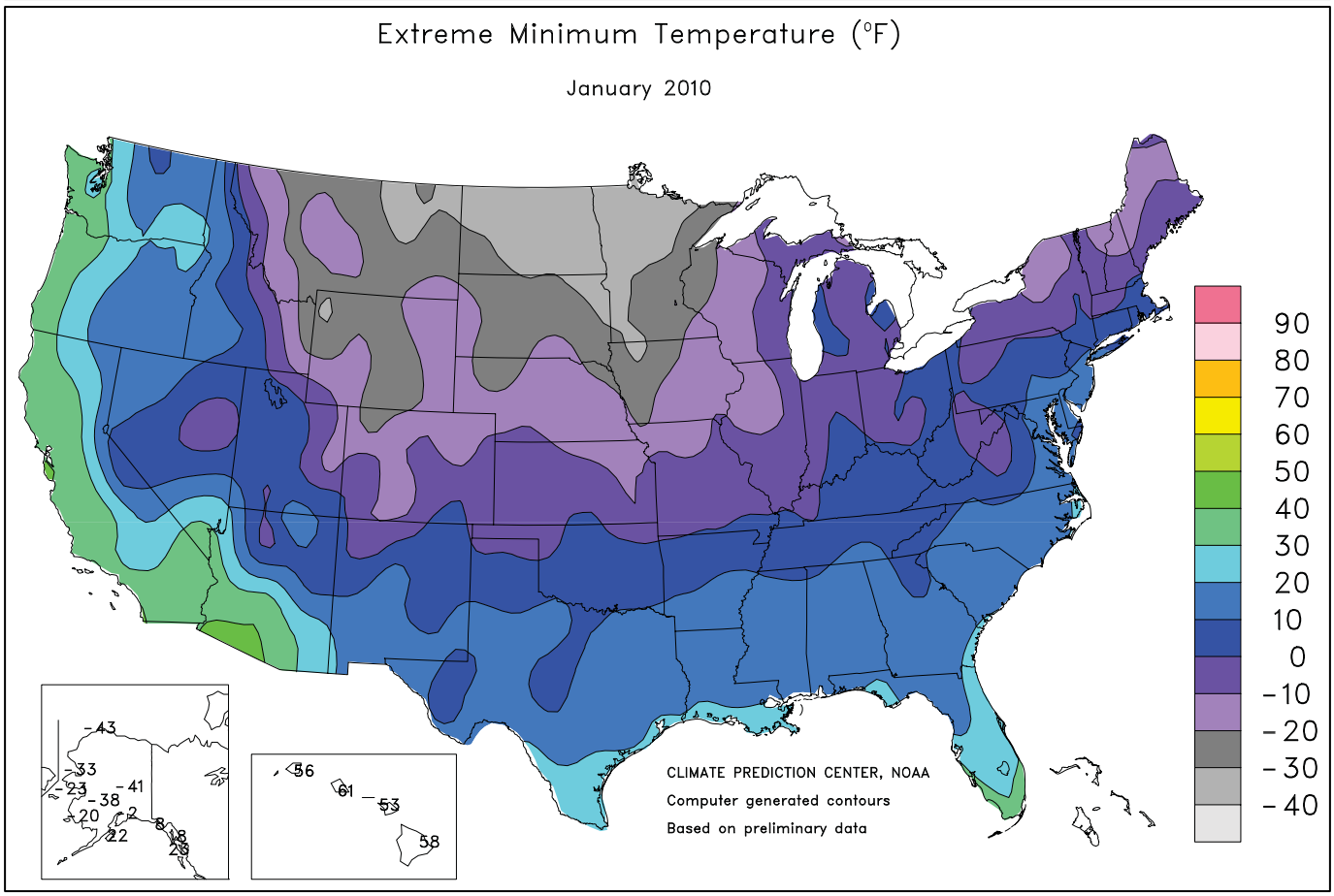
Producers in several states were busy cultivating, fertilizing, and irrigating fields in preparation for spring planting. Cotton harvest in Texas and Arizona was complete by mid-month, while fruit, nut, and vegetable growers harvested their crops throughout January. An arctic cold front delivered several nights of sub-freezing temperatures to Florida early in the month. Freeze damage reduced strawberry production, and completely ruined some snap bean, squash, and tomato fields. Young sugarcane acreage was burned back, while the tops of the older crop were frozen. As a result, producers have been rapidly harvesting their cane fields to help limit the loss of sucrose content.

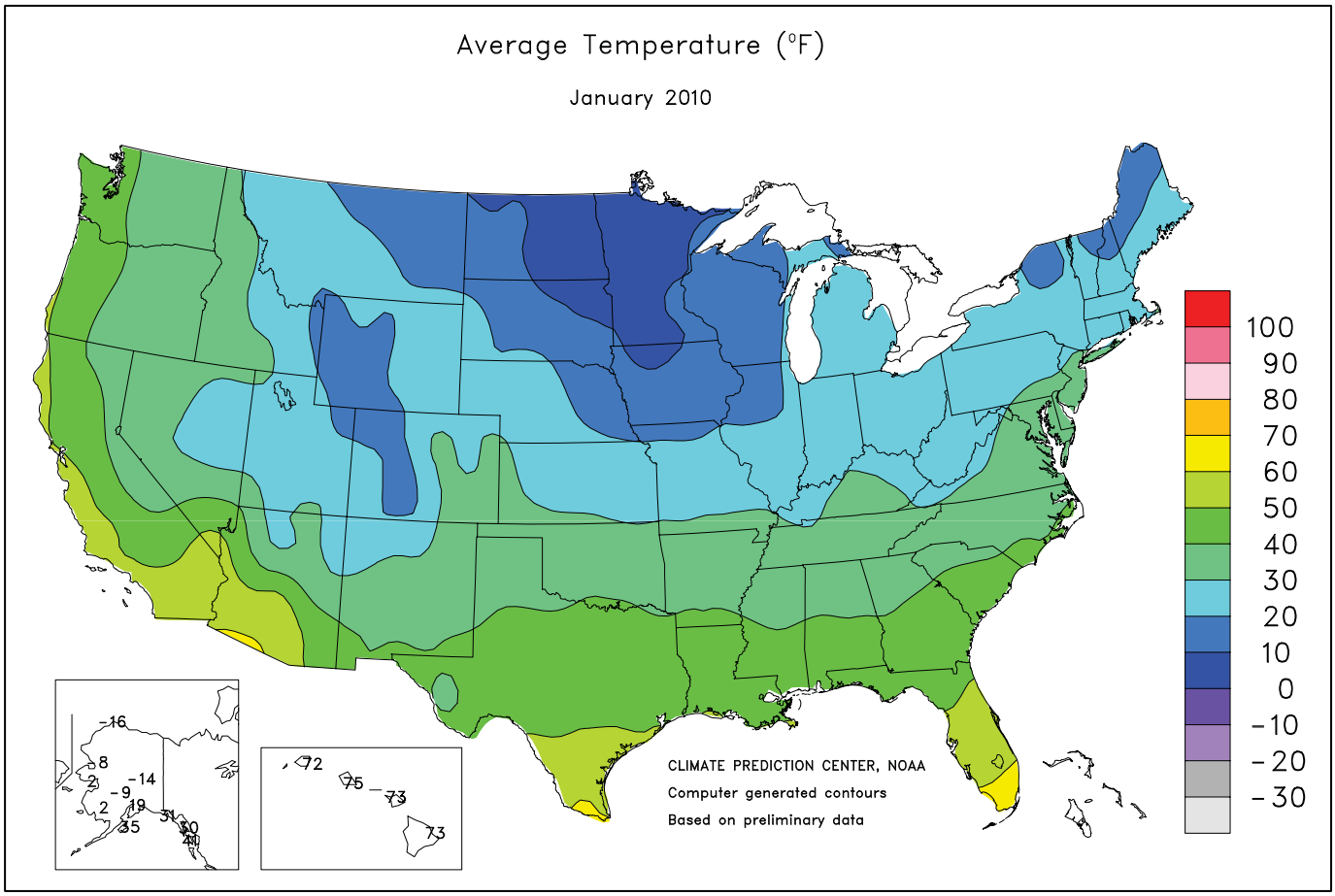
A wave of storm systems provided favorable soil moisture to developing small grain crops in California, Oklahoma, and Texas. Conversely, excessively wet fields coupled with below-average temperatures in Florida and Georgia hampered seed germination, emergence, and crop growth in winter wheat.

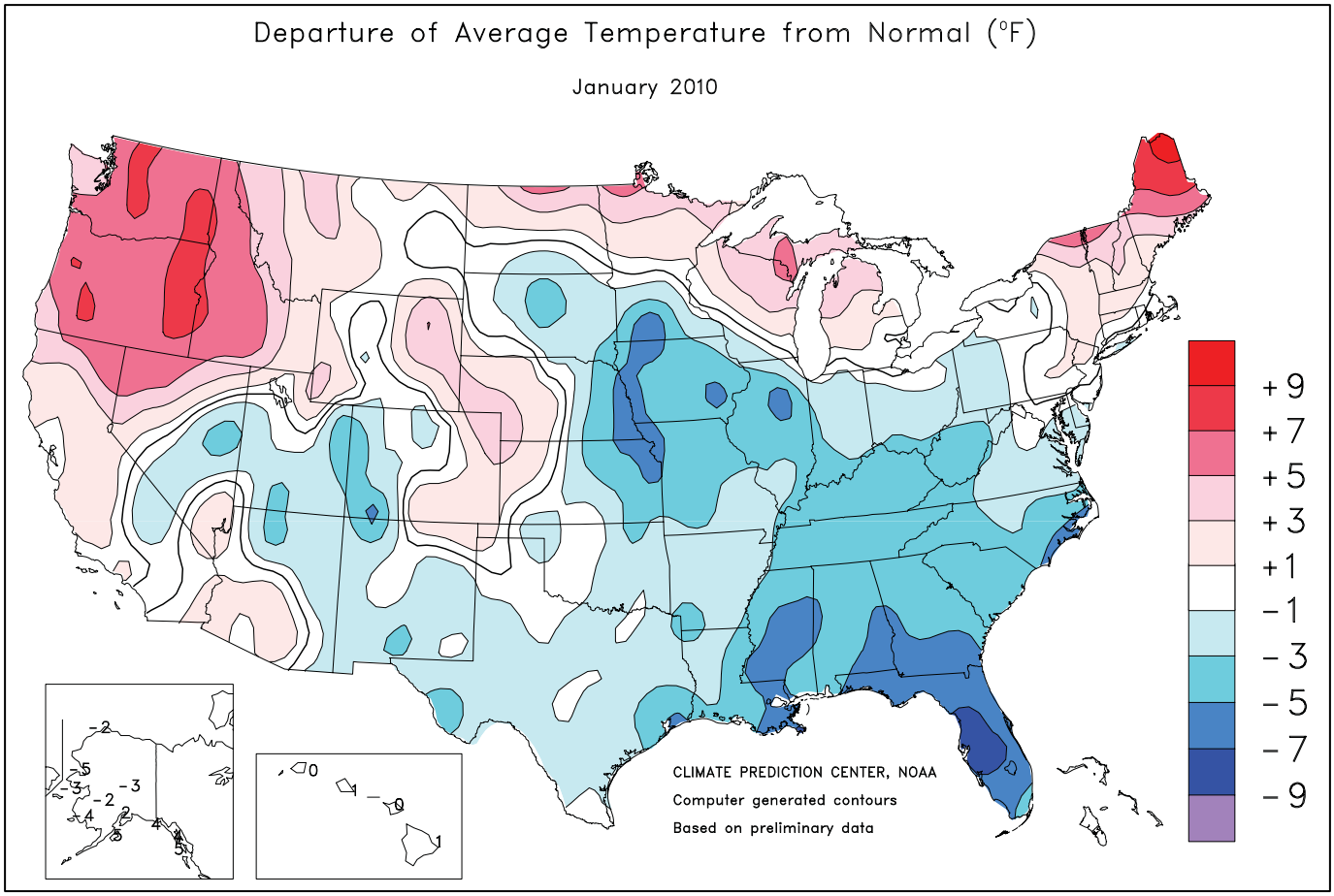

Total Precipitation (Inches)
January 2010
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
.5
0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Percent Of Normal Precipitation
January 2010
400
200
150
100
75
50
25
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
January 2010
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
9
18
26
15
17
40
34
44
45
44
50
83
84
85
86
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
January 2010
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-43
33
-23
-41
-38
-20
2
22
8
8
28
56
61
53
58
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Average Temperature (°F)
January 2010
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
January 2010
+9
+7
+5
+3
+1
-1
-3
-5
-7
-9
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

January 2010

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	39	-4	4.01	-1.44	LEXINGTON	28	-4	3.01	-0.33	COLUMBUS	26	-2	2.27	-0.26
HUNTSVILLE	37	-3	5.21	-0.31	LONDON-CORBIN	30	-4	4.33	0.32	DAYTON	24	-2	1.47	-1.13
MOBILE	46	-4	11.03	5.28	LOUISVILLE	30	-3	2.86	-0.42	MANSFIELD	23	-1	1.62	-1.01
MONTGOMERY	42	-5	7.29	2.25	PADUCAH	30	-3	3.30	-0.17	TOLEDO	24	0	0.89	-1.04
AK ANCHORAGE	19	3	0.61	-0.07	LA BATON ROUGE	47	-3	2.38	-3.81	YOUNGSTOWN	25	0	2.78	0.44
BARROW	-16	-2	0.03	-0.09	LAKE CHARLES	49	-2	3.35	-2.17	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	36	-1	2.77	1.49
COLD BAY	28	0	0.68	-2.40	NEW ORLEANS	48	-5	2.24	-3.63	TULSA	34	-2	2.35	0.75
FAIRBANKS	-14	-4	0.03	-0.53	SHREVEPORT	44	-2	3.09	-1.51	OR ASTORIA	48	6	11.19	1.57
JUNEAU	30	4	4.79	-0.02	ME BANGOR	23	5	3.47	0.13	BURNS	31	7	2.04	0.86
KING SALMON	16	1	0.50	-0.53	CARIBOU	19	9	1.78	-1.19	EUGENE	46	6	5.13	-2.52
KODIAK	35	5	11.30	3.13	PORTLAND	25	3	2.86	-1.23	MEDFORD	46	7	2.77	0.30
NOME	2	-4	0.16	-0.76	MD BALTIMORE	33	1	2.24	-1.23	PENDLETON	39	5	1.74	0.29
AZ FLAGSTAFF	28	-2	5.60	3.42	MA BOSTON	29	0	2.91	-1.01	PORTLAND	45	5	4.94	-0.13
PHOENIX	57	3	2.43	1.60	WORCESTER	24	0	3.29	-0.78	SALEM	46	6	5.85	0.01
TUCSON	54	2	2.09	1.10	MI ALPENA	22	4	0.42	-1.34	PA ALLENTOWN	29	2	2.36	-1.14
AR FORT SMITH	37	-1	2.92	0.55	DETROIT	25	1	0.76	-1.15	ERIE	25	-2	2.77	0.24
LITTLE ROCK	39	-1	3.17	-0.44	FLINT	22	1	0.83	-0.74	MIDDLETOWN	31	2	2.27	-0.57
CA BAKERSFIELD	50	2	1.82	0.64	GRAND RAPIDS	25	3	0.85	-1.18	PHILADELPHIA	33	1	2.19	-1.33
EUREKA	51	3	9.29	3.32	HOUGHTON LAKE	21	3	0.47	-1.14	PITTSBURGH	26	-2	2.90	0.20
FRESNO	49	3	2.05	-0.11	LANSING	23	1	0.86	-0.75	WILKES-BARRE	26	0	2.04	-0.42
LOS ANGELES	58	1	4.30	1.32	MUSKEGON	26	2	1.02	-1.20	WILLIAMSPORT	29	3	4.56	1.71
REDDING	47	1	9.30	2.80	TRAVERSE CITY	24	3	1.22	-1.76	PR SAN JUAN	78	1	11.07	8.05
SACRAMENTO	49	3	4.79	0.95	MN DULUTH	11	3	1.10	-0.02	RI PROVIDENCE	29	0	3.37	-1.00
SAN DIEGO	58	0	3.38	1.10	INT'L FALLS	7	4	0.83	-0.01	SC CHARLESTON	44	-4	6.46	2.38
SAN FRANCISCO	51	2	5.97	1.52	MINNEAPOLIS	13	0	0.45	-0.59	COLUMBIA	41	-4	3.18	-1.48
STOCKTON	48	2	3.37	0.66	ROCHESTER	11	-1	0.61	-0.33	FLORENCE	40	-5	3.30	-0.79
CO ALAMOSA	19	4	0.65	0.40	ST. CLOUD	10	1	0.72	-0.04	GREENVILLE	38	-3	5.57	1.16
CO SPRINGS	31	3	0.12	-0.16	MS JACKSON	42	-3	5.15	-0.52	MYRTLE BEACH	41	-5	2.44	-1.22
DENVER	31	3	0.07	-0.16	MERIDIAN	40	-6	4.61	-1.31	SD ABERDEEN	9	-2	0.91	0.43
GRAND JUNCTION	21	-5	0.55	-0.05	TUPELO	37	-3	5.63	0.49	HURON	11	-3	0.73	0.25
PUEBLO	30	1	0.19	-0.14	MO COLUMBIA	25	-3	2.26	0.53	RAPID CITY	22	0	0.20	-0.17
CT BRIDGEPORT	30	0	1.65	-2.08	JOPLIN	30	-3	1.40	-0.44	SIOUX FALLS	11	-3	1.25	0.74
HARTFORD	28	2	2.66	-1.18	KANSAS CITY	24	-3	0.43	-0.72	TN BRISTOL	31	-3	3.61	0.09
DC WASHINGTON	35	0	1.56	-1.65	SPRINGFIELD	28	-4	2.52	0.41	CHATTANOOGA	36	-3	5.78	0.38
DE WILMINGTON	32	1	2.52	-0.91	ST JOSEPH	20	-6	0.39	-0.49	JACKSON	34	-4	4.48	0.15
FL DAYTONA BEACH	54	-4	5.92	2.79	ST LOUIS	27	-3	1.20	-0.94	KNOXVILLE	34	-4	6.21	1.64
FT LAUDERDALE	63	-4	1.37	-1.57	MT BILLINGS	25	1	1.09	0.28	MEMPHIS	37	-3	3.93	-0.31
FT MYERS	59	-6	1.11	-1.12	BUTTE	22	4	0.72	0.19	NASHVILLE	33	-4	4.13	0.16
JACKSONVILLE	48	-5	3.96	0.27	GLASGOW	12	1	0.57	0.22	TX ABILENE	43	-1	3.15	2.18
KEY WEST	64	-6	1.15	-1.07	GREAT FALLS	28	6	1.24	0.56	AMARILLO	36	0	0.94	0.31
MELBOURNE	55	-6	0.94	-1.54	HELENA	20	0	0.50	-0.02	AUSTIN	46	-4	3.29	1.40
MIAMI	64	-4	0.89	-0.99	KALISPELL	26	5	1.58	0.11	BEAUMONT	48	-4	2.72	-2.97
ORLANDO	54	-7	3.53	1.10	MILES CITY	16	-1	0.29	-0.21	BROWNSVILLE	61	1	0.61	-0.75
PENSACOLA	47	-5	6.07	0.73	MISSOULA	28	4	0.73	-0.33	COLLEGE STATION	48	-2	2.93	-0.39
ST PETERSBURG	56	-6	3.40	0.64	NE GRAND ISLAND	20	-2	0.54	0.00	CORPUS CHRISTI	54	-2	2.76	1.14
TALLAHASSEE	47	-5	8.09	2.73	HASTINGS	21	-3	0.23	-0.32	DALLAS/FT WORTH	44	0	2.76	0.86
TAMPA	55	-6	3.42	1.15	LINCOLN	19	-3	0.82	0.15	DEL RIO	49	-2	2.52	1.95
WEST PALM BEACH	61	-5	2.03	-1.72	MCCOOK	27	1	0.05	-0.45	EL PASO	44	-1	0.66	0.21
GA ATHENS	39	-3	6.20	1.51	NORFOLK	17	-3	0.78	0.21	GALVESTON	50	-6	2.27	-1.81
ATLANTA	38	-5	5.38	0.36	NORTH PLATTE	25	2	0.15	-0.24	HOUSTON	49	-3	2.53	-1.15
AUGUSTA	42	-3	5.39	0.89	OMAHA/EPPLEY	17	-5	1.12	0.35	LUBBOCK	39	1	1.41	0.91
COLUMBUS	42	-5	5.35	0.57	SCOTTSBLUFF	28	4	0.03	-0.51	MIDLAND	42	-1	1.64	1.11
MACON	41	-5	5.50	0.50	VALENTINE	23	2	0.27	-0.03	SAN ANGELO	45	0	2.16	1.35
SAVANNAH	46	-3	6.28	2.33	NV ELKO	26	0	0.64	-0.50	SAN ANTONIO	50	0	4.44	2.78
HI HILO	73	2	0.94	-8.80	ELY	22	-3	0.81	0.07	VICTORIA	51	-2	3.03	0.59
HONOLULU	75	2	0.71	-2.02	LAS VEGAS	49	2	2.04	1.45	WACO	44	-2	5.29	3.39
KAHULUI	73	1	0.99	-2.75	RENO	37	3	0.95	-0.11	WICHITA FALLS	40	0	1.76	0.64
LIHUE	72	0	1.10	-3.49	WINNEMUCCA	35	5	0.87	0.04	UT SALT LAKE CITY	29	0	0.38	-0.99
ID BOISE	37	7	1.38	-0.01	NH CONCORD	23	3	2.88	-0.09	VT BURLINGTON	22	4	2.41	0.19
LEWISTON	41	7	1.82	0.68	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	33	1	2.76	-0.84	VA LYNCHBURG	33	-2	4.79	1.25
POCATELLO	27	3	0.56	-0.58	NEWARK	32	1	1.67	-2.31	NORFOLK	38	-2	3.81	-0.12
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	22	0	1.13	-0.62	NM ALBUQUERQUE	37	1	0.64	0.15	RICHMOND	36	0	3.60	0.05
MOLINE	18	-3	2.11	0.53	NY ALBANY	24	2	1.75	-0.73	ROANOKE	33	-3	4.61	1.38
PEORIA	20	-2	1.88	0.38	BINGHAMTON	22	0	3.04	0.46	WASH/DULLES	33	1	1.92	-1.13
ROCKFORD	18	-1	0.85	-0.56	BUFFALO	23	-1	3.19	0.03	WA OLYMPIA	44	6	6.78	-0.76
SPRINGFIELD	22	-3	1.32	-0.30	ROCHESTER	24	0	2.24	-0.10	QUILLAYUTE	47	6	22.54	8.89
IN EVANSVILLE	28	-3	2.41	-0.50	SYRACUSE	23	0	1.27	-1.33	SEATTLE-TACOMA	47	6	6.17	1.04
FORT WAYNE	23	-1	0.63	-1.42	NC ASHEVILLE	32	-4	7.00	2.94	SPOKANE	35	8	1.54	-0.28
INDIANAPOLIS	25	-1	1.22	-1.26	CHARLOTTE	37	-5	4.88	0.88	YAKIMA	36	7	1.97	0.80
SOUTH BEND	23	0	1.22	-1.05	GREENSBORO	36	-2	4.73	1.19	WV BECKLEY	26	-4	3.06	-0.17
IA BURLINGTON	19	-4	1.30	-0.01	HATTERAS	40	-6	6.55	0.71	CHARLESTON	30	-3	2.59	-0.66
CEDAR RAPIDS	14	-4	1.69	0.64	RALEIGH	38	-2	3.89	-0.13	ELKINS	25	-4	2.56	-0.87
DES MOINES	17	-3	1.68	0.65	WILMINGTON	41	-5	3.42	-1.10	HUNTINGTON	30	-3	3.04	-0.17
DUBUQUE	15	-2	1.77	0.49	ND BISMARCK	9	-1	0.70	0.25	WI EAU CLAIRE	13	1	0.89	-0.15
SIOUX CITY	13	-6	1.43	0.84	DICKINSON	13	-1	0.56	0.19	GREEN BAY	18	2	0.67	-0.54
WATERLOO	12	-4	0.84	0.00	FARGO	8	1	1.57	0.81	LA CROSSE	15	-1	1.46	0.27
KS CONCORDIA	23	-4	0.14	-0.52	GRAND FORKS	8	3	0.69	0.01	MADISON	17	0	0.88	-0.37
DODGE CITY	30	0	0.61	-0.01	JAMESTOWN	9	0	0.76	0.14	MILWAUKEE	22	1	0.62	-1.23
GOODLAND	30	2	0.18	-0.25	MINOT	12	2	0.30	-0.35	WAUSAU	16	3	0.71	-0.38
HILL CITY	28	2	0.01	-0.46	WILLISTON	11	3	1.09	0.55	WY CASPER	27	5	0.09	-0.49
TOPEKA	24	-3	0.45	-0.50	OH AKRON-CANTON	24	-1	1.74	-0.75	CHEYENNE	30	4	0.07	-0.38
WICHITA	29	-1	0.42	-0.42	CINCINNATI	27	-3	2.01	-0.91	LANDER	17	-3	0.37	-0.15
KY JACKSON	30	-4	4.27	0.71	CLEVELAND	27	1	1.69	-0.79	SHERIDAN	23	2	0.08	-0.69

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

February 15 - 21, 2010

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

Cool weather reigned over much of the country from the Rocky Mountains eastward, with temperatures in parts of Florida as much as 15 degrees F below normal. Conversely, the Pacific Coast, Intermountain West, Great Lakes, and northern Atlantic Coast regions were warmer than normal. In northern Maine, temperatures were as much as 20 degrees F above average. Most of the nation was relatively dry during the week. In contrast, portions of the central Rocky Mountains and central Great Plains received significant precipitation.

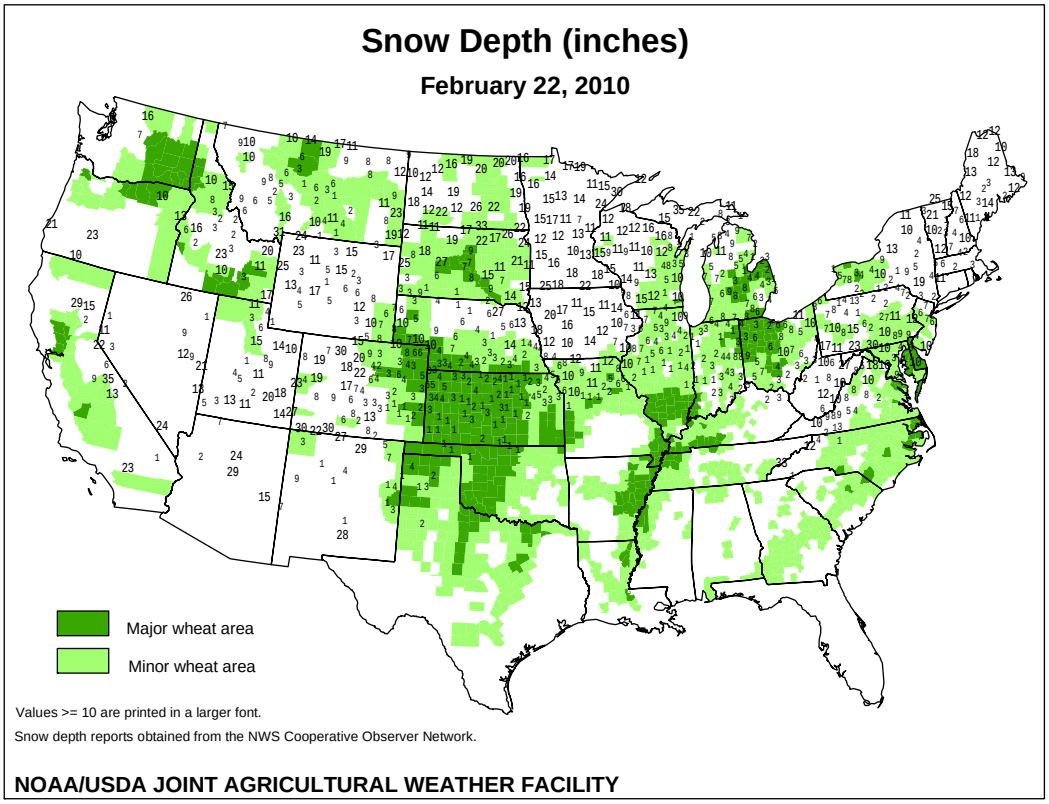
In Florida, drier weather prevailed, giving many fields and orchards a chance to dry out, following abnormally wet conditions in previous weeks. Potato harvest was underway in fields that were unaffected by freezing temperatures in January, while sugarcane growers in Hendry County reported reduced yields. Below-average temperatures in many southern areas of the state slowed the development of vegetable crops. Nursery growers in Miami-Dade County reported that freeze damage was more prevalent than what was originally observed. Citrus producers were busy with maintenance activities such as brush removal, ditch cleaning, fertilizing, hedging, mowing, and topping.

Despite a week of warmer weather and limited rainfall, many fields in Georgia remained too wet to complete much fieldwork. Where conditions allowed, producers were busy tilling fields and applying fertilizer.

Recent rainfall in Texas saturated the wheat crop in the Northern Low Plains and delayed the seeding of spring oats in the Northern High Plains. Excessive moisture in the Coastal Bend, Cross Timbers, and South Central regions of the state prevented the planting of any corn and sorghum acreage. In contrast, a week of dry weather in South Texas promoted the start of the cabbage and spinach harvest.

Temperatures in Arizona were mostly above average during the week, with some precipitation measured in most areas. Half of the alfalfa crop was reported in good to excellent condition. Small grain seeding remained active, and vegetable growers continued to ship a variety of crops.

Mild, dry weather dominated California until late in the week, when two areas of low pressure brought light rainfall to many southern counties and rain and snow to the northern counties. Herbicide applications continued in an effort to control the spurt of weed growth in alfalfa, oat, rye, and wheat fields. Alfalfa fields started to bloom and the first cutting of hay can be expected to begin in the coming weeks. Rice producers spent the week draining their fields. Vineyard and orchard maintenance activities increased, as the ground has dried out. Blooming was evident in some peach, plum, and prune trees. Grapefruit, lemons, Navel oranges, and tangerines were picked at a near-normal pace.



International Weather and Crop Summary

February 14 - 20, 2010

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Locally heavy rain in southern Europe hampered fieldwork, while favorable overwintering conditions continued elsewhere for dormant grains and oilseeds.

FSU-WESTERN: Rain and above-normal temperatures melted southern Russia's protective snow cover, while locally heavy snow blanketed dormant winter crops from Ukraine into central Russia.

MIDDLE EAST: Abnormally warm conditions over most of the region reduced winter crop cold hardiness and prematurely melted mountain snow packs.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Widespread, locally heavy showers maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for vegetative to heading winter grains.

SOUTH ASIA: Temperatures cooled to more seasonable levels, although dry weather returned to northern India.

EAST ASIA: Cold, dry weather returned to much of eastern China, although moisture supplies remained favorable for overwintering wheat and rapeseed.

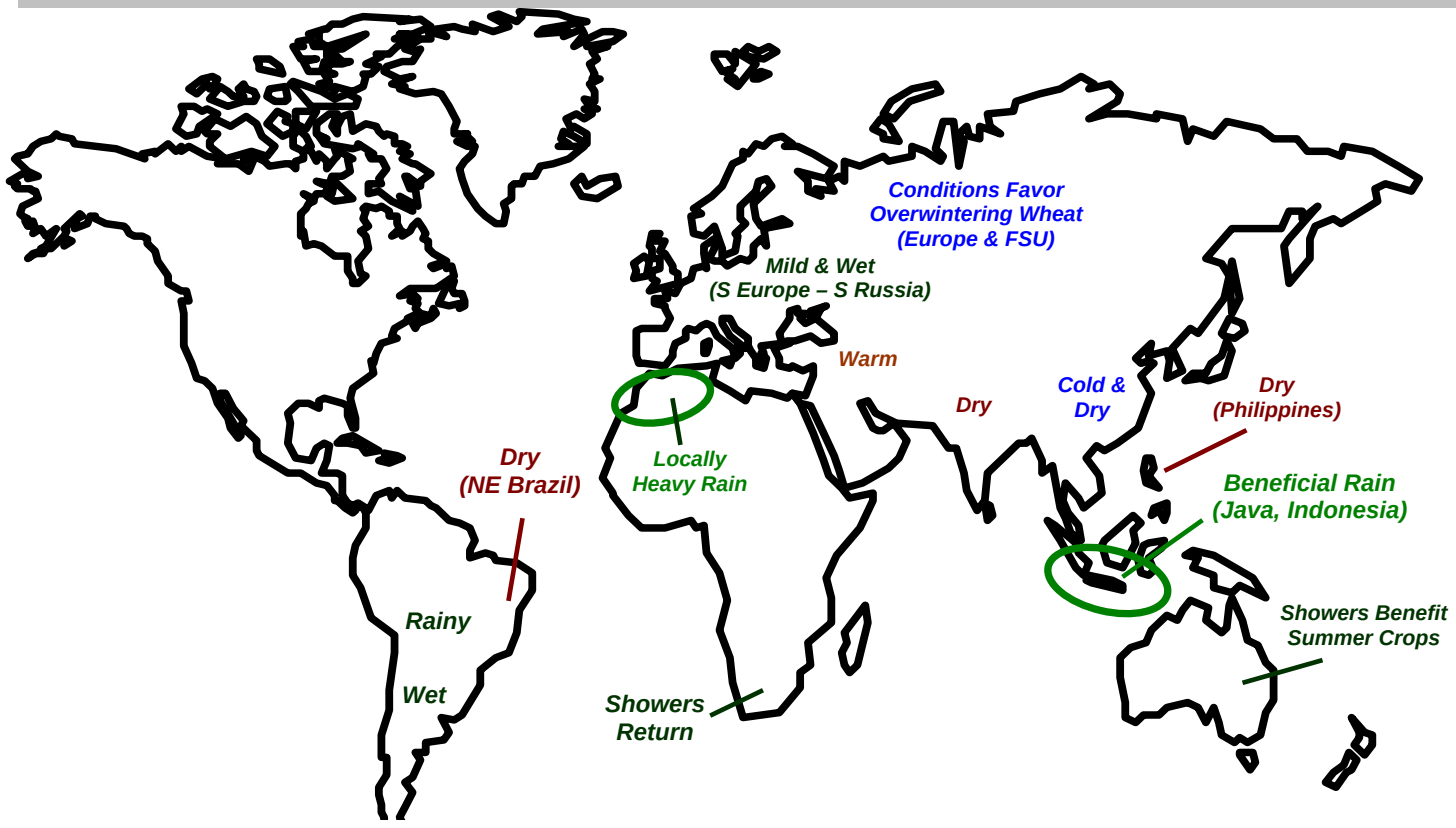
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Showers continued to favor reproductive rice in Java, Indonesia, while mostly dry weather further reduced soil moisture for rice and corn in the Philippines.

AUSTRALIA: Widespread showers and seasonably warm weather continued to benefit reproductive to filling summer crops.

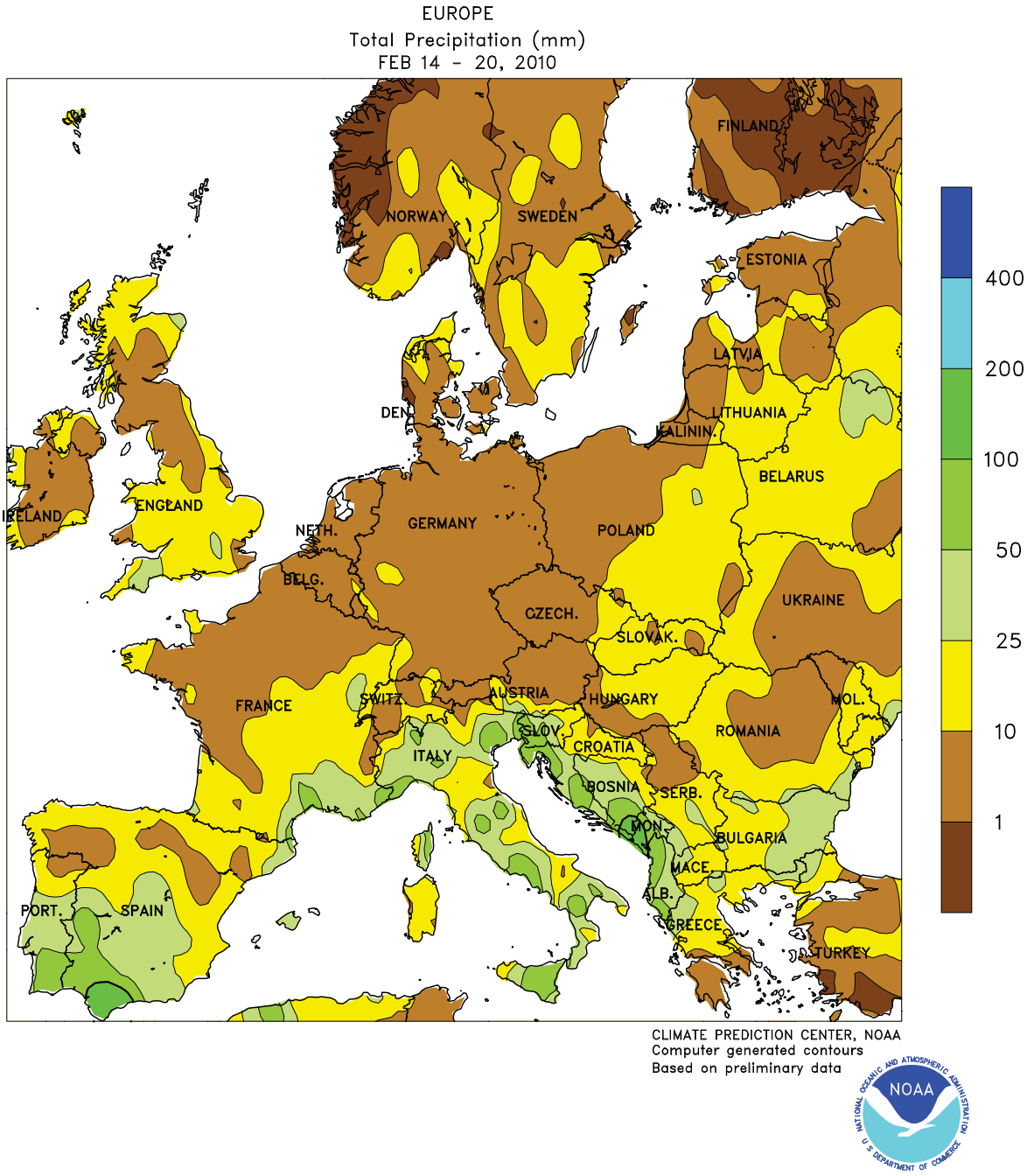
SOUTH AFRICA: Showers returned to the corn belt, boosting moisture levels for reproductive to filling summer crops.

ARGENTINA: Soaking rain maintained adequate to locally excessive moisture for summer crop development throughout the region.

BRAZIL: Locally heavy rain continued throughout major soybean areas of southern and central Brazil but drier conditions prevailed in the northeastern interior.

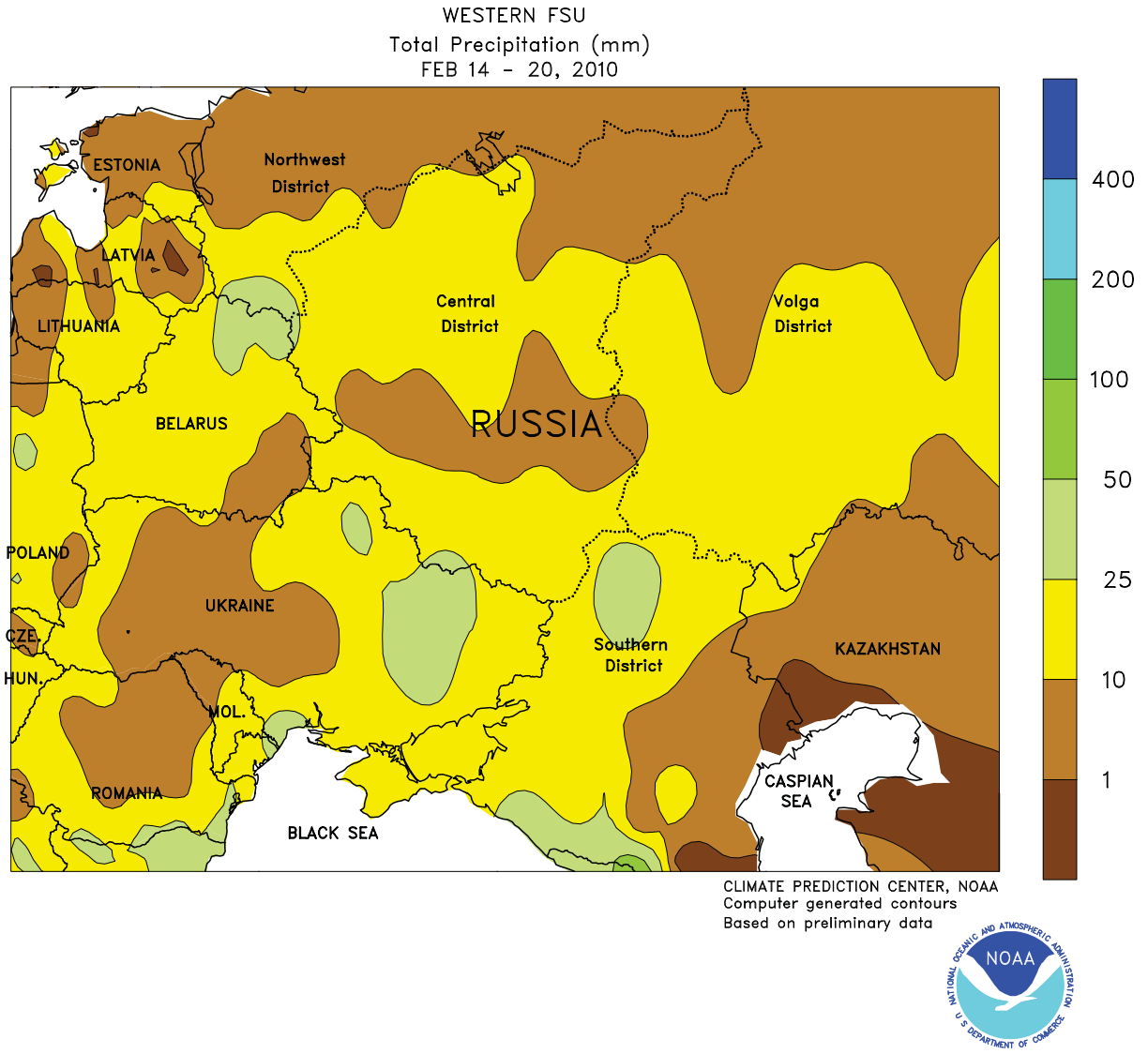


For additional information contact: meteorologists@oce.usda.gov



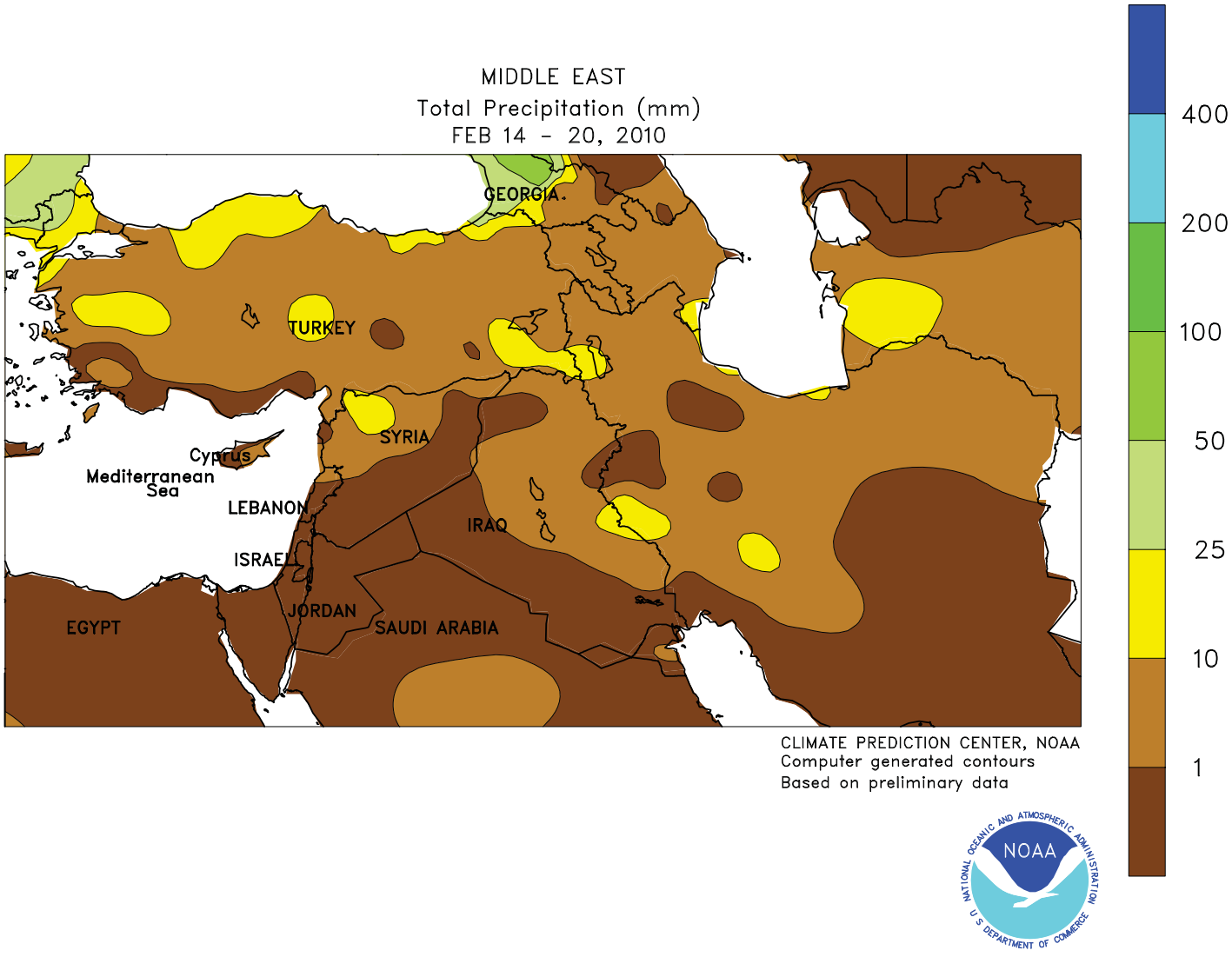
EUROPE

Locally heavy rain hampered fieldwork along the Mediterranean coast, while seasonable temperatures and an adequate snow pack maintained favorable overwintering conditions for dormant winter crops in central and northern Europe. A series of storms swept across the Mediterranean Sea, generating moderate to heavy rain (25-100 mm, locally more) from the southern Iberian Peninsula into the western and southern Balkans. The precipitation was beneficial for reservoirs and irrigation reserves but hampered citrus harvesting and cotton planting. Elsewhere in Europe, light to moderate rain and snow (2-25 mm liquid equivalent) maintained abundant moisture reserves for dormant winter crops, which remained insulated under 5 to 30 cm of snow from Germany into the Baltic States. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C over much of the continent, with abnormal warmth (2-4 degrees C above normal) confined to the southeastern quarter of Europe.



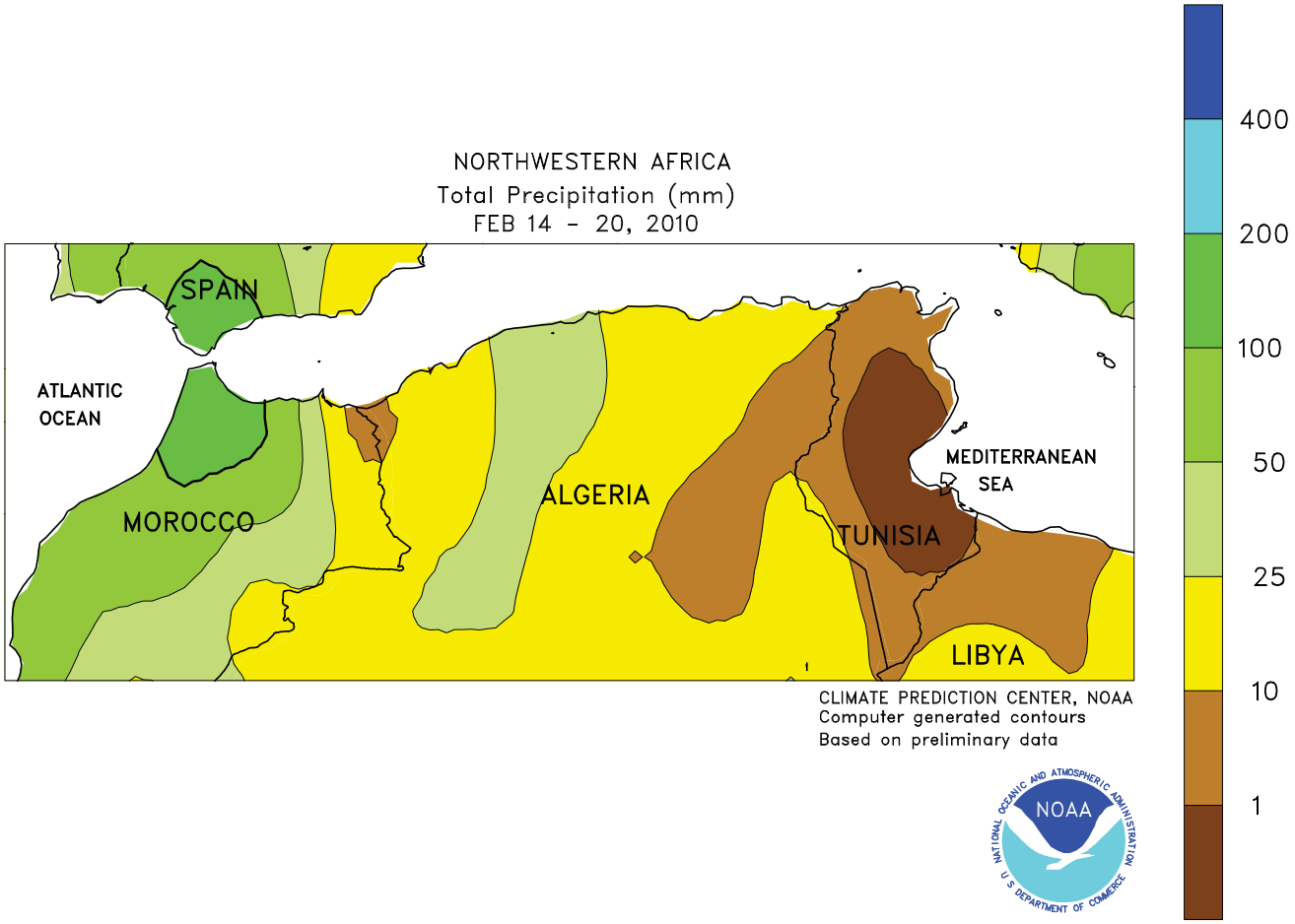
FSU-WESTERN

Unsettled weather persisted, although temperatures rebounded to more seasonable levels. For the second straight week, a pair of storms lifted northeastward from the Black Sea into western Russia, accompanied by a mix of rain, ice, and snow. South of the storm track, rain and a surge of warmer air (2-5 degrees C above normal) melted much of the snow cover in Russia's Southern District, exposing crops to potential late-season bitter cold. On the northern side of the storm track, locally heavy snow fell from central Ukraine into Russia's Volga District; dormant winter grains and oilseeds remained insulated under 10 to 50 cm of snow in central and northern growing areas. Weekly precipitation (liquid equivalent) totaled 10 to 40 mm over most of the region, although western Ukraine and the southeastern Southern District reported less than 10 mm. Temperatures moderated to 1 to 3 degrees C above normal over most winter grain districts, with below-normal readings confined to northern Russia.



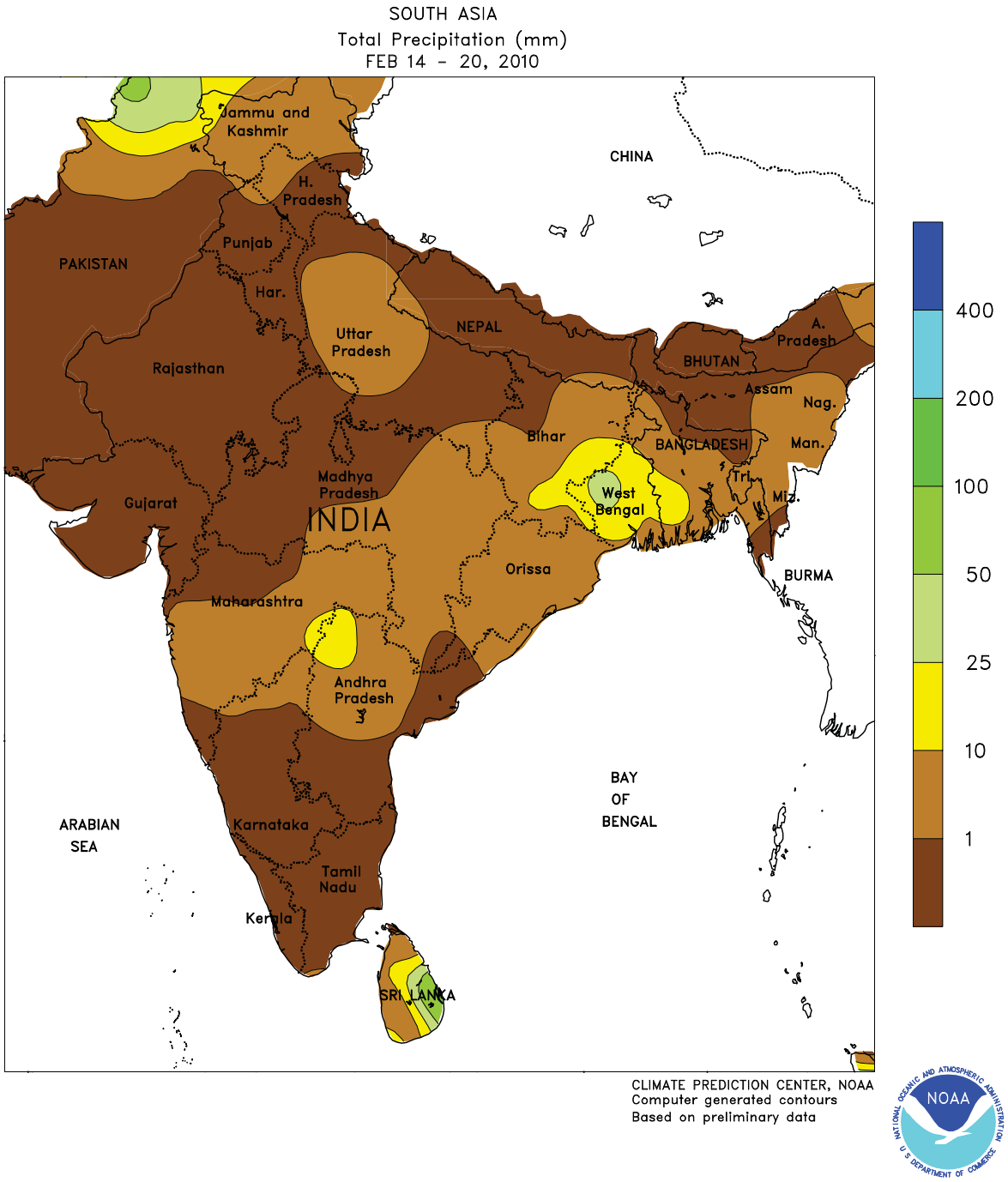
MIDDLE EAST

A series of weak fronts swept eastward from the central Mediterranean Sea, maintaining occasional showers and unseasonably warm conditions over the entire region. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in southern and eastern Iran, and 7 to 12 degrees C above normal across the rest of the Middle East. Consequently, dormant and semi-dormant winter grains lost cold hardiness, while mountain snow packs continued to melt prematurely. Much of the region is experiencing one of the warmest winters on record, which kept many winter crops from going fully dormant and raised concerns over vernalization. Precipitation for the week was widespread, although amounts were generally light (less than 10 mm). However, soil moisture remained adequate to abundant in most winter crop areas due to a spell of wet weather in late January and early February.



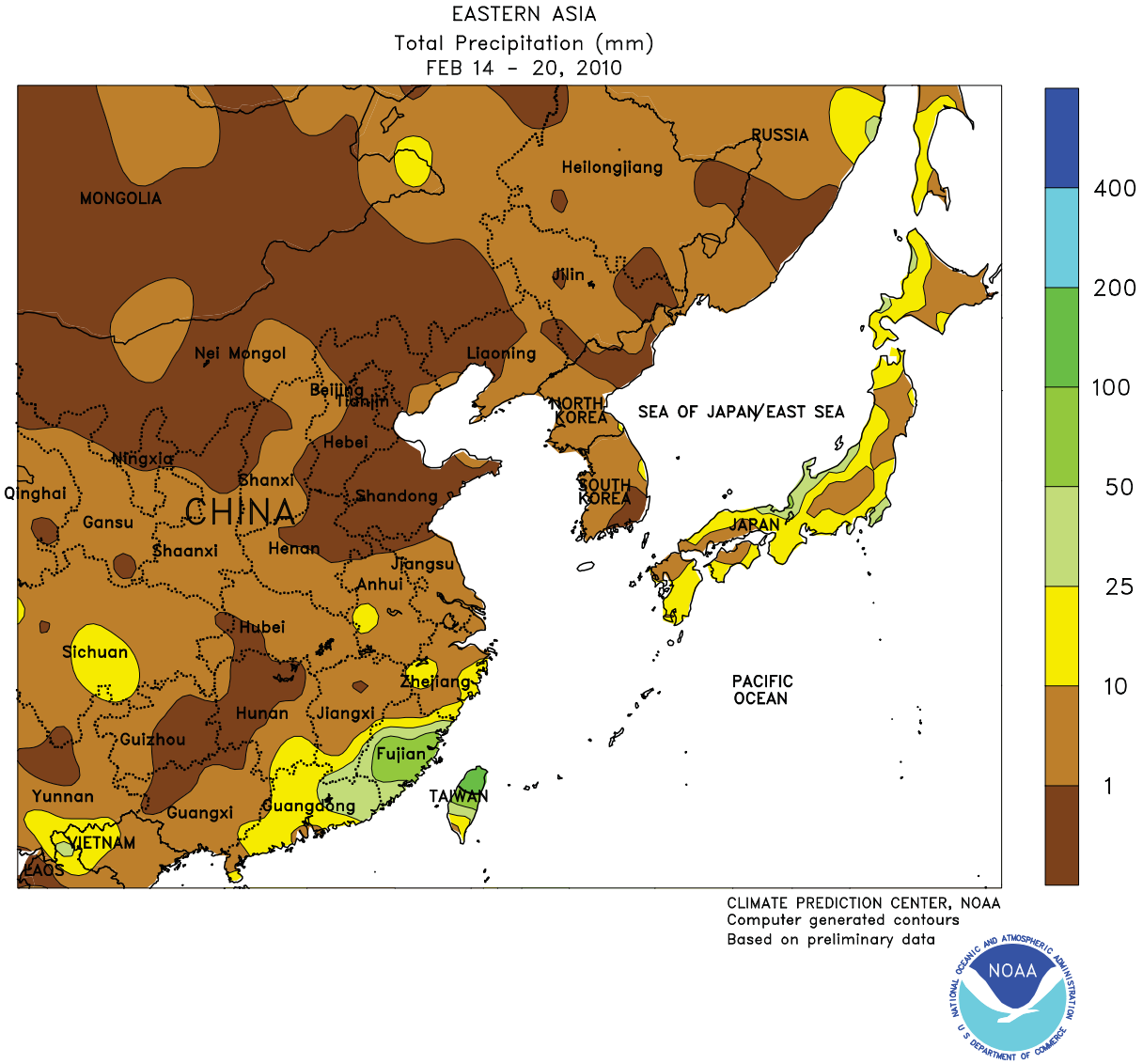
NORTHWEST AFRICA

Widespread, locally heavy showers maintained favorable conditions for vegetative to heading winter grains. A pair of slow-moving Atlantic storms produced heavy to torrential rainfall in Morocco (35-200 mm), boosting moisture reserves for vegetative to heading wheat and barley but causing local flooding. Moderate to heavy showers returned to Algeria, where 10 to 50 mm of rain favored vegetative winter grains. Rain largely bypassed northern Tunisia, although conditions are still favorable for vegetative winter crops. Despite the clouds and rain, temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal, with daytime highs between 15 and 25 degrees C providing optimum conditions for winter grains growth.



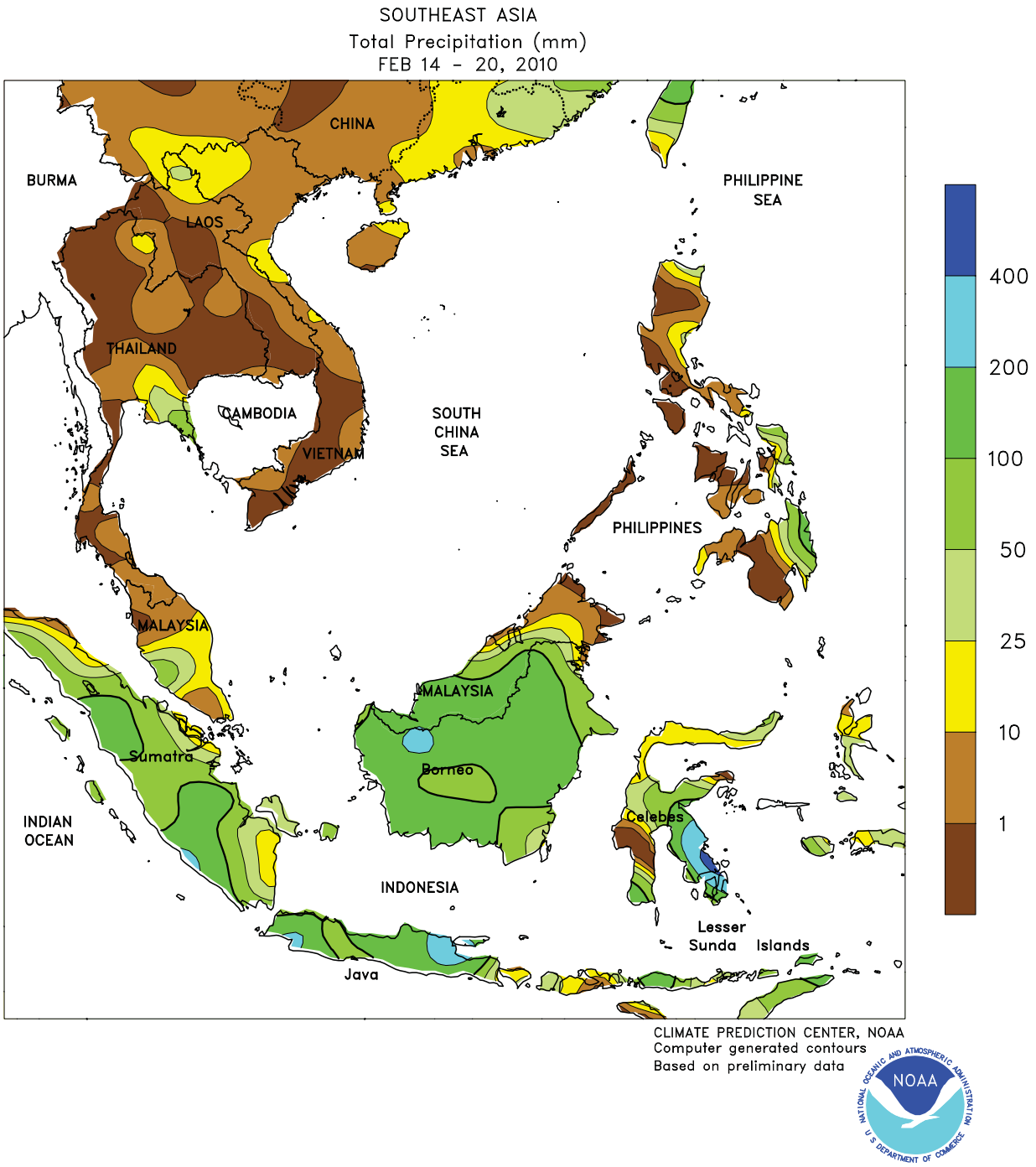
SOUTH ASIA

A weak upper-level disturbance brought light showers (less than 10 mm) to parts of central and eastern India, providing some beneficial moisture to winter rice and oilseeds. Dry weather returned to northern India, however, for tillering wheat and late vegetative to flowering rapeseed. Weekly temperatures cooled slightly from the previous week, with maximum temperatures at more seasonable levels of 25 to 30 degrees C. Meanwhile, 10 to 50 mm of rain and mountain snow occurred in northern Pakistan and eastern Afghanistan.



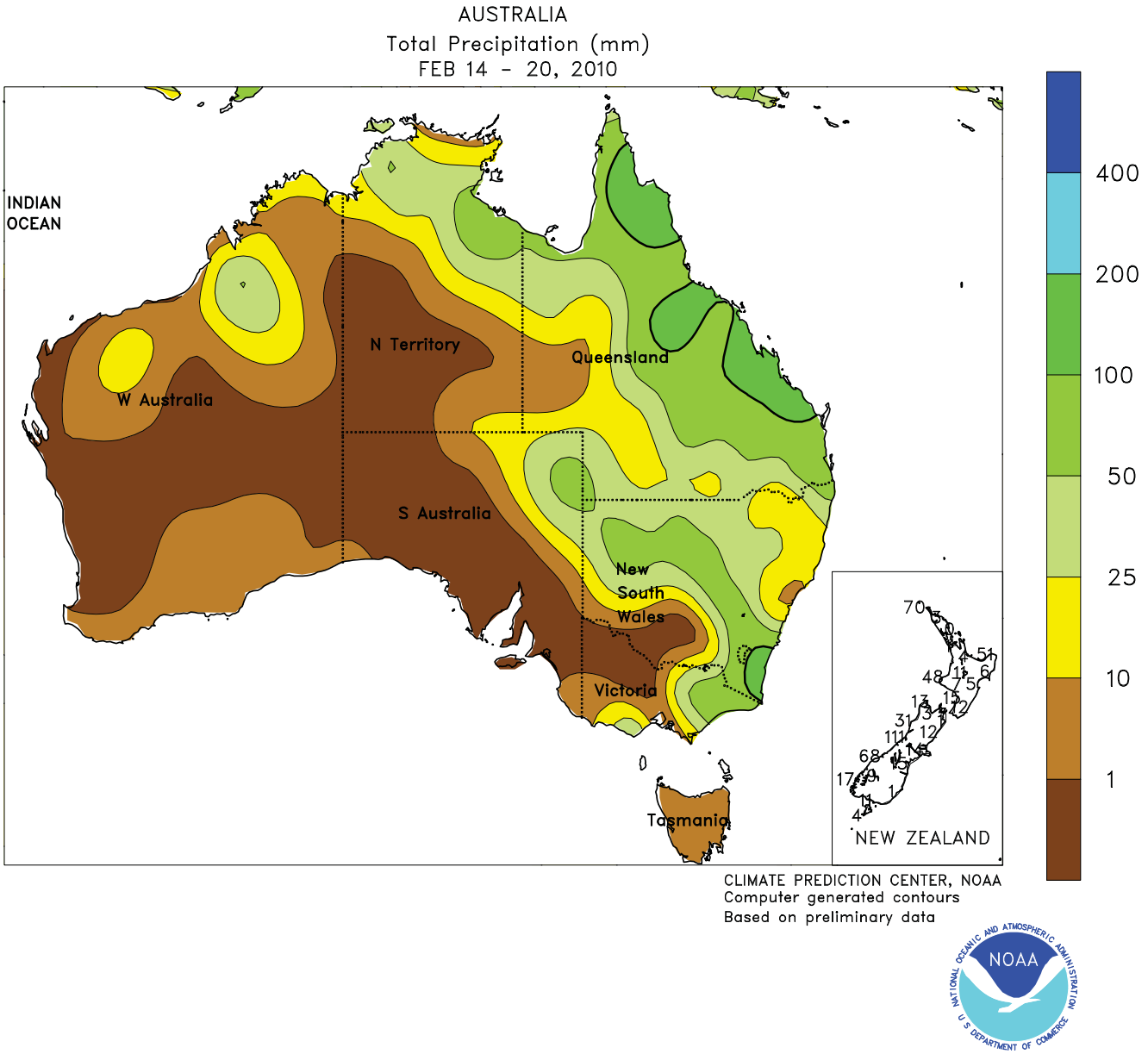
EAST ASIA

High pressure dominated the weather in eastern China throughout the week, suppressing rainfall and bringing colder than normal conditions. For winter wheat on the North China Plain, the pattern meant a return of dry weather, with minimum temperatures between -10 and -5 degrees C. Moisture supplies for dormant winter wheat remained favorable for green-up in the spring. Across the Yangtze Valley, light snow fell (less than 10 mm of liquid equivalent) early in the week but quickly eroded. As for wheat, moisture conditions remained favorable for overwintering rapeseed, despite the recent cold, dry weather. Temperatures were 3 to 7 degrees C below normal in southern China, with freezing temperatures extending to the far southern provinces.



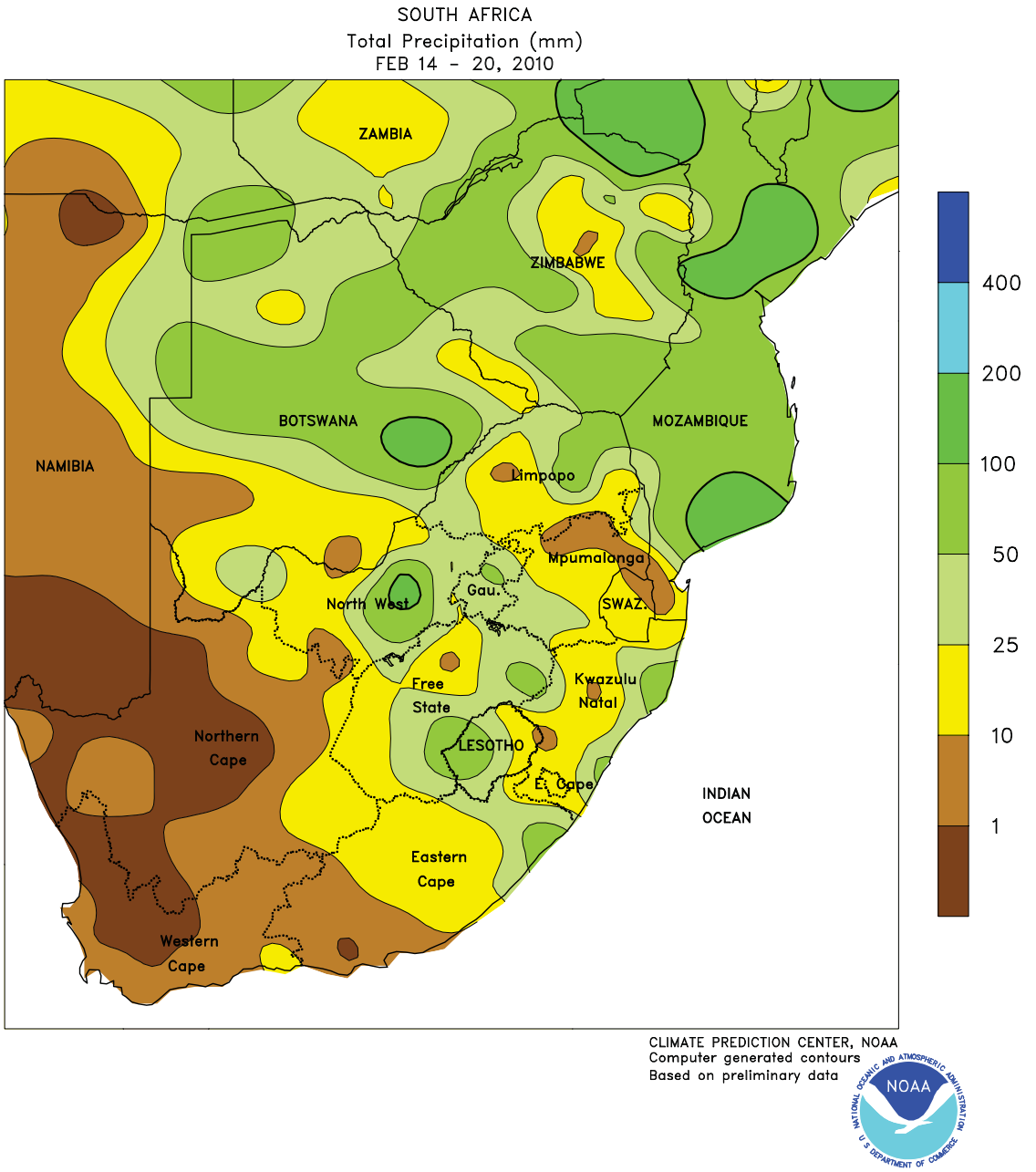
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Heavy showers continued across Java, Indonesia, where over 200 mm of rain caused some localized flooding in the east. A season-to-date surplus of rainfall exists for western and eastern Java, while consistent showers have all but erased the deficit in central Java. Reproductive rice throughout Java benefited from the moisture, although in the next couple of weeks, as the crop matures, drier weather will be preferable. Above-normal rainfall in oil palm areas of Indonesia and Malaysia boosted soil moisture but caused minor delays. In contrast, mostly dry weather in the Philippines reportedly continued to adversely affect rice and corn, although reservoir levels were adequate for irrigation. Dry, warm weather promoted winter-spring rice harvesting in southern Vietnam. In northern Vietnam, 1 to 10 mm of rain benefited rice, while temperatures 3 to 5 degrees C below normal slowed development.



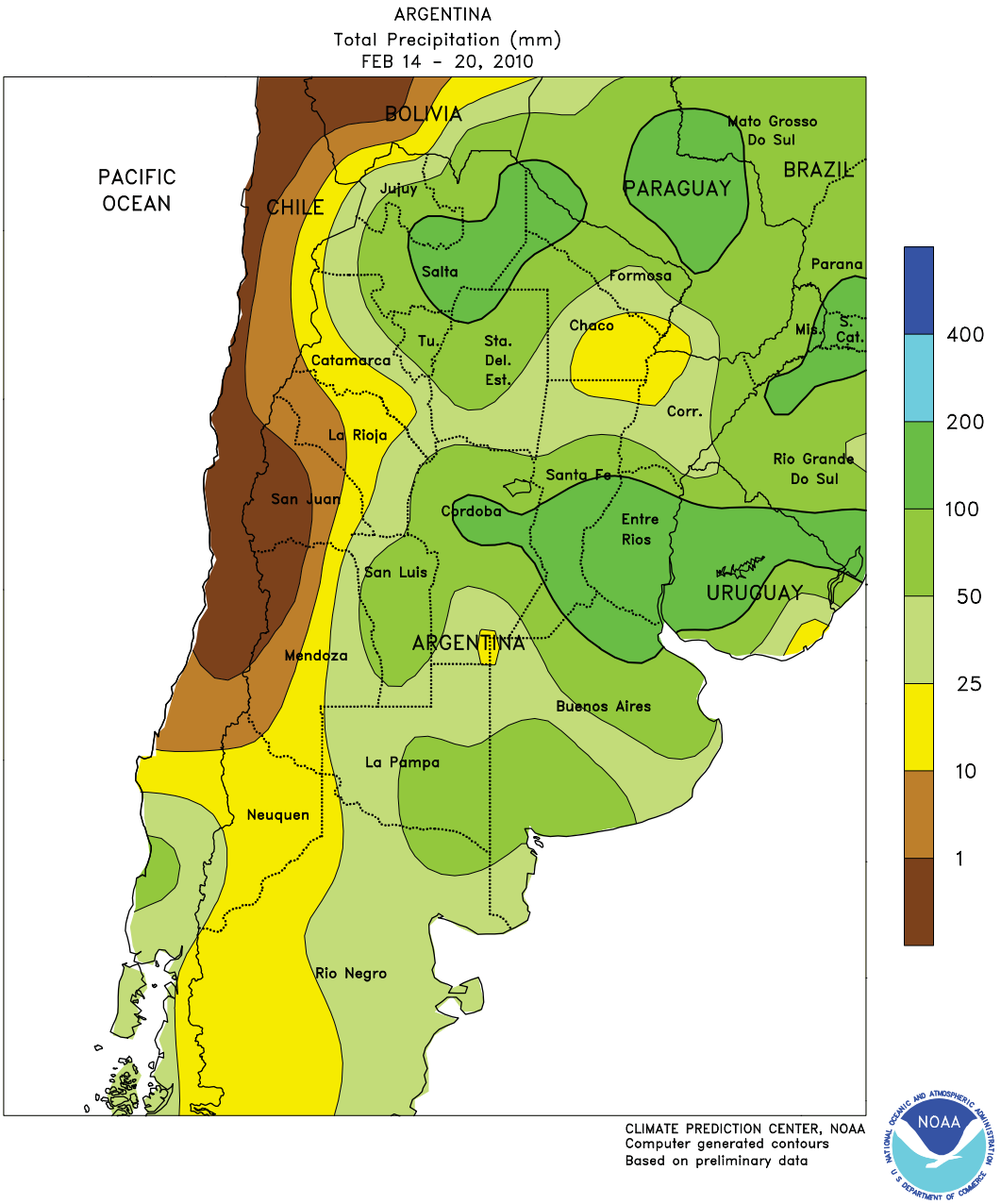
AUSTRALIA

Widespread showers (15-40 mm, locally more) in eastern Australia continued to benefit cotton and sorghum, maintaining yield prospects for crops which are generally in the reproductive to filling stages of development. Seasonably warm weather persisted as well. Temperatures averaged near normal, with maximum temperatures generally in the lower to middle 30s degrees C.



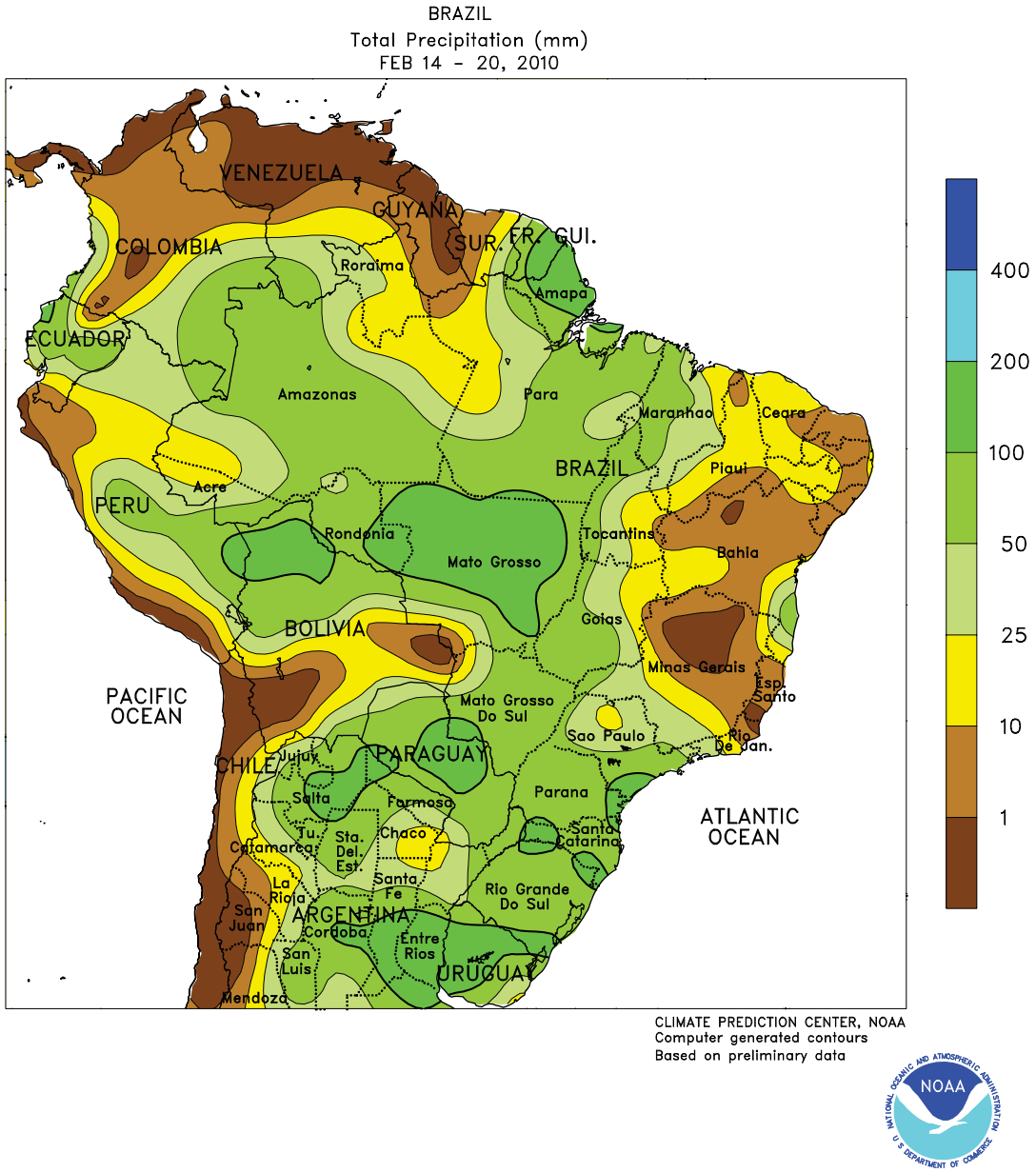
SOUTH AFRICA

Showers overspread the corn belt early in the week, providing beneficial moisture for reproductive to filling summer crops following a 2-week drying trend. Rainfall totaled 10 to 25 mm or more in most major production areas, although local accumulations exceeded 50 mm. Sunny skies fostered corn development toward the end of week. Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal, with highs ranging from the upper 20s in eastern sections of the corn belt (Mpumalanga, Gauteng, and eastern Free State) to the lower 30s farther west. Elsewhere, scattered showers (10-25 mm or more) continued throughout KwaZulu-Natal and the eastern agricultural areas of Northern and Eastern Cape Provinces, with highs reaching the lower and middle 30s degrees C at most locations. Seasonable warmth and dryness (high temperatures approaching 40 degrees C) fostered rapid development of irrigated tree and vine crops in Western Cape, although the hot weather maintained high moisture requirements of both crops and livestock.



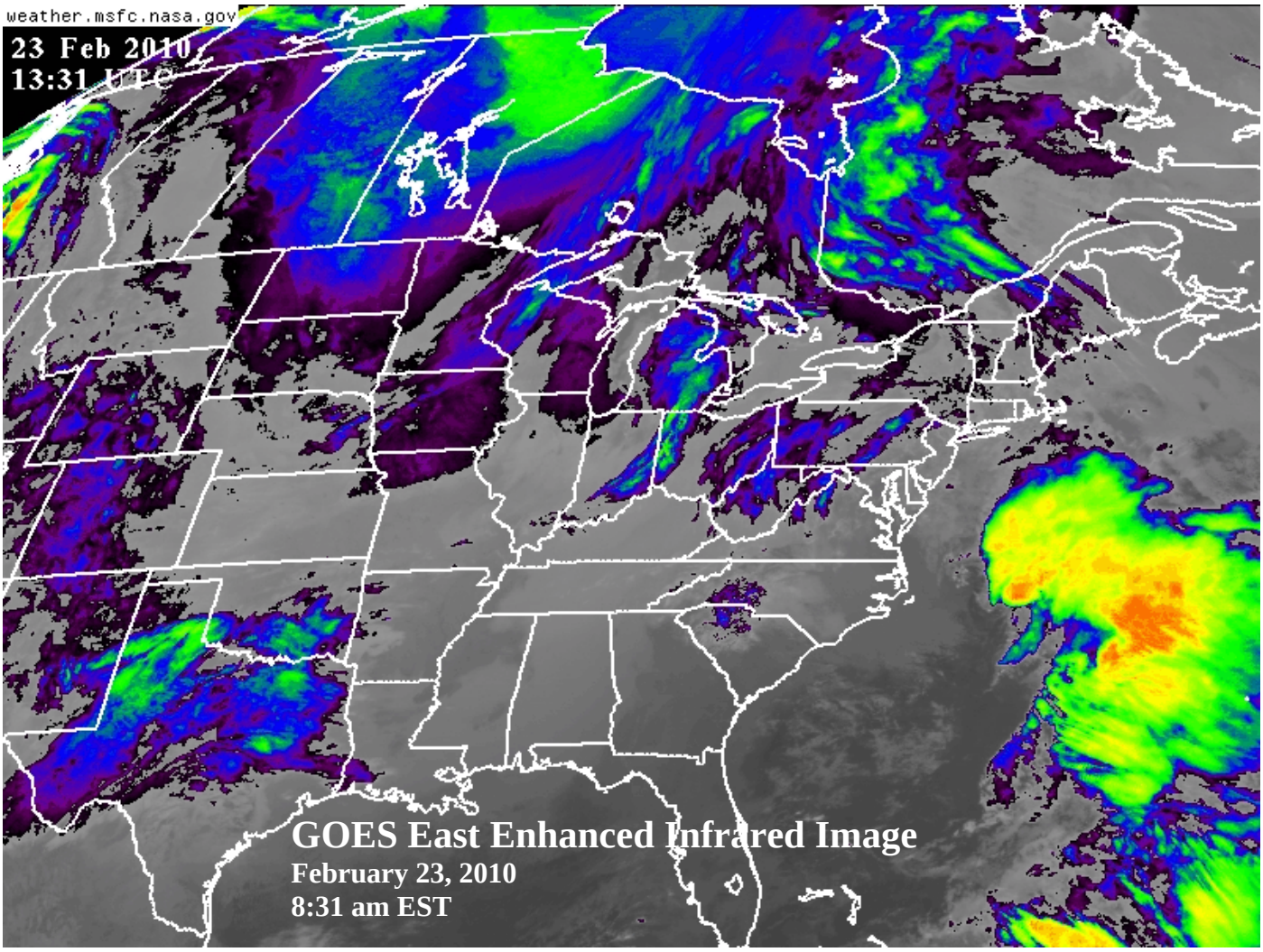
ARGENTINA

Unseasonably heavy rain covered nearly all major summer crop areas, maintaining adequate to excessive moisture levels for normal development of grains, oilseeds, and cotton. The heaviest rain (greater than 100 mm) was concentrated over the Parana and Uruguay River Valleys (southern Santa Fe, Entre Rios, northern Buenos Aires, and Uruguay), which experienced problems with flooding several weeks ago. Most other locations in central Argentina received 25 to 100 mm, sustaining moisture levels for normal development of summer grains and oilseeds but disrupting fieldwork. These main summer crop areas are reportedly experiencing problems with diseases and pests related to this summer's wetness, although overall yield prospects are currently favorable, especially when compared with last year's drought-reduced agricultural production. In the north, scattered, locally heavy showers (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) brought some localized relief from dryness, but above-normal temperatures (averaging 1-2 degrees C above-normal, with highs approaching 40 degrees C) maintained unseasonably high moisture requirements for crops and livestock. In contrast, temperatures averaged within 1 degree C of normal in central Argentina, with highs mostly in the lower 30s degrees C.



BRAZIL

Rainfall intensified over central and southern Brazil, as warmer, drier conditions prevailed in the northeast. After several weeks of drier-than-normal weather, locally heavy rain (50-100 mm) returned to the main summer crop production areas of Rio Grande do Sul and Parana. While helping to recharge moisture levels for corn and soybeans, the ample rain likely hampered harvesting of early maturing varieties. Similarly, wetness in the Center-West region (Mato Grosso and neighboring locations in Mato Grosso do Sul and Goias) benefited summer crops in varying stages of development, particularly cotton and newly planted safrinha (winter-grown) corn, while coming too late to benefit maturing first-crop corn and soybeans. Seasonable warmth (highs in the lower and middle 30s degrees C) in the aforementioned areas promoted development of immature summer crops and kept evapotranspiration rates high. Elsewhere, warmer- and drier-than-normal weather dominated a large section of the northeast, including soybean and cotton areas of western Bahia and neighboring areas of Tocantins and Goias. Moisture reserves are overall adequate for summer row crops in the northeastern interior, although the unseasonable heat (highs reaching the middle and upper 30s degrees C) maintained high crop moisture demands. Elsewhere, conditions were overall favorable for sugarcane harvesting along Brazil's northeastern tip, but long-term dryness is reportedly raising concern for coffee production in and around Espirito Santo. In contrast, moderate to heavy rain (25-50 mm) maintained adequate to abundant moisture levels in the coffee areas of southwestern Minas Gerais, as well as major sugarcane and citrus areas of Sao Paulo, where farmers have struggled with excessive rainfall for most of the season.



On February 23, three fairly innocuous-looking weather systems influenced weather conditions across the eastern two-thirds of the United States. First, a disturbance diving southward into the north-central U.S., preceded by snow showers, helped to dislodge cold air from central Canada. Second, a storm system east of the Mid-Atlantic coast contributed to rain and snow in parts of the Northeast. Finally, a storm crossing the south-central U.S. brought another round of snow to the southern Plains. At press time, the three weather systems were expected to merge near the northern Mid-Atlantic coast on February 25-26, resulting in the latest in a series of monstrous winter storms for that part of the country.

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