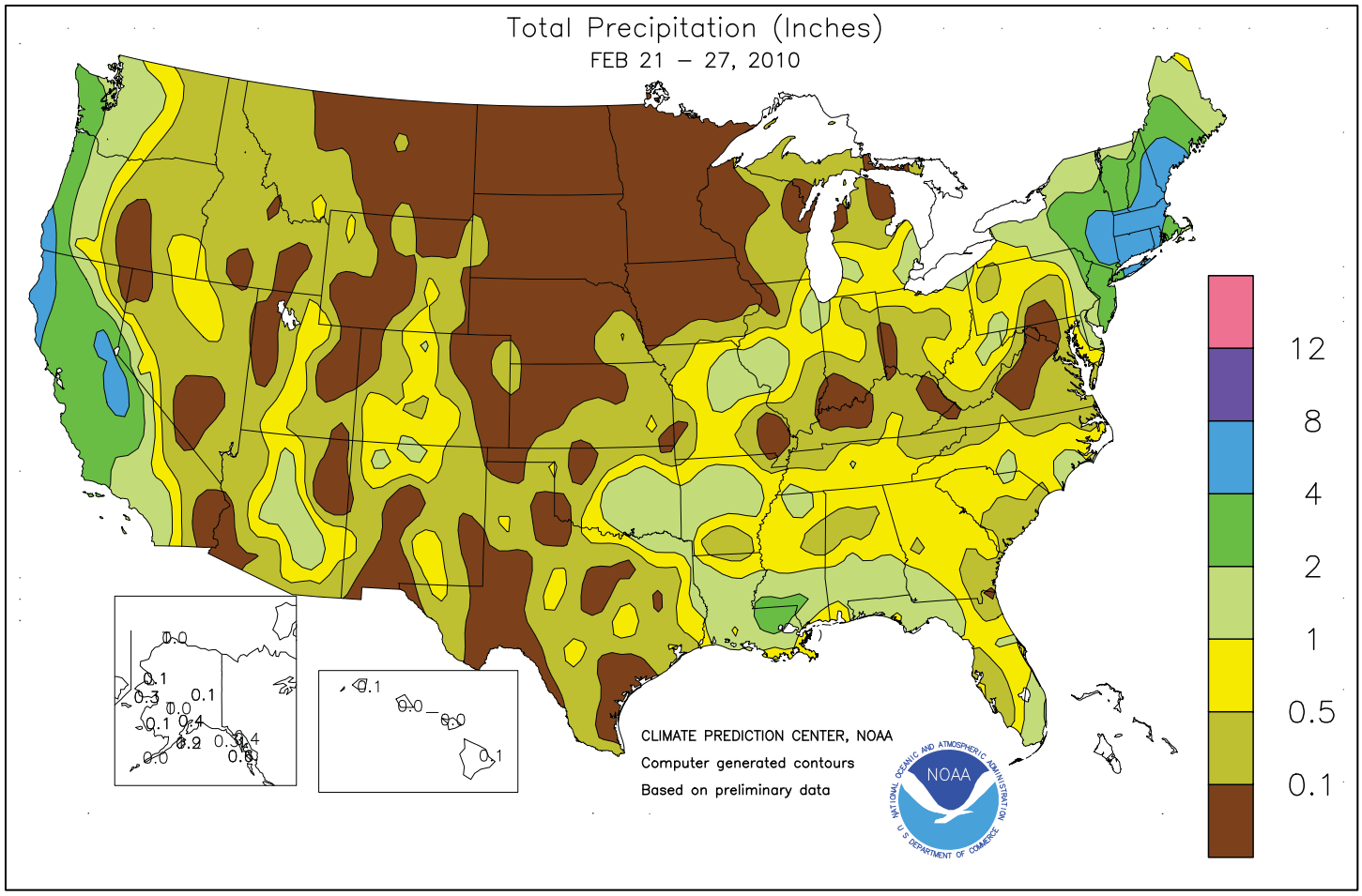
Volume 97, No. 9 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather March 2, 2010

WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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



HIGHLIGHTS
February 21 - 27, 2010

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

A powerful, slow-moving storm battered the **Northeast** with high winds and heavy rain and snow, causing power outages, disrupting travel, and triggering flooding. Meanwhile, light to moderately heavy precipitation fell across the **South**, where unfavorably wet conditions in some areas remained a concern with respect to spring fieldwork and the health of winter wheat. Farther west, cold, dry weather prevailed across the **northern half of the Plains**, although a widespread snow cover continued to protect most winter wheat from weather extremes. On

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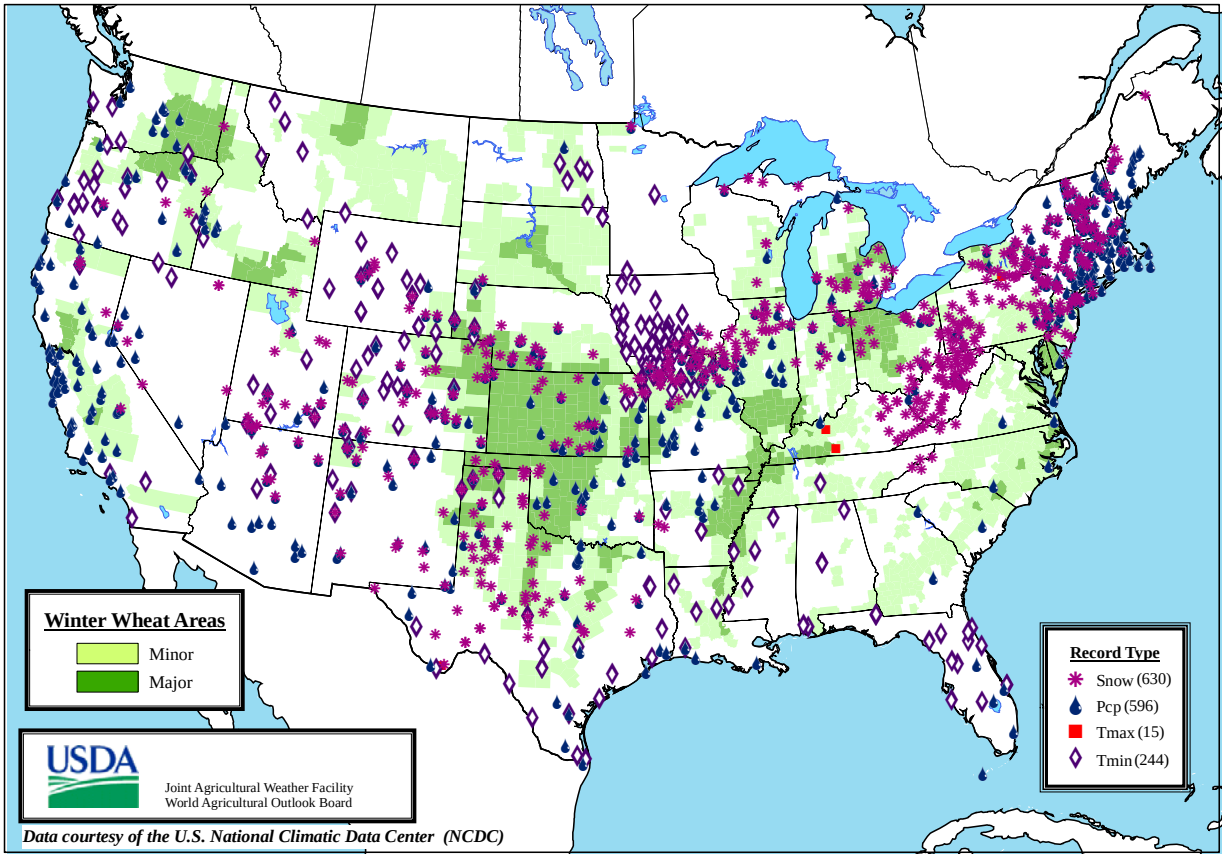
Contents

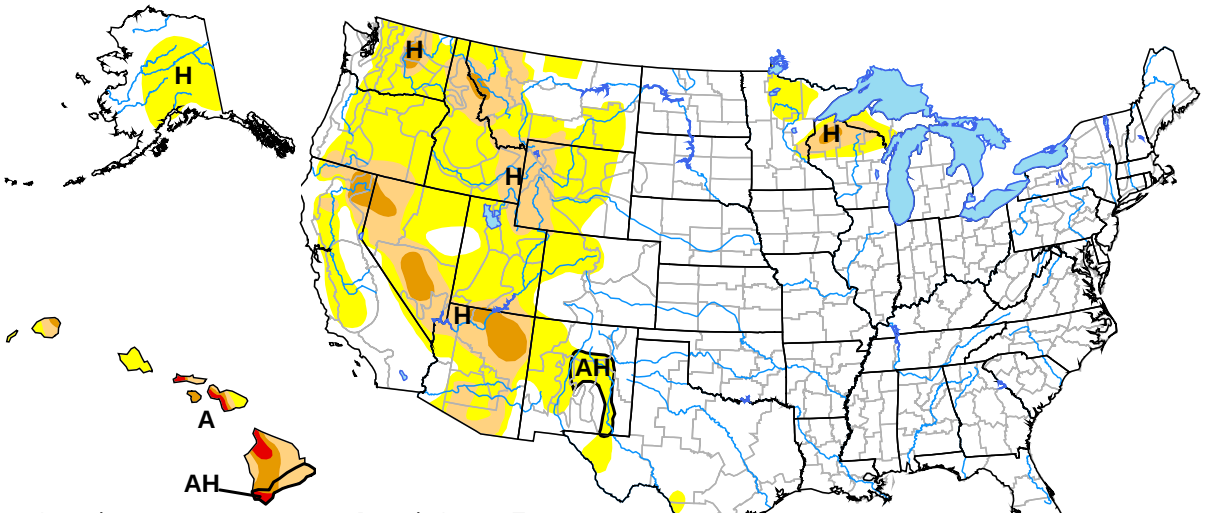
Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

February 21-27, 2010



U.S. Drought Monitor

February 23, 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

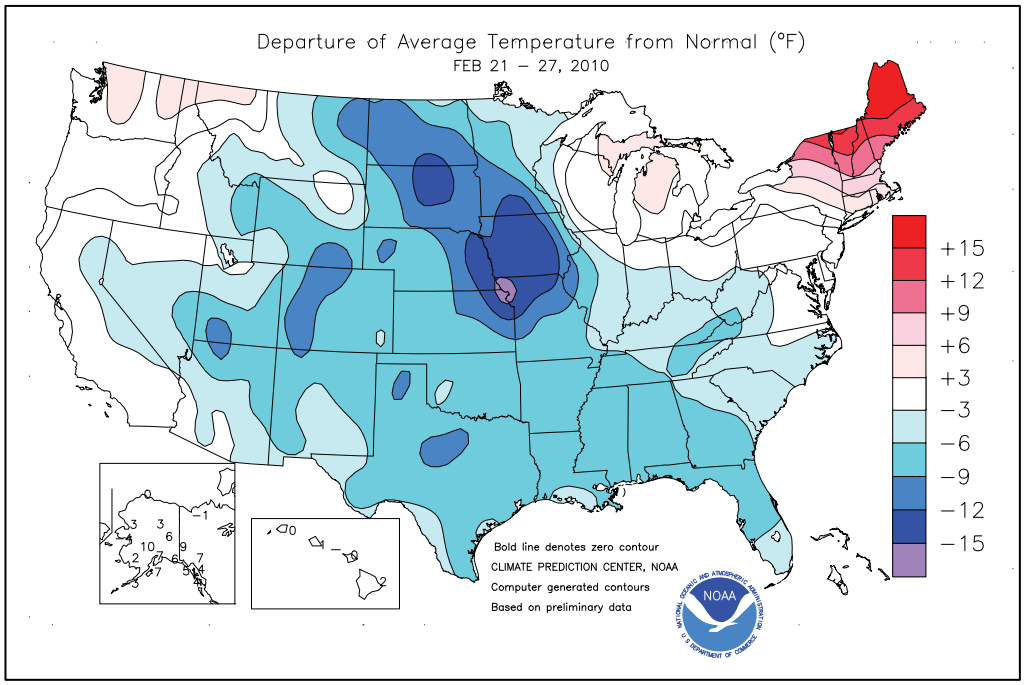
USDA National Drought Mitigation Center

Released Thursday, February 25, 2010

Author: Brad Rippey, U.S. Department of Agriculture

(Continued from front cover)

the **southern Plains**, some rain and snow maintained generally favorable moisture reserves for pastures and winter grains. Elsewhere, cool, unsettled weather covered much of the **West**. Precipitation was heaviest in the **Pacific Coast States**, particularly across **northern and central California**. Despite the **Western** precipitation, most river basins across the northern half of the region continued to face the prospect of below-average spring and summer runoff.

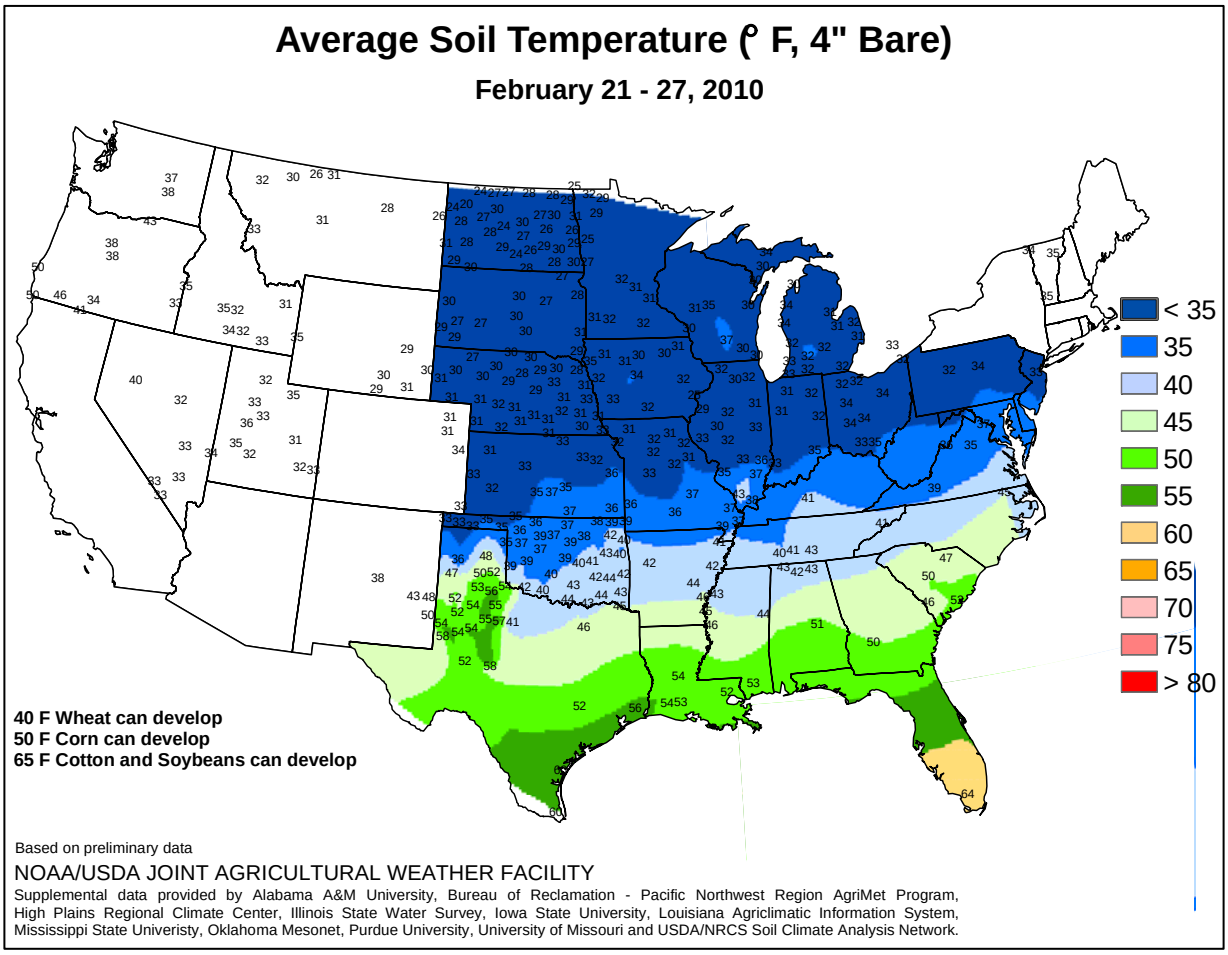


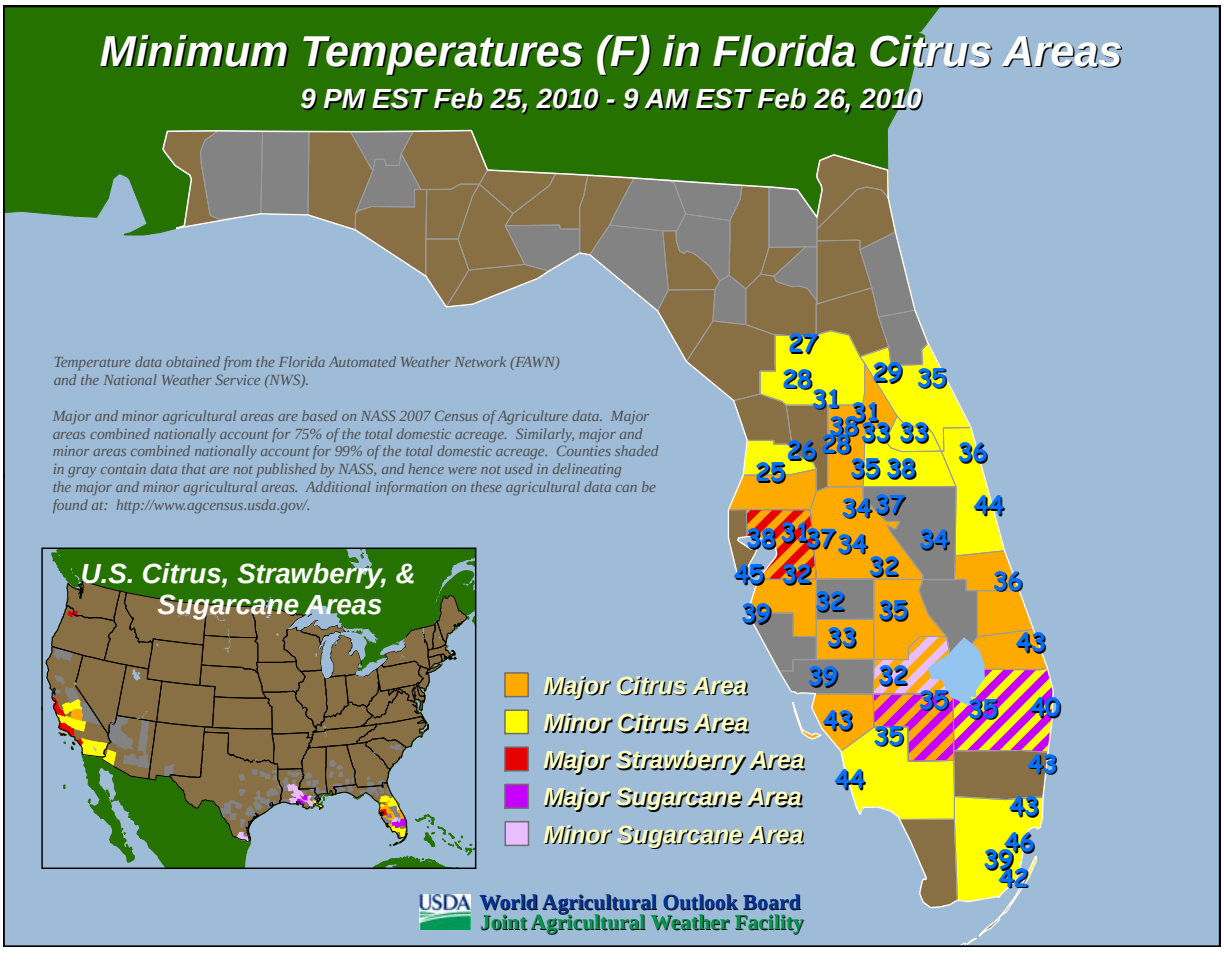
Cold weather prevailed from the **Plains and upper Midwest into the Southeast**, while unusual warmth covered **New England**. Cool air also spilled into the **West**, excluding the **Pacific Northwest**. Weekly temperatures averaged as much as 10°F below normal in **Florida** and were at least 10°F below normal in the **western Corn Belt**, but ranged from 10 to 20°F above normal in **northern New England**. In **northern Minnesota** and the **eastern Dakotas** readings below -20°F were noted on February 24. By February 26, unusually cool air reached **Florida's peninsula**, where scattered readings near the freezing mark (32°F) were observed as far south as **Lake Okeechobee**.

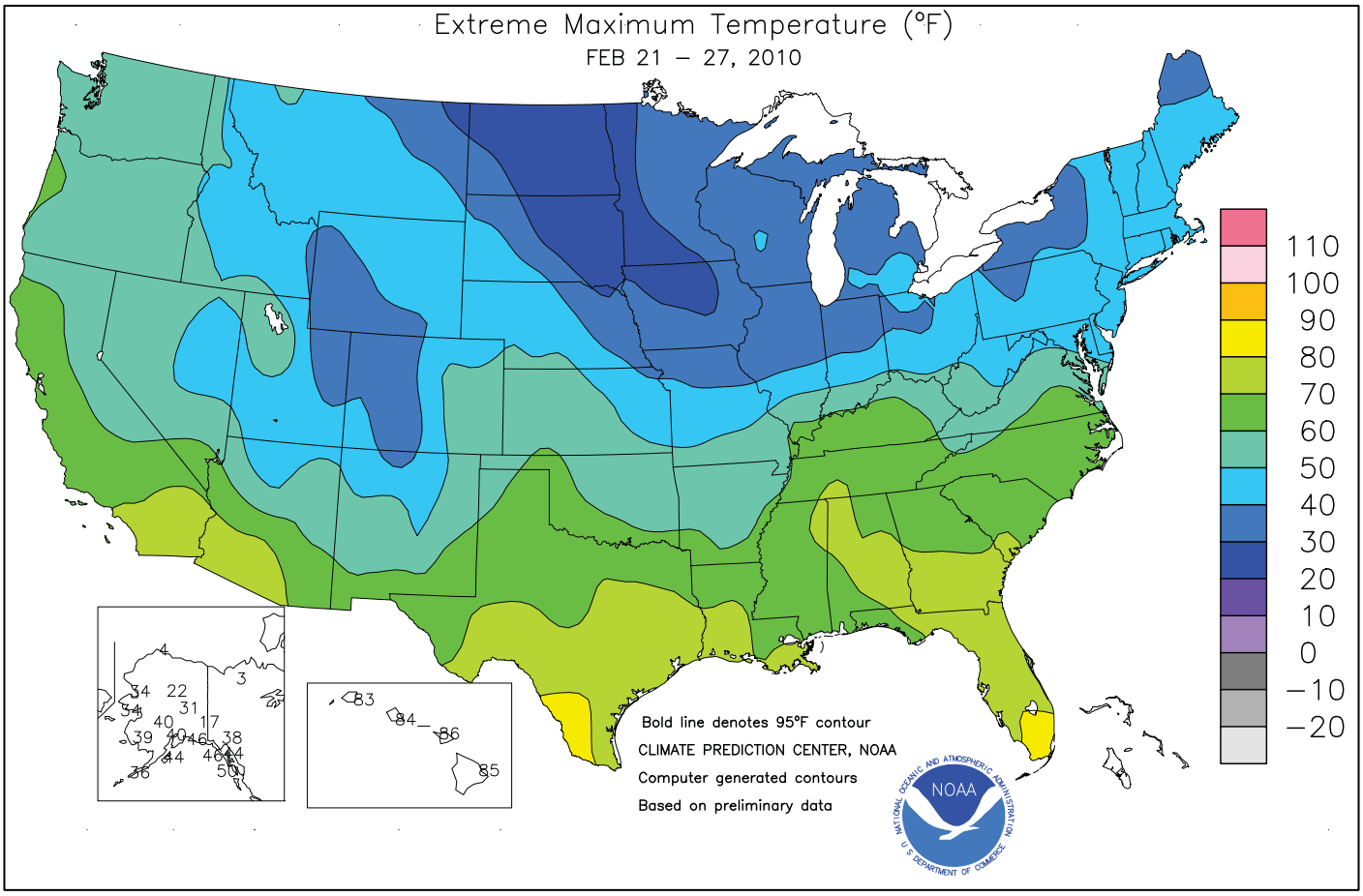
Early in the week, snow fell across portions of the **West**, **Plains**, and **Midwest**. Daily-record snowfall totals for February 21 included 10.9 inches in **Reno, NV**; 5.6 inches in **Peoria, IL**; and 5.1 inches in **Kansas City, MO.** Reno's 2-day (February 20-21) snowfall reached 15.1 inches, with nearby totals topping 2 feet. By February 22, daily-record snowfall amounts in **Michigan** included 8.5 inches in **Detroit** and 4.9 inches in **Grand Rapids**. In the snow's wake, chilly air settled across much of the nation. Daily-record lows for February 22 dipped to -15°F in **Laramie, WY**; -8°F in **Sidney, NE**; and 21°F in **Olympia, WA.** The following day, **Dalhart, TX** (3°F), notched a record for February 23. By February 24, daily-record lows included -6°F in **Omaha, NE**, and -4°F in **St. Joseph, MO.** Cold air shifted into the **Southeast** by February 25, when daily-record lows included 20°F in **Greenwood, MS**, and 26°F in **Mobile, AL.** Meanwhile, a new area of snow developed across the **south-central U.S.**, while rain and snow spread into the **Northeast**. In **Texas**, daily snowfall records for February 23 were broken in **Midland** (4.4 inches) and **Waco** (3.1 inches). Farther east, daily precipitation records for February 23 included 1.17 inches at **JFK Airport in New York** and 1.15 inches in **Newark, NJ.** On February 24, **Burlington, VT**, noted daily records for both precipitation (1.44 inches) and snowfall (12.9 inches). Wet weather also returned to **California**, where daily rainfall records for February 23 reached 1.25 inches in **Modesto** and 1.03 inches in **Stockton**.

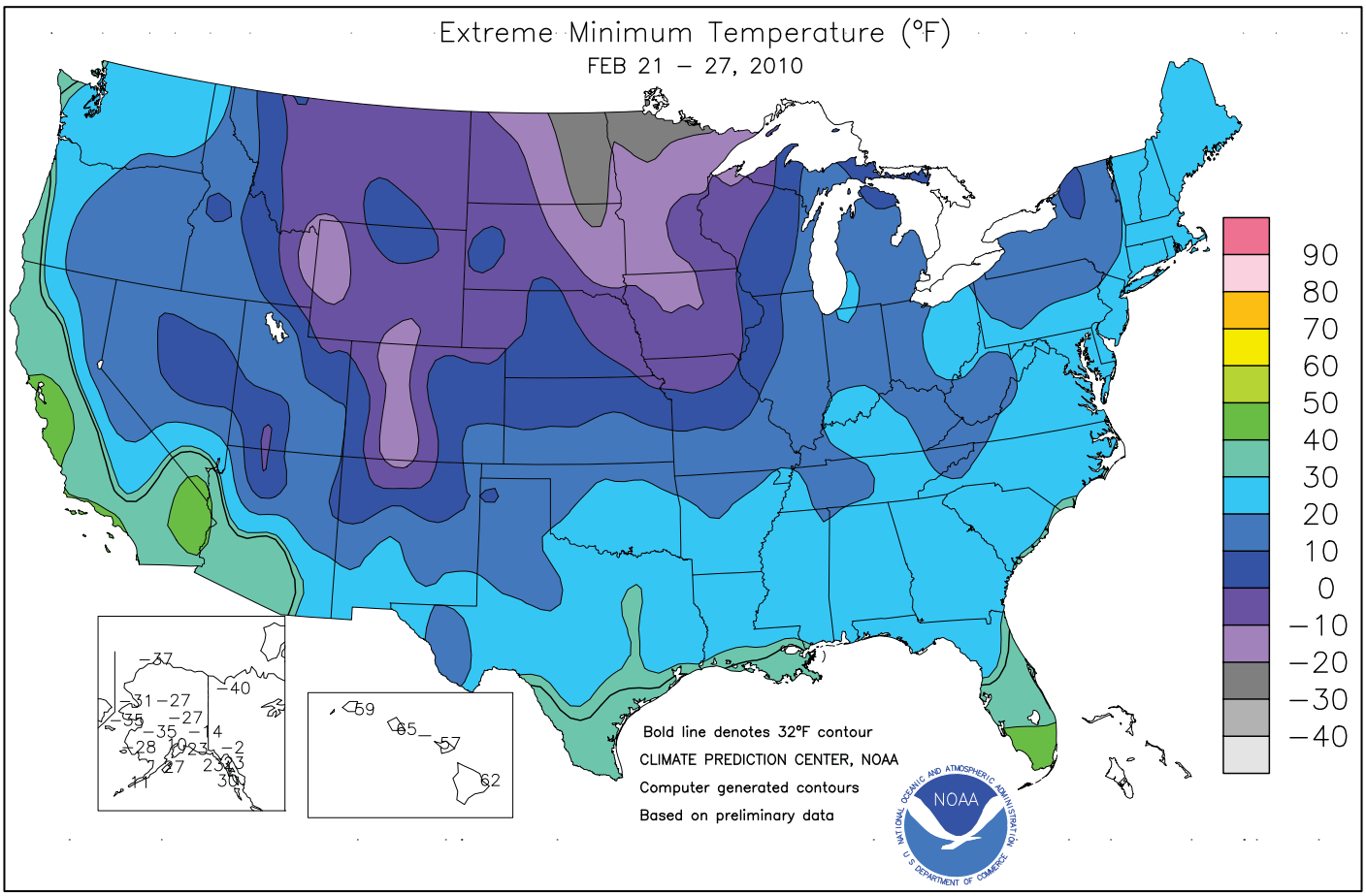
Late in the week, ingredients came together for a major **Northeastern** storm. The storm moved ashore on the night of February 25-26 across **southern New England**, where minimum barometric pressures included 28.68 inches (971 millibars) at the **Blue Hill Observatory in Milton, MA**, and 28.72 inches (973 millibars) at **New Haven, CT.** The same night, peak wind gusts were clocked to 68 m.p.h. in **Concord, NH**, and 67 m.p.h. in both **Portland, ME**, and **Beverly, MA.** Late on February 25, a gust to 91 m.p.h. was recorded on **Isle of Shoals, NH.** February 25-26 snowfall reached 20.9 inches in **New York's Central Park**, where the February total of 36.9 inches surpassed its March 1896 monthly standard of 30.5 inches. Combining the effects of two storms, February 22-27 precipitation totaled 4.83 inches at **Central Park**. Weekly precipitation totals of 4 to 8 inches were common elsewhere across **southeastern New York** and **southern and coastal New England**, with 6.17 inches measured from February 24-28 in **Portland, ME.** Farther inland, weekly snowfall totals ranged from 2 to 5 feet at a few locations in the **Catskill Mountains of southeastern New York**. Elsewhere in **New York**, February 22-28 snowfall totaled 21.9 inches in **Binghamton**, 20.4 inches in **Syracuse**, and 20.0 inches in **Rochester**. February 26 featured 11.8 inches of snow in **Rochester**, representing its snowiest calendar day since February 14, 2007 (17.8 inches). Farther west, beneficial precipitation returned to the **West** at week's end. In fact, **Wenatchee, WA** (1.24 inches on February 26), experienced its wettest February day on record, surpassing the 1.12-inch total from February 1, 1960. By month's end, the average water content of the **Sierra Nevada** snow pack climbed to 27 inches (106 percent of normal for the date), according to the **California** Department of Water Resources.

Although scattered showers developed late in the week across the **western Hawaiian Islands**, drought persisted or intensified across the majority of the state. February rainfall totaled just 1.38 inches (16 percent of normal) at **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**. On February 27-28, however, **Kokee, Kauai**, netted 1.92 inches of rain in a 24-hour period. Farther north, mild weather prevailed across much of **Alaska**, although bitterly cold weather overspread western areas toward week's end. On February 27, **Nome's** minimum temperature of -35°F represented its lowest reading since January 30, 2000, when it was also -35°F. Earlier in the week, on February 21, **Nome** had recorded a high of 34°F. **Alaskan** daily-record highs for February 21 included 44°F in **King Salmon** and 34°F in **Kotzebue**. Meanwhile, much of **Alaska** remained in a "snow drought." Through the end of February, for example, the season-to-date snowfall in **Fairbanks** totaled just 23.2 inches (39 percent of normal).


Average Soil Temperature (° F, 4" Bare)
February 21 - 27, 2010
< 35
35
40
45
50
55
60
65
70
75
> 80
40 F Wheat can develop
50 F Corn can develop
65 F Cotton and Soybeans can develop
Based on preliminary data
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
Supplemental data provided by Alabama A&M University, Bureau of Reclamation - Pacific Northwest Region AgriMet Program, High Plains Regional Climate Center, Illinois State Water Survey, Iowa State University, Louisiana Agriclimatic Information System, Mississippi State Univeristy, Oklahoma Mesonet, Purdue University, University of Missouri and USDA/NRCS Soil Climate Analysis Network.


Minimum Temperatures (F) in Florida Citrus Areas
9 PM EST Feb 25, 2010 - 9 AM EST Feb 26, 2010
Temperature data obtained from the Florida Automated Weather Network (FAWN) and the National Weather Service (NWS).
Major and minor agricultural areas are based on NASS 2007 Census of Agriculture data. Major areas combined nationally account for 75% of the total domestic acreage. Similarly, major and minor areas combined nationally account for 99% of the total domestic acreage. Counties shaded in gray contain data that are not published by NASS, and hence were not used in delineating the major and minor agricultural areas. Additional information on these agricultural data can be found at: http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/.
U.S. Citrus, Strawberry, & Sugarcane Areas
Major Citrus Area
Minor Citrus Area
Major Strawberry Area
Major Sugarcane Area
Minor Sugarcane Area
USDA World Agricultural Outlook Board
Joint Agricultural Weather Facility


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
FEB 21 – 27, 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 21 – 27, 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 27, 2010

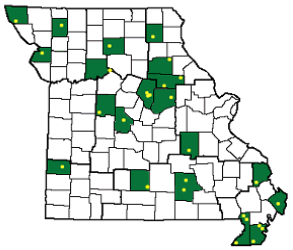
Data Provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the University of Missouri Commercial Agriculture Program.

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	48	32	64	24	40	-	0.70	-	0.70	12.55	-	6.75	-	-	-	0	5	1	1
	LYON	50	32	67	23	41	-	0.45	-	0.45	14.62	-	7.31	-	46	41	0	3	1	0
	VANCE	49	33	67	26	41	-	0.53	-	0.52	13.37	-	8.43	-	49	40	0	3	2	1
	PERTHSHIRE	49	34	62	27	41	-	0.98	-	0.98	17.31	-	8.72	-	48	38	0	2	1	1
	SCOTT	50	35	61	26	42	-	0.09	-	0.09	15.59	-	8.78	-	49	42	0	2	1	0
	SANDY RIDGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NE	VERONA	51	30	70	21	41	-	0.52	-	0.51	11.47	-	7.15	-	50	39	0	5	2	1
SD	STONEVILLE x	51	34	62	25	43	-6	1.00	-0.12	0.97	16.94	111	11.23	116	53	40	0	3	2	1
	INDIANOLA 1S*	50	34	63	26	42	-	0.26	-	0.24	13.91	-	8.61	-	-	-	0	2	2	0
	INVERNESS 5E	50	35	64	27	42	-	1.01	-	1.00	14.70	-	10.15	-	50	42	0	2	2	1
	SIDON	51	36	67	29	44	-	0.79	-	0.79	12.30	-	8.04	-	52	45	0	2	1	1
	NORTH ISSAQUENA	52	36	63	28	44	-	0.31	-	0.29	13.32	-	8.37	-	51	43	0	2	2	0
	SILVER CITY	51	34	63	26	43	-	0.41	-	0.37	11.76	-	6.81	-	48	43	0	2	3	0
	ONWARD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	MAYDAY	52	35	61	27	44	-	0.52	-	0.49	12.69	-	7.52	-	50	44	0	2	3	0
MISSOURI																				
NW	CORNING	28	7	37	-5	18	-17	0.07	-0.25	0.04	1.92	66	1.30	77	-	-	0	7	3	0
	ALBANY	28	2	39	-13	16	-18	0.11	-0.27	0.08	1.69	49	0.75	36	32	31	0	7	2	0
	ST. JOSEPH	28	11	37	0	19	-17	0.27	-0.09	0.16	1.86	57	1.07	59	-	-	0	7	3	0
NC	LINNEUS	29	5	36	-12	18	-17	0.10	-0.38	0.09	3.02	78	1.56	68	32	32	0	7	2	0
	BRUNSWICK	29	11	34	2	20	-17	0.51	-0.07	0.32	3.40	73	1.60	54	32	32	0	7	4	0
NE	NOVELTY	29	6	35	-8	17	-18	0.38	-0.31	0.22	4.29	89	2.57	92	32	31	0	7	3	0
	MONROE CITY	32	11	36	-1	21	-15	0.78	0.23	0.76	5.25	95	2.67	82	32	31	0	7	2	1
WC	GREEN RIDGE	36	18	43	9	26	-12	0.80	0.20	0.80	5.67	102	2.91	86	33	32	0	7	1	1
C	AUXVASSE	34	16	38	6	24	-13	1.25	0.63	1.22	7.26	117	4.43	119	33	33	0	7	2	1
	COL-SANBORN FLD	36	18	42	9	26	-13	1.36	0.58	1.32	7.51	119	4.48	111	34	33	0	7	2	1
	WILLIAMSBURG	36	18	40	8	26	-12	1.30	0.50	1.30	7.28	105	3.84	89	40	34	0	7	1	1
	COL-JEFFERS F&G	37	17	42	7	26	-13	1.24	0.45	1.22	6.36	101	4.04	101	34	33	0	7	3	1
	COL SOUTH FARMS	36	17	41	7	25	-14	1.38	0.59	1.35	7.17	113	4.44	111	-	-	0	7	2	1
	COL-BF	36	16	42	7	25	-14	1.25	0.46	1.23	6.84	108	4.11	103	32	31	0	7	3	1
	VERSAILLES	38	18	44	10	27	-14	1.34	0.64	1.34	6.65	106	4.32	114	35	33	0	7	1	1
EC	VANDALIA	33	16	37	6	25	-11	1.24	0.53	1.23	7.47	119	3.99	104	32	31	0	7	2	1
SW	LAMAR	40	23	48	15	31	-11	0.63	-0.19	0.63	4.07	61	2.69	66	40	34	0	7	1	1
SC	COOK STATION	43	19	54	7	30	-11	0.59	0.07	0.59	6.22	79	4.50	97	40	36	0	6	1	1
	MOUNTAIN GROVE	42	20	55	11	31	-10	0.53	-0.25	0.53	5.99	69	3.98	76	39	34	0	7	1	1
SE	DELTA	46	26	62	17	35	-7	0.17	-0.54	0.17	9.32	89	3.33	53	40	35	0	5	1	0
	CHARLESTON	46	28	64	17	36	-7	0.28	-0.42	0.28	9.01	84	4.10	61	42	35	0	5	1	0
	GLENNONVILLE	47	29	61	20	37	-7	0.44	-0.26	0.44	11.50	113	4.21	68	43	36	0	5	1	0
	CLARKTON	46	28	62	17	36	-8	0.44	-0.23	0.44	11.42	110	4.18	67	44	35	0	5	1	0
	PORTAGEVILLE DC	46	30	64	21	37	-7	0.44	-0.28	0.44	10.09	88	4.62	65	47	37	0	5	1	0
	PORTAGEVILLE LF	46	30	65	20	37	-7	0.50	-0.22	0.50	9.48	84	4.46	65	44	36	0	5	1	1
	STEELE	47	30	63	21	37	-8	0.48	-0.27	0.48	10.18	86	4.66	65	45	37	0	5	1	0
	CARDWELL	46	29	60	20	37	-8	0.54	-0.21	0.54	12.00	104	4.12	60	43	39	0	5	1	1

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

Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Wet and dry periods were interspersed, but dry days outnumbered the wet ones. Rainfall totaled an inch or less. Early-week warmth was replaced by chilly conditions and frequent sub-freezing temperatures. Stoneville's weekly temperature averaged 6 degrees F below normal.

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 27, 2010

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

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	53	32	69	23	43	-6	0.06	-1.01	0.06	13.21	95	7.11	75	79	34	0	4	1	0
	HUNTSVILLE	51	29	69	22	40	-6	0.61	-0.70	0.59	16.63	106	8.47	84	85	58	0	4	2	1
	MOBILE	60	37	67	26	49	-6	0.66	-0.67	0.43	31.91	210	16.54	157	86	54	0	2	3	0
	MONTGOMERY	58	35	72	24	46	-6	0.77	-0.66	0.75	21.50	142	11.06	109	81	37	0	2	2	1
AK	ANCHORAGE	32	21	40	10	27	7	0.39	0.20	0.39	2.16	90	1.38	103	79	66	0	7	1	0
	BARROW	-11	-22	4	-37	-16	0	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.78	229	0.44	200	80	71	0	7	2	0
	FAIRBANKS	14	-4	31	-27	5	6	0.10	0.03	0.10	0.52	32	0.16	18	82	75	0	7	1	0
	JUNEAU	40	29	44	23	35	5	0.40	-0.58	0.15	10.08	72	6.13	71	98	95	0	5	5	0
	KODIAK	39	34	44	27	37	7	0.95	-0.34	0.31	29.94	140	19.69	143	88	79	0	3	5	0
	NOME	12	-7	34	-35	3	-3	0.30	0.15	0.19	1.61	61	0.67	42	86	79	0	7	3	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	39	20	45	14	30	-3	0.77	0.10	0.56	9.98	156	7.13	157	84	41	0	7	2	1
	PHOENIX	67	49	72	41	58	-1	0.42	0.21	0.21	3.49	145	3.02	204	67	41	0	0	3	0
	PRESCOTT	50	30	58	19	40	-1	0.19	-0.30	0.17	9.90	217	6.58	201	83	32	0	5	2	0
	TUCSON	64	42	70	35	53	-3	0.58	0.36	0.48	3.82	136	3.52	198	63	40	0	0	3	0
AR	FORT SMITH	49	31	58	24	40	-6	0.69	-0.02	0.69	7.39	91	4.52	96	78	38	0	4	1	1
	LITTLE ROCK	50	32	60	24	41	-6	0.94	0.09	0.94	19.83	173	7.50	112	81	41	0	3	1	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	64	46	74	37	55	0	0.62	0.31	0.51	5.25	173	3.59	157	89	74	0	0	4	1
	FRESNO	57	45	62	39	51	-2	1.89	1.37	0.65	7.41	136	5.00	121	94	83	0	0	6	1
	LOS ANGELES	65	52	71	46	59	1	0.64	-0.11	0.62	10.66	138	8.61	145	77	52	0	0	2	1
	REDDING	57	41	67	33	49	-1	2.65	1.34	1.06	19.86	121	15.83	134	92	71	0	0	5	3
	SACRAMENTO	58	44	61	38	51	-1	1.26	0.44	0.61	10.74	111	7.10	98	94	63	0	0	4	1
	SAN DIEGO	65	52	69	45	58	-1	0.77	0.27	0.60	7.74	140	5.46	130	79	59	0	0	4	1
	SAN FRANCISCO	58	50	63	49	54	1	1.86	0.93	0.64	11.76	105	8.69	104	89	71	0	0	6	2
	STOCKTON	58	46	63	41	52	0	1.70	1.12	1.00	8.01	117	6.13	121	95	82	0	0	5	1
CO	ALAMOSA	34	5	39	-12	20	-6	0.05	-0.01	0.05	0.93	131	0.83	218	83	60	0	7	1	0
	CO SPRINGS	38	17	49	9	28	-5	0.16	0.05	0.09	1.29	137	0.62	119	85	36	0	7	3	0
	DENVER INTL	39	19	52	11	29	-4	0.05	-0.05	0.03	0.82	122	0.37	103	82	42	0	7	2	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	37	23	44	15	30	-7	0.03	-0.10	0.02	2.11	140	1.01	102	86	65	0	7	2	0
	PUEBLO	43	17	55	2	30	-6	0.35	0.28	0.27	1.14	128	0.96	192	81	49	0	7	3	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	41	31	46	26	36	3	4.57	3.85	2.51	12.29	126	6.54	104	86	75	0	4	5	3
	HARTFORD	41	30	47	23	35	4	3.16	2.44	1.58	11.57	113	6.07	91	89	72	0	4	5	2
DC	WASHINGTON	45	33	50	30	39	-1	0.28	-0.41	0.27	9.54	110	3.69	65	76	46	0	4	2	0
DE	WILMINGTON	40	29	45	25	34	-2	1.38	0.65	1.02	14.34	152	5.76	95	87	62	0	5	3	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	65	44	76	34	55	-6	1.26	0.56	0.54	12.93	154	9.12	161	95	49	0	0	3	2
	JACKSONVILLE	63	38	73	27	50	-7	0.14	-0.62	0.11	12.55	135	6.67	100	91	40	0	3	2	0
	KEY WEST	71	60	80	50	66	-5	2.26	1.93	1.13	10.26	177	5.78	158	85	68	0	0	4	2
	MIAMI	75	56	83	46	66	-4	0.94	0.44	0.54	8.59	143	5.58	146	88	53	0	0	4	1
	ORLANDO	67	47	76	36	57	-7	0.68	0.06	0.31	13.28	193	7.89	172	83	50	0	0	3	0
	PENSACOLA	57	40	65	31	49	-7	0.71	-0.49	0.66	25.99	189	12.24	126	79	50	0	2	4	1
	TALLAHASSEE	60	35	72	22	48	-8	0.88	-0.34	0.83	23.99	174	13.07	135	87	52	0	3	2	1
	TAMPA	67	49	78	38	58	-6	0.21	-0.48	0.16	7.74	110	5.42	114	83	49	0	0	2	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	73	53	79	39	63	-5	2.08	1.53	1.80	13.80	147	6.42	103	82	56	0	0	3	1
GA	ATHENS	54	32	69	24	43	-5	0.46	-0.65	0.45	19.32	154	10.45	118	75	44	0	5	2	0
	ATLANTA	52	33	66	23	42	-7	0.68	-0.50	0.68	18.65	140	9.55	101	72	47	0	4	1	1
	AUGUSTA	58	33	70	28	45	-5	0.40	-0.62	0.37	15.30	133	6.33	75	76	51	0	4	2	0
	COLUMBUS	56	35	70	27	46	-6	0.73	-0.44	0.72	23.51	176	9.89	110	77	31	0	3	2	1
	MACON	56	33	69	25	44	-7	0.51	-0.62	0.49	17.54	132	8.57	92	84	37	0	4	2	0
	SAVANNAH	60	37	70	27	48	-6	0.39	-0.27	0.39	20.24	211	9.53	141	77	52	0	3	1	0
HI	HILO	83	64	85	62	73	2	0.08	-2.20	0.04	13.34	47	1.85	10	79	64	0	0	2	0
	HONOLULU	81	67	84	65	74	1	0.00	-0.57	0.00	2.13	27	1.38	28	77	65	0	0	0	0
	KAHULUI	84	60	86	57	72	0	0.00	-0.50	0.00	3.32	36	1.28	21	84	71	0	0	0	0
	LIHUE	79	64	83	59	72	0	0.07	-0.70	0.07	2.72	22	1.97	26	84	76	0	0	1	0
ID	BOISE	47	32	53	22	40	1	0.37	0.09	0.34	3.86	101	2.10	85	77	54	0	4	2	0
	LEWISTON	52	33	56	23	42	2	0.01	-0.21	0.01	3.35	109	2.31	114	72	58	0	3	1	0
	POCATELLO	37	15	46	5	26	-6	0.01	-0.25	0.01	1.68	54	1.11	54	88	75	0	7	1	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	32	24	36	17	28	-2	0.84	0.44	0.36	5.50	97	2.77	85	85	73	0	6	3	0
	MOLINE	30	14	34	5	22	-8	0.20	-0.20	0.20	6.37	124	2.85	97	81	64	0	7	1	0
	PEORIA	31	17	35	9	24	-7	0.65	0.19	0.64	7.17	133	3.00	100	81	63	0	6	2	1
	ROCKFORD	31	22	35	14	26	-1	0.19	-0.14	0.15	5.06	108	1.51	58	80	67	0	7	3	0
	SPRINGFIELD	35	21	38	14	28	-5	0.96	0.44	0.92	7.55	131	3.11	97	83	62	0	6	2	1
IN	EVANSVILLE	42	27	61	22	34	-4	0.15	-0.67	0.15	7.40	79	3.77	65	81	61	0	5	1	0
	FORT WAYNE	34	25	40	15	29	-1	0.62	0.13	0.33	4.43	67	1.66	43	91	75	0	7	5	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	34	25	41	19	30	-4	0.24	-0.39	0.13	5.36	69	2.06	44	88	72	0	6	4	0
	SOUTH BEND	32	26	39	20	29	-1	0.67	0.18	0.36	4.41	61	2.53	62	91	74	0	7	3	0
IA	BURLINGTON	30	11	34	-2	20	-11	0.00	-0.44	0.00	3.74	79	1.45	55	84	59	0	7	0	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	23	5	32	-7	14	-14	0.00	-0.28	0.00	5.17	147	2.09	102	87	68	0	7	0	0
	DES MOINES	26	5	33	-7	16	-14	0.00	-0.30	0.00	5.24	153	2.41	115	75	57	0	7	0	0
	DUBUQUE	30	15	35	6	23	-3	0.01	-0.36	0.01	6.04	142	2.29	89	80	63	0	7	1	0
	SIOUX CITY	24	6	33	-6	15	-13	0.00	-0.19	0.00	4.48	260	2.10	198	81	65	0	7	0	0
	WATERLOO	24	0	29	-9	12	-14	0.00	-0.28	0.00	4.93	171	1.74	98	82	67	0	7	0	0
KS	CONCORDIA	33	17	48	7	25	-10	0.05	-0.21	0.05	2.28	111	0.74	62	83	64	0	7	1	0
	DODGE CITY	40	21	57	13	30	-8	0.14	-0.06	0.14	1.70	89	1.32	116	88	58	0	7	1	0
	GOODLAND	39	16	53	7	28	-6	0.14	-0.01	0.08	1.12	97	0.62	82	86	66	0	7	2	0
	TOPEKA	34	15	45	6	24	-12	0.23	-0.12	0.23	4.00	119	2.05	105	77	57	0	7	1	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 27, 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	41	23	52	14	32	-7	0.43	0.09	0.43	1.92	64	1.53	93	81	60	0	7	1	0
KY	JACKSON	41	28	63	19	34	-6	0.14	-0.83	0.06	13.32	118	7.36	105	85	57	0	5	4	0
	LEXINGTON	40	27	61	20	34	-4	0.08	-0.81	0.03	8.68	84	4.66	74	79	66	0	5	4	0
	LOUISVILLE	43	28	63	21	36	-4	0.05	-0.82	0.03	7.62	76	4.77	76	81	57	0	5	3	0
	PADUCAH	45	26	65	18	35	-5	0.19	-0.80	0.19	9.12	79	4.70	65	86	42	0	5	1	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	59	40	68	27	49	-6	1.27	0.11	0.90	23.75	145	8.89	80	92	45	0	1	5	1
	LAKE CHARLES	62	43	75	30	52	-4	0.51	-0.18	0.47	16.74	125	7.73	88	92	53	0	1	3	0
	NEW ORLEANS	60	44	73	36	52	-5	1.06	-0.19	0.67	34.88	214	8.96	80	77	58	0	0	4	1
	SHREVEPORT	55	36	67	24	45	-8	1.19	0.18	1.08	11.14	84	6.50	75	89	49	0	2	3	1
ME	CARIBOU	37	31	39	29	34	19	0.64	0.15	0.44	6.81	84	3.02	61	92	68	0	7	4	0
	PORTLAND	41	32	47	27	37	10	4.89	4.13	3.01	13.05	115	7.81	110	89	67	0	3	4	2
MD	BALTIMORE	42	31	46	26	36	-1	0.30	-0.49	0.28	14.45	150	6.39	102	85	57	0	5	3	0
MA	BOSTON	43	33	46	30	38	5	2.47	1.67	1.28	9.76	90	5.85	83	88	70	0	3	5	2
	WORCESTER	39	28	44	23	34	6	3.88	3.12	1.95	12.10	112	7.43	106	93	71	0	6	5	2
MI	ALPENA	30	15	34	11	23	2	0.17	-0.17	0.11	2.92	61	0.71	24	89	70	0	7	2	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	34	27	39	19	30	3	0.52	0.16	0.20	4.69	76	1.70	49	81	64	0	7	5	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	32	20	39	10	26	4	0.08	-0.22	0.07	2.67	59	0.76	28	81	65	0	7	2	0
	LANSING	32	25	40	17	29	3	0.70	0.37	0.28	3.39	66	1.87	63	86	75	0	7	5	0
	MUSKEGON	34	25	38	17	29	2	0.53	0.17	0.19	5.22	82	1.90	51	88	74	0	7	5	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	32	24	37	17	28	5	0.18	-0.16	0.09	2.70	36	1.62	34	92	68	0	7	4	0
MN	DULUTH	28	1	39	-9	14	-3	0.00	-0.18	0.00	4.27	152	1.38	74	76	50	0	7	0	0
	INT'L FALLS	25	-11	36	-27	7	-7	0.06	-0.08	0.03	2.51	118	0.98	69	81	44	0	7	2	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	29	8	38	1	18	-5	0.00	-0.19	0.00	3.02	111	1.19	69	74	50	0	7	0	0
	ROCHESTER	24	2	30	-7	13	-8	0.01	-0.17	0.01	3.34	127	1.12	70	82	66	0	7	1	0
	ST. CLOUD	26	-1	36	-10	12	-7	0.00	-0.13	0.00	2.59	132	1.28	101	79	43	0	7	0	0
MS	JACKSON	55	32	60	22	44	-7	0.42	-0.66	0.20	15.69	102	9.23	92	88	46	0	2	4	0
	MERIDIAN	56	32	66	22	44	-8	0.57	-0.80	0.35	17.15	105	9.19	84	91	43	0	3	4	0
	TUPELO	52	30	70	21	41	-6	0.59	-0.67	0.59	12.80	82	8.55	90	80	55	0	4	1	1
MO	COLUMBIA	36	18	42	8	27	-9	1.43	0.84	1.43	7.26	117	4.59	123	86	53	0	7	1	1
	KANSAS CITY	31	14	40	2	22	-14	0.31	-0.07	0.31	3.45	88	1.76	77	86	55	0	7	1	0
	SAINT LOUIS	39	23	43	15	31	-7	0.93	0.31	0.86	7.54	107	3.29	78	81	62	0	6	2	1
	SPRINGFIELD	42	21	50	13	31	-8	0.75	0.15	0.75	5.57	76	3.84	91	79	49	0	7	1	1
MT	BILLINGS	41	23	47	11	32	0	0.00	-0.14	0.00	2.16	110	1.51	117	77	49	0	6	0	0
	BUTTE	37	3	46	-9	20	-4	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.98	69	0.92	102	85	40	0	7	0	0
	CUT BANK	44	19	50	2	31	5	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.13	14	0.06	10	88	37	0	7	0	0
	GLASGOW	23	5	32	-5	14	-8	0.01	-0.05	0.01	1.70	183	1.36	243	90	84	0	7	1	0
	GREAT FALLS	40	22	53	-3	31	3	0.00	-0.13	0.00	2.56	145	1.80	164	75	46	0	6	0	0
	HAVRE	26	3	40	-8	14	-11	0.00	-0.09	0.00	1.18	95	0.53	73	90	79	0	7	0	0
	MISSOULA	45	22	51	14	34	3	0.02	-0.17	0.02	1.51	52	0.93	53	79	57	0	6	1	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	30	12	44	0	21	-10	0.14	-0.07	0.14	2.97	173	1.21	114	84	67	0	7	1	0
	LINCOLN	29	11	36	-1	20	-11	0.01	-0.20	0.01	4.13	203	1.71	146	78	60	0	7	1	0
	NORFOLK	24	9	30	-3	17	-12	0.03	-0.19	0.03	3.45	189	1.45	123	82	70	0	7	1	0
	NORTH PLATTE	33	9	45	-2	21	-11	0.05	-0.10	0.05	1.45	123	0.78	100	91	67	0	7	1	0
	OMAHA	27	8	35	-6	18	-13	0.00	-0.23	0.00	3.91	166	1.63	114	82	64	0	7	0	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	35	11	46	-3	23	-9	0.05	-0.10	0.05	1.51	96	0.79	77	84	64	0	7	1	0
	VALENTINE	37	12	47	2	25	-4	0.03	-0.11	0.03	0.91	91	0.54	81	86	68	0	7	1	0
NV	ELY	37	13	45	1	25	-7	0.13	-0.06	0.11	2.05	110	1.01	74	87	63	0	7	2	0
	LAS VEGAS	59	43	64	37	51	-3	0.35	0.18	0.24	3.35	211	3.06	257	64	37	0	0	2	0
	RENO	45	27	62	20	36	-4	1.51	1.26	0.68	4.93	170	3.14	155	89	67	0	4	4	1
	WINNEMUCCA	48	23	57	8	35	-3	0.25	0.11	0.11	2.16	99	1.31	96	82	58	0	5	3	0
NH	CONCORD	40	31	46	26	35	10	1.98	1.41	1.03	9.37	115	5.35	103	90	71	0	5	5	2
NJ	NEWARK	41	30	50	25	36	1	3.72	2.99	1.42	14.19	137	7.06	104	78	64	0	5	5	3
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	49	30	57	23	39	-4	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.96	72	0.81	95	67	34	0	5	1	0
NY	ALBANY	37	29	43	19	33	6	3.56	3.02	1.14	9.29	129	5.70	126	95	73	0	6	6	3
	BINGHAMTON	33	22	37	16	28	2	0.84	0.23	0.53	6.28	79	4.47	91	89	74	0	7	6	1
	BUFFALO	32	22	35	18	27	0	1.09	0.51	0.36	9.88	107	4.75	87	92	79	0	7	5	0
	ROCHESTER	33	23	37	14	28	1	0.59	0.09	0.19	5.99	86	3.04	72	91	77	0	7	5	0
	SYRACUSE	35	24	40	11	30	4	1.54	1.03	0.59	5.48	71	3.28	71	90	70	0	7	6	1
NC	ASHEVILLE	46	26	60	20	36	-5	0.38	-0.58	0.38	19.51	176	10.35	135	79	60	0	6	1	0
	CHARLOTTE	52	32	65	25	42	-5	0.67	-0.24	0.53	15.68	149	8.67	118	81	47	0	4	3	1
	GREENSBORO	49	33	62	28	41	-2	0.55	-0.23	0.33	12.63	133	7.60	118	76	46	0	4	2	0
	HATTERAS	50	37	60	32	43	-5	1.24	0.30	1.00	18.25	129	11.77	122	92	56	0	2	3	1
	RALEIGH	52	32	65	25	42	-3	0.41	-0.46	0.29	12.50	121	6.41	88	78	54	0	4	2	0
	WILMINGTON	56	35	66	30	45	-5	0.87	-0.03	0.67	16.50	140	7.65	96	87	42	0	4	2	1
ND	BISMARCK	19	2	25	-12	10	-11	0.00	-0.12	0.00	2.03	154	1.12	127	84	76	0	7	0	0
	DICKINSON	24	4	35	0	14	-10	0.10	0.03	0.10	1.00	92	0.79	105	91	74	0	7	1	0
	FARGO	20	0	26	-19	10	-7	0.13	-0.02	0.13	4.00	219	2.15	171	82	64	0	7	1	0
	GRAND FORKS	19	-4	25	-20	8	-8	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.82	103	1.13	93	88	69	0	7	0	0
	JAMESTOWN	17	0	22	-22	9	-10	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.88	126	1.14	109	91	72	0	7	0	0
	WILLISTON	23	2	27	-2	12	-8	0.00	-0.09	0.00	1.84	129	1.36	158	88	78	0	7	0	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	33	25	41	20	29	-1	0.78	0.19	0.24	7.56	100	4.62	100	87	75	0	7	5	0
	CINCINNATI	37	27	51	19	32	-4	0.08	-0.64	0.07	6.38	73	3.45	63	88	74	0	5	2	0
	CLEVELAND	36	29	47	25	32	2	1.00	0.45	0.31	6.68	86	3.97	86	84	68	0	6	6	0
	COLUMBUS	34	28	42	22	31	-3	0.43	-0.11	0.17	8.08	107	4.48	98	87	74	0	6	5	0
	DAYTON	33	26	42	17	30	-3	0.10	-0.47	0.06	5.20	66	2.25	47	87	72	0	6	4	0
	MANSFIELD	32	25	39	21	29	0	0.28	-0.25	0.09	6.03	76	2.99	64	92	68	0	7	6	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 27, 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	33	26	41	20	30	1	0.87	0.40	0.34	5.31	84	2.28	62	90	74	0	7	6	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	36	26	48	22	31	1	0.90	0.39	0.33	9.11	127	5.70	135	79	60	0	6	5	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	46	28	58	22	37	-8	1.96	1.47	1.41	6.72	150	5.25	202	82	53	0	7	3	2
	TULSA	48	27	54	19	37	-7	1.24	0.66	1.22	6.08	106	4.20	127	80	57	0	7	2	1
OR	ASTORIA	55	41	59	30	48	3	2.31	0.45	0.85	24.46	88	18.70	108	86	69	0	2	5	2
	BURNS	42	24	49	15	33	1	0.48	0.20	0.25	4.92	141	3.49	160	90	72	0	7	3	0
	EUGENE	55	36	60	26	45	1	1.87	0.37	0.65	14.86	67	9.71	70	90	74	0	2	4	2
	MEDFORD	57	34	59	25	46	1	0.35	-0.14	0.27	5.61	76	3.80	85	87	47	0	4	2	0
	PENDLETON	54	33	60	23	43	3	0.09	-0.19	0.07	3.96	98	2.43	94	75	51	0	3	2	0
	PORTLAND	54	38	58	27	46	2	1.10	0.12	0.64	11.52	78	7.76	85	89	63	0	2	5	1
	SALEM	55	37	59	25	46	2	1.73	0.53	0.74	16.06	93	9.92	92	87	67	0	2	4	2
PA	ALLENTOWN	38	26	44	21	32	0	1.17	0.50	0.89	11.00	116	4.70	77	86	70	0	5	5	1
	ERIE	33	23	39	17	28	-2	1.06	0.49	0.44	7.95	95	4.70	101	91	77	0	7	5	0
	MIDDLETOWN	39	29	46	25	34	1	0.18	-0.56	0.14	10.07	114	5.09	91	83	57	0	5	2	0
	PHILADELPHIA	40	29	46	25	35	-1	1.15	0.46	0.79	14.16	151	5.31	87	80	69	0	5	5	1
	PITTSBURGH	36	26	44	21	31	-1	0.47	-0.12	0.26	9.47	122	5.94	121	87	63	0	6	5	0
	WILKES-BARRE	36	24	43	19	30	-1	1.26	0.76	0.51	6.48	93	3.77	85	89	68	0	7	6	1
	WILLIAMSPORT	39	26	50	22	33	2	0.24	-0.39	0.08	9.56	115	5.48	103	82	69	0	5	4	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	43	32	49	28	38	6	4.04	3.21	1.70	13.99	118	7.84	102	88	68	0	4	5	3
SC	BEAUFORT	59	38	70	31	48	-4	0.41	-0.29	0.41	18.48	182	8.38	119	81	36	0	1	1	0
	CHARLESTON	60	38	70	29	49	-3	0.31	-0.44	0.30	19.13	187	9.07	129	82	38	0	2	2	0
	COLUMBIA	56	34	70	27	45	-4	0.75	-0.19	0.65	14.68	126	5.37	65	77	55	0	4	2	1
	GREENVILLE	54	31	65	20	43	-3	0.70	-0.43	0.55	18.28	150	9.61	115	77	39	0	4	3	1
SD	ABERDEEN	19	-1	25	-22	9	-13	0.00	-0.13	0.00	2.71	219	1.75	203	85	71	0	7	0	0
	HURON	21	4	26	-16	12	-12	0.00	-0.17	0.00	3.09	236	1.42	154	85	70	0	7	0	0
	RAPID CITY	37	14	47	5	25	-4	0.00	-0.13	0.00	1.15	102	0.43	59	87	57	0	7	0	0
	SIOUX FALLS	21	3	30	-13	12	-12	0.00	-0.15	0.00	4.41	311	2.38	264	81	67	0	7	0	0
TN	BRISTOL	44	27	60	21	35	-5	0.13	-0.74	0.07	11.46	113	5.82	87	87	54	0	5	4	0
	CHATTANOOGA	51	30	68	22	41	-4	0.37	-0.87	0.37	16.97	115	9.53	95	80	45	0	5	1	0
	KNOXVILLE	47	29	64	20	38	-6	0.36	-0.68	0.31	15.28	119	8.99	108	83	47	0	5	2	0
	MEMPHIS	49	32	66	24	41	-6	1.14	0.03	1.14	12.92	93	7.79	94	77	40	0	5	1	1
	NASHVILLE	46	28	67	20	37	-6	0.42	-0.55	0.42	10.89	91	6.90	93	84	46	0	4	1	0
TX	ABILENE	51	30	63	19	40	-11	0.23	-0.07	0.20	7.12	220	5.25	266	84	60	0	5	3	0
	AMARILLO	44	21	61	12	33	-9	0.26	0.11	0.24	2.55	151	2.23	206	94	58	0	7	2	0
	AUSTIN	59	35	77	23	47	-9	0.35	-0.19	0.33	8.66	141	6.13	166	88	55	0	3	2	0
	BEAUMONT	60	41	71	29	50	-7	1.06	0.34	0.96	14.72	103	8.29	92	98	57	0	1	3	1
	BROWNSVILLE	70	46	79	37	58	-6	0.46	0.24	0.46	10.27	284	4.63	184	86	59	0	0	1	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	64	45	76	35	54	-7	0.26	-0.20	0.25	11.10	219	7.14	214	88	67	0	0	2	0
	DEL RIO	67	40	76	32	54	-4	0.02	-0.22	0.02	4.97	228	3.95	276	78	36	0	1	1	0
	EL PASO	59	38	65	29	48	-4	0.07	-0.01	0.06	2.89	188	2.05	266	60	27	0	2	2	0
	FORT WORTH	53	34	65	29	44	-8	0.22	-0.47	0.22	7.47	114	5.62	140	80	50	0	2	1	0
	GALVESTON	59	44	69	37	52	-7	0.20	-0.36	0.14	12.28	121	5.75	87	94	63	0	0	3	0
	HOUSTON	60	41	72	29	51	-6	0.19	-0.53	0.17	11.53	113	6.09	93	89	63	0	1	3	0
	LUBBOCK	52	26	63	20	39	-6	0.12	-0.05	0.10	4.62	260	3.14	283	83	49	0	7	2	0
	MIDLAND	57	30	69	20	43	-8	0.18	0.04	0.14	4.03	241	3.20	314	85	45	0	5	2	0
	SAN ANGELO	58	31	72	21	44	-8	0.15	-0.15	0.12	6.31	224	4.63	246	79	50	0	3	2	0
	SAN ANTONIO	63	38	79	29	51	-6	0.22	-0.22	0.21	10.57	202	8.65	265	86	37	0	2	2	0
	VICTORIA	64	40	79	31	52	-6	0.04	-0.46	0.04	9.90	145	6.16	141	91	58	0	2	1	0
	WACO	56	35	77	30	46	-7	0.34	-0.32	0.34	10.30	150	8.76	213	86	63	0	4	1	0
	WICHITA FALLS	50	31	63	24	41	-7	0.94	0.50	0.91	6.39	153	4.26	170	83	66	0	4	2	1
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	44	28	57	20	36	-1	0.23	-0.11	0.12	2.22	58	0.87	34	83	43	0	5	2	0
VT	BURLINGTON	39	29	45	22	34	12	1.92	1.53	1.41	7.56	125	4.54	119	95	67	0	7	6	1
VA	LYNCHBURG	44	30	57	26	37	-2	0.16	-0.62	0.10	13.91	144	7.09	110	81	54	0	6	2	0
	NORFOLK	50	33	58	27	41	-2	0.53	-0.30	0.27	15.55	154	7.98	113	84	44	0	4	3	0
	RICHMOND	49	33	60	28	41	0	0.25	-0.53	0.16	14.47	153	6.31	100	77	52	0	3	2	0
	ROANOKE	43	31	58	28	37	-4	0.10	-0.68	0.07	14.89	165	6.67	109	74	57	0	6	2	0
	WASH/DULLES	43	30	50	23	37	0	0.10	-0.60	0.09	9.60	110	4.36	77	72	50	0	6	2	0
WA	OLYMPIA	53	34	57	21	44	3	1.48	0.06	0.46	15.89	74	11.31	83	93	82	0	3	5	0
	QUILLAYUTE	52	39	58	27	46	3	2.52	-0.48	1.23	36.65	91	29.74	116	91	79	0	2	5	1
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	53	41	57	33	47	3	1.06	0.09	0.41	12.42	84	9.67	105	78	65	0	0	5	0
	SPOKANE	47	30	53	23	38	4	0.27	-0.09	0.15	4.72	86	2.84	88	88	50	0	4	4	0
	YAKIMA	50	28	57	19	39	2	0.50	0.33	0.46	3.94	120	2.97	155	90	71	0	5	2	0
WV	BECKLEY	35	24	52	15	29	-7	0.24	-0.52	0.07	9.72	107	5.06	84	87	69	0	6	6	0
	CHARLESTON	41	28	59	21	35	-4	0.43	-0.39	0.15	10.40	109	5.54	89	89	66	0	5	4	0
	ELKINS	35	22	49	17	29	-4	0.34	-0.47	0.09	8.21	83	4.90	76	92	66	0	7	5	0
	HUNTINGTON	40	30	61	20	35	-4	0.21	-0.60	0.09	9.96	106	5.59	92	86	64	0	5	5	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	30	7	39	-2	18	-4	0.00	-0.18	0.00	3.02	109	1.03	59	87	47	0	7	0	0
	GREEN BAY	33	18	38	8	25	2	0.15	-0.09	0.12	3.32	94	1.04	49	88	66	0	7	3	0
	LA CROSSE	30	9	36	-3	19	-7	0.00	-0.22	0.00	5.29	158	1.93	91	85	56	0	7	0	0
	MADISON	32	20	38	8	26	1	0.30	0.00	0.11	5.09	125	1.89	78	84	65	0	7	4	0
	MILWAUKEE	33	25	37	18	29	1	0.26	-0.13	0.14	3.88	69	1.20	35	80	67	0	7	3	0
WY	CASPER	34	11	46	-9	22	-7	0.07	-0.10	0.07	1.59	91	0.62	55	75	58	0	7	1	0
	CHEYENNE	32	13	41	-7	22	-8	0.07	-0.05	0.06	1.35	106	0.66	81	64	49	0	7	2	0
	LANDER	27	7	38	-5	17	-11	0.05	-0.10	0.05	1.80	115	1.01	106	80	54	0	7	1	0
	SHERIDAN	42	17	47	8	29	0	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.63	32	0.48	38	81	52	0	7	0	0

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

National Agricultural Summary

February 22 - 28, 2010

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

Much of the nation experienced another week of cooler-than-normal weather, with parts of the Corn Belt as much as 15 degrees F below average. In contrast, much of the Northwest, the Great Lakes region, and northern Atlantic Coast recorded above-average temperatures. Temperatures in Maine averaged much as 20 degrees F above normal for a second straight week, but a major winter storm delivered an abundance of rain and snow to the Northeast. Elsewhere, portions of the northern Rocky Mountains and northern and central Great Plains received little or no precipitation.

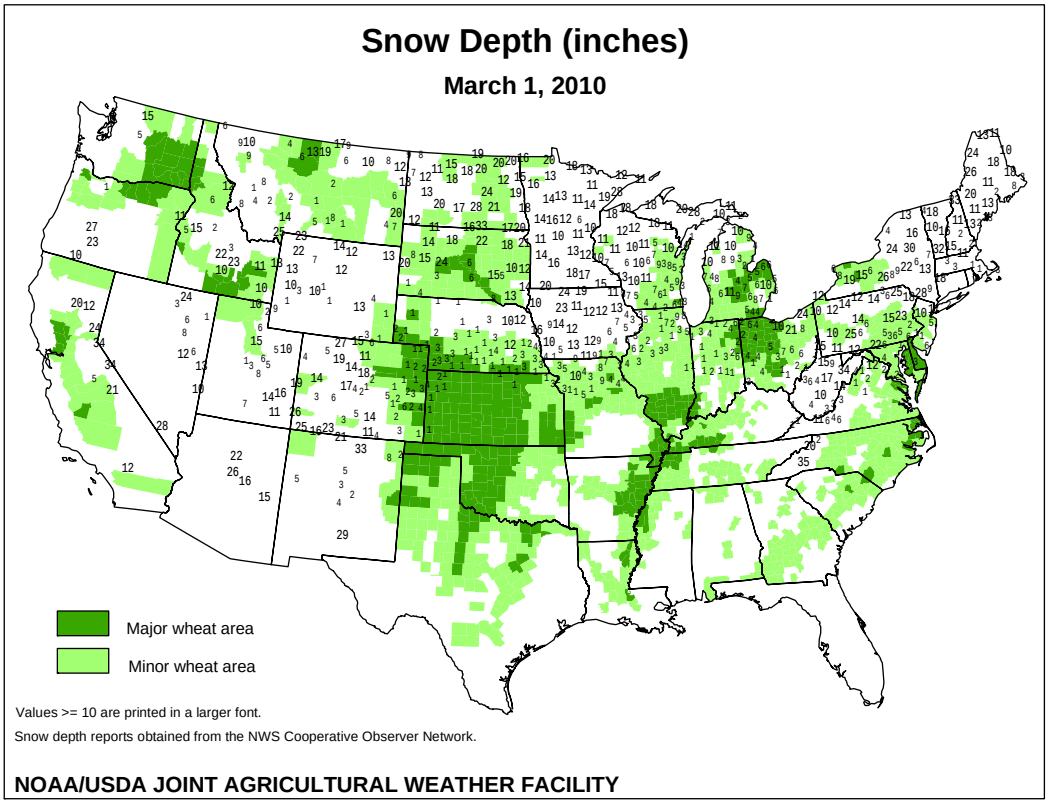
Average temperatures in Florida were 4 to 8 degrees F below normal, with sub-freezing temperatures reported as far south as Hardee County. Soil moisture remained mostly adequate for all districts except the Panhandle, where surplus soil moisture conditions prevented producers from cutting stubble. With the exception of the southern region, Florida's fieldwork was further delayed due to wet conditions. Low temperatures presented problems for vegetable growers in the western Panhandle trying to prepare beds and lay plastic, and slowed crop growth across the central and southern regions. Citrus bloom was observed on Valencia trees in Hendry County groves, signaling the natural start of the 2011 crop. Citrus producers were busy harvesting and completing maintenance activities.

In Georgia, fields were beginning to dry out, following a week of favorable weather conditions. Portions of the winter wheat crop reached the jointing stage, while peach trees in several southern counties were starting to bloom. Where conditions allowed, producers were harrowing, shredding cotton stalks, and preparing fields for spring planting.

The central and eastern regions of Texas received up to 1.5 inches of rainfall, while other areas received little to no moisture during the week. Statewide, winter wheat conditions continued to improve, following increased soil moisture levels as the crop in the Southern High Plains neared the jointing stage. Recent rain and snowfall in some areas of the state further delayed corn planting, leaving overall progress behind last year and the 5-year average. In South Texas, a hard freeze during the week delayed the start of early sorghum planting. Vegetables in the Lower Valley were growing well, but some producers were replanting acreage due to seed problems in saturated soils.

Temperatures in Arizona were mostly below normal during the week. Precipitation was recorded at all but one weather station, pushing year-to-date totals well above average everywhere except at the Grand Canyon. Durum wheat and barley emergence had occurred on 95 and 75 percent of this year's acreage, respectively. Overall progress for both crops was behind both last year and the 5-year average.

A wave of Pacific storm systems bombarded California during the week, bringing moderate to heavy rain and mountain snow to northern areas at mid-week and heavy rainfall to southern regions on the weekend. Where conditions allowed, producers completed fieldwork in preparation for spring planting. Weed control continued in many oat, rye, and wheat fields, where early-planted crops had begun to head. Cherry, peach, plum, and prune trees were in full bloom. Stone fruit grafting continued in the San Joaquin Valley. Vineyards and olive groves were pruned. Early almond trees were in full bloom, with late varieties approaching half bloom. Most producers have applied their first protective spray to help limit the impact of bloom disease.



February State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: The month of February consisted of fluctuating temperatures and a wintry mix. Up to 6 inches of snow fell across central Alabama February 12. February consisted of colder and wetter than normal weather for the state. In some parts of the north, field work was delayed as a result of wet conditions, however, farmers were optimistic about delays in planting and that it should not have an effect on the final outcome. The US Drought Monitor from February 23 portrayed the state to be 100 percent free from drought, compared to 21.2 percent one year ago. Brandon Dillard, Regional Extension Agent for Geneva County, stated that producers in his area would like the warmer temperatures to stay for wheat, however fertilizer applications were still being applied. Mr. Dillard projects progression for wheat to be normal. According to the Peach Orchard News released February 24, fruit crops such as blueberries and peaches were near blooming, but experienced extensive freeze damage. Farmers continued to feed hay to livestock because of wet pasture conditions.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: The month of February brought Arizona much needed wet, wintry weather across all areas of Arizona. All 22 weather stations had precipitation in the form of rain or snow and all weather stations except Grand Canyon have above normal precipitation levels to date for 2010. Temperatures fluctuated as much as 6 degrees above normal to 8 degrees below normal throughout the month. Small grain planting was wrapping up by the end of February. Alfalfa harvesting remained somewhat active. Ground preparation for cotton planting occurred in a few areas. Vegetable and citrus harvesting activities continued throughout the month, weather permitting.

ARKANSAS: Temperatures during the month of February varied slightly and ranged from as low as 11 degrees below normal to as high as 13 degrees above normal. A winter weather system brought snow to most areas of Arkansas during the second week of February. Snow fall amounts totaled up to 10 inches in some parts of the state. Snow accumulations caused hazardous road conditions and many business closings across the state. This weather system was followed by frigid temperatures that resulted in a freezing and thawing effect that caused road conditions to remain hazardous for many days. Lows ranged from 8 degrees Fahrenheit in Calico Rock to 28 degrees Fahrenheit in Texarkana, Rohwer, and Eudora. February ended with warmer temperatures and dryer conditions. Field work was minimal in February due to mostly cold and wet weather across the state. As a result of the cold and wet weather, hay stocks were depleted in many areas of the state due to livestock producers feeding large amounts of hay. Livestock were in mostly fair to good condition.

CALIFORNIA: Rainfall in February was beneficial for dryland crops, and also lessened the need for irrigation. The rainfall has made weed control more difficult. As field conditions allowed, weed control measures were undertaken in wheat, oat and alfalfa fields. Fertilizer applications were also ongoing as growers prepared for spring planting. Garbanzo beans and safflower were developing well. Rice fields were drained. Maintenance work continued off and on in vineyards and orchards as moisture levels allowed. Vineyard maintenance included pruning, shredding, tying, cultivating, as well as some applying of dormant sprays, while orchard maintenance focused on pruning and some herbicide applications. Stone fruit grafting took place in the San Joaquin Valley. Early varieties of stone fruit were blooming in late February. Picking of tangerines, navel oranges, grapefruit and lemons continued. Olive trees were pruned. Blooming in almond orchards began in mid February, with full bloom reached in late February. Due to tree moisture and warmer weather, however, brown rot was a concern. Bloom sprays continued to be used throughout almond orchards. Orchard work continued in other nut orchards, including herbicide applications for walnut trees. In Tulare County, the harvest of spinach, broccoli, and cabbage continued. Fields were disced to break and aerate the soil for future vegetable planting. Ground preparation continued in Sutter County. By the end of February Fresno County's harvest of winter vegetables including beets, broccoli, cabbage, turnips, daikon, green onions, herbs, bok choy, gai choy, yu choy, Swiss chard and kale was winding down. Ground preparation was continued, with some planting of vegetables for next season. Garlic and onion crops that were planted in the fall were showing good growth. Spring lettuce was growing well. Carrot fields that had been planted from seed were emerging. Growers with upcoming melon and processing tomato crops were making fumigation applications. In Kern County, cabbage, broccoli, and potatoes were growing well and carrots were being harvested. The Fall-planted garlic and onion crops were showing good growth. The radicchio harvest continued in Merced County. With rains in February range and dry pasture conditions were improving dramatically in central and southern areas, as the nutritive value of winter forages was on the increase. Supplemental feeding of cattle on winter range and dry pasture was scaled back. Northern grazing lands continued to be in good to very good condition. Sheep and cattle were grazing on retired farmland and alfalfa fields in the central part of the State. Some sheep continued on hay in Imperial and other southern areas, where very wet conditions kept some herds off of alfalfa fields. Shipment of feeder lambs from the Imperial Valley was ongoing. Honeybees continued to be shipped in from other States, and hives were placed in almond and plum orchards to assist in the pollination season.

COLORADO: Most of Colorado received above normal amounts of precipitation and below average temperatures. Currently, the mountain snowpack is below average at 88%. The winter wheat crop remains in mostly good to excellent condition in dormancy.

DELAWARE: Hay supplies are rated adequate. Livestock are in fair condition. Soil moisture was rated adequate to surplus. Two winter storms in early February with snow totals reaching over 24 inches or more in most areas covered winter small grain fields like a blanket. Most farming activities were hampered by the snow. Winter activities include working on farm equipment, going to agricultural conferences and getting ready for 2010 season.

FLORIDA: Rainfall abundant in Panhandle, Big Bend first two weeks of February. Surplus soil moisture hindered field work, eroded soil, leached fertilizer. Some locations had standing water. Hastings area, growers reported potato crop rotting in ground. Hay supplies declined. Sugarcane harvest continued with yield reduced from cold damage. Below normal temperatures slowed forage growth. Rainfall decreased mid-month, some potato fields replanted. Potatoes harvested in areas that did not have freeze, flood damage. Temperatures remained below normal, light snow seen in western Panhandle. Very little wheat planted. Okaloosa County, some cotton remained in fields, may have to be picked to claim crop insurance. Spring vegetables were planted where possible. Wet conditions interrupted fieldwork, north Florida. Cold temperatures slowed vegetable growth. Strawberry supply increased as plants recovered from past freezes. Hastings area, cabbage harvest behind schedule, development slow. Broccoli crop losses due to surplus moisture. Vegetables marketed cabbage, celery, sweet corn, snap beans, cucumbers, eggplant, endive, escarole, peppers, radishes, squash, tomatoes, strawberries. Cold temperature damage reported by some nurseries. Citrus areas remained drought free. Harvesting of Murcott tangerines continued, Navel oranges almost finished, Valencia had begun. Citrus bloom observed on Valencia trees throughout southern Hendry County at end of month. All processing plants opened. Early, midseason, late oranges and grapefruit made up majority of fruit going to plants. Grove activities resumed a normal pattern harvesting, mowing, fertilizer application, brush removal. Average pasture condition was very poor to good, with most poor. Average cattle condition was very poor to excellent, with most fair to good. Cattle feeding on small grain forage, hay. Hay supplies tight for some producers. Winter forage in Panhandle, north Central leached from heavy mid-month rain, needing re-fertilization. Wet fields prevented field work. Panhandle, north pasture very poor to good, most poor due to below seasonal temperatures, standing water from rain. Southwest pasture condition mostly poor due to cold growing conditions. Pasture grasses recovering slowly from January frost, helped by rain.

GEORGIA: For the month of February, 2010, cold wet conditions at the beginning of the month gave way to slightly warmer and drier conditions the last half of the month, according to the USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service, Georgia Field Office. Average lows ranged from the upper 20's to the lower 40's. The average high temperatures ranged from the mid 40's to the upper 60's. Excessive rain caused some creeks and rivers to overflow. The rainfall slowed small grain growth and leached the nitrogen fertilizer out of wheat fields. Light snow fell towards the end of the last half the month had a few days of warmer temperatures and drier conditions which improved field conditions, but many fields were still too wet in some areas to get much field work done. Producers have begun topdressing small grains where conditions allow. Major activities included harrowing, moving cotton stalks and preparing fields for planting. Land preparation for spring vegetables continued to be delayed due to the wet and cool soil temperatures. There have been reports of wheat acreages declining due to the wet conditions and inability to apply nitrogen and fertilizer. Cold weather has suppressed winter grazing in some areas. There was a significant increase in fuel heating costs for some poultry producers. Other activities included deciding on seed varieties, preparing equipment, feeding livestock, and fixing erosion places in the fields as conditions allowed.

HAWAII: Drought conditions continued to worsen in the month of February. According to the National Drought Monitor, 13 percent of the State was in extreme drought conditions. This is the most intense drought in the last ten years. The minimal rainfall received during the month had no significant impact on soil moisture levels. According to data from the monitored National Weather Service rain gauges, February's rainfall totals were at 20 percent of their normal averages. The drought has been affecting ranchers the hardest, especially on the leeward side of the Island of Hawaii, where there is little to no green on most pastures. There are reports that ranchers have had to haul water and supplement feed in many areas. Aside from pastures, clear skies, light and variable winds, as well as moderate temperatures have kept most crops in good condition provided they are irrigated. In some areas, colder than usual temperatures continued to slow crop progress. Some farmers also experienced setbacks with high winds damaging orchards during parts of the month. On the Big Island vog damage was light to normal. HIGHLIGHTS; A record low temperature of 55 degrees Fahrenheit was set in Kahului, Maui on February 17, 2010. This tied the old record set in 1993.

IDAHO: Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 23% short, 73% adequate, 3% surplus. Calving complete 43%, 38% 2009, 39% avg. Lambing complete 28%, 50% 2009, 43% avg. Hay and roughage supply 0% very short, 5% short, 80% adequate, 15% surplus. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 22% fair, 73% good, 4% excellent.

ILLINOIS: February continued the cold trend with snow cover and an average statewide temperature of 25.1 degrees, 5.1 degree below normal. A few more producers were able to complete harvest of corn as the weather warmed slightly, with only light snow in some areas. There was a lot of grain movement last month along with preparing equipment for spring. Statewide precipitation averaged 1.62 inches, -0.31 inch below normal. Topsoil moisture was rated 42% adequate and 58% surplus. Winter wheat conditions stand at 4% very poor, 19% poor, 49% fair, 26% good, and 2% excellent.

INDIANA: Weather during January was colder and drier than normal. The average state temperature was 25.2o which was 5.2o below normal. Total precipitation averaged 1.54 inches which was 0.73 inches below normal. Precipitation levels were fairly consistent across the state with only slightly heavier amounts in the southern districts. Nearly all the precipitation that fell came in the form of snow causing travel problems due to the blowing and drifting. The winter wheat crop is reported to be in mostly good condition across the state. Most areas have had a covering of snow to protect the wheat during the coldest temperatures. However, there are some concerns of frost damage back in December when there was no snow on the ground. Several fields of wheat were top-dressed with nitrogen during the month. Scattered fields of corn remain to be harvested. Long waiting times continue at the grain elevators as every load of corn is being tested for toxins. Some fertilizer and manure were spread on frozen soils during the month. Livestock have been under some stress from the cold temperatures. Pastures and feedlots have been very muddy anytime the temperature rose above freezing. Hay supplies are getting short in some areas as many producers have had to feed larger amounts due to the colder than normal temperatures this winter. Calving is active on many operations. Other activities included signing up for farm programs at FSA offices, tax preparation, taking delivery of seed, financial planning, pricing inputs, spreading fertilizer and manure, moving grain to market and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: The above average snowfall and below average temperatures continue to cause Iowans concern about possible spring flooding. With spring fast approaching, row crop producers are trying to finalize planting intentions. While temperatures remain low, frost penetration is below normal in areas where heavy snow has covered and insulated the ground. Spring cannot come soon enough for livestock producers as the winter chores of feeding and keeping water available for livestock continue to occupy most of their time. The average depth of snow cover for the month of February was 14 inches, well above last year's average of 1 inch. Frost penetration averaged 8 inches compared to last year's 15 inches. Soil moisture availability rated 0 percent very short, 1% short, 63% adequate, and 36% surplus. Grain movement for the state was 36% none, 38% light, 23% moderate, and 3% heavy. Availability of hay and roughage supplies was 23% short, 71% adequate, and 6% surplus. Quality of hay and roughage supplies was 14% poor, 49% fair, and 37% good. Utilization of stubble fields for grazing rated 67% none, 29% light, 3% moderate, and 1% heavy. Hog and pig losses in February were 10% below average, 86% average, and 4% above average. Cattle and calf losses were 10% below average, 84% average, and 6% above average.

KANSAS: Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 3% short, 70% adequate, and 26% surplus. Wheat breaking dormancy, 4%, condition 3% very poor, 9% poor, 35% fair, 46% good, and 7% excellent; Wind damage 81% no damage, 17% light damage, and 2% moderate damage; Freeze damage 73% no damage, 20% light damage, 5% moderate damage, and 2% severe. Feed grain supplies 2% short, 94% adequate, and 4% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 1% very short, 9% short, 85% adequate, and 5% surplus. The month of February in Kansas was cooler than normal, with highs mostly in the 50's and lows between zero and 10 with a few areas dropping below zero. Precipitation was heaviest in the East Central and Southeast districts during February with totals nearly two inches. The rest of Kansas received limited moisture, typically around a half inch. Weather and wet fields have prevented most field work for the month of February. In areas where the ground was dry enough, fertilizer and herbicide have been spread on the wheat crop. Feed supplies are being drawn upon more with the snow cover and cold temperatures. Winter grazing has declined during the month as cold and wet conditions in wheat and pastures have reduced forage availability. Supplemental feeding and difficult calving conditions have been a challenge for cattlemen this month.

KENTUCKY: The first week of February experienced slightly below normal temperatures and above normal precipitation. Monday was the only day that no precipitation was reported in the Commonwealth. The heaviest rains occurred on Friday. Temperatures for the period averaged 32 degrees across the state which was 1 degree below normal and 5 degrees warmer than the previous week. High temperatures averaged from 38 in the West to 38 in the East. Low temperatures averaged from 26 degrees in the West to 27 degrees in the East. Precipitation (liq. equ.) for the period totaled 1.24 inches statewide which was 0.35 inches above normal. Precipitation totals by climate division, West 0.88 inches, Central 1.29 inches, Bluegrass 0.92 inches and East 1.86 inches, which was -0.07, +0.34, +0.15 and +0.99 inches respectively from normal. Temperatures were well below normal accompanied by above normal snowfall during the second week of February. Weather conditions were reminiscent of winters of the 1970's. Significant snowfall added to the number of days with snow on the ground. Temperatures for the period averaged 25 degrees across the state which was 10 degrees below normal. High temperatures averaged from 34 in the West to 32 in the East. Low temperatures averaged from 22 degrees in the West to 19 degrees in the East. Precipitation (liq. equ.) for the period totaled 0.46 inches statewide which was 0.42 inches below normal. Precipitation totals by climate division, West 0.33 inches, Central 0.61 inches, Bluegrass 0.46 inches and East 0.46 inches, which was 0.62, 0.35, 0.30 and 0.41 inches respectively below normal. Just like the previous three weeks, the third week of February experienced below normal temperatures across the Commonwealth. However, temperatures varied throughout the week. The week started off cold, but late in the week a high pressure set up to our south, bringing locations all around the Bluegrass state mostly to partly clear skies and temperatures in the 50's and 60's. Temperatures for the period averaged 33 degrees across the state which was 4 degrees below normal and 8 degrees warmer than the previous week. High temperatures averaged from 45 in the West to 41 in the East. Low temperatures averaged from 25 degrees in the West to 24 degrees in the East. Precipitation (liq. equ.) for the period totaled 0.15 inches statewide which was 0.74 inches below normal. Precipitation totals by climate division, West 0.15 inches, Central 0.14 inches, Bluegrass 0.13 inches and East 0.17 inches, which was 0.79, 0.82, 0.63 and 0.69 inches respectively below normal. Below normal temperatures and below normal precipitation prevailed in the Commonwealth during the last week of February. Temperatures for the period averaged 33 degrees across the state which was 6 degrees below normal and identical to the average temperature from the previous week. Most every day was in the mid 30s to low 40s for highs, with lows in the 20s. High temperatures averaged from 42 in the West to 37 in the East. Low temperatures averaged from 26 degrees in the West to 29 degrees in the East. Precipitation (liq. equ.) for the period totaled 0.14 inches statewide which was 0.74 inches below normal. Precipitation totals by climate division, West 0.14 inches, Central 0.12 inches, Bluegrass 0.11 inches and East 0.20 inches, which was 0.81, 0.84, 0.65 and 0.67 inches respectively below normal. Farmers were kept busy tending to their livestock as periods of cold weather caused stress to animals. They were also performing routine equipment maintenance. Producers marketed their grain and tobacco crops and attended various commodity meetings across the state. Farmers continue making planting decisions for the upcoming 2010 crop season. Costs of inputs are being weighed against anticipated selling prices.

LOUISIANA: The state averaged 5.65 inches of rain over the last four weeks, remaining slightly behind the norm. Field crop producers prepared fields for spring planting as weather conditions permitted and continued to repair equipment. Strawberry producers took precautions to avoid any major freeze damage as night temperatures continued to dip into the mid 20s and low 30s during February. Livestock producers continued to feed hay. Crawfish producers continued to put out traps with limited catches due to cold weather.

MARYLAND: Hay supplies are rated adequate. Livestock are in good condition. Two winter storms in early February with snow totals reaching over 24 inches or more in most areas covered winter small grain fields like a blanket. Most farming activities were hampered by the snow. Farmers are feeding livestock, working on equipment and attending agricultural conferences.

MICHIGAN: The precipitation for the past four weeks ending February 28 varied from 0.41 inch in northwest Lower Peninsula to 1.25 inches in southeastern Lower Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 0.9 degree below normal in south central Lower Peninsula to 8.1 degrees above normal in western Upper Peninsula. Snow coverage increased during the month,

which limited fieldwork. Winter wheat primarily in fair condition under adequate snow cover. Sugarbeet processing was completed. Field activities for the month were hauling manure, taking grain to market, crop storage, and caring for livestock.

MINNESOTA: Livestock condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 23% fair, 64% good, 10% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 2% very short, 10% short, 79% adequate, 9% surplus. February average temperatures were near normal in parts of northeastern Minnesota, but elsewhere they ranged from 1-4 degrees F colder than normal. Significant variability in precipitation was reported for the month with snowfall both above and below normal levels. A storm on February 1-2 brought snowfalls that mostly ranged from 2-3 inches over the southern areas of the state. Some northern locations were missed by the snow but remained cold. February 7-9 brought 7-10 inches of new snow from St. Cloud, through the Twin Cities and to Rochester and Albert Lea. Livestock condition was generally good, though cold weather and deep snow cover made it difficult to manage outdoor livestock. Fields remain snow covered, and producers are mindful of spring flooding.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.4. Soil moisture 2% short, 39% adequate, 59% surplus. Feed Grain 12% short, 87% adequate and 1% surplus. Wheat 4% jointing, 3% 2009, 1% avg. The same cold, wet weather that has been consistent in Mississippi since the harvest season continued through the month of February. Farmers are anxious to begin preparing their fields for the coming growing season, but soggy soils are hampering their progress. Despite the cooler than usual weather, the winter wheat crop is doing well.

MISSOURI: February was colder and slightly drier than normal. Precipitation averaged 1.78 inches compared to the February 30-year average of 1.90 inches. The central district reported the most precipitation with 2.29 inches, while the southwest district reported the least precipitation at 1.26 inches. Temperatures across the State ranged from 4 to 7 degrees below normal. The condition of the dormant winter wheat crop ranges from poor to good. Some fertilizer has been applied to the winter wheat in the southeast district.

MONTANA: Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 2% last year, 16% short, 15% last year, 77% adequate, 78% last year, 3% surplus, 5% last year. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 14% last year, 28% short, 24% last year, 62% adequate, 60% last year, 1% surplus, 2% last year. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 1% last year, 8% poor, 4% last year, 48% fair, 36% last year, 37% good, 55% last year, 5% excellent, 4% last year. Winter wheat wind damage 82% none, 65% last year, 13% light, 27% last year, 4% moderate, 6% last year, 1% heavy, 2% last year. Winter wheat freeze and drought damage 77% none, 63% last year, 19% light, 30% last year, 3% moderate, 6% last year, 1% heavy, 1% last year. Winter wheat protectiveness of snow cover 6% very poor, 7% last year, 8% poor, 24% last year, 25% fair, 30% last year, 46% good, 27% last year, 15% excellent, 12% last year. Most of Montana received below normal moisture for the month ending February 28th. Swan Lake received the most monthly accumulated precipitation with 1.10 inches. Temperatures during February were above normal in most of western Montana. However, the eastern portion of the state experienced below normal temperatures for the month of February. Highs ranged from the high 20s to the 50s, and lows ranged from negative 20s to positive teens. Cattle and calves receiving supplemental feed 94%, 94% last year. Sheep and lambs receiving supplemental feed 97%, 96% last year. Livestock grazing 11% open, 28% last year, 31% difficult, 45% last year, 58% closed, 27% last year. Calving 15% complete, 20% last year. Lambing 9% complete, 9% last year.

NEBRASKA: Winter Wheat conditions 0% very poor, 8% poor, 43% fair, 45% good, and 4% excellent. Hay and forage supplies were below a year ago and rated 1% very short, 16% short, 78% adequate, and 5% surplus. Cattle and Calves condition rated 0% very poor, 4% poor, 27% fair, 67% good, and 2% excellent, below last year. Calving progressed to 23 percent complete. For the month of February 2010, below average temperatures during the last 3 weeks of the month and snow cover made for harsh conditions for livestock. Snow covered fields have made grazing of stalks difficult and more hay is being fed. Calving is under way and progressing. Precipitation during February averaged less than an inch of moisture across much of the state. Average snow depth at the end of February was 4 inches statewide, near the same as reported at the beginning of the month. However, snow depth varied widely by region with the northeast reporting over a foot on the ground. During the last week of the month, soil temperatures ranged from 28 degrees in the west to 32 degrees in parts of the east.

NEVADA: Cool, wet weather dominated the state during February. February storm systems brought rain and snow to most Nevada locations improving mountain snowpack and providing much needed moisture for grazing lands. Temperatures ranged from 2.5 degrees below normal to 2.3 degrees above normal. Las Vegas recorded the monthly high at 70 degrees. Eureka recorded the lowest temperature of the month at -4 degrees. Reno recorded the most precipitation with 2.18 inches. Nevada snowpacks are 70 to 90 percent of average. Supplemental feeding of range livestock continued. Winter wheat is in good condition. Other farm and ranch activities included equipment maintenance, early calving, fence repairs, crop and livestock marketing, industry meetings.

NEW ENGLAND: New England experienced average to above average temperatures throughout the month of February, with high temperatures ranging from the upper 20s to upper 30s. Low temperature averages ranged from the upper teens to the upper 20s. Snowfall totals ranged from 2 to 24 inches. Rainfall totals exceeded six inches in some coastal regions. The first week of February saw partly cloudy skies and average to below average daytime temperatures ranging from the mid-teens to mid-30s. Temperatures reached negative double digits in northern regions. Temperatures warmed up during the second week throughout New England, particularly in northern Maine. Snow fell during February 10 as a result of the major winter storm which crippled the Mid-Atlantic States. Precipitation amounts ranged from less than an inch in central New England to nearly five inches in southern Connecticut. Temperatures became relatively uniform throughout the third week as northern states experienced warmer weather. Nighttime temperatures were unseasonably mild in northern states, with some locations experiencing minimum temperatures over twenty degrees above average. A minor snowstorm reached New England by February 16, resulting in 1.5 to 5.3 inches of snow with the exception of southern New Hampshire where heavier precipitation was reported. The fourth week was marked by a damaging series of storms. The snowfall amounts that were reported due to the first storm ranged from a trace to over 13 inches. The more powerful second storm brought torrential rain and damaging winds along the coast and southern states during February 25-26. A state of emergency was declared in New Hampshire, where hurricane-force gusts were reported. Western New England reported

moderate snowfall instead of rain. The month ended overcast with temperatures in the 30s throughout New England. Farmers kept busy during February tending livestock, working in greenhouses, moving potatoes and apples out of storage, and preparing for the spring planting season. Some maple syrup makers are boiling sap early thanks to warm daytime temperatures. However, the last week was unfavorable for maple producers due to unseasonably warm nighttime temperatures.

NEW JERSEY: Temperatures were mostly below normal for the first two weeks of February in most localities and variable the remainder of the month. Temperatures ranged from highs in the mid-forties to lows around ten degrees. There were measurable amounts of precipitation in all localities. Central Jersey received record amounts of snowfall during February of up to 37 inches. Agricultural producers attended educational meetings. Other activities included greenhouse work, equipment repair, and feeding stored hay to livestock.

NEW MEXICO: Temperatures the first week of February were below average across the state. Two winter storm systems moved through the state during the second week of the month, bringing light rain and snow to some areas. Temperatures were between 10 and 12 degrees below normal in the northern half of the state, and 5 degrees below average in the southern half. Toward the middle of the month, temperatures remained slightly below average and precipitation was minimal. Windy conditions were reported during the last week of February with one final storm system that moved through the southern part of the state, producing light rain and snow. Farmers continue to prepare for the upcoming season, while ranchers are feeding their livestock.

NEW YORK: Snowfall during February was moderate until the end of the month when several storms dumped heavy amounts. Temperatures were in the 20's and 30's most of the month. Major activities included caring for livestock, spreading manure, grading and packing potatoes, onions, apples and cabbage. Winter meetings and trade shows were well attended.

NORTH CAROLINA: Statewide soil moisture levels were rated at 31% adequate and 69% surplus. Activities in the field were limited because of the continued cold weather and wet conditions in much of the state. The state received widespread precipitation during the last week of February, with amounts reaching up to 1.24 inches in Hatteras. Average temperatures during the final week of February were below normal, ranging from 34 to 45 degrees.

NORTH DAKOTA: Average snow depth was 17.1 inches on February 28. Hay and Forage supplies 5% short, 86% adequate, 9% surplus. Snow cover protection for alfalfa was rated 1% poor, 43% adequate, 56% excellent. Snow cover protection for winter wheat was rated 2% poor, 47% adequate, 51% excellent. Corn 76% harvested, neither previous year nor average available. Cattle condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 15% fair, 71% good, 10% excellent. Sheep condition 4% poor, 18% fair, 73% good, 5% excellent. Road conditions were rated 80% open, 14% difficult, 6% closed. Road description 21% drifted, 22% icy, 57% dry. Below normal temperatures were reported throughout the state during February. Main activities included marketing grain, cleaning seed, calving and lambing. Minimal progress was made harvesting corn since the previous estimate on January 31.

OHIO: The February 2010 average temperature for Ohio was 25.4 degrees, 4.5 degrees below normal. Precipitation for the state averaged 2.26 inches, 0.06 inch below normal. Winter wheat producing counties report that what was planted on time is in good to excellent condition; however, the late-plantings may not have achieved sufficient growth and may need early spring conditions to catch up. Most wheat fields have some snow cover, which is favorable considering the freezing and thawing conditions. There has been a little snow melt, but nothing that has caused any flooding. Cattle are in good condition. Hay inventories are adequate for livestock, which should carry producers over until spring.

OKLAHOMA: Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 9% short, 52% adequate, 37% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 9% short, 60% adequate, 24% surplus. Wheat 3% very poor, 8% poor, 29% fair, 52% good, 8% excellent; grazed 46% this month, 27% last year, 36% average. Rye 5% very poor, 11% poor, 27% fair, 51% good, 6% excellent; grazed 77% this month, 55% last year, 64% average. Oats 10% very poor, 6% poor, 46% fair, 34% good, 4% excellent; grazed 23% this month, 10% last year, 15% average. Livestock 4% very poor, 9% poor, 37% fair, 44% good, 6% excellent. Pasture, Range 9% very poor, 27% poor, 37% fair, 25% good, 2% excellent. Livestock were rated in mostly good to fair condition, although the cold winter weather has taken a toll. Fluctuating temperatures have caused some sickness in cattle. Limited forage availability and low hay supplies have challenged producers.

OREGON: Conditions were mild, somewhat drier than normal this February. Precipitation varied. Nine stations reported a high temperature of 63 degrees. Overall, twenty-two stations exceeded 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Joseph was the only station not to exceed 50 degrees in February, with a monthly high temperature of only 44 degrees. Lows ranged from 0 in Condon to 36 in North Bend, which shared the highest average temperature of 49 degrees with Roseburg, Tillamook. Out of fort-two stations, only Christmas Valley reported lower than average temperatures. This warmth stimulated spring budding on some vegetation. Most crops were ahead of schedule, some farmers even got spring planting done, fertilizer applied in Linn, Benton Counties. Sherman County reported negligible freeze damage. Snowpack around 70 percent causes concern for spring moisture levels, but recent rainfall has replenished soil for the time being. Thirty stations reported more than ten days of precipitation, though total levels remain below normal in most areas. Klamath County received little precipitation, faces possible upcoming irrigation constraints.

PENNSYLVANIA: Principal farm activities for the month of February included, milking cows, doing taxes, machinery and fence repairs. Heavy snow hindered winter pruning. Manure spreading and lime spreading was difficult. Soil sampling when possible was completed by gas powered drills to penetrate the frozen ground. February was a very cold and snowy month, with a record total of 42.1 inches of precipitation in Harrisburg. This is 32 inches above normal. The average temperature for the month was 30.4 degrees, which is 2.4 degrees below normal. The average high and low temperatures were 36.1 and 24.6 degrees respectively.

SOUTH CAROLINA: The first week of February began with another hard freeze. The Hartsville AP recorded a minimum temperature of 19 degrees Monday morning. Wet weather came early Tuesday; blowing light rain or drizzle was reported throughout the day. A cold front entered the westernmost counties of the state Thursday afternoon. Low pressure traveled along the boundary and produced heavy rains that continued through Friday. At 10:00 a.m. on Friday, Greer reported rain, 33

degrees and northeast winds gusting to 28 mph. At the same time, Beaufort indicated 63 degrees with southeast winds gusting to 30 mph. Gray skies and lingering showers stayed for much of Saturday. Partial clearing allowed for parts of the state to observe some sunshine hours on Sunday. Many South Carolina rivers from the Piedmont to the coast were near or exceeding flood stage. The state average temperature for the period was 4 degrees below normal. For the week of February 8 to February 14, seasonal temperatures were observed Monday. Unstable air entered the southern counties Tuesday morning with areas of heavy rain and reports of thunder. A strong cold front rolled through the state overnight and at 5:10 a.m. the wind sensor at Pineville, near Lake Moultrie, recorded a wind gust of 50 mph. More cold settled into the state Thursday morning. Winter weather precipitation was observed Friday as an area of low pressure tracked across the Gulf States bringing heavy snows to South Carolina. The greatest amount measured was at the Columbia AP and totaled 8.6 inches, the heaviest snow at that site in 37 years. West to east clearing and sunny blue skies returned during the day on Saturday and contributed to fast melting. Sunday morning temperatures fell to 18 degrees at Pelion, 21 at Hartsville and 27 at Walterboro. The state average temperature for the period was 8 degrees below normal. The third week of February began with Table Rock reporting a trace of snow with the entrance of a cold front and passing rain showers on Monday morning. Tuesday morning low temperatures fell to 18 degrees at Hunts Bridge and 21 at Summerville. Ft Moultrie was the state's only location to record a high temperature of 50 degrees. Frosty mornings were observed into Friday morning before a long-awaited easing of the unbroken winter cold arrived during the afternoon. The Beaufort Marine Corps Air Station's 63 degree high temperature Friday afternoon signaled the change to milder weather. Hardeeville reported 69 degrees on Saturday. Most of South Carolina, excluding the immediate coastal beaches, recorded afternoon high temperatures in the middle to upper 60's on Sunday. On Sunday night, clouds began approaching from the west ahead of developing wet weather. The state average temperature for the period was 7 degrees below normal. The last week of February began with a line of thunderstorms rolling through the state early Monday. Dense fog was widespread Tuesday morning with both the McEntire AP in Eastover and the Beaufort MCAS AP reporting visibilities of one-eighth mile. Areas of light rain or mist were observed during the day on Wednesday ahead of a strong cold front approaching from the northwest. Sharply falling temperatures on Thursday morning contributed to brief snow flurries at Greenville, eastward through Florence, and to the north coast. All reporting sites, with the exception of Edisto Island's 33 degrees, recorded freezing temperatures on Friday morning. Mostly sunny and cold weather was observed Saturday with a slight moderation to milder temperatures Sunday afternoon. The state average temperature for the period was 5 degrees below normal.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Average snow depth (inches) 12.3. Winter wheat snow cover 9% poor, 68% adequate, 23% excellent. Winter wheat 2% poor, 29% fair, 56% good, 13% excellent. Corn 96% harvested complete. Alfalfa snow cover 4% poor, 68% adequate, 28% excellent. Feed supplies 1% very short, 14% short, 81% adequate, 4% surplus. Stock water supplies 2% very short, 8% short, 86% adequate, 4% surplus. Accessible livestock feed supplies 58% readily, 35% difficult, 7% inaccessible. Accessible stock water supplies 75% readily, 23% difficult, 2% inaccessible. Cattle condition 1% poor, 23% fair, 66% good, 10% excellent. Cattle death losses 6% below normal, 90% normal, 4% above normal. Calf deaths 9% below average, 87% average, 4% above average. Calving 7% complete. Sheep condition 1% poor, 20% fair, 68% good, 11% excellent. Sheep, lamb deaths 6% below average, 87% average, 7% above average. Lambing 29% complete. Road conditions--township 71% open, 20% difficult, 9% closed. Road conditions--county 85% open, 15% difficult. Farm activities focused on start of calving and lambing, spring planting intentions, hauling and marketing grain, and tending to livestock.

TENNESSEE: Temperatures across Tennessee ranged from a few degrees lower than normal to several degrees lower than normal. Precipitation exceeded average levels during the first week, and was mostly lower than normal throughout the rest of the month. Cattle were rated in mostly good-to-fair condition. Pastures were rated in mostly fair condition. Hay supplies were rated adequate. The winter wheat crop was rated in mostly good condition.

TEXAS: Top soil moisture was mostly adequate to surplus across the state. Range and Pasture condition was mostly fair to good statewide. The Central and Eastern part of the State received up to 1.5 inches of rainfall while the rest of the State received little to no rainfall. Winter wheat has continued to improve due to recent moisture levels and is nearing the jointing stage in the Southern High Plains. In the Cross Timbers, wheat pastures responded positively to the extra precipitation, but are still too wet to put fertilizer on. In the Southern Low Plains, operators expect the oat crop to flourish with the abundance of moisture and warmer days. The Blacklands received recent snow and rainfall, delaying corn planting. Producers in South Central Texas reported that extremely wet field conditions have put them behind schedule. A recent hard freeze this past week delayed some early planting of sorghum in South Texas, with producers hoping to begin mid-week. Vegetables were progressing well in the Lower Valley but some replanting had to be done due to seed problems in heavily saturated soils. Livestock conditions were deteriorating due to the cold, wet weather in the Northern High Plains with hay supplies getting shorter. Muddy pastures in some feeding areas were contributing to foot rot problems in beef cattle in the Cross Timbers. Soil temperatures across the state remain unseasonably cool for this time of year.

UTAH: Received several snow storms in February but most hit the central and southern parts of the state leaving northern Utah short on needed mountain snowpack. One weather station in northern Utah reported less than half of normal precipitation for the month of February. Temperatures in the state remained cold most of the month but warmed up some toward the end. Box Elder County reports that producers are concerned that the lack of snowpack may cause some irrigation water shortages this summer. The Bear River Drainage is at 61 percent of normal as of March 1st. There are some areas with a fair amount of snow on the ground, however. Some producers are out spreading fly ash or graphite on the snow, although there is not a big concern about snow mold yet, producers do not want to take any chances. Cache County reports that no field work is being done yet. The ground is still covered with snow. Growers have been attending crop and livestock schools in recent weeks. Most are anxious to begin fieldwork, though there is concern about limited irrigation water because of limited snowpack. Millard County reports that farmers are just beginning to plant some crops. There have been several days of wet weather and muddy conditions are preventing some field work. Utah County reports that producers are getting some field work done when weather permits and fruit producers have been in the orchards pruning

trees over the past couple of months. Duchesne County reports that producers are worried about the snow pack as little snow has fallen since December. Fields are still covered with 1 to 1.5 ft of snow and temperatures have been too cold to begin field work. There is not a lot of moisture in the ground, but the snow is melting a little and making it muddy in some spots. Wayne County reports that all fields are still covered in snow. With the ground still frozen, many farmers are applying fertilizer. Box Elder County reports that livestock producers are right in the middle of calving cows. Things appear to be going well and there have been no reports of unusual losses. Sheep producers that have farm flocks are lambing. Range flocks will not begin to lamb until the about mid April. Cache County reports that because of cooler, dry weather conditions, most cow/calf producers are enjoying a rather successful calving season. Farm flocks are doing quite well with their lambing also. Utah County reports that calving is starting for cattle producers. Duchesne/Daggett Counties report that most livestock producers have continued to feed their animals because the snow is still covering the ground. Many producers livestock started calving about the middle of the month. Some have lost calves and they feel is due to the cold weather and snow. Lambing is going well. Garfield/Kane Counties report that the snow in lower elevations is not melting and producers are reporting some cattle deaths. Excessive snow creates muddy conditions for calving which increase the likelihood of calf diseases and mortality. Range conditions should be very good, if temperatures increase creating good conditions for grass growth. Wayne County reports that some winter ranges are still covered in 8-18 inches of snow. Where the snow is the deepest, ranchers are having a difficult time finding their cattle. Where the snow has melted, ranchers cannot get out to find the herd because of the mud. About half the cows have calved. Cold and wet conditions have caused above normal mortality with some cow herds. Lambing will likely start in 15-20 days. About two thirds of the sheep have been shorn.

VIRGINIA: Livestock 1% very poor, 7% poor, 46% fair, 42% good, 4% excellent. Pasture 13% very poor, 21% poor, 52% fair, 13% good, 1% excellent. Small Grain and Winter Grazing Crops 6% very poor, 23% poor, 44% fair, 22% good, 5% excellent. Beef Cattle Forage Obtained from Pastures 6%; 8% 2009. Milk Cow Forage Obtained from Pastures 1%; 3% 2009. Sheep Forage Obtained from Pastures 4%; 6% 2009. Snow storms throughout the month plagued the state causing soggy field conditions. Wet field conditions have limited farmer's access to their fields this month. Herbicide applications have been delayed and growers are behind on pulling soil samples for the season. Crops in well-drained areas look good. Winter weather conditions have created significant damage to pastures where cattle have been fed. Cattle and sheep producers are having more difficulty in feeding, and getting the animals to maintain weight due to the cold, snow and mud. Cattle are consuming more feed than normal and producers are wondering if they will have enough hay.

WASHINGTON: February continued warm across the State. With the warm weather and lack of snow, moisture concerns were a big concern for wheat farmers. In general, winter wheat looked good and was turning green in many locations. Reports from major crop growing counties indicate farmers were moving equipment to fields and spring wheat seeding could began soon if the warm weather continues. Yakima County reported the Growing Degree Days are no more than a week ahead of schedule and growers were trimming heavily while elsewhere; fruit growers reported trees were pushing buds. Cattle operations were reporting convenient calving conditions with the warm temperatures.

WEST VIRGINIA: Topsoil moisture 72% adequate and 28% surplus compared with 12% short, 80% adequate and 8% surplus last year. Hay and roughage supplies were 6% very short, 16% short, 76% adequate, and 2% surplus compared with 2% very short, 10% short, 77% adequate and 11% surplus last year. Feed grain supplies were 7% short and 93% adequate compared to 7% short and 93% adequate last year. Wheat conditions were 1% poor, 18% fair, 79% good and 2% excellent. Cattle and calves were 1% very poor, 8% poor, 28% fair, 62% good and 1% excellent. Calving was 23% complete compared to 31% last year. Cattle conditions and newborn calf losses have been negatively affected by extreme periods of heavy snow accumulation. Sheep and lambs were 1% very poor, 9% poor, 19% fair, 70% good and 1% excellent. Lambing was 35% complete compared to 41% last year. Farming activities included moving snow to access livestock, calving, lambing, breaking ice to secure water sources for livestock, and since the ground is covered with snow, feeding more hay and grains. Unusual high snowfall amounts throughout the region have caused damage to fences and collapsed some farm buildings.

WISCONSIN: February temperatures for the state of Wisconsin ranged from 3 degrees below normal to 3 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 29 to 32 degrees, and average low temperatures ranged from 10 to 23 degrees. Precipitation ranged from 0.07 inches in Wausau (0.83 inches below normal) to 1.02 inches in Madison (0.26 inches below normal). Most areas received some snowfall for February with snowfall averaging 0.3 to 8.0 inches above normal. Snowfall totals for the month ranged from 8.0 inches in Eau Claire to 16.7 inches in Milwaukee and Green Bay.

WYOMING: Topsoil moisture 14% short, 85% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 17% short, 75% adequate. Average depth of snow cover 2.7 inches. Winter wheat condition 1% poor, 5% fair, 93% good, 1% excellent. Winter wheat wind damage 58% none, 33% light, 9% moderate. Winter wheat freeze damage 62% none, 35% light, 3% moderate. Spring calves born 12%.Farm Flock ewes lambed 12%.Farm flock sheep shorn 14%. Calf losses 44% light, 56% normal. Lamb losses 44% light, 56% normal. Cattle conditions 20% fair, 80% good. Sheep conditions 1% poor, 16% fair, 83% good. Spring grazing prospects 1% very poor, 14% poor, 28% fair, 52% good, 5% excellent. Stock water supplies 12% short, 88% adequate. Hay and roughage supplies 7% short, 88% adequate, 5% surplus. While winter temperatures still prevailed across the state, the lack of snow pack throughout the state's mountain ranges remains a great concern for producers. Activities feeding livestock; calving and lambing beginning; preparations being made for spring barley planting & fertilizer application.

International Weather and Crop Summary

February 21 - 27, 2010

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Strong storms hammered central and western Europe, causing fieldwork delays and localized damage to infrastructure but boosting Spain's irrigations reserves.

FSU-WESTERN: Warm, rainy weather melted southern Russia's protective snow cover, while early-week snow blanketed dormant winter crops from Ukraine into central Russia.

MIDDLE EAST: Abnormally warm conditions over most of the region ushered northern winter grains out of dormancy.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Locally heavy showers in western crop areas maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for vegetative to heading winter grains.

SOUTH ASIA: Warm weather accelerated winter crop development across northern India.

EAST ASIA: Warmer-than-normal weather in China resulted in a reduction of cold hardiness of winter crops.

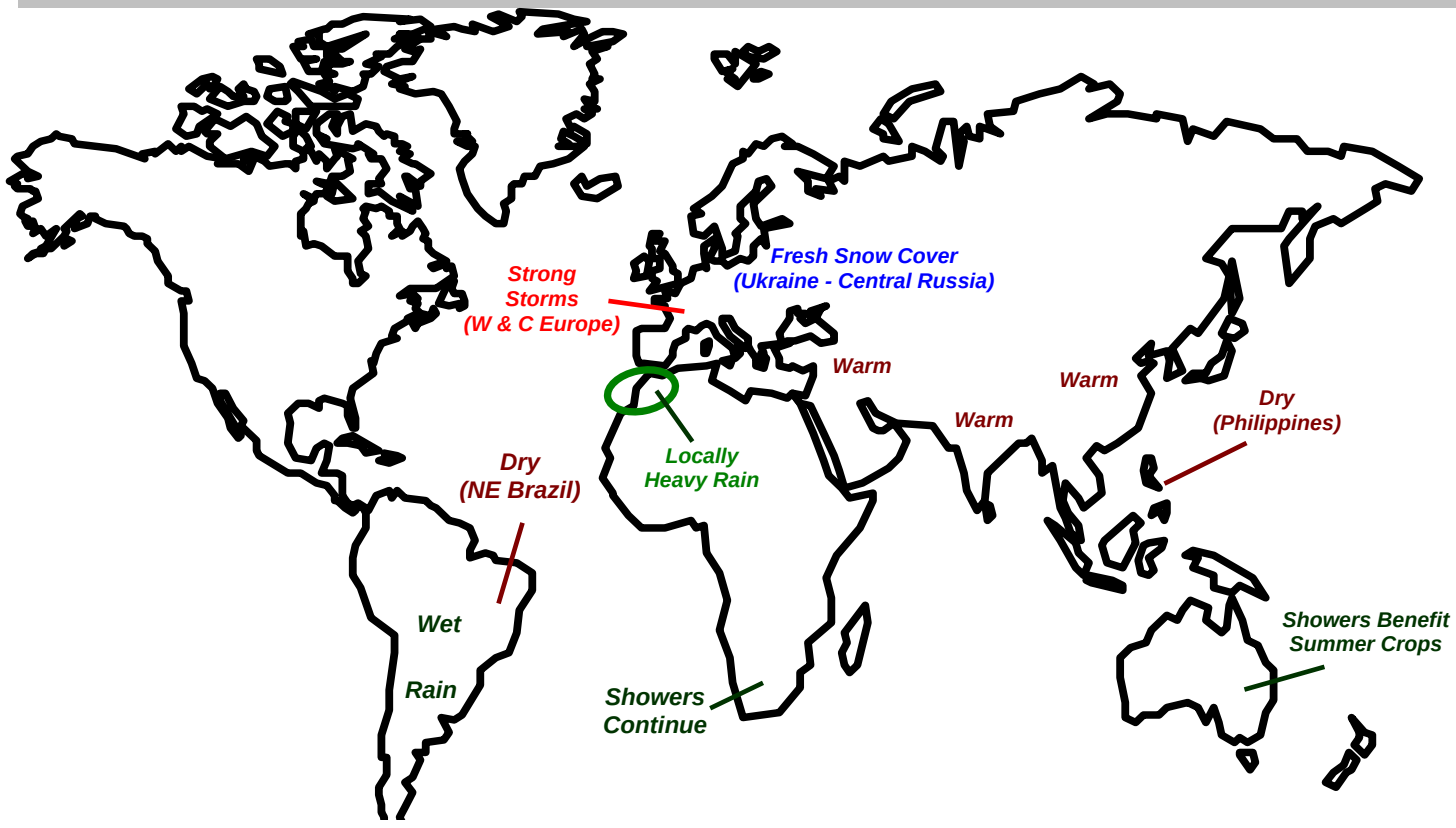
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Dry weather continued in most of the Philippines, reducing soil moisture for rice and corn.

AUSTRALIA: Scattered showers early in the week maintained adequate moisture supplies for summer crop development.

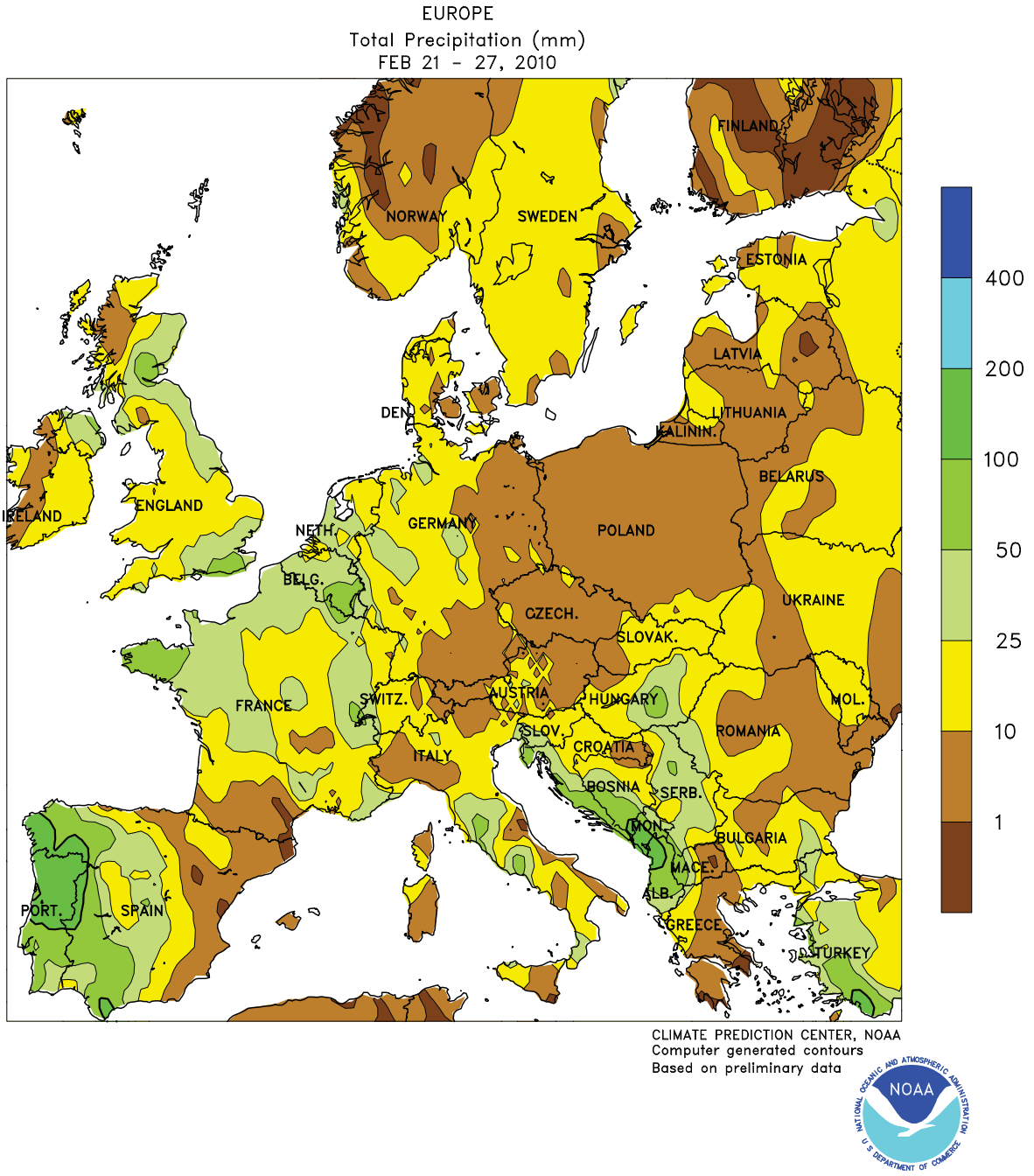
SOUTH AFRICA: Showers overspread the corn belt, increasing moisture for reproductive to filling summer crops.

ARGENTINA: Widespread showers maintained adequate to locally excessive moisture levels for summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton.

BRAZIL: Rain continued throughout important southern and western soybean areas, but a lingering drying trend reduced moisture for summer crops in sections of the northeastern interior.

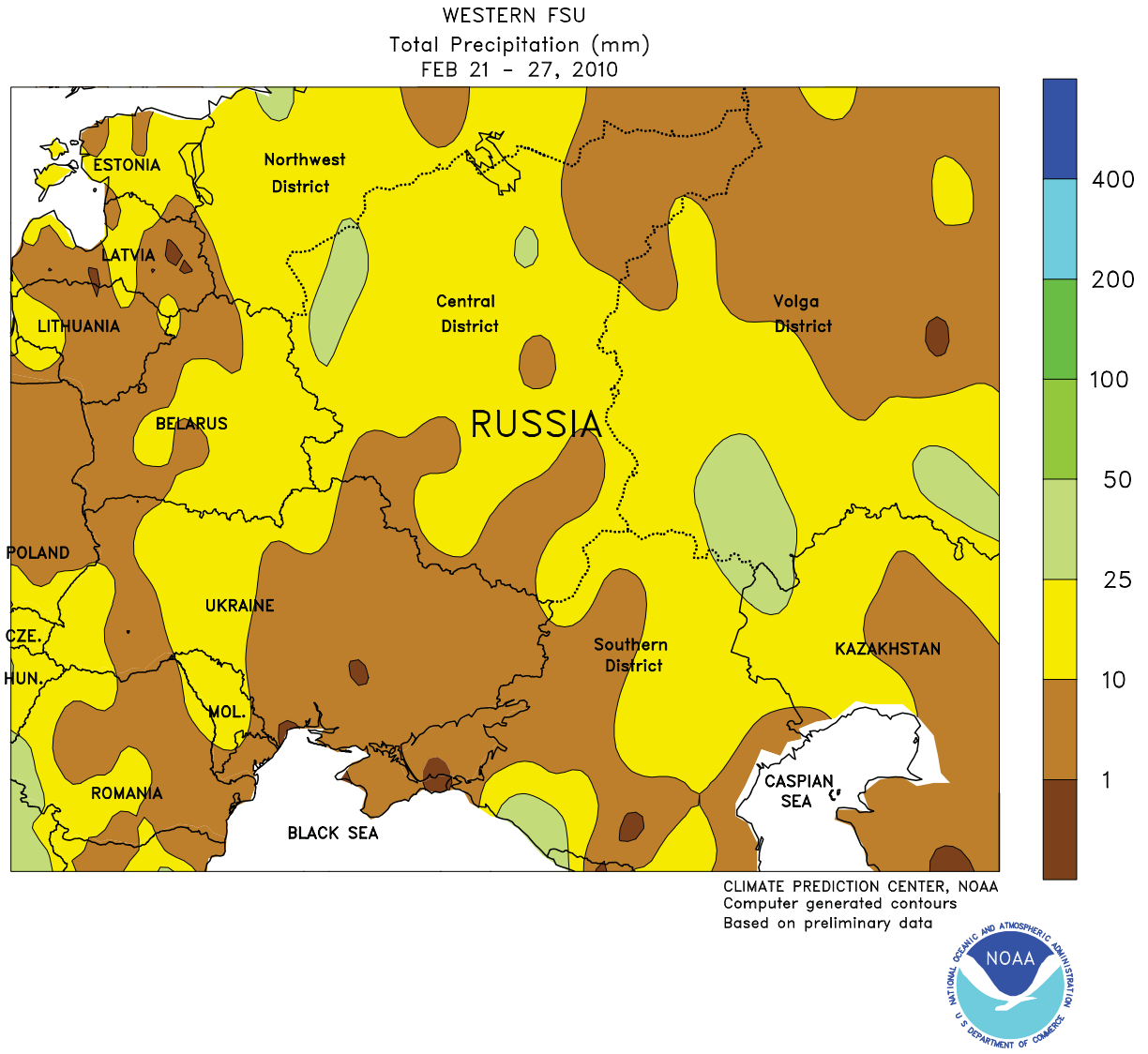


For additional information contact: meteorologists@oce.usda.gov



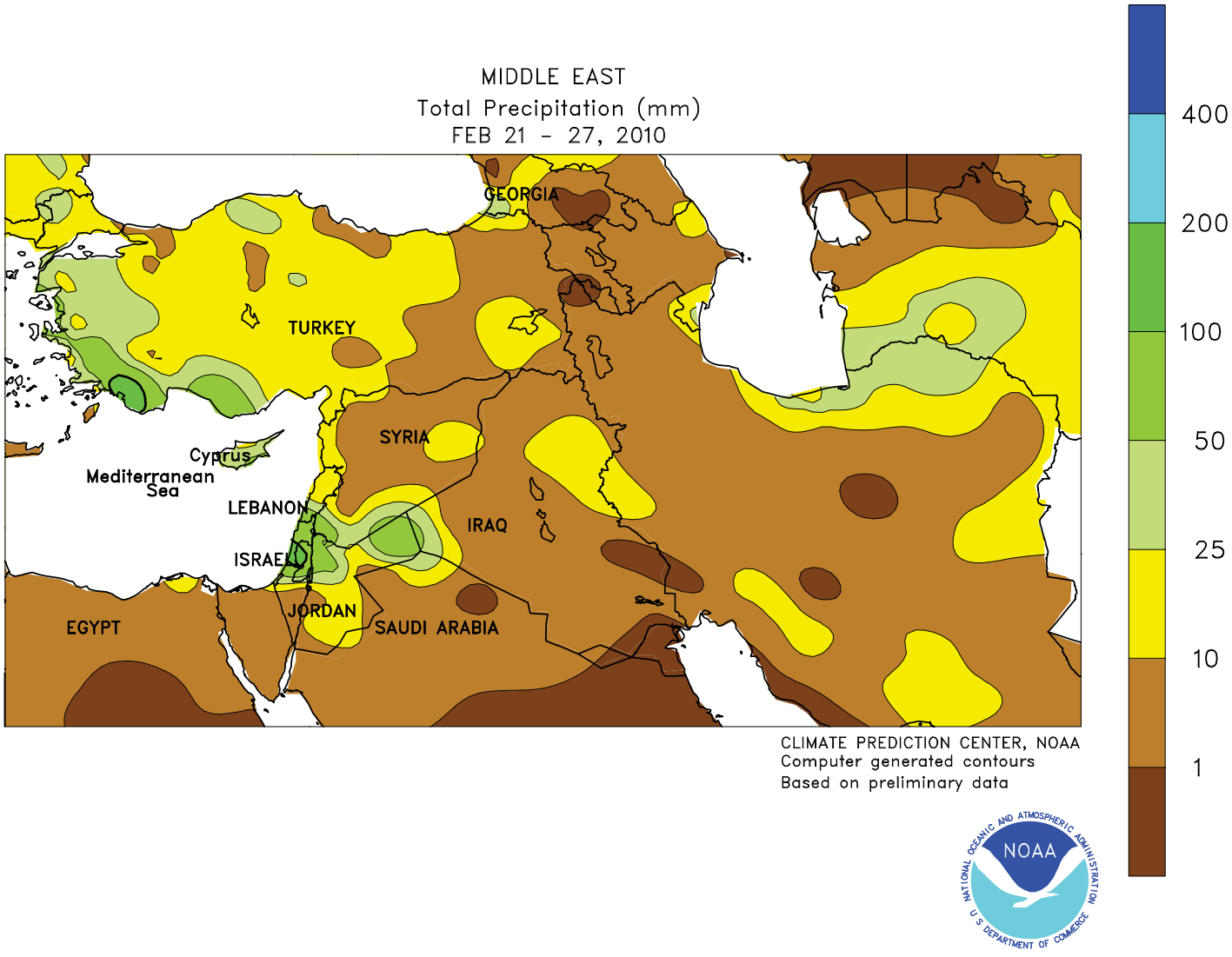
EUROPE

Stormy weather hammered portions of central and western Europe, while warmer conditions melted much of the region's snow cover. A series of strong Atlantic storms pushed slowly across western and central portions of the continent, accompanied by heavy rain (15-80 mm, locally more than 100 mm) and gusty winds. For the week, there were over 260 reports of severe weather in Germany, France, Spain, and Portugal, most of which involved strong winds. Despite causing damage to infrastructure, the storms provided an additional boost to irrigation reserves on the Iberian Peninsula and occurred early enough in the season to not adversely impact winter grains and oilseeds. Showers and thunderstorms (10-50 mm) also swept across the Mediterranean Coast, hampering citrus harvesting and cotton planting. In eastern Europe, warmer weather along with occasional light to moderate rain (2-40 mm) melted much of the region's snow cover, which typically begins to erode in early March. Despite weekly average temperatures up to 5 degrees C above normal, winter crops remained dormant, although grains were vegetative along the Mediterranean coast.



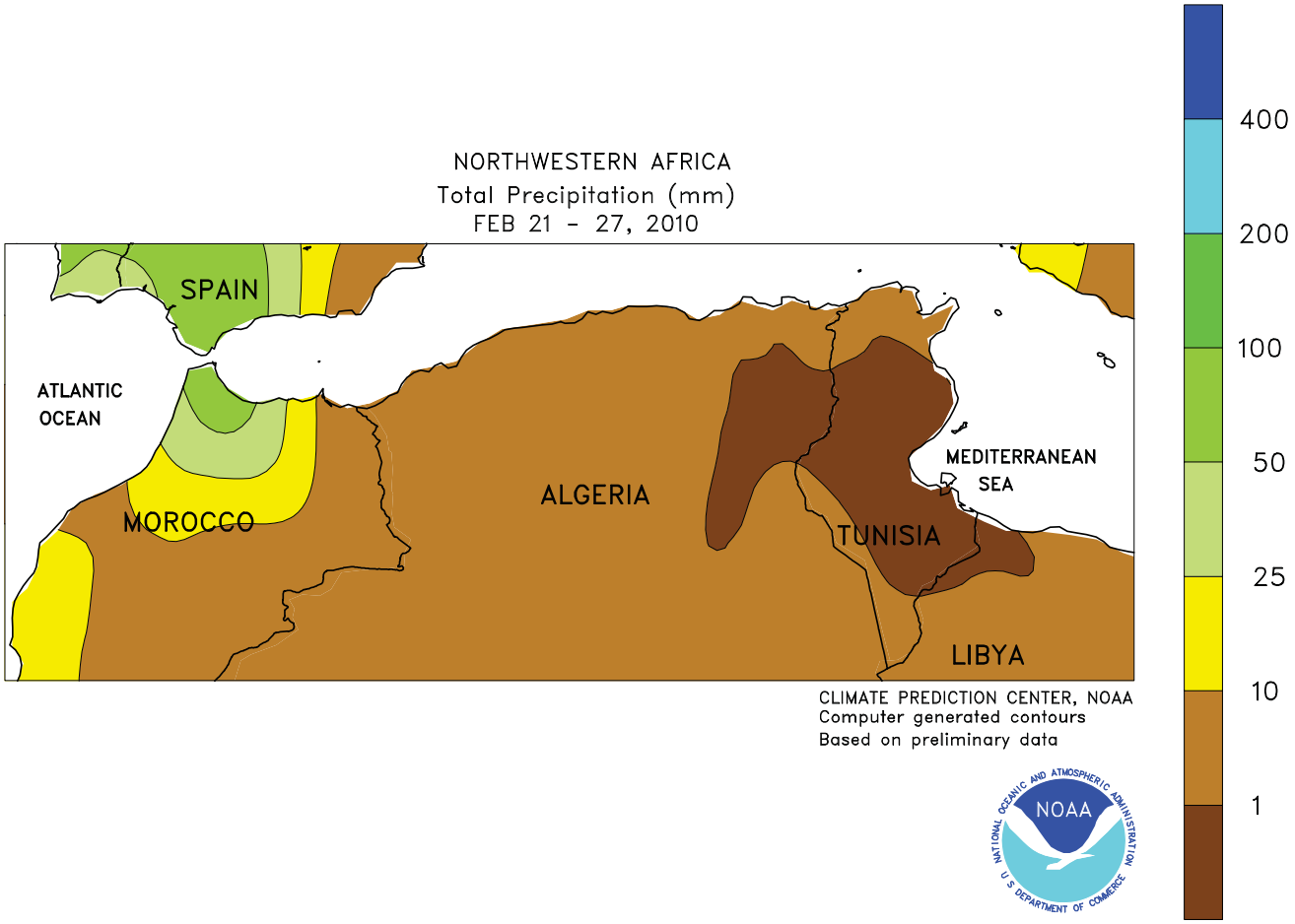
FSU-WESTERN

Unsettled weather continued, although warmer conditions continued to push slowly north. An early-week storm drifted eastward from Ukraine into Russia, generating widespread rain (2-20 mm) across the southern third of the region, while mostly snow (10-30 mm liquid equivalent) fell from Belarus into Russia's Volga District. Consequently, a deep snow pack (more than 25 cm) remained in place from northern Ukraine and eastern Belarus into northern Kazakhstan and central Russia. Farther south, fields are now free of snow cover in southeastern Ukraine and Russia's Southern District, although excessive soil moisture was inhibiting fieldwork. Temperatures averaged 2 to 5 degrees C above normal over most winter grain districts, with below-normal readings confined to northern portions of Russia.



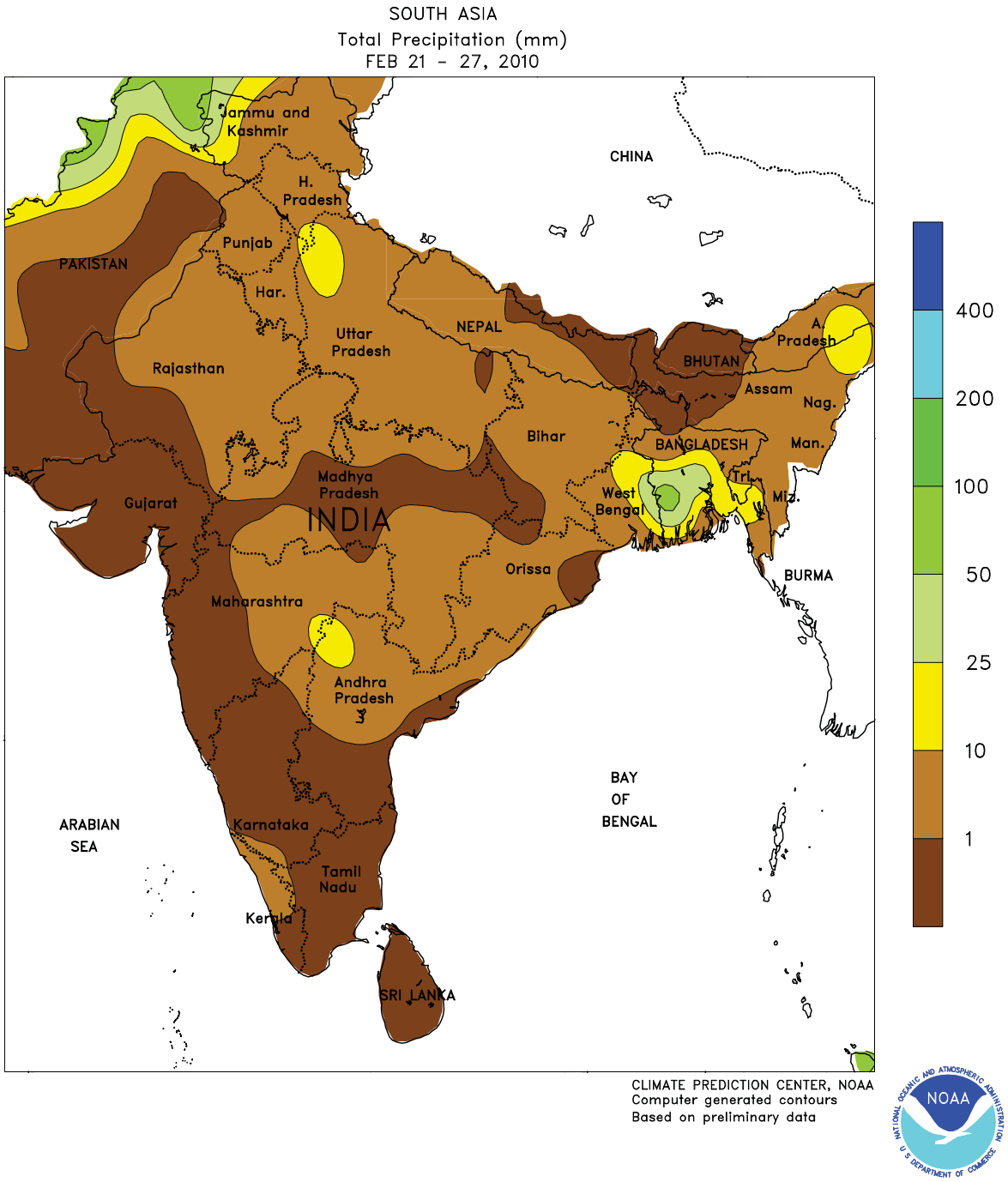
MIDDLE EAST

Unsettled weather continued over western growing districts, while above-normal temperatures ushered northern winter grains out of dormancy. A meandering upper-air low maintained periods of rain (10-65 mm) across much of Turkey and along the Mediterranean coast, boosting soil moisture for winter crops. Winter grains in Turkey have likely broken dormancy as weekly average temperatures remained well above the greening threshold of 5 degrees C. In fact, temperatures averaged 2 to 8 degrees C above normal over most of the Middle East, causing faster-than-normal crop development and melting mountain snow packs prematurely. In Iran, light precipitation (less than 5 mm) in central and northwestern growing districts offered limited soil moisture recharge for tillering to jointing winter wheat. In contrast, heavier showers (10-40 mm) aided crop establishment in northeastern Iran.



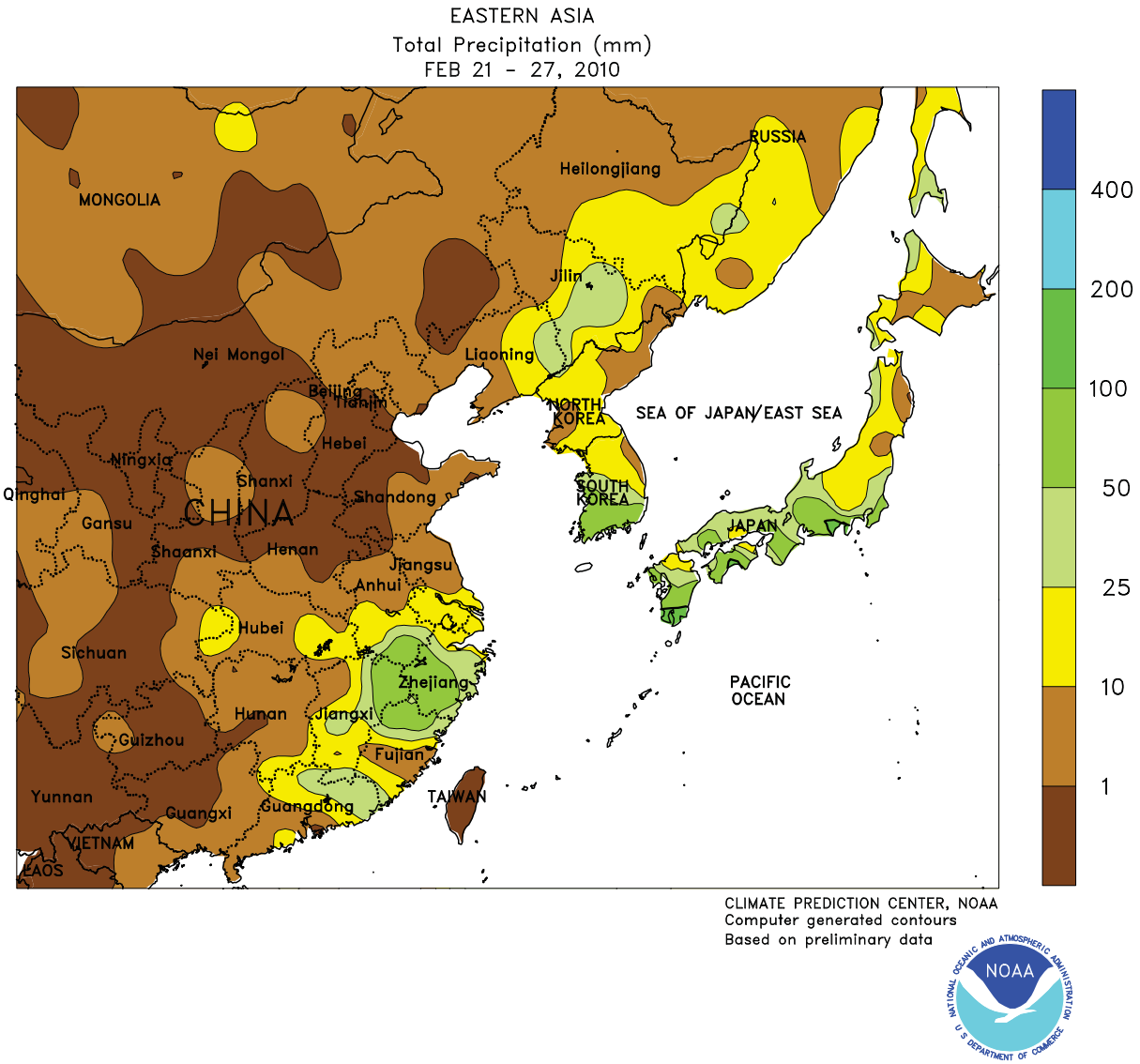
NORTHWEST AFRICA

Persistent showers in the west contrasted with drier conditions in central and eastern growing districts. A pair of weak cold fronts (early and late in the week) generated 10 to 90 mm of rain in Morocco, maintaining abundant soil moisture for jointing to heading winter wheat. Recent heavy rain mitigated the impacts of mid-week highs in the lower 30s (degrees C), with abundant soil moisture available to meet enhanced crop-water demands. In contrast, rainfall diminished rapidly to the east, with weekly totals generally less than 10 mm across the western half of Algeria. In eastern Algeria and northern Tunisia sunny skies and temperatures up to 7 degrees C above normal accelerated winter grains toward reproduction and increased crop-water requirements.



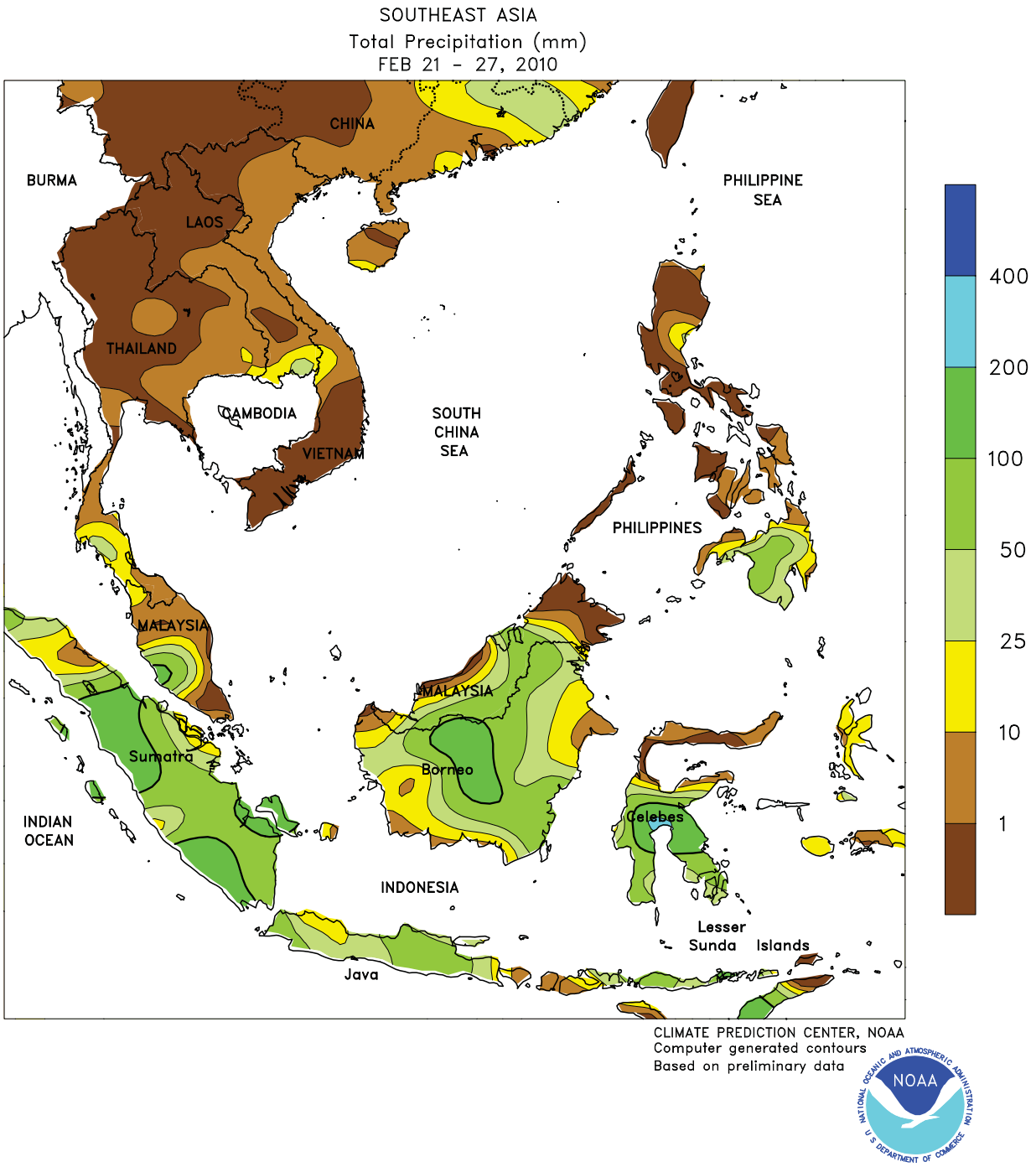
SOUTH ASIA

A weak cold front pushed through India, bringing light showers and briefly lowering temperatures. After the passage of the front early in the week, maximum temperatures dipped below 30 degrees C, but quickly rebounded to near 35 degrees C across much of the northern growing areas. The hot weather (weekly average temperatures 1 to 3 degrees C above normal) accelerated development of heading winter wheat and maturing rapeseed. Rainfall was generally light (less than 10 mm) but provided some beneficial moisture to winter crops.



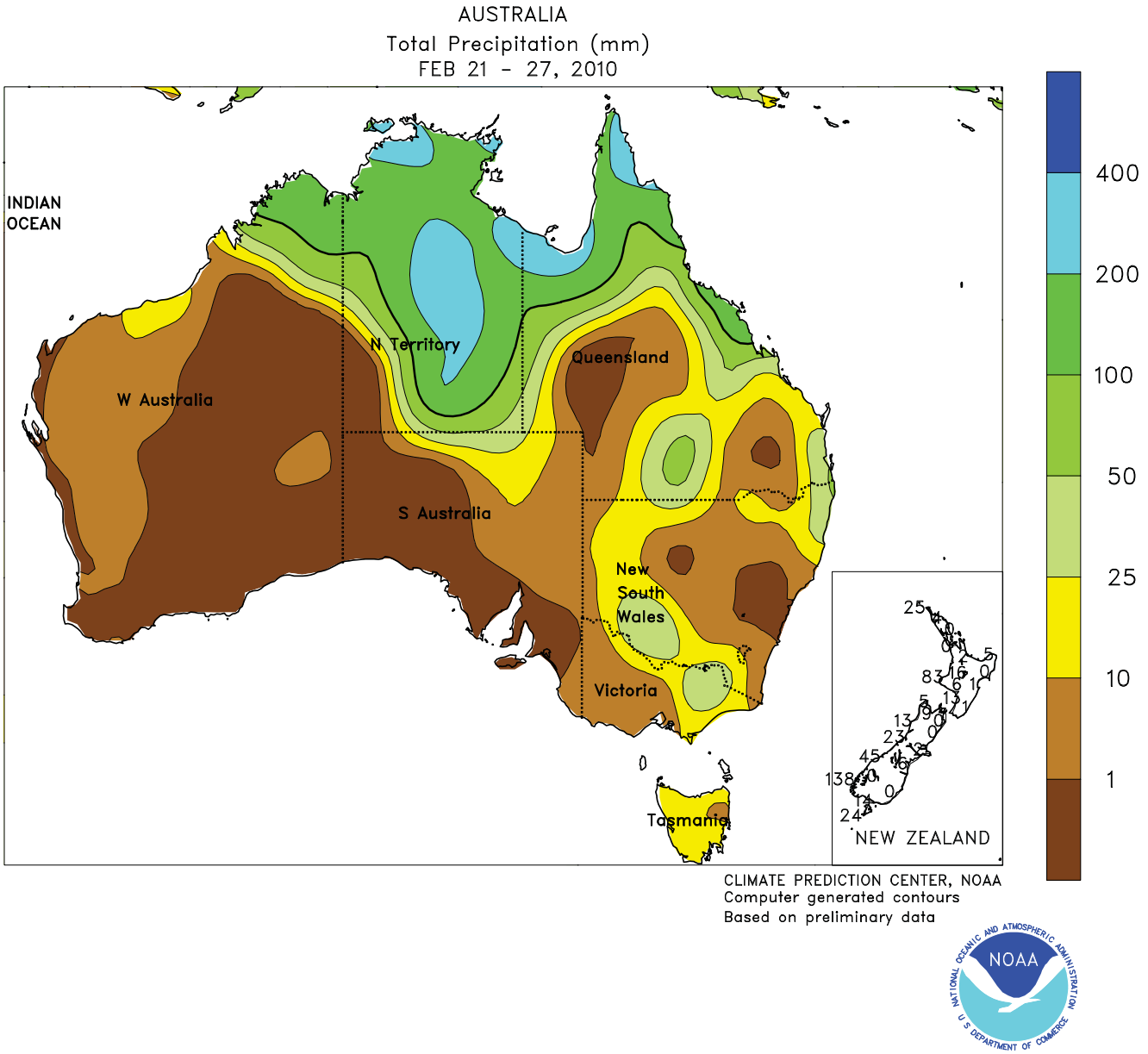
EAST ASIA

Warm weather occurred throughout China as strong southerly winds pumped in tropical air. Weekly temperatures averaged over 7 degrees C above normal in many areas, with freezing temperatures confined to north of the Yangtze River. The unseasonable warmth pushed winter grains and oilseeds out of dormancy earlier than usual, leaving crops vulnerable to bitter cold outbreaks. Along with the warm weather, a weak front pushed through eastern China bringing snow (10-25 mm liquid equivalent) to Manchuria and 10 to 25 mm of rain to mainly coastal provinces south of the Yangtze River. An area of low pressure dove south later in the week, bringing more widespread showers (1-50 mm) to the Yangtze Valley and southern coastal provinces. The rain benefited winter rapeseed and replenished soil moisture lost to evaporation by the mild weather.



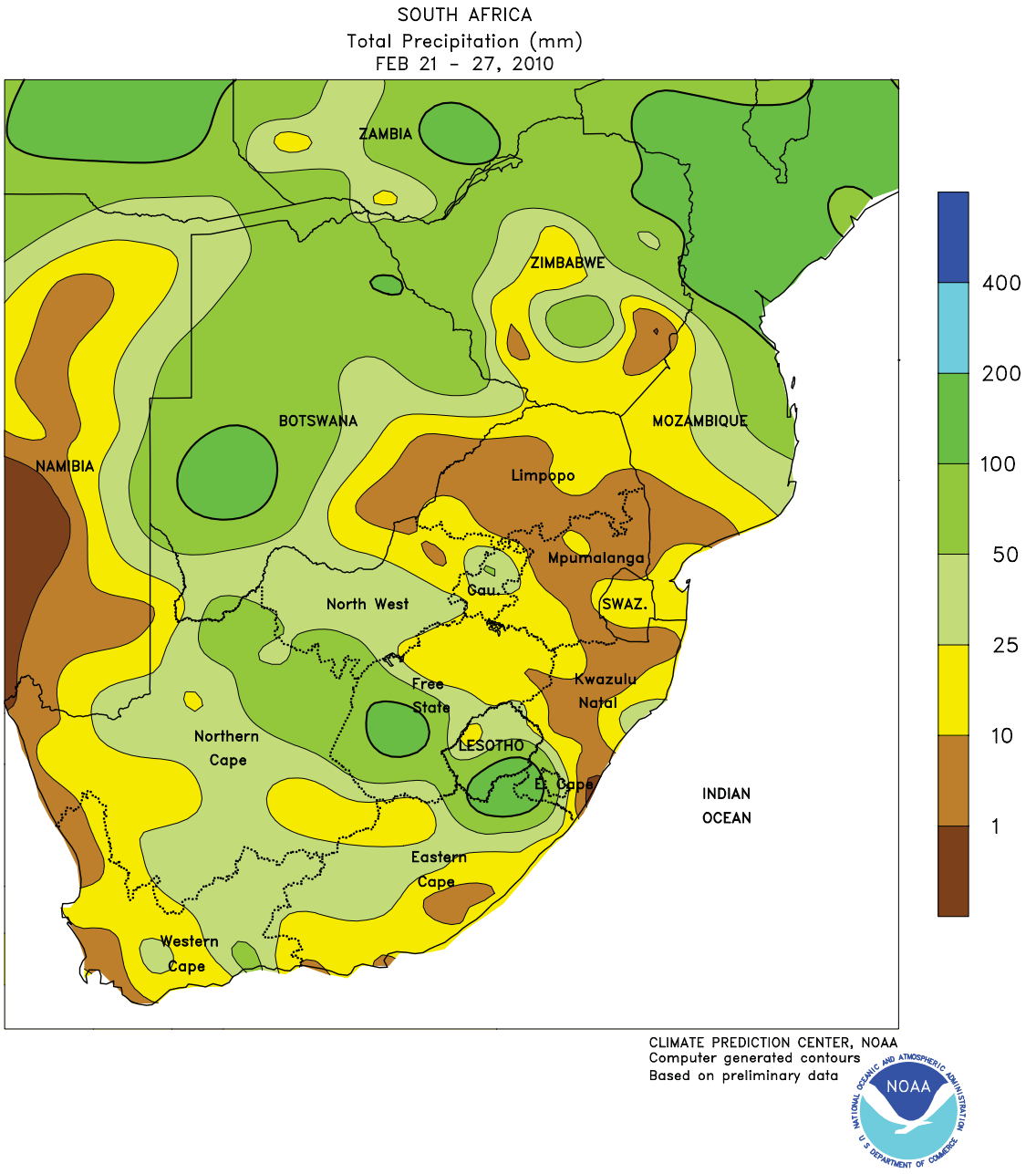
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Drier-than-normal weather continued across the Philippines, reducing soil moisture for corn and rice in Luzon and the Visayas. Rainfall returned, however, to Mindanao, where 10 to 50 mm increased soil moisture for corn. Warm, dry weather in Vietnam benefited winter-spring rice harvesting in the south, but reduced moisture for immature rice in the north. Showers continued in Java, Indonesia, where 50 to 100 mm of rain maintained favorable soil moisture for rice entering maturation. Meanwhile, oil palm in the rest of Indonesia benefited from 50 to 100 mm of rain, but mostly dry weather in Malaysia reduced soil moisture.



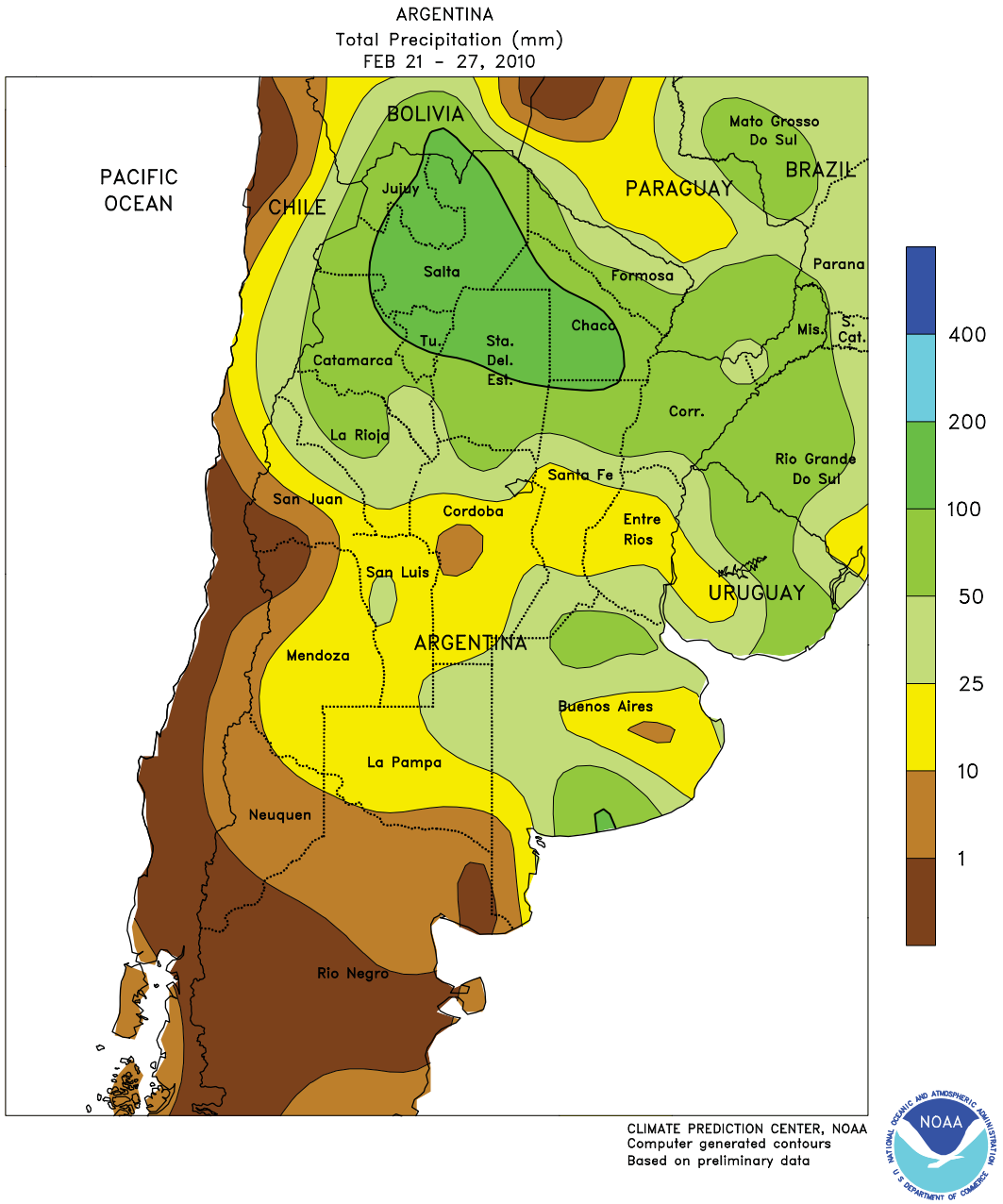
AUSTRALIA

In southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, early-week showers (3-15 mm) were replaced by drier weather during the latter half of the week. The continuing pattern of widespread showers followed by a few days of sunny, dry weather has been overall beneficial for summer crops, which are mostly in the reproductive to filling stages of development. Temperatures averaged slightly above normal, with maximum temperatures generally in the middle 30s degrees C.



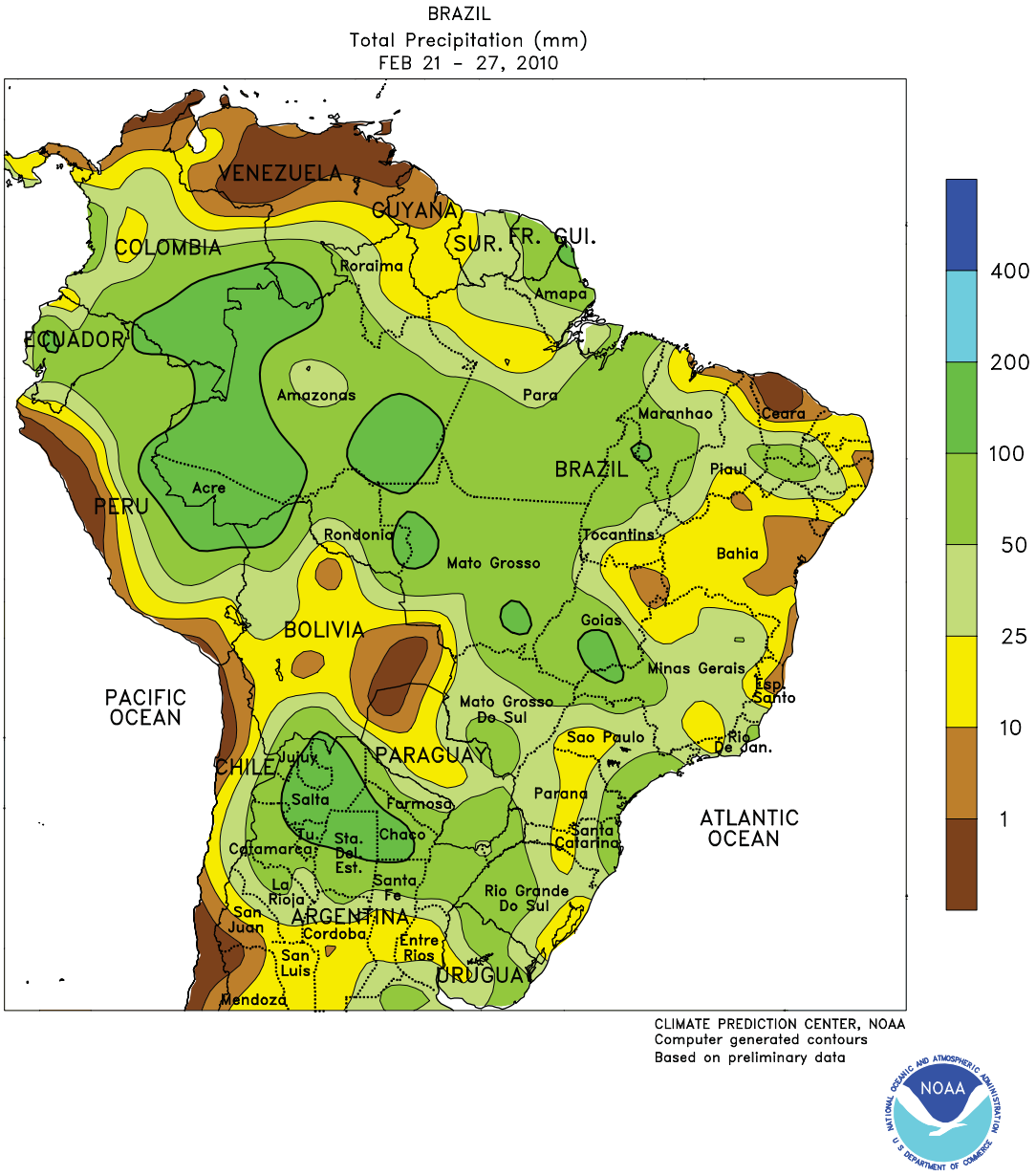
SOUTH AFRICA

A frontal passage brought widespread rain to the western half of the country, increasing irrigation reserves for crops and livestock. The heaviest rain (50-100 mm) fell to the west and south of the corn belt, increasing reservoir levels in eastern agricultural areas of Northern and Eastern Cape, as well as in southwestern Free State. Meanwhile, rainfall totaling 15 to 50 mm in western sections of the corn belt was timely for reproductive to filling crops, which are planted later than those grown in the eastern half of the corn belt. Somewhat drier conditions (rainfall totaling 5-25 mm) prevailed in the eastern corn belt where the sunny, seasonably warm weather (highs reaching the upper 20s degrees C) favored late summer crop development. Drier weather also prevailed in Limpopo and northern portions of Mpumalanga. Elsewhere, rainfall was generally scattered and light in the main sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal, although a few isolated showers in excess of 25 mm were recorded. Several days of unseasonable showers (5-25 mm or more) reduced irrigation demands in the orchards and vineyards of Western Cape, with seasonable warmth (highs in the middle and upper 30s degrees C) and dryness returning at week's end.



ARGENTINA

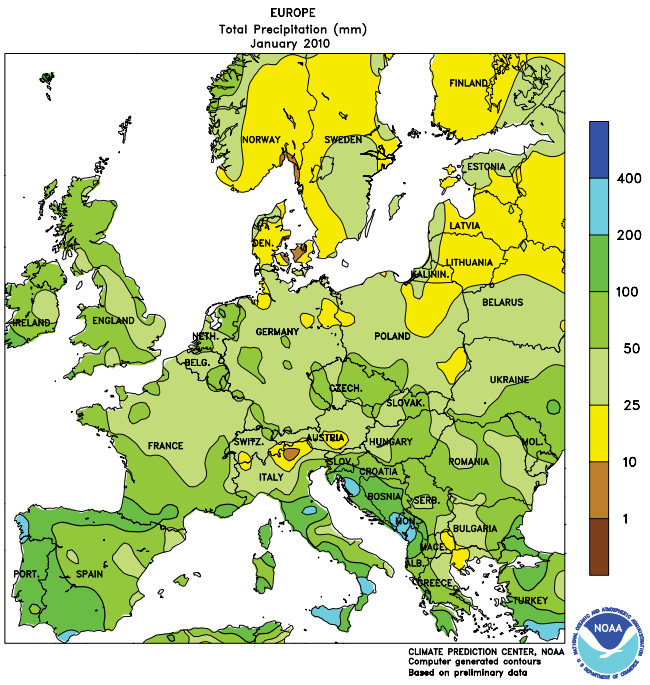
Showery weather continued throughout central and northern summer cropping areas, although rainfall was significantly lower in previously flooded sections of the Parana and Uruguay Valleys. Early week rainfall totaled 10 to 50 mm in most major summer grain and oilseed areas of La Pampa, Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Santa Fe, and Entre Rios. Sunny skies during the latter half of the week aided summer crop development, and the drier weather was especially welcome in the vicinity of northern Buenos Aires, still suffering from the effects of excessive wetness. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C below normal (highs ranging from the upper 20s to lower 30s degrees C) throughout central Argentina. Farther north, moderate to heavy rain (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) increased moisture for livestock and summer row crops, including cotton.

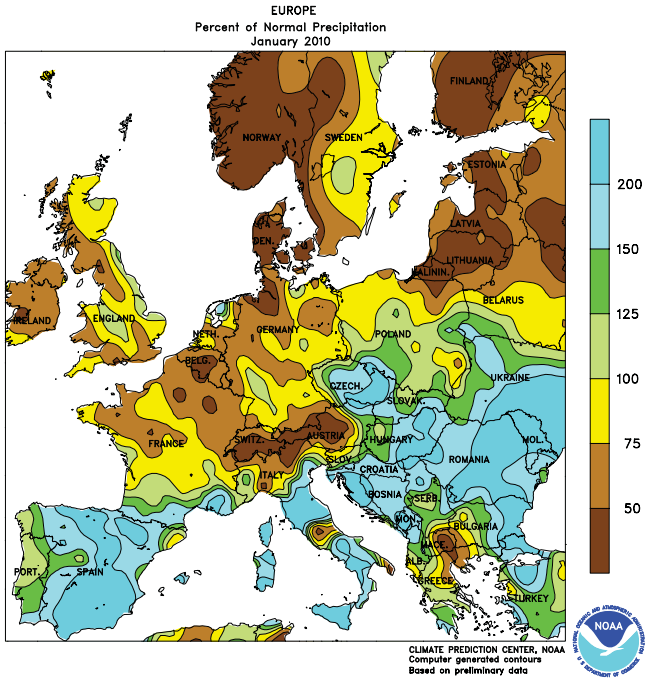


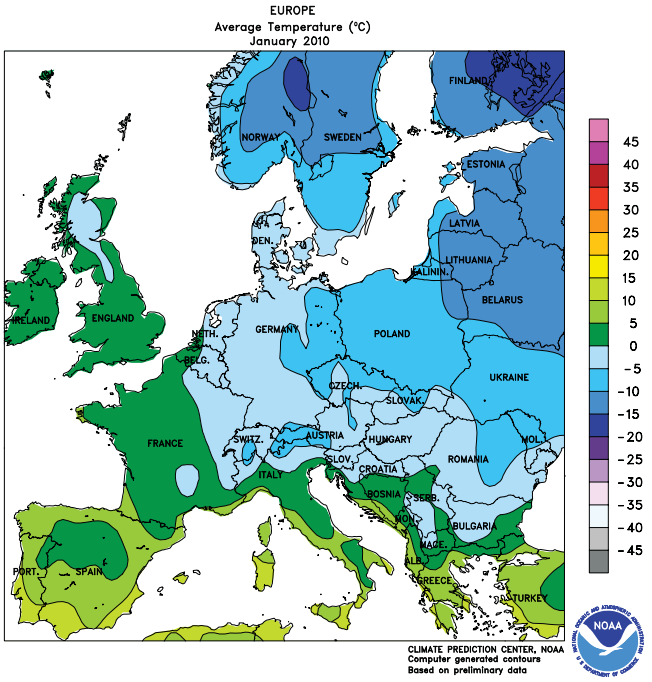
BRAZIL

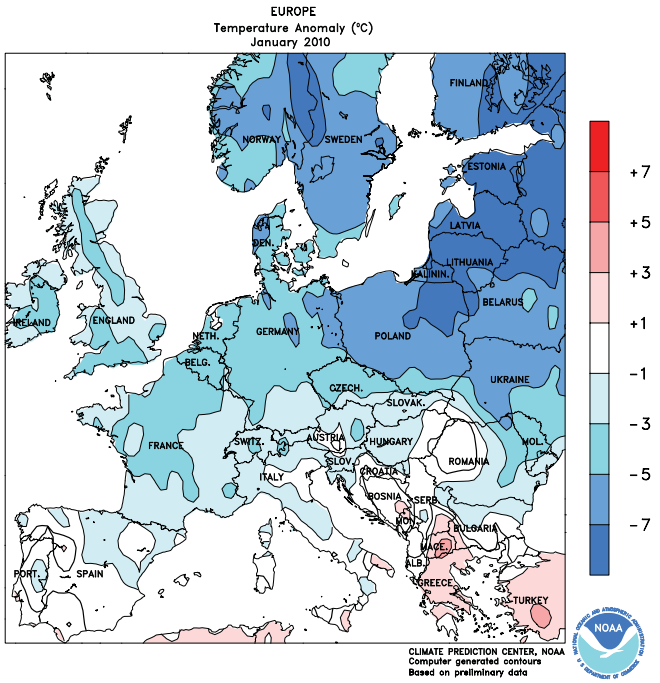
Wet weather continued throughout the main western and southern soybean production areas, but dry pockets lingered in parts of the northeastern interior. The heaviest rain (50-100 mm or more) fell from Mato Grosso southeastward to western Minas Gerais, with amounts elsewhere in central and southern Brazil typically ranging from 25 to 50 mm. The rainfall reached southern coffee areas of Espirito Santo, although drier conditions persisted to the north. Pockets of dryness also continued in western Bahia and nearby locations of Tocantins and Goias, albeit for only a second week, with rainfall totaling less than 10 mm in some locations. Temperatures were generally above normal throughout the country's main summer production areas, averaging more than 3 degrees C above normal (highs reaching the upper 30s degrees C) from northeastern Mato Gross to western Minas Gerais. In contrast, more seasonable temperatures, with highs in the lower 30s degrees C, accompanied the rainfall in Rio Grande do Sul.

January International Temperature and Precipitation Maps



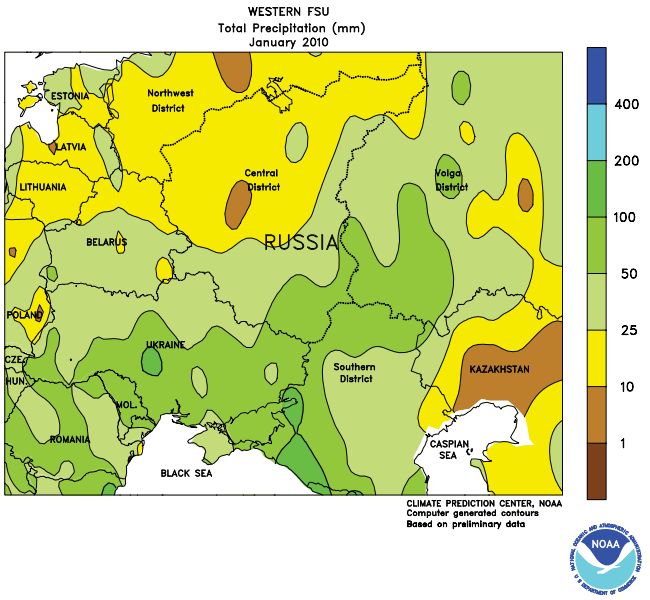


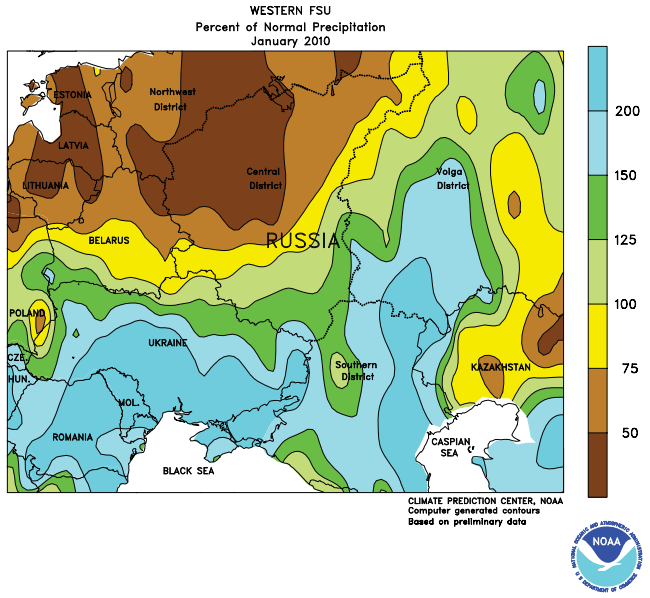


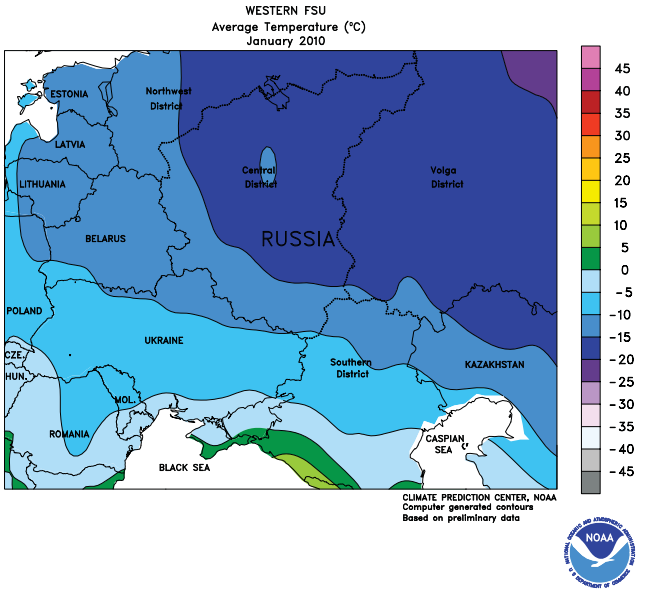


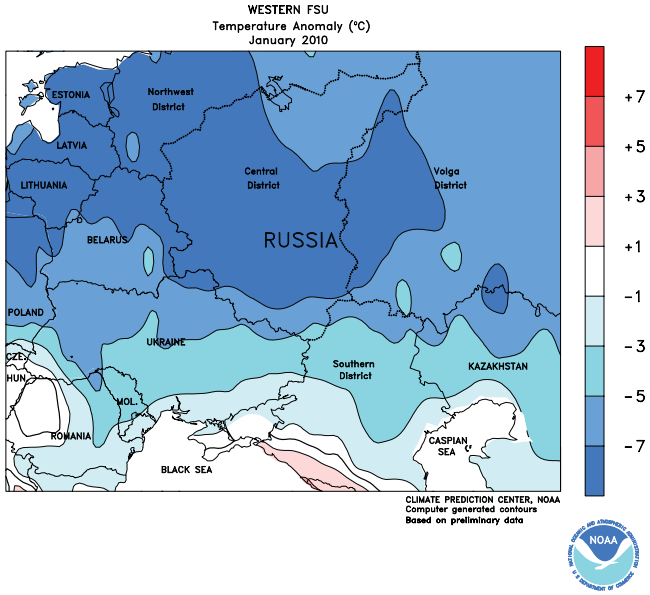
EUROPE

Cold, snowy weather prevailed during January over central and northern Europe, with temperatures averaging 3 to more than 5 degrees C below normal across the winter wheat belt. Dormant winter grains and oilseeds were protected from incursions of bitter cold by a deep snow pack, which at times exceeded 25 cm. Periods of heavy rain and snow in southern Europe maintained abundant to excessive moisture for vegetative winter crops and ended lingering long-term drought in Spain.



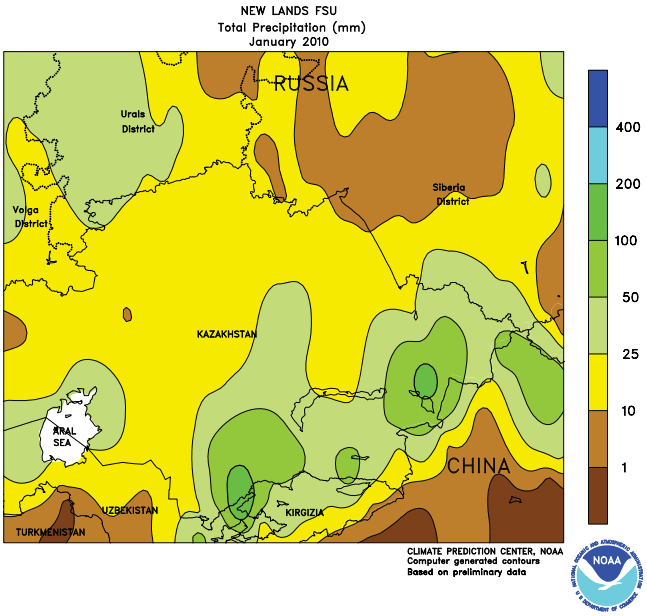


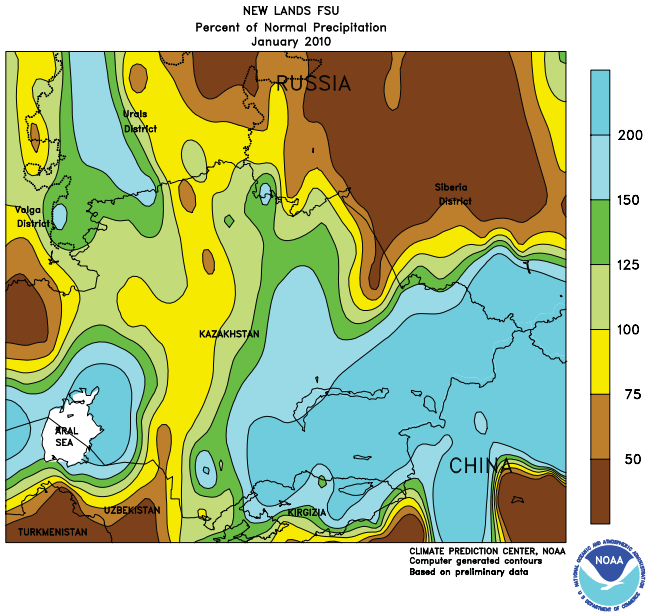


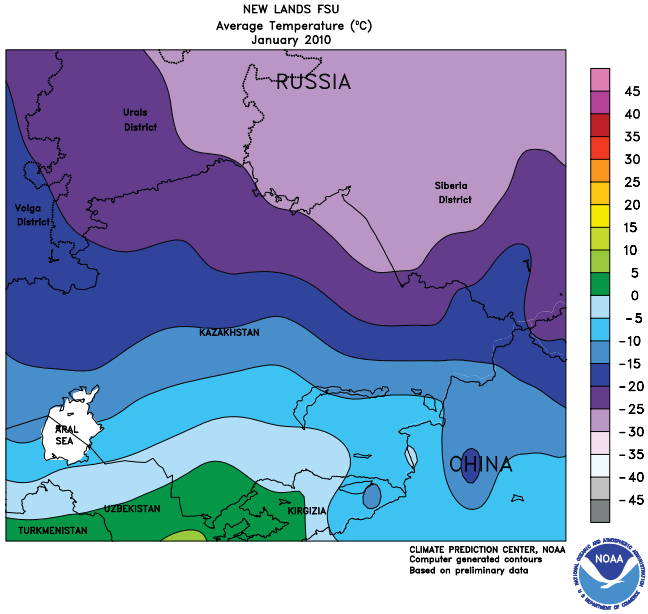


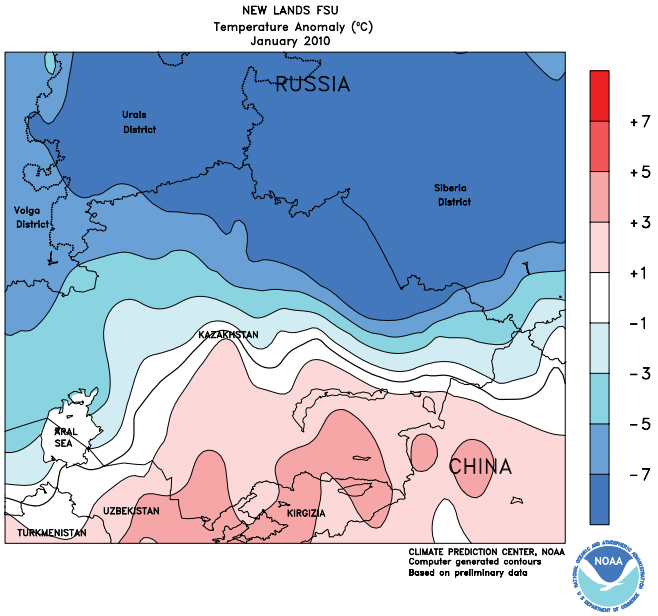
FSU-WESTERN

In January, extremely cold weather settled across Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus, with temperatures averaging 3 to more than 7 degrees C below normal. Moderate to heavy snow accompanied the Arctic blast, boosting the protective snow cover in most winter grain areas and minimizing the threat for widespread winterkill. Above-normal precipitation was reported over most winter crop districts, although pockets of dryness were noted in the northern-most growing areas. A warming trend overspread the region late in the month, although temperatures remained well below freezing.



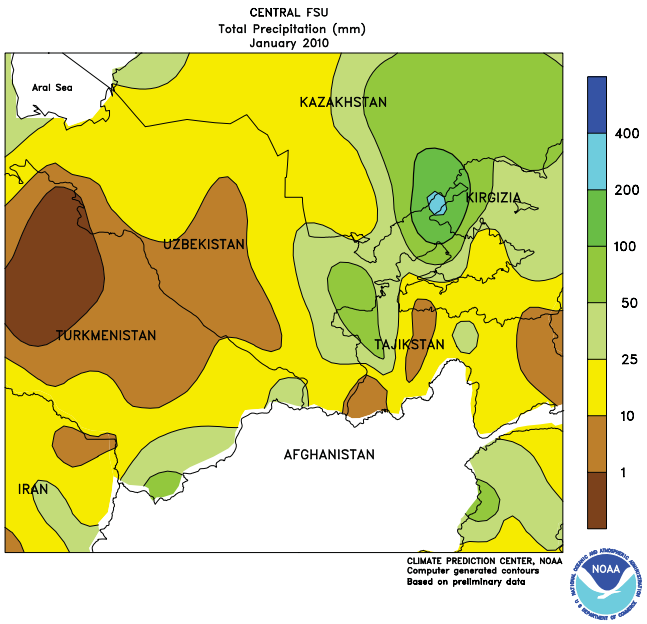


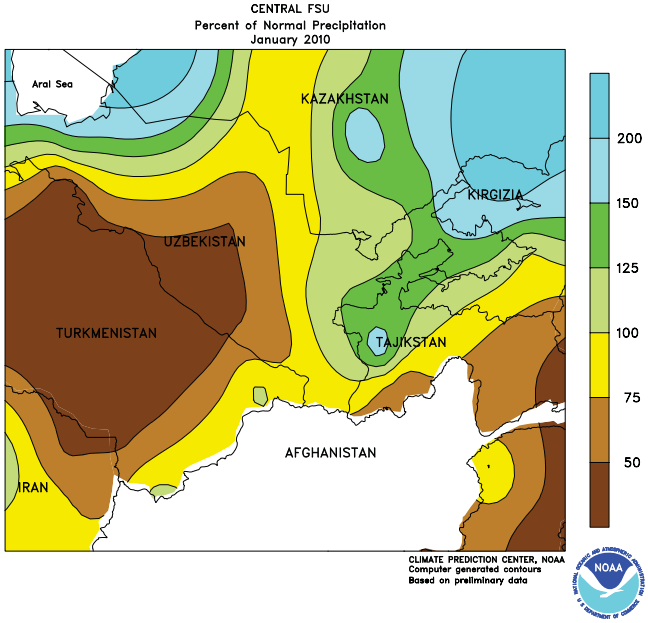


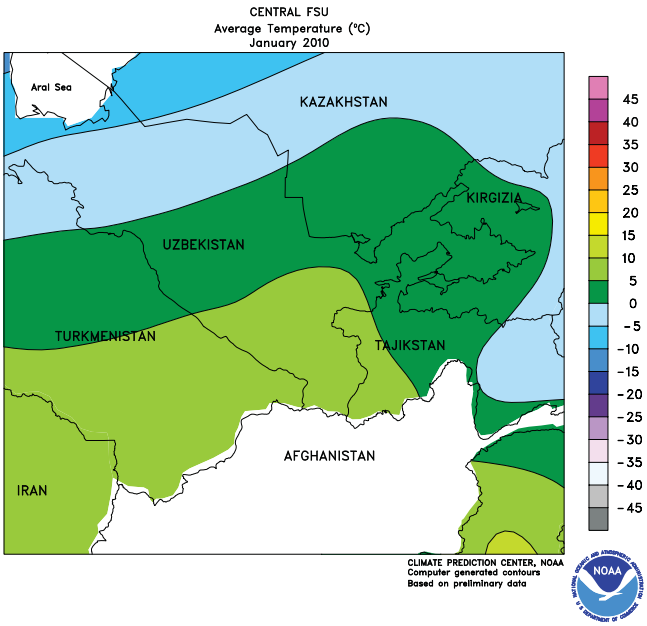


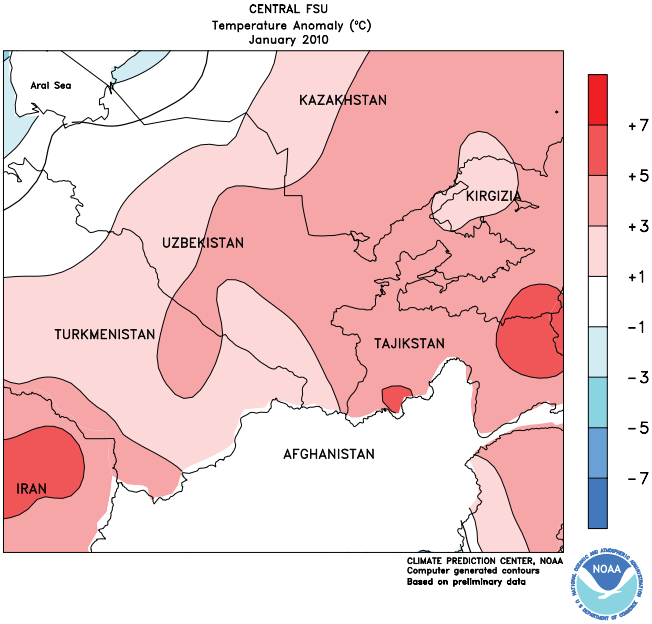
FSU-NEW LANDS

During January, bitter cold weather remained entrenched over the northern half of the region, while somewhat warmer conditions arrived in the south. Temperatures averaged as much as 11 degrees C below normal in northern Kazakhstan and southern Russia, with minimum temperatures consistently below -30 degrees C. Precipitation (mostly in the form of snow) was above normal in Kazakhstan, and near to below normal in central Russia.



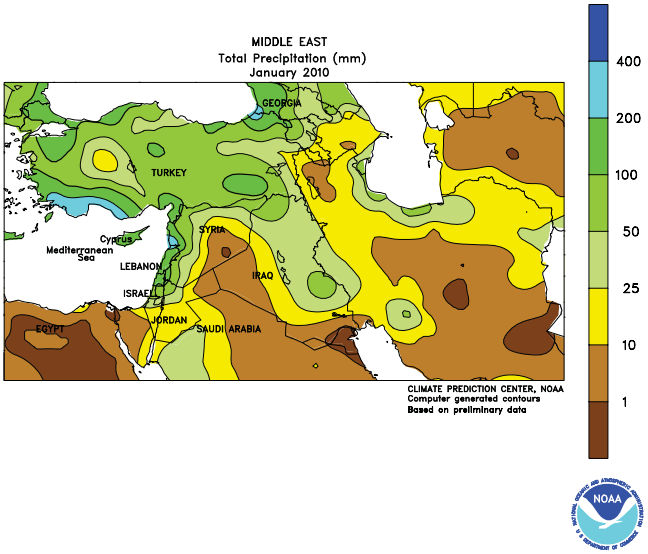


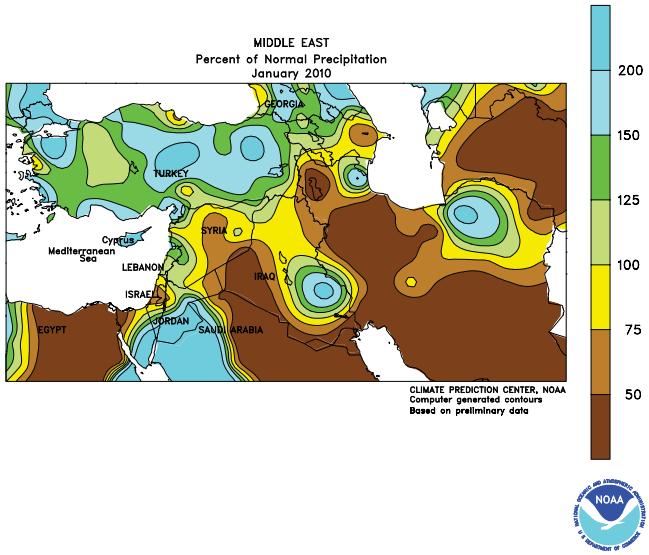


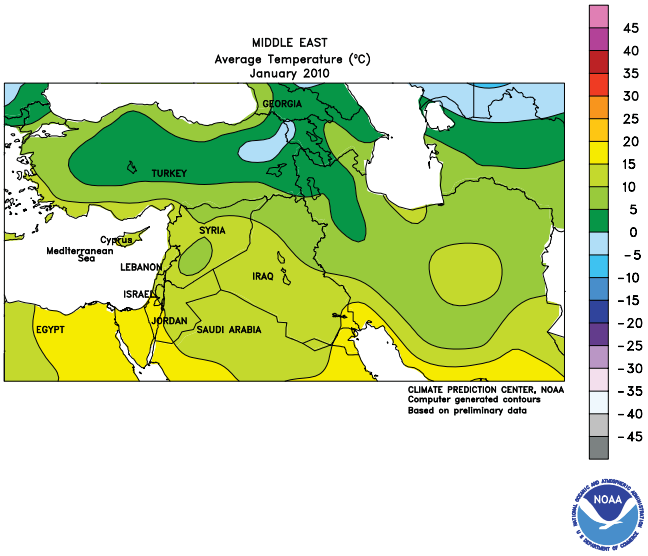


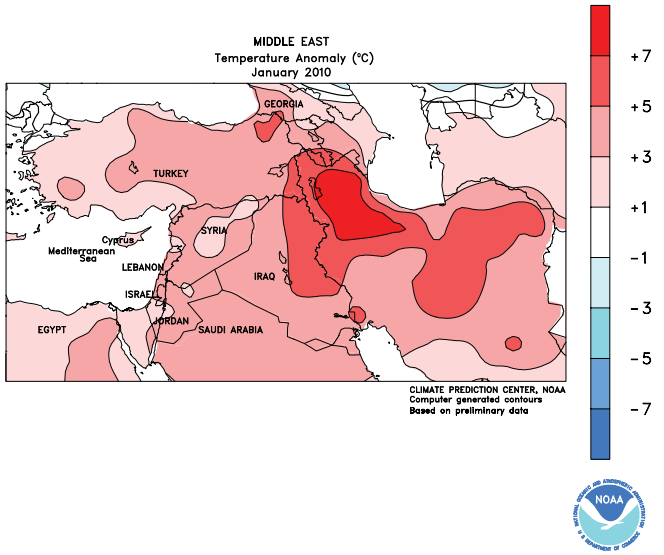
FSU-CENTRAL

During January, drier-than-normal conditions in the west contrasted with above-normal precipitation farther north and east. Temperatures averaged 1 to 4 degrees C above normal, although colder conditions pushed back into the region in February.



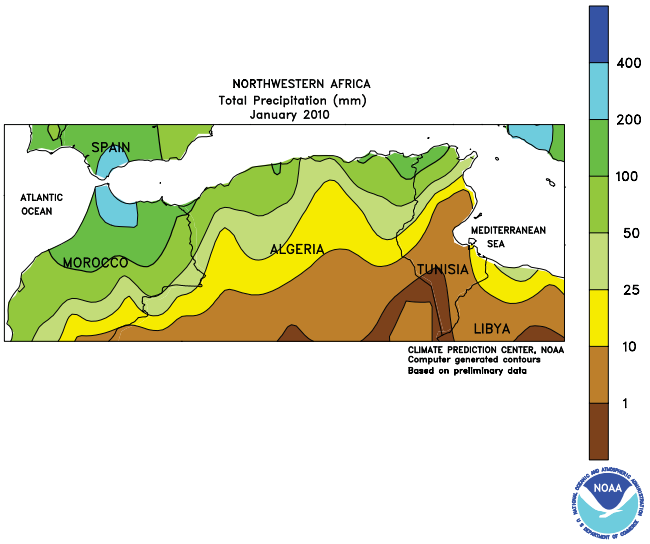


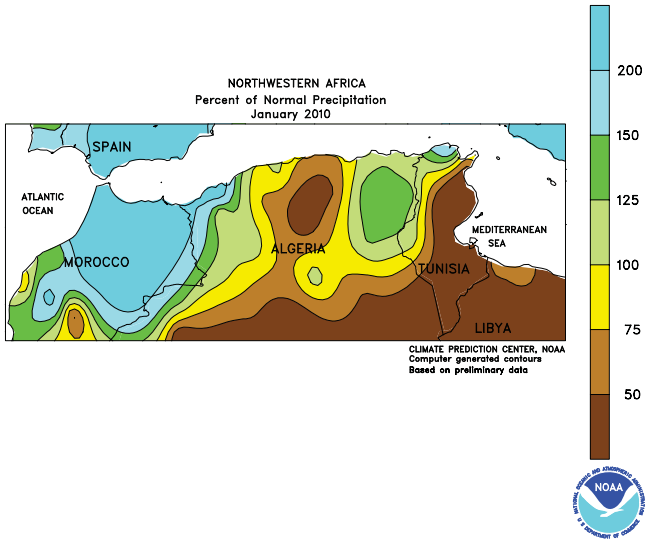


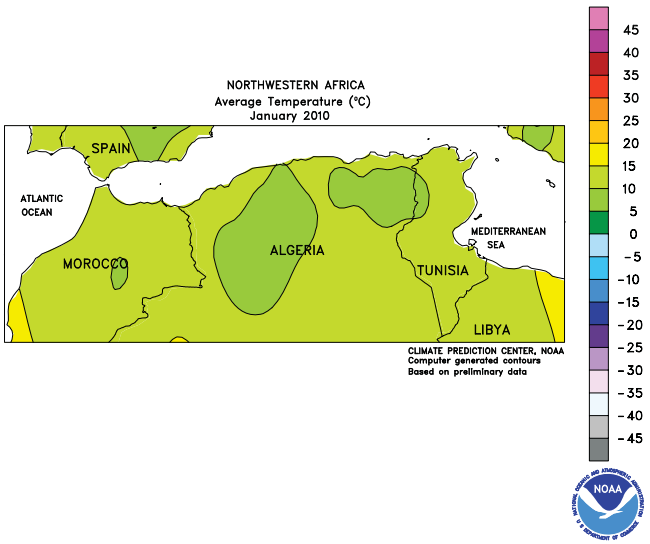


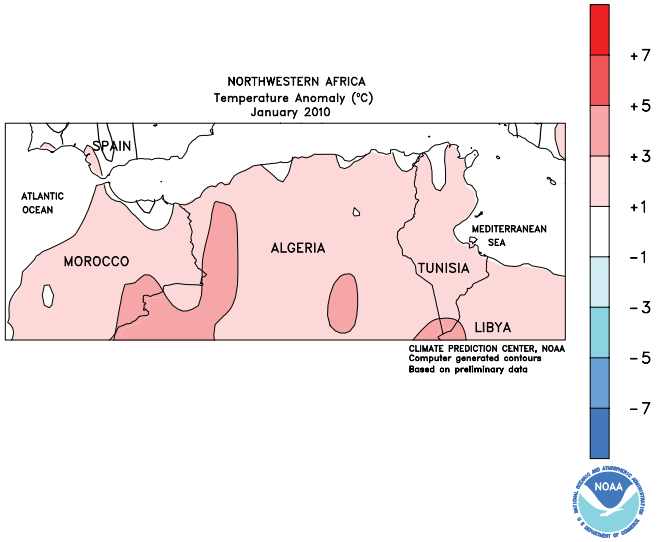
MIDDLE EAST

In January, unseasonably warm conditions (3-8 degrees C above normal) kept most crop areas devoid of snow cover and allowed wheat and barley in the south to add vegetative growth. Above-normal precipitation in Turkey and Syria boosted prospects for winter grains. In Iran, dry weather reduced soil moisture and left mountain snow packs unfavorably low for spring runoff.



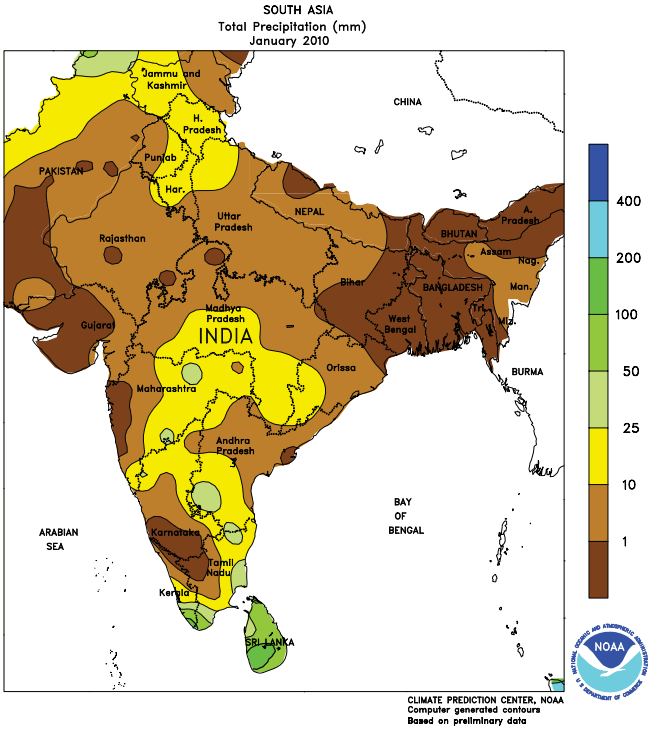


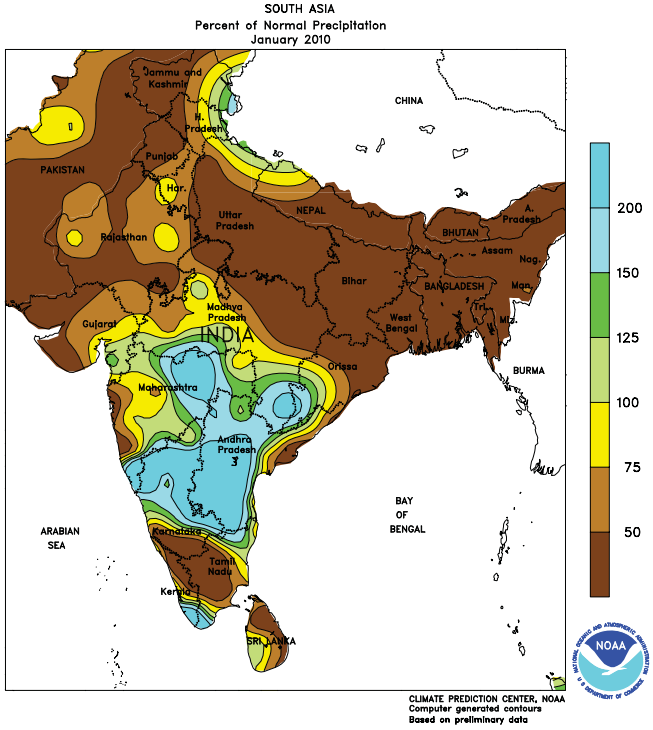


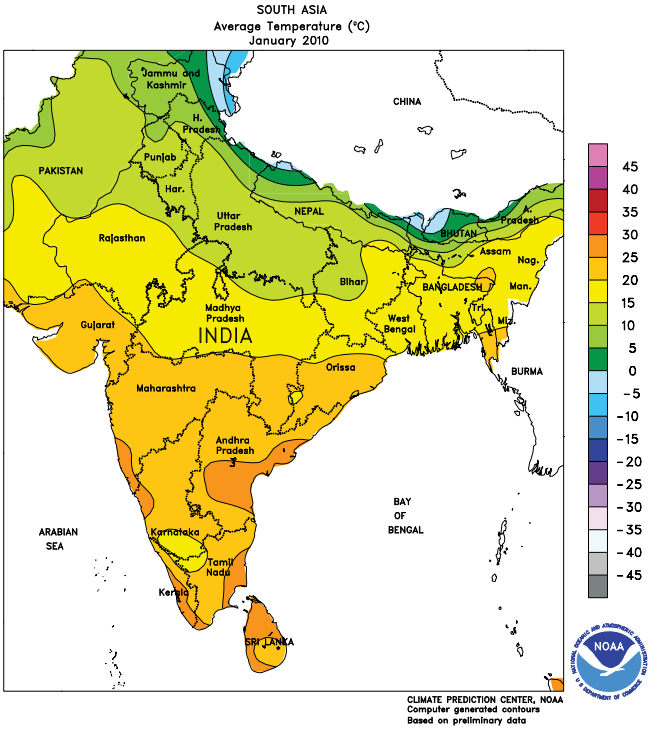


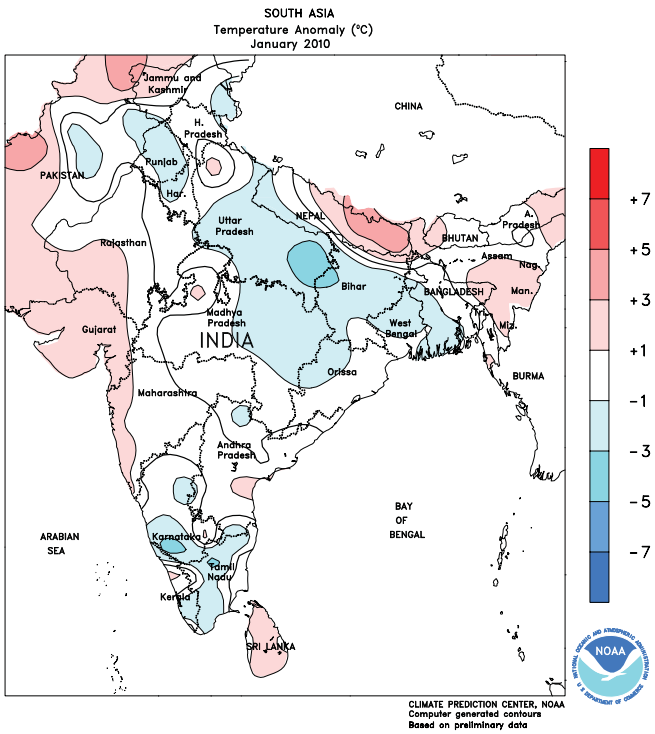
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

In January, above-normal rainfall maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for vegetative winter grains over much of the region. Rainfall exceeded 300 percent of normal in northern Morocco, where flooding was reported. Despite the overall wet trend, drier-than-normal conditions were noted in central Algeria and eastern-most portions of Tunisia, where more soil moisture will be needed as winter crops approach reproduction. Nevertheless, current wheat and barley prospects are mostly favorable due to widespread precipitation since early December.



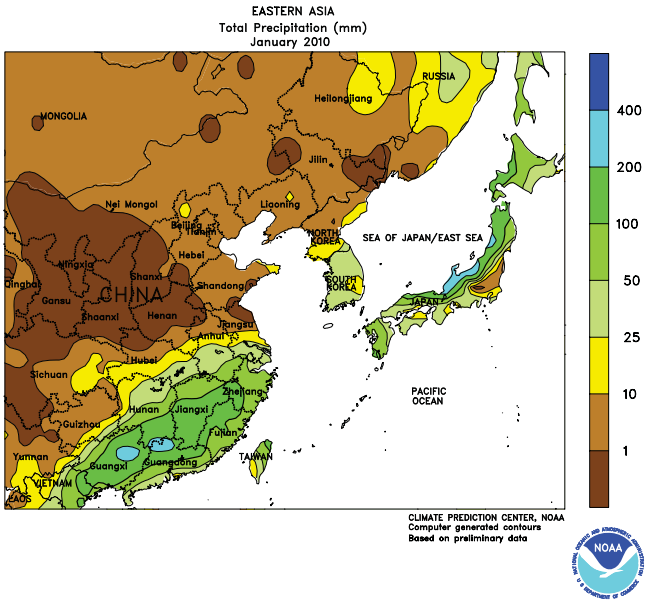


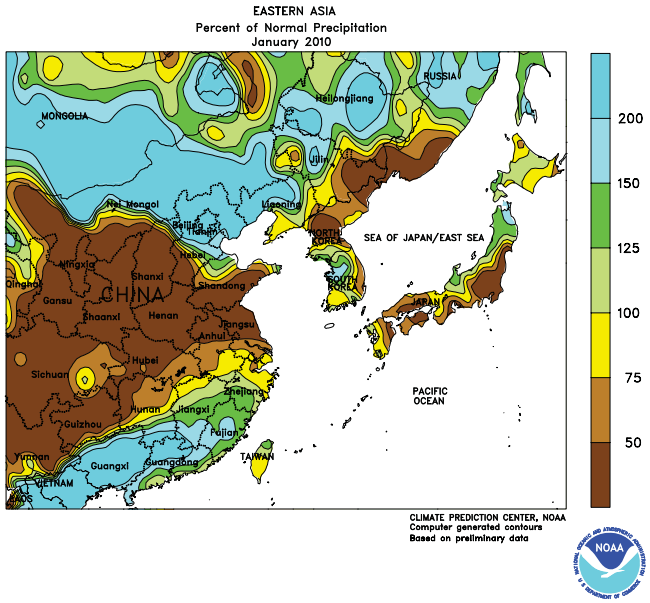


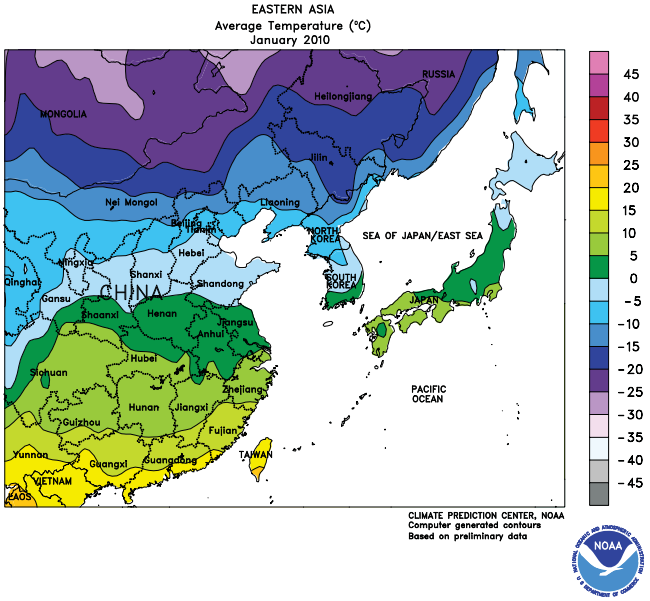


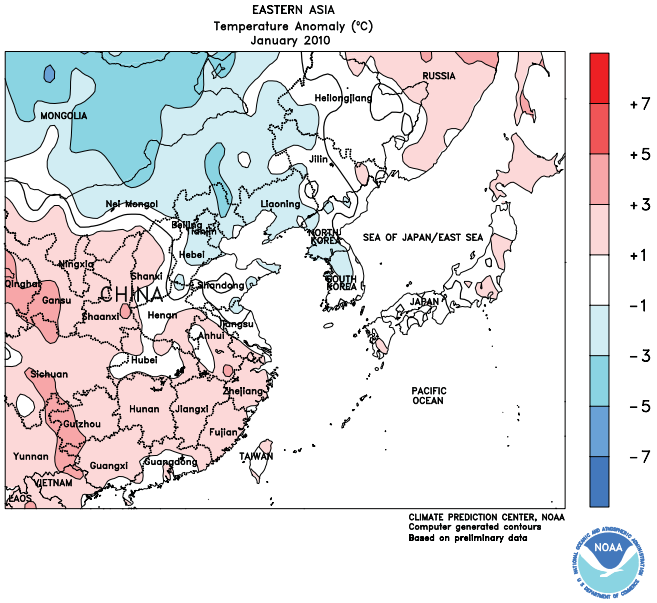
SOUTH ASIA

In January, cooler-than-normal weather kept temperatures in the optimal range for winter wheat and rapeseed. Seasonably dry weather continued, although irrigation supplies remained adequate for winter crops.



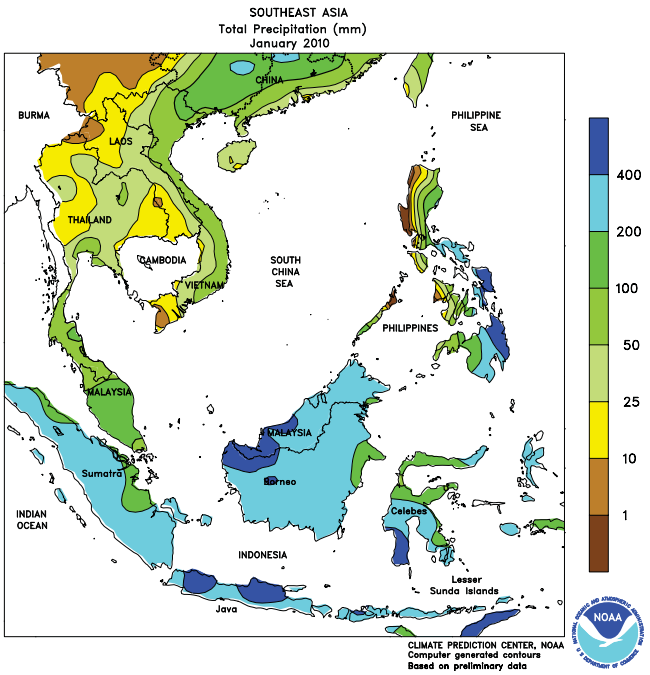


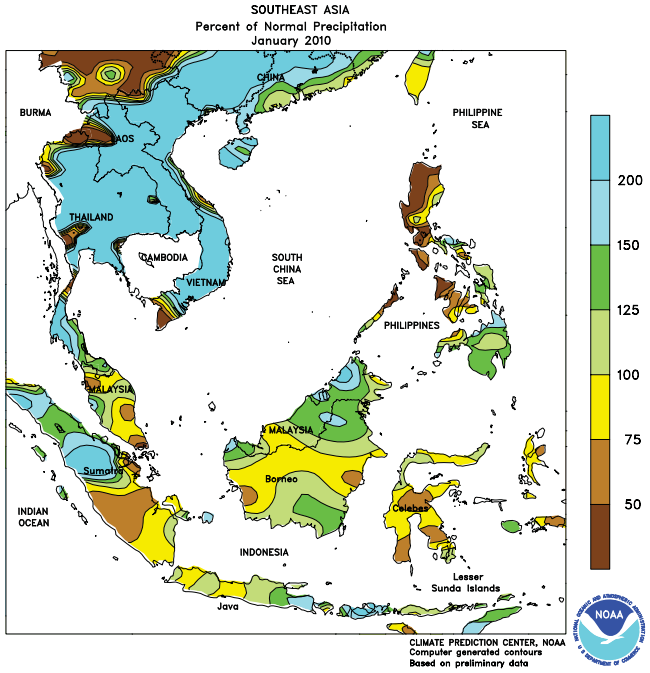


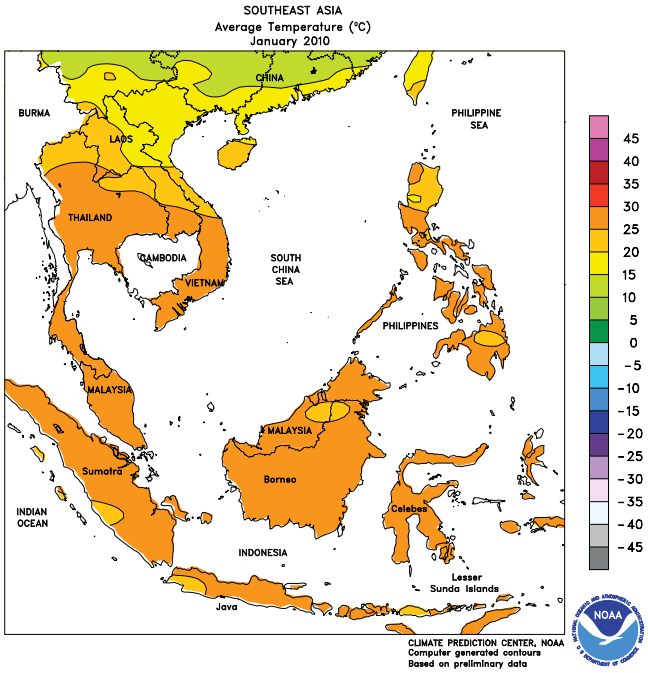


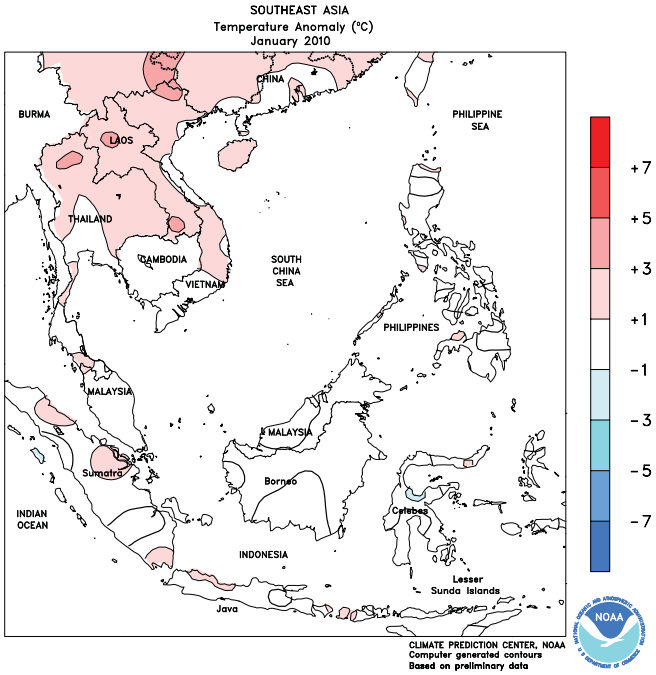
EAST ASIA

Above-normal rainfall in southern China benefited winter grown vegetables and sugarcane. Seasonably dry weather prevailed across the Yangtze Valley and the North China Plain, although moisture reserves remained favorable for overwintering rapeseed and wheat. Widespread snow on the northern extent of the North China Plain provided a boost to moisture reserves for wheat.



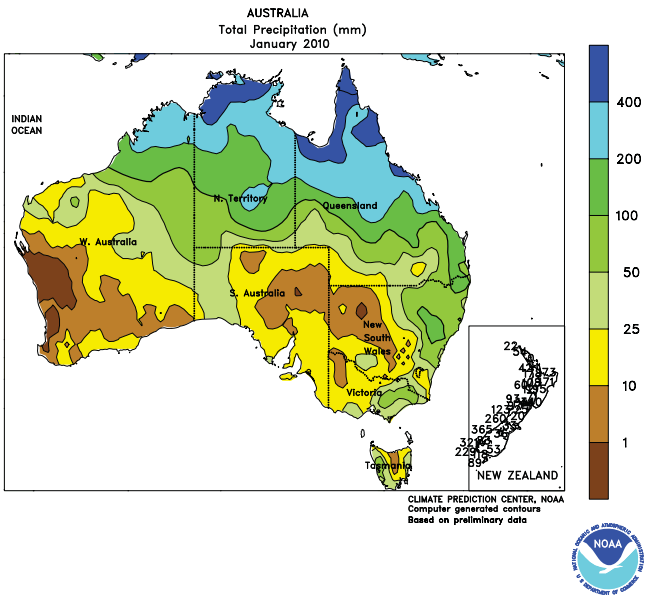


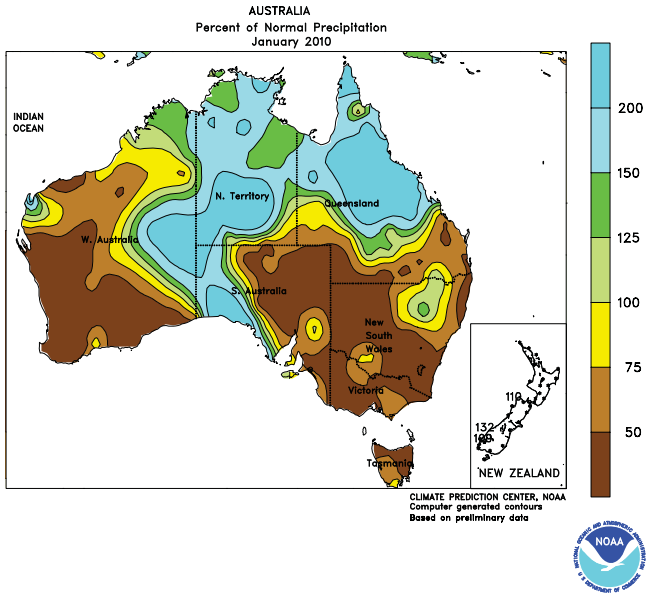


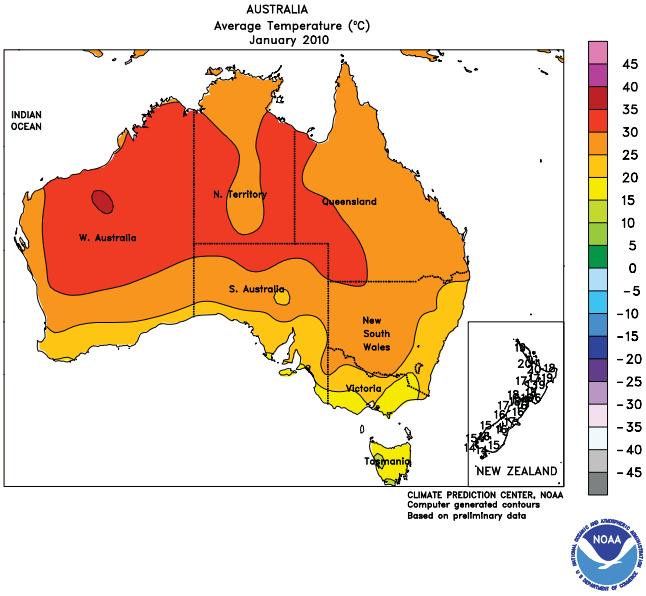


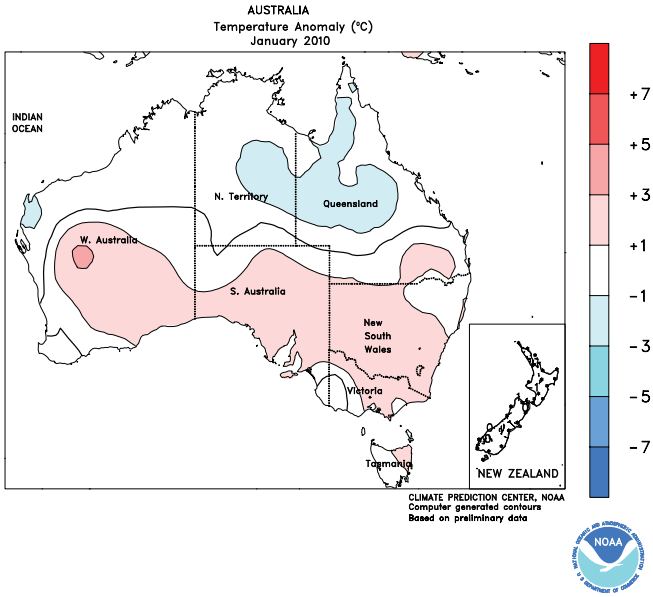
SOUTHEAST ASIA

After a slow start to the rainy season, near-normal rainfall prevailed for much of January and early February across Java, Indonesia. The rain increased soil moisture and was timely for late vegetative to early reproductive rice. Drier-than-normal conditions prevailed across parts of eastern Luzon, Philippines, where more rain would be welcome for rice. Rainfall increased in northern Vietnam, easing concerns about dryness for winter-spring rice.



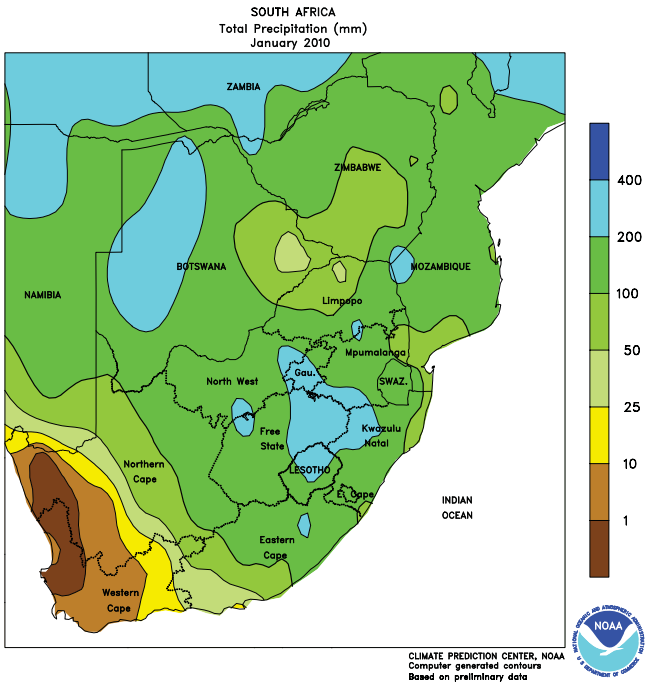


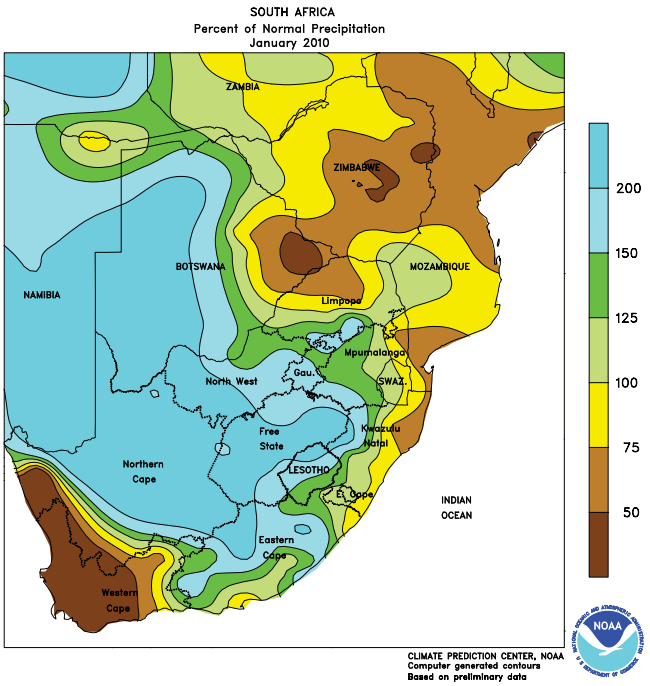


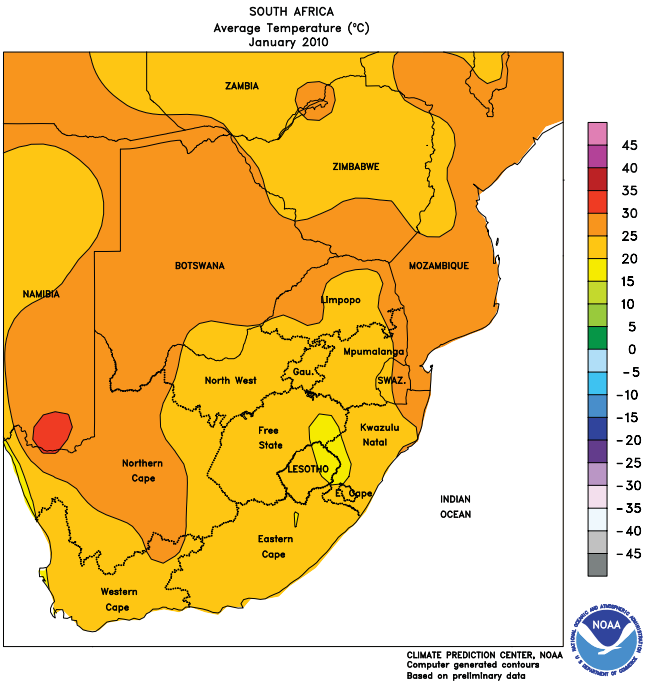


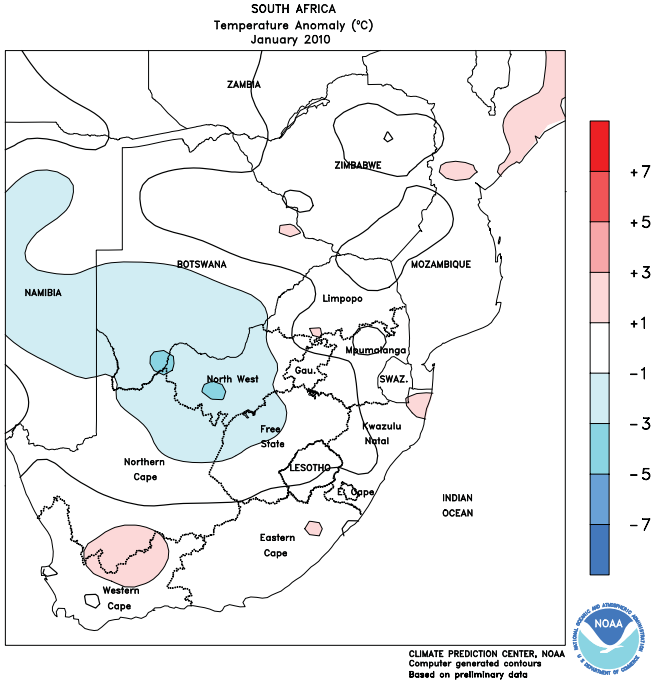
AUSTRALIA

In January, below-normal rainfall and periodically hot weather created less than optimal conditions for summer crop development in eastern Australia. In early February, however, soaking rains benefited summer crops, providing a welcome boost in topsoil moisture for reproductive cotton and sorghum.



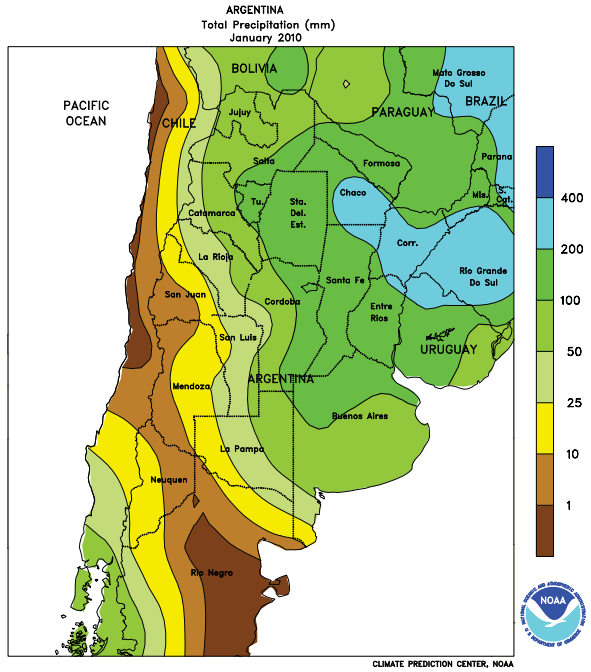


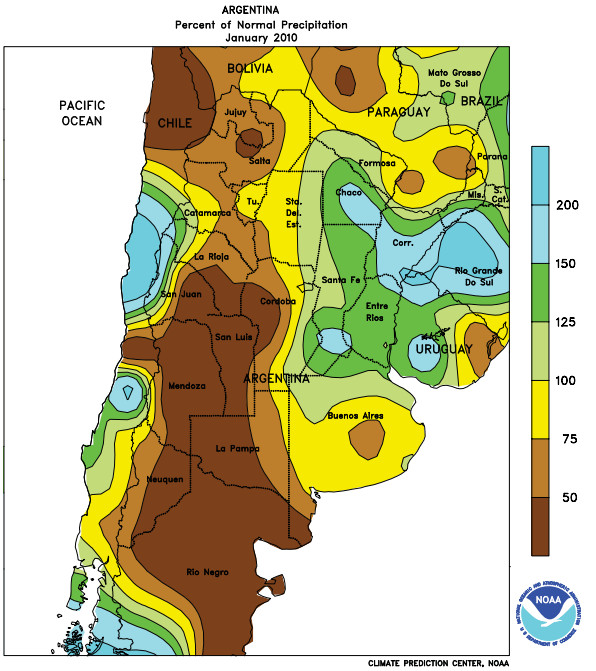


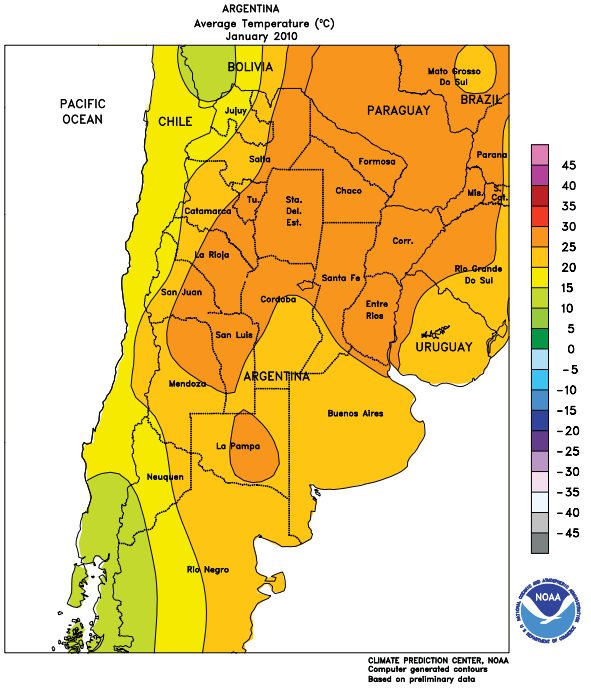


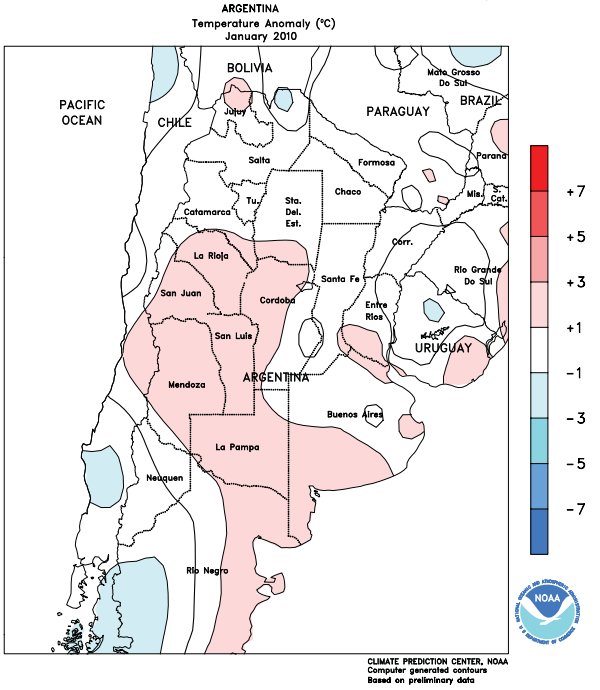
SOUTH AFRICA

In January, a pattern of mild, showery weather maintained excellent summer crop prospects, particularly in eastern sections of the corn belt as crops advanced through reproduction. Rainfall was near to above normal (total accumulations of 100-200 mm or more) throughout the corn belt and in neighboring locations of KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, and Northern and Eastern Cape Provinces. As a consequence of the frequent rain, temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal; highs in the corn belt regularly ranged from the upper 20s in the east to the lower 30s farther west, creating optimal conditions for summer crop development. In addition, dry, seasonably warm weather favored growth and development of irrigated tree and vine crops in Western Cape.



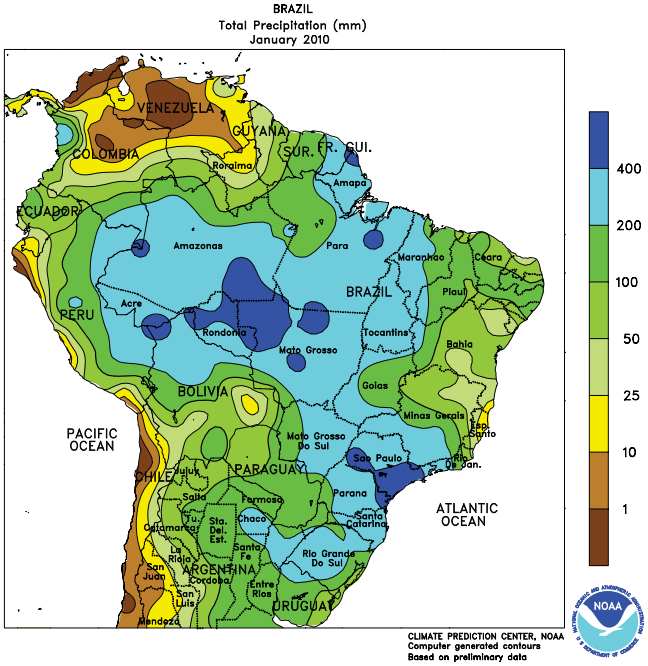


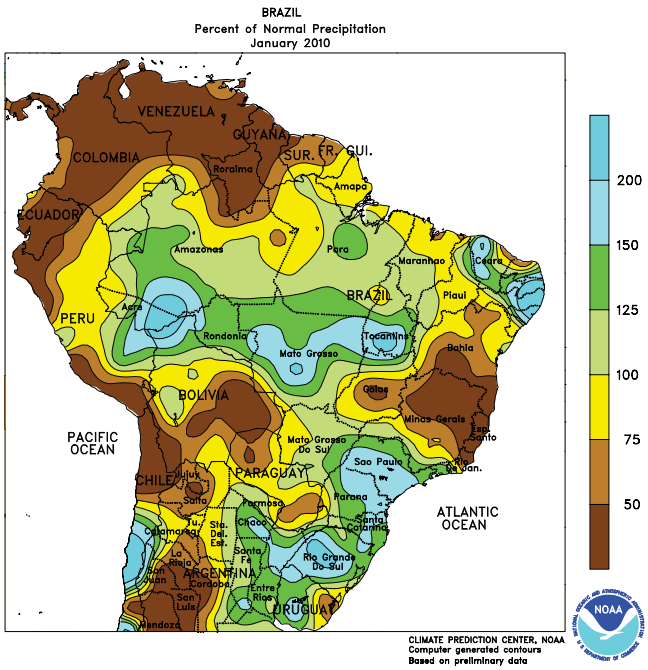


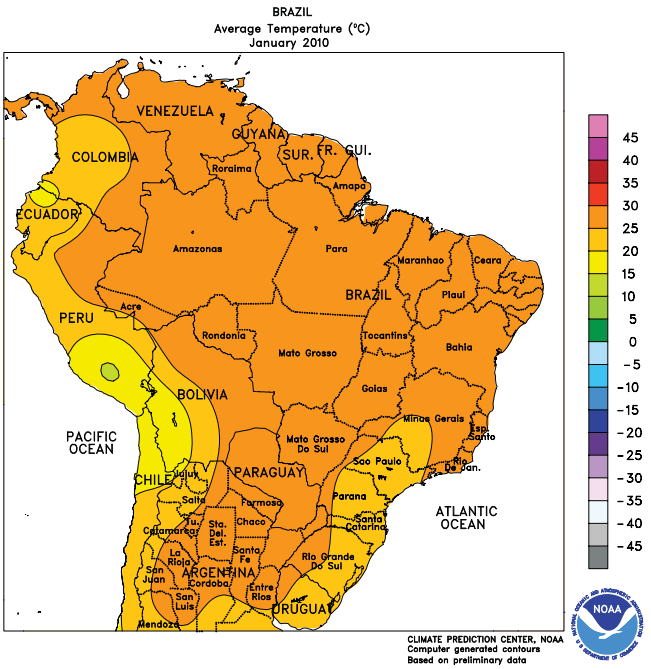


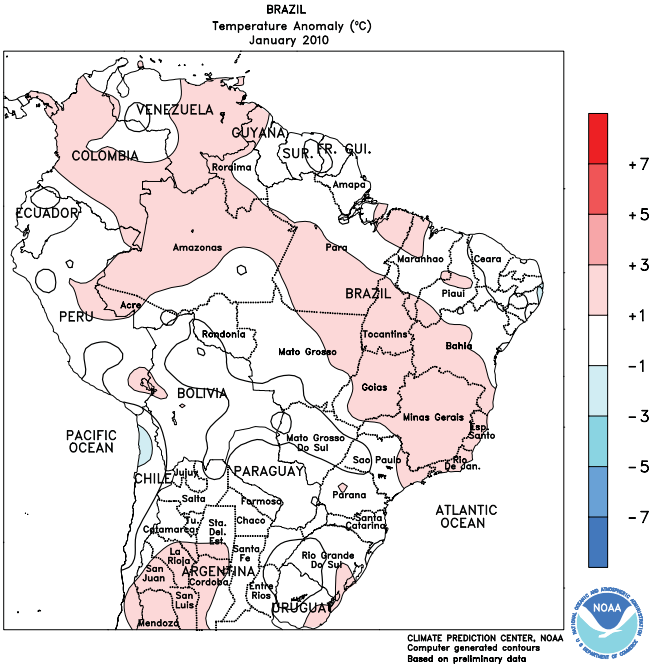
ARGENTINA

During January, near- to above-normal rainfall maintained overall favorable summer crop prospects throughout much of central Argentina, although pockets of dryness lingered for much of the month in some western and southern farming areas. Temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees C above normal in the drier locations, and brief periods of unseasonable heat (highs approaching 40 degrees C) temporarily stressed corn and other reproductive summer crops in a few outlying areas. In northern Argentina, a drying trend that began in mid-January reduced moisture for crops and pastures in western agricultural areas, allowing temperatures to reach well into the 40s degrees C. Locally heavy rain returned to the northeast, including the eastern cotton belt (southern Chaco and northern Santa Fe).



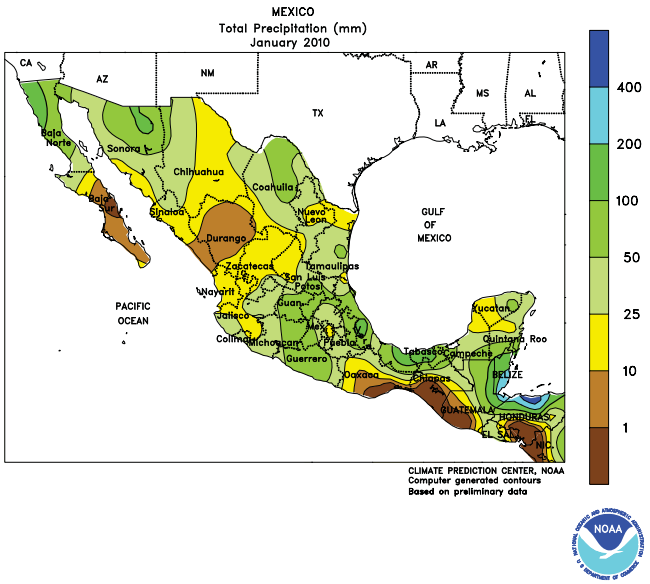


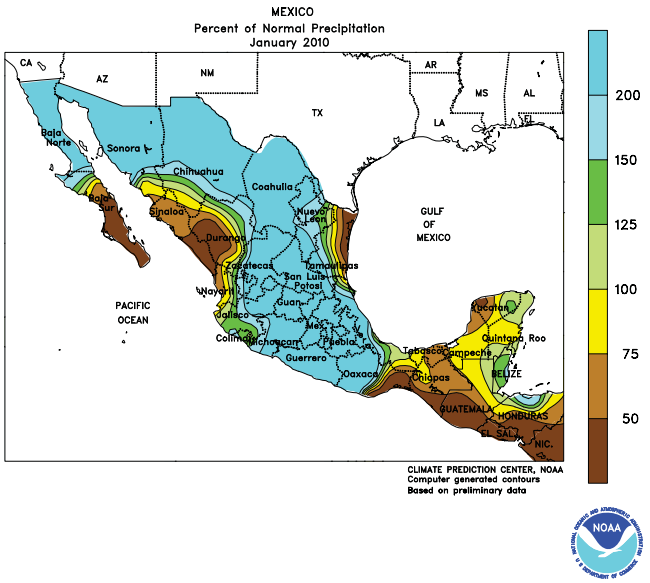


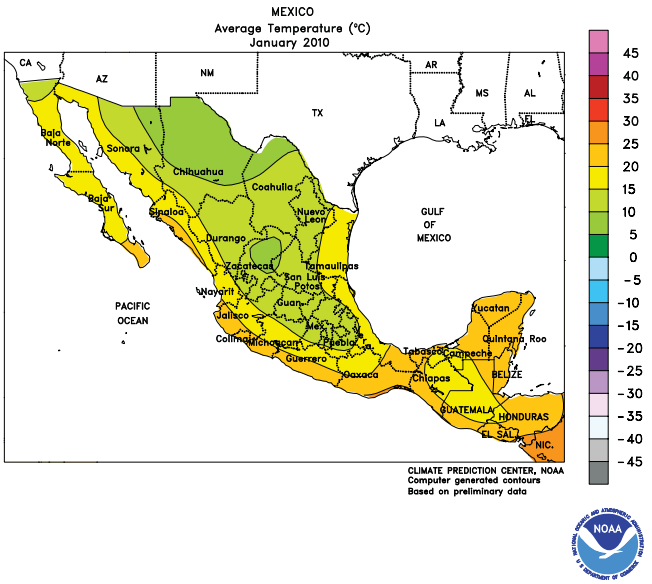


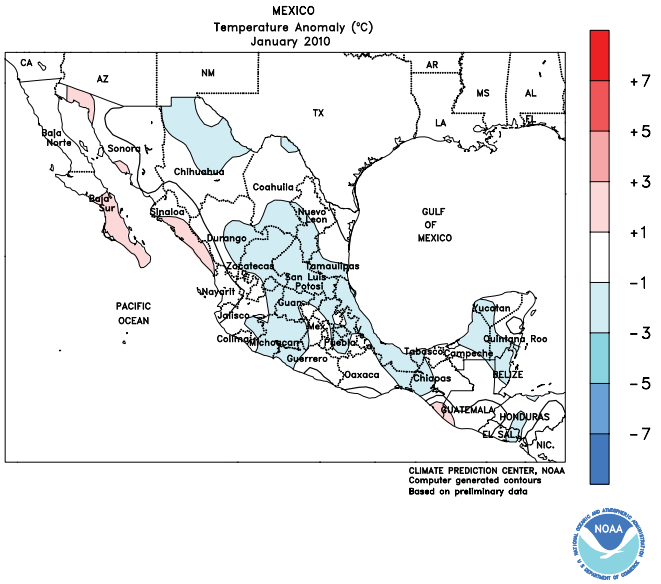
BRAZIL

In January, frequent, near- to above-rainfall maintained adequate to abundant moisture for soybeans and other summer crops in the main production areas of central and southern Brazil. However, the rain was excessive at times in the south and reportedly caused disruptions in the final stages of soybean planting (Rio Grande do Sul) and sugarcane harvesting (Sao Paulo). In contrast, monthly rainfall was below normal in parts of the northeast, including coffee areas of Espirito Santo and southeastern Bahia. January temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees C above normal throughout Brazil's main farming areas.



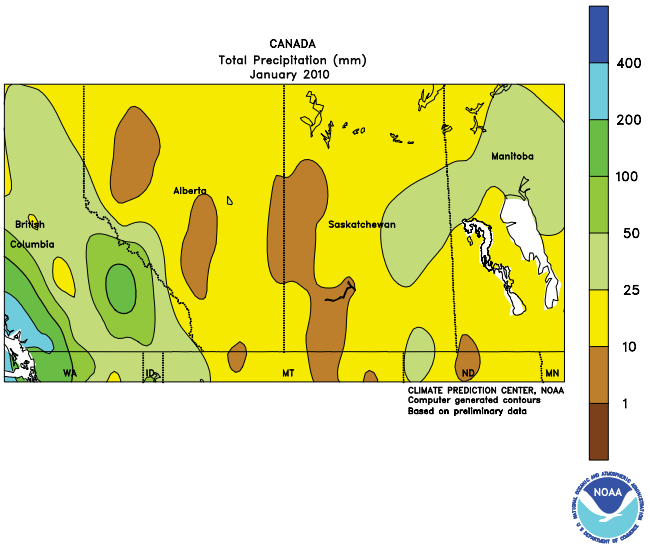


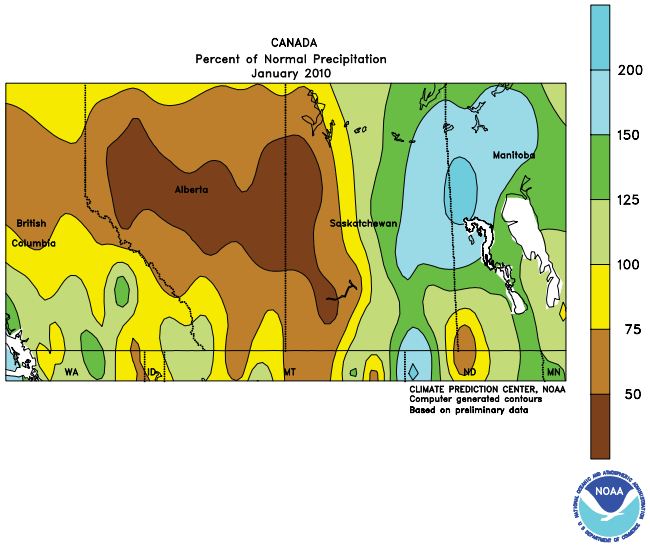


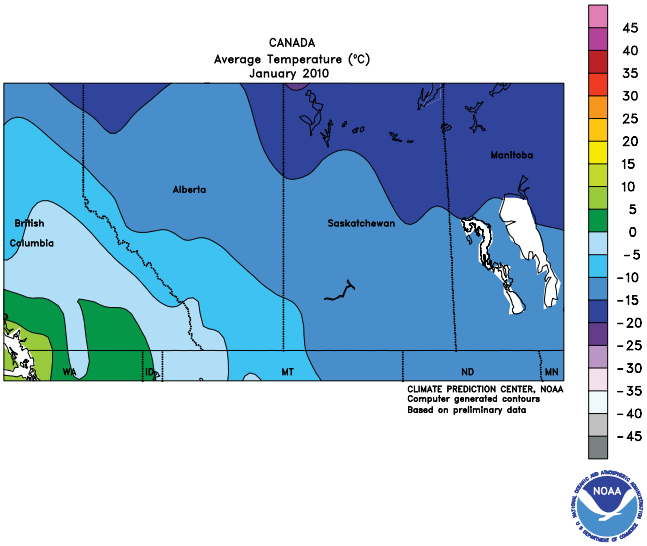


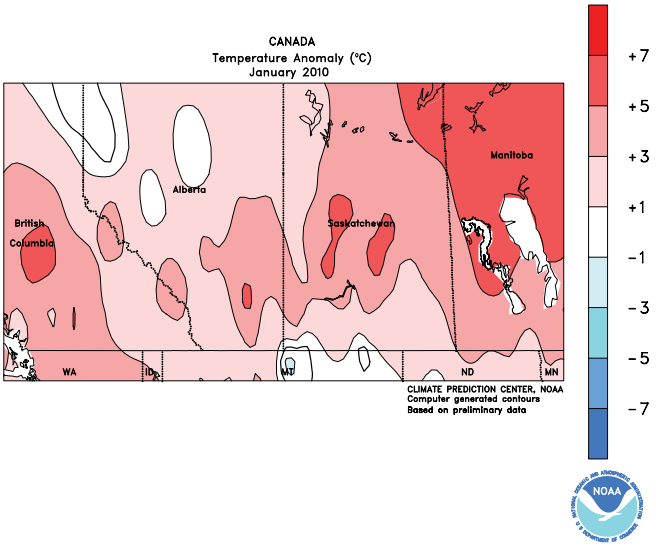
MEXICO

In January, unseasonably heavy rain increased moisture reserves for winter wheat throughout the main production areas of the northwest. In contrast, pockets of dryness in the northeast (notably Tamaulipas) reduced moisture levels for germination and establishment of the predominantly rain fed winter sorghum crop. Drier, warmer conditions promoted growth of vegetables and other irrigated winter-grown crops in Sinaloa. Mild, showery weather maintained overall favorable conditions for winter agriculture throughout much of the south, particularly Veracruz, although rainfall was below normal in Oaxaca, Chiapas, and much of the Yucatan Peninsula.



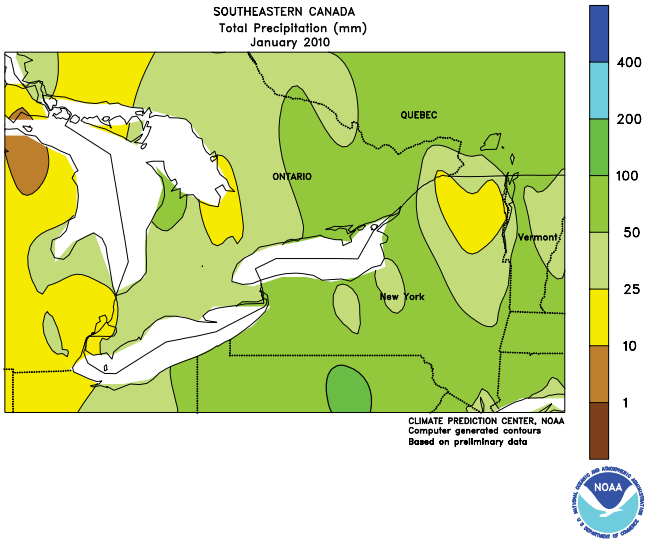


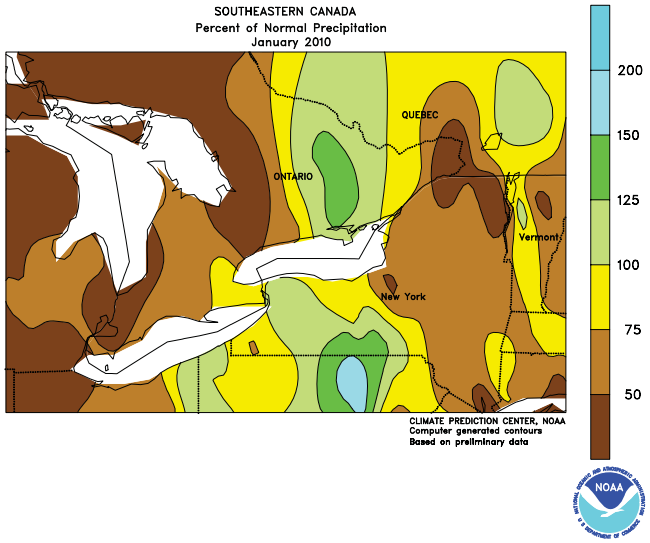


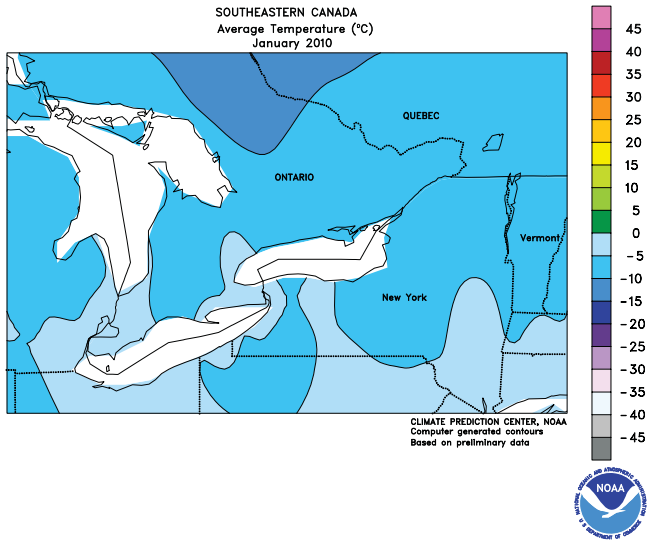


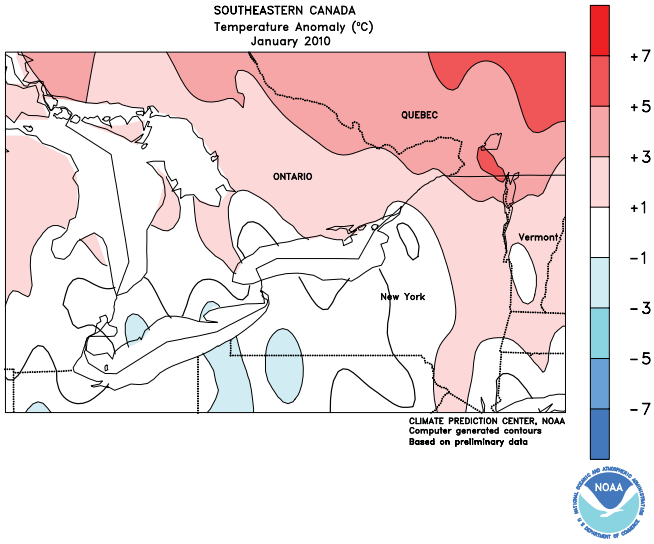
CANADIAN PRAIRIES

In January, mild weather dominated the Prairies, with monthly temperatures averaging up to 5 degrees C above normal. Below-normal precipitation accompanied the warmer conditions in Alberta and western Saskatchewan, while in the east, precipitation was above normal for the month. The mild, dry conditions resulted in patchy snow cover, with fields across large areas of the southwestern Prairies bare at times during the month. However, snow preceded a return to bitter cold (lows falling below -20 degrees C) at the end of the month, offering overwintering wheat and pastures some protection against possible freeze damage.



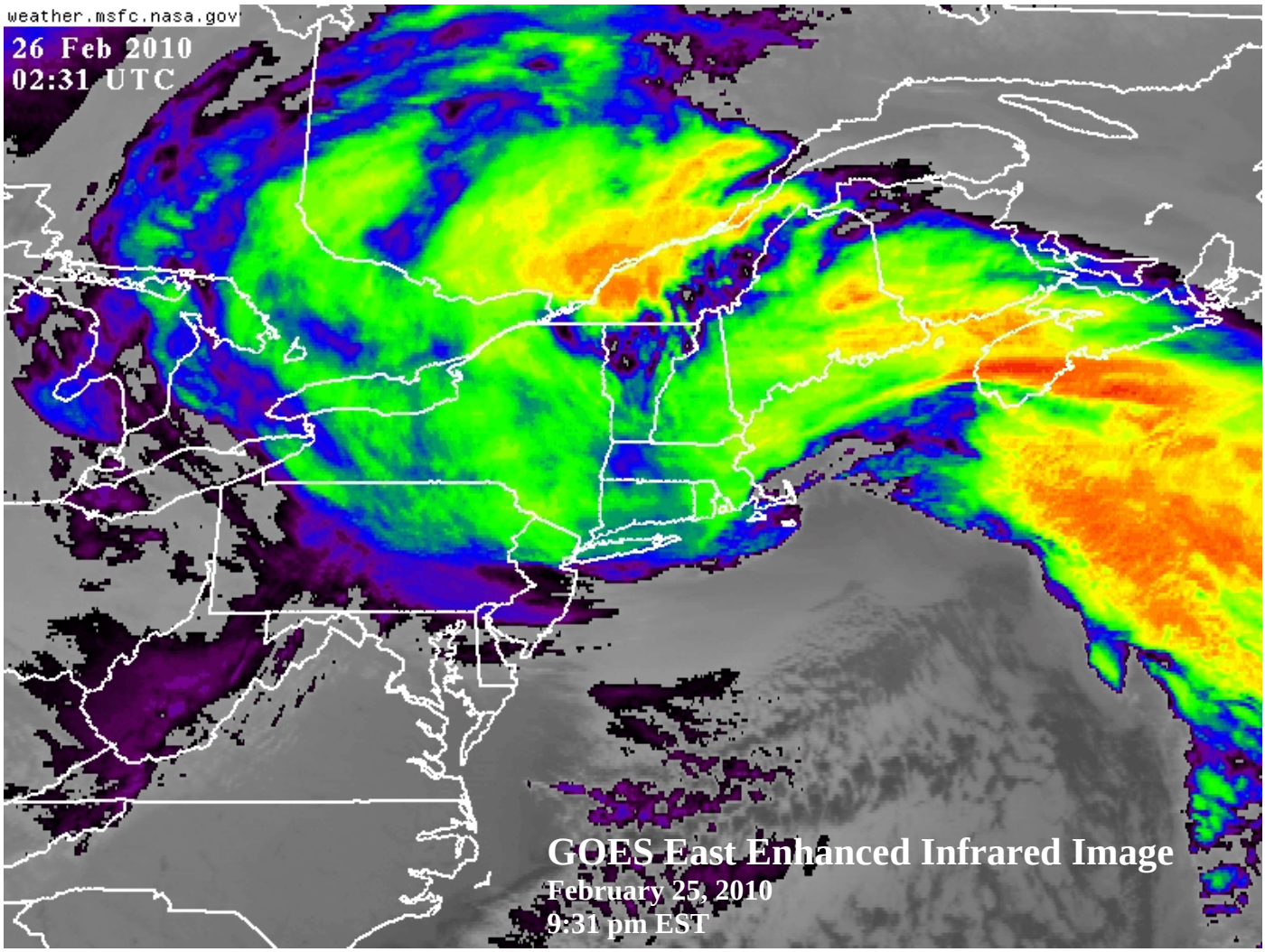






SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

In January, mild, occasionally wet weather favored overwintering wheat and pastures. Temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal in southwestern Ontario and 2 to 4 degrees C above normal in Quebec and Ontario's eastern growing areas. Precipitation fell mainly as snow in the early part of the month and again toward month's end, but the bulk of the region's precipitation came as heavy rain on January 24 and 25. Snow cover offered protection from potential freeze damage to winter crops and pastures during the coldest periods of the month.



On the evening of February 25, a ferocious winter storm was poised to move inland across the northern Mid-Atlantic region and southern New England. Just before 11 pm EST, little more than an hour after this image was captured, a barometric pressure of 28.68 inches (971 millibars) was reported in Milton, MA, at the Blue Hill Observatory. At the same time, a wind gust to 91 m.p.h. was clocked at an automated weather station just off the New Hampshire coast at Isle of Shoals. From February 22-28, Portland, ME, received 6.17 inches of precipitation (1.6 inches of snow), while Central Park in New York City netted 4.83 inches (20.9 inches of snow). During the same 7-day period, snowfall totals of 2 to 3 feet were common from the highlands of the central Appalachians into the interior Northeast, with isolated amounts near 5 feet reported in the Catskill Mountains of New York.

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