

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

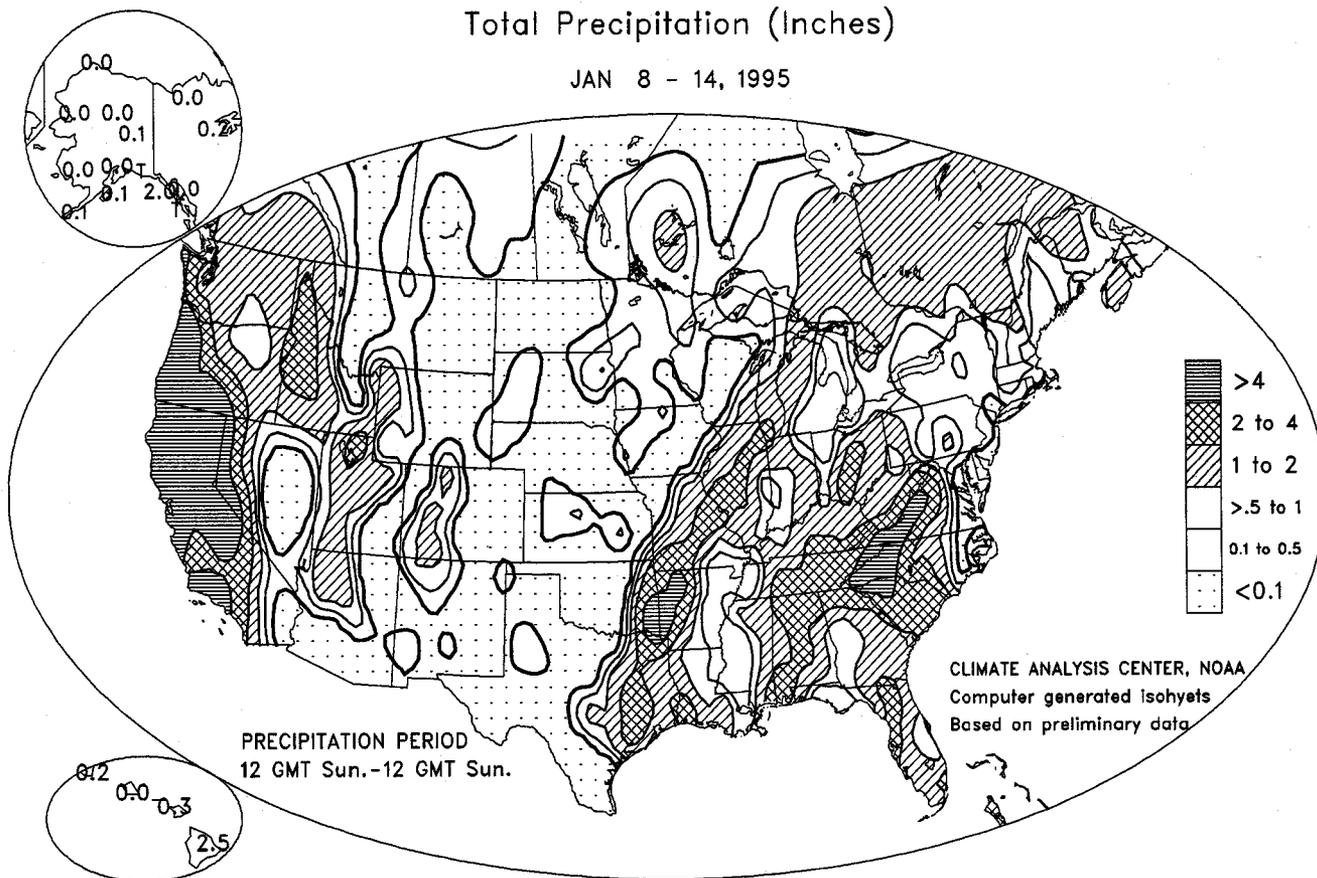
Volume 82, No. 3

Washington, D.C.

January 18, 1995

Total Precipitation (Inches)

JAN 8 - 14, 1995



HIGHLIGHTS

January 8 - 14, 1995

Serious flooding in northern and coastal southern California culminated with a record-setting deluge on January 9 and 10, although significant rain persisted in the north through week's end. A surge of unusual January warmth displaced arctic air from the North Central and Northeastern States, and pushed weekly temperatures to as much as 20°F above normal in the northern High Plains and the Ohio Valley. Late in the week, a complex storm system sparked heavy rain in the central and southern Appalachians as well as the Ozark and Ouachita highlands.

During the 24 hours ending on Tuesday afternoon, 5.05 inches deluged Blue Canyon, CA, en route to a weekly total of 20.64 inches. Downtown Sacramento tallied an all-time 24-hour record of 4.45 inches. From the San

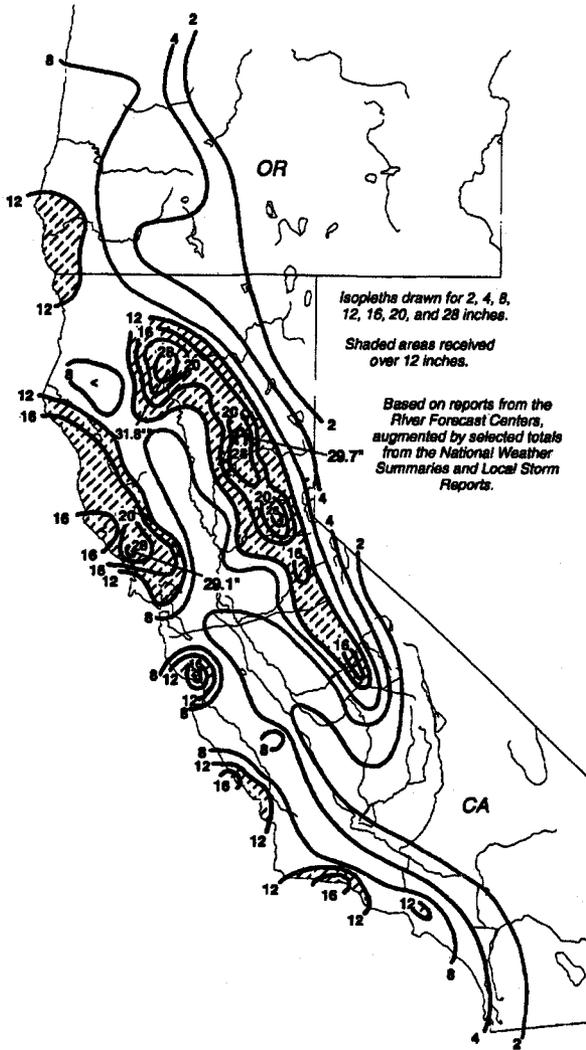
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Storm Train Pummels California

Total Precipitation (inches) January 1 - 16, 1995



Total Precipitation (inches)

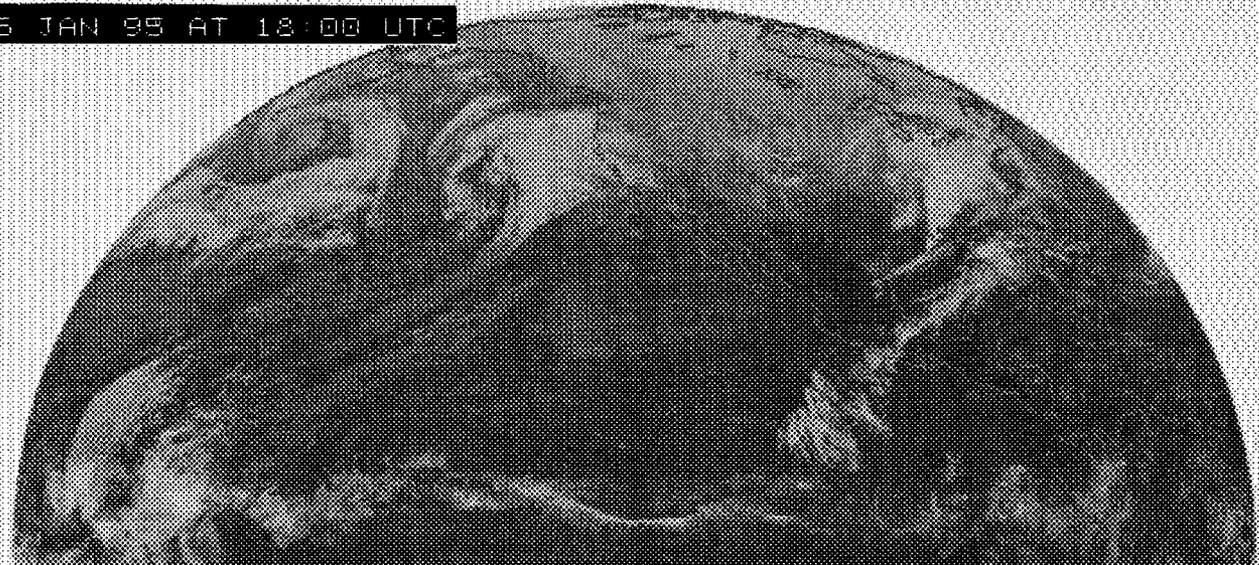
Location	Dates	Amount
Southern California:		
Los Angeles (LAX)	Jan. 1-15	9.36
S.D. (Lindbergh)	Jan. 1-15	5.04
San Luis Obispo County:		
Santa Margarita	Jan. 1-15	12.56
San Luis Obispo	Jan. 1-15	12.45
Paso Robles	Jan. 1-15	6.03
Santa Barbara County:		
Santa Barbara	Jan. 1-15	16.89
Lompoc	Jan. 1-15	10.88
Santa Maria	Jan. 1-15	8.17
San Francisco Bay Area:		
Marin Civic Center	Jan. 1-16	18.08
Kentfield	Jan. 1-16	16.77
Santa Rosa	Jan. 1-16	12.52
Downtown S.F.	Jan. 1-16	4.90
Northern California:		
Blue Canyon	Jan. 1-16	28.16
Mount Shasta	Jan. 1-16	22.81
Redding	Jan. 1-16	14.87
Red Bluff	Jan. 1-16	11.37
Sacramento	Jan. 1-16	9.39
Out of State:		
Eugene, OR	Jan. 1-15	11.08
Reno, NV	Jan. 1-15	2.78

Selected 24-Hour Rainfall Maxima (inches)

Location	Date(s)	Amount
Santa Barbara	Jan. 9-10	7.52 **
Mount Shasta	Jan. 8-9	5.76
Blue Canyon	Jan. 9-10	5.05
Sacramento (downtown)	Jan. 9-10	4.45 *
Eugene, OR	Jan. 13	4.15
Marin Civic Center	Jan. 7-8	3.70
Los Angeles (LAX)	Jan. 4	3.50
L.A. (Civic Center)	Jan. 10	3.30
Redding	Jan. 8	3.28
Riverside	Jan. 4	3.16 *
Red Bluff	Jan. 8-9	3.16
San Diego (Lindbergh)	Jan. 4	2.24
Reno, NV	Jan. 10	1.55
San Francisco (downtown)	Jan. 9	1.02

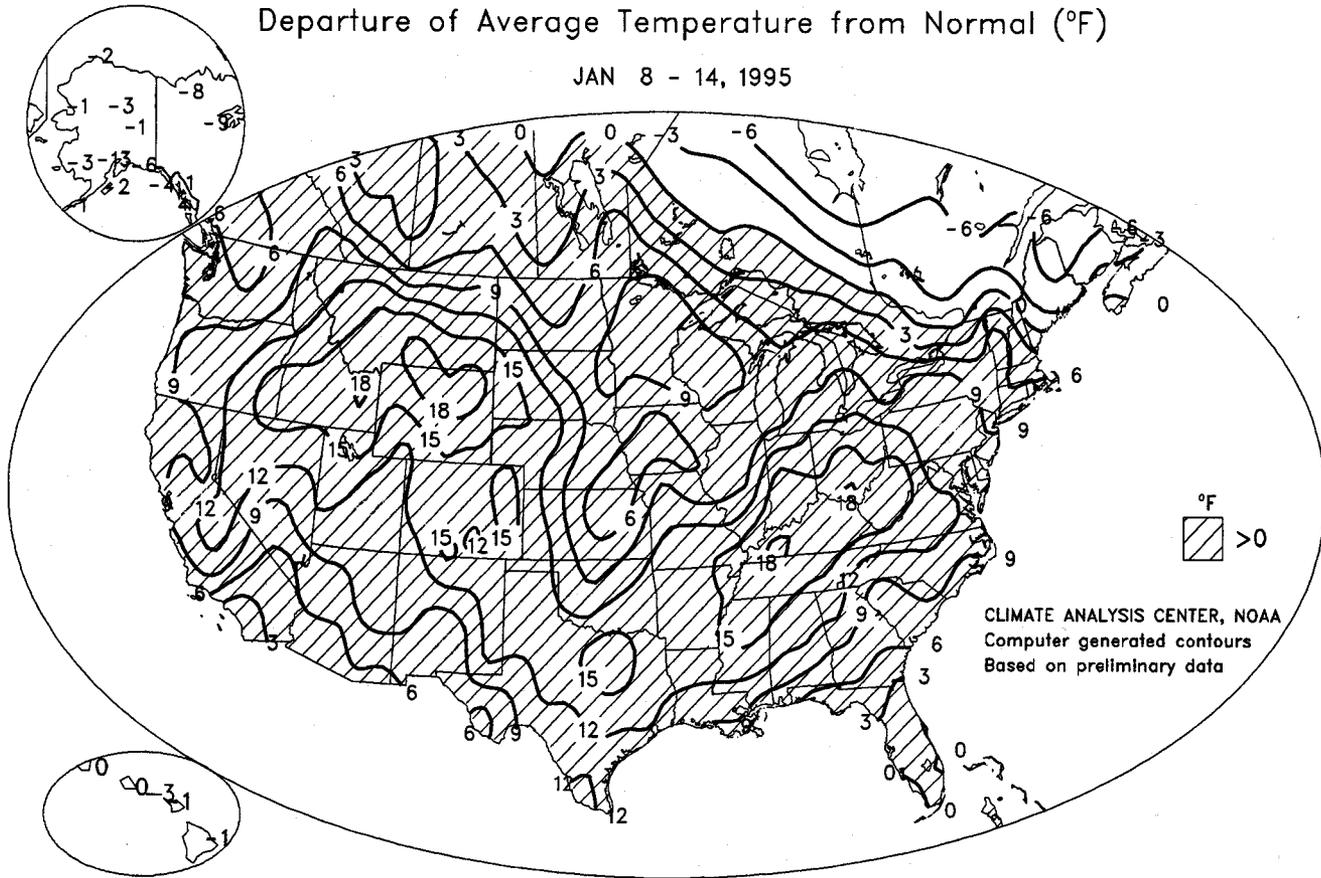
** Denotes All-Time 24-Hour Record
* Denotes January 24-Hour or Daily Record

6 JAN 95 AT 18:00 UTC



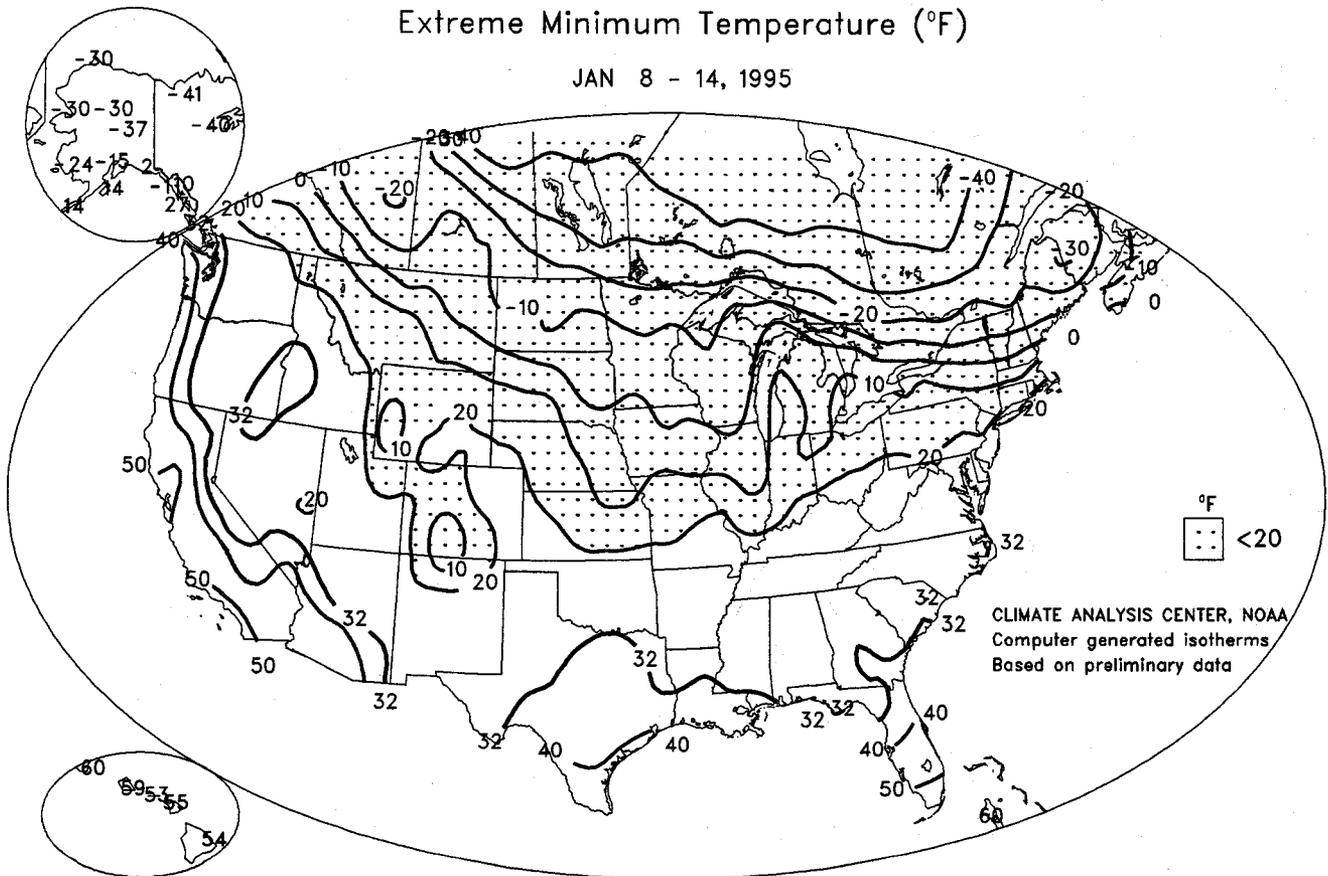
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

JAN 8 - 14, 1995



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

JAN 8 - 14, 1995



Weather Data for the Week Ending January 14, 1995

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT	NUMBER OF DAYS								
	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	MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.
													.01 INCH OR MORE							.50 INCH OR MORE	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
ME CARIBOU	12	-6	32	-33	3	-6	1.1	.6	.7	5.1	115	2.1	173	85	67	0	0	7	3	1	0	
PORTLAND	28	13	47	-2	20	-1	.1	.7	.1	8.7	139	2.5	151	90	73	0	0	6	1	0	0	
MD BALTIMORE	52	37	71	28	48	13	.1	.6	.1	3.0	62	1.0	73	84	54	0	0	4	2	0	0	
MALIBY	58	37	71	24	46	12	.1	.6	.1	3.2	61	1.1	6	94	52	0	0	3	0	0	0	
MA BOSTON	40	25	66	13	33	4	.6	.2	.3	7.9	140	2.6	158	83	58	0	0	5	4	0	0	
CHATHAM	42	33	55	25	38	8	.7	.2	.2	1.7	26	.4	0	90	67	0	0	3	4	0	0	
MI ALPENA	31	22	41	5	27	7	.7	.3	.3	1.5	53	1.1	138	93	79	0	0	4	4	0	0	
DETROIT	42	29	62	12	35	13	.4	.4	.4	3.5	95	1.1	126	89	71	0	0	4	3	0	0	
FLINT	39	24	58	7	32	10	.3	.0	.0	2.4	85	.7	96	92	75	0	0	4	3	0	0	
GRAND RAPIDS	38	26	51	16	31	9	1.2	.7	.7	2.7	72	1.6	172	91	80	0	0	4	4	1	1	
HOUGHTON LAKE	31	19	43	1	25	8	1.3	.9	.9	2.2	82	1.7	226	93	77	0	0	5	5	1	1	
LANSING	39	25	56	6	32	13	.3	.1	.2	1.9	69	.4	51	94	79	0	0	4	2	0	0	
MARQUETTE	24	12	33	-9	9	9	.1	.4	.1	.7	19	.3	32	93	72	0	0	7	4	0	0	
MUSKOGON	33	26	48	17	30	6	1.5	.9	.9	2.9	69	1.9	160	89	79	0	0	7	3	1	1	
SAINT ST. MARIE	22	13	35	-6	17	4	1.1	.5	.8	2.5	62	1.9	164	90	73	0	0	4	7	1	1	
MI ALEXANDRIA	22	9	34	-4	15	9	.3	.1	.2	.6	55	.3	61	93	80	0	0	7	2	0	0	
DOLATE	22	12	33	-9	17	11	1.0	.7	.7	1.3	70	1.0	162	87	70	0	0	7	3	1	1	
INT'L FALLS	19	3	29	-23	12	11	.4	.2	.3	1.1	88	.4	102	90	71	0	0	7	4	0	0	
MINNEAPOLIS	27	16	36	2	21	10	.1	.1	.1	.7	46	.2	36	92	68	0	0	6	2	0	0	
ROCHESTER	24	16	34	1	20	9	.2	.2	.2	.8	55	.1	34	93	78	0	0	7	0	0	0	
MS GREENWOOD	47	48	75	30	57	15	.7	.1	.1	2.6	31	.2	0	91	59	0	0	2	0	0	0	
JACKSON	66	47	74	29	57	14	.3	1.0	.2	3.7	41	.4	14	91	61	0	0	1	2	0	0	
MERIDIAN	47	47	74	27	57	12	1.9	.7	1.7	9.1	107	2.2	90	90	57	0	0	1	3	1	1	
MO CAVE GIRARDEAU	54	39	68	23	47	15	.6	.1	.6	3.4	59	1.1	80	96	65	0	0	3	2	1	1	
COLUMBIA	43	26	61	15	35	9	1.8	1.5	1.6	2.8	83	1.9	256	98	83	0	0	5	2	1	0	
KANSAS CITY	41	25	50	11	33	8	.2	.2	.2	1.9	89	.1	20	94	71	0	0	5	1	0	0	
SAINT LOUIS	46	33	69	22	40	11	2.3	1.9	2.1	4.3	109	2.8	308	94	84	0	0	4	3	1	1	
SPRINGFIELD	54	34	69	21	44	14	2.3	1.9	2.2	3.5	98	2.4	284	94	69	0	0	3	3	1	1	
MT BILLINGS	54	32	60	13	43	20	.2	.2	.2	.3	21	.2	5	71	43	0	0	4	0	0	0	
GLASGOW	26	10	39	-10	18	8	.2	.1	.1	.1	23	.2	0	93	74	0	0	7	0	0	0	
GREAT FALLS	48	31	55	11	39	19	.2	.2	.2	.2	16	.2	5	78	50	0	0	3	0	0	0	
HAVRE	26	10	36	-10	18	4	.2	.1	.1	.5	62	.2	0	90	79	0	0	7	0	0	0	
HELENA	43	25	55	13	34	15	.2	.1	.1	.1	9	.2	0	90	63	0	0	6	0	0	0	
KALISPELL	38	28	38	16	32	12	.7	.4	.3	1.5	59	.7	100	97	87	0	0	5	5	0	0	
MILES CITY	40	20	52	4	30	15	.2	.1	.1	.1	6	.2	0	90	54	0	0	7	0	0	0	
MISSOULA	39	28	47	20	33	11	.4	.1	.2	1.1	61	.5	79	94	81	0	0	5	6	0	0	
NE GRAND ISLAND	36	21	49	10	28	7	.2	.1	.1	.6	67	.2	18	94	75	0	0	7	0	0	0	
LINCOLN	34	20	47	3	27	6	.0	.1	.0	1.2	105	.1	54	97	80	0	0	6	0	0	0	
NORFOLK	33	20	43	7	27	8	.2	.1	.1	1.2	121	.2	75	92	73	0	0	7	0	0	0	
NORTH PLATTE	47	18	53	12	33	12	.0	.1	.0	.7	105	.2	0	95	57	0	0	7	0	0	0	
OMAHA	32	21	41	5	26	6	.2	.2	.2	1.2	88	.2	0	94	73	0	0	5	0	0	0	
SCOTTSBLOFF	49	25	58	20	37	13	.2	.1	.1	1.0	125	.1	23	92	45	0	0	7	0	0	0	
VALENTINE	52	23	60	15	38	16	.2	.1	.1	.6	90	.2	0	84	43	0	0	6	0	0	0	
NE ELY	39	28	43	20	33	9	.2	.1	.1	.7	70	.1	27	94	71	0	0	6	1	0	0	
NV LAS VEGAS	55	45	60	42	50	5	.4	.3	.4	3.0	505	1.9	864	92	49	0	0	0	4	0	0	
RENO	52	38	58	31	45	13	2.0	1.7	1.6	2.9	199	2.8	554	74	47	0	0	1	4	1	1	
WINDHEUCCA	49	36	54	34	43	14	.9	.7	.5	1.5	120	1.0	280	82	56	0	0	0	3	0	0	
NE CONCORD	31	14	49	3	22	4	.1	.5	.1	4.7	108	.5	43	96	65	0	0	7	1	0	0	
NJ ATLANTIC CITY	50	34	67	21	42	11	.2	.8	.2	3.5	70	1.3	81	93	59	0	0	4	0	0	0	
NM ALBUQUERQUE	54	33	57	29	44	10	.2	.1	.1	1.1	154	.5	214	78	40	0	0	3	1	0	0	
CLOVIS	64	37	69	27	50	14	.0	.1	.0	.4	55	.2	0	61	31	0	0	2	0	0	0	
ROSWELL	68	32	73	29	50	11	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	75	24	0	0	5	.0	.0	.0	
NY ALBANY	37	19	61	5	28	8	.4	.2	.2	3.5	86	.9	79	94	75	0	0	5	3	0	0	
BINGHAMTON	39	25	62	11	32	11	.2	.4	.1	3.6	87	.6	50	91	69	0	0	5	3	0	0	
BUFFALO	43	26	66	5	34	10	.4	.2	.2	4.4	88	1.7	131	85	63	0	0	4	4	0	0	
NEW YORK	44	33	64	26	39	7	.1	.6	.1	4.4	92	1.7	118	81	51	0	0	5	2	0	0	
ROCHESTER	44	29	67	14	36	12	.1	.4	.1	3.1	84	.8	83	88	62	0	0	4	1	0	0	
SYRACUSE	42	24	69	7	33	10	.3	.3	.3	3.2	74	.7	62	87	61	0	0	5	1	0	0	
NC ASHEVILLE	53	37	63	25	45	9	4.5	3.6	3.9	8.3	134	5.3	298	95	68	0	0	3	4	1	1	
CHARLOTTE	60	40	68	27	50	11	1.4	.6	1.2	4.4	85	2.4	147	88	53	0	0	2	3	1	1	
GREENSBORO	58	38	68	26	48	11	.7	.0	.5	2.6	53	1.9	135	84	53	0	0	3	4	0	0	
HATTERAS	63	47	74	32	55	10	.7	.5	.4	8.2	118	3.3	137	88	57	0	0	1	4	0	0	
NEW BERN	64	40	75	30	52	9	.1	.9	.0	1.3	24	.1	3	95	49	0	0	2	2	0	0	
RALEIGH	61	40	75	30	51	12	.3	.5	.2	2.8	59	1.6	102	84	39	0	0	2	2	0	0	
WILMINGTON	63	41	73	30	52	9	.2	.1	.1	6.9	111	.2	0	95	47	0	0	3	0	0	0	
ND BISMARCK	20	9	26	-18	15	6	.2	.0	.0	.4	51	.1	32	91	78	0	0	7	3	0	0	
FARGO	22	8	31	-7	15	9	.2	.0	.1	.4	38	.2	52	88	72	0	0	7	3	0	0	
GRAND FORKS	18	6	26	-11	12	8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	89	74	0	0	7	.0	.0	.0	
WILLISTON	24	9	39	-17	17	8	.1	.1	.0	1.1	131	.1	30	92	75	0	0	7	3	0	0	
OH AKRON-CANTON	45	31	65	12	38	13	1.0	.5	.9	4.7	118	1.8	169	90	66	0	0	4	3	1	1	
CINCINNATI	52	39	66	19	45	17	.5	.1	.4	4.4	100	1.5	120	95	66	0	0	3	3	0	0	
CLEVELAND	46	32	67	15	39	14	1.0	.5	.9	4.5	110	1.6	155	91	66	0	0	4	5	1	1	
COLUMBUS	49	36	67	20	43	18	1.7	1.2	1.2	4.4	111	2.2	227	92	65	0	0	3	3	1	1	
DAYTON	48	34	66	18	41	15	.7	.2	.4	3.9	98	1.1	109	95	73	0	0	3	6	0	0	

Based on 1961-90 normals.

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 14, 1995

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT	NUMBER OF DAYS							
	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	MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.	
													90 AND ABOVE					32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
COLEDO	45	28	65	7	37	14	.3	-.1	.3	3.8	99	.7	79	94	74	0	0	4	1	0	
YOUNGSTOWN	44	30	67	10	37	13	.2	-.3	.3	4.4	110	1.1	106	90	67	0	0	4	3	0	
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	58	35	71	27	46	11	T	-.3	T	1.6	85	T	0	86	41	0	0	4	0	0	
TULSA	57	34	70	25	46	11	T	-.3	T	1.3	46	.1	12	88	50	0	0	3	1	0	
OR ASTORIA	52	45	55	44	49	7	2.8	.5	.7	18.0	118	3.2	67	93	81	0	0	0	0	3	
BURNS	40	33	45	30	37	14	.6	.5	.5	.9	53	.6	119	88	69	0	0	4	2	0	
MEDFORD	54	41	57	36	47	10	2.5	1.8	.8	3.7	81	2.7	202	96	54	0	0	0	0	2	
PENDLETON	51	33	58	26	42	9	1.2	.9	.5	2.3	100	1.5	204	98	51	0	0	4	5	0	
PORTLAND	49	41	53	37	45	6	2.3	1.1	.7	7.5	86	2.7	102	90	57	0	0	0	0	1	
SALEM	54	44	56	39	49	10	4.6	3.2	1.4	10.0	103	5.0	177	94	48	0	0	0	0	4	
PA ALLENTOWN	42	28	69	18	35	8	.1	-.6	.1	4.1	83	1.0	71	91	66	0	0	5	1	0	
ERIE	45	33	68	19	39	13	.1	-.4	.1	4.5	97	1.4	124	84	62	0	0	4	2	0	
HARRISBURG	42	29	68	16	35	7	.1	-.5	.1	3.8	84	.9	69	86	60	0	0	5	2	0	
PHILADELPHIA	49	35	70	25	42	13	.1	-.7	.1	3.9	73	1.7	107	89	61	0	0	4	3	0	
PITTSBURGH	47	32	68	17	40	13	.3	-.3	.1	2.7	66	.7	58	84	58	0	0	4	4	0	
SCRANTON	43	30	66	15	36	12	.2	-.3	.1	3.6	103	1.3	134	86	60	0	0	4	2	0	
RI PROVIDENCE	43	25	69	19	34	6	.2	-.7	.1	5.6	91	1.1	59	86	52	0	0	6	2	0	
SC CHARLESTON	66	43	76	32	55	7	2.2	1.4	1.6	9.5	201	3.1	201	94	52	0	1	2	2	2	
COLUMBIA	65	38	74	27	52	8	1.6	.6	1.6	8.6	154	2.8	140	92	46	0	0	4	2	1	
FLORENCE	66	43	76	33	54	11	1.9	1.1	1.6	11.7	247	2.4	148	95	45	0	0	0	2	1	
GREENVILLE	58	39	68	24	49	9	3.3	2.4	3.2	8.7	144	4.7	255	92	56	0	0	3	4	1	
SD ABERDEEN	24	11	29	-13	18	8	.3	.2	.3	.7	90	.3	114	93	73	0	7	1	0	0	
HURON	27	15	37	-3	21	8	.2	-.1	.2	.8	119	.2	106	93	73	0	7	1	0	0	
RAPID CITY	52	27	66	13	39	17	T	-.1	T	.4	55	T	6	77	42	0	6	1	0	0	
SIOUX FALLS	27	17	35	-1	22	9	T	-.1	T	.3	33	T	0	95	72	0	7	0	0	0	
TN CHATTANOOGA	60	39	70	26	50	13	2.5	1.4	1.3	7.6	103	3.8	167	96	54	0	3	2	2	2	
KNOXVILLE	58	38	70	27	48	12	2.0	1.0	1.5	5.1	78	3.1	159	92	53	0	2	2	2	2	
MEMPHIS	63	45	73	28	54	15	.8	.0	.8	7.0	92	.9	49	89	60	0	2	1	1	1	
NASHVILLE	61	42	70	23	51	15	1.1	.2	.8	5.7	90	3.0	176	87	56	0	3	3	1	1	
TX ABILENE	71	42	79	30	56	14	.0	-.2	.0	1.5	104	.5	114	84	30	0	1	0	0	0	
AMARILLO	63	33	71	26	48	13	.0	-.1	.0	.4	65	.1	55	65	23	0	4	0	0	0	
AUSTIN	73	51	77	38	62	14	.5	.1	.5	6.2	238	.6	78	89	53	0	0	1	0	0	
BEAUMONT	71	51	77	35	61	10	1.4	.3	.8	5.6	80	1.4	64	89	66	0	0	2	2	2	
BROWNSVILLE	79	58	81	47	68	9	.0	-.4	.0	1.7	88	.2	28	95	44	0	0	0	0	0	
CORPUS CHRISTI	77	56	81	42	66	11	T	-.4	T	8.6	436	.5	76	97	46	0	0	0	0	0	
DEL RIO	74	46	76	38	60	11	T	-.2	T	3.2	201	T	6	92	53	0	0	1	0	0	
EL PASO	65	38	67	34	51	9	T	-.1	T	1.8	228	.2	89	76	28	0	0	0	1	0	0
FORT WORTH	72	46	80	34	59	18	.1	-.3	.1	2.7	93	.3	31	90	43	0	0	0	1	0	0
GALVESTON	70	57	73	49	63	11	.0	-.8	.0	4.9	97	T	0	92	65	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOUSTON	74	53	81	36	64	14	1.1	.2	1.0	6.2	93	1.3	71	94	61	0	0	2	1	1	1
LUBBOCK	69	34	75	25	51	13	T	-.1	T	.2	30	.1	35	82	22	0	2	0	0	0	0
MIDLAND	70	36	77	30	53	10	.0	-.1	.0	.6	83	.2	73	85	22	0	2	0	0	0	0
SAN ANGELO	74	42	82	32	58	14	.0	-.2	.0	1.4	123	.2	48	84	29	0	1	0	0	0	0
SAN ANTONIO	74	48	76	34	61	12	T	-.4	T	3.4	153	.1	19	91	52	0	0	0	1	1	1
VICTORIA	75	53	79	40	64	12	.6	-.2	.6	5.7	127	.7	43	94	54	0	0	0	1	1	1
WACO	72	48	80	37	60	15	.6	-.3	.6	5.8	225	.7	101	92	56	0	0	1	1	1	1
WICHITA FALLS	68	39	76	30	53	14	T	-.3	T	.9	40	T	0	85	36	0	1	0	0	0	0
UT CEDAR CITY	46	32	51	22	39	10	T	-.2	T	.2	23	T	0	95	65	0	3	0	0	0	0
SALT LAKE CITY	51	36	57	29	44	16	.1	-.2	.0	1.7	87	.3	50	77	53	0	2	2	0	0	0
VT BURLINGTON	35	16	60	-12	25	9	.3	-.1	.2	2.4	72	.7	80	85	64	0	5	2	2	0	0
VA NORFOLK	59	42	74	31	51	11	T	-.8	T	1.9	39	.7	41	85	53	0	2	2	0	0	0
RICHMOND	58	39	74	28	48	13	T	-.7	T	2.2	46	1.2	83	86	47	0	3	1	0	0	0
ROANOKE	57	37	67	24	47	12	2.7	2.1	2.5	6.0	146	3.6	308	88	52	0	3	4	1	1	1
WA QUILLAYUTE	50	43	54	40	46	7	5.3	2.0	1.8	25.6	115	5.6	83	98	91	0	0	0	7	4	4
SEATTLE-TACOMA	52	44	54	42	48	8	1.5	.2	.4	9.7	114	1.5	59	86	71	0	0	0	7	0	0
SPOKANE	42	32	48	25	37	10	1.8	1.3	.5	3.4	101	1.9	196	89	88	0	3	6	0	0	0
YAKIMA	37	31	39	27	34	5	1.0	.8	.3	2.6	128	1.3	224	99	94	0	3	1	0	0	0
WV BECKLEY	51	38	63	24	45	16	.2	-.4	.2	3.7	80	1.8	133	84	58	0	3	1	0	0	0
CHARLESTON	54	41	72	28	48	15	.8	.1	.7	4.1	86	1.6	116	95	65	0	3	2	1	1	1
HUNTINGTON	55	41	72	28	48	18	.7	.0	.5	5.4	110	2.4	173	91	61	0	3	2	0	0	0
PARKERSBURG	52	39	74	26	45	15	.6	-.1	.6	3.5	79	.7	48	88	57	0	3	1	1	1	1
WI GREEN BAY	29	19	38	-7	24	10	.2	-.1	.1	.7	35	.4	67	91	70	0	5	4	0	0	0
LACROSSE	28	18	38	-6	23	9	T	-.2	T	.7	41	T	0	92	72	0	6	0	0	0	0
MADISON	31	18	41	-7	25	8	.5	.2	.4	1.9	86	.8	144	88	73	0	5	5	0	0	0
MILWAUKEE	33	24	44	5	29	10	1.1	.7	.7	2.5	80	1.4	171	92	71	0	4	4	1	1	1
WASHTON	27	17	36	-4	22	11	T	-.2	T	.4	19	T	4	88	63	0	7	1	0	0	0
WY CASPER	49	33	55	26	41	19	T	-.1	T	.4	40	T	4	73	50	0	4	1	0	0	0
CHEYENNE	51	31	60	26	41	15	.0	-.1	.0	.6	98	T	0	70	37	0	5	0	0	0	0
LANDER	46	25	53	21	35	16	.0	-.1	.0	.4	49	.1	50	74	37	0	7	0	0	0	0
SHERIDAN	51	25	61	13	38	18	T	-.2	T	.4	40	.2	67	81	38	0	7	0	0	0	0
PR SAN JUAN	83	71	86	68	77	0	1.1	.4	.4	5.1	83	2.1	142	89	59	0	0	7	0	0	0

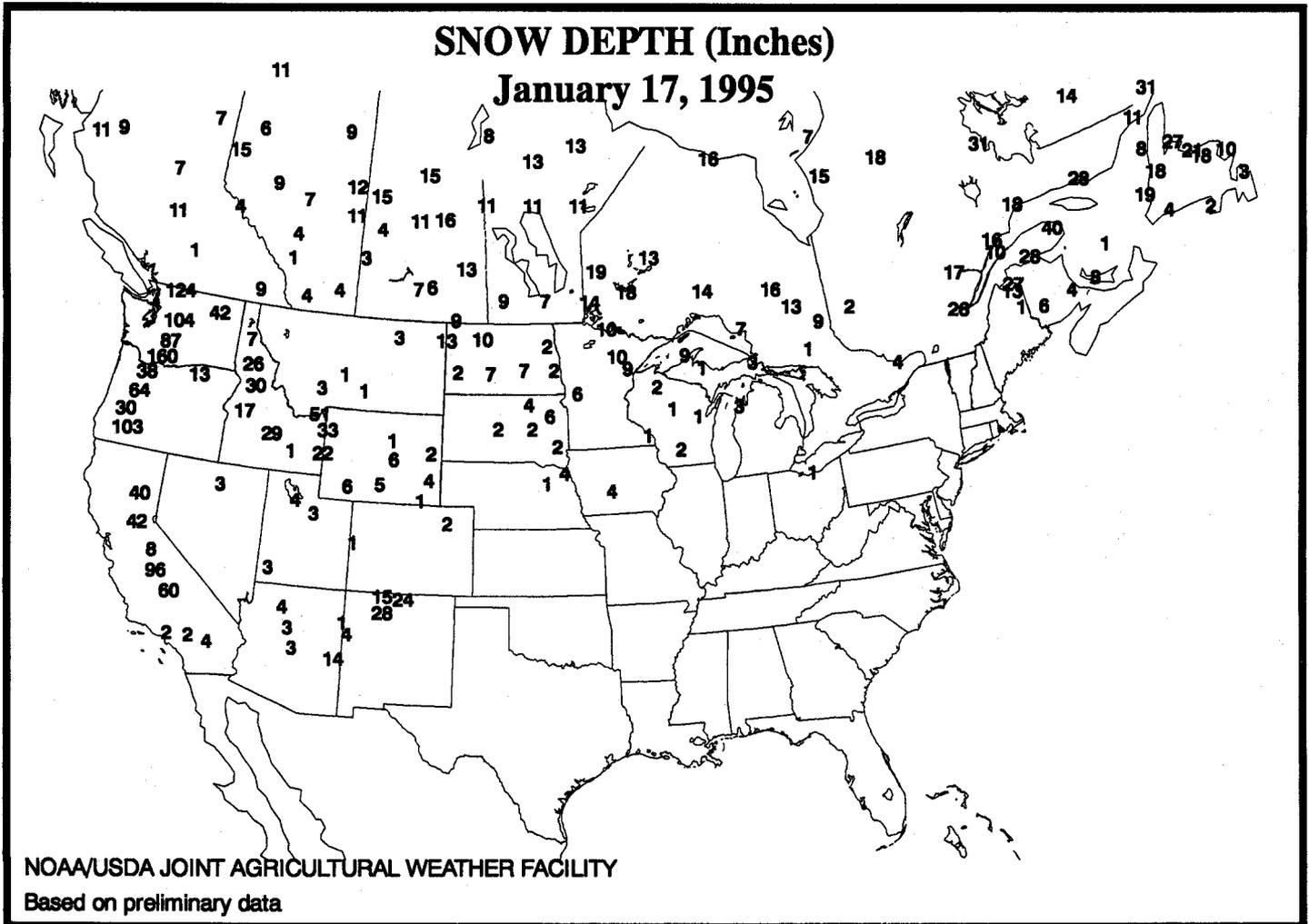
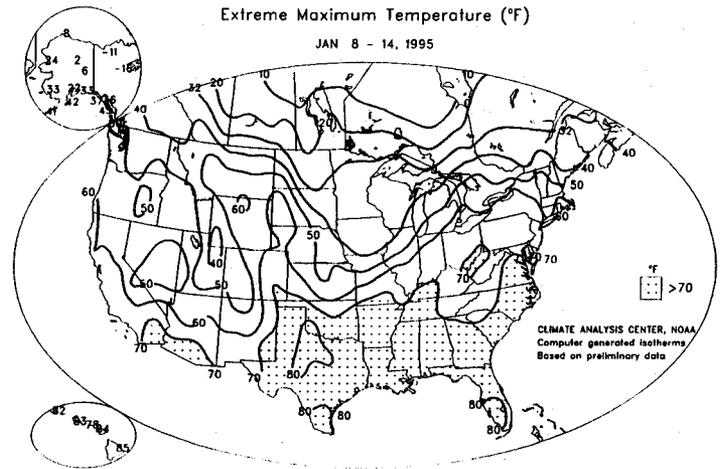
Based on 1961-90 normals.

National Agricultural Summary

January 9 - 15, 1995

HIGHLIGHTS: Heavy rains drenched California, halting virtually all field activities. Widespread flooding left standing water in numerous small grain fields and caused extensive yellowing. High water stressed winter wheat plants and many of the flooded fields may require reseeding. The rain was accompanied by high winds that uprooted some fruit and nut trees in the Sacramento Valley. Some newly planted vineyards in the Napa Valley region of California were slightly damaged by flooding and erosion. Farther north, precipitation with frozen soil caused some soil erosion in Washington's winter wheat fields. Spring-like weather early in the week melted some snow cover for winter wheat in the Great Plains. The reduced protection of the snow cover raised wheat producers' concern in the Northern States. Snowfall later in the week replenished the snow cover in the northern Plains before temperatures dropped. Unseasonably mild weather allowed Midwestern farmers to haul corn and soybeans to local elevators to fill January contracts. The mild weather in Texas allowed the cotton harvest to advance near completion, and some producers began shredding stalks and plowing their fields. Wheat in the Texas Plains needed rain, while, in contrast, some wheat fields farther south

were yellowing from excessive moisture. Early land preparation was limited in the Southeastern States by the saturated fields, while the warm, wet weather raised Georgia peach producers' concern for the number of chill hours.



State Summaries of Weather and Agriculture

These summaries provide brief descriptions of crop and weather conditions important on a national scale. More detailed data are available in Weather and Crop Bulletins published each Monday by NASS State Statistical Offices in cooperation with the National Weather Service.

ALABAMA: Rainfall 1.00 to 2.92 in. north; 0.40 to 2.35 in. central; 0.74 to 2.69 in. south. Temperatures 8 to 18° above normal statewide. Lows 25 to 33° north; 27 to 39° central; 29 to 44° south. Highs 67 to 75° north and central; 73 to 75° south. Seasonal activities: Weaning calves, selling cattle, other chores.

ARIZONA: Temperatures 4 to 12° above normal. Extremes 16°;71° higher elevations; 31°;76° deserts. Precipitation again reported most stations; 0.01 to 1.08 in.

Fieldwork hampered by wet, soggy fields. Cotton stalk shredding, plowdown again light to active, depending on field conditions. Alfalfa condition continues mostly good. Harvest light. Sheeping off moderate. Stand renovation, stands established mostly normal. Lemon, grapefruit, sweet orange, tangelo harvest western, central areas. Tangerine harvest steady central. Navel orange winding down. Pecan harvest continued central, eastern areas. Vegetable harvest steady. Volume leaders: Head lettuce, broccoli, green onions, spinach. Also available: anise, beets, bok choy, cauliflower, endive, escarole, kale, leaf lettuce, leeks, napa, parsley, radishes, rapini, romaine, swiss chard. Tomatoes available Eastern State.

ARKANSAS: Temperatures 10 to 15° above normal with precipitation at the end of the week, heaviest rainfall in the north and western regions. Extremes 21°;79°. Precipitation 0.0 to 3.51 in.

Wheat was yellowing due to cold weather. Wheat still considered in good condition. Livestock producers feeding hay. Livestock in good condition.

CALIFORNIA: Tropical moisture continued into State throughout week. All portions of State received above to much above normal precipitation. Due to cloud cover and rainfall, temperatures well above normal most of State.

Field activities heavy rains halted virtually all areas. Widespread flooding Sacramento Valley, San Joaquin Valley, central coast, south coast left standing water low-lying fields small grains, winter forages, sugarbeets, new alfalfa. High water caused extensive yellowing, stress; may necessitate reseeding after soils dry. Higher fields good growth, erosion becoming problem. Broadleaf weeds grew rapidly small grains, alfalfa. Orchard pruning, spraying, weed control slowed. Vineyard pruning, fertilizing, tying of vines slowed or halted. Rain caused some vineyard damage, erosion, standing water Russian River, Napa Valley. Overall damage minimal, vines dormant. Newly planted vineyards most affected. Sacramento Valley almond, prune, walnut trees uprooted by strong winds, flooding. Limited wind damaged avocado, citrus orchards Southern California. Strawberries Ventura-Oxnard area hard hit; crop damage, flooded fields. Early season crop most affected. Minor damage strawberries elsewhere. Citrus, avocado harvests continued weather permitting. Lemon, tangerine, grapefruit, tangelo harvests continued desert areas. Rain caused heavy damage broccoli, cauliflower, cabbage, celery, lettuce crops Ventura, San Luis Obispo counties. Monterey, Imperial, Riverside counties received minor damage vegetable crops. Harvest asparagus, spring melons planted Imperial County. Broccoli, cauliflower

harvests Monterey County, Imperial, Coachella, San Joaquin valleys. Harvest cabbage Fresno County continued. Carrots harvested Kern, Imperial, Riverside counties. Celery harvest continued Monterey, Riverside counties. Fall head, leaf lettuce fields harvested Imperial, Coachella valleys. Onion, garlic growth promoted due rains Tulare County. Winter potatoes harvested Riverside, Kern counties. Greenhouses damaged wind San Diego, San Luis Obispo counties, minor damage reported Monterey County. Other crops harvested: oriental vegetables, ginger root, green onions, radishes, turnips. Heavy rains caused flooding pastures, some low-lying areas. Some livestock moved to escape rising waters. Isolated incidence of livestock lost to flooding rivers. Wet, cool weather responsible for sickness, deaths some newborn calves, lambs. Some areas expected decreased milk production couple weeks due heavy rains. Range, pastures continued greening. Rangeland grasses progressed well, nutrient values improved. Supplemental feeding remained heavy some areas, improved range conditions almost eliminated need others.

COLORADO: Temperatures 10 to 15° above normal in lower elevations, slightly above normal in mountains. No precipitation in lower elevations while northern and central mountains received occasional snow showers.

Major farm activities: care and feeding of livestock, attending stockshow, preparing for early calving, lambing.

FLORIDA: Temperatures 8 to 12° above normal western Panhandle, 4 to 8° above normal north, 2 to 4° above normal central, 1 to 3° above normal south. Highs: upper 80s Peninsula, upper 70s elsewhere in State. Lows: mid 30s north, central, low 40s interior south, low 50s southeast coast. First half of week cool, dry. Rain, locally severe thunderstorms Friday through weekend. Rain totals 1.00 to 3.00 in.

Soil moisture mostly adequate throughout State. Scattered areas short or surplus moisture. Sugarcane harvest, planting active. Tobacco planting winding down. Farmers tending tobacco beds. Growers making preparations for spring planted crops. Rain most citrus areas, moisture adequate, some high winds with front. Warm temperatures causing concern. Early, mid harvest very active. Seedless grapefruit moving to processors, fresh users. Temple, honey tangerine movement increasing. Dancy, early tangerine harvest all but over. Caretakers cutting cover crops, hedging, topping harvested trees, burning trash. Seasonal temperatures, light to moderate rainfall marked conditions most of week vegetable areas. Field activities slowed by weekend rainfall. Dade, southeastern growers now harvesting vegetables planted after mid-November storm. Volume leaders: tomatoes, peppers, cabbage, cucumbers, squash, snap beans, strawberries. Pasture feed poor 5%, fair 35%, good 55%, excellent 5%. Cattle condition mostly good.

GEORGIA: Temperatures 11 to 17° above normal north and 5 to 11° above normal south. Warmest highs 70s statewide except low to mid 60s mountains. Coolest lows mid 20s to low 30s extreme north and mid 30s to low 40s elsewhere. Rain 2 to 4 days most locations, except 3 to 6 days mountains. Rain totals between 1.00 and 3.00 in., some spots north heavier amounts.

Soil moisture surplus. Land preparation limited due to saturated ground. Peach growers still concerned about chill hours. Cotton and soybean harvest practically complete. Small grain planting complete, most areas. Routine care of livestock and poultry. Pastures fair, cattle and hogs good.

HAWAII: Mostly fair, cool beginning of week. Light, variable winds early in week allowed build-up of volcanic haze from eruption on Hawaii island to drift to entire Island chain on Wednesday. Weak cold front passing through State at midweek brought some shower activity, increased winds and cleared the air. Temperatures still cool ranging from mid 50s to low 80s. Rainfall varied from 0.10 to 11.30 inches.

Rain brought some relief to crops and pastures, especially in windward areas, but leeward sections of all islands remained relatively dry. Irrigation still necessary major vegetable areas.

IDAHO: Temperatures 6 to 20° above normal. Precipitation 0.31 to 2.81 in. north, 0.68 to 1.44 southwest, 0.33 to 2.02 in. south-central, 0.28 to 0.97 in. southeast. Extremes 63°;13°.

Hay and roughage supply 0% very short, 11% short, 89% adequate, 0% surplus. Calving completed 7%. Lambing completed 9%. Activities: Marketing onions and potatoes, beginning to lamb and calve, shop work, and educational meetings.

ILLINOIS: Circulation around a slow moving low pressure system brought warmer and wetter than normal weather to Illinois the past 7 days. Springlike conditions occurred with some thunderstorms. More seasonable temperatures returned to the state during the weekend. Temperatures 3 to 11° above normal in the north, 9 to 16° above normal in the south. Lows averaged from the 20s and around 30° in the north to the 30s to mid 40s in the south which was 11 to 21° above normal across State. Precipitation totals averaged around 0.50 to 2.00 in. across much of the State, which was above normal by around 0.20 to 1.50 in.

Wheat condition good to excellent with adequate snow cover during coldest temperatures. Livestock stress lessened with warmer temperatures but feedlots muddy. Soil moisture supply adequate to surplus. Grain hauling has been heavy as farmers fill contracts.

INDIANA: Unseasonably mild weather returned right after mid-week with near record warmth for the day some places. High temperatures reached the 60's across much of the State 12th and 13th. Low pressure brought rain 12th into the 14th, colder but still above normal. Week averaged 14 to 21° above normal; highs were in the low and mid 40's north to low and mid 50's south. Lows around 30 far north to mid 30's to mid 40's central and south. Precipitation totaled between 0.30 and 0.80 in. over much of the State.

A lot of grain being moved to market. Winter wheat remains in mostly good condition. Livestock mostly good condition. Other activities spreading lime, hauling manure, production meetings, purchasing seed and fertilizer, weaning calves, tax preparation, processing tobacco, equipment maintenance, mending fence, cutting wood, and care of livestock. Hay supplies mostly adequate.

IOWA: Temperatures 7 to 11° above normal. Extremes -3° at Grinnell, 9th;43° at Burlington,12th. Precipitation was limited to far southeast Iowa, 13th with 1.23 in. rainfall at Burlington. State average precipitation for week only 0.04 in., normal 0.21 in. Mild weather has been good for livestock.

KANSAS: Temperatures were averaging 5 to 10° above normal for all regions across Kansas for the week. Precipitation amounts were below normal for all regions across Kansas for the reporting week. Temperatures warmed during the week to above normal levels. Daytime highs reached the upper 50's to low 60's. Several locations in the extreme western part of the State reached 70°. Precipitation less than 0.10 in.

Tending and feeding livestock continue to be major activities.

KENTUCKY: Temperatures 15 to 20° above normal. Daytime temperatures rose to mid and upper 60s, nighttime temperatures lower and mid 40s. Rainfall across southeast and south central well above normal. Southeast had 1.50 to 2.00 in. above normal, south central 0.50 to 1.00 in. above normal. North central had 0.10 to 0.50 in. above normal. Western areas saw near normal rainfall.

Soil moisture ample. Winter grains satisfactory condition, no snow cover. Burley sales at 83% estimated production, many producers have excess tobacco. Co-op pool taken 8.7% sales. Mild temperatures minimized winter chores, limited supplemental feed requirements.

LOUISIANA: Weather data not available.

Temperatures were mild, and rainy conditions kept fieldwork to a minimum. Main farm activities included feeding hay to livestock, caring for newborn calves, topdressing winter ryegrass pastures, equipment repair and cleanup, winter drainage work in cane, and water leveling of rice fields. Crawfishing increased with the warmer weather, and spraying strawberries for disease control active. Winter wheat growing rapidly with the warmer temperatures. Some parishes conducted boll weevil eradication meetings for cotton growers.

MARYLAND & DELAWARE: **MARYLAND:** Precipitation 0.78 in., normal 0.74 in. Temperature 39.9°, normal 32.8°. Extremes 71°;18°.

Livestock, pasture, and small grains all remain in good condition. Hay supplies adequate. Activities include preparations for spring planting and general maintenance of equipment and machinery.

DELAWARE: Precipitation 0.65 in., normal 0.76 in. Temperature 39.1°, normal 34.0°. Extremes 68°;24°.

Small grains, pasture, and livestock all remain in good condition. Hay supplies adequate. Unseasonably mild temperatures raising concerns about the effect the warm weather is having on fruit trees. Some of the bio-security restrictions due to the Trach outbreak on the peninsula have been loosened.

MICHIGAN: Extremes -9°;62°. Precipitation 0.12 to 1.77 in. Moderate temperatures throughout the State. Snow disappeared across the much of the lower peninsula this week due to above normal temperatures.

Feed supplies are adequate and livestock are in good condition. Major activities included spreading manure (if it was not frozen), pruning, hauling corn and soybeans to the elevator, doing taxes, fixing machinery, and cutting wood.

MINNESOTA: Temperatures 10 to 11° above normal. Extremes -23°;46°. Precipitation 0.20 in. below normal across the southern third of the State and normal to 0.40 in. above normal across the remainder of the State.

Moist conditions from the unseasonably warm weather and swings in temperature are causing respiratory difficulties in young livestock. Little snowpack to date has not placed heavy demands on feed stocks.

MISSISSIPPI: Weather data not available.

Days suitable for fieldwork 1.5. Soil moisture 46% adequate, 60% surplus. Livestock 36% fair, 54% good, 10% excellent. Hay supply 100% adequate. Feed grain supply 100% adequate. Pasture 89% of normal. Activities: feeding livestock and preparing farm machinery for spring planting.

MISSOURI: Temperatures 6° above normal northern counties to 12° above normal Bootheel, other southern counties. Precipitation 1.25 in., varying from virtually none in northwestern district to over 2.00 in. across central third of State. Barnyards muddy. No snow cover.

MONTANA: Temperatures 2° above normal at Havre to 23° above normal at Great Falls. The western and southwestern divisions reported above normal precipitation while the other divisions reported very little moisture and were well below normal.

Winter wheat mostly fair to good. Protectiveness of snow cover for winter wheat deteriorating with warm temperatures.

NEBRASKA: Temperatures 9° above normal in the east, 22° above normals in the north central. Only trace amounts of precipitation reported throughout the State during the week.

Producer activities included marketing and delivering grain, record keeping and financial planning, livestock care, and routine chores. Snow melt, due to the above normal temperatures, contributed to muddy feedlots in many areas of the State.

NEVADA: Wet and windy across much of State, with the western portions getting the brunt of it. Precipitation, spawned by the combination of a very strong low pressure area off the northern California coast and a moist air mass streaming up from the southwest, drenched the western and southern parts of State at regular intervals. Temperatures above normal, dropping to near normal at week's end. Extremes 20° Ely, 65° Logandale. Precipitation 2.00 in. Carson City, 0.04 in. Mountain City.

Main farm, ranch activities: Supplemental livestock feeding, hay marketing, equipment maintenance, tax recording.

NEW ENGLAND: Precipitation 0.04 to 1.15 in. regionwide. Temperatures 5 to 26° north; 27 to 37° south. Maximum temperatures 23 to 60° north; 41 to 69° south. Minimum temperatures -38 to 4° north; 4 to 20° south.

Major farm activities: caring for livestock, preparing for lambing, moving crops out of storage, and general maintenance.

NEW JERSEY: Temperatures above normal. Averaged 38° north, 46° south, 45° coastal. Extremes 9°;70°. Rainfall averaged 0.30 in. north, 0.21 in. south, 0.41 in. coastal. Heaviest 24 hour total 0.35 in. 15th, 16th. The heaviest 24-hour snowfall 0.5 in. 11th, 12th.

Farmers busy caring for livestock. Farmers owning greenhouses are growing spring flowers and planting vegetable seeds.

NEW MEXICO: Temperature 9° above normal and several locations in the plains reported positive anomalies in the mid-teens. Precipitation was related to a weak winter storm that brushed the State around mid-week; amounts were very light for the most part. The greatest totals were 0.29 in. at Quemado and 0.24 in. at Chama.

Ranchers continue to supplementally feed and haul water to their cattle and sheep.

NEW YORK: Weather and crop data unavailable.

NORTH CAROLINA: The mean temperature at the seven reporting stations for the week averaged 45° at Asheville to 55° at Cape Hatteras. Total rainfall amounts ranged from traces at Wilmington to 4.51 in. at Asheville.

Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Soil moisture 10% short, 78% adequate and 12% surplus. Crop conditions: wheat 20% fair, 80% good; oats 20% fair, 80% good; barley 10% fair, 90% good; rye 15% fair, 85% good; pasture 15% poor, 43% fair, 42% good; hay and roughage supplies 6% short, 90% adequate, 4% surplus; feed grains supplies 3% short, 91% adequate, 6% surplus; Activities included: preparing land; tending livestock; equipment repair and general from maintenance.

NORTH DAKOTA: Temperatures 6° above normal north central to 12° above normal southwest. Extremes -25° northwest; 57° southwest. Above normal temperatures decreased snow cover in many areas. Livestock conditions good to excellent. Feed usage lower than normal due to favorable winter weather. Livestock and grain marketing normal.

OHIO: Southerly flow brought unseasonably mild temperatures. This flow also pushed moist air toward the region leading to significant rainfall especially over the east. Temperatures 16 to 20° above normal with mean readings from near 40 north to 50 south. Average daytime highs reached from mid 40s to mid 50s with mean lows between mid 30s and low 40s. Before rain arrived, temperatures broke into the mid 60s statewide with some upper 60 to near 70° readings. Precipitation 0.50 in. northwest to near 2.50 in. east-central. Mansfield and Cleveland both noted more than 3.00 in.

Fall sown crops like canola, wheat, rye have little snow cover, fields are ponding due to heavy rains. Above normal temperatures have led to very green winter wheat in most areas. Producers are concerned that the crop will not be protected from a freeze. Muddy fields are restricting livestock's movement.

OKLAHOMA: Temperatures 11.9° above normal north central to 16.4° above normal southeast. Precipitation none Panhandle, West Central, central, southwest to 2.83 in. southeast.

Prices for feeders steers and heifers were steady.

OREGON: Temperatures extremely mild; western areas 8° above normal, eastern areas 10° above normal. Extremely heavy precipitation, statewide. Coast 9.00 in., western interior 5.00 to 7.00 in., Coastal Range 13.00 in., eastern sections 1.50 to 2.00 in. Major river flooding, Coquille Basin. Widespread stream flooding, mud slides western interior.

Soil moisture surplus to adequate. Wet conditions slowed most winter crop activities. Nurseries balling, burlapping deciduous and evergreens. Supplemental feeding continued statewide.

PENNSYLVANIA: Seasonal temperatures beginning of week. Spring-like conditions by mid-week. Average temperature 3 to 12° above normal. Extremes 4°;73°. Precipitation 0.30 in. to 0.37 in. below normal.

Activities: hauling manure; fixing fence; and caring for livestock.

PUERTO RICO: Rainfall 0.80 in., was 0.10 in. above normal. Highest total 2.86 in. at Canovanas, 2.32 in. at Pico del Este and 2.31 in. at Trujillo Alto. Island temperatures 75 to 74° on the coasts 69 to 71° in the interior with mean station temperature 78.0° at Roosevelt roads to 64.7° at Pico del Este. Extremes 50°;90°.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Statewide rainfall averaged 2.30 in., while temperatures averaged 10° above normal.

Small grains, pasture and livestock conditions remained good.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Temperatures 10 to 15° above normal. Extremes -3°; 66°. Precipitation 0.20 to 0.75 in., northeast; 0.10 to 0.20 in. west central, central. Heaviest precipitation 0.75 in., Waubay.

Lack of snowcover on winter wheat a concern over many parts of the State. Major farm activities: routine chores, feeding livestock.

TENNESSEE: Temperatures averaged 13 to 16° above normal.

Extremes 24° Bristol, 73° Memphis. Precipitation 0.49 in. below normal West. Precipitation above normal 1.51 in. Middle, 2.31 in. Cumberland Plateau, and 1.45 in. East.

Wheat good condition.

TEXAS: Much of the state remained dry and unseasonably warm for the middle of January with numerous record highs set. All districts reported well above normal temperatures with a range of 7° above normal in the Coastal Bend to 17° above normal in the Northern High Plains. Temperatures continued to remain mild, although some cooler air began to move into the west over the weekend. Precipitation was scarce for most of the State for the week, although Eastern and South Central areas did receive significant rainfall. A line of thunderstorms developed over Central sections on Thursday and moved eastward. Some of the larger individual station reports includes 2.22 in. at Eagle Lake, 2.04 in. at Sam Rayburn Dam, and 2.02 in. at Toledo Bend Reservoir. The Eastern and South Central districts were only districts reporting above normal rainfall. Much of North, West, and South Texas did not receive any rain while Central areas were generally around 0.25 in. below normal.

Crops: Cotton: Warm, dry conditions across the Low Plains allowed harvest activities to push forward and near completion. Milder conditions also allowed producers to shred stalks and begin plowing fields. Small Grains: Winter wheat and oat fields in the Plains remained moisture stressed and in need of additional moisture. Elsewhere, most fields made good progress and showed signs of good growth due to mild temperatures and sunshine. Producers in Low Plains continued to spray for greenbugs in areas where fields remained infested. Some fields in Blacklands were beginning to turn yellow due to excessive moisture received. Statewide winter wheat condition 69% normal, 55% last year.

Commercial Vegetables, Fruit and Pecans: Rio Grande Valley: Citrus harvest made good progress as milder weather conditions prevailed. Cabbage harvest also continued to push forward. San Antonio-Winter Garden: Cabbage and spinach harvest made good progress. East Texas: Wet field conditions caused further delays to land preparations for spring plantings. Trans-Pecos: Preparations for spring vegetable planting continued under open conditions. Irrigation of onions got underway in some areas. High Plains: Unseasonably warm temperatures and open conditions allowed land preparations to make good progress. Pecans: Pecan harvest continued to push forward. Mild open weather conditions during first of week allowed harvest to near completion in most areas except Blacklands where orchards remained too muddy. Cleanup activities continued in some areas

of Trans-Pecos and some producers began pruning trees in Edwards Plateau.

Range and Livestock: Sunshine and warm temperatures across most of the state helped livestock remain in good condition. Pasture and range forage in Plains remained short and dry. In East Texas, most pastures were wet and muddy. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued. Movement of cattle was active in Trans-Pecos due to limited supply of winter pastures.

UTAH: Temperature maximums averaged 6° above normal; minimums averaged 14° above normal. Precipitation moderate to locally heavy across the State with Silver Lake-Brighton receiving 2.32 in.

Major farm, ranch activities were cleaning corrals, feeding and caring for livestock, preparing farm records, and repairing machinery. Alfalfa market is very active.

VIRGINIA: Weather data not available.

Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil moisture 6% short, 81% adequate, 13% surplus. Pasture condition 3% very poor, 34% poor, 51% fair, 12% good. Livestock condition 25% fair, 75% good. Small grain, grazing crop condition 47% fair, 53% good. Forage from pastures, winter grazing crops dairy cattle 8%, beef cattle 18%, sheep 15%. Marketing Burley tobacco. Some calving has started. Topdressing wheat and early land preparation for row crops. Production meetings, tax preparation.

WASHINGTON: Temperatures 1 to 8° above normal west; 1° below to 9° above normal east. Precipitation 0.44 to 3.42 in. west; 0.55 to 2.52 in. east.

Days suitable for fieldwork 3.0. Soil moisture 42% short, 50% adequate, 8% surplus. Hay, other roughage supplies 3% very short, 7% short, 90% adequate. Range, pasture 30% very poor, 45% poor, 25% fair. Winter wheat, dryland 8% very poor, 22% poor, 49% fair, 21% good; irrigated, 13% fair, 87% good. Snow early in the week turned into rain by the end. Precipitation throughout the week resulted in muddy fields, pastures. Rain, snow along with frozen soil caused soil erosion in winter wheat fields for some areas. Floral greenery harvest started.

WEST VIRGINIA: Temperature 46°. Extremes 76°;17°. Precipitation 1.47 in.

Farm activities: general farm maintenance, fence repair, feeding and marketing livestock, and bookkeeping.

WISCONSIN: Temperature 23.0. Extremes -20°;47°. Precipitation 0.10 to 1.00 in. As of the 13th snow depth was 3.1 in.; frost depth was 10.6 in. Snowfall 1 to 4 in. Fog came in the middle of the week and remained 3 days. Freezing rain came late in the week.

Farming activity was minimal over the past week due to cold temperatures. Most of the activity was farmers plowing snow.

WYOMING: Temperatures averaged normal to 15° above normal. Moran was the warm spot averaging 16° above normal. Precipitation was mostly below normal. The exception was the West Central portion of the State. Moran received the most precipitation with 1.85 in. reported.

The warm weather has helped stretch short hay and roughage feed supplies. Livestock are in mostly good condition.

International Weather and Crop Summary

HIGHLIGHTS

January 8 - 14, 1995

FSU-WESTERN: Unusually mild weather was accompanied by a fresh snow cover in Ukraine and southern Russia, providing favorable overwintering conditions for winter grains.

EUROPE: Dryness persisted in Spain.

SOUTH ASIA: Unseasonable rain benefited winter grains and oilseeds.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Heavy showers, with some localized flooding, continued over Java's rice areas.

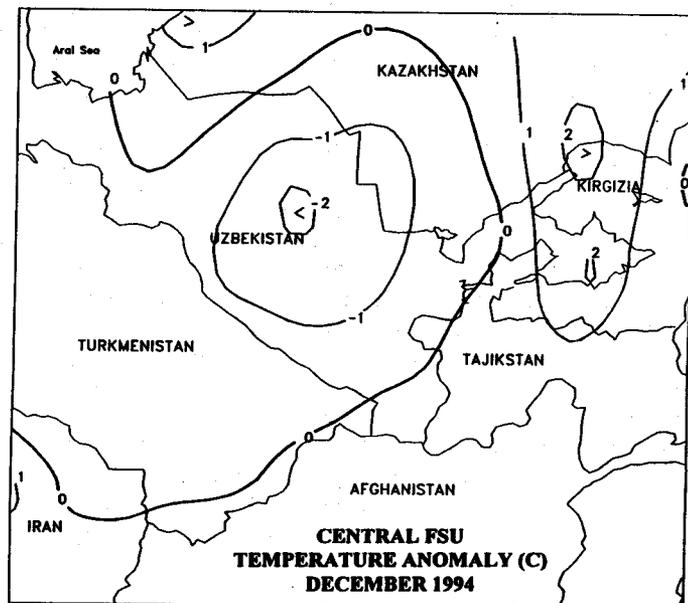
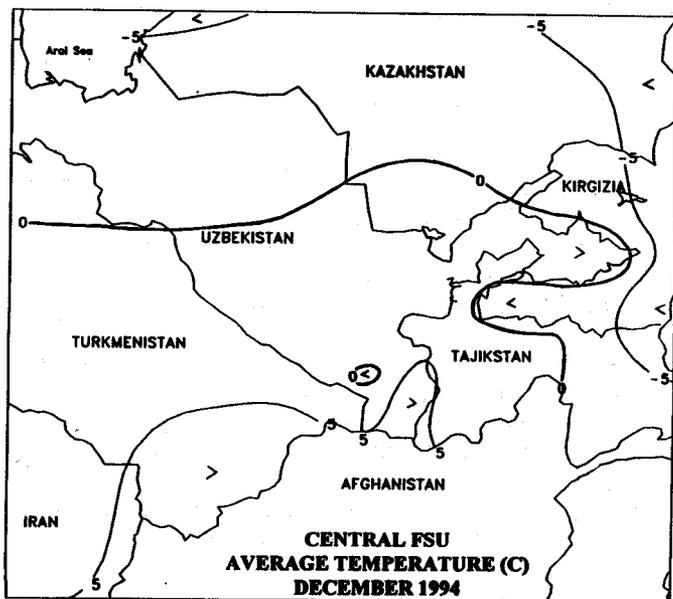
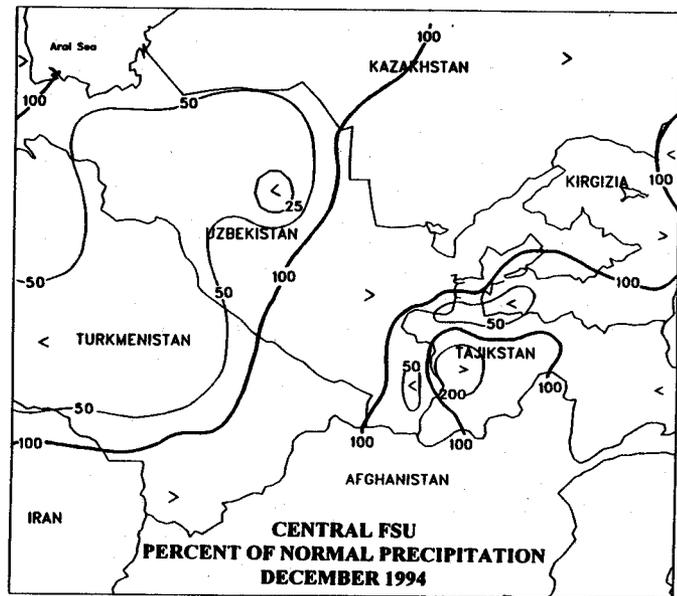
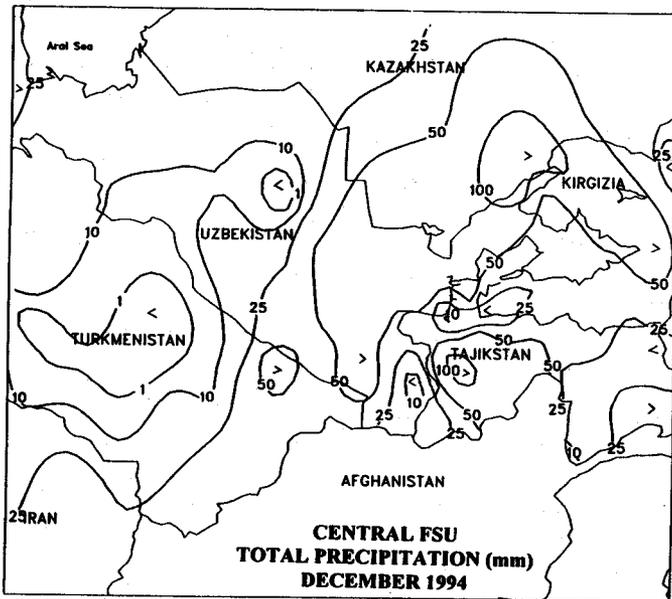
EASTERN ASIA: Winter wheat remained dormant across the North China Plain.

AUSTRALIA: Scattered rain and cooler weather favored eastern summer crops.

SOUTH AMERICA: Heavy showers covered southern Brazil, aiding summer crops, but drier weather is needed to reduce potential soybean disease and quality problems.

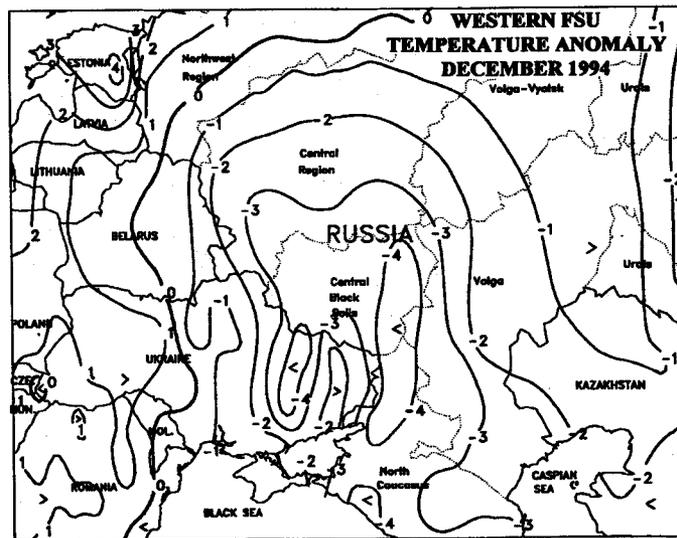
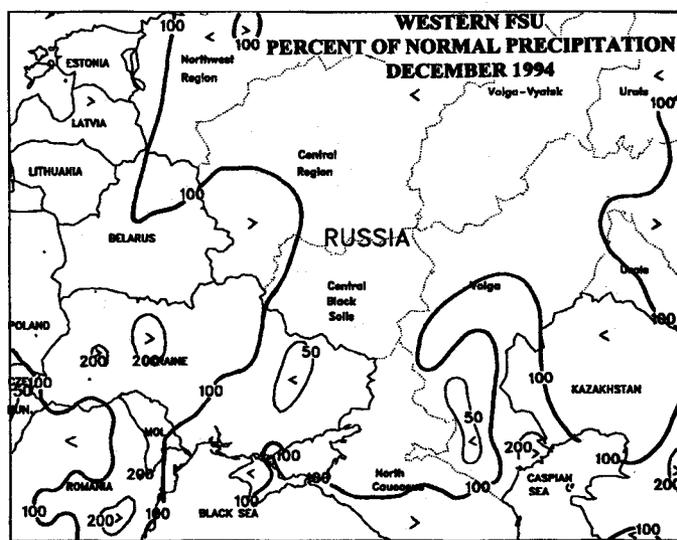
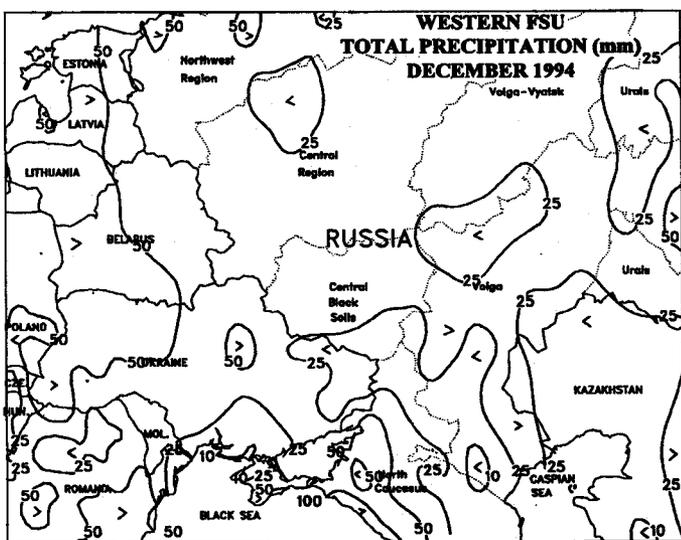
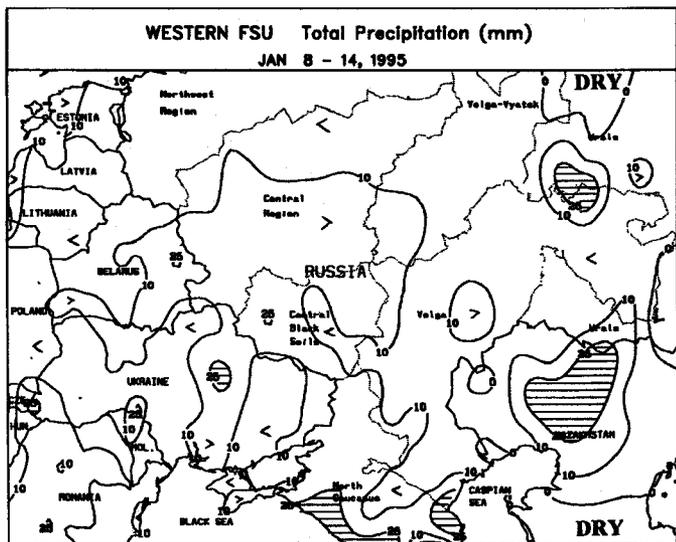
SOUTH AFRICA: Highly beneficial rain moved into drought-stricken western corn areas.

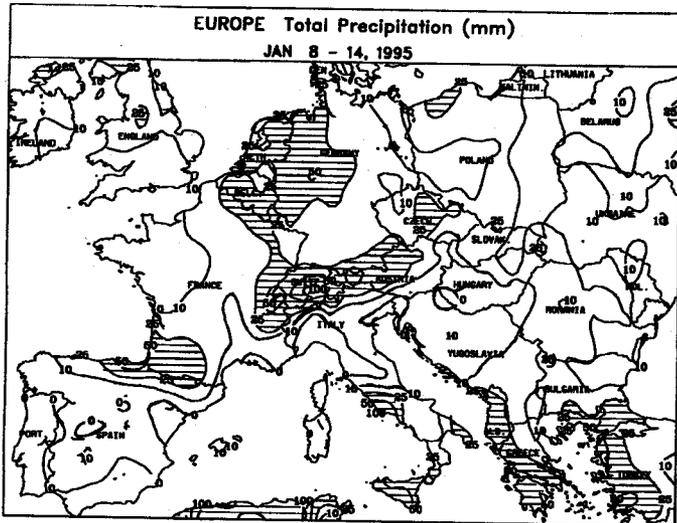
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Drought adversely affected winter grains in Morocco.



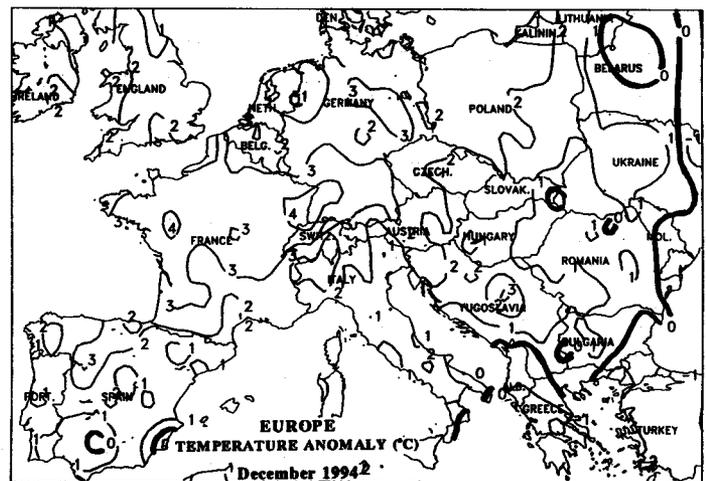
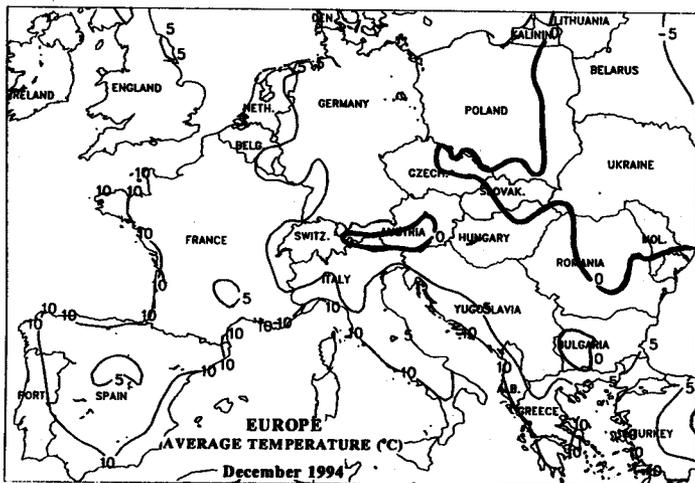
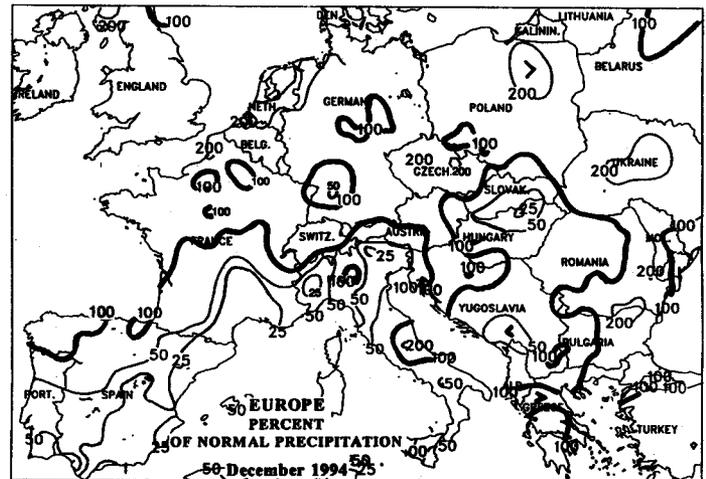
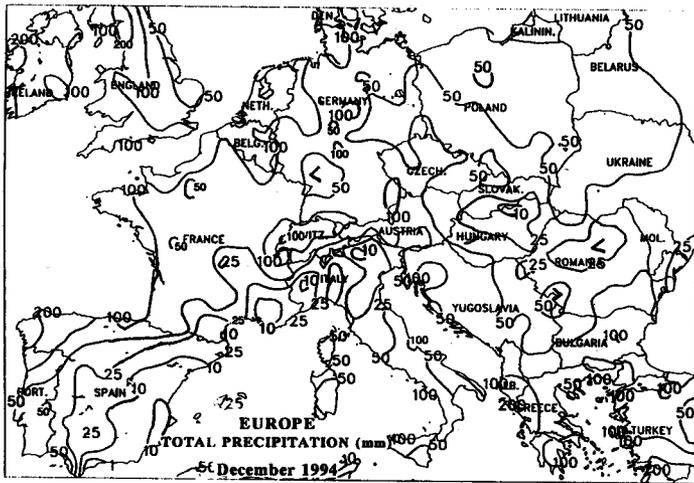
FSU-WESTERN: Widespread precipitation (around 10 mm) fell mostly as snow over winter grain areas in Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, and the Baltic States, providing a fresh snow cover. In addition, unusually mild weather (weekly average temperatures ranging from

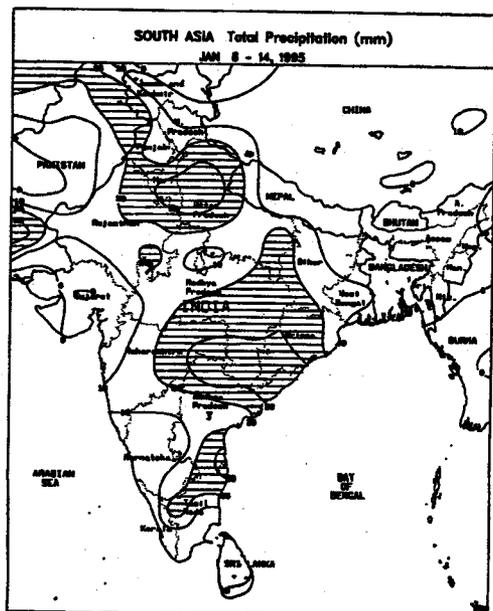
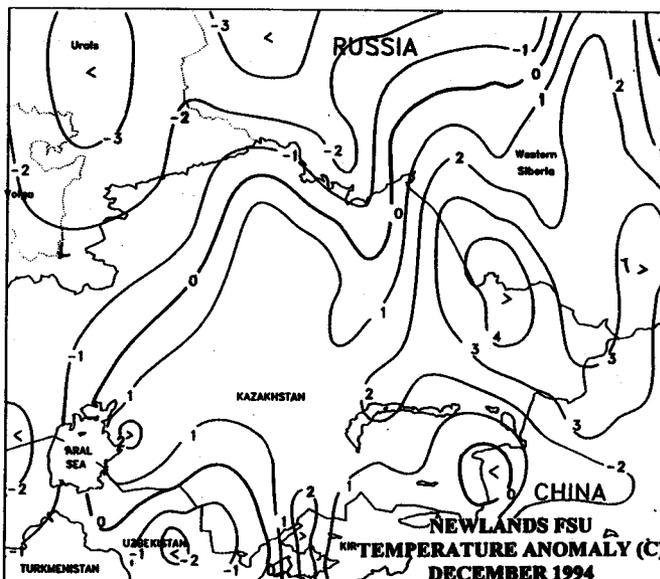
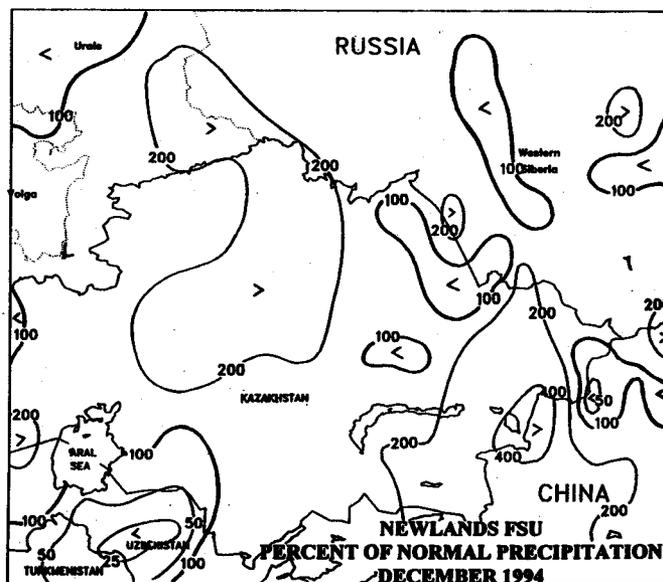
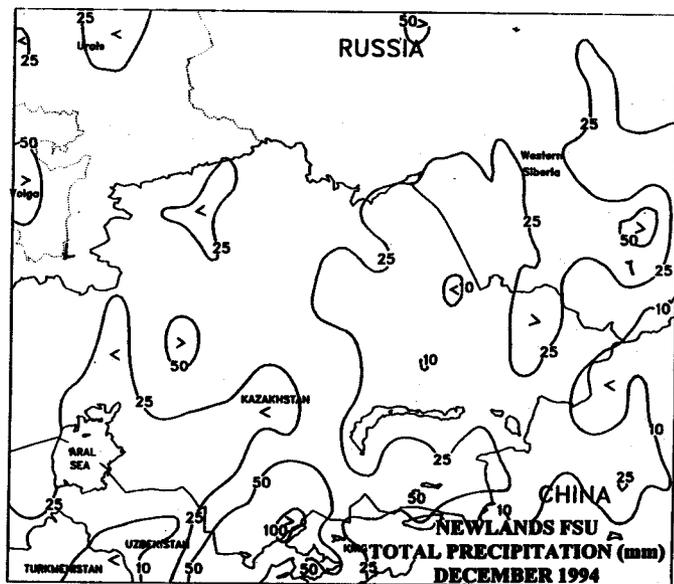
4 to 8 degrees Celsius (C) above normal) accompanied the snow over Ukraine, the North Caucasus region in Russia, and southern Belarus, providing favorable overwintering conditions. In December, above-normal precipitation covered western Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus, and the Baltic States, increasing moisture reserves. Elsewhere, precipitation was below normal over eastern Ukraine and most of Russia. Temperatures in December averaged near to slightly below normal over most of the former USSR, keeping winter grains dormant. In mid-December, overwintering conditions deteriorated due to a cold wave on December 18-24. Temperatures plummeted, with lows ranging from -20 to -32 C for several days over northern Ukraine, northern Russia (Northwest Region, Central Region, Central Black Soils Region, Volga Vyatsk, and the upper Volga Valley), and eastern Belarus. Over the remainder of Ukraine, southern Russia (lower Volga Valley and North Caucasus), and Belarus, the lowest temperatures, ranging from -10 to -20 degrees C, were of shorter duration. In most areas, snow preceded the cold wave, reducing the threat of widespread winterkill. However, snow cover amounts were variable in areas of extreme cold, and isolated damage was likely. On December 25, a warming trend began over most winter grain areas in Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, and Moldova and lasted until month's end, providing more favorable overwintering conditions for winter grains.



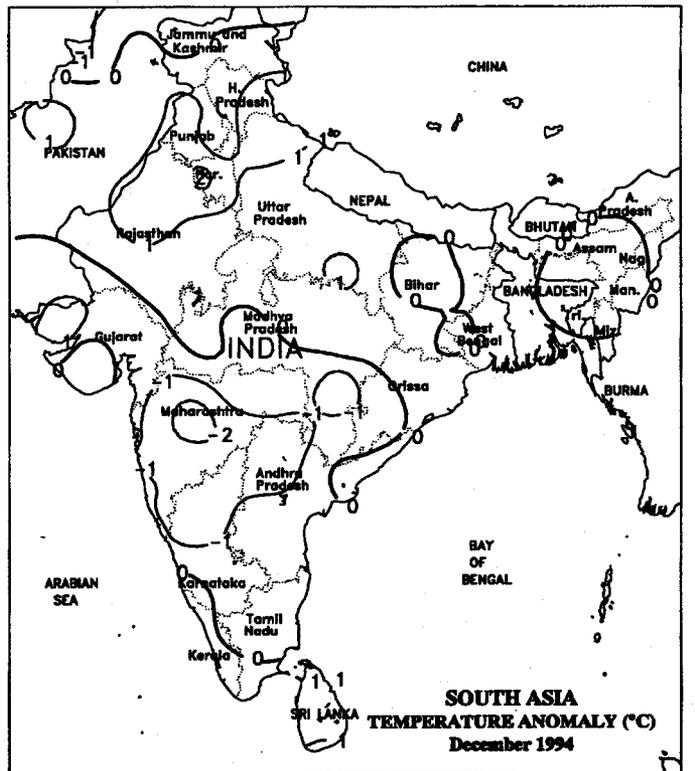
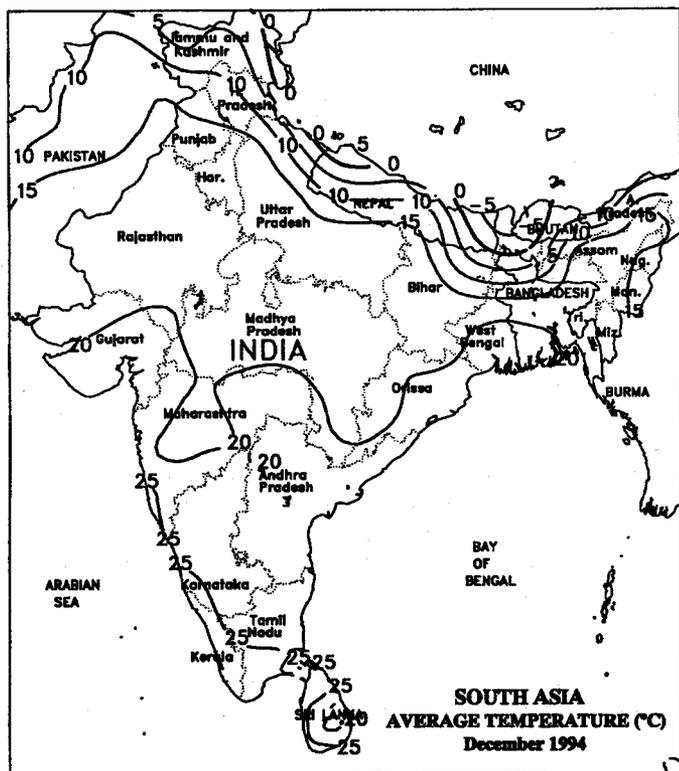
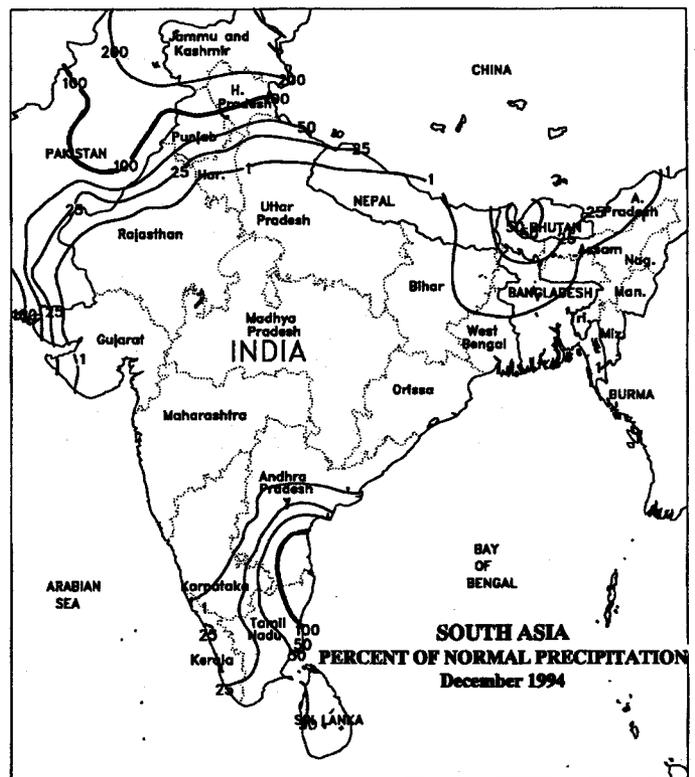
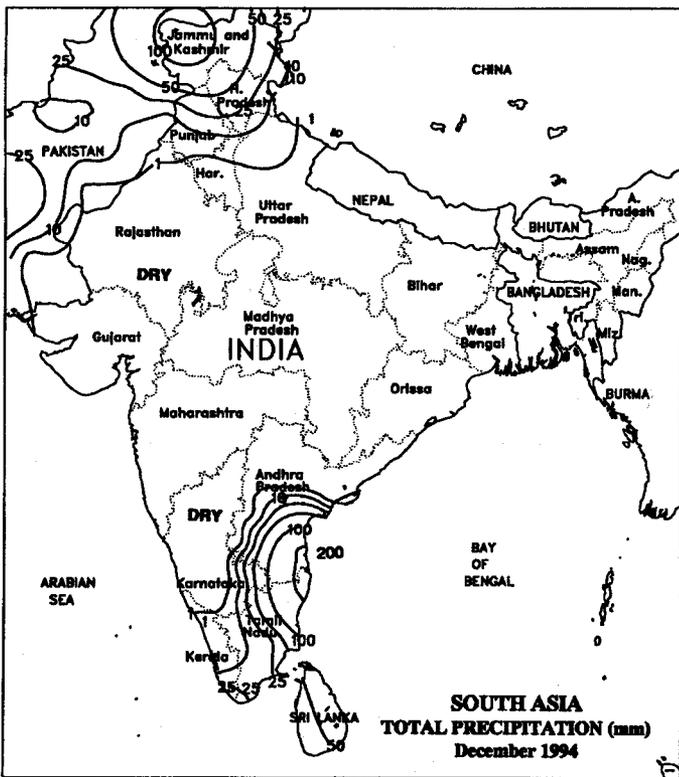


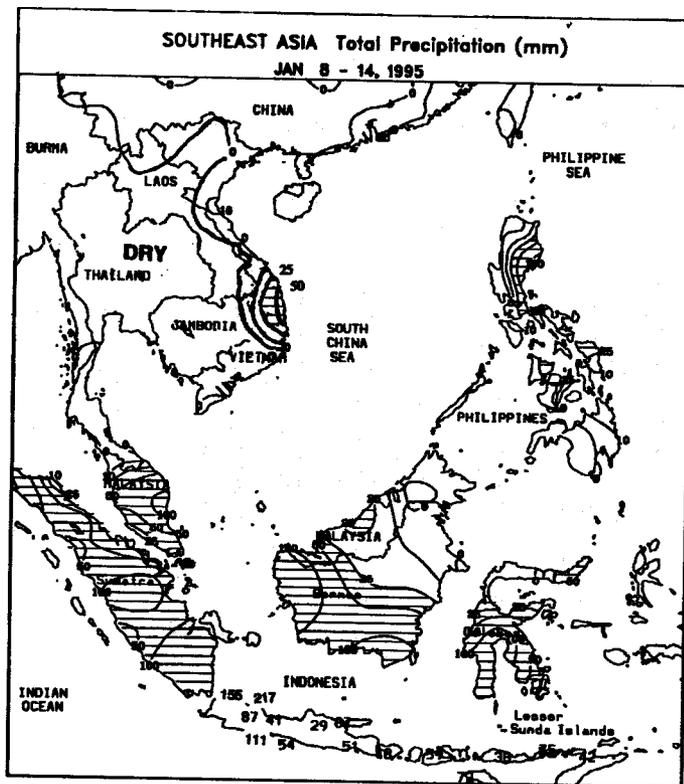
EUROPE: Some precipitation (5-25 mm) covered much of Europe, with 25-50 mm or more falling in northwestern Germany, the Benelux countries, the Pyrenees and the Alps, and from extreme southern Italy to Greece. However, persistent dryness (less than 5 mm of rainfall) continued over most of Spain. In December, well-below-normal rainfall over much of Spain hampered planting and emergence of both winter wheat and winter barley. Near-normal monthly rainfall was confined to extreme northwestern Spain. Below-normal December rainfall was prevalent across much of the Mediterranean region, including southern France and most of Italy. Below-normal rainfall also extended into Hungary and the Slovak Republic. Above-normal rainfall prevailed across northern Europe. Monthly temperatures averaged 2-4 degrees C above normal in France and Germany, and 1-2 degrees C above normal elsewhere.



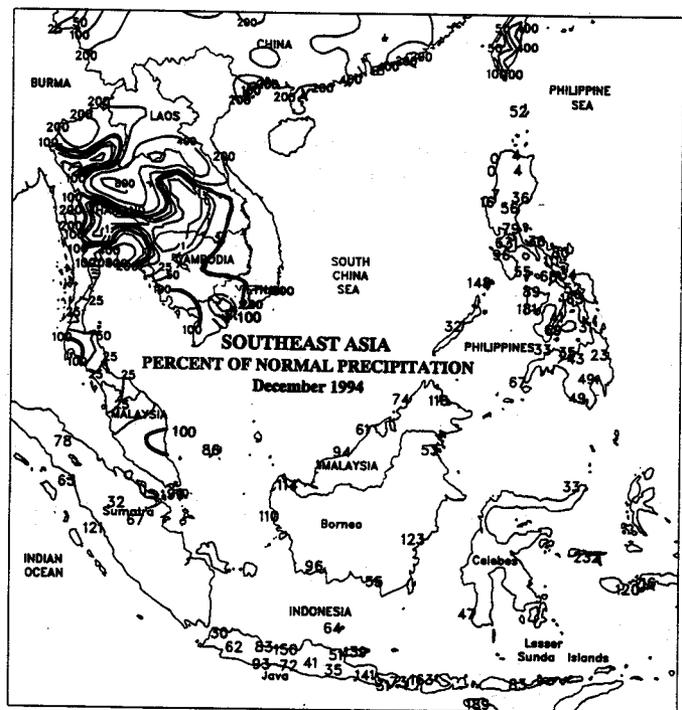
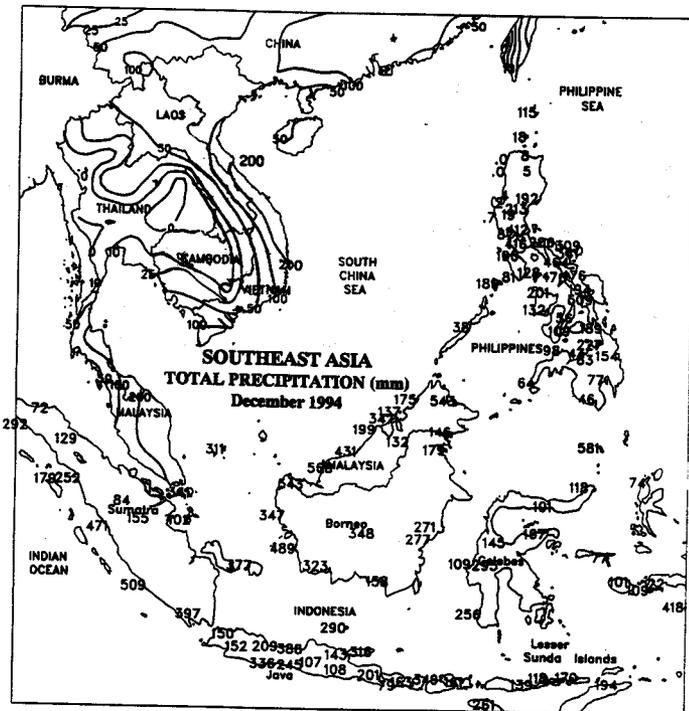


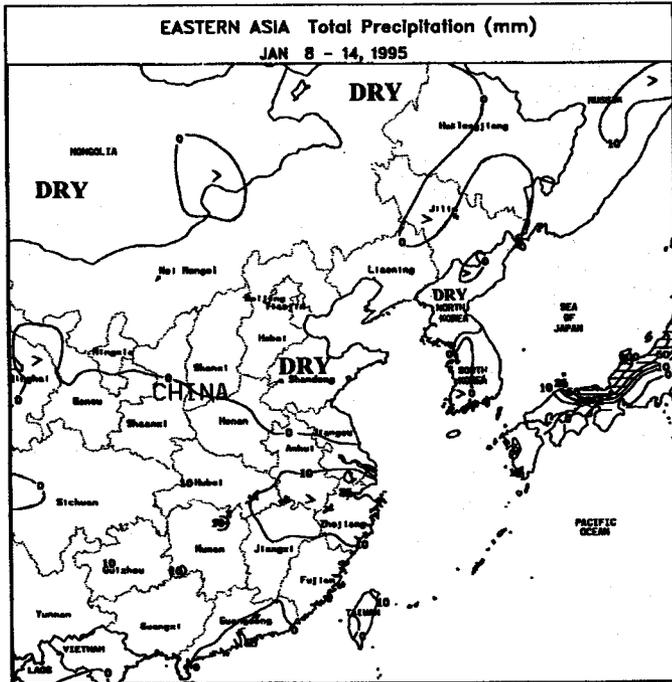
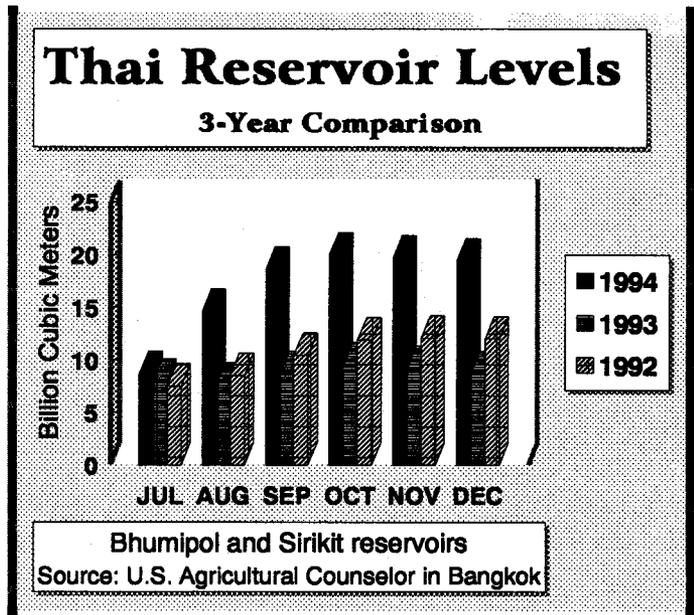
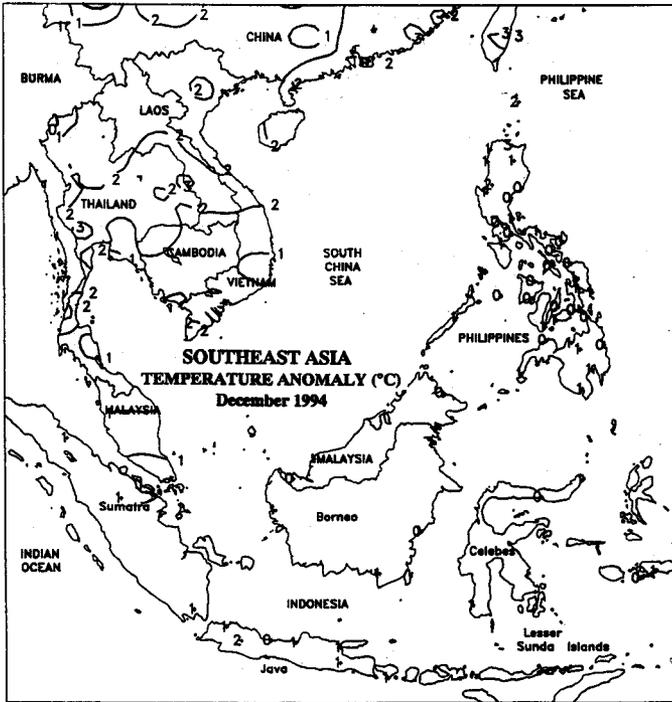
SOUTH ASIA: Unseasonable moderate to heavy rain (15-25 mm, with a few areas reporting more than 50 mm) covered much of central and northern India, benefiting winter grains and oilseeds. The rain was especially welcome for rainfed crops, which typically account for about 10-15 percent of total production. Light to moderate rain (generally less than 25 mm) also covered southern and eastern India. In December, seasonal dryness covered much of the region, with heavy showers (25-50 mm or more) limited to far northern crop areas of India and Pakistan and southeast-coastal areas near Madras, India. The dryness favored cotton harvests. December temperatures averaged near to above normal across Pakistan and northern India, favoring vegetative growth of winter grains and oilseeds.



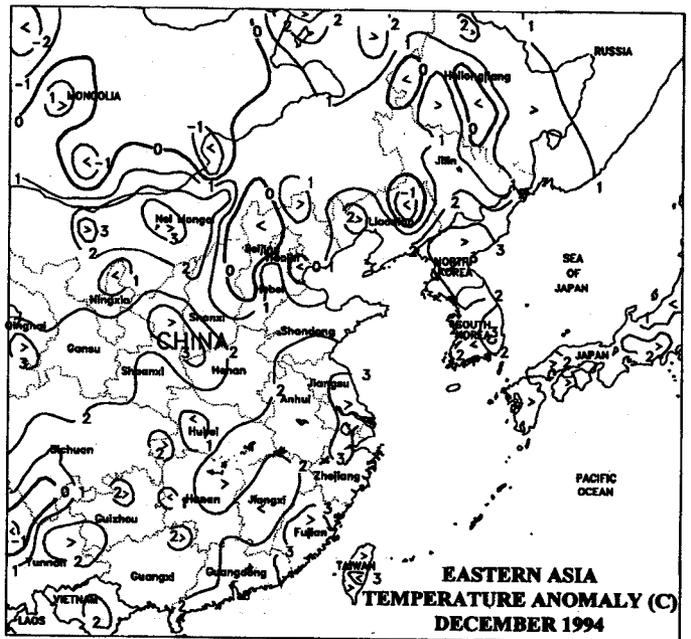
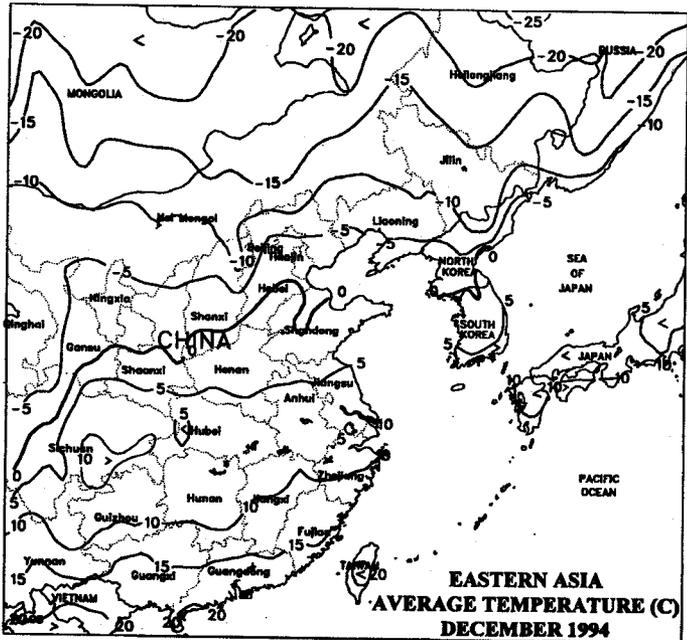
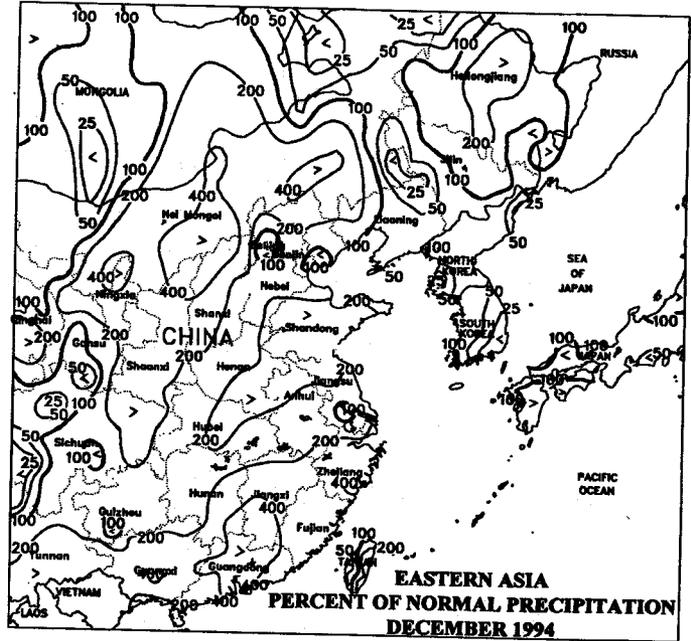
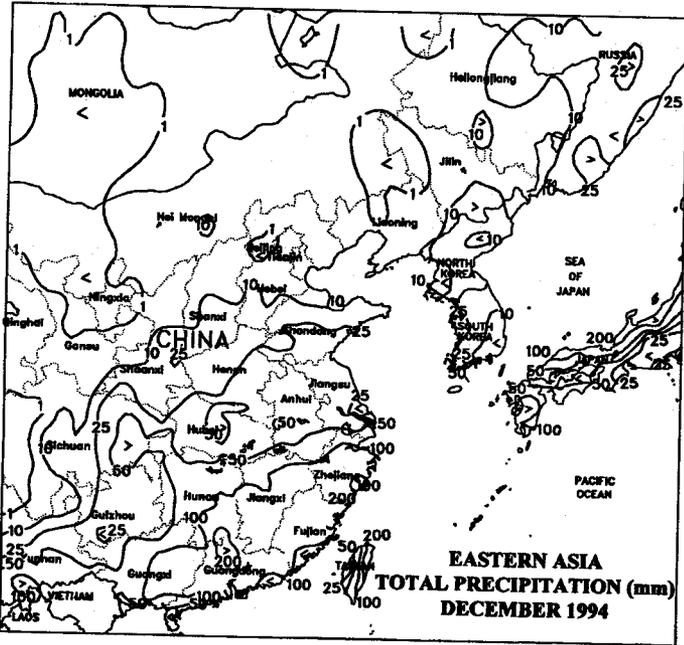


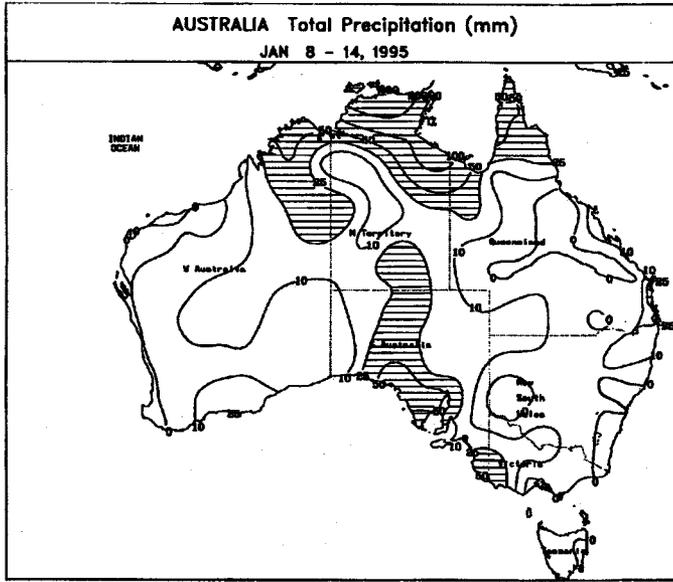
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Heavy showers (50-100 mm or more) continued over Java, with inundating rain (100-217 mm) in the west causing additional flooding. Spotty, heavy showers (69-133 mm) fell in western Malaysia's oil palm regions. In the Philippines, mostly moderate showers (10-50 mm) benefited grains and sugarcane. In December, showers fell early in the month over Java, but tapered off by month's end, resulting in below-normal rainfall, despite accumulations of 100-200 mm or more. Rainfall was also below normal over much of Malaysia, bringing some relief to oil palm areas that flooded in late-November. Periods of heavy showers (at times exceeding 50-100 mm per week) over Vietnam boosted moisture for winter rice, but some areas may have experienced seedling washout. In the Philippines, December rainfall trended below normal.



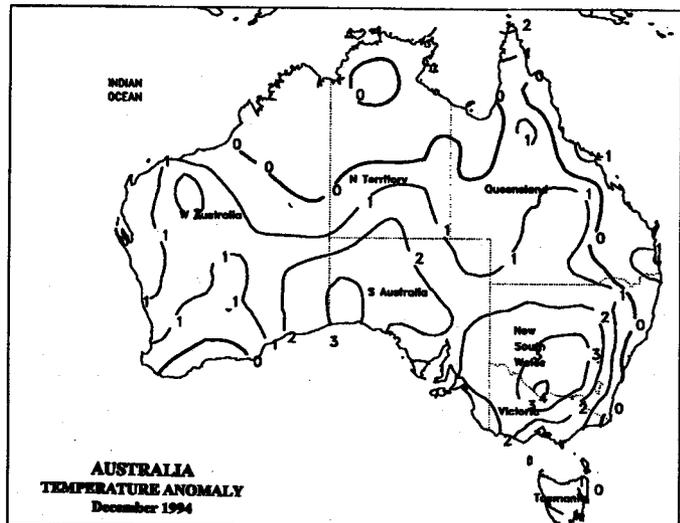
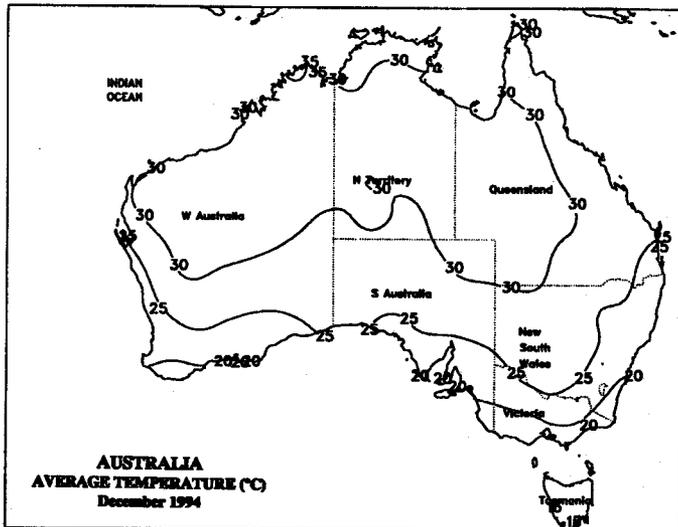
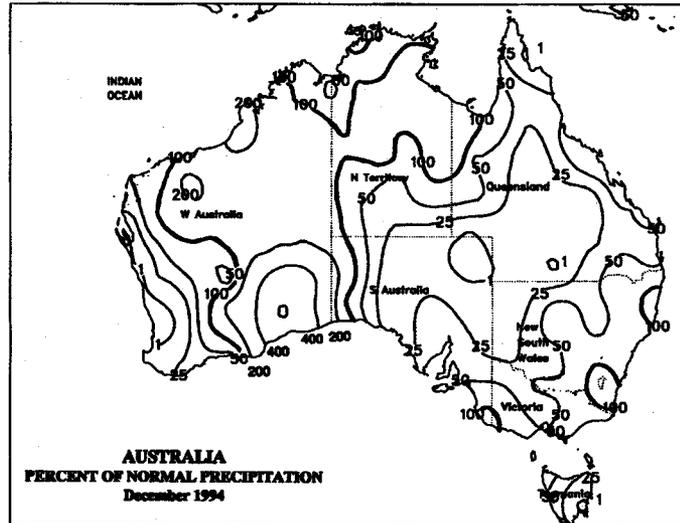
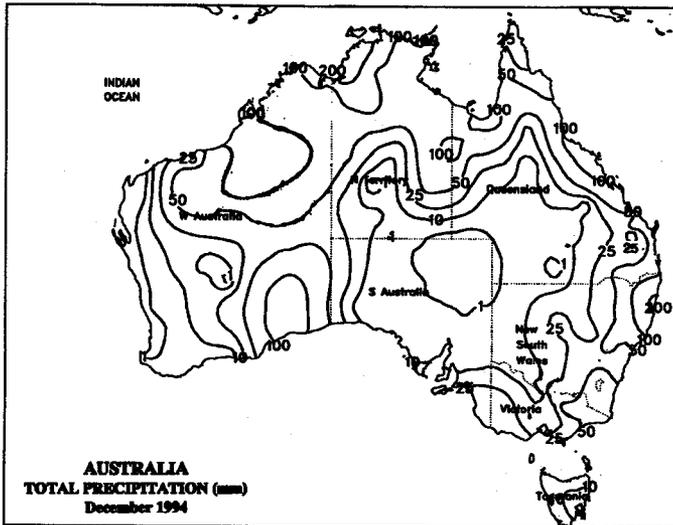


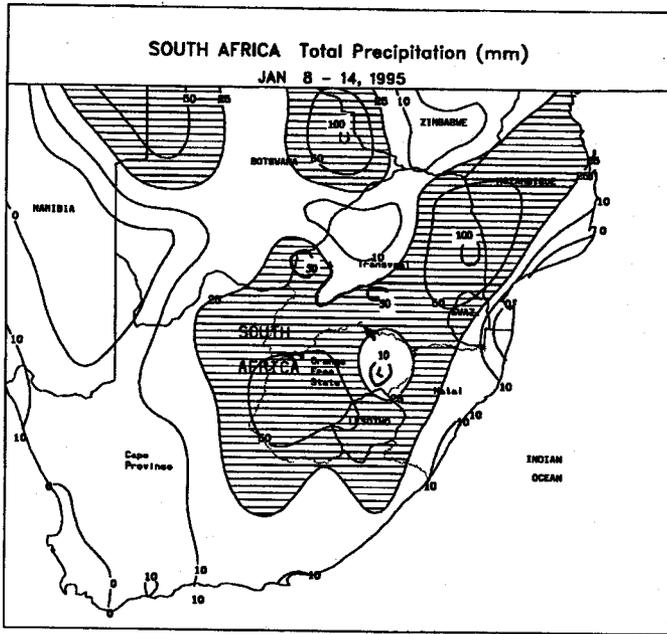
EASTERN ASIA: Winter wheat remained dormant across the North China Plain, despite temperatures averaging 2-4 degrees C above normal. Light rain (5-25 mm) fell across the lower Yangtze Valley, favoring winter crops. Much-above-normal December precipitation (over 200 percent of normal) increased irrigation supplies in the North China Plain and southern China. December temperatures averaged 1-3 degrees above normal across the North China Plain, which delayed winter wheat entering dormancy.



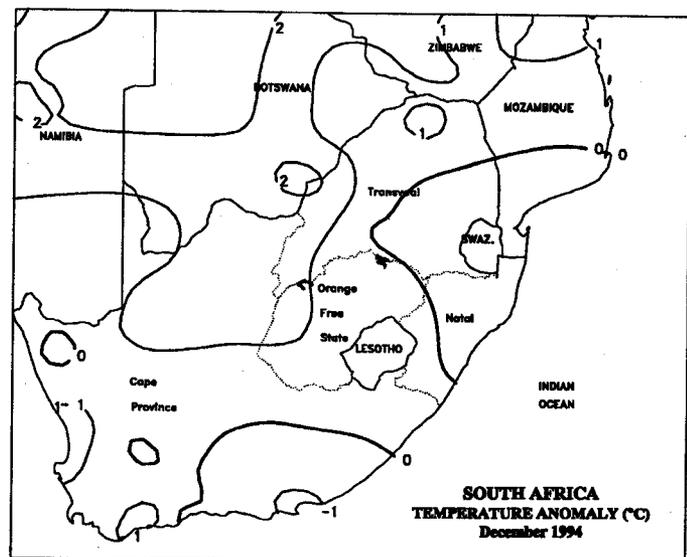
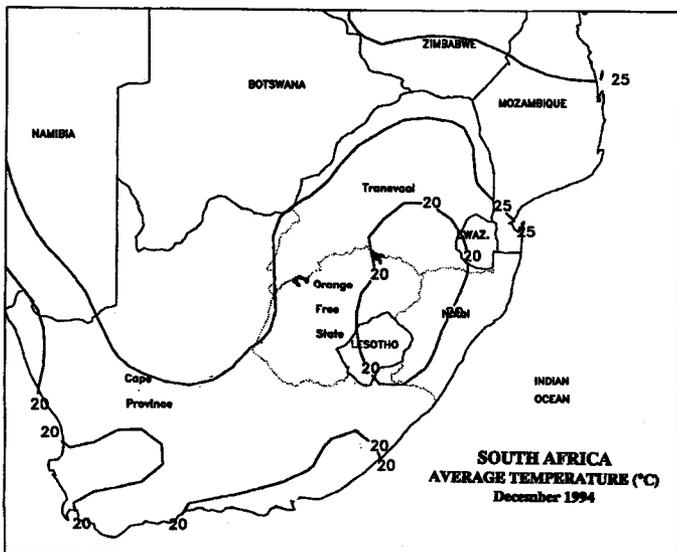
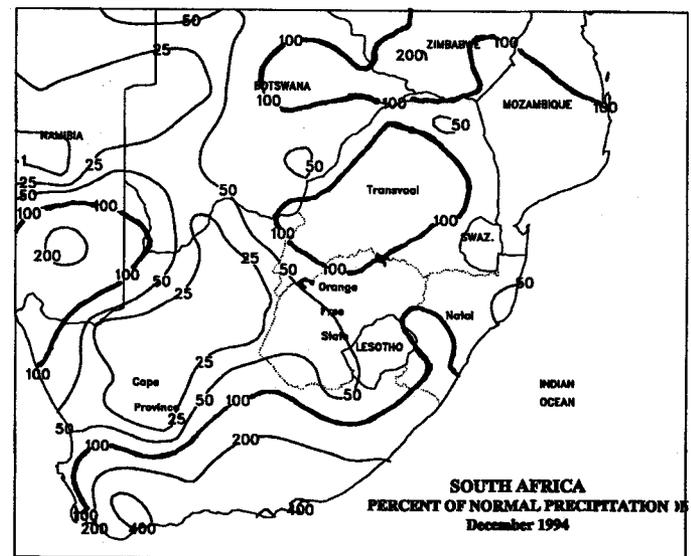
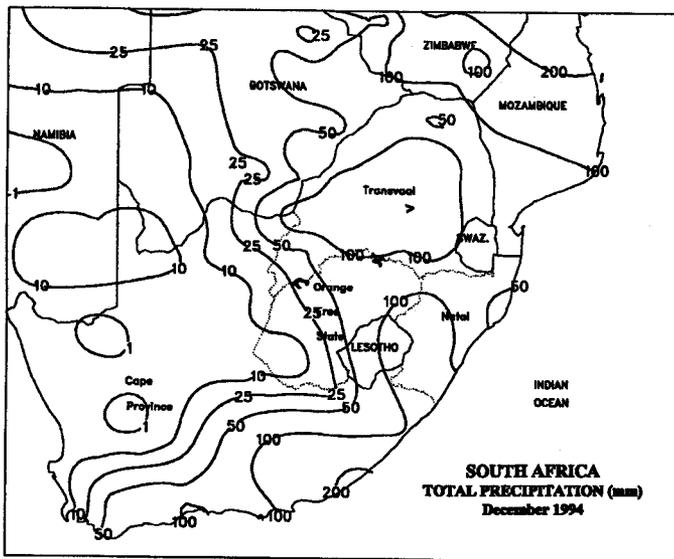


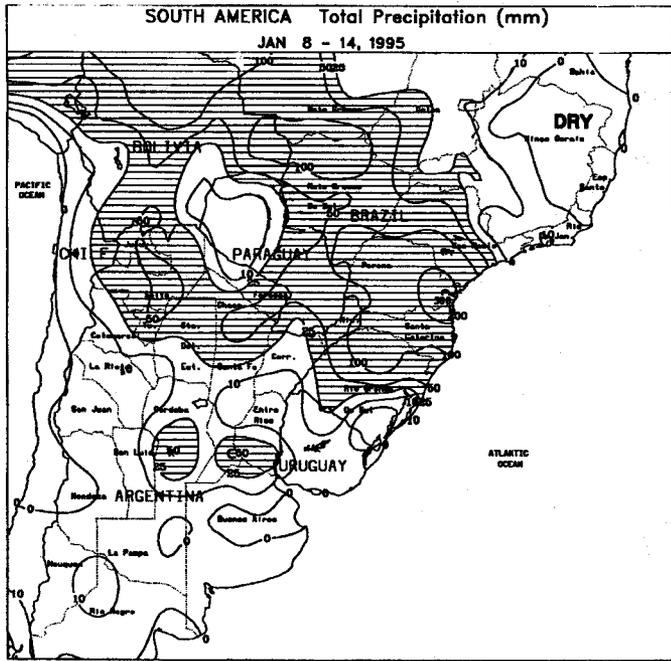
AUSTRALIA: Scattered light rain (3-20 mm) prevailed across the eastern summer crop region after last week's widespread beneficial rain. The drier weather may have allowed some planting to occur. Temperatures averaged 1-2 degrees C below normal across the east, reducing crop water use. A weak tropical depression came ashore near Darwin, Northern Territory, producing heavy showers (100-250 mm). The moisture from the storm, along with a cold front, brought widespread rain (15-50 mm) to non-agricultural areas of central Australia. Variable tropical showers (10-70 mm) aided sugarcane across the northeast coast of Queensland. During December, rainfall averaged from 30 to 60 percent of normal across most of the eastern summer crop region, stressing cotton and sorghum. Farther inland in western Queensland and western New South Wales, less than 25 percent of normal December rainfall stressed pastures. Rainfall averaged near normal across the northeast coast of Queensland, aiding newly planted sugarcane. The western winter wheat areas received less than 25 percent of normal December rainfall.



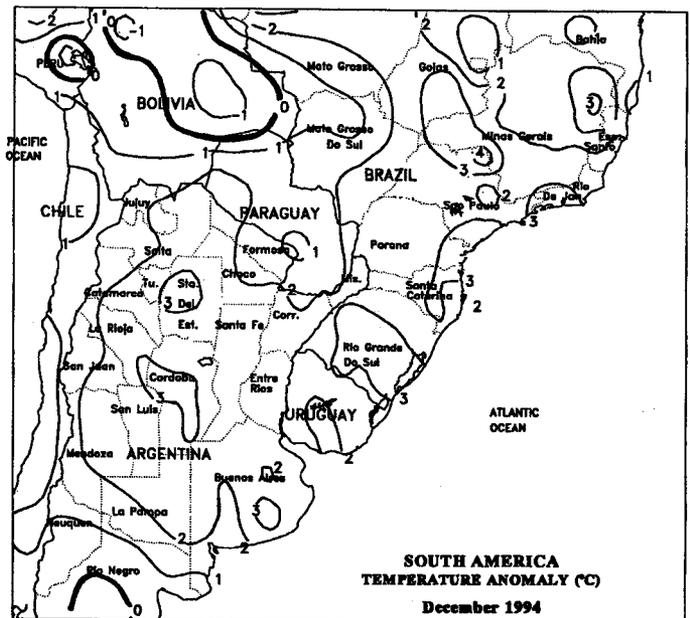
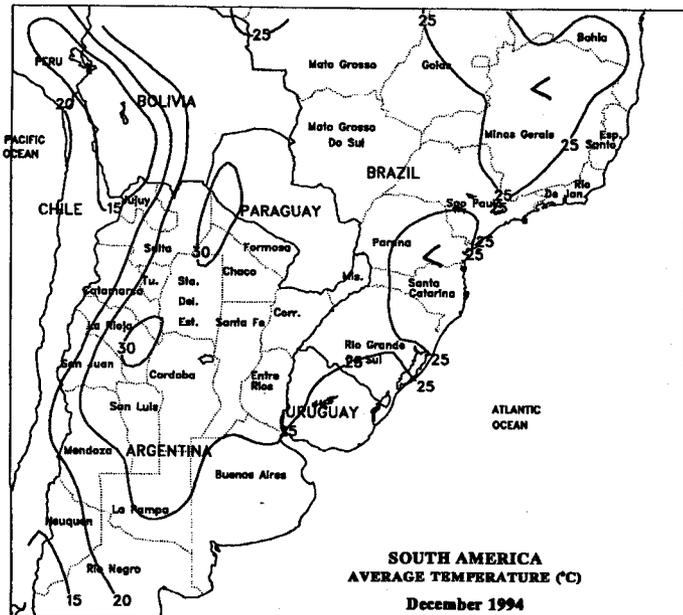
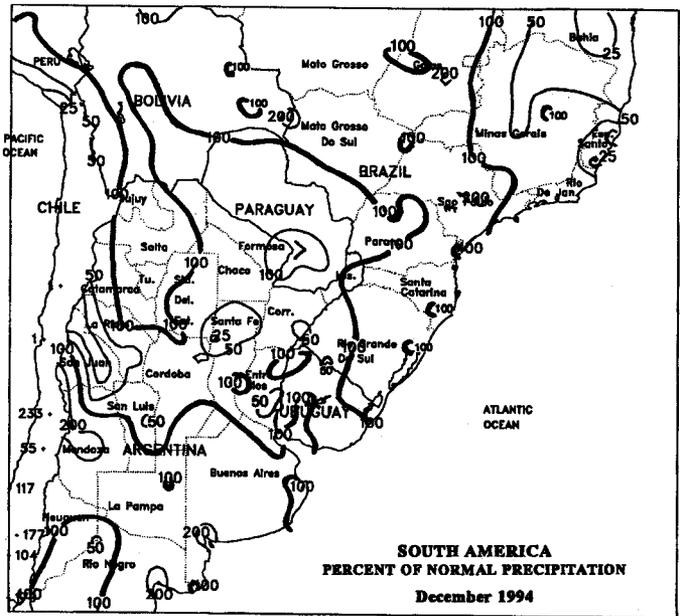
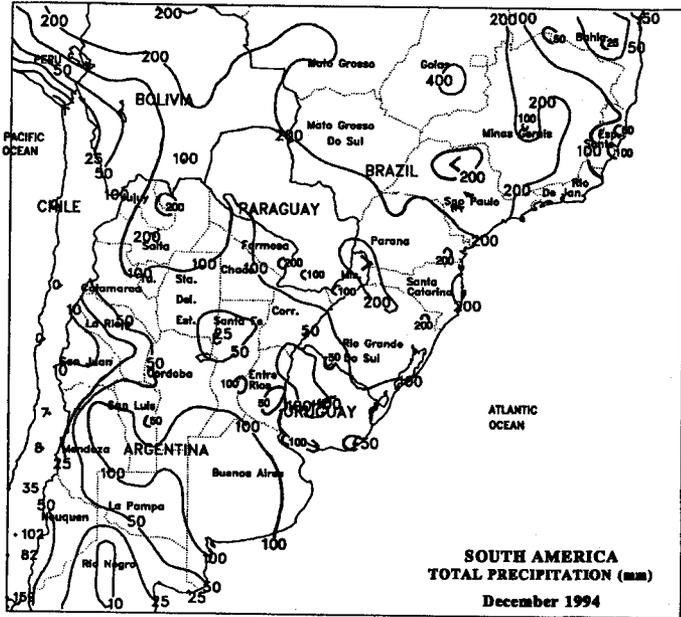


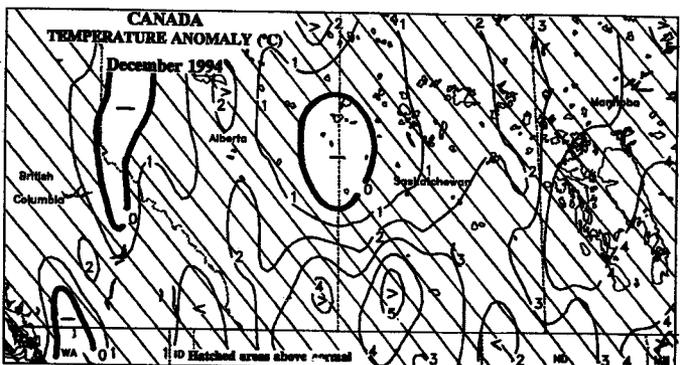
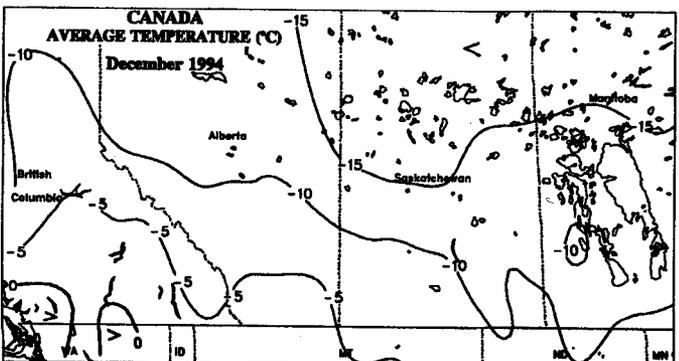
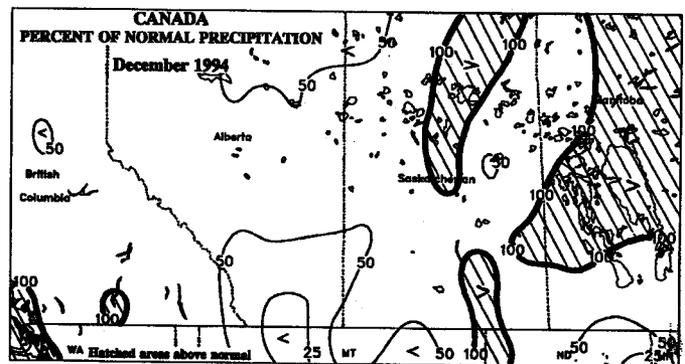
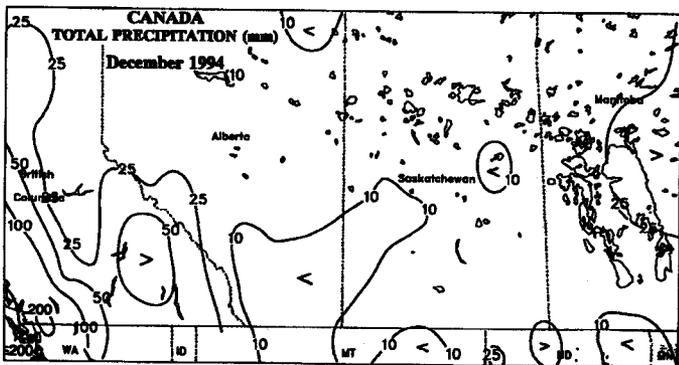
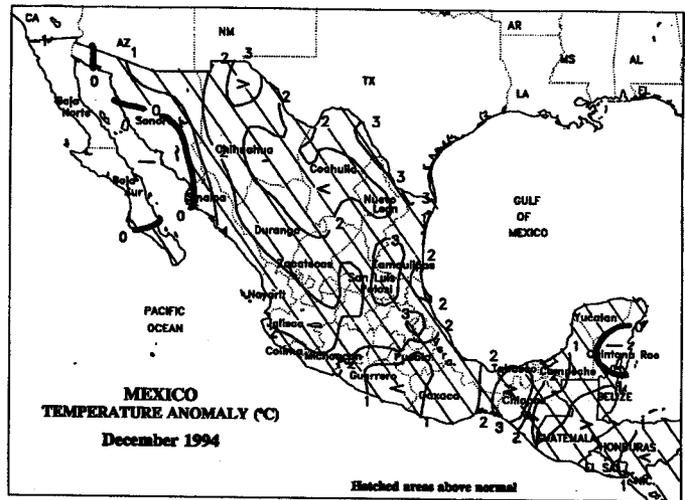
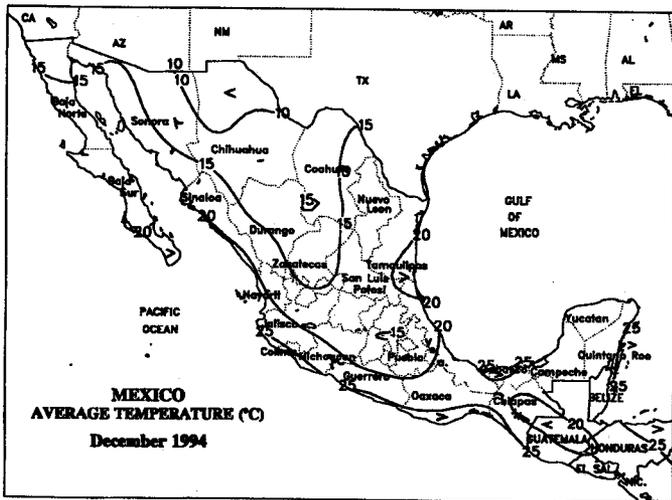
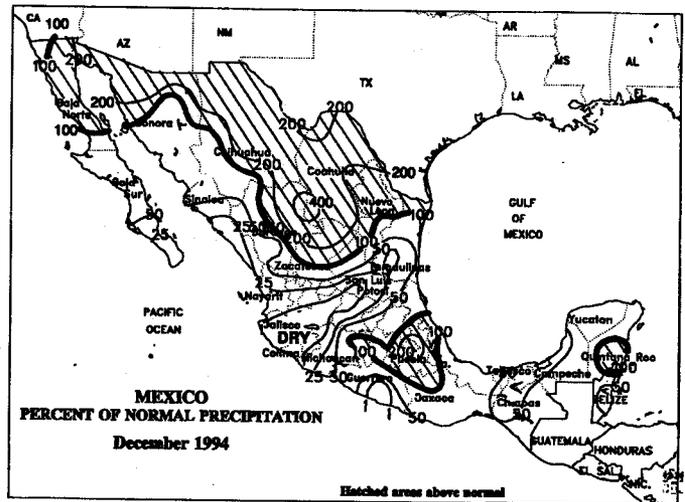
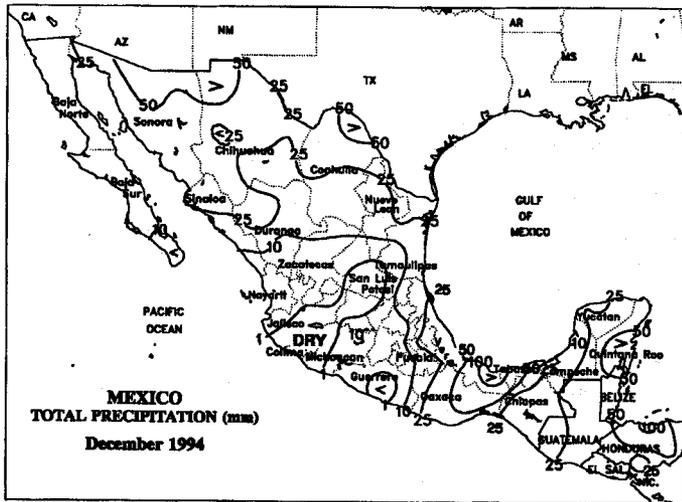
SOUTH AFRICA: Moderate to heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) pushed into drought-stricken western corn areas, bringing some relief to vegetative corn. Heaviest rain (46-78 mm) fell in western Orange Free State, where planting had been hampered by this season's dryness. While planting is possible this late in the season, the optimal period is well past, and any crops planted after early January will need exceptionally beneficial weather through the end of March to experience normal yields. In December, the drying trend continued over western corn areas, restricting planting and reducing moisture for normal development. Late-month showers stabilized conditions over North West Province, and possibly spurred some late planting, but the rains missed western Orange Free State, which for the month, received less than half their normal rainfall. Temperatures averaged about 1 degree above normal in the west, exacerbating evaporative losses. In contrast, December rainfall in eastern corn areas was near to above normal, maintaining generally favorable conditions for corn growth. Late-month rain benefited rainfed sugarcane in Kwazulu-Natal.

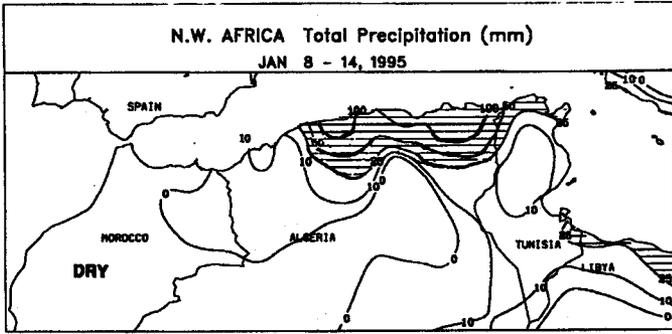




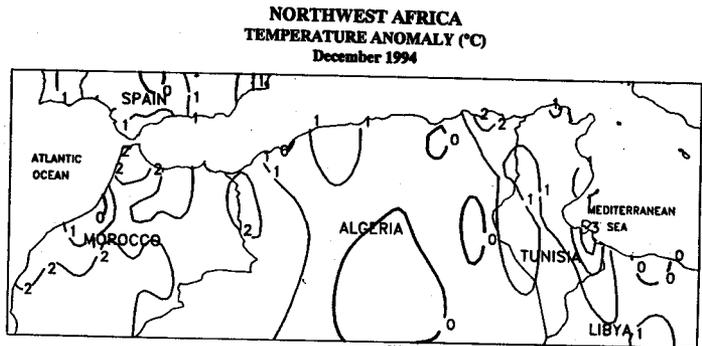
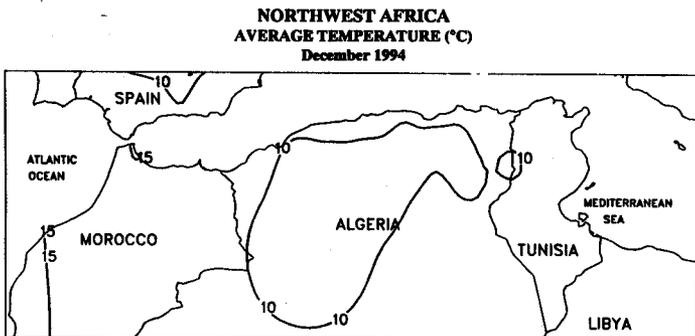
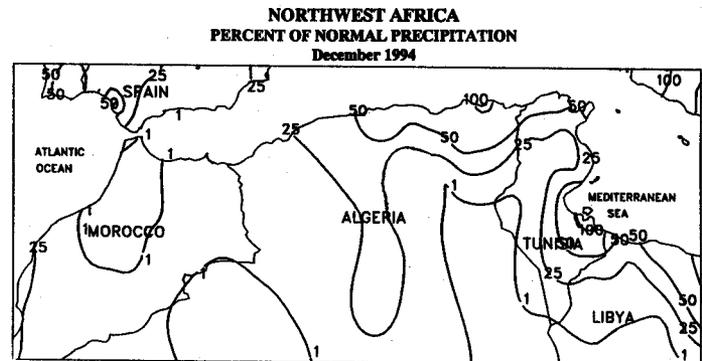
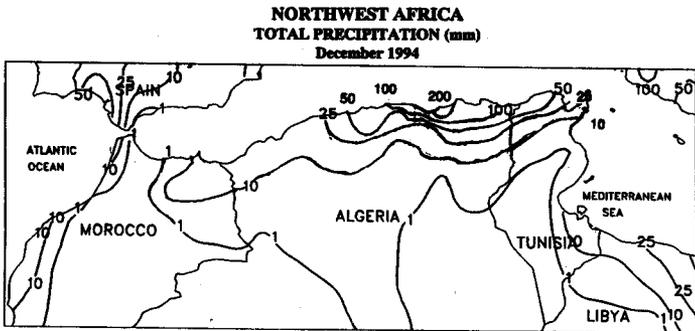
SOUTH AMERICA: In southern Brazil, a stalled frontal system brought widespread heavy rain (50-200 mm) from northern Rio Grande do Sul northward into southern Mato Grosso, keeping soils well watered for vegetative to reproductive soybeans. The showers caused some local flooding. Drier weather is needed to ease potential disease and quality problems later in the season. Torrential showers (200-300 mm) fell across eastern Parana, causing flooding. Dry weather prevailed across the coastal areas of Espirito Santo and eastern Bahia, continuing the drought in those regions. Temperatures averaged 2-4 degrees C above normal across south-central Brazil. In Argentina, light to moderate showers (10-30 mm, with isolated amounts greater than 50 mm) fell across southern Santa Fe and Cordoba, favoring reproductive corn and vegetative soybeans. Drier weather dominated Buenos Aires and La Pampa, where soil moisture is adequate due to previous rains. Moderate showers (40-60 mm) favored reproductive cotton across northern Argentina. Temperatures averaged 1-3 degrees C below normal across central Argentina, keeping evapotranspiration rates below normal. Southern Paraguay received moderate showers (50-75 mm), benefiting cotton and soybeans. In Argentina, near- to slightly above-normal December rainfall, with a significant portion arriving the latter half of the month, boosted soil moisture for summer crops. In southern Brazil, most areas received near- to above-normal December rainfall, aiding summer crops. Coastal east-central Brazil (Bahia and Espirito Santo) received less than 50 percent of normal rainfall in December.







NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Widespread precipitation continued over winter grain areas in Algeria and Tunisia, benefiting winter grain emergence and early growth. Precipitation amounts were greatest in crop areas along the coast, where rainfall ranging from 50 to 161 mm created the likelihood for local flooding. Lesser amounts of rain (4-10 mm) fell over western Algeria and southernmost crop areas in Tunisia. In Morocco, drought adversely affected winter grain development. Furthermore, the dryness in Morocco, which has persisted since early November, intensified during December. In fact, Meknes and Casablanca in Morocco experienced the driest December since 1974. The drought in Morocco has caused poor emergence and stunted early plant growth, likely reducing prospects for this year's winter grain crop. Rain is needed soon to prevent further declines in crop-yield potential. In Algeria and Tunisia, little, if any, precipitation covered winter grains on December 1-19, creating concerns about prospects for this year's winter grain crops. However, since December 20, shower activity has increased both in intensity and coverage, improving conditions for crop emergence and early growth.



December ENSO Update

The following information was extracted from the latest ENSO (El Niño/Southern Oscillation) Advisory, issued January 11, 1995, by the Climate Analysis Center/National Meteorological Center.

Atmospheric and oceanic features during December are consistent with the development of mature warm (El Niño/Southern Oscillation-ENSO) episode conditions in the tropical Pacific. Convection increased over the central equatorial Pacific, and low-level equatorial westerly anomalies strengthened in the vicinity of the date line. Equatorial Pacific sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies increased slightly from the date line eastward to the South American coast, and remained more than 1.0°C above normal throughout this region (fig. 1).

The Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) was strongly negative primarily due to the large positive sea level pressure

anomalies over Australasia. The 5-month running mean of the SOI has remained near -1.5 since May (fig. 2).

The latest predictions for SST anomalies in the equatorial central Pacific show mixed signals. However, (1) the development of persistent strongly enhanced convection in the central equatorial Pacific, (2) the persistence of strong low-level equatorial westerly anomalies near the date line, (3) the continued increase in SST anomalies east of the date line, and (4) the continuation of a strongly negative SOI indicate the likelihood of continued and possibly strengthening warm episode conditions in the tropical Pacific during the next 3 months.

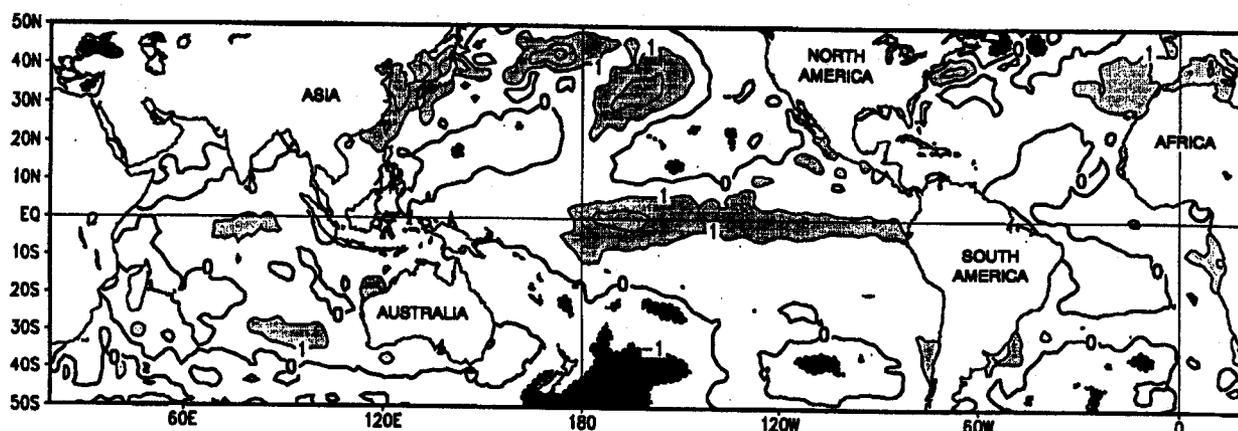


Figure 1. Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly (°C), December 1994.

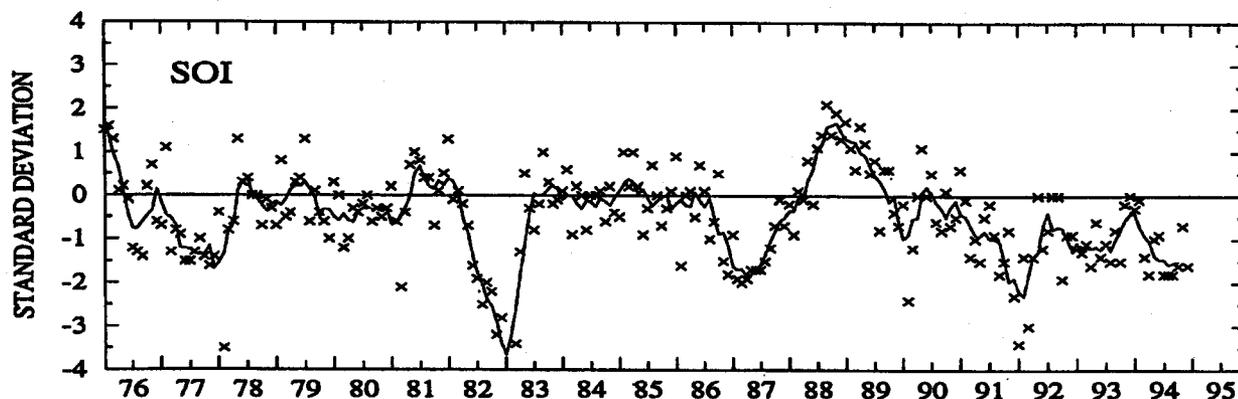


Figure 2. Five-month running mean of the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI). Individual monthly values are indicated by "x"s.

South African Corn Planting Update

South Africa has just reached the end of its usual planting period, which lasts from October through December (with some late fieldwork usually taking place in early January). The following is a regional breakdown of the current growing conditions and crop prospects. (See figure 1 for regional crop areas.)

Until recently, rainfall had been consistently below normal over the western half of the corn belt, with severe dryness plaguing a large section of western and central Orange Free State (fig. 2). These areas, which historically account for 20 to 30 percent of the total corn production, have only recently received the necessary moisture for germination and establishment, with the heaviest rainfall of the season (21 - 95 mm) occurring on January 11-17, about 2 months past the peak planting period. Although late planting is not unprecedented, crops planted after early January will not only require rains through the end of March but risk more summer heat stress (late-January to mid-February) and an early freeze (mid- to late-April). Crops already planted will certainly get a boost from the widespread, soaking rains and the accompanying milder weather.

The warmest and driest planting period since 1950 in the west occurred in 1990, before the start of the current, seemingly endless El Niño. As a result, planted area was about 15 percent below normal (3 million hectares versus a normal of just under 3.5 million hectares). However, owing to timely, albeit below-normal rainfall during December of that year followed by generally favorable conditions from January to March, corn yields were near normal. In comparison, October through December 1994 was not as dry as the same period in 1990, but December 1990 rainfall was 20 to 50 mm higher than the December 1994 rainfall.

Eastern crop areas stretching from about Johannesburg to Kwazulu-Natal (accounting for about 40 percent of the Nation's total corn production) have experienced generally favorable growing conditions for most of the season.

During the drought years of 1991/92 and 1992/93, periodic heavy rainfall favored widespread planting. Developing hot, dry weather in the summer of 1991/92 (December through February) dropped corn yields to below 1 ton per hectare. The following year, however, despite an exceptionally poor start to the summer rainy season, yields averaged above normal and 1993/94 saw one of the finest growing seasons on record (more than 12 million tons produced). While drier- and warmer-than-normal weather are typical during El Niño years, the duration and affected area of the dryness are highly variable, as are crop yields from one location to the next. Consequently, one must be careful in using the presence of an El Niño alone in judging the resilient South African corn crop.

Rainfall and temperatures over the next few months will be critical for corn production, especially in western crop areas that were planted late.

--Mark Brusberg

Figure 1. South African Corn Area

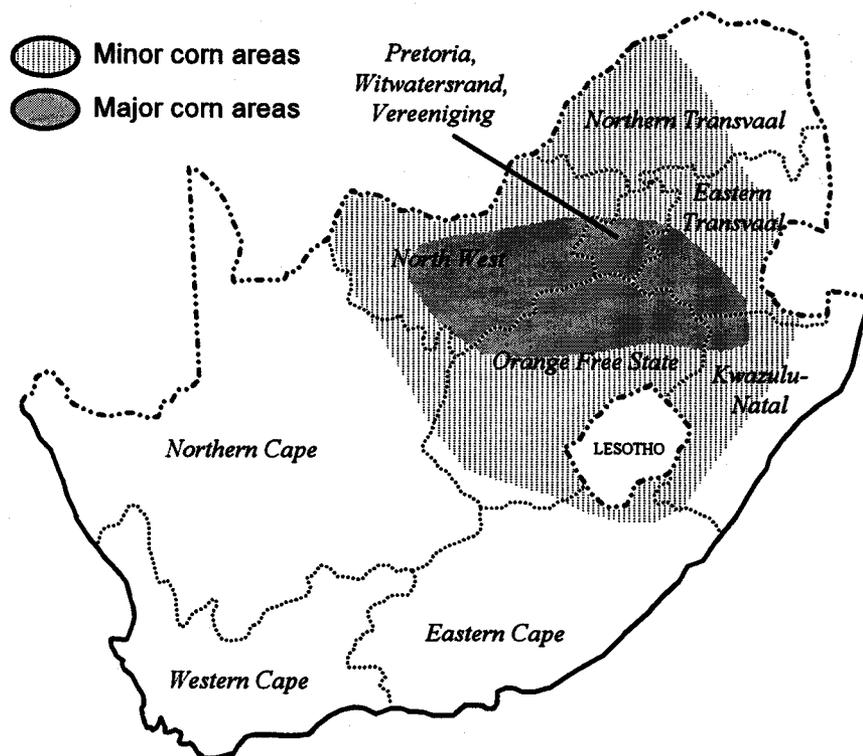
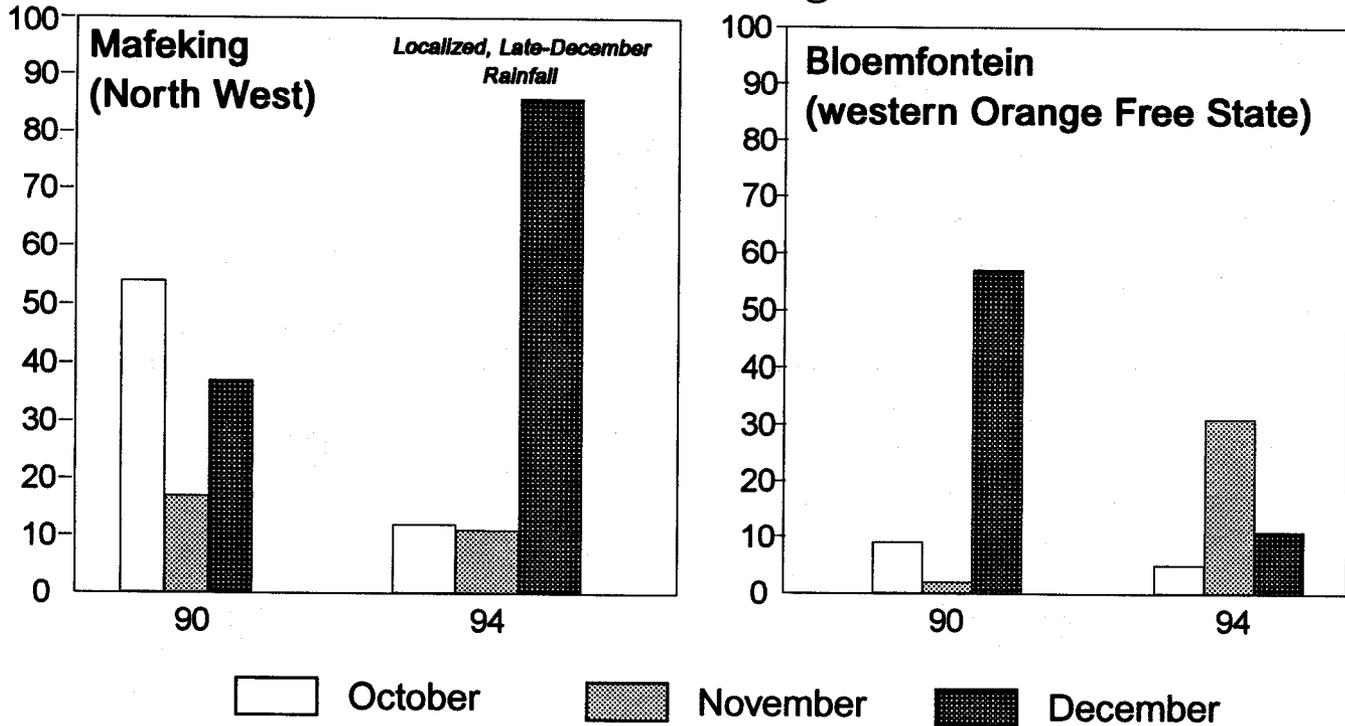


Figure 2. Western Corn Belt - Rainfall Rankings (Percentile) 1990 vs. 1994 Planting Season



(Continued from front cover)

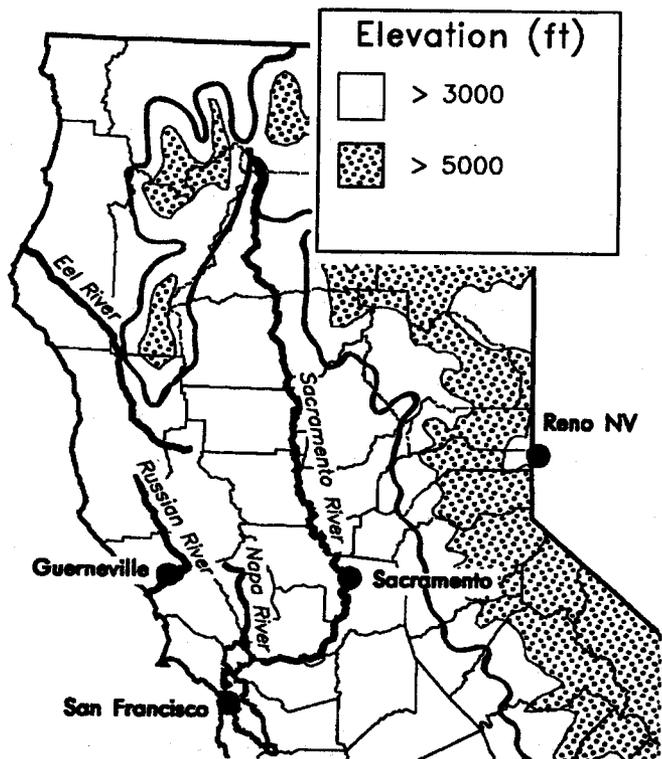
Francisco Bay area southward to the Los Angeles Basin, flash flooding peaked on January 10. In Santa Barbara County, Santa Maria notched a record 24-hour rainfall with 7.52 inches on January 9-10. Local 24-hour totals topped 12 inches in Ventura County. Sporadic showers continued in downtown San Francisco through January 16, setting an all-time record with 17 consecutive days of measurable rain.

At the height of the storminess in northern California, flood waters swept through several river basins, including the Eel, Russian, Napa, and Sacramento. On January 9 and 10, the Eel River at Fernbridge and the Sacramento River at Tehama climbed to more than 5 feet above flood stage. The Russian River at Guerneville Bridge soared to 16 feet above flood stage, within a foot of the February 1986 record. In Shasta County, where 48-hour (January 7-9) rainfall reached 17.36 inches at Brandy Creek, Whiskeytown Lake, near Redding, filled and began an uncontrolled release. Farther north and east, some flooding was reported in Oregon, west of the Cascades, and in western Nevada near Reno. Nearly 10 inches of rain fell during the week in Eugene, OR.

Elsewhere, fog, freezing drizzle, and light snow plagued the Midwest and the Northeast as warm air aloft overran a thin wedge of cold air near the surface. Bitterly cold air persisted near the U.S.-Canadian border, providing Caribou, ME with its lowest January temperature on record (-33°F on January 11). In contrast, Worland, WY (61°F) smashed its record for January 10 by 11°F. Warmth shifted into the East and intensified after midweek, resulting in more than 6 dozen daily records. Mansfield, OH reached 64°F on January 13 to establish its January record. On Saturday, Binghamton, NY (62°F) broke its daily record by 12°F and Providence, RI (69°F) set a January record.

Severe weather erupted across the western Gulf Coast States on Thursday, including three tornadoes in eastern Texas. A day later, rain spread across the Ozark Plateau and into the Midwest. Springfield, MO reported 2.16 inches on Friday, enough for a daily

record. By Saturday, heavy rain developed in the Southeast, causing flooding in the southern Appalachians, where local totals in northwestern North Carolina topped 10 inches. Greenville, SC established a single-day January rainfall record with 3.05 inches. Elsewhere, a new storm overspread the intermountain West at week's end, initiating a heavy-snow event.

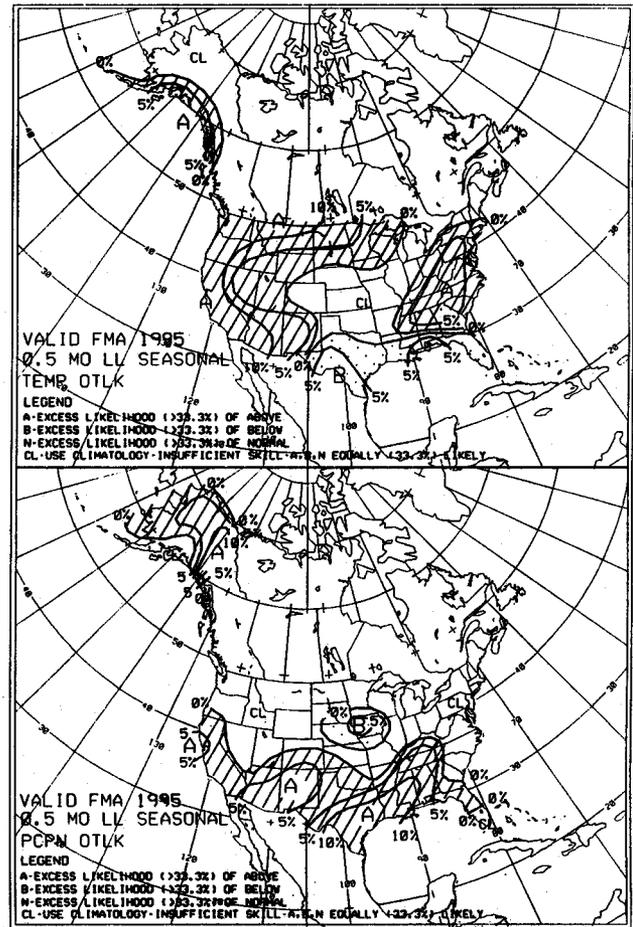
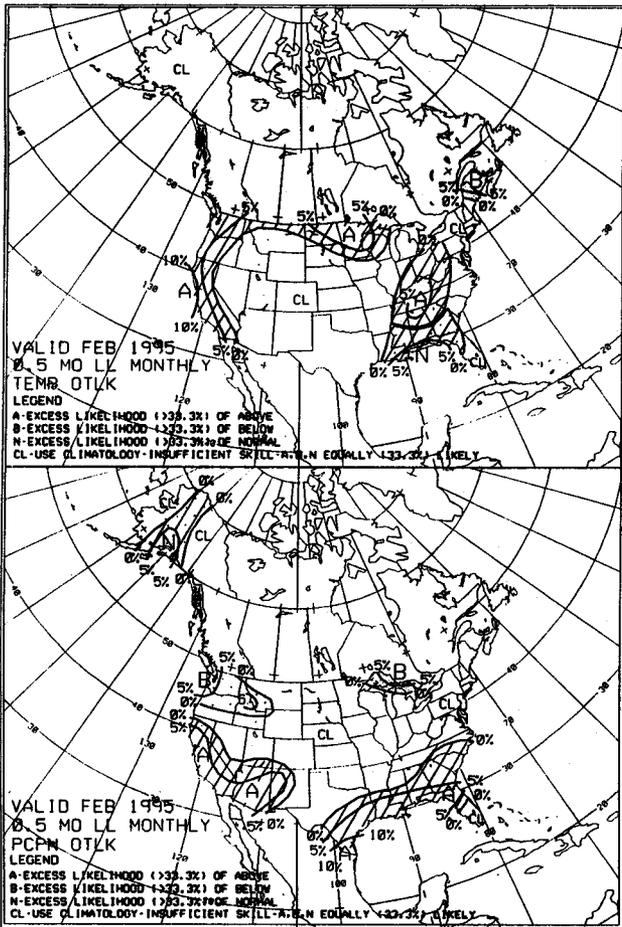


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