

WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

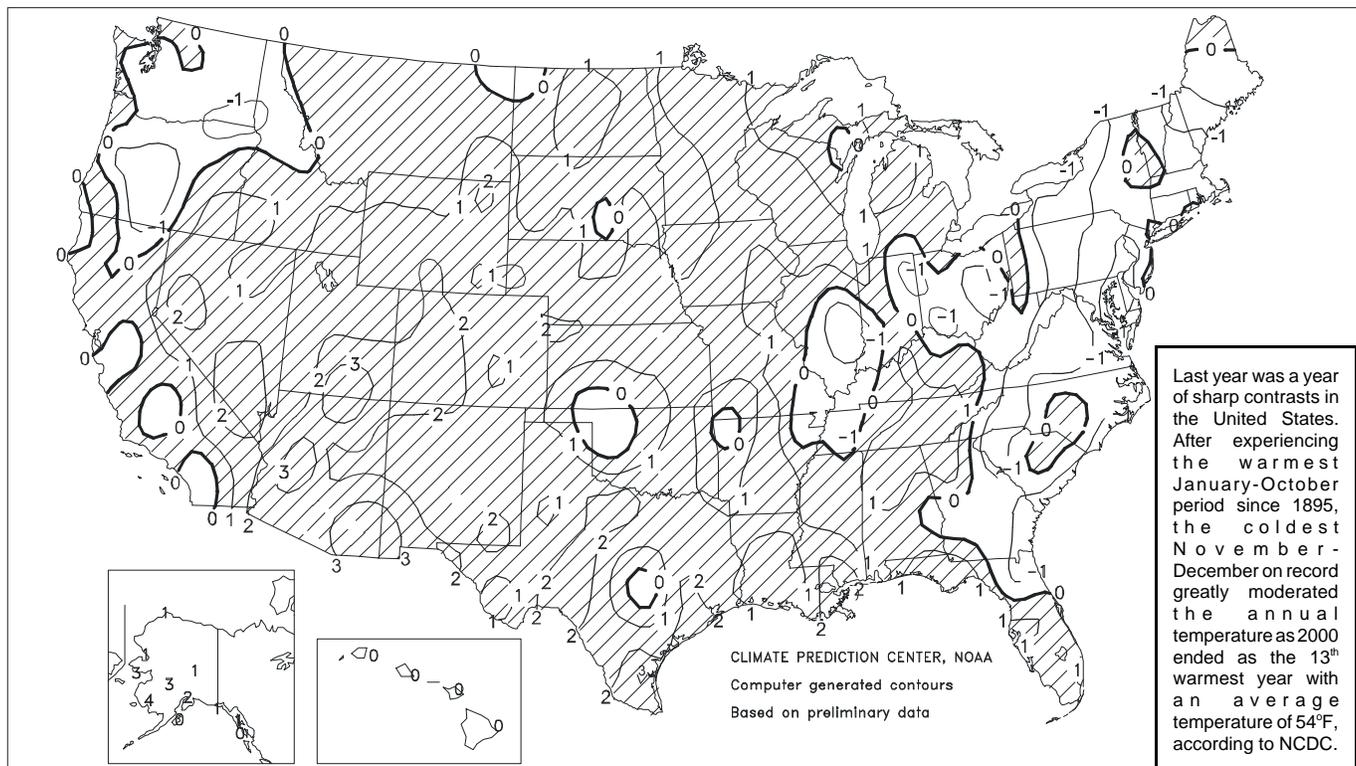


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service

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

Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

JAN - DEC 2000



HIGHLIGHTS

January 7 - 13, 2001

The most significant precipitation of the season-to-date reached **California**, improving high-elevation snow packs and aiding rain-fed pastures and winter grains, but causing flash flooding. In addition, high winds accompanied **California's** heavy precipitation. Meanwhile, two rounds of precipitation overspread the **South**, further easing long-term drought but leaving fields muddy. However, showers largely bypassed drought-affected **Peninsular Florida**, maintaining heavy citrus and winter vegetable irrigation demands. Scattered frost was noted on

(Continued on page 5)

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Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States

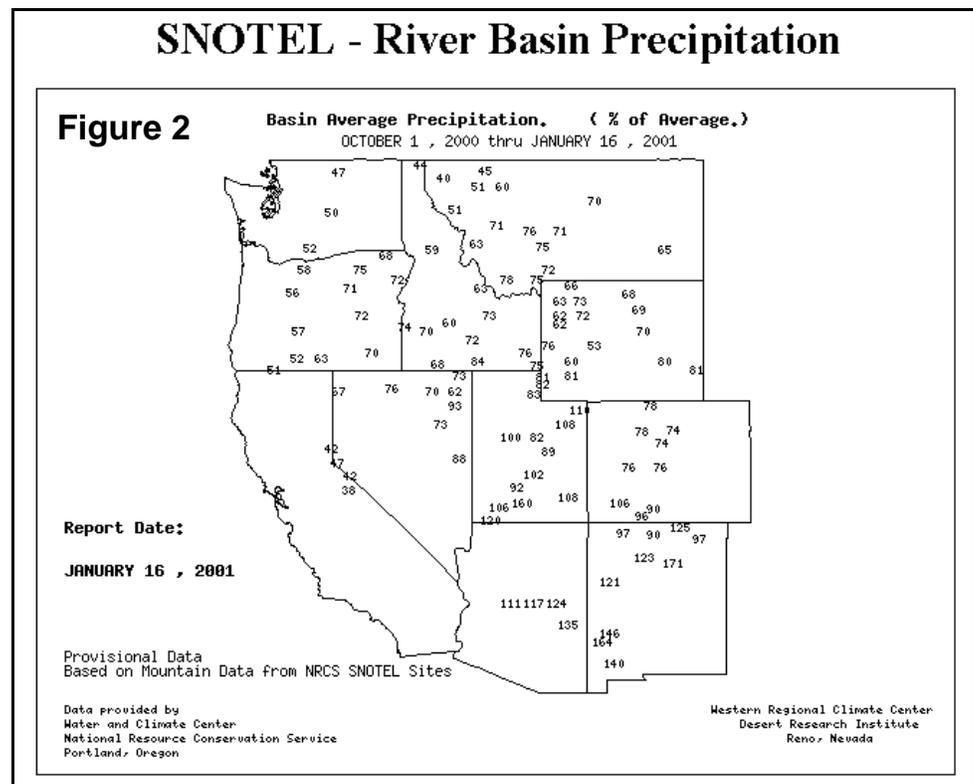
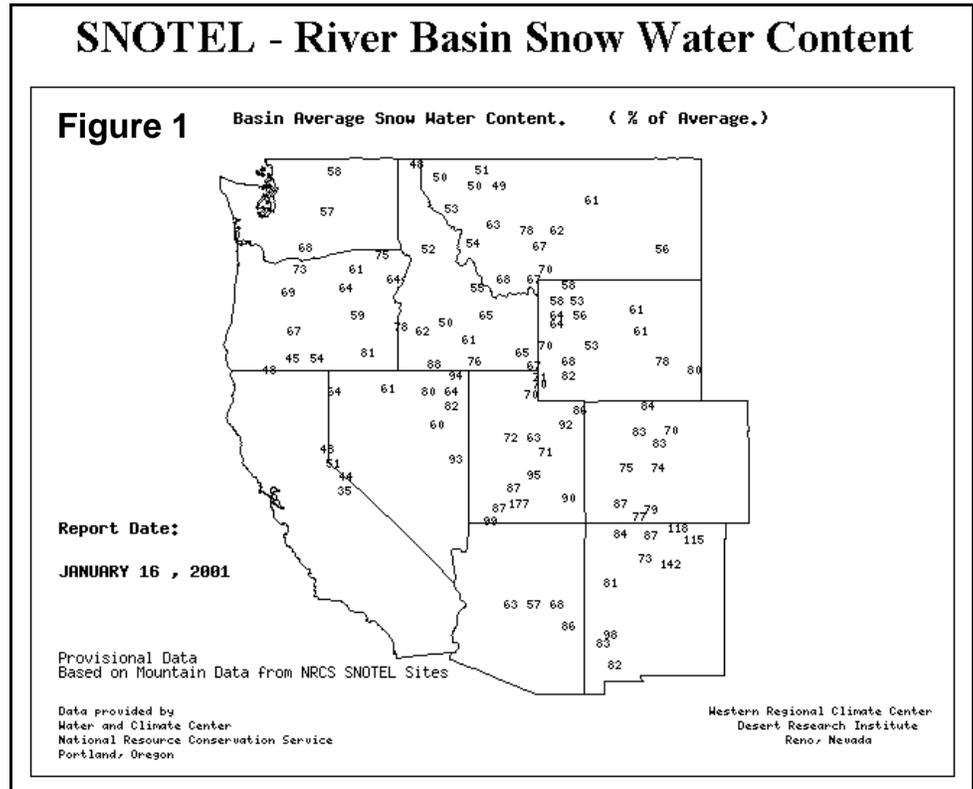
Snowpack and Precipitation

As of January 16, 2001, a large portion of the West reports that snowpacks are less than 70 percent (%) of average (fig. 1). These areas include central California, northern Nevada, central and eastern Oregon, the Washington Cascades, northern Washington, most of Idaho, western Montana, northeastern Wyoming, central Utah, central Arizona, and a small portion of southern Colorado. The snowpack index above Grand Coulee Reservoir is 55% of average, the lowest in the last 40 years. Only isolated areas of eastern Wyoming, central Colorado, and northern New Mexico are reporting above-average (greater than 110% of average) snowpacks.

Well-below-average October 1 - January 16 precipitation (less than 70% of normal) is being reported in California, western Nevada, southwestern Washington, and northwestern Montana (fig. 2). In general, Oregon, eastern Washington and the Intermountain States report season-to-date precipitation totals that range from slightly below to slightly above average (70 to 130%). Well-above-average seasonal precipitation (greater than 130% of normal) is confined to southern Utah, southeastern Arizona, southeastern Colorado, and nearly all of New Mexico.

Spring and Summer Streamflow Forecasts

As of January 1, 2001, the scarcity of snowpack is reflected in the forecasted streamflow volumes for much of the West (fig. 3). Well-below-average (less than 70% of normal) spring and summer streamflows are forecast for central California, northern Nevada, southeastern Idaho, south-central and parts of southwestern Oregon, western Montana, small portions of central Wyoming, extreme southeastern Utah, and portions of central Arizona and New Mexico. Slightly below-average (70 to 90% of normal) spring and summer streamflows are forecast for parts of northern California, southwestern



and north-central Oregon, the Washington Cascades and northern Washington, nearly all of Idaho, Montana, most of Wyoming, central Utah, and central Arizona.

Average (90 to 110%) spring and summer streamflows are forecast for western Oregon (the Willamette River), a portion of the Puget Sound, northeastern Oregon (Grande Ronde), upper reaches of the Gallatin, Madison, and Clark Fork Rivers in western Montana, portions of southwestern Wyoming, most of western Colorado, the upper Rio Grande in southern Colorado, and a portion of the Rio Grande in central New Mexico.

Above- to much-above-normal (110 to 130% or more) spring and summer streamflows are forecast for the Pecos and Canadian River in New Mexico.

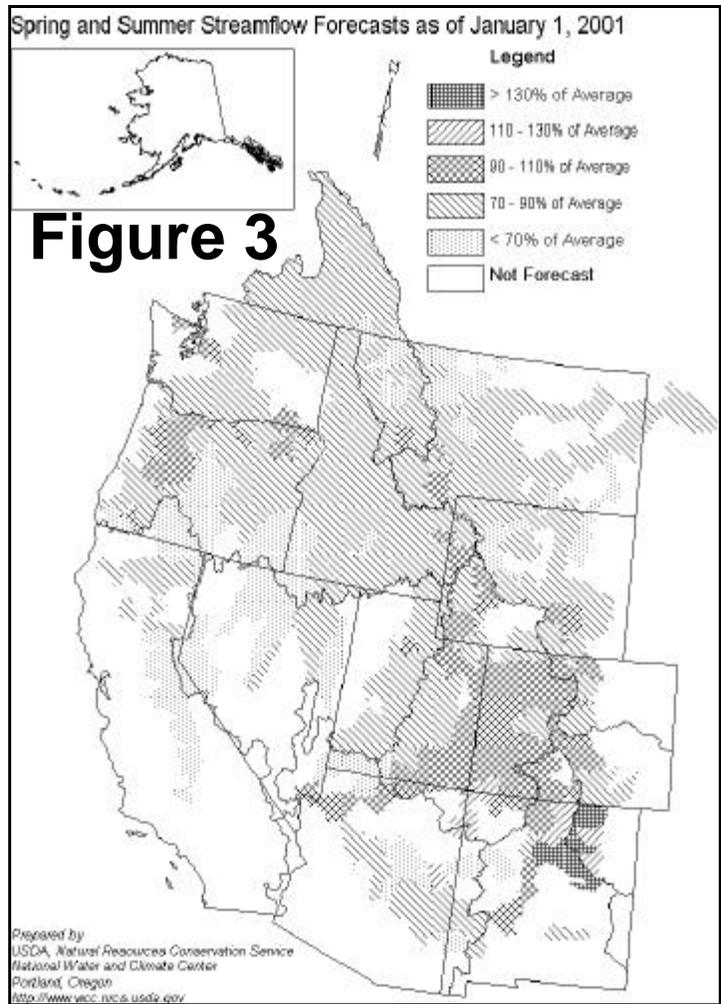
Reservoir Storage

As of January 1, 2001, major western storage reservoirs in Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington report slightly below-average storage levels for this time of year (fig. 4). Near- or above-average storage levels are reported for California, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

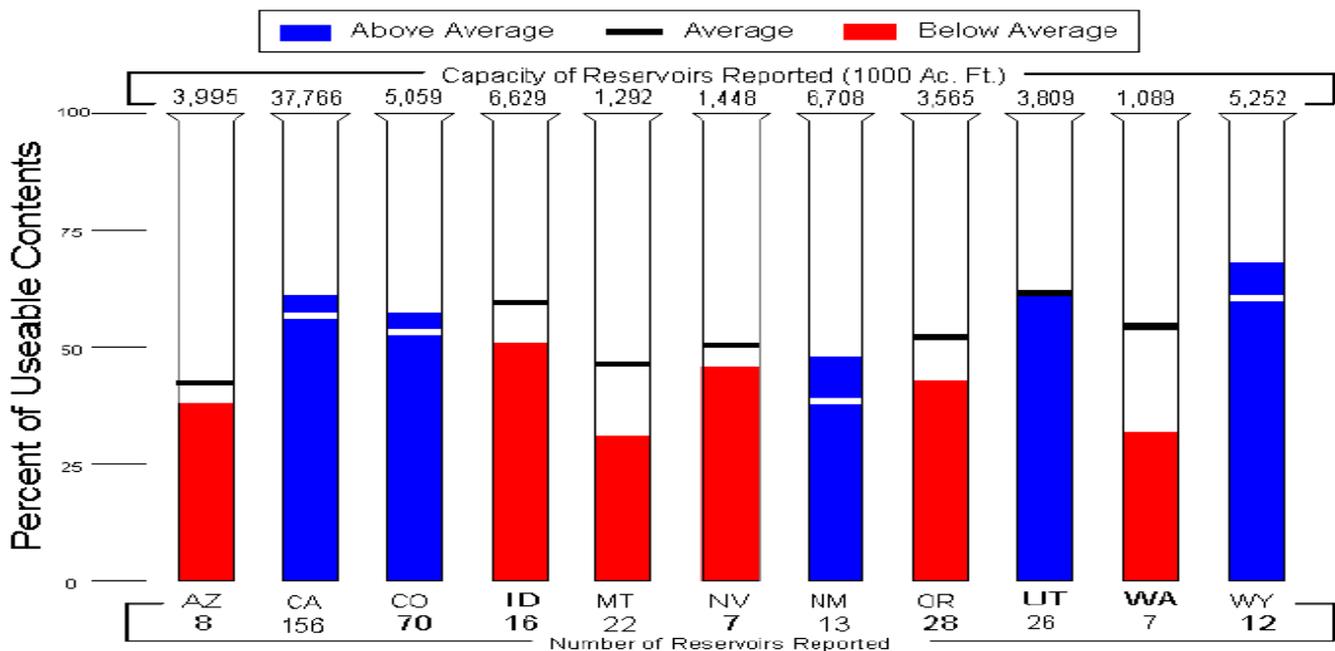
For More Information

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

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



Reservoir Storage as of January 1, 2001
Figure 4



Weather Data for Selected Locations in the Delta and the Bootheel

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 13, 2001

Data provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC), the Southern Regional Climate Center (SRCC), and the University of Missouri.

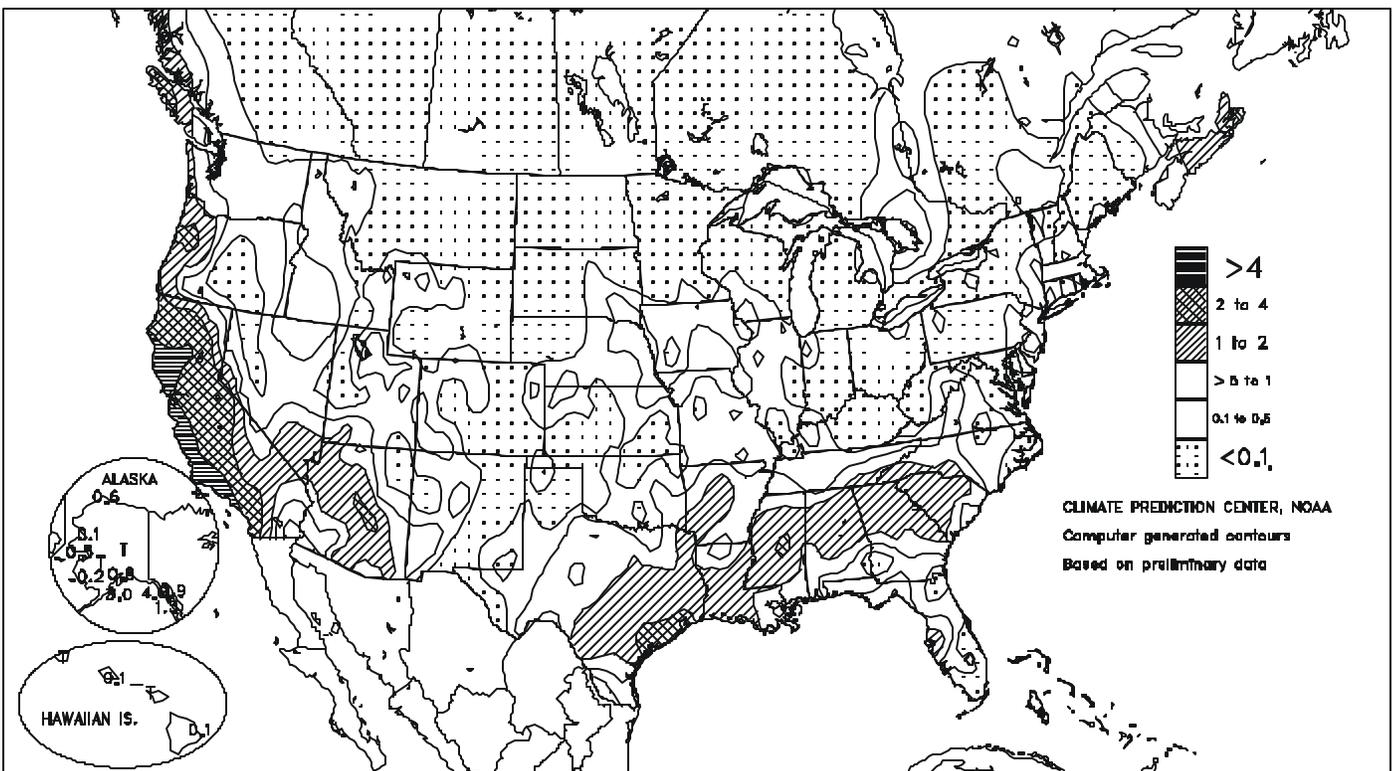
STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE EF						PRECIPITATION						4-INCH SOIL TEMP, °F		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE Dec 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Dec 1	TOTAL IN, SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. EF		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE	5.0 INCH OR MORE
MS BATESVILLE *	44	31	52	21	38	0	0.55	-0.49	0.55	4.16	53	0.57	29	-	-	0	4	1	1
MS BELZONI *	51	32	60	19	42	1	1.21	-0.12	0.58	6.67	81	1.31	53	-	-	0	2	3	1
MS CLARKSDALE *	45	33	52	24	39	1	0.21	-0.84	0.19	3.93	56	0.30	15	-	-	0	3	2	0
MS CLEVELAND *	46	30	56	24	38	-4	0.76	-0.22	0.32	7.16	110	0.92	53	-	-	0	5	4	0
MS GREENVILLE *	46	31	57	23	39	-2	0.75	-0.37	0.69	6.72	92	0.89	43	-	-	0	4	2	1
MS GREENWOOD *	47	32	51	20	40	-2	0.94	-0.14	0.54	5.90	80	0.99	48	-	-	0	3	2	1
MS INDIANOLA 1S	44	34	48	26	39	-	0.96	-	0.46	7.01	-	1.05	-	43	39	0	3	3	0
MS INVERNESS 5E	45	34	51	25	40	-	0.70	-	0.45	4.86	-	0.70	-	-	-	0	3	2	0
MS LYON	44	32	52	23	38	-	0.48	-	0.31	2.74	-	0.50	-	-	-	0	3	2	0
MS MOORHEAD *	46	35	50	26	41	0	1.01	-0.11	0.52	6.32	80	1.12	53	-	-	0	3	2	1
MS ONWARD	47	35	55	26	41	-	0.99	-	0.48	5.19	-	1.00	-	43	40	0	3	4	0
MS ROLLING FORK *	50	31	65	23	41	-1	0.98	-0.27	0.52	7.07	92	1.17	51	-	-	0	4	3	1
MS SIDON	46	35	54	26	41	-	0.86	-	0.49	5.35	-	0.86	-	-	-	0	3	3	0
MS TUNICA *	45	31	52	22	38	0	0.60	-0.44	0.45	3.47	46	0.61	31	-	-	0	4	2	0
MS TUNICA 1W	43	31	51	22	37	-	0.70	-	0.46	3.58	-	0.72	-	39	38	0	3	2	0
MS VANCE	44	32	50	22	38	-	0.60	-	0.42	5.00	-	0.68	-	39	38	0	3	3	0
MS VICKSBURG *	51	30	66	21	41	-4	0.97	-0.36	0.65	5.86	73	1.12	45	-	-	0	4	3	1
MS YAZOO CITY *	49	30	63	21	40	-3	1.33	0.05	0.84	6.10	71	1.44	60	-	-	0	4	2	1
MO STONEVILLE *	48	30	58	24	39	-1	0.61	-0.59	0.31	7.32	91	0.75	32	46	38	0	5	4	0
MO CARDWELL	42	28	52	20	34	2	0.60	-0.11	0.40	1.18	19	0.60	46	-	-	0	5	3	0
MO CHARLESTON	38	26	45	18	31	2	0.15	-0.40	0.07	1.15	20	0.15	33	-	-	0	6	3	0
MO CLARKTON	40	28	49	21	33	3	0.51	-0.06	0.26	2.76	49	0.51	43	-	-	0	5	3	0
MO DELTA	37	23	43	15	30	0	0.22	-0.39	0.16	2.75	44	0.22	18	-	-	0	5	2	0
MO GLENNONVILLE	39	28	47	22	33	3	0.44	-0.13	0.24	2.16	38	0.44	37	-	-	0	5	2	0
MO PORTAGEVILLE #1	40	27	49	20	33	2	0.41	-0.35	0.31	2.83	45	0.41	31	-	-	0	5	2	0
MO PORTAGEVILLE #2	39	27	46	22	33	2	0.41	-0.35	0.25	1.07	17	0.41	31	-	-	0	5	3	0
MO STEELE	40	29	49	23	34	2	0.61	-0.18	0.40	3.72	56	0.61	45	-	-	0	4	3	0

Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. * Based on 1964-93 normals. * Based on 1961-90 normals.

Delta and Bootheel Weather and Crop Summary: Temperatures moderated to near-normal levels in the Delta and Bootheel. Precipitation amounts were below normal throughout the region. Amounts since December 1, 2000, are starting to fall behind normal levels, especially in the Bootheel region. In the Delta, farmland is still too wet for fieldwork.

Total Precipitation (Inches)

JAN 7 - 13, 2001



U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on January 10 and 11, 2001. Forecasts refer to January 1.

All cotton production is forecast at 17.2 million bales, down 1 percent from last month, but up 1 percent from 1999. Yield is expected to average 631 pounds per harvested acre, up 12 pounds from last month. The increase in yield is the result of a reduction in harvested acreage. The most significant production change indicated by ginnings and survey data is a decrease of 150,000 bales of upland cotton in Texas. Fields continue to be abandoned due to the extremely dry weather throughout the growing season, coupled with poor autumn harvest conditions.

The January 1 **all orange** forecast for the 2000-01 crop is 12.6 million tons, virtually unchanged from December's forecast, but 4 percent less than last season's final utilization. Florida's all orange forecast is 229 million boxes (10.3 million tons), unchanged from the December forecast, but 2 percent lower than the 1999-2000 crop year. This forecast does not reflect any effects of the sub-freezing temperatures that occurred in parts of Florida's citrus belt during the last few days of December and the first week of January. All surveys used for this forecast were conducted before the sub-freezing temperatures arrived. The early and midseason orange forecast remained at 127 million boxes (5.72 million tons), 5 percent lower than the previous season. Record-low droppage rates and the smallest fruit size in the last 10 years contributed to the forecast. Approximately 38 percent of the crop has been harvested. Florida's Valencia forecast, at 102 million boxes (4.59 million tons), is unchanged from December, but is 3 percent higher than last season's final utilization. The Valencias also have small fruit sizes and the lowest droppage rates in recent history.

The all orange forecast for California, at 59.0 million boxes (2.21 million tons), is the same as projected in October, but down 12 percent from the previous season. California's Navel orange harvest is 25 percent complete. The number of fruits is lower than last season, but the fruit size is larger than a year ago. The forecast of all oranges in Texas as 2.10 million boxes (89,000 tons), an increase of 5 percent from the initial forecast in October. If realized, it will be 21 percent higher than last season. Arizona's all orange forecast remains at 1.05 million boxes (40,000 tons), 5 percent less than last season's utilization.

Winter wheat seeded area for 2001 is expected to total 41.3 million acres, down 5 percent from 2000. This is the smallest area since 1971. Class acreage breakdowns are approximately: Hard Red Winter (HRW), 28.9 million; Soft Red Winter (SRW), 8.9 million; and White Winter, 3.5 million.

The HRW seeded area is down 5 percent from 2000. Oklahoma and Texas led the decline, down 700,000 and 400,000 acres, respectively. Colorado and Montana also showed large decreases. Dry conditions were the leading cause of the lower acreage, resulting in delayed seeding progress and even slower emergence. In Texas and Oklahoma, the dry conditions were followed by excessive rainfall, which further hindered progress. The SRW seeded area is down 6 percent from last year. Alabama, Georgia, and Wisconsin were the only States planting more acreage this year. Alabama growers expect to utilize more wheat acres for cattle grazing this winter, because hay supplies are short. The White Winter seeded area is down fractionally from 2000.

(Continued from front cover)

Florida's peninsula through midweek, although temperatures remained well above those observed during the freezes on January 1 and 5. Farther north, mild weather returned to areas from the **northern and central Plains** to the **western Corn Belt**, boosting weekly temperatures 6 to 16°F above normal. Nevertheless, a late-week storm produced rain and wet snow across the **central Plains** and **western Corn Belt**. Prior to the storm, temperatures rose above 60°F as far north as the **central High Plains**.

Early in the week, record cold lingered across **Florida**, while warm weather continued in the **West**. On Sunday, daily-record lows in **Florida** included 29°F in **Daytona Beach** and 31°F in **Orlando**. In contrast, highs reached daily-record levels in **Eureka, CA** (70°F) and **Blanding, UT** (55°F). A day later, however, heavy precipitation overspread **California**, where **Sacramento** received a daily-record rainfall (1.51 inches) for January 8.

Heavy precipitation continued for most of the week across **California**, especially in central and southern coastal areas. For the 72-hour period ending at 4 p.m. PST on Friday afternoon (January 12), rainfall in **Santa Barbara County** totaled 5.34 inches in **Santa Ynez** and 6.03 inches in **Goleta (Santa Barbara Airport)**. In the **Los Angeles basin**, especially heavy rain fell on January 10-11, when 24-hour totals reached 5.12 inches at **UCLA** and 4.70 inches in **Chatsworth**. Downtown **Los Angeles** netted a storm-total rainfall of 4.31 inches, boosting their season-to-date precipitation (since July 1, 2000) to 5.78 inches. Farther south, snowfall accumulated to a depth of 12 inches on **Mt. Palomar** and 14 inches

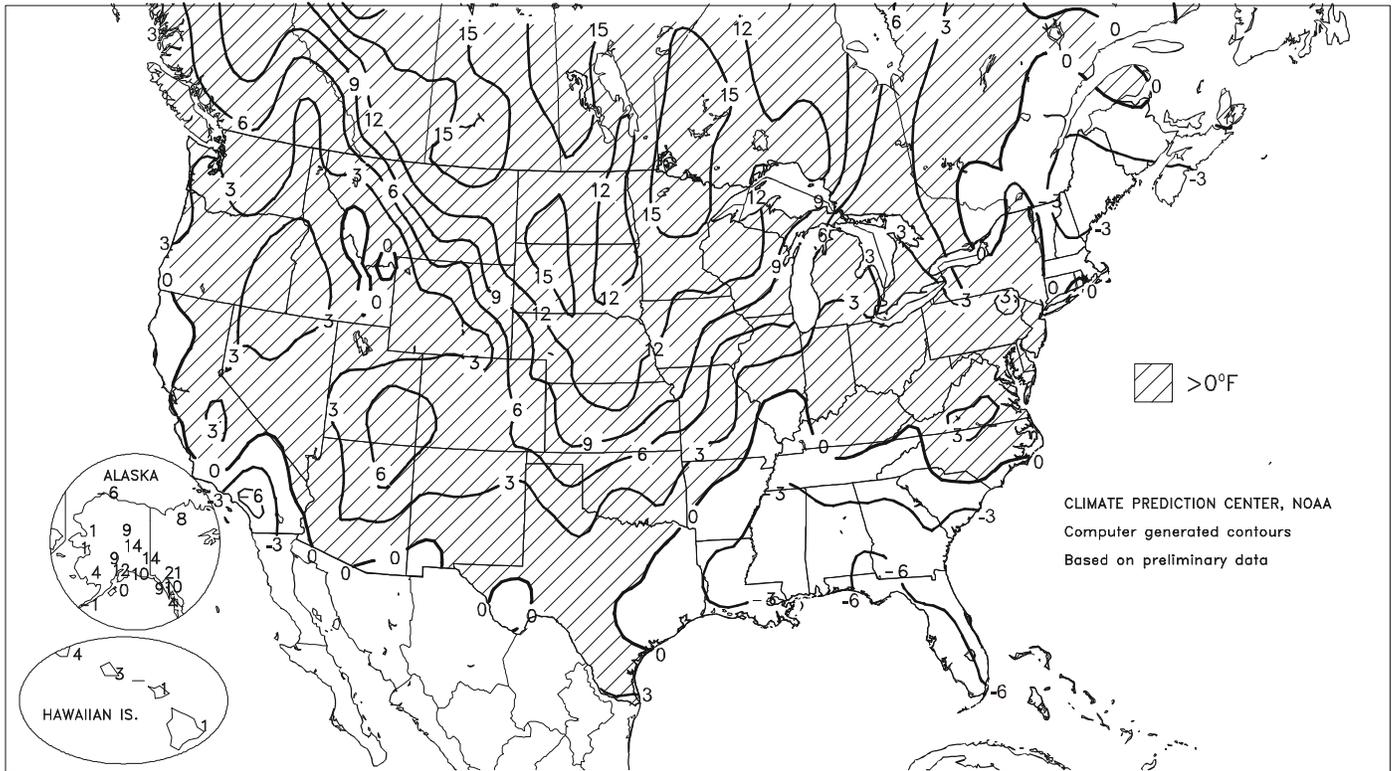
on **Mt. Laguna**. Very heavy snow also fell on January 10-11 in the **southern Sierra Nevada**, where 39 inches of snow was measured in 24 hours at 9,450-foot **Agnew Pass** in **Mariposa County**. High winds accompanied the storm system on Wednesday across **California's Central Valley**, where gusts reached 53 mph in **Sacramento** and 46 mph in **Marysville**.

Meanwhile, heavy rain also developed across **southern and eastern Texas**. On January 10, daily-record totals included 2.02 inches in **Galveston** and 1.43 inches in **Houston**. Late in the week, heavy snow reached the **Southwest**. In **Arizona**, January 12-13 snowfall totaled 19.7 inches in **Flagstaff**. Precipitation (rain and wet snow) overspread the **central Plains** and **western Corn Belt** at week's end. On Saturday in **Nebraska**, **Omaha** collected a daily-record precipitation total of 0.45 inch, including 2.0 inches of snow. Farther west, cooler, drier air arrived in **California**, resulting in a daily-record low (39°F) on January 13 in **Simi Valley**.

Hawaii's tranquil wet season continued, bringing a gradual increase in the magnitude of dryness and long-term drought across the islands. Meanwhile, mild weather continued across **interior and southeastern Alaska**, while near-normal temperatures were observed across western areas. On Sunday, both **Juneau** (51°F) and **Yakutat** (50°F) posted daily-record highs. Three days later in the **Aleutians**, **Cold Bay** (3°F) posted a record low for January 10.

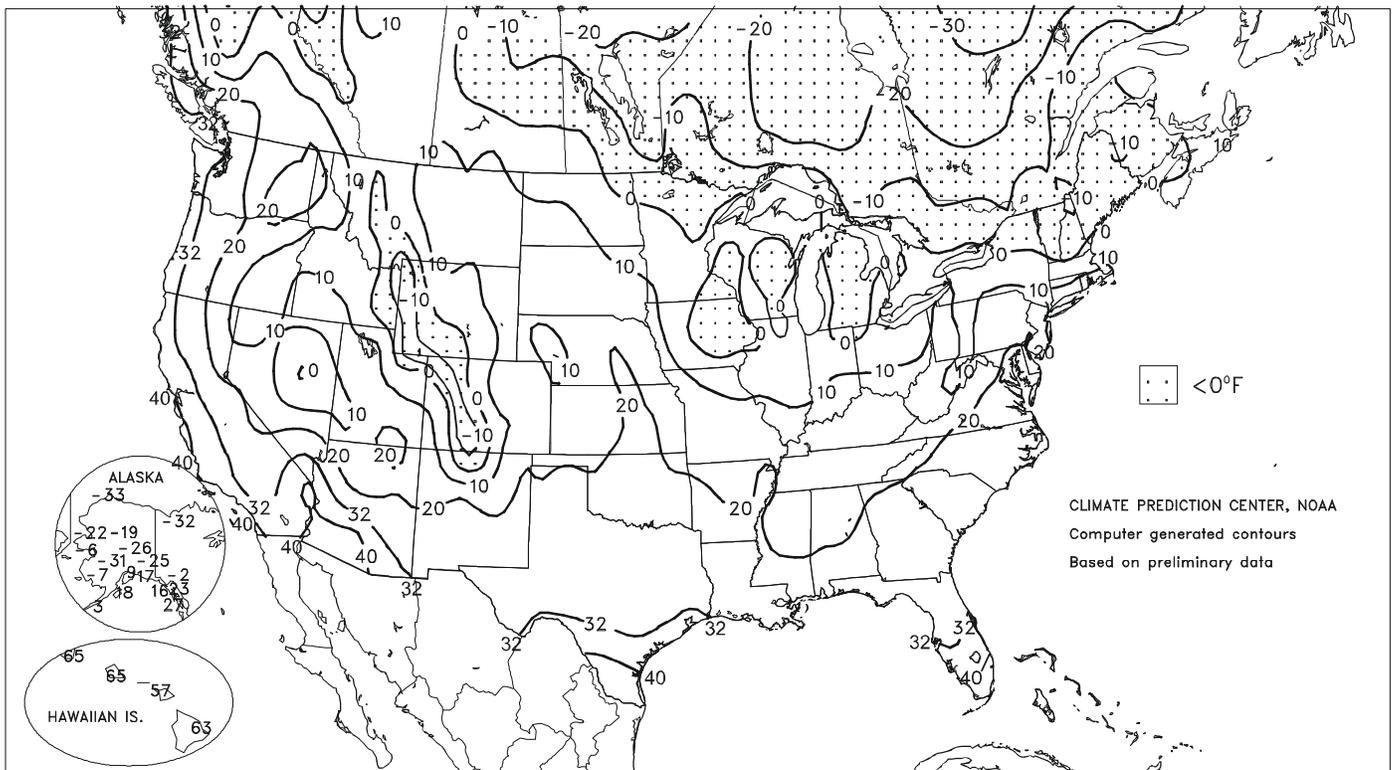
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

JAN 7 - 13, 2001



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

JAN 7 - 13, 2001



National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 13, 2001

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE EF						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	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. EF		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE	5.0 INCH OR MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	48	28	58	18	38	-3	1.19	0.01	0.89	3.04	42	1.20	55	91	48	0	5	3	1
AL HUNTSVILLE	46	27	55	18	36	-3	0.45	-0.75	0.30	4.13	51	0.50	22	86	65	0	5	2	0
AL MOBILE	56	33	70	24	45	-5	0.32	-0.75	0.17	4.12	56	0.32	16	93	57	0	2	3	0
AL MONTGOMERY	53	30	68	20	41	-5	0.79	-0.26	0.63	5.80	81	0.79	40	88	42	0	4	3	1
AK ANCHORAGE	32	20	46	9	26	11	0.75	0.56	0.33	1.41	95	0.78	217	91	80	0	7	4	0
AK BARROW	-14	-23	-6	-33	-18	-5	0.62	0.59	0.62	-0.85	405	0.62	124	81	76	0	7	1	1
AK FAIRBANKS	13	-7	29	-26	3	14	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.30	28	0.14	61	82	77	0	7	1	0
AK JUNEAU	38	30	52	23	34	10	0.86	-0.19	0.44	7.61	119	3.44	177	97	84	0	4	7	0
AK KODIAK	36	25	41	18	30	0	3.04	1.31	1.36	16.97	170	4.74	148	87	71	0	6	6	2
AK NOME	15	2	27	-6	9	2	0.53	0.34	0.18	2.04	171	0.60	167	83	69	0	7	6	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	41	22	51	11	32	4	1.99	1.52	1.01	2.22	67	2.01	226	94	51	0	7	4	1
AZ PHOENIX	64	48	75	42	56	3	0.89	0.72	0.49	0.89	68	0.89	287	85	62	0	0	5	0
AZ TUCSON	61	41	70	36	51	0	0.95	0.74	0.51	1.05	71	1.05	263	87	61	0	0	3	1
AZ YUMA	65	47	75	42	56	0	0.32	0.24	0.31	0.32	53	0.32	213	74	61	0	0	2	0
AR FORT SMITH	46	32	54	24	39	2	0.56	0.13	0.48	3.75	97	0.56	67	90	62	0	4	3	0
AR LITTLE ROCK	45	32	59	21	39	0	1.27	0.47	0.54	4.81	76	1.27	82	10	65	0	3	3	2
CA BAKERSFIELD	60	43	69	36	52	5	1.01	0.82	0.53	1.01	105	1.01	306	90	66	0	0	4	1
CA FRESNO	57	41	68	34	49	4	1.50	1.06	0.81	1.57	71	1.50	188	92	67	0	0	5	1
CA LOS ANGELES	60	48	69	44	54	-3	3.51	2.99	1.45	3.54	137	3.54	381	92	73	0	0	5	2
CA REDDING	50	35	57	28	43	-2	3.02	1.61	1.41	4.91	60	3.02	116	91	80	0	2	5	2
CA SACRAMENTO	53	41	56	33	47	3	2.18	1.34	1.08	3.84	95	2.18	143	96	65	0	0	5	2
CA SAN DIEGO	60	50	68	47	55	-2	2.63	2.22	1.13	2.64	113	2.63	342	90	74	0	0	4	2
CA SAN FRANCISCO	55	46	58	43	51	3	2.24	1.24	0.94	2.68	55	2.24	124	91	77	0	0	5	2
CA STOCKTON	55	40	58	32	48	4	1.74	1.08	0.98	2.12	64	1.74	145	95	85	0	1	4	2
CO ALAMOSA	40	-1	45	-9	20	6	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.11	20	0.00	0	81	52	0	7	0	0
CO CO SPRINGS	47	18	53	15	33	5	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.25	42	0.00	0	67	17	0	7	0	0
CO DENVER	51	22	60	18	36	7	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.28	33	0.00	0	68	14	0	7	0	0
CO GRAND JUNCTION	42	19	48	13	30	6	0.34	0.20	0.24	0.52	60	0.34	131	77	46	0	7	3	0
CO PUEBLO	51	11	59	3	31	2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.21	37	0.00	0	68	33	0	7	0	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	36	20	43	16	28	-1	0.68	-0.06	0.41	3.65	74	0.90	64	80	57	0	7	2	0
CT HARTFORD	33	14	39	7	23	-2	0.15	-0.64	0.14	3.58	66	0.25	17	83	57	0	7	2	0
DC WASHINGTON	45	27	59	23	36	1	0.20	-0.43	0.20	2.26	53	0.25	21	80	47	0	7	1	0
DE WILMINGTON	41	24	50	20	33	2	0.20	-0.50	0.20	3.00	63	0.20	15	83	50	0	7	1	0
FL DAYTONA BEACH	66	38	75	29	52	-6	0.17	-0.44	0.16	0.97	26	0.17	15	93	43	0	3	2	0
FL JACKSONVILLE	62	34	70	23	48	-4	0.18	-0.54	0.12	1.55	39	0.18	14	92	43	0	4	2	0
FL KEY WEST	71	57	77	50	64	-6	0.00	-0.47	0.00	1.98	69	0.02	2	87	66	0	0	0	0
FL MIAMI	73	51	80	43	62	-5	0.00	-0.44	0.00	6.24	235	0.09	11	91	51	0	0	0	0
FL ORLANDO	68	40	77	31	54	-6	0.28	-0.22	0.26	1.86	61	0.28	31	88	51	0	2	2	0
FL PENSACOLA	56	35	67	30	46	-4	0.53	-0.50	0.41	3.49	56	0.53	28	84	49	0	2	3	0
FL TALLAHASSEE	58	30	67	19	44	-6	0.72	-0.35	0.50	3.40	48	0.72	36	91	52	0	4	2	1
FL TAMPA	64	42	70	33	53	-7	0.87	0.46	0.79	2.26	77	0.87	113	95	62	0	0	2	1
FL WEST PALM	72	46	80	39	59	-6	0.05	-0.58	0.05	2.47	68	0.13	11	87	46	0	0	1	0
GA ATHENS	52	30	59	23	41	-1	1.27	0.22	0.51	4.73	79	1.27	66	83	45	0	5	4	1
GA ATLANTA	48	29	57	23	38	-3	0.92	-0.15	0.30	3.54	56	0.92	47	79	55	0	6	4	0
GA AUGUSTA	55	30	60	21	42	-2	0.98	0.08	0.47	2.38	47	0.98	59	84	53	0	4	4	0
GA COLUMBUS	52	31	63	25	41	-4	0.38	-0.67	0.17	4.31	62	0.38	19	85	37	0	5	4	0
GA MACON	53	27	63	19	40	-5	1.91	0.89	1.33	5.01	81	1.91	101	92	41	0	6	3	2
GA SAVANNAH	58	32	63	22	45	-4	0.43	-0.39	0.30	3.24	73	0.43	29	95	58	0	4	3	0
HI HILO	81	64	82	63	72	0	0.12	-2.15	0.11	4.65	28	0.12	3	87	72	0	0	2	0
HI HONOLULU	82	69	84	65	76	3	0.05	-0.80	0.05	0.26	5	0.09	6	86	78	0	0	1	0
HI KAHULUI	83	61	87	57	72	0	0.01	-0.95	0.01	0.21	4	0.03	2	90	80	0	0	1	0
HI LIHUE	81	69	82	65	75	3	0.03	-1.38	0.03	1.24	16	0.03	1	88	79	0	0	1	0
ID BOISE	39	27	45	20	33	5	0.69	0.36	0.26	1.49	76	0.69	113	90	80	0	7	5	0
ID LEWISTON	40	30	47	26	35	2	0.61	0.31	0.39	1.33	76	0.61	109	91	81	0	7	6	0
ID POCATELLO	34	10	42	-1	22	-1	0.44	0.19	0.16	0.86	55	0.44	96	93	76	0	7	4	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	33	19	39	10	26	5	0.00	-0.37	0.00	2.13	66	0.02	3	85	74	0	7	0	0
IL MOLINE	32	17	38	-3	25	5	0.29	-0.09	0.20	2.55	86	0.30	41	90	79	0	6	3	0
IL PEORIA	31	19	35	5	25	4	0.34	-0.03	0.20	1.31	41	0.35	49	94	75	0	6	3	0
IL ROCKFORD	30	14	34	-5	22	4	0.00	-0.31	0.00	2.01	76	0.08	13	95	83	0	7	0	0
IL SPRINGFIELD	33	20	38	4	26	2	0.12	-0.25	0.10	1.04	30	0.13	18	90	81	0	7	2	0
IN EVANSVILLE	38	23	43	17	31	1	0.19	-0.42	0.19	4.33	89	0.22	19	87	69	0	7	1	0
IN FORT WAYNE	31	15	36	1	23	0	0.12	-0.32	0.12	2.67	71	0.13	15	87	68	0	7	1	0
IN INDIANAPOLIS	34	19	40	11	27	2	0.00	-0.55	0.00	2.76	63	0.00	0	90	63	0	7	0	0
IN SOUTH BEND	32	16	37	0	24	1	0.01	-0.53	0.01	2.32	53	0.03	3	88	74	0	7	1	0
IA BURLINGTON	32	18	38	1	25	3	0.34	0.04	0.19	2.35	91	0.60	102	91	73	0	7	2	0
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	30	17	37	-5	24	7	0.37	0.13	0.19	2.35	114	0.37	77	96	79	0	7	2	0
IA DES MOINES	35	22	42	3	28	9	0.50	0.28	0.24	2.50	143	0.50	116	91	79	0	6	3	0
IA DUBUQUE	29	17	35	-2	23	7	0.09	-0.21	0.09	2.26	89	0.11	19	90	82	0	7	1	0
IA SIOUX CITY	38	25	48	15	32	15	0.17	0.03	0.17	0.88	85	0.19	73	90	78	0	7	1	0
IA WATERLOO	32	16	38	-8	24	10	0.28	0.09	0.20	2.26	135	0.28	76	92	84	0	7	2	0
KS CONCORDIA	48	29	60	21	39	13	0.18	0.04	0.16	0.64	58	0.18	69	88	64	0	5	2	0
KS DODGE CITY	54	26	62	20	40	11	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.46	54	0.00	0	85	36	0	6	0	0
KS GOODLAND	52	19	61	10	36	8	0.45	0.37	0.45	0.56	97	0.45	265	77	40	0	7	1	0
KS TOPEKA	45	27	51	19	36	10	0.33	0.11	0.29	0.68	36	0.33	75	93	75	0	6	2	0

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 13, 2001

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE EF						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	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. EF		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
KY WICHITA	48	28	52	22	38	9	0.46	0.27	0.46	0.82	52	0.46	124	91	67	0	6	1	0
KY JACKSON	44	27	55	18	36	3	0.00	-0.87	0.00	4.40	73	0.05	3	67	34	0	5	0	0
KY LEXINGTON	42	23	52	18	33	2	0.00	-0.67	0.00	3.77	72	0.02	2	73	48	0	7	0	0
KY LOUISVILLE	43	25	53	19	34	2	0.00	-0.65	0.00	3.76	77	0.04	3	81	42	0	7	0	0
LA PADUCAH	39	24	49	15	32	0	0.01	-0.74	0.01	2.88	47	0.04	3	90	60	0	6	1	0
LA BATON ROUGE	56	36	68	27	46	-4	0.33	-0.77	0.17	3.06	40	0.33	16	97	54	0	2	2	0
LA LAKE CHARLES	55	40	66	29	48	-2	1.62	0.56	0.78	3.80	54	1.80	90	92	67	0	1	4	2
LA NEW ORLEANS	58	40	72	30	49	-2	0.50	-0.63	0.26	3.20	41	0.50	24	88	65	0	1	2	0
LA SHREVEPORT	50	36	64	29	43	-2	0.45	-0.43	0.33	7.80	136	0.45	27	95	69	0	2	3	0
ME CARIBOU	17	0	24	-9	9	0	0.02	-0.56	0.02	3.78	87	0.05	5	87	73	0	7	1	0
ME PORTLAND	31	8	39	0	20	-1	0.06	-0.76	0.04	4.84	79	0.35	22	86	55	0	7	2	0
MD BALTIMORE	43	24	56	18	34	2	0.19	-0.50	0.19	2.59	55	0.28	21	75	49	0	7	1	0
MA BOSTON	35	21	40	12	28	-1	0.08	-0.74	0.05	5.17	93	0.36	23	81	58	0	7	2	0
MA WORCESTER	30	14	35	7	23	0	0.11	-0.74	0.10	3.96	70	0.34	21	83	51	0	7	2	0
MI ALPENA	32	12	45	-5	22	4	0.11	-0.28	0.09	0.81	29	0.14	19	95	75	0	7	2	0
MI GRAND RAPIDS	33	19	37	2	26	4	0.00	-0.45	0.00	2.09	56	0.02	2	89	72	0	7	0	0
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	31	12	41	-9	22	5	0.32	-0.04	0.27	0.96	36	0.36	52	89	78	0	7	2	0
MI LANSING	34	16	39	-9	25	4	0.00	-0.36	0.00	1.33	44	0.27	39	91	80	0	7	0	0
MI MUSKEGON	34	22	38	6	28	4	0.00	-0.57	0.00	0.84	20	0.04	4	89	79	0	6	0	0
MI TRAVERSE CITY	34	18	41	1	26	6	0.02	-0.48	0.01	0.99	32	0.21	23	94	71	0	6	2	0
MN DULUTH	29	16	38	3	22	15	0.05	-0.25	0.05	0.99	55	0.06	11	94	85	0	7	1	0
MN INT'L FALLS	27	7	36	-10	17	16	0.07	-0.15	0.06	0.32	26	0.12	30	92	76	0	7	2	0
MN MINNEAPOLIS	32	20	37	7	26	14	0.01	-0.21	0.01	1.24	83	0.02	5	89	79	0	7	1	0
MN ROCHESTER	29	17	35	1	23	12	0.01	-0.18	0.01	1.65	119	0.01	3	91	84	0	7	1	0
MN ST. CLOUD	28	13	33	-2	21	13	0.05	-0.12	0.05	0.60	52	0.05	16	92	79	0	7	1	0
MS JACKSON	48	32	63	19	40	-4	1.20	-0.02	0.69	5.08	62	1.21	52	97	58	0	3	3	1
MS MERIDIAN	50	30	66	18	40	-5	1.50	0.31	0.98	5.55	67	1.51	67	93	63	0	3	2	2
MS TUPELO	44	29	50	17	36	-4	0.51	-0.64	0.51	5.95	71	0.52	24	81	63	0	4	1	1
MO COLUMBIA	40	25	48	13	33	6	0.33	-0.01	0.20	1.20	38	0.33	49	93	64	0	7	2	0
MO KANSAS CITY	43	28	50	18	35	10	0.62	0.36	0.54	1.43	69	0.62	124	93	68	0	6	2	1
MO SAINT LOUIS	38	24	49	15	31	2	0.23	-0.20	0.20	1.58	41	0.23	27	92	78	0	6	3	0
MO SPRINGFIELD	39	25	43	12	32	1	0.28	-0.15	0.17	1.88	47	0.28	33	90	71	0	5	2	0
MT BILLINGS	40	24	47	20	32	10	0.10	-0.12	0.10	0.44	37	0.10	24	70	45	0	7	1	0
MT BUTTE	29	5	37	-6	17	1	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.44	63	0.00	0	88	60	0	7	0	0
MT GLASGOW	33	17	37	14	25	15	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.38	72	0.01	7	90	81	0	7	1	0
MT GREAT FALLS	40	21	52	7	30	9	0.15	-0.07	0.15	0.35	28	0.16	39	76	43	0	7	1	0
MT KALISPELL	31	13	34	5	22	2	0.02	-0.34	0.01	0.90	37	0.10	14	93	85	0	7	2	0
MT MILES CITY	32	18	35	15	25	10	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.20	22	0.00	0	94	69	0	7	0	0
MT MISSOULA	28	13	30	2	20	-2	0.21	-0.09	0.18	1.23	72	0.21	38	94	85	0	7	3	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	46	25	51	20	36	15	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.71	78	0.11	55	89	62	0	7	1	0
NE LINCOLN	42	24	48	17	33	12	0.31	0.18	0.28	0.93	82	0.31	124	91	73	0	7	2	0
NE NORFOLK	43	24	52	16	34	15	0.44	0.33	0.44	0.61	64	0.44	200	91	70	0	7	1	0
NE NORTH PLATTE	49	15	55	8	32	11	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.05	8	0.01	7	91	36	0	7	1	0
NE OMAHA	40	26	47	16	33	12	0.72	0.55	0.70	1.67	123	0.72	212	88	83	0	7	2	1
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	48	16	56	10	32	8	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.09	12	0.00	0	76	50	0	7	0	0
NE VALENTINE	50	20	58	16	35	16	0.07	0.01	0.07	0.25	52	0.07	64	79	45	0	7	1	0
NV ELY	40	13	49	1	26	2	0.50	0.33	0.46	0.60	59	0.50	161	83	60	0	7	3	0
NV LAS VEGAS	54	39	62	34	47	2	0.46	0.35	0.21	0.50	86	0.46	230	70	53	0	0	3	0
NV RENO	45	26	50	17	36	4	0.28	0.03	0.17	0.68	47	0.28	61	79	63	0	7	4	0
NV WINNEMUCCA	42	23	51	13	33	4	0.43	0.26	0.24	0.74	61	0.43	130	87	69	0	6	4	0
NH CONCORD	27	2	32	-4	15	-4	0.06	-0.52	0.04	3.84	90	0.25	23	86	55	0	7	2	0
NJ NEWARK	39	24	46	22	32	1	0.26	-0.51	0.25	3.60	73	0.36	25	76	54	0	7	2	0
NM ALBUQUERQUE	47	28	55	24	38	5	0.11	0.00	0.09	0.35	50	0.11	55	83	44	0	7	2	0
NY ALBANY	30	13	37	4	21	0	0.08	-0.47	0.08	4.47	113	0.09	9	86	59	0	7	1	0
NY BINGHAMTON	31	18	37	11	24	2	0.09	-0.47	0.05	2.58	64	0.35	33	86	68	0	7	2	0
NY BUFFALO	32	23	35	9	27	3	0.25	-0.40	0.21	4.41	90	0.65	52	92	72	0	7	2	0
NY ROCHESTER	33	20	36	13	27	3	0.26	-0.22	0.19	3.27	90	0.82	89	90	71	0	7	3	0
NY SYRACUSE	30	14	37	7	22	-1	0.24	-0.31	0.19	2.90	68	0.54	51	88	65	0	7	4	0
NC ASHEVILLE	46	25	56	19	35	-1	0.45	-0.27	0.22	2.82	58	0.45	34	86	63	0	7	3	0
NC CHARLOTTE	52	30	58	23	41	2	0.81	-0.02	0.46	1.88	37	0.81	53	78	34	0	5	2	0
NC GREENSBORO	50	28	57	23	39	2	0.40	-0.32	0.37	1.54	33	0.40	30	75	32	0	5	2	0
NC HATTERAS	51	38	56	31	45	0	0.23	-0.98	0.18	3.56	53	0.23	10	85	52	0	1	2	0
NC RALEIGH	54	30	66	23	42	3	0.12	-0.65	0.12	1.64	35	0.12	8	71	35	0	5	1	0
NC WILMINGTON	57	33	68	26	45	0	0.18	-0.70	0.10	1.82	35	0.18	11	94	44	0	4	2	0
ND BISMARCK	33	16	38	12	24	15	0.06	-0.05	0.06	0.30	42	0.06	30	93	81	0	7	1	0
ND DICKINSON	38	20	43	13	29	16	0.17	0.09	0.17	0.42	78	0.17	113	94	63	0	7	1	0
ND FARGO	25	12	30	4	19	13	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.69	72	0.00	0	96	79	0	7	0	0
ND GRAND FORKS	24	8	28	-1	16	12	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.53	56	0.00	0	95	81	0	7	0	0
ND JAMESTOWN	27	11	35	5	19	12	0.08	-0.06	0.08	0.11	15	0.08	33	97	79	0	7	1	0
ND WILLISTON	30	12	35	10	21	13	0.05	-0.08	0.05	0.57	69	0.05	20	92	84	0	7	1	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	34	19	40	3	26	1	0.04	-0.47	0.04	3.34	85	0.27	28	85	70	0	7	1	0
OH CINCINNATI	41	21	50	15	31	3	0.00	-0.60	0.00	3.18	74	0.00	0	80	49	0	7	0	0
OH CLEVELAND	34	22	40	7	28	3	0.25	-0.23	0.20	3.55	88	0.80	86	88	77	0	7	2	0
OH COLUMBUS	39	21	47	10	30	3	0.00	-0.51	0.00	3.64	95	0.05	5	86	60	0	7	0	0
OH DAYTON	36	18	41	8	27	1	0.00	-0.50	0.00	2.41	62	0.00	0	83	62	0	7	0	0
OH MANSFIELD	33	17	42	2	25	0	0.01	-0.46	0.01	3.42	86	0.30	33	88	65	0	7	1	0

Based on 1961-90 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 13, 2001

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE EF						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	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. EF		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	32	18	39	2	25	2	0.00	-0.43	0.00	3.33	88	0.00	0	83	72	0	7	0	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	35	20	41	8	27	3	0.05	-0.46	0.05	3.61	93	0.39	40	83	66	0	7	1	0
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	48	31	57	25	39	3	0.26	0.01	0.26	2.56	138	0.26	57	94	72	0	5	1	0
OK TULSA	45	31	48	21	38	3	0.35	0.00	0.35	1.97	70	0.35	52	97	81	0	4	1	0
OR ASTORIA	51	39	55	36	45	3	0.68	-1.67	0.28	7.90	53	2.09	48	90	67	0	0	6	0
OR BURNS	34	20	37	5	27	4	0.16	-0.08	0.11	0.63	39	0.16	36	90	84	0	7	4	0
OR EUGENE	47	34	52	30	41	1	0.52	-1.35	0.14	4.51	37	0.53	15	97	92	0	2	6	0
OR MEDFORD	51	33	61	30	42	5	0.27	-0.38	0.16	1.25	27	0.27	22	95	59	0	3	4	0
OR PENDLETON	38	29	48	28	34	1	0.46	0.10	0.24	1.03	45	0.46	69	99	95	0	7	4	0
OR PORTLAND	47	38	50	34	42	3	0.75	-0.53	0.35	4.40	52	0.93	39	83	71	0	0	6	0
OR SALEM	49	34	52	28	42	3	0.69	-0.72	0.25	4.38	46	0.73	28	94	87	0	3	5	0
PA ALLENTOWN	38	18	44	15	28	1	0.17	-0.55	0.17	4.54	94	0.29	21	82	57	0	7	1	0
PA ERIE	33	19	40	14	26	0	0.01	-0.52	0.01	4.95	107	0.09	9	87	72	0	7	1	0
PA MIDDLETOWN	39	20	46	17	30	1	0.10	-0.55	0.09	4.25	96	0.26	21	93	59	0	7	2	0
PA PHILADELPHIA	41	26	50	23	34	3	0.21	-0.53	0.21	3.07	64	0.27	19	81	59	0	7	1	0
PA PITTSBURGH	38	22	47	10	30	4	0.01	-0.58	0.01	2.70	67	0.06	5	77	53	0	7	1	0
PA WILKES-BARRE	35	22	41	17	29	4	0.09	-0.39	0.09	2.90	85	0.13	14	82	54	0	7	1	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	36	20	43	16	28	3	0.01	-0.57	0.01	2.72	66	0.04	4	80	63	0	7	1	0
RI PROVIDENCE	35	18	40	13	27	-1	0.14	-0.76	0.12	4.81	79	0.46	27	79	58	0	7	2	0
SC BEAUFORT	56	33	62	26	44	-5	0.33	-0.52	0.22	2.07	43	0.33	21	96	47	0	4	3	0
SC CHARLESTON	57	32	63	22	45	-3	0.63	-0.16	0.35	3.28	71	0.63	43	91	44	0	4	3	0
SC COLUMBIA	54	30	61	22	42	-2	0.84	-0.16	0.41	1.81	33	0.84	46	89	50	0	4	3	0
SC GREENVILLE	51	32	57	26	41	1	1.09	0.17	0.55	3.04	52	1.09	63	76	32	0	4	3	2
SD ABERDEEN	27	14	34	8	21	11	0.10	0.02	0.10	0.48	86	0.10	67	93	88	0	7	1	0
SD HURON	31	18	38	13	25	12	0.09	0.01	0.09	0.43	69	0.11	73	94	83	0	7	1	0
SD RAPID CITY	48	21	60	18	34	12	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.12	19	0.01	7	71	39	0	7	0	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	33	22	42	14	27	14	0.49	0.38	0.38	0.84	91	0.49	223	92	85	0	7	2	0
TN BRISTOL	42	21	54	11	32	-2	0.35	-0.37	0.23	2.04	43	0.35	26	92	48	0	6	3	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	44	27	54	19	36	-1	0.88	-0.24	0.47	3.03	42	0.94	45	84	64	0	6	4	0
TN KNOXVILLE	42	25	51	17	33	-3	0.80	-0.16	0.36	3.25	51	0.80	44	88	59	0	7	4	0
TN MEMPHIS	45	31	56	21	38	-2	0.55	-0.32	0.39	3.01	41	0.55	33	83	50	0	3	2	0
TX NASHVILLE	44	27	55	16	36	0	0.31	-0.52	0.27	3.80	61	0.36	23	85	55	0	5	2	0
TX ABILENE	55	33	64	24	44	2	0.34	0.12	0.33	1.26	88	0.34	83	88	56	0	4	2	0
TX AMARILLO	51	30	58	24	41	6	0.09	-0.02	0.06	1.61	256	0.14	70	87	46	0	5	2	0
TX AUSTIN	57	38	64	24	48	-1	1.17	0.80	1.02	4.14	162	1.17	172	84	66	0	1	3	1
TX BEAUMONT	56	41	68	30	49	-2	1.71	0.59	1.15	3.76	54	1.78	85	94	63	0	1	4	1
TX BROWNSVILLE	71	55	78	45	63	4	1.12	-0.24	0.10	1.30	68	0.20	30	89	72	0	0	3	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	64	46	70	38	55	0	0.61	0.25	0.55	2.30	120	0.62	95	91	77	0	0	3	1
TX DEL RIO	62	42	71	35	52	2	0.44	0.33	0.39	0.98	121	0.46	230	88	63	0	0	4	0
TX EL PASO	56	34	63	28	45	3	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.42	56	0.00	0	79	36	0	3	0	0
TX FORT WORTH	52	36	61	30	44	1	0.50	0.09	0.42	4.07	157	0.50	67	97	63	0	2	2	0
TX GALVESTON	57	46	64	39	51	-2	2.29	1.52	2.02	4.86	98	2.32	159	94	68	0	0	3	1
TX HOUSTON	56	41	67	30	49	-1	1.57	0.82	1.43	4.44	91	1.77	126	94	74	0	1	4	1
TX LUBBOCK	52	28	58	23	40	2	0.16	0.08	0.08	1.08	159	0.16	107	94	56	0	7	2	0
TX MIDLAND	54	32	59	24	43	1	0.35	0.27	0.35	0.93	131	0.35	233	84	40	0	4	1	0
TX SAN ANGELO	58	32	64	24	45	2	0.41	0.24	0.39	1.02	93	0.42	135	91	55	0	3	2	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	59	41	66	30	50	1	1.85	1.48	1.65	3.42	156	1.85	272	92	55	0	1	3	1
TX VICTORIA	61	43	72	34	52	-1	1.56	1.06	1.38	3.49	119	1.56	173	93	77	0	0	4	1
TX WACO	55	38	63	28	46	1	1.07	0.71	0.95	3.73	147	1.08	161	89	67	0	2	2	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	52	33	63	28	43	4	0.44	0.22	0.42	1.71	99	0.44	102	90	72	0	3	2	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	34	20	46	12	27	0	0.51	0.26	0.28	1.72	91	0.54	110	95	73	0	7	6	0
VT BURLINGTON	27	11	35	0	19	2	0.02	-0.41	0.02	3.49	108	0.10	12	86	62	0	7	1	0
VA LYNCHBURG	48	27	59	23	38	4	0.34	-0.31	0.34	1.85	42	0.34	28	69	39	0	6	1	0
VA NORFOLK	50	31	63	24	41	2	0.16	-0.69	0.16	1.13	24	0.16	10	88	49	0	4	1	0
VA RICHMOND	51	27	63	23	39	3	0.27	-0.47	0.27	2.66	57	0.28	20	70	36	0	6	1	0
VA ROANOKE	50	28	59	23	39	4	0.26	-0.32	0.26	1.94	48	0.26	24	53	30	0	7	1	0
VA WASH/DULLES	44	20	57	15	32	1	0.17	-0.45	0.17	2.31	53	0.25	21	77	50	0	7	1	0
WA OLYMPIA	45	31	50	23	38	0	0.40	-1.48	0.22	5.29	45	1.41	40	98	89	0	4	5	0
WA QUILLAYUTE	50	37	59	31	44	4	1.02	-2.30	0.42	12.16	59	***	***	97	80	0	1	7	0
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	49	38	56	33	44	4	0.14	-1.13	0.06	3.82	46	1.31	55	88	63	0	0	3	0
WA SPOKANE	34	25	37	22	30	4	0.25	-0.22	0.18	1.19	36	0.26	29	98	84	0	7	5	0
WA YAKIMA	38	27	40	16	32	3	0.47	0.17	0.23	1.19	60	0.47	84	89	85	0	5	3	0
WV BECKLEY	39	20	51	12	30	1	0.09	-0.58	0.09	1.86	41	0.39	31	72	49	0	7	1	0
WV CHARLESTON	44	22	55	16	33	1	0.01	-0.65	0.01	2.12	46	0.02	2	84	40	0	7	1	0
WV ELKINS	40	11	50	1	25	-2	0.08	-0.63	0.08	2.03	42	0.16	12	89	42	0	7	1	0
WV HUNTINGTON	44	23	54	16	33	1	0.00	-0.65	0.00	3.34	73	0.00	0	80	42	0	6	0	0
WI EAU CLAIRE	31	14	39	0	23	12	0.00	-0.24	0.00	1.00	65	0.00	0	95	72	0	7	0	0
WI GREEN BAY	31	13	37	-7	22	8	0.00	-0.28	0.00	1.18	57	0.02	4	90	72	0	6	0	0
WI LA CROSSE	33	17	39	1	25	11	0.01	-0.21	0.01	1.91	112	0.01	2	89	70	0	5	1	0
WI MADISON	33	17	39	-1	25	9	0.00	-0.26	0.00	1.39	59	0.00	0	86	74	0	6	0	0
WI MILWAUKEE	33	21	39	11	27	8	0.00	-0.39	0.00	2.41	78	0.00	0	87	71	0	7	0	0
WI CASPER	40	18	48	13	29	7	0.01	-0.13	0.01	0.44	48	0.08	31	70	50	0	7	1	0
WI CHEYENNE	44	19	50	13	31	5	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.76	131	0.01	6	63	36	0	7	0	0
WI LANDER	30	11	38	5	21	2	0.14	0.03	0.14	0.39	50	0.16	80	84	72	0	7	1	0
WI SHERIDAN	34	14	42	6	24	4	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.09	108	0.01	3	84	72	0	7	0	0

Based on 1961-90 normals

*** Not Available

NOTE: These data are preliminary and subject to change. In the past, precipitation totals from a number of stations were incomplete.

National Agricultural Summary

January 8 - 14, 2001

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Snow cover was mostly melted on the Texas High Plains, leaving fields extremely muddy and exposed to sub-freezing. In most areas, small grains remained dormant. Many wheat and oat fields planted for forage were too muddy for grazing. The cotton-ginning pace slowed, as only isolated fields of standing cotton remained. Field preparations for the 2001 crops remained

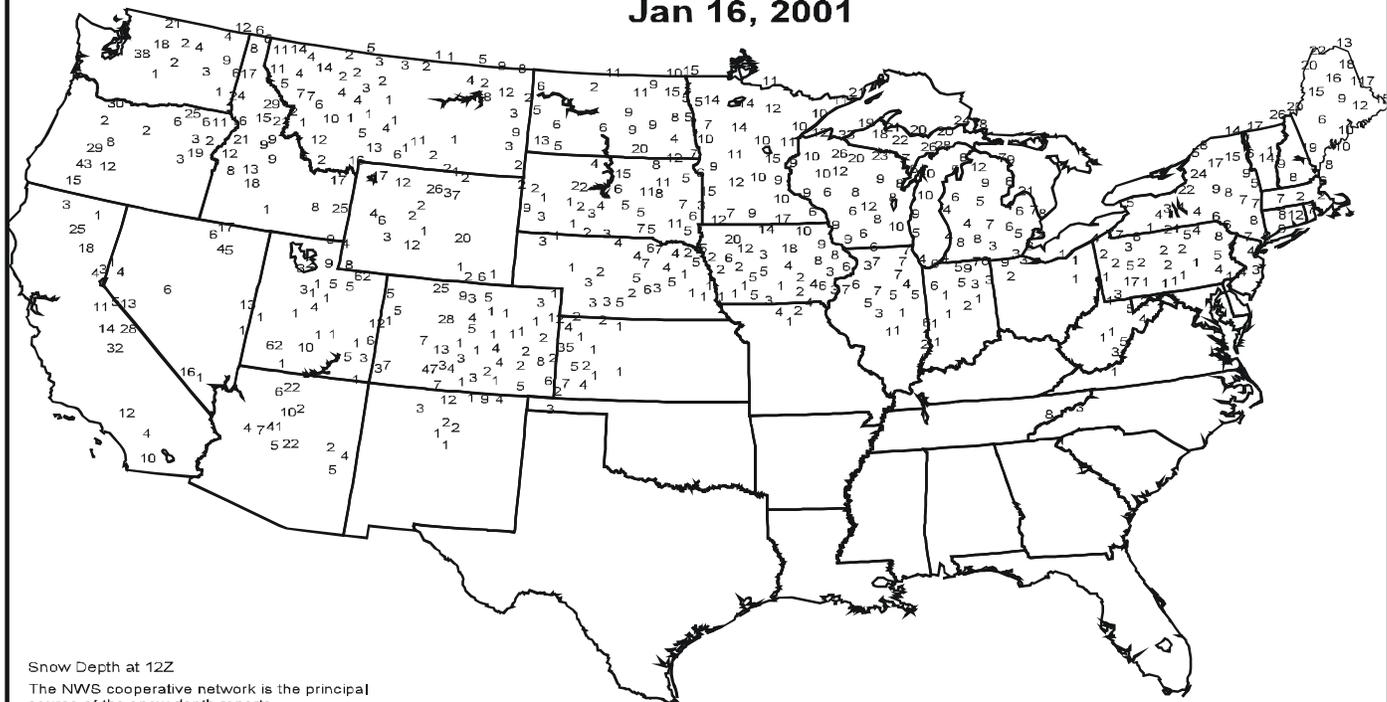
on hold due to wet soils. Vegetable and citrus harvests remained active in the Rio Grande Valley. In central and eastern Texas, development of vegetable crops and harvest progress were slowed by cool, wet weather. Some unharvested pecans remained in the Trans Pecos area, but harvest activities were mostly complete elsewhere.

In California, recently planted wheat, oat, and barley fields were emerging. Growth accelerated as warmer-than-normal temperatures continued. Late-week precipitation relieved moisture shortages in dryland wheat and barley fields. A few grain fields remained to be planted. Pruning and spraying continued in orchards and vineyards until late-week rains halted work. Caretakers halted irrigation after rain boosted soil moisture supplies. Grapefruit picking was active in the desert areas. The navel orange harvest continued with few delays. Wet weather slowed vegetable fieldwork. Daily harvest activities were delayed by morning frost. Vegetable beds were prepared for late-winter and early-spring planting.

Topsoil moisture remains very short in Florida, with isolated areas of adequate moisture. Low temperatures limited growth of all cool season forages. The peninsula winter pastures produced little growth due to drought. Freezing temperatures and drought increased wild fire hazards throughout the State. Sugarcane harvest progressed well. Florida's citrus groves slowly recovered from earlier freeze damage. A few light scattered showers provided much-needed moisture in the citrus-producing areas, but growers continued running irrigation equipment to maintain tree and fruit conditions. Orange picking remained active and kept juice plants running around the clock.

Snow Depth (Inches)

Jan 16, 2001



Snow Depth at 12Z

The NWS cooperative network is the principal source of the snow depth reports

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

2000 U.S. Weather Review

Highlights

Drought covered the southern States for most of the year and the Rocky Mountain States during the summer, but the bulk of the Corn Belt once again evaded significant heat or dryness during the summer growing season. In 1999, dryness hit the eastern parts of the Corn Belt, whereas it was the western parts, primarily Nebraska, that faced dryness in 2000. Frequent severe storms struck the Midwest and Northeast in the spring and summer, bringing bouts of hail, wind, and local flooding, but there was little widespread flooding this year anywhere in the country. Nationally, the year began with record warmth and ended with record cold. The cold weather near the end of the year kept this from being one of the warmest years on record nationwide, though mean annual temperatures ended the year well above normal over the western half of the nation, New Mexico recording its warmest year ever, according to preliminary data, and Nevada and Utah measuring their second warmest years. Precipitation totaled above normal across the Midwest and Northeast and below normal in the South and Northwest. Florida recorded its driest year ever, Georgia its seventh driest, and Alabama its eighth.

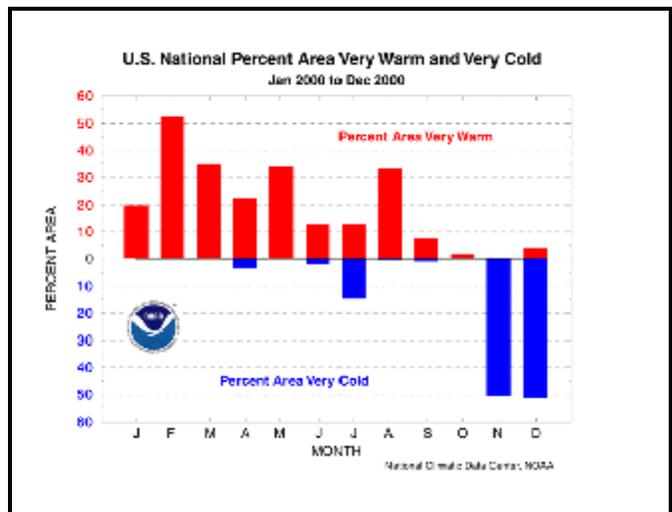
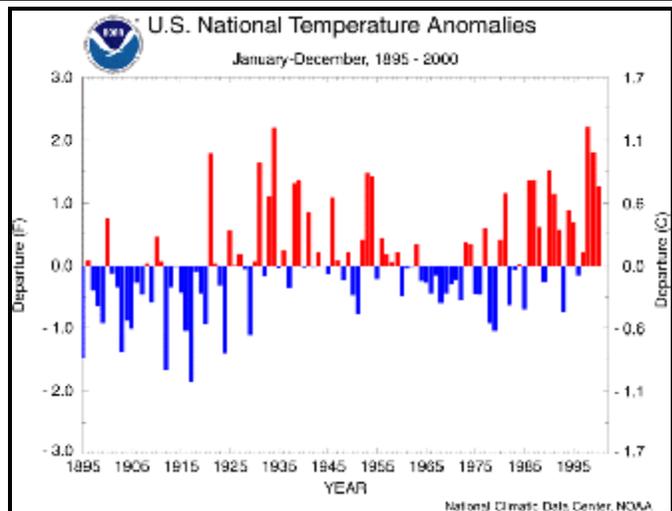
Winter (December 1999 - February 2000)

Winter was the mildest on record nationally for the second consecutive year. Not a single one of the lower 48 states measured below-normal temperatures during the period, and 3-month temperatures averaged as much as 8EF above normal in the northern Plains. South Dakota's Rapid City marked its 421st consecutive day without a sub-zero reading at the end of February, surpassing their former record of 362 days set in 1982-83. Duluth, Minnesota tallied their first winter without a -20EF reading since 1963-64.

The slow start to the snow season set records in the Northeast, with Boston's first snowfall on January 13 the latest in over 100 years of record. Concord, New Hampshire's first snow on January 13 broke their record by 20 days.

There were, however, significant exceptions to the mild pattern. The first day of the year saw temperatures dip to -56EF in McGrath and Tanana, Alaska, and the Bering Sea ice pack reached its greatest mid-season extent since 1953. Anchorage measured 34.4 inches of snow in January, nearly four times their normal amount. Heavy snows buried California's Sierra Nevada during January 22-25. Lake Tahoe, Nevada, saw around 4 feet of snow fall in just 2 days time, and the mountains picked up 10 to 12 feet. California's nine-week dose of heavy rain and snow from January to early March basically provided a season's worth of moisture to the Sierra Nevada in just over 2 months. Temperatures dipped to -27EF in Williston, North Dakota and -14EF in Valentine, Nebraska on January 4. Florida's citrus areas had a close call when sub-freezing readings struck the Peninsula on January 27, with thermometers registering 31EF in Ruskin and 32EF in Tampa. The mid-Atlantic and Southeast endured a period of cold, wind, snow, and ice during the last part of January, including a snowstorm on the 24th-25th that dropped 1 to 2 feet of snow from southern South Carolina to northern New England. The last two weekends of the month also featured damaging ice storms as far south as Georgia and Alabama.

February was especially mild, as national temperatures averaging 6EF above normal made this the warmest February since 1953. Precipitation totaled less than 50 percent (%) of normal in much of the Southwest and the Southeast, continuing a dry pattern persisting from the prior year. Nevertheless, the deadliest tornado outbreak of the year took place in drought-afflicted southwest Georgia on the night of February 13-14 as strong thunderstorms developed along and ahead of an advancing frontal



system. Widespread wind and hail damage struck the region, with tornadoes strafing Georgia early on the 14th. Three twisters caused 19 deaths, amounting to nearly one-half of the total deaths (40) tallied across the country for the entire year.

The continuing La Niña and accompanying dry weather along the southern tier of states contributed to the fewest number of tornadoes (estimated 972) this year since 1989, according to preliminary data, and the fewest fatalities since 1996.

Spring (March - May)

The mildest winter on record was followed by the warmest spring on record, with March-May temperatures averaging above the 30-year mean in every state in the lower 48. Spring rains brought some relief to dry areas in the Southwest, where winter precipitation had been less than 50% of normal, but high temperatures and low rainfall worsened dryness from eastern New Mexico into Texas and along the Gulf Coast. In early March, severe drought stretched across Texas and Louisiana into Mississippi, northern Alabama, and across western and southern Georgia into Florida.

There was much concern about drought in the Corn Belt by early spring, as winter rain and snow had failed to offset autumn dryness lingering from 1999. Drought in early March extended from Nebraska to northwest Ohio. Abundant May rains, however, eliminated short-term drought over much of the Midwest.

A series of storms arising from frequent southward dips of the jet stream resulted in abundant rain and severe weather in the Northeast as well as the Midwest starting in the spring and lasting into summer. March-May rainfall totaled more than 150% of normal in upstate New York and northern New England, with up to 16 inches falling. New York state experienced its second wettest January-May period in more than 100 years. In May alone, there were over 300 reports of severe weather in Illinois, including flash floods, damaging winds, and large hail. Up to 14 inches of rain falling on Franklin county, Missouri on May 7 destroyed 98 structures and caused considerable property damage. A supercell thunderstorm—one of the most damaging in the State's history—tracked across Wisconsin on May 12, resulting in 2-inch hail, a brief tornado, and 100-mph microburst winds in central and east-central parts of the state.

Long-term precipitation deficits increased during spring in much of the South, with March-May rainfall as little as 50% of normal in southeastern Louisiana, southern Alabama, and western Florida. Below-normal rains also extended northward to Georgia and South Carolina. May rainfall in Charleston, South Carolina, at 0.02 inches, was the lowest total for that month since 1754. By mid-June, year-to-date rainfall deficits exceeded 10 inches in Atlanta, Georgia and one foot in Birmingham, Alabama and Meridian, Mississippi. Mobile, Alabama recorded a 15-inch deficit; New Orleans an 18-inch deficit; and Tallahassee, Florida a 19-inch deficit.

Some interior portions of the Southeast that missed the rains from Hurricane Floyd the previous September had experienced long-term drought going back to the spring or summer of 1998. At Greenville-Spartanburg in South Carolina, the cumulative rainfall departure from normal during July 1998 through May 2000 totaled over 2 feet (25.76 inches).

Extreme heat aggravated dryness in the Plains and South. A late May heat spell broke numerous records from the Southwest to the central and southern Plains as readings soared into the 90s and 100s. More than 300 daily-record highs occurred from May 20-31. The heat also established some 30 monthly record highs from May 23 to 30. The reading on May 24 of 109EF in San Angelo and Del Rio, Texas broke monthly records that had stood for more than 70 years. On May 29, Grand Junction, Colorado's high of 101EF broke their monthly record by 6F and Goodland, Kansas topped 100EF in May for the first time ever (103EF).

Summer (June - August)

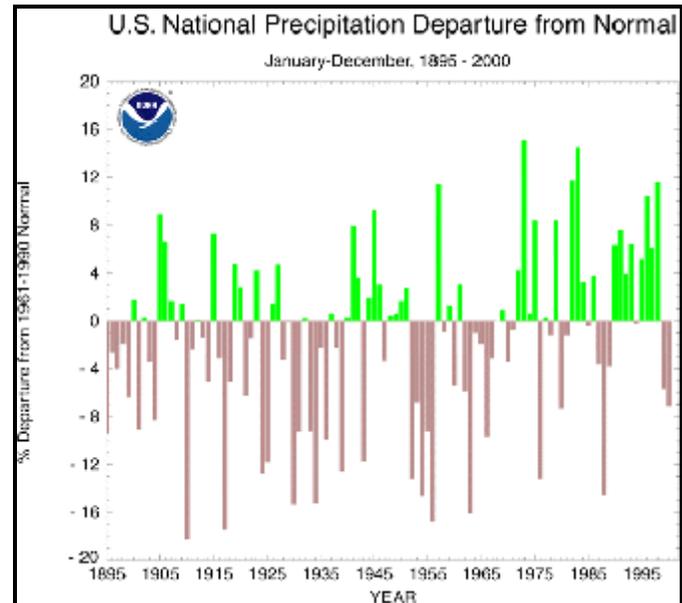
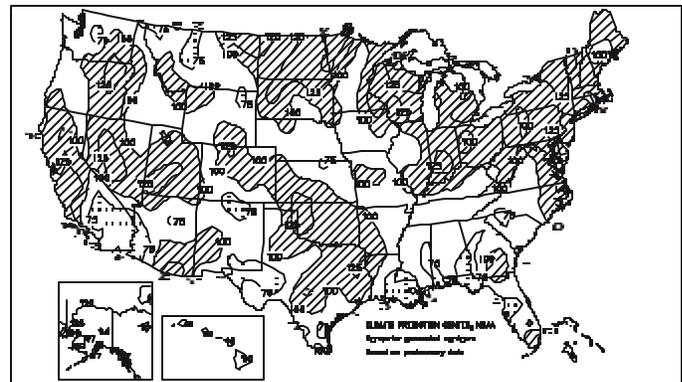
Spring storminess continued into summer in the Midwest and Northeast, leaving drought in the Corn Belt mainly confined to Nebraska and parts of Iowa and Kansas. June rainfall in Illinois of over 7 inches was twice normal and made this their third wettest June on record. Frequent severe thunderstorms brought flooding rains, large hail, and damaging winds. Some 200 reports of severe weather in June followed the 300 reports in May across Illinois. Rochester, Minnesota measured more than one foot of rain (12.52 inches) in June, 337% of normal. Fargo, North Dakota established a June record with 11.72 inches (416% of normal). On July 25, an F4 tornado destroyed part of Granite Falls, Minnesota. On August 2, a nearly unprecedented thunderstorm dumped up to 15 inches of rain on central New Jersey, causing major flooding in two counties.

The summer was also notable for the lack of heat in the Midwest and Northeast. Caribou, Maine measured a trace of sleet on June 11. Baltimore, Maryland experienced its coolest July since 1891, with readings 4.3EF below normal. Chicago recorded its first occurrence of 90-degree heat on August 14, its latest such reading since 1915. Milwaukee, Wisconsin failed to reach 90EF for the first time since 1950.

From early July into early September, high pressure aloft dominated the central states and the Rockies while troughing persisted to the east. This pattern resulted in significant weather extremes for large areas of the

Percent Df Normal Precipitation

JAN - DEC 2000



nation, with very hot and dry weather in the Plains, interior West, and lower Mississippi Valley, and wet and cool weather in the Northeast. As a result, drought returned to the Plains, following beneficial rains earlier in the summer.

Texas endured its driest July-August ever, with cumulative statewide rainfall of about 1 inch compared to the normal of 5 inches. Much of north Texas measured no rain at all during the entire two-month period. Dallas-Ft. Worth Airport recorded 84 consecutive days (July 1 - September 22) without measurable rain. Oklahoma endured its driest August-September ever, recording 1.13 inches for the 2-month period, a meager 17% of normal. Arkansas and Kansas measured their second driest August ever. Abnormal July heat over the Rockies and Deep South further aggravated dryness in both regions, while the widespread August heat affected all but the eastern third of the country and the West Coast, resulting in monthly average temperatures 6 to 8EF above normal in the central and southern Plains.

Especially persistent heat baked the South from Texas to Florida during the first 3 weeks of July. Tuscaloosa, Alabama measured 16 consecutive days of triple-digit heat from July 5 to 20. Pensacola, Florida saw consecutive days of record high temperatures from July 15 to 20.

Little more than a month later, a heat wave of historic proportions struck the southern Plains and lower Mississippi Valley from around August 29 to September 5. About 30 locations from eastern Texas to Alabama recorded all-time record highs during this period as thermometers soared well past the 100-degree mark. About 20 locations set all-time August

heat records, and over 80 locations set September records. On August 30, Alexandria, Louisiana established a new all-time record with 108EF, as did New Orleans' Audubon Park with 103EF. Little Rock, Arkansas established an all-time mark with 111EF on the same day. Houston, Texas tied their all-time record (107EF) on September 1, and then surpassed that with 109EF on September 4. September 2 saw nearly two dozen locations tie or break September heat records, including Salina, Kansas (110EF) and Dallas-Ft. Worth (109EF). The latter record was tied the next day and exceeded by 2 degrees on September 4. That 111-degree reading was Dallas-Ft. Worth's hottest day since the summer of 1980.

In August, the Palmer Drought Index depicted 36% of the nation in severe to extreme drought, the highest reading since 1988. The drought hurt crops and pastures from Nebraska southward to Texas and eastward to Georgia. Nevertheless, the nation's core Midwest farm belt escaped the brunt of the heat and dryness once again this year, as cumulative rainfall this summer averaged close to normal across the region. The Corn Belt has not seen major drought since 1988.

In the West, hot and dry weather set the stage for one of the worst fire seasons in 50 years. June-August rainfall was less than 50% of normal over much of the interior West. Low humidity, high winds, dry thunderstorms, and a weak southwest monsoon all contributed to the fire danger. The fire season peaked on August 29, when more than 28,000 people were fighting fires on 1.6 million acres in 16 states. Montana saw 950,000 acres burn, while Idaho counted 1.3 million acres scorched. Nationally, fires burned 7.3 million acres this year and destroyed 861 structures. Total acreage burned was twice the 10-year average and the highest since 1988.

Autumn (September - November)

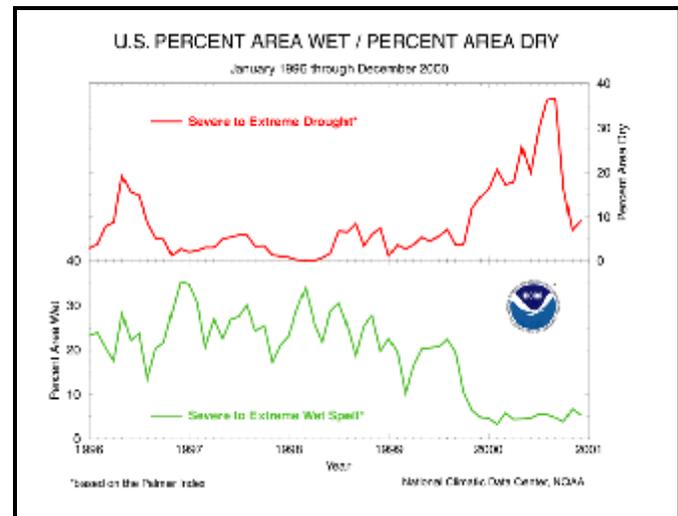
Tropical Storms Gordon and Helene, the only two named storms to strike the mainland this year, brought heavy rains from Florida to South Carolina during September 14-22, helping to ease the long-term drought. Earlier, Hurricane Debby dumped over 10 inches of rain on Puerto Rico's interior during August 22-23.

A developing subtropical storm inundated Florida's southeast coast with rain on October 2-3. The system that later became Tropical Storm Leslie dropped 15 inches of rain on Miami in two days, including 12.56 inches in 24 hours, causing major flooding and considerable crop and property damage in Miami-Dade County.

In October, heavy rains relieved drought in the Plains states and the Southwest. Oklahoma's statewide rainfall of 4 to 8 inches averaged 211% of normal, a stark contrast to September's 26% of normal rainfall and August's meager 4% of normal. Arizona coped with flooding, as the state registered its second wettest October on record. Kansas experienced its third wettest October.

Unlike the summer, the October circulation pattern featured a strong trough over the Southwest and ridge over the East. As a result, abnormal dryness covered the Eastern Seaboard. Virginia and the Carolinas all recorded their driest October ever, with some locations experiencing no measurable rain during the entire month. Also, on October 2-5, the south-central states endured one more heat wave as temperatures soared into the 100s in Oklahoma one last time. By October 8, a cold high pressure system out of Canada delivered sub-freezing temperatures to the Plains as far south as northern Oklahoma.

November saw heavy rains continue to alleviate drought in the South. In Texas, Galveston's monthly total of 14.30 inches was nearly 11 inches above normal. In Arkansas, Little Rock's total of 11.16 inches made this their second wettest November ever, and temperatures were below normal for only the third month in the past 31.



Heavy November rains also alleviated long-term drought in Hawaii. Deep tropical moisture surged northward over the Hawaiian islands during November 1-2, fueling strong convection and flooding rains. Hilo, on the Big Island, recorded 27.2 inches of rain in 24 hours, setting a new all-time 24-hour rainfall record. Nevertheless, large deficits continued in parts of the islands. Honolulu recorded its fourth driest year on record, and their rainfall deficit since November 1997 totaled 47.96 inches at year's end.

Winter began in November for many locations on the mainland. Monthly temperatures averaging 4 to 14EF below normal across most of the country made this the second coldest November nationwide since records began in 1895. On November 20-21, Buffalo Airport recorded 24.9 inches from a band of lake-effect snow, their third greatest 24-hour accumulation ever. In Michigan, Grand Rapids' 11.5 inches of snow on November 20 was the highest one-day total ever for November. Buffalo's monthly total of 43.7 inches set a new November record. The cold air associated with the snow broke numerous temperature records in the South on the 22nd, including 26EF at Mobile, Alabama. Less than 3 months earlier, on August 29, Mobile had recorded its highest temperature ever, 105EF.

December

In December, a persistent north-to-south jet stream sent a barrage of frigid Arctic air southward. A series of storms dumped heavy snows from the South to the Great Lakes. Highlights included a blizzard that dumped 10 to 15 inches of snow from Missouri to Michigan on the 11th; tornadoes that left 12 dead in Alabama on the 16th; an ice storm on the 25th to 27th that left some 600,000 homes and businesses without power in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana; a Nor'easter that brought 10 inches to as much as 2 feet of snow from New Jersey to Maine on the 30th; a 2 to 3-inch snowstorm in Shreveport, Louisiana on the 31st that was their heaviest snowfall in 15 years; and a southern freeze at month's end that brought temperatures down to 18EF in Tallahassee, Florida, breaking a record that had stood since 1917, and 33EF in Fort Myers, Florida, shattering their daily record by 7 degrees.

This was the seventh coldest December on record. The combined months of November-December ended up being the coldest since records began in 1895. Over a dozen cities, mainly in the Midwest, recorded the snowiest December ever, including Marquette, Michigan with 89.5 inches and Milwaukee with 49.5 inches. In several cities, such as Saginaw, Michigan (40.3 inches) and Waterloo, Iowa (34 inches), this was not only the snowiest December, but the snowiest month ever.

PRECIPITATION AND TEMPERATURE SUMMARY

Annual 2000

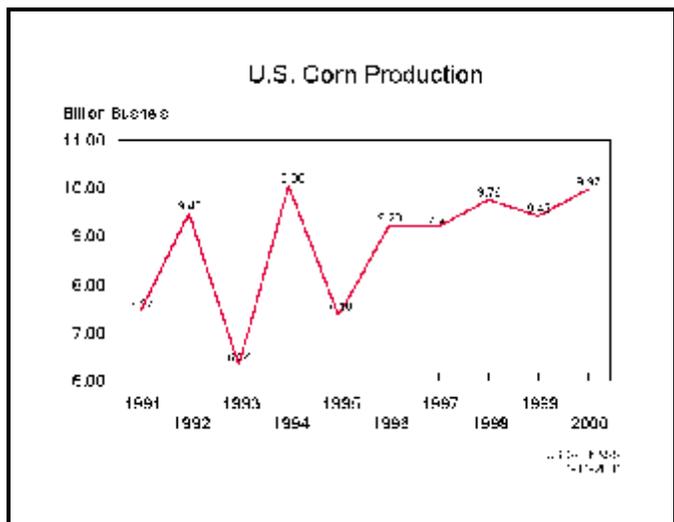
STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP., EF		PRECIP., IN.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP., EF		PRECIP., IN.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP., EF		PRECIP., IN.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	63	1	50.05	-4.52	LEXINGTON	55	0	42.15	-2.40	COLUMBUS	52	1	42.85	4.76
HUNTSVILLE	62	2	42.92	-14.25	LONDON-CORBIN	55	0	38.21	-7.44	DAYTON	51	-1	34.32	-2.32
MOBILE	68	1	45.73	-18.23	LOUISVILLE	57	1	48.92	4.53	MANSFIELD	49	-1	40.37	0.71
MONTGOMERY	65	0	37.95	-15.48	PADUCAH	57	0	48.67	-0.64	TOLEDO	49	0	39.48	6.52
AK ANCHORAGE	38	2	14.46	-1.45	LA BATON ROUGE	68	0	38.10	-22.79	YOUNGSTOWN	49	1	36.81	-0.51
BARROW	11	1	5.45	0.96	LAKE CHARLES	69	1	51.79	-3.05	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	61	1	39.04	5.68
COLD BAY	39	1	81.78	45.78	NEW ORLEANS	70	2	38.89	-22.99	TULSA	61	1	41.05	0.46
FAIRBANKS	28	1	10.26	-0.61	SHREVEPORT	66	1	57.67	11.56	OR ASTORIA	53	2	51.62	-14.78
JUNEAU	42	1	68.89	14.58	ME BANGOR	43	-1	38.18	-3.04	BURNS	45	1	10.68	0.72
KING SALMON	37	3	19.79	-0.03	CARIBOU	39	0	38.32	1.72	EUGENE	52	-1	37.73	-11.64
KODIAK	41	0	65.46	-2.12	PORTLAND	46	1	40.66	-3.68	MEDFORD	55	1	18.81	-0.04
NOME	30	4	20.20	5.33	MD BALTIMORE	54	-1	41.92	1.16	PENDLETON	51	-1	16.26	4.24
AZ FLAGSTAFF	47	1	15.83	-6.97	MA BOSTON	51	0	45.90	4.40	PORTLAND	54	0	30.21	-6.09
PHOENIX	75	2	7.87	0.21	WORCESTER	47	0	44.26	-3.49	SALEM	53	1	30.11	-9.05
TUCSON	70	2	12.44	0.44	MI ALPENA	43	0	25.20	-3.63	PA ALLENTOWN	50	-1	43.91	0.39
AR FORT SMITH	62	1	38.78	-2.12	DETROIT	50	1	41.78	9.16	ERIE	49	0	48.67	7.14
LITTLE ROCK	63	1	43.59	-7.27	FLINT	47	0	40.01	9.73	MIDDLETOWN	53	0	42.23	1.73
CA BAKERSFIELD	65	0	4.96	-0.76	GRAND RAPIDS	48	1	43.04	7.00	PHILADELPHIA	55	1	44.23	2.82
EUREKA	53	0	33.14	-4.39	HOUGHTON LAKE	44	1	25.51	-2.74	PITTSBURGH	51	1	40.10	3.26
FRESNO	64	1	15.24	4.64	LANSING	47	0	32.15	1.54	WILKES-BARRE	48	-1	36.09	-0.09
LOS ANGELES	63	0	10.87	-1.15	MUSKEGON	48	1	35.05	2.49	WILLIAMSPORT	50	0	41.96	1.25
REDDING	62	0	36.77	3.47	TRAVERSE CITY	46	1	30.56	0.80	PR SAN JUAN	80	0	38.16	-12.17
SACRAMENTO	61	0	25.88	8.36	MN DULUTH	40	1	31.44	1.45	RI PROVIDENCE	51	1	45.40	-0.14
SAN DIEGO	64	0	6.93	-2.97	INT'L FALLS	38	1	22.87	-1.48	SC CHARLESTON	65	-1	45.94	-5.58
SAN FRANCISCO	58	1	22.98	3.28	MINNEAPOLIS	46	1	30.32	2.00	COLUMBIA	63	0	36.20	-13.71
STOCKTON	61	-1	14.81	0.87	ROCHESTER	45	1	42.65	12.99	FLORENCE	63	0	36.36	-7.48
CO ALAMOSA	44	3	4.97	-2.60	ST. CLOUD	43	1	21.01	-6.42	GREENVILLE	61	1	35.04	-16.23
CO SPRINGS	50	1	16.89	0.65	MS JACKSON	65	1	42.59	-12.79	MYRTLE BEACH	62	***	52.97	***
DENVER	51	1	15.31	-0.10	MERIDIAN	64	0	38.36	-18.34	SD ABERDEEN	43	0	27.22	8.68
GRAND JUNCTION	55	2	7.51	-1.13	TUPELO	63	1	45.05	-10.82	HURON	46	1	20.05	-0.03
PUEBLO	53	0	12.41	1.22	MO COLUMBIA	54	0	39.52	0.48	RAPID CITY	47	0	16.62	-0.01
CT BRIDGEPORT	51	-1	45.90	4.24	JOPLIN	58	1	35.78	-7.45	SIOUX FALLS	46	0	25.90	2.03
HARTFORD	49	-1	43.40	-0.73	KANSAS CITY	55	1	34.95	-2.67	BRISTOL	55	-1	35.65	-5.07
DC WASHINGTON	57	-1	40.01	1.38	SPRINGFIELD	56	0	35.37	-7.67	TX CHATTANOOGA	61	2	48.16	-5.30
DE WILMINGTON	53	-1	45.03	4.19	ST JOSEPH	54	1	31.49	-4.20	JACKSON	59	-1	39.59	-13.29
FL DAYTONA BEACH	70	0	40.18	-7.71	ST LOUIS	56	0	37.38	-0.13	KNOXVILLE	59	1	47.04	-0.09
FT LAUDERDALE	77	1	63.80	3.16	BILLINGS	48	1	11.81	-3.28	MEMPHIS	63	1	36.87	-15.23
FT MYERS	74	0	49.16	-4.21	BUTTE	41	2	9.19	-2.91	NASHVILLE	60	1	42.44	-4.86
JACKSONVILLE	67	-1	38.78	-12.54	GLASGOW	43	1	13.97	3.01	TX ABILENE	66	1	22.16	-2.24
KEY WEST	78	0	34.92	-4.67	GREAT FALLS	45	0	9.79	-5.42	AMARILLO	58	1	18.39	-1.17
MELBOURNE	72	0	42.40	-3.09	HELENA	45	1	8.35	-3.24	AUSTIN	68	-1	31.39	-0.49
MIAMI	77	1	61.07	5.16	KALISPELL	42	0	9.84	-6.66	BEAUMONT	70	2	46.16	-11.03
ORLANDO	72	0	30.39	-17.72	MILES CITY	47	1	12.15	-1.92	BROWNSVILLE	75	1	16.20	-10.41
PENSACOLA	68	0	42.34	-19.92	MISSOULA	45	1	12.38	-1.08	COLLEGE STATION	69	1	35.28	-3.80
ST PETERSBURG	74	1	34.21	-14.41	NE GRAND ISLAND	51	1	19.99	-4.91	CORPUS CHRISTI	73	1	24.69	-5.44
TALLAHASSEE	68	1	44.54	-21.17	HASTINGS	51	1	22.84	-4.96	DALLAS/FT WORTH	67	2	33.63	-0.07
TAMPA	73	1	29.89	-14.03	LINCOLN	52	1	23.19	-5.07	DEL RIO	72	3	18.04	-0.20
WEST PALM BEACH	75	0	42.34	-18.41	MCCOOK	53	2	18.06	-2.65	EL PASO	65	2	7.41	-1.40
GA ATHENS	62	0	35.39	-14.35	NORFOLK	50	1	23.65	-1.50	GALVESTON	72	2	40.29	-1.99
ATLANTA	62	1	35.57	-15.21	NORTH PLATTE	49	1	16.32	-2.98	HOUSTON	70	2	47.61	1.54
AUGUSTA	62	-1	38.02	-6.65	OMAHA/EPPLEY	52	1	27.11	-2.75	LUBBOCK	61	1	21.28	2.63
COLUMBUS	65	0	37.38	-13.62	SCOTTSBLUFF	50	2	14.45	-0.82	MIDLAND	65	2	9.90	-5.06
MACON	64	0	40.65	-3.98	VALENTINE	48	1	19.50	1.27	SAN ANGELO	68	3	15.19	-5.26
SAVANNAH	65	-1	37.63	-11.59	NV ELKO	46	-1	8.95	-0.98	SAN ANTONIO	70	1	35.86	4.88
HI HILO	73	-1	142.25	13.06	ELY	47	2	10.11	-0.02	VICTORIA	72	2	35.90	-1.51
HONOLULU	78	1	7.12	-14.90	LAS VEGAS	70	3	3.48	-0.65	WACO	68	1	37.89	5.94
KAHALUI	75	-1	9.31	-11.62	RENO	54	3	6.72	-0.81	WICHITA FALLS	65	2	25.80	-3.10
LIHUE	76	0	21.05	-21.95	WINNEMUCCA	50	1	9.87	1.64	UT SALT LAKE CITY	54	2	16.03	-0.15
ID BOISE	53	2	12.04	-0.07	NH CONCORD	46	1	39.24	2.87	VT BURLINGTON	45	0	38.65	4.19
LEWISTON	52	-1	13.00	0.57	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	53	0	46.50	6.21	VA LYNCHBURG	54	-2	34.77	-6.11
POCATELLO	48	2	9.14	-3.00	NEWARK	54	-1	42.37	-1.60	NORFOLK	60	1	49.41	4.77
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	50	1	33.35	-2.47	NM ALBUQUERQUE	58	2	8.26	-0.62	RICHMOND	57	-1	43.24	0.08
MOLINE	51	1	37.88	-1.20	NY ALBANY	47	0	46.91	10.75	ROANOKE	56	0	37.61	-3.51
PEORIA	52	1	26.28	-9.97	BINGHAMTON	45	-1	44.62	7.64	WASH/DULLES	54	0	36.11	-4.13
ROCKFORD	48	0	43.78	7.50	BUFFALO	47	-1	42.48	3.90	WA OLYMPIA	49	-1	41.52	-9.07
SPRINGFIELD	53	1	31.22	-4.03	ROCHESTER	48	0	36.07	4.11	QUILLAYUTE	49	0	87.42	-17.77
EVANSVILLE	55	-1	48.54	5.41	SYRACUSE	47	0	36.35	-2.59	SEATTLE-TACOMA	51	-1	28.61	-8.58
FORT WAYNE	50	0	37.03	2.28	NC ASHEVILLE	55	0	35.59	-11.99	SPOKANE	46	-1	14.44	-2.04
INDIANAPOLIS	52	0	40.46	0.52	CHARLOTTE	59	-1	34.78	-8.30	YAKIMA	49	-1	6.60	-1.37
SOUTH BEND	49	-1	37.11	-2.02	GREENSBORO	58	0	38.69	-3.93	WV BECKLEY	51	0	39.35	-1.68
BURLINGTON	51	0	33.07	-2.99	HATTERAS	62	0	56.62	0.53	CHARLESTON	54	-1	38.65	-3.88
CEDAR RAPIDS	48	0	33.46	-0.26	RALEIGH	59	0	39.14	-2.29	ELKINS	49	0	44.32	-0.52
DES MOINES	51	1	23.22	-9.90	WILMINGTON	62	-1	53.79	-0.48	HUNTINGTON	55	0	39.80	-1.69
DUBUQUE	47	1	33.42	-4.93	ND BISMARCK	43	1	23.04	7.57	WI EAU CLAIRE	45	2	40.00	8.39
SIOUX CITY	49	1	23.81	-2.05	DICKINSON	43	0	16.04	-0.07	GREEN BAY	44	0	31.27	2.44
WATERLOO	48	1	38.20	4.50	FARGO	42	1	34.48	15.04	LA CROSSE	48	2	32.40	1.84
CONCORDIA	55	2	18.09	-10.69	GRAND FORKS	40	1	24.76	6.42	MADISON	47	2	40.28	9.40
DODGE CITY	56	1	21.55	0.07	JAMESTOWN	41	0	22.82	5.93	MILWAUKEE	48	2	44.89	11.96
GOODLAND	52	1	18.61	0.41	MINOT	43	2	17.56	-1.01	WAUSAU	45	2	35.14	2.32
HILL CITY	54	1	18.72	-4.17	WILLISTON	41	-1	19.23	5.56	WY CASPER	46	1	10.71	-1.81
TOPEKA	56	2	27.35	-7.87	OH AKRON-CANTON	49	-1	45.61	8.79	CHEYENNE	47	1	13.59	-0.82
WICHITA	57	1	31.82	2.49	CINCINNATI	53	0	45.81	4.48	LANDER	46	1	8.61	-4.40
KY JACKSON	56	0	46.08	-3.59	CLEVELAND	50	0	40.59	3.96	SHERIDAN	45	0	14.35	-0.13

Based on 1961-90 normals.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights 2000

Corn for grain production is estimated at 9.97 billion bushels, up 6 percent from 1999, and the second largest crop behind 1994's record production of 10.1 billion bushels. The U.S. grain yield of 137.1 bushels per acre is up 3.3 bushels from 1999 and is the second largest yield on record. Planted area totaled 79.5 million acres, 3 percent above last year. Acres harvested for grain, at 72.7 million acres, are also 3 percent above 1999 and are the most harvested since 1985.

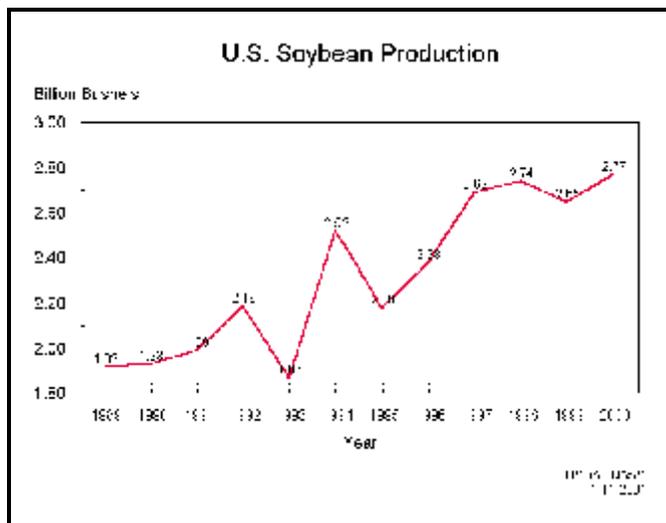
After a warm and dry winter, planting started early and progressed rapidly. Early-summer timely rains fell throughout most of the Corn Belt and maintained adequate moisture for plant growth and development. Cooler-than-normal temperatures during the summer, and some isolated areas of excess moisture, slowed crop development in the Great Lakes region. Serious moisture shortages developed in the western Corn Belt and the Southeast during July and August. The crop matured early in most areas, following the early planting pattern, and dried down rapidly during September and October. The late season dry weather not only lowered grain weights significantly, but also weakened corn stalks in the heart of the Corn Belt and strong September winds caused widespread lodging, thus reducing yield potential and increasing loss. Harvest finished well ahead of the average pace in early November. However, farmers in the Great Lakes region struggled with a slower harvest as wet, cool weather slowed crop maturity and dry down. Frost damaged only minimal acres in the Great Lakes region and the rest of the Corn Belt harvested their crop frost-free.



Soybean production in 2000 totaled 2.77 billion bushels, 4 percent above 1999 and the highest on record. The average yield per acre in 2000 is estimated at 38.1 bushels, 1.5 bushels above the 1999 yield. Planted area for the U.S., at 74.5 million acres, is up 1 percent from 1999 and is the largest planted acreage on record. Harvested area totaled 72.7 million acres, up slightly from 1999.

Planting of the 2000 soybean crop started and progressed at a record pace in most regions as mostly favorable weather

permitted producers to plant with few disruptions. In the eight major producing States, spring planting was completed ahead of last year. Planting in the Mid-Atlantic and Southeastern States also advanced ahead for most of the planting season. Overall, this year's soybean crop matured well ahead of the last year and the five-year average. The crop in some areas of Corn Belt was stressed by dry, hot conditions resulting in reduced yields. Soybean harvest began early and progressed ahead of 1999 and the 5-year average with 96 percent of the crop harvested by November 5.



All Wheat production for 2000 is estimated at 2.22 billion bushels, 3 percent below the 1999 level. Winter wheat production, at 1.56 billion bushels, was 8 percent below 1999. The U.S. yield was 44.6 bushels, down 3.2 bushels from 1999. Area harvested for grain was 1 percent below 1999, at 35.0 million acres. Production of durum wheat, at 116 million bushels, was 16 percent above 1999 due to an increase in acres harvested for grain and higher yields. Production of other spring wheat, at 561 million bushels, was below 1999 due to a decrease in acres harvested and lower yields.

Above normal temperatures stimulated early growth of winter wheat fields in the southern Great Plains during March. In the central and northern Great Plains and Corn Belt, winter wheat fields emerged from winter dormancy ahead of normal due to the early spring-like temperatures. Dry weather aided spring wheat planting progress across most of the northern Great Plains and Pacific Northwest, although excessive precipitation hindered planting in some isolated areas, especially in the Dakotas. Meanwhile, moisture shortages delayed emergence in other areas. Development of winter and spring wheat progressed ahead of normal, supported by mostly seasonal temperatures and timely precipitation. A brief period of triple-digit temperatures and increasing moisture shortages during the reproductive stages limited crop potential. Winter wheat harvest began early and progressed ahead of normal due to early ripening and dry weather. The spring wheat harvest also progressed ahead of normal and was nearly complete by September 1.

All cotton production is forecast at 17.2 million bales, up 1 percent from 1999. Yield is estimated at 631 pounds per harvested acre. Upland cotton harvested acreage, at 12.9 million acres, was 2 percent below last year due to abandonment in Texas. Producers harvested 170,500 acres of American-Pima cotton in 2000, down 41 percent from 1999. American-Pima production is forecast at 397,500 bales, down 41 percent from last year's output. The U.S. yield is estimated at 1,119 pounds per harvested acre.

Dry soils delayed planting along the eastern Gulf Coast and adjacent areas of the Southeast, while rain and lingering moisture hindered planting along the Atlantic Coastal Plains. Moisture shortages persisted in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina through most of the growing season. In North Carolina and Virginia adequate moisture supported development, but abnormally cool temperatures slowed development. In the Delta States, planting progressed ahead of normal, as dry weather removed excess moisture and allowed planting to rapidly accelerate in early May. Above normal temperatures stimulated development in the Delta region through most of the season, but conditions steadily deteriorated due to the excessive heat and abnormally dry conditions. In the Great Plains, the planting pace remained near the 5-year average, despite periodic weather delays. In Oklahoma, planting progress moved well ahead of the 5-year average after mid-May. Development progressed ahead of normal across most of the region due to hot, dry weather. Late June precipitation temporarily eased moisture shortages, but conditions steadily deteriorated as the growing season progressed. Arizona and California experienced excellent planting conditions during the spring of 2000. Early planting and above average temperatures stimulated development in June, while mild temperatures during parts of July and August slowed crop.

Harvest progressed well ahead of the 5-year average in the Delta States. In the Southeast, harvest began near mid-September and progressed near the 5-year average. Along the Atlantic Coastal Plains, harvest lagged behind average due to slow ripening. Harvest began early in the Great Plains and progressed ahead of normal due to rapid maturation and a killing frost in early October. However, rain and high humidity slowed progress during November. Harvest proceeded ahead of normal in the Southwest, despite occasional rain delays.

Sorghum: Grain production in 2000 is estimated at 470 million bushels, down 21 percent from 1999. Area harvested for grain was estimated at 7.72 million acres, down 10 percent from 1999. Average grain yield, at 60.9 bushels per acre, was 8.8 bushels below the 1999 yield.

Planting progressed well ahead of normal due to warm, dry weather in the Great Plains and Corn Belt. Development remained up to 3 weeks ahead of the 5-year average throughout the growing season. Conditions deteriorated, as moisture shortages steadily increased on the Great Plains. Harvest progressed far ahead of normal due to early ripening and favorable harvest weather.

Barley production in 2000 was 318 million bushels, up 13 percent from last year's estimate. Average yield per acre, at 61.1 bushels, is up 1.9 bushels from 1999. The area harvested for grain was 5.20 million acres, 10 percent above a year ago.

Seeding progressed ahead of normal across the northern Great Plains, and Pacific Northwest during April. Seasonal temperatures and adequate moisture aided emergence across most of the northern Great Plains, although dry soils hindered progress in Montana. In the Pacific Northwest, barley emerged slightly ahead of normal. Crop development progressed well ahead of normal, with 96 percent headed on July 23. Harvest advanced more than 1 week ahead of normal, led by rapid progress in Minnesota.

Oats: Production for the 2000 crop year is estimated at 149.2 million bushels, 2 percent above the 1999 production. The estimated yield, at 64.2 bushels per acre, is 4.6 bushels higher than last year. Area harvested for grain in 2000 is 2.32 million acres, 5 percent below 1999. This continues the steady downward trend and breaks last year's record as the smallest acreage harvested for grain on record.

Warm, dry weather at the beginning of spring allowed planting to rapidly advance in the western Corn Belt. At the end of May, planting was virtually complete across the Corn Belt, but lagged behind the 5-year average in North Dakota and Minnesota. Early planting, warm weather, and timely rain promoted rapid emergence and early growth in the Corn Belt and Great Lakes region. In the upper Mississippi Valley and northern Great Plains, adequate moisture supplies and seasonal temperatures aided rapid germination in late May and by the end of the month, nearly all of the Nation's oat acreage was emerged. Development continued ahead of the 5-year average and on July 2, the crop was 79 percent headed in the 8 major oat-producing. Harvest began early and progressed ahead of the 5-year average, with only brief rain delays. In Iowa and Nebraska, the harvest was nearly complete by the end of July and by the end of August, nearly all of the crop was harvested.

Rice production in 2000 totaled 191 million cwt, down 7 percent from 1999. Area for harvest, at 3.04 million acres, is down 13 percent from 1999. The average yield for all U.S. rice is estimated at 6,278 pounds per acre, 42 pounds above the November 1 forecast. This all rice yield is the highest on record. The previous record of 6,120 pounds per acre was set in 1996.

Planting and development progressed ahead of normal along the western Gulf Coast. In the interior Mississippi Delta, wet weather delayed planting, especially in Mississippi, and development remained behind normal throughout the growing season. Harvest began early and progressed ahead of normal in Texas and Louisiana, while late development delayed the harvest season in Mississippi. Planting and emergence advanced well ahead of normal in California. Cool weather delayed heading and early-harvest progress, but harvest accelerated near mid-September.

International Weather and Crop Summary

January 7 - 13, 2001

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

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: The sixth consecutive week of unseasonably mild weather continued to provide favorable overwintering conditions for winter grains.

MIDDLE EAST: Unseasonable warmth helped to erode protective snow cover in winter wheat areas of Turkey and Iran.

EUROPE: Unseasonably mild weather persisted in most areas, maintaining favorable overwintering conditions for dormant and semi-dormant winter grains and oilseeds.

EASTERN ASIA: Across the North China Plain, colder weather kept winter wheat dormant.

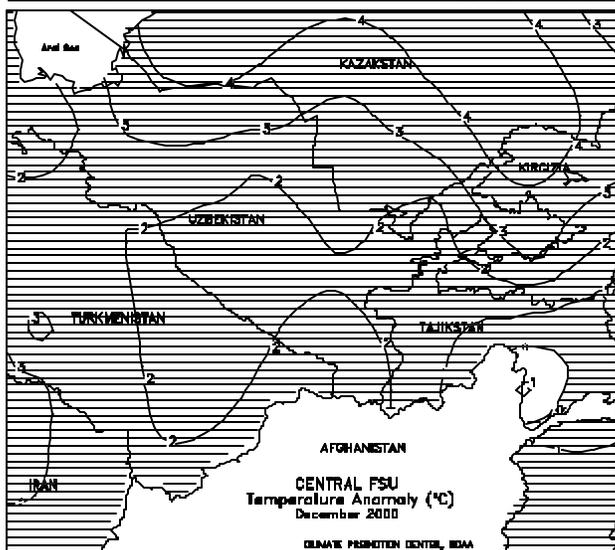
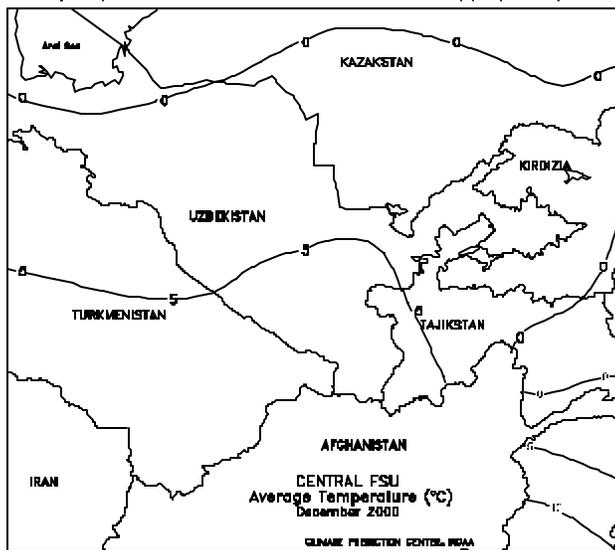
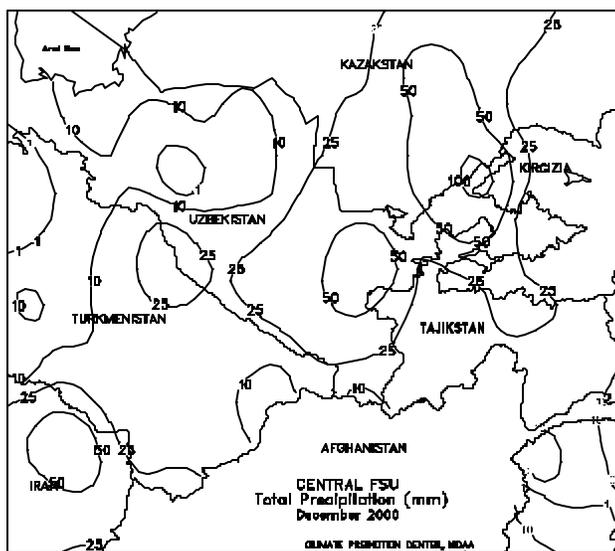
AUSTRALIA: Scattered showers aided pastures and summer crops in Queensland and Western Australia.

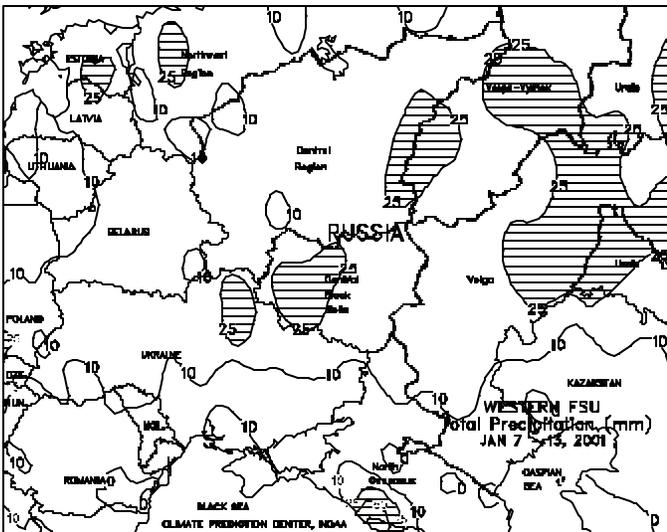
SOUTHEAST ASIA: In Java, Indonesia, showers continued to provide adequate moisture for vegetative rice.

SOUTH AFRICA: A heat wave in the corn belt stressed summer crops in or nearing reproduction.

SOUTH AMERICA: Across central Argentina and southern Brazil, widespread showers benefited vegetative to reproductive summer crops.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Widespread, light to moderate showers improved growing conditions for winter grains.

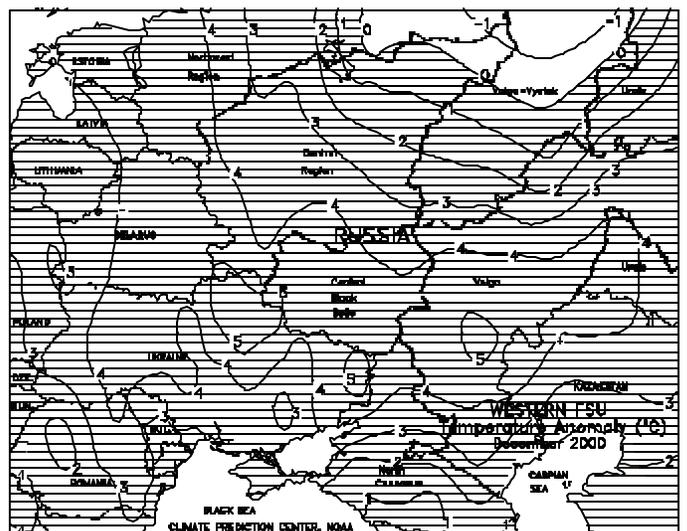
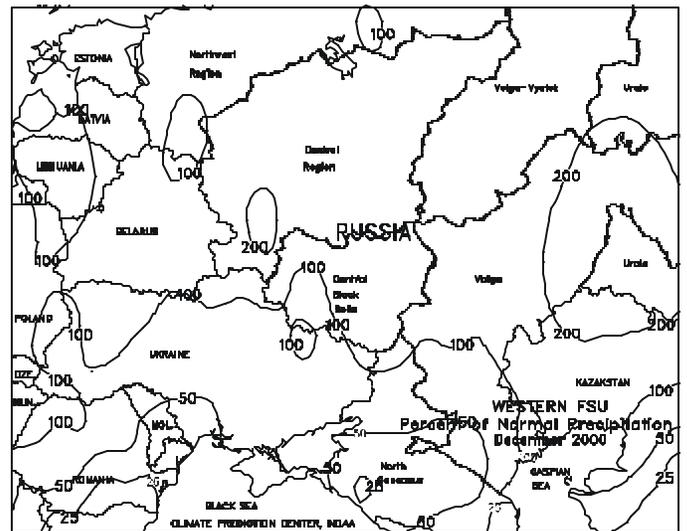
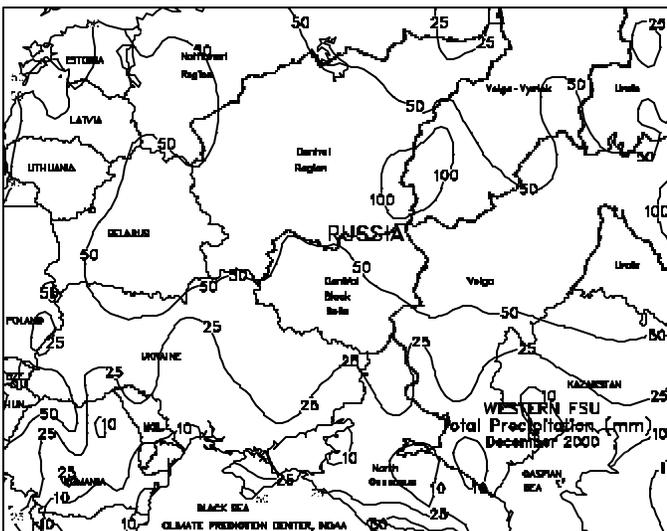


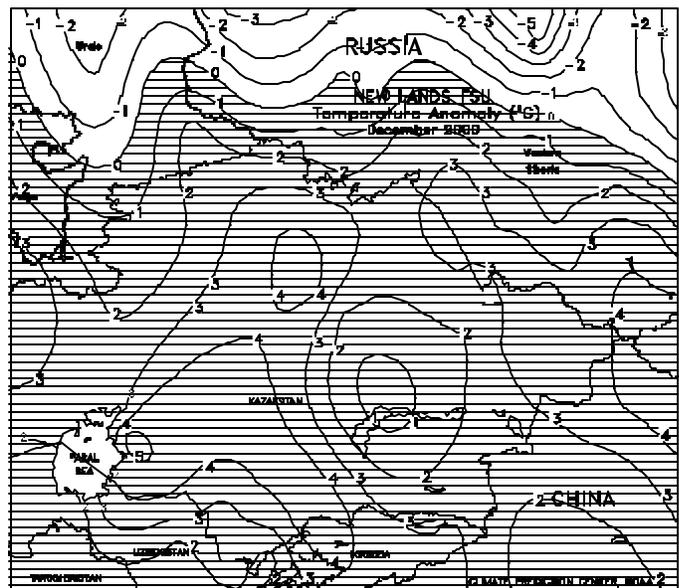
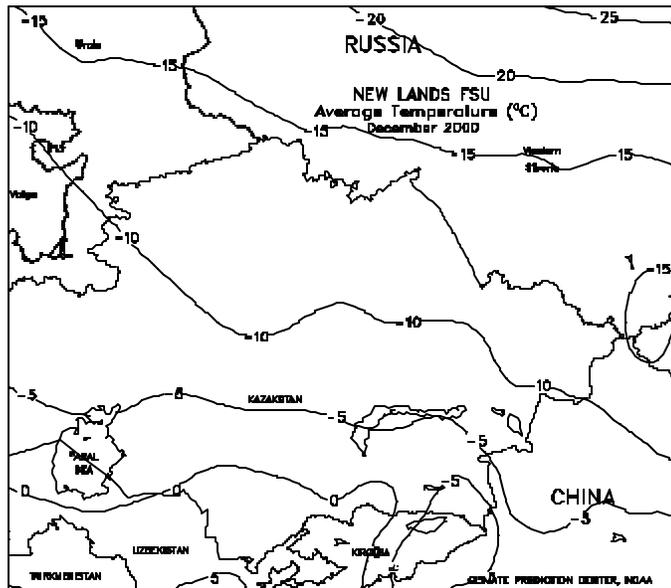
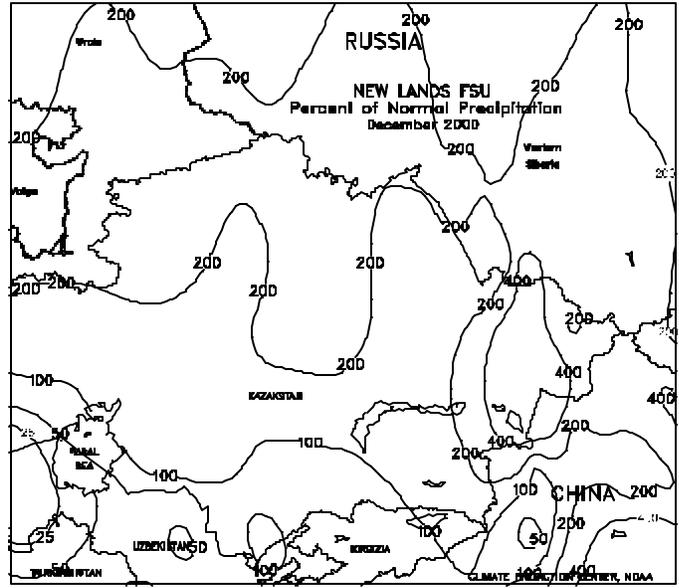
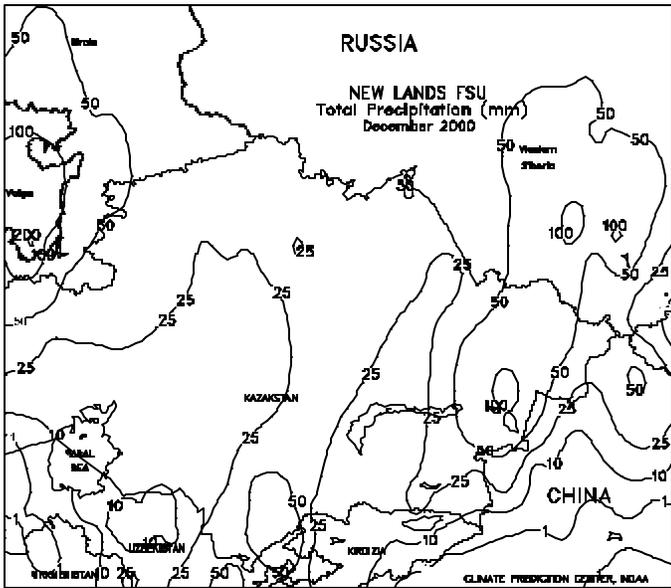


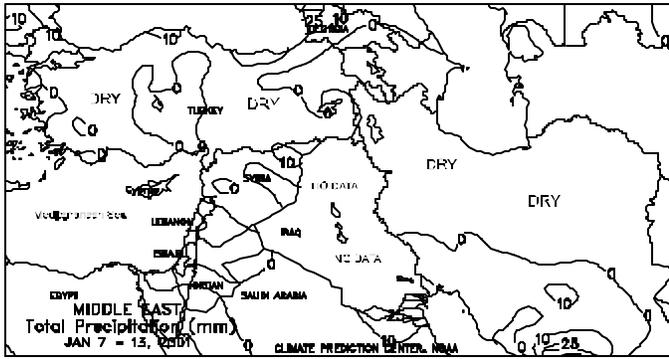
FSU-WESTERN

The sixth consecutive week of unusually mild weather maintained favorable overwintering conditions for winter grains in Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus. Weekly temperatures averaged 7 to 12 degrees C above normal in Ukraine, Russia, and eastern Belarus, and 4 to 7 degrees C above normal in western Belarus and the Baltics. Light rain fell in major winter wheat-producing areas of Ukraine and southern Russia, where a lack of snow cover has left wheat areas exposed to potential weather extremes. Moderate to locally heavy snow (10-25 mm or more of liquid equivalent) fell in northern Russia, increasing the deep snow cover. In December, overwintering conditions were mostly favorable for winter grains that remained dormant in Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, and the Baltics. Monthly temperatures averaged 2 to 5 degrees C above normal in most areas. A mixture of rain and snow fell from Belarus eastward across central and northern winter grain areas in Russia (Northwest Region, Central Region, the northern portion of the Central Black Soils Region, Volga Vyatsk, and the middle and upper Volga Valley), providing above-normal

precipitation. Below-normal precipitation was observed in key winter wheat-producing areas of Ukraine and parts of southern Russia (North Caucasus and lower Volga Valley). Winter grains in northern Russia remained under a moderate to deep snow cover during the month. The snow cover in these areas protected winter grains from a brief period of bitterly cold weather (minimum temperatures ranged from -15 to -32 degrees C) from December 26-29, 2000. Farther south, although winter wheat areas in Ukraine and southern Russia remained snow-free during most of the month, temperatures did not fall low enough to threaten crops.

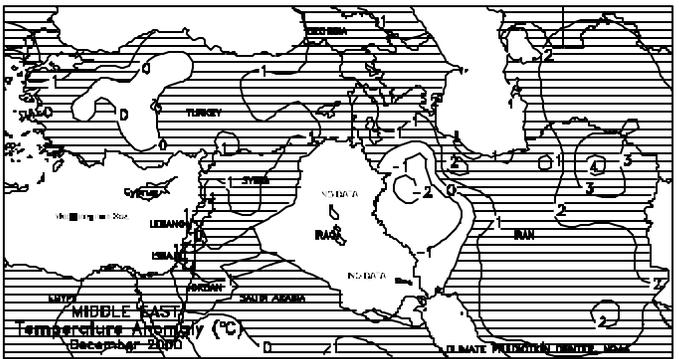
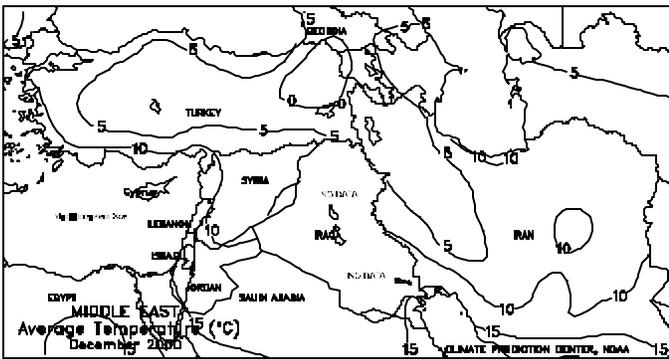
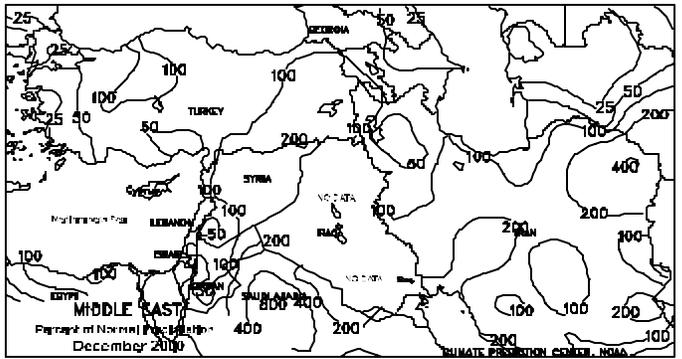
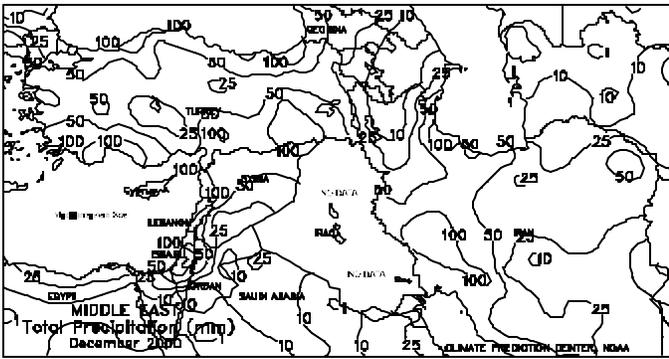






MIDDLE EAST

Mostly dry, unseasonably mild (temperatures averaged 3-5 degrees C above normal) weather dominated the region, further eroding protective snow cover in winter wheat areas of Turkey and Iran. Temperatures were low enough to sustain crop dormancy in the Anatolian Plateau and sections of western Iran, but not low enough to cause concern for winter kill. During December, a wetter-than-normal pattern brought widespread, overall beneficial precipitation to the region, although local flooding was likely along the Mediterranean Coast. The moisture was especially welcomed from Syria to western Iran, which had missed some of the previously beneficial rainfall earlier in the season. Drier-than-normal conditions persisted, however, in sections of western Turkey and northwestern Iran, where long-term moisture deficits will necessitate timely rainfall between now and spring for normal winter wheat development.

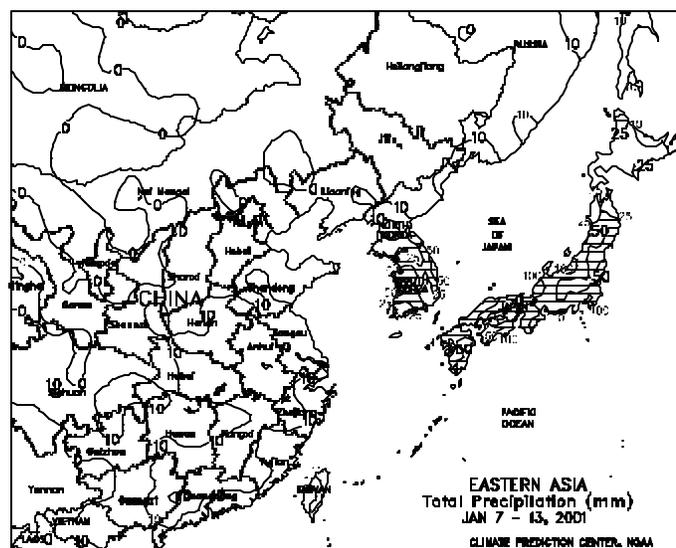




EUROPE

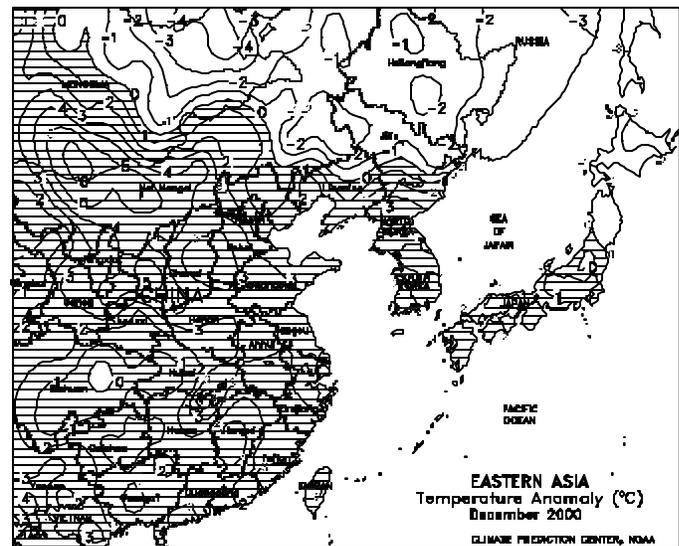
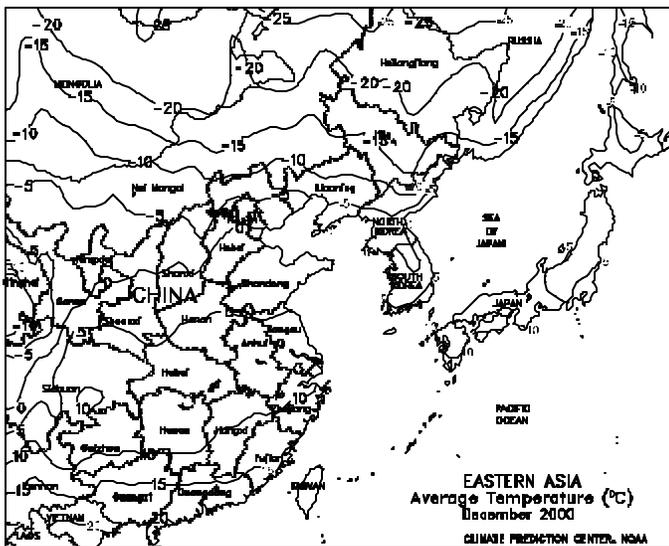
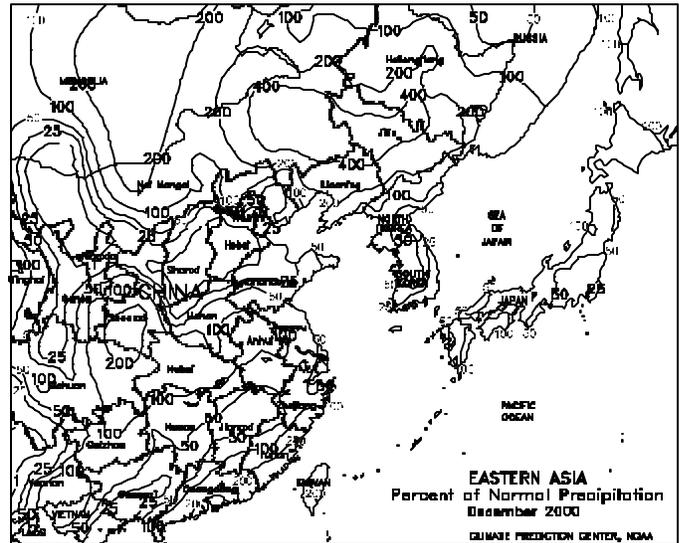
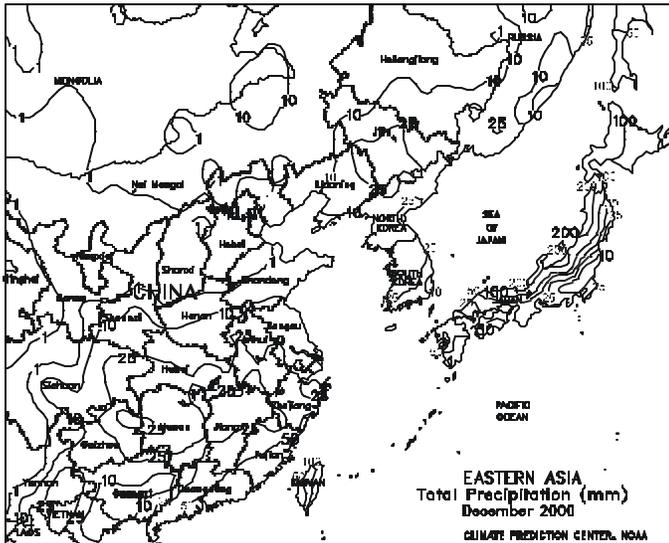
Across most of the continent, unseasonably mild weather provided favorable overwintering conditions for dormant and semi-dormant winter grains. In western Europe, temperatures averaged near normal in England and 1 to 4 degrees C above normal elsewhere. In eastern Europe, temperatures averaged 3 to 8 degrees C above normal, with extreme minimum temperatures ranging from -7 to 2 degrees C. Given the continued mild weather, snow cover remained sparse in major crop-producing areas, leaving crops exposed to potentially cold weather. Rain (10-50 mm or more) in Portugal and western Spain continued to hamper fieldwork. Light precipitation (5-35 mm) fell from Belgium and France eastward through southern Poland, Slovakia, and Hungary, while mostly dry weather prevailed elsewhere in Europe. Moisture supplies remained adequate to locally excessive in most areas, excluding southeastern Europe, where precipitation is still needed to improve moisture supplies. During December, near- to above-normal precipitation maintained moisture supplies, except in extreme southeastern Europe, where drought persisted. In the western Iberian peninsula, frequent rainfall delayed winter wheat and barley planting and caused localized flooding. Unseasonably mild weather throughout Europe slowed cold hardening of winter grains and oilseeds. Nevertheless, crops entered dormancy in central and eastern Europe by month's end, with only slow growth continuing in parts of western Europe.

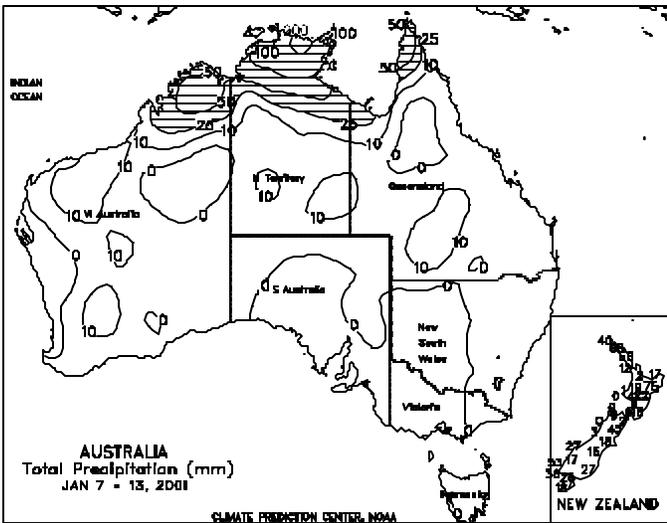




EASTERN ASIA

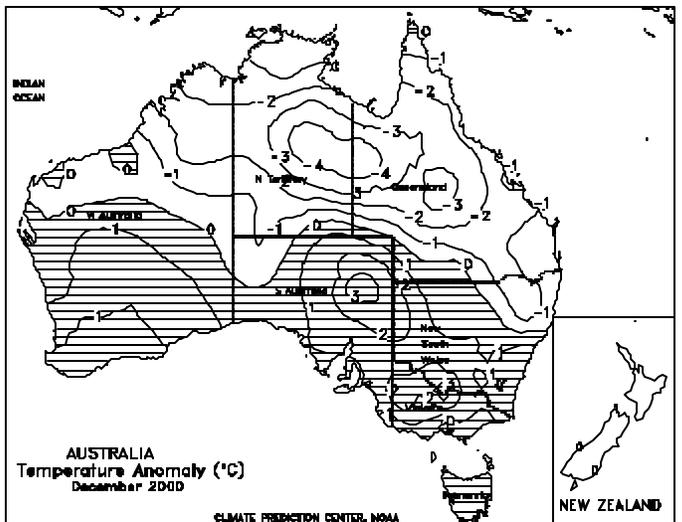
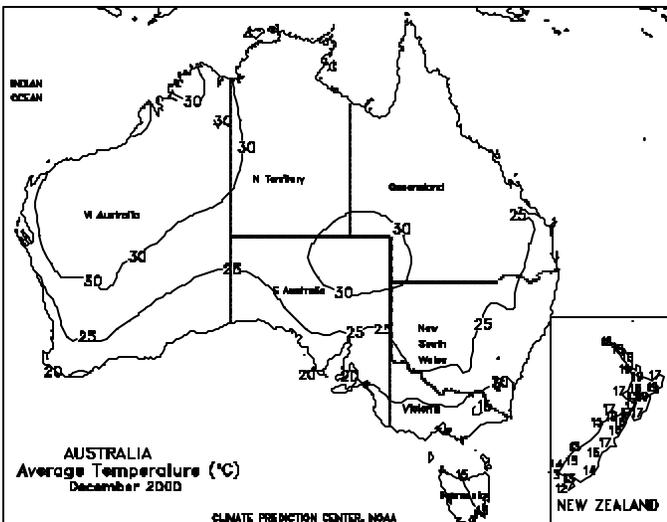
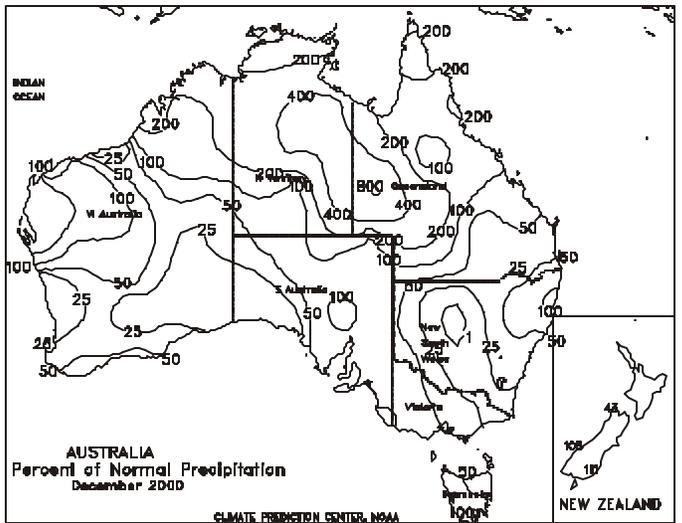
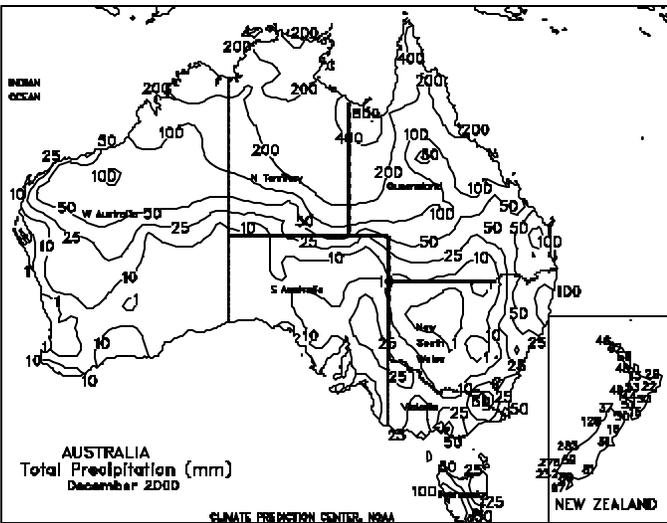
Across the North China Plain, seasonably colder weather kept winter wheat dormant across the region. Minimum temperatures ranged from -13 to -4 degrees C across the region, not cold enough to harm dormant winter wheat. Furthermore, snowcover across Hebei, Shandong, and northern Henan provided further protection from cold weather. Across eastern China, light precipitation (5-25 mm of liquid equivalent) continued to increase moisture supplies for winter crops. During December, near- to above-normal precipitation fell across the Sichuan Basin eastward along the Yangtze Valley, boosting moisture supplies for winter crops. Seasonably light precipitation fell across the North China Plain, where winter wheat remained dormant. Above-normal December rainfall increased moisture supplies for sugarcane across the southern coast, but below-normal rainfall prevailed across interior southern China.

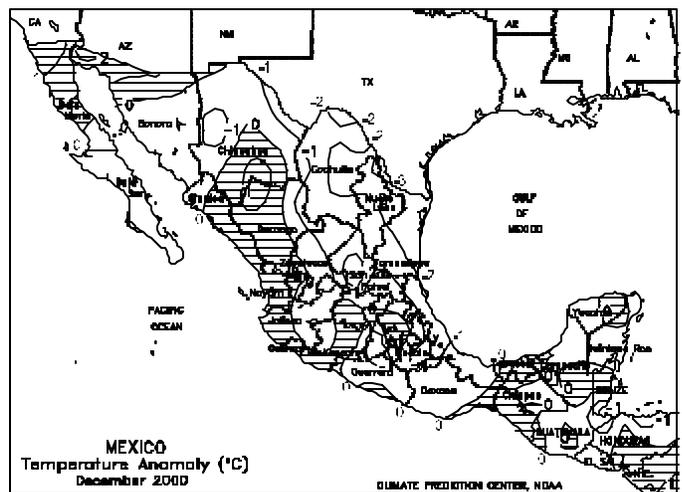
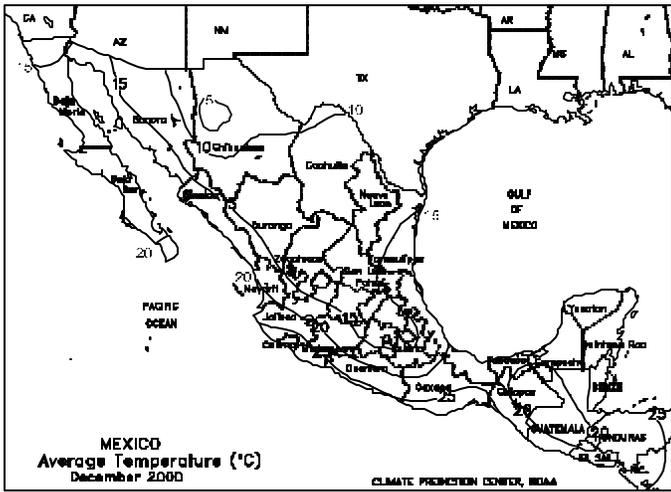
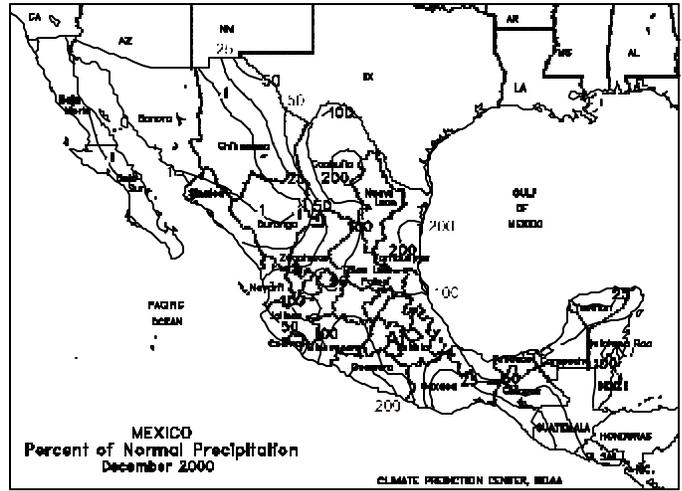
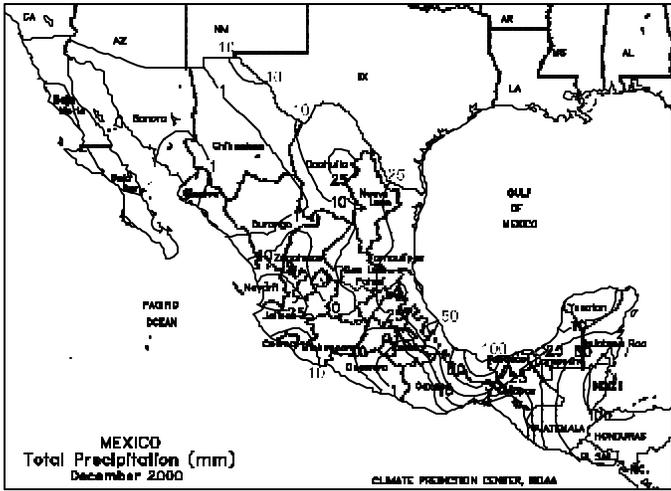


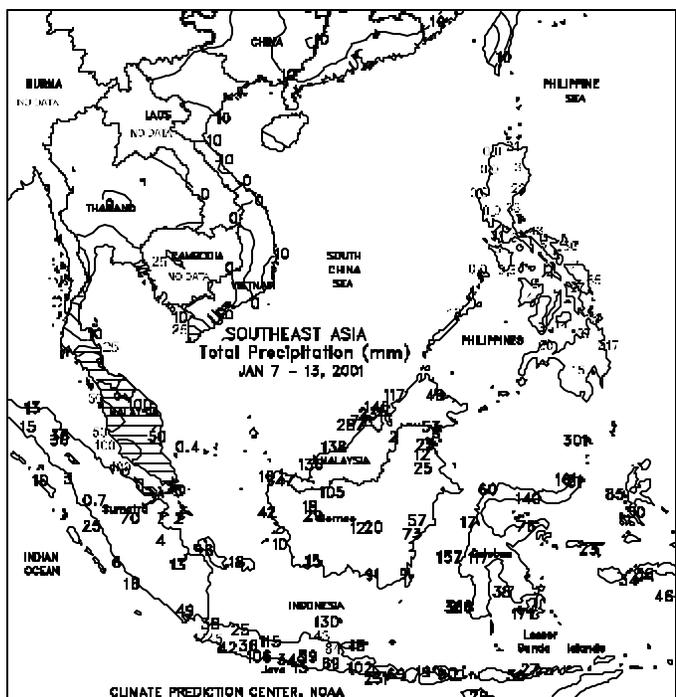


AUSTRALIA

Scattered showers (1-10 mm, locally exceeding 25 mm) boosted moisture reserves in pasture and grazing lands of Western Australia and Queensland. The moisture was also locally beneficial for rainfed summer crops in sections of southern Queensland, with above-normal temperatures spurring development of cotton and sorghum. Hot, dry weather aided final winter crop harvests in the southeast (South Australia to southern New South Wales). During December, a drier weather pattern aided winter crop dry down and allowed flooding to abate in sections of New South Wales. Warmer-than-normal weather in the southeast contributed to good winter grain quality. In contrast, near- to slightly below-normal temperatures, caused by periodic showers and cloud cover, slowed development of cotton and sorghum in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales.

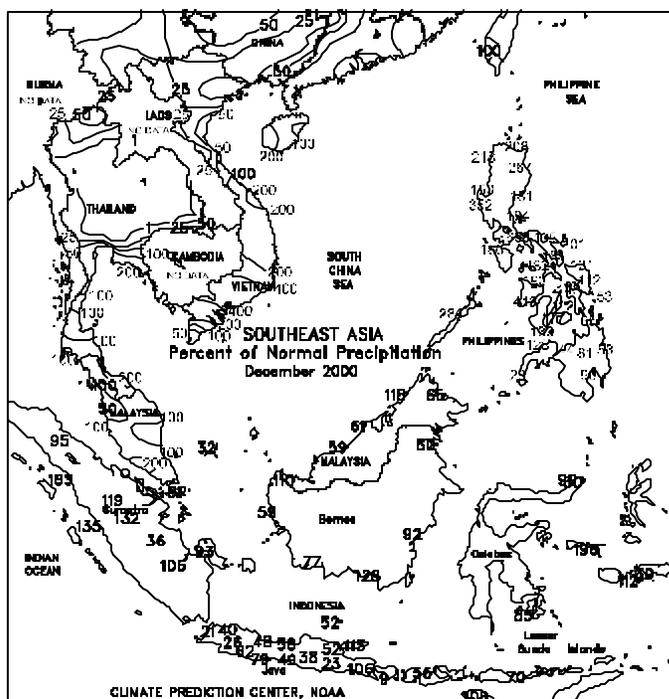
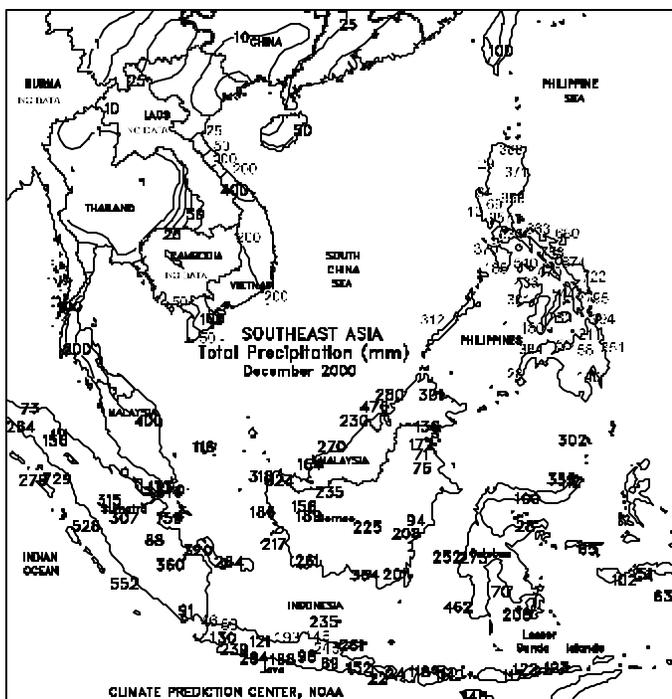


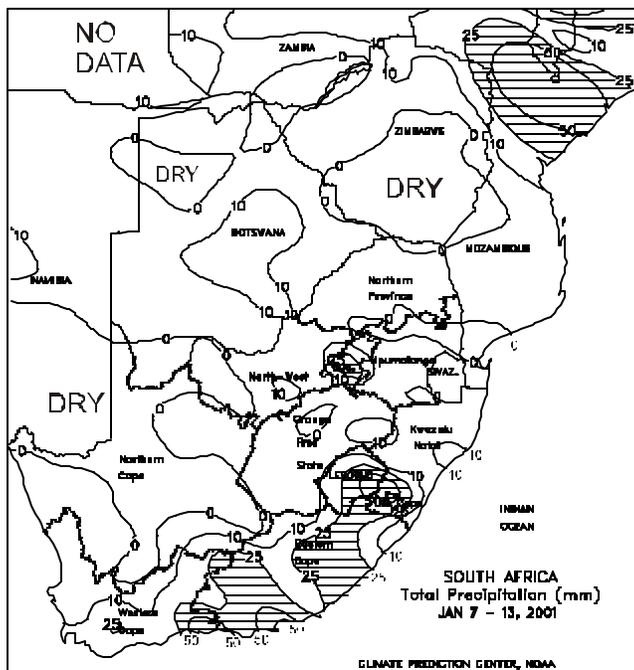
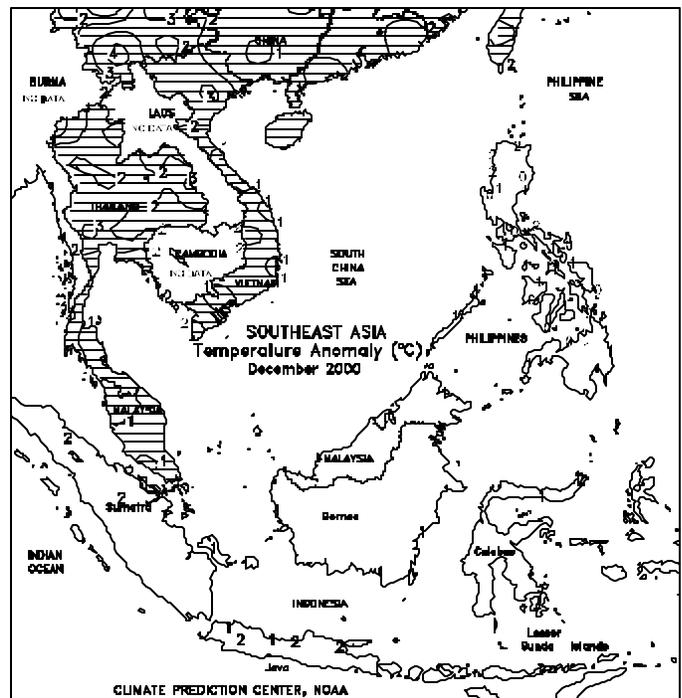
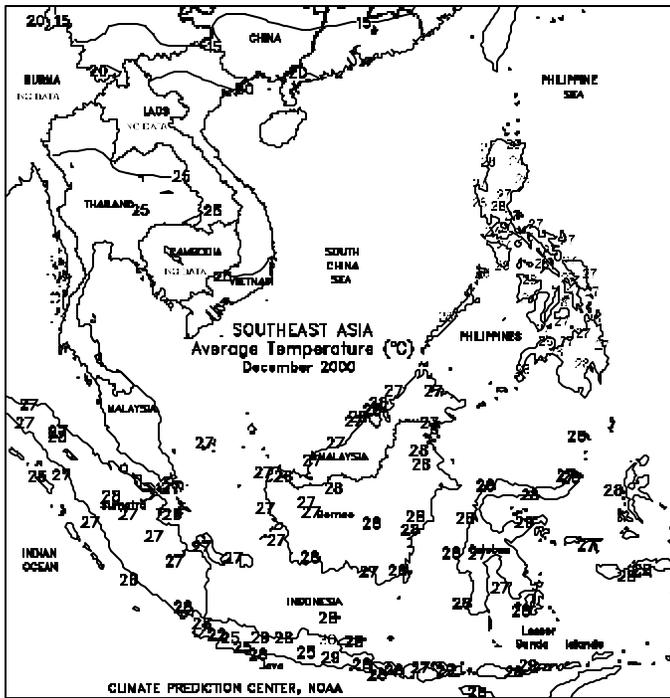




SOUTHEAST ASIA

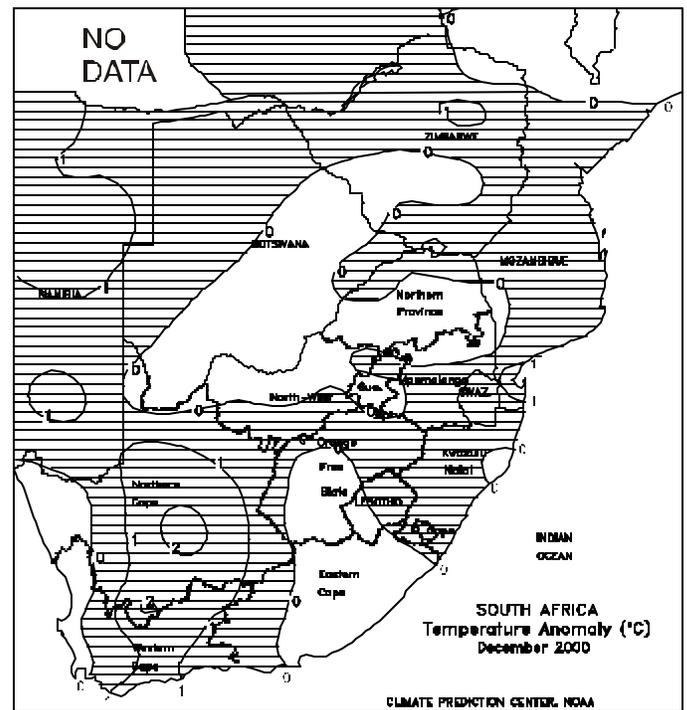
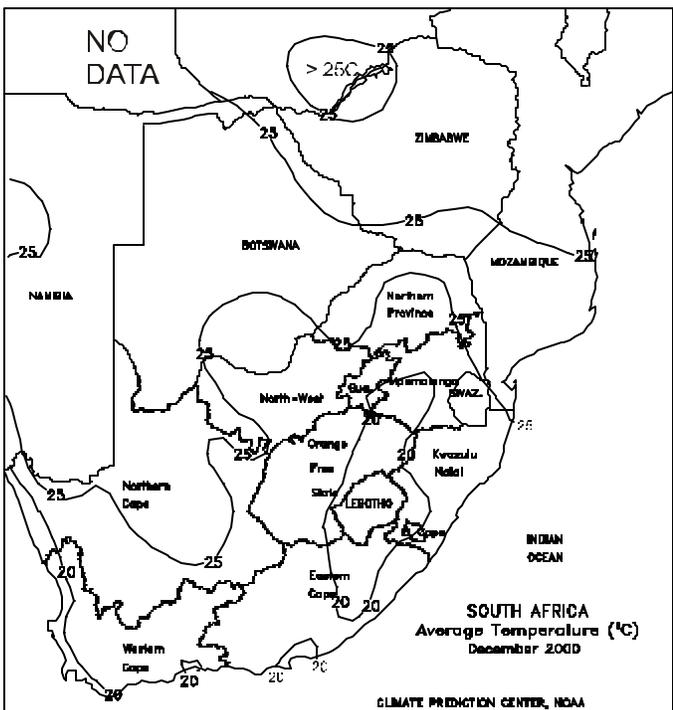
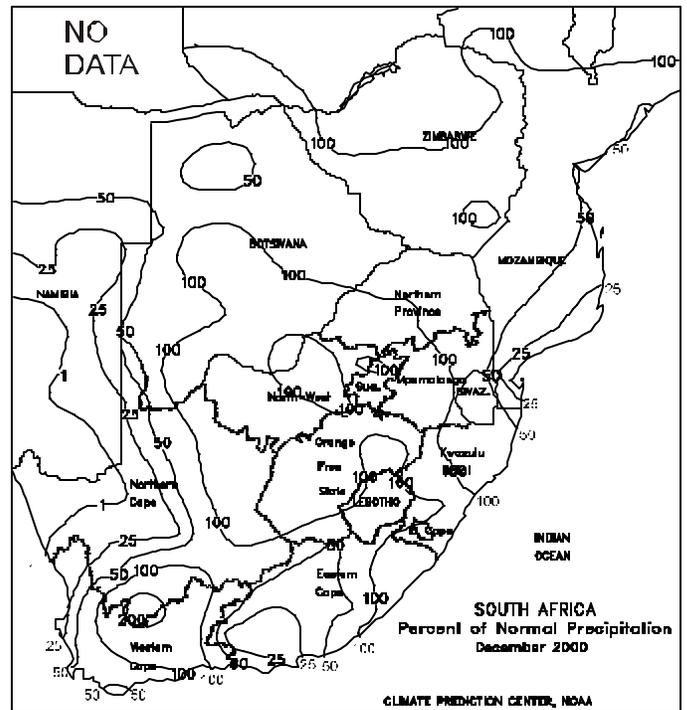
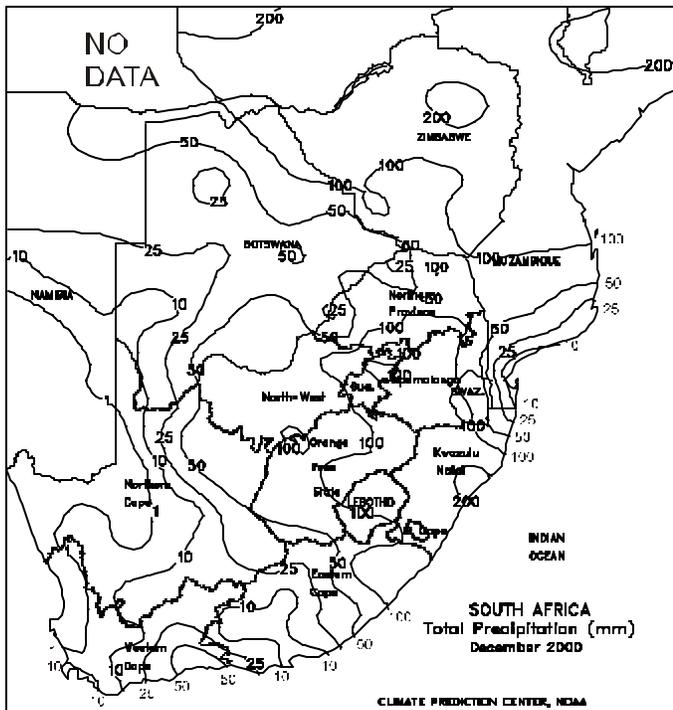
In Java, Indonesia, showers (30-100 mm) continued to provide adequate moisture supplies for vegetative main-season rice. Showers (25-110 mm) also maintained moisture supplies for oil palm across peninsular Malaysia. Across Thailand and Vietnam, seasonably dry weather aided rice fieldwork. Drier weather (10-40 mm) across the eastern Philippines continued to ease excessive wetness of the previous several weeks. During December, monsoon showers brought above-normal rainfall to the Philippines and the southern half of Vietnam, causing flooding. Seasonably drier weather favored fieldwork in Thailand. Above-normal rainfall in western peninsular Malaysia favored oil palm, while somewhat below-normal rainfall in Java, Indonesia slightly reduced moisture supplies for main-season rice.

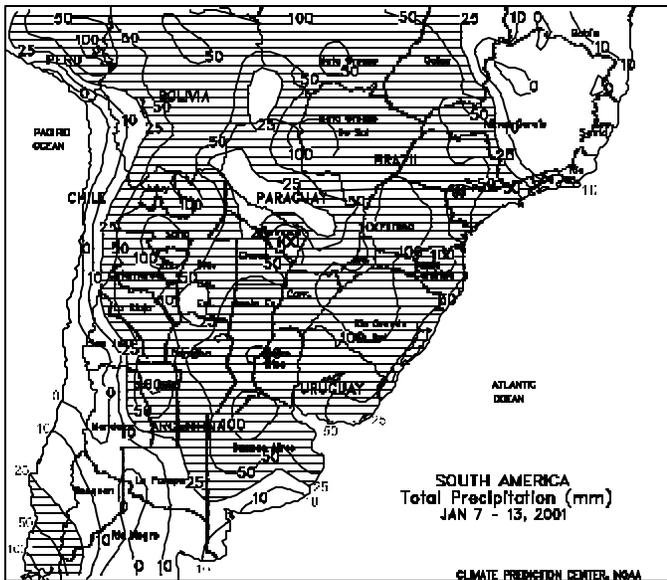




SOUTH AFRICA

Hot, mostly dry weather dominated the corn belt, stressing summer crops nearing critical moisture- and temperature-sensitive stages of development. Highs in the middle to upper 30's degrees C were recorded in most growing areas, and showers (10 mm or greater) were widely scattered, bringing only isolated relief from the heat. Corn, which typically advances through reproduction from mid-January to mid-February, and other summer crops were well watered prior to the heat wave. Nonetheless, a return to normal conditions will be needed soon to prevent significant declines in yield potential. Elsewhere, showers were light (15 mm or less) in coastal sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal, but moderate rain (10-25 mm or more) fell across Western and Eastern Cape Provinces, reducing irrigation requirements. In December, frequent showers and seasonable temperatures across the corn belt maintained ideal conditions for summer crop germination and establishment. Flooding occurred, however, in coastal sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal. Near- to above-normal temperatures maintained high moisture demands in the orchards and vineyards of the southwest.

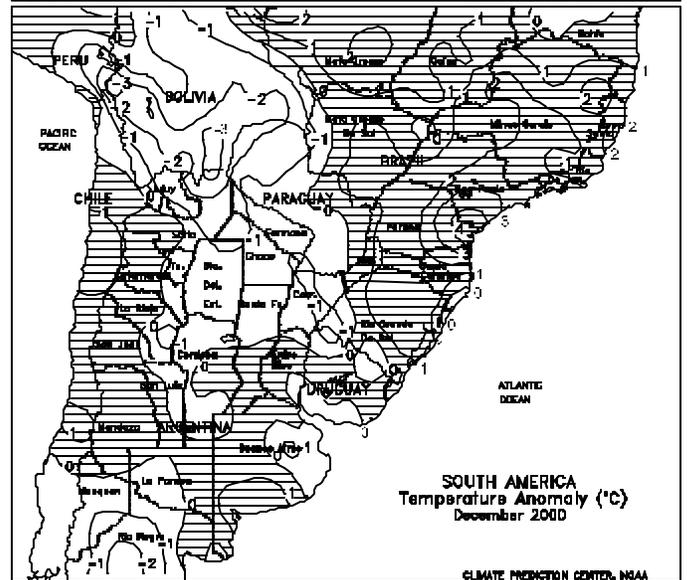
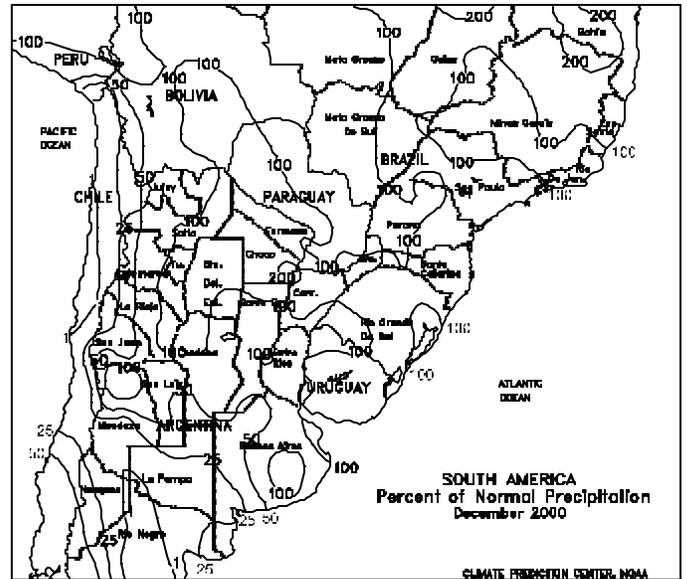
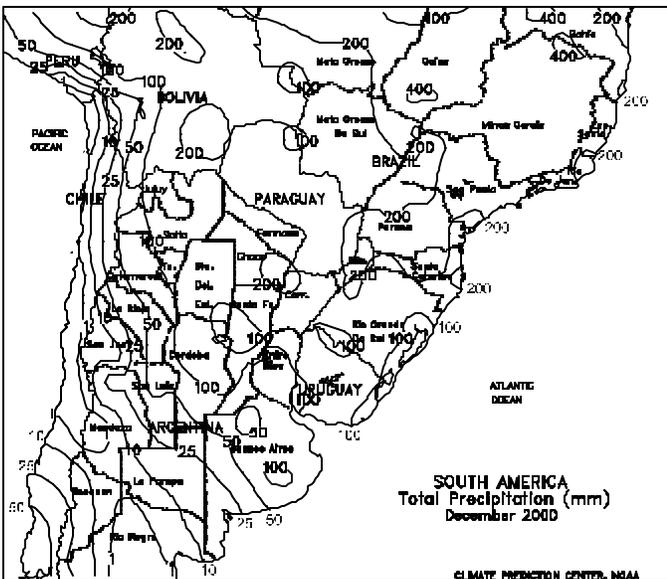


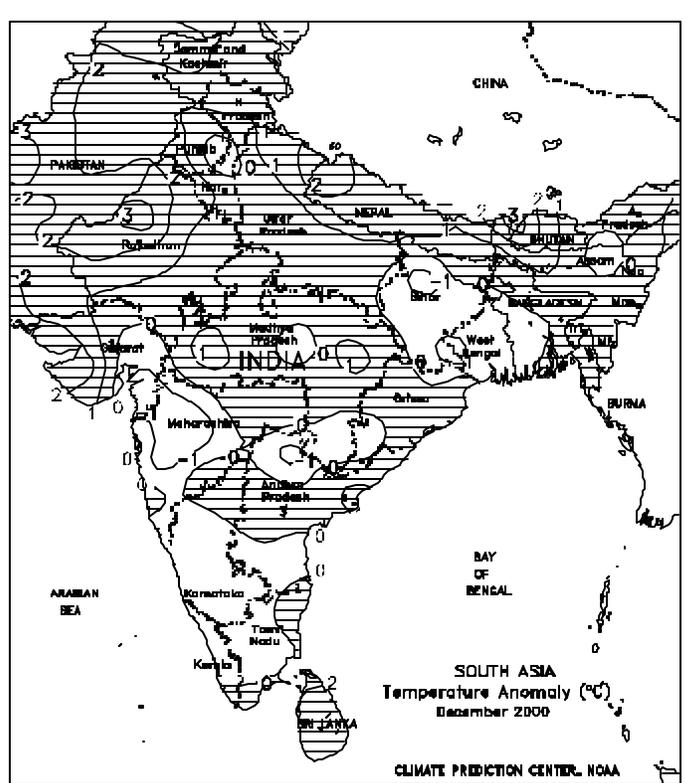
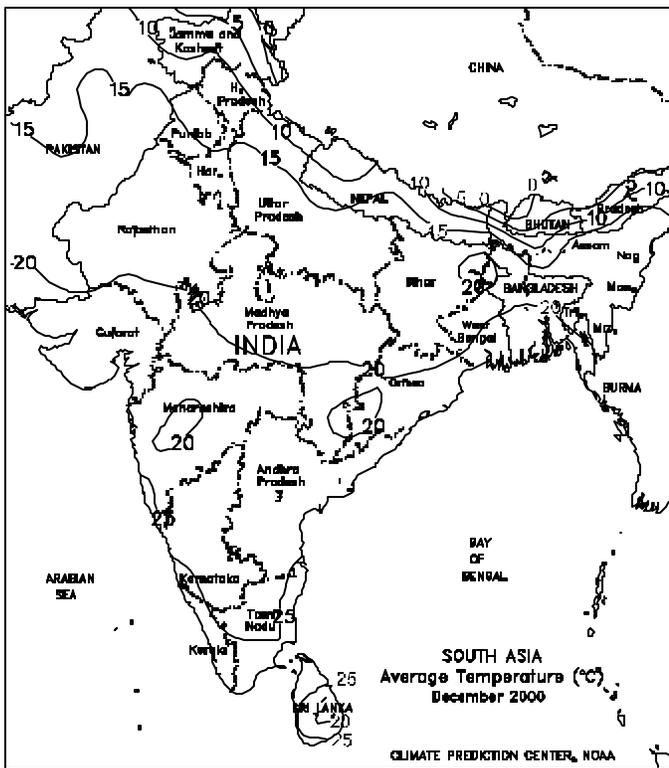
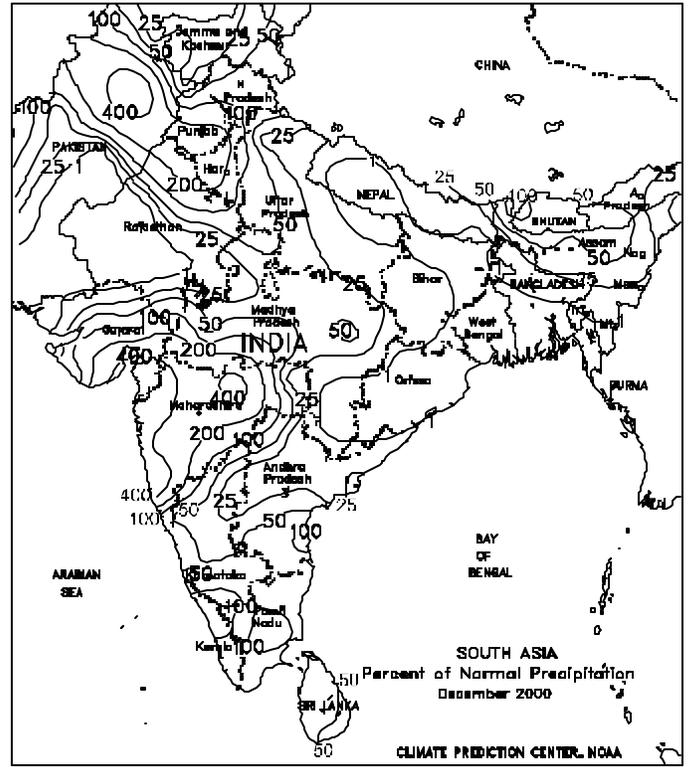
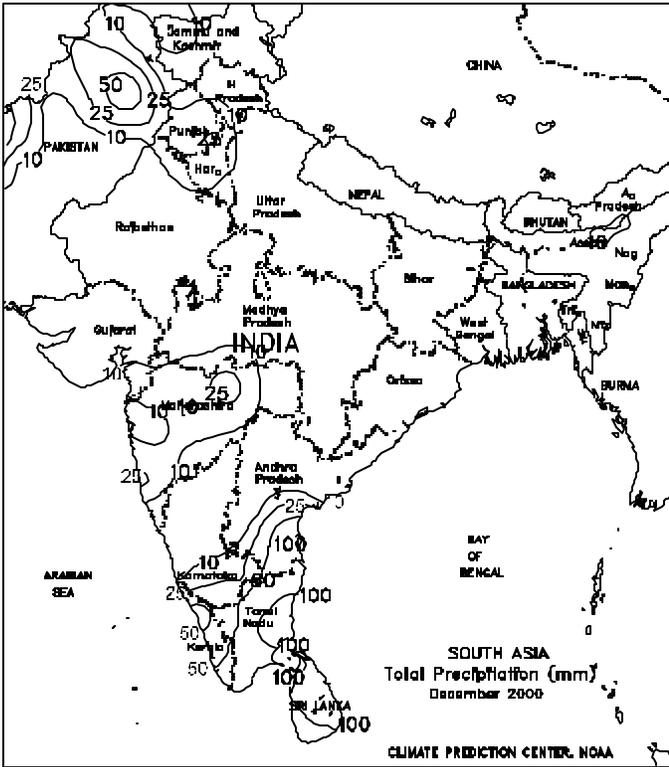


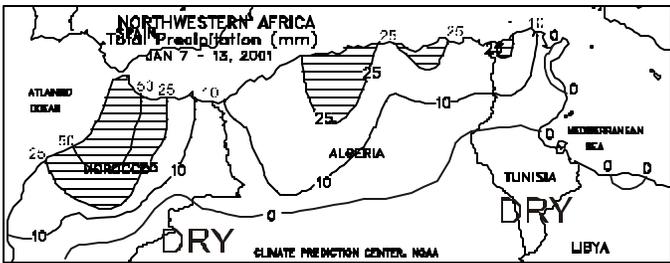
SOUTH AMERICA

Across central Argentina, early- to mid-week showers (30-125 mm) covered the major summer crop-producing areas, easing dryness and benefiting vegetative to reproductive corn, soybeans, and sunflowers. Lighter showers (10-24 mm) fell across southern Buenos Aires. In northern Argentina, moderate to heavy showers (20-140 mm) maintained moisture supplies for cotton. Cooler weather also benefited summer crop development, with temperatures averaging 2 to 4 degrees C below normal. According to the Argentine Agricultural Secretariat as of January 5, nationwide corn was 93 percent planted, the same as last year at this time. Second-crop soybean planting was nearing completion in Cordoba and Santa Fe, and 75 percent was planted in Buenos Aires. Wheat was 81 percent harvested. In southern Brazil and southern Paraguay, widespread showers (25-100 mm) maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for summer crops. The heaviest showers (100-180 mm) fell across western Parana southward into western Rio Grande do Sul, causing isolated flooding. Temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal across southern Parana and Rio

Grande do Sul and 1 to 3 degrees C above normal across the rest of southern Brazil. During December, near- to above-normal rainfall provided adequate soil moisture across central and northern Argentina for summer crops. In La Pampa and western Buenos Aires, however, below-normal rainfall and hot weather stressed vegetative summer crops, especially in early January. In southern Brazil, widespread December rainfall maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for germinating to vegetative soybeans.



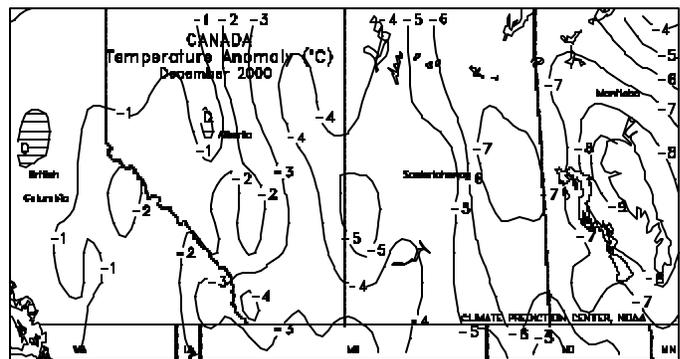
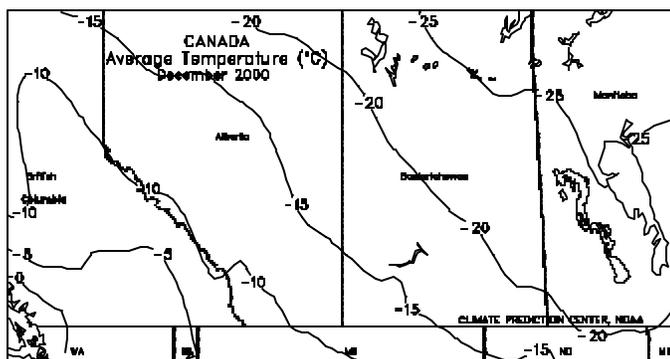
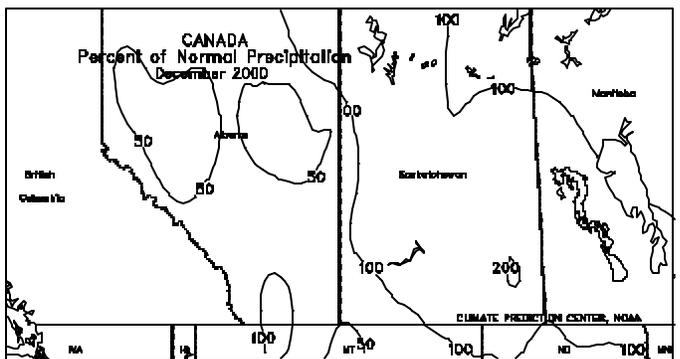
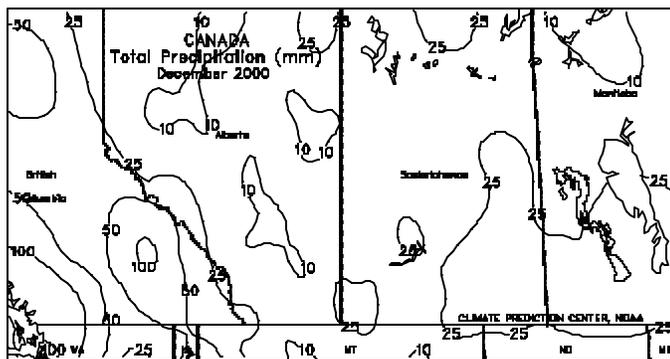
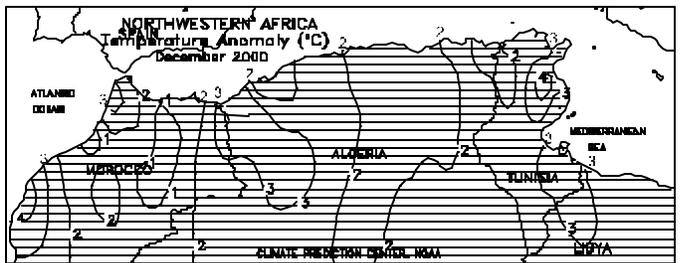
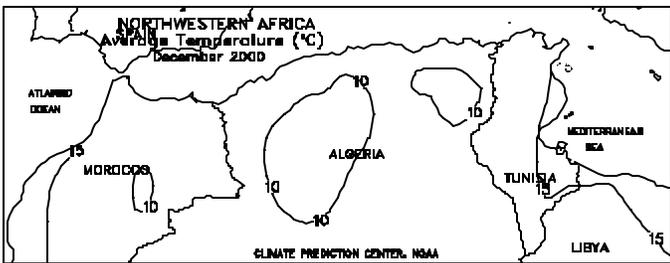
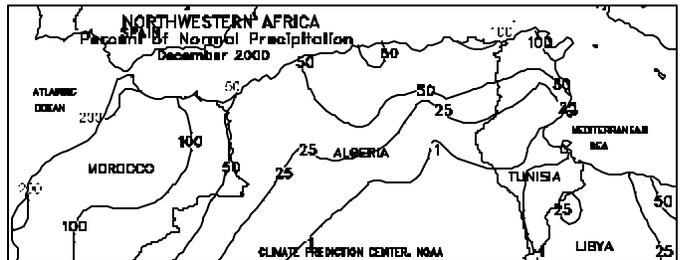
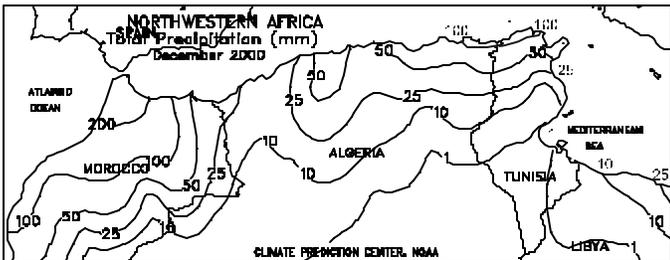




NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Precipitation (10-40 mm, with local amounts in excess of 50 mm) increased in both intensity and coverage in winter grain areas in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, improving growing conditions for winter grains in the vegetative stage. However, soil moisture reserves remained limited, necessitating timely rains during the remainder of the growing season to prevent serious declines in crop prospects. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in most areas. In

December, the first substantial rains of the growing season fell on winter grain areas in southern Morocco during the last half of the month, prompting widespread planting slowed by the previous dryness. Winter grain areas in northern Morocco received intermittent showers throughout the month, aiding winter grain emergence and early plant establishment. Farther east, below-normal precipitation fell over winter grain areas in Algeria and Tunisia, with crop areas in western Algeria receiving less than 50 percent of normal rainfall. Although the dryness in these areas favored fieldwork for winter grain planting, it reduced moisture needed for crop emergence and establishment.



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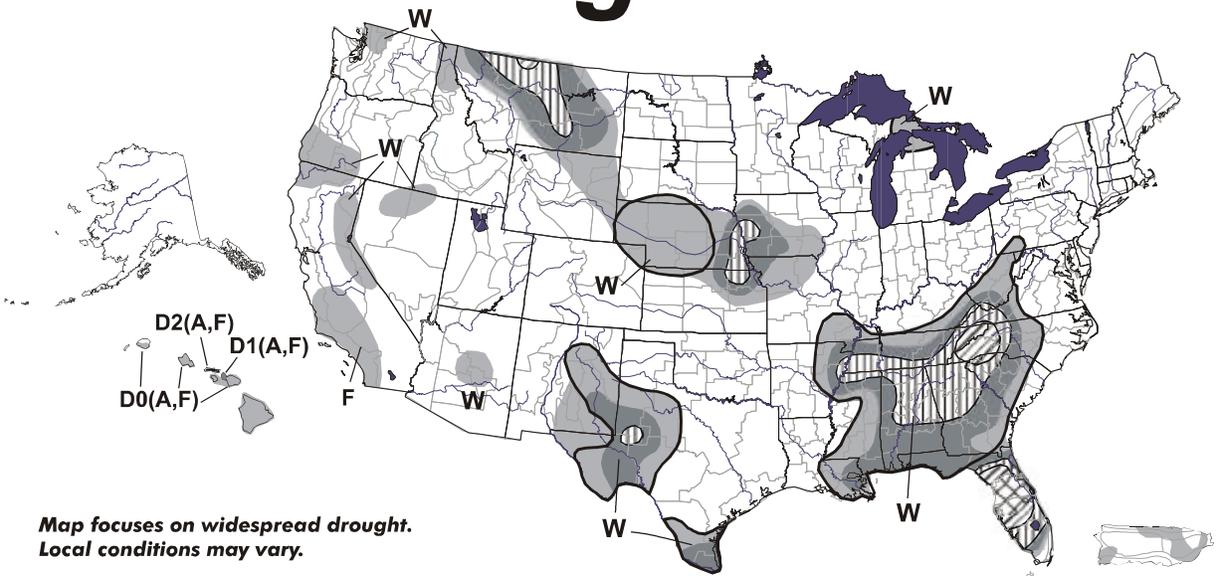
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January 9, 2001 Valid 7 a.m. EST

U.S. Drought Monitor



Map focuses on widespread drought. Local conditions may vary.

- D0 Abnormally Dry
 - D1 Drought-First Stage
 - ▨ D2 Drought-Severe
 - ▨ D3 Drought-Extreme
 - ⊗ D4 Drought-Exceptional
 - Delineates Overlapping Areas
- Drought type: used only when impacts differ
- A = Agriculture
 W = Water
 F = Wildfire danger

See accompanying text summary for forecast statements
<http://enso.unl.edu/monitor/monitor.html>



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