

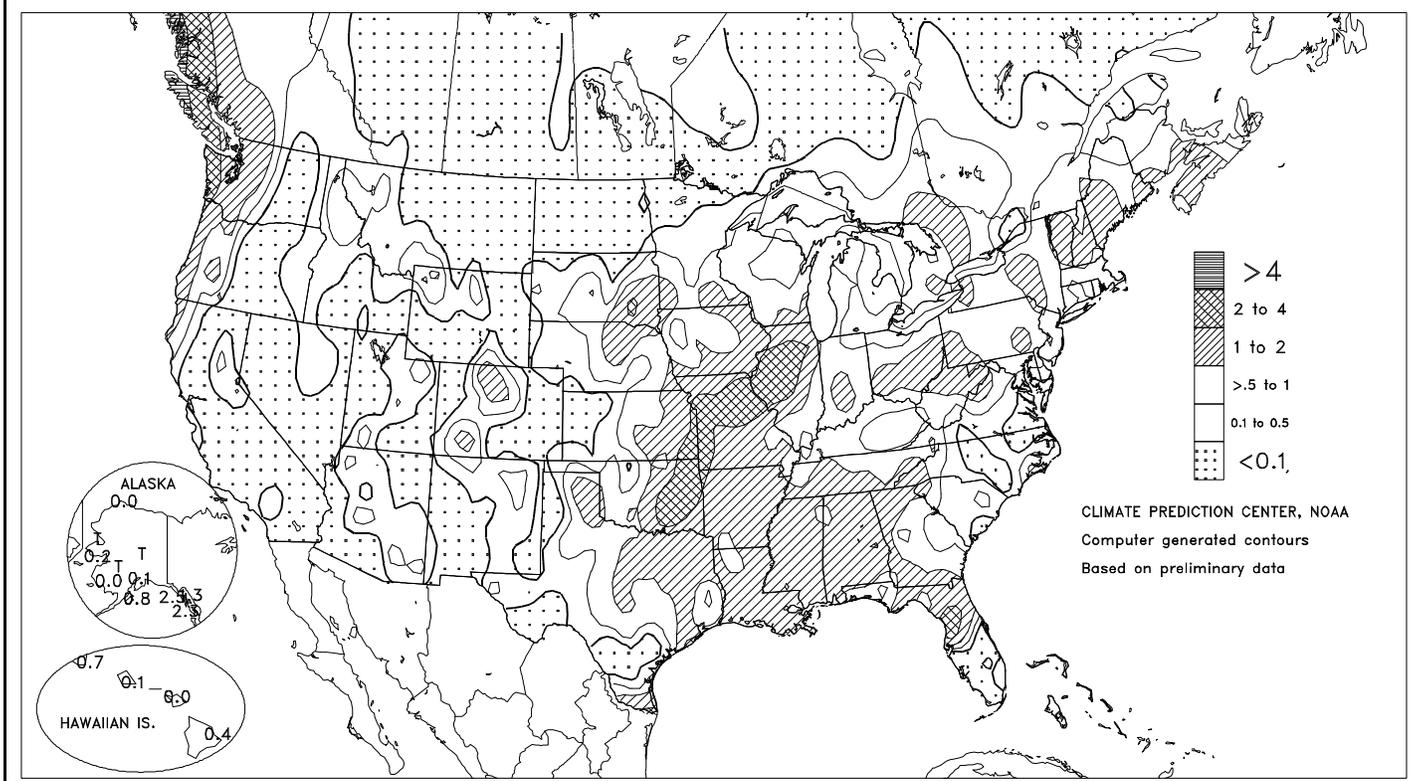
WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

Total Precipitation (Inches)

JAN 28 - FEB 3, 2001



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

HIGHLIGHTS

January 28 - February 3, 2000

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Blizzard conditions engulfed parts of the **central Plains** and **northwestern Corn Belt** until midweek, stressing livestock and disrupting travel. In the latter region, as much as 2 feet of snow padded an already extensive snow cover, while on the **Plains**, a widespread snow cover helped to protect winter wheat from weather extremes. Farther south and east, weekly precipitation totaled 2 inches or more from **eastern Oklahoma to north-central Illinois**, leaving fields and feedlots muddy. In addition, widespread freezing rain was reported across the **central Corn Belt**. By
(Continued on page 3)

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Weather Data for Selected Locations in the Delta and the Bootheel

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 3, 2001

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

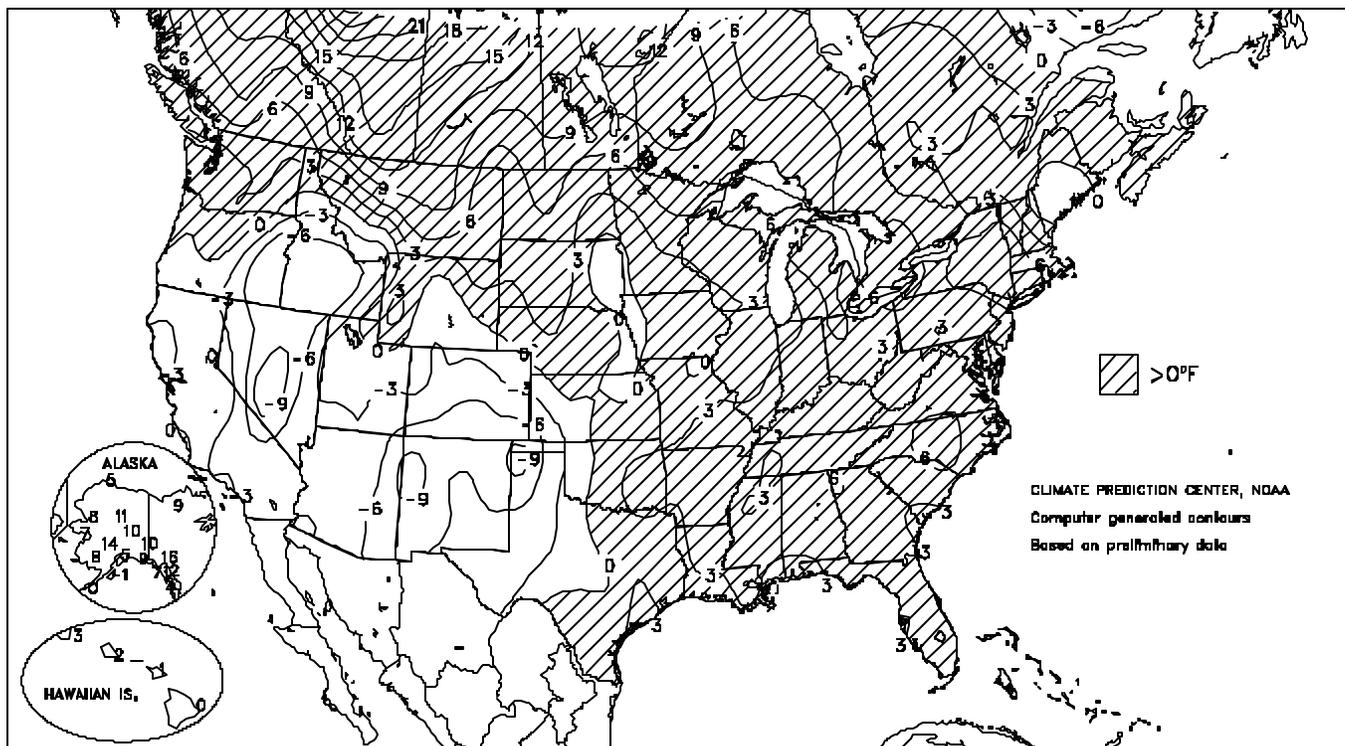
STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE EF						PRECIPITATION							4-INCH SOIL TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE Dec 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Dec 1	TOTAL IN, SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. EF		PRECIP.	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
MS BATESVILLE *	54	32	64	19	43	3	1.06	0.16	1.06	7.62	71	4.03	81	-	-	0	4	1	1
BELZONI *	57	37	68	26	47	3	0.88	0.21	0.88	13.71	115	8.35	137	-	-	0	2	1	1
CLARKSDALE *	56	34	64	22	45	4	0.90	-0.15	0.90	7.90	77	4.27	84	-	-	0	2	1	1
CLEVELAND *	55	36	67	24	46	2	0.95	-0.19	0.95	11.83	115	5.59	102	-	-	0	1	1	1
GREENVILLE *	56	36	68	25	46	2	0.77	-0.15	0.77	12.66	123	6.40	126	-	-	0	1	1	1
GREENWOOD *	58	34	72	21	46	2	0.65	-0.30	0.65	12.54	121	7.63	150	-	-	0	3	1	1
INDIANOLA 1S	56	37	68	27	47	-	0.53	-	0.53	11.40	-	5.44	-	50	43	0	2	1	1
INVERNESS 5E	57	37	70	27	47	-	0.57	-	0.57	9.16	-	5.00	-	-	-	0	2	1	1
LYON	55	35	64	22	45	-	0.74	-	0.74	6.09	-	3.85	-	-	-	0	3	1	1
MOORHEAD *	58	37	68	26	48	4	0.70	-0.29	0.70	10.66	96	5.46	103	-	-	0	2	1	1
ONWARD	59	38	72	26	49	-	1.00	-	1.00	10.95	-	6.76	-	51	45	0	2	1	1
ROLLING FORK *	58	37	70	23	48	5	0.98	-0.07	0.98	13.90	126	8.00	141	-	-	0	1	1	1
SIDON	58	38	71	27	48	-	0.58	-	0.58	8.91	-	6.30	-	-	-	0	2	1	1
TUNICA *	53	36	64	24	45	6	1.30	0.46	1.30	7.60	73	4.74	100	-	-	0	3	1	1
TUNICA 1W	54	33	64	24	44	-	1.43	-	1.43	7.44	-	4.58	-	47	42	0	4	1	1
VANCE	55	35	67	24	45	-	0.96	-	0.96	9.35	-	5.03	-	44	42	0	3	1	1
VICKSBURG *	60	38	74	23	49	2	0.85	-0.31	0.85	11.06	94	6.32	102	-	-	0	1	1	1
YAZOO CITY *	59	37	73	21	48	2	1.17	-0.02	1.17	14.31	115	9.65	155	-	-	0	2	1	1
STONEVILLE *	57	36	68	25	47	4	0.87	-0.13	0.87	13.01	119	6.44	123	54	42	0	1	1	1
MO CARDWELL	50	32	59	23	41	3	0.77	-0.46	0.71	2.66	29	2.08	50	-	-	0	4	2	1
CHARLESTON	48	29	57	16	39	5	0.66	-0.60	0.61	2.15	26	1.15	32	-	-	0	5	2	1
CLARKTON	50	31	59	20	40	3	0.78	-0.29	0.75	4.04	50	1.79	50	-	-	0	5	2	1
DELTA	47	28	55	13	37	2	0.79	-0.48	0.79	3.67	39	1.14	26	-	-	0	5	1	1
GLENNONVILLE	49	31	58	19	40	3	0.75	-0.32	0.68	3.33	41	1.61	45	-	-	0	4	2	1
PORTAGEVILLE #1	50	32	58	21	40	3	0.68	-0.53	0.63	4.08	44	1.66	40	-	-	0	5	2	1
PORTAGEVILLE #2	50	32	58	21	41	4	0.67	-0.54	0.64	2.23	24	1.57	37	-	-	0	4	2	1
STEELE	50	33	59	23	41	4	0.74	-0.48	0.71	5.22	54	2.11	49	-	-	0	4	2	1

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

Delta and Bootheel Weather and Crop Summary: Temperatures were above normal throughout the Delta and Bootheel. Rainfall was near normal in the Delta, but below normal in the Bootheel, where long-term precipitation and soil moisture deficits persist.

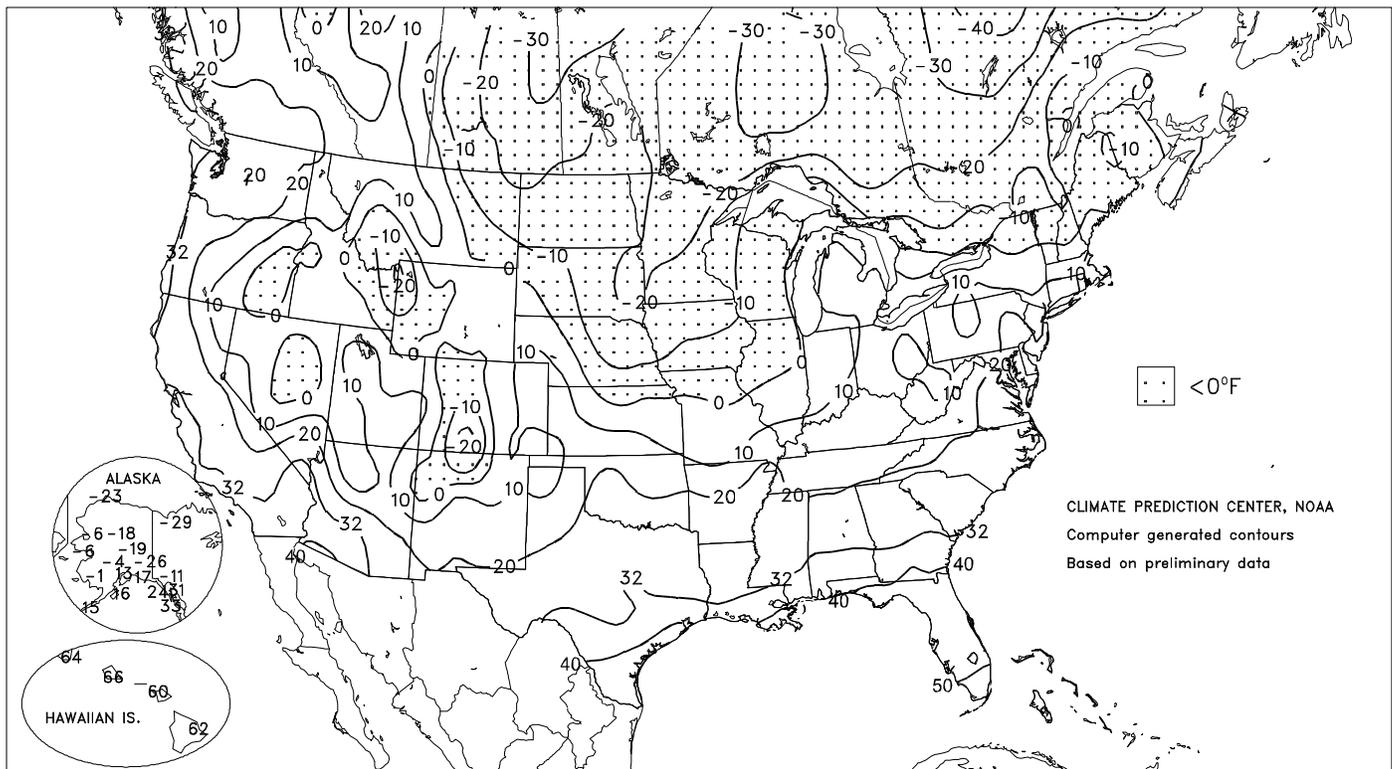
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

JAN 28 - FEB 3, 2001



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

JAN 28 - FEB 3, 2001



(Continued from front cover)

Friday morning, temperatures at or below 0°F were noted as far south as **central Illinois** and **northern portions of Kansas and Missouri**, while readings below -20°F briefly affected **eastern South Dakota** and parts of **Minnesota**. Rainfall totaled 1 inch or more across much of the **South**, including **southernmost Texas** and the **northern half of Florida's peninsula**. However, mostly dry weather persisted in most of **Florida's citrus, sugarcane, and winter vegetable areas**, further reducing water supplies and maintaining heavy irrigation requirements. Slightly warmer weather (up to 7°F above normal) spurred some spring fieldwork and crop development across extreme southern portions of the region, including **southern Texas and Florida**. In the **Northwest**, light precipitation provided little relief from large long-term precipitation deficits. Season-to-date precipitation (since October 1, 2000) remained generally 40 to 70 percent of normal from the **Cascades and Sierra Nevada** eastward to the **northern Rockies**, increasing concerns about spring runoff prospects and summer water supplies. Although cool conditions prevailed in agricultural areas of **California** and the **Southwest**, dry weather favored initial spring fieldwork.

Early in the week, a storm system tracked northward across the **Corn Belt**, leaving a trail of broken daily-precipitation records. **Joplin, MO** noted record totals on both January 28 (1.95 inches) and 29 (1.36 inches). On Monday in **Illinois**, precipitation included 2.35 inches in **Peoria** and 1.34 inches in **Rockford**, exceeding the stations' normal January totals of 1.51 and 1.28 inches, respectively. Meanwhile in **eastern South Dakota**, January 29-30 snowfall reached 23.0 inches in

Mitchell and 20.0 inches in **Huron**. Most (19.5 inches) of **Huron's** snow fell in a 24-hour period, breaking their all-time record of 18.3 inches, set on March 3, 1985. The storm also propelled **Huron** to their snowiest January on record (28.7 inches), erasing their 1975 standard of 27.7 inches. In the storm's wake, peak wind gusts on January 30 reached 51 mph in **Goodland, KS** and 40 mph in **Mitchell**.

On Friday morning, low temperatures included -24°F in **Alexandria, MN** and -23°F in **Watertown, SD**. Farther south, **Concordia, KS** noted -7°F. Farther west, warm weather returned to **California** at week's end, resulting in more than a dozen daily-record highs on Saturday. Records included 78°F in **Watsonville**, 84°F in **Santa Maria**, and 88°F in **El Cajon**.

Meanwhile, beneficial rainfall dampened the **Nation's southern tier**. On Thursday in **southern Texas, Brownsville's** total of 0.84 inch represented their greatest 1-day total since 1.67 inches fell on October 7, 2000. In **Florida, Tampa** netted 0.93 inch during the first 3 days of February, following a 1.03-inch total during all of January.

A warmer-than-normal weather pattern prevailed in **Alaska**, continuing a remarkably mild winter. Weekly temperatures averaged 10 to 14°F above normal across interior sections, while widespread precipitation continued across **southern Alaska**. Meanwhile, **Hawaii's** unusually dry winter persisted, although some beneficial showers were noted across the western islands.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 3, 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	59	36	67	25	47	5	1.38	0.27	1.38	7.02	66	5.18	93	86	30	0	3	1	1
AL HUNTSVILLE	55	33	64	20	44	4	1.07	-0.04	1.07	9.23	80	5.60	99	89	55	0	4	1	1
AL MOBILE	60	46	71	36	53	2	1.37	0.22	1.19	7.93	75	4.13	78	84	57	0	0	5	1
AL MONTGOMERY	60	40	69	31	50	3	1.46	0.31	1.45	8.87	85	3.86	74	79	45	0	1	2	1
AK ANCHORAGE	26	17	33	13	21	5	0.14	-0.04	0.14	1.96	98	1.33	153	90	84	0	7	1	0
AK BARROW	-7	-15	-2	-23	-11	5	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.86	253	0.63	350	83	76	0	7	0	0
AK FAIRBANKS	11	-9	21	-19	1	10	0.03	-0.06	0.03	0.56	41	0.40	77	86	79	0	7	1	0
AK JUNEAU	41	34	44	31	37	11	1.31	0.31	0.84	12.04	128	7.87	158	94	87	0	2	5	1
AK KODIAK	35	22	38	16	29	-1	0.82	-0.72	0.47	24.52	165	12.29	153	89	72	0	6	4	0
AK NOME	17	7	28	-6	12	7	0.17	0.00	0.09	2.90	172	1.46	170	82	72	0	7	4	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	37	16	57	5	26	-4	0.06	-0.40	0.03	2.81	60	2.60	116	79	43	0	7	3	0
AZ PHOENIX	62	41	70	38	52	-3	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.77	102	1.77	242	69	47	0	0	0	0
AZ TUCSON	59	34	70	29	46	-6	0.04	-0.14	0.04	1.24	61	1.24	131	83	49	0	2	1	0
AZ YUMA	66	44	77	40	55	-3	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.41	50	0.41	111	56	40	0	0	0	0
AR FORT SMITH	53	30	58	22	42	4	1.39	0.93	1.39	5.58	108	2.39	113	85	48	0	4	1	1
AR LITTLE ROCK	55	35	63	23	45	5	0.98	0.22	0.98	6.46	75	2.92	77	79	37	0	3	1	1
CA BAKERSFIELD	57	36	63	34	47	-3	0.00	-0.23	0.00	1.81	113	1.81	187	91	73	0	0	0	0
CA FRESNO	57	36	61	32	46	-2	0.00	-0.45	0.00	2.73	76	2.66	123	96	80	0	1	0	0
CA LOS ANGELES	65	46	81	43	56	-1	0.00	-0.60	0.00	5.59	129	5.59	209	70	41	0	0	0	0
CA REDDING	57	37	67	28	47	-1	0.08	-1.18	0.08	7.62	63	5.73	87	75	56	0	1	1	0
CA SACRAMENTO	57	35	66	30	46	-2	0.21	-0.61	0.21	5.41	82	3.75	92	97	49	0	2	1	0
CA SAN DIEGO	64	45	78	42	55	-3	0.00	-0.39	0.00	3.31	94	3.30	168	74	49	0	0	0	0
CA SAN FRANCISCO	56	42	63	38	49	-1	0.07	-0.86	0.07	4.31	55	3.87	82	88	71	0	0	1	0
CA STOCKTON	57	34	65	30	45	-2	0.05	-0.54	0.05	3.22	62	2.84	92	92	77	0	3	1	0
CO ALAMOSA	28	-7	41	-21	11	-6	0.01	-0.05	0.01	0.47	65	0.36	129	88	62	0	7	1	0
CO CO SPRINGS	34	16	45	6	25	-5	0.06	0.00	0.05	1.08	140	0.83	268	79	43	0	7	2	0
CO DENVER	35	17	43	8	26	-5	0.54	0.43	0.40	1.06	89	0.78	142	82	50	0	7	2	0
CO GRAND JUNCTION	36	20	39	14	28	0	0.09	-0.02	0.08	0.61	50	0.43	70	87	66	0	7	2	0
CO PUEBLO	36	12	46	2	24	-8	0.08	0.02	0.08	1.02	134	0.81	238	82	59	0	7	1	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	41	26	49	19	34	6	0.72	0.01	0.68	5.17	73	2.42	68	79	62	0	6	2	1
CT HARTFORD	39	22	48	13	30	5	0.00	-0.76	0.00	4.68	61	1.35	36	84	62	0	6	0	0
DC WASHINGTON	49	31	57	25	40	5	0.55	-0.07	0.53	4.25	69	2.24	75	80	48	0	4	2	1
DE WILMINGTON	45	27	57	21	36	5	0.79	0.10	0.59	5.95	87	3.15	94	84	47	0	6	3	1
FL DAYTONA BEACH	69	53	79	41	61	3	0.52	-0.18	0.37	1.83	32	1.03	34	97	62	0	0	3	0
FL JACKSONVILLE	65	48	74	40	57	4	0.57	-0.30	0.15	2.57	40	1.20	32	93	54	0	0	5	0
FL KEY WEST	77	67	81	60	72	2	0.01	-0.44	0.01	2.27	54	0.31	14	94	77	0	0	1	0
FL MIAMI	80	64	83	56	72	5	0.00	-0.48	0.00	6.75	167	0.60	27	90	62	0	0	0	0
FL ORLANDO	73	54	83	42	64	4	0.25	-0.37	0.14	2.35	50	0.77	30	94	67	0	0	3	0
FL PENSACOLA	59	45	68	35	52	1	0.37	-0.81	0.33	5.54	58	2.58	49	92	65	0	0	2	0
FL TALLAHASSEE	63	46	73	40	55	4	1.31	0.13	0.62	5.19	50	2.51	47	95	60	0	0	5	2
FL TAMPA	70	56	75	46	63	3	0.99	0.41	0.51	3.39	77	2.00	88	98	69	0	0	4	1
FL WEST PALM	79	61	82	50	70	5	0.02	-0.61	0.01	3.55	64	1.21	39	93	63	0	0	2	0
GA ATHENS	58	37	68	26	47	4	0.59	-0.46	0.39	6.21	68	2.75	54	72	41	0	2	2	0
GA ATLANTA	57	37	66	26	47	5	0.87	-0.24	0.59	5.39	56	2.77	53	69	40	0	2	2	1
GA AUGUSTA	61	35	70	24	48	3	0.28	-0.69	0.28	4.04	51	2.64	59	88	37	0	3	1	0
GA COLUMBUS	61	42	71	33	51	4	0.71	-0.36	0.53	6.15	61	2.22	44	75	31	0	0	2	1
GA MACON	61	39	70	27	50	4	0.72	-0.37	0.71	5.69	61	2.59	51	83	41	0	2	2	1
GA SAVANNAH	61	42	67	29	51	2	0.17	-0.63	0.12	4.34	63	1.53	39	90	51	0	1	3	0
HI HILO	79	64	80	62	72	0	0.42	-1.82	0.24	6.86	30	2.33	21	89	79	0	0	4	0
HI HONOLULU	82	68	84	66	75	2	0.11	-0.56	0.05	0.39	5	0.22	6	84	76	0	0	3	0
HI KAHULUI	83	62	85	60	73	2	0.00	-0.86	0.00	0.22	3	0.04	1	82	74	0	0	0	0
HI LIHUE	80	69	82	64	74	3	0.66	-0.44	0.45	2.54	22	1.33	21	83	70	0	0	4	0
ID BOISE	32	16	38	7	24	-8	0.17	-0.13	0.09	1.88	64	1.08	68	95	86	0	7	3	0
ID LEWISTON	43	30	46	22	36	0	0.08	-0.18	0.08	1.78	69	1.06	76	81	70	0	4	1	0
IL POCATELLO	26	10	38	4	18	-8	0.22	0.00	0.19	1.44	64	1.02	90	89	78	0	7	3	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	31	16	42	-2	24	2	0.27	-0.01	0.24	3.23	78	1.12	67	86	76	0	7	2	0
IL MOLINE	30	15	40	-5	23	2	0.86	0.60	0.78	4.39	113	2.14	130	87	78	0	7	5	1
IL PEORIA	32	16	42	-3	25	3	2.53	2.24	2.10	4.27	105	3.31	202	90	76	0	6	4	1
IL ROCKFORD	28	13	39	-6	21	2	1.75	1.50	1.34	4.21	122	2.28	164	93	82	0	7	3	1
IL SPRINGFIELD	35	19	46	0	27	2	1.70	1.38	0.84	2.97	68	2.06	124	88	79	0	6	3	2
IN EVANSVILLE	44	27	58	11	36	5	0.63	0.02	0.41	5.40	82	1.29	44	76	55	0	4	3	0
IN FORT WAYNE	35	22	43	7	28	5	0.75	0.36	0.45	3.40	69	0.86	42	92	74	0	6	4	0
IN INDIANAPOLIS	39	22	48	5	30	4	0.53	0.04	0.35	3.50	60	0.74	29	91	62	0	6	3	0
IN SOUTH BEND	32	19	41	6	26	3	0.61	0.18	0.43	3.12	55	0.83	34	90	79	0	6	4	0
IA BURLINGTON	32	16	41	-5	24	1	0.69	0.47	0.53	3.90	118	2.15	162	88	67	0	7	3	1
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	27	12	37	-9	20	1	0.73	0.54	0.61	3.37	126	1.39	128	93	73	0	7	4	1
IA DES MOINES	29	14	36	-9	21	1	0.80	0.60	0.62	3.54	149	1.54	147	85	73	0	7	2	1
IA DUBUQUE	26	10	38	-10	18	1	1.07	0.82	0.90	3.51	105	1.36	99	88	79	0	7	4	1
IA SIOUX CITY	28	8	39	-16	18	-1	0.50	0.39	0.40	2.81	204	2.12	353	91	81	0	7	2	0
IA WATERLOO	26	10	36	-11	18	3	0.76	0.58	0.68	3.32	152	1.34	152	87	75	0	7	3	1
KS CONCORDIA	34	18	44	-7	26	-1	0.63	0.52	0.39	1.32	90	0.86	137	87	76	0	7	2	0
KS DODGE CITY	36	21	44	14	29	-2	0.39	0.28	0.38	2.00	168	1.54	285	90	70	0	7	2	0
KS GOODLAND	34	21	47	15	28	-2	0.12	0.05	0.10	1.01	120	0.90	209	84	69	0	7	2	0
KS TOPEKA	37	21	48	3	29	1	1.48	1.29	0.72	1.57	64	1.22	118	88	69	0	7	3	2

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 3, 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	40	25	48	12	33	2	1.24	1.08	0.98	1.83	89	1.47	171	89	68	0	7	2	1
	48	28	64	16	38	5	0.37	-0.48	0.20	6.87	81	2.52	61	86	40	0	4	4	0
	44	27	58	15	35	4	0.42	-0.23	0.29	5.10	71	1.35	43	85	63	0	4	3	0
	45	27	60	15	36	4	0.50	-0.17	0.39	5.13	75	1.41	44	83	50	0	5	2	0
LA	47	26	58	16	37	4	0.69	-0.09	0.55	3.88	47	1.04	29	93	47	0	5	2	1
	62	46	71	34	54	4	1.14	-0.09	1.14	6.73	61	4.00	73	88	49	0	0	1	1
	62	46	73	32	54	3	0.53	-0.42	0.52	8.10	81	6.10	123	89	50	0	1	2	1
	62	48	73	37	55	3	0.56	-0.74	0.53	5.78	51	3.08	54	80	60	0	0	3	1
	60	38	70	25	49	3	1.16	0.23	1.14	13.11	156	5.76	134	89	41	0	3	2	1
ME	22	6	30	-11	14	5	0.25	-0.23	0.16	4.61	79	0.88	33	91	63	0	7	4	0
	31	14	33	2	22	1	0.65	-0.13	0.45	5.93	70	1.44	37	91	64	0	7	4	0
MD	47	27	55	22	37	5	0.64	-0.07	0.64	4.99	74	2.68	80	77	47	0	5	1	1
MA	39	27	46	23	33	5	0.50	-0.33	0.42	6.48	81	1.67	42	91	58	0	7	3	0
	35	21	44	13	28	5	0.65	-0.17	0.54	5.31	66	1.69	42	92	54	0	6	3	1
MI	29	19	36	10	24	7	0.59	0.28	0.49	1.49	39	0.82	46	89	71	0	7	5	0
	31	20	40	10	25	4	0.59	0.26	0.35	2.90	60	0.83	42	92	72	0	6	3	0
	30	19	40	9	24	8	0.39	0.11	0.25	1.19	33	0.59	36	87	75	0	7	3	0
	32	21	42	11	27	7	0.58	0.29	0.36	1.71	43	0.65	40	91	79	0	5	2	0
	32	21	42	13	27	4	0.60	0.19	0.39	1.57	28	0.77	31	88	77	0	5	3	0
	32	19	41	10	25	7	0.51	0.11	0.24	1.86	42	1.08	48	92	69	0	7	5	0
MN	21	7	32	-17	14	6	0.29	0.07	0.27	2.18	86	1.25	96	90	81	0	7	2	0
	20	1	29	-26	11	8	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.38	21	0.18	19	88	69	0	7	0	0
	24	7	34	-13	15	2	0.75	0.56	0.52	2.46	117	1.24	120	88	77	0	7	4	1
	23	5	33	-18	14	1	0.54	0.39	0.25	2.56	137	0.92	110	88	79	0	7	4	0
	21	5	33	-18	13	4	0.56	0.42	0.28	1.33	82	0.78	98	91	78	0	7	2	0
MS	61	36	73	24	48	3	0.89	-0.23	0.89	9.28	80	5.41	94	92	43	0	2	1	1
	61	37	72	27	49	3	1.59	0.41	1.59	10.03	85	5.99	105	93	52	0	2	1	1
	56	31	66	19	43	2	0.92	-0.14	0.91	11.20	97	5.77	108	83	46	0	5	2	1
MO	38	22	51	1	30	1	2.25	1.92	1.14	3.56	87	2.69	168	85	64	0	5	4	2
	36	21	47	1	28	1	0.90	0.68	0.49	2.89	105	2.08	176	91	66	0	7	3	0
	40	24	52	4	32	2	0.80	0.42	0.59	2.47	49	1.12	56	81	67	0	5	4	1
	45	24	51	5	35	3	1.15	0.77	0.89	3.05	59	1.45	74	82	55	0	5	2	1
MT	40	23	45	12	32	7	0.02	-0.16	0.02	0.66	38	0.32	33	69	41	0	7	1	0
	30	7	39	-19	19	0	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.72	70	0.28	47	85	52	0	7	0	0
	30	5	41	-14	18	5	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.55	70	0.18	44	83	73	0	7	0	0
	42	24	48	15	33	10	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.84	46	0.65	67	71	41	0	6	0	0
	35	21	40	10	28	5	0.00	-0.31	0.00	1.19	35	0.39	23	89	76	0	7	0	0
	31	11	41	-6	21	3	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.32	26	0.12	20	88	60	0	7	0	0
	31	18	38	8	25	0	0.12	-0.12	0.06	1.78	71	0.76	57	91	80	0	7	3	0
NE	33	14	43	-11	24	1	0.45	0.34	0.39	1.59	130	0.99	194	87	75	0	7	3	0
	32	14	45	-9	23	0	0.37	0.26	0.28	1.51	103	0.89	151	90	74	0	7	2	0
	32	12	42	-15	22	2	0.29	0.18	0.25	1.34	102	1.17	205	85	75	0	7	3	0
	35	18	47	5	27	3	0.32	0.24	0.19	0.52	60	0.48	120	92	67	0	7	3	0
	31	13	42	-10	22	-1	0.79	0.65	0.54	2.66	146	1.71	214	***	***	0	7	4	1
	38	17	50	8	27	0	0.27	0.17	0.14	0.37	34	0.28	52	83	59	0	7	2	0
	38	15	47	-7	27	6	0.42	0.35	0.24	0.67	96	0.49	148	83	64	0	6	4	0
NV	39	7	50	-3	23	-4	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.24	16	0.14	18	83	60	0	7	0	0
	55	37	66	33	46	-2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.91	100	0.87	164	56	40	0	0	0	0
	48	21	64	16	35	0	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.71	33	0.31	26	76	58	0	7	0	0
	40	13	55	5	27	-5	0.02	-0.13	0.02	0.89	53	0.58	72	87	67	0	7	1	0
NH	33	10	42	-1	22	3	0.84	0.27	0.53	5.03	85	1.44	52	94	58	0	7	2	1
NJ	45	29	55	24	37	6	0.65	-0.09	0.64	5.82	81	2.58	70	71	46	0	4	2	1
NM	40	24	52	18	32	-4	0.72	0.61	0.67	0.52	53	0.28	57	82	43	0	7	3	1
NY	35	23	43	9	29	8	0.49	-0.03	0.36	5.39	97	1.01	39	86	61	0	7	3	0
	32	21	39	10	26	5	0.48	-0.04	0.36	3.29	58	1.06	40	84	63	0	6	4	0
	33	24	40	14	29	6	1.15	0.59	0.50	6.13	93	2.37	80	93	72	0	5	6	1
	33	23	41	12	28	5	0.71	0.24	0.48	4.53	90	2.08	90	87	71	0	5	6	1
	34	23	41	7	29	7	0.87	0.38	0.50	4.11	71	1.75	68	91	67	0	6	6	1
NC	54	28	65	20	41	5	0.47	-0.34	0.35	5.00	70	2.63	73	85	48	0	5	2	0
	57	34	66	19	46	6	0.16	-0.72	0.16	2.94	39	1.87	46	76	32	0	3	1	0
	55	33	64	22	44	7	0.35	-0.40	0.35	3.67	53	2.53	72	76	29	0	4	1	0
	52	41	59	30	47	3	0.20	-0.93	0.20	5.78	56	2.45	42	95	68	0	1	1	0
	58	35	68	22	47	8	0.31	-0.53	0.31	2.82	40	1.30	34	77	39	0	3	1	0
	59	40	71	25	50	5	0.05	-0.84	0.05	2.32	29	0.68	16	89	39	0	3	1	0
ND	29	4	41	-10	16	5	0.09	0.00	0.05	0.78	77	0.54	108	85	76	0	7	3	0
	31	7	40	-14	19	4	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.56	69	0.31	74	90	65	0	7	1	0
	19	-1	34	-20	9	2	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.89	65	0.20	28	87	69	0	7	0	0
	18	0	28	-17	9	3	0.71	0.58	0.71	0.67	47	0.14	18	90	67	0	7	1	1
	22	-1	37	-17	11	2	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.12	10	0.09	13	96	77	0	7	0	0
	27	3	37	-18	15	4	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.82	71	0.30	52	84	74	0	7	1	0
OH	34	22	46	9	28	3	0.73	0.27	0.64	4.58	86	1.51	64	94	74	0	5	3	1
	40	24	52	11	32	4	0.76	0.20	0.46	4.53	76	1.35	48	86	65	0	5	4	0
	36	24	49	13	30	6	0.71	0.26	0.62	4.38	82	1.63	72	94	73	0	5	5	1
	37	24	48	11	31	5	0.93	0.45	0.48	4.96	94	1.37	57	91	71	0	5	3	0
	38	23	47	11	31	5	0.72	0.27	0.41	3.26	62	0.85	36	92	65	0	6	3	0
	35	23	47	12	29	5	0.39	-0.02	0.21	4.36	83	1.24	57	94	66	0	6	3	0

Based on 1961-90 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 3, 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	35	23	44	11	29	7	0.40	0.05	0.30	4.11	85	0.78	41	89	70	0	5	2	0	
OK YOUNGSTOWN	35	23	48	14	29	6	0.67	0.22	0.44	4.60	87	1.38	59	87	70	0	5	6	0	
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	47	30	59	21	39	2	0.91	0.62	0.59	4.53	170	2.23	177	87	56	0	4	2	1	
OK TULSA	48	30	59	15	39	3	1.41	1.05	1.07	3.71	96	2.09	122	87	66	0	4	2	1	
OR ASTORIA	51	38	57	31	45	2	1.30	-0.77	0.45	11.22	52	5.41	50	95	79	0	1	7	0	
OR BURNS	31	6	39	-6	19	-7	0.14	-0.05	0.13	0.94	42	0.47	44	90	77	0	7	2	0	
OR EUGENE	51	32	54	22	41	-1	0.86	-0.73	0.39	6.11	36	2.13	25	97	84	0	3	5	0	
OR MEDFORD	48	30	52	21	39	-1	0.33	-0.20	0.17	2.28	37	1.30	45	90	63	0	4	4	0	
OR PENDLETON	45	32	50	27	38	2	0.06	-0.25	0.04	1.56	48	0.99	60	84	73	0	4	3	0	
OR PORTLAND	49	36	51	28	43	2	0.48	-0.59	0.24	5.36	45	1.89	33	89	82	0	1	6	0	
OR SALEM	49	34	53	23	41	0	0.62	-0.59	0.33	6.00	45	2.35	36	95	84	0	3	5	0	
PA ALLENTOWN	39	23	45	14	31	4	0.85	0.14	0.53	6.92	99	2.67	77	77	58	0	7	4	1	
PA ERIE	36	26	47	18	31	7	0.45	-0.03	0.31	6.63	110	1.77	73	88	68	0	5	3	0	
PA MIDDLETOWN	39	24	45	16	31	2	0.67	0.00	0.64	6.45	101	2.46	78	87	59	0	7	3	1	
PA PHILADELPHIA	45	29	58	24	37	7	0.61	-0.08	0.61	5.57	81	2.77	79	77	53	0	5	1	1	
PA PITTSBURGH	37	24	49	13	30	4	1.02	0.48	0.86	4.02	71	1.38	50	86	61	0	5	3	1	
PA WILKES-BARRE	37	23	43	11	30	6	0.48	-0.01	0.37	3.91	81	1.14	49	79	57	0	5	3	0	
PA WILLIAMSPORT	37	25	42	12	31	6	0.43	-0.18	0.41	3.82	65	1.14	40	82	62	0	5	2	0	
RI PROVIDENCE	42	25	50	19	34	6	0.75	-0.11	0.74	6.77	78	2.42	57	81	57	0	7	2	1	
SC BEAUFORT	59	43	67	31	51	2	0.01	-0.80	0.01	3.25	45	1.51	37	91	50	0	1	1	0	
SC CHARLESTON	61	41	70	30	51	3	0.04	-0.73	0.03	3.73	54	1.08	29	87	46	0	1	2	0	
SC COLUMBIA	59	38	67	24	49	5	0.61	-0.39	0.54	2.82	33	1.85	38	82	41	0	3	2	1	
SC GREENVILLE	57	35	66	24	46	5	0.31	-0.66	0.31	4.96	57	3.01	66	74	31	0	3	1	0	
SD ABERDEEN	22	1	38	-17	12	0	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.67	82	0.29	71	87	75	0	7	1	0	
SD HURON	26	3	38	-21	14	-1	0.34	0.23	0.12	3.00	323	2.68	583	91	78	0	7	4	0	
SD RAPID CITY	38	16	49	2	27	3	0.22	0.13	0.21	0.36	40	0.25	57	80	60	0	6	2	0	
SD SIOUX FALLS	26	5	39	-19	15	0	1.10	0.99	0.71	1.93	153	1.58	282	87	79	0	7	3	1	
TN BRISTOL	52	26	65	13	39	5	0.26	-0.52	0.21	4.25	61	2.56	72	82	30	0	5	2	0	
TN CHATTANOOGA	56	30	68	21	43	5	0.67	-0.43	0.67	7.49	71	5.40	101	87	51	0	5	1	1	
TN KNOXVILLE	52	30	62	18	41	4	0.55	-0.38	0.43	7.19	79	4.74	103	81	42	0	4	2	0	
TN MEMPHIS	55	34	63	22	45	4	0.99	0.12	0.99	5.78	59	3.32	80	74	39	0	4	1	1	
TX NASHVILLE	53	30	64	16	41	4	0.71	-0.10	0.71	6.64	78	3.20	81	76	38	0	4	1	1	
TX ABILENE	53	32	64	25	43	-1	0.48	0.22	0.47	1.99	91	1.07	93	83	56	0	4	2	0	
TX AMARILLO	41	22	50	11	32	-4	0.67	0.55	0.67	3.14	317	1.67	298	81	54	0	7	1	1	
TX AUSTIN	62	36	70	26	49	-1	0.72	0.26	0.44	5.72	150	2.75	142	78	48	0	2	2	0	
TX BEAUMONT	62	46	73	36	54	2	0.57	-0.41	0.56	7.85	79	5.87	113	91	49	0	0	2	1	
TX BROWNSVILLE	68	53	78	47	60	0	1.27	0.94	0.84	2.85	96	1.75	102	93	64	0	0	2	1	
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	66	52	78	46	59	3	0.53	0.05	0.35	3.90	122	2.22	115	86	55	0	0	3	0	
TX DEL RIO	65	39	71	37	52	0	0.37	0.18	0.37	1.61	128	1.09	168	86	52	0	0	1	0	
TX EL PASO	51	29	62	22	40	-5	0.06	-0.03	0.06	0.48	47	0.06	13	69	34	0	4	1	0	
TX FORT WORTH	58	35	62	28	46	2	1.21	0.75	0.65	6.01	155	2.44	120	89	45	0	3	2	2	
TX GALVESTON	61	50	71	44	56	3	0.31	-0.34	0.27	8.88	126	6.34	179	84	54	0	0	2	0	
TX HOUSTON	64	45	74	36	54	3	0.50	-0.24	0.50	6.92	98	4.25	117	87	54	0	0	1	1	
TX LUBBOCK	47	25	61	19	36	-4	1.20	1.08	1.19	2.38	243	1.46	324	87	59	0	7	2	1	
TX MIDLAND	51	29	66	23	40	-4	0.30	0.18	0.30	1.46	143	0.88	191	85	54	0	5	1	0	
TX SAN ANGELO	55	32	64	27	44	-1	0.69	0.47	0.69	1.89	111	1.29	142	86	59	0	3	1	0	
TX SAN ANTONIO	64	40	76	31	52	2	0.43	-0.01	0.31	4.42	129	2.85	149	87	44	0	1	2	0	
TX VICTORIA	65	48	77	39	57	4	0.14	-0.38	0.13	4.54	102	2.61	109	85	50	0	0	2	0	
TX WACO	60	37	67	30	49	3	0.73	0.30	0.45	5.55	150	2.90	157	86	54	0	2	2	0	
TX WICHITA FALLS	52	32	64	25	42	1	0.45	0.18	0.45	2.82	115	1.55	132	87	56	0	2	1	0	
UT SALT LAKE CITY	37	24	44	17	31	1	0.20	-0.06	0.12	1.96	75	0.78	63	80	55	0	6	2	0	
VT BURLINGTON	30	13	34	0	22	6	0.68	0.31	0.38	4.44	101	1.05	53	92	63	0	7	5	0	
VA LYNCHBURG	51	26	63	16	38	4	0.20	-0.47	0.19	3.93	61	2.42	76	83	36	0	6	2	0	
VA NORFOLK	53	35	69	26	44	5	0.20	-0.67	0.20	2.43	33	1.46	35	82	49	0	3	1	0	
VA RICHMOND	54	31	67	20	43	7	0.23	-0.51	0.23	4.44	65	2.06	58	79	38	0	5	1	0	
VA ROANOKE	53	30	63	18	41	6	0.28	-0.36	0.20	3.47	59	1.79	61	65	31	0	4	2	0	
VA WASH/DULLES	48	27	55	20	37	6	0.52	-0.11	0.52	4.60	74	2.54	85	79	49	0	6	1	1	
WA OLYMPIA	47	32	51	23	40	1	1.37	-0.28	0.54	7.81	46	3.93	45	97	88	0	4	7	1	
WA QUILLAYUTE	48	35	52	29	42	1	4.14	0.97	1.52	19.66	63	12.85	81	98	84	0	2	7	3	
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	47	37	50	28	42	0	0.66	-0.45	0.28	5.61	48	3.10	53	88	76	0	1	6	0	
WA SPOKANE	34	24	38	16	29	-1	0.06	-0.34	0.04	1.60	35	0.67	31	96	84	0	6	2	0	
WA YAKIMA	45	28	52	24	37	5	0.05	-0.17	0.02	1.27	47	0.55	42	89	72	0	6	3	0	
WV BECKLEY	44	24	54	10	34	5	0.62	-0.05	0.53	3.52	54	2.05	63	88	53	0	5	3	1	
WV CHARLESTON	46	27	62	13	37	5	0.70	0.03	0.43	4.58	69	2.48	77	87	47	0	4	4	0	
WV ELKINS	43	21	54	7	32	5	1.17	0.48	0.90	4.59	67	2.72	80	89	40	0	5	5	1	
WV HUNTINGTON	45	26	61	13	36	4	0.39	-0.24	0.24	5.24	81	1.90	61	87	44	0	4	3	0	
WI EAU CLAIRE	24	6	36	-10	15	3	0.44	0.26	0.34	1.75	81	0.75	71	92	69	0	7	3	0	
WI GREEN BAY	28	11	37	1	19	4	0.93	0.71	0.47	2.35	85	1.19	96	88	67	0	7	3	0	
WI LA CROSSE	26	10	37	-8	18	3	0.68	0.49	0.67	3.10	136	1.20	119	88	65	0	6	2	1	
WI MADISON	28	13	38	-4	21	4	0.84	0.64	0.76	2.46	82	1.07	92	86	76	0	7	2	1	
WI MILWAUKEE	31	16	39	1	23	4	0.74	0.43	0.66	3.53	87	1.12	65	86	73	0	7	3	1	
WI CASPER	31	16	39	11	24	0	0.09	-0.03	0.06	0.70	55	0.34	56	78	59	0	7	3	0	
WI CHEYENNE	33	19	45	12	26	-1	0.19	0.11	0.16	1.16	135	0.41	93	70	56	0	7	2	0	
WI LANDER	32	9	41	-5	21	-1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.37	33	0.14	26	77	63	0	7	0	0	
WI SHERIDAN	35	15	43	0	25	2	0.07	-0.10	0.07	1.53	102	0.45	56	72	56	0	7	1	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.

January Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Unusually dry weather persisted in the Northwest, raising concerns about spring runoff prospects and summer water supplies. October-January precipitation averaged 40 to 70 percent of normal in key watershed areas from the Cascades and Sierra Nevada eastward to the northern Rockies. Meanwhile, beneficial precipitation returned to the Southwest after a dry December, boosting season-to-date precipitation well above normal in most areas, especially across New Mexico. Meanwhile in the Plains and Corn Belt, mild, mostly dry weather prevailed for most of the month, providing a respite from December's harsh conditions. Toward month's end, however, a strong winter storm produced heavy rain, freezing rain, and snow across the central and southern Plains and much of the Corn Belt, stressing livestock and leaving many fields and feedlots muddy. From the central Plains to the western Corn Belt, late-month blizzard conditions disrupted rural transportation. Across the South, a series of storm systems brought occasional heavy rain that also left fields muddy, primarily from the Delta westward. In contrast, only light showers fell across drought-affected Peninsular Florida, reducing water supplies, increasing the threat of wildfires, and maintaining heavy citrus irrigation demands. A persistently cool weather pattern also affected the Southeast, resulting in a noteworthy freeze in Florida's citrus and winter vegetable areas on January 5, and several minor freezes both before and after that date. The Nation's other citrus areas largely avoided cold-weather concerns, although generally minor cold events affected California's San Joaquin Valley on January 17-18 and extreme southern Texas on January 4 and 20. Warmer weather arrived across southern Texas toward month's end, promoting fieldwork and crop development.

Monthly temperatures averaged at least 4 °F above normal across the northern half of the Plains, western Corn Belt, and western Great Lakes region. Departures peaked at +14 °F in northern Minnesota. In contrast, readings averaged as much as 5 °F below normal in Florida and the southern Rockies. Cold air remained trapped in some high-elevation valleys of the Rocky Mountain region, holding temperatures as much as 10 °F below normal in localized areas.

Bitterly cold weather persisted early in the month. In fact, it was the coldest New Year's morning on record in locations such as Sisseton, SD (-24 °F) and Ft. Myers, FL (30 °F). A day later, daily-record lows were established in locations such as Flint, MI (-12 °F) and Springfield, MO (-6 °F). Florida's long-running cold wave, which began with a minor freeze event on December 20, peaked on January 5. On that date, daily-record lows at the State's major reporting stations ranged from 26 °F in Daytona Beach to 46 °F in Key West (their lowest temperature since an identical reading on January 20, 1997). A fruit-cutting survey conducted by USDA/NASS on January 18 indicated freeze damage to only 3 percent of Florida's Valencia oranges, compared with 56 percent after the severe freezes of December 24-25, 1989.

Farther north, Louisville, KY noted a record-setting period with temperatures at or below 32 °F (18 days from December 17 - January 3), eclipsing their record of 14 days, set in January 1978

and December 1989. Little Rock, AR experienced 25 consecutive days (December 11 - January 4) with below-normal temperatures, their longest such streak since January-February 1978 (47 days). On January 4, long streaks of sub-freezing temperatures also ended in locations such as Minneapolis, MN (30 days beginning December 5), Sioux Falls, SD (25 days beginning December 10), and Des Moines, IA (24 days beginning December 11).

Meanwhile, California's most significant precipitation of the season-to-date arrived on January 8 and gradually spread southward across the State. Downtown Los Angeles received 5.59 inches (192 percent of normal) during the month, 3.82 inches (more than two-thirds) of which fell in 24 hours on January 10-11. Cool air settled across California in the storm's wake. By January 17-18, freezes were reported as far south as the San Joaquin Valley, where lows both mornings fell to 28 °F in Hanford and 30 °F in Bakersfield. Following a subsequent storm system, Los Angeles recorded a high of 51 °F on January 26, their lowest maximum temperature since an identical reading on January 7, 1992.

The water content of the Sierra Nevada snow pack nearly doubled to 9 inches during the month, according to the California Department of Water Resources, but stood at only about 50 percent of the late-January normal. Farther north, October-January precipitation totaled just 10.11 inches (36 percent of normal) in Eugene, OR and 15.23 inches (53 percent) in Olympia, WA. In fact, above-normal January precipitation totals were largely confined to the Southwest, the Plains from South Dakota southward, the western Corn Belt, and the South as far east as Mississippi and northern Alabama.

On the northern Plains, January precipitation was less than one-quarter of normal in locations such as Grand Forks, ND (0.14 inch) and Miles City, MT (0.12 inch). Relative to normal, even drier conditions gripped Florida, coming off its driest year on record according to the National Climatic Data Center. Florida's January totals included 0.08 inch (4 percent of normal) in Ft. Myers and 0.34 inch (16 percent) in Melbourne.

Driest January (Inches) in Selected Locations Since...

Location	Total	Normal	Driest January Since...
Salem, OR	1.81	5.92	0.24 in 1985
Portland, OR	1.47	5.35	0.06 in 1985
Eugene, OR	1.46	7.91	0.31 in 1985
Norfolk, VA	1.46	3.78	1.05 in 1981

Relatively tranquil weather in the Midwestern and Great Lakes States allowed snow cover to disappear from the Ohio Valley and diminish across the northern and western Corn Belt. Only 1.2 inches of snow fell during January in Milwaukee, WI, following a December-record total of 49.5 inches. As a result, Milwaukee's snow depth dropped to 3 inches at month's end, down from 30 inches on New Year's Day. Elsewhere in Wisconsin, Madison's average January temperature (21.6 °F, or 6.0 °F above normal) was more than 10 °F higher than their December average of 11.2 °F. Meanwhile in Michigan, Grand Rapids followed their snowiest month on record (59.2 inches) with their least-snowy January (4.1 inches) since only 3.1 inches fell in 1944. Buffalo, NY experienced 24 consecutive days with measurable snowfall, totaling 42.8 inches, from December 17 to January 9, but only received 7.3 inches during the last 22 days of January.

Low water levels remained a concern in the Great Lakes region, where the January surface elevation of Lakes Michigan and Huron averaged 576.7 feet above sea level (1.9 feet below the 1918-98 January average). The lakes have receded 4.6 feet since reaching a January peak in 1987, and stand just 0.6 feet above the January-record low, set in 1965.

Late in the month, a very strong storm system emerged from the Southwest, producing heavy precipitation (rain, freezing rain, and snow) as far east as the Corn Belt. The storm brought another round of snow to Flagstaff, AZ, where 46.3 inches (226 percent of normal) fell during January. Farther north, storm-total snowfall reached 19 inches at Mt. Charleston (Kyle Canyon), near Las Vegas, NV. In Colorado's San Juan Mountains, 75 inches of snow blanketed the Wolf Creek Ski Area from January 27-30.

On the Plains, January 28-30 snowfall reached 9.6 inches in Amarillo, TX and 20.0 inches in Huron, SD, boosting their season-to-date totals through January to 43.1 and 61.3 inches, respectively. Seasonal snowfall records were established in 1918-19 (48.7 inches) in Amarillo and in 1961-62 (77.7 inches) in Huron. Farther east, more than a month's worth of precipitation soaked locations such as Peoria, IL. A total of 2.44 inches fell in 24 hours on January 28-29, well above their monthly normal of 1.51 inches.

The late-month storm propelled Huron to their snowiest January on record (28.7 inches), erasing their 1975 standard of 27.7 inches. An earlier storm dumped heavy snow on the central High Plains, mostly on January 16, contributing to near-record monthly totals in eastern Colorado:

Snowiest January (Inches) in Selected Locations Since...

<u>Location</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Snowiest January Since...</u>
Pueblo, CO	19.3	20.0 in 1948
Colorado Springs, CO	14.6	28.7 in 1987

From eastern Texas to the southern Appalachians, the late-month storm brought another round of showers to areas that had received in excess of 4 inches of rain less than 2 weeks earlier. Monthly totals reached 6.30 inches (193 percent of normal) in Galveston, TX and 5.76 inches (148 percent) in Shreveport, LA.

Unusually mild weather prevailed throughout Alaska, pushing monthly temperatures nearly 20°F above normal across interior sections. In Fairbanks, where monthly temperatures averaged 7.8°F (17.9°F above normal), highs peaked at or above 32°F on 5 days, compared with their January normal of once every 3 years. Monthly temperature averaged 16.5°F (9.5°F above normal) in Nome, helping to establish their warmest December-January period (20.1°F, or 13.1°F above normal) during the 96-year period of record. Nome's previous December-January standard of 18.2°F was recorded in 1984-85. Meanwhile, very wet conditions affected southern Alaska, where monthly precipitation totaled 18.87 inches (155 percent of normal) in Yakutat and 16.68 inches (166 percent) on Annette Island. Juneau netted 7.42 inches (163 percent of normal), accompanied by temperatures that averaged 12.5°F above normal. On the 7th, Juneau's maximum of 52°F represented their highest temperature in January since 1981. Juneau's season-to-date snowfall stood at just 13.2 inches (20 percent of normal), their lowest total on record through January.

During January, little precipitation fell and long-term drought intensified across Hawaii, where 52 of 69 official rain gauges measured rainfall totaling less than 20 percent of normal. Record-low totals for January were observed in several locations, including:

Record-Low January Precipitation (Inches)

<u>Location</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Previous Record/Year</u>
Wainiha, Kauai	1.34	12.80	1.50 in 1986
Honolulu, Oahu	0.18	3.55	0.18 in 1986
Kula, Maui	0.14	4.90	0.25 in 1983
Kahului, Maui	0.03	4.14	0.12 in 1977

Fieldwork

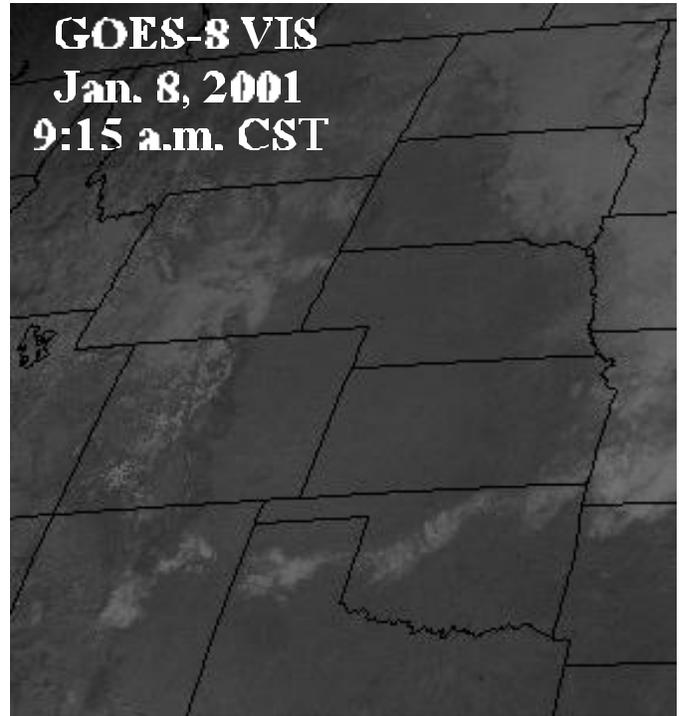
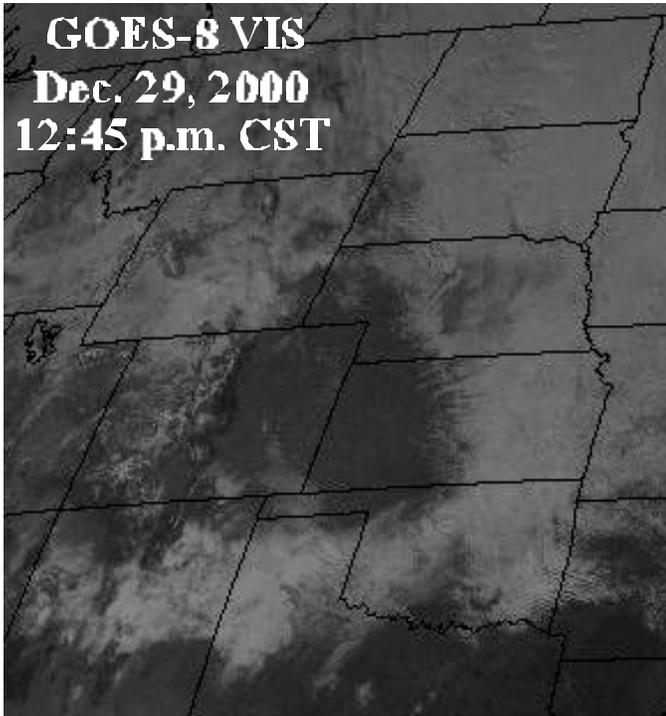
Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Above-normal precipitation increased moisture supplies in the central and southern Great Plains, western Corn Belt, and parts of the lower Mississippi Valley and Southeast. Snow cover was uneven in the northern Great Plains, but damage to the winter wheat crop was minimal due to warmer-than-normal weather. Frequent winter storms produced enough snow cover to protect winter wheat in the eastern Corn Belt.

Topsoil moisture remained very short in Florida and along the Atlantic Coastal Plain, as precipitation was far below normal. Freezing temperatures slowed vegetative growth of small grains in northern Florida, and winter forages were stressed by drought in the Peninsula. Sugarcane harvest progressed without delays, but freezing temperatures damaged most of the standing sugarcane crop. New-crop sugarcane plants were killed back to the ground. Cold air covered virtually all of Florida's citrus-producing region, with temperatures well below freezing for extended periods on several nights early in the month. Slush ice of varying degrees was found in fruit from groves hardest hit by the cold weather. New growth suffered damage, including defoliation in some groves, even though caretakers ran irrigation systems to protect their groves.

In Texas, cold, wet, weather limited fieldwork and hindered growth of small grains most of the month, especially on the High Plains and eastern areas of the State. Wheat fields were dormant across the northern Texas Plains most of the month, but oat fields in southern Texas began heading after mid-month. Vegetable and citrus harvests were active in southern Texas most of the month, although the cold, wet, weather slowed crop development and harvest progress early in the month. Grazing on winter forage crops was limited by slow growth and muddy fields.

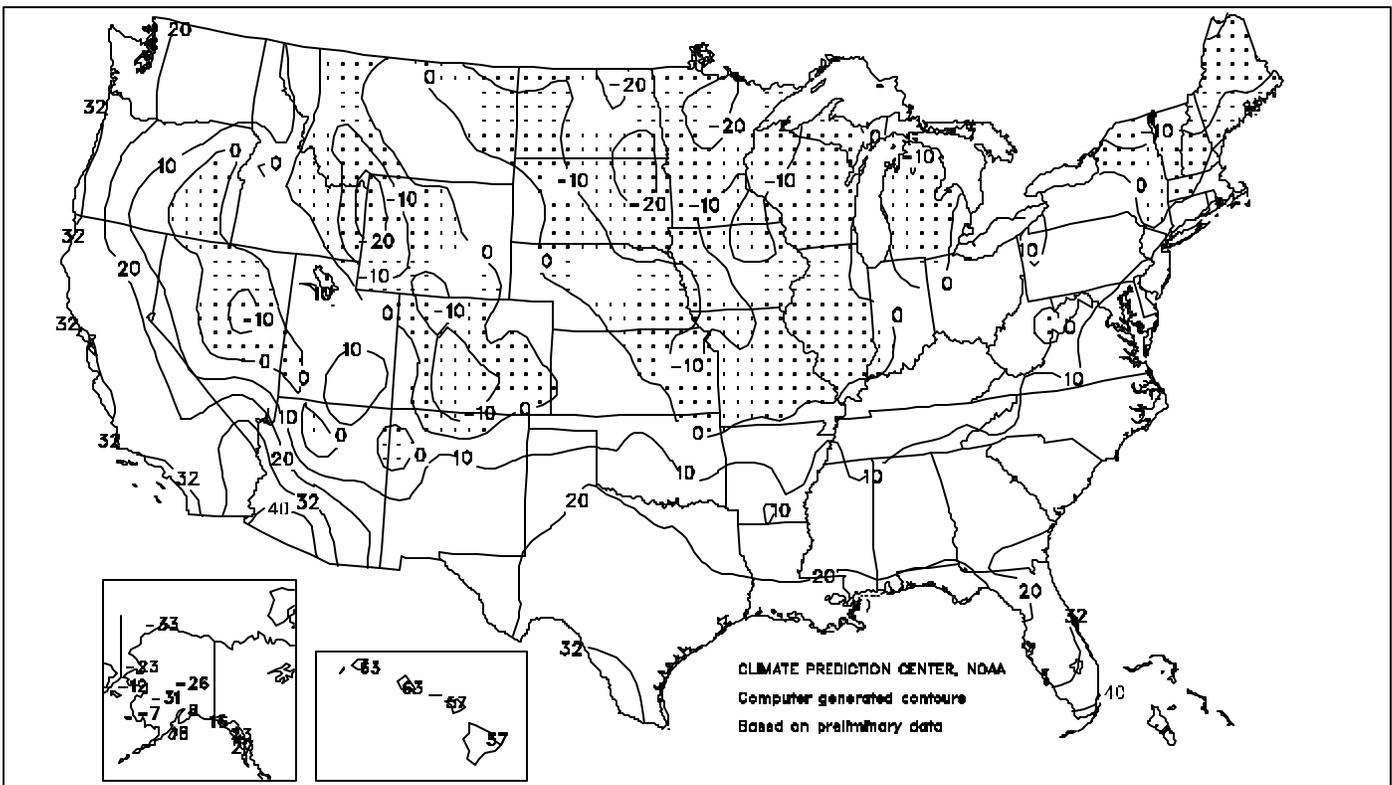
In California, cool weather and moisture shortages hindered the growth of field crops most of the month. Precipitation and above-normal temperatures aided emergence and briefly accelerated growth of winter grains near mid-month. Growers irrigated dryland crops to aid development. Most alfalfa fields were dormant, and cutting ceased due to cold weather. New alfalfa fields were prepared, irrigated, and seeded. Winter wheat, oat, and barley fields were planted and fertilized. Orchard and vineyard caretakers pruned trees and vines and applied dormant sprays. Producers irrigated orchards to maintain tree conditions. Citrus harvest remained active in most areas.



A fairly extensive snow cover blanketed the Plains by late December, although a gap in coverage existed in eastern Colorado, western Kansas, southwestern Nebraska, and the Oklahoma Panhandle (left). Most of the snow melted by January 8 (right), only to be replenished by several mid- to late-month storm systems, most notably on January 16 and 28-30.

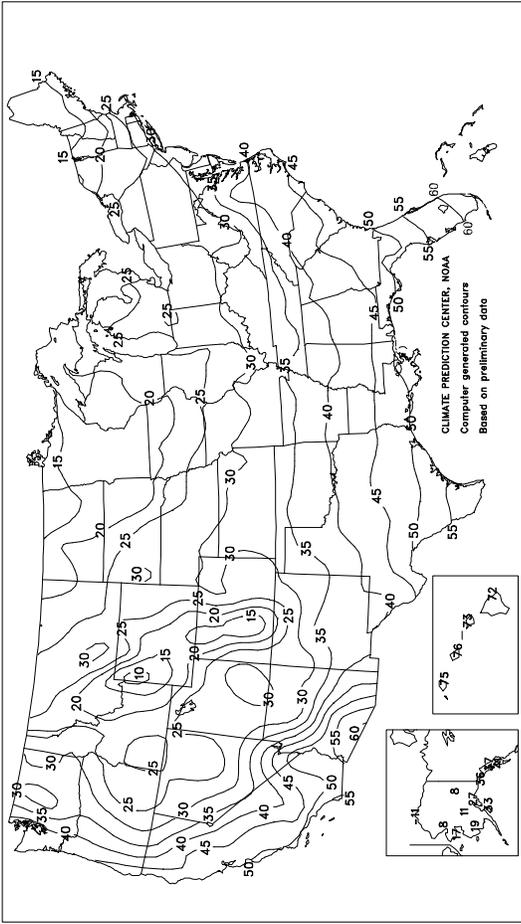
Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

JAN 2001



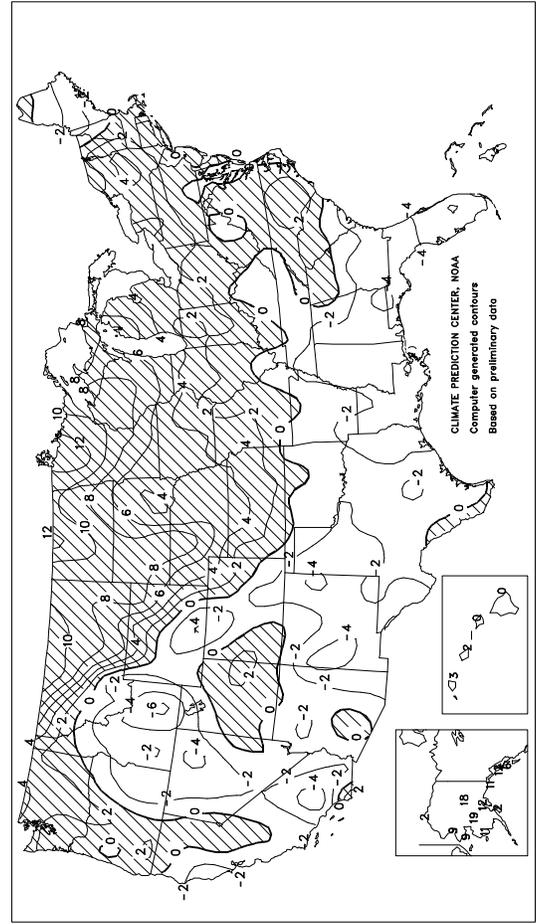
Average Temperature (°F)

JAN 2001



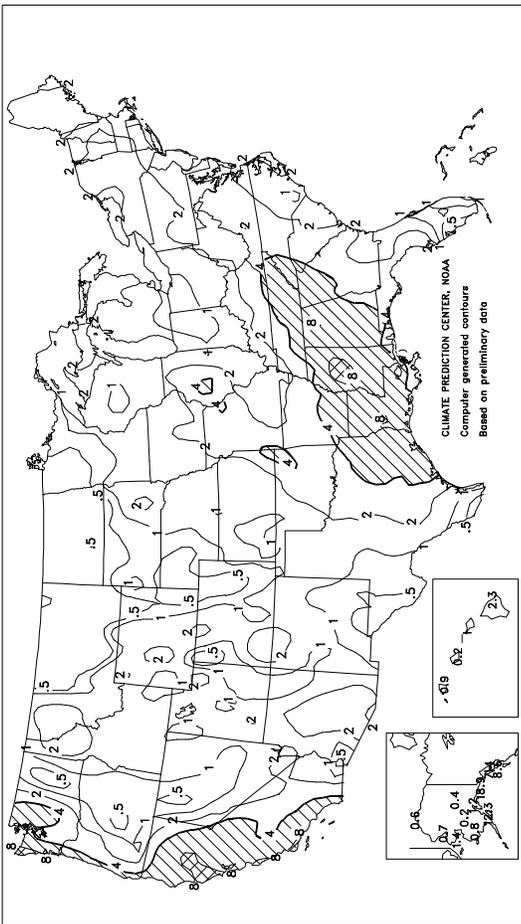
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

JAN 2001



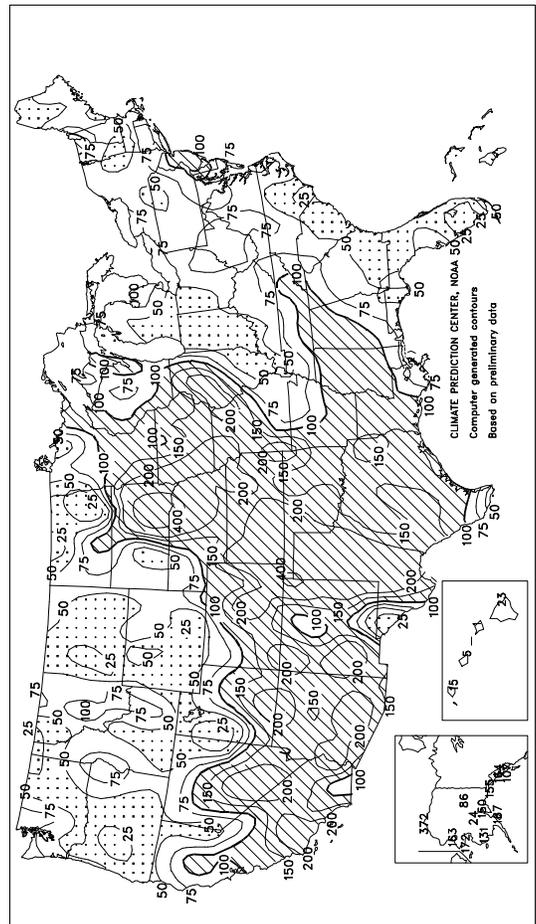
Total Precipitation (inches)

JAN 2001



Percent Of Normal Precipitation

JAN 2001



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

January 2001

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, EF		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, EF		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, EF		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	40	-2	5.18	0.08	LEXINGTON	31	0	1.35	-1.51	COLUMBUS	29	3	1.31	-0.87
HUNTSVILLE	37	-2	5.60	0.43	LONDON-CORBIN	32	-1	2.77	-0.72	DAYTON	28	2	0.84	-1.29
MOBILE	47	-3	4.08	-0.68	LOUISVILLE	33	1	1.41	-1.45	MANSFIELD	26	2	1.23	-0.75
MONTGOMERY	44	-2	3.86	-0.82	PADUCAH	32	-1	1.04	-2.23	TOLEDO	26	4	0.78	-0.97
AK ANCHORAGE	27	12	1.19	0.40	LA BATON ROUGE	48	-2	4.00	-0.91	YOUNGSTOWN	27	3	1.21	-0.92
BARROW	-11	2	0.63	0.46	LAKE CHARLES	48	-2	6.09	1.57	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	36	0	2.23	1.10
COLD BAY	29	0	5.05	2.21	NEW ORLEANS	50	-1	3.05	-2.00	TULSA	35	0	2.09	0.55
FAIRBANKS	8	18	0.40	-0.07	SHREVEPORT	43	-2	5.76	1.88	OR ASTORIA	44	2	4.80	-5.20
JUNEAU	37	13	7.43	2.89	ME BANGOR	15	-3	1.46	-1.53	BURNS	20	-3	0.33	-0.66
KING SALMON	26	11	0.85	-0.20	CARIBOU	11	2	0.81	-1.61	EUGENE	40	-1	1.46	-6.45
KODIAK	33	3	12.29	4.91	PORTLAND	21	0	1.33	-2.20	MEDFORD	40	2	1.00	-1.69
NOME	17	10	1.36	0.57	MD BALTIMORE	33	1	2.68	-0.37	PENDLETON	33	0	0.95	-0.56
AZ FLAGSTAFF	27	-2	2.60	0.56	MA BOSTON	30	1	1.67	-1.92	PORTLAND	41	1	1.47	-3.88
PHOENIX	54	0	1.77	1.10	WORCESTER	25	2	1.64	-2.04	SALEM	40	0	1.81	-4.11
TUCSON	50	-1	1.24	0.37	MI ALPENA	24	6	0.78	-0.86	PA ALLENTOWN	27	0	2.65	-0.51
AR FORT SMITH	37	0	2.39	0.49	DETROIT	26	3	0.69	-1.07	ERIE	28	3	1.75	-0.47
CA BAKERSFIELD	47	-1	1.81	0.95	FLINT	25	3	1.03	-0.36	MIDDLETOWN	28	-1	2.44	-0.40
EUREKA	47	-1	3.79	-2.21	GRAND RAPIDS	26	4	0.83	-1.00	PHILADELPHIA	32	2	2.77	-0.44
FRESNO	46	0	2.66	0.70	HOUGHTON LAKE	23	6	0.59	-0.91	PITTSBURGH	28	2	1.35	-1.19
LOS ANGELES	54	-3	5.59	3.19	LANSING	25	4	0.65	-0.84	WILKES-BARRE	27	2	1.13	-0.97
REDDING	44	-2	5.73	-0.33	MUSKEGON	28	5	0.76	-1.58	WILLIAMSPORT	28	3	1.14	-1.40
SACRAMENTO	46	1	3.75	0.02	TRAVERSE CITY	26	6	1.06	-1.01	PR SAN JUAN	77	0	2.91	0.26
SAN DIEGO	62	5	3.30	1.50	MN DULUTH	17	10	1.25	0.03	RI PROVIDENCE	29	1	2.41	-1.47
SAN FRANCISCO	49	0	3.87	-0.48	INT'L FALLS	14	13	0.18	-0.70	SC CHARLESTON	46	-2	1.07	-2.38
STOCKTON	45	0	2.84	0.00	MINNEAPOLIS	20	8	1.21	0.26	COLUMBIA	44	0	1.85	-2.57
CO ALAMOSA	15	0	0.36	0.10	ROCHESTER	17	6	0.91	0.13	FLORENCE	45	1	1.49	-2.04
CO SPRINGS	27	-2	0.83	0.54	ST. CLOUD	16	8	0.78	0.04	GREENVILLE	42	2	3.01	-1.09
DENVER	30	0	0.78	0.28	MS JACKSON	42	-2	5.41	0.17	MYRTLE BEACH	45	***	1.08	***
GRAND JUNCTION	28	3	0.43	-0.13	MERIDIAN	42	-3	5.99	0.84	SD ABERDEEN	16	6	0.28	-0.09
PUEBLO	26	-4	0.81	0.49	TUPELO	38	-2	5.77	0.88	HURON	18	5	2.53	2.12
CT BRIDGEPORT	30	1	2.38	-0.86	MO COLUMBIA	29	1	2.69	1.24	RAPID CITY	30	8	0.25	-0.14
HARTFORD	25	0	1.35	-2.06	JOPLIN	32	0	3.44	1.90	SIoux FALLS	19	5	1.50	0.99
DC WASHINGTON	35	0	2.22	-0.50	KANSAS CITY	29	3	2.08	0.99	TN BRISTOL	33	-1	2.56	-0.67
DE WILMINGTON	32	1	3.14	0.11	SPRINGFIELD	31	0	1.45	-0.34	CHATTANOOGA	38	1	5.40	0.51
FL DAYTONA BEACH	54	-4	0.88	-1.87	ST JOSEPH	27	2	1.98	1.03	JACKSON	35	-2	2.61	-1.33
FT LAUDERDALE	62	-5	0.52	-1.70	ST LOUIS	31	2	1.12	-0.69	KNOXVILLE	35	-1	4.74	0.57
FT MYERS	59	-5	0.08	-1.76	MT BILLINGS	30	7	0.30	-0.60	MEMPHIS	38	-2	3.32	-0.41
JACKSONVILLE	50	-2	0.91	-2.40	BUTTE	15	-2	0.28	-0.27	NASHVILLE	35	-1	3.20	-0.38
KEY WEST	65	-5	0.31	-1.70	GLASGOW	20	9	0.18	-0.19	TX ABILENE	42	-1	1.07	0.04
MELBOURNE	56	-5	0.34	-1.85	GREAT FALLS	31	10	0.65	-0.26	AMARILLO	35	0	1.67	1.17
MIAMI	63	-4	0.60	-1.41	HELENA	20	0	0.27	-0.36	AUSTIN	46	-3	2.75	1.04
ORLANDO	56	-4	0.66	-1.64	KALISPELL	24	4	0.39	-1.14	BEAUMONT	49	-2	5.86	1.09
PENSACOLA	48	-3	2.58	-2.10	MILES CITY	23	7	0.12	-0.43	BROWNSVILLE	60	1	0.48	-1.08
ST PETERSBURG	56	-5	1.93	-0.29	MISSOULA	22	-1	0.70	-0.54	COLLEGE STATION	48	-1	2.43	-0.22
TALLAHASSEE	47	-4	2.40	-2.37	NE GRAND ISLAND	26	4	0.99	0.53	CORPUS CHRISTI	55	0	1.74	0.03
TAMPA	55	-5	1.03	-0.96	HASTINGS	28	6	0.97	0.46	DALLAS/FT WORTH	43	0	2.44	0.61
WEST PALM BEACH	61	-4	1.19	-1.61	LINCOLN	27	6	0.89	0.35	DEL RIO	50	0	1.09	0.53
GA ATHENS	43	1	2.75	-1.85	MCCOOK	31	6	0.61	0.17	EL PASO	42	-1	0.06	-0.34
ATLANTA	42	1	2.77	-1.98	NORFOLK	25	6	1.16	0.64	GALVESTON	50	-3	6.30	3.04
AUGUSTA	44	0	2.64	-1.41	NORTH PLATTE	28	6	0.48	0.12	HOUSTON	49	-1	4.25	0.96
COLUMBUS	45	-1	2.22	-2.37	OMAHA/EPPLEY	27	6	1.61	0.87	LUBBOCK	37	-2	1.46	1.07
MACON	44	-1	2.58	-1.98	SCOTTSBLUFF	29	4	0.28	-0.22	MIDLAND	47	5	0.88	0.48
SAVANNAH	47	-2	1.53	-2.06	VALENTINE	30	10	0.48	0.19	SAN ANGELO	43	-1	1.29	0.49
HI HILO	72	0	2.28	-7.60	NV ELKO	21	-4	0.53	-0.45	SAN ANTONIO	49	0	2.85	1.14
HONOLULU	76	3	0.18	-3.37	ELY	25	0	0.14	-0.56	VICTORIA	52	-1	2.60	0.44
KAHULUI	73	1	0.03	-4.11	LAS VEGAS	46	0	0.87	0.39	WACO	45	0	2.90	1.25
LIHUE	75	3	0.86	-5.03	RENO	33	0	0.31	-0.76	WICHITA FALLS	40	0	1.55	0.51
ID BOISE	27	-2	1.00	-0.45	WINNEMUCCA	27	-2	0.58	-0.16	UT SALT LAKE CITY	27	-1	0.78	-0.33
LEWISTON	34	0	0.98	-0.30	NH CONCORD	19	0	1.44	-1.07	VT BURLINGTON	20	4	0.98	-0.84
POCATELLO	17	-6	1.02	-0.02	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	31	0	3.35	-0.11	VA LYNCHBURG	35	1	2.42	-0.44
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	25	4	1.12	-0.41	NEWARK	32	1	2.57	-0.82	NORFOLK	39	0	1.46	-2.32
MOLINE	23	3	2.10	0.56	NM ALBUQUERQUE	34	0	0.28	-0.16	RICHMOND	37	1	2.06	-1.18
PEORIA	24	2	3.29	1.78	NY ALBANY	24	3	1.00	-1.36	ROANOKE	37	2	1.79	-0.83
ROCKFORD	21	3	2.28	1.00	BINGHAMTON	24	3	0.95	-1.45	WASH/DULLES	32	1	2.54	-0.16
SPRINGFIELD	26	2	2.06	0.55	BUFFALO	27	3	2.15	-0.55	WA OLYMPIA	38	0	3.45	-4.56
IN EVANSVILLE	31	1	1.29	-1.37	ROCHESTER	27	3	1.95	-0.13	QUILLAYUTE	41	1	11.15	-3.22
FORT WAYNE	25	2	0.74	-1.13	SYRACUSE	26	4	1.57	-0.77	SEATTLE-TACOMA	42	2	2.70	-2.68
INDIANAPOLIS	28	2	0.74	-1.58	NC ASHEVILLE	37	1	2.63	-0.62	SPOKANE	27	0	0.63	-1.35
SOUTH BEND	25	2	0.83	-1.40	CHARLOTTE	41	2	1.87	-1.84	YAKIMA	32	2	0.54	-0.67
IA BURLINGTON	24	2	2.15	0.91	GREENSBORO	39	2	2.53	-0.64	WV BECKLEY	30	1	2.04	-0.88
CEDAR RAPIDS	20	2	1.36	0.35	HATTERAS	44	-1	2.45	-2.85	CHARLESTON	33	1	2.43	-0.48
DES MOINES	24	5	1.54	0.58	RALEIGH	42	3	1.30	-2.18	ELKINS	26	-1	2.67	-0.41
DUBUQUE	20	4	1.36	0.10	WILMINGTON	46	1	0.68	-3.19	HUNTINGTON	32	0	1.90	-0.93
SIoux CITY	22	4	1.72	1.17	ND BISMARCK	19	10	0.46	0.01	WI EAU CLAIRE	19	8	0.74	-0.24
WATERLOO	19	4	1.26	0.46	DICKINSON	23	10	0.30	-0.08	GREEN BAY	20	6	1.19	0.04
KS CONCORDIA	31	5	0.86	0.28	FARGO	14	8	0.20	-0.47	LA CROSSE	21	7	1.19	0.26
DODGE CITY	32	2	1.54	1.05	GRAND FORKS	14	10	0.14	-0.58	MADISON	22	6	0.99	-0.08
GOODLAND	30	2	0.90	0.49	JAMESTOWN	16	8	0.09	-0.53	MILWAUKEE	25	6	1.11	-0.49
HILL CITY	31	5	0.88	0.41	MINOT	22	13	0.10	-0.66	WAUSAU	20	8	0.62	-0.32
TOPEKA	30	3	1.22	0.27	WILLISTON	18	9	0.30	-0.23	WY CASPER	25	3	0.32	-0.23
WICHITA	32	3	1.47	0.68	OH AKRON-CANTON	26	1	1.46	-0.70	CHEYENNE	28	2	0.41	0.01
JACKSON	33	0	2.50	-1.26	CINCINNATI	30	2	1.33	-1.26	LANDER	18	-2	0.14	-0.34
					CLEVELAND	28	3	1.59	-0.45	SHERIDAN	24	3	0.38	-0.35

Based on 1961-90 normals.

*** Not Available.

National Agricultural Summary

January 29 - February 4, 2001

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

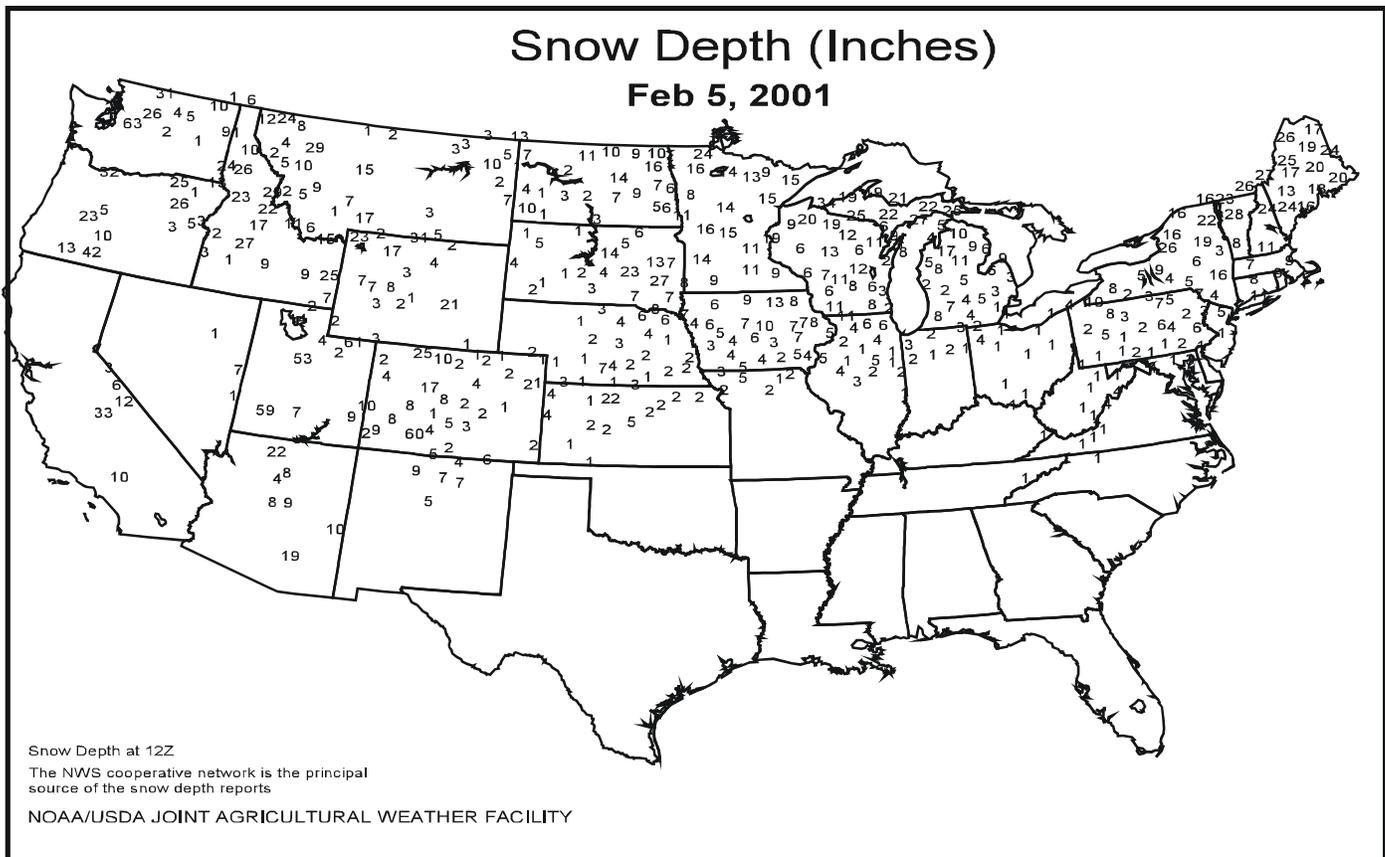
HIGHLIGHTS

Most areas east of the Rocky Mountains received precipitation in the form of rain, freezing rain, or snow, but amounts varied greatly. A band of heavy winter precipitation increased moisture supplies in an area extending from Oklahoma to the central Corn Belt. In Florida, the southern peninsula remained dry, but central and northern parts of the State received much-needed rain. However,

moisture supplies remained short across most of the State and along the Atlantic Coastal Plain. Precipitation was light and scattered in the northern Great Plains and upper Mississippi Valley. Temperatures averaged well above normal east of the Mississippi River and well below normal in the southern High Plains and Southwest. Snow cover diminished on the Great Plains, but increased in the Corn Belt.

Rain reduced wild fire danger in parts of Florida, but winter forage crops produced little growth and remained under drought stress. Sugarcane and vegetable harvests continued without delay. Most citrus growers continued irrigating groves, although rain limited requirements for some caretakers. Small grains remained dormant on the Texas High Plains, where growing conditions were unfavorable due to

cold, icy, and windy weather. Emergence and growth of dryland winter crops accelerated in California due to improved soil moisture supplies. However, below-normal temperatures limited development. Grapefruit harvest was active in the desert areas. Early peach and nectarine varieties were budding, but most of California's orchards and vineyards remained dormant.



State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: Cold wet weather continued through January. Pastures, winter grazing are virtually nonexistent. We are behind normal in small grain development, hay supplies are short. Warmer weather is needed for growth of pastures, small grains. Some cattle producers had to sell due to lack of feed. Colder than normal winter temperatures have given Chilton County peaches, other fruit crops the chilling requirement necessary to fulfill their dormancy, bear a full crop this year. Poultry growers have been hit hard by the high price of fuel. Farmers are repairing farm equipment.

ARIZONA: Temperature throughout the state were above average during the beginning of January, fell below average towards the end of the month. Warmer temperatures aided small grains planting, emergence, alfalfa conditions. Above average rainfall was also reported throughout the state during the month of January. While the rainfall has little impact on irrigated field crops, range, pasture feeds improved with the much needed precipitation.

ARKANSAS: Temperatures fluctuated in January, with brief warming before the storm systems arrived (with a south wind) and cooling behind systems (with a north to northeast wind). Temperatures averaged at or below normal in January. Precipitation in January was below normal in northern state, at or above normal in southern sections of the state. There was no severe weather in January. The main farming activities included: Cleaning ditches, pruning fruit trees, feeding livestock. Cold temperatures, ice reported for December continue to stress the chicken producers financially, due to high gas prices.

CALIFORNIA: The month of January failed to bring the expected precipitation to the state. High utility rates, cooler-than-normal temperatures were also a disappointment. On a good note however, the relatively dry month allowed growers to make progress in preparation for spring planting. Pre-emergent herbicides were applied to cotton fields. Sugarbeets were showing good growth. As the month's end neared, new stands of alfalfa were still being planted, previously planted fields were beginning to show progress. Rainfall during the last week of the month slowed some corn field activities. Growth of some dryland wheat, oat hay remained slow, despite improved soil moisture levels. Pesticides, fertilizers were aerially applied to wheat. Harvest of bareroot roses continued. Pruning of orchards, vineyards continued throughout the month, conditions permitting. Many plants remained in dormancy. As February approached, the early varieties of freestone peaches, nectarines were pushing buds. Grapefruit picking was active in the desert areas. The harvest of navel oranges continued, though a few times through the month rainfall slowed picking in some areas of the San Joaquin Valley. Fruit quality was good. Lemon, tangerine, satsuma harvests continued. Strawberry plants were being weeded, trimmed. Nut growers were pruning trees. Pre-emergent sprays, herbicides were applied to almond, pistachio orchards. Winter vegetables, such as cabbage, mustard, cilantro, bok choy, were harvested in January. Freezing temperatures forced hot house vegetable seedling growers to use supplemental heating. Cool temperatures inhibited emergence of asparagus. Processing spinach progressed normally. Lettuce was thriving; fields were being irrigated,

weeded, thinned. Onions, garlic were also doing well. Land preparation (including bed formation, fertilizer application, fumigation) continued for next season's broccoli, onions, melons, carrots, spinach, processing tomatoes. The broccoli, cabbage harvests continued throughout the month. Additional crops harvested in January included carrots, parsley, romaine lettuce, radicchio, turnips, daikon, cilantro, green onions, lemon grass. Rains falling the last week of the month helped forage growth in many areas, but conditions were still lagging behind normal, supplemental feeding remained necessary. Sheep were grazing on alfalfa in central state. Bee hives were prepared, placed in almond orchards in anticipation of February's bloom.

COLORADO: Mostly sunny skies prevailed during the first week of the new year. However, by the end of the second week, cooler temperatures along with gusty winds resulted in some blowing soil, damage to winter wheat. Average temperatures were seasonal with no extreme highs or lows recorded. Snowfall for the month was mostly confined to mountain areas although the last week of the month brought 6-10 inches of much needed snow to the Eastern Plains. Soil moisture supplies remain short to adequate in most areas with the mountain snowpack below average in all basins. The winter wheat condition throughout the state is now reported to be 3% very poor, 14% poor, 27% fair, 48% good, 8% excellent. Many producers continue to attend industry meetings, farm shows, care for livestock, prepare income taxes.

DELAWARE: Temperatures in state have been colder than normal this winter, at least until the very end of January. Goose populations, particularly snow geese, continue to be high in the area, have done some damage to small grains. Consistently cold weather has helped to minimize disease in poultry flocks, there have been no disease outbreaks to date. Farmers have been attending conferences to learn about the DE Nutrient Management Program, attending meetings to earn Certified Crop Consultant, pesticide applicator license credits. Farm activities include: Liming fields, nutrient management planning, cleaning, repairs to barns, equipment, other farm maintenance.

FLORIDA: Warmer temperatures aided crop growth. Temperatures at major stations averaged 1 to 5° above normal. Daytime highs mostly 60s, 70s; nighttime lows 40s, 50, 60s. Rainfall ranged from 0.00 in. at Miami, Immokalee to 1.33 in. at Tallahassee. Parched localities, central Peninsula, received from traces to almost 1.00 in. of rain which aided the control of wildfires. Moisture very short to short with scattered areas of adequate moisture. Farmers starting field preparations for spring planted crops. Peninsula winter forages under drought stress. Rains reduced wild fire hazard in some areas. Sugarcane growers harvesting damaged sugarcane as fast as possible. Sugarcane in poor condition. Ranchers feeding hay to livestock due to poor pastures. Some ranchers have problems getting hay because supply getting low. Potato digging started around Immokalee. Watermelon planting began Palmetto-Ruskin region. Vegetables available: snap beans, cabbage, cucumbers, tomatoes, squash, eggplant, sweet corn, peppers, endive, escarole, lettuce, radishes. This week cloudy, overcast, damp with scattered light rains in citrus areas, more rain is needed. Irrigation continues. New growth bloom buds starting to show.

New growth vulnerable to frost or freezing temperatures. Harvesters into last of large early and mid-season orange blocks. Smaller blocks now being picked. Juice plants running around the clock. Some processors taking field run fruit. Fresh fruit packers having no problem shipping good wholesome fruit. Pastures feed very 35% poor, 50% poor, 15% fair. Cattle 10% very poor, 30% poor, 55% fair, 5% good. Statewide, pasture feed very poor to fair. Panhandle: Winter pasture short due to drought, freezing temperatures. North: winter small grain pasture feed very poor to poor; cattlemen feeding hay; hay supplies very short. Central: Rainfall good for forage, not enough to raise water level in stock ponds. West central, southwest: Pasture feed continues poor to fair. Statewide, cattle condition mostly poor to fair.

GEORGIA: Variable temperatures, levels of rainfall persisted throughout January. It was extremely cold with moderate rainfall during the first of the month. Temperatures moderated, rainfall declined toward the end of the month. The rains during the month have helped soil moisture but levels remained below normal. Milder weather during the second half of the month encouraged pasture growth. Supplies of hay vary with some farmers running short to others having enough to make it through the winter. Winter wheat was fertilized. Top dressing of rye was reported. Some small grain damage was reported due to freezing temperatures. Sufficient chill hours for peaches have been reached. Peach conditions were mostly excellent. Soil testing for spring crops was underway. Onions were in fair condition as they continued to recover from the cold temperatures. Cold weather killed a small percentage of the carrot crop. Seeding of tobacco in greenhouses had begun. Other activities included: Routine care of livestock, preparation for spring planting.

HAWAII: The winter drought continued throughout the State. Mostly sunny, dry weather with scattered, light showers, some strong trade winds occurred during the week. Big Island experienced generally sunny, dry conditions. A brushfire in Ookala blackened some pastures. The water conservation notice remains in effect for Hamakua Irrigation system users. East state banana orchards received adequate rainfall. Rainbow papaya harvest remained active in Hilo, Puna, but many Paauilo orchards were abandoned due to lack of water, low prices. Head cabbage fields remained in fair to good condition. Ginger root harvest, planting remained active.

IDAHO: Temperatures have been very cold, dry this winter. Fields throughout the state are covered with snow. Some county agents voiced concern on amounts of snow pack available for irrigation come spring, summer. Livestock continue to do well in winter confinement. Calving 14% complete, Lambing is 11% complete. Hay, Roughage Supplies were reported to be 27% short, 68% adequate, 5% surplus. Winter wheat is thriving across the state as spring begins to approach. Winter wheat 7% fair, 90% good, 3% excellent. Activities: Working on taxes, attending meetings, marketing, feeding livestock, machinery maintenance.

ILLINOIS: Topsoil moisture as of February 2, 23% surplus, 70% adequate, 7 short. Temperatures moderated across state during January causing the snowcover from December to vanish from most of the wheat growing areas in the state. Northern state still had snow covered fields at months end but the depth of snow cover had declined greatly during the month. Temperatures returned to normal which helped break up the frozen rivers. On the downside muddy feedlots, soft road conditions in the southern half of the state have slowed weight gain for cattle, grain

movement off the farm. Concern for what might happen to the wheat crop is being expressed now that the snow cover has melted. As of February 2, the condition of the wheat crop 6% excellent, 59% good, 28% fair, 7% poor. Farmers are looking toward spring negatively at this point as input prices soar with some inputs like anhydrous ammonia reportedly in short supply. Activities during the month included: Attending trade shows, working on income taxes, lining up crop inputs.

INDIANA: January temperatures averaged about 1° above normal statewide. Temperatures were colder than normal early in the month with warmer than normal weather during the latter portions of the month. Snow remained over most of the central, northern regions until late December. Snowfall was light in most central, southern areas with heavier lake effect snow in the northern regions of the state. January was very dry until rain arrived late in the month covering nearly all areas of the state. Precipitation was only about half of normal for January. Farm activities were mostly limited to care of livestock, hauling manure, moving grain to market, snow removal from roads and farm lots. Winter wheat remains in mostly good condition. Wheat was protected by the snow cover in most central, northern areas. Livestock are in fair to good condition, but under some stress from the cold, damp weather. Feedlots are muddy. Hay supplies are adequate. Consumption rate remained high during January. Tobacco markets are winding down. Farmers are worried about higher input costs for the upcoming crop year, especially for nitrogen. Major activities: Hauling grain to market, equipment cleaning, repair, attending meetings, tax preparation, purchasing inputs, cleaning fence rows, stripping tobacco, feeding hay, caring for livestock.

IOWA: Nitrogen price, availability real concerns for producers. Many farmers anticipate management decision of planting beans, not corn due to high cost, low supplies of Nitrogen. Average depth of snow cover 10 inches. Average depth of frost penetration 16 inches. Soil 7% very short, 24% short, 63% adequate, 6% surplus. Soil erosion 89% light to none, 11% moderate. Grain movement 22% none, 46% light, 30% moderate, 2% heavy. Icy yards, roads, heavy snow limiting movement. Availability of hay, roughage supplies for livestock feed 15% short, 79% adequate, 6% surplus; quality of hay, roughage supplies 9% poor, 43% fair, 48% good. Hay supplies are dwindling; some farmers have been buying hay since mid January. Utilization of stubble fields for grazing 59% none, 32% light, 7% moderate, 2% extensive. Hard winter on livestock; gains down because of cold weather; some producers feeding grain for added energy. Hog, pig losses 8% below avg, 87% avg, 5% above avg.; Cattle, calf losses 8% below avg, 85% avg, 7% above avg.

KANSAS: Topsoil for the month is rated 9% very short, 35% short, 50% adequate, 6% surplus. Temperatures for the month of January ranged from the highs of 71° at Colby to 54° at Parsons. Lows ranged from 7° at Hutchinson to -13° at Ottawa (see table 1). Feed grain 93% adequate to surplus, hay, forage 6% very short, 38% short, 55% adequate, 1% surplus. Field Crops Report: The wheat crop 2% excellent, 39% good, 30% fair, 23% poor, 6% very poor. Eighty-one percent of the wheat crop received light to no damage from wind, 84% received light to no freeze damage.

KENTUCKY: The new year started out very cold, dry with temperatures 4° below normal. Mild temperatures compared to December finally melted the snowcover in state, provided a January thaw at mid-month with temperatures several degrees above normal. Seasonal temperatures and snowfall returned as

a mid-winter snowstorm provided from 1 inch in the west, up to 6 inches in north, eastern locations. The month ended with temperatures and precipitation slightly below normal. Despite generally below normal precipitation soil moisture remains adequate. Livestock producers continued to deal with frozen stockwater supplies, mildly muddy conditions. Livestock remain in mostly good condition with adequate hay, feed supplies. Tobacco markets reopened after the holiday recess with modest sales volumes. Sales were lighter with 4 out of 23 markets closing for the season at months end. State burley gross auction sales volume through 2/1 was 160.6 million lbs. avg. price \$196.27. Tobacco contracted directly from the producer for the burley belt amounted to 83.3 million lbs. and averaged \$198.41.

LOUISIANA: Most field work has been hindered by wet conditions. Field crop producers were preparing for spring planting. Some sweet potatoes were being packed, shipped. Beef cows were calving. Crawfish producers were putting out traps. Vegetable producers were preparing for spring planting. Other activities included: Repairing, cleaning equipment.

MARYLAND: The precipitation level in state was 2.68 inches, which was .37 inches below normal for January. Temperatures were below normal to start the month, but then rose to above average temperatures towards the end. Currently, most of the state is without snow cover. Small grains are in fair to poor condition especially on the Eastern Shore due to dry weather experienced in the fall, cold winter temperatures, some problems with goose damage. Livestock continue to be well conditioned, healthy. Hay and feed supplies are rated adequate to good in many areas. On the Eastern Shore, farmers are: hauling and storing poultry manure. Farming activities throughout the state include: Liming fields, stripping tobacco, spreading manure, soil testing, nutrient management planning, cleaning, repairs to barns, equipment, other farm maintenance.

MICHIGAN: The month began with many farmers fighting the effects of the record snowfall of December. Farm activity was limited to: Plowing roads, shoveling snow off the roofs of buildings, repairing farm equipment. Corn fields continued to be harvested where snow was not too deep. Fruit farmers were able to prune trees, vines. Livestock were looking generally good, with just a few health concerns reported. Reports showed that some young calves were lost in early January due to the weather conditions. Feed supplies remained adequate.

MINNESOTA: Topsoil moisture is adequate due to moderate to heavy snowfall. A lot of feed was used in November, December to maintain livestock. However, feed supplies still seem sufficient. Warmer winter temperatures in January have allowed livestock producers, dairy farmers to thaw out waterers, feeders, other equipment. There are reports of ice buildup in some grain bins. With the warmer temperatures in Mid-January, farmers aerated their grain. The statewide average temperature was 8.3° above normal for January. The statewide average precipitation was 0.18 inch below normal for January. Snow cover is adequate to protect fall seeded crops, forage. Spring flood potential is a concern. Farmers are also concerned about availability, price of nitrogen based fertilizers.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Soil moisture 1% very short, 8% short, 72% adequate, 19% surplus. Cattle 5% very poor, 18% poor, 39% fair, 34% good, 4% excellent. Wheat 1% very poor, 10% poor, 44% fair, 43% good, 2% excellent. Hay Supply 81% short, 19% adequate. Feed grain 31% short, 65%

adequate, 4% surplus. There is a rising concern about adequate hay supplies in many parts of the state.

MISSOURI: Mostly open weather has made conditions favorable for caring for livestock but hay shortages are common in many southern counties. Winter wheat is still in the dormant stage with some freeze, wind damage. The crop in general is in good to fair condition.

MONTANA: High pressure dominated much of the state throughout January, leading to warmer, windy, dry conditions for much of the month. Topsoil 15% very short, 60% short, 25% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 51% very short, 37% short, 12% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter wheat 3% very poor, 15% poor, 72% fair, 10% good, 0% excellent. Wind damage to winter wheat 36% none, 41% light, 18% moderate, 5% heavy. Winter wheat protectiveness of snow cover 12% very poor, 55% poor, 30% fair, 2% good, 1% excellent. Livestock grazing 43% open, 34% difficult, 23% closed. Calving 11% lambing, 5% complete respectively. Supplemental feeding of both cattle, sheep 99%. Even though grazing is somewhat open, there are low levels of adequate forage on the range due to summer drought conditions. Hay continues to be shipped into state due to shortages.

NEBRASKA: Temperatures for the month averaged from near normals to 16° above normals during the second week. Precipitation for the month was above normal in all but a few counties in the northwest district. Wheat 6% very poor, 12% poor, 46% fair, 30% good, 6% excellent. Snow cover on harvested stalk fields made supplemental feeding a necessity in most locations. Hay supplies were mostly short to adequate.

NEVADA: Following an abnormally dry December, January brought little relief state water concerns. Precipitation for the month was far below normal at most locations, snow packs remained below normal. Northern state received only a fraction of normal precipitation. Southern state was an exception, as Las Vegas received .87 inch of rain, more than double the January average. Temperatures averaged near normal for the month. Marketing of cattle, including many pairs, continued. Calving was on the rise. Sheep producers were preparing for the lambing season. Hay shipping remained active. Shipment of onions from storage continued. Potato processing was ongoing. Fall seeded grains, garlic were in good condition. Open weather on lowland ranges kept winter feeding demands to a minimum. Main farm, ranch activities: Equipment maintenance, livestock care, fence repairs, crop marketing.

NEW ENGLAND: The new year started with snow, cold temperatures. Much of state has been blanketed with snow the entire month of January. The cold temperatures, snow have limited farming activities to: Nursery/Greenhouse work, tending livestock, preparing for spring planting season, moving apples, potatoes out of storage.

NEW JERSEY: The average monthly temperature in January was 32.5°, with a minimum of 15° recorded on January 3rd, and a maximum of 58° recorded on January 30th. Light rain showers on the 15th were followed by significantly colder temperatures, with a winter storm the weekend of January 19th. Freezing rain and snow blanketed much of the state, with accumulations ranging from 1-2 inches South, 3-7 inches Central, upwards of 8-10 inches North, West. Cold temperatures, dry conditions continued into the last week of January. Heavy rains on the 30th ushered in unseasonably warm temperatures, with highs reaching into the

50's in some areas. Outdoor agricultural activities were limited. However, some producers continued field preparation for spring crops as well as cleanup as weather conditions permitted.

NEW MEXICO: January was definitely the coldest month state has seen in a while. The first seven days of the month were mild, within 1 to 2° of normal. As the month progressed temperatures started to cool down with areas in the southern part of the state averaging 5° below normal, the northern part of the state experienced temperatures that averaged 17° below normal. The last week of January brought the most intense storm of the season with snow fall as high as two, three feet in the mountains of the North. The storm didn't effect temperatures in the western part of the state, but dropped the temperatures in the East, to 3° below normal. Aside from the winter storm, precipitation was normal across the state for the month. Ranchers continued to supplemental feed, cotton farmers spent the month tilling up any cotton fields that were still standing, in order to prevent any further spread of boll weevils.

NEW YORK: January brought frigid weather, numerous winter storms making outside activities difficult. Fruit, onion, potato producers continued grading, packing, shipping their crops. Fruit growers were also busy with winter pruning. Other major activities included: Tending livestock, spreading manure, machinery maintenance, attending meetings, preparing for upcoming crop season.

NORTH CAROLINA: Last year's dry weather during the fall, into winter has carried over to the first full month of 2001. Nearly all locations recorded below normal rainfall for January with some areas over 3 inches below the monthly average. Temperatures have been near normal. Though precipitation has been limited, statewide soil moisture levels are relatively good with their current rating of 3% very short, 28% short, 65% adequate, 4% surplus. Concerns over small grains persist as some wheat is just now emerging, stand establishment has been inconsistent throughout the State. Due to the high cost of nitrogen, top-dressing the small grains may be limited to areas with good yield potential. Some poorer stands of small grain may be abandoned, planted to soybeans. Feed, hay supplies continue to be mostly adequate even with the early feedings due to deteriorated pastures. Most farm activities have been concentrated indoors. Many farmers have been spending time preparing taxes, attending trade shows. The next Weather and Crop report will be released on March 5, 2001.

NORTH DAKOTA: Limited snowfall, warmer than normal temperatures during January made caring for livestock easier while also reducing difficulties moving hay, grain. The average snow cover for the state was 7.0 inches as of February 4, down from 9.5 inches on December 31 but up from 1.4 inches on January 30, 2000. Snow cover was sufficient to protect 83% of alfalfa fields. Hay 3% very short, 10% short, 81% adequate, 6% surplus. Producers reported giving supplemental feed to 100% of their cattle, 100% of their sheep. Cattle, cow 0% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 70% good, 6% excellent while sheep 1% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 69% good, 11% excellent. Cattle sales were 3% below normal, 89% normal, 8% above normal. Some combining of isolated sunflower fields was reported. Producers were taking advantage of the better weather in January to haul grain. Many producers reported insect problems in stored grain while others worried about snow icing on alfalfa fields. Some lambing has begun while calving will soon begin in some herds.

OHIO: January 2001 was 0.9° warmer than normal in state, with temperatures averaging 26.7° across the state. Precipitation averaged 2.20 inches, 0.81 inches below normal. Snow fall seems to be providing some relief for dry soil, especially in northern state. No problems have been reported with the winter wheat crop. Livestock are reported in good condition. Producers are having minimal problems with pneumonia, other diseases in livestock.

OKLAHOMA: Subsoil moisture 4% short, 65% adequate, 31% surplus. Topsoil 1% very short, 3% short, 51% adequate, 45% surplus. Wheat 17% very poor, 31% poor, 39% fair, 13% good; 17% grazed, 46% 2000, 38% avg. Oats 11% very poor, 37% poor, 44% fair, 8% good; 8% grazed, 28% 2000, 35% avg. Rye 26% very poor, 32% poor, 34% fair, 8% good. Livestock 3% very poor, 16% poor, 52% fair, 26% good, 3% excellent. Pasture, Range 12% very poor, 42% poor, 34% fair, 12% good. Low temperatures, freezing weather endured throughout the State during much of January. The cold, wet conditions restricted growth of wheat pasture, limited available grazing. Supplemental feeding was heavy in most areas of the State.

OREGON: Activities: Winter digging, shipping of balled, burlapped, bareroot plants ongoing. Winter orchard pruning continued statewide. Potatoes being processed. Grain shipments continue. Winter farm, ranch activities continued. Cattle, sheep reported in good condition. Cattle on supplemental feed. Temperatures across the state ranged above normal for the month while precipitation was below normal. The state is well below normal in precipitation, in the snow pack. Some areas are reporting as much as 60% below normal for the snow pack.

PENNSYLVANIA: The average high temperature for January was about 35.3°, slightly above normal. The average low temperature was approximately 20.6°, which was above or below normal depending on the location. The average monthly temperature was around 27.9°. The highest temperature of the month was in the mid 40's on the 11th. The lowest was around 6° which occurred on the 22nd and the 23rd of the month. There were about 8 days with measurable precipitation in January. The majority of the precipitation occurred during the second part of the month. Total precipitation for the month was from 1.14 to 2.44 inches which varied from county to county. The total precipitation for the year was slightly below normal. This caused some field activities to be halted. Several inches of snowfall occurred during the month. Between 8.1 to 9.4 inches occurred during January. The seasonal snowfall amount is up over the last few years. Major activities: Caring for livestock; buying hay, corn; hunting; shoveling snow; hauling, spreading manure; attending the Farm Show, organizational meeting.

SOUTH CAROLINA: The average monthly temperature for January was 44° which is within normal range although the range for the month was between 76° for the high, 13° for the low. Total rainfall for January was 1.85 inches. As the new year rang in, winter came in strong with daily temperatures dipping in to the teens. Around the state, ice was observed on ponds, lakes. Statewide temperatures for the first week of the new year were 10° below normal. Rains came in during the second week with amounts of 0.25-0.50 inches. Milder weather produced normal average temperatures for this period. During the third week, several areas of state set daily record highs with temperatures in the high 70's. Statewide temperatures for the third week were 6° above normal. As January came to an end, statewide temperatures were only 2° below normal for the last week. During January, farmers were busy repairing, maintaining equipment, caring for livestock, attending agricultural expos,

seminars, starting to prepare for taxes with year end record keeping.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Feed 9% very short, 25% short, 63% adequate, 3% surplus. Stock Water 11% very short, 11% short, 73% adequate, 5% surplus. Winter rye 0% very poor, 0% poor, 31% fair, 63% good, 6% excellent. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 18% poor, 36% fair, 41% good 6% excellent. Road Conditions—county roads: 85% open, 14% difficult, 1% closed. township roads: 69% open, 22% difficult, 9% closed. Cattle 1% very poor, 4% poor, 22% fair, 60% good, 13% excellent. Sheep 1% very poor, 2% poor, 31% fair, 51% good, 15% excellent. Cattle Death Losses since Jan 1: 20% below normal, 77% normal, 3% above normal. Average snow depth statewide 15 inches. Alfalfa snow cover 19% poor, 52% adequate, 29% excellent. Winter wheat snow cover 35% poor, 47% adequate, 18% excellent. Winter rye snow cover 3% poor, 76% adequate, 21% excellent. Calf deaths since Jan 1: 15% below avg, 81% avg, 4% above avg.. Sheep, lamb death since Jan 1: 31% below avg, 65% avg, 4% above avg. Frequent, blowing snowfall kept producers busy clearing roads, tending to livestock. Hay supplies are running short as a result of early winter snowfall, but livestock conditions haven't suffered yet. Temperatures ranged from 5 to 11° above normal for January. Winter crops continue to enjoy ample snow cover protection.

TENNESSEE: The unseasonably cold conditions of December carried over into the first part of January, with temperatures averaging 5 to 11° below normal for the first full week of the month. Despite the cold start, temperatures steadily rose during January, with normal to slightly above normal readings reported by month's end. The State received the greatest amount of precipitation during the third week of the month, with East state picking up the most rain. The remainder of the month saw below normal rainfall with only light, scattered showers reported. No major problems with the State's wheat crop or the cattle herd have been reported.

TEXAS: Harvest of remaining summer crops was considered generally completed in January as heavy snows covered most areas of the Plains. Above normal rainfall covered Central, Southern regions of the state while most Valley areas remained somewhat dryer. Supplemental feeding of livestock remained high as producers attempted to maintain body condition in their herds. Land preparation was generally on hold as a result of the adverse weather conditions, vegetable harvest in the Lower Valley moved ahead under mostly favorable conditions. Small grains have suffered from extended cold across the Plains, some drowning out has occurred as a result of standing water. Death has been most severe in newly emerged plants.

UTAH: Major activities Included: Feeding livestock, purchasing seed, fertilizer, corral repairs, selling hay. Early calving, lambing has begun in some areas. Livestock are in fair to good condition with heavy supplemental feed. Snows are increasing the need for additional feed, livestock are eating more feed than anticipated due to the colder than usual winter. Range feed has been scarce in some areas due to the snow pack depth, ranging from 3 to 14 inches. Rangelands are in fair to bad condition, are not supplying much feed. Some ranchers are expecting to run out of hay before summer. Hay is scarce in some parts of the state, where it is available, is very expensive. Some ranchers are holding onto all of their hay in case it is a late summer. There should be more available water in the upcoming growing season thanks to the snow.

VIRGINIA: Beef Cattle Forage obtained from Pastures 14%. Milk Cow Forage obtained from Pastures 3%. Sheep Forage Obtained from Pastures 13%. Pasture 14% very poor, 25% poor, 39% fair, 21% good 1% excellent. Livestock 4% poor, 31% fair, 55% good, 10% excellent. Small Grain, Winter Grazing Crops 6% very poor, 17% poor, 47% fair, 26% good, 4% excellent. At the end of January small grain crops were varied throughout the state. Shortages of moisture in some areas has caused small grain stands to be sporadic while other areas reported adequate moisture conditions, good stands. First applications of nitrogen were being applied to small grains by the end of the month. Dry, cold weather during the month forced some producers to move livestock because of water shortages in winter pastures. Activities for the month Included: Attending marketing, production meetings, lime spreading, soil samples, seed ordering, repairing, maintaining equipment, budgeting, record keeping, preparing for tax reporting, preparing land for spring planting. Temperatures were cold throughout most of the month but became warmer as the month came to a close. No significant rainfall fell during the month. Many areas are very dry, in need of rain.

WASHINGTON: Below average precipitation coupled with above average temperatures characterized the month of January. Snow pack in the mountains is below normal levels, has counties concerned about water supplies this spring, summer. Producers took advantage of the mild winter, continued pruning fruit trees. Adequate snow cover prevented any serious damage to this year's winter wheat crop. Mild temperatures, early pasture growth caused livestock producers to purchase less hay in the western part of the state. Hay supplies were adequate in the eastern part of the state with livestock reported in good condition. Christmas tree growers replanted harvested fields well ahead of schedule.

WEST VIRGINIA: Topsoil 13% short, 80% adequate, 7% surplus. The colder than normal temperatures of early January required heavier feeding of livestock. As the month progressed, temperatures fluctuated from slightly below normal to slightly above normal causing feeding to slow considerably. Water supplies are being watched carefully as grounds have remained frozen throughout the month. Hay supplies remain plentiful due to the good growing season, above average harvest. Hay, Roughage 1% short, 73% adequate, 26% surplus. Feed Grain 99% adequate, 1% surplus. Wheat 28% poor, 63% fair and 9% good.. Cattle 1% poor, 11% fair, 74% good, 14% excellent. Sheep 11% fair, 75% good, 14% excellent.

WISCONSIN: The month was characterized with normal to above normal temperatures, with very little snow accumulation. Outdoor farm activity was made easier during the month, due to the decreasing snow depth.

WYOMING: Topsoil 8% very short, 39% short, 53% adequate. Subsoil moisture 16% very short, 47% short, 37% adequate. Average depth of snowcover 6.0 inches. Winter wheat crop in mostly fair to good condition. Winter wheat wind damage 82% none, 14% light, 2% moderate, 2% severe. Winter wheat freeze damage 79% none, 16% light, 5% moderate. Cattle, sheep in fair to good Hay, roughage supplies 23% very short, 57% short, 20% adequate.

International Weather and Crop Summary

January 28 - February 3, 2001

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Scattered showers and near- to above-normal temperatures maintained generally favorable overwintering conditions in most areas.

FSU-WESTERN: Widespread, light to moderate snow increased protective snow cover as far south as the Black Sea coast.

MIDDLE EAST: Heavy rain boosted irrigation reserves in western Turkey, but dry, warm weather continued elsewhere.

SOUTH AMERICA: Across central Argentina, soil moisture remained adequate, despite drier weather, and widespread showers continued to favor Brazilian summer crops.

AUSTRALIA: Heavy rain, with some local flooding, hit the eastern summer crop belt.

EASTERN ASIA: Across the North China Plain, warmer weather melted some snow cover, but winter wheat remained dormant.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Heavy showers continued in the eastern Philippines, while widespread showers favored main-season rice in Java, Indonesia.

SOUTH AFRICA: Showers stabilized reproductive summer crops in eastern sections of the corn belt.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Warm, dry weather prevailed in Morocco, while showers favored winter wheat in Algeria and Tunisia.

January 2001

MONTHLY DATA FROM SELECTED FOREIGN CITIES CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER-NCEP-NWS-NOAA

*** DATA NOT AVAILABLE

COUNTRY	CITY	TEMPERATURE (C)					PRECIPITATION (MM)		
		AVG MAX	AVG MIN	HI MAX	LO MIN	AVG	DPART F/NRM	TOTAL	DPART F/NRM
NORWAY	OSLO	-3	-6	3	-18	-5	2.5	109	49
SWEDEN	STOCKHOLM	1	-2	5	-10	-1	2.0	0	-38
FINLAN	HELSINKI	-1	-3	3	-11	-2	4.6	52	11
UKINGD	ABERDEEN	5	1	8	-5	3	0.3	74	-38
	MANCHESTER	6	1	10	-5	4	-0.4	51	-18
	NOTTINGHAM	5	1	10	-4	3	-0.6	42	-16
IRELAN	SOUTHAMPTON	8	4	12	-2	6	1.2	131	44
	DUBLIN	6	1	12	-5	4	-1.3	32	-38
ICELAN	REYKJAVIK	3	0	8	-11	1	1.6	58	-18
DENMAR	COPENHAGEN	3	0	5	-5	2	1.4	27	-22
LUXEMB	LUXEMBOURG	4	0	10	-7	2	1.8	117	45
SWITZE	ZURICH	4	0	9	-6	2	2.1	100	31
	GENEVA	6	1	12	-5	3	2.7	146	66
FRANCE	PARIS/LEBOURG	7	3	13	-2	5	1.6	0	-53
	STRASBOURG	6	1	12	-7	4	2.6	29	-7
	BOURGES	8	4	14	-2	6	2.6	52	-7
	BORDEAUX	11	6	16	-1	8	2.9	131	35
TOULOUSE	TOULOUSE	11	5	16	-1	8	3.0	90	38
	MARSEILLE	13	7	17	0	10	3.5	55	9
	VALLADOLID	9	4	14	-2	6	2.4	125	77
SPAIN	MADRID	10	3	15	-3	7	1.3	69	19
	SEVILLE	16	9	19	4	13	1.5	153	89
PORTUG	LISBON	15	10	17	4	13	1.3	195	75
GERMAN	HAMBURG	3	0	11	-7	2	1.0	43	-18
	BERLIN	3	-1	10	-7	1	1.2	40	-3
	DUSSELDORF	6	1	13	-9	3	1.4	85	22
	LEIPZIG	4	-1	12	-8	1	1.6	21	-13
	DRESDEN	3	-1	12	-5	1	2.3	22	-16
AUSTRI	STUTTART	5	-1	12	-9	2	2.5	61	12
	NURNBERG	4	-2	10	-10	1	1.3	53	8
	AUGSBURG	3	-3	10	-12	0	1.7	63	12
	VIENNA	2	-2	10	-10	0	1.6	14	-14
CZECHR	INNSBRUCK	4	-3	12	-10	1	2.3	51	3
	PRAGUE	1	-4	10	-16	-2	0.6	32	8
POLAND	WARSAW	1	-2	8	-9	-1	2.7	17	-4
	LODZ	1	-2	8	-9	-1	1.9	20	-18
	KATOWICE	2	-3	8	-10	-1	1.9	45	3
HUNGAR	PRZEMYSL	2	-3	12	-12	-1	2.9	17	-12
	BUDAPEST	3	-1	11	-7	1	2.5	92	60
YUGOSL	BELGRADE	7	2	21	-3	5	4.0	39	-9
ROMANI	BUCHAREST	5	-2	17	-8	1	3.5	18	-29
BULGAR	SOFIA	5	-1	14	-7	2	3.0	34	-6
ITALY	MILAN	7	3	12	-4	5	3.8	50	-14
	VERONA	5	2	9	-4	4	1.8	42	-37
	VENICE	8	3	14	-3	6	3.5	44	-17
	GENOA	12	7	16	1	9	1.6	148	59
	ROME	14	7	18	1	10	2.1	134	50
	NAPLES	16	8	21	3	12	3.7	130	25
GREECE	THESSALONIKA	11	6	17	2	8	3.2	40	0
	LARISSA	11	4	19	-2	7	2.2	37	-22
TURKEY	ATHENS	15	9	19	5	12	1.7	33	-23
	ISTANBUL	11	7	17	2	9	3.6	40	-46
CYPRUS	ANKARA	6	-3	18	-11	1	1.0	6	-26
	LARNACA	18	9	20	4	13	1.5	55	-39
ESTONI	TALLINN	0	-2	3	-8	-1	4.3	51	0
RUSSIA	ST.PETERSBURG	-1	-4	2	-12	-3	5.2	25	-11
LITHUA	KAUNAS	0	-2	3	-7	-1	3.9	32	-3
BELARU	MINSK	-1	-4	3	-13	-3	4.3	57	19
RUSSIA	KAZAN	-4	-8	2	-25	-6	7.0	39	7
	MOSCOW	-3	-6	3	-20	-4	4.7	39	-2
	YEKATERINBURG	-10	-15	-2	-28	-12	1.8	72	49
	OMSK	-16	-23	-4	-41	-19	-2.0	29	8
	KRASNOYARSK	-22	-26	-2	-43	-24	***	11	***
	NOVOSIBIRSK	-19	-24	-1	-43	-21	-1.9	32	11
	BARNAUL	-16	-22	0	-48	-19	-4.1	37	13
	KHABAROVSK	-19	-27	-12	-35	-23	-2.4	24	12
	VLADIVOSTOK	-13	-19	-2	-27	-16	-3.1	33	21
	UKRAIN	KIEV	1	-2	7	-12	-1	4.5	33
LVOV		1	-4	11	-11	-1	3.1	86	50
	KIROVOGRAD	2	-3	9	-14	0	4.8	17	-18

Based on Preliminary Reports

January 2001

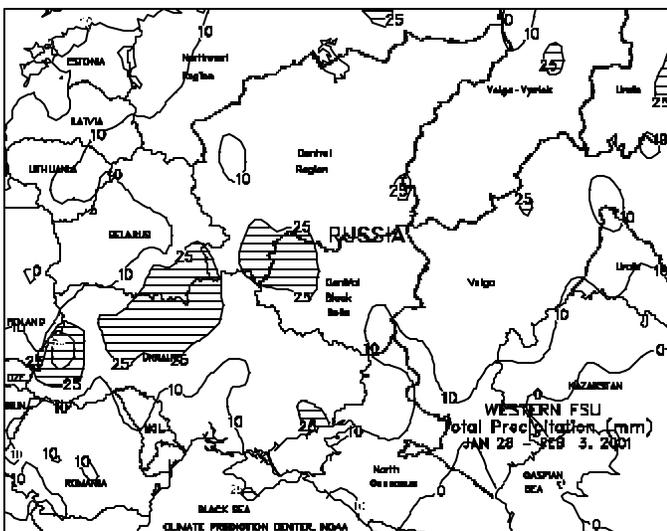
COUNTRY	CITY	TEMPERATURE (C)					PRECIPITATION (MM)			COUNTRY	CITY	TEMPERATURE (C)					PRECIPITATION (MM)			
		AVG MAX	AVG MIN	HI MAX	LO MIN	DPART AVG	TOTAL	DPART F/NRM	AVG MAX			AVG MIN	HI MAX	LO MIN	DPART AVG	TOTAL	DPART F/NRM			
	ODESSA	4	0	12	-7	2	3.1	11	-33	TANZAN	DAR ES SALAAM	31	24	33	21	27	0.0	55	-30	
	YALTA	8	3	16	-7	6	1.8	40	-27	GABON	LIBREVILLE	***	***	32	23	***	***	***	***	
RUSSIA	VORONEZH	0	-5	8	-19	-3	***	39	***	TOGO	LOME	32	25	34	23	29	1.7	0	-14	
	SARATOV	-2	-5	5	-18	-4	7.0	36	3	BURKIN	OUAGADOUGOU	34	17	36	14	25	0.4	0	0	
	VOLGOGRAD	0	-5	8	-18	-2	6.3	23	-12	COTE D	ABIDJAN	31	25	33	22	28	1.1	0	-17	
UKRAIN	ZDANOV	2	-2	9	-11	0	5.5	29	4	MOZAMB	MAPUTO	30	22	35	17	26	-0.1	51	-130	
RUSSIA	ASTRAKHAN	2	-4	10	-17	-1	4.4	3	-10	MALAWI	CHILEKA	27	21	31	19	24	0.2	32	-154	
	KRASNODAR	5	-3	16	-11	1	1.3	15	-51	ZIMBAB	HARARE	26	16	31	11	21	1.0	89	-102	
KAZAKS	ATBASAR	-12	-18	-1	-31	-15	3.7	23	8	S AFRI	PRETORIA	32	19	37	12	25	2.7	64	-71	
RUSSIA	ORENBURG	-6	-11	2	-29	-8	4.9	37	11		KROONSTAD	31	15	35	8	23	***	24	***	
KAZAKS	KARAGANDA	-11	-17	-1	-29	-14	-0.8	32	13		JOHANNESBURG	26	13	33	6	20	0.1	72	-53	
GEORGI	TBILISI	6	0	13	-7	3	1.4	51	32		BETHAL	28	14	33	4	21	1.1	33	-101	
UZBEKI	TASHKENT	4	-3	17	-16	0	-0.9	18	-35		DURBAN	28	21	33	16	25	0.4	65	-69	
TURKME	ASHKHABAD	8	-2	19	-10	3	0.6	2	-24		CAPE TOWN	26	16	32	8	21	0.4	6	-8	
SYRIA	DAMASCUS	15	0	19	-7	7	0.9	3	-31	CANADA	TORONTO	-1	-8	4	-20	-4	2.5	31	-15	
ISRAEL	JERUSALEM	14	8	21	3	11	2.7	116	-21		MONTREAL	-4	-14	2	-24	-9	1.3	43	-21	
INDIA	AMRITSAR	17	4	26	-1	10	-1.2	0	-25		WINNIPEG	-7	-18	1	-27	-13	5.6	13	-7	
	NEW DELHI	20	7	27	3	13	-0.9	13	-4		REGINA	-5	-16	4	-30	-11	5.9	10	-5	
	AHMEDABAD	28	11	32	7	20	-0.2	0	-2		SASKATOON	-4	-14	4	-27	-9	8.6	4	-12	
	INDORE	27	11	32	5	19	0.7	0	-5		LETHBRIDGE	4	-8	13	-21	-2	6.4	26	6	
	CALCUTTA	26	11	30	8	18	-1.4	0	-11		CALGARY	5	-8	12	-17	-2	7.7	2	-10	
	VERAVAL	30	16	33	14	23	1.4	0	-1		EDMONTON	2	-7	8	-14	-3	9.7	2	-22	
	BOMBAY	31	18	35	13	25	1.0	0	0		VANCOUVER	8	2	12	-3	5	2.1	131	-19	
	POONA	31	12	35	8	21	0.9	0	0	MEXICO	GUADALAJARA	24	10	28	5	17	1.1	0	-12	
	BEGAMPET	30	16	32	11	23	1.1	11	6		MEXICO	MEXICO CITY	***	***	24	7	***	***	***	
	KAKINADA	29	20	31	17	25	1.5	0	-4		MEXICO	ACAPULCO	30	24	34	20	27	0.6	0	-5
	MADRAS	30	21	32	19	26	1.2	0	-27		BERMUD	ST. GEORGES	20	15	23	11	17	-0.8	190	65
	MANGALORE	34	22	35	20	28	1.2	0	-5		BAHAMA	NASSAU	24	15	30	10	20	-1.3	73	28
N KORE	NAMPO	-4	-12	2	-22	-8	-1.2	15	2		CUBA	HAVANA/MARTI	24	13	29	7	18	-3.8	0	-38
S KORE	SEOUL	-1	-7	7	-19	-4	1.0	39	22		JAMAIC	KINGSTON	30	23	33	21	27	0.9	19	-3
JAPAN	SAPORO	-2	-9	8	-15	-6	-1.3	75	-33		P RICO	SAN JUAN	29	22	31	19	25	0.1	74	7
	NAGOYA	7	1	14	-3	4	0.3	137	93		GUADEL	RAIZET	30	21	31	17	25	1.5	22	-36
	TOKYO	9	2	14	-2	5	0.0	129	84		MARTIN	LAMENTIN	29	22	30	18	25	1.2	43	-71
	YOKOHAMA	9	2	13	-3	5	0.1	149	88		BARBAD	BRIDGETOWN	29	24	29	21	26	0.5	36	-27
	KYOTO	8	1	12	-4	5	0.6	116	59		TRINID	PORT OF SPAIN	31	22	32	19	26	1.5	9	-58
	OSAKA	8	3	13	-1	6	0.4	112	65		COLOMB	BOGOTA	21	4	33	-2	12	-0.7	35	3
THAILA	PHITSANULOK	32	21	35	18	27	1.9	3	-5		F GUIA	CAYENNE	29	23	30	21	26	0.4	329	-99
	BANGKOK	33	25	36	22	29	2.8	11	2		BRAZIL	FORTALEZA/PINT	31	25	32	23	28	0.3	160	60
MALAYS	KUALA LUMPUR	32	24	34	23	28	1.8	381	218			RECIFE	30	22	32	20	26	-0.6	58	-33
VIETNA	HANOI	22	17	29	11	19	2.3	16	-2			BELO HORIZONTE	29	20	32	18	24	1.3	141	-157
CHINA	HARBIN	-18	-28	-6	-36	-23	-2.6	7	4			CAMPO GRANDE	32	22	35	20	27	1.9	166	-63
	HAMI	-3	-16	1	-24	-9	1.0	3	2			FRANCA	28	19	31	17	23	4.3	269	-28
	LANCHOW	-2	-7	11	-11	-2	3.5	3	1			RESENDE	31	20	33	18	25	1.3	133	-139
	BEIJING	-2	-9	4	-17	-5	-1.1	12	10			LONDRINA	31	21	34	18	26	2.5	131	-91
	TIENTSIN	-1	-8	5	-16	-5	-1.3	11	8			SANTA MARIA	30	21	36	14	25	0.7	311	165
	LHASA	10	-7	21	-12	2	3.5	0	0			PORTO ALEGRE	31	21	36	15	26	1.6	33	-86
	KUNMING	17	5	20	2	11	3.2	0	-13		PERU	LIMA	25	20	27	19	22	-0.3	0	0
	CHENGCHOW	2	-4	11	-10	-1	-1.9	43	30		BOLIVI	LA PAZ	12	4	15	1	8	-1.4	245	102
	YEHCHANG	8	3	15	-1	6	1.3	41	21		CHILE	SANTIAGO	30	11	34	8	20	-0.4	0	0
	HANKOW	8	3	13	-2	5	2.2	107	73		ARGENT	FORMOSA	34	24	39	15	29	1.3	165	19
	NEIJIANG	11	6	16	2	8	-0.1	16	4			POSADAS	32	23	36	14	27	0.8	284	129
	CHIHKIANG	8	4	15	-2	6	1.4	59	20			CERES	31	20	37	12	25	-0.7	419	289
	NANJING	7	2	12	-5	4	2.4	97	68			CORDOBA	29	18	36	11	24	0.0	189	63
	HANGZHOU	9	4	15	-3	6	1.7	88	29			RIO CUARTO	29	18	35	9	24	0.5	510	384
	NANCHANG	9	5	13	-1	7	2.0	107	51			ROSARIO	31	20	37	12	25	1.2	224	119
	TAIPEI	20	16	26	11	18	2.7	205	115			BUENOS AIRES	30	18	37	9	24	0.8	166	70
	CANTON	20	12	27	7	16	2.4	67	24			SANTA ROSA	31	17	40	6	24	0.4	83	10
	NANNING	18	12	28	5	15	2.2	45	9			TRES ARROYOS	30	16	41	8	23	1.7	93	13
CANARY	LAS PALMAS	22	16	26	14	19	1.8	1	-15	SAMOA	PAGO PAGO	32	26	34	24	29	1.9	158	-177	
MOROCC	CASABLANCA	18	11	23	6	14	1.6	69	5	TAHITI	PAPEETE	31	24	33	22	28	0.8	132	-185	
	MARRAKECH	19	8	23	4	13	1.6	35	11	NZEALA	AUCKLAND	22	16	25	12	19	***	42	***	
ALGERI	ALGER	19	6	27	-1	12	1.6	116	20		WELLINGTON	20	15	24	12	17	***	3	***	
	BATNA	13	2	22	-4	8	2.7	26	-14	AUSTRA	DARWIN	31	25	33	23	28	-0.2	325	-104	
TUNISI	TUNIS	17	8	24	2	13	1.3	54	-19		GOONDIWINDI	34	22	41	17	28	1.2	183	114	
NIGER	NIAMEY	32	15	36	13	24	-0.5	0	0		BRISBANE	28	22	32	18	25	-0.3	73	-96	
MALI	TIMBUKTU	31	18	33	11	24	2.9	0	0		PERTH	30	17	37	6	24	-0.5	3	-7	
	BAMAKO	33	19	36	14	26	1.1	0	0		CEDUNA	31	19	47	11	25	3.2	13	3	
MAURIT	NOUAKCHOTT	30	15	34	11	23	1.5	0	0		ADELAIDE	32	20	43	14	26	4.1	2	-34	
SENEGA	DAKAR	26	18	29	16	22	0.9	0	-2		MELBOURNE	27	17	39	9	22	2.1	9	-31	
CHAGOS	DIEGO GARCIA	***	***	31	23	***	***	221	-106		WAGGA	34	20	43	15	27	3.5	23	-24	
LIBYA	TRIPOLI	20	8	28	4	14	1.9	33	-27		CANBERRA	30	15	39	9	23	2.3	43	-11	
	BENGHAZI	18	11	23	9	15	2.1	46	-19	INDONE										



EUROPE

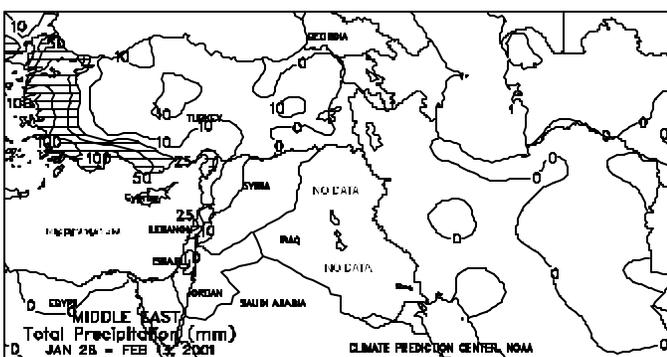
Light rain and snow (5-20 mm) maintained adequate moisture supplies for dormant and semi-dormant winter grains and oilseeds throughout most of Europe. The heaviest precipitation (20-80 mm) fell across central and southern Italy and the western Balkans, boosting moisture supplies. Although much-needed rain and snow (5-15 mm) fell in Romania and Bulgaria, significantly more precipitation is still needed to end long-term drought. Near- to above-normal temperatures prevailed across the continent, with temperatures averaging near normal in England, France, the Benelux countries, Germany, and southern Scandinavia. Temperatures averaged 2 to 3 degrees C above normal across the Iberian peninsula, and 2 to 6 degrees C above normal in eastern Europe. Colder weather slid into eastern Europe, however, late in the week. The coldest weather was confined to Poland, where minimum temperatures were generally between -15 and -10 degrees C. Snow covered much of Germany, Poland, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia by week's end, however, minimizing the threat of significant winterkill.

FSU-WESTERN

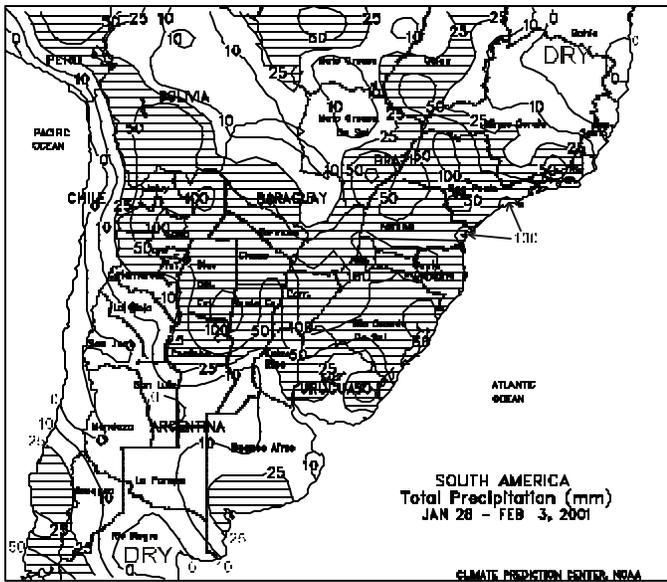


Two winter storms crossed the region during the week, easing a prolonged period of unseasonable dryness that persisted since early October in Ukraine and southern Russia. The first storm spread moderate to heavy snow (10-46 mm of liquid equivalent) from western Ukraine northeastward through eastern Belarus and northern Russia. The second storm arrived later in the week, producing a mixture of rain and snow (5-25 mm of liquid equivalent) in eastern Ukraine and southern Russia (North Caucasus, lower Volga Valley, and the extreme southern portion of the Central Black Soils Region). By week's end, most locations in southern Russia and eastern Ukraine reported snow cover ranging from 1 to 12 cm. A moderate to deep snow cover (10-30 cm) blanketed winter wheat areas in western Ukraine, eastern Belarus, and the northern portion of the Central Black Soils Region. Snow cover amounts in excess of 30 cm were observed in the Central Region and Volga Vyatsk. The snow cover in the Baltics, northern Belarus, and extreme northern Russia provided protection from bitterly cold air (minimum temperatures less than -15 degrees C) that overspread these areas at week's end behind the departing storm systems. Weekly temperatures averaged 6 to 11 degrees C above normal in eastern Ukraine and most of Russia, and 2 to 6 degrees C above normal in the Baltics, Belarus, and western Ukraine.

MIDDLE EAST

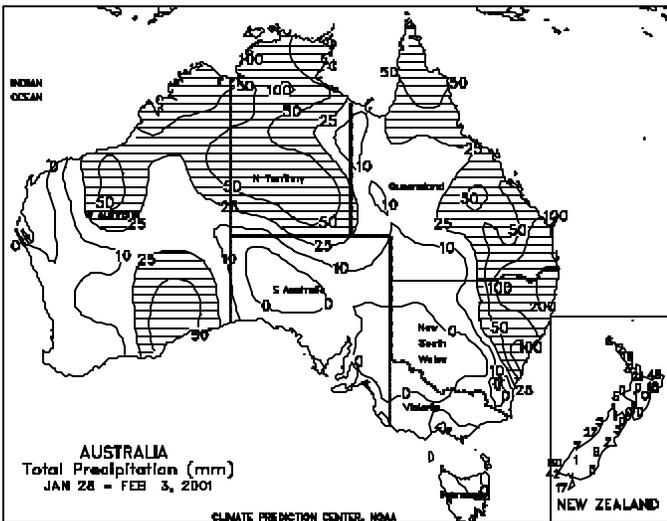


Heavy rain (25-50 mm or greater) increased irrigation reserves along Turkey's western and southern coast. Precipitation remained light (10 mm or less), however, over most of the Anatolian Plateau, where much-above-normal temperatures (departures of 4-7 degrees C) kept winter wheat void of a protective snow cover. Mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather dominated the remainder of the region, including previously wet areas of Iran's Caspian Coast. In western Iran, light snow preceded an outbreak of bitter cold (lows at or below -15 degrees C), offering winter wheat some protection from potential damage.



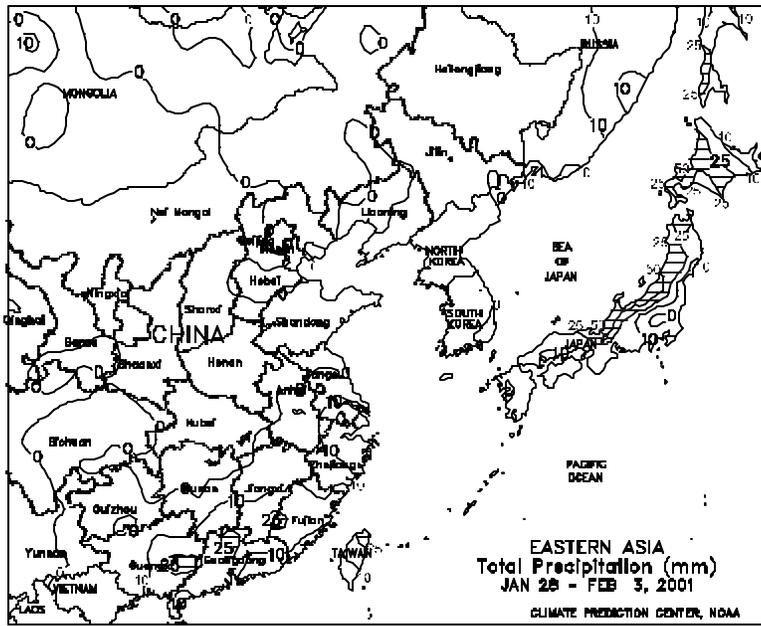
SOUTH AMERICA

In Argentina, drier weather (less than 10 mm) prevailed across southern Cordoba, southern Santa Fe, and northern Buenos Aires, but adequate soil moisture existed for reproductive to filling corn and sunflowers and vegetative to reproductive soybeans. Moderate showers (30-100 mm) fell from central Cordoba and Santa Fe northward into northern Argentina, boosting moisture supplies for summer crops, especially cotton. The wet weather, however, slowed early summer crop harvesting in the north. In southern Buenos Aires, light to moderate showers (10-45 mm) increased soil moisture for mostly vegetative summer crops. Temperatures averaged slightly below normal across central Argentina, reducing crop-water demands on summer crops. According to the Argentine Agricultural Secretariat as of January 26, sunflowers were 10 percent harvested, with harvesting confined to the northern crop-producing areas. Across southern Brazil, widespread showers (20-80 mm or more) extended from southern Mato Grosso do Sul and Sao Paulo southward into Rio Grande do Sul, maintaining adequate to abundant soil moisture for coffee, citrus, sugarcane, and reproductive to filling soybeans. Scattered showers (10-50 mm) fell across southern Mato Grosso and Goias. Mostly dry weather, however, reduced moisture supplies for summer crops across central and northern Minas Gerais and most of Bahia. During the past 4 weeks, rainfall has averaged about 50 percent of normal across coastal Bahia, reducing moisture supplies for flowering mid-crop cocoa. Temperatures averaged near 2 to 4 degrees C above normal across most of southern Brazil, with temperatures in Rio Grande do Sul averaging near normal.



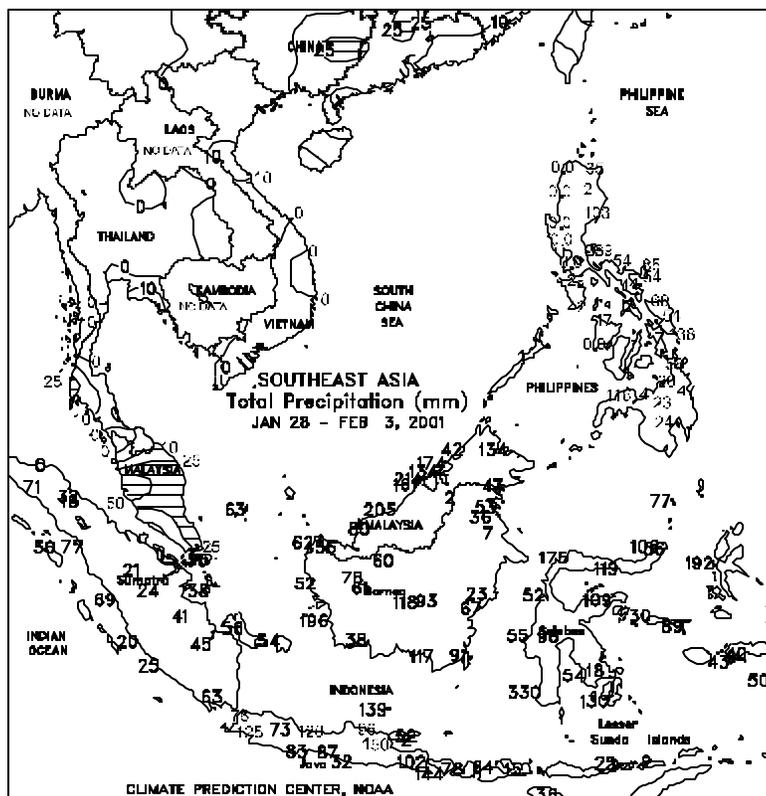
AUSTRALIA

Heavy rain (50-100 mm or more) covered a large portion of east-central Australia (southeastern Queensland and northeastern New South Wales), increasing moisture reserves for summer crops, but causing localized flooding. The heaviest rainfall (100-200 mm or higher) covered the Darling Downs as well as coastal sugarcane areas of New South Wales and southern Queensland. Moderate rain (25-50 mm) fell in most other summer crop areas, but rainfall was lighter (5-25 mm) in the region's western cotton and grazing areas. Unseasonable warmth and dryness returned to the southeast (South Australia to southern New South Wales), but only a few locations reported temperatures as high as 40 degrees C. Dry weather covered most agricultural districts of Western Australia, but heavy rain (25-50 mm) developed in the state's easternmost crop areas. In New Zealand, light to moderate showers (5-25 mm or more) covered northern crop areas of North Island, but other growing areas were mostly dry.



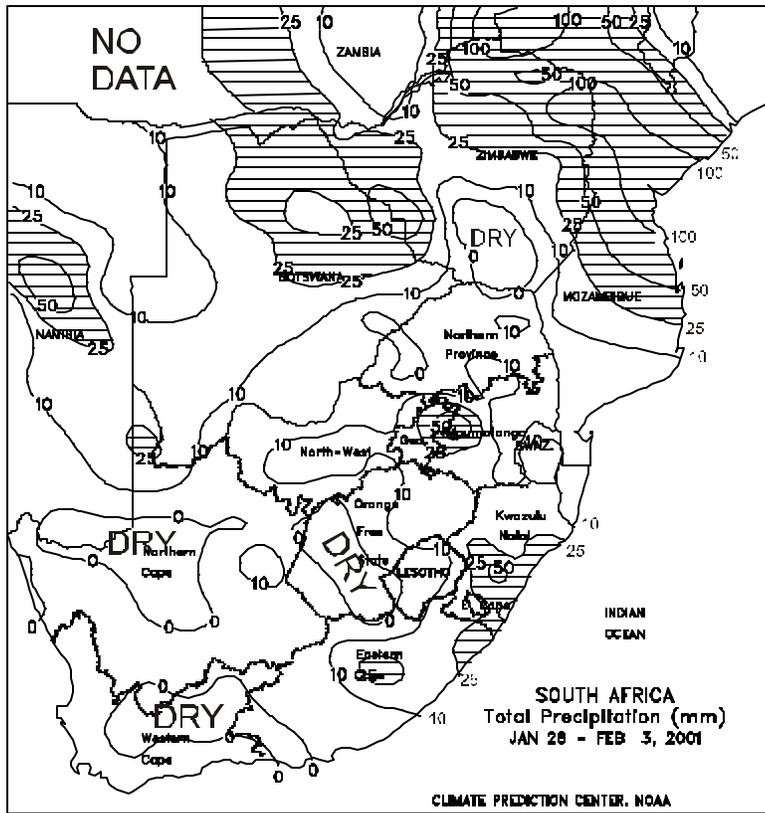
EASTERN ASIA

Across the North China Plain, warmer weather later in the week melted some snow cover, but temperatures were cold enough for winter wheat to remain dormant. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal. Seasonably dry weather prevailed across most of China. Light rain (5-20 mm) prevailed across the southeastern provinces, maintaining moisture supplies for winter crops.



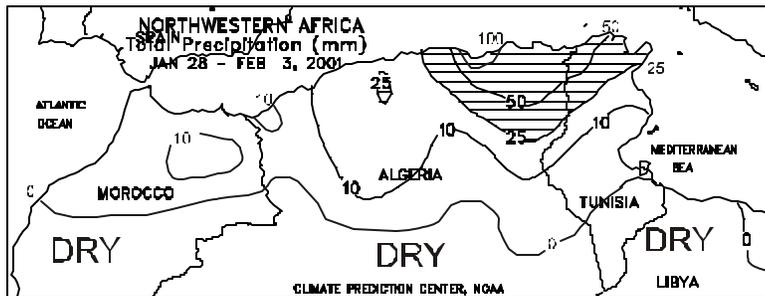
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Heavy showers (50-100 mm, locally over 150 mm) continued throughout the eastern Philippines, further exacerbating already flooded areas. In Java, Indonesia, widespread showers (50-200 mm) boosted moisture supplies for main-season rice. Seasonable showers (10-70 mm) maintained adequate moisture supplies for oil palm across peninsular Malaysia. Seasonably warm, dry weather prevailed over most of Indochina. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees above normal in Thailand and southern Vietnam, while in northern Vietnam temperatures were 1 to 3 degrees below normal.



SOUTH AFRICA

Showers (10-25 mm or more) boosted moisture reserves for reproductive summer crops in eastern and northern sections of the corn belt. However, temperatures continued to average 1 to 2 degrees C above normal, increasing evapotranspiration rates and hastening development. Dry pockets persisted in northwestern growing areas of Free State and neighboring areas of North West, stressing immature corn, sunflowers, and other summer crops. Elsewhere, moderate showers (10-25 mm or more) covered southern sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal, but most other growing areas stayed warmer and drier than normal.



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Mostly warm, dry (less than 10 mm) weather prevailed over Morocco. In Algeria, scattered showers (10-70 mm) boosted topsoil moisture benefiting developing winter grains. Temperatures in eastern Algeria fell to -2 to -1 degrees C, but had little effect on winter grains. In Tunisia, heavy showers (50-100 mm) boosted topsoil moisture for winter grains.

