

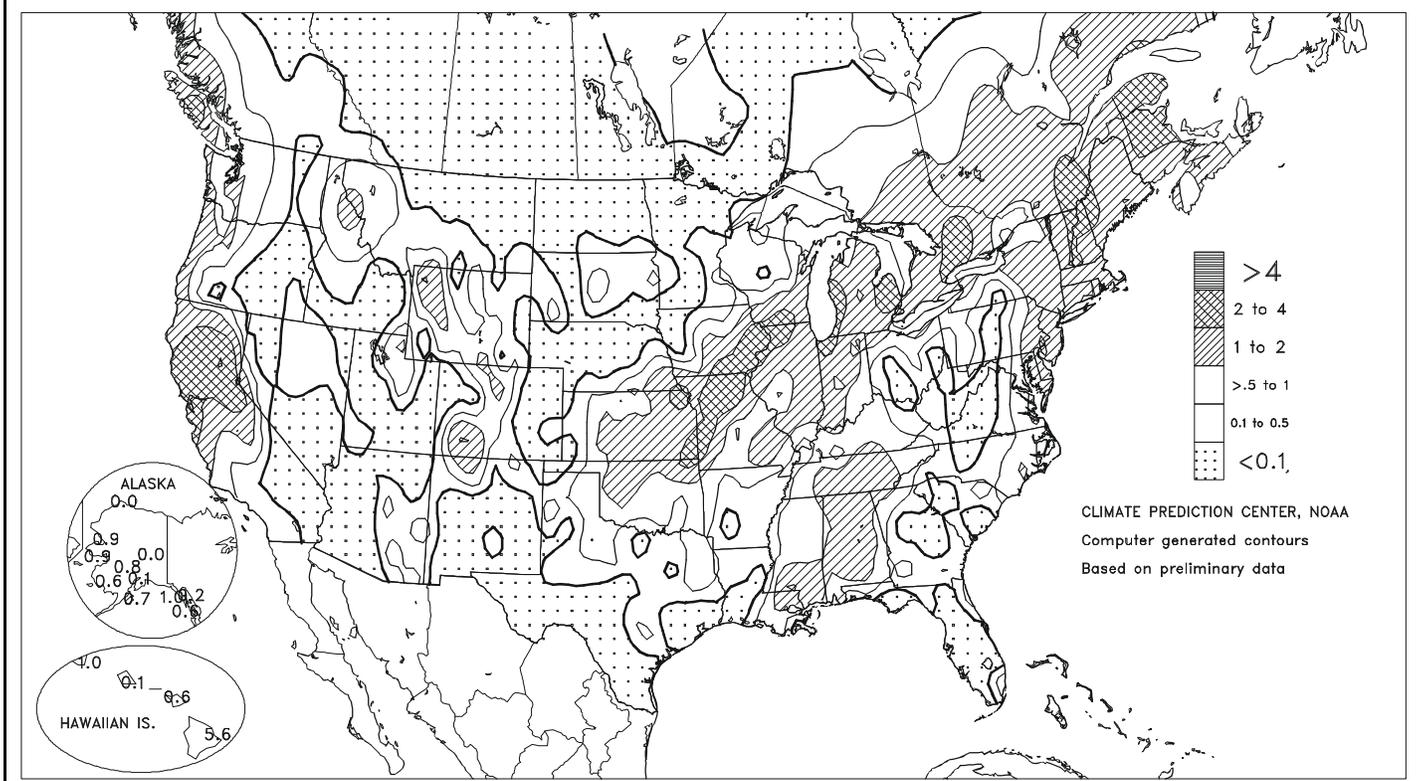
WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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)

FEB 4 - 10, 2001



HIGHLIGHTS

February 4 - 10, 2000

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Beneficial precipitation overspread **California**, but only light amounts fell in the **Northwest**. Despite increased storminess in the **Sierra Nevada**, the water equivalent of the region's high-elevation snow pack averaged only 10 inches (about 50 percent of normal) by week's end. As a result, concerns about spring runoff prospects and summer water supplies continued to mount from the **Cascades** and **Sierra Nevada** eastward to the **northern Rockies**. Farther east, bitterly cold weather, preceded by snow and freezing rain, returned to the **northern and central Plains** and **western Corn Belt**. Although an extensive snow cover continued to protect

(Continued on page 5)

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Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States

Snowpack and Precipitation

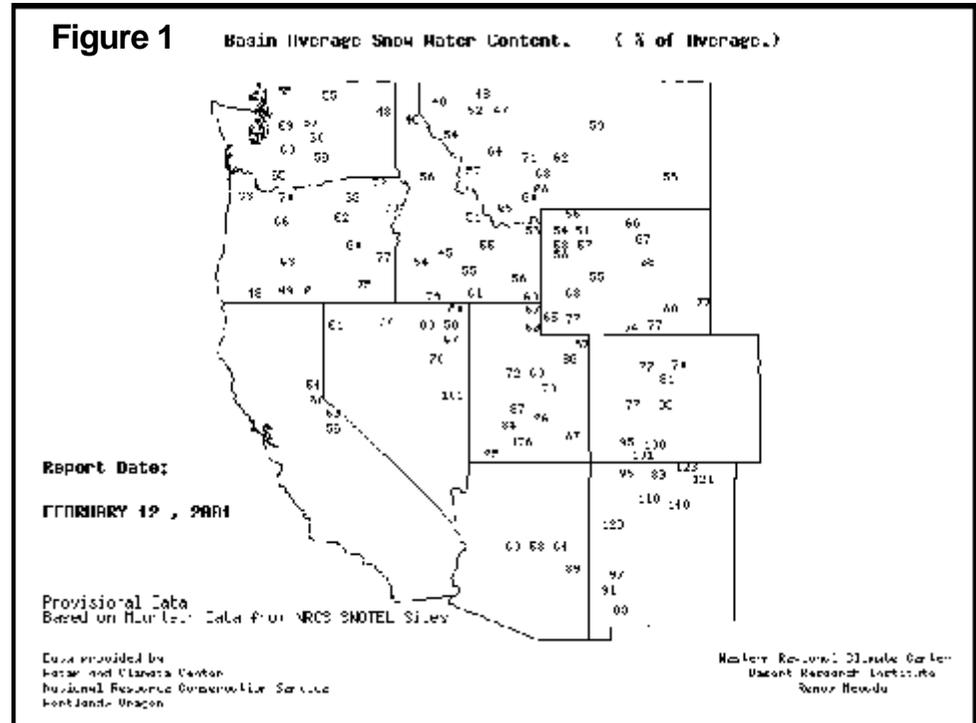
As of February 12, 2001, much of the West continues to struggle with a weather pattern that continues to produce well-below-average seasonal snowpacks (fig. 1). Snowpacks in central California, southwestern Oregon, northeastern Washington, northern Idaho, and northwestern Montana are less than 50% of average. A large portion of the West reports well-below-average snowpacks (less than 70%). These areas include northern Nevada, central and southeastern Oregon, the Oregon and Washington Cascades, northern Washington, most of Idaho, western Montana, northeastern Wyoming, northern Utah, and central Arizona. The snowpack index above Grand Coulee Reservoir is 51% of average, the lowest in the last 40 years. The previous record was 53% in 1977. The snowpack index above The Dalles is 52% of average, which is higher than the record minimum of 39.9% set in 1977. Basins reporting near- or slightly below-average snowpacks (70 to 110%) include central Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico except northeastern sections, where the snowpack is above average (greater than 110%).

Similar to the snowpack, season-to-date precipitation (October 1 - February 12) is less than 50% of average in central California, western Oregon, northeastern Washington, northern Idaho, and northwestern Montana (fig. 2). Well-below-average seasonal precipitation (less than 70% of normal) conditions exist in western and northern Nevada, most of eastern Oregon, Washington, nearly all of Idaho, western Montana, and northeastern Wyoming. The Intermountain States are reporting seasonal precipitation totals that range from slightly below to slightly above average (70 to 130%). Well-above-normal seasonal precipitation (greater than 130%) is reported in southeastern Arizona and nearly all of New Mexico.

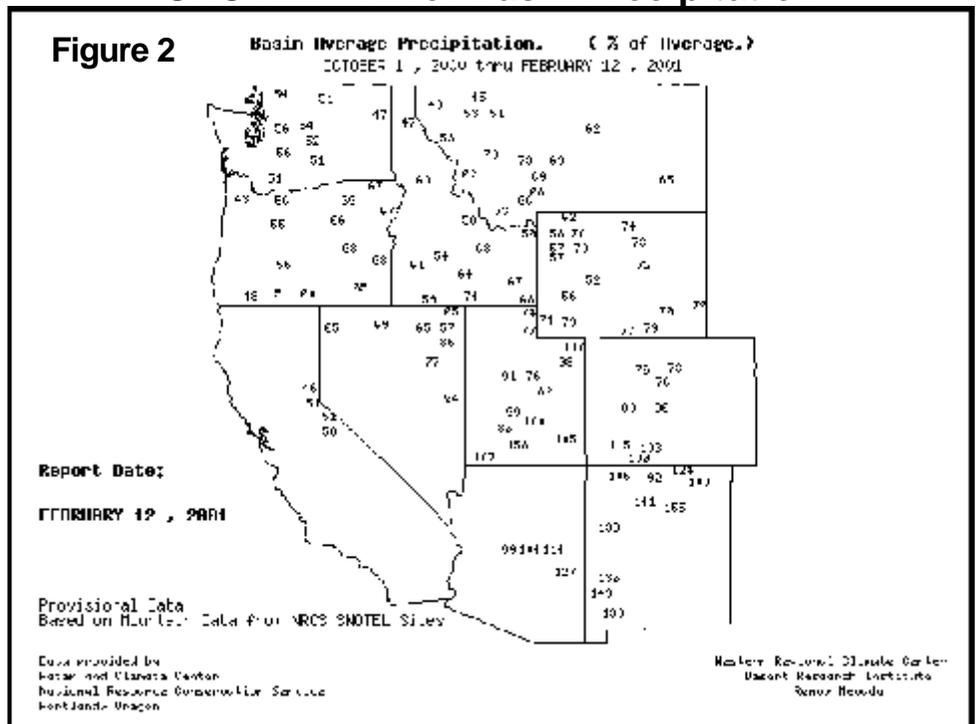
Spring and Summer Streamflow Forecasts

As of February 1, 2001, the scarcity of snowpack is reflected in the

SNOTEL – River Basin Snow Water Content



SNOTEL – River Basin Precipitation



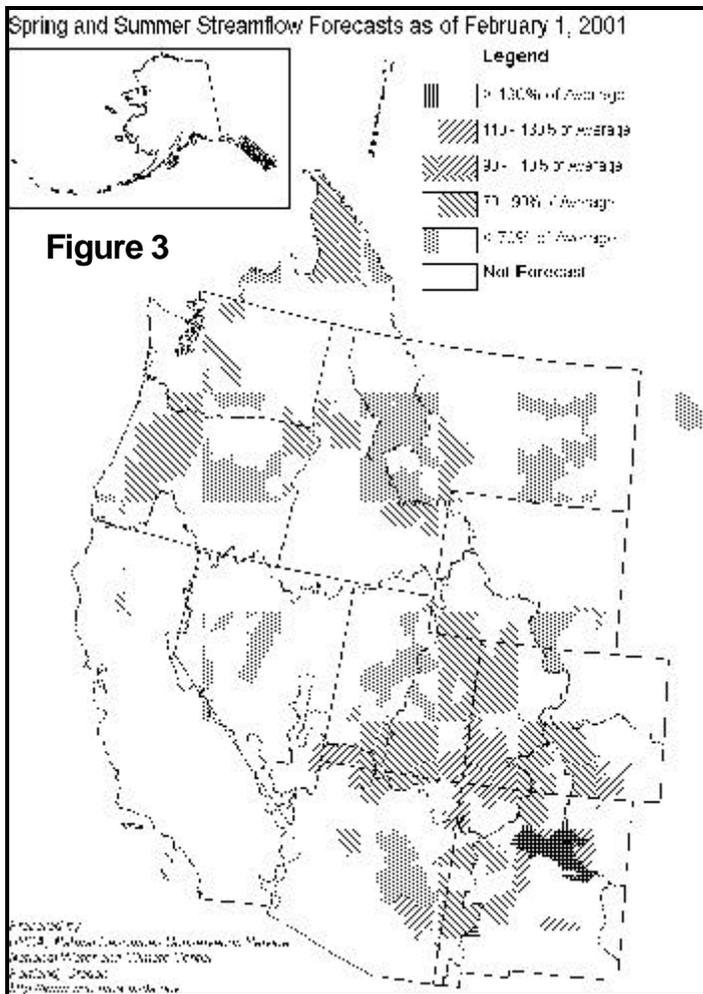
forecasted streamflow forecast volumes for much of the West (fig. 3). Well-below-average (less than 70% of normal) spring and summer streamflows are forecast for central California; northern Nevada; northern and southeastern Idaho; south-central, southeastern, and parts of southwestern Oregon; the southern Washington Cascades; northern Washington; western and central Montana; central and southeastern Wyoming; central Utah; portions of Colorado; and central Arizona. Slightly below-average (70 to 90%) spring and summer streamflows are forecast for parts of northern California; southwestern, western and north-central Oregon; the Washington Cascades; central Idaho; southeastern Montana; southeastern Wyoming; eastern and southern Utah; northern Colorado; and portions of central Arizona. Average (90 to 110%) spring and summer streamflows are forecast for portions of extreme southern Utah, south-central Colorado, and a part of the Rio Grande basin in central New Mexico. Above- to much-above-normal (110 to greater than 130%) spring and summer streamflows are forecast in New Mexico for the Pecos River and portions of the Canadian and Mimbres Rivers.

Reservoir Storage

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

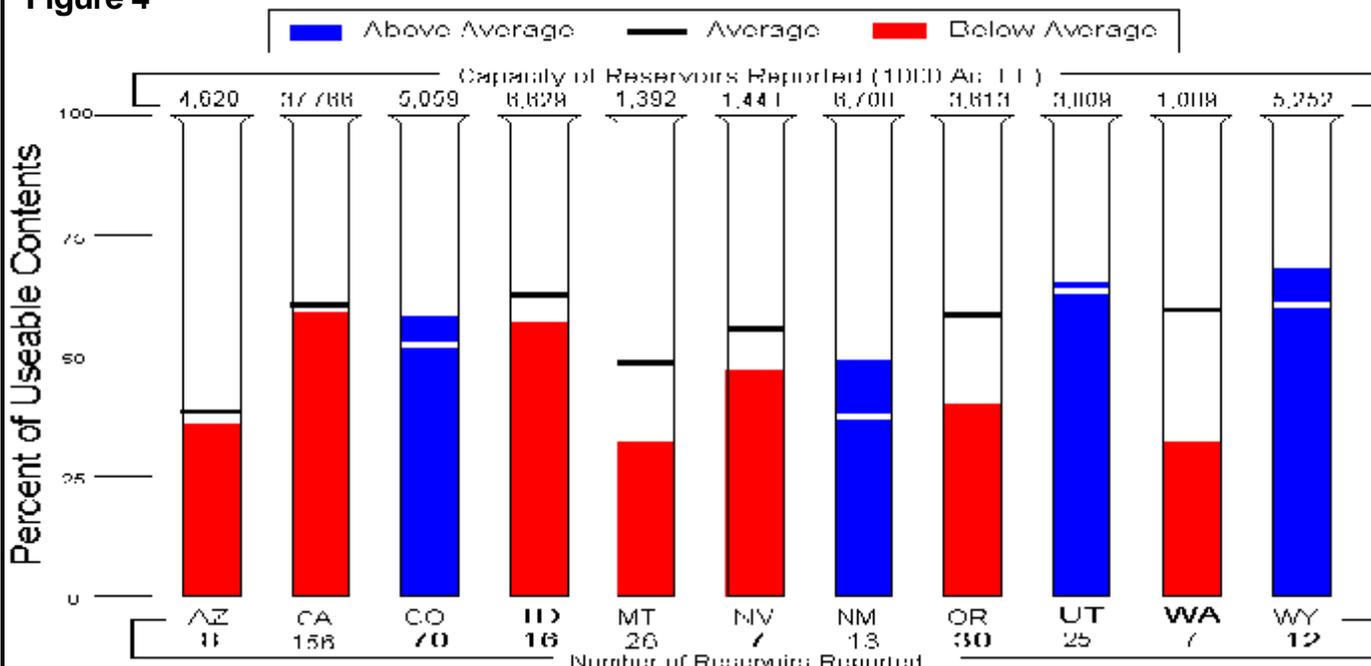
For More Information

The National Water and Climate Center Homepage provides the latest available snowpack and water supply information. Please visit: <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov>



Reservoir Storage as of February 1, 2001

Figure 4



Prepared by: USDA, National Resources Conservation Service, National Water and Climate Center, Portland, OR
<http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov>

Weather Data for Selected Locations in the Delta and the Bootheel

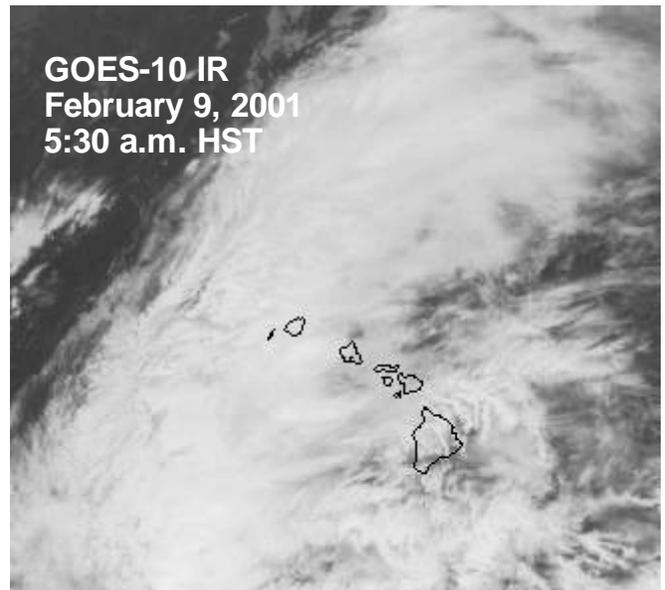
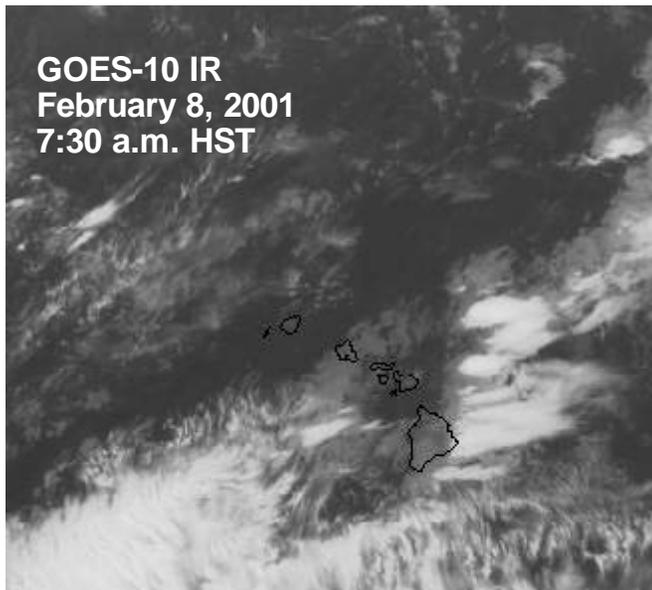
Weather Data for the Week Ending February 10, 2001

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	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 *	63	39	72	26	51	10	0.22	-0.65	0.22	7.84	67	4.25	73	--	--	0	4	1	0
BELZONI *	66	39	74	29	53	8	0.25	-0.75	0.25	13.96	108	8.60	121	--	--	0	3	1	0
CLARKSDALE *	63	37	74	28	50	8	0.24	-0.77	0.24	8.14	73	4.51	74	--	--	0	4	1	0
CLEVELAND *	63	38	71	26	51	6	0.24	-0.74	0.24	12.07	107	5.83	90	--	--	0	4	1	0
GREENVILLE *	63	37	74	24	50	5	0.21	-0.73	0.21	12.87	115	6.61	110	--	--	0	3	1	0
GREENWOOD *	63	36	75	25	50	5	0.87	-0.01	0.87	13.41	119	8.50	142	--	--	0	4	1	1
INDIANOLA 1S	61	38	72	30	50	--	0.23	--	0.23	11.63	--	5.67	--	52	43	0	3	1	0
INVERNESS 5E	62	39	73	30	51	--	0.22	--	0.22	9.38	--	5.22	--	--	--	0	2	1	0
LYON	62	39	74	28	52	--	0.30	--	0.30	6.39	--	4.15	--	--	--	0	3	1	0
MOORHEAD *	63	40	74	30	52	7	0.45	-0.46	0.45	11.11	92	5.91	95	--	--	0	1	1	0
ONWARD	62	38	74	30	50	--	0.36	--	0.36	11.31	--	7.12	--	53	45	0	3	1	0
ROLLING FORK *	67	38	76	29	53	8	0.18	-0.80	0.18	14.08	117	8.18	123	--	--	0	4	1	0
SIDON	63	39	74	31	51	--	0.48	--	0.48	9.39	--	6.78	--	--	--	0	3	1	0
TUNICA *	61	39	72	27	50	9	0.42	-0.44	0.42	8.02	72	5.16	92	--	--	0	2	1	0
TUNICA 1W	59	39	70	26	49	--	0.45	--	0.45	7.89	--	5.03	--	50	44	0	2	1	0
VANCE	61	37	71	28	49	--	0.26	--	0.26	9.61	--	5.29	--	46	43	0	5	1	0
VICKSBURG *	67	38	75	23	53	5	0.72	-0.36	0.72	11.78	91	7.04	96	--	--	0	1	1	1
YAZOO CITY *	66	36	76	24	51	4	0.48	-0.64	0.48	14.79	109	10.13	138	--	--	0	4	1	0
STONEVILLE *	65	36	73	26	51	8	0.22	-0.89	0.22	13.23	110	6.66	105	57	42	0	4	1	0
MO CARDWELL	59	36	74	23	47	12	0.26	-0.31	0.26	2.92	30	2.34	49	--	--	0	2	1	0
CHARLESTON	57	35	71	22	46	16	0.58	0.07	0.58	2.73	31	1.73	42	--	--	0	2	1	1
CLARKTON	59	35	73	23	47	15	0.38	-0.11	0.38	4.42	52	2.17	53	--	--	0	3	1	0
DELTA	55	33	63	21	44	12	0.50	0.01	0.40	4.17	42	1.64	34	--	--	0	3	3	0
GLENNONVILLE	59	36	71	23	47	15	0.67	0.18	0.67	4.00	47	2.28	56	--	--	0	3	1	1
PORTAGEVILLE #1	58	37	73	24	47	14	0.36	-0.11	0.36	4.44	46	2.02	43	--	--	0	2	1	0
PORTAGEVILLE #2	58	37	73	24	47	14	0.37	-0.10	0.37	2.60	27	1.94	42	--	--	0	2	1	0
STEELE	60	37	75	25	48	15	0.36	-0.32	0.36	5.58	54	2.47	49	--	--	0	2	1	0

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

Delta and Bootheel Weather and Crop Summary: Temperatures averaged above normal in the Delta and much above normal in the Bootheel. Sunny skies and warm afternoon temperatures promoted the growth of winter wheat and other fall-sown grains. Precipitation was below normal in the Delta, allowing previously flooded fields to dry. Precipitation was near normal in the Bootheel, but much more is needed to erase long-term moisture deficits.



Hawaiian Storminess: Tropical moisture surged across Hawaii late in the week, sparking heavy rain mostly on Kauai, Oahu, and the Big Island. On Kauai, 72-hour rainfall from February 8-11 reached 13.64 inches in Wainiha and 11.60 inches in Hanalei.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on February 8, 2001. Forecasts refer to February 1.

The February 1 **all orange** forecast for the 2000-01 crop is 12.4 million tons, down 2 percent from January's forecast and 6 percent less than last season's final utilization. Florida's all orange forecasts 223 million boxes (10.0 million tons), a decrease of 3 percent from the January forecast and 4 percent less than the 1999-2000 final utilization. The early and midseason orange forecast remains at 127 million boxes (5.72 million tons), 5 percent lower than the previous season. Although droppage has increased following the cold weather, harvesters are moving into these groves quickly to minimize the loss of early and midseason variety oranges. Florida's Valencia forecast, at 96 million boxes (4.32 million tons), is down 6 percent from January and 3 percent from last season's final utilization. Because of the below-average temperatures and precipitation all winter, fruit sizes have been and continue to be smaller than normal. Droppage of fruit was at

record-low levels before the cold weather, but has now increased. Arizona, California, and Texas orange production forecasts are carried forward from the January forecasts.

Although several mornings of below-freezing temperatures occurred in many Florida groves prior to January, the coldest morning in nearly all citrus-producing areas was on January 5. Minimum temperatures were recorded for long enough durations to indicate that fruit damage and loss would occur. However, due to below-normal temperatures (since November) prior to the freeze and the extensive use of irrigation to mitigate drought conditions and protect against cold weather, fruit damage was limited. A fruit-cutting survey conducted approximately 2 weeks after the coldest weather indicated very little drying of fruit.

(Continued from front cover)

most winter grains from weather extremes, livestock experienced an increase in stress. Late-week wind chill temperatures fell to as low as -40 to -60°F in the **eastern Dakotas, western Minnesota, and northwestern Iowa**. Temperatures plummeted to -30°F or below in parts of **Wyoming**, where weekly temperatures averaged as much as 12°F below normal. Elsewhere in the **Corn Belt**, heavy precipitation (rain, freezing rain, and snow) resulted in lowland flooding and left fields and feedlots muddy, especially in the **Ohio Valley**. More than 2 inches of precipitation fell in many locations from **eastern Kansas to southern Michigan**. Farther east, an early-week storm produced heavy snowfall in the **northern Mid-Atlantic States and New England**. Warm weather prevailed across the **South** until late in the week, promoting spring fieldwork and winter grain development. Temperatures reached 70°F as far north as the **Ohio Valley**, where weekly temperatures averaged 8 to 14°F above normal, and exceeded 80°F in **southern Texas and Peninsular Florida**. Exceptionally dry conditions persisted across **Florida's peninsula**, further reducing water supplies and increasing citrus and sugarcane irrigation requirements.

Early in the week, abnormally warm weather continued in the **West Coast States**, resulting in more than 40 daily-record highs. Several **southern California** stations, including **Santa Maria** (84, 84, and 80°F) and **El Cajon** (88, 90, and 90°F) posted three consecutive daily-record highs from February 3-5. **Santa Ana, CA** recorded a high of 93°F on Sunday. By midweek, sharply cooler air arrived in the **West**, where **Simi Valley, CA** tallied a daily-record low (37°F on February 7) just 2 days after a record high of 85°F. Other rapid **southern California** changes from record highs to lows included **Beaumont** (81°F on February 4 to 26°F on February 8) and **Riverside** (90°F on February 4 to 34°F on February 8).

In the **Northeast**, February 5 snowfall totals included 18.5 inches in **Worcester, MA**, their tenth-greatest single-day total during the 110-year period of record, and 16.3 inches in **Windsor Locks, CT**, their seventh-greatest single-day total in 97 years. Storm-total snowfall in **New Hampshire** reached 34 inches in **Alexandria** and 30 inches in **Jaffrey and Gorham**. Coastal wind gusts during the storm reached 61 mph on **Matinicus Rock, ME** and 57 mph on **Isles of Shoals, NH**.

At midweek, warmer weather overspread the **South, Midwest, and East** in advance of a storm system, contributing to more than 50 daily-record highs. On Wednesday, **London, KY** (64, 69, and 70°F) notched their first of three consecutive daily records. Two days later, on February 9, highs soared to 76°F in **Chattanooga, TN**, 75°F in **Elkins, WV**, and 70°F in **Washington, DC**. Although showers preceded the late-week arrival of colder air across much of the **South and East**, very warm, dry conditions persisted across **Florida**. **Ft. Myers, FL** posted consecutive daily-record highs (88 and 87°F) on February 10-11, aggravating the effects of a dry weather pattern that resulted in just

0.08 inch of rain (3 percent of normal) during the first 41 days of the year.

Similar dryness concerns existed in the **Northwest**, where season-to-date (October 1 - February 10) precipitation totaled 10.95 inches (36 percent of normal) in **Eugene, OR**, 11.31 inches (48 percent) in **Salem, OR**, and 16.66 inches (54 percent) in **Olympia, WA**. High-elevation season-to-date totals generally ranged from 45 to 75 percent of normal from the **Cascades** eastward to the **northern Rockies**, according to data from USDA's SNOTEL network.

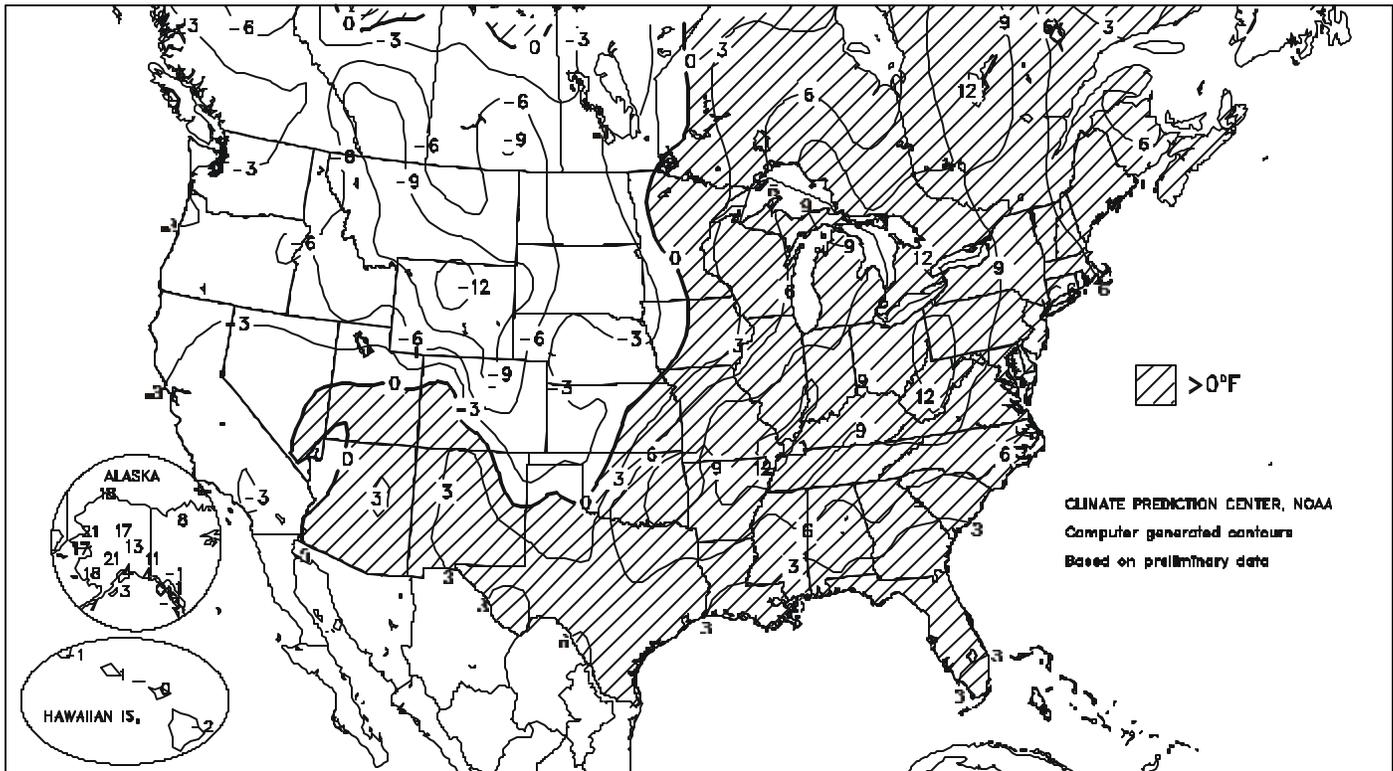
Meanwhile in the **North-Central States**, a bitterly cold outbreak trailed the second major snow storm in less than 2 weeks. **Pierre, SD** received daily-record snowfalls on consecutive days (February 7 and 8), totaling 15.5 inches. On the 7th, **Rapid City, SD** netted 11.0 inches, breaking their 24-hour snowfall record for February (previously 10.0 inches on February 14, 1889). Season-to-date snowfall reached 71.9 inches in **Huron, SD**, just shy of their all-time record of 77.7 inches, set in 1961-62. In addition, **Huron** noted a snow depth record with 30 inches on February 9, bettering their 28-inch standard set on February 21, 1962. As a result of the extensive snow cover, moderate to major snow-melt flooding is forecast by the National Weather Service next spring in the **James River Basin**, from **Beadle County** downstream to the **Missouri River**.

In the storm's wake, daily-record lows were established on Friday in locations such as **Laramie, WY** (-30°F), **Saratoga, WY** (-29°F), and **Denver, CO** (-15°F). **Shirley Basin, WY**, south of **Casper**, recorded a low of -42°F, while **Rochford, SD**, near **Rapid City**, registered -37°F. A day later, sub-zero cold shifted as far south and east as **Kansas**, where **Hill City** (-8°F) notched a daily record. Farther east, rivers rose following heavy precipitation in the **Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys**. In **western Indiana**, the **Wabash River** climbed to its highest level in 2 years from **Covington to Terre Haute**. On Sunday, February 11, the **Wabash** crested a little more than 6 feet above flood stage in **Lafayette, IN**, the highest level there since January 1999. Meanwhile in **Michigan**, **Detroit's** snow cover finally fell to a trace on February 9, ending a 64-day streak (December 7 - February 8) with at least 1 inch on the ground (their eighth-longest such streak and longest since a 73-day streak from January 1 - March 14, 1978).

Significant rainfall returned to **Hawaii** for the first time in nearly 3 months, providing relief from an unusually dry rainy season but causing some flash flooding. On **Kauai**, 72-hour totals from February 8-11 reached 13.64 inches in **Wainiha** and 11.60 inches in **Hanalei**. Meanwhile, an unusually mild winter continued across **Alaska**, where weekly temperatures ranged from 13 to 21°F above normal in mainland and western areas, accompanied by widespread precipitation in the latter region. **Anchorage, AK** set a record for the most consecutive days with low temperatures above 0°F, a streak that reached 389 days (starting January 18, 2000) by February 10.

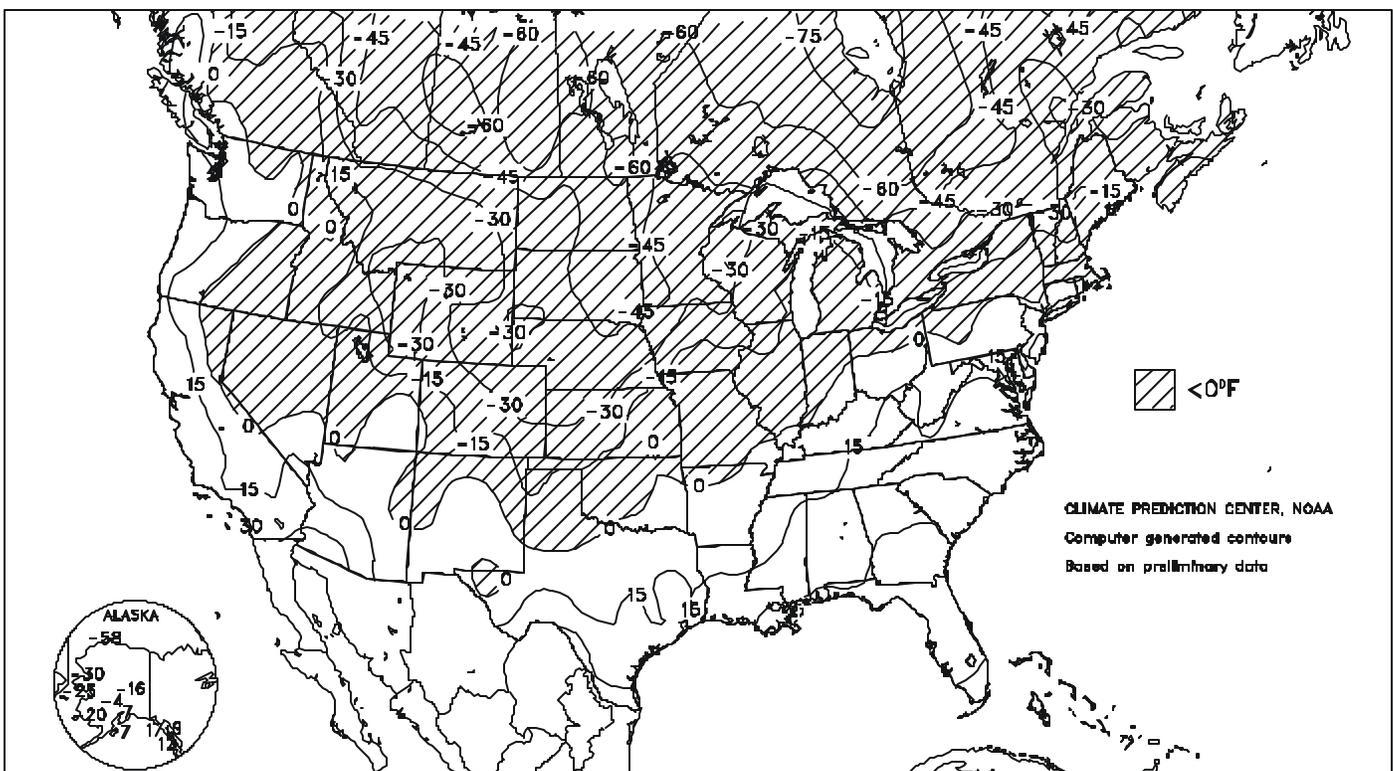
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

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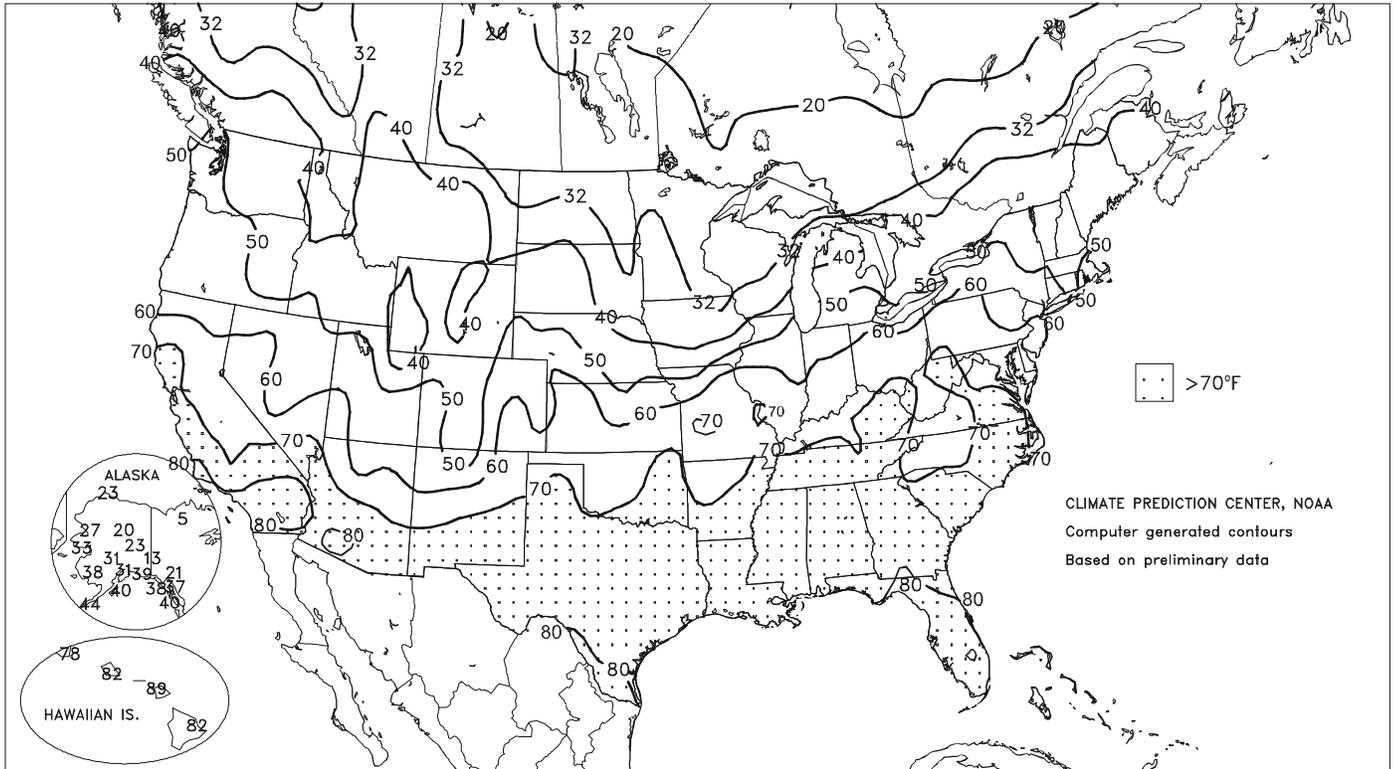
Extreme Wind Chill Temperature

FEB 4 - 10, 2001



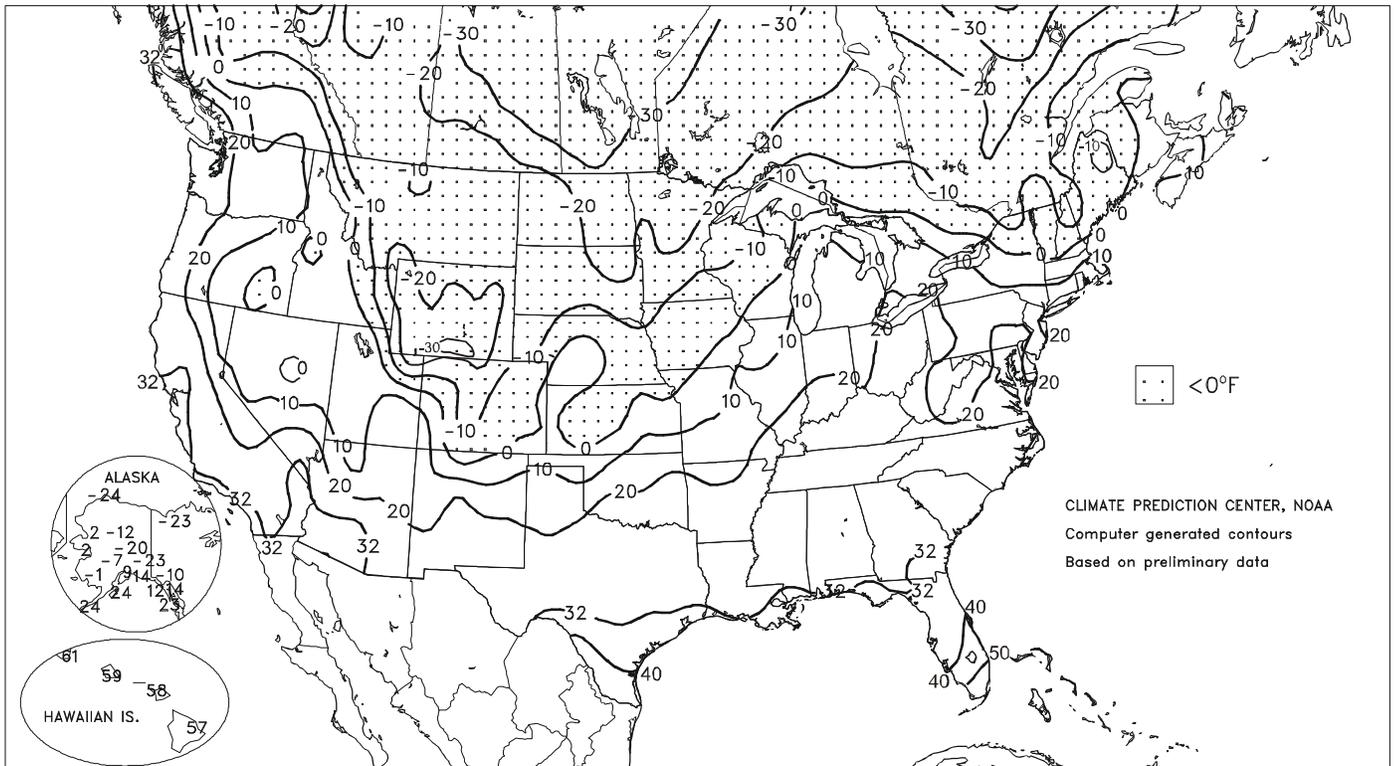
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

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Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

FEB 4 - 10, 2001



National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 10, 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	63	35	76	26	49	5	0.69	-0.44	0.69	7.71	65	5.87	87	38	0	4	1	1	
AL HUNTSVILLE	61	33	76	26	47	6	0.79	-0.35	0.79	10.02	79	6.39	94	49	0	4	1	1	
AL MOBILE	67	40	75	30	53	1	0.91	-0.38	0.69	8.84	74	5.04	77	99	54	0	2	4	1
AL MONTGOMERY	66	35	78	29	51	3	0.57	-0.73	0.44	9.44	81	4.43	68	89	40	0	3	2	0
AK ANCHORAGE	26	16	31	9	21	4	0.12	-0.07	0.12	2.08	95	1.45	136	94	87	0	7	1	0
AK BARROW	9	-8	23	-24	0	17	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.86	232	0.63	300	87	77	0	7	0	0
AK FAIRBANKS	16	-2	23	-20	7	14	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.56	38	0.40	63	89	84	0	7	0	0
AK JUNEAU	33	23	37	14	28	1	0.15	-0.83	0.11	12.19	117	8.02	135	95	81	0	7	2	0
AK KODIAK	38	28	40	24	33	3	0.71	-0.72	0.37	25.23	155	13.00	137	80	67	0	6	4	0
AK NOME	27	16	33	2	21	17	0.86	0.69	0.44	3.76	202	2.32	225	93	87	0	7	6	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	44	19	57	8	31	0	0.27	-0.23	0.19	3.08	60	2.87	104	89	40	0	7	2	0
AZ PHOENIX	70	47	79	39	58	1	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.77	94	1.77	199	59	37	0	0	0	0
AZ TUCSON	69	40	81	30	55	2	0.27	0.10	0.27	1.51	69	1.51	135	70	40	0	1	1	0
AZ YUMA	71	47	82	39	59	0	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.41	47	0.41	95	45	36	0	0	0	0
AR FORT SMITH	63	37	71	25	50	10	0.73	0.17	0.67	6.31	111	3.12	116	87	50	0	3	2	1
AR LITTLE ROCK	63	37	73	25	50	9	0.23	-0.61	0.23	6.69	71	3.15	68	82	41	0	3	1	0
CA BAKERSFIELD	59	39	69	31	49	-3	0.08	-0.17	0.08	1.89	103	1.89	156	80	53	0	1	1	0
CA FRESNO	56	39	67	30	48	-2	0.47	0.03	0.29	3.20	80	3.13	120	86	69	0	1	4	0
CA LOS ANGELES	65	49	84	41	57	0	0.35	-0.28	0.34	5.94	120	5.94	179	64	46	0	0	2	0
CA REDDING	55	35	69	31	45	-5	1.38	0.21	0.83	9.00	68	7.11	92	71	62	0	1	3	2
CA SACRAMENTO	57	40	69	32	48	-2	0.73	-0.03	0.28	6.14	84	4.48	93	87	37	0	1	3	0
CA SAN DIEGO	63	48	82	42	56	-2	0.07	-0.32	0.06	3.38	86	3.37	143	83	59	0	0	2	0
CA SAN FRANCISCO	58	44	71	41	51	-1	0.99	0.15	0.51	5.30	61	4.86	87	86	68	0	0	2	1
CA STOCKTON	58	37	69	29	48	-1	0.23	-0.29	0.14	3.45	60	3.07	85	85	60	0	1	2	0
CO ALAMOSA	40	6	47	-3	23	3	0.05	-0.01	0.05	0.52	67	0.41	121	87	59	0	7	1	0
CO CO SPRINGS	37	14	59	-1	26	-5	0.01	-0.07	0.01	1.09	128	0.84	215	94	46	0	7	1	0
CO DENVER	34	12	57	-7	23	-9	0.39	0.28	0.28	1.45	112	1.18	179	89	55	0	7	3	0
CO GRAND JUNCTION	47	22	57	8	35	3	0.12	0.01	0.12	0.73	55	0.55	76	74	52	0	6	1	0
CO PUEBLO	41	17	64	2	29	-4	0.04	-0.02	0.03	1.06	129	0.85	213	93	76	0	7	2	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	40	27	54	18	34	5	0.73	0.00	0.55	5.90	76	3.15	73	86	63	0	6	2	1
CT HARTFORD	39	23	51	8	31	5	0.83	0.03	0.51	5.51	65	2.18	48	87	63	0	6	4	1
DC WASHINGTON	54	32	70	26	43	7	0.69	0.03	0.64	4.94	73	2.93	80	89	53	0	3	2	1
DE WILMINGTON	48	29	64	22	38	6	1.60	0.88	1.54	7.55	100	4.75	117	91	52	0	7	2	1
FL DAYTONA BEACH	71	46	83	35	59	1	0.22	-0.55	0.22	2.05	32	1.25	33	99	52	0	0	1	0
FL JACKSONVILLE	69	43	78	33	56	2	0.34	-0.63	0.33	2.91	39	1.54	33	96	47	0	0	2	0
FL KEY WEST	77	67	81	62	72	2	0.10	-0.37	0.09	2.37	50	0.41	15	92	69	0	0	2	0
FL MIAMI	78	65	83	57	72	4	0.04	-0.46	0.04	6.79	149	0.64	23	83	59	0	0	1	0
FL ORLANDO	74	48	84	37	61	1	0.08	-0.63	0.06	2.43	45	0.85	26	98	50	0	0	3	0
FL PENSACOLA	66	43	73	35	54	2	0.41	-0.90	0.20	5.95	55	2.99	46	96	64	0	0	4	0
FL TALLAHASSEE	69	38	76	29	54	2	0.20	-1.11	0.16	5.39	46	2.71	41	96	48	0	2	2	0
FL TAMPA	73	52	82	43	63	2	0.03	-0.69	0.02	3.42	67	2.03	68	95	53	0	0	2	0
FL WEST PALM	77	61	84	48	69	3	0.13	-0.50	0.12	3.68	59	1.34	36	87	58	0	0	2	0
GA ATHENS	65	35	74	27	50	6	0.20	-0.87	0.16	6.41	63	2.95	48	83	47	0	1	2	0
GA ATLANTA	63	38	74	32	51	8	0.36	-0.80	0.24	5.75	54	3.13	49	76	43	0	1	2	0
GA AUGUSTA	67	33	77	26	50	4	0.20	-0.84	0.12	4.24	47	2.84	51	10	45	0	3	2	0
GA COLUMBUS	68	38	77	30	53	5	0.10	-1.05	0.09	6.25	56	2.32	37	87	33	0	2	2	0
GA MACON	67	35	76	27	51	4	0.24	-0.93	0.18	5.93	56	2.83	45	96	37	0	3	3	0
GA SAVANNAH	66	38	75	29	52	2	0.37	-0.43	0.31	4.71	61	1.90	40	96	50	0	2	2	0
HI HILO	77	63	82	57	70	-2	5.60	3.19	2.31	12.44	49	7.91	60	89	77	0	0	4	4
HI HONOLULU	79	65	82	59	72	-1	0.10	-0.50	0.04	0.49	6	0.32	7	84	73	0	0	5	0
HI KAHULUI	81	63	89	58	72	0	0.62	-0.15	0.58	0.83	10	0.65	12	88	76	0	0	2	1
HI LIHUE	76	65	78	61	71	0	0.98	0.08	0.80	3.50	28	2.30	32	80	67	0	0	7	1
ID BOISE	36	22	45	11	29	-5	0.03	-0.25	0.03	1.91	60	1.11	60	85	70	0	7	1	0
ID LEWISTON	40	28	48	20	34	-4	0.49	0.26	0.43	2.34	83	1.62	101	88	73	0	5	2	0
ID POCATELLO	30	8	44	-8	19	-8	0.03	-0.19	0.02	1.47	60	1.05	78	88	71	0	7	2	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	38	22	54	12	30	7	0.60	0.30	0.47	3.83	87	1.72	88	91	80	0	6	4	0
IL MOLINE	35	20	50	4	27	5	1.64	1.39	0.96	6.03	146	3.78	200	94	82	0	6	4	2
IL PEORIA	41	23	57	9	32	8	0.91	0.61	0.48	5.18	118	4.22	218	94	75	0	6	4	0
IL ROCKFORD	33	18	45	5	26	6	1.67	1.42	1.15	5.88	160	3.95	242	95	87	0	6	3	1
IL SPRINGFIELD	46	26	65	13	36	10	0.62	0.25	0.43	3.59	75	2.68	132	88	72	0	6	3	0
IN EVANSVILLE	52	34	66	24	43	11	0.98	0.29	0.75	6.38	88	2.27	63	80	63	0	3	4	1
IN FORT WAYNE	41	26	59	19	34	10	1.17	0.74	0.77	4.57	85	2.03	82	94	75	0	6	5	1
IN INDIANAPOLIS	46	29	62	20	38	11	0.92	0.37	0.67	4.42	69	1.66	54	89	64	0	5	4	1
IN SOUTH BEND	38	23	56	12	31	7	1.56	1.12	1.12	4.68	76	2.39	84	91	77	0	7	5	1
IA BURLINGTON	37	19	57	6	28	4	1.46	1.24	0.74	5.36	151	3.61	231	96	73	0	6	4	2
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	30	13	35	-1	21	1	1.81	1.61	0.99	5.18	180	3.20	248	97	81	0	7	4	2
IA DES MOINES	31	15	39	-4	23	1	1.13	0.91	0.52	4.67	180	2.67	209	90	78	0	7	5	1
IA DUBUQUE	29	15	39	0	22	3	1.95	1.69	1.06	5.46	152	3.31	203	91	83	0	7	4	2
IA SIOUX CITY	25	8	36	-10	17	-4	0.02	-0.10	0.02	2.83	189	2.14	297	92	83	0	7	1	0
IA WATERLOO	28	13	34	-4	21	4	0.63	0.42	0.29	3.95	165	1.97	179	91	83	0	7	3	0
KS CONCORDIA	34	18	46	-9	26	-3	0.71	0.59	0.67	2.03	128	1.57	209	84	74	0	7	2	1
KS DODGE CITY	42	19	64	-2	30	-3	0.93	0.82	0.81	2.93	225	2.47	380	91	58	0	7	2	1
KS GOODLAND	36	18	58	-1	27	-4	0.18	0.12	0.17	1.19	131	1.08	216	88	71	0	7	2	0
KS TOPEKA	46	21	59	2	34	4	1.52	1.32	0.83	3.09	116	2.74	223	91	68	0	7	2	2

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 10, 2001

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE EF						PRECIPITATION								RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE Dec 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Dec 1	TOTAL IN, SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. EF		PRECIP		
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
KY	WICHITA	48	24	60	9	36	3	1.37	1.20	0.98	3.20	143	2.84	276	88	65	0	5	2	1
	JACKSON	58	35	72	26	47	13	0.48	-0.43	0.43	7.35	78	3.00	60	75	32	0	3	2	0
	LEXINGTON	53	32	70	23	43	11	0.58	-0.15	0.57	5.68	72	1.93	50	82	62	0	4	2	1
	LOUISVILLE	53	33	70	26	43	9	0.62	-0.12	0.56	5.75	76	2.03	52	93	53	0	3	2	1
	PADUCAH	57	37	70	24	47	12	0.70	-0.20	0.67	4.58	50	1.74	38	85	45	0	2	2	1
LA	BATON ROUGE	69	39	78	27	54	3	0.59	-0.80	0.59	7.32	59	4.59	67	99	47	0	2	1	1
	LAKE CHARLES	68	40	77	30	54	2	0.20	-0.74	0.18	8.30	76	6.30	107	96	56	0	1	3	0
	NEW ORLEANS	68	44	78	32	56	3	0.43	-1.07	0.43	6.21	48	3.51	49	91	56	0	1	1	0
	SHREVEPORT	67	41	74	29	54	7	0.36	-0.63	0.36	13.47	143	6.12	115	87	53	0	2	1	0
ME	CARIBOU	27	6	40	-4	16	6	1.10	0.63	0.38	5.71	90	1.98	64	94	67	0	7	4	0
	PORTLAND	36	17	48	-2	27	5	0.81	-0.02	0.46	6.74	73	2.25	48	91	51	0	7	4	0
MD	BALTIMORE	53	28	69	17	40	7	0.71	-0.06	0.71	5.70	75	3.39	82	84	52	0	5	1	1
MA	BOSTON	42	28	52	19	35	6	0.83	-0.07	0.65	7.31	82	2.50	51	87	54	0	7	4	1
	WORCESTER	36	21	48	11	29	6	0.99	0.14	0.66	6.30	70	2.68	55	93	54	0	7	5	1
MI	ALPENA	31	21	36	11	26	9	1.05	0.75	0.50	2.54	62	1.87	90	93	71	0	7	6	1
	GRAND RAPIDS	36	24	49	16	30	8	1.00	0.67	0.59	3.90	76	1.83	80	95	75	0	7	5	1
	HOUGHTON LAKE	32	21	45	9	26	9	1.27	0.99	0.63	2.46	64	1.86	98	92	79	0	7	5	1
	LANSING	37	25	50	12	31	10	1.49	1.19	1.06	3.25	76	2.19	114	94	84	0	7	4	1
	MUSKEGON	36	24	49	18	30	7	2.45	2.09	1.28	4.02	68	3.22	112	93	84	0	7	4	2
	TRAVERSE CITY	31	23	36	15	27	9	1.26	0.90	0.62	3.12	66	2.34	90	95	69	0	7	4	2
MN	DULUTH	19	5	26	-17	12	2	0.16	-0.01	0.14	2.34	86	1.41	96	91	80	0	7	2	0
	INT'L FALLS	15	-4	25	-24	6	1	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.38	20	0.18	16	88	65	0	7	0	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	23	9	29	-9	16	1	0.40	0.21	0.30	2.86	125	1.64	136	90	81	0	7	3	0
	ROCHESTER	23	8	30	-10	15	1	0.23	0.08	0.13	2.79	139	1.15	117	92	86	0	7	4	0
	ST. CLOUD	21	3	31	-17	12	0	0.19	0.05	0.10	1.52	86	0.97	103	90	75	0	7	2	0
MS	JACKSON	66	35	78	24	50	4	0.31	-0.83	0.31	9.59	75	5.72	83	93	51	0	4	1	0
	MERIDIAN	65	33	77	24	49	2	1.07	-0.21	1.07	11.10	85	7.06	101	99	53	0	3	1	1
	TUPELO	61	34	73	26	48	6	0.47	-0.65	0.47	11.67	92	6.24	96	77	53	0	4	1	0
MO	COLUMBIA	52	27	67	11	40	10	1.19	0.80	0.73	4.75	107	3.88	195	88	55	0	6	3	1
	KANSAS CITY	44	21	60	1	33	4	0.77	0.55	0.74	3.66	123	2.85	204	92	62	0	7	2	1
	SAINT LOUIS	52	29	69	15	40	8	0.56	0.11	0.55	3.03	55	1.68	69	83	58	0	6	2	1
	SPRINGFIELD	57	29	67	11	43	9	0.79	0.34	0.79	3.84	69	2.24	93	84	57	0	5	1	1
MT	BILLINGS	27	9	47	-7	18	-9	0.28	0.12	0.12	0.94	49	0.60	53	84	57	0	7	3	0
	BUTTE	23	-3	41	-25	10	-10	0.06	-0.02	0.04	0.78	70	0.34	51	86	56	0	7	3	0
	GLASGOW	19	3	34	-13	11	-4	0.03	-0.03	0.02	0.58	68	0.21	45	85	74	0	7	2	0
	GREAT FALLS	25	6	46	-12	16	-10	0.12	-0.02	0.07	0.96	49	0.77	69	87	66	0	7	3	0
	KALISPELL	27	9	38	-16	18	-7	0.64	0.34	0.61	1.83	50	1.03	53	85	71	0	7	4	1
	MILES CITY	23	8	40	-10	16	-5	0.07	-0.04	0.06	0.39	29	0.19	27	91	64	0	7	2	0
	MISSOULA	29	16	43	5	23	-4	0.28	0.07	0.15	2.06	76	1.04	68	85	72	0	7	4	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	30	17	46	-1	23	-2	0.08	-0.04	0.07	1.67	125	1.07	170	85	74	0	7	2	0
	LINCOLN	31	13	47	-11	22	-2	0.80	0.68	0.60	2.31	145	1.69	238	86	72	0	7	2	1
	NORFOLK	28	13	40	-6	21	-1	0.02	-0.12	0.01	1.36	94	1.19	168	89	74	0	7	2	0
	NORTH PLATTE	35	16	57	5	26	0	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.52	55	0.48	100	89	61	0	7	0	0
	OMAHA	30	16	44	-3	23	-1	0.43	0.29	0.28	3.09	158	2.14	228	90	82	0	7	3	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	37	9	59	-9	23	-6	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.37	31	0.28	44	84	62	0	7	0	0
	VALENTINE	34	13	47	-7	24	1	0.09	0.01	0.08	0.76	97	0.58	141	79	65	0	7	2	0
NV	ELY	39	19	57	10	29	1	0.37	0.21	0.20	0.61	37	0.51	55	86	69	0	7	3	0
	LAS VEGAS	61	40	72	32	51	1	0.07	-0.04	0.05	0.98	96	0.94	147	62	36	0	1	2	0
	RENO	49	23	69	14	36	-1	0.03	-0.23	0.02	0.74	30	0.34	24	70	49	0	7	2	0
	WINNEMUCCA	44	22	63	5	33	-1	0.22	0.07	0.20	1.11	60	0.80	83	88	57	0	7	3	0
NH	CONCORD	35	19	48	0	27	7	0.82	0.19	0.50	5.85	89	2.26	66	90	55	0	7	4	1
NJ	NEWARK	47	31	61	22	39	8	0.73	-0.01	0.69	6.55	83	3.31	74	76	55	0	4	2	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	55	32	64	26	43	5	0.06	-0.05	0.06	0.58	53	0.34	57	67	32	0	3	1	0
NY	ALBANY	37	24	47	7	30	8	0.84	0.29	0.38	6.23	102	1.85	59	95	62	0	7	5	0
	BINGHAMTON	37	22	52	9	30	9	0.52	-0.04	0.21	3.81	61	1.58	49	84	63	0	6	4	0
	BUFFALO	41	25	60	17	33	10	1.00	0.42	0.66	7.13	99	3.37	95	92	64	0	6	5	1
	ROCHESTER	43	26	62	12	34	11	0.75	0.23	0.42	5.28	95	2.83	100	85	64	0	6	6	0
	SYRACUSE	40	24	56	6	32	10	0.74	0.22	0.36	4.85	77	2.49	81	91	64	0	7	5	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	59	28	68	22	44	7	0.14	-0.77	0.13	5.14	64	2.77	61	92	50	0	6	2	0
	CHARLOTTE	63	32	70	23	47	6	0.13	-0.79	0.13	3.07	36	2.00	40	89	35	0	3	1	0
	GREENSBORO	60	32	67	25	46	8	0.16	-0.64	0.16	3.83	50	2.69	62	81	34	0	4	1	0
	HATTERAS	58	44	63	36	51	7	0.12	-0.95	0.08	5.90	52	2.57	38	99	71	0	0	2	0
	RALEIGH	61	34	73	28	48	8	0.42	-0.49	0.23	3.24	40	1.72	36	91	45	0	4	3	0
	WILMINGTON	63	38	74	31	51	5	0.71	-0.20	0.68	3.03	34	1.39	27	95	47	0	1	3	1
ND	BISMARCK	18	2	40	-18	10	-3	0.20	0.09	0.14	0.98	88	0.74	121	86	74	0	7	2	0
	DICKINSON	18	2	36	-17	10	-7	0.12	0.04	0.10	0.68	76	0.43	86	92	65	0	7	2	0
	FARGO	15	0	29	-24	8	-1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.89	60	0.20	24	87	76	0	7	0	0
	GRAND FORKS	13	-2	27	-22	5	-3	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.67	44	0.14	16	88	67	0	7	0	0
	JAMESTOWN	14	-1	32	-24	7	-4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.12	10	0.09	12	90	74	0	7	0	0
	WILLISTON	16	-1	31	-13	7	-6	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.83	65	0.31	45	85	75	0	7	1	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	44	29	61	19	37	12	0.73	0.23	0.29	5.31	91	2.24	78	82	67	0	6	5	0
	CINCINNATI	48	30	67	21	39	9	0.59	0.00	0.51	5.12	78	1.94	57	78	63	0	5	4	1
	CLEVELAND	44	30	63	23	37	12	0.95	0.44	0.59	5.33	91	2.58	93	91	71	0	5	5	1
	COLUMBUS	46	29	66	22	38	10	0.46	-0.05	0.28	5.42	94	1.83	63	83	62	0	6	4	0
	DAYTON	46	29	65	19	37	10	0.40	-0.08	0.34	3.66	64	1.25	44	87	62	0	5	4	0
	MANSFIELD	43	28	61	17	36	11	0.66	0.22	0.55	5.02	88	1.90							

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 10, 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	41	27	59	19	34	11	1.18	0.79	0.77	5.29	101	1.96	85	89	70	0	6	3	1
OK YOUNGSTOWN	44	29	62	19	36	12	0.46	-0.01	0.18	5.06	88	1.84	66	78	59	0	6	4	0
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	56	32	68	18	44	5	0.53	0.21	0.51	5.06	170	2.76	175	88	57	0	3	2	1
OR TULSA	61	34	72	19	47	9	0.45	0.04	0.45	4.16	97	2.54	120	89	63	0	3	1	0
OR ASTORIA	47	35	53	27	41	-3	0.94	-1.06	0.63	12.16	52	6.35	49	92	80	0	3	7	1
OR BURNS	32	14	44	-1	23	-5	0.05	-0.14	0.02	1.00	41	0.53	42	87	71	0	7	4	0
OR EUGENE	47	33	60	23	40	-3	0.19	-1.29	0.10	6.31	34	2.33	23	93	80	0	2	5	0
OR MEDFORD	45	30	53	20	38	-4	0.08	-0.43	0.08	2.36	35	1.38	40	94	68	0	5	1	0
OR PENDLETON	39	28	55	22	34	-4	0.39	0.09	0.24	2.06	58	1.49	77	89	74	0	6	5	0
OR PORTLAND	45	33	54	26	39	-3	0.21	-0.81	0.17	5.57	43	2.10	31	90	74	0	2	4	0
PA SALEM	47	33	61	22	40	-2	0.23	-0.95	0.14	6.23	43	2.58	34	94	77	0	3	5	0
PA ALLENTOWN	41	26	53	16	34	7	1.16	0.43	1.12	8.08	105	3.83	91	80	54	0	6	2	1
PA ERIE	42	29	63	22	36	12	0.73	0.20	0.65	7.36	112	2.50	84	81	64	0	6	3	1
PA MIDDLETOWN	47	27	61	23	37	8	0.51	-0.21	0.46	6.96	98	2.97	77	91	56	0	7	3	0
PA PHILADELPHIA	48	31	62	25	40	9	1.70	1.01	1.62	7.27	96	4.47	106	88	65	0	4	2	1
PA PITTSBURGH	50	31	68	20	41	14	0.18	-0.37	0.12	4.20	67	1.56	47	77	45	0	6	3	0
PA WILKES-BARRE	42	24	56	14	33	8	0.60	0.08	0.45	4.51	84	1.74	61	83	53	0	6	4	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	45	27	60	20	36	10	0.36	-0.30	0.12	4.18	64	1.50	43	83	55	0	5	4	0
RI PROVIDENCE	42	27	53	15	34	6	1.06	0.17	0.93	7.83	82	3.48	67	90	62	0	7	4	1
SC BEAUFORT	65	40	73	32	52	2	0.28	-0.52	0.22	3.53	44	1.79	37	99	47	0	1	2	0
SC CHARLESTON	65	40	75	32	52	3	0.27	-0.50	0.24	4.00	52	1.35	30	96	44	0	2	2	0
SC COLUMBIA	65	35	74	26	50	5	0.14	-0.87	0.12	2.96	31	1.99	34	93	47	0	2	2	0
SD GREENVILLE	63	34	69	26	49	7	0.28	-0.76	0.28	5.24	54	3.29	59	82	33	0	3	1	0
SD ABERDEEN	19	0	34	-26	9	-5	0.71	0.63	0.65	1.38	153	1.00	204	87	77	0	7	2	1
SD HURON	20	2	34	-21	11	-6	0.00	-0.12	0.00	3.00	286	2.68	462	90	78	0	7	0	0
SD RAPID CITY	24	8	49	-16	16	-9	0.14	0.03	0.08	0.50	49	0.39	71	84	66	0	7	3	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	23	5	34	-13	14	-3	0.03	-0.09	0.02	1.96	142	1.61	237	90	78	0	7	2	0
TN BRISTOL	59	26	70	20	42	7	0.36	-0.47	0.30	4.61	59	2.92	66	90	28	0	6	2	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	62	31	76	24	47	7	0.57	-0.57	0.57	8.06	69	5.97	92	87	44	0	4	1	1
TN KNOXVILLE	60	31	73	23	45	7	0.89	-0.07	0.88	8.08	80	5.63	101	85	42	0	5	2	1
TN MEMPHIS	61	40	75	27	51	9	0.44	-0.57	0.44	6.22	57	3.76	73	72	47	0	2	1	0
TX NASHVILLE	59	34	73	25	47	9	0.98	0.09	0.98	7.62	81	4.18	86	78	41	0	4	1	1
TX ABILENE	61	35	76	23	48	3	0.32	0.04	0.31	2.31	94	1.39	98	84	55	0	2	2	0
TX AMARILLO	52	27	75	18	39	2	0.61	0.47	0.61	3.75	332	2.28	326	86	49	0	5	1	1
TX AUSTIN	66	42	74	28	54	3	0.17	-0.37	0.17	5.89	135	2.92	118	86	60	0	3	1	0
TX BEAUMONT	69	44	76	34	56	3	0.05	-0.86	0.05	7.90	72	5.92	97	93	57	0	0	1	0
TX BROWNSVILLE	75	56	80	45	65	4	0.02	-0.29	0.01	2.87	88	1.77	88	94	66	0	0	2	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	71	50	78	39	61	4	0.00	-0.52	0.00	3.90	105	2.22	90	91	59	0	0	0	0
TX DEL RIO	70	46	79	36	58	5	0.00	-0.24	0.00	1.61	107	1.09	121	88	55	0	0	0	0
TX EL PASO	65	35	74	26	50	4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.48	42	0.06	11	56	20	0	4	0	0
TX FORT WORTH	65	40	72	26	53	7	0.28	-0.23	0.28	6.29	143	2.72	107	92	55	0	3	1	0
TX GALVESTON	64	50	70	38	57	3	0.07	-0.54	0.05	8.95	117	6.41	154	92	57	0	0	3	0
TX HOUSTON	69	44	77	32	56	4	0.16	-0.60	0.16	7.08	90	4.41	101	93	64	0	1	1	0
TX LUBBOCK	58	28	75	18	43	2	0.33	0.18	0.33	2.71	240	1.79	298	88	61	0	4	1	0
TX MIDLAND	61	35	72	24	48	3	0.35	0.20	0.35	1.81	156	1.23	205	85	47	0	4	1	0
TX SAN ANGELO	64	37	74	24	50	4	0.03	-0.25	0.02	1.92	97	1.32	112	85	53	0	3	2	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	67	45	74	32	56	4	0.08	-0.39	0.08	4.50	116	2.93	123	92	53	0	1	1	0
TX VICTORIA	69	47	76	37	58	3	0.13	-0.40	0.08	4.67	94	2.74	94	91	57	0	0	4	0
TX WACO	67	42	76	26	54	6	0.25	-0.25	0.24	5.80	138	3.15	134	89	61	0	2	2	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	59	35	73	24	47	4	0.47	0.15	0.47	3.29	118	2.02	136	86	57	0	3	1	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	39	21	53	7	30	-2	0.60	0.32	0.30	2.56	88	1.38	92	84	61	0	6	2	0
VT BURLINGTON	35	17	46	-4	26	10	0.86	0.47	0.45	5.30	111	1.91	81	88	60	0	7	4	0
VA LYNCHBURG	58	29	68	18	44	9	0.01	-0.72	0.01	3.94	55	2.43	62	86	44	0	6	1	0
VA NORFOLK	57	36	71	25	46	6	0.56	-0.31	0.50	2.99	36	2.02	40	86	49	0	2	3	1
VA RICHMOND	58	33	70	25	45	8	0.56	-0.21	0.48	5.00	66	2.62	60	85	48	0	4	2	0
VA ROANOKE	60	31	72	20	46	11	0.00	-0.72	0.00	3.47	52	1.79	49	73	39	0	5	0	0
VA WASH/DULLES	54	27	69	16	41	9	0.28	-0.41	0.28	4.88	71	2.82	77	86	52	0	6	1	0
WA OLYMPIA	45	30	53	18	37	-3	0.99	-0.57	0.69	8.80	48	4.92	48	95	79	0	4	4	1
WA QUILLAYUTE	45	29	50	22	37	-4	0.95	-2.28	0.40	20.68	60	13.87	73	98	85	0	5	4	0
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	44	34	52	26	39	-4	0.79	-0.27	0.49	6.40	50	3.89	56	87	63	0	3	4	0
WA SPOKANE	30	18	36	7	24	-8	0.31	-0.08	0.26	1.95	39	1.02	40	93	72	0	7	3	0
WA YAKIMA	39	26	48	16	32	-2	0.19	-0.01	0.08	1.46	50	0.74	49	85	72	0	6	4	0
WV BECKLEY	54	31	69	21	43	13	0.17	-0.55	0.09	3.69	51	2.22	56	78	43	0	5	2	0
WV CHARLESTON	57	30	70	22	44	11	0.34	-0.38	0.28	4.92	67	2.82	72	90	39	0	6	3	0
WV ELKINS	56	24	75	13	40	12	0.23	-0.49	0.18	4.82	64	2.95	72	94	30	0	7	3	0
WV HUNTINGTON	56	30	72	24	43	10	0.30	-0.39	0.25	5.54	77	2.20	58	83	38	0	6	3	0
WI EAU CLAIRE	23	11	30	-11	17	3	0.39	0.22	0.22	2.14	92	1.14	93	94	71	0	7	4	0
WI GREEN BAY	28	16	34	0	22	6	1.01	0.79	0.48	3.36	112	2.20	151	92	73	0	7	4	0
WI LA CROSSE	27	14	33	-1	20	3	0.37	0.18	0.16	3.47	140	1.57	130	89	69	0	7	3	0
WI MADISON	29	17	35	4	23	5	1.90	1.68	1.29	4.36	135	2.97	215	88	80	0	7	4	1
WI MILWAUKEE	33	21	46	9	27	6	2.03	1.71	1.05	5.56	127	3.15	154	89	79	0	7	4	2
WY CASPER	26	5	42	-16	15	-10	0.15	0.01	0.07	0.85	60	0.49	65	81	68	0	7	3	0
WY CHEYENNE	31	10	51	-9	21	-7	0.79	0.71	0.73	1.95	207	1.20	231	75	60	0	7	3	1
WY LANDER	21	4	45	-14	13	-10	0.30	0.18	0.16	0.67	54	0.44	68	87	79	0	7	2	0
WY SHERIDAN	22	2	38	-17	12	-13	0.25	0.08	0.20	1.78	107	0.70	72	82	72	0	7	3	0

Based on 1961-90 normals

*** Not Available

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

National Agricultural Summary

February 5 - 11, 2001

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

A storm that produced a mixture of wintery precipitation increased moisture supplies in the Corn Belt. Another storm delivered heavy precipitation in northern California, including much-needed accumulations to the snow pack in the Sierra Nevada range. Dry conditions persisted in the Southeast, especially in Florida,

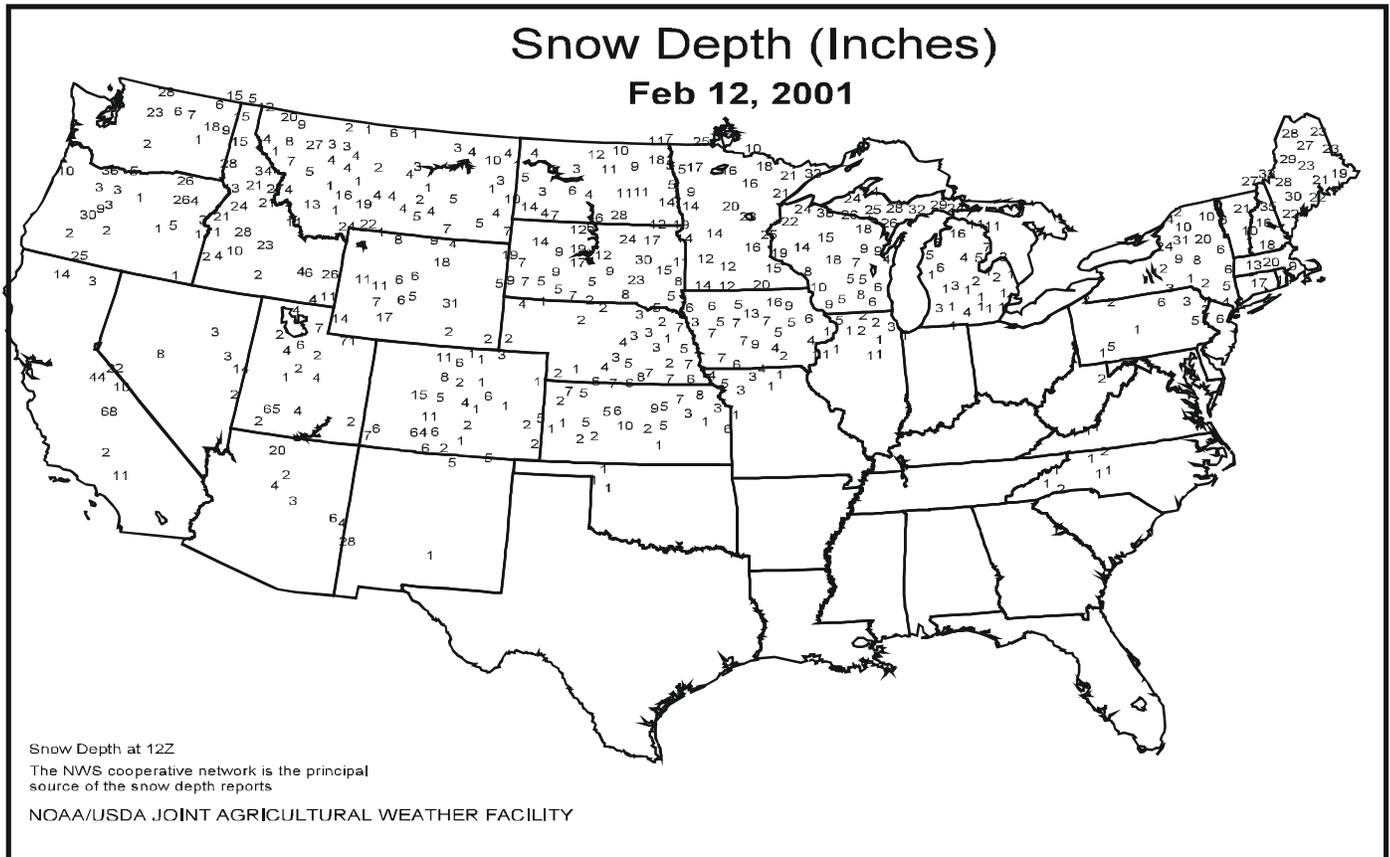
where precipitation was very light and mostly confined to northern areas of the State. Cold weather prevailed along the Pacific Coast and in the northern and central Great Plains. Some winter wheat fields had little or no snow cover, leaving plants exposed to the frigid temperatures and strong winds.

In California, sugar beets, small grains, and alfalfa fields developed well, despite below-normal temperatures. The cold, windy weather hindered vegetable harvest, but citrus harvest remained active. Orchard and vineyard caretakers continued with winter chores.

In Florida, citrus growers continued irrigating groves to maintain tree conditions for the upcoming bloom period. Warm weather accelerated development, as most trees produced new growth and had bloom buds of various sizes.

Rain temporarily eased moisture shortages in parts of the State, but winter forages produced little new growth.

Fieldwork resumed in the driest areas of the southern Great Plains early in the week. However, progress remained stalled in many areas of north and central Texas due to persistent wetness and additional late-week showers. A few corn and cotton fields were planted in the Coastal Bend and Lower Valley regions.



International Weather and Crop Summary

February 4 - 10, 2001

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

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: A warming trend followed an early-week cold snap, improving overwintering conditions for winter grains, but melting last week's protective snow cover in Ukraine and southern Russia.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Mostly dry weather prevailed in grain areas of Morocco and Algeria.

EUROPE: Wet weather in western Europe caused additional fieldwork delays, while mild weather overspread the continent.

EASTERN ASIA: Across the North China Plain, seasonably cold weather maintained favorable overwintering conditions for winter wheat.

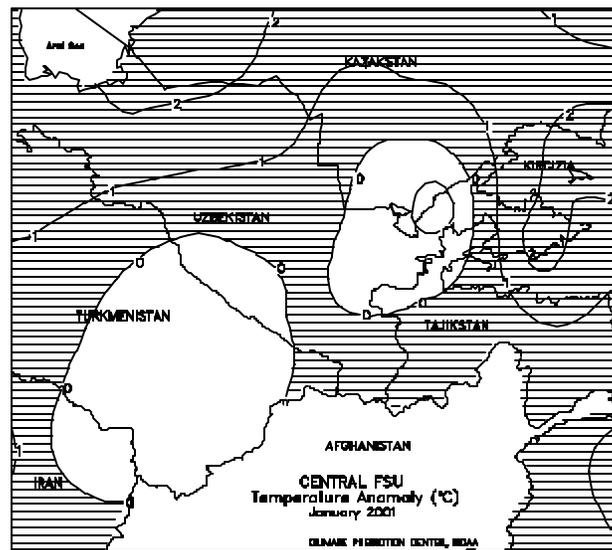
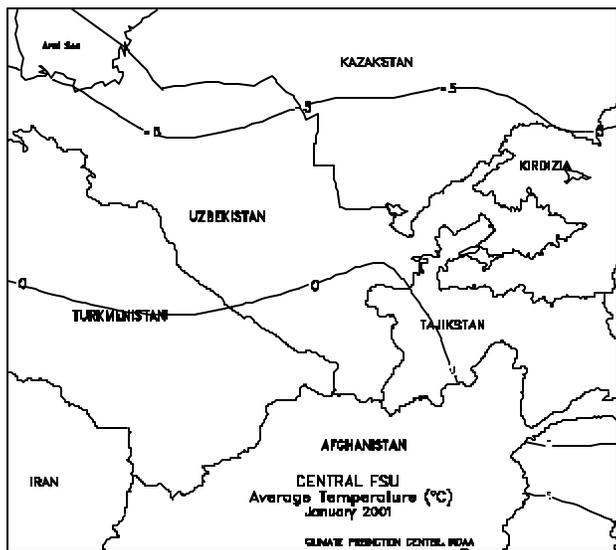
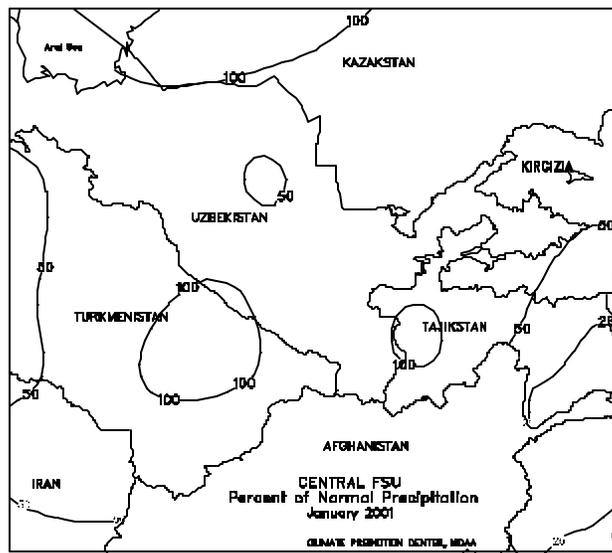
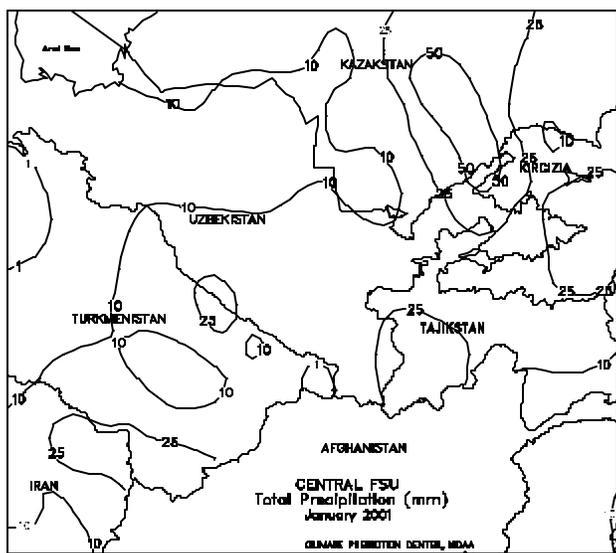
AUSTRALIA: Showers overspread grazing and summer crop areas of the eastern interior.

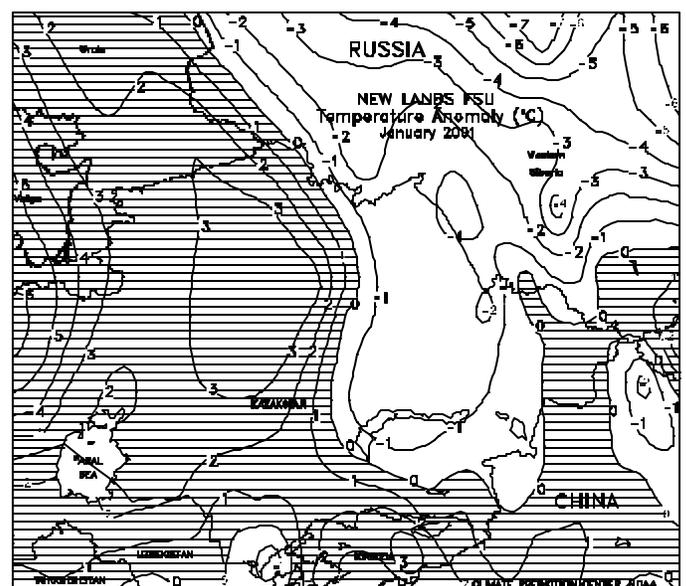
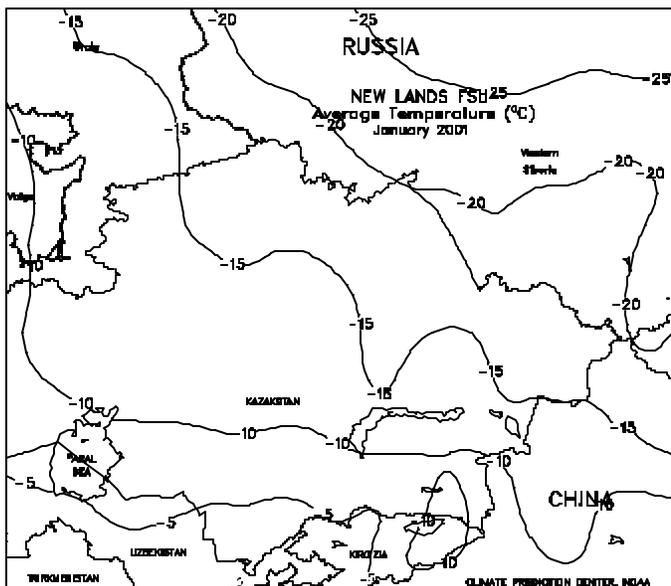
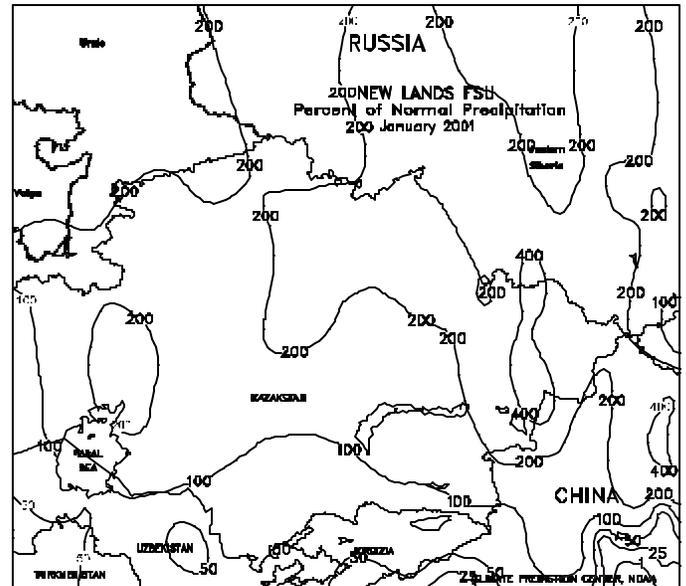
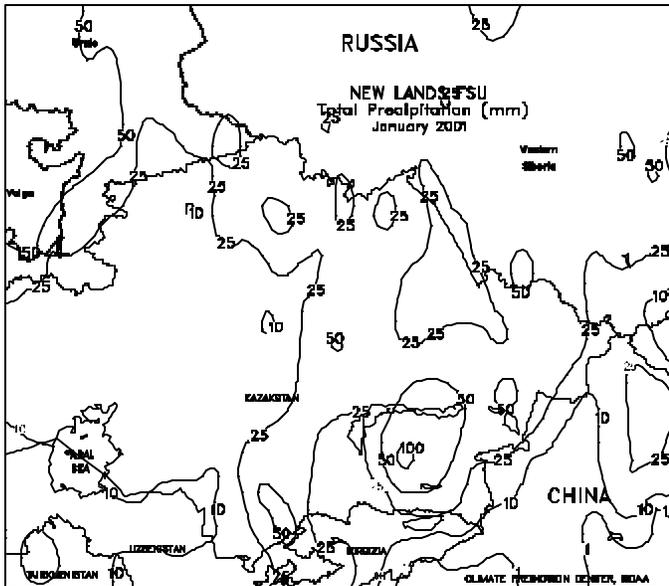
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Heavy showers benefited rice in Java, Indonesia, but caused more flooding in the eastern Philippines.

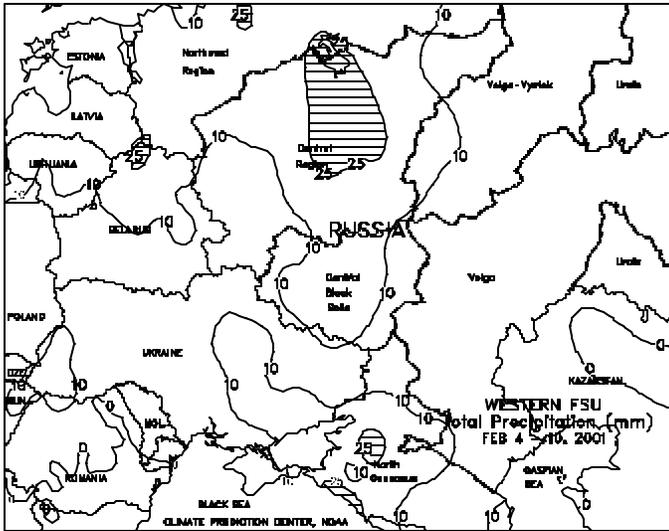
SOUTH AFRICA: Warmer- and drier-than-normal weather stressed reproductive to filling corn and other summer crops.

SOUTH AMERICA: Across central Argentina and southern Brazil, showers continued to provide adequate to abundant soil moisture for reproductive to filling summer crops.

MIDDLE EAST: Unseasonably warm, dry weather continued to dominate Turkey's main winter wheat areas.



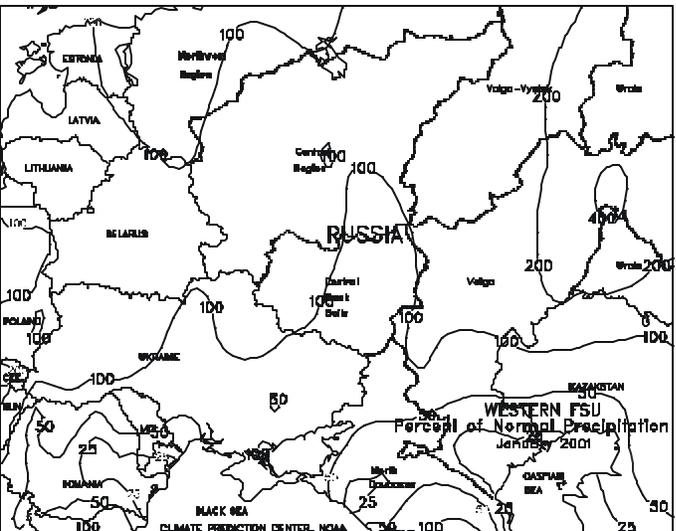
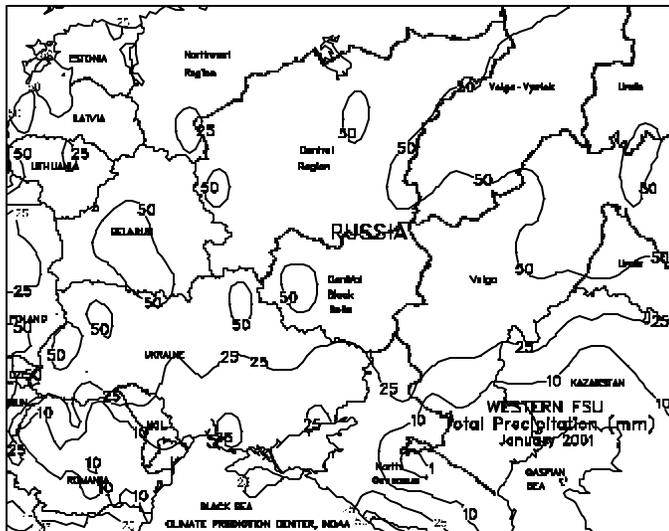


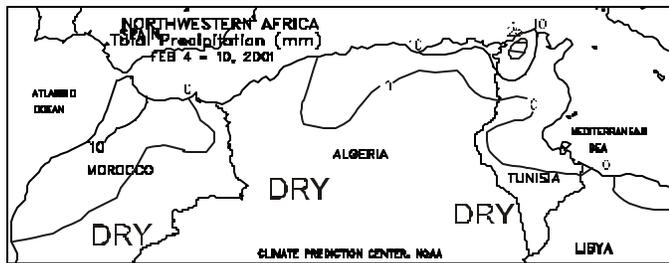
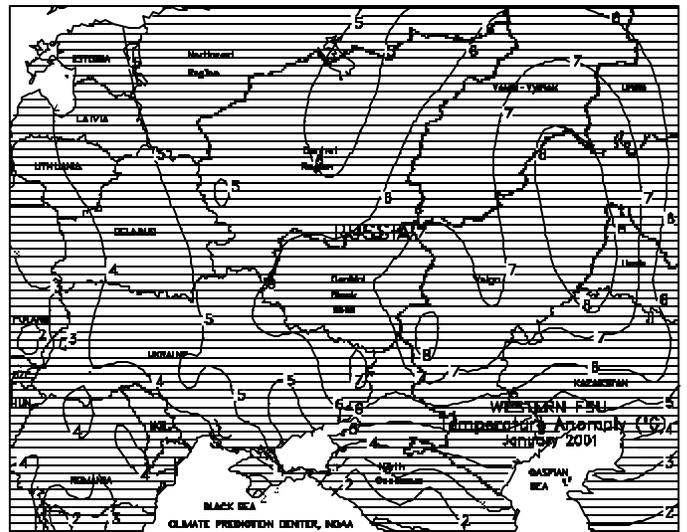
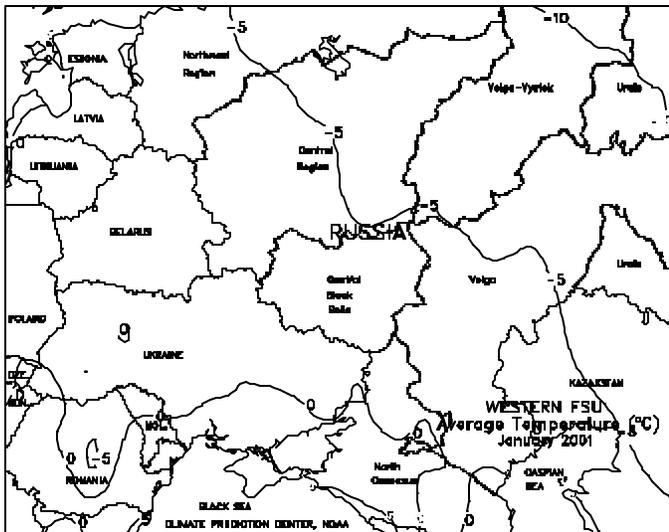


FSU-WESTERN

An early-week cold snap dropped temperatures to as low as -15 degrees C as far south as northern Ukraine and the northern tip of the North Caucasus region in Russia. Temperatures farther north in the Baltics, northern Belarus, and northern Russia ranged from -30 to -25 degrees C, with isolated locations reporting temperatures less than -30 degrees C. The short duration of extreme cold along with an adequate snow cover minimized the potential for widespread winterkill. A rapid warming trend began around February 7 and continued until week's end, raising temperatures to above-normal levels in most areas. As a result, weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 6 degrees C above normal in eastern Ukraine and southern Russia, melting most of last week's protective snow cover. A low pressure system moved through eastern Ukraine and the North Caucasus during the latter half of the week, producing 3 to 23 mm of precipitation across eastern Ukraine and 5 to 45 mm of moisture across the North Caucasus. In January, overwintering conditions remained generally favorable for winter grains throughout the major

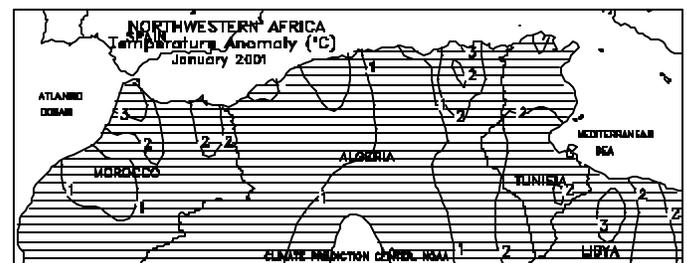
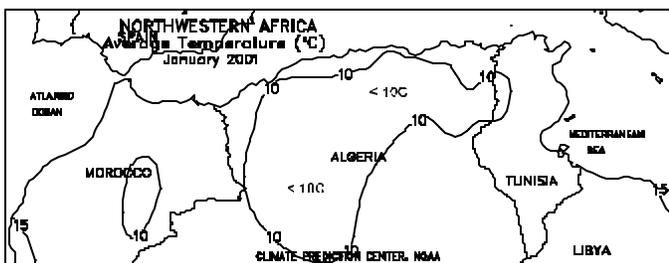
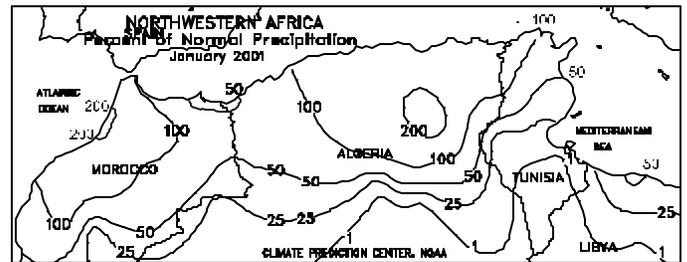
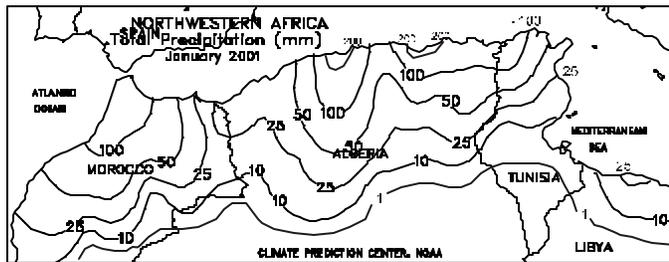
producing areas of the former USSR. Unseasonably mild weather prevailed across most areas. Temperatures averaged 3 to 6 degrees C above normal in the western half of Ukraine, the Baltics, and Belarus. Temperatures averaged 6 to 11 degrees C above normal in eastern Ukraine and Russia. Major winter wheat-producing areas in Ukraine and southern Russia remained snow-free during most of the month. The combination of unseasonably mild weather along with a lack of snow cover in these areas caused winter wheat to lose some winter hardiness and left crops exposed to weather extremes. Farther north, a moderate to deep snow cover persisted in winter grain areas of northern Russia. The snow in these areas protected winter grains from a brief episode of bitterly cold weather that occurred from January 24-26, when minimum temperatures ranged from -25 to -20 degrees C. Above-normal precipitation was observed in the Baltics, Belarus, western Ukraine, and most of northern Russia, boosting potential moisture reserves. Farther south, well-below-normal precipitation was observed in winter wheat areas in southern and eastern Ukraine and southern Russia, continuing a drying trend that persisted since last fall.





NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Mainly light rain (less than 10 mm) fell throughout Morocco and Algeria, providing limited moisture for vegetative winter grains. In Tunisia, showers (10-35 mm) increased soil moisture for developing crops. Temperatures throughout the region averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal. In January, near- to above-normal precipitation improved moisture conditions for winter grain development in northern Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. A drying trend since mid-January in southern Morocco has limited moisture for vegetative crops.

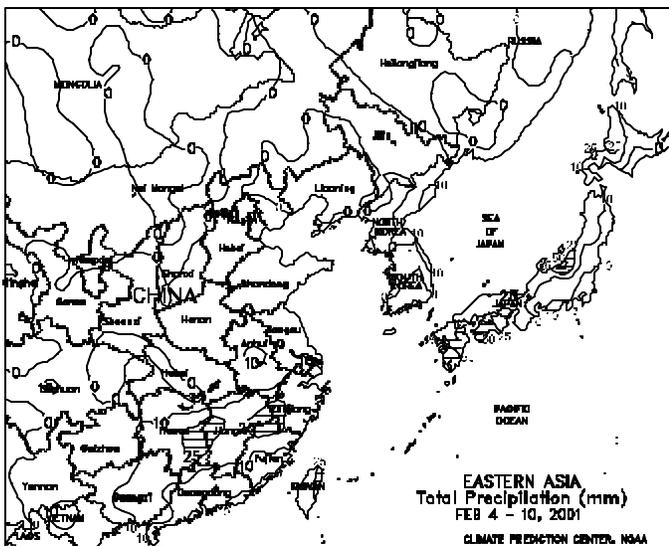
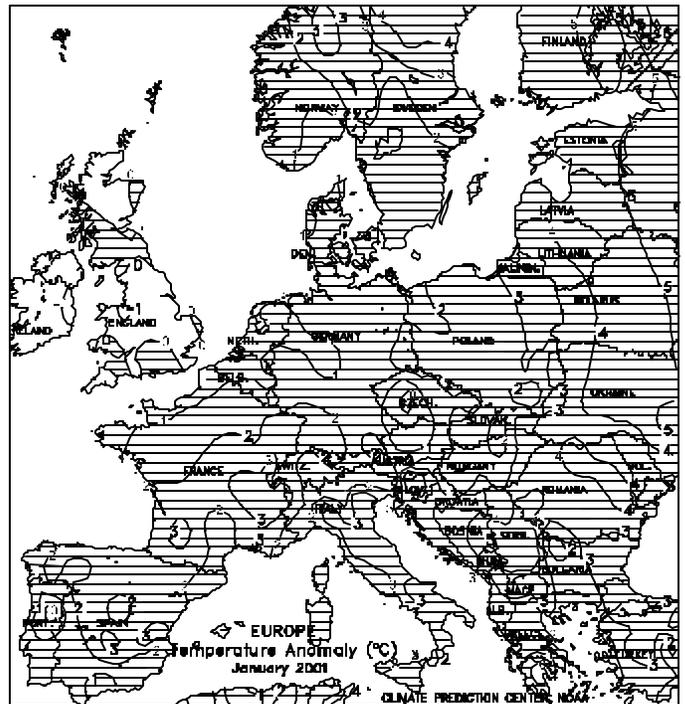




EUROPE

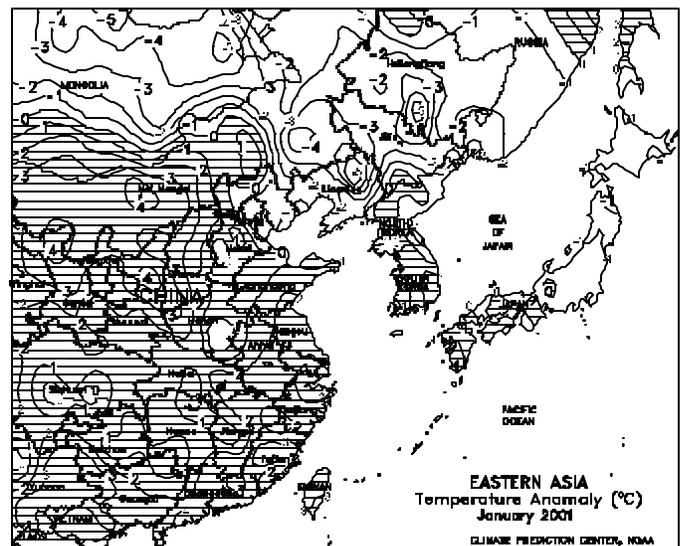
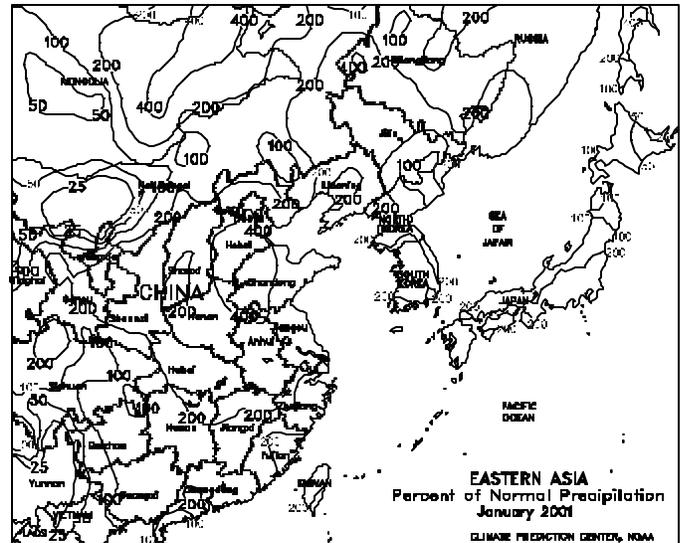
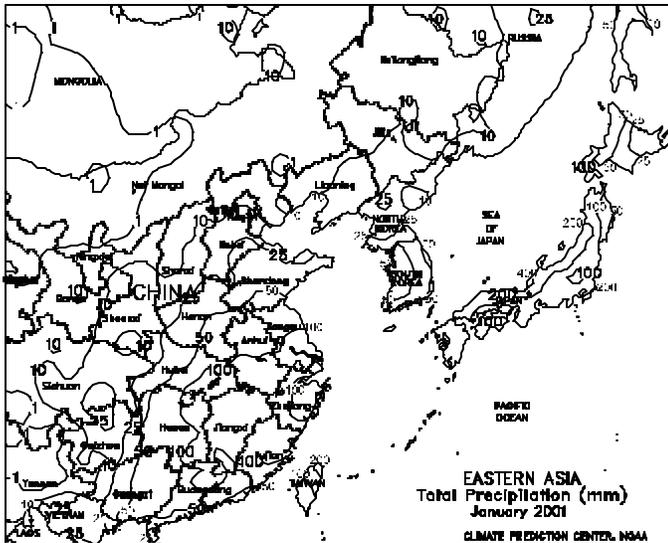
Light to moderate precipitation (5-50 mm) fell across much of western and northern Europe, maintaining adequate to locally excessive moisture supplies for dormant and semi-dormant winter grains and oilseeds. The heaviest precipitation (50-75 mm or more) fell in parts of northwestern Europe and the western Iberian peninsula, causing additional fieldwork delays. In contrast, dry weather stretched from Hungary and Romania southward, providing no relief from long-term drought. In northeastern Poland and southern Scandinavia, snow cover helped to protect dormant winter grains from bitterly cold air early in the week. On February 4, minimum temperatures ranged from about -18 to -10 degrees C in these areas. Moderating air the remainder of the week eliminated the threat of winterkill, but also melted the protective snow cover in this region. This warming trend was felt throughout Europe, providing generally favorable overwintering conditions for winter crops. Weekly temperatures averaged between about 2 and 8 degrees C above normal except in Scandinavia and northern England. In January, unseasonably mild weather continued to provide favorable overwintering conditions for dormant and semi-dormant winter grains. Frequent rainfall continued in western Spain and Portugal, hampering winter wheat planting and late corn harvesting. Elsewhere, near- to above-normal precipitation maintained adequate to locally excessive moisture supplies, except in southeastern Europe, where a soil moisture deficit remained. Although beneficial rain and snow fell across parts of southeastern Europe, frequent precipitation is still necessary to end long-term drought.

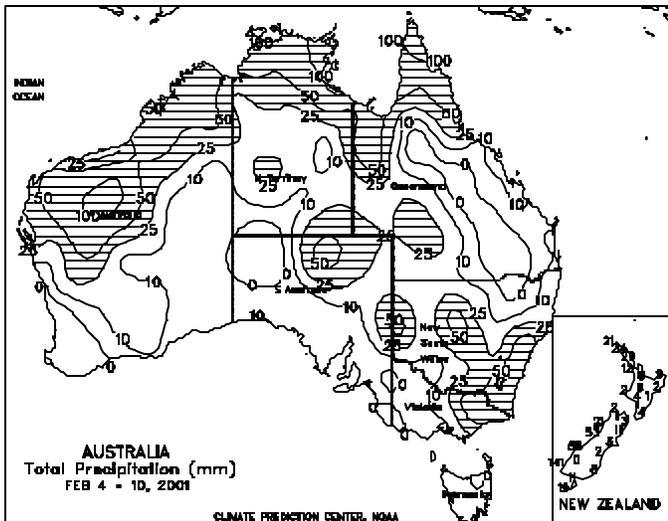




EASTERN ASIA

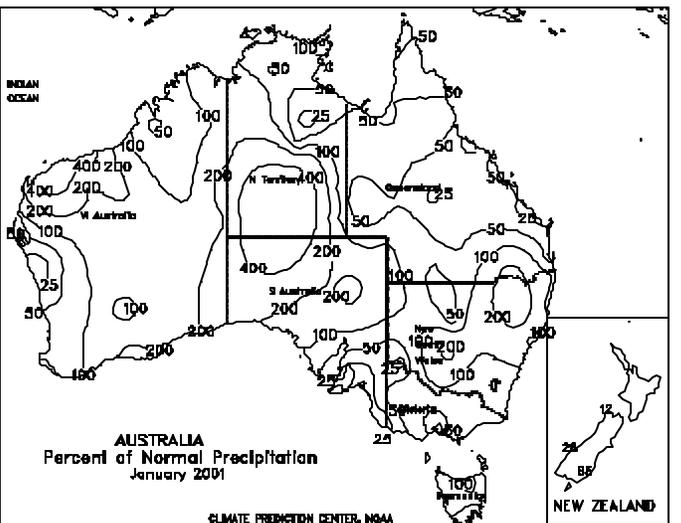
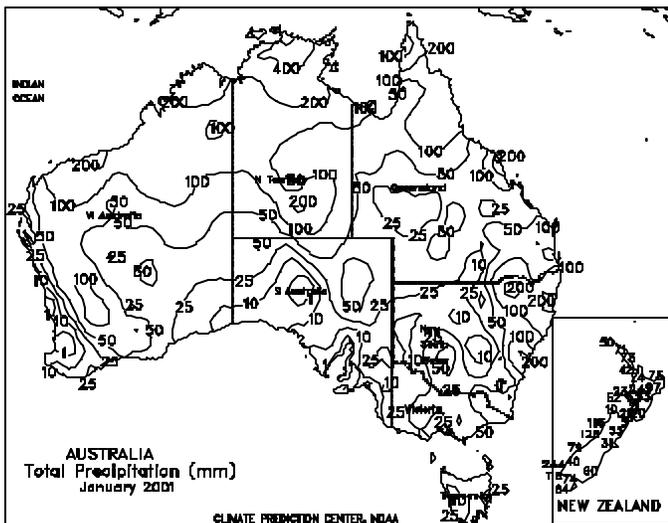
Across the North China Plain, seasonably cold weather kept winter wheat dormant, and light precipitation (2-8 mm) covered the region. Minimum temperatures averaged -10 to -5 degrees C due mainly to cold weather during midweek. Widespread rain (5-30 mm) covered southeastern China, maintaining adequate moisture supplies for winter crops. During January, much-above-normal precipitation boosted moisture supplies for winter crops across the North China Plain and Yangtze Valley. Snow blanketed the North China Plain, protecting dormant winter wheat from very cold weather during mid-January. Above-normal rainfall benefited sugarcane across southern China. January temperatures averaged near normal across the North China Plain and above normal across the Yangtze Valley and southern China.

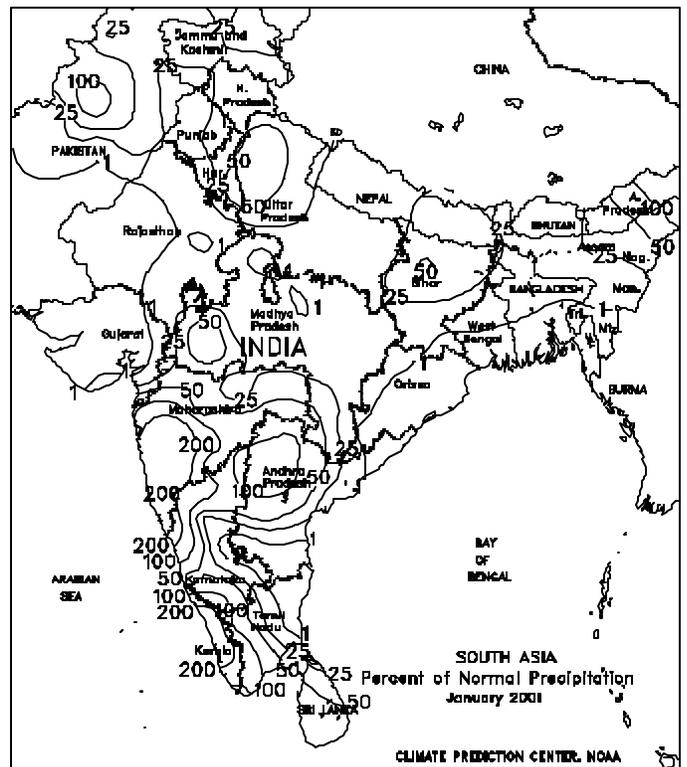
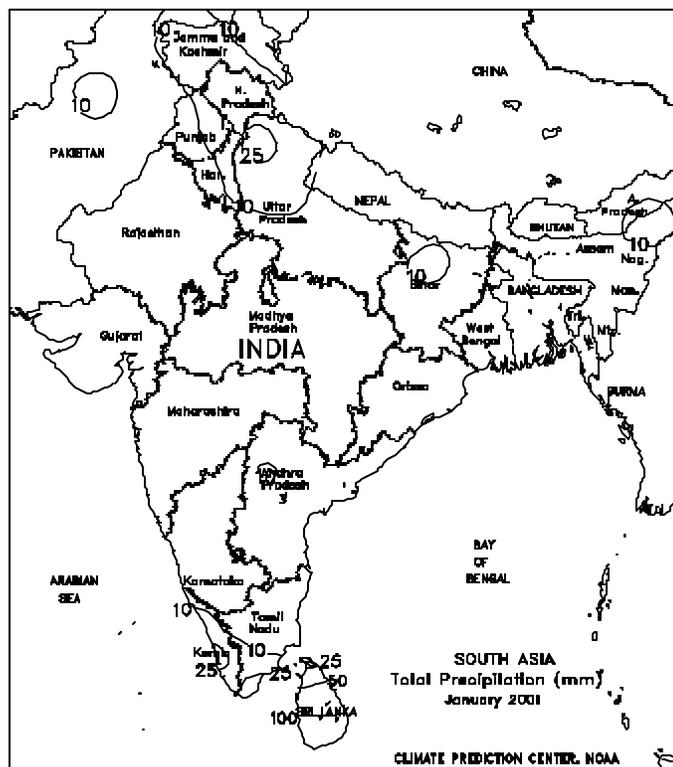
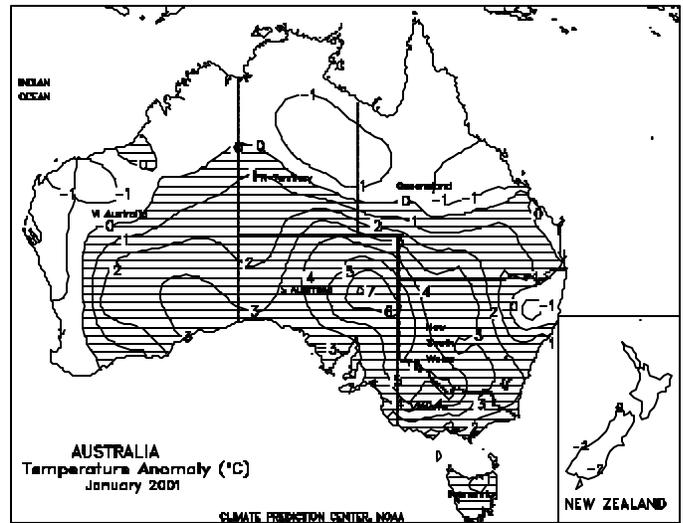
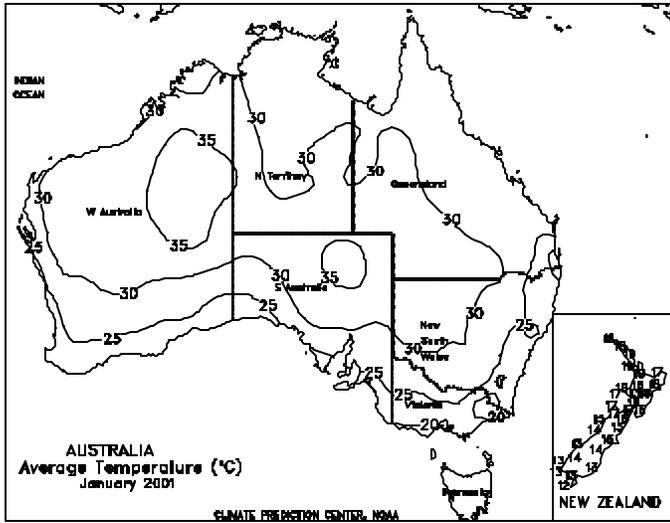


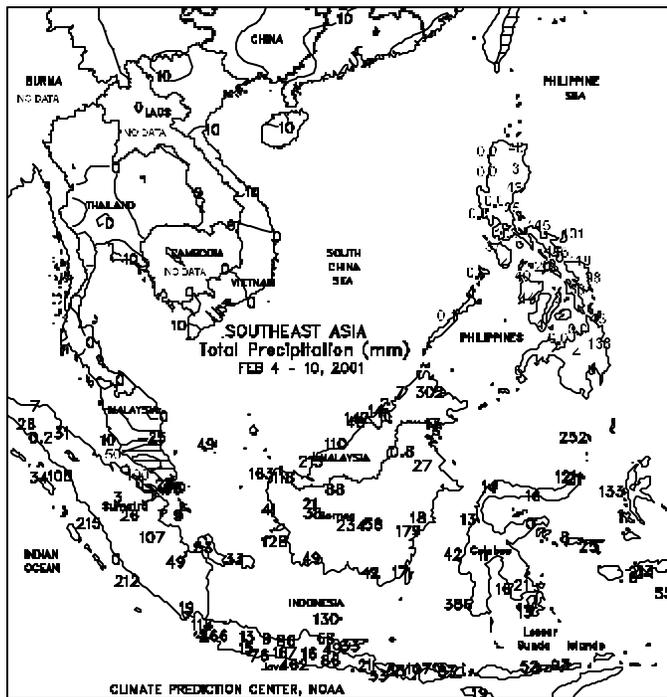
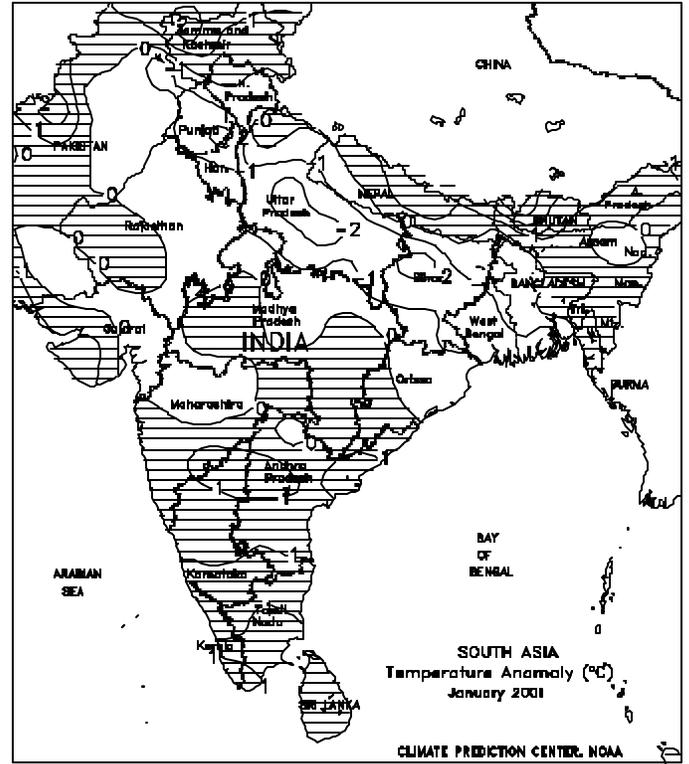
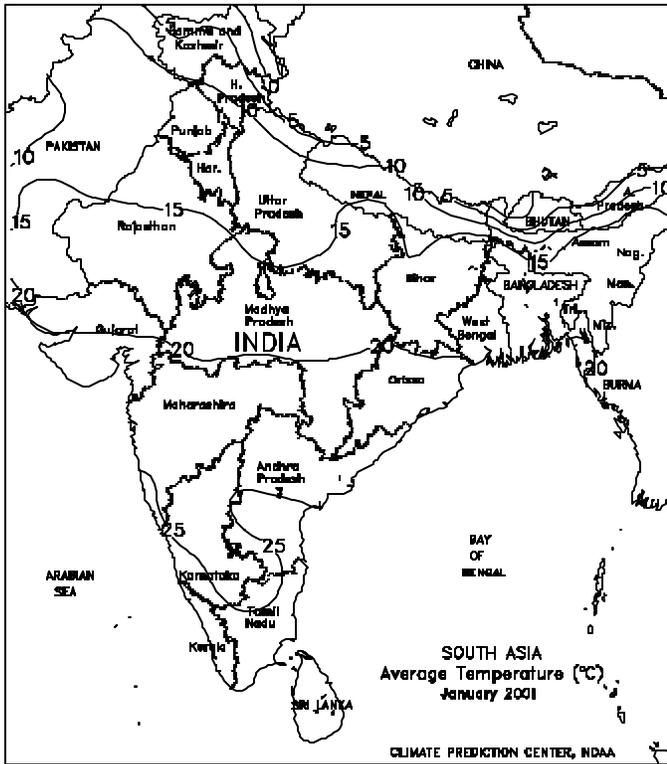


AUSTRALIA

Moderate to heavy rain (10-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) stretched from western Queensland to eastern New South Wales, increasing moisture reserves for grazing land, summer crops, and pastures. Showers also benefited eastern and northern crop areas of Western Australia. However, dry weather in areas of southeastern Queensland and northeastern New South Wales that received heavy rain last week helped ease excess moisture and improved growth prospects of cotton and sorghum. Farther south, mostly dry, hot weather persisted over South Australia and western Victoria, stressing livestock. In New Zealand, showers were light in the main pasture and small grain areas, but moderate rain (10 mm or more) occurred in northern sections of North Island. During January, seasonable warmth and occasional showers aided sorghum and cotton development in Queensland and northern New South Wales. At month's end, however, very heavy rain generated localized flooding from Darling Downs to the northern coast of New South Wales, reportedly causing localized damage to cotton. In the southeast (South Australia to southern New South Wales), a heat wave stressed pastures and livestock until the last full week of January, when showers (10-25 mm or more) finally lowered temperatures to seasonable levels. Tropical showers brought needed moisture to northern and eastern agricultural districts in Western Australia, but dry pockets continued in the southwest corner of the state.

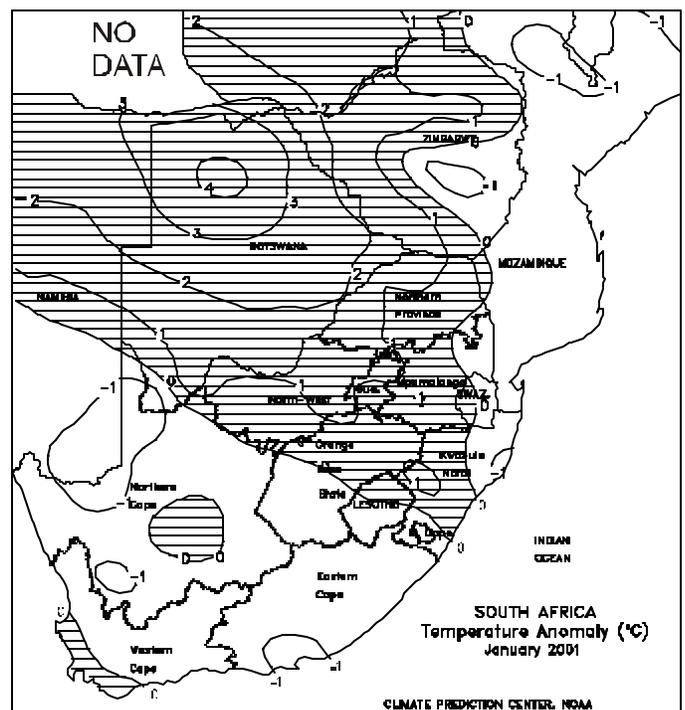
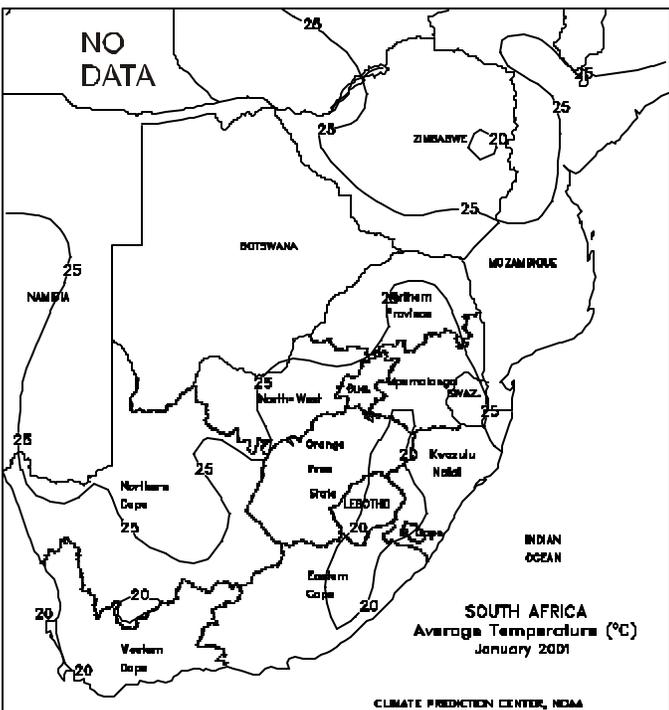
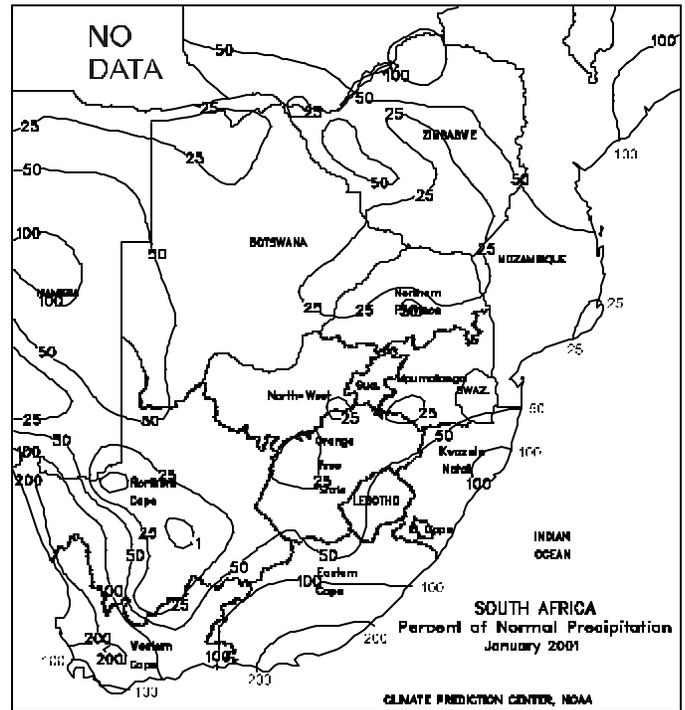
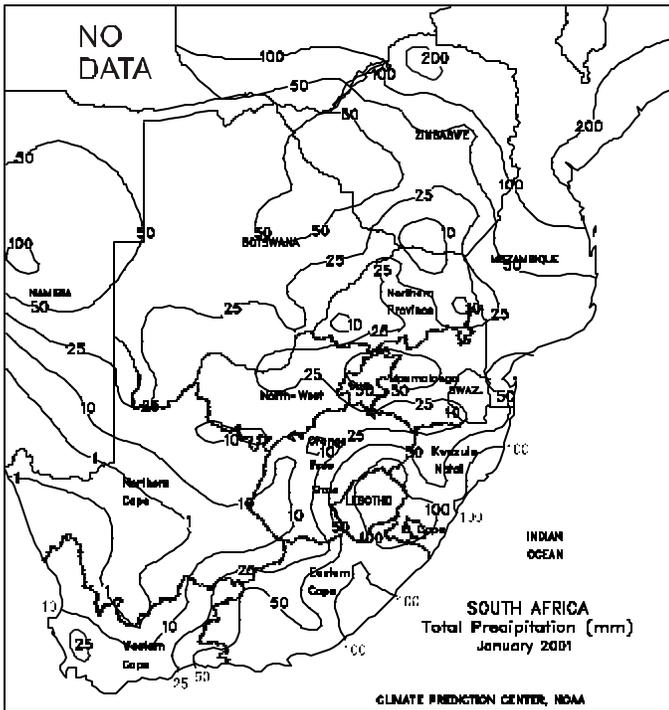


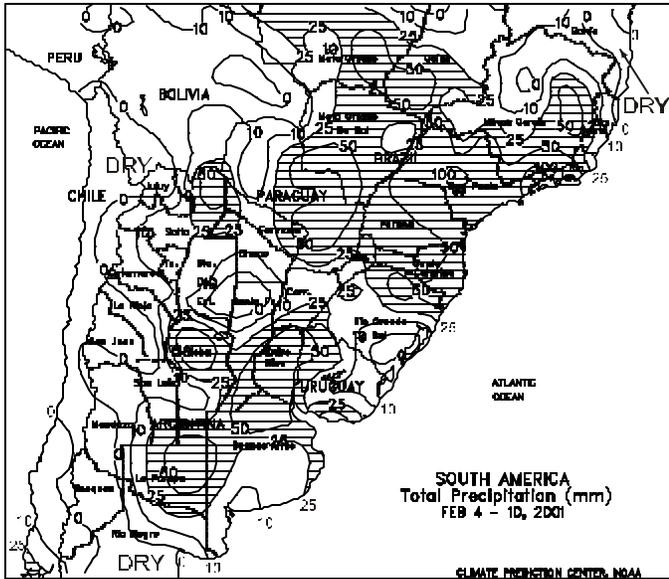




SOUTHEAST ASIA

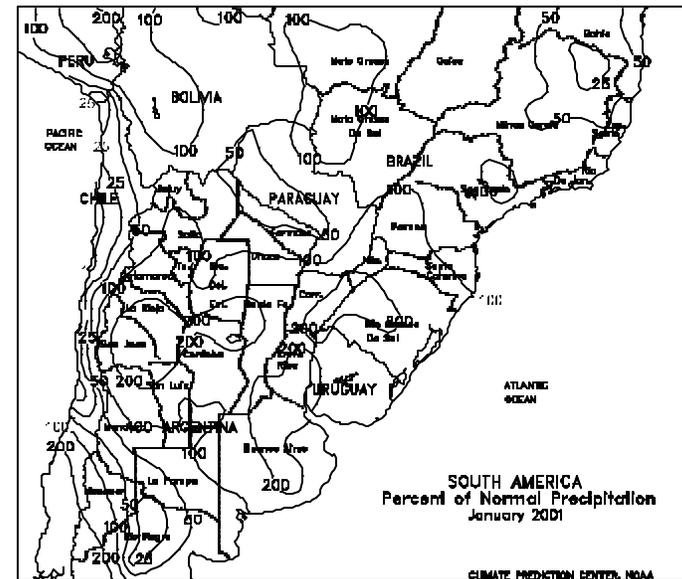
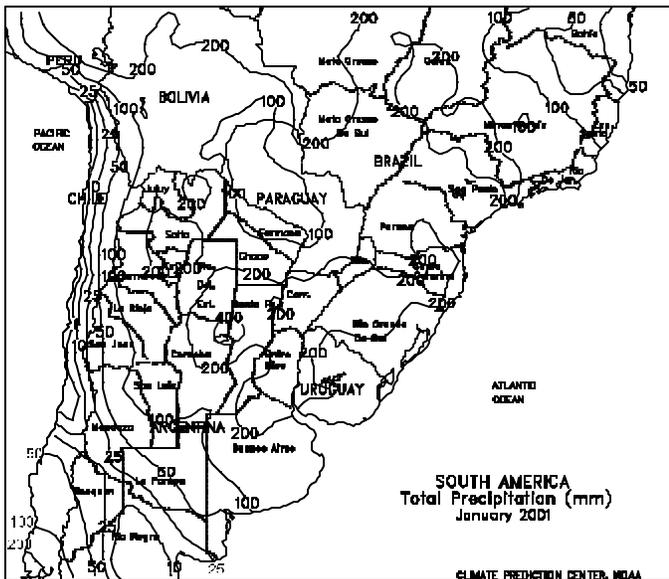
Moderate to heavy showers (15-75 mm, locally over 100 mm) fell in Java, Indonesia and peninsular Malaysia, where moisture supplies remained adequate for rice and oil palm. Heavy showers (25-150 mm) continued throughout the eastern Philippines, causing more flooding, especially to the central islands. Warm, dry weather continued in Thailand and the southern half of Vietnam, aiding second-crop rice development. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal across most of Indochina. The northern half of Vietnam received 5 to 25 mm of rainfall, increasing moisture for winter-spring rice.

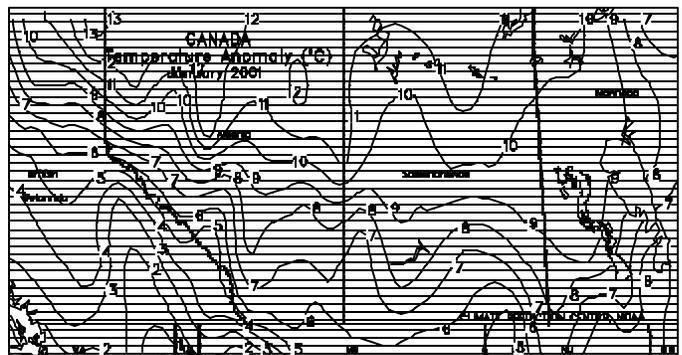
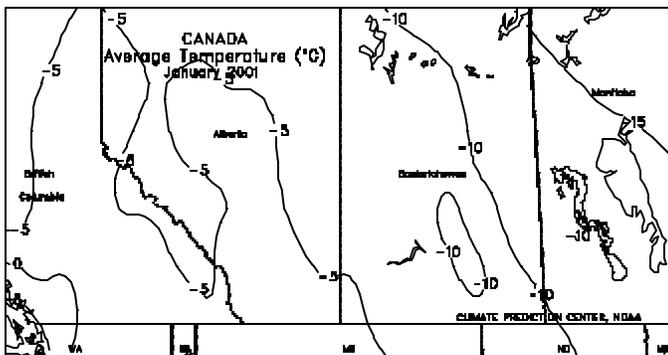
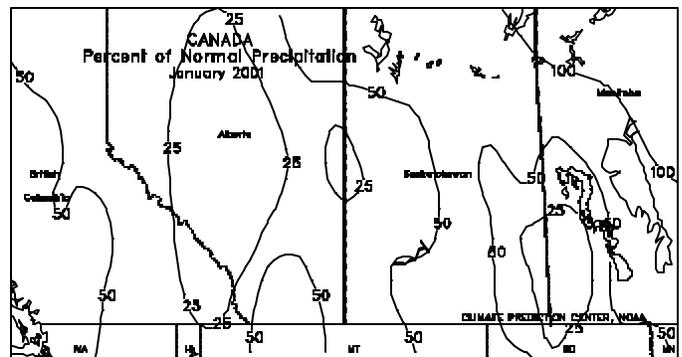
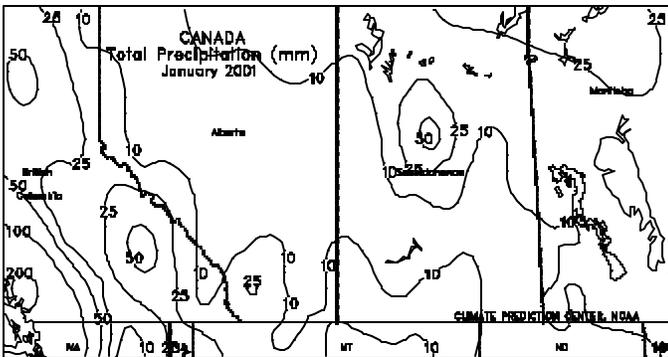
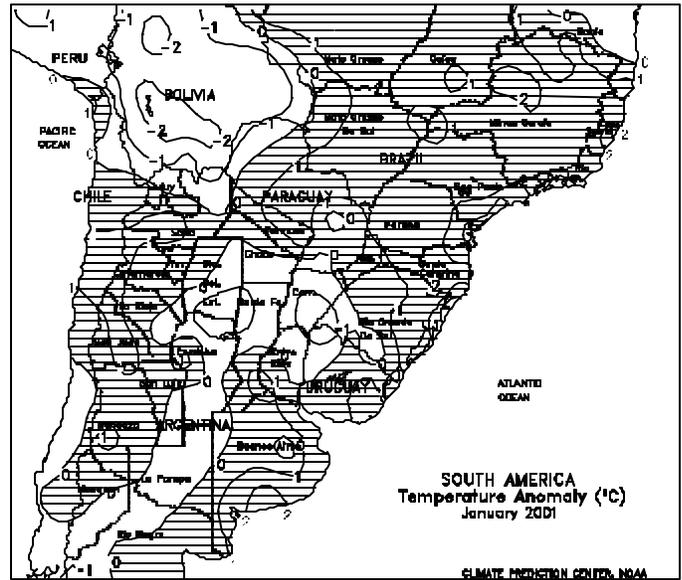


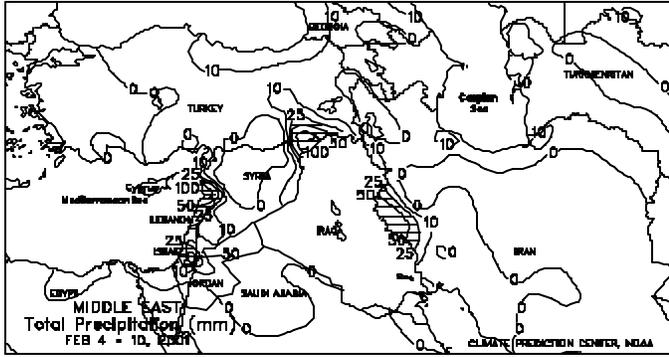


SOUTH AMERICA

Across most of central Argentina, widespread late-week showers (25-90 mm) maintained adequate soil moisture for filling corn and sunflowers, and reproductive first-crop soybeans. Lighter showers (5-15 mm) prevailed across south-central Buenos Aires. Light to moderate showers (12-45 mm) fell over northern cotton areas, where moisture supplies were adequate. Hot weather increased crop-water use across northern and northwestern Argentina. In those regions, temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C above-normal, with maximum temperatures ranging from 38 to 40 degrees C. According to the Argentine Agricultural Secretariat as of February 2, sunflowers were 11 percent harvested. Across southern Brazil, widespread showers (25-100 mm) continued to provide adequate to abundant soil moisture for coffee, citrus, sugarcane, and filling soybeans. Mostly dry weather continued in northern Minas Gerais and most of Bahia, reducing moisture supplies for summer crops and cocoa along the coast. Temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C above normal across most of southern Brazil, increasing crop-water use. Above-normal January rainfall in central Argentina boosted soil moisture for reproductive to filling corn and sunflowers, and vegetative to reproductive soybeans. The rains were especially welcomed in La Pampa and western Buenos Aires, where earlier dryness stressed summer crops. In southern Brazil, mostly near-normal January rainfall maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for vegetative to reproductive soybeans.

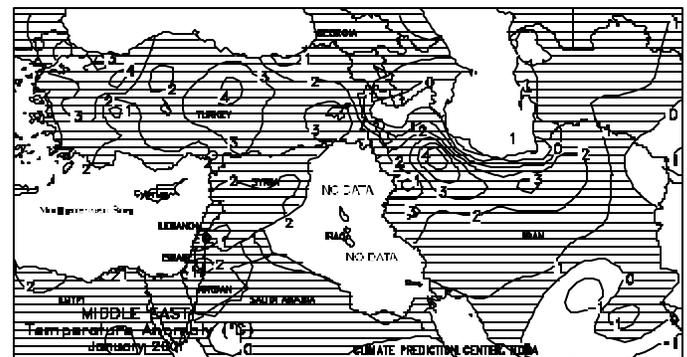
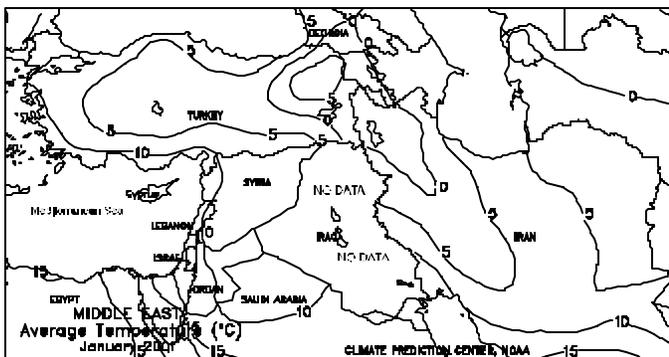
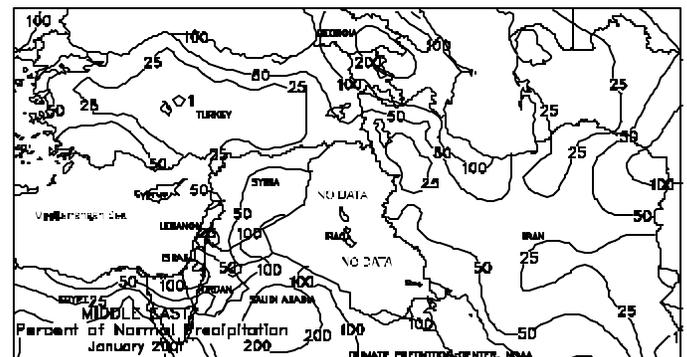
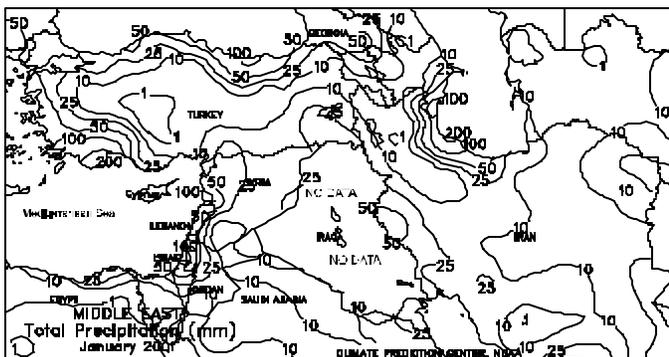






MIDDLE EAST

Mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather continued over primary winter wheat areas of southeastern Turkey and the Anatolian Plateau. Average temperatures were 2 to 5 degrees C, keeping wheat in a dormant state, although the recent mild weather has likely eroded some of the crop's winter hardiness. Spring rain will be critical for winter wheat development across the Anatolian Plateau due to this winter's poor accumulation of moisture, which includes the current lack of snow cover. Elsewhere, drier weather returned to Turkey's Mediterranean coast as moderate showers (10-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) developed from western Syria to Israel. Farther east, moderate showers (10-25 mm or more) fell from mountainous southeastern Turkey to west-central Iran, likely including portions of northern Iraq. Temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C above normal from Syria to western Iran, favoring overwintering wheat. During January, a drier- and warmer-than-normal weather pattern gripped the region. However, periodic showers increased local moisture levels along the Mediterranean and Caspian Coasts.



CLARIFICATION: An incorrect file was inadvertently used for the “2000 U.S. Weather Review” published in the January 17 *WWCB* (Vol. 88, No. 3, pages 11-13). This article was written for *Weatherwise* magazine by Douglas Le Comte and will appear, with minor editorial changes, in their March-April issue, available during the first week in March. The article tailored for USDA and the *WWCB* was published, as intended, in the *USDA Crop Production 2000 Summary* released on January 11 (pages 76-80). The corrected file is also available on the Internet at: http://www.usda.gov/oc/waob/jawf/archive/8803/wwcb/p_11.pdf

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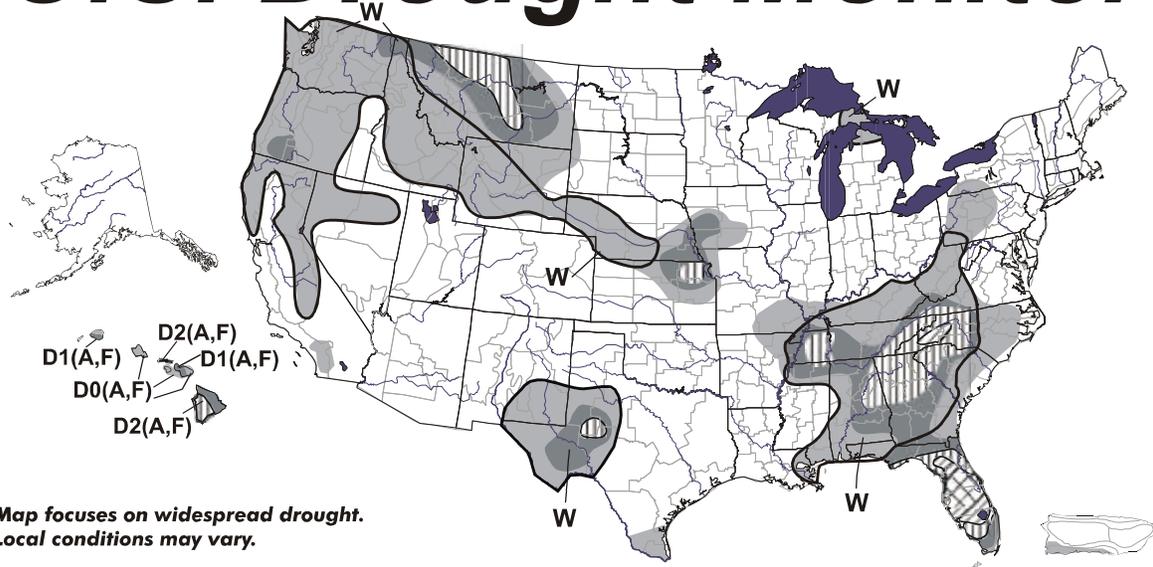
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National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
 National Weather Service/Climate Prediction Center
 Managing Editor **David Miskus** (202) 720-7919
 Meteorologists **Eric Luebehusen, Brad Pugh,**
 **Chester Schmitt**
 Subscriptions **John Kopman** (301) 763-8000 ext 7534
 fax: (301) 763-8125

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 Economic Research Service
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February 6, 2001 Valid 7 a.m. EST

U.S. Drought Monitor



Map focuses on widespread drought. Local conditions may vary.

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



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

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Climate Prediction Center, W/NP52
 Attn: *Weekly Weather & Crop Bulletin*
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