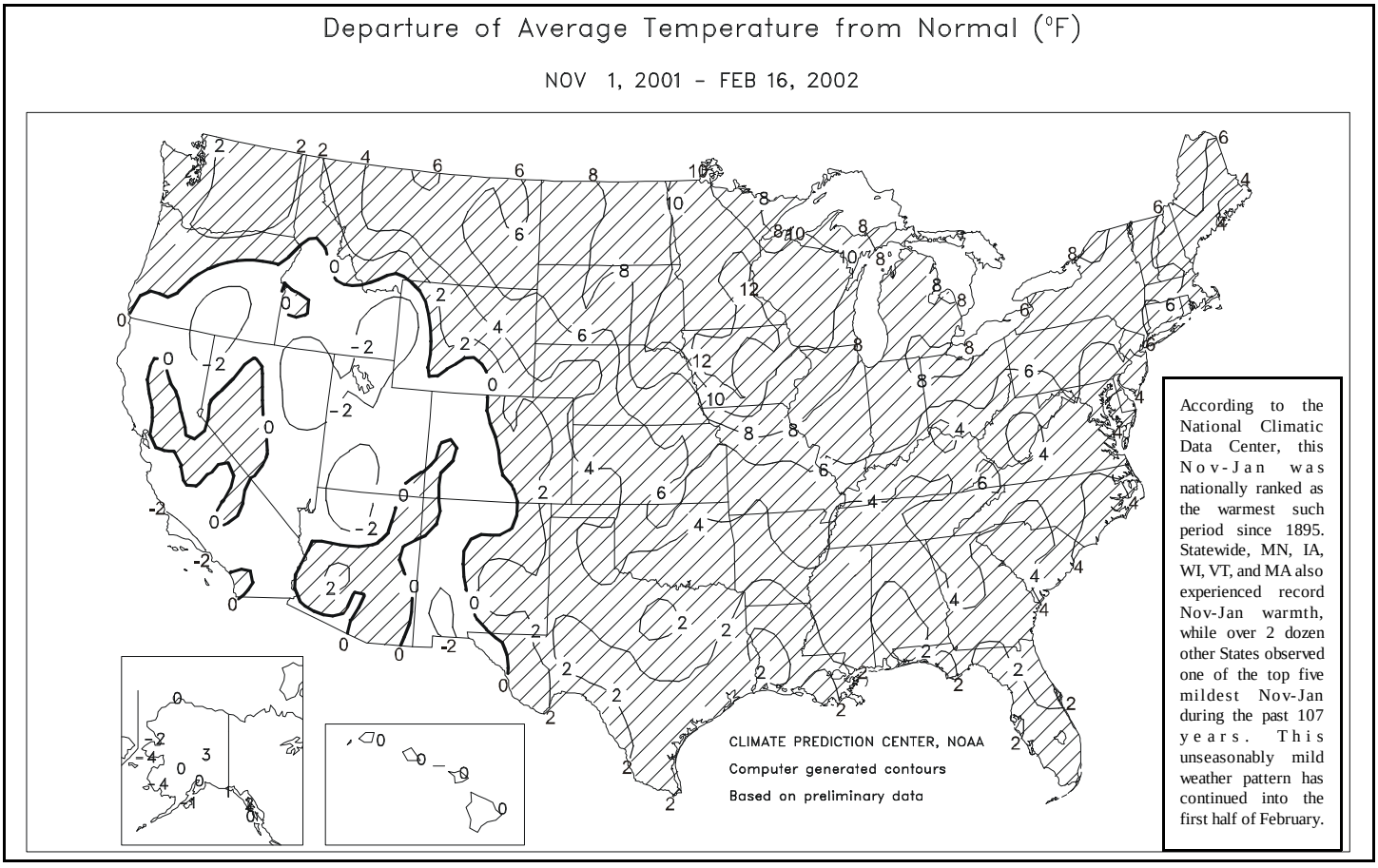
Volume 89, No. 08 *http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/jawf/wwcb.html* **February 20, 2002**

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



According to the National Climatic Data Center, this Nov-Jan was nationally ranked as the warmest such period since 1895. Statewide, MN, IA, WI, VT, and MA also experienced record Nov-Jan warmth, while over 2 dozen other States observed one of the top five mildest Nov-Jan during the past 107 years. This unseasonably mild weather pattern has continued into the first half of February.

HIGHLIGHTS

February 10 - 16, 2002

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

ollowing an early-week storm system that produced rain and snow in the **Northeast**, dry weather prevailed nearly nationwide. Across the **South**, where weekly temperatures averaged as much as 6°F below normal, significant showers were confined to **southern Florida**. Soil moisture remained adequate to locally excessive for pasture and winter grain development from the **Delta westward**, but dryness became an increasing concern in the **middle and southern Atlantic States**. Farther north, warm weather prevailed across the **northern Plains** and **upper Midwest**, elevating temperatures as much as 20°F above normal in the latter region. Breezy, extremely dry

(Continued on page 5)

Contents

Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States

Snowpack and Precipitation

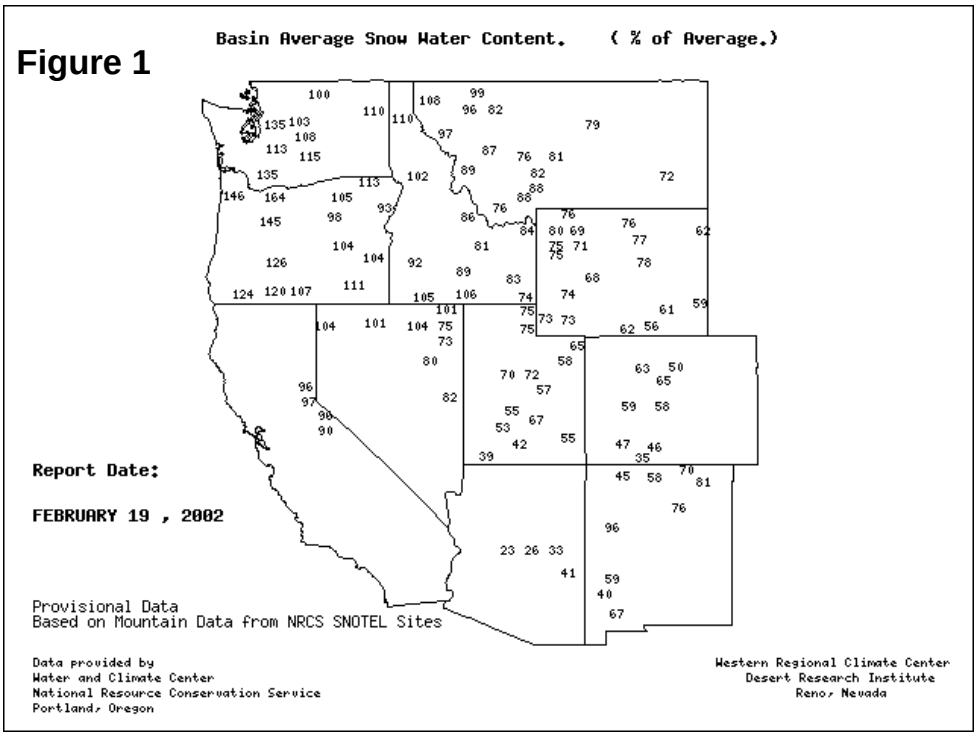
On February 19, 2002, snowpacks exhibited a wide contrast from well-above-average totals in the Pacific Northwest to well-below-average in the Intermountain West and Desert Southwest (fig. 1). The Cascades in northern Oregon were reporting the highest snowpacks, greater than 150 percent (%) of average. Many snowpacks in northern California and the western portions of Oregon and Washington were greater than 130% of average. Farther inland, snowpacks were near or slightly above average as far east as Idaho and as far south as northern Nevada.

In stark contrast to the Pacific Northwest, snowpacks diminished significantly farther eastward and southward into the Rockies and Desert Southwest. Large areas of Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico reported snowpacks between 50 and 70% of average, with even smaller percentages in Arizona. Following near-normal autumn precipitation, very few storms have brought snow to the Rockies during the winter. Farther north, Alaska reported generally below-average snowpacks, with a small area of near-average snowpacks in central and southeastern sections.

Season-to-date precipitation (October 1 - February 19) reflected above-average precipitation for the Pacific Northwest; generally near-average amounts for California, Nevada, and the Intermountain region; and well-below-average totals in southern California, Arizona, western New Mexico, southern Utah, Colorado, central Wyoming, and central Montana (fig. 2).

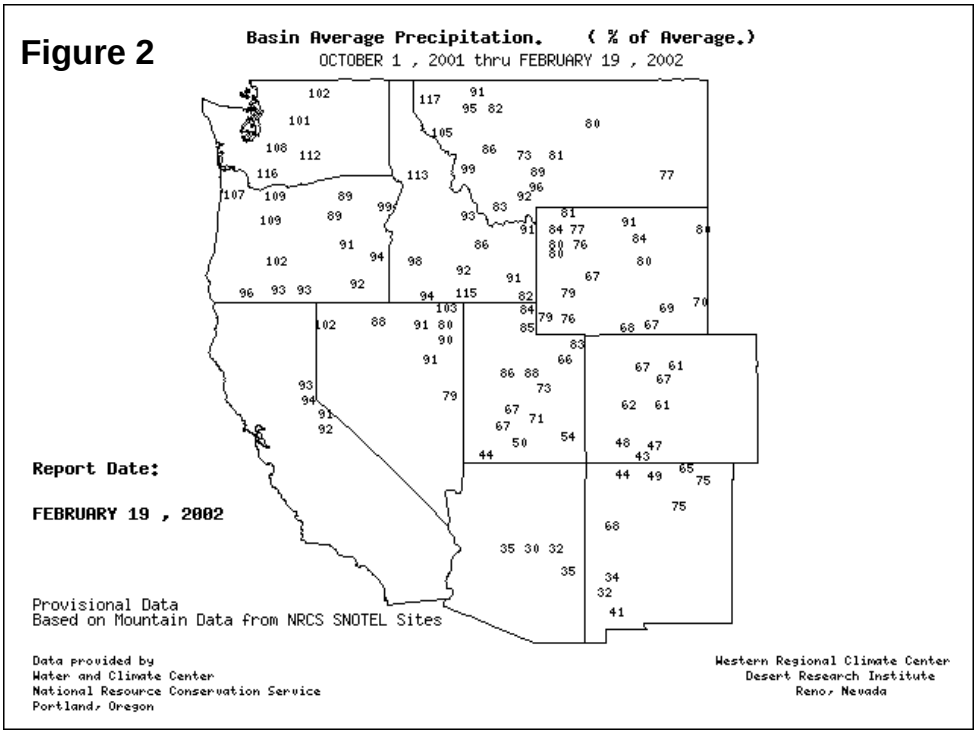
SNOTEL – River Basin Snow Water Content

Figure 1



SNOTEL – River Basin Precipitation

Figure 2



Spring and Summer Streamflow Forecasts

The February 1, 2002, forecasts were for generally average or slightly above-average water supplies in the Pacific Northwest, California, and Nevada (fig. 3). Water supplies were forecast to be below average in central Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, central and southern Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico.

Reservoir Storage

Reservoir storage was below seasonal averages in all Western States (fig. 4), reflecting the carryover effects of the 2000-01 drought across much of the region. Each State's share of Western reservoir capacity appears in figure 5.

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

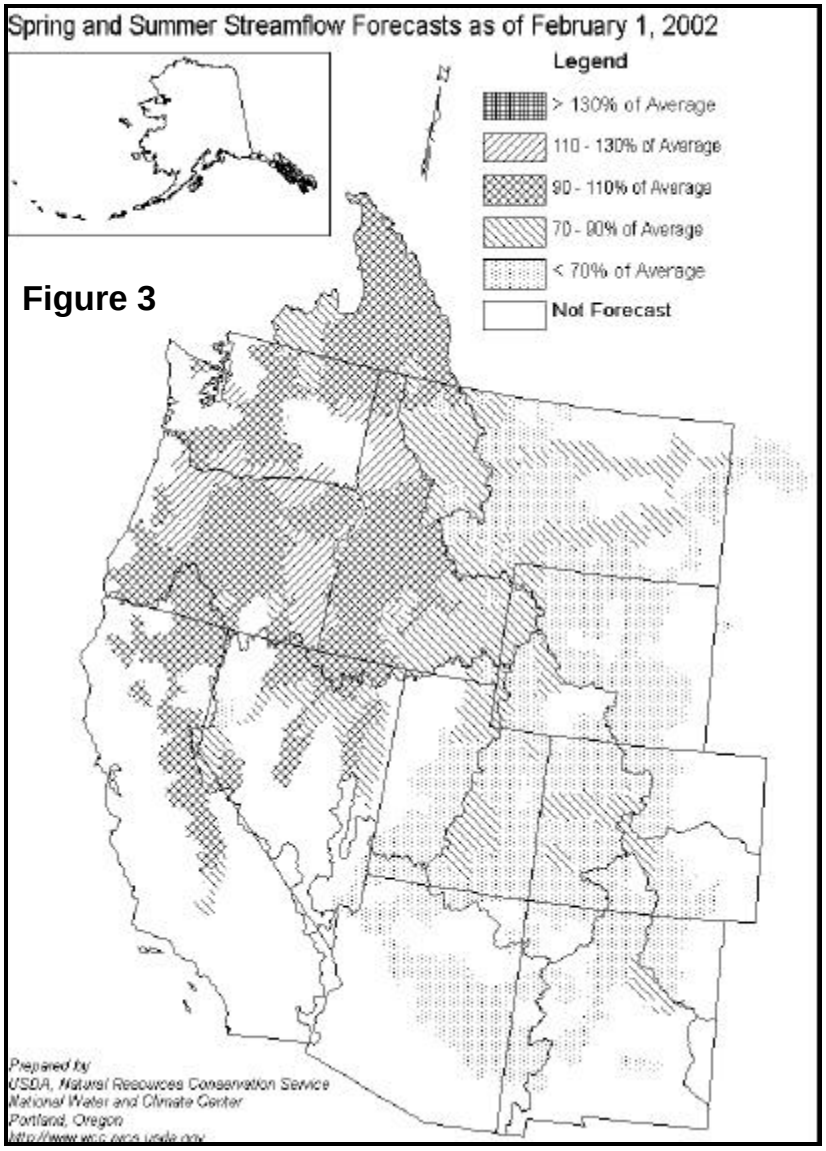


Figure 3

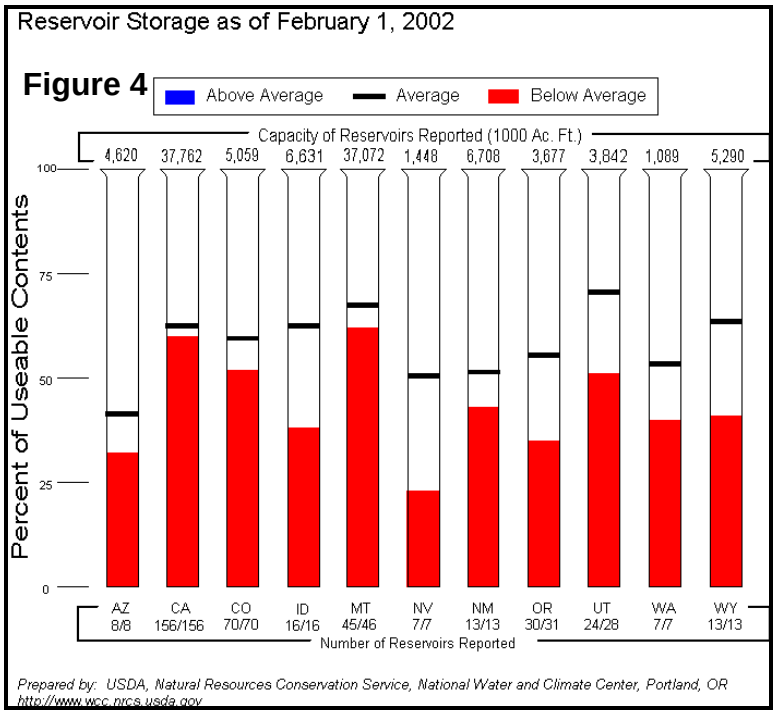


Figure 4

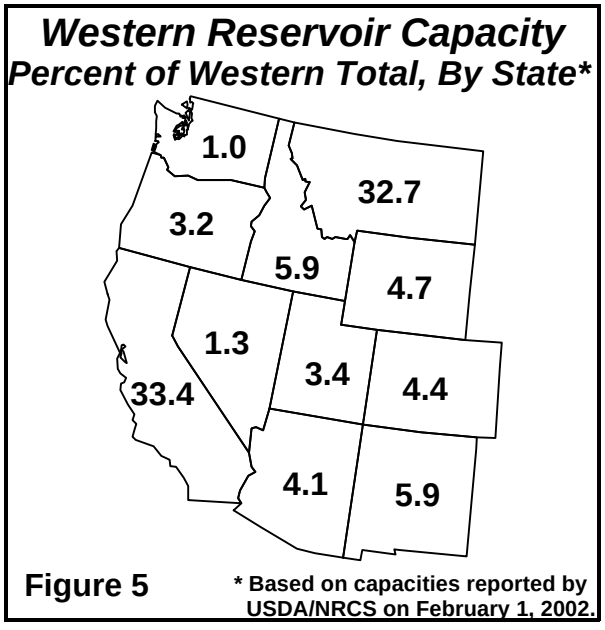
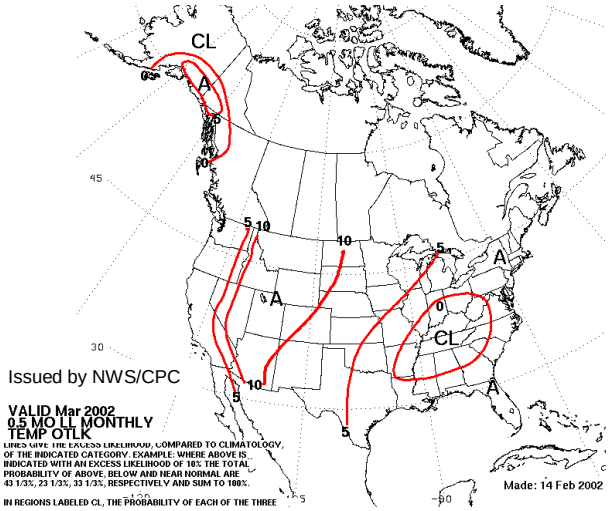


Figure 5

* Based on capacities reported by USDA/NRCS on February 1, 2002.

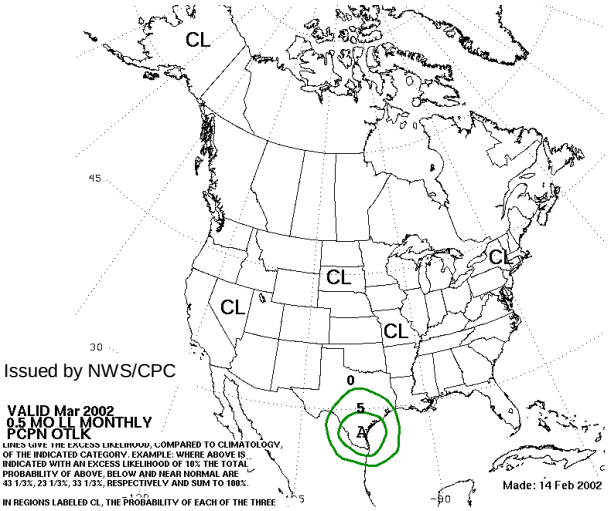
Monthly Temperature & Precipitation Outlook

Temperature Outlook: March 2002



Above-normal temperatures (A) are expected to persist across much of the contimerous United States. The highest likelihood of warmer-than normal tmeperatures will be in the Rockies and northern High Plains. The exceptions to the forecast of above-normal temperatures are the Ohio and Tennessee Valleys, northern portions of the Delta, and northern Alaksa. In these locales, forecast indicators favor neither above- nor below-normal temperatures, so climatology (CL) is forecast.

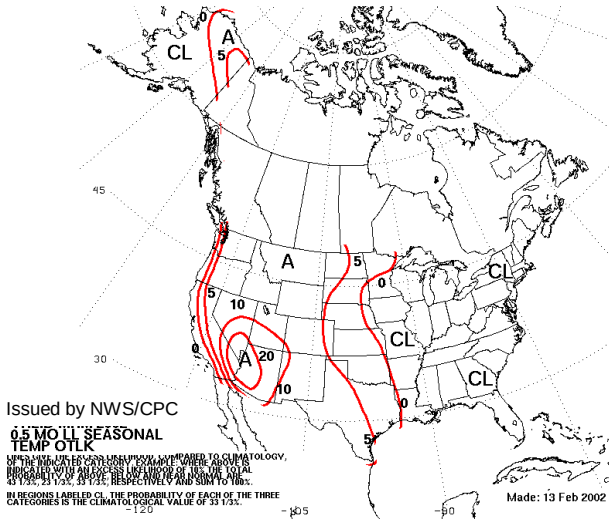
Precipitation Outlook: March 2002



Above-normal precipitation (A) is expected across central and southern Texas. For the rest of the United States, there are no strong forecast indicators for above- or below-normal precipitation, so climatology (CL) is forecast.

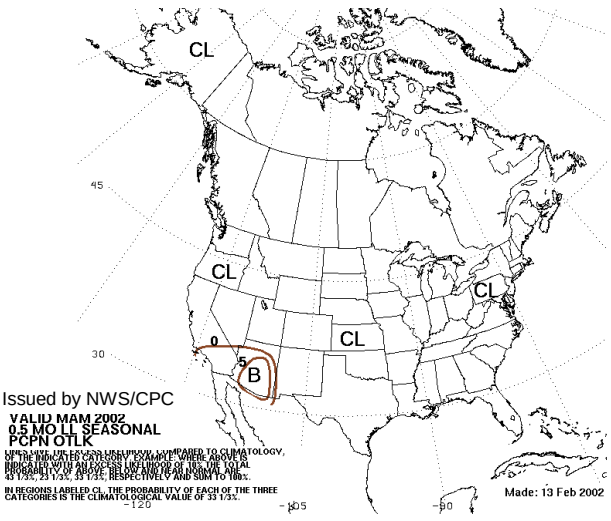
Seasonal Temperature & Precipitation Outlook

Temperature Outlook: March - May 2002

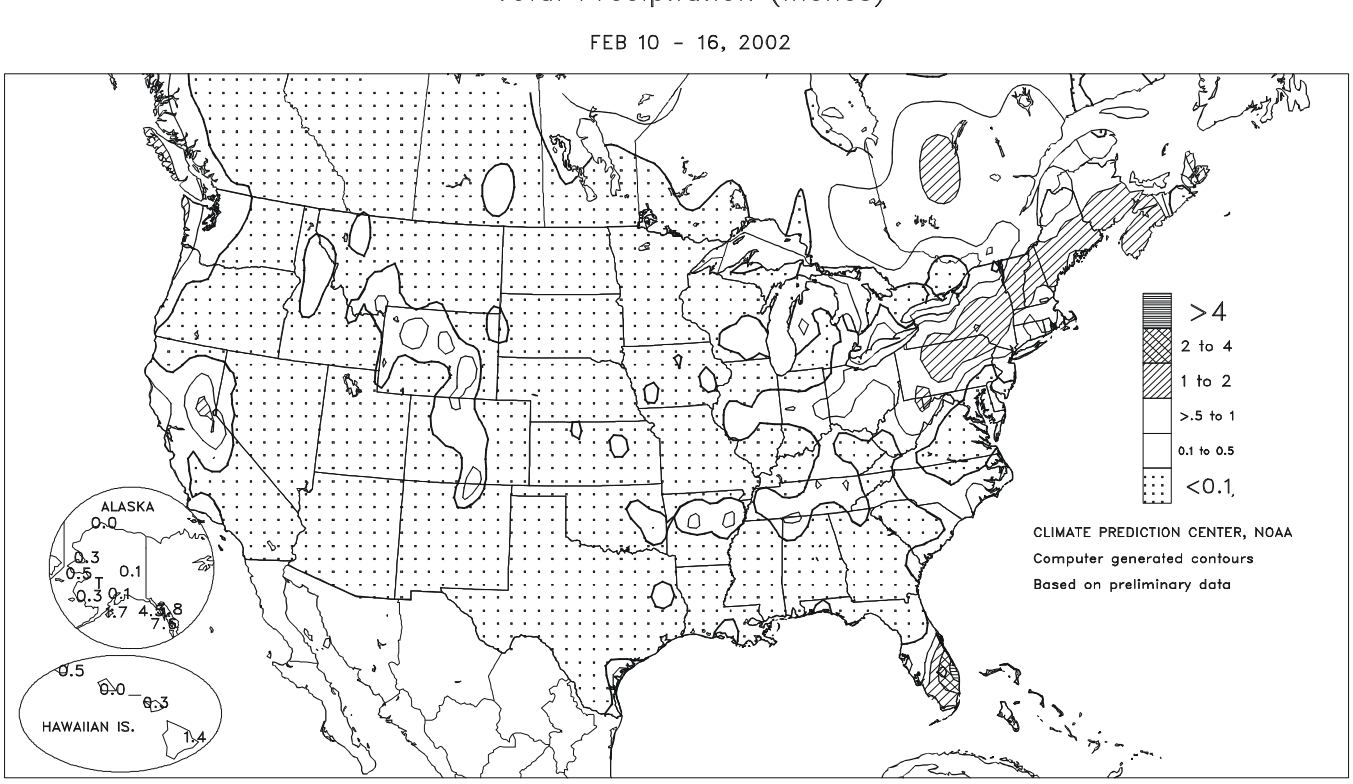


Above-normal (A) temperatures are expected from the Great Plains westward to the Pacific Coast, with the highest likelihood of anamalous warmth in the Southwest. In addition, above-normal temperatures are forecast for northern Alaska. Climatology (CL) is forecast for the rest of the country, since forecast indicators favor neither above- nor below-normal temperatures.

Precipitation Outlook: March - May 2002



An area of below-normal rainfall (B) is expcted over portions of the Southwest. For the remainder of the United States, there are no strong indicators for above- or below-normal precipitation. Therefore, climatology (CL) is forecast for the rest of the country.



(Continued from front cover)
extremely dry conditions persisted in drought-affected areas from **Montana to western Nebraska**. Meanwhile, the return of dry weather reduced topsoil moisture in winter wheat areas across the **southern half of the Plains**. At week's end, an approaching storm system brought light precipitation to **California**, slowing fieldwork but boosting topsoil moisture in the **Central Valley**. Prior to the storm's arrival, warm weather (up to 6ºF above normal) promoted vegetable and small grain development in **California** and **Arizona**. In contrast, cold air remained trapped at some valley locations across the **Intermountain West**, especially in the **Snake River Plain**.

Early-week precipitation totaled 1 inch or more from **central Pennsylvania to southern Maine**, providing limited relief from long-term drought. From February 10-13, **Binghamton, NY**, netted 1.41 inches (1.6 inches of snow), with the bulk of the precipitation (1.25 inches) falling as rain on the 10th. During the same 4-day period, **Caribou, ME**, measured 0.38 inch (6.4 inches of snow). Later in the week, **Caribou's** temperature rebounded to 43ºF on February 16, up from -18ºF just 2 days earlier. Elsewhere in **Maine** on the 16th, **Bangor** logged a daily-record high of 50ºF.

Farther west, unusual warmth prevailed throughout the week across the **northern Plains** and **upper Midwest**. In **Montana**, **Cut Bank** opened and closed the week with daily-record highs (59ºF on February 10) and 57ºF on February 16. The **northern High Plains** also witnessed a continuation of the windy conditions that have plagued the region, with **Cut Bank** recording a weekly average wind speed of 19.2 mph and a peak wind gust to 62 mph on February 11. Meanwhile in the **Red River Valley**, **Fargo, ND**, posted daily-record highs on February 11 (55ºF) and 14 (43ºF).

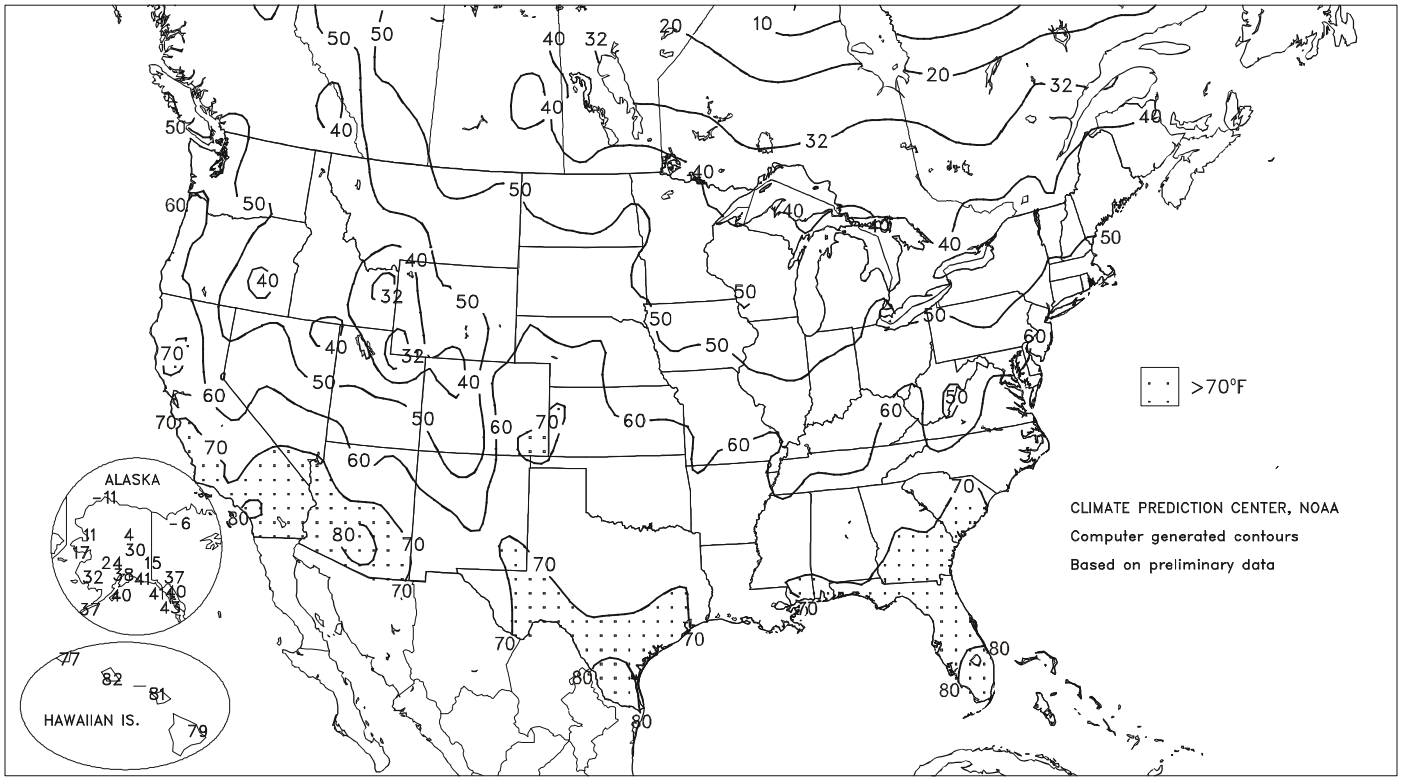
Warmth returned to **California** and the **Southwest** for the first time since the first half of January. Daily-record highs at the marina in **Oceanside, CA** (80ºF on February 9 and 84ºF on February 10), followed a daily-record low (36ºF) on February 7. On February 12, daily records in **Arizona** included 58ºF in **Flagstaff** and 73ºF in **Cottonwood**. In contrast, lingering cold across the **interior West** resulted in daily-record lows for February 12 in locations such as **Meacham, OR** (-6ºF), and **Winchester, ID** (7ºF). A strong high-pressure system, which produced a February record-high barometric pressure in **Salt Lake City, UT** (30.95 inches on the 10th), contributed to the unusual temperature and wind patterns across the West.

With little precipitation falling in several key drought areas, including the **northern High Plains** and much of the **East**, during the week, the focus remained on long-term precipitation deficits. From August 1 - February 18, only 1.26 inches of precipitation (31 percent of normal) fell in **Glasgow, MT**. In **Washington, DC**, September 1 - February 18 precipitation totaled 5.85 inches, or 34 percent of normal. Complicating the drought situation was the Nation's warmest November-January period on record (*see front cover*), and staggering long-term precipitation deficits in some locations, including parts of **Montana** and the **southern Atlantic States**. For example, **Great Falls, MT**, received 21.54 inches of precipitation (65 percent of normal) from October 1999 - January 2002, and **Greenville-Spartanburg, SC**, recorded 141.03 inches (74 percent) from May 1998 - January 2002.

Wet weather developed across **southeastern Alaska**, while cold conditions overspread the **southwestern portion of the State**. On February 10 and 11, **St. Paul, AK**—situated in the **Pribilof Islands** more than 200 miles north of the **Aleutians**—noted consecutive daily-record lows of -2ºF, accompanied by a 2-day snowfall of 13.4 inches. Farther east, **Juneau, AK**, received 4.83 inches of precipitation (195 percent of normal) during the first 18 days of February. The remainder of **Alaska** experienced mild, mostly dry weather, with weekly temperatures up to 12ºF above normal across the southern interior. Meanwhile in **Hawaii**, where temperatures averaged as much as 2ºF below normal, locally heavy showers subsided by midweek. Some of the heavier 24-hour totals were noted on February 12-13, when rainfall reached 2.71 inches at the **Manoa Lyon Arboretum** on **Oahu** and 1.66 inches in **Wainiha, Kauai**.

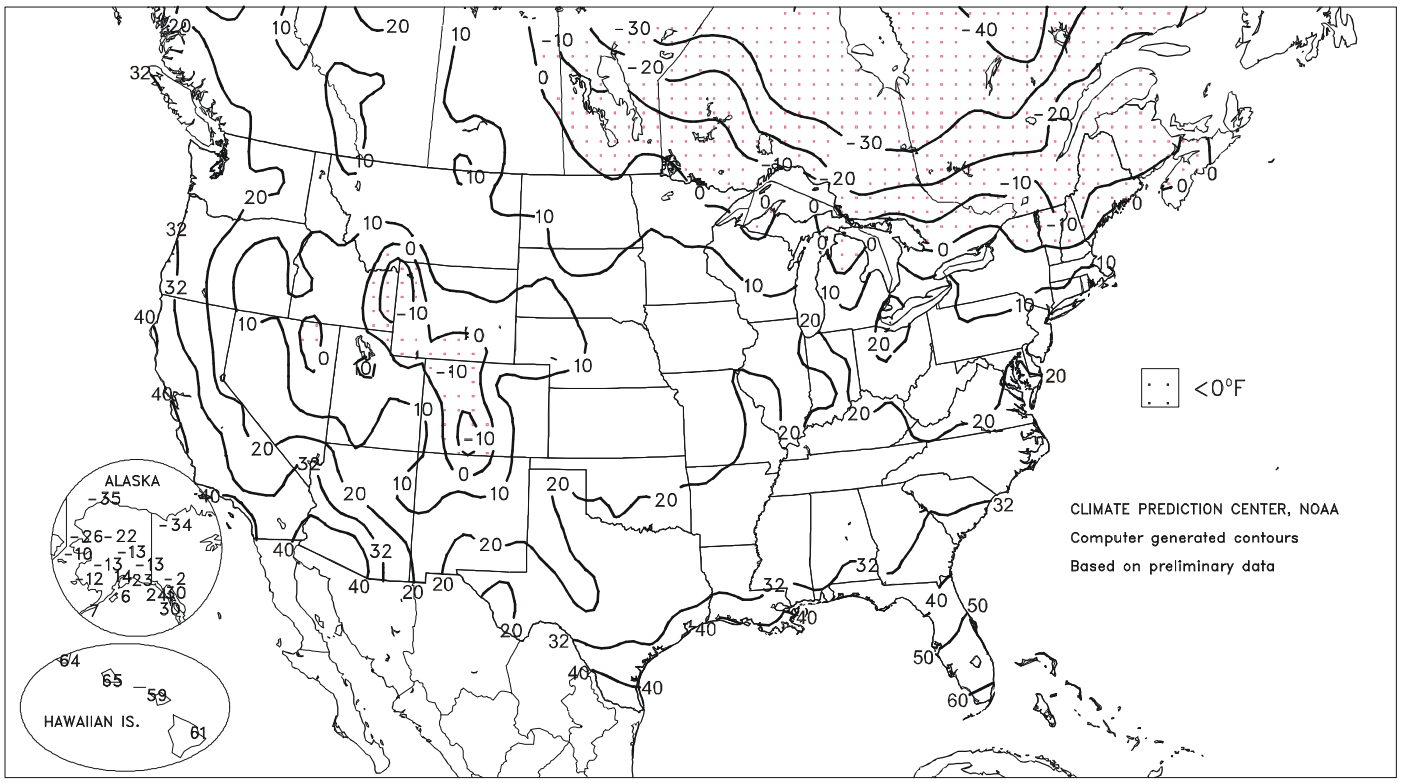
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

FEB 10 - 16, 2002



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

FEB 10 - 16, 2002



Weather Data for Selected Locations in the Delta and the Bootheel

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 16, 2002

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

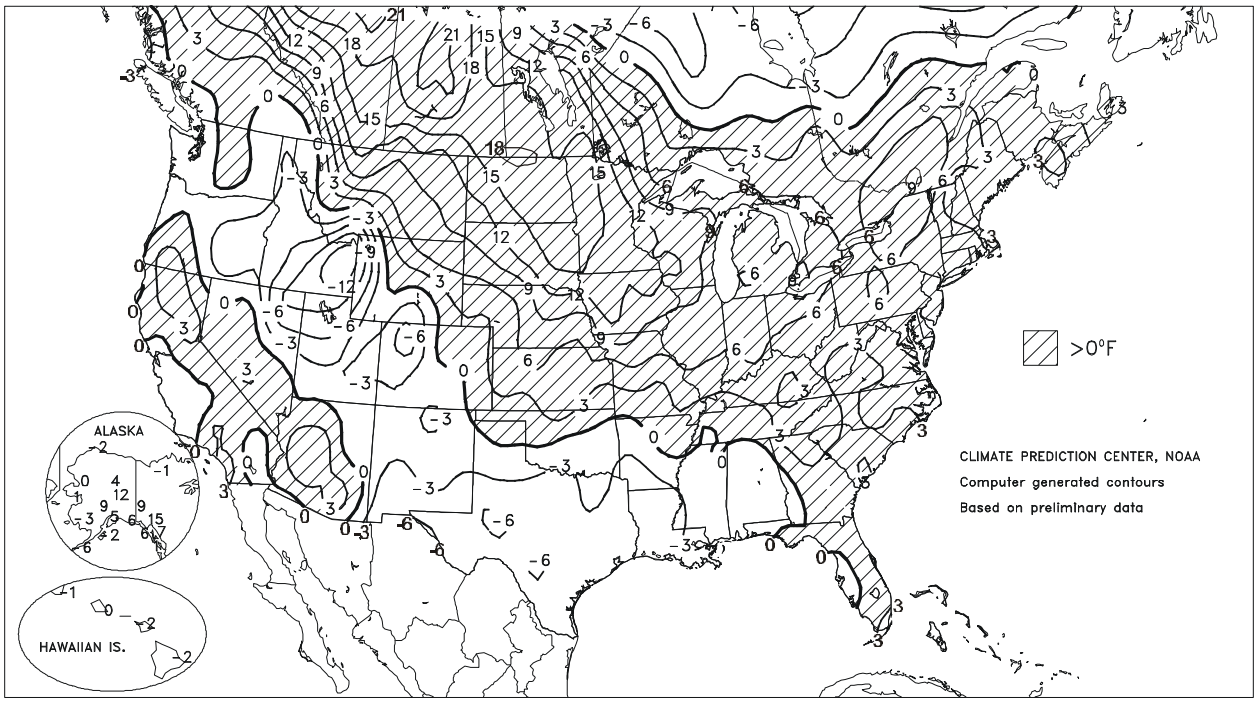
STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							4-INCH SOIL TEMP, °F		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Dec 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Dec 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
MS	BATESVILLE x	55	32	61	23	44	1	0.10	-0.95	0.10	19.16	147	10.63	150	--	--	0	4	1	0
	CLARKSDALE x	54	33	61	27	44	-1	0.00	-1.19	0.00	20.52	155	9.29	118	--	--	0	3	0	0
	CLEVELAND x	55	34	64	29	45	-2	0.17	-0.95	0.13	16.82	137	10.26	142	--	--	0	2	2	0
	GREENVILLE x	56	35	63	29	46	-1	0.20	-0.95	0.20	20.78	158	11.52	145	--	--	0	3	1	0
	GREENWOOD x	57	34	62	27	46	-2	0.10	-0.90	0.10	17.15	132	9.25	122	--	--	0	4	1	0
	INDIANOLA 1S	56	35	61	29	46	--	0.09	--	0.09	15.59	--	8.75	--	52	44	0	2	1	0
	INVERNESS 5E	56	37	61	32	47	--	0.04	--	0.04	16.24	--	8.26	--	55	46	0	1	1	0
	LYON	56	34	62	26	45	--	0.05	--	0.05	--	--	--	--	53	43	0	1	1	0
	MOORHEAD x	57	37	63	31	47	0	0.00	-1.12	0.00	16.49	119	8.91	112	--	--	0	1	0	0
	ONWARD	57	35	63	31	46	--	0.00	--	0.00	13.55	--	6.58	--	53	47	0	2	0	0
	ROLLING FORK x	58	34	65	28	46	-1	0.25	-0.87	0.20	11.57	82	6.33	76	--	--	0	3	2	0
	SIDON	57	37	63	33	47	--	0.07	--	0.07	15.01	--	7.33	--	58	44	0	0	1	0
	TUNICA x	55	35	61	28	45	1	0.15	-0.83	0.15	15.31	124	5.04	74	--	--	0	3	1	0
	TUNICA 1W	56	33	61	26	45	--	0.01	--	0.01	14.84	--	4.51	--	50	42	0	4	1	0
	VANCE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	VICKSBURG x	60	36	66	32	48	-3	0.18	-0.95	0.18	13.79	94	7.04	78	--	--	0	1	1	0
	YAZOO CITY x	59	36	63	27	48	-1	0.18	-1.04	0.18	15.00	97	7.51	82	--	--	0	4	1	0
	STONEVILLE *	56	35	63	29	46	0	0.14	-0.95	0.12	20.07	150	10.98	138	55	43	0	3	2	0
MO	CARDWELL	52	32	61	25	42	3	0.08	-1.06	0.08	14.12	131	5.21	90	48	43	0	4	1	0
	CHARLESTON	51	30	62	24	41	4	0.01	-1.26	0.01	12.69	126	4.70	88	47	38	0	6	1	0
	CLARKTON	52	31	65	24	41	4	0.01	-0.87	0.01	14.71	156	4.87	98	--	--	0	5	1	0
	DELTA	51	28	63	22	40	4	0.00	-1.18	0.00	11.62	106	4.96	84	44	36	0	6	0	0
	GLENNONVILLE	53	31	65	25	41	4	0.00	-0.88	0.00	13.39	142	4.82	97	48	39	0	6	0	0
	PORTAGEVILLE #1	52	32	64	25	42	4	0.02	-1.14	0.02	14.15	131	5.36	93	51	39	0	4	1	0
	PORTAGEVILLE #2	52	32	61	25	41	3	0.03	-1.13	0.03	13.48	125	5.08	88	50	38	0	4	1	0
	STEELE	52	33	60	28	42	4	0.08	-1.25	0.08	14.14	123	6.01	97	48	40	0	3	1	0

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: The passage of a few weak cold fronts provided below-normal precipitation. Persistent reinforcements of cool air resulted in near-normal temperatures for most of the region. The majority of winter wheat remained at the seedling and tiller stages. Some fertilization of winter wheat was noted in the Delta, as recent dry weather allowed some farmers to return to their fields.

Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

FEB 10 - 16, 2002



National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 16, 2002

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

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE EF						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. EF		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Dec 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Dec 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	59	33	65	26	46	0	0.00	-0.97	0.00	12.71	104	7.95	103	79	27	0	4	0	0
	HUNTSVILLE	57	33	64	26	45	1	0.05	-1.12	0.05	13.01	95	6.70	82	83	47	0	4	1	0
	MOBILE	65	40	70	31	52	-1	0.00	-1.19	0.00	7.92	60	5.09	60	88	44	0	1	0	0
	MONTGOMERY	63	34	70	27	49	-1	0.00	-1.32	0.00	7.66	59	4.56	57	95	46	0	3	0	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	29	18	38	14	23	5	0.09	-0.08	0.07	0.80	38	0.60	57	89	77	0	7	2	0
	BARROW	-14	-22	-11	-35	-18	-2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.14	47	0.08	44	78	75	0	7	0	0
	FAIRBANKS	20	-6	30	-13	7	12	0.06	-0.02	0.04	0.70	47	0.61	81	90	79	0	7	2	0
	JUNEAU	38	33	40	30	36	7	3.79	2.80	0.86	12.48	100	7.99	113	93	85	0	3	7	4
	KODIAK	35	20	40	6	28	-2	1.73	0.30	0.84	26.30	136	18.49	159	93	68	0	7	7	2
	NOME	12	1	17	-10	6	0	0.47	0.29	0.26	2.63	111	2.10	156	80	72	0	7	4	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	54	20	61	9	37	5	0.00	-0.62	0.00	1.18	22	0.02	1	54	15	0	7	0	0
	PHOENIX	76	48	83	42	62	4	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.92	44	0.04	3	29	15	0	0	0	0
	TUCSON	74	42	80	35	58	3	0.00	-0.20	0.00	1.25	51	0.65	45	27	13	0	0	0	0
	YUMA	75	49	78	45	62	0	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.01	1	0.00	0	31	25	0	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	55	28	65	24	41	-2	0.10	-0.50	0.10	9.85	140	4.15	113	83	37	0	6	1	0
	LITTLE ROCK	55	32	67	26	43	-2	0.02	-0.78	0.02	12.78	126	4.90	91	87	39	0	4	1	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	67	40	75	34	54	1	0.00	-0.28	0.00	1.18	46	0.52	29	71	54	0	0	0	0
	FRESNO	65	41	68	37	53	2	0.00	-0.50	0.00	2.74	59	0.81	25	91	69	0	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	70	51	81	47	60	2	0.00	-0.77	0.00	2.05	31	0.75	16	74	52	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	66	42	74	31	54	5	0.00	-1.35	0.00	13.34	93	4.05	42	72	47	0	1	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	61	40	65	36	51	0	0.42	-0.47	0.37	9.31	111	3.03	51	99	58	0	0	3	0
	SAN DIEGO	67	50	76	45	58	-1	0.00	-0.50	0.00	0.76	16	0.31	9	72	51	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	60	46	64	42	53	1	0.43	-0.57	0.31	10.79	111	2.25	33	93	78	0	0	2	0
	STOCKTON	63	38	66	32	50	-1	0.13	-0.48	0.13	7.08	119	2.05	50	96	78	0	1	1	0
CO	ALAMOSA	39	0	45	-10	19	-3	0.19	0.16	0.18	0.85	133	0.72	232	82	51	0	7	2	0
	CO SPRINGS	48	16	62	8	32	1	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.40	50	0.31	82	65	15	0	7	1	0
	DENVER INTL	51	19	63	11	35	4	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.39	70	0.25	100	64	16	0	7	1	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	45	15	48	10	30	-4	0.02	-0.07	0.02	0.57	43	0.26	33	68	40	0	7	1	0
	PUEBLO	53	10	70	5	32	-2	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.70	89	0.48	120	69	35	0	7	1	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	45	25	51	16	35	4	0.32	-0.37	0.29	4.28	49	2.25	42	85	52	0	4	2	0
	HARTFORD	46	19	56	10	32	4	0.48	-0.22	0.40	4.12	45	1.91	35	76	43	0	7	2	0
DC	WASHINGTON	52	32	60	26	42	4	0.04	-0.57	0.02	3.23	42	1.70	37	74	40	0	5	2	0
DE	WILMINGTON	49	28	57	21	39	5	0.09	-0.56	0.08	4.90	59	2.93	60	89	43	0	5	2	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	70	54	80	51	62	2	0.22	-0.42	0.18	2.78	38	2.43	53	94	54	0	0	2	0
	JACKSONVILLE	68	46	75	39	57	2	0.02	-0.74	0.01	7.83	96	4.70	86	97	52	0	0	2	0
	KEY WEST	76	69	81	67	73	2	0.35	-0.01	0.32	3.99	76	0.43	14	89	75	0	0	3	0
	MIAMI	79	65	84	61	72	3	0.54	0.02	0.41	4.85	93	1.81	59	94	70	0	0	4	0
	ORLANDO	72	54	79	48	63	1	0.48	-0.06	0.46	2.54	43	2.06	56	94	63	0	0	2	0
	PENSACOLA	65	42	70	36	53	-1	0.01	-1.09	0.01	8.29	70	5.92	75	82	43	0	0	1	0
	TALLAHASSEE	68	39	76	33	54	0	0.01	-1.07	0.01	7.86	66	7.08	91	89	43	0	0	1	0
	TAMPA	71	55	76	52	63	1	0.24	-0.41	0.14	4.38	73	3.49	94	91	54	0	0	5	0
	WEST PALM	76	62	82	58	69	2	5.85	5.25	4.92	11.10	132	7.70	146	96	76	0	0	6	2
GA	ATHENS	62	37	69	28	49	4	0.00	-1.06	0.00	8.02	74	6.54	92	73	38	0	2	0	0
	ATLANTA	60	38	68	29	49	3	0.00	-1.13	0.00	9.81	86	7.59	100	76	45	0	1	0	0
	AUGUSTA	63	34	69	27	48	0	0.01	-0.98	0.01	5.80	58	4.80	71	95	35	0	4	1	0
	COLUMBUS	64	38	70	31	51	1	0.00	-1.07	0.00	8.06	70	6.25	87	81	27	0	1	0	0
	MACON	65	35	71	27	50	2	0.00	-1.11	0.00	7.40	64	5.82	77	86	30	0	3	0	0
	SAVANNAH	65	40	74	33	53	1	0.18	-0.52	0.17	4.78	56	4.27	75	95	49	0	0	2	0
HI	HILO	76	62	79	61	69	-2	1.38	-0.71	0.52	43.14	172	29.37	201	87	75	0	0	6	1
	HONOLULU	78	67	82	65	73	0	0.00	-0.58	0.00	5.35	78	4.59	113	70	65	0	0	0	0
	KAHULUI	76	64	81	59	70	-2	0.33	-0.24	0.16	7.41	90	4.30	83	82	69	0	0	5	0
	LIHUE	75	67	77	64	71	-1	0.45	-0.33	0.31	7.75	69	6.25	97	80	68	0	0	5	0
ID	BOISE	44	21	50	17	33	-3	0.00	-0.28	0.00	2.24	66	1.09	54	76	61	0	7	0	0
	LEWISTON	48	29	54	23	39	1	0.00	-0.22	0.00	1.86	69	1.22	73	72	54	0	6	0	0
	POCATELLO	28	2	33	-1	15	-15	0.00	-0.22	0.00	1.84	67	0.76	46	87	73	0	7	0	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	41	26	46	17	34	8	0.09	-0.30	0.09	2.31	46	1.32	50	71	52	0	6	1	0
	MOLINE	43	27	49	17	35	9	0.01	-0.34	0.01	2.43	54	1.45	62	78	55	0	5	1	0
	PEORIA	44	27	50	20	36	8	0.09	-0.29	0.09	4.42	94	3.07	132	80	51	0	7	1	0
	ROCKFORD	41	25	45	15	33	9	0.22	-0.08	0.22	1.94	47	1.01	48	79	56	0	6	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	46	27	51	19	36	6	0.28	-0.13	0.17	4.90	98	2.81	114	80	56	0	7	2	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	50	29	57	21	39	4	0.03	-0.71	0.03	10.91	135	3.75	82	83	49	0	6	1	0
	FORT WAYNE	44	27	51	20	35	8	0.16	-0.31	0.13	5.21	89	2.81	91	80	47	0	7	2	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	47	26	53	20	37	6	0.13	-0.44	0.13	5.64	83	2.63	70	83	49	0	7	1	0
	SOUTH BEND	42	27	49	19	35	8	0.07	-0.40	0.07	4.81	75	2.56	77	81	55	0	7	1	0
IA	BURLINGTON	43	26	48	17	35	7	0.01	-0.34	0.01	2.71	66	1.72	85	82	48	0	6	1	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	43	23	49	13	33	9	0.05	-0.20	0.05	1.98	64	0.94	58	85	47	0	7	1	0
	DES MOINES	45	26	50	18	35	9	0.04	-0.24	0.04	1.22	41	0.55	34	78	49	0	5	1	0
	DUBUQUE	40	25	46	14	32	9	0.05	-0.28	0.05	1.94	53	0.63	32	81	59	0	7	1	0
	SIOUX CITY	42	24	50	13	33	8	0.04	-0.07	0.04	1.35	92	0.90	111	76	61	0	6	1	0
	WATERLOO	43	24	49	15	33	11	0.12	-0.12	0.12	1.85	75	0.97	71	85	62	0	7	1	0
KS	CONCORDIA	48	27	56	20	38	6	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.88	51	0.81	93	68	45	0	6	0	0
	DODGE CITY	52	24	63	19	38	3	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.95	58	0.92	107	70	27	0	7	0	0
	GOODLAND	53	21	71	16	37	5	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.95	98	0.32	56	69	32	0	7	0	0
	TOPEKA	52	27	59	20	39	6	0.01	-0.24	0.01	1.65	57	1.52	104	73	38	0	6	1	0

Based on1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 16, 2002

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE EF						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. EF		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Dec 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Dec 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	52	26	62	18	39	3	0.00	-0.20	0.00	1.47	58	1.39	116	73	37	0	7	0	0
KY	JACKSON	52	31	63	25	42	5	0.16	-0.73	0.14	7.44	76	4.89	89	75	34	0	5	3	0
	LEXINGTON	49	29	56	22	39	3	0.35	-0.42	0.35	6.13	68	3.24	65	82	55	0	5	1	0
	LOUISVILLE	52	33	59	24	43	6	0.19	-0.58	0.19	9.15	106	4.68	94	77	41	0	3	1	0
	PADUCAH	51	29	60	19	40	3	0.06	-0.93	0.06	13.24	132	4.57	81	90	40	0	5	1	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	63	39	68	31	51	-2	0.03	-1.25	0.03	9.45	65	5.20	56	90	37	0	1	1	0
	LAKE CHARLES	62	39	67	33	51	-3	0.03	-0.76	0.01	9.47	78	4.28	57	97	48	0	0	3	0
	NEW ORLEANS	62	43	67	36	52	-3	0.07	-1.32	0.04	7.84	55	4.94	54	88	56	0	0	2	0
	SHREVEPORT	60	35	66	27	47	-4	0.00	-1.05	0.00	9.77	84	3.67	52	85	39	0	2	0	0
ME	CARIBOU	29	-2	43	-18	13	1	0.28	-0.21	0.20	3.48	47	2.49	60	87	56	0	7	2	0
	PORTLAND	40	13	50	5	27	3	0.80	0.05	0.47	5.82	58	3.79	65	79	45	0	7	2	0
MD	BALTIMORE	50	26	57	17	38	3	0.04	-0.67	0.03	4.12	49	2.39	47	70	39	0	5	2	0
MA	BOSTON	46	23	55	13	35	4	0.55	-0.25	0.28	6.85	72	4.03	69	79	41	0	6	2	0
	WORCESTER	42	19	50	10	30	4	0.51	-0.21	0.42	6.03	63	3.26	56	96	49	0	6	2	0
MI	ALPENA	36	12	48	-7	24	5	0.04	-0.26	0.04	2.22	52	0.76	31	87	54	0	7	1	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	39	23	44	14	31	7	0.20	-0.16	0.14	3.73	67	1.36	47	85	61	0	7	3	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	35	16	43	-2	25	6	0.08	-0.20	0.06	3.07	76	2.48	109	85	65	0	7	2	0
	LANSING	39	21	46	8	30	6	0.14	-0.21	0.11	2.33	51	1.20	50	81	60	0	7	3	0
	MUSKEGON	39	25	42	14	32	7	0.34	-0.03	0.16	2.47	43	1.05	34	86	74	0	5	4	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	37	21	46	7	29	8	0.16	-0.28	0.09	3.20	47	1.02	25	91	57	0	7	4	0
MN	DULUTH	34	16	40	6	25	11	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.94	37	0.39	25	82	62	0	7	0	0
	INT'L FALLS	34	9	44	0	22	12	0.03	-0.11	0.02	0.39	21	0.12	10	80	56	0	7	2	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	41	24	47	17	33	13	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.23	50	0.49	34	72	50	0	6	0	0
	ROCHESTER	38	21	43	13	30	12	0.00	-0.17	0.00	2.11	90	0.72	54	82	66	0	7	0	0
	ST. CLOUD	40	18	45	9	29	13	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.59	34	0.43	41	86	56	0	7	0	0
MS	JACKSON	60	35	69	27	47	-2	0.04	-1.05	0.04	10.87	80	6.80	82	93	36	0	3	1	0
	MERIDIAN	62	33	68	27	48	-2	0.03	-1.25	0.03	12.82	91	7.52	85	98	42	0	4	1	0
	TUPELO	58	34	65	26	46	2	0.17	-0.94	0.15	15.74	115	9.19	121	89	44	0	3	2	0
MO	COLUMBIA	48	26	55	19	37	4	0.05	-0.48	0.05	4.19	79	2.74	96	75	40	0	7	1	0
	KANSAS CITY	50	27	56	17	39	7	0.00	-0.29	0.00	2.42	72	1.66	95	74	35	0	6	0	0
	SAINT LOUIS	50	31	56	26	41	6	0.14	-0.39	0.14	6.77	110	3.31	101	76	51	0	4	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	50	26	58	17	38	2	0.00	-0.54	0.00	7.18	111	3.66	111	76	44	0	7	0	0
MT	BILLINGS	47	26	56	22	37	7	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.52	30	0.35	32	53	20	0	7	0	0
	BUTTE	38	7	46	2	23	1	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.36	29	0.28	38	81	31	0	7	0	0
	GLASGOW	41	18	49	12	29	10	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.45	53	0.43	90	81	63	0	7	0	0
	GREAT FALLS	48	25	56	16	37	11	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.74	47	0.35	39	67	19	0	6	0	0
	HAVRE	46	20	58	16	33	12	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.38	34	0.37	62	73	52	0	7	0	0
	KALISPELL	37	9	42	5	23	-3	0.00	-0.28	0.00	1.42	38	0.92	43	87	66	0	7	0	0
	MISSOULA	42	20	46	17	31	2	0.02	-0.15	0.02	2.09	80	0.97	67	84	64	0	7	1	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	49	24	56	17	37	9	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.90	63	0.76	97	77	46	0	7	0	0
	LINCOLN	45	23	52	17	34	6	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.34	77	1.00	112	76	49	0	6	0	0
	NORFOLK	48	25	54	16	37	11	0.01	-0.14	0.01	0.51	33	0.45	51	71	43	0	6	1	0
	NORTH PLATTE	51	10	60	3	31	2	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.15	15	0.08	14	84	18	0	7	0	0
	OMAHA	45	25	51	17	35	7	0.05	-0.10	0.05	1.34	66	0.67	61	78	51	0	7	1	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	53	15	61	5	34	4	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.05	4	0.05	6	67	26	0	7	0	0
	VALENTINE	49	19	57	7	34	8	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.03	4	0.03	6	69	34	0	7	0	0
NV	ELY	46	12	54	1	29	-1	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.57	36	0.47	43	79	46	0	7	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	64	39	70	32	52	0	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.11	8	0.00	0	28	19	0	2	0	0
	RENO	54	28	57	23	41	3	0.07	-0.18	0.05	2.56	102	0.76	47	77	47	0	6	2	0
	WINNEMUCCA	51	21	56	13	36	0	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.16	59	0.85	75	70	42	0	7	0	0
NH	CONCORD	38	10	48	0	24	1	0.65	0.09	0.49	5.36	74	3.12	73	82	43	0	7	2	0
NJ	NEWARK	49	28	57	19	39	6	0.29	-0.40	0.29	4.24	46	2.23	40	82	47	0	5	1	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	53	27	62	20	40	-1	0.04	-0.05	0.04	0.63	54	0.39	57	48	18	0	6	1	0
NY	ALBANY	41	17	48	8	29	5	0.63	0.11	0.54	5.53	87	3.59	98	82	47	0	7	3	1
	BINGHAMTON	39	17	44	7	28	5	1.41	0.80	1.27	6.05	86	3.76	95	75	52	0	6	3	1
	BUFFALO	37	23	49	12	30	5	0.61	0.03	0.25	11.76	141	5.28	116	91	58	0	7	4	0
	ROCHESTER	39	22	51	13	31	6	0.14	-0.36	0.08	5.71	92	3.99	115	73	50	0	5	3	0
	SYRACUSE	43	21	50	10	32	8	0.56	0.06	0.41	5.40	78	3.22	85	80	50	0	6	5	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	53	31	59	23	42	3	0.09	-0.84	0.09	7.12	74	4.78	77	80	41	0	5	1	0
	CHARLOTTE	57	34	64	24	46	1	0.24	-0.60	0.24	8.14	89	6.18	104	86	44	0	4	1	0
	GREENSBORO	54	32	61	24	43	2	0.16	-0.58	0.16	6.58	79	4.36	83	71	36	0	4	1	0
	HATTERAS	59	44	66	30	52	6	0.55	-0.38	0.43	12.27	97	9.87	122	89	55	0	1	3	0
	RALEIGH	58	33	64	25	46	4	0.02	-0.81	0.02	9.29	104	7.25	122	77	41	0	4	1	0
	WILMINGTON	63	36	67	29	49	1	0.22	-0.66	0.11	4.87	47	3.56	54	97	42	0	3	3	0
ND	BISMARCK	45	22	50	6	33	15	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.47	41	0.34	49	77	58	0	7	0	0
	DICKINSON	43	20	52	13	32	11	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.46	48	0.34	55	83	41	0	7	0	0
	FARGO	42	19	55	7	31	17	0.02	-0.09	0.02	0.44	28	0.22	21	86	56	0	7	1	0
	GRAND FORKS	39	18	50	6	29	16	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.34	22	0.06	6	90	54	0	7	0	0
	JAMESTOWN	42	21	51	8	32	17	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.27	21	0.20	23	88	52	0	7	0	0
	WILLISTON	41	21	48	8	31	15	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.39	107	0.83	114	81	62	0	7	0	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	41	25	51	17	33	5	0.71	0.17	0.49	4.44	66	3.37	91	79	56	0	7	5	0
	CINCINNATI	48	28	55	18	38	5	0.31	-0.34	0.31	7.23	94	3.15	72	74	45	0	6	1	0
	CLEVELAND	41	27	51	19	34	6	0.67	0.12	0.43	6.04	88	3.51	94	81	52	0	6	4	0
	COLUMBUS	45	27	54	19	36	5	0.56	0.04	0.56	5.97	90	2.96	79	79	49	0	6	1	1
	DAYTON	45	27	52	22	36	6	0.41	-0.14	0.39	5.91	85	2.25	58	78	44	0	7	2	0
	MANSFIELD	40	25	50	17	32	5	0.50	-0.02	0.45	5.40	76	2.88	75	87	50	0	6	2	0

Based on1971-2000 normals ***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 16, 2002

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE EF						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. EF		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Dec 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Dec 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	44	27	54	20	36	10	0.11	-0.36	0.10	5.01	89	3.00	101	69	55	0	6	2	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	40	24	52	14	32	5	0.61	0.14	0.44	5.46	86	3.43	100	79	53	0	7	5	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	54	27	65	17	41	-1	0.04	-0.30	0.04	3.94	103	3.03	157	76	33	0	7	1	0
	TULSA	55	29	67	22	42	1	0.02	-0.41	0.02	5.23	106	2.98	120	64	42	0	5	1	0
OR	ASTORIA	52	35	59	28	43	-1	0.80	-1.17	0.45	29.59	120	17.76	125	92	66	0	3	3	0
	BURNS	34	10	37	2	22	-8	0.00	-0.26	0.00	2.24	73	1.19	68	84	69	0	7	0	0
	EUGENE	53	32	59	29	42	-1	0.17	-1.42	0.08	16.55	84	9.84	86	95	81	0	5	4	0
	MEDFORD	62	32	68	28	47	4	0.00	-0.52	0.00	6.59	100	2.25	61	85	35	0	4	0	0
	PENDLETON	49	26	54	20	37	-1	0.00	-0.30	0.00	1.57	43	0.87	41	80	60	0	6	0	0
	PORTLAND	53	34	59	27	43	0	0.25	-0.79	0.16	14.90	113	8.28	110	91	63	0	3	3	0
	SALEM	54	30	62	24	42	-1	0.04	-1.25	0.04	19.28	126	11.25	127	90	70	0	6	1	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	47	21	56	12	34	5	0.11	-0.54	0.11	3.81	45	1.89	38	79	44	0	6	1	0
	ERIE	40	25	52	16	33	5	0.56	0.01	0.25	9.73	130	5.28	140	72	51	0	5	3	0
	MIDDLETOWN	47	25	52	16	36	5	0.17	-0.55	0.16	4.61	60	2.74	62	81	45	0	6	2	0
	PHILADELPHIA	51	29	62	21	40	6	0.26	-0.37	0.26	4.92	59	2.81	56	68	37	0	5	1	0
	PITTSBURGH	45	26	55	15	36	6	0.40	-0.16	0.35	4.66	68	2.23	56	79	41	0	5	3	0
	WILKES-BARRE	44	22	53	11	33	5	0.49	-0.01	0.47	3.57	58	2.46	67	75	41	0	6	2	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	45	24	50	13	34	6	0.85	0.22	0.82	4.24	58	2.66	61	71	46	0	5	2	1
RI	PROVIDENCE	47	20	56	13	34	4	0.63	-0.20	0.39	6.08	58	3.62	57	82	51	0	6	2	0
SC	BEAUFORT	64	44	74	38	54	4	0.22	-0.53	0.22	4.61	51	3.31	56	98	49	0	0	1	0
	CHARLESTON	65	41	76	36	53	3	0.40	-0.32	0.34	6.12	68	4.39	76	91	45	0	0	3	0
	COLUMBIA	62	36	68	29	49	2	0.17	-0.75	0.17	5.53	54	4.33	63	80	39	0	2	1	0
	GREENVILLE	59	37	64	28	48	4	0.00	-1.01	0.00	8.28	79	6.05	91	73	38	0	2	0	0
SD	ABERDEEN	46	21	52	9	33	15	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.35	33	0.29	43	83	61	0	7	0	0
	HURON	48	24	53	11	36	16	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.91	83	0.85	121	82	40	0	7	0	0
	RAPID CITY	51	18	59	7	35	8	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.04	4	0.04	7	60	23	0	7	0	0
	SIOUX FALLS	46	23	53	14	35	15	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.44	36	0.33	47	79	43	0	6	0	0
TN	BRISTOL	53	28	66	20	41	4	0.02	-0.80	0.02	8.49	97	5.07	94	93	37	0	5	1	0
	CHATTANOOGA	60	34	65	26	47	4	0.03	-1.13	0.03	11.71	91	6.63	82	76	37	0	3	1	0
	KNOXVILLE	56	32	66	25	44	3	0.09	-0.86	0.08	13.99	125	9.33	139	82	37	0	4	2	0
	MEMPHIS	55	34	60	26	45	1	0.11	-0.94	0.11	14.81	121	4.63	70	85	40	0	3	1	0
	NASHVILLE	54	31	58	23	42	1	0.19	-0.68	0.16	9.47	91	6.15	104	86	37	0	3	2	0
TX	ABILENE	58	28	67	20	43	-5	0.00	-0.27	0.00	2.38	85	1.40	92	58	36	0	5	0	0
	AMARILLO	55	25	67	20	40	0	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.72	117	1.49	173	62	19	0	7	0	0
	AUSTIN	64	31	70	25	47	-7	0.00	-0.48	0.00	7.11	133	2.48	85	74	37	0	5	0	0
	BEAUMONT	63	41	68	33	52	-3	0.01	-0.79	0.01	6.21	48	3.91	51	95	44	0	0	1	0
	BROWNSVILLE	65	51	80	44	58	-4	0.23	-0.07	0.10	1.65	51	0.63	30	83	59	0	0	3	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	67	45	80	38	56	-3	0.00	-0.46	0.00	2.06	47	0.39	15	76	49	0	0	0	0
	DEL RIO	65	37	72	27	51	-5	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.39	21	0.04	4	53	26	0	1	0	0
	EL PASO	57	31	67	23	44	-6	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.36	96	1.22	191	56	19	0	5	0	0
	FORT WORTH	59	32	67	26	46	-3	0.00	-0.56	0.00	9.04	161	5.80	191	81	37	0	4	0	0
	GALVESTON	61	47	68	42	54	-3	0.00	-0.63	0.00	4.83	52	2.33	41	90	52	0	0	0	0
	HOUSTON	64	38	73	32	51	-4	0.00	-0.73	0.00	8.01	88	1.84	34	93	44	0	1	0	0
	LUBBOCK	57	25	67	18	41	-2	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.26	82	1.13	131	59	32	0	6	0	0
	MIDLAND	56	28	67	20	42	-6	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.18	81	1.08	133	65	30	0	6	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	60	28	67	18	44	-5	0.00	-0.30	0.00	1.51	64	1.36	95	66	29	0	5	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	64	36	74	28	50	-4	0.00	-0.43	0.00	4.15	91	0.72	28	78	27	0	2	0	0
	VICTORIA	65	38	75	31	52	-4	0.00	-0.50	0.00	4.30	71	0.78	22	92	50	0	1	0	0
	WACO	61	32	66	27	46	-4	0.00	-0.60	0.00	6.69	113	2.65	84	83	43	0	4	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	58	29	67	21	44	-1	0.00	-0.37	0.00	2.64	74	1.54	82	62	35	0	4	0	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	35	17	37	13	26	-8	0.00	-0.30	0.00	2.69	82	1.25	61	88	59	0	7	0	0
VT	BURLINGTON	38	12	43	1	25	6	0.17	-0.22	0.12	4.02	74	2.53	80	81	46	0	7	2	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	51	28	58	18	40	3	0.13	-0.61	0.12	6.46	76	3.28	63	76	40	0	5	2	0
	NORFOLK	58	36	69	27	47	5	0.07	-0.73	0.07	7.21	82	5.38	93	83	37	0	3	1	0
	RICHMOND	56	29	62	22	42	3	0.01	-0.69	0.01	6.05	73	4.38	85	79	40	0	6	1	0
	ROANOKE	52	30	57	23	41	3	0.12	-0.62	0.10	4.92	63	2.44	49	77	44	0	5	3	0
	WASH/DULLES	50	24	58	14	37	3	0.10	-0.56	0.08	3.12	41	1.53	34	76	43	0	6	2	0
WA	OLYMPIA	48	26	57	22	37	-3	0.35	-1.21	0.16	25.07	131	13.12	117	99	87	0	7	4	0
	QUILLAYUTE	50	32	61	28	41	-1	1.04	-2.08	0.76	36.88	104	21.02	101	98	83	0	5	6	1
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	48	34	54	29	41	-2	0.08	-0.97	0.07	13.88	105	7.99	105	96	74	0	2	2	0
	SPOKANE	39	22	43	17	31	-1	0.00	-0.36	0.00	3.78	77	1.75	66	86	58	0	7	0	0
	YAKIMA	47	24	51	19	36	1	0.00	-0.19	0.00	2.22	74	1.10	67	88	62	0	7	0	0
WV	BECKLEY	46	25	52	16	36	3	0.21	-0.50	0.14	5.17	65	2.76	57	76	47	0	5	3	0
	CHARLESTON	51	29	63	18	40	4	0.27	-0.49	0.20	6.16	74	3.69	74	84	41	0	5	3	0
	ELKINS	47	22	56	10	35	4	0.45	-0.32	0.34	6.57	76	4.28	83	89	38	0	5	3	0
	HUNTINGTON	51	29	63	18	40	4	0.28	-0.46	0.28	5.43	66	3.18	66	72	35	0	6	1	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	40	21	46	11	30	12	0.02	-0.15	0.02	1.57	63	0.62	42	86	46	0	7	1	0
	GREEN BAY	37	19	44	6	28	8	0.21	-0.01	0.12	2.06	65	0.83	48	86	56	0	6	2	0
	LA CROSSE	43	24	51	15	33	11	0.20	-0.03	0.18	1.60	54	0.77	44	81	38	0	6	2	0
	MADISON	40	22	48	11	31	9	0.39	0.09	0.39	2.31	64	1.18	61	77	57	0	6	1	0
	MILWAUKEE	40	25	45	17	32	7	0.39	-0.01	0.39	2.74	55	1.89	68	73	57	0	6	1	0
WY	CASPER	40	15	47	5	28	2	0.02	-0.12	0.02	0.30	20	0.17	19	65	42	0	7	1	0
	CHEYENNE	45	13	54	4	29	0	0.05	-0.03	0.04	0.47	43	0.34	53	68	27	0	7	2	0
	LANDER	38	12	47	8	25	0	0.13	0.02	0.13	0.57	42	0.41	55	75	51	0	7	1	0
	SHERIDAN	50	20	61	11	35	8	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.28	16	0.24	22	71	43	0	7	0	0

Based on1971-2000 normals ***** Not Available**

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

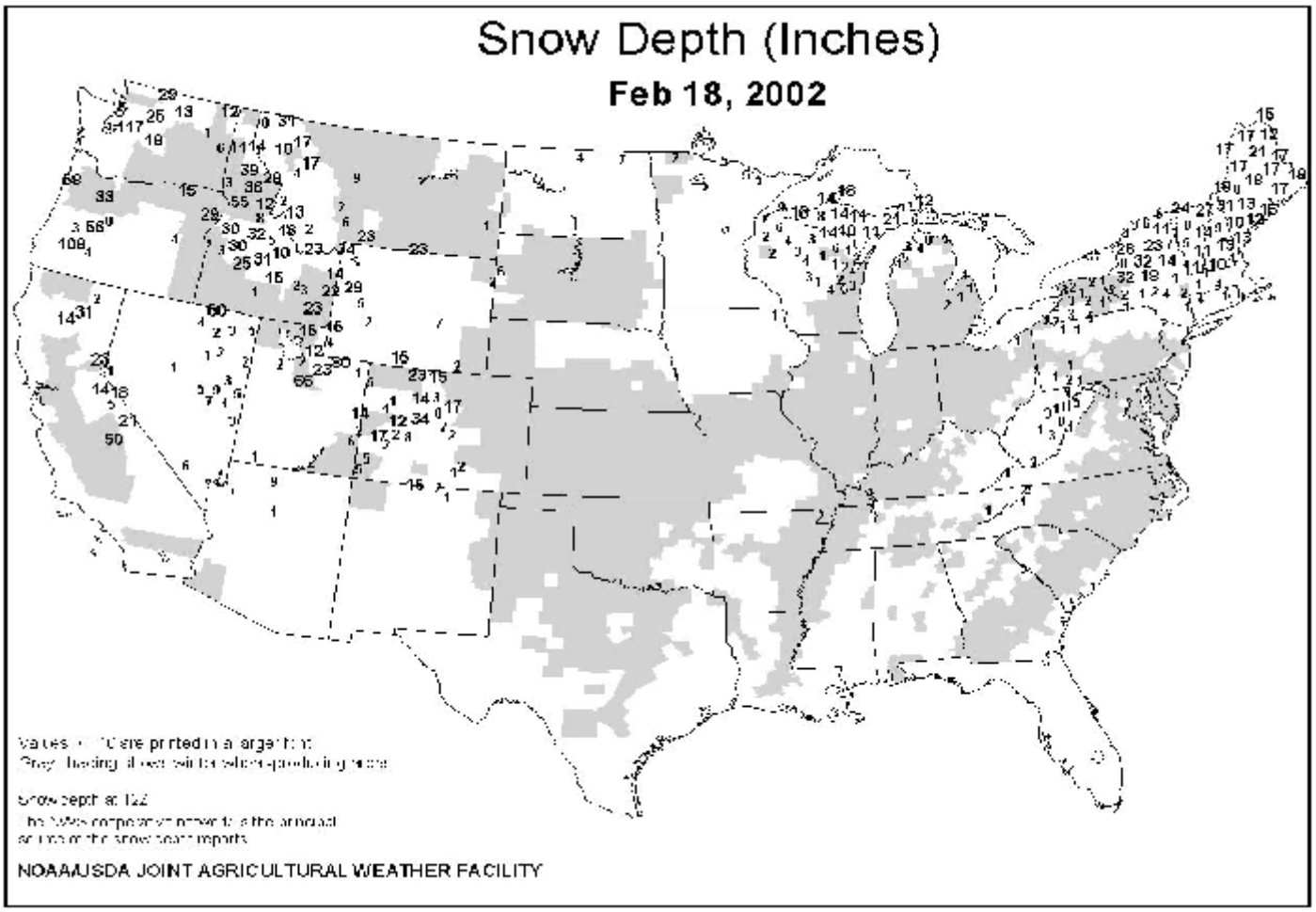
National Agricultural Summary

February 11 - 17, 2002

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Dry weather prevailed across most of the Nation, increasing moisture shortages in the Great Plains and the Atlantic Coastal Plains, but supporting fieldwork in the southern Great Plains, Mississippi Delta, and Southeast. On the northern High Plains, winter wheat fields suffered due to moisture shortages and wind-blown soil. The dry weather was beneficial in interior parts of the lower Mississippi Valley and adjacent areas of the Ohio and Tennessee Valleys, where soils remained nearly saturated from recent precipitation. Below-normal temperatures limited growth of winter grains and forages in the southern Great Plains and along the western Gulf Coast. Meanwhile, above-normal temperatures promoted development of winter crops along the Atlantic Coastal Plains. In California, favorably warm weather contributed to vigorous growth of winter vegetable, grain, and forage crops. Harvest and other seasonal activities continued without delay in California' s citrus groves. Rain temporarily halted the sugarcane harvest in southern Florida, but field



International Weather and Crop Summary

February 10 - 16, 2002

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Unseasonably mild, showery weather in northern Europe favored dormant winter grains, while unseasonably warm, dry weather in southwestern and southeastern Europe further reduced moisture supplies.

FSU-WESTERN: Continued, unseasonably mild weather caused winter grains to lose cold hardiness.

MIDDLE EAST: Showers benefited vegetative winter wheat in the eastern Mediterranean.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Drought in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia worsened conditions for winter grains in the vegetative stage.

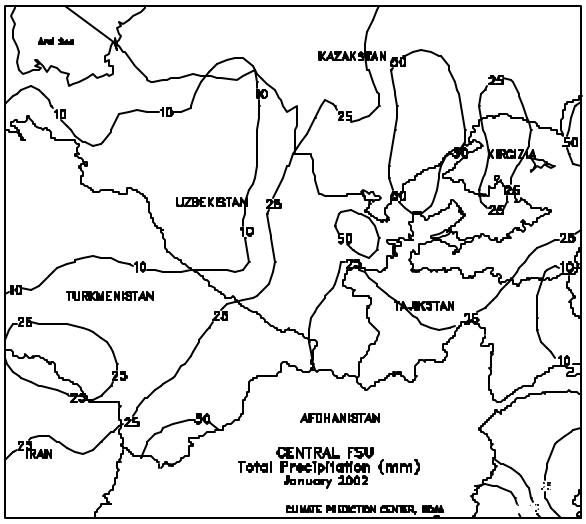
AUSTRALIA: Showers covered the southeast, but dry, seasonably warm weather aided early summer crop harvesting in Queensland.

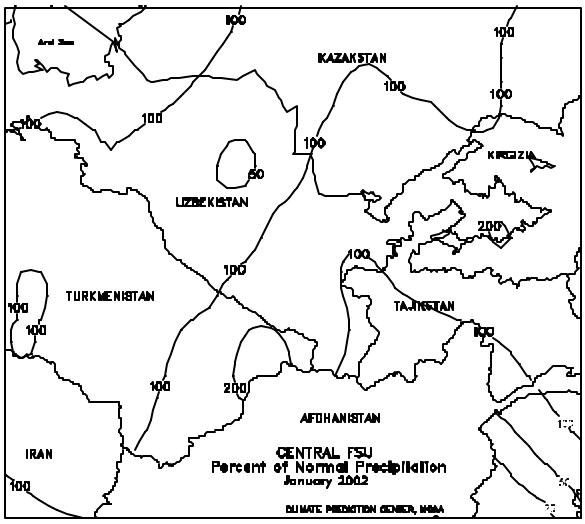
EASTERN ASIA: Across the southern portions of the North China Plain, unseasonably warm weather caused winter wheat to begin breaking dormancy.

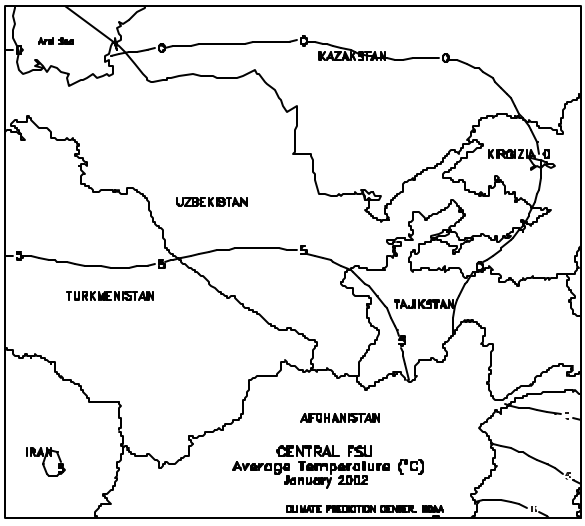
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Less intense showers eased flooding across Java, Indonesia, but excessive moisture remained a concern for main-season rice.

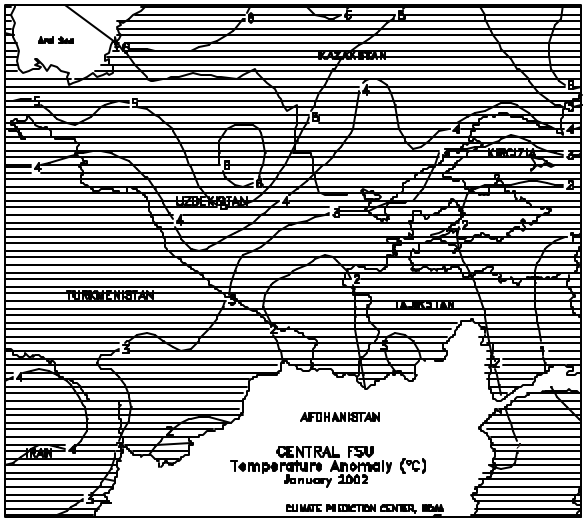
SOUTH AMERICA: In central Argentina, pockets of short-term dryness limited soil moisture for summer crops. Across southern Brazil, showers maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for soybeans and corn.

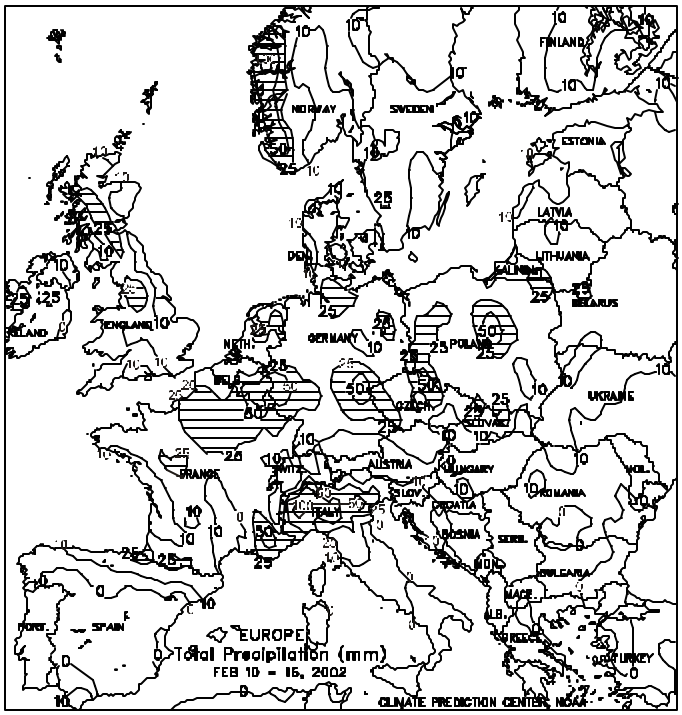
SOUTH AFRICA: Scattered showers brought some relief to filling summer crops in the eastern corn belt.





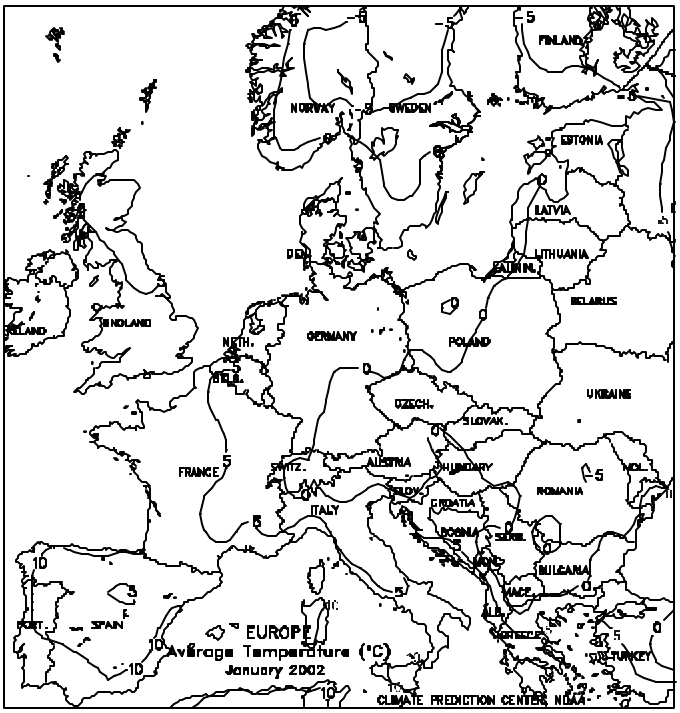


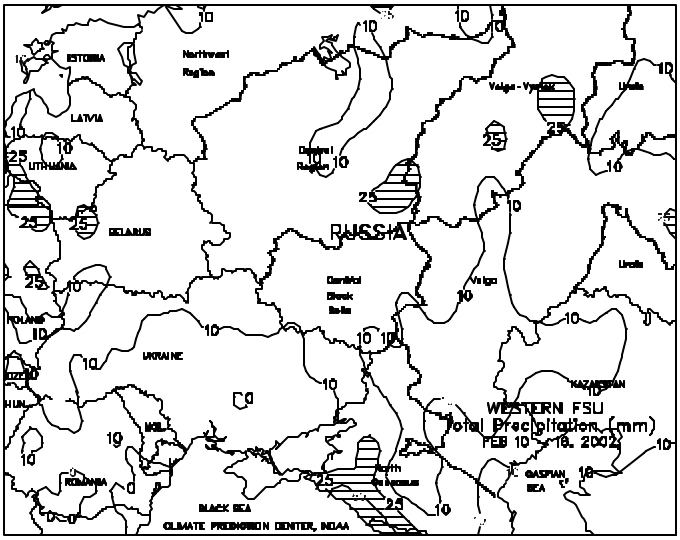




EUROPE

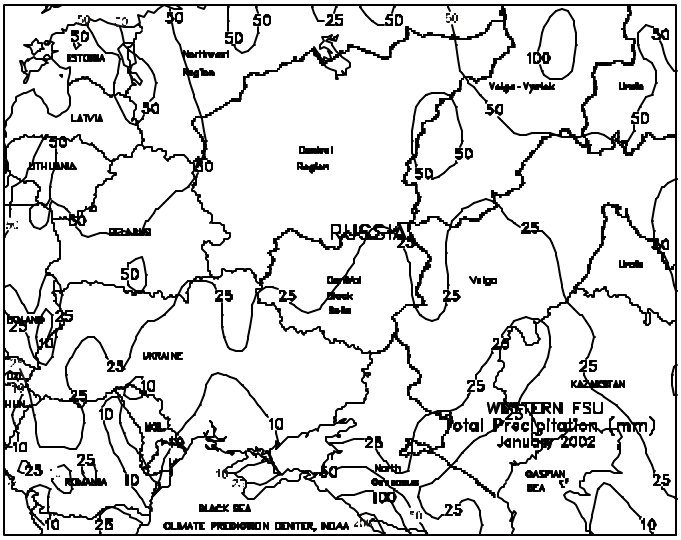
Unseasonably mild weather continued for a fourth consecutive week across all of Europe, causing dormant winter crops to continue to lose cold hardiness. Temperatures averaged 6 to 9 degrees C above normal across north-central and eastern Europe, while temperatures averaged 3 to 6 degrees C above normal across western and south-central Europe. Widespread precipitation (generally 10-50 mm) in northern Europe maintained adequate to abundant moisture supplies for crops from England and northern France eastward through Poland and Slovakia. Similarly, widespread precipitation (10-60 mm or more) fell across northern Italy, further improving soil moisture and reservoir levels for dormant winter grains and future summer crop planting. Elsewhere in southern Europe, mostly dry, warm weather increased evaporative losses. The lack of moisture in recent weeks across southern parts of Europe has likely slowed any greening, despite the warm weather. In January, below-normal temperatures yielded to unseasonably mild weather, providing favorable overwintering conditions for dormant and semi-dormant winter grains. The mild weather melted the protective snow cover over central and eastern Europe, leaving most major crop-producing areas snow-free by month's end. Near- to above-normal precipitation maintained moisture supplies in central Spain and from England eastward through Poland. Elsewhere, below-normal precipitation combined with the unseasonably mild weather to help increase evaporative losses.

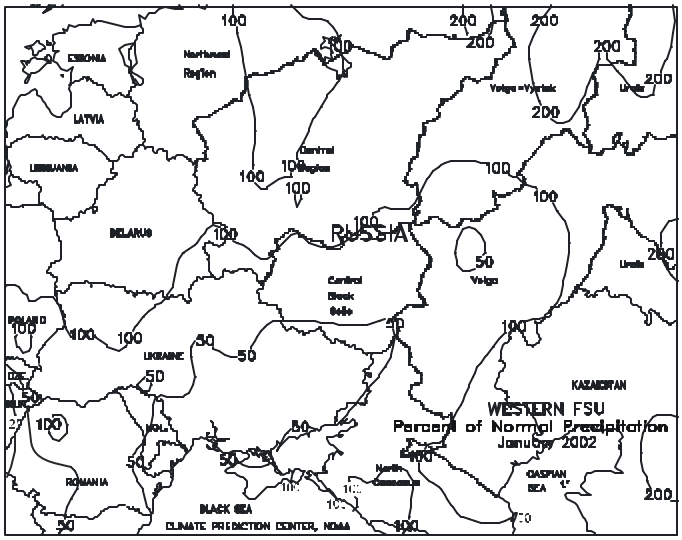


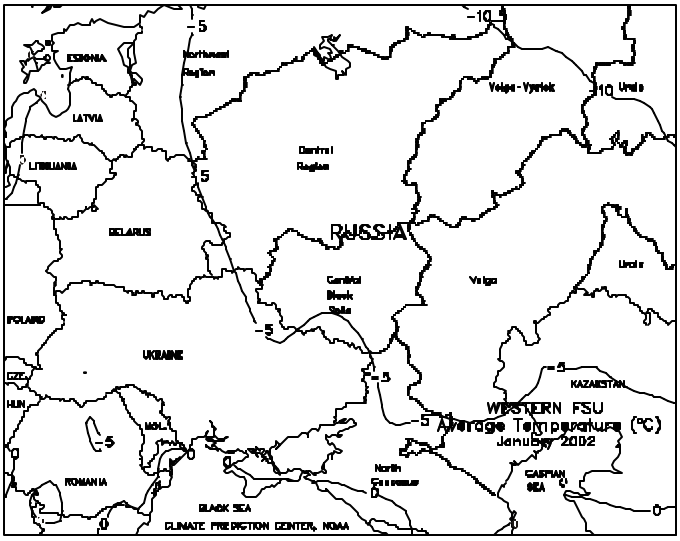


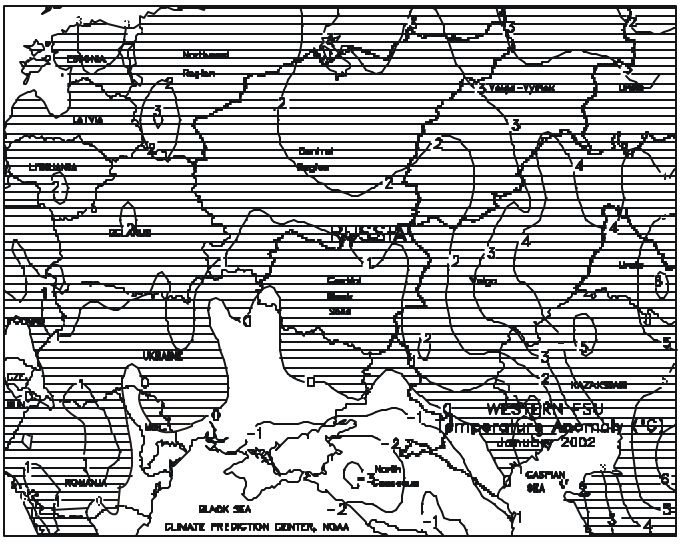
FSU-WESTERN

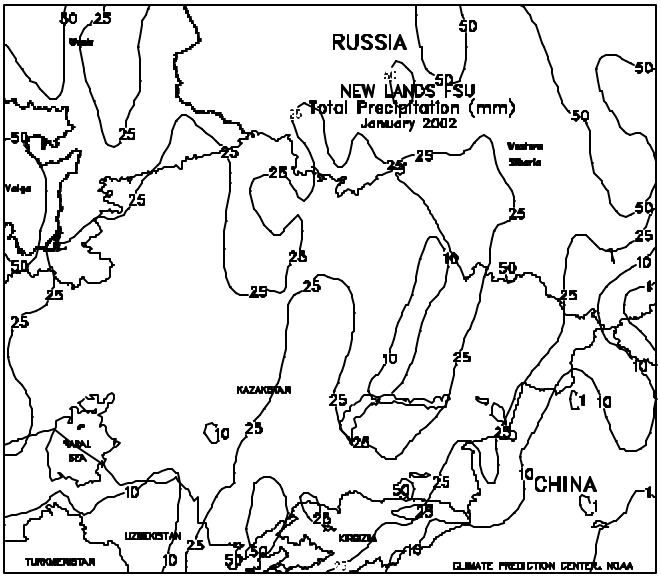
The fifth consecutive week of unseasonably mild weather caused dormant winter grains to lose winter hardiness in Ukraine, southern Russia, Belarus, and the Baltics, making crops more susceptible to weather extremes. Furthermore, weekly temperatures averaged 6 to 8 degrees C above normal, keeping winter grain areas snow-free. In northern Russia, weekly temperatures averaged 8 to 12 degrees C above normal, causing some melting of the moderate to deep snow cover. A weak cold front crossed the region at week's end, spreading light to moderate precipitation (5-33 mm) from the Batlics and Belarus, eastward across northern Russia and northern Ukraine. The precipitation fell mainly as rain, except in extreme northern Russia, where snow was observed. Elsewhere, mostly dry weather prevailed across southern Ukraine and most of southern Russia. Light to moderate rain (25-75 mm) boosted moisture reserves in the western portion of the North Caucasus region in Russia. In January, bitter cold persisted over most winter grain areas during the first 10 days of the month. The lowest temperatures ranged from -30 to -20 degrees C as far south as major winter wheat areas of southern Ukraine and the North Caucasus region in Russia. Light to moderate snow accompanied the bitterly cold weather, maintaining a deep protective snow cover in most areas. However, snow cover was thin or patchy in southeastern Ukraine, creating the potential for some isolated crop damage. A warming trend began over most areas on about January 11 and continued until month's end, improving overwintering conditions for winter grains. Temperatures for January averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in most of Russia, except in the North Caucasus, where temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C below normal. Monthly temperatures in Ukraine averaged near normal. The mild weather melted most of the protective snow cover in southern and eastern Ukraine, leaving winter grains exposed to weather extremes. A moderate to deep snow cover persisted throughout winter grain areas in northern Russia during the month. Above-normal precipitation was observed in the Baltics, Belarus, and northernmost winter grain areas in Russia. Winter grain areas in Ukraine and adjacent areas in Russia received well-below-normal precipitation.

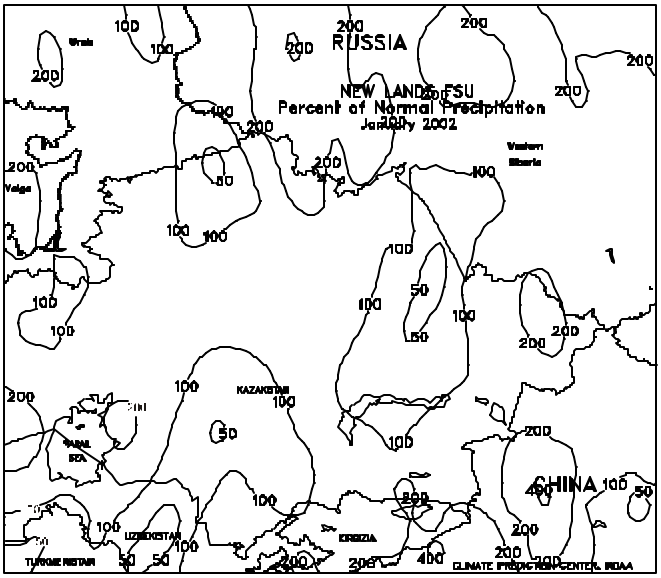

WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
January 2002
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

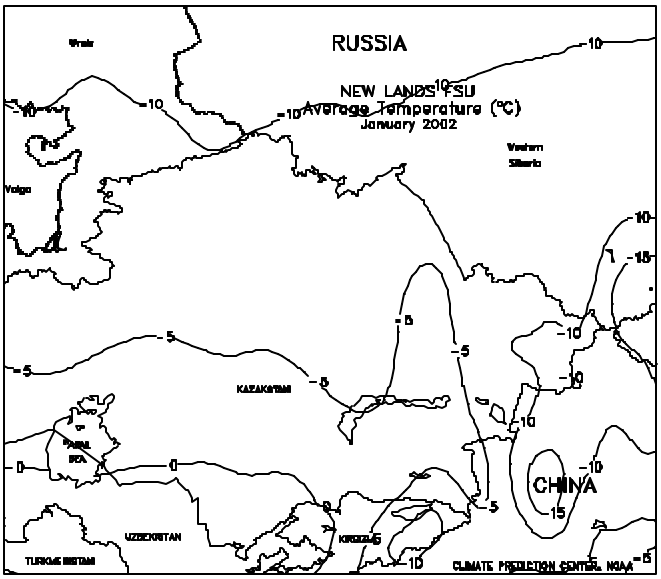

WESTERN FSU
Percent of Normal Precipitation
January 2002
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

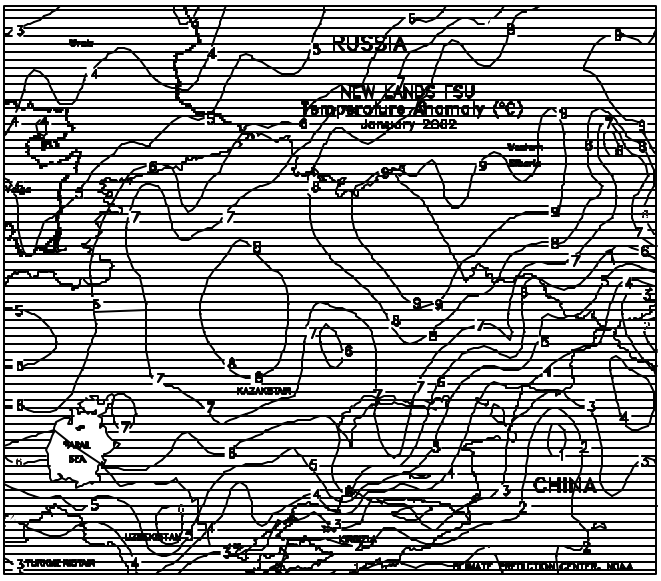

WESTERN FSU
Average Temperature (°C)
January 2002
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

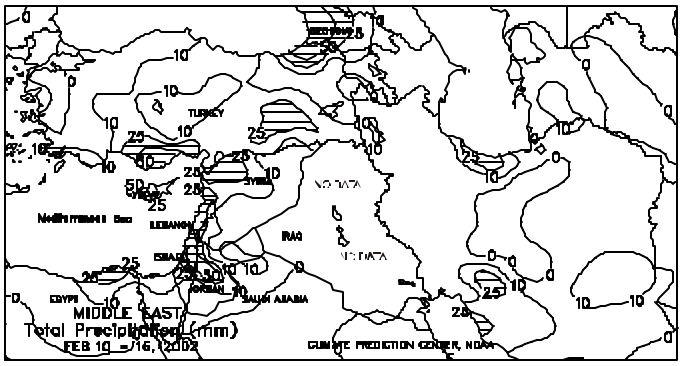

WESTERN FSU
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
January 2002
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


RUSSIA
NEW LANDS FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
January 2002
KAZAKHSTAN
CHINA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


RUSSIA
NEW LANDS FSU
Percent of Normal Precipitation
January 2002
KAZAKHSTAN
CHINA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

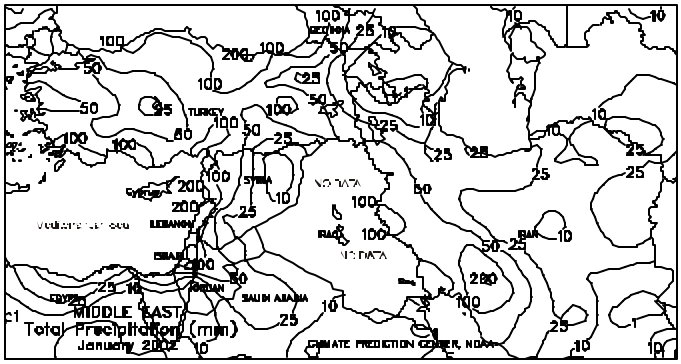

RUSSIA
NEW LANDS FSU
Average Temperature (°C)
January 2002
KAZAKHSTAN
CHINA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

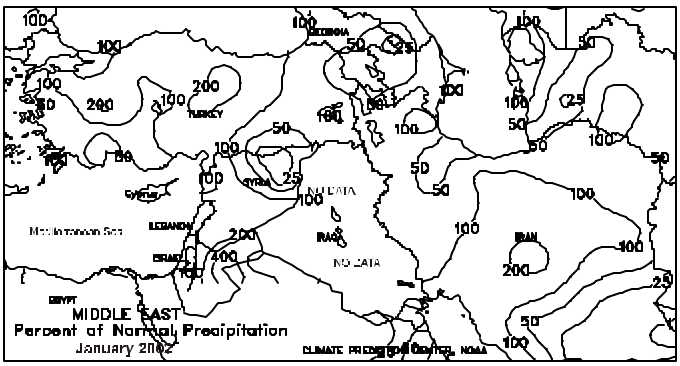

RUSSIA
NEW LANDS FSU
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
January 2002
KAZAKHSTAN
CHINA

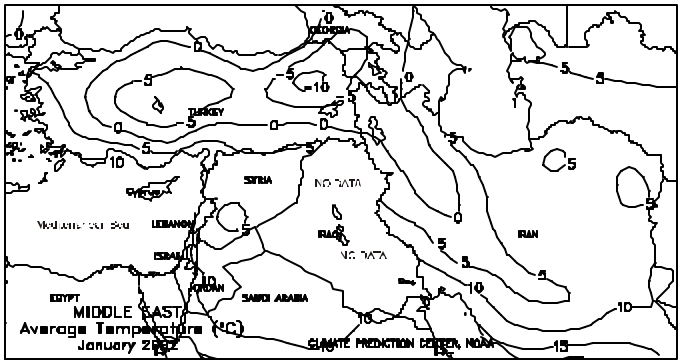


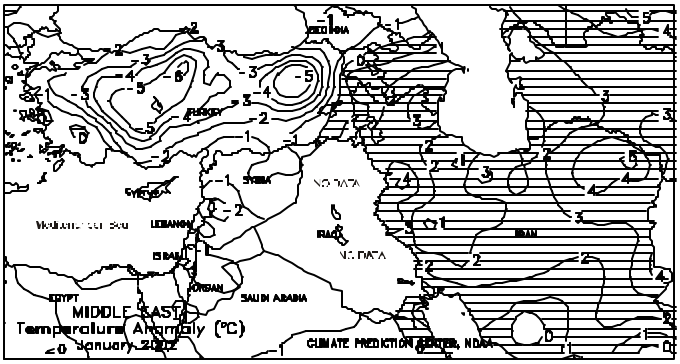
MIDDLE EAST

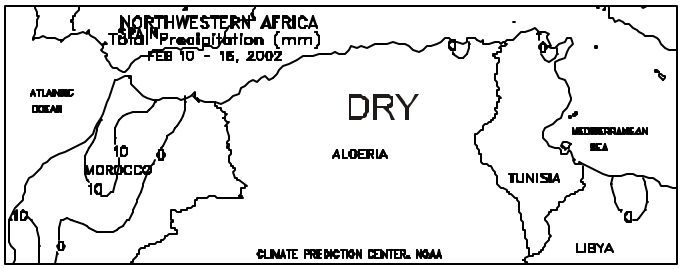
Warmer-than-normal weather continued to dominate the region, spurring vegetative development of winter wheat in the warmer growing areas and reducing cold hardiness of crops in the cooler climates. Beneficial showers (10-50 mm or more) returned to growing areas of the eastern Mediterranean (southeastern Turkey through Israel, including much of Syria), increasing moisture for vegetative wheat and boosting long-term moisture reserves. Mostly dry weather continued across Iran, although scattered showers (just a few locations receiving more than 25 mm) fell along the Caspian coast and to the north of the Red Sea. During January, a drying trend began over Turkey early in the month, bringing some relief from flooding that had afflicted sections of the southwest. Showers briefly shifted to Iran, boosting moisture reserves for dormant winter wheat, but drier weather returned by month's end. January temperatures generally averaged above normal over Iran and below normal farther west. Western Iran and Turkey's Anatolian Plateau experienced periodic outbreaks of bitter cold (temperatures falling below -15 degrees C), but snow cover likely offered adequate protection for winter wheat.





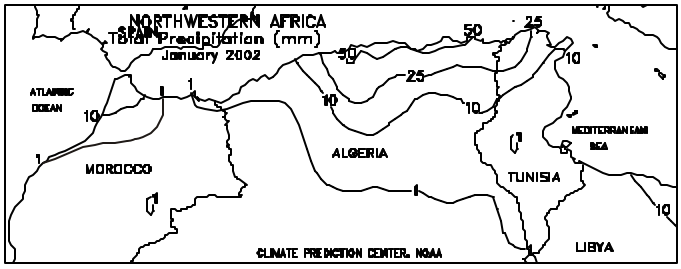


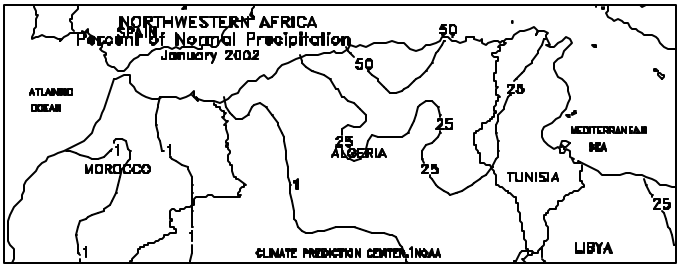


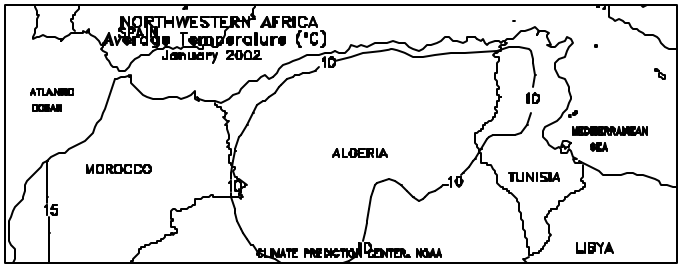


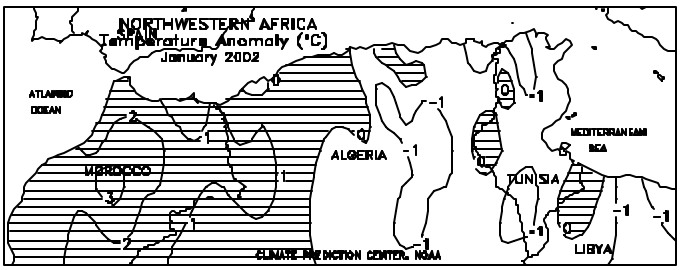
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

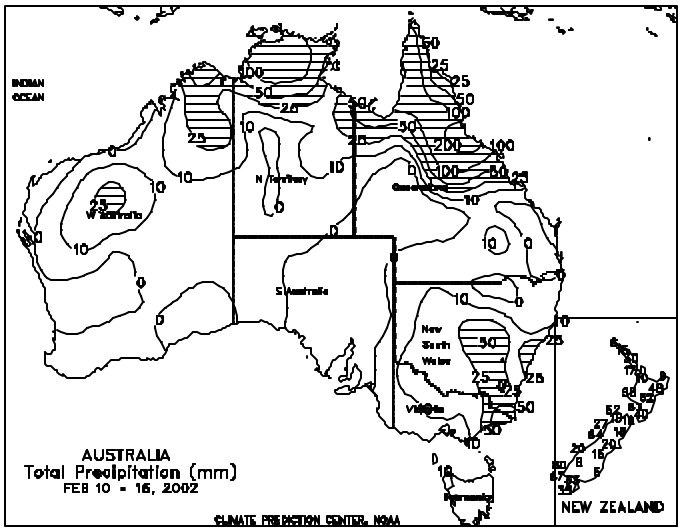
Unfavorable dryness continued in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, worsening conditions for winter grains in the jointing stage of development. Furthermore, persistent dryness has likely depleted moisture reserves in these areas and rain is needed soon to halt further declines in crop conditions. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C above normal throughout the region, increasing evaporation rates. In January, winter grain areas in Morocco, western Algeria, and Tunisia received little if any precipitation (less than 25 percent of normal), causing crops to rely on limited soil moisture reserves to sustain normal development. In central and eastern Algeria, although late-month showers provided temporary relief from dryness, less than 50 percent of normal precipitation was observed for the month. Since the beginning of the growing season, most winter grain areas across the region have received less than half the normal amount of precipitation. The driest areas include central Algeria and Tunisia, which received less than 40 percent of normal precipitation. The prolonged dryness has likely resulted in reduced plant stands and stunted plant growth. Since winter grains across the region usually progress through the highly moisture-sensitive heading and flowering stages from mid-March through mid-April, timely rains will be needed in upcoming weeks to prevent serious declines in yield prospects.





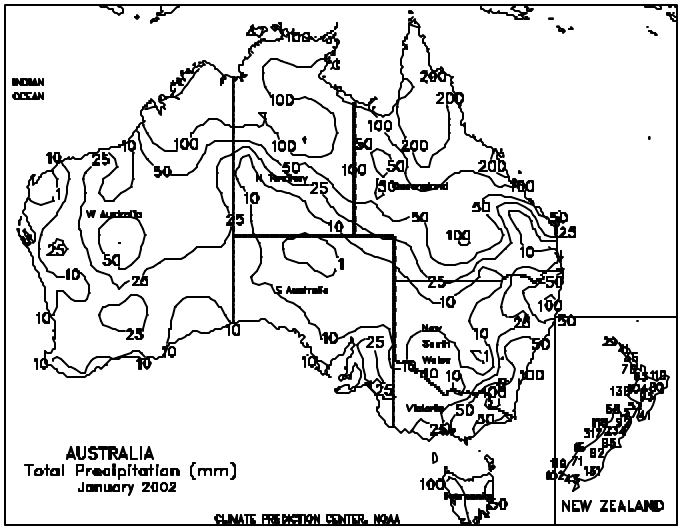


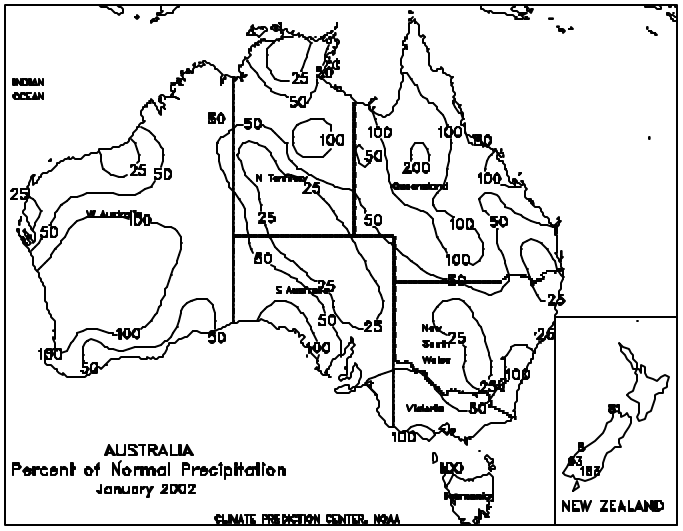


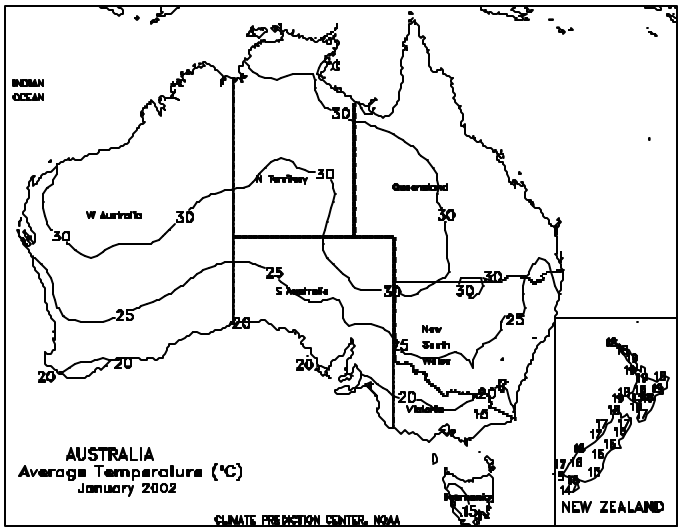


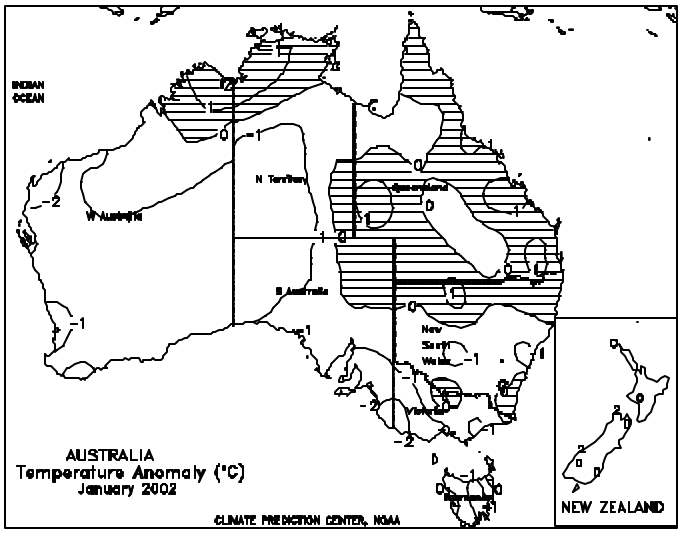
AUSTRALIA

Late-week showers (10-50 mm or more) covered much of Victoria and New South Wales, increasing moisture reserves for pastures and livestock. However, mostly dry, warm weather continued farther north (southern Queensland and northeastern New South Wales), aiding early summer crop harvesting but further stressing immature rainfed summer crops, including sorghum. Dry, seasonably warm weather continued across grazing lands of Western Australia and South Australia, increasing evaporative losses. In New Zealand, rain (10-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) covered primary agricultural areas. In January, warmer- and drier-than-normal weather dominated important summer crop areas of Queensland and New South Wales, reducing moisture available for normal development of sorghum and many non-irrigated summer crops. In Western Australia and the southeast (South Australia to southern New South Wales), occasional showers benefited pastures and livestock, with below-normal temperatures reducing evapotranspiration rates and limiting stress.



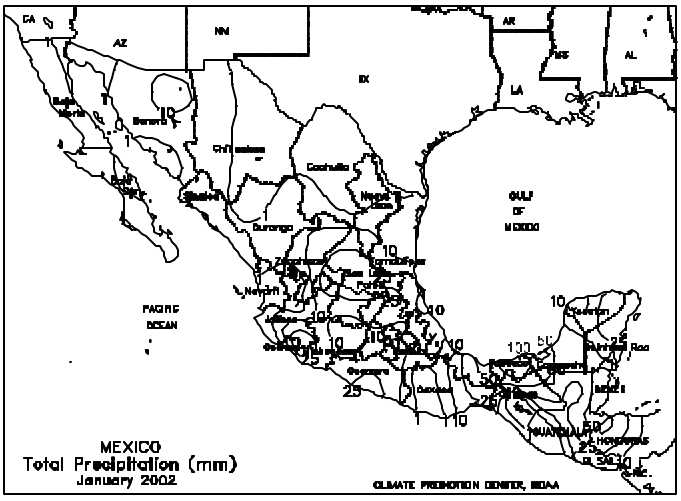


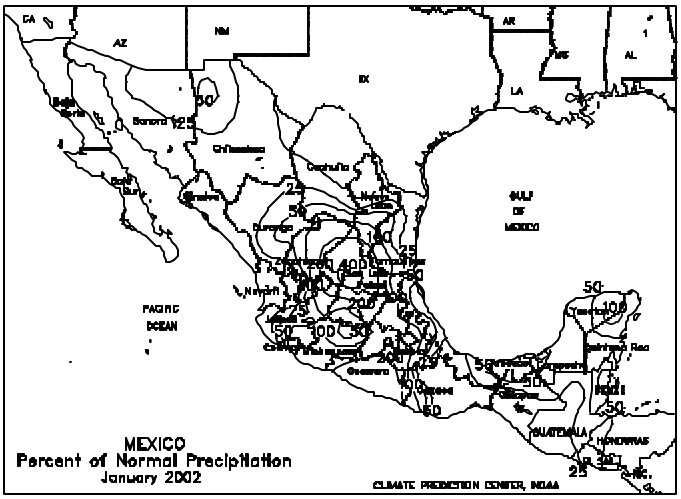


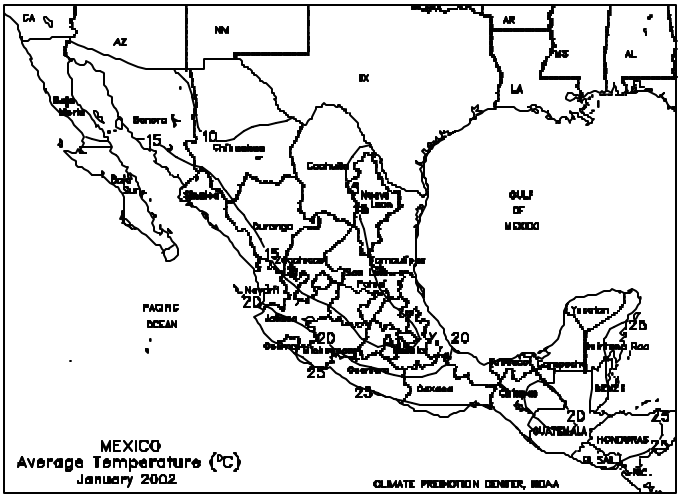


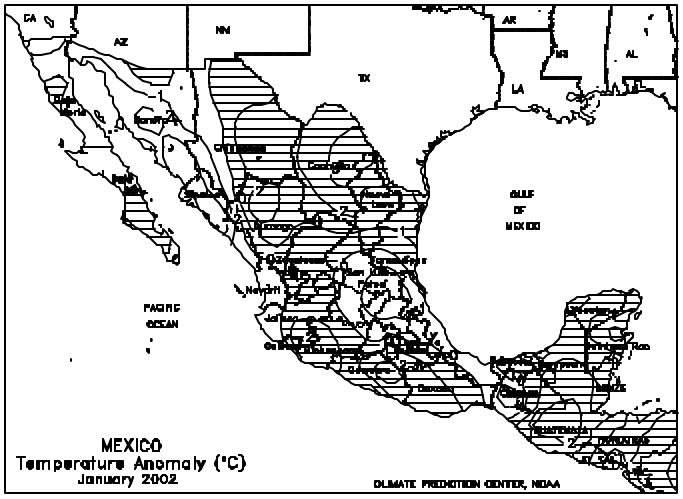
MEXICO

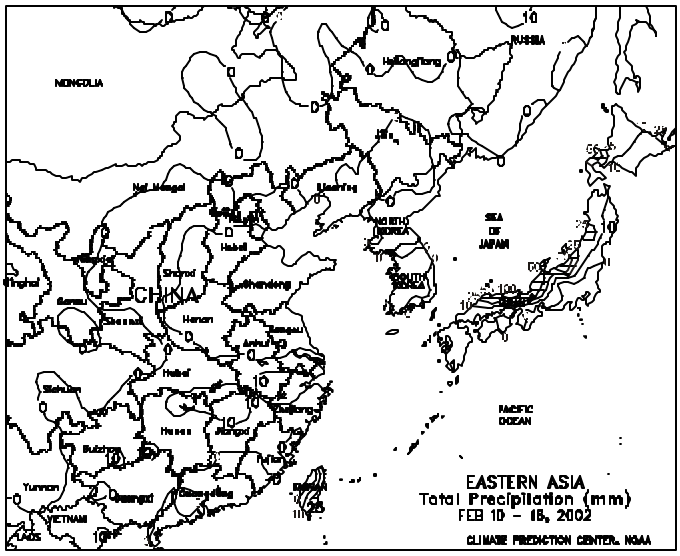
During January, near- to above-normal rainfall was concentrated in central Mexico (from Zacatecas and southern Nuevo Leon southward to Michoacan and Guerrero), increasing moisture supplies for winter crops. Early-month rainfall provided moisture for winter crops in Tabasco. In the west, mostly dry weather prevailed, favoring fieldwork for wheat and vegetables along the coast of Sonora and Sinaloa. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in north-central Mexico, 2 to 4 degrees C below normal in Sonora and Sinaloa, and near normal elsewhere.





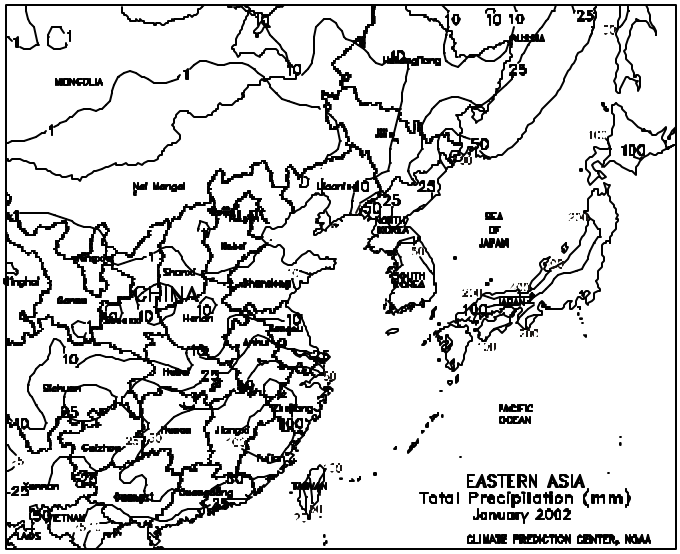


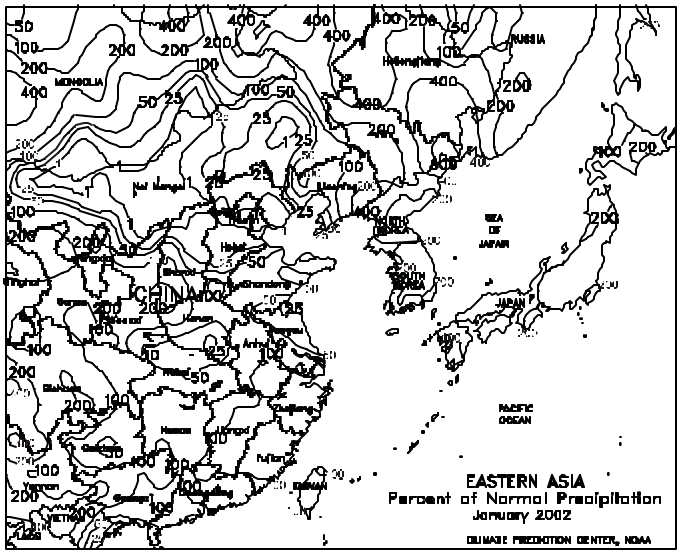


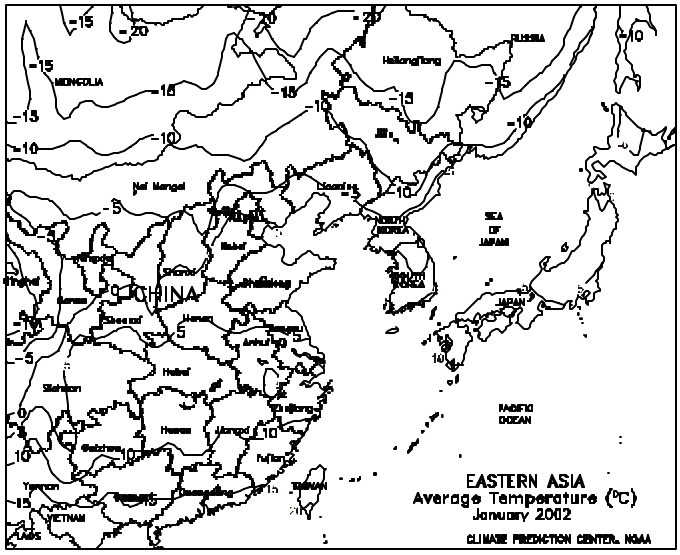


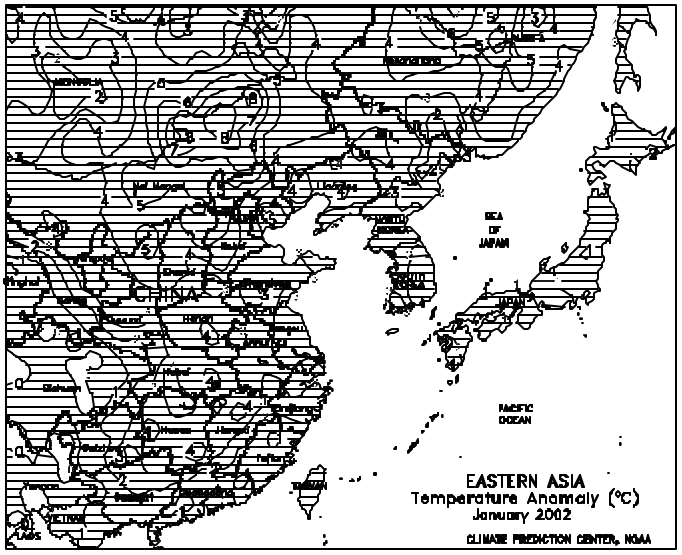
EASTERN ASIA

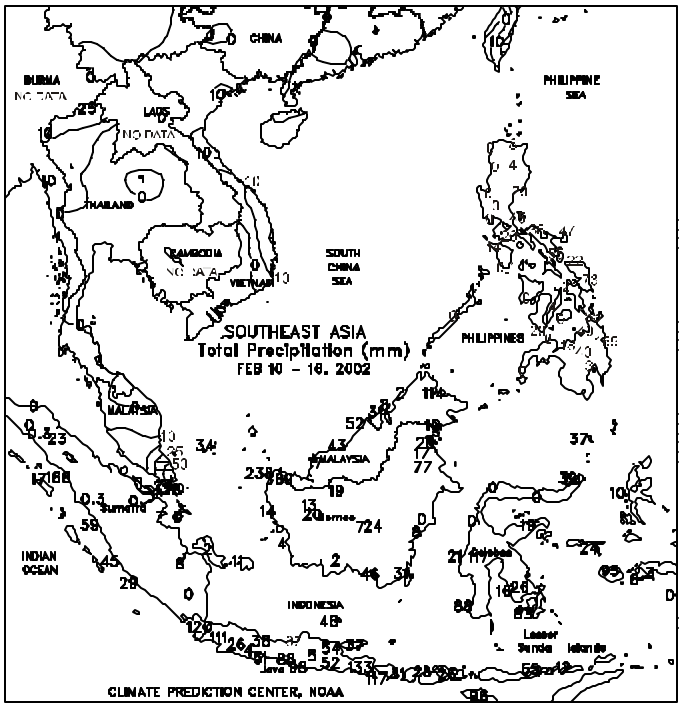
Unseasonably warm weather continued across the North China Plain, causing winter wheat to begin breaking dormancy across the south (southern Henan and northern Anhui and Jiangsu). Throughout the region, seasonably dry weather necessitated the use of supplemental irrigation for greening wheat. Temperatures averaged 4 to 6 degrees C above normal across the region, with highs reaching the upper teens degrees C. In portions of the Yangtze Valley (Hubei and southern Anhui and Jiangsu), continued dry weather reduced moisture supplies for greening winter crops. Farther south, light rain (5-15 mm) fell across southern China, but more rain is needed for vegetative winter crops due to the warmer weather. Temperatures averaged 3 to 5 degrees C above normal across the Yangzte Valley and southern China. During January, near- to above-normal precipitation fell across central and southern China, maintaining adequate moisture supplies for winter crops and sugarcane across the south. However, below-normal precipitation in the middle Yangtze Valley (southern Henan, Hubei, and Hunan) reduced moisture supplies. Much-above-normal temperatures during the first half of January caused winter wheat to lose some cold hardiness across the North China Plain. Cooler weather later in the month allowed wheat to regain some winter hardiness.





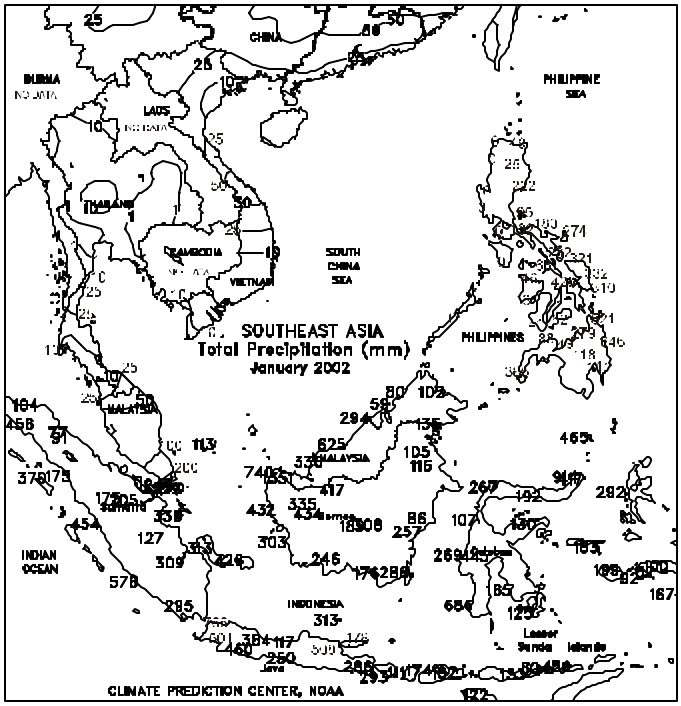


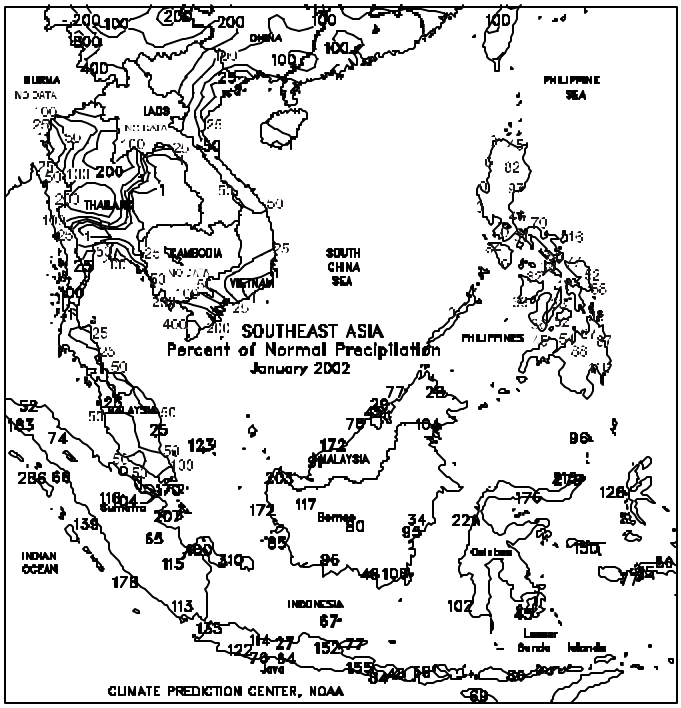


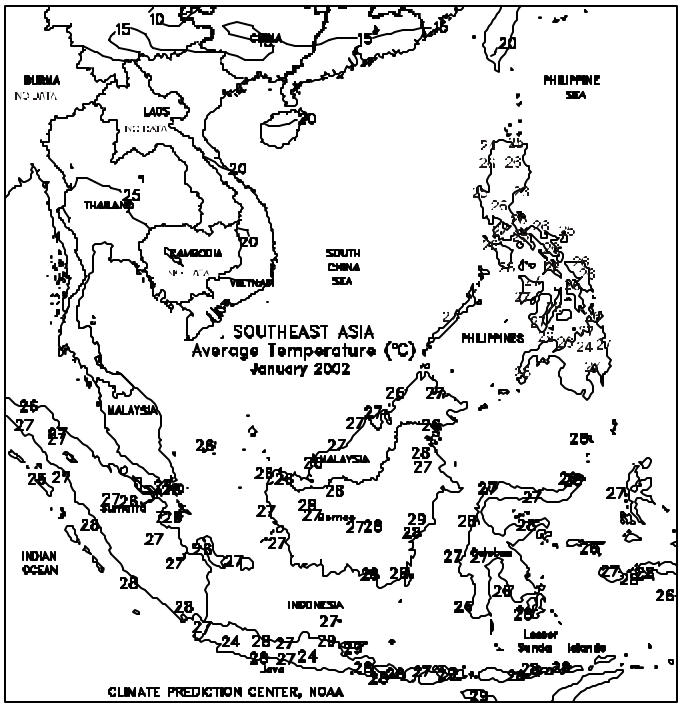


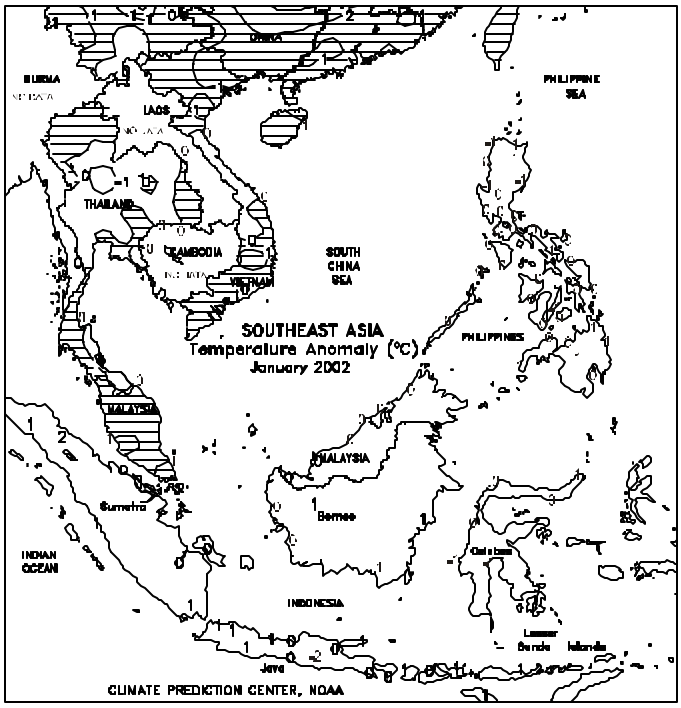
SOUTHEAST ASIA

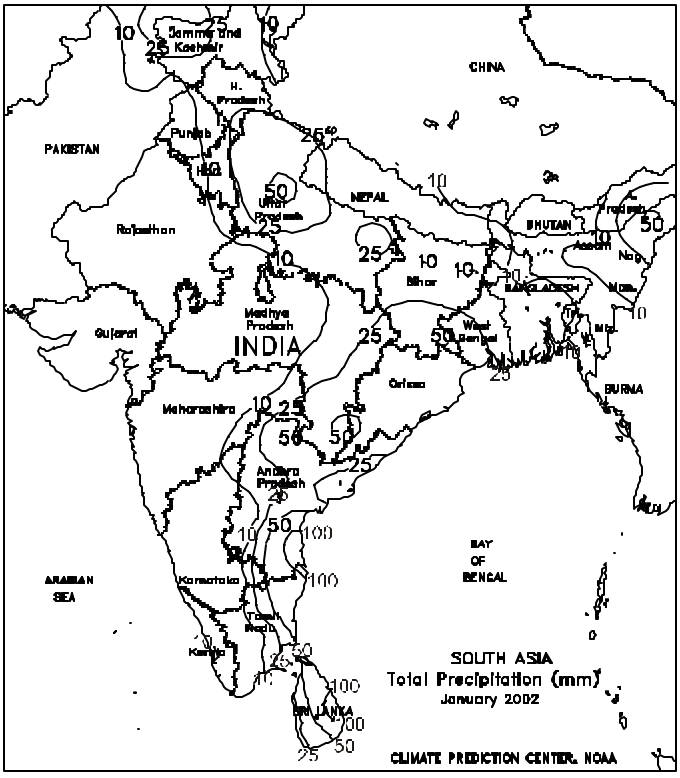
In Java, Indonesia, heavy showers (50-120 mm), albeit less intense than previous weeks, continued across extreme western and eastern Java, where excessive moisture remained a concern for main-season rice. Elsewhere in Java, drier weather (10-80 mm) eased flooding. In the eastern Philippines, lighter showers (25-75 mm) maintained moisture supplies for grain and plantation crop areas. Warmer weather prevailed in northern Vietnam, favoring winter-spring rice development. Unseasonably dry weather continued to reduce moisture supplies for oil palm in peninsular Malaysia. In January, consistent heavy rainfall eased long-term dryness in Java, Indonesia, but caused some flooding. Below-normal rainfall reduced moisture supplies for second-season cropsin the Philippines and oil palm in peninsular Malaysia. Persistent light showers increased irrigation supplies in northern Vietnam, but below-normal temperatures slowed development of winter-spring rice.

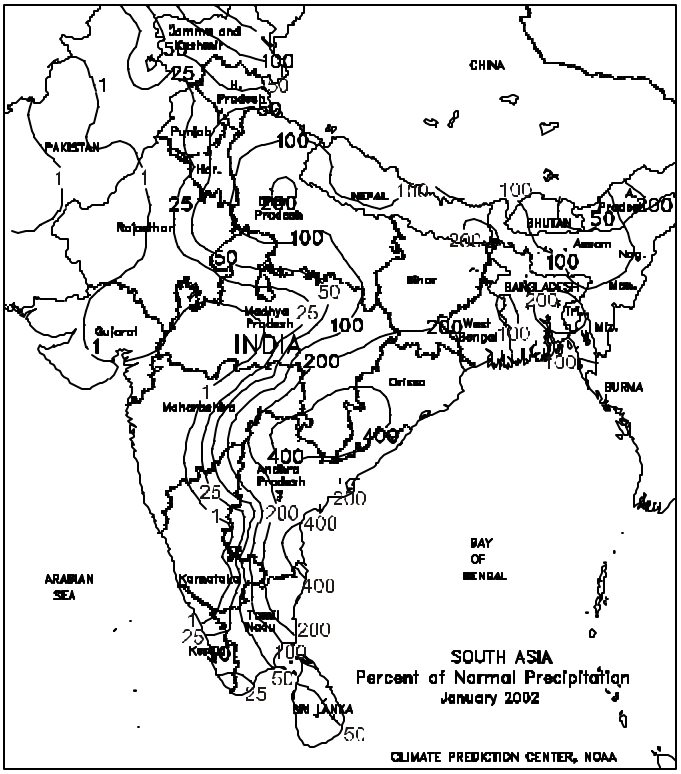


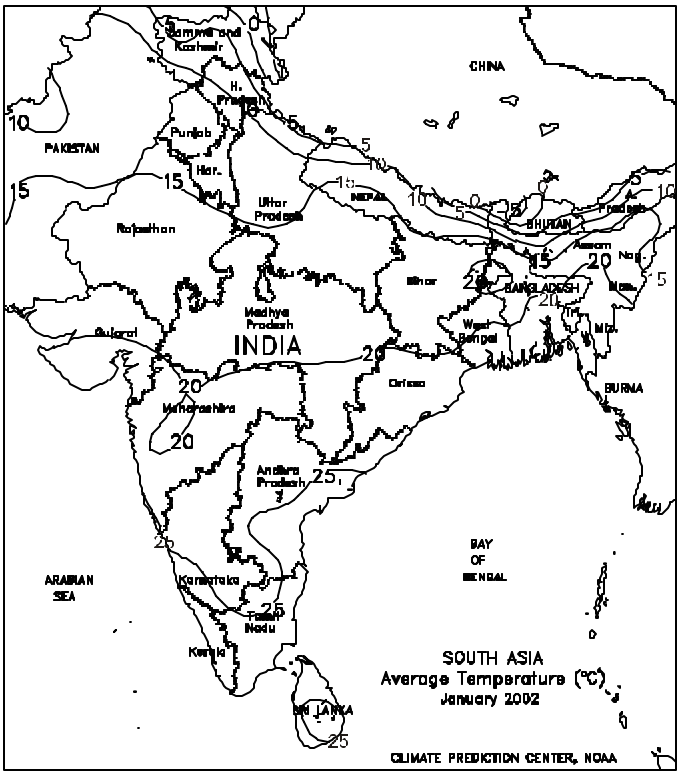


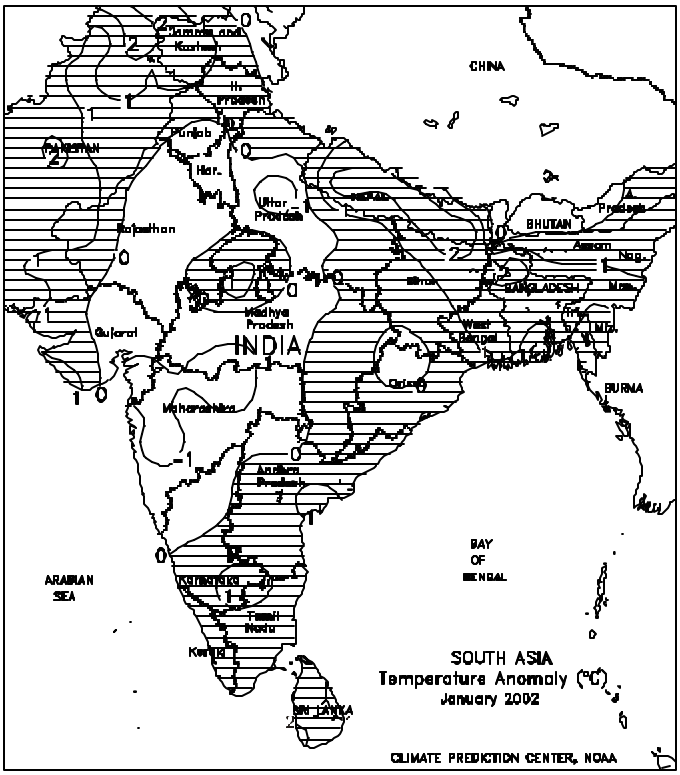

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Average Temperature (°C)
January 2002
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

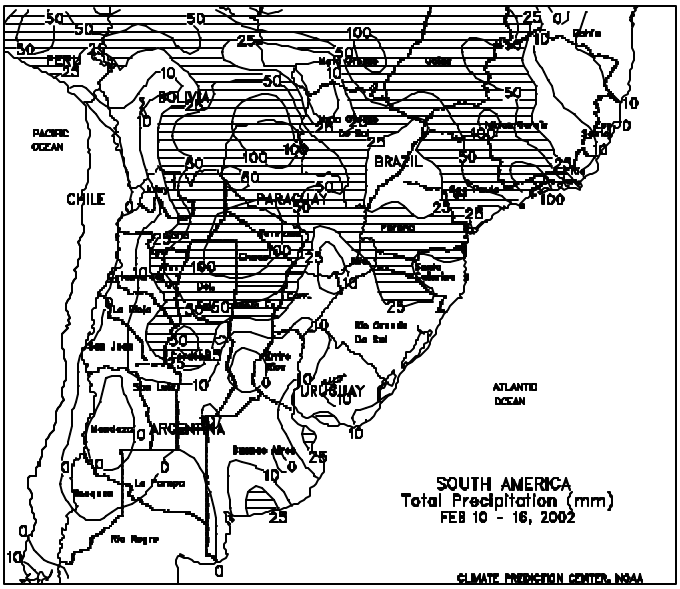

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
January 2002
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


SOUTH ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
January 2002
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


SOUTH ASIA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
January 2002
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

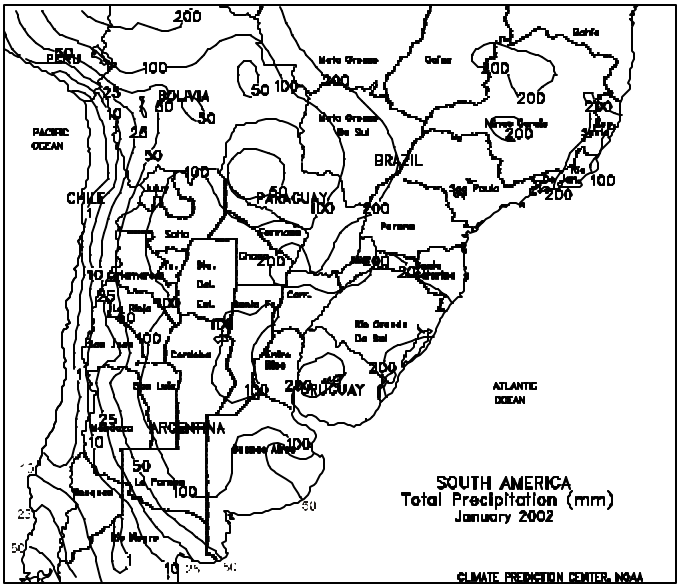


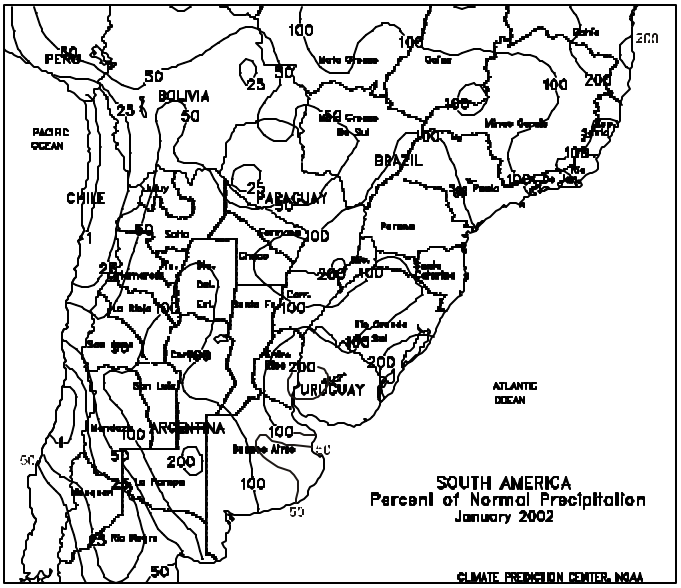


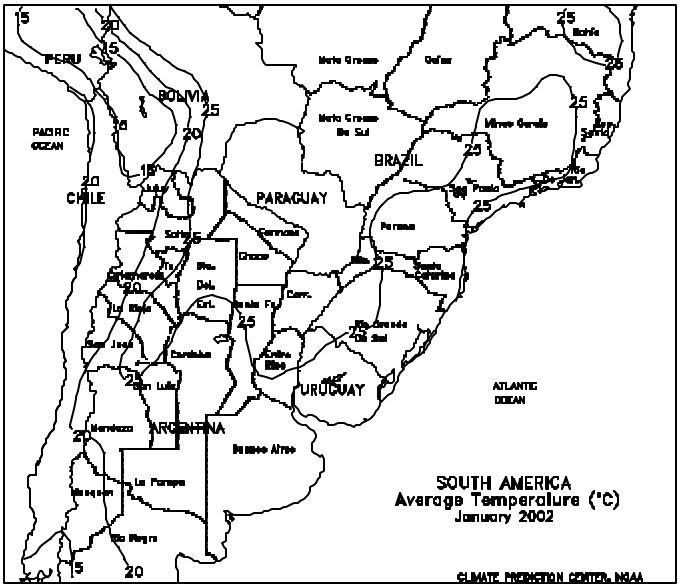


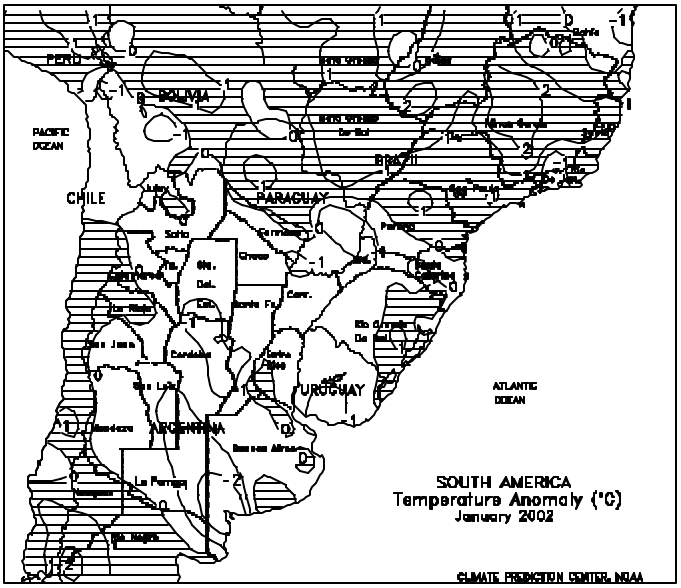
SOUTH AMERICA

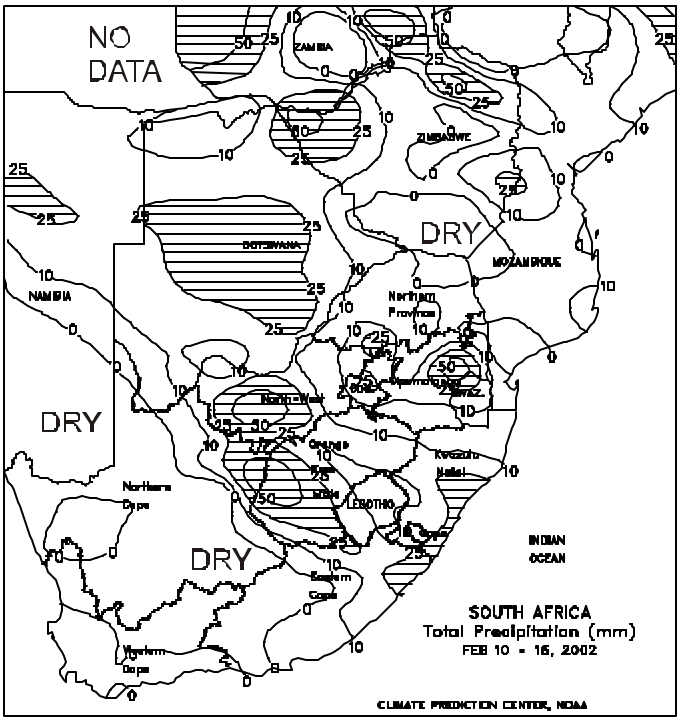
Across central Argentina, two consecutive weeks of scattered, light rain (less than 10 mm) has resulted in pockets of limited soil moisture for reproductive to filling summer crops. Widespread rain is needed to maintain favorable yield prospects. Second-crop soybeans are the least developed and, therefore, are in the greatest need of moisture. Isolated moderate showers (20-40 mm) fell across extremesouthern and eastern Buenos Aires, maintaining favorable soil moisture, while seasonable temperatures maintained average crop water use. Moderate to heavy showers (50-100 mm) fell across the northern cotton areas, boosting moisture supplies but possibly causing some flooding. In southern Brazil, widespread showers (20-80 mm) maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for filling to maturing soybeans and corn. Ample moisture supplies also existed for cotton, coffee, sugarcane, and citrus. In the northern areas of Mato Grosso and Goias, the persistent showers slowed soybean maturation and early harvest progress. Dry weather favored harvesting in western Bahia. Across southern Paraguay, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, and portions of northern Argentina, a late-December to late-January drought stressed summer crops. Late-January and early-February rainfall eased the drought and stabilized yield prospects. Good to excellent growing conditions elsewhere in Brazil will likely lessen the potential impact of the southern drought. In central Argentina, near- to above-normal January rainfall maintained adequate soil moisture for vegetative to reproductive summer crops. Slightly below-normal January temperatures eased crop water use across Argentina and Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.


SOUTH AMERICA
Total Precipitation (mm)
January 2002
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


SOUTH AMERICA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
January 2002
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

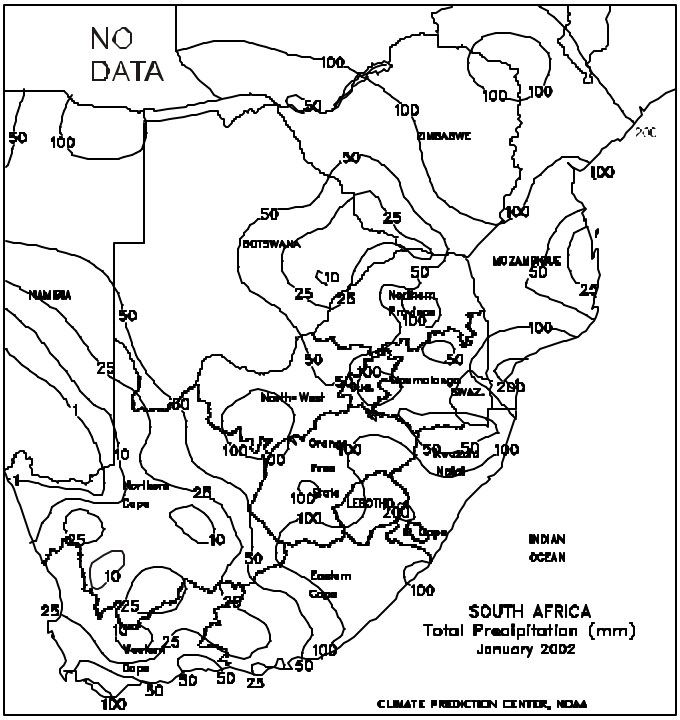

SOUTH AMERICA
Average Temperature (°C)
January 2002
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

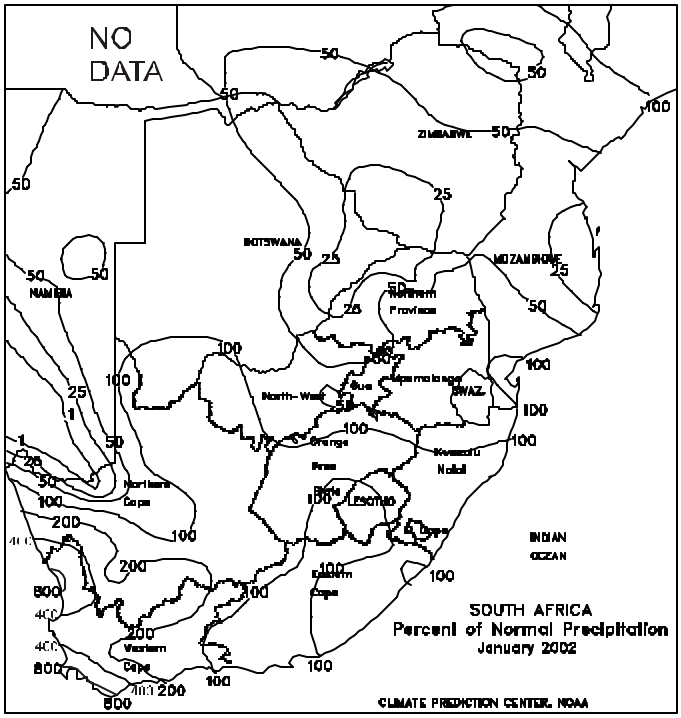

SOUTH AMERICA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
January 2002
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

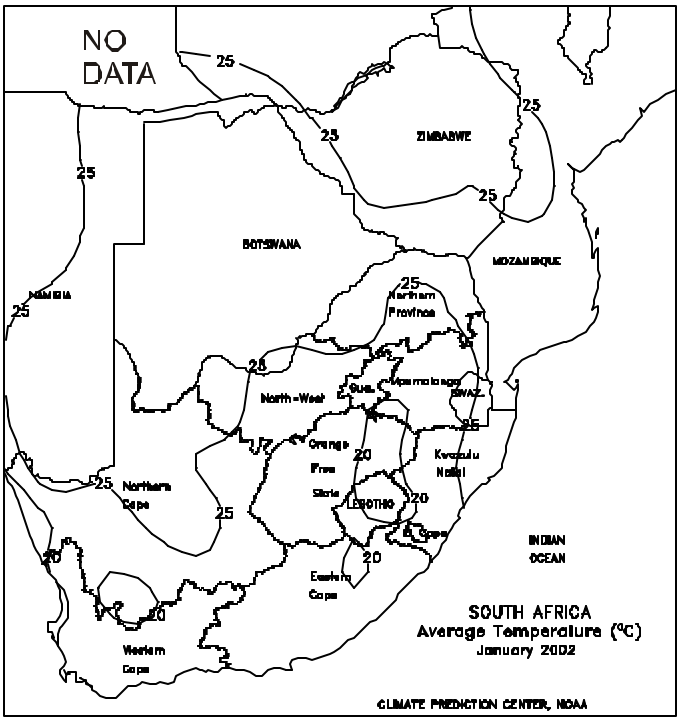


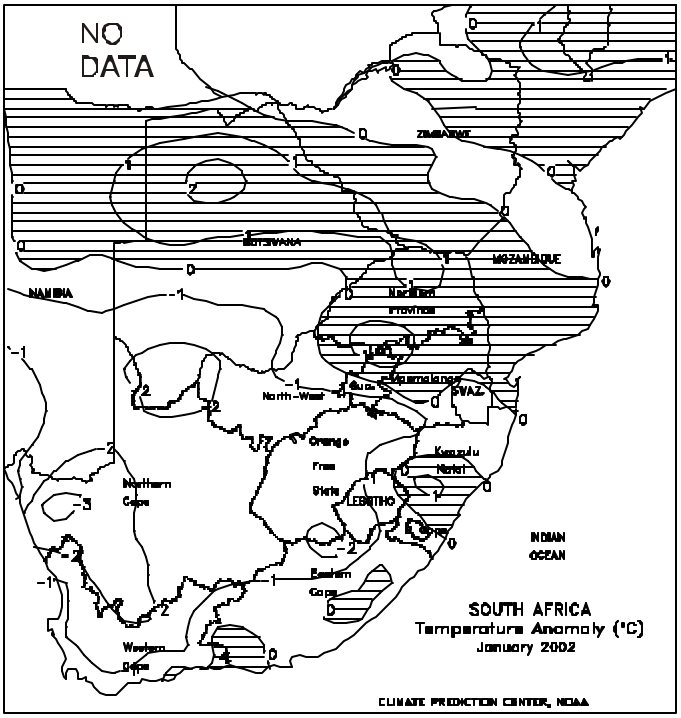
SOUTH AFRICA

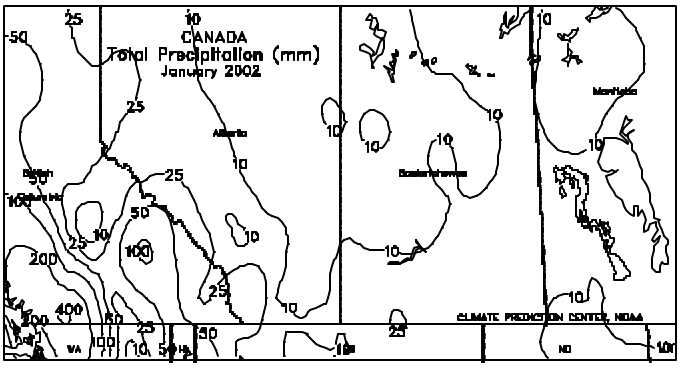
Scattered showers (10-25 mm) benefited filling corn and other summer crops in northeastern growing areas (Gauteng and central Mpumalanga). Dry pockets persisted for the third week over parts of the eastern corn belt (southern Mpumalanga, northern Free State, and eastern sections of North West), reducing moisture for normal crop development. However, temperatures averaged below normal, reducing crop moisture demands and reducing the potential for heat stress. Elsewhere, moderate to heavy showers (10-50 mm or more) returned to western sections of the corn belt, and continued over southern sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal. Below-normal temperatures reduced crop irrigation demands in orchards and vineyards of Western Cape. During January, frequent showers and seasonable temperatures maintained generally favorable conditions for reproductive summer crops in southern and western sections of the corn belt. Shower activity tapered off in the east early in the month, but timely rain and favorable temperatures favored summer crop reproduction by month' s end. Near- to above-normal rainfall covered primary agricultural areas of KwaZulu-Natal and the Cape Provinces, boosting irrigation reserves. Generally seasonable temperatures in those areas sustained normal crop moisture requirements.

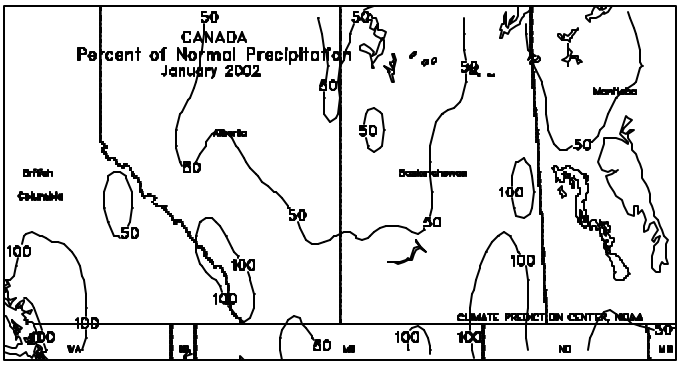


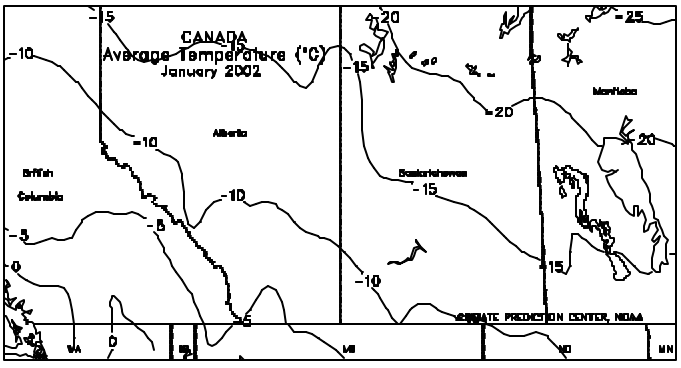


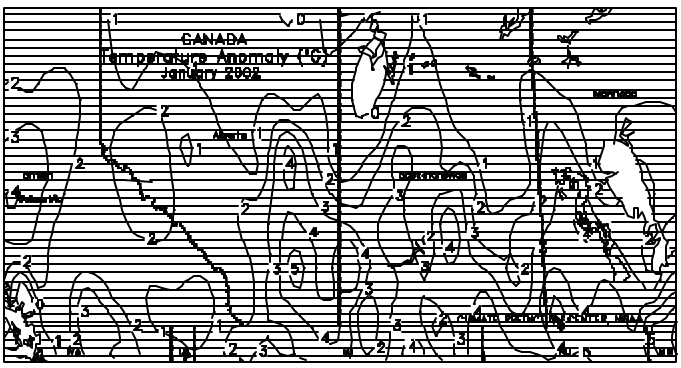

NO
DATA
ZIMBABWE
BOTSWANA
MOZAMBIQUE
NAMIBIA
Northern
Province
North-West
Gauteng
Mpumalanga
SWAZ.
Orange
Free
State
KwaZulu
Natal
LESOTHO
Northern
Cape
Eastern
Cape
Western
Cape
INDIAN
OCEAN
SOUTH AFRICA
Average Temperature (°C)
January 2002
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


NO
DATA
ZIMBABWE
BOTSWANA
MOZAMBIQUE
NAMIBIA
Northern
Province
North-West
Gauteng
Mpumalanga
SWAZ.
Orange
Free
State
KwaZulu
Natal
LESOTHO
Northern
Cape
Eastern
Cape
Western
Cape
INDIAN
OCEAN
SOUTH AFRICA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
January 2002
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


CANADA
Total Precipitation (mm)
January 2002
Manitoba
Alberta
British
Columbia
Saskatchewan
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
WA
MT
ND
MN


CANADA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
January 2002
Manitoba
Alberta
British
Columbia
Saskatchewan
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
WA
MT
ND
MN


CANADA
Average Temperature (°C)
January 2002
Manitoba
Alberta
British
Columbia
Saskatchewan
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
WA
MT
ND
MN


CANADA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
January 2002
Manitoba
Alberta
British
Columbia
Saskatchewan
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
WA
MT
ND
MN

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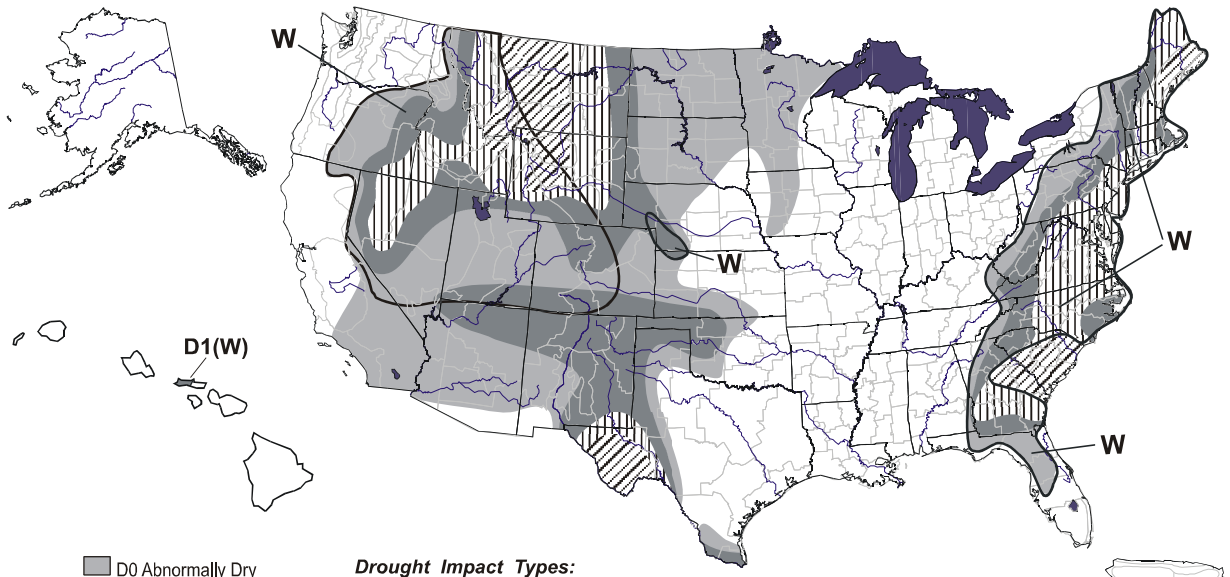
U.S. Drought Monitor

February 12, 2002
Valid 8 a.m. EST



D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Drought—Moderate
D2 Drought—Severe
D3 Drought—Extreme
D4 Drought—Exceptional

Drought Impact Types:
A = Agriculture
W = Water (Hydrological)
F = Fire danger (Wildfires)
Delineates dominant impacts
(No type = All 3 impacts)

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

http://drought.unl.edu/monitor/monitor.html

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