

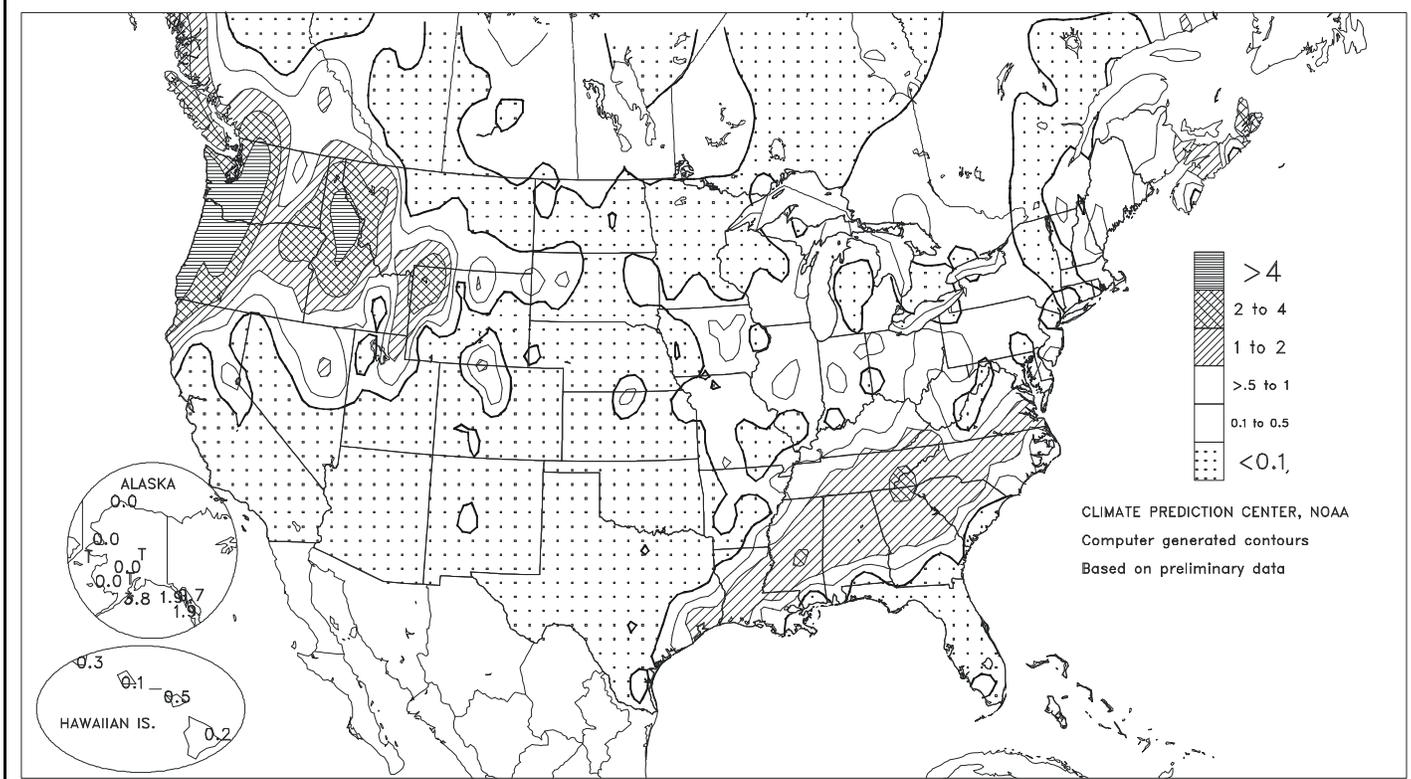
# WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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

## Total Precipitation (Inches)

JAN 26 - FEB 1, 2003



## HIGHLIGHTS

January 26 - February 1, 2003

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

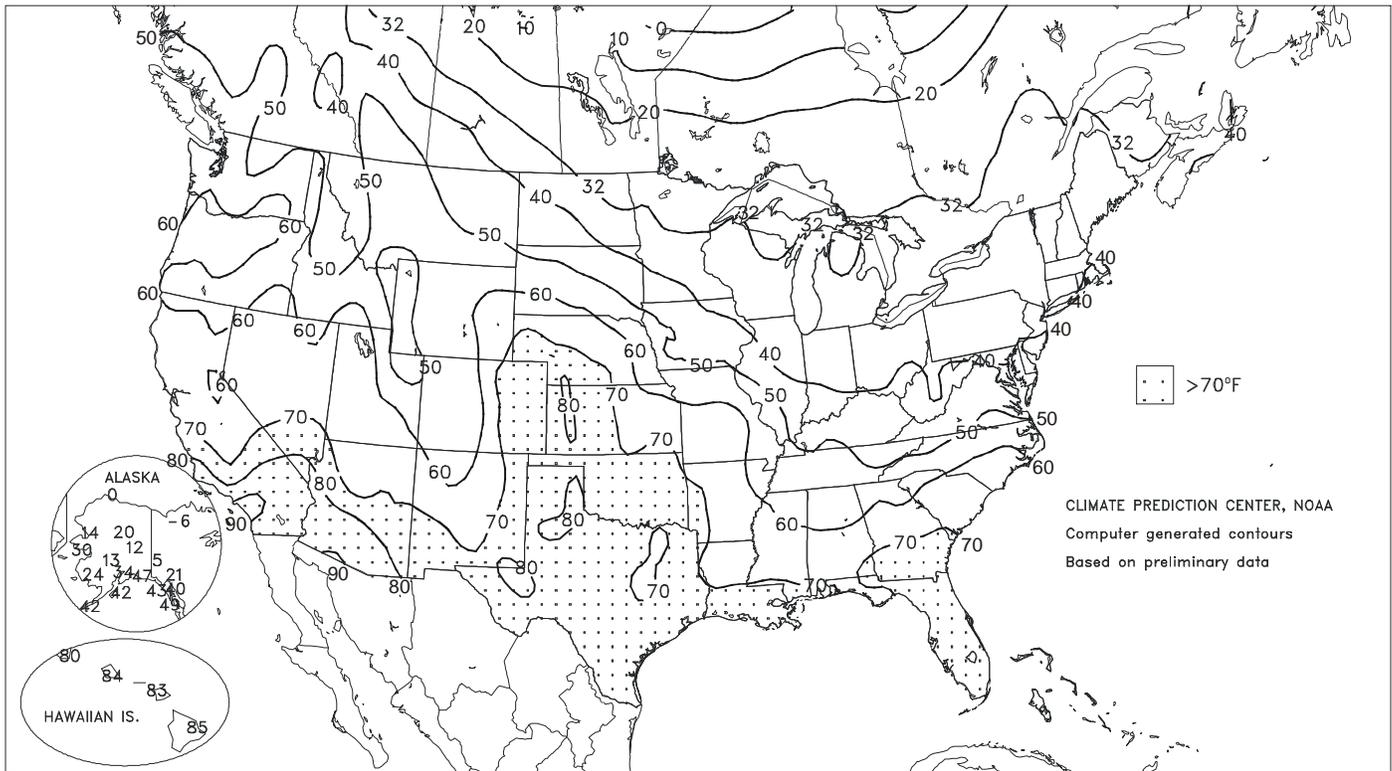
**W**et weather intensified across the **Northwest**, benefiting winter grains and further boosting high-elevation snow packs. However, little or no precipitation fell south of a line from **northern California to the central Rockies**, leaving the majority of the **West** with a variety of drought-related concerns. Among the most serious effects of long-term **Western** precipitation deficits are below-normal reservoir levels and drought-damaged rangelands. Record warmth (weekly temperatures as much as 20°F above normal) aggravated the effects of drought and caused some premature melting of the **Western** snow pack. Temperatures averaged generally 4 to 16°F above  
*(Continued on page 3)*

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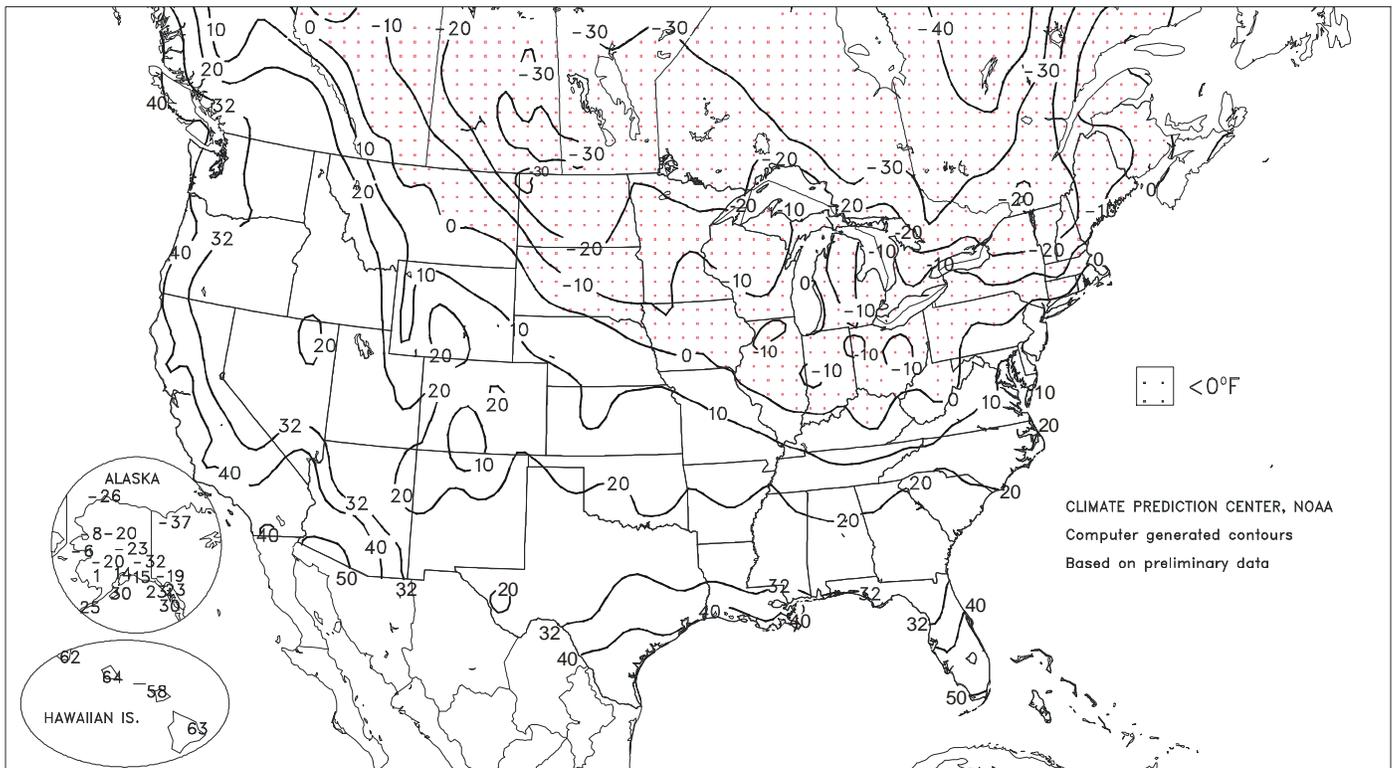
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

JAN 26 - FEB 1, 2003



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

JAN 26 - FEB 1, 2003



(Continued from front cover)

normal on the **Plains**, favoring overwintering wheat but melting much of the crop's protective snow cover across northern portions of the region. Farther east, rain and snow showers boosted topsoil moisture in the **Corn Belt**, although the **upper Midwest** remained unusually dry. The development of cold-season drought has had little effect on **Midwestern** agriculture, but has lowered the levels of navigable rivers and hampered outdoor recreation. Meanwhile, widespread showers returned to the **South** for the first time in 1 month, accompanied by a warming trend. The mostly dry January weather allowed for an acceleration of fieldwork, following an exceptionally wet period during the last quarter of 2002. Farther north, cold weather (as much as 8°F below normal) lingered in the **Northeast**, accompanied by blizzard conditions at week's end across **eastern New England**.

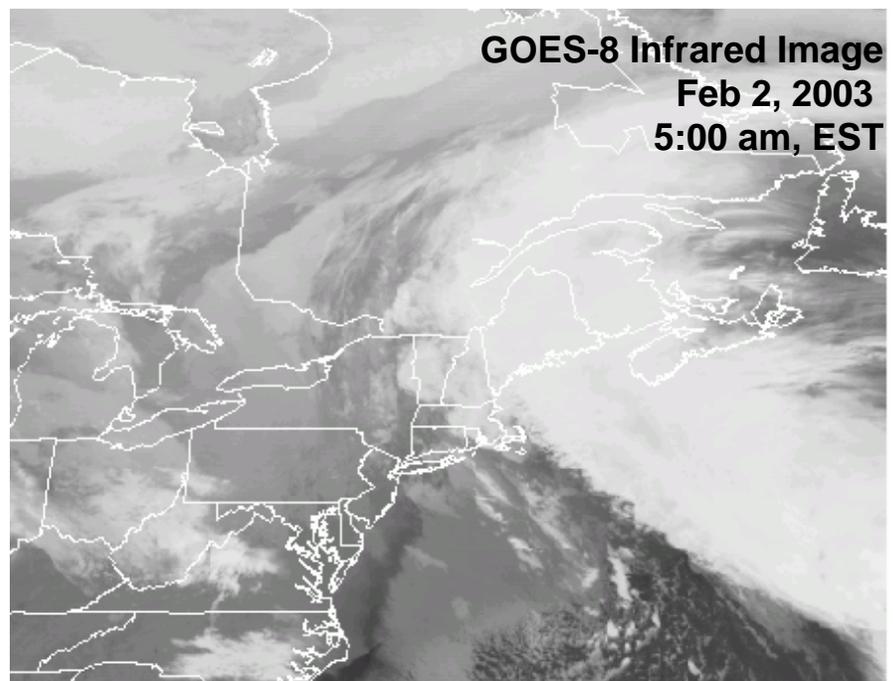
Late-month showers across the **South** failed to prevent several records for January dryness. **Little Rock, AR**, received only 0.31 inch (9 percent of normal), breaking their January 1986 record of 0.55 inch. Similarly, only 0.52 inch (8 percent of normal) dampened **Baton Rouge, LA**, edging their January 1928 standard of 0.60 inch. In **Tampa, FL**, where monthly temperatures averaged 54.8°F (6.5°F below normal), the January rainfall of 0.11 inch (5 percent of normal) was the lowest since only a trace fell in 1950. Meanwhile on the **Plains, Kansas City, MO**, completed their third-driest 3-month period on record. **Kansas City** collected just 0.82 inch (16 percent of normal) from November to January, behind 0.58 inch from December 1919 - February 1920 and 0.74 inch from December 1922 - February 1923. In contrast, heavy rainfall caused some flooding across **southwestern Washington** and **northwestern Oregon**, where 72-hour (January 29 - February 1) rainfall approached 10 inches. On January 31, the **Nehalem River** at **Foss, OR**, crested 2.6 feet above flood stage, while the **Cowlitz River** at **Kelso, WA**, crested 1.4 feet above flood stage. At week's end, a developing storm system brought light snow to the **Northeast**. The storm will be covered in more detail in next week's summary, since most of the heavy snow and high winds developed across **northern Maine** and **eastern New England** on February 2.

Bitterly cold weather prevailed across the **Midwest** and **Northeast** early in the week, resulting in nearly two dozen daily-record lows. Records for January 27 included -14°F in **Lincoln, IL**, and -11°F in **Cincinnati, OH**. In **Indiana, Indianapolis'** low of -9°F on January 27 was their lowest reading since January 17, 1997, when it was -10°F. With a minimum of -4°F on January 27, **Pittsburgh, PA**, experienced their lowest temperature since February 4, 1996, when the low was -6°F. On January 28 in **Vermont, Montpelier's** daily-record low of -22°F stood in stark contrast to their record high of 51°F set on the same date last year. **Massena, NY**, set record lows of -29°F on January 27 and 28. **Pittsburgh** finally saw temperatures climb above the freezing mark (33°F on January 30) after midweek, ending their longest spell of sub-freezing readings (19 days from January 11-29) since December 7-28, 1989.

In contrast, rapid warming commenced on the **High Plains**. On January 26, **Great Falls, MT**, noted a low of 0°F and a high of 56°F, their largest daily range since December 16, 2000, when the temperature climbed to 40°F from a low of -21°F. Elsewhere in **Montana, Blackfeet** (near **Cut Bank**) recorded a 32-degree rise in 30 minutes on Sunday morning, from 10 to 42°F. In **Nebraska, North Platte** notched a daily-record high of 67°F on January 27 (just days after their lowest reading of the month, -3°F on January 23), followed by another daily record (75°F) on February 1. Elsewhere on the **High Plains**, daily-record highs on February 1 included 80°F in **McCook, NE**, and 79°F in **Hill City, KS**.

After midweek, some of the hottest January conditions on record overspread the **Southwest**. In **southern California, Mt. Wilson** notched a monthly record high of 75°F on January 30, followed by another record (77°F) on January 31. More than 20 other locations across the **West** set or tied January record highs on the last day of the month. All-time January records included 71°F in **Reno, NV**; 63°F in **Salt Lake City, UT**; and 60°F in **Pocatello, ID**. Several **southern California** locations, including **Chula Vista** (90°F), **Los Angeles (LAX) Airport** (91°F), **Escondido** (92°F), **Thousand Oaks** (94°F), **Oxnard** (94°F), and the **Riverside Citrus Experiment Station** (97°F) reached or exceeded 90°F in January for the first time on record. **Riverside's** high came within 1°F of the Nation's highest recorded January temperature, 98°F in **Laredo, TX**. The late-month heat capped the warmest January on record in several locations, including **Flagstaff, AZ** (37.2°F, or 7.5°F above normal), and **Las Vegas, NV** (54.2°F, or 7.2°F above normal). Previous monthly records in both locations were established in 1986. Record heat continued into early February, when **Las Vegas** (80°F on February 1) experienced their earliest high temperature of 80°F or higher (previously, 81°F on February 17, 1996).

Unusually dry weather persisted on **Hawaii's Big Island**, where **Hilo** recorded their seventh-lowest January rainfall since 1950. **Hilo's** monthly total, 1.24 inches (13 percent of normal), was their lowest January sum since a record-low amount of 0.13 inch in 1998. Meanwhile, cold fronts continued to generate scattered, locally heavy showers from **Kauai to Maui**. Most of the heaviest rain fell in a 48-hour period from January 29-31, when totals reached 3.83 inches in **Mahinahina, Maui**; 3.73 inches in **Wainiha, Kauai**; and 3.47 inches at **Oahu's Wilson Tunnel**. Meanwhile, mild weather (up to 10°F above normal) continued in **Alaska**, accompanied by mostly dry conditions across the interior. In **King Salmon**, where the normal January maximum temperature is 22.8°F, highs rose above 32°F on every day from January 7-31. Meanwhile, monthly precipitation totaled 0.46 inch (45 percent of normal) in **King Salmon** and 0.15 inch (14 percent) in **McGrath**. Season-to-date snowfall in **McGrath** through January 31 totaled just 39.4 inches (57 percent of normal). Meanwhile in **southern Alaska, Kodiak** completed their wettest January on record, with precipitation totaling 17.18 inches (210 percent of normal). **Kodiak's** previous record of 15.77 inches was set in 1977.



GOES-8 Infrared Image  
Feb 2, 2003  
5:00 am, EST

**Weather Data for Mississippi and the Missouri Bootheel**

**Weather Data for the Week Ending February 1, 2003**

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					
	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. °F				
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
MS BATESVILLE X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BELZONI X	56	30	63	23	43	1	0.70	-0.63	0.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	5	1	1	1
CLARKSDALE X	47	25	60	19	36	-4	0.00	-1.19	0.00	9.32	119	1.30	53	-	-	0	6	0	0	0
CLEVELAND X	49	29	63	20	39	-3	0.51	-0.54	0.36	8.49	115	1.57	68	-	-	0	5	2	0	0
GREENVILLE X	50	30	63	21	40	-2	0.30	-0.96	0.30	3.56	46	0.30	12	-	-	0	5	1	0	0
GREENWOOD X	53	32	61	23	42	-1	0.81	-0.38	0.81	8.89	111	1.34	51	-	-	0	5	1	1	1
INDIANOLA 1S	52	31	61	23	41	-	1.00	-	0.98	7.54	-	1.17	-	46	41	0	5	3	1	1
INVERNESS 5E	52	33	61	23	42	-	1.00	-	0.99	8.54	-	1.28	-	47	42	0	3	2	1	1
LYON	52	28	63	19	40	-	0.06	-	0.05	8.75	-	0.22	-	45	38	0	5	2	0	0
MACON	52	31	59	23	41	-	1.22	-	1.22	7.80	-	1.70	-	47	41	0	4	1	1	1
MOORHEAD X	48	30	60	23	39	-4	0.94	-0.32	0.60	3.90	45	2.36	87	-	-	0	5	2	1	1
ONWARD	54	31	63	23	43	-	0.74	-	0.73	7.81	-	0.85	-	49	43	0	5	2	1	1
PERTHSHIRE	52	27	62	19	40	-	0.14	-	0.13	11.92	-	-	-	47	37	0	5	2	0	0
ROLLING FORK X	52	31	62	23	41	-2	0.50	-0.83	0.30	4.72	55	1.03	36	-	-	0	5	2	0	0
SCOTT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SIDON	52	33	60	24	43	-	1.17	-	1.17	6.92	-	2.56	-	49	40	0	3	1	1	1
STARKVILLE	52	30	60	21	41	-	0.66	-	0.65	6.97	-	-	-	46	61	0	5	2	1	1
TUNICA X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TUNICA 1W	51	26	61	18	38	-	0.05	-	0.02	7.46	-	0.53	-	40	37	0	5	3	0	0
VANCE	50	28	58	20	39	-	0.19	-	0.19	10.35	-	0.42	-	41	38	0	6	1	0	0
VERONA	50	30	57	20	40	-	1.00	-	0.99	7.64	-	1.26	-	48	39	0	5	2	1	1
VICKSBURG X	54	32	69	24	43	-4	1.19	-0.28	1.15	7.87	89	1.52	49	-	-	0	4	2	1	1
YAZOO CITY X	51	29	63	25	40	-5	0.78	-0.69	0.65	6.94	74	1.29	41	-	-	0	6	2	1	1
STONEVILLE X	52	30	63	22	41	-0	0.74	-0.52	0.46	7.44	91	1.43	53	47	39	0	5	3	0	0
MO DELTA	40	24	50	11	32	-3	0.20	-0.96	0.10	6.05	67	0.36	9	32	30	0	6	3	0	0
STEELE	46	27	55	16	36	-1	0.59	-0.26	0.39	8.50	94	1.02	27	37	34	0	6	3	0	0
GLENNONVILLE	43	25	56	14	34	-3	0.21	-0.61	0.11	6.62	84	0.38	12	34	31	0	7	3	0	0
PORTAGEVILLE LF	44	26	53	14	35	-2	0.43	-0.43	0.17	6.38	73	0.72	20	38	32	0	6	3	0	0
CLARKTON	43	24	55	13	34	-3	0.27	-0.55	0.13	6.51	85	0.49	15	35	32	0	7	3	0	0
CARDWELL	45	26	56	15	35	-3	0.93	-0.03	0.74	7.83	90	1.23	33	40	35	0	7	3	1	1
CHARLESTON	42	26	51	12	33	-2	0.35	-0.62	0.14	6.55	85	0.66	22	35	32	0	6	3	0	0
PORTAGEVILLE DC	44	26	53	14	35	-2	0.35	-0.51	0.15	6.54	75	0.64	17	-	-	0	7	3	0	0

Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office.

X Based on 1971-2000 normals.

- Sufficient data not available.

**Weather and Crop Summary:** Fieldwork continued until midweek, when sporadic rainfall halted the majority of Delta activity. Cool weather prevailed in early week, especially at night, followed by above-normal temperatures by week's end.

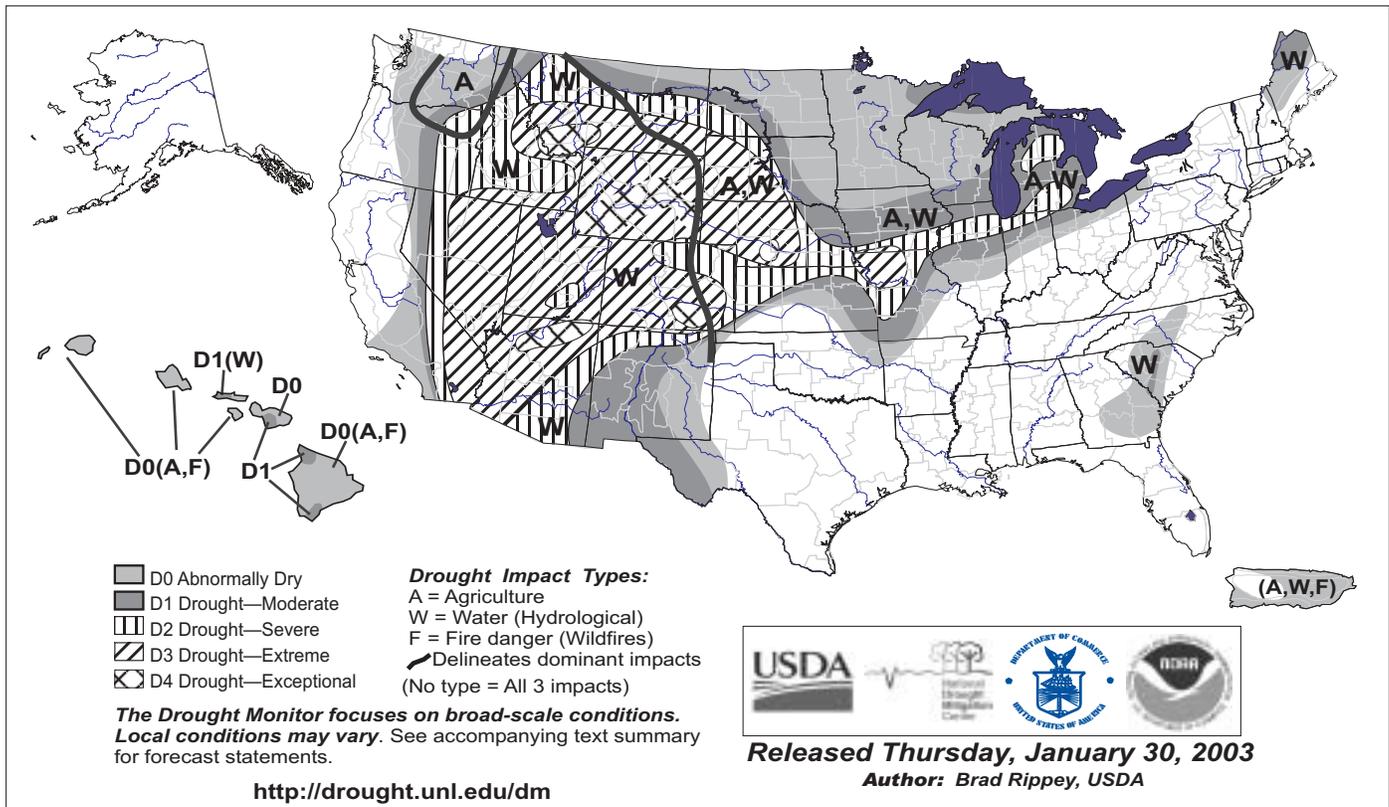
**Monthly Record Highs (°F), January 30-31, 2003**

Date/Location	High	Previous Record/Date(s)	Date/Location	High	Previous Record/Date(s)
<b>January 30</b>			<b>January 31</b>		
Mt. Wilson, CA	75	74 on January 14, 1975, and earlier	Wickenburg, AZ	88	88 on January 19, 1971
			Parker, AZ	87	87 on January 18, 1971
			Needles, CA	85	85 on January 20, 1971
<b>January 31</b>			Roosevelt, AZ	82	80 on January 25 and 26, 1951
Riverside, CA	97	89 on January 18, 1976	Desert Rock, NV	77	73 on January 18, 1994
Santa Ana, CA	96	92 on January 16, 1976	Mt. Wilson, CA	77	75 on January 30, 2003
San Pasqual, CA	95	88 on January 12, 1996, and earlier	Sedona, AZ	77	77 on January 18 and 19, 1971
Oxnard, CA	94	88 on January 18, 1976, and earlier	Reno, NV	71	70 on January 15, 1967
Thou. Oaks, CA	94	89 in January 1984	Battle Mtn., NV	70	67 on January 18, 1971
Thermal, CA	94	92 on January 19, 1971, and earlier	Wells, NV	67	62 on January 9, 1990
Long Beach, CA	93	91 on January 16, 1976	Elko, NV	65	64 on January 9, 1990
Escondido, CA	92	86 on January 11, 1996, and earlier	Blanding, UT	63	62 on January 1, 1918
El Cajon, CA	92	87 on January 13, 2000	Salt Lake City, UT	63	62 on January 26, 1982
Chatsworth, CA	92	90 in January 1971	Pleasant Grove, UT	62	62 on January 27, 1987, and earlier
LAX, CA	91	88 on January 11, 1986, and earlier	Pocatello, ID	60	57 on January 16, 1974
Torrance, CA	91	89 on January 16, 1976	Cedar Point, UT	58	58 on January 15, 1996
Simi Valley, CA	91	90 in January 1986			
Chula Vista, CA	90	88 on January 11, 1996, and earlier			
Ramona, CA	90	90 on January 14, 1975			
Cuyama, CA	88	82 in January 1975			

Compiled for selected locations from information provided by the National Weather Service and the Western Regional Climate Center.

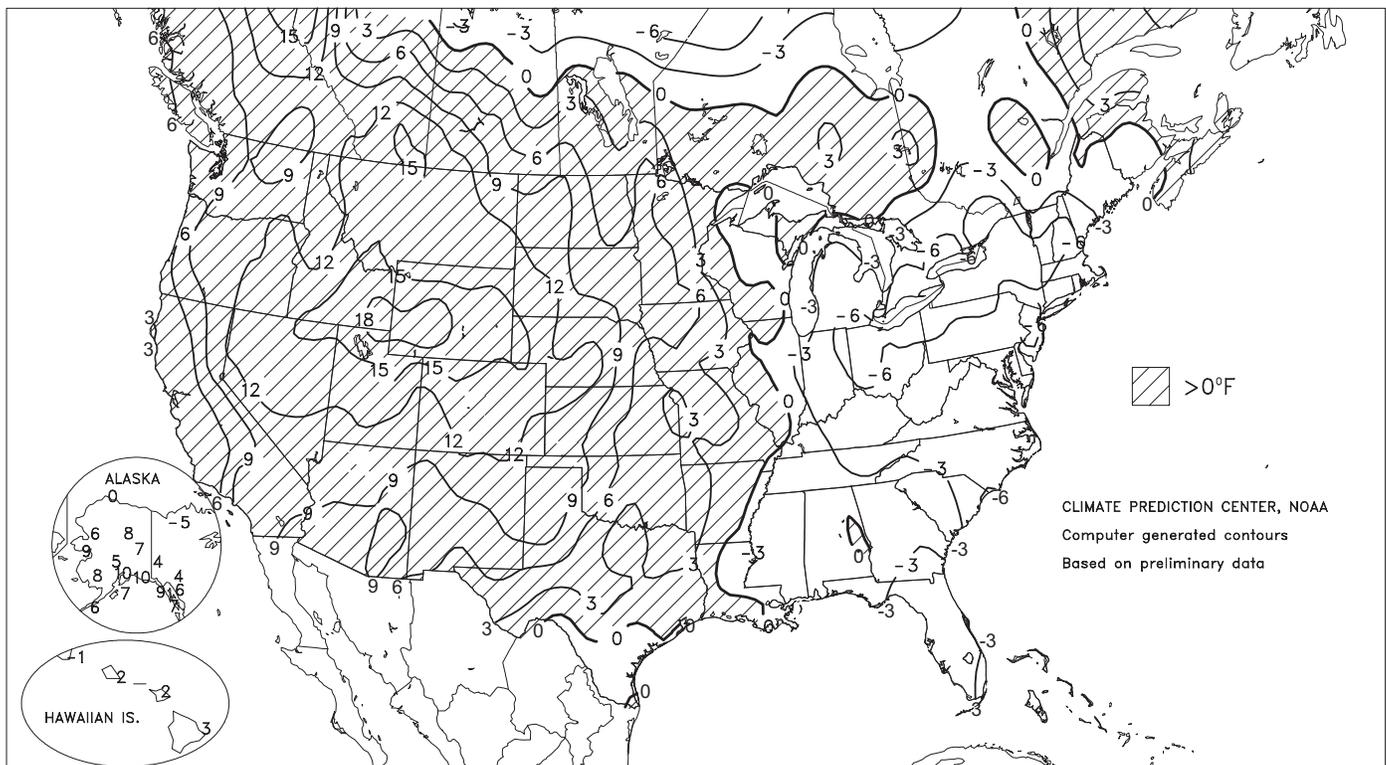
# U.S. Drought Monitor

January 28, 2003  
Valid 7 a.m. EST



## Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

JAN 26 - FEB 1, 2003



## National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 1, 2003

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION								RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE Dec 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Dec 1	TOTAL IN, SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE		50 INCH OR MORE	
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE		
AL	BIRMINGHAM	52	32	57	18	42	-1	1.06	-0.09	0.95	9.50	94	2.27	40	84	40	0	3	2	1	1
	HUNTSVILLE	48	29	56	15	38	-2	0.76	-0.40	0.76	7.61	68	1.47	26	79	64	0	3	1	1	1
	MOBILE	63	37	72	31	50	-1	0.51	-0.78	0.51	9.53	90	0.56	9	89	59	0	2	1	1	1
	MONTGOMERY	58	36	66	24	47	0	0.77	-0.44	0.75	6.34	62	1.18	23	89	46	0	3	2	1	1
AK	ANCHORAGE	30	23	34	14	26	10	0.02	-0.12	0.02	0.93	53	0.07	10	81	70	0	7	1	0	0
	BARROW	-10	-19	0	-26	-14	0	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.11	46	0.09	75	81	77	0	7	0	0	0
	FAIRBANKS	6	-11	12	-23	-3	6	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.58	44	0.19	33	83	79	0	7	1	0	0
	JUNEAU	36	29	40	23	32	6	0.68	-0.32	0.20	11.49	111	5.63	114	97	89	0	6	6	0	0
	KODIAK	40	34	42	30	37	7	3.76	2.05	1.04	23.39	146	17.36	206	94	86	0	3	7	4	0
	NOME	22	6	30	-6	14	8	0.01	-0.18	0.01	1.44	73	0.46	48	80	67	0	7	1	0	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	59	23	62	19	41	10	0.00	-0.54	0.00	0.84	21	0.15	7	78	20	0	7	0	0	0
	PHOENIX	81	52	86	49	66	10	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.74	42	0.58	68	42	22	0	0	0	0	0
	TUCSON	80	44	86	42	62	9	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.71	35	0.08	8	35	18	0	0	0	0	0
	YUMA	83	53	87	51	68	8	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.22	27	0.19	49	44	29	0	0	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	56	28	72	22	42	3	0.00	-0.47	0.05	5.61	96	0.37	15	90	51	0	6	1	0	0
	LITTLE ROCK	53	29	66	19	41	0	0.14	-0.66	0.12	8.42	100	0.25	7	88	51	0	5	2	0	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	61	45	67	38	53	3	0.03	-0.25	0.02	1.59	80	0.19	16	95	84	0	0	2	0	0
	FRESNO	61	46	63	44	54	6	0.04	-0.46	0.01	2.79	78	0.35	16	96	87	0	0	4	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	77	55	91	51	66	8	0.00	-0.76	0.00	1.82	37	0.01	0	83	48	1	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	60	45	66	40	52	5	0.21	-1.28	0.16	21.58	190	6.83	102	97	88	0	0	3	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	59	48	63	41	54	6	0.04	-0.90	0.01	7.66	119	1.36	34	10	76	0	0	4	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	76	55	83	52	65	7	0.00	-0.52	0.00	1.99	54	0.02	1	78	54	0	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	61	50	63	48	56	5	0.02	-1.05	0.01	12.24	163	1.49	32	94	86	0	0	2	0	0
	STOCKTON	59	46	64	40	53	5	0.04	-0.59	0.01	5.73	124	0.70	25	99	91	0	0	4	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	54	8	60	4	31	14	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.25	43	0.01	4	77	40	0	7	0	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	56	29	67	22	43	14	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.08	11	0.00	0	75	25	0	4	0	0	0
	DENVER INTL	60	30	69	21	45	16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	15	0.03	13	69	23	0	5	0	0	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	52	26	57	25	39	11	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.29	26	0.13	21	77	54	0	7	0	0	0
	PUEBLO	64	25	75	14	45	14	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.30	42	0.01	3	67	36	0	5	0	0	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	32	20	38	3	26	-4	0.07	-0.70	0.03	5.94	81	1.75	46	75	63	0	6	3	0	0
	HARTFORD	30	12	36	-6	21	-5	0.09	-0.72	0.04	5.76	76	1.98	50	77	62	0	7	3	0	0
DC	WASHINGTON	36	25	42	14	30	-5	0.26	-0.39	0.14	6.95	109	2.50	76	89	61	0	5	3	0	0
DE	WILMINGTON	35	20	47	6	28	-4	0.43	-0.26	0.23	6.17	89	1.97	56	88	55	0	6	2	0	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	67	43	75	36	55	-3	0.00	-0.68	0.00	10.00	169	0.39	12	97	51	0	0	0	0	0
	JACKSONVILLE	63	36	75	28	50	-3	0.00	-0.85	0.00	5.47	85	0.07	2	96	41	0	3	0	0	0
	KEY WEST	71	59	76	55	65	-5	0.00	-0.44	0.00	4.49	102	0.44	19	86	64	0	0	0	0	0
	MIAMI	75	57	81	51	66	-2	0.00	-0.46	0.00	3.81	92	0.43	22	92	49	0	0	0	0	0
	ORLANDO	71	46	77	40	58	-3	0.00	-0.54	0.00	11.97	249	0.59	24	91	47	0	0	0	0	0
	PENSACOLA	61	41	70	34	51	-1	0.15	-1.04	0.15	5.13	54	0.23	4	89	59	0	0	1	0	0
	TALLAHASSEE	64	34	71	24	49	-3	0.09	-1.05	0.09	6.80	71	0.19	3	88	45	0	4	1	0	0
	TAMPA	69	46	75	39	58	-3	0.00	-0.56	0.00	14.30	308	0.16	7	85	45	0	0	0	0	0
	WEST PALM	73	54	78	47	64	-2	0.03	-0.82	0.02	3.90	56	1.31	34	90	59	0	0	2	0	0
GA	ATHENS	51	34	57	23	42	-1	1.21	0.14	0.64	7.19	84	1.74	36	78	52	0	2	2	2	2
	ATLANTA	52	35	59	21	44	1	1.18	0.00	0.79	7.26	81	2.02	39	68	51	0	2	3	1	1
	AUGUSTA	55	32	67	19	43	-2	1.23	0.20	1.21	6.25	80	2.00	43	80	47	0	3	2	1	1
	COLUMBUS	58	37	69	26	48	1	1.25	0.19	0.82	6.65	71	2.13	43	81	37	0	2	2	1	1
	MACON	57	34	69	21	45	-1	0.74	-0.42	0.61	6.85	75	1.45	28	86	42	0	3	2	1	1
	SAVANNAH	60	36	72	25	48	-2	0.00	-0.85	0.00	4.55	66	0.65	16	91	44	0	3	0	0	0
HI	HILO	83	66	85	63	74	3	0.21	-2.03	0.15	11.80	57	1.32	13	86	76	0	0	2	0	0
	HONOLULU	80	69	84	64	74	1	0.06	-0.52	0.03	1.27	22	1.23	44	86	77	0	0	3	0	0
	KAHULUI	81	66	83	58	73	2	0.51	-0.25	0.49	2.33	34	1.78	46	93	86	0	0	3	0	0
	LIHUE	77	65	80	62	71	-1	0.34	-0.57	0.16	3.21	34	2.15	46	91	83	0	0	4	0	0
ID	BOISE	52	38	58	32	45	13	1.25	0.95	0.72	4.02	143	1.98	138	90	78	0	2	6	1	1
	LEWISTON	52	40	60	33	46	11	1.66	1.41	0.71	3.74	168	3.06	259	89	80	0	0	5	1	1
	POCATELLO	51	34	60	21	43	17	0.11	-0.11	0.06	0.92	41	0.48	41	81	63	0	3	3	0	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	28	16	35	-7	22	-1	0.25	-0.14	0.15	2.27	54	0.34	19	85	70	0	7	2	0	0
	MOLINE	33	13	47	-8	23	1	0.16	-0.14	0.09	0.98	26	0.27	17	83	68	0	6	3	0	0
	PEORIA	31	17	39	-7	24	1	0.24	-0.07	0.14	2.63	67	0.43	28	93	69	0	7	3	0	0
	ROCKFORD	27	13	36	-7	20	0	0.20	-0.10	0.14	1.12	32	0.34	23	82	69	0	7	2	0	0
	SPRINGFIELD	35	17	44	-9	26	0	0.41	0.10	0.32	2.33	55	0.63	38	90	70	0	6	4	0	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	38	22	50	2	30	-2	0.23	-0.44	0.10	6.58	100	0.91	30	80	68	0	6	3	0	0
	FORT WAYNE	27	5	33	-9	16	-8	0.55	0.11	0.27	2.65	54	1.03	49	95	68	0	7	4	0	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	31	13	37	-9	22	-5	0.21	-0.31	0.12	3.63	65	0.60	24	98	74	0	7	3	0	0
	SOUTH BEND	29	13	38	0	21	-3	0.24	-0.23	0.15	2.52	46	0.71	30	89	68	0	7	4	0	0
IA	BURLINGTON	33	14	47	-5	24	0	0.23	-0.05	0.14	1.24	36	0.45	33	94	63	0	6	3	0	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	31	14	46	-6	23	4	0.25	0.02	0.15	0.54	21	0.27	25	90	62	0	7	2	0	0
	DES MOINES	32	17	51	-3	25	3	0.25	0.01	0.15	0.31	13	0.31	29	83	70	0	6	3	0	0
	DUBUQUE	27	12	35	-8	19	1	0.21	-0.08	0.12	1.01	34	0.28	21	82	72	0	7	2	0	0
	SIOUX CITY	35	18	56	-4	26	6	0.07	-0.03	0.06	0.36	29	0.24	40	88	74	0	7	2	0	0
	WATERLOO	31	15	46	-6	23	6	0.33	0.13	0.15	0.67	34	0.35	40	82	72	0	6	5	0	0
KS	CONCORDIA	45	27	62	11	36	8	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.18	12	0.06	9	73	59	0	5	0	0	0
	DODGE CITY	56	26	80	10	41	10	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.64	46	0.01	2	85	43	0	5	0	0	0
	GOODLAND	57	25	78																	

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 1, 2003

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE Dec 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Dec 1	TOTAL IN, SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE	5.0 INCH OR MORE
KY WICHITA	49	24	67	13	37	5	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.34	61	0.12	14	90	63	0	6	0	0
KY JACKSON	35	23	43	3	29	-5	0.82	0.03	0.67	6.50	82	2.21	60	95	68	0	6	5	1
KY LEXINGTON	33	19	41	-7	26	-6	0.28	-0.41	0.17	4.97	67	0.87	25	88	72	0	6	5	0
KY LOUISVILLE	36	22	44	6	29	-5	0.27	-0.45	0.11	7.69	109	1.08	32	90	61	0	6	4	0
KY PADUCAH	41	25	50	9	33	-1	0.39	-0.47	0.15	8.06	101	0.99	28	88	58	0	6	3	0
LA BATON ROUGE	61	42	75	32	52	1	0.51	-0.92	0.27	7.68	66	0.53	8	91	57	0	1	2	0
LA LAKE CHARLES	61	45	72	38	53	2	1.65	0.52	0.88	11.41	111	1.92	34	98	69	0	0	4	2
LA NEW ORLEANS	61	44	75	39	53	0	0.19	-1.29	0.12	5.01	45	0.21	3	94	74	0	0	2	0
LA SHREVEPORT	59	39	69	29	49	2	0.39	-0.67	0.35	8.84	95	0.49	10	95	60	0	1	2	0
ME CARIBOU	21	-3	35	-12	9	0	0.10	-0.47	0.03	3.22	52	0.31	10	88	63	0	7	3	0
ME PORTLAND	28	9	35	-12	18	-4	0.12	-0.73	0.12	5.18	61	0.65	15	84	54	0	7	1	0
MD BALTIMORE	34	22	39	10	28	-4	0.23	-0.49	0.12	7.64	110	2.68	75	80	62	0	6	4	0
MA BOSTON	31	18	37	1	24	-5	0.11	-0.76	0.11	7.04	91	1.73	43	83	52	0	7	1	0
MA WORCESTER	26	12	31	-5	19	-5	0.00	-0.83	0.00	6.22	78	1.70	41	89	62	0	7	0	0
MI ALPENA	23	5	30	-13	14	-3	0.08	-0.26	0.07	0.71	20	0.20	11	90	65	0	7	2	0
MI GRAND RAPIDS	27	8	36	-12	17	-5	0.14	-0.29	0.12	2.26	47	0.29	14	90	65	0	7	2	0
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	23	1	30	-19	12	-5	0.14	-0.19	0.10	0.64	19	0.23	14	86	70	0	7	5	0
MI LANSING	27	6	34	-10	17	-4	0.04	-0.32	0.03	0.98	26	0.19	11	78	65	0	7	2	0
MI MUSKEGON	29	14	36	5	22	-1	0.18	-0.27	0.09	1.20	24	0.33	14	85	75	0	7	2	0
MI TRAVERSE CITY	25	8	33	-5	17	-3	0.13	-0.50	0.07	0.60	10	0.34	11	92	65	0	7	3	0
MN DULUTH	19	3	30	-17	11	1	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.83	40	0.00	0	86	72	0	7	0	0
MN INT'L FALLS	18	-2	32	-24	8	3	0.06	-0.13	0.06	0.34	22	0.06	7	85	63	0	7	1	0
MN MINNEAPOLIS	25	11	36	-6	18	4	0.17	-0.03	0.11	0.43	21	0.23	21	86	72	0	7	3	0
MN ROCHESTER	23	11	34	-9	17	4	0.15	-0.04	0.12	0.71	36	0.16	16	91	78	0	7	2	0
MS ST. CLOUD	23	7	34	-11	15	5	0.10	-0.06	0.08	0.32	22	0.10	13	92	73	0	7	3	0
MS JACKSON	55	34	62	25	44	-2	1.21	-0.02	1.21	7.56	68	1.26	22	91	61	0	3	1	1
MS MERIDIAN	54	32	61	25	43	-4	1.55	0.23	1.54	9.52	83	1.61	26	85	68	0	5	2	1
MS TUPELO	50	28	58	18	39	-2	1.20	0.16	1.19	8.71	76	1.59	30	83	66	0	5	2	1
MO COLUMBIA	46	21	63	8	33	4	0.31	-0.12	0.27	2.98	70	0.90	50	88	53	0	6	2	0
MO KANSAS CITY	41	22	59	11	32	4	0.26	0.04	0.21	0.34	12	0.31	26	88	57	0	6	2	0
MO SAINT LOUIS	43	24	56	7	33	2	0.22	-0.25	0.21	2.95	58	0.94	43	89	65	0	5	2	0
MO SPRINGFIELD	48	21	66	14	34	2	0.13	-0.37	0.08	3.21	60	0.33	15	89	58	0	7	3	0
MT BILLINGS	48	28	53	-1	38	12	0.39	0.25	0.39	1.06	71	0.82	99	85	50	0	4	1	0
MT BUTTE	43	26	50	12	35	16	0.30	0.22	0.13	0.92	86	0.77	143	93	54	0	6	4	0
MT GLASGOW	36	14	45	-6	25	12	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.20	27	0.16	44	92	80	0	7	0	0
MT GREAT FALLS	50	25	56	0	37	14	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.46	34	0.10	14	82	40	0	6	0	0
MT HAVRE	43	22	50	2	33	17	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.30	30	0.22	46	84	71	0	7	0	0
MT KALISPELL	43	30	47	21	37	14	0.36	0.06	0.16	2.12	67	0.88	58	93	80	0	4	6	0
MT MISSOULA	43	31	48	22	37	12	0.85	0.66	0.44	2.16	96	1.53	140	96	89	0	5	5	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	44	27	68	7	35	11	0.07	-0.01	0.07	0.31	26	0.30	55	87	74	0	5	1	0
NE LINCOLN	39	21	59	5	30	6	0.05	-0.05	0.04	0.44	29	0.43	63	81	67	0	7	2	0
NE NORFOLK	38	21	61	1	30	8	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.35	28	0.31	53	86	75	0	7	1	0
NE NORTH PLATTE	51	21	75	8	36	11	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.23	29	0.23	58	91	50	0	7	1	0
NE OMAHA	34	19	50	2	27	4	0.02	-0.12	0.01	0.38	22	0.38	48	83	72	0	7	2	0
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	59	27	74	10	43	17	0.04	-0.07	0.03	0.13	12	0.13	23	74	56	0	5	2	0
NE VALENTINE	44	22	61	2	33	11	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.22	34	0.19	61	92	75	0	7	0	0
NV ELY	55	26	63	20	41	14	0.20	0.05	0.16	0.42	33	0.26	34	88	54	0	6	2	0
NV LAS VEGAS	71	46	81	44	59	10	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.10	10	0.02	3	46	34	0	0	0	0
NV RENO	61	34	71	28	47	12	0.08	-0.17	0.05	2.44	123	0.23	21	80	51	0	1	2	0
NH WINNEMUCCA	57	34	67	28	45	13	0.80	0.64	0.70	1.78	107	1.39	164	90	63	0	4	2	1
NH CONCORD	26	3	34	-9	15	-5	0.30	-0.33	0.13	4.71	78	1.13	37	93	64	0	7	4	0
NJ NEWARK	33	21	38	8	27	-4	0.09	-0.73	0.05	6.70	87	3.00	73	76	56	0	6	2	0
NM ALBUQUERQUE	62	33	66	31	47	9	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.35	35	0.00	0	54	24	0	3	0	0
NY ALBANY	25	6	35	-12	15	-7	0.08	-0.45	0.07	5.41	104	1.43	56	85	62	0	7	2	0
NY BINGHAMTON	23	7	34	-7	15	-6	0.19	-0.40	0.09	5.14	90	2.38	89	89	75	0	7	3	0
NY BUFFALO	25	7	38	-3	16	-8	0.70	0.05	0.51	6.82	97	2.45	75	92	69	0	7	5	1
NY ROCHESTER	26	5	38	-6	16	-7	0.39	-0.11	0.20	6.18	120	2.40	100	86	71	0	7	6	0
NY SYRACUSE	27	8	38	-12	18	-4	0.31	-0.25	0.25	4.54	78	1.70	63	84	63	0	6	3	0
NC ASHEVILLE	44	27	57	14	36	0	0.29	-0.65	0.22	7.31	96	0.89	21	85	59	0	4	3	0
NC CHARLOTTE	46	29	55	20	38	-4	0.99	0.12	0.85	6.91	95	1.95	47	83	51	0	4	2	1
NC GREENSBORO	44	28	49	18	36	-2	0.77	-0.01	0.48	6.57	98	2.12	58	83	58	0	6	3	0
NC HATTERAS	53	35	63	27	44	-2	0.33	-0.85	0.20	4.73	45	2.41	40	81	53	0	2	2	0
NC RALEIGH	46	28	52	15	37	-3	0.88	-0.01	0.64	6.76	94	1.72	41	79	55	0	4	2	1
NC WILMINGTON	51	30	68	19	41	-5	0.22	-0.76	0.18	4.09	48	1.56	33	95	41	0	4	2	0
ND BISMARCK	34	9	44	-20	21	9	0.07	-0.02	0.03	0.44	48	0.13	28	88	72	0	7	3	0
ND DICKINSON	38	15	46	-19	26	10	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.46	63	0.11	28	94	73	0	6	1	0
ND FARGO	25	3	33	-18	14	6	0.03	-0.11	0.01	0.91	67	0.08	10	92	72	0	7	3	0
ND GRAND FORKS	22	-1	30	-22	10	3	0.06	-0.08	0.03	0.38	30	0.06	9	91	69	0	7	3	0
ND JAMESTOWN	27	5	35	-19	16	6	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.37	34	0.13	20	97	78	0	7	0	0
ND WILLISTON	30	6	38	-30	18	8	0.40	0.31	0.33	1.27	113	0.64	116	98	89	0	7	2	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	27	11	38	-8	19	-6	1.09	0.57	0.47	5.29	95	2.37	93	95	76	0	7	6	0
OH CINCINNATI	32	16	39	-11	24	-6	0.28	-0.35	0.14	6.57	104	1.64	54	89	74	0	7	5	0
OH CLEVELAND	29	12	39	-4	21	-5	0.69	0.14	0.30	5.72	100	2.01	79	94	69	0	7	5	0
OH COLUMBUS	31	17	38	-5	24	-4	0.42	-0.13	0.23	4.54	82	1.78	68	86	73	0	6	5	0
OH DAYTON	30	13	36	-7	22	-5	0.08	-0.47	0.05	4.10	71	0.87	32	92	67	0	7	3	0
OH MANSFIELD	27	11	35	-10	19	-5	0.37	-0.18	0.15	3.49	58	0.75	28	98	68	0	7	5	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

\*\*\* Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 1, 2003

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS					
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE Dec 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Dec 1	TOTAL IN, SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP		
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE	5.0 INCH OR MORE	
OK	TOLEDO	29	12	37	-3	20	-4	0.25	-0.18	0.12	3.25	70	0.57	29	87	68	0	6	3	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	27	11	38	-5	19	-6	0.58	0.08	0.23	4.62	86	1.71	71	88	72	0	7	5	0
	OKLAHOMA CITY	55	27	73	17	41	3	0.00	-0.22	0.00	1.87	58	0.02	2	93	44	0	5	0	0
	TULSA	54	29	74	15	42	5	0.00	-0.33	0.00	2.91	71	0.16	10	93	61	0	4	0	0
OR	ASTORIA	54	45	60	39	50	7	5.67	3.53	2.40	25.55	126	12.79	129	96	90	0	0	7	4
	BURNS	47	32	57	28	40	14	0.48	0.23	0.28	3.22	128	1.26	103	97	87	0	4	4	0
	EUGENE	54	44	60	38	49	8	3.08	1.36	0.99	19.02	118	6.96	88	97	88	0	0	6	3
	MEDFORD	52	43	55	34	47	6	1.66	1.11	0.63	10.25	188	3.05	120	98	83	0	0	6	1
	PENDLETON	55	42	65	34	49	14	1.85	1.54	0.64	5.27	177	3.03	203	89	75	0	0	6	2
	PORTLAND	55	45	62	42	50	9	4.08	2.96	2.05	15.86	145	7.86	150	97	88	0	0	6	4
	SALEM	55	45	61	41	50	9	3.93	2.59	1.53	19.09	153	7.89	131	98	90	0	0	6	4
PA	ALLENTOWN	30	15	38	1	23	-4	0.09	-0.65	0.07	6.30	90	1.33	37	82	62	0	6	2	0
	ERIE	27	10	40	0	19	-7	0.14	-0.38	0.06	4.85	77	0.87	33	90	75	0	7	4	0
	MIDDLETOWN	31	19	38	7	25	-4	0.21	-0.45	0.12	7.03	114	2.43	83	96	67	0	7	4	0
	PHILADELPHIA	33	22	39	10	28	-4	0.32	-0.40	0.24	6.00	87	1.95	54	76	62	0	7	2	0
	PITTSBURGH	29	14	37	-4	21	-7	0.32	-0.26	0.14	4.60	82	2.04	73	94	65	0	7	5	0
	WILKES-BARRE	28	12	36	-6	20	-6	0.08	-0.47	0.03	5.05	99	1.58	62	85	61	0	6	3	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	29	13	42	1	21	-5	0.10	-0.56	0.07	5.14	87	1.78	61	91	77	0	7	3	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	34	20	41	10	27	-2	0.21	-0.73	0.19	7.34	85	2.19	49	74	57	0	7	3	0
SC	BEAUFORT	57	37	68	27	47	-2	0.00	-0.89	0.00	4.03	55	0.23	5	91	42	0	2	0	0
	CHARLESTON	57	35	69	24	46	-2	0.00	-0.85	0.00	5.16	69	0.95	23	84	40	0	3	0	0
	COLUMBIA	53	34	67	22	44	-1	0.98	-0.05	0.84	5.53	68	1.36	28	75	51	0	2	2	1
	GREENVILLE	48	33	60	21	41	0	1.08	0.12	0.79	8.31	99	1.86	41	81	50	0	4	2	1
SD	ABERDEEN	30	8	41	-18	19	6	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.32	37	0.02	4	92	77	0	7	0	0
	HURON	34	12	48	-18	23	7	0.10	0.02	0.06	0.53	60	0.14	29	92	72	0	7	4	0
	RAPID CITY	48	23	60	1	36	12	0.19	0.13	0.17	0.37	47	0.33	87	88	58	0	6	2	0
	SIoux FALLS	32	14	47	-12	23	8	0.20	0.11	0.12	0.46	44	0.30	58	90	78	0	7	4	0
TN	BRISTOL	38	26	44	11	32	-3	1.32	0.52	0.98	6.96	99	2.58	71	94	63	0	5	4	1
	CHATTANOOGA	47	30	52	18	38	-2	0.97	-0.23	0.97	8.57	83	1.83	33	82	64	0	3	1	1
	KNOXVILLE	42	28	50	12	35	-3	1.42	0.45	1.32	8.54	93	3.19	68	92	65	0	4	5	1
	MEMPHIS	51	29	60	20	40	-1	0.49	-0.47	0.46	10.54	105	0.88	20	85	54	0	4	2	0
TX	NASHVILLE	44	27	51	10	35	-3	0.57	-0.27	0.47	7.42	86	1.59	39	94	59	0	5	2	0
	ABILENE	61	35	74	24	48	3	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.52	67	0.18	18	82	60	0	3	0	0
	AMARILLO	65	31	76	23	48	11	0.00	-0.10	0.00	1.10	88	0.00	0	84	27	0	4	0	0
	AUSTIN	61	40	71	35	51	0	0.08	-0.31	0.06	6.22	142	1.70	87	90	66	0	0	3	0
	BEAUMONT	62	46	74	38	54	1	1.24	0.12	1.11	9.45	85	1.24	21	99	64	0	0	2	1
	BROWNSVILLE	68	52	78	47	60	0	0.03	-0.32	0.01	2.05	81	0.79	56	10	80	0	0	3	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	64	48	72	44	56	-1	0.11	-0.27	0.09	4.22	123	1.03	61	97	83	0	0	3	0
	DEL RIO	65	39	72	32	52	0	0.04	-0.12	0.04	0.65	49	0.34	58	96	72	0	1	1	0
	EL PASO	68	34	73	30	51	4	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.65	134	0.00	0	54	23	0	3	0	0
	FORT WORTH	58	36	72	22	47	2	0.00	-0.37	0.00	4.35	96	0.22	11	97	62	0	2	0	0
	GALVESTON	60	49	68	41	55	-1	0.76	-0.10	0.31	4.92	64	1.26	30	10	81	0	0	3	0
	HOUSTON	61	46	70	37	53	1	1.39	0.59	0.98	7.77	104	2.10	55	97	78	0	0	3	1
	LUBBOCK	68	33	80	25	50	11	0.00	-0.12	0.00	1.61	135	0.04	8	80	46	0	2	0	0
	MIDLAND	64	32	73	28	48	4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.35	113	0.29	53	86	51	0	4	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	63	35	75	25	49	3	0.00	-0.21	0.00	1.71	96	0.33	39	88	58	0	3	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	61	43	70	38	52	1	0.02	-0.35	0.01	3.53	96	1.01	59	98	70	0	0	2	0
	VICTORIA	61	45	75	41	53	-1	0.23	-0.29	0.13	4.72	95	2.08	83	97	80	0	0	5	0
	WACO	60	41	71	35	51	4	0.02	-0.41	0.01	8.13	172	0.49	25	90	69	0	0	2	0
	WICHITA FALLS	60	30	77	20	45	4	0.00	-0.23	0.00	1.97	69	0.08	7	89	58	0	4	0	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	56	36	63	29	46	15	0.64	0.34	0.49	1.24	47	0.77	55	89	44	0	1	2	0
VT	BURLINGTON	24	1	38	-20	13	-4	0.05	-0.43	0.04	2.29	51	0.99	43	87	64	0	7	2	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	40	25	46	11	32	-3	0.32	-0.45	0.30	5.59	81	1.54	42	79	53	0	6	3	0
	NORFOLK	41	27	49	16	34	-6	1.27	0.41	1.02	6.54	92	2.37	59	92	62	0	4	4	1
	RICHMOND	40	25	48	10	33	-4	0.45	-0.28	0.25	5.54	82	2.08	57	88	63	0	5	3	0
	ROANOKE	41	26	52	10	34	-2	0.15	-0.59	0.15	5.35	86	1.46	44	80	61	0	6	1	0
WA	WASH/DULLES	34	21	41	6	28	-4	0.29	-0.37	0.17	6.41	103	2.80	89	79	56	0	7	4	0
	OLYMPIA	53	41	58	34	47	8	3.99	2.28	1.20	17.14	109	9.73	125	98	92	0	0	6	4
	QUILLAYUTE	51	44	54	40	48	7	3.58	0.45	1.14	29.49	103	14.77	105	97	93	0	0	7	3
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	52	44	58	39	48	6	1.99	0.84	0.82	14.23	130	8.25	156	97	89	0	0	7	2
	SPOKANE	46	35	56	30	40	11	1.23	0.84	0.46	6.78	164	3.51	187	97	86	0	3	5	0
	YAKIMA	51	35	58	31	43	12	0.91	0.69	0.51	5.81	225	2.30	192	95	84	0	3	3	1
WV	BECKLEY	32	21	39	1	26	-5	0.28	-0.42	0.20	4.59	71	1.55	47	87	73	0	7	4	0
	CHARLESTON	36	24	43	6	30	-4	0.41	-0.33	0.34	4.71	71	1.75	52	96	71	0	5	3	0
	ELKINS	34	18	43	-7	26	-3	0.38	-0.38	0.35	4.63	66	2.17	61	91	58	0	7	3	0
	HUNTINGTON	35	24	42	8	30	-3	0.32	-0.37	0.27	4.51	68	1.40	62	97	69	0	6	5	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	23	4	35	-11	14	1	0.06	-0.16	0.05	0.74	35	0.09	8	89	64	0	7	2	0
	GREEN BAY	23	9	32	-10	16	0	0.37	0.12	0.29	1.19	45	0.44	35	87	63	0	7	3	0
	LA CROSSE	26	10	36	-6	18	1	0.39	0.11	0.23	0.79	32	0.43	35	90	69	0	7	3	0
	MADISON	29	11	38	-9	20	2	0.14	-0.16	0.06	0.87	29	0.20	16	81	64	0	7	3	0
	MILWAUKEE	27	14	36	-2	21	0	0.11	-0.30	0.08	0.93	23	0.18	9	75	61	0	7	2	0
WY	CASPER	52	25	61	13	39	16	0.03	-0.08	0.03	0.30	25	0.10	17	86	53	0	5	1	0
	CHEYENNE	54	32	65	22	43	16	0.02	-0.06	0.02	0.14	15	0.02	4	71	42	0	5	1	0
	LANDER	52	29	59	24	40	19	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.52	46	0.32	60	82	58	0	6	0	0
	SHERIDAN	48	24	54	4	36	13	0.64	0.50	0.31	1.02	69	0.83	105	86	69	0	6	6	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

# National Agricultural Summary

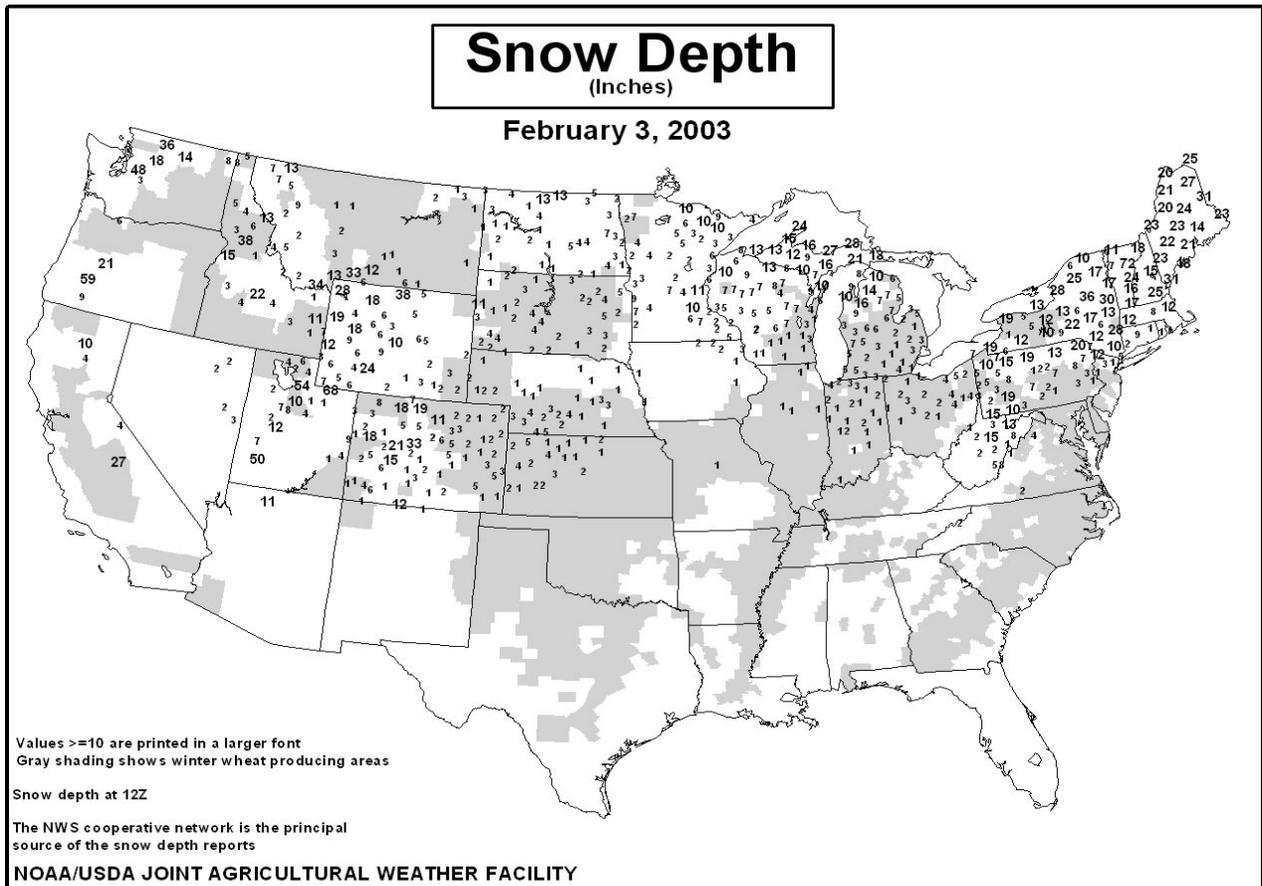
January 27 - February 3, 2003

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

## HIGHLIGHTS

Temperatures averaged well above normal in most areas west of the Mississippi River, especially over the Rocky Mountains and northern High Plains. The abnormally warm daytime temperatures melted most of the winter wheat crop's protective snow cover in the Great Plains, but the threat of heaving and winter kill was minimal. In the Pacific Northwest, rain and snow boosted moisture reserves along the coast and significantly reduced long-term moisture deficits in parts of the interior mountains and valleys. In the Southwest, warm, dry weather supported field and orchard work and promoted growth and development of winter crops. In the southern Great Plains, warm days and cool nights promoted growth of winter

grains and forages. Soil moisture supplies were adequate to support development across most of Texas, but dry, windy weather was rapidly depleting reserves on the High Plains, while parts of central and southeast Texas remained excessively wet. Meanwhile, cooler-than-normal weather remained entrenched across the Eastern States, where sub-zero temperatures were experienced as far south as the Ohio River Valley and sub-freezing temperatures reached into the Florida Peninsula. The cold nighttime temperatures hindered growth of tender vegetable crops, but citrus trees, aided by warm daytime temperatures, began developing tiny bloom buds at the tips of new leafy growth. Dormant fruit



## State Agricultural Summaries

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

**ALABAMA:** The state received a mixture of sunshine, rain, wind, cold weather for the month. These conditions allowed peach orchards to receive much needed chill hours. Farmers are attempting to harvest the last few fields of cotton, ginnings are nearing completion. Cattle are being fed more hay because of colder than normal weather. Activities: General care of livestock, poultry, catfish. Sunshine, rain allowed wheat, rye pastures to begin to grow as warmer weather comes, goes.

**ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE**

**ARIZONA:** Temperatures for most of the state were above average for the week. Alfalfa conditions ranged from fair to mostly good. Sheep continued to graze on alfalfa fields for winter pasture. Small Grains planting is near completion, while emergence is well underway. Range and Pasture conditions have been very poor to poor due to lack of precipitation. There were only 1 of the 18 reporting stations to be above normal level.

**ARKANSAS:** A very strong cold front brought extremely cold temperatures to the state in January. Temperatures fluctuated greatly during the month. Although there were no new record highs or lows recorded this was the coldest January since 1994. The New Year started with little moisture, relatively normal temperatures. After a short period of normal winter weather, temperatures, a major cold front brought snowfall with these extremely cold temperatures. Mid-month daily temperatures were much below normal. The snowfall was light, but brought much needed moisture. This was the driest January since 1986 with less than one inch of moisture. Drizzle, light rains continued throughout the final days of the month with the heaviest amount of moisture being recorded in the east, southeastern portions of the state. With the cold weather, producers had very little activity in the fields. Lack of early-season moisture, these extremely cold conditions have set the wheat back. Cattle were being fed, but considered in fairly good condition. Many producers were attending annual producer meetings, yet attendance is reported by some as being down from previous years.

**CALIFORNIA:** Field preparations for spring planting of grain, silage crops continued. Fields were cultivated, leveled, given pre-plant herbicide treatments. Some wheat fields were fertilized by aircraft. Sweet potato hotbed fumigations continued. Several alfalfa fields were fed off by sheep or green-chopped. Cotton residue plow-down remained incomplete, as wet field conditions prevented plowing in a few areas. In the latter half of January, ample soil moisture and mild weather conditions aided the growth, development of wheat, barley, oat plantings. Sugar beet plantings showed steady development. Irrigation was underway in some fields by mid-month. Potato harvesting continued. Pruning, brush shredding, removal continued in vineyards, tree fruit orchards. Work was hindered in early January by wet conditions in many vineyards, orchards. Trees, vines that had been removed were piled for burning, chipping. New fruit trees were planted in open ground where older orchards had been removed. Tree fruit orchards received herbicide applications for weed control, dormant spraying to control overwintering pests. Strawberry plants showed steady growth. Navel orange harvesting continued, with overall crop quality, color enhanced by cool temperatures, rain early in the month. However, some puff, crease damage has been evident. Blood oranges, mandarins, pummelos were picked, packed. Lemon harvesting was winding down by the end of the month. Tree pruning, removal continued in walnut, almond, pistachio orchards. Dormant season spraying continued. Trees blown over by the December wind storms were being cut, removed in early January. New almond, walnut trees were planted in some locations. Field preparations for the spring vegetable crop continued in January. Harvested broccoli, cauliflower fields were shredded and disced. Bed preparations, fumigation continued in some melon fields. Planting of processing tomatoes was underway in the San Joaquin Valley by mid-January. Broccoli, lettuce were planted for the spring harvest. Earlier plantings of broccoli, lettuce, garlic, onion were thriving. Head lettuce was planted from transplants in the Salinas Valley. Broccoli harvesting continued in the San Joaquin Valley. Carrot harvesting continued in Kern County. The following vegetables were also harvested: bok choy, Napa cabbage, daikon, mustard greens, garlic, leaf lettuce, Romaine lettuce, green onions, parsley, radicchio, radishes, spinach, turnips. Winter pastures in the central, northern parts of the State were mostly in good condition throughout the month. Pasture growth in parts of the Central Valley was slowed by fog, low daytime temperatures. Supplemental feeding of cattle continued in some areas. Movement of stocker cattle to foothill pastures was largely completed by the end of January. Sheep grazed in alfalfa

fields, pastures in central state. Lambs grazed in alfalfa fields in the southern desert area.

**COLORADO:** Topsoil, subsoil moisture supplies are at critically low levels in most areas. January temperatures were above normal, while the moisture received was again well below average. Snowfall has been limited to the mountain areas. Mountain snow pack is at 75% of normal, which is slightly higher than 2002, but reservoir levels remain very low. The Eastern Plains remain very dry. Water officials continue to hold meetings across the state regarding water allocations for spring, summer 2003. Producers with junior water rights may not receive their usual allocations and wells along the South Platte may have to curtail pumping to satisfy senior water right holders downstream. Winter wheat remains dormant in mostly fair condition, but vulnerable to blowout, freezing temperatures without snow cover. Activities: Continue to center around feed, care of livestock in preparation for the upcoming lambing, calving activities.

**DELAWARE:** The ground was frozen enough by second week of January that many farmers were able to complete soybean harvest. The frozen ground has minimized damage to wheat fields by snow geese, preventing them from pulling plants up by the roots. Pastures are in poor condition, hay is in short supply. Livestock appears to be in fair condition despite the extremely cold weather. Activities: Working on farm equipment, going to agricultural conferences, finishing harvesting.

**FLORIDA:** The new year brought significant rains to most localities during the first week with most areas receiving from one to two inches, except for the southeastern coast, extreme southern Peninsula which remained dry. Cold temperatures crept over the Peninsula during the first full week and stayed for most of the month bringing hard freezes, frosts as far south as the Everglades near the end of the month. Dry conditions for most of the month increased the danger for wildfires. Temperatures in most citrus areas did not go low enough for long enough to harm citrus fruit, trees. The cold placed most trees in a quasi-dormant condition, helped to slow or retard new growth. High winds during the coldest days prevented frost from forming on citrus fruit. Citrus producers prepared irrigation systems to run around the clock. Other citrus growers, including those as far south as Hardee, Hendry Counties, dirt banked young trees as protection from the frost, while some in more northern areas iced fruit for cold protection. Citrus harvesting continued with growers picking as much fruit as packing houses, processors could handle prior to the cold. Other citrus field activities during the month included mowing, chopping of cover crops, hedging, topping, dead tree removal, application of fertilizer, discing, deep plowing to help dry out wet soils. The cold damaged the succulent foliage on young sugarcane plants with most expected to recover. Sugarcane harvesting remained active throughout the month. The cold temperatures, heavy rains in prior months lowered prospects of small grain yields. The cold temperatures limited grass, small grain forage growth during the month with pasture rated mostly poor to fair at the end of the month. Most livestock producers fed supplements, hay to cattle throughout the month. Most cattle were in fair to good condition at the end of the month. Strawberry growers ran overhead sprinklers to form ice caps on plants as protection from the cold which saved some immature fruit, most plants. Floriculture, nursery producers covered some plants with blankets, iced some plants with sprinkler systems, warmed others with heaters for cold protection with some loss occurring. However, most floriculture, nursery plants are expected to recover from the freezes, frosts. Some floriculture, nursery growers harvested the St. Valentine's Day crop prior to the cold temperatures. The freezing temperatures caused damage to some vegetables, especially in the Everglades region, with some minor supply shortages occurring, some acreage abandoned. Vegetable harvesting continued throughout the month with snap beans, cabbage, celery, cilantro, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, endive, escarole, lettuce, miscellaneous herbs, parsley, peppers, radishes, squash, tomatoes, a very light supply of carrots marketed.

**GEORGIA:** Soil moisture levels remained constant. Cold temperatures for the month of January appeared to have caused minimal crop damage. The extreme cold damaged small grain fields, delayed winter grazing, led to poor germination of rye, winter wheat in some areas. Pastures appeared in good condition despite the colder than normal temperatures. Hay was utilized more than normal as a feeding source for cattleman. Vidalia onion fields suffered minor damage due to the weather. Below normal temperatures created a significant decrease in the pest population in some areas. Rainfall for the month was limited. Mild temperatures,

rain are needed to improve small grain planting, winter grazing. Activities: Fruit producers continued pruning, onion fields recovered from freezing temperatures, routine care of livestock, poultry continued.

**HAWAII:** A stalled cold front system brought more showers to the State at midweek, continued to the week's end. Light showers benefitted East state banana orchards early in the week. Lower Puna papaya orchards were in fair condition due to dry conditions. Vegetables remained in generally fair condition with the beneficial showers, regular irrigation.

**IDAHO:** Topsoil 13% very short, 13% short, 73% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter Wheat 0% very poor, 5% poor, 23% fair, 65% good, 7% excellent. Hay, Roughage Supply 2% very short, 3% short, 83% adequate, 12% surplus. Lambing 30% complete. Calving 10% complete. January precipitation near normal, but not enough to erase the deficit from last fall. Most precipitation received as rain. January temperatures well above normal, increasing concerns about insect, weed problems for 2003. Without the stress of cold temperatures, cattle, sheep reported to be in very good condition. Some winter wheat has emerged from dormancy in the lower elevation areas of the state.

**ILLINOIS:** Topsoils 15% very short, 42% short, 42% adequate, 1% surplus. Colder, drier than normal temperatures occurred across the state last month which helped the livestock remain healthy, allowed for ample grazing of corn stalks. Average temperature departure was one to 4° colder than normal, precipitation was one, one half to two and one half inches below normal. Reports of low subsoil moisture levels are common with concern being voiced regarding the upcoming spring if adequate moisture is not received. Pastures have been grazed very short due to the dry conditions experienced so far this winter. There was a good amount of snow cover across the south during the past month but due to the extreme cold weather during the middle part of the month many wheat growers are concerned if the crop will survive. Activities: During the month included attending seed and chemical meetings, researching and signing up for the farm program, conducting the usual wintertime maintenance on farm machinery.

**INDIANA:** Soil moisture is still a major concern, especially in the northern regions. Weather conditions were cold with frequent snow showers during most of the month. Temperatures were below normal during most of January, averaging about 5° below normal in most regions of the state. Precipitation was mostly in the form of snow. Snow amounts were above normal for January. Snow blanketed most areas for many days during the month which helped protect wheat during days of very cold temperatures. Farmers spent most of the month working on taxes, searching for records for the new farm program. Farm program is causing stress on the farm, at FSA offices. Some farmers were finishing up crop insurance claims. Fertilizer was spread when soils were frozen enough to support heavy equipment. Activities: Snow removal, hauling manure, moving grain to market. Winter wheat is in mostly good condition. Pastures were snow covered during most of the month. Livestock are in mostly good condition, but were under stress during the cold weather. Feedlots are wet, muddy. Hay supplies are in short supply, most areas. Hay prices are high. Processing of tobacco has been slow. Lambing underway on some farms. Activities: Cleaning up, repairing equipment, attending farm meetings, FSA offices, purchasing supplies, seeding clover, stripping tobacco, spreading lime, taking care of livestock.

**IOWA:** State received winter weather in the form of snow, colder temperatures during January. The snow, however, did not appear to be enough to improve soil moisture availability, as 70% of the state was reported as being short to very short on soil moisture. At the end of January, the average depth of snow cover across state was 1 inch, compared to no snow cover last month, 5 inches at the same time 2002. The average depth of frost penetration for the state was 16 inches, compared to 5 inches last month, 8 inches at the same time 2002. Movement of grain for the state was 25% none, 48% light, 24% moderate, 3% heavy. Hog, pig losses in January were 17% below average, 71% avg.; 12% above avg. Cattle, calf losses 22% below avg.; 76% avg.; 2% above avg.

**KANSAS:** Topsoil 27% very short, 50% short, 23% adequate. Temperatures for the month of January were generally mild and exhibited short periods of unusually high temperatures. Moisture in Western, Central areas was very light, with most measurable precipitation in the Eastern portion of the State. Wheat 5% very poor, 17% poor, 45% fair, 29% good, 4% very good; freeze damage reports indicate 81%, no damage 15%, light damage 4% with moderate damage. Reports of wind damage indicate 78% of the wheat with no damage, 20% with light damage, 2% with moderate damage. Most wheat is holding its own so far, but significant amounts of moisture will be needed soon to permit proper root development, the potential for a decent harvest. Feed grain supplies 5% very short, 20% short, 72% adequate, 3% surplus. Hay, forage supplies 11% very short, 35% short, 53% adequate, 1% surplus. Generally mild temperatures have been beneficial to livestock producers, feeders. However, dry conditions have limited residue, wheat grazing, many ponds are becoming critically short of water.

**KENTUCKY:** Kentuckian's knew it was cold this January, but maybe not the 14th coldest January in the past 108 years, despite frequent snow it was still the 18th driest January in the past 108 years. What was expected to be a very mild January for Kentucky, due to the return of "El Nino" turned out to be exactly the opposite, extremely cold. The first week of January had the greatest departure from normal, mild temperatures, wet conditions. But the remainder of the month experienced extremely cold temperatures, dry conditions with arctic air dominating the Bluegrass temperatures, frequent snowfall events. Covington reported 27 mornings where the low temperatures was less than or equal to freezing, 18 afternoons when the high temperatures didn't rise above 32°. Most locations reported temperatures falling into the single digits on 5 to 7 days during the month. Temperatures for January 2003 averaged 28.4° across the State which was 3.4° below normal. High temperatures averaged from 38 in the West to 36 in the East. Departure from normal high temperatures ranged from 6° below normal in the West to 3° below normal in the East. Low temperatures averaged from 21° in the West to 23° in the East. Departure from normal low temperature ranged from 3° below normal in the West to near normal in the East. The extreme high temperatures was near 60° on the 8th of January at Paduach, the extreme low temperature was -11° on January 27th at Covington. Precipitation (liq. equ.) totaled 2.08 in. statewide which was 1.30 in. below normal. Precipitation totals by climate division, West 2.13 in., Central 2.39 in., Bluegrass 1.80 in. and East 2.02 in., which was 1.57, 1.63, 1.65 and 1.68 in. respectively below normal. By station, precipitation totals ranged from a low of 0.88 in. at Lexington to a high of 2.63 in. at Quicksand. Snowfall totals: Lexington 6.3 in., Paducah 6.8 in., Louisville 5.3 in. at the airport(SDF).3.5 in. at the NWS Office (LMK), Jackson (JKL) 9.7 in., Evansville 1.8 in., Bowling Green 3.4 in. Unofficial reports of near 8 in. of snow were reported in some Westcentral, Southeast sections of the State. Burley tobacco auction sales were suspended as of January 16. Sales will resume on February 10, conclude for the season on February 20, 2003. Sales of burley tobacco at non-auction receiving stations were not affected by the sales suspension, however some contract centers did close and will reopen the week of February 10, while others will receive tobacco the week of February 17. Gross belt-wide auction sales so far this season have amounted to 75,507,432 pounds, averaging \$195.97 per hundred. Belt-wide contract sales for the season have reached 207,937,916 pounds returning \$198.62. Auction, contract sales combined, total 283,445,348 pounds, averaging 197.91 per hundred pounds. Resales for the season have reached 3,892,301 pounds. Loan receipts amounted to 21,296,345 pounds for the season, or 28.2% of gross auction sales. Gross state auction sales so far this season have amounted to 56,796,489 pounds, averaging \$196.69 per hundred. State contract sales for the season have reached 159,075,214 pounds returning \$198.82. Livestock producers have been busy keeping stock water free of ice due to the extended period of cold temperatures. Muddy conditions, fluctuating temperatures have caused increased livestock stress during the month. Many growers also kept busy attending annual commodity meetings held during January.

**LOUISIANA:** Harvesting of sugarcane was finally finished. Sugarcane producers were approximately two weeks behind due to the extremely wet, muddy conditions caused by excessive amounts of rain in November, December. Field crop producers were preparing for spring planting as field conditions continued to dry out. The state average was only 1.79 inches of rain over the last 4 weeks. Livestock producers were fertilizing winter pastures, feeding hay. Strawberry producers took precautions (including covering) to avoid any major freeze damage as temperatures dropped into the upper 10s, lower 20s in the central, southern parishes during January. Crawfish producers continued putting out traps as harvesting was just getting started.

**MARYLAND:** Livestock appear to be in good condition although hay, feed is in short supply in many areas. Cold temperatures have increased heating costs for poultry growers. Small grains are in mostly fair to good condition. A few soybeans were harvested once the ground froze. Activities: Repairing equipment, stripping tobacco, spreading manure, lime, record keeping.

**MICHIGAN:** Livestock was affected by the snow cover, cold temperatures during January. Snowfall has been minimal for most of the month. Most of the State experienced below zero temperatures during January. Winter wheat was protected from winter kill by snow cover in many areas but some areas were exposed. Activities: Hauling manure, snow plowing, fruit trimming, wood cutting, feeding, maintaining livestock, repairing equipment. All livestock were in good condition, feed supplies were adequate, but there were some reports of hay supply shortages.

**MINNESOTA:** Overall conditions for winter have been very mild with minimal snow, some cold days. Very little snow cover, deep ground frost, minimal moisture is a concern. Dry conditions could cause moisture problems this coming crop season. Winter injury to alfalfa, other perennial crops is a possibility with frost going deeper into the soil because of the lack of snow cover. Livestock conditions, feed supplies are good. Very cold temperatures in the last week of January allowed frost depth to increase.

**MISSISSIPPI:** Soil 1% short, 60% adequate, 39% surplus. Wheat 99% emerged, NA 2002. Hay supply 9% short, 71% adequate, 20% surplus. Feed Grain 4% short, 96% adequate. Overall, January was a dry month that allowed growers to do some fieldwork, smooth rutted fields. Winter grazing forages have suffered due to a bad start, but may respond to warmer weather, nitrogen fertilizer.

**MISSOURI:** Precipitation during January averaged about 0.63 inch, well below the 1.71 inch 30-year average, the lowest for the month in many years. Generally dry weather over several months has lowered water levels in stock ponds, particularly in western, northern counties. Low river levels are adversely affecting barge traffic, slowing grain marketing. Over a week of below normal temperatures caused some stress to livestock but warmer weather late in the month provided relief. Only limited snow cover has been available in most areas and all cover was gone by end of month, but the wheat crop appears to be in fair to good condition. Farmers are caring for livestock, doing taxes, getting ready for the spring work.

**MONTANA:** Soil conditions 25% very short, 46% short, 26% adequate, 3% surplus compared to last year which was 38% very short, 53% short, 9% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 45% very short, 39% short, 16% adequate, 0% surplus compared to last year during which subsoil moisture 49% very short, 45% short, 6% adequate, 0% surplus. During the month of January weather conditions in state have been dry with a few exceptions. Winter wheat 3% very poor, 25% poor, 42% fair, 28% good, 2% excellent. This is better than last month's of 1% very poor, 25% poor, 55% fair, 18% good, 1% excellent. This year's winter wheat crop is also rated better than last year's crop which was rated 6% very poor, 45% poor, 47% fair, 2% good, 0% excellent. Wind damage to the winter wheat crop 27% none, 23% light, 49% moderate, 1% heavy. Freeze, drought damage for the crop 11% none, 36% light, 51% moderate, 2% heavy. Snow cover for winter wheat is rated 83% very poor, 9% poor, 8% fair, 0% good, 0% excellent which is a direct result of the lack of moisture throughout the state. Livestock grazing was 81% open, 15% difficult, 4% closed, compared to last year when 71% open, 20% difficult, 9% closed. Currently, 94% of the cattle are received supplemental feed, 96% of sheep. Last year 96% of cattle, 94% sheep received supplemental feed. Calving, lambing 4% and 3% completed respectively compared to 3% for each last year.

**NEBRASKA:** Temperatures for January averaged below normals the first week, above normals for the remainder of the month with highest readings during the second, fourth weeks. Precipitation for the month was minimal, occurred during the last two weeks in the form of snow. At the end of January, Wheat 11% very poor, 18% poor, 48% fair, 22% good, 1% excellent, well below 2002. Hay, forage supplies were mostly adequate to short. Cattle were grazing stalk fields. Activities: Planning for the 2003 crop year, FSA sign ups, year end book work, livestock care, attending farm sales.

**NEVADA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE**

**NEW ENGLAND:** Snow storms during January continued to help replenish water supplies. Frigid temperatures persisted throughout most of the month. Activities: Nursery/greenhouse work, tending livestock, preparing for the spring planting season.

**NEW JERSEY:** Weather conditions were windy, cold for January, with temperatures averaging below normal. The first of three winter storms swept through the area on January 2. Snowfall totals varied from 1 to 4 inches in the central portions of the state to nearly 12 inches in some northern counties. The following week, the another storm brought 2 to 4 inches of snow to the central, southern counties. The third storm brought 2 to 4 inches to a few southern counties on January 17. The remainder of the month was mostly dry, except for a few snow flurries the week of January 27. The highest recorded temperature was 55° on January 9. The lowest recorded temperature was 3° on January 28. As of January 8, the drought emergency was suspended for all but eight counties in the southern portion of the state. Although stream flow, reservoir level have returned to normal, drought warnings for groundwater remain in effect for south state.

**NEW MEXICO:** The month of January was extremely dry, the warmest on record due to high pressure that stretched across the state. The first week brought temperatures averaging between 3 and 4° above normal for the state, with some northern, plains areas reaching as high as 8° above normal. Two minor storms affected the northern counties, but brought them little precipitation. The above average temperatures continued into the second week, with statewide temperatures averaging 6° above normal. Several reporting areas in the southeastern counties reached the low 70s for the first time this year. Precipitation was minimal, scattered throughout the state. The third week brought area continued warm weather, even less rain, with the state averaging 5° above normal. A few lower elevation areas in the south reached the lower 70s late in the

week. Eastern counties experienced a cold front during the middle of the fourth week of January, but the rest of state continued averaging temperatures 5 to 10° above normal. Carlsbad reached a high of 76°, with several other locations reporting temperatures in the 70s. Again, precipitation was practically nonexistent. The last week of January brought still warmer temperatures, unfortunately no moisture. Temperatures were 8° above normal across the southern counties, 10 to 12° above normal across the north. Carlsbad hit 81°. Strong winds have begun to move in, kicking up dust created by the dry conditions. So far all stations are reporting a well-below average accumulation of precipitation for the year. Supplemental feeding continues, ranchers have been busy getting ready for the calving, lambing season. Farmers have been working to prepare their fields for this year's crops. Chile, cotton fields have been plowed under, the pecan harvest is complete. The wheat crop is progressing, but needs more moisture. Hopefully February will bring rain.

**NEW YORK:** The month of January was dominated by numerous heavy snowfalls combined with prolonged periods of frigid temperatures. Many areas of the State recorded 20 or more consecutive days where the temperature did not rise above freezing. Activities were limited due to coldness and excessive snow. Activities: Tending livestock, snow removal, farm machinery maintenance, attending producer meetings, trade shows, grading, packing onions, apples.

**NORTH CAROLINA:** Soil 2% very short, 2% short, 49% adequate, 47% surplus. The month of January brought cold temperatures, below normal precipitation to state. Field activities at the end of the month were limited by cold temperatures, excessive soil moisture caused by snow, rain. These conditions have not been favorable for late planted small grains, causing many stands to exhibit signs of stress. Wheat 28% poor or very poor. The cold temperatures increased hay demand for livestock operations. Many farmers are resorting to alternative feeds to stretch hay supplies as far as possible. Horse hay has been expensive, in short supply. Activities: Caring for livestock, attending trade shows, planning farm plantings, record keeping, enrolling in Farm Service Agency programs, completing Agricultural Census forms, equipment maintenance. The next Weather, Crop report will be released on March 3, 2003.

**NORTH DAKOTA:** Below normal precipitation, a lack of snow cover during the month of January allowed for soil erosion in some parts of the state. The average snow cover for the state was 2.7 inches. Snow cover protection for alfalfa 59% poor, 39% adequate, 2% excellent. Hay, forage supplies 6% very short, 20% short, 72% adequate, 2% surplus. Cattle 1% very poor, 4% poor, 22% fair, 65% good, 8% excellent while sheep 1% very poor, 3% poor, 23% fair, 60% good, 13% excellent. Roads conditions for travel 95% open, 4% difficult, 1% closed. Six percent of the roads drifted, 21% were icy, 3% muddy, 70% dry.

**OHIO:** January 2003 was 5.4° colder than normal in state, with temperatures averaging 21.1° across the state. Precipitation average 1.68 inches, 0.85 inches below normal. Dairy cattle remain in good condition, with some producers reporting an increase in milk production. Producers reported beef cattle in good condition.

**OKLAHOMA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 6% very short, 33% short, 60% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 6% very short, 24% short, 68% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter Wheat 1% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 54% good, 16% excellent. Rye 1% very poor, 2% poor, 27% fair, 44% good, 26% excellent. Oats 1% very poor, 6% poor, 41% fair, 45% good, 7% excellent. Wheat Grazed 60% 2003, 35% 2002, 35% avg. Rye Grazed 86% 2003, 40% 2002, 22% avg. Oats Grazed 45% 2003, 36% 2002, 30% avg. Livestock 0% very poor, 5% poor, 29% fair, 60% good, 6% excellent. Pasture, Range 4% very poor, 12% poor, 43% fair, 38% good, 3% excellent; Livestock: Livestock were rated in mostly good condition. Mild temperatures in January has been good for cattle feeding Statewide. Hay supplies are above average. In some areas, pond levels are getting low enough that producers have had to haul water.

**OREGON:** Activities: Winter care of livestock ongoing across State. Supplemental feed continued. Shipments of wheat, barley, oats, corn, potatoes, dry onions continued. Nurseries digging, shipping balled, burlapped, bareroot plants. Outbreaks of Exotic Newcastle Disease in California, Nevada had animal health officials working hard to prevent disease from spreading into state. State Department of Agriculture offering partial reimbursement to certified organic growers. An estimated 300 to 350 growers potentially eligible for partial reimbursement of costs incurred, to become certified, under national organic law. Low precipitation levels continue to be a concern. According to Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), as of January 13, most river basin sites less than 80% of average snow water equivalent. Values ranged from 2% for Coast Range to 111% for Rogue, Umpqua.

**PENNSYLVANIA:** During the month of January state experienced above normal temperatures, below average precipitation. Temperatures for the first week were seasonable, locations throughout the state received snow. The second

week saw above average temperatures, rain. Temperatures during the third week of January were seasonal to above normal again, with traces of precipitation. During the final week of January temperatures were warm; some locations were 20° above normal. The precipitation total for the month was 0.92 inches below normal. Activities: Caring for livestock, cutting firewood, hunting, hauling, spreading manure, maintaining machinery, attending farm shows, meetings.

**SOUTH CAROLINA:** The year ended and the new year began with warm spring-like temperatures prevalent throughout most of the week. A cold front came through on Friday bringing much cooler temperatures for the weekend; the lows were in the 20's and highs in the 40's. The week ended with mostly clear skies, windy conditions. The temperatures warmed up slowly to start the second week of January. The temperatures continued to warm up until another cold front arrived on Friday, once again bringing cold temperatures, windy conditions for the weekend. An area of high pressure was over the state at the start of the third week which kept the high temperatures only in the 40-50° range until mid-week. Thursday morning brought about widespread snowfall from the mountains all the way to the midlands. Most of the accumulation was in the upstate. The week ended with mostly clear skies, strong northerly winds which made for frigid wind chills. Temperatures warmed back up in the 60-70° range to start the last full week of January. Another cold front came through during the middle of the week bringing scattered sleet on Wednesday, statewide snow on Thursday. It was the largest statewide snow storm in twenty-three years. The snow storm either closed or delayed numerous businesses, schools on Thursday which also carried over into Friday. Several areas around the state set new record low temperatures on Friday. The week ended with mostly clear skies, warmer temperatures. The month of January ended with several days of overcast skies with cool morning temperatures that warmed in the afternoons. The average statewide rainfall for the month of January was below an inch. Activities: Feeding hay to livestock, tending to winter grazing pastures. Some farmers are busy servicing their equipment for the upcoming crop year while some have already started preparing land for planting. The majority of the small grains are in mostly good condition with some damage reported on late planted wheat.

**SOUTH DAKOTA:** Feed Supplies 18% very short, 28% short, 51% adequate, 3% surplus. Stock water supplies 21% very short, 28% short, 49% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter Rye 1% very poor, 19% poor, 35% fair, 32% good, 13% excellent; 5% very poor, 14% poor, 45% fair, 32% good, 4% excellent. Cattle 2% poor, 26% fair, 59% good, 13% excellent. Sheep 1% poor, 22% fair, 63% good, 14% excellent. Road conditions--county 98% open, 2% difficult;--township 97% open, 3% difficult. Cattle deaths 35% below normal, 64% normal, 1% above normal. Average snow depth 1.5 inch. Alfalfa snow cover 77% poor, 20% adequate, 3% excellent. Winter wheat snow cover 89% poor, 11% adequate. Winter rye snow cover 74% poor, 9% adequate, 17% excellent. Calf deaths 30% below avg.; 69% avg.; 1% above avg. Sheep, lamb deaths 32% below avg.; 67% avg.; 1% above avg. The year 2003 started with above-normal temperatures along with below-normal snowfall. With much of the state reporting little or no snow cover, farmers, ranchers continue to be concerned about damage to winter crops. Activities: Routine chores, hauling grain, hay, calving, tending to livestock.

**TENNESSEE:** The beginning of the January started with temperatures averaging above normal. Precipitation averaged near normal in the West, East, slightly below normal elsewhere. By mid-month, a blast of arctic air covered much of the region, as several fronts moved across the Volunteer state bringing cold air, wintry precipitation. Temperatures were between 7 and 9° below normal. Precipitation across the state was below normal for most of the month. Livestock, hay supplies were adequate for the month. Winter wheat was in mostly good condition.

**TEXAS:** Soil moisture levels began to fall in many areas. The moisture from rain, snow received in the Panhandle during December was drying up due to warm temperatures, strong winds. The Trans-Pecos, Edwards Plateau regions also had low soil moisture problems. January was a month of extreme temperatures. Unseasonably warm weather preceded two major Arctic blasts in consecutive weeks. 80° readings were replaced by teens in the Panhandle, 30's as far down as South state. Precipitation was short for most of the state. A majority of the rain fell in South Central state, the Upper Coast in the first half of the month with most gauge readings reporting an inch or less. All other areas of the state were fairly dry as the cold fronts failed to bring much moisture. Harvest of remaining cotton, peanuts, sorghum, pecans was complete. Fieldwork across the state primarily consisted of deep breaking the soil, some top dressing of small grains. Most wheat was reported in good shape but by month's end some fields were showing signs of drought stress. Supplemental feeding of livestock increased during the month as conditions deteriorated. Some sickness in livestock was attributed to the wide swings in temperatures. Greenbugs, ticks were a problem, but freezing conditions slowed them down a bit.

**UTAH:** It has been an unusually warm, dry winter in state. Lack of water, snow pack continue to be a concern for growers. At present, Weber County expects to

run short of water for field irrigations in early August. The warm weather has caused fruit trees to be more than a month ahead of normal in heat unit accumulations. This is raising concerns about early blooms, increased risk of frost damage if cold weather returns. Many producers have put livestock in feedlots due to shortages of hay, lack of forage on winter ranges. With the threat of drought looming again this year, producers are looking into alternate plantings of grains, short day corn to provide feed for livestock. At the end of January, snowpack was about 56% of average in the state.

**VIRGINIA:** Pasture 11% very poor, 22% poor, 38% fair, 26% good, 3% excellent. Livestock 5% poor, 35% fair, 55% good, 5% excellent. Small Grain, Winter Grazing Crops 7% very poor, 20% poor, 41% fair, 28% good, 4% excellent. State experienced very cold weather during the month of January. Most counties reported some rain, snow during the month, but said that January was drier for the most part. However, many counties saw some precipitation during the last week of the month. There are still some crops that have been left standing in the field due to the precipitation, frozen ground. Most producers have had to abandon their remaining corn, cotton, soybeans. Yields are poor for what they were able to harvest. There were many acres of small grains seeded late, even some acres that were not seeded at all. Because of the cold weather, late planting, growth of the small grains is running behind schedule. The cold weather has also taken its toll on pasture, winter grazing crops. For that reason, producers are feeding livestock full time. Hay supplies are getting tight as many farmers are trying to locate hay for the rest of the winter. Many farmers are looking into alternative feeding practices. The livestock seem to be in good to fair condition for the time being. Most counties continue to report full ponds, running springs, keeping hopes high for adequate irrigation in the spring. Activities: Feeding livestock, looking for hay, repairing equipment, fences, attending meetings, finishing up crop insurance claims, ordering seed, supplies for the upcoming season, watching the futures market, taking soil samples when the weather permits, getting ready for spring calving. Temperatures for the month of January were cold. Below freezing temperatures were characteristic for most of the month. Many of the counties were covered in snow for a week during the middle of the month. Except for some rain during the last week, January was fairly dry.

**WASHINGTON:** Unseasonably warm weather throughout January has many ag producers predicting an early spring. Warm temperatures, copious rainfall has resulted in early emergence of foliage on Peach Plums, other native plants in Grays Harbor County. Daffodils, other spring flowering bulbs are up and showing buds. Christmas tree growers have started planting. Soils in western state remain super saturated as the result of heavy rainfall during the latter part of the month with some minor flooding in the usual places. In the east, temperatures, rainfall have also been above normal for the month. Most of the rain has soaked into the ground with very little runoff. Winter wheat, pastures are actively growing, improving in condition. Asotin County noted that there is no snowpack in the mountains, which has created concerns about water supplies next summer.

**WEST VIRGINIA:** Topsoil 3% short, 80% adequate, 17% surplus. Winter wheat was reported in fair to good condition. Cattle, calves 1% poor, 19% fair, 76% good, 4% excellent. Sheep, Lambs 11% fair, 87% good, 2% excellent. Hay, roughage supplies 9% very short, 26% short, 64% adequate, 1% surplus. Feed grain supplies 2% very short, 7% short, 91% adequate. January characterized by below normal precipitation, temperatures. Hay supplies running short in some areas of state as some farmers were looking for hay to purchase. Muddy conditions no longer a problem due to below freezing temperatures across the state. Activities: Feeding livestock, purchasing, moving of hay.

**WISCONSIN:** The month of January in State cover lacking across most of the state for the entire month. Precipitation for the month was below .5 inch. Temperatures in state for the month of January were very near normal. High temperatures for the month were in the low 50's for a brief period of two days, with average temperatures from 4 to 27°. Low temperatures, at the major weather stations, were recorded from minus 5 to minus 14°.

**WYOMING:** Topsoil 31% very short, 54% short, 15% adequate. Subsoil 48% very short, 46% short, 6% adequate. Winter wheat 23% poor, 50% fair, 27% good, 30% wind damage none, 36% light, 20% moderate, 14% severe, freeze damage 90% none, 9% light, 1% moderate. Avg snow cover depth 3.70 inches. Cattle 4% poor, 40% fair, 56% good. Sheep 3% poor, 50% fair, 46% good, 1% excellent. Hay, roughage supplies 24% very short, 37% short, 39% adequate. Stock water supplies 29% very short, 47% short, 24% adequate. Spring calves born 4%, 2002 6%, 5-yr avg 5%. Farm flock sheep shorn 8%, 11% 2002, 11% 5-yr avg. Farm flock ewes lambed 4%, 6% 2002, 7% 5-yr avg. Monthly temperatures averaged 1° above normal in Greybull to 11° above normal in Laramie, Worland. All but one station received some precipitation for the month, but totals were mostly below normal. The heaviest moisture fell in Sundance at 1.51 inch Afton 1.09 inch, Jackson 1.04 inch, Newcastle 1.00 inch. Yearly totals were behind normal at almost all stations.

## International Weather and Crop Summary

January 26 - February 1, 2003

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

### HIGHLIGHTS

**EUROPE:** Mild weather was followed by a return to wintery conditions at week's end.

**FSU-WESTERN:** The combination of unseasonably mild weather and widespread snow cover favored dormant winter grains.

**MIDDLE EAST:** In central Turkey, unusually mild weather left winter crops vulnerable to cold outbreaks, while precipitation increased moisture supplies for dormant winter grains in western Iran.

**NORTHWESTERN AFRICA:** Widespread rain maintained favorable soil moisture for vegetative winter grains in Algeria and Tunisia, while dry weather persisted in southern Morocco.

**SOUTH AFRICA:** Mostly dry weather spurred fieldwork in the corn belt, but began to reduce topsoil moisture in eastern areas.

**EASTERN ASIA:** Unseasonably cool, dry weather continued to dominate China's winter wheat areas, while unseasonable rain lingered throughout the Yangtze Valley.

**SOUTHEAST ASIA:** Showers continued to favor reproductive rice in Java, Indonesia.

**AUSTRALIA:** Little if any rain fell in Queensland and northern New South Wales, further reducing yield prospects for drought-plagued cotton and sorghum.

**SOUTH AMERICA:** Hot, dry weather stressed reproductive summer crops in primary growing areas of Argentina and southern Brazil.

## January 2003

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

\*\*\* DATA NOT AVAILABLE

COUNTRY	CITY	TEMPERATURE (C)					PRECIPITATION (MM)		
		AVG MAX	AVG MIN	HI MAX	LO MIN	AVG	DPART F/NRM	TOTAL	DPART F/NRM
NORWAY	OSLO	-4	-9	6	-23	-6	-0.5	52	-6
SWEDEN	GOTEBORG	0	-5	6	-22	-3	-2.0	71	2
FINLAN	HELSINKI	-7	-13	2	-31	-10	-4.7	44	0
UKINGD	ABERDEEN	7	2	17	-8	5	1.2	95	-9
	MANCHESTER	7	3	13	-5	5	0.7	60	-11
	CARDIFF	8	4	13	-3	6	0.2	94	-6
	LONDON	8	3	15	-5	5	0.2	75	19
IRELAN	DUBLIN	8	3	13	-4	5	0.1	66	-2
ICELAN	REYKJAVIK	3	1	9	-9	2	2.2	33	-45
DENMAR	COPENHAGEN	1	-2	10	-16	-1	-1.1	36	-6
LUXEMB	LUXEMBOURG	2	-2	12	-12	0	-0.6	105	32
SWITZE	ZURICH	2	-1	13	-10	1	0.2	68	8
	GENEVA	4	0	16	-10	2	0.5	81	7
FRANCE	PARIS/ORLY	5	1	17	-9	3	-1.1	50	0
	STRASBOURG	3	-1	16	-11	1	-0.5	48	15
	BOURGES	5	0	15	-10	3	-1.0	73	19
	BORDEAUX	8	3	19	-8	6	-0.5	93	6
	TOULOUSE	8	2	19	-6	5	-0.6	55	6
	MARSEILLE	10	2	18	-7	6	-0.8	65	10
SPAIN	VALLADOLID	8	1	16	-4	5	0.7	77	34
	MADRID	10	2	21	-7	6	0.2	38	9
	SEVILLE	15	7	21	1	11	0.2	49	-14
PORTUG	LISBON	15	9	22	2	12	0.9	127	33
GERMAN	HAMBURG	3	-1	9	-16	1	-0.5	61	-3
	BERLIN	2	-2	9	-15	0	-0.8	61	15
	DUSSELDORF	4	0	13	-13	2	-0.8	71	3
	LEIPZIG	2	-2	9	-20	0	-0.2	48	15
	DRESDEN	1	-3	10	-18	-1	-1.1	57	21
	STUTTGART	3	-2	12	-13	0	-0.3	58	23
	NURNBERG	2	-3	12	-15	0	-0.4	56	13
	AUGSBURG	2	-4	12	-16	-1	-0.5	56	18
AUSTRI	VIENNA	2	-3	11	-15	-1	-0.6	49	22
	INNSBRUCK	2	-5	13	-13	-1	-0.3	56	11
CZECHR	PRAGUE	1	-4	9	-16	-2	-0.1	21	-2
POLAND	WARSAW	-1	-5	8	-23	-3	-0.9	30	8
	LODZ	-1	-5	8	-21	-3	-1.5	38	10
	KATOWICE	0	-6	8	-19	-3	-1.4	50	13
HUNGAR	BUDAPEST	1	-5	11	-18	-2	-1.5	28	-2
YUGOSL	BELGRADE	3	-2	16	-14	1	-1.0	51	8
ROMANI	BUCHAREST	1	-4	8	-14	-2	-0.9	30	1
BULGAR	SOFIA	4	-2	13	-15	1	1.3	83	58
ITALY	MILAN	7	0	16	-5	4	1.3	12	-49
	VERONA	7	0	12	-5	3	1.1	33	-44
	VENICE	7	0	13	-7	4	0.6	31	-21
	GENOA	12	6	16	1	9	0.0	4	-83
	ROME	13	5	17	0	9	0.3	66	-3
	NAPLES	13	6	17	-2	9	0.6	170	74
GREECE	THESSALONIKA	12	5	19	-1	8	2.9	112	79
	LARISSA	12	4	21	-3	8	2.5	91	32
	ATHENS	15	10	18	3	12	2.1	41	1
TURKEY	ISTANBUL	10	6	16	0	8	2.2	92	31
	ANKARA	8	0	16	-8	4	5.1	53	18
CYPRUS	LARNACA	19	10	22	7	15	2.7	57	-1
ESTONI	TALLINN	-5	-10	4	-29	-7	-3.6	51	-6
RUSSIA	ST.PETERSBURG	-7	-12	3	-29	-10	-3.7	48	7
LITHUA	KAUNAS	-3	-8	4	-28	-5	-1.7	33	-7
BELARU	MINSK	-4	-8	4	-27	-6	-0.4	31	-12
RUSSIA	KAZAN	-8	-14	1	-33	-11	0.6	22	-12
	MOSCOW	-5	-10	3	-28	-8	-0.2	47	2
	YEKATERINBURG	-8	-14	-1	-27	-11	2.5	9	-14
	OMSK	-11	-18	-1	-28	-15	2.2	25	0
KAZAKH	KUSTANAY	-10	-17	1	-29	-14	2.2	18	-1
RUSSIA	BARNAUL	-10	-18	1	-34	-14	1.3	25	2
	KHABAROVSK	-16	-24	-10	-30	-20	0.6	17	5
	VLADIVOSTOK	-9	-15	0	-21	-12	0.7	31	20
UKRAIN	KIEV	-2	-6	5	-16	-4	0.4	39	1
	LVOV	-1	-7	4	-26	-4	-0.7	47	14
	KIROVOGRAD	-3	-7	3	-23	-5	-1.2	72	48
	ODESSA	0	-3	8	-14	-2	-0.9	63	32
	YALTA	8	3	13	-1	6	1.0	101	38

Based on Preliminary Reports

January 2003

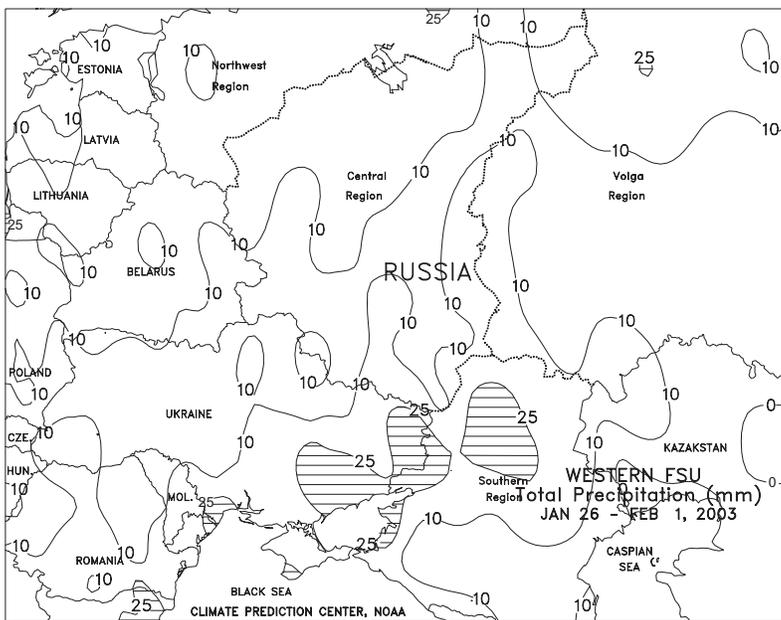
COUNTRY	CITY	TEMPERATURE (C)					PRECIPITATION (MM)		COUNTRY	CITY	TEMPERATURE (C)					PRECIPITATION (MM)			
		AVG MAX	AVG MIN	HI MAX	LO MIN	AVG	DPART F/NRM	TOTAL			DPART F/NRM	AVG MAX	AVG MIN	HI MAX	LO MIN	AVG	DPART F/NRM	TOTAL	DPART F/NRM
RUSSIA	SARATOV	-6	-10	3	-26	-8	2.1	45	12	TANZAN	DAR ES SALAAM	32	25	34	22	28	0.6	21	-64
UKRAIN	KHARKOV	-3	-7	3	-21	-5	0.6	40	6	GABON	LIBREVILLE	30	24	32	21	27	0.2	288	1
RUSSIA	VOLGOGRAD	-3	-8	3	-22	-5	1.0	49	19	TOGO	LOME	32	25	34	21	28	1.5	82	68
	ASTRAKHAN	1	-5	7	-13	-2	2.6	10	-5	BURKIN	OUAGADOUGOU	34	18	37	11	26	1.0	0	0
	KRASNODAR	4	-1	13	-16	1	0.9	42	-22	COTE D	ABIDJAN	***	***	22	***	***	***	***	***
	ORENBURG	-8	-14	0	-32	-11	1.7	33	5	MOZAMB	MAPUTO	32	23	40	19	28	1.5	19	-147
KAZAKH	TSELINOGRAD	-10	-17	1	-28	-14	0.2	16	-2	ZAMBIA	LUSAKA	27	18	31	17	23	-0.2	66	-165
	KARAGANDA	-7	-16	3	-30	-12	1.7	22	0	ZIMBAB	KADOMA	29	***	34	13	***	***	150	-31
GEORGI	TBILISI	8	0	14	-6	4	2.5	0	-18	S AFRI	PRETORIA	30	18	37	15	24	1.6	116	-20
UZBEKI	TASHKENT	10	2	19	-4	6	4.7	27	-29		JOHANNESBURG	27	15	32	11	21	1.3	175	39
TURKME	ASHKHABAD	10	0	23	-4	5	2.4	32	9		BETHAL	25	14	31	8	19	-0.2	78	-28
SYRIA	DAMASCUS	14	3	21	-4	9	2.6	24	-4		DURBAN	28	21	32	15	25	0.4	101	-35
ISRAEL	JERUSALEM	14	9	24	6	12	3.9	91	-49		CAPE TOWN	27	17	37	11	22	0.8	2	-10
PAKIST	KARACHI	28	14	32	6	21	2.4	0	-11	CANADA	TORONTO	-4	-12	5	-23	-8	-2.1	36	-16
INDIA	AMRITSAR	13	4	22	1	9	-2.9	14	-12		MONTREAL	-8	-17	2	-25	-13	-2.5	17	-56
	NEW DELHI	18	7	26	4	12	-2.0	39	18		WINNIPEG	-11	-20	6	-34	-16	2.1	14	-5
	AHMEDABAD	29	14	34	9	22	1.6	4	2		REGINA	-10	-21	4	-35	-16	0.5	18	4
	INDORE	28	11	32	5	19	0.9	0	-5		SASKATOON	-11	-22	5	-35	-17	0.3	10	-6
	CALCUTTA	24	11	29	9	18	-1.4	0	-14		LETHBRIDGE	1	-11	15	-27	-5	2.9	21	3
	VERAVAL	31	17	35	10	24	2.5	0	-3		CALGARY	0	-13	18	-27	-6	2.1	6	-5
	BOMBAY	32	20	35	15	26	2.0	0	-2		EDMONTON	-6	-15	10	-32	-11	0.6	21	2
	POONA	30	13	34	7	22	1.2	0	-1		VANCOUVER	9	3	14	-3	6	2.9	157	5
	BEGAMPET	30	15	34	9	23	0.4	0	-8	MEXICO	GUADALAJARA	***	***	27	0	***	***	0	-12
	VISHAKHAPATNAM	28	20	30	18	24	0.0	0	-7		TLAXCALA	***	7	25	3	***	***	1	-4
	MADRAS	30	21	32	19	25	0.5	1	-25		ORIZABA	18	11	25	6	15	-0.6	45	2
	MANGALORE	33	22	35	20	28	0.6	0	-3		BERMUD	21	15	23	7	18	-0.9	129	11
HONGKO	HONG KONG INT	20	13	26	8	17	-0.2	17	-11		ST GEORGES	18	11	25	6	15	-0.6	45	2
N KORE	PYONGYANG	-3	-11	6	-21	-7	-0.8	6	-5		BAHAMA	24	17	30	9	21	-0.9	39	-7
S KORE	SEOUL	1	-5	9	-16	-2	0.1	13	-11		CUBA	23	13	29	6	18	-2.7	1	-63
JAPAN	SAPPORO	-1	-6	6	-15	-4	0.4	108	-4		JAMAIC	30	24	32	20	27	1.1	78	54
	NAGOYA	8	0	12	-4	4	-0.2	96	52		P RICO	29	22	31	21	25	0.6	79	3
	TOKYO	9	2	14	-1	6	-0.1	103	54		GUADEL	30	22	31	19	26	1.1	74	-11
	YOKOHAMA	9	2	15	-2	6	-0.5	121	63		MARTIN	29	25	30	21	27	2.1	40	-72
	KYOTO	8	1	12	-4	4	-0.8	100	42		BARBAD	30	24	30	22	27	1.0	49	-14
	OSAKA	9	2	12	-3	5	-0.5	84	38		TRINID	31	22	32	20	27	1.4	37	-30
THAILA	PHITSANULOK	30	18	32	15	24	-1.2	4	-2		COLOMB	21	5	23	1	13	0.0	3	-30
	BANGKOK	33	23	35	19	28	0.8	0	-10		VENEZU	32	24	34	21	28	3.2	0	-23
MALAYS	KUALA LUMPUR	33	24	35	23	28	1.9	199	30		F GUIA	29	24	30	21	26	0.8	129	-307
VIETNA	HANOI	21	15	29	8	18	0.2	41	21		BRAZIL	30	25	31	23	28	-0.5	148	38
CHINA	HARBIN	-11	-20	-1	-26	-15	2.6	2	-1		RECIFE	31	26	32	24	29	-0.5	66	5
	HAMI	-8	-21	-2	-26	-15	-4.5	2	1		CAMPO GRANDE	31	23	37	21	27	1.5	351	131
	LANCHOW	4	-8	11	-13	-2	2.9	0	-2		FRANCA	26	19	31	18	23	0.1	484	200
	BEIJING	2	-8	11	-15	-3	0.4	10	7		RIO DE JANEIRO	30	24	35	22	27	-0.1	325	190
	TIENTSIN	2	-8	11	-13	-3	-0.1	1	-2		LONDRINA	30	21	35	19	26	1.8	387	180
	LHASA	8	-7	13	-12	1	1.7	1	1		SANTA MARIA	32	20	37	14	26	0.3	179	28
	KUNMING	16	5	19	-1	10	1.5	51	34		TORRES	27	21	35	18	24	-1.8	57	-101
	CHENGCHOW	7	-3	15	-9	2	1.1	8	-5		PERU	25	21	27	20	23	0.0	0	0
	YEHCHANG	11	3	19	-3	7	2.0	17	-6		BOLIVI	15	4	20	2	10	0.8	178	16
	HANKOW	10	2	17	-3	6	1.8	37	-8		CHILE	30	13	36	10	21	0.8	3	1
	CHUNGKING	11	7	17	1	9	1.0	13	-4		ARGENT	32	21	36	18	26	0.6	244	74
	CHIHKIANG	10	3	19	-3	6	1.5	96	50		FORMOSA	34	23	38	17	28	0.7	164	7
	WU HU	8	0	19	-6	4	0.7	49	1		CERES	32	20	38	14	26	0.6	119	-15
	SHANGHAI	7	1	17	-5	4	-0.3	52	3		CORDOBA	30	18	39	12	24	0.8	139	0
	NANCHANG	10	3	17	-2	6	1.1	82	10		RIO CUARTO	29	18	38	12	24	0.6	189	56
	TAIPEI	19	14	26	9	17	0.4	75	5		ROSARIO	32	19	39	11	25	0.9	194	86
	CANTON	20	10	25	4	15	1.0	33	-8		BUENOS AIRES	31	18	37	11	24	0.9	39	-65
	NANNING	19	8	26	-1	13	0.3	65	30		SANTA ROSA	33	17	39	10	25	1.8	45	-45
CANARY	LAS PALMAS	21	15	24	11	18	0.4	47	29		TRES ARROYOS	31	16	37	9	23	2.1	32	-50
MOROCC	CASABLANCA	17	9	21	3	13	0.7	50	-20	MARSHA	29	27	31	24	28	0.8	218	24	
	MARRAKECH	18	7	25	1	12	0.5	9	-21	NEW CA	29	23	32	21	26	0.2	93	-21	
ALGERI	ALGER	15	7	23	0	11	0.3	195	126	FIJI	31	24	34	21	28	1.3	219	-131	
	BATNA	10	2	22	-2	6	0.9	169	142	SAMOA	32	27	34	25	30	2.2	189	-167	
TUNISI	TUNIS	16	9	22	5	13	1.1	143	74	TAHITI	31	25	31	23	28	0.9	169	-104	
NIGER	NIAMEY	33	17	37	13	25	1.1	0	0	PNEWGU	31	25	33	23	28	0.6	107	-64	
MALI	TIMBUKTU	29	16	33	10	22	0.9	0	0	NZEALA	23	15	26	10	19	***	109	***	
	BAMAKO	32	20	35	13	25	0.1	0	0		WELLINGTON	21	14	26	9	17	***	42	***
MAURIT	NOUAKCHOTT	29	16	35	9	22	1.2	0	0	AUSTRA	31	25	33	23	28	0.0	532	45	
SENEGA	DAKAR	25	18	35	16	22	1.0	0	-1		BRISBANE	28	20	29	16	24	-1.1	16	-144
CHAGOS	DIEGO GARCIA	***	***	32	24	***	***	368	13		PERTH	32	17	39	9	25	0.1	1	-8
LIBYA	TRIPOLI	***	***	25	1	***	***	69	16		CEDUNA	31	17	45	7	24	1.9	12	1
	BENGHAZI	***	***	23	7	***	***	38	-22		ADELAIDE	31	17	42	12	24	2.0	14	-23
EGYPT	CAIRO	21	12	28	9	16	2.5	1	-4		MELBOURNE	27	14	45	8	20	0.8	4	-44
	ASWAN	25	12	31	9	18	2.7	0	0		WAGGA	35	18	43	9	26	2.7	0	-47
ETHIOP	ADDIS ABABA	***	***	24	3	***	***	***	***		CANBERRA	31	14	40	8	22	1.8	6	-60
KENYA	NAIROBI	27	14	30	10	20	0.6	17	-20	INDONE	32	24	35	22	28	1.2	22	-250	
										PHILIP	30	23	32	21	27	0.0	9	-17	

Based on Preliminary Reports



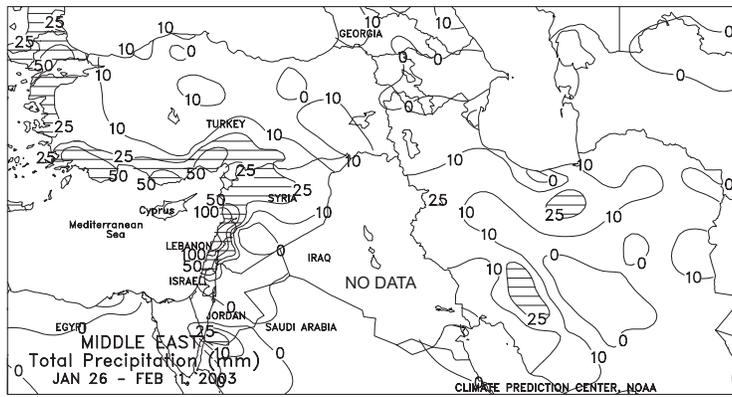
**EUROPE**

Across northern and central Europe, early-week mild weather turned to wintery weather by week's end. Widespread precipitation (10-25 mm of water equivalent) covered most of the region, maintaining favorable moisture supplies for mostly dormant winter crops. Rain and mixed precipitation fell across the region early in the week, changing to snow during the last half of the week. Heavier precipitation (25-50 mm) fell across the Low Countries and central Germany. A low pressure system developed and moved across the Mediterranean, producing high winds and moderate to heavy rainfall (25-60 mm or more) across northern Spain, extreme southern France, central and southern Italy, and the southern Balkans. Heavier rain (50-150 mm) boosted irrigation supplies in Greece but caused local flooding. This storm produced late-week snow (10-30 mm of water equivalent) across southeastern Europe. Mostly dry weather was confined to southeastern France, northern Italy, Portugal, and southern Spain. Early-week maximum temperatures reached 7 to 9 degrees C in Germany and eastern Europe, and 10 to 16 degrees C across England, most of France, and the Low Countries. By week's end, minimum temperatures fell to -15 to -10 degrees C across most of Poland, northern Germany, and eastern France. However, late-week snow cover protected winter crops from the cold weather. Winter crops remained dormant across the region, except across the Mediterranean and coastal areas of western France and southern England. Temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal.



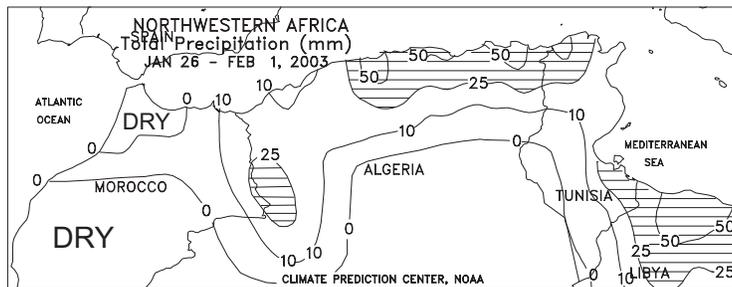
**FSU-WESTERN**

Unseasonably mild weather prevailed across the region for the second consecutive week, providing favorable overwintering conditions for winter grains. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 5 degrees C above normal in Ukraine, the Southern Region in Russia, and Belarus, and 4 to 9 degrees C above normal in northern Russia (Central Region and Volga Region). In most areas, maximum temperatures generally ranged from 0 to 5 degrees C, with western Ukraine and the southern portion of Russia's Southern Region experiencing temperatures above 5 degrees C. Occasional, light rain and snow (5-24 mm of liquid equivalent) fell in the Baltics, Belarus, and northern Russia. Farther south, a strong storm at week's end spread heavy snow (over 25mm of liquid equivalent) across eastern Ukraine and northern portions of the Southern Region. The storm ushered in bitterly cold weather (minimum temperatures ranging from -23 to -15 degrees C) to the Baltics, Belarus, and the Central Region in Russia. By week's end, a moderate to deep snowpack covered most winter grain areas across the region. However, crop areas bordering the Black Sea in Ukraine and southern portion of the Southern Region in Russia remained snow-free.



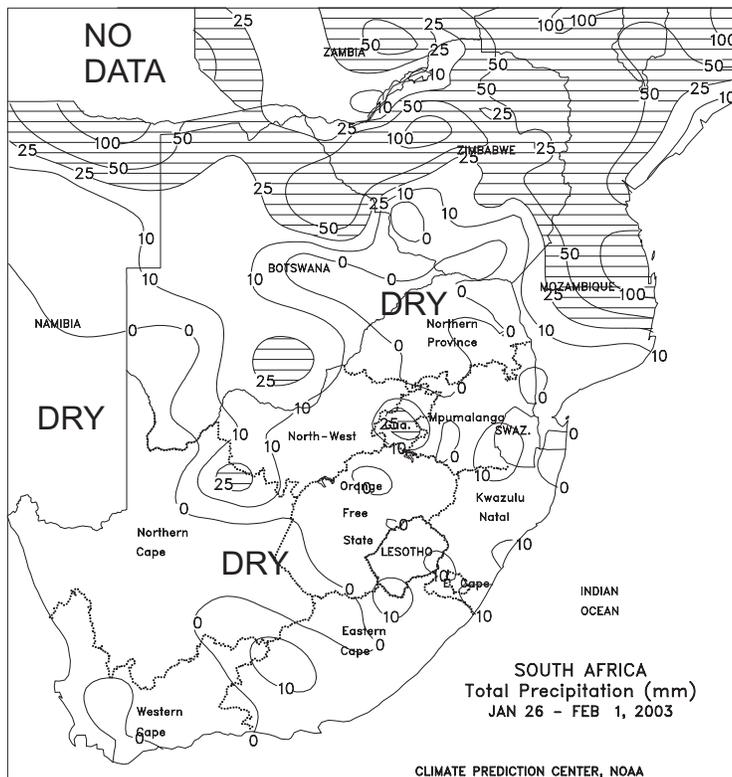
**MIDDLE EAST**

Widespread precipitation (10-60 mm) covered extreme western and southern Turkey, maintaining adequate to abundant moisture supplies for vegetative winter wheat. Across the central plateau of Turkey, however, only scattered precipitation (5-18 mm) was reported. Moderate precipitation (10-20 mm) increased irrigation supplies across the Tigris and Euphrates watersheds of southeastern Turkey. Mild weather (temperatures 3-6 degrees C above normal) continued to cause winter grains to lose significant winter hardiness and left winter crops vulnerable to cold outbreaks, especially on the central plateau. In northwestern Iran, light to moderate precipitation (3-11 mm) increased moisture supplies for dormant winter grains. Isolated heavier precipitation (10-40 mm) fell in sections of north-central and southwestern Iran, also increasing moisture supplies. However, mild daytime temperatures (5-10 degrees C) melted any protective snow cover across western Iran. Moderate to heavy showers (25-100 mm) fell across the Mediterranean coast from Syria to northern Israel, boosting irrigation supplies. Moderate rain (19-40 mm) even extended into northern and extreme eastern Syria, boosting moisture supplies. Temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees C above normal in the Middle East, increasing crop irrigation demands. Based on reports from neighboring areas of Turkey and Iran, light to moderate precipitation probably fell across northern Iraq.



**NORTHWESTERN AFRICA**

Widespread rain continued to cover the winter grain areas of Tunisia and Algeria, maintaining adequate to abundant soil moisture for vegetative winter grains. Although the southern winter grain areas of Morocco (centered around Marakech) received insignificant rain during the past 3 weeks, there is still plenty of time for rain to alleviate the short-term dryness and maintain favorable yield prospects. A late-week cold snap (minimum temperatures -5 to 0 degrees C on February 1) burned back vegetative winter wheat in higher elevations of Algeria and Morocco and slowed crop growth. Temperatures averaged 1 to 4 degrees C below normal in Algeria and near to slightly below normal in Morocco and Tunisia.



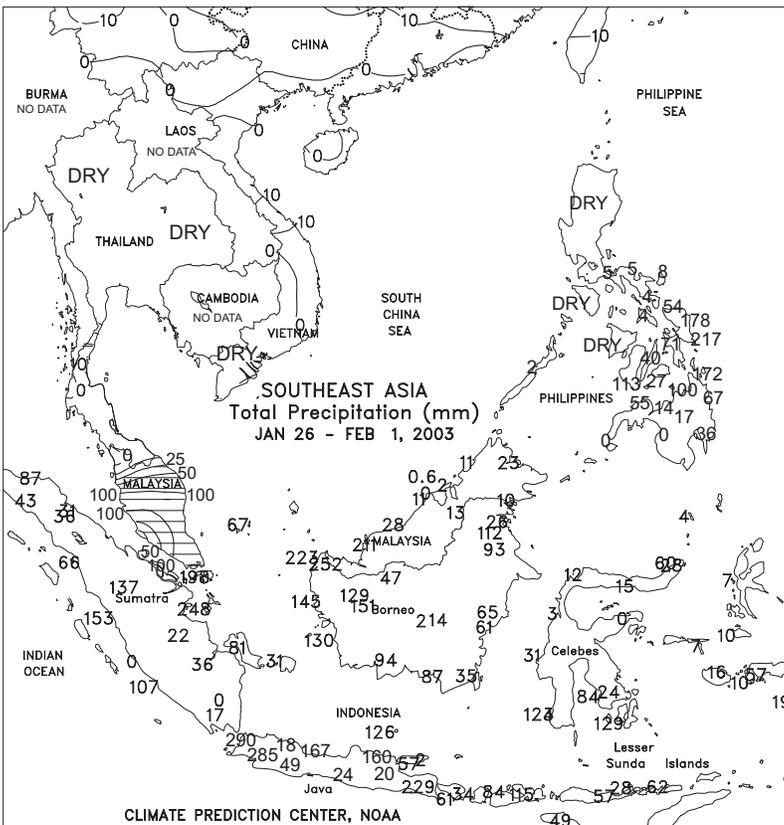
**SOUTH AFRICA**

Mostly dry weather across the corn belt favored fieldwork. Moisture supplies in Northwest and western Free State remained favorable for reproductive corn. However, topsoil moisture began to decline in the eastern corn belt following recent below-normal rainfall. Mostly dry weather elsewhere in KwaZulu Natal and eastern Cape also reduced moisture supplies for non-commercial crops and sugarcane. Temperatures in South Africa averaged 1 to 2 degrees C above normal, with maximum temperatures generally in the lower to middle 30s degrees C.



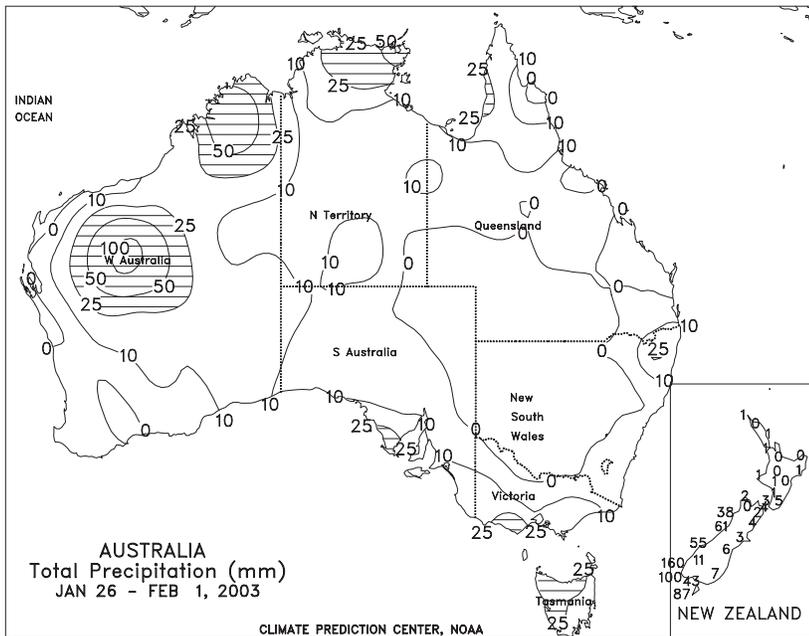
**EASTERN ASIA**

Mostly dry, unseasonably cool weather continued to dominate the North China Plain. Temperatures fell below -10 degrees C in some more northerly winter wheat areas lacking a protective snow cover, but damage to dormant grains from this week's weather was unlikely. Farther south, lingering showers (10-25 mm or more) boosted irrigation reserves throughout the Yangtze Valley. Temperatures averaged near to above normal in southern China, but lows near freezing (-2 to 2 degrees C) raised some additional concern for sugarcane in interior growing areas. Elsewhere, precipitation (2-25 mm or more of liquid equivalent), mainly in the form of snow and rain changing to snow, preceded bitter cold (lows from -25 to -15 degrees C) on the Korean Peninsula, offering some protection to winter crops. Moderate to heavy precipitation (25-50 mm or more of liquid equivalent) increased long-term moisture reserves throughout Japan.



**SOUTHEAST ASIA**

Showers continued to increase in Java, Indonesia, boosting moisture supplies to main-season rice. The rainfall (25-100 mm or more) came when rice was in the moisture-critical reproductive phase of development. Showers (25-50 mm) remained active in the southern Philippines, especially along the eastern coast. Dry weather in the rest of the country favored maturing second-season rice. Warm, dry weather increased crop-water use for vegetative to reproductive winter-spring rice in Vietnam. Seasonably dry weather prevailed for vegetative second-season rice in Thailand. Showers (25-100 mm or more) favored oil palm in peninsular Malaysia and Sumatra.



**AUSTRALIA**

Little if any rain fell on summer crops in Queensland and northern New South Wales, further reducing yield prospects for drought-plagued crops. The scant rainfall has been especially harmful for dryland cotton and sorghum. However, very low reservoir levels have likely reduced prospects for irrigated crops that have received less water than normal. Hot weather compounded the situation in summer crop areas, with maximum temperatures generally in the upper 30s degrees C maintaining high evaporation rates. Elsewhere in Australia, mostly dry weather dominated major winter grain-producing areas in southern New South Wales, northern Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia. The continued lack of rainfall in these areas has kept a severe drought well entrenched, increasing the need for persistent, soaking rains just prior to planting the 2003 winter grain crop.



**SOUTH AMERICA**

Hot, dry weather stressed reproductive summer crops in primary growing areas of northeastern Argentina and southernmost Brazil. Temperatures (averaging 4 degrees C above normal for the week) in the warmest areas steadily rose during the week, reaching the upper 30s degrees C by January 31 from Cordoba, Argentina, to Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. A return to normal temperatures was needed to prevent significant declines in yield potential in these areas, which until recently had been experiencing wetter-than-normal conditions. In Argentina's northern growing areas (Chaco and Formosa), the warmth and dryness spurred growth of cotton and other summer crops but increased crop moisture demands. Farther south, somewhat cooler weather (highs in the lower 30s degrees C) relieved vegetative to reproductive corn, sunflowers, and soybeans in southern Buenos Aires late in the week. In Brazil, ample rain (50-100 mm or more) continued in primary summer crop areas from Parana northward, maintaining moisture levels for summer crops nearing or advancing through reproduction. Temperatures were seasonable, with highs generally in the lower to middle 30s degrees C.

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