

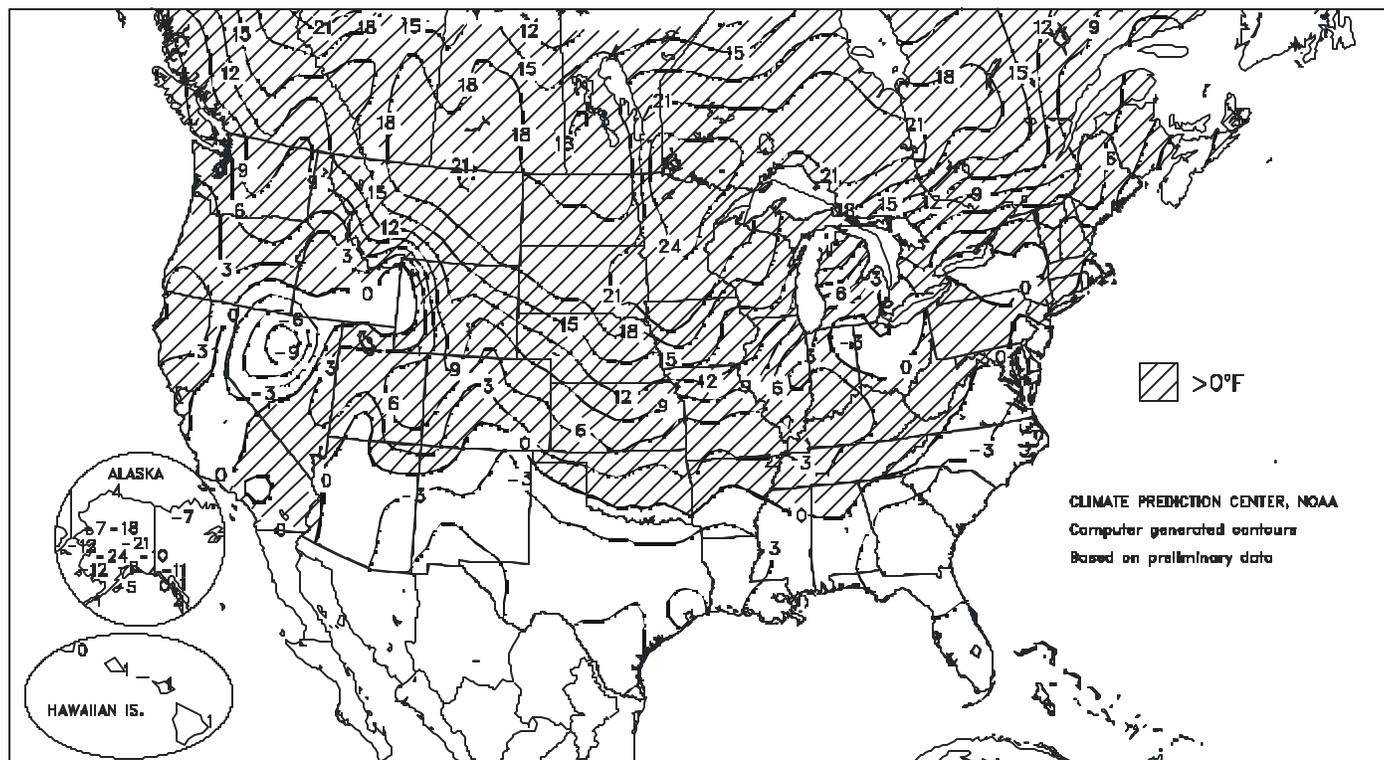
WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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

Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

JAN 30 - FEB 5, 2005



HIGHLIGHTS

January 30 - February 5, 2005

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Cold weather returned to the **northern Plains** and **upper Midwest** toward week's end, following a spell of record warmth that boosted weekly temperatures 16 to 26°F above normal. On the **northern High Plains**, where winter wheat's protective snow cover disappeared in mid- to late January, the crop was subjected to a sharp, late-week temperature decline and remained exposed to other potential weather extremes. Elsewhere on the **Plains**, light rain and snow maintained generally favorable conditions for overwintering wheat across the **southern half of the region**. Farther east, heavy rain soaked the **central Gulf Coast region**, while widespread showers

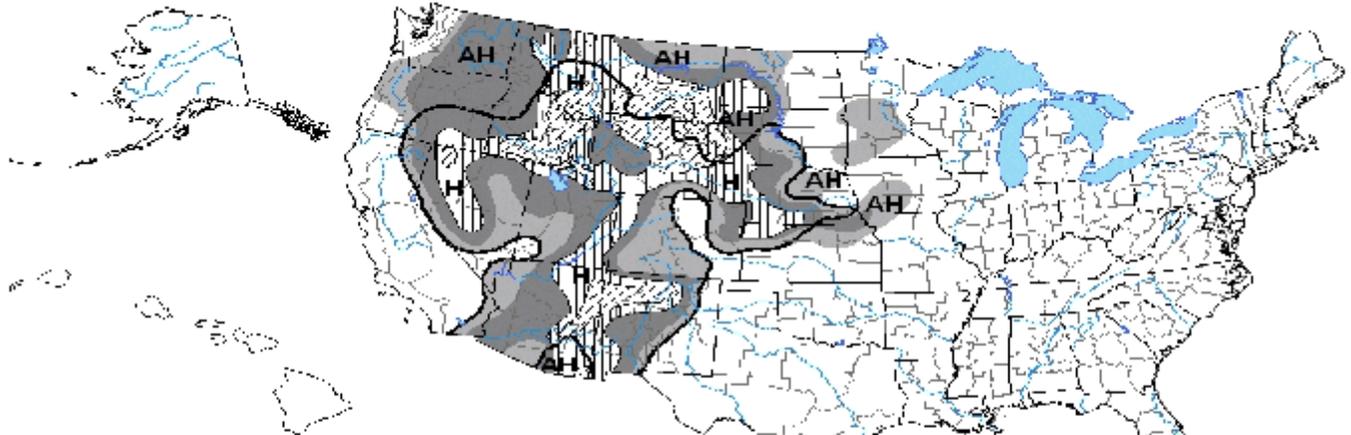
(Continued on page 5)

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U.S. Drought Monitor

February 1, 2005
Valid 7 a.m. EST



Drought Intensity:

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

Drought Impact Types:

- Delineates dominant impacts
- A** = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
- H** = Hydrological (water)
- (No type = Both impacts)

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

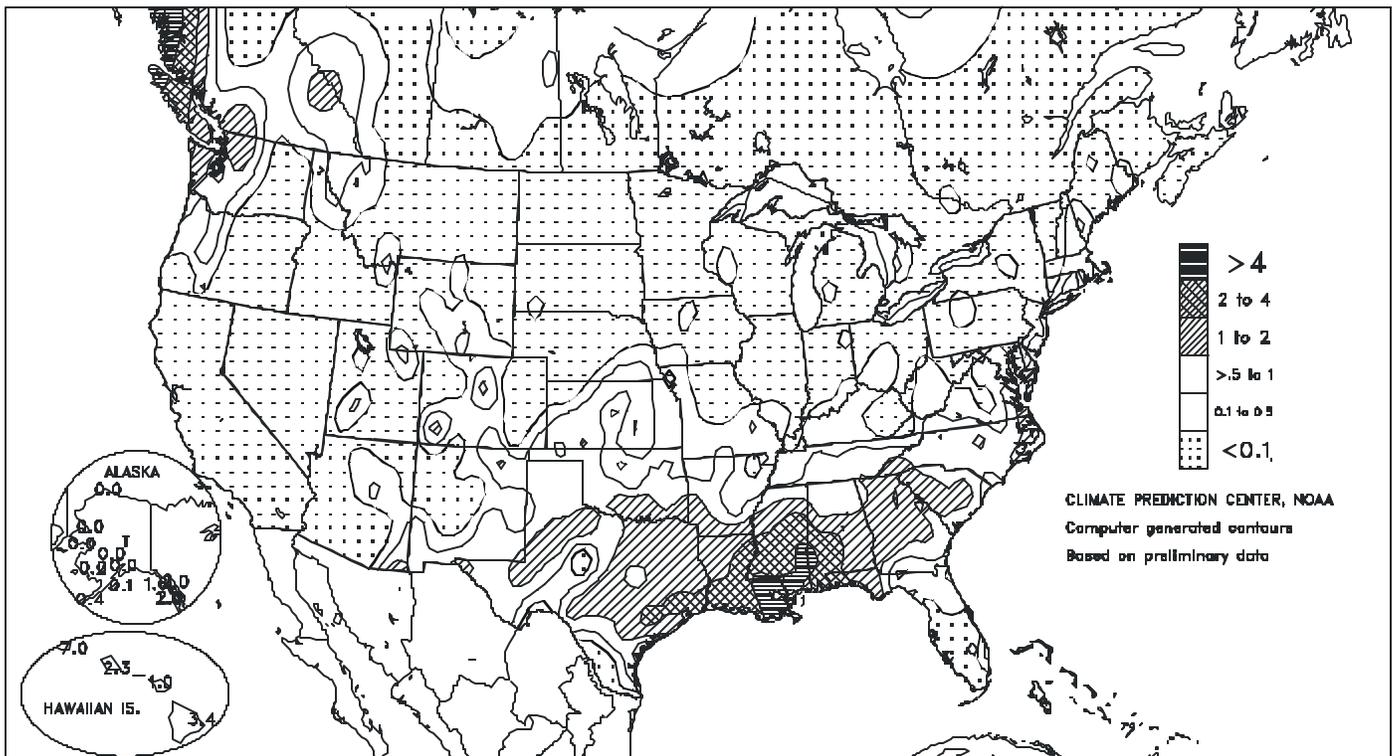


Released Thursday, February 3, 2005
Author: Brad Rippey, U.S. Department of Agriculture

<http://drought.unl.edu/dm>

Total Precipitation (Inches)

JAN 30 - FEB 5, 2005



- > 4
- 2 to 4
- 1 to 2
- >.5 to 1
- 0.1 to 0.5
- <0.1

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

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 5, 2005

Data provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the University of Missouri Extension Commercial Agriculture Program.

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		PRECIP		
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
MISSISSIPPI																				
ND TUNICA 1W	47	35	61	29	41	-	0.47	-	0.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	3	0	
LYON	48	37	62	32	42	-	0.63	-	0.28	8.01	-	4.73	-	48	42	0	1	3	0	
VANCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PERTSHIRE	47	37	57	32	42	-	0.12	0.12	10.00	-	5.72	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	0	
SCOTT	48	38	59	34	43	-	0.89	-	0.49	-	4.74	-	-	-	-	0	0	3	0	
NE VERONA	48	37	60	29	43	-	0.71	0.52	12.03	-	4.20	-	49	42	0	2	3	1		
STARKVILLE	49	38	59	30	43	0	1.24	0.00	0.99	7.49	64	3.29	50	-	-	0	1	3	1	
EC MACON	50	39	61	31	44	-	1.04	-	0.87	7.82	-	4.25	-	49	45	0	1	4	1	
SD STONEVILLE X	48	38	55	33	43	0	1.32	0.20	1.04	11.20	96	5.20	84	49	45	0	0	4	1	
INDIANOLA 1S *	48	39	60	34	44	-	1.33	-	0.63	9.84	-	5.08	-	-	-	0	0	3	1	
INVERNESS 5E	48	39	60	34	43	-	1.21	-	0.64	9.23	-	4.86	-	49	44	0	0	3	1	
SIDON	50	40	64	36	45	-	1.01	-	0.54	10.18	-	4.50	-	-	-	0	0	3	1	
N. ISSAQUENA	48	40	61	35	44	-	1.32	-	0.69	9.96	-	5.53	-	49	45	0	0	3	2	
SILVER CITY	49	40	61	34	45	-	1.18	-	0.70	9.91	-	4.87	-	48	44	0	0	3	1	
ONWARD	49	40	62	34	44	-	1.50	-	0.77	8.97	-	4.56	-	-	-	0	0	3	2	
MISSOURI																				
NW CORNING	49	32	63	25	39	15	0.01	-0.28	0.01	0.87	37	0.56	50	-	-	0	3	1	0	
ALBANY	48	29	60	22	38	13	0.00	-0.27	0.00	1.33	52	1.02	84	33	32	0	5	0	0	
ST. JOSEPH	48	32	61	27	39	12	0.02	-0.21	0.02	1.86	78	1.41	145	-	-	0	5	1	0	
NC LINNEUS	47	26	59	21	36	11	0.00	-0.30	0.00	2.83	108	2.01	178	33	32	0	6	0	0	
BRUNSWICK	46	27	58	22	36	9	0.02	-0.42	0.01	3.07	90	2.41	145	34	32	0	6	2	0	
NE NOVELTY	46	28	59	22	36	10	0.00	-0.34	0.00	3.70	112	2.74	192	33	32	0	7	0	0	
MONROE CITY	45	27	58	23	35	8	0.02	-0.38	0.01	6.22	162	4.61	265	32	32	0	6	2	0	
WC GREEN RIDGE	45	27	59	21	36	8	0.02	-0.51	0.02	6.29	158	5.36	296	36	33	0	6	1	0	
C AUXVASSE	45	27	59	24	36	9	0.00	-0.61	0.00	6.84	156	5.63	280	35	33	0	5	0	0	
SANBORN FIELD	46	29	61	26	37	8	0.07	-0.51	0.03	7.21	166	6.11	293	37	33	0	6	3	0	
COLUMBIA	45	28	60	24	36	7	0.01	-0.56	0.01	7.03	163	5.93	288	-	-	0	6	1	0	
VERSAILLES	46	28	62	22	37	6	0.17	-0.50	0.09	7.92	179	7.08	343	39	34	0	5	2	0	
EC COOK STATION	47	25	62	21	35	1	0.24	-0.48	0.22	7.02	120	6.07	235	41	37	0	7	3	0	
SW LAMAR	45	31	57	27	37	4	0.07	-0.54	0.05	6.58	134	4.99	225	40	36	0	5	2	0	
SE DELTA	46	31	59	27	38	4	0.22	-0.74	0.22	6.06	77	4.59	127	43	36	0	5	1	0	
CHARLESTON	46	33	60	27	39	6	0.42	-0.43	0.25	8.60	113	6.00	169	44	37	0	2	3	0	
GLENNONVILLE	46	33	58	27	39	3	0.17	-0.55	0.17	8.23	114	5.60	164	43	38	0	2	1	0	
CLARKTON	46	33	58	29	39	3	0.23	-0.50	0.22	8.10	110	5.05	144	44	37	0	2	2	0	
PORTAGEVILLE DC	47	34	59	29	40	3	0.27	-0.57	0.27	9.10	112	5.75	152	46	38	0	1	1	0	
PORTAGEVILLE LF	47	34	60	29	40	3	0.24	-0.61	0.23	7.96	98	4.68	124	45	37	0	1	2	0	
STEELE	47	35	59	30	40	3	0.22	-0.78	0.22	7.91	88	4.77	114	43	38	0	1	1	0	
CARDWELL	46	34	58	26	39	2	0.21	-0.70	0.21	7.99	92	4.94	122	44	40	0	2	1	0	

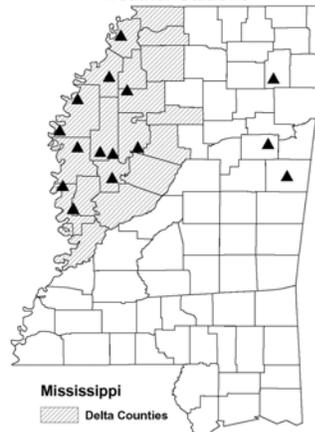
Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. * Beasley Lake X Based on 1971-2000 normals. - Sufficient data not available.
 ND = Northern Delta; NE = Northeastern Mississippi; EC = East Central Mississippi; SD = Southern Delta
 NW = Northwest; NC = North Central; NE = Northeast; WC = West Central; C = Central; EC = East Central; SW = Southwest; SE = Southeast.

Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Near-normal temperatures prevailed in the Delta. Rainfall prevented spring fieldwork in most areas, but some additional burndown applications were made during opportune times. Winter wheat and pastures continued to normally develop. River levels along the Mississippi River in the Delta fell below flood stage.

Note: For information on the weather stations in the Delta and recently added stations elsewhere in the State, please visit:

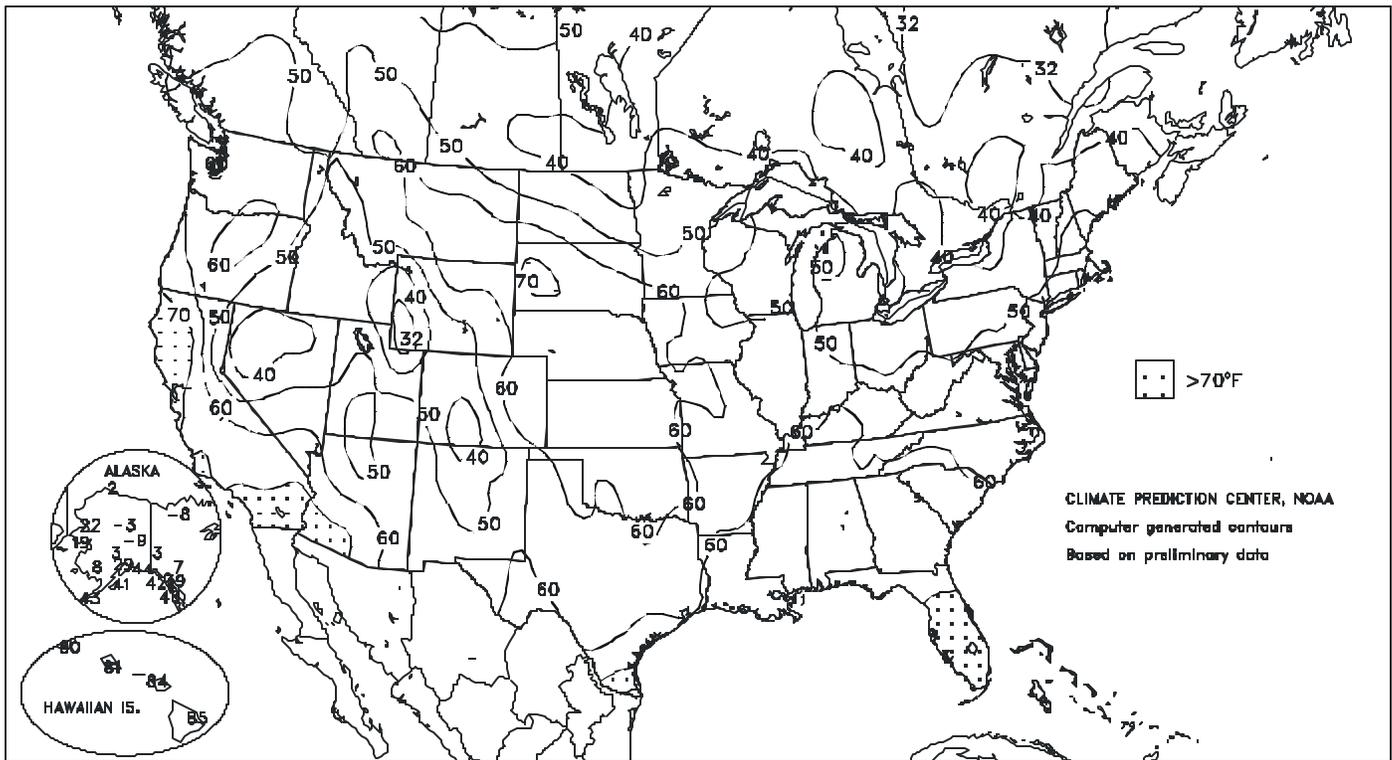
<http://www.usda.gov/agency/oce/waob/mississippi/MSsites.pdf>

Delta Agricultural Weather Center's Weather Stations



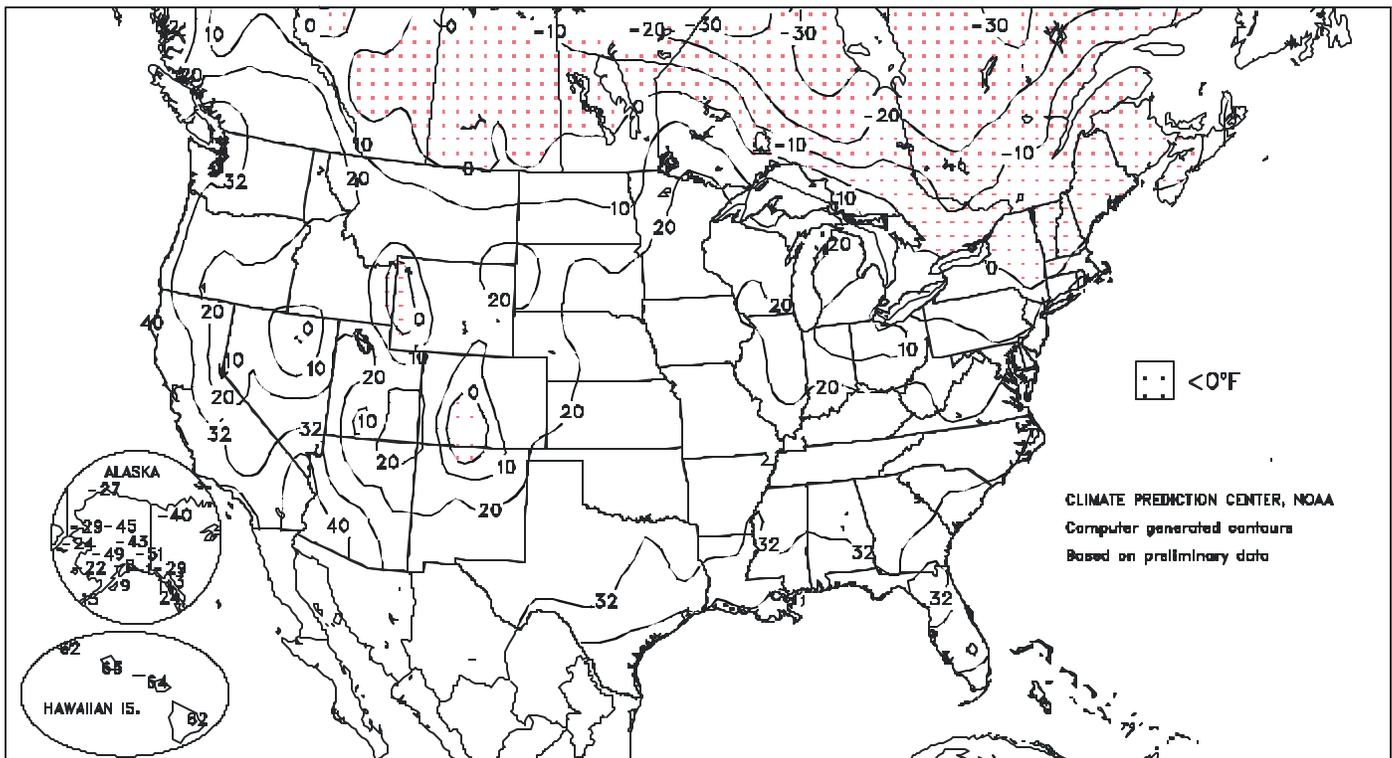
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

JAN 30 - FEB 5, 2005



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

JAN 30 - FEB 5, 2005



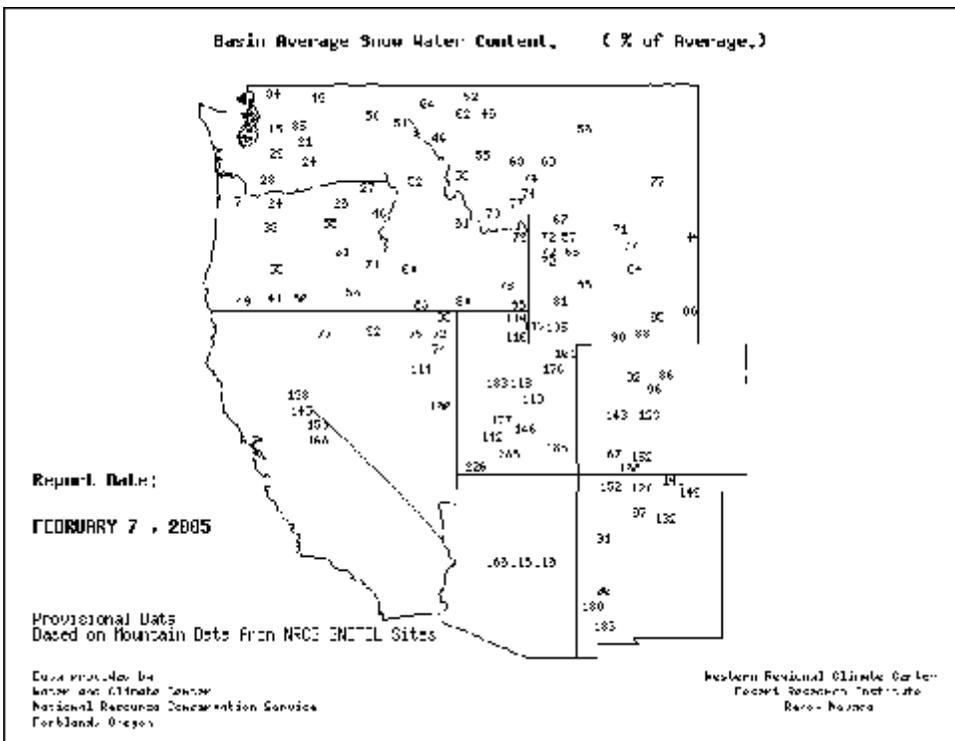
(Continued from front cover)

aided pastures and winter grains across much of the remainder of the **South**. However, dry conditions in **southern Florida** increased irrigation demands for citrus and winter vegetables. Meanwhile, the **Northeast** continued to recover from the previous week's winter storm, although some additional snow fell late in the week from the **Mid-Atlantic States into coastal New England**. Tranquil weather also prevailed for much of the week in the **Corn Belt**, although temperatures ranged from near normal in the snow-covered **lower Great Lakes region** to more than 20°F above normal in the **upper Midwest**. Despite the favorably dry weather, excessive soil moisture remained a concern in **soft red winter wheat areas of the Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys**. In the **West**, scattered rain and snow showers were mostly confined to the **central and southern Rockies** and the **Pacific Northwest**.

Despite a few light snow showers in the **northern Rockies**, high-elevation snowpacks remained at, or near, record-low levels for this time of year. The **interior Northwestern** drought situation, which remained a threat to regional water supplies due to already low reservoir levels and poor spring and summer runoff prospects, was compounded by a continuation of abnormal warmth (temperatures as much as 10°F above normal).

Early in the week, snow fell across the **southern half of the Plains**, while locally heavy rain developed in the **Gulf Coast region**. On January 30, at least 6 inches of snow blanketed locations such as **Dalhart, TX**, and **Beaver, OK**. Snowfall topped 1 foot in a small area south of **Dodge City, KS**, primarily across **northern portions of Meade and Clark Counties**. A day later, record rainfall totals in **Louisiana** for January 31 included 2.55 inches in **Lake Charles** and 1.87 inches in **Lafayette**. Additional snow on the **Texas High Plains** on February 1 broke daily snowfall records in **Lubbock** and **Midland** (1.6 inches in both locations). Yet another round of precipitation (mostly rain) overspread the **South-Central United States** at week's end. **El Paso, TX**, netted a daily-record total of 0.97 inch on February 5, accounting for more than 10 percent of its normal annual precipitation.

Record warmth arrived along the **West Coast** in early February and quickly spread across the **northern Plains** and **upper Midwest**. In **California**, daily records for February 1 included 78°F in **Santa Rosa** and 73°F at the **San Francisco Airport**. A day later, **Northwestern** daily-record highs climbed to 67°F in **Heppner, OR**, and 63°F in **Walla Walla, WA**. Consecutive record highs were set on February 2-3 in **Oregon** locations such as **Bend** (65 and 67°F) and **Mitchell** (62 and 67°F). Record highs were also set on 2 consecutive days (February 3-4) in several



other locations, including **Butte, MT** (56 and 57°F), and **Huron, SD** (56 and 63°F). On February 4, temperatures soared to 70°F or higher and reached daily-record levels in **South Dakota** locations such as **Rapid City** (73°F) and **Yankton** (70°F). At week's end, warmth spread across the remainder of the **Midwest** and into the **Northeast**. Consecutive daily-record highs were observed in **Sioux City, IA** (66 and 61°F on February 4-5), and **Portland, ME** (51 and 45°F on February 5-6). **Green Bay, WI**, reported a daily-record high on February 5, reaching 50°F for the first time since November 20. Farther west, however, a streak of daily temperatures averaging at least 10°F above normal ended at 19 days (January 17 - February 4) in **Cut Bank, MT**. **Cut Bank's** temperature fell from a daily-record high of 58°F on February 4 to 0°F on the morning of February 6.

Cold, dry weather prevailed across the **Alaskan mainland**, where weekly temperatures averaged as much as 24°F below normal. Meanwhile, near-normal temperatures were observed across **southern Alaska**, although the first few days of February featured heavy snow in some areas. February 1-3 snowfall totaled 11.5 inches in **Juneau, AK**, where precipitation totaled 1.22 inches. Farther south, several rounds of torrential rainfall pounded parts of **Hawaii**. On the **Big Island, Hilo** netted 9.92 inches from February 2-4, following a January total of just 3.89 inches (40 percent of normal). Similarly, **Lihue, Kauai**, received 7.21 inches of rain in a 4-day span from January 31 - February 3, including a daily-record total of 3.69 inches on Wednesday. On February 1-2, impressive 24-hour totals on **Kauai** included 6.36 inches in **Hanalei** and 6.28 inches in **Wailua**. On February 3-4, the **Big Island** location of **Mountain View** collected 12.57 inches in a 24-hour period. Nearly three-quarters (9.25 inches) of **Mountain View's** rain fell in a 6-hour period on the evening of February 3.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 5, 2005

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, INCHES	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST 24-HOUR, INCHES	TOTAL INCHES SINCE DEC01	PERCENT NORMAL SINCE DEC01	TOTAL INCHES SINCE JAN01	PERCENT NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	TEMP. °F			
																		1.01 IN. OR MORE	1.01 IN. OR MORE	.50 IN. OR MORE	
AL BIRMINGHAM	50	37	64	31	44	0	0.77	-0.31	0.56	6.24	58	2.68	43	97	61	0	2	4	1		
AL HUNTSVILLE	50	37	63	32	43	2	0.81	-0.33	0.62	10.65	89	2.97	47	88	77	0	1	3	1		
AL MOBILE	57	43	63	37	50	-1	2.82	1.58	1.22	7.79	69	4.42	67	89	71	0	0	3	3		
AL MONTGOMERY	52	39	64	31	45	-3	2.02	0.78	1.44	7.26	67	4.47	75	91	64	0	1	4	1		
AK ANCHORAGE	15	2	29	-8	9	-8	0.00	-0.14	0.00	2.16	118	0.64	82	65	58	0	7	0	0		
AK BARROW	-3	-18	2	-27	-11	4	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.35	135	0.04	29	83	79	0	7	0	0		
AK FAIRBANKS	-20	-39	-9	-43	-29	-21	0.04	-0.04	0.04	1.93	142	1.17	189	***	***	0	7	1	0		
AK JUNEAU	33	23	39	3	28	1	1.97	0.98	0.78	17.83	163	7.16	130	97	90	0	5	5	2		
AK KODIAK	31	19	41	9	25	-5	0.13	-1.50	0.09	18.39	108	7.56	81	80	72	0	6	2	0		
AK NOME	2	-14	19	-24	-6	-11	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.60	77	0.26	25	72	64	0	7	0	0		
AZ FLAGSTAFF	38	18	45	13	28	-3	0.04	-0.52	0.04	11.25	255	6.58	255	87	47	0	7	1	0		
AZ PHOENIX	66	47	69	42	57	1	0.00	-0.14	0.00	3.41	184	1.85	199	66	46	0	0	0	0		
AZ TUCSON	60	41	64	35	51	-2	0.00	-0.19	0.00	2.06	95	1.35	119	63	48	0	0	0	0		
AZ YUMA	71	51	76	46	61	1	0.00	-0.06	0.00	2.10	250	1.20	286	50	36	0	0	0	0		
AR FORT SMITH	50	35	62	26	42	2	0.43	-0.10	0.34	6.93	113	5.44	198	90	64	0	1	4	0		
AR LITTLE ROCK	47	35	56	28	41	-1	0.47	-0.31	0.18	8.18	92	5.29	127	93	68	0	2	5	0		
CA BAKERSFIELD	62	38	67	33	50	-1	0.00	-0.28	0.00	3.60	168	2.51	182	86	74	0	0	0	0		
CA FRESNO	62	38	68	35	50	1	0.00	-0.50	0.00	5.58	145	2.42	96	88	74	0	0	0	0		
CA LOS ANGELES	69	47	74	44	58	0	0.00	-0.77	0.00	13.37	251	6.88	195	58	41	0	0	0	0		
CA REDDING	69	40	78	35	55	8	0.00	-1.46	0.00	15.18	124	4.36	58	69	44	0	0	0	0		
CA SACRAMENTO	61	36	69	32	48	-1	0.00	-0.94	0.00	7.96	114	3.83	85	99	53	0	1	0	0		
CA SAN DIEGO	69	50	74	47	59	1	0.00	-0.51	0.00	8.51	215	4.50	170	63	38	0	0	0	0		
CA SAN FRANCISCO	63	45	69	41	54	3	0.00	-1.07	0.00	10.69	132	4.27	82	93	76	0	0	0	0		
CA STOCKTON	61	35	64	32	48	-1	0.01	-0.62	0.01	6.12	123	3.01	95	94	86	0	1	1	0		
CO ALAMOSA	32	0	36	-9	16	-2	0.11	0.08	0.11	1.36	227	1.09	404	87	77	0	7	1	0		
CO CO SPRINGS	45	24	58	18	34	4	0.19	0.16	0.14	1.02	142	0.78	260	84	41	0	7	2	0		
CO DENVER INTL	48	25	59	19	37	8	0.19	0.19	0.10	0.41	76	0.37	161	81	46	0	7	2	0		
CO GRAND JUNCTION	47	25	50	22	36	6	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.87	158	1.66	252	75	52	0	7	0	0		
CO PUEBLO	51	21	62	15	36	4	0.13	0.10	0.11	0.63	85	0.38	109	82	56	0	7	2	0		
CT BRIDGEPORT	43	22	57	16	33	3	0.39	-0.35	0.22	7.80	101	4.69	110	67	47	0	7	3	0		
CT HARTFORD	39	15	50	2	27	1	0.17	-0.61	0.11	8.87	111	4.64	106	76	53	0	7	2	0		
DC WASHINGTON	43	28	57	22	35	0	0.35	-0.27	0.31	6.41	96	3.35	92	82	47	0	6	2	0		
DE WILMINGTON	41	23	53	14	32	0	0.18	-0.49	0.18	6.71	92	3.84	98	85	44	0	6	1	0		
FL DAYTONA BEACH	65	46	75	44	56	-3	0.25	-0.41	0.14	5.09	81	2.85	79	90	61	0	0	3	0		
FL JACKSONVILLE	57	40	62	35	49	-5	0.38	-0.44	0.19	4.97	72	2.30	54	96	71	0	0	3	0		
FL KEY WEST	74	63	77	58	69	-1	0.02	-0.40	0.02	2.32	50	1.57	62	83	60	0	0	1	0		
FL MIAMI	73	58	77	51	66	-2	0.05	-0.44	0.03	2.48	56	1.97	88	98	65	0	0	3	0		
FL ORLANDO	70	50	78	45	60	-1	0.13	-0.39	0.08	5.22	102	3.46	124	90	60	0	0	2	0		
FL PENSACOLA	59	44	63	40	52	-1	2.22	1.07	1.08	11.68	115	4.60	75	89	69	0	0	4	2		
FL TALLAHASSEE	57	38	64	29	47	-6	0.62	-0.48	0.38	5.71	56	2.08	34	96	66	0	1	3	0		
FL TAMPA	71	50	75	41	61	0	0.01	-0.57	0.01	2.12	42	0.58	22	88	55	0	0	1	0		
FL WEST PALM BEACH	73	55	77	50	64	-2	0.86	0.07	0.85	2.99	40	2.21	51	92	54	0	0	2	1		
GA ATHENS	49	32	62	26	40	-3	1.09	0.02	0.55	6.48	71	3.68	68	88	69	0	4	3	2		
GA ATLANTA	48	34	60	30	41	-3	1.01	-0.16	0.76	8.42	87	3.58	61	85	72	0	3	3	1		
GA AUGUSTA	50	34	63	28	42	-4	0.77	-0.25	0.54	4.39	52	3.14	60	89	68	0	2	3	1		
GA COLUMBUS	54	38	63	33	46	-2	1.87	0.82	1.36	6.93	70	4.38	79	88	52	0	0	3	1		
GA MACON	53	35	64	29	44	-2	1.28	0.14	0.69	4.80	49	4.05	70	86	59	0	3	2	2		
GA SAVANNAH	52	38	62	33	45	-5	0.62	-0.19	0.30	3.67	50	1.90	42	87	66	0	0	3	0		
HI HILO	80	64	85	62	72	1	3.35	1.17	1.89	18.30	84	7.27	64	84	77	0	0	6	2		
HI HONOLULU	77	67	81	65	72	-1	2.36	1.78	1.26	13.27	222	7.31	233	95	85	0	0	7	1		
HI KAHULUI	79	66	84	64	72	0	1.04	0.33	0.43	7.43	102	5.98	141	98	89	0	0	5	0		
HI LIHUE	76	66	80	62	71	-1	7.00	6.13	4.42	22.02	220	12.57	241	94	87	0	0	6	2		
ID BOISE	45	27	48	25	36	3	0.00	-0.28	0.00	1.47	49	0.23	14	89	73	0	7	0	0		
ID LEWISTON	51	34	54	28	43	7	0.01	-0.24	0.01	1.18	50	0.32	24	75	70	0	3	1	0		
ID POCATELLO	34	22	40	15	28	1	0.00	-0.22	0.00	2.24	93	1.41	108	89	83	0	7	0	0		
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	42	22	55	15	32	9	0.00	-0.39	0.00	5.15	115	4.00	197	90	64	0	6	0	0		
IL MOLINE	46	27	58	20	37	14	0.00	-0.31	0.00	3.35	84	2.46	136	90	64	0	6	0	0		
IL PEORIA	45	26	55	21	35	11	0.00	-0.33	0.00	5.58	135	4.18	240	88	62	0	6	0	0		
IL ROCKFORD	40	25	49	15	32	11	0.00	-0.30	0.00	3.94	107	3.29	202	87	73	0	7	0	0		
IL SPRINGFIELD	43	24	56	19	34	7	0.00	-0.33	0.00	6.77	154	5.54	298	86	68	0	6	0	0		
IN EVANSVILLE	45	29	58	24	37	5	0.13	-0.56	0.12	7.03	101	4.72	139	98	81	0	6	2	0		
IN FORT WAYNE	31	8	43	3	20	-4	0.00	-0.44	0.00	7.63	149	4.96	210	95	78	0	7	0	0		
IN INDIANAPOLIS	42	22	56	17	32	4	0.00	-0.54	0.00	11.34	192	9.39	327	88	59	0	7	0	0		
IN SOUTH BEND	37	15	47	11	26	2	0.00	-0.47	0.00	7.31	128	5.10	196	94	68	0	7	0	0		
IA BURLINGTON	46	28	58	24	37	12	0.00	-0.28	0.00	3.79	105	2.69	178	93	56	0	7	0	0		
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	42	28	54	21	35	15	0.02	-0.22	0.01	1.94	72	0.99	80	98	70	0	6	2	0		
IA DES MOINES	47	31	61	26	39	17	0.00	-0.25	0.00	1.44	57	0.84	69	85	74	0	5	0	0		
IA DUBUQUE	37	26	45	21	32	13	0.04	-0.26	0.04	3.10	97	2.01	134	88	79	0	7	1	0		
IA SIOUX CITY	50	29	66	23	39	18	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.57	44	0.45	69	90	76	0	7	1	0		
IA WATERLOO	40	28	49	24	34	16	0.00	-0.21	0.00	2.07	98	1.54	154	92	79	0	6	0	0		
KS CONCORDIA	51	32	65	26	41	12	0.03	-0.04	0.03	1.29	83	1.17	167	87	64	0	3	1	0		
KS DODGE CITY	47	29	59	26	38	6	0.37	0.29	0.33	2.02	139	1.86	274	85	62	0	7	3	0		
KS GOODLAND	51	24	64	18	37	7	0.01	-0.05	0.01	0.30	34	0.11	23	81	62	0	7	1	0		
KS TOPEKA	49	29	63	22	39	10	0.06	-0.13	0.05	3.13	125	2.50	229	86	71	0	6	2	0		

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 5, 2005

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, INCHES	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREAT TEST IN 24-HOUR, INCHES	TOTAL INCHES SINCE DEC01	PERCENT NORMAL SINCE DEC01	TOTAL INCHES SINCE JAN01	PERCENT NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																		01 IN. OR MORE	50 IN. OR MORE	01 IN. OR MORE	50 IN. OR MORE
WICHITA	47	30	60	24	38	6	0.26	0.15	0.17	3.48	153	3.18	346	97	81	0	5	2	0	0	
KY JACKSON	43	32	57	29	38	3	0.13	-0.68	0.09	8.52	101	5.24	127	90	64	0	3	3	0	0	
LEXINGTON	43	28	55	21	35	2	0.22	-0.47	0.15	7.87	100	4.49	117	94	80	0	7	2	0	0	
LOUISVILLE	46	31	59	27	39	5	0.26	-0.46	0.26	10.94	146	5.35	141	89	62	0	4	1	0	0	
PADUCAH	47	31	62	24	39	4	0.20	-0.71	0.20	8.12	96	4.80	117	97	60	0	3	1	0	0	
LA BATON ROUGE	55	44	65	37	49	-2	2.73	1.32	1.86	9.90	80	6.76	94	94	68	0	0	3	2	2	
LAKE CHARLES	52	44	61	38	48	-4	3.53	2.49	3.03	10.20	94	6.45	103	89	75	0	0	3	1	3	
NEW ORLEANS	58	48	63	44	53	0	5.90	4.41	2.39	12.51	104	9.07	131	88	80	0	0	3	3	3	
SHREVEPORT	49	38	60	32	43	-5	1.31	0.24	0.61	7.73	78	4.95	92	90	73	0	1	4	2	2	
ME CARIBOU	30	2	40	-7	16	6	0.00	-0.55	0.00	5.83	89	1.82	54	83	54	0	7	0	0	0	
PORTLAND	38	12	51	2	25	3	0.22	-0.60	0.12	8.20	92	3.89	83	79	40	0	7	2	0	0	
MD BALTIMORE	42	23	56	14	33	0	0.36	-0.34	0.29	6.75	92	3.81	96	77	47	0	7	3	0	0	
MA BOSTON	36	23	47	15	29	-1	0.28	-0.57	0.27	8.39	102	4.73	104	79	55	0	7	2	0	0	
WORCESTER	37	23	52	15	30	6	0.31	-0.49	0.21	10.96	130	6.16	133	73	36	0	6	2	0	0	
MI ALPENA	37	21	48	15	29	12	0.01	-0.32	0.01	4.34	114	2.44	123	89	70	0	7	1	0	0	
GRAND RAPIDS	36	18	46	12	27	4	0.00	-0.41	0.00	7.05	140	4.67	201	92	67	0	7	0	0	0	
HOUGHTON LAKE	36	24	50	13	30	12	0.00	-0.31	0.00	4.70	131	2.92	160	88	73	0	7	0	0	0	
LANSING	37	14	47	8	25	3	0.00	-0.36	0.00	6.23	154	4.39	235	87	72	0	7	0	0	0	
MUSKEGON	38	22	49	14	30	7	0.00	-0.43	0.00	6.61	128	3.32	132	87	76	0	6	0	0	0	
TRAVERSE CITY	40	28	55	22	34	14	0.00	-0.58	0.00	4.50	74	1.64	48	91	61	0	7	0	0	0	
MN DULUTH	38	29	47	25	34	23	0.00	-0.24	0.00	4.68	210	2.51	195	91	79	0	7	0	0	0	
INT'L FALLS	38	27	49	22	32	26	0.00	-0.18	0.00	3.03	181	1.03	106	92	70	0	7	0	0	0	
MINNEAPOLIS	43	31	51	27	37	21	0.04	-0.15	0.03	1.65	76	1.21	103	87	72	0	5	2	0	0	
ROCHESTER	37	29	45	25	33	19	0.01	-0.18	0.01	1.77	85	1.18	110	91	82	0	6	1	0	0	
ST. CLOUD	41	27	49	26	34	23	0.08	-0.07	0.05	2.26	146	1.80	209	94	77	0	7	2	0	0	
MS JACKSON	51	40	63	30	45	-1	2.33	1.14	0.87	10.51	89	5.28	81	93	75	0	1	4	3	3	
MERIDIAN	51	40	63	30	45	-2	4.17	2.87	1.62	11.08	91	6.92	101	92	78	0	1	3	3	3	
TUPELO	49	38	61	30	43	1	0.77	-0.26	0.53	16.85	141	6.04	103	86	73	0	2	4	1	1	
MO COLUMBIA	45	28	59	24	36	6	0.04	-0.41	0.04	6.96	154	5.98	290	87	63	0	6	1	0	0	
KANSAS CITY	47	30	61	22	39	10	0.78	0.55	0.76	3.66	124	3.27	248	88	62	0	6	2	1	1	
SAINT LOUIS	46	29	60	27	38	6	0.07	-0.41	0.07	10.85	203	9.08	366	91	65	0	6	1	0	0	
SPRINGFIELD	46	29	58	24	37	4	0.53	0.03	0.30	8.48	150	7.28	295	88	76	0	6	4	0	0	
MT BILLINGS	52	31	60	19	42	15	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.46	29	0.21	23	59	28	0	5	0	0	0	
BUTTE	46	19	57	14	33	13	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.49	44	0.12	20	87	35	0	7	0	0	0	
GLASGOW	43	21	54	3	32	18	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.76	100	0.17	44	92	75	0	7	0	0	0	
GREAT FALLS	52	31	57	11	41	17	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.59	42	0.16	21	61	29	0	4	0	0	0	
HAVRE	48	24	57	6	36	19	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.19	19	0.03	6	65	48	0	6	0	0	0	
KALISPELL	46	28	51	24	37	13	0.00	-0.30	0.00	2.09	63	0.88	52	83	73	0	7	0	0	0	
MISSOULA	43	26	46	21	34	8	0.03	-0.16	0.01	1.20	51	0.66	55	85	76	0	7	3	0	0	
NE GRAND ISLAND	50	30	62	25	40	15	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.84	67	0.77	128	87	72	0	6	0	0	0	
LINCOLN	50	28	63	23	39	15	0.03	-0.05	0.03	1.46	92	1.03	141	93	73	0	6	1	0	0	
NORFOLK	51	31	66	26	41	18	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.59	45	0.44	68	82	66	0	5	0	0	0	
NORTH PLATTE	52	23	64	17	37	11	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.48	57	0.41	93	87	47	0	7	0	0	0	
OMAHA	48	28	62	22	38	14	0.03	-0.11	0.03	0.87	49	0.53	61	89	75	0	6	1	0	0	
SCOTTSBLUFF	51	23	62	17	37	10	0.04	-0.07	0.04	0.66	56	0.60	97	84	56	0	7	1	0	0	
VALENTINE	54	25	69	22	40	17	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.57	85	0.56	165	81	54	0	7	0	0	0	
NV ELY	44	21	49	14	32	5	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.62	121	1.08	129	79	59	0	7	0	0	0	
LAS VEGAS	61	43	64	39	52	2	0.00	-0.14	0.00	4.17	383	2.07	300	50	36	0	0	0	0	0	
RENO	40	22	45	17	31	-5	0.00	-0.25	0.00	3.49	165	1.78	144	96	87	0	7	0	0	0	
WINNEMUCCA	30	15	38	9	23	-10	0.01	-0.13	0.01	1.63	94	1.07	115	94	89	0	7	1	0	0	
NH CONCORD	40	4	52	-5	22	1	0.31	-0.30	0.21	7.34	115	3.59	106	91	40	0	7	2	0	0	
NJ NEWARK	41	23	54	16	32	0	0.29	-0.49	0.24	7.59	94	4.26	94	69	49	0	6	2	0	0	
NM ALBUQUERQUE	44	30	50	25	37	-1	0.01	-0.07	0.01	1.68	162	1.38	251	80	48	0	5	1	0	0	
NY ALBANY	36	9	45	-1	23	1	0.00	-0.52	0.00	6.97	126	4.27	150	88	44	0	7	0	0	0	
BINGHAMTON	36	15	44	9	26	4	0.00	-0.61	0.00	8.08	134	3.93	131	80	51	0	7	0	0	0	
BUFFALO	34	15	42	8	25	1	0.00	-0.63	0.00	8.56	116	3.57	99	92	62	0	7	0	0	0	
ROCHESTER	35	9	43	0	22	-2	0.03	-0.47	0.03	6.36	117	3.37	125	89	70	0	7	1	0	0	
SYRACUSE	35	9	40	-2	22	0	0.00	-0.54	0.00	6.76	111	2.96	99	89	48	0	7	0	0	0	
NC ASHEVILLE	45	30	59	26	38	1	0.48	-0.46	0.29	5.93	73	2.49	53	88	64	0	5	2	0	0	
CHARLOTTE	46	29	61	25	38	-5	0.62	-0.24	0.57	5.00	64	2.26	49	81	56	0	7	3	1	1	
GREENSBORO	46	30	59	25	38	-1	1.33	0.57	1.18	5.84	82	2.99	73	83	51	0	5	2	1	1	
HATTERAS	43	37	49	34	40	-6	1.22	0.12	0.87	5.63	50	2.93	44	92	82	0	0	2	1	1	
RALEIGH	46	30	59	25	38	-3	1.02	0.15	0.53	4.65	61	3.17	68	85	59	0	6	2	1	1	
WILMINGTON	52	35	60	32	44	-3	0.78	-0.16	0.42	3.43	38	1.74	34	91	52	0	2	2	0	0	
ND BISMARCK	44	23	56	16	34	21	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.54	56	0.36	68	91	76	0	7	0	0	0	
DICKINSON	47	24	59	16	35	18	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.23	29	0.15	33	91	48	0	7	0	0	0	
FARGO	37	22	43	15	29	20	0.00	-0.13	0.00	2.13	150	1.12	132	92	80	0	7	0	0	0	
GRAND FORKS	33	15	37	4	24	16	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.75	132	0.88	113	97	80	0	7	0	0	0	
JAMESTOWN	37	22	45	17	30	19	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.70	61	0.54	77	97	75	0	7	0	0	0	
WILLISTON	40	19	46	6	29	18	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.97	83	0.47	78	95	78	0	7	0	0	0	
OH AKRON-CANTON	36	15	44	8	25	-1	0.05	-0.47	0.04	8.04	138	5.64	197	93	67	0	7	2	0	0	
CINCINNATI	42	25	55	18	34	3	0.15	-0.48	0.07	9.54	143	6.75	200	85	67	0	7	3	0	0	
CLEVELAND	34	18	49	11	26	0	0.04	-0.51	0.02	10.38	173	5.91	206	91	71	0	7	2	0	0	
COLUMBUS	39	18	49	11	29	0	0.20	-0.34	0.12	12.45	213	9.09	312	88	67	0	7	2	0	0	

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 5, 2005

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, INCHES	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, INCHES	TOTAL INCHES SINCE DEC01	PERCENT NORMAL SINCE DEC01	TOTAL INCHES SINCE JAN01	PERCENT NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																		01 IN. OR MORE	50 IN. OR MORE	01 IN. OR MORE	50 IN. OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	33	13	45	6	23	-1	0.07	-0.37	0.06	6.61	135	4.53	202	96	78	0	7	2	0	0	
OK YOUNGSTOWN	36	14	46	6	25	0	0.00	-0.48	0.00	9.48	168	5.86	219	90	66	0	7	0	0	0	
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	48	32	62	26	40	1	0.34	0.11	0.16	2.86	86	2.36	163	91	64	0	3	5	0	0	
OR TULSA	48	32	60	24	40	2	0.34	0.00	0.12	4.91	115	4.03	219	86	72	0	3	5	0	0	
OR ASTORIA	54	38	59	33	46	3	0.70	-1.40	0.43	13.62	63	6.38	57	91	84	0	0	4	0	0	
OR BURNS	40	16	47	13	28	1	0.00	-0.25	0.00	2.40	90	0.60	44	86	77	0	7	0	0	0	
OR EUGENE	49	32	57	31	41	0	0.04	-1.65	0.03	5.79	34	1.68	19	98	92	0	5	2	0	0	
OR MEDFORD	56	29	65	25	42	1	0.00	-0.54	0.00	5.78	100	1.65	58	90	58	0	6	0	0	0	
OR PENDLETON	53	33	62	28	43	7	0.02	-0.28	0.02	1.15	37	0.50	30	74	65	0	3	1	0	0	
OR PORTLAND	51	35	54	30	43	2	0.12	-0.98	0.09	5.97	52	2.06	35	98	91	0	2	3	0	0	
OR SALEM	49	33	57	29	41	0	0.08	-1.26	0.05	5.37	40	1.48	22	99	94	0	3	3	0	0	
PA ALLENTOWN	40	15	53	3	28	0	0.03	-0.68	0.03	9.23	125	5.38	135	81	54	0	7	1	0	0	
PA ERIE	34	16	47	7	25	-1	0.01	-0.51	0.01	11.18	169	5.36	185	85	76	0	7	1	0	0	
PA MIDDLETOWN	41	20	48	11	31	2	0.07	-0.60	0.04	7.82	119	4.45	134	95	44	0	7	2	0	0	
PA PHILADELPHIA	42	24	53	16	33	1	0.10	-0.59	0.09	7.63	104	4.46	112	73	46	0	7	2	0	0	
PA PITTSBURGH	41	20	48	13	30	2	0.02	-0.56	0.01	8.74	146	6.13	197	91	52	0	7	2	0	0	
PA WILKES-BARRE	39	15	45	7	27	0	0.00	-0.54	0.00	8.74	162	5.35	188	85	44	0	7	0	0	0	
PA WILLIAMSPORT	40	17	49	9	29	3	0.00	-0.66	0.00	8.62	138	4.46	134	84	51	0	7	0	0	0	
RI PROVIDENCE	38	20	50	9	29	0	0.24	-0.67	0.23	9.83	107	4.93	98	80	58	0	7	2	0	0	
SC BEAUFORT	52	38	63	35	45	-4	0.77	-0.08	0.61	4.95	63	2.95	63	91	54	0	0	3	1	1	
SC CHARLESTON	52	36	63	32	44	-4	0.77	-0.04	0.58	3.33	42	2.28	49	92	62	0	1	2	1	1	
SC COLUMBIA	51	35	64	31	43	-2	0.91	-0.08	0.87	4.04	46	2.82	53	80	60	0	2	2	1	1	
SC GREENVILLE	50	32	63	29	41	-1	0.68	-0.28	0.51	8.69	97	2.14	42	90	59	0	4	2	1	1	
SD ABERDEEN	47	24	55	17	35	21	0.02	-0.06	0.01	0.93	101	0.60	111	90	77	0	7	2	0	0	
SD HURON	49	26	63	19	37	20	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.42	45	0.21	39	91	62	0	7	0	0	0	
SD RAPID CITY	57	26	73	17	41	17	0.01	-0.05	0.01	0.62	77	0.54	132	77	36	0	7	1	0	0	
SD SIOUX FALLS	47	28	61	24	38	22	0.03	-0.05	0.03	0.55	50	0.44	77	89	73	0	7	1	0	0	
TN BRISTOL	46	29	61	22	38	3	0.61	-0.19	0.27	6.44	86	3.41	83	95	57	0	4	3	0	0	
TN CHATTANOOGA	50	36	58	30	43	2	0.68	-0.50	0.66	10.09	91	3.49	56	87	68	0	1	2	1	1	
TN KNOXVILLE	48	34	58	29	41	2	0.51	-0.44	0.42	8.40	86	2.83	54	94	69	0	2	3	0	0	
TN MEMPHIS	49	37	64	30	43	1	0.48	-0.50	0.24	9.78	92	5.42	110	86	66	0	1	3	0	0	
TN NASHVILLE	46	34	60	27	40	2	0.27	-0.56	0.27	10.62	117	4.69	103	89	72	0	2	1	0	0	
TX ABILENE	48	34	57	25	41	-4	0.16	-0.05	0.06	1.56	65	0.83	74	89	73	0	3	3	0	0	
TX AMARILLO	45	29	57	24	37	-1	0.21	0.12	0.13	1.99	153	1.51	219	86	61	0	6	2	0	0	
TX AUSTIN	51	39	60	32	45	-7	1.14	0.74	0.87	3.46	75	3.13	144	87	77	0	1	3	1	0	
TX BEAUMONT	53	43	61	38	48	-5	1.90	0.86	1.33	6.45	55	3.60	56	94	67	0	0	2	2	2	
TX BROWNSVILLE	64	51	81	46	57	-4	0.19	-0.17	0.10	2.14	78	0.67	41	86	73	0	0	3	0	0	
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	56	47	66	43	52	-5	0.25	-0.15	0.15	1.32	36	0.84	44	90	82	0	0	2	0	0	
TX DEL RIO	53	42	59	37	47	-6	0.84	0.66	0.65	2.08	143	1.68	240	86	70	0	0	3	1	1	
TX EL PASO	49	34	54	26	42	-6	0.93	0.85	0.92	1.95	152	1.59	312	83	48	0	3	2	1	1	
TX FORT WORTH	50	37	60	31	43	-3	1.05	0.64	0.80	5.23	110	4.58	208	88	65	0	1	2	1	1	
TX GALVESTON	54	46	59	44	50	-6	1.56	0.76	0.89	5.40	66	2.85	61	88	75	0	0	2	2	2	
TX HOUSTON	53	43	59	39	48	-5	2.03	1.25	1.22	6.16	78	4.21	100	90	79	0	0	3	2	2	
TX LUBBOCK	46	30	56	23	38	-2	0.64	0.50	0.43	2.61	206	1.92	320	92	73	0	4	3	0	0	
TX MIDLAND	49	32	55	26	40	-5	0.78	0.67	0.59	1.28	102	1.17	192	90	74	0	4	3	1	1	
TX SAN ANGELO	48	34	57	25	41	-6	0.19	-0.04	0.08	1.08	56	0.70	71	91	72	0	3	3	0	0	
TX SAN ANTONIO	50	41	56	35	45	-7	0.73	0.35	0.67	2.93	75	2.85	147	91	71	0	0	2	1	1	
TX VICTORIA	54	44	63	41	49	-5	0.93	0.41	0.74	5.33	101	3.42	122	90	81	0	0	2	1	1	
TX WACO	50	37	60	32	44	-4	0.97	0.51	0.34	4.95	99	3.65	163	90	75	0	1	3	0	0	
TX WICHITA FALLS	49	32	60	27	41	-1	0.36	0.09	0.20	2.39	80	1.72	130	87	72	0	3	3	0	0	
UT SALT LAKE CITY	44	26	49	22	35	4	0.00	-0.30	0.00	1.96	70	1.44	91	85	61	0	7	0	0	0	
VT BURLINGTON	33	6	39	-2	19	1	0.00	-0.46	0.00	5.08	107	1.83	72	84	48	0	7	0	0	0	
VA LYNCHBURG	44	24	60	19	34	-1	0.29	-0.47	0.22	6.21	85	3.80	93	79	47	0	7	2	0	0	
VA NORFOLK	39	33	44	31	36	-4	1.07	0.23	0.64	5.32	70	2.91	64	94	74	0	3	2	1	1	
VA RICHMOND	44	30	57	24	37	0	0.63	-0.02	0.52	5.95	83	3.58	88	85	60	0	5	2	1	1	
VA ROANOKE	46	28	59	21	37	0	0.28	-0.51	0.20	4.49	68	2.36	63	79	50	0	6	2	0	0	
VA WASH/DULLES	42	22	54	13	32	0	0.41	-0.25	0.32	6.26	95	3.25	92	84	54	0	7	2	0	0	
WA OLYMPIA	53	35	62	31	44	5	3.00	-1.39	0.24	12.78	77	7.46	85	92	82	0	2	3	0	0	
WA QUILLAYUTE	51	42	58	35	46	5	3.00	-0.15	1.55	31.13	102	19.00	119	97	92	0	0	7	2	2	
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	52	40	59	35	46	4	0.15	-0.98	0.12	8.93	77	4.56	77	84	75	0	0	3	0	0	
WA SPOKANE	45	31	52	27	38	8	0.00	-0.38	0.00	2.49	57	1.15	55	91	63	0	5	0	0	0	
WA YAKIMA	54	27	57	24	41	9	0.01	-0.21	0.01	1.94	72	0.81	61	83	70	0	7	1	0	0	
WV BECKLEY	39	26	53	21	32	1	0.30	-0.39	0.14	5.07	74	2.95	79	91	73	0	7	3	0	0	
WV CHARLESTON	45	29	55	24	37	3	0.21	-0.53	0.12	6.08	86	3.17	84	91	59	0	5	3	0	0	
WV ELKINS	44	22	54	14	33	4	0.10	-0.64	0.07	5.70	77	3.17	80	88	43	0	6	2	0	0	
WV HUNTINGTON	44	28	55	23	36	2	0.16	-0.53	0.07	6.43	91	3.79	102	87	62	0	6	3	0	0	
WI EAU CLAIRE	42	28	51	25	35	21	0.01	-0.20	0.01	1.88	85	0.97	82	92	61	0	7	1	0	0	
WI GREEN BAY	39	28	50	26	34	17	0.00	-0.25	0.00	3.86	138	1.60	115	87	73	0	6	0	0	0	
WI LA CROSSE	41	27	50	21	34	16	0.02	-0.25	0.01	2.69	103	1.40	101	92	64	0	6	2	0	0	
WI MADISON	41	25	50	19	33	14	0.01	-0.29	0.01	3.66	117	2.20	150	81	71	0	7	1	0	0	
WI MILWAUKEE	39	28	49	23	33	11	0.00	-0.41	0.00	4.84	111	3.31	154	84	72	0	6	0	0	0	
WY CASPER	42	22	49	12	32	8	0.07	-0.05	0.05	0.26	20	0.17	25	77	56	0	7	2	0	0	
WY CHEYENNE	44	25	56	16	35	8	0.09	0.01	0.08	0.54	56	0.41	80	72	47	0	7	2	0	0	
WY LANDER	41	19	45	14	30	8	0.13	0.05	0.13	0.99	83	0.80	138	75	58	0	7	1	0	0	

January Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

In most of the United States, January's weather exhibited two distinct characters. For example, the first 2 weeks of January featured warmth, record wetness, and widespread flooding in the Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys. Colder, drier weather followed, causing concerns in soft red winter wheat areas due to numerous freeze-thaw cycles and heaving of saturated soils. Near-record to record warmth also prevailed across much of the South and East until a pattern-changing cold front swept offshore on January 14. Although only light precipitation accompanied sharply colder weather in the Southeast, a major snowstorm swept across the upper Midwestern, Great Lakes, and Northeastern States from January 21-23, preceded and followed by several lesser storm systems. Unlike wheat fields in Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys, a thick blanket of snow protected the wheat crop from weather extremes in the lower Great Lakes region, including Michigan. Farther west, a late-month return to wet weather (rain and snow) maintained adequate to locally excessive soil moisture reserves across the southern half of the Plains. In contrast, cold, occasionally snowy conditions on the northern Plains in early to mid-January were suddenly replaced by mild, windy weather. As a result, the northern High Plains' wheat crop lost not only its protective snow cover but some of its winter hardiness as well. The interior Northwest also experienced a rapid change from cool, showery weather early in the month to unfavorable dryness and record warmth. By month's end, water-supply concerns mounted across the Northwest due to meager mountain snowpacks and already low reservoir levels. Farther south, record-setting precipitation totals deluged California, the Great Basin, and much of the Southwest through January 12, causing flash flooding and mudslides, but padding high-elevation snowpacks, improving spring and summer runoff prospects, and further easing the effects of long-term drought. Quieter weather prevailed west of the Rockies thereafter, although a pair of storm systems brought a brief return of showery conditions to the Southwest during the last week of January.

Despite a mid- to late-month cooling trend, January temperatures averaged 4 to 8°F above normal across much of the South. Slightly lower (near-normal) temperatures were observed along the southern Atlantic Coast. Unusually mild weather also prevailed in the Four Corners States, where monthly temperatures in a few locations averaged more than 10°F above normal. In contrast, mid- to late-month warmth only partially offset a bitterly cold start to the year on the northern Plains, where January temperatures averaged as much as 4°F below normal. Meanwhile, temperatures varied sharply across the interior Northwest, ranging from as much as 6°F below normal in the snow-covered northern Great Basin to 4°F above normal in several locations farther north. Elsewhere, temperatures averaged near normal in California, while Midwestern readings ranged from 2°F below normal in Michigan to as much as 8°F above normal in the lower Ohio Valley. Some of the coldest weather, relative to normal, affected New England, where temperatures averaged as much as 4°F below normal.

Early-month rain led to some impressive flooding along the Ohio River and its tributaries. For example, the White River at Nora, IN (near Indianapolis), crested on January 7 at the fourth-highest level in more than 90 years. A day later, the Ohio River near Marietta,

Ohio, crested at 41.0 feet (7.0 feet above flood stage). It was the ninth-highest Ohio River level on record near Marietta and highest crest since March 12, 1964. Farther downstream, Ohio River levels along the Indiana-Kentucky border were the highest since March 1997 in locations such as Cannelton Lock and Dam (3.8 feet above flood stage on January 13) and Tell City, IN (6.8 feet above flood stage on January 13). However, Cannelton's crest was more than 6.6 feet lower than the March 1997 high-water mark, which was fourth-highest Ohio River level on record at that location.

Several January precipitation records were established across the lower Midwest, and a number of others were nearly broken. In the Four Corners States, late-month storminess contributed to the demolition of several January precipitation records. In addition, it was the second-wettest January on record in locations such as Albuquerque, NM (1.38 inches, or 282 percent of normal), and Douglas, AZ (2.70 inches, or 360 percent).

Record-High January Precipitation (Inches)

<u>Location</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Previous Record</u>
St. Louis, MO	9.00	2.14	8.53 in 1916
Vichy-Rolla, MO	7.22	1.69	5.57 in 1950
Monticello, UT	7.01	1.81	6.25 in 1980
Mansfield, OH	6.08	2.63	5.69 in 1995
Laketown, UT	4.49	1.07	3.81 in 1911
Lansing, MI	4.39	1.61	4.35 in 1880
Logan, UT	4.05	1.34	3.74 in 1997
Randolph, UT	2.70	0.62	2.15 in 1997
Wendover, UT	1.76	0.31	1.42 in 1949
Alamosa, CO	1.09	0.25	0.81 in 1939

On the Montana High Plains, exceptionally warm, windy weather during the second half of January eliminated winter wheat's protective snow cover and reduced soil moisture reserves. Cut Bank, MT, which typically receives 12.51 inches of precipitation annually, netted just 7.65 inches (61 percent of normal) during 2004. Interestingly, it was Cut Bank's second-wettest year among the last five (2000-04), exceeded only by the 2002 total of 12.16 inches that was skewed by a very wet June (4.85 inches). In January 2005, Cut Bank endured a temperature swing of 97°F (from -35°F on January 15 to 62°F on January 23), wind gusts to 35 m.p.h. or higher on 9 consecutive days (January 16-24), and a peak gust to 67 m.p.h. (on January 17). In addition, Cut Bank's daily temperatures averaged at least 10°F above normal on 19 consecutive days (January 17 - February 4), while its January precipitation totaled just 0.02 inch (5 percent of normal). Elsewhere in Montana, it was the second-driest January on record in Miles City (0.05 inch, or 10 percent of normal), trailing only the January 2000 sum of 0.03 inch. Meanwhile, Billings, MT, followed its second-coldest January 1-15 period on record (average temperature of 5.1°F, or 18.0°F below normal) with its second-warmest January 16-31 period (38.7°F, or 14.3°F above normal). Billings' coldest start to a year was from January 1-15, 1979 (2.4°F); its warmest January 16-31 period occurred in 1953 (39.4°F). Montana aside, January conditions were rather tranquil on the Plains, except for some occasional heavy snow. In Wyoming, Cheyenne's monthly average wind speed of 11.0 m.p.h. was its lowest January value since 1941. In Omaha, NE, January 4-6 snowfall totaled 14.1 inches, marking its third-highest single-storm total behind 18.9 inches on March 14-15, 1923, and 18.5 inches on February 11-12, 1965.

Farther east, January 1-13 temperatures averaged more than 20°F above normal in West Virginia locations such as Elkins (50.2°F, or 21.3°F above normal) and Bluefield (53.3°F, or 20.5°F above normal). Bluefield's average temperature of 52.4°F from January 1-14 demolished its record of 44.9°F, set during the first 2 weeks of 1998. Elsewhere in West Virginia, 2005 temperatures did not fall to the freezing mark (32°F) until January 14 in Charleston and Huntington. Thereafter, through month's end, freezes were reported on every day in those two cities except January 30. In fact, Charleston's high temperatures failed to reach 32°F on 6 of 11 days from January 17-27. Farther south and east, Richmond, VA, set a record for the most consecutive January days without a freeze (14, from January 1-14), edging its 1906 standard of 13 days. As cold air swept into the Southeast, Atlanta, GA, reported a high of 31°F on January 23, the first sub-freezing maximum temperature there since January 1, 2001. The following day, Tampa, FL (31°F), reported its lowest temperature so far this winter. However, the most impressively cold weather was confined to the Northeast, where Bangor, ME, tallied a monthly record low of -29°F on January 22 (previously, -28°F on January 3, 1999; January 19, 1971; and January 22, 1934). When Albany, NY (-16°F), collected a daily-record low on January 27, it marked the city's first temperature below -16°F since January 6, 1996, when it was -19°F. A few days later, a storm system moved across cold air trapped east of the Appalachians to generate a Southeastern ice storm. Freezing rain accumulations of 0.5 inch or greater were common across northern and central Georgia. Athens, GA, reported a high temperature of 30°F on January 29, accompanied by 0.85 inch of freezing rain.

The month's snowiest spell in the Nation's northeastern quadrant spanned January 16-23, capped by a major winter storm crossing the Great Lakes and Northeastern States. January 22-23 snowfall totaled 22.5 inches in Boston, MA, and 23.4 inches in Providence, RI, and storm totals in excess of 3 feet were reported at a few locations in eastern Massachusetts, including Salem and Plymouth (both 38 inches). During the morning hours of January 23, official peak wind gusts were clocked to 74 m.p.h. in Nantucket, MA, 60 m.p.h. in Providence, and 55 m.p.h. in Boston. Additional Northeastern snow followed on January 26-27, completing the snowiest January on record in locations such as Boston (43.3 inches), Binghamton, NY (45.9 inches), and Worcester, MA (50.7 inches). It was also the snowiest month on record in Boston, edging the February 2003 standard of 41.6 inches. Meanwhile, monthly precipitation reached 4.39 inches (273 percent of normal) in Lansing, MI, shattering its January 1880 record of 4.35 inches. Elsewhere in the lower Great Lakes region, Toledo, OH, noted its second-snowiest January on record (27.6 inches) behind only the 1978 benchmark of 30.8 inches.

Farther west, New Year's Day was the snowiest January day on record in Williston, ND (10.5 inches), surpassing the 10.3-inch mark set on January 16, 1995. Rapid City, SD, marked its fourth-snowiest January day with a 7.3-inch total on January 4, but measured only 4.8 inches during the remainder of the month and had no snow after January 15. In the western Great Lakes region, Minneapolis, MN, experienced its first 1-inch snowfall of the year on January 21 (5.5 inches). Minneapolis' previous latest date of the season's first 1-inch snowfall was January 9, 1945. Minnesota was also the site of the month's harshest cold outbreak, which lowered temperatures to -48 and -54°F in Embarrass on January 16 and 17, respectively. Low temperatures in LaCrosse, WI, fell below 0°F on 6 consecutive days from January 13-18, the longest such streak there since December 17-25, 2000.

January rainfall totals across southern Florida were as low as 0.25 inch (9 percent of normal) on Marathon Key and 0.45 inch (20 percent) in Ft. Myers. West Palm Beach, FL, netted rainfall totaling 4.83 inches (27 percent of normal) from October 2004 - January 2005, breaking its record set during the same 4-month period in 1970-71. Ironically, the month preceding the dry spell—September 2004—was the wettest month on record in West Palm Beach, with 29.40 inches of rain. Farther north along the southern Atlantic Coast, late-January storminess barely dented short-term precipitation deficits. January rainfall was less than 30 percent of normal in locations such as Wilmington, North Carolina (1.32 inches), and North Myrtle Beach, South Carolina (0.78 inch).

Meanwhile in the Northwest, mid- to late-month warmth reduced snowpacks, while generally dry weather allowed season-to-date precipitation totals to fall farther behind normal. From October 2004 - January 2005, river basin-average precipitation ranged from 54 to 87 percent of normal in the Northwest, including Washington, Oregon, Montana, northern and central Idaho, and northern Wyoming. In those areas, the water equivalent of the high-elevation snowpack was substantially lower. On February 2, snow-water equivalents ranged from just 12 to 32 percent of average in the Cascades of Washington and northern Oregon. The 3-month span from November 2004 - January 2005 was the second-driest such period on record behind 1976-77 in Oregon locations such as McMinnville (7.04 inches, or 36 percent of normal), Hillsboro (8.46 inches, or 47 percent), and Troutdale (9.92 inches, or 55 percent). Farther inland, temperatures reached or exceeded 50°F in Butte, MT, on 6 days during the month, tying its January 1971 record. In northern Idaho, Mullan Pass collected eight daily-record highs in 10 days from January 18-27. Several Northwestern monthly record highs were set or tied from January 18-24, including 66°F (on January 18) in Portland, OR; 66°F (on January 20) in Cheyenne, WY; and 67°F (on January 24) in Eureka, MT.

Farther south, January-record warmth was observed at a few locations in the Four Corners States, including Grand Junction, CO, where the monthly average temperature of 36.9°F (10.8°F above normal) edged the 1981 standard of 36.8°F. Grand Junction also observed its third-wettest January (1.66 inches, or 277 percent of normal), behind 2.46 inches in 1957 and 1.73 inches in 1930. Elsewhere in Colorado, Alamosa noted its wettest, seventh-warmest (24.0°F, or 9.3°F above normal) January on record. Meanwhile, stunning amounts of moisture fell across the Southwest early in the month. Downtown Los Angeles, CA, received 16.97 inches of rain from December 27 - January 10, breaking its 15-day record of 14.63 inches established from January 13-27, 1969. The 15-day sum also surpassed Los Angeles' normal annual rainfall of 15.13 inches. Perhaps the most tragic manifestation of the heavy rain was a mudslide in La Conchita, CA, on January 10, when a collapsed hillside claimed 10 lives and damaged or destroyed more than 30 homes. Farther inland, the water equivalent of the Sierra Nevada snowpack climbed to 26 inches (195 percent of normal) by January 15, an increase of 17 inches from December 27. However, due to dry weather during the second half of January, the Sierra Nevada snow-water equivalent climbed only to 28 inches (162 percent of normal) by month's end.

Early in the month, Las Vegas, NV (0.81 inch on January 3), marked its wettest January day and capped its wettest 7-day period on record. Las Vegas's December 28 - January 3 total of

2.91 inches represented 65 percent of its normal annual rainfall. A few days later in southern California, rainfall in a 108-hour period from January 6-11 totaled 31.25 inches at Opids Camp (Los Angeles County), 26.09 inches at Nordhoff Ridge (Ventura County), and 24.45 inches at San Marcos Pass (Santa Barbara County). From January 7-11, snowfall totals of 100 to 150 inches were common in the Sierra Nevada, with 152.5 inches reported at Farewell Gap, in Tulare County, CA. On the eastern flank of the Sierra Nevada, the National Weather Service office in Reno, NV, measured 81.0 inches of snow from December 28 - January 11, representing the city's most sustained period of wintry weather since 1916, when major snowstorms included 25.5 inches on January 17-18 and 14.7 inches on January 27-29. In Flagstaff, AZ, monthly snowfall reached 56.3 inches, more than half (32.4 inches) of which fell on January 3-4.

January ended on a wet note across southern Alaska, where monthly precipitation reached 12.99 inches (134 percent of normal) on Annette Island and 5.90 inches (123 percent) in Juneau. In addition, Juneau's monthly snowfall totaled 44.7 inches (155 percent of normal). Farther north, heavy snow fell across parts of the Alaskan mainland early in the month. McGrath experienced its snowiest day on record (previously, 14.7 inches on February 2, 2000) on January 3, when 16.2 inches fell. Fairbanks' monthly precipitation total of 1.17 inches (209 percent of normal) included 17.8 inches of snow, although much (10.1 inches) of it fell from January 4-6. In contrast, January precipitation totals in western Alaska included 0.26 inch (28 percent of normal) in Nome and 0.42 inch (41 percent) in King Salmon. Only 2.8 inches of snow fell during January in King Salmon. Alaskan monthly temperatures were near normal across much of the mainland and the southeastern part of the State, but averaged at least 5°F above normal in several locations along and near the southern, western, and northern coasts.

January rainfall totals varied across Hawaii, with relatively low amounts in many windward locations due to a lack of sustained trade winds. For example, only 3.89 inches (40 percent of normal) fell in Hilo, on the Big Island, while 6.23 inches (228 percent) pelted Honolulu, Oahu. More than half of Honolulu's rain fell on January 1 and 29 (1.61 and 1.95 inches, respectively).

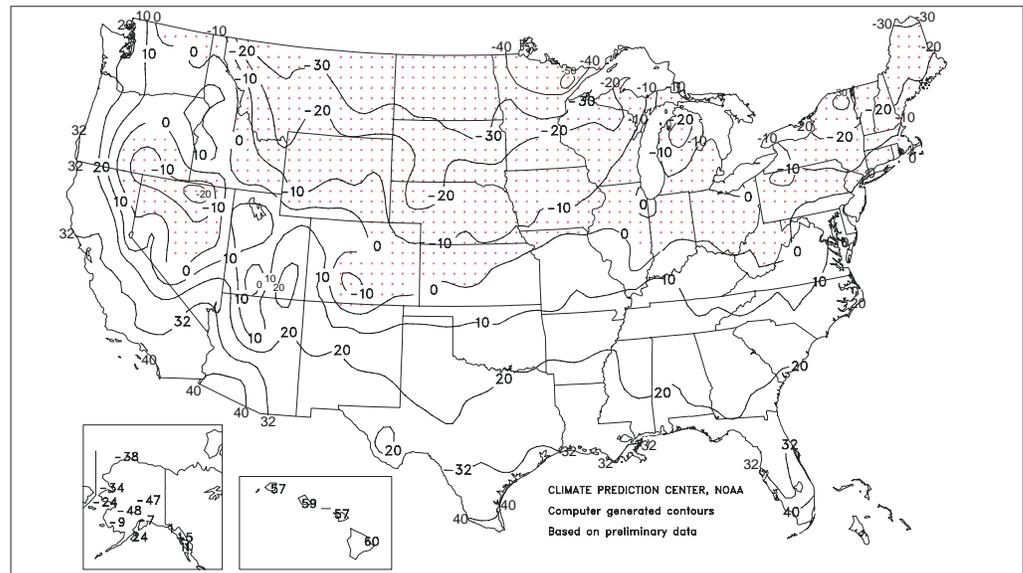
Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

In the eastern and southern Corn Belt, persistent rain and snow showers disrupted fieldwork during most of the month. Much of the Ohio Valley received more than 8 inches of precipitation. With alternate freezing and thawing in the area, soil heaving

Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

January 2005



became a concern for many winter wheat growers. Mostly dry conditions prevailed in the western Corn Belt, accompanied by above-normal temperatures.

Mostly dry conditions also prevailed across the northern Great Plains, preventing the accumulation of a snow cover, while temperatures as low as -30°F threatened winter wheat. Farther south, above-normal precipitation limited fieldwork, particularly in Texas, where the cotton harvest remained incomplete at month's end. The cotton harvest advanced 13 percentage points between January 9 and 30, from 83 to 96 percent complete.

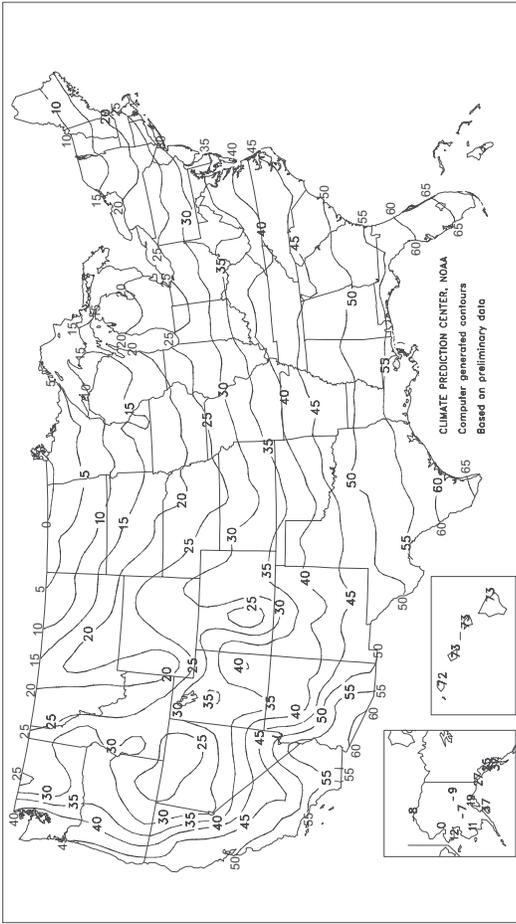
Snow cover was well below normal in the northern Rocky Mountains, leaving winter wheat in the region exposed to bitterly cold temperatures early in the month. Toward the end of the month, temperatures rose to well above normal, further thinning the protective snow cover. Elsewhere in the Rockies, temperatures were mostly above normal, while a series of storms brought moderate to heavy rain and snow.

The Pacific Northwest also had below-normal snow cover throughout the month, though near-normal temperatures were not a threat to winter wheat. Heavy rain and snow in California and the Southwest boosted water supplies but hampered fieldwork through midmonth. California's cotton harvest was completed by midmonth despite wet conditions. As fields began to dry out toward month's end, harvesting of citrus and vegetable crops resumed. Periods of freezing temperatures caused some ice mark and rind puff on navel oranges, reducing the quality of the crop.

In the Mississippi Delta and Southeast, moderate to heavy precipitation and mild weather prevailed through midmonth, but conditions were mostly cool and dry thereafter. Toward month's end, ice storms occurred across much of the Southeast, but damage to crops was minimal. Freezing temperatures reached as far south as the Gulf Coast. However, temperatures remained above freezing in Florida's winter agricultural areas. Harvesting of sugarcane, citrus, and vegetable crops remained active throughout the month, with only slight delays caused by wet conditions.

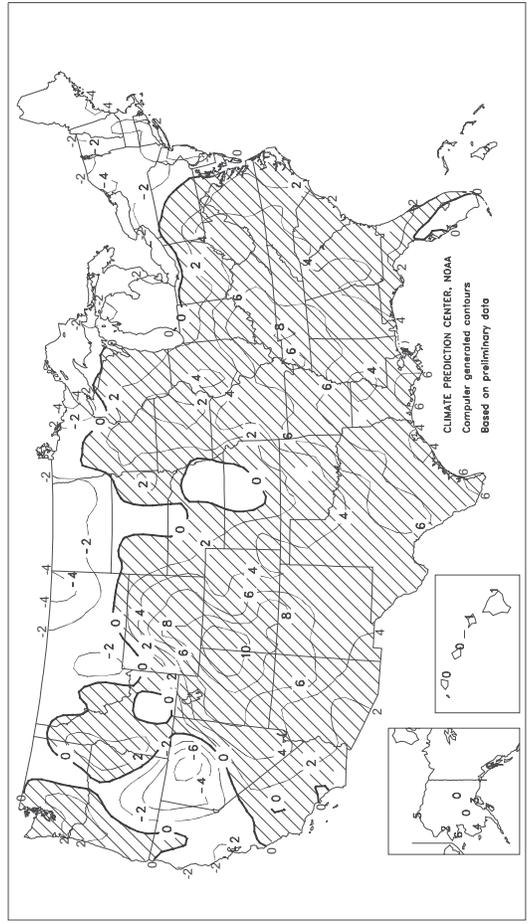
Average Temperature (°F)

January 2005



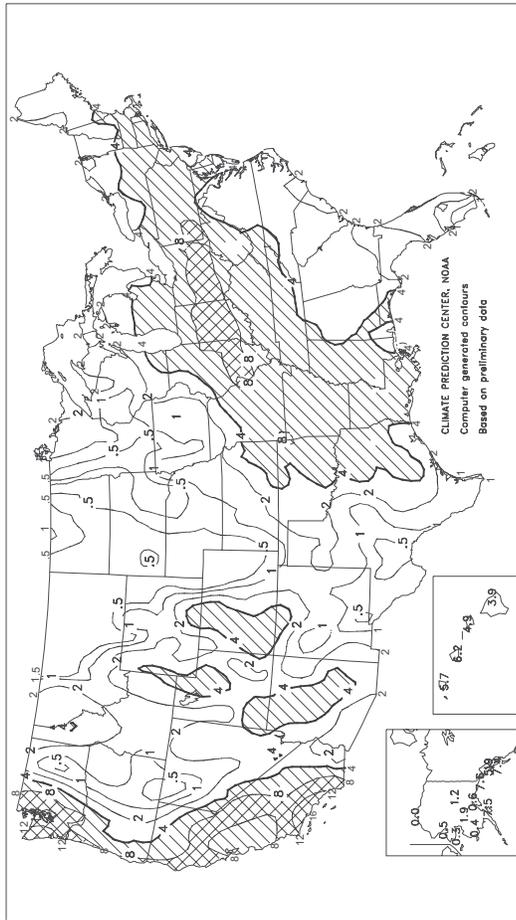
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

January 2005



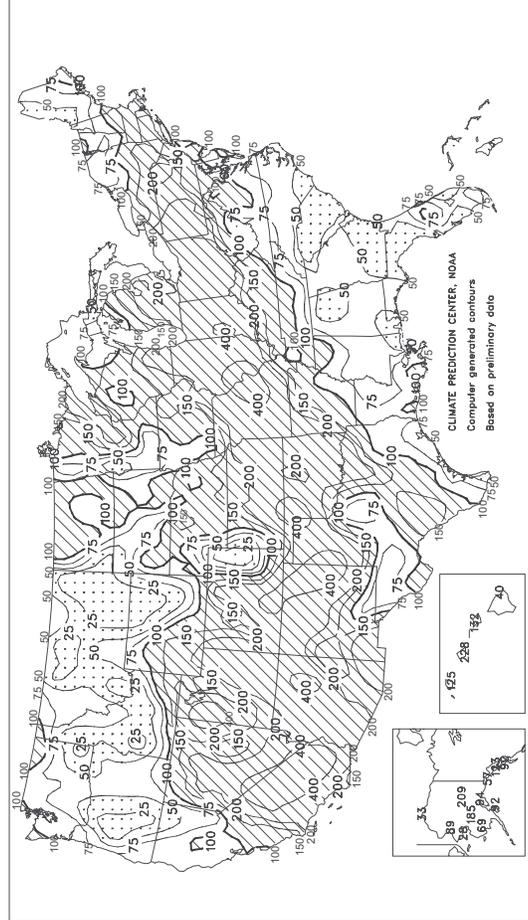
Total Precipitation (inches)

January 2005



Percent Of Normal Precipitation

January 2005



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY
January 2005

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	48	5	1.94	-3.51	LA LEXINGTON	37	5	4.49	1.15	OH COLUMBUS	31	3	9.06	6.53
HUNTSVILLE	46	6	2.30	-3.22	LONDON-CORBIN	40	6	0.00	0.00	DAYTON	28	2	8.99	6.39
MOBILE	55	5	2.40	-3.35	LOUISVILLE	38	5	5.27	1.99	MANSFIELD	26	2	4.71	2.08
MONTGOMERY	51	4	2.62	-2.42	PADUCAH	40	7	5.64	2.17	TOLEDO	24	0	3.97	2.04
AK ANCHORAGE	19	3	0.67	-0.01	LA BATON ROUGE	56	6	5.90	-0.29	OK YOUNGSTOWN	26	1	5.87	3.53
BARROW	-8	6	0.54	0.42	LAKE CHARLES	57	6	6.48	0.96	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	40	3	2.07	0.79
COLD BAY	34	6	3.78	0.70	NEW ORLEANS	58	5	4.40	-1.47	TULSA	39	3	3.80	2.20
FAIRBANKS	-9	1	1.19	0.63	SHREVEPORT	51	5	4.39	-0.21	OR ASTORIA	45	3	5.89	-3.73
JUNEAU	25	-1	5.92	1.11	ME BANGOR	14	-4	1.11	-2.23	BURNS	24	0	0.61	-0.57
KING SALMON	24	9	0.43	-0.60	ME CARIBOU	7	-3	1.29	-1.68	EUGENE	42	2	1.74	-5.91
KODIAK	37	7	7.28	-0.89	PORTLAND	19	-3	3.03	-1.06	MEDFORD	39	0	1.67	-0.80
NOME	12	6	0.35	-0.57	MD BALTIMORE	34	2	3.78	0.31	PENDLETON	36	2	0.42	-1.03
AZ FLAGSTAFF	32	2	5.35	3.17	MA BOSTON	27	-2	3.51	-0.41	PORTLAND	42	2	2.00	-3.07
PHOENIX	58	4	2.01	1.18	WORCESTER	22	-2	5.35	1.28	SALEM	42	2	1.47	-4.37
TUCSON	55	3	1.37	0.38	MI ALPENA	17	-1	2.24	0.48	PA ALLENTOWN	27	0	4.40	0.90
AR FORT SMITH	44	6	5.07	2.70	DETROIT	24	0	4.29	2.38	ERIE	26	-1	5.02	2.49
LITTLE ROCK	46	6	4.95	1.34	FLINT	21	0	3.46	1.89	MIDDLETOWN	31	2	4.43	1.59
CA BAKERSFIELD	49	1	2.86	1.68	GRAND RAPIDS	22	0	4.78	2.75	PHILADELPHIA	32	0	4.01	0.49
EUREKA	46	-2	6.47	0.50	HOUGHTON LAKE	16	-2	3.15	1.54	PITTSBURGH	30	2	5.16	2.46
FRESNO	48	2	2.65	0.49	LANSING	22	0	5.12	3.51	WILKES-BARRE	23	-3	5.41	2.95
LOS ANGELES	57	0	6.93	3.95	MUSKEGON	23	-1	2.99	0.77	WILLIAMSPORT	26	0	4.41	1.56
REDDING	47	1	4.65	-1.85	TRAVERSE CITY	20	-1	1.67	-1.31	PR SAN JUAN	76	-1	5.57	2.55
SACRAMENTO	46	0	3.97	0.13	MN DULUTH	8	0	2.11	0.99	RI PROVIDENCE	27	-2	4.67	0.30
SAN DIEGO	59	1	5.11	2.83	INT'L FALLS	1	-2	1.15	0.31	SC CHARLESTON	51	3	1.70	-2.38
SAN FRANCISCO	50	1	4.67	0.22	MINNEAPOLIS	16	3	1.29	0.25	COLUMBIA	48	3	1.96	-2.70
STOCKTON	47	1	3.22	0.51	ROCHESTER	14	2	1.15	0.21	FLORENCE	47	2	2.00	-2.09
CO ALAMOSA	24	9	1.09	0.84	ST. CLOUD	11	2	1.85	1.09	GREENVILLE	46	5	1.47	-2.94
CO SPRINGS	34	6	0.82	0.54	MS JACKSON	51	6	4.66	-1.01	MYRTLE BEACH	48	2	0.02	-3.64
DENVER	32	4	0.38	0.15	MERIDIAN	50	4	3.97	-1.95	SD ABERDEEN	11	0	0.60	0.12
GRAND JUNCTION	37	11	1.65	1.05	TUPELO	48	8	3.24	-1.90	HURON	15	1	0.19	-0.29
PUEBLO	33	4	0.48	0.15	MO COLUMBIA	32	4	5.96	4.23	RAPID CITY	22	0	0.64	0.27
CT BRIDGEPORT	29	-1	3.56	-0.17	JOPLIN	37	4	5.12	3.28	SIoux FALLS	16	2	0.49	-0.02
HARTFORD	23	-3	3.71	-0.13	KANSAS CITY	28	1	2.65	1.50	TN BRISTOL	39	5	2.91	-0.61
DC WASHINGTON	36	1	3.40	0.19	SPRINGFIELD	37	5	6.84	4.73	CHATTAHOOGA	45	6	2.80	-2.60
DE WILMINGTON	32	1	3.72	0.29	ST JOSEPH	27	1	1.37	0.49	JACKSON	44	6	4.74	0.41
FL DAYTONA BEACH	60	2	2.63	-0.50	ST LOUIS	34	4	9.06	6.92	KNOXVILLE	43	5	2.34	-2.23
FT LAUDERDALE	68	1	0.40	-2.54	MT BILLINGS	23	-1	0.26	-0.55	MEMPHIS	47	7	4.98	0.74
FT MYERS	64	-1	10.29	8.06	BUTTE	22	4	0.13	-0.40	NASHVILLE	43	6	4.44	0.47
JACKSONVILLE	57	4	1.96	-1.73	GLASGOW	7	-4	0.14	-0.21	TX ABILENE	49	5	0.73	-0.24
KEY WEST	69	-1	1.55	-0.67	GREAT FALLS	20	-2	0.17	-0.51	AMARILLO	40	4	1.38	0.75
MELBOURNE	62	1	1.70	-0.78	HELENA	17	-3	0.27	-0.25	AUSTIN	54	4	2.47	0.58
MIAMI	68	0	1.93	0.05	KALISPELL	21	0	0.96	-0.51	BEAUMONT	57	5	3.04	-2.65
ORLANDO	62	1	4.20	1.77	MILES CITY	15	-2	0.09	-0.41	BROWNSVILLE	67	7	0.59	-0.77
PENSACOLA	56	4	2.58	-2.76	MISSOULA	22	-2	0.70	-0.36	COLLEGE STATION	55	5	3.96	0.64
ST PETERSBURG	63	1	0.98	-1.78	NE GRAND ISLAND	22	0	0.82	0.28	CORPUS CHRISTI	61	5	0.75	-0.87
TALLAHASSEE	55	3	1.46	-3.90	HASTINGS	21	-3	0.00	0.00	DALLAS/FT WORTH	50	6	4.37	2.47
TAMPA	62	1	0.58	-1.69	LINCOLN	21	-1	1.07	0.40	DEL RIO	56	5	0.91	0.34
WEST PALM BEACH	67	1	1.36	-2.39	MCCOOK	28	2	0.24	-0.26	EL PASO	49	4	0.67	0.22
GA ATHENS	46	4	3.12	-1.57	NORFOLK	21	1	0.43	-0.14	GALVESTON	58	2	2.19	-1.89
ATLANTA	47	4	2.59	-2.43	NORTH PLATTE	24	1	0.44	0.05	HOUSTON	56	4	3.44	-0.24
AUGUSTA	48	3	2.39	-2.11	OMAHA/EPPLEY	21	-1	0.56	-0.21	LUBBOCK	44	6	1.33	0.83
COLUMBUS	51	4	2.54	-2.24	SCOTTSBLUFF	28	4	0.85	0.31	MIDLAND	48	5	0.44	-0.09
MACON	51	5	2.78	-2.22	VALENTINE	21	0	0.66	0.36	SAN ANGELO	50	5	0.56	-0.25
SAVANNAH	52	3	1.44	-2.51	NV ELKO	21	-5	2.02	0.88	SAN ANTONIO	56	6	2.20	0.54
HI HILO	73	2	4.03	-5.71	ELY	30	5	1.22	0.48	VICTORIA	57	4	2.48	0.04
HONOLULU	73	0	4.65	1.92	LAS VEGAS	51	4	2.20	1.61	WACO	51	5	3.18	1.28
KAHULUI	73	1	3.86	0.12	RENO	29	-5	1.79	0.73	WICHITA FALLS	44	4	1.54	0.42
LIHUE	72	0	7.67	3.08	WINNEMUCCA	24	-6	1.11	0.28	UT SALT LAKE CITY	35	6	1.61	0.24
ID BOISE	33	3	0.25	-1.14	NH CONCORD	19	-1	2.95	-0.02	VT BURLINGTON	15	-3	1.88	-0.34
LEWISTON	38	4	0.42	-0.72	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	32	0	3.98	0.38	VA LYNCHBURG	38	3	3.74	0.20
POCATELLO	24	0	2.17	1.03	NEWARK	30	-1	3.96	-0.02	NORFOLK	42	2	2.47	-1.46
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	25	3	4.17	2.42	NM ALBUQUERQUE	42	6	1.38	0.89	RICHMOND	40	4	3.43	-0.12
MOLINE	24	3	2.45	0.87	NY ALBANY	19	-3	3.29	0.81	ROANOKE	40	4	2.17	-1.06
PEORIA	27	5	4.22	2.72	BINGHAMTON	20	-2	3.47	0.89	WASH/DULLES	35	3	3.10	0.05
ROCKFORD	21	2	3.34	1.93	BUFFALO	24	0	3.52	0.36	WA OLYMPIA	41	3	7.24	-0.30
SPRINGFIELD	29	4	5.67	4.05	ROCHESTER	22	-2	3.34	1.00	QUILLAYUTE	43	2	16.53	2.88
IN EVANSVILLE	38	7	5.07	2.16	SYRACUSE	21	-2	2.99	0.39	SEATTLE-TACOMA	42	1	4.00	-1.13
FORT WAYNE	24	0	5.43	3.38	NC ASHEVILLE	41	5	2.02	-2.04	SPOKANE	29	2	1.32	-0.50
INDIANAPOLIS	31	5	9.60	7.12	CHARLOTTE	44	2	1.66	-2.34	YAKIMA	30	1	1.16	-0.01
SOUTH BEND	24	1	5.14	2.87	GREENSBORO	42	4	1.82	-1.72	WV BECKLEY	34	4	2.70	-0.53
IA BURLINGTON	26	3	2.64	1.33	HATTERAS	46	0	1.26	-4.58	CHARLESTON	38	5	3.06	-0.19
CEDAR RAPIDS	20	2	1.01	-0.04	RALEIGH	44	4	2.65	-1.37	ELKINS	35	6	3.10	-0.33
DES MOINES	22	2	1.02	-0.01	WILMINGTON	47	1	1.32	-3.20	HUNTINGTON	37	4	3.70	0.49
DUBUQUE	19	2	2.07	0.79	ND BISMARCK	10	0	0.42	-0.03	WI EAU CLAIRE	16	4	0.61	-0.43
SIoux CITY	20	1	0.45	-0.14	DICKINSON	13	-1	0.15	-0.22	GREEN BAY	17	1	1.59	0.38
WATERLOO	18	2	1.39	0.55	FARGO	6	-1	1.15	0.39	LA CROSSE	17	1	1.47	0.28
KS CONCORDIA	26	-1	0.97	0.31	GRAND FORKS	1	-4	0.99	0.31	MADISON	20	3	2.22	0.97
DODGE CITY	31	1	2.30	1.68	JAMESTOWN	6	-3	0.54	-0.08	MILWAUKEE	22	1	3.37	1.52
GOODLAND	30	2	0.12	-0.31	MINOT	6	-4	0.50	-0.15	WAUSAU	14	1	1.21	0.12
HILL CITY	28	2	0.65	0.18	WILLISTON	5	-3	0.52	-0.02	WY CASPER	28	6	0.30	-0.28
TOPEKA	29	2	5.31	4.36	OH AKRON-CANTON	26	1	5.66	3.17	CHEYENNE	32	6	0.26	-0.19
WICHITA	31	1	3.18	2.34	CINCINNATI	33	3	6.83	3.91	LANDER	24	4	1.03	0.51
KY JACKSON	40	6	5.64	2.08	CLEVELAND	27	1	5.97	3.49	SHERIDAN	23	2	0.21	-0.56

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

January 31 - February 6, 2005

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

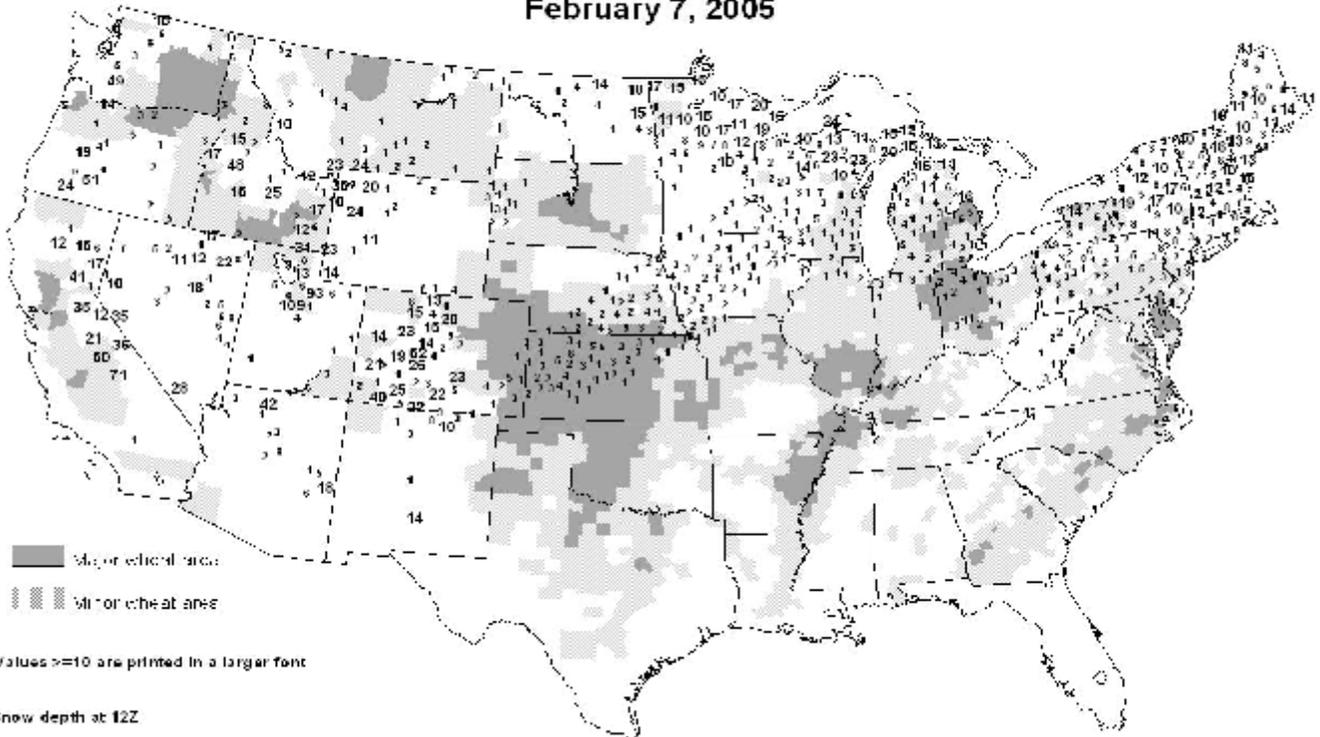
HIGHLIGHTS

Warm, dry conditions prevailed across the northern two-thirds of the Nation. Temperatures averaged 18 degrees Fahrenheit above normal in the northern Great Plains, where winter wheat acreage is lacking protective snow cover. Snow cover levels also declined in the Corn Belt, where temperatures were as much as 24 degrees Fahrenheit above normal. Though only light precipitation fell in the Ohio Valley, excessive moisture, combined with the freeze-thaw cycle, has caused soil heaving in some winter wheat areas. Below-normal temperatures prevailed across the Gulf Coast States, where moderate to heavy showers hampered fieldwork. Temperatures were also below normal along the middle and southern Atlantic Coast, with light precipitation.

In California, warm weather and dry conditions were favorable for small grain growth. Harvest of citrus crops was active, with good yields, but some navel oranges suffered quality reductions from frost damage. Small grain planting neared completion in Arizona, while a variety of citrus and vegetable crops were harvested. Showers in Texas nearly halted fieldwork, including land preparation, final cotton harvest, and harvest of some vegetables. In Georgia, below-normal temperatures and rainy conditions limited growth and caused some minor crop damage. Harvest of sugarcane, citrus, and vegetables was active in Florida.

Snow Depth (Inches)

February 7, 2005



Values ≥ 10 are printed in a larger font

Snow depth at 12Z

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

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

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: January weather varied with some cold, some warm, some rainy days. Peach crop in Chilton, surrounding counties have been affected by the lack of chill time. Land preparation has begun for planting spring crops. Activities Included; General care of livestock, poultry, and catfish.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures for the State were mostly below normal for the first week of February. Durum wheat producers are ninety-five percent done planting. Barley producers are ninety-nine percent done planting. Emergence has occurred on fifty-three percent of the durum acreage and fifty percent of the barley acreage. Alfalfa condition remains mostly good. Precipitation was reported at 6 of the 17 reporting stations ranging from 0.01 inches in Tucson to 0.89 inches in Douglas.

ARKANSAS: Winter wheat is reported in fair condition. Cattle remain in good condition. Pastures condition varies by county depending on rainfall levels. Counties with adequate moisture report good pasture condition while counties with low rainfall amounts report fair condition. January was the warmest since 1998 and the wettest since 1999. Temperatures for the month averaged above normal on 17 days, below normal on 12 days and at normal on two days. The average temperature for full month of December was 45.8 degrees, 5.7 degree above normal. The highest temperature for the month was 74 degrees and the lowest was 18 degrees. There were 5 days with high temperatures in the 70s and one day with low temperatures less than 20 degrees. Precipitation during the month totaled 4.88 inches, 1.27 inches above normal.

CALIFORNIA: Most field work was delayed for much of January, due to heavy rainfall. Cotton shredding, plowdown efforts were hampered because of continued wet conditions. Where weather permitted, herbicide applications continued on wheat, oats, alfalfa, winter forage crops, all of which benefitted from the higher than normal rainfall. Many fields of winter wheat were emerged, field conditions were reported to be good overall. Sugar beet plantings continued to grow well. Pruning, shredding activities neared completion in fruit orchards, but growers continued to apply insecticides for worms, borers, scales. A few plum, nectarine orchards in Fresno County started pushing buds, early plum, pluot varieties in the San Joaquin Valley began to bloom. Tree, vine removal of non-productive grape varieties continued. Open ground was prepared for new plantings. Harvesting of clementines, grapefruit, lemons, Navel oranges, pummelos, tangerines continued as weather allowed. Ice mark, some rind puff continued to show on some Navel oranges, resulting in heavier grading, lower yield. Field preparations for the spring strawberry crop continued. Harvest activity for avocados increased. Hulling, shelling of stockpiled nuts was completed in the first part of the month. Pruning, shredding activity in nut orchards took place, as weather permitted. A few almond trees

were pushing buds in the San Joaquin Valley. Onion, garlic planting continued where conditions allowed. Early hothouse vegetables were progressing well. Harvest of broccoli, radicchio, lettuce, carrots, specialty Oriental crops continued at a slow pace. Cauliflower harvest was complete in Fresno County. Other crops harvested included beets, bok choy, daikon, gai choy, gailon, kale, kohlrabi, lemon grass, Napa cabbage, sugar cane, taro root, turnips, and you choy. Winter pastures were in good to excellent condition. Record rainfall early in the month in the southern dessert resulted in below normal weight gain on lambs grazing alfalfa pastures. Rain caused muddy conditions at dairies with reports of lower milk production, animal health problems, although conditions, production in some areas improved by the end of the month. In central state, beekeepers began to move beehives into almond orchards in preparation for pollination in February.

COLORADO: Temperatures across the state were warmer than average for the month of January. Almost all regions received above normal amounts of precipitation. Current snowpack level statewide is 114% of the average. The state has about 1% standing sorghum, corn from the 2004 crop season. Winter wheat is rated in mostly excellent condition due to the warmer temperatures, increase in moisture. Producers continue with normal livestock operations as well as some field work such as disking corn stalks and applying fertilizer.

DELAWARE: Livestock, poultry were in good condition despite cold weather. Hay supplies, silage are adequate for cows. Snow covers fields which protects small grains from the wind. Fruit trees were wintering well so far this year. Winter Activities Included: Tending livestock and poultry, repairing equipment, attending conferences, visiting FSA offices, and planning for the next crop season.

FLORIDA: Cool, mostly dry conditions during January continued to limit winter forage growth with some pastures not tall enough to graze. The demand for hay to feed to livestock was high. Significant rains near mid month delayed some field work but lowered the danger of wild fire. A cold front sweeping the State near the end of the month brought freezing temperatures to the northern, central Peninsula, to the Panhandle with frosts, hard freezes reported in several areas. Cut fern producers in the Pierson area, potted foliage growers around Apopka ran overhead sprinklers, heaters to protect plants from the cold temperatures with most plants escaping significant damage. Strawberry producers also ran overhead sprinklers to form ice caps over plants, berries as protection from the cold with most of the plants unharmed. Some vegetable growers covered plants with freeze cloths, also ran overhead sprinklers to avoid cold damage. Growers in the Quincy area started land preparations for the planting of spring crop tomatoes around mid-month. Vegetable planting remained active throughout the month. Grove caretakers irrigated in drier areas, mowed, hedged, topped trees, removed hurricane

damaged trees. Vegetable, non citrus fruit harvesting continued during the whole month with snap beans, cabbage, celery, cucumbers, eggplant, endive, escarole, Romaine lettuce, sweet corn, peppers, radishes, squash, strawberries, tomatoes marketed by growers. Citrus growers harvested early, mid oranges, Sunburst tangerines, Tangelos, white, colored grapefruit, Temples, Honey tangerines during the month. Sugarcane harvesting continued throughout the month.

GEORGIA: Temperatures during January began unseasonably warm, ended with frigid temperatures in most of the state. The temperatures ranged from the lows in the 10's and the high's in the upper 70's. For the most part the average temperatures were in the 40's. The cold snap suppressed insects or disease that could have developed during the warm spell earlier in the month. Some damage to early growth in fruits, vegetables was seen after the cold. Producers continued the application of lime, fertilizer. Routine care of livestock, poultry, with increased hay feeding due to declining pasture conditions. Vegetable, Wheat conditions continued to remain in mostly fair to good condition. Preparation and decisions for spring planting were some other activities.

HAWAII: Weather systems brought more rain to the state. Earlier in the week a cold front moving down the island chain brought heavy rain to Kauai, Honolulu county. Lingering low pressure system brought downpour to eastside of the state county Mountain View received the heaviest downpour with 12.57 inches. Snow was reported on Mauna Kea, Mauna Loa. Sunny, dry conditions returned on the weekend allowed fields to dry, farmers to catch up on delayed farming activities. Irrigation was reduced for areas receiving more moisture. Pasture continued to benefit from more rainfall. Bananas were in fair condition. Papaya harvesting remains active. Cooler-climate vegetables of head cabbage, Chinese cabbage remained in good condition despite wet weather. Production of dry onion is expected lower. Young fields continued to make satisfactory progress during the week.

IDAHO: Topsoil 3% very short, 32% short, 64% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition 7% fair, 85% good, 8% excellent. Hay, roughage supply 1% short, 68% adequate, 31% excellent. Lambing 18% 2005, 10% 2004, 15% avg. Calving 14% 2005, 7% 2004, 8% avg. Above normal temperatures combined with below normal precipitation this winter have many growers concerned about current soil moisture conditions. Lack of snow pack in the mountains is also a concern for this years irrigation season. Lambing, calving is going well. Farm Activities Included: Livestock feeding, milking cows, dairy manure handling, disposal, attending winter schools, and machinery maintenance.

ILLINOIS: Topsoil 1% short, 51% adequate, 48% surplus. Winter wheat condition 6% very poor, 13% poor, 32% fair, 44% good, 5% excellent. Activities Included: Calving, hauling, spreading fertilizer, attending agricultural meetings, events, working on taxes, working on machinery, getting ready for spring field work, and signing up for 2005 farm programs.

INDIANA: Several days of snow events during January limited most outdoor activities. Farmers were mostly engaged in equipment maintenance, general farm chores. Some

spreading of dry fertilizer, lime took place. A lot of grain was hauled to market. Some regions received heavy amounts of rain. Ponding, flooding occurred in many low lying areas of fields, along river bottoms. Muddy conditions exist in most fields, feedlots. Winter wheat is in mostly good condition. There may be some damage to wheat from standing water, ice. Snow has protected most wheat fields during the cold temperatures. Stripping and selling of tobacco continued. Temperatures averaged about 3.7° above normal for January. Precipitation averaged 7.37 inches compared with 2.44 inches for normal. An ice storm during the first week of January caused damage, power outage in some areas. The worst ice damage occurred in the east central region. Livestock are in mostly good condition. Standing water, ice, snow, mud caused some stress to livestock. Farmers fed a large amount of hay during the month. Hay supplies are mostly adequate. Activities: Cleaning up, repairing equipment, attending farm related meetings, tax preparation, attending FSA offices for 2005 DCP, LDP's, loans, hauling manure and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Agricultural Summary: MILD WEATHER GOOD FOR LIVESTOCK Grain movement is picking slightly, corn piled outside on the ground continues to diminish. Reporters note that some beans are moving, but not much corn has been delivered yet from farms as elevators are finding space for the outside piles of corn. Producers are concerned about Asian Rust and some are attending sessions to learn more. At the end of January, the average depth of snow cover across Iowa was visibly 4 inches, compared to 5 inches at the same time last year. The average depth of frost penetration for the state was 16 inches, compared to last year's 15 inches. Soil 2% very short, 15% short, 72% adequate, 11% surplus. Movement of grain for the state 28% none, 45% light, 23% moderate, 4% heavy. Availability of hay, roughage supplies 7% short, 78% adequate, 15% surplus. Quality of hay, roughage supplies 8% poor, 35% fair, 57% good. Utilization of stubble fields for grazing 37% none, 28% limited, 24% moderate, 11% extensive. Hog, pig losses in January 20% below avg.; 73% avg.; 7% above average. Cattle, calf losses 28% below avg.; 68% avg.; 4% above average. Reporters across the state indicate it has been a great winter for livestock, not too cold or snowy. Some feedlots had icy conditions, then got muddy when temperatures warmed up. The lack of snow left stubble fields for much extended livestock use. There were scattered reports of some early calving underway.

KANSAS: Topsoil 1% very short, 9% short, 75% adequate, 15% surplus. Wheat condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 57% good, 17% excellent; wind damage is 80% none, 17% light, 3% moderate, freeze damage is 81% none, 15% light, 4% moderate. Hay, forage supplies 1% very short, 7% short, 82% adequate, 10% surplus. Feed grain supplies 2% very short, 4% short, 85% adequate, 9% surplus. The State experienced both normal, above normal temperatures most of the month, including an ice storm during the first week. Precipitation was generally light throughout the State during January.

KENTUCKY: January began mild, wet. A frontal boundary stalled across the Ohio River Valley keeping temperatures well above average, skies cloudy. By midweek flood watches, warnings were widespread as many creeks, streams, rivers, including the Ohio, were overflowing their banks. On Friday the front finally moved east. Temperatures dropped to near normal

levels as high pressure settled over the area. Over the weekend, the clouds began to break up allowing the sun to shine. Temperatures began to warm up into the 50's and 60's. Temperatures for the period averaged 48, 16° above normal. The highest temperature for the week was 68° in Somerset. The lowest temperature was 28° in Henderson. Precipitation (liq. equ.) totaled 2.54 in. statewide which was 1.82 in. above normal. Precipitation totals ranged from a low of 1.92 in. at Hardinsburg to a high of 4.70 in. at Covington. The trend for above normal temperatures continued into the second week. A warm/stationary front settled across the Ohio River Valley bringing warm humid air to the region. Nearly all week was plagued by clouds, rain. At the beginning of the week, daytime highs were nearly 30° above normal. Record highs were set across the State with temperatures climbing into the lower 70's. Flood watches, warnings were routinely issued due to rising waters and continuing precipitation. On Thursday a vigorous cold front swept through with rain, thunderstorms, winds gusts greater than 40 miles per hour. Temperatures dropped dramatically over the weekend to below normal levels as an arctic high pressure moved over the state. Parts of the state got a dusting of snow on Sunday morning due to a quick moving storm system. Temperatures averaged 45° which was 13° above normal. The extreme high temperature was 74° in Grayson. Precipitation (liq. equ.) totaled 0.96 in. statewide which was 0.24 in. above normal. Precipitation totals ranged from a low of 0.53 in. at Grayson to a high of 1.42 in. at London. Arctic high pressure was over the region on Monday, Tuesday keeping temperatures below freezing. Temperatures warmed up significantly on Wednesday as winds shifted to the south, ushering in warm air from the southern US. A boundary stalled across the state keeping cold air to the north, warmer air to the south. Several weak storm systems moved along this boundary keeping clouds over the state and bringing light snow. A more intense winter storm pushed through on Saturday. Rain, snow fell, winds were very gusty. High pressure returned on Sunday with below normal temperatures. Temperatures averaged 26° which was 6° below normal. The extreme high temperature was 57° in Paducah. The extreme low temperature was 3° in Covington. Precipitation (liq. equ.) totaled 0.10 in. statewide which was 0.62 in. below normal. Precipitation totals ranged from a low of 0.00 in. at Bowling Green to a high of 0.47 in. at Grayson. High pressure was in control of the weather during the first couple days of the week. Skies were clear, daytime highs were a few degrees above normal due to southwesterly winds. Two cold fronts moved through midweek. The first one brought light rain showers to central, east. The second front brought in colder temperatures and clouds, but no precipitation. By Thursday a Canadian high pressure system settled in keeping temperatures below normal. The weekend began with a moderate winter storm. A low pressure system tracking across the Gulf coast states brought rain, snow, sleet, freezing rain, and ice. Cooler, drier weather ended the week. Temperatures averaged 33°, 1° above normal. The extreme high temperature was 60° in Paducah and Princeton. The extreme low temperature was -1° in Covington. Precipitation (liq. equ.) totaled 0.57 in. statewide, 0.15 in. below normal. Precipitation totals ranged from a low of 0.22 in. at Paducah to a high of 1.41 in. at Somerset. Farmers resumed hauling tobacco to receiving stations, auction markets after the holiday break. Producers across the burley belt had sold 89% of their effective quota by month's end. Livestock producers continued to deal with muddy conditions as they provided hay, other feed to their herds. Fluctuating temperatures, wet conditions caused moderate

livestock stress. Soil moisture was adequate to surplus. Flooding of low lying areas left farmers debris to clean up. No major winter kill has been reported in small grain and hay.

LOUISIANA: Field crop producers were preparing for spring planting as weather conditions permitted. The state averaged 2.82 inches of rain over the last 4 weeks. Strawberry producers took precautions (including covering) to avoid any major freeze damage as temperatures dropped into the lower 20s in the central, southern parishes during January. Livestock producers were fertilizing winter pastures, feeding hay. Crawfish producers continued putting out traps as harvesting was just getting started. Activities Included: Repairing and cleaning equipment.

MARYLAND: Livestock, poultry were in good condition despite cold temperatures. Hay supplies, silage are adequate for livestock. Extra fuel needed during January due to cold weather. Fields are snow covered which protects small grains from the wind. Winter Activities Included: Stripping tobacco, repairing equipment, attending conferences, visiting FSA offices and planning for the next crop season.

MICHIGAN: Most of the State received precipitation over the month. Farmers reported rain, snowfall were adding to soil moisture levels. Temperatures were highly variable across the State, over the course of the month. Northern growers reported exceptionally cold periods punctuated by a few warmer spells. Operators in the southern districts reported more average temperatures, but some fairly cold snaps occurred as well. Snow cover was variable. The warmer days led to precipitation in the form of rain and freezing rain rather than snow. Some areas reported decent snow cover, while operators in other districts worried that a lack of snow, concurrent cold temperatures could damage winter wheat and alfalfa. Other growers reported ponding from the rains, were concerned about the underlying crops. Farmers continued with their normal winter activities: Plowing snow, caring for livestock, repairing machinery, hauling manure. In some counties, snow cover or muddy fields limited hauling progress. The periods of cold temperatures led to higher feed consumption levels. A few districts projected feed shortages, but on the whole feed supplies were reported as generally adequate. Some farmers noted higher quality hay in limited supply.

MINNESOTA: Topsoil, subsoil moisture continues to remain high. Favorable winter conditions prevailed on farms this past month. Mild temperatures were received during most of the month, with below normal temperatures for the middle of the month. Livestock feed supplies are adequate at the present time, livestock conditions have been favorable. The snow cover received throughout the state was welcomed to help protect alfalfa stands.

MISSISSIPPI: During January, temperatures were about 10° above normal, but were slightly below average toward the latter part of the month. State rainfall averages were below average, however, above average rainfall was reported the first part of the month in parts of northern, central, western state. Some field preparation is underway as weather permits. Hay supplies are adequate and winter grazing is in mostly good to excellent condition throughout the State.

MISSOURI: Precipitation for the State during January averaged 5.02 inches, sharply above the 30-year average of 1.71 inches. Only a few northwestern counties had less precipitation than normal. A few days of cold temperatures early in the month caused some extra care of livestock but weather has been mild in recent weeks. Livestock feed, water supplies are adequate in virtually all areas. Winter wheat has had no recent snow cover but the crop appears to be in normal dormancy. Farmers are doing taxes and planning for the new crop season.

MONTANA: Soil 29% very short, 48% short, 22% adequate, 1% surplus compared to 2004 which was 25% very short, 46% short, 26% adequate 3% surplus. Subsoil 45% very short, 38% short, 16% adequate, 1% surplus compared to 2004 during which subsoil moisture 45% very short, 39% short, 16% adequate, 0% surplus. During the first part of January, temperatures in the state below normal with snow fall throughout the state, but the second half of the month saw above normal temperatures, limited precipitation. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 6% poor, 37% fair, 43% good, 13% excellent. Despite the lack of snow cover, the winter wheat crop condition is better than last year. Wind damage to the winter wheat crop 45% none, 36% light, 18% moderate, 1% heavy. Freeze, drought damage for the crop 45% none, 31% light, 23% moderate, 1% heavy. Snow cover for winter wheat 68% very poor, 27% poor, 5% fair, 0% good, 0% excellent. Most of the pastures are available for grazing. Livestock grazing 74% open, 12% difficult, 14% closed, compared to 2004 when 81% open, 15% difficult, 4% closed. Currently, 96% of the cattle, 90% of the sheep are receiving supplemental feed. Caving is 6% complete, lambing 3% complete.

NEBRASKA: The end of month snow depth averaged about 0.4 inches with little to no snow cover reported across the state. January temperatures averaged from 6 to 15° below normals the first half of the month, from near normal to 16° above normals the last half. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 39% fair, 43% good, 13% excellent. Hay, forage supplies mostly adequate. Condition of cattle, calves mostly good to excellent with spring calving underway. Activities Included: Livestock care and farm business activities.

NEVADA: Two strong Pacific storms crossed over the State during the month, dropping snow in the north, heavy rains in the south. Las Vegas received a record high 2.07 inches of rain, surpassing the previous record of 1.78 inches set in January of 1940. The lower Colorado River watershed had tremendous flow that raised the level of drought-plagued Lake Mead 9 feet. Snow pack in the northern mountains swelled with the Sierra accumulations nearing twice normal. Rare valley fog was common across the north during the second half of the month, keeping temperatures down and slowing snow melt. Temperatures averaged well below normal north, well above normal central, south. Snow cover increased winter cattle feeding needs, heavy calves continued to move to market. Hay marketing, shipping continued. Potato processing remained active. Fall seeded grains, garlic were in generally good condition. Activities: Equipment maintenance, livestock care, fence repairs, crop and livestock marketing, industry meeting.

NEW ENGLAND: In early January there were two storms with a mixture of snow, ice that hit the state. During the last two weeks of the month, temperatures dipped below freezing. On January 23, a blizzard dumped close to three feet of snow in southern state, coastal region. Then three days later a snow storm covered all of the state. Farmers kept busy tending livestock, moving apples and potatoes out of storage.

NEW JERSEY: Temperatures for the month of January were above normal until the middle of the month, when it dipped to below normal at mid-month until the end of the month, across most of the state. On January 14, 2005 precipitation was over an inch across most of the state. Activities for the month included cleaning and preparing equipment for spring planting.

NEW MEXICO: Two storms impacted the state during the week, one at the beginning, the other over the weekend. Nearly all reporting locations measured precipitation, with the heavier amounts in the south, and east. Ruidoso, Alamogordo both measured over an inch of moisture. Temperatures ranged from near normal over the northwest to generally a few degrees below normal elsewhere, with the greatest departures in the south. Ranchers continued normal supplemental feeding during the month, were also preparing for spring calving. The pecan harvest was completed by months end, while cotton farmers spent the month tilling cotton fields. Some farmers began preparing the ground for the 2005 crops.

NEW YORK: Below average temperatures with moderate to above normal snow fall totals were recorded across the state. A mid-month blizzard and bitter, marked the weather highlight of the month. Albany had record lows. Activities: Tending livestock, spreading manure, machinery repair, maintenance, grading, packing onions, apples, orchard clean-up, and preparing facilities for winter.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 2.7. Soil 4% short, 72% adequate, 24% surplus. Activities Included: Feeding, tending livestock, tax preparation, crop planning, and general winter farm maintenance. January brought a wide range of temperatures, weather conditions. The month began with abnormally high temperatures, several sunny days. By mid-month, most areas experienced normal temperatures, accompanied with the typical precipitation mixes of ice, snow. Most farm activities have been limited due to weather conditions. The small grain crop conditions are currently rated good with small percentages rated excellent. Winter wheat seedings for the 2005 crop are estimated at 580,000 acres, down 3% from 2004.

NORTH DAKOTA: Below normal temperatures dominated the first three weeks of January while precipitation was generally near to below average across the state. However, temperatures warmed the last week of January into the first week of February as temperatures averaged 10-20° above the seasonal average. The mild weather late in the month, combined with reduced snow cover made the month of January a relatively easy period for livestock and roads. Average snow cover was 2.7 inches on February 6, compared to 14.0 inches one year ago. Hay, forage supplies 3% very short, 14% short, 74% adequate, 9% surplus. Snow cover protection for alfalfa 71% poor, 24% adequate, 5% excellent. Cattle conditions 0%

very poor, 3% poor, 10% fair, 75% good, 12% excellent. Sheep conditions 1% very poor, 4% poor, 11% fair, 72% good, 12% excellent. County, secondary roads 92% open, 6% difficult, 2% closed. Four percent of the roads were drifted, 11% icy, 3% muddy, 82% dry.

OHIO: The January 2005 average temperature across the state 28.8°, 2.3° above normal. Precipitation averaged 6.96 inches, 4.42 inches above normal. Several counties reported that this year's winter wheat is of poor quality because of a wet fall, however the quality can improve sharply with a warm and sunny March. No major problems with cattle, livestock have been reported. As of December 1st the dry hay storage was down state wide compared to the previous year. Wet weather in October. November forced some operators to store hay wet, quality was affected. Farm activities in January included moving grain from farms to elevators, gearing up for nitrogen application on winter wheat fields, attending technical meetings. Manure spreading has been slowed due to wet field conditions and snow cover.

OKLAHOMA: Topsoil 3% short, 57% adequate, 40% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 6% short, 73% adequate, 20% surplus. Wheat 2% very poor, 6% poor, 22% fair, 53% good, 17% excellent. Rye 4% poor, 17% fair, 70% good, 9% excellent. Oats 1% very poor, 7% poor, 31% fair, 54% good, 7% excellent. Wheat grazed 54% 2005, 46% 2004, 41% average. Rye grazed 81% 2005, 69% 2004, 48% average. Oats grazed 39% 2005, 29% 2004, 29% average. Livestock 4% poor, 22% fair, 64% good, 10% excellent. Pasture, Range 1% very poor, 9% poor, 37% fair, 46% good, 7% excellent. Livestock: Livestock was rated in mostly good condition. Livestock conditions 64% good, 22% fair compared to 41% good, 36% fair at this time 2004. The death loss of cattle was average to light. Hay supplies were rated as mostly average.

OREGON: Activities: During the month of January high temperatures were generally in the fifties, sixties throughout the month, with overnight lows mostly in the twenties, teens. Freezing overnight temperatures were recorded in southeastern, south central areas. Precipitation was minimal in most areas of the state, except for coastal areas in Coos, Lane and Clatsop counties. Snowpack levels across the State are below average, are continuing to decrease according to the Natural Resource Conservation Service. Winter care of livestock continued across the State, cranberry pruning activities were ongoing throughout the month as well. According to the State Department of Agriculture sudden oak death is expected to create a larger work load for nursery inspectors heading into the busiest time of the year.

PENNSYLVANIA: Principal farm activities for the month of January included milking cows, machinery, fence repairs, spreading manure in select areas, making accounting, other bookkeeping decisions in preparation for tax season, attending organizational meetings, giving their overall support to agriculture in the state by attending the State Farm Show held from the 8th through the 15th of the month. Some operators are busy planning for this year's crop, while others are vacationing on the ski slopes or down south where the weather is much warmer. State, after enduring a rather mild December, received a bit more of the harsh winter weather that has been felt in other parts of the country. The month of January began with

temperatures well above normal but soon turned bitterly cold. The first week notwithstanding, average highs in the northern, mountain areas of the state have been running in the upper-10s and lower-20s with lows at night consistently in the single digits, occasionally dipping below 0 (°F). In the southern, valley areas of the state, from Harrisburg to Lancaster on over to the state, temperatures ran well above normal the first week or so of the month but soon turned bitterly cold. High temperatures have been consistently in the 20s and lower-30s. Lows at night have been running consistently in the 10s, with a few frigid nights of single digit weather. Winter precipitation picked up considerably from last month, wound up bringing levels that were typical for this time of year. The snowstorm of last week that did much of its damage further up the Atlantic coast can be blamed for the biggest part of snow accumulations in the state. For the month of January, snowfall in the northern and mountain areas of the state have totaled right around one foot, with some isolated areas receiving upwards of 15 inches. Snowfall in the southern, valley areas was much more modest, ranging anywhere from 5 to 9 inches for the month.

SOUTH CAROLINA: On New Year's Day mild 70° temperatures were reported in many parts of the State. Springlike, warm weather continued through the second week of January. Scattered light showers fell on Thursday, again on Friday. The thermometer climbed over the 80° mark along the central coast on Saturday afternoon, high temperature records were set daily in Charleston. Mostly sunny, dry weather ended the week. For the period, the State average temperature was twelve degrees above normal. A freeze was felt over most of the State during the third week with cold nighttime temperatures. Temperatures rebounded to the 50's by the end of the week. The temperatures averaged 2° below normal. Temperatures rose to the high 50's and low 60's the first part of the last week then plummeted as a mixture of rain, freezing rain, sleet covered much of the State the last Saturday of the month. The state fared much better than her neighbors to the west, north. By the last Sunday of the month, temperatures rebounded into the 50's. The state average temperature was 4° below normal for the week. Some early plowing, land preparation occurred in more temperate areas. Small grains were still in fair to good shape despite the unsettled weather experienced during the month.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Feed supplies 13% very short, 11% short, 68% adequate, 8% surplus. Stock water supplies 21% very short, 16% short, 62% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat 3% poor, 51% fair, 35% good, 11% excellent. Cattle condition 2% poor, 16% fair, 66% good, 16% excellent. Sheep condition 7% poor, 18% fair, 60% good, 15% excellent. Accessible livestock, feed supplies 96% readily available, 4% difficult. Accessible Stock Water Supplies 92% readily available, 7% difficult, 1% inaccessible. Road conditions, county 100% open, township 100% open. Average snow depth 0.1 inch. Alfalfa snow cover 93% poor, 7% adequate. Winter wheat snow cover 98% poor, 2% adequate. Cattle death losses 30% below normal, 68% normal, 2% above normal. Calf deaths in January 38% below avg.; 61% avg.; 1% above average. Sheep, lamb deaths in January 32% below avg.; 68% average. Average January temperatures were slightly above normal for much of the state, with highs reaching into the mid 60's and lows in the mid -20's. Snowfall was minimal again this month, with some areas receiving only trace amounts of precipitation. Having little snow

to contend with, farmers, ranchers have kept busy with routine chores, hauling, marketing grain, tending to livestock, and repairing machinery.

TENNESSEE: During the first half of January, temperatures, precipitation were above normal statewide. Weather during the second half of the month was influenced by a number of cold fronts that moved through the state, helping keep temperatures below normal. Weekly rainfall totals for this period were also mostly below normal. Winter wheat remained in mostly fair-to-good condition. Livestock were reported in mostly good condition with hay supplies adequate to surplus. In East State, farmers were performing winter activities such as fertilizer, lime applications to pastures. Overall, many farmers were not able to complete any meaningful fieldwork, as field conditions were wet and muddy.

TEXAS: Weather conditions across the state were variable throughout the month. Brief periods of mild, dry days have been followed by relatively strong cold fronts accompanied by strong cold winds, snow across the plains; rain in central, southern locations. Remaining harvest has been mostly completed, however a few weather related delays remained at months end. Preparations for spring planting were ongoing whenever weather conditions allowed. Livestock condition was variable, sickness in livestock was normal to above normal depending on the severity of the cold front. Some weather related losses were reported. Range, pastures received adequate moisture levels, however varying degrees of damage was reported due to trampling in wet soils. Supplemental feeding increased across the state due to the extreme weather conditions, however a few southern locations remained dry, producers were concerned about available hay supplies lasting until spring. Dry weather was needed by months end as producers were attempting land preparation for spring planting and some planting dates were just around the corner.

UTAH: The state has received above average precipitation this water year though out the state. Flooding has been a big problem in Washington County, river, creeks have caused a great deal of erosion. Producers in Washington County face a lot of hard work restoring lost crop land, preventing further erosion. Most soils have high moisture content so further flooding is a major concern across the state. Most of Northern State has been experiencing a weather inversion. Pastures look good, should be in much better condition this spring than in previous years. Producers are expressing concern over rising fuel, fertilizer costs. Most producers are completing winter maintenance on equipment, working on financial statements, planning for the new season. State's producers are optimistic about the upcoming crop year, they are expecting a good water year the first in six years.

VIRGINIA: Warmer than normal temperatures at the end of December, the start of January allowed livestock to graze on pastures longer than normal. However, cold snaps at the end of the month lead to increased supplemental feedings. Feeding the livestock was made difficult by muddy conditions that persisted with melting snow, thawing ground. The cold wet weather has affected the state's small grains as they slowed in development, showed signs of nitrogen deficiency. Most farming activities were limited due to the cold weather. Despite this, farmers kept occupied attending meetings, conferences,

purchasing seed, chemicals, cutting firewood, sampling soils, grading roads. Most of the Commonwealth was warmer than normal for January with random cold snaps during the last two weeks of the month. The cold snaps were accompanied with a wintery mix, consisting of snow, sleet, and freezing rain. Temperatures ranged from the single digits to 40+ degrees. The ground froze and thawed throughout the month, causing muddy conditions.

WASHINGTON: January started out with typical winter weather but it did not last long. Unseasonably warm, dry temperatures were the norm in most areas of the state. Snow pack in the mountains, soil moisture, precipitation were at record lows for the month, causing concern for water availability this spring, summer. Winter wheat crops had lost most of their snow cover. It appeared as though an early spring had arrived. Pastures had begun to green up, grow. Livestock owners had been able to reduce supplemental feeding due to rapidly growing pastures. Daffodil cut-flower harvest started about two weeks earlier than normal. Early season blueberries, first year raspberries, older fields were at green bud stage. Greenhouse tomato growers had transplants that were ready for greenhouse planting. Home gardeners had to temporarily put aside pruning chores in order to mow their lawns. No major damage due to weather reported.

WEST VIRGINIA: Topsoil 1% short, 55% adequate, 44% surplus compared to last year's 55% adequate, 45% surplus. Hay, roughage supplies 1% short, 82% adequate, 17% surplus. Feed grains 1% short, 58% adequate, 41% surplus. Wheat conditions 5% fair, 24% good, 71% excellent. Cattle, calves 2% poor, 16% fair, 73% good, 9% excellent. Sheep, lambs 1% poor, 12% fair, 82% good, 5% excellent. Activities Included: Lambing, calving, feeding cattle, maintaining livestock health. Due to the favorable weather conditions feed and hay supplies seem to be holding steady.

WISCONSIN: Temperatures averaged 1 to 4° above normal for the month of January. Average high temperatures were in the mid 20's. Average low temperatures in northern areas of the state were 10°, while southern areas were around 15°. Precipitation varied across the state. Southern areas received 2 to 3 inches of moisture during the month. Northern areas received between .60 and 1.60 inches of moisture. The snow was needed in some areas that are experiencing below normal precipitation for this time of year. The northeast part of the state is below average in precipitation, while the remaining areas are up to 1.5 inches above normal. Snow cover was reported across all of the state during the month of January.

WYOMING: Calves born 6%, 8% 2004, 8% 5-year average. Farm flock ewes lambed 12%, 9% 2004, 10% 5-year average. Farm flock sheep shorn 20%, 9% 2004, 12% 5-year average. Temperatures for the five weeks ending Friday, February 4 averaged above normal for the State. Temperatures ranged from 1.1° below normal in Big Piney to 9.3° above normal in Riverton. The low temperature for the month was recorded in Recluse at 28° below zero, the high temperature was 71° in Sheridan. Precipitation averaged below normal for most of the State. The most precipitation fell in Jackson with 1.45 inches, Afton with 0.98 inches, and Lander with 0.91 inches.

**International Weather and Crop
Summary**

January 30 - February 5, 2005

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Widespread, locally heavy snow accompanied a winter storm in central and eastern Europe, while dry weather persisted across much of the Iberian Peninsula.

FSU-WESTERN: Widespread snow accompanied the coldest weather so far this winter across winter grain areas.

MIDDLE EAST: Beneficial precipitation fell in wheat areas of Turkey and western Syria.

AUSTRALIA: For the second consecutive week, most summer crop areas received little rainfall, further reducing moisture supplies for reproductive crops.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Dry weather persisted over Morocco's central and western wheat areas.

SOUTH AFRICA: Light showers returned to the western corn belt, but untimely dryness dominated the east.

EASTERN ASIA: Colder weather returned to most of China, while seasonably light showers fell in the south.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Heavy showers boosted moisture supplies for rice and oil palm in Indonesia.

BRAZIL: Scattered showers helped to stabilize reproductive soybeans in Rio Grande do Sul.

ARGENTINA: Soaking rain benefited reproductive corn and soybeans in primary growing areas of central Argentina.

January 2005

**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	2	-2	8	-10	0	5.9	59	1
SWEDEN	STOCKHOLM	3	0	10	-7	1	***	52	***
FINLAN	HELSINKI	0	-3	5	-15	-1	3.8	101	57
UKINGD	ABERDEEN	8	4	12	-4	6	2.4	44	-60
	CARDIFF	10	6	14	1	8	1.7	63	-36
	LONDON	9	5	14	0	7	1.8	22	-34
IRELAN	DUBLIN	9	5	13	0	7	1.6	65	-3
ICELAN	REYKJAVIK	1	-2	8	-9	0	0.3	41	-36
DENMAR	COPENHAGEN	5	1	10	-9	3	2.1	37	-5
LUXEMB	LUXEMBOURG	4	0	11	-7	2	1.1	53	-20
SWITZE	ZURICH	3	-2	12	-12	1	0.6	35	-25
	GENEVA	5	-2	14	-11	2	0.1	46	-29
FRANCE	PARIS/ORLY	7	3	12	-4	5	1.3	50	0
	STRASBOURG	6	1	14	-9	3	1.6	18	-15
	BOURGES	7	2	13	-5	5	0.9	29	-25
	BORDEAUX	10	4	15	-4	7	1.0	32	-55
	TOULOUSE	9	2	14	-5	5	-0.2	22	-27
	MARSEILLE	11	2	16	-5	7	-0.1	3	-51
SPAIN	VALLADOLID	5	-1	12	-7	3	-1.5	2	-40
	MADRID	12	-3	17	-10	5	-0.8	0	-29
	SEVILLE	16	3	22	-3	10	-1.0	0	-63
PORTUG	LISBON	14	7	18	3	10	-0.2	0	-94
GERMAN	HAMBURG	6	2	14	-8	4	2.7	64	0
	BERLIN	5	1	13	-6	3	2.6	58	12
	DUSSELDORF	7	3	16	-6	5	1.6	71	3
	LEIPZIG	5	0	13	-8	3	2.7	41	8
	DRESDEN	4	0	15	-6	2	2.2	68	32
	STUTTART	5	-2	14	-14	2	1.0	33	-3
	NURNBERG	4	-1	13	-12	1	1.2	44	1
	AUGSBURG	4	-4	14	-17	0	0.6	46	8
AUSTRI	VIENNA	5	-1	12	-12	2	1.9	32	4
	INNSBRUCK	2	-7	8	-14	-2	-1.5	18	-28
CZECHR	PRAGUE	3	-1	12	-9	1	2.5	30	8
POLAND	WARSAW	3	-1	12	-11	1	3.0	35	13
	LODZ	3	-1	12	-13	1	1.9	50	21
	KATOWICE	3	-2	14	-13	0	1.8	91	54
HUNGAR	BUDAPEST	4	-2	12	-10	1	1.3	17	-13
YUGOSL	BELGRADE	5	0	15	-8	2	0.4	53	11
ROMANI	BUCHAREST	5	-3	13	-9	1	2.1	61	33
BULGAR	SOFIA	5	-2	14	-10	1	1.6	42	16
ITALY	MILAN	8	-1	19	-7	3	1.1	3	-58
	VERONA	6	-3	11	-7	1	-0.9	0	-77
	VENICE	7	-2	13	-5	3	-0.3	18	-33
	GENOA	12	6	17	0	9	0.2	0	-87
	ROME	12	2	16	-2	7	-1.7	52	-18
	NAPLES	11	4	16	-1	8	-1.2	86	-11
GREECE	THESSALONIKA	10	3	15	-1	6	0.6	25	-7
	LARISSA	10	0	15	-4	5	-0.2	27	-32
	ATHENS	13	7	16	3	10	-0.1	88	48
TURKEY	ISTANBUL	9	5	17	-2	7	1.1	107	47
	ANKARA	7	-3	15	-11	2	2.9	29	-6
CYPRUS	LARNACA	17	9	21	4	13	1.2	145	88
ESTONI	TALLINN	1	-2	7	-17	-1	2.8	82	25
RUSSIA	ST.PETERSBURG	-1	-3	5	-15	-2	4.4	83	43
LITHUA	KAUNAS	1	-2	9	-18	0	3.2	48	9
BELARU	MINSK	0	-3	10	-14	-1	3.9	38	-4
RUSSIA	KAZAN	-7	-10	1	-25	-9	3.1	24	-10
	MOSCOW	-2	-4	5	-18	-3	4.5	100	56
	YEKATERINBURG	-9	-14	1	-26	11	2.3	9	-14
	OMSK	-12	-18	1	-33	15	1.7	30	6
KAZAKH	KUSTANAY	-13	-19	2	-33	16	-0.2	16	-3
RUSSIA	BARNAUL	-13	-19	0	-38	16	-0.6	13	-10
	KHABAROVSK	-16	-25	-9	-32	21	0.0	21	9
	VLADIVOSTOK	-8	-14	0	-19	11	1.3	7	-4
UKRAIN	KIEV	2	-2	11	-12	0	3.9	51	14
	LVOV	2	-3	10	-20	-1	2.4	71	38
	KIROVOGRAD	2	-2	11	-12	0	3.8	21	-2
	ODESSA	6	1	15	-8	3	3.9	24	-7
RUSSIA	SARATOV	-5	-8	4	-22	-6	3.6	27	-6
UKRAIN	KHARKOV	1	-2	8	-11	-1	4.9	47	13

Based on Preliminary Reports

January 2005

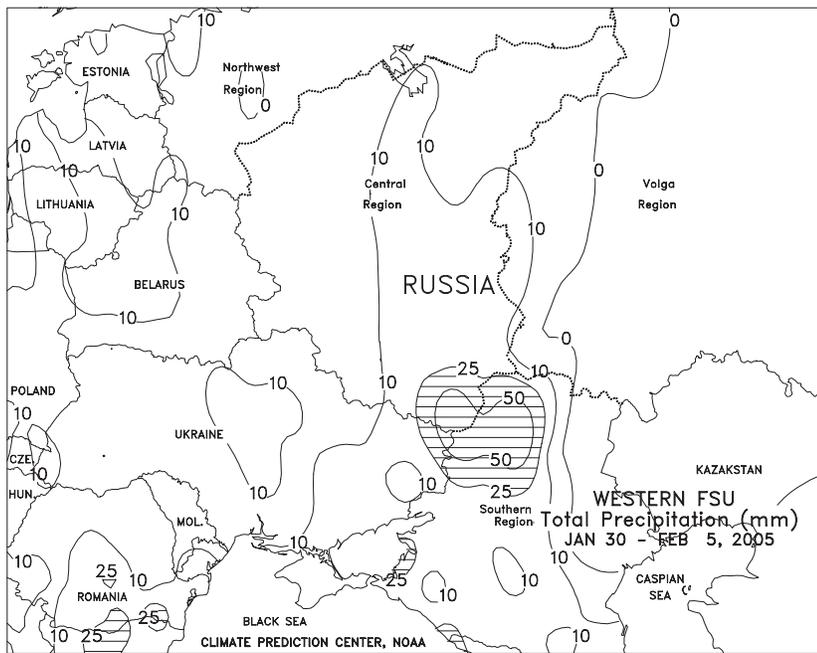
COUNTRY	CITY	TEMPERATURE (C)					PRECIPITATION (MM)				COUNTRY	CITY	TEMPERATURE (C)					PRECIPITATION (MM)			
		AVG MAX	AVG MIN	HI MAX	LO MIN	DPART AVG	F/NRM	TOTAL	DPART F/NRM	AVG MAX			AVG MIN	HI MAX	LO MIN	DPART AVG	F/NRM	TOTAL	DPART F/NRM		
RUSSIA	VOLGOGRAD	-2	-5	5	-17	-3	3	28	-3	BURKIN	OUAGADOUGOU	32	19	37	14	25	0.4	0	0		
	ASTRAKHAN	1	-3	8	-15	-1	3.9	18	4	COTE D	ABIDJAN	32	24	35	21	28	1.3	0	-19		
	KRASNODAR	7	1	13	-5	4	3.5	46	-18	MOZAMB	MAPUTO	31	***	37	21	***	***	111	-55		
	ORENBURG	-9	-14	1	-26	11	1.4	29	1	ZAMBIA	LUSAKA	25	20	30	17	22	-0.5	127	-103		
KAZAKH	TSELINOGRAD	-12	-17	1	-32	14	-0.6	18	0	ZIMBAB	KADOMA	29	18	33	15	23	-0.5	202	22		
	KARAGANDA	-11	-18	1	-33	14	-0.9	24	1	S AFRI	PRETORIA	28	18	33	15	23	0.6	200	64		
GEORGI	TBILISI	7	0	13	-3	4	2.1	8	-10		JOHANNESBURG	25	15	29	13	20	0.7	156	21		
UZBEKI	TASHKENT	5	0	13	-8	2	0.9	91	35		BETHAL	26	15	31	13	21	1.2	203	98		
TURKME	ASHKHABAD	8	1	15	-4	4	1.7	28	6		DURBAN	28	22	35	19	25	0.6	79	-57		
SYRIA	DAMASCUS	13	1	21	-6	7	1.2	19	-8		CAPE TOWN	27	17	34	14	22	1.6	26	14		
ISRAEL	JERUSALEM	***	***	23	4	***	***	***	***	CANADA	TORONTO	-3	-11	18	-24	-7	-0.7	71	20		
PAKIST	KARACHI	25	13	29	9	19	0.5	26	15		MONTREAL	-7	-16	9	-28	11	-0.9	61	-12		
INDIA	AMRITSAR	16	2	20	-3	9	-2.8	65	39		WINNIPEG	-14	-25	0	-39	20	-2	33	14		
	NEW DELHI	20	8	24	4	14	-0.2	9	-12		REGINA	-13	-25	2	-39	19	-2.8	23	9		
	AHMEDABAD	26	12	29	8	19	-1.1	0	-2		SASKATOON	-12	-23	5	-39	18	-0.7	27	12		
	INDORE	25	9	30	5	17	-1.3	5	0		LETHBRIDGE	-2	-15	17	-39	-9	-1	17	-1		
	CALCUTTA	25	14	30	10	20	0.3	44	30		CALGARY	-3	-15	13	-35	-9	-0.5	10	-1		
	VERAVAL	29	15	32	12	22	0.3	0	-3		EDMONTON	-8	-17	10	-33	12	-0.7	11	-9		
	BOMBAY	30	17	35	12	23	-0.6	3	2		VANCOUVER	7	1	15	-10	4	0.4	250	98		
	POONA	30	11	33	6	21	0.2	10	9	MEXICO	GUADALAJARA	***	***	28	5	***	***	4	-9		
	BEGAMPET	30	17	32	12	23	0.9	50	43		TLAXCALA	21	7	27	2	14	1.4	0	-5		
	VISHAKHAPATNAM	29	21	32	19	25	1	13	5		ORIZABA	***	12	25	8	***	***	17	-27		
	MADRAS	31	21	32	19	26	1.3	0	-26		BERMUD	ST GEORGES	20	15	24	8	18	-1	110	-9	
	MANGALORE	32	21	35	19	27	-0.2	0	-3		BAHAMA	NASSAU	25	19	28	10	22	0.5	11	-35	
HONGKO	HONG KONG INT	19	13	25	5	16	-0.6	7	-21		CUBA	HAVANA	25	15	30	7	20	-0.8	1	-63	
N KORE	PYONGYANG	-1	-10	5	-16	-5	0.5	4	-7		JAMAIC	KINGSTON	30	23	32	21	27	0.6	29	5	
S KORE	SEOUL	1	-6	7	-11	-2	0.1	9	-15		P RICO	SAN JUAN	27	22	28	18	25	-0.3	142	65	
JAPAN	SAPPORO	-1	-6	7	-12	-4	0.3	161	50		GUADEL	RAIZET	28	22	29	17	25	0.4	160	76	
	NAGOYA	9	1	14	-2	5	0.9	12	-32		MARTIN	LAMENTIN	29	24	30	20	26	1.8	166	54	
	TOKYO	10	3	19	-1	6	0.5	78	29		BARBAD	BRIDGETOWN	29	24	31	20	26	0.5	140	77	
	YOKOHAMA	10	3	18	-1	7	0.6	45	-13		TRINID	PORT OF SPAIN	31	23	33	20	27	1.6	204	137	
	KYOTO	9	2	16	-1	5	0	40	-17		COLOMB	BOGOTA	20	7	24	1	13	0.4	8	-25	
	OSAKA	10	4	15	0	7	0.7	20	-27		VENEZU	CARACAS	30	24	31	22	27	2.1	56	33	
THAILA	PHITSANULOK	31	19	35	13	25	-0.1	0	-6		F GUIA	CAYENNE	30	24	33	22	27	1.4	513	76	
	BANGKOK	33	23	35	18	28	0.9	3	-7		BRAZIL	FORTALEZA	31	26	32	25	29	0.2	2	-107	
MALAYS	KUALA LUMPUR	33	24	36	22	29	2	67	-102		RECIFE	32	27	34	25	30	0.5	19	-42		
VIETNA	HANOI	19	15	27	9	17	-0.7	11	-9		CAMPO GRANDE	31	24	35	22	27	1.3	243	24		
CHINA	HARBIN	-12	-21	-4	-27	17	1.4	9	6		FRANCA	27	20	30	19	23	0.4	414	129		
	HAMI	-2	-15	2	-19	-8	1.8	0	-1		RIO DE JANEIRO	31	24	38	20	27	0.2	229	95		
	LANCHOW	***	***	5	-10	***	***	***	***		LONDRINA	29	21	34	18	25	1	348	141		
	BEIJING	2	-7	5	-12	-2	1.2	2	-1		SANTA MARIA	33	20	38	11	27	1	44	-107		
	TIENTSIN	2	-9	6	-13	-3	-0.5	2	-1		TORRES	27	20	29	14	24	-2.4	19	-139		
	LHASA	7	-7	15	-12	0	1.3	4	4	PERU	LIMA	26	21	29	19	24	0.8	0	0		
	KUNMING	17	5	23	1	11	2.4	13	-4		BOLIVI	LA PAZ	15	5	19	2	10	0.7	123	-38	
	CHENGCHOW	5	-4	11	-8	0	-0.4	0	-13		CHILE	SANTIAGO	30	12	34	6	21	0.2	0	-3	
	YECHANG	8	2	13	-3	5	0	18	-5	ARGENT	IGUAZU	31	21	36	16	26	0.3	219	49		
	HANKOW	8	1	12	-5	4	0.1	33	-11		FORMOSA	34	23	38	15	28	0.5	76	-81		
	CHUNGKING	10	6	14	2	8	0.1	10	-7		CERES	33	19	39	10	26	0.8	113	-21		
	CHIHKIANG	5	2	12	-4	4	-1.3	63	17		CORDOBA	30	18	37	12	24	1	209	71		
	WU HU	6	-1	11	-6	3	-0.8	44	-5		RIO CUARTO	29	18	34	11	23	0.1	278	145		
	SHANGHAI	6	1	11	-6	4	-0.7	72	24		ROSARIO	31	18	38	10	25	0.1	152	44		
	NANCHANG	6	2	10	-3	4	-1.2	90	18		BUENOS AIRES	32	18	39	9	25	1.3	89	-15		
	TAIPEI	17	14	25	8	16	-0.4	73	3		SANTA ROSA	30	16	38	8	23	-0.4	39	-51		
	CANTON	18	11	25	2	14	0.6	10	-32		TRES ARROYOS	28	15	35	7	22	0.3	83	2		
	NANNING	15	10	26	5	12	-0.9	28	-8	MARSHA	MAJURO	29	27	30	25	28	1	135	-59		
CANARY	LAS PALMAS	20	15	23	12	17	-0.5	15	-3	NEW CA	NOUMEA	30	25	34	22	28	1.7	179	64		
MOROCC	CASABLANCA	16	7	20	-1	12	-1.1	2	-68	FIJI	NAUSORI	31	24	33	22	28	1.3	229	-121		
	MARRAKECH	18	5	25	-3	12	-0.2	1	-29	SAMOA	PAGO PAGO	31	27	33	25	29	1.4	356	-1		
ALGERI	ALGER	15	2	21	-2	9	-2.3	82	13	TAHITI	PAPEETE	32	25	33	24	28	1.4	59	-214		
	BATNA	10	-2	16	-9	4	-1	16	-11	PNEWGU	PORT MORESBY	30	25	37	24	27	0.2	107	-63		
TUNISI	TUNIS	14	8	18	3	11	-0.7	58	-12	NZEALA	AUCKLAND	23	16	28	10	19	***	16	***		
NIGER	NIAMEY	31	18	37	14	24	0.1	0	0		WELLINGTON	20	14	24	10	17	***	66	***		
MALI	TIMBUKTU	28	15	36	12	22	0.4	2	2	AUSTRA	DARWIN	32	26	35	22	29	0.5	509	22		
	BAMAKO	32	19	37	14	25	-0.1	0	0		BRISBANE	28	22	31	17	25	-0.2	115	-44		
MAURIT	NOUAKCHOTT	27	18	32	13	23	1.7	0	-1		PERTH	32	16	40	11	24	-0.4	1	-7		
SENEGA	DAKAR	26	19	32	18	22	1.7	0	-1		CEDUNA	27	15	41	7	21	-0.9	5	-7		
CHAGOS	DIEGO GARCIA	30	25	33	23	27	-0.3	394	39		ADELAIDE	26	16	39	11	21	-0.5	6	-31		
LIBYA	TRIPOLI	15	7	22	2	11	-1	58	5		MELBOURNE	26	14	39	7	20	0.4	33	-15		
	BENGHAZI	15	***	18	6	***	***	72	12		WAGGA	33	16	41	8	24	0.9	13	-34		
EGYPT	CAIRO	20	12	29	9	16	1.8	4	-1		CANBERRA	29	14	39	8	22	1.1	57	-9		
	ASWAN	23	9	31	6	16	0.2	0	0	INDONE	SERANG	31	24	33	23	27	0.4	255	-16		
KENYA	NAIROBI	27	14	31	10	21	1.1	36	-1	PHILIP	MANILA	29	23	31	21	26	-0.4	7	-18		
TANZAN	DAR ES SALAAM	32	24	34	22	28	0.5	121	36												
GABON	LIBREVILLE	31	25	33	19	28	0.9	152	-135												
TOGO	LOME	33	24	37	21	28	1.3	0	-14												

Based on Preliminary Reports



EUROPE

Dry, cool weather prevailed across the Iberian Peninsula, while a strong winter storm brought periods of snow to central and eastern Europe. Dryness concerns continued across winter grain areas in Spain and Portugal, where another week of limited showers (0-5 mm) did little to alleviate developing topsoil moisture deficits. The last widespread rain fell during the first week of December 2004. Rain will be necessary over the next several weeks to ensure adequate topsoil moisture for winter grains and spring-planted summer crops. Farther east, widespread snow (10-20 mm of liquid equivalent) provided a protective cover against potential hard freezes across winter grain areas of central and eastern Europe. Nighttime minimum temperatures (-15 to -5 degrees C) remained above the threshold for winterkill, although extreme cold (-25 to -15 degrees C) was observed across the Balkans. Locally heavy snow (10-35 mm of liquid equivalent) protected vegetative winter wheat from extreme cold in Bulgaria and southern Romania, boosting topsoil moisture reserves. Elsewhere, early-week freezes were replaced by milder temperatures in citrus and vegetable areas along the Mediterranean Coast, while scattered showers returned to the Benelux Countries.

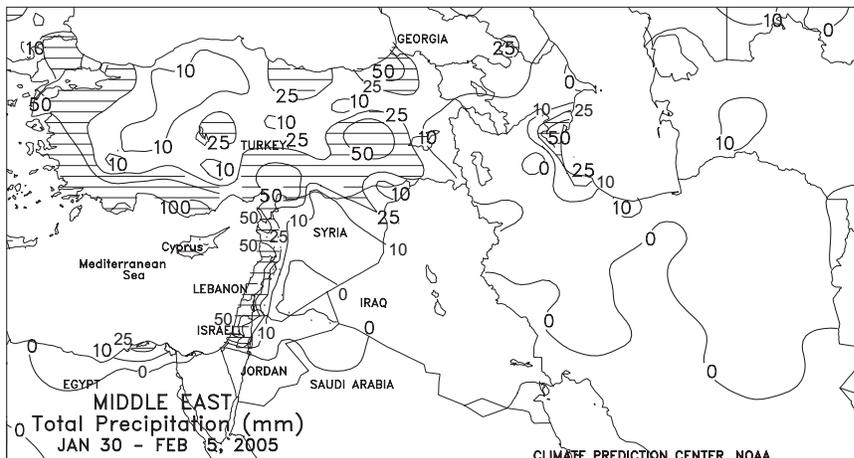


FSU-WESTERN

An extremely cold air mass from Siberia continued to spread westward across the region, causing a sharp decline in temperatures. Lowest temperatures were observed on February 5, ranging from -26 to -20 degrees C from Belarus eastward across the Central and Volga Regions in Russia and from -20 to -15 degrees C in Ukraine and the Southern Region in Russia. In winter grain areas adjacent to the Black Sea Coast, the lowest temperatures ranged from -10 to -5 degrees C. Light to moderate snow (5-25 mm of liquid equivalent) preceded the arrival of the bitterly cold weather in most winter grain areas, providing a fresh protective snow cover. Greatest amounts of snow (25-50 mm or more of liquid equivalent) were observed in the northwestern portion of the Southern Region. Although mostly dry weather prevailed in the eastern two-thirds of the Volga Region, a moderate to deep snowpack provided winter grains with sufficient protection from potential winterkill.

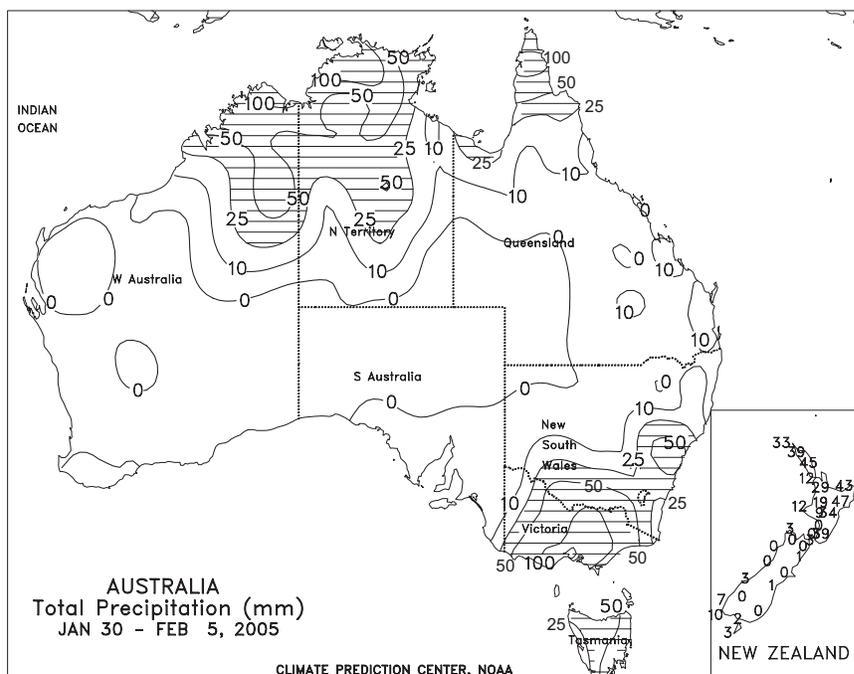
MIDDLE EAST

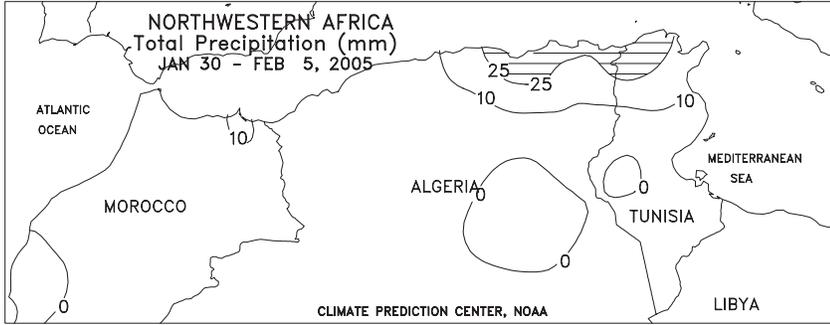
A strong winter storm brought a mixture of rain and snow (25-75 mm of liquid equivalent) to Turkey's winter wheat areas, increasing the depth and distribution of that region's protective snow cover. In contrast, precipitation amounts were generally light (less than 10 mm) from eastern Syria eastward into Northwest Iran, which coupled with above-normal temperatures depleted the area's snow cover. Meanwhile, locally heavy rain and inland snow (50-80 mm) was observed along the eastern Mediterranean Coast, providing moisture for winter wheat.



AUSTRALIA

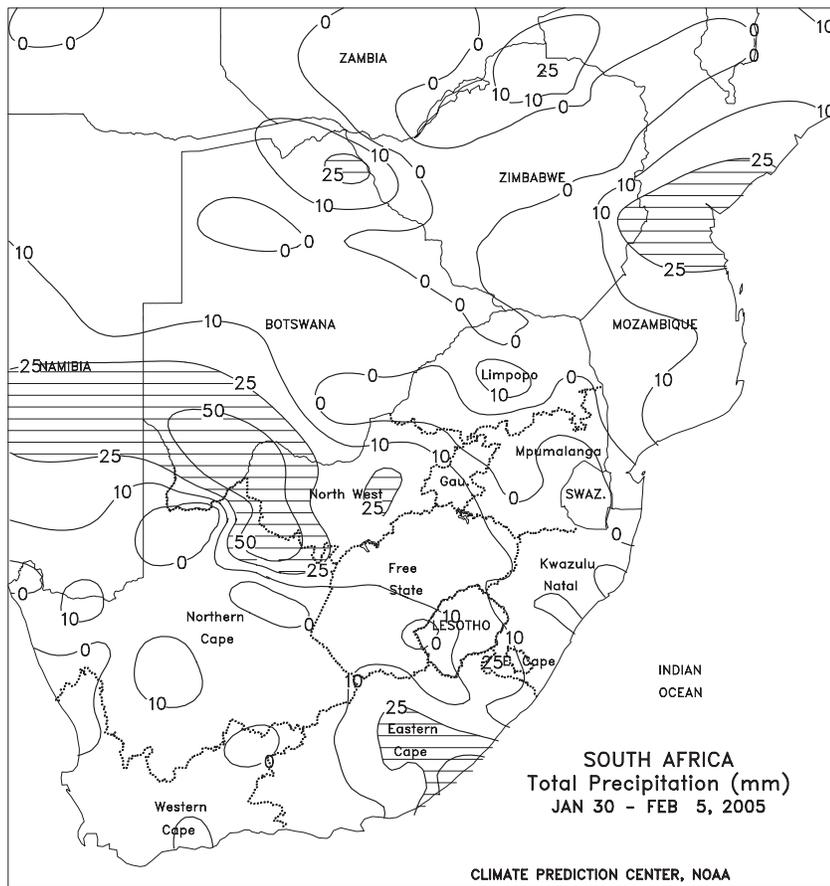
Similar to last week, widely scattered, light showers fell across southern Queensland and northern New South Wales. Although the showers locally maintained moisture supplies for cotton and sorghum, many areas had little rainfall, reducing moisture supplies for reproductive summer crops. Hot weather (maximum temperatures in the upper 30s to lower 40s degrees C) early in the week increased evaporation rates. However, unseasonably cool weather (middle 10s to middle 20s degrees C) during the latter half of the week led to rates averaging near normal for the entire week.





NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Developing short-term dryness across Morocco and western Algeria contrasted with wet conditions in Tunisia and eastern Algeria. High pressure maintained dry weather across Morocco, continuing a trend that began in December 2004. However, isolated showers were observed at the foothills of the Atlas Mountains, with up to 11 mm reported during the past week. Farther east, another round of moderate to heavy rain was observed in northeastern Algeria and northern Tunisia, maintaining adequate to abundant moisture supplies for vegetative winter grains. Weekly temperatures averaged 3 to 10 degrees C below normal across most of the area.



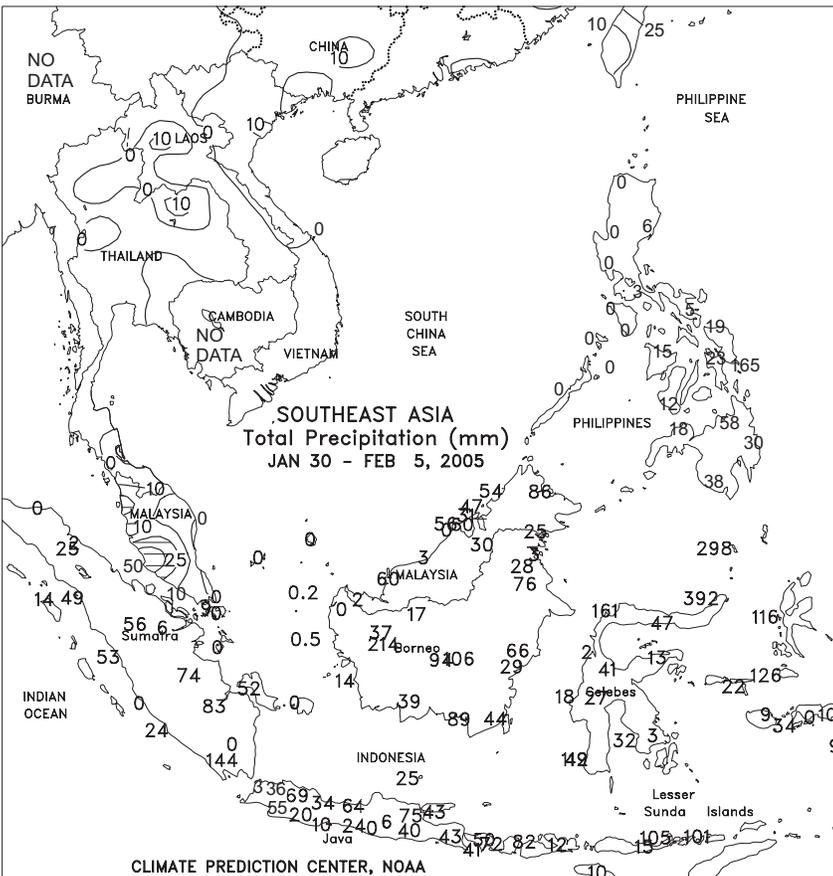
SOUTH AFRICA

Light to moderate showers (10-25 mm or more) boosted moisture levels for corn and other summer crops advancing through reproduction in North West and Free State. In addition, summer warmth (near-normal temperatures, with highs in the lower 30s degrees C) sustained normal crop development in the absence of stressful heat. However, mostly dry weather dominated the eastern corn belt, and near- to slightly above-normal temperatures (highs in the upper 20s and lower 30s degrees C) maintained unseasonably high crop moisture demands for that part of the country. The warmth and dryness extended eastward through sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal. Near- to above-normal January rainfall resulted in mostly favorable moisture levels for corn and other summer crops, but a continuation of drier-than-normal weather in February would have a negative affect on agriculture. Elsewhere, scattered showers continued in parts of Eastern Cape, but hot, dry weather returned to Western Cape, increasing irrigation requirements for fruits and vegetables.



EASTERN ASIA

After 2 weeks of near-normal temperatures, colder weather returned. Temperatures were 1 to 3 degrees C below normal throughout the main growing areas. Winter wheat areas continued to be without a protective snow cover, but minimum temperatures remained above -15 degrees C. Rainfall was seasonably light (less than 25 mm) in southern and central China, while above-normal showers returned to the western coast of Japan.



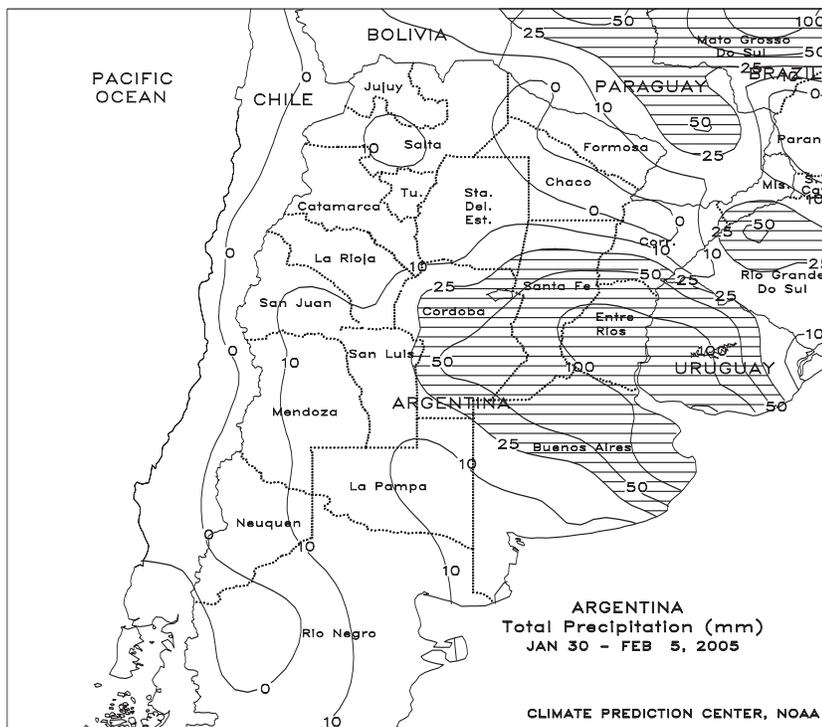
SOUTHEAST ASIA

In Indonesia, showers (25-50 mm) fell throughout most of Java, with western areas receiving the heaviest amounts (over 50 mm). Typically, 25 percent of the rice crop should be heading at this point. In Sumatra, seasonably heavy showers returned to oil palm areas, with lighter amounts in peninsular Malaysia. Seasonably dry weather prevailed throughout Indochina and most of the Philippines, with light to moderate showers in the southern Philippines.



BRAZIL

Scattered showers (10-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) boosted moisture levels for reproductive corn and soybeans in Rio Grande do Sul, helping to stabilize declining yield prospects. However, additional February rainfall will be required to significantly improve moisture reserves and promote normal crop development for the remainder of the growing season. Dry weather prevailed in many other major soybean areas of southern Brazil (Parana and Santa Catarina), but moisture reserves were overall favorable, and near-normal temperatures (highs in the lower 30s degrees C) prevented the occurrence of stressful heat. Farther north, warm, showery weather (temperatures averaging 1-2 degrees C above normal, with rainfall from 25-100 mm or more) maintained adequate to abundant moisture for immature soybeans and other summer crops, but warmer and drier-than-normal weather persisted in major sugarcane areas along the northeastern coast.



ARGENTINA

Moderate to heavy rain (25-100 mm or more) soaked most major summer crop areas of central Argentina, greatly increasing moisture reserves for reproductive to filling crops after about 2 weeks of dryness. The greatest rain (greater than 100 mm) was recorded in Entre Rios and eastern sections of Buenos Aires. The rainfall likely slowed sunflower harvesting which, according to the Buenos Aires Grains Exchange, was 14 percent complete as of February 4. In contrast, mostly dry weather covered summer crop areas of southern Buenos Aires and La Pampa as well as the northern rangeland and cotton zones. Highs briefly hit the upper 30s degrees C in the far north, but in general, below-normal temperatures (2-4 degrees C below normal) lowered evapotranspiration and crop growth rates throughout the region. Low temperatures below 5 degrees C in southern growing areas of Buenos Aires slowed summer crop development, but frost likely stayed well south and west of the main grain areas.

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