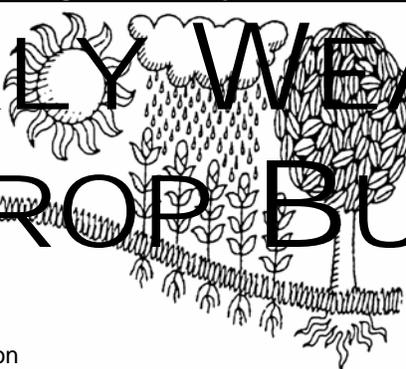
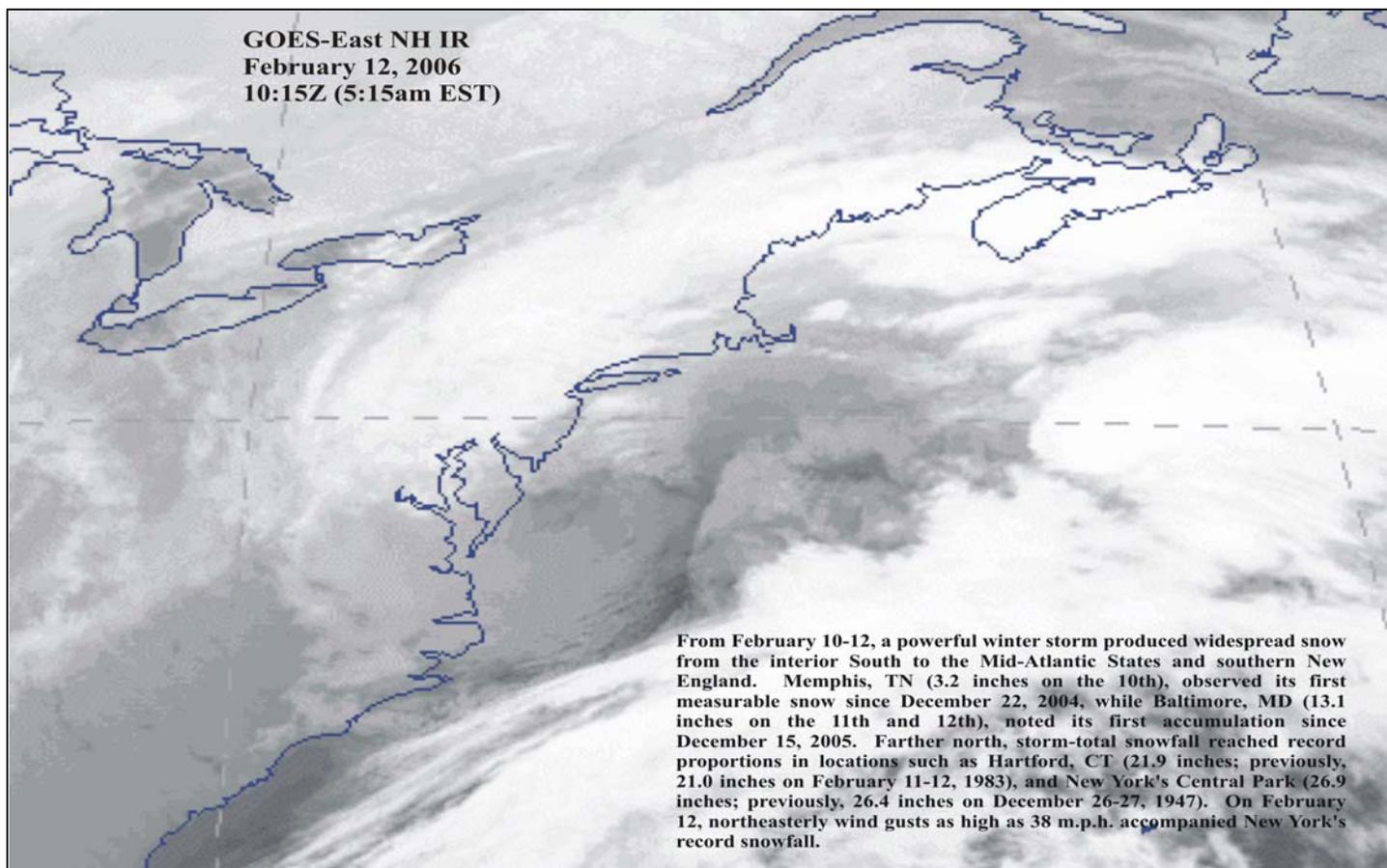


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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



HIGHLIGHTS

February 5 - 11, 2006

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

For the first time since mid-December, cooler-than-normal weather (weekly temperatures 3 to 9°F below normal) prevailed in the **East** from the **Ohio Valley southward**. Most of the remainder of the **Lower 48 States** also experienced a cooling trend, although temperatures remained above normal across the **Nation's northern tier** from the **northern Plains to New England**. Significantly warmer-than-normal weather (as much as 10°F above normal) was confined to the **northern Plains**, the **Desert Southwest**, and **California**. Mostly dry weather prevailed across the **western half of the Nation**, maintaining severe stress on pastures and winter grains across the **Southwest** and the **southern Plains**. Elsewhere on the

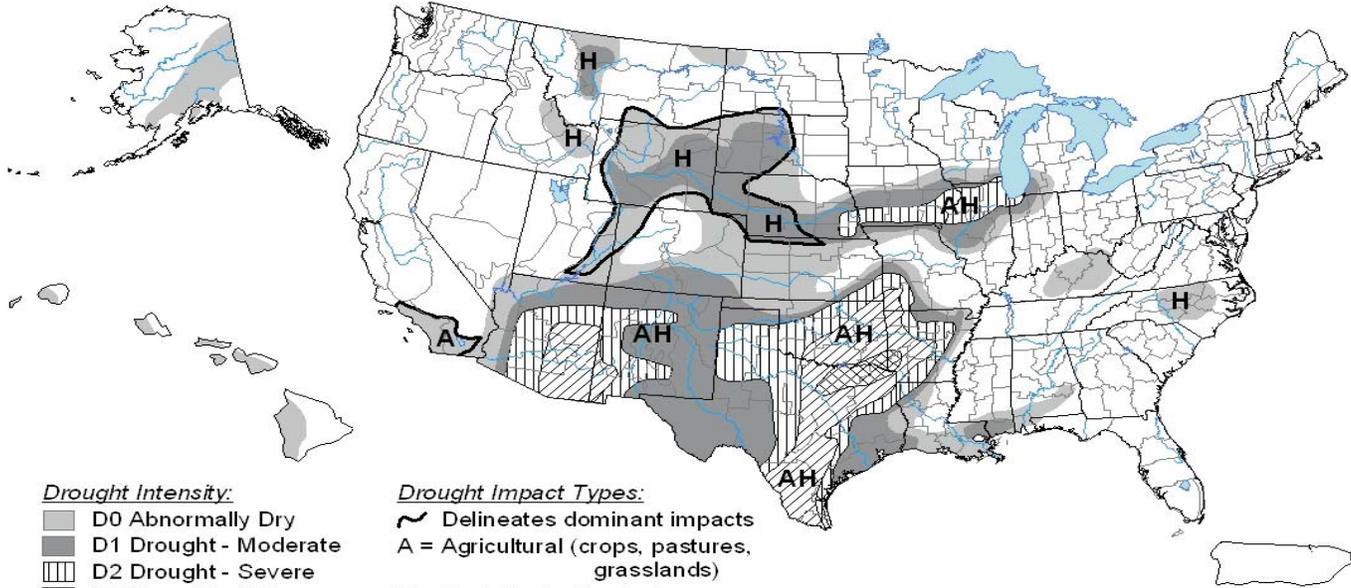
(Continued on page 7)

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U.S. Drought Monitor

February 7, 2006
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)

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

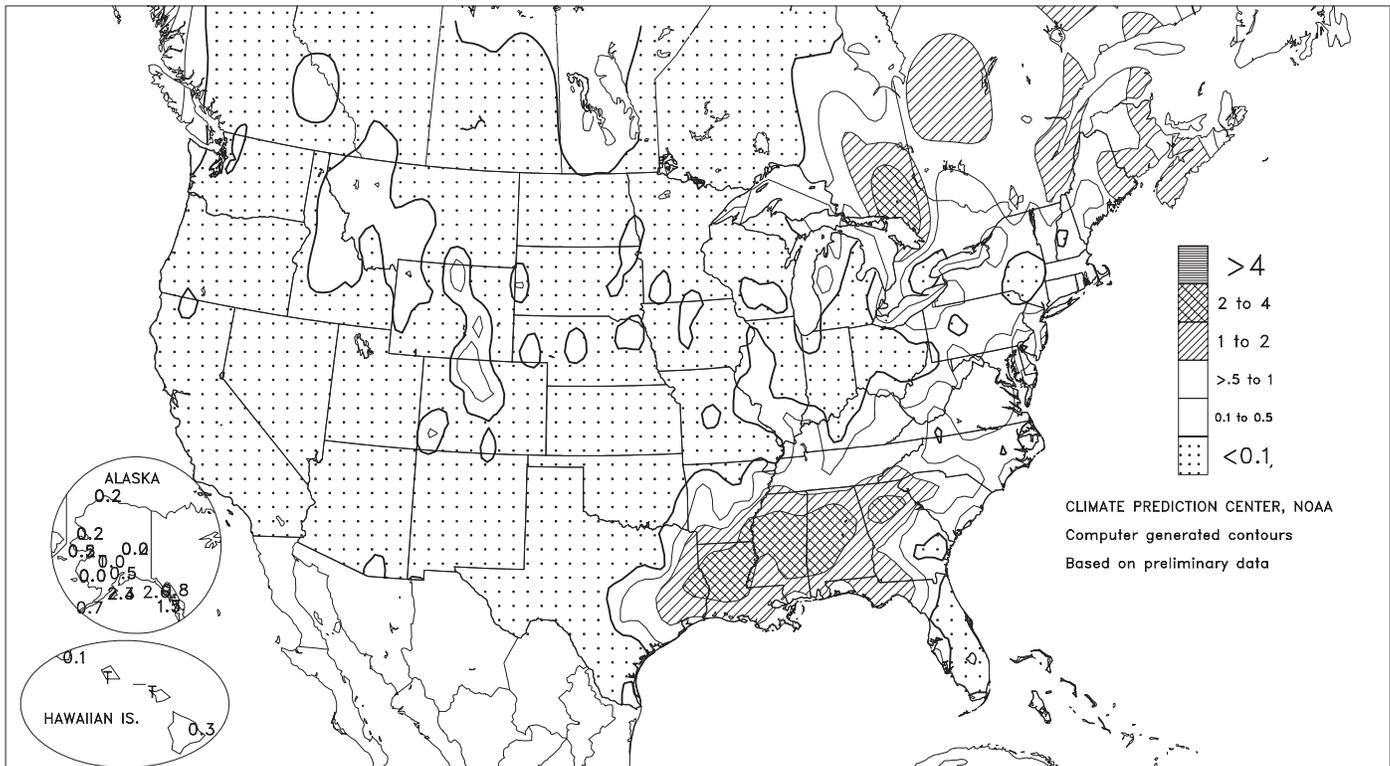
<http://drought.unl.edu/dm>



Released Thursday, February 9, 2006
Author: Rich Tinker, CPC/NCEP/NWS/NOAA

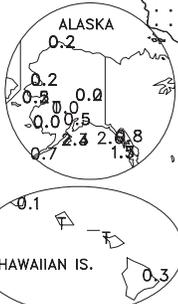
Total Precipitation (Inches)

FEB 5 - 11, 2006



- > 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



National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 11, 2006

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE DEC01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC01	TOTAL, IN, SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F			
																90 AND ABOVE	82 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OF MORE	.50 INCH OF MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	49	30	55	26	39	-6	5.22	4.23	3.42	16.89	146	12.26	174	89	36	0	6	5	3
HUNTSVILLE	45	28	50	25	37	-5	0.70	-0.43	0.38	12.43	96	7.50	103	87	54	0	7	4	0
MOBILE	62	36	74	29	49	-3	1.02	-0.17	0.52	9.26	75	5.67	74	76	38	0	1	2	2
MONTGOMERY	56	30	64	26	43	-6	1.78	0.50	0.96	9.13	76	6.64	94	85	32	0	6	3	1
AK ANCHORAGE	35	20	41	7	28	11	0.49	0.32	0.41	1.88	95	0.98	107	80	72	0	6	2	0
BARROW	-4	-20	2	-51	-12	3	0.21	0.18	0.09	0.59	211	0.36	225	79	76	0	7	3	0
FAIRBANKS	31	-2	43	-17	15	22	0.18	0.10	0.17	0.53	37	0.40	58	85	73	0	7	2	0
JUNEAU	40	28	49	11	34	6	0.83	-0.16	0.43	10.91	93	4.17	65	91	74	0	5	4	0
KODIAK	37	29	39	17	33	3	2.38	0.86	0.73	20.18	111	5.93	56	88	75	0	4	5	3
NOME	29	14	34	-5	21	16	0.46	0.27	0.16	1.40	63	0.68	56	86	66	0	7	5	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	52	17	60	8	35	3	0.00	-0.59	0.00	0.29	6	0.25	8	49	9	0	7	0	0
PHOENIX	78	52	85	47	65	8	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	30	15	0	0	0	0
TUCSON	74	45	81	37	59	5	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.01	0	0.00	0	33	16	0	0	0	0
YUMA	79	53	82	49	66	5	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	32	20	0	0	0	0
AR FORT SMITH	52	27	59	23	40	-2	0.16	-0.40	0.16	3.70	56	3.31	102	77	30	0	5	1	0
LITTLE ROCK	48	30	65	26	39	-4	0.58	-0.21	0.50	5.39	56	4.69	97	82	36	0	5	3	1
CA BAKERSFIELD	72	39	77	36	56	4	0.00	-0.28	0.00	1.86	78	0.75	47	79	54	0	0	0	0
FRESNO	69	40	72	39	55	5	0.00	-0.50	0.00	5.40	126	3.40	116	90	70	0	0	0	0
LOS ANGELES	78	51	87	47	64	6	0.00	-0.77	0.00	2.40	40	1.44	34	80	49	0	0	0	0
REDDING	75	38	80	36	57	9	0.00	-1.40	0.00	22.42	167	8.52	98	65	36	0	0	0	0
SACRAMENTO	67	39	72	36	53	3	0.00	-0.92	0.00	11.62	150	2.64	50	92	39	0	0	0	0
SAN DIEGO	71	51	80	48	61	2	0.00	-0.50	0.00	0.61	14	0.36	12	72	51	0	0	0	0
SAN FRANCISCO	67	46	73	44	56	4	0.00	-1.04	0.00	12.13	135	2.79	46	82	67	0	0	0	0
STOCKTON	68	38	71	36	53	3	0.01	-0.61	0.01	7.58	138	3.40	92	90	73	0	0	1	0
CO ALAMOSA	44	0	52	-12	22	2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.23	37	0.19	66	67	25	0	7	0	0
CO SPRINGS	44	17	58	4	31	1	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.54	71	0.24	71	59	17	0	7	0	0
DENVER INTL	46	17	61	5	31	1	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.68	126	0.33	143	62	21	0	7	2	0
GRAND JUNCTION	45	19	53	7	32	0	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.18	94	0.43	59	55	33	0	7	0	0
PUEBLO	51	13	70	3	32	-1	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.76	100	0.52	141	60	25	0	7	0	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	40	27	51	21	34	3	0.26	-0.44	0.23	10.79	130	7.11	147	66	43	0	5	2	0
HARTFORD	38	23	50	16	30	3	0.42	-0.31	0.42	10.91	127	7.24	145	71	39	0	6	1	0
DC WASHINGTON	43	29	47	26	36	0	0.35	-0.26	0.35	8.03	111	4.69	112	69	39	0	6	1	0
DE WILMINGTON	41	28	52	23	35	2	0.14	-0.50	0.14	8.50	108	5.24	118	68	37	0	6	1	0
FL DAYTONA BEACH	68	42	76	38	55	-4	0.10	-0.54	0.10	5.85	85	4.00	96	86	33	0	0	1	0
JACKSONVILLE	62	35	68	31	49	-5	0.18	-0.60	0.10	12.86	170	5.48	111	89	41	0	1	2	0
KEY WEST	71	60	78	57	66	-4	0.07	-0.32	0.07	0.55	11	0.50	18	75	51	0	0	1	0
MIAMI	73	54	81	49	63	-5	0.00	-0.52	0.00	3.96	81	2.96	110	80	41	0	0	0	0
ORLANDO	71	43	78	38	57	-5	0.20	-0.32	0.20	4.33	78	2.29	70	91	42	0	0	1	0
PENSACOLA	62	38	72	34	50	-3	1.00	-0.11	0.93	10.77	97	6.10	86	74	39	0	0	2	1
TALLAHASSEE	63	32	71	25	48	-5	1.32	0.26	1.04	13.52	121	8.16	116	86	37	0	5	2	1
TAMPA	66	46	71	41	56	-6	0.11	-0.51	0.09	10.66	193	9.39	291	86	47	0	0	3	0
WEST PALM BEACH	72	47	80	42	59	-8	0.00	-0.68	0.00	6.64	83	3.94	81	85	43	0	0	0	0
GA ATHENS	49	30	55	23	39	-5	1.63	0.73	1.29	10.63	107	6.07	98	78	36	0	5	3	1
ATLANTA	47	30	52	28	38	-7	2.50	1.37	2.01	11.38	107	7.71	113	79	51	0	6	4	1
AUGUSTA	53	29	58	21	41	-6	0.30	-0.70	0.19	8.01	87	4.05	67	82	43	0	5	3	0
COLUMBUS	55	32	65	29	44	-5	0.90	-0.15	0.43	6.74	62	4.36	68	82	28	0	4	3	0
MACON	55	29	58	23	42	-5	0.48	-0.65	0.22	7.73	72	3.97	59	84	32	0	5	4	0
SAVANNAH	57	32	61	26	45	-6	0.27	-0.48	0.24	8.08	101	5.36	104	86	41	0	4	3	0
HI HILO	78	61	81	59	70	-1	0.35	-1.75	0.17	17.77	75	12.53	96	76	65	0	0	3	0
HONOLULU	77	64	79	61	71	-2	0.04	-0.54	0.04	1.99	31	1.62	45	73	59	0	0	1	0
KAHULUI	80	62	82	56	71	-1	0.03	-0.60	0.03	1.22	16	1.08	23	71	61	0	0	1	0
LIHUE	78	67	80	63	73	1	0.06	-0.76	0.04	2.02	19	1.94	33	63	54	0	0	2	0
ID BOISE	43	24	47	19	33	-2	0.00	-0.28	0.00	5.48	171	2.08	114	77	57	0	7	0	0
LEWISTON	49	30	54	23	40	3	0.00	-0.22	0.00	2.85	111	1.21	80	72	54	0	5	0	0
POCATELLO	34	15	40	5	24	-4	0.00	-0.22	0.00	3.84	148	1.47	99	86	68	0	7	0	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	34	21	37	16	28	3	0.11	-0.28	0.07	4.76	99	3.40	144	72	57	0	7	3	0
MOLINE	35	18	41	10	27	2	0.05	-0.28	0.03	4.08	95	3.04	145	76	48	0	7	2	0
PEORIA	36	20	41	13	28	2	0.02	-0.33	0.02	4.85	109	3.54	174	79	47	0	7	1	0
ROCKFORD	34	18	38	9	26	4	0.07	-0.23	0.03	4.18	106	3.18	168	77	51	0	7	3	0
SPRINGFIELD	37	20	44	14	28	0	0.42	0.06	0.24	4.09	87	2.62	121	80	52	0	7	3	0
IN EVANSVILLE	37	22	41	18	30	-4	0.21	-0.50	0.14	7.33	97	5.57	139	87	63	0	7	2	0
FORT WAYNE	32	20	37	11	26	1	0.06	-0.39	0.06	5.96	108	3.81	139	83	66	0	7	1	0
INDIANAPOLIS	35	21	39	17	28	-1	0.00	-0.55	0.00	7.15	112	4.46	134	86	55	0	7	0	0
SOUTH BEND	31	19	36	13	25	0	0.04	-0.43	0.04	4.74	78	2.95	98	79	64	0	7	1	0
IA BURLINGTON	38	20	43	13	29	3	0.00	-0.31	0.00	3.82	98	2.81	158	76	35	0	7	0	0
CEDAR RAPIDS	34	11	38	4	22	0	0.01	-0.24	0.01	2.92	100	1.59	110	87	45	0	7	1	0
DES MOINES	34	14	38	6	24	0	0.15	-0.12	0.11	1.85	67	0.90	63	86	61	0	7	2	0
DUBUQUE	33																		

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 11, 2006

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION								RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE DEC01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC01	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP		
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
KY	WICHITA	45	22	51	13	34	0	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.70	29	0.11	11	72	40	0	7	0	0
	JACKSON	39	25	48	21	32	-4	0.41	-0.44	0.32	9.91	108	6.73	138	84	46	0	7	3	0
	LEXINGTON	36	22	43	17	29	-5	0.27	-0.45	0.14	9.69	114	7.29	164	83	65	0	7	3	0
	LOUISVILLE	39	25	44	22	32	-4	0.01	-0.72	0.01	7.68	95	5.64	128	79	48	0	7	1	0
	PADUCAH	41	22	47	18	32	-4	0.22	-0.74	0.13	9.65	103	8.19	165	86	47	0	7	2	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	64	37	77	31	51	-1	1.39	0.05	1.38	8.27	61	4.02	48	86	35	0	2	2	1
	LAKE CHARLES	64	40	75	34	52	-1	0.91	0.02	0.89	7.54	65	3.62	52	83	44	0	0	2	1
	NEW ORLEANS	63	43	76	38	53	-1	0.80	-0.65	0.71	9.13	69	5.81	71	73	42	0	0	3	1
	SHREVEPORT	58	35	70	30	47	-3	1.34	0.27	1.33	9.51	88	8.27	132	79	37	0	2	2	1
ME	CARIBOU	22	6	39	-12	14	3	0.83	0.32	0.79	11.20	160	4.69	124	84	58	0	7	2	1
	PORTLAND	33	19	47	5	26	3	0.33	-0.45	0.33	11.02	115	5.72	107	73	40	0	6	1	0
MD	BALTIMORE	42	28	46	23	35	1	0.56	-0.13	0.56	9.39	119	5.49	120	69	44	0	6	1	1
MA	BOSTON	36	25	51	16	31	1	0.32	-0.50	0.32	8.85	99	5.97	114	62	36	0	5	1	0
	WORCESTER	33	19	47	12	26	1	0.51	-0.24	0.51	11.40	126	7.66	145	75	38	0	7	1	1
MI	ALPENA	26	13	29	-3	20	2	0.33	0.03	0.30	5.16	126	3.54	157	89	70	0	7	3	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	30	20	31	13	25	2	0.10	-0.27	0.08	7.04	132	4.61	175	80	61	0	7	2	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	27	12	31	6	20	2	0.13	-0.17	0.09	4.54	119	3.04	146	85	67	0	7	3	0
	LANSING	28	17	31	7	23	0	0.17	-0.19	0.10	6.72	155	4.81	222	81	67	0	7	3	0
	MUSKEGON	31	20	32	12	26	2	0.40	0.01	0.27	7.23	132	4.29	151	78	64	0	7	2	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	29	17	34	8	23	2	0.09	-0.41	0.08	3.54	55	2.51	66	86	56	0	7	2	0
MN	DULUTH	23	5	26	-2	14	1	0.09	-0.11	0.09	3.38	141	0.84	58	71	47	0	7	1	0
	INT'L FALLS	20	-10	27	-21	5	-3	0.10	-0.06	0.09	1.83	102	1.22	111	87	50	0	7	2	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	28	13	32	7	21	3	0.14	-0.03	0.12	1.95	84	0.98	74	71	51	0	7	2	0
	ROCHESTER	27	13	31	8	20	4	0.03	-0.14	0.03	0.96	43	0.37	31	77	61	0	7	1	0
	ST. CLOUD	27	4	32	-1	16	2	0.16	0.02	0.10	1.72	103	0.71	72	80	54	0	7	2	0
MS	JACKSON	56	31	68	25	44	-3	1.86	0.73	1.71	16.37	128	11.49	154	85	38	0	5	2	1
	MERIDIAN	56	31	62	26	44	-4	2.42	1.15	1.69	13.41	101	10.01	126	86	42	0	5	3	2
	TUPELO	48	31	54	27	39	-4	1.77	0.71	0.97	16.65	129	10.97	162	79	47	0	6	3	2
MO	COLUMBIA	38	20	45	12	29	-2	0.17	-0.32	0.10	3.03	61	2.08	84	80	46	0	7	2	0
	KANSAS CITY	41	21	49	14	31	0	0.03	-0.23	0.03	2.88	91	1.14	74	73	42	0	7	1	0
	SAINT LOUIS	38	22	46	18	30	-3	0.20	-0.30	0.19	3.05	53	1.83	63	78	54	0	7	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	43	20	47	14	32	-3	0.04	-0.48	0.03	2.43	40	1.81	62	73	48	0	7	2	0
MT	BILLINGS	46	23	63	8	35	7	0.10	-0.01	0.05	0.64	38	0.20	20	63	35	0	6	2	0
	BUTTE	32	5	47	-7	18	-3	0.01	-0.07	0.01	1.24	104	0.49	74	82	45	0	7	1	0
	CUT BANK	43	17	58	8	30	8	0.08	0.02	0.04	0.14	17	0.13	27	83	38	0	7	2	0
	GLASGOW	35	19	39	8	27	11	0.03	-0.03	0.02	0.84	104	0.47	107	84	69	0	7	2	0
	GREAT FALLS	42	21	56	12	32	7	0.11	0.02	0.08	1.11	74	0.82	99	71	39	0	6	2	0
	HAVRE	44	20	56	12	32	13	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.74	69	0.32	57	80	52	0	7	0	0
	MISSOULA	37	22	40	12	30	3	0.01	-0.16	0.01	2.57	103	1.40	104	75	64	0	7	1	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	38	19	49	13	29	3	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.65	48	0.18	26	76	56	0	7	0	0
	LINCOLN	38	16	46	12	27	1	0.00	-0.09	0.00	1.43	86	0.91	114	76	55	0	7	0	0
	NORFOLK	36	17	45	11	27	3	0.02	-0.11	0.02	0.86	61	0.37	48	76	54	0	7	1	0
	NORTH PLATTE	40	19	51	13	29	1	0.05	-0.03	0.05	0.51	56	0.27	53	81	47	0	7	1	0
	OMAHA	36	17	44	11	27	1	0.01	-0.13	0.01	1.50	79	0.69	70	82	59	0	7	1	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	43	19	61	9	31	3	0.04	-0.07	0.04	0.67	53	0.53	75	77	44	0	7	1	0
	VALENTINE	34	19	42	13	26	1	0.07	-0.01	0.04	0.50	68	0.27	66	83	62	0	7	2	0
NV	ELY	49	15	55	6	32	3	0.00	-0.16	0.00	1.61	109	0.96	98	82	46	0	7	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	68	44	75	39	56	5	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.06	5	0.04	5	24	16	0	0	0	0
	RENO	56	24	60	22	40	3	0.00	-0.25	0.00	5.48	235	1.60	110	77	53	0	7	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	50	20	56	17	35	0	0.00	-0.14	0.00	4.22	227	1.94	185	84	57	0	7	0	0
NH	CONCORD	33	16	51	2	25	3	0.53	-0.05	0.52	10.02	146	5.47	140	83	37	0	6	2	1
NJ	NEWARK	42	29	55	23	35	3	0.13	-0.58	0.11	9.28	107	5.63	110	65	40	0	5	2	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	52	27	60	17	39	-1	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.14	13	0.04	6	39	16	0	6	0	0
NY	ALBANY	34	19	50	10	27	4	0.21	-0.31	0.20	8.51	143	5.56	168	77	43	0	7	2	0
	BINGHAMTON	28	17	44	10	23	1	0.11	-0.50	0.04	6.29	96	4.27	121	88	67	0	7	5	0
	BUFFALO	29	19	42	11	24	-1	0.40	-0.20	0.17	7.01	89	4.65	113	88	70	0	7	6	0
	ROCHESTER	30	19	45	10	25	1	0.13	-0.37	0.07	4.71	81	3.34	107	81	70	0	7	5	0
	SYRACUSE	29	17	48	7	23	0	0.24	-0.28	0.10	6.69	102	4.13	120	83	62	0	7	6	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	42	25	49	18	34	-4	0.21	-0.71	0.20	9.39	106	5.88	107	70	54	0	7	2	0
	CHARLOTTE	49	25	54	20	37	-7	0.45	-0.38	0.41	9.30	109	4.05	76	79	33	0	7	2	0
	GREENSBORO	47	28	53	21	38	-2	0.45	-0.29	0.45	7.66	98	3.45	73	72	33	0	5	1	0
	HATTERAS	50	38	58	32	44	-2	0.39	-0.60	0.30	9.78	81	4.98	67	82	55	0	1	2	0
	RALEIGH	49	27	53	20	38	-3	0.39	-0.44	0.39	7.23	86	2.99	56	71	38	0	6	1	0
	WILMINGTON	52	31	57	23	42	-5	0.44	-0.45	0.24	6.66	68	2.51	42	86	39	0	4	2	0
ND	BISMARCK	31	18	39	12	25	10	0.14	0.03	0.07	1.17	110	0.33	53	78	63	0	7	4	0
	DICKINSON	30	16	35	0	23	4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.40	45	0.26	48	90	64	0	7	0	0
	FARGO	19	0	34	-19	10	-2	0.29	0.18	0.11	2.03	134	0.71	75	85	68	0	7	3	0
	GRAND FORKS	18	-5	34	-21	6	-4	0.14	0.00	0.07	1.48	102	0.98	109	90	71	0	7	4	0
	JAMESTOWN	26	10	37	-3	18	5	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.50	41	0.19	24	90	68	0	7	0	0
	WILLISTON	32	14	36	2	23	9	0.03	-0.05	0.03	0.54	44	0.31	46	81	67	0	7	1	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	29	18	33	6	24	-3	0.48	-0.04	0.30	6.09	97	4.74	143	87	70	0	7	4	0
	CINCINNATI	36	22	42	17	29	-3	0.01	-0.62	0.01	6.64	92	4.83	123	81	57	0	7	1	0
	CLEVELAND	29	22	33	13	26	-1	0.69	0.14	0.40	6.10	94	4.04	121	84	65	0	7	5	0
	COLUMBUS	34	23	38	17	28	-2	0.04	-0.48	0.04	5.26	84	3.57	106	74	52	0	7	1	0
	DAYTON	32	20	38	12	26	-3	0.04	-0.51	0.04	5.83	89	3.95	114	85	63	0	7	1	0
	MANSFIELD	28	18	33	11	23	-3	0.0												

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 11, 2006

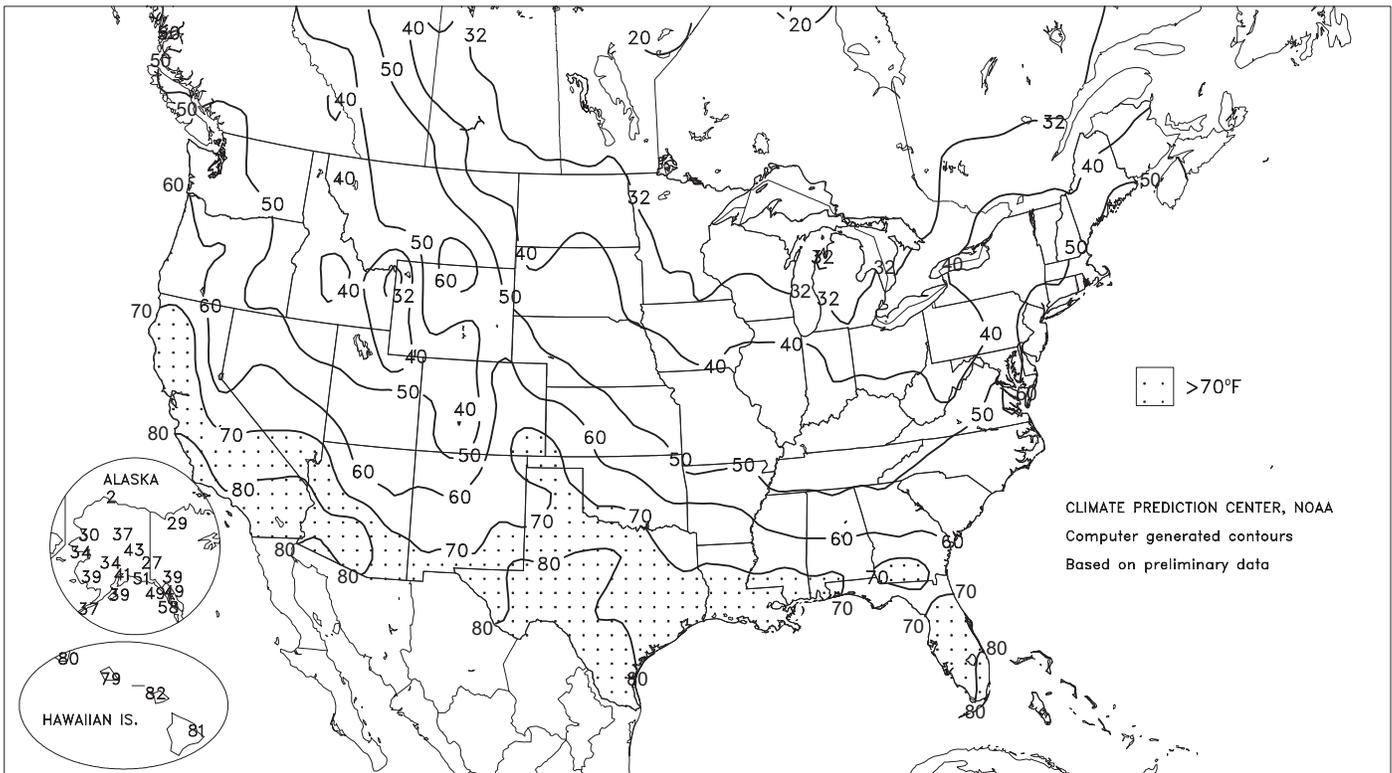
STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE DEC01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC01	TOTAL IN. SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP		
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
OK TOLEDO	32	22	34	14	27	2	0.01	-0.44	0.01	7.40	140	4.23	161	82	59	0	7	1	0	
OK YOUNGSTOWN	30	19	34	10	24	-2	0.39	-0.08	0.21	5.39	89	3.98	129	86	67	0	7	5	0	
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	53	27	64	20	40	0	0.00	-0.27	0.00	0.56	16	0.28	17	71	29	0	6	0	0	
OR TULSA	50	28	55	21	39	-1	0.00	-0.38	0.00	1.24	27	0.72	33	62	38	0	5	0	0	
OR ASTORIA	55	39	60	33	47	3	0.18	-1.85	0.12	40.81	176	26.33	205	72	60	0	0	4	0	
OR BURNS	37	10	43	5	24	-4	0.00	-0.25	0.00	6.73	234	2.28	145	83	70	0	7	0	0	
OR EUGENE	53	33	58	29	43	1	0.00	-1.64	0.00	24.55	132	13.85	135	89	77	0	4	0	0	
OR MEDFORD	61	31	70	26	46	4	0.00	-0.52	0.00	13.66	220	6.59	200	91	52	0	5	0	0	
OR PENDLETON	47	25	53	21	36	-1	0.00	-0.30	0.00	4.86	143	2.29	119	88	73	0	7	0	0	
OR PORTLAND	53	37	57	32	45	3	0.00	-1.07	0.00	19.41	156	11.89	176	75	63	0	2	0	0	
OR SALEM	55	31	62	28	43	1	0.00	-1.32	0.00	25.92	180	14.40	182	84	70	0	5	0	0	
PA ALLENTOWN	38	25	51	18	32	4	0.09	-0.58	0.09	10.38	130	6.80	149	69	45	0	6	1	0	
PA ERIE	31	22	36	15	26	-1	0.44	-0.10	0.43	6.46	91	3.50	104	82	68	0	7	2	0	
PA MIDDLETOWN	38	28	44	24	33	3	0.25	-0.45	0.25	9.02	126	6.30	161	73	41	0	6	1	0	
PA PHILADELPHIA	41	29	55	24	35	2	0.17	-0.48	0.17	8.07	103	5.10	112	63	40	0	6	1	0	
PA PITTSBURGH	31	21	33	13	26	-3	0.05	-0.51	0.03	6.39	99	4.66	130	86	59	0	7	3	0	
PA WILKES-BARRE	34	22	46	17	28	1	0.02	-0.50	0.01	7.92	136	5.16	157	81	53	0	7	2	0	
PA WILLIAMSPORT	36	25	43	17	30	3	0.03	-0.62	0.03	9.23	135	6.96	179	71	50	0	7	1	0	
RI PROVIDENCE	39	26	56	19	33	3	0.35	-0.51	0.31	11.64	118	7.30	127	62	40	0	5	2	0	
SC BEAUFORT	56	33	60	28	45	-4	0.20	-0.60	0.13	5.72	67	3.22	60	86	41	0	3	2	0	
SC CHARLESTON	56	33	61	27	45	-4	0.33	-0.43	0.17	7.80	91	4.55	86	82	43	0	3	2	0	
SC COLUMBIA	50	30	55	23	40	-6	0.66	-0.29	0.35	7.86	82	3.77	61	83	47	0	5	3	0	
SC GREENVILLE	48	29	54	23	38	-5	0.54	-0.43	0.30	9.47	97	4.65	78	79	34	0	7	2	0	
SD ABERDEEN	30	14	40	3	22	6	0.20	0.12	0.09	1.66	168	0.55	90	83	68	0	7	4	0	
SD HURON	32	15	42	8	24	5	0.25	0.16	0.17	0.97	96	0.39	63	88	61	0	7	3	0	
SD RAPID CITY	37	19	42	6	28	2	0.05	-0.03	0.04	0.45	51	0.20	42	83	52	0	7	2	0	
SD SIOUX FALLS	31	13	35	8	22	4	0.08	0.00	0.06	1.88	162	0.85	133	82	60	0	7	2	0	
TN BRISTOL	40	22	45	18	31	-5	0.39	-0.41	0.35	7.53	92	4.82	101	91	43	0	7	3	0	
TN CHATTANOOGA	45	28	50	24	36	-6	0.55	-0.61	0.27	10.58	88	6.73	93	85	49	0	7	5	0	
TN KNOXVILLE	43	26	49	22	35	-5	0.53	-0.41	0.36	7.99	76	5.16	85	91	47	0	7	4	0	
TN MEMPHIS	45	30	50	28	38	-5	0.93	-0.09	0.92	11.12	97	9.21	158	75	38	0	6	2	1	
TN NASHVILLE	44	28	48	25	36	-3	0.46	-0.38	0.31	10.51	107	8.05	152	79	40	0	7	3	0	
TX ABILENE	64	31	79	25	48	1	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.52	20	0.41	31	49	28	0	5	0	0	
TX AMARILLO	54	22	68	15	38	-1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.13	9	0.10	13	65	16	0	7	0	0	
TX AUSTIN	68	33	79	27	50	-3	0.34	-0.10	0.34	2.33	47	2.24	88	60	38	0	5	1	0	
TX BEAUMONT	65	40	73	34	53	-1	0.58	-0.31	0.58	5.06	41	2.90	40	84	36	0	0	1	1	
TX BROWNSVILLE	74	49	80	43	62	1	0.11	-0.23	0.11	2.31	77	0.81	43	78	44	0	0	1	0	
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	75	45	83	37	60	2	0.00	-0.43	0.00	0.62	15	0.26	11	74	35	0	0	0	0	
TX DEL RIO	70	40	82	31	55	1	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.31	19	0.25	28	53	33	0	1	0	0	
TX EL PASO	62	33	75	24	48	-1	0.05	-0.03	0.05	0.07	5	0.07	12	36	17	0	3	1	0	
TX FORT WORTH	62	36	75	30	49	2	0.05	-0.43	0.05	2.91	56	2.58	98	62	28	0	2	1	0	
TX GALVESTON	65	49	72	43	57	0	0.36	-0.34	0.36	3.37	38	1.01	19	83	44	0	0	1	0	
TX HOUSTON	66	40	75	34	53	-1	0.80	0.05	0.80	9.91	116	3.54	73	82	42	0	0	1	1	
TX LUBBOCK	62	27	74	21	45	3	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.03	2	0.03	4	45	22	0	5	0	0	
TX MIDLAND	62	29	81	24	46	-1	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.27	20	0.16	22	42	22	0	5	0	0	
TX SAN ANGELO	66	31	84	21	48	0	0.03	-0.24	0.03	0.23	11	0.21	17	49	22	0	4	1	0	
TX SAN ANTONIO	70	38	82	32	54	1	0.09	-0.32	0.09	0.54	13	0.44	19	62	24	0	1	1	0	
TX VICTORIA	69	38	77	32	54	-1	0.11	-0.39	0.11	2.11	37	1.62	50	85	39	0	2	1	0	
TX WACO	65	34	78	29	50	1	0.59	0.05	0.59	3.08	56	2.65	98	69	36	0	2	1	1	
TX WICHITA FALLS	61	30	77	27	46	2	0.00	-0.32	0.00	0.86	26	0.68	43	59	29	0	5	0	0	
UT SALT LAKE CITY	41	22	46	17	32	-1	0.00	-0.30	0.00	3.16	103	1.90	103	82	44	0	7	0	0	
VT BURLINGTON	26	14	47	0	20	2	0.51	0.09	0.41	7.02	137	4.81	166	83	49	0	6	3	0	
VA LYNCHBURG	43	24	48	18	34	-2	0.71	-0.03	0.71	7.94	100	4.91	104	66	37	0	7	1	1	
VA NORFOLK	46	33	50	26	39	-2	0.27	-0.54	0.27	7.48	91	3.18	61	69	39	0	2	1	0	
VA RICHMOND	45	27	48	19	36	-2	0.64	-0.05	0.64	9.86	127	4.05	87	73	39	0	5	1	1	
VA ROANOKE	42	29	50	25	36	-1	0.61	-0.13	0.61	7.33	101	4.97	113	60	41	0	7	1	1	
WA WASH/DULLES	42	26	46	21	34	1	0.42	-0.24	0.42	7.13	100	4.19	102	71	43	0	7	1	0	
WA OLYMPIA	53	28	58	22	40	0	0.01	-1.62	0.01	27.00	150	18.11	179	92	74	0	6	1	0	
WA QUILLAYUTE	54	35	58	29	44	2	0.82	-2.33	0.40	35.43	107	26.15	141	78	65	0	2	3	0	
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	55	40	60	35	47	4	0.21	-0.88	0.21	19.83	159	12.98	189	71	52	0	0	1	0	
WA SPOKANE	41	25	45	20	33	2	0.00	-0.36	0.00	7.77	167	4.81	201	88	57	0	7	0	0	
WA YAKIMA	49	25	51	19	37	4	0.00	-0.19	0.00	4.28	149	1.89	127	79	53	0	7	0	0	
WV BECKLEY	32	19	39	13	26	-6	0.37	-0.32	0.35	6.15	83	3.43	80	80	60	0	7	2	0	
WV CHARLESTON	38	24	45	20	31	-4	0.34	-0.40	0.34	7.22	93	4.57	103	81	51	0	7	1	0	
WV ELKINS	33	20	39	11	27	-3	0.23	-0.52	0.19	6.67	83	4.09	89	78	51	0	7	4	0	
WV HUNTINGTON	38	24	46	20	31	-4	0.25	-0.46	0.21	6.80	89	4.43	103	81	47	0	7	2	0	
WI EAU CLAIRE	29	12	31	9	21	5	0.08	-0.11	0.07	1.61	68	1.24	93	79	43	0	7	2	0	
WI GREEN BAY	28	13	30	8	20	2	0.05	-0.18	0.04	3.24	108	2.20	139	79	57	0	7	2	0	
WI LA CROSSE	31	15	33	10	23	3	0.04	-0.21	0.03	1.09	39	0.53	33	78	43	0	7	2	0	
WI MADISON	32	17	36	11	24	4	0.04	-0.26	0.02	3.14	93	2.15	124	73	55	0	7	2	0	
WI MILWAUKEE	32	20	34	16	26	3	0.15	-0.26	0.07	4.32	92	3.14	126	70	54	0	7	4	0	
WY CASPER	36	12	48	-5	24	-1	0.38	0.24	0.33	1.60	114	1.31	168	74	51	0	7	2	0	
WY CHEYENNE	40	19	56	8	30	2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.32	31	0.04	7	45	31	0	7	0	0	
WY LANDER	42	14	64	-2	28	5	0.16	0.06	0.08	0.69	54	0.30	45	67	45	0	7	2	0	
WY SHERIDAN	46	19	67	1	32	7	0.04	-0.10	0.04	0.64	38	0.16	16	71	41	0	7	1	0	

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

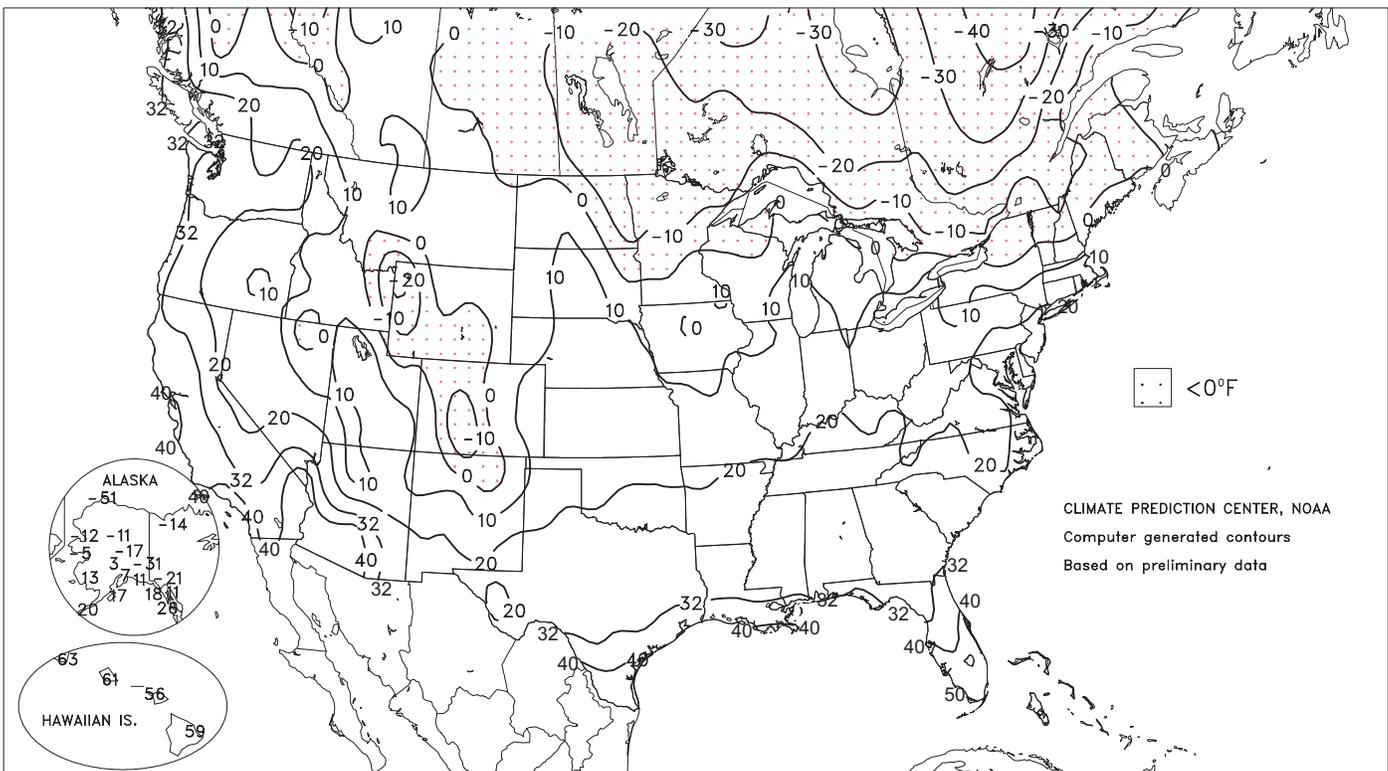
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

FEB 5 - 11, 2006



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

FEB 5 - 11, 2006



(Continued from front cover)

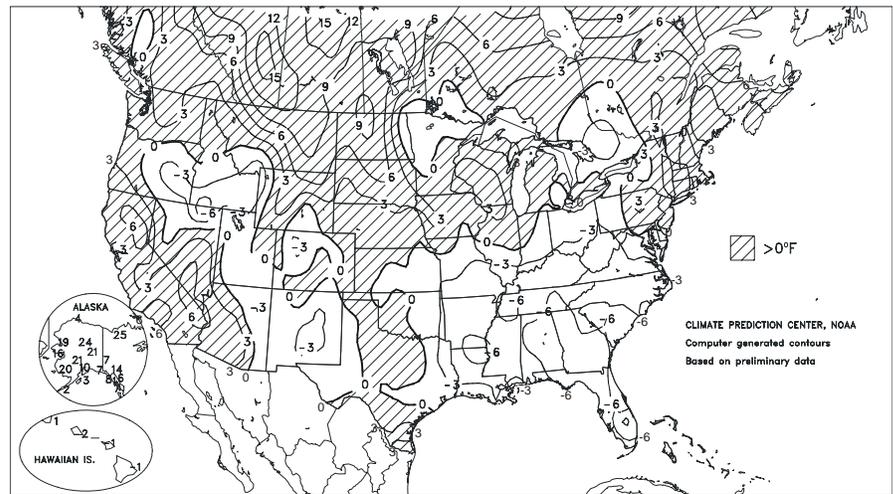
Plains, conditions remained generally favorable for overwintering wheat, despite the lack of a protective snow cover and slowly diminishing soil moisture reserves. Meanwhile, wet fields had the opportunity to begin drying across the **Northwest**. Farther east, periods of light precipitation re-established a shallow snow cover in parts of the **Corn Belt**. In addition, colder weather helped to freeze previously muddy **Midwestern** fields. Toward week's end, showers and thunderstorms spread across the **South** in advance of a developing winter storm, providing additional drought relief **west of the Delta**. Wet snow blanketed parts of the **interior South**, but much heavier snow arrived across the **Mid-Atlantic and Northeastern States** on February 11-12.

Approximately 100 daily-record highs were set from February 5-11, mostly in **California**. However, warmth lingered early in the week across **Texas**, where records for February 5 included 84°F in **San Angelo** and 81°F in **Midland**. A few days later, record warmth briefly expanded across the **Desert Southwest** and the **Rockies**, resulting in records for February 8 in locations such as **Tucson, AZ** (81°F), and **Lander, WY** (64°F). In **southwestern Oregon**, **Medford** tallied consecutive daily-record highs (70 and 69°F on February 9 and 10, respectively). However, warmth was most persistent in **California**, where three consecutive daily-record highs were observed in **Red Bluff** (78, 79, and 78°F from February 7-9) and **Paso Robles** (81, 79, and 76°F from February 9-11). Highs reached 90°F in **California** locations such as **Death Valley** (on February 9), **Oxnard** (on February 9), and **Santa Ana** (on February 8). For **Death Valley**, it was the earliest reading of 90°F or higher, breaking the record set on February 12, 1996. High winds accompanied **southern California's** warmth in locations such as **Laguna Peak**, where an easterly gust to 74 m.p.h. was clocked on February 8. Farther east, **Vero Beach, FL**, posted a daily-record low of 37°F on February 6. A few days later, enough cold, dry air edged into the **Northwest** to produce record lows for February 11 in locations such as **Redmond, OR** (13°F), and **Olympia, WA** (22°F).

Early in the week, a departing storm system produced locally heavy snow in the **lower Great Lakes region** and rain in the **Northeast**. On February 5, **Alpena, MI**, received a daily-record snowfall (12.8 inches), while **Bangor, ME**, collected a daily-record rainfall (1.14 inches). A subsequent storm scooted across the **South**, producing locally heavy rain and—in the **southern Appalachians**—some wet snow. **Birmingham, AL**,

Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

FEB 5 - 11, 2006



measured 3.42 inches of rain, a record for February 6. Toward week's end, precipitation returned to the **South**. On February 10, daily-record totals included 1.06 inches of rain in **Texarkana, AR**, and 3.2 inches of snow in **Memphis, TN**. A day later, **Jackson, KY** (4.3 inches), also netted a daily-record snowfall. More significant snows were observed across the **Mid-Atlantic and Northeastern States** on February 11-12, when storm totals reached 26.9 inches at **New York's Central Park**; 21.9 inches in **Hartford, CT**; 17.5 inches in **Boston, MA**; and 13.1 inches in **Baltimore, MD**. It was the heaviest single-storm snowfall for both **New York City** (previously, 26.4 inches on December 26-27, 1947) and **Hartford** (previously, 21.0 inches on February 11-12, 1983). On February 12, northeasterly wind gusts as high as 38 m.p.h. accompanied the snow in **New York City**.

Cool, mostly dry weather prevailed in **Hawaii**. In **Honolulu, Oahu**, where February 5-11 temperatures averaged 2°F below normal, the week's highest reading was 79°F on February 6. At week's end, showers developed in windward areas, resulting in 24-hour (February 11-12) **Big Island** totals of 1.47 inches in **Pahoa** and 1.04 inches in **Mountain View**. Farther north, **Alaska's** sudden transition to mild weather boosted weekly mainland temperatures 10 to 24°F above normal. Even in **southern Alaska**, **Yakutat** closed the week with consecutive daily-record highs (47 and 49°F on February 10 and 11, respectively), following a southeasterly wind gust to 64 m.p.h. on February 6. Wet weather accompanied the arrival of above-normal temperatures in parts of **southern Alaska**, where February 1-11 precipitation totals were more than twice normal in locations such as **Valdez** (5.09 inches, including 25.6 inches of snow) and **King Salmon** (0.81 inch, including 9.2 inches of snow).

National Agricultural Summary

February 6 - 12, 2006

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

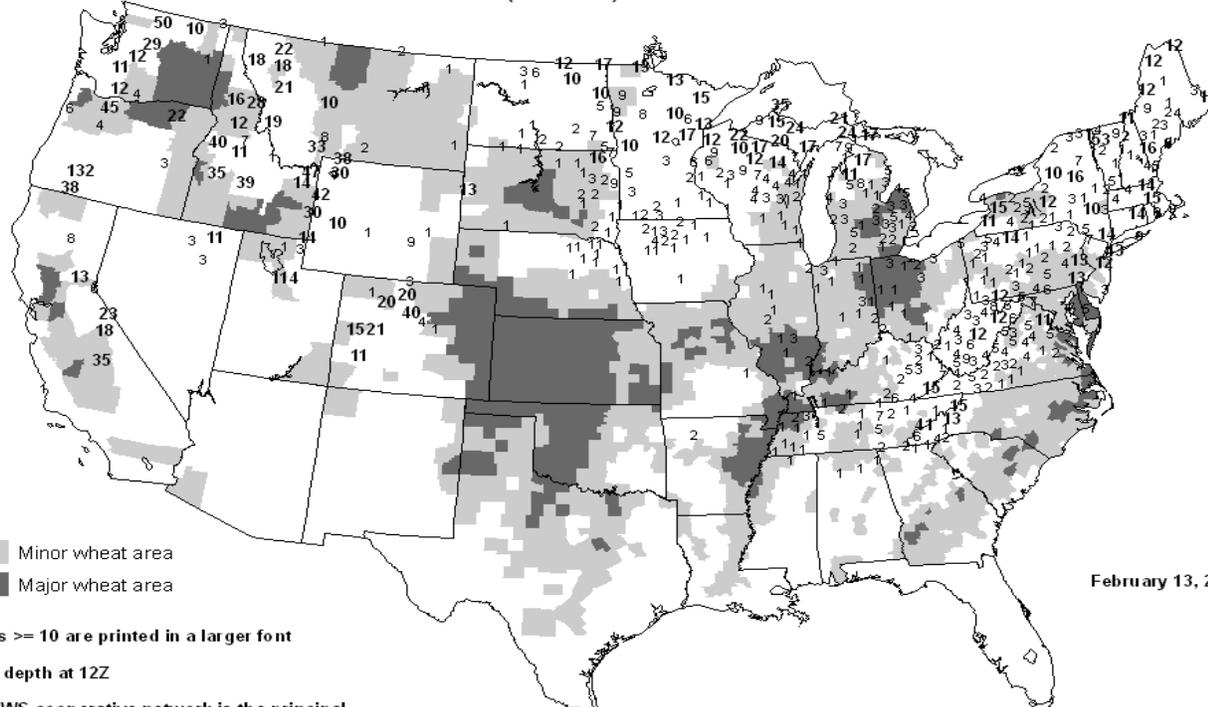
HIGHLIGHTS

Temperatures averaged below normal across the Southeast, Mississippi Delta, southern Corn Belt, Ohio River Valley, and much of the Rocky Mountains. However, above-normal temperatures persisted across the rest of the Nation, including the Pacific Coast, New England, and most of the Corn Belt and Great Plains. Lack of protective snow cover, especially in the northern and central Great Plains, remained a concern for winter wheat growers. Adding to these concerns was the continued lack of precipitation across the Great Plains. In the southern Great Plains, warm, dry weather continued to stress winter grains. Elsewhere, moderate to heavy snowfall blanketed much of the Appalachians, middle Atlantic Coast, and Northeast, while moderate to heavy rainfall in the Delta and Southeast was welcomed.

However, except for isolated pockets of light precipitation, the western half of the Nation was mostly dry.

In Florida, cool weather slowed vegetable growth, and pasture conditions declined due to lack of rainfall. Growers in Georgia sampled soil to prepare for planting, while livestock producers applied lime and chicken litter to pastures and hay fields. Land preparation for summer crops was well underway in Texas, though many growers had to irrigate before plowing. Winter wheat and oat conditions remained mostly very poor. Arizona growers harvested a variety of vegetable and citrus crops. In California, harvest was active for several citrus crops and early almond orchards were in bloom.

United States Snow Depth (Inches)



February 13, 2006

Minor wheat area
Major wheat area

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

January Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

January featured a remarkable stretch of sustained warmth virtually nationwide, boosting monthly temperatures nearly 20°F above normal on the northern Plains and generally 8 to 18°F above normal across the remainder of the Plains, Midwest, and Northeast. Dozens of locations noted their warmest January, breaking records established as far back as 1914 and 1919. Near-normal January readings were confined to southern Florida, parts of California, and the Desert Southwest.

The new year began in the midst of a flood from northern California into parts of the Northwest. Although showery January weather maintained soggy or snowy conditions in the West as far south as central California, the Great Basin, and Utah's Wasatch Range, the region escaped further widespread flooding. In stark contrast, drought intensified under a dry regime in Arizona and New Mexico due to diminishing soil moisture reserves, meager mountain snowpacks, and prospects for below-normal spring and summer runoff. Exceptionally dry conditions also persisted in winter wheat areas on the southern Plains, further stressing pastures and winter grains. The remainder of the Plains also reported mostly below-normal precipitation and diminishing soil moisture reserves. However, the northern and central Plains' wheat continued to benefit from a lack of weather extremes, despite minimal snow cover and a gradual loss of the crop's winter hardiness. Farther east, most winter wheat areas of the Midwest experienced a wet January, but mild weather kept fields mostly muddy rather than frozen. Muddy conditions were a concern, however, for some Midwestern livestock, especially from the Ohio Valley to the lower Great Lakes region. Elsewhere, Southern pastures and winter grains from eastern Texas to the Delta benefited from soil moisture improvements, but winter agricultural areas of southern Texas and peninsular Florida remained extremely dry through month's end. In early February, however, heavy showers halted the need for irrigation across Florida's peninsula.

Daily-record highs were set somewhere in the Lower 48 States on 43 consecutive days from December 19 - January 30. In January alone, more than 500 daily-record highs were set or tied. At least two dozen record highs were reported each day from January 1-3, 5-7, and 14-15. Early in the month, monthly record highs were tied or broken in a handful of locations, including the Texas cities of Galveston (78°F on January 2; previously, 78°F on January 3, 1989) and Childress (87°F on January 3; previously, 85°F on January 24, 1950). Later, Tillamook, OR (70°F on January 24; previously, 69°F on January 30, 1976), also notched a monthly record high. Locations reporting their warmest January on record are listed below.

Record-High January Average Temperature (°F)

<u>Location</u>	<u>Avg.</u>	<u>Dep.</u>	<u>Previous Record</u>
N. Little Rock, AR	49.9	+ 9.7	47.4 in 1990
Tulsa, OK	48.4	+12.0	48.0 in 1923
Joplin, MO	45.6	+12.5	42.9 in 1990
Jackson, KY	45.1	+11.2	42.8 in 1990
Paducah, KY	44.0	+11.1	44.0 in 1950
West Plains, MO	43.9	+12.5	42.4 in 1990
Wichita, KS	43.2	+13.0	42.5 in 1933

<u>Location</u>	<u>Avg.</u>	<u>Dep.</u>	<u>Previous Record</u>
Dodge City, KS	42.9	+12.8	40.1 in 1986
Kansas City, MO	42.7	+15.8	42.4 in 1933
Vichy-Rolla, MO	41.8	+11.9	37.6 in 1964
Dulles Airport, VA	41.8	+10.1	40.8 in 1990
Blacksburg, VA	39.8	+ 8.9	39.2 in 1953
Hastings, NE	39.5	+15.9	34.2 in 1933
Kearney, NE	39.2	+16.8	35.1 in 1986
Lima, OH	38.5	+13.0	38.1 in 1932
Grand Island, NE	38.4	+16.0	36.4 in 1933
E. Rapid City, SD	38.4	+14.0	35.2 in 1953
Quincy, IL	38.4	+13.7	37.6 in 1990
Billings, MT	37.9	+13.9	37.2 in 1986
Urbana, IL	37.9	+13.8	37.7 in 1933
Mansfield, OH	37.1	+12.8	34.5 in 1990
North Platte, NE	37.0	+13.8	34.0 in 1914
Galesburg, IL	36.9	+15.6	33.9 in 1990
Fort Wayne, IN	36.9	+13.3	36.8 in 1932
Youngstown, OH	36.8	+11.9	36.0 in 1950
Omaha, NE	36.7	+15.0	36.2 in 1933
Lincoln, NE	36.7	+14.3	36.7 in 1933
Defiance, OH	36.7	+12.5	36.6 in 1932
Coeur d'Alene, ID	36.7	+ 8.3	36.4 in 1983
Murdo, SD	36.6	+17.7	32.7 in 1939
Norfolk, NE	36.6	+16.2	32.6 in 1992
Valentine, NE	36.5	+15.7	31.7 in 1990
Midway Airport, IL	36.5	+13.0	35.2 in 1933
Rapid City, SD	36.4	+14.0	34.9 in 1919
Helena, MT	36.1	+15.9	34.5 in 1953
Goshen, IN	36.1	+11.8	35.7 in 1990
South Bend, IN	35.8	+12.4	34.0 in 1990
Kennebec, SD	35.5	+16.7	32.5 in 1990
Sheridan, WY	35.4	+14.1	33.7 in 1953
Pierre, SD	35.1	+17.3	30.9 in 1990
Cut Bank, MT	35.0	+16.0	34.0 in 1986
Miles City, MT	34.3	+16.9	32.4 in 1992
Havre, MT	33.7	+19.1	31.2 in 1986
Syracuse, NY	33.4	+10.7	33.2 in 1990
Oshkosh, WI	32.4	+16.3	28.1 in 1933
Traverse City, MI	31.9	+11.0	31.9 in 1932
Manitowoc, WI	31.0	+12.3	30.2 in 1933
Timber Lake, SD	30.9	+16.0	27.6 in 1983
Green Bay, WI	30.5	+14.9	27.6 in 1933
Appleton, WI	30.2	+14.3	26.9 in 1990
Mobridge, SD	30.1	+16.4	27.0 in 1919
Sturgeon Bay, WI	29.9	+13.8	26.9 in 1932, '90
Dickinson, ND	29.3	+15.1	27.7 in 1992
Glasgow, MT	29.2	+18.4	26.6 in 1992
Stevens Point, WI	29.0	+16.0	27.9 in 1990
Wisc. Rapids, WI	28.7	+15.0	26.4 in 1921
Minneapolis, MN	28.6	+15.5	26.6 in 1944
Eau Claire, WI	28.4	+16.5	26.0 in 1944
Minot, ND	28.3	+18.5	23.4 in 1992
Rochester, MN	28.1	+16.3	25.8 in 1990
Ontonagon, MI	28.0	+12.2	24.3 in 1990
Houghton Lake, MI	28.0	+10.2	26.5 in 2002
Munising, MI	27.7	+ 9.8	25.3 in 1990
Aberdeen, SD	27.1	+16.1	26.2 in 1931
Bismarck, ND	26.8	+16.6	24.6 in 1931
Wausau, WI	26.7	+13.7	25.1 in 2002
Williston, ND	26.6	+18.6	24.5 in 1931
Marshfield, WI	26.5	+14.8	24.5 in 1990
St. Cloud, MN	25.5	+16.7	22.9 in 1944

<u>Location</u>	<u>Avg.</u>	<u>Dep.</u>	<u>Previous Record</u>
Jamestown, ND	24.9	+16.2	23.2 in 1990
Houghton, MI	24.8	+10.2	23.2 in 1990
Ironwood, MI	24.2	+ 9.7	23.8 in 1944
Marquette, MI	24.0	+11.6	22.0 in 1990
Duluth, MN	23.8	+15.4	21.9 in 1944
Iron Mountain, MI	23.8	+12.4	23.6 in 2002
Fargo, ND	23.5	+16.7	21.8 in 1990
Grand Forks, ND	21.3	+16.0	18.7 in 1990
Int'l Falls, MN	18.8	+16.1	17.5 in 1944

Initially, clouds and fog accompanied the Midwestern warmth. In Wisconsin, both Green Bay and Milwaukee reported record-setting, 17-day streaks of cloudy weather (defined as a day with an average sunrise-to-sunset cloud cover in excess of 75 percent) from December 24 - January 9. Later, several stations across the Plains and Midwest noted near-record or record-setting spells of consecutive days with above-normal daily average temperatures. For example, Mobridge, SD, eclipsed its 1936 record of 41 consecutive warmer-than-normal days, reaching 42 days (December 21 - January 31) by month's end. Mobridge's warm spell continued through at least the first 13 days of February. Elsewhere in South Dakota, Rapid City's 52-day warm spell (December 20 - February 9) edged its November-December 1939 mark of 48 consecutive days. Farther east, LaCrosse, WI, observed its third-longest spell of consecutive warmer-than-normal weather (49 days from December 22 - February 8) behind 57 days in October-December 2001 and 54 days in January-March 1878. Other records related to persistent warmth included 9 January days with temperatures of 60°F or higher in North Platte, NE (previously, 6 days in 1906, 1935, and 2003); 28 January days with high temperatures of 30°F or higher in Glasgow, MT (previously, 27 days in 1919); and 1 January day with a low temperature at or below 0°F in Duluth, MN (normal is 17 days; the record was 3 days in 1889, 1891, and 1898). For the first time on record, January temperatures remained above 15°F in Cut Bank, MT; the previous record of 10°F was established in 1919. In many locations, minimal snowfall accompanied the warmth. For example, it was the least snowy January on record in Rochester, MN (0.8 inch, or 7 percent of normal). Snowfall was also scarce downwind of the Great Lakes, where Buffalo, NY (7.1 inches, or 27 percent of normal), noted its least snowy January since 1989, and Munising, MI (18.1 inches, or 44 percent), experienced its least snowy January on record. In contrast, a few Northeastern locations, including Hartford, CT (21.8 inches, or 147 percent of normal), and Worcester, MA (24.1 inches, or 155 percent), noted above-normal monthly snowfall totals. In Hartford, however, more than half (12.5 inches) of the snow fell on January 3.

Record-Low January Snowfall (Inches)

<u>Location</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Previous Record</u>
Rapid City, SD	Trace	5.2	Trace in 1914
North Platte, NE	Trace	5.0	Trace in 1964 and earlier
Harrisburg, PA	Trace	N/A	Trace in 1932 and 1973
Rochester, MN	0.8	11.1	1.7 in 1961
LaCrosse, WI	1.6	12.9	1.6 in 1903
Munising, MI	18.1	41.6	18.5 in 1953
Ontonagon, MI	23.0	55.4	33.0 in 1984 and 1990

On New Year's Day, parts of western Texas and eastern New Mexico endured wind gusts above 60 m.p.h. and a dust storm with

visibilities less than one-half mile. On January 1, winds gusted to 64 m.p.h. in Lubbock, which endured a record-setting spell without measurable precipitation (98 days from October 28 - February 2). Lubbock's previous record was an 88-day dry spell from October 1921 - January 1922. During the first few days of 2006, wildfires charred nearly one-third of a million acres (more than 500 square miles) of vegetation, primarily across the South Central United States. However, highly beneficial rain arrived toward month's end in eastern Texas, where January 28 totals in Waco (1.63 inches) and Dallas-Ft. Worth (1.59 inches) exceeded the stations' respective rainfall amounts during the preceding 88 days (November 1 - January 27). Late-month rains also provided drought relief in the central Corn Belt, where 24-hour Illinois totals on January 28-29 reached 1.58 inches in Rockford and 1.76 inches in Moline. It was Rockford's highest 24-hour total since August 18, 2005, when 2.23 inches fell. More impressively, it was Moline's highest 24-hour sum since May 30-31, 2004, when rainfall totaled 2.57 inches. In contrast, exceptionally dry conditions persisted through month's end in the Southwest. At month's end, Phoenix, AZ, noted its 105th consecutive day (October 19 - January 31) without a drop of rain (previously, 101 days from September 23, 1999 - January 1, 2000). Elsewhere in Arizona, Flagstaff established records for its latest first measurable snowfall (January 15; previously, January 7, 1930) and its lowest July 1 - January 31 snowfall (1.6 inches; previously, 2.5 inches in 1929-30). Flagstaff typically receives 51.7 inches of snow by the end of January. Farther north, monthly precipitation totaled just 0.03 inch (6 percent of normal) in Miles City, MT, tying its January 2000 record low.

In sharp contrast, widespread flooding subsided in early January across northern California and the Northwest. Nevertheless, wet conditions persisted for much of the remainder of the month. In fact, it was the wettest month on record in Washington locations such as Naselle (38.58 inches; previously, 34.95 inches in January 1953) and Hoquiam (23.46 inches; previously, 19.64 inches in December 1996).

Washington State Record-High January Precipitation (Inches)

<u>Location</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Previous Record</u>
Naselle	38.58	16.28	34.95 in 1953
Cushman Powerhouse	33.96	13.69	24.74 in 1992
Humptulips	32.82	16.37	26.74 in 1992
Matlock	29.71	13.03	20.13 in 1990
Raymond	27.72	12.05	21.76 in 1990
Grayland	26.13	10.45	17.66 in 1998
Quillayute	24.02	13.65	23.99 in 1992
Hoquiam	23.46	9.79	15.24 in 1998
Tolt S. Fork Reservoir	22.76	11.98	21.25 in 1990
Kalama Falls Hatchery	20.95	9.12	19.73 in 1971
Glenoma	19.29	9.39	16.95 in 1975
Packwood	19.26	9.32	18.13 in 1990
Mud Mountain Dam	17.95	6.65	13.90 in 1953
Doty	16.35	7.89	14.59 in 1999
Mayfield Lake	15.28	7.14	12.78 in 1990
Longview	13.64	6.35	13.11 in 1953
Kent	12.00	5.30	11.75 in 1953
Tacoma	11.93	5.38	10.90 in 1990
Monroe	11.62	6.05	10.78 in 1967
Bellingham	8.12	3.91	6.21 in 1997
Ritzville	4.15	1.33	3.48 in 1959

In western Oregon, Laurel Mountain experienced its wettest 31-day period on record from December 18 - January 17, when rainfall totaled 54.86 inches (previously, 53.81 inches from December 3, 1996 - January 2, 1997). Elsewhere in Oregon, 31-day totals from December 19 - January 18 reached record proportions in Astoria (27.35 inches; previously, 24.82 inches in November-December 1998) and Salem (18.76 inches; previously, 18.32 inches in December 1933 - January 1934). Meanwhile, Seattle, WA, collected its highest 25-day total, measuring 12.80 inches from December 20 - January 13 (previously, 12.16 inches in November-December 1998). Olympia, WA, reported measurable rain on 35 consecutive days from December 18 - January 21, edging its January-February 1953 standard of 33 days. By month's end, snow depths in Washington climbed to 177 inches (145 percent of normal) near Mt. Baker and 172 inches (131 percent) at the Paradise Ranger Station near Mt. Rainier. Existing February 1 records for those locations are 234 inches in 1933 near Mt. Baker and 240 inches in 1969 at Paradise. Farther south, the water equivalent of the Sierra Nevada snowpack stood at 22 inches (125 percent of the January 31 normal) at month's end, up from 11 inches (109 percent) on New Year's Eve and 5 inches (63 percent) on December 17.

Many parts of Hawaii experienced warm, wet January weather, while bitterly cold, dry conditions prevailed in much of Alaska. On Kauai, Lihue posted a monthly record-tying high of 86°F on January 3 (previously attained on January 3 and 4, 2001) and reported a January average temperature of 76.1°F (4.5°F above normal). Some of Hawaii's heaviest rain fell late in the month, when 48-hour totals from January 25-27 topped 10 inches in Big Island locations such as Piihonua and Hakalau. Elsewhere on the Big Island, January rainfall topped 20 inches in Glenwood (22.23 inches, or 120 percent of normal) and Piihonua (21.10 inches, or 126 percent). Despite the late-month rain, January precipitation totals were significantly below normal at several locations, including Kahului, Maui (0.74 inch, or 20 percent of normal), and Lihue (1.88 inches, or 41 percent). Meanwhile, monthly temperatures averaged as much as 15°F below normal across interior Alaska. Fairbanks (-22.1°F, or 12.4°F below normal) experienced its coldest January since 1971 and coldest month since December 1980. Fairbanks' streak with temperatures continuously below -10°F finally ended in early February at 20 days (January 14 - February 2). Elsewhere in Alaska, monthly temperatures averaged -17.5°F (15.4°F below normal) in Kotzebue and -22.2°F (14.5°F below normal) in McGrath. Some of the coldest Alaskan weather was reported on January 20, when Chandalar Lake registered -60°F. In contrast, monthly temperatures generally averaged 2 to 4°F above normal in southeastern Alaska. Wetter-than-normal January weather was confined to scattered Alaskan locations,

while monthly totals were as low as 0.06 inch (11 percent of normal) in Kotzebue and 0.13 inch (13 percent) in McGrath.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Above-normal temperatures prevailed nationwide. Conditions were particularly mild on the northern Great Plains, where temperatures nearly 20°F above normal depleted protective snow cover and left winter wheat exposed to potential cold weather. Dry conditions on the southern Great Plains stressed winter grains, with most of Texas's winter wheat and oat crops rated in very poor condition.

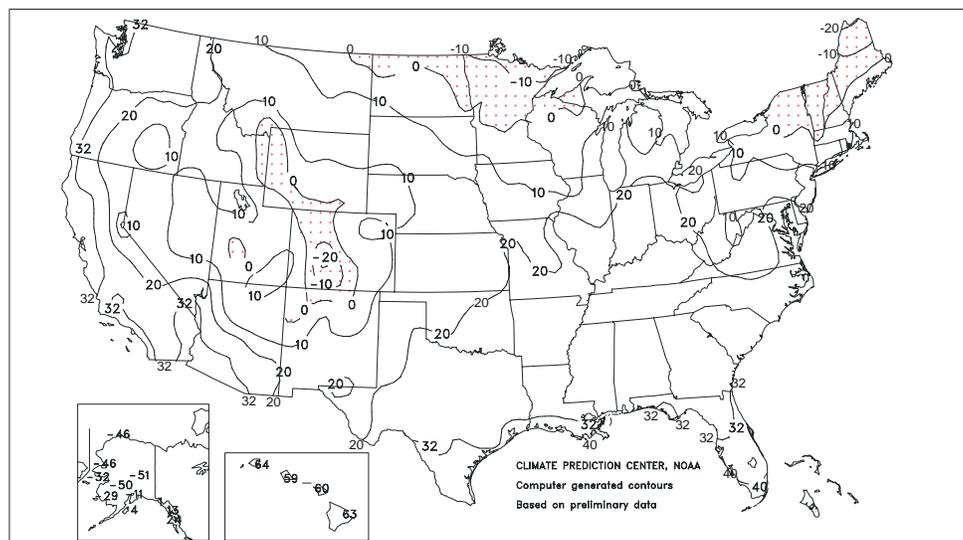
Across most of the Corn Belt, moderate precipitation was generally favorable for crops but caused some muddy pastures. Winter wheat threatened to break dormancy due to above-normal temperatures, which left the crop vulnerable to potential winter kill. Encouraged by the warm weather, some growers engaged in pre-planting fieldwork normally done in the spring.

Moderate precipitation in the Delta and Southeast was generally beneficial for small grains and pastures, though mud problems were reported in some pastures and fields. Growers in most areas were preparing land for spring planting, while sugarcane harvesting was active throughout the month in Florida.

Precipitation was well above normal in the Pacific Northwest and northern Rocky Mountains. Some pastures and fields were completely underwater due to excessive rainfall and swelling of rivers and streams. The moisture was generally beneficial for winter wheat but depleted snow cover, leaving the crop exposed to potential cold outbreaks.

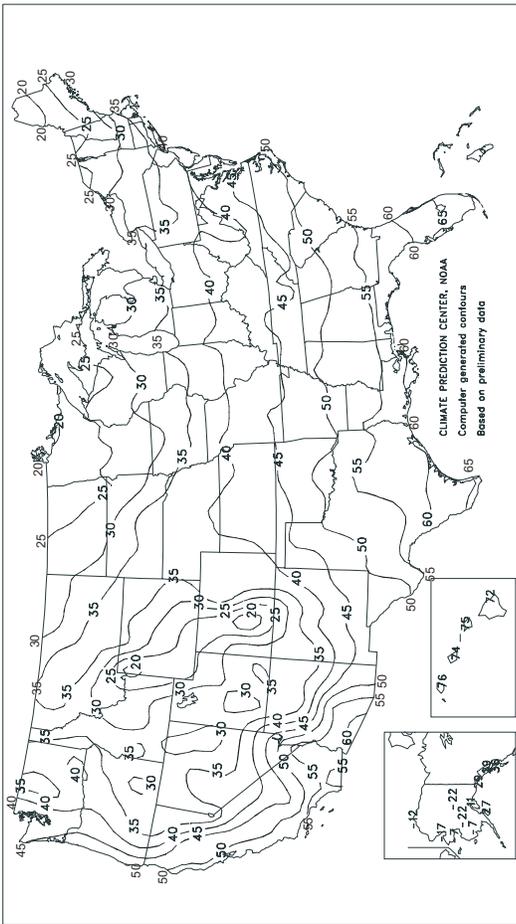
Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

January 2006



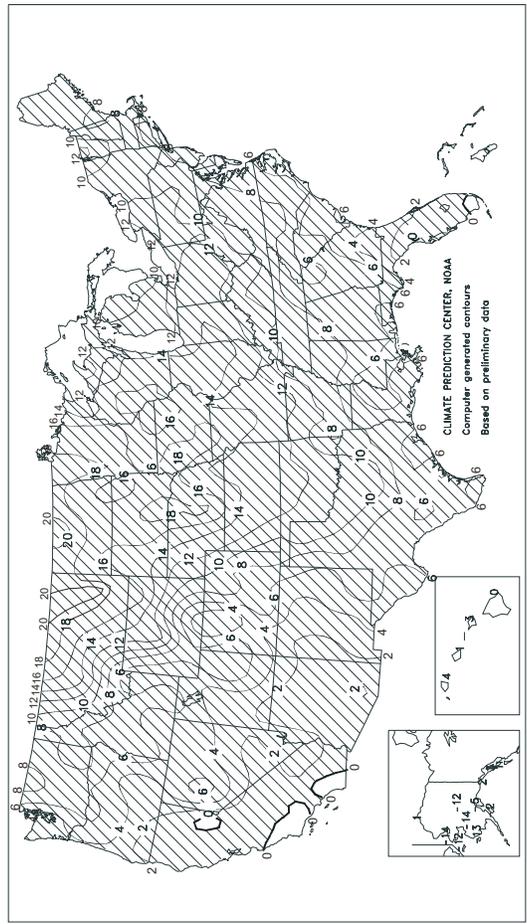
Average Temperature (°F)

January 2006



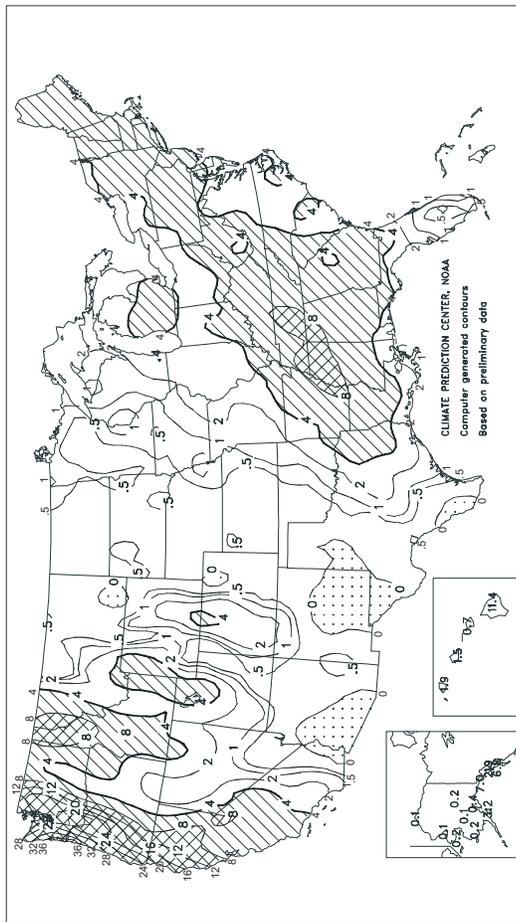
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

January 2006



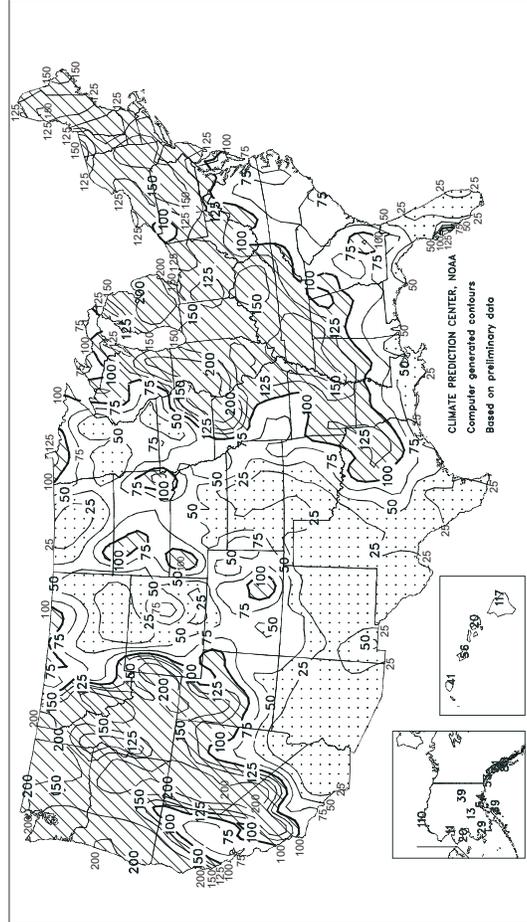
Total Precipitation (inches)

January 2006



Percent of Normal Precipitation

January 2006



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

January 2006

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	51	8	5.97	0.52	LEXINGTON	42	10	5.37	2.03	COLUMBUS	41	13	2.67	0.14
HUNTSVILLE	48	8	5.93	0.41	LONDON-CORBIN	43	9	5.76	1.75	DAYTON	39	13	2.97	0.37
MOBILE	56	6	3.16	-2.59	LOUISVILLE	44	11	4.53	1.25	MANSFIELD	37	13	2.74	0.11
MONTGOMERY	53	6	4.52	-0.52	LODUCAH	44	11	6.28	2.81	TOLEDO	36	12	2.93	1.00
AK ANCHORAGE	11	-5	0.37	-0.31	LA BATON ROUGE	58	8	1.77	-4.42	YOUNGSTOWN	37	12	2.71	0.37
BARROW	-12	2	0.13	0.01	LAKE CHARLES	57	6	1.92	-3.60	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	48	11	0.27	-1.01
COLD BAY	22	-6	0.96	-2.12	NEW ORLEANS	59	6	2.95	-2.92	TULSA	48	12	0.72	-0.88
FAIRBANKS	-22	-12	0.22	-0.34	SHREVEPORT	55	9	5.36	0.76	OR ASTORIA	46	4	25.07	15.45
JUNEAU	29	3	2.93	-1.88	ME BANGOR	26	8	4.81	1.47	BURNS	27	3	2.14	0.96
KING SALMON	1	-14	1.43	0.40	CARIBOU	18	8	3.56	0.59	EUGENE	44	4	12.68	5.03
KODIAK	27	-3	3.20	-4.97	PORTLAND	30	8	3.71	-0.38	MEDFORD	41	2	5.12	2.65
NOME	-7	-13	0.18	-0.74	MD BALTIMORE	42	10	3.48	0.01	PENDLETON	42	8	2.18	0.73
AZ FLAGSTAFF	31	1	0.25	-1.93	MA BOSTON	36	7	4.57	0.66	PORTLAND	46	6	10.93	5.86
PHOENIX	58	4	0.00	-0.83	WORCESTER	32	8	5.28	1.21	SALEM	44	4	13.37	7.53
TUCSON	55	3	0.00	-0.99	MI ALPENA	28	10	2.87	1.11	PA ALLENTOWN	36	9	5.23	1.73
AR FORT SMITH	47	9	3.10	0.73	DETROIT	35	11	3.24	1.33	ERIE	38	11	2.45	-0.08
LITTLE ROCK	50	10	3.74	0.13	FLINT	33	12	4.02	2.45	MIDDLETOWN	38	9	4.21	1.37
CA BAKERSFIELD	50	2	0.75	-0.43	GRAND RAPIDS	33	11	4.30	2.27	PHILADELPHIA	41	9	4.34	0.82
EUREKA	48	0	12.09	6.12	HOUGHTON LAKE	28	10	2.74	1.13	PITTSBURGH	38	10	3.74	1.04
FRESNO	49	3	3.40	1.24	LANSING	33	11	4.14	2.53	WILKES-BARRE	35	9	4.26	1.80
LOS ANGELES	58	1	1.42	-1.56	MUSKIEGON	34	10	3.70	1.48	WILLIAMSPORT	35	9	5.58	2.73
REDDING	47	1	7.16	0.66	TRVERSE CITY	32	11	2.27	-0.71	PR SAN JUAN	75	-2	6.70	3.68
SACRAMENTO	48	2	2.53	-1.31	MN DULUTH	24	16	0.48	-0.64	RI PROVIDENCE	37	8	5.11	0.74
SAN DIEGO	57	-1	0.36	-1.92	INTL FALLS	19	16	0.91	0.07	SC CHARLESTON	54	6	2.93	-1.15
SAN FRANCISCO	52	3	2.45	-2.00	MINNEAPOLIS	29	16	0.71	-0.33	COLUMBIA	51	6	2.79	-1.87
STOCKTON	50	4	3.31	0.60	ROCHESTER	28	16	0.33	-0.61	FLORENCE	51	6	2.20	-1.89
CO ALAMOSA	22	7	0.17	-0.08	ST. CLOUD	26	17	0.35	-0.41	GREENVILLE	48	7	3.84	-0.57
CO SPRINGS	35	7	0.24	-0.04	MS JACKSON	52	7	6.66	0.99	MYRTLE BEACH	52	6	2.81	-0.85
DENVER	38	10	0.28	0.05	MERIDIAN	53	7	5.08	-0.84	SD ABERDEEN	27	16	0.35	-0.13
GRAND JUNCTION	32	6	0.41	-0.19	TUPELO	49	9	6.68	1.54	HURON	31	17	0.14	-0.34
PUEBLO	37	8	0.52	0.19	MO COLUMBIA	41	13	1.91	0.18	RAPID CITY	37	15	0.14	-0.23
CT BRIDGEPORT	37	7	5.57	1.84	JOPLIN	46	13	1.05	-0.79	SIoux FALLS	31	17	0.77	0.26
HARTFORD	33	7	5.43	1.59	KANSAS CITY	43	16	1.11	-0.04	TN BRISTOL	43	9	3.90	0.38
DC WASHINGTON	43	8	3.25	0.04	SPRINGFIELD	44	12	1.77	-0.34	CHATTANOOGA	47	8	5.19	-0.21
DE WILMINGTON	40	9	4.15	0.72	ST JOSEPH	41	15	0.58	-0.30	JACKSON	46	8	7.56	3.23
FL DAYTONA BEACH	61	3	0.24	-2.89	ST LOUIS	42	12	1.63	-0.51	KNOXVILLE	45	7	4.00	-0.57
FT LAUDERDALE	69	2	1.31	-1.63	MT BILLINGS	38	14	0.09	-0.72	MEMPHIS	50	10	7.17	2.93
FT MYERS	66	1	0.36	-1.87	BUTTE	26	8	0.48	-0.05	NASHVILLE	46	9	6.57	2.60
JACKSONVILLE	57	4	2.30	-1.39	CUT BANK	35	16	0.05	-0.34	TX ABILENE	52	8	0.41	-0.56
KEY WEST	70	0	0.23	-1.99	GLASGOW	29	18	0.30	-0.05	AMARILLO	43	7	0.04	-0.59
MELBOURNE	62	1	0.56	-1.92	GREAT FALLS	37	15	0.71	0.03	AUSTIN	56	6	1.80	-0.09
MIAMI	69	1	0.32	-1.56	HELENA	36	16	0.24	-0.28	BEAUMONT	58	6	1.87	-3.82
ORLANDO	63	2	0.43	-2.00	MILES CITY	34	17	0.03	-0.47	BROWNSVILLE	65	5	0.69	-0.67
PENSACOLA	58	6	2.99	-2.35	MISSOULA	34	10	1.23	0.17	COLLEGE STATION	57	7	2.64	-0.68
ST PETERSBURG	65	3	1.00	-1.76	NE GRAND ISLAND	38	16	0.18	-0.36	CORPUS CHRISTI	63	7	0.26	-1.36
TALLAHASSEE	57	5	2.36	-3.00	HASTINGS	40	16	0.13	-0.42	DALLAS/FT WORTH	55	11	2.25	0.35
TAMPA	62	1	0.70	-1.57	LINCOLN	37	15	0.91	0.24	DEL RIO	57	6	0.25	-0.32
WEST PALM BEACH	67	1	1.62	-2.13	MCCOOK	40	14	0.12	-0.38	EL PASO	49	4	0.02	-0.43
GA ATHENS	49	7	4.26	-0.43	NORFOLK	37	17	0.35	-0.22	GALVESTON	61	5	0.57	-3.51
ATLANTA	49	6	5.10	0.08	NORTH PLATTE	37	14	0.21	-0.18	HOUSTON	59	7	2.50	-1.18
AUGUSTA	51	6	3.27	-1.23	OMAHA/EPPLEY	37	15	0.68	-0.09	LUBBOCK	47	9	0.00	-0.50
COLUMBUS	54	7	2.97	-1.81	SCOTTSBLUFF	35	11	0.49	-0.05	MIDLAND	49	6	0.16	-0.37
MACON	52	6	2.03	-2.97	VALENTINE	37	16	0.19	-0.11	SAN ANGELO	52	7	0.18	-0.63
SAVANNAH	54	5	2.94	-1.01	NV ELKO	32	6	1.53	0.39	SAN ANTONIO	58	8	0.35	-1.31
HI HILO	72	1	11.43	1.69	ELY	28	3	0.74	0.00	VICTORIA	59	6	1.50	-0.94
HONOLULU	74	1	1.53	-1.20	LAS VEGAS	50	3	0.04	-0.55	WACO	55	9	2.02	0.12
KAHULUI	75	3	0.74	-3.00	RENO	38	4	1.60	0.54	WICHITA FALLS	53	13	0.63	-0.49
LIHUE	76	4	1.88	-2.71	WINNEMUCCA	34	4	1.75	0.92	UT SALT LAKE CITY	34	5	1.32	-0.05
ID BOISE	37	7	1.75	0.36	NH CONCORD	29	9	3.60	0.63	VT BURLINGTON	28	10	3.83	1.61
LEWISTON	42	8	1.11	-0.03	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	40	8	5.83	2.23	VA LYNCHBURG	42	7	3.15	-0.39
POCATELLO	31	7	1.22	0.08	NEWARK	40	9	4.82	0.84	NORFOLK	47	7	2.68	-1.25
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	36	14	2.78	1.03	NM ALBUQUERQUE	40	4	0.04	-0.45	RICHMOND	45	9	2.89	-0.66
MOLINE	35	14	2.81	1.23	NY ALBANY	31	9	4.75	2.27	ROANOKE	44	8	3.56	0.33
PEORIA	38	16	3.40	1.90	BINGHAMTON	31	9	3.29	0.71	WASH/DULLES	42	10	2.40	-0.65
ROCKFORD	34	15	2.97	1.56	BUFFALO	35	11	3.67	0.51	WA OLYMPIA	43	5	15.86	8.32
SPRINGFIELD	39	14	2.12	0.50	ROCHESTER	35	11	2.42	0.08	QUILLAYUTE	45	4	24.02	10.37
IN EVANSVILLE	43	12	4.11	1.20	SYRACUSE	33	10	2.96	0.30	SEATTLE-TACOMA	46	5	11.65	6.52
FORT WAYNE	37	13	3.01	0.96	NC ASHEVILLE	43	7	3.58	-0.48	SPOKANE	36	9	4.47	2.65
INDIANAPOLIS	40	14	3.30	0.82	CHARLOTTE	47	5	3.23	-0.77	YAKIMA	35	6	1.81	0.64
SOUTH BEND	36	13	2.87	0.60	GREENSBORO	46	8	2.40	-1.14	WV BECKLEY	39	9	2.41	-0.82
IA BURLINGTON	38	15	2.73	1.42	HATTERAS	51	5	4.27	-1.57	CHARLESTON	43	10	3.85	0.60
CEDAR RAPIDS	32	14	1.56	0.51	RALEIGH	48	8	2.07	-1.95	ELKINS	38	9	3.50	0.07
DES MOINES	36	16	0.75	-0.28	WILMINGTON	52	6	1.88	-2.64	HUNTINGTON	44	11	3.87	0.66
DUBUQUE	32	15	1.32	0.04	ND BISMARCK	27	17	0.18	-0.27	WI EAU CLAIRE	28	16	1.10	0.06
SIoux CITY	33	14	0.24	-0.35	DICKINSON	29	15	0.26	-0.11	GREEN BAY	31	15	1.64	0.43
WATERLOO	31	15	0.77	-0.07	FARGO	24	17	0.37	-0.39	LA CROSSE	31	15	0.47	-0.72
KS CONCORDIA	41	14	0.08	-0.58	GRAND FORKS	21	16	0.61	-0.07	MADISON	32	15	1.96	0.71
DODGE CITY	43	13	0.17	-0.45	JAMESTOWN	25	16	0.19	-0.43	MILWAUKEE	34	13	2.92	1.07
GOODLAND	39	11	0.91	0.48	MINOT	28	18	0.05	-0.60	WAUSAU	27	14	1.39	0.30
HILL CITY	40	14	0.08	-0.39	WILLISTON	27	19	0.27	-0.27	WY CASPER	31	9	0.73	0.15
TOPEKA	41	14	0.48	-0.47	OH AKRON-CANTON	38	13	3.15	0.66	CHEYENNE	35	9	0.04	-0.41
WICHITA	43	13	0.11	-0.73	CINCINNATI	42	12	4.21	1.29	LANDER	30	10	0.14	-0.38
KY JACKSON	45	11	5.57	2.01	CLEVELAND	38	12	1.92	-0.56	SHERIDAN	35	14	0.12	-0.65

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

February 9 ENSO Update

Average SST Anomalies 8 JAN – 4 FEB 2006

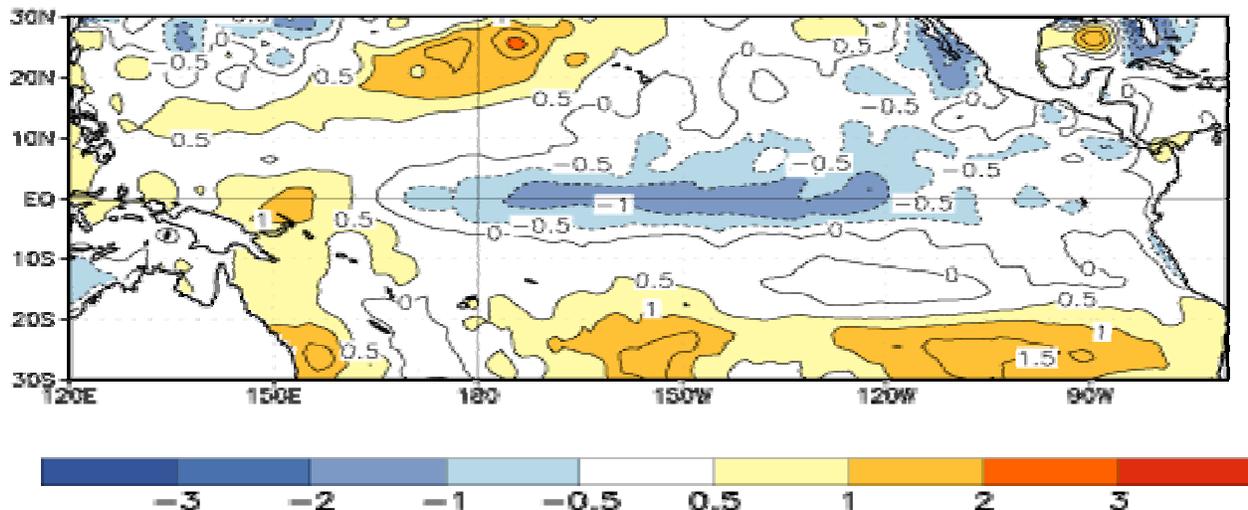


Figure 1. Average SST anomalies (°C) for the four-week period 8 January – 4 February 2006. The SST anomalies are computed with respect to the 1971-2000 base period means (Smith and Reynolds, 1998, *J. Climate*, 11, 3320-3323).

Synopsis: La Niña conditions are expected to continue during the next 3-6 months.

The patterns of anomalous ocean temperatures, atmospheric circulation and precipitation are consistent in indicating La Niña conditions in the tropical Pacific. During January, negative equatorial SST anomalies less than -0.5°C were observed at most locations between the date line and the South American coast, while anomalies greater than $+0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ were restricted to the region between Indonesia and 160°E (Fig. 1). Negative SST departures increased in magnitude in the Niño 4 and Niño 3.4 regions, as the oceanic cold tongue strengthened in the central equatorial Pacific.

During January, above-average precipitation (negative OLR anomalies) was observed over Indonesia, the Philippines, and northern Australia, while below-average precipitation (positive OLR anomalies) was observed over the central equatorial Pacific. Stronger-than-average low-level (850-hPa) easterly winds persisted over the central equatorial Pacific, and anomalous upper-level (200-hPa) cyclonic circulation centers were observed in both hemispheres. These patterns are similar to those observed during previous La Niña episodes.

Over the past several months, most of the statistical and coupled model forecasts have trended toward cooler conditions in the tropical Pacific through mid-2006. The spread of the most recent statistical and coupled model forecasts (weak La Niña to ENSO-neutral) indicates some uncertainty in the outlooks. However, current conditions (stronger-than-average easterly winds over the central equatorial Pacific) and recent cooling trends in observed oceanic conditions support continuation of La Niña conditions in the tropical Pacific during the next 3-6 months.

Based on current conditions in the tropical Pacific, the most recent SST predictions and on results from historical studies on the effects of cold episodes, we expect wetter-than-normal (drier-than-normal) conditions to prevail over Indonesia/Philippines (central equatorial Pacific) during the remainder of the Northern Hemisphere winter. That pattern of tropical precipitation favors a northward shift in the position of the jet stream over the eastern North Pacific during winter, which is usually accompanied by drier-than-normal conditions over southern California and Arizona. The recent patterns of anomalous temperature and precipitation for the United States are similar to winter patterns observed during previous La Niña episodes, except for temperatures over the northern Plains and in the Pacific Northwest, which are normally colder than average.

This discussion is a consolidated effort of NOAA and its funded institutions. Weekly updates for SST, 850-hPa wind, OLR, and features of the equatorial subsurface thermal structure are available on the Climate Prediction Center web page at <http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov> (**Weekly Update**) Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the Forecast Forum section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 9 March 2006. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message: ncep.list.ensu-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

February 5 - 11, 2006

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Dry weather in western Europe increased developing moisture shortages, while rain and snow favored dormant winter grains in central and eastern growing areas.

FSU-WESTERN: Bitterly cold weather persisted over winter grain areas in Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus and was accompanied by some snow.

AUSTRALIA: Scattered showers maintained local moisture supplies for summer crops, but unseasonably warm weather maintained larger-than-normal evaporation rates.

MIDDLE EAST: Warm, wet weather alleviated moisture deficits but reduced winter grain cold hardiness.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Showers maintained favorable prospects for vegetative winter wheat.

SOUTH AFRICA: Showers kept reproductive to filling corn well watered in most major production areas.

EASTERN ASIA: Light showers (rain and snow) provided beneficial moisture to winter crops, with frigid weather continuing in northern growing areas.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Heavy rainfall caused flooding throughout the region.

BRAZIL: Beneficial rain covered soybean areas of the Center-West and northeast, but dryness limited moisture for reproduction in parts of the south.

ARGENTINA: Dry weather returned to central Argentina, promoting development of immature summer grains and oilseeds.



EUROPE

Dry weather in western Europe increased developing moisture shortages, while rain and snow favored dormant winter grains in central and eastern growing areas. A ridge of high pressure maintained dry weather over western Europe, further depleting topsoil moisture for dormant winter grains. In particular, portions of northern Spain, northeast France, and southeast England have received 50 to 75 percent of normal precipitation since early December, raising concerns of developing drought. Rain will be needed during the upcoming months to ensure adequate moisture for crop establishment and growth in the spring. Elsewhere on the Iberian Peninsula, scattered light showers (less than 10 mm) in southern Spain and Portugal moistened topsoils but did little to ease concerns over recurring drought. Farther east, a stationary front over central and eastern Europe generated widespread rain and snow (10-60 mm of liquid equivalent) across Poland, Germany, the Czech Republic, and the Benelux Countries, maintaining adequate moisture supplies for dormant winter grains. Following last week's milder weather in eastern Europe, bitter cold (-29 to -17 degrees C) returned to Poland and the Baltics. However, the cold spell was brief (February 5-6), and a sufficient snowpack protected winter grains from potential freeze damage.

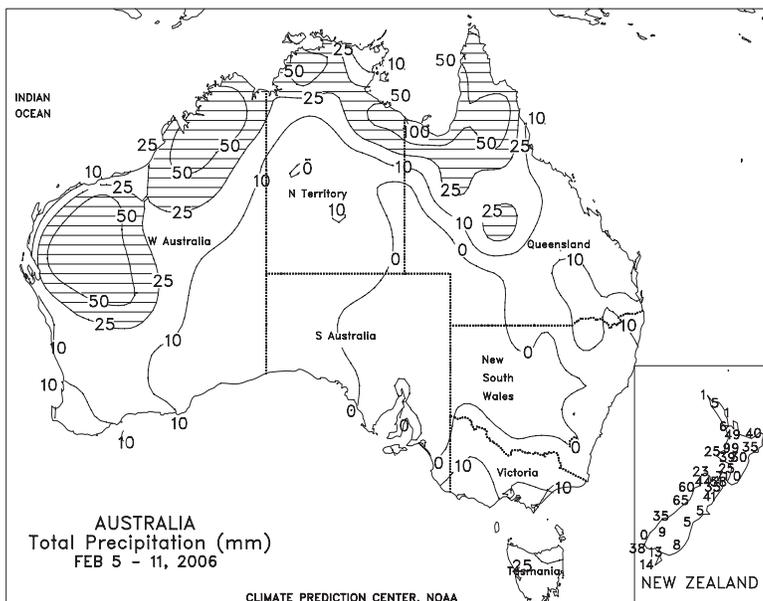
FSU-WESTERN

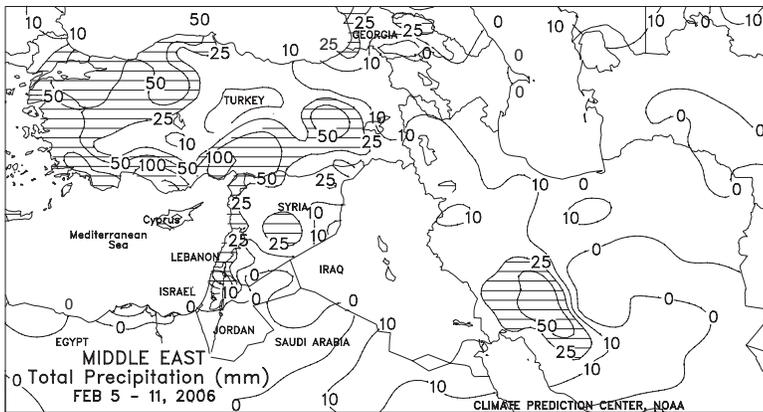
Bitterly cold weather persisted over winter grain areas during most of the week. Lowest temperatures (-37 to -25 degrees C) were observed as far south as the northern portion of Ukraine and the northern half of the Southern Region in Russia, where a moderate to deep snow cover (11 to 50 cm or more) minimized the threat for widespread freeze damage. Farther south, minimum temperatures in the remainder of Ukraine and Russia ranged from -25 to -10 degrees C. Snow cover in these areas ranged from 7 to 25 cm or more, providing some protection from the persistent cold. Light snow (mostly less than 10 cm of liquid equivalent) across most of the region provided a fresh snow cover. However, two storm systems brought heavy snow (10-25 mm or more of liquid equivalent) to some areas. The first storm occurred early in the week, producing a narrow band of heavy snow from the western portion of the Southern Region northeastward into the eastern portions of the Volga Region. The second storm spread locally heavy snow across the western half of Ukraine late in the week. A gradual moderation in temperatures was observed across the region at week's end, as the late-week storm ushered in warmer weather to most areas. Weekly temperatures averaged 12 to 16 degrees C below normal in northern Russia (Central and Volga Regions) and 5 to 12 degrees C below normal in Belarus, Ukraine, and the Southern Region in Russia.



AUSTRALIA

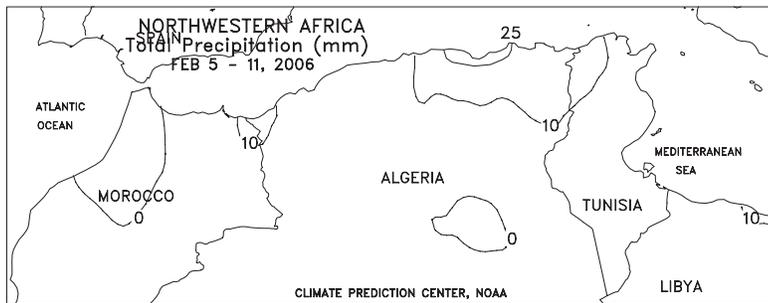
In southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, scattered showers (2-13 mm, locally near 40 mm) maintained local moisture supplies for summer crops. Unseasonably warm weather persisted in this region, however, sustaining larger-than-normal evaporation rates. The hot weather maintained irrigation requirements for cotton and likely caused some stress on those dryland crops that received lesser amounts of rainfall. Temperatures averaged about 2 to 3 degrees C above normal, with maximum temperatures generally in the middle 30s degrees C.





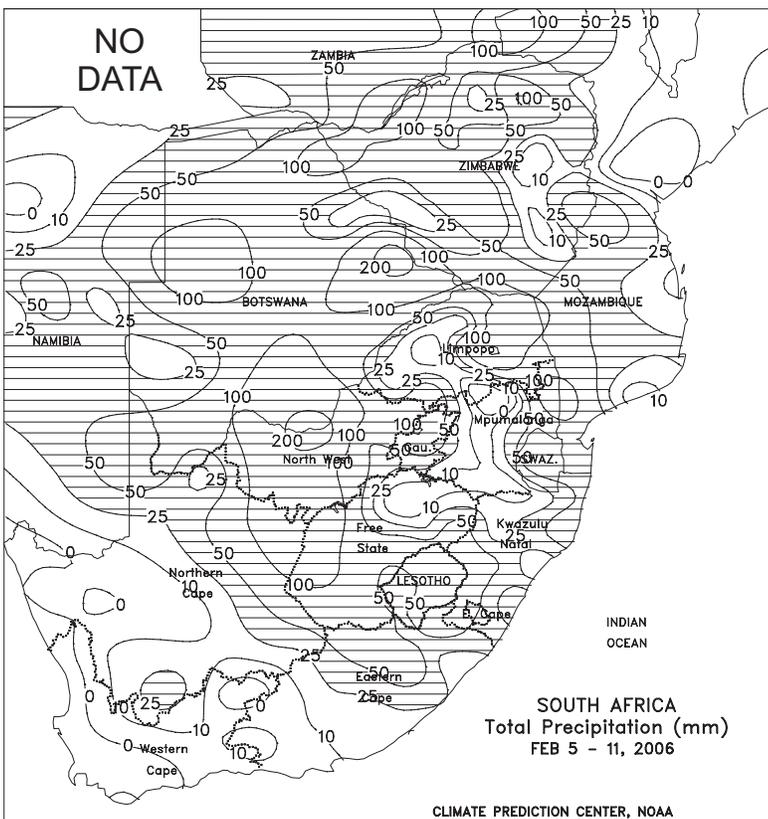
MIDDLE EAST

Widespread rain and mountain snow accompanied unseasonably warm weather across much of the region. For the second consecutive week, a slow-moving storm brought moderate to heavy rain (50-260 mm) to western and southern Turkey, erasing season-to-date moisture deficits but causing local flooding. Moderate to heavy rain (50-100 mm) also spread into southeastern Turkey's winter grain areas, boosting moisture reserves for dormant to semi-dormant winter grains. Farther south, light to moderate showers (15-40 mm) boosted topsoil moisture in Syria, Lebanon, and Israel. Rain (10-30 mm) also alleviated early-winter dryness across winter wheat areas of Iran and Iraq (as detected in satellite imagery), although unseasonably warm weather (5-10 degrees C above normal) reduced winter grain cold hardiness and melted the region's protective snowpack.



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Showers maintained favorable prospects for vegetative winter wheat. A weak upper air disturbance triggered light showers (5-10 mm) in southern Morocco and western Algeria, maintaining adequate to abundant moisture reserves for vegetative winter wheat. Farther east, light to moderate rain (5-50 mm) in northeast Algeria and northern Tunisia continued the wet trend that has persisted across the region since December. Across all of northwest Africa, prospects for winter grains are vastly improved from last year (2004-05), when recurring, untimely dryness reduced winter grain production up to 70 percent.



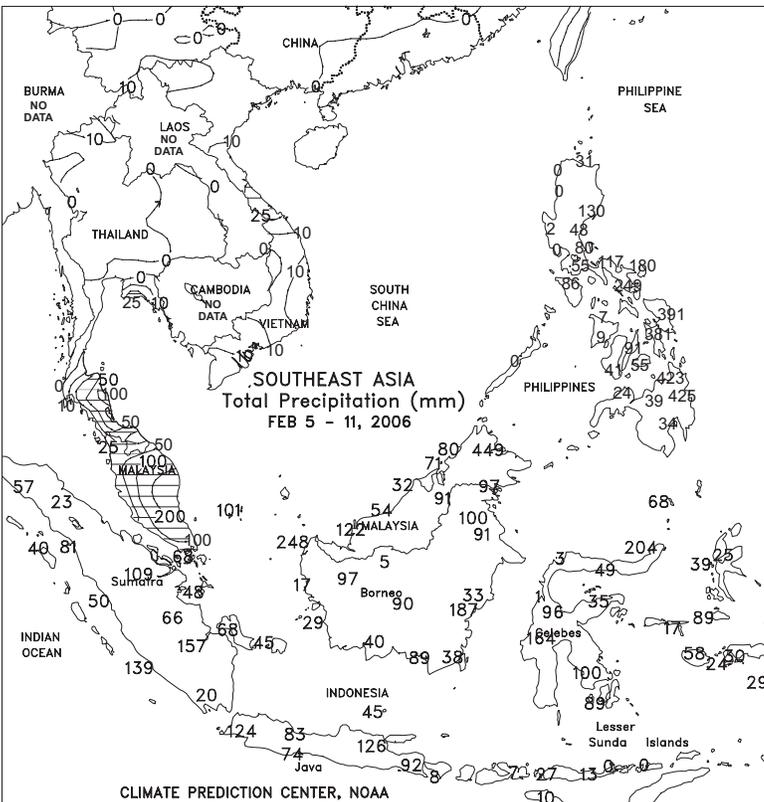
SOUTH AFRICA

Widespread rain (10-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) maintained moisture levels for reproductive to filling summer crops across the corn belt. Temperatures continued to average near to slightly below normal, with highs mainly in the upper 20s degrees C, lowering crop moisture demands and rates of growth. Drier, warmer weather would be welcome in upcoming weeks as corn and other crops fill out. Elsewhere, showers increased over coastal sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal, with rainfall exceeding 25 mm over most cropland. Unseasonably heavy showers (25-50 mm or more) also fell across major crop areas of Northern and Eastern Cape. In contrast, warmth and dryness continued throughout Western Cape, enhancing fruit and vegetable development.



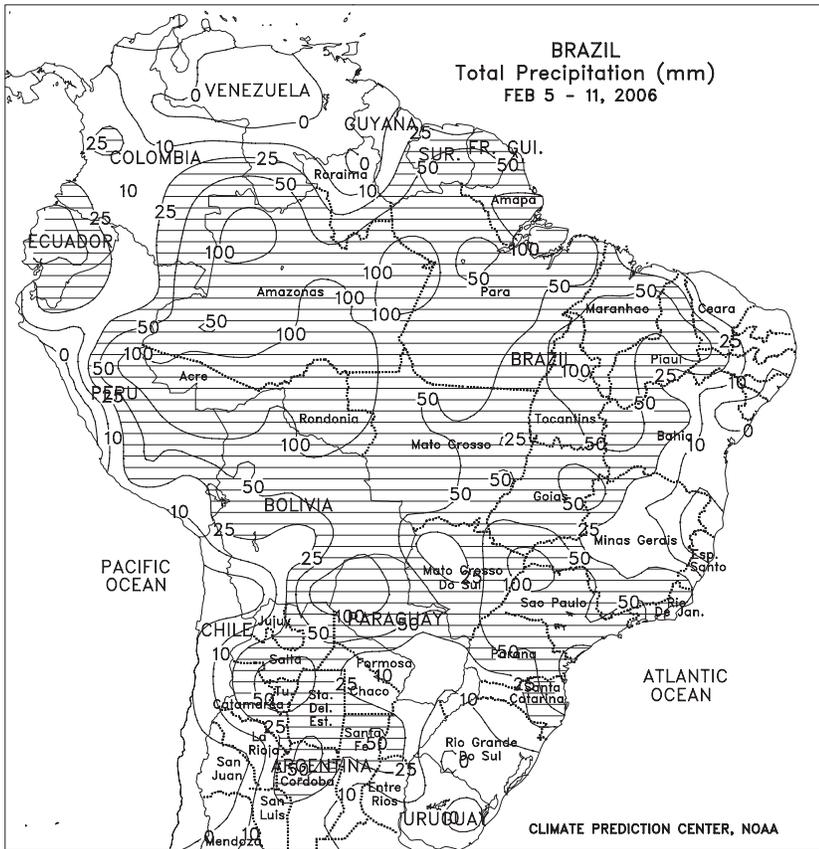
EASTERN ASIA

Early-week light rain (10-25 mm) fell across the Yangtze Valley, while snow (1-10 mm of liquid equivalent) fell on the North China Plain. In the Yangtze Valley, the rain provided favorable moisture for winter rapeseed. On the North China Plain, the snow provided a light protective cover to dormant winter wheat, but quickly melted and was all but gone by week's end. Temperatures remained 1 to 3 degrees C below normal in most winter growing areas, with minimum temperatures just below freezing in the Yangtze Valley and between -15 and -5 degrees C on the North China Plain. Despite the cold weather, winter crops were well hardened and likely not affected.



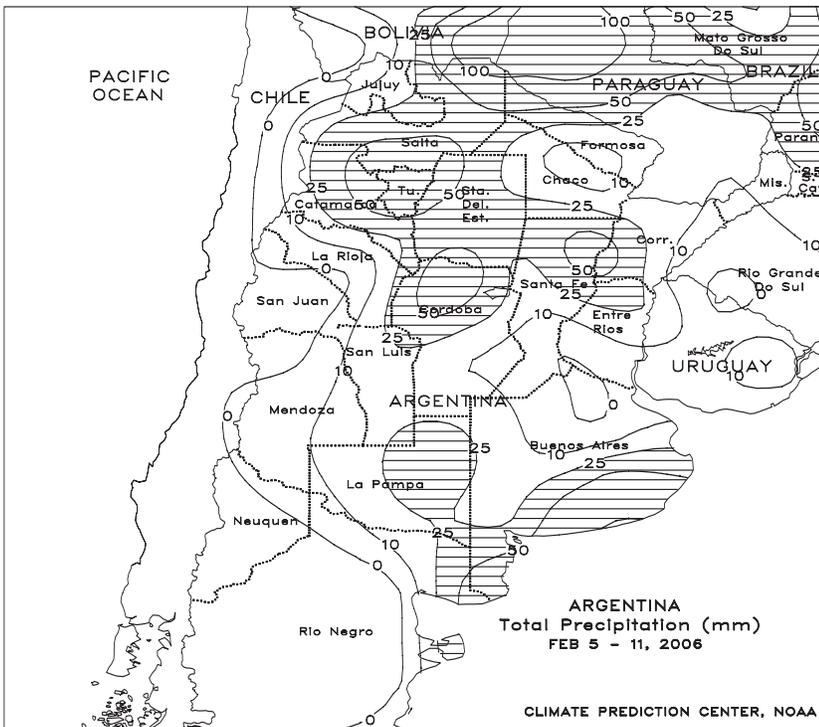
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Heavy monsoon showers (50-200 mm) continued in Java, resuming flooding that had begun to abate. Despite the continual deluges, reproductive rice likely remained unaffected. In Sumatra and Malaysia, heavy showers (50-200 mm) slowed oil palm harvesting and likely affected pollination of reproductive trees. Unseasonably heavy showers (100-200 mm or more) caused flooding along the eastern Philippines and especially in northeastern Mindanao where the showers were the heaviest. Light showers (less than 10 mm) prevailed in Indochina, providing additional moisture to irrigated rice.



BRAZIL

Widespread, locally heavy showers (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) increased moisture for immature soybeans and other summer crops in major growing areas of the Center-West (Mato Grosso, Goias, and Mato Grosso do Sul) and the northeast (western Bahia, Tocantins, and surrounding areas). Showers also covered soybean areas of southeastern Brazil (northern Parana to southwestern Minas Gerais), but unseasonable warmth and dryness continued to dominate much of the south (southern Parana through Rio Grande do Sul), limiting moisture for reproductive soybeans and other summer crops. Highs in the lower and middle 30s degrees C exacerbated the effects of dryness on the region's moisture-sensitive crops, whose farmers experienced significant reductions in yield potential in the past two growing seasons due to summer drought. Moisture is immediately needed in this region to avoid similar detrimental impacts to soybeans and summer corn. Elsewhere, dry weather also persisted along the northeast coast, limiting moisture for coffee, cocoa, and sugarcane.



ARGENTINA

Following last week's soaking rains, mostly dry weather dominated the heart of central Argentina's corn and soybean belt (northern Buenos Aires and most major grain and oilseed areas of Cordoba, Santa Fe, and Entre Rios). Seasonable temperatures (highs in the lower 30s degrees C) and sunshine accompanied the drier weather, promoting development of reproductive to filling summer grains and oilseeds. Elsewhere, scattered showers (10-25 mm or more) covered the northern cotton belt, but seasonable warmth (highs in the middle 30s degrees C) maintained high crop moisture demands. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, sunflowers were 24 percent harvested as of February 9, up just 2 percentage points from the previous week but still slightly ahead of last year's pace. Fieldwork was reportedly nearing completion in Chaco, Santiago del Estero, and northern growing areas of Santa Fe, where crops are traditionally planted early, and recent periods of warmth and dryness fostered rapid drydown and harvesting.

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