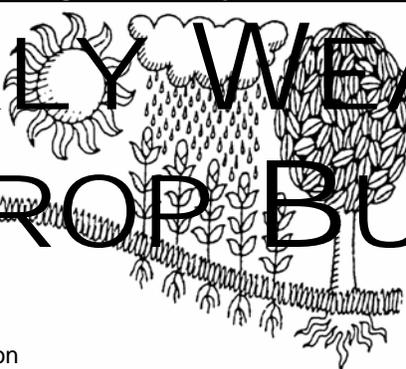


# WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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

## China's Severe Winter Weather

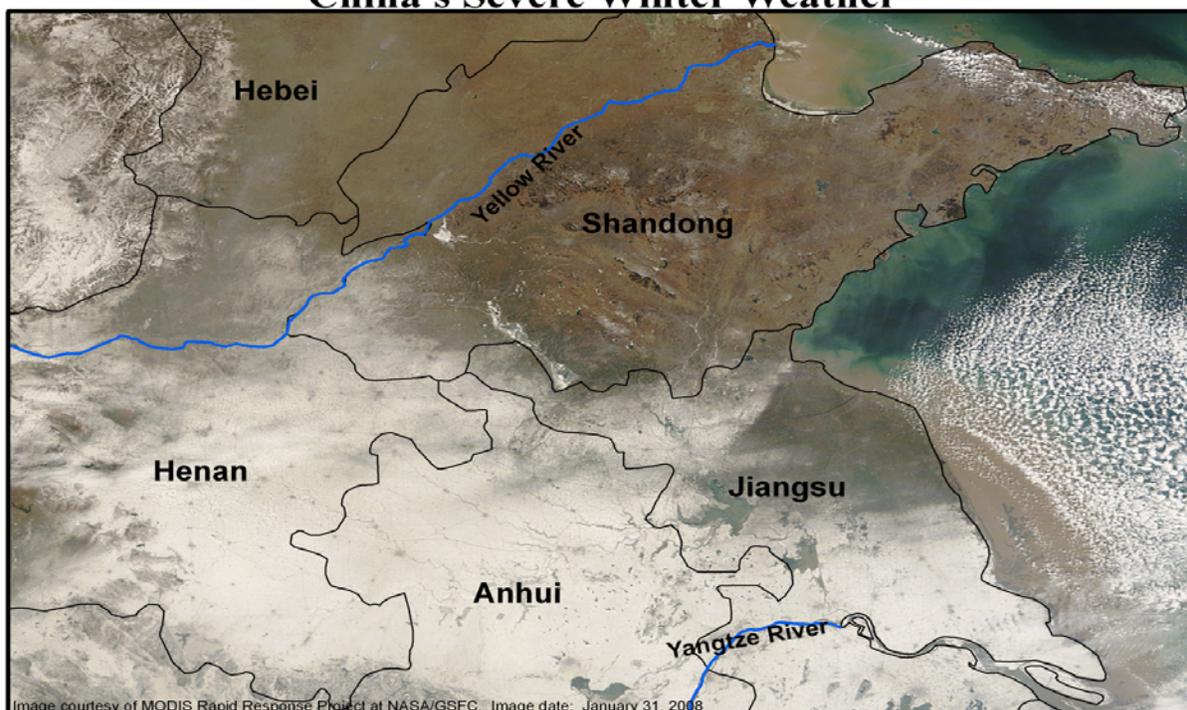


Image courtesy of MODIS Rapid Response Project at NASA/GSFC. Image date: January 31, 2008

Severe winter weather battered China from the Yellow River to the Yangtze River Basin. The image above shows extensive snow throughout major winter wheat and winter rapeseed producing areas of Henan, Anhui, and Jiangsu. Additionally, snow and ice plagued areas farther south (not depicted on map) including Shanghai and as far south as Hunan. The extent and severity of the weather event was unusual for areas with typically mild winters. The combination of cold, ice, and snow reportedly had little impact on dormant, well-hardened winter wheat but may have caused localized damage to less freeze tolerant winter rapeseed.

## HIGHLIGHTS

### January 27 - February 2, 2008

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Mild weather returned to the **southern Plains** and much of the **eastern half of the nation**, but cold weather persisted for a third consecutive week in the **West**. Meanwhile, extremely cold conditions lingered on the **northern Plains** near the **Canadian border**, where temperatures as low as -30°F were reported. Weekly temperatures ranged from as much as 15°F below normal in **northern Montana** to at least 5°F above normal on the **southern High Plains**. Stormy weather accompanied the **West's** persistent chill, further improving high-elevation snow packs, aiding pastures and rangeland, and burying most **Northwestern** winter grains beneath a thick blanket of snow. Meanwhile, a fleeting warm spell on the **northern Plains** reduced the coverage and depth of winter wheat's protective snow

(Continued on page 5)

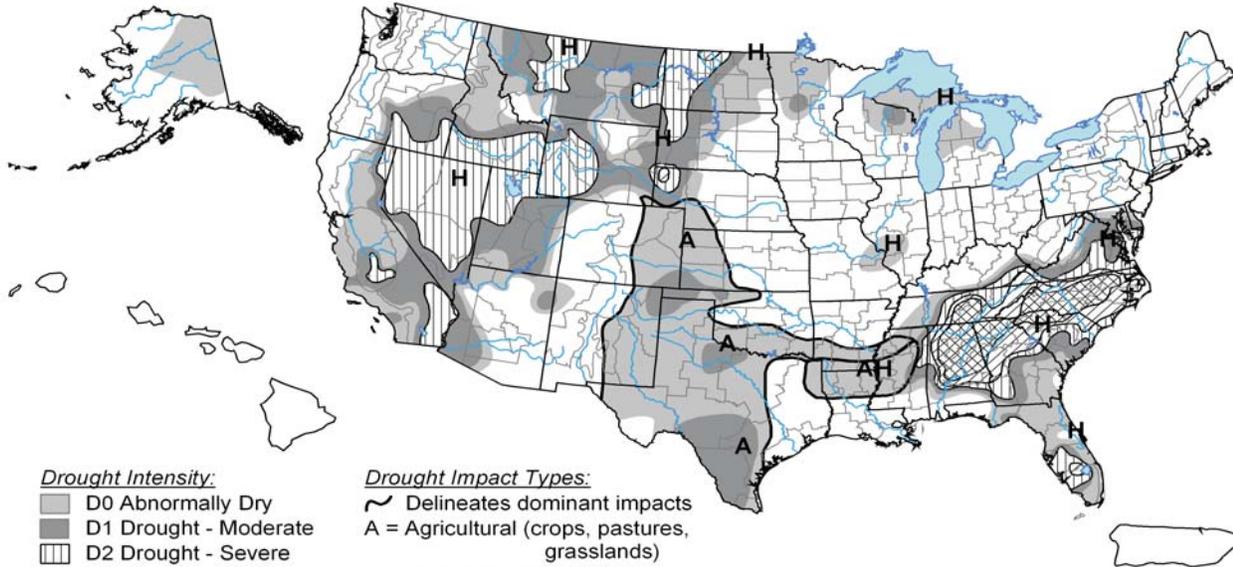
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# U.S. Drought Monitor

January 29, 2008

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.

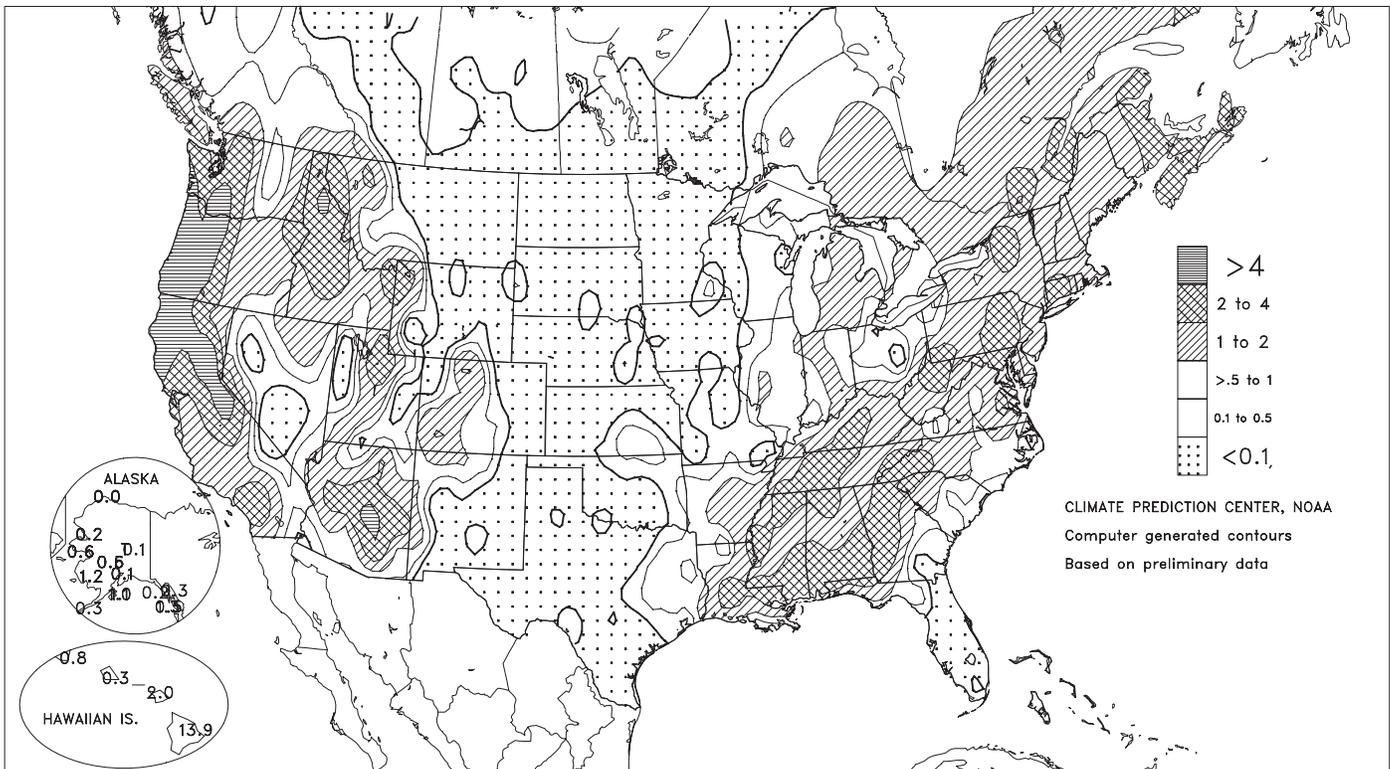


Released Thursday, January 31, 2008  
Author: David Miskus, JAWF/CPC/NOAA

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

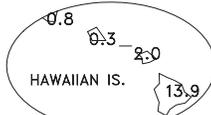
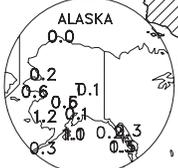
## Total Precipitation (Inches)

JAN 27 - FEB 2, 2008



- > 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 2, 2008**

Data Provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the University of Missouri 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 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	0.1 INCH OR MORE	5.0 INCH OR MORE
MISSISSIPPI																			
ND TUNICA 1W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LYON	53	32	71	25	42	-	0.96	0.73	7.40	-	2.53	-	48	40	0	4	2	1	
VANCE	50	31	67	25	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	41	0	5	-	-	
PERTSHIRE	51	32	70	28	42	-	1.24	0.93	8.29	-	3.29	-	49	38	0	3	2	1	
SCOTT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SANDY RIDGE	53	35	69	28	44	-	2.43	1.26	8.60	-	5.09	-	47	43	0	3	3	1	
NE VERONA	53	29	64	24	41	-	1.44	1.18	4.18	-	2.25	-	49	38	0	5	3	1	
SD STONEVILLE x	50	31	71	26	40	2	1.41	1.10	7.95	71	4.26	74	48	40	0	6	5	1	
INDIANOLA 1S*	52	33	69	28	42	-	1.08	1.01	6.11	-	2.78	-	49	42	0	3	2	1	
INVERNESS 5E	52	32	68	27	42	-	1.34	1.25	5.57	-	2.86	-	50	42	0	3	2	1	
SIDON	54	32	68	29	43	-	0.82	0.56	4.79	-	2.06	-	51	41	0	3	4	1	
NORTH ISSAQUENA	53	33	70	28	43	-	1.04	0.96	5.55	-	2.20	-	50	42	0	3	2	1	
SILVER CITY	53	32	68	29	43	-	2.10	1.34	6.21	-	3.24	-	49	40	0	3	3	2	
ONWARD	54	32	69	28	43	-	1.26	1.11	6.19	-	2.88	-	51	42	0	3	3	1	
MAYDAY	56	35	69	29	46	-	2.98	1.32	9.19	-	5.40	-	50	43	0	3	4	2	
MISSOURI																			
NW CORNING	42	19	61	5	29	4	0.01	-0.22	0.01	2.16	107	0.13	15	-	0	6	1	0	
ALBANY	41	18	60	4	28	2	0.00	-0.33	0.00	1.78	72	0.39	36	32	0	6	0	0	
ST. JOSEPH	43	22	60	6	31	3	0.00	-0.28	0.00	2.98	132	0.73	90	-	0	6	0	0	
NC LINNEUS	43	19	63	0	31	5	0.01	-0.33	0.01	2.53	107	0.61	64	31	0	6	1	0	
BRUNSWICK	45	21	65	4	32	5	0.00	-0.49	0.00	1.60	50	0.39	26	32	0	6	0	0	
NE NOVELTY	42	18	63	1	29	2	0.06	-0.34	0.06	2.73	84	0.84	62	31	0	6	1	0	
MONROE CITY	42	19	61	4	30	3	0.09	-0.49	0.09	4.54	117	2.00	112	31	0	6	1	0	
WC GREEN RIDGE	48	21	64	8	34	5	0.04	-0.51	0.04	3.51	88	1.58	89	33	0	6	1	0	
C AUXVASSE	44	21	60	3	32	5	0.09	-0.49	0.09	5.51	128	2.37	121	32	0	6	1	0	
SANBORN FIELD	46	23	61	8	34	4	0.14	-0.51	0.14	5.88	140	2.86	143	32	0	6	1	0	
WILLIAMSBURG	45	20	65	6	33	4	0.05	-0.72	0.05	4.83	85	2.13	79	30	0	6	1	0	
COLUMBIA	46	21	61	6	33	3	0.07	-0.56	0.07	5.87	140	2.50	127	-	0	6	1	0	
VERSAILLES	50	23	64	8	36	5	0.12	-0.42	0.12	4.50	105	1.78	90	33	0	6	1	0	
EC COOK STATION	50	21	70	8	35	1	0.32	-0.41	0.32	6.50	113	2.57	103	36	0	6	1	0	
SW LAMAR	50	26	61	17	37	4	0.06	-0.54	0.06	2.54	54	0.74	35	38	0	6	1	0	
SC MOUNTAIN GROVE	48	22	68	11	35	3	0.14	-0.54	0.14	3.83	56	1.15	39	33	0	6	1	0	
SE DELTA	42	21	65	11	32	-2	0.54	-0.47	0.37	10.01	131	2.18	62	35	0	7	4	0	
CHARLESTON	45	25	65	20	35	1	0.48	-0.25	0.16	9.18	126	2.06	63	36	0	7	5	0	
GLENNONVILLE	46	27	65	22	36	-1	0.68	-0.01	0.32	9.07	127	2.18	66	38	0	7	4	0	
CLARKTON	46	26	66	19	36	-1	0.46	-0.31	0.15	7.83	107	1.39	41	39	0	7	5	0	
PORTAGEVILLE DC	47	28	65	22	37	0	0.94	0.13	0.45	8.54	106	2.16	58	43	0	7	4	0	
PORTAGEVILLE LF	47	27	65	23	38	1	0.99	0.19	0.52	8.30	103	2.53	69	41	0	7	3	1	
STEELE	48	28	66	24	38	1	1.23	0.46	0.73	8.58	100	1.97	53	42	0	7	2	2	
CARDWELL	48	27	67	21	37	0	0.77	-0.13	0.38	8.06	97	1.83	49	43	0	7	4	0	

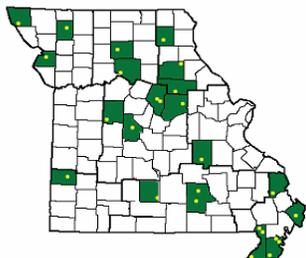
Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. \* Beasley Lake. X Based on 1971-2000 normals. - Sufficient data not available

Mississippi: ND = Northern Delta; NE = Northeastern Mississippi; EC = East Central Mississippi; SD = Southern Delta.

Missouri: 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:** A stormy pattern brought strong thunderstorms and a touch of wintry weather. Periods of below-freezing temperatures were interspersed with warm, windy conditions. Temperatures reached or exceeded 70 degrees F in some locations on January 29, followed by some freezing rain in the northern Delta just 2 days later. Weekly rainfall generally ranged from 1 to 2 inches, with a few spots receiving more.

Missouri Weather Stations



Note: For information on the weather stations in Missouri, please visit: <http://agebb.missouri.edu/weather/stations/index.htm>

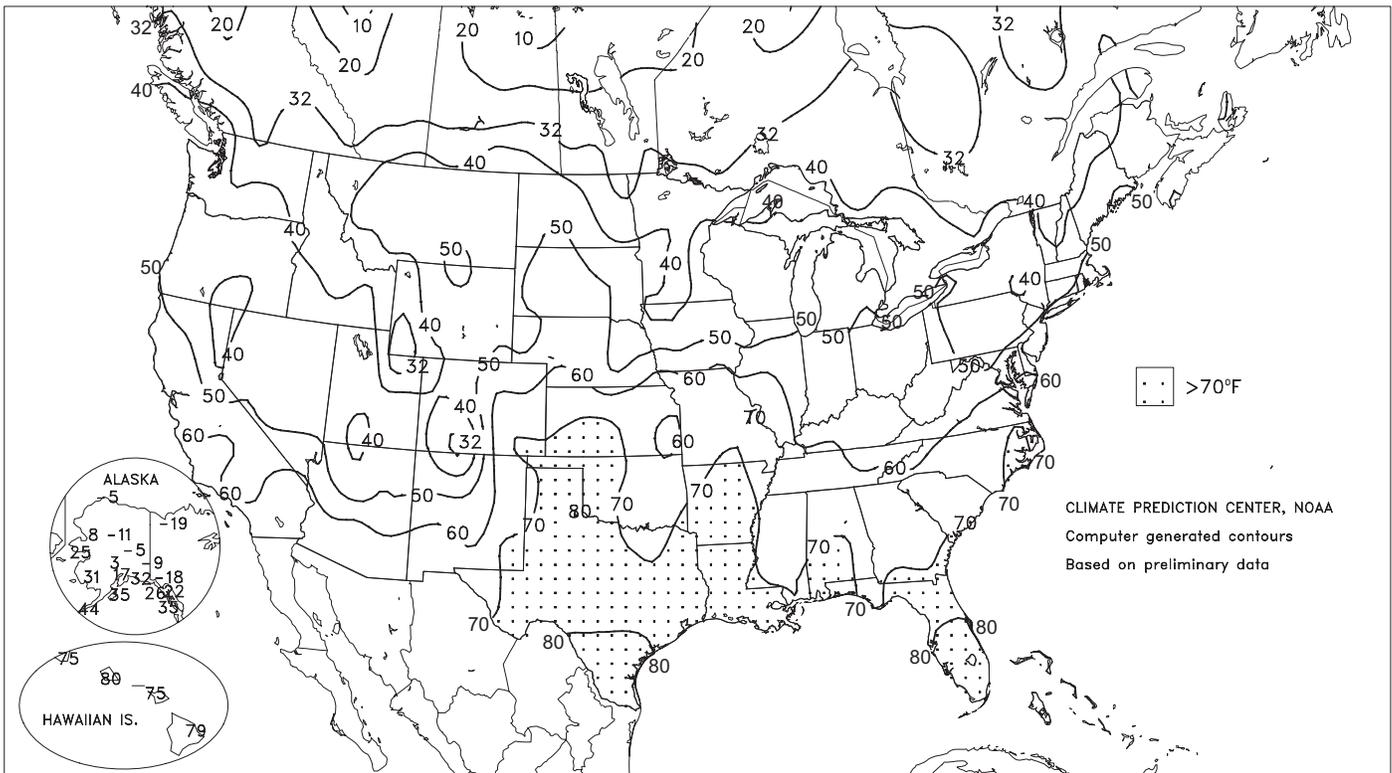
Mississippi Weather Stations



Note: For information on the weather stations in Mississippi, please visit: [http://www.deltaweather.msstate.edu/maps/weather\\_station\\_map.htm](http://www.deltaweather.msstate.edu/maps/weather_station_map.htm)

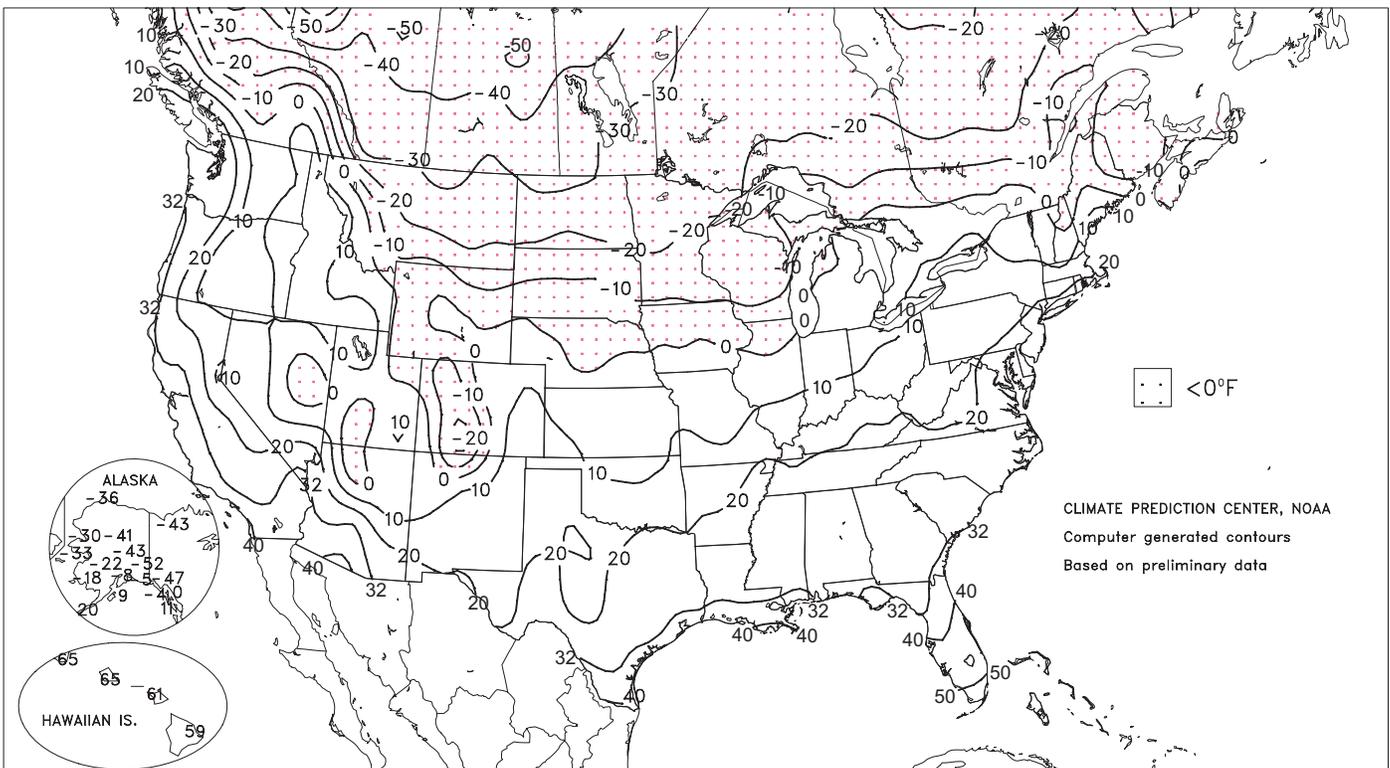
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

JAN 27 - FEB 2, 2008



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

JAN 27 - FEB 2, 2008



(Continued from front cover)

cover. The same period of warmth boosted temperatures to 70°F or higher as far north as **Kansas**, followed by some late-January snow across the **central and southern Plains**. Farther east, snow blanketed the **central Corn Belt** (mostly on January 31 - February 1), despite a return to mild weather. **Midwestern** precipitation (locally 1 inch or more) was heaviest in eastern areas, such as the **Ohio Valley**, where rain perpetuated muddy conditions in fields and feedlots. Rain also soaked parts of the **Southeast**, with at least 2 inches noted in many locations from the **Delta to the southern Appalachians**. (Similar amounts of precipitation, including some freezing rain, sleet, and snow, were reported in the **Northeast**.) Winter grains and cool-season pastures continued to benefit from **Southeastern** soil moisture improvements. However, **Florida's peninsula** remained mostly dry, maintaining irrigation requirements for citrus and winter vegetables.

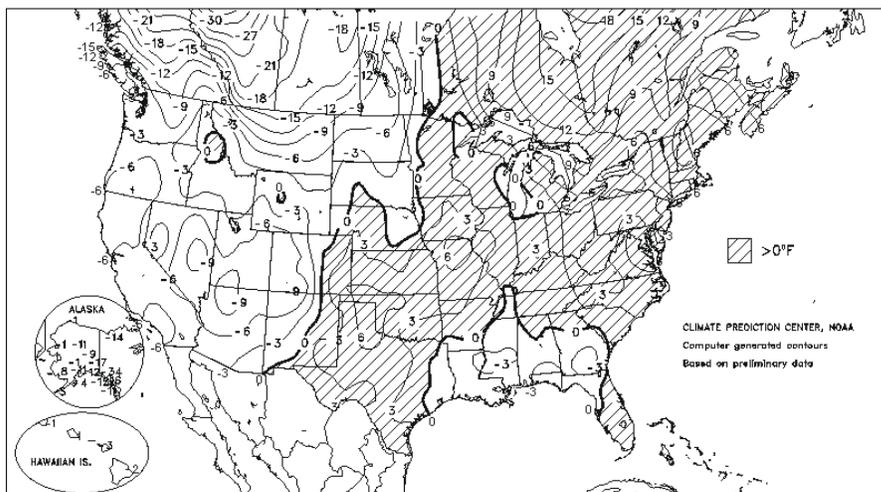
Early in the week, heavy precipitation lingered across **Arizona** and **California**. Early-week rainfall in the **Santa Catalina Mountains**, near **Tucson, AZ**, totaled as much as 6 to 8 inches. Two-storm precipitation totals easily surpassed 10 inches in several **southern California** locations, including **Opids Camp in Los Angeles County** (18.16 inches) and **San Marcos Pass in Santa Barbara County** (12.68 inches). Elsewhere in **southern California**, **Big Bear Lake** (12.0 inches) netted a daily-record snowfall for January 28. Heavy snow also developed across the **Northwest**, where daily-record totals for January 27 included 9.3 inches in **Pendleton, OR**, and 6.1 inches in **Lewiston, ID**. **Spokane, WA**, received two rounds of heavy snow, totaling 13.7 and 9.2 inches from January 26-27 and 29-31, respectively. **Spokane** also observed 11.2 inches in a 24-hour period on January 26-27, just shy of its 24-hour record of 13.0 inches set on January 6-7, 1950.

Farther east, a brief surge of warmth preceded the passage of a strong cold front. On January 28, daily-record highs included 78°F in **Gage, OK**, 73°F in **Hill City, KS**, and 59°F in **Ottumwa, IA**. The same day, however, **Harlem, MT**, reported a maximum temperature of -13°F. By January 29, warmth was pushed into the **South** and **East**, while dramatic temperature declines were noted across the **Midwest**. Daily-record highs for January 29 soared to 73°F in **St. Louis, MO**, and 64°F in **Springfield, IL**. Those highs occurred in the early afternoon, but by midnight, temperatures had fallen to 15°F (with a wind gust to 59 m.p.h.) in **St. Louis** and 9°F (with a wind gust to 49 m.p.h.) in **Springfield**. For **Springfield**, the daily temperature range was its largest since January 18, 1996, when there was a 57-degree spread between the high of 60°F and the low of 3°F. In **La Crosse, WI**, January 29 featured a high of 43°F and a low of -10°F, tying February 17, 1874, for its largest temperature variation (53°F) during a calendar day. Similarly, **Minneapolis, MN** (high of 36°F and low of -13°F on January 29) experienced its second-largest temperature swing during a calendar day, behind only December 26, 1903 (high of 34°F and low of -17°F). At the height of the cold outbreak on January 29, wind chill temperatures below -50°F were measured at several locations in the **upper Midwest**, including **Dickinson, ND** (-55°F), and **Sand Lake, SD** (-53°F).

High winds preceded and followed the Arctic blast. On January 27, a gust to 76 m.p.h. was recorded in **Buffalo, WY**. Two days later, peak gusts across the **Plains** and the **Midwest** included 73 m.p.h. in **Carbondale, IL**; 71 m.p.h. in **Evansville, IN**; and 66 m.p.h. in **Lubbock, TX**. Gusts were particularly severe on January 29 across the **lower Midwest** and **interior Southeast**, with preliminary accounts indicating at least four tornadoes and more than 250 reports of damaging winds. A tornado in **Posey County, IN**, was responsible for

Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

JAN 27 - FEB 2, 2008



two deaths. On January 30, high winds swept into the **Northeast**, where **Buffalo, NY**, clocked a gust to 68 m.p.h. On the east end of **Lake Erie**, the water level rose 3.06 feet above flood stage during the wind event, less than a foot shy of the record (4.02 feet above flood stage) established on December 2, 1985.

During the mid- to late-week period, a new storm from the **West** interacted with the cold air already in place from the **Plains to the East Coast**. In **Utah's Wasatch Range**, about 2 feet of snow blanketed Alta on January 29-30. Alta's monthly snowfall of 178.5 inches (nearly twice the normal) tied its January record previously set in 1996. As the storm moved eastward, January 30-31 snowfall reached 2.6 inches in **Amarillo, TX**, followed by January 31 - February 1 totals of 8.4 inches in **St. Louis, MO**, and 7.4 inches in **Chicago, IL**. **Springfield, IL**, measured 11.3 inches of snow in 24 hours on January 31 - February 1, representing its fourth-highest 24-hour total on record but well below the standard of 15.0 inches set on February 28, 1900. Farther east, a multitude of daily rainfall records were established on February 1, with some of the precipitation falling as freezing rain across the **Appalachians** and **interior Northeast**. Record totals included 2.56 inches in **Richmond, VA**, 2.36 inches in **Harrisburg, PA**, and 1.97 inches in **Atlantic City, NJ**. **New York City's Central Park** closed the month with only a trace of snow, marking only its third occurrence of no measurable January snow (along with 1890 and 1933). At week's end, snow returned to the **Northwest**, where **Yakima, WA** (3.4 inches on February 2), netted a daily-record sum.

Phenomenally heavy rains developed across **Hawaii's** windward areas after mid-week. On the **Big Island, Hilo** (10.82 inches on February 2) experienced its third-wettest February day on record behind 16.87 inches on February 20, 1979, and 11.50 inches on February 19, 1979. When 9.44 inches fell on February 3, **Hilo's** 2-day total climbed to 20.26 inches. Elsewhere, 72-hour (February 1-4) rainfall totals on the **Big Island** reached 46.71 inches at the **Waiakea Experiment Station**, 21.47 inches in **Glenwood**, and 19.77 inches in **Mountain View**. Farther north, bitterly cold weather across **eastern Alaska** contrasted with near- to above-normal temperatures across western areas. On January 28, lows of -13°F in **Haines** and -14°F at the National Weather Service office in **Juneau** were records for the date. Three days later, lows on January 31 across **interior eastern Alaska** dipped to -56°F at both **Fort Yukon** and **Chandalar Lake**. Meanwhile, early-week snow blanketed **western Alaska**, where daily-record totals for January 27 included 8.6 inches in **Nome** and 13.0 inches in **Bethel**. **Nome's** weekly snowfall reached 15.1 inches, while **Bethel's** 13.0-inch daily sum represented its second-highest calendar-day total on record behind 17.6 inches on January 3, 1952.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 2, 2008

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	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	57	31	68	25	44	1	1.86	0.73	1.17	6.48	63	4.54	79	85	33	0	4	3	2
HUNTSVILLE	53	28	65	24	41	0	2.23	1.08	1.53	5.51	48	3.76	64	78	53	0	6	3	2
MOBILE	63	37	73	32	50	-1	2.03	0.75	1.78	15.23	141	7.16	117	80	49	0	1	2	1
MONTGOMERY	59	31	72	26	45	-2	1.93	0.71	1.34	8.55	83	5.80	108	87	38	0	4	2	2
AK ANCHORAGE	11	0	17	-8	6	-10	0.09	-0.05	0.06	2.15	121	1.53	213	80	73	0	7	4	0
BARROW	-11	-21	-5	-36	-16	-1	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.20	80	0.14	108	82	71	0	7	0	0
FAIRBANKS	-10	-25	-5	-43	-18	-9	0.03	-0.05	0.03	1.44	109	1.13	195	77	72	0	7	1	0
JUNEAU	14	6	22	0	10	-16	0.34	-0.65	0.25	9.14	87	5.39	106	68	56	0	7	2	0
KODIAK	32	20	35	9	26	-4	1.02	-0.67	0.49	14.99	92	4.04	47	81	65	0	7	3	0
NOME	12	0	25	-33	6	1	0.62	0.43	0.26	3.30	166	1.87	191	90	85	0	7	5	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	35	10	39	-7	22	-9	1.59	1.05	1.28	8.34	200	3.99	171	88	52	0	7	5	1
PHOENIX	61	44	66	39	53	-3	1.01	0.87	0.84	2.69	150	1.59	183	68	48	0	0	2	1
PRESCOTT	45	26	49	15	35	-3	1.39	1.00	1.13	7.06	238	2.52	149	85	39	0	5	2	1
TUCSON	62	40	68	29	51	-2	0.04	-0.15	0.03	0.95	46	0.19	18	67	40	0	2	2	0
AR FORT SMITH	55	29	72	21	42	3	0.30	-0.22	0.28	4.20	71	0.61	24	85	46	0	5	3	0
LITTLE ROCK	55	31	76	21	43	2	0.90	0.11	0.81	6.44	75	1.41	37	91	43	0	4	3	1
CA BAKERSFIELD	55	38	64	32	47	-3	0.05	-0.23	0.02	1.14	56	0.78	62	79	60	0	1	4	0
FRESNO	53	39	59	32	46	-2	1.02	0.52	0.50	5.97	164	3.66	159	85	73	0	1	7	1
LOS ANGELES	59	48	63	44	54	-4	0.92	0.16	0.84	6.33	127	4.74	148	78	51	0	0	2	1
REDDING	46	35	53	31	41	-6	2.35	0.87	0.79	14.55	126	9.53	138	94	82	0	1	5	2
SACRAMENTO	50	36	56	31	43	-5	0.90	-0.04	0.45	10.16	155	6.99	170	96	62	0	1	4	0
SAN DIEGO	58	49	62	45	54	-4	0.69	0.17	0.61	4.33	116	3.54	146	77	60	0	0	2	1
SAN FRANCISCO	53	41	56	38	47	-4	1.59	0.52	0.44	11.36	148	8.71	183	85	72	0	0	7	0
STOCKTON	52	38	57	32	45	-3	0.99	0.36	0.33	6.94	147	5.29	183	89	75	0	1	7	0
CO ALAMOSA	25	-8	34	-18	9	-8	0.09	0.06	0.07	1.52	258	0.31	119	74	57	0	7	3	0
CO SPRINGS	43	17	63	6	30	1	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.75	106	0.36	124	79	22	0	7	2	0
DENVER INTL	45	18	63	8	32	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.68	126	0.08	35	79	25	0	7	0	0
GRAND JUNCTION	32	17	44	6	25	-4	0.15	0.06	0.05	2.71	238	0.66	106	80	57	0	7	4	0
PUEBLO	50	16	69	8	33	2	0.02	-0.01	0.01	0.67	92	0.20	59	61	35	0	7	2	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	45	29	55	25	37	7	1.86	1.10	1.79	7.83	106	3.42	87	65	44	0	6	2	1
HARTFORD	39	24	45	17	31	5	1.86	1.06	1.76	8.33	109	4.00	99	72	51	0	6	2	1
DC WASHINGTON	50	32	56	28	41	6	2.11	1.47	2.05	6.73	105	3.45	102	73	39	0	3	3	1
DE WILMINGTON	45	27	51	23	36	4	1.42	0.73	1.32	7.70	110	2.88	80	80	44	0	7	3	1
FL DAYTONA BEACH	72	49	78	39	61	3	0.06	-0.61	0.03	3.46	57	1.62	49	86	50	0	0	2	0
JACKSONVILLE	67	40	73	32	54	0	0.03	-0.81	0.01	5.87	89	3.13	80	94	41	0	1	3	0
KEY WEST	77	64	80	53	71	1	0.06	-0.37	0.06	1.56	35	0.76	32	77	52	0	0	1	0
MIAMI	78	62	81	53	70	2	0.00	-0.47	0.00	2.09	50	1.30	64	72	42	0	0	0	0
ORLANDO	76	51	83	42	63	2	0.00	-0.54	0.00	7.56	155	6.50	252	90	52	0	0	0	0
PENSACOLA	63	40	71	34	52	0	1.44	0.26	0.78	12.93	134	7.05	124	80	50	0	0	2	2
TALLAHASSEE	67	33	72	27	50	-2	1.01	-0.12	0.28	7.45	76	4.49	79	81	39	0	4	4	0
TAMPA	73	50	79	42	62	1	0.01	-0.55	0.01	3.85	81	2.55	105	82	50	0	0	1	0
WEST PALM BEACH	77	58	80	48	67	1	0.00	-0.83	0.00	2.51	35	0.84	21	79	51	0	0	0	0
GA ATHENS	58	29	66	25	44	1	1.11	0.04	0.92	8.33	96	2.91	58	76	37	0	4	4	1
ATLANTA	56	31	65	26	44	1	2.13	0.95	1.32	8.59	94	3.81	71	77	48	0	6	3	2
AUGUSTA	62	27	66	24	44	-1	1.07	0.05	0.55	11.96	151	4.45	93	86	35	0	6	4	1
COLUMBUS	59	32	67	28	46	-1	2.49	1.44	1.52	10.47	110	6.17	121	93	32	0	4	4	2
MACON	60	28	66	25	44	-2	2.73	1.58	1.46	13.20	143	6.34	119	86	33	0	7	4	2
SAVANNAH	63	35	70	32	49	-1	0.23	-0.62	0.10	12.56	179	3.12	74	91	51	0	2	4	0
HI HILO	75	62	79	59	69	-2	13.90	11.68	5.51	38.03	182	20.47	197	94	80	0	0	7	7
HONOLULU	79	69	80	65	74	1	0.30	-0.28	0.21	3.45	60	0.37	13	73	66	0	0	4	0
KAHULUI	73	63	75	61	68	-3	2.01	1.26	0.66	9.33	133	2.45	62	91	82	0	0	6	2
LIHUE	75	67	75	65	71	-1	0.82	-0.09	0.51	7.53	78	2.17	45	78	70	0	0	6	1
ID BOISE	37	26	46	20	31	-1	0.32	0.03	0.11	2.19	77	0.92	63	83	63	0	6	4	0
LEWISTON	39	29	44	20	34	-1	0.41	0.16	0.32	1.15	51	0.78	64	79	65	0	6	2	0
POCATELLO	33	18	42	14	25	-1	0.09	-0.13	0.06	1.37	60	0.49	41	75	60	0	7	3	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	32	12	48	-2	22	-1	0.64	0.25	0.28	5.63	131	2.14	115	82	69	0	7	4	0
MOLINE	35	13	50	0	24	2	0.19	-0.11	0.18	4.95	128	1.32	79	78	62	0	6	2	0
PEORIA	37	17	58	2	27	3	0.55	0.24	0.30	6.55	164	3.25	204	80	59	0	6	3	0
ROCKFORD	31	12	48	-2	22	2	0.26	-0.04	0.23	4.50	126	1.22	81	77	71	0	7	2	0
SPRINGFIELD	40	18	64	7	29	3	1.38	1.07	0.82	7.52	177	3.87	226	84	52	0	6	3	1
IN EVANSVILLE	45	22	59	16	34	2	0.42	-0.25	0.24	10.56	159	4.22	136	80	63	0	7	3	0
FORT WAYNE	34	16	53	6	25	1	0.67	0.23	0.26	6.92	140	2.47	113	86	61	0	7	4	0
INDIANAPOLIS	41	19	54	9	30	3	0.68	0.16	0.28	8.07	143	2.52	96	86	55	0	7	3	0
SOUTH BEND	32	14	51	1	23	-1	1.35	0.88	0.62	9.22	168	5.74	239	80	66	0	7	4	1
IA BURLINGTON	38	17	54	2	28	4	0.08	-0.20	0.08	3.71	106	0.99	71	81	53	0	6	1	0
CEDAR RAPIDS	31	12	48	-3	22	2	0.08	-0.15	0.08	4.69	180	0.63	56	91	66	0	6	1	0
DES MOINES	36	15	54	0	26	4	0.02	-0.23	0.02	3.36	138	0.46	42	81	64	0	6	1	0
DUBUQUE																			

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 2, 2008

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	50	21	64	2	35	3	0.38	0.27	0.22	3.07	138	0.46	53	74	51	0	6	3	0
	JACKSON	47	27	54	19	37	3	1.42	0.62	1.01	8.09	100	2.90	77	83	37	0	6	4	1
	LEXINGTON	44	24	54	16	34	1	2.33	1.64	1.51	11.79	156	4.84	137	83	56	0	7	4	2
	LOUISVILLE	47	26	61	18	37	3	1.16	0.44	0.60	10.80	151	3.27	94	79	45	0	7	4	1
	PADUCAH	46	23	63	18	35	1	0.67	-0.20	0.36	10.69	132	3.32	89	85	49	0	7	5	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	64	39	72	34	52	1	2.28	0.85	2.04	12.89	109	9.41	143	86	43	0	0	2	1
	LAKE CHARLES	63	38	70	32	51	0	1.10	-0.01	1.09	9.12	88	5.97	103	83	44	0	1	2	1
	NEW ORLEANS	63	41	74	34	52	-1	0.68	-0.80	0.51	8.06	71	3.35	53	82	68	0	0	3	1
	SHREVEPORT	60	32	74	25	46	-2	1.00	-0.06	0.59	7.25	77	2.67	54	85	49	0	2	3	1
ME	CARIBOU	23	4	39	-20	13	4	1.31	0.74	0.85	8.51	135	3.71	119	88	62	0	7	3	1
	PORTLAND	39	22	47	17	30	8	1.77	0.93	1.46	8.25	96	4.46	103	78	45	0	7	4	1
MD	BALTIMORE	46	27	52	22	37	4	1.93	1.21	1.80	7.30	104	3.27	89	78	45	0	6	3	1
MA	BOSTON	44	28	54	23	36	7	1.30	0.44	1.16	8.96	114	3.70	89	75	48	0	6	3	1
	WORCESTER	37	22	43	18	30	6	1.82	0.99	1.69	8.72	108	4.15	97	83	47	0	6	3	1
MI	ALPENA	33	13	46	2	23	6	1.06	0.72	0.29	5.78	157	3.68	199	90	66	0	6	6	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	32	15	47	6	24	2	1.41	0.99	0.74	6.97	144	3.94	183	90	73	0	7	5	1
	HOUGHTON LAKE	31	14	41	-2	22	5	0.79	0.47	0.35	4.91	142	2.50	147	85	75	0	7	6	0
	LANSING	33	17	47	7	25	4	1.28	0.92	0.83	5.45	140	3.02	177	83	70	0	7	4	1
	MUSKOGON	32	14	48	3	23	0	0.89	0.45	0.46	7.13	143	4.34	185	83	74	0	7	6	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	33	15	49	-2	24	4	0.54	-0.07	0.38	5.05	87	3.61	115	89	62	0	7	6	0
MN	DULUTH	22	0	41	-21	11	1	0.06	-0.19	0.05	2.74	129	0.29	24	78	65	0	7	2	0
	INT'L FALLS	20	-8	36	-32	6	1	0.05	-0.14	0.03	1.41	88	0.31	34	80	60	0	7	3	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	26	4	43	-14	15	0	0.01	-0.19	0.01	1.63	78	0.15	14	76	65	0	7	1	0
	ROCHESTER	27	6	41	-13	16	3	0.67	0.48	0.18	2.35	116	1.14	114	77	68	0	6	6	0
	ST. CLOUD	23	-1	39	-18	11	0	0.00	-0.16	0.00	1.32	89	0.20	25	83	59	0	7	0	0
MS	JACKSON	58	32	67	25	45	-1	1.60	0.38	1.22	7.69	68	4.12	69	88	41	0	4	2	1
	MERIDIAN	58	29	68	25	44	-3	1.85	0.54	1.19	9.71	84	6.55	104	86	51	0	6	2	2
	TUPELO	53	29	64	23	41	0	1.38	0.34	1.13	5.07	44	2.61	48	81	60	0	6	2	1
MO	COLUMBIA	46	21	64	5	34	5	0.07	-0.36	0.07	6.11	141	2.59	139	81	43	0	6	1	0
	KANSAS CITY	45	22	61	6	34	6	0.14	-0.08	0.07	4.11	144	1.19	98	79	52	0	6	2	0
	SAINT LOUIS	47	21	73	11	34	3	0.95	0.48	0.62	6.50	127	3.74	165	74	52	0	7	2	1
	SPRINGFIELD	51	23	66	11	37	4	0.15	-0.35	0.15	7.32	135	3.57	159	76	54	0	6	1	0
MT	BILLINGS	33	9	49	-17	21	-5	0.04	-0.10	0.04	0.64	42	0.36	42	66	45	0	6	1	0
	BUTTE	28	9	37	2	19	0	0.02	-0.06	0.02	0.49	45	0.27	49	82	43	0	7	1	0
	CUT BANK	20	-4	42	-24	8	-12	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.02	3	0.01	2	84	63	0	7	0	0
	GLASGOW	17	-6	45	-28	6	-7	0.06	0.00	0.05	0.33	45	0.28	76	78	67	0	7	2	0
	GREAT FALLS	23	0	42	-20	12	-11	0.07	-0.04	0.07	0.80	58	0.69	97	77	49	0	7	1	0
	HAVRE	16	-16	49	-30	0	-16	0.15	0.09	0.08	0.44	44	0.22	45	73	64	0	7	4	0
	MISSOULA	37	23	44	16	30	5	0.04	-0.15	0.04	0.91	40	0.40	36	81	60	0	6	1	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	33	13	48	0	23	-1	0.14	0.05	0.12	1.81	148	0.29	52	81	64	0	7	3	0
	LINCOLN	38	14	60	4	26	2	0.02	-0.07	0.02	2.63	170	0.54	78	75	63	0	7	1	0
	NORFOLK	30	8	47	-3	19	-3	0.07	-0.04	0.05	2.28	182	0.44	73	79	64	0	7	2	0
	NORTH PLATTE	43	11	60	-3	27	2	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.87	107	0.03	7	85	31	0	7	0	0
	OMAHA	35	13	57	2	24	1	0.02	-0.12	0.01	2.13	123	0.33	41	82	65	0	6	2	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	38	14	48	6	26	0	0.04	-0.07	0.04	1.36	120	0.06	11	78	45	0	7	1	0
	VALENTINE	37	8	54	-3	23	1	0.00	-0.06	0.00	1.17	180	0.26	81	74	57	0	7	0	0
NV	ELY	30	2	40	-11	16	-11	0.29	0.14	0.09	1.75	137	1.06	136	82	61	0	7	6	0
	LAS VEGAS	52	36	55	30	44	-5	0.50	0.36	0.49	0.85	83	0.78	124	58	38	0	1	2	0
	RENO	41	25	47	21	33	-2	0.54	0.29	0.40	4.14	206	3.08	273	68	55	0	7	4	0
	WINNEMUCCA	38	19	46	10	28	-4	0.41	0.26	0.12	1.80	107	1.13	130	81	57	0	7	6	0
NH	CONCORD	36	16	42	2	26	6	1.53	0.91	1.24	9.61	158	4.55	145	87	49	0	7	4	1
NJ	NEWARK	44	29	49	26	36	5	1.93	1.12	1.81	8.90	115	4.12	98	66	45	0	7	3	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	46	24	54	15	35	-3	0.20	0.12	0.17	1.53	153	0.39	76	67	27	0	6	3	0
NY	ALBANY	36	22	42	16	29	7	0.91	0.38	0.78	6.53	123	1.79	68	81	56	0	7	3	1
	BINGHAMTON	33	22	40	15	27	6	1.43	0.84	1.14	6.88	119	3.01	109	84	65	0	7	4	1
	BUFFALO	38	24	53	14	31	7	1.09	0.44	0.92	7.18	101	2.90	87	88	60	0	6	4	1
	ROCHESTER	37	22	53	13	30	7	0.93	0.43	0.84	6.21	119	1.93	78	80	64	0	7	3	1
	SYRACUSE	36	22	47	17	29	7	1.86	1.31	1.57	8.02	136	2.98	108	86	62	0	7	5	1
NC	ASHEVILLE	53	27	61	19	40	4	2.00	1.06	1.01	7.85	102	3.78	87	77	39	0	6	3	2
	CHARLOTTE	56	31	64	22	44	2	1.38	0.51	1.04	7.30	98	3.06	72	83	30	0	5	4	1
	GREENSBORO	53	31	64	26	42	4	1.19	0.41	1.09	5.24	77	2.05	55	73	32	0	6	4	1
	HATTERAS	54	40	63	31	47	1	0.62	-0.54	0.45	7.47	70	3.58	58	91	60	0	1	2	0
	RALEIGH	57	30	64	24	43	3	0.96	0.07	0.83	6.55	90	2.10	49	77	39	0	5	2	1
	WILMINGTON	60	35	70	29	48	2	0.54	-0.43	0.39	6.70	78	3.64	76	94	41	0	2	3	0
ND	BISMARCK	22	-4	48	-18	9	-3	0.01	-0.09	0.01	0.34	37	0.12	25	73	61	0	7	1	0
	DICKINSON	26	-1	51	-23	12	-4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.05	7	0.00	0	79	50	0	7	0	0
	FARGO	19	-4	37	-24	8	0	0.01	-0.13	0.01	2.05	150	0.45	56	78	58	0	7	1	0
	GRAND FORKS	12	-8	30	-26	2	-5	0.03	-0.11	0.02	0.86	68	0.10	14	80	66	0	7	2	0
	JAMESTOWN	16	-6	37	-24	5	-5	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.27	25	0.02	3	81	64	0	7	0	0
	WILLISTON	19	-12	44	-28	3	-7	0.03	-0.05	0.03	0.31	27	0.21	38	79	58	0	7	1	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	39	21	51	10	30	5	0.71	0.19	0.44	6.80	121	2.45	93	86	66	0	6	5	0
	CINCINNATI	42	21	54	13	32	2	1.14	0.51	0.56	8.32	130	2.56	83	76	61	0	7	4	1
	CLEVELAND	41	23	53	11	32	6	0.57	0.02	0.35	7.89	137	3.68	139	77	58	0	6	5	0
	COLUMBUS	43	25	54	15	34	5	0.64	0.09	0.37	6.62	118	2.25	84	76	61	0	6	3	0
	DAYTON	38	20	53	10	29	2	0.47	-0.08	0.34	6.86	117	2.41	87	83	52	0	7	3	0
	MANSFIELD	38	20	51	9	29	5	0.59	0.04	0.34	7.25									

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 2, 2008

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	0.1 INCH OR MORE	5.0 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	35	15	51	6	25	1	0.60	0.17	0.36	6.25	133	2.40	117	85	65	0	7	4	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	39	21	51	9	30	5	0.80	0.30	0.46	8.78	161	3.05	123	84	67	0	6	5	0
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	59	26	68	13	43	5	0.05	-0.17	0.05	4.10	127	0.67	50	72	29	0	6	1	0
OR TULSA	54	28	64	16	41	3	0.27	-0.06	0.27	4.77	116	0.89	53	75	56	0	6	1	0
OR ASTORIA	43	35	46	29	39	-4	3.35	1.22	0.87	23.02	112	10.84	106	90	82	0	2	7	5
OR BURNS	32	11	40	3	21	-5	0.76	0.51	0.37	3.32	130	2.00	160	88	76	0	7	6	0
OR EUGENE	40	33	44	26	37	-4	3.51	1.80	0.87	15.99	97	8.91	110	96	90	0	3	7	3
OR MEDFORD	42	28	51	19	35	-6	1.32	0.77	0.59	6.87	124	4.09	156	92	71	0	5	7	1
OR PENDLETON	39	28	43	15	34	-1	0.88	0.58	0.83	3.31	110	1.76	114	82	66	0	4	3	1
OR PORTLAND	43	36	47	34	39	-2	1.79	0.68	0.69	13.16	119	5.59	104	92	85	0	0	7	2
OR SALEM	41	34	45	30	38	-3	2.65	1.31	0.68	17.45	138	9.20	148	95	89	0	3	7	3
PA ALLENTOWN	40	24	47	19	32	5	1.57	0.84	1.31	7.62	107	2.60	70	75	55	0	7	3	1
PA ERIE	40	24	54	15	32	6	0.42	-0.10	0.33	7.00	109	2.07	77	78	65	0	6	4	0
PA MIDDLETOWN	40	24	49	19	32	3	2.71	2.05	2.36	8.56	137	3.45	114	89	51	0	7	3	1
PA PHILADELPHIA	45	28	54	27	37	5	1.48	0.76	1.41	7.58	108	3.17	85	78	48	0	7	3	1
PA PITTSBURGH	41	24	51	12	32	4	1.36	0.78	1.16	6.88	120	2.60	91	85	57	0	6	6	1
PA WILKES-BARRE	37	22	43	16	29	3	1.36	0.81	1.05	7.65	148	3.59	137	80	53	0	7	3	1
PA WILLIAMSPORT	38	24	43	18	31	5	1.96	1.30	1.41	8.42	141	3.68	121	81	60	0	7	3	1
RI PROVIDENCE	44	26	53	23	35	6	1.39	0.46	1.22	8.79	100	4.16	90	73	49	0	6	3	1
SC BEAUFORT	63	35	72	31	49	0	0.68	-0.20	0.39	6.90	93	2.97	68	93	33	0	2	4	0
SC CHARLESTON	64	36	71	29	50	2	0.31	-0.54	0.17	7.55	100	3.16	73	90	28	0	1	3	0
SC COLUMBIA	63	33	68	27	48	3	0.91	-0.11	0.51	9.47	114	3.79	77	74	33	0	4	4	1
SC GREENVILLE	57	33	64	28	45	3	1.72	0.76	1.30	8.76	102	3.61	77	82	26	0	5	4	1
SD ABERDEEN	19	-3	42	-15	8	-5	0.01	-0.07	0.01	1.21	138	0.28	56	80	71	0	7	1	0
SD HURON	26	3	53	-9	15	-1	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.91	102	0.21	42	80	59	0	7	1	0
SD RAPID CITY	36	8	56	-6	22	-2	0.01	-0.05	0.01	0.90	114	0.38	97	71	38	0	7	1	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	24	3	41	-9	14	-2	0.01	-0.08	0.01	1.65	157	0.24	45	76	65	0	7	1	0
TN BRISTOL	50	23	56	18	37	2	0.65	-0.15	0.44	6.98	98	3.91	104	89	39	0	6	4	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	55	29	64	24	42	2	1.22	0.02	0.90	6.70	64	3.20	56	74	46	0	6	3	1
TN KNOXVILLE	52	28	62	23	40	2	0.97	0.01	0.41	7.69	82	3.49	72	86	41	0	6	3	0
TN MEMPHIS	53	30	68	24	42	1	2.00	1.04	1.18	9.41	92	4.69	104	85	53	0	4	2	2
TN NASHVILLE	51	25	62	22	38	0	1.55	0.72	0.79	8.61	98	4.78	114	84	43	0	7	3	2
TX ABILENE	64	35	74	24	49	4	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.45	20	0.08	8	51	29	0	4	0	0
TX AMARILLO	59	27	73	18	43	6	0.02	-0.08	0.02	1.24	98	0.03	5	62	20	0	6	1	0
TX AUSTIN	68	34	75	20	51	0	0.07	-0.32	0.06	1.50	34	0.90	45	81	42	0	3	2	0
TX BEAUMONT	64	40	76	32	52	-1	0.91	-0.19	0.90	9.40	84	6.94	116	89	42	0	1	2	1
TX BROWNSVILLE	74	55	83	42	65	5	0.00	-0.36	0.00	1.51	59	1.40	96	93	63	0	0	0	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	72	46	86	31	59	2	0.01	-0.38	0.01	1.93	55	1.79	103	94	57	0	1	1	0
TX DEL RIO	68	41	79	27	55	3	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.44	32	0.12	19	76	42	0	1	0	0
TX EL PASO	59	37	65	21	48	1	0.09	0.01	0.09	0.61	49	0.15	32	47	26	0	3	1	0
TX FORT WORTH	64	34	70	24	49	4	0.01	-0.37	0.01	2.61	57	0.28	14	74	31	0	2	1	0
TX GALVESTON	64	47	75	40	55	-1	0.30	-0.55	0.29	6.88	88	6.05	140	94	52	0	0	1	0
TX HOUSTON	67	40	79	34	53	0	0.45	-0.34	0.45	6.70	88	4.64	119	89	63	0	0	1	0
TX LUBBOCK	62	29	75	19	46	6	0.07	-0.06	0.07	1.01	83	0.07	13	46	28	0	5	1	0
TX MIDLAND	67	31	76	21	49	4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.76	63	0.07	13	50	23	0	5	0	0
TX SAN ANGELO	67	32	76	19	50	4	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.57	31	0.39	45	64	33	0	5	0	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	70	40	80	28	55	4	0.03	-0.34	0.02	0.86	23	0.46	26	87	31	0	1	2	0
TX VICTORIA	69	40	81	30	54	0	0.01	-0.51	0.01	3.96	78	3.61	139	94	59	0	1	1	0
TX WACO	65	32	74	23	49	2	0.18	-0.25	0.18	1.48	31	0.68	33	83	46	0	6	1	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	65	31	75	18	48	6	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.77	27	0.01	1	57	31	0	5	0	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	35	20	45	16	28	-3	0.36	0.06	0.12	4.80	178	1.45	99	79	53	0	7	5	0
VT BURLINGTON	34	16	42	10	25	8	0.94	0.46	0.62	6.46	141	2.21	94	86	56	0	7	4	1
VA LYNCHBURG	48	25	55	19	37	2	0.92	0.15	0.83	4.76	68	2.11	56	78	42	0	6	3	1
VA NORFOLK	52	34	68	29	43	3	0.76	-0.09	0.76	5.62	78	2.12	51	83	47	0	2	1	1
VA RICHMOND	53	32	61	26	42	5	2.67	1.95	2.56	6.77	99	3.53	94	80	45	0	5	3	1
VA ROANOKE	51	31	57	22	41	5	0.93	0.19	0.93	4.65	74	1.89	55	64	41	0	4	1	1
WA WASH/DULLES	45	27	50	20	36	4	1.60	0.94	1.44	5.68	90	2.71	84	77	58	0	7	3	1
WA OLYMPIA	40	31	42	19	35	-4	2.29	0.59	0.73	18.01	113	6.30	79	93	89	0	2	7	1
WA QUILLAYUTE	40	31	44	23	36	-5	3.71	0.57	1.22	30.30	104	12.94	89	94	84	0	4	7	2
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	41	34	43	30	37	-5	0.63	-0.51	0.29	13.59	123	4.51	83	89	82	0	2	4	0
WA SPOKANE	31	21	35	6	26	-3	1.60	1.21	0.50	7.46	178	3.73	193	93	83	0	7	6	1
WA YAKIMA	39	20	48	6	30	-2	0.50	0.28	0.40	2.66	102	1.40	114	86	74	0	7	2	0
WV BECKLEY	46	25	53	16	35	4	0.45	-0.25	0.29	6.54	100	3.43	100	79	50	0	6	4	0
WV CHARLESTON	51	27	58	18	39	5	1.84	1.10	0.77	9.01	133	3.37	97	86	41	0	6	4	2
WV ELKINS	45	21	51	9	33	4	1.06	0.31	0.67	9.66	136	3.91	107	94	49	0	7	4	1
WV HUNTINGTON	50	27	57	21	38	5	1.48	0.79	0.83	8.84	130	2.63	77	85	38	0	6	3	1
WI EAU CLAIRE	27	1	45	-16	14	1	0.31	0.09	0.20	2.57	121	0.74	67	86	58	0	7	2	0
WI GREEN BAY	26	5	45	-12	16	0	0.37	0.12	0.19	5.01	186	2.47	193	82	63	0	7	4	0
WI LA CROSSE	28	6	45	-10	17	0	0.03	-0.25	0.02	3.60	144	0.96	76	80	53	0	7	2	0
WI MADISON	28	8	44	-8	18	0	0.30	0.00	0.11	5.92	197	2.30	172	78	67	0	7	4	0
WI MILWAUKEE	31	14	46	-4	22	1	0.44	0.03	0.20	5.62	134	2.18	111	78	64	0	7	3	0
WY CASPER	32	12	44	1	22	-1	0.04	-0.07	0.02	1.17	95	0.43	70	65	50	0	7	2	0
WY CHEYENNE	37	15	54	8	26	-1	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.03	111	0.02	4	57	32	0	7	0	0
WY LANDER	37	11	54	3	24	3	0.00	-0.09	0.00	2.01	175	0.24	44	56	25	0	7	0	0
WY SHERIDAN	34	4	55	-16	19	-4	0.05	-0.09	0.05	1.23	83	0.82	101	64	49	0	7	1	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

\*\*\* Not Available

# National Agricultural Summary

January 28 - February 3, 2008

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

## HIGHLIGHTS

In California, ground preparations for grain and silage corn were delayed due to wet conditions. However, the improved moisture promoted emergence and growth of dryland grain crops. California alfalfa herbicide treatments were ongoing with slight rain delays. Arizona small grain planting was active but behind last year and the 5-year average pace. Roughly half of the State's alfalfa acreage had been harvested. Georgia producers prepared for spring planting and wheat side-dressing, while wet fields slowed nitrogen treatments. However, rains continued to ease drought conditions and improve the condition of small grains. In contrast, dry, windy weather in Texas had a negative effect on small grains. Texas' cotton harvest continued and was nearly complete in the Low Plains, while sugarcane harvest continued in the Lower Valley.

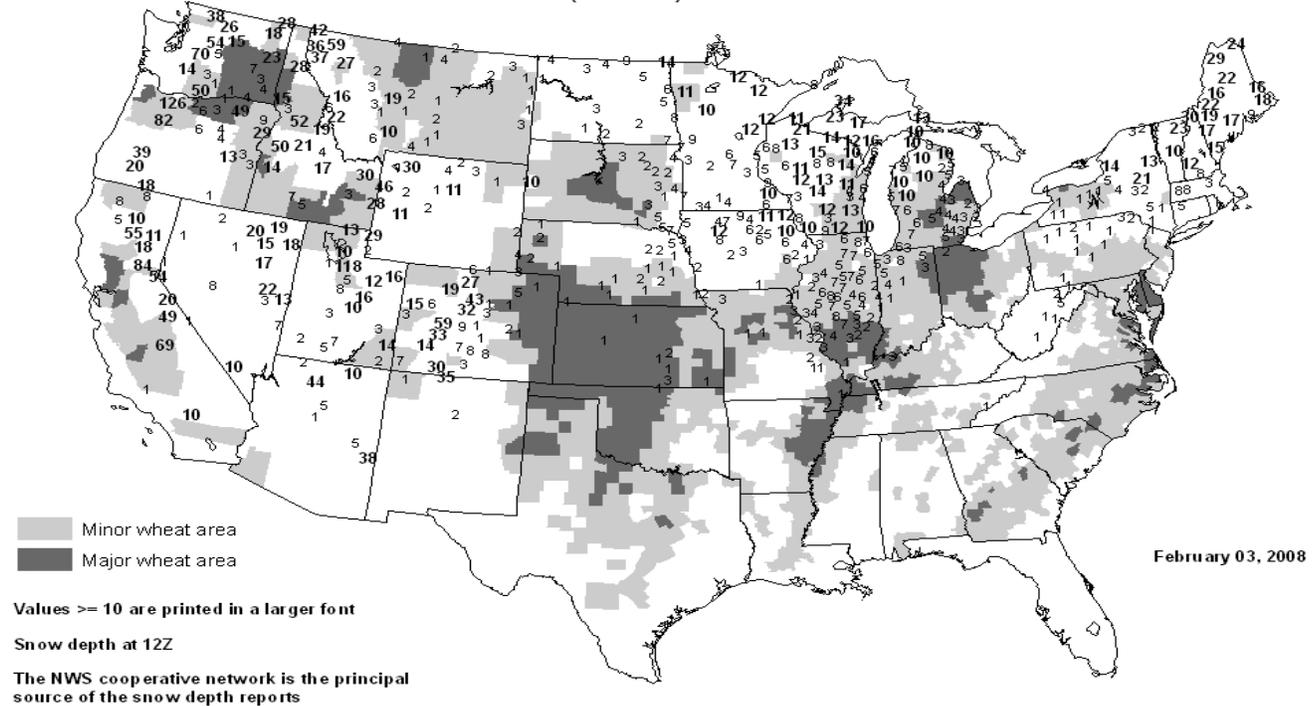
Vegetable growers in California were applying chemicals and fumigating hotbeds for carrots and tomatoes. Producers continued harvesting several crops for farmers' markets while early plantings of beets, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, garlic, onion, and lettuce crops were growing well. In Arizona, shipping of many different vegetables continued. In Texas, potato planting continued in the south, while

irrigation of cool season vegetables continued. Florida producers were also steadily planting potatoes, while harvest of several vegetable crops continued. Harvest plans were underway across Florida's southern peninsula.

In California, pruning was complete in some areas, although excessive moisture delayed fieldwork. Some producers in vineyards and orchards sprayed and planted as conditions allowed. California tree fruit growers were preparing insect trapping programs for the new season. Cherries were budding but not yet blooming, while strawberries were growing well in Tulare and Fresno Counties. In Texas, wine grape producers were pruning vines and pecan producers were pruning trees.

Navel oranges, mandarins, lemons, grapefruit, and pummelo were being harvested in California, but soggy fields delayed picking in some areas. Texas citrus harvest continued in the Lower Valley, while Arizona shipments continued. Dry, warmer-than-average conditions occurred during the week in Florida, where good fruit set conditions were evident. Overall, trees and fruits were in good condition with good fruit set.

## United States Snow Depth (Inches)



## State Agricultural Summaries

*These summaries, issued monthly during the winter, provide brief descriptions of crop and weather conditions important on a national scale. More detailed data are available in Crop Progress and Condition Reports published each Monday during the growing season by NASS State Statistical Offices in cooperation with the National Weather Service. The crop reports are available on the Internet through the NASS Home Page on the World Wide Web at <http://www.nass.usda.gov>.*

**ALABAMA:** Storm systems brought some much needed rainfall to Alabama during the past month. However, the U.S. Drought Monitor for January 29, 2008, expanded the exceptional drought area slightly to the west in Winston County due to less than normal rainfall that occurred this month. Warmer than normal temperatures experienced throughout most of the month have fruit growers concerned over a lack of winter chilling hours on several varieties of peaches. Totals for many areas south of Birmingham are running much lower than growers would like to see. Chill hours for central Alabama were estimated to reach 880 to 900 by February 15th. At this level, producers should have adequate vegetative buds on their 650 – 800 chill hour varieties, would be a little short on 850 chill hour varieties, and short on 950 – 1,050 chill hour varieties. Alabama's winter wheat crop was reported to be in good condition. Recent rains in northern parts of the state had producers planning nitrogen fertilizer applications, and tending to winter weed control. With continued rains, farmers were expecting a good 2008 wheat crop.

**ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE**

**ARIZONA:** Temperatures across the State were mostly above normal for the month of January. Precipitation in the form of rain or snow had fallen throughout the month. Eight of the twenty-two weather stations have above normal precipitation for the year. Crop conditions remained relatively unchanged for January. Alfalfa condition remained mostly poor to good for the month. Small grain planting continued throughout the month with some of the first plantings already beginning to emerge. Range and pasture conditions improved slightly with the precipitation that had fallen across the state. Alfalfa harvesting continued for Arizona with sheepling off beginning to wind down for the year. The winter vegetable harvest continued throughout January along with the citrus harvest.

**ARKANSAS:** Most of the state received below normal precipitation for the month of January, with some locations more than 25 percent below normal. Only a few isolated locations received above normal precipitation, particularly in Benton County. January precipitation totals ranged from 0.39 inches in Flippin to 3.57 inches in Monticello. Temperatures were on a roller coaster last month, as they were below normal sometimes and at other times above normal. For example, Searcy was 16 degrees Fahrenheit below normal on January 3 and 27 degrees Fahrenheit above normal on January 7. At the beginning of the month, there were ice storms in the northern two-thirds of the state followed by small tornadoes in various locations. The end of the month featured high winds in central Arkansas and snow in the northern third of the state. The 2008 winter wheat crop was reported in mostly good condition. There was some fertilizing of winter wheat fields during the month. Pastures throughout the state were in good condition, though some producers were feeding extra hay to their cattle where there was snow cover or extended periods of cold temperatures. Hay supplies were still ample at the end of the month.

**CALIFORNIA:** California saw storm systems carrying heavy rain and lots of mountain snow in January. The rain helped curb fears of a dry frost in some citrus growing areas. Blood oranges, mandarins, lemons, Oro Blanco grapefruit, and pummelos were harvested but cold nights remained a concern for citrus growers. Growers were cleaning up debris in stone fruit orchards from the storms. Removal and planting of new orchards were also taking place. Despite the vigorous weather patterns, grape vineyard pruning, fertilizing and weed spraying were ongoing. Strawberries grew well in Fresno County and blueberry bushes continued to be planted. Oat, barley, winter forage, and wheat growth benefited significantly from the recent rainfall. Spring alfalfa emerged with a few fields being irrigated and treated to control weeds. Spring sugar beet fields developed in various stages with some fields being fertilized, irrigated, cultivated and treated to control insects, weeds and diseases. Vegetable crops were harvested despite the cool, rainy weather. Wet fields in a few areas around the State hindered extensive field work. Rangeland conditions throughout the central valley showed improvements with the recent rains. Also, cool temperatures hindered growth in some areas. Hay and supplemental feeding of cattle continued. Livestock received nutrient supplements in areas with improved pastures. Sheep and lambs grazed on alfalfa fields and retired farmland. Beef cattle calving and goat kidding continued. In shipments of bees were declining.

**COLORADO:** Overall, Colorado experienced average snowfall amounts during January. Snowstorms were mostly confined to the mountain regions which received above-average amounts. Livestock producers in these areas are having some difficulty feeding their herds as a result of the increased snow amounts. Meanwhile, the Front Range and Eastern Plains areas received slightly below average amounts of snow during January. The winter wheat remains in good condition. Currently, the mountain snowpack in the northern regions is slightly below average, while the rest of the state is well-above average. Overall,

mountain snowpack is currently 129% of average at this time. Average temperatures during January were slightly below normal across the state.

**DELAWARE:** Winter has been mild which has been beneficial to livestock. Hay supplies 30% very short, 50% short, 20% adequate. Winter wheat is in mostly good to excellent condition. Farmers are attending meetings, repairing equipment, getting ready for spring planting.

**FLORIDA:** Beginning January, farmers prepared crops for freezing temperatures. Potato planting continued, Palatka, growers took precautions by storing seed potatoes in barns with heaters. Cold temperatures damaged small grains. Field activity slowed due to frost. Sugarcane harvest remained active, Everglades region. Potato planting started, Flagler, Putnam, St Johns, second week, full swing latter part. Growers continued planting potatoes, Palatka. Hay supplies, quality suffered due to frost, cold temperatures, insufficient rain. Rains, last week of January, elevated soil moisture, more needed to overcome drought. Central, southern Peninsula reported damage to vegetables due to freezing temperatures. Hillsborough County losses in strawberries, tomatoes, ornamentals due to cold, windy conditions. Hendry County 10-15% loss from wind, freezing temperatures. Harvesting, packing of beans, okra, squash, tomatoes, Florida City. Plant City minimal damage to strawberry crop. Pompano harvested without interruption, all crops reported good. Wauchula blueberry, strawberry, little or no damage. Favorable weather rest of month allowed planting, harvesting to progress on schedule. Hendry County wind, cold damage on vegetables from freeze more apparent. Some plantings lost tops, damage not uniform across area. Some vegetables fields spared freeze damage, while severely battered by cold winds. Washington County foggy mornings, mild temperatures caused disease problems in Cole crops. Mid-month, vegetables looked good, cabbage, broccoli, variety of mixed greens harvested, Flagler, Putnam, St. Johns. Tomatoes, peppers marketed in Plant City, surrounding areas. Few strawberries harvested, packed, Starke, Wauchula, respectively. Hendry County vegetable planting, harvesting continued, yields negatively impacted by freezing conditions earlier in month. St. Johns County cabbage cutting continued. Vegetables, non-citrus fruit marketed included asparagus, peas, snap beans, sweet corn, cabbage, celery, cucumbers, eggplant, endive, escarole, peppers, radishes, squash, strawberries, tomatoes. Citrus escaped serious damage from cold snap first week of month. Temperatures dropped to upper 20s, lower 30s. Growers reported lowest temperatures in Arcadia, Lake Alfred at 27 degrees. Isolated areas received minor fruit damage, duration not long enough to cause significant damage to trees or fruit. Weekly harvest rebounded from holiday season. Early, midseason orange weekly harvest over six million boxes by third week, primarily for processing. Grapefruit harvest under a million boxes per week. Most packinghouses finished Navel orange, Sunburst tangerine harvest, began Temple orange, Honey tangerine harvest. Trees, fruit reported in good condition, with good fruit sets. Growers, researchers looking for ways to address greening. Aggressive production practices, scouting techniques, removal of abandoned groves used to control greening. Other methods discussed to combat citrus psyllid. Grove care included irrigating, mowing, pesticide spraying, fertilizing, hedging and topping. Varieties harvested included early, midseason, Navel, Temple oranges; grapefruit; tangelos; Sunburst, Honey tangerines. Range, pasture condition very poor to good throughout month, most in fair condition. Drought, seasonally cold temperatures, freezes limited forage growth. Livestock feed quality lowered by lingering drought. Supplemental feed cost high. Stock ponds water levels very low, some ponds dry. Cattle condition averaged very poor to excellent, most in good condition. Cattlemen fed supplemental hay, grain to compensate for poor forage.

**GEORGIA:** January brought rains and periods of extremely cold weather to the state. Showers were frequent and provided temporary relief to the long standing drought conditions. Topsoil moisture improved considerably during the month. Some fields in middle Georgia became muddy and difficult to work in due to the abundant rains. For the most part, the rains benefited crops and increased water levels in ponds that had previously gone dry. Winter wheat was in mostly good condition. Extremely cold temperatures during the month slowed the growth of winter forages and grains. The pecan harvest was completed. Other activities included preparing greenhouses for seeding tobacco plants, applying herbicides to wheat, feeding hay to livestock, and the routine care of poultry and livestock.

**HAWAII:** Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil moisture was surplus to adequate. Banana orchards were in fair condition. Rainy, cloudy days slowed crop growth, fruit development. Papaya orchards were in fair to good condition. Orchards on the Big Island continued to show active flowering. Vegetables made fair to poor progress during the week. The major vegetable growing areas, located at the higher elevations, did not experience excessive moisture, but showers did slow fieldwork. Quality of harvested head cabbage was fair to good. Dry onions continued to struggle from the effects of the damp weather. At the start of the week, weather conditions were an extension of the previous week. Moderate

trade winds carried-in showers to windward areas with a few blowing over to leeward sides. Cold air in the upper levels of the atmosphere resulted in a rare dusting of snow on Maui's Haleakala. Snow also fell on the Big Island's twin peaks of Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa. A combination of several weather factors resulted in torrential rains pelting the Big Island over the weekend. Most of the heavy rain was concentrated in the windward area of the Big Island with Hilo reported a record daily maximum of 10.82 inches on Saturday. One area above Hilo received over 22 inches of rain during the two-day weekend. Heavy showers began falling on Kauai on Sunday and caused the closure of two bridges in the Hanalei area due to raising river waters. Hanalei is the major taro growing area in the State. Showers on the islands of Oahu, Maui, and Molokai were not as intense.

**IDAHO:** Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 15% short, 73% adequate, 11% surplus. Calving complete 18% and 15% 2006. Lambing complete 19% and 23% 2006. Hay and roughage supply 1% very short, 44% short, 55% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 9% fair, 84% good, 7% excellent. There has been much snow fall in the last two weeks. The heavy snow has provided much needed moisture. Farmers are preparing taxes and attending production and association meetings.

**ILLINOIS:** Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 5% short, 74% adequate, 19% surplus. Temperatures across Illinois for the month of January were 1.4 degrees above average. Unseasonably warm temperatures were received across the state early in the month with some areas receiving tornados, but snow and subzero temperatures were prevalent at the end of the month. Precipitation for the month averaged .59 inch above normal. Producers continued moving grain and tending to livestock. Hay supplies are doing well. As of February 3rd the condition of the wheat crop was 1% poor, 21% fair, 72% good, and 6% excellent.

**INDIANA:** Temperatures and precipitation during January were slightly above normal. The average state temperature was 27.1o which was 1.2o above normal. Total precipitation averaged 3.43 inches which was 0.99 inches above normal. The northern one third of the state was the wettest with precipitation averaging 4-4.5 inches which was 2-2.5 inches above normal. Many northwestern areas experienced heavy flooding early in the month. Farmers in these areas are concerned about loss of fertilizer that has already been applied. Central and southern areas of the state received 3-3.25 inches which was about normal. Wind damage to farm buildings and grain bins resulted from storms that blew through southern portions of the state late in the month. The winter wheat crop is reported to be in mostly good condition. However, some damage did occur due to standing water and freezing temperatures. Some fertilizer and manure was spread as field conditions permitted. Livestock are in mostly good condition with some stress being reported from the wide swing in temperatures and muddy conditions in feedlots and pastures. The short hay supply and high prices continue to be a concern for many livestock producers. Calving and lambing has begun on some livestock farms. Other activities included; pricing inputs, tax preparation, financial planning, reviewing leases with landlords, spreading fertilizer and manure, moving grain to market, cleaning and storing equipment and taking care of livestock.

**IOWA:** The average depth of snow cover for the month of January was 4 inches. Frost penetration averaged 13 inches compared to last year's 15 inches. Soil moisture availability 1% very short, 3% short, 87% adequate, and 9% surplus. Grain movement for the state 24% none, 35% light, 32% moderate, and 9% heavy. Availability of hay and roughage supplies 21% short, 74% adequate, and 5% surplus. Quality of hay and roughage supplies 6% poor, 41% fair, and 53% good. Utilization of stubble fields for grazing 39% none, 35% limited, 19% moderate, and 7% extensive. Hog and pig losses in January were 17% below average, 80% average, and 3% above average. Cattle and calf losses were 20% below average, 76% average, and 4% above average.

**KANSAS:** Agricultural Summary The State of Kansas experienced above normal temperatures for the month of January. Most of the State received light to moderate precipitation throughout the month in the form of snow or light rains. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 12% short, 81% adequate, and 4% surplus. Field Crop Report Wheat condition 6% very poor, 19% poor, 33% fair, 36% good, 6% excellent. Wind damage to the wheat crop across the state was 84% no damage, 12% having light damage, 3% with moderate damage, 1% with severe wind damage. Freeze damage to wheat has been 87% with no damage, 11% with light damage, 2% of the wheat has moderate freeze damage. Overall winterkill to the 2008 wheat crop 83% with no winterkill, 15% with light winterkill, and 2% with moderate winterkill. Feed Supplies Report Feed grain supplies 7% short, 86% adequate, 7% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 1% very short, 13% short, 82% adequate, and 4% surplus.

**KENTUCKY:** January can be summed up as a dry month. For the 10th month out of the past twelve it received below normal rainfall. January started off where 2007 ended with dry weather. For the third straight week below normal rainfall was experienced. Temperatures broke a three week trend of above normal as the coldest temperatures of the season were reported. Temperatures dropped into the single digits on January 2 and 3. Keeping with the trend of extremely dramatic Kentucky weather, toward the end of the week near record highs in the 60's was experienced. Temperatures for the period averaged 29.1 degrees across the state which was 5.6 degrees below normal and 8.9 degrees cooler than last week Rainfall for the week totaled .25 in. statewide which was 0.73 in.

below normal. Above normal temperatures and rainfall were experienced the second week of January. The second week of 2008 proved to be a wet one for the Bluegrass State. Separate fronts swept through the region while a very unseasonably warm, moist air mass was in place. This allowed for widespread showers and thunderstorms with some thunderstorms reaching severe criteria. Temperatures for the period averaged 49 degrees across the state which was 17.4 degrees above normal and 19.9 degrees above last week. Rainfall for the period totaled 1.73 in. statewide which was 0.80 in. above normal. For the third week of January temperatures and precipitation were both below normal. Temperatures were seasonal with light mixed precipitation. This was the second week in the past three to see below normal temperatures and rainfall. Central Kentucky continued to be right on the rain/snow line as weather systems from the Gulf of Mexico and Canada clashed in the lower Ohio River Valley. The weekend was dominated by an arctic air mass that dropped lows into the single digits throughout much of the Commonwealth. Temperatures for the period averaged 27 degrees across the state which was 4 degrees below normal and 22 degrees colder than the previous week. Rainfall for the week totaled 0.13 in. statewide which was 0.59 in. below normal. For the fourth week below normal temperatures and precipitation continued. The week was very cold with arctic air dominating most of the State. Single digit temperatures occurred during the latter half of the work week. This was the second week in a row with below normal temperatures and precipitation. Temperatures for the period averaged 25 degrees across the state which was 9 degrees below normal and two degrees colder than the previous week. Rainfall for the period totaled 0.06 in. statewide which was 0.67 in. below normal. For the fifth week in January temperatures and rainfall were above normal. January concluded with above normal rainfall in the State for just the second week out of the past six. The majority of the this rainfall came on the night of January 29th as a powerful squall line swept across the Bluegrass causing heavy rain and wind gusts approaching 80 mph. A southerly flow kept temperatures above normal and provided ample moisture for showers and thunderstorms. Temperatures for the period averaged 37 degrees which was 4 degrees above normal and 12 degrees higher than the previous week. Rainfall for the period totaled 1.31 in. statewide which was 0.42 in. above normal. Producers hauled grain and livestock to market and attended various commodity meetings across the state. Fall seeded grains remain in mostly good condition with minimal winterkill.

**LOUISIANA:** The state averaged 5.86 inches of rain over the last four weeks, remaining .55 inches below the state average. Field crop producers were preparing fields for spring planting as weather conditions permitted. Strawberry producers took precautions to avoid any major freeze damage as night temperatures dropped into the mid 20's during January. Livestock producers were fertilizing winter pastures and feeding hay. Crawfish producers continued putting out traps as harvesting was just getting started. Producers were also busy repairing and cleaning equipment for the 2008 crop year.

**MARYLAND:** Winter has been mild which has been beneficial to livestock. Hay supplies are 30% very short, 43% short, 27% adequate. Feed supplies 15% short, 83% adequate, 2% surplus. Small grain crops are in fair to good condition. Farmers are attending meetings, repairing equipment, getting ready for spring planting.

**MICHIGAN:** The precipitation for the past four weeks ending February 4 varied from 1.52 inches western Upper Peninsula to 3.00 inches eastern Upper Peninsula. The average temperature has been generally warmer across the State for the past month. There was some concern for wheat and new seedlings a few weeks ago when most of the snow melted. One farmer said, "We still do not have enough snow cover to insure no frost damage." This may have an adverse effect on the wheat and alfalfa crops. There were reports of livestock being in good condition but many farmers were monitoring the feed shortage and higher prices. Sugarbeet processing continues and should be completed by mid-March. Overall, moisture in both rain and snow has been above normal, offsetting the deficits from the dry summer.

**MINNESOTA:** Temperatures during January averaged from 1.1 degrees below normal in the Southwest District to 2.2 degrees above normal in the North Central District. Temperature extremes included a low of -32 degrees at Intl. Falls, and a high of 57 degrees at Canby. Precipitation averaged from 0.91 inch below normal in the East Central District to 0.23 inch below normal in the Southeast District. Greatest monthly precipitation of 1.55 inches was recorded in Grand Marais. Snow cover ranged from patches or zero inches in the southwest corner of the state to 20 inches in the northeast corner of the state. As of January 28, depth of frost under sod ranged from 12 inches at the Mississippi water head, to 34 inches in Lac Qui Parle according to the Minnesota state climatology office. Reported feed supplies ranged from adequate to very short. Low temperatures and wind chills caused some level of stress to livestock but not abnormal for January. Livestock conditions were generally good.

**MISSISSIPPI:** Days suitable for fieldwork 1.1. Soil moisture 3% very short, 9% short, 35% adequate, 53% surplus. Feed grain 0% very short, 15% short, 85% adequate, 0% surplus. Wheat 99% emerged, -1 2007, -1 5 yr avg. Mississippi producers received a sufficient amount of rainfall recently. Although the weather suspended most fieldwork, it proved beneficial for enhancing pasture conditions and recharging the soil profile. As producers await adequate field conditions for corn preparation, rising fertilizer costs have limited, and in some cases, prohibited winter forage applications. The increased moisture has caused discoloration in some

wheat. Most producers are monitoring the progress of the farm bill and planning for the 2008 crop.

**MISSOURI:** January temperatures were near normal over most of the state. A few southwestern and east-central counties averaged 3 to 4 degrees above normal. Precipitation averaged 1.59 inches, slightly under the long-term average of 1.90 inches. The state's winter wheat crop is judged to be in mostly good condition by reporters in the major wheat counties. Farmers are still mulling what proportion of each crop to plant on their farms given historically high prices for wheat, corn, and soybeans.

**MONTANA:** Topsoil moisture 27% very short, 9% last year, 41% short, 35% last year, 31% adequate, 54% last year, 1% surplus, 2% last year. Subsoil moisture 39% very short, 17% last year, 40% short, 46% last year, 20% adequate, 36% last year, 1% surplus, 1% last year. Winter wheat condition 3% very poor, 0% last year, 12% poor, 5% last year, 53% fair, 41% last year, 29% good, 44% last year, 3% excellent, 10% last year. Winter wheat wind damage 47% none, 48% last year, 43% light, 34% last year, 9% moderate, 17% last year, 1% heavy, 1% last year. Winter wheat freeze and drought damage 47% none, 52% last year, 41% light, 37% last year, 11% moderate, 10% last year, 1% heavy, 1% last year. Winter wheat protectiveness of snow cover 45% very poor, 49% last year, 33% poor, 25% last year, 11% fair, 21% last year, 8% good, 5% last year, 3% excellent, 0% last year. Snow cover has improved from the previous month. High winds and variable temperatures across most of the state have caused about the same amount of damage to winter wheat as last year. For the month ending January 31st, most areas of Montana experienced below normal precipitation. West Glacier received an accumulated 4.55 inches during the month, the most in the state. Swan Lake had the second highest moisture accumulation for the month at 2.96 inches. Highs were mostly in the 40s to 50s, and low temperatures ranged in the negative 30s to negative teens. Wisdom and Goldbutte shared the low temperature of minus 37 degrees, and Valentine had the high temperature of 60 degrees. Recent moisture and cold temperatures have increased the need for supplemental feeding. Hay supplies are being used up fast as only about half the pastures are open. A few ranchers have started calving and lambing. Cattle and calves receiving supplemental feed 96%, 94% last year. Sheep and lambs receiving supplemental feed 95%, 96% last year. Livestock grazing 51% open, 70% last year, 29% difficult, 18% last year, 20% closed, 12% last year. Calving 4% complete, 3% last year, lambing 1% complete, 1% last year.

**NEBRASKA:** Wheat conditions 1% very poor, 6% poor, 35% fair, 54% good, 4% excellent. Hay and forage supplies 1% very short, 11% short, 86% adequate, 2% surplus. Cattle and Calves condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 21% fair, 74% good, 4% excellent. Calving was underway at 6% percent complete with calf losses reported as 2% percent below average, and 98% average. For the month of January 2008, mild temperatures the first half of the month gave way to bitter cold temperatures with wind chills dipping well below zero during the last half. The fluctuation in temperatures put unwanted stress on livestock as the calving season got underway. Producers were supplemental feeding livestock due to cold temperatures and snow cover. Other producer activities included moving grain, machinery maintenance, calving, and completing taxes.

**NEVADA:** Several storm systems blowing through the State brought snow and heavy rain causing some localized flooding in western Nevada. Temperatures averaged 2 to 8 degrees below normal across the State and precipitation averaged above normal for most of the State. Mountain snowpack accumulations were above normal, benefiting the outlook for the 2008 irrigation season. Hay continued to move out-of-state. Winter livestock feeding was ongoing, as was the processing and packing of potatoes and onions.

**NEW ENGLAND:** January was marked by temperatures four to six degrees above normal and precipitation totals that were 0.42 to 2.71 inches below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from the upper 20s to low 40s while lows ranged from the single digits to the mid 20s. Snowfall totals were average in the northern states while the southern states experienced below average snowfall. On January 1 northern areas accumulated between 4.0 and 8.2 inches of snow while the south saw rain totaling anywhere from 0.18 to 0.31 inches. Snow continued falling in the north on January 2, accumulating an additional 4.5 inches. The region experienced below average temperatures between January 2 and 4 where temperatures dipped as low as the negative 20s in some areas. Unseasonably warm temperatures with scattered rain were abundant during the second week in January. Many areas experienced record setting high temperatures on January 8 and 9 ranging from the mid 50s to mid 60s. Widespread rain moved into New England on January 11 totaling between 0.5 to 1.3 inches. January 14 brought a snowstorm to New England, accumulating anywhere from 2.5 to 12.3 inches of snow. Rain moved through the region on January 18 bringing 0.5 inches of rain to many areas and some traces of snow. The Siberian Express arrived in New England on January 21 bringing with it frigid arctic air and wind. Temperatures across the region ranged from the negative teens to the mid 20s. January 27 brought 1.6 to 3.0 inches of snow to the northern states. Windy conditions and above average temperatures were felt across the region on January 30 and areas picked up between 0.07 and 0.92 inches of rain. January ended with average temperatures in the upper 20s to mid 30s and partly sunny skies. Farmers kept busy tending livestock, and moving apples and potatoes out of storage. Early calving and lambing also began across the region.

**NEW JERSEY:** Activities included cleaning and repairing equipment for spring planting, caring for livestock and attending meetings. Temperatures averaged above normal across the state for the month of January. The lowest temperature reported was 10 degrees on January 4, 2008, in Trenton. The highest reported temperature of 69 degrees occurred on January 7, 2008, also in Trenton. Precipitation was below normal for most of the state, with Trenton reporting a monthly total of 2.18 inches and 1.65 inches reported in Atlantic City.

**NEW MEXICO:** Farm activities during the month of January included pecan harvest, ground preparation for spring planting, some fertilizing as well as irrigation of onion

fields. Ranching activities were slow due to the colder weather but included supplemental feeding and watering, as well as maintaining wells and pipelines. Some precipitation, mostly from snow, occurred early in the week and again this weekend with the heaviest amounts in the northwest third of the state, generally decreasing towards the east and south. As expected lower temperatures were in areas with the heaviest precipitation with temperatures near normal in the northeast to southeast and south.

**NEW YORK:** Snowfall during January was light while temperatures were in the 20's and 30's most of the month. Major activities included caring for livestock, spreading manure, grading and packing potatoes, onions, apples and cabbage. Winter meetings and trade shows were well attended.

**NORTH CAROLINA:** Days suitable for field work 4.7 the last week of the month, compared to 4.0 days for the last week of December. Soil moisture levels 9% very short, 26% short, 54% adequate, 11% surplus. Activities during the week included tending to livestock and general farm maintenance. North Carolina received rain throughout the month of January, with monthly totals ranging from .18 to 3.85 inches. The recent rains have allowed the drought not to worsen but the majority of the state is still classified as exceptional drought. Temperatures were slightly above normal for the month with average temperatures ranging from 26 to 47 degrees.

**NORTH DAKOTA:** Average snow cover was 3.3 inches on February 3. Hay and forage supplies 1% very short, 5% short, 83% adequate, 11% surplus. Snow cover protection for alfalfa 67% poor, 30% adequate, 3% excellent. Snow cover protection for winter wheat 52% poor, 34% adequate, 14% excellent. Cattle conditions 2% poor, 11% fair, 71% good, 16% excellent. Sheep conditions 3% poor, 11% fair, 67% good, 19% excellent. County and secondary roads 94% open, 5% difficult, 1% closed. Eleven percent were drifted, 7% icy, 2% muddy, 80% dry. January weather produced near normal temperatures but below normal precipitation to the state. Limited snowfall in the western part of the state left producers concerned about the protection of winter crops. Reporters noted that producers were busy hauling grain to elevators as weather permitted.

**OHIO:** The January 2008 average temperature for Ohio was 28.5 degrees, 2.0 degrees above normal. Precipitation averaged 2.50 inches, 0.03 inches below normal. Winter wheat producing counties report that winter wheat field conditions are in good to excellent condition, most report excellent growing season last fall. There is not much snow cover presently, but there was good snow cover in most areas of the State during the first half of the month. Cattle are in good to excellent condition. Some producers report hay inventories for livestock are beginning to run down, however most report hay inventories are adequate for livestock.

**OKLAHOMA:** Topsoil moisture 21% very short, 33% short, 43% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 11% very short, 35% short, 53% adequate, 1% surplus. Wheat 11% very poor, 18% poor, 39% fair, 29% good, 3% excellent. Rye 8% very poor, 10% poor, 33% fair, 47% good, 2% excellent. Oats 17% very poor, 14% poor, 54% fair, 14% good, 1% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 6% poor, 38% fair, 50% good, 5% excellent. Pasture, range 5% very poor, 14% poor, 41% fair, 36% good, 4% excellent. Livestock remained in mostly fair to good condition. Livestock marketings were average. The wavering temperatures were extremely hard on cattle operations. Cattle producers in many areas are continuing to provide hay to their herds.

**OREGON:** High temperatures during the month of January ranged from 41 degrees in Baker up to 62 degrees in Bandon. Low temperatures ranged from -17 degrees recorded in Burns, up to 28 degrees recorded in North Bend. Monthly average temperatures for the State varied mostly from the mid 20's to the low 40's. Total precipitation, including rain or melted snow/ice, ranged from a high of 17.68 inches recorded in Florence to a low of 0.22 inches in Redmond; however, only 9 of the 52 stations reporting received less than one inch of precipitation. The stations receiving the highest snowfall during January were Crater Lake with 108.5 inches and Chemult with 63.1 inches. Government Camp and Odell Lake also received above 50.0 inches of snowfall and only 12 of the 52 stations did not receive any at all. Snow depth at the Government Camp weather station was recorded at 103.0 inches. In Oregon, as in other western states, the increase in snowfall has meant that levels have caught up or exceeded the average by this time last year. Although too soon to tell, this could mean an increase in water availability, especially with more precipitation expected through April. According to the ODA Story of the Week for the week of January 24th, the use of Oregon annual ryegrass as a cover crop is increasing in the Midwest. It has been shown to reduce erosion and runoff and could prove to be economically valuable to corn and soybean farmers. According to Don Wirth, a Willamette Valley grass seed grower, growers using annual ryegrass are getting as much as 120 bushels of corn per acre in drought areas as opposed to the 53 bushels normally seen. Those who provide technical assistance to growers such as extension agents, soil and water conservation districts, and the NRCS are being targeted for the promotion of Oregon annual ryegrass. Although research is still being conducted, this could be a promising market for Oregon grass seed producers. Agricultural activity for the month of January was limited by the snowfall in many areas of the State. The pruning that was being done since the end of November came to a halt as orchards were inaccessible. As weather permitted, greenhouses were busy with spring plant starts and nurseries were busy getting out bare root stock for sale. Cattle were looking good, some early calves were with their mothers. All cattle, other livestock were getting supplemental feeding. Hay supplies continued to be limited and demand high, causing farmers to pay more for forage.

**PENNSYLVANIA:** Principal farm activities for the month of January included milking cows, machinery, fence repairs, spreading manure in select areas, pruning apple trees, making accounting and other bookkeeping decisions in preparation for tax season, attending organizational meetings, and giving their overall support to agriculture in the state by attending the Pennsylvania Farm Show held from the 6th through the 13th of the month. Some operators are busy planning for this year's crop, while others are vacationing on the ski slopes. Overall, Pennsylvania experienced rather warm

temperatures for this time of year despite the few cold days. The month of January began with cold temperatures and light snow, although Pennsylvania hasn't received a significant amount of snow this year. Pennsylvania did receive 2 inches of snow on the 18th of the month. The average high temperature for the month was 38 degrees and the average low was 22 degrees. January 8th was the warmest day of the month which was 67 degrees. The lowest temperature of the month was 5 degrees on January 21st. Average temperatures exceeded the normal by 3 degrees Fahrenheit. Also, thick fog appeared on several mornings causing some commotion on everyone's commute to work.

**SOUTH CAROLINA:** A large body of freezing air entered the state on New Year's Day. Snow flurries were observed the first Wednesday from Oconee County to Berkeley County and northwest winds gusted to 46 mph at Pineville. The season's coldest temperatures were experienced on Thursday and Friday mornings. The Charleston peninsula recorded 31 degrees Thursday morning for its first freeze since February 6, 2007. On Friday, arctic-sourced high pressure peaked over the state. Warming southwest winds and mostly sunny weather followed the departing cold air through the weekend. The lowest official temperature was 7 degrees at Caesar's Head on the morning of January 3. The state average temperature for the week was four degrees below normal. The state average rainfall for the week was 0.0 inches. Unseasonably warm conditions were observed during most of the second week of January. Record high temperatures were set on January 8 at Florence with 76 degrees and at North Myrtle Beach with 75 degrees. Afternoon temperatures in the middle and upper 70's were common across much of the state. On Thursday, thunderstorms developed over central sections and eastward. At 3:00 p.m., a west to east boundary separated Rock Hill's 46 degrees from Charleston's 76 degrees. A cold front entered the state over the weekend and stalled near the coast. Periods of rain fell over eastern counties into Saturday morning. The week ended under mostly cloudy skies and afternoon temperatures cooling back into the 50's. The highest official temperature reported was 80 degrees at Jamestown on January 10. The state average temperature for the period was twelve degrees above normal, and the state average rainfall was 0.6 inches. Sunny skies and cold days were observed Monday into Wednesday during the third week of January. On Wednesday evening, low pressure over the Gulf Coast states began advancing into the Upstate with a mixture of sleet and snow. Tigerville in Greenville County measured four inches of snow by Thursday morning. Areas of brief snowfall across the midlands and eastward changed to a cold, soaking rain. A second episode of winter weather occurred on Saturday with light snow across the mountains into the eastern Piedmont. Catawba, in York County, measured one-half inch of snow, while most of the state received more cold rain. Springfield, in Orangeburg County, measured 1.61 inches of rain for the 24-hours ending Sunday morning. Sunshine and slow drying began Sunday with afternoon high temperatures ranging between 35 and 45 degrees. The state average temperature for the third week was six degrees below normal, and average rainfall was 1.8 inches. Daybreak temperatures ranged from the lower to upper teens. A weak disturbance skirted the Upstate Tuesday with passing light rains. At 2:00 p.m. Tuesday, Anderson was reporting 34 degrees while Myrtle Beach was sunny and 61 degrees. Sites in the southern coastal counties reported afternoon high temperatures on Wednesday in the middle 60's. A cold front arrived during the day on Thursday replacing the Lowcountry's warmth. A slow rise in temperatures were observed over the weekend. The state average temperature for the period was near normal. The state average rainfall for the period was 0.1 inches. Even though there were numerous days during January with precipitation, the amounts have generally been lighter than normal. Most areas of the state are starting 2008 with below average rainfall. Surface and ground water levels are recharging, but are not yet adequate to sustain another drought year like was experienced in 2007. Small grains and winter grazings have continued to improve from precipitation. Lack of adequate hay stocks has caused numerous farmers to purchase out of state hay for their livestock.

**SOUTH DAKOTA:** Average snow depth (inches) 2.4. Winter wheat snow cover 81% poor, 18% adequate, 1% excellent. Winter wheat 2% very poor, 6% poor, 32% fair, 52% good, 8% excellent. Alfalfa snow cover 57% poor, 39% adequate, 4% excellent. Feed supplies 1% very short, 7% short, 85% adequate, 7% surplus. Stock water supplies 15% very short, 11% short, 70% adequate, 4% surplus. Accessible livestock feed supplies 97% readily, 2% difficult, 1% inaccessible. Accessible stock water supplies 84% readily, 9% difficult, 7% inaccessible. Cattle death losses 19% below normal, 81% normal. Calf deaths 14% below average, 85% average, 1% above average. Cattle condition 1% poor, 11% fair, 71% good, 17% excellent. Sheep, lamb deaths 8% below average, 92% average. Road conditions--township 98% open, 2% difficult. Sheep condition 1% poor, 9% fair, 74% good, 16% excellent. Road conditions--county 99% open, 1% difficult. January was a month of extremes in temperature across the state with both very warm and very cold temperatures occurring during the month. Overall precipitation totals were relatively modest. Snow cover was minimal or non-existent in some of the winter wheat areas during the periods of extremely cold temperatures introducing the possibility of damage to these crops.

**TENNESSEE:** Temperatures across the State the first week of January were near normal, while the second week brought well above normal temperatures. During the last half of the month temperatures ranged from 5-7 degrees below normal. Precipitation amounts followed the same pattern, averaging below normal for the first week, well above normal for the second and below normal the rest of the month. The winter wheat crop was rated in mostly good-to-excellent condition with some reports of grazing livestock on early planted fields. As there was generally no viable grazing from pastures, hay stocks were mostly short. Some cattlemen with severe hay shortages continue to reduce their herds. Cattle were rated in mostly fair-to-good condition.

**TEXAS:** Agricultural Summary. Fluctuating temperatures from below freezing to the upper 70s were evident for the month of January. Very little rainfall was observed with the most being in Eastern Texas. Small grains continued to struggle due to lack of rainfall. Field preparation was underway in the Northern Plains as cotton harvest neared completion in the Low Plains and the Edwards Plateau. Land preparation for corn planting was underway in the Blacklands. Pecan harvest neared completion in the Cross Timbers, Blacklands, and Trans-Pecos. Vegetable, citrus, and sugarcane harvest was underway in the Lower Valley. Supplemental feeding of hay to livestock

continued in most areas of the state as pasture conditions continued to decline due to lack of rainfall.

**UTAH:** Cooler temperatures dominated the month of January. Snow packs for this winter have been excellent. Farmers and ranchers are very optimistic about the upcoming season. Box Elder reports that the snow pack on the Bear River Drainage is still below 100% but is getting better with each storm. Cache County received an additional foot of snow over the weekend. Emery County reports that the moisture situation is looking very good to date. They are above normal at all of their sites on the Price/San Rafael drainage. Carbon County reports water content in the mountain snow pack is currently about 30% above average. There have been a series of storms in parts Box Elder County during the last month. Cold temperatures have also been observed with several severe windstorms. Cache County reports there is nothing happening with crop production with the exception of making crop budgets and trying to decide how to pay for expensive fuel and fertilizer when spring does come. Weber County reports that snow level in the mountains looks good. Irrigation water for the summer should not be limiting. Snow cover has been on the fields for a month now. There is an increased risk of snow mold on winter wheat if the snow cover remains. Carbon County reports that snow cover in the valleys came early enough to keep the ground from a hard freeze so melting snow is soaking into the ground to help provide more moisture to the crops in the early spring. Wayne and Piute reports forage reserves, especially feeder hay, for cows is hard to find. Contacts are being made now for the purchase of next summers hay sales. Box Elder reports that livestock producers are beginning to calve out heifers with their cow herds due to start in mid-February. Grain prices are high but 90 percent of Box Elder producers do not have any grain to sell at these high prices and did not benefit from the upward market because they sold too early. Most farmers are spending their time keeping the livestock fed. Beef and sheep producers are busy calving and lambing. Duchesne reports lambing has started with the farm flocks. Cattlemen are preparing for calving to start with a few cows already calved. Emery County reports that producers are having to feed a lot of hay as it has been very cold over the past month as well as very stormy. Some producers are beginning to calve now, and would like to see temperatures moderate a bit. Cost of feed is a great concern for area producers. Uintah County reports deep and early snow forcing producers to start feeding hay early. Cold temperatures have put some stress on livestock, coupled with very little hay for sale which will cause much more stress than normal. Sheep producers are bringing sheep off of winter range to feed hay because of lack of feed. Wayne County reports a normal death loss of livestock within the area.

**VIRGINIA:** January was a relatively dry month across the commonwealth with a few spotty showers. Topsoil moisture was adequate, but producers have concerns about low subsoil moisture. Small grains looked good. Grain farmers were top-dressing winter grain crops and scouting for aphids and other small grain pests. Hay was still in short supply with elevated prices. Other activities this month included repairing fences and equipment, attending educational programs, tax preparations and making planting decisions for 2008.

**WASHINGTON:** Heavy, wet snow blanketed the eastern side of the state. There was considerably more snow fall when compared to previous years. Temperatures were well below normal. Garfield County reported they were still snowbound. Early calving was in full progress. On the western side, the winter weather has been icy, cold and wet. Pacific County reported that cold and wet conditions limited field activities for producers. Thinning of fruit trees continued.

**WEST VIRGINIA:** Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 8% short, 72% adequate 15% surplus compared with 8% short, 70% adequate, 22% surplus last year. Hay and roughage supplies 11% very short, 36% short, 53% adequate. Feed grains supplies 1% very short, 28% short, 71% adequate. Winter wheat conditions 8% poor, 63% fair, 28% good, 1% excellent. Cattle and calves 1% very poor, 7% poor, 29% fair, 59% good, 4% excellent. Sheep and lambs 16% poor, 29% fair, 52% good, 3% excellent. Farming activities included: preparing farm equipment for spring usage and providing water and feed for livestock.

**WISCONSIN:** January temperatures for the state of Wisconsin varied slightly compared to historical averages. Temperatures averaged 1 degree above normal in the southeast, east central, and in most northern areas. Other areas of the state had near normal temperatures. Precipitation ranged from 0.74 inches in Eau Claire (28% below normal) to 2.33 inches in Madison (74% above normal). Most areas received above normal snow fall for January with frequent snow occurrences. At the end of January, snow cover averaged about 2 inches in the south east and west central districts, 4 to 8 inches in south central and central areas, and 8 - 12 inches in most northern areas.

**WYOMING:** Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 34% short, 50% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 39% very short, 34% short, 26% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 7% very short, 24% short, 69% adequate. Average depth of snow coverage 4.30 inches. Winter wheat condition 16% fair, 84% good. Winter wheat wind damage 59% none, 41% light. Winter wheat freeze damage 98% none, 2% light. Cattle condition 2% poor, 34% fair, 62% good, 2% excellent. Calves born 5%, 5% 2007, 5% avg. Calf losses 30% light, 70% normal. Sheep conditions 3% poor, 27% fair, 67% good, 3% excellent. Farm flock lambing 11%, 20% 2007, 9% avg. Farm flock shorn 14%, 26% 2007, 13% avg. Lamb losses 13% light, 87% normal. Hay and roughage supplies 2% very short, 24% short, 74% adequate.

## International Weather and Crop Summary

January 27 - February 2, 2008

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

### HIGHLIGHTS

**FSU-WESTERN:** Unseasonably mild weather and widespread precipitation continued to provide favorable overwintering conditions for winter grains in Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia.

**EUROPE:** Widespread showers boosted moisture reserves for winter crops, although expanding dryness on the Iberian Peninsula stressed crops and pastures.

**AUSTRALIA:** Scattered showers maintained topsoil moisture in major summer crop producing areas, favoring dryland sorghum and limiting irrigation requirements for cotton.

**SOUTHEAST ASIA:** Monsoon showers migrated southward bringing increased moisture to Indonesia, while drier weather prevailed in the Philippines.

**EAST ASIA:** Widespread snow, accompanied by freezing temperatures from the North China Plain to the Yangtze Valley, raised concerns about potential damage to winter rapeseed as well as fruits and vegetables. The snow, however, was beneficial to dormant winter wheat, providing a protective layer.

**ARGENTINA:** Beneficial rain covered key summer grain and oilseed areas of central Argentina.

**BRAZIL:** Soaking rains covered most major agricultural areas, maintaining adequate to locally excessive moisture levels for summer row crops.

**MIDDLE EAST:** A slow-moving winter storm boosted the region's protective snowpack and provided much-needed topsoil moisture to the eastern Mediterranean coast.

**NORTHWEST AFRICA:** Dry weather reduced topsoil moisture for vegetative winter grains.

**SOUTH AFRICA:** Sunny weather promoted development of corn and other generally well-watered summer crops.

## January 2008 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/NR/M	TOTAL	DPART F/NR/M
NORWAY OSLO	1	-3	7	-10	-1	5	150	91
FINLAN HELSINKI	1	-2	4	-7	0	4.8	63	19
UKINGD ABERDEEN	7	2	13	-5	4	0.6	106	2
LONDON	10	6	15	1	8	2.7	68	12
IRELAN DUBLIN	9	5	14	-2	7	1.5	97	30
ICELAN REYKJAVIK	***	***	6	-6	***	***	***	***
DENMAR COPENHAGEN	5	3	10	-2	4	3.2	38	-4
LUXEMB LUXEMBOURG	6	2	12	-5	4	3.1	74	1
SWITZE ZURICH	6	1	13	-5	3	3.1	61	1
GENEVA	8	1	13	-6	4	2.7	76	1
FRANCE PARIS/ORLY	9	4	15	-3	7	2.4	33	-17
STRASBOURG	8	2	13	-5	5	3	34	1
BOURGES	9	3	15	-4	6	2.5	60	6
BORDEAUX	12	5	16	-2	8	2.3	108	22
TOULOUSE	12	4	15	-5	8	2.3	65	17
MARSEILLE	14	5	18	-2	9	2.6	45	-9
SPAIN VALLADOLID	9	3	13	-4	6	2	41	-2
MADRID	13	3	19	-5	8	2.4	21	-8
SEVILLE	18	9	22	4	13	2.4	46	-17
PORTUG LISBON	16	10	21	6	13	2.7	81	-13
GERMAN HAMBURG	7	3	12	-5	5	3.6	97	33
BERLIN	6	2	12	-8	4	3.3	95	49
DUSSELDORF	8	4	13	-6	6	3	62	-5
LEIPZIG	7	2	14	-6	5	4.5	51	18
DRESDEN	6	2	13	-5	4	3.9	83	47
STUTT GART	7	0	12	-6	4	3.1	40	4
NURNBERG	7	1	12	-8	4	3.4	36	-7
AUGSBURG	6	0	13	-5	3	3.5	48	11
AUSTRI VIENNA	6	1	14	-8	3	3.5	20	-8
INNSBRUCK	7	-2	13	-12	3	3.4	38	-7
CZECHR PRAGUE	4	0	11	-5	2	3.6	22	0
POLAND WARSAW	4	-1	9	-13	1	3.3	68	46
LODZ	4	0	10	-12	2	3.1	70	41
KATOWICE	5	0	11	-12	2	3.6	42	5
HUNGAR BUDAPEST	4	-1	14	-9	1	1.8	27	-3
YUGOSL BELGRADE	7	1	16	-7	4	1.8	42	0
ROMANI BUCHAREST	1	-6	10	-14	-3	-1.7	29	0
BULGAR SOFIA	3	-5	10	-16	-1	-0.5	27	2
ITALY MILAN	8	2	17	-7	5	2.7	84	23
VERONA	9	2	15	-5	5	3.2	49	-28
VENICE	9	2	12	-3	6	2.6	57	5
GENOA	13	7	18	1	10	0.6	140	52
ROME	14	6	17	-1	10	1.2	55	-14
NAPLES	14	6	18	-1	10	1.4	118	22
GREECE THESSALONIKA	9	2	13	-5	6	0.2	21	-12
LARISSA	10	1	16	-7	5	0	4	-56
ATHENS	13	6	17	0	10	-0.6	15	-24
TURKEY ISTANBUL	7	2	14	-4	5	-1.4	18	-42
ANKARA	-2	-12	5	-21	-7	-6	14	-22
CYPRUS LARNACA	16	6	19	1	11	-0.9	30	-28
ESTONI TALLINN	1	-2	5	-13	0	3.2	81	23
RUSSIA ST.PETERSBURG	-1	-3	4	-15	-2	4.2	48	7
LITHUA KAUNAS	1	-2	6	-14	-1	3.1	68	28
BELARU MINSK	-1	-4	6	-17	-3	2.6	43	1
RUSSIA KAZAN	-10	-14	1	-27	12	0	93	59
MOSCOW	-4	-8	2	-18	-6	1.5	34	-10
YEKATERINBURG	-10	-16	-3	-26	13	0.4	26	3
OMSK	-16	-23	-5	-32	20	-3	11	-14
KAZAKH KUSTANAY	-16	-23	-9	-34	20	-3.8	10	-9
RUSSIA BARNAUL	-17	-24	-10	-38	21	-5.6	16	-7
KHABAROVSK	-15	-23	-6	-30	19	1.5	1	-11
VLADIVOSTOK	-10	-15	-1	-23	13	0	0	-11
UKRAIN KIEV	-1	-5	8	-17	-3	1.1	34	-3
LVOV	1	-4	9	-17	-1	2.1	44	11
KIROVOGRAD	-2	-7	8	-17	-4	-0.3	20	-4
ODESSA	2	-3	12	-12	-1	0.1	25	-6
RUSSIA SARATOV	-9	-13	1	-26	11	-1.1	45	12
UKRAIN KHARKOV	-4	-9	5	-20	-6	-0.7	20	-14
RUSSIA VOLGOGRAD	-8	-14	2	-29	11	-4.6	23	-8
ASTRAKHAN	-5	-12	3	-25	-9	-3.8	9	-5

Based on Preliminary Reports

January 2008

COUNTRY CITY	TEMPERATURE (C)					PRECIPITATION (MM)			COUNTRY CITY	TEMPERATURE (C)					PRECIPITATION (MM)		
	AVG MAX	AVG MIN	HI MAX	LO MIN	AVG	F/NRM	TOTAL	F/NRM		AVG MAX	AVG MIN	HI MAX	LO MIN	AVG	F/NRM	TOTAL	F/NRM
KRASnodAR	1	-9	15	-18	-4	-4.5	10	-54	ZIMBAB KADOMA	***	***	29	16	***	***	***	***
ORENBURG	-13	-19	-2	-30	16	-2.7	37	9	S AFRI PRETORIA	27	18	34	14	22	-0.4	245	109
KAZAKH TSELINOGRAD	-17	-25	-9	-34	21	-7.1	9	-10	JOHANNESBURG	24	15	31	11	19	-0.3	252	117
KARAGANDA	-14	-22	-10	-31	18	-4.8	19	-4	BETHAL	24	14	32	10	19	-0.3	250	144
UZBEKI TASHKENT	-2	-10	10	-17	-6	-7.2	30	-25	DURBAN	28	22	30	17	25	0.3	134	-2
TURKME ASHKHABAD	1	-10	14	-16	-4	-6.7	7	-15	CAPE TOWN	27	17	34	12	22	1.0	7	-5
SYRIA DAMASCUS	9	-3	15	-11	3	-2.9	20	-8	CANADA TORONTO	1	-6	16	-18	-2	3.9	59	8
PAKIST KARACHI	25	10	28	6	17	-0.8	17	6	MONTREAL	-2	-10	11	-25	-6	3.9	99	26
INDIA AMRITSAR	18	2	20	-2	10	-1.9	37	11	WINNIPEG	-11	-23	3	-33	17	0.6	12	-7
NEW DELHI	21	7	28	2	14	-0.4	2	-19	REGINA	-9	-21	4	-39	15	1.0	12	-2
AHMEDABAD	27	12	33	7	20	-0.5	0	-2	SASKATOON	-10	-21	4	-39	16	1.4	12	-4
INDORE	25	9	31	4	17	-1.1	0	-5	LETHBRIDGE	-1	-15	12	-38	-8	0.0	10	-8
CALCUTTA	26	13	31	10	20	0.4	72	58	CALGARY	-2	-15	10	-33	-8	0.0	9	-2
VERAVAL	28	14	32	11	21	-0.6	0	-3	EDMONTON	-7	-16	3	-36	12	0.0	9	-11
BOMBAY	31	15	36	10	23	-1.4	0	-2	VANCOUVER	6	0	10	-5	3	-0.5	148	-4
POONA	31	11	33	6	21	0.4	0	-1	MEXICO GUADALAJARA	***	***	28	5	***	***	***	***
BEGAMPET	31	16	33	13	23	1.1	0	-8	TLAXCALA	21	5	25	2	13	0.0	0	-5
VISHAKHAPATNAM	28	20	30	18	24	0.2	18	10	ORIZABA	21	12	29	6	17	1.4	5	-38
MADRAS	30	21	33	18	26	0.9	77	50	BERMUD ST GEORGES	20	15	24	10	18	-0.9	74	-45
MANGALORE	33	20	35	19	27	-0.4	0	-3	BAHAMA NASSAU	26	19	29	14	22	1.0	38	-8
HONGKO HONG KONG INT	18	14	27	7	16	-0.7	52	24	CUBA HAVANA	27	16	30	10	21	0.2	9	-55
N KORE PYONGYANG	0	-9	6	-16	-4	1.5	0	-11	JAMAIC KINGSTON	31	23	32	21	27	0.7	2	-23
S KORE SEOUL	2	-5	7	-11	-1	0.9	0	-23	P RICO SAN JUAN	27	22	29	21	25	-0.2	195	118
JAPAN SAPPORO	-2	-7	2	-13	-4	-0.3	114	3	GUADEL RAIZET	28	20	29	17	24	-0.2	123	39
NAGOYA	9	2	14	-2	6	1.2	28	-16	MARTIN LAMENTIN	29	22	29	19	26	1.1	93	-20
TOKYO	9	3	14	1	6	0.3	18	-31	BARBAD BRIDGETOWN	29	24	30	22	26	0.7	79	16
YOKOHAMA	10	3	15	1	6	0.3	19	-40	TRINID PORT OF SPAIN	31	22	32	19	26	0.8	54	-13
KYOTO	9	2	14	0	5	0.0	49	-8	COLOMB BOGOTA	18	9	20	3	***	***	3	-30
OSAKA	9	3	14	0	6	0.3	54	8	VENEZU CARACAS	***	***	30	21	***	***	***	***
THAILA PHITSANULOK	32	19	35	12	25	0.2	0	-5	F GUIA CAYENNE	29	24	30	21	26	0.5	323	-113
BANGKOK	34	24	36	18	29	1.5	62	52	BRAZIL FORTALEZA	29	25	31	23	27	-1.1	195	86
MALAYS KUALA LUMPUR	32	24	34	22	28	1.5	375	206	RECIFE	30	27	31	24	29	-0.4	63	2
VIETNA HANOI	18	14	30	9	16	-1.5	27	7	CAMPO GRANDE	28	21	33	19	25	-1.3	207	-12
CHINA HARBIN	-13	-22	-7	-28	18	0.4	0	-3	FRANCA	26	19	30	17	23	0.0	317	33
HAMI	-5	-18	-1	-23	12	-1.6	2	1	RIO DE JANEIRO	30	23	38	19	27	-0.7	164	30
LANGCHOW	***	***	-11	-16	***	***	***	***	LONDRINA	29	20	34	16	24	0.5	185	-22
BEIJING	1	-7	8	-10	-3	0.8	0	-2	SANTA MARIA	30	19	38	14	25	-0.8	96	-55
TIENTSIN	1	-8	8	-11	-3	-0.4	0	-3	TORRES	27	20	32	16	23	-2.5	81	-77
LHASA	9	-5	15	-8	2	3.1	0	0	PERU LIMA	26	21	28	18	23	0.3	0	0
KUNMING	18	5	23	2	12	3.1	15	-1	BOLIVI LA PAZ	13	5	16	1	9	0.1	167	6
CHENGCHOW	3	-4	15	-9	0	-1.0	17	4	CHILE SANTIAGO	30	14	34	11	22	1.3	0	-3
YEHCHANG	5	0	16	-4	3	-2.3	41	18	ARGENT IGUAZU	31	21	36	18	26	-0.2	106	-64
HANKOW	4	-1	16	-5	2	-2.6	72	28	FORMOSA	34	23	39	19	28	0.8	82	-75
CHUNGKING	8	5	16	1	6	-1.4	19	1	CERES	32	20	39	11	26	0.8	83	-52
CHIHKIANG	5	1	20	-4	3	-2.1	55	10	CORDOBA	30	19	37	12	24	0.9	147	8
WU HU	5	0	14	-5	2	-1.1	124	76	RIO CUARTO	29	18	36	11	23	0.2	300	167
SHANGHAI	7	2	16	-4	5	0.1	93	44	ROSARIO	***	***	32	19	***	***	***	***
NANCHANG	6	2	18	-2	4	-1.4	75	3	BUENOS AIRES	30	19	38	9	24	0.8	144	40
TAIPEI	19	15	29	11	17	0.8	95	25	SANTA ROSA	30	17	37	6	23	-0.2	106	16
CANTON	17	10	28	5	14	-0.1	100	58	TRES ARROYOS	30	16	38	8	23	1.4	60	-22
NANNING	14	7	28	1	10	-2.9	89	54	MARSHA MAJURO	30	26	32	24	28	0.8	244	50
CANARY LAS PALMAS	21	16	24	14	18	0.7	1	-17	NEW CA NOUMEA	30	24	35	22	27	1.5	143	29
MOROCC CASABLANCA	18	10	20	8	14	1.4	39	-32	FIJI NAUSORI	30	23	34	21	27	0.5	614	264
MARRAKECH	21	7	26	4	14	2.3	27	-3	SAMOA PAGO PAGO	31	26	32	24	29	1.1	564	208
ALGERI ALGER	18	6	22	1	12	0.9	18	-51	TAHITI PAPEETE	30	24	32	22	27	0.0	155	-118
BATNA	14	0	18	-5	7	1.7	6	-21	PNEWGU PORT MORESBY	32	24	34	23	28	0.7	107	-63
TUNISI TUNIS	17	8	22	4	13	1.2	12	-58	NZEALA AUCKLAND	25	17	29	14	21	***	15	***
NIGER NIAMEY	28	16	32	11	22	-2.7	0	0	WELLINGTON	22	16	28	7	19	***	17	***
MALI TIMBUKTU	27	14	32	8	20	-1.4	0	0	AUSTRA DARWIN	31	26	33	22	29	0.3	427	-60
BAMAKO	30	18	37	12	***	***	0	0	BRISBANE	27	22	30	18	25	-0.5	219	59
MAURIT NOUAKCHOTT	30	19	32	12	24	2.6	0	-1	PERTH	33	20	41	11	26	1.7	0	-8
SENEGA DAKAR	30	20	36	17	25	4.4	0	-1	CEDUNA	27	16	43	9	21	-0.7	5	-7
LIBYA TRIPOLI	16	7	20	4	12	-0.1	118	65	ADELAIDE	28	17	40	13	22	0.3	1	-36
BENGHAZI	17	8	18	3	12	-0.3	34	-26	MELBOURNE	28	16	41	10	22	2.2	15	-33
EGYPT CAIRO	17	8	20	5	13	-1.1	11	6	WAGGA	33	19	39	13	26	2.3	77	29
ASWAN	22	10	29	6	16	0.1	1	1	CANBERRA	29	15	36	10	22	1.8	49	-17
ETHIOP ADDIS ABABA	24	9	26	5	16	0.5	0	-25	INDONE SERANG	31	24	33	23	28	0.8	119	-153
KENYA NAIROBI	27	13	31	9	20	0.4	32	-5	PHILIP MANILA	31	25	34	23	28	1.2	59	33
TANZAN DAR ES SALAAM	32	25	34	23	29	0.9	43	-42									
GABON LIBREVILLE	29	24	31	21	27	-0.3	422	135									
TOGO LOME	33	22	34	18	27	0.5	58	44									
BURKIN OUAGADOUGOU	29	17	34	12	23	-1.9	0	0									
COTE D ABIDJAN	32	24	34	20	***	***	0	-19									
MOZAMB MAPUTO	31	23	39	19	27	0.4	63	-103									
ZAMBIA LUSAKA	25	***	28	17	***	***	286	56									

Based on Preliminary Reports

**FSU - WESTERN**

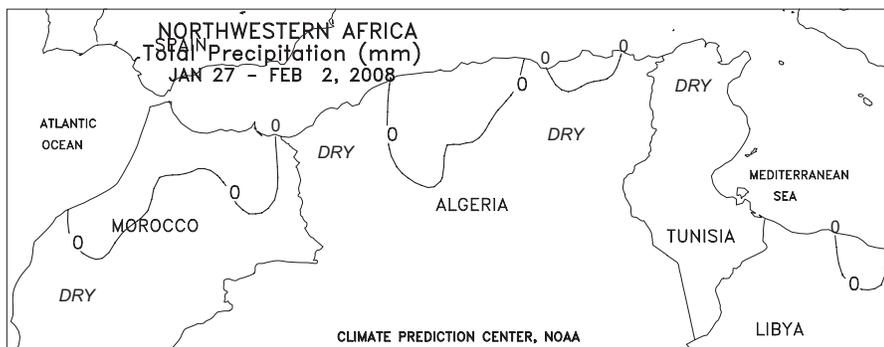
Unseasonably mild weather and widespread precipitation prevailed over winter grain areas in Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia for the second consecutive week. Weekly temperatures averaged 3 to 6 degrees C above normal in western Ukraine, Belarus, and most of northern Russia and 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in eastern Ukraine and the northern two-thirds of the Russian Southern District. Below-normal temperatures (weekly temperatures averaging 1-2 degrees C below normal) were confined to southernmost areas in the Southern District. A mixture of rain and snow (5-25 mm or more of liquid equivalent) fell across most of the region. Winter grains remained under a moderate to deep snow cover as far south as the northern portion of the Southern District in Russia. Elsewhere, snow cover was patchy or nonexistent in most of western and southern Ukraine, Belarus, and the western portion of the Russian Southern District, leaving winter grains vulnerable to potential extreme cold.



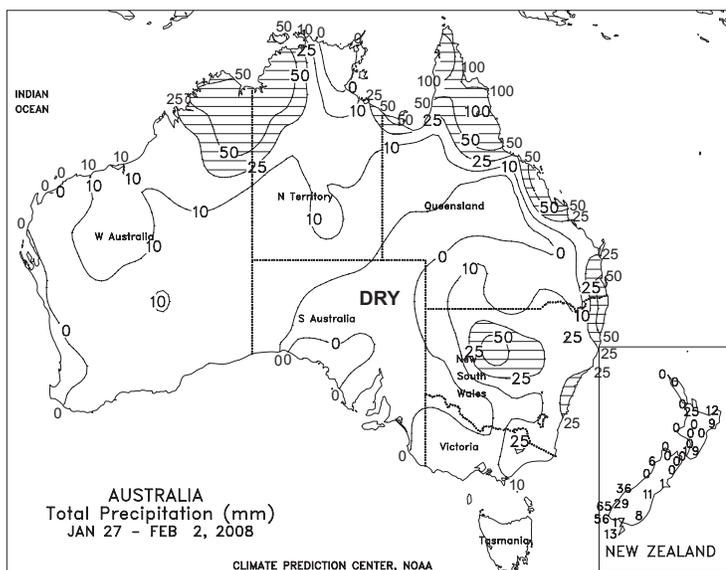
**EUROPE**

Unsettled weather across central and northern Europe contrasted with increasing dryness in southwestern growing areas. A persistent fetch of Atlantic moisture maintained occasional showers (4-40 mm) across Europe's winter wheat belt (northern France and southeastern England into central and northern Poland). The rain boosted moisture reserves for dormant to semi-dormant winter grains and oilseeds, but kept most growing areas devoid of snow cover. In contrast, dryness intensified over southwestern Europe, reducing already-depleted moisture reserves for winter grains. As of February 3, fall-winter precipitation (since September 1, 2007) was less than 40 percent of normal across east-central and northwestern Spain as well as northern Portugal. Dryness has also expanded into western and southern France, where fall-winter precipitation totals have slipped below 70 percent of normal. Rain will be needed over the upcoming weeks to ensure crops and pastures have sufficient moisture for the spring and summer growing season.

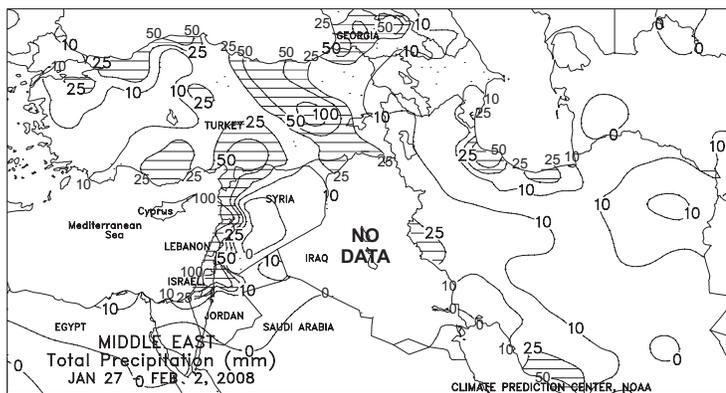




**NORTHWEST AFRICA**  
 Dry, mild weather promoted winter crop development across the region but reduced topsoil moisture for vegetative winter grains. Overall, winter crop prospects are still favorable, but a continuation of the recent dry spell would begin to stress winter wheat and barley as it approaches the moisture- and temperature-sensitive heading stage (typically in March). Crops in northwestern Africa are almost entirely rain-fed, with limited irrigation confined to portions of Morocco. Despite the recent dryness, temperatures were favorable for crop growth (1-2 degrees C above normal), with no incursions of extreme heat or damaging cold.



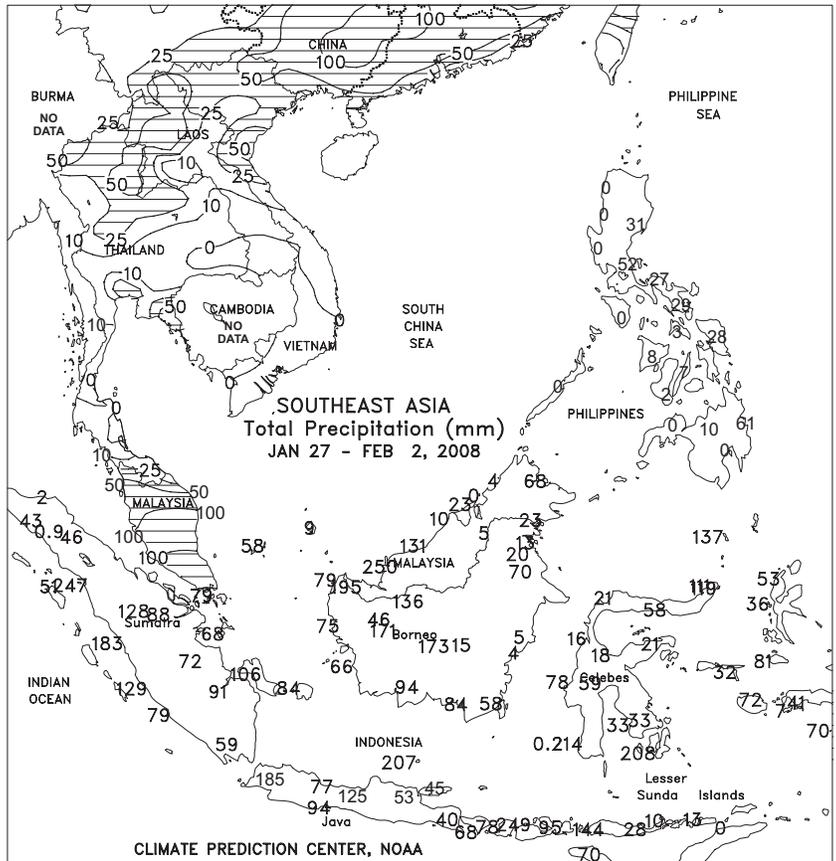
**AUSTRALIA**  
 Scattered showers (5-20 mm, locally more) maintained topsoil moisture in major summer crop producing areas, favoring dryland crops, such as sorghum, and limiting irrigation requirements for cotton. Although the wet weather aided development of immature summer crops, the showers slowed dry down and harvesting of crops planted early in the growing season. Temperatures in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales were generally seasonable, averaging within 1 degree C of normal. Elsewhere, mostly dry weather provided little additional drought relief across the Australian wheat belt.



**MIDDLE EAST**  
 Cold, unsettled weather benefited winter crops across much of the region. A potent, slow-moving winter storm generated locally heavy snow (10-100 mm liquid equivalent) from central Turkey into western Iran, affording dormant winter grains additional protection against bitter cold. Heavy rain and inland snow (50-150 mm) fell along the eastern Mediterranean coast, providing much-needed moisture to vegetative winter grains. However, season-to-date (since September 1) total precipitation in Syria, Lebanon, and Israel remained below 50 percent of normal, highlighting the need for additional rainfall over the upcoming weeks. Meanwhile, the remainder of Iran's winter wheat areas reported less than 5 mm of precipitation for the week, although moisture shortages are currently only a concern in interior portions of northwestern Iran (locally less than 40 percent of normal since September 1). Colder-than-normal conditions prevailed across most of the region, with temperatures remaining up to 7 degrees C below normal in areas that received a fresh, deep snowpack.

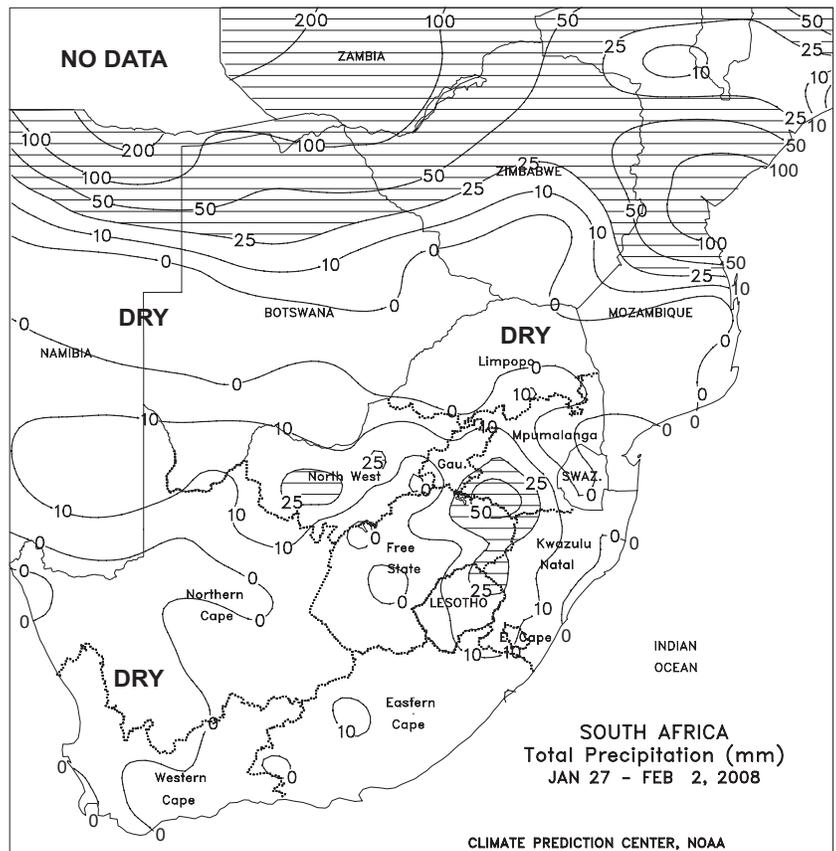
**SOUTHEAST ASIA**

Monsoon rains (25-200 mm) increased throughout Indonesia, benefiting immature rice and oil palm but slowing harvest activities. Rice harvesting is accelerating in Java and typically peaks in March. In Malaysia, a return of heavy showers (50-200 mm) slowed harvest activities for oil palm. Mostly dry weather prevailed in the Philippines after several weeks of heavy rain. The sunny weather aided crop development as well as corn and rice harvesting. Cool, showery (25-50 mm) weather prevailed in northern Vietnam. Average temperatures between 5 and 15 degrees C (5-7 degrees C below normal) across the Red River delta slowed rice development. Farther south, warm, sunny weather benefited rice development and the start of harvest activities for the winter-spring crop.



**SOUTH AFRICA**

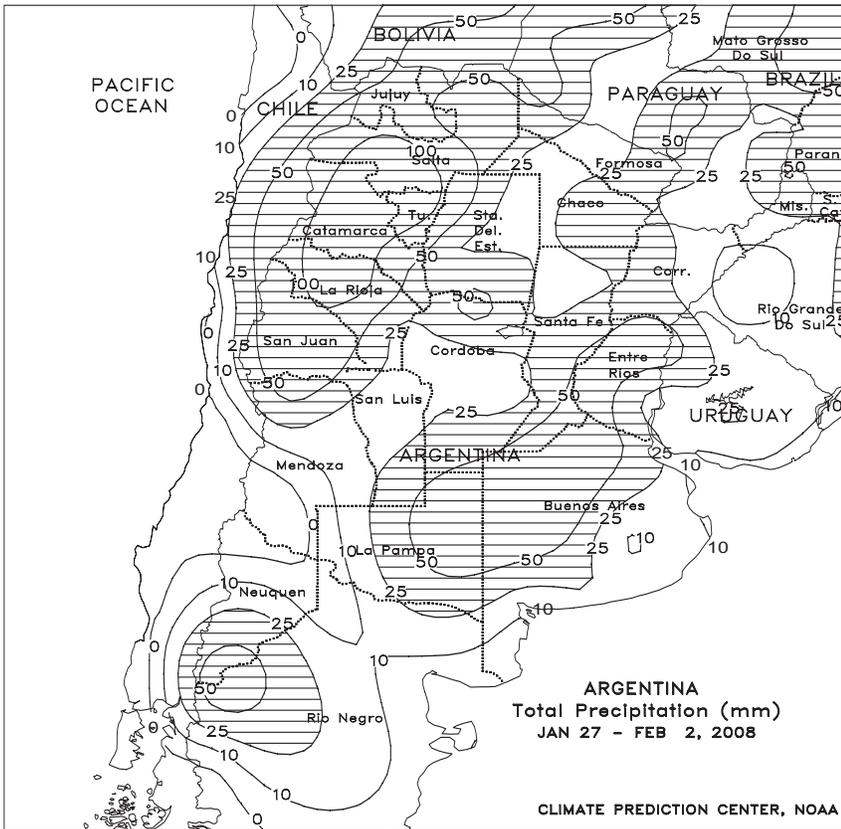
Seasonably warm, sunny weather (temperatures averaging near normal, with highs ranging from the upper 20s to lower 30s degrees C) promoted development of corn and other summer crops for much of the week in South Africa's main rain-fed summer growing areas (notably North West, Free State, Gauteng, and Mpumalanga). Brief periods of rain (10-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) were recorded in northwestern and eastern sections of the corn belt; dry weather dominated much of Free State and neighboring locations of North West, but reproductive summer crops were generally well-watered after 2 weeks of beneficial rain. Elsewhere, mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather (temperatures averaging 1-2 degrees C above normal) maintained high irrigation demands in KwaZulu-Natal and the Cape Provinces. High temperatures ranged from the lower 30s degrees C in KwaZulu-Natal and eastern sections of Eastern Cape to the upper 30s degrees C farther west.





**BRAZIL**

Heavy rain (50-100 mm, locally exceeding 200 mm) covered major agricultural areas of the Center-West and Southeast Regions (Mato Grosso to Minas Gerais). As a result of the almost daily rainfall, temperatures averaged up to 2 degrees C below normal, with highs reaching the lower 30s degrees C later in the week; the damp, wet weather hampered seasonal fieldwork, including early soybean harvesting in Mato Grosso, and raised concern for the increased potential for the outbreak of Asian rust. The locally heavy rain extended into soybean areas of the northeastern interior (Tocantins and western Bahia), improving conditions for vegetative to flowering crops that were planted late due to the poor start of the rainy season. Showers were generally scattered and light in southern Brazil, with the main growing areas of Rio Grande do Sul receiving less than 25 mm. Mild weather (temperatures averaging 1-2 degrees C below normal with highs ranging in the lower 30s degrees C) accompanied the drier conditions in the south, lowering crop moisture demands and limiting the potential for stress on vegetative to filling corn and soybeans. However, the southern region is vulnerable to outbreaks of stressful heat and dryness at this time of year, and a return to a more seasonable pattern of rain is needed to ensure currently favorable crop prospects. Elsewhere, seasonably drier conditions favor sugarcane harvesting and other fieldwork in farming areas near Brazil's northeastern coast.



**ARGENTINA**

Beneficial rain covered central Argentina, increasing moisture reserves for immature corn and vegetative to reproductive soybeans. The rain, which fell on a daily basis, maintained near-to slightly below-normal temperatures (highs briefly reaching the lower 30s degrees C) throughout the region; while promoting crop growth in the absence of stressful temperatures, the mild, damp weather hampered seasonal fieldwork and raised concern for potential outbreaks of disease on flowering soybeans. The heaviest rain (25-50 mm, locally reaching 100 mm) brought some relief to recently dry farming areas of La Pampa, western and central Buenos Aires, and Entre Rios. Farther north, showery weather (10-50 mm or more) maintained moisture reserves for crops and livestock, although heavy rain (greater than 100 mm) caused some additional flooding in the higher elevation river valleys of the northwest (La Rioja to Salta).

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