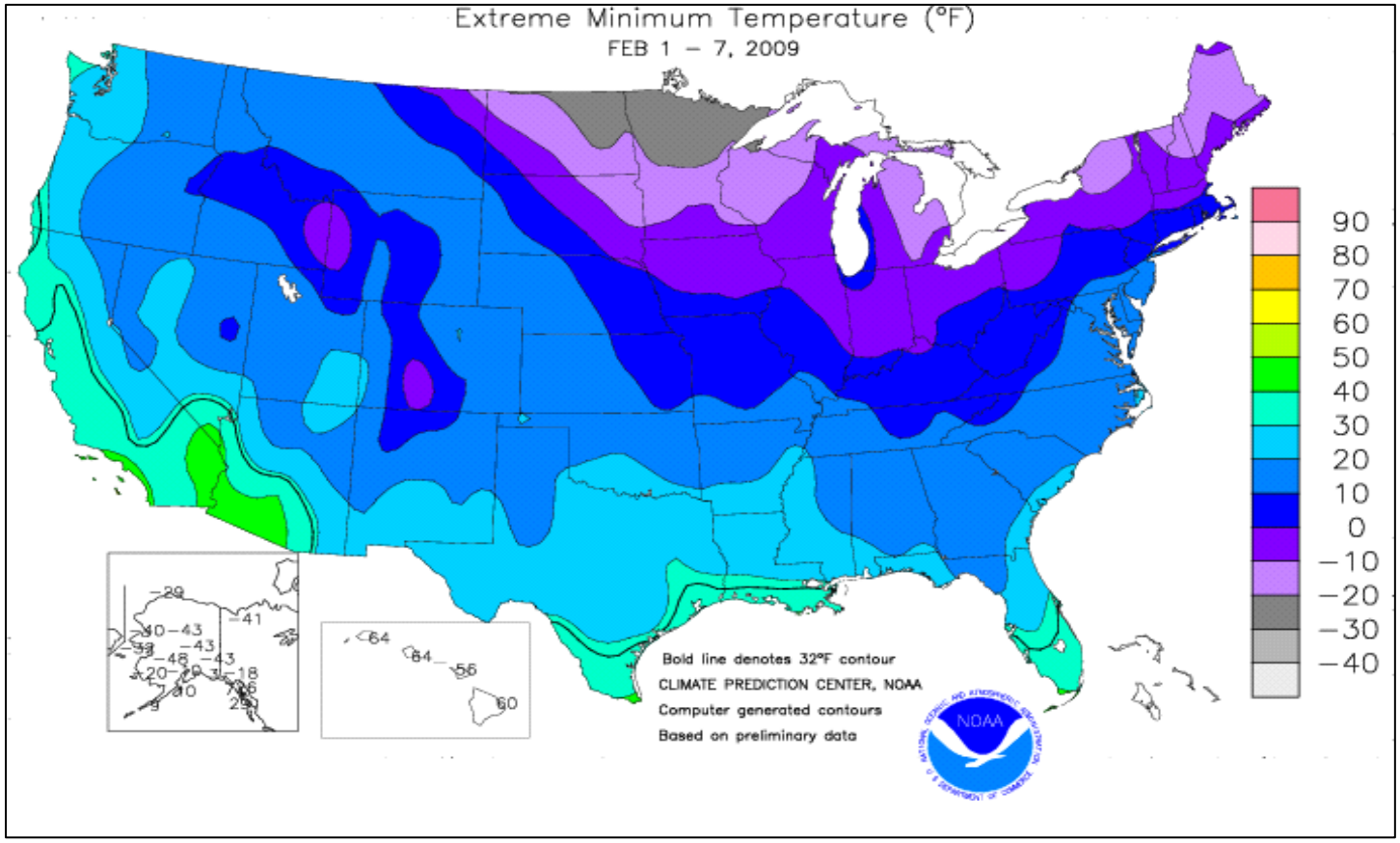
Volume 95, No. 06 http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/jawf/wwcb.html February 10, 2009

WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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



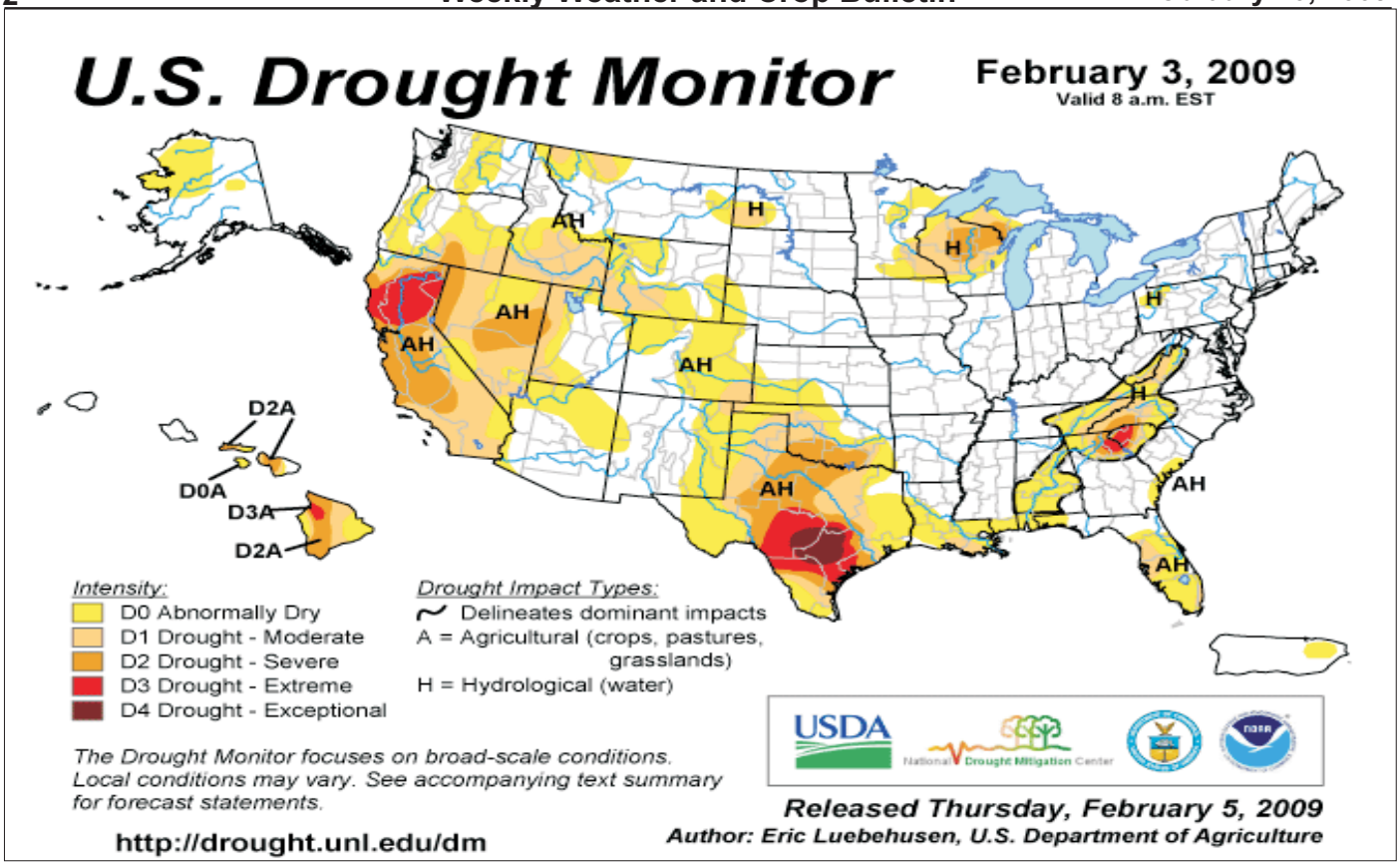
HIGHLIGHTS
February 1 - 7, 2009

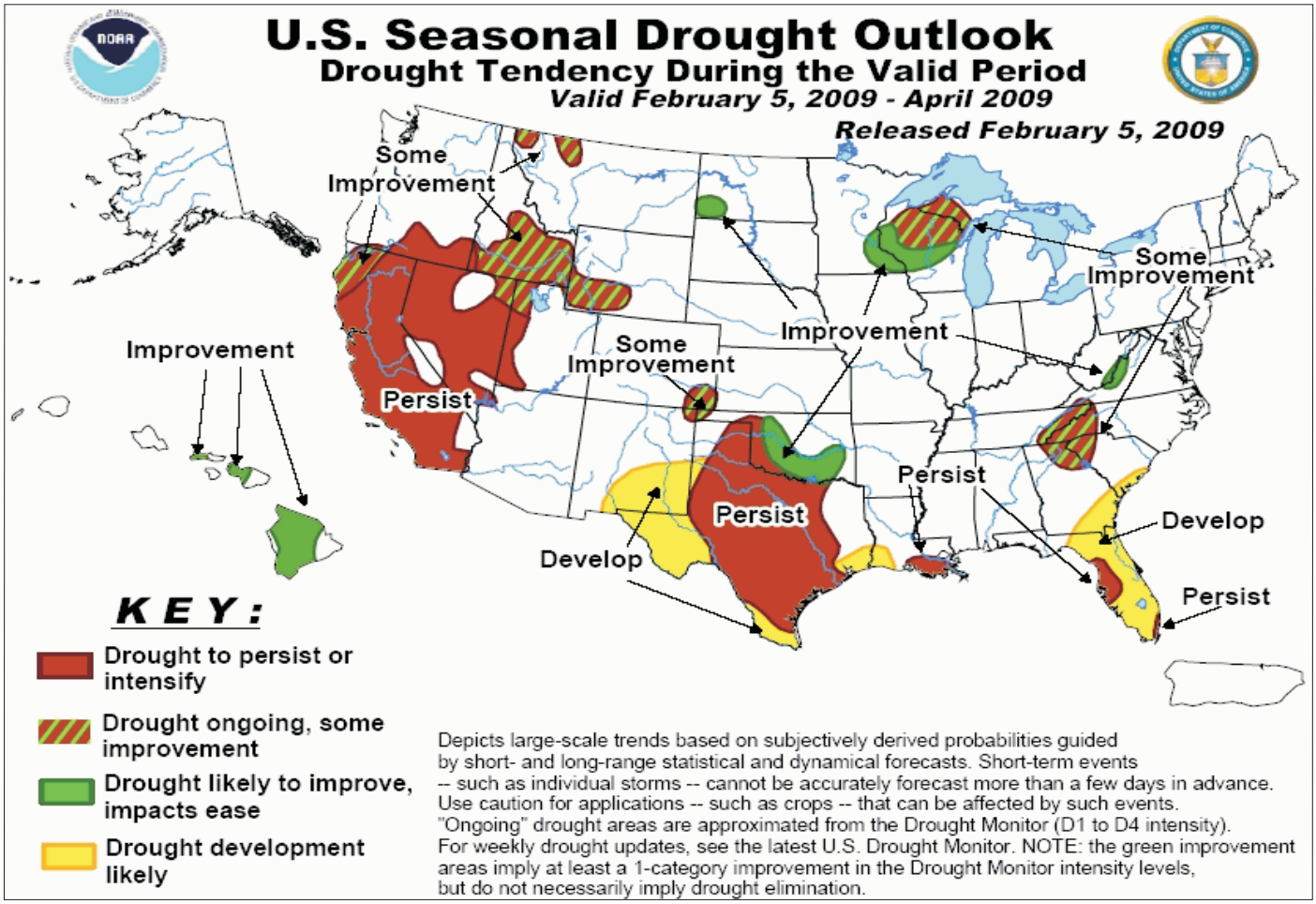
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

On February 5, **Florida's peninsula** experienced a freeze similar to the one observed on January 22. Once again, citrus and sugarcane appeared to escape significant harm, while tender vegetables, such as tomatoes, beans, and sweet corn, suffered varying degrees of freeze damage. Weekly temperatures averaged more than 10°F below normal in parts of **southern Georgia** and **northern and central Florida**, while a marked warming trend was observed **west of the Mississippi River**.

(Continued on page 3)

Contents


U.S. Drought Monitor
February 3, 2009
Valid 8 a.m. EST
AH
H
D2A
D0A
D3A
Intensity:
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Drought - Moderate
D2 Drought - Severe
D3 Drought - Extreme
D4 Drought - Exceptional
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
H = Hydrological (water)
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.
http://drought.unl.edu/dm
USDA
National Drought Mitigation Center
Released Thursday, February 5, 2009
Author: Eric Luebehusen, U.S. Department of Agriculture


U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook
Drought Tendency During the Valid Period
Valid February 5, 2009 - April 2009
Released February 5, 2009
Some Improvement
Improvement
Persist
Develop
KEY:
Drought to persist or intensify
Drought ongoing, some improvement
Drought likely to improve, impacts ease
Drought development likely
Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events -- such as individual storms -- cannot be accurately forecast more than a few days in advance. Use caution for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4 intensity). For weekly drought updates, see the latest U.S. Drought Monitor. NOTE: the green improvement areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels, but do not necessarily imply drought elimination.

(Continued from front cover)

Readings averaged at least 10°F above normal across a broad swath of the **High Plains**. For much of the week, dry weather prevailed nationwide, except for scattered rain and snow showers across the **South** and **East**. Drought continued to expand and intensify through week's end across the **southern Plains**, where the condition of the winter wheat crop further deteriorated. In the **West**, however, a late-week surge of **Pacific** moisture brought much-needed precipitation to **California** and the **Southwest**. Prior to the arrival of stormy weather, the **Sierra Nevada** snow pack held just 10 inches of liquid (54 percent of the average for February 6). Three days later, that number had improved to 12 inches (60 percent of average). In addition, **California's** 150 intrastate reservoirs held 4.7 trillion gallons of water on January 31, just 61 percent of the normal volume for this time of year.

Early in the week, warmth prevailed in the **West**, while cold air poured into the **East**. On February 1, **Red Bluff, CA** (72°F), posted its second consecutive daily-record high. A day later, **Salinas, CA** (81°F), notched a record for February 2. Meanwhile, snow squalls affected areas downwind of the **Great Lakes**, where **Marquette, MI**, received 20.3 inches during the first 4 days of February. Cold conditions largely peaked across the **Great Lakes and Eastern States** on February 5, when daily-record lows included -29°F in **Watertown, NY**, and -18°F in **Flint, MI.** Farther south, **Tallahassee, FL** (14°F on February 5), experienced its first reading below 15°F since December 24, 1989, when the low dipped to 13°F. Elsewhere in **Florida**, daily-record lows on February 5 included 33°F in **West Palm Beach** and 37°F in **Miami Beach**. For both of those locations, it was the coldest morning since January 24, 2003. Chilly conditions lingered across **central and northern Florida** into February 6, when daily-record lows dipped to 23°F in **Jacksonville** and 30°F in **Lakeland**. An observation site near **Inverness, FL**, reported a low of 20°F on February 6, setting a monthly record that had been originally established with lows of 21°F on February 15, 1985, and February 14, 2006.

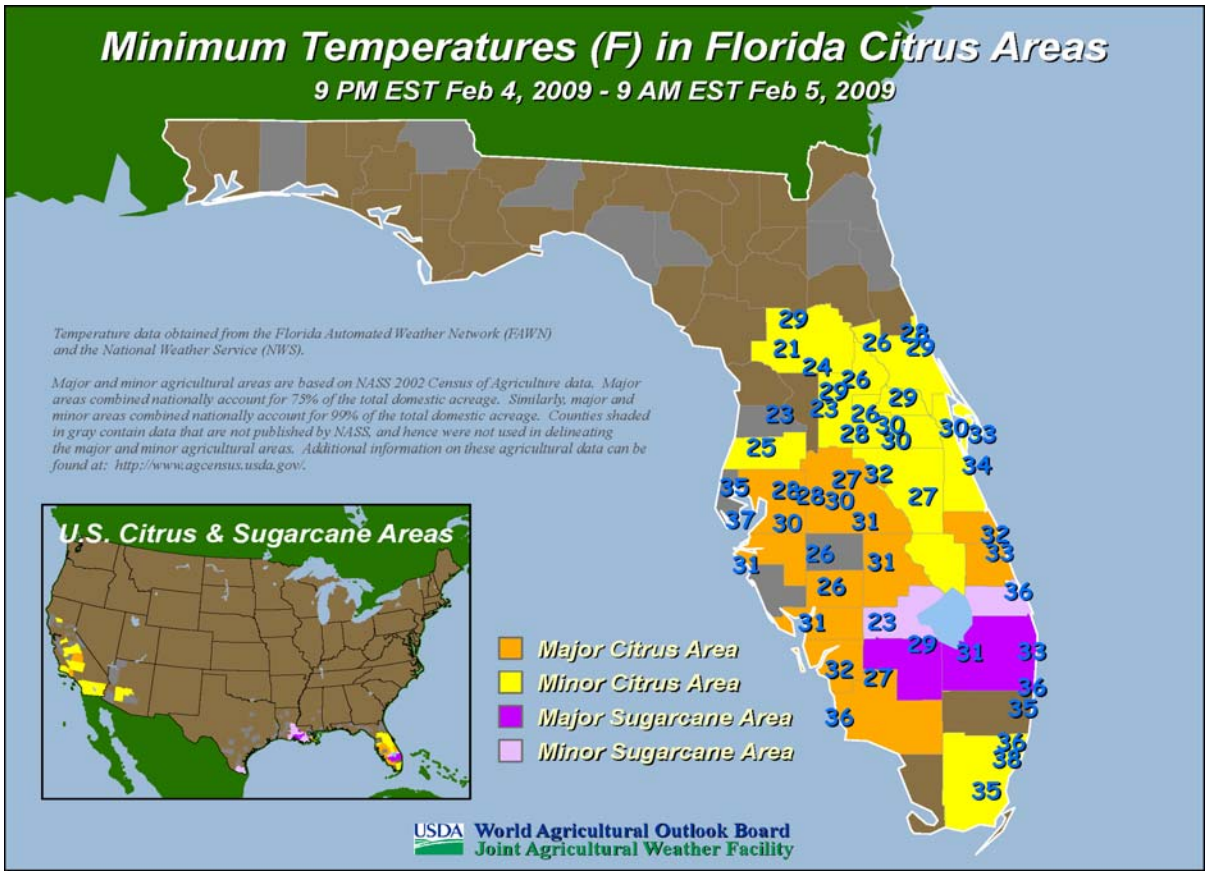
In stark contrast, high temperatures climbed above 80°F on February 6 as far north as **western Kansas**, where daily records included 83°F in **Ashland**, 82°F in **Dodge City**, and 81°F in **Liberal**. **Kearney, NE**, posted consecutive daily-record highs on February 5-6, reaching 64°F on both days. At week's end, warmth expanded across the **Midwest** and much of the **East**, resulting in several dozen daily-record highs. On February 7, highs climbed to 50°F in **Flint, MI**, and 70°F in **Greenville-Spartanburg, SC**; **Columbia, MO**; and **Wichita, KS.** Warmth in the **East** followed locally significant snowfall by just 3 to 4 days. For example, **Philadelphia, PA**, had netted 8.4 inches of snow on February 3-4. Accumulating snow had fallen as far south as the **Carolinas**, where **Elizabeth City, NC** (0.2 inch), collected a daily-record amount for February 4. Farther west, heavy rain in **southern California** on February 5 resulted in a daily-record sum (1.46 inches) in **Burbank**. Two days later, record rainfall totals for February 7 included 1.41 inches in **San Diego, CA**; 0.72 inch in **Bakersfield, CA**; 0.58 inch in **Las Vegas, NV**; and 0.57 inch in **Yuma, AZ.** In **southern California**, February 5-7 precipitation totals reached 7.18 inches at **Opids Camp (Los Angeles County)** and 3.62 inches at **Nordhoff Ridge (Vertura County)**.

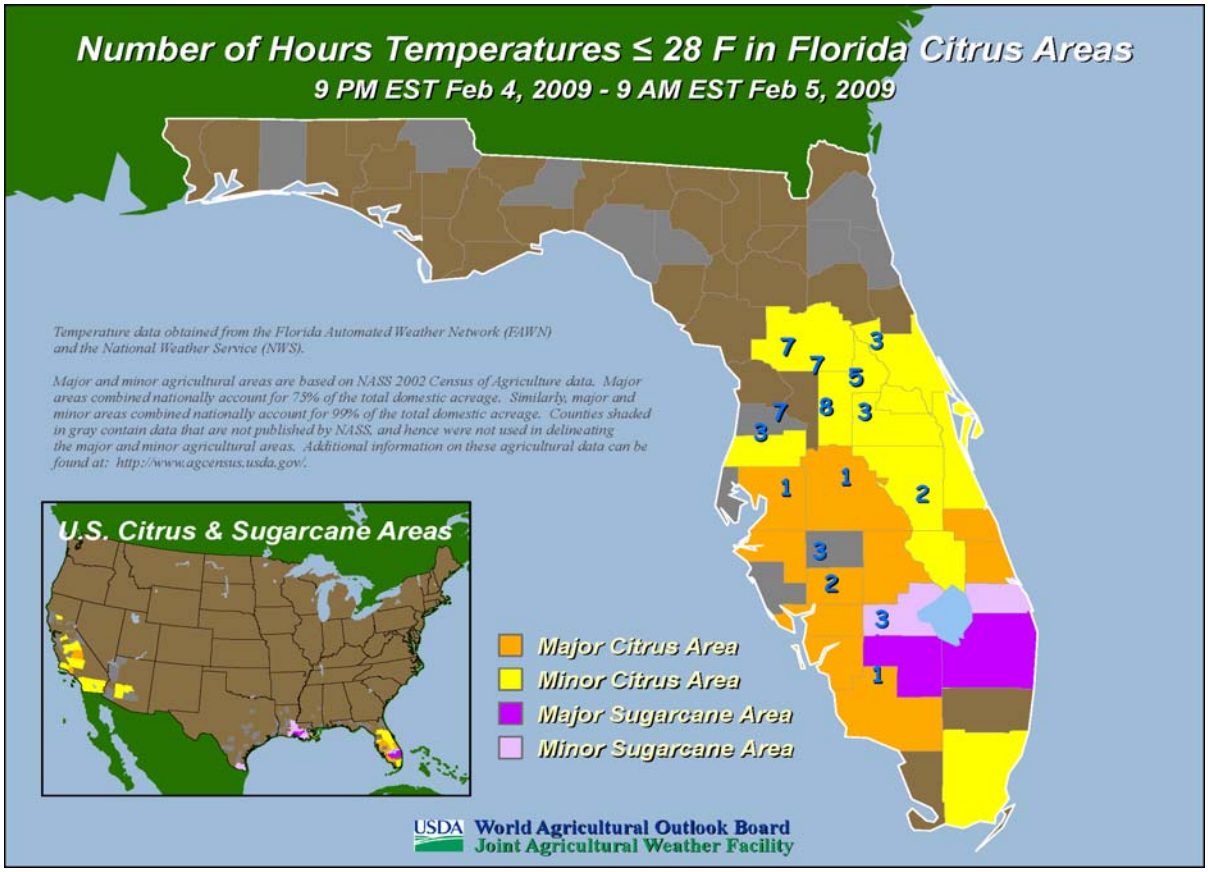
Bitterly cold weather returned to **Alaska**, where weekly temperatures averaged as much as 15°F below normal across western areas. **Nome** (-32°F) posted its lowest reading of the season to date on February 3. Meanwhile, heavy precipitation fell across parts of **southeastern Alaska**, where **Juneau** netted 14.3 inches of snow during the first week of February. Elsewhere in **southeastern Alaska**, February 1-7 precipitation reached 11.47 inches at **Port Alexander** and 6.88 inches at **Sitka**. Farther south, **Hawaii** experienced another generally cool week with locally heavy showers in windward locations. On February 3, the high temperature failed to top 70°F in **Lihue, Kauai**. Meanwhile, February 1-7 rainfall totaled 4.31 inches in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**. Twenty-four hour rainfall totals topped 5 inches in locations such as **West Wailuaiki, Maui** (5.14 inches on February 2-3) and **Laupahoehoe**, on the **Big Island** (5.01 inches on February 3-4).

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on February 10, 2009. Forecasts refer to February 1

The **all orange** forecast for the 2008-09 season is 8.94 million tons, down 2 percent from the January 1 forecast and 12 percent lower than the 2007-08 final utilization of 10.2 million tons. Florida's all orange forecast, at 158 million boxes (7.11 million tons), decreased 2 percent from the previous forecast and is down 7 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 83.0 million boxes (3.74 million tons), down 1 percent from the January forecast and last season. Florida's Valencia forecast, at 75.0 million boxes (3.38 million tons), is down 4 percent from the previous forecast and is 13 percent less than the 2007-08 crop. Temperatures dropped below 28 degrees F for four or more hours in Florida's citrus producing areas on the nights of January 21 and 22. A freeze damage survey was conducted January 27-28, and showed little or no damage at that time. Additional assessments will be made in mid- and late February. Objective survey measurements taken during January showed a decrease in the fruit growth rate and an increase in the drop rate for the Valencia crop.


Minimum Temperatures (F) in Florida Citrus Areas
9 PM EST Feb 4, 2009 - 9 AM EST Feb 5, 2009
Temperature data obtained from the Florida Automated Weather Network (FAWN) and the National Weather Service (NWS).
Major and minor agricultural areas are based on NASS 2002 Census of Agriculture data. Major areas combined nationally account for 75% of the total domestic acreage. Similarly, major and minor areas combined nationally account for 99% of the total domestic acreage. Counties shaded in gray contain data that are not published by NASS, and hence were not used in delineating the major and minor agricultural areas. Additional information on these agricultural data can be found at: http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/.
U.S. Citrus & Sugarcane Areas
Major Citrus Area
Minor Citrus Area
Major Sugarcane Area
Minor Sugarcane Area
USDA World Agricultural Outlook Board
Joint Agricultural Weather Facility


Number of Hours Temperatures ≤ 28 F in Florida Citrus Areas
9 PM EST Feb 4, 2009 - 9 AM EST Feb 5, 2009
Temperature data obtained from the Florida Automated Weather Network (FAWN) and the National Weather Service (NWS).
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Major Citrus Area
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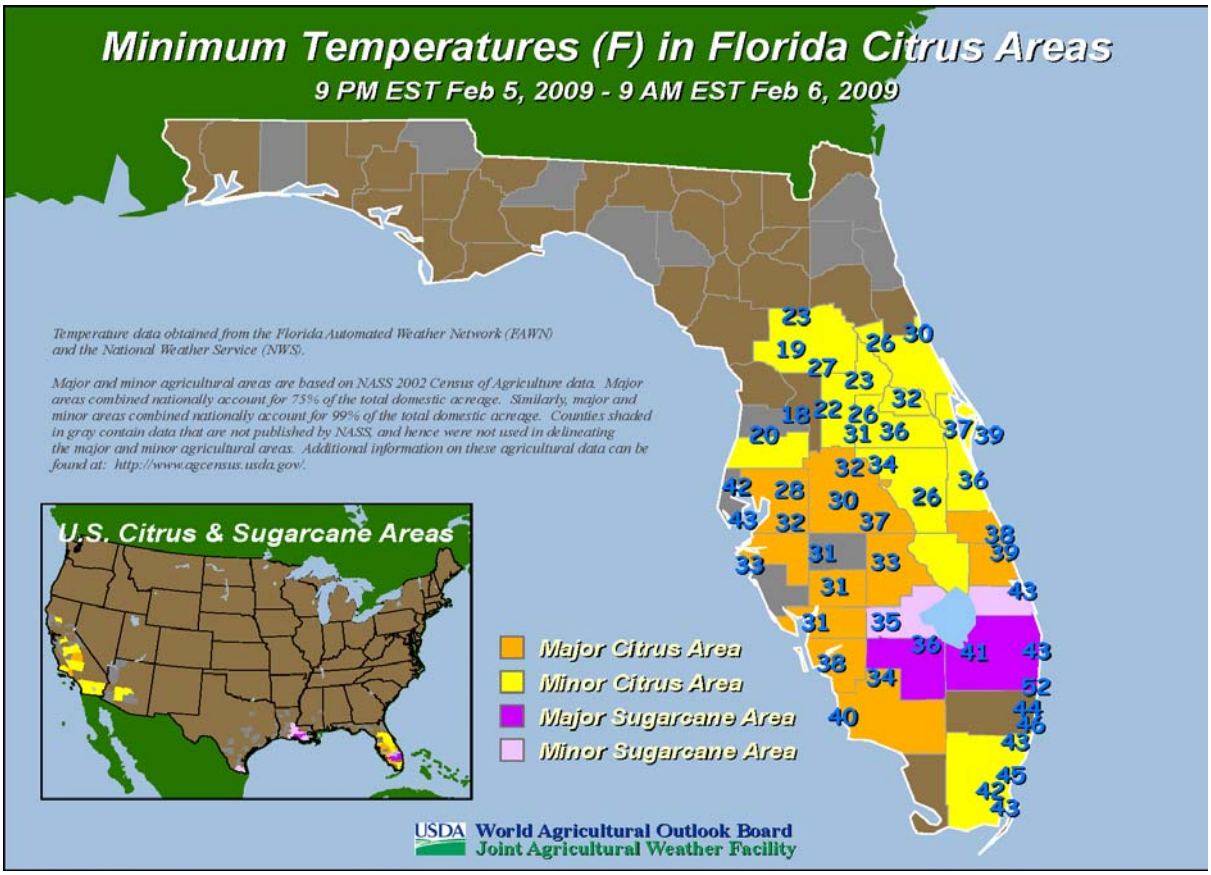
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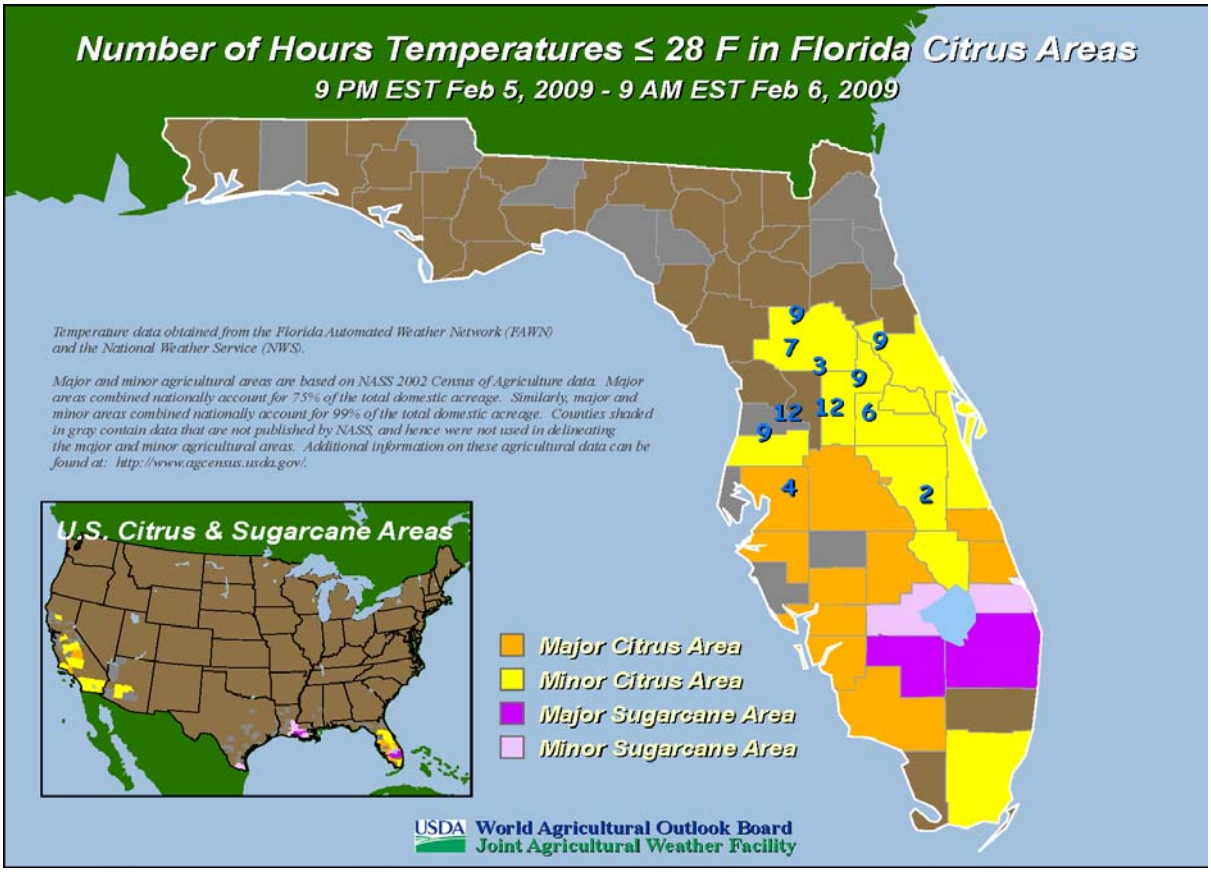
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Major Citrus Area
Minor Citrus Area
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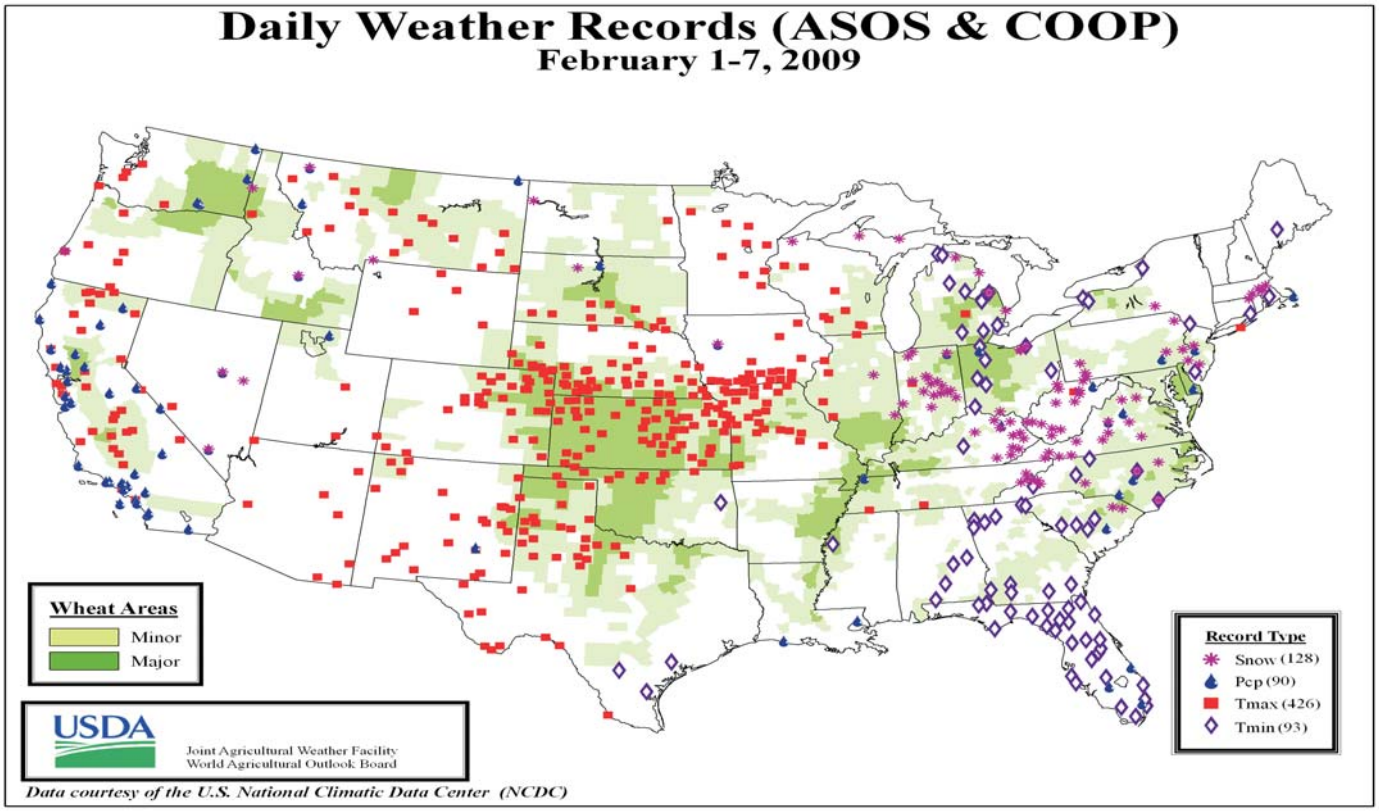
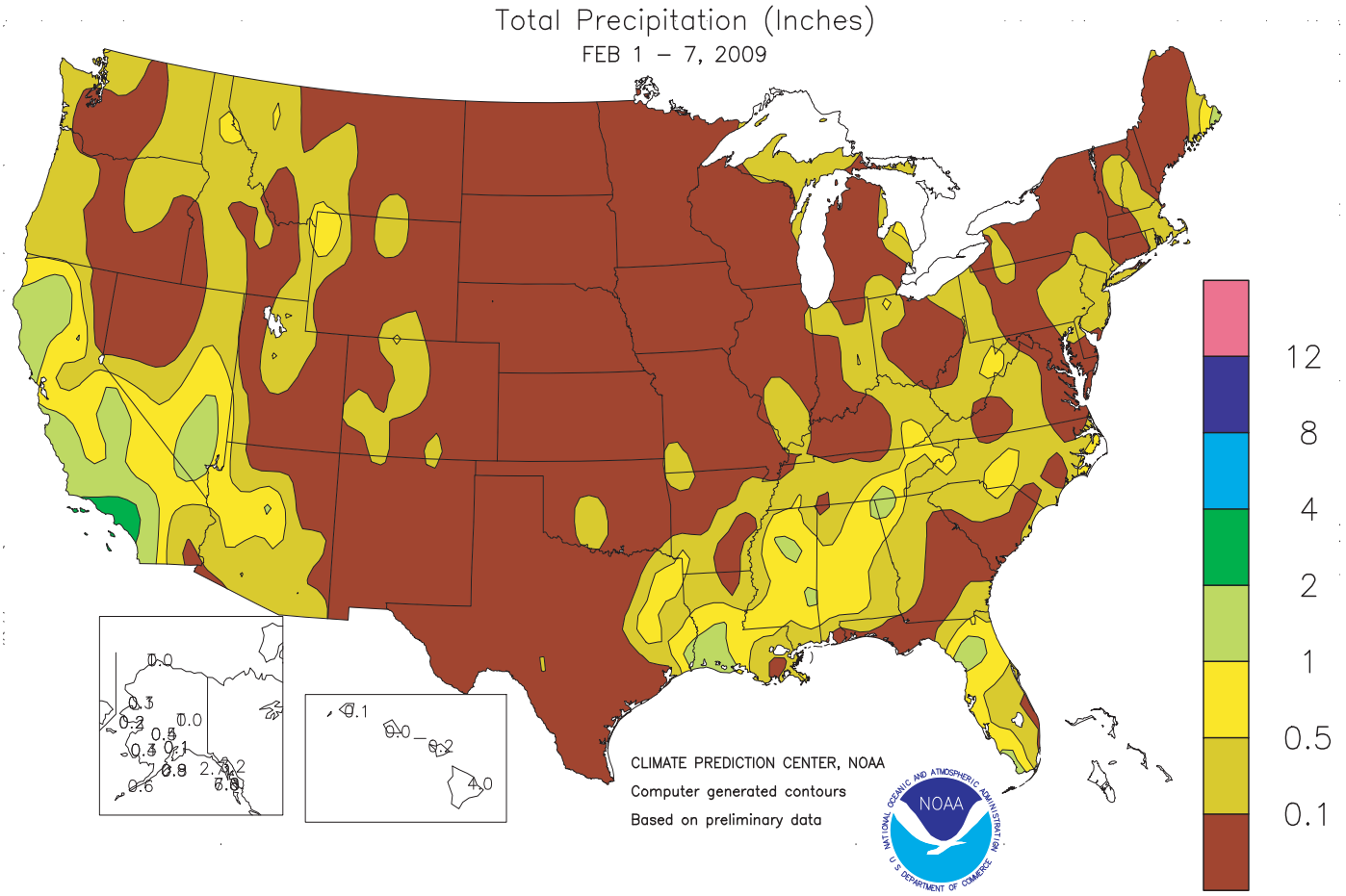
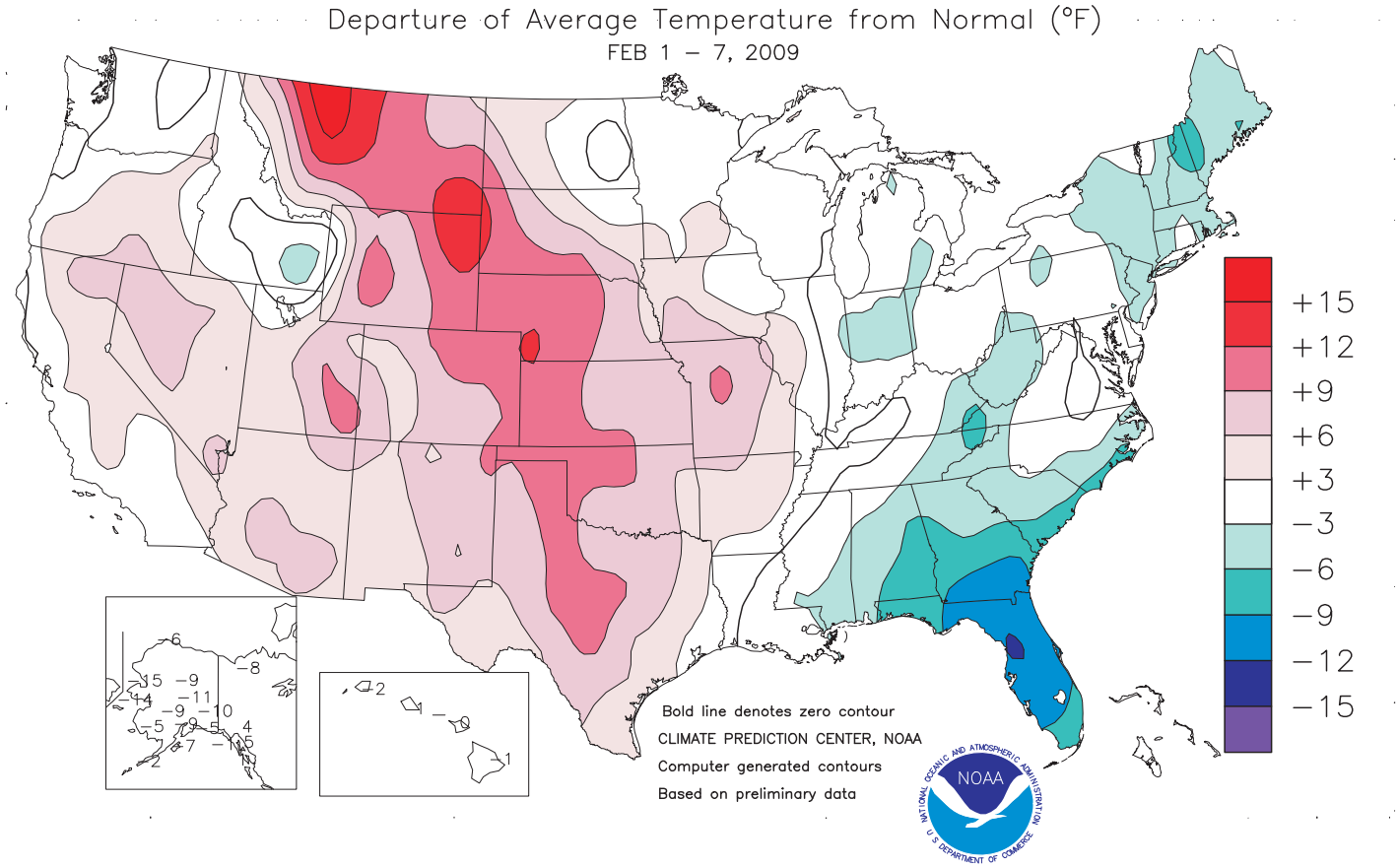
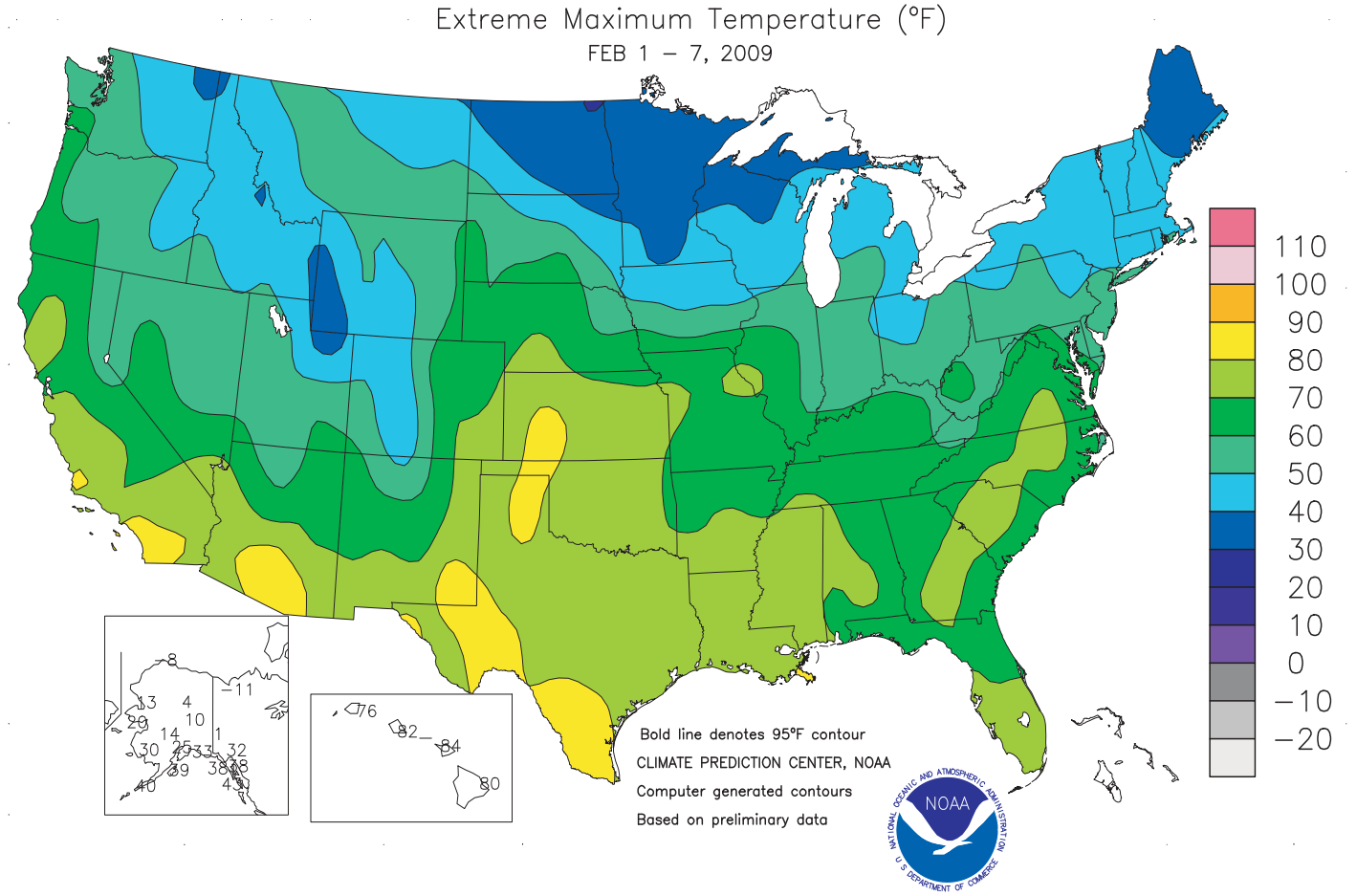

Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)
February 1-7, 2009
Wheat Areas
Minor
Major
Record Type
Snow (128)
Pcp (90)
Tmax (426)
Tmin (93)
USDA
Joint Agricultural Weather Facility
World Agricultural Outlook Board
Data courtesy of the U.S. National Climatic Data Center (NCDC)


Total Precipitation (Inches)
FEB 1 – 7, 2009
12
8
4
2
1
0.5
0.1
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
FEB 1 – 7, 2009
+15
+12
+9
+6
+3
−3
−6
−9
−12
−15
Bold line denotes zero contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
FEB 1 – 7, 2009
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 7, 2009

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			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE DEC01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
MISSISSIPPI																				
ND	TUNICA 1W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	LYON	55	31	72	21	43	-	0.33	-	0.32	8.89	-	2.61	-	46	39	0	4	2	0
	VANCE	54	31	69	22	42	-	0.25	-	0.25	9.77	-	2.95	-	41	34	0	4	1	0
	PERTHSHIRE	55	31	71	23	43	-	0.35	-	0.28	10.12	-	2.55	-	47	38	0	4	2	0
	SCOTT	57	35	73	24	46	-	0.29	-	0.21	9.90	-	2.54	-	47	39	0	4	2	0
	SANDY RIDGE	56	33	71	22	45	-	0.34	-	0.34	11.11	-	3.09	-	44	-	0	4	1	0
NE	VERONA	55	28	71	18	42	-	0.28	-	0.28	12.09	-	3.14	-	50	36	0	5	1	0
SD	STONEVILLE x	55	30	68	22	43	-1	0.38	-0.74	0.38	11.87	99	3.69	56	52	39	0	5	1	0
	INDIANOLA 1S*	56	32	72	24	44	-	0.57	-	0.51	12.66	-	3.52	-	50	41	0	3	2	1
	INVERNESS 5E	57	34	73	24	45	-	0.56	-	0.50	10.98	-	3.29	-	49	42	0	3	2	1
	SIDON	57	34	73	24	45	-	0.63	-	0.60	12.12	-	3.50	-	-	-	0	3	3	1
	NORTH ISSAQUENA	58	34	73	25	46	-	0.26	-	0.17	10.77	-	3.24	-	52	43	0	3	2	0
	SILVER CITY	57	35	73	25	46	-	0.48	-	0.44	15.62	-	4.57	-	49	40	0	4	2	0
	ONWARD	58	34	73	25	46	-	0.37	-	0.31	14.79	-	3.59	-	53	43	0	4	2	0
	MAYDAY	59	34	74	24	46	-	0.44	-	0.26	12.92	-	3.77	-	48	44	0	4	2	0
MISSOURI																				
NW	CORNING	49	20	68	4	34	10	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.54	25	0.03	3	-	-	0	5	0	0
	ALBANY	47	17	67	1	32	8	0.00	-0.22	0.00	1.00	39	0.03	3	31	29	0	6	0	0
	ST. JOSEPH	48	22	67	4	35	8	0.00	-0.22	0.00	1.27	52	0.01	1	-	-	0	5	0	0
NC	LINNEUS	47	20	69	2	33	8	0.00	-0.27	0.00	1.91	72	0.00	0	31	29	0	5	0	0
	BRUNSWICK	49	18	70	0	35	8	0.00	-0.21	0.00	1.80	54	0.00	0	32	31	0	6	0	0
NE	NOVELTY	45	19	68	1	32	7	0.00	-0.24	0.00	2.34	68	0.01	1	32	27	0	5	0	0
	MONROE CITY	47	20	69	3	33	6	0.00	-0.13	0.00	2.83	70	0.01	1	31	28	0	6	0	0
WC	GREEN RIDGE	51	23	68	5	37	9	0.00	-0.31	0.00	2.42	57	0.18	8	34	30	0	5	0	0
C	AUXVASSE	49	22	71	3	35	8	0.00	-0.37	0.00	2.82	61	0.11	5	32	32	0	5	0	0
	COL-SANBORN FLD	50	25	70	5	38	9	0.00	-0.38	0.00	2.33	52	0.12	5	33	30	0	5	0	0
	WILLIAMSBURG	49	22	71	4	35	7	0.00	-0.48	0.00	2.89	48	0.14	5	28	26	0	5	0	0
	COL-JEFFERS F&G	50	23	70	4	36	7	0.00	-0.38	0.00	2.17	48	0.04	2	32	31	0	5	0	0
	COL SOUTH FARMS	50	23	70	4	36	7	0.00	-0.38	0.00	2.65	59	0.09	4	-	-	0	5	0	0
	VERSAILLES	52	26	68	5	39	9	0.00	-0.39	0.00	2.56	56	0.11	5	36	33	0	5	0	0
EC	VANDALIA	48	20	69	4	34	7	0.00	-0.25	0.00	2.70	57	0.05	2	31	29	0	6	0	0
SW	LAMAR	51	30	69	13	41	9	0.00	-0.32	0.00	2.15	44	0.09	4	39	35	0	4	0	0
SC	COOK STATION	49	23	66	8	37	4	0.00	-0.48	0.00	4.12	68	1.18	42	34	33	0	6	0	0
	MOUNTAIN GROVE	50	26	64	9	37	6	0.00	-0.57	0.00	5.08	70	1.04	31	33	32	0	4	0	0
SE	DELTA	41	23	57	12	32	-1	0.37	-0.33	0.37	4.73	58	1.37	35	32	32	0	6	1	0
	CHARLESTON	46	29	62	15	37	5	0.00	-0.86	0.00	7.51	92	2.79	70	39	32	0	4	0	0
	GLENNONVILLE	47	30	63	17	38	3	0.00	-0.69	0.00	5.61	72	2.03	54	38	34	0	4	0	0
	CLARKTON	48	28	63	15	37	2	0.00	-0.70	0.00	7.22	90	1.90	49	40	33	0	5	0	0
	PORTAGEVILLE DC	48	31	64	17	39	3	0.00	-0.80	0.00	9.44	107	3.50	81	43	35	0	4	0	0
	PORTAGEVILLE LF	49	32	64	18	40	5	0.00	-0.81	0.00	7.75	89	2.18	51	42	35	0	4	0	0
	STEELE	49	32	67	19	40	4	0.03	-0.92	0.03	8.29	88	2.37	53	42	35	0	4	1	0
	CARDWELL	49	30	65	19	39	3	0.07	-0.88	0.07	6.99	77	1.57	35	45	36	0	5	1	0

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

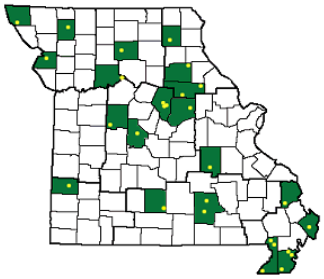
Data are preliminary and subject to revision.

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; SC = South Central. (Col-Columbia, Col-Jeffers F&G=Columbia Jefferson Farm and Gardens)

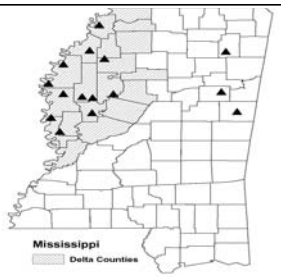
Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Above-average temperatures returned by the weekend, replacing the early-week freezes in the wake of a cold front. Only light rain trailed the front, with less than 0.75 inch measured across the region.

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

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 7, 2009

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

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE DEC01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	55	28	69	15	42	-2	0.78	-0.30	0.78	13.46	122	7.06	108	74	28	0	4	1	1
	HUNTSVILLE	53	26	68	14	39	-2	0.44	-0.70	0.44	17.02	139	5.00	75	76	54	0	6	1	0
	MOBILE	60	34	70	25	47	-4	0.39	-0.85	0.39	8.31	71	3.93	56	76	47	0	3	1	0
	MONTGOMERY	58	27	72	16	42	-6	0.35	-0.89	0.35	7.41	66	3.02	48	77	33	0	5	1	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	14	1	25	-10	7	-10	0.08	-0.06	0.03	2.04	109	1.05	128	77	70	0	7	4	0
	BARROW	-16	-26	-8	-29	-21	-6	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.43	159	0.28	187	83	73	0	7	1	0
	FAIRBANKS	-9	-30	10	-43	-19	-11	0.02	-0.06	0.01	1.04	75	0.54	84	77	72	0	7	2	0
	JUNEAU	35	29	38	26	32	5	3.24	2.25	1.26	16.44	147	12.52	216	94	88	0	6	6	3
	KODIAK	29	16	39	10	23	-7	0.86	-0.77	0.74	16.30	93	8.57	87	82	66	0	7	6	1
	NOME	0	-18	20	-32	-9	-14	0.15	-0.04	0.13	1.94	92	0.94	85	79	72	0	7	3	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	50	22	57	18	36	5	0.00	-0.56	0.00	5.47	120	0.73	27	76	27	0	7	0	0
	PHOENIX	77	50	84	46	64	8	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.12	59	0.15	15	41	22	0	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	61	28	67	22	44	6	0.16	-0.23	0.16	2.63	81	0.35	18	65	18	0	6	1	0
	TUCSON	77	43	84	37	60	7	0.01	-0.18	0.01	1.72	78	0.64	54	42	20	0	0	1	0
AR	FORT SMITH	58	31	70	18	44	4	0.00	-0.53	0.00	6.59	105	3.50	121	77	35	0	5	0	0
	LITTLE ROCK	59	33	72	22	46	4	0.16	-0.62	0.15	6.49	71	2.79	64	77	33	0	4	2	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	73	46	85	40	59	8	1.08	0.80	0.73	2.09	94	1.46	100	64	46	0	0	3	1
	FRESNO	65	42	74	38	54	5	0.57	0.07	0.54	2.68	67	1.59	60	85	67	0	0	2	1
	LOS ANGELES	69	51	80	49	60	2	1.41	0.64	0.63	4.43	80	1.92	51	75	48	0	0	3	1
	REDDING	65	40	72	32	52	5	0.20	-1.26	0.12	4.46	35	1.13	14	71	58	0	1	2	0
	SACRAMENTO	64	42	69	36	53	4	0.29	-0.65	0.17	3.23	45	1.70	36	95	47	0	0	2	0
	SAN DIEGO	69	51	82	48	60	2	1.81	1.30	1.40	5.27	129	1.89	68	72	45	0	0	3	1
	SAN FRANCISCO	62	46	67	41	54	3	0.33	-0.74	0.16	3.39	40	1.02	18	86	66	0	0	3	0
	STOCKTON	64	40	70	32	52	3	0.42	-0.21	0.23	3.66	71	2.47	74	93	83	0	1	3	0
CO	ALAMOSA	46	5	51	-1	25	7	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.58	95	0.10	36	82	38	0	7	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	54	25	60	16	39	9	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.24	33	0.09	29	54	15	0	6	0	0
	DENVER INTL	58	27	67	22	42	13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.37	69	0.13	57	49	20	0	6	0	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	50	26	54	23	38	8	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.17	98	0.31	46	70	44	0	6	0	0
	PUEBLO	60	17	73	5	38	6	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.33	44	0.04	11	47	20	0	7	0	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	35	18	47	8	26	-4	0.03	-0.71	0.03	8.35	105	2.51	56	74	55	0	7	1	0
	HARTFORD	33	12	46	2	23	-3	0.05	-0.73	0.05	9.60	117	2.95	64	76	55	0	7	1	0
DC	WASHINGTON	46	24	61	15	35	0	0.03	-0.59	0.03	5.68	83	2.71	71	73	35	0	7	1	0
DE	WILMINGTON	41	21	55	13	31	-1	0.06	-0.61	0.05	7.36	98	2.96	72	84	49	0	7	2	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	60	36	68	27	48	-11	0.49	-0.17	0.49	2.24	34	1.31	35	92	40	0	3	1	0
	JACKSONVILLE	57	30	68	20	44	-10	0.19	-0.63	0.19	3.79	53	3.20	71	85	34	0	4	1	0
	KEY WEST	68	56	76	47	62	-8	0.65	0.23	0.65	2.35	49	1.46	55	78	54	0	0	1	1
	MIAMI	70	51	78	38	60	-8	0.11	-0.38	0.11	0.72	16	0.45	19	79	42	0	0	1	0
	ORLANDO	62	39	70	30	51	-10	0.44	-0.08	0.44	3.18	60	2.52	85	83	52	0	1	1	0
	PENSACOLA	59	34	68	26	46	-7	0.13	-1.02	0.13	4.90	47	1.62	25	78	46	0	4	1	0
	TALLAHASSEE	59	26	70	14	42	-11	0.00	-1.10	0.00	2.77	26	1.27	20	82	39	0	6	0	0
	TAMPA	63	42	73	32	53	-8	0.63	0.05	0.63	4.24	82	3.01	106	75	36	0	1	1	1
	WEST PALM BEACH	69	47	79	33	58	-8	0.11	-0.68	0.10	1.98	26	0.22	5	75	42	0	0	2	0
GA	ATHENS	56	23	71	14	40	-3	0.16	-0.91	0.16	6.53	69	2.86	50	68	34	0	7	1	0
	ATLANTA	53	26	66	16	40	-4	0.14	-1.03	0.14	7.41	74	3.02	49	67	40	0	5	1	0
	AUGUSTA	56	23	70	14	40	-6	0.08	-0.94	0.08	5.65	65	1.60	29	80	41	0	7	1	0
	COLUMBUS	55	27	67	19	41	-7	0.27	-0.78	0.27	7.16	70	2.76	47	78	31	0	6	1	0
	MACON	57	26	70	18	41	-5	0.07	-1.07	0.07	6.74	67	1.41	23	76	27	0	6	1	0
	SAVANNAH	55	29	69	21	42	-8	0.08	-0.73	0.07	1.66	22	1.10	23	79	34	0	5	2	0
HI	HILO	76	65	80	60	71	0	3.99	1.81	1.50	43.10	192	12.71	107	86	78	0	0	6	4
	HONOLULU	79	68	82	64	74	1	0.00	-0.58	0.00	11.27	183	3.69	111	77	66	0	0	0	0
	KAHULUI	79	64	84	56	71	-1	0.17	-0.54	0.17	9.78	130	4.60	103	85	75	0	0	1	0
	LIHUE	74	66	76	64	70	-2	0.09	-0.78	0.04	21.80	213	2.33	43	88	77	0	0	3	0
ID	BOISE	43	26	52	21	35	2	0.01	-0.27	0.01	2.63	86	0.88	53	84	69	0	7	1	0
	LEWISTON	49	33	58	25	41	5	0.24	-0.01	0.23	3.29	135	1.69	122	74	62	0	3	2	0
	POCATELLO	34	11	41	5	22	-5	0.00	-0.22	0.00	2.51	102	1.02	75	92	79	0	7	0	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	32	11	56	-4	21	-2	0.00	-0.39	0.00	6.95	152	1.16	54	78	58	0	6	0	0
	MOLINE	37	14	59	2	26	3	0.01	-0.30	0.01	5.38	132	0.81	43	77	58	0	6	1	0
	PEORIA	38	17	65	2	28	4	0.00	-0.33	0.00	4.75	112	0.72	39	79	51	0	6	0	0
	ROCKFORD	30	9	52	-3	20	-1	0.00	-0.30	0.00	4.83	128	0.82	48	79	62	0	6	0	0
	SPRINGFIELD	41	21	67	6	31	4	0.00	-0.33	0.00	4.57	102	0.65	33	80	46	0	6	0	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	42	23	63	6	32	0	0.00	-0.69	0.00	7.67	107	2.86	79	78	57	0	6	0	0
	FORT WAYNE	32	12	50	-1	22	-2	0.00	-0.44	0.00	5.41	103	1.07	43	84	61	0	6	0	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	35	17	55	-3	26	-2	0.21	-0.33	0.20	7.51	124	1.93	64	82	59	0	6	2	0
	SOUTH BEND	32	13	55	0	23	-1	0.01	-0.46	0.01	5.48	94	1.69	62	78	58	0	6	1	0
IA	BURLINGTON	42	17	66	3	29	4	0.00	-0.28	0.00	4.47	121	0.49	31	77	45	0	6	0	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	31	10	49	-6	21	1	0.00	-0.24	0.00	2.78	100	0.81	63	84	63	0	7	0	0
	DES MOINES	39	16	58	0	27	5	0.00	-0.25	0.00	2.60	100	0.61	48	69	54	0	7	0	0
	DUBUQUE	29	10	44	-3	19	0	0.07	-0.23	0.06	4.27	131	1.25	79	80	67	0	7	2	0
	SIOUX CITY	36	13	49	0	25	4	0.01	-0.07	0.01	1.90	143	0.44	66	82	61	0	7	1	0
	WATERLOO	30	9	46	-9	20	2	0.02	-0.19	0.01	2.65	123	0.64	61	81	65	0	7	2	0
KS	CONCORDIA	53	22	72	9	37	8	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.58	36	0.04	5	74	38	0	6	0	0
	DODGE CITY	62	24	82	15	43	11	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.17	12	0.02	3	57	21	0	7	0	0
	GOODLAND	59	23	73	12	41	11	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.30	34	0.11	22	58	24	0	7	0	0
	TOPEKA	53	24	71	7	39	10	0.01	-0.18	0.01	1.63	64	0.14	12	70	38	0	5	1	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals ***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 7, 2009

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE DEC01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	56	26	74	12	41	9	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.32	57	0.08	8	67	43	0	5	0	0
KY	JACKSON	43	22	66	4	33	-2	0.38	-0.43	0.16	13.02	151	6.18	141	79	46	0	5	3	0
	LEXINGTON	40	21	60	-1	30	-3	0.04	-0.65	0.04	10.39	129	4.36	108	69	59	0	5	1	0
	LOUISVILLE	43	26	64	8	34	0	0.04	-0.68	0.00	8.85	115	3.67	92	72	48	0	5	1	0
	PADUCAH	45	25	65	10	35	0	0.00	-0.78	0.00	9.87	114	4.06	96	70	38	0	4	0	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	65	36	77	29	51	0	0.19	-1.22	0.13	9.88	77	3.52	46	83	31	0	3	2	0
	LAKE CHARLES	65	38	74	31	52	0	0.67	-0.37	0.36	4.08	37	1.09	17	92	45	0	2	2	0
	NEW ORLEANS	62	42	74	34	52	-1	0.05	-1.44	0.05	8.66	70	6.45	88	71	48	0	0	1	0
	SHREVEPORT	63	35	74	27	49	1	0.20	-0.87	0.20	5.48	54	2.34	41	84	34	0	4	1	0
ME	CARIBOU	19	-2	31	-10	8	-2	0.03	-0.52	0.02	8.71	130	3.10	88	88	59	0	7	2	0
	PORTLAND	30	5	41	-6	17	-5	0.02	-0.80	0.02	6.99	76	2.37	48	79	48	0	7	1	0
MD	BALTIMORE	45	20	62	12	32	-1	0.04	-0.66	0.04	5.96	79	2.77	66	77	47	0	7	1	0
MA	BOSTON	35	17	48	8	26	-4	0.04	-0.81	0.04	10.49	123	3.39	71	71	45	0	7	1	0
	WORCESTER	31	12	44	1	21	-3	0.11	-0.69	0.10	9.06	104	3.60	74	76	46	0	7	2	0
MI	ALPENA	28	2	51	-18	15	-2	0.04	-0.29	0.03	5.28	135	1.43	68	85	57	0	7	2	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	32	15	52	1	24	1	0.00	-0.41	0.00	8.01	156	1.74	71	80	55	0	6	0	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	26	3	45	-16	15	-3	0.06	-0.25	0.03	5.78	157	1.18	61	85	67	0	7	2	0
	LANSING	30	11	52	-8	21	-1	0.00	-0.36	0.00	4.85	117	1.05	53	78	61	0	7	0	0
	MUSKEGON	31	18	46	4	24	1	0.04	-0.39	0.02	9.41	178	2.42	91	78	65	0	7	2	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	30	9	50	-2	19	-1	0.01	-0.57	0.01	8.19	132	1.80	51	87	56	0	7	1	0
MN	DULUTH	24	3	35	-16	14	3	0.00	-0.24	0.00	2.43	106	0.49	36	76	60	0	7	0	0
	INT'L FALLS	21	-9	40	-31	6	0	0.04	-0.14	0.04	2.39	139	0.97	95	82	56	0	7	1	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	27	9	40	-5	18	2	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.73	78	0.57	46	76	59	0	7	0	0
	ROCHESTER	26	8	41	-7	17	3	0.00	-0.19	0.00	2.16	100	0.64	57	78	66	0	7	0	0
	ST. CLOUD	24	2	39	-20	13	2	0.00	-0.15	0.00	2.12	133	0.54	59	84	59	0	7	0	0
MS	JACKSON	60	31	73	23	46	0	0.52	-0.67	0.31	12.93	106	4.02	59	86	33	0	4	2	0
	MERIDIAN	60	27	72	19	43	-4	0.45	-0.85	0.42	11.99	96	3.82	53	90	44	0	6	2	0
	TUPELO	55	28	72	18	41	-1	0.35	-0.68	0.33	14.92	121	3.44	56	78	45	0	5	2	0
MO	COLUMBIA	49	23	70	4	36	6	0.00	-0.45	0.00	2.85	61	0.28	13	77	35	0	5	0	0
	KANSAS CITY	50	23	69	6	37	8	0.00	-0.23	0.00	1.93	64	0.06	4	74	32	0	5	0	0
	SAINT LOUIS	46	25	70	8	36	4	0.00	-0.48	0.00	5.32	97	0.77	29	69	58	0	5	0	0
	SPRINGFIELD	52	27	65	11	40	7	0.00	-0.50	0.00	3.93	68	1.34	51	69	44	0	5	0	0
MT	BILLINGS	52	32	59	25	42	15	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.66	102	0.43	45	55	32	0	4	0	0
	BUTTE	42	14	49	2	28	8	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.35	118	0.23	38	88	40	0	7	0	0
	CUT BANK	47	29	56	15	38	17	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.09	12	0.00	0	66	35	0	4	0	0
	GLASGOW	28	9	36	0	19	5	0.01	-0.05	0.01	1.77	227	0.47	115	91	77	0	7	1	0
	GREAT FALLS	50	31	57	17	40	16	0.06	-0.04	0.06	2.08	143	0.58	74	62	29	0	4	1	0
	HAVRE	37	21	41	9	29	12	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.98	94	0.49	92	82	74	0	7	0	0
	MISSOULA	37	20	42	14	29	3	0.12	-0.07	0.10	2.17	90	0.75	60	93	79	0	7	2	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	48	19	63	9	33	8	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.99	77	0.30	48	78	47	0	7	0	0
	LINCOLN	47	15	65	5	31	7	0.01	-0.07	0.01	1.19	74	0.39	52	80	50	0	7	1	0
	NORFOLK	42	16	55	2	29	6	0.01	-0.10	0.01	1.94	146	0.65	96	80	52	0	7	1	0
	NORTH PLATTE	55	18	71	14	37	11	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.57	67	0.33	73	85	31	0	7	0	0
	OMAHA	45	16	62	2	30	6	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.06	58	0.27	30	81	53	0	7	0	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	51	23	64	18	37	10	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.11	92	0.91	140	78	52	0	7	0	0
	VALENTINE	49	19	64	10	34	11	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.66	96	0.42	117	81	46	0	6	0	0
NV	ELY	43	18	50	4	30	3	0.30	0.16	0.24	2.12	154	1.81	206	82	66	0	7	2	0
	LAS VEGAS	66	45	71	41	56	6	0.57	0.43	0.57	1.76	156	0.61	84	48	34	0	0	1	1
	RENO	52	29	59	24	41	5	0.02	-0.23	0.01	1.03	47	0.53	40	79	58	0	5	2	0
	WINNEMUCCA	52	29	58	24	40	7	0.00	-0.14	0.00	2.27	128	1.15	119	81	60	0	6	0	0
NH	CONCORD	30	3	42	-5	16	-5	0.05	-0.56	0.04	7.72	118	3.08	86	82	44	0	7	2	0
NJ	NEWARK	40	21	54	12	30	-2	0.16	-0.62	0.16	8.90	107	3.02	63	65	48	0	7	1	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	60	29	66	23	44	6	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.65	61	0.00	0	43	14	0	6	0	0
NY	ALBANY	30	9	44	1	19	-3	0.01	-0.51	0.01	7.01	124	2.44	81	77	47	0	7	1	0
	BINGHAMTON	30	12	47	1	21	-1	0.02	-0.59	0.02	5.50	88	1.87	59	76	59	0	7	1	0
	BUFFALO	29	13	49	-6	21	-3	0.08	-0.55	0.08	9.21	121	2.42	64	83	63	0	7	1	0
	ROCHESTER	32	14	52	3	23	-1	0.02	-0.48	0.01	5.80	104	2.19	77	69	55	0	7	2	0
	SYRACUSE	31	10	49	-1	21	-1	0.00	-0.54	0.00	5.75	92	1.86	59	81	55	0	7	0	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	47	16	67	8	31	-6	0.10	-0.84	0.10	7.25	86	2.50	50	81	44	0	7	1	0
	CHARLOTTE	52	25	71	13	39	-4	0.31	-0.55	0.31	6.06	75	2.83	58	68	29	0	5	1	0
	GREENSBORO	50	25	68	16	38	-1	0.14	-0.62	0.13	6.02	82	2.72	63	66	28	0	6	2	0
	HATTERAS	48	33	58	22	41	-5	0.56	-0.54	0.43	7.04	61	2.20	32	82	48	0	3	2	0
	RALEIGH	53	28	71	19	40	-1	0.26	-0.61	0.17	5.85	74	2.79	57	66	39	0	6	2	0
	WILMINGTON	53	29	69	19	41	-6	0.24	-0.70	0.15	5.29	57	2.25	41	88	30	0	5	3	0
ND	BISMARCK	26	7	38	-8	17	4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	2.24	224	0.83	148	82	71	0	7	0	0
	DICKINSON	30	13	42	-1	21	4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.06	129	0.27	56	92	68	0	7	0	0
	FARGO	19	-1	36	-19	9	0	0.03	-0.10	0.03	2.38	163	0.58	65	82	68	0	7	1	0
	GRAND FORKS	18	-3	32	-20	8	0	0.02	-0.12	0.01	1.36	99	0.38	46	84	69	0	7	2	0
	JAMESTOWN	21	1	36	-23	11	0	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.80	154	0.73	100	86	68	0	7	0	0
	WILLISTON	27	6	38	-13	17	6	0.06	-0.02	0.03	3.46	291	0.96	155	88	79	0	7	2	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	31	14	48	-4	23	-3	0.00	-0.52	0.00	6.20	104	2.76	92	78	60	0	7	0	0
	CINCINNATI	37	19	56	-5	28	-3	0.26	-0.37	0.25	7.71	113	3.22	91	76	60	0	5	2	0
	CLEVELAND	33	18	52	-7	25	-1	0.41	-0.14	0.37	6.90	112	3.07	101	83	62	0	5	2	0
	COLUMBUS	34	18	50	1	26	-3	0.00	-0.54	0.00	7.61	127	2.73	89	74	59	0	6	0	0
	DAYTON	33	18	50	2	25	-2	0.01	-0.54	0.01	7.22	116	2.04	65	81	56	0	6	1	0
	MANSFIELD	31	15	48	-4	23	-2	0.02	-0.52	0.01	7.71	120	2.85	90	84	59	0	6	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals ***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 7, 2009

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE DEC01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	30	11	49	-12	20	-4	0.01	-0.43	0.01	5.85	117	1.60	68	80	60	0	6	1	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	32	15	51	-4	24	-1	0.12	-0.36	0.09	7.05	122	3.42	121	76	59	0	6	2	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	60	34	75	20	47	8	0.00	-0.23	0.00	1.14	34	0.43	28	66	32	0	5	0	0
	TULSA	56	33	75	15	45	7	0.00	-0.34	0.00	2.45	56	0.68	35	61	43	0	4	0	0
OR	ASTORIA	53	32	64	28	42	-1	0.22	-1.88	0.12	20.91	95	10.96	94	92	84	0	6	2	0
	BURNS	45	20	47	9	32	5	0.04	-0.21	0.03	2.08	76	0.45	31	92	72	0	7	2	0
	EUGENE	51	30	55	23	40	-1	0.40	-1.29	0.36	7.28	41	2.43	26	97	92	0	5	2	0
	MEDFORD	57	31	64	24	44	3	0.08	-0.46	0.07	4.53	77	1.60	53	94	60	0	4	2	0
	PENDLETON	45	28	54	26	37	1	0.19	-0.11	0.13	4.16	129	1.58	90	96	83	0	7	2	0
	PORTLAND	52	32	59	27	42	1	0.09	-1.01	0.09	7.43	63	4.73	77	90	79	0	4	1	0
	SALEM	52	30	57	24	41	0	0.44	-0.90	0.41	10.02	73	4.00	56	96	86	0	4	2	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	36	15	47	5	25	-3	0.13	-0.58	0.13	8.97	118	2.13	51	73	57	0	7	1	0
	ERIE	34	19	53	-3	26	0	0.06	-0.46	0.03	11.39	168	4.03	132	77	66	0	6	3	0
	MIDDLETOWN	40	19	57	11	30	1	0.03	-0.64	0.03	8.85	131	2.00	57	83	40	0	7	1	0
	PHILADELPHIA	40	22	54	15	31	-1	0.59	-0.10	0.54	8.86	118	3.29	78	80	54	0	7	2	1
	PITTSBURGH	34	17	55	1	26	-2	0.05	-0.53	0.05	7.81	127	3.03	92	80	50	0	7	1	0
	WILKES-BARRE	34	14	51	3	24	-3	0.06	-0.48	0.04	7.13	128	2.04	68	74	47	0	7	2	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	36	14	49	7	25	-1	0.06	-0.60	0.06	6.31	98	2.33	66	75	50	0	7	1	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	36	16	48	5	26	-3	0.19	-0.72	0.18	11.39	121	4.13	78	72	49	0	7	2	0
SC	BEAUFORT	55	30	70	21	43	-6	0.07	-0.78	0.06	1.09	14	1.02	21	80	32	0	4	2	0
	CHARLESTON	55	29	70	19	42	-6	0.08	-0.73	0.07	1.74	21	1.39	28	79	29	0	5	2	0
	COLUMBIA	55	27	70	20	41	-4	0.14	-0.85	0.14	4.61	51	1.21	21	65	34	0	5	1	0
	GREENVILLE	54	25	70	16	39	-3	0.16	-0.80	0.16	7.16	78	3.14	58	60	27	0	6	1	0
SD	ABERDEEN	25	3	37	-12	14	0	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.97	210	0.89	159	82	70	0	7	0	0
	HURON	31	9	47	-6	20	3	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.37	144	0.49	88	79	63	0	7	0	0
	RAPID CITY	47	21	59	11	34	10	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.96	116	0.43	100	77	39	0	6	0	0
	SIOUX FALLS	34	9	51	-6	22	6	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.10	99	0.40	68	80	56	0	7	0	0
TN	BRISTOL	41	15	63	5	28	-7	0.19	-0.61	0.16	10.27	133	5.86	136	88	50	0	7	2	0
	CHATTANOOGA	51	23	69	14	37	-4	0.69	-0.49	0.69	15.55	137	5.80	88	81	52	0	7	1	1
	KNOXVILLE	46	20	64	11	33	-6	0.47	-0.48	0.47	16.08	161	7.07	128	86	43	0	7	1	0
	MEMPHIS	54	33	69	21	44	2	0.09	-0.89	0.07	11.79	108	3.16	61	65	36	0	4	2	0
	NASHVILLE	50	25	67	10	38	0	0.14	-0.69	0.13	11.47	123	4.73	99	74	33	0	5	2	0
TX	ABILENE	69	40	79	24	55	10	0.03	-0.18	0.03	0.27	11	0.20	17	57	34	0	2	1	0
	AMARILLO	66	26	79	15	46	8	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.08	6	0.03	4	55	12	0	5	0	0
	AUSTIN	74	37	79	19	55	3	0.00	-0.40	0.00	0.80	17	0.40	17	73	37	0	3	0	0
	BEAUMONT	67	43	76	32	55	2	0.63	-0.41	0.58	3.92	33	1.38	21	95	42	0	1	2	1
	BROWNSVILLE	76	53	80	41	65	4	0.00	-0.36	0.00	0.66	23	0.11	6	90	50	0	0	0	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	76	48	81	30	62	5	0.00	-0.40	0.00	0.50	13	0.07	3	83	47	0	1	0	0
	DEL RIO	74	43	80	30	58	5	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.46	31	0.05	7	63	37	0	1	0	0
	EL PASO	70	35	79	26	53	5	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.28	22	0.01	2	30	11	0	3	0	0
	FORT WORTH	67	41	76	26	54	8	0.00	-0.41	0.00	1.09	22	0.82	35	65	31	0	2	0	0
	GALVESTON	66	52	72	44	59	3	0.00	-0.80	0.00	2.16	26	0.34	7	93	55	0	0	0	0
	HOUSTON	71	44	77	33	57	4	0.03	-0.75	0.03	2.21	27	0.53	12	87	51	0	0	1	0
	LUBBOCK	68	30	80	14	49	9	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.14	11	0.13	20	56	28	0	5	0	0
	MIDLAND	69	35	78	20	52	7	0.06	-0.05	0.04	0.23	18	0.10	16	61	30	0	4	2	0
	SAN ANGELO	73	39	79	23	56	9	0.00	-0.23	0.00	0.11	6	0.06	6	62	35	0	3	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	75	46	80	30	60	8	0.00	-0.38	0.00	0.52	13	0.27	13	71	27	0	1	0	0
	VICTORIA	75	42	78	26	58	4	0.00	-0.52	0.00	0.56	10	0.13	4	86	42	0	1	0	0
	WACO	71	41	78	26	56	8	0.00	-0.46	0.00	1.32	26	0.64	27	75	43	0	3	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	66	32	80	21	49	7	0.00	-0.27	0.00	1.18	38	0.13	9	63	37	0	4	0	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	46	27	54	23	36	5	0.01	-0.29	0.01	3.44	119	2.16	129	85	49	0	6	1	0
VT	BURLINGTON	26	3	45	-6	15	-3	0.01	-0.45	0.01	4.70	96	1.77	66	75	53	0	7	1	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	49	20	69	12	34	-1	0.32	-0.44	0.32	6.97	93	3.45	80	70	31	0	7	1	0
	NORFOLK	49	27	65	15	38	-2	0.00	-0.84	0.00	5.65	72	1.82	38	72	35	0	6	0	0
	RICHMOND	50	24	69	14	37	0	0.10	-0.60	0.09	5.64	77	1.59	37	71	43	0	6	2	0
	ROANOKE	49	25	68	13	37	0	0.08	-0.66	0.08	5.06	74	2.81	71	58	34	0	5	1	0
	WASH/DULLES	46	20	65	10	33	1	0.04	-0.62	0.03	5.33	79	2.70	73	76	48	0	7	2	0
WA	OLYMPIA	50	28	60	22	39	0	0.05	-1.64	0.05	13.35	78	8.63	93	93	82	0	6	1	0
	QUILLAYUTE	49	33	62	30	41	0	0.80	-2.35	0.30	23.15	74	11.97	71	93	87	0	4	4	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	50	36	63	32	43	1	0.05	-1.08	0.05	9.55	80	5.45	87	82	67	0	2	1	0
	SPOKANE	36	24	39	18	30	0	0.36	-0.02	0.32	5.60	126	1.55	70	97	79	0	7	3	0
	YAKIMA	44	22	50	17	33	1	0.01	-0.21	0.01	1.81	65	0.98	71	92	83	0	7	1	0
WV	BECKLEY	37	18	58	5	27	-4	0.12	-0.57	0.07	9.09	130	4.66	119	74	55	0	6	3	0
	CHARLESTON	42	20	68	7	31	-3	0.11	-0.63	0.07	10.39	142	5.31	133	82	49	0	6	3	0
	ELKINS	37	12	60	1	24	-5	0.13	-0.61	0.10	10.06	132	5.08	122	92	50	0	7	3	0
	HUNTINGTON	42	21	65	5	32	-2	0.02	-0.67	0.01	9.32	128	4.91	126	80	51	0	5	2	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	27	5	41	-14	16	2	0.00	-0.21	0.00	2.05	90	0.42	34	89	56	0	7	0	0
	GREEN BAY	29	7	44	-6	18	1	0.03	-0.22	0.03	4.41	154	0.69	47	82	56	0	6	1	0
	LA CROSSE	29	8	44	-10	19	1	0.00	-0.27	0.00	3.06	114	0.74	51	86	56	0	7	0	0
	MADISON	29	8	45	-5	19	0	0.00	-0.30	0.00	3.83	119	0.54	35	80	58	0	6	0	0
	MILWAUKEE	32	14	53	3	23	1	0.01	-0.40	0.01	5.21	116	1.03	46	72	53	0	6	1	0
WY	CASPER	43	24	50	2	34	10	0.00	-0.12	0.00	1.46	111	1.08	154	61	44	0	5	0	0
	CHEYENNE	49	27	60	22	38	11	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.02	103	0.71	134	51	29	0	6	0	0
	LANDER	48	20	56	14	34	12	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.78	64	0.24	40	64	23	0	7	0	0
	SHERIDAN	47	22	58	17	35	11	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.76	111	1.10	121	74	53	0	7	0	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals ***** Not Available**

January Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Winter wheat conditions declined sharply across the southern Plains due to drought intensification and rapid temperature fluctuations. In Texas, nearly two-thirds (64 percent[%]) of the winter wheat was rated in very poor to poor condition on February 1, up from 46% on January 3 and 16% on November 23. Similarly, 36% of Oklahoma's wheat was rated very poor to poor, up from 20% in early January and 6% in late November. A late-month winter storm brought much-needed moisture to the southern Plains, but produced much more significant accumulations of ice and snow from the Mid-South into the Northeast. On January 27-28, Kentucky and neighboring states were particularly hard-hit by accretions of freezing rain, which reached an inch or more and caused major electrical disruptions. Farther south, cold air made a deep push into Florida from January 21-23. In most Florida locations, the outbreak's lowest temperatures were observed on January 22, when nearly calm conditions were ideal for sprinklers and other freeze-protection measures. Although citrus and sugarcane appeared to escape the freezes with few adverse impacts, tender vegetables such as beans, tomatoes, and sweet corn reportedly experienced varying degrees of damage. Among winter crop areas, only southeastern Florida escaped the freeze. Meanwhile, bitterly cold weather gripped the Midwest and Northeast. Monthly temperatures averaged at least 5°F below normal from the upper Mississippi Valley into New England, including the Great Lakes States. While much of this region experienced a reprieve from the heavy snow of December, an extensive snow cover remained in place due to persistently cold conditions. In contrast, mild, breezy weather kept the northern and central High Plains free of snow for much of January. Elsewhere, unfavorably dry weather prevailed from the Rockies westward, except for pockets of heavy snow across the Intermountain West and early-month downpours and flooding in the Pacific Northwest. An area from California into the Great Basin, where drought developed during the winter of 2006-07, was of particular concern due already low reservoir levels and the risk of completing a third consecutive year of drought. At month's end, California's 150 intrastate reservoirs held just 61% of their normal volume of water for January 31. On January 31, the Sierra Nevada snow pack contained an average of 10 inches of liquid, just 59% of average for the date.

Summary: In early January, another round of heavy precipitation arrived in the Northwest. In western Montana, Kalispell noted consecutive daily snowfall records on January 1-2, totaling 24.4 inches. Storm-total snowfall amounts of 2 to 3 feet were common in northwestern Wyoming, and isolated totals in excess of 4 feet were reported in the northern Rockies. Meanwhile, rainfall totals as high 6 to 8 inches triggered some flooding in western Oregon. For example, the Pudding River at Aurora, OR, crested 2.92 feet above flood stage on January 3. However, that level was 5.80 feet shy of Aurora's February 1996 high-water mark. Farther south, winds in excess of 100 m.p.h. swept across the Sierra Nevada and into the Great Basin, with a gust to 109 m.p.h. reported on Nevada's Virginia Peak on January 2. Farther east, locally heavy showers developed along the central Gulf Coast, where New Orleans, LA (4.98 inches), netted a daily-record total for January 3.

In the wake of the storminess, cold air settled across the Great Basin and the Intermountain West. On January 4, daily-record lows were set in locations such as Randolph, UT (-20°F), and Eureka, NV (-18°F). In Wyoming, January 4 readings dipped to -38°F at Glade Creek, in Yellowstone National Park, and Bondurant. In contrast, early-month warmth across the South produced daily-record highs in Galveston, TX (76°F on January 4), and New Orleans, LA (78°F on January 5). Meanwhile, a final round of heavy snow overspread the Northwest in advance of a surge of Pacific warmth and moisture. On January 5 in Washington, Spokane's daily-record snowfall of 7.5 inches boosted its total since December 10 to 78.4 inches. Later, however, Spokane's snow depth decreased from a peak of 27 to 4 inches between January 5 and 10. By January 6, temperatures surged to daily-record levels in Northwestern locations such as Yakima, WA (59°F), and The Dalles, OR (57°F). The following day, precipitation records in Washington for January 7 included 4.82 inches in Olympia and 2.88 inches in Quillayute. In western Washington, records crests were reported along the Naselle River near Naselle (unknown crest due to inundation on January 7) and the Snoqualmie River near Carnation (8.31 feet above flood stage on January 8). Previous records had been established near Naselle on March 18, 1997 (3.76 feet above flood stage), and near Carnation on November 7, 2006 (7.17 feet above flood stage). Elsewhere in Washington, flood waters rose to their highest levels since February 8, 1996, along the Newaukum River near Chehalis (3.00 feet above flood stage on January 7) and the Skookumchuck River near Bucoda (4.22 feet above flood stage on January 8). Despite a subsequent turn toward dry weather in the Pacific Northwest, monthly precipitation totals in western Washington reached 19.72 inches at the Hoh Ranger Station and 18.22 inches in Humptulips.

Heavy rain also developed across the interior Southeast, where daily-record totals for January 6 included 3.79 inches in Chattanooga, TN, and 2.69 inches in Huntsville, AL. The following day, Northeastern precipitation records for January 7 reached 1.38 inches in Providence, RI, and 1.25 inches in Worcester, MA. Worcester's precipitation fell in the form of 2.7 inches of snow, along with a significant amount of freezing rain. On January 8, Syracuse, NY (9.0 inches), measured a daily-record snowfall. Another round of frozen precipitation later swept into the Midwest and Northeast, resulting in snowfall records for January 10 in Chicago, IL (8.4 inches); Detroit, MI (6.4 inches); and Binghamton, NY (5.5 inches). Meanwhile, warm weather prevailed across the South, the High Plains, and the Northwest. In Florida, both Miami and Ft. Lauderdale posted daily-record highs of 86°F on January 7. The following day, records for January 8 included 68°F in Imperial, NE, and 67°F in The Dalles, OR. Daily-record highs in Texas reached 85°F (on January 9) in San Angelo and 83°F (on January 10) in Victoria. Farther west, downslope winds began to howl across southern California, where numerous gusts of 60 to 80 m.p.h. were clocked. At Newhall Pass in Los Angeles County, CA, a northerly wind gust to 72 m.p.h. was reported on January 10. A few days later, January 12-13 gusts reached 95 m.p.h. on Laguna Peak and 65 m.p.h. in Malibu Hill. Windy conditions also overspread the High Plains, where Glasgow, MT, clocked a January record gust to 72 m.p.h. on the 11th.

At mid-month, unusual warmth prevailed in the West, where downtown Los Angeles, CA, set a record for the most consecutive January days with readings of 80°F or higher. Los Angeles' streak reached 10 days (January 11-20), including a daily-record high of 88°F on January 12. The former record of 7 days was set from January 8-14, 1983. In the San Francisco Bay area, Moffett Field

notched six consecutive daily-record highs (71, 72, 71, 73, 72, and 71°F) from January 11-16. January 13 featured monthly record highs in California locations such as Santa Maria (87°F; previously, 86°F on January 16, 1976), downtown Oakland (78°F; previously, 75°F on January 9, 1962), and the San Francisco Airport (72°F; tied 72°F on January 9, 1962). In sharp contrast, bitterly cold conditions gripped the Midwest and Northeast. On January 13-14, International Falls, MN, posted consecutive daily-record lows of -42°F. Other low temperatures in northern Minnesota on January 14 included -48°F in Babbitt and -47°F in Embarrass. The following day, Bismarck, ND (-44°F), noted a daily-record low for January 15 and posted its lowest temperature since January 18, 1950, when it was also -44°F. Meanwhile, Pollock, SD, recorded -47°F, the lowest temperature there since an identical reading on February 9, 1994. Elsewhere on January 15, Cedar Rapids, IA (-29°F), set an all-time-record low, edging the mark of -28°F set on December 28, 1924, and January 12, 1974. The following day, January 16, monthly records included -34°F in Waterloo, IA (previously, -33°F on January 20, 1994), and -37°F in Caribou, ME (previously, -33°F on January 11, 1995). Waterloo also tied its all-time-record low, first set with a low of -34°F on March 1, 1962. A potential state record low was noted in Maine, where a station at Big Black River, Aroostook County, registered a low of -50°F on January 16. Maine's all-time record of -48°F was established on January 19, 1925, in Van Buren. For other locations, the Arctic outbreak featured the coldest weather in more than a decade. For example, Pittsburgh, PA (-10°F on January 16), experienced its coldest weather since January 21, 1994, when it was -12°F. January 16 also featured the coldest weather since January 1994 in locations such as Cleveland, OH (-13°F), and Detroit, MI (-15°F). On January 17, both Asheville, NC (4°F), and Elkins, WV (-18°F), had their coldest day since February 5, 1996, when the respective lows dipped to -1 and -22°F. Embedded in the bitterly cold regime was a disturbance that dropped a fluffy accumulation of snow on January 13-14 from the northern Plains into the Northeast. Daily-record snowfall totals were set in locations such as Bismarck, ND (5.4 inches on January 13); Peoria, IL (5.7 inches on January 14); and Columbus, OH (5.6 inches on January 14). Snow squalls continued for several days downwind of the Great Lakes, where daily records included 6.5 inches (on January 15) in South Bend, IN, and 14.8 inches (on January 17) in Muskegon, MI.

In the Northeast, snow followed the bitterly cold weather. On January 18, Caribou, ME (-30°F), notched a daily-record low, while Portland, ME (11.5 inches), and Concord, NH (10.3 inches), received record snowfall totals for the date. Caribou experienced temperatures of -30°F or lower on January 16, 17, 18, and 26 (-37, -33, -30, and -33°F, respectively), setting a record for any month. In fact, Caribou noted its third-coldest January on record (average temperature of 2.5°F, or 7.0°F below normal), behind only 1994 (-0.7°F) and 1957 (1.3°F). On January 20, snow fell deep into the Southeast, where Raleigh-Durham (3.5 inches) measured a record-setting sum for the date. Later, very cold air spread across Florida, where Key West (48 and 47°F) tallied consecutive daily-record lows on January 22-23. On January 22, several Florida locations, including Tampa (34°F) and Lakeland (27°F), experienced their lowest temperatures since January 3, 2008. During the January 2008 cold snap, lows dipped to 29°F in Tampa and 26°F in Lakeland. In some Florida locations, freezes occurred on three consecutive nights. Windy weather prevailed on January 20-21, the first night, while conditions were calm or nearly so on the nights of January 21-22 and 22-23. For most locations across central and interior southern Florida, the morning of January 22 featured the outbreak's lowest temperatures, which were highly variable but generally ranged from 20 to 32°F.

Farther west, record-setting warmth continued across much of the western half of the nation. January 18 featured daily-record highs in California locations such as El Cajon (87°F), San Diego (81°F), and Bakersfield (75°F). Tucson, AZ, reached 80°F for the first time this year on January 19, compared to the climatological average of February 12. The following day, warmth spread to the High Plains, where records for January 20 included 70°F in Imperial, NE, and 64°F in Rapid City, SD. On January 21 in Colorado, highs reached daily-record levels in Pueblo (75°F, following a low of 14°F) and Denver (71°F). Across Texas, warmth peaked on January 22, when highs soared to 85°F in both Wichita Falls and San Angelo. A few days later, however, stormy weather arrived in parts of the West. In Utah's Wasatch Range, January 23-25 snowfall totals reached 34 inches at Alta and 28 inches at Snowbird. Elsewhere, daily-record precipitation amounts included 0.82 inch (on January 22) in Salinas, CA, and 0.48 inch (on January 23) in Winnemucca, NV. Cheyenne, WY, received a daily-record snowfall of 3.7 inches on January 24, just 3 days after posting a daily-record high of 60°F.

January 26 was another frigid day in Maine, where daily-record lows plunged to -36°F in Houlton, -33°F in Caribou, and -26°F in Bangor. Farther west, daily-record precipitation totals for January 25 included 0.76 inch (2.8 inches of snow) in Salt Lake City, UT, and 0.38 inch in Scottsbluff, NE. January 23-26 snowfall totals locally topped 3 feet in Utah's Wasatch Range, where Alta reported 37 inches. During the same 4-day period, Scottsbluff netted 13.2 inches of snow. That snow cover was beneficial for winter wheat in western Nebraska, where subsequent daily-record lows included -22°F (on January 26) in Scottsbluff, -23°F (on January 27) in Chadron, and -29°F (on January 27) in Alliance. Extremely cold weather also prevailed across the interior Northwest, where Idaho Falls, ID (-29°F) notched a record low for January 27. In Wyoming, lows on January 27 included -37°F in Greybull and -39°F at Soda Butte Creek in Yellowstone National Park. Farther south, the low of 6°F in Oklahoma City, OK, on January 28 represented the lowest reading there since December 9, 2005, when it was also 6°F. With moisture overrunning the cold air, snow, sleet, and freezing rain developed from the southern Plains into the Northeastern and Mid-Atlantic States. Serious icing affected the Mid-South from January 26-28, when precipitation totals reached 2.63 inches in West Plains, MO, and 2.47 inches (7.3 inches of snow) in Louisville, KY. Freezing rain accumulations in excess of 1 inch were reported from northern Arkansas and extreme southern Missouri into parts of the lower and middle Ohio Valley. According to media reports, some 1.3 million homes and businesses lost electricity at the height of the ice storm. Just to the north, in central Ohio, Columbus noted consecutive daily-record snowfall totals on January 27-28, totaling 7.4 inches. Elsewhere, snowfall records for January 28 included 9.3 inches in Syracuse, NY; 9.1 inches in Burlington, VT; and 8.0 inches in Indianapolis, IN. For the month, it was the second-snowiest January on record in Ohio locations such as Cleveland (40.5 inches, behind only 42.8 inches in 1978), Toledo (30.7 inches, behind only 30.8 inches in 1978), and Akron-Canton (29.0 inches, behind only 37.5 inches in 1978).

In contrast, the month ended on a warm note across the Deep South, where Baton Rouge, LA (81°F), posted a daily-record high for January 27. Two days later, records in Florida for January 29 soared to 87°F in Melbourne and 85°F in Orlando. However, January also featured very dry conditions in the western Gulf Coast and southern Atlantic regions. In fact, it was the driest January on record in West Palm Beach, FL (0.11 inch; previously, 0.13 inch in 1917), and the second-driest January in Lake Charles, LA (0.41 inch, behind only 0.37 inch in 1929). San Antonio, TX,

received only 16.67 inches of rain from September 2007 - January 2009, representing its driest such 17-month period on record (previously, 18.22 inches from September 1955 - January 1957). Farther west, record-setting warmth re-developed at month's end in California, where highs included 87°F (on January 30) in Santa Ana and 77°F (on January 31) in Red Bluff. Downtown Los Angeles, CA, experienced a January record-tying 12 days of 80-degree warmth (also achieved in 2003), aided by highs of 80°F on January 29 and 30. Later, warmth expanded as far east as the Plains and the Midwest. On the last day of January, highs climbed to 73°F in Topeka, KS, and 68°F in Imperial, NE. Mitchell, SD, with a daily-record high of 57°F on January 31, reported its first reading of 50°F or higher since November 25. In Madison, WI, a 26-day streak (January 5-30) with sub-freezing temperatures ended with a high of 39°F on January 31. Despite warmer weather at month's end, Rockford, IL, noted 22 consecutive days (January 10-31) with at least a 6-inch snow cover, marking its longest such streak since January 1 - February 21, 1985. Elsewhere in Illinois, Chicago failed to reach 40°F in January for only the tenth time in the last 137 years and for the first time since 1985. In Wisconsin, locations such as Rhinelander (average temperature of 4.6°F, or 6.0°F below normal) and Appleton (10.3°F, or 5.7°F below normal) experienced their coldest January weather since 1994.

Conditions in Alaska swung from frigid to mild and back again. Overall, temperatures averaged as much as 2 to 6°F below normal across interior and western Alaska. On January 3-4, low temperatures included -65°F at O'Brien Creek (on the Taylor Highway) and -62°F at Chalkyitsik. In Anchorage, minimum temperatures of -16°F on January 2 and 3 represented the lowest readings since February 8, 1999. Anchorage also remained below 0°F on 6 consecutive days from December 30 - January 4, marking its longest stretch of sub-zero weather since January 30 - February 5, 1999. On January 8, the community of Chicken along the Taylor Highway in east-central Alaska noted a low of -68°F. In Fairbanks, the temperature stayed below -20°F on 16 consecutive days from December 27 - January 11, approaching its all-time record of 18 such days in 1971. Meanwhile, heavy snow blanketed much of southeastern Alaska, with 49.8 inches falling in Juneau by January 10. Elsewhere in southeastern Alaska, Lena Point's 45-inch snow cover on January 9 eclipsed its record of 42 inches, set on January 17, 1994. At mid-month, record-setting warmth arrived in Alaska. On January 16, for example, Fairbanks notched a monthly record high of 52°F (previously, 50°F on January 15, 1981), following a string of 11 consecutive days with lows of -40°F or below to begin January. Other Alaskan monthly record highs established on January 16 included 48°F in Central (previously, 43°F on January 30, 1963) and 45°F in Fort Yukon (previously, 40°F in January 1927). Anchorage (50°F on January 16) tied with January 19, 1961, for its second-highest January reading behind 56°F on January 7, 1934. In southeastern Alaska, Yakutat experienced its wettest January day on record on the 18th, when7.44 inches fell (previously, 5.09 inches on January 11, 1997). Toward month's end, significant precipitation continued across parts of southern Alaska, while near- to below-normal temperatures returned to the mainland. Juneau's monthly snowfall climbed to 75.2 inches (260% of normal), breaking its January record of 69.2 inches set in 1982. Yakutat's monthly precipitation of 22.63 inches (172% of normal) represented its wettest January since 1992, when 29.84 inches fell.

In Hawaii, heavy rain subsided early in the month. On the Big Island, Hilo netted 35.69 inches of rain during the 3-week period from December 14 - January 3, but received only 1.06 inches during the week of January 4-10. However, periodically heavy showers returned around mid-month. Honolulu, Oahu, received 2.00 inches of rain on January 11, followed by a daily-record sum of 2.03 inches in Kahului, Maui, on January 16. Following that rain, Hawaiian daily-record lows for January 18 included 54°F in Kahului and 58°F in Hilo, on the Big Island. Kahului posted additional daily-record lows (54 and 53°F) on January 19-20. Shower activity increased again toward month's end, resulting in 2.26 inches of rain in Kahului from January 27-29. On Kauai, 24-hour rainfall totals on January 26-27 reached 5.61 inches in Wainiha and 4.61 inches in Kokee.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

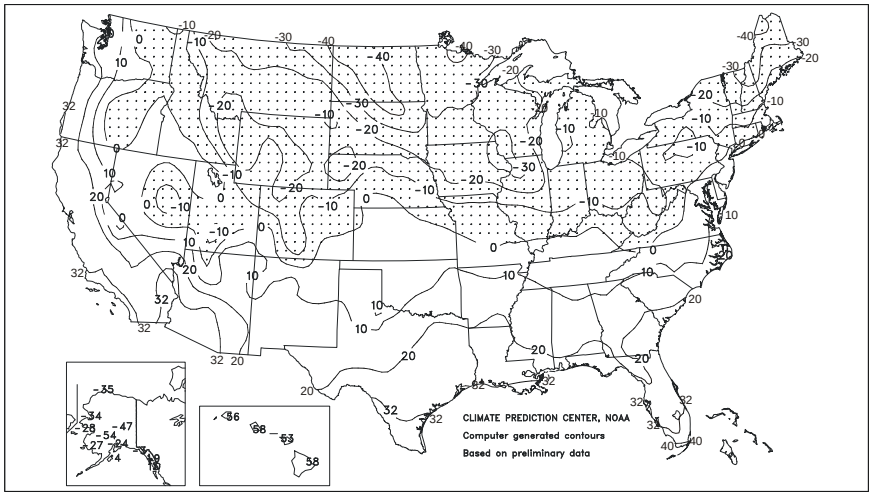
January began with heavy precipitation in the Pacific Northwest and the northern Rockies. Portions of the Corn Belt, including the upper Midwest and the Ohio Valley, saw patches of moderate precipitation. Heavier precipitation fell from the Ozark Plateau northeastward into Kentucky and the lower Great Lakes region. A major ice storm developed across parts of the Mid-South and the Ohio Valley at the end of the month. Colder-than-normal weather stretched from North Dakota into the Northeastern and Mid-Atlantic States. With the exception of the Pacific Northwest, most areas from the High Plains westward had above-normal January temperatures. The Southeast noted near- to slightly above-normal temperatures, except across Florida's peninsula.

Producers in many areas began preparing for spring planting by fertilizing, irrigating, and cultivating fields. Cotton harvest wrapped up in Arizona and Texas by mid-month. Citrus harvest was ongoing across the producing areas. In Florida, harvest surpassed the mid-point by January 18. Florida's citrus and winter vegetable producers irrigated fields due to lack of precipitation, while three consecutive freezes from January 21-23 caused some damage to citrus, sugarcane, strawberries, and vegetables.

Small grains progressed well in California, while mid-month moisture aided crops in Georgia. However, winter grains in Texas and Oklahoma, which were showing signs of stress by month's end, were in need of precipitation.

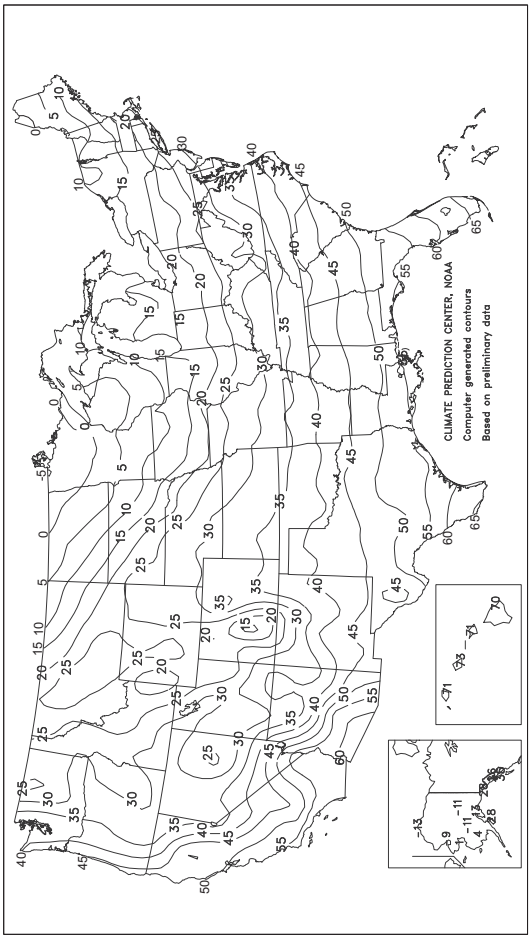
Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

January 2009



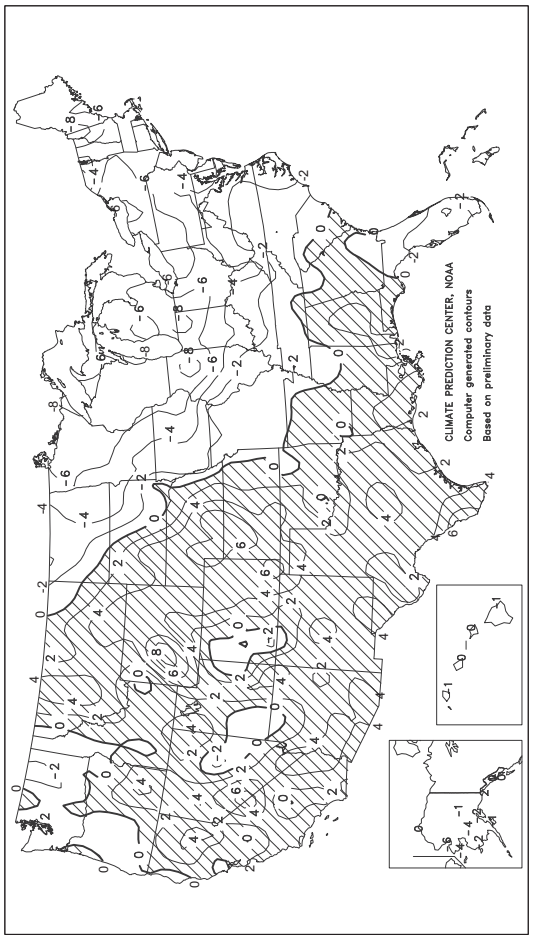
Average Temperature (°F)

January 2009



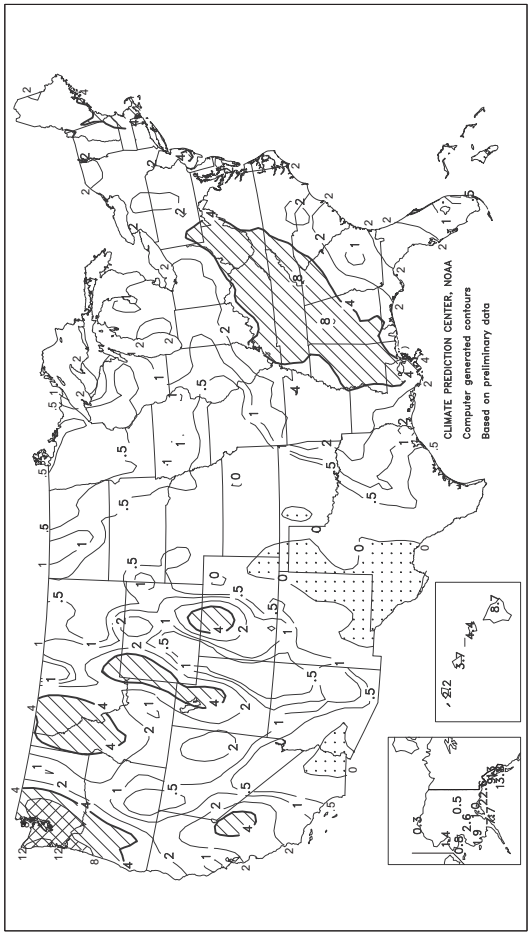
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

January 2009



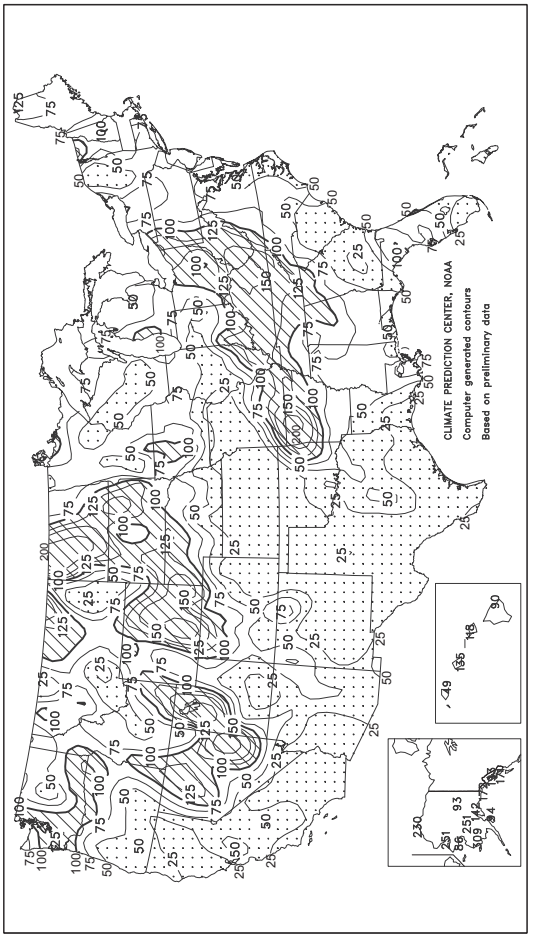
Total Precipitation (Inches)

January 2009



Percent Of Normal Precipitation

January 2009



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

January 2009

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, ˚F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	45	2	6.28	0.83
HUNTSVILLE	41	1	4.56	-0.96
MOBILE	52	2	3.54	-2.21
MONTGOMERY	49	2	2.67	-2.37
AK ANCHORAGE	13	-3	0.97	0.29
BARROW	-13	1	0.27	0.15
COLD BAY	25	-3	1.85	-1.23
FAIRBANKS	-11	-1	0.52	-0.04
JUNEAU	26	0	9.28	4.47
KING SALMON	11	-4	1.05	0.02
KODIAK	28	-2	7.71	-0.46
NOME	1	-5	0.79	-0.13
AZ FLAGSTAFF	32	2	0.73	-1.45
PHOENIX	59	5	0.15	-0.68
TUCSON	56	4	0.63	-0.36
AR FORT SMITH	39	1	3.50	1.13
LITTLE ROCK	41	1	2.63	-0.98
CA BAKERSFIELD	51	3	0.38	-0.80
EUREKA	46	-2	1.58	-4.39
FRESNO	48	2	1.02	-1.14
LOS ANGELES	60	3	0.51	-2.47
REDDING	50	4	0.93	-5.57
SACRAMENTO	47	1	1.41	-2.43
SAN DIEGO	60	2	0.08	-2.20
SAN FRANCISCO	51	2	0.69	-3.76
STOCKTON	47	1	2.05	-0.66
CO ALAMOSA	20	5	0.10	-0.15
CO SPRINGS	34	6	0.09	-0.19
DENVER	35	7	0.13	-0.10
GRAND JUNCTION	25	-1	0.31	-0.29
PUEBLO	35	6	0.04	-0.29
CT BRIDGEPORT	25	-5	2.48	-1.25
HARTFORD	21	-5	2.90	-0.94
DC WASHINGTON	32	-3	2.68	-0.53
DE WILMINGTON	28	-3	2.90	-0.53
FL DAYTONA BEACH	58	0	0.82	-2.31
FT LAUDERDALE	68	1	0.04	-2.90
FT MYERS	63	-2	0.30	-1.93
JACKSONVILLE	53	0	3.01	-0.68
KEY WEST	69	-1	0.81	-1.41
MELBOURNE	60	-1	0.92	-1.56
MIAMI	67	-1	0.34	-1.54
ORLANDO	59	-2	2.08	-0.35
PENSACOLA	53	1	1.49	-3.85
ST PETERSBURG	62	0	2.48	-0.28
TALLAHASSEE	52	0	1.27	-4.09
TAMPA	61	0	2.38	0.11
WEST PALM BEACH	64	-2	0.11	-3.64
GA ATHENS	43	1	2.70	-1.99
ATLANTA	44	1	2.88	-2.14
AUGUSTA	47	2	1.52	-2.98
COLUMBUS	48	1	2.49	-2.29
MACON	47	1	1.34	-3.66
SAVANNAH	51	2	1.02	-2.93
HI HILO	70	-1	8.72	-1.02
HONOLULU	73	0	3.69	0.96
KAHULUI	71	-1	4.43	0.69
LIHUE	71	-1	2.24	-2.35
ID BOISE	31	1	0.87	-0.52
LEWISTON	34	0	1.45	0.31
POCATELLO	25	1	1.02	-0.12
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	16	-6	1.16	-0.59
MOLINE	16	-5	0.80	-0.78
PEORIA	19	-3	0.72	-0.78
ROCKFORD	14	-5	0.82	-0.59
SPRINGFIELD	23	-2	0.65	-0.97
IN EVANSVILLE	29	-2	3.36	0.45
FORT WAYNE	17	-7	1.07	-0.98
INDIANAPOLIS	23	-3	1.72	-0.76
SOUTH BEND	15	-8	1.68	-0.59
IA BURLINGTON	19	-4	0.49	-0.82
CEDAR RAPIDS	11	-7	0.81	-0.24
DES MOINES	18	-2	0.61	-0.42
DUBUQUE	11	-6	1.18	-0.10
SIOUX CITY	17	-2	0.43	-0.16
WATERLOO	11	-5	0.62	-0.22
KS CONCORDIA	30	3	0.04	-0.62
DODGE CITY	34	4	0.02	-0.60
GOODLAND	33	5	0.11	-0.32
HILL CITY	34	8	0.02	-0.45
TOPEKA	29	2	0.13	-0.82
WICHITA	32	2	0.08	-0.76
KY JACKSON	31	-3	5.80	2.24
LEXINGTON	28	-4	4.32	0.98
LONDON-CORBIN	33	-1	5.28	1.27
LOUISVILLE	30	-3	3.63	0.35
PADUCAH	33	0	4.06	0.59
LA BATON ROUGE	55	5	3.33	-2.86
LAKE CHARLES	53	2	0.42	-5.10
NEW ORLEANS	55	2	6.40	0.53
SHREVEPORT	48	2	2.14	-2.46
ME BANGOR	10	-8	1.77	-1.57
CARIBOU	2	-8	3.07	0.10
PORTLAND	17	-5	2.35	-1.74
MD BALTIMORE	29	-3	2.73	-0.74
MA BOSTON	25	-4	3.35	-0.57
WORCESTER	19	-5	3.49	-0.58
MI ALPENA	12	-6	1.39	-0.37
DETROIT	17	-7	1.10	-0.81
FLINT	14	-7	0.96	-0.61
GRAND RAPIDS	17	-5	1.74	-0.29
HOUGHTON LAKE	11	-7	1.12	-0.49
LANSING	16	-6	1.05	-0.56
MUSKEGON	19	-5	2.38	0.16
TRAVERSE CITY	16	-5	1.79	-1.19
MN DULUTH	3	-5	0.49	-0.63
INT'L FALLS	-3	-6	0.93	0.09
MINNEAPOLIS	8	-5	0.57	-0.47
ROCHESTER	9	-3	0.64	-0.30
ST. CLOUD	3	-6	0.54	-0.22
MS JACKSON	48	3	3.50	-2.17
MERIDIAN	47	1	3.37	-2.55
TUPELO	42	2	3.09	-2.05
MO COLUMBIA	27	-1	0.28	-1.45
JOPLIN	32	-1	0.75	-1.09
KANSAS CITY	28	1	0.06	-1.09
SPRINGFIELD	31	-1	1.34	-0.77
ST JOSEPH	25	-1	0.02	-0.86
ST LOUIS	29	-1	0.77	-1.37
MT BILLINGS	30	6	0.43	-0.38
BUTTE	22	4	0.23	-0.30
GLASGOW	10	-1	0.46	0.11
GREAT FALLS	26	4	0.52	-0.16
HELENA	27	7	0.40	-0.12
KALISPELL	24	3	1.73	0.26
MILES CITY	21	4	0.10	-0.40
MISSOULA	24	0	0.63	-0.43
NE GRAND ISLAND	27	5	0.30	-0.24
HASTINGS	27	3	0.32	-0.23
LINCOLN	24	2	0.38	-0.29
MCCOOK	31	5	0.19	-0.31
NORFOLK	22	2	0.64	0.07
NORTH PLATTE	28	5	0.33	-0.06
OMAHA/EPPLEY	21	-1	0.27	-0.50
SCOTTSBLUFF	29	5	0.91	0.37
VALENTINE	25	4	0.42	0.12
NV ELKO	28	2	1.28	0.14
ELY	26	1	1.51	0.77
LAS VEGAS	51	4	0.04	-0.55
RENO	38	4	0.51	-0.55
WINNEMUCCA	33	3	1.15	0.32
NH CONCORD	14	-6	3.03	0.06
NJ ATLANTIC CITY	30	-2	2.76	-0.84
NEWARK	28	-3	2.86	-1.12
NM ALBUQUERQUE	41	5	0.00	-0.49
NY ALBANY	18	-4	2.43	-0.05
BINGHAMTON	17	-5	1.85	-0.73
BUFFALO	19	-5	2.34	-0.82
ROCHESTER	19	-5	2.17	-0.17
SYRACUSE	18	-5	1.86	-0.74
NC ASHEVILLE	37	1	2.40	-1.66
CHARLOTTE	40	-2	2.52	-1.48
GREENSBORO	38	0	2.58	-0.96
HATTERAS	44	-2	1.64	-4.20
RALEIGH	40	0	2.53	-1.49
WILMINGTON	45	-1	2.01	-2.51
ND BISMARCK	9	-1	0.83	0.38
DICKINSON	13	-1	0.27	-0.10
FARGO	2	-5	0.55	-0.21
GRAND FORKS	-1	-6	0.36	-0.32
JAMESTOWN	4	-5	0.73	0.11
MINOT	7	-3	0.81	0.16
WILLISTON	8	0	0.90	0.36
OH AKRON-CANTON	18	-7	2.76	0.27
CINCINNATI	26	-4	2.96	0.04
CLEVELAND	19	-7	2.66	0.18
COLUMBUS	22	-6	2.73	0.20
DAYTON	21	-5	2.03	-0.57
MANSFIELD	17	-7	2.83	0.20
TOLEDO	16	-8	1.59	-0.34
YOUNGSTOWN	19	-6	3.30	0.96
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	37	0	0.43	-0.85
TULSA	37	1	0.68	-0.92
OR ASTORIA	43	1	10.74	1.12
BURNS	28	4	0.41	-0.77
EUGENE	39	-1	2.03	-5.62
MEDFORD	39	0	1.52	-0.95
PENDLETON	34	0	1.39	-0.06
PORTLAND	40	0	4.64	-0.43
SALEM	40	0	3.56	-2.28
PA ALLENTOWN	23	-4	2.00	-1.50
ERIE	22	-5	3.97	1.44
MIDDLETOWN	26	-3	1.97	-0.87
PHILADELPHIA	29	-3	2.70	-0.82
PITTSBURGH	22	-6	2.98	0.28
WILKES-BARRE	21	-5	1.98	-0.48
WILLIAMSPORT	22	-4	2.27	-0.58
PR SAN JUAN	78	1	2.49	-0.53
RI PROVIDENCE	24	-5	3.94	-0.43
SC CHARLESTON	48	0	1.31	-2.77
COLUMBIA	44	-1	1.07	-3.59
FLORENCE	44	-1	1.55	-2.54
GREENVILLE	42	1	2.98	-1.43
MYRTLE BEACH	46	0	2.19	-1.47
SD ABERDEEN	6	-5	0.89	0.41
HURON	12	-2	0.49	0.01
RAPID CITY	25	3	0.43	0.06
SIOUX FALLS	14	0	0.40	-0.11
TN BRISTOL	34	0	5.67	2.15
CHATTANOOGA	40	1	5.11	-0.29
JACKSON	37	-1	3.73	-0.60
KNOXVILLE	37	-1	6.60	2.03
MEMPHIS	40	0	3.07	-1.17
NASHVILLE	35	-2	4.59	0.62
TX ABILENE	46	2	0.17	-0.80
AMARILLO	38	2	0.03	-0.60
AUSTIN	51	1	0.40	-1.49
BEAUMONT	54	2	0.75	-4.94
BROWNSVILLE	64	4	0.11	-1.25
COLLEGE STATION	53	3	0.70	-2.62
CORPUS CHRISTI	59	3	0.07	-1.55
DALLAS/FT WORTH	48	4	0.82	-1.08
DEL RIO	54	3	0.05	-0.52
EL PASO	48	3	0.01	-0.44
GALVESTON	57	1	0.34	-3.74
HOUSTON	54	2	0.50	-3.18
LUBBOCK	42	4	0.13	-0.37
MIDLAND	45	2	0.04	-0.49
SAN ANGELO	48	3	0.06	-0.75
SAN ANTONIO	55	5	0.27	-1.39
VICTORIA	56	3	0.13	-2.31
WACO	49	3	0.64	-1.26
WICHITA FALLS	42	2	0.13	-0.99
UT SALT LAKE CITY	31	2	2.15	0.78
VT BURLINGTON	14	-4	1.76	-0.46
VA LYNCHBURG	33	-2	3.13	-0.41
NORFOLK	38	-2	1.82	-2.11
RICHMOND	35	-1	1.49	-2.06
ROANOKE	36	0	2.73	-0.50
WASH/DULLES	29	-3	2.66	-0.39
WA OLYMPIA	38	0	8.58	1.04
QUILLAYUTE	40	-1	11.17	-2.48
SEATTLE-TACOMA	39	-2	5.40	0.27
SPOKANE	26	-1	1.19	-0.63
YAKIMA	30	1	0.97	-0.20
WV BECKLEY	29	-1	4.54	1.31
CHARLESTON	31	-2	5.20	1.95
ELKINS	26	-3	4.95	1.52
HUNTINGTON	29	-4	4.89	1.68
WI EAU CLAIRE	5	-7	0.42	-0.62
GREEN BAY	8	-8	0.66	-0.55
LA CROSSE	9	-7	0.74	-0.45
MADISON	11	-6	0.54	-0.71
MILWAUKEE	16	-5	1.02	-0.83
WAUSAU	6	-7	0.57	-0.52
WY CASPER	26	4	1.08	0.50
CHEYENNE	30	4	0.71	0.26
LANDER	28	8	0.24	-0.28
SHERIDAN	26	5	1.10	0.33

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

February 2 - 8, 2009

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Light to moderate precipitation fell in southern California along the Pacific Coast, as well as in some isolated areas in the central portion of the State. The San Joaquin Valley also received some rain, while light to moderate precipitation dotted parts of Nevada and Arizona. The Southeast received up to an inch and a half during the week. The Rocky Mountains, the Plains, the Corn Belt, and the Delta received below-normal precipitation. Temperatures were well above normal from the Rockies to the Great Plains, while most areas east of the Mississippi River experienced cooler-than-normal conditions. Freezes were noted in Florida and southern Georgia, where temperatures averaged 6 to 12 degrees F below normal.

California producers made preparations for spring planting in small grain, rice, and cotton fields, while irrigation demands were decreased by precipitation. Berry nursery stock digging was complete, and citrus harvest continued. Dormant spraying was nearly complete in fruit and tree nut orchards. Pruning, planting, and disking continued in walnut, almond, and pistachio orchards in preparation for bloom. Winter vegetable harvesting and spring crop planting preparations continued.

Temperatures in Arizona were above normal for the week. Statewide, small grain planting was 80 percent complete. Durham wheat and barley emergence had occurred on a third or more of the State's acreage by February 8. Vegetable harvest continued.

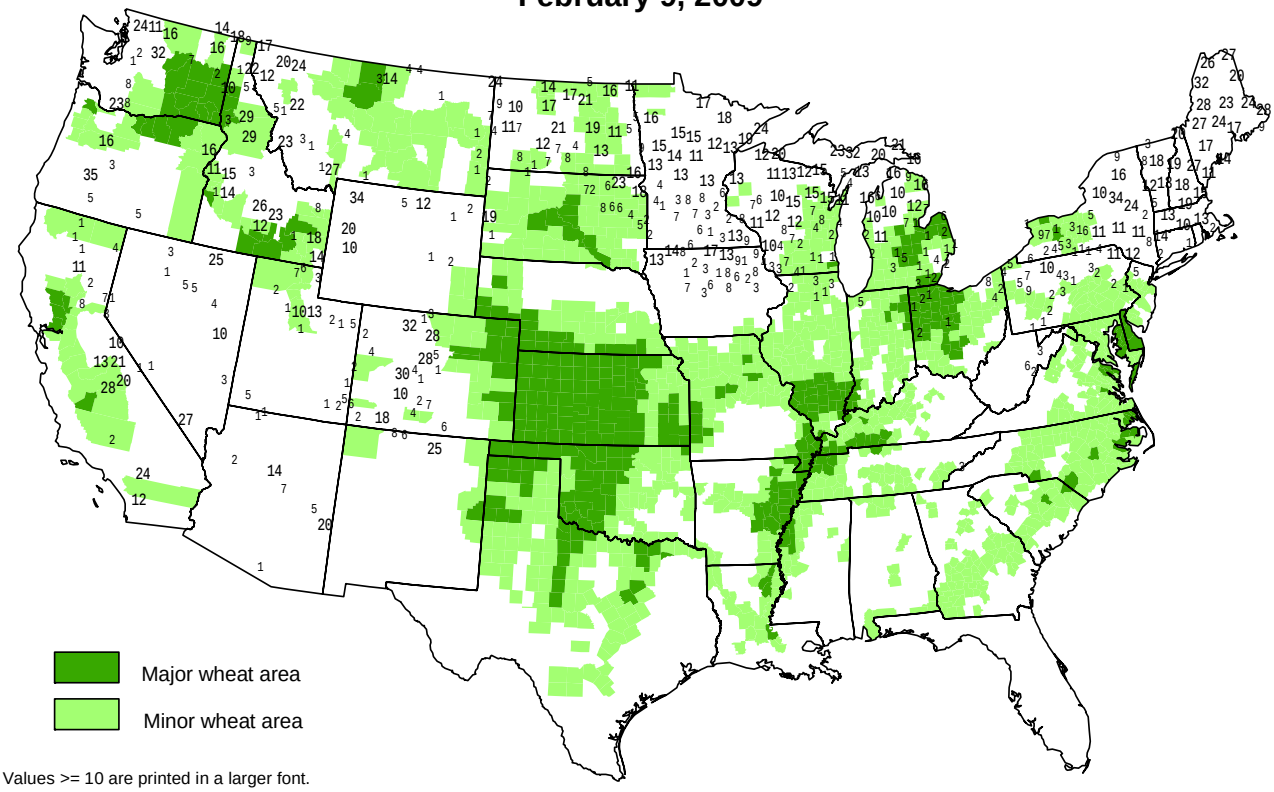
The Texas wheat crop was being irrigated on the Northern High Plains, while land was being prepared for spring wheat in the Trans-Pecos region. Field preparations continued in the Panhandle and portions of Trans-Pecos regions for cotton and corn planting. Pecan pruning and hedging continued in the Trans-Pecos.

Sub-freezing temperatures in Georgia prevented cabbage transplanting and damaged some high bush blueberries. Fertilization of wheat was active. Small grains were showing signs of stress from the lack of precipitation.

Florida growers finished potato planting in some counties, but plants already in the ground suffered some freeze damage. Varying levels of damage were also assessed in sugarcane fields from the early-February freeze. Vegetable harvest continued on winter crops, and many producers worked to cover crops to protect them from the freeze. Preparations were active in spring vegetable fields. Citrus growers took preventive measures by irrigating to lessen the impact of sub-freezing temperatures. Widely scattered reports from the groves indicated some fruit and tree damage. By late in the week, temperatures returned to normal.

Snow Depth (inches)

February 9, 2009



Values >= 10 are printed in a larger font.

Snow depth reports obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

February 5 ENSO Update

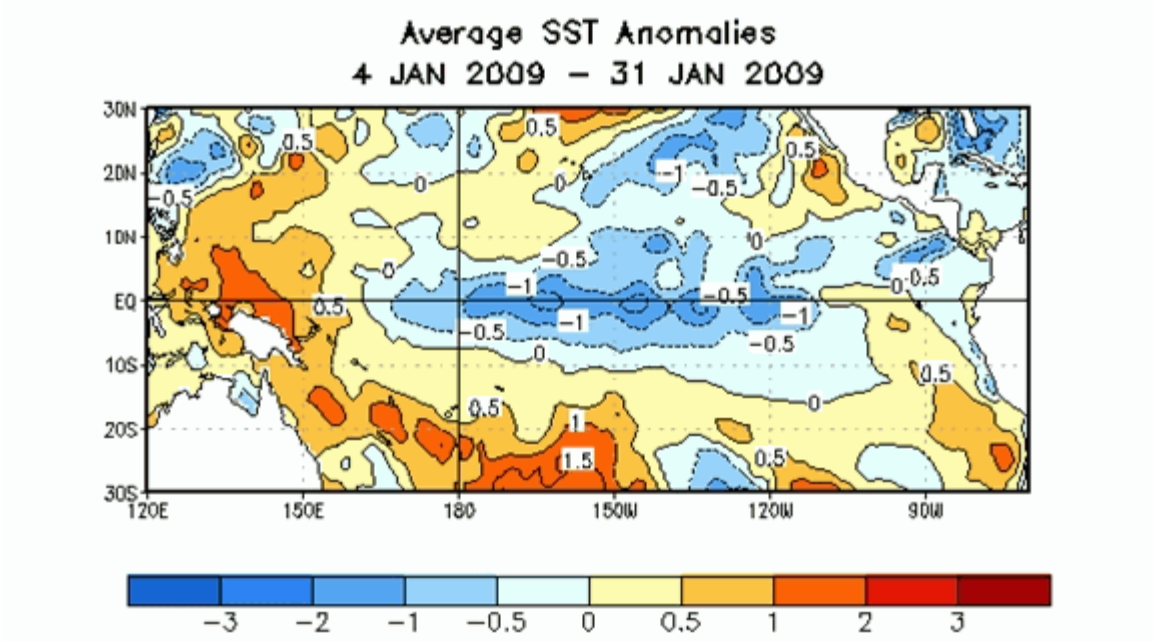


Figure 1: Average sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies (°C) for the four-week period 4 – 31 January 2009. Anomalies are computed with respect to the 1971 – 2000 base period weekly means.

Synopsis: La Niña is expected to continue into Northern Hemisphere Spring 2009.

La Niña continued during January 2009, as evidenced by below-average equatorial sea surface temperatures (SST) across the central and east-central Pacific Ocean (Fig. 1). The Niño-4 and Niño-3.4 SST indices remained cooler than -0.5°C throughout January, although positive index values developed in the easternmost Niño-1+2 region late in the month. Negative subsurface oceanic heat content anomalies (average temperatures in the upper 300m of the ocean) also persisted east of the International Date Line, but weakened as positive subsurface temperature anomalies from the western Pacific expanded eastward into the central Pacific. Convection remained suppressed near the Date Line, and enhanced across Indonesia. Low-level easterly winds and upper-level westerly winds also continued across the equatorial Pacific Ocean. Collectively, these oceanic and atmospheric anomalies reflect La Niña.

A majority of the model forecasts for the Niño-3.4 region indicate a gradual weakening of La Niña through February-April 2009, with an eventual transition to ENSO-neutral conditions. Therefore, based on current observations, recent trends, and model forecasts, La Niña is expected to continue into the Northern Hemisphere Spring 2009.

Expected La Niña impacts during February-April 2009 include above-average precipitation over Indonesia, and below-average precipitation over the central equatorial Pacific. For the contiguous United States, potential impacts include above-average precipitation in the Ohio and Tennessee Valleys and below-average precipitation in the southwestern and southeastern states. Other potential impacts include below-average temperatures in the Pacific Northwest and above-average temperatures across much of the southern United States.

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the Forecast Forum section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 5 March 2009. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

February 1 – 7, 2009

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

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: Unseasonably mild weather continued to provide favorable overwintering conditions for winter grains in Ukraine and southern Russia, while a moderate to deep snow cover insulated winter grains from bitter cold across northern Russia.

EUROPE: Locally heavy rain persisted over southern Europe, while generally dry, unseasonably warm weather prevailed in central and eastern growing districts.

MIDDLE EAST: Above-normal temperatures kept most crop areas devoid of protective snow cover.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Locally heavy rain maintained abundant topsoil moisture for vegetative winter grains.

AUSTRALIA: For the second consecutive week, hot, mostly dry weather reduced moisture supplies for reproductive summer crops.

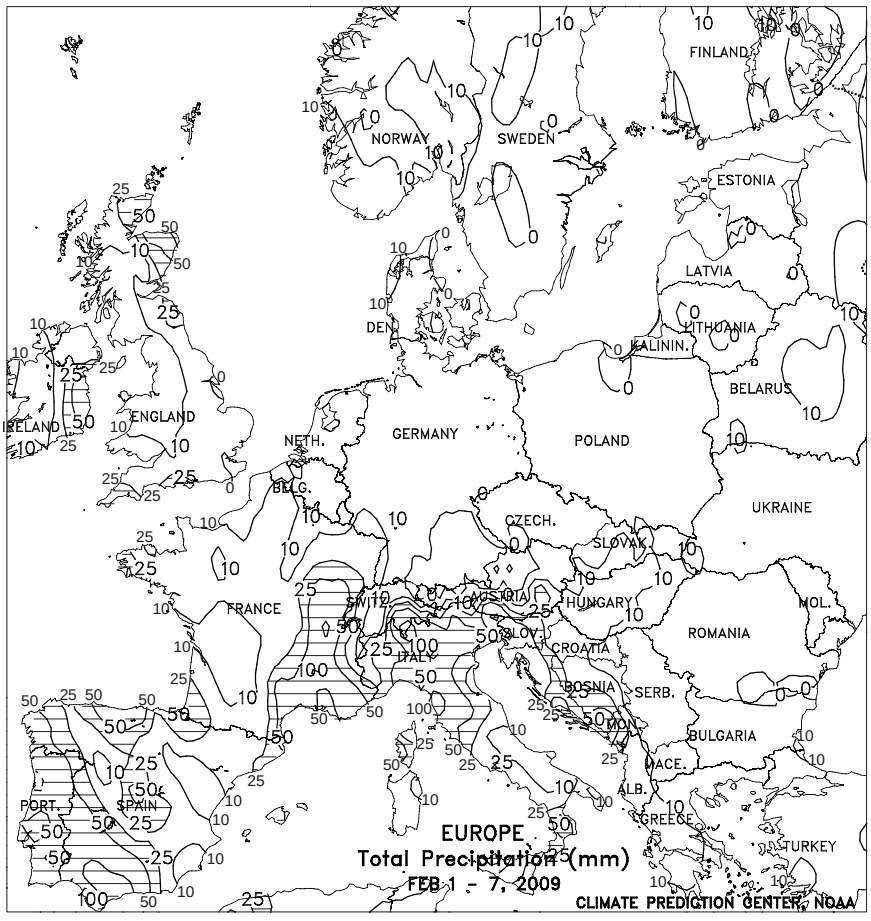
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Torrential showers persisted in the region, causing unfavorable wetness for oil palm and corn.

SOUTH ASIA: Dry weather favored cotton harvesting in central and southern India.

ARGENTINA: Locally heavy rain helped to stabilize drought-stressed grains, oilseeds, and cotton in many major growing areas.

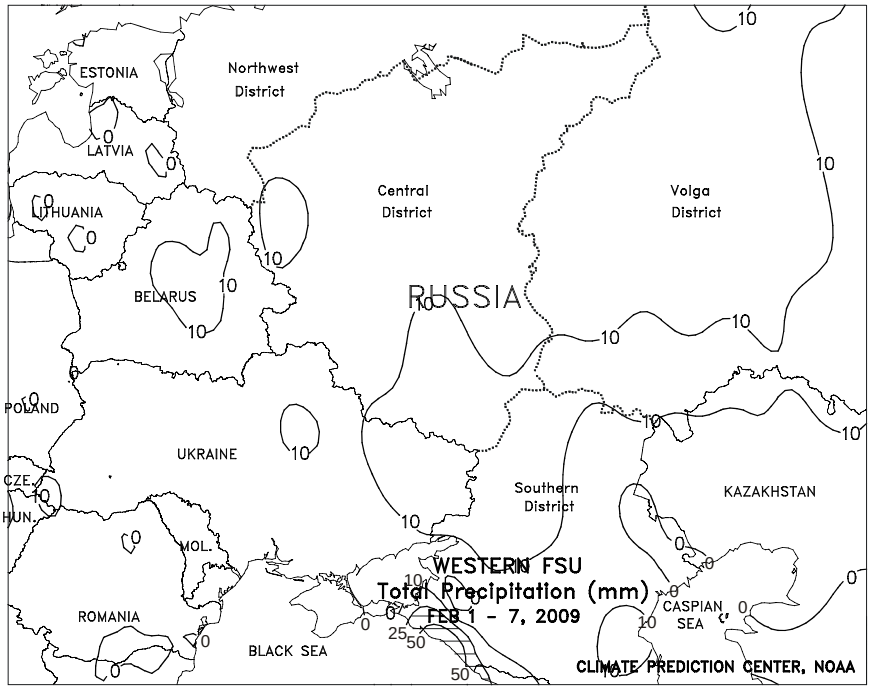
BRAZIL: Beneficial rain overspread Parana, but drier conditions prevailed in some other southern growing areas.

SOUTH AFRICA: Mild, showery weather maintained mostly favorable conditions for vegetative to reproductive corn.



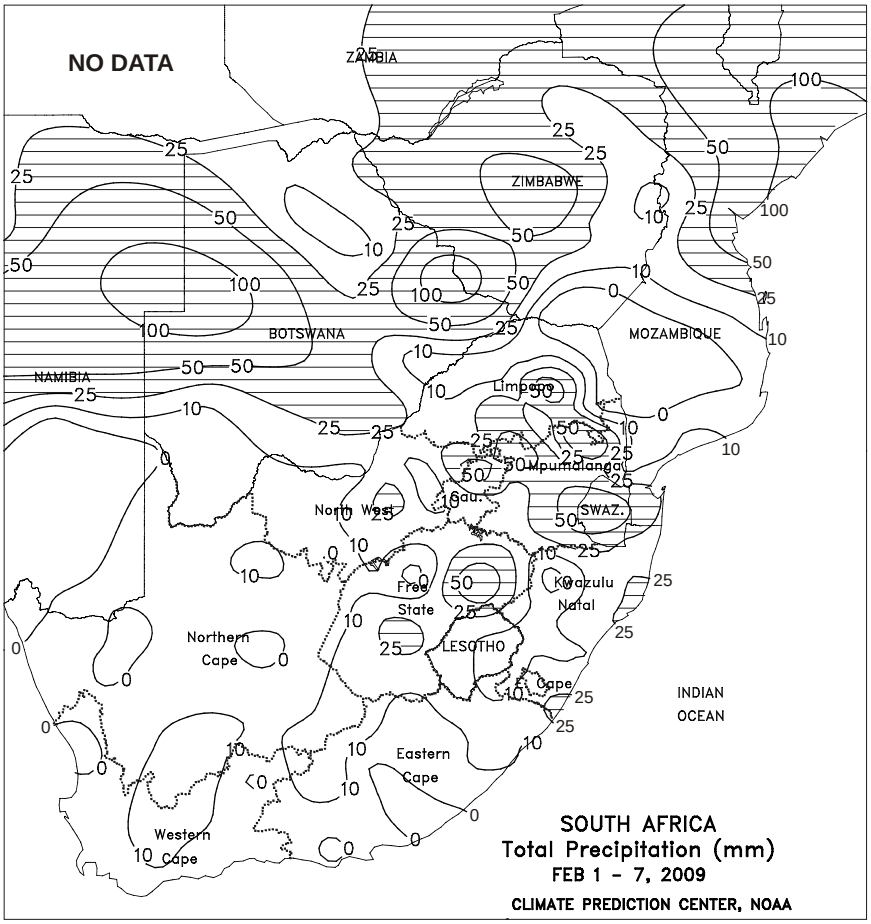
EUROPE

Locally heavy rain in southern crop areas contrasted with dry weather over central and eastern Europe. A series of Atlantic systems generated widespread precipitation (more than 10 mm) across western and southern Europe, with locally heavy rain and mountain snow (50-130 mm liquid equivalent) across Portugal, western Spain, southeastern France, and northern Italy. The moisture provided an additional boost to reservoirs, mountain snow packs and irrigation levels, although some fieldwork delays (including citrus harvesting and cotton planting) were likely. In England, colder air caused some of the precipitation (5-30 mm liquid equivalent) to fall as snow, increasing moisture reserves for dormant winter crops. Meanwhile, light showers (less than 10 mm) in Germany maintained adequate soil moisture for dormant winter grains, while generally dry conditions prevailed in Poland and the Baltics. In southeastern Europe, unseasonably warm conditions (temperatures averaging up to 8 degrees C above normal) coupled with light to moderate showers (2-20 mm) kept winter crops devoid of a protective snow cover, although colder weather and periods of snow were returning to the region by week's end.



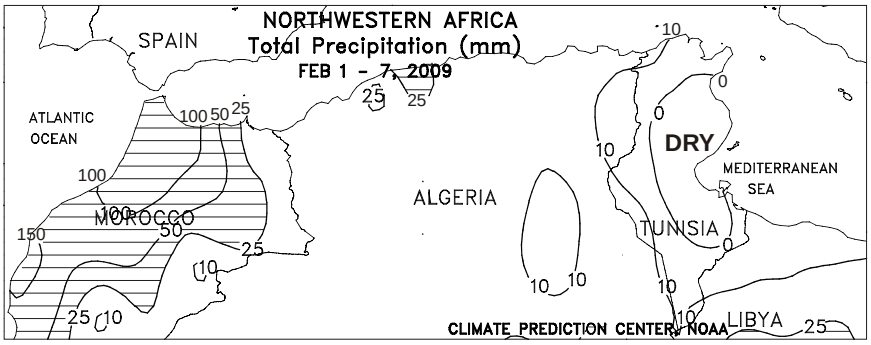
FSU-WESTERN

Warmer-than-normal weather continued to prevail across Ukraine and southern Russia, providing favorable overwintering conditions for dormant winter grains but melting most of the protective snow cover. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 7 degrees C above normal in these areas, with most locations recording maximum temperatures that ranged from 5 to 15 degrees C or higher during the second half of the week. Meanwhile, bitterly cold weather (minimum temperatures ranging from -30 to -20 degrees C) extended from northern Belarus eastward across northern Russia, where winter grains were insulated by a moderate to deep snow cover. Weekly temperatures in these areas averaged 2 to 6 degrees C below normal. Widespread, light precipitation (3-10 mm or more of liquid equivalent) was observed across the region. The precipitation fell mostly as snow across northern Belarus and northern Russia, boosting snow depths. Early-week snow turned to rain in Ukraine and southern Russia.



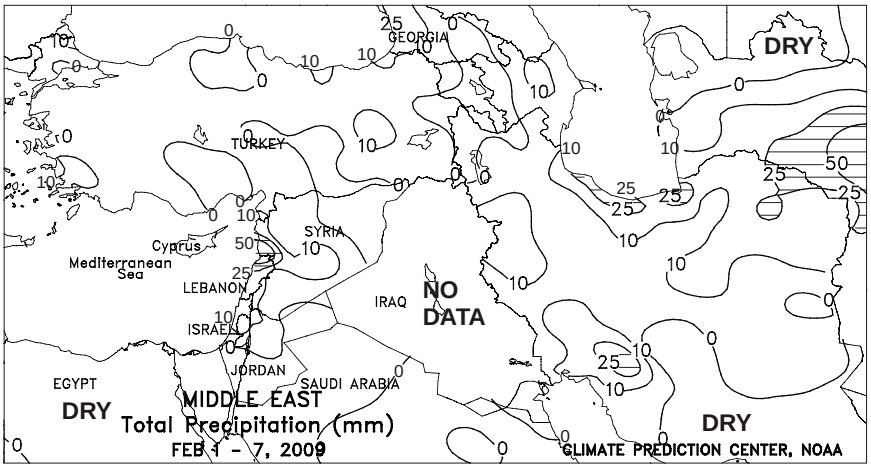
SOUTH AFRICA

Rain (5-25 mm, with local amounts in excess of 50 mm) continued across the corn belt, maintaining generally favorable conditions for summer crops advancing through reproduction. Although amounts were generally less than those recorded last week, near- to below-normal temperatures (highs ranging from the middle 20s to lower 30s degrees C) maintained unseasonably low crop moisture demands, allowing soil moisture recharge and preventing the occurrence of stress. Corn is likely past reproduction in eastern sections of the corn belt, and in or approaching reproduction in the west. Elsewhere, light to moderate showers (5-25 mm) lingered over the sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal, but unlike the corn belt, highs rose to the middle and upper 30s degrees C with the drier conditions. Rainfall was generally light and scattered in farming areas of the Cape Provinces, with unseasonable rain (locally greater than 10 mm) reported in central growing areas of Western Cape at week's end. Above-normal temperatures (highs in the middle and upper 30s degrees C) promoted rapid development of irrigated orchard and vineyard crops prior to the rain.



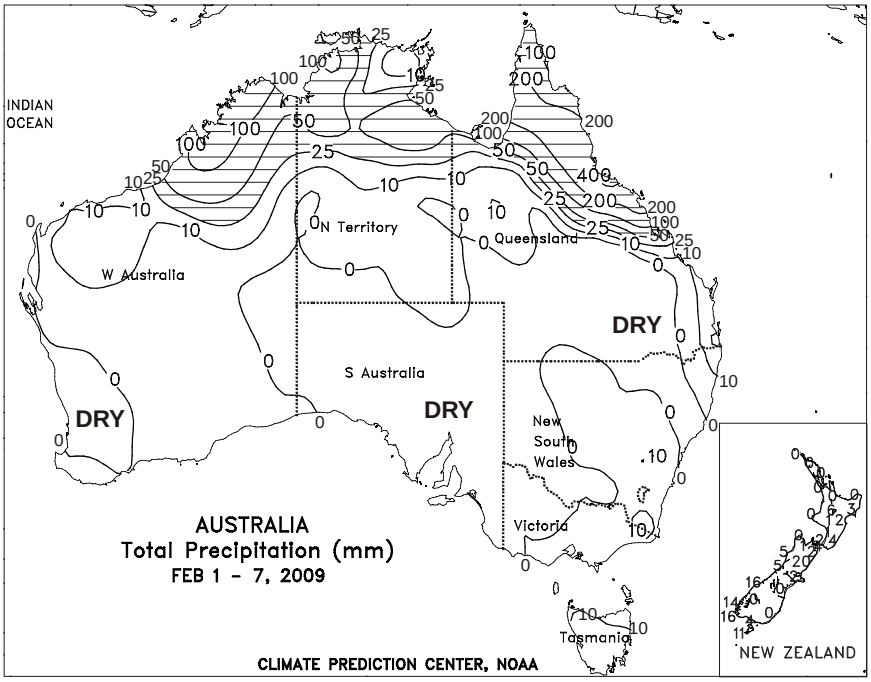
NORTHWEST AFRICA

Wet weather continued over the region's wheat belt, although drier conditions returned to eastern-most crop districts. In Morocco, widespread heavy rain (50-170 mm) maintained abundant to excessive soil moisture for vegetative winter grain but likely caused flooding. In northern Morocco, season-to-date rainfall (630 mm since September 1) is more than double the normal (235 mm) and has already established a new record for total wet-season (September-May) rainfall; the previous standard was 553 mm set in 1996. Likewise, 15 to 45 mm of rain in western Algeria helped set a new season benchmark; rainfall since September 1 in western Algeria has averaged 427 mm, eclipsing the previous total-season record of 379 mm set in 1991. Showers (15-25 mm) prevailed in central and eastern Algeria, although these crop areas, while still wetter-than-normal, are well short of record rainfall. Drier weather returned to northern Tunisia, where periods of dryness earlier in the season likely trimmed winter crop expectations.



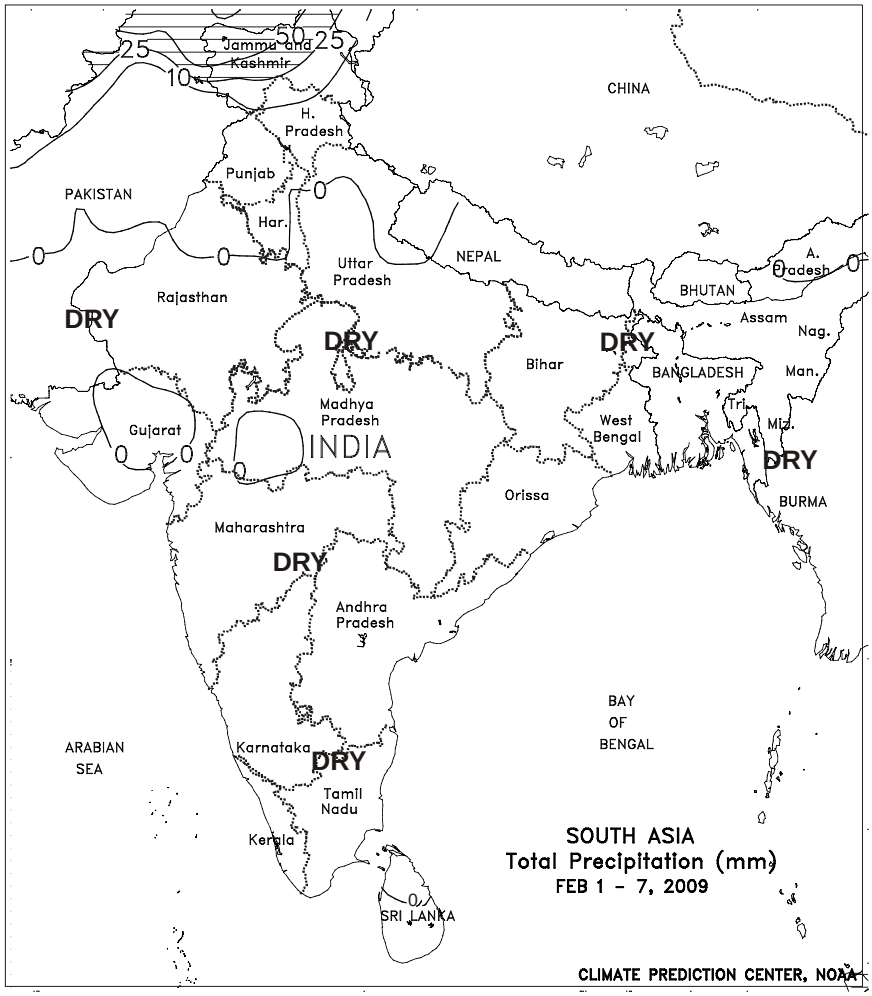
MIDDLE EAST

Unseasonably warm weather prevailed over most primary growing areas. In Turkey, weekly average temperatures up to 6 degrees C above normal with daytime highs in the teens and lower 20s (degrees C) kept winter wheat areas devoid of a protective snow cover. The same held true in Iran, where daytime highs in the lower teens (degrees C) coupled with light to moderate rain (2-25 mm) kept northern portions of the country uncharacteristically snow free. Consequently, winter grains in much of the Middle East are vulnerable to potential late-season bitter cold. Elsewhere, rain (5-70 mm) fell along the eastern Mediterranean Coast, benefiting semi-dormant winter grains. Farther inland, however, expanding drought continued to grip crops in northern and eastern Syria as well as western portions of northern Iraq, where rain will be needed soon to ensure adequate moisture for spring growth.



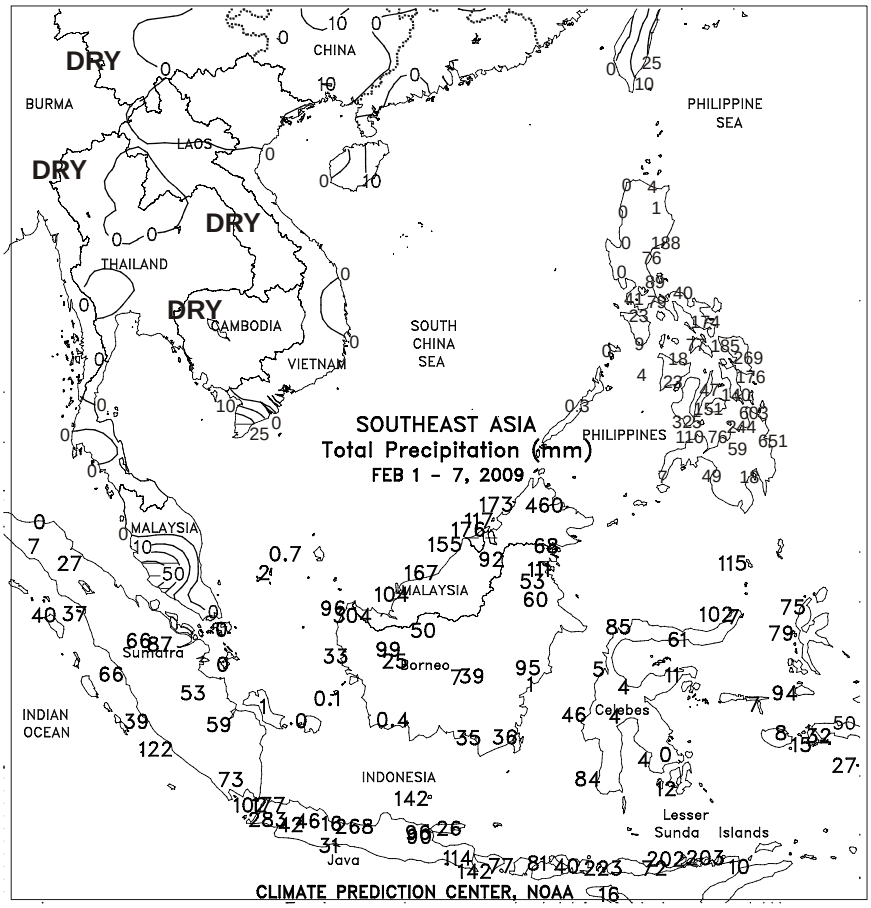
AUSTRALIA

For the second consecutive week, hot, mostly dry weather covered southern Queensland and northern New South Wales. Widely scattered, light showers (generally 3 mm or less) provided little additional moisture for cotton and sorghum, reducing soil moisture for dryland crops and increasing watering requirements for irrigated crops. Many summer crops were in the reproductive stages of development. Temperatures in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales averaged about 2 to 4 degrees C above normal, with maximum temperatures in the middle to upper 30s degrees C. Farther south, extremely hot, dry weather overspread southeastern Australia, exacerbating drought and contributing to wildfire development. Temperatures in the southeast averaged 5 to 10 degrees C above normal. Maximum temperatures approached the middle to upper 40s degrees C, setting all-time record high temperatures at many observing sites. Although the extreme weather and related wildfires have been devastating locally, the impacts on agriculture are likely small at this time because winter grains and oilseeds are typically grown between May and December.



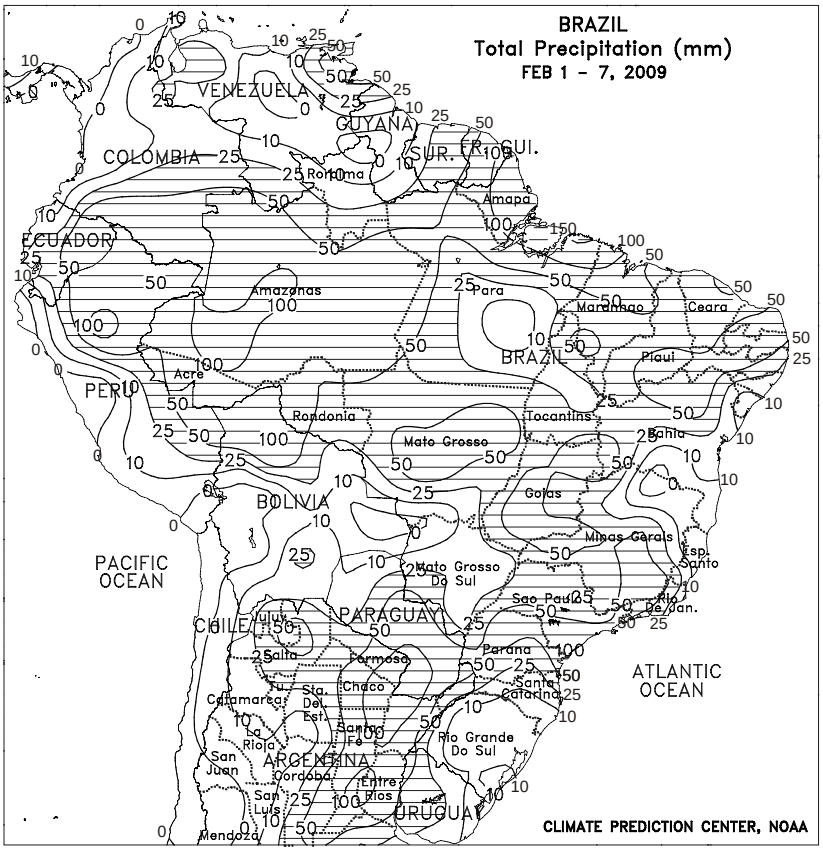
SOUTH ASIA

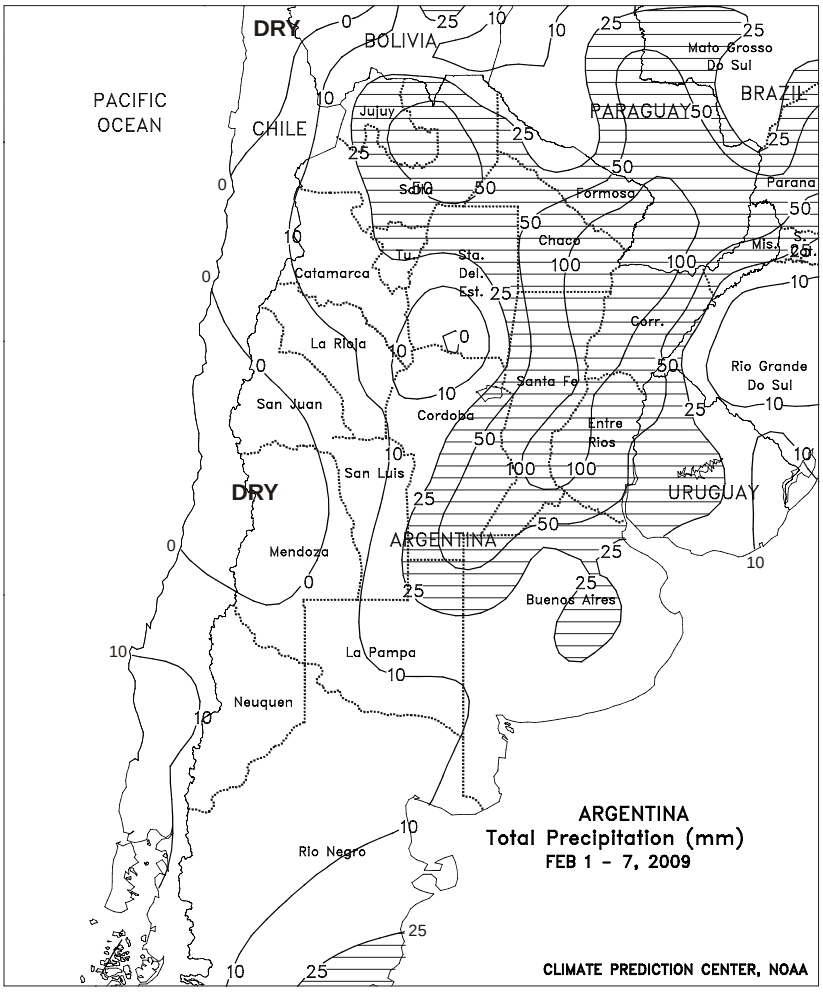
Dry weather continued over the subcontinent, favoring fieldwork and crop development. In central and southern India, cotton harvesting progressed without delay under sunny skies and near- to above-normal temperatures. Irrigated winter wheat in northern India developed at a rapid pace as dry, warmer-than-normal weather prevailed.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Heavy to locally torrential showers (25-400 mm) persisted across Indonesia, where abundant to excessive soil moisture existed for rice and oil palm. Rainfall totals since November 1 are the highest in 25 years for Java, Indonesia, attributed in part to above normal water temperatures in the western equatorial Pacific that enhanced tropical shower activity. Similarly in eastern Malaysia, rainfall amounts for the week again surpassed 100 mm, raising total rainfall since November 1 to 1800 mm (500 mm above the long-term average). The excessive moisture has caused flooding and been detrimental to oil palm development and harvesting. Meanwhile in the Philippines, shower activity increased since last week, with over 100 mm prevailing throughout much of the east. Where rainfall was the heaviest, flooding and unfavorable wetness for corn occurred. In Vietnam, seasonably sunny, warm weather prevailed, providing favorable growing conditions for winter-spring rice.





BRAZIL

Beneficial rain (25-50 mm or more) swept across Parana and Sao Paulo, boosting moisture reserves for immature soybean and other summer crops, including sugarcane and newly-planted winter (safrinha) corn. Drier conditions continued, however, in Rio Grande do Sul, where rainfall totaled less than 10 mm and temperatures averaged slightly above normal (highs reaching the middle 30s degrees C in western growing areas). Crops are typically planted later in these southernmost growing areas, and soybeans are reportedly behind in development, making February rainfall particularly important for normal development. Farther north, dry pockets (rainfall under 25 mm) lingered in Mato Grosso do Sul and nearby locations in southern Mato Grosso but moderate to heavy rain fell elsewhere in the Center-West region. Rain (25-50 mm, most locations) also maintained mostly favorable conditions for corn and cotton in the main rain-fed growing areas of the northeastern interior (notably western Bahia and Tocantins). Summer warmth (temperatures averaging 1-2 degrees C above normal, with highs in the middle 30s degrees C) promoted rapid development of summer crops throughout central Brazil. Scattered showers (10-50 mm or more) caused localized delays in sugarcane harvesting and other seasonal fieldwork on Brazil's northeastern tip.

ARGENTINA

Moderate to heavy rain (25-100 mm or more) covered a large section of central and northern Argentina, stretching from the northern farming areas of La Pampa and Buenos Aries to eastern Formosa. The rainfall helped to stabilize the condition of summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton, although early-planted crops, particularly corn, had already experienced irreversible damage from drought and heat. The rain was especially timely for second-crop soybeans, which are traditionally planted after the winter wheat harvest and enter reproduction later in the summer. Showers were generally patchy and light (rainfall under 25 mm in most areas) in the more southerly growing areas of La Pampa and Buenos Aires, and brief periods of hot weather (highs reaching the lower and middle 30s degrees C) preceding the rain maintained locally high rates of evapotranspiration and stress on livestock. Unfavorably drier conditions also continued over southern Santiago del Estero and nearby locations in northern Cordoba, with above-normal temperatures (up to 3 degrees C above normal, with highs approaching 40 degrees C) maintaining stress on agriculture in these more minor production areas.

The *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* (ISSN 0043-1974) is published weekly and is jointly prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Publication began in 1872 as the *Weekly Weather Chronicle*. It is issued under general authority of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44-USC 213), 53rd Congress, 3rd Session. NOAA and IMC are responsible for managing, printing, and distributing the bulletin. The contents may be reprinted freely, with proper credit.

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