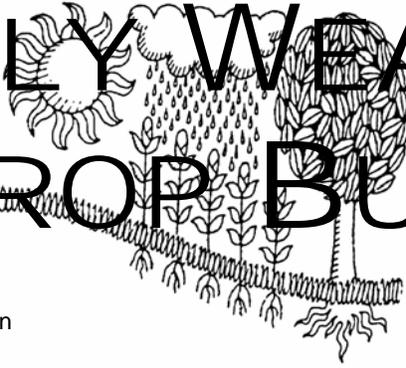
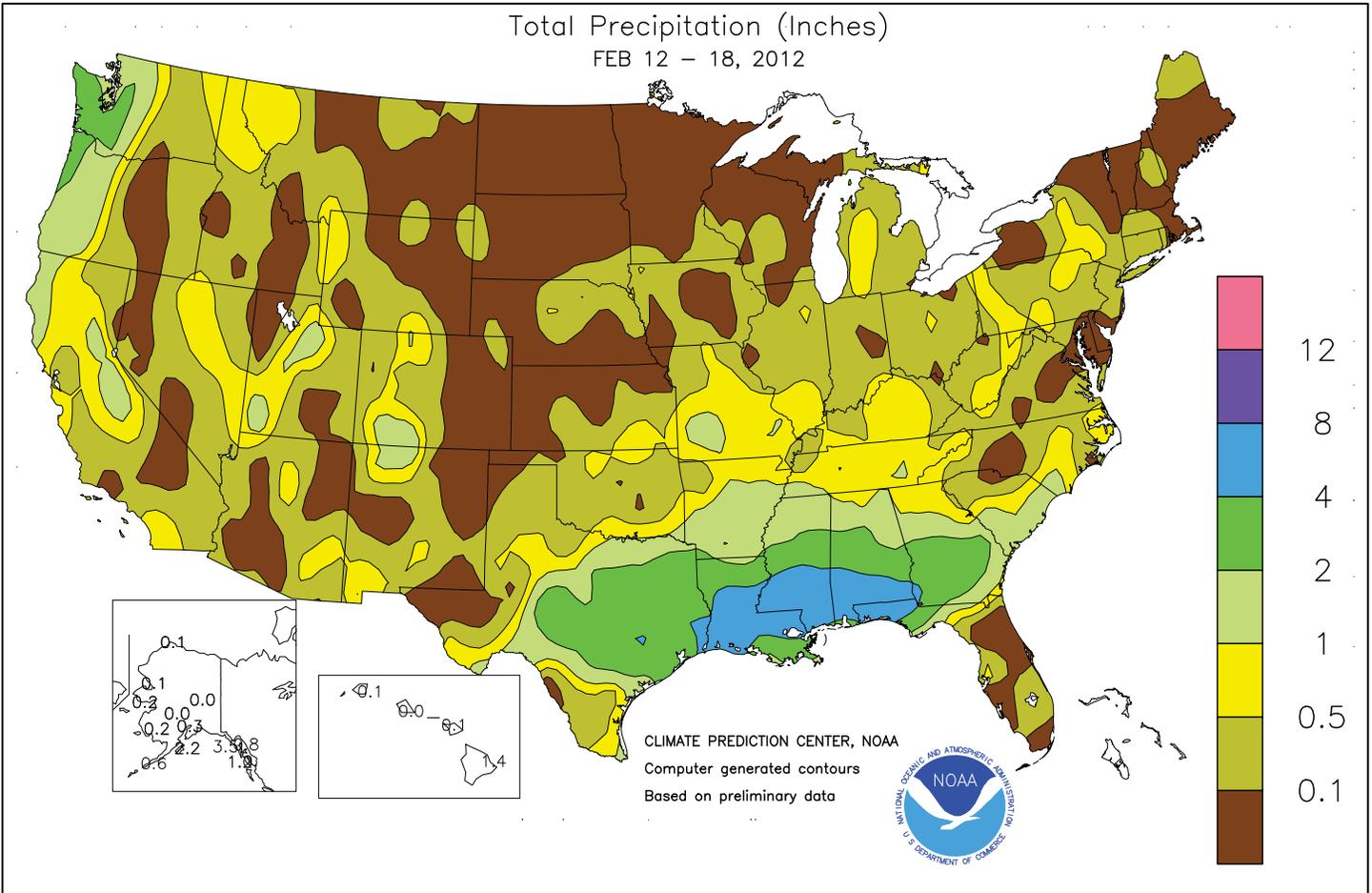


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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 12 - 18, 2012

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Hheavy rain across the **Deep South** provided drought relief but triggered lowland flooding. Weekly rainfall totaled at least 4 inches in many locations from **Louisiana into southern Alabama and westernmost Florida**. However, only light showers dampened **Florida's peninsula**, where drought continued to intensify. Meanwhile, generally light precipitation stretched from the **southern Plains into the eastern Corn Belt**. Gradual recovery from last year's historic drought continued on the **southern Plains**, where

(Continued on page 5)

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Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States

Highlights

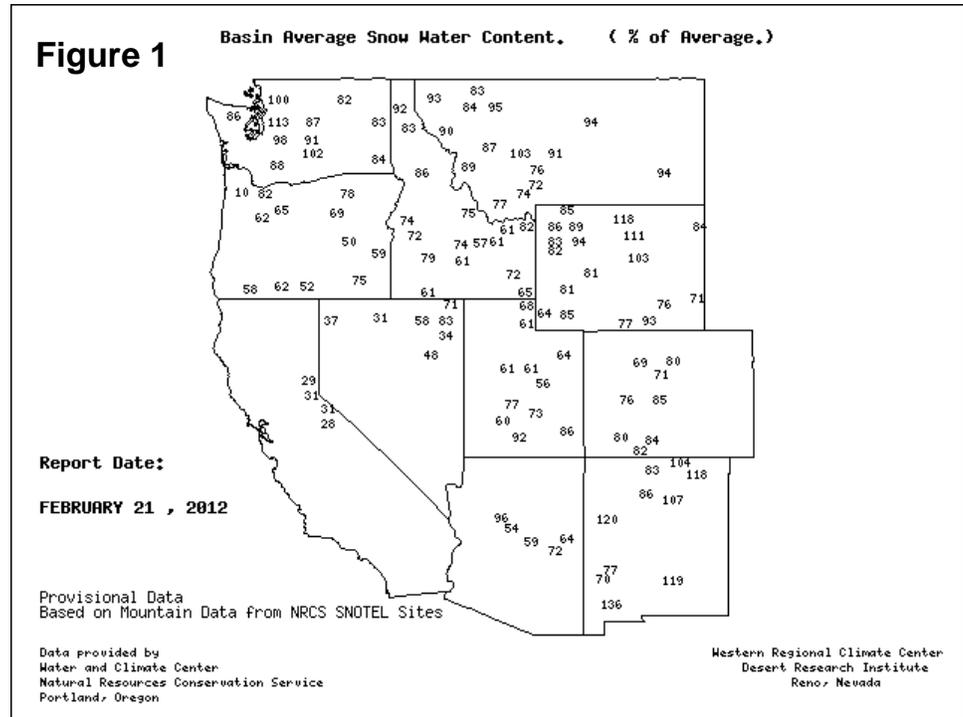
A moderately strong La Niña continued during January. However, heavy precipitation was mostly confined to the Northern Tier States, where snow-water equivalent values caught up to near-normal levels. Elsewhere, Alaska experienced its coldest month since January 1971. Minimal precipitation fell during Alaska's cold wave, except for some heavier amounts across the panhandle.

Snowpack and Precipitation

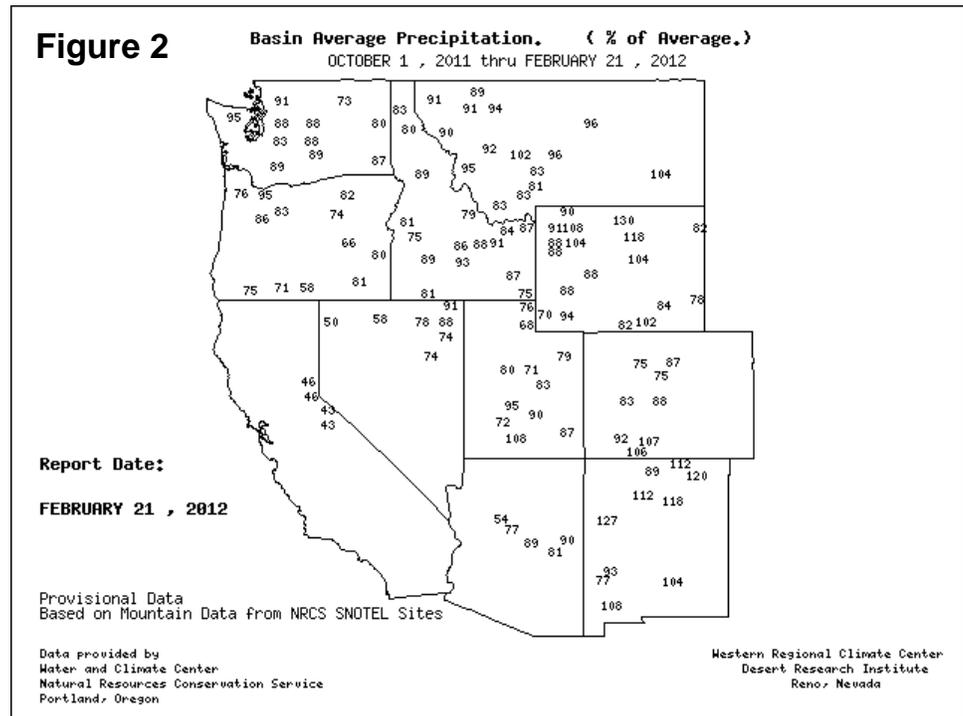
By February 21, 2012, the snow water content map reflected below-average snow water content across much of Arizona, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, and central and southern Idaho (figure 1). The driest regions with respect to the normal water equivalency of the snow pack included the Sierra Nevada and the Great Basin, where values were only 25 to 50 percent of average. Near-normal conditions existed in the southern Rockies and from the Cascades to the northern Rockies. Alaska reported above-average snow packs, except on the North Slope. During January, the greatest snow pack improvements were noted across the Northern Tier States. In contrast, the Southwest—which had surplus precipitation in December—lost substantial snow in January.

Season-to-date precipitation (October 1, 2011 - February 21, 2012) indicated that the southern Rockies were mostly wetter than normal during the first 4½ months of the 2012 Water Year, despite a relatively dry January. Similarly

SNOTEL – River Basin Snow Water Content



SNOTEL – River Basin Precipitation



wet conditions existed along the Front Range of the northern Rockies, while season-to-date precipitation values were slightly below average in the Pacific Northwest. Season-to-date precipitation was below 50 percent of average in the Sierra Nevada and significantly below average in parts of the Intermountain West (figure 2).

In a typical La Niña winter, the Western States usually experience above-normal precipitation north of latitude of 41°N (excluding interior Alaska) and below-normal amounts south of 41°N. However, the early and middle portion of the 2012 Water Year featured above-average precipitation only in parts of the Rockies—mainly across eastern portions of the Western high country.

Spring and Summer Streamflow Forecasts

By February 1, projections for spring and summer runoff were not optimistic in the majority of Western basins. Less than half of the normal streamflow can be expected in parts of the Sierra Nevada and the Great Basin (figure 3). During January, streamflow prospects deteriorated in much of the Southwest due to warm, dry conditions, with many basins in Arizona now expecting less than half of the normal runoff. Projections were more favorable in the Cascades and the northern Rockies, where mostly near-normal runoff can be expected. Barring late-winter developments, significantly above-normal spring and summer runoff should be confined to isolated basins in New Mexico, Montana, and northern Wyoming.

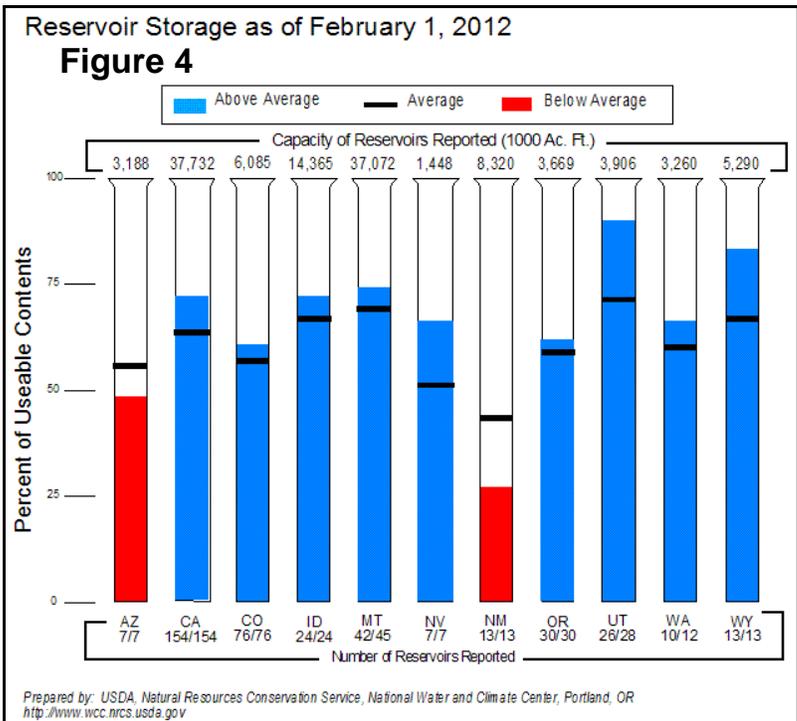
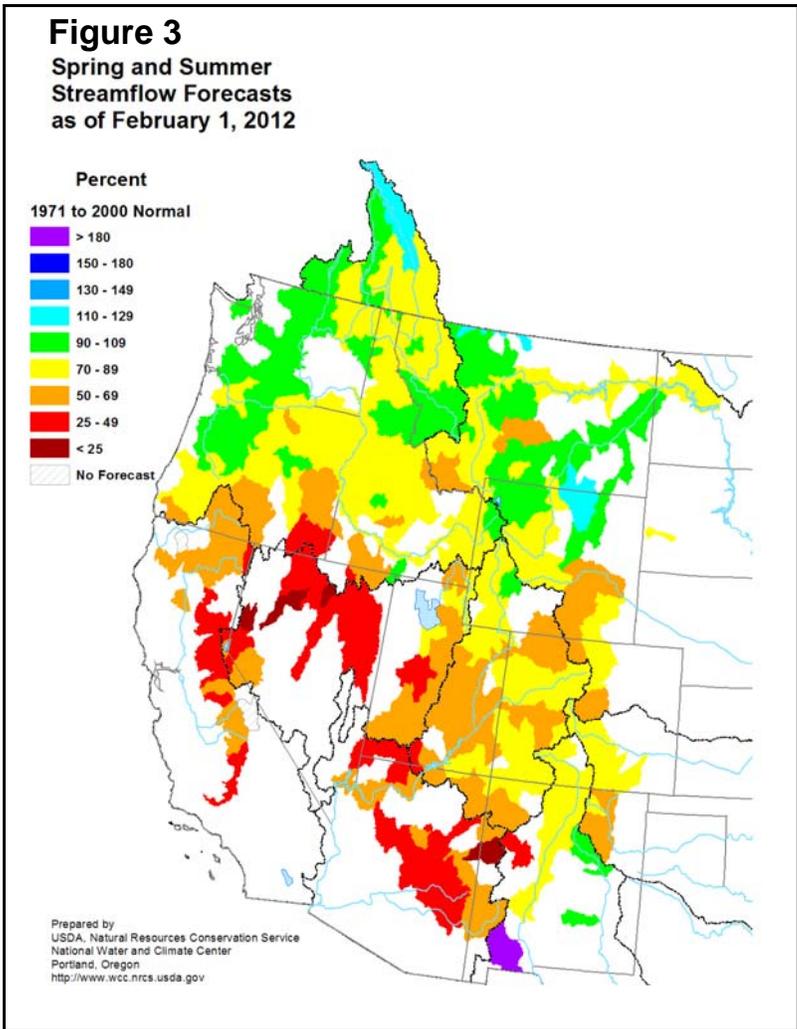
Reservoir Storage

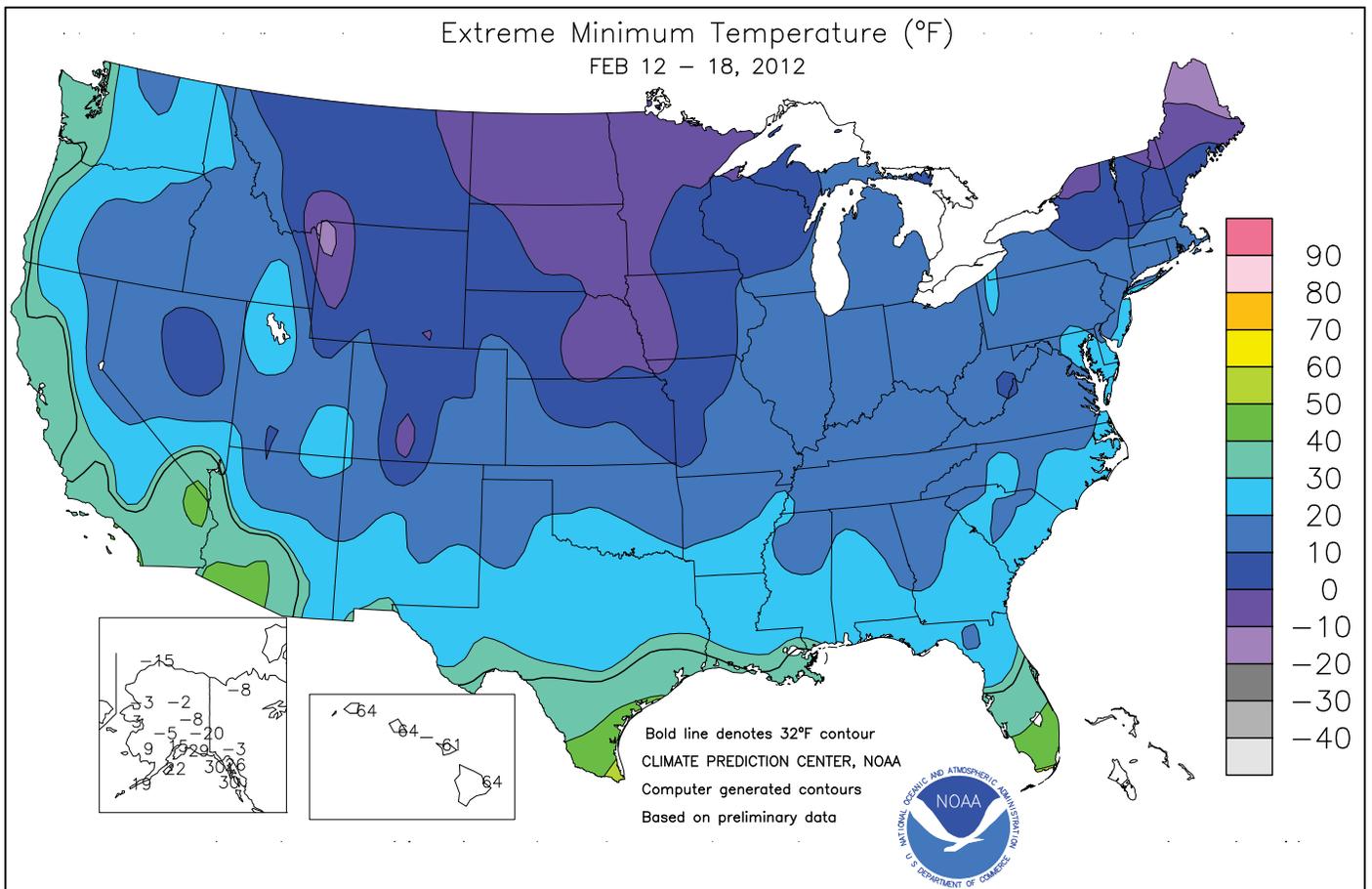
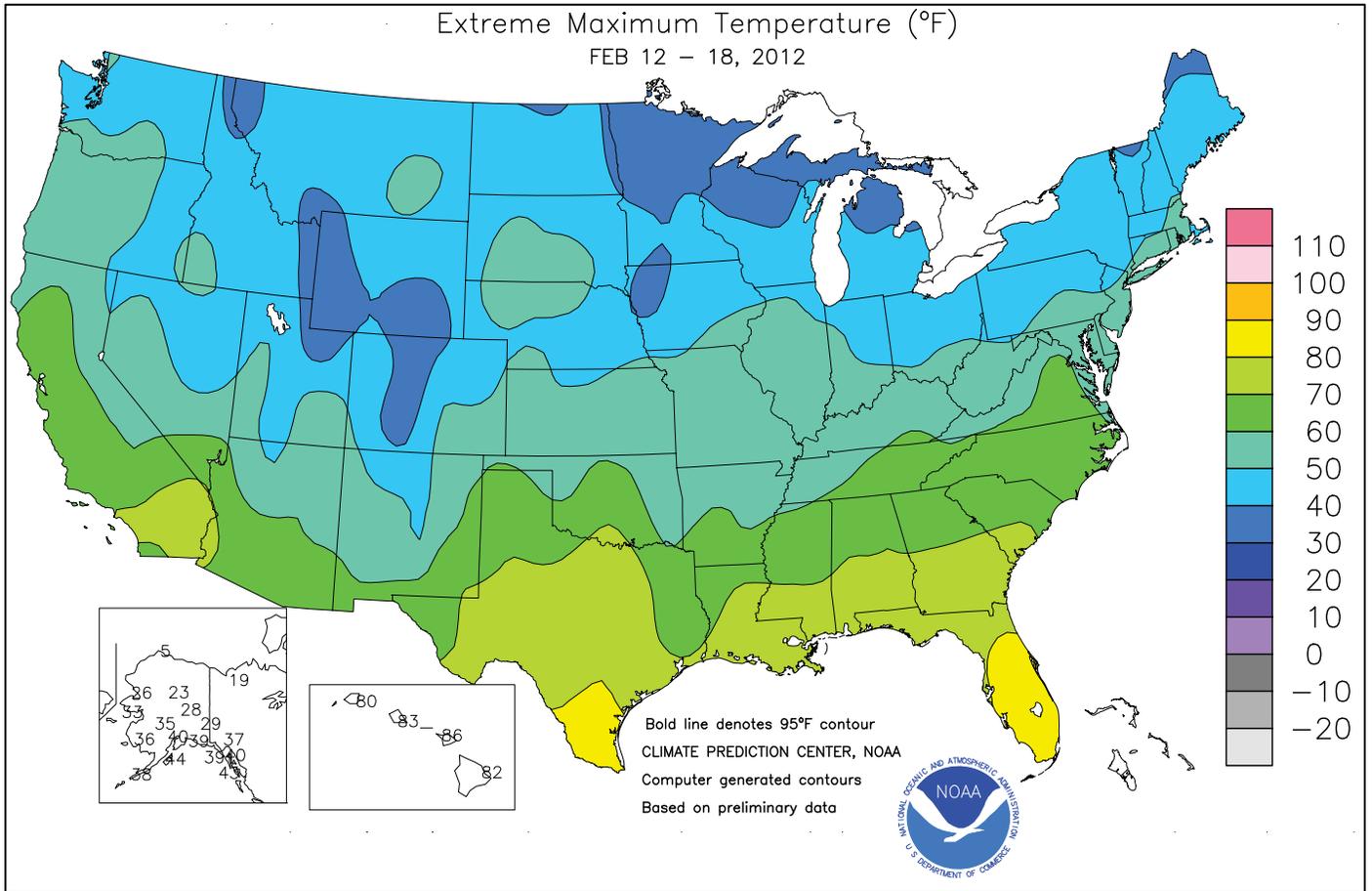
On February 1, reservoir storage as a percent of average for the date was near to above normal in every Western State except Arizona and New Mexico (figure 4). Those two states had a good start to Western wet season, but turned warm and dry in January. Many Western States, including California, have a reservoir storage buffer against developing drought.

For More Information

The National Water and Climate Center homepage provides the latest available snowpack and water supply information. Please visit:

<http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov>



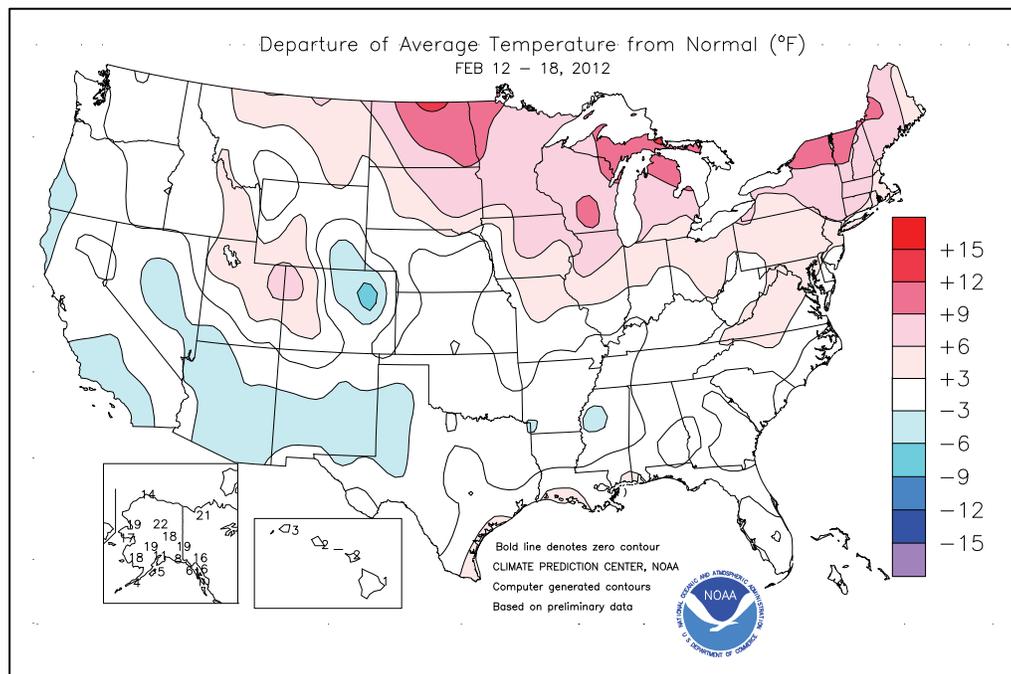


(Continued from front cover)

sub-soil moisture reserves and pond and reservoir storage remained limited. In contrast, soggy field conditions persisted in parts of the **eastern Corn Belt**. Farther north, mostly dry weather prevailed across the **northern Plains** and the **upper Midwest**. An immediate issue was the health and diminishing hardiness of the **northern Plains'** winter wheat crop, while a long-term concern was the lack of soil moisture for the upcoming growing season in the **northwestern Corn Belt**. Elsewhere, widespread showers dotted the **West**, but precipitation totals were light and resulted in little change in the developing drought situation.

A series of fast-moving storms produced widespread precipitation, mainly across the **South** and **West**. Early in the week, snow blanketed parts of the **West**. Snow fell as far east as the **southern High Plains**, where **Lubbock, TX** (2.8 inches), received a daily-record total for February 12. Farther west, measurable snow fell daily in **Ely, NV**, from February 12-15, totaling 8.1 inches. Elsewhere in **Nevada**, daily-record snowfall amounts for February 15 included 4.5 inches in **Elko** and 2.8 inches in **Winnemucca**. Meanwhile, the average water content of the high-elevation **Sierra Nevada** snow pack stood at just 7 inches (33 percent of normal) on February 18, up from 6 inches at the beginning of the week. Farther east, mid-week rains soaked parts of the **Gulf Coast region**, where **Alexandria, LA** (2.45 inches), netted a daily-record sum for February 15. Three days later, daily-record totals for February 18 included 3.51 inches in **Lake Charles, LA**, and 3.85 inches in **Galveston, TX**. Weekly rainfall totals climbed to 4.87 inches in **Alexandria, LA**; 4.75 inches in **McComb, MS**; 4.62 inches in **Mobile, AL**; and 3.89 inches in **Pensacola, FL**. In **Louisiana**, the worst lowland flooding since 2008 developed in several basins, including **Bayou Cocodrie near Clearwater** (2.08 feet above flood stage on February 20) and the **Calcasieu River near Glenmora** (3.37 feet above flood stage on February 19).

Cold weather prevailed early in the week across the **East**. In Florida, daily-record lows for February 12 dipped to 25°F in **Gainesville** and 30°F in **Daytona Beach**. Farther north, parts of **northern Maine** reported lows to -20°F or below on both February 13 and 14. Meanwhile in the



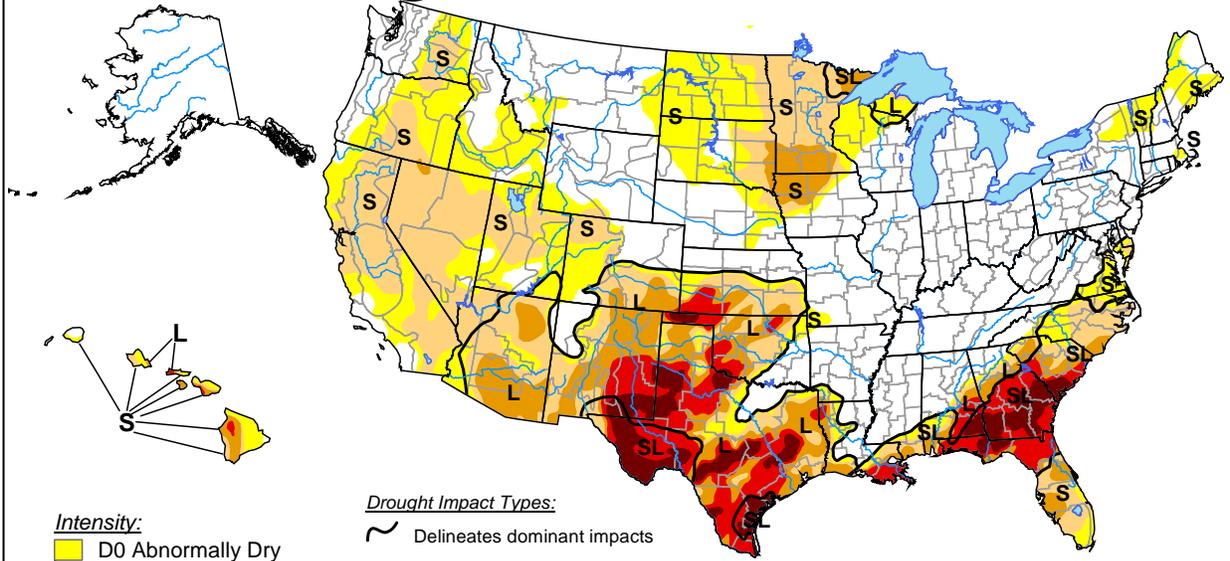
south-central U.S., a rapid warming trend followed some early-week snow. In **Texas, Austin (Bergstrom)** warmed to 80°F on February 15—the highest temperature there since November 21—just 3 days after a trace of snow fell. Farther west, a dry air mass settled into the **West** during the mid- to late-week period, resulting in windy conditions. A northerly wind gust to 79 mph was clocked at **Camp Nine, Los Angeles County, CA**, on February 16. On the same date, **Paso Robles, CA**, posted a daily-record low of 26°F.

For the second consecutive week, mild weather prevailed in **Alaska**. In fact, weekly temperatures again averaged more than 20°F above normal at some locations across **interior Alaska**. On February 13, **Delta Junction** posted a daily-record high of 37°F. Meanwhile, widespread precipitation covered **southern Alaska**, where **Kodiak's** 11.4-inch weekly snowfall was boosted by a daily-record total of 4.2 inches on February 15. Heavy snow also returned to **Valdez**, following a 4-week lull that had allowed the snow depth to settle from 84 to 68 inches between January 12 and February 12. Weekly snowfall totaled 27.4 inches in **Valdez**, increasing the snow depth back to 84 inches on February 18. Through February 18, the season-to-date snowfall in **Valdez** stood at 370.0 inches, 158 percent of normal. Farther south, warm, generally tranquil weather covered **Hawaii** for much of the week. On **Maui, Kahului** (86°F) notched a daily-record high on February 14. At week's end, however, showers developed mainly in windward locations. Some heavy rain fell on the **Big Island**, where 24-hour totals on February 18-19 reached 4.75 inches in **Mountain View** and 3.32 inches in **Glenwood**.

U.S. Drought Monitor

February 14, 2012

Valid 7 a.m. EST



Intensity:

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

Drought Impact Types:

- Delineates dominant impacts
- S = Short-Term, typically <6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
- L = Long-Term, typically >6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

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

<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>



Released Thursday, February 16, 2012

Author: Rich Tinker, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

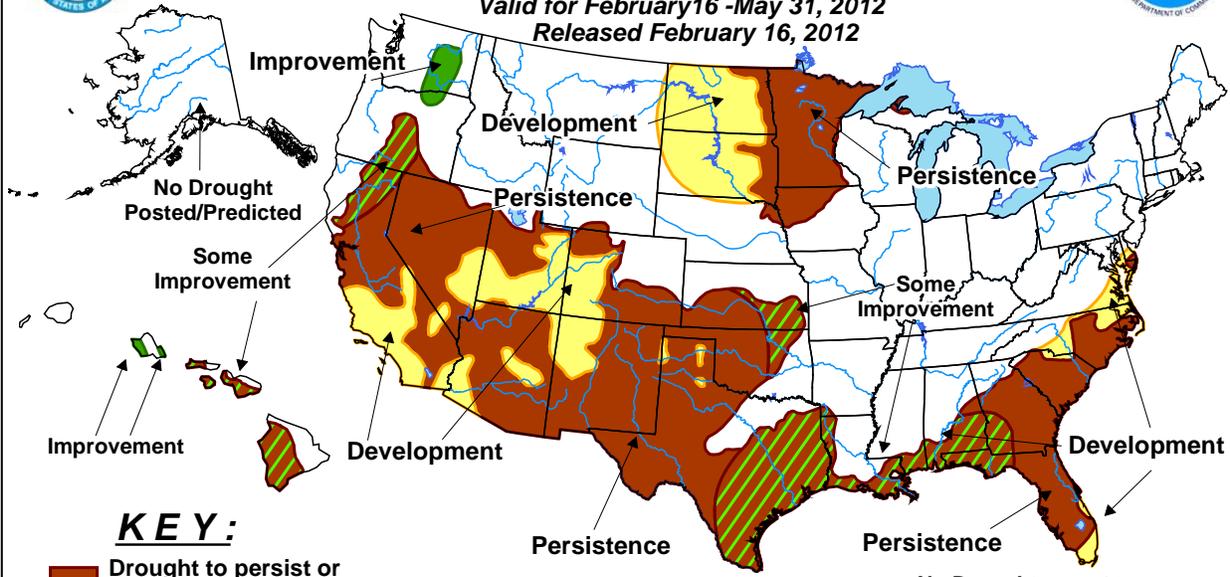


U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid for February 16 - May 31, 2012

Released February 16, 2012



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.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 18, 2012

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION								RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN, SINCE DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL, IN, SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F				
																90 AND ABOVE	82 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OF MORE	.50 INCH OF MORE	
AL BIRMINGHAM	58	37	68	20	47	1	1.54	0.57	0.84	13.68	109	8.44	105	89	42	0	2	5	1	
HUNTSVILLE	55	33	64	19	44	0	0.39	-0.78	0.14	16.15	115	9.78	115	86	57	0	2	5	0	
MOBILE	66	46	76	27	56	3	4.62	3.43	3.32	9.98	74	8.10	91	81	58	0	2	4	2	
AK MONTGOMERY	61	40	72	22	51	1	3.27	1.95	2.21	10.70	80	7.28	87	84	50	0	2	5	1	
ANCHORAGE	34	25	40	15	29	11	0.28	0.11	0.16	5.08	237	2.34	215	87	77	0	7	2	0	
BARROW	2	-6	5	-15	-2	14	0.08	0.05	0.02	1.01	326	0.41	216	87	78	0	7	5	0	
FAIRBANKS	24	2	28	-8	13	18	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.64	109	0.69	90	80	85	0	7	0	0	
JUNEAU	39	31	40	26	35	6	0.79	-0.20	0.24	16.61	130	8.49	115	95	88	0	5	7	0	
KODIAK	39	31	44	22	35	5	2.23	0.80	0.98	16.51	84	10.59	87	90	82	0	4	6	1	
NOME	28	17	33	3	22	16	0.19	0.01	0.13	3.40	141	1.23	88	89	78	0	7	5	0	
AZ FLAGSTAFF	39	20	48	8	29	-3	0.58	-0.04	0.39	3.25	59	1.09	29	91	51	0	7	4	0	
PHOENIX	67	47	70	42	57	-1	0.00	-0.16	0.00	1.10	52	0.00	0	62	38	0	0	0	0	
PRESCOTT	51	27	57	23	39	-1	0.23	-0.22	0.23	2.79	71	0.46	17	79	31	0	7	1	0	
TUCSON	63	41	68	35	52	-3	0.08	-0.12	0.07	2.25	89	0.22	15	75	47	0	0	2	0	
AR FORT SMITH	50	37	58	19	43	0	0.78	0.18	0.51	9.78	136	6.34	166	88	63	0	2	2	1	
LITTLE ROCK	49	37	61	20	43	-2	1.59	0.79	1.23	14.08	136	6.34	112	89	56	0	2	3	1	
CA BAKERSFIELD	62	42	68	36	52	-1	0.17	-0.11	0.13	0.61	23	0.61	32	75	56	0	0	2	0	
FRESNO	59	41	65	36	50	-1	0.40	-0.10	0.24	1.84	38	1.84	53	88	68	0	0	2	0	
LOS ANGELES	63	47	72	41	55	-3	0.09	-0.68	0.09	1.98	29	1.31	26	79	53	0	0	1	0	
REDDING	61	38	68	34	50	1	0.56	-0.79	0.28	7.14	48	6.76	67	73	41	0	0	2	0	
SACRAMENTO	60	38	65	33	49	-2	0.27	-0.62	0.21	3.22	37	2.95	48	89	44	0	0	2	0	
SAN DIEGO	62	50	68	46	56	-3	0.52	0.02	0.26	2.07	42	1.21	34	77	59	0	0	3	0	
SAN FRANCISCO	57	44	63	41	51	-1	0.22	-0.78	0.10	2.71	27	2.58	36	80	63	0	0	3	0	
STOCKTON	61	37	66	33	49	-2	0.43	-0.18	0.43	2.12	35	1.96	46	86	67	0	0	1	0	
CO ALAMOSA	41	8	44	2	24	2	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.59	91	0.32	100	85	56	0	7	1	0	
CO SPRINGS	44	21	53	17	32	1	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.70	86	0.24	62	83	36	0	7	0	0	
DENVER INTL	35	16	41	6	25	-6	0.00	-0.02	0.00	1.87	334	1.09	436	86	57	0	7	0	0	
GRAND JUNCTION	48	27	49	20	37	3	0.03	-0.06	0.03	0.81	60	0.46	56	82	56	0	5	1	0	
PUEBLO	46	19	55	17	33	-1	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.94	119	0.10	25	86	65	0	7	0	0	
CT BRIDGEPORT	45	30	54	18	38	7	0.26	-0.43	0.18	7.03	78	3.33	60	69	44	0	4	4	0	
HARTFORD	46	25	54	14	36	8	0.14	-0.56	0.13	8.10	87	3.10	54	76	44	0	7	2	0	
DC WASHINGTON	51	34	59	23	42	4	0.10	-0.51	0.09	7.63	97	2.73	57	76	39	0	2	2	0	
DE WILMINGTON	47	28	53	18	37	3	0.13	-0.52	0.13	7.67	90	3.23	63	83	46	0	6	1	0	
FL DAYTONA BEACH	72	50	83	30	61	1	0.08	-0.56	0.08	3.37	45	0.29	6	93	50	0	2	1	0	
JACKSONVILLE	65	44	77	21	55	0	0.25	-0.51	0.14	2.25	27	0.41	7	92	56	0	2	4	0	
KEY WEST	75	66	79	56	71	0	0.96	0.60	0.96	7.19	134	6.79	211	84	64	0	0	1	1	
MIAMI	76	59	81	48	68	-1	0.00	-0.52	0.00	4.60	86	3.56	112	84	52	0	0	0	0	
ORLANDO	74	50	83	32	62	0	0.01	-0.53	0.01	1.93	32	1.13	30	83	64	0	1	1	0	
PENSACOLA	65	48	75	28	57	3	3.98	2.88	1.82	15.93	131	8.23	100	85	63	0	2	5	3	
TALLAHASSEE	66	45	73	20	55	1	0.54	-0.54	0.45	7.82	64	3.42	42	90	59	0	3	2	0	
TAMPA	71	55	80	34	63	1	1.22	0.57	1.22	3.12	51	2.93	76	81	53	0	0	1	1	
GA WEST PALM BEACH	75	57	81	45	66	-1	0.00	-0.60	0.00	4.23	49	3.33	60	91	54	0	0	0	0	
ATHENS	56	34	65	19	45	0	0.48	-0.58	0.33	7.65	69	3.97	54	84	60	0	3	4	0	
ATLANTA	57	37	66	19	47	1	1.10	-0.03	0.68	11.15	95	6.73	85	78	55	0	2	4	1	
AUGUSTA	62	34	70	17	48	0	0.46	-0.53	0.32	3.16	31	1.88	27	86	57	0	3	2	0	
COLUMBUS	60	40	70	24	50	0	2.86	1.79	2.10	13.63	115	8.61	115	86	48	0	2	4	1	
MACON	61	36	71	18	49	1	2.10	0.99	1.74	8.43	71	5.40	68	91	52	0	2	3	1	
SAVANNAH	63	39	77	21	51	-1	0.76	0.06	0.61	3.36	39	2.21	37	84	56	0	2	2	1	
HI HILO	79	65	82	64	72	1	1.42	-0.67	0.65	24.09	94	3.82	25	86	80	0	0	5	1	
HONOLULU	82	68	83	64	75	2	0.00	-0.58	0.00	2.31	33	1.21	29	85	76	0	0	0	0	
KAHULUI	83	65	86	61	74	2	0.06	-0.51	0.06	0.07	1	0.07	1	76	66	0	0	1	0	
LIHUE	79	69	80	64	74	2	0.08	-0.70	0.05	6.13	53	4.43	66	82	75	0	0	2	0	
ID BOISE	47	29	52	24	38	2	0.07	-0.21	0.06	3.35	96	2.99	142	76	61	0	5	2	0	
LEWISTON	46	32	53	26	39	1	0.14	-0.08	0.13	2.28	82	2.07	120	88	74	0	3	2	0	
POCATELLO	39	26	43	23	33	3	0.14	-0.08	0.10	2.23	79	2.03	119	86	71	0	6	2	0	
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	41	26	49	15	33	7	0.21	-0.18	0.16	4.92	95	2.27	83	78	55	0	6	3	0	
MOLINE	41	22	53	13	31	5	0.27	-0.08	0.20	3.89	84	1.23	51	90	62	0	7	2	0	
PEORIA	42	25	54	14	34	6	0.29	-0.09	0.12	4.71	98	1.83	76	88	49	0	7	3	0	
ROCKFORD	41	23	50	13	32	8	0.11	-0.19	0.08	3.43	81	1.37	63	81	61	0	7	2	0	
SPRINGFIELD	43	26	53	14	34	4	0.21	-0.20	0.12	5.07	99	2.45	96	88	51	0	7	3	0	
IN EVANSVILLE	45	27	52	18	36	1	0.56	-0.18	0.24	10.50	127	4.46	94	88	69	0	6	4	0	
FORT WAYNE	38	24	45	12	31	4	0.35	-0.12	0.16	7.86	131	4.09	127	90	63	0	6	4	0	
INDIANAPOLIS	42	26	51	15	34	3	0.42	-0.15	0.14	9.39	135	4.29	110	89	57	0	6	4	0	
SOUTH BEND	39	25	47	15	32	5	0.39	-0.08	0.17	6.19	94	3.57	103	79	58	0	6	5	0	
IA BURLINGTON	41	25	54	12	33	5	0.23	-0.12	0.18	4.33	103	1.01	48	90	53	0	7	3	0	
CEDAR RAPIDS	39	20	49	8	29	5	0.11	-0.14	0.07	3.59	114	0.71	42	91	51	0	7	3	0	
DES MOINES	40	23	48	5	32	6	0.14	-0.14	0.14	3.50	115	0.97	57	82	61	0	7	1	0	
DUBUQUE	37	21	45</																	

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 18, 2012

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL IN. SINCE 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
WICHITA	46	26	58	14	36	0	0.11	-0.09	0.05	6.94	269	3.25	264	89	66	0	5	3	0
KY JACKSON	48	30	57	12	39	2	0.63	-0.26	0.40	10.80	108	6.63	116	87	44	0	3	2	0
LEXINGTON	45	28	53	13	36	0	0.58	-0.19	0.28	9.47	102	5.05	97	87	64	0	6	3	0
LOUISVILLE	46	29	54	17	38	1	0.47	-0.30	0.21	10.34	117	5.13	99	85	52	0	4	3	0
PADUCAH	46	28	54	17	37	0	0.44	-0.55	0.19	12.44	121	5.15	87	93	52	0	4	4	0
LA BATON ROUGE	65	48	74	28	56	3	4.74	3.46	2.91	15.99	107	13.17	136	94	56	0	1	4	2
LAKE CHARLES	65	50	74	32	57	3	4.43	3.64	3.51	21.49	172	16.80	214	88	65	0	1	4	2
NEW ORLEANS	67	50	73	33	59	4	3.72	2.33	2.28	7.82	53	6.52	68	82	65	0	0	5	2
SHREVEPORT	56	44	68	28	50	-1	2.57	1.52	1.82	14.47	122	6.59	90	86	58	0	1	3	2
ME CARIBOU	26	8	38	-15	17	5	0.18	-0.31	0.17	7.72	103	4.40	102	82	52	0	7	2	0
PORTLAND	40	21	49	7	31	7	0.08	-0.67	0.08	8.00	77	4.49	73	79	45	0	7	1	0
MD BALTIMORE	49	30	57	20	39	4	0.12	-0.59	0.12	7.66	89	3.16	60	80	48	0	3	1	0
MA BOSTON	43	29	53	16	36	5	0.06	-0.74	0.04	6.77	69	2.80	46	76	42	0	3	3	0
WORCESTER	39	24	46	11	32	6	0.21	-0.51	0.16	8.42	86	3.26	54	82	42	0	7	2	0
MI ALPENA	35	24	40	18	30	11	0.41	0.11	0.19	3.21	73	2.21	86	85	59	0	7	3	0
GRAND RAPIDS	37	26	43	19	32	8	0.31	-0.05	0.17	6.34	111	3.75	125	87	62	0	5	4	0
HOUGHTON LAKE	33	22	39	14	28	9	0.19	-0.09	0.10	3.93	95	2.83	119	84	65	0	7	4	0
LANSING	36	25	42	16	31	7	0.30	-0.05	0.17	4.74	101	2.52	100	84	64	0	7	4	0
MUSKEGON	38	28	43	20	33	8	0.51	-0.14	0.26	6.04	103	3.71	115	81	61	0	5	5	0
TRAVERSE CITY	36	22	41	9	29	8	0.25	-0.19	0.10	3.40	49	1.90	44	89	54	0	6	4	0
MN DULUTH	32	15	38	3	24	10	0.06	-0.12	0.04	0.99	38	0.44	27	80	62	0	7	2	0
INT'L FALLS	32	2	41	-11	17	7	0.03	-0.11	0.02	1.33	68	0.84	67	89	50	0	7	2	0
MINNEAPOLIS	36	19	43	6	28	8	0.05	-0.12	0.04	1.40	56	0.41	28	79	55	0	7	2	0
ROCHESTER	36	18	42	6	27	9	0.20	0.03	0.19	1.98	83	0.77	56	84	68	0	7	2	0
ST. CLOUD	35	15	40	3	25	9	0.01	-0.11	0.01	0.98	54	0.58	52	87	50	0	7	1	0
MS JACKSON	58	40	72	24	49	0	3.83	2.74	1.68	18.53	133	11.86	138	91	53	0	2	3	3
MERIDIAN	59	38	69	22	48	-2	3.16	1.88	1.74	16.99	117	11.58	125	92	60	0	2	5	3
TUPELO	53	35	64	19	44	0	0.77	-0.34	0.33	13.84	99	8.08	103	85	57	0	2	4	0
MO COLUMBIA	44	28	57	10	36	3	0.92	0.39	0.59	6.77	124	3.26	109	85	49	0	6	3	1
KANSAS CITY	44	25	58	5	35	3	0.25	-0.04	0.23	4.69	136	1.66	92	89	54	0	6	2	0
SAINT LOUIS	45	30	58	16	37	2	0.43	-0.10	0.16	7.38	117	4.26	124	81	57	0	4	3	0
SPRINGFIELD	46	29	56	10	37	1	0.65	0.11	0.51	5.51	83	2.68	78	88	68	0	5	4	1
MT BILLINGS	43	22	50	9	33	3	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.97	54	0.76	68	78	38	0	7	0	0
BUTTE	33	13	39	2	23	1	0.02	-0.07	0.01	0.49	38	0.20	27	91	50	0	7	2	0
CUT BANK	41	18	44	8	30	6	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.59	69	0.36	68	78	38	0	7	0	0
GLASGOW	32	8	44	-2	20	1	0.23	0.17	0.23	0.73	85	0.38	78	86	76	0	7	1	0
GREAT FALLS	43	20	47	10	32	6	0.03	-0.08	0.03	0.62	39	0.42	45	80	37	0	7	1	0
HAVRE	41	11	48	-2	26	5	0.11	0.05	0.11	0.52	46	0.40	65	79	64	0	7	1	0
MISSOULA	37	24	43	17	31	2	0.11	-0.06	0.09	2.42	91	1.85	123	88	71	0	7	3	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	39	15	53	-4	27	-1	0.04	-0.08	0.03	2.24	153	1.13	141	83	66	0	7	2	0
LINCOLN	37	14	41	-5	26	-2	0.13	0.02	0.11	2.70	153	1.12	123	89	72	0	7	3	0
NORFOLK	39	15	47	-4	27	1	0.13	-0.02	0.11	1.46	94	0.67	74	82	62	0	7	2	0
NORTH PLATTE	40	13	45	6	27	-2	0.12	0.02	0.12	1.62	162	1.30	217	89	59	0	7	1	0
OMAHA	38	19	45	0	29	1	0.12	-0.03	0.12	2.80	136	1.09	96	88	68	0	7	1	0
SCOTTSBLUFF	44	16	49	10	30	0	0.08	-0.04	0.06	0.76	55	0.42	51	88	60	0	7	2	0
VALENTINE	45	12	54	2	29	3	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.54	65	0.34	68	83	59	0	7	0	0
NV ELY	38	16	45	6	27	-3	0.34	0.17	0.23	1.23	75	1.01	89	89	73	0	7	4	0
LAS VEGAS	60	43	65	40	52	0	0.06	-0.11	0.06	0.20	14	0.06	6	60	41	0	0	1	0
RENO	50	28	55	19	39	1	0.28	0.03	0.19	1.84	71	1.84	108	74	53	0	5	2	0
WINNEMUCCA	44	22	48	9	33	-3	0.46	0.32	0.32	2.19	110	2.18	183	90	66	0	7	3	0
NH CONCORD	40	17	49	6	29	6	0.07	-0.49	0.06	7.02	94	2.94	66	84	41	0	7	2	0
NJ NEWARK	46	31	53	20	38	5	0.20	-0.49	0.16	7.73	82	3.22	55	69	46	0	3	3	0
NM ALBUQUERQUE	49	29	55	25	39	-2	0.21	0.12	0.08	1.86	155	0.66	93	85	40	0	6	3	0
NY ALBANY	39	22	46	9	30	6	0.14	-0.38	0.10	6.20	95	2.44	64	87	50	0	7	3	0
BINGHAMTON	35	24	40	11	29	6	0.40	-0.21	0.28	6.65	93	3.54	86	85	61	0	7	4	0
BUFFALO	36	25	43	13	31	6	0.30	-0.28	0.12	8.67	102	5.05	107	86	63	0	7	4	0
ROCHESTER	37	24	43	15	31	6	0.47	-0.03	0.15	6.58	104	4.07	112	84	64	0	7	5	0
SYRACUSE	39	25	45	13	32	8	0.48	-0.02	0.28	7.04	100	4.56	116	83	56	0	7	4	0
NC ASHEVILLE	51	31	63	15	41	2	0.00	-0.93	0.00	9.31	95	4.20	65	75	69	0	3	0	0
CHARLOTTE	56	32	65	18	44	-1	0.08	-0.76	0.08	6.23	67	2.82	46	81	39	0	3	1	0
GREENSBORO	55	34	63	19	45	4	0.10	-0.64	0.10	5.21	61	2.19	40	80	32	0	2	1	0
HATTERAS	54	38	63	29	46	0	0.11	-0.82	0.07	10.03	77	6.87	81	84	53	0	1	2	0
RALEIGH	58	35	65	21	47	5	0.25	-0.58	0.25	4.66	50	2.61	42	75	38	0	2	1	0
WILMINGTON	59	35	67	24	47	-1	0.61	-0.27	0.49	3.27	31	2.69	39	88	41	0	2	2	0
ND BISMARCK	42	11	47	-7	27	9	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.77	66	0.30	41	83	59	0	7	0	0
DICKINSON	40	11	47	-2	26	5	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.24	24	0.12	18	88	41	0	7	0	0
FARGO	35	15	39	-3	25	11	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.95	58	0.59	55	75	53	0	7	1	0
GRAND FORKS	35	12	39	-2	23	10	0.01	-0.13	0.01	1.04	66	0.39	38	87	55	0	7	1	0
JAMESTOWN	39	11	45	-6	25	10	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.36	27	0.10	11	85	35	0	7	0	0
WILLISTON	36	10	47	-8	23	7	0.02	-0.06	0.01	0.30	23	0.12	16	90	66	0	7	2	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	38	25	47	13	31	3	0.41	-0.13	0.28	9.15	134	4.40	114	82	62	0	6	4	0
CINCINNATI	44	27	51	13	35	2	0.37	-0.28	0.17	12.60	161	6.08	133	86	62	0	5	3	0
CLEVELAND	38	28	46	17	33	5	0.22	-0.33	0.08	8.82	125	3.86	99	84	62	0	5	3	0
COLUMBUS	41	29	49	15	35	4	0.47	-0.05	0.31	10.33	151	4.89	126	86	62	0	5	3	0
DAYTON	41	26	47	12	33	3	0.22	-0.33	0.14	10.51	148	5.17	129	84	56	0	5	3	0
MANSFIELD	37	25	45	15	31	4	0.29	-0.23	0.19	9.62	133	4.53	114	91	63	0	6	3	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 18, 2012

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN 01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 01	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	38	25	45	17	31	5	0.32	-0.15	0.16	6.24	109	2.87	93	84	62	0	7	3	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	38	26	46	14	32	5	0.54	0.07	0.35	9.91	152	5.49	154	83	63	0	6	3	0
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	50	32	67	18	41	-1	0.42	0.08	0.17	4.97	128	3.11	156	92	59	0	3	6	0
OR TULSA	49	33	56	16	41	0	0.33	-0.10	0.20	3.35	67	1.90	74	87	69	0	3	3	0
OR ASTORIA	48	37	50	32	42	-2	1.54	-0.43	0.38	18.52	73	13.67	92	96	84	0	1	6	0
OR BURNS	42	23	49	17	33	3	0.00	-0.26	0.00	2.80	89	2.45	134	85	62	0	7	0	0
OR EUGENE	49	34	55	29	42	-1	0.49	-1.10	0.16	14.48	72	9.47	80	94	84	0	4	5	0
OR MEDFORD	49	33	56	27	41	-2	0.84	0.32	0.47	4.94	73	4.00	104	90	62	0	3	5	0
OR PENDLETON	47	30	54	27	39	1	0.18	-0.12	0.11	2.42	65	2.02	91	91	66	0	6	3	0
OR PORTLAND	47	38	53	33	42	-1	0.64	-0.40	0.25	10.54	78	8.03	103	90	79	0	0	6	0
OR SALEM	47	36	53	28	42	-1	0.58	-0.71	0.13	15.08	96	11.76	127	94	85	0	2	6	0
PA ALLENTOWN	44	25	51	17	35	6	0.24	-0.41	0.17	7.60	88	3.43	65	77	51	0	7	4	0
PA ERIE	38	28	45	19	33	5	0.83	0.28	0.80	10.90	142	5.64	144	81	65	0	5	3	1
PA MIDDLETOWN	45	27	52	19	36	5	0.28	-0.44	0.23	7.05	90	3.79	82	86	47	0	6	2	0
PA PHILADELPHIA	47	30	52	19	39	5	0.16	-0.47	0.16	7.47	88	3.10	60	70	43	0	2	1	0
PA PITTSBURGH	40	27	48	14	33	3	0.39	-0.17	0.28	7.11	101	4.64	112	85	55	0	5	2	0
PA WILKES-BARRE	39	27	46	15	33	5	0.23	-0.27	0.11	5.36	84	2.25	59	90	56	0	6	5	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	40	25	48	15	33	5	0.59	-0.04	0.49	7.46	100	3.78	84	84	58	0	7	4	0
RI PROVIDENCE	44	25	52	17	35	5	0.10	-0.73	0.07	7.60	71	3.65	55	74	43	0	6	3	0
SC BEAUFORT	63	37	74	23	50	0	0.71	-0.04	0.64	2.77	30	1.70	28	88	48	0	2	3	1
SC CHARLESTON	63	38	70	24	50	0	1.08	0.36	0.82	2.38	26	1.73	29	86	46	0	2	4	1
SC COLUMBIA	61	37	68	20	49	2	0.49	-0.43	0.37	3.37	32	2.26	32	82	51	0	2	2	0
SC GREENVILLE	57	34	66	20	45	1	0.23	-0.78	0.18	8.43	78	4.47	65	84	40	0	3	3	0
SD ABERDEEN	40	10	45	-8	25	7	0.02	-0.07	0.02	1.05	97	0.72	103	82	55	0	7	1	0
SD HURON	42	14	50	-1	28	8	0.04	-0.07	0.04	1.01	91	0.77	107	86	37	0	7	1	0
SD RAPID CITY	45	13	51	8	29	2	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.61	63	0.32	56	80	36	0	7	0	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	39	14	44	-3	26	6	0.03	-0.06	0.03	1.40	112	0.78	107	84	56	0	7	1	0
TN BRISTOL	52	32	63	15	42	5	0.45	-0.37	0.45	10.54	117	6.44	115	88	39	0	2	1	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	55	34	66	19	44	1	0.34	-0.82	0.20	15.27	116	8.74	104	86	63	0	2	6	0
TN KNOXVILLE	52	34	62	16	43	2	0.69	-0.26	0.58	12.55	109	7.64	109	84	51	0	2	2	1
TN MEMPHIS	51	36	59	22	44	0	0.65	-0.40	0.35	12.38	99	3.83	56	83	50	0	2	4	0
TN NASHVILLE	51	33	60	18	42	1	0.48	-0.39	0.19	11.00	103	6.75	110	85	47	0	2	4	0
TX ABILENE	56	38	72	26	47	-1	1.58	1.31	0.86	6.40	225	4.47	283	93	68	0	2	5	1
TX AMARILLO	49	25	67	16	37	-3	0.23	0.12	0.13	2.13	142	0.59	66	94	57	0	7	2	0
TX AUSTIN	63	43	80	29	53	-1	1.90	1.42	1.10	16.00	293	11.11	368	90	69	0	1	5	2
TX BEAUMONT	64	51	71	33	57	2	3.99	3.19	2.66	18.19	137	14.19	176	92	68	0	0	4	2
TX BROWNSVILLE	76	61	87	55	68	6	0.79	0.49	0.53	5.27	159	3.72	168	98	80	0	0	5	1
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	71	55	83	44	63	4	0.44	-0.02	0.29	5.02	112	3.85	141	92	79	0	0	5	0
TX DEL RIO	64	44	77	31	54	-2	1.13	0.89	0.63	2.65	142	1.67	149	97	64	0	1	5	1
TX EL PASO	60	38	64	30	49	-1	0.02	-0.06	0.02	1.42	99	0.68	103	68	30	0	1	1	0
TX FORT WORTH	57	42	76	25	50	1	1.71	1.15	1.40	12.41	217	8.06	257	92	59	0	1	5	1
TX GALVESTON	64	53	70	37	59	2	3.95	3.32	2.85	14.70	156	10.29	174	95	77	0	0	6	2
TX HOUSTON	63	49	71	34	56	1	3.14	2.41	1.89	15.36	165	11.08	197	88	71	0	0	5	1
TX LUBBOCK	51	30	69	18	41	-2	0.49	0.32	0.31	2.04	130	0.52	58	92	64	0	4	4	0
TX MIDLAND	56	34	72	26	45	-3	0.20	0.06	0.08	2.83	190	1.20	143	87	56	0	2	3	0
TX SAN ANGELO	58	38	73	27	48	-1	2.69	2.39	1.31	7.00	288	6.00	403	86	62	0	1	5	2
TX SAN ANTONIO	63	45	80	32	54	0	2.54	2.11	1.35	12.26	263	9.42	348	93	60	0	1	4	2
TX VICTORIA	65	50	78	38	58	2	2.02	1.52	1.15	6.37	103	5.02	134	96	83	0	0	5	2
TX WACO	59	41	75	25	50	0	2.62	2.02	1.68	11.99	199	7.03	215	92	73	0	1	5	2
TX WICHITA FALLS	55	36	70	26	45	0	0.54	0.17	0.20	4.31	119	2.86	147	89	80	0	2	3	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	45	30	48	25	38	4	0.46	0.16	0.39	2.36	70	2.33	108	87	55	0	3	2	0
VT BURLINGTON	37	24	43	5	30	11	0.05	-0.34	0.03	4.45	80	2.22	67	81	46	0	6	3	0
VA LYNCHBURG	51	30	60	15	41	4	0.11	-0.63	0.11	7.40	85	2.79	51	74	34	0	3	1	0
VA NORFOLK	53	35	60	22	44	2	0.32	-0.48	0.32	4.79	53	3.23	54	82	41	0	2	1	0
VA RICHMOND	54	31	61	18	43	4	0.19	-0.51	0.19	4.73	56	2.70	51	83	40	0	3	1	0
VA ROANOKE	53	34	64	19	44	6	0.14	-0.60	0.14	6.51	81	2.32	45	62	40	0	2	1	0
WA WASH/DULLES	49	28	59	17	38	4	0.20	-0.46	0.20	7.00	90	2.54	53	74	46	0	5	1	0
WA OLYMPIA	46	36	51	30	41	1	1.68	0.12	0.92	15.93	81	11.24	96	96	88	0	2	6	1
WA QUILLAYUTE	47	37	49	29	42	0	2.39	-0.73	0.76	28.41	78	20.51	94	98	90	0	2	6	2
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	46	38	50	33	42	-1	1.59	0.54	0.65	11.56	85	9.32	118	94	88	0	0	5	1
WA SPOKANE	37	28	42	24	33	1	0.32	-0.04	0.20	3.60	72	2.59	94	99	78	0	6	4	0
WA YAKIMA	47	26	53	22	36	1	0.13	-0.06	0.11	1.97	64	1.63	96	88	75	0	7	2	0
WV BECKLEY	44	27	56	10	35	2	0.44	-0.27	0.37	8.90	110	4.89	97	82	54	0	6	3	0
WV CHARLESTON	47	29	56	16	38	2	0.28	-0.48	0.22	6.64	78	3.21	62	83	49	0	5	2	0
WV ELKINS	43	24	53	9	34	3	0.27	-0.50	0.25	6.39	73	2.65	49	87	43	0	5	2	0
WV HUNTINGTON	47	29	56	15	38	2	0.31	-0.43	0.21	6.67	79	3.34	66	83	47	0	4	2	0
WI EAU CLAIRE	34	17	41	4	26	8	0.05	-0.12	0.03	1.81	71	0.61	40	93	54	0	7	3	0
WI GREEN BAY	35	21	42	6	28	8	0.08	-0.14	0.05	2.97	92	1.57	87	87	58	0	7	3	0
WI LA CROSSE	38	21	45	11	30	8	0.12	-0.11	0.12	2.61	85	1.20	66	88	50	0	7	1	0
WI MADISON	40	22	48	11	31	9	0.14	-0.16	0.11	3.81	103	1.58	78	79	56	0	7	2	0
WI MILWAUKEE	39	25	48	14	32	7	0.06	-0.34	0.03	3.70	72	1.47	51	76	53	0	5	3	0
WY CASPER	36	16	40	8	26	0	0.03	-0.11	0.03	1.48	97	0.77	85	80	60	0	7	1	0
WY CHEYENNE	35	13	38	5	24	-5	0.07	-0.01	0.04	1.09	97	0.66	100	79	62	0	7	3	0
WY LANDER	40	18	44	13	29	4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.75	127	0.78	101	82	36	0	7	0	0
WY SHERIDAN	41	16	49	4	29	2	0.03	-0.09	0.03	1.07	60	0.49	45	84	66	0	7	1	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

February 13 – 19, 2012

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

Temperatures west of the Rocky Mountains were cooler than normal during the week. In contrast, temperatures averaged more than 10°F above normal in some locations across the Northern Grain Plains, Great Lakes, and New England. Precipitation was scarce across much of the country, but portions of Texas and the Gulf Coast received more than four times the weekly normal rainfall with some locations reporting more than 5 inches of rain.

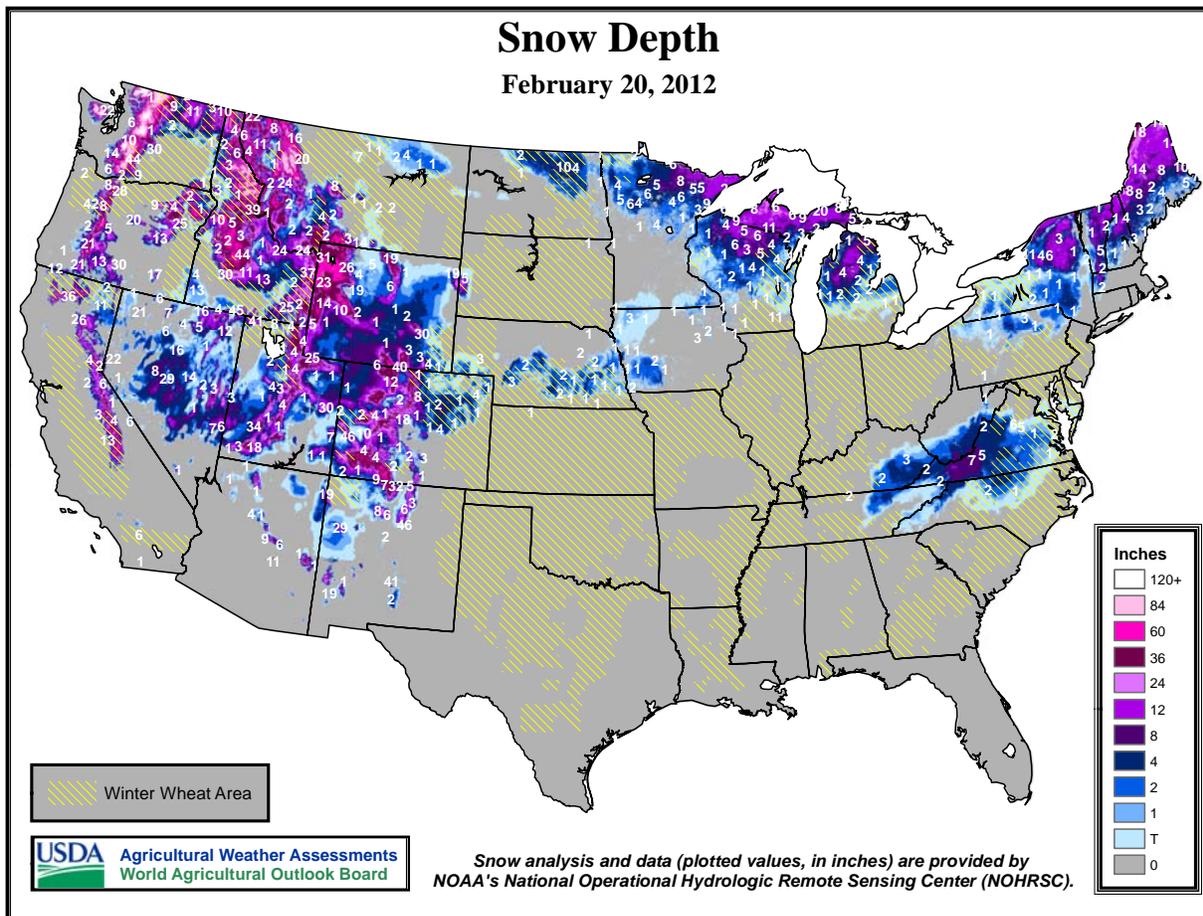
Temperatures and rainfall amounts varied across Florida during the week. Central and northeastern Florida temperatures dropped well below freezing, with some frost damage reported. In the Panhandle, some locations received more than 3 inches of rain. Sugarcane harvest was winding down, while fields in the north were being prepared for planting. In Flagler County, some damage was reported in potato fields due to low temperatures. Producers irrigated fruit and vegetable fields constantly due to drought conditions. Low overnight temperatures have delayed harvest and crop maturity for strawberries in central Florida. Harvest volumes for tangelos and early, mid-season, and Navel oranges declined, while grapefruit, tangerine, temple, and Valencia orange harvest began to gain speed. Heavy and widespread citrus bloom was observed on trees in southern Hendry County, signaling the natural start of next season's crop.

Precipitation fell across much of Texas, with some acreage in North Texas and the Panhandle receiving as much as 5 inches of

snow. Dry conditions persisted in the High Plains and Trans-Pecos, where high winds dried out any moisture received. Wheat and oat crop conditions improved with recent precipitation. In the Blacklands, some crops were maturing earlier than normal, while fields in the High Plains were in need of additional moisture. Field preparations continued for corn, cotton, and sorghum. Some fruit growers were concerned by trees budding earlier than normal. In the Trans-Pecos, chile land was being prepared.

Temperatures in Arizona were below normal during the week, with 16 of 21 weather stations across the state reporting precipitation. Alfalfa hay conditions remained mostly fair to good, as harvest continued in a few locations. Small grain seeding was nearing completion. A variety of fruit and vegetable crops continued to be shipped from central and western growers.

A series of storm systems in California brought widespread showers to the entire state. Irrigated grain crops showed exceptional development, while dryland fields were developing well but still in need of more precipitation. Rice fields were drained, while other fields were prepped for spring cotton and corn planting. Maintenance activities continued in stone fruit orchards. Early bloom was reported in plum and apricot trees, while almond trees were blooming across the state. Carrots were planted in Kern County, while broccoli was harvested in Stanislaus County.



International Weather and Crop Summary

February 12-18, 2012

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Arctic air retreated, allowing favorably milder weather to return to central and western Europe.

WESTERN FSU: Despite bitter cold, winter crops remained adequately insulated by a moderate to deep snowpack.

MIDDLE EAST: Widespread, locally heavy snow maintained excellent prospects for winter grains from Turkey into northern Iran.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Locally heavy rain in the east contrasted with increasingly dry conditions in the west.

SOUTH ASIA: Cool weather continued to favor filling winter wheat and rapeseed in northern India.

EAST ASIA: Rainfall continued to aid moisture reserves for spring green-up and planting activities set to begin soon.

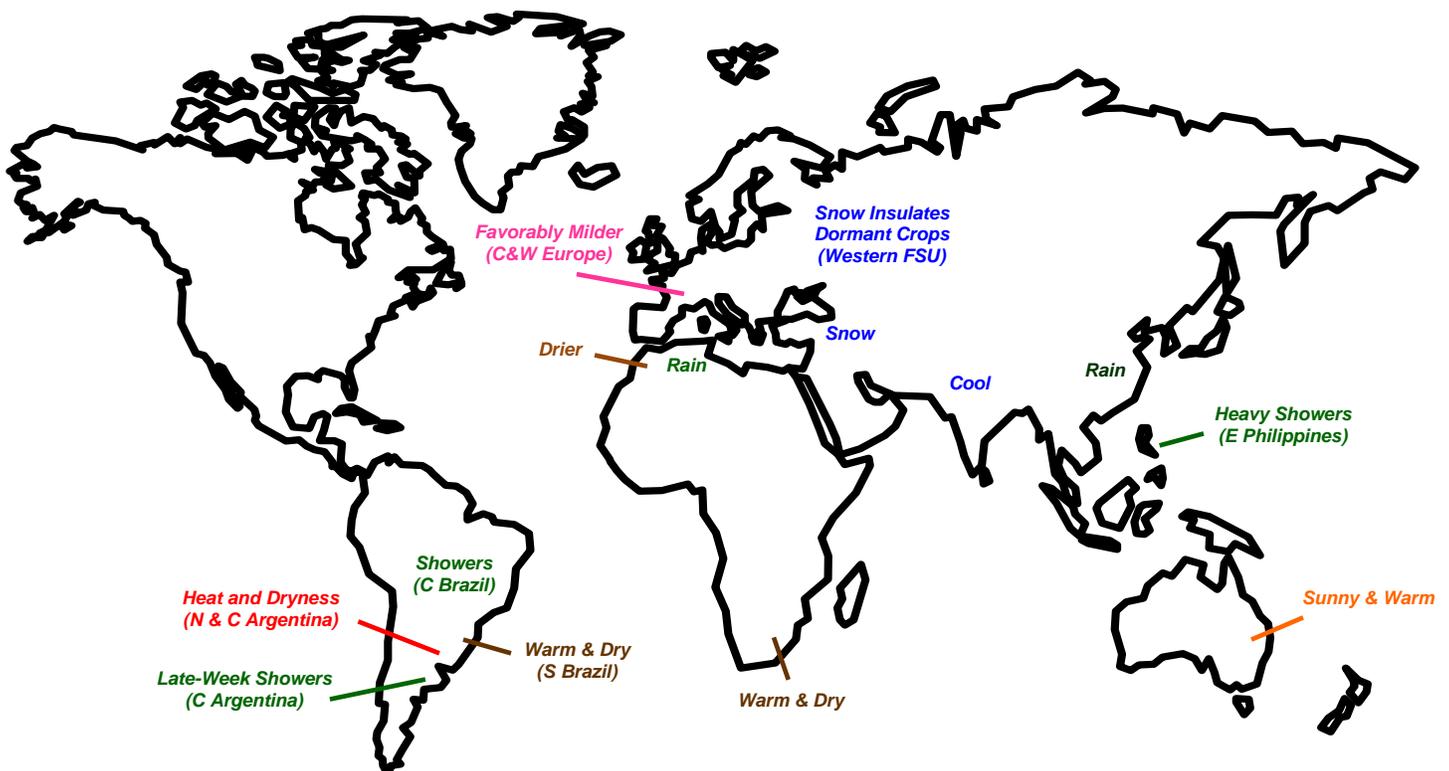
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Heavy showers returned to the eastern Philippines, ensuring abundant moisture supplies for rice and corn during the first half of the year.

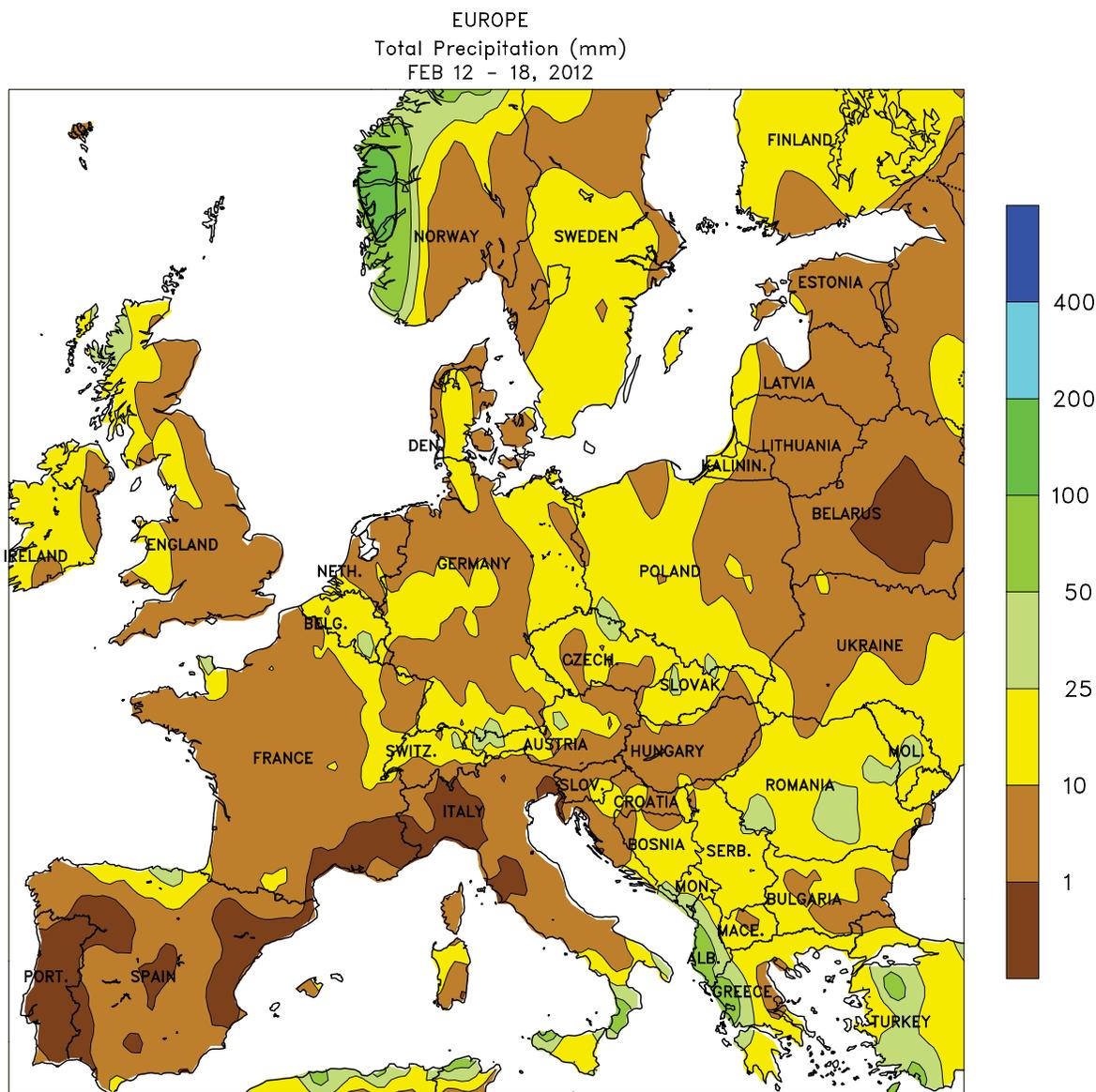
AUSTRALIA: Mostly sunny skies and seasonably warm weather favored summer crop development.

SOUTH AFRICA: Warm, dry weather dominated the region, reducing moisture for rain-fed summer crops

ARGENTINA: Heat and dryness renewed stress on immature summer crops.

BRAZIL: Unseasonable warmth and dryness persisted in some southern production areas, worsening prospects for corn and soybeans.





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

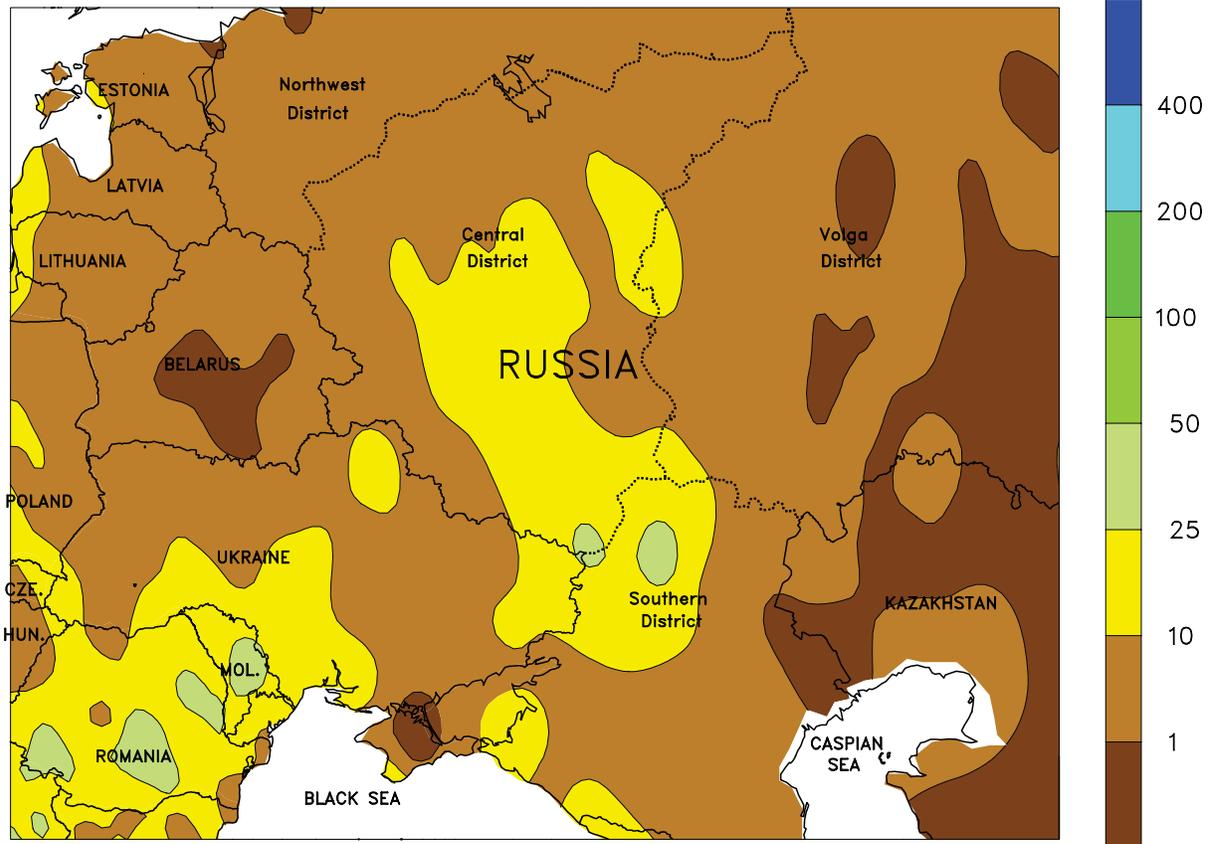


EUROPE

Arctic air gradually retreated from central and western Europe, while cold, snowy conditions prevailed in the east. Early in the week, unseasonable cold continued to pose a risk to unprotected winter grains and oilseeds from northern France (-15 to -10°C) into central Germany (-20 to -15°C) and western Poland (-23 to -17°C). However, the cold was rapidly replaced by much milder conditions, with above-freezing temperatures easing crop stress and melting the region’s protective snow cover by week’s end. Much of the precipitation from central Germany westward fell in the form of light to moderate rain (2-25 mm). Farther east,

additional snow (5-30 mm liquid equivalent) fell from central Poland into the Balkans, maintaining a deep snowpack in primary winter crop areas. Meanwhile, dry, cool weather prevailed over Italy; Italy’s recent record-setting snowfall began to melt, improving soil moisture for winter wheat. Unfavorably dry conditions persisted on the Iberian Peninsula, with season-to-date (since September 1) precipitation totaling 50 percent of normal in key wheat and barley areas. Rain will be needed soon in Spain to ensure adequate soil moisture as winter grains approach reproduction.

WESTERN FSU
 Total Precipitation (mm)
 FEB 12 - 18, 2012



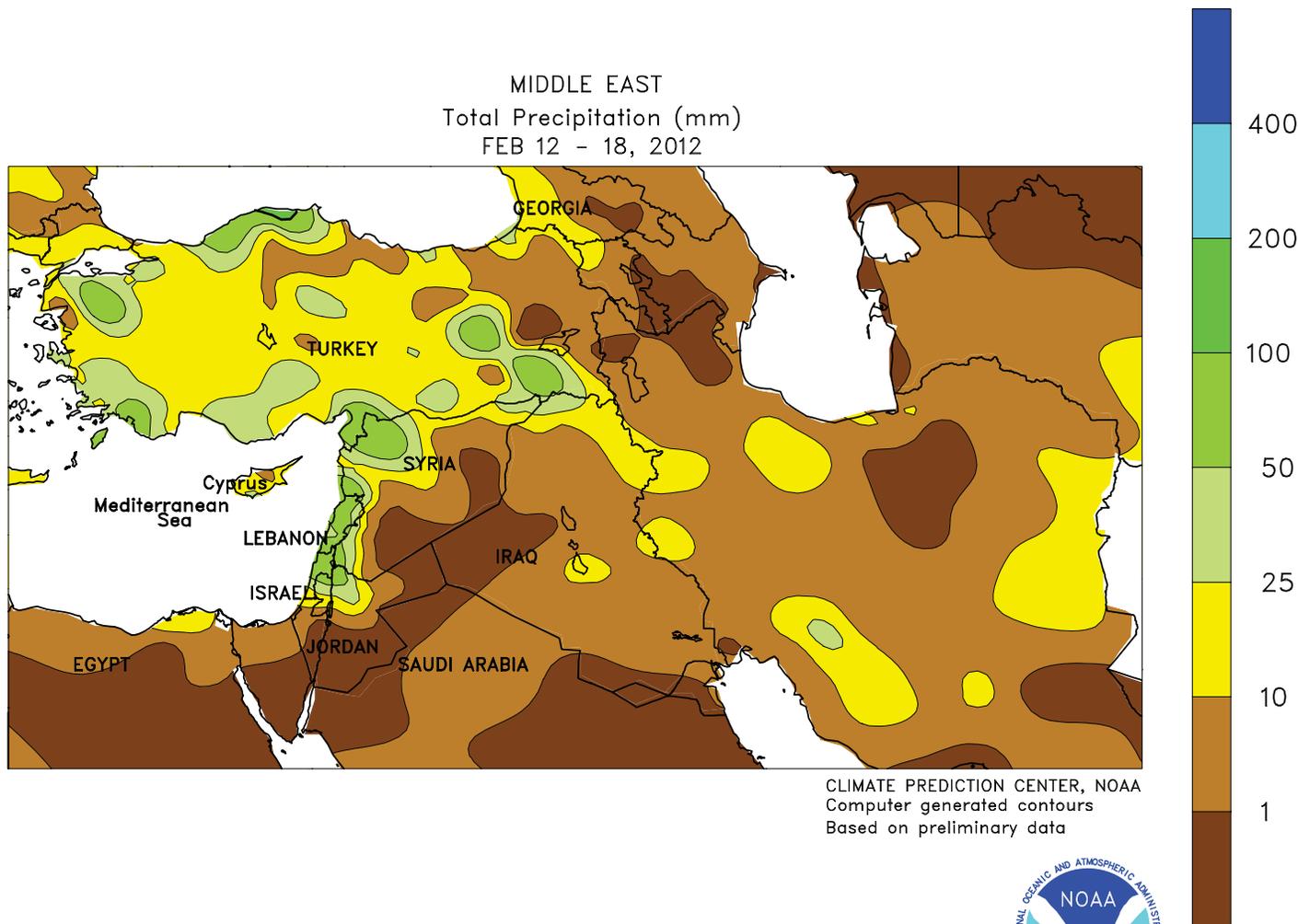
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
 Computer generated contours
 Based on preliminary data



WESTERN FSU

Bitter cold remained entrenched over the region, with additional snow falling in western and central crop districts. Despite a slight moderation, temperatures averaged 5 to 12°C below normal from Belarus and Ukraine into Russia. Early in the week, nighttime readings dropped consistently below -20°C (locally as low as -33°C) in Belarus and Ukraine, although most major winter crop areas were covered by at least 25 cm of snow.

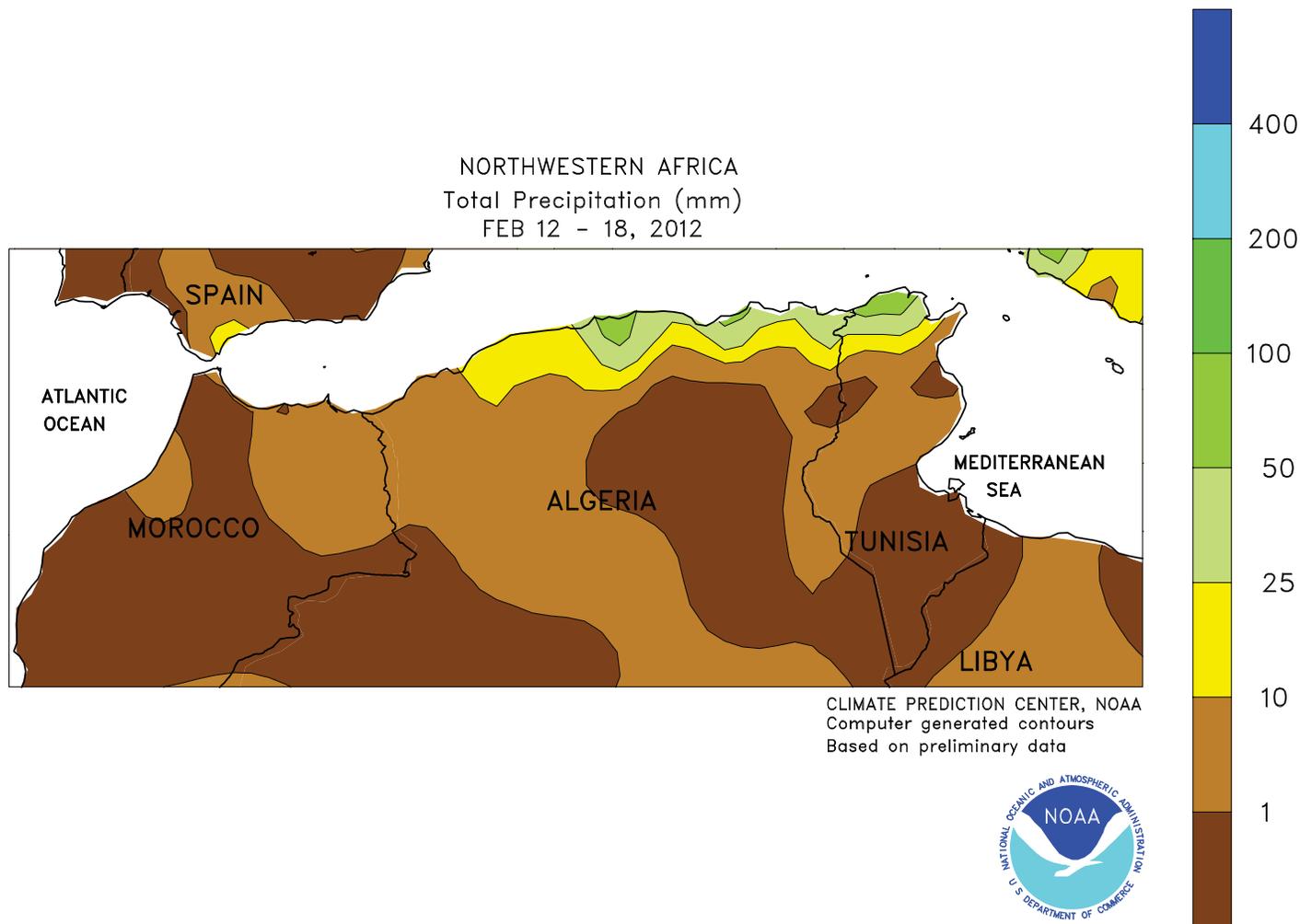
Russia’s primary winter crops were also protected by 25 cm or more of snow, with nighttime temperatures plunging below -30°C (locally as low as -37°C) from southern portions of the Central and Volga Districts into the northern and western Southern District. Additional snow (5-30 mm liquid equivalent) was reported from western Ukraine into western and central Russia, while the Volga District remained dry.



MIDDLE EAST

Slow-moving Mediterranean storms continued to bring widespread rain and snow to the region. From Turkey into northern Iran, widespread, locally heavy snow (10-75 mm liquid equivalent) provided dormant winter grains additional insulation. Temperatures on Turkey’s Anatolia Plateau dropped as low as -18°C, although a deep snowpack (30 cm or more) kept crops adequately protected. In northern Iran, light to moderate snow (2-15 mm liquid

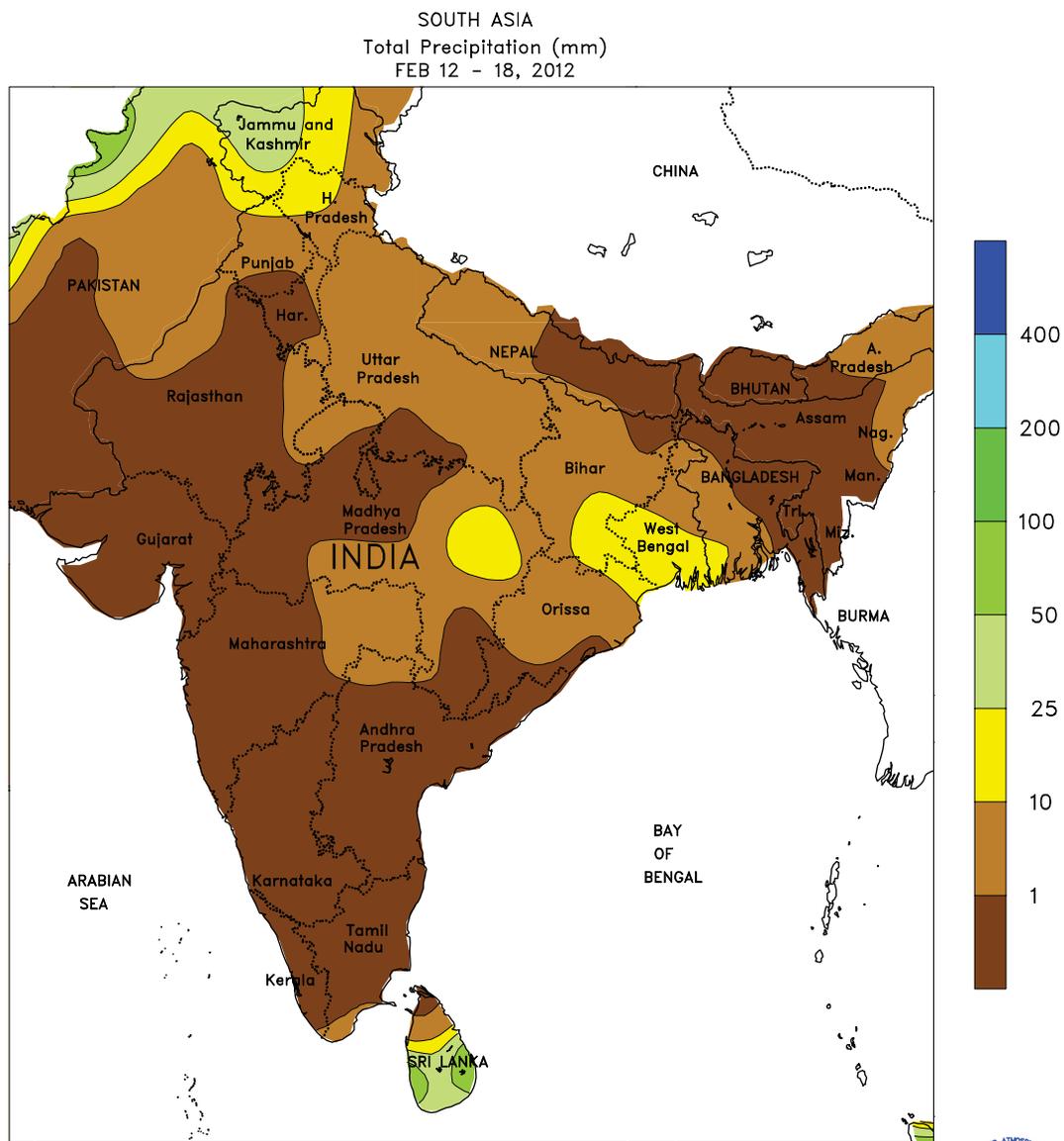
equivalent) maintained favorable overwintering conditions for dormant barley and wheat. Farther south, showers and thunderstorms from the eastern Mediterranean Coast (25-60 mm) into northern Iraq and western Iran (2-15 mm) boosted irrigation reserves and soil moisture for wheat and barley. Overall, winter crop prospects remained excellent due to timely autumn planting moisture and abundant winter rain and snow.



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Unseasonably cold weather lingered, while eastern rain contrasted with western dryness. The remnants of a modified arctic air mass maintained unseasonably cold conditions (3 to 6°C below normal) across the wheat belt, with nighttime freezes (-6 to -2°C) posing a risk to unharvested citrus and other temperature-sensitive specialty crops. Winter wheat and barley, which are still mostly in

the vegetative stage, were likely able to withstand the cold. Moderate to heavy rain (10-60 mm) was reported north-central Algeria into northern Tunisia, boosting soil moisture for winter grains. In contrast, dry weather in Morocco reduced moisture reserves for vegetative wheat and barley, with rain needed over the upcoming weeks as crops enter reproduction.



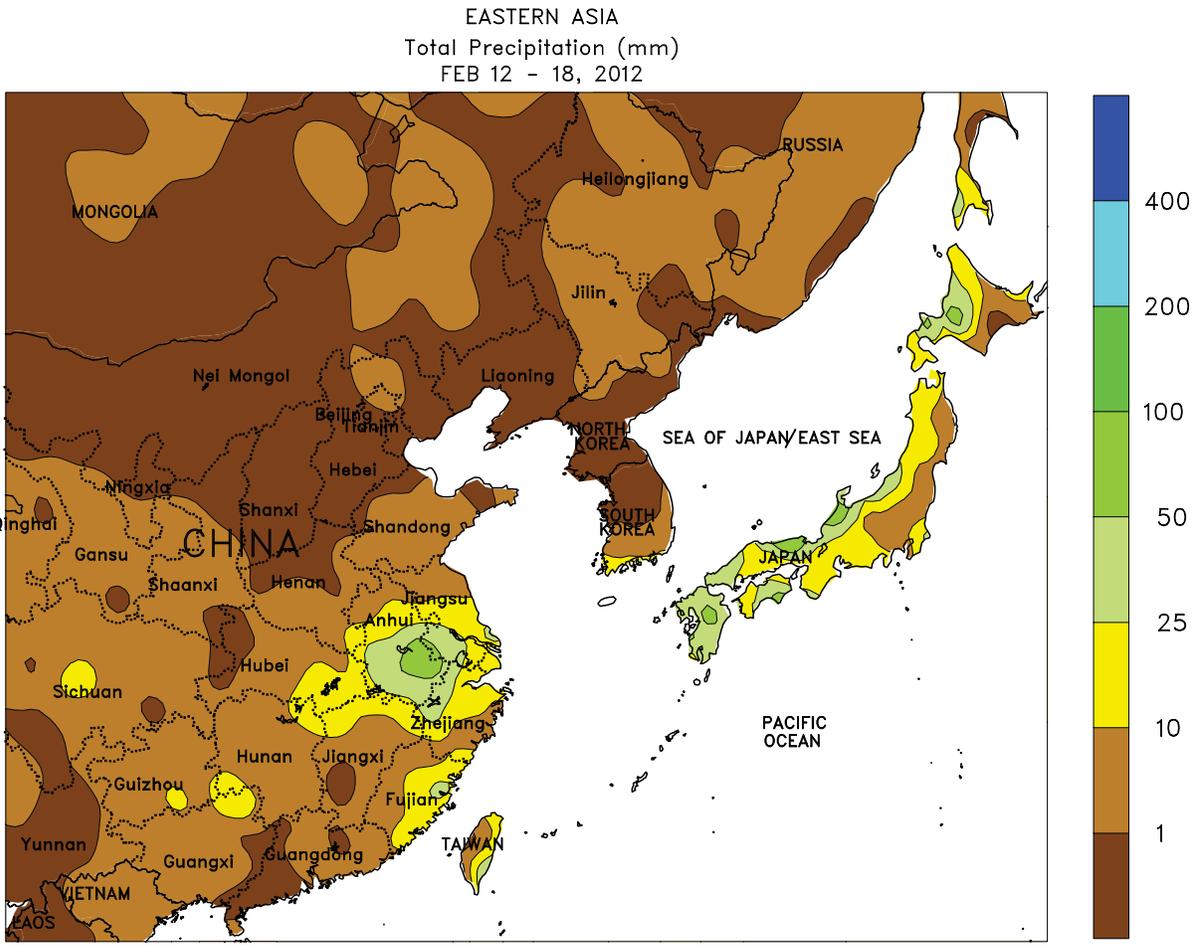
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



SOUTH ASIA

Somewhat warmer weather prevailed during the week in northern India, although temperatures continued to average below 20°C. The sunny, cool conditions during

the growing season have been reportedly ideal for winter wheat and rapeseed — both likely filling at this point.



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

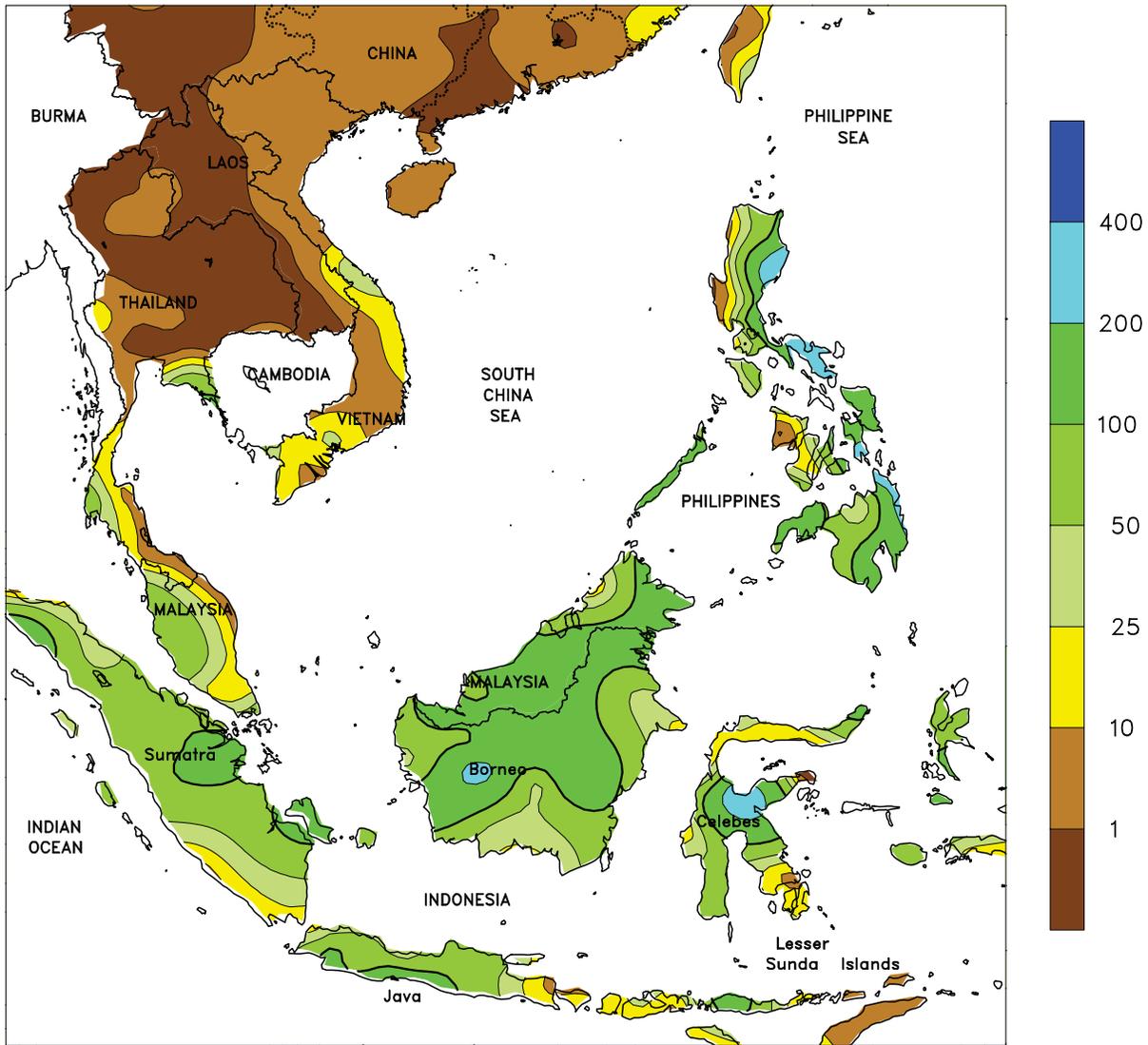


EASTERN ASIA

Light showers moved through eastern China during the first half of the week. Weekly rainfall amounts were generally less than 10 mm across the Yangtze Valley and into southern China, although upwards of 50 mm was reported in southern Anhui. The rainfall kept favorable moisture reserves for dormant winter rapeseed — likely

to begin green-up in the next few weeks — and early double-crop rice transplanting set to begin soon. The weather was quite mild as well, with minimum temperatures remaining above freezing for most of the week. By the end of the period, however, temperatures returned to seasonable levels.

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
FEB 12 - 18, 2012



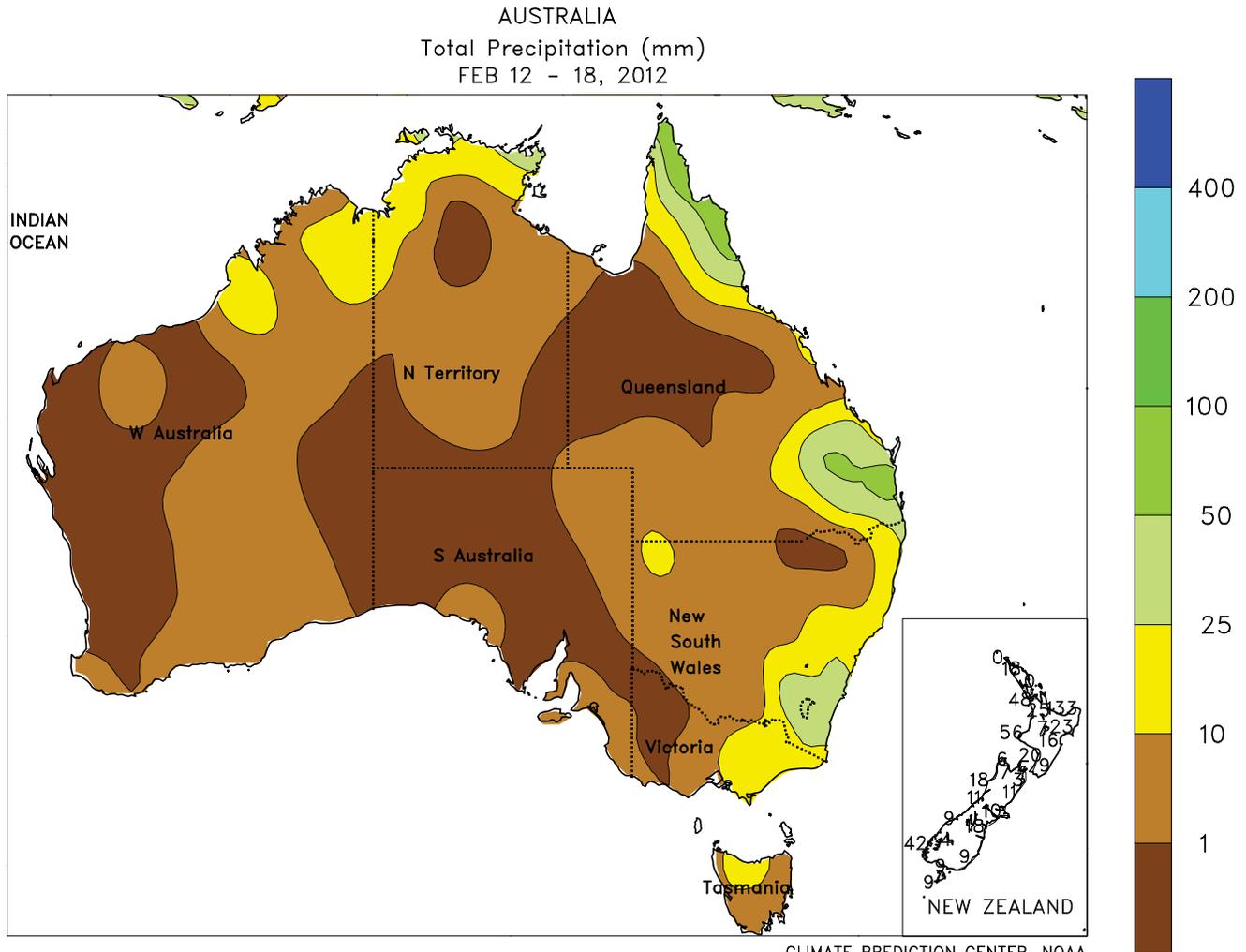
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Wet weather returned to much of the eastern Philippines, with rainfall amounts over 200 mm common along the eastern coastline and isolated reports of over 350 mm in eastern Luzon. Flooding appeared isolated and the heavy showers were seen as mainly favorable for moisture supplies utilized by rice and corn during the first half of the year. In Vietnam, cool weather with light passing showers

caused minimal delays in spring rice transplanting across the Red River Delta. Meanwhile, warm, dry conditions benefited spring rice harvesting in the Mekong River Delta in the south. Across Malaysia and Indonesia, seasonably heavy showers (50-200 mm) boosted moisture supplies for oil palm, while rainfall (25-100 mm) in Java, Indonesia favored filling rice.



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

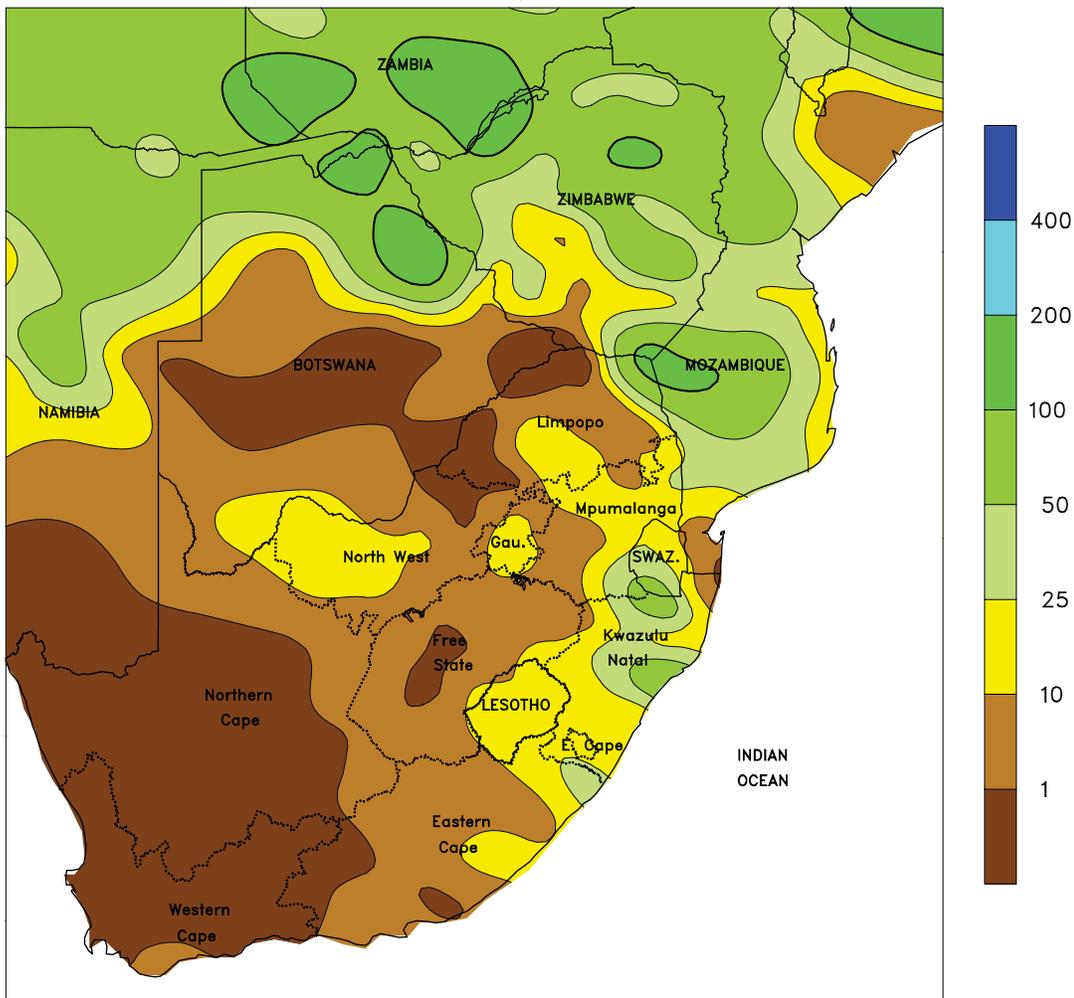


AUSTRALIA

Mostly sunny skies and seasonably warm weather favored cotton and sorghum development in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland. Passing showers (5-25 mm or more) soaked crops locally, but most areas had

generally dry weather, aiding crop development in the wake of recent heavy rains. Temperatures in eastern Australia were generally seasonable, averaging within 1°C of normal.

SOUTH AFRICA
Total Precipitation (mm)
FEB 12 - 18, 2012



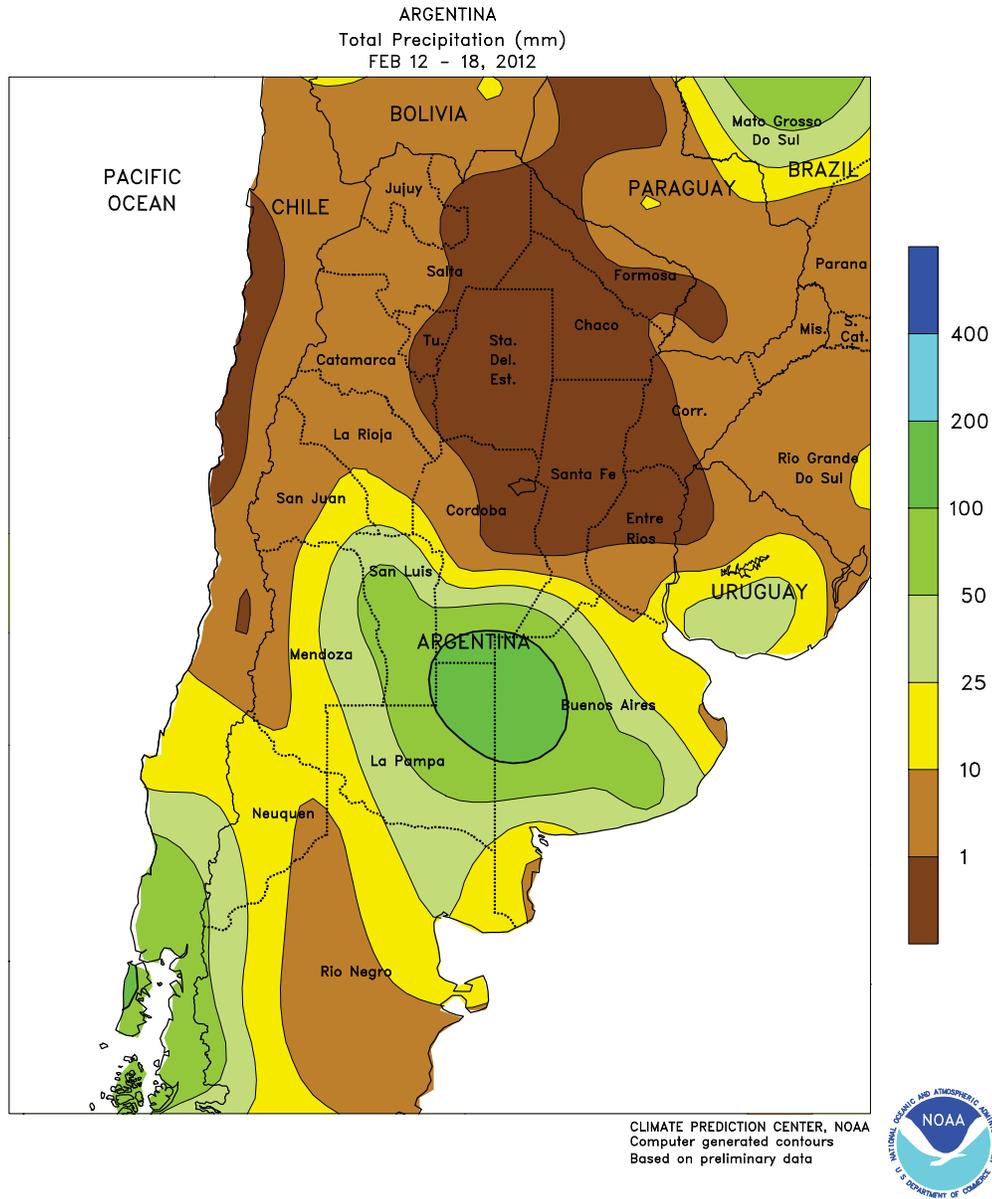
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



SOUTH AFRICA

Dryness and summer warmth dominated the entire region for much of the week, reducing moisture for corn and other rain-fed summer crops. Scattered, generally light showers (rainfall totaling below 10 mm in most areas) developed toward the end of the week in the corn belt, bringing some local relief from dryness, and helping to lower temperatures to more seasonable levels, but failing to provide significant moisture to reproductive to filling crops. Prior to the onset of the rain, daytime highs reached the lower to middle 30s

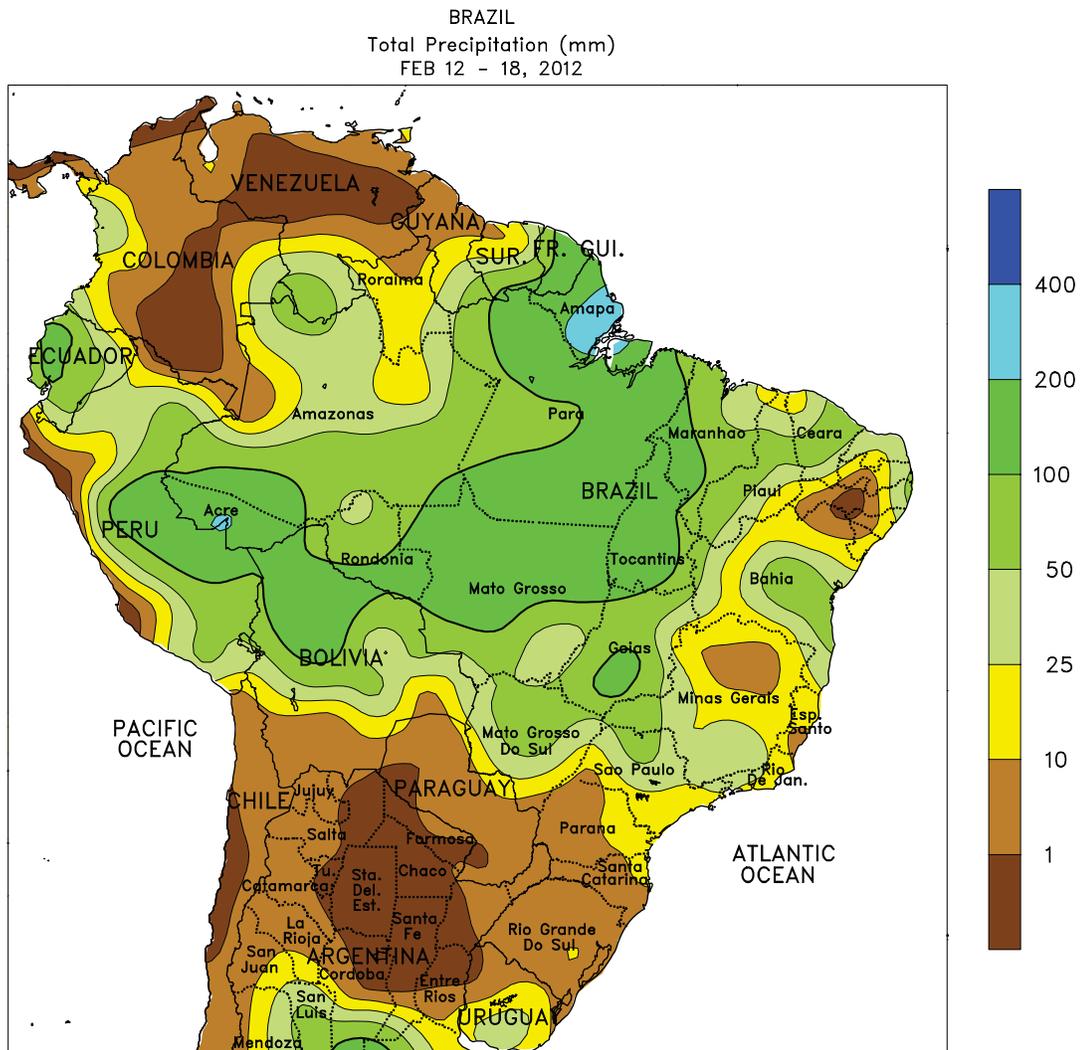
(degrees C) across the corn belt. The unfavorably dry, warm weather also compounded problems with current drying trend in the rain-fed sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal. In the Cape Provinces, the increased sunshine promoted development of irrigated corn, cotton, and tree and vine crops in the absence of stressful heat; weekly average temperatures were near to slightly below normal and daytime highs were generally confined to the lower and middle 30s.



ARGENTINA

Following last week's beneficial rain, unseasonable warmth and dryness returned to the region, renewing stress on summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton. Virtually no rain fell in the main soybean and corn production areas of central Argentina (central Cordoba to Entre Rios and northeastern Buenos Aires), which saw daytime highs rise into the middle 30s (degrees C) on several days. Similar conditions prevailed throughout the north; most areas recorded little to no rain and highs approaching 40°C were

reported as far south as Santa Fe and Cordoba. Showers (10-25 mm or more) brought some localized relief to crops in southern Cordoba, La Pampa, and central Buenos Aires during the latter part of the week; wetter weather had begun to develop in northwestern agricultural areas in and around Salta, but beneficial rain had not yet reached the main production areas of central Argentina (additional information will appear in next week's *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*).



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

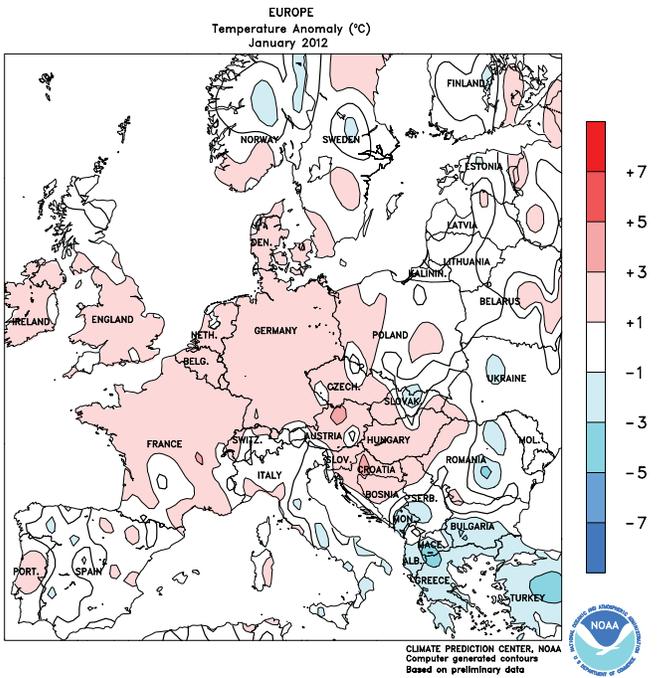
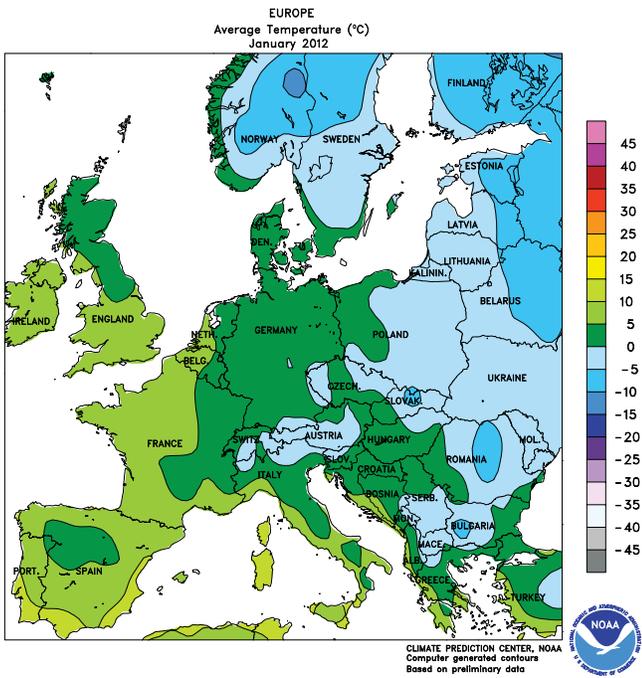
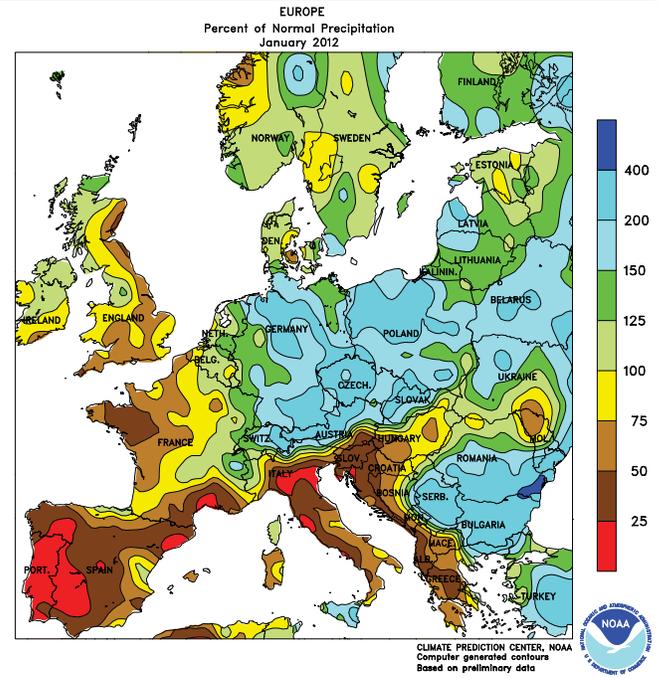
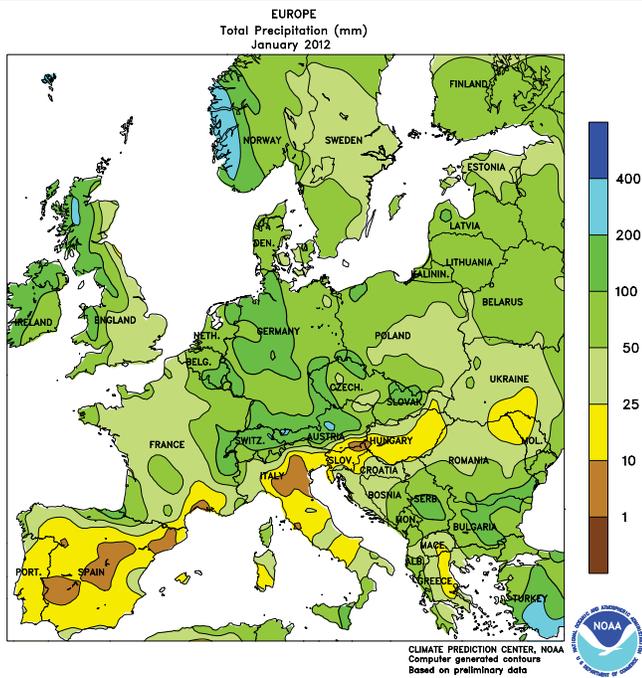


BRAZIL

Unseasonable warmth and dryness continued to dominate portions of southern Brazil, sustaining stress on immature corn and soybeans and reducing moisture for germination of second-season (safrinha) corn. Rainfall totaled less than 10 mm from Rio Grande do Sul to southern Mato Grosso do Sul, and daytime highs commonly reached the middle 30s (degrees C). Additional rain is needed soon to prevent further declines in yield potential, especially in Rio Grande do Sul, where the majority of crops are planted later and may still benefit from additional moisture. Elsewhere, late-week showers (locally in excess of 25 mm) brought some

relief from an extended period of dryness to sugarcane and other crops in western Sao Paulo. Meanwhile, seasonably heavy rain (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) returned to the Center-West and northeastern interior farming areas (Mato Grosso eastward to western Bahia) after a brief respite. Weekly average temperatures were generally seasonable in these wetter areas, with daytime highs mostly in the upper 20s and lower 30s. Mostly dry weather continued along the northeastern coast, allowing seasonal fieldwork, including late sugarcane and cocoa harvesting, to advance.

January International Temperature and Precipitation Maps

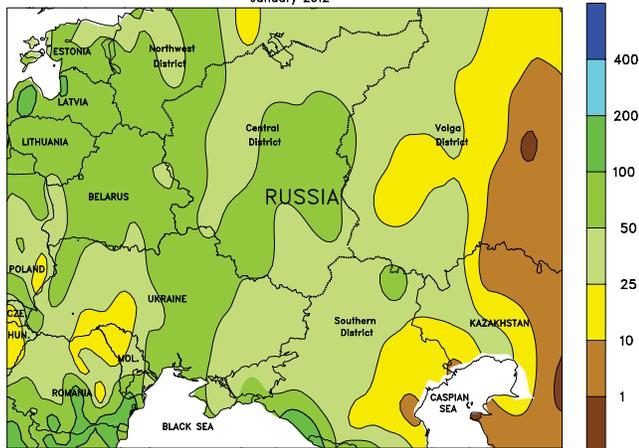


EUROPE

Above-normal temperatures and precipitation in January across central and northern Europe maintained favorable overwintering conditions for dormant winter grains and oilseeds. Precipitation totaled 100 to more than 200 percent of normal from eastern France into Poland and the Balkans, although Hungary was drier than normal. In contrast, drier-than-normal conditions persisted in Spain (less than 50

percent of normal) and Italy (locally less than 25 percent of normal), reducing soil moisture and irrigation reserves for wheat and barley. January featured milder-than-normal weather across most of the continent, with temperatures averaging 1 to 3°C above normal. However, sharply colder air arrived in early February, threatening exposed wheat and rapeseed.

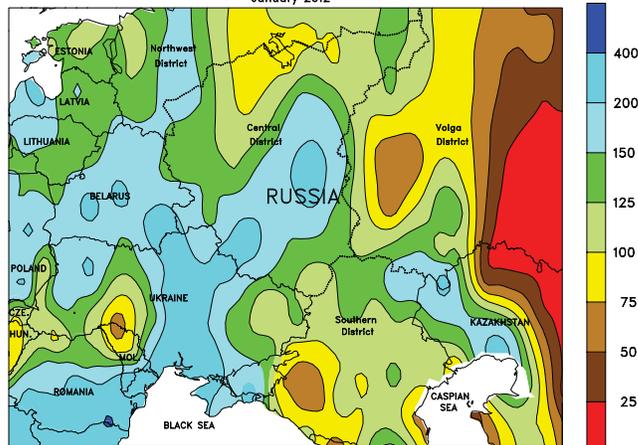
WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
January 2012



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



WESTERN FSU
Percent of Normal Precipitation
January 2012



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



WESTERN FSU
Average Temperature (°C)
January 2012



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



WESTERN FSU
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
January 2012



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

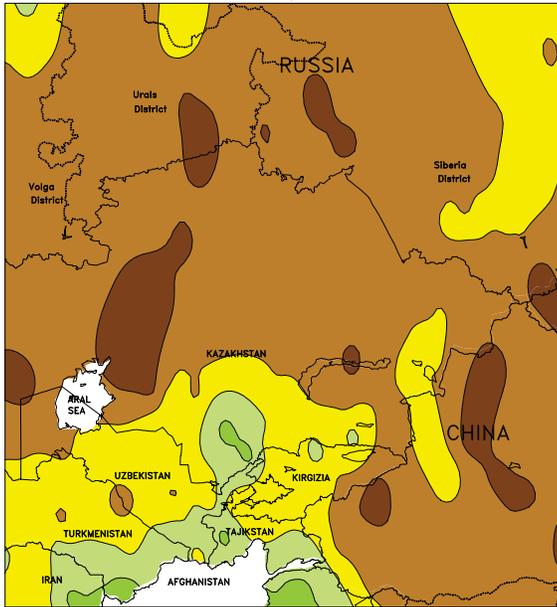


WESTERN FSU

In January, seasonably cold weather settled across Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus. Frequent snowfall provided adequate protection to dormant winter crops from winterkill, while temperatures consistently below freezing reduced the risk of heaving or ice crusting. Bitter cold overspread the region late in

the month, with nighttime reading dropping below -25°C by early February. Some winter grains in southern Ukraine may have suffered some burnback or winterkill due to an initially shallow, patchy snow cover, while winterkill concerns across the rest of the region were generally minor due to a deep snowpack.

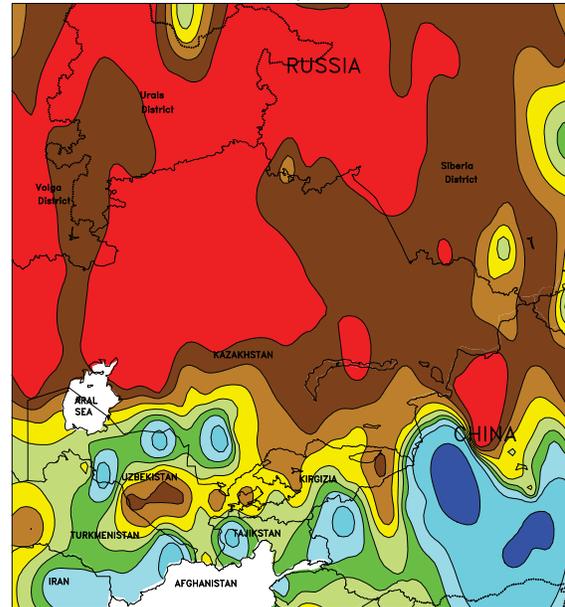
EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
January 2012



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



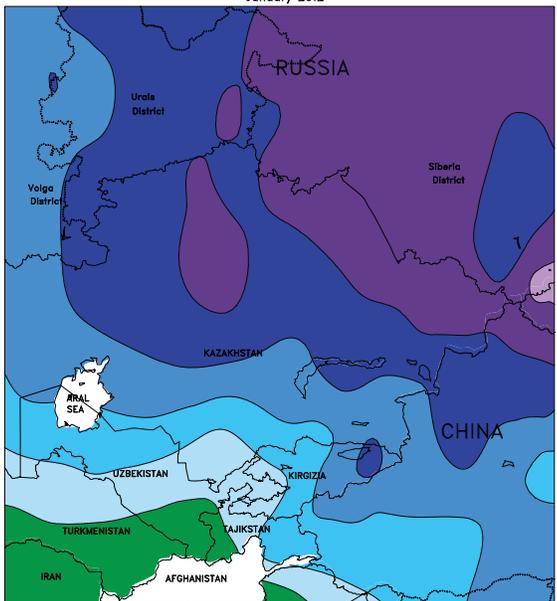
EASTERN FSU
Percent of Normal Precipitation
January 2012



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



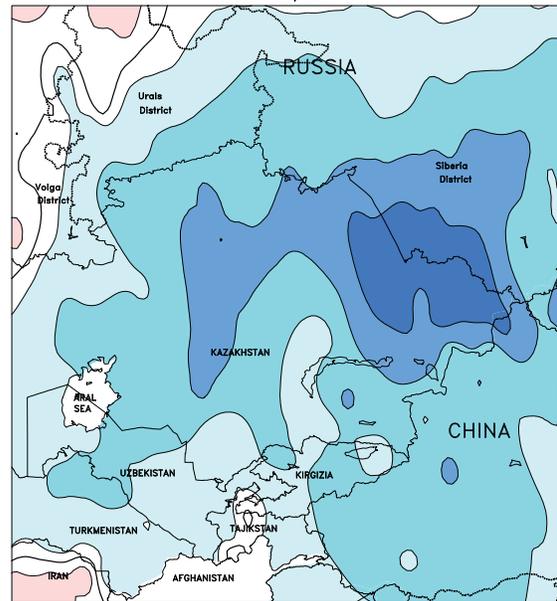
EASTERN FSU
Average Temperature (°C)
January 2012



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



EASTERN FSU
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
January 2012



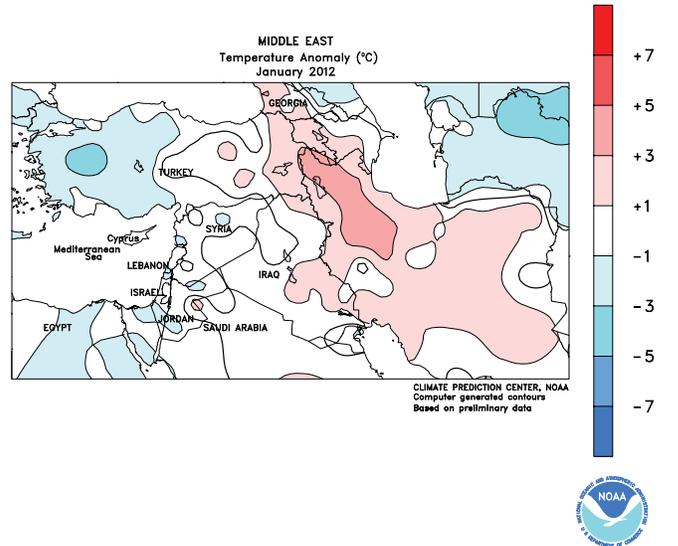
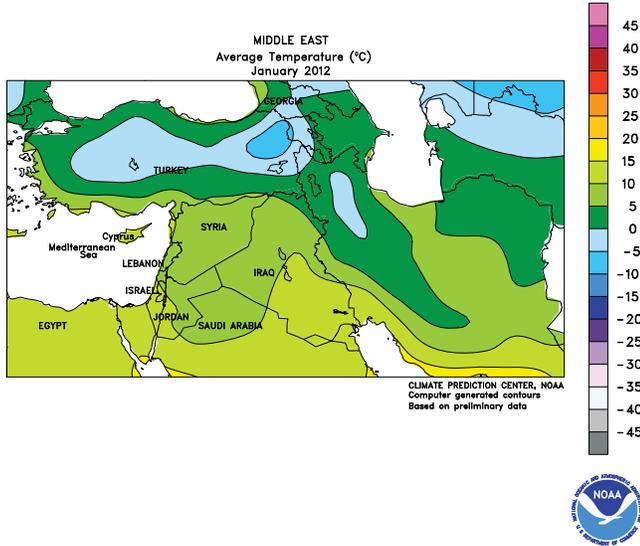
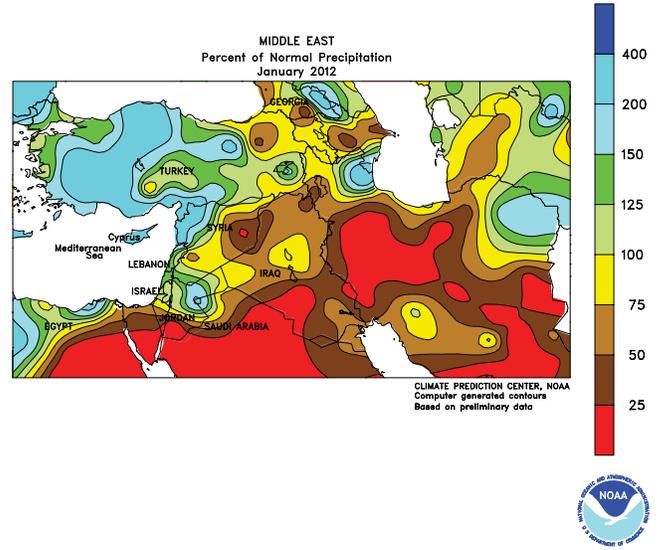
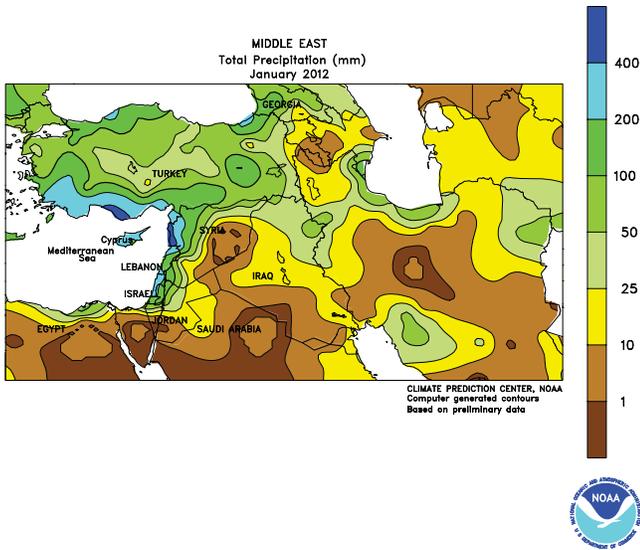
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



EASTERN FSU

In January, bitterly cold, dry weather prevailed over Kazakhstan and Russia. Temperatures averaged up to 8°C below normal in eastern Kazakhstan and southwestern portions of the Siberia District, with nighttime readings plunging below -40°C. This is not a primary winter crop

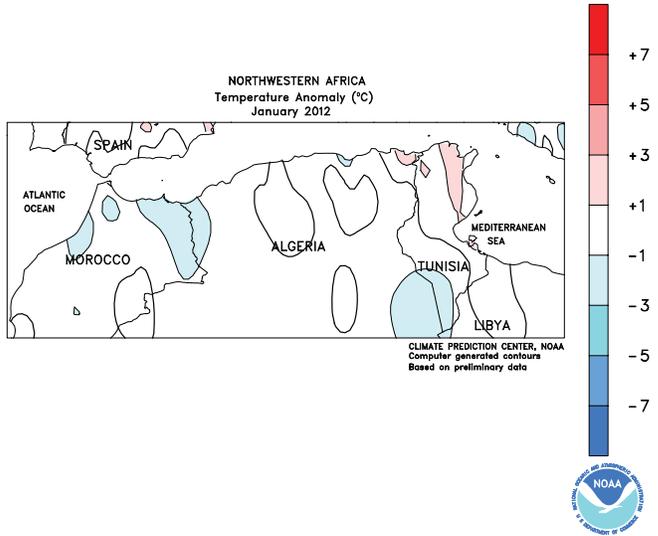
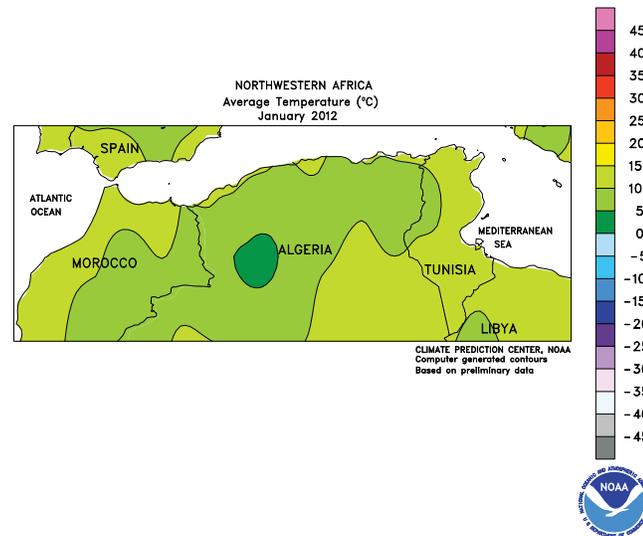
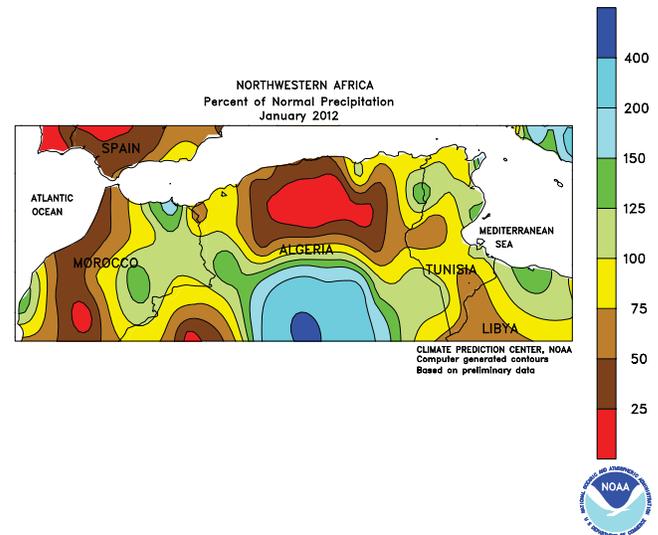
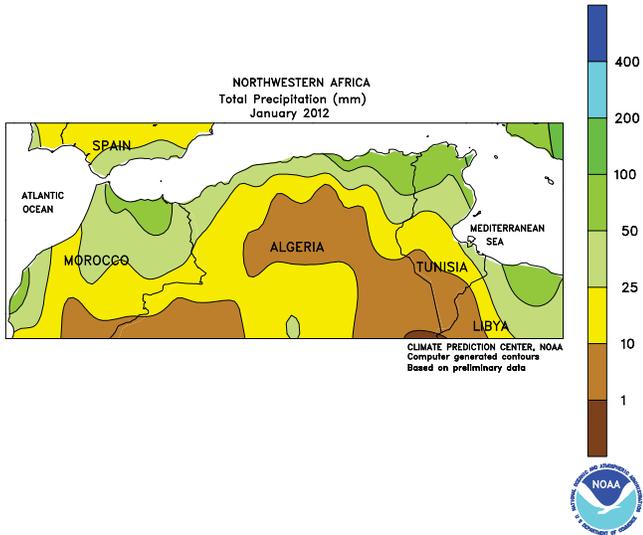
area, although any planted winter grains were protected from the cold by a deep snowpack. Meanwhile, rain and mountain snow (10-50 mm liquid equivalent) boosted irrigation reserves and mountain snowpacks across the south.



MIDDLE EAST

During January, increasingly wet conditions in the west contrasted with generally dry, mild weather in the east. In Turkey and along the eastern Mediterranean Coast, heavy rain and mountain snow boosted soil moisture for vegetative (south) winter grains and insulated dormant

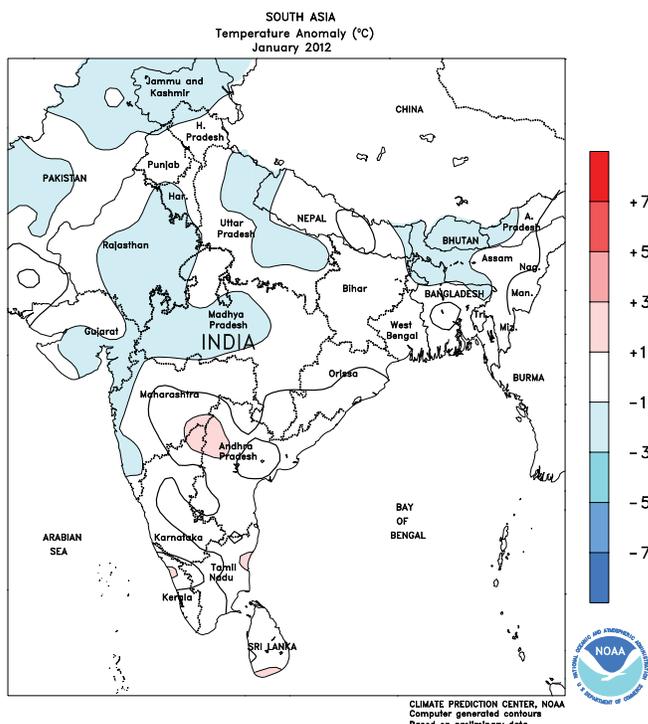
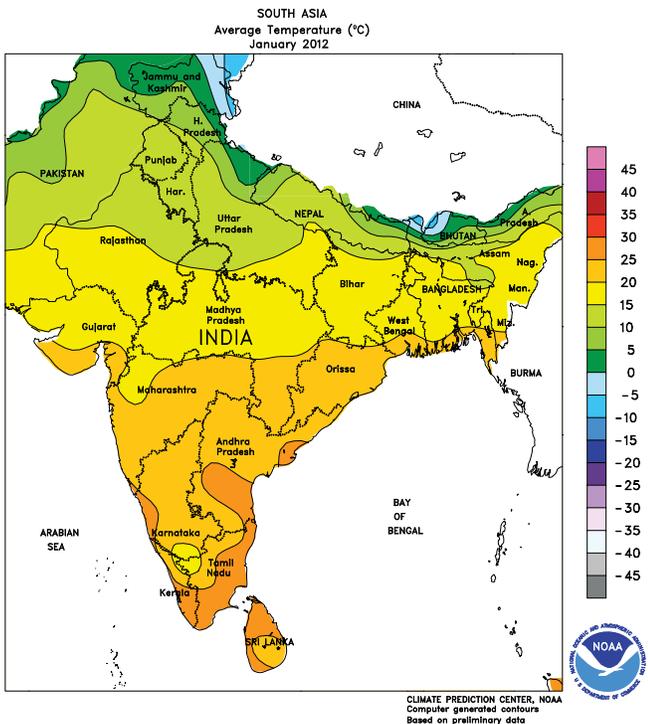
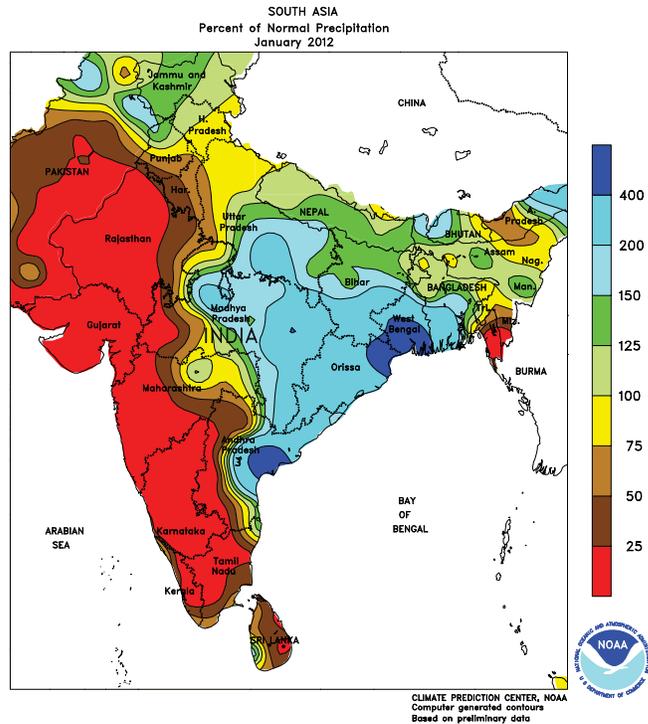
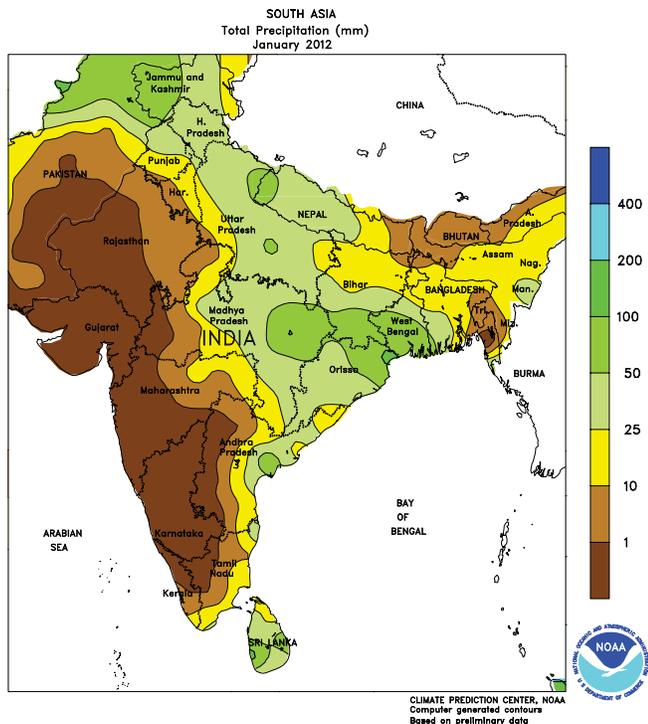
winter crops in the north. In contrast, drier- and warmer-than-normal weather in Iraq and Iran reduced soil moisture reserves for mostly dormant winter crops, although widespread rain and snow returned to these areas by early February.



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Despite pockets of drier-than-normal weather during January, generally timely showers maintained adequate soil moisture for vegetative winter grains over much of the region. Rainfall was locally less than 50 percent of normal across central Morocco and north-central Algeria, although locally heavy rain

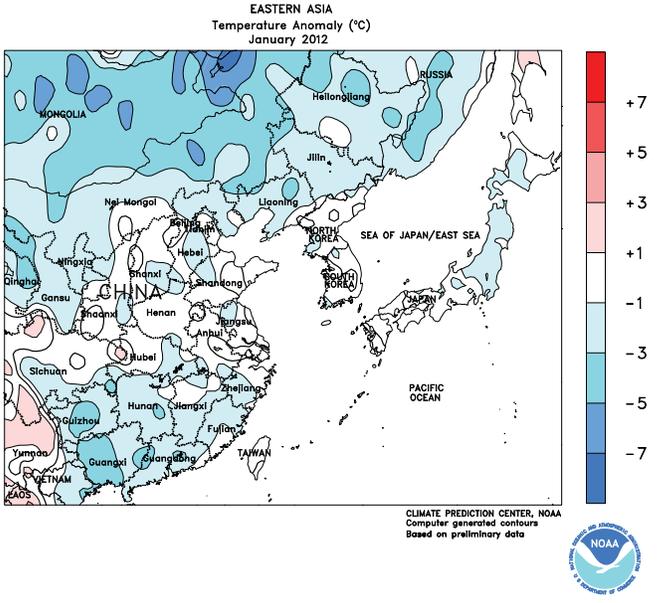
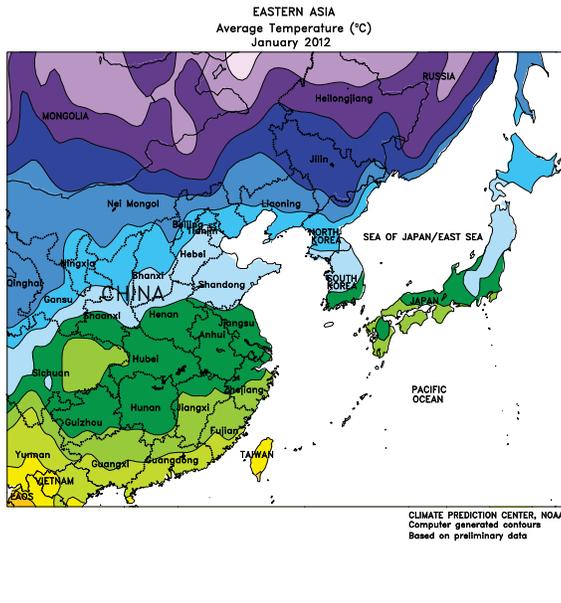
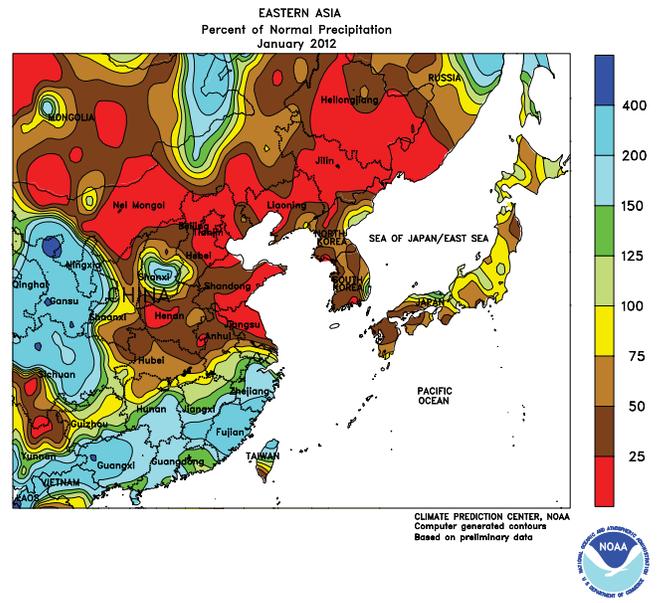
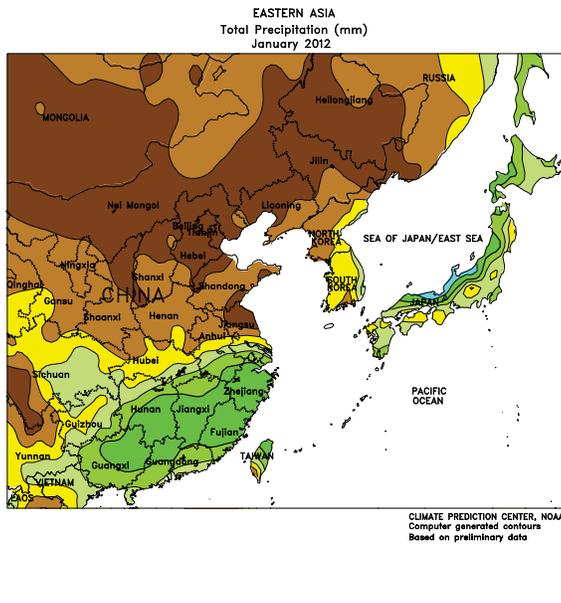
returned to Algeria by early February. The dryness in Morocco has raised some concern for winter crops, although the critical time for moisture is March and April. Northern Tunisia reported near- to above-normal rainfall in primary winter grain areas, maintaining favorable crop prospects.



SOUTH ASIA

Seasonably cool weather and near-normal rainfall in January benefited vegetative to reproductive winter wheat and rapeseed in northern India. Similar conditions also favored winter wheat across northern Pakistan. Meanwhile,

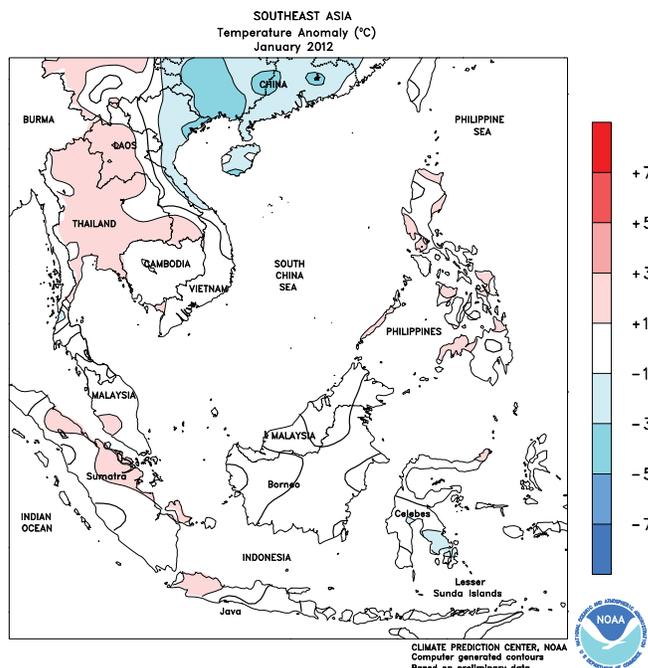
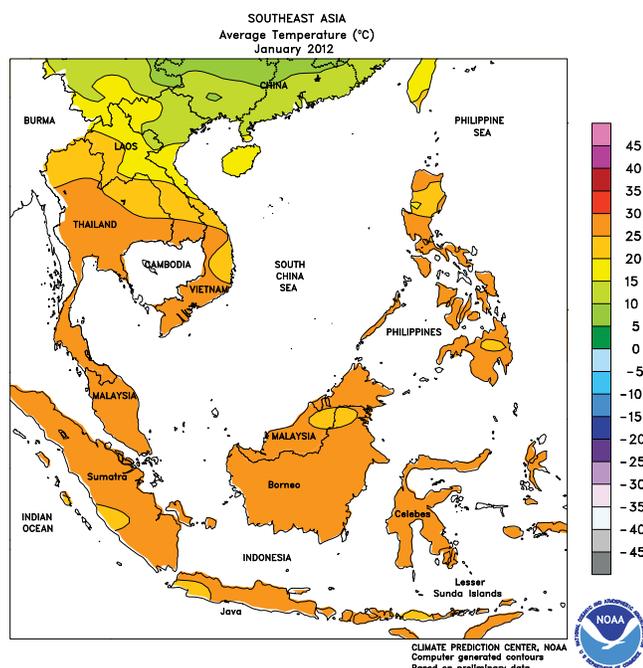
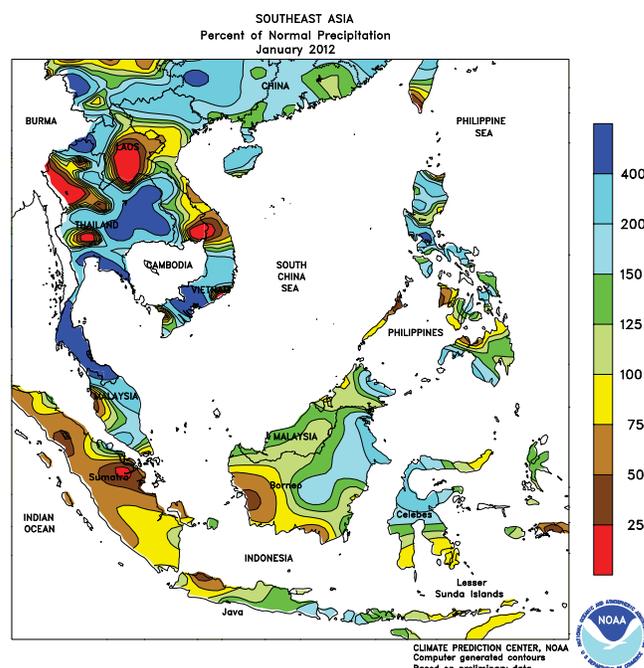
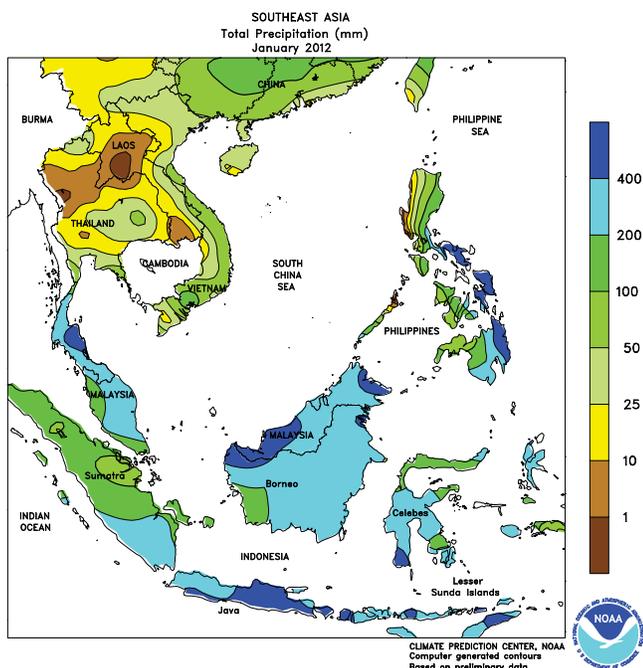
warm, dry weather aided cotton harvesting in southern India. In eastern India, periodic rainfall boosted moisture supplies for rabi rice as well as other rabi grains and oilseeds.



EASTERN ASIA

In China, wheat and rapeseed continued to overwinter well during January, with brief incursions of frigid weather having little impact on the crops. Occasional rainfall maintained moisture reserves for winter wheat, while

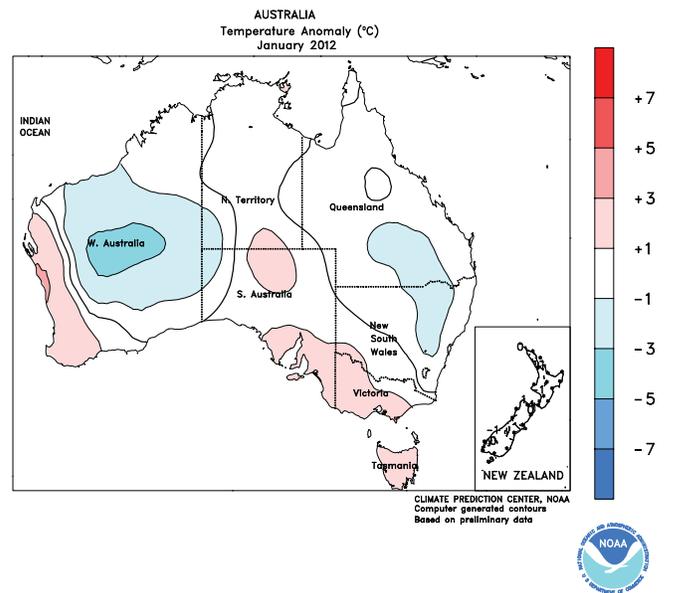
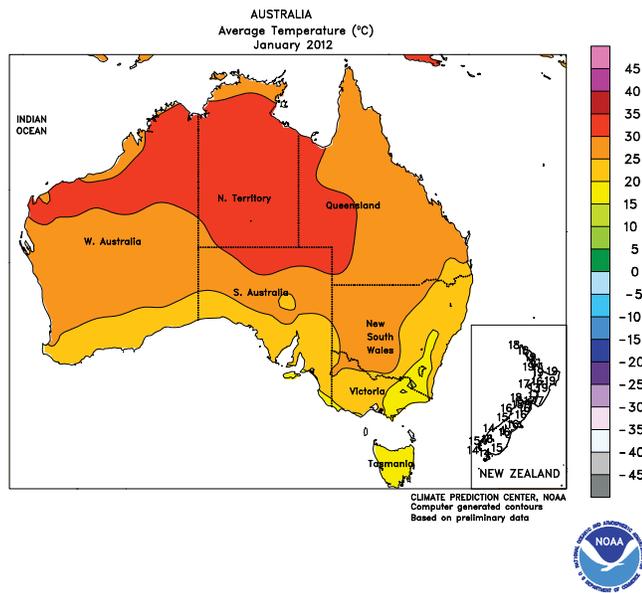
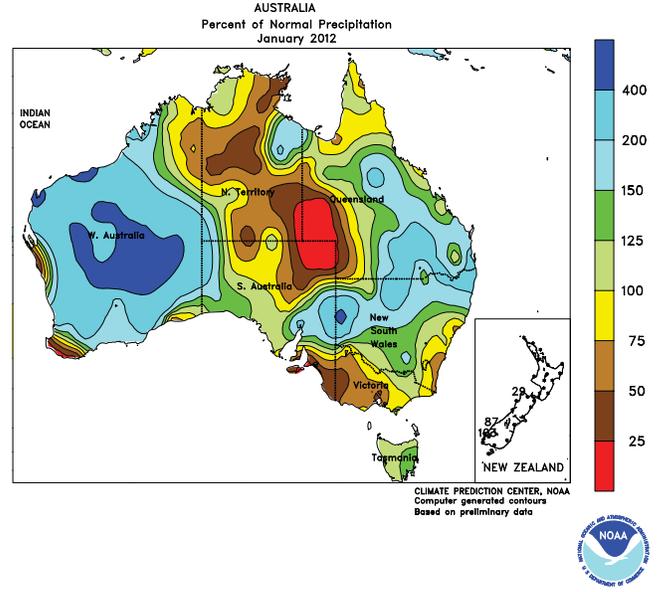
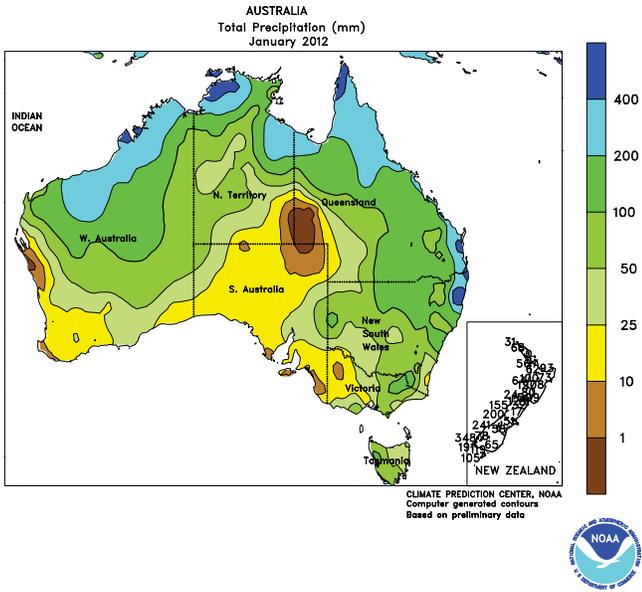
rainfall was slightly below normal for winter rapeseed in the Yangtze Valley. Meanwhile, above-normal rainfall favored sugarcane and winter-grown vegetables in southern China.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Flooding rains continued in the first half of January across the eastern and southern Philippines, with more seasonable amounts reported during the latter half of the month. Despite locally saturated conditions, early year prospects for rice and corn were favorable. In Vietnam, spring rice transplanting

neared completion in the south, while cool weather hampered the start to spring rice transplanting in the north. Meanwhile, near- to above-normal rainfall in Java, Indonesia, during January maintained favorable prospects for rice, progressing through reproduction.

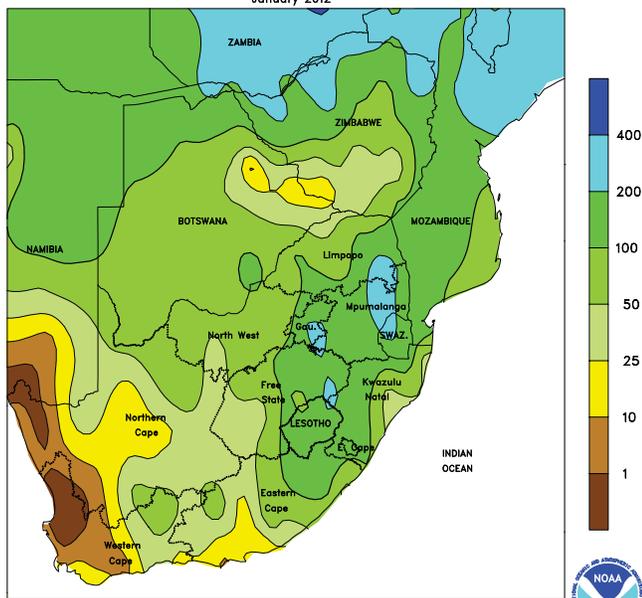


AUSTRALIA

In January, near- to above-normal rainfall in eastern Australia caused isolated flooding but was overall beneficial for cotton and sorghum development. The

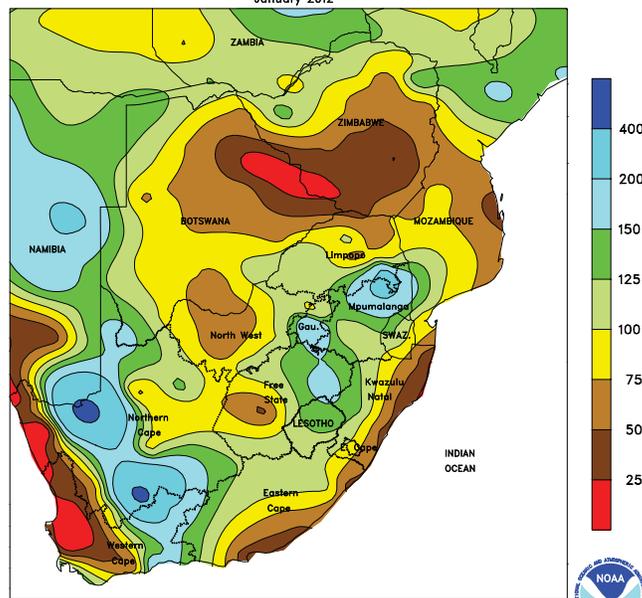
rain kept reservoirs near capacity for irrigated crops and maintained abundant soil moisture for dryland crops.

SOUTH AFRICA
Total Precipitation (mm)
January 2012



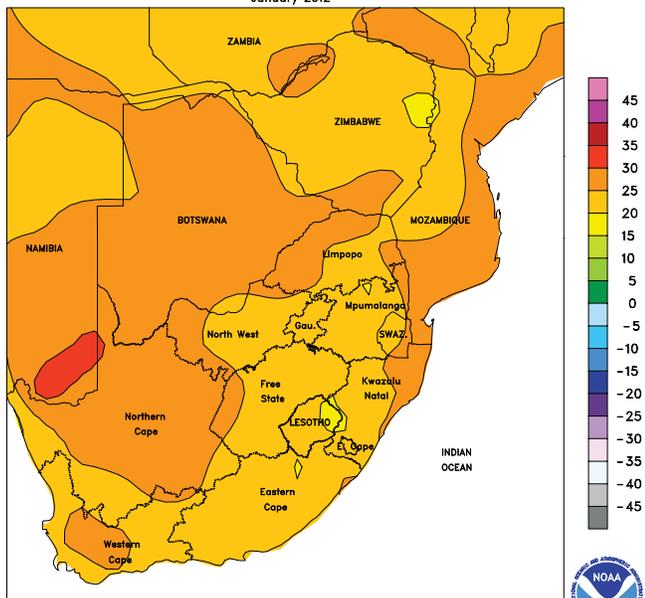
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

SOUTH AFRICA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
January 2012



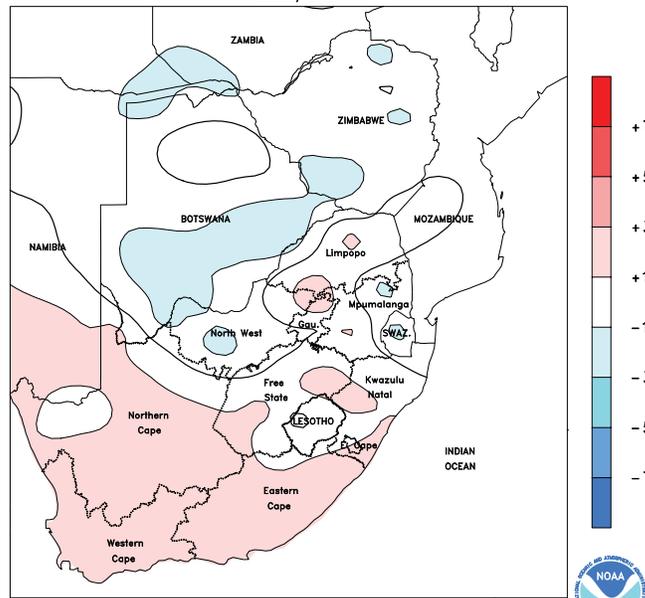
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

SOUTH AFRICA
Average Temperature (°C)
January 2012



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

SOUTH AFRICA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
January 2012

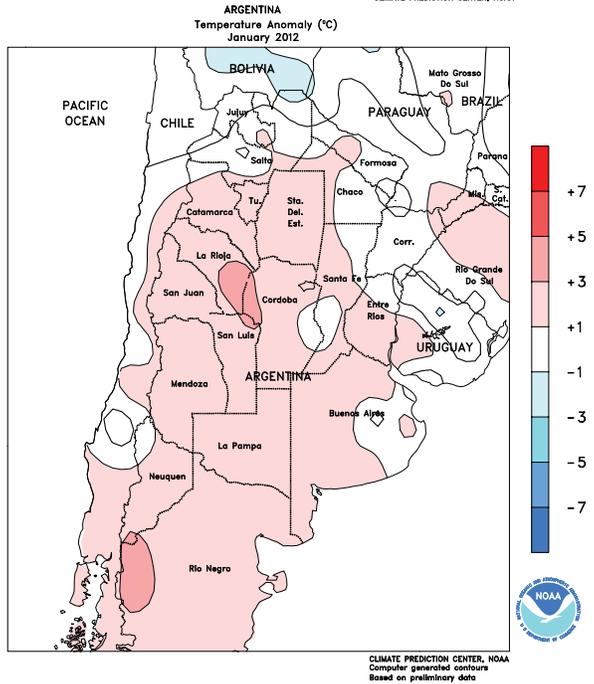
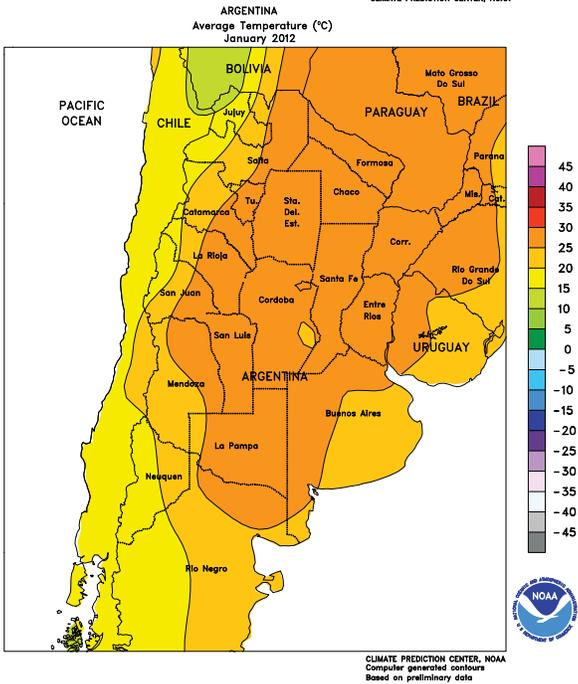
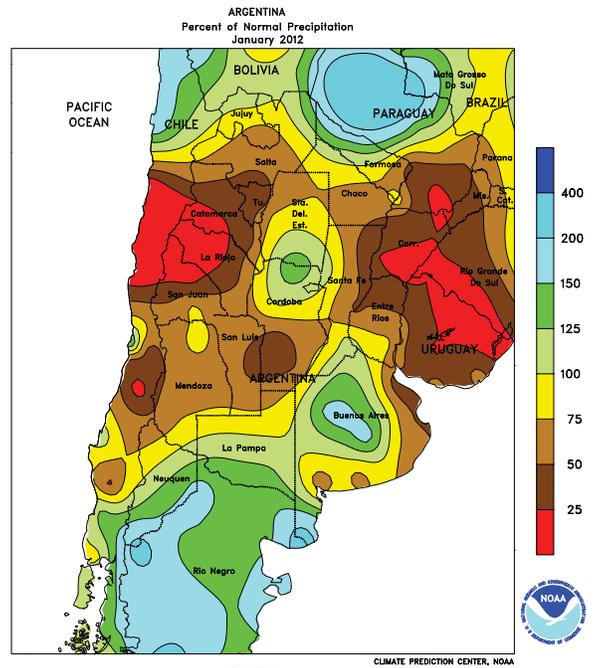
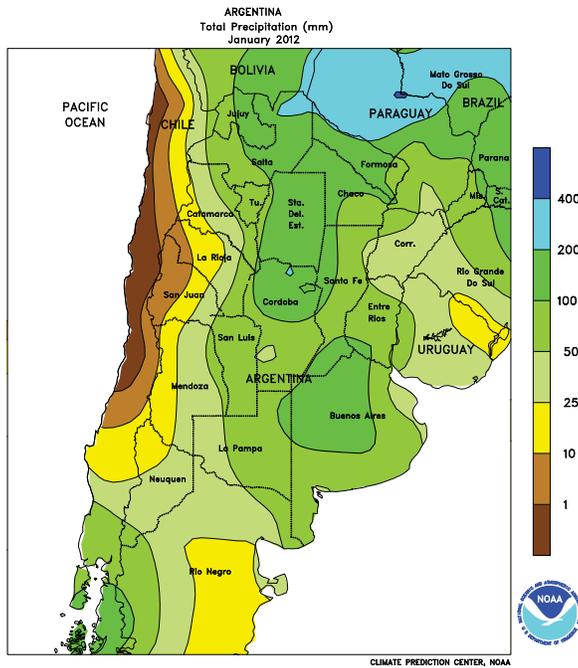


CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

SOUTH AFRICA

A general pattern of warm, showery weather prevailed throughout much of the region during the month of January. However, the amount and location of the rainfall varied greatly from week to week, leading to extended periods of dryness in many locations. As a result, many key agricultural areas recorded below-normal rainfall, including large sections of the corn belt and KwaZulu-Natal's southern rain-fed sugarcane areas. In addition to the untimely dryness, near- to above-normal temperatures

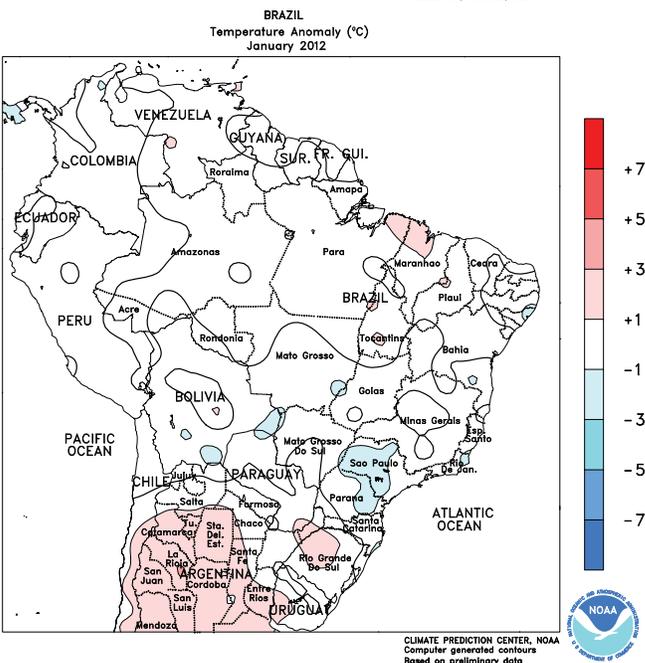
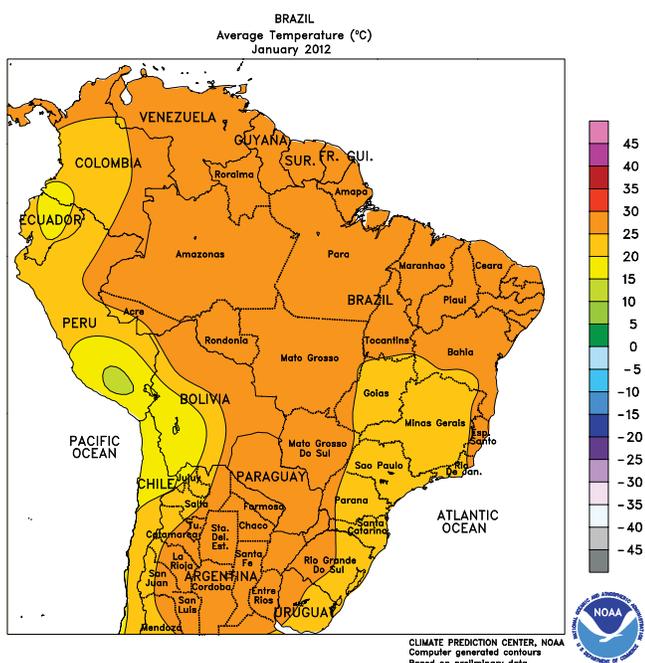
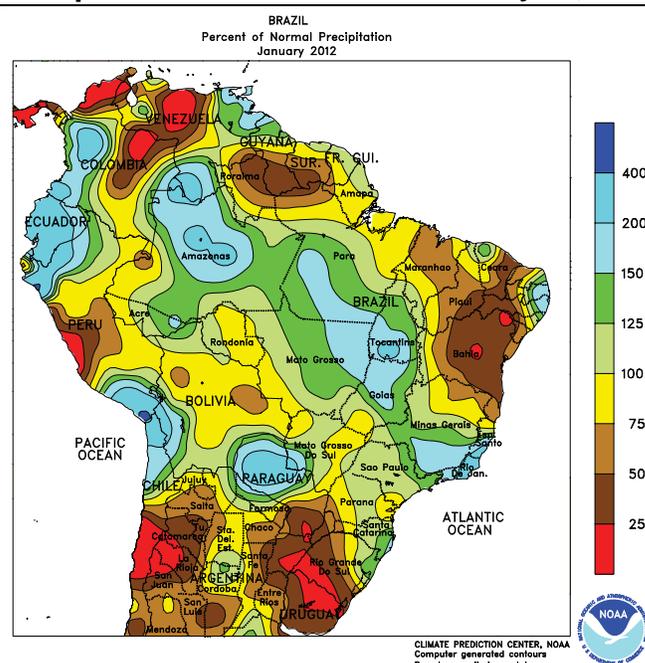
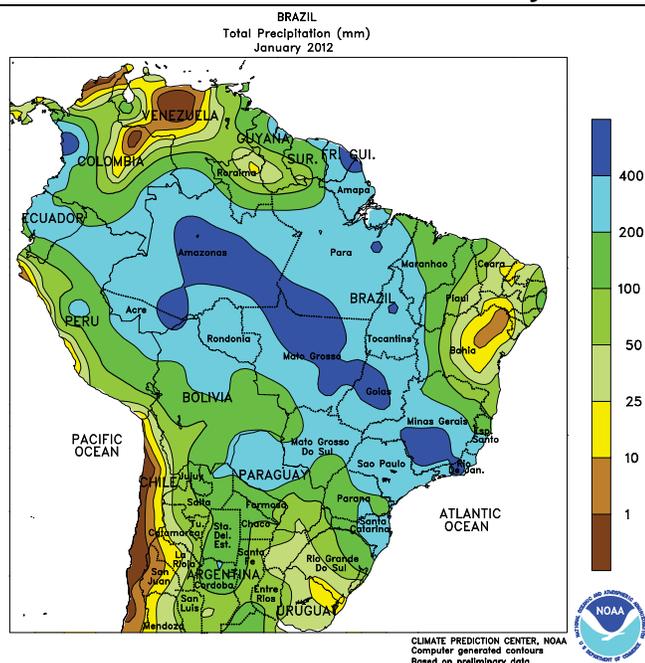
maintained high crop moisture demands and evaporative losses as corn approached, or advanced through, reproduction. Highs periodically reached 35°C in northern and western sections of the corn belt. Elsewhere, occasional rain boosted irrigation reserves for crops in the Cape Provinces, but most agricultural areas recorded below-normal amounts. A mid-month heat wave (highs in excess of 40°C) hit vineyards and orchards in Western Cape, raising concern for stress on unripened fruit.



ARGENTINA

During January, sporadic showers helped to stabilize the condition of corn and soybeans, although rainfall totals were insufficient to reverse the effects of long-term drought, especially on crops that had already incurred yield losses. Cumulative monthly rainfall was near to below normal over most areas, with totals below 100 mm throughout portions of the high-yielding farming areas of central Argentina. The infrequency of the rainfall allowed temperatures to rise to stressful levels (daytime highs of 35-40°C or higher) on multiple occasions throughout the month, particularly during

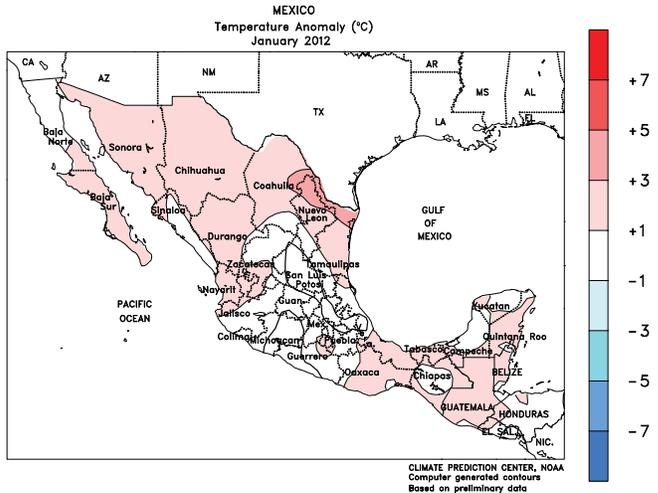
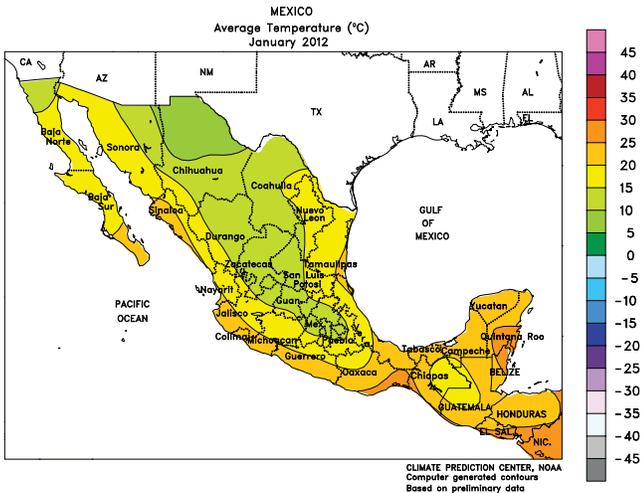
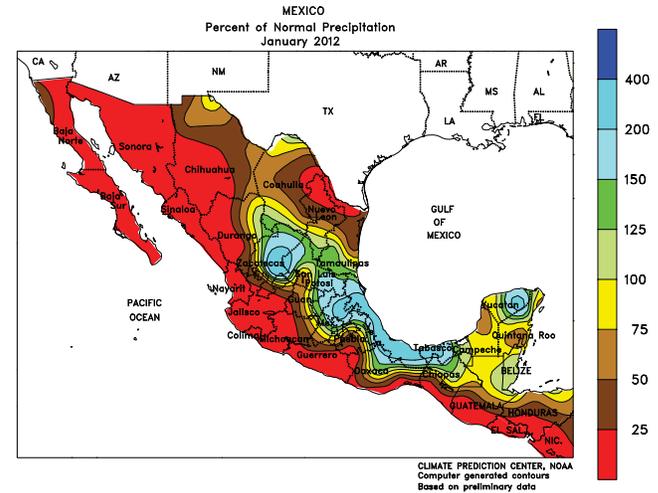
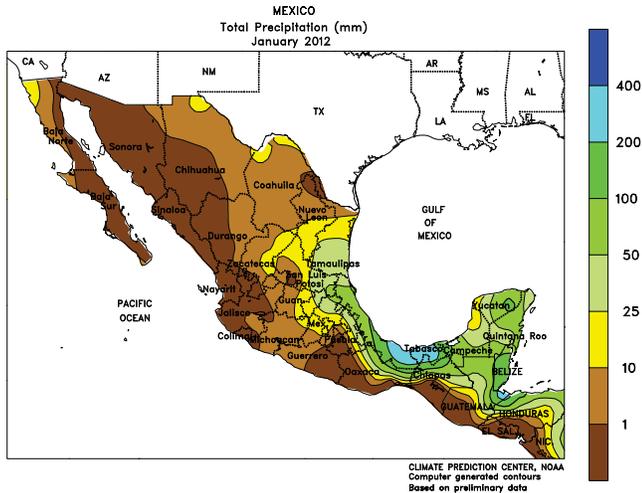
the first half of January, placing additional stress on crops in various stages of development. Similarly, unfavorable dryness dominated the northeast, including major cotton production areas of northern Santa Fe and eastern Chaco. Somewhat wetter conditions (rainfall in excess of 100 mm) were noted in northwestern farming areas in the vicinity of Salta and western Chaco, although periods of stressful heat affected that area as well. Throughout the region, monthly average temperatures were 1 to 2°C above normal, due to the almost weekly occurrence of region-wide, unseasonable warmth.



BRAZIL

In January, the trend of warmer- and drier-than-normal weather continued in some southern farming areas, lowering prospects for soybeans and main-season corn in the areas most affected by stressful heat and dryness. Despite periodic outbreaks of showers, rainfall totaled below normal in Rio Grande do Sul and in western sections of Santa Catarina and Parana. Above-normal temperatures accompanied the dryness, with daytime highs occasionally in excess of 35°C; unseasonably high temperatures occurred with the greatest

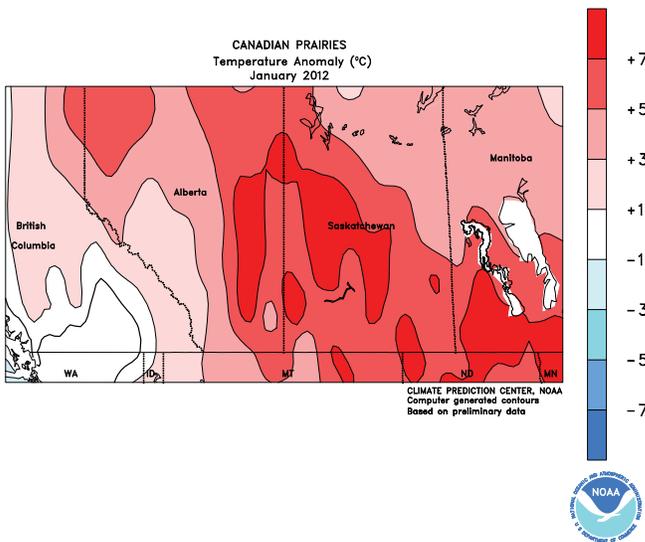
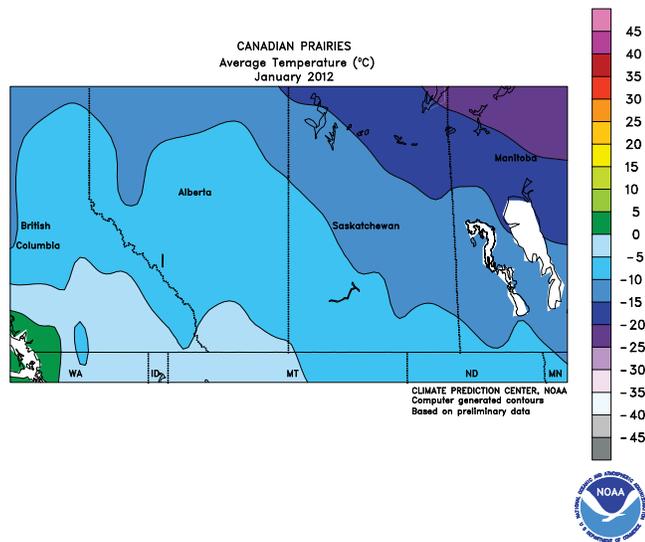
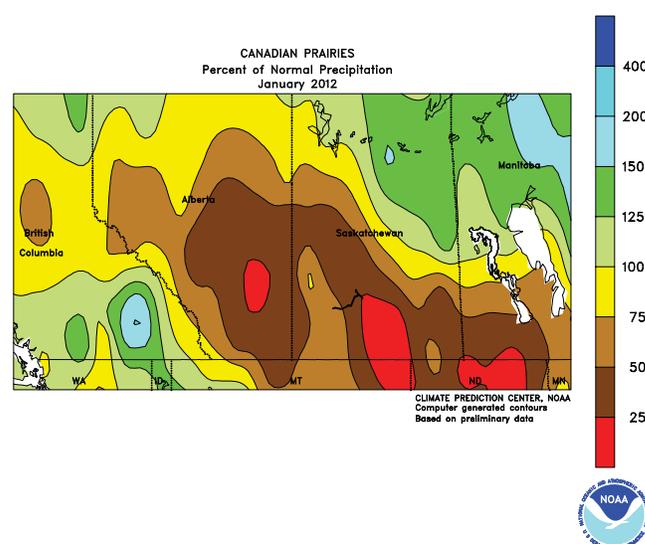
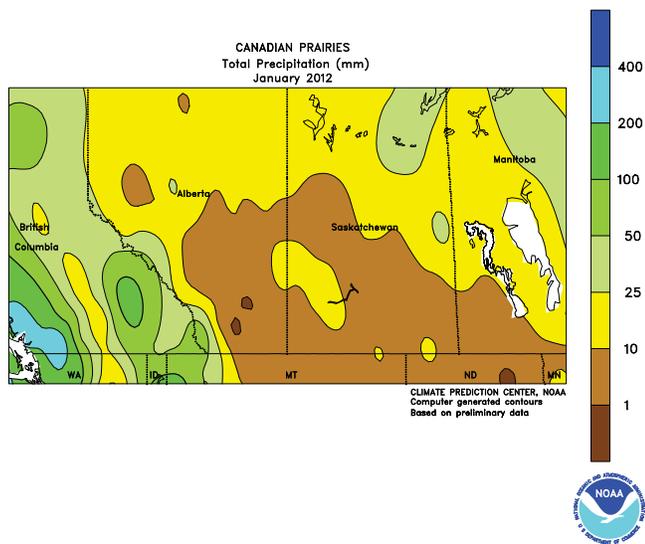
frequency in Rio Grande do Sul, which recorded multiple extended periods of dryness. In contrast to the problems with incipient drought in southern Brazil, generally favorable conditions continued farther north for later-maturing soybeans and other summer row crops, as well as sugarcane, coffee, and citrus in most major production area. In addition, planting prospects for the second (safrinha) corn crop were overall favorable in key production areas of the Center-West Region (Mato Grosso, Goias, and northern Mato Grosso do Sul).



MEXICO

In January, near- to above-normal rainfall continued along sections of the Gulf Coast, boosting moisture levels for winter-grown crops but possibly hampering sugarcane harvesting. Monthly rainfall totaled 50 to 100 mm or more over much of Veracruz, with the moisture arriving at several points during the month. Lighter amounts were recorded over the northeast (notably Tamaulipas) and the Yucatan Peninsula, with much of that rain falling toward the end of the month. Meanwhile, drier

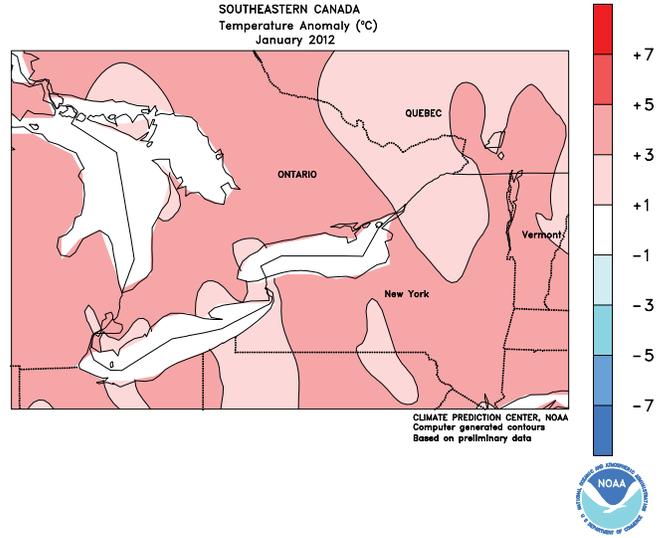
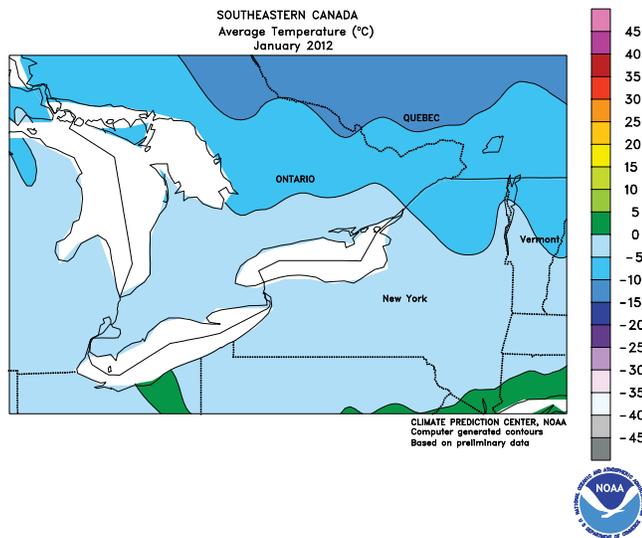
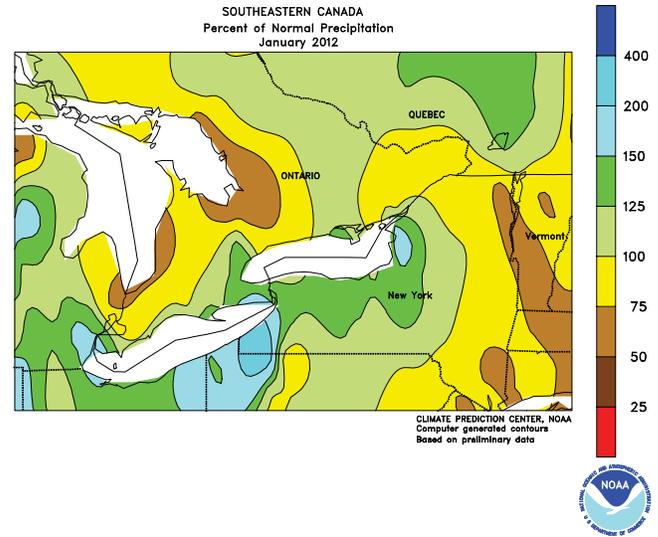
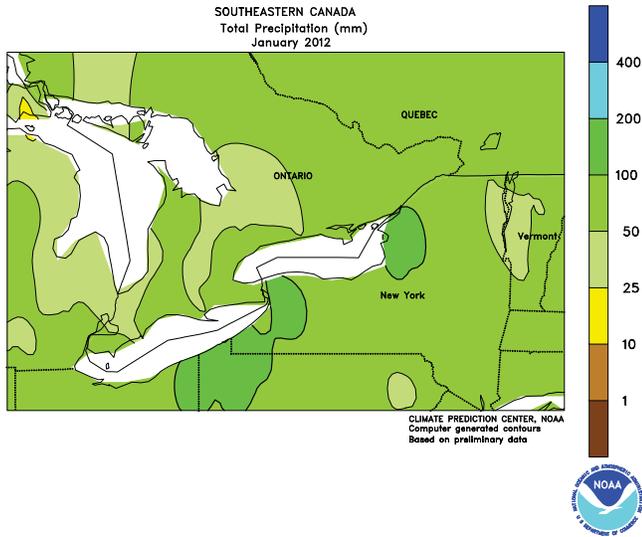
weather prevailed from the northwest southward along the southern Pacific Coast. Throughout Mexico, monthly average temperatures were near to several degrees C above normal, with temperatures mostly staying well above freezing in the winter farming areas of Sinaloa. According to the government of Mexico, total national reservoir capacity was at 51.0 percent as of January 30, compared with 78.3 percent last year and 74.3 percent in 2010.



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Throughout January, warmer- and drier-than-normal weather continued to dominate the Prairies. Monthly average temperatures were 5 to 8°C above normal in the agricultural districts of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba. However, temperatures still fell below the threshold for potential damage to overwintering wheat (-20°C or lower) on several occasions. In Manitoba, snow cover offered some protection from the bitter cold, particularly in the Interlake Region where snow was reportedly the deepest (5-15 cm or more during the coldest

times of the month). Farther west, snow cover was generally patchy and light during the cold outbreaks, with little to no snow cover during the first 10 days of the month over large sections of Alberta and Saskatchewan. In addition, the low monthly accumulations (precipitation totaling 1-25 mm), and the general pattern of dryness which has prevailed across the Prairies since last autumn, raised additional concern for potential drought impacts on early greening wheat and pastures in upcoming months.



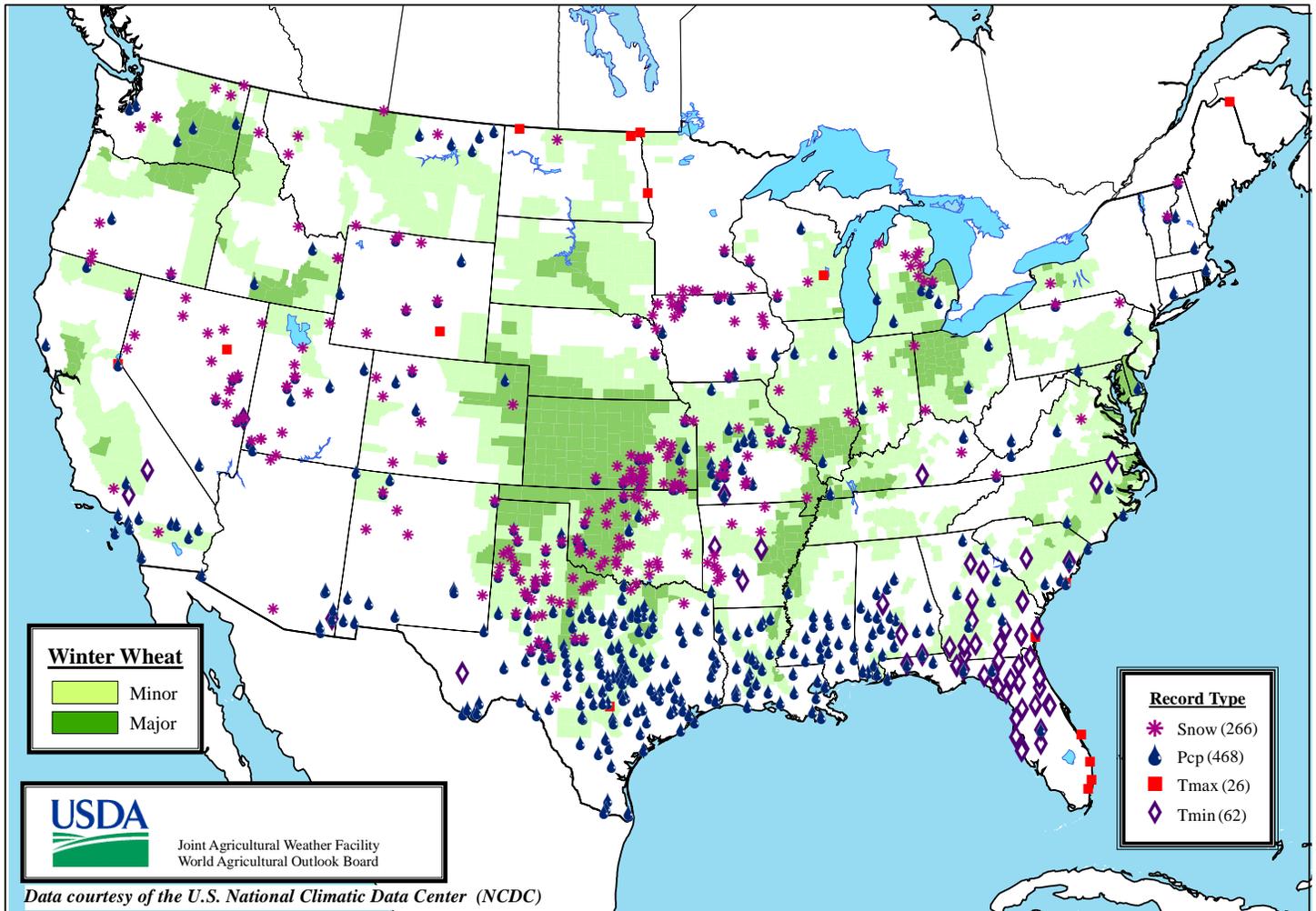
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Warmer- and wetter-than-normal conditions prevailed throughout much the region during the month of January. After a relatively dry period early in the month, precipitation was evenly distributed for the remainder of January. Weekly average temperatures were 2 to 4°C above normal, although temperatures fell below the threshold for potential damage to winter wheat (-20°C or lower) on several occasions. Each time,

however, snow preceded the cold outbreak, offering overwintering crops some protection. In fact, Quebec kept its snowpack for most of the month, while Ontario lost its snow cover several times in January due to a recurring pattern of warming and refreezing. The pattern of freezing and thawing, in combination with local pockets of wet soils, raised concern for potential damage to dormant wheat from crusting and heaving.

Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

February 12-18, 2012



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