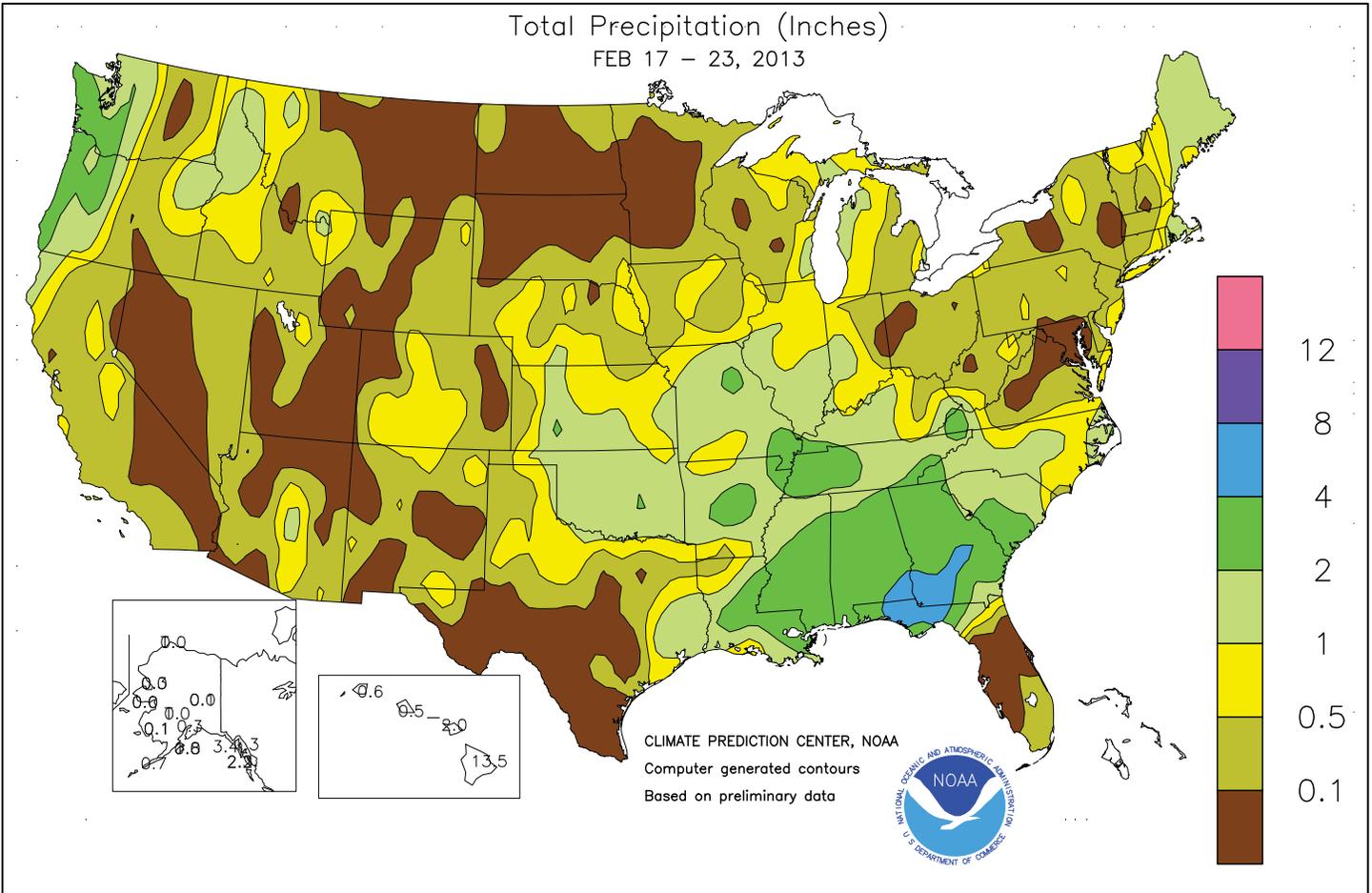


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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 17 – 23, 2013

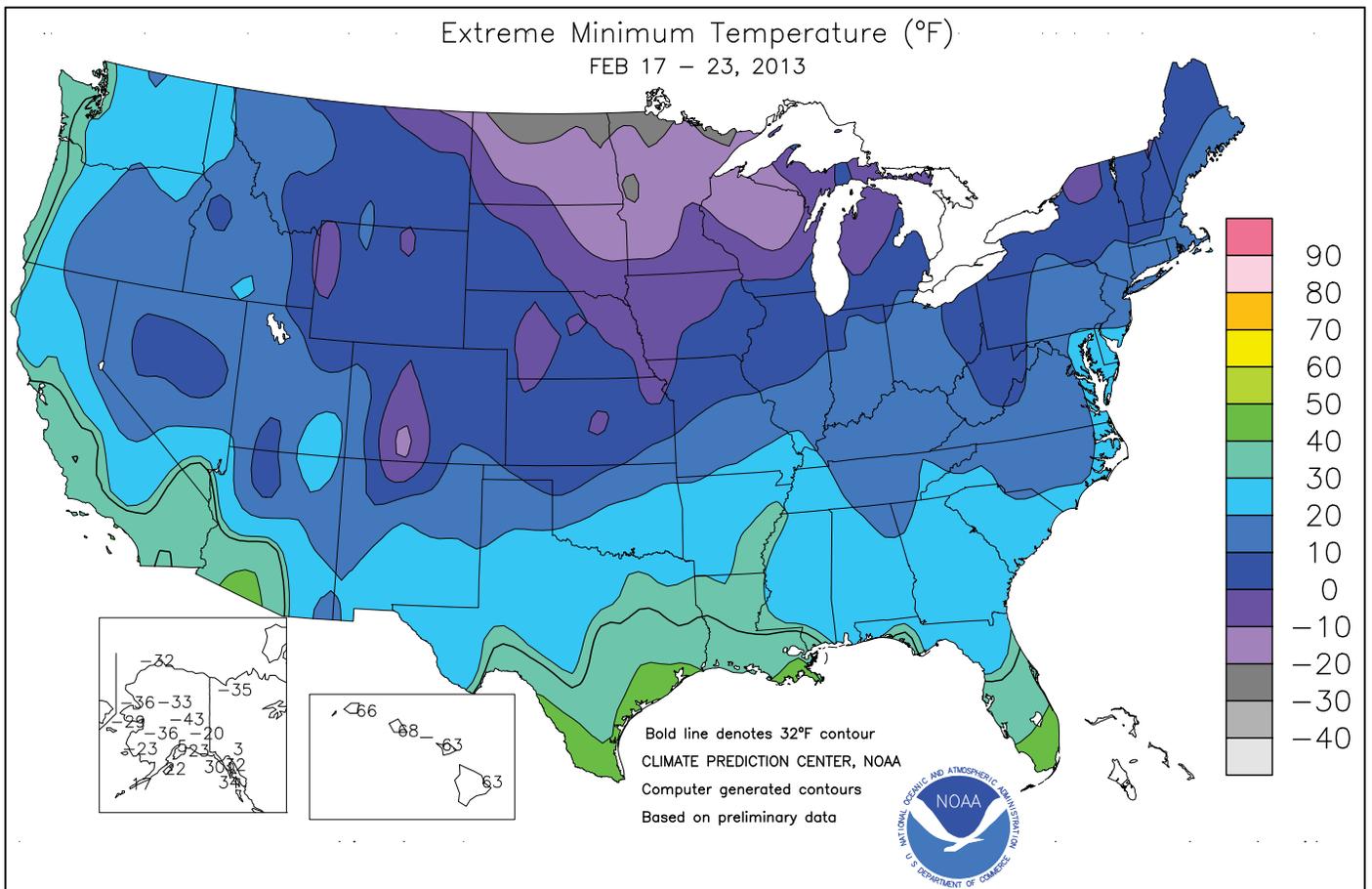
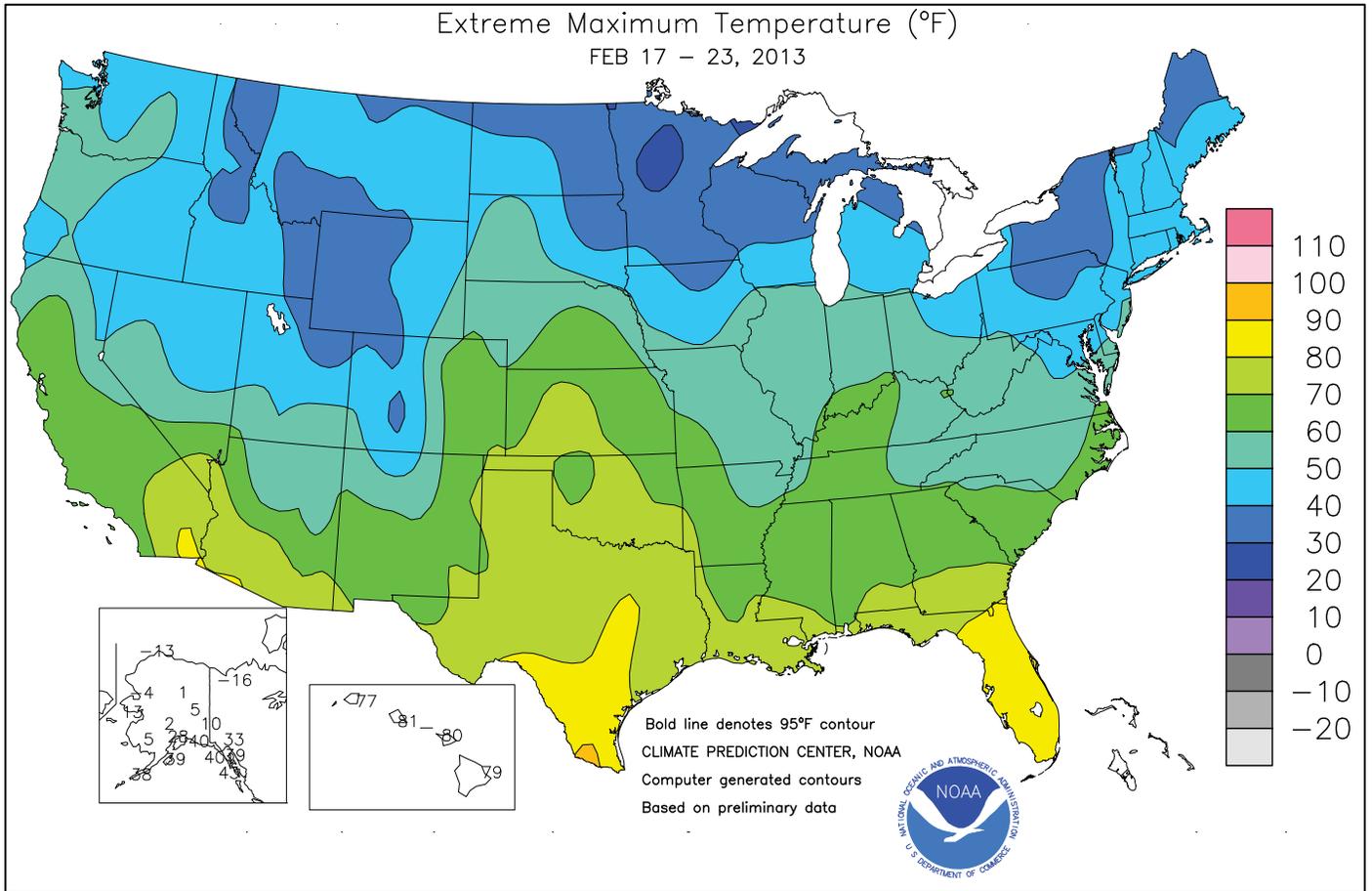
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

A late-winter storm provided much-needed moisture for rangeland, pastures, and winter wheat on February 20-21 across the **central and southern Plains**. However, heavy, wind-driven snow stressed livestock and disrupted travel on the **central Plains**. Before the storm weakened, snow spread into the **Midwest**, with the heaviest amounts observed in the **middle Mississippi Valley**. Storm-total precipitation totaled an inch or more from **Oklahoma and parts of Kansas into the southern Corn Belt**. Meanwhile, heavy rain (2 inches or more) fell from the

(Continued on page 3)

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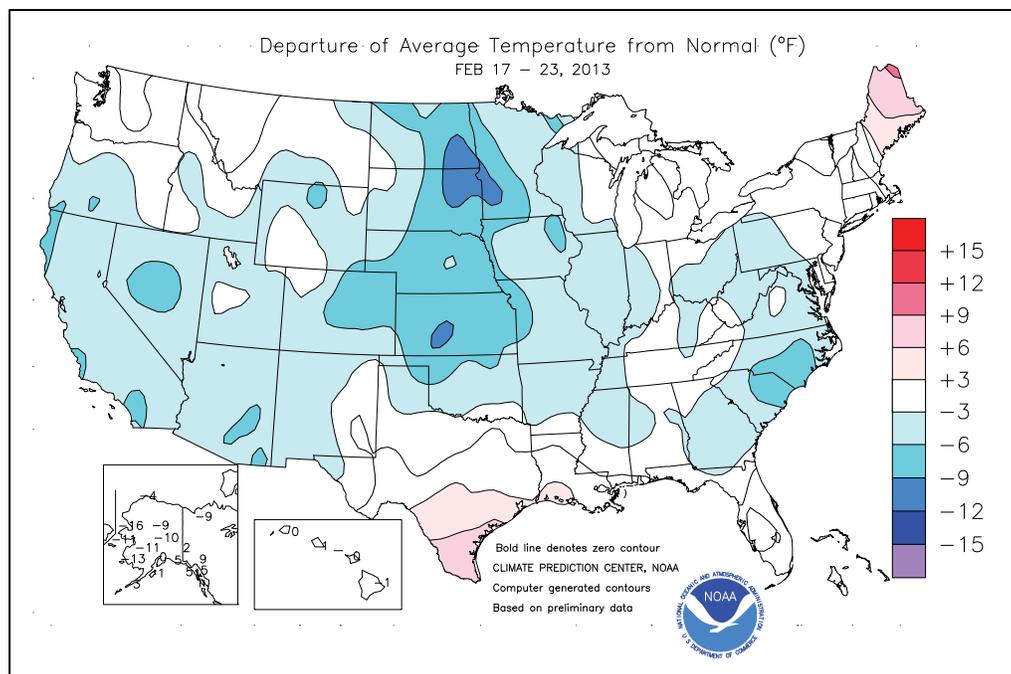
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(Continued from front cover)

central Gulf Coast region into the lower Southeast, causing additional lowland flooding. Weekly totals topped 4 inches in the vicinity of the **Alabama-Florida-Georgia triple point**. However, only a few scattered showers affected **Florida's peninsula**, where producers continued to irrigate citrus and other fruits and vegetables. Elsewhere, widespread but generally light precipitation affected the **West**. Since the beginning of 2013, precipitation has been significantly below normal from the **Pacific Coast to the Rockies**, except in parts of the **Southwest**. Near- to below-normal temperatures covered the nation, except in **southern Texas** and **northern New England**. Weekly readings ranged from as much as 10°F below normal in the **upper Midwest** to more than 5°F above normal in **Deep South Texas** and **northern Maine**.

Snow skirted the **nation's northern tier** early in the week, while rain showers spread across the **eastern one-third of the U.S.** On February 18, **International Falls, MN**, noted records for both precipitation and snowfall (0.41 and 6.4 inches, respectively). Farther east, **Caribou, ME**, collected a daily-record snowfall (6.2 inches) for February 20. Meanwhile, snow squalls developed downwind of the **Great Lakes**. Record-setting snowfall totals in **Michigan** for February 19 included 6.9 inches in **Muskegon** and 9.5 inches in **Sault Sainte Marie**. By week's end, **Muskegon's** month-to-date snowfall climbed to 46.4 inches, breaking its February 1981 record of 45.8 inches. In addition, **Muskegon's** season-to-date snowfall jumped to 86.0 inches, nearly all (76.4 inches) of which has fallen in the last 5 weeks (January 20 – February 23). By February 20-21, a significant, late-winter storm emerged from the **Southwest**, where storm-total snowfall in **Arizona** included 6.3 inches in **Flagstaff** and a trace in **Tucson**. Record-setting snowfall totals for February 20 reached 7.3 inches in **Colorado Springs, CO**, and 6.2 inches in **Wichita, KS**. **Wichita's** February 20-21 total climbed to 14.2 inches, representing the second-highest, single-storm snowfall on record. On January 17-18, 1962, **Wichita** received 15.0 inches. Other February 20-21 storm totals included 11.1 inches in **Dodge City, KS**; 10.2 inches in **Columbia, MO**; and 10.0 inches in **Grand Island, NE**. Similarly, February 21-22 snowfall totals across the **upper Midwest** reached 8.9 inches in **Sioux City, IA**, and 7.3 inches in **Rochester, MN**. For **Rochester**, it was the greatest 2-day snowfall in more than 2 years, since 16.0 inches fell on December 10-11, 2010. Meanwhile, heavy rain drenched the **Southeast**. Daily-record rainfall amounts for February 22 totaled 4.75 inches in **Tallahassee, FL**, and 1.66 inches in **Mobile, AL**. The following day, record-setting totals for February 23 included 2.44 inches in **Charleston, SC**, and 2.30 inches in **Alma, GA**. Elsewhere in **Georgia**, **Columbus** (10.50 inches) eclipsed its



February 1961 precipitation record of 9.41 inches. Farther west, rain in the **Pacific Northwest** contributed to a daily-record precipitation total (2.50 inches on February 22) in **Quillayute, WA**.

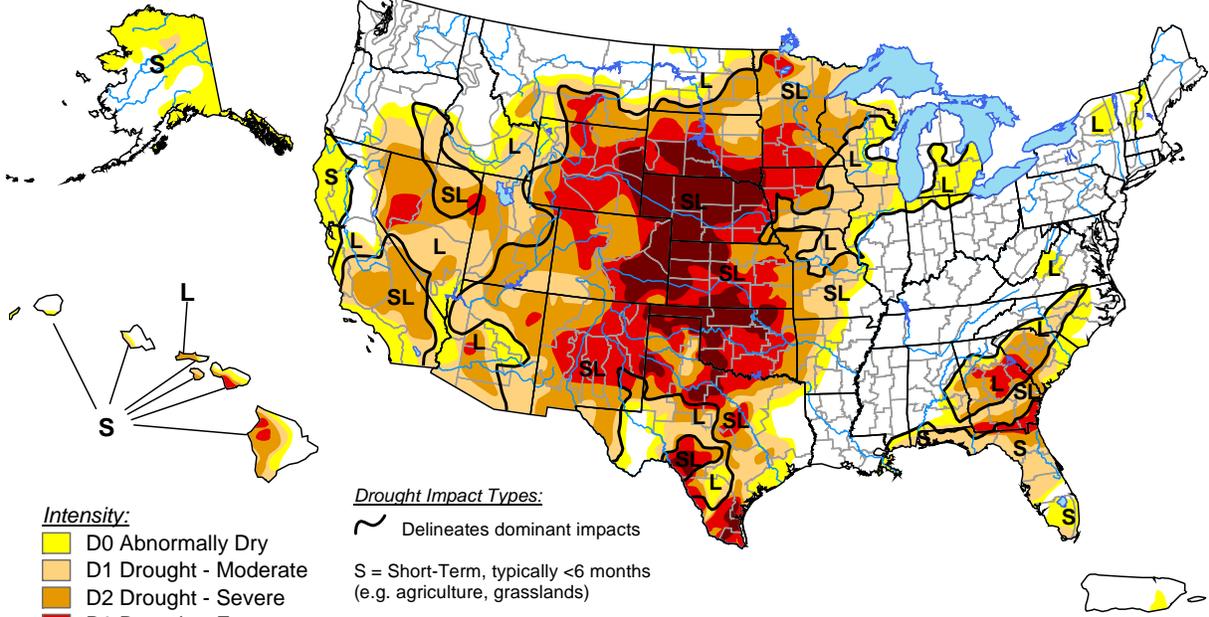
Early in the week, cold air settled across the **Southeast**. Daily-record lows for February 18 included 23°F in **North Myrtle Beach, SC**, and 35°F in **Sarasota-Bradenton, FL**. Later, another round of cold air overspread the **West** in the wake of a departing storm. By February 20, **Sacramento, CA**, posted a daily-record low of 30°F. Later, snow-covered sections of the **Great Plains** experienced daily-record lows. In **Kansas**, record-setting lows for February 22 dipped to 1°F in **Garden City**; 3°F in **Medicine Lodge**; and 5°F in **Hill City**. Additional record-breaking lows in **Kansas** on February 23 included -2°F in **Salina** and 1°F in **Medicine Lodge**. In contrast, record-setting warmth returned to the **lower Southeast**. **Gainesville, FL**, collected a daily-record high of 86°F on February 22. Elsewhere in **Florida**, record-setting highs for February 23 soared to 89°F in **Orlando** and 87°F in **Daytona Beach**.

Bitterly cold conditions overspread **Alaska**, holding weekly temperatures more than 10°F below normal at many interior and western locations. Significant **Alaskan** precipitation was confined to the southern tier of the state. **King Salmon** received a daily-record snowfall (5.7 inches) on February 19, the same day that **Fairbanks** (-43°F) reported its lowest temperature since January 28. Meanwhile in **southeastern Alaska**, weekly rainfall totaled 3.94 inches on **Annette Island**. Meanwhile, heavy rain soaked many of **Hawaii's** windward locations. For example, weekly rainfall totaled 18.06 inches at **Kilohana, Kauai**, and 14.43 inches at **Hilo, on the Big Island**. Much of **Hilo's** rain occurred from February 21-23, when 11.39 inches fell. In addition, **Hilo's** month-to-date rainfall climbed to 21.71 inches (282 percent of normal). Strong trade winds also buffeted parts of **Hawaii**, with early-week airport gusts clocked to 58 mph on **Lanai** and 51 mph on **Molokai**.

U.S. Drought Monitor

February 19, 2013

Valid 8 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 21, 2013

Author: Brian Fuchs, National Drought Mitigation Center

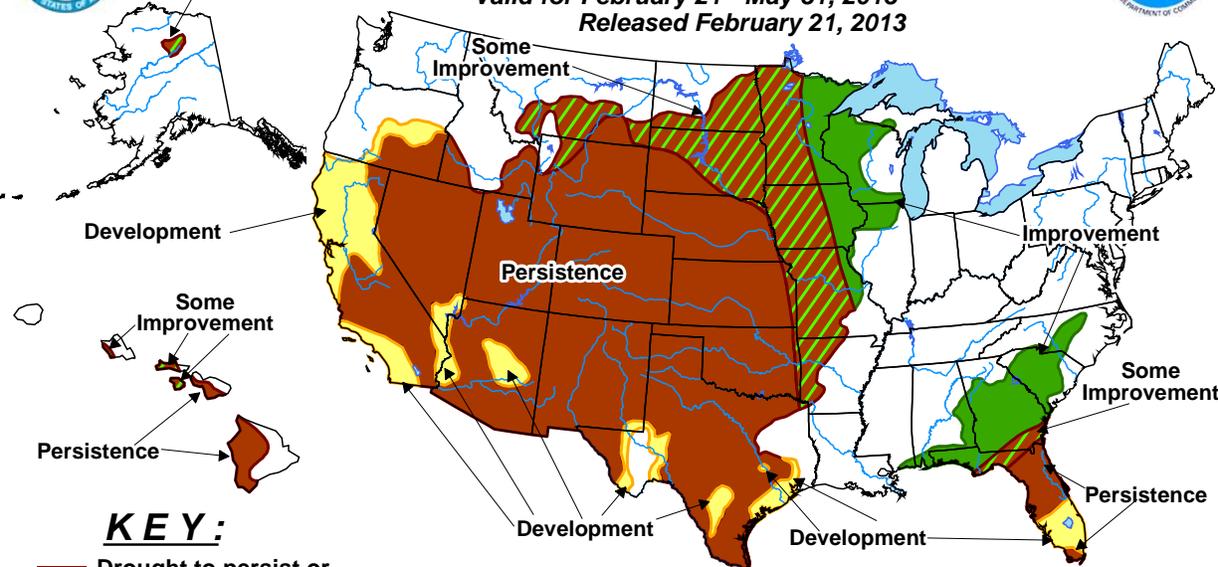


U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid for February 21 - May 31, 2013

Released February 21, 2013



KEY:

- Drought to persist or intensify
- Drought ongoing, some improvement
- Drought likely to improve, impacts ease
- Drought development likely

No Drought Posted/Predicted

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 23, 2013

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

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	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OF MORE	.50 INCH OF MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	56	34	63	21	45	-3	2.55	1.55	1.22	19.95	150	13.46	153	88	40	0	2	4	3
HUNTSVILLE	52	33	62	21	43	-2	1.53	0.29	0.92	18.40	123	11.65	124	79	61	0	3	5	1
MOBILE	63	44	70	27	54	0	2.94	1.70	1.67	13.24	92	9.76	100	78	49	0	1	3	3
AK MONTGOMERY	62	38	70	25	50	-1	2.48	1.10	1.49	20.76	145	14.11	151	81	41	0	2	3	2
ANCHORAGE	24	14	28	5	19	0	0.29	0.10	0.09	4.20	184	2.37	193	78	66	0	7	6	0
BARROW	-17	-24	-13	-32	-20	-4	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.14	42	0.07	33	79	68	0	7	1	0
FAIRBANKS	0	-25	5	-43	-13	-10	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.98	126	0.79	95	77	74	0	7	0	0
JUNEAU	37	33	39	32	35	5	1.29	0.30	0.52	18.86	140	13.94	173	94	85	0	3	7	1
KODIAK	35	26	39	22	31	1	0.82	-0.53	0.50	20.50	99	14.86	114	83	62	0	7	4	1
NOME	3	-14	13	-29	-5	-11	0.00	-0.17	0.00	2.15	85	1.53	101	71	65	0	7	0	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	39	15	48	7	27	-5	0.35	-0.30	0.33	5.57	93	3.49	84	87	39	0	7	2	0
PHOENIX	68	45	76	39	56	-3	0.23	0.04	0.23	2.57	113	1.70	126	58	38	0	0	1	0
PRESCOTT	51	25	60	18	38	-2	0.06	-0.42	0.06	3.57	83	2.15	72	72	25	0	7	1	0
TUCSON	63	37	74	33	50	-5	0.49	0.27	0.49	2.77	103	1.60	97	61	42	0	0	1	0
AR FORT SMITH	51	32	70	27	42	-3	1.39	0.73	0.90	10.31	134	7.56	176	80	48	0	6	3	1
LITTLE ROCK	51	34	64	30	43	-3	2.40	1.58	1.25	13.70	125	8.10	130	86	48	0	4	3	2
CA BAKERSFIELD	61	39	70	35	50	-4	0.52	0.22	0.32	2.08	72	1.43	68	77	55	0	0	2	0
FRESNO	60	40	69	39	50	-2	0.47	-0.05	0.45	3.50	68	1.47	38	82	61	0	0	2	0
LOS ANGELES	61	47	65	43	54	-4	0.13	-0.64	0.13	5.06	69	2.24	41	73	54	0	0	1	0
REDDING	59	36	66	29	47	-3	0.00	-1.33	0.00	11.50	73	1.46	13	64	44	0	2	0	0
SACRAMENTO	59	36	66	30	48	-4	0.35	-0.50	0.32	7.48	81	1.33	20	89	39	0	2	1	0
SAN DIEGO	59	49	62	45	54	-5	0.36	-0.14	0.31	4.05	77	1.86	47	71	52	0	0	3	0
SAN FRANCISCO	55	44	60	39	50	-3	0.42	-0.54	0.42	7.13	67	0.89	11	81	62	0	0	1	0
STOCKTON	60	35	65	32	48	-4	0.20	-0.39	0.20	5.80	89	1.50	32	91	66	0	1	1	0
CO ALAMOSA	38	3	48	-7	20	-4	0.15	0.11	0.14	1.03	151	0.22	63	84	61	0	7	2	0
CO SPRINGS	37	17	62	9	27	-5	0.65	0.56	0.64	1.29	147	1.03	224	79	37	0	7	2	1
DENVER INTL	41	15	63	5	28	-4	0.22	0.16	0.11	0.82	137	0.55	190	72	36	0	7	2	0
GRAND JUNCTION	44	24	49	20	34	-2	0.12	0.01	0.10	1.99	139	0.94	103	75	50	0	7	2	0
PUEBLO	44	18	64	11	31	-4	0.76	0.70	0.59	1.42	169	1.12	249	74	53	0	7	2	1
CT BRIDGEPORT	36	24	42	17	30	-2	0.50	-0.20	0.28	14.37	151	10.05	166	69	53	0	6	2	0
HARTFORD	35	21	44	12	28	-2	0.28	-0.42	0.16	8.51	87	3.96	64	63	48	0	7	2	0
DC WASHINGTON	41	29	47	22	35	-4	0.25	-0.39	0.10	6.64	80	3.61	69	66	42	0	5	3	0
DE WILMINGTON	39	26	47	20	33	-2	0.23	-0.46	0.10	9.13	101	5.21	93	76	49	0	6	3	0
FL DAYTONA BEACH	73	49	87	31	61	1	0.00	-0.67	0.00	3.05	38	1.06	20	92	39	0	2	0	0
JACKSONVILLE	70	41	83	24	55	-1	0.65	-0.09	0.64	4.24	48	1.93	31	91	35	0	2	2	1
KEY WEST	77	66	81	53	71	0	0.00	-0.34	0.00	1.77	32	1.10	32	84	66	0	0	0	0
MIAMI	77	63	84	47	70	1	0.00	-0.51	0.00	2.79	49	2.28	64	80	54	0	0	0	0
ORLANDO	77	51	89	34	64	1	0.00	-0.58	0.00	2.02	31	0.74	18	90	44	0	0	0	0
PENSACOLA	65	46	71	32	55	0	2.04	0.90	1.36	11.08	85	9.00	100	84	52	0	1	3	1
TALLAHASSEE	67	40	78	23	53	-2	6.36	5.22	4.90	11.10	85	7.83	87	85	55	0	2	3	2
TAMPA	74	55	82	38	65	2	0.00	-0.68	0.00	3.61	54	1.41	32	82	51	0	0	0	0
WEST PALM BEACH	76	59	84	44	67	-1	0.13	-0.43	0.10	3.89	43	2.75	46	82	57	0	0	2	0
GA ATHENS	55	32	64	23	44	-3	2.20	1.11	1.32	15.41	129	9.55	116	73	51	0	3	4	2
ATLANTA	55	34	64	25	45	-2	3.03	1.88	1.44	16.81	133	10.88	124	72	46	0	3	4	2
AUGUSTA	56	31	67	22	44	-5	1.93	0.92	1.17	13.26	121	8.59	110	84	51	0	4	3	2
COLUMBUS	60	38	69	28	49	-2	2.81	1.70	1.84	18.78	148	13.55	163	76	32	0	2	3	2
MACON	58	33	67	23	46	-4	3.13	2.02	1.66	17.51	139	12.65	146	91	42	0	4	2	2
SAVANNAH	62	37	71	26	49	-4	1.35	0.68	1.18	9.61	105	7.70	121	86	47	0	3	3	1
HI HILO	76	64	79	63	70	-1	13.53	11.37	8.10	40.40	148	28.91	172	90	82	0	0	7	4
HONOLULU	80	69	81	68	75	2	0.49	-0.09	0.26	2.92	39	2.91	63	73	64	0	0	3	0
KAHULUI	78	66	80	63	72	0	1.97	1.44	1.50	5.16	58	4.92	85	77	0	0	6	1	
LIHUE	76	68	77	66	72	0	0.62	-0.15	0.40	10.99	91	6.74	93	84	65	0	0	6	0
ID BOISE	44	27	47	20	35	-3	0.50	0.22	0.31	2.86	78	1.77	77	77	54	0	7	3	0
LEWISTON	46	33	51	29	39	0	0.02	-0.17	0.02	2.24	77	1.38	74	***	***	0	2	1	0
POCATELLO	36	23	43	19	30	-1	0.35	0.11	0.18	2.42	81	1.01	53	83	67	0	7	4	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	33	17	52	8	25	-3	0.61	0.22	0.29	8.32	153	6.11	202	81	62	0	7	4	0
MOLINE	33	13	57	4	23	-5	0.67	0.30	0.41	7.35	150	4.68	173	77	65	0	7	4	0
PEORIA	33	16	54	5	25	-4	0.82	0.40	0.43	7.98	156	6.00	221	82	59	0	7	4	0
ROCKFORD	31	14	52	5	22	-4	0.70	0.38	0.45	7.98	178	5.49	226	85	69	0	7	3	0
SPRINGFIELD	35	18	57	8	27	-5	0.75	0.29	0.59	7.53	138	4.25	147	87	57	0	7	4	1
IN EVANSVILLE	44	25	63	17	34	-3	1.09	0.31	0.59	12.16	138	8.69	164	74	56	0	5	3	1
FORT WAYNE	34	18	52	11	26	-2	0.29	-0.19	0.15	6.30	100	4.10	115	87	67	0	7	3	0
INDIANAPOLIS	38	20	60	11	29	-3	0.66	0.06	0.36	9.08	123	6.50	150	86	54	0	7	4	0
SOUTH BEND	34	19	52	11	26	-2	0.66	0.19	0.28	10.10	146	6.67	175	77	67	0	7	5	0
IA BURLINGTON	32	16	54	4	24	-6	0.74	0.34	0.48	6.72	149	3.93	164	86	60	0	7	4	0
CEDAR RAPIDS	31	11	49	1	21	-5	0.08	-0.18	0.05	3.28	98	1.88	101	91	61	0	7	2	0
DES MOINES	33	15	49	2	24	-4	0.51	0.22	0.38	4.12	127	2.19	114	77	57	0	7	3	0
DUBUQUE	27	10	49	2	19	-5	1.01	0.66	0.85	5.65	140	3.29	141	86	73	0	7	3	1
SIOUX CITY	30	8	49	-4	19	-7	0.44	0.29	0.27	2.52	158	0.85	90	81	65	0	7	2	0
WATERLOO	28	7	42	-1	18	-6	0.46	0.20	0.27	4.22	156	2.48	155	81	67	0	7	2	0
KS CONCORDIA	37	14	67	2	26	-7	0.55	0.36	0.53	2.21	116	1.28	123	81	61	0	7	2	1
DODGE CITY	41	15	70	3	28	-9	2.87	2.70	2.41	4.22	237	3.35	332	79	49	0	7	2	1
GOODLAND	39	14	65	-1	26	-7	0.62	0.51	0.50	1.37	128	0.80	119	81	57	0	7	2	1
TOPEKA	39	18	61	1	29	-6	0.05	-0.25	0.05	2.07	66	1.28	74	74	55	0			

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 23, 2013

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
KY WICHITA	42	17	69	3	30	-7	1.48	1.21	0.95	2.66	96	2.32	162	85	55	0	7	2	2
JACKSON	47	25	60	17	36	-3	0.47	-0.47	0.17	13.36	125	6.97	109	81	41	0	6	3	0
LEXINGTON	45	23	60	16	34	-3	0.57	-0.26	0.31	12.13	123	5.58	96	83	59	0	7	4	0
LOUISVILLE	46	25	63	20	36	-2	0.69	-0.13	0.32	13.50	143	6.36	110	83	42	0	6	4	0
PADUCAH	44	27	60	20	36	-3	1.99	0.91	1.13	15.01	136	11.09	168	87	46	0	6	2	2
LA BATON ROUGE	66	45	72	32	55	1	2.73	1.52	0.94	28.92	184	20.82	198	89	45	0	1	4	3
LAKE CHARLES	68	50	72	37	59	4	1.12	0.40	0.47	21.16	163	16.34	195	84	50	0	0	3	0
NEW ORLEANS	65	49	75	37	57	1	1.30	-0.01	0.87	16.24	104	11.11	106	79	64	0	0	5	1
SHREVEPORT	63	42	71	33	52	0	0.21	-0.83	0.13	12.91	102	7.25	90	80	46	0	0	3	0
ME CARIBOU	29	17	34	13	23	9	0.94	0.46	0.72	7.20	92	4.13	89	83	66	0	7	4	1
PORTLAND	36	23	44	16	30	4	0.67	-0.07	0.52	11.72	108	3.42	52	79	46	0	7	3	1
MD BALTIMORE	39	25	46	20	32	-4	0.24	-0.50	0.12	8.11	89	5.00	86	65	51	0	7	3	0
MA BOSTON	37	24	45	16	31	-1	0.75	-0.05	0.45	8.52	82	2.59	39	75	45	0	7	3	0
WORCESTER	33	16	43	1	25	-2	0.46	-0.28	0.28	8.49	82	3.38	52	83	43	0	7	3	0
MI ALPENA	28	12	39	2	20	0	0.38	0.07	0.19	6.89	149	4.05	145	88	66	0	7	4	0
GRAND RAPIDS	32	17	45	4	25	-1	0.53	0.17	0.23	8.69	146	5.84	179	85	67	0	7	4	0
HOUGHTON LAKE	28	11	40	-10	20	-1	0.34	0.05	0.11	8.06	186	5.15	200	81	67	0	7	5	0
LANSING	32	18	46	10	25	0	0.51	0.18	0.36	6.57	133	4.59	166	75	61	0	7	4	0
MUSKOGON	33	17	47	0	25	-1	0.88	0.52	0.42	11.39	186	8.35	239	74	64	0	7	4	0
TRaverse CITY	31	16	43	6	23	1	0.26	-0.12	0.07	8.26	114	5.27	116	85	65	0	7	5	0
MN DULUTH	24	4	34	-8	14	-2	0.39	0.22	0.37	4.00	148	2.56	145	79	66	0	7	3	0
INT'L FALLS	21	-6	32	-15	7	-6	0.60	0.46	0.41	5.19	252	4.05	298	85	58	0	7	2	0
MINNEAPOLIS	25	9	34	-3	17	-5	0.25	0.08	0.24	3.83	146	2.19	135	80	69	0	7	2	0
ROCHESTER	23	6	35	-5	14	-6	0.35	0.18	0.28	3.70	147	1.91	127	78	71	0	7	4	0
ST. CLOUD	23	2	33	-13	12	-6	0.12	0.01	0.12	3.28	174	1.76	148	85	59	0	7	1	0
MS JACKSON	61	37	67	26	49	-1	3.10	2.03	2.10	25.38	173	16.67	178	89	43	0	1	4	2
MERIDIAN	60	36	69	26	48	-3	2.13	0.81	0.80	27.72	179	18.64	183	89	47	0	2	5	3
TUPELO	54	33	62	24	44	-2	1.31	0.12	0.93	18.97	128	11.88	136	78	49	0	3	4	1
MO COLUMBIA	38	21	57	11	30	-5	1.69	1.13	1.47	6.45	110	4.81	141	80	52	0	7	3	1
KANSAS CITY	37	17	58	1	27	-7	0.66	0.33	0.66	3.44	93	2.10	102	78	47	0	7	1	1
SAINT LOUIS	39	23	60	16	31	-5	1.11	0.54	0.94	7.27	109	5.27	137	74	57	0	6	3	1
SPRINGFIELD	43	25	62	17	34	-4	0.83	0.27	0.63	5.74	82	4.64	121	73	61	0	7	2	1
MT BILLINGS	37	22	44	14	29	-2	0.09	-0.03	0.04	1.14	61	0.87	72	85	52	0	7	3	0
BUTTE	32	13	36	-1	23	0	0.05	-0.06	0.04	0.71	52	0.41	49	84	44	0	7	2	0
CUT BANK	34	19	40	9	26	1	0.01	-0.05	0.01	0.86	96	0.43	75	89	59	0	7	1	0
GLASGOW	29	11	43	-1	20	-1	0.04	-0.02	0.03	1.16	129	0.67	126	82	68	0	7	2	0
GREAT FALLS	35	19	41	13	27	0	0.22	0.11	0.18	1.58	93	1.03	101	86	53	0	7	2	0
HAVRE	34	18	42	8	26	2	0.07	-0.01	0.05	1.92	161	1.53	225	81	71	0	7	2	0
MISSOULA	39	27	42	20	33	3	0.09	-0.08	0.06	3.04	109	1.39	85	86	71	0	7	4	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	35	13	65	3	24	-5	0.47	0.30	0.41	2.38	150	0.72	77	82	65	0	7	2	0
LINCOLN	35	12	62	0	23	-6	0.45	0.29	0.39	2.75	145	1.25	120	81	63	0	7	3	0
NORFOLK	32	9	60	-4	21	-7	0.34	0.15	0.33	1.80	106	0.67	64	80	59	0	7	2	0
NORTH PLATTE	34	9	57	-5	22	-9	0.58	0.45	0.38	1.54	141	1.17	170	86	52	0	7	3	0
OMAHA	34	14	54	4	24	-5	0.65	0.46	0.61	3.11	141	1.26	98	79	62	0	7	4	1
SCOTTSBLUFF	41	13	61	5	27	-4	0.15	0.01	0.11	0.65	44	0.46	49	83	56	0	7	2	0
VALENTINE	32	10	56	-3	21	-7	0.47	0.35	0.31	1.31	142	1.02	173	80	61	0	7	4	0
NV ELY	37	16	43	8	26	-5	0.03	-0.15	0.01	3.03	172	1.31	104	82	57	0	7	3	0
LAS VEGAS	61	40	71	35	51	-2	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.92	62	0.43	39	44	28	0	0	0	0
RENO	50	27	56	23	38	-1	0.00	-0.25	0.00	2.22	81	0.12	6	61	42	0	7	0	0
WINNEMUCCA	45	20	50	9	32	-5	0.04	-0.10	0.04	2.14	102	0.45	35	78	46	0	7	1	0
NH CONCORD	33	15	41	7	24	0	0.29	-0.26	0.14	7.83	100	3.60	74	84	45	0	7	4	0
NJ NEWARK	40	25	50	17	32	-2	0.55	-0.15	0.34	9.89	100	4.83	76	64	47	0	6	2	0
NM ALBUQUERQUE	52	28	60	22	40	-2	0.22	0.11	0.22	0.45	35	0.33	42	62	23	0	5	1	0
NY ALBANY	32	19	43	8	25	-1	0.09	-0.43	0.08	6.26	91	2.21	53	74	47	0	7	2	0
BINGHAMTON	27	16	36	7	21	-3	0.37	-0.24	0.22	8.63	114	3.43	75	83	63	0	7	2	0
BUFFALO	31	19	43	10	25	-1	0.14	-0.44	0.09	7.44	83	3.80	74	81	59	0	7	3	0
ROCHESTER	32	19	44	10	26	0	0.27	-0.23	0.07	7.78	116	4.21	106	77	61	0	7	5	0
SYRACUSE	31	18	42	12	24	-1	0.23	-0.27	0.09	10.77	145	3.20	75	79	56	0	6	5	0
NC ASHEVILLE	49	28	60	18	39	-1	0.83	-0.11	0.37	14.98	143	10.60	149	78	46	0	4	4	0
CHARLOTTE	49	29	58	20	39	-7	0.90	0.03	0.43	10.38	104	6.54	96	78	46	0	4	3	0
GREENSBORO	47	28	54	20	37	-5	0.68	-0.08	0.31	10.52	116	7.80	130	77	42	0	5	3	0
HATTERAS	52	39	62	30	45	-2	2.30	1.39	2.05	15.25	112	8.74	96	87	51	0	1	3	1
RALEIGH	47	28	54	18	38	-6	1.37	0.53	0.92	9.13	93	6.19	91	78	57	0	5	3	1
WILMINGTON	54	34	63	24	44	-5	0.69	-0.19	0.35	10.26	91	5.66	76	91	44	0	3	3	0
ND BISMARCK	27	5	45	-9	16	-4	0.18	0.07	0.10	1.25	100	0.62	77	82	68	0	7	5	0
DICKINSON	30	9	46	-8	19	-4	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.34	32	0.08	11	87	54	0	7	0	0
FARGO	18	-2	31	-18	8	-8	0.05	-0.08	0.03	2.22	128	1.85	158	81	67	0	7	2	0
GRAND FORKS	15	-3	29	-18	6	-9	0.11	-0.03	0.08	1.10	65	0.79	70	88	71	0	7	2	0
JAMESTOWN	19	-3	35	-21	8	-9	0.04	-0.07	0.03	0.58	41	0.49	50	86	68	0	7	2	0
WILLISTON	25	4	40	-12	14	-5	0.50	0.42	0.49	1.61	117	1.04	128	85	73	0	7	2	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	34	17	47	10	25	-4	0.15	-0.41	0.09	7.11	98	2.90	68	84	66	0	7	4	0
CINCINNATI	41	23	60	13	32	-3	0.58	-0.11	0.26	10.12	121	4.37	86	78	59	0	7	4	0
CLEVELAND	34	16	48	7	25	-4	0.43	-0.12	0.14	7.47	101	3.54	83	82	62	0	7	4	0
COLUMBUS	38	21	52	15	29	-4	0.25	-0.28	0.12	8.78	122	3.08	72	77	65	0	7	3	0
DAYTON	36	20	56	12	28	-3	0.35	-0.20	0.15	7.44	99	3.67	83	84	63	0	7	4	0
MANSFIELD	33	17	47	11	25	-3	0.23	-0.29	0.18	7.23	95	3.37	77	91	65	0	7	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 23, 2013

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	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE	01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	34	18	50	11	26	-2	0.53	0.06	0.34	6.80	112	4.65	136	79	64	0	7	4	0		
OK YOUNGSTOWN	32	14	45	5	23	-5	0.43	-0.06	0.20	8.26	120	3.07	79	83	66	0	7	5	0		
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	50	28	71	21	39	-4	1.23	0.81	0.75	3.74	89	3.07	133	79	42	0	5	2	1		
OR TULSA	49	27	70	20	38	-5	1.46	0.95	0.87	4.26	79	3.41	115	82	57	0	6	2	2		
OR ASTORIA	48	37	50	33	43	-1	2.41	0.50	1.38	27.88	105	13.25	82	91	80	0	0	6	2		
OR BURNS	39	19	42	13	29	-2	0.21	-0.07	0.13	2.42	73	0.69	34	86	68	0	7	3	0		
OR EUGENE	48	34	51	30	41	-2	0.53	-1.01	0.22	9.91	47	2.46	19	94	84	0	3	5	0		
OR MEDFORD	49	32	54	28	41	-3	0.28	-0.22	0.08	7.07	100	1.41	34	89	56	0	2	6	0		
OR PENDLETON	46	29	48	24	38	-1	0.11	-0.17	0.10	2.28	58	1.09	45	82	68	0	5	2	0		
OR PORTLAND	49	38	55	34	43	-1	0.58	-0.43	0.39	11.90	83	4.34	51	88	79	0	0	5	0		
OR SALEM	48	34	54	31	41	-2	0.72	-0.52	0.45	10.18	61	2.78	28	94	82	0	1	5	0		
PA ALLENTOWN	37	21	43	16	29	-2	0.28	-0.38	0.16	9.69	106	5.38	94	66	51	0	6	2	0		
PA ERIE	33	19	47	12	26	-3	0.67	0.11	0.38	9.67	120	4.86	113	75	63	0	7	4	0		
PA MIDDLETOWN	36	23	42	19	30	-2	0.15	-0.58	0.11	8.00	95	4.21	82	77	50	0	7	2	0		
PA PHILADELPHIA	40	26	48	21	33	-2	0.33	-0.32	0.21	9.31	103	4.89	86	60	48	0	6	3	0		
PA PITTSBURGH	34	18	46	7	26	-5	0.25	-0.32	0.10	8.77	118	3.24	71	85	58	0	7	3	0		
PA WILKES-BARRE	34	20	45	11	27	-3	0.07	-0.43	0.05	6.68	100	2.76	66	74	52	0	7	3	0		
PA WILLIAMSPORT	33	22	36	15	28	-1	0.05	-0.58	0.05	8.71	110	3.10	62	68	54	0	7	1	0		
RI PROVIDENCE	37	22	47	15	30	-2	1.14	0.31	0.62	10.28	91	4.73	66	70	49	0	7	3	1		
SC BEAUFORT	60	36	65	25	48	-3	2.69	1.97	2.38	11.14	114	8.40	126	90	44	0	3	3	1		
SC CHARLESTON	60	35	67	28	48	-3	3.21	2.49	2.41	12.36	126	8.80	134	89	47	0	3	3	2		
SC COLUMBIA	55	32	65	23	44	-4	1.26	0.34	0.83	9.02	81	5.51	71	73	45	0	4	3	1		
SC GREENVILLE	52	31	58	21	41	-4	0.95	-0.12	0.36	13.54	117	7.73	100	82	42	0	4	4	0		
SD ABERDEEN	22	0	35	-19	11	-9	0.02	-0.09	0.02	2.43	209	1.68	215	80	73	0	7	1	0		
SD HURON	23	3	37	-11	13	-9	0.19	0.06	0.13	2.78	230	1.66	202	86	71	0	7	2	0		
SD RAPID CITY	37	13	56	5	25	-3	0.14	0.03	0.10	0.88	84	0.63	97	81	51	0	7	3	0		
SD SIOUX FALLS	26	5	44	-5	16	-6	0.39	0.28	0.25	2.65	199	1.34	165	85	68	0	7	2	0		
TN BRISTOL	50	27	57	17	39	0	0.60	-0.25	0.31	15.58	162	11.58	186	87	37	0	4	4	0		
TN CHATTANOOGA	52	32	61	21	42	-2	1.79	0.60	0.77	18.35	130	12.78	138	82	48	0	4	4	1		
TN KNOXVILLE	51	28	60	19	40	-2	0.93	-0.06	0.52	20.66	169	14.48	188	83	39	0	5	4	1		
TN MEMPHIS	51	35	64	32	43	-3	1.85	0.76	0.95	16.58	125	12.85	168	81	46	0	3	3	2		
TN NASHVILLE	51	31	63	19	41	-1	1.02	0.09	0.68	14.09	124	9.38	138	85	36	0	3	3	1		
TX ABILENE	61	37	72	26	49	0	0.32	0.03	0.18	1.90	62	1.86	103	77	48	0	2	3	0		
TX AMARILLO	50	27	72	20	38	-3	0.55	0.42	0.33	2.47	154	1.93	195	74	50	0	6	3	0		
TX AUSTIN	71	42	83	32	56	1	0.05	-0.47	0.04	4.21	72	3.38	100	69	37	0	1	2	0		
TX BEAUMONT	68	51	74	38	59	3	1.11	0.37	1.02	17.28	125	10.88	127	91	47	0	0	3	1		
TX BROWNSVILLE	80	61	86	44	71	8	0.00	-0.26	0.00	1.80	51	1.48	62	93	65	0	0	0	0		
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	77	58	85	39	68	8	0.00	-0.47	0.00	1.71	36	1.68	55	78	55	0	0	0	0		
TX DEL RIO	75	46	83	40	60	3	0.00	-0.25	0.00	1.37	67	1.33	103	59	39	0	0	0	0		
TX EL PASO	60	36	69	27	48	-3	0.40	0.32	0.40	0.81	54	0.71	99	57	19	0	2	1	0		
TX FORT WORTH	62	38	78	30	50	0	0.27	-0.37	0.14	7.67	124	5.72	158	75	34	0	2	2	0		
TX GALVESTON	68	58	73	52	63	5	0.27	-0.30	0.20	12.28	125	9.41	149	88	56	0	0	3	0		
TX HOUSTON	69	49	75	36	59	3	0.64	-0.08	0.33	7.36	75	4.51	74	78	55	0	0	3	0		
TX LUBBOCK	55	30	72	24	42	-2	0.49	0.32	0.24	2.57	152	1.89	185	76	56	0	5	3	0		
TX MIDLAND	64	38	71	27	51	2	0.05	-0.09	0.05	1.61	101	1.53	163	70	36	0	2	1	0		
TX SAN ANGELO	66	38	76	26	52	2	0.11	-0.19	0.06	1.98	75	1.80	105	73	40	0	2	2	0		
TX SAN ANTONIO	73	48	81	35	61	6	0.01	-0.43	0.01	3.30	66	2.93	97	72	30	0	0	1	0		
TX VICTORIA	73	50	80	38	62	5	0.20	-0.30	0.12	5.54	84	4.08	100	84	64	0	0	3	0		
TX WACO	65	39	81	29	52	0	0.40	-0.25	0.36	7.94	122	7.13	191	73	43	0	1	2	0		
TX WICHITA FALLS	56	31	74	24	44	-3	0.76	0.34	0.49	3.01	77	2.41	107	85	64	0	5	2	0		
UT SALT LAKE CITY	39	25	48	22	32	-3	0.44	0.12	0.27	3.63	100	2.25	94	91	55	0	7	4	0		
VT BURLINGTON	31	15	44	8	23	2	0.31	-0.08	0.17	5.38	93	2.08	58	80	46	0	7	4	0		
VA LYNCHBURG	47	27	54	17	37	-1	0.22	-0.54	0.04	9.65	104	7.00	116	59	32	0	5	3	0		
VA NORFOLK	47	33	62	27	40	-2	0.82	0.01	0.64	10.85	113	6.37	96	73	46	0	3	3	1		
VA RICHMOND	44	28	51	17	36	-4	0.36	-0.38	0.17	10.03	112	7.20	123	66	47	0	5	3	0		
VA ROANOKE	48	28	55	19	38	-2	0.12	-0.64	0.05	10.63	124	8.05	141	59	42	0	5	2	0		
WA WASH/DULLES	39	26	45	18	33	-2	0.10	-0.58	0.06	7.38	89	4.51	86	63	49	0	5	2	0		
WA OLYMPIA	47	33	51	28	40	-1	1.80	0.32	1.26	16.06	78	6.32	49	97	84	0	2	6	1		
WA QUILLAYUTE	48	36	50	33	42	0	4.07	1.00	2.57	35.03	91	17.50	73	86	78	0	0	5	3		
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	47	38	51	34	43	-1	0.46	-0.54	0.37	11.99	84	5.14	60	83	74	0	0	4	0		
WA SPOKANE	39	28	43	26	33	0	0.40	0.04	0.22	4.65	88	2.07	69	89	67	0	7	3	0		
WA YAKIMA	51	25	55	20	38	2	0.00	-0.18	0.00	2.23	70	0.10	6	75	58	0	7	0	0		
WV BECKLEY	41	21	58	8	31	-4	0.39	-0.34	0.12	9.12	106	5.93	107	77	58	0	6	3	0		
WV CHARLESTON	45	24	58	13	34	-4	0.10	-0.70	0.09	10.28	113	5.42	94	78	44	0	6	2	0		
WV ELKINS	38	15	56	-6	26	-6	0.28	-0.51	0.11	10.50	112	6.16	104	86	46	0	7	3	0		
WV HUNTINGTON	47	23	63	15	35	-3	0.29	-0.49	0.17	9.80	109	4.90	88	78	43	0	6	3	0		
WI EAU CLAIRE	25	6	36	-11	16	-4	0.24	0.07	0.22	4.04	151	2.19	134	85	60	0	7	2	0		
WI GREEN BAY	29	10	39	-9	20	-2	0.61	0.39	0.29	6.49	192	3.95	201	85	65	0	7	4	0		
WI LA CROSSE	27	10	40	2	19	-5	0.32	0.10	0.28	4.22	131	2.24	113	81	61	0	7	3	0		
WI MADISON	29	13	45	-1	21	-3	0.42	0.12	0.20	7.48	191	4.88	217	80	65	0	7	3	0		
WI MILWAUKEE	32	17	48	7	24	-2	0.73	0.34	0.40	9.10	169	5.23	165	78	64	0	7	3	0		
WY CASPER	37	14	44	2	26	-2	0.17	0.02	0.16	1.07	65	0.68	66	79	55	0	7	2	0		
WY CHEYENNE	35	14	53	5	25	-4	0.18	0.08	0.08	1.12	93	0.55	74	76	49	0	7	3	0		
WY LANDER	34	13	41	10	23	-4	0.34	0.21	0.27	2.24	151	1.84	211	86	41	0	7	2	0		
WY SHERIDAN	31	7	37	-5	19	-9	0.44	0.33	0.21	2.25	120	1.75	147	86	70	0	7	3	0		

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

February 18 – 24, 2013

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

Cooler-than-normal weather dominated much of the nation during the week. Most notably, a large winter storm held weekly temperatures more than 9°F below average in portions of the Corn Belt and Great Plains. Conversely, warm weather and mostly dry conditions in southern Texas provided producers plenty of time for fieldwork. Much of the central Great Plains and Southeast received above-average precipitation during the week, boosting soil moisture levels.

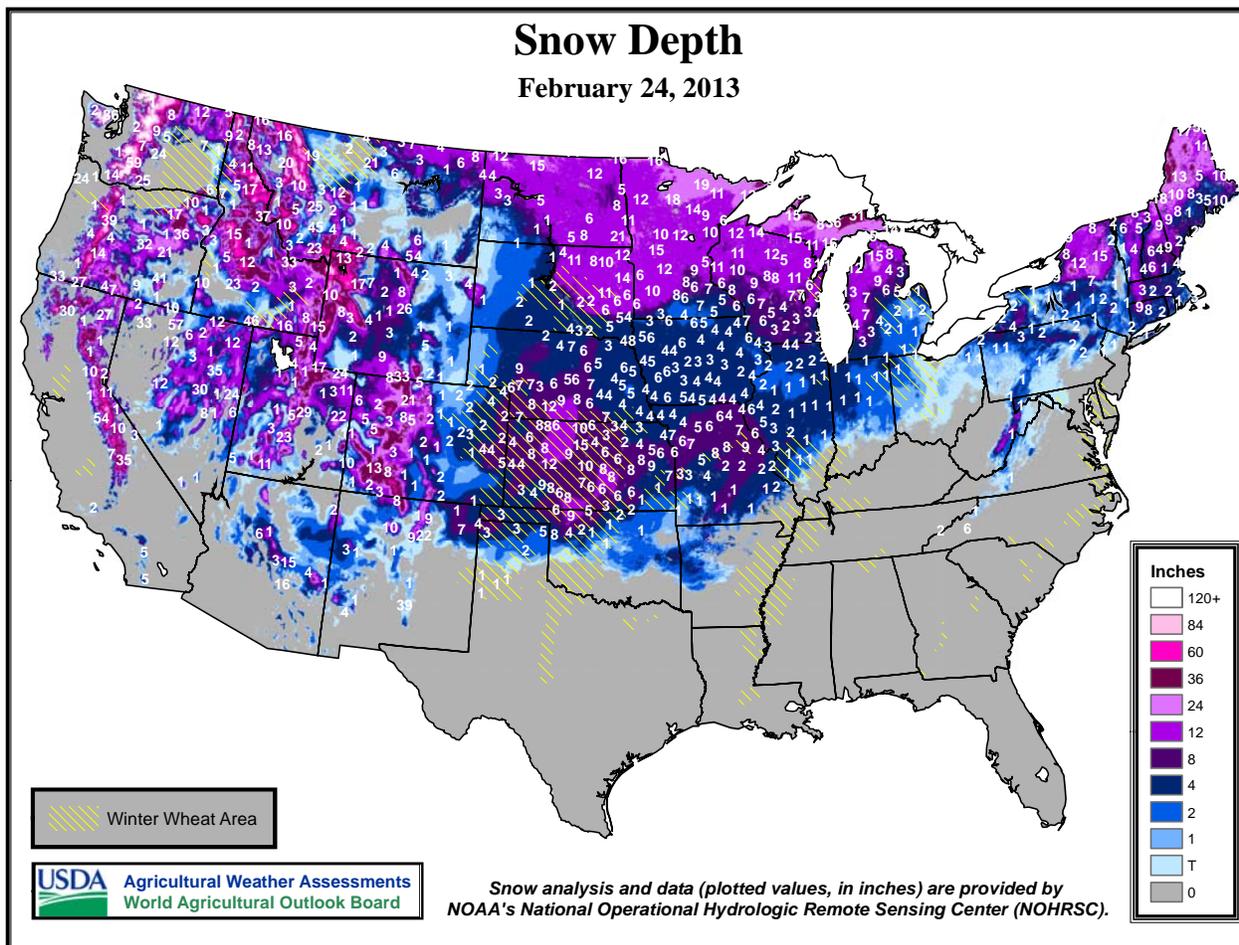
Heavy rainfall pounded Florida's Panhandle, aiding the developing winter wheat crop. Conversely, much of the remainder of the state received less than one-tenth of an inch of moisture during the week. By February 19, abnormally dry to extreme drought conditions covered 91 percent of the state. Early-week freezes caused some damage to potato fields. Strawberry harvest was ongoing in central Florida, while sweet corn, watermelon, and a variety of winter vegetables were planted in Miami-Dade County. Irrigation continued across the citrus region, as drought conditions spread. Grove activities included general maintenance and fertilization. Valencia harvest was underway.

While much of Texas was dry, some northern and eastern locations received more than an inch of precipitation during the week. Despite slight improvement in winter wheat conditions,

additional moisture will be needed to sustain crop growth. Row crop producers in the Plains regions applied fertilizers and herbicides in anticipation of rain. Dry conditions in the Edwards Plateau and South Central regions delayed cotton planting. Chile fields were prepared in the Trans-Pecos, while onions and potatoes were planted in East Texas.

In Arizona, scattered precipitation and below-average temperatures promoted fieldwork during the week. Producers continued to harvest hay from approximately two-thirds of the state's alfalfa fields, while sheep grazed various alfalfa fields in many areas. Small grain seeding was virtually complete. Fruit and vegetable growers in central and western portions of the state continued to ship a variety of crops.

Cool weather and light, widespread moisture blanketed California during the week. Small grain crops showed good growth due to recent moisture; however, most dryland crops needed additional precipitation to sustain development. Field crop producers applied fertilizers and herbicides. Fruit and nut orchards were irrigated because of the lack of significant rainfall. Bloom was underway in almond orchards. A variety of citrus crops continued to be harvested. Vegetable growers prepared land for spring crops, while many crops were being harvested.



February State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: The month of February provided mild temperatures and some much needed rainfall throughout Alabama. Total precipitation for the month ranged from 4.01 inches in Muscle Shoals to 22.96 inches in Geneva. The average mean temperature over the past month ranged from 42.3°F in Crossville to 56.5°F in Mobile. According to the US Drought Monitor released on February 19, 2013, 65.28 percent of the State was experiencing drought conditions compared to 43.32 percent approximately a month ago. James Pitts, Director of the Chilton Area Horticulture Substation, stated recent cool temperatures and wet weather helped the peach crop though many producers were still concerned about the lack of chilling hours. Jeffrey Smith, FSA CED, said winter wheat was in good condition, and farmers were adding nitrogen and topdressing the winter wheat crop. Carol Gay, FSA CED, reported cattle sales were down, but prices were still good.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures fluctuated from normal in the first week of February, to mostly above normal in the second week, below normal in the third week and mostly below normal for the last week. Highest temperatures were in the 80's during the month. Lowest temperature of the month at -11 degrees in the Grand Canyon occurred in the third week. The last week of February had a surprise not seen in 50 years. Snow in the middle of the week in Tucson, the cactus was covered in snow along the I-10 corridor from Tucson to Phoenix. Much needed precipitation fell in the beginning of the month and continued throughout February. More precipitation is needed to help drought conditions. Pasture areas are in poor to good condition, depending on location. Durum Wheat and Barley plantings were complete by February. Alfalfa harvesting was active on about three-quarters the fields and sheepling off continued on various alfalfa fields across the State. Vegetable and citrus harvesting activities continued throughout the month.

ARKANSAS: February began with normal to above normal reported temperatures, but temperatures were somewhat below normal near the end of the month. Several winter storms occurred throughout the month bringing severe weather to many parts of the State. Precipitation reports were mostly above normal near the end of the month. Major field activities included applying fertilizers and pesticides to winter wheat and applying burn-down herbicides. Livestock producers continued feeding hay. Increased rainfall helped improve pasture conditions weakened by drought.

CALIFORNIA: Precipitation continued to lag behind normal during February. Temperatures were generally lower than normal also, except in coastal regions. Wheat, barley and winter forage crops continued to grow. Fertilizer and herbicide applications were being applied. Weather conditions slightly slowed crop development. Producers began irrigating winter grains earlier than usual, and dry land crops need additional rainfall to sustain their growth. Seasonal pruning and spraying continued for grapes, olives, kiwis, and nut orchards. Orchards were irrigated to compensate for lack of significant rain. Harvest continued for

oranges, lemons, grapefruit, and other citrus crops. Freeze damage from January has been minimal in harvested citrus. Early stone fruit varieties started to bloom, buds continued to develop on later varieties. Strawberries and blueberries were developing with the warmer temperatures. Bloom began in almond orchards. Harvest of winter vegetables including beets, broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, daikon, herbs, choy, chards and kales were in full swing. Fall planted garlic and onions were growing well. In Tulare County, the first planting of summer vegetables has been delayed this year. Field activities for spring and summer vegetables included pre-irrigation, cultivation, bed formation, application of pre-emergent herbicides, and early planting. Spring lettuce, mustard greens, and broccoli rabe were emerging and reported growing nicely. Range and pasture were in fair condition across most of the State, but more precipitation is needed to sustain grass growth. Coastal pasture remained excellent. Sheep and cattle grazed on idle fields, dry land grain and alfalfa fields. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued. Hives were placed in blueberry, almond, plum and apricot orchards for pollination. Out-of-state hives continued to be brought in to meet the demand for pollinators. Bees were active in the San Joaquin Valley by the end of the month.

COLORADO: Most areas of the State received normal to above normal precipitation during February. The eastern plains region received much needed moisture from snow storms the last half of February. Higher elevations also received significant snowfall during the month. Statewide, the mountain snowpack is currently 74% of average, up from 61% a month ago. Temperatures were above normal the first half of the month for most areas, but below normal during the 3rd week. The winter wheat crop remains dormant under recent snow cover in mostly poor to fair condition. Generally, soil moisture ratings continue as mostly short to very short.

DELAWARE: Mixed winter temperatures during the month. Rain and snow in northern Delaware, rain in rest of the State. Soil moisture levels remain mostly adequate throughout the State. Due to the cold weather, very little early nitrogen application has occurred on small grains or pasture. Hay supplies were mostly adequate. Pasture conditions are fair. Winter wheat is in good condition. Farmers also took time to attend agricultural conventions.

FLORIDA: Early part of month Florida experienced significantly below normal rainfall. Field and vegetable crops were in dire need of rain. High temperatures for the month were in the mid 70s to low 80s. Lows reached the upper 20's in northern areas, but no damage was reported. Rainfall was sparse, worsening the drought conditions in all of the citrus producing regions, except for a small, drought free band that extends across the State. Harvesting of early and mid oranges was winding to a close, while harvesting of grapefruit, tangelos, and tangerines continued and the late season orange harvest began. Harvesting, mowing, and general grove maintenance were primary grove activities. Sugarcane harvesting continued on schedule. Seasonal soil preparation for spring vegetable

planting continued. Plastic was laid for tomato crops in Gadsden County. Strawberries were harvested in Bradford County. Harvesting of winter vegetables and replanting of okra, sunflowers, and sweet potatoes in Miami-Dade County. Freezing temperatures caused fruit and vegetable farmers to take precautions to limit damage to crops. Strawberry damage was minimal due to the cold temperatures. Late blight caused problems on tomatoes. Vegetables marketed bell peppers, celery, cucumbers, green beans, hot peppers, tomatoes, squash, sweet corn, eggplants and a variety of specialty items and herbs. Pasture conditions mostly fair to poor. Dry, cold weather limited pasture growth, rain later in month was much needed. Cattle condition mostly fair to good.

GEORGIA: The month of February started with temperatures below normal and ended with temperatures above normal. Precipitation was near or above normal for most areas. Rains have given Georgia some relief from the drought conditions. Statewide, soil temperatures are averaging from the low 50s to lower 60s. Other activities included deciding on seed varieties, preparing equipment, fixing erosion in fields as conditions allowed, and the routine care of poultry and livestock.

HAWAII: The month of February began with approximately 71 percent of the State rated as abnormally dry or drier according to the U.S. Drought Monitor. Throughout the month, several storm systems passed through the islands dropping large quantities of precipitation over brief periods of time. These heavy showers resulted in several flash flood warnings being issued within the various counties throughout the month. While storm systems were absent, typical trade wind weather prevailed with intermittent overcast skies and average daytime high temperatures in the mid eighties. Rainfall events near the end of the month were severe enough to cause flooding and washed out fields on some windward areas on the islands of Hawaii and Maui. As the month of February comes to a close, State irrigation reservoirs are filled to capacity, and overall drought conditions have decreased by 11 percentage points. Weekly summaries follow. During the first week in February, a large front brought heavy rains to many areas across the State early in the week, also triggering flash flood warnings in Honolulu and Maui Counties. The latter half of the week was marked by typical trade wind systems, with conditions fluctuating between overcast and clear. Daytime high temperatures were in the upper seventies to low eighties for most areas. The average weekly total rainfall across the State was 1.67 inches. The second week brought heavy rains to most areas across the State midweek. During the remainder of the week, trade winds blew steadily from the north east, and conditions fluctuated between overcast and clear with light passing showers. Daytime high temperatures were in the mid to low eighties for most areas. The average weekly total rainfall across the State was 1.44 inches, the majority of which fell on the Island of Hawaii. Most crops and pastures in areas which received rain this week are growing normally. Pastures in many areas were observably greener this week compared to the past several weeks. Weather during the third week in Hawaii consisted of gusty trade winds with light passing showers in most areas. Heavy rains fell on windward areas of the Island of Hawaii towards the end of the week. Most other areas across the State experienced only light showers. A high pressure system to the north of the Hawaiian Islands created strong trade winds which were gusty enough to issue wind advisories towards the end of the week. Daytime high temperatures were in the mid to low eighties for most areas. The average weekly total rainfall across the State was 0.73 inch, the majority of which fell on the Island of Hawaii at the end of the week. Most crops and pastures in areas

which received precipitation over the past several weeks are growing normally. Pastures in many areas were observably greener. Recent heavy rainfall has recharged State irrigation reservoirs and brought them to their holding capacities. The final week in February brought large quantities of rainfall to many areas. Flash flood warnings were issued for Hawaii, Maui and Honolulu Counties. Blustery trade winds with occasionally stronger gusts resulted in an average weekly total rainfall across the State of 4.14 inches. Flooding and damage fields and roadways were reported in Maui and Hawaii Counties. Some windward locations on the Big Island recorded daily rainfall totals of greater than 5 inches. Increased day length and precipitation have spurred growth of crops in areas that were not damaged by excessive rainfall. Pastures in many areas are visibly greener, however pastures located in leeward areas of Hawaii and Maui Counties continue remain very dry and received little of the recent rainfall.

IDAHO: Calving complete 38%, 29% 2012, 36% avg. Lambing complete 38%, 35% 2012, 37% avg. Hay and roughage supply 0% very short, 50% short, 44% adequate, 6% surplus. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 27% fair, 57% good, 15% excellent.

ILLINOIS: Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 18% short, 75% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 15% very short, 43% short, 42% adequate. For the month of February, temperatures averaged 28.7 degrees, -0.6 degrees below normal. Precipitation was also above normal with an average of 1.90 inches, 0.26 inches above normal. Winter Wheat was rated as 2% poor, 29% fair, 61% good, and 8% excellent. The mild winter continued until the end of the week, when strong winter storms covered most of the State. Around the State, farmers with spring calving herds have started their calving season, while other farmers are moving some corn and beans to market, adding fertilizer applications, working on taxes, attending seminars and preparing machinery and equipment for spring planting.

INDIANA: The weather during February has been colder and drier than normal in Indiana. Temperatures through the 24th of the month have averaged 29.0o which is 0.7o below normal. The State received an average of 1.19 inches of precipitation which was just 62 percent of normal. East central and southeastern counties have received the least precipitation thus far in February at approximately 46 percent of normal. Winter wheat remains in mostly good condition with some farmers making nitrogen applications as soil conditions permit. Lack of snow cover during some of the coldest temperatures is causing some concern for the winter wheat crop. Hay supplies are mostly adequate but are beginning to get a little short in areas that were excessively dry last summer. Other activities included preparing tillage and planting equipment, income tax preparations, spreading fertilizer and lime, clearing fence rows, purchasing inputs for 2013 crops, repairing and installing drainage tile, hauling grain to market and tending to livestock.

IOWA: Topsoil moisture levels rated 45% very short, 41% short, 13% adequate, and 1% surplus. A winter storm delivered 6 to 7 inches of snow to parts of the State on February 21, but the average depth of snow cover was only 3 inches. Soil moisture shortages remain the major concern for farmers as the growing season approaches. High cash rents and input prices are also a concern. Grain movement from farms to elevators was slow, rating 47% none, 38% light, 13% moderate, and 2% heavy. Cattle and hog losses were rated mostly average to below average. Hay and roughage supplies are rated at 50% short,

49% adequate, and 1% surplus. Hay and roughage quality rated 23% poor, 46% fair, and 31% good.

KANSAS: Days Suitable for field work was 11.6 days. Topsoil moisture 27% very short, 34% short, 36% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil Moisture 54% very short, 35% short, 11% adequate, and 0% surplus. Winter wheat condition 12% very poor, 24% poor, 41% fair, 22% good, and 1% excellent; wind damage 83% none, 13% light, 3% moderate, and 1% severe; freeze damage 86% none, 10% light, 3% moderate, and 1% severe. Range and Pasture condition 53% very poor, 30% poor, 15% fair, 2% good, and 0% excellent. Feed grain supplies 22% very short, 25% short, 52% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 35% very short, 37% short, 27% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 48% very short, 30% short, 22% adequate, 0% surplus. Snow brought much needed moisture throughout the State at the end of February. All 53 stations received trace amounts of moisture, with Johnson reporting 0.19 inches for the lowest and Lawrence reporting 2.69 inches for the highest. Temperatures varied widely during the month with a low of -4 degrees at Alton to a high of 73 in Ashland. There were 11.6 days suitable for field work, compared to 14 days a year ago. The precipitation was welcomed to start replenishment of stock water supplies, especially with the beginning of spring calving season upon us. Operators are hopeful the recent moisture will help improve grass conditions since they have been stretching their stored feed supplies.

KENTUCKY: The Commonwealth experienced mixed weather conditions during February. The State recorded temperatures from near normal to unseasonably warm. Except for the first week of February which saw above normal rainfall, precipitation for the remainder of the month was below normal. A weather system moving in from the west is expected to bring needed precipitation to end the month. Farmers were kept busy tending to their livestock and performing routine equipment maintenance. Producers marketed their grain and tobacco crops and attended various commodity meetings across the State. Farmers continue making planting decisions for the upcoming 2013 crop season.

LOUISIANA: The State averaged 5.75 inches of rain over the last four weeks. Field crop producers prepared fields for spring planting as weather conditions permitted and continued to repair equipment. Strawberry producers took precautions to avoid any major freeze damage. Livestock producers continued to feed hay. Crawfish producers continued to put out traps for harvest.

MARYLAND: Mixed winter temperatures during the month. A wintery mix continues in western and north central Maryland, and rain in the rest of the State. Soil moisture levels remain mostly adequate throughout the State. Hay supplies were mostly adequate; however Hay has been brought in from out of State to meet demand on the lower eastern shore. Pasture conditions are fair to good. Winter wheat is in good condition. Farmers also took time to attend agricultural conventions.

MICHIGAN: The temperature throughout the State has varied for the month of February. There have been cold days, warm days, snow, sleet, and rain reported throughout the State. The varying weather has been stressful on livestock. The amount of snow cover for winter wheat varied based on the region. Some areas reported adequate snow cover, while others reported minimal amounts of snow cover. Wheat condition is mostly rated fair to good. Sugarbeet processing continues.

MINNESOTA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

MISSISSIPPI: The average temperature for the beginning of February was around 60 degrees, warmer than the historic average. Heavy rains during the month left soil saturated. The Delta Farm Press reported that winter wheat is currently in the ground and subject to the adverse effects of flooding. Reports indicate that many winter wheat fields have been flooded for varying periods in January. Not surprisingly, there is considerable concern about the impact that flooding or waterlogging will have on the 2013 winter wheat crop.

MISSOURI: February was drier than normal with near normal temperatures. On February 20th and 21st a winter storm across central and northern part of the State left heavy snowfall with some areas receiving over 10 inches of snow. The southern part of the State received rain, freezing rain, and sleet from the storm. Average temperatures were 1 degree below normal to 2 degrees above normal. The southern part of the State received rain, freezing rain, and sleet from the storm. Precipitation averaged 1.95 inches compared to the 30 year average of 2.27 inches. The southeast district received 3.28 inches of precipitation in February. The condition of the dormant winter wheat crop ranges from fair to excellent with the majority rated good. Stock water supplies continue to be short across portions of the State. The majority of hay supplies are adequate as warmer weather has reduced the amount of hay fed.

MONTANA: Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 14% last year; 30% short, 39% last year; 51% adequate, 46% last year; 4% surplus, 1% last year. Subsoil moisture 25% very short, 14% last year; 35% short, 38% last year; 39% adequate, 44% last year; 1% surplus, 4% last year. Livestock grazing 45% open, 63% last year; 22% difficult, 18% last year; 33% closed, 19% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – cattle 98%, 91% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – sheep 98%, 91% last year. Livestock birthing – calving complete 16%, 14% last year. Livestock birthing – lambing complete 8%, 6% last year. The month of February brought a mix of warmer temperatures and snow showers across Montana. Average low temperatures were the lower 20s to mid 30s at most reporting stations. Neihart received the largest amount of precipitation for the month with 1.67 inches of moisture and most other stations saw 0.01 to 0.82 of an inch of precipitation. High temperatures ranged from the upper 30s to upper 50s, with the state-wide high temperature of 59 degrees recorded in Hamilton and Hysham. The coldest reported low of -25 degrees was recorded in West Yellowstone followed by Cooke City and Plentywood with -24 degrees.

NEBRASKA: Wheat conditions rated 14% very poor, 36 poor, 38 fair, 12 good, and 0 excellent. Hay and forage supplies rated 11% very short, 38 short, 51 adequate, and 0 excellent. Cattle and Calves condition rated 0% very poor, 2 poor, 16 fair, 78 good and 4 excellent. Percent cows calved since January 1, 18%. For the month of February 2013, snow fall across the eastern two thirds of the State brought much needed moisture to drought impacted areas. Snow accumulations were heaviest in the Southwest and South Central Districts with some areas exceeding 12 inches of snow. However, the Panhandle received only limited amounts of precipitation for the month. Wheat condition continued well below year ago levels with most of the crop rated fair to poor. Cattle are in mostly good condition with calving underway. Cattle made good use of stalks until snows fell during the third week of the month, causing producers to rely on feed stocks. Temperatures averaged 1 degree below normal across the southern Panhandle and portions of the southeast. Most of the remainder of the State was 1-3 degrees above normal. Precipitation was above normal in the central third of the

State while the western and eastern thirds were mostly below normal. Snow depth averaged 6 inches across the State with 9-10 inches common in Southwestern and South Central Districts. During the last week of the month, soil temperatures ranged from 28 to 34 degrees.

NEVADA: Temperatures warmed a bit early in February before returning to the below-normal pattern that has characterized the season. Precipitation totals were below normal in nearly all areas and parts of the West and South received only traces. Snow accumulations in the principal watersheds of northern and central Nevada fell behind normal but ranging about 75% to 90% of the long term average. The Bureau of Land Management began meetings for contingency planning in case of drought. Different scenarios of grazing restrictions are being considered. Some fields were plowed in preparation of the growing season and some pre-emergent herbicides were applied. Potato processing was on going. Greenhouse production was active in the South. Onion shipments from storages were waning. Main farm and ranch activities included early field preparation, equipment maintenance, feeding and doctoring livestock.

NEW ENGLAND: Temperatures during February were generally average in the northern States but below average in the southern States. Several snow storms blanketed the region during the month. Concord, New Hampshire reported the third snowiest February in history. Monthly precipitation totals were above normal in parts of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts. The month began with average to above average temperatures across the northern tier States and below normal temperature across the southern States. A winter storm hit the region on February 8-9, bringing cold temperatures and heavy snow fall. Total precipitation ranged from just over a half inch in Vermont to over 1.60 inches in Connecticut. Temperatures warmed during the week ending February 17, with weekly average high temperatures in the low 40's in the southern States and mid-30's in the northern States. Most areas received some precipitation during the week with the highest amount recorded in Maine, with 0.90 inches, while Vermont received less than 0.1 inch. Daytime temperatures returned to average levels during the week ending February 24, but nighttime temperatures were generally above normal throughout the region. Most areas received some precipitation on February 19-20 and then another winter storm hit the region during the weekend. By week's end, the largest precipitation totals were recorded in Rhode Island, with 1.38 inches, Maine, with 1.52 inches, and Massachusetts, with 2.10 inches.

NEW JERSEY: By mid-winter standards, January 2013 was not an exceedingly memorable one in the New Jersey weather and climate annals. But like every month, there were certainly events worthy of mention. This included the State's coldest week since 2007 and a surge of warmth late in the month that was broken by a squall line with strong winds and heavy rain. Statewide, the January temperature averaged 33.7°, which is 2.5° above average. This ranks as the 27th mildest January since 1895 (119 years). Of the past 24 months, only one (November 2012) has averaged below normal. Going back a bit further, since March 2010, 30 of the past 35 months have been above average, one month was exactly average, and four months were below average. The first three weeks of the month were mostly on the mild side. On five of the first 20 days, one or more station topped out at 55° or higher. Cape May Courthouse (Cape May County) got to 59° on the 9th, when Woodbine (Cape May) and Egg Harbor Township (Atlantic) reached 57°.

Greenwich (Cumberland) was 55° on the 12th and Berkeley Township (Ocean) 56° on the 13th. The 14th saw Egg Harbor Township at 60°, eight other stations in the 54 station NJ Weather and Climate Network reach 59° and nine at 58°. Five stations reached 58° and seven got to 57° on the 20th.

NEW MEXICO: February began with temperatures slightly above average from spotty rains and snow showers, to gusty winds greater than 45 mph. Above average temperatures were in the central and southeast part of the State. Snow showers along the central mountain chain at elevations of 8,000 feet or higher and rain below 8,000 feet. Very gusty winds across much of the eastern plains. In the second week, temperatures were a little below normal to 7 degrees above normal over the eastern plains. The State continued to be dry with very little precipitation over the northwest. In the third week, an early week storm brought snowfall over the northern and southern central mountain areas. Despite late week warming, temperatures were a few to several degrees below normal overall for mid February. In the fourth week, average temperatures across the State were below normal. Much of the State received precipitation in the form of snow as multiple systems crossed New Mexico. Growers were transplanting onions and ground preparation was taking place for field crops. Pecan trees were being pruned and new pecan trees were planted. Winter forage crops starting to get green.

NEW YORK: Outside activities and daily chores continued. Temperatures ranged from below zero to the upper 40's. There was one nor'easter snow storm in the beginning of the month. Scattered snow showers and lake effect snow throughout the month. Producers were kept busy repairing machinery and removing snow when needed. Major activities included caring for livestock, spreading manure, grading and packing potatoes, onions, apples and cabbage. Winter meetings and trade shows were well attended.

NORTH CAROLINA: There were 2.5 days suitable for field work for week ending February 24th, compared to 3.1 days for week ending January 28th. Statewide soil moisture levels were rated at 3% short, 49% adequate and 48% surplus. Much of the State received over 2 inches of rain during the week with several areas receiving over 3 inches. Many areas of the State are slowly recovering from dry conditions due to the rainfall. Average temperatures for this past week were slightly below normal with low temperatures ranging from 8 to 24 degrees. Tobacco growers are beginning to seed greenhouses in preparation for this year's crop. Vegetable planting is gearing up as well. Other main farm duties were tending to livestock, general farm maintenance and marketing grain.

NORTH DAKOTA: Average snow depth was 7.0 on February 24. Hay and forage supplies were 1% very short, 16% short, 78% adequate, 5% surplus. Snow cover protection for alfalfa was rated 48% poor, 32% adequate, 20% excellent. Snow cover protection for winter wheat was rated 26% poor, 47% adequate, 27% excellent. Cattle condition 2% poor, 17% fair, 68% good, 13% excellent. Sheep condition 3% poor, 17% fair, 69% good, 11% excellent. Road conditions 92% open, 7% difficult, 1% closed. Twelve percent were drifted, 15% icy, 2% muddy, 71% dry. Snowfall in February was primarily received in the eastern areas of the State while dry conditions remained in the southwest. February agricultural activities included feeding and selling of livestock, calving, lambing, hauling grain and purchasing seed.

OHIO: The February 2013 average temperature for Ohio was 28.0 degrees, 1.3 degrees below normal. Precipitation for the State averaged 0.93 inches, 1.02 inches below normal. Winter wheat producing counties report that the crop is in good condition. Early-planted acreage looks much better than late-planted acreage. There was some snow-cover in February, but flooding is insignificant so far this year. Cattle are in good to excellent condition. Hay inventories are low, but an increase of supply at auctions has brought the price down slightly. Barring a longer than expected winter, hay inventories should be adequate enough to last until spring.

OKLAHOMA: Topsoil moisture 24% very short, 31% short, 43% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 66% very short, 25% short, 9% adequate. Wheat 19% very poor, 35% poor, 37% fair, 9% good; grazed 26% this month, 45% last year, 36% average. Canola 27% very poor, 30% poor, 40% fair, 3% good. Rye 26% very poor, 23% poor, 46% fair, 5% good; grazed 37% this month, 70% last year, 64% average. Oats 39% very poor, 27% poor, 27% fair, 7% good; grazed 14% this month, 42% last year, 19% average. Livestock 4% very poor, 18% poor, 48% fair, 28% good, 2% excellent. Pasture and Range 46% very poor, 36% poor, 15% fair, 3% good. Multiple rain and snow events throughout February, provided improvements to soil moisture conditions. Precipitation totals for the month to date averaged 2.13 inches for the State. Although the precipitation for the last 30 days has been above normal, statewide precipitation for the period since September 1st was only 63 percent of normal, ranging from 55 percent of normal in the North Central district to 77 percent of normal in the Panhandle. There was a small increase in the amount of the crop being grazed, though grazing was reported to be significantly less than normal. Pasture condition ratings have not yet shown significant improvements, though some areas have reported new growth in winter forage from the last few snow and rain events. Overall some recharge of ponds and lakes has occurred, but water levels are still very low.

OREGON: All parts of the State experienced below normal precipitation while a slight majority of stations reported above normal temperatures this February. High temperatures ranged from 49 degrees in Baker City to 69 degrees in Medford. Low temperatures ranged from 32 degrees in Roseburg & Bandon down to 6 degrees in Agency Lake & Klamath Falls. Twenty-five of the forty-one stations reported above normal temperatures; most stations that reported below normal temperature were in the southwestern region. All stations in the State reported below normal precipitation. Total precipitation (rain or melted snow/ice) varied from 0.03 of an inch in Condon to 4.8 inches at Detroit Lake. Less than half of the State did receive snowfall, as 30 stations of 70 reported snowfall but only 14 of these 39 stations still have measurable snow on ground at the end of the month. There are concerns about water supply for Klamath County. It was still very cold for February. Snow accumulation is about 75 percent of average in the mountains. Cold weather & expensive feed are affecting livestock producers negatively. Potatoes growers, strawberry growers, those needing to do tillage all were not able to do any farming. Ground froze & was very solid. No vegetation growing at all. In Douglas County, pruning in vineyards & orchards was near completion due to the nice weather during the past few weeks. Herbicide spraying also took place on most farms. Pasture & cover crops look very good with the good sunshine during February & minimal standing water. Very cold month in Josephine County Nighttime temperatures were at high of 50 degrees, occurring for five days in the month. Morning

temperatures for 20 days were below freezing, with a low of 24 degrees. Main activities were mostly pruning & turning soil. The area had wind & prevailing fog throughout the month. Wheat & grass seed varieties looked good in Lane County. Some areas have heavy slug pressure. Most wheat fields were being sprayed & fertilized. Orchard grass & Fescues were also being fertilized. It was still too cold for planting even though there were weather breaks. Average temperatures were still cool, with 43 degrees in the day & 35 degrees in the evening. Blueberry, peach, & prune buds were breaking. Prunes were very close to pre white. Lawns were growing quite well with lots of moss this year. Pruning will finish soon. Washington County Filbert catkins were long & strong for the month. Filbert growers were almost done pruning their orchards. Grass for seed fields were fertilized & baited for slugs. Flooding has subsided. Planting for the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) was going along the Tualatin River & its tributaries. Even though weather for Yamhill County has been drier than normal, the County has still seen limited field work. Some replanting of winter wheat took place but early reports were that it wasn't doing very well. The winter wheat being replanted was that planted in the latter half of November, just before or just as the rains were hitting that chased everyone out of the fields for the winter. Slug damage & vole damage have been reported, however the drier weather has given the farmers a great opportunity to bait for both. Wasco County growers are worried about the unusual warm weather that past few weeks. There were warmer than normal temperatures for mid-February. Tulips were coming up in The Dalles! No Sherman County fieldwork yet, but the weather has turned enough such that the area went from being 1.5 inches over normal precipitation in December to about a quarter of inch behind in February. February is supposed to be the wettest period for the area. Growers were well aware that it hasn't rained & hoping for improved moisture through June. Winter wheat crop looks decent at this time for the area. Gilliam County had dry weather in January that was followed by a dry weather in February.

PENNSYLVANIA: Temperatures and weather conditions have been slightly cooler for Pennsylvania in the month of February. The State received precipitation in the form of rain, sleet and snow during the month, with the majority of the snowfall happening on the 13th of the month. Principal farm activities for the month of February included hauling manure, pruning fruit trees, and performing equipment maintenance. Early February began with slightly below average temperatures. The Harrisburg area received 3.5 inches of snow or ice throughout February. The average high temperature was 37.5 degrees and the average low was 24 degrees. February 15th was the warmest day of the month, with a high at 51 degrees. The lowest temperature of the month was 16 degrees, which happened on February 2nd. The average temperature for the month was 30.8 degrees, which is 1.5 degrees below normal.

SOUTH CAROLINA: February began with a dusting of snow early Friday morning at Caesars Head. The State's warmest location on Friday went to Edisto Island with 59 degrees. Cold westerly winds ushered in freezing air for the weekend. Minimum temperatures on Saturday fell to 17 degrees at Pelion and Ninety Nine Islands. Walhalla's high temperature only rose to 36 degrees. Fast-moving areas of precipitation rolled over the high elevation counties with measurable snow on Saturday night. On Sunday morning, Mountain Rest had measured 3.0 inches and Long Creek reported 2.0 inches. Mostly sunny, windy conditions were observed on Sunday afternoon. The

thermometers at Florence, Sandhill and Aiken indicated a high temperature of 59 degrees. The lowest official temperature reported was 15 degrees at Chesnee on February 2. On the first Monday morning in February, the low temperature at Dillon dropped to 21 degrees. Chester and Clinton reported an afternoon high temperature of just 47 degrees while Charleston and Barnwell reached 58 degrees. After another frosty sunrise on Tuesday, warming southwest winds began to overspread the State. Kingstree and Orangeburg warmed to 70 degrees. Sunny, mild weather was observed on Wednesday. The thermometer at Allendale and Charleston indicated an afternoon high temperature of 75 degrees. Rains entered the State on Thursday from the southwest. Parts of west central South Carolina and eastward into the Pee Dee received a welcomed soaking into Friday morning. Some of the heaviest totals included 2.59 inches at Blackville, 2.45 inches at Allendale, 2.27 inches at Orangeburg, and 1.80 inches at Darlington. Clearing skies on Friday afternoon made way for colder, drier air on Saturday. A hard freeze of 25 degrees was recorded at Walhalla, Rock Hill and Cedar Creek. While clouds began increasing on Sunday, Sullivan's Island reached a mild 69 degrees. Sunday evening rains moved eastward from the mountains into the Lowcountry. The highest official temperature reported was 76 degrees at Witherbee on February 6. The heaviest official 24-hour rainfall reported was 2.70 inches at Aiken and Barnwell on February 8. The State average rainfall for the week was 1.6 inches. At 900 a.m. on Monday morning, February 11, "heavy rain" was falling at Orangeburg and only an hour later, Charleston and Beaufort also noted "heavy rain." The McEntire ANG AP and Hartsville both reached a Monday afternoon high temperature of 70 degrees. More soaking rains were observed on Tuesday for the Lowcountry. Edisto Island measured a 24-hour rainfall of 2.10 inches. For the third calendar day, Charleston reported "heavy rain" Wednesday morning. Sullivan's Island measured a 24-hour rainfall of 3.12 inches. Rock Hill's afternoon temperature of just 48 degrees was 28 degrees colder than the high temperature at Beaufort. Clearing, colder conditions occurred on Thursday. Much of the Upstate recorded morning low temperatures below freezing. Friday's sunshine and light winds helped Columbia and Barnwell record a mild 66 degrees. A band of precipitation arrived on Saturday morning with just enough cold air forcing to change rain to snow for much of the Upstate, eastern Piedmont, north Midlands and into the Pee Dee. The heaviest snowfall was observed near Edgemoor at 5.0 inches and thunder in the vicinity. Rock Hill measured 4.0 inches. Caesars Head, Chester, Spartanburg, Gaffney and Jonesville each measured 3.0 inches. Parts of Florence and Marion County received 1.5 inches and one-half inch fell over N Myrtle Beach. Temperatures on a clear Sunday morning fell to 18 degrees at Kings Mt. State Park and 19 degrees at Rock Hill. The afternoon high temperature at N Myrtle Beach never made it to 40 degrees. The highest official temperature reported was 78 degrees at Hardeeville on February 13. The lowest official temperature reported was 14 degrees at Caesars Head on February 17. The heaviest official 24-hour rainfall reported was 3.88 inches at Hardeeville ending at 700 a.m. on February 13. The State average rainfall for the period was 1.8 inches.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Average snow depth (inches) 7. Winter wheat snow cover 56% poor, 42% adequate, 2% excellent. Winter wheat condition 20% very poor, 46% poor, 31% fair, 3% good. Feed supplies 18% very short, 35% short, 45% adequate, 2% surplus. Stock water supplies 22% very short, 32% short, 46% adequate. Accessible livestock feed supplies 88% readily, 10% difficult, 2% inaccessible. Accessible stock

water supplies 87% readily, 12% difficult, 1% inaccessible. Cattle death losses 28% below normal, 72% normal. Calf deaths 18% below average, 82% average. Calving 9% complete. Cattle condition 2% poor, 24% fair, 68% good, 6% excellent. Sheep & lamb deaths 8% below average, 92% average. Lambing 25% complete. Sheep condition 2% poor, 15% fair, 70% good, 13% excellent. Road conditions--township 91% open, 7% difficult, 2% closed. Road conditions--county 94% open, 5% difficult, 1% closed.

TENNESSEE: Wheat condition 1% poor, 15% fair, 65% good, 19% excellent. Cattle condition 3% poor, 23% fair, 65% good, 9% excellent. Farmers prepared for planting corn, top-dressed wheat, spread fertilizer, made lime and insecticide applications, and seeded pastures. Wheat progressed well with little to no disease or insect pressure. Fruit trees began to bud. Some farmers dealt with muddy feeding conditions. Most livestock operations in good shape with adequate hay stocks due to mild winter conditions. Hay stocks rated 3 percent very short, 15 percent short, 71 percent adequate, 11 percent surplus. Temperatures above normal first half of month; near to below normal second half. Precipitation above normal.

TEXAS: East Texas and the Panhandle received between one and three inches of precipitation in February while the Trans-Pecos, the Edwards Plateau, and parts of South Texas remained much drier, with many areas recording a tenth of an inch or less for the month. Dry land winter wheat suffered from moisture-stress in these drier areas, leading to expectations of a below-average crop. Drought conditions continued to improve throughout the month, but remained moderate or worse across most of the State. Preparations for spring planting continued around the State. Planting of row crops and spring vegetables was underway in South Texas. Pastures conditions were generally good in East Texas while much of the range and pastureland across West and South Texas suffered severely due to dry, windy conditions. In areas with limited grazing availability, livestock producers were supplementing with hay and protein. The spring calving and lambing season had begun.

UTAH: Subsoil Moisture 9% very short, 23% short, 67% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn harvested (grain) 1%, 1% 2012, 1% avg. Range and Pasture 37% very poor, 23% poor, 21% fair, 17% good, 2% excellent. In Box Elder County the month of January brought several good snow storms. In many areas the valley snowpack is 1 foot or more. February has been a snowy and cold month in the Bear River Valley. Two major storms and several smaller ones hit the county and dropped several inches of snow. Snow depth on the ground in much of the county is currently about 15 to 20 inches. Temperatures have been below normal by 10 to 15 degrees for both daytime highs and overnight lows. Even with all of the snow at the lower elevations, the storms have not produced very much snow in the mountains. Current snowpack information from NRCS shows the Bear River drainage at 80 percent of normal water content in the snowpack. Carbon County reports that the snowpack is still below average and reservoir levels are still very low. Storms that hit northern Utah did not do much for the Mountains above Carbon County. Duchesne County farmers are worried about the coming year as the reservoirs are empty and to fill them, we will need an exceptional water year. The snowpack is running at about 80%. Iron County reports normal to above normal precipitation has soil moisture in good shape. In Box Elder County the main activity for February has been feeding cattle and calving. Many livestock

producers report more calves lost than normal this year due to the deep snow and cold night time temperatures. Around the clock care is needed to help the calves survive when they are born. Hay is expensive and hard to find. Many are hoping for a break in the weather so feed demands will diminish and help their feed stocks last through the feeding period. Many producers are optimistic about the amount of snow received, hoping that the grass will get a good start as the weather warms. Duchesne County reports feed costs continue to be very high and could get worse, due to the continuation of the drought. In Iron County cold and muddy conditions are reported, which makes the start of calving a little difficult. Some producers in Box Elder County have applied ash or graphite to fields of fall wheat and land that they intend to plant to onions. They are trying to reduce the amount of snow cover so they will be able to plant sooner or avoid any snow mold that may be developing under the snow cover. Much of the wheat that was planted last fall didn't grow as tall as normal because it was planted later than normal. There haven't been reports of snow mold yet.

VIRGINIA: Topsoil moisture 6% short, 74% adequate, 20% Surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 11% short, 70% adequate, 17% surplus. Beef Cattle Forage Obtained from Pastures 12%, 14% 2012. Milk Cow Forage Obtained from Pastures 7%, 9% 2012. Sheep Forage Obtained from Pastures 12%, 19% 2012. Livestock 7% poor, 34% fair, 54% good, 5% excellent. Small grain and winter grazing crops 2% poor, 25% fair, 65% good, 8% excellent. February was a cold month, with snow fall heaviest in the Blue Ridge Mountains and surrounding counties. Virginia's central and eastern counties also received some snow, but the majority of precipitation was rain. Overall, the season's total precipitation is above normal for most areas across the State for this time of year. The Commonwealth experience a few warm days with temperatures in the upper 50s to low 60s. However, the majority of the days were cooler with freezing or near freezing temperatures recorded for the nighttime lows. The majority of livestock is in good condition. Livestock producers continue to supplement feed as needed. Other farming activities for the month included pruning orchards and vineyards, machine maintenance, taking soil samples, applying lime, preparing taxes, and finished up plans for spring plantings.

WASHINGTON: In Whitman and Walla Walla Counties, a relatively normal winter continued. Crops were reported to be in good shape and producers were anxious to start field work but it is still much too early. In Lincoln County where snow had melted, the wheat looked good though some concerns of snow mold were evident. Calving continued in many Counties throughout the State as hay supplies continued to contract. In Yakima County, the lowest night time temperature experienced were around 20 degrees on February 20th in the crop-producing areas of the County. Most of the tree fruit, grapes and berries were pruned during this mild and dry month. Fruit tree bud swell is evident in most areas and fruit producers have applied delayed dormant pest sprays.

WEST VIRGINIA: Topsoil moisture was 1% very short, 10% short, 87% adequate, and 2% surplus compared to 5% short, 90% adequate, and 5% surplus last year. Hay and roughage supplies were 21% short, 76% adequate, and 3% surplus compared to 2% short, 89% adequate, and 9% surplus last year. Feed grain supplies were 3% short, 96% adequate, and 1% surplus compared to 1% short, 98% adequate, and 1% surplus last year. Winter wheat conditions

were 1% poor, 45% fair, 53% good, and 1% excellent. Cattle and calves were 15% fair, 81% good, and 4% excellent. Calving was 27% complete, compared with 32% last year. Sheep and lambs were 11% fair, 86% good, and 3% excellent. Lambing was 29% complete, compared with 35% last year. During the month of February warm and cool temperatures fluctuated bringing both rain and snow to the State. Precipitation amounts were much higher at the beginning of the month and several streams and rivers went into flood stage. Farming activities for the month included calving, lambing, and continued planning for the next growing season.

WISCONSIN: February average temperatures for the State of Wisconsin ranged from 2 to 3 degrees below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 25 to 30 degrees. Average low temperatures ranged from 7 to 16 degrees. Full month precipitation ranged from 1.27 inches in La Crosse to 2.07 inches in Green Bay. The entire State received snow in February. Of the reporting stations, Green Bay received the most snow, with 16.5 inches since February 1.

WYOMING: Topsoil moisture 17% very short, 30% short, 49% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 35% very short, 40% short, 25% adequate. Average depth of snow covers 2.8 inches. Winter wheat condition 35% poor, 41% fair, 24% good; wind damage 26% none, 64% light, 10% moderate; freeze damage 90% none, 8% light, 2% moderate. Spring calves born 10%. Farm flock sheep shorn 13%; lambing 10%. Calf losses 50% light, 50% normal. Lamb losses 45% light, 49% normal, 6% heavy. Cattle condition 5% poor, 43% fair, 51% good, 1% excellent. Sheep condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 45% fair, 48% good. Spring grazing prospects 24% very poor, 36% poor, 37% fair, 3% good. Stock water supplies 6% very short, 47% short, 47% adequate. Hay and roughage supplies 6% very short, 36% short, 58% adequate. Farm activities included tending to livestock, calving, and lambing. High temperatures ranged from 28 degrees in Jackson Hole to 60 degrees in Torrington. Low temperatures ranged from 15 degrees below zero in Shirley Basin to 11 degrees in Rawlins, Lander, Riverton, and Rock Springs. Average temperatures ranged from 13 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 29 degrees in Torrington. Temperatures were below normal in all but 3 stations Jackson Hole, Afton and Rock Springs reported temperatures 2 degrees above normal. Temperatures were 9 degrees below normal in Wheatland. Big Piney and Rock Springs were the only stations receiving no precipitation during the month of February. Yellowstone received the most precipitation at 0.53 inch. Twenty out of the 33 reporting stations reported below normal precipitation for the year so far. Snotel snowpack was reported at 84 percent compared to 116 percent this time last year. Weston County reported seriously dry conditions. The lack of snow pack has producers concerned about the grazing conditions for the coming season. Lincoln County reported snow pack below normal but in the 80 percent range. Some storms have helped, although none have been significant. Livestock producers are feeding hay. Albany County reported continued dry and windy conditions. Calving and lambing are getting started. The lack of snowfall causes concern for spring irrigation and grazing prospects. In Sweetwater County, range conditions are reported to be the worst most producers have seen. With little snow, water for the coming months is a concern for farmers and ranchers. Converse County reported snow pack in Laramie around 50 percent of normal. Irrigation prospects are a concern.

International Weather and Crop Summary

February 17-23, 2013

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Cold, snowy weather across northern and central Europe was favorable for dormant winter crops, while showers continued in the south and west.

WESTERN FSU: Unseasonable warmth in the south eased winter grains out of dormancy and prompted unusually early spring grain planting.

MIDDLE EAST: Mild, unsettled weather benefited winter grains, although crops remained dormant in central Turkey.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Rain continued, maintaining favorable prospects for vegetative winter grains.

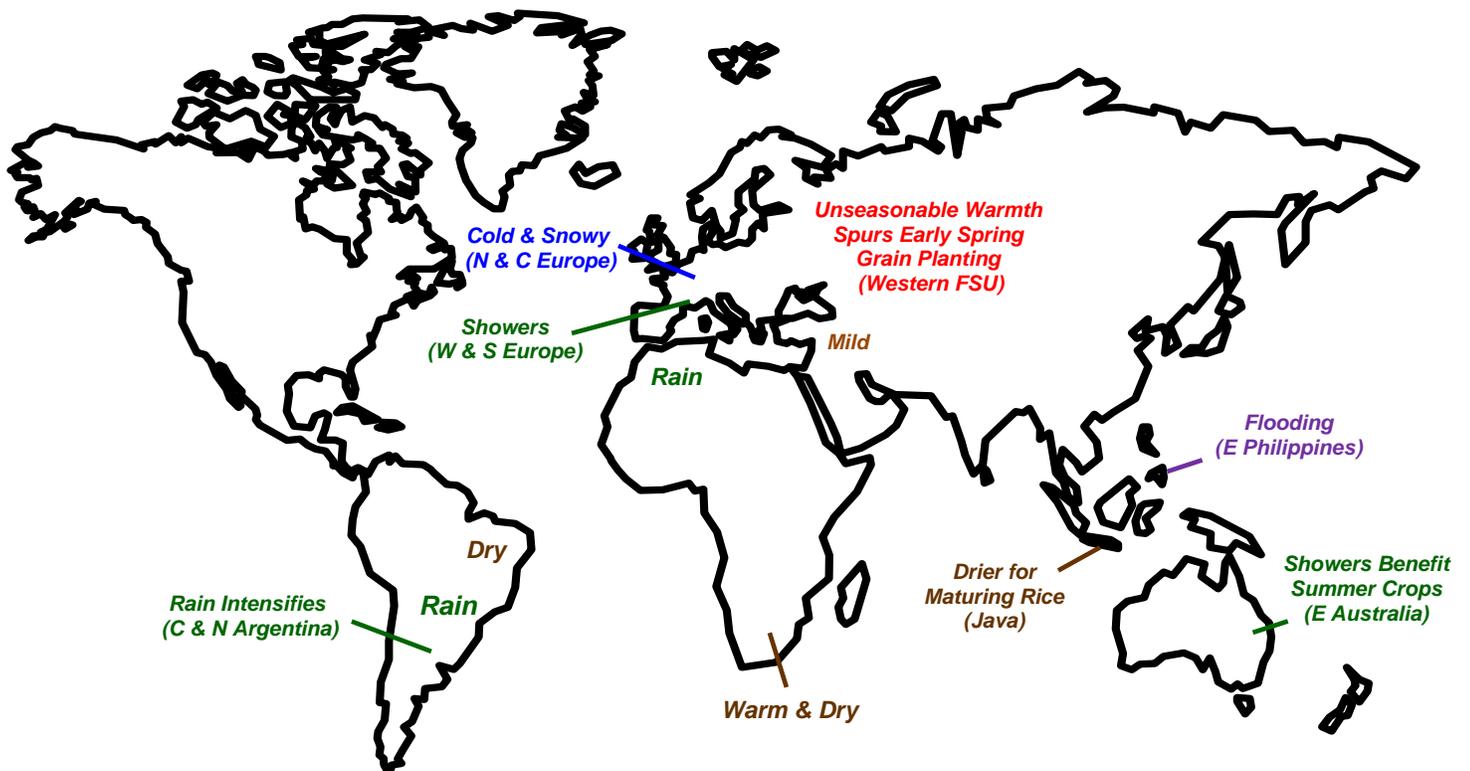
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Somewhat drier conditions in Java, Indonesia, aided rice maturation, while flooding rains caused harvest delays and some damage to rice and corn in the eastern Philippines.

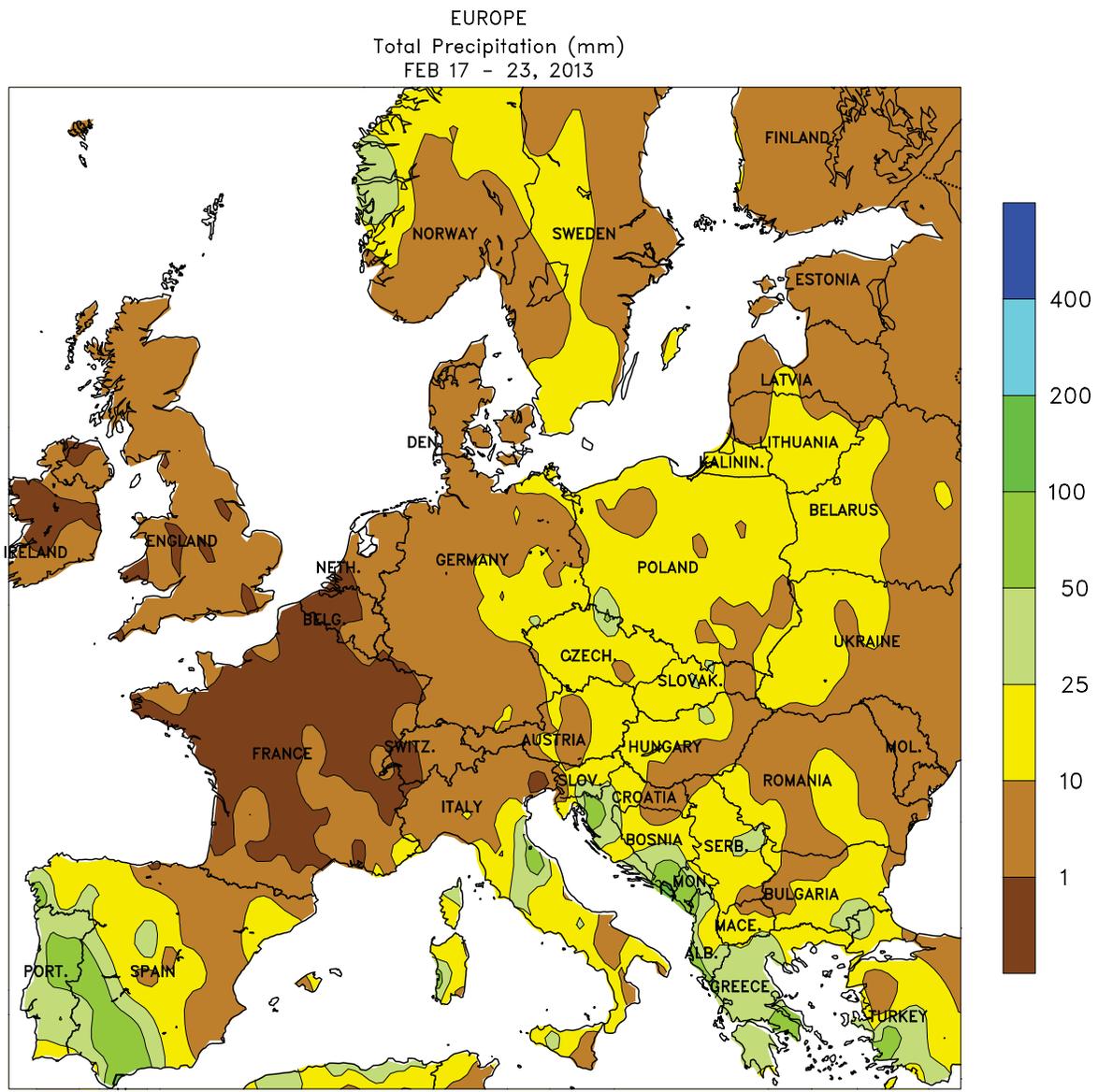
AUSTRALIA: Scattered showers continued to benefit immature cotton and sorghum.

SOUTH AFRICA: Warm, dry weather hastened development of rain-fed summer crops but limited moisture remained a problem in western sections of the corn belt.

ARGENTINA: Rainfall intensified throughout major summer grain, oilseed, and cotton areas, although unseasonable dryness persisted in southern-most production areas.

BRAZIL: Beneficial rain continued in key corn and soybean areas of southern and central Brazil, but pockets of dryness lingered in the northeastern interior





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Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

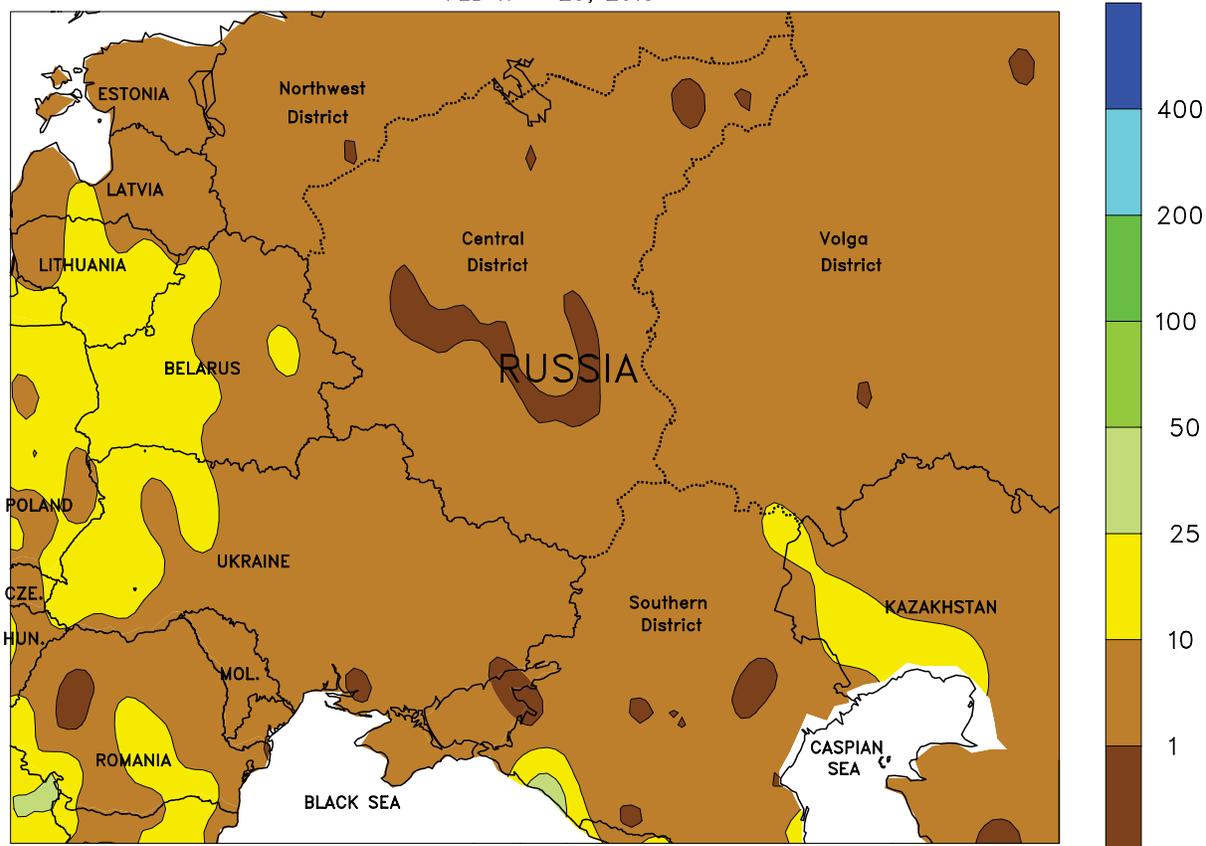


EUROPE

Cold, increasingly unsettled weather prevailed across most of the continent. A large dome of high pressure expanded across northern portions of the region, maintaining below-normal temperatures (2-5°C below normal) from England and France into Poland and the Baltic States. The high also caused a storm system over south-central Europe to stall, resulting in a variety of weather. Moderate to heavy showers (5-50 mm) developed from Italy into Greece and the Balkans, boosting soil moisture for winter grains and improving irrigation reserves for warm-season crops. Farther north, snow or a

wintery mix (2-10 mm liquid equivalent) fell across Germany, Poland, and the Baltic States, further insulating dormant winter grains and oilseeds from potential freeze damage. Dry weather prevailed in France and England, although rain and snow arrived in these areas by February 24 as the stalled winter storm began to drift west. Meanwhile, a slow-moving cold front generated locally heavy rain (10-80 mm) in Spain and Portugal, maintaining abundant soil moisture for wheat and barley while increasing reservoir levels for irrigated summer crops.

WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
FEB 17 - 23, 2013



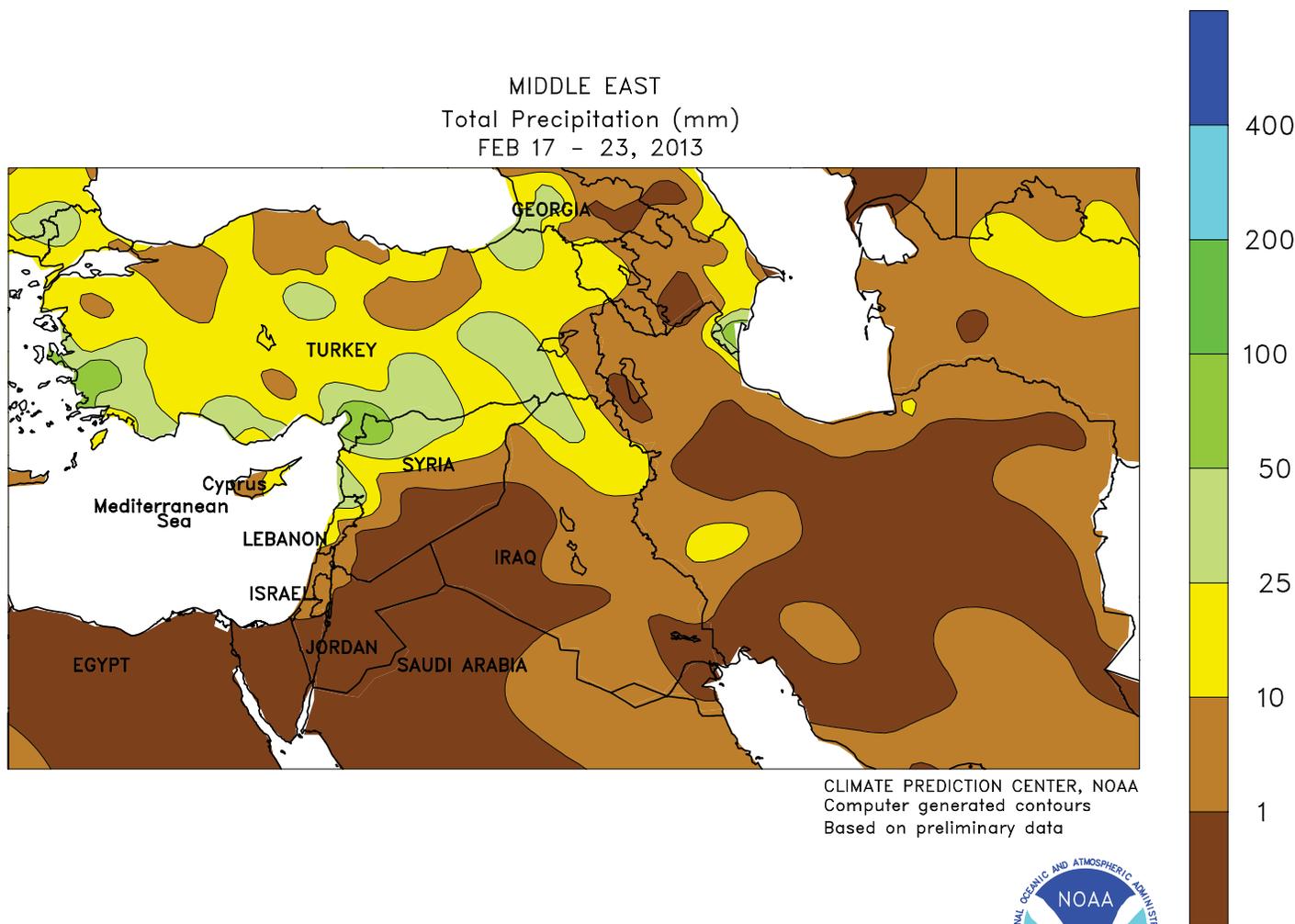
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WESTERN FSU

Unseasonably warm weather in the south contrasted with increasingly cold conditions in the north. Temperatures up to 6°C above normal across the region’s southern tier caused additional winter crop greening and encouraged producers to sow spring grains up to a month earlier than normal, especially in southern Ukraine. Meanwhile, colder conditions (1-4°C

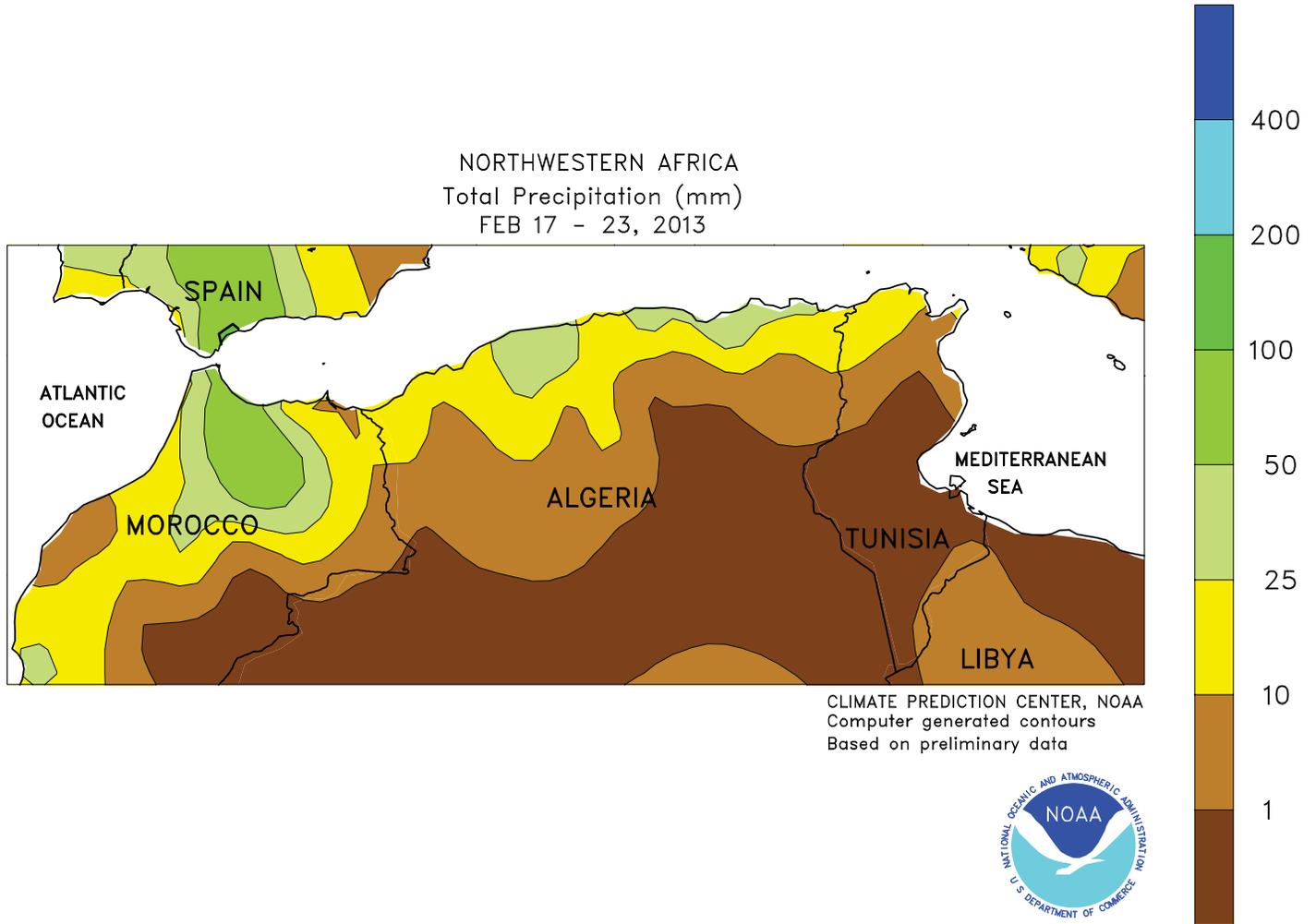
below normal) settled over the northern half of the region, resulting in a fresh light snowfall (2-6 mm liquid equivalent). By week’s end, most winter wheat areas in central and southern portions of Ukraine and Russia’s Southern District remained devoid of snow cover, while snow depths averaged 10 to 40 cm from Belarus and northern Ukraine into Russia’s Volga District.



MIDDLE EAST

Mild, unsettled weather prevailed across most of the region, although rain was light in eastern crop areas. A pair of Mediterranean storms produced rain and mountain snow (10-50 mm liquid equivalent) across Turkey, Syria, and northern Iraq, boosting moisture for vegetative winter wheat and barley. Warm southerly winds ahead of each storm resulted in temperatures up to 4°C above normal, with most primary

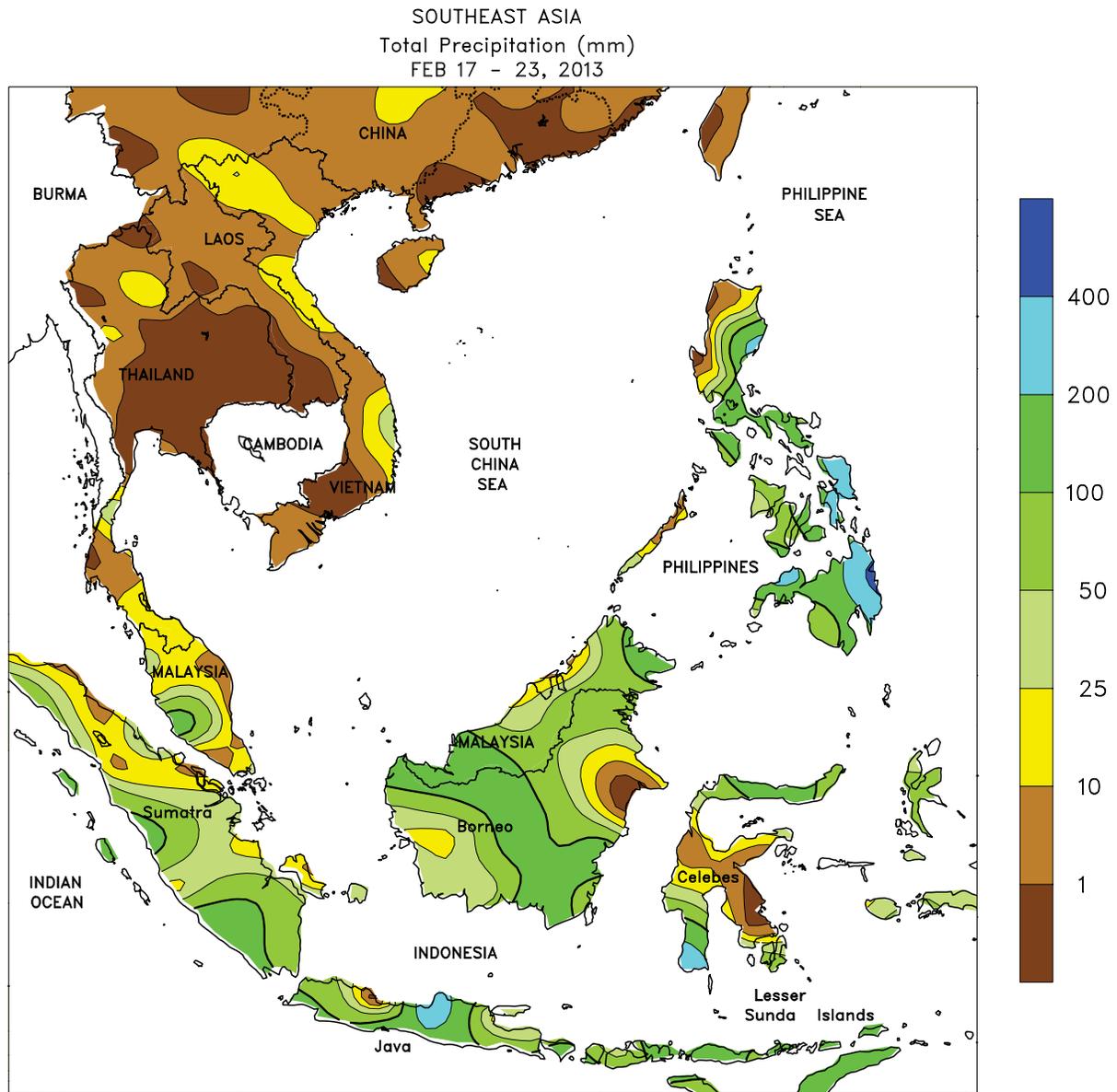
winter grains easing out of dormancy in the north. However, winter crops remained dormant on Turkey’s Anatolian Plateau, where weekly average temperatures remained below 5°C. Isolated light rain showers (1-6 mm) fell in northern Iran, while a small area of somewhat heavier rain (locally more than 10 mm) benefited vegetative winter wheat and barley in west-central Iran.



NORTHWEST AFRICA

Showers continued in the east and intensified in western crop districts. A slow-moving cold front produced locally heavy rain (20-75 mm) in Morocco, boosting soil moisture for jointing winter wheat. Showers (10-45 mm) continued in

Algeria and Tunisia, maintaining favorable prospects for vegetative winter grains. Temperatures averaged up to 3°C above normal in central and eastern portions of the region, while near-normal temperatures settled over Morocco.



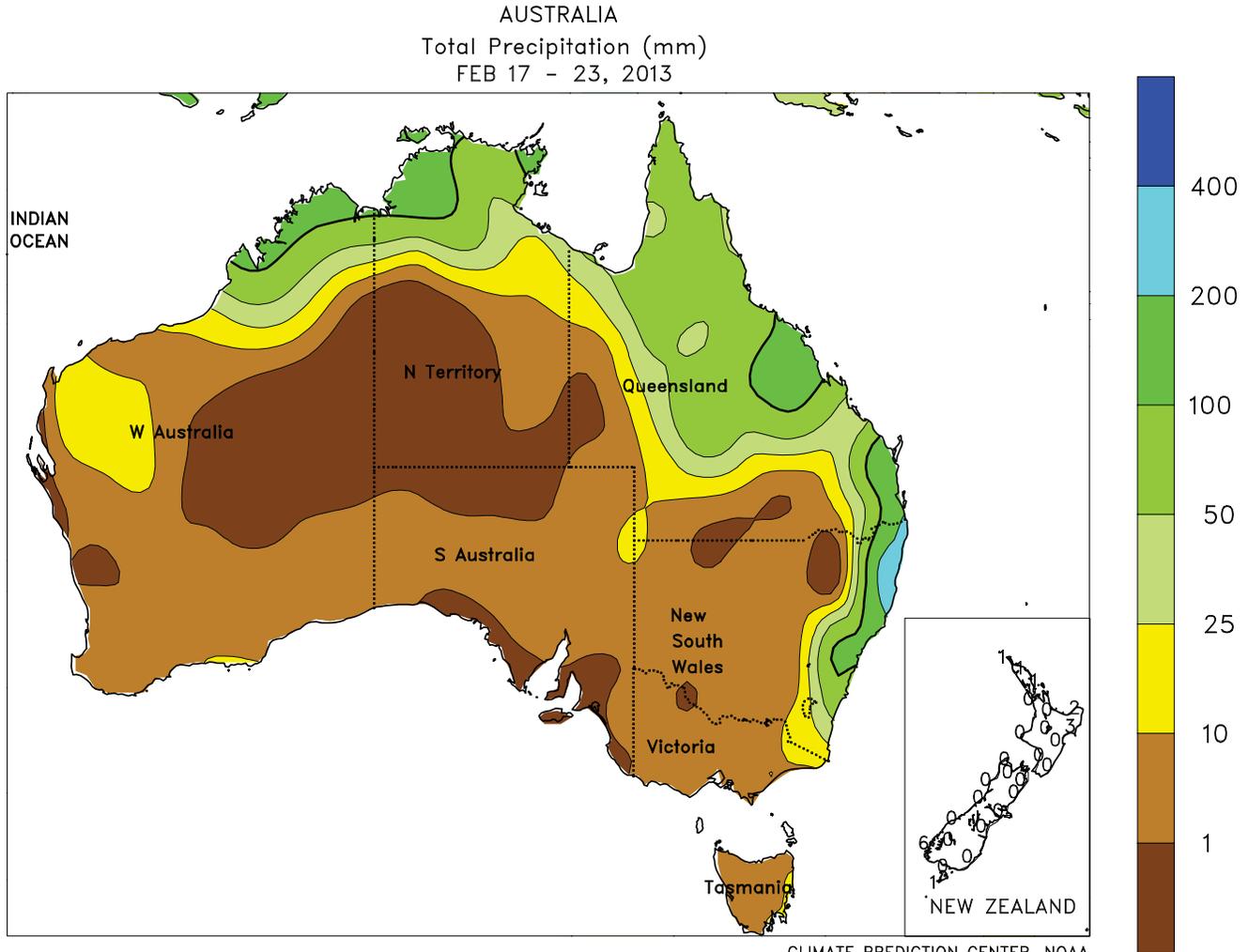
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SOUTHEAST ASIA

The heavy showers of the last few weeks eased across Java, Indonesia, as rainfall amounts were less than 100 mm in western areas and below 25 mm in the east. The somewhat drier conditions aided rice maturation, particularly in central portions of Java. More seasonable amounts of rain (25-150 mm) also occurred in oil palm areas of Indonesia

and Malaysia, maintaining favorable moisture supplies while causing few harvest delays. Torrential rainfall, meanwhile, soaked the eastern Philippines as amounts of over 200 mm of rain were common with local reports of over 400 mm in eastern Mindanao. Corn and rice harvest delays were likely with some localized damage to crops.



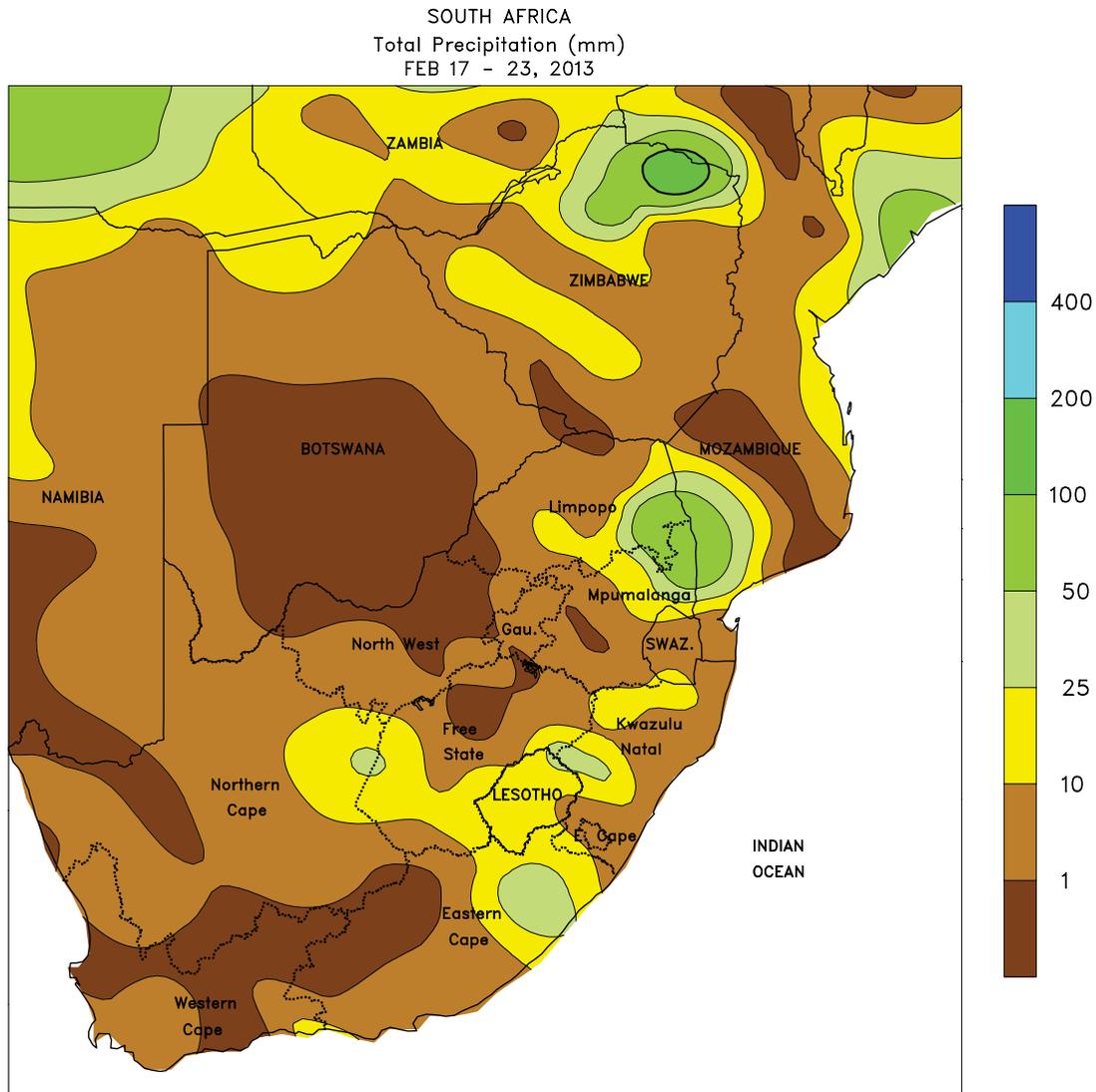
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Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



AUSTRALIA

Scattered showers (5-35 mm, locally more) in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales continued to benefit immature cotton and sorghum. Pockets of dryness may have increased local irrigation demands for immature summer crops,

but these dry pockets also spurred maturation of the earliest planted summer crops. Temperatures in eastern Australia averaged near to slightly below normal, with maximum temperatures generally in the upper 20s to middle 30s degrees C.



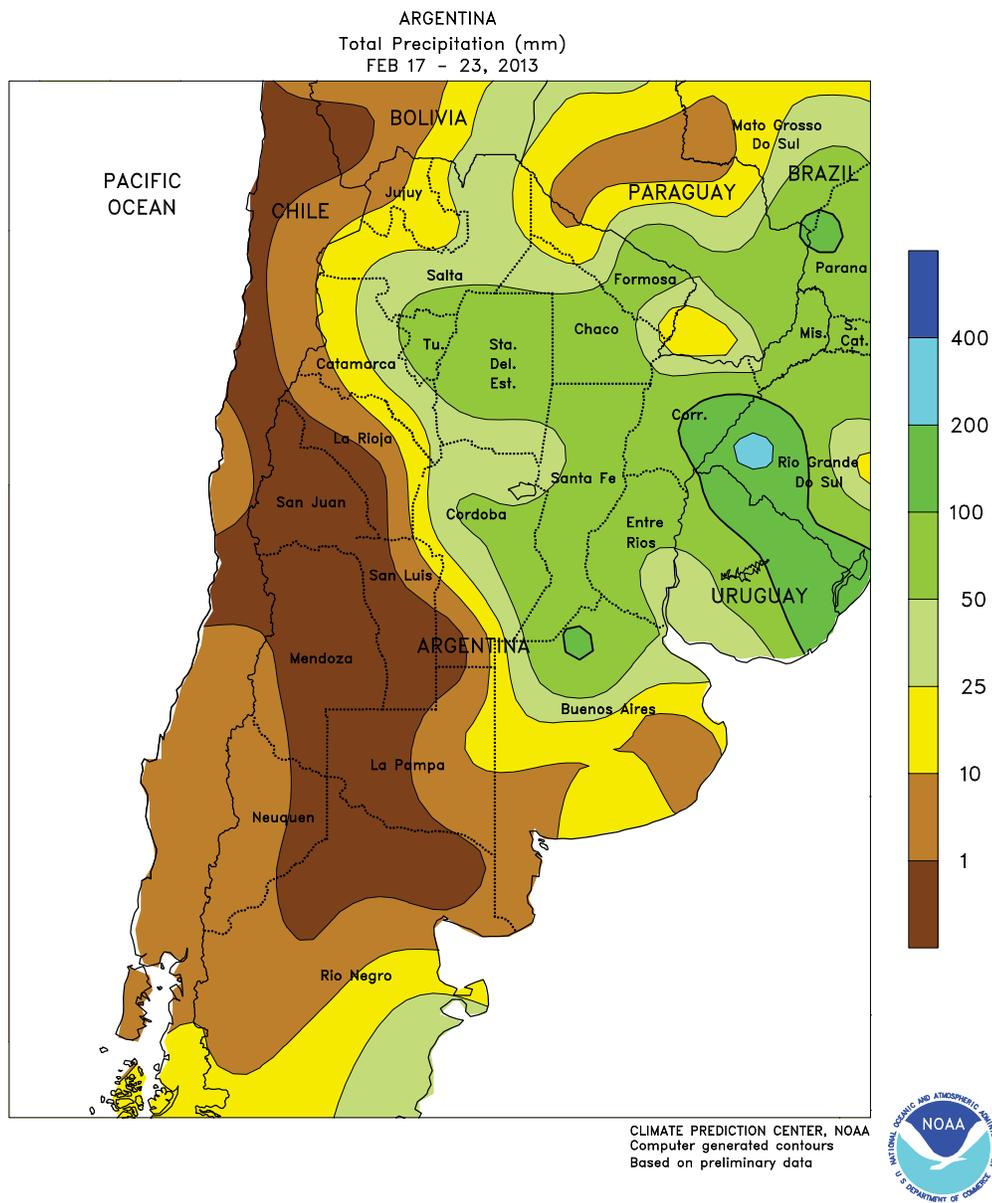
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SOUTH AFRICA

Unseasonable warmth and dryness fostered rapid development of rain-fed summer crops throughout most commercial farming areas in the eastern half of the country. Little to no rain fell over a large section of the corn belt (North West to Mpumalanga) and only a few outlying production areas recorded more than 10 mm. Weekly temperatures averaging 1 to 4°C above normal — with daytime highs reaching the upper 30s (degrees C) in outlying northern and western production areas — sped development

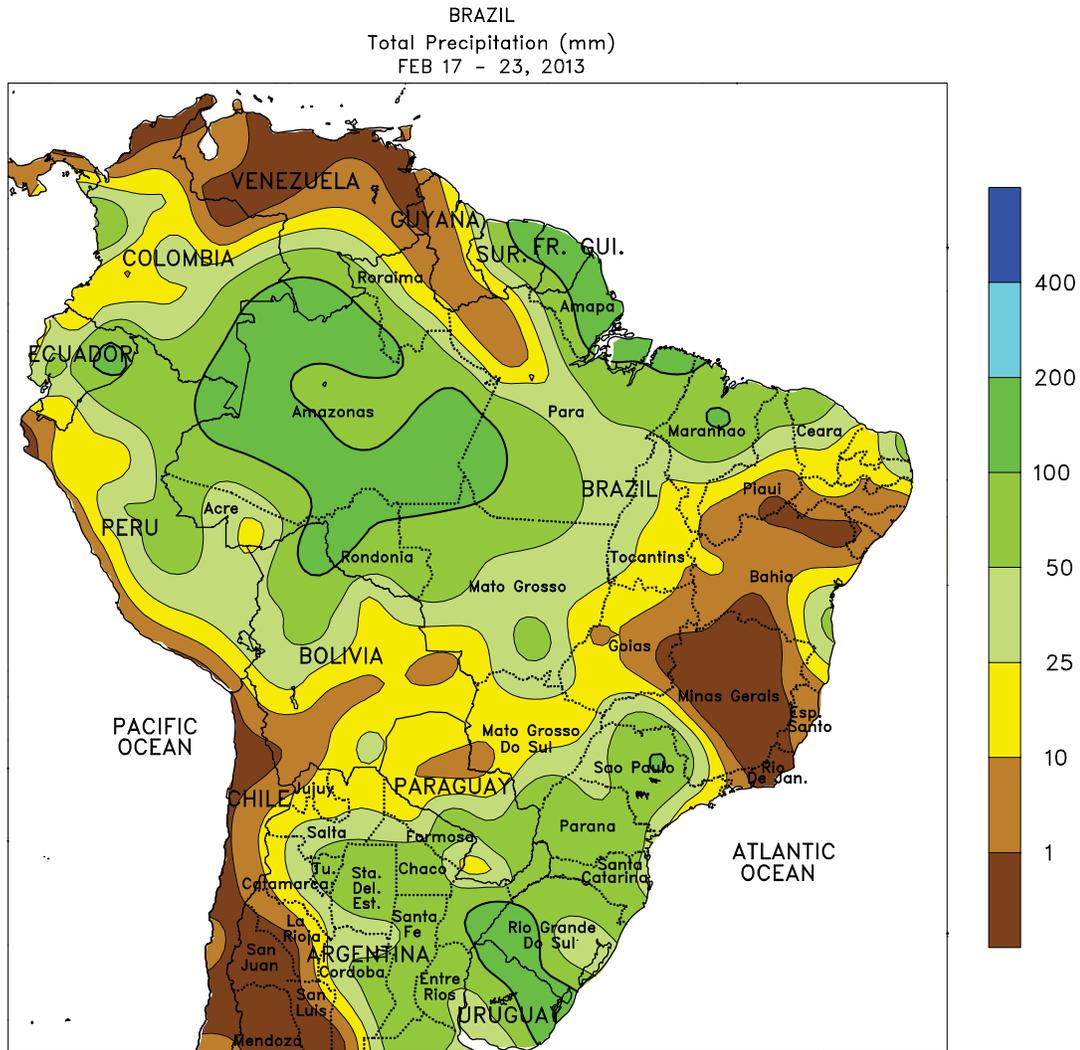
of corn and other summer crops, while exacerbating the effects of the dryness on reproductive crops in parched western production areas. Warm, sunny weather also promoted development of sugarcane in rain-fed production areas of southern KwaZulu-Natal, which has experienced recent weeks of beneficial rain. Similar conditions prevailed in the Cape Provinces, spurring growth of irrigated crops. In Western Cape, the return to drier conditions favored harvesting of early maturing tree and vine crops.



ARGENTINA

Rainfall intensified throughout key farming areas of central and northern Argentina, increasing moisture for summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton. Amounts ranged from 25 to 100 mm over a broad area stretching from northern Buenos Aires to Chaco and Salta. The affected region included high-yielding corn and soybean areas in the vicinity of the lower Parana River Valley (northern Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, and Entre Rios) and nearly the entire northern cotton belt. According to Argentina’s Ministry of Agriculture, sunflower harvesting was virtually complete in the country’s northern production area, mitigating the impact of the rain on regional fieldwork. Cooler conditions accompanied the moisture, with

weekly temperatures averaging 1 to 3°C below normal; daytime highs occasionally reached the upper 30s (degrees C) in the north but on other days maximum temperatures were in the 20s. In contrast to improved conditions for crops in the aforementioned areas, unseasonably dry conditions (rainfall totaling below 10 mm in most areas) persisted in southern farming areas of La Pampa, Buenos Aires, and Cordoba, despite the change to a wetter weather pattern enjoyed by most of the region. Weekly average temperatures were near to slightly below average in these areas, with nighttime lows below 10°C slowing development of summer grains and oilseeds.



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Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



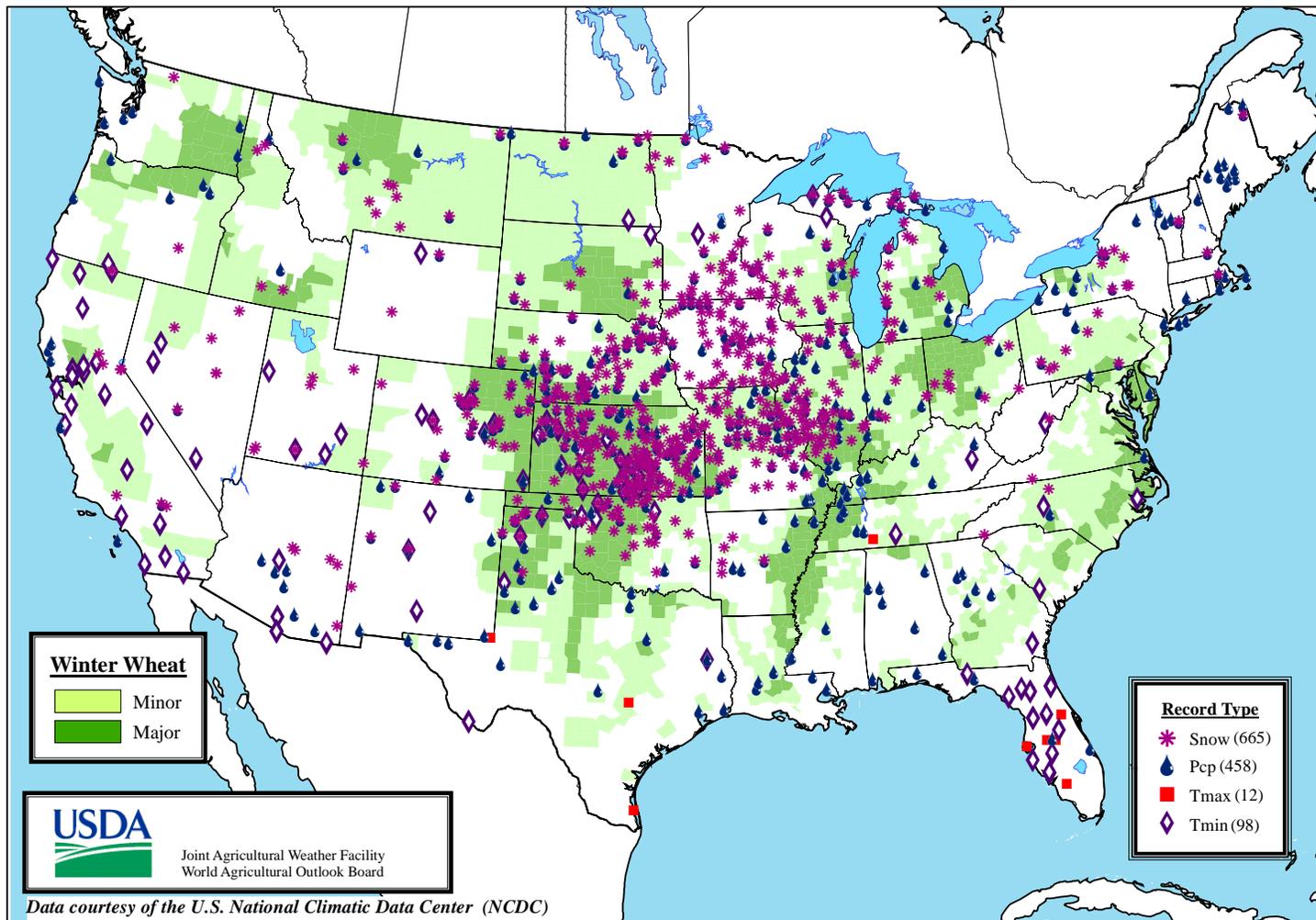
BRAZIL

Beneficial rain continued throughout much of southern and central Brazil, maintaining mostly favorable conditions for soybeans and corn. Rainfall totaled 25 to 100 mm from Rio Grande do Sul to Sao Paulo and in Mato Grosso while lighter rain (less than 25 mm) continued for a second week over large sections of Mato Grosso do Sul and Goias. Though favoring soybean harvesting, the drier conditions in these areas reduced moisture for second-crop (safrinha) corn, currently in vegetative stages of development. Meanwhile, a third week of unseasonably light rainfall (well below 25 mm at many locations) affected western Bahia and nearby

locations in Tocantins, Piaui, and Maranhao. The dryness in these areas was untimely for main-season soybeans and cotton, as well as a relatively minor percentage of safrinha corn and cotton. The dryness extended eastward to the coast, supporting sugarcane harvesting, but scattered showers (locally in excess of 25 mm) were recorded elsewhere in the northeast, boosting local irrigation reserves. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3°C above normal throughout Brazil's main summer row crop areas, with daytime highs reaching the upper 30s (degrees C) in some of the driest parts of the northeastern interior.

Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

February 17-23, 2013



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Correspondence to the meteorologists should be directed to:
Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, NOAA/USDA, Joint Agricultural Weather Facility, USDA South Building, Room 4443B, Washington, DC 20250.

Internet URL: <http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather>

E-mail address: brippey@oce.usda.gov

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