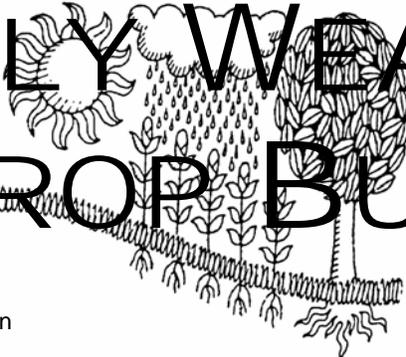
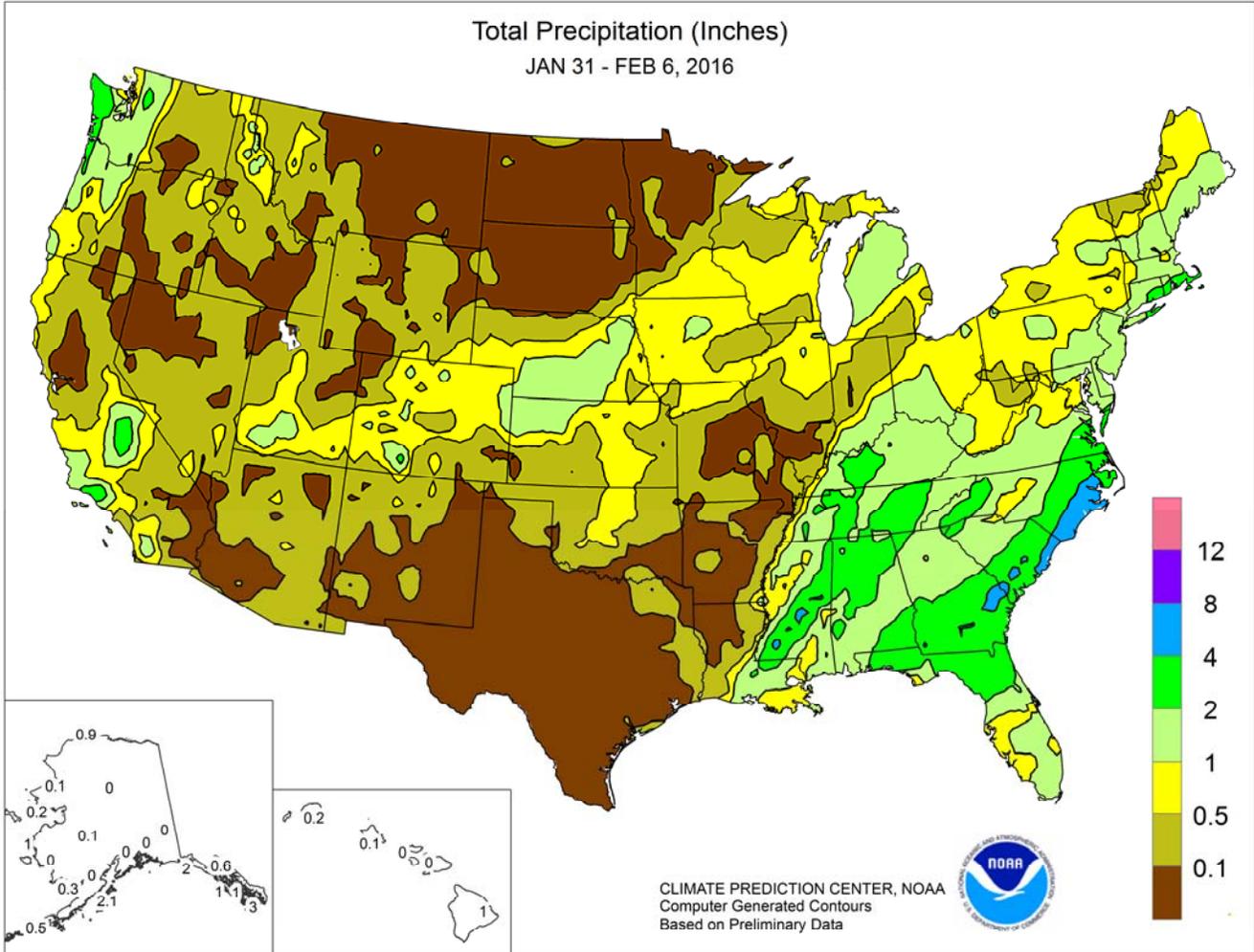


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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

January 31 – February 6, 2016

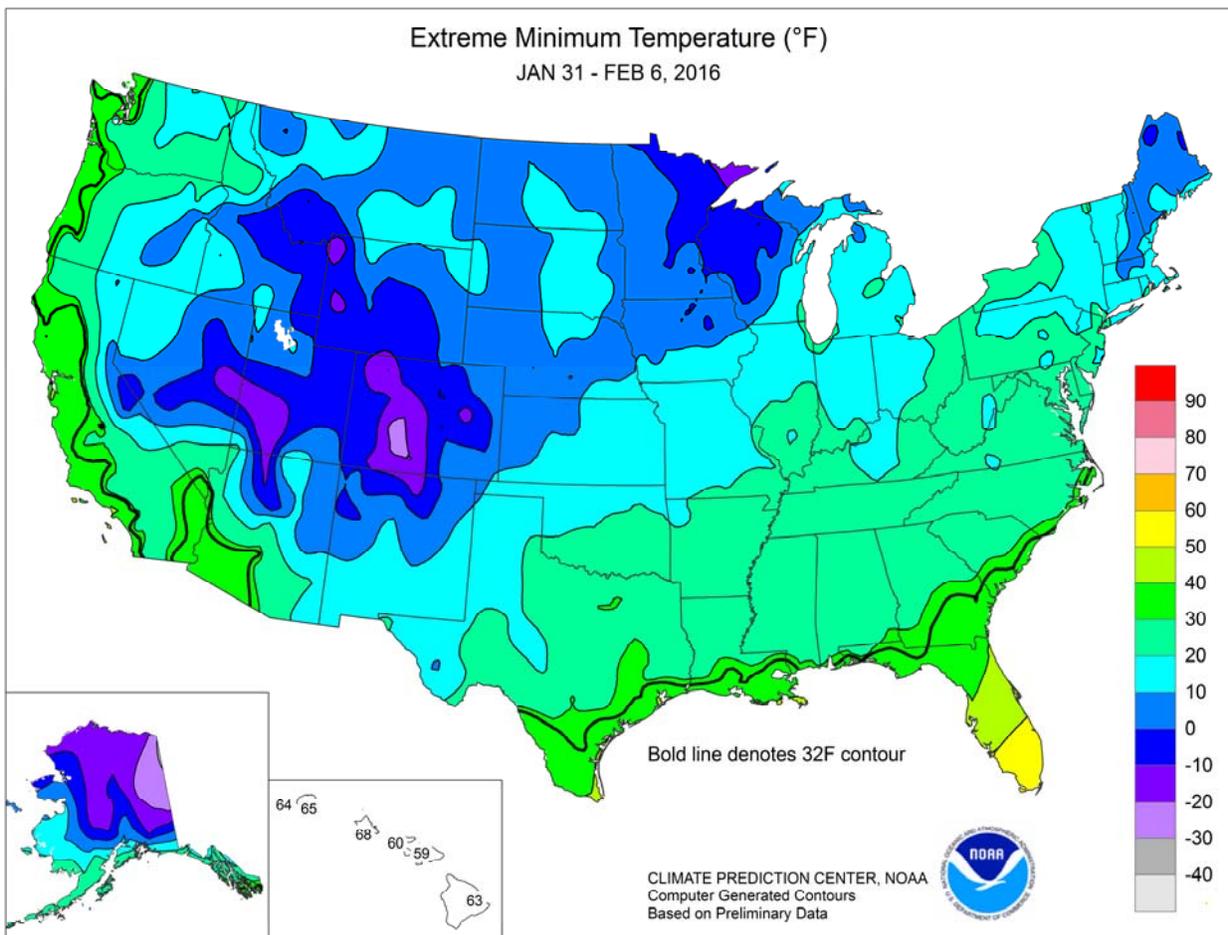
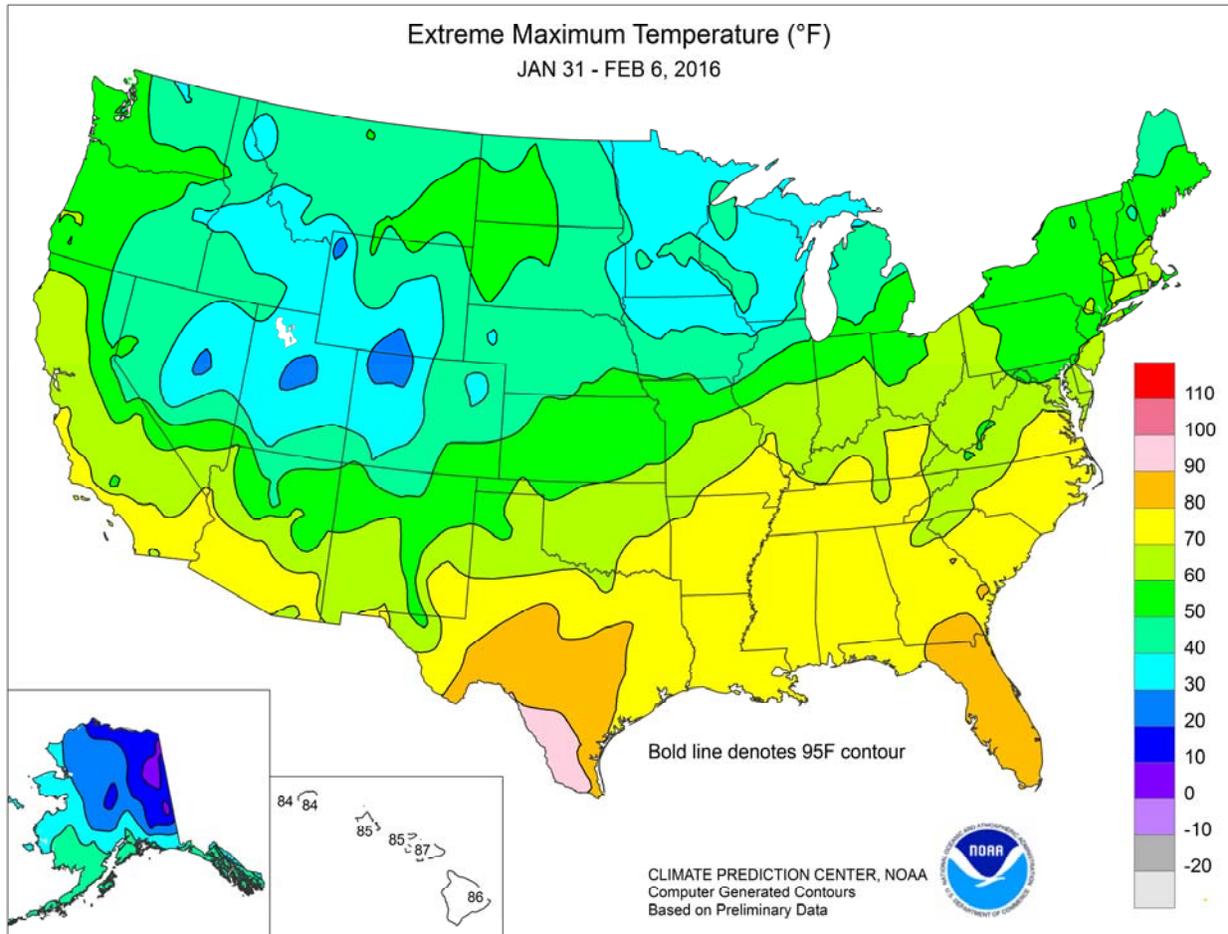
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Cold air settled into the **West**, except across the **nation's northern tier**. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 10 to 20°F below normal across portions of the **Great Basin** and **Intermountain West**. In contrast, mild weather dominated the **eastern half of the country** and the **north-central U.S.** Readings averaged more than 10°F above normal in **North Dakota** and environs and from the **Ohio Valley into the Northeast**. Meanwhile, a major winter storm emerged from the **Southwest** early in the week before moving northeastward. In early February, blizzard

(Continued on page 3)

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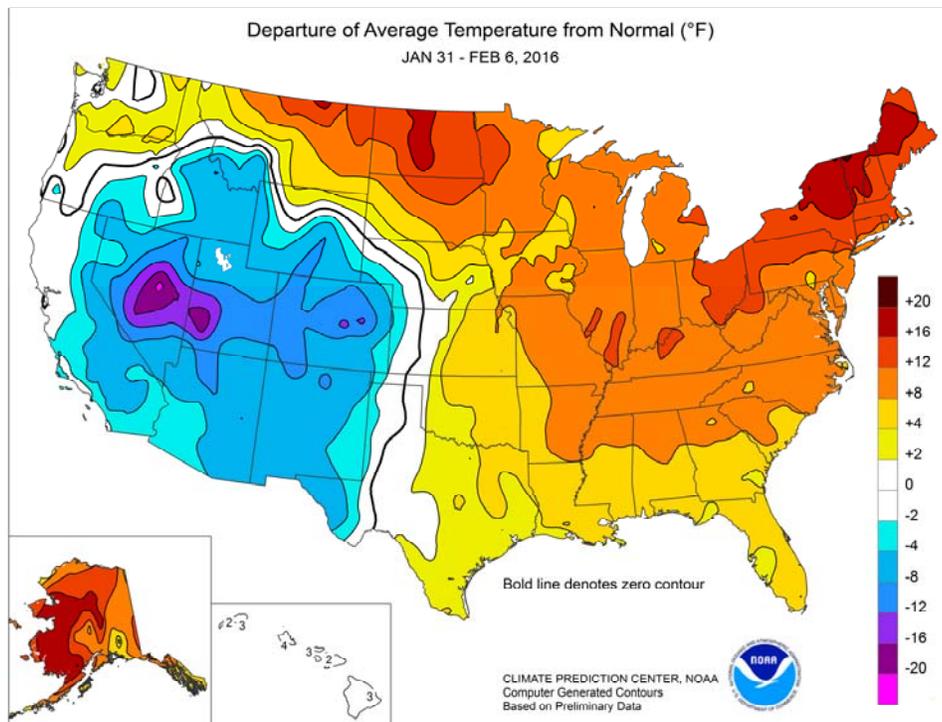


(Continued from front cover)

conditions engulfed portions of the **central Plains** and **upper Midwest**, stressing livestock and disrupting travel. Farther east, heavy, mid-week rain soaked the **Southeast**, particularly along and near the **Atlantic Coast** from **northern Florida** to **southeastern Virginia**. Storm-total rainfall topped 4 inches in some locations. Later, snow fell along the **northern Atlantic Coast**. In contrast, generally dry weather covered the **north-central** and **south-central U.S.** In particular, mild, windy weather eliminated winter wheat's protective snow cover across the **northern High Plains**. By week's end, snow cover across the **Plains** was primarily confined to **Colorado**, **Nebraska**, and **northwestern Kansas**. In the **West**, **California** experienced a mid- to late-week drying trend, while rain and snow showers lingered in the **Northwest**. By week's end, however, dry weather throughout the **West** was accompanied by a warming trend.

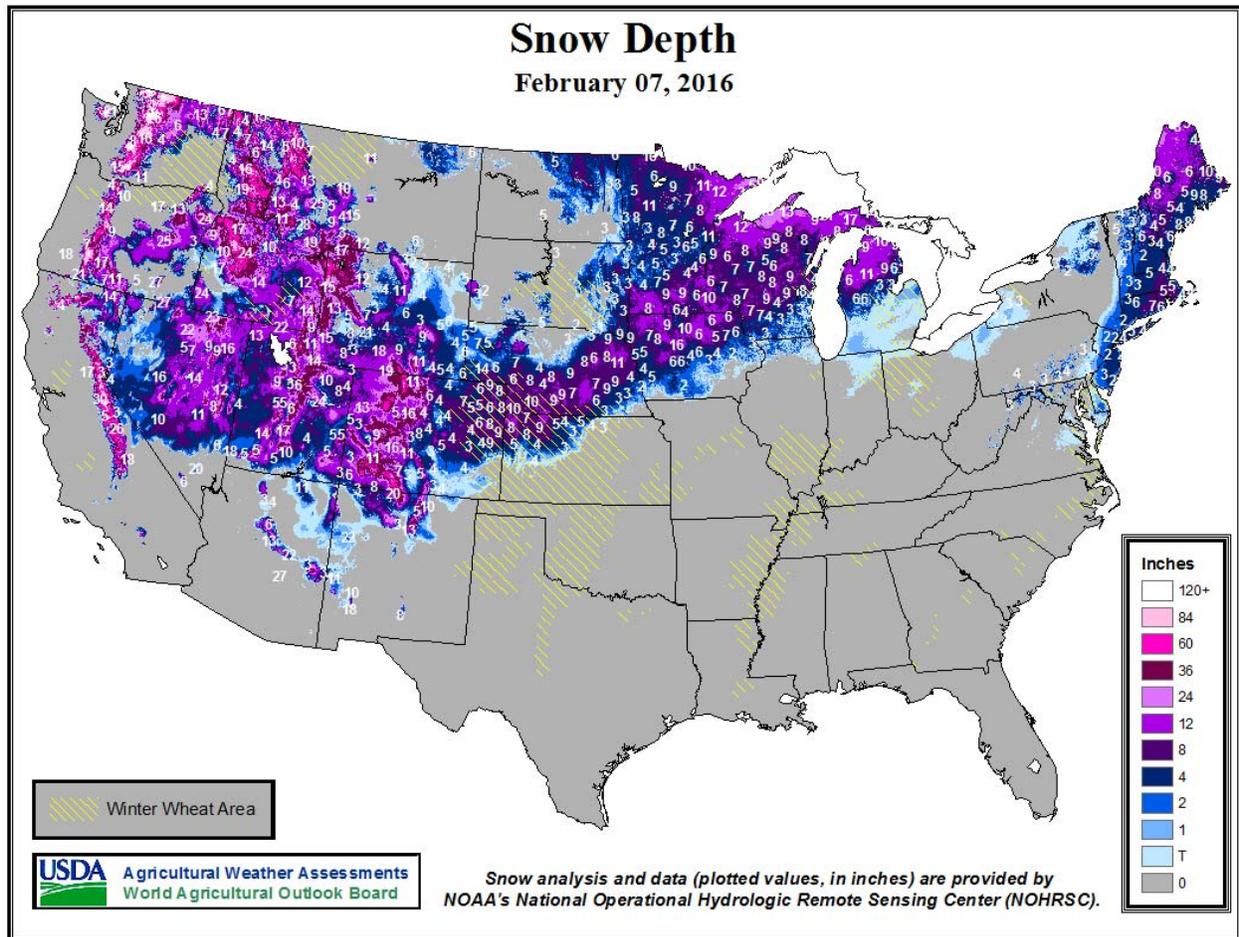
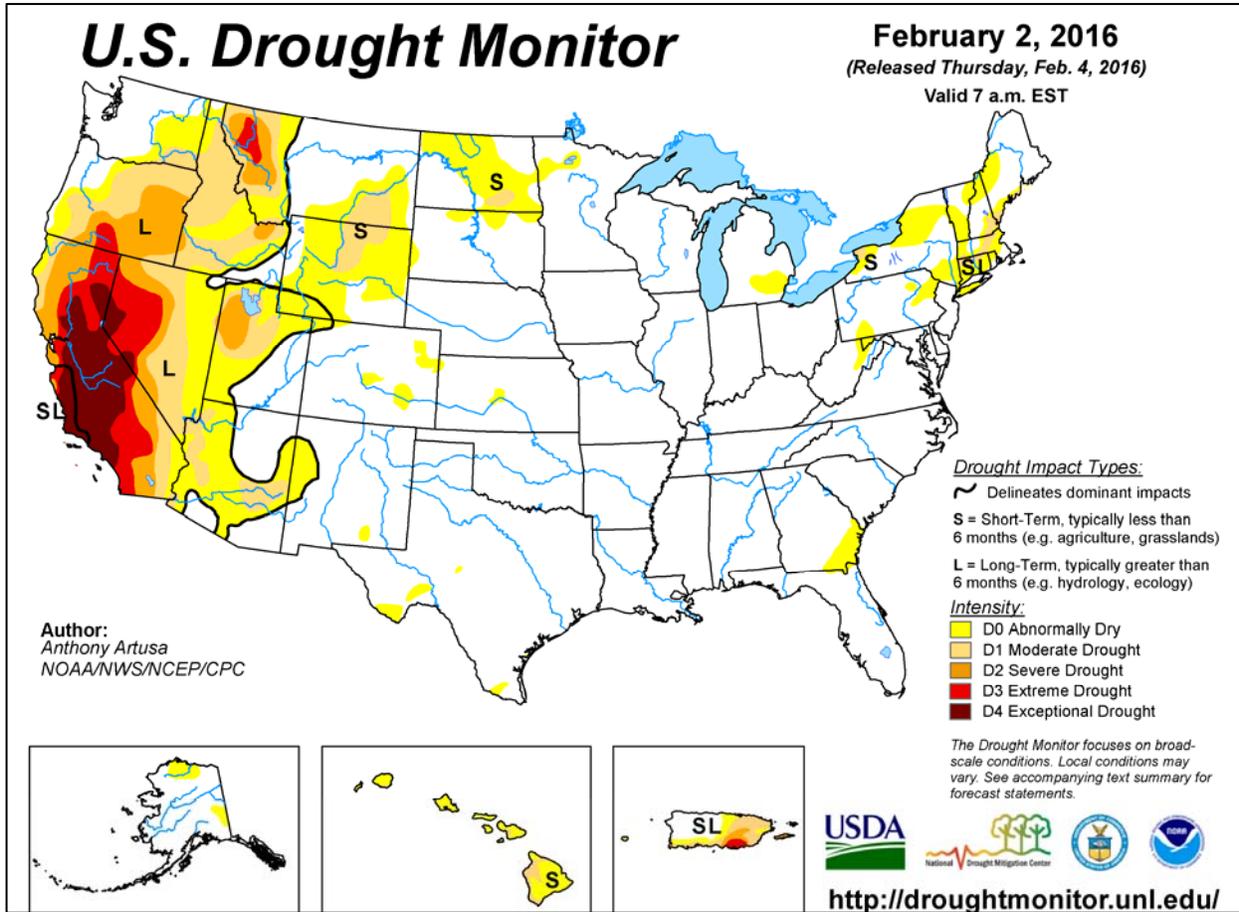
Early in the week, significant precipitation spread across **California** and the **Southwest**. In **Nevada**, January 30-31 snowfall totaled 14.7 inches in **Ely** and 8.4 inches in **Reno**. **Bishop, CA**, noted a daily-record snowfall (2.0 inches) on January 31. Record-setting precipitation totals for January 31 included 0.93 inch in **Bakersfield, CA**, and 0.78 inch in **Cedar City, UT**. **Cedar City** also received 17.0 inches of snow on January 31 – February 1. As the storm moved eastward, high winds raked **southern California** and the **Southwest**. On February 1, wind gusts were clocked to 72 mph in **Sandberg, CA**, and 63 mph in **Clovis, NM**. Meanwhile in **Nebraska**, February 1-2 snowfall totaled 18.3 inches in **Grand Island** and 15.7 inches in **Hastings**. For **Grand Island**, it was the second-highest single-storm accumulation behind 21.6 inches on March 19-21, 2006. Most of the snow—17.0 inches in **Grand Island** and 14.3 inches in **Hastings**—fell on February 2, which became the second-snowiest calendar day, behind March 20, 2006, in both locations. **Grand Island's** 17.0 inches of snow translated to 1.64 inches of liquid, the second-highest calendar-day total in that location during February, behind only 1.91 inches on February 18, 1971. Daily-record snowfall amounts for February 1 reached 9.2 inches in **Casper, WY**; 7.9 inches in **Colorado Springs, CO**; and 7.3 inches in **North Platte, NE**. From January 30 – February 2, snowfall reached 18.1 inches in **Casper**; 11.2 inches in **Colorado Springs**; and 12.0 inches in **North Platte**. Record-setting snowfall amounts for February 2 included 14.2 inches in **Norfolk, NE**; 12.4 inches in **Sioux City, IA**; 8.8 inches in **Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN**; 6.3 inches in **Alpena, MI**; and 5.8 inches in **Appleton, WI**. In **Iowa**, February 2 wind gusts accompanying the storm were clocked to 54 mph in **Council Bluffs** and 53 mph in **Spencer**. Farther east, daily-record precipitation amounts for February 2 totaled 1.75 inches in **Evansville, IN**, and 1.55 inches in **Grand Rapids, MI**. By February 3, heavy rain shifted into the **East**, where record-setting daily amounts reached 2.15 inches in **Asheville, NC**, and 2.04 inches in **Tallahassee, FL**. February 4 became the fifth-wettest February day in **Gainesville, FL**, where 3.22 inches fell. It was also **Gainesville's** wettest February day since February 22, 1998, when 4.60 inches fell. **Southeastern** daily-record amounts for February 4 included 3.21 inches in **Wilmington, NC**; 2.83 inches in **Jacksonville, FL**; and 2.29 inches on **St. Simons Island, GA**. Late-week snow fell along the **northern Atlantic Coast**, where daily-record totals for February 5 included 10.9 inches in **Bangor, ME**, and 9.8 inches in **Islip, NY**.

Early-week temperatures soared in advance of the **Western** storm. January 31 featured daily-record highs in **McAllen, TX** (94°F); **Bowling**



Green, KY (72°F); and **Atlantic City, NJ** (64°F). Additional warmth on February 1 resulted in daily-record highs in locations such as **Laredo, TX** (93°F); **Providence, RI** (66°F); and **Rochester, NY** (60°F). In contrast, three consecutive daily-record lows (3, -2, and -6°F) were established in **Tonopah, NV**, from February 1-3. Other **Western** records included -18°F (on February 3) in **Ely, NV**, and 37°F (on February 2) in **Long Beach, CA**. Farther east, however, consecutive daily-record highs (58 and 60°F, respectively) were established on February 2-3 in **Ft. Wayne, IN**. Daily-record highs topped the 80-degree mark in some **Southeastern** locations, including **Savannah, GA** (81°F on February 2), and **Tampa, FL** (84°F on February 3). Toward week's end, colder air overspread the **eastern half of the U.S.**, while warmth returned to the **North**. **Bellingham, WA**, noted a daily-record high (60°F) on February 5. In **North Dakota**, **Bismarck** (54°F) and **Minot** (51°F) posted daily-record highs for February 6. High winds accompanied the **Northern** warmth. On February 5, wind gusts in **Washington** were clocked to 118 mph on **Mt. Rainier at Camp Muir** (elevation 10,100 feet) and 60 mph in **Bellingham**. Peak wind gusts on February 6 reached 66 mph in **Hettinger, ND**, and 64 mph in **Havre, MT**.

Alaska's mild regime continued, although stormy weather across the southern tier of the state contrasted with mostly dry conditions at many interior locations. Weekly temperatures averaged up to 20°F above normal in **west-central** and **southwestern Alaska**. In **King Salmon**, the temperature rose above the freezing mark each day from January 23 – February 6, peaking at 45°F on the 31st. Meanwhile in **southeastern Alaska**, **Yakutat**—which had measured 14.42 inches of rain during January—received 1.1 inches of snow of February 5-6. It was **Yakutat's** first measurable snowfall since December 28. On **Annette Island**, where weekly rainfall totaled 3.09 inches—along with a wind gust to 63 mph on February 4—no measurable snow has fallen since December 26. Farther south, a warm, mostly dry weather pattern persisted in **Hawaii**. **Honolulu, Oahu**, posted daily-record highs (85 and 84°F, respectively) on January 31 and February 2. On February 5, daily-record highs were tied in **Kahului, Maui** (87°F), and **Lihue, Kauai** (84°F). At week's end, however, rainfall increased in conjunction with an approaching cold front. On February 6-7, 24-hour rainfall on **Kauai** totaled 4.60 inches at **Kokee** and 3.26 inches at **Kilohana**.



National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 6, 2016

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	63	44	77	26	54	10	3.05	1.95	2.10	16.86	155	6.33	99	87	39	0	2	2	2	
HUNTSVILLE	62	40	77	25	51	10	2.27	1.13	1.31	16.52	137	5.84	90	82	49	0	3	3	2	
MOBILE	66	47	74	29	56	5	1.18	-0.08	0.91	19.85	173	7.47	110	91	62	0	2	3	1	
AK MONTGOMERY	66	44	78	27	55	7	1.47	0.24	1.22	20.85	188	6.72	110	86	44	0	2	3	1	
ANCHORAGE	31	20	40	14	26	10	0.08	-0.06	0.08	0.59	32	0.36	45	78	68	0	7	1	0	
BARROW	2	-12	17	-19	-5	10	0.93	0.90	0.51	1.27	488	1.23	879	87	78	0	7	4	1	
FAIRBANKS	10	-9	18	-16	0	9	0.03	-0.08	0.00	0.08	6	0.01	2	85	81	0	7	0	0	
JUNEAU	38	31	41	24	35	8	0.61	-0.38	0.23	9.56	86	7.14	126	94	85	0	4	5	0	
KODIAK	39	31	41	23	35	5	2.06	0.41	0.88	24.59	143	12.31	128	100	92	0	4	6	1	
NOME	28	15	33	4	22	17	0.22	0.03	0.18	1.48	70	0.70	64	83	67	0	7	2	0	
AZ FLAGSTAFF	36	9	45	-9	22	-9	0.87	0.32	0.44	4.87	108	3.84	144	88	44	0	7	2	0	
PHOENIX	65	41	76	34	53	-3	0.18	0.04	0.11	1.59	85	1.38	145	48	27	0	0	2	0	
PRESCOTT	47	22	58	13	35	-3	0.40	0.01	0.31	1.78	56	1.48	77	82	32	0	6	2	0	
TUCSON	64	36	77	28	50	-3	0.20	0.01	0.20	2.20	100	1.73	149	51	27	0	3	1	0	
AR FORT SMITH	60	33	73	22	46	6	0.00	-0.52	0.00	11.20	180	0.39	14	71	26	0	4	0	0	
LITTLE ROCK	61	40	75	27	51	10	0.15	-0.63	0.15	11.93	133	3.55	83	77	31	0	3	1	0	
CA BAKERSFIELD	57	36	64	33	47	-4	0.93	0.65	0.93	2.53	116	1.95	137	80	63	0	0	1	1	
FRESNO	56	37	64	33	47	-2	0.98	0.48	0.98	7.39	188	4.42	171	90	74	0	0	1	1	
LOS ANGELES	66	47	77	41	57	-1	0.14	-0.63	0.14	4.02	74	2.94	81	50	35	0	0	1	0	
REDDING	57	37	68	33	47	0	0.09	-1.38	0.05	20.98	169	12.77	165	79	60	0	0	2	0	
SACRAMENTO	57	38	65	34	48	-1	0.04	-0.90	0.04	7.23	102	5.48	118	89	51	0	0	1	0	
SAN DIEGO	66	49	76	44	58	0	0.17	-0.35	0.17	4.09	101	3.21	118	58	37	0	0	1	0	
SAN FRANCISCO	57	45	63	42	51	0	0.20	-0.87	0.20	9.15	111	5.78	108	81	65	0	0	1	0	
STOCKTON	58	37	65	34	48	-1	0.04	-0.59	0.04	7.37	145	4.91	151	89	75	0	0	1	0	
CO ALAMOSA	30	-2	42	-20	14	-4	0.15	0.12	0.09	0.98	163	0.73	270	84	54	0	7	3	0	
CO SPRINGS	31	11	46	0	21	-8	1.29	1.26	0.86	1.79	249	1.54	513	84	48	0	7	5	1	
DENVER INTL	33	14	48	1	24	-5	0.49	0.49	0.29	1.69	313	0.98	426	76	52	0	7	3	0	
GRAND JUNCTION	26	8	33	-1	17	-12	0.58	0.49	0.40	2.04	171	1.35	201	90	82	0	7	3	0	
PUEBLO	37	15	49	0	26	-5	0.45	0.42	0.29	1.25	169	0.85	243	77	54	0	7	4	0	
CT BRIDGEPORT	50	30	60	16	40	10	2.06	1.31	1.24	9.26	118	4.32	99	89	56	0	3	3	2	
HARTFORD	52	29	61	14	40	14	1.23	0.45	0.76	7.44	92	3.19	71	85	54	0	4	2	1	
DC WASHINGTON	53	36	61	28	45	10	0.68	0.06	0.50	8.20	121	3.36	90	85	53	0	1	4	1	
DE WILMINGTON	51	31	56	23	41	9	1.24	0.57	0.55	8.75	118	3.54	89	93	51	0	4	4	1	
FL DAYTONA BEACH	73	54	83	43	64	5	2.84	2.17	2.57	10.46	163	9.89	267	96	63	0	0	2	1	
JACKSONVILLE	70	48	84	38	59	5	3.41	2.58	2.83	6.80	97	6.24	142	95	56	0	0	3	2	
KEY WEST	78	69	81	62	73	3	2.81	2.38	1.42	10.75	228	6.17	239	95	75	0	0	4	2	
MIAMI	79	66	81	59	72	4	1.41	0.93	0.67	18.80	420	8.98	390	91	66	0	0	4	1	
ORLANDO	76	56	84	45	66	5	0.68	0.15	0.56	7.05	136	6.33	220	93	58	0	0	2	1	
PENSACOLA	65	53	75	38	59	6	0.00	-1.16	0.00	12.27	119	3.94	62	77	56	0	0	0	0	
TALLAHASSEE	66	45	79	31	56	4	2.76	1.65	2.16	11.78	113	7.01	111	84	62	0	1	2	2	
TAMPA	74	57	84	45	65	4	1.30	0.73	1.05	7.97	157	7.48	270	88	59	0	0	2	1	
WEST PALM BEACH	81	65	93	58	73	7	0.83	0.03	0.62	18.06	239	10.72	242	86	60	1	0	2	1	
GA ATHENS	63	41	75	29	52	9	1.83	0.76	1.62	17.88	192	5.51	98	87	63	0	2	3	1	
ATLANTA	62	43	76	30	53	9	2.13	0.96	2.09	19.78	201	7.27	121	78	59	0	2	3	1	
AUGUSTA	66	41	79	27	53	7	2.14	1.12	1.96	10.72	126	3.80	71	94	58	0	3	4	1	
COLUMBUS	64	43	74	30	53	5	2.38	1.33	2.12	22.95	228	5.58	98	83	49	0	1	3	1	
MACON	64	41	78	28	53	7	2.21	1.06	2.10	17.35	175	4.73	79	93	53	0	2	3	1	
SAVANNAH	70	45	82	35	58	8	2.49	1.66	1.85	8.97	120	5.62	121	81	53	0	0	3	1	
HI HILO	84	65	86	63	74	3	1.00	-1.20	0.49	16.38	74	2.28	20	85	70	0	0	6	0	
HONOLULU	83	70	85	68	76	3	0.08	-0.50	0.08	0.39	6	0.11	3	82	68	0	0	1	0	
KAHULUI	85	62	87	59	73	1	0.03	-0.69	0.02	1.33	18	0.58	13	86	78	0	0	2	0	
LIHUE	81	68	84	65	75	3	0.19	-0.69	0.19	1.74	17	0.32	6	86	75	0	0	1	0	
ID BOISE	40	26	47	21	33	0	0.09	-0.19	0.08	2.63	87	0.92	56	90	73	0	7	2	0	
LEWISTON	47	32	53	26	40	5	0.02	-0.23	0.01	2.54	106	0.95	70	80	62	0	4	2	0	
POCATELLO	28	11	39	4	19	-8	0.04	-0.18	0.04	2.36	97	1.12	84	90	82	0	7	1	0	
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	39	27	48	19	33	10	0.83	0.44	0.79	6.52	145	1.65	79	90	75	0	6	3	1	
MOLINE	38	24	45	15	31	8	0.65	0.34	0.60	5.23	129	1.04	56	84	72	0	7	2	1	
PEORIA	44	27	55	17	35	11	0.38	0.06	0.38	7.45	178	1.14	64	88	60	0	6	1	0	
ROCKFORD	36	25	41	16	30	10	0.50	0.20	0.40	5.93	159	1.28	77	90	76	0	7	2	0	
SPRINGFIELD	49	28	62	20	39	12	0.42	0.10	0.42	8.07	182	1.51	79	91	54	0	5	1	0	
IN EVANSVILLE	57	34	68	24	46	14	1.75	1.07	1.75	8.95	127	3.75	107	74	52	0	3	1	1	
FORT WAYNE	46	26	60	20	36	12	0.25	-0.19	0.24	6.01	116	1.86	77	90	67	0	6	2	0	
INDIANAPOLIS	50	28	61	20	39	11	0.34	-0.19	0.30	7.35	123	1.76	60	85	55	0	6	2	0	
SOUTH BEND	42	24	52	18	33	9	0.52	0.05	0.44	6.17	107	2.05	77	92	76	0	6	3	0	
IA BURLINGTON	39	25	46	17	32	8	0.69	0.41	0.69	5.74	157	1.23	79	96	69	0	6	1	1	
CEDAR RAPIDS	35	22	41	12	29	9	0.05	-0.19	0.03	4.69	171	0.62	49	98	83	0	7	2	0	
DES MOINES	39	23	48	12	31	9	0.40	0.15	0.30	6.52	254	1.08	87	85	67	0	5	3		

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 6, 2016

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	50	28	57	18	39	7	0.55	0.44	0.37	2.96	130	0.74	80	79	45	0	4	2	0
	JACKSON	57	36	74	23	46	11	1.86	1.06	1.16	9.79	115	5.15	121	78	43	0	3	3	2
	LEXINGTON	56	33	72	18	45	12	1.41	0.72	0.86	10.43	131	3.22	82	81	55	0	3	4	1
	LOUISVILLE	58	36	69	23	47	13	1.60	0.88	1.34	9.17	121	2.59	67	75	43	0	3	4	1
	PADUCAH	58	35	70	22	46	12	0.38	-0.51	0.23	10.33	120	2.91	69	80	41	0	4	3	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	67	45	79	30	56	5	1.85	0.43	1.83	13.91	110	7.58	102	90	40	0	2	2	1
	LAKE CHARLES	66	46	77	30	56	4	0.07	-1.00	0.07	7.41	67	4.17	65	93	49	0	1	1	0
	NEW ORLEANS	68	53	79	36	61	8	1.06	-0.43	1.04	11.92	98	5.46	76	77	53	0	0	3	1
	SHREVEPORT	65	44	79	26	55	7	0.00	-1.07	0.00	5.76	57	2.87	52	76	34	0	2	0	0
ME	CARIBOU	35	13	47	1	24	14	0.61	0.05	0.49	6.91	104	2.03	59	85	60	0	7	3	0
	PORTLAND	49	27	59	11	38	16	1.32	0.49	0.79	10.03	111	4.69	98	90	53	0	5	2	2
MD	BALTIMORE	52	32	61	22	42	9	0.88	0.18	0.57	10.23	138	4.38	108	85	58	0	4	4	1
MA	BOSTON	52	34	65	24	43	14	1.30	0.45	0.94	8.85	106	4.57	98	86	49	0	2	3	1
	WORCESTER	48	28	58	15	38	14	1.48	0.67	0.78	8.24	96	3.59	75	84	45	0	4	3	2
MI	ALPENA	34	19	43	11	27	10	1.51	1.18	1.06	6.84	177	3.05	150	89	69	0	6	3	1
	GRAND RAPIDS	38	25	47	19	32	9	1.82	1.41	1.55	7.09	140	3.76	158	94	77	0	6	5	1
	HOUGHTON LAKE	33	22	41	14	27	9	1.06	0.75	0.71	6.07	167	2.50	133	90	78	0	7	4	1
	LANSING	40	25	49	18	32	10	0.70	0.34	0.44	4.75	116	2.03	106	89	73	0	6	5	0
	MUSKOGON	38	26	46	20	32	9	1.46	1.03	1.25	8.65	165	3.75	145	83	72	0	6	3	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	35	24	42	19	29	9	0.77	0.18	0.35	7.59	124	2.50	72	89	67	0	6	4	0
MN	DULUTH	28	9	40	-4	19	9	0.15	-0.09	0.08	4.90	217	1.20	91	82	67	0	7	3	0
	INT'L FALLS	25	6	33	-4	16	10	0.10	-0.09	0.09	1.75	103	0.68	68	88	63	0	7	2	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	32	18	41	6	25	10	0.82	0.63	0.77	3.45	156	1.13	93	85	72	0	7	3	1
	ROCHESTER	29	15	37	0	22	8	0.52	0.33	0.41	4.39	207	1.18	107	91	85	0	7	3	0
	ST. CLOUD	30	13	40	-2	22	11	0.15	0.00	0.09	1.50	95	0.48	54	94	62	0	7	3	0
MS	JACKSON	65	43	77	26	54	8	5.15	3.95	5.05	14.39	120	8.52	127	88	44	0	3	2	1
	MERIDIAN	64	42	76	26	53	6	0.72	-0.59	0.52	10.04	81	3.96	56	89	51	0	3	2	1
	TUPELO	61	41	73	24	51	9	1.26	0.23	1.23	12.46	103	5.10	85	86	54	0	3	2	1
MO	COLUMBIA	51	31	65	19	41	11	0.02	-0.42	0.02	7.96	173	0.92	43	79	40	0	4	1	0
	KANSAS CITY	47	26	55	15	37	8	0.40	0.18	0.32	4.40	148	1.16	87	87	49	0	5	2	0
	SAINT LOUIS	54	33	68	22	44	13	0.15	-0.32	0.15	12.69	235	0.95	37	71	46	0	4	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	54	28	67	17	41	8	0.05	-0.45	0.05	12.40	217	0.97	38	76	39	0	5	1	0
MT	BILLINGS	41	24	50	19	33	7	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.01	63	0.44	47	67	37	0	6	0	0
	BUTTE	30	4	39	-12	17	-3	0.03	-0.05	0.03	1.04	92	0.37	62	87	51	0	7	1	0
	CUT BANK	39	21	48	14	30	9	0.01	-0.05	0.01	0.67	87	0.45	102	82	37	0	7	1	0
	GLASGOW	35	15	44	8	25	11	0.03	-0.03	0.02	1.07	139	0.36	90	88	76	0	7	2	0
	GREAT FALLS	40	20	49	14	30	7	0.03	-0.08	0.02	1.72	119	0.65	84	78	35	0	7	2	0
	HAVRE	40	23	51	17	31	14	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.78	76	0.36	69	86	61	0	6	0	0
	MISSOULA	33	21	44	15	27	1	0.24	0.05	0.09	2.16	91	0.78	63	88	81	0	7	5	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	36	18	49	10	27	3	4.23	4.15	3.53	6.43	506	4.55	746	89	67	0	7	4	1
	LINCOLN	37	17	51	6	27	3	0.63	0.54	0.56	5.88	368	1.46	197	91	70	0	7	3	1
	NORFOLK	37	16	47	6	26	4	0.51	0.40	0.41	3.27	250	1.00	152	86	67	0	7	3	0
	NORTH PLATTE	36	13	46	-1	24	-1	0.64	0.58	0.41	1.39	165	1.11	252	88	60	0	7	4	0
	OMAHA	37	21	47	13	29	5	0.48	0.34	0.43	6.85	378	1.59	179	91	72	0	7	3	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	34	15	44	4	24	-3	0.34	0.23	0.29	1.26	106	0.55	87	80	61	0	7	3	0
	VALENTINE	37	17	47	9	27	4	0.03	-0.03	0.03	1.59	234	0.55	157	84	62	0	7	1	0
NV	ELY	24	-3	37	-18	11	-16	0.05	-0.07	0.05	3.91	292	2.53	301	***	***	0	6	1	0
	LAS VEGAS	54	36	62	30	45	-4	0.24	0.10	0.15	0.56	50	0.55	77	57	35	0	2	2	0
	RENO	41	22	53	13	31	-5	0.56	0.31	0.56	2.45	114	1.70	134	82	67	0	7	1	1
	WINNEMUCCA	36	19	44	14	27	-6	0.09	-0.06	0.08	3.82	217	1.99	209	88	69	0	7	2	0
NH	CONCORD	47	24	58	7	36	15	1.38	0.77	0.86	7.55	117	2.77	79	87	47	0	6	3	2
NJ	NEWARK	52	33	58	25	43	11	1.12	0.33	0.61	9.53	116	5.13	110	84	53	0	4	4	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	45	25	64	14	35	-3	0.03	-0.05	0.03	1.38	131	0.40	71	61	27	0	6	1	0
NY	ALBANY	50	29	57	19	40	18	0.35	-0.17	0.35	5.26	94	1.59	54	70	41	0	4	1	0
	BINGHAMTON	45	29	53	20	37	15	0.78	0.18	0.77	6.10	100	2.49	80	77	58	0	5	2	1
	BUFFALO	47	32	61	27	39	15	0.75	0.11	0.63	5.46	73	2.56	69	83	62	0	4	5	1
	ROCHESTER	48	31	60	26	39	16	0.77	0.27	0.72	5.02	91	2.29	83	81	58	0	5	3	1
	SYRACUSE	46	30	54	25	38	16	0.60	0.05	0.58	7.32	118	2.49	81	81	52	0	5	2	1
NC	ASHEVILLE	54	35	67	23	45	9	2.42	1.48	2.13	14.47	175	5.71	117	84	55	0	4	3	1
	CHARLOTTE	61	41	71	24	51	8	0.74	-0.12	0.74	11.72	148	3.02	64	80	50	0	2	1	1
	GREENSBORO	59	41	70	27	50	11	1.00	0.24	0.82	9.56	132	2.91	69	89	49	0	2	3	1
	HATTERAS	61	51	70	39	56	10	1.39	0.27	1.39	11.22	99	6.26	92	84	66	0	0	1	1
	RALEIGH	62	40	72	26	51	10	1.54	0.67	1.26	9.34	120	3.27	69	84	55	0	2	3	1
	WILMINGTON	67	44	76	31	55	8	4.36	3.41	3.09	14.30	157	8.80	165	93	53	0	1	4	2
ND	BISMARCK	42	20	54	15	31	18	0.02	-0.09	0.02	1.14	116	0.23	43	78	57	0	7	1	0
	DICKINSON	37	16	53	7	27	10	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.44	55	0.16	35	88	53	0	7	0	0
	FARGO	32	16	40	9	24	15	0.03	-0.11	0.02	1.37	94	0.72	82	86	69	0	7	2	0
	GRAND FORKS	30	17	41	8	24	16	0.15	0.01	0.13	1.52	113	0.47	59	85	67	0	7	2	0
	JAMESTOWN	34	17	44	9	26	15	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.53	46	0.09	13	89	59	0	7	1	0
	WILLISTON	36	16	49	12	26	15	0.04	-0.04	0.04	0.97	82	0.42	69	85	71	0	7	1	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	50	30	63	20	40	15	0.69	0.17	0.37	5.60	95	1.90	65	76	58	0	5	4	0
	CINCINNATI	53	31	64	18	42	11	1.74	1.11	1.07	9.21	137	3.12	90	82	54	0	3	3	2
	CLEVELAND	49	28	63	21	39	13	0.64	0.09	0.38	4.92	81	1.96	66	84	54	0	5	4	0
	COLUMBUS	50	30	61	20	40	11	0.71	0.17	0.39	6.69	113	1.81	61	79	50	0	5	4	0
	DAYTON	49	28	59	18	38	11	1.23	0.68	1.13	7.12	116	2.73	89	91	57	0	5	2	1

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 6, 2016

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN 01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE	5.0 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	46	25	55	15	35	11	0.37	-0.07	0.31	4.77	96	1.79	77	88	63	0	5	3	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	48	29	62	21	39	14	1.04	0.55	0.47	6.63	116	2.44	88	81	60	0	5	6	0
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	54	32	66	20	43	5	0.26	0.04	0.21	3.44	102	0.37	25	82	36	0	4	2	0
OR TULSA	57	33	66	22	45	7	0.12	-0.21	0.12	9.33	216	0.73	39	74	46	0	3	1	0
OR ASTORIA	51	39	59	34	45	2	1.79	-0.32	0.68	35.81	164	15.28	134	93	85	0	0	6	2
OR BURNS	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	4.98	187	1.60	118	***	***	***	***	***	***
OR EUGENE	51	36	59	31	44	3	0.56	-1.14	0.17	21.39	123	7.78	85	90	81	0	2	5	0
OR MEDFORD	50	34	60	29	42	1	0.25	-0.30	0.12	12.19	209	4.46	152	94	73	0	1	3	0
OR PENDLETON	49	31	59	26	40	4	0.22	-0.08	0.17	4.01	126	1.73	101	84	65	0	4	2	0
OR PORTLAND	51	40	58	32	45	4	0.96	-0.15	0.43	23.30	199	8.06	134	88	81	0	1	5	0
OR SALEM	52	37	59	33	45	4	0.56	-0.79	0.15	23.57	175	8.33	119	89	76	0	0	6	0
PA ALLENTOWN	49	27	58	20	38	11	0.91	0.19	0.89	8.27	110	4.08	99	82	51	0	5	2	1
PA ERIE	48	32	64	24	40	14	0.79	0.27	0.36	6.94	103	3.05	102	77	58	0	5	6	0
PA MIDDLETOWN	45	28	49	20	36	7	1.16	0.49	1.11	10.08	152	5.79	170	87	52	0	5	3	1
PA PHILADELPHIA	54	34	62	27	44	12	0.56	-0.14	0.46	8.33	112	3.19	78	81	54	0	3	2	0
PA PITTSBURGH	50	31	62	24	41	13	0.52	-0.06	0.47	5.35	88	2.31	72	78	49	0	5	2	0
PA WILKES-BARRE	49	29	57	20	39	13	0.49	-0.06	0.48	4.83	88	2.28	78	79	45	0	5	2	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	50	29	56	21	39	13	0.96	0.30	0.96	6.38	100	3.02	88	82	49	0	5	1	1
RI PROVIDENCE	53	31	66	16	42	13	2.15	1.23	1.00	10.00	108	5.20	101	88	55	0	4	3	2
SC BEAUFORT	67	44	77	35	56	7	2.23	1.37	1.45	8.00	101	5.11	106	91	53	0	0	3	1
SC CHARLESTON	68	44	77	32	56	8	2.84	2.01	1.44	9.38	117	6.24	131	93	50	0	1	3	2
SC COLUMBIA	67	42	76	28	55	10	1.69	0.69	1.53	10.08	113	3.63	66	87	49	0	2	2	1
SC GREENVILLE	59	41	68	28	50	8	1.62	0.66	1.15	15.24	167	5.16	98	88	58	0	2	2	1
SD ABERDEEN	38	19	46	14	29	16	0.04	-0.04	0.02	0.82	88	0.18	33	83	68	0	7	3	0
SD HURON	34	19	42	11	27	11	0.05	-0.03	0.03	1.62	172	0.34	62	89	73	0	7	3	0
SD RAPID CITY	39	17	56	8	28	4	0.22	0.16	0.19	1.06	129	0.43	102	82	53	0	7	3	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	32	17	40	9	25	9	0.15	0.07	0.15	1.94	176	0.63	109	88	76	0	7	1	0
TN BRISTOL	54	34	68	22	44	9	1.58	0.78	1.17	9.77	129	4.50	107	91	50	0	4	2	1
TN CHATTANOOGA	61	40	76	28	51	11	2.75	1.56	1.96	16.83	150	6.42	100	82	51	0	2	2	2
TN KNOXVILLE	59	39	75	25	49	10	2.07	1.12	1.86	12.68	128	4.84	90	84	47	0	3	2	1
TN MEMPHIS	61	42	75	27	52	11	1.74	0.76	1.60	8.78	82	4.01	79	75	44	0	2	2	1
TN NASHVILLE	60	38	75	23	49	11	1.24	0.41	0.95	8.33	90	3.41	73	80	41	0	3	3	1
TX ABILENE	61	34	83	23	47	2	0.00	-0.20	0.00	2.24	93	0.04	3	67	35	0	2	0	0
TX AMARILLO	49	22	57	14	36	-2	0.11	0.02	0.11	1.58	121	0.30	43	80	34	0	7	1	0
TX AUSTIN	67	36	80	23	51	-1	0.00	-0.39	0.00	3.33	71	1.04	47	68	33	0	4	0	0
TX BEAUMONT	66	46	78	31	56	3	0.12	-0.94	0.10	8.25	70	4.11	62	94	48	0	1	2	0
TX BROWNSVILLE	73	52	83	43	63	3	0.00	-0.36	0.00	2.04	73	1.88	113	84	54	0	0	0	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	74	48	88	35	61	4	0.00	-0.40	0.00	2.97	80	2.08	106	75	48	0	0	0	0
TX DEL RIO	72	39	91	29	55	2	0.00	-0.18	0.00	1.02	69	0.68	94	57	28	1	1	0	0
TX EL PASO	55	31	72	21	43	-4	0.07	-0.01	0.07	1.61	125	0.53	102	49	18	0	4	1	0
TX FORT WORTH	62	39	73	31	50	4	0.00	-0.40	0.00	4.87	101	1.04	46	70	35	0	2	0	0
TX GALVESTON	63	51	71	44	57	1	0.03	-0.78	0.02	6.59	79	3.10	65	86	53	0	0	2	0
TX HOUSTON	67	47	79	33	57	4	0.16	-0.62	0.16	7.53	94	2.32	53	76	48	0	0	1	0
TX LUBBOCK	55	25	69	17	40	0	0.00	-0.13	0.00	1.87	145	0.30	48	76	35	0	5	0	0
TX MIDLAND	62	31	78	22	46	1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.42	112	0.18	29	60	27	0	4	0	0
TX SAN ANGELO	66	30	86	18	48	2	0.00	-0.23	0.00	2.29	117	0.03	3	66	27	0	4	0	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	69	42	83	31	55	3	0.00	-0.38	0.00	2.86	72	1.38	69	73	31	0	1	0	0
TX VICTORIA	69	44	81	31	57	3	0.00	-0.52	0.00	4.75	89	3.15	109	84	42	0	2	0	0
TX WACO	64	34	82	24	49	2	0.03	-0.42	0.03	3.94	78	0.32	14	76	43	0	3	1	0
UT WICHITA FALLS	58	32	70	24	45	3	0.01	-0.25	0.01	3.06	101	0.44	33	75	41	0	4	1	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	33	19	41	14	26	-5	0.11	-0.19	0.06	4.27	149	2.04	125	85	64	0	7	4	0
VT BURLINGTON	46	28	54	19	37	20	0.26	-0.20	0.24	5.89	122	1.45	56	67	48	0	5	2	0
VA LYNCHBURG	53	34	66	21	43	8	1.16	0.40	1.02	8.89	120	3.93	94	86	54	0	3	4	1
VA NORFOLK	61	39	77	30	50	10	4.16	3.32	1.66	12.15	158	8.78	189	87	53	0	1	3	3
VA RICHMOND	59	35	72	24	47	10	1.31	0.61	0.81	10.55	145	4.61	111	88	59	0	3	4	1
VA ROANOKE	52	34	64	23	43	7	1.23	0.49	1.17	8.77	130	4.22	109	84	57	0	3	3	1
WA WASH/DULLES	51	33	60	22	42	10	0.97	0.31	0.77	9.19	137	5.43	150	80	55	0	3	3	1
WA OLYMPIA	47	34	54	26	41	2	1.38	-0.32	0.46	24.24	144	9.74	108	95	88	0	2	6	0
WA QUILLAYUTE	49	38	55	31	43	2	3.83	0.68	1.87	38.03	123	18.79	115	93	81	0	1	6	3
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	48	39	52	35	43	1	1.02	-0.11	0.46	19.68	168	8.47	139	88	76	0	0	4	0
WA SPOKANE	37	27	47	20	32	2	0.14	-0.24	0.09	7.32	166	2.88	134	94	80	0	7	3	0
WA YAKIMA	46	27	52	21	37	5	0.03	-0.19	0.03	5.81	212	2.34	172	81	68	0	7	1	0
WV BECKLEY	50	34	62	21	42	11	0.71	0.02	0.39	6.68	97	3.13	82	78	58	0	3	2	0
WV CHARLESTON	56	34	67	24	45	11	0.73	-0.01	0.41	8.86	123	3.27	84	82	48	0	3	2	0
WV ELKINS	52	29	63	17	41	12	0.42	-0.32	0.23	7.47	99	2.78	68	84	44	0	4	3	0
WV HUNTINGTON	57	33	70	24	45	11	1.59	0.90	1.35	9.99	139	3.58	94	79	44	0	4	2	1
WI EAU CLAIRE	30	12	40	-2	21	7	0.25	0.04	0.23	4.53	201	0.69	57	90	67	0	7	3	0
WI GREEN BAY	32	20	39	10	26	9	0.76	0.51	0.52	7.72	273	2.01	142	93	73	0	7	3	1
WI LA CROSSE	33	15	41	1	24	6	0.68	0.40	0.48	6.37	239	1.45	101	93	69	0	7	3	0
WI MADISON	34	22	42	12	28	9	0.39	0.09	0.29	5.09	161	1.76	117	91	74	0	7	3	0
WI MILWAUKEE	36	27	44	22	32	10	0.49	0.08	0.30	5.41	122	1.59	72	87	73	0	6	2	0
WY CASPER	24	7	33	-4	15	-9	0.42	0.31	0.25	2.38	183	1.33	196	77	67	0	7	4	0
WY CHEYENNE	29	15	44	7	22	-5	0.61	0.53	0.44	1.94	198	1.09	210	70	54	0	7	2	0
WY LANDER	30	9	43	2	19	-3	0.43	0.34	0.35	1.33	111	0.85	144	74	44	0	7	2	0
WY SHERIDAN	37	15	52	9	26	3	0.29	0.15	0.16	1.19	76	0.85	96	70	52	0	7	3	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

January Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Frequent storms, in part fueled by a strong El Niño, further dented Western drought and maintained generally adequate to locally excessive soil moisture across the central and eastern U.S.

In early January and again at month's end, a southward shift in the storm track brought significant precipitation to southern California and the Southwest. For much of the remainder of January, storms primarily crossed the Northwest, with meaningful precipitation often falling as far south as northern and central California. By the end of January, the average water content of the high-elevation Sierra Nevada snowpack stood at 20 inches, about 115% of average for the date.

Meanwhile, wet weather in southern Florida resulted in numerous January rainfall records and adversely affected winter vegetables and other crops. At times, high winds accompanied southern Florida's heavy rain. Farther north, a major winter storm on January 22-23 produced freezing rain in parts of the Carolinas and heavy snow from the interior Southeast to the northern Mid-Atlantic States.

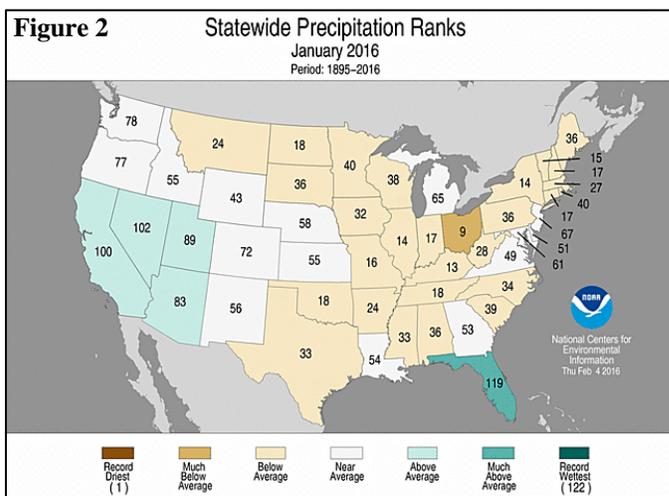
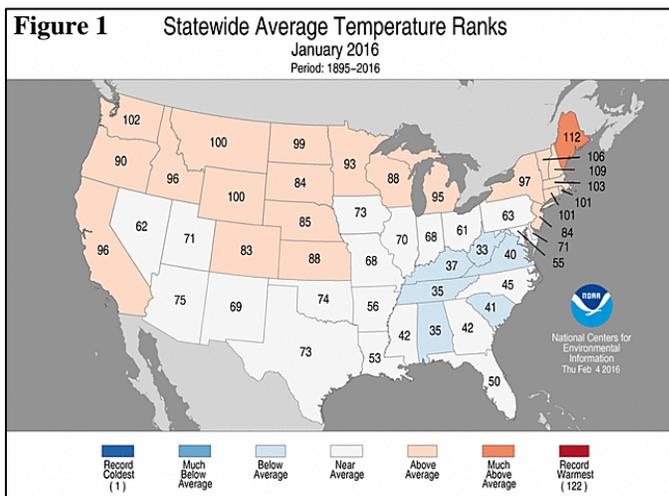
Some of the coldest air of the season trailed the storm into the Southeast from January 23-25, although Florida's citrus belt escaped without a significant freeze. Elsewhere, near- to above-normal temperatures dominated the country during January, with colder-than-normal conditions mostly limited to the Southeast and areas blanketed by the January 22-23 snowfall.

Amid the overall stormy January pattern, a few areas began to turn dry. However, drier-than-normal January conditions across the southern Plains, mid-south, and parts of the Southeast were mostly favorable, following the excessive rainfall and flooding of October-December 2015. At the end of January, USDA categorized more than two-thirds of the winter wheat in good to excellent condition in several major production states, including Oklahoma (74% good to excellent); Ohio (74%); Michigan (73%); Montana (72%); Indiana (71%); and South Dakota (67%). In contrast, North Carolina's wheat continued to struggle from the effects of autumn wetness and delayed planting; only 36% of the state's crop was rated good to excellent on January 31.

By February 2, the U.S. drought coverage of 15.5% represented the smallest areal drought extent since October 26, 2010. As recently as October 20, 2015, contiguous U.S. drought coverage stood at 34.8%. During January, most of the remaining drought across the Far West was only apparent when looking at long-term indicators such as below-average reservoir storage, groundwater shortages, and tree mortality.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary information provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the contiguous U.S. experienced its 34th-warmest, 36th-driest January during the 122-year period of record. The nation's monthly average temperature of 32.2°F was 2.1°F above the 1901-2000 mean. State temperature rankings ranged from the 33rd-coolest January in West Virginia to the 11th-warmest January in Maine (figure 1).

January precipitation averaged 2.03 inches, 88% of normal. However, Florida's precipitation averaged 5.96 inches, 201% of normal. It was the fourth-wettest January in Florida (figure 2) behind 1991, 1979, and 1993. California (6.16 inches, 145% of normal) experienced its wettest January since 2010. It was also California's wettest October-January period (13.62 inches; 117% of normal) since 2009-10. In contrast, Ohio noted its ninth-driest January.



Summary: As 2016 began, a chilly rain event across southern Texas led to January 1-2 totals of 1.87 inches in Laredo and 1.76 inches in Corpus Christi. Meanwhile, dry weather returned to the Midwest, although flooding persisted for days.

For example, all-time Mississippi River crest records were set on January 1 in Cape Girardeau, MO (16.86 feet above flood stage, surpassing August 1993 by 0.37 foot), and on January 2 in Thebes, IL (14.74 feet above flood stage, surpassing May 1995 by 1.83 feet). Farther east, the Flint River in Newton, GA, achieved its highest crest (8.54 feet above flood stage on January 3) since March 1998. Elsewhere, the year opened on a frigid note across the Intermountain West, where Randolph, UT, posted consecutive daily-record lows (-31 and 28°F, respectively) on January 1-2. In Nevada, Eureka logged consecutive daily-record lows (-18 and -21°F, respectively) on December 31 and January 1.

About a week later, the strongest cold surge of the season arrived across the northern Plains and upper Midwest. La Crosse, WI, reported a low of 6°F on January 9, the second-latest observance of the season's first single-digit reading in that location behind January 11, 1914. The average date of the season's first sub-10°F reading in La Crosse is November 30. On January 11 in Rochester, MN, the temperature dipped to -20°F—the lowest reading in that location since January 6, 2014, when it was -23°F. It was also only the eighth observance of a low of -20°F or below in Rochester since the beginning of the 21st century. In advance of the cold blast, daily-record highs for January 10 were set in numerous Northeastern locations, including Wilmington, DE (66°F); Newark, NJ (65°F); Providence, RI (59°F); and Portland, ME (52°F). By January 11, however, Jacksonville, FL, reported its first freeze of the season. (Jacksonville's freezes occurred on January 11-14, 19-20, and 23-25, with a monthly low of 26°F on the 24th.)

A major, multi-storm precipitation event unfolded across California and the Southwest from January 4-8. During that 5-day period, precipitation in Flagstaff, AZ, totaled 2.69 inches, including 30.9 inches of snow. Snowfall totals of 2 to 3 feet were reported in the mountains northwest of Las Vegas, NV, with 34 inches noted at the Lee Canyon Ski Area. Meanwhile in southern California, January 4-8 rainfall totals included 5.51 inches in Ramona, 3.01 inches in Burbank, 2.98 inches in San Diego, 2.72 inches in Los Angeles (LAX and downtown), 2.45 inches in Riverside, and 2.12 inches in Palm Springs. Some of the heaviest rain fell on January 5, when daily-record totals included 2.33 inches in Ramona and 1.42 inches in Los Angeles (LAX). Windy weather accompanied California's precipitation, with gusts clocked to 67 mph (on January 5) on Mt. Palomar and 61 mph (on January 6) in Beverly Hills. Farther inland, record-setting snowfall totals for January 7 included 10.4 inches in Ely, NV, and 4.5 inches in Boulder, MT. Ely eventually set a January snowfall record (35.4 inches, or 389% of normal), with the bulk of the snow falling from January 4-8 (13.4 inches) and 30-31 (14.7 inches). Snow later spread east of the Rockies, stretching into the upper Midwest. Daily-record snowfall amounts for January 8 reached 5.3 inches in Alamosa, CO, and 4.3 inches in Sioux Falls, SD.

By January 10, heavy rain spread across the East. For example, daily-record precipitation totals for January 10 included 2.42 inches in Mt. Pocono, PA; 1.80 inches in New York City; and 1.77 inches in Newark, NJ. Windy, colder

conditions trailed the rain, with Syracuse, NY, clocking a January 10 peak gust to 55 mph. Meanwhile, Columbus, OH, received 1.0 inch of snow on January 10, marking its latest observance of the season's first measurable amount (previously, 0.1 inch on January 2, 1929). Snow squalls lingered downwind of the Great Lakes, resulting in a daily-record total (5.4 inches on January 12) in South Bend, IN. The following day in New York, record-setting snowfall totals for January 13 included 13.7 inches in Syracuse and 7.4 inches in Buffalo. During the mid-month period, patches of light snow affected the nation's mid-section. Daily-record snowfall totals reached 3.3 inches (on January 14) in Fargo, ND, and 1.8 inches (on January 16) in Wichita Falls, TX. Later, heavy rain returned to parts of the South and East. New Iberia, LA, netted a daily-record rainfall (2.57 inches) on January 14. A day later, record-setting rainfall totals for January 15 in Florida reached 2.59 inches in Ft. Myers and 2.21 inches in Melbourne. On January 16, Boston, MA, noted a daily-record precipitation total of 1.22 inches (and a trace of snow).

Around mid-month, warmth expanded across the South. In Texas, daily-record highs for January 15 reached 83°F in Brownsville and 80°F in Corpus Christi. Farther north, a new round of cold weather arrived across the northern Plains and upper Midwest. From January 16-19, the temperature in Rochester, MN, remained below 0°F for 68 consecutive hours—the longest such streak in that location in 7 years, when there were 83 sub-zero hours in a row from January 13-16, 2009. Rochester also reported a minimum of -21°F on January 18. By the 21st, record-setting warmth appeared in the Pacific Northwest, where North Bend, OR, posted a daily-record high of 70°F. The following day, record-setting highs for January 22 included 60°F in both Salem, OR, and Walla Walla, WA. Warmth eventually spread into the Southwest, where Tucson, AZ, notched a daily-record high (81°F on January 23). Meanwhile, the January 23 maximum temperature of 40°F in Savannah, GA, was lower than the highs observed that day in locations such as Great Falls, MT (48°F), and King Salmon, AK (41°F).

During the overnight and early-morning hours of January 17, strong thunderstorms and at least three tornadoes ripped across Florida's peninsula. A wind gust to 82 mph was clocked at Naples, FL. In fact, a large damage path, 2 to 4 miles wide, was reported in Collier County, FL, from Naples to near Immokalee, with winds estimated in the range of 70 to 90 mph. Heavy rain accompanied the storms, with daily-record totals reported on January 17 in Florida locations such as St. Petersburg (2.32 inches), Lakeland (1.53 inches), and Daytona Beach (1.45 inches). Farther north, Atlantic City, NJ, netted 2.8 inches of snow, a record for January 17. Meanwhile, periods of stormy weather continued in northern and central California and the Northwest. Redding, CA, collected a daily-record rainfall (1.28 inches) on January 17. For the month, Redding's 12.68-inch total was 213% of normal. Similarly in Modesto, CA, a daily-record total of 1.28 inches on January 18 helped to boost the monthly rainfall to 5.03 inches (193% of normal). Yakima, WA, measured a daily-record sum of 0.50 inch on January 19, and for the month received 2.31 inches (203% of normal).

Farther east, light snow spread across the central Plains, Ohio Valley, and mid-South on January 20 in advance of a stronger storm. Daily-record snowfall amounts for January 20 reached 3.7 inches in Louisville, KY, and 3.3 inches in Evansville, IN. Meanwhile, very heavy precipitation soaked the Pacific Northwest, resulting in daily-record amounts for January 21 in locations such as Hoquiam, WA (3.97 inches), and Astoria, OR (3.52 inches). A day later, extremely heavy snow developed across the interior Southeast. In Kentucky, record-setting snowfall totals for January 22 reached 15.7 inches in Jackson and 12.2 inches in Bowling Green. For Bowling Green, it was the snowiest January day on record, topping the 10-inch total of January 6, 1910. It was also Bowling Green's third-snowiest day, behind 18.0 inches on March 9, 1960, and 13.0 inches on February 12, 1910. With an 8.0-inch snowfall on January 22, Nashville, TN, reported its greatest 24-hour total since January 6-7, 1988. Elsewhere on the 22nd, daily-record snowfall amounts included 13.4 inches in Asheville, NC; 6.9 inches in North Little Rock, AR; and 5.1 inches in Evansville, IN. In the Mid-Atlantic region, January 23 became the snowiest calendar day on record in locations such as Allentown, PA (30.2 inches; previously, 24.0 inches on February 11, 1983), and New York's Central Park (26.6 inches; previously, 24.1 inches on February 12, 2006). On January 22-23 in Pennsylvania, 2-day snowfall records were demolished in Allentown (31.9 inches; previously 25.6 inches on January 7-8, 1996) and Harrisburg (30.2 inches; previously, 25.0 inches on February 12-13, 1983). With a 29.2-inch total, Baltimore, MD, also set a 2-day snowfall record (previously, 26.3 inches on January 27-28, 1922). Baltimore also set a storm-total snowfall record, topping the 26.8 inches that fell from February 16-18, 2003. Along the Mid-Atlantic coast, tide records were established on January 23 in Cape May, NJ, and Lewes, DE; in both locations the water level was slightly higher than the high-water marks set during Superstorm Sandy in October 2012 and the Great Atlantic Storm of March 1962, respectively. Northeasterly wind gusts that on January 23 were clocked to 70 mph at Wallops Island, VA, and 68 mph in Tuckerton, NJ, helped to drive the water ashore. By the morning of January 24, an all-time snow depth record of 28 inches was established at Virginia's Dulles Airport, eclipsing the standard of 26 inches set on February 10, 2010.

During the last week of January, mostly dry weather favored Mid-Atlantic storm recovery efforts, although cool weather slowed the melting process and caused some overnight refreezing. Meanwhile, heavy rain continued across the Deep South, particularly across southern Florida. From January 26-28, totals in Florida reached 5.53 inches in West Palm Beach; 4.57 inches in Fort Myers; 3.99 inches in Vero Beach; and 3.91 inches in Naples. Record-setting totals for January 27 included 4.79 inches in West Palm Beach, 3.50 inches in Naples, and 3.29 inches in Fort Myers. Vero Beach collected consecutive daily-record totals (2.25 and 1.67 inches, respectively) on January 27-28. In Fort Myers, the 3.29-inch sum marked the wettest January day on record, eclipsing the 2.63-inch total of January 20, 1983. In addition, a January rainfall record was established in Fort Myers, where the 12.98-inch monthly total (669% of normal) demolished the

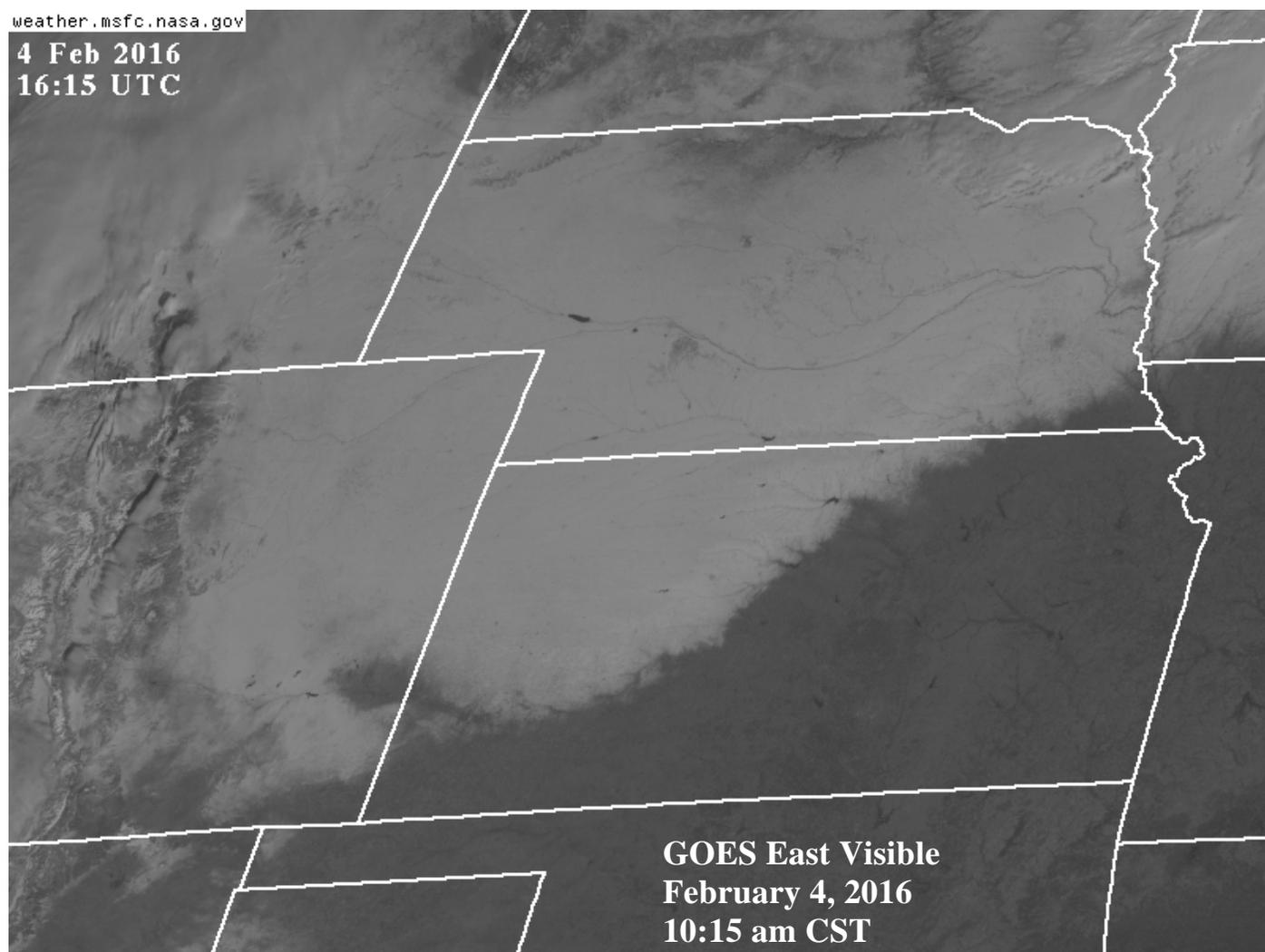
1991 standard of 7.95 inches. A January rainfall record was also set in Vero Beach (9.39 inches; previously, 9.08 inches in 1957). Meanwhile, late-month precipitation overspread much of the West. In Washington, Hoquiam's monthly total climbed to 14.30 inches (138% of normal). Daily-record amounts for January 29 included 1.59 inches in Redding, CA, and 0.50 inch in Elko, NV. Daily-record amounts for January 30 totaled 0.50 inch (including 4.0 inches of snow) in Salt Lake City, UT, and 0.33 inch (including 4.5 inches of snow) in Casper, WY. Reno, NV, received 8.4 inches of snow on January 30-31, while a wind gust to 135 mph was clocked nearby on Mt. Rose. For many areas in the Western States, significant precipitation carried from late January into early February. In fact, January 30 – February 2 snowfall climbed to 18.1 inches in Casper, WY; 11.2 inches in Colorado Spring, CO; and 10.2 inches in Flagstaff, AZ. Farther west, Bishop, CA, noted a daily-record snowfall (2.0 inches) on January 31. Record-setting precipitation totals for January 31 included 0.93 inch in Bakersfield, CA, and 0.78 inch in Cedar City, UT. Cedar City also received 17.0 inches of snow on January 31 – February 1. As the storminess shifted eastward, high winds raked southern California and the Southwest. On February 1, wind gusts were clocked to 72 mph in Sandberg, CA, and 63 mph in Clovis, NM.

In advance of the storminess, late-month warmth developed in the Northwest. In Oregon, Roseburg tallied a trio of daily-record highs (61, 68, and 64°F) from January 26-28. Bellingham, WA, posted a pair of daily-record highs (61 and 59°F, respectively) on January 27-28. Other record-setting highs for January 28 included 62°F in Sheridan, WY; 59°F in Portland, OR; and 57°F in Yakima, WA. Toward month's end, warmth arrived across the south-central U.S. January 29-30 featured consecutive daily-record highs in locations such as Childress, TX (82 and 85°F), and McAlester, OK (76 and 73°F). On January 30, daily-record highs topped the 80-degree mark in several Texas locations, including San Angelo (85°F) and Wichita Falls (82°F). Record-setting warmth also developed in advance of an approaching storm across the Desert Southwest, where highs on January 30 climbed to 80°F in Needles, CA, and 74°F in Las Vegas, NV. By January 31, daily-record warmth helped to melt residual snow in locations such as Bowling Green, KY (72°F), and Atlantic City, NJ (64°F).

In Alaska, January was mild statewide and nearly snowless in many communities. Monthly temperatures averaged at least 10 to 15°F above normal across interior Alaska. In southeastern Alaska, all of Annette Island's January precipitation fell as rain for the first time since 1942. Only a trace of January snow was observed in Juneau for the first time since 1942, and in Yakutat for the first time since 1981. Plenty of rain soaked the lower elevations of southeastern Alaska, but mostly dry weather covered portions of the Alaskan interior. Fairbanks tied a 1966 record with a January precipitation total of just 0.01 inch, and received snowfall totaling 0.8 inch—second only to the January 1966 sum of 0.7 inch. In addition, Fairbanks' temperature did not fall below -20°F during January for

only the third time on record, along with 1981 and 1985. The warmth appeared early in the month, when Bettles posted consecutive daily-record highs of 32°F on January 3-4. Elsewhere on January 4, King Salmon (45°F) also notched a daily-record high. Several days later, Annette Island logged a daily-record high of 52°F on January 10. At times, stormy, windy weather accompanied southeastern Alaska's warmth. On January 26, for example, wind gusts were clocked to 69 mph in Ketchikan and 59 mph in Juneau. In addition, Juneau posted consecutive daily-record highs (45 and 47°F, respectively) on January 26-27. Elsewhere in southeastern Alaska, Ketchikan's monthly rainfall climbed to 16.48 inches, while Valdez netted 14.42 inches.

Consistent with a strong, mature El Niño, mostly dry weather prevailed during January in Hawaii, although periodic showers dotted primarily windward locations. Honolulu, Oahu, set a January record for dryness; the 0.03 inch monthly total was just over 1% of normal and well below the previous standard of 0.18 inch set in 1986 and 2001. Lihue, Kauai, received a monthly sum of 0.32 inch (9% of normal), narrowly missing the January 1986 record of 0.30 inch. Late in the month, warm conditions developed across Hawaii. Lihue posted four consecutive daily-record highs (86, 83, 84, and 85°F) from January 26-29. Lihue's high of 86°F also tied a monthly record, previously achieved on January 3, 2006. On the Big Island, Hilo also notched several late-month records, including a reading of 88°F on January 25.



When skies cleared across the Plains in the wake of a major winter storm, satellite imagery indicated fresh snow blanketing northwestern Kansas and much of Nebraska and eastern Colorado. At sunrise on February 4, snow depths included 15 inches in Grand Island, NE; 14 inches in Sioux City, IA; 11 inches in Goodland, KS; and 6 inches in Denver, CO. The deep snow hampered rural travel and stressed livestock, but provided moisture and insulation for winter wheat.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Precipitation for the month was generally below normal across most of the nation. Major exceptions occurred in southern Florida and northern California, where precipitation in some areas was more than 6 inches above normal. A massive, mid-month storm dropped snow from the Delta to New England, with some areas surpassing 30-inch totals. Temperatures were above average for the month across the Northern Border States and along the Pacific Coast. Temperatures were below normal in the lower Rocky Mountains and southern Appalachian Mountains, with some locations more than 4°F below normal.

Kansas winter wheat conditions were rated at 55% in the good to excellent categories by January 31, up slightly from the beginning of the month. Winter wheat conditions declined over the month in several wheat-producing states. Colorado winter wheat conditions dropped 6 percentage points from the beginning of the month, with 48% rated in good to excellent condition on January 31. Montana winter wheat was rated 72% good to excellent at the end of the month, down 2 percentage points from January 3. In Nebraska, winter wheat conditions were rated at 56% in the good to excellent categories at the end of month, down from 59% on January 3. The condition declines across the Great Plains were generally attributed to inadequate snow cover.

In Arizona, alfalfa conditions were mostly good to excellent throughout the month. Alfalfa harvesting occurred on at least 70% of the acreage across the state. Temperatures across Arizona were mostly below normal for the first 2 weeks of January and mostly above normal the last 2 weeks, along with above-normal precipitation at the end of the month. Seventy-five percent of the intended barley acreage and 70% of the intended Durum acreage was planted by the end of January. Vegetable and citrus harvesting activities continued throughout the month.

Florida sugarcane harvest continued in Glades and Hendry Counties throughout the month. Pasture conditions started the month mostly good to excellent but declined with excessive rainfall as January proceeded. The state's livestock producers provided supplemental feed as necessary. Citrus processing plants ran at full capacity throughout January. Navel orange and Sunburst tangerine harvest slowed throughout the month. Other citrus harvested included Hamlin and Pineapple oranges, colored and white grapefruit, and honey tangerines. Grove activity included running irrigation, fertilizing, and mowing.

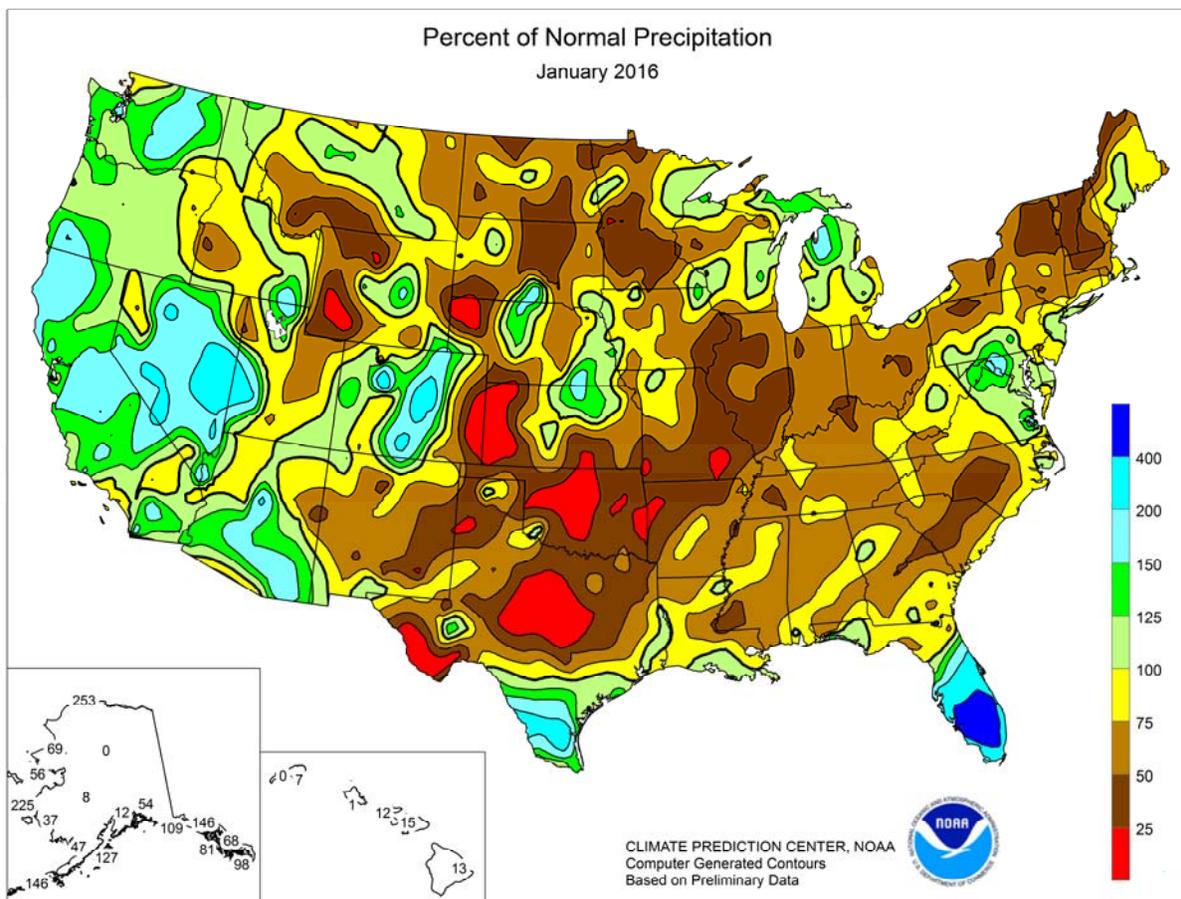
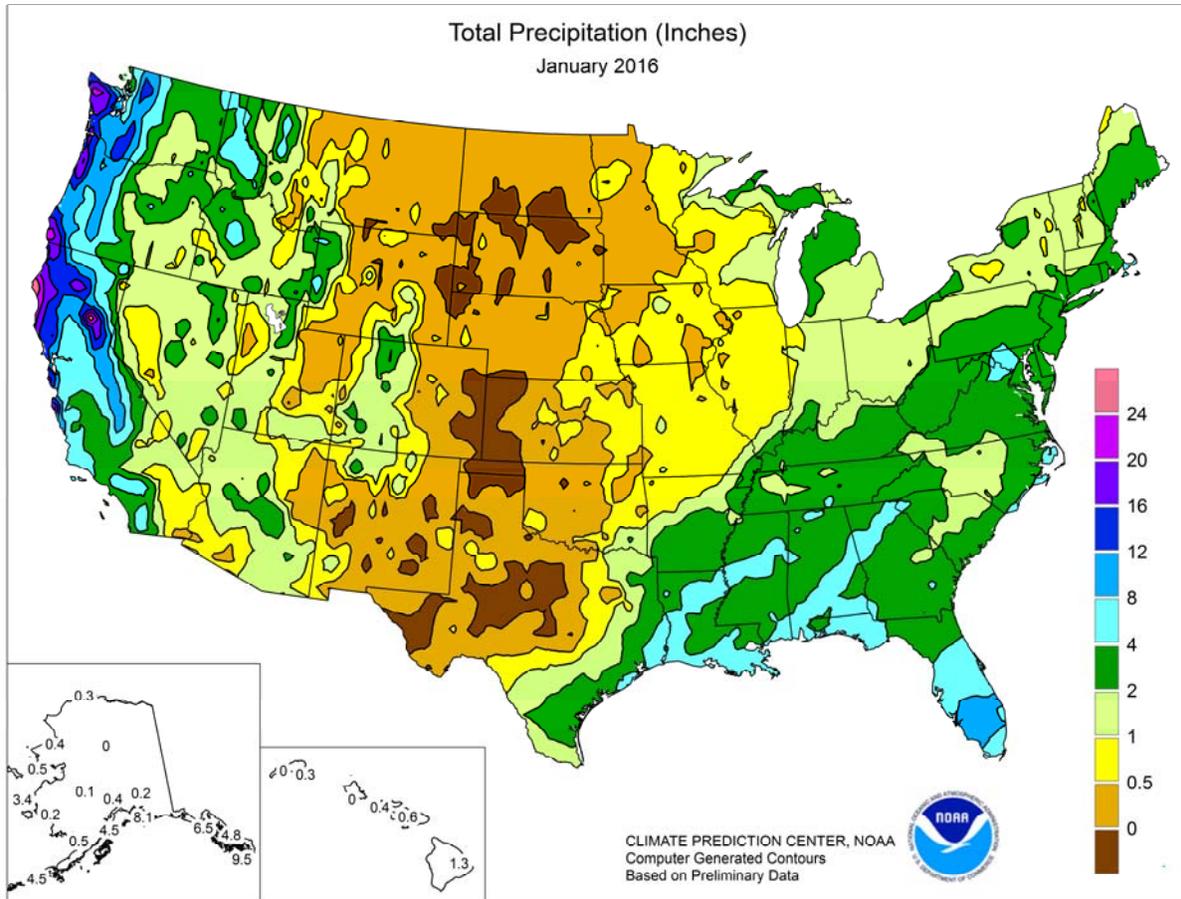
Winter wheat and oats continued to progress across Texas during January, with some producers in South Texas beginning to irrigate wheat and oat fields due to dry conditions. However, overall conditions were mostly good to fair at the end of the month. Statewide cotton harvest was 97% complete as of January 31, three percentage points behind normal. Pastures continued to progress and livestock producers continued supplemental feeding through January.

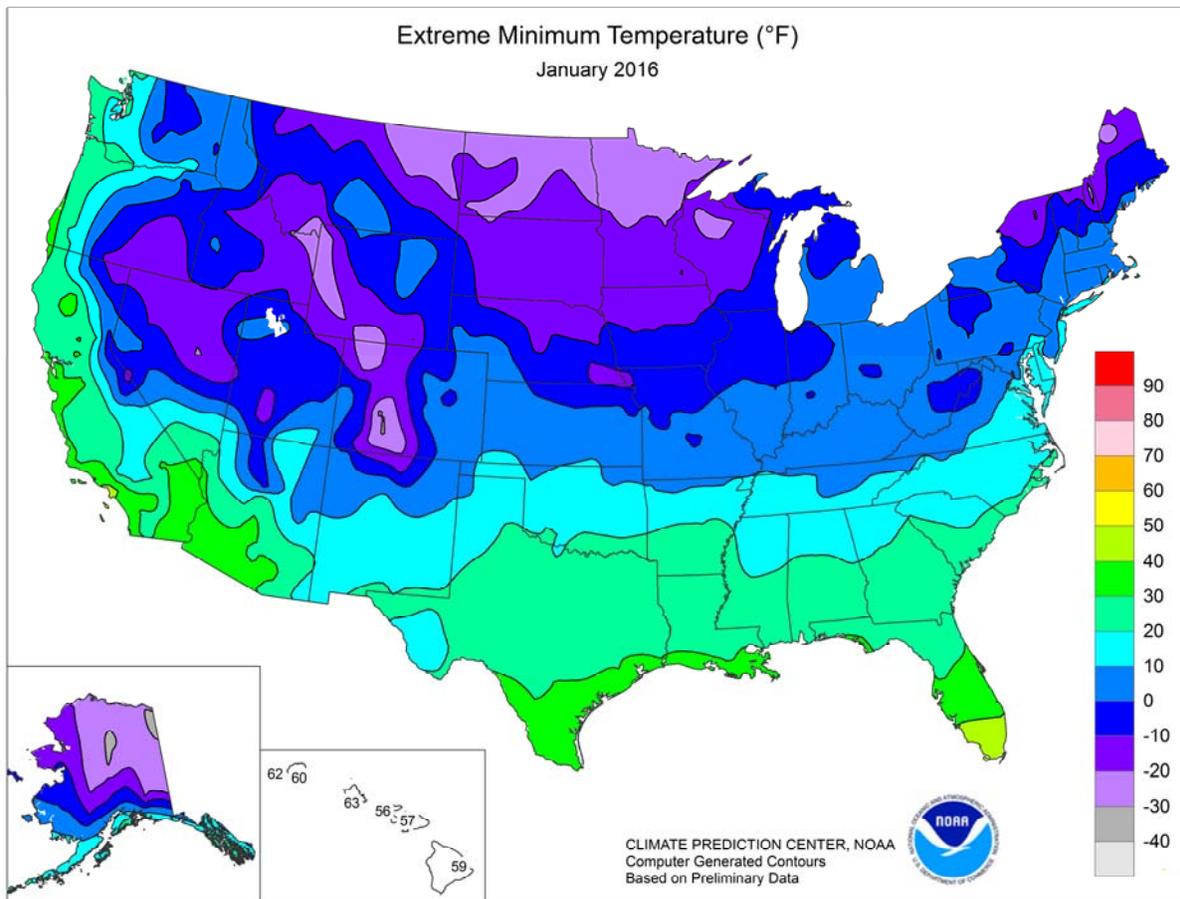
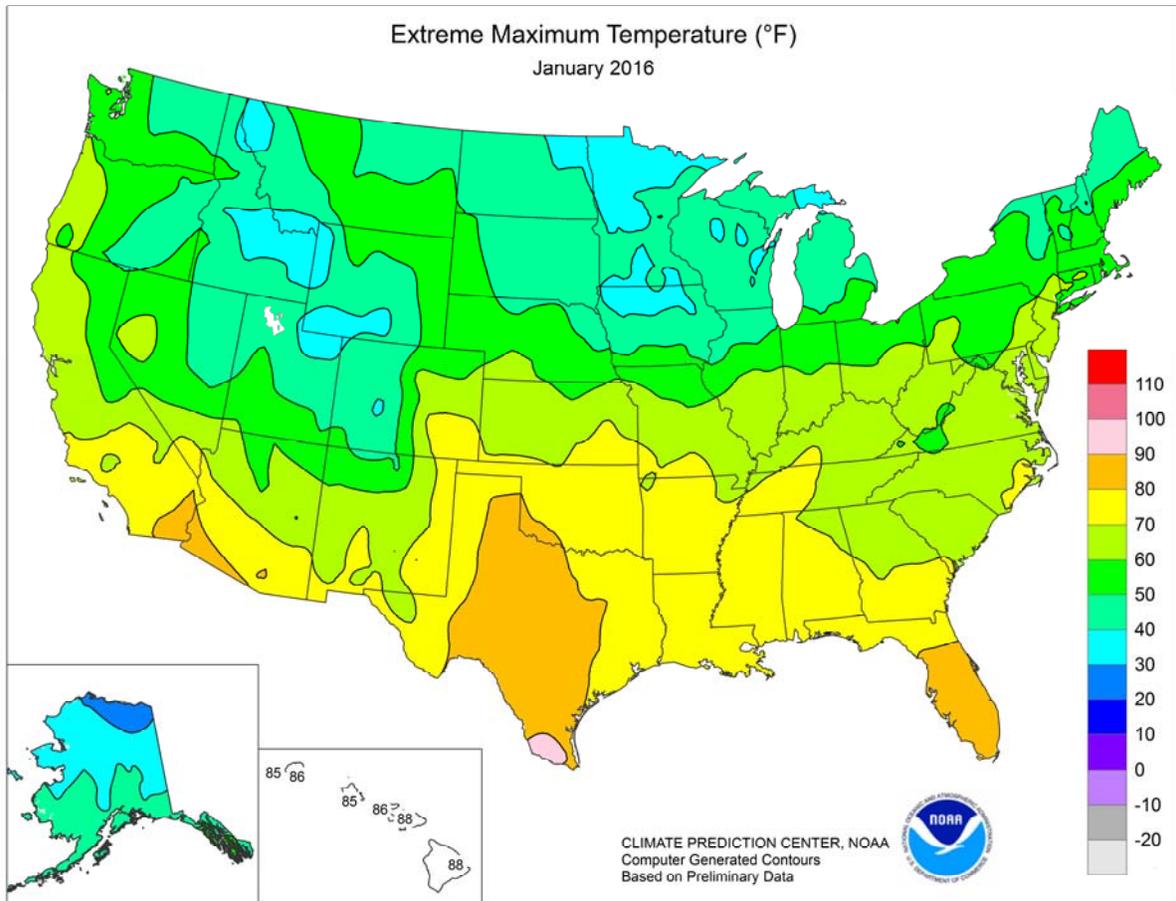
U.S. Crop Production Highlights

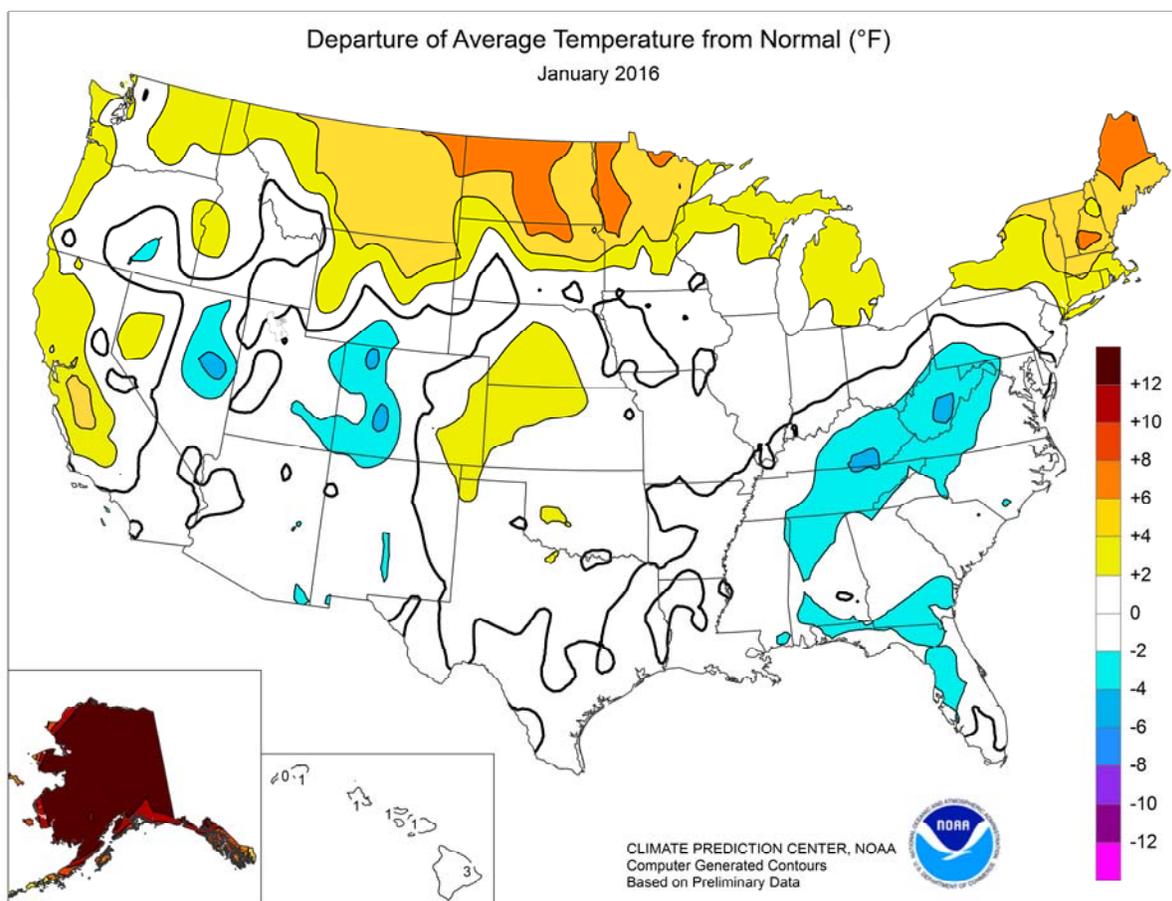
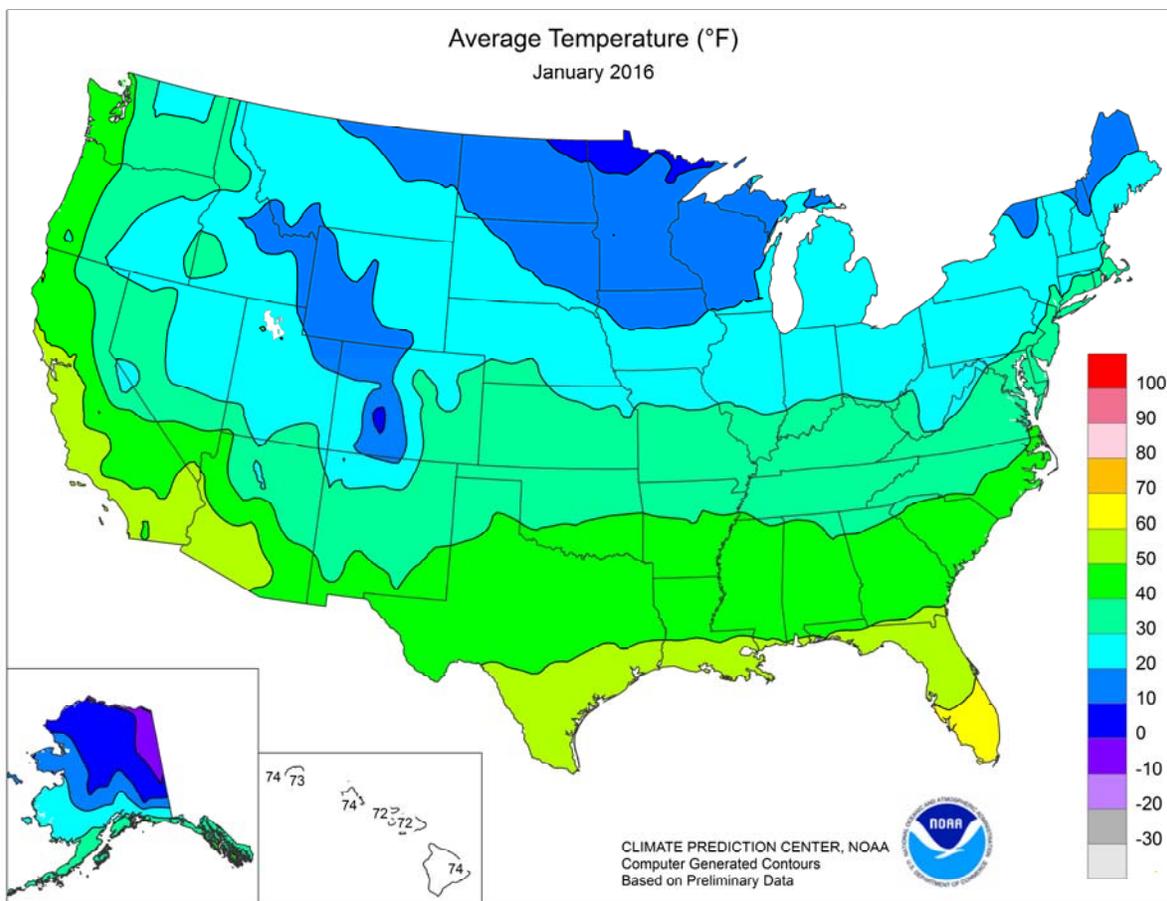
The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on February 9, 2016.

Forecasts refer to February 1.

The U.S. **all orange** forecast for the 2015-2016 season is 5.25 million tons, unchanged from the previous forecast but down 18% from the 2014-2015 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 69.0 million boxes (3.11 million tons), is unchanged from last month's forecast but down 29% from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 36.0 million boxes (1.62 million tons), unchanged from last month but down 24% from last season's final utilization. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 33.0 million boxes (1.49 million tons), is unchanged from last month but down 33% from last season's final utilization. California and Texas orange production forecasts were carried forward from the previous month.







National Weather Data for Selected Cities

January 2016

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	43	0	3.28	-2.17	LEXINGTON	32	0	1.88	-1.46	COLUMBUS	28	0	1.12	-1.41
HUNTSVILLE	40	0	3.57	-1.95	LONDON-CORBIN	31	-3	2.08	-1.93	DAYTON	28	2	1.50	-1.10
MOBILE	49	-1	6.29	0.54	LOUISVILLE	35	2	1.01	-2.27	MANSFIELD	26	2	1.54	-1.09
MONTGOMERY	46	-1	5.25	0.21	PADUCAH	35	2	2.55	-0.92	TOLEDO	27	3	1.47	-0.46
AK ANCHORAGE	27	11	0.28	-0.40	LA BATON ROUGE	51	1	5.73	-0.46	YOUNGSTOWN	26	1	1.41	-0.93
BARROW	0	14	0.30	0.18	LAKE CHARLES	51	0	4.10	-1.42	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	39	2	0.11	-1.17
COLD BAY	33	5	4.48	1.40	NEW ORLEANS	54	1	4.41	-1.46	TULSA	38	2	0.61	-0.99
FAIRBANKS	4	14	0.01	-0.55	SHREVEPORT	48	2	2.87	-1.73	OR ASTORIA	46	4	13.75	4.13
JUNEAU	35	9	6.53	1.72	ME BANGOR	22	4	2.38	-0.96	BURNS	22	-2	1.48	0.30
KING SALMON	32	17	0.48	-0.55	CARIBOU	18	8	1.42	-1.55	EUGENE	43	3	7.32	-0.33
KODIAK	37	7	10.41	2.24	PORTLAND	27	5	3.37	-0.72	MEDFORD	43	4	4.21	1.74
NOME	20	14	0.52	-0.40	MD BALTIMORE	32	0	3.50	0.03	PENDLETON	35	1	1.51	0.06
AZ FLAGSTAFF	29	-1	3.41	1.23	MA BOSTON	32	3	3.27	-0.65	PORTLAND	43	3	7.23	2.16
PHOENIX	56	2	1.31	0.48	WORCESTER	27	3	2.11	-1.96	SALEM	43	3	7.82	1.98
TUCSON	53	1	1.53	0.54	MI ALPENA	22	4	1.90	0.14	PA ALLENTOWN	29	2	3.17	-0.33
AR FORT SMITH	40	2	0.39	-1.98	DETROIT	28	4	1.34	-0.57	ERIE	29	2	2.38	-0.15
LITTLE ROCK	42	2	3.55	-0.06	FLINT	28	7	1.64	0.07	MIDDLETOWN	29	0	4.63	1.79
CA BAKERSFIELD	52	4	1.95	0.77	GRAND RAPIDS	26	4	2.15	0.12	PHILADELPHIA	34	2	2.63	-0.89
EUREKA	50	2	12.06	6.09	HOUGHTON LAKE	22	4	1.76	0.15	PITTSBURGH	27	-1	1.79	-0.91
FRESNO	50	4	4.42	2.26	LANSING	26	4	1.45	-0.16	WILKES-BARRE	28	2	1.79	-0.67
LOS ANGELES	57	0	2.94	-0.04	MUSKEGON	27	3	2.46	0.24	WILLIAMSPORT	***	***	2.06	-0.79
REDDING	49	3	12.68	6.18	TRAVERSE CITY	25	4	2.08	-0.90	PR SAN JUAN	79	2	1.60	-1.42
SACRAMENTO	50	4	5.44	1.60	MN DULUTH	14	6	1.05	-0.07	RI PROVIDENCE	32	3	3.05	-1.32
SAN DIEGO	58	0	3.21	0.93	INT'L FALLS	10	7	0.58	-0.26	SC CHARLESTON	48	0	3.40	-0.68
SAN FRANCISCO	53	4	5.58	1.13	MINNEAPOLIS	18	5	0.31	-0.73	COLUMBIA	44	-1	1.94	-2.72
STOCKTON	50	4	4.91	2.20	ROCHESTER	15	3	0.75	-0.19	FLORENCE	43	-2	2.13	-1.96
CO ALAMOSA	13	-2	0.58	0.33	ST. CLOUD	14	5	0.33	-0.43	GREENVILLE	40	-1	3.54	-0.87
CO SPRINGS	33	5	0.54	0.26	MS JACKSON	46	1	3.37	-2.30	MYRTLE BEACH	45	-1	3.19	-0.47
DENVER	32	4	0.50	0.27	MERIDIAN	45	-1	3.24	-2.68	SD ABERDEEN	18	7	0.14	-0.34
GRAND JUNCTION	24	-2	0.92	0.32	TUPELO	41	1	3.84	-1.30	HURON	17	3	0.29	-0.19
PUEBLO	33	4	0.52	0.19	MO COLUMBIA	31	3	0.90	-0.83	RAPID CITY	25	3	0.21	-0.16
CT BRIDGEPORT	33	3	2.26	-1.47	JOPLIN	35	2	0.30	-1.54	SIOUX FALLS	17	3	0.48	-0.03
HARTFORD	30	4	1.96	-1.88	KANSAS CITY	29	2	0.76	-0.39	TN BRISTOL	32	-2	2.92	-0.60
DC WASHINGTON	35	0	2.68	-0.53	SPRINGFIELD	34	2	0.92	-1.19	CHATTANOOGA	38	-1	3.67	-1.73
DE WILMINGTON	32	1	2.30	-1.13	ST JOSEPH	27	1	0.58	-0.30	JACKSON	38	0	2.04	-2.29
FL DAYTONA BEACH	57	-1	7.05	3.92	ST LOUIS	34	4	0.80	-1.34	KNOXVILLE	36	-2	2.77	-1.80
FT LAUDERDALE	67	0	7.41	4.47	MT BILLINGS	30	6	0.44	-0.37	MEMPHIS	41	1	2.27	-1.97
FT MYERS	63	-2	12.98	10.75	BUTTE	18	0	0.34	-0.19	NASHVILLE	37	0	2.17	-1.80
JACKSONVILLE	51	-2	2.83	-0.86	GLASGOW	16	5	0.34	-0.01	TX ABILENE	46	2	0.04	-0.93
KEY WEST	70	0	3.36	1.14	GREAT FALLS	27	5	0.62	-0.06	AMARILLO	39	3	0.19	-0.44
MELBOURNE	60	-1	7.83	5.35	HELENA	24	4	0.31	-0.21	AUSTIN	49	-1	1.04	-0.85
MIAMI	67	-1	7.57	5.69	KALISPELL	26	5	1.48	0.01	BEAUMONT	53	1	3.99	-1.70
ORLANDO	59	-2	5.65	3.22	MILES CITY	24	7	0.34	-0.16	BROWNSVILLE	59	-1	1.88	0.52
PENSACOLA	51	-1	3.94	-1.40	MISSOULA	24	0	0.63	-0.43	COLLEGE STATION	51	1	1.30	-2.02
ST PETERSBURG	60	-2	4.57	1.81	NE GRAND ISLAND	27	5	0.32	-0.22	CORPUS CHRISTI	56	0	2.08	0.46
TALLAHASSEE	51	-1	4.25	-1.11	HASTINGS	28	4	0.35	-0.20	DALLAS/FT WORTH	47	3	1.04	-0.86
TAMPA	60	-1	6.18	3.91	LINCOLN	26	4	0.83	0.16	DEL RIO	52	1	0.68	0.11
WEST PALM BEACH	65	-1	9.89	6.14	MCCOOK	32	6	0.12	-0.38	EL PASO	46	1	0.46	0.01
GA ATHENS	42	0	3.68	-1.01	NORFOLK	24	4	0.57	0.00	GALVESTON	54	-2	3.07	-1.01
ATLANTA	42	-1	5.14	0.12	NORTH PLATTE	28	5	0.48	0.09	HOUSTON	52	0	2.16	-1.52
AUGUSTA	44	-1	1.66	-2.84	OMAHA/EPPLEY	24	2	1.11	0.34	LUBBOCK	41	3	0.30	-0.20
COLUMBUS	46	-1	3.20	-1.58	SCOTTSBLUFF	28	4	0.21	-0.33	MIDLAND	46	3	0.18	-0.35
MACON	45	-1	2.52	-2.48	VALENTINE	23	2	0.52	0.22	SAN ANGELO	47	2	0.03	-0.78
SAVANNAH	49	0	3.13	-0.82	NV ELKO	23	-3	1.97	0.83	SAN ANTONIO	52	2	1.38	-0.28
HI HILO	74	3	1.29	-8.45	ELY	20	-5	2.48	1.74	VICTORIA	53	0	3.15	0.71
HONOLULU	74	1	0.03	-2.70	LAS VEGAS	49	2	0.46	-0.13	WACO	47	1	0.29	-1.61
KAHULUI	72	0	0.55	-3.19	RENO	38	4	1.70	0.64	WICHITA FALLS	43	3	0.43	-0.69
LIHUE	73	1	0.32	-4.27	WINNEMUCCA	32	2	1.90	1.07	UT SALT LAKE CITY	30	1	1.94	0.57
ID BOISE	34	4	0.83	-0.56	NH CONCORD	27	7	1.39	-1.58	VT BURLINGTON	25	7	1.19	-1.03
LEWISTON	37	3	0.93	-0.21	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	34	2	2.84	-0.76	VA LYNCHBURG	33	-2	2.77	-0.77
POCATELLO	26	2	1.08	-0.06	NEWARK	33	2	4.01	0.03	NORFOLK	41	1	4.62	0.69
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	25	3	0.84	-0.91	NM ALBUQUERQUE	37	1	0.37	-0.12	RICHMOND	35	-1	3.30	-0.25
MOLINE	24	3	0.44	-1.14	NY ALBANY	28	6	1.24	-1.24	ROANOKE	33	-3	2.99	-0.24
PEORIA	27	5	0.76	-0.74	BINGHAMTON	24	2	1.71	-0.87	WASH/DULLES	31	-1	4.46	1.41
ROCKFORD	23	4	0.88	-0.53	BUFFALO	27	3	1.81	-1.35	WA OLYMPIA	40	2	8.47	0.93
SPRINGFIELD	29	4	1.09	-0.53	ROCHESTER	27	3	1.52	-0.82	QUILLAYUTE	44	3	15.73	2.08
EVANSVILLE	34	3	2.00	-0.91	SYRACUSE	26	3	1.91	-0.69	SEATTLE-TACOMA	44	3	7.45	2.32
FORT WAYNE	26	2	1.62	-0.43	NC ASHEVILLE	35	-1	3.29	-0.77	SPOKANE	31	4	2.74	0.92
INDIANAPOLIS	29	3	1.46	-1.02	CHARLOTTE	39	-3	2.28	-1.72	YAKIMA	34	5	2.31	1.14
SOUTH BEND	25	2	1.60	-0.67	GREENSBORO	37	-1	1.91	-1.63	WV BECKLEY	29	-1	2.42	-0.81
BURLINGTON	25	2	0.54	-0.77	HATTERAS	46	0	4.87	-0.97	CHARLESTON	31	-2	2.54	-0.71
CEDAR RAPIDS	21	3	0.60	-0.45	RALEIGH	39	-1	1.73	-2.29	ELKINS	25	-4	2.36	-1.07
DES MOINES	24	4	0.68	-0.35	WILMINGTON	44	-2	4.44	-0.08	HUNTINGTON	31	-2	1.99	-1.22
DUBUQUE	20	3	0.46	-0.82	ND BISMARCK	17	7	0.21	-0.24	WI EAU CLAIRE	16	4	0.44	-0.60
SIoux CITY	22	3	0.73	0.14	DICKINSON	18	4	0.16	-0.21	GREEN BAY	19	3	1.33	0.12
WATERLOO	19	3	0.78	-0.06	FARGO	13	6	0.69	-0.07	LA CROSSE	19	3	0.87	-0.32
KS CONCORDIA	30	3	1.04	0.38	GRAND FORKS	11	6	0.32	-0.36	MADISON	20	3	1.38	0.13
DODGE CITY	33	3	0.28	-0.34	JAMESTOWN	15	6	0.08	-0.54	MILWAUKEE	23	2	1.29	-0.56
GOODLAND	32	4	0.04	-0.39	MINOT	19	9	0.21	-0.44	WAUSAU	17	4	0.92	-0.17
HILL CITY	33	7	0.28	-0.19	WILLISTON	17	9	0.38	-0.16	WY CASPER	26	4	0.99	0.41
TOPEKA	31	4	0.90	-0.05	OH AKRON-CANTON	27	2	1.21	-1.28	CHEYENNE	30	4	0.48	0.03
WICHITA	34	4	0.19	-0.65	CINCINNATI	30	0	1.39	-1.53	LANDER	21	1	0.42	-0.10
KY JACKSON	33	-1	3.29	-0.27	CLEVELAND	28	2	1.37	-1.11	SHERIDAN	27	6	0.56	-0.21

National Agricultural Summary

February 1 – 7, 2016

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Temperatures were mostly above normal in the eastern U.S., with New England recording weekly temperatures more than 10°F above average. Conversely, the western U.S. recorded mostly below-average temperatures. Readings averaged more than 10°F below normal in parts of the Great

Basin and the central Rocky Mountains. The continental U.S. recorded near-average precipitation, except for the Atlantic Coast from Georgia to the Carolinas and Virginia, where many places received more than 3 inches of rain during the week.

Arizona: Alfalfa conditions were rated more than 70 percent in the good to excellent range, depending on location. Harvesting continued on more than two-thirds of the state's alfalfa acreage. Rangeland conditions varied widely, depending on location, but were rated mostly good to fair. Central Arizona growers shipped broccoli, cabbage (green and red), cilantro, kale greens, and parsley. Western Arizona growers shipped anise, arugula, Bok Choy, broccoli, cabbage (green and red), cauliflower, celery, Chinese cabbage, cilantro, endive, escarole, frisee, kale greens, varieties of lettuce (Boston, Iceberg, green leaf, red leaf, romaine and other), oranges, parsley, radicchio, and spinach. Fifteen of the 50 weather stations reported no precipitation during the week, with Flagstaff reporting the most with 0.87 inch. The highest temperature during the week was 82°F at Buckeye. The lowest temperature was -12°F at the Grand Canyon.

California: Temperatures in coastal areas were near normal but were 5 to 7°F below normal in the far southeast. Much of the week was dry, with precipitation totals averaging one-quarter inch or less. In Fresno County, some wheat fields were waterlogged. In Tulare County, winter forage crops continued to grow well. Rain continued to benefit dryland fields. Herbicidal sprays were applied to winter grain crops. Corn seed was received in advance of spring planting. In San Joaquin County, pruning of various fruit trees continued, along with the pruning of grape vineyards. Weather was conducive for winter weed spraying. In Tulare County, a few varieties of stone fruit have started to bloom. Grape vines were pruned and tied where soil conditions allowed. Some grapevines were pulled for future planting of fruit and nut trees. Manual weed control was performed on berms, along with pre-emergent herbicides. Kiwis were trellised and new plants planted. Kiwifruit continued to be harvested and packed for shipment. Recent rains slowed citrus harvest. Citrus packing houses continued to pick and pack a variety of citrus for domestic and export markets. Navel, Cara Cara, Blood oranges, lemons, Mandarins and Minneola tangelos, Melo Gold and Oro Blanco hybrid grapefruit, along with pomelos, continued to be packed and shipped to domestic and foreign markets. In Madera County, bud swell was reported in almonds. In San Joaquin County, there were reports of almonds still pushing buds; some were beginning to bloom. Bees were arriving in several counties and were placed in almond orchards. In Tulare County, nut packing houses were packing shelled and in-shell walnuts, shelled pecans, and pistachios for domestic and foreign export. In Fresno County, asparagus fields were topped and shredded in preparation for spring harvest. Harvest of broccoli, carrots, and daikon continued. New fields of kale, cilantro, mustard, and leaf lettuce for seed production were planted. The spring head lettuce crop was thinned. Spring garlic and onions were growing rapidly. Fields were fumigated and prepared for plantings of eggplant and tomatoes. Kale, mazuna, and other vegetable seed crops were fertilized. In Tulare County, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, carrots, and brussels sprouts were harvested and sold at farmer's markets. Local and out-of-state bee hives were brought into

several counties in preparation for almond pollination. Rains continued to benefit lower elevation pasture growth, reducing the need for supplemental feed.

Florida: Widespread flooding from earlier rains was still evident in pastures, wetlands, and low-lying areas of the southwest. There was an average of 5.5 days suitable for fieldwork, compared with 4.2 days the previous week. Rain caused damage to fields in Holmes and Washington Counties. Fieldwork was at a standstill in Jackson County. Field preparation started for watermelons in Dixie County. Cabbage and potato planting continued, while cabbage and leafy greens were harvested in Flagler and Putnam Counties. Produce coming to market included boniato, eggplant, green beans, collards, herbs, kale, peppers, squash, strawberries, tomatoes, zucchini, and specialty items. Vegetable quality and quantity were significantly reduced by the adverse weather of the past few weeks. Another week of warm weather and above-average rainfall was reported in the citrus belt. Highs reached the lower 80s in all areas. The highest temperature was in Arcadia, De Soto County, with 86°F. All citrus-producing counties received at least one-half inch of rain; most counties had just over an inch. The highest rainfall amount was in Vero Beach, Indian River County, with 1.81 inches. Citrus harvesting was delayed at least one day in some areas due to the weekend rainfall. Several packinghouses have finished with early and midseason oranges and were taking Valencia oranges. Processing plants were still accepting early and midseason oranges, tangelos, grapefruit, and Honey tangerines not acceptable for the fresh market. Red grapefruit groves that have been spot picked are being cleaned for processed fruit. Caretakers were hedging and topping trees after harvest. Limited mowing and brush removal were being conducted mostly before harvest. Winter forage looked mostly poor in Washington County. Hay feeding was widespread. Pasture conditions were poor due to flooding and frost in Taylor, Flagler, and Putnam Counties. Cattle producers were providing supplemental feed in several southwestern counties due to reduced pasture quality.

Texas: Precipitation was sparse across the state. Light showers were experienced in parts of the High Plains and East Texas, with isolated areas in North East Texas receiving at least one-half inch of rain. Winter wheat and oats continued to progress, with some producers in the Northern High Plains beginning to top dress in anticipation of spring growth. Cotton harvest, at 98 percent, was nearing completion, 2 percentage points behind normal. Field preparations for corn and sorghum planting were active in parts of the Blacklands and South Texas. Planting of both crops had begun in parts of the Lower Valley. Vegetable, sugarcane, and citrus harvest continued in the Lower Valley, while onion planting was underway in parts of North Texas. South Texas growers continued irrigation operations. Supplemental feeding continued across much of the state. Pasture quality deteriorated in North East Texas from wet conditions, while South Texas pastures suffered from a lack of rainfall. Warm weather helped growth in the Blacklands.

International Weather and Crop Summary

January 31 - February 6, 2016

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Unseasonably warm weather continued, keeping much of the continent devoid of snow cover and reducing winter crop cold hardiness.

WESTERN FSU: Abnormally warm conditions melted the snow cover in key southern winter wheat areas but also minimized the risk of freeze damage.

MIDDLE EAST: Rain and mountain snow maintained favorable moisture supplies for winter grains in Turkey, while sunny skies promoted wheat and barley development in Iraq and Iran.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Severe drought continued to reduce winter grain yield prospects in Morocco and western Algeria.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Heavy showers provided a favorable boost to soil moisture and water supplies for rice in Java, Indonesia.

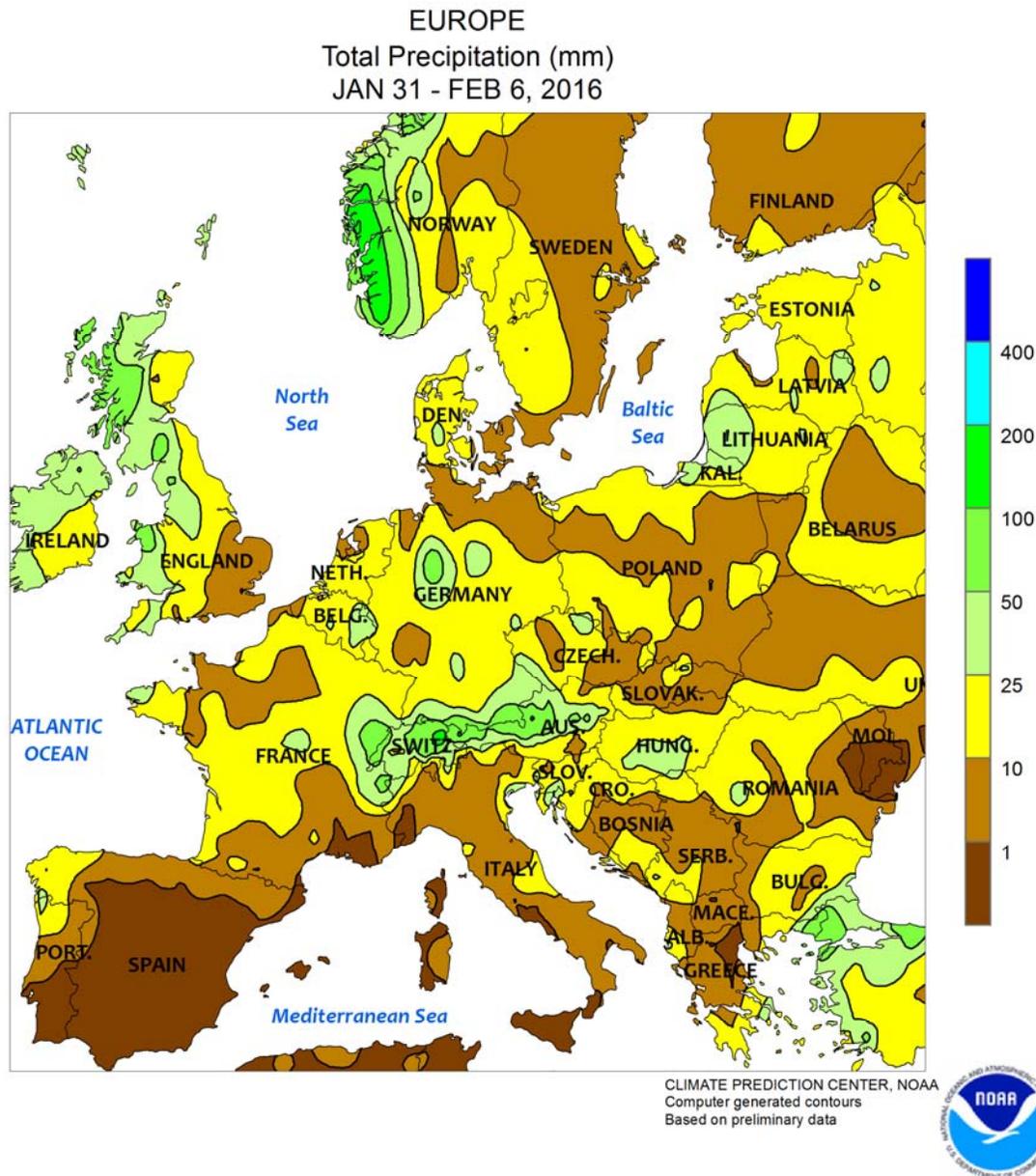
AUSTRALIA: Locally heavy rains caused some flooding but were overall beneficial for cotton and sorghum.

SOUTH AFRICA: Warmth and dryness renewed stress on summer crops in western sections of the corn belt.

ARGENTINA: Pockets of warmth and dryness lingered in central Argentina, otherwise mostly favorable conditions prevailed.

BRAZIL: Widespread, locally heavy rain continued throughout the main summer crop areas.



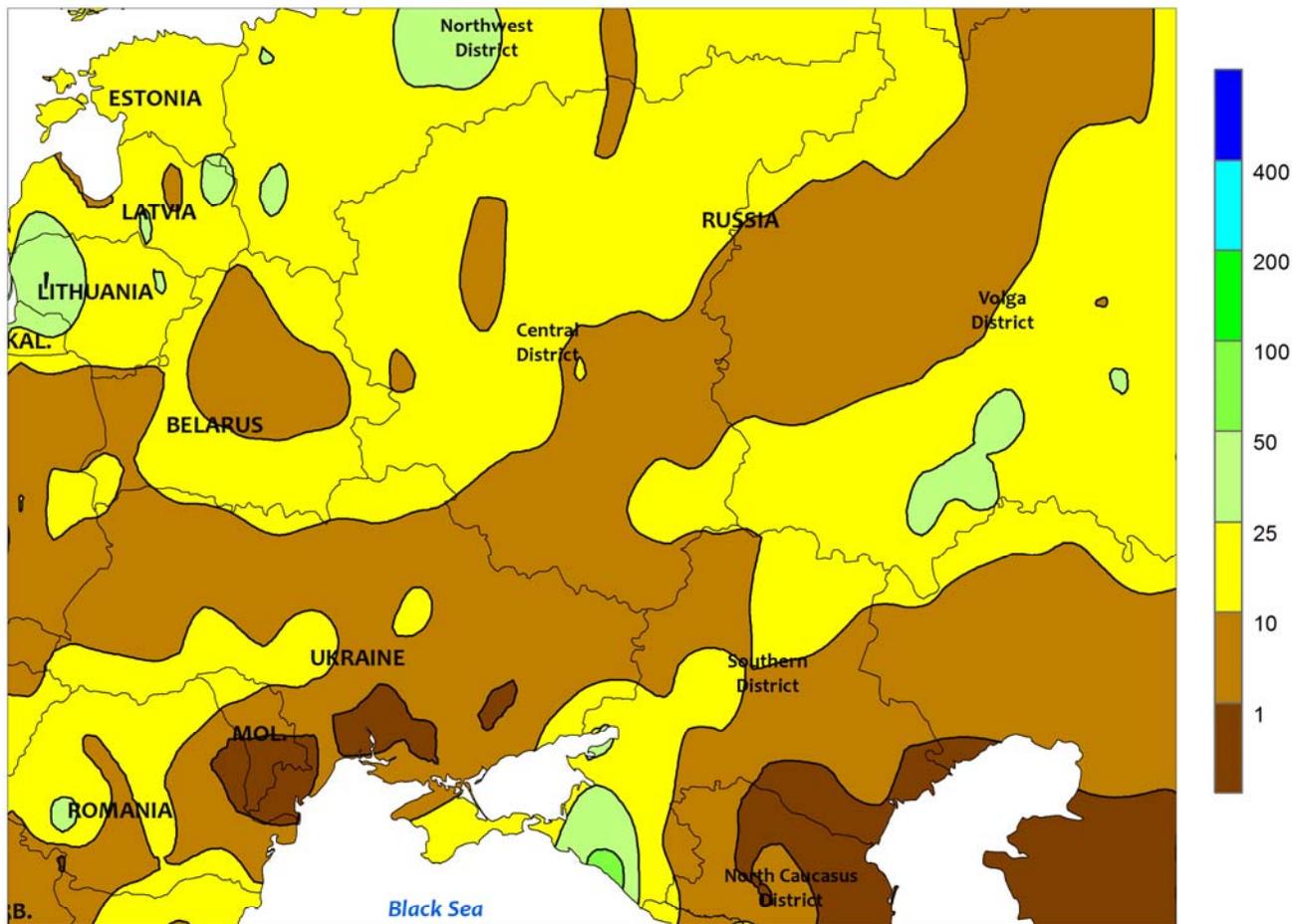


EUROPE

Widespread rain and much-above-normal temperatures sustained generally favorable conditions for winter crops. Last week's sharp temperature increase was followed by a continuation of unseasonable warmth, with temperatures averaging 4 to 8°C above normal over much of Europe. Consequently, snow was confined to the highest mountain ranges, with some early melting of even these typically colder locations likely. In addition, daytime highs reaching into the lower and middle teens (degrees C) reduced winter crop cold hardiness, particularly in

England, France, and western Germany. Widespread rain (5-50 mm, locally more) sustained adequate to abundant soil moisture reserves for dormant winter crops from France and the United Kingdom into Poland and the Balkans. Farther south, dry weather in Spain reduced soil moisture for vegetative wheat and barley. Meanwhile, light showers (2-8 mm) in northern Italy did little to improve the localized albeit pronounced drought in the Po River Valley, while the country's central and southern winter grain areas fared better (5-15 mm).

WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
JAN 31 - FEB 6, 2016



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

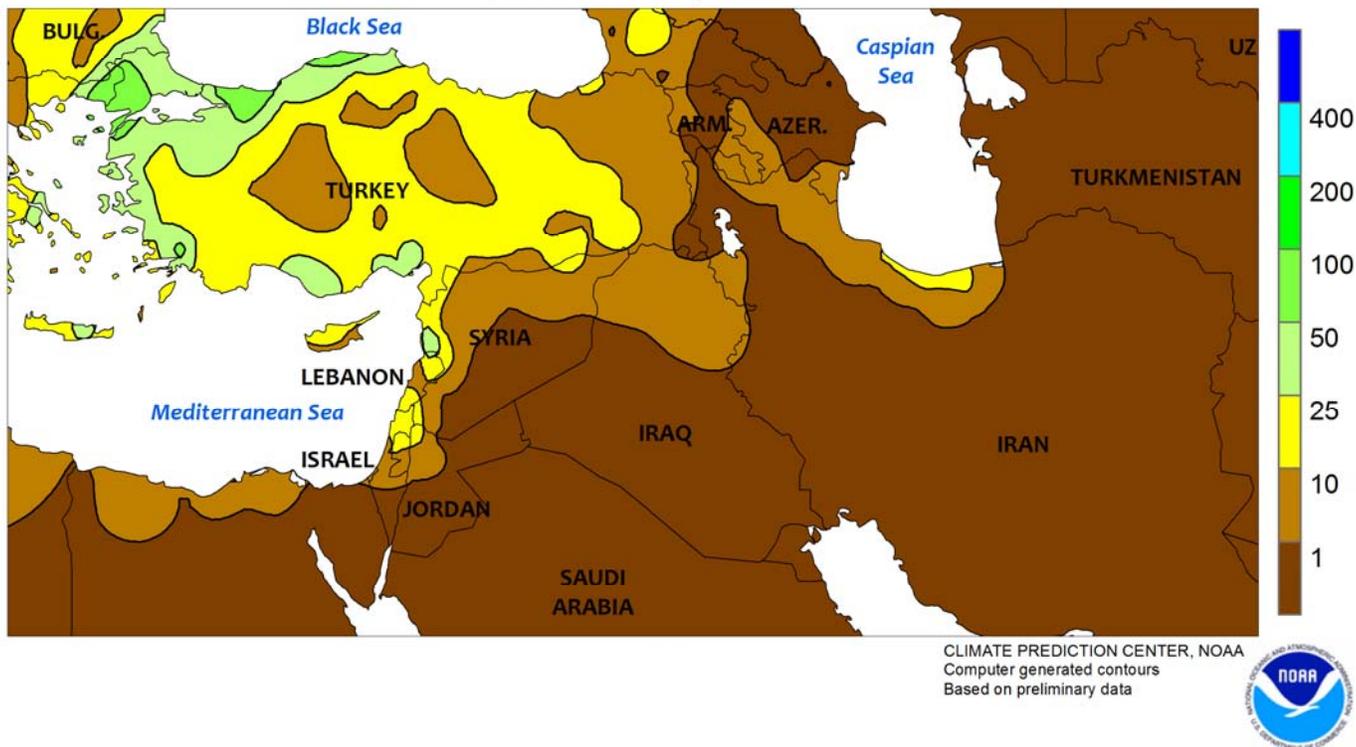


WESTERN FSU

Unseasonable warmth rapidly depleted much of the region’s snow cover and reduced winter crop cold hardiness. Temperatures for the week averaged 5 to 11°C above normal, causing snow to rapidly melt from southern and eastern Ukraine into Russia’s North Caucasus District. Though winter wheat was now exposed to potential incursions of bitter cold, nighttime low temperatures (-5 to -1°C) were well above the threshold for freeze damage. While wheat remained dormant

in most growing areas, daytime highs approaching 20°C in southern-most portions of Russia reduced crop cold hardiness and may have encouraged early greening. Despite the widespread warmth, winter grains were still covered by a moderate to deep snowpack (10-25 cm) from central Ukraine into Russia’s Volga District. In addition, light to moderate rain and late-week wet snow (5-30 mm, liquid equivalent) maintained abundant soil moisture reserves for spring growth.

MIDDLE EAST
Total Precipitation (mm)
JAN 31 - FEB 6, 2016

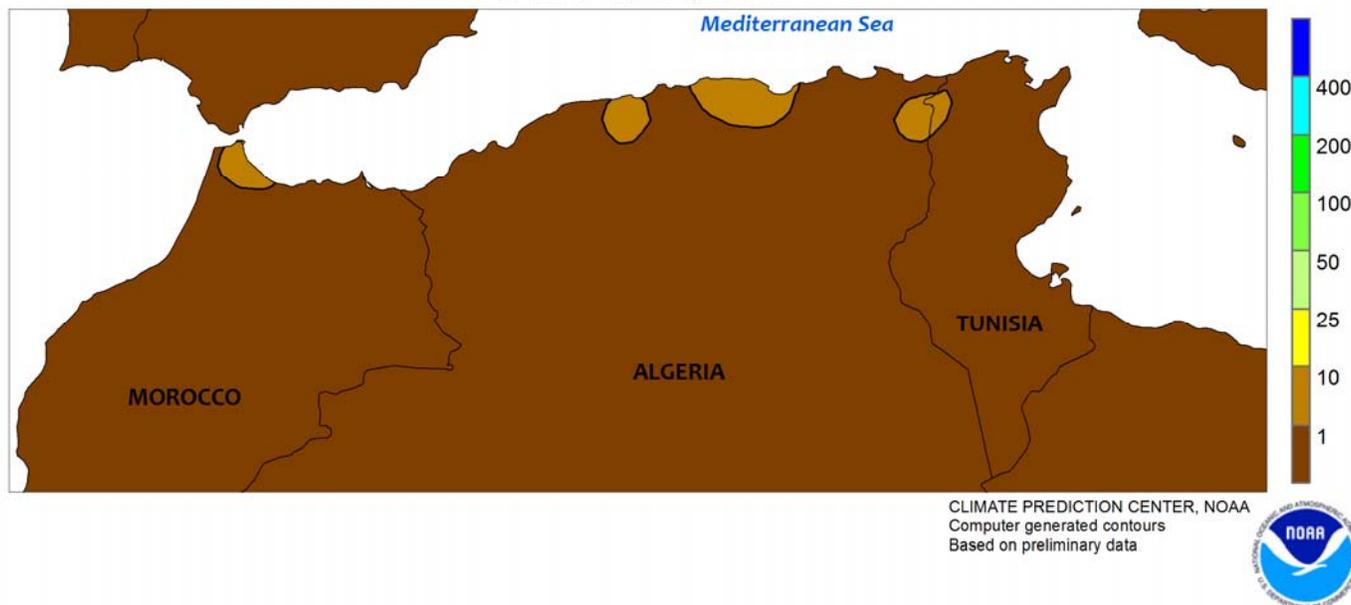


MIDDLE EAST

Rain and high-elevation snow continued in western crop areas, while sunny, warm weather prevailed over central and eastern portions of the region for much of the week. A slow-moving Mediterranean storm produced 10 to 80 mm (locally more) of rain and high-elevation snow over Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, and Israel, maintaining good moisture supplies for dormant (north) to vegetative (south) winter

wheat and barley. Meanwhile, sunny skies and above-normal temperatures promoted winter crop growth in Iraq and southern and eastern portions of Iran. Farther north, winter grains in northwestern Iran remained dormant. As the Mediterranean storm system continued to move slowly east, rain returned to central and northern portions of Iraq and Iran at week's end.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA
Total Precipitation (mm)
JAN 31 - FEB 6, 2016

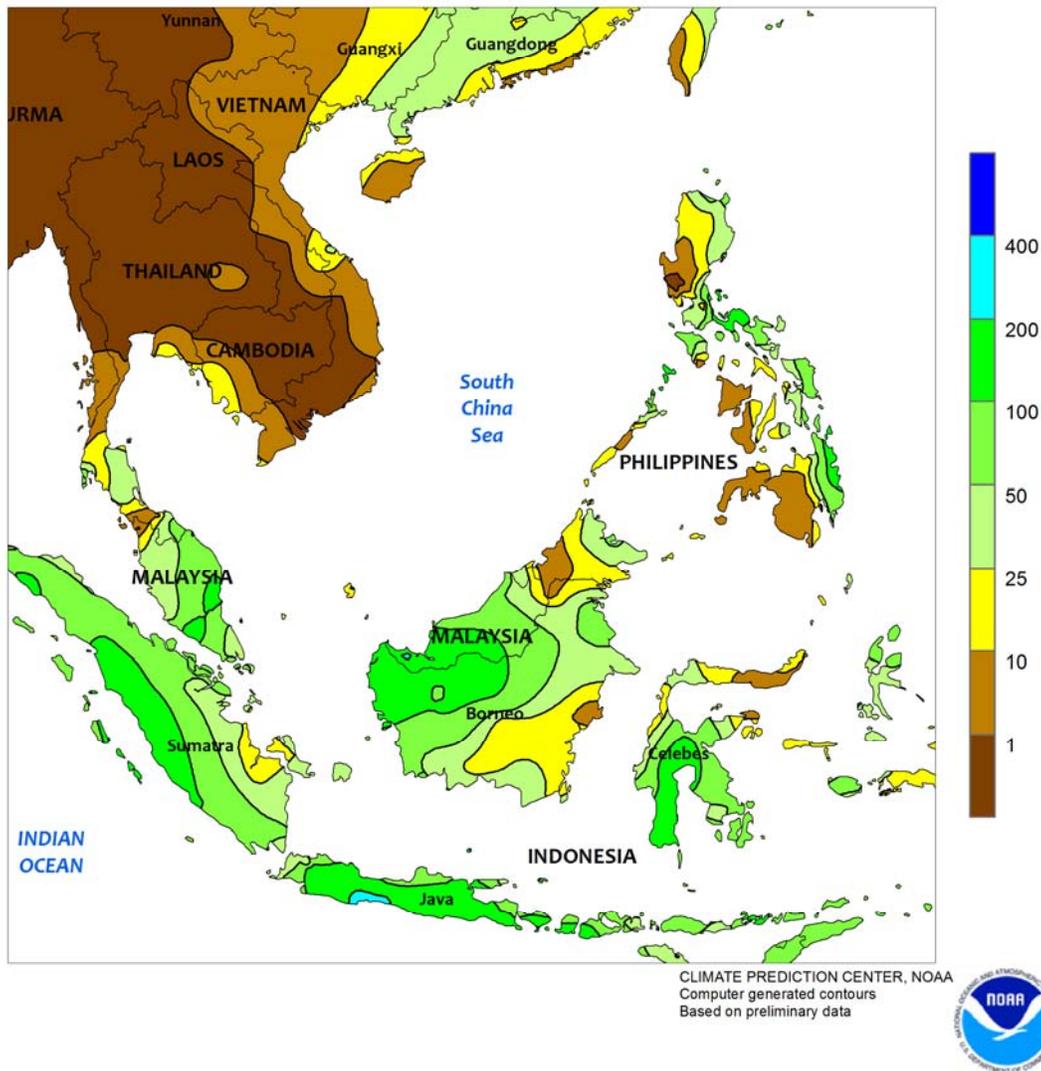


NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Severe drought remained firmly entrenched over Morocco and western Algeria, while sunny skies promoted crop development following recent rainfall in central and eastern growing areas. In Morocco, winter grain yield prospects continued to drop rapidly under sunny skies and above-normal temperatures (up to 5°C above normal). Moroccan winter wheat and barley are typically sown in November and December; since November 1, northern portions of the country have received 19 percent of average rainfall, while southern crop areas have averaged less than 15 percent. Consequently, grains had little — if any — moisture for

proper establishment; any crops that emerged have likely withered under the region's unrelenting drought. Furthermore, wheat and barley in Morocco typically enter the reproductive stages of development during March, indicating the window for improving yield prospects is rapidly closing. Similar dryness has also impacted winter grains in western Algeria, while crops in central and eastern Algeria benefited from January rainfall. Tunisia has largely been spared northern Africa's locally extreme drought, and current winter grain yield prospects are favorable following timely January rains.

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
JAN 31 - FEB 6, 2016

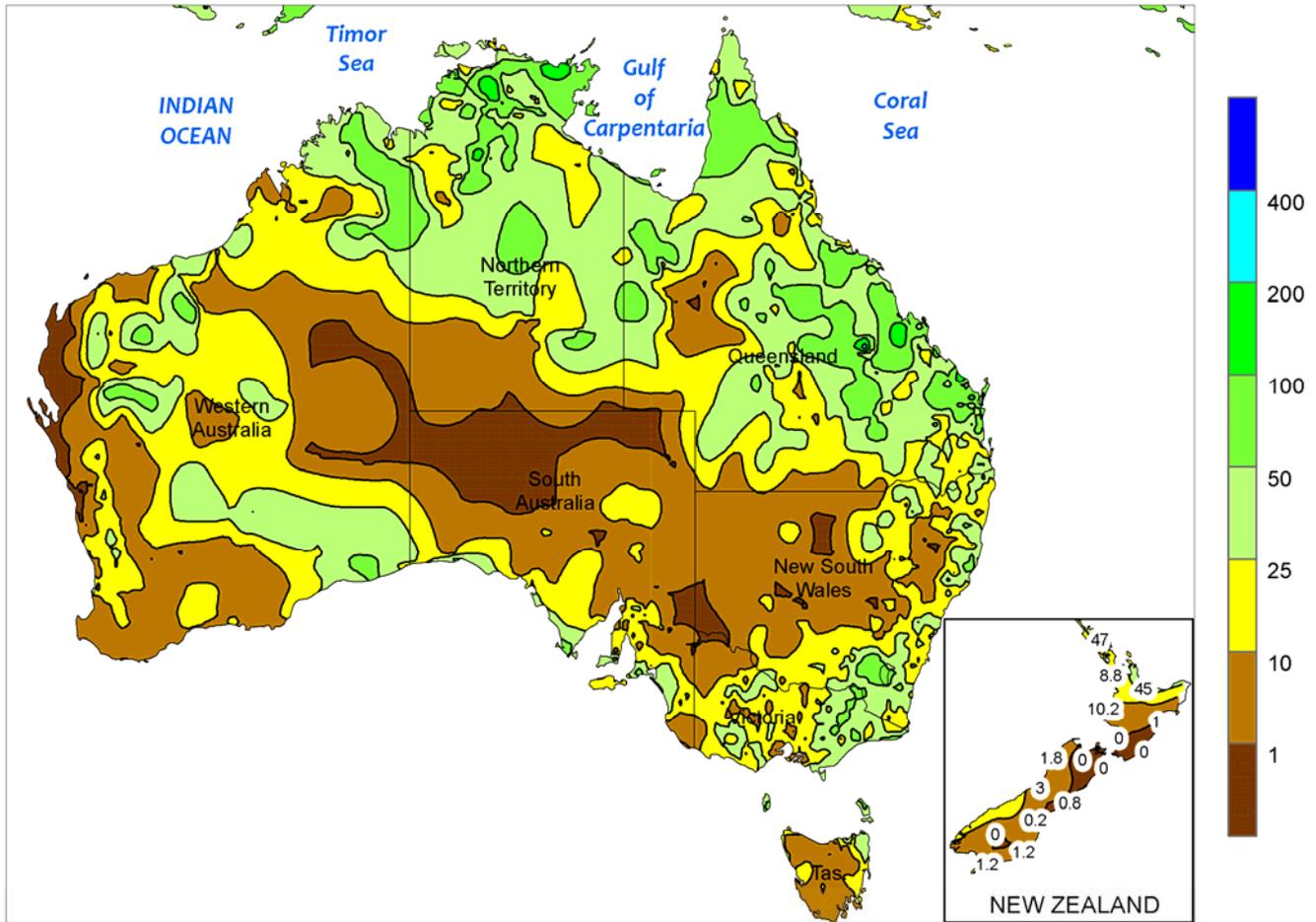


SOUTHEAST ASIA

Heavy showers (50-150 mm or more) across Java, Indonesia, continued to improve moisture conditions for rice. Seasonal rainfall (since November 1) remained near normal in western growing areas, while the recent heavier-than-usual showers in central and eastern areas cut into seasonal deficits. Central areas were within 77 percent of the long-term average and eastern areas were within 69 percent. Showers also improved across a wide swath of oil palm areas in Indonesia and Malaysia, with 50 to 100 mm of rain improving soil moisture for trees, particularly in Peninsular Malaysia, where rainfall has been inconsistent.

Meanwhile, seasonable showers (50-100 mm) in the Philippines improved soil moisture and water supplies for rice and corn. Much of the east and northeast have received below-normal seasonal rainfall since November 1, with most of the rainfall coming courtesy of tropical cyclones. Elsewhere in the region, seasonably dry weather returned to much of Thailand and the rest of Indochina, where dry-season rice prospects remained poor due to a lack of irrigation water; winter-spring rice cultivation was underway in northern Vietnam, while winter-spring rice harvesting was underway in the south.

AUSTRALIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
JAN 31 - FEB 6, 2016



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

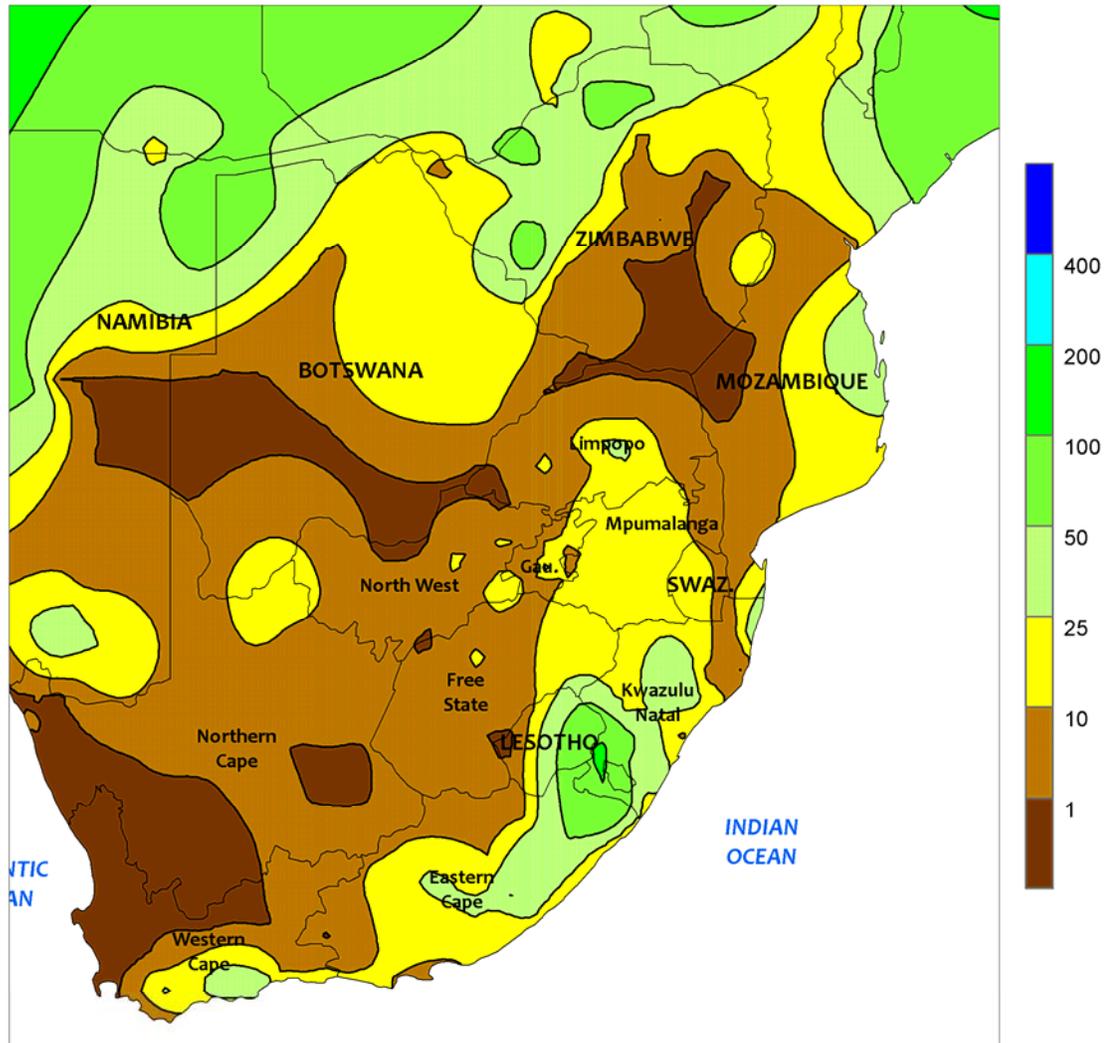


AUSTRALIA

Widespread showers in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales maintained good to excellent yield prospects for summer crops. The heaviest rain (25-75 mm, locally more) fell across central and southern Queensland, further increasing soil moisture for sorghum but causing local flooding. Somewhat

lighter rain (5-25 mm or more) fell across northern New South Wales but the rain was beneficial nonetheless, aiding cotton development. Temperatures averaged near normal in eastern Australia, with maximum temperatures ranging from the upper 20s to middle 30s degrees C throughout the week.

SOUTH AFRICA
Total Precipitation (mm)
JAN 31 - FEB 6, 2016



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

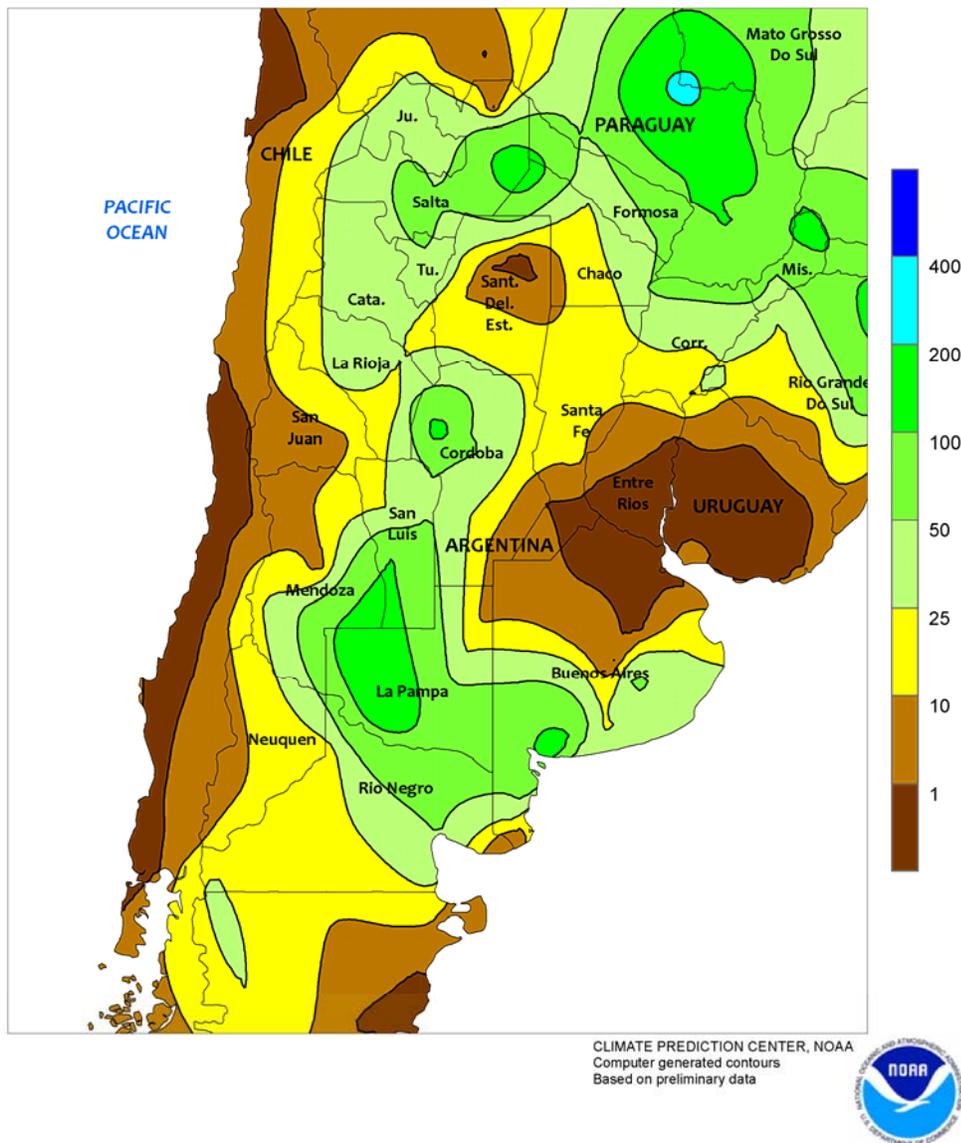


SOUTH AFRICA

Mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather maintained exceptionally unfavorable conditions for summer crops in western sections of the corn belt. Rainfall totaled below 10 mm across a broad area stretching from central Free State to western Limpopo. Above-normal temperatures (weekly temperatures averaging 2-4°C above normal, with daytime highs reaching the middle and upper 30s degrees C) accompanied the dryness, compounding stress on corn and other crops planted in spite of poor sowing conditions. More favorable amounts of rainfall (greater than 10 mm) and somewhat lower temperatures (daytime highs reaching the lower 30s) were recorded in eastern sections of the corn belt (central Limpopo to northwestern KwaZulu-Natal and eastern

Free State), helping to stabilize the condition of vegetative to filling summer crops. Elsewhere, moderate rain (10-50 mm) fell in southern sections of KwaZulu-Natal, boosting moisture for rain-fed sugarcane; drier, hotter conditions (daytime highs reaching 40°C locally) prevailed in irrigated sugarcane areas of northern KwaZulu-Natal and eastern Mpumalanga. In the Cape Provinces, rainfall (greater than 10 mm) was generally confined to farming areas closest to the Indian Coast as mostly dry, occasionally hot weather (daytime highs reaching the upper 30s and lower 40s) maintained high irrigation requirements for immature tree and vine crops in Western Cape, as well as corn and cotton in the Orange River Valley.

ARGENTINA
Total Precipitation (mm)
JAN 31 - FEB 6, 2016

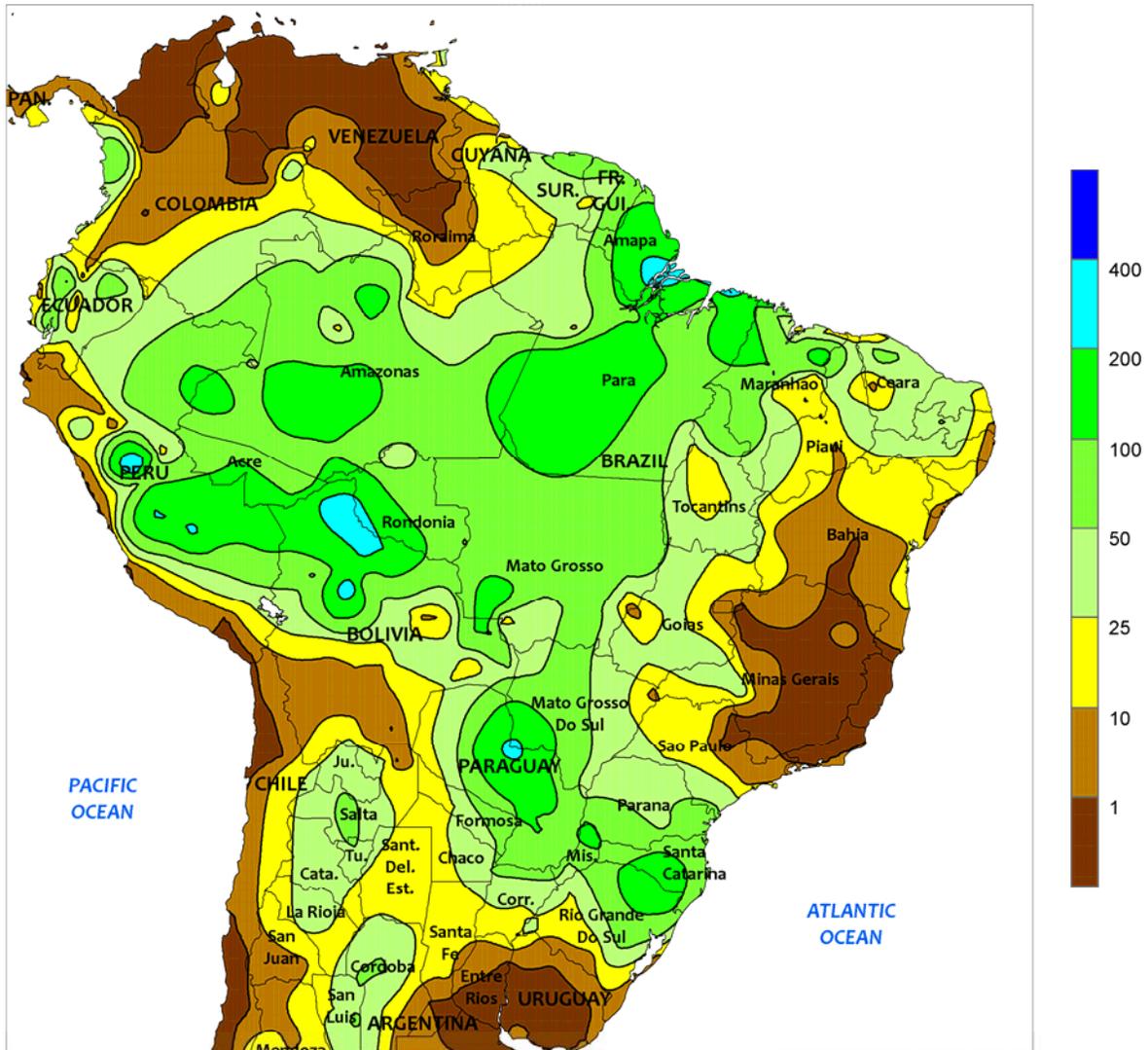


ARGENTINA

Pockets of warmth and dryness persisted in portions of central Argentina, but showers maintained overall favorable summer crop prospects elsewhere. Little to no rain fell over northern Buenos Aires and neighboring locations in Cordoba, Santa Fe, and Entre Rios, where daytime highs reached the middle 30s (degrees C) at week's end as the region became increasingly warmer with the continued dryness. While this region has trended dry for much of the past several months, earlier periods of beneficial rain — along with the relatively high

variability of crop development — have helped to mitigate the impacts of the current spell of unfavorable warmth and dryness on corn and soybeans. Meanwhile, beneficial rain (10-50 mm) covered other major summer crop areas in both central and northern Argentina, maintaining overall favorable conditions for summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton. Weekly temperatures averaged near normal in the rainier locations, the warmest being Santiago del Estero, where daytime highs reached the upper 30s.

BRAZIL
Total Precipitation (mm)
JAN 31 - FEB 6, 2016



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

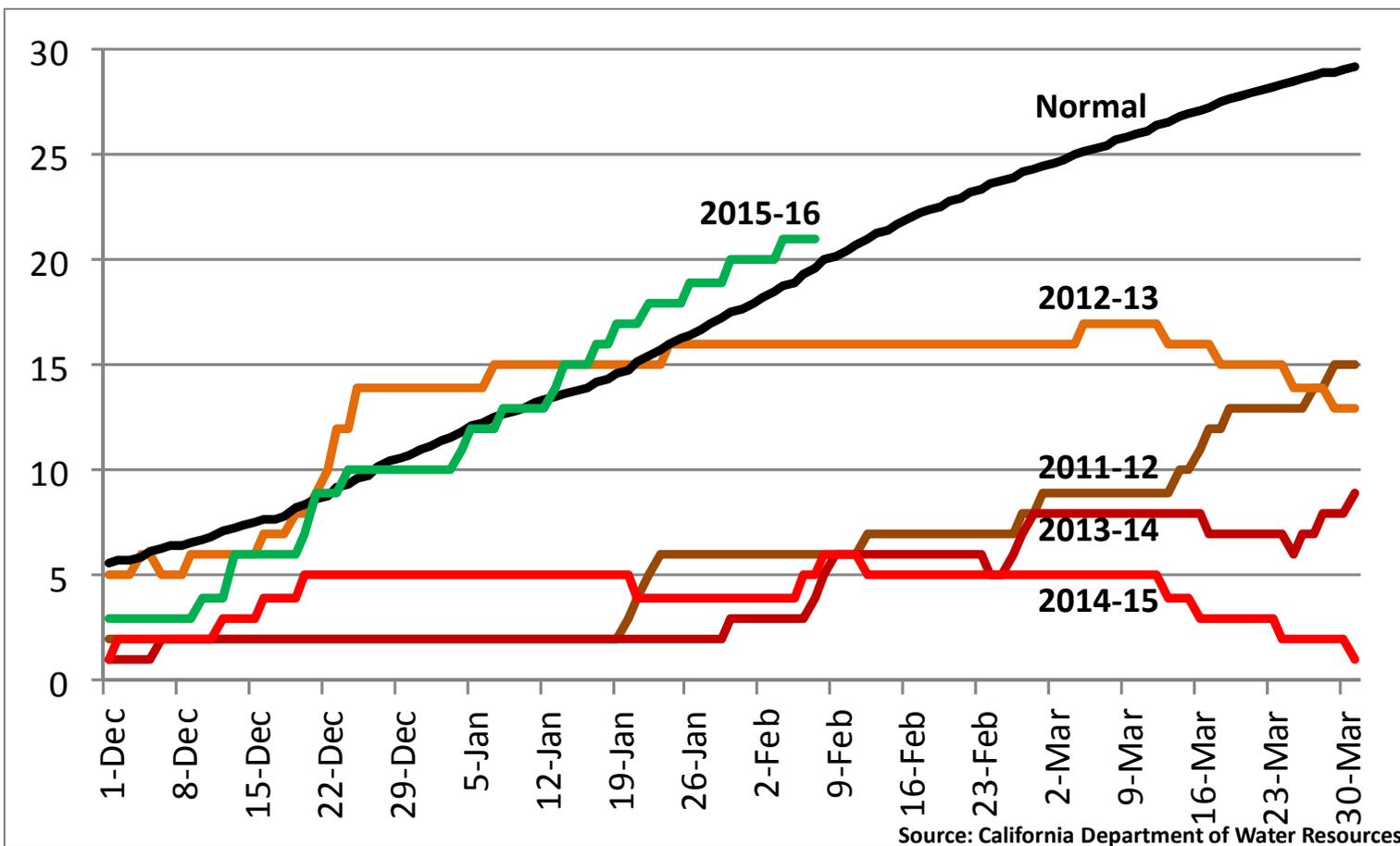


BRAZIL

Widespread, locally heavy rain maintained overall favorable prospects of soybeans, corn, and other summer crops. Most major farming areas of central and southern Brazil recorded at least 25 mm of rainfall, with amounts totaling more than 50 mm over a large part of the region from Mato Grosso to Rio Grande do Sul. Rainfall tapered off from recent weeks in the northeastern interior, where weekly amounts ranged from about 10 mm in southwestern Bahia to more than 50 mm in northern soybean and cotton areas in Maranhao. Similarly, drier conditions prevailed from Sao Paulo to

southeastern Bahia, fostering development of sugarcane, coffee, and other summer crops after an extended period of above-normal rainfall. Weekly average temperatures were 2 to 4°C above normal from Mato Grosso and Tocantins southeastward to Parana, Sao Paulo, and Minas Gerais, increasing crop moisture demands and moisture losses to evaporation. Daytime highs reached the middle 30s (degrees C) throughout the aforementioned region, though the warmth was relatively short lived due to the frequency of the rain.

Daily Sierra Nevada Snowpack (Inches) vs. Normal



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