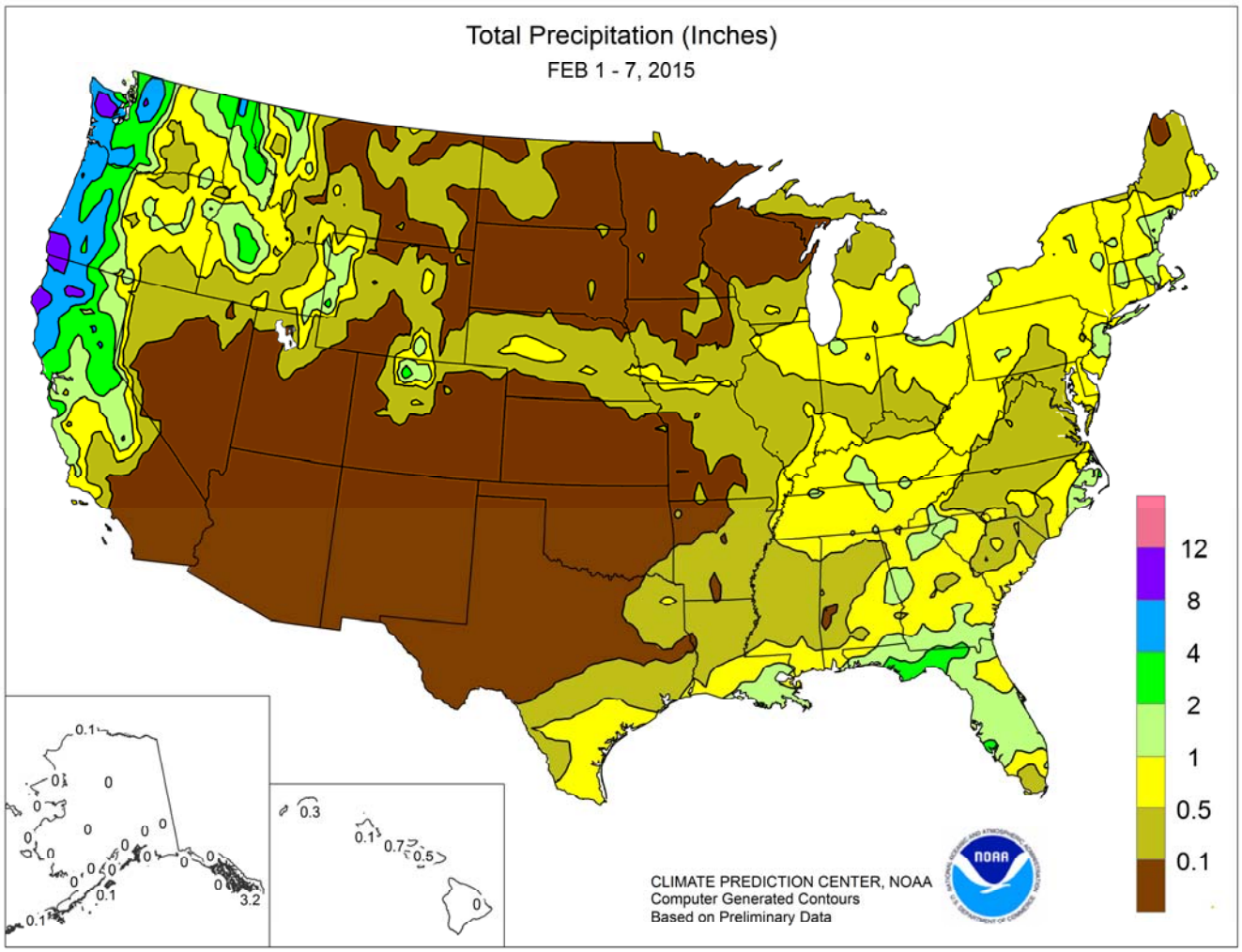
Volume 102, No. 6 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather February 10, 2015

WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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



HIGHLIGHTS

February 1-7, 2015

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Heavy precipitation finally returned to **northern California**, starting on February 6, following nearly 7 weeks of dry weather. Moisture also spread inland across the **Pacific Northwest** and the **northern Rockies**. However, warmth accompanied the initial surge of moisture, leading to high freezing levels and minimal snow accumulations except in the highest elevations. As a result, meager snowpack remains a concern with respect to summer water supply in many key watersheds, including the **Cascades** and **Sierra Nevada**. In addition, the

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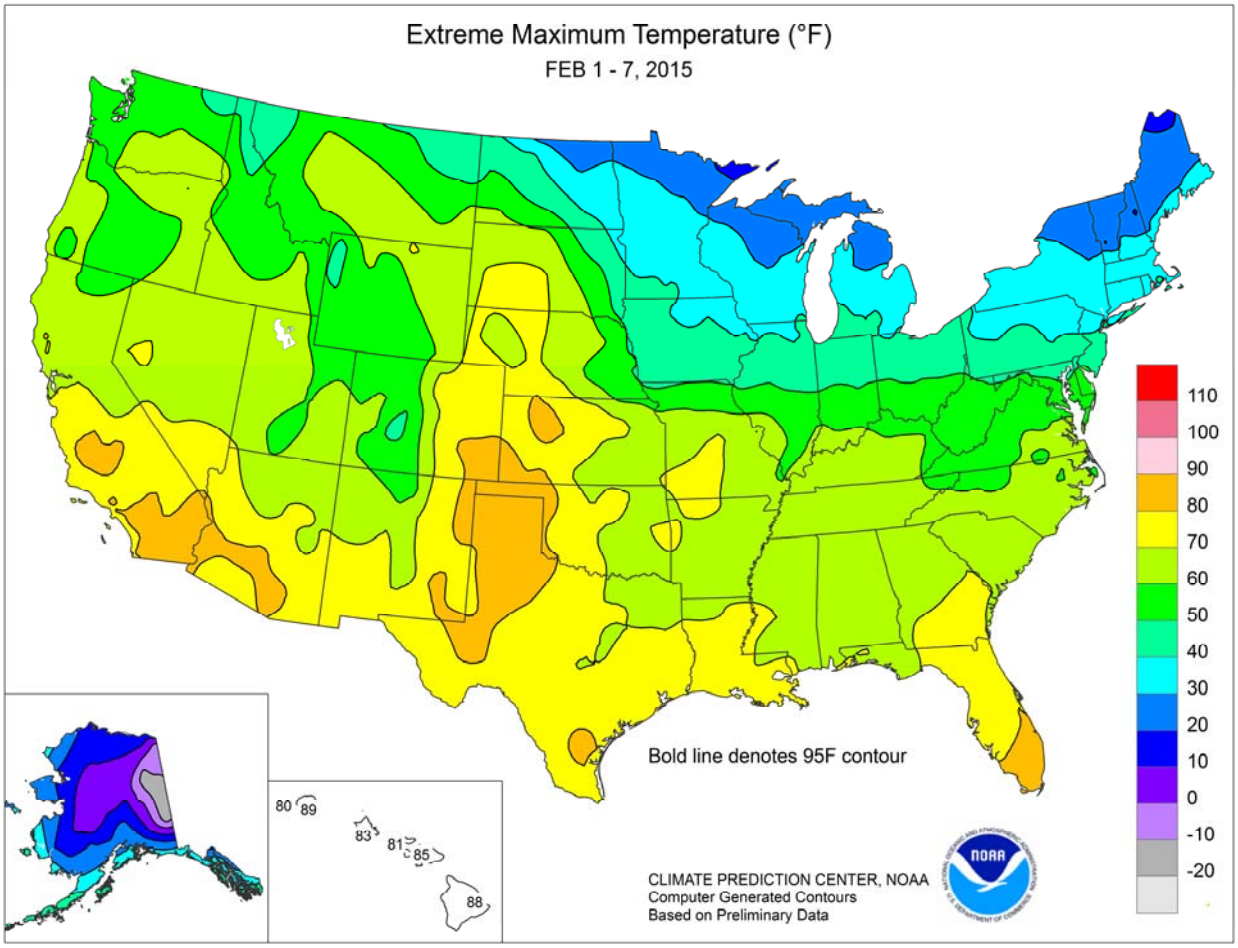
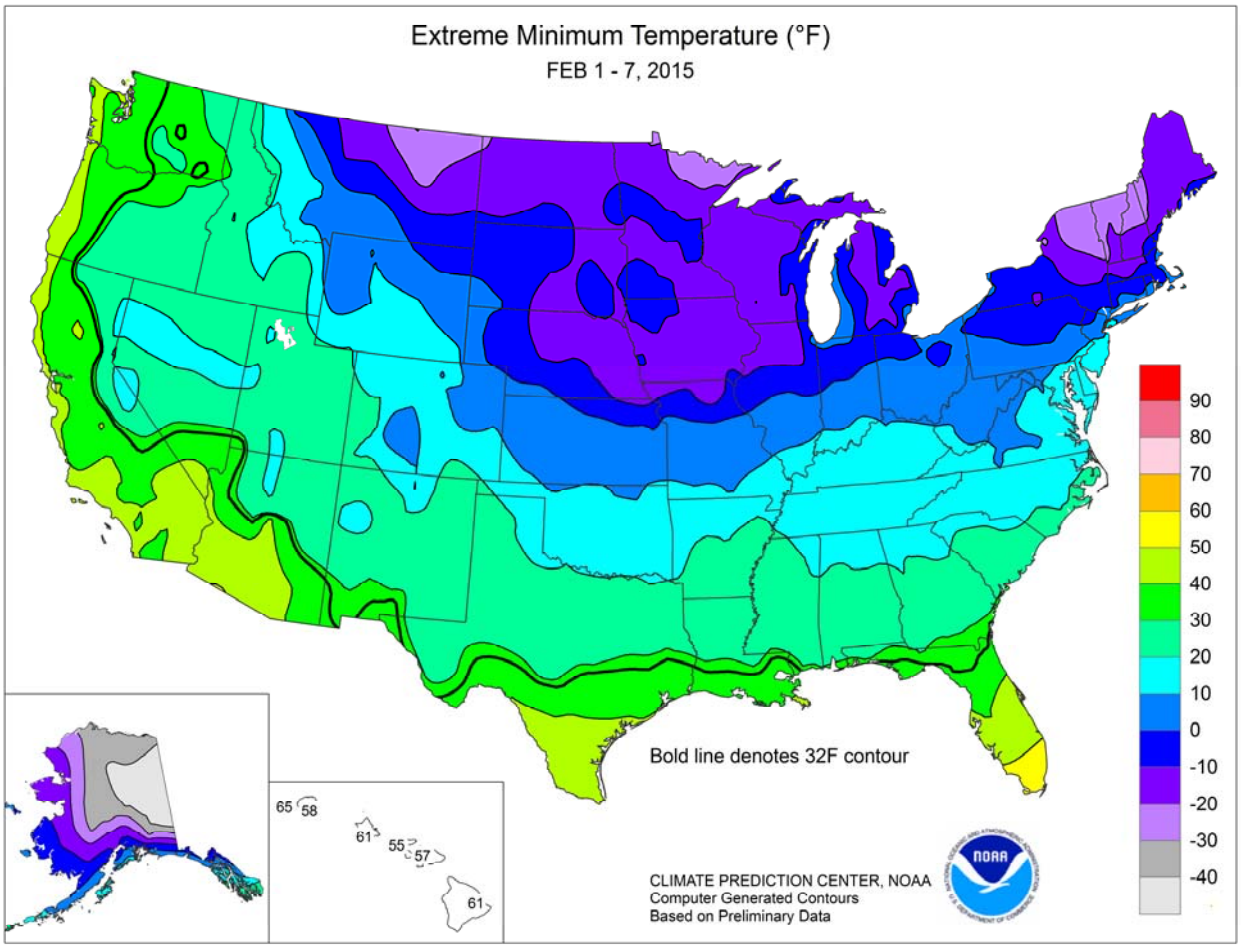
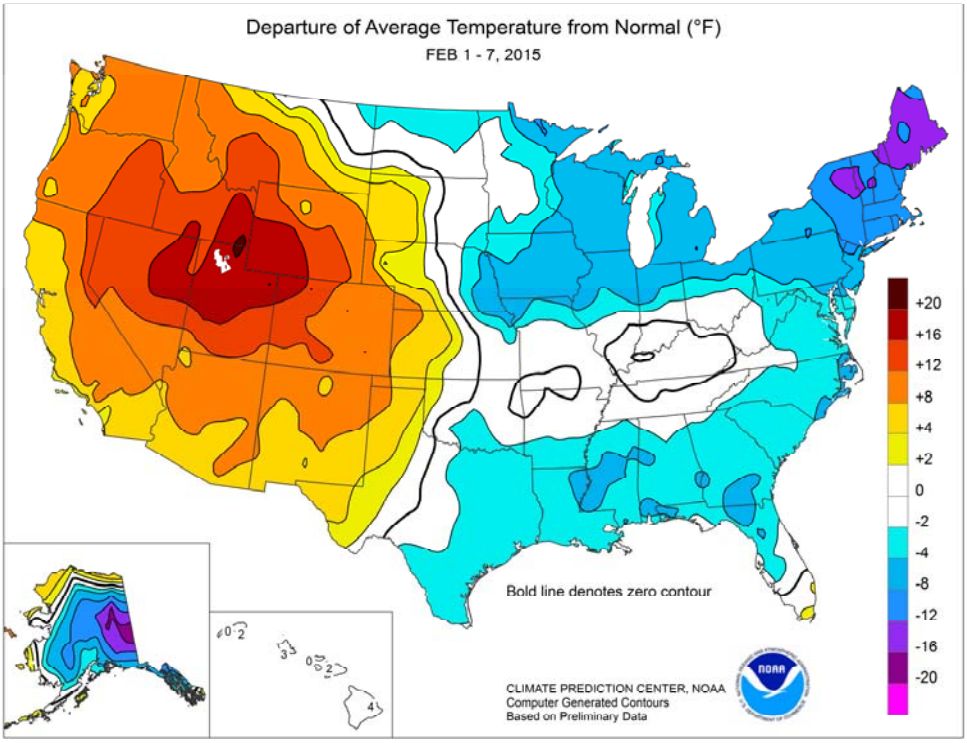

Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
FEB 1 - 7, 2015
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95F contour
80
89
83
81
85
88
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
FEB 1 - 7, 2015
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
Bold line denotes 32F contour
65
58
61
55
57
61
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA

(Continued from front cover)

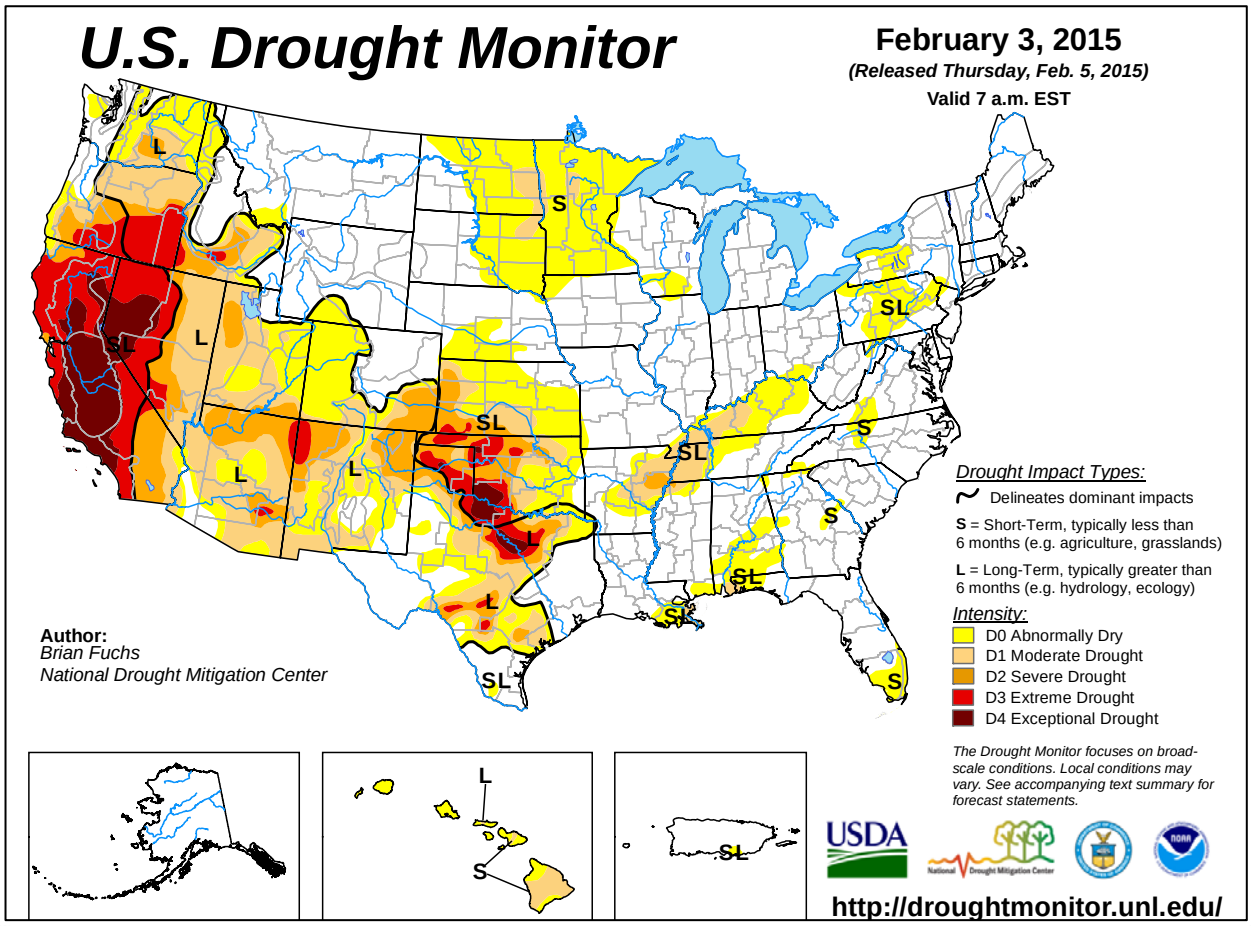


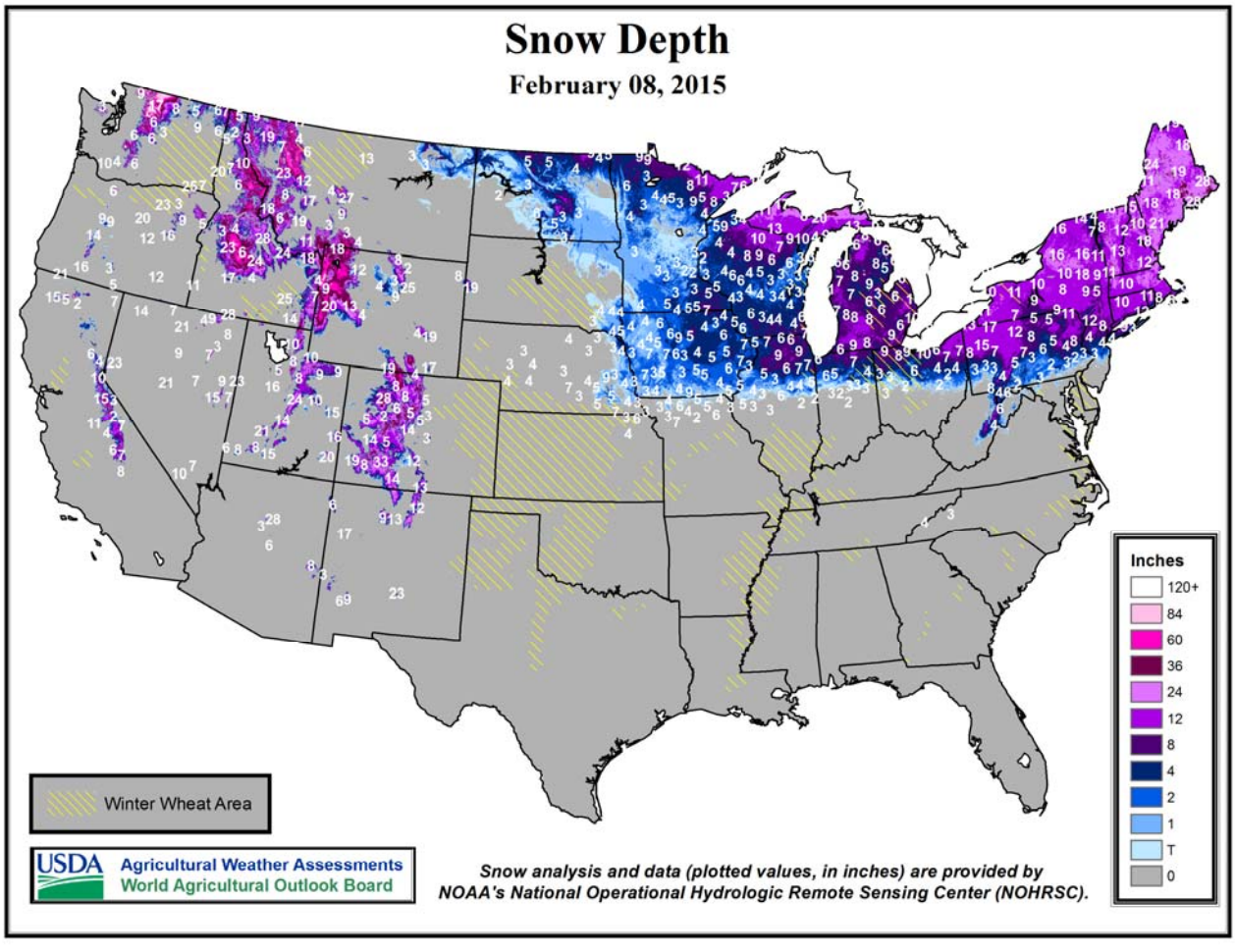
Northwestern combination of heavy rain and melting snow led to local, late-week flooding. Farther east, the most significant snow storm of the season blanketed much of the **Midwest** with heavy snow on January 31 – February 1. Heavy, wind-driven snow from **Nebraska into the lower Great Lakes region** provided beneficial moisture and insulation for winter wheat, but also caused travel disruptions and increased livestock stress. In early February, snow spread into the **Northeast**, including areas along the **northern Atlantic Coast** still recovering from the late-January blizzard. Meanwhile, the late-week return of warmth to the **High Plains** once again eliminated winter wheat's protective cover and started to coax the crop out of dormancy. Erratic weather across the **nation's mid-section** continued a recent pattern of temperature extremes that also featured record-setting warmth in late January followed by frigid conditions, with widespread, sub-zero readings reported on February 2 and 5 as far south as **northern Missouri**. Elsewhere, significant rain was limited to parts of the **South**, including previously dry areas across **southern Florida**.

On February 1-2, wind-driven snow continued to spread from the **Midwest into the Northeast**, trailed by sharply colder weather. Daily-record snowfall totals for February 1 included 16.2 inches in **Chicago, IL**; 14.7 inches in **South Bend, IN**; 13.7 inches in **Detroit, MI**; and 10.4 inches in **Milwaukee, WI**. **Chicago** also experienced its snowiest February day (previously, 13.6 inches on February 1, 2011) and fifth-highest storm total (19.3 inches from January 31 – February 2; most recently topped by the 21.2-inch sum on the same dates in 2011). On February 1, peak wind gusts were clocked to 39 mph in **Chicago**; 43 mph in **Rockford, IL**, where 11.9 inches fell on January 31 – February 1; and 45 mph in **Lincoln, NE**, where 7.9 inches fell. The snowfall in **Chicago** and **Rockford** more than doubled the respective season-to-date totals, which rose to 34.8 and 23.7 inches. By February 2, another round of heavy snow arrived in the **Northeast**, setting daily-record totals in **Worcester, MA** (17.4 inches); **Boston, MA** (16.2 inches); **Bangor, ME** (12.3 inches); and **Hartford, CT** (10.8 inches). Ten-day snowfall climbed to 58.7 inches in **Worcester**; 47.9 inches in **Boston**; 43.7 inches in **Bangor**; 33.5 inches in **Islip, NY**; and 30.1 inches in **Providence, RI**. By mid-week, precipitation was mostly confined to the **northern and southern tiers of the U.S.** Daily-record snowfall totals included 3.9 inches (on February 3) in **Rochester, MN**, and 3.5 inches (on February 4) in **Riverton, WY**. **Cape Hatteras, NC**, netted a daily-record rainfall (1.57 inches) for February 5. Toward week's end, impressive rains arrived in **northern California** and the **Northwest**. By February 5, daily-record totals were established in **western Washington** locations such as **Quillayute** (2.10 inches) and **Seattle** (1.03 inches). A day later, record-setting amounts in **California** for February 6 reached 4.87 inches in **Mt. Shasta City**; 3.25 inches in **Ukiah**; 1.54 inches in **Montague**; and 1.35 inches in **Sacramento**. As the **Pacific** storm began to surge inland on February 6, wind gusts above 130 mph were clocked on **Slide Mountain, NV**, and **Mt. Lincoln, CA**. Precipitation pushed farther inland across the **Northwest** by February 7, when **Stanley, ID**, received a daily-record sum of 0.78 inch.

Warmth exploded across the **West** in advance of the late-week storminess. From February 2-5, **Sandberg, CA**, notched four consecutive daily-record highs (71, 71, 74, and 73°F). Highs soared to monthly record levels in a few locations, including **Tribune, KS** (81°F on February 7). **Salt Lake City, UT**, posted three consecutive daily-record highs (65, 68, and 68°F) from February 5-7, narrowly missing its monthly standard of 69°F set on February 28, 1972. On February 7, **Salt Lake City** also tied a monthly record for its highest minimum temperature—51°F. With a low of 59°F on February 7, **Las Vegas, NV**, also tied a monthly standard. On February 6-7, the week ended with a slew of consecutive daily-record highs. Locations included: **Dalhart, TX** (84 and 83°F); **Colby, KS** (81 and 78°F); **Pueblo, CO** (78°F both days); **Sheridan, WY** (68 and 72°F); and **Walla Walla, WA** (70 and 67°F). On February 6, daily-record highs were especially impressive in **California** locations such as **Death Valley** (89°F) and **Bakersfield** (85°F). By February 7, daily-record warmth spread as far east as **Missouri**, where highs surged to 74°F in **Springfield** and 71°F in **St. Louis**. In stark contrast, frigid weather in the **Northeast** persisted and even intensified. On February 6, several unofficial stations in **northern New England** reported lows below -30°F. On the same date, daily-record lows dipped to -22°F in **Watertown, NY**, and -7°F in **Hartford, CT**.

Very cold weather lingered across **interior Alaska**, holding weekly temperatures more than 10°F below normal in some locations. With a low of -43°F on February 7, **Fairbanks** tied for its lowest reading of the season to date. Somewhat milder weather covered **southern and western Alaska**. In the **Aleutians**, **Cold Bay** managed to post a daily-record high (46°F) on February 1. At week's end, snow developed across parts of **southern Alaska**. Snowfall totals on February 7-8 included 8.6 inches in **Kodiak** and 7.6 inches in **Juneau**. Farther south, **Hawaii's** rather dry "wet season" continued, except for some moderately heavy showers across the western and central islands from February 2-4. On Kauai, 24-hour totals on February 2-3 included 4.58 inches on **Mt. Waialeale** and 3.16 inches at **Kilohana**. Meanwhile, record-setting warmth prevailed at times. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo** posted consecutive daily-record highs (88 and 86°F, respectively) on February 2-3. **Lihue, Kauai**, experienced daily-record highs (89 and 84°F, respectively) on February 3 and 5. During the first week of February, rainfall totals at the state's major airport sites were as low as a trace in **Hilo** and 0.12 inch (27 percent of normal) in **Honolulu, Oahu**.


U.S. Drought Monitor
February 3, 2015
(Released Thursday, Feb. 5, 2015)
Valid 7 a.m. EST
Author:
Brian Fuchs
National Drought Mitigation Center
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)
Intensity:
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought
D3 Extreme Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.
http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/


Snow Depth
February 08, 2015
Inches
120+
84
60
36
24
12
8
4
2
1
T
0
Winter Wheat Area
USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
World Agricultural Outlook Board
Snow analysis and data (plotted values, in inches) are provided by
NOAA's National Operational Hydrologic Remote Sensing Center (NOHRSC).

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 7, 2015

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	55	28	67	20	42	-2	0.29	-0.79	0.29	11.82	107	4.67	72	79	30	0	6	1	0
	HUNTSVILLE	55	29	66	23	42	1	0.52	-0.62	0.50	10.22	83	4.49	67	68	49	0	6	2	1
	MOBILE	58	35	67	28	46	-5	0.96	-0.28	0.47	10.12	87	4.85	69	87	58	0	4	3	0
	MONTGOMERY	58	31	69	25	45	-3	1.20	-0.04	1.06	8.91	79	4.02	64	83	39	0	5	4	1
AK	ANCHORAGE	21	6	28	0	14	-3	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.04	56	0.36	44	72	65	0	7	0	0
	BARROW	-2	-19	16	-36	-11	4	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.54	200	0.34	227	86	73	0	7	3	0
	FAIRBANKS	-12	-32	7	-43	-22	-14	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.08	78	0.15	23	***	***	0	7	0	0
	JUNEAU	27	15	35	6	21	-6	0.10	-0.89	0.10	15.37	137	12.08	208	63	51	0	7	1	0
	KODIAK	38	28	42	20	33	3	0.15	-1.48	0.06	24.07	138	10.28	105	82	63	0	5	3	0
	NOME	12	-6	26	-10	3	-2	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.25	59	0.71	64	91	76	0	7	0	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	60	24	64	20	42	11	0.00	-0.56	0.00	5.63	123	2.19	80	77	16	0	7	0	0
	PHOENIX	77	51	84	48	64	8	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.72	91	0.81	84	77	49	0	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	68	32	72	30	50	12	0.00	-0.39	0.00	4.08	126	2.15	109	71	15	0	4	0	0
	TUCSON	76	47	84	45	62	9	0.02	-0.17	0.02	4.73	214	2.56	217	75	51	0	0	1	0
AR	FORT SMITH	54	26	73	19	40	0	0.66	0.13	0.64	5.19	83	2.88	99	85	40	0	7	2	1
	LITTLE ROCK	53	29	68	25	41	-1	0.55	-0.23	0.53	6.68	73	3.52	80	82	37	0	5	2	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	75	46	85	42	61	10	0.07	-0.21	0.07	2.78	125	0.76	52	74	49	0	0	1	0
	FRESNO	71	47	77	42	59	10	0.46	-0.04	0.46	2.96	74	0.67	25	85	68	0	0	1	0
	LOS ANGELES	66	51	72	49	59	1	0.00	-0.77	0.00	5.29	95	1.25	33	95	73	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	61	46	65	38	53	6	2.05	0.59	1.53	12.70	101	2.31	29	92	84	0	0	3	1
	SACRAMENTO	65	46	69	38	56	7	1.41	0.47	1.32	10.01	138	1.41	29	94	58	0	0	2	1
	SAN DIEGO	71	53	74	51	62	4	0.00	-0.51	0.00	4.92	120	0.42	15	86	55	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	65	53	67	46	59	8	0.80	-0.27	0.70	11.46	136	0.80	14	92	81	0	0	2	1
	STOCKTON	67	43	70	37	55	6	0.77	0.14	0.50	6.88	133	0.79	24	95	79	0	0	3	1
CO	ALAMOSA	50	12	57	9	31	13	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.54	89	0.33	118	86	54	0	7	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	58	26	74	17	42	12	0.00	-0.03	0.00	1.03	141	0.87	281	72	23	0	5	0	0
	DENVER INTL	57	26	74	8	42	13	0.20	0.20	0.10	1.16	215	0.58	252	68	30	0	4	2	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	55	29	60	25	42	12	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.78	148	0.73	107	83	52	0	6	0	0
	PUEBLO	62	24	78	16	43	11	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.49	65	0.25	69	69	42	0	6	0	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	31	10	36	2	21	-9	1.02	0.28	0.92	10.78	136	5.13	115	80	61	0	7	5	1
	HARTFORD	29	5	38	-7	17	-9	1.12	0.34	1.02	8.90	108	4.35	94	77	54	0	7	5	1
DC	WASHINGTON	46	24	55	17	35	0	0.15	-0.47	0.08	7.38	107	3.88	101	65	31	0	7	2	0
DE	WILMINGTON	40	18	48	12	29	-3	0.85	0.18	0.75	8.30	111	5.29	129	80	36	0	7	2	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	68	48	75	41	58	-1	0.65	-0.01	0.46	6.03	93	3.20	84	90	45	0	0	2	0
	JACKSONVILLE	63	38	74	31	51	-3	1.61	0.79	0.68	8.43	118	4.69	104	100	53	0	1	3	2
	KEY WEST	75	64	77	61	69	-1	0.63	0.21	0.42	3.91	82	1.66	63	91	71	0	0	2	0
	MIAMI	77	62	85	57	69	1	0.63	0.14	0.60	2.90	64	1.58	67	80	54	0	0	3	1
	ORLANDO	72	49	77	44	60	-1	1.65	1.13	1.51	6.76	129	5.17	175	91	58	0	0	3	1
	PENSACOLA	60	38	71	32	49	-4	1.45	0.30	1.05	11.42	109	7.92	122	88	52	0	1	3	1
	TALLAHASSEE	63	39	70	30	51	-2	2.12	1.02	1.01	15.66	148	6.88	107	84	43	0	1	4	2
	TAMPA	71	50	76	43	61	0	1.90	1.32	1.42	5.22	101	3.65	128	84	44	0	0	3	1
	WEST PALM BEACH	77	61	84	52	69	3	0.63	-0.16	0.63	3.43	45	1.67	37	74	56	0	0	1	1
GA	ATHENS	56	26	65	19	41	-2	0.67	-0.40	0.34	8.34	88	3.65	63	70	34	0	6	2	0
	ATLANTA	55	31	64	25	43	-1	0.93	-0.24	0.71	10.80	108	5.29	85	61	40	0	4	2	1
	AUGUSTA	59	27	70	20	43	-3	0.23	-0.79	0.15	6.53	75	2.32	42	85	33	0	5	4	0
	COLUMBUS	57	32	64	27	45	-3	1.13	0.08	0.82	8.90	87	4.28	73	87	31	0	4	4	1
	MACON	58	28	66	23	43	-3	0.36	-0.78	0.14	8.69	86	2.80	46	95	35	0	5	4	0
	SAVANNAH	60	34	71	28	47	-3	0.80	-0.01	0.42	8.94	118	4.92	103	89	38	0	3	3	0
HI	HILO	84	66	88	61	75	4	0.00	-2.18	0.00	8.90	40	2.80	23	80	70	0	0	0	0
	HONOLULU	82	68	83	61	75	2	0.13	-0.45	0.07	2.14	35	1.07	32	79	71	0	0	6	0
	KAHULUI	80	66	85	57	73	1	0.48	-0.23	0.27	5.83	77	1.60	36	86	77	0	0	4	0
	LIHUE	83	65	89	58	74	2	0.28	-0.59	0.20	2.84	28	1.44	26	76	63	0	0	3	0
ID	BOISE	53	40	65	30	47	14	0.72	0.44	0.26	4.90	161	1.56	93	79	65	0	1	6	0
	LEWISTON	52	39	66	32	46	10	0.53	0.28	0.22	3.20	131	1.36	98	91	81	0	1	6	0
	POCATELLO	52	35	62	28	44	17	0.37	0.15	0.23	1.57	64	0.80	59	89	64	0	2	3	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	27	9	41	-2	18	-5	0.99	0.60	0.83	3.19	70	2.40	112	83	71	0	7	4	1
	MOLINE	27	4	44	-12	16	-7	4.63	4.32	3.05	6.90	169	6.18	327	85	71	0	7	3	2
	PEORIA	32	11	47	-5	21	-3	1.24	0.91	1.03	4.69	111	3.46	189	83	66	0	7	2	1
	ROCKFORD	24	5	39	-11	14	-7	0.56	0.26	0.47	2.56	68	1.63	95	83	69	0	7	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	36	16	57	1	26	-1	0.48	0.15	0.41	3.83	85	1.88	96	82	62	0	6	2	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	44	23	62	15	34	2	0.67	-0.02	0.64	7.07	99	3.64	101	71	52	0	6	2	1
	FORT WAYNE	29	10	40	-2	20	-4	1.08	0.64	0.81	5.03	96	3.31	133	88	70	0	7	4	1
	INDIANAPOLIS	36	16	55	5	26	-2	0.36	-0.18	0.28	4.72	78	2.17	72	82	59	0	7	3	0
	SOUTH BEND	30	11	43	3	21	-3	5.01	4.54	2.83	8.40	144	6.93	253	81	65	0	7	5	2
IA	BURLINGTON	29	7	46	-12	18	-7	0.51	0.23	0.40	2.71	73	2.05	129	93	70	0	7	2	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	24	1	42	-15	13	-7	0.23	-0.01	0.23	1.73	62	1.08	84	98	76	0	7	1	0
	DES MOINES	29	6	46	-10	17	-5	0.40	0.15	0.31	2.79	107	1.75	137	82	70	0	7	2	0
	DUBUQUE	22	2	40	-15	12	-7	0.44	0.14	0.40	2.30	70	1.37	87	87	77	0	7	3	0
	SIOUX CITY	29	2	50	-13	15	-6	0.13	0.05	0.12	2.17	163	0.77	115	85	73	0	7	2	0
	WATERLOO	22	-1	41	-16	11	-7	0.25	0.04	0.22	2.89	134	1.25	119	90	79	0	7	2	0
KS	CONCORDIA	47	14	73	-2	30	1	0.17	0.10	0.15	2.07	130	1.33	182	86	67	0	6	2	0
	DODGE CITY	55	18	79	7	37	5	0.03	-0.05	0.03	1.69	115	0.69	99	80	38	0	7	1	0
	GOODLAND	58	22	79	5	40	10	0.00	-0.06	0.00	1.74	196	0.28	57	76	50	0	5	0	0
	TOPEKA	45	14	68	0	29	0	0.39	0.20	0.28	3.78	148	1.51	132	85	67	0	7	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 7, 2015

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	47	18	67	7	33	1	0.04	-0.07	0.03	2.44	106	1.15	121	83	62	0	7	2	0
KY	JACKSON	48	24	62	13	36	1	0.58	-0.23	0.50	5.18	60	2.69	62	72	35	0	5	3	1
	LEXINGTON	45	23	60	12	34	1	0.60	-0.09	0.58	5.75	71	2.45	61	75	49	0	6	3	1
	LOUISVILLE	47	25	64	16	36	2	0.47	-0.25	0.45	4.91	64	1.34	34	72	38	0	5	2	0
	PADUCAH	47	24	62	16	35	0	0.89	-0.02	0.89	6.34	72	3.45	79	84	44	0	5	1	1
LA	BATON ROUGE	58	37	70	30	48	-3	0.78	-0.63	0.60	12.82	100	7.15	94	88	51	0	2	2	1
	LAKE CHARLES	58	40	75	34	49	-3	0.38	-0.66	0.32	9.31	83	7.28	111	90	59	0	0	3	0
	NEW ORLEANS	60	44	75	37	52	-1	1.06	-0.43	0.96	10.69	86	6.73	91	79	66	0	0	3	1
	SHREVEPORT	57	34	70	28	45	-3	0.38	-0.69	0.38	11.58	113	7.83	138	86	47	0	3	1	0
ME	CARIBOU	10	-13	21	-16	-2	-12	0.21	-0.34	0.11	8.99	134	3.11	88	80	53	0	7	5	0
	PORTLAND	25	0	35	-9	13	-9	0.80	-0.02	0.52	11.76	129	5.49	112	80	40	0	7	4	1
MD	BALTIMORE	41	18	51	10	30	-3	0.36	-0.34	0.25	7.83	104	4.25	102	74	40	0	7	2	0
MA	BOSTON	30	10	38	5	20	-10	0.98	0.13	0.78	11.11	131	4.55	95	78	49	0	7	4	1
	WORCESTER	27	9	34	0	18	-6	0.33	-0.35	0.13	10.26	120	5.36	113	85	47	0	6	4	0
MI	ALPENA	21	6	29	-6	13	-4	0.23	-0.10	0.21	3.11	79	1.42	68	85	55	0	7	2	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	26	9	38	-2	18	-5	0.57	0.16	0.49	4.01	78	2.44	100	84	66	0	7	2	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	21	4	28	-13	12	-6	0.16	-0.15	0.06	2.78	76	1.35	70	82	64	0	7	4	0
	LANSING	26	9	39	-6	17	-5	0.55	0.19	0.47	3.46	84	1.90	96	83	68	0	7	3	0
	MUSKEGON	28	14	39	4	21	-2	0.62	0.19	0.43	4.06	77	2.34	88	79	67	0	7	2	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	23	10	34	0	17	-3	0.01	-0.57	0.01	3.91	63	2.09	59	83	58	0	7	1	0
MN	DULUTH	16	-1	24	-12	8	-3	0.02	-0.22	0.02	1.74	76	0.48	35	76	54	0	7	1	0
	INT'L FALLS	10	-15	22	-28	-3	-9	0.14	-0.04	0.07	2.32	135	1.47	144	81	54	0	7	2	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	22	5	36	-7	14	-2	0.09	-0.10	0.06	1.29	58	0.43	35	79	60	0	7	3	0
	ROCHESTER	19	-1	36	-17	9	-5	0.33	0.14	0.20	2.06	96	1.04	92	85	73	0	7	2	0
	ST. CLOUD	22	1	37	-10	11	0	0.06	-0.09	0.06	1.05	66	0.30	33	83	50	0	7	1	0
MS	JACKSON	56	32	70	24	44	-2	0.57	-0.62	0.57	9.21	75	5.28	77	81	41	0	5	1	1
	MERIDIAN	57	29	68	23	43	-4	0.37	-0.93	0.37	15.76	126	7.08	98	86	45	0	5	1	0
	TUPELO	52	27	67	20	40	-2	0.42	-0.61	0.42	9.73	79	4.65	75	76	46	0	6	1	0
MO	COLUMBIA	42	17	69	5	30	0	0.51	0.06	0.48	4.03	87	1.85	85	84	55	0	6	3	0
	KANSAS CITY	41	15	62	1	28	-1	0.39	0.16	0.34	3.42	113	1.59	115	87	64	0	6	2	0
	SAINT LOUIS	45	20	71	7	33	1	0.72	0.24	0.66	4.65	85	1.93	74	69	59	0	6	2	1
	SPRINGFIELD	48	20	74	9	34	1	0.35	-0.15	0.35	2.93	51	1.16	44	83	63	0	6	1	0
MT	BILLINGS	47	24	69	5	36	9	0.10	-0.04	0.07	1.86	115	1.19	125	73	44	0	5	3	0
	BUTTE	44	25	55	10	34	14	0.02	-0.06	0.02	0.75	66	0.19	31	84	44	0	6	1	0
	CUT BANK	36	15	59	-5	26	5	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.96	123	0.64	142	83	60	0	5	0	0
	GLASGOW	23	3	47	-18	13	-1	0.25	0.19	0.12	1.16	149	1.05	256	85	74	0	7	3	0
	GREAT FALLS	46	22	65	-7	34	10	0.01	-0.09	0.01	2.12	146	1.02	131	79	52	0	4	1	0
	HAVRE	28	4	55	-19	16	-1	0.22	0.16	0.13	1.86	179	1.52	287	81	75	0	6	2	0
	MISSOULA	44	29	58	20	36	10	0.31	0.12	0.22	2.79	116	1.53	122	94	77	0	5	3	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	39	7	59	-9	23	-2	0.21	0.13	0.16	1.44	113	0.68	110	83	66	0	6	2	0
	LINCOLN	34	3	53	-16	18	-6	0.22	0.14	0.11	2.35	146	1.13	151	86	71	0	7	2	0
	NORFOLK	36	3	61	-13	20	-3	0.10	-0.01	0.05	1.87	141	0.67	99	85	68	0	7	2	0
	NORTH PLATTE	46	7	71	-9	27	1	0.39	0.33	0.37	1.71	201	0.67	149	89	59	0	7	2	0
	OMAHA	31	6	53	-6	19	-5	0.33	0.19	0.20	2.90	158	1.22	134	89	74	0	7	2	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	51	20	72	7	36	9	0.28	0.17	0.28	2.20	182	0.73	112	75	59	0	6	1	0
	VALENTINE	43	9	73	-15	26	3	0.08	0.02	0.08	1.31	190	0.41	114	73	58	0	7	1	0
NV	ELY	59	28	64	18	44	17	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.04	75	0.31	35	74	40	0	5	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	71	49	78	44	60	10	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.17	104	0.87	119	59	38	0	0	0	0
	RENO	63	36	70	24	49	13	0.35	0.10	0.18	1.34	61	0.41	31	62	38	0	2	3	0
	WINNEMUCCA	59	34	68	20	47	14	0.27	0.13	0.12	1.83	103	0.67	69	72	47	0	3	3	0
NH	CONCORD	24	-1	32	-7	12	-9	0.90	0.29	0.71	9.33	143	4.17	116	83	47	0	7	4	1
NJ	NEWARK	34	14	40	9	24	-8	1.17	0.39	1.12	10.50	126	5.59	117	72	55	0	7	2	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	62	31	70	26	47	9	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.84	174	0.70	123	75	28	0	5	0	0
NY	ALBANY	24	1	32	-12	12	-10	1.02	0.50	0.86	8.56	151	3.19	106	81	52	0	7	6	1
	BINGHAMTON	25	6	32	-3	15	-7	6.44	5.83	4.68	11.67	188	8.37	262	86	72	0	7	6	2
	BUFFALO	24	9	32	0	17	-7	1.17	0.54	0.36	5.91	78	3.76	99	85	67	0	7	7	0
	ROCHESTER	25	10	34	0	18	-6	0.77	0.27	0.36	4.82	87	2.51	88	83	68	0	7	5	0
	SYRACUSE	23	8	32	-2	16	-6	0.83	0.29	0.31	5.45	87	2.43	77	93	65	0	7	6	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	50	23	64	15	36	-1	0.71	-0.23	0.65	6.17	74	3.77	75	73	36	0	6	2	1
	CHARLOTTE	54	26	65	18	40	-3	0.80	-0.06	0.40	6.17	77	3.60	74	66	26	0	6	3	0
	GREENSBORO	51	24	59	14	37	-2	0.38	-0.38	0.38	4.63	63	2.42	56	71	28	0	6	1	0
	HATTERAS	52	29	62	27	41	-5	2.55	1.45	1.43	9.61	84	7.16	103	90	45	0	6	3	2
	RALEIGH	53	25	62	17	39	-2	0.39	-0.48	0.39	8.70	110	3.74	76	60	33	0	7	1	0
	WILMINGTON	55	29	64	22	42	-5	1.10	0.16	0.33	11.06	120	6.08	111	91	34	0	6	4	0
ND	BISMARCK	23	1	48	-10	12	-1	0.19	0.08	0.10	1.05	105	0.94	168	83	66	0	7	3	0
	DICKINSON	28	7	58	-13	17	0	0.08	-0.03	0.06	0.57	70	0.50	104	84	61	0	7	3	0
	FARGO	21	3	36	-7	12	3	0.04	-0.09	0.04	0.69	47	0.44	49	78	56	0	7	1	0
	GRAND FORKS	18	1	33	-12	9	1	0.02	-0.12	0.02	0.66	48	0.44	54	83	52	0	7	1	0
	JAMESTOWN	19	0	37	-12	9	-2	0.03	-0.08	0.03	0.33	28	0.30	41	86	62	0	7	1	0
	WILLISTON	22	-2	49	-19	10	-1	0.16	0.08	0.15	0.67	56	0.64	103	83	73	0	7	2	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	33	11	42	-1	22	-4	1.08	0.56	0.69	6.88	115	4.57	152	76	62	0	7	5	1
	CINCINNATI	41	20	57	9	31	0	0.35	-0.28	0.28	6.29	92	2.69	76	69	56	0	6	2	0
	CLEVELAND	31	13	45	4	22	-4	1.15	0.60	0.72	6.76	110	4.81	159	80	64	0	7	4	1
	COLUMBUS	37	18	50	8	27	-2	0.70	0.16	0.56	6.27	104	3.57	116	74	60	0	7	2	1
	DAYTON	38	19	52	9	28	1	0.49	-0.06	0.40	6.25	100	3.46	110	79	56	0	7	2	0
	MANSFIELD	33	13	44	0	23	-2	0.81	0.27	0.56	6.13	95	4.27	135	86	63	0	7	3	1

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 7, 2015

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	27	7	40	-10	17	-7	0.92	0.48	0.56	4.06	81	2.97	125	82	69	0	7	4	1
	YOUNGSTOWN	32	11	42	0	21	-4	1.18	0.70	0.80	6.66	115	4.34	154	78	63	0	7	4	1
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	53	25	72	16	39	0	0.04	-0.19	0.04	2.54	75	1.84	122	79	40	0	6	1	0
	TULSA	51	24	69	11	38	0	0.12	-0.22	0.12	3.04	70	1.07	55	80	54	0	6	1	0
OR	ASTORIA	56	46	61	42	51	8	4.55	2.45	1.71	24.30	110	13.73	117	93	87	0	0	7	3
	BURNS	52	32	57	28	42	15	0.63	0.38	0.27	3.32	122	1.03	72	89	70	0	3	5	0
	EUGENE	57	46	64	39	51	10	2.73	1.04	0.87	12.18	69	5.11	55	93	87	0	0	7	3
	MEDFORD	57	45	63	33	51	10	2.60	2.06	0.67	6.16	104	3.85	128	97	72	0	0	6	3
	PENDLETON	55	40	66	32	47	11	0.46	0.16	0.15	3.98	123	1.18	67	87	72	0	1	5	0
	PORTLAND	53	44	59	40	49	8	2.83	1.73	0.80	12.21	103	6.16	100	98	88	0	0	7	3
	SALEM	55	45	60	37	50	9	3.09	1.75	0.97	13.17	97	6.30	88	94	86	0	0	7	2
PA	ALLENTOWN	32	9	40	3	21	-7	0.91	0.20	0.74	7.28	96	3.63	86	78	51	0	7	2	1
	ERIE	29	12	43	2	21	-5	1.27	0.75	0.56	7.46	110	5.01	164	75	61	0	7	4	1
	MIDDLETOWN	37	13	42	7	25	-4	0.38	-0.29	0.20	6.14	91	2.88	82	84	43	0	7	2	0
	PHILADELPHIA	39	20	47	14	29	-3	0.99	0.30	0.87	8.78	117	5.51	131	70	45	0	7	2	1
	PITTSBURGH	35	14	47	5	25	-3	0.63	0.05	0.48	5.51	90	2.88	88	85	53	0	7	4	0
	WILKES-BARRE	32	9	38	2	20	-7	0.59	0.05	0.43	5.24	94	2.46	82	74	49	0	7	3	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	33	8	39	-4	20	-6	0.53	-0.13	0.27	4.84	75	2.24	64	76	54	0	7	3	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	31	8	39	-1	19	-10	0.88	-0.03	0.87	10.75	114	4.50	85	74	52	0	7	2	1
SC	BEAUFORT	58	33	69	28	46	-3	0.77	-0.08	0.48	7.71	96	4.04	82	92	40	0	3	3	0
	CHARLESTON	59	32	67	28	46	-2	0.86	0.05	0.44	7.79	96	4.39	90	89	33	0	4	3	0
	COLUMBIA	58	30	67	25	44	-1	0.65	-0.34	0.64	7.15	79	3.25	58	80	37	0	4	2	1
	GREENVILLE	53	27	64	18	40	-2	0.88	-0.08	0.54	8.37	91	4.74	88	77	29	0	6	2	1
SD	ABERDEEN	24	1	47	-12	12	-2	0.07	-0.01	0.06	1.00	106	0.75	134	80	69	0	7	2	0
	HURON	29	4	54	-8	17	0	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.05	111	0.35	63	86	58	0	7	0	0
	RAPID CITY	45	16	72	-1	31	7	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.60	72	0.18	42	82	50	0	6	0	0
	SIOUX FALLS	27	1	47	-11	14	-2	0.05	-0.03	0.05	2.19	197	0.86	146	85	69	0	7	1	0
TN	BRISTOL	48	21	58	11	35	0	0.49	-0.31	0.28	5.80	75	2.77	64	87	31	0	7	2	0
	CHATTANOOGA	53	27	65	20	40	-1	0.51	-0.67	0.51	8.40	74	4.00	61	78	48	0	6	1	1
	KNOXVILLE	51	24	61	15	37	-2	0.65	-0.30	0.56	8.27	83	4.04	73	83	36	0	6	2	1
	MEMPHIS	51	30	64	23	40	-2	0.72	-0.26	0.72	4.62	42	2.02	39	74	35	0	4	1	1
	NASHVILLE	51	25	65	16	38	0	0.74	-0.09	0.73	6.17	66	2.96	62	79	33	0	6	2	1
TX	ABILENE	58	32	76	23	45	0	0.00	-0.21	0.00	2.29	93	1.77	150	86	64	0	4	0	0
	AMARILLO	62	25	83	20	44	6	0.00	-0.09	0.00	1.74	131	1.61	224	84	40	0	6	0	0
	AUSTIN	57	39	73	33	48	-4	0.31	-0.09	0.23	7.70	163	5.59	244	87	62	0	0	3	0
	BEAUMONT	59	43	79	37	51	-2	0.43	-0.61	0.31	9.56	80	6.42	95	90	57	0	0	4	0
	BROWNSVILLE	67	53	79	48	60	-1	0.47	0.11	0.37	5.46	193	4.03	234	94	71	0	0	4	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	63	47	81	44	55	-2	0.79	0.39	0.74	3.87	103	2.83	140	91	73	0	0	2	1
	DEL RIO	56	45	75	41	51	-2	0.20	0.02	0.12	1.22	81	0.97	129	86	72	0	0	2	0
	EL PASO	69	39	78	36	54	6	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.97	75	0.85	160	79	33	0	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	54	33	69	24	43	-3	0.12	-0.29	0.12	4.87	100	3.74	162	83	52	0	4	1	0
	GALVESTON	58	47	72	41	52	-4	0.44	-0.36	0.20	9.75	116	5.88	120	93	66	0	0	4	0
	HOUSTON	59	41	77	36	50	-3	0.34	-0.44	0.17	9.11	112	3.51	79	88	71	0	0	3	0
	LUBBOCK	64	30	84	25	47	7	0.00	-0.14	0.00	2.00	153	1.61	252	87	57	0	5	0	0
	MIDLAND	62	34	81	29	48	3	0.00	-0.11	0.00	2.65	205	2.43	380	86	61	0	4	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	60	34	75	27	47	0	0.00	-0.23	0.00	2.39	121	2.03	195	88	71	0	3	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	58	44	77	38	51	-1	0.30	-0.08	0.28	5.21	130	3.97	195	84	58	0	0	2	0
	VICTORIA	61	45	79	40	53	-1	0.61	0.09	0.57	5.89	108	3.68	124	91	70	0	0	2	1
	WACO	55	36	68	27	46	-2	0.00	-0.46	0.00	4.02	79	3.48	147	84	63	0	1	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	54	28	80	20	41	-1	0.00	-0.27	0.00	3.12	102	2.17	156	85	65	0	6	0	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	61	41	68	27	51	20	0.04	-0.26	0.03	2.30	79	0.90	54	71	33	0	1	2	0
VT	BURLINGTON	17	-3	30	-14	7	-11	0.57	0.11	0.37	6.31	129	2.46	92	77	54	0	7	5	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	47	19	58	9	33	-2	0.20	-0.56	0.14	5.18	69	2.06	48	67	29	0	7	2	0
	NORFOLK	50	25	61	20	37	-3	0.31	-0.53	0.30	7.65	98	3.95	83	71	34	0	7	2	0
	RICHMOND	51	22	61	12	37	0	0.47	-0.23	0.47	7.10	96	3.96	93	65	32	0	7	1	0
	ROANOKE	50	23	63	17	37	0	0.16	-0.58	0.12	4.01	59	1.47	37	55	32	0	6	2	0
	WASH/DULLES	43	18	54	9	30	-2	0.20	-0.46	0.13	6.72	99	3.46	93	69	37	0	7	2	0
WA	OLYMPIA	53	43	56	37	48	9	3.94	2.25	1.38	16.62	97	10.62	115	96	90	0	0	7	3
	QUILLAYUTE	54	45	55	39	50	9	5.49	2.34	1.97	31.23	100	17.02	101	100	95	0	0	7	4
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	53	45	58	40	49	7	3.33	2.20	1.03	11.78	99	6.99	112	91	82	0	0	7	3
	SPOKANE	45	36	57	29	41	11	0.95	0.57	0.33	4.83	109	2.86	130	98	80	0	2	6	0
	YAKIMA	50	36	65	29	43	11	0.45	0.23	0.15	2.07	75	1.15	83	92	81	0	2	6	0
WV	BECKLEY	44	18	55	7	31	0	0.74	0.05	0.51	5.96	85	2.97	76	64	45	0	7	3	1
	CHARLESTON	47	20	58	10	34	0	0.63	-0.11	0.31	5.71	78	2.86	72	84	38	0	7	3	0
	ELKINS	42	10	51	-1	26	-3	0.83	0.09	0.52	7.46	98	3.85	92	94	45	0	7	3	1
	HUNTINGTON	45	22	59	10	34	0	0.56	-0.13	0.46	6.04	83	2.73	70	77	37	0	7	4	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	20	2	35	-7	11	-3	0.02	-0.19	0.02	1.07	47	0.39	31	81	50	0	7	1	0
	GREEN BAY	20	6	33	-3	13	-4	0.03	-0.22	0.03	2.27	79	0.59	40	82	59	0	7	1	0
	LA CROSSE	24	2	40	-9	13	-5	0.35	0.08	0.25	2.12	79	1.02	70	82	54	0	7	2	0
	MADISON	22	2	38	-10	12	-7	0.46	0.16	0.32	2.35	73	1.32	85	81	66	0	7	2	0
	MILWAUKEE	24	10	36	1	17	-5	0.57	0.16	0.48	2.51	56	1.48	65	73	61	0	7	2	0
WY	CASPER	48	26	60	11	37	13	0.30	0.18	0.28	2.07	157	0.82	117	69	46	0	5	2	0
	CHEYENNE	51	28	64	13	39	12	0.16	0.08	0.16	0.89	90	0.22	42	56	40	0	4	1	0
	LANDER	41	23	58	9	32	10	0.31	0.23	0.31	2.13	176	0.31	52	78	52	0	5	1	0
	SHERIDAN	48	20	72	0	34	10	0.17	0.03	0.13	1.36	86	0.62	68	71	52	0	6	2	0

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

January Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Mid-winter warmth dominated the western U.S., accompanied in most areas by unfavorably dry conditions. California's spell without meaningful precipitation stretched to 6 weeks by the end of January, increasing the odds that drought will continue through a fourth year. Among the most serious drought-related issues in California was the lack of snowpack in key watershed areas, including the Sierra Nevada. The snowpack concerns also extended northward into the Cascades, where season-to-date precipitation has been adequate but persistent warmth has resulted in melting of existing snow or precipitation falling as rain.

Farther east, beneficial precipitation fell across much of the nation's mid-section, including the High Plains. Some of the heaviest precipitation arrived at month's end, when a developing storm moved from the southern Rockies into the Midwest. Despite the January moisture, the statewide portion of hard red winter wheat rated in good to excellent condition decreased by 7 to 15 percentage points between November 23 and January 31 in each of the Plains' seven major production states from Montana to Texas. By month's end, wheat rated in the good to excellent categories ranged from 38 percent in Colorado to 61 percent in Nebraska.

Meanwhile, precipitation events were frequent but generally light across the Midwest, South, and East. Notable exceptions included a late-January blizzard along the northern Atlantic Coast and a snow storm that began to unfold at month's end across the Midwest. In the southernmost Corn Belt, a mid-month cold snap without the benefit of a protective snow cover threatened the poorly established soft red winter wheat crop. Elsewhere, areas being watched for developing dryness included the mid-South and the southern tip of Florida.

Summary: Chilly conditions lingered west of the Rockies in early January, accompanied by rare Southwestern snow. Thermal, CA, started the new year with consecutive daily-record lows (21 and 20°F, respectively) on January 1-2. New Year's Day temperatures were the lowest on record for January 1 in Kingman, AZ (13°F); Campo, CA (16°F); and Los Angeles (LAX Airport), CA (36°F). Meanwhile, Laughlin, NV, and Lake Havasu City, AZ, reported a trace of snow on December 31 and January 1; snow had not been observed in Laughlin since February 26, 1987, or in Lake Havasu City since January 24-25, 1949. Flagstaff, AZ, reported a 17.3-inch snowfall on December 31 – January 1.

Farther east, heavy precipitation spread from the southern High Plains into the Southeast. On January 2, Midland, TX, netted a daily-record total of 1.45 inches—much of which fell in the form of freezing rain, as snowfall totaled only a trace and the day's high temperature peaked at 32°F. By January 3, snow developed across Plains, resulting in daily-record totals in Billings, MT (6.0 inches); Dalhart, TX (4.0 inches); and Wichita, KS (3.9 inches). At least half of the contiguous U.S. was covered by snow from January 2-5, peaking at 54.1 percent on the 4th. Meanwhile, record-setting rainfall totals for January 3 included 4.35 inches in Meridian, MS; 3.19 inches in Cape Girardeau, MO; 2.47 inches in Tuscaloosa, AL; and 2.46 inches in Lake Charles, LA.

On January 4, torrential rain caused local flooding and mudslides in western Washington, where daily-record precipitation totals included 4.99 inches in Quillayute and 4.58 inches in Hoquiam. January 1-10 rainfall topped 7 inches in both locations. Astoria, OR, also collected a daily-record total for January 4, when 3.22 inches fell. Farther inland, heavy snow blanketed the northern Rockies and environs. Kalispell, MT, netted 19.2 inches of snow on January 4-5. Snow also spread across the northern Plains, where daily-record totals for January 5 reached 6.7 inches in Glasgow, MT, and 5.0 inches in Sioux Falls, SD. At the same time, high winds swept across the northern Intermountain West. In Wyoming, wind gusts were clocked to 72 mph in Rawlins and 64 mph in Cheyenne. Meanwhile, precipitation lingered across the Atlantic Coast States, where daily-record totals for January 4 included 1.29 inches in New Bern, NC, and 0.87 inch (including 5.2 inches of snow) in Caribou, ME.

By January 7, one of the strongest high-pressure systems on record—based on central barometric pressure—moved from Montana into the mid-South. All-time barometric pressure records were established on January 7 in locations such as Grand Island, NE (31.21 inches, or 1056.9 millibars [mb]), and Chanute, KS (31.16 inches, or 1055.1 mb), erasing standards originally set on December 22, 1989. Topeka, KS (31.13 inches, or 1054.3 mb), edged a barometric pressure record originally set on December 9, 1898. Also on January 7, the pressure in Great Falls, MT, topped 31.01 inches (1050 mb) for the second time this winter, having also done so on December 29-30, 2014. By January 8, blizzard conditions developed across portions of the northern Plains and Midwest. On that date, Muskegon, MI, received a daily-record snowfall of 8.0 inches and clocked a wind gust to 55 mph. Muskegon's snowfall totaled 29.6 inches from January 1-10, but only 2.9 inches fell during the remainder of the month. Enough cold air reached the South by January 8 to produce the first trace of snow in Jacksonville,

FL, since December 26, 2010. In the north-central U.S., January 8 wind gusts reached 59 mph in Sioux City, IA, and Bismarck, ND. Later, rain developed in the western Gulf Coast region, where Brownsville, TX (2.70 inches on January 10), reported its second-wettest January day.

Cold conditions dominated the central and eastern U.S. during the first full week of January. Despite the surge of frigid air into the nation's mid-section, relatively few record lows were set. By January 6, however, enough cold air reached the Northeast to set a daily-record low (-13°F) in Bangor, ME. The following day, Watertown, NY (-27°F), notched a record-setting low for January 7. Later, a strong push of cold air into the Southeast led to daily-record lows for January 8 in locations such as Greensboro, NC (6°F); Anniston, AL (10°F); Greenwood, MS (10°F); and Pensacola, FL (19°F). Chilly weather lingered for several days in the East, where Parkersburg, WV, posted a daily-record low of -4°F on January 10. In contrast, a large number of daily-record highs were established in the West. Record-setting highs for January 5 reached 61°F in Yakima, WA, and 58°F in The Dalles, OR. Camarillo, CA, registered consecutive daily-record highs (82 and 85°F, respectively) on January 5-6. Other daily-record highs on January 6 in southern California soared to 87°F in Escondido and 82°F in Santa Barbara. During another wave of records on January 7, highs surged to daily-record levels in Phoenix, AZ (81°F), and Monterey, CA (80°F).

Following a mostly mild December, unusually cold conditions gripped the central and eastern U.S. into mid-January. In fact, during the 19-day period from December 27, 2014 – January 14, 2015, the temperature in Grand Island, NE, averaged 13.2°F—more than 11°F below normal. This marked the coldest such period in Grand Island since 1987-88, when the temperature averaged 11.6°F. Similarly in Texas, the 18-day period from December 28 – January 14 was the coldest such period since 1978-79 in College Station and the coldest since 2009-10 in Houston. During that 18-day span, temperatures averaged 10.6°F below normal in College Station and 8.6°F below normal in Houston. During a final wave of frigid conditions, consecutive daily-record lows were established on January 13-14 in Michigan locations such as Flint (-9 and -19°F) and Grand Rapids (-5 and -13°F). The January 14 minimum in Grand Rapids marked the lowest temperature in that location since February 4, 1996, when it was -17°F. Elsewhere in Michigan, record-setting lows for January 13 included -21°F in Gaylord and -14°F in Traverse City. Later, mild conditions spread from the Pacific Coast to the Plains. By January 16, Russell, KS, posted a daily-record high of 63°F. A day later, record-setting highs for January 17, climbed to 59°F in Portland, OR, and 39°F in Grand Forks, ND.

In the Northwest, heavy precipitation accompanied the warmth. For example, record-setting rainfall totals for January 17 in Oregon included 2.86 inches in Astoria and 1.80 inches in Portland. Similarly, precipitation records for January 17 were broken in Washington locations such as Vancouver (1.73 inches), Spokane (0.63 inch), and Yakima (0.52 inch). Earlier, significant precipitation had been confined to the southern tier of the U.S. For example, Southwestern showers led to daily-record amounts for January 11 in Bakersfield, CA (0.63 inch); Las Vegas, NV (0.46 inch); and Colorado Springs, CO (0.43 inch). Colorado Springs also received 6.5 inches of snow on January 11-12. In the Wasatch Range, January 12-13 snowfall totaled 2 feet in Alta, UT. During the same 2-day period, 6.4 inches of snow blanketed Flagstaff, AZ. Farther east, heavy rain on January 11 in southern and eastern Texas resulted in daily-record totals in Beaumont-Port Arthur (2.11 inches) and Victoria (1.51 inches). A day later, Southeastern rainfall records for January 12 reached 2.40 inches in Fayetteville, NC, and 1.89 inches in Savannah, GA. Heavy rain lasted into January 13 across Florida, where Fort Lauderdale collected a daily-record total of 1.97 inches. Farther north and inland, patches of wintry precipitation resulted in sporadic travel difficulties and daily records, including snowfall totaling 0.5 inch in Paducah, KY, on January 15.

By January 18, a coastal storm produced some heavy rain (and freezing rain) in the Mid-Atlantic region. Record-setting precipitation totals for the 18th reached 2.10 inches in New York's Central Park; 1.84 inches in Newark, NJ; and 1.54 inches in Richmond, VA. Meanwhile, a surge of moisture across the Northwest led to a daily-record snowfall (4.0 inches on January 18) in Kalispell, MT. A few days later, snow overspread southern sections of the Rockies and High Plains. Record-setting snowfall amounts for January 21 reached 11.0 inches in Amarillo, TX, and 4.5 inches in Colorado Springs, CO. Amarillo's 2-day (January 21-22) snowfall climbed to a foot. Rain erupted across central and eastern Texas on January 22, resulting in daily-record totals in locations such as College Station (2.90 inches), Austin (2.44 inches), and Beaumont-Port Arthur (2.28 inches). Record-setting totals for January 23 were broken at several Florida locations, including Apalachicola (3.14 inches) and Tallahassee (2.77 inches). By January 24, snow in the Mid-Atlantic States led to daily-record totals in Bridgeport, CT (5.5 inches), and Newark, NJ (5.1 inches).

Mid-January warmth was mostly confined to the West but briefly spread to the central and southern Plains. On January 18, Sandberg, CA, tied a monthly record high (71°F) most recently attained on January 6, 1969. Elsewhere in the West, daily-record highs for January 18 included 66°F in Reno, NV, and 54°F in Pocatello, ID. On the Plains, daily-record highs for the 18th soared to 77°F in Childress, TX; 75°F in Gage, OK; and 65°F in Wichita, KS. The central and southern Plains' warmth lingered through January 19, when daily-record highs in Kansas surged to 74°F in Medicine Lodge and 73°F in Wichita. By January

20, warmth was confined to the Deep South, where Del Rio, TX, collected a daily-record high of 86°F. Later, record-setting warmth intensified across the West. In fact, monthly record highs were established on January 24 in Heppner, OR (68°F), and Goldendale, WA (64°F). Meanwhile, daily-record highs for the 24th rose to 80°F in Redding, CA; 68°F in Eugene, OR; and 58°F in Olympia, WA. For Eugene, it was the warmest January day since January 27, 1931, when the high was 69°F. In southern California, locally high winds accompanied temperatures that on January 24 peaked at daily-record levels in Fullerton (85°F) and Santa Maria (82°F). On the same day, southern California wind gusts were clocked to 82 mph in Malibu Hills, 77 mph in Fremont Canyon, and 65 mph in Ontario.

Late-month warmth in the West quickly spread to the nation's mid-section. On January 25, monthly record highs were tied in locations such as Death Valley, CA (87°F), and Helena, MT (63°F). Helena's record was originally set on January 7, 1902. Elsewhere, daily-record highs for the 25th surged to 82°F in Salinas, CA; 70°F in North Bend, OR; and 63°F in Seattle, WA. The following day, January 26, featured monthly record highs in Great Falls, MT (67°F), and Elko, NV (65°F). Choteau, MT, posted a daily-record high (70°F) for January 26. The Plains' warmth peaked on January 27, when monthly record highs in Kansas surged to 83°F in Hill City, 82°F in Colby, 80°F in Dodge City, and 79°F in Goodland. Similarly, January records were set or tied on the 27th in locations such as Imperial, NE (77°F); North Platte, NE (74°F); and East Rapid City, SD (73°F). With a high of 83°F on January 27, Russell, KS, narrowly missed its monthly record (84°F on January 31, 1989). During a final flurry of daily-record highs on January 28, temperatures rose to 80°F in Austin, TX; 79°F in Oklahoma City, OK; and 78°F (also a monthly record) in Topeka, KS. During the final days of January, modestly cooler air arrived across the Plains, while warmth reloaded across the West. Sacramento, CA, closed January with three daily-record highs in a row (67, 69, and 74°F). Ukiah, CA, notched consecutive daily-record highs (74 and 75°F, respectively) on January 30-31. Elsewhere in California, daily-record highs for January 31 reached 78°F in San Rafael and 76°F in Redding.

A band of precipitation spread across the Midwest and Northeast on January 26, resulting in a daily-record snowfall of 4.3 inches in Pittsburgh, PA. As the storm responsible for the precipitation rapidly intensified near the middle and northern Atlantic Coast, blizzard conditions developed from Long Island to coastal Maine. Islip, NY, received 24.9 inches of snow on January 26-27, second only to the 27.8-inch storm total of February 8-9, 2013. In Massachusetts, 3 feet of snow fell in Auburn and Lunenburg, while 34.5 inches (a single-storm record) blanketed Worcester and 24.6 inches (a single-storm January record) cloaked Boston. Peak wind gusts on January 27 were clocked to 55 mph in Worcester and 50 mph in Islip. Other peak gusts included 78 mph in Nantucket, MA, and 60 mph in Westhampton, NY. The storm met blizzard criteria—wind gusts to 35 mph or higher and visibility of one-quarter mile or less—for more than 9 hours in Worcester and Boston, and 11 hours in Nantucket. Elsewhere, selected January 26-27 snowfall totals included 23.8 inches in Portland, ME; 19.1 inches in Providence, RI; 13.0 inches in Concord, NH; 9.8 inches in New York City; 1.2 inches in Philadelphia, PA; and 0.6 inch in Washington, DC. Following the storm's departure, some additional snow fell from the Great Lakes States into the Northeast. Alpena, MI, netted a daily-record snowfall (5.0 inches) on January 29. At month's end, precipitation spread from the Southwest into the nation's mid-section. Tucson, AZ, received 2.17 inches of rain during the last 3 days of the month, aided by a daily-record total (1.39 inches) on January 30. Las Vegas, NV, also reported a daily-record amount (0.17 inch) on the 30th. As the month came to a close, heavy precipitation (rain, or rain changing to snow) spread across the central and southern Plains and the western Corn Belt. Record-setting totals for January 31 included 1.10 inches in St. Joseph, MO; 1.04 inches in Topeka, KS; 0.82 inch in Lincoln, NE; 0.75 inch in Des Moines, IA; and 0.55 inch in Lubbock, TX. Eventually, storm-total (January 31 – February 1) snowfall climbed to 11.6 inches in Des Moines and 7.9 inches in Lincoln. Topeka received a 0.6-inch snowfall on January 31 – February 1, days after noting a monthly record high of 78°F.

Mild conditions prevailed in Alaska for much of the month, except for a couple of periods of cold weather. A dramatic, late-month change brought very cold, dry weather to much of the state. Until then, heavy precipitation frequently fell across southeastern Alaska, leading to several January-record totals. In fact, the year began on a wet note in southeastern Alaska, with a daily-record total (1.38 inches) noted in Juneau on January 1. Later, in southwestern Alaska, King Salmon collected consecutive daily-record highs (48 and 45°F, respectively) on January 8-9. Elsewhere on the 9th, Nome also registered a daily-record high (35°F). Warmth intensified around mid-month, resulting in consecutive daily-record highs in locations such as Craig (50 and 51°F, respectively, on January 13-14) and Yakutat (45 and 47°F, respectively, on January 12-13). Mostly dry weather accompanied the "warmth" across the Alaskan mainland, but heavy precipitation fell in some southern locations. Yakutat reported 7.70 inches of rain from January 11-17. Even heavier precipitation overspread southeastern Alaska on January 20-21, when totals reached 10.24 inches in Ketchikan, 6.90 inches in Petersburg, and 3.21 inches in Juneau. From January 18-24, amounts in those three communities totaled 14.34, 9.85, and 5.06 inches. On January 21, Hyder received daily-record precipitation (2.42 inches) and snowfall (10.0 inches) totals. Port Alexander, which netted a daily-record rainfall (3.56 inches) on January 21, posted consecutive daily-record highs (48 and 49°F, respectively) on January 20-21. Similarly, Juneau notched consecutive daily-record highs (47 and 48°F, respectively) on January 21-22. On January 24, highs climbed to daily-record levels in Ketchikan (52°F) and Annette Island (51°F). Toward month's end, however, dramatically colder weather arrived. In fact, the coldest weather of the season invaded mainland locations such as Fairbanks (-43°F on January 26 and 27) and Bethel (-22°F on January 25). Despite a cooler,

drier end to the month, January precipitation records were broken in several locations across southeastern Alaska, including Pelican (30.49 inches) and Juneau (11.98 inches). In both Pelican and Juneau, previous January records had been set just last year.

Drier-than-normal weather continued to dominate Hawaii's wet season, despite the early-January passage of a strong cold front. On January 2-3, Hawaiian wind gusts were clocked to 155 mph near the summit of Mauna Kea on the Big Island; 64 mph at Maui's Kaupo Gap; and 57 mph at Wheeler Army Airfield on Maui. Kaupo Gap also reported a 24-hour rainfall of 3.53 inches on January 2-3. In the front's wake, Lihue, Kauai, notched three consecutive daily-record lows (56, 54, and 57°F, respectively) from January 3-5. Honolulu, Oahu, noted a pair of daily-record lows (58 and 57°F, respectively) on January 4-5. Warmth returned by mid-month, when Lihue reported consecutive daily-record highs (85 and 84°F, respectively) on January 15-16. Other record highs included 85°F (on January 18) in Honolulu and 85°F (on January 23) in Lihue. A few heavy showers developed across eastern Hawaii on January 24-25, when 24-hour rainfall totals on the Big Island reached 7.82 inches at Honokaa and 1.94 inches at Mountain View. Elsewhere on the Big Island, 98 percent of Hilo's 2.80-inch monthly rainfall occurred from January 24-26. At the state's major airport observation sites, January rainfall ranged from 30 percent of normal in Hilo to 41 percent in Honolulu. In addition, late-month warmth fueled daily-record highs for January 29 in locations such as Lihue (85°F), and Hilo (87°F).

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Precipitation levels for the month were generally within 3 inches of normal levels across the Nation. The major exception to this trend occurred in northern California and the Pacific coast of Oregon where recorded precipitation levels in some areas were more than 6 inches below normal. Despite a wet December, dry weather on the Pacific coast has caused drought conditions to continue in the area. Temperatures were above average for the month from the northern Great Plains across the western United States with areas in the central Rocky Mountains and the Great Basin recording temperatures more than 8°F above normal. Temperatures were cooler from the southern Great Plains to the Atlantic coast with areas bordering the Great Lakes and the Texas Gulf Coast recording average temperatures more than 4°F below normal.

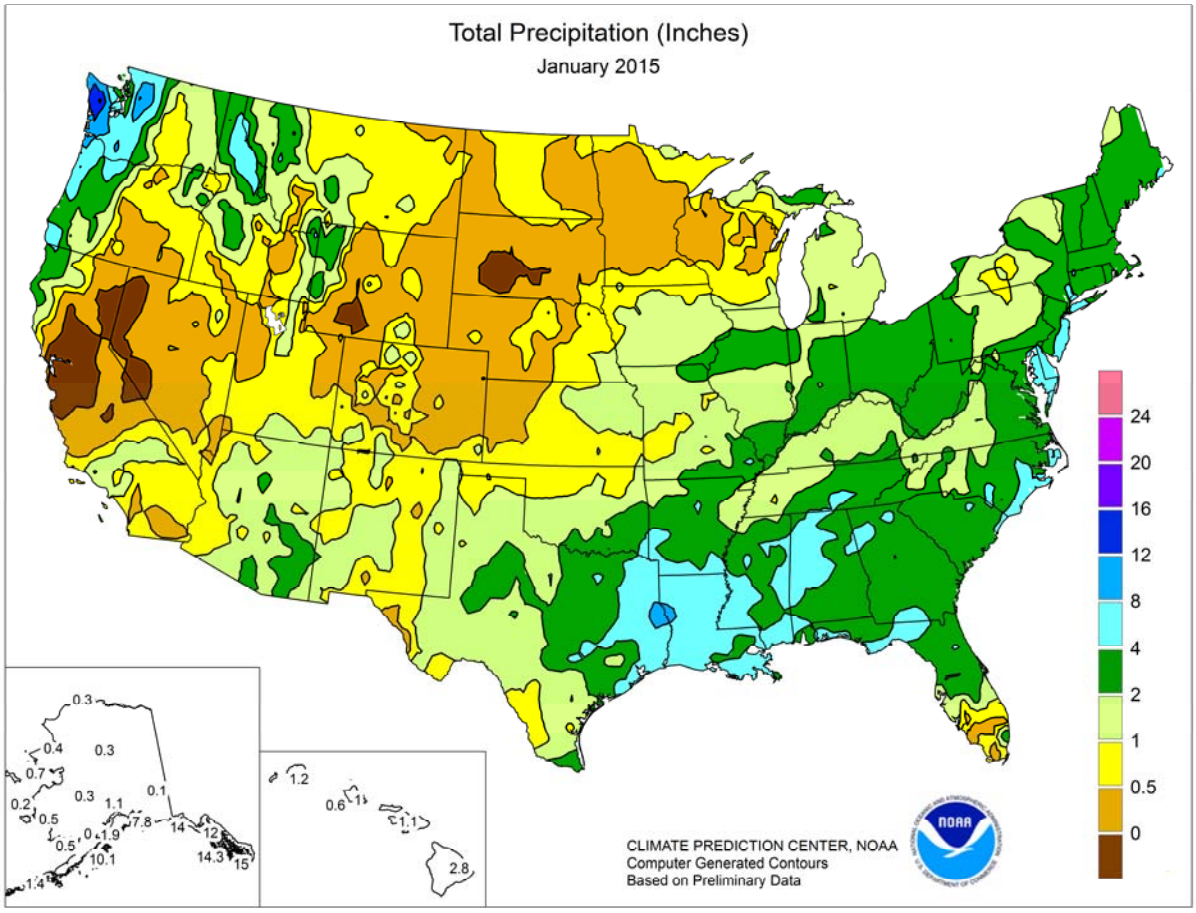
Winter wheat condition declined over the previous month in several wheat-producing States. Kansas winter wheat condition was rated at 46 percent in the good to excellent categories as of February 1, down 3 percentage points from the beginning of January. Colorado winter wheat condition dropped 24 percentage points from the beginning of the month, with 46 percent rated in good to excellent condition on February 1. Montana winter wheat was rated 58 percent good to excellent at the end of the month, down 7 percentage points from January 4. Lack of protective snow cover across the Great Plains is generally attributed to the condition declines.

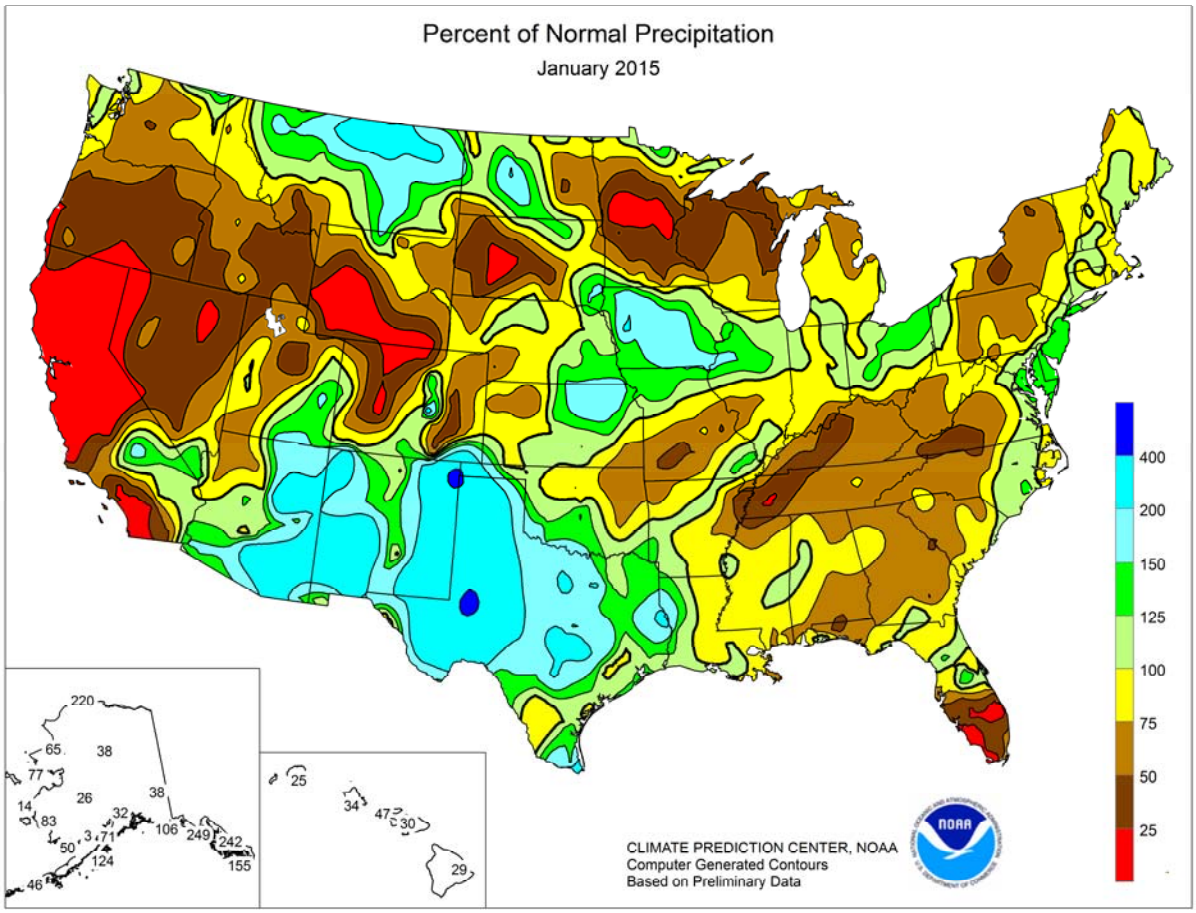
In Arizona, alfalfa conditions were mostly fair to excellent, depending on location. Harvesting occurred on two-thirds of the alfalfa acreage across the State. Sheep continue to graze on various alfalfa fields in many areas. Precipitation throughout the month helped maintain soil moisture levels in range and pasture. Rangeland conditions vary widely from very poor to good, depending on location.

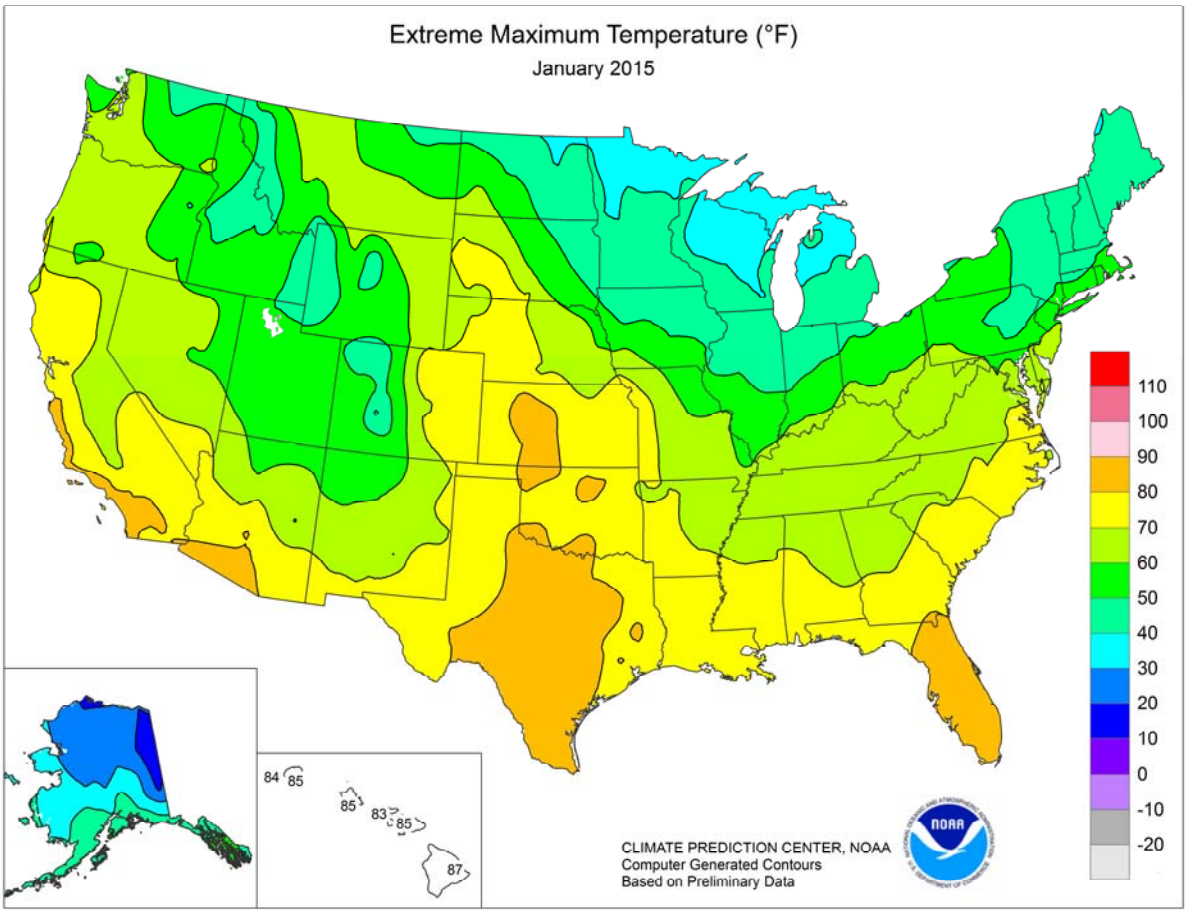
Early-month precipitation saturated some fields and limited access for California producers. Wheat, oats, and other winter forage grew well throughout the month but more rain is needed as the crops develop. Pruning and shredding in tree fruit and grape vineyards proceeded throughout the month. Navel oranges, mandarins, lemons, grapefruit, and limes were harvested, packed, and exported during January. The month began with pruning and shredding in almond orchards and shifted to walnut and pistachio orchards as the month proceeded. Sporadic rain improved some rangeland conditions but beef cattle had to be fed with supplements with rangeland in need of more rain for growth. More rain is necessary to help with the germination and development of foothill grasses and forbs. Bee hives started to be positioned in preparation for the almond pollination.

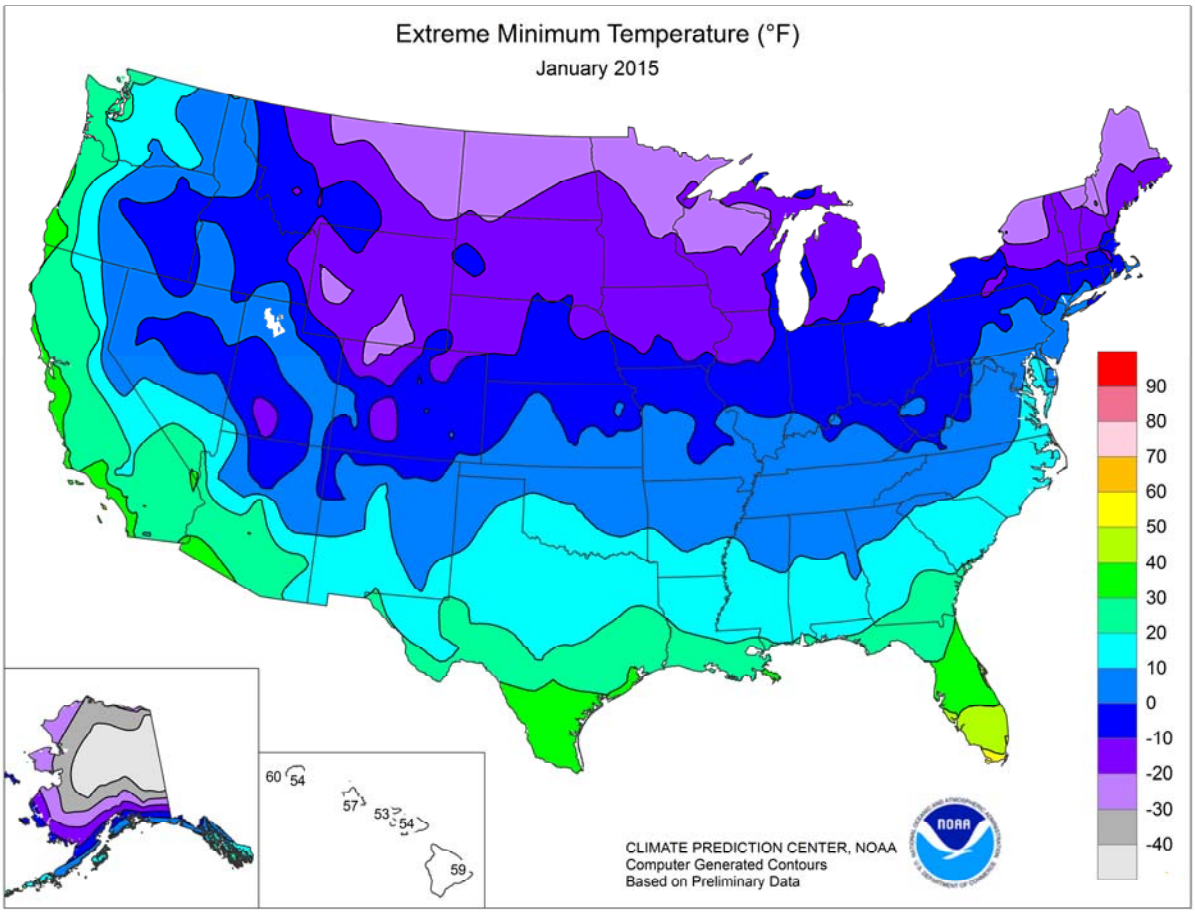
Cool conditions, including some reports of snow, have impacted the development of winter wheat and oats across Texas. Spring wheat and oats seedings neared completion by the end of the month in South Texas. Cotton harvest in the Northern High and Low Plains was near completion. Many producers are beginning preparations for 2015 corn and cotton planting. Vegetable processing and harvest continued. Livestock were generally in fair to good condition across the State as supplemental feeding continued.

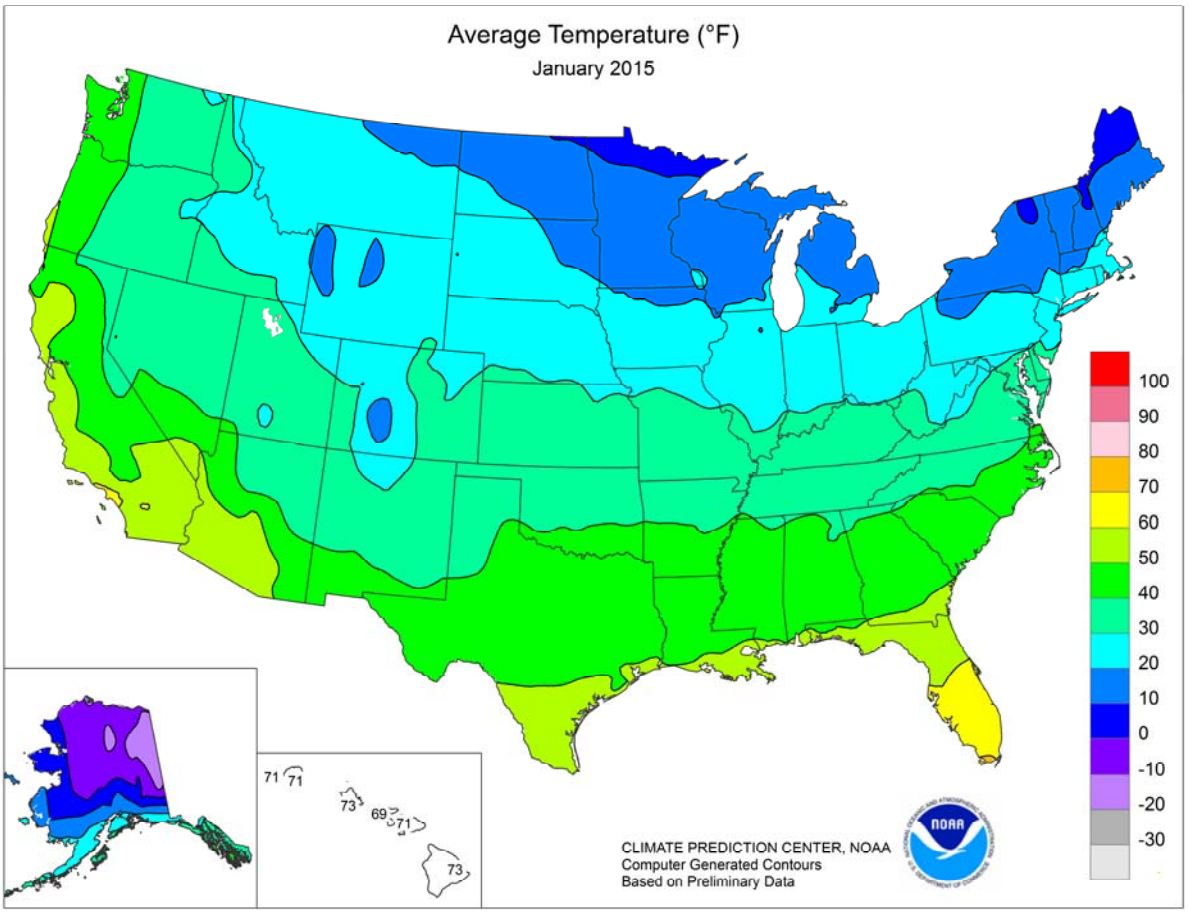
Fieldwork and soil preparation for spring plantings occurred as field conditions allowed in the Panhandle of Florida. Sugarcane harvest took place in Glades and Hendry counties throughout the month. Pasture conditions started the month fair to good but improved with increased rainfall as January proceeded. Livestock producers provided supplemental feed as necessary. Citrus processing plants were up and running at full capacity throughout the month. Navel orange harvest slowed throughout the month as the season completed. Other citrus harvested included Hamlin and Pineapple oranges, colored and white grapefruit and honey tangerines. Grove activity included running irrigation, fertilizing, and some spraying.

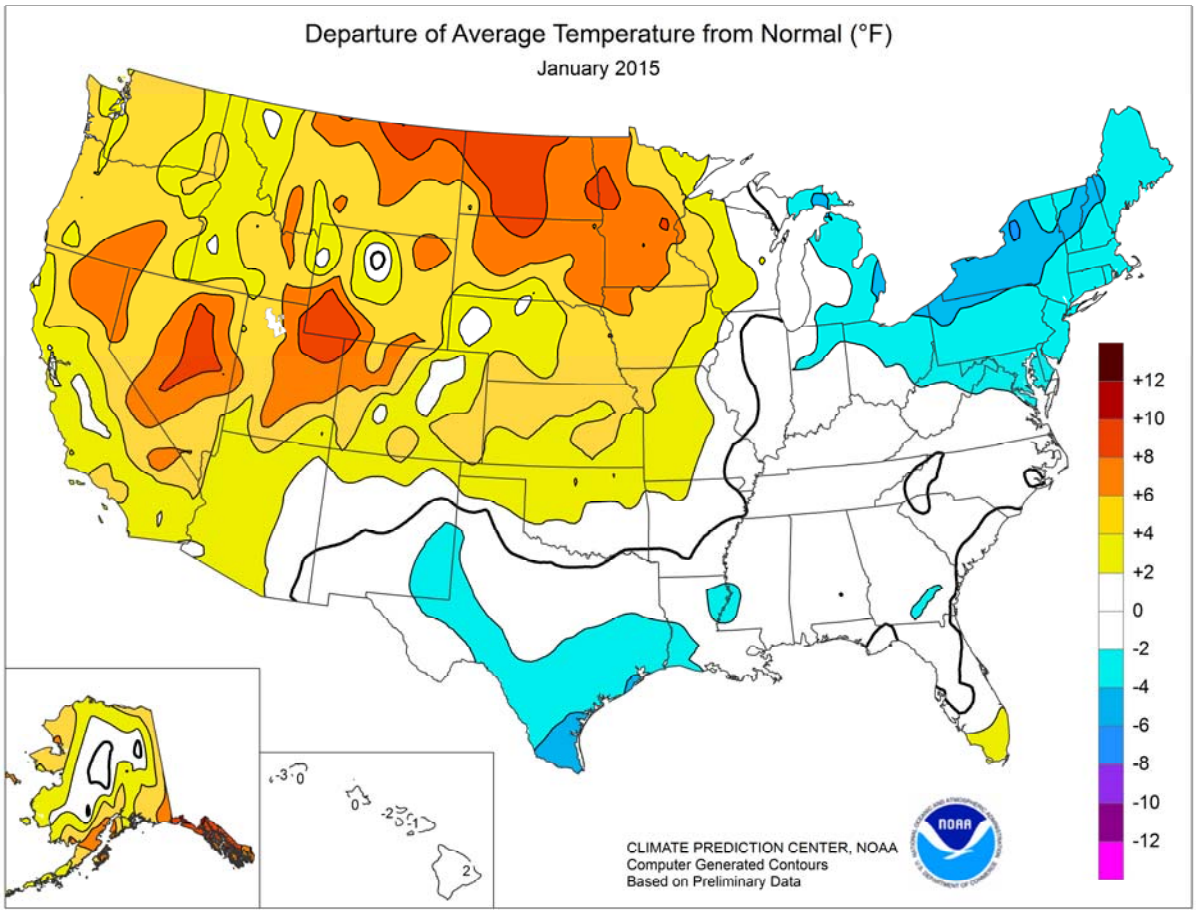

Total Precipitation (Inches)
January 2015
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
0.5
0
0.3
0.4
0.3
0.7
0.3
1.1
0.1
0.2
0.5
0
1.9
7.8
14
12
0.5
10.1
14.3
15
1.4
1.2
0.6
1.1
2.8
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA


Percent of Normal Precipitation
January 2015
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
220
65
38
77
26
38
14
83
32
106
249
242
50
3
71
124
155
46
25
34
47
30
29
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
January 2015
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
84
85
85
83
85
87
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
January 2015
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
60
54
57
53
54
59
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Average Temperature (°F)
January 2015
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
71
71
73
69
71
73
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
January 2015
+12
+10
+8
+6
+4
+2
0
-2
-4
-6
-8
-10
-12
-3
0
0
-2
-1
2
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

January 2015

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	42	-1	4.38	-1.07	LEXINGTON	31	-1	1.85	-1.49	COLUMBUS	26	-2	2.87	0.34
HUNTSVILLE	41	1	3.97	-1.55	LONDON-CORBIN	34	0	2.38	-1.63	DAYTON	26	0	2.97	0.37
MOBILE	49	-1	3.89	-1.86	LOUISVILLE	34	1	0.87	-2.41	MANSFIELD	22	-2	3.46	0.83
MONTGOMERY	47	0	2.82	-2.22	PADUCAH	34	1	2.56	-0.91	TOLEDO	21	-3	2.05	0.12
AK ANCHORAGE	21	5	0.36	-0.32	LA BATON ROUGE	49	-1	6.37	0.18	YOUNGSTOWN	21	-4	3.16	0.82
BARROW	-10	4	0.26	0.14	LAKE CHARLES	49	-2	6.90	1.38	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	40	3	1.80	0.52
COLD BAY	31	3	1.41	-1.67	NEW ORLEANS	52	-1	5.67	-0.20	TULSA	38	2	0.95	-0.65
FAIRBANKS	-5	5	0.15	-0.41	SHREVEPORT	45	-1	7.45	2.85	OR ASTORIA	46	4	9.18	-0.44
JUNEAU	35	9	11.98	7.17	ME BANGOR	14	-4	2.69	-0.65	BURNS	31	7	0.40	-0.78
KING SALMON	22	7	0.52	-0.51	CARIBOU	8	-2	2.90	-0.07	EUGENE	44	4	2.38	-5.27
KODIAK	36	6	10.13	1.96	PORTLAND	21	-1	4.69	0.60	MEDFORD	42	3	1.25	-1.22
NOME	9	3	0.71	-0.21	MD BALTIMORE	31	-1	3.89	0.42	PENDLETON	36	2	0.72	-0.73
AZ FLAGSTAFF	34	4	2.19	0.01	MA BOSTON	26	-3	3.57	-0.35	PORTLAND	44	4	3.33	-1.74
PHOENIX	59	5	0.81	-0.02	WORCESTER	21	-3	5.03	0.96	SALEM	44	4	3.21	-2.63
TUCSON	56	4	2.54	1.55	MI ALPENA	14	-4	1.19	-0.57	PA ALLENTOWN	26	-1	2.72	-0.78
AR FORT SMITH	40	2	2.22	-0.15	DETROIT	21	-3	1.45	-0.46	ERIE	22	-5	3.74	1.21
LITTLE ROCK	42	2	2.97	-0.64	FLINT	21	0	1.32	-0.25	MIDDLETOWN	26	-3	2.50	-0.34
CA BAKERSFIELD	50	2	0.69	-0.49	GRAND RAPIDS	21	-1	1.87	-0.16	PHILADELPHIA	31	-1	4.52	1.00
EUREKA	49	1	1.36	-4.61	HOUGHTON LAKE	15	-3	1.19	-0.42	PITTSBURGH	25	-3	2.25	-0.45
FRESNO	49	3	0.21	-1.95	LANSING	20	-2	1.35	-0.26	WILKES-BARRE	23	-3	1.87	-0.59
LOS ANGELES	60	3	1.25	-1.73	MUSKEGON	23	-1	1.72	-0.50	WILLIAMSPORT	24	-2	1.71	-1.14
REDDING	52	6	0.26	-6.24	TRAVERSE CITY	18	-3	2.08	-0.90	PR SAN JUAN	79	2	5.12	2.10
SACRAMENTO	50	4	0.00	-3.84	MN DULUTH	13	5	0.46	-0.66	RI PROVIDENCE	26	-3	3.62	-0.75
SAN DIEGO	61	3	0.42	-1.86	INT'L FALLS	6	3	1.33	0.49	SC CHARLESTON	49	1	3.53	-0.55
SAN FRANCISCO	54	5	0.00	-4.45	MINNEAPOLIS	19	6	0.34	-0.70	COLUMBIA	44	-1	2.60	-2.06
STOCKTON	48	2	0.02	-2.69	ROCHESTER	17	5	0.71	-0.23	FLORENCE	45	0	2.43	-1.66
CO ALAMOSA	23	8	0.33	0.08	ST. CLOUD	17	8	0.24	-0.52	GREENVILLE	42	1	3.86	-0.55
CO SPRINGS	33	5	0.87	0.59	MS JACKSON	45	0	4.71	-0.96	MYRTLE BEACH	48	2	4.10	0.44
DENVER	34	6	0.38	0.15	MERIDIAN	44	-2	6.71	0.79	SD ABERDEEN	18	7	0.68	0.20
GRAND JUNCTION	32	6	0.73	0.13	TUPELO	41	1	4.23	-0.91	HURON	20	6	0.35	-0.13
PUEBLO	34	5	0.25	-0.08	MO COLUMBIA	32	4	1.34	-0.39	RAPID CITY	28	6	0.18	-0.19
CT BRIDGEPORT	28	-2	4.11	0.38	JOPLIN	35	2	1.00	-0.84	SIOUX FALLS	21	7	0.81	0.30
HARTFORD	23	-3	3.23	-0.61	KANSAS CITY	31	4	1.20	0.05	TN BRISTOL	35	1	2.28	-1.24
DC WASHINGTON	36	1	3.73	0.52	SPRINGFIELD	35	3	0.81	-1.30	CHATTANOOGA	40	1	3.49	-1.91
DE WILMINGTON	30	-1	4.44	1.01	ST JOSEPH	28	2	1.25	0.37	JACKSON	38	0	0.74	-3.59
FL DAYTONA BEACH	59	1	2.55	-0.58	ST LOUIS	33	3	1.21	-0.93	KNOXVILLE	37	-1	3.39	-1.18
FT LAUDERDALE	69	2	3.39	0.45	MT BILLINGS	30	6	1.09	0.28	MEMPHIS	41	1	1.30	-2.94
FT MYERS	66	1	0.57	-1.66	BUTTE	25	7	0.17	-0.36	NASHVILLE	38	1	2.22	-1.75
JACKSONVILLE	53	0	3.08	-0.61	GLASGOW	20	9	0.80	0.45	TX ABILENE	43	-1	1.77	0.80
KEY WEST	72	2	1.03	-1.19	GREAT FALLS	27	5	1.01	0.33	AMARILLO	37	1	1.61	0.98
MELBOURNE	63	2	2.48	0.00	HELENA	25	5	0.64	0.12	AUSTIN	46	-4	5.28	3.39
MIAMI	71	3	0.95	-0.93	KALISPELL	23	2	2.41	0.94	BEAUMONT	51	-1	5.99	0.30
ORLANDO	62	1	3.52	1.09	MILES CITY	22	5	0.62	0.12	BROWNSVILLE	56	-4	3.56	2.20
PENSACOLA	51	-1	6.47	1.13	MISSOULA	26	2	1.22	0.16	COLLEGE STATION	47	-3	6.66	3.34
ST PETERSBURG	62	0	1.70	-1.06	NE GRAND ISLAND	28	6	0.47	-0.07	CORPUS CHRISTI	52	-4	2.04	0.42
TALLAHASSEE	52	0	4.76	-0.60	HASTINGS	29	5	0.77	0.22	DALLAS/FT WORTH	45	1	3.62	1.72
TAMPA	62	1	1.75	-0.52	LINCOLN	28	6	0.91	0.24	DEL RIO	49	-2	0.77	0.20
WEST PALM BEACH	69	3	1.04	-2.71	MCCOOK	31	5	0.45	-0.05	EL PASO	44	-1	0.85	0.40
GA ATHENS	42	0	2.98	-1.71	NORFOLK	26	6	0.57	0.00	GALVESTON	51	-5	5.44	1.36
ATLANTA	43	0	4.36	-0.66	NORTH PLATTE	27	4	0.28	-0.11	HOUSTON	50	-2	3.17	-0.51
AUGUSTA	44	-1	2.09	-2.41	OMAHA/EPPLEY	28	6	0.89	0.12	LUBBOCK	39	1	1.61	1.11
COLUMBUS	46	-1	3.15	-1.63	SCOTTSBLUFF	26	2	0.45	-0.09	MIDLAND	42	-1	2.43	1.90
MACON	44	-2	2.44	-2.56	VALENTINE	25	4	0.33	0.03	SAN ANGELO	44	-1	2.03	1.22
SAVANNAH	49	0	4.12	0.17	NV ELKO	34	8	0.20	-0.94	SAN ANTONIO	49	-1	3.67	2.01
HI HILO	73	2	2.80	-6.94	ELY	33	8	0.31	-0.43	VICTORIA	52	-1	3.07	0.63
HONOLULU	73	0	0.94	-1.79	LAS VEGAS	53	6	0.87	0.28	WACO	44	-2	3.48	1.58
KAHULUI	71	-1	1.12	-2.62	RENO	40	6	0.06	-1.00	WICHITA FALLS	42	2	2.17	1.05
LIHUE	71	-1	1.16	-3.43	WINNEMUCCA	35	5	0.40	-0.43	UT SALT LAKE CITY	34	5	0.86	-0.51
ID BOISE	32	2	0.84	-0.55	NH CONCORD	18	-2	3.27	0.30	VT BURLINGTON	16	-2	1.89	-0.33
LEWISTON	38	4	0.83	-0.31	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	30	-2	5.28	1.68	VA LYNCHBURG	34	-1	1.86	-1.68
POCATELLO	30	6	0.43	-0.71	NEWARK	28	-3	4.42	0.44	NORFOLK	40	0	3.64	-0.29
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	22	0	1.41	-0.34	NM ALBUQUERQUE	37	1	0.70	0.21	RICHMOND	37	1	3.49	-0.06
MOLINE	22	1	1.55	-0.03	NY ALBANY	20	-2	2.17	-0.31	ROANOKE	36	0	1.31	-1.92
PEORIA	26	4	2.22	0.72	BINGHAMTON	17	-5	1.93	-0.65	WASH/DULLES	30	-2	3.26	0.21
ROCKFORD	21	2	1.07	-0.34	BUFFALO	20	-4	2.59	-0.57	WA OLYMPIA	43	5	6.68	-0.86
SPRINGFIELD	28	3	1.40	-0.22	ROCHESTER	19	-5	1.74	-0.60	QUILLAYUTE	46	5	11.53	-2.12
IN EVANSVILLE	33	2	2.97	0.06	SYRACUSE	17	-6	1.60	-1.00	SEATTLE-TACOMA	45	4	3.66	-1.47
FORT WAYNE	22	-2	2.23	0.18	NC ASHEVILLE	37	1	3.06	-1.00	SPOKANE	31	4	1.91	0.09
INDIANAPOLIS	25	-1	1.81	-0.67	CHARLOTTE	40	-2	2.80	-1.20	YAKIMA	35	6	0.70	-0.47
SOUTH BEND	22	-1	1.92	-0.35	GREENSBORO	38	0	2.04	-1.50	WV BECKLEY	30	0	2.23	-1.00
IA BURLINGTON	25	2	1.54	0.23	HATTERAS	46	0	4.61	-1.23	CHARLESTON	32	-1	2.23	-1.02
CEDAR RAPIDS	22	4	0.85	-0.20	RALEIGH	40	0	3.35	-0.67	ELKINS	28	-1	3.02	-0.41
DES MOINES	26	6	1.35	0.32	WILMINGTON	46	0	4.98	0.46	HUNTINGTON	31	-2	2.17	-1.04
DUBUQUE	20	3	0.93	-0.35	ND BISMARCK	19	9	0.75	0.30	WI EAU CLAIRE	16	4	0.37	-0.67
SIOUX CITY	24	5	0.64	0.05	DICKINSON	22	8	0.42	0.05	GREEN BAY	18	2	0.56	-0.65
WATERLOO	21	5	1.00	0.16	FARGO	16	9	0.40	-0.36	LA CROSSE	21	5	0.67	-0.52
KS CONCORDIA	32	5	1.16	0.50	GRAND FORKS	13	8	0.42	-0.26	MADISON	20	3	0.86	-0.39
DODGE CITY	34	4	0.66	0.04	JAMESTOWN	16	7	0.27	-0.35	MILWAUKEE	22	1	0.91	-0.94
GOODLAND	32	4	0.28	-0.15	MINOT	17	7	0.64	-0.01	WAUSAU	15	2	0.58	-0.51
HILL CITY	32	6	0.23	-0.24	WILLISTON	18	10	0.48	-0.06	WY CASPER	27	5	0.52	-0.06
TOPEKA	32	5	1.12	0.17	OH AKRON-CANTON	24	-1	3.49	1.00	CHEYENNE	32	6	0.06	-0.39
WICHITA	34	4	1.11	0.27	CINCINNATI	30	0	2.34	-0.58	LANDER	22	2	0.00	-0.52
KY JACKSON	33	-1	2.11	-1.45	CLEVELAND	23	-3	3.66	1.18	SHERIDAN	26	5	0.45	-0.32

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

February 2-8, 2015

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Temperatures were mostly below normal in eastern United States with New England recording temperatures more than 10°F below average for the week. Conversely, the western United States recorded above average temperatures for the week with areas of the Great Basin and the central Rocky Mountains recording average temperatures more than 15°F above normal. The entire continental United States recorded near average levels of precipitation except for the Pacific coast in Washington, Oregon, and northern California where in many places as much as 6 inches of rainfall was recorded during the week.

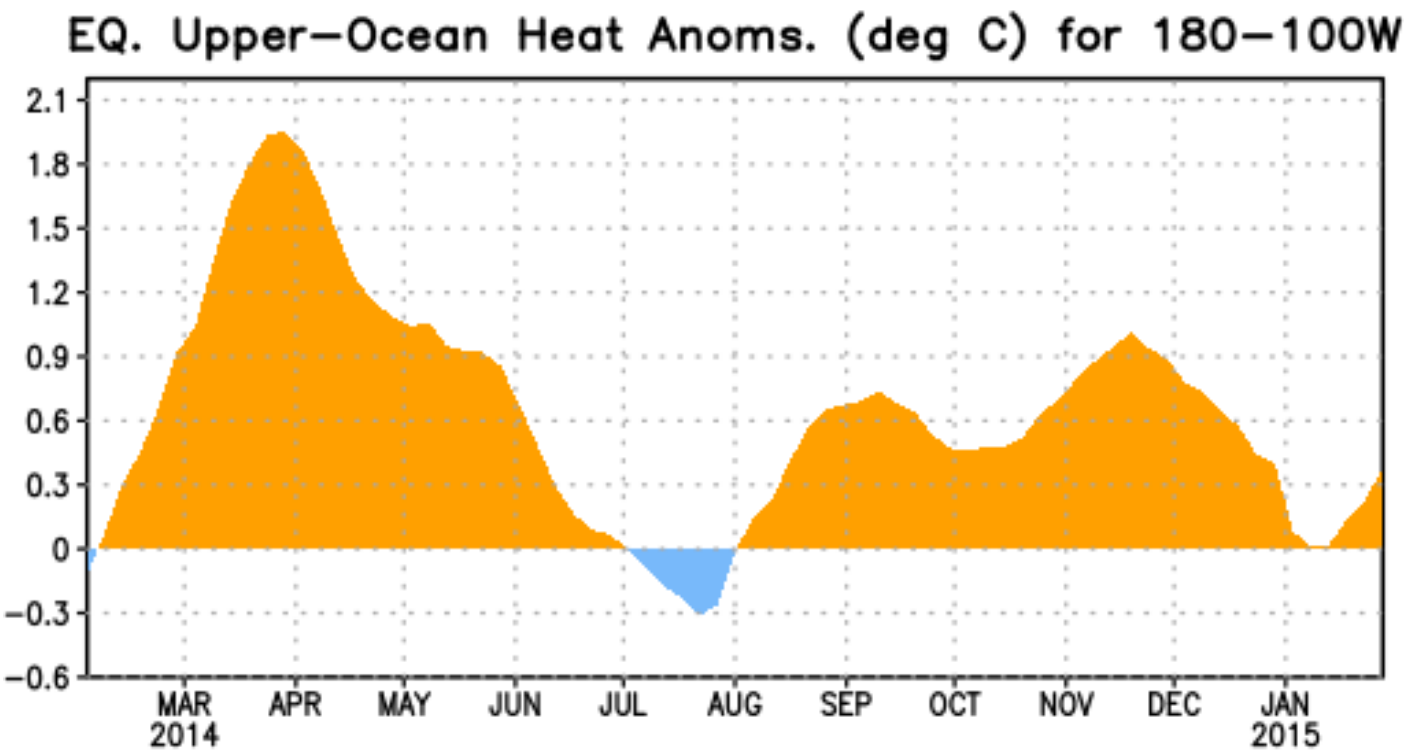
In **Arizona**, alfalfa conditions were mostly fair to excellent, depending on location. Harvesting occurred on two thirds of the alfalfa acreage across the State. Sheep continue to graze on various alfalfa fields in many areas. Recent storms continue to bring enough moisture to sustain moisture levels around the State. Rangeland conditions vary widely from very poor to good, depending on location. Central Arizona growers shipped Bok Choy, broccoli, Chinese cabbage, red and green cabbage, cilantro, kale greens, lemons, and parsley last week. Western Arizona growers shipped anise, arugula, Bok Choy, broccoli, red and green cabbage, cauliflower, celery, cilantro, endive, escarole, kale greens, various lettuce including Boston, iceberg, romaine, green and red leaf lettuce, parsley, and spinach last week.

Wheat, oats, and other winter forage crops continued to grow well in **California**. Early in the week growers were irrigating to make up for the lack of rain. Field cultivation for spring planting continued throughout the State. The wheat crop was rated as 85 percent good to excellent. Pasture and rangeland conditions were 55 percent poor to fair. Pruning and shredding continued in tree fruit orchards. A few early variety stone fruit orchards were budding out and starting to bloom. Grape vineyard pruning was in full swing and canes were being shredded and tied. Vineyards with cover crops were showing good growth in between vines. Vineyards continued to receive herbicide, fungicide, and miticide treatments. Pre-emergent herbicide applications continued in fruit tree orchards and vineyards. Orchards were irrigated due to the lack of precipitation. Oranges, mandarins, tangelos, lemons, and grapefruit were packed for domestic and foreign markets. Navel orange exports continued to increase. Olive trees were dormant. Almond bud swell and scattered light bloom were reported in several counties. Pruning of walnut trees and herbicide application on pistachios orchards continued. Young walnut trees continued to be planted in Tulare County. Processing of almonds was ongoing and they were exported daily. In Fresno County, rain slowed the harvest of winter vegetables but the fields dried quickly. Ground preparation continued on the last of the tomato beds. Herbicides were applied to control weeds. Fresh onions were irrigated and fertilized. Summer carrot fields were ready to fumigate. Organic broccoli fields were harvested. Organic seed crops were doing well. Ranchers continued to graze sheep and cattle on rangelands and sheep continued to graze on retired farmland areas and alfalfa fields. However, ranchers were still supplementing with baled hay. Rangeland feed conditions have greatly improved with recent rain. More rain is needed to help with the germination and development of foothill grasses and forbs. Optimal weather conditions increased dairy production. Beehives, both from local and out of State, were moved to almond and plum orchards for pollination.

Field work and soil preparation for spring plantings continued in the Panhandle of **Florida**. Soil moisture continued to be high across the State due to rains from previous weeks. Various areas reported standing water in fields. Brevard County reported farmers using pumps to remove excess water from fields. Sugarcane harvest continued in Glades and Hendry counties. St. Johns County farmers reported potatoes were over 75 percent planted. Vegetable harvest in southwest Florida slowed this past week due to cooler weather. Some pastures were in poor condition due to standing water. Farmers in Orange and Seminole counties were having trouble finding hay for their cattle. Statewide, the cattle condition was mostly good, while the winter forage and pasture condition was fair to good. All citrus producing counties had at least a half inch of precipitation. All citrus processing plants were up and running. A few plants plan on closing this month, after they are finished running early and midseason oranges. Orange harvest weekly totals surpassed last season's corresponding total by a few hundred boxes. Navel orange harvest and early tangerine harvest were relatively over for the season. Honey tangerines and colored grapefruit are now the primary varieties being harvested for fresh market. A small amount of early oranges and white grapefruit were also going fresh. Grove activity included fertilizing, brush removal, mowing and running irrigation. Field workers across the citrus region have noticed some bloom, mostly on early variety fruit, and new growth in well cared for and fertilized trees.

In **Texas**, warmer temperatures last week improved winter wheat field conditions. Oat conditions in the Blacklands were rated good to fair. Ground preparation of cotton continued in areas of the Edward Plateau, the Trans Pecos, and the Low Plains. Corn preparation continued in areas of the Blacklands, South Central, and the Low Valley. Fruit tree pruning was active in North East Texas. Vegetable harvest continued in the Lower Valley. Onions and carrots progressed in South Texas. Supplemental feeding continued across the State. Pastures in the northern part of the State improved. Feral hog activity increased in North East Texas. Southern Texas pasture conditions improved with rainfall.

February 5 ENSO Update



content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1981-2010 base period pentad means.

ENSO Alert System Status: El Niño Watch

Synopsis: There is an approximately 50-60% chance of El Niño within the late Northern Hemisphere winter and early spring, with ENSO-neutral slightly favored thereafter.

Equatorial sea surface temperatures (SST) remained above average in the western and central Pacific during January 2015 and cooled across the eastern Pacific. Accordingly, the latest weekly Niño indices were +0.5°C in the Niño-3.4 region and +0.9°C in the Niño-4 region, and closer to zero in the Niño-3 and Niño-1+2 regions. Subsurface temperature anomalies across the eastern half of the equatorial Pacific also averaged near zero during the month (Fig. 1). However, an extensive area of positive subsurface anomalies persisted near the Date Line, while negative anomalies were prevalent closer to the surface east of 110°W. During the last couple of weeks of January, several aspects of the tropical Pacific atmosphere showed some movement toward El Niño. However, for the month as a whole, the equatorial low-level winds were mostly near average across the Pacific, while upper-level easterly anomalies continued in the east-central Pacific. Also, convection remained below average near the Date Line and enhanced in the western equatorial Pacific. While the tropical Pacific Ocean is at the borderline of El Niño, the overall atmosphere-ocean system remains ENSO-neutral.

Similar to last month, most models predict a weak El Niño (3-month values of the Niño-3.4 index between 0.5°C and 0.9°C) during the Northern Hemisphere late winter and spring. The forecaster consensus also favors Niño-3.4 SST index values in excess of 0.5°C within the coming season. However, climatologically, ocean-atmosphere coupling tends to weaken into the spring, which increases uncertainty over whether El Niño conditions will emerge. In summary, there is an approximately 50-60% chance of El Niño within the late Northern Hemisphere winter and early spring, with ENSO-neutral slightly favored thereafter (click CPC/IRI consensus forecast for the chance of each outcome).

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Forecasts are also updated monthly in the Forecast Forum of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. Additional perspectives and analysis are also available in an ENSO blog. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 5 March 2015. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

February 1-7, 2015

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Cold but drier weather prevailed in the north, while rain and mountain snow over southern Europe benefited winter grains and boosted spring runoff prospects.

WESTERN FSU: Mild, wet weather sustained favorable overwintering conditions for wheat and barley.

MIDDLE EAST: Dry, warm weather accelerated fieldwork as well as wheat development in warmer southern locales, though showers in Turkey maintained favorable conditions for winter grains.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Additional locally heavy showers benefited vegetative winter grains from Morocco into Tunisia.

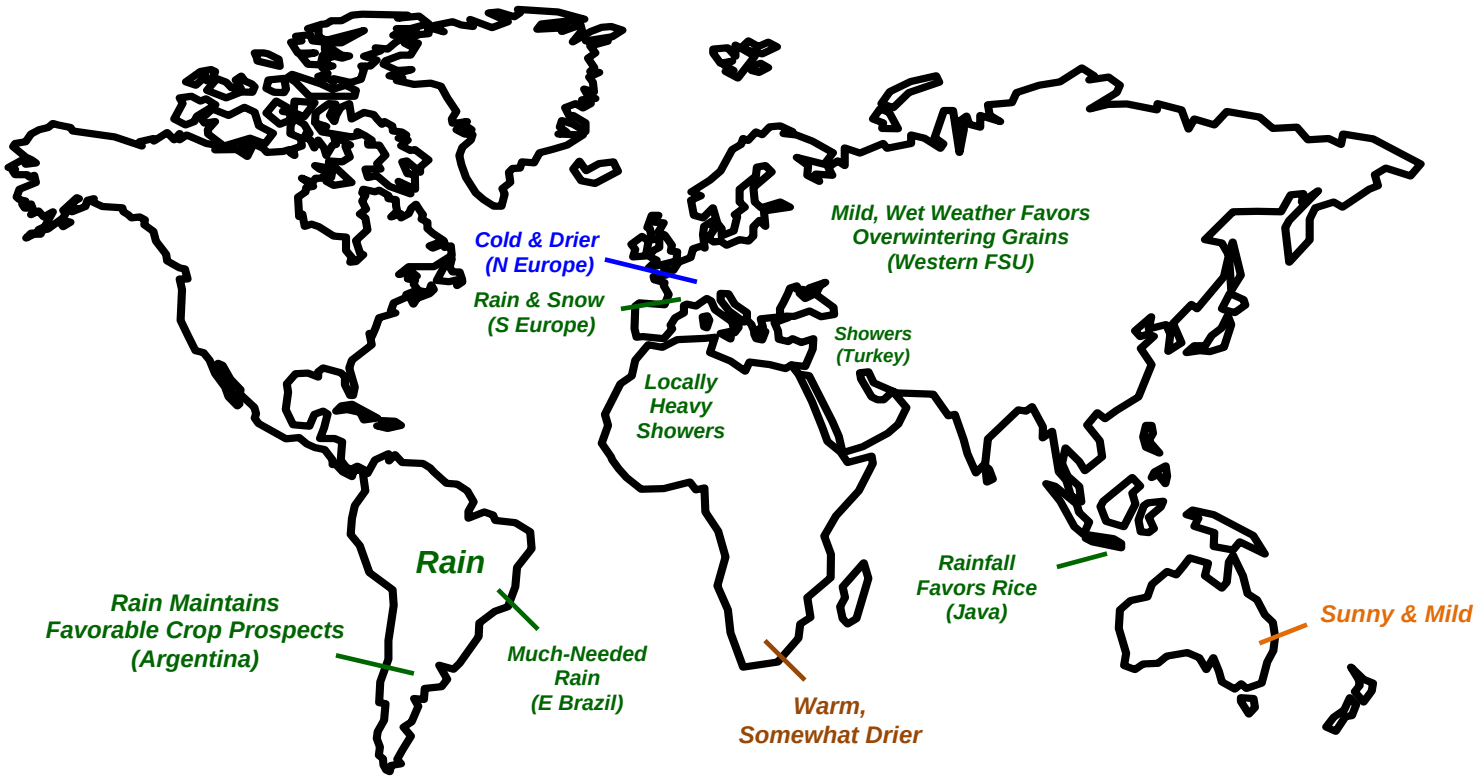
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Rainfall maintained favorable moisture conditions for rice in Java, Indonesia.

AUSTRALIA: Mostly sunny skies and somewhat cooler-than-normal weather maintained good yield prospects for summer crops.

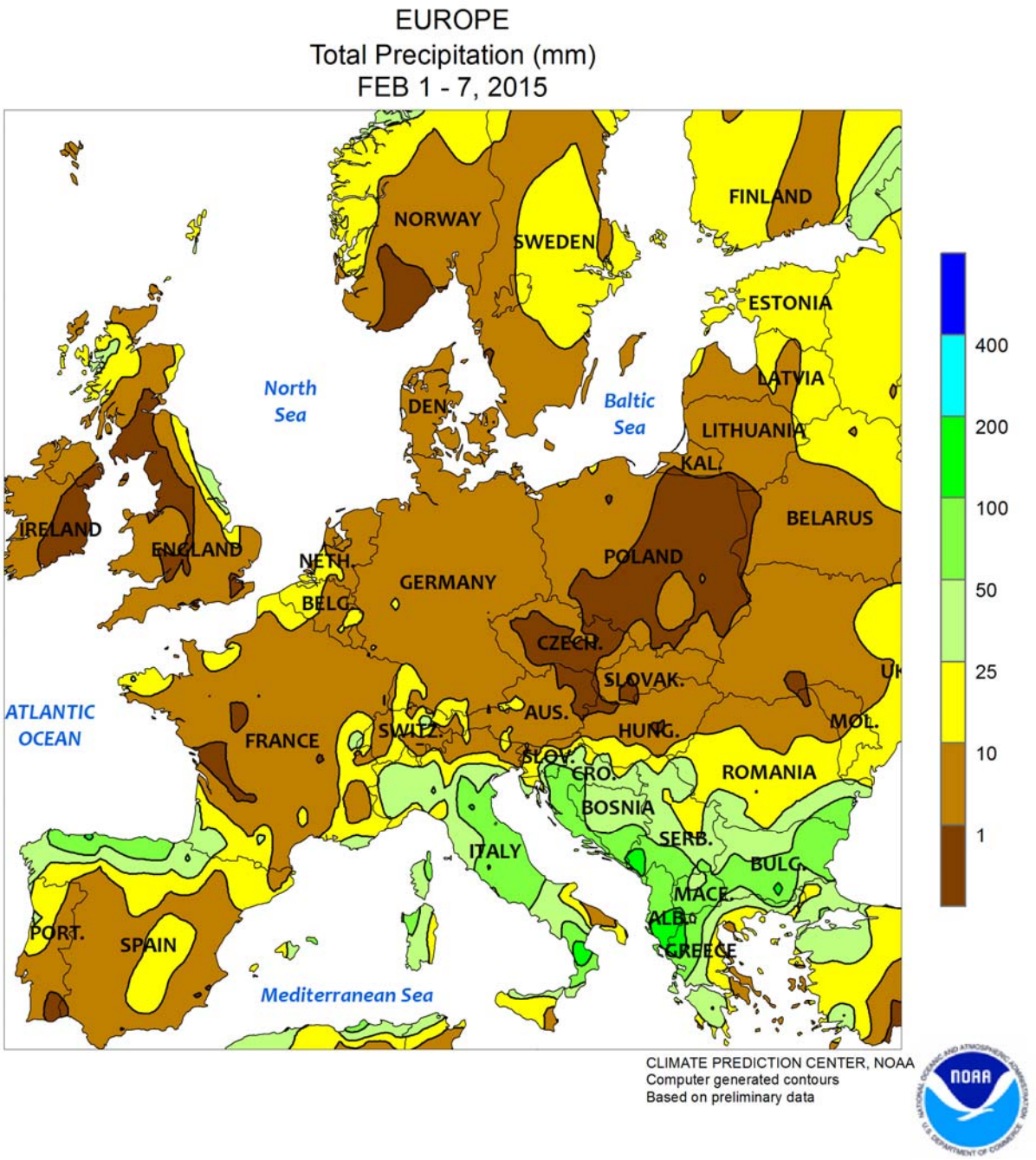
SOUTH AFRICA: Dry weather spurred growth of vegetative to filling corn, though western production areas were in need of rain.

ARGENTINA: Rain maintained overall favorable prospects for summer grains and oilseeds.

BRAZIL: Heavy rain increased moisture for corn and soybeans in previously dry eastern production areas.



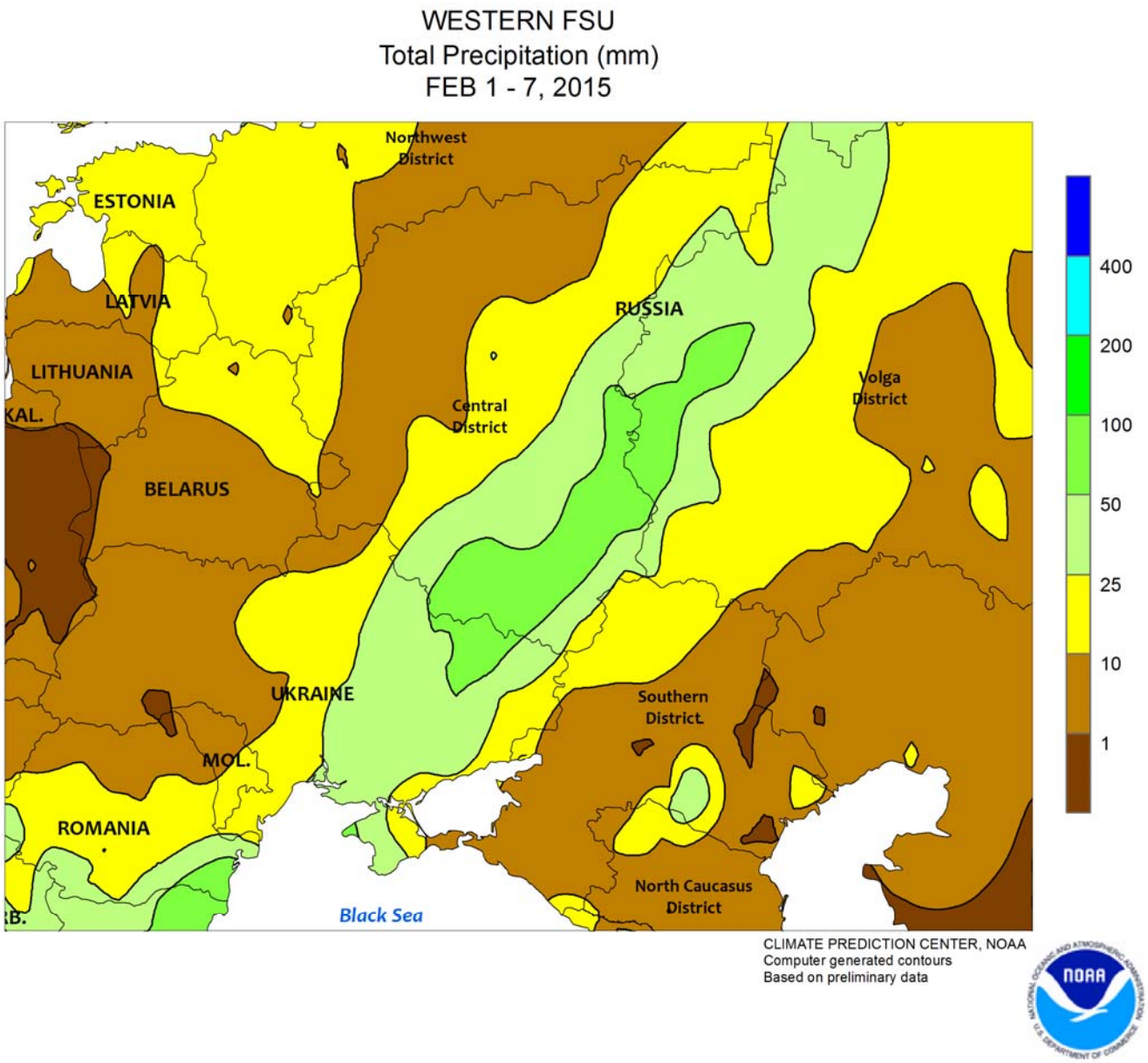
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



EUROPE

Wet weather over southern Europe contrasted with dry, colder conditions in central and northern portions of the continent. A large area of high pressure provided mostly dry, colder weather (1-5°C below normal) from France and the United Kingdom into Poland. The return of seasonable cold maintained some shallow to moderate snow cover (1-20 cm) in Germany and Poland, though the snowpack was generally patchy. Despite the cold, there were no winterkill concerns for dormant winter crops as nighttime lows (-10 to -5°C) remained above the threshold for freeze damage. Meanwhile, a slow-moving Mediterranean storm system generated widespread rain and heavy mountain snow (10-80 mm liquid equivalent, locally more) from central and northern Spain into Italy and the Balkans. The rain ended a short-term dry spell on the Iberian Peninsula and maintained good to excellent prospects for vegetative wheat and barley. In addition, the heavy mountain snow improved irrigation reserves and boosted spring runoff prospects for warm-season crops in Spain and northern Italy.

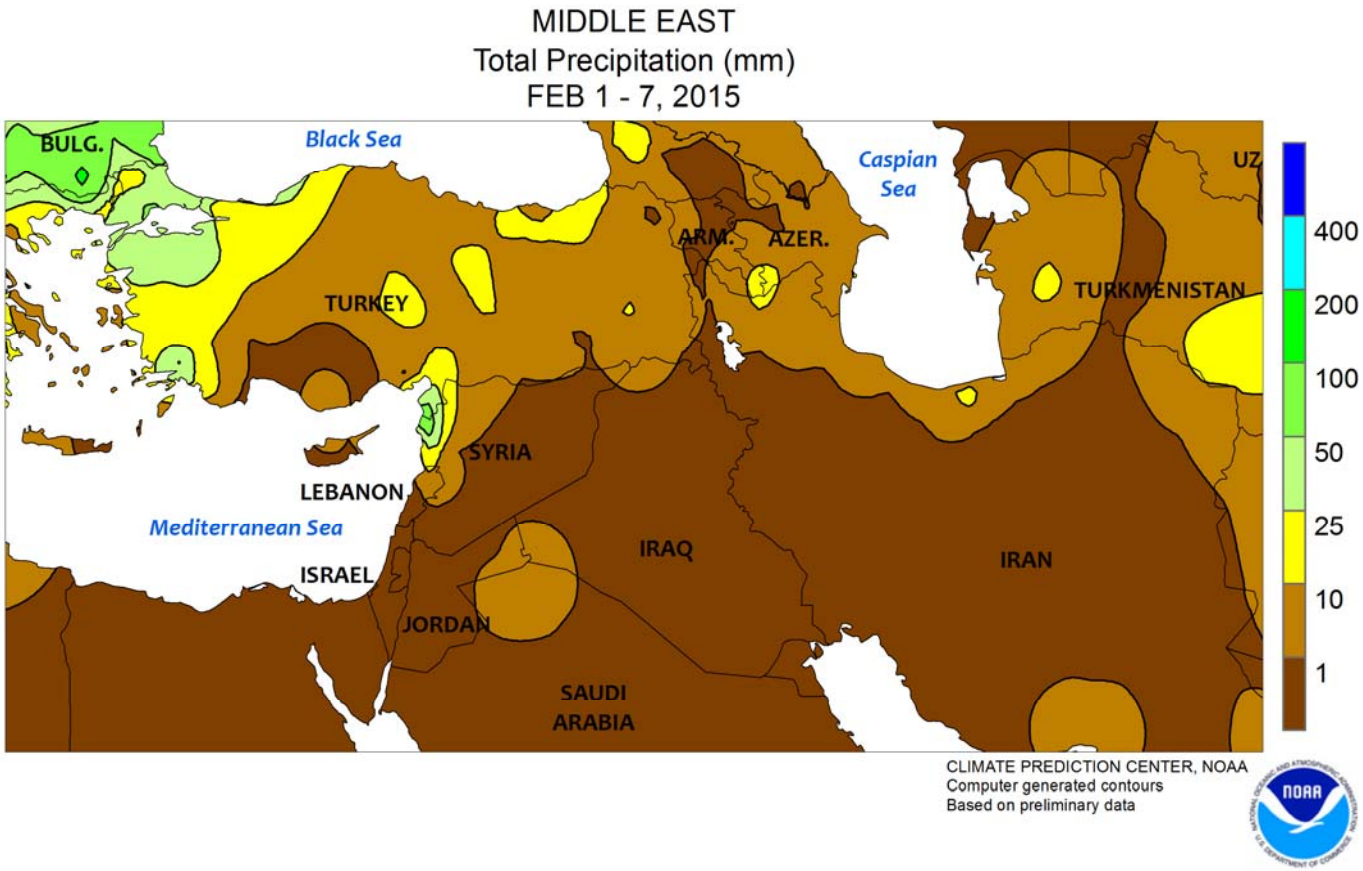
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



WESTERN FSU

Additional rain and snow over Ukraine and western Russia boosted soil moisture reserves for dormant winter crops, while warm, dry weather kept southern wheat areas devoid of snow cover. Widespread rain and snow (5-50 mm liquid equivalent, locally more) across Ukraine and central Russia further improved moisture reserves for dormant winter wheat following a pronounced autumn drought. Snow continued in central Russia, with depths averaging 10 to 40 cm from the northern Southern District into the southern Volga. The snowpack provided sufficient protection from potential winterkill, though nighttime readings were generally above -20°C. In contrast, dry, warm weather (5-8°C above normal) continued in key wheat areas of southwestern Russia, minimizing the risk for winterkill but likely encouraging some unseasonable greening of winter crops.

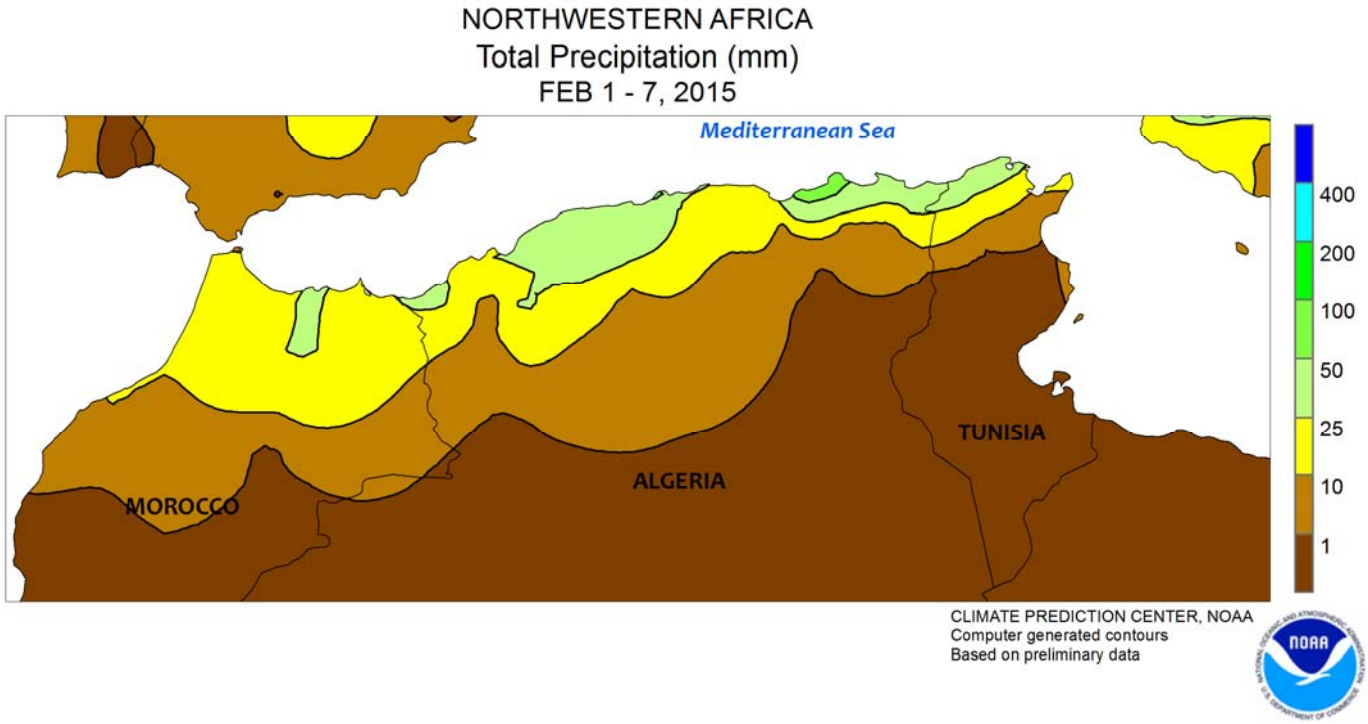
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



MIDDLE EAST

Warm, dry weather prevailed across much of the Middle East, though rain and snow continued in Turkey. Sunny skies and above-normal temperatures (3-10°C above normal) accelerated fieldwork and encouraged wheat development in the climatologically warmer locales from the eastern Mediterranean Coast into Iran. In addition, the warmth melted most of the remaining snow cover in the north and may have encouraged some premature greening of winter wheat and barley in areas that typically remain dormant through February. Above-normal temperatures (3-7°C above normal) also prevailed in Turkey, though rain and mountain snow (3-40 mm liquid equivalent) maintained good to excellent conditions for winter grains. By week's end, colder, snowier weather was settling over Turkey, likely preventing winter crops on the Anatolian Plateau from breaking dormancy prematurely.

For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Widespread showers benefited vegetative winter grains, with more locally heavy rainfall in eastern growing areas. In northern Morocco, light to moderate showers (5-25 mm) sustained excellent prospects for winter grains, though southern portions of the country were dry. However, even in the recently-dry southern tier of the country, crop conditions remained favorable following an unusually wet autumn. Meanwhile, another round of moderate to heavy showers (10-50 mm) in northern Algeria and Tunisia eradicated any lingering autumn precipitation deficits and further improved prospects for winter wheat and barley. Temperatures averaged 1 to 4°C below normal, though there were no hard freezes observed in primary growing areas.

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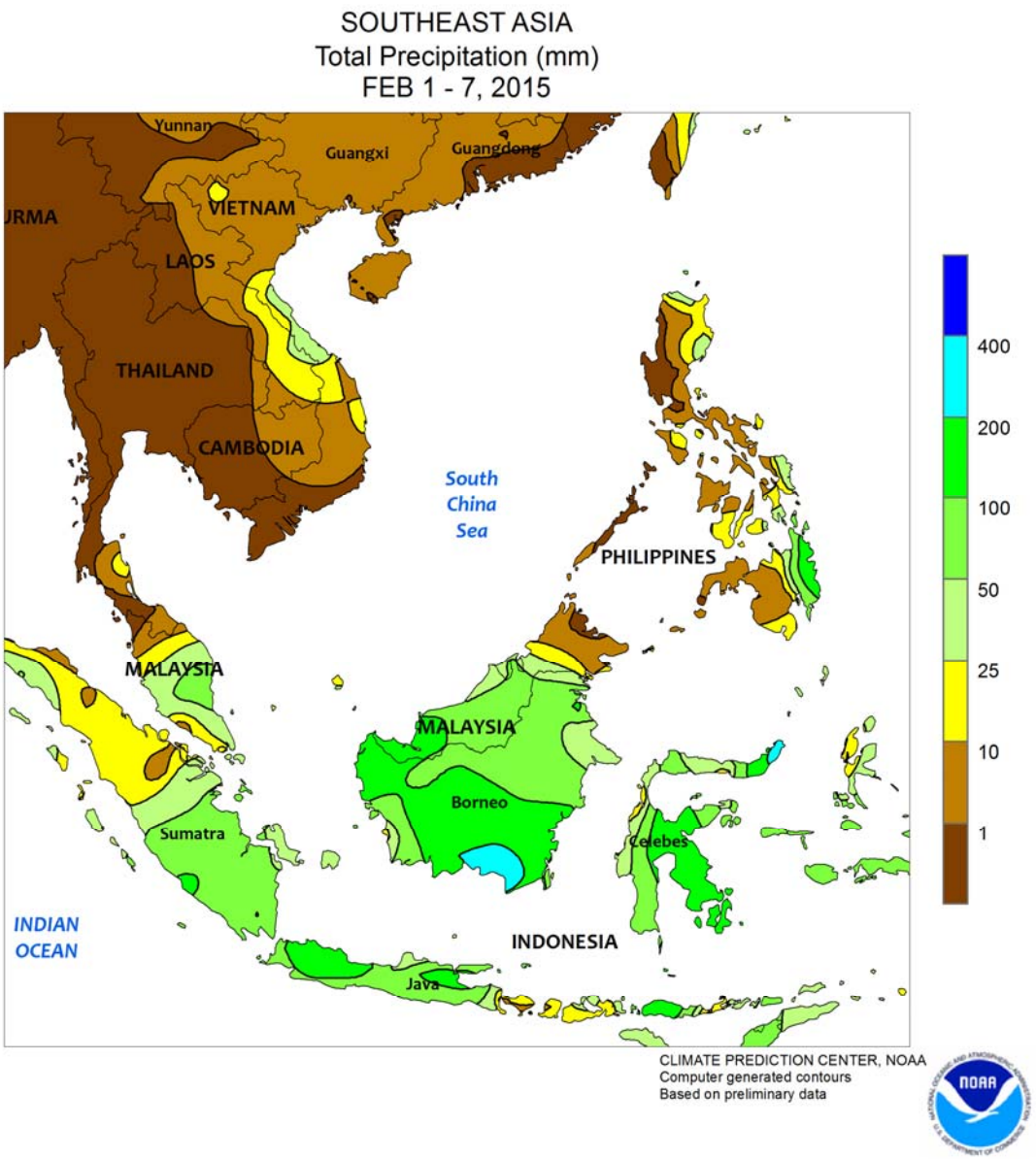

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Rainfall across Java, Indonesia, maintained favorable moisture supplies for rice in various stages of development. Western growing areas averaged 125 mm of rain for the week, while central and eastern areas averaged 80 and 90 mm, respectively. Harvesting of the earliest planted rice typically occurs in March and will continue into June. Oil palm in other parts of Indonesia and neighboring Malaysia received 50 to over 100 mm of rain during the week, maintaining abundant soil moisture and causing few delays in harvesting. Meanwhile in the Philippines, drier weather overspread the country with weekly totals below 50 mm in most areas (portions of Mindanao received over 200 mm). Seasonal (since November 1) moisture conditions for rice and corn across most regions has been favorable, although key northeastern growing areas continued to experience below-normal seasonal rainfall.

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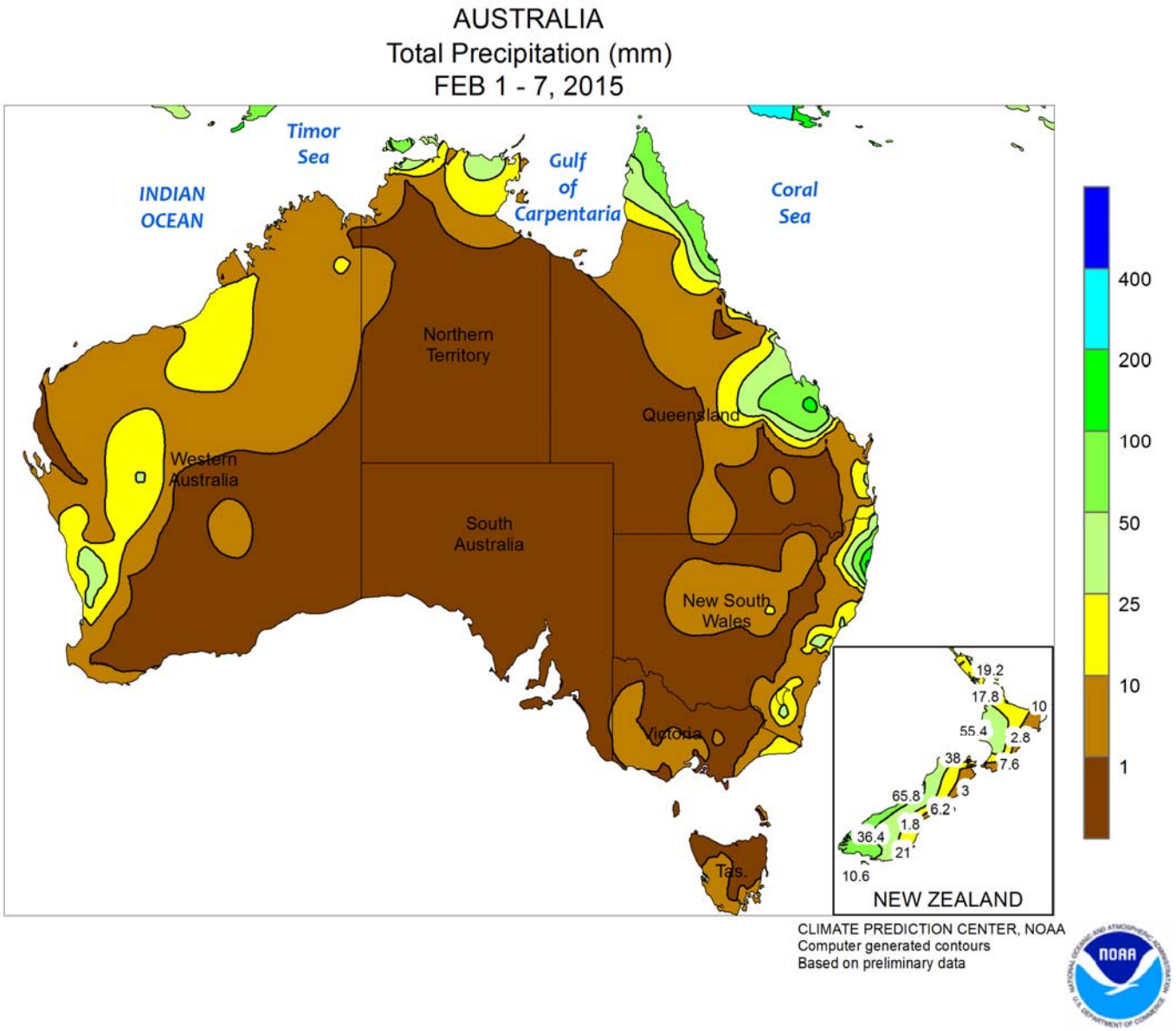

AUSTRALIA

In central Queensland, widespread, locally heavy showers (10-50 mm or more) maintained abundant moisture supplies for cotton, sorghum, and other summer crops. Farther south, more widely scattered showers (generally less than 10 mm) dotted major summer crop producing areas in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales. Mostly sunny skies and somewhat cooler-than-normal weather favored cotton and sorghum development in these areas, maintaining good crop conditions and yield prospects for immature crops. Temperatures averaged about 1 to 2°C below normal, with maximum temperatures generally in the upper 20s to lower 30s degrees C.

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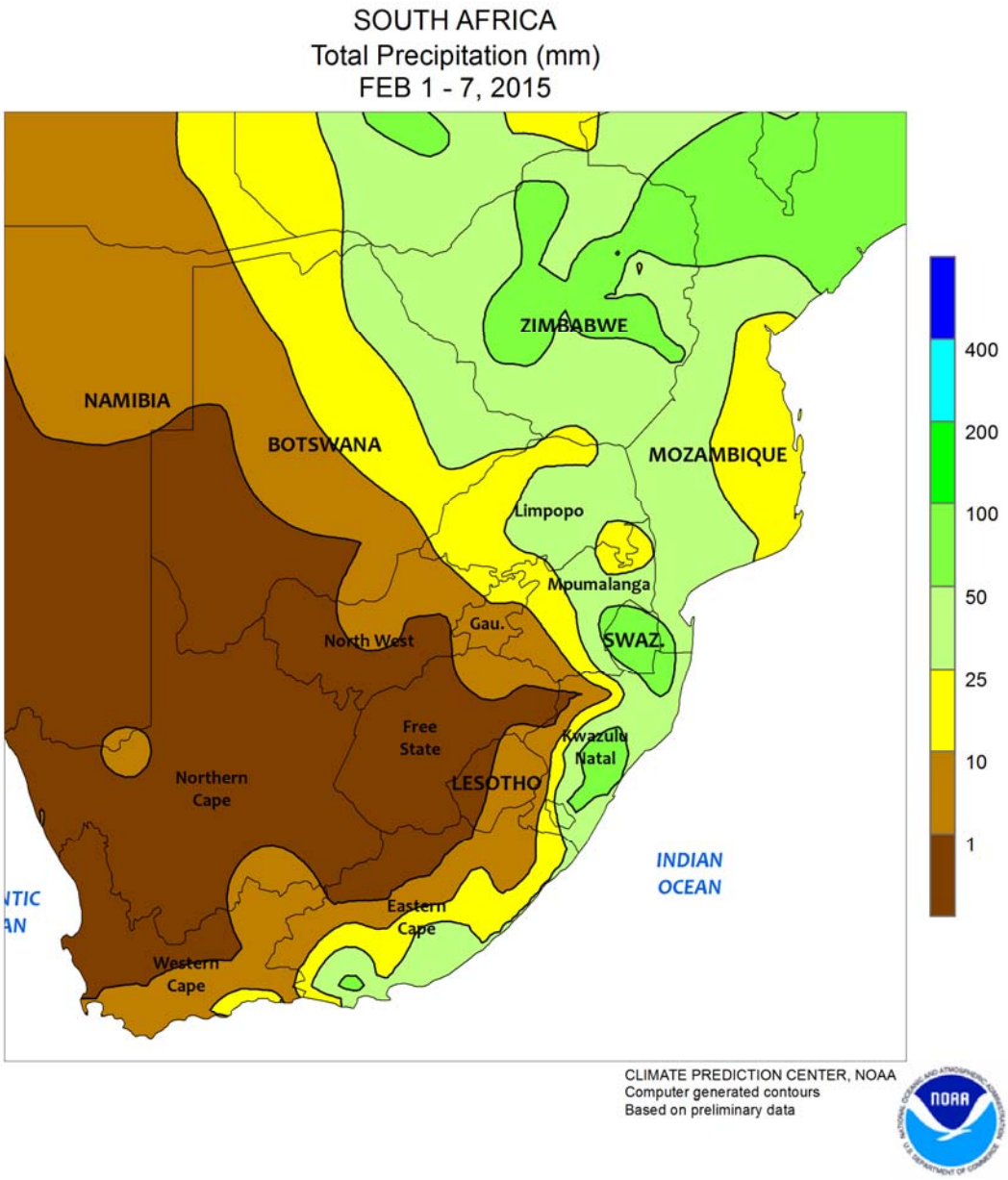

SOUTH AFRICA

Warm, mostly dry weather dominated the corn belt, hastening development of vegetative to filling summer crops. Little to no rain fell in the main commercial production areas of North West and Free State, as well as in southern Gauteng and southwestern Mpumalanga. Mostly dry weather also prevailed in western KwaZulu-Natal, while light to moderate showers (5-50 mm) continued over farming areas of Limpopo and central and northern Mpumalanga. Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal across the aforementioned areas, with daytime highs often exceeding 35°C in outlying western and northern summer crop areas. Elsewhere, favorably heavy rain (25-100 mm) continued in KwaZulu-Natal's southern sugarcane areas, further increasing moisture for rain-fed crops that have been growing with insufficient moisture for much of the season. Scattered, locally heavy rain (5-50 mm) also boosted irrigation reserves in coastal sections of Western and Eastern Cape Provinces. Dry weather prevailed farther inland, however, and sunny, occasionally warm weather (daytime highs reaching the middle and upper 30s degrees C on several days) spurred growth of irrigated summer crops.

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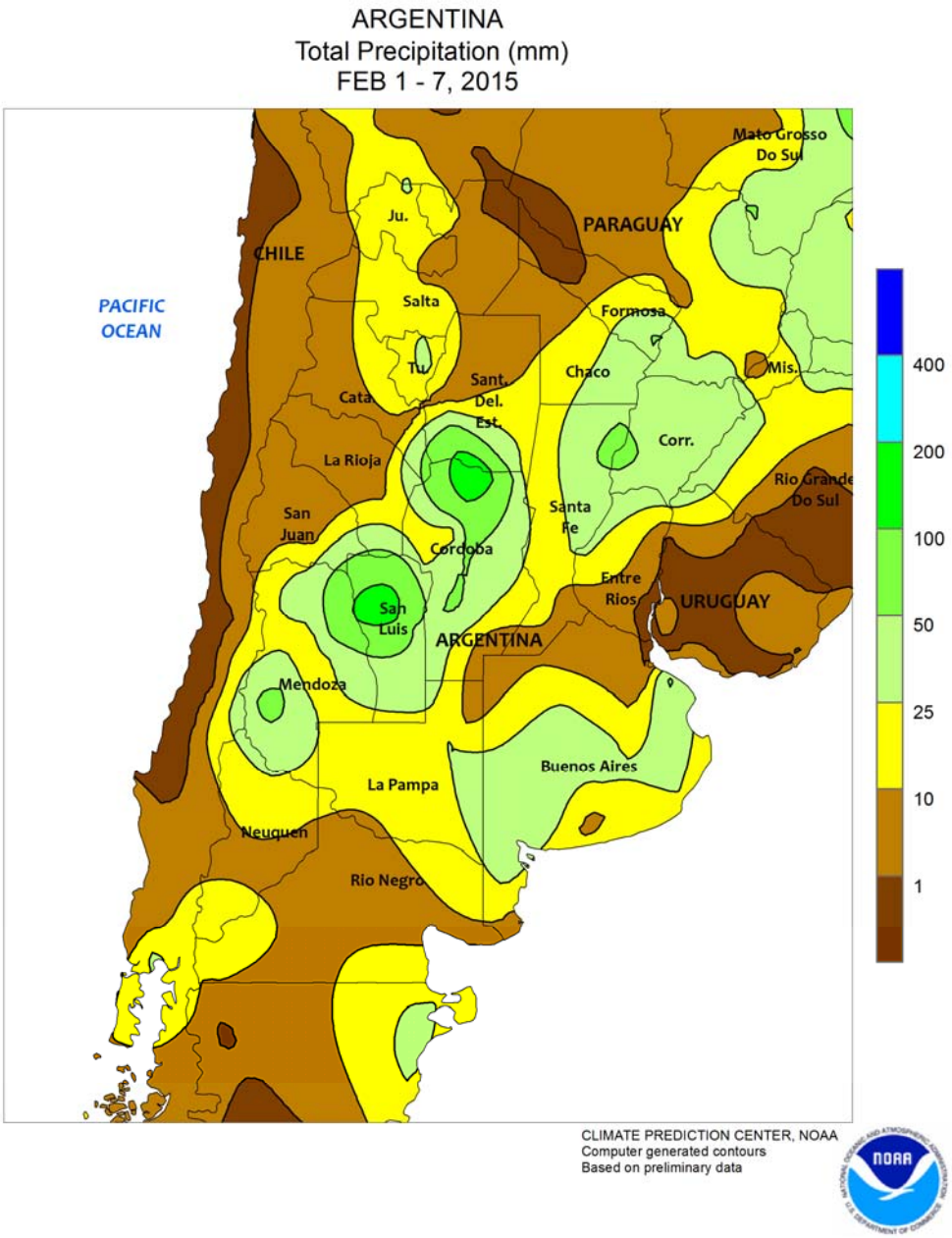

ARGENTINA

Warm, showery weather maintained overall favorable conditions for summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton. Beneficial rain (10-40 mm) continued in southern production areas of central Argentina (La Pampa and southern Buenos Aires), though amounts were lower than the previous week in many areas. Drier conditions (rainfall totaling below 10 mm) prevailed across northern Buenos Aires into the lower Parana River Valley — including southern sections of Santa Fe and Entre Rios — but heavier rain (10-50 mm, locally higher) further increased moisture reserves in central and northern sections of Cordoba. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 4°C above normal with daytime highs reaching the lower and middle 30s (degrees C) on most days. In northern Argentina, showers (10-50 mm) returned to northeastern cotton areas (Corrientes and eastern sections of northern Santa Fe, Chaco, and Formosa) after a brief respite, maintaining mostly adequate to abundant levels of moisture for summer crop development. In contrast, drier conditions developed in the northwest (notably northern Santiago del Estero and western sections of Chaco and Formosa). As in central Argentina, weekly average temperatures were up to 4°C above normal in these areas, with temperatures reaching 40°C in the traditionally warmer locations stretching from Santiago del Estero to western Formosa. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, corn planting was nearing completion with 98 percent planted as of February 5. Sunflowers were 24 percent harvested compared with 22 percent last year.

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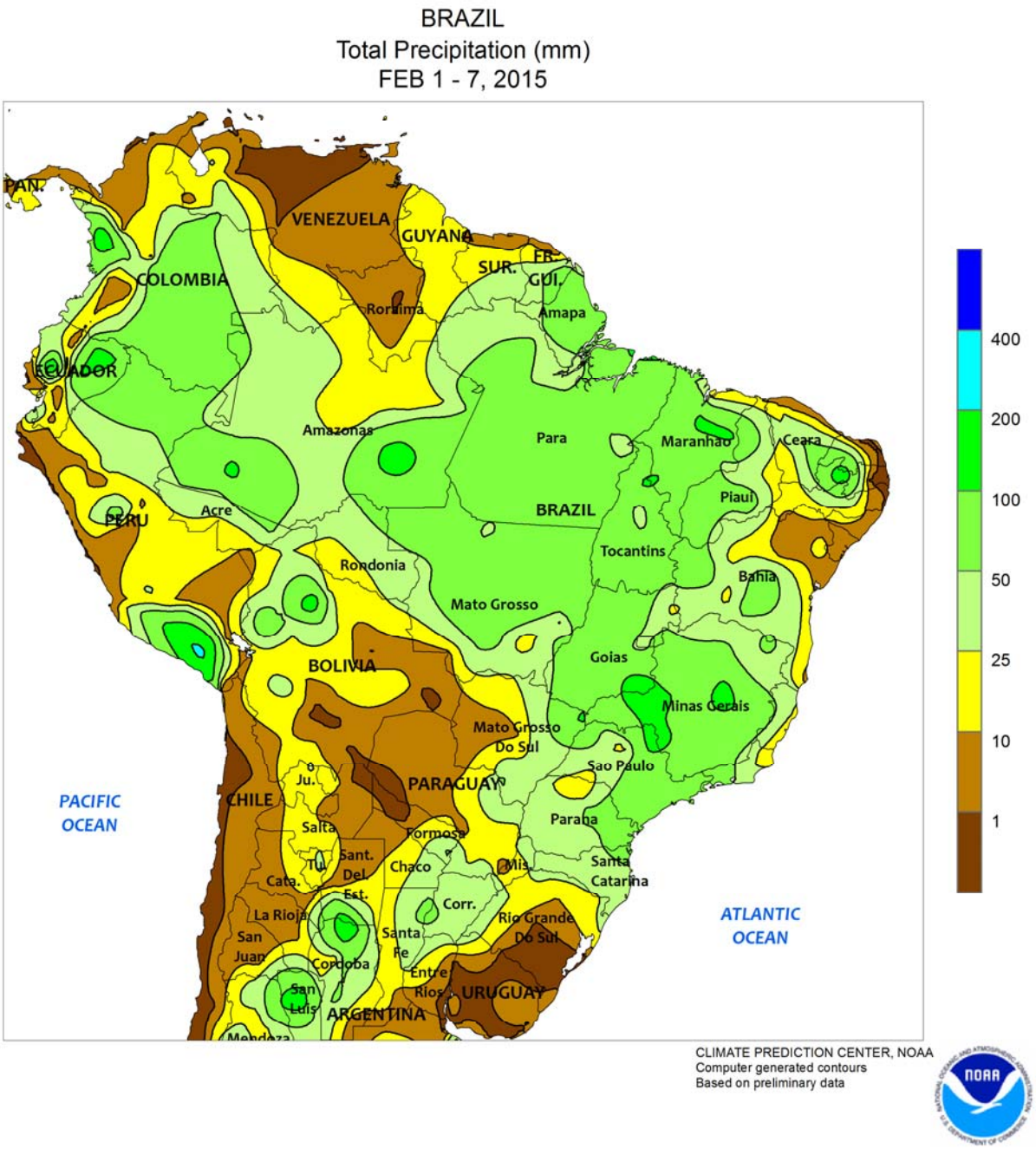

BRAZIL

Beneficial rain continued in formerly dry eastern summer crop areas, further improving prospects of later-planted corn and soybeans. Rainfall totaled more than 50 mm across a large area encompassing northern Mato Grosso, the northeastern interior (Tocantins, Piaui, Maranhao, and northern sections of western Bahia), and the southeast (eastern Parana to central Minas Gerais). Although seasonable warmth (daytime highs reaching the middle 30s degrees C) accompanied the rainfall, conditions have improved for most of the region's summer row crops, as well as sugarcane and coffee in Sao Paulo and southern Minas Gerais. Elsewhere, showers tapered off over southern Brazil, with rainfall totaling below 25 mm over much of Rio Grande do Sul, and amounts ranging from 10 to 50 mm Santa Catarina northward to southern Mato Grosso. As in the more northerly farming areas, weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal, with highs reaching the lower 30s on several days; slightly warmer weather (temperatures reaching the middle 30s) was recorded in southern Mato Grosso. Meanwhile, seasonable warmth and dryness favored sugarcane harvesting and other seasonal fieldwork along the northeastern coast.

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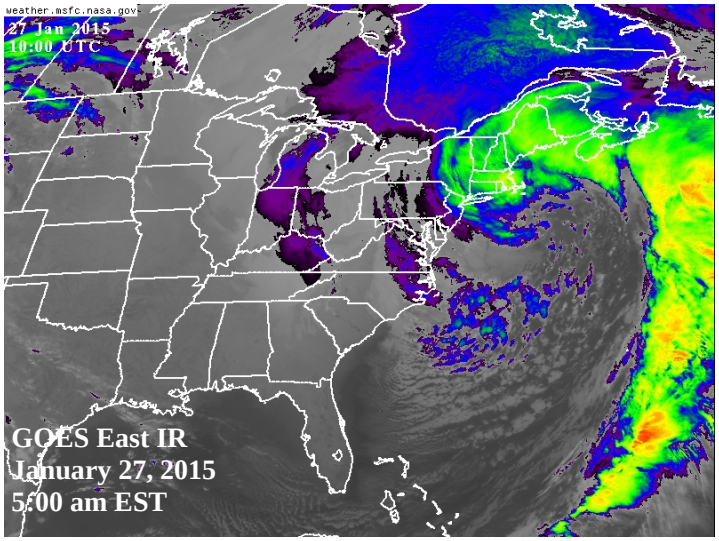
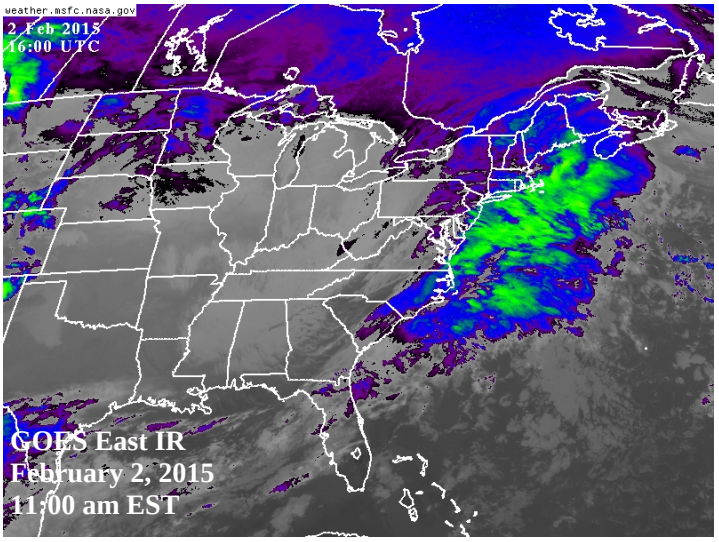
U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on Feb. 10, 2015. Forecasts refer to Feb. 1.

The U.S. **all orange** forecast for the 2014-2015 season is 6.72 million tons, unchanged from the previous forecast but down 1 percent from the 2013-2014 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 103 million boxes (4.64 million tons), is down 2 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, mid-season, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 48.0 million boxes (2.16 million tons), down 10 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 55.0 million boxes (2.48 million tons), is up 7 percent from last season's final utilization. In Florida, citrus growing conditions were ideal from the beginning of the citrus bloom to the start of the 2014-2015 season harvest. Arizona, California, and Texas forecasts are carried forward from the previous forecast.



A major winter storm struck Long Island and coastal New England on Jan. 26-27. In Massachusetts, 34.5 inches (a single-storm record) blanketed Worcester and 24.6 inches (a single-storm January record) fell in Boston.



Subsequent storms dropped additional snow. During the 10-day period from January 24 – February 2, snowfall totaled 58.7 inches in Worcester and 47.9 inches in Boston, along with 43.7 inches in Bangor, Maine.

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