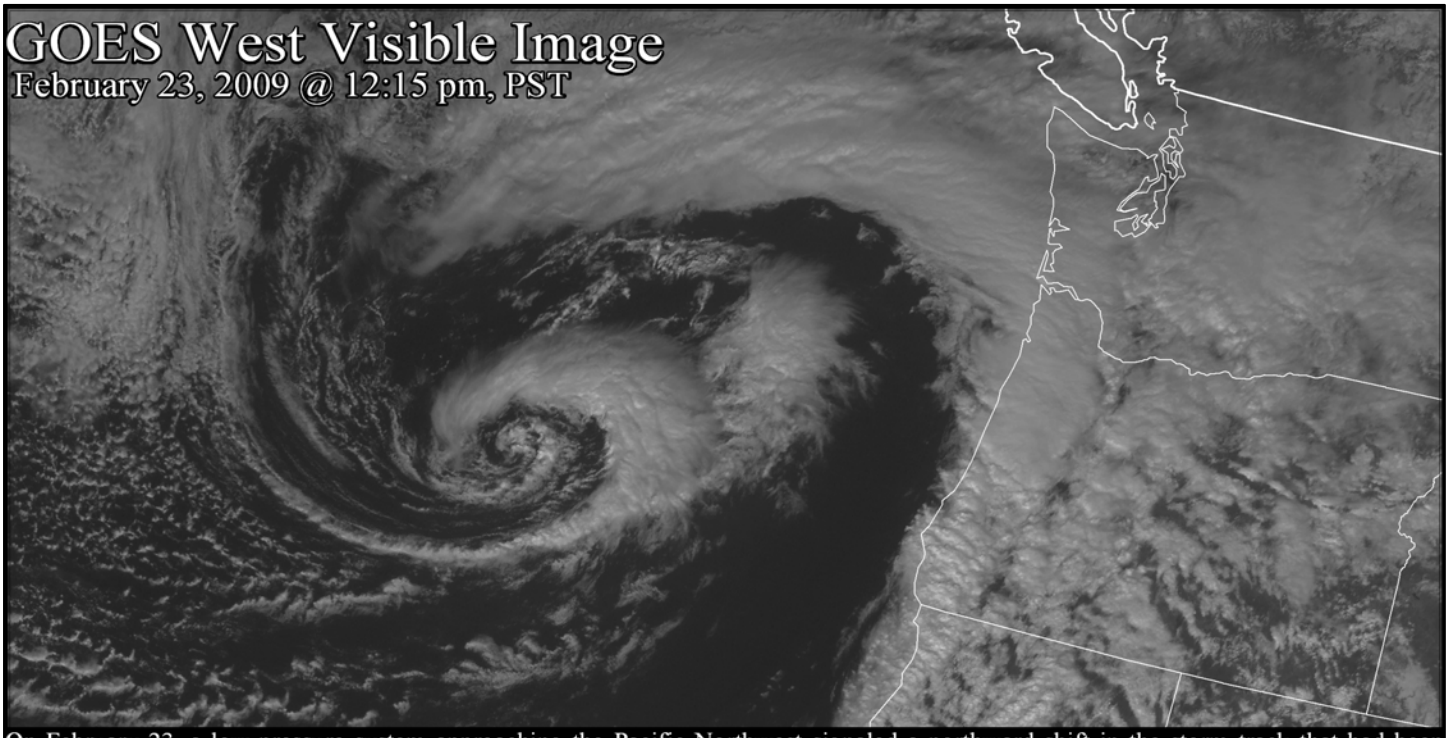
Volume 96, No. 08 *http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/jawf/wwcb.html* **February 24, 2009**

WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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



On February 23, a low-pressure system approaching the Pacific Northwest signaled a northward shift in the storm track that had been crossing California for more than 2 weeks. In fact, February storms added approximately 8 inches of liquid to the Sierra Nevada snow pack, according to preliminary information provided by the California Department of Water Resources. By February 23, the Sierra Nevada snow pack's average water equivalency of 18 inches was 76 percent of average for the date, up from 10 inches (54 percent of average) on February 5.

HIGHLIGHTS

February 15 - 21, 2009

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Beneficial precipitation continued from **California to the Intermountain West**. Although February precipitation has slightly improved **California's** water-supply prospects, the state's reservoir storage stood at just 14.7 million acre feet (4.8 trillion gallons, or 62 percent of the historical average) on January 31. By the 22nd, February storms had added 8 inches of liquid to the **Sierra Nevada** snow pack, which had a water equivalency of 18 inches (76 percent of average for the date). Meanwhile on

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Contents

Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States

Highlights

In early February, significant surpluses in snow pack existed over much of the Rockies, Arizona, New Mexico, southwestern Texas, and northeastern Nevada. In contrast, large snow pack deficits dominated much of California, northern Washington, and southwestern New Mexico.

Western snow pack increased during the past month over the Great Basin, parts of the northern and central Rockies, and the northern Cascades. Decreasing values were noted during January over most of the West Coast States and the southern half of the Southwestern States.

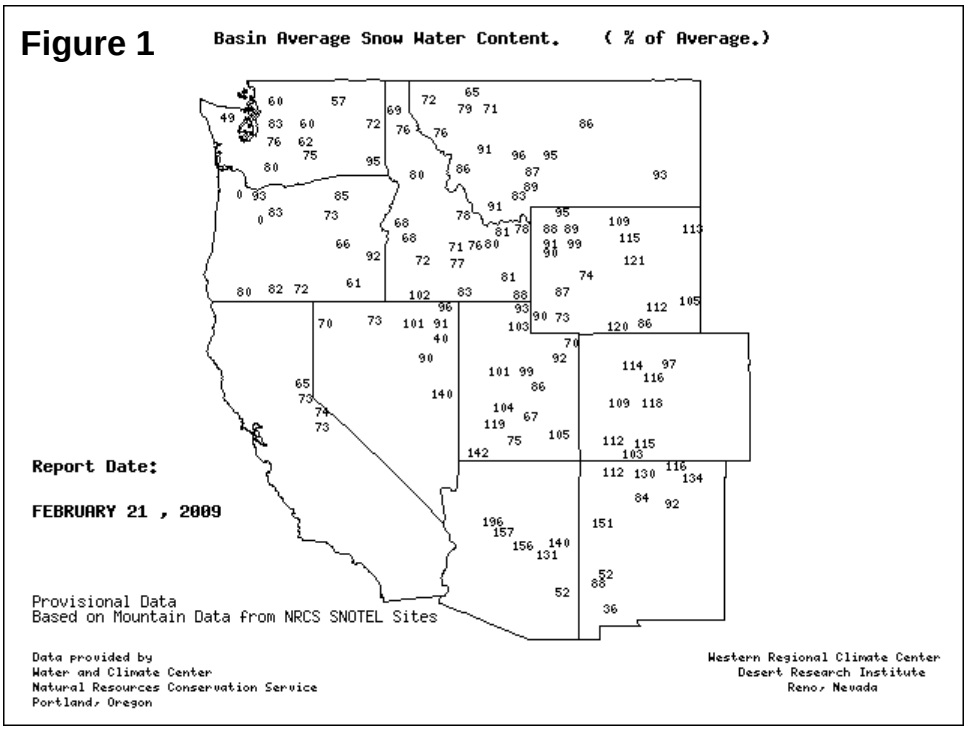
In a typical La Niña winter, the Western States usually experience above-normal precipitation north of 41°N latitude and below-normal precipitation to the south. This season, however, the opposite results have frequently occurred. Since October, precipitation has been much greater than expected in the lower Colorado Basin and parts of the central Rockies. Farther north, relatively dry conditions have affected much of California and Oregon.

Snowpack and Precipitation

By February 21, 2009, the snow water content map reflected significant variability. Above-average water content in the central and southern Rockies and most basins in the Four Corners States contrasted with below-average values in California and the Northwest (figure 1).

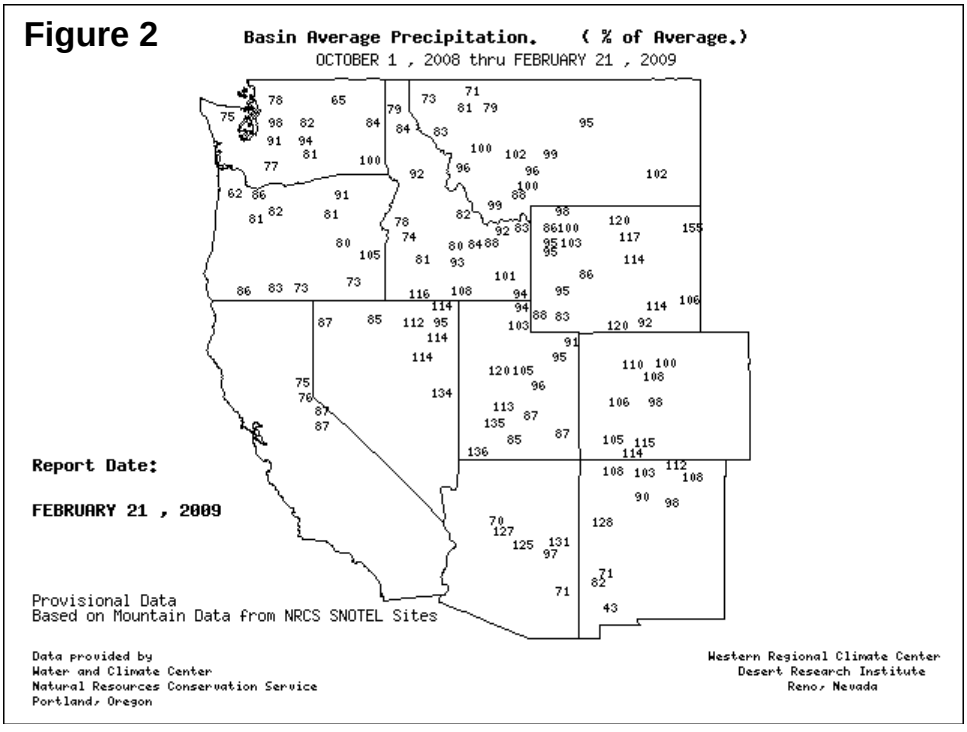
SNOTEL – River Basin Snow Water Content

Figure 1



SNOTEL – River Basin Precipitation

Figure 2



Similarly, season-to-date precipitation (October 1, 2008 - February 21, 2009) was mostly near or above average in the northern and central Rockies, the eastern Great Basin, and the Southwest, excluding southern parts of Arizona and New Mexico (figure 2). Season-to-date totals were mostly below average in California, the northern Rockies, and the Pacific Northwest.

Spring and Summer Streamflow Forecasts

Abundant snowfall during January resulted in improved forecasts for spring and summer runoff in the Great Basin and the northern and central Rockies. Deterioration was noted in Arizona, New Mexico, the southern half of Oregon, and portions of the Columbia River basin.

Streamflow forecast extremes range from less than 70 percent of average in northern California, the western Great Basin, parts of southern and eastern Oregon, and the Snake River basin, to more than 110 percent of average in several regions, including the Four Corners region and the Powder-Tongue River drainage area (figure 3).

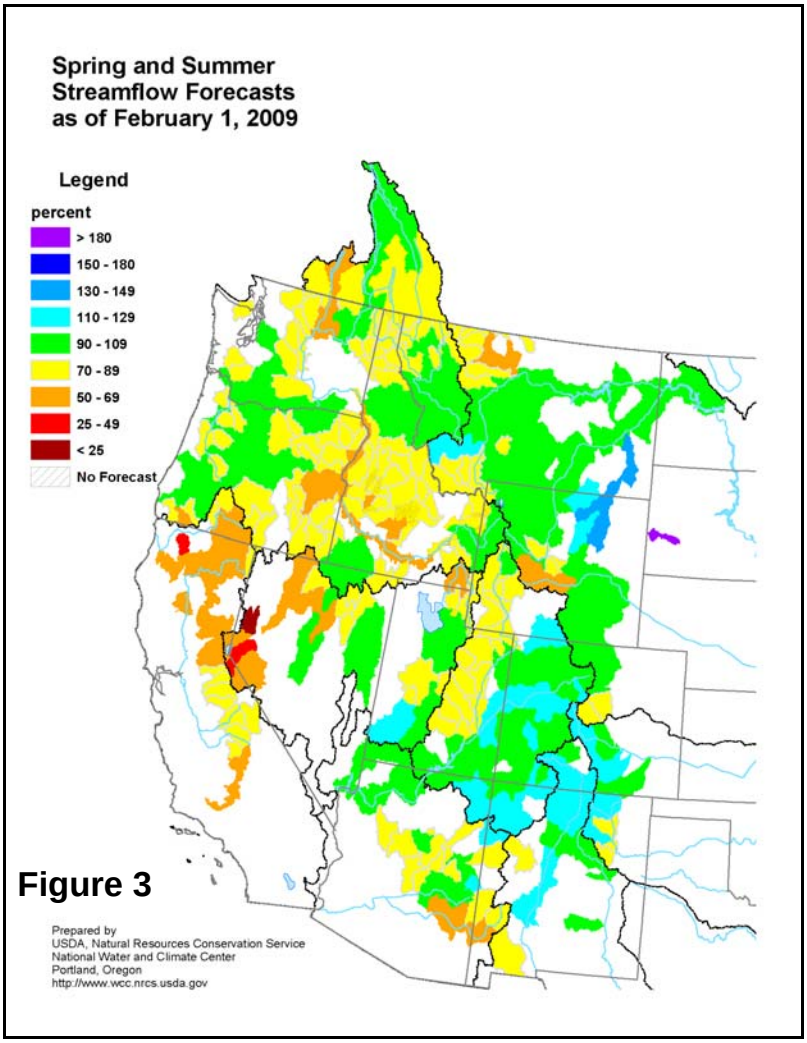


Figure 3

Reservoir Storage

On February 1, reservoir storage remained at or above average in Arizona, Colorado, Washington, and Wyoming (figure 4). Storage was below average for this time of year in the other seven Western States (California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, and Utah).

Storage was especially low in California and Nevada, with key watershed areas of the Sierra Nevada and the Great Basin on the verge of completing a third consecutive year of drought (2006-07 to 2008-09). In California, for example, the in-state reservoir storage stood at just 14.7 million acre feet (4.8 trillion gallons), or 62 percent of the historical average for January 31.

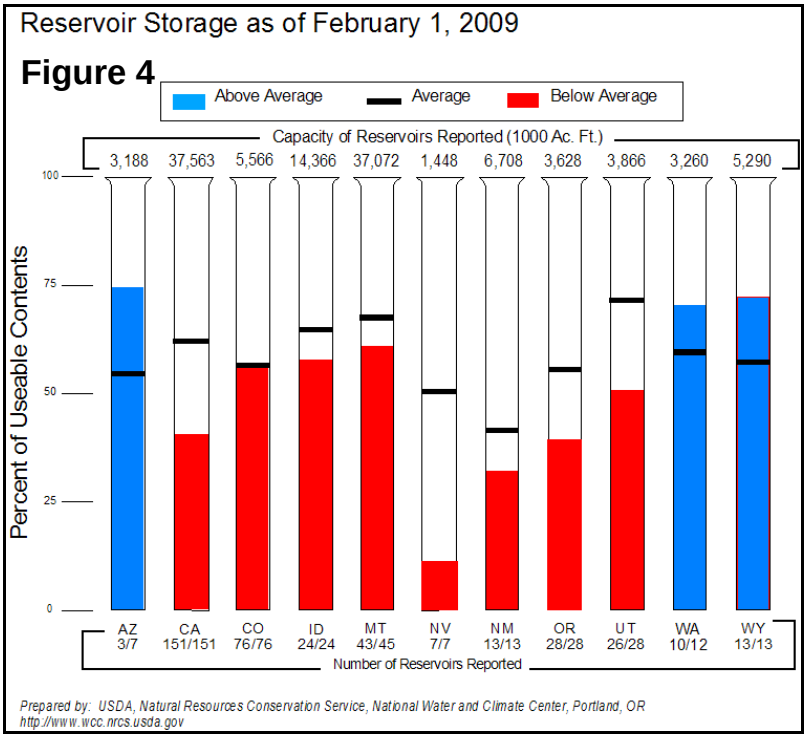
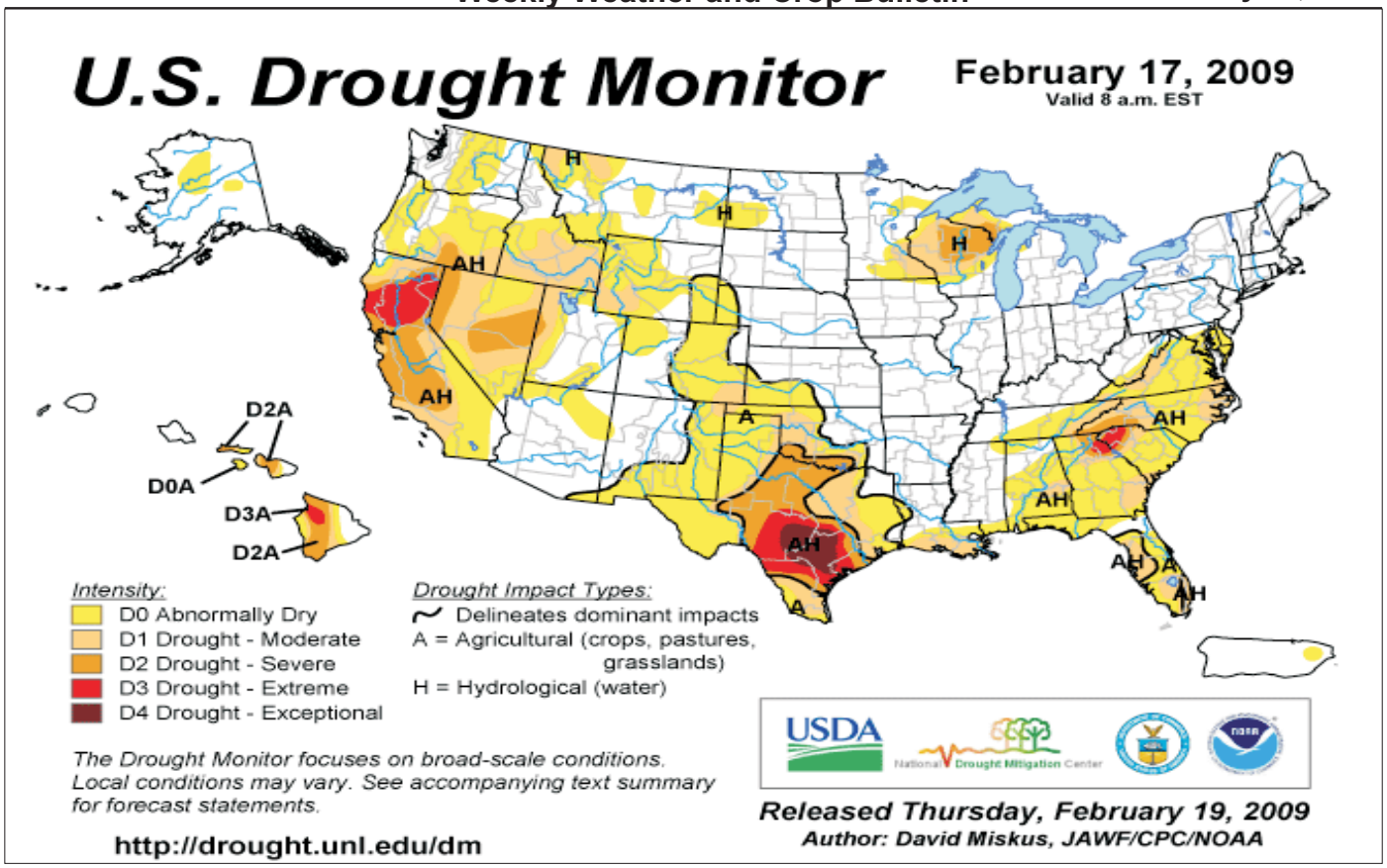


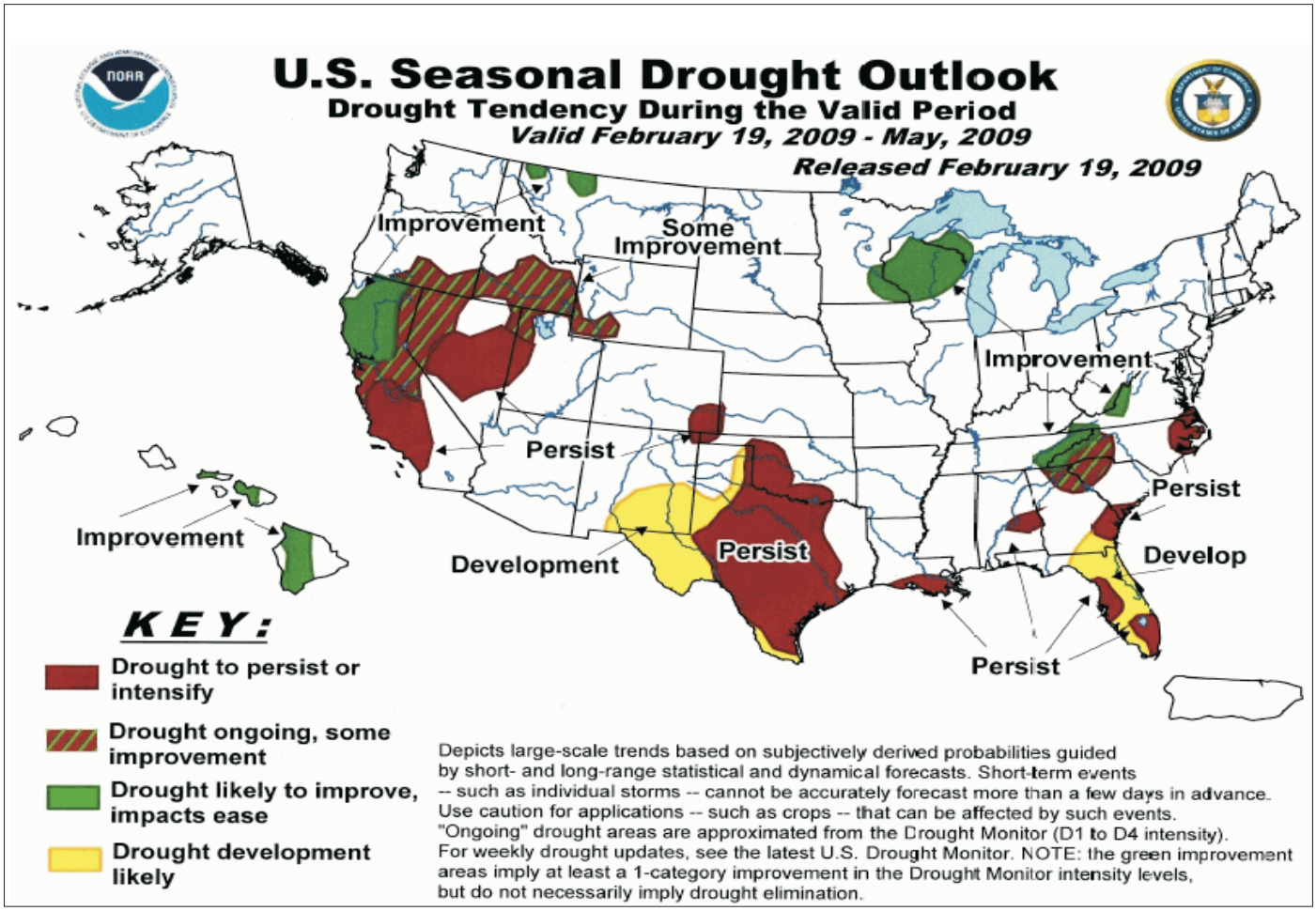
Figure 4

For More Information

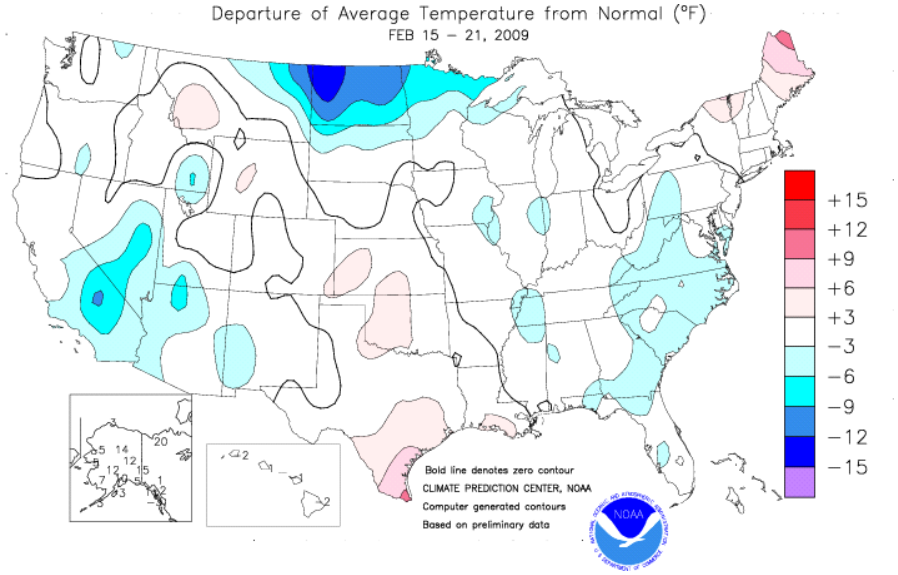
The National Water and Climate Center homepage provides the latest available snowpack and water supply information. Please visit:

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


U.S. Drought Monitor
February 17, 2009
Valid 8 a.m. EST
D2A
D0A
D3A
D2A
Intensity:
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Drought - Moderate
D2 Drought - Severe
D3 Drought - Extreme
D4 Drought - Exceptional
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
H = Hydrological (water)
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.
http://drought.unl.edu/dm
USDA
National Drought Mitigation Center
Released Thursday, February 19, 2009
Author: David Miskus, JAWF/CPC/NOAA


U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook
Drought Tendency During the Valid Period
Valid February 19, 2009 - May, 2009
Released February 19, 2009
Improvement
Some Improvement
Improvement
Persist
Persist
Improvement
Development
Persist
Develop
Persist
KEY:
Drought to persist or intensify
Drought ongoing, some improvement
Drought likely to improve, impacts ease
Drought development likely
Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events -- such as individual storms -- cannot be accurately forecast more than a few days in advance. Use caution for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4 intensity). For weekly drought updates, see the latest U.S. Drought Monitor. NOTE: the green improvement areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels, but do not necessarily imply drought elimination.

(Continued from front cover)

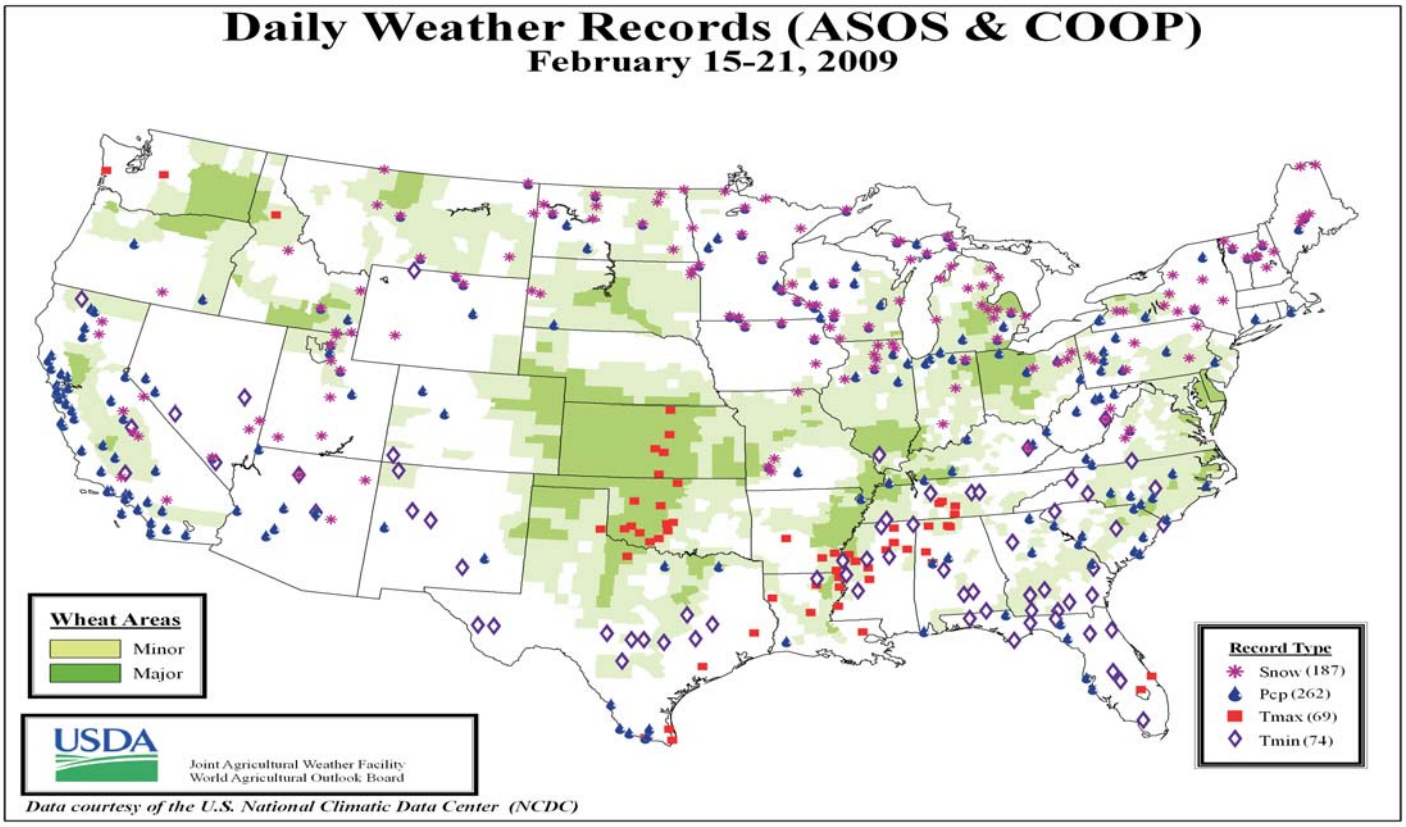


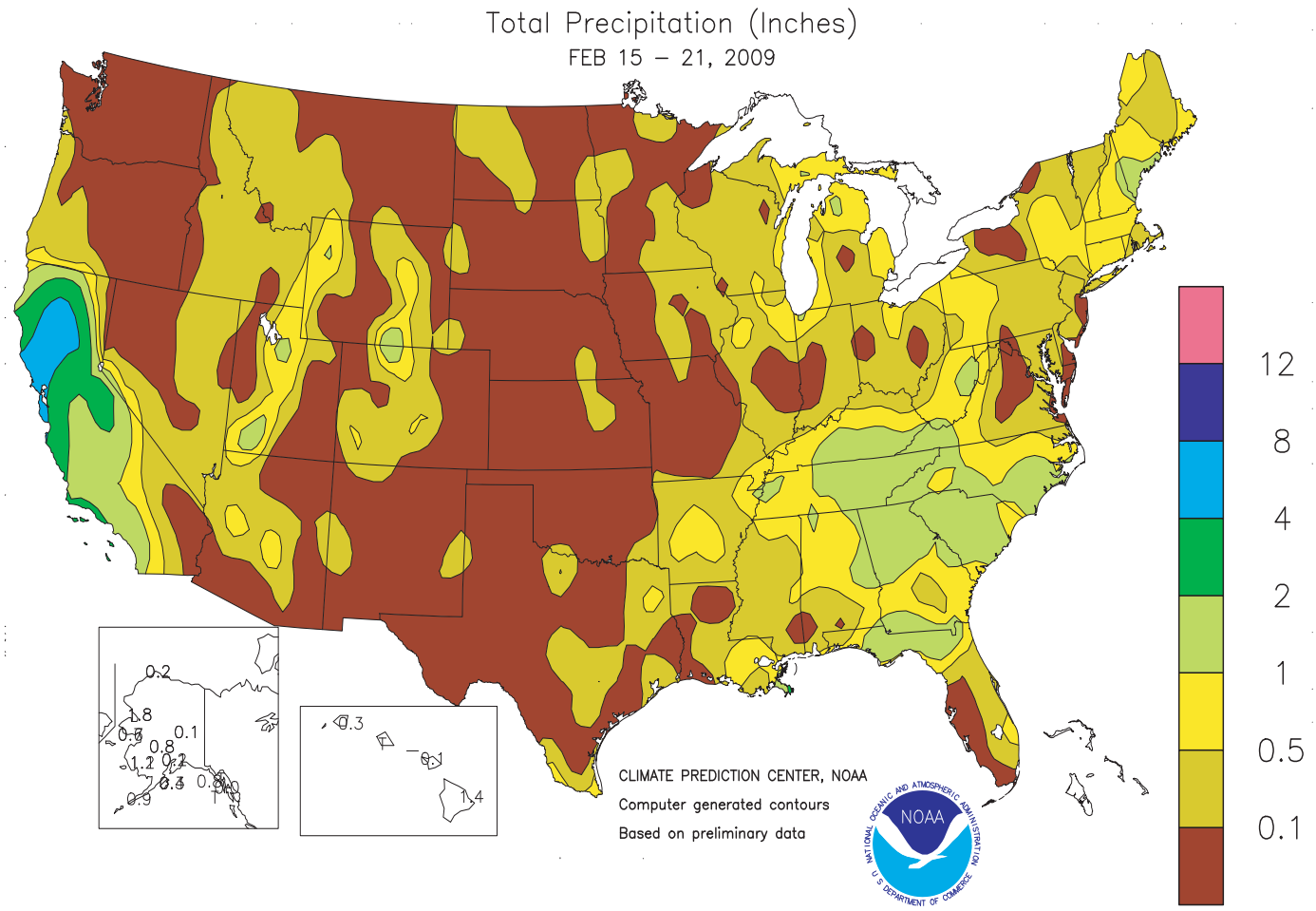
the **southern Plains**, conditions of pastures and fall-sown grains deteriorated under a mild, dry, breezy weather regime. By February 22, USDA rated 58 percent of the **Texas** winter wheat crop in very poor to poor condition, along with 80 percent of the state's oats and 70 percent of the pastures and rangeland. Farther east, cold weather and occasional snow returned to the **Midwest**. Snow was especially heavy downwind of the **Great Lakes**, while below-normal temperatures were most prevalent in the **upper Midwest**. In fact, a cool weather pattern dominated much of the nation. Temperatures averaged more than 10°F below normal in much of **North Dakota** and were at least 5°F below normal in parts of **southern California** and the **Southwest**. In contrast, warmer-than-normal weather prevailed across **New England** and the **southern Plains**. Elsewhere, parts of the **Southeast** received at least an inch of rain, while rain and snow fell in the **Northeast**. However, little or no rain fell across **Florida's peninsula**, where citrus producers continued to irrigate to irrigate as the bloom period approached.

During the first half of the week, unsettled weather prevailed across **California** and the **Intermountain West**. On February 16-17, snowfall in **southern California** ranged from 18 to 24 inches in several locations, including **Mt. Baldy** (elevation 7,500 feet) and **Lockwood Valley** (elevation 5,200 feet). Farther inland, February 17-18 snowfall totals in **Utah** reached 28 inches at **Alta** and 18 inches at **Ogden**. Farther east, high winds swept across the **High Plains** on February 17, with gusts reaching 62 m.p.h. in **Pueblo, CO**; 61 m.p.h. in **Dalhart, TX**; and 60 m.p.h. in **Boise City, OK.** Toward week's end, the passage of a cold front brought another round of high winds to the **southern High Plains**, where gusts in the 60 to 70 m.p.h. range were common in **northern Texas** and **western Oklahoma** on the night of February 20-21.

Meanwhile, warmth briefly expanded across the **South** and **East**, accompanied by an increase in shower activity. On February 18, daily-record highs climbed to 84°F in **Vicksburg, MS**, and 83°F in **Monroe, LA.** In **Kentucky**, **Bowling Green** (1.15 inches) received a daily-record rainfall for February 18. Late in the week, much colder weather returned to the **South** and **East**, while a storm system produced a stripe of snow from the **Midwest into the Northeast**. Both before and after the storm's passage, snow squalls raged downwind of the **Great Lakes**. In **Michigan**, **Marquette's** weekly snowfall reached 18.0 inches, aided by daily-record totals on February 18 and 21 (8.4 and 6.9 inches, respectively). Other daily-record amounts included 9.5 inches (on February 20) in **Syracuse, NY**, and 8.0 inches (on February 21) in **Muskegon, MI.** Through February 21, **Muskegon's** season-to-date snowfall of 145.4 inches represented its highest seasonal total since 1981-82, when a record-high 173.9 inches fell. Elsewhere in the **Great Lakes region**, **Green Bay, WI**, saw its seasonal snowfall exceed 70 inches for the second consecutive year for the first time since the winters of 1995-96 and 1996-97. During the second half of the week, significant snow also accumulated in parts of the **Northeast**, where February 18-21 totals reached 30.0 inches near **Warren (Sugarbush Ski Resort), Washington County, VT**, and 29.7 inches in **Lacona, Osceola County, NY.** Farther south, a freeze was reported of February 21 as far south as **northern Florida**, where daily-record lows included 23°F in **Tallahassee** and 31°F in **Apalachicola**.

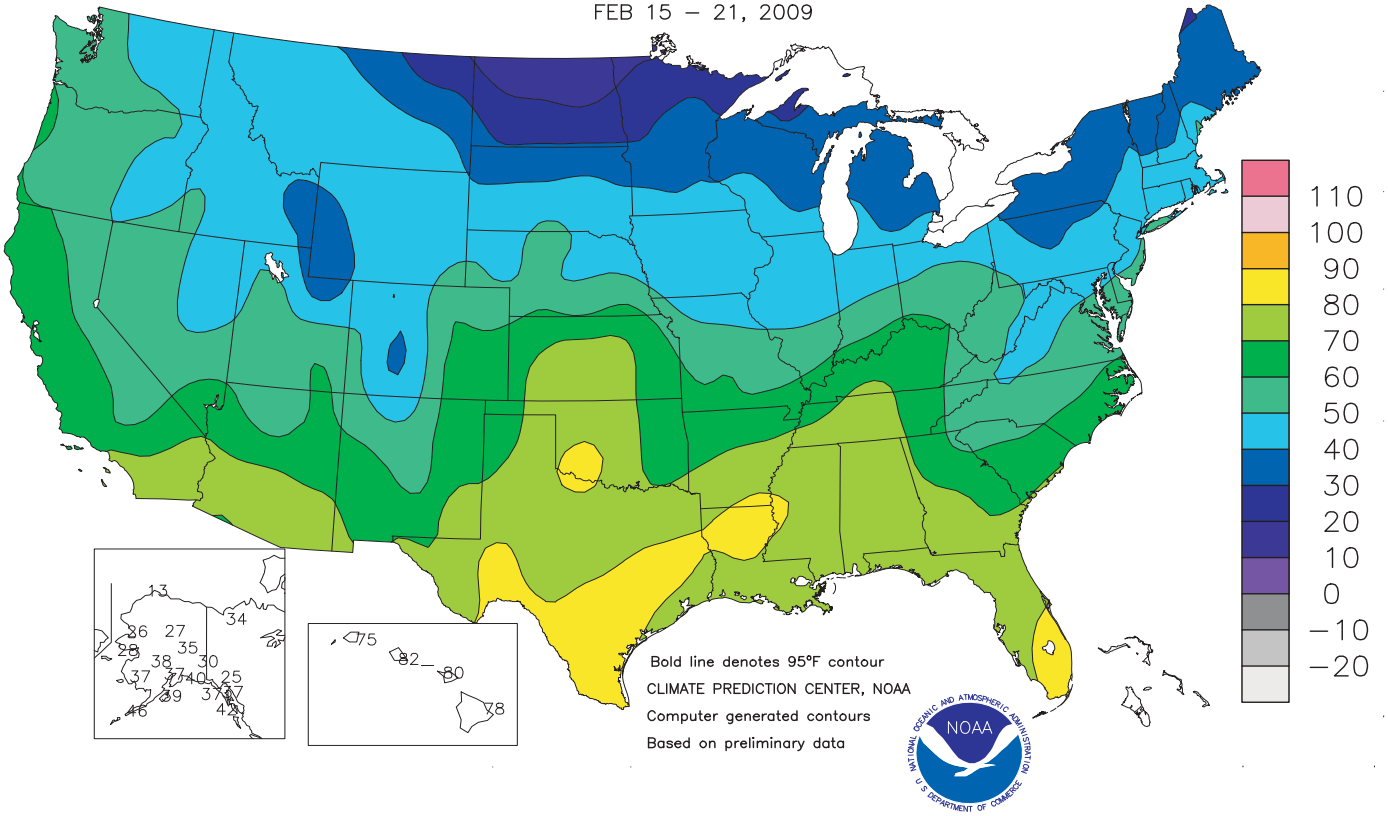
Cold, snowy weather prevailed in **western Alaska**, where weekly temperatures averaged as much as 5°F below normal. In contrast, readings averaged at least 10°F above normal in much of **interior Alaska**. **Kotzebue's** February 1-21 snowfall climbed to 32.1 inches, aided by a daily-record total of 7.0 inches on February 18. Also on the 18th, **Nome's** 8.2-inch total represented its third-snowiest February day on record behind 14.0 inches on February 19, 1920, and 9.3 inches on February 12, 2005. Other daily-record snowfall totals included 5.3 inches (on February 15) in **Bethel**, 2.0 inches (on February 17) in **Bettles**, and 4.3 inches (on February 19) in **McGrath**. Farther south, **Hawaii** experienced cool, mostly dry weather. Although **Hilo** (on the **Big Island**) netted a weekly total of 1.18 inches, most (1.01 inches) of the rain fell on February 19.


Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)
February 15-21, 2009
Wheat Areas
Minor
Major
Record Type
Snow (187)
Pcp (262)
Tmax (69)
Tmin (74)
USDA
Joint Agricultural Weather Facility
World Agricultural Outlook Board
Data courtesy of the U.S. National Climatic Data Center (NCDC)


Total Precipitation (Inches)
FEB 15 – 21, 2009
12
8
4
2
1
0.5
0.1
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA

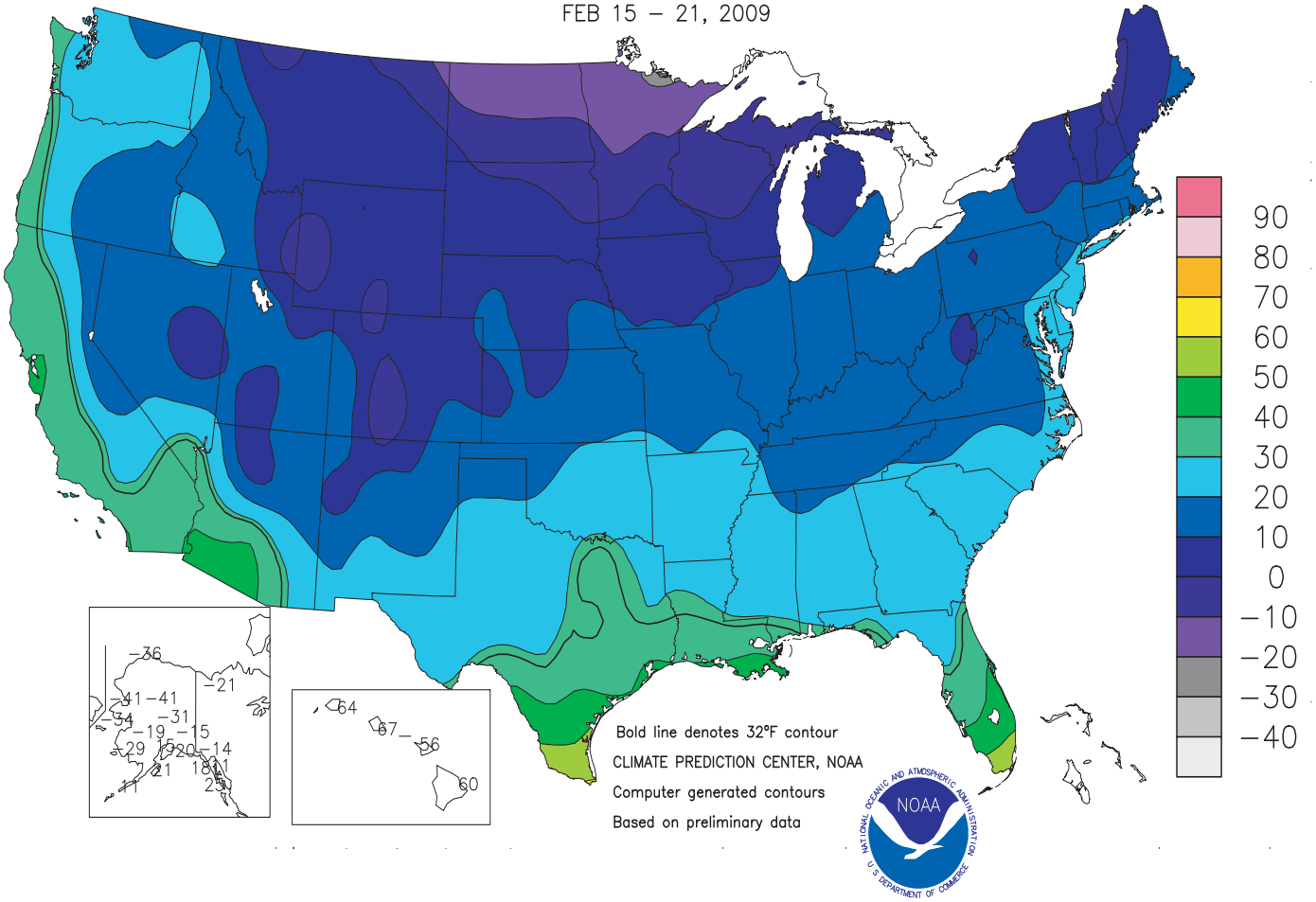
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

FEB 15 – 21, 2009



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

FEB 15 – 21, 2009



Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 21, 2009

Data Provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the University of Missouri Commercial Agriculture Program.

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							4-INCH SOIL TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE DEC01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
MISSISSIPPI																				
ND	TUNICA 1W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	LYON	55	31	75	24	43	-	0.14	-	0.13	9.33	-	3.05	-	52	44	0	6	2	0
	VANCE	54	32	75	25	43	-	0.35	-	0.26	10.77	-	3.70	-	53	45	0	5	2	0
	PERTHSHIRE	55	34	76	24	45	-	0.28	-	0.21	10.85	-	3.28	-	52	42	0	5	2	0
	SCOTT	59	35	78	27	47	-	0.26	-	0.16	10.51	-	3.15	-	53	45	0	2	3	0
	SANDY RIDGE	57	34	78	26	46	-	0.24	-	0.17	11.94	-	3.73	-	55	-	0	5	3	0
NE	VERONA	56	31	76	21	44	-	0.26	-	0.11	12.52	-	3.57	-	55	41	0	4	3	0
SD	STONEVILLE x	59	33	78	27	46	-1	0.31	-0.95	0.22	12.62	88	4.44	50	59	45	0	4	3	0
	INDIANOLA 1S*	58	35	77	27	47	-	0.53	-	0.33	13.38	-	4.24	-	55	47	0	3	2	0
	INVERNESS 5E	58	34	77	25	46	-	0.44	-	0.34	11.64	-	3.95	-	54	47	0	4	2	0
	SIDON	59	36	78	26	47	-	0.53	-	0.39	12.92	-	4.30	-	-	-	0	2	3	0
	NORTH ISSAQUENA	60	36	80	25	48	-	0.20	-	0.13	11.12	-	3.59	-	56	48	0	2	2	0
	SILVER CITY	60	35	80	25	48	-	0.18	-	0.11	16.13	-	5.08	-	53	46	0	2	2	0
	ONWARD	61	37	80	26	49	-	0.15	-	0.08	15.17	-	3.97	-	57	48	0	2	3	0
	MAYDAY	61	36	82	24	48	-	0.14	-	0.09	13.51	-	4.36	-	53	49	0	2	2	0
MISSOURI																				
NW	CORNING	42	19	57	13	30	-2	0.02	-0.25	0.02	0.85	32	0.34	23	-	-	0	6	1	0
	ALBANY	38	18	50	11	28	-4	0.00	-0.41	0.00	1.28	40	0.31	17	32	32	0	7	0	0
	ST. JOSEPH	42	20	53	12	30	-5	0.00	-0.31	0.00	1.74	57	0.48	31	-	-	0	7	0	0
NC	LINNEUS	39	17	47	11	28	-5	0.00	-0.39	0.00	2.66	80	0.75	41	34	33	0	7	0	0
	BRUNSWICK	42	20	52	13	30	-3	0.00	-0.47	0.00	2.88	69	1.08	43	36	34	0	7	0	0
NE	NOVELTY	36	17	43	10	27	-6	0.00	-0.48	0.00	3.17	75	0.84	37	33	32	0	7	0	0
	MONROE CITY	38	19	48	13	29	-4	0.00	-0.51	0.00	4.06	84	1.24	46	34	33	0	7	0	0
WC	GREEN RIDGE	47	22	59	16	33	-2	0.00	-0.50	0.00	3.71	71	1.47	47	39	34	0	6	0	0
C	AUXVASSE	43	20	52	14	30	-4	0.00	-0.35	0.00	4.27	79	1.56	51	35	34	0	7	0	0
	COL-SANBORN FLD	45	22	53	16	32	-5	0.00	-0.53	0.00	4.07	73	1.86	57	38	34	0	6	0	0
	WILLIAMSBURG	43	20	53	15	31	-4	0.00	-0.68	0.00	4.19	58	1.44	34	33	30	0	7	0	0
	COL-JEFFERS F&G	44	20	53	15	32	-4	0.00	-0.54	0.00	3.80	68	1.67	51	37	35	0	7	0	0
	COL SOUTH FARMS	44	21	53	15	31	-5	0.00	-0.54	0.00	4.44	80	1.88	57	-	-	0	7	0	0
	VERSAILLES	48	23	60	16	34	-4	0.00	-0.58	0.00	4.54	82	2.09	65	41	35	0	6	0	0
EC	VANDALIA	41	20	51	15	30	-3	0.00	-0.48	0.00	4.23	74	1.58	48	35	32	0	7	0	0
SW	LAMAR	50	27	59	21	37	-1	0.00	-0.59	0.00	4.11	68	2.05	60	44	36	0	6	0	0
SC	COOK STATION	48	21	60	14	34	-5	0.02	-0.54	0.02	6.44	90	3.50	89	41	38	0	7	1	0
	MOUNTAIN GROVE	46	22	57	18	34	-4	0.01	-0.70	0.01	7.35	84	3.31	68	40	36	0	7	1	0
SE	DELTA	45	27	60	21	36	-4	0.37	-0.40	0.25	6.49	66	3.13	56	44	35	0	6	2	0
	CHARLESTON	46	28	63	22	37	-4	0.57	-0.41	0.30	10.11	99	5.39	89	44	35	0	6	3	0
	GLENNONVILLE	47	29	63	24	38	-4	0.00	-0.97	0.00	7.82	83	4.24	78	44	37	0	6	0	0
	CLARKTON	47	27	64	21	38	-3	0.29	-0.74	0.17	9.47	97	4.15	74	45	36	0	6	3	0
	PORTAGEVILLE DC	47	30	65	26	39	-3	0.84	-0.35	0.41	13.23	122	7.29	115	48	38	0	5	3	0
	PORTAGEVILLE LF	47	29	65	25	39	-3	0.79	-0.40	0.40	11.55	108	5.98	96	47	38	0	5	3	0
	STEELE	48	30	65	25	39	-3	0.68	-0.54	0.33	11.52	100	5.60	85	45	37	0	5	3	0
	CARDWELL	48	30	65	26	39	-3	0.83	-0.24	0.47	10.88	99	5.46	86	49	38	0	5	3	0

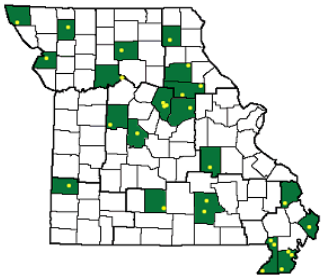
Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. * Beasley Lake. X Based on 1971-2000 normals. - Sufficient data not available.

Data are preliminary and subject to revision.

Mississippi: ND = Northern Delta; NE = Northeastern Mississippi; EC = East Central Mississippi; SD = Southern Delta.
Missouri: NW = Northwest; NC = North Central; NE = Northeast; WC = West Central; C = Central; EC = East Central; SW = Southwest; SE = Southeast; SC = South Central. (Col-Columbia, Col-Jeffers F&G=Columbia Jefferson Farm and Gardens)

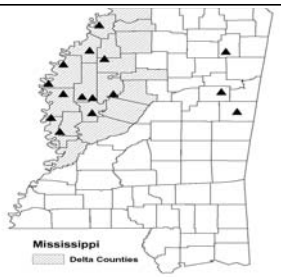
Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Mid-week warmth was bookended by cool weather early in the week and again toward week's end. At Mayday in the southern Delta, temperatures ranged from 24 to 82 degrees F. Aerial and fieldwork activities advanced during clear, dry weather, but were briefly interrupted by mid- and late-week showers. Cumulatively, less than one-half inch of rain fell, except at scattered locations in the southern Delta.

Missouri Weather Stations



Note: For information on the weather stations in Missouri, please visit:
http://agebb.missouri.edu/weather/stations/index.htm

Mississippi Weather Stations



Note: For information on the weather stations in Mississippi, please visit:
http://www.deltaweather.msstate.edu/maps/weather_station_map.htm

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 21, 2009

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

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE DEC01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	58	33	76	23	46	-1	0.38	-0.60	0.27	13.98	108	7.58	89	78	28	0	5	3	0
	HUNTSVILLE	56	31	75	22	43	-2	0.66	-0.54	0.57	17.98	123	5.96	66	75	48	0	5	3	1
	MOBILE	65	41	75	30	53	-1	0.13	-1.08	0.12	10.95	78	6.57	70	75	47	0	1	2	0
	MONTGOMERY	62	36	76	26	49	-2	0.54	-0.82	0.51	8.61	62	4.22	47	79	35	0	3	3	1
AK	ANCHORAGE	33	25	37	15	29	10	0.16	-0.03	0.08	2.24	101	1.25	107	84	75	0	7	3	0
	BARROW	-5	-21	13	-36	-13	3	0.23	0.20	0.08	0.77	241	0.62	310	84	72	0	7	5	0
	FAIRBANKS	21	-5	35	-31	8	11	0.11	0.03	0.09	1.27	82	0.77	95	86	74	0	7	3	0
	JUNEAU	33	22	37	11	27	-2	0.02	-0.97	0.02	16.95	128	13.03	167	94	86	0	7	1	0
	KODIAK	37	29	39	21	33	3	0.38	-1.00	0.33	18.52	91	10.79	85	82	67	0	4	3	0
	NOME	14	-11	28	-34	1	-5	0.63	0.46	0.39	3.10	124	2.10	142	87	71	0	7	5	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	44	9	56	1	27	-5	0.15	-0.49	0.14	6.92	119	2.18	55	84	25	0	7	2	0
	PHOENIX	70	47	76	44	58	-1	0.06	-0.12	0.06	2.44	110	1.47	114	68	38	0	0	1	0
	PRESCOTT	55	25	66	22	40	0	0.30	-0.16	0.27	3.98	96	1.70	59	84	21	0	7	2	0
	TUCSON	70	39	81	33	55	0	0.02	-0.19	0.01	2.30	88	1.22	77	61	31	0	0	2	0
AR	FORT SMITH	57	33	66	27	45	1	0.03	-0.60	0.02	8.15	109	5.06	123	81	37	0	4	2	0
	LITTLE ROCK	56	33	75	26	45	0	0.35	-0.46	0.20	8.14	76	4.44	74	84	36	0	3	3	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	66	42	71	39	54	0	0.10	-0.19	0.10	2.66	96	2.03	100	70	50	0	0	1	0
	FRESNO	60	41	67	36	51	-1	0.65	0.13	0.33	4.31	86	3.22	88	80	61	0	0	2	0
	LOS ANGELES	62	47	72	42	55	-3	1.68	0.91	1.12	6.49	92	3.98	75	79	56	0	0	3	1
	REDDING	54	39	67	36	46	-3	4.76	3.43	2.03	11.83	77	8.50	80	93	76	0	0	4	3
	SACRAMENTO	58	43	64	39	51	-1	1.96	1.09	1.47	6.36	71	4.83	74	92	56	0	0	4	1
	SAN DIEGO	64	48	72	46	56	-3	0.37	-0.13	0.36	6.10	120	2.72	72	78	52	0	0	2	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	58	45	64	42	52	-1	3.68	2.70	2.14	8.03	77	5.66	75	90	75	0	0	3	3
	STOCKTON	59	42	65	37	51	0	1.00	0.41	0.55	5.56	87	4.37	96	90	77	0	0	3	1
CO	ALAMOSA	43	5	49	0	24	1	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.60	90	0.12	35	75	31	0	7	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	48	17	58	9	33	1	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.28	33	0.13	30	73	15	0	6	0	0
	DENVER INTL	52	16	61	1	34	3	0.03	-0.01	0.03	0.41	71	0.17	63	73	15	0	7	1	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	48	25	55	21	36	1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.33	96	0.47	54	68	39	0	7	0	0
	PUEBLO	56	14	66	4	35	0	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.37	45	0.08	19	61	25	0	7	0	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	41	25	51	22	33	1	0.52	-0.17	0.48	9.06	97	3.22	55	70	44	0	7	2	0
	HARTFORD	39	20	45	15	29	0	0.50	-0.19	0.29	10.24	106	3.59	60	75	55	0	7	2	0
DC	WASHINGTON	44	28	50	23	36	-2	0.14	-0.49	0.14	5.90	73	2.93	58	68	36	0	7	1	0
DE	WILMINGTON	42	25	49	22	34	0	0.17	-0.50	0.17	7.53	85	3.13	58	77	36	0	7	1	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	69	48	79	33	58	-2	0.31	-0.34	0.27	2.55	33	1.62	32	90	41	0	0	2	0
	JACKSONVILLE	66	40	74	28	53	-3	0.57	-0.17	0.56	4.59	53	4.00	66	90	36	0	2	2	1
	KEY WEST	75	63	78	61	69	-2	0.01	-0.34	0.01	2.36	43	1.47	44	86	63	0	0	1	0
	MIAMI	78	60	85	55	69	0	0.00	-0.52	0.00	0.73	13	0.46	13	85	43	0	0	0	0
	ORLANDO	72	49	80	37	61	-2	0.18	-0.38	0.15	3.36	53	2.70	67	83	44	0	0	2	0
	PENSACOLA	64	43	73	32	54	-1	0.76	-0.36	0.73	9.13	72	5.85	67	80	49	0	1	3	1
	TALLAHASSEE	65	37	75	23	51	-4	0.52	-0.59	0.51	5.17	41	3.67	42	89	38	0	3	2	1
	TAMPA	73	53	76	39	63	0	0.08	-0.59	0.08	4.32	67	3.09	74	81	40	0	0	1	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	75	55	84	47	65	-2	0.03	-0.54	0.03	2.01	23	0.25	4	81	45	0	0	1	0
GA	ATHENS	57	32	62	26	45	-1	0.67	-0.41	0.67	7.63	66	3.96	50	70	41	0	4	1	1
	ATLANTA	56	34	69	25	45	-2	0.79	-0.35	0.77	8.22	67	3.83	45	72	45	0	3	2	1
	AUGUSTA	59	32	67	21	46	-2	1.70	0.70	1.65	7.47	70	3.42	45	89	41	0	4	2	1
	COLUMBUS	60	36	72	27	48	-2	0.71	-0.38	0.63	8.30	67	3.90	49	85	33	0	3	3	1
	MACON	62	34	73	24	48	-1	0.84	-0.26	0.75	7.73	63	2.40	29	84	34	0	4	3	1
	SAVANNAH	60	37	69	25	48	-5	0.67	-0.02	0.67	2.41	27	1.85	30	87	43	0	3	1	1
HI	HILO	76	62	78	60	69	-2	1.43	-0.69	0.59	48.13	181	17.74	110	85	73	0	0	7	1
	HONOLULU	80	69	82	67	74	1	0.02	-0.56	0.02	11.45	156	3.87	87	65	58	0	0	1	0
	KAHULUI	78	64	80	56	71	-1	0.13	-0.41	0.09	9.95	114	4.77	85	77	68	0	0	4	0
	LIHUE	74	66	75	64	70	-2	0.30	-0.47	0.16	22.85	193	3.38	48	79	67	0	0	3	0
ID	BOISE	49	29	52	27	39	2	0.00	-0.28	0.00	2.69	75	0.94	42	71	54	0	7	0	0
	LEWISTON	48	31	54	28	40	1	0.00	-0.22	0.00	3.29	114	1.69	92	82	73	0	5	0	0
	POCATELLO	36	12	41	5	24	-6	0.25	0.01	0.15	2.85	98	1.36	75	90	76	0	7	2	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	32	18	43	11	25	-2	0.36	-0.03	0.22	8.32	156	2.53	87	76	60	0	7	2	0
	MOLINE	33	16	41	11	25	-2	0.38	0.02	0.21	6.20	129	1.63	63	82	63	0	7	2	0
	PEORIA	34	18	41	12	26	-3	0.30	-0.11	0.17	5.74	115	1.71	66	84	55	0	7	3	0
	ROCKFORD	31	15	43	7	23	-2	0.36	0.05	0.26	5.74	131	1.73	74	83	65	0	7	3	0
	SPRINGFIELD	38	21	47	14	30	-1	0.03	-0.41	0.03	5.34	101	1.42	51	85	50	0	7	1	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	45	24	63	17	34	-2	0.35	-0.41	0.25	9.75	113	4.94	97	82	49	0	6	2	0
	FORT WAYNE	36	20	46	14	28	0	0.44	-0.03	0.36	9.20	149	4.86	143	85	58	0	7	2	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	40	22	53	15	31	-1	0.15	-0.44	0.09	9.58	133	4.00	96	83	48	0	7	2	0
	SOUTH BEND	32	17	41	12	25	-3	0.09	-0.38	0.04	6.86	101	3.07	83	82	61	0	7	3	0
IA	BURLINGTON	34	18	42	13	26	-3	0.21	-0.17	0.21	5.39	123	1.41	62	87	54	0	7	1	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	30	10	40	1	20	-5	0.04	-0.21	0.03	3.09	94	1.12	63	94	60	0	7	2	0
	DES MOINES	34	15	42	9	25	-2	0.00	-0.28	0.00	2.99	94	1.00	54	74	55	0	7	0	0
	DUBUQUE	30	11	41	4	20	-4	0.45	0.11	0.15	5.44	138	2.42	108	85	65	0	7	7	0
	SIOUX CITY	37	16	46	7	26	0	0.00	-0.13	0.00	2.08	133	0.62	69	81	55	0	7	0	0
	WATERLOO	32	12	44	7	22	-1	0.15	-0.10	0.06	2.97	113	0.96	63	84	63	0	7	4	0
KS	CONCORDIA	50	22	72	13	36	3	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.76	42	0.22	23	72	50	0	6	0	0
	DODGE CITY	57	20	73	10	38	2	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.35	20	0.20	21	75	22	0	7	0	0
	GOODLAND	52	18	65	6	35	2	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.93	90	0.74	117	77	41	0	7	0	0
	TOPEKA	50	22	67	16	36	2	0.00	-0.28	0.00	1.92	63	0.43	26	67	44	0	6	0	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 21, 2009

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE DEC01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	54	26	74	19	40	3	0.03	-0.21	0.03	1.96	73	0.72	54	71	42	0	6	1	0
KY	JACKSON	47	25	65	16	36	-2	0.49	-0.43	0.23	13.69	132	6.85	112	77	35	0	6	4	0
	LEXINGTON	46	24	64	15	35	-1	0.58	-0.23	0.40	11.98	125	5.95	107	73	49	0	6	2	0
	LOUISVILLE	46	26	65	19	36	-2	0.48	-0.32	0.29	10.16	110	4.98	90	76	39	0	6	2	0
	PADUCAH	46	25	63	16	36	-2	0.58	-0.41	0.32	12.06	114	6.25	101	78	38	0	6	2	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	68	44	76	33	56	2	0.58	-0.65	0.29	11.76	76	5.40	53	85	43	0	0	3	0
	LAKE CHARLES	67	47	71	35	57	3	0.37	-0.37	0.20	5.44	43	2.45	30	87	56	0	0	2	0
	NEW ORLEANS	67	48	77	41	57	1	0.48	-0.86	0.32	13.00	85	10.79	106	72	57	0	0	2	0
	SHREVEPORT	63	42	80	30	52	0	0.28	-0.76	0.12	6.95	56	3.81	49	83	41	0	1	3	0
ME	CARIBOU	28	16	31	5	22	9	0.44	-0.04	0.40	9.55	124	3.94	88	90	65	0	7	2	0
	PORTLAND	43	20	82	12	31	6	1.15	0.41	1.00	8.70	82	4.08	64	81	55	0	7	2	1
MD	BALTIMORE	43	24	49	20	34	-1	0.12	-0.61	0.12	6.16	69	2.97	53	70	36	0	7	1	0
MA	BOSTON	39	25	48	23	32	0	0.41	-0.39	0.28	11.07	109	3.97	62	70	44	0	7	2	0
	WORCESTER	35	19	42	16	27	1	0.45	-0.28	0.30	9.73	96	4.27	67	80	45	0	7	2	0
MI	ALPENA	28	14	35	2	21	2	0.36	0.05	0.20	6.52	144	2.67	99	85	63	0	7	2	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	31	17	40	11	24	-1	0.18	-0.18	0.11	9.25	158	2.98	94	84	60	0	7	3	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	27	8	35	1	18	-2	0.37	0.09	0.21	6.93	163	2.33	94	88	71	0	7	2	0
	LANSING	31	16	39	13	23	-1	0.18	-0.16	0.15	6.17	127	2.37	89	82	64	0	7	3	0
	MUSKEGON	30	17	41	12	24	-1	0.29	-0.07	0.19	10.54	175	3.55	105	84	67	0	7	4	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	29	13	41	2	21	-1	0.46	0.05	0.27	9.04	127	2.65	59	89	63	0	7	2	0
MN	DULUTH	22	3	30	-8	13	-2	0.09	-0.08	0.03	3.12	117	1.18	69	78	56	0	7	4	0
	INT'L FALLS	15	-14	22	-30	0	-12	0.31	0.17	0.17	3.23	160	1.81	137	84	61	0	7	3	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	29	10	40	2	19	-2	0.29	0.12	0.13	2.17	85	1.01	65	74	53	0	7	3	0
	ROCHESTER	29	8	40	2	19	0	0.30	0.13	0.12	2.51	101	0.99	68	80	63	0	7	4	0
	ST. CLOUD	26	5	36	-3	16	-1	0.22	0.11	0.20	2.74	149	1.16	101	84	53	0	7	3	0
MS	JACKSON	63	37	79	25	50	1	0.17	-0.91	0.09	15.36	107	6.45	71	85	40	0	3	3	0
	MERIDIAN	62	34	77	24	48	-2	0.95	-0.35	0.87	14.30	95	6.13	63	92	48	0	5	4	1
	TUPELO	56	31	77	22	44	-1	0.41	-0.74	0.20	15.62	108	4.14	49	83	44	0	5	3	0
MO	COLUMBIA	44	21	53	16	32	-2	0.00	-0.55	0.00	4.64	81	2.07	64	81	44	0	7	0	0
	KANSAS CITY	45	22	56	12	33	0	0.00	-0.31	0.00	2.40	67	0.53	27	74	38	0	6	0	0
	SAINT LOUIS	43	24	54	19	34	-2	0.03	-0.52	0.03	7.12	109	2.57	70	71	50	0	7	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	49	24	60	19	37	0	0.05	-0.50	0.02	5.42	79	2.83	77	76	51	0	6	4	0
MT	BILLINGS	44	21	51	15	33	3	0.12	0.01	0.11	1.78	97	0.55	47	81	39	0	7	2	0
	BUTTE	39	18	46	4	28	5	0.00	-0.10	0.00	1.35	102	0.23	29	79	39	0	7	0	0
	CUT BANK	35	12	45	-1	24	0	0.15	0.09	0.14	0.26	29	0.17	30	89	51	0	7	2	0
	GLASGOW	21	2	25	0	12	-8	0.01	-0.05	0.01	1.78	200	0.48	92	89	80	0	7	1	0
	GREAT FALLS	40	16	50	3	28	1	0.15	0.04	0.15	2.27	138	0.77	79	89	48	0	7	1	0
	HAVRE	26	9	35	6	18	-5	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.98	84	0.49	74	89	80	0	7	0	0
	MISSOULA	42	24	47	13	33	4	0.01	-0.16	0.01	2.23	82	0.81	51	86	75	0	7	1	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	41	17	50	12	29	0	0.00	-0.15	0.00	1.38	90	0.69	79	81	61	0	7	0	0
	LINCOLN	42	18	57	11	30	1	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.37	74	0.57	58	80	55	0	7	0	0
	NORFOLK	38	17	48	8	27	0	0.01	-0.16	0.01	2.30	140	1.01	102	82	58	0	7	1	0
	NORTH PLATTE	42	13	53	6	28	-2	0.00	-0.12	0.00	1.23	117	0.99	152	89	45	0	7	0	0
	OMAHA	37	17	46	9	27	-2	0.00	-0.18	0.00	1.54	72	0.75	61	83	63	0	7	0	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	47	18	51	10	32	1	0.01	-0.12	0.01	1.19	82	0.99	111	77	49	0	7	1	0
	VALENTINE	41	13	54	5	27	0	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.19	135	0.95	173	84	62	0	7	0	0
NV	ELY	38	5	48	-2	22	-8	0.02	-0.15	0.02	2.37	139	2.06	170	79	63	0	7	1	0
	LAS VEGAS	57	39	63	35	48	-4	0.10	-0.07	0.10	1.97	136	0.82	78	63	41	0	0	1	0
	RENO	50	28	59	25	39	0	0.16	-0.09	0.12	1.21	45	0.71	39	77	55	0	7	3	0
	WINNEMUCCA	49	24	58	16	37	0	0.04	-0.10	0.04	2.48	120	1.36	109	82	55	0	7	1	0
NH	CONCORD	34	14	39	5	24	0	0.60	0.05	0.29	8.66	113	4.02	86	85	53	0	7	3	0
NJ	NEWARK	43	26	50	22	35	1	0.19	-0.50	0.18	9.19	95	3.31	54	58	36	0	7	2	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	55	27	60	23	41	-1	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.65	52	0.00	0	37	13	0	6	0	0
NY	ALBANY	35	19	40	15	27	2	0.35	-0.17	0.26	7.45	111	2.88	71	81	43	0	7	2	0
	BINGHAMTON	30	16	35	11	23	-1	0.20	-0.41	0.16	6.25	84	2.62	60	83	58	0	7	2	0
	BUFFALO	32	19	36	16	25	-1	0.30	-0.28	0.22	11.12	127	4.33	87	90	56	0	7	4	0
	ROCHESTER	35	20	39	18	28	3	0.10	-0.40	0.08	6.85	104	3.24	85	76	54	0	7	2	0
	SYRACUSE	32	17	38	13	25	0	0.29	-0.21	0.24	6.92	95	3.03	73	89	57	0	7	3	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	49	25	56	17	37	-2	0.30	-0.64	0.30	8.16	80	3.41	50	73	40	0	5	1	0
	CHARLOTTE	52	29	55	20	41	-4	0.62	-0.24	0.42	6.93	71	3.70	56	78	34	0	5	3	0
	GREENSBORO	48	28	52	21	38	-3	0.61	-0.14	0.59	6.80	77	3.50	60	71	29	0	5	2	1
	HATTERAS	50	34	62	27	42	-5	1.33	0.42	0.83	8.37	63	3.53	40	82	45	0	3	2	2
	RALEIGH	52	30	58	22	41	-2	0.59	-0.24	0.59	6.48	68	3.42	52	76	38	0	4	1	1
	WILMINGTON	55	31	67	24	43	-6	0.68	-0.20	0.48	5.99	54	2.95	41	88	33	0	5	2	0
ND	BISMARCK	20	1	27	-9	11	-8	0.04	-0.07	0.02	2.64	216	1.23	158	87	76	0	7	2	0
	DICKINSON	19	-1	26	-3	9	-13	0.00	-0.09	0.00	1.63	160	0.84	124	93	77	0	7	0	0
	FARGO	19	1	26	-6	10	-5	0.13	0.00	0.13	3.11	183	1.31	116	83	72	0	7	1	0
	GRAND FORKS	13	-4	20	-13	5	-9	0.11	-0.03	0.08	2.12	129	1.14	105	88	73	0	7	3	0
	JAMESTOWN	15	-1	22	-9	7	-10	0.08	-0.03	0.08	2.49	179	1.42	149	91	74	0	7	1	0
	WILLISTON	16	-10	20	-17	3	-15	0.26	0.18	0.16	4.66	343	2.16	273	89	77	0	7	4	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	36	19	47	13	27	-1	0.56	0.00	0.21	7.70	109	4.26	104	81	63	0	6	6	0
	CINCINNATI	43	23	61	16	33	-1	0.27	-0.40	0.16	8.72	107	4.23	87	77	50	0	6	2	0
	CLEVELAND	35	21	46	14	28	-1	0.61	0.06	0.30	8.76	120	4.93	119	86	60	0	6	5	0
	COLUMBUS	41	23	56	17	32	0	0.21	-0.31	0.14	8.85	126	3.97	96	75	53	0	6	2	0
	DAYTON	38	20	53	15	29	-2	0.24	-0.31	0.12	8.32	114	3.14	74	81	53	0	6	2	0
	MANSFIELD	35	18	48	9	27	-1	0.36	-0.16	0.22	9.56	128	4.70	111	89	55	0	6	4	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 21, 2009

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE DEC01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	35	20	44	11	27	0	0.67	0.20	0.39	9.23	156	4.98	151	89	65	0	7	4	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	35	18	47	9	27	-1	0.62	0.14	0.25	8.52	127	4.89	130	81	56	0	6	5	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	59	32	78	25	46	3	0.00	-0.39	0.00	2.12	52	1.41	65	67	33	0	5	0	0
	TULSA	55	31	67	24	43	1	0.00	-0.48	0.00	4.73	90	2.96	106	64	47	0	5	0	0
OR	ASTORIA	54	35	60	32	44	0	0.12	-1.82	0.08	21.84	84	11.89	76	88	74	0	1	2	0
	BURNS	40	18	45	13	29	-2	0.00	-0.27	0.00	2.48	77	0.85	44	88	77	0	7	0	0
	EUGENE	53	32	57	27	43	0	0.24	-1.32	0.15	7.81	38	2.96	24	96	86	0	3	2	0
	MEDFORD	59	33	64	28	46	2	0.00	-0.51	0.00	4.85	70	1.92	48	80	39	0	4	0	0
	PENDLETON	43	31	52	29	37	-2	0.01	-0.27	0.01	4.41	115	1.83	78	97	83	0	6	1	0
	PORTLAND	53	32	55	30	43	0	0.13	-0.89	0.06	7.87	56	5.17	63	92	74	0	6	6	0
	SALEM	54	32	58	28	43	0	0.18	-1.08	0.10	10.53	65	4.51	46	94	77	0	5	2	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	39	21	47	16	30	0	0.35	-0.30	0.35	9.35	105	2.51	45	72	43	0	7	1	0
	ERIE	35	20	43	12	27	-1	0.39	-0.16	0.26	12.78	162	5.42	131	85	65	0	6	4	0
	MIDDLETOWN	39	24	44	20	31	0	0.20	-0.52	0.20	9.19	112	2.34	47	73	41	0	7	1	0
	PHILADELPHIA	43	26	49	24	35	0	0.19	-0.45	0.19	9.09	103	3.52	64	66	43	0	7	1	0
	PITTSBURGH	37	19	49	10	28	-3	0.48	-0.09	0.31	8.81	121	4.03	92	85	50	0	7	4	0
	WILKES-BARRE	37	19	43	13	28	-1	0.28	-0.22	0.26	7.54	115	2.45	61	76	40	0	7	2	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	37	19	41	16	28	-1	0.35	-0.28	0.34	6.85	89	2.87	60	74	46	0	7	2	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	40	24	50	20	32	1	0.62	-0.21	0.40	12.20	110	4.94	71	70	43	0	7	2	0
SC	BEAUFORT	59	38	70	27	48	-3	0.81	0.08	0.79	2.03	21	1.96	30	91	39	0	2	3	1
	CHARLESTON	59	36	69	25	48	-3	0.97	0.25	0.75	2.80	29	2.45	39	83	35	0	3	3	1
	COLUMBIA	56	34	64	22	45	-3	0.63	-0.28	0.55	5.36	49	1.96	26	77	39	0	4	2	1
	GREENVILLE	54	32	58	24	43	-2	1.04	0.00	0.89	8.67	77	4.65	63	74	32	0	4	3	1
SD	ABERDEEN	25	5	35	-3	15	-4	0.09	-0.01	0.08	2.40	212	1.32	176	86	74	0	7	2	0
	HURON	31	11	46	2	21	-1	0.01	-0.11	0.01	1.57	134	0.69	88	85	59	0	7	1	0
	RAPID CITY	38	15	44	6	26	-2	0.02	-0.09	0.01	1.60	157	1.07	173	85	52	0	7	2	0
	SIOUX FALLS	34	11	48	1	23	2	0.00	-0.10	0.00	1.33	103	0.63	82	77	53	0	7	0	0
TN	BRISTOL	47	23	55	17	35	-3	0.97	0.13	0.97	11.43	122	7.02	118	85	38	0	6	1	1
	CHATTANOOGA	56	30	72	22	43	-1	1.12	-0.05	1.09	16.76	122	7.01	79	76	46	0	5	2	1
	KNOXVILLE	52	27	65	19	40	-2	1.03	0.06	1.02	17.49	147	8.48	114	79	36	0	5	2	1
	MEMPHIS	53	33	74	26	43	-2	0.59	-0.48	0.28	12.59	97	3.96	54	74	39	0	4	3	0
	NASHVILLE	52	28	73	17	40	-2	0.69	-0.22	0.47	12.49	113	5.75	88	78	33	0	5	3	0
TX	ABILENE	63	35	74	24	49	0	0.02	-0.26	0.02	0.59	20	0.52	30	67	39	0	3	1	0
	AMARILLO	57	26	69	17	42	1	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.53	34	0.48	51	76	22	0	5	0	0
	AUSTIN	69	44	83	29	56	1	0.07	-0.43	0.06	1.75	31	1.35	42	75	43	0	1	2	0
	BEAUMONT	69	48	74	38	59	3	0.05	-0.71	0.03	4.72	35	2.18	26	91	51	0	0	2	0
	BROWNSVILLE	78	66	86	60	72	9	0.56	0.28	0.45	1.22	36	0.67	29	89	62	0	0	3	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	74	57	80	48	66	6	0.02	-0.45	0.02	0.60	13	0.17	6	86	66	0	0	1	0
	DEL RIO	71	48	81	39	60	4	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.46	23	0.05	4	73	38	0	0	0	0
	EL PASO	65	37	72	31	51	0	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.28	19	0.01	1	35	12	0	1	0	0
	FORT WORTH	62	40	74	34	51	1	0.01	-0.60	0.01	1.82	30	1.55	45	76	33	0	0	1	0
	GALVESTON	67	55	72	48	61	3	0.08	-0.51	0.04	3.22	33	1.40	23	92	62	0	0	2	0
	HOUSTON	71	50	82	39	60	4	0.14	-0.58	0.09	3.71	39	2.03	34	78	56	0	0	3	0
	LUBBOCK	60	30	76	25	45	1	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.87	53	0.86	89	69	35	0	5	0	0
	MIDLAND	63	33	80	21	48	-1	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.48	31	0.35	39	62	42	0	4	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	65	36	76	26	51	1	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.60	23	0.55	34	72	48	0	3	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	72	50	86	39	61	6	0.06	-0.38	0.06	1.17	24	0.92	32	75	35	0	0	1	0
	VICTORIA	75	50	85	35	63	6	0.07	-0.43	0.07	0.75	12	0.32	8	81	53	0	0	1	0
	WACO	65	40	79	28	53	2	0.01	-0.62	0.01	2.67	42	1.99	56	80	53	0	2	1	0
	WICHITA FALLS	63	36	82	27	49	3	0.00	-0.40	0.00	1.86	49	0.81	38	66	42	0	3	0	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	46	26	51	22	36	1	0.21	-0.10	0.21	4.14	118	2.86	125	79	45	0	7	1	0
VT	BURLINGTON	31	17	37	13	24	4	0.12	-0.27	0.06	5.80	102	2.87	82	78	50	0	7	3	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	45	23	49	16	34	-4	0.36	-0.39	0.35	7.42	82	3.90	67	74	31	0	6	2	0
	NORFOLK	46	31	58	23	39	-3	0.17	-0.63	0.16	5.82	62	1.99	31	76	43	0	4	2	0
	RICHMOND	48	27	56	18	37	-3	0.26	-0.46	0.26	5.90	67	1.85	33	69	31	0	7	1	0
	ROANOKE	46	27	51	21	37	-2	0.34	-0.41	0.34	5.70	68	3.45	63	62	37	0	5	1	0
	WASH/DULLES	43	24	49	16	34	-1	0.12	-0.55	0.12	5.54	68	2.91	58	73	36	0	7	1	0
WA	OLYMPIA	51	26	56	24	38	-3	0.10	-1.41	0.08	13.82	68	9.10	74	93	84	0	7	3	0
	QUILLAYUTE	54	28	60	26	41	-1	0.07	-3.02	0.06	23.49	63	12.31	53	88	67	0	7	2	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	51	34	55	30	42	-1	0.05	-0.97	0.05	9.91	71	5.81	70	86	67	0	1	1	0
	SPOKANE	37	25	40	20	31	-2	0.08	-0.28	0.06	5.71	111	1.66	57	98	83	0	7	2	0
	YAKIMA	45	28	54	23	37	1	0.03	-0.16	0.03	1.91	61	1.08	61	93	82	0	7	1	0
WV	BECKLEY	41	18	55	13	30	-4	0.37	-0.35	0.33	9.69	115	5.26	99	81	64	0	6	3	0
	CHARLESTON	47	24	61	17	35	-2	0.34	-0.44	0.19	11.07	125	5.99	109	84	39	0	6	4	0
	ELKINS	39	17	53	4	28	-4	0.69	-0.09	0.50	10.99	120	6.01	105	89	47	0	6	3	1
	HUNTINGTON	46	24	60	15	35	-2	0.17	-0.59	0.13	10.43	119	6.02	112	81	38	0	6	2	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	28	6	40	-5	17	-2	0.25	0.08	0.16	2.34	89	0.71	44	91	49	0	7	3	0
	GREEN BAY	27	11	39	3	19	-2	0.26	0.04	0.15	5.35	162	1.63	86	86	59	0	7	3	0
	LA CROSSE	30	11	42	2	20	-3	0.35	0.13	0.19	3.43	109	1.11	58	90	50	0	7	4	0
	MADISON	29	12	40	6	21	-2	0.50	0.20	0.37	4.70	123	1.41	65	84	62	0	7	3	0
	MILWAUKEE	32	17	43	9	24	-2	0.41	0.02	0.33	6.38	121	2.20	72	71	57	0	7	3	0
WY	CASPER	42	16	46	1	29	2	0.02	-0.13	0.01	1.70	106	1.32	135	75	50	0	7	2	0
	CHEYENNE	41	16	49	6	29	0	0.00	-0.09	0.00	1.26	108	0.95	134	59	33	0	7	0	0
	LANDER	44	15	47	7	30	4	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.78	54	0.24	29	73	24	0	7	0	0
	SHERIDAN	43	17	47	5	30	3	0.06	-0.05	0.04	1.82	99	1.16	101	83	60	0	7	2	0

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

National Agricultural Summary

February 16 – 22, 2009

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

With the exception of light, scattered showers, precipitation was limited to California and the Southeast. Heavy precipitation occurred in California, with more than 4 inches falling in some northern areas. Temperatures were below normal across much of the Nation, while isolated areas of warmer-than-normal weather existed in the Rocky Mountains and in the central and southern Great Plains.

Recent rainfall in California continued to promote vegetative growth of field crops. Preparations continued for spring planting, with producers cultivating, irrigating, and spraying herbicides as weather permitted. Wheat was flourishing and rated in excellent condition in many areas of the State. Cotton field bedding was ongoing, and sweet potato hotbed planting also continued. Grape pruning and tying continued. Orchard site preparation was winding down, while citrus harvest continued with good fruit quality ratings. Reductions in water deliveries were forecast, raising concerns for citrus growers. Almonds were blooming in the San Joaquin Valley, with bees set to assist in pollination. Vegetable producers were preparing for spring planting as weather permitted. Harvest of winter vegetables was halted early in the week due to rain. Field conditions improved, but the pace of field preparation and harvest slowed.

In Arizona, small grain emergence had occurred on at least three-quarters of the crop. Alfalfa harvest was in full swing, with the crop rated in mostly fair to excellent condition. Vegetable harvest continued during the week.

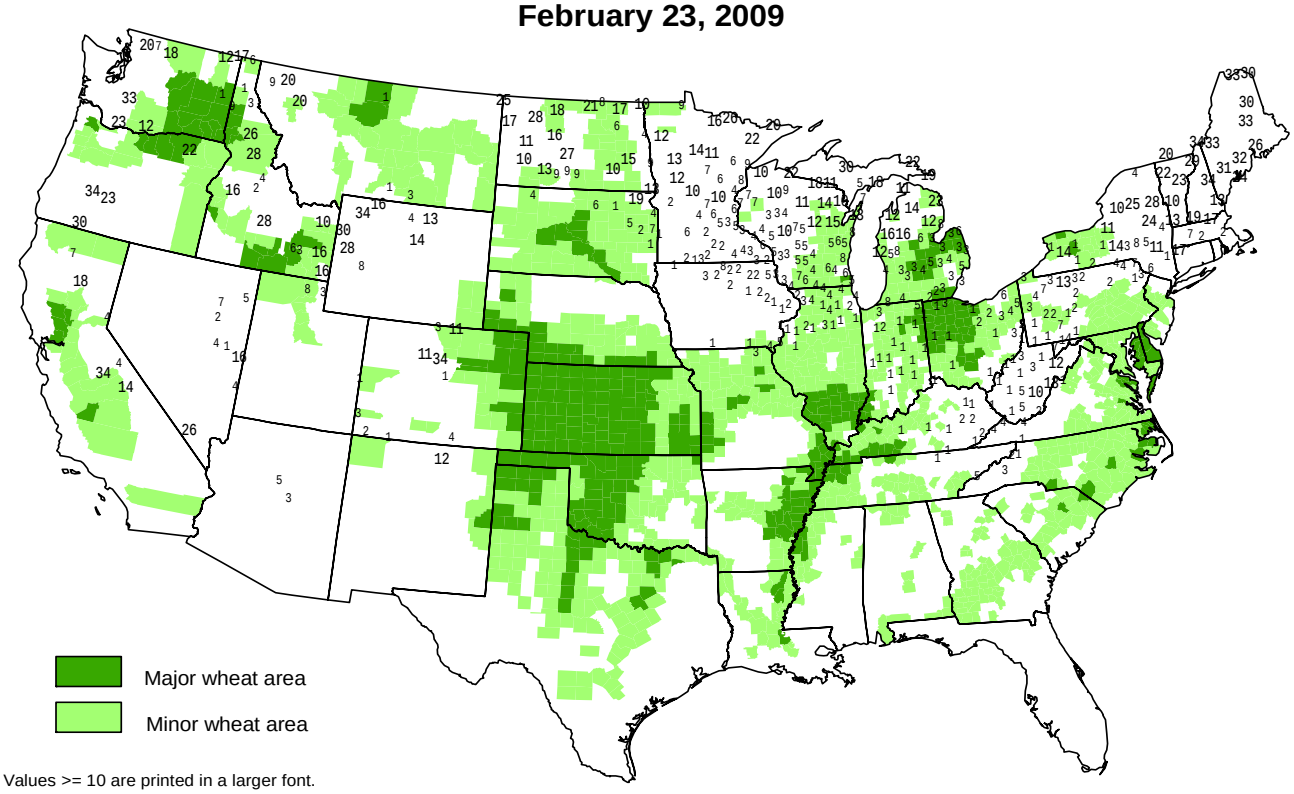
Texas wheat responded well to recent rainfall in the Cross Timbers, Northern Low Plains, and in the Blacklands, while acreage in the High Plains and Edwards Plateau continued to struggle due to lack of moisture. Statewide, wheat condition was listed mostly in poor to very poor condition. Cotton field preparation continued in the northern High Plains and the Trans-Pecos, while ginning was completed on the Southern Low Plains. Corn fields were being prepared on the Northern High Plains, and producers without irrigation began dry planting in South Central Texas. Pecans were dormant after pruning, and hedging was complete. Onion and potato planting was complete in North East Texas, while spinach and cabbage harvest continued in South Texas.

Precipitation in Georgia, coupled with warm weather, improved crop conditions across much of the state. Farmers began topdressing small grains. In some areas with limited rainfall, wheat growth slowed. Herbicides were applied and irrigation continued in pastures and hay fields.

Florida potato planting was completed in Putnam, St. Johns, and Flagler Counties. Growers harvested potatoes in the southern peninsula. Sugarcane harvest continued, with some freeze damage reported. Spring planting preparations continued in soybean, cotton and peanut fields. Some vegetable fields were replanted due to recent freezes in the southern peninsula, while spring planting of vegetables was complete in southern counties. Mature winter crops that survived earlier freezes were harvested by week's end. Strawberry harvest was at its peak in Hillsborough County, with minimal freeze damage reported.

Snow Depth (inches)

February 23, 2009



Values >= 10 are printed in a larger font.

Snow depth reports obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

International Weather and Crop Summary

February 15 - 21, 2009

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

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: Colder weather was accompanied by a mixture of rain and snow across most winter grain areas.

EUROPE: Snow in central winter crop areas provided additional soil moisture for upcoming spring growth, while sunny skies ushered winter grains out of dormancy in France.

MIDDLE EAST: Rainy weather in western crop areas contrasted with warm, dry conditions in Iran.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Dry, sunny weather over much of the region maintained favorable conditions for vegetative winter grains, although showers in Tunisia slowed crop growth rates.

AUSTRALIA: Periodic showers maintained adequate moisture supplies for immature summer crops.

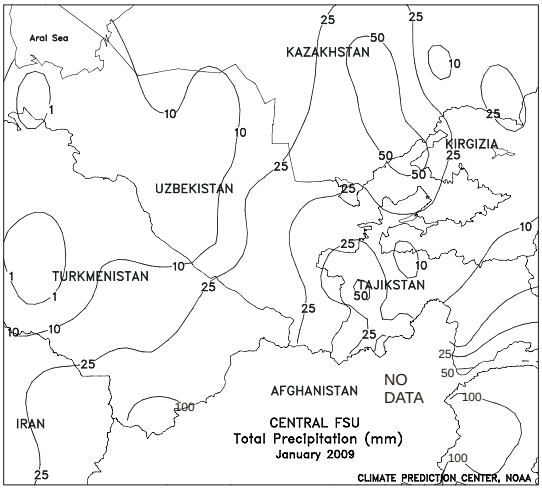
SOUTHEAST ASIA: The monsoon remained active across the region, bringing favorable moisture to most crops but causing some localized flooding.

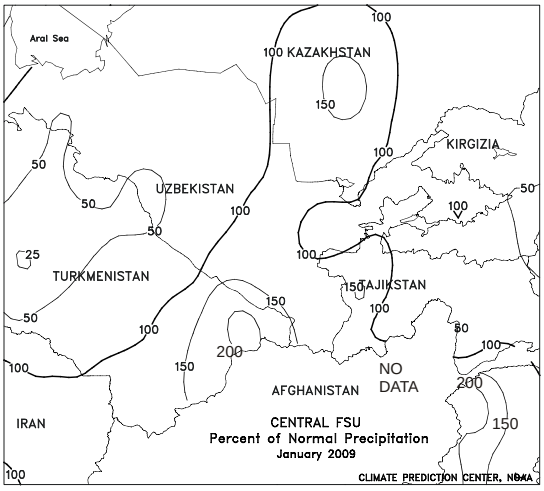
SOUTH ASIA: Dry weather returned to northern growing areas, where winter wheat advanced into the filling stage of development.

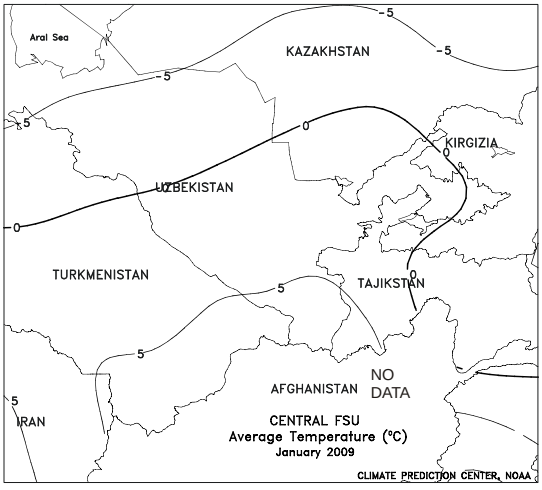
ARGENTINA: Late-week showers brought some relief from stressful heat and dryness.

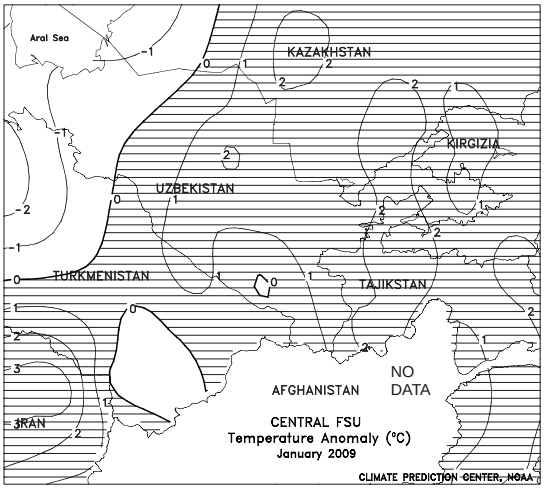
BRAZIL: Rain benefited soybeans and other immature summer crops in Rio Grande do Sul.

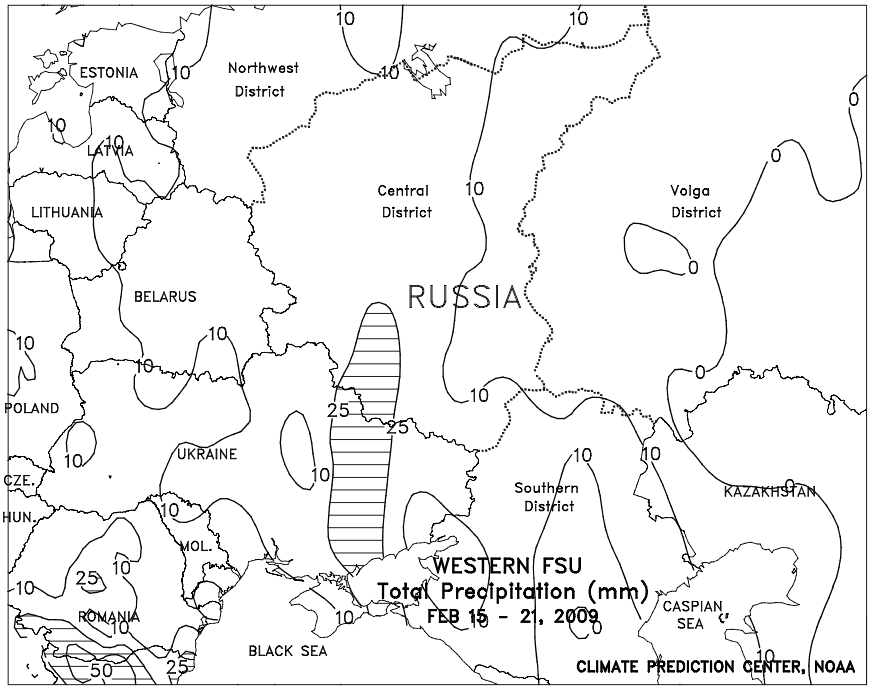
SOUTH AFRICA: Warm, sunny weather promoted development of vegetative to filling summer crops across the corn belt.







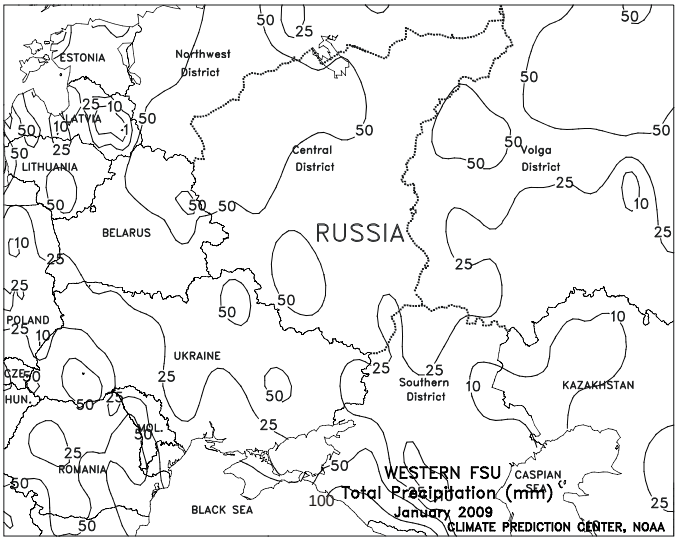


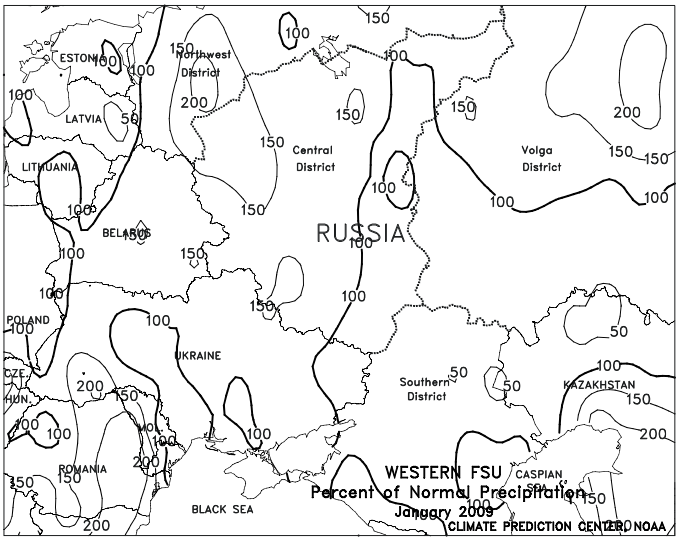


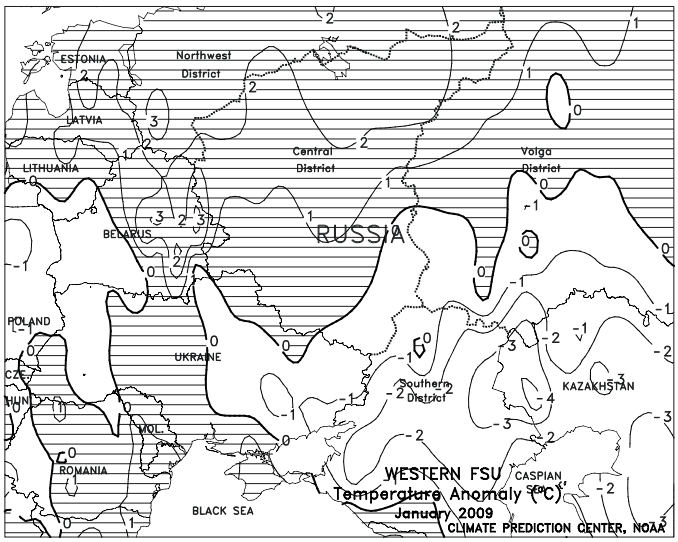
FSU-WESTERN

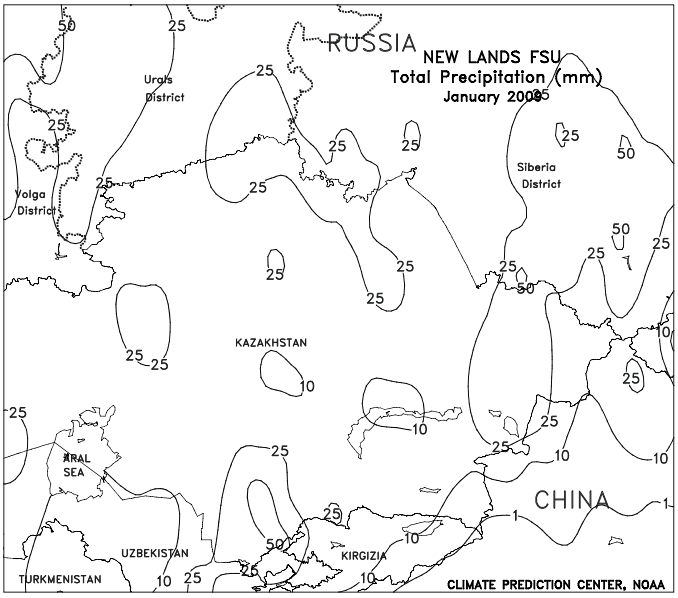
Colder weather was accompanied by widespread precipitation (2-25 mm or more or liquid equivalent) across most of the region. The precipitation fell mostly as snow in western Ukraine, Belarus, and northern Russia, increasing snow depths and protecting winter grains from nighttime temperatures as low as -17 degrees C. Over the remainder of Ukraine and southern Russia, early-week rain turned to snow as the week progressed. At week's end, winter grain areas from northern Belarus eastward across northern Russia remained insulated by a moderate to deep snow cover. Farther south, snow cover across Ukraine and southern Russia was mostly thin or patchy. Winter grain areas in southern Ukraine and the southern half of the Southern District in Russia continued to lack snow cover. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C above normal in Russia and the eastern two-thirds of Ukraine and 1 to 3 degrees C below normal in western Ukraine and western Belarus.

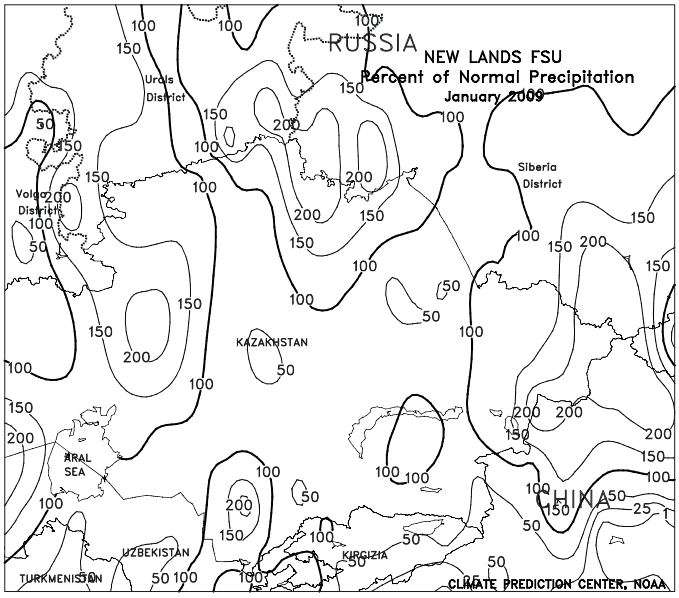
In January, very cold weather prevailed across Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus during the first half of the month. Lowest temperatures ranged from -30 to -15 degrees C as far south as southern Ukraine and the southern portion of the Southern District in Russia. Light snow accompanied the Arctic chill, boosting the protective snow cover in most winter grain areas and minimizing the threat for widespread winterkill. A warming trend overspread the region during the second half of the month, improving overwintering conditions for winter grains but melting some of the protective snow cover in western and southern areas. For the entire month of January, temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal in Ukraine, Belarus, and northern Russia and 1 to 3 degrees C below normal below normal in southern Russia. Near- to above-normal precipitation was observed in Ukraine, Belarus, and the Central District in Russia, while drier-than-normal weather prevailed in most of the Southern District in Russia and the southern portion of the Volga District.

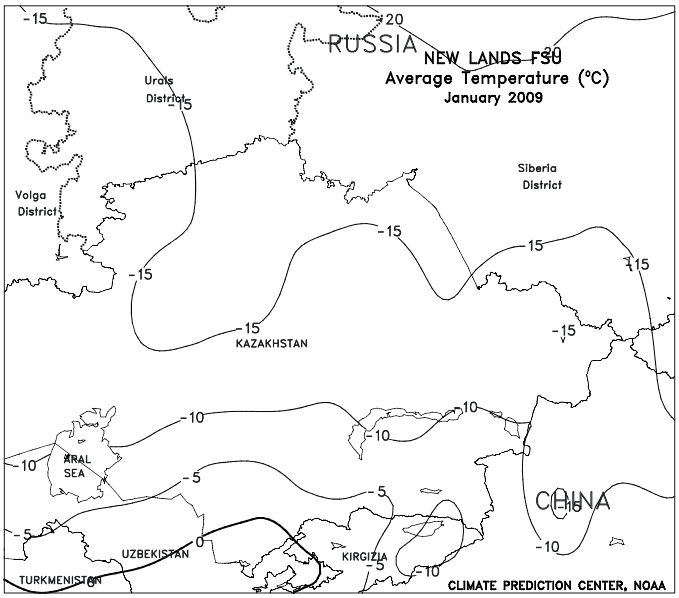


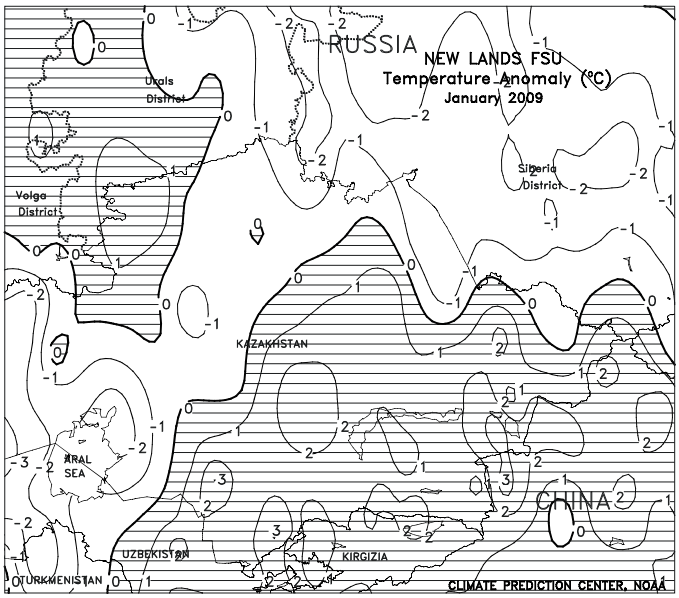





RUSSIA
NEW LANDS FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
January 2009
Urals District
Volga District
Siberia District
KAZAKHSTAN
ARAL SEA
UZBEKISTAN
KIRGIZIA
TURKMENISTAN
CHINA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


RUSSIA
NEW LANDS FSU
Percent of Normal Precipitation
January 2009
Urals District
Volga District
Siberia District
KAZAKHSTAN
ARAL SEA
UZBEKISTAN
KIRGIZIA
TURKMENISTAN
CHINA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

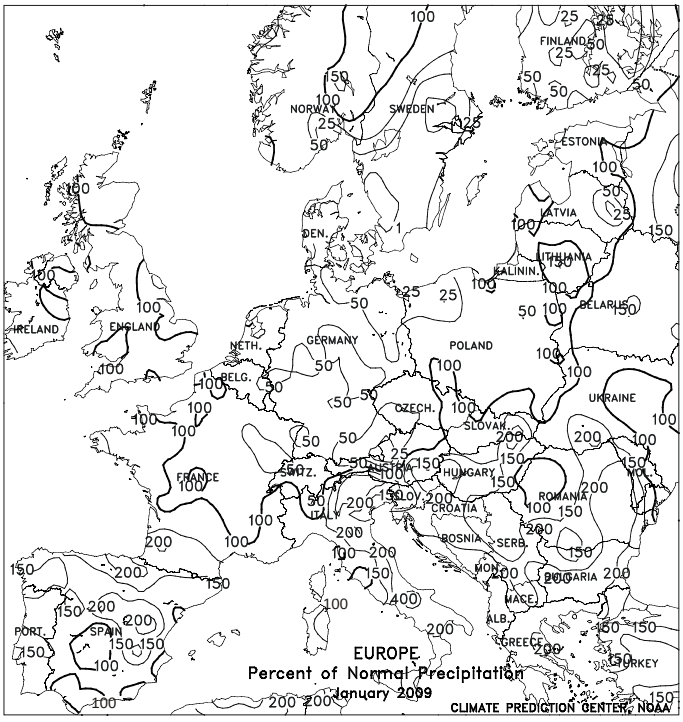

RUSSIA
NEW LANDS FSU
Average Temperature (°C)
January 2009
Urals District
Volga District
Siberia District
KAZAKHSTAN
ARAL SEA
UZBEKISTAN
KIRGIZIA
TURKMENISTAN
CHINA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

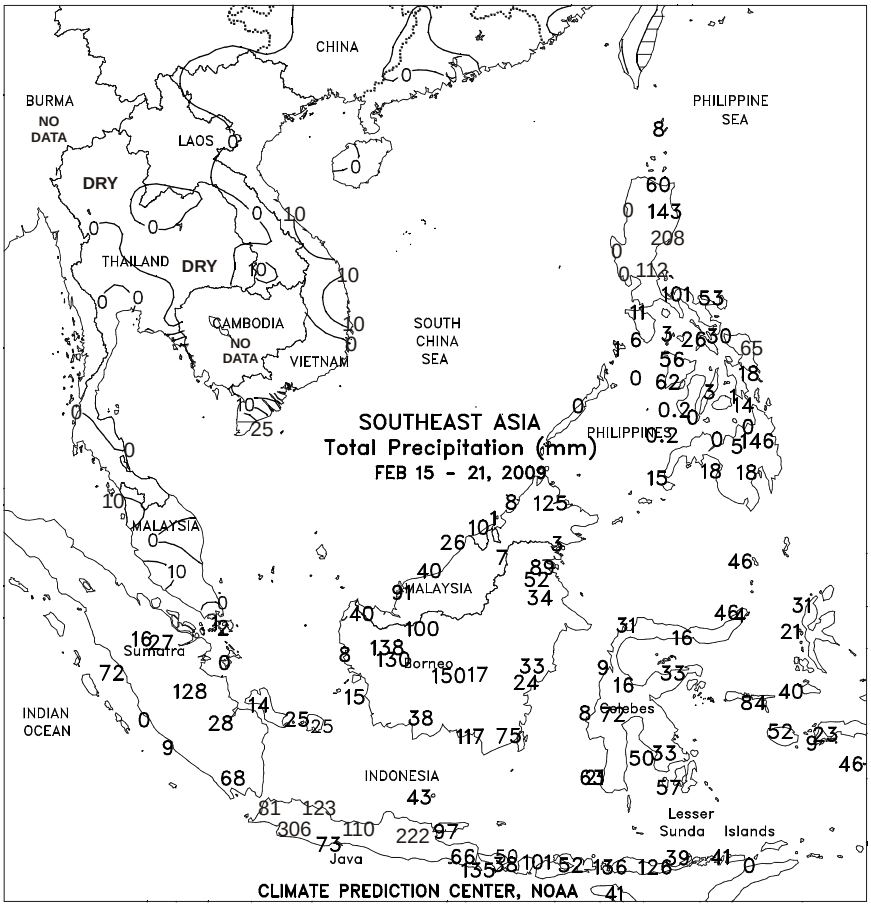

RUSSIA
NEW LANDS FSU
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
January 2009
Urals District
Volga District
Siberia District
KAZAKHSTAN
ARAL SEA
UZBEKISTAN
KIRGIZIA
TURKMENISTAN
CHINA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

EUROPE

Cold, unsettled weather in central and eastern Europe contrasted with dry conditions in western crop areas. A broad ridge of high pressure over western Europe was accompanied by generally sunny skies and near-normal temperatures, ushering France's winter grains out of dormancy. In Spain, high temperatures in the middle and upper teens (degrees C) were favorable for irrigated winter wheat. Dry, warm weather returned to England, allowing some green up of winter wheat and rapeseed. Meanwhile, a pronounced southward dip in the jet stream over central and eastern Europe brought cold weather (weekly average temperatures up to 5 degrees C below normal) from Germany into Poland and the Baltics, keeping winter grains and oilseeds dormant. In addition, widespread snow (5-40 mm liquid equivalent) over the eastern half of Europe insulated winter crops from nighttime temperatures as low as -18 degrees C. In the Balkans, where several weeks of warm weather accelerated crops out of dormancy up to 2 weeks ahead of the long-term average, locally heavy rain and snow (10-95 mm liquid equivalent) and sub-freezing low temperatures slowed winter wheat growth rates. Overall, conditions are favorable for spring growth, with adequate to locally abundant soil moisture for winter grains and oilseeds.

During January, drier-than-normal weather in Germany and Poland reduced soil moisture reserves for dormant winter grains. In contrast, above-normal rainfall across western and southern Europe increased reservoir levels and irrigation supplies for dormant to semi-dormant winter crops. However, most of Europe was devoid of snow cover at month's end, leaving winter wheat and rapeseed exposed to potential bitter cold.

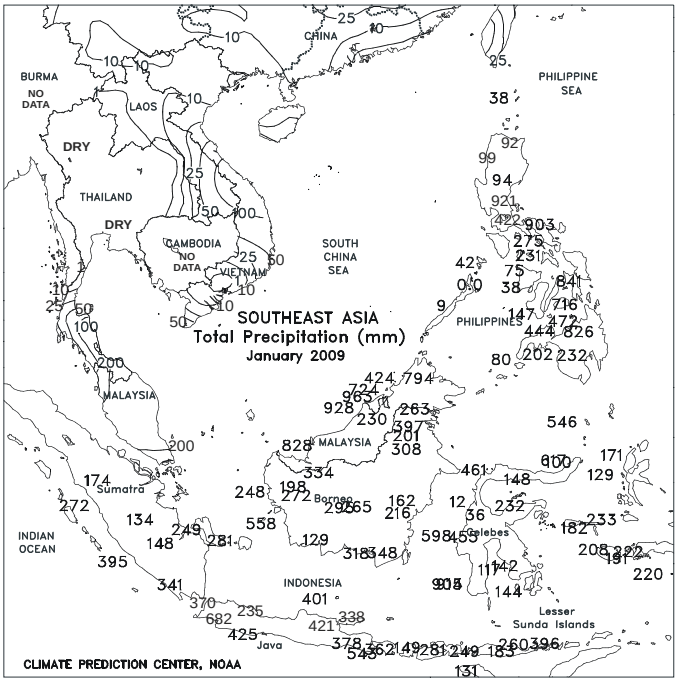


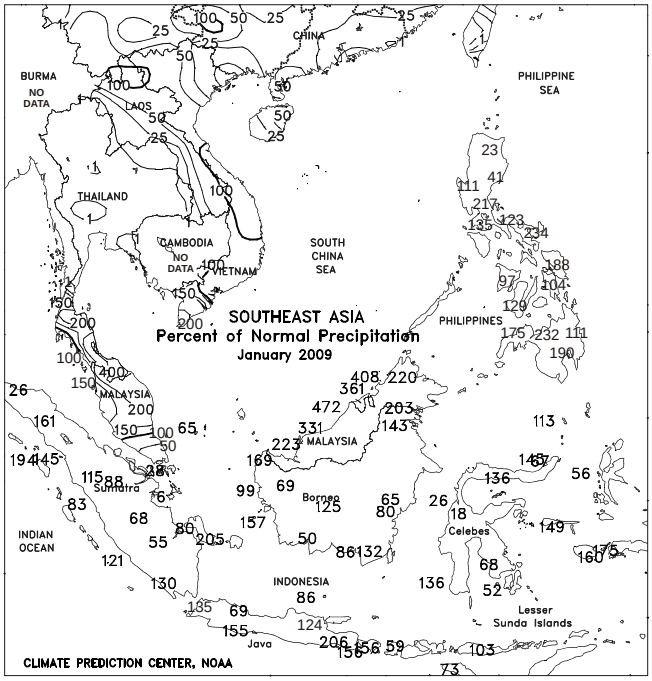


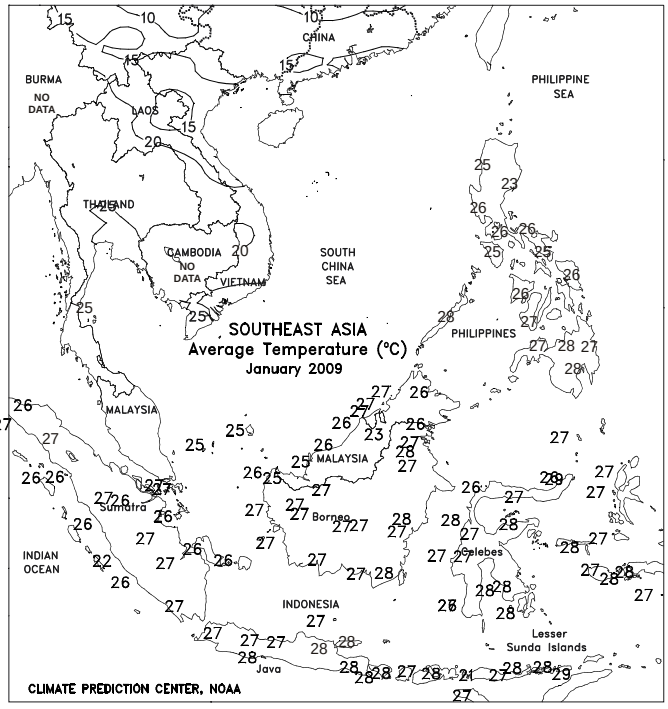
SOUTHEAST ASIA

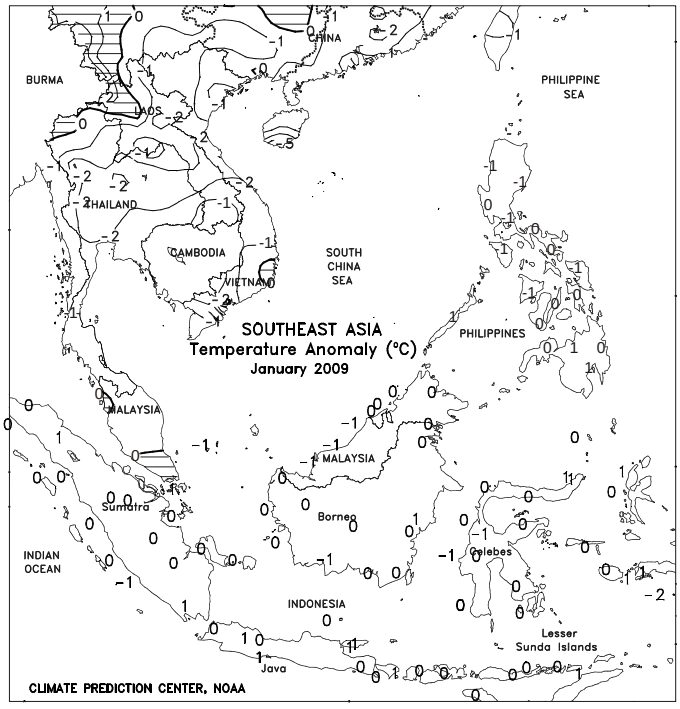
An active monsoon continued to generate widespread showers from the northern Philippines to Indonesia. Across Indonesia, 50 to 200 mm in Java maintained favorable soil moisture for reproductive rice, although drier weather would be welcomed at this developmental stage. Similarly, showers (25-200 mm) in oil palm areas of Indonesia and eastern Malaysia benefited oil palm but caused minor harvest delays. In contrast, continued dry weather in western Malaysia, while favorable for harvesting, further reduced soil moisture for oil palm. Meanwhile, much-needed drier weather in the southern Philippines eased wetness for corn, although heavy showers (100-200 mm) in the northeast caused some flooding but provided a boost to reservoirs. In Vietnam, warm, sunny weather continued to benefit winter-spring rice.

In January, persistent showers provided abundant soil moisture for rice and oil palm in Indonesia. In contrast, torrential rainfall in eastern Malaysia was unfavorable for oil palm development and harvest activities. In the Philippines, heavy showers caused flooding in some southeastern corn areas, while seasonable showers benefited crops elsewhere in the country. Sunny, mild weather prevailed in Vietnam, benefiting winter-spring rice.


SOUTHEAST ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
January 2009
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

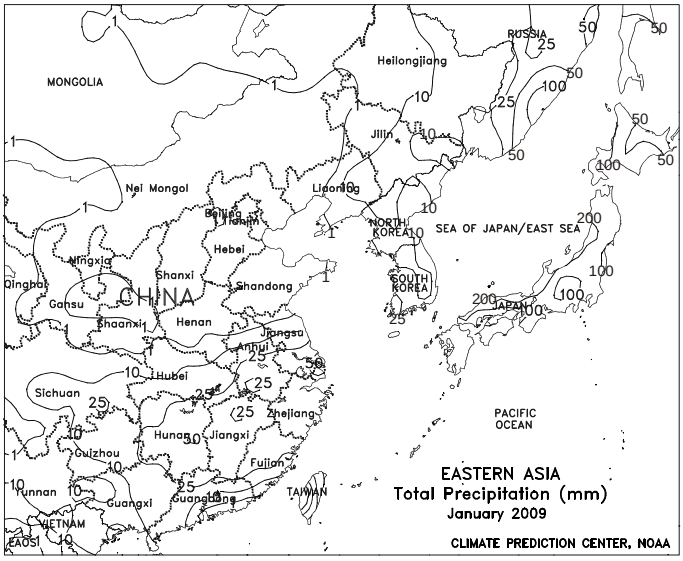

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
January 2009
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

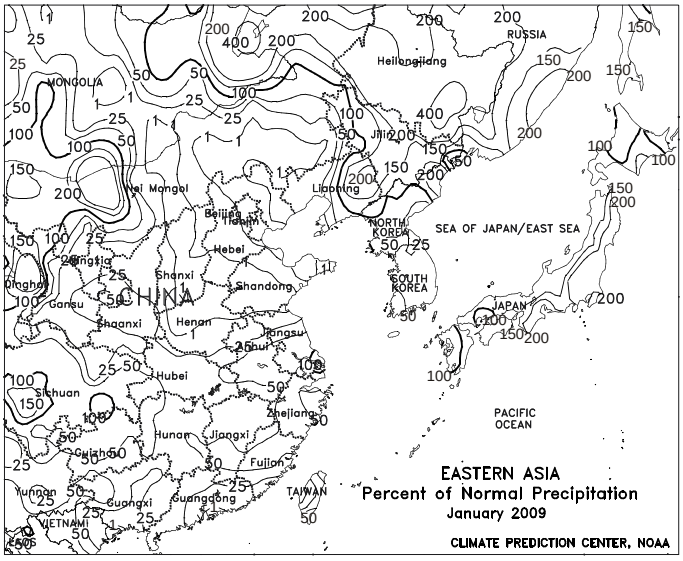

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Average Temperature (°C)
January 2009
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

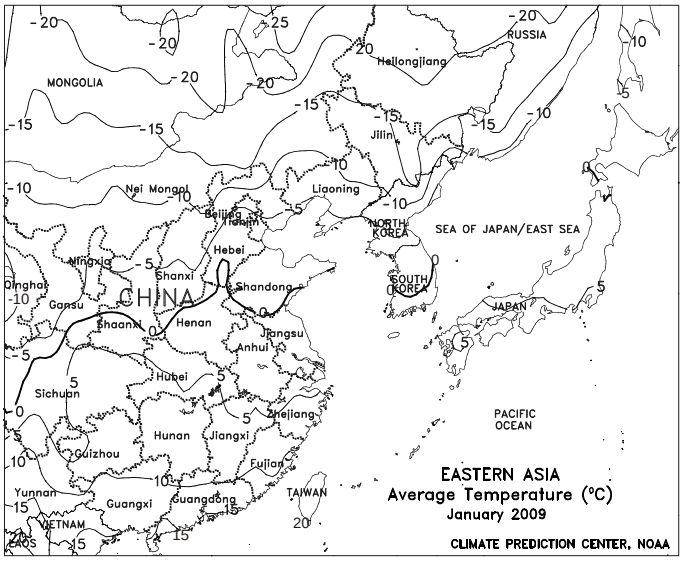

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
January 2009
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

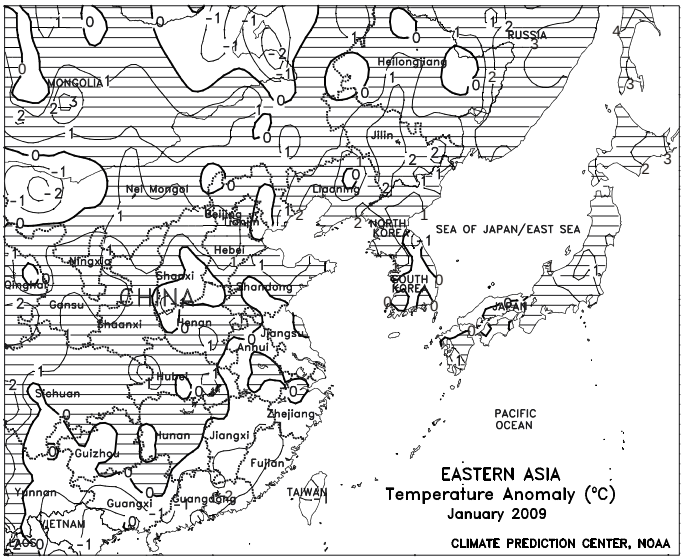
EASTERN ASIA

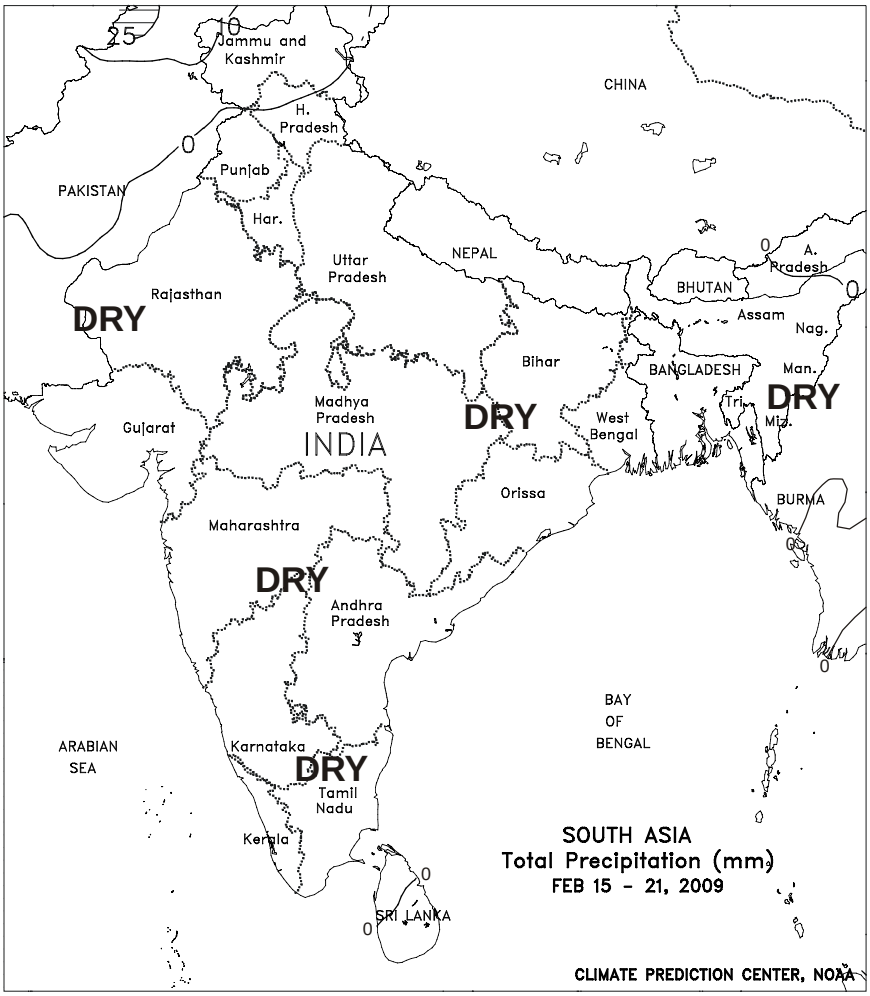
Despite unusually dry conditions during January across the North China Plain, weather conditions remained favorable for most overwintering wheat. Farther south, intermittent rain and generally mild weather benefited dormant winter rapeseed.







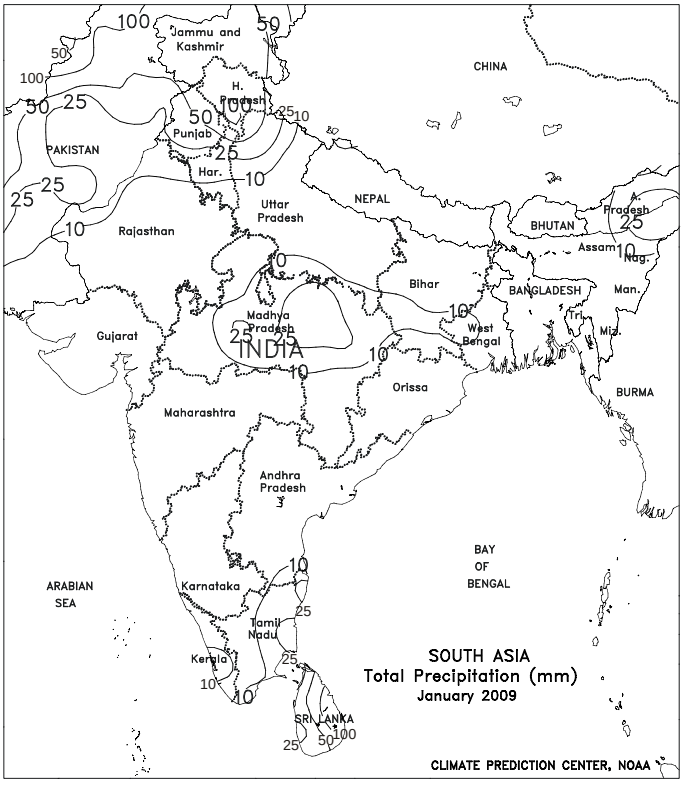


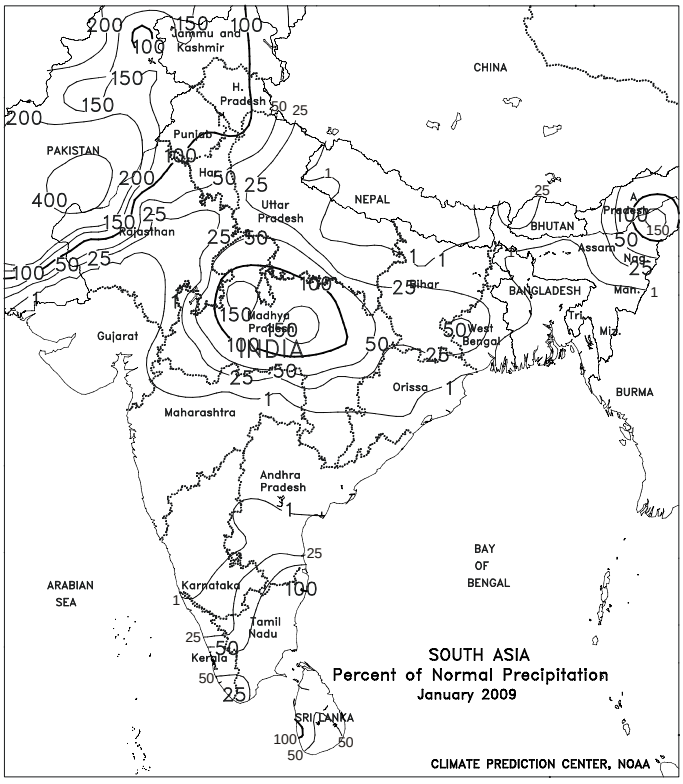


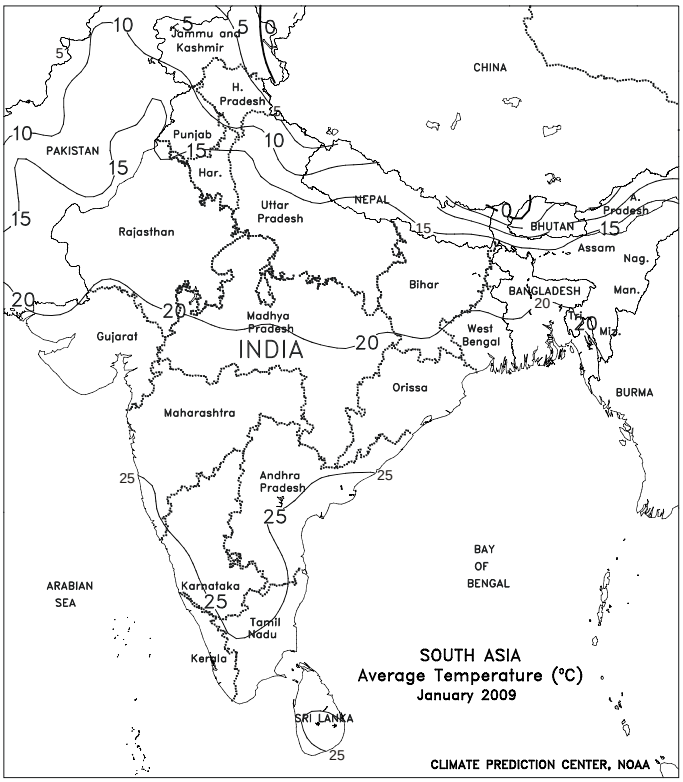
SOUTH ASIA

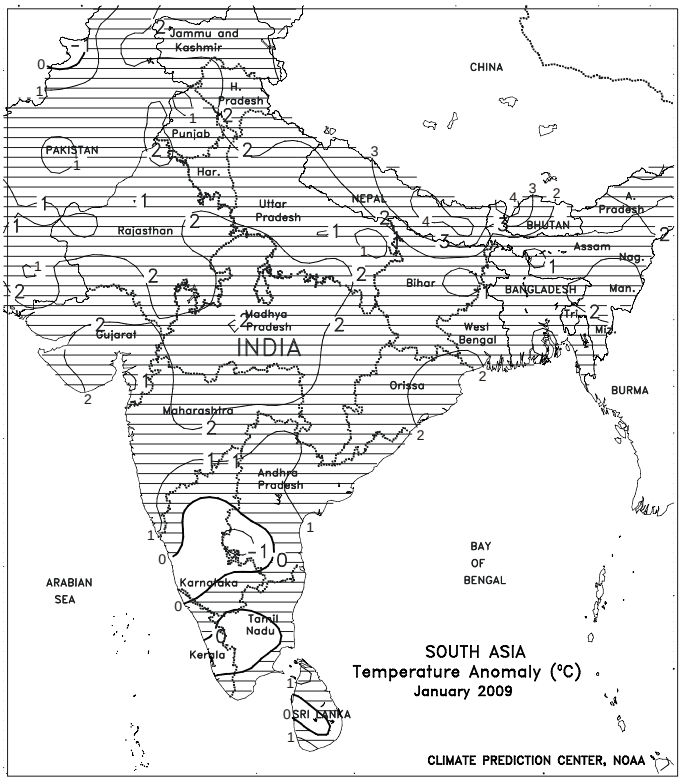
Dry weather prevailed over the subcontinent, favoring fieldwork and crop development. On the heels of last week's heavy showers and thunderstorms, sunny skies in northern portions of India and Pakistan favored heading to filling winter wheat. In central and southern India, final cotton harvesting progressed without delay under sunny skies and above-normal temperatures.

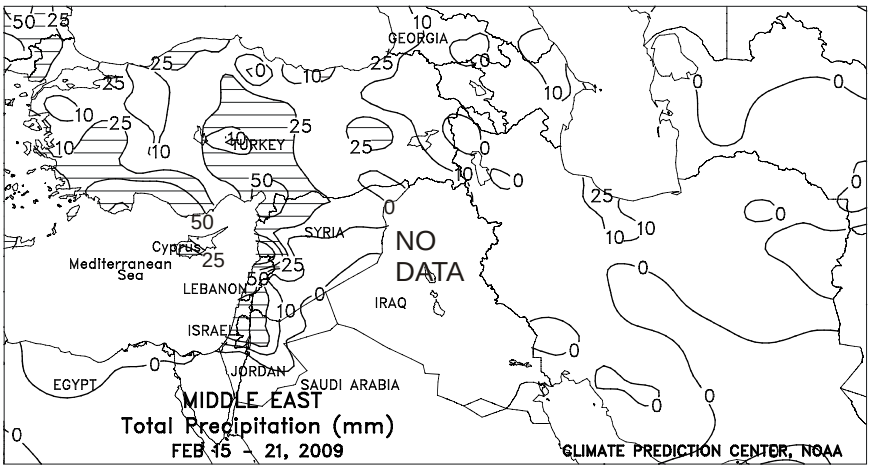
In January, wetter-than-normal weather increased irrigation reserves for winter grains and oilseeds across northern portions of Pakistan and India. Temperatures averaged near to above normal, with no damaging freezes or frost reported.

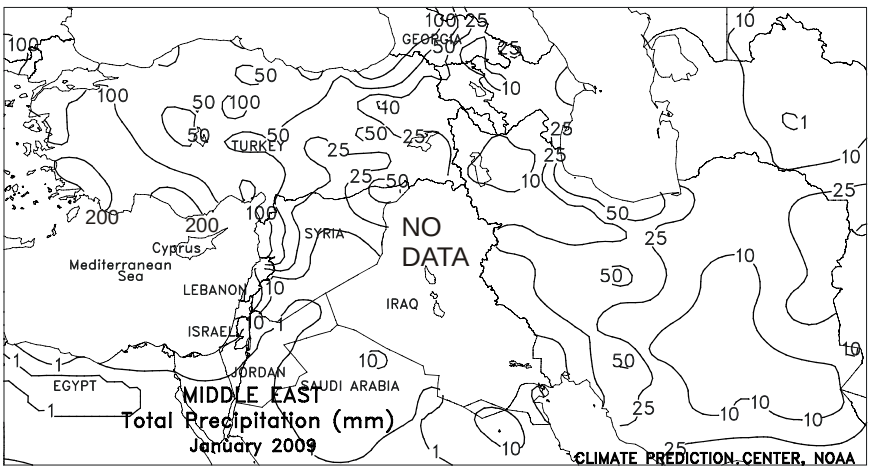








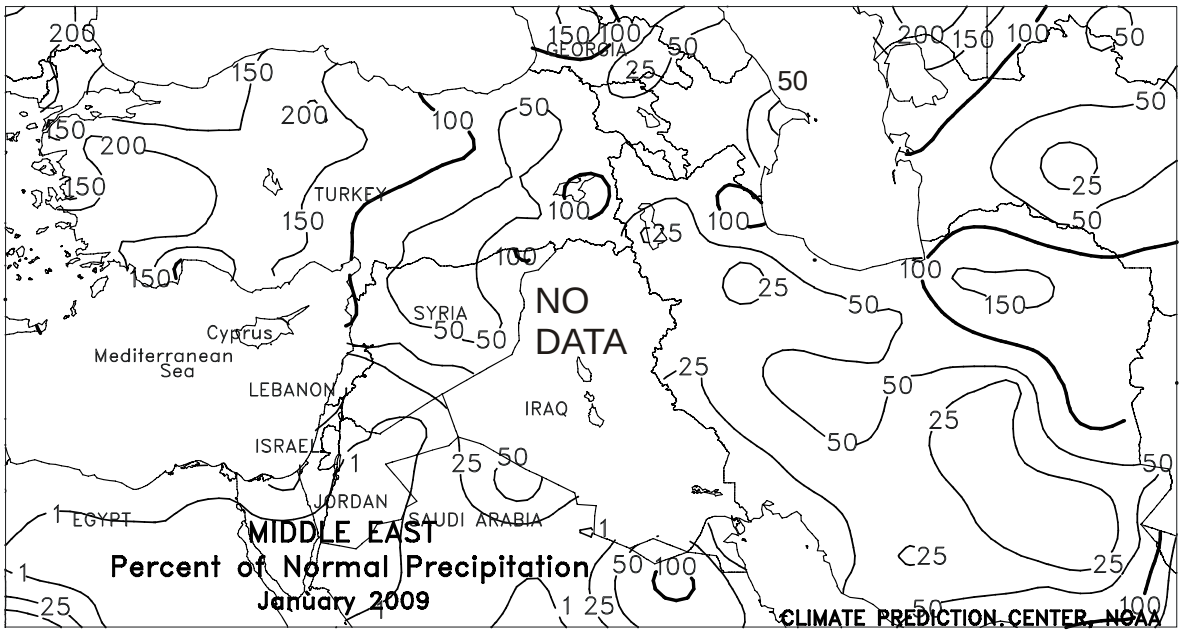




MIDDLE EAST

Wet weather over western growing areas contrasted with unfavorable dry conditions farther east. In Turkey, a slow-moving Mediterranean storm generated rain and high-elevation snow (10-60 mm liquid equivalent), maintaining abundant moisture reserves for greening winter grains. Locally heavy rain (30-160 mm) also fell along the eastern Mediterranean Coast, providing additional soil moisture for vegetative winter crops. Moisture was especially welcomed in northern and eastern Syria, where 10 to 40 mm of rain improved prospects for vegetative winter grains. Meanwhile, Iran's winter grains broke dormancy under another week of unseasonably warm weather (average temperatures 5-8 degrees C above normal). Light showers (less than 10 mm) over northern Iran did little to ease increasing concerns over short-term dryness, although current crop-water demands are still relatively low.

Above-normal January precipitation in Turkey boosted prospects for dormant to semi-dormant winter grains. In Iran, warm, dry weather melted much of the country's protective snowpack, leaving winter grains exposed to potential bitter cold.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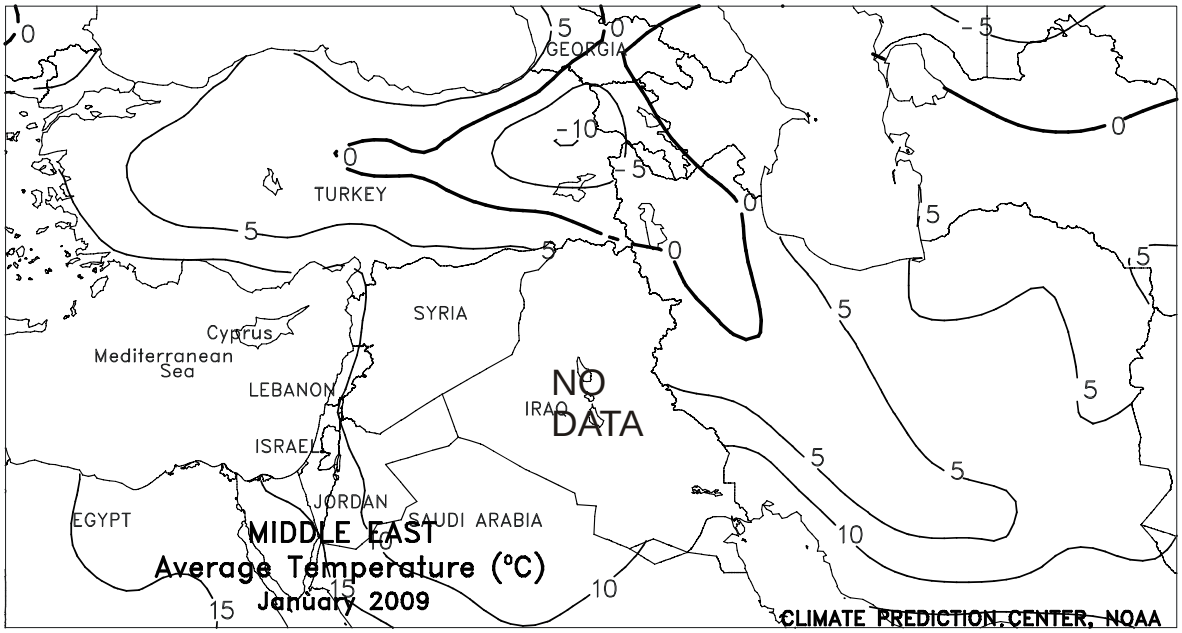
GEORGIA
TURKEY
SYRIA
Cyprus
Mediterranean Sea
LEBANON
IRAQ
ISRAEL
JORDAN
EGYPT
SAUDI ARABIA
MIDDLE EAST
Percent of Normal Precipitation
January 2009
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA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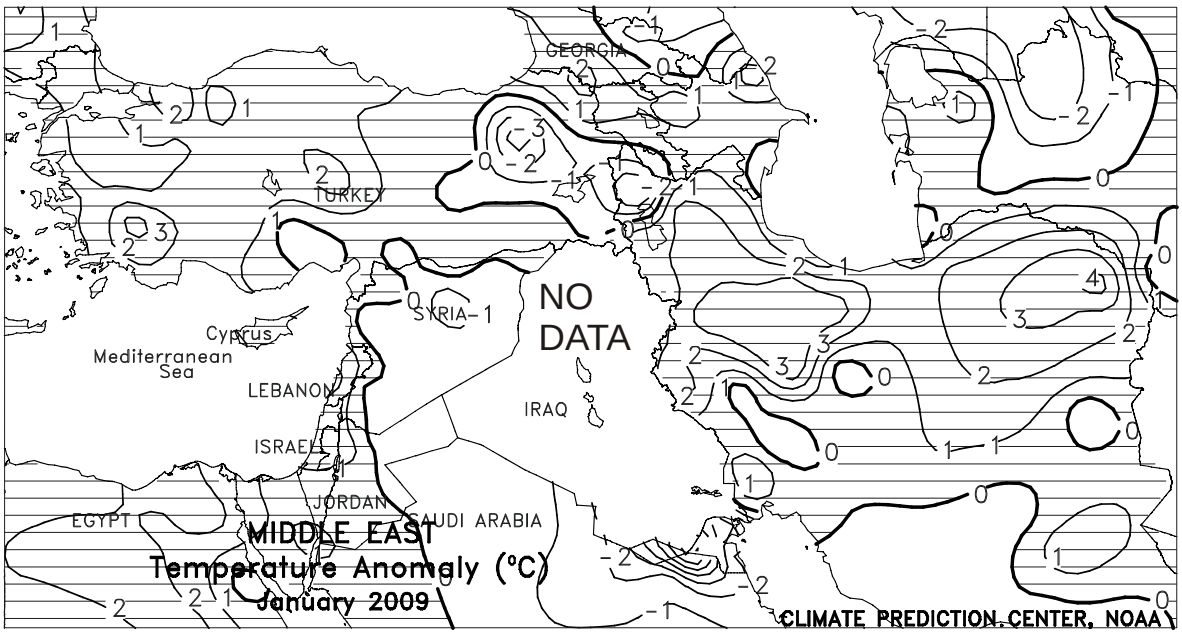
TURKEY
SYRIA
Cyprus
Mediterranean Sea
LEBANON
IRAQ
ISRAEL
JORDAN
EGYPT
SAUDI ARABIA
MIDDLE EAST
Average Temperature (°C)
January 2009
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA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GEORGIA
TURKEY
SYRIA
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Mediterranean Sea
LEBANON
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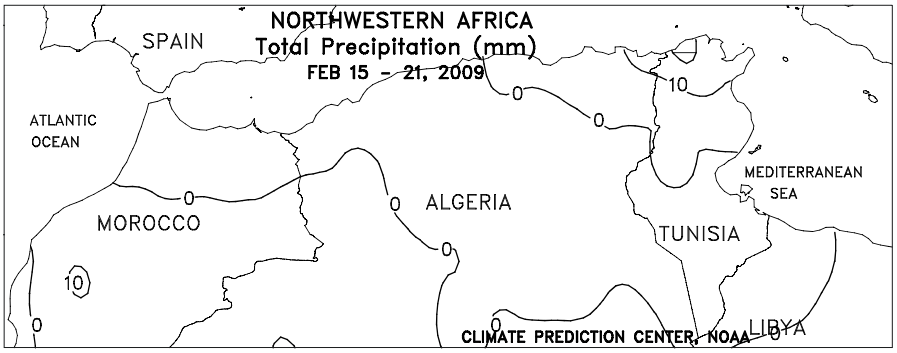
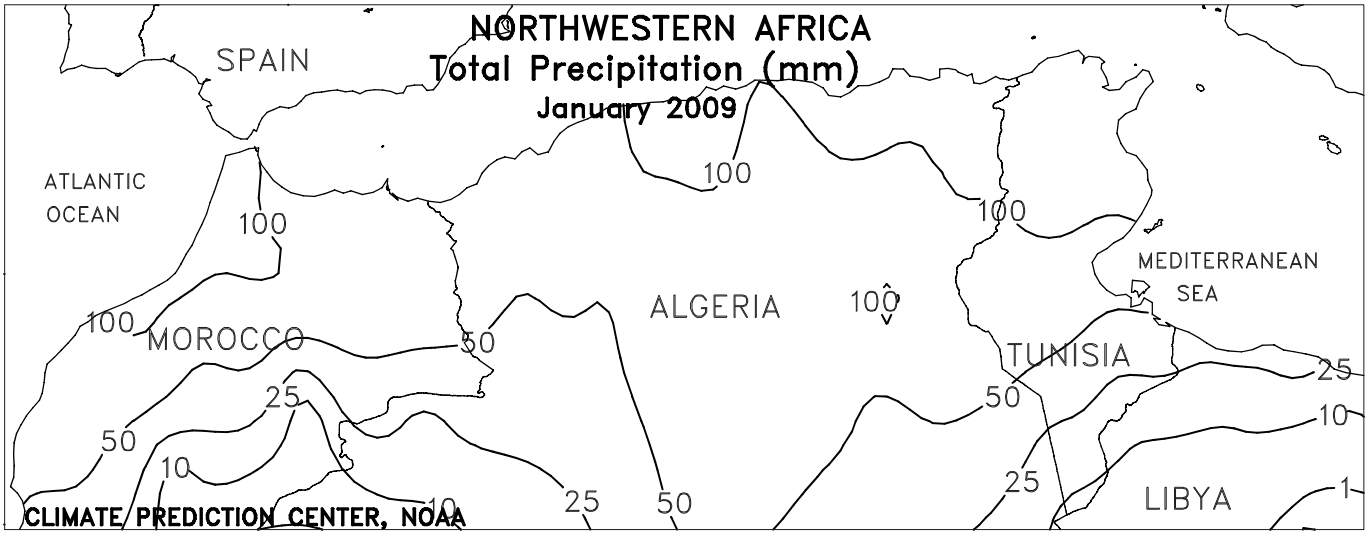
EGYPT
SAUDI ARABIA
MIDDLE EAST
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
January 2009
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

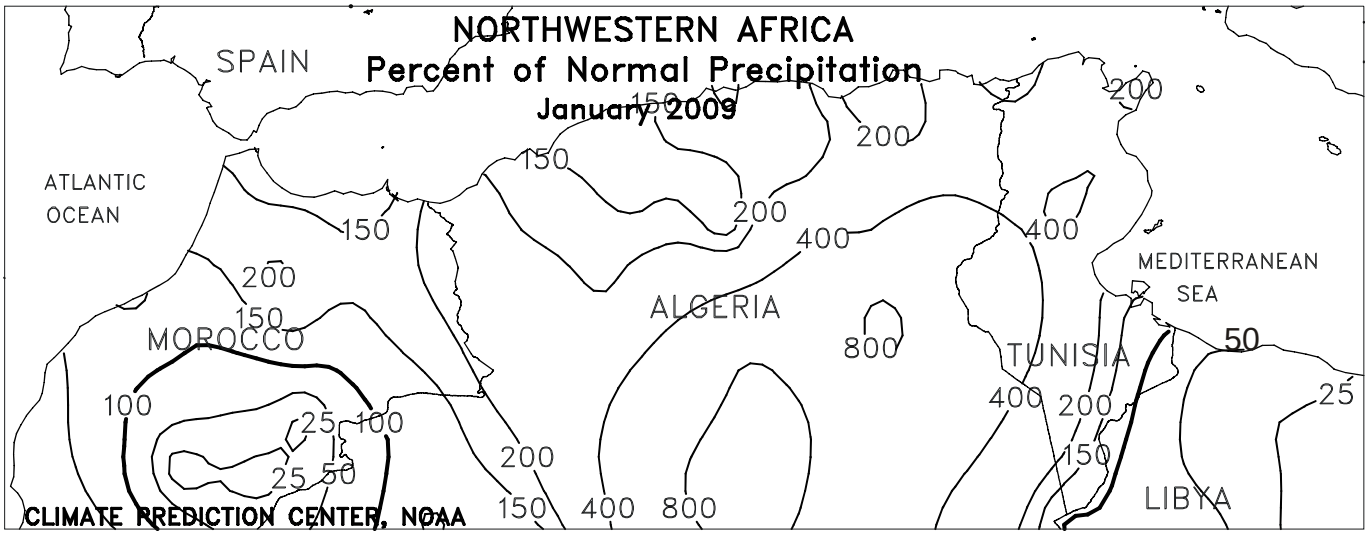


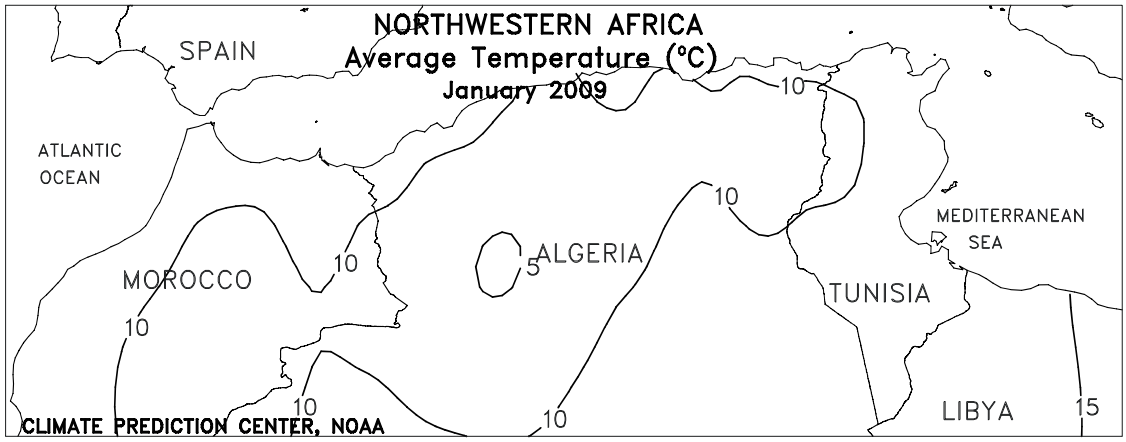
NORTHWEST AFRICA

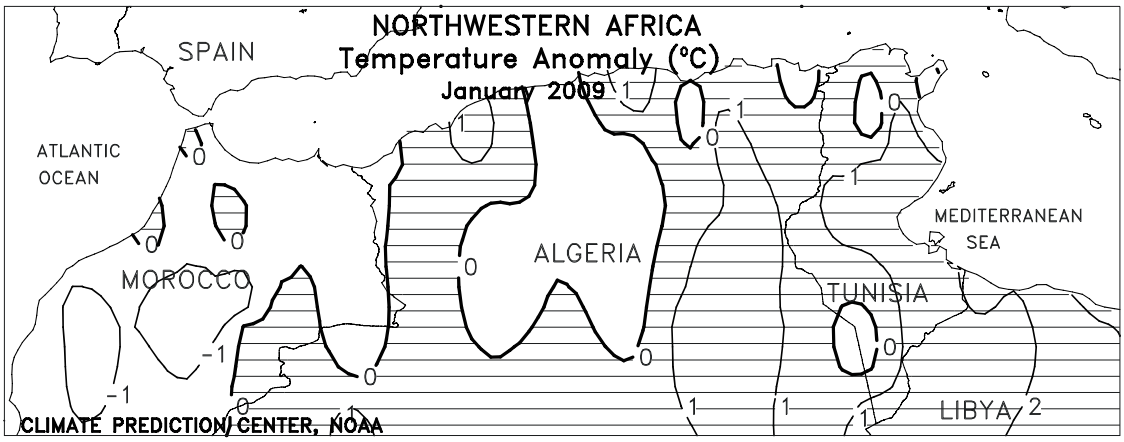
Dry weather continued over the region's wheat belt, although wet conditions lingered in eastern crop districts. In Morocco and Algeria, sunny skies maintained favorable conditions for vegetative winter wheat and barley. Showers lingered, however, in northern Tunisia (5-40 mm), maintaining adequate to abundant soil moisture for wheat and barley. Chilly conditions (2-4 degrees C below normal) in Tunisia and eastern Algeria slowed crop growth rates, while near-normal temperatures across the western half of the region were favorable for crop development.

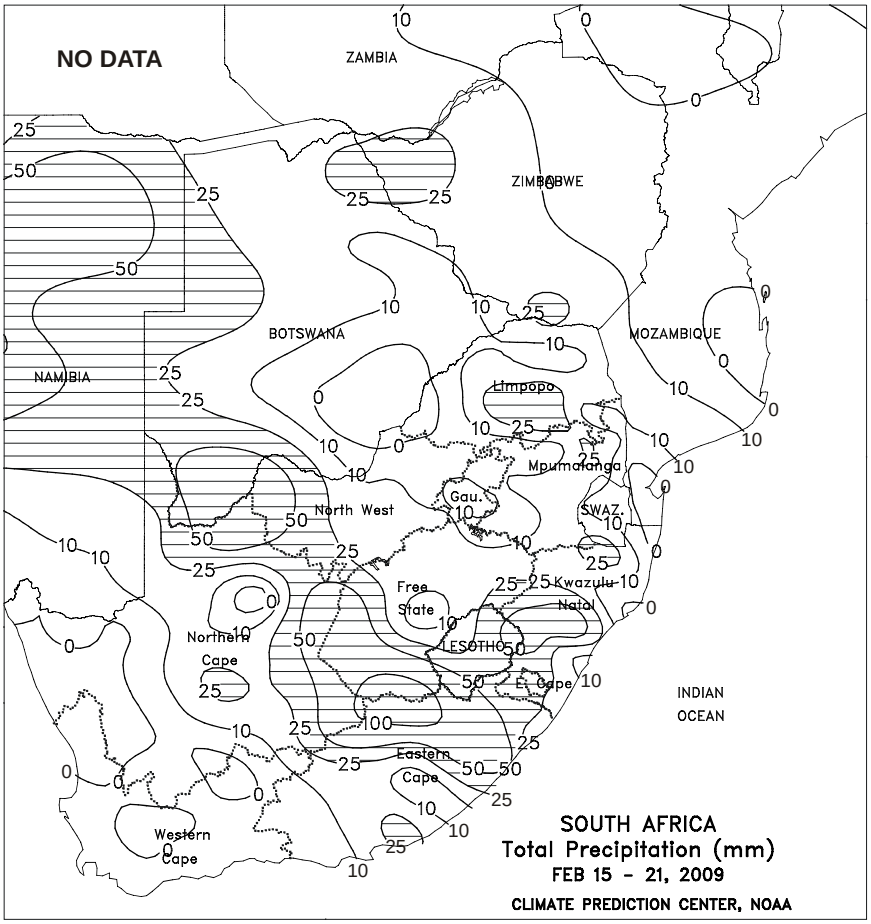
In January, above-normal rainfall maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for vegetative winter grains. Current wheat and barley prospects are very favorable due to the persistent, widespread precipitation since early September.







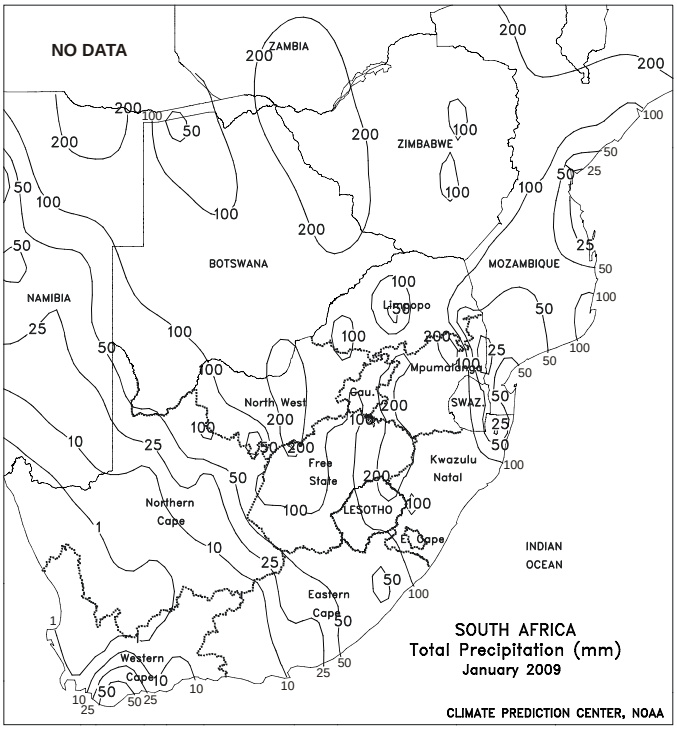




SOUTH AFRICA

Warm, sunny weather promoted development of vegetative to filling summer crops across the corn belt, following last week's beneficial rainfall. Most major production areas received less than 25 mm, with heavier rain (25-50 mm or more) recorded along the western fringe of the corn belt (western growing areas of North West and Free State) and in portions of KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo. Although temperatures averaged up to 2 degrees C above normal, highs generally ranged from 28 to 32 degrees C, fostering crop development in the absence of stressful heat. Elsewhere, locally heavy rain (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) continued in KwaZulu-Natal's southern sugarcane areas, and in eastern growing areas of Northern and Eastern Cape, further increasing irrigation reserves. Dry, seasonably warm weather (highs in the middle and upper 30s degrees C) advanced development of tree and vine crops in the interior farming areas of Western Cape.

During January, near- to above-normal rainfall improved prospects of vegetative to reproductive summer crops across the corn belt. Rain fell almost weekly in eastern growing areas (farms in and around Mpumalanga), keeping crops well watered, although slightly above-normal temperatures maintained high crop moisture requirements. In the west (including commercial white corn areas of North West and Free State), most of the rain came at month's end, providing timely moisture for later-planted crops that ranged from emerging to vegetative. Temperatures were more seasonable in the west, promoting agricultural development in the absence of stressful heat. Rainfall was also infrequent in KwaZulu-Natal, necessitating supplemental irrigation of sugarcane and other crops during the middle part of the month. In Western Cape, seasonable warmth and dryness fostered development of irrigated crops, with isolated showers generally confined to the southern coast.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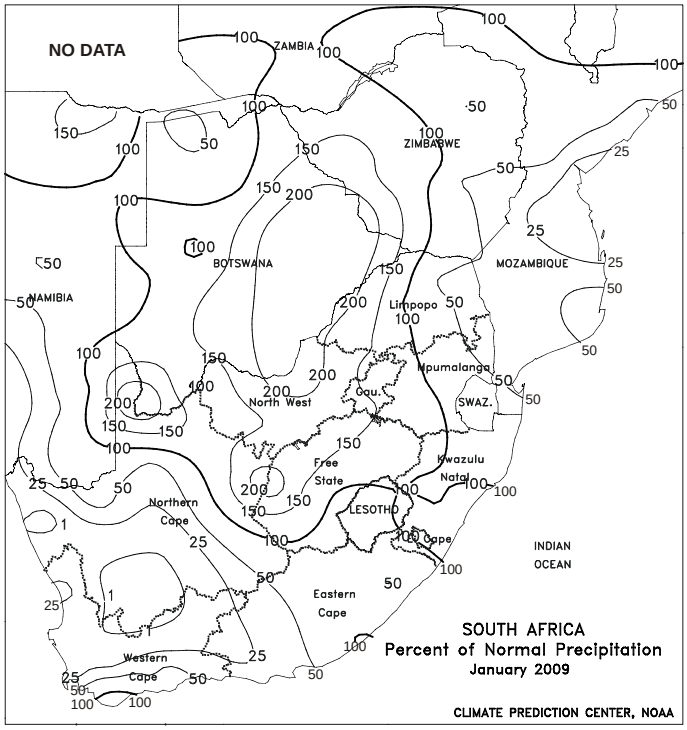
ZAMBIA
ZIMBABWE
BOTSWANA
MOZAMBIQUE
NAMIBIA
Limpopo
Mpumalanga
North West
Gau.
SWAZ.
Free State
Kwazulu Natal
LESOTHO
Northern Cape
E. Cape
Eastern Cape
Western Cape
INDIAN OCEAN
SOUTH AFRICA
Total Precipitation (mm)
January 2009
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA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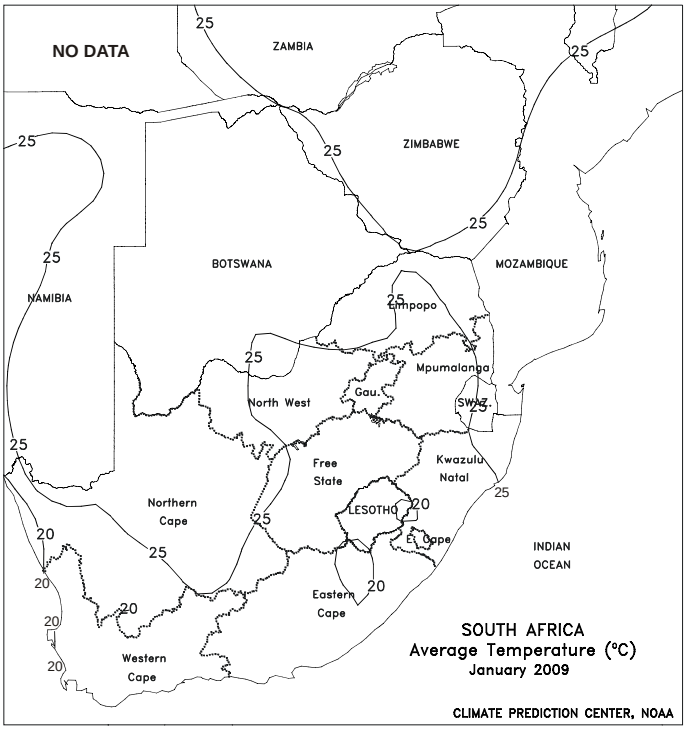
ZIMBABWE
BOTSWANA
MOZAMBIQUE
NAMIBIA
Limpopo
Mpumalanga
North West
Gau.
SWAZ.
Free State
Kwazulu Natal
LESOTHO
Northern Cape
E. Cape
Eastern Cape
Western Cape
INDIAN OCEAN
SOUTH AFRICA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
January 2009
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA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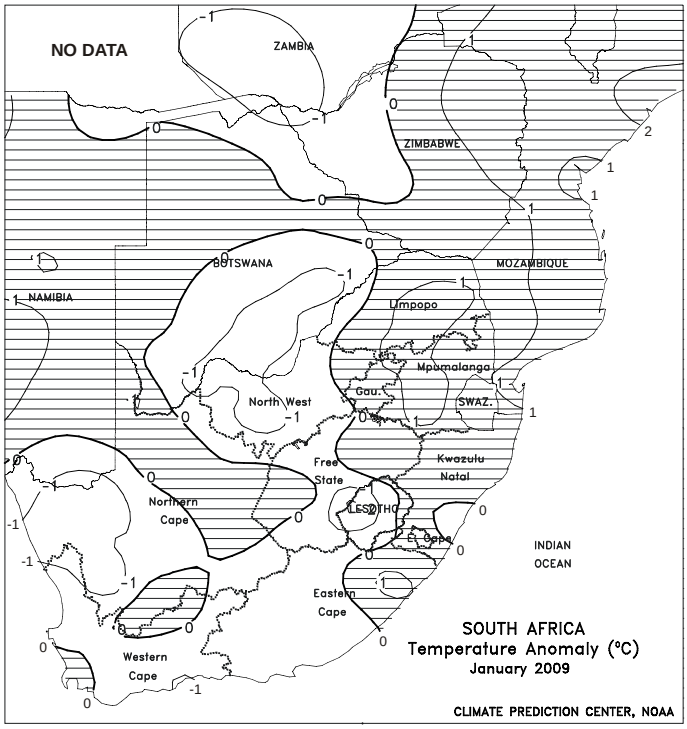
ZIMBABWE
BOTSWANA
MOZAMBIQUE
NAMIBIA
Limpopo
Mpumalanga
North West
Gau.
SWAZ.
Free State
Kwazulu Natal
LESOTHO
Northern Cape
E. Cape
Eastern Cape
Western Cape
INDIAN OCEAN
SOUTH AFRICA
Average Temperature (°C)
January 2009
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA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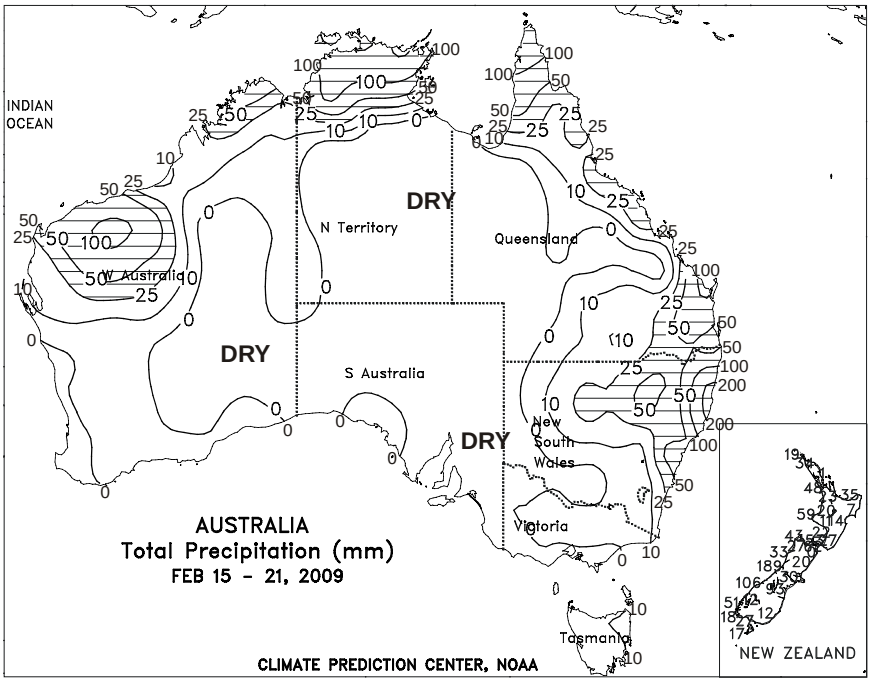
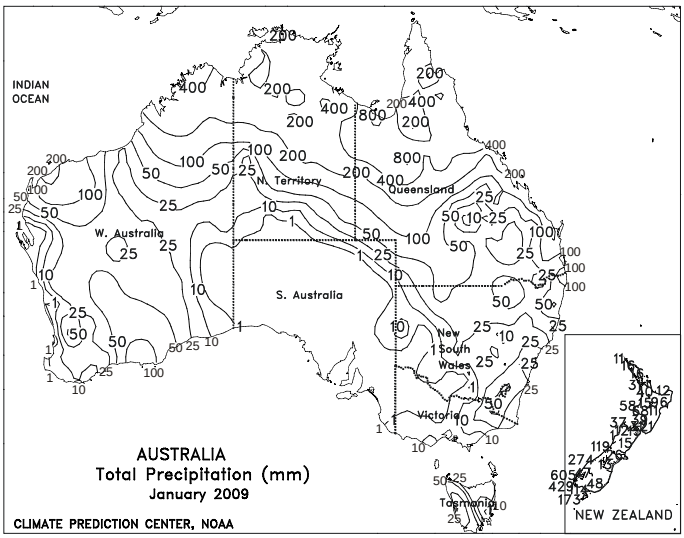
North West
Gau.
SWAZ.
Free State
Kwazulu Natal
LESOTHO
Northern Cape
E. Cape
Eastern Cape
Western Cape
INDIAN OCEAN
SOUTH AFRICA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
January 2009
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

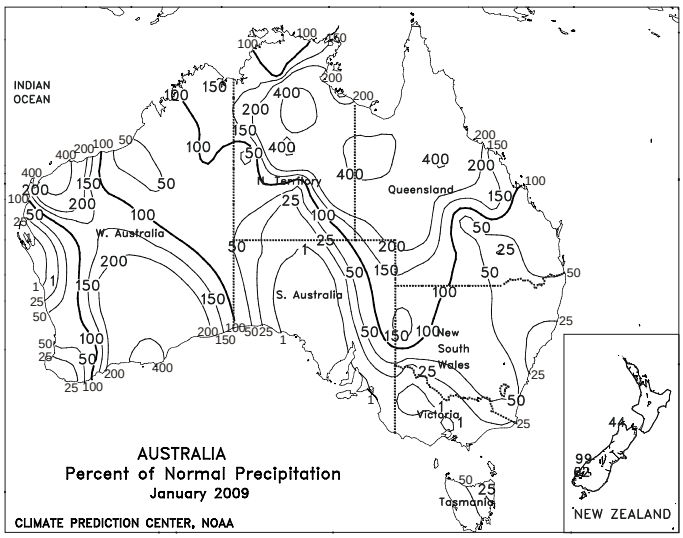


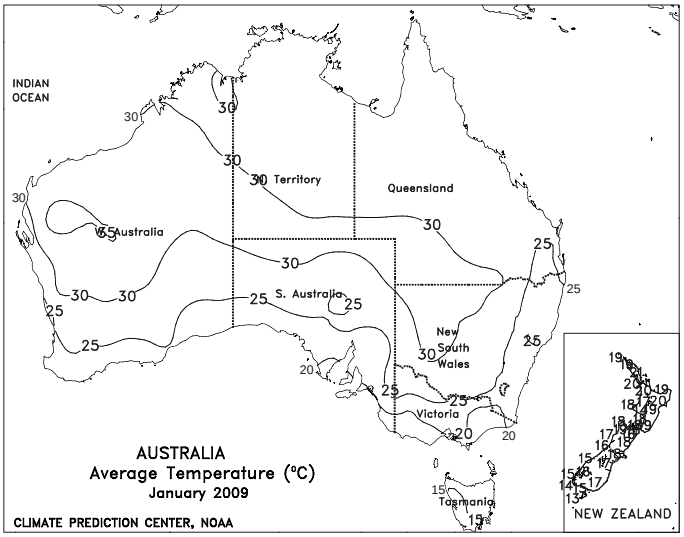
AUSTRALIA

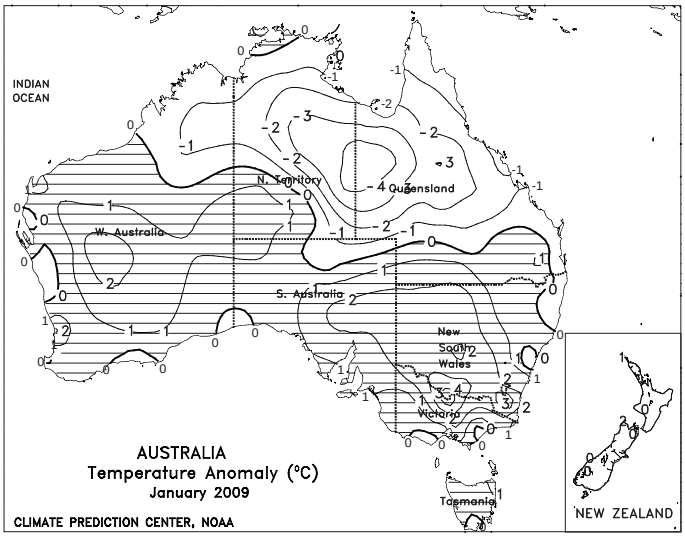
Periodic showers (generally 10-55 mm) continued to fall across much of southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, maintaining adequate moisture supplies for immature summer crops. The second consecutive week of widespread rainfall aided summer crops that are in the reproductive and filling stages of development, but more advanced crops would have benefited from drier weather to aid maturation. Temperatures in major summer crop areas were generally seasonable, with maximum temperatures in the upper 20s to middle 30s degrees C.

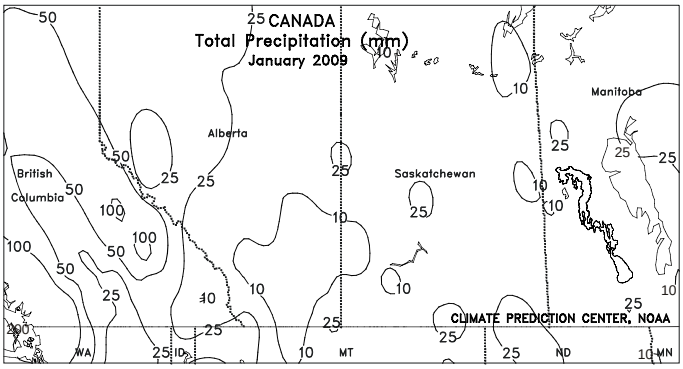
In January, relatively dry, very warm weather overspread southern Queensland and northern New South Wales. Below-normal rainfall reduced soil moisture and increased irrigation requirements for cotton and sorghum. Many summer crops were in or nearing reproduction in January.

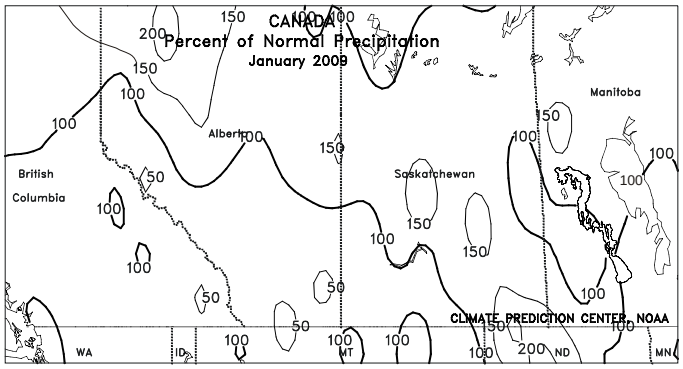


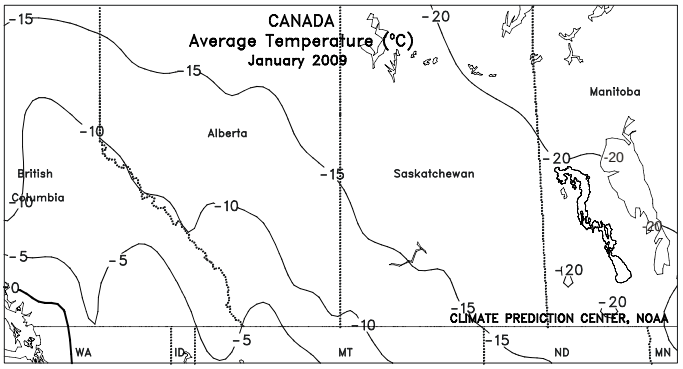


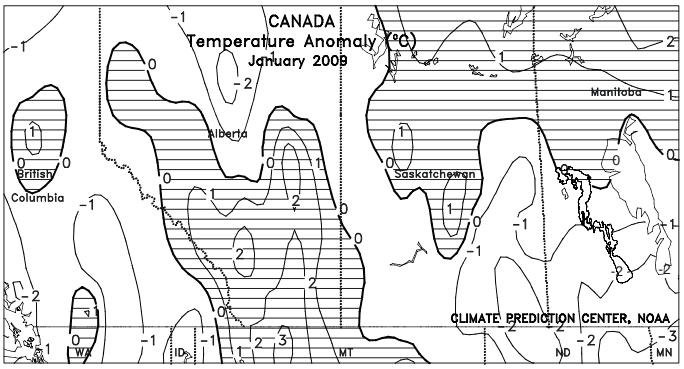


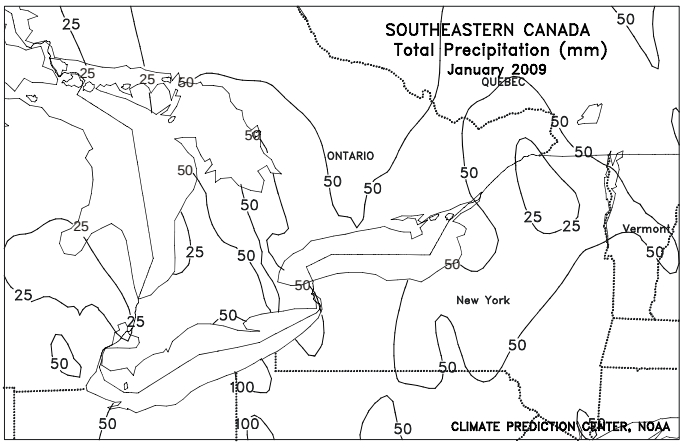


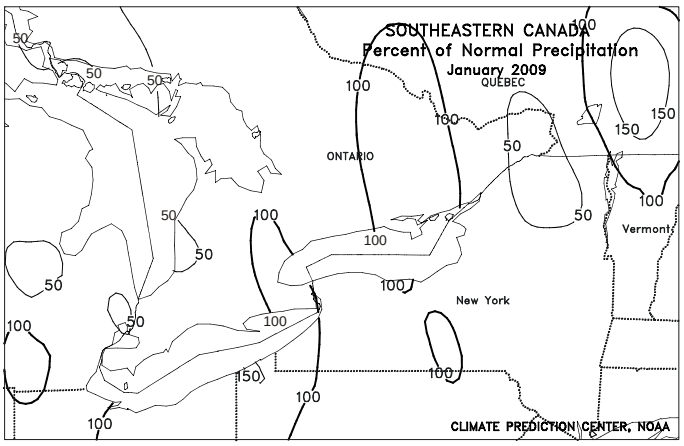

CANADA
Total Precipitation (mm)
January 2009
Manitoba
Alberta
British Columbia
Saskatchewan
WA
ID
MT
ND
MN
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

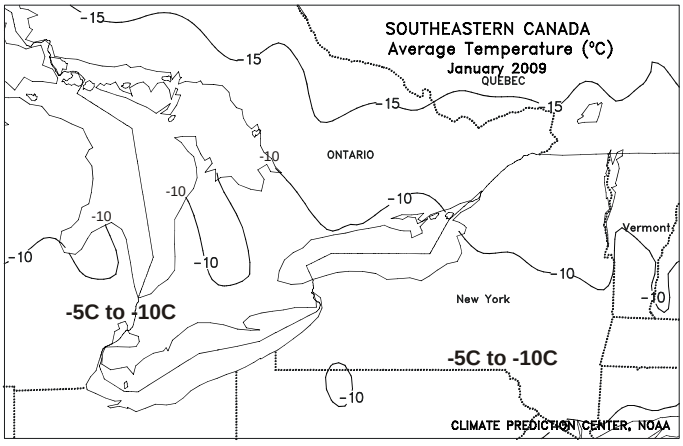

CANADA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
January 2009
Manitoba
Alberta
British Columbia
Saskatchewan
WA
ID
MT
ND
MN
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

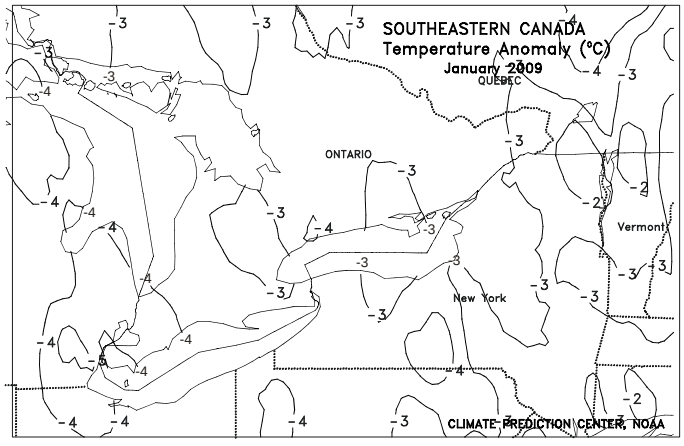

CANADA
Average Temperature (°C)
January 2009
Manitoba
Alberta
British Columbia
Saskatchewan
WA
ID
MT
ND
MN
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

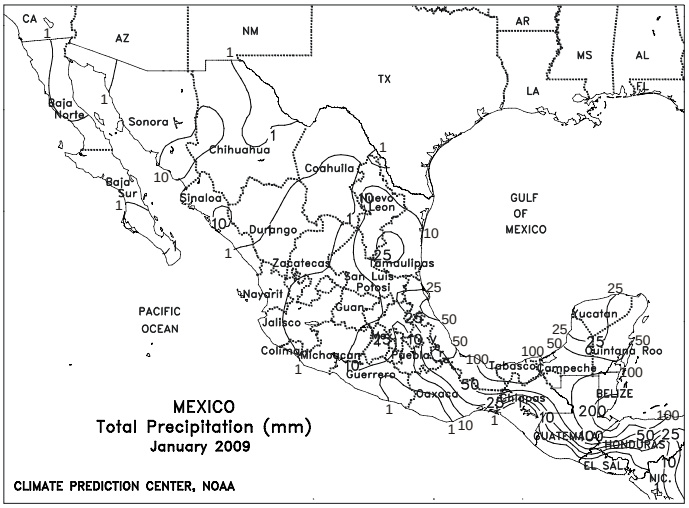

CANADA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
January 2009
Manitoba
Alberta
British Columbia
Saskatchewan
WA
ID
MT
ND
MN
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

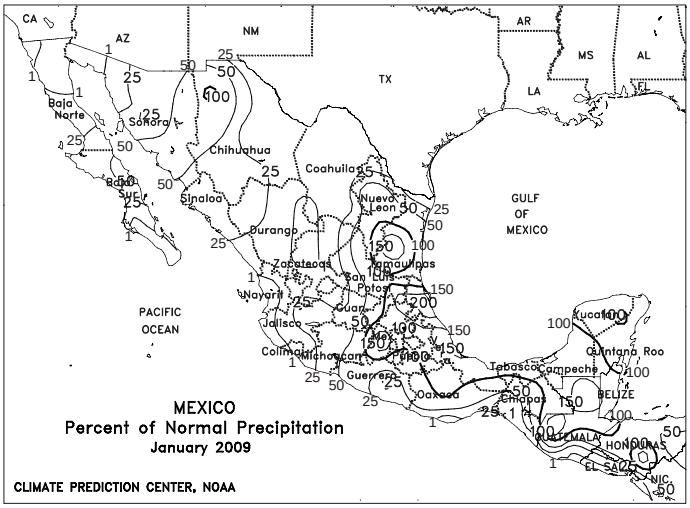

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Total Precipitation (mm)
January 2009
QUEBEC
ONTARIO
Vermont
New York
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

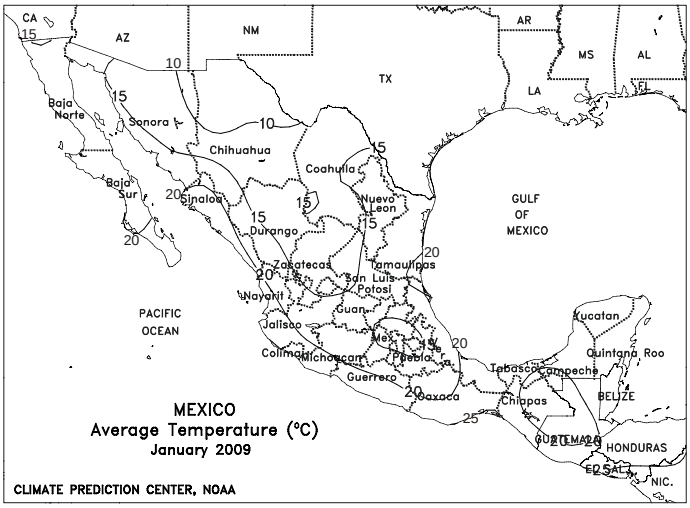

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
January 2009
QUEBEC
ONTARIO
Vermont
New York
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

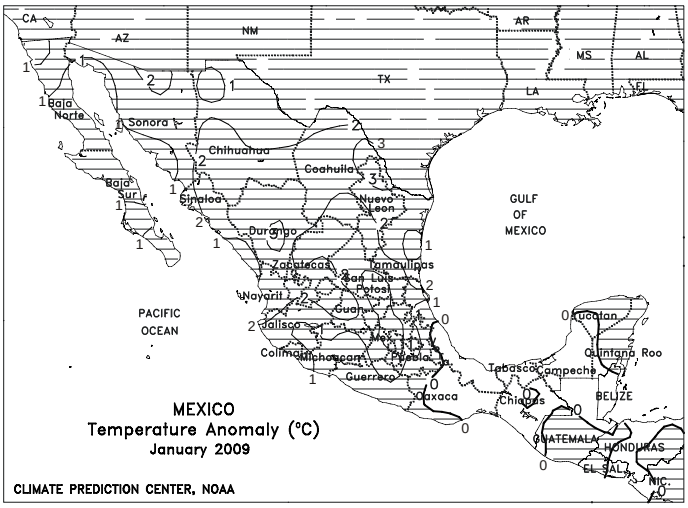

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Average Temperature (°C)
January 2009
QUEBEC
ONTARIO
Vermont
New York
-5C to -10C
-5C to -10C
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

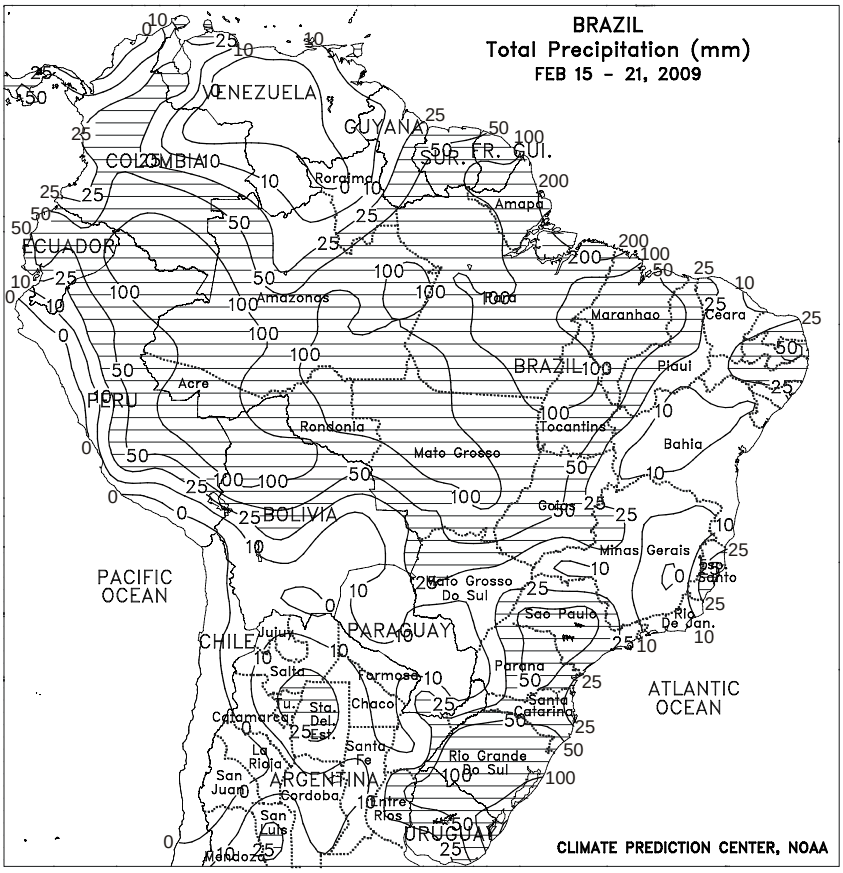

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
January 2009
QUEBEC
ONTARIO
Vermont
New York
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


MEXICO
Total Precipitation (mm)
January 2009
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
PACIFIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
BELIZE
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
EL SAL.
NIC.


MEXICO
Percent of Normal Precipitation
January 2009
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
PACIFIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
BELIZE
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
EL SAL.
NIC.


MEXICO
Average Temperature (°C)
January 2009
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
PACIFIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
BELIZE
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
EL SAL.
NIC.

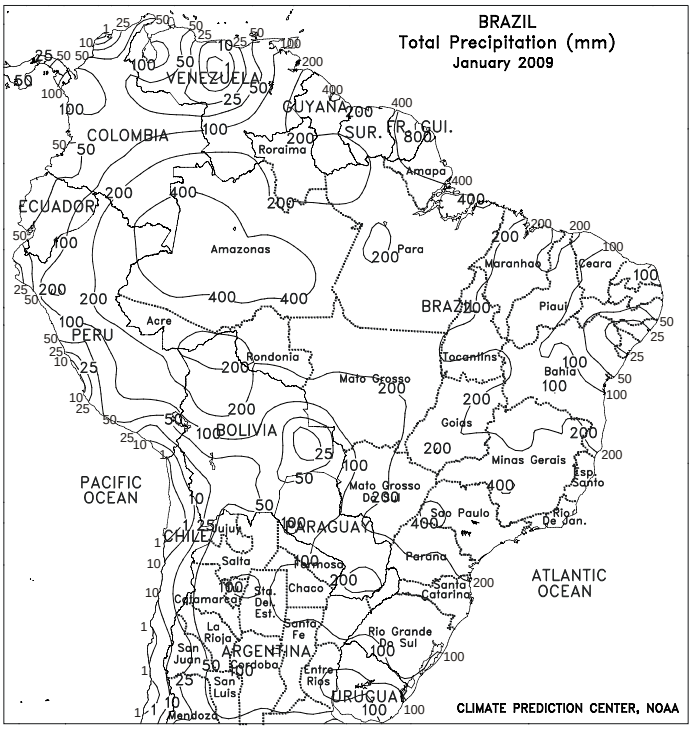

MEXICO
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
January 2009
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
PACIFIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
BELIZE
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
EL SAL.
NIC.

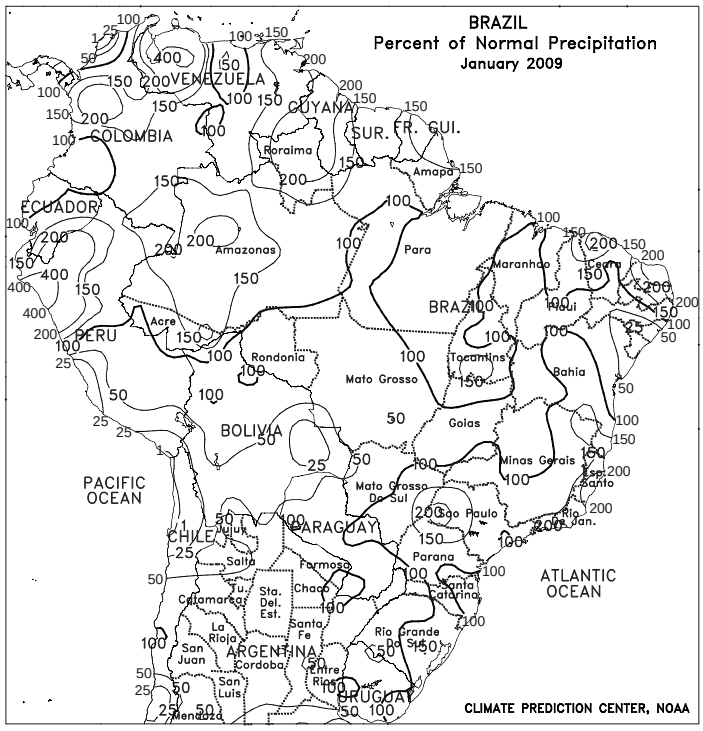


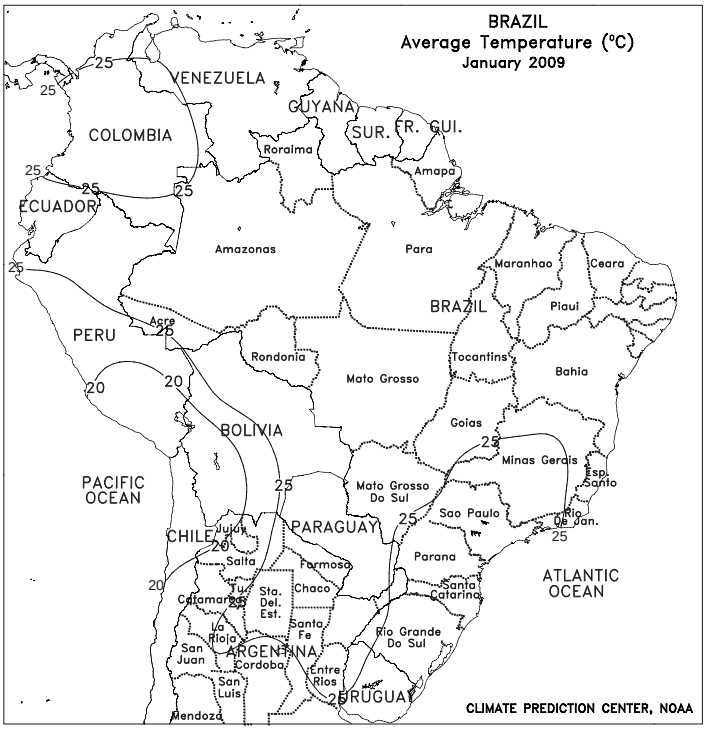
BRAZIL

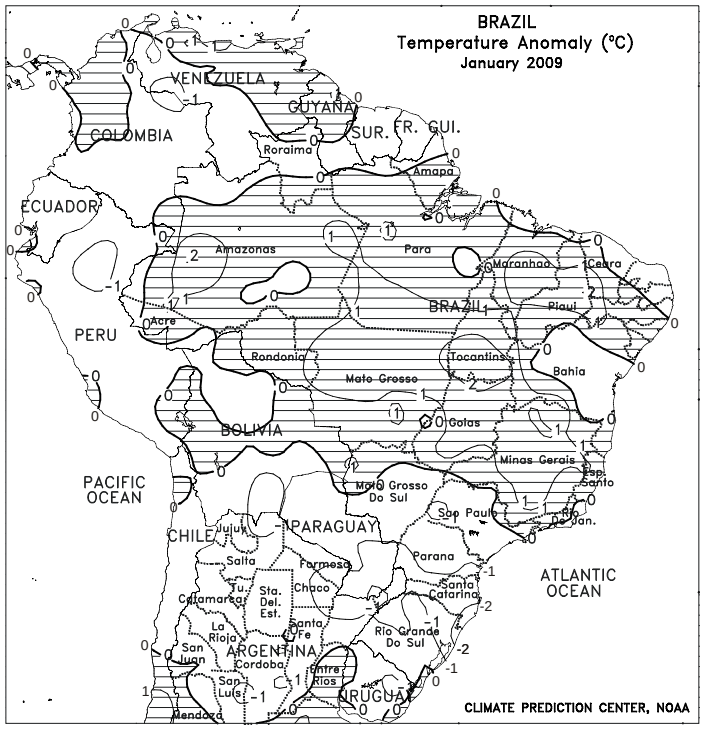
Moderate to heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) maintained generally favorable moisture levels for reproductive to filling soybeans in Rio Grande do Sul, although above-normal temperatures (highs reaching the middle 30s degrees C in western growing areas) maintained high crop moisture demands. Locally heavy showers also continued over Santa Catarina, central and eastern Parana, and southern Sao Paulo, but drier conditions prevailed in western Parana and nearby locations in southern Mato Grosso do Sul, aiding maturation and harvesting of soybeans and other summer crops. In the Center-West region (Mato Grosso, Goias, and northern Mato Grosso do Sul), locally heavy rain (25-100 mm) increased moisture for safrinha corn and other secondary summer crops but likely slowed soybean harvesting. Similar amounts continued in Tocantins but drier weather (rainfall less than 25 mm, most areas), accompanied by slightly above-normal temperatures, dominated a large part of Bahia and Minas Gerais, advancing development of generally well-watered summer crops. Showers (10-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) slowed fieldwork, including sugarcane harvesting, along the eastern coast.

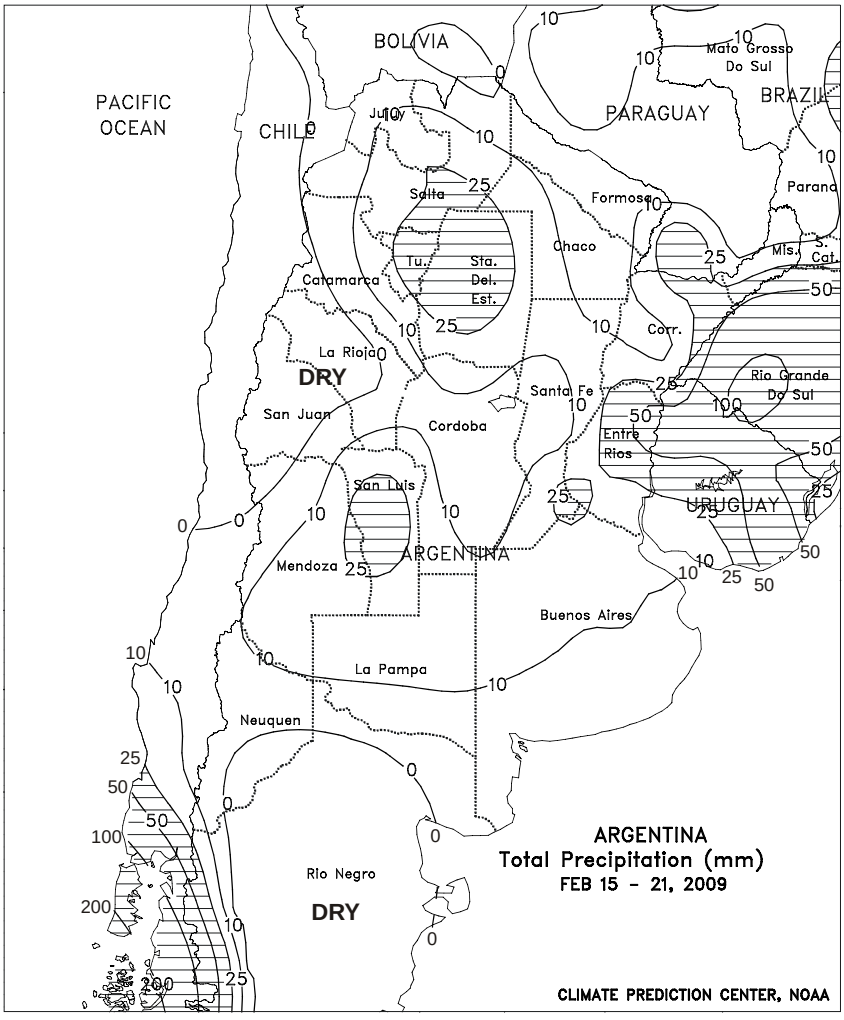
In January, near- to above-normal rainfall covered most major growing areas of southern Brazil. The rains, most of which occurred early in the month, helped to stabilize soybeans and corn in Parana that reportedly advanced through reproduction at the height of the December drought. Crops in Rio Grande do Sul, which are traditionally planted later, likely benefited more from the boost in rainfall. However, a drying trend developed over the south during the latter half of January and by month's end, conditions had again become unfavorably dry. Elsewhere, January rainfall was near to below normal in the main production areas of central and northeastern Brazil. In southern Mato Grosso, some locations recorded less than half their normal rainfall (around 100 mm, total accumulation, versus more than 200 mm on average), favoring maturation of early-planted soybeans but reducing moisture for establishment of safrinha corn. In contrast, wetter conditions in the northern part of the state reportedly slowed early harvest activities. Wet weather also returned to sugarcane and coffee areas of Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais during the latter half of January. Dry weather promoted harvesting of sugarcane along the northeastern coast.







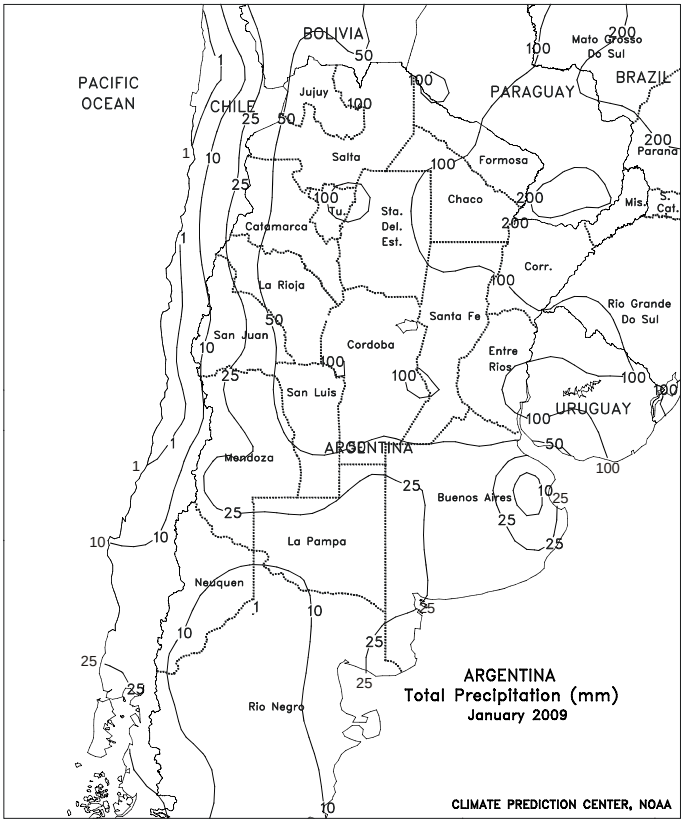




ARGENTINA

Mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather (weekly temperatures averaging 2-5 degrees C above normal, with highs reaching the middle and upper 30s degrees C) dominated central and northern Argentina for most of the week, stressing immature summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton and rapidly advancing crops toward maturity. Highs approached 40 degrees C on several days in La Pampa and western Buenos Aires, where the drought has been the most intense recently. In Cordoba, the dryness, combined with temperatures reaching the middle 30s degrees C, contributed to the deterioration of crops that had been faring relatively well for most of the season when compared with those in neighboring states. Highs also hit the middle 30s degrees C in Santa Fe and Entre Rios, renewing stress on crops that had been improving for the past few weeks. At week's end, scattered showers (5-25 mm, most areas) helped to lower temperatures to more seasonable levels and on February 22, soaking rain (greater than 25 mm) overspread traditionally higher yielding farming areas of central Argentina, boosting topsoil moisture for immature crops (more information on the rain, which also fell in western cotton areas, will appear in next week's *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*). Additional rain can still benefit late-planted summer crops, particularly second-crop soybeans currently advancing through reproduction. Harvesting of corn and sunflowers is likely underway in many areas.

In January, drought intensified over La Pampa and Buenos Aires, imposing locally severe stress on summer crops and livestock. Rainfall totaled below 50 mm over most of this region, and temperatures averaged up to 3 degrees C above normal, with highs often ranging from 35 to 40 degrees C. In contrast, a wetter pattern gradually developed over the high-yielding summer grain and oilseed areas of southern Santa Fe and Entre Rios, helping to stabilize the condition of immature main-season crops and locally improving prospects of vegetative second-crop soybeans. Here, temperatures were generally more seasonable than in the southern farming areas, although highs topped 35 degrees C with a frequency normal for the month of January. Rainfall was near to below normal over Cordoba, but temperatures were generally seasonable and moisture levels were likely adequate for crop development in most areas. Farther north, showers were sporadic, with most cotton areas receiving below-normal amounts for the month. However, near- to below-normal temperatures lowered evaporative losses and crop moisture demands, and conditions were generally improved over those of December, when warmer, drier weather prevailed.


PACIFIC OCEAN
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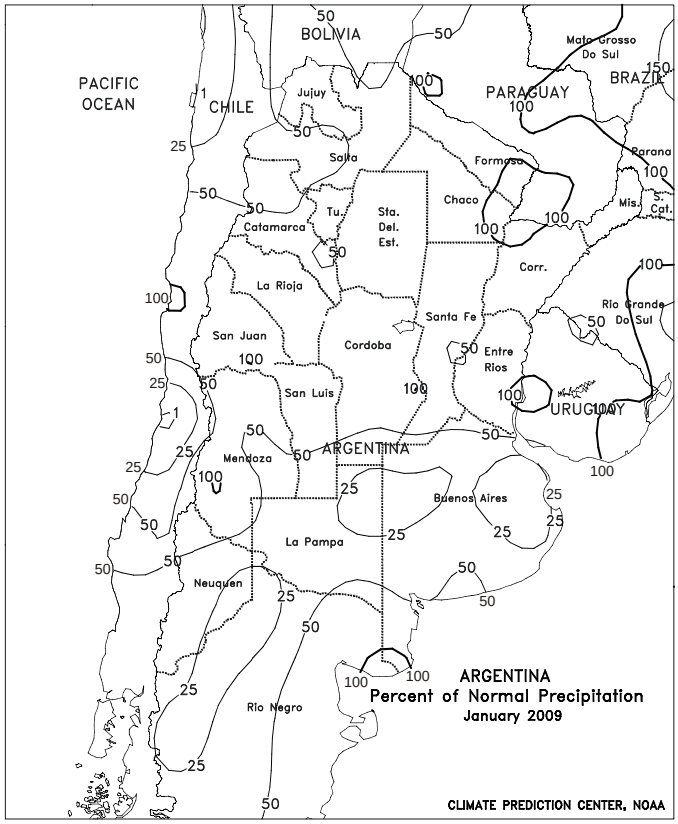
BRAZIL
URUGUAY
ARGENTINA
Jujuy
Salta
Formosa
Parana
Chaco
Mis.
S. Cat.
Tu.
Sta. Del. Est.
Catamarca
Corr.
La Rioja
Santa Fe
Rio Grande Do Sul
San Juan
Cordoba
Entre Rios
San Luis
Mendoza
Buenos Aires
La Pampa
Neuquen
Rio Negro
Mato Grosso Do Sul
ARGENTINA
Total Precipitation (mm)
January 2009
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


PACIFIC OCEAN
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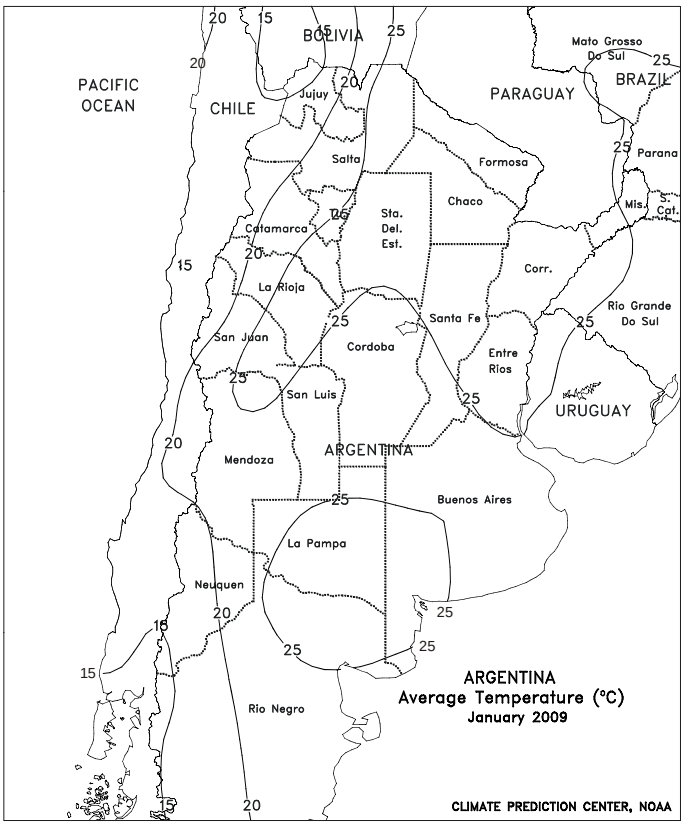
San Juan
Cordoba
Entre Rios
San Luis
Mendoza
Buenos Aires
La Pampa
Neuquen
Rio Negro
Mato Grosso Do Sul
ARGENTINA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
January 2009
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


PACIFIC OCEAN
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Catamarca
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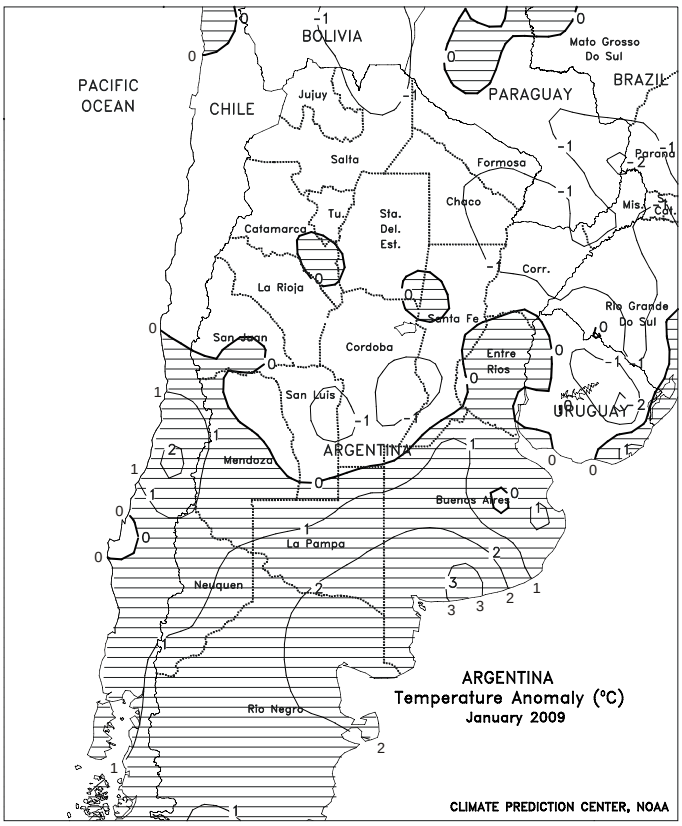
Rio Grande Do Sul
San Juan
Cordoba
Entre Rios
San Luis
Mendoza
Buenos Aires
La Pampa
Neuquen
Rio Negro
Mato Grosso Do Sul
ARGENTINA
Average Temperature (°C)
January 2009
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


PACIFIC OCEAN
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PARAGUAY
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Catamarca
Corr.
La Rioja
Santa Fe
Rio Grande Do Sul
San Juan
Cordoba
Entre Rios
San Luis
Mendoza
Buenos Aires
La Pampa
Neuquen
Rio Negro
Mato Grosso Do Sul
ARGENTINA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
January 2009
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

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

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