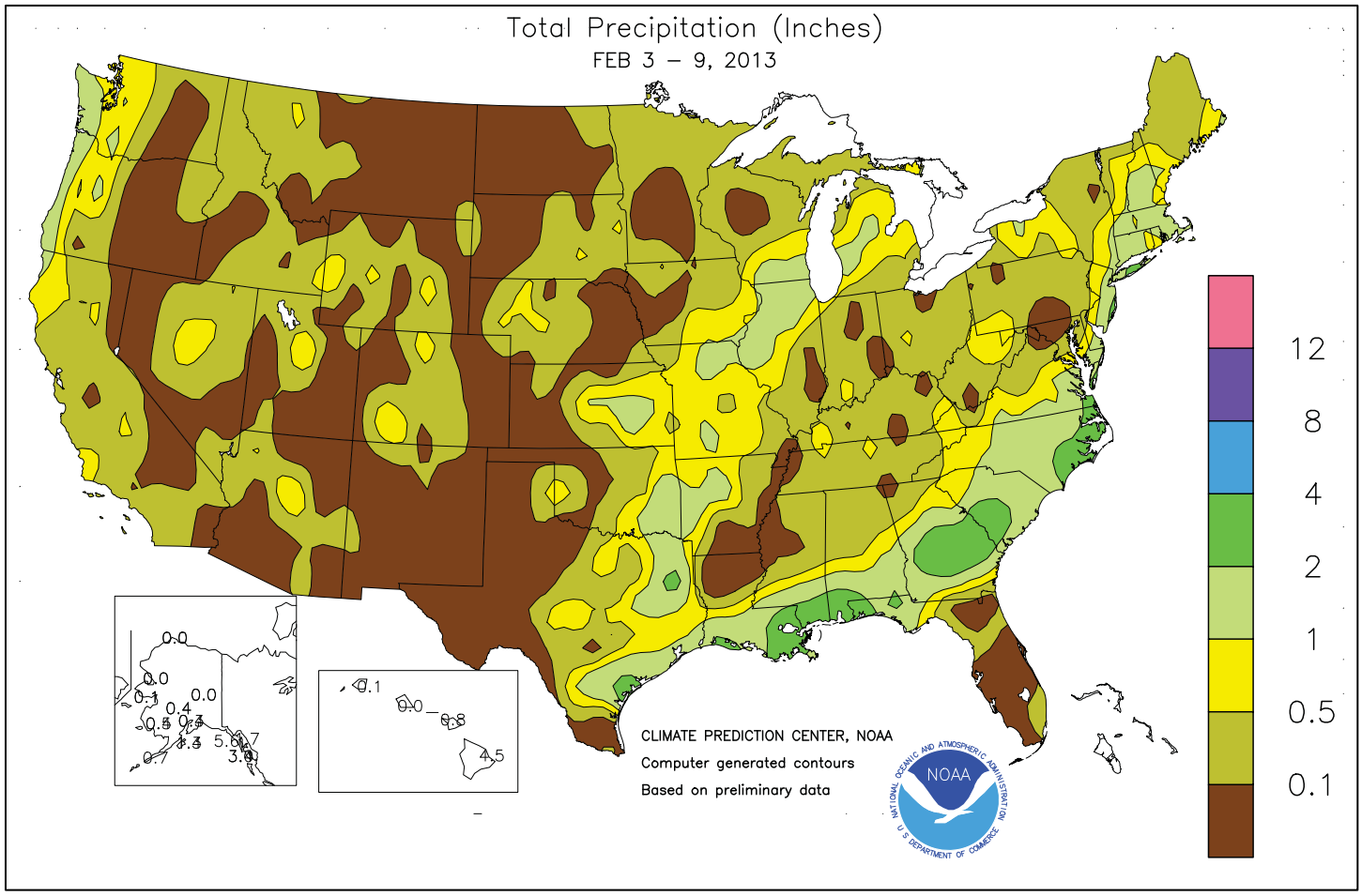
Volume 100, No. 7 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather February 12, 2013

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

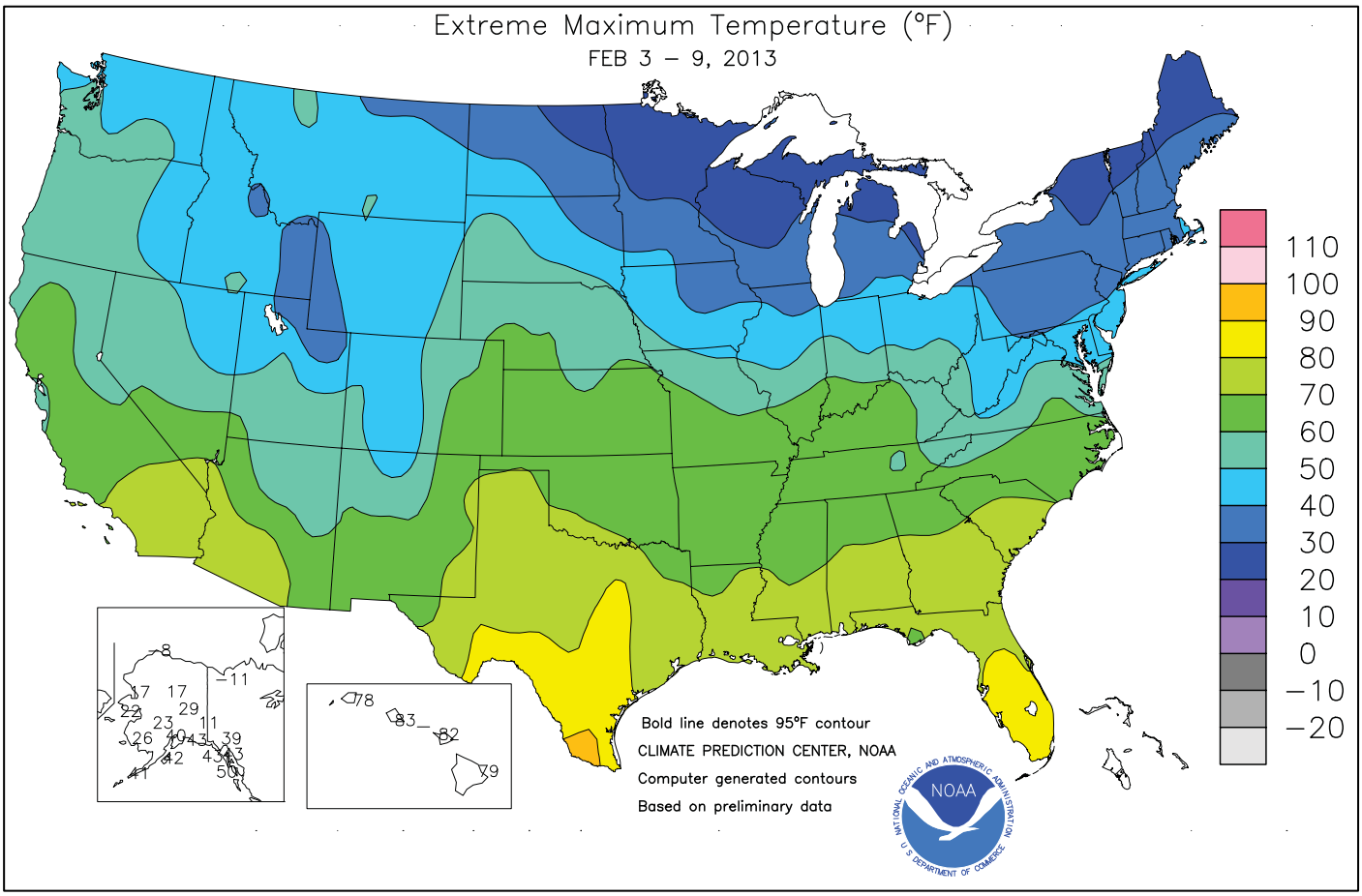
February 3 – 9, 2013

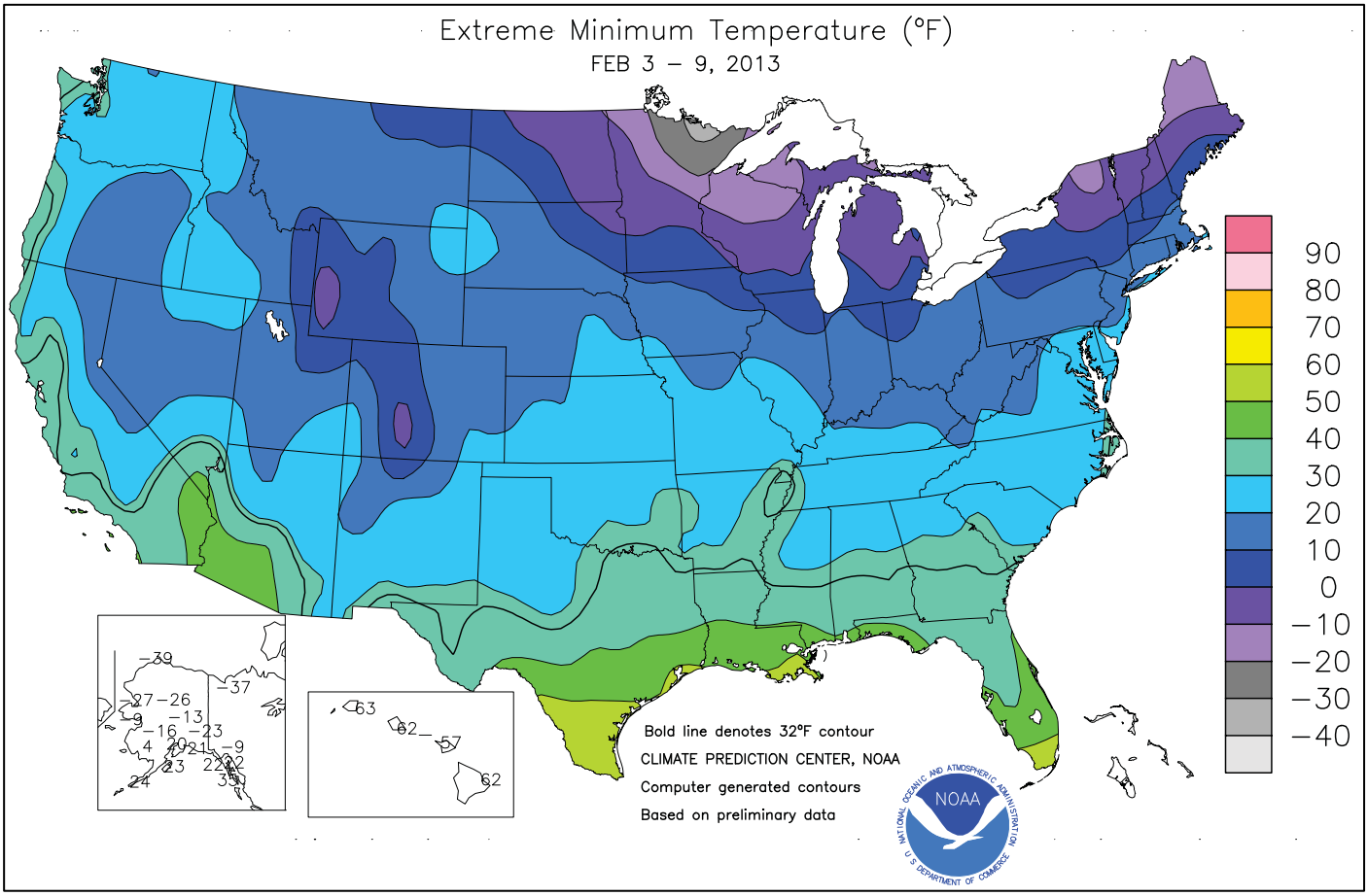
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

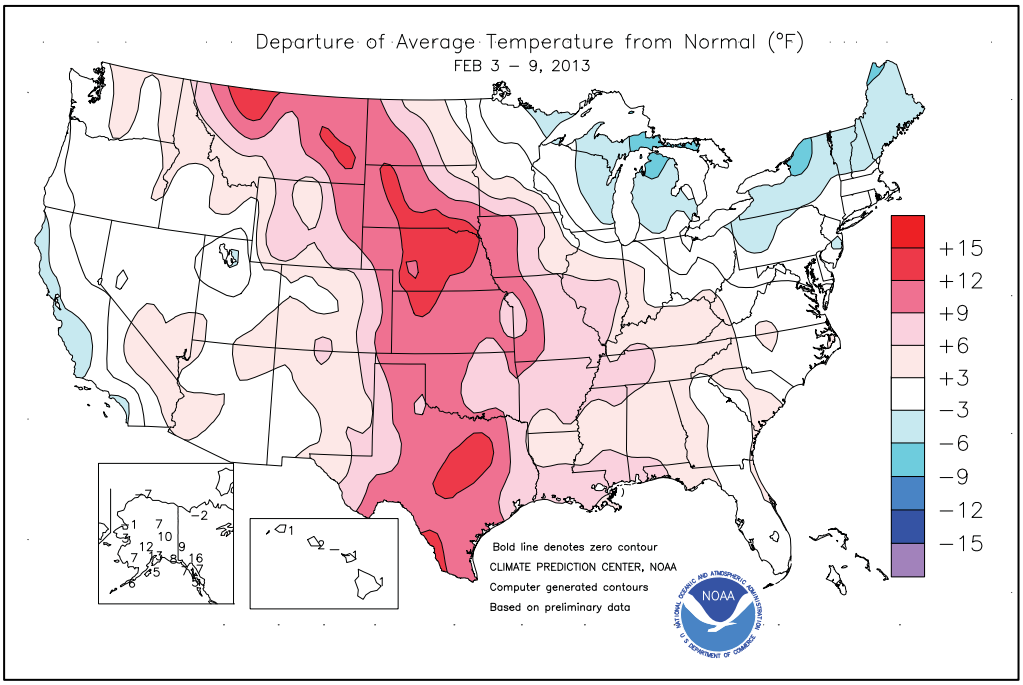
An active but disorganized weather pattern led to widespread, generally light precipitation until week's end, when merging systems contributed to a major **Northeastern** winter storm. The February 8-9 storm struck hardest across **southern New England**, where impacts of the blizzard included power outages and severe travel disruptions. Even as the **Northeastern** storm was still winding down across **New England**, a second major storm began to unfold across the **nation's mid-section**. The latter system, which brought some drought relief but

(Continued on page 3)

Contents


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
FEB 3 – 9, 2013
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
FEB 3 – 9, 2013
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
−30
−40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA

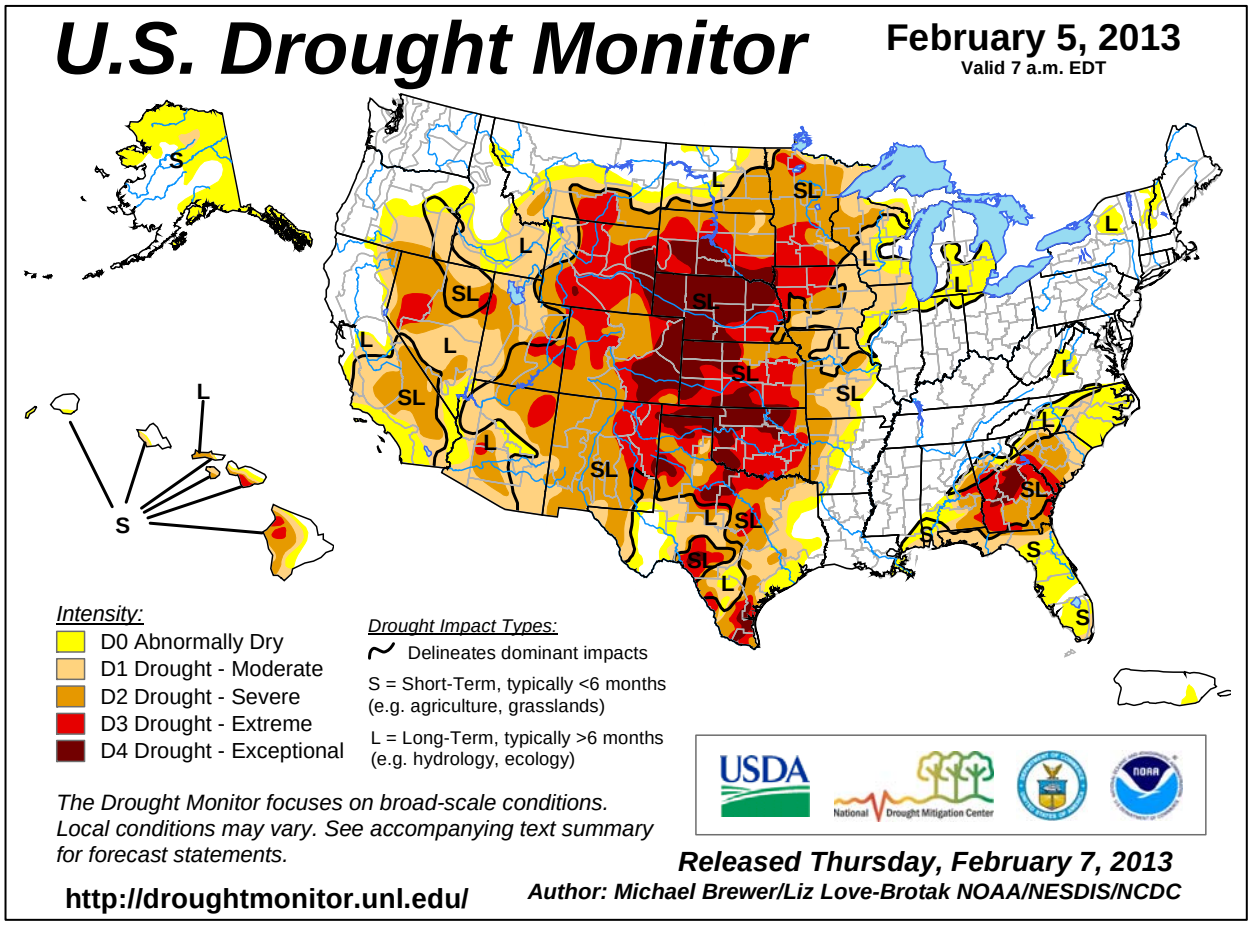


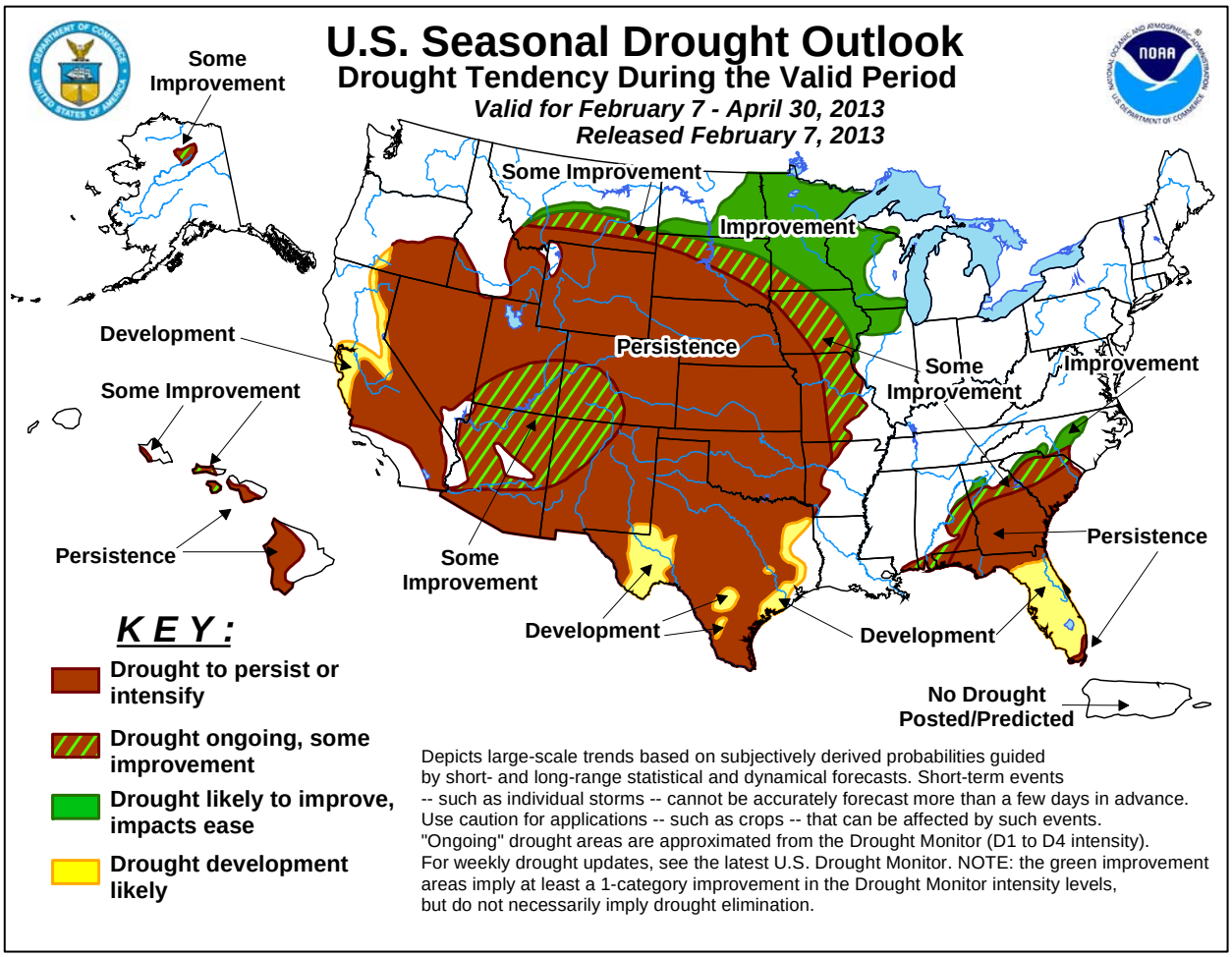
(Continued from front cover)
also increased livestock stress and brought travel disruptions from the **central Rockies into the upper Midwest**, will be covered in greater detail in next week's summary. Across the remainder of the country, precipitation was mostly light. Scattered weekly totals in excess of 2 inches were confined to the **South** and **East**, primarily from the **central Gulf Coast into parts of the Carolinas**, and in **southern New England**. Little or no precipitation was observed on the **High Plains**, in large sections of the **West**, and across **Florida's peninsula**. Warmth accompanied the dryness on the **High Plains**, where weekly temperatures commonly averaged more than 10°F above normal. Meanwhile, cold conditions lingered from the **Great Lakes region into the Northeast**, and gradually returned to the **West**.

Frigid weather lingered across the **nation's northern tier** through February 4, when lows in **northern Minnesota** dipped to -39°F in **Embarrass** and -32°F in **International Falls**. For most of the remainder of the week, conditions were mild but rarely record-setting. However, highs climbed to daily-record levels on February 7 in **Texas** locations such as **Brownsville** and **Waco** (both 85°F). By February 9, colder weather in the **West** led to daily-record lows in **southern California** locations such as **Camarillo** (34°F) and **Long Beach** (38°F).

Early-week precipitation was generally persistent but light. For example, **La Crosse, WI**, received measurable precipitation on 10 consecutive days from January 27 – February 5, totaling 1.19 inches. This tied **La Crosse's** second-longest such streak on record, behind an 11-day wet spell from February 17-27, 1962. Meanwhile, **Chicago, IL**, measured 7.2 inches of snow during the first 8 days of February, more than two-thirds of its season-to-date total of 10.7 inches (48 percent of normal). By mid-week, locally heavy rain began to develop across the **South**. **Victoria, TX**, measured a daily-record rainfall (1.05 inches) for February 6. The following day, record-setting totals for February 7 were established in locations such as **Augusta, GA** (3.10 inches); **Salina, KS** (1.14 inches); and **Muskegon, MI** (0.96 inch). On the same date, **Muskegon** also netted a daily-record snowfall, reporting 9.7 inches. By February 8, storms began to merge along the **Mid-Atlantic Coast**, where **Cape Hatteras, NC**, tallied a daily-record rainfall of 2.82 inches. Farther north, February 8-9 snowfall topped 2 feet in many communities from **Connecticut to coastal Maine**, officially reaching 31.9 inches in **Portland, ME**; 30.0 inches in **Bridgeport, CT**; 28.7 inches in **Worchester, MA**; 27.8 inches in **Islip, NY**; and 24.0 inches in **Concord, NH**. **New York City** barely escaped the worst of the storm, with amounts in many urban locations ranging from 6 to 12 inches. For **Portland**, however, it was the greatest single-storm snowfall on record, surpassing the 27.1-inch total on January 17-18, 1979. In **Boston, MA**, where 24.9 inches of snow fell, a peak wind gust to 76 mph was clocked late on February 8. Other peak gusts reported during the February 8-9 event included 63 mph in **Providence, RI** (18.0 inches of snow), and **Hartford, CT** (22.8 inches); 56 mph in **Portland**; 51 mph in **Worcester**; and 48 mph in **Islip**. Farther west, heavy snow developed on February 9 across the **Intermountain West**, where **Lander, WY**, set daily records for both snowfall (10.8 inches) and precipitation (0.47 inch).

Mild weather prevailed across much of **Alaska**, accompanied by widespread precipitation across southern portions of the state. **King Salmon** received a daily-record snowfall of 2.9 inches on February 7, while **Fairbanks** reported a weekly snowfall of 5.7 inches. Meanwhile, **Valdez** collected a weekly total of 1.96 inches, including 44.1 inches of snow. **Yakutat** ended the week with a daily-record total (2.58 inches) on February 9, lifting its weekly sum to 5.55 inches. Farther south, heavy rain in **Hawaii** was mostly confined to windward sections of the **Big Island**. For example, **Laupahoehoe** received 5.62 inches of rain in a 24-hour period on February 6-7. Elsewhere on the **Big Island**, **Hilo** netted a daily-record rainfall of 1.77 inches on the 6th, boosting its February 1-9 total to 5.21 inches (174 percent of normal). In contrast, month-to-date rainfall totaled a trace (0.57 inch below normal) in **Honolulu, Oahu**, and 0.12 inch (12 percent of normal) in **Lihue, Kauai**.


U.S. Drought Monitor
February 5, 2013
Valid 7 a.m. EDT
Intensity:
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Drought - Moderate
D2 Drought - Severe
D3 Drought - Extreme
D4 Drought - Exceptional
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically <6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically >6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.
http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/
USDA
National Drought Mitigation Center
Released Thursday, February 7, 2013
Author: Michael Brewer/Liz Love-Brotak NOAA/NESDIS/NCDC


U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook
Drought Tendency During the Valid Period
Valid for February 7 - April 30, 2013
Released February 7, 2013
Some Improvement
Improvement
Development
Persistence
Some Improvement
Persistence
Some Improvement
Improvement
Persistence
Some Improvement
Development
Development
No Drought Posted/Predicted
KEY:
Drought to persist or intensify
Drought ongoing, some improvement
Drought likely to improve, impacts ease
Drought development likely
Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events -- such as individual storms -- cannot be accurately forecast more than a few days in advance. Use caution for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4 intensity). For weekly drought updates, see the latest U.S. Drought Monitor. NOTE: the green improvement areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels, but do not necessarily imply drought elimination.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 9, 2013

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	59	38	69	29	48	4	0.29	-0.76	0.16	15.24	135	8.75	128	96	39	0	4	3	0
	HUNTSVILLE	58	36	66	28	47	5	0.42	-0.71	0.38	15.87	126	9.11	131	94	64	0	3	3	0
	MOBILE	70	47	75	39	58	7	2.77	1.55	1.93	9.13	76	5.65	77	90	61	0	0	3	2
	MONTGOMERY	66	40	75	32	53	5	0.68	-0.57	0.65	10.80	93	4.15	63	91	49	0	1	2	1
AK	ANCHORAGE	34	25	40	20	29	12	0.37	0.22	0.22	3.47	181	1.64	189	90	81	0	7	4	0
	BARROW	-17	-27	-8	-39	-22	-7	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.11	39	0.04	25	79	70	0	7	0	0
	FAIRBANKS	12	-7	29	-13	2	10	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.19	84	0.00	0	83	78	0	7	0	0
	JUNEAU	39	30	43	22	35	8	1.71	0.72	1.04	15.40	134	10.48	172	95	86	0	3	4	1
	KODIAK	40	30	42	23	35	5	1.42	-0.18	0.85	18.55	104	12.91	126	94	83	0	4	5	1
	NOME	14	3	22	-9	9	4	0.09	-0.10	0.06	1.82	83	1.20	103	78	69	0	7	2	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	44	23	54	19	34	3	0.29	-0.28	0.27	5.01	106	2.93	101	92	42	0	7	2	0
	PHOENIX	71	52	76	45	61	4	0.00	-0.14	0.00	2.26	117	1.39	138	63	44	0	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	53	31	62	26	42	3	0.14	-0.26	0.11	3.49	104	2.07	99	87	36	0	5	2	0
	TUCSON	68	44	73	36	56	2	0.04	-0.15	0.04	2.02	89	0.85	69	65	40	0	0	1	0
AR	FORT SMITH	59	40	65	34	50	9	0.69	0.15	0.45	7.41	115	4.66	152	87	51	0	0	3	0
	LITTLE ROCK	58	38	65	32	48	6	0.34	-0.43	0.27	10.70	115	5.10	111	94	54	0	1	4	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	61	41	71	35	51	0	0.08	-0.20	0.08	1.56	68	0.91	59	85	69	0	0	1	0
	FRESNO	59	40	67	36	50	1	0.42	-0.08	0.31	3.03	73	1.00	36	92	79	0	0	2	0
	LOS ANGELES	60	49	71	39	55	-3	0.08	-0.69	0.08	4.27	74	1.45	37	85	68	0	0	1	0
	REDDING	60	34	70	30	47	-1	0.53	-0.91	0.41	11.50	88	1.46	17	82	62	0	3	2	0
	SACRAMENTO	59	37	62	34	48	-1	0.02	-0.91	0.02	7.13	95	0.98	19	90	46	0	0	1	0
	SAN DIEGO	61	51	71	44	56	-3	0.29	-0.21	0.21	3.71	88	1.52	52	79	63	0	0	2	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	55	43	56	40	49	-2	0.27	-0.79	0.15	6.73	77	0.49	8	83	67	0	0	2	0
	STOCKTON	59	35	66	29	47	-2	0.02	-0.61	0.01	5.63	105	1.33	38	92	75	0	1	2	0
CO	ALAMOSA	42	9	48	3	25	6	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.89	144	0.07	24	83	57	0	7	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	50	22	59	19	36	6	0.14	0.11	0.10	0.58	78	0.32	100	70	24	0	7	3	0
	DENVER INTL	53	23	59	20	38	9	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.61	113	0.34	148	68	24	0	7	1	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	44	26	55	22	35	5	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.67	136	0.61	86	93	66	0	7	0	0
	PUEBLO	55	19	65	15	37	5	0.14	0.11	0.05	0.66	87	0.36	97	76	46	0	7	3	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	33	23	41	17	28	-2	6.57	5.84	4.59	12.90	158	8.58	184	77	52	0	7	3	2
	HARTFORD	31	17	40	9	24	-3	1.61	0.85	0.84	7.93	94	3.38	70	80	47	0	7	4	2
DC	WASHINGTON	42	31	49	26	36	0	0.20	-0.41	0.20	5.87	83	2.84	71	72	46	0	4	1	0
DE	WILMINGTON	37	25	42	20	31	-1	0.38	-0.27	0.35	8.09	105	4.17	97	89	53	0	6	3	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	73	49	80	39	61	2	0.03	-0.62	0.03	2.50	37	0.51	13	93	42	0	0	1	0
	JACKSONVILLE	69	44	78	34	56	2	0.02	-0.79	0.02	3.35	45	1.04	22	93	44	0	0	1	0
	KEY WEST	77	67	80	64	72	2	0.00	-0.41	0.00	0.96	20	0.29	11	84	63	0	0	0	0
	MIAMI	80	62	85	56	71	3	0.00	-0.50	0.00	1.06	23	0.55	22	86	49	0	0	0	0
	ORLANDO	77	51	83	38	64	3	0.00	-0.52	0.00	1.52	28	0.24	8	88	55	0	0	0	0
	PENSACOLA	68	52	77	47	60	7	3.55	2.42	3.22	8.00	74	5.92	87	91	55	0	0	2	1
	TALLAHASSEE	68	48	72	34	58	5	0.39	-0.70	0.25	4.54	42	1.26	19	88	55	0	0	3	0
	TAMPA	74	53	78	45	64	2	0.05	-0.54	0.05	2.90	54	0.70	23	84	45	0	0	1	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	78	57	83	46	68	2	0.00	-0.75	0.00	1.94	25	0.80	17	89	64	0	0	0	0
GA	ATHENS	58	34	70	29	46	2	0.79	-0.27	0.79	11.72	120	5.86	97	88	53	0	3	1	1
	ATLANTA	59	37	69	32	48	4	0.47	-0.68	0.47	11.44	111	5.52	85	89	53	0	1	1	0
	AUGUSTA	63	34	73	28	48	2	3.10	2.08	3.10	8.38	94	3.71	64	91	68	0	3	1	1
	COLUMBUS	64	42	75	35	53	5	1.48	0.43	1.48	9.95	94	4.72	77	88	37	0	0	1	1
	MACON	63	36	73	30	50	3	2.25	1.12	2.25	9.16	88	4.31	67	95	44	0	2	1	1
	SAVANNAH	66	42	74	31	54	4	1.06	0.26	1.06	3.58	46	1.67	33	87	58	0	1	1	1
HI	HILO	79	65	79	62	72	1	4.48	2.33	3.35	24.84	108	13.35	107	85	77	0	0	6	2
	HONOLULU	81	68	83	62	75	2	0.00	-0.58	0.00	2.47	39	2.46	71	74	64	0	0	0	0
	KAHULUI	79	63	82	57	71	-1	0.83	0.15	0.80	3.10	40	2.86	62	83	73	0	0	4	1
	LIHUE	76	68	78	63	72	0	0.12	-0.73	0.04	10.28	98	6.03	106	79	72	0	0	3	0
ID	BOISE	40	29	46	25	34	0	0.06	-0.22	0.06	2.37	76	1.28	73	92	72	0	7	1	0
	LEWISTON	48	34	56	29	41	5	0.46	0.22	0.35	2.23	89	1.37	94	87	71	0	2	3	0
	POCATELLO	39	24	47	17	32	5	0.08	-0.14	0.08	2.11	84	0.70	49	84	69	0	7	1	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	31	16	36	6	24	0	1.43	1.04	1.00	6.42	137	4.22	188	89	75	0	7	6	1
	MOLINE	35	20	45	12	28	5	0.80	0.48	0.75	6.28	150	3.61	181	85	74	0	7	2	1
	PEORIA	37	23	45	17	30	5	0.55	0.22	0.55	6.42	148	4.44	230	88	65	0	6	1	1
	ROCKFORD	29	12	36	1	21	0	0.99	0.69	0.65	6.72	174	4.23	235	90	74	0	7	4	1
	SPRINGFIELD	41	27	47	21	34	7	0.35	0.01	0.34	6.38	139	3.10	151	91	59	0	6	2	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	48	26	65	20	37	4	0.32	-0.37	0.15	9.35	127	5.88	155	83	63	0	6	4	0
	FORT WAYNE	31	16	40	8	24	-1	0.21	-0.23	0.09	5.98	111	3.77	144	92	72	0	7	3	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	38	23	53	10	30	2	0.13	-0.41	0.12	8.20	132	5.62	177	88	64	0	7	2	0
	SOUTH BEND	32	18	40	11	25	0	0.52	0.05	0.21	7.81	131	4.38	153	85	69	0	7	4	0
IA	BURLINGTON	38	24	48	19	31	6	0.65	0.36	0.60	5.21	138	2.41	143	92	65	0	7	3	1
	CEDAR RAPIDS	32	19	40	9	26	5	0.47	0.22	0.46	2.68	94	1.28	94	96	78	0	7	2	0
	DES MOINES	39	23	45	18	31	8	0.49	0.23	0.31	3.48	129	1.55	114	82	71	0	7	3	0
	DUBUQUE	29	14	36	5	21	1	0.38	0.08	0.28	4.56	136	2.20	132	90	80	0	7	4	0
	SIOUX CITY	43	22	50	14	32	10	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.92	141	0.25	36	88	70	0	7	0	0
	WATERLOO	31	18	38	8	24	5	0.16	-0.06	0.16	3.20	143	1.46	130	85	76	0	7	1	0
KS	CONCORDIA	51	27	60	24	39	10	0.04	-0.03	0.04	1.68	104	0.75	100	87	71	0	6	1	0
	DODGE CITY	59	29	66	24	44	11	0.00	-0.08	0.00	3.23	215	2.36	323	81	32	0	6	0	0
	GOODLAND	57	23	63	17	40	10	0.05	-0.01	0.05	0.68	76	0.11	22	72	34	0	7	1	0
	TOPEKA	55	28	65	23	41	11	0.55	0.35	0.55	1.93	74	1.14	95	82	58	0	6	1	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 9, 2013

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	56	30	66	24	43	10	0.23	0.11	0.21	1.12	48	0.78	79	86	62	0	4	2	0
KY	JACKSON	48	30	62	22	39	4	0.17	-0.64	0.15	12.55	141	6.16	134	84	47	0	5	2	0
	LEXINGTON	46	26	63	13	36	3	0.21	-0.49	0.12	11.33	137	4.78	113	90	71	0	5	2	0
	LOUISVILLE	49	29	67	20	39	4	0.23	-0.49	0.13	12.52	159	5.37	128	86	52	0	4	2	0
	PADUCAH	52	30	66	26	41	6	0.47	-0.46	0.46	12.43	138	8.51	183	91	48	0	6	2	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	68	49	72	42	59	8	0.84	-0.55	0.56	23.62	178	15.52	194	99	59	0	0	3	1
	LAKE CHARLES	70	52	74	46	61	9	2.70	1.71	1.84	18.85	165	14.03	205	94	65	0	0	3	2
	NEW ORLEANS	68	52	70	47	60	6	2.76	1.28	1.15	14.50	113	9.37	120	92	70	0	0	3	3
	SHREVEPORT	63	44	69	35	53	4	0.18	-0.89	0.16	10.65	101	4.99	83	95	64	0	0	3	0
ME	CARIBOU	13	-5	23	-19	4	-6	0.21	-0.33	0.14	6.42	94	3.35	91	77	51	0	7	3	0
	PORTLAND	27	14	39	11	20	-3	0.88	0.08	0.69	10.51	112	2.21	43	72	43	0	7	2	1
MD	BALTIMORE	39	25	44	20	32	-1	0.24	-0.45	0.24	7.03	91	3.92	90	80	52	0	7	1	0
MA	BOSTON	30	21	40	15	25	-5	0.55	-0.29	0.38	7.61	87	1.68	34	84	47	0	7	5	0
	WORCESTER	26	16	34	12	21	-3	0.69	-0.09	0.42	7.76	87	2.65	52	86	47	0	7	3	0
MI	ALPENA	24	1	29	-10	12	-5	0.49	0.17	0.35	6.28	157	3.44	159	87	67	0	7	4	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	31	9	41	1	20	-3	0.72	0.32	0.49	7.64	146	4.79	188	90	65	0	7	5	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	24	0	28	-5	12	-6	0.82	0.52	0.63	7.18	191	4.27	212	82	73	0	7	5	1
	LANSING	30	8	43	0	19	-3	0.52	0.16	0.26	5.97	141	3.99	193	83	68	0	7	4	0
	MUSKEGON	29	11	34	2	20	-4	1.18	0.77	0.97	9.54	177	6.50	236	78	63	0	7	5	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	26	5	32	-3	15	-5	0.22	-0.34	0.14	5.49	86	2.50	67	88	59	0	7	4	0
MN	DULUTH	18	3	27	-16	11	0	0.36	0.14	0.16	3.29	139	1.85	130	84	68	0	7	4	0
	INT'L FALLS	19	-11	27	-32	4	-3	0.08	-0.09	0.04	3.42	193	2.28	213	84	56	0	7	3	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	22	10	29	3	16	0	0.19	0.00	0.06	2.80	123	1.15	90	95	80	0	7	4	0
	ROCHESTER	27	13	35	3	20	5	0.30	0.12	0.17	3.06	140	1.27	109	85	73	0	7	4	0
	ST. CLOUD	23	6	30	-4	14	2	0.12	-0.02	0.08	2.19	134	0.67	71	88	64	0	7	3	0
MS	JACKSON	64	41	69	33	52	5	0.18	-0.99	0.18	17.47	139	8.76	122	92	56	0	0	1	0
	MERIDIAN	64	40	72	31	52	4	0.37	-0.92	0.20	19.27	149	10.19	134	97	72	0	1	2	0
	TUPELO	61	36	67	27	48	6	0.29	-0.74	0.28	16.21	129	9.12	141	91	61	0	3	2	0
MO	COLUMBIA	49	29	60	23	39	9	0.36	-0.10	0.28	4.40	92	2.76	119	87	47	0	6	2	0
	KANSAS CITY	50	27	61	20	38	8	0.34	0.10	0.34	2.73	88	1.39	96	83	49	0	7	1	0
	SAINT LOUIS	48	29	57	25	38	6	0.46	-0.02	0.23	5.70	101	3.70	134	80	56	0	6	3	0
	SPRINGFIELD	53	33	61	26	43	9	0.40	-0.11	0.26	4.58	77	3.48	126	86	57	0	4	3	0
MT	BILLINGS	48	28	54	22	38	11	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.87	53	0.59	60	68	38	0	7	0	0
	BUTTE	37	9	44	3	23	3	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.58	50	0.29	45	86	43	0	7	0	0
	CUT BANK	50	25	55	15	38	17	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.43	54	0.00	0	76	31	0	7	0	0
	GLASGOW	35	14	41	8	24	9	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.98	124	0.49	117	93	80	0	7	0	0
	GREAT FALLS	47	27	51	19	37	13	0.09	0.00	0.09	1.28	86	0.72	89	69	34	0	4	1	0
	HAVRE	36	17	39	8	27	9	0.04	-0.02	0.04	1.88	179	1.49	276	86	73	0	7	1	0
	MISSOULA	39	26	44	17	33	7	0.06	-0.12	0.03	2.90	118	1.25	96	89	75	0	7	2	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	47	28	54	23	38	13	0.05	-0.03	0.05	1.80	137	0.14	22	91	59	0	6	1	0
	LINCOLN	47	25	58	19	36	11	0.00	-0.08	0.00	2.08	127	0.58	74	87	71	0	7	0	0
	NORFOLK	46	26	54	19	36	13	0.00	-0.12	0.00	1.43	104	0.30	42	84	63	0	7	0	0
	NORTH PLATTE	55	21	58	15	38	12	0.06	-0.01	0.06	0.67	76	0.30	63	85	29	0	6	1	0
	OMAHA	42	26	50	19	34	9	0.00	-0.14	0.00	2.19	117	0.34	36	83	70	0	7	0	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	53	21	56	13	37	10	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.47	38	0.28	41	78	50	0	7	1	0
	VALENTINE	50	24	55	19	37	13	0.03	-0.04	0.03	0.58	82	0.29	76	82	61	0	6	1	0
NV	ELY	42	19	50	15	31	3	0.41	0.27	0.24	2.72	192	1.00	109	84	60	0	7	2	0
	LAS VEGAS	65	46	70	41	55	5	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.59	50	0.10	13	47	30	0	0	0	0
	RENO	52	26	62	22	39	3	0.00	-0.25	0.00	2.23	99	0.13	9	69	45	0	7	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	46	24	55	20	35	1	0.04	-0.10	0.04	2.08	114	0.39	39	89	65	0	7	1	0
NH	CONCORD	27	12	36	4	20	-1	1.48	0.89	0.91	7.24	108	3.02	81	77	40	0	7	2	2
NJ	NEWARK	35	24	42	20	30	-2	1.29	0.54	0.84	9.70	114	4.64	94	78	58	0	7	4	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	55	31	60	27	43	4	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.23	21	0.11	18	56	24	0	4	0	0
NY	ALBANY	29	13	35	3	21	-2	0.60	0.08	0.41	6.12	105	2.06	65	83	45	0	7	2	0
	BINGHAMTON	25	13	31	9	19	-3	0.67	0.06	0.54	8.24	129	3.04	90	82	63	0	7	5	1
	BUFFALO	27	14	36	9	20	-4	0.57	-0.05	0.50	6.99	90	3.35	85	86	62	0	7	3	1
	ROCHESTER	27	15	35	8	21	-3	2.26	1.76	1.49	7.18	126	3.61	121	81	61	0	7	3	2
	SYRACUSE	26	8	30	1	17	-6	0.71	0.17	0.53	10.40	162	2.83	86	84	56	0	7	3	1
NC	ASHEVILLE	53	30	59	25	41	4	0.42	-0.51	0.41	13.39	155	9.01	171	82	54	0	5	2	0
	CHARLOTTE	59	32	66	23	45	2	0.74	-0.11	0.74	8.88	107	5.04	99	90	34	0	4	1	1
	GREENSBORO	53	31	60	26	42	3	1.03	0.28	0.90	9.27	122	6.55	145	83	36	0	4	2	1
	HATTERAS	56	43	65	37	50	4	3.03	1.97	2.72	11.72	99	5.21	72	82	50	0	0	2	1
	RALEIGH	54	33	62	26	43	2	1.02	0.17	0.59	7.10	87	4.16	81	83	48	0	3	2	1
	WILMINGTON	60	36	69	27	48	1	1.62	0.69	1.21	8.36	88	3.76	66	91	38	0	2	2	1
ND	BISMARCK	31	16	41	7	23	9	0.03	-0.08	0.03	1.02	99	0.39	66	88	80	0	7	1	0
	DICKINSON	35	20	40	15	28	10	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.35	41	0.09	18	95	70	0	7	0	0
	FARGO	23	8	32	-3	16	6	0.02	-0.11	0.02	1.19	79	0.82	88	83	68	0	7	1	0
	GRAND FORKS	21	4	30	-8	13	4	0.19	0.05	0.11	0.97	69	0.66	77	89	72	0	7	2	0
	JAMESTOWN	25	11	34	-6	18	6	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.20	17	0.11	14	92	76	0	7	1	0
	WILLISTON	31	16	36	6	24	12	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.12	92	0.54	83	95	85	0	7	0	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	32	20	43	14	26	0	0.36	-0.16	0.21	6.75	110	2.54	80	82	67	0	7	3	0
	CINCINNATI	42	23	61	11	33	2	0.19	-0.44	0.11	9.36	134	3.61	97	82	65	0	7	3	0
	CLEVELAND	32	20	44	13	26	0	0.40	-0.15	0.23	6.75	107	2.82	88	87	65	0	7	4	0
	COLUMBUS	37	22	49	15	30	1	0.36	-0.17	0.20	8.62	140	2.91	90	84	64	0	7	3	0
	DAYTON	38	21	51	14	30	2	0.15	-0.40	0.10	7.00	110	3.23	98	89	61	0	7	3	0
	MANSFIELD	35	18	52	12	26	1	0.40	-0.13	0.17	6.78	103	2.92	88	92	61	0	7	4	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 9, 2013

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
	TOLEDO	30	14	40	2	22	-3	0.34	-0.10	0.13	6.18	120	4.03	161	86	66	0	7	5	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	30	17	41	14	23	-3	0.42	-0.06	0.24	7.70	130	2.51	85	83	66	0	7	5	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	60	37	68	30	49	10	0.03	-0.21	0.02	1.88	54	1.21	77	84	48	0	1	2	0
	TULSA	59	34	69	29	47	8	0.06	-0.29	0.05	2.45	55	1.60	78	81	57	0	1	2	0
OR	ASTORIA	49	39	50	26	44	1	0.93	-1.15	0.39	24.76	109	10.13	82	92	85	0	1	4	0
	BURNS	40	19	47	16	30	3	0.09	-0.16	0.09	2.21	79	0.48	32	88	75	0	7	1	0
	EUGENE	50	37	55	32	44	3	0.56	-1.12	0.42	9.42	52	1.97	20	93	84	0	1	4	0
	MEDFORD	47	32	54	28	40	-2	0.16	-0.38	0.05	6.79	112	1.13	36	95	71	0	3	5	0
	PENDLETON	47	31	50	27	39	3	0.00	-0.30	0.00	2.17	65	0.98	53	85	73	0	4	0	0
	PORTLAND	49	37	52	30	43	1	0.20	-0.89	0.13	11.27	92	3.71	57	90	83	0	1	3	0
	SALEM	49	36	53	31	43	1	0.42	-0.91	0.19	9.46	67	2.06	27	96	85	0	1	4	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	33	21	39	14	27	-1	0.40	-0.29	0.35	8.84	113	4.53	103	81	58	0	7	3	0
	ERIE	29	16	38	12	22	-5	0.62	0.09	0.33	8.95	129	4.14	129	79	64	0	7	4	0
	MIDDLETOWN	35	22	38	18	29	0	0.14	-0.54	0.11	7.16	103	3.37	91	90	54	0	7	3	0
	PHILADELPHIA	36	27	42	23	32	-1	0.46	-0.21	0.42	8.22	107	3.80	86	76	56	0	6	3	0
	PITTSBURGH	32	19	41	15	26	-2	0.24	-0.33	0.11	7.97	127	2.43	71	88	64	0	7	4	0
	WILKES-BARRE	32	18	36	14	25	-2	0.40	-0.14	0.33	6.48	114	2.56	81	84	53	0	7	5	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	32	19	38	14	26	0	0.30	-0.36	0.27	8.57	129	2.96	80	85	57	0	7	3	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	32	21	40	16	26	-3	1.15	0.26	0.77	8.64	89	3.09	56	81	52	0	7	3	1
SC	BEAUFORT	65	40	74	30	53	4	1.14	0.31	1.14	4.49	54	1.75	34	88	42	0	1	1	1
	CHARLESTON	65	40	75	30	53	4	1.78	0.98	1.78	5.69	68	2.13	42	86	40	0	1	1	1
	COLUMBIA	62	36	71	28	49	3	1.56	0.58	1.56	6.29	68	2.78	47	82	52	0	2	1	1
	GREENVILLE	58	35	66	28	47	5	0.60	-0.36	0.60	11.72	123	5.91	105	85	34	0	2	1	1
SD	ABERDEEN	28	10	35	-2	19	4	0.25	0.17	0.24	1.86	192	1.11	188	86	79	0	7	2	0
	HURON	33	19	41	9	26	9	0.24	0.16	0.24	1.70	173	0.58	98	93	78	0	7	1	0
	RAPID CITY	49	23	58	19	36	11	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.63	74	0.38	84	79	37	0	7	0	0
	SIOUX FALLS	35	19	43	10	27	10	0.04	-0.04	0.04	1.82	160	0.51	82	90	76	0	7	1	0
TN	BRISTOL	48	27	55	18	38	3	0.12	-0.68	0.07	14.37	181	10.37	228	90	45	0	6	2	0
	CHATTANOOGA	57	35	65	27	46	5	0.11	-1.06	0.08	15.46	132	9.89	143	95	67	0	2	3	0
	KNOXVILLE	53	32	59	23	43	4	0.23	-0.71	0.15	19.12	186	12.94	223	88	42	0	4	3	0
	MEMPHIS	60	38	68	32	49	7	0.29	-0.70	0.19	13.76	123	10.04	182	87	48	0	1	4	0
	NASHVILLE	57	34	64	27	46	7	0.13	-0.70	0.11	12.05	126	7.34	146	81	42	0	2	2	0
TX	ABILENE	70	42	77	30	56	10	0.21	-0.01	0.21	1.47	58	1.43	114	81	37	0	2	1	0
	AMARILLO	62	33	72	27	48	10	0.00	-0.09	0.00	1.34	99	0.80	107	59	21	0	3	0	0
	AUSTIN	75	49	82	36	62	10	0.11	-0.30	0.08	3.67	76	2.83	117	80	53	0	0	2	0
	BEAUMONT	70	53	76	49	61	8	0.90	-0.09	0.52	15.63	128	9.23	132	99	65	0	0	2	1
	BROWNSVILLE	82	63	87	58	72	11	0.00	-0.35	0.00	1.81	62	1.49	82	96	68	0	0	0	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	78	59	88	50	69	12	0.42	0.01	0.40	1.71	44	1.68	79	90	67	0	0	2	0
	DEL RIO	76	53	83	48	65	12	0.00	-0.20	0.00	1.37	88	1.33	164	78	52	0	0	0	0
	EL PASO	66	42	70	37	54	6	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.40	30	0.30	54	48	21	0	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	70	49	80	37	59	13	0.03	-0.40	0.02	6.05	121	4.10	168	85	42	0	0	2	0
	GALVESTON	69	60	73	57	64	8	1.10	0.33	1.08	11.25	131	8.38	165	99	73	0	0	3	1
	HOUSTON	72	54	79	48	63	10	0.40	-0.37	0.33	6.51	78	3.66	78	95	66	0	0	3	0
	LUBBOCK	66	33	73	27	50	9	0.00	-0.15	0.00	1.59	117	0.91	132	64	33	0	3	0	0
	MIDLAND	69	37	74	31	53	7	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.54	117	1.46	218	72	38	0	2	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	73	41	79	31	57	10	0.03	-0.21	0.03	1.65	80	1.47	131	75	40	0	2	1	0
	SAN ANTONIO	74	54	81	49	64	12	0.06	-0.33	0.04	3.28	80	2.91	135	89	46	0	0	3	0
	VICTORIA	74	54	81	48	64	10	1.08	0.57	1.05	5.28	95	3.82	123	97	72	0	0	3	1
	WACO	72	47	85	31	60	12	0.01	-0.48	0.01	5.87	111	5.06	202	89	61	0	1	1	0
	WICHITA FALLS	66	40	76	32	53	10	0.07	-0.21	0.06	1.34	43	0.74	50	85	54	0	2	2	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	33	20	43	16	27	-5	0.18	-0.12	0.14	2.90	97	1.51	86	94	79	0	7	3	0
VT	BURLINGTON	22	4	28	-4	13	-5	0.56	0.12	0.52	5.01	100	1.71	61	78	43	0	7	4	1
VA	LYNCHBURG	47	27	56	19	37	1	0.48	-0.27	0.28	9.22	119	6.57	146	78	43	0	7	2	0
	NORFOLK	48	37	57	32	42	2	2.21	1.38	1.95	9.52	119	5.04	101	76	49	0	1	3	1
	RICHMOND	50	32	60	22	41	4	1.16	0.47	0.90	9.33	123	6.50	146	76	44	0	5	2	1
	ROANOKE	47	30	55	25	39	2	0.47	-0.27	0.34	10.32	146	7.74	185	69	46	0	5	2	0
	WASH/DULLES	40	26	46	23	33	0	0.20	-0.46	0.19	6.78	97	3.91	100	79	48	0	7	2	0
WA	OLYMPIA	49	33	52	26	41	2	0.55	-1.12	0.39	14.21	81	4.47	46	96	86	0	4	3	0
	QUILLAYUTE	49	38	50	29	43	1	2.04	-1.12	1.05	29.65	92	12.12	68	88	80	0	1	5	2
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	49	40	51	36	45	3	0.32	-0.80	0.13	11.36	93	4.51	69	86	77	0	0	5	0
	SPOKANE	39	30	42	26	34	4	0.04	-0.33	0.03	4.47	98	1.89	82	93	79	0	5	2	0
	YAKIMA	52	27	57	24	39	7	0.00	-0.21	0.00	2.23	79	0.10	7	82	67	0	7	0	0
WV	BECKLEY	40	27	45	19	33	1	0.07	-0.62	0.04	8.31	115	5.12	124	79	62	0	5	2	0
	CHARLESTON	44	29	57	21	36	2	0.34	-0.40	0.14	9.76	130	4.90	116	88	53	0	6	4	0
	ELKINS	37	21	45	15	29	-1	0.59	-0.15	0.24	9.70	124	5.36	122	91	61	0	6	4	0
	HUNTINGTON	52	29	62	18	40	6	0.18	-0.51	0.08	9.90	133	5.00	122	84	49	0	6	3	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	23	5	28	-6	14	-1	0.09	-0.11	0.06	2.96	127	1.11	85	89	61	0	7	4	0
	GREEN BAY	24	3	31	-5	14	-3	0.32	0.08	0.15	8.57	292	6.03	397	86	66	0	7	4	0
	LA CROSSE	27	8	32	-7	18	-1	0.29	0.03	0.12	3.38	122	1.40	92	89	63	0	7	4	0
	MADISON	27	7	34	-1	17	-2	0.83	0.53	0.55	6.40	194	3.80	232	86	74	0	7	6	1
	MILWAUKEE	28	12	34	5	20	-2	0.85	0.44	0.67	7.99	174	4.12	173	90	71	0	7	4	1
WY	CASPER	44	23	50	16	33	9	0.21	0.08	0.20	0.88	65	0.49	66	71	41	0	7	2	0
	CHEYENNE	46	20	51	15	33	6	0.07	-0.01	0.07	0.80	78	0.23	41	65	32	0	7	1	0
	LANDER	38	19	48	14	29	7	0.73	0.64	0.52	1.84	148	1.43	227	74	44	0	7	2	1
	SHERIDAN	41	18	47	12	29	5	0.04	-0.10	0.04	1.57	96	1.07	113	79	58	0	7	1	0

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

January Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Despite sporadic January precipitation on the Plains, drought remained entrenched across the nation's mid-section. By month's end, at least half of the winter wheat was rated very poor to poor in Oklahoma (69%), South Dakota (66%), and Nebraska (50%). In Kansas, 39% of the winter wheat and 85% of the rangeland and pastures were rated very poor to poor on January 27. Precipitation was a little heavier on the northern Plains, where snow provided wheat with some protection from weather extremes. The southern Plains also received moisture from time to time, helping to offset the effects of mostly above-normal temperatures.

In fact, above-normal monthly temperatures prevailed in nearly all areas from the Plains to the East Coast, despite a late-month cold outbreak that resulted in the coldest weather in 2 years in parts of the Midwest and Northeast. January readings averaged more than 5°F above normal in much of the Southeast. In contrast, frigid weather blanketed the Intermountain region, while near- to below-normal temperatures covered the remainder of the West.

Meanwhile, abundant January precipitation fell from the Mississippi Valley to the Appalachians, as well as the Mid-Atlantic States. Lowland flooding affected several areas, primarily from the central Gulf Coast northeastward into the Ohio Valley. However, very little moisture spilled across the mountains into New England or the southern Atlantic States. In the latter region, the combination of warm, dry conditions led to heavy irrigation demands in Florida's winter agricultural belt.

Elsewhere, disappointingly dry weather accompanied generally cool conditions in the West. For example, the average water content of the high-elevation Sierra Nevada snow pack stood at 16 inches (about 90 percent of average) at month's end, compared to 14 inches (140 percent) on January 1. However, late-month storms provided some drought relief in the Southwest.

Summary: The year opened on a wet note in the western Gulf Coast region. New Year's Day featured the first 4-inch rainfall total in Galveston, TX, since October 9, 2011, when 4.31 inches fell. Galveston's total for January 1 was 4.01 inches. A few days later, another disturbance crossed the southern U.S. In Texas, January 3-4 snowfall totaled 3.1 inches in El Paso and 2.8 inches in San Angelo. Later, storminess increased along the Pacific Coast. On January 5, Stockton, CA, received a daily-record rainfall (0.73 inch). In early 2013, frigid conditions became established across the Intermountain West. In Alamosa, CO, lows dipped to -30°F or below on 5 consecutive days (January 2-6) for the first time on record. Previously, Alamosa's longest such streak had been 4 days—from January 18-21, 1984. Alamosa also posted consecutive daily record lows on January 3-4 (-33 and -34°F, respectively). Other Western daily-record lows included -22°F (on January 4) in Randolph, UT; -16°F (on January 3) in Winnemucca, NV; -15°F (on January 3) in Pocatello, ID; and -13°F (on January 2) in Burns, OR. Meanwhile, early-January high temperatures above 80°F were confined to southern sections of Texas and Florida.

As the month progress, chilly conditions generally persisted across the Intermountain West. Roosevelt, UT, collected consecutive daily-record lows (-24 and 21°F, respectively) on January 6 and 7. However, the Western cold spell broke long enough to end the fourth-longest spell of sub-freezing weather on record in Grand Junction, CO. The temperature in Grand Junction remained below 32°F on 22 consecutive days from December 19 – January 9, before climbing to 42°F on January 10; Grand Junction's longest sub-freezing spell remains 28 days from December 18, 1924 – January 14, 1925. Meanwhile, warmth across the South eventually expanded to encompass the central and eastern U.S. In Florida, warm conditions peaked on January 9, when monthly record highs were tied in locations such as Ft. Myers (88°F), Lakeland (87°F), and Sarasota-Bradenton (87°F). Lakeland's record had been originally set on January 31, 1982, while monthly standards in Ft. Myers and Sarasota-Bradenton had not been achieved since January 1990. Later, expanding warmth pushed temperatures above 80°F as far north as South Carolina, where Columbia (82°F), Florence (81°F), and Charleston (81°F) notched daily-record highs for January 12. On the same date, Bluefield, WV (72°F), tied a monthly record high originally set on January 1, 1985.

Farther west, however, the return of extremely cold conditions led to daily-record lows for January 12 in locations such as Redding, CA (25°F); Burns, OR (-14°F); and Eureka, NV (-20°F). In Oregon, Klamath Falls tallied a trio of daily-record lows (1, -5, and -4°F, respectively) from January 11-13. Daily-record lows for January 13 plunged to -35°F in Wisdom, MT; -21°F in Idaho Falls, ID; and -14°F in South Lake Tahoe, CA. Ely, NV, tallied consecutive daily-record lows (-22 and -24°F, respectively) on January 13-14. In Colorado, daily-record lows included -40°F (on January 14) in Maybell and -36°F (on January 15) in Crested Butte. On January 22, Grand Junction marked its 22nd day this winter with a low below 0°F (and 17th such day in January), edging a record most recently achieved in 1990-91—and would eventually complete its coldest January since 1973. Bitterly cold conditions briefly reached the High Plains, where Alliance, NE (-17°F on January 14), posted a daily-record low. Farther south, Phoenix, AZ, experienced four

consecutive freezes (31, 30, 30, and 29°F from January 12-15) for the first time since December 27-30, 1988. Las Vegas, NV (23°F on January 13 and 15), reported its coldest weather since January 14, 2007, when it was also 23°F. Similarly, Santa Barbara, CA (27°F on January 14), endured its lowest temperature since January 16, 2007, when the low was 24°F. Elsewhere in southern California, downtown Los Angeles (34°F on January 14) weathered its lowest reading since December 23, 1990, when it was also 34°F.

In stark contrast, Columbia, SC, and Augusta, GA, reported 9 consecutive days (January 9-17) with high temperatures of 70°F or greater. Previously, Columbia's longest January streak of 70-degree warmth had been 8 days in 1928 and 2005, while Augusta's longest such January warm spell had been 8 days in 1907, 1928, 1933, and 1974. Columbia also notched four consecutive daily-record highs (82, 78, 81, and 78°F) from January 12-15. Farther north, daily-record highs for January 13 included 76°F in Danville, VA, and 66°F in Cincinnati, OH. The following day, Caribou, ME (52°F), posted its highest January temperature since January 27, 1996, when the high also reached 52°F. Later, warmth returned to the central U.S. in advance of a strong cold front. Rapid City, SD (59°F), collected a daily-record high for January 18, followed the next day by records in locations such as Topeka, KS (66°F), and St. Joseph, MO (63°F).

The early- to mid-month pattern of cold weather in the West and warmth farther east also featured wetness in the South and Northwest. January 6-8 snowfall totaled 9.0 inches in Spokane, WA, including a daily-record amount (6.9 inches) on the 7th. The following day, heavy rain erupted across the south-central U.S. Some of the heaviest rain drenched Louisiana, where January 8-10 totals climbed to 7.96 inches in Baton Rouge, 7.57 inches in New Iberia, and 6.38 inches in Lafayette. Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX, noted consecutive daily-record rainfall amounts on January 8-9, totaling 3.47 inches. Elsewhere in Texas, record-setting totals for January 9 included 3.79 inches in Waco and 0.84 inch in Lubbock. Farther east, Vicksburg, MS, received a daily-record total of 5.37 inches on January 10 en route to a 5-day (January 8-12) sum of 7.20 inches. A few days later, a new storm emerged from the Rockies, sparking high winds in the Southwest, snow across the northern Plains and Intermountain West, and more heavy rain across the South. In New Mexico, peak wind gusts on January 11 were clocked to 67 mph at Las Vegas and 66 mph at Ft. Stanton. In Montana, daily-record snowfall totals for January 10 included 7.1 inches in Billings, 7.0 inches in Havre, and 5.9 inches in Great Falls. The 2-day (January 10-11) total in Havre reached 13.0 inches. In Utah, Salt Lake City received 10.2 inches of snow from January 10-12, while as much as 2 to 3 feet fell in the northern Wasatch Range. Meanwhile, torrential rain developed in the Mid-South and lower Ohio Valley. With 5.20 inches on January 12, Russellville, AR, experienced its wettest January day on record—surpassing 4.73 inches on January 5, 1998. Daily-record totals for January 12 included 3.16 inches in Paducah, KY, and 2.63 inches in Greenwood, MS. In Marion, IN, the Mississinewa River crested 2.74 feet above flood stage on January 14—the highest level in that location since January 2005. Similarly, the Mermentau River at Mermentau, LA, crested 6.56 feet above flood stage on January 15—that town's highest water level since November 1985.

Some of the heaviest rain eventually shifted into the Southeast. Record-setting precipitation totals for January 13 included 3.63 inches in Monticello, AR; 2.94 inches in Memphis, TN; 2.72 inches in Louisville, KY; and 2.24 inches in Greenville, MS. In Louisiana, New Iberia received 10.39 inches of rain in a 9-day period from January 8-16. Bristol, TN, tallied at least an inch of rain on 4 consecutive days from January 14-17, totaling 6.48 inches. Bristol's precipitation ended as 3.5 inches of snow on the 17th. Elsewhere, daily-record snowfall totals for January 17 included 3.0 inches in Greensboro, NC; 2.1 inches in Birmingham, AL; and 1.7 inches in Jackson, MS. Greensboro also received a daily-record precipitation amount, 2.45 inches, on January 17. Widespread 6- to 12-inch snowfalls were reported on January 17 in an area of the Appalachians centered on southwestern Virginia.

For a brief period during the second half of the month, frigid conditions shifted from the Intermountain West into the Midwest and Northeast—leading to the coldest weather in up to 2 years in the latter regions. On January 21, Des Moines, IA, reported a sub-zero reading for the first time since February 10, 2011. The 710-day streak (February 11, 2011 – January 20, 2013) in Des Moines established a record originally set from February 16, 1930 – January 8, 1932 (692 days). Des Moines also saw the end of a record-shattering, 710-day stretch with temperatures above 0°F, previously set with a 368-day such streak from January 23, 1954 – January 25, 1955. Similarly, Rockford, IL, achieved a record with 711 consecutive days (February 11, 2011 – January 21, 2013) with a temperature of 0°F or greater, demolishing its former mark of 393 days set from February 3, 2001 – March 2, 2002. High winds accompanied the blast of cold air, with gusts topping 60 mph on January 21 in New York locations such as Watertown (62 mph) and Buffalo (61 mph). By January 22, daytime temperatures remained at or below 10°F as far south as the lower Great Lakes region, where South Bend, IN (9°F) reported its lowest maximum since January 16, 2009. In contrast, warmth quickly replaced cold conditions across the remainder of the West. Phoenix, AZ, which had endured four consecutive freezes from January 12-15, posted consecutive daily-record highs of 81°F on January 22-23. Elsewhere in Arizona, Tucson also collected daily-record highs (81 and 80°F, respectively) on January 22-23. In California, highs soared to daily-record levels in locations such as Camarillo (84°F on January 21), San Diego (80°F on January 22), and Sandberg (66°F on January 23). Later, record-setting warmth also reached Texas and the High Plains. Colorado Springs, CO, notched daily-record highs

(68 and 66°F, respectively) on January 23 and 24. Daily-record highs in Texas for the 24th included 83°F in Waco and 82°F in Victoria. Farther north, daily-record highs in Montana for July 26 reached 56°F in Great Falls and 54°F in Billings.

Light precipitation accompanied the cold wave across the Midwest and Northeast, causing periodic travel disruptions. Still, season-to-date snowfall totals from the Midwest into the East remained very low through the end of January in several locations, including Chicago, IL (3.5 inches, or 17 percent of normal), and Washington, DC (1.1 inch, or 13 percent). Some heavier snow squalls were observed downwind of the Great Lakes, where Muskegon, MI, netted a daily-record snowfall of 9.4 inches on January 25. Muskegon's monthly snowfall climbed to 31.4 inches, all but 0.8 inch of which fell during the second half of January. Farther south, freezing rain glazed portions of the interior Southeast and southern Mid-Atlantic region, especially on January 25. On that date, temperatures failed to reach the freezing mark in North Carolina locations such as Charlotte (27°F) and Raleigh-Durham (28°F). Meanwhile in Arizona, daily-record precipitation totals for January 26 included 1.55 inches in Flagstaff, 1.18 inches in Phoenix, and 0.71 inch in Tucson. Flagstaff's 1.92-inch storm total, from January 24-26, fell entirely as rain. As storminess began to emerge from the Southwest, daily-record snowfall totals for January 27 included 9.3 inches in Salt Lake City, UT, and 5.1 inches in Ely, NV. Snow fell as far south as southern California, where accumulations reached 3 inches in Wrightwood and 2 inches on Mt. Laguna. Meanwhile, snow, sleet, and freezing rain glazed the Midwest and Northeast. On January 27, Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN, received a daily-record precipitation total (0.49 inch), including some freezing rain and 3.0 inches of snow and sleet. The following day, January 28, Aberdeen, SD, posted daily-record totals for both precipitation (0.65 inch) and snowfall (7.9 inches). Snow also blanketed portions of the northern High Plains, where Great Falls, MT, received a daily-record snowfall (5.5 inches) on January 29. Meanwhile, heavy rain in the Midwest accompanied soaring temperatures. Madison, WI (1.84 inches on January 29), experienced its wettest January day on record, previously set with a 1.80-inch total on January 1, 1892. Daily-record totals for January 29 topped 2 inches in several Midwestern communities, including Muskegon, MI (2.48 inches), and Quincy, IL (2.12 inches). In Kansas, Chanute (1.97 inches on January 29) narrowly missed the record for its wettest January day, which remains 2.04 inches on January 30, 1975. Rain changed back to snow across the Midwest on January 30, when daily-record snowfall totals included 14.3 inches in Marquette, MI; 8.2 inches in Green Bay, WI; and 6.1 inches in Des Moines, IA. Madison followed its wettest January day with a 5.8-inch snowfall on January 30. Farther east, record-setting rainfall amounts for January 30 climbed to 2.76 inches in Asheville, NC, and 2.65 inches in both Roanoke, VA, and Anniston, AL. Meanwhile, the year's first deadly tornado struck Bartow and Gordon Counties in Georgia during the late morning of January 30. The EF-3 tornado, with estimated winds near 160 mph, had a path length of 21.8 miles and resulted in one fatality in Bartow County. Preliminary reports indicated that there were more than five dozen tornadoes on January 29-30 across the Mid-South, lower Midwest, and Southeast. By the end of January, heavy precipitation shifted east of the U.S., although snow squalls persisted downwind of the Great Lakes. Nearly all of the precipitation bypassed the southern Atlantic region, where Augusta, GA (0.60 inch), and Charleston, SC (0.35 inch), noted record-low January totals.

In advance of the late-month storminess, record-setting warmth quickly developed from the central and southern Plains into the Midwest, Mid-South, and Southeast. On January 28, a monthly record high was set in Topeka, KS (77°F; previously, 74°F on January 2, 1939, and January 8, 2003). On the same date, monthly records were tied in Columbia, MO (77°F), and Chanute, KS (75°F). Columbia and Chanute had last achieved their respective monthly records on January 24, 1950. By January 29, additional monthly records were tied in Corpus Christi, TX (91°F; tied 91°F on January 30, 1971), and Alma, GA (83°F; tied 83°F on January 26, 2012, and earlier dates). By late January, however, sharply colder air invaded the nation's mid-section, while warmth lingered in the East. Jacksonville, FL (85°F; previously, 84°F on January 31, 1992), posted a monthly record high on January 30, followed the next day by a record-tying high of 53°F in Caribou, ME. Previously, Caribou had attained 53°F on January 15, 1995. In stark contrast, high temperatures failed to reach 0°F on January 31 in South Dakota locations such as Watertown (-10°F) and Sisseton (-7°F).

Alaskan monthly temperatures generally averaged 3 to 7°F above normal, except for some ever larger positive departures in western sections of the state. Near- to above-normal precipitation totals covered the state, with some locations reporting more than twice the normal. For example, King Salmon's monthly total reached 2.40 inches, 235 percent of normal. The year generally opened on a mild note across Alaska, following bitterly cold weather in December. Warmth was especially dramatic in King Salmon on January 12, when a daily-record high of 49°F occurred. However, widespread precipitation accompanied the mild weather. For example, McGrath netted 1.65 inches from January 10-13, including 12.6 inches of snow. On January 12, McGrath noted daily-record totals for both precipitation (0.86 inch) and snowfall (5.7 inches). From January 12-16, Valdez received precipitation totaling 6.05 inches, including 43.7 inches of snow. Farther inland, Fairbanks received less than two-tenths of an inch of rain on January 14. However, it was Fairbanks' greatest January rainfall since January 19-20, 1963, when 0.52 inch fell. Around mid-month, additional daily-record highs were set in locations such as Big Delta (47°F on January 14) and Kotzebue (35°F on January 13).

Later, Alaskan temperatures briefly plunged, falling by January 27 to -48°F in Fairbanks and McGrath.

Drought-easing January rains fell in parts of Hawaii, especially early in the month. In fact, 24-hour totals topped 4 inches in a few spots on December 31 – January 1, including Kilohana, Kauai (4.62 inches). About a week later, Kauai's famously wet Mt. Waialeale received 11.46 inches of rain in a 48-hour period from January 8-10. Elsewhere on Kauai, nearly all of Lihue's rain (4.56 of 5.88 inches) fell on January 13, 14, and 27. Later, with mostly dry weather in place across Hawaii for several days, temperatures included both daily-record highs and lows. Hilo, on the Big Island, posted a daily-record low of 58°F on January 22, followed by a daily-record high of 86°F in Kahului, Maui, on January 25. Toward month's end, however, Lihue netted a daily-record rainfall (2.51 inches) on January 27, while 24-hour totals topped 4 inches on January 27-28 in Poipu, Kauai (4.19 inches), and Oahu's Wheeler Airfield (4.46 inches). For the month, Lihue's rainfall climbed to 5.88 inches (157 percent of normal).

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

During January, near-normal temperatures blanketed the nation's midsection. Conversely, monthly temperatures in portions of the West averaged more than 15°F below normal. In the Southeast, readings averaged more than 5°F above normal. Precipitation totals varied greatly across the country, ranging from less than 0.10 inch throughout much of the hard red winter wheat region—where snow cover was virtually nonexistent—to more than 10 inches in portions of the Delta and Tennessee Valley. Beneficial rain and snow helped to replenish soil moisture levels in many areas east of the Mississippi River; however, unfavorably dry weather led to expansion of drought-like conditions in Florida's citrus-producing region.

As the month began, growers in most producing states were harvesting early and mid-season citrus crops. Persistently warm weather in Florida led to earlier-than-normal bud development and bloom for avocado, mango, and peach trees. Low overnight temperatures prompted the use of wind machines and heavy irrigation in many of California's orchards at mid-month; damage assessments were ongoing as the month ended, with damage reported as minimal. Toward month's end, beekeepers in California moved hives into almond orchards, as bud swell grew evident on many trees.

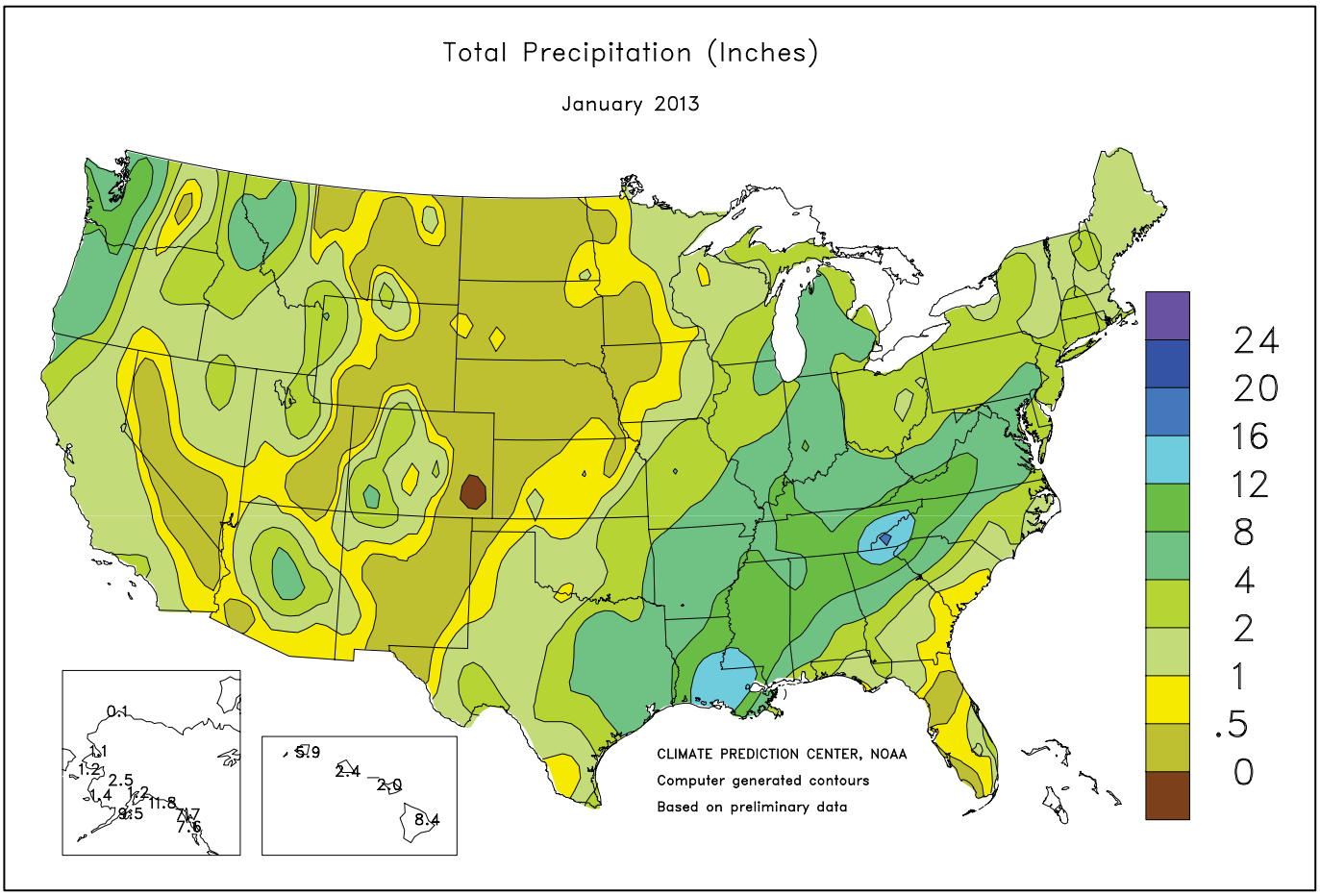
Dry weather coupled with depleted soil moisture levels led to worsening winter wheat conditions on the southern Great Plains, while a limited snowpack throughout much of the major producing region left the crop exposed to potential temperature extremes. On January 27, thirty-nine percent of Kansas' winter wheat was reported in very poor or poor condition, compared with 31 percent on December 30. Similarly, 69 percent of Oklahoma's crop was rated very poor or poor on January 27, compared with 61 percent on December 30.

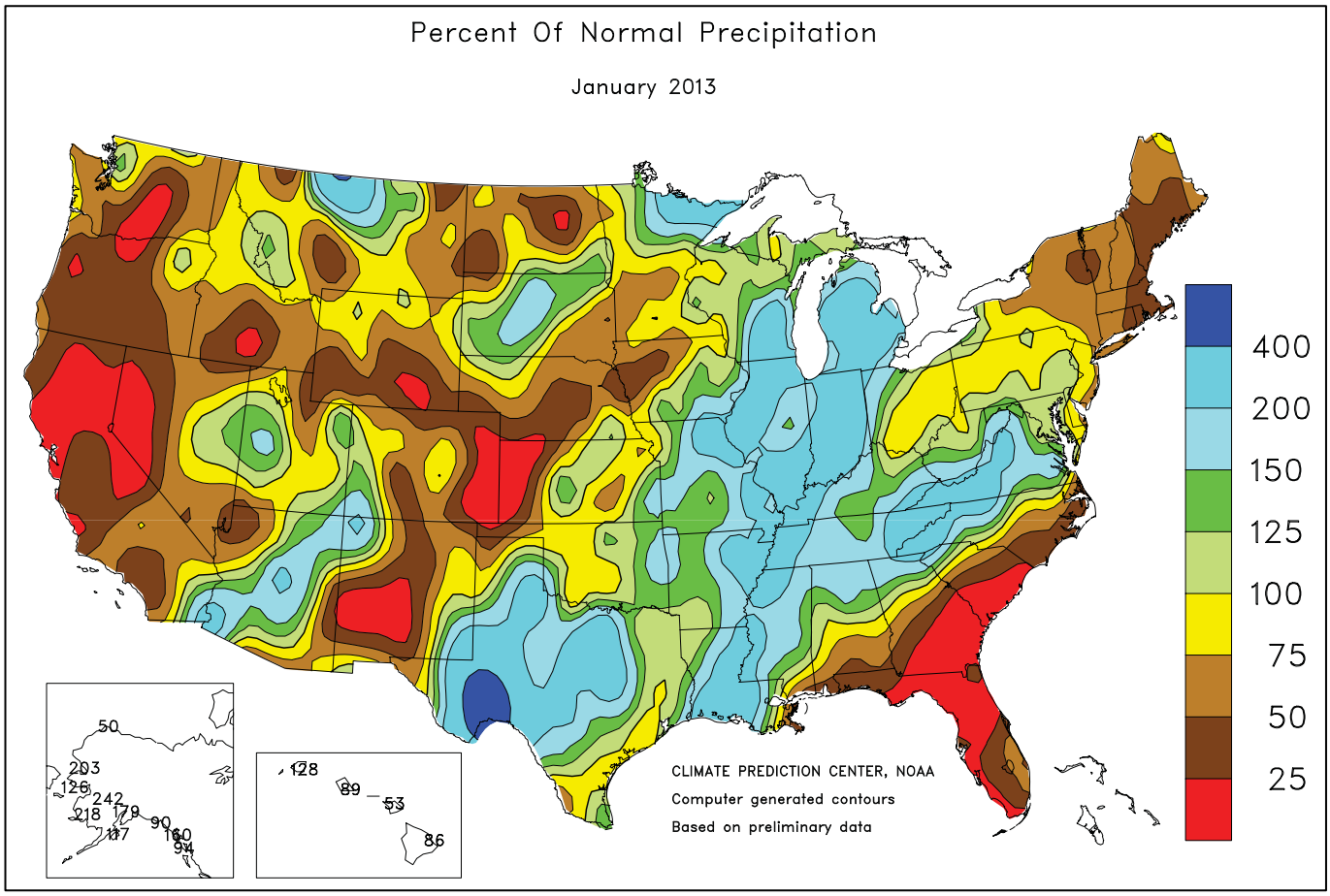
U.S. Crop Production Highlights

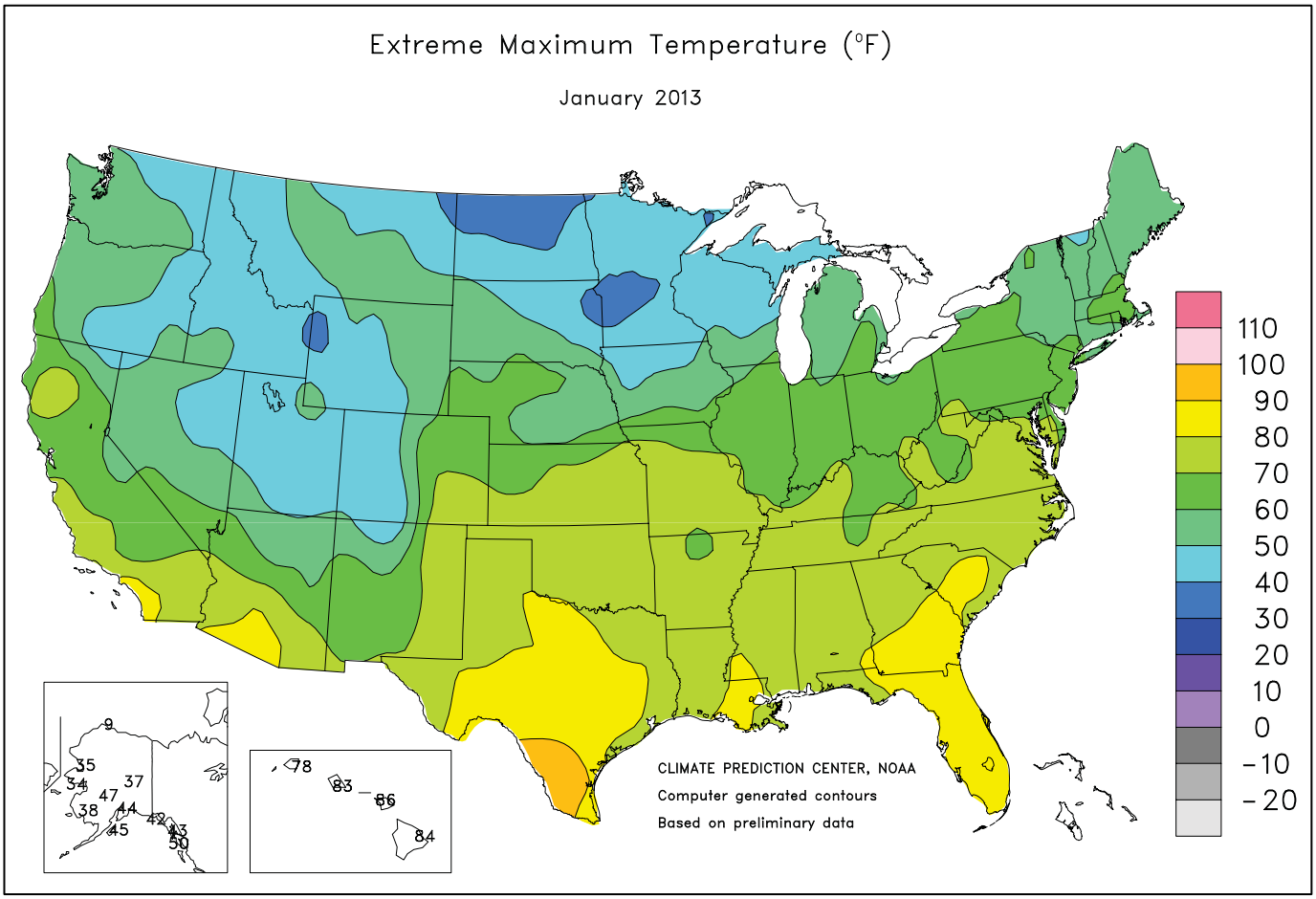
The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on February 8, 2013. Forecasts refer to February 1.

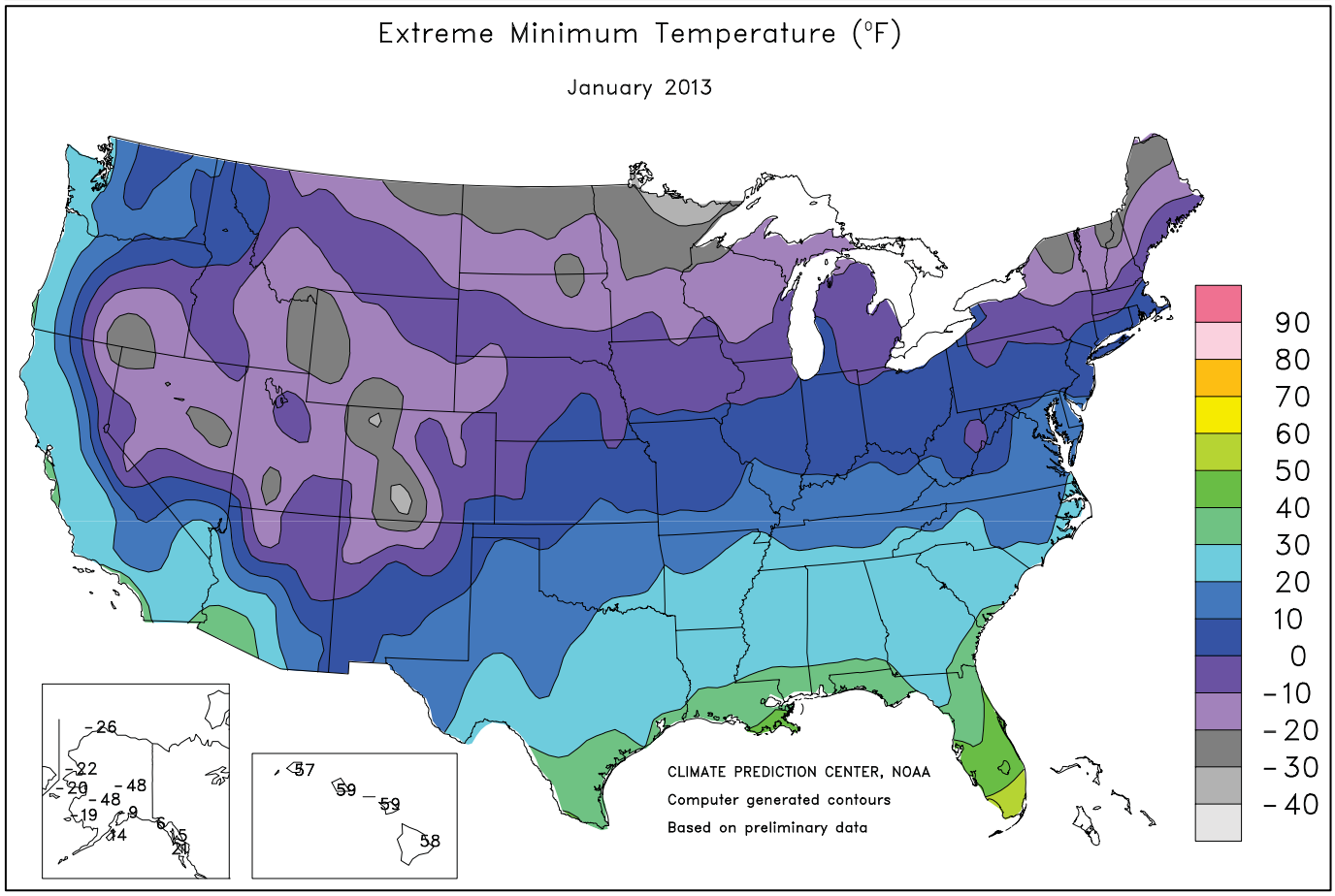
The U.S. **all orange** forecast for the 2012-2013 season is 8.79 million tons, down less than 1 percent from the previous forecast and down 3 percent from the 2011-2012 final utilization.

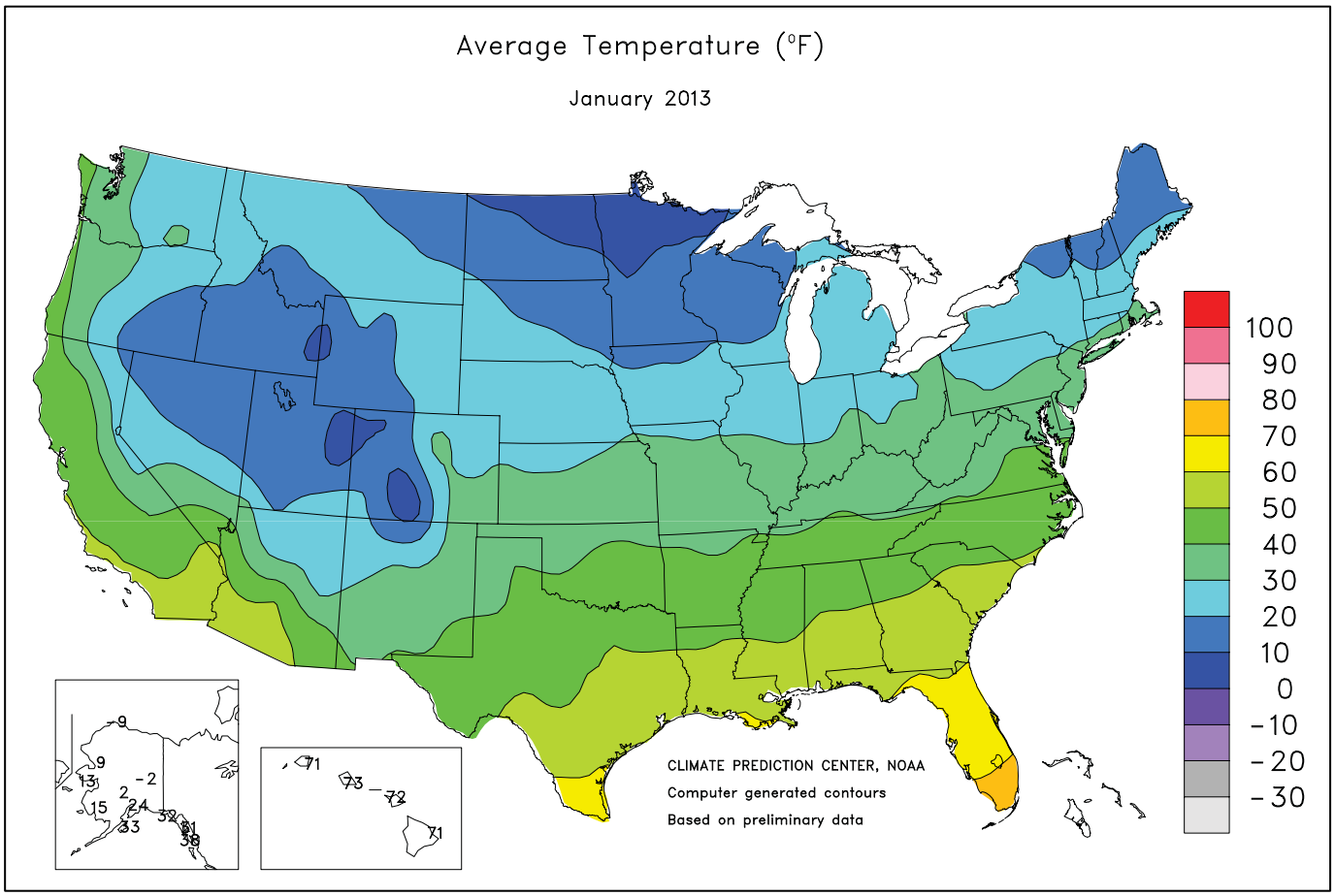
The Florida all orange forecast, at 141 million boxes (6.35 million tons), is down 1 percent from the January forecast and down 4 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 66.0 million boxes (2.97 million tons), unchanged from the January forecast but down 11 percent from last season. Droppage is the highest since the 1969-1970 season, while size is below average. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 75.0 million boxes (3.38 million tons), is down 1 percent from the January forecast but up 4 percent from the 2011-2012 crop. California and Texas forecasts are carried forward from January.

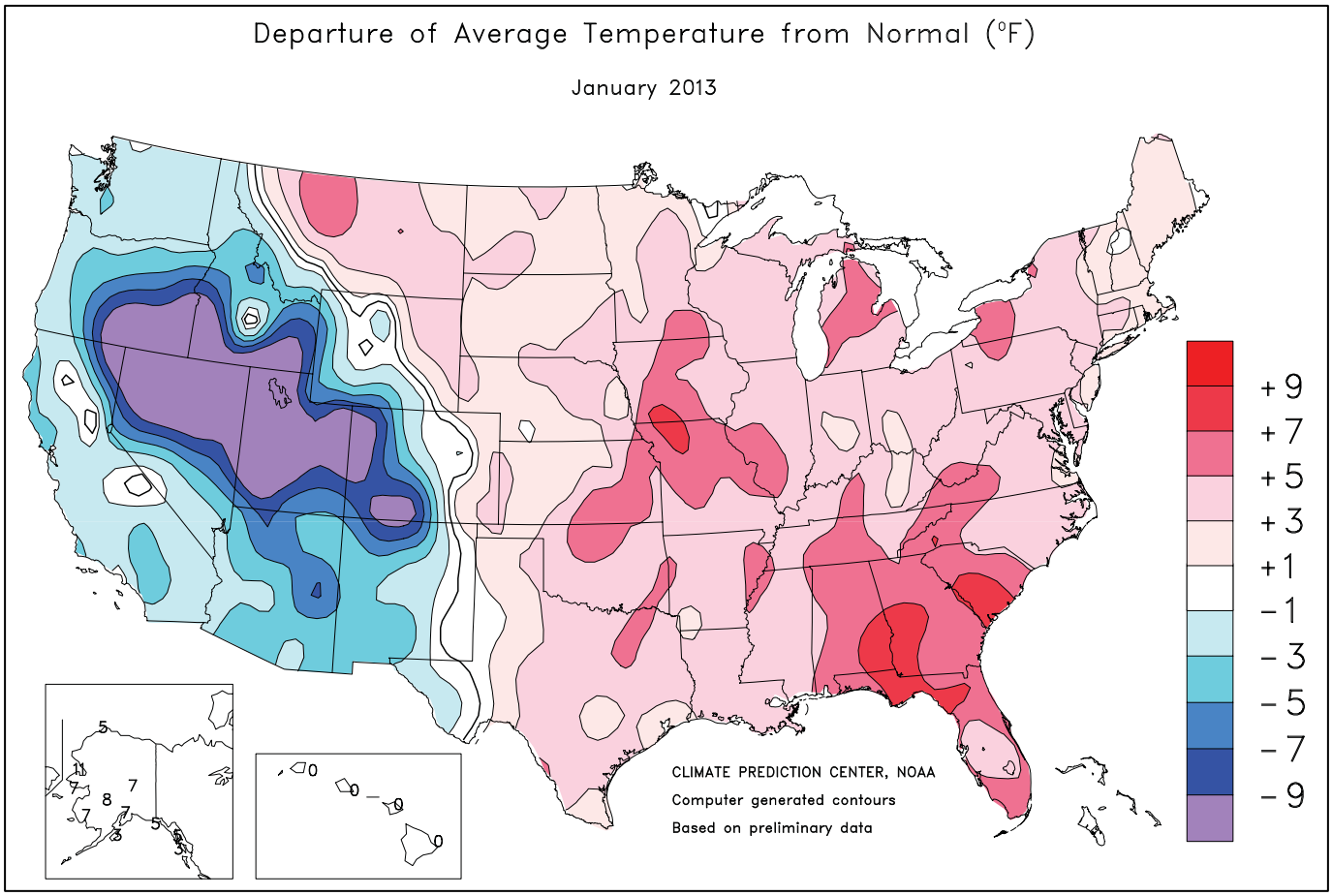

Total Precipitation (Inches)
January 2013
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
.5
0
0.1
.1
1.2
2.5
1.4
1.2
11.8
8.5
7.6
5.9
2.4
2.9
8.4
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Percent Of Normal Precipitation
January 2013
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
50
203
126
242
218
179
90
160
94
128
89
53
86
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
January 2013
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
9
35
34
37
47
38
44
45
42
43
50
78
83
86
84
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
January 2013
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-26
-22
-29
-48
-48
-19
9
14
6
5
20
57
59
59
58
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Average Temperature (°F)
January 2013
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
January 2013
+9
+7
+5
+3
+1
-1
-3
-5
-7
-9
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

January 2013

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	48	5	8.38	2.93	LEXINGTON	35	3	4.46	1.12	COLUMBUS	32	4	2.25	-0.28
HUNTSVILLE	46	6	8.59	3.07	LONDON-CORBIN	37	3	5.24	1.23	DAYTON	30	4	3.10	0.50
MOBILE	56	6	2.87	-2.88	LOUISVILLE	38	5	5.10	1.82	MANSFIELD	29	5	2.58	-0.05
MONTGOMERY	54	7	3.41	-1.63	PADUCAH	38	5	8.05	4.58	TOLEDO	28	4	3.62	1.69
AK ANCHORAGE	24	8	1.22	0.54	LA BATON ROUGE	55	5	14.67	8.48	YOUNGSTOWN	29	4	1.81	-0.53
BARROW	-9	5	0.06	-0.06	LAKE CHARLES	55	4	11.38	5.86	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	42	5	1.14	-0.14
COLD BAY	33	5	3.59	0.51	NEW ORLEANS	57	4	6.59	0.72	TULSA	40	4	1.54	-0.06
FAIRBANKS	-2	8	0.79	0.23	SHREVEPORT	49	3	4.76	0.16	OR ASTORIA	41	-1	9.10	-0.52
JUNEAU	31	5	7.70	2.89	ME BANGOR	19	1	0.87	-2.47	BURNS	16	-8	0.39	-0.79
KING SALMON	25	10	2.40	1.37	CARIBOU	12	2	2.39	-0.58	EUGENE	37	-3	1.35	-6.30
KODIAK	33	3	9.53	1.36	PORTLAND	25	3	1.36	-2.73	MEDFORD	37	-2	0.96	-1.51
NOME	13	7	1.16	0.24	MD BALTIMORE	37	5	3.64	0.17	PENDLETON	31	-3	0.98	-0.47
AZ FLAGSTAFF	24	-6	2.64	0.46	MA BOSTON	31	2	1.08	-2.84	PORTLAND	38	-2	3.49	-1.58
PHOENIX	54	0	1.39	0.56	WORCESTER	27	3	1.95	-2.12	SALEM	37	-3	1.63	-4.21
TUCSON	50	-2	0.81	-0.18	MI ALPENA	23	5	2.77	1.01	PA ALLENTOWN	32	5	4.00	0.50
AR FORT SMITH	43	5	3.97	1.60	DETROIT	29	5	3.45	1.54	ERIE	32	5	3.30	0.77
LITTLE ROCK	44	4	4.81	1.20	FLINT	27	6	3.90	2.33	MIDDLETOWN	33	4	3.21	0.37
CA BAKERSFIELD	47	-1	0.83	-0.35	GRAND RAPIDS	28	6	4.01	1.98	PHILADELPHIA	36	4	3.34	-0.18
EUREKA	42	-6	2.57	-3.40	HOUGHTON LAKE	22	4	3.56	1.95	PITTSBURGH	31	3	2.44	-0.26
FRESNO	47	1	0.58	-1.58	LANSING	27	5	3.44	1.83	WILKES-BARRE	30	4	2.02	-0.44
LOS ANGELES	56	-1	1.30	-1.68	MUSKEGON	28	4	5.48	3.26	WILLIAMSPORT	29	3	2.64	-0.21
REDDING	46	0	0.93	-5.57	TRAVERSE CITY	26	5	4.00	1.02	PR SAN JUAN	78	1	1.78	-1.24
SACRAMENTO	44	-2	0.96	-2.88	MN DULUTH	12	4	1.39	0.27	RI PROVIDENCE	31	2	1.93	-2.44
SAN DIEGO	56	-2	1.21	-1.07	INT'L FALLS	6	3	2.15	1.31	SC CHARLESTON	55	7	0.35	-3.73
SAN FRANCISCO	49	0	0.20	-4.25	MINNEAPOLIS	17	4	0.86	-0.18	COLUMBIA	52	7	1.21	-3.45
STOCKTON	44	-2	1.28	-1.43	ROCHESTER	18	6	0.78	-0.16	FLORENCE	51	6	1.50	-2.59
CO ALAMOSA	5	-10	0.07	-0.18	ST. CLOUD	13	4	0.45	-0.31	GREENVILLE	47	6	5.27	0.86
CO SPRINGS	31	3	0.18	-0.10	MS JACKSON	50	5	8.58	2.91	MYRTLE BEACH	51	5	0.58	-3.08
DENVER	31	3	0.31	0.08	MERIDIAN	50	4	9.76	3.84	SD ABERDEEN	13	2	0.78	0.30
GRAND JUNCTION	14	-12	0.61	0.01	TUPELO	46	6	8.71	3.57	HURON	17	3	0.29	-0.19
PUEBLO	29	0	0.21	-0.12	MO COLUMBIA	34	6	2.38	0.65	RAPID CITY	25	3	0.43	0.06
CT BRIDGEPORT	33	3	2.00	-1.73	JOPLIN	37	4	2.45	0.61	SIOUX FALLS	18	4	0.41	-0.10
HARTFORD	29	3	1.75	-2.09	KANSAS CITY	33	6	1.03	-0.12	TN BRISTOL	40	6	9.99	6.47
DC WASHINGTON	40	5	2.53	-0.68	SPRINGFIELD	37	5	3.06	0.95	CHATTANOOGA	45	6	9.74	4.34
DE WILMINGTON	36	5	3.70	0.27	ST JOSEPH	31	5	0.64	-0.24	JACKSON	42	4	8.29	3.96
FL DAYTONA BEACH	64	6	0.48	-2.65	ST LOUIS	36	6	3.12	0.98	KNOXVILLE	42	4	12.67	8.10
FT LAUDERDALE	73	6	0.98	-1.96	MT BILLINGS	28	4	0.58	-0.23	MEMPHIS	45	5	9.72	5.48
FT MYERS	70	5	0.62	-1.61	BUTTE	16	-2	0.27	-0.26	NASHVILLE	42	5	7.14	3.17
JACKSONVILLE	60	7	1.02	-2.67	GLASGOW	15	4	0.56	0.21	TX ABILENE	46	2	1.31	0.34
KEY WEST	74	4	0.29	-1.93	GREAT FALLS	29	7	0.61	-0.07	AMARILLO	39	3	0.76	0.13
MELBOURNE	67	6	1.66	-0.82	HELENA	23	3	0.35	-0.17	AUSTIN	51	1	2.71	0.82
MIAMI	73	5	0.54	-1.34	KALISPELL	24	3	0.87	-0.60	BEAUMONT	55	3	8.22	2.53
ORLANDO	66	5	0.24	-2.19	MILES CITY	21	4	0.18	-0.32	BROWNSVILLE	62	2	1.47	0.11
PENSACOLA	58	6	2.35	-2.99	MISSOULA	22	-2	1.15	0.09	COLLEGE STATION	54	4	5.06	1.74
ST PETERSBURG	66	4	1.15	-1.61	NE GRAND ISLAND	26	4	0.16	-0.38	CORPUS CHRISTI	60	4	1.25	-0.37
TALLAHASSEE	60	8	0.85	-4.51	HASTINGS	25	1	0.32	-0.23	DALLAS/FT WORTH	49	5	4.06	2.16
TAMPA	67	6	0.63	-1.64	LINCOLN	25	3	0.73	0.06	DEL RIO	54	3	1.33	0.76
WEST PALM BEACH	72	6	0.79	-2.96	MCCOOK	27	1	0.10	-0.40	EL PASO	43	-2	0.30	-0.15
GA ATHENS	49	7	4.96	0.27	NORFOLK	24	4	0.24	-0.33	GALVESTON	57	1	7.18	3.10
ATLANTA	50	7	4.90	-0.12	NORTH PLATTE	25	2	0.24	-0.15	HOUSTON	55	3	3.21	-0.47
AUGUSTA	52	7	0.60	-3.90	OMAHA/EPPLEY	26	4	0.50	-0.27	LUBBOCK	41	3	0.92	0.42
COLUMBUS	55	8	3.22	-1.56	SCOTTSBLUFF	28	4	0.26	-0.28	MIDLAND	45	2	1.45	0.92
MACON	53	7	2.05	-2.95	VALENTINE	24	3	0.25	-0.05	SAN ANGELO	48	3	1.43	0.62
SAVANNAH	57	8	0.55	-3.40	NV ELKO	14	-12	0.69	-0.45	SAN ANTONIO	54	4	2.83	1.17
HI HILO	71	0	8.38	-1.36	ELY	17	-8	0.80	0.06	VICTORIA	56	3	2.73	0.29
HONOLULU	73	0	2.42	-0.31	LAS VEGAS	46	-1	0.43	-0.16	WACO	49	3	5.05	3.15
KAHULUI	72	0	1.99	-1.75	RENO	30	-4	0.12	-0.94	WICHITA FALLS	44	4	0.64	-0.48
LIHUE	71	-1	5.88	1.29	WINNEMUCCA	15	-15	0.37	-0.46	UT SALT LAKE CITY	20	-9	1.52	0.15
ID BOISE	20	-10	1.21	-0.18	NH CONCORD	23	3	1.55	-1.42	VT BURLINGTON	22	4	1.11	-1.11
LEWISTON	34	0	0.90	-0.24	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	35	3	2.30	-1.30	VA LYNCHBURG	39	4	6.06	2.52
POCATELLO	15	-9	0.57	-0.57	NEWARK	35	4	2.49	-1.49	NORFOLK	43	3	2.76	-1.17
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	27	5	3.63	1.88	NM ALBUQUERQUE	33	-3	0.11	-0.38	RICHMOND	41	5	5.33	1.78
MOLINE	25	4	2.86	1.28	NY ALBANY	25	3	1.46	-1.02	ROANOKE	42	6	7.21	3.98
PEORIA	28	6	3.83	2.33	BINGHAMTON	26	4	2.25	-0.33	WASH/DULLES	37	5	3.70	0.65
ROCKFORD	24	5	3.09	1.68	BUFFALO	30	6	2.50	-0.66	WA OLYMPIA	37	-1	3.91	-3.63
SPRINGFIELD	30	5	2.72	1.10	ROCHESTER	30	6	1.47	-0.87	QUILLAYUTE	40	-1	10.34	-3.31
IN EVANSVILLE	35	4	6.77	3.86	SYRACUSE	28	5	1.71	-0.89	SEATTLE-TACOMA	38	-3	4.16	-0.97
FORT WAYNE	28	4	3.43	1.38	NC ASHEVILLE	43	7	8.58	4.52	SPOKANE	25	-2	1.63	-0.19
INDIANAPOLIS	30	4	5.53	3.05	CHARLOTTE	45	3	4.29	0.29	YAKIMA	31	2	0.10	-1.07
SOUTH BEND	28	5	5.06	2.79	GREENSBORO	42	4	5.47	1.93	WV BECKLEY	36	6	4.77	1.54
IA BURLINGTON	27	4	2.09	0.78	HATTERAS	49	3	2.17	-3.67	CHARLESTON	37	4	4.21	0.96
CEDAR RAPIDS	23	5	0.94	-0.11	RALEIGH	44	4	3.10	-0.92	ELKINS	33	4	4.51	1.08
DES MOINES	26	6	1.11	0.08	WILMINGTON	51	5	2.13	-2.39	HUNTINGTON	37	4	3.92	0.71
DUBUQUE	21	4	1.74	0.46	ND BISMARCK	14	4	0.25	-0.20	WI EAU CLAIRE	16	4	1.08	0.04
SIOUX CITY	21	2	0.19	-0.40	DICKINSON	17	3	0.08	-0.29	GREEN BAY	19	3	2.35	1.14
WATERLOO	21	5	1.30	0.46	FARGO	11	4	0.97	0.21	LA CROSSE	20	4	1.09	-0.10
KS CONCORDIA	30	3	0.69	0.03	GRAND FORKS	9	4	0.42	-0.26	MADISON	22	5	2.87	1.62
DODGE CITY	33	3	0.48	-0.14	JAMESTOWN	11	2	0.18	-0.44	MILWAUKEE	24	3	3.17	1.32
GOODLAND	31	3	0.07	-0.36	MINOT	11	1	0.21	-0.44	WAUSAU	16	3	1.68	0.59
HILL CITY	30	4	0.09	-0.38	WILLISTON	13	5	0.43	-0.11	WY CASPER	25	3	0.27	-0.31
TOPEKA	34	7	0.55	-0.40	OH AKRON-CANTON	30	5	2.16	-0.33	CHEYENNE	28	2	0.24	-0.21
WICHITA	36	6	0.57	-0.27	CINCINNATI	34	4	3.39	0.47	LANDER	19	-1	0.70	0.18
KY JACKSON	37	3	5.73	2.17	CLEVELAND	30	4	2.17	-0.31	SHERIDAN	25	4	0.96	0.19

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

February 4 – 10, 2013

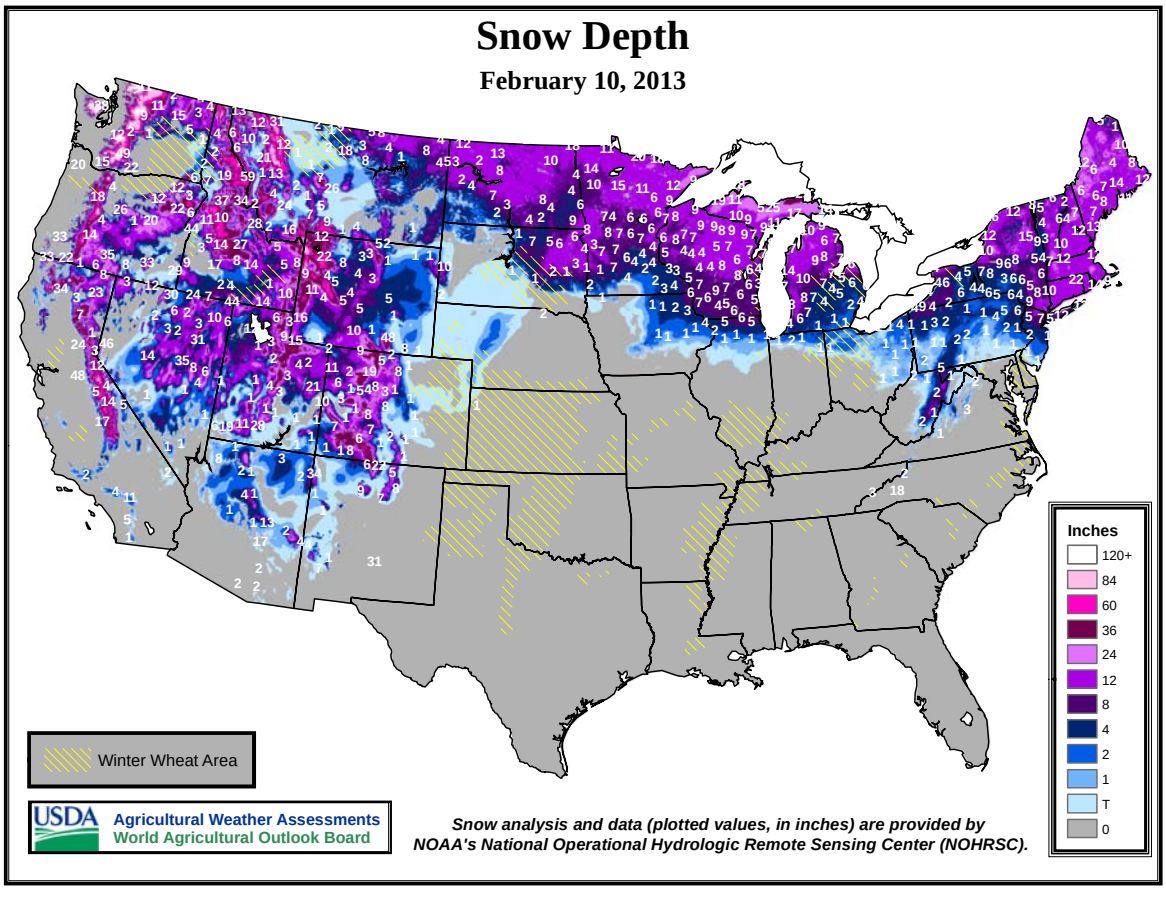
Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

Temperatures were above normal for much of the country during the week, averaging more than 12°F above normal in portions of the Great Plains. Precipitation was scattered, with most of the United States receiving below -average moisture. Conversely, portions of the Corn Belt and Southeast accumulated beneficial rain and snow.

While much of Florida remained dry, portions of the panhandle received rainfall totaling more than 2 inches during the week—which benefited the state's winter wheat crop. Sugarcane producers continued to harvest the remainder of their crop under mostly sunny skies. Late blight persisted in some tomato fields. Many vegetable growers were irrigating their fields due to a significant lack of soil moisture. Winter vegetables were harvested, while producers replanted crops such as okra, sunflowers, and sweet potatoes in Miami-Dade County. General grove maintenance continued across the citrus-producing region, while producers harvested a variety of fruits.

In Arizona, a recent warming trend coupled with increased precipitation helped to improve soil moisture levels and pastures in the state; however, additional moisture is needed to sustain growth. Alfalfa hay producers were busy harvesting from approximately half of the state's acreage, while small grain seeding neared completion. Vegetable growers continued to harvest and ship a wide variety of crops.

Near-normal temperatures and little to no precipitation were the norm in California during the week. Alfalfa fields in the southern San Joaquin Valley were breaking dormancy, evidenced by apparent new growth. Unfavorably dry conditions forced small grain producers in many southern locations to irrigate their crop, while northern growers reported slow growth due to cool weather. General grove maintenance was completed in stone fruit orchards. Although light, some freeze damage was reported to Navel oranges, as well as other citrus varieties. Blooms were evident on some early variety almond trees. Winter vegetables were being grown by certified growers for local farmers markets. Processing tomato beds were prepared in Fresno County.



February 7 ENSO Update

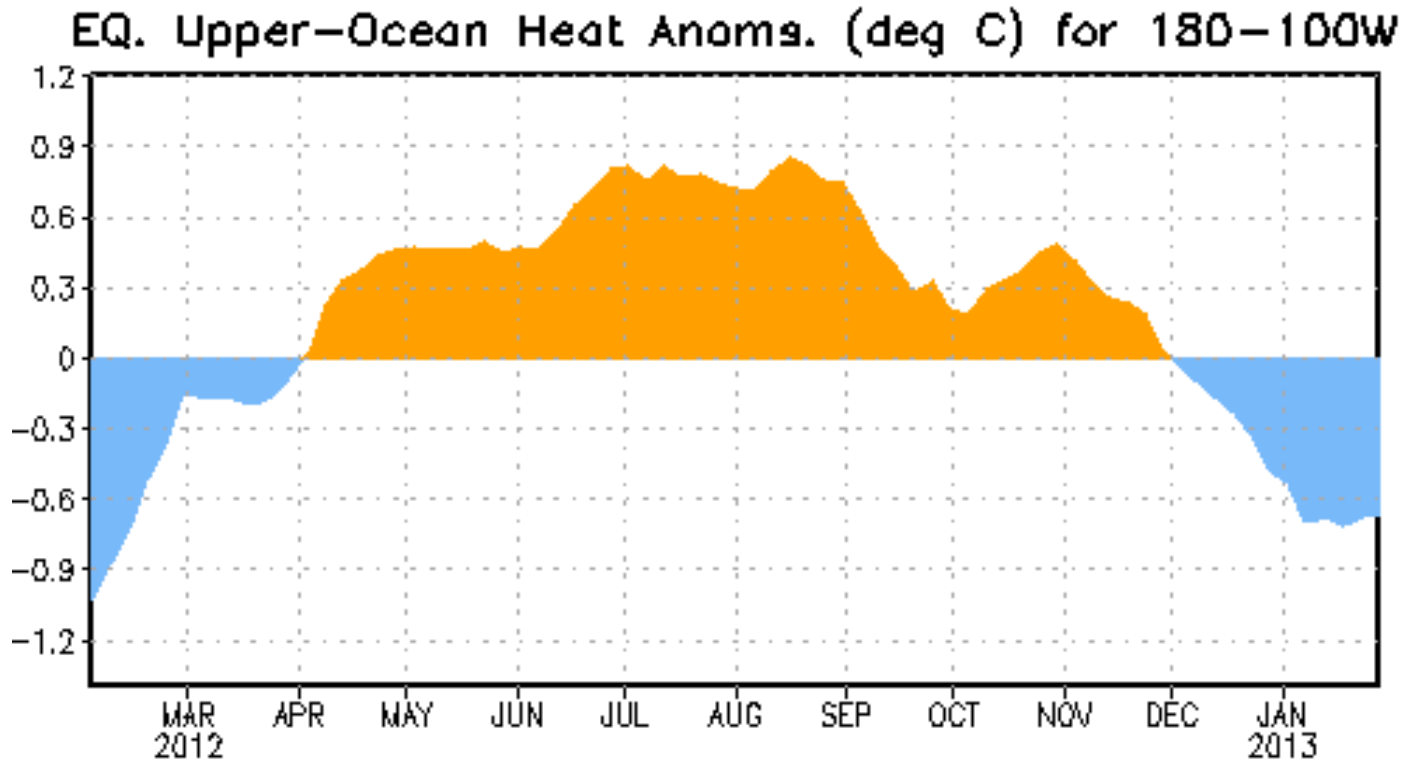


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180º-100ºW). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1981-2010 base period pentad means.

ENSO Alert System Status: Not Active

Synopsis: ENSO-neutral is favored through Northern Hemisphere spring 2013.

During January 2013, ENSO-neutral continued, although below-average sea surface temperatures (SST) prevailed across the eastern half of the equatorial Pacific. While remaining below average, a high degree of variability in the weekly Niño 3 and 3.4 indices was apparent during the month. The oceanic heat content (average temperature in the upper 300m of the ocean) was also below-average (Fig. 1), largely reflecting negative subsurface temperature anomalies in the eastern Pacific. At the same time, positive anomalies increased and expanded eastward to the central Pacific by late January. The variability in both the ocean and atmosphere was enhanced during January, at least partially due to a strong Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO). Consequently, the location of the MJO was reflected in the monthly averages of wind and convection. Anomalous upper-level winds were westerly over the eastern half of the equatorial Pacific, while low-level winds were near average. Relative to December 2012, the region of enhanced convection shifted eastward and became more prominent over Indonesia and the western equatorial Pacific. Despite these transient features contributing to cool conditions, the collective atmospheric and oceanic system reflects ENSO-neutral. The vast majority of models predict near-average SST (between -0.5°C and +0.5°C) in the Niño-3.4 region through the late Northern Hemisphere summer. However, because model skill is generally low during April-June, there is less confidence in the forecast beyond the spring. Thus, ENSO-neutral is favored through Northern Hemisphere spring 2013 (see CPC/IRI consensus forecast).

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 for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the Forecast Forum section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 7 March 2013. 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 3-9, 2013

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Rain and snow across northern and central Europe were favorable for dormant winter crops, while scattered showers lingered in the south.

WESTERN FSU: Unseasonably warm weather melted much of the region's snowpack and reduced crop cold hardiness, exposing winter grains to the elements.

MIDDLE EAST: Mild, showery weather continued, benefiting winter grains but keeping the region devoid of a protective snow cover.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Occasional rain continued in the east, while sunny skies promoted winter grain growth in the west.

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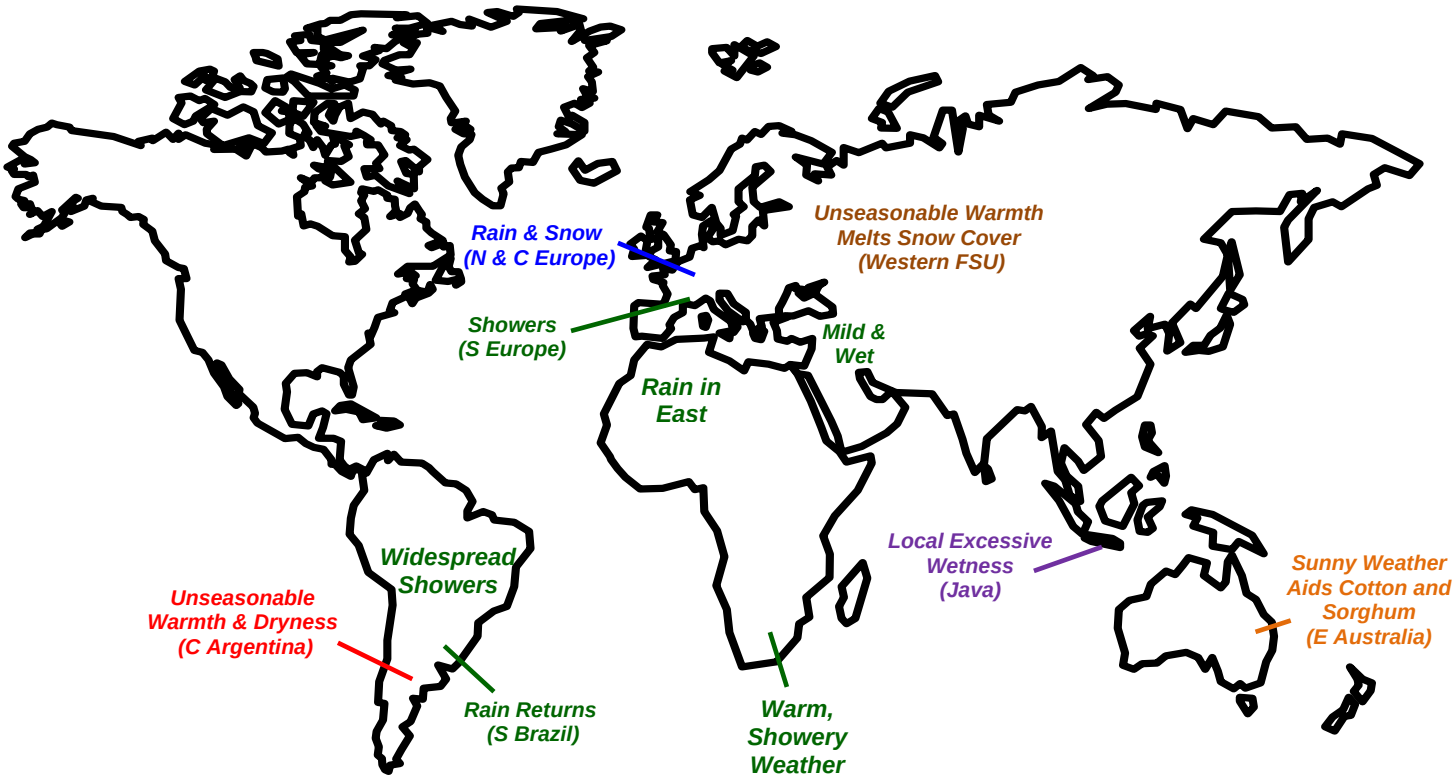
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Heavy showers slowed rice maturation in western and central Java, Indonesia.

AUSTRALIA: Mostly sunny, seasonably warm weather favored cotton and sorghum development throughout most of southern Queensland and northern New South Wales.

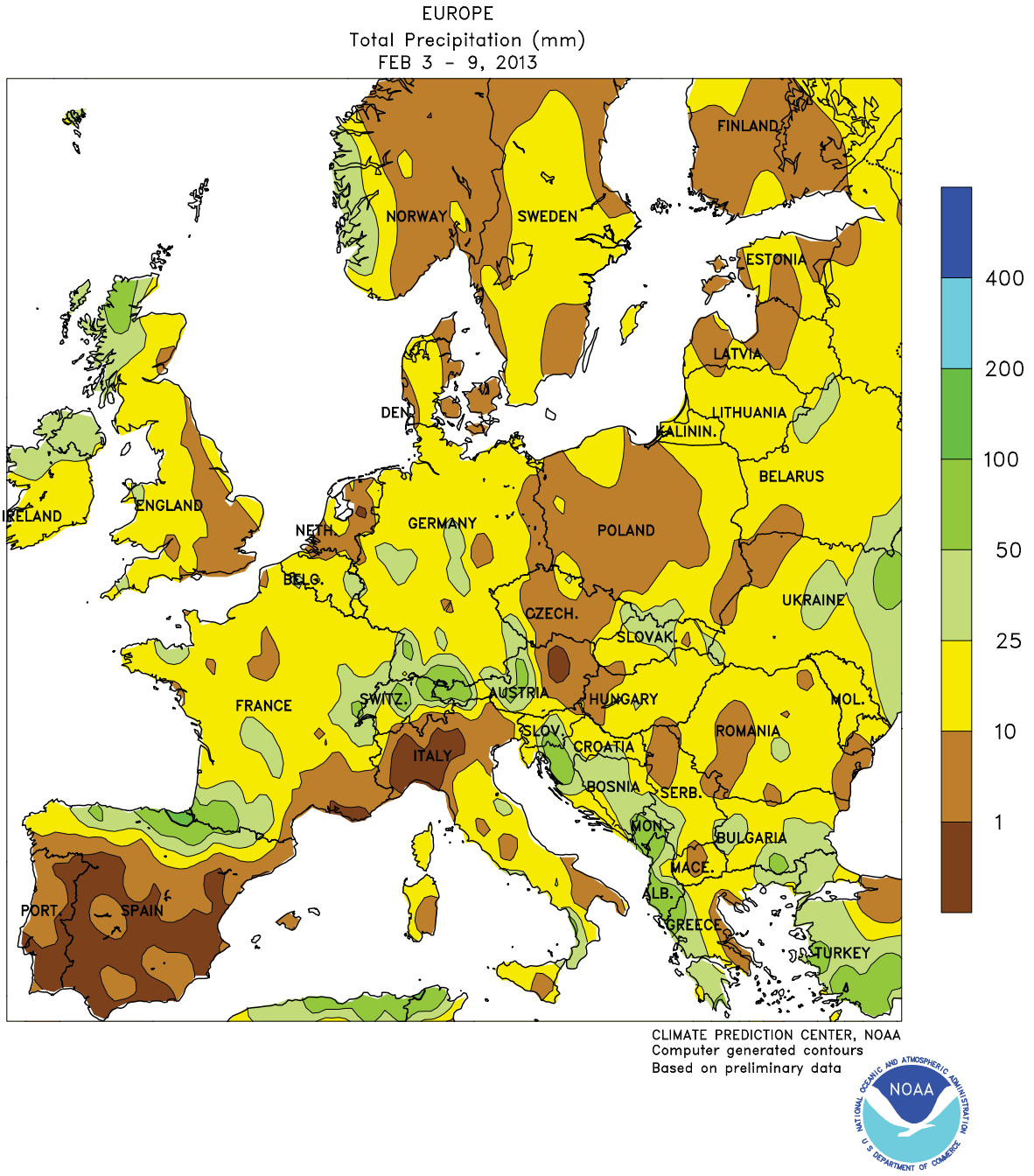
SOUTH AFRICA: Warm, showery weather continued across the corn belt, providing timely moisture for rain-fed summer crops in or nearing reproduction.

ARGENTINA: Unseasonable warmth and dryness persisted in major corn and soybean areas of central Argentina.

BRAZIL: Much-needed rain benefited corn and soybeans in previously dry southern production areas.



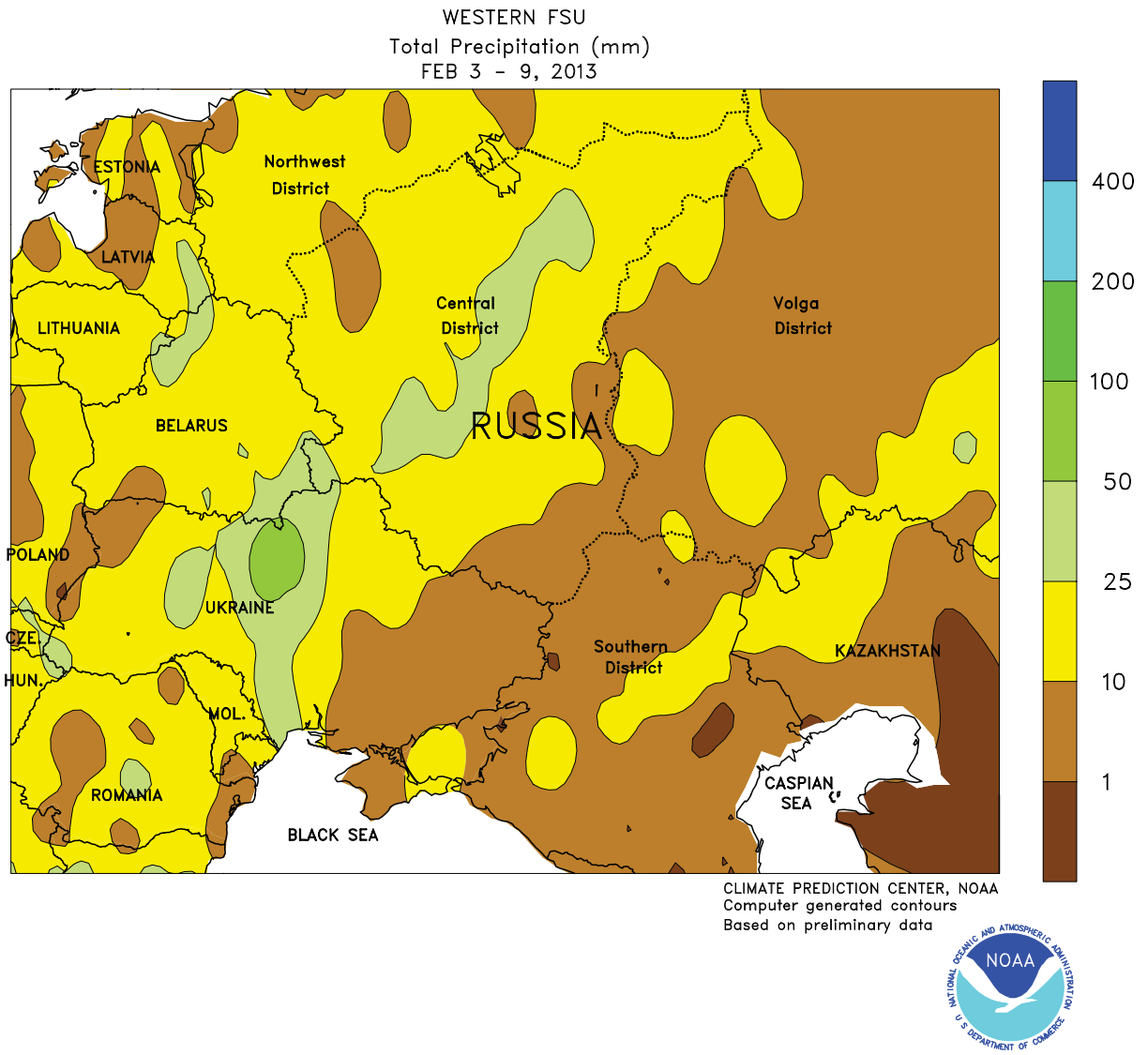
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



EUROPE

Unsettled weather prevailed across much of the continent, favoring dormant (north) to vegetative (south) winter crops. A series of Atlantic storms generated widespread rain and wet snow (5-20 mm) across central and northern Europe, maintaining abundant soil moisture reserves for spring growth. Although somewhat cooler weather returned, temperatures for the week averaged 1 to 3°C above normal in northern Europe, and up to 5°C above normal in the Balkans. Consequently, snow cover remained shallow and patchy in these areas. Scattered, locally heavy showers (10-95 mm) fell across southern Europe, though some crop regions (central Spain and northern Italy) remained dry. Overall, winter crop prospects remained favorable across the continent due to adequate to abundant soil moisture and a lack of winterkill or freeze damage.

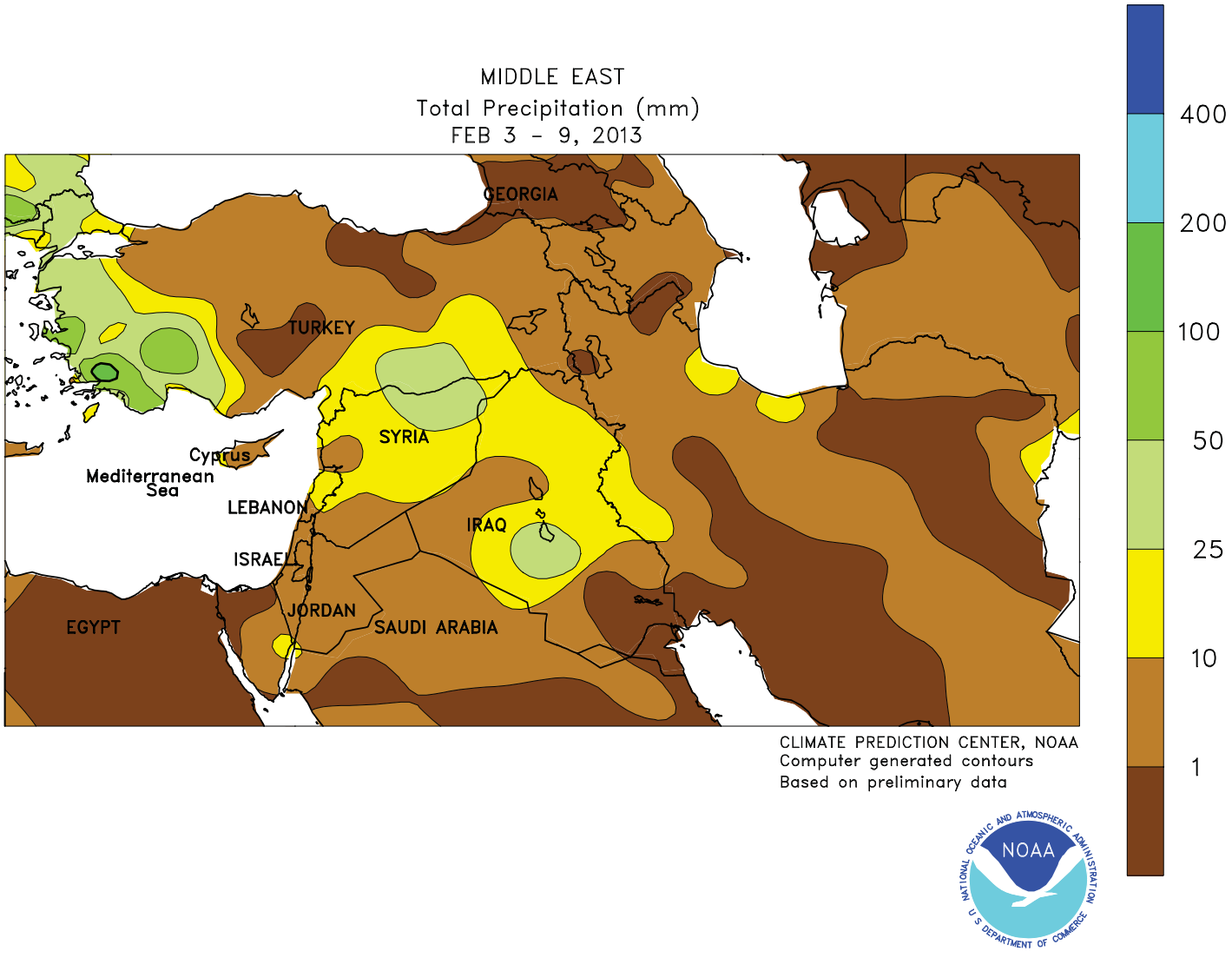
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



WESTERN FSU

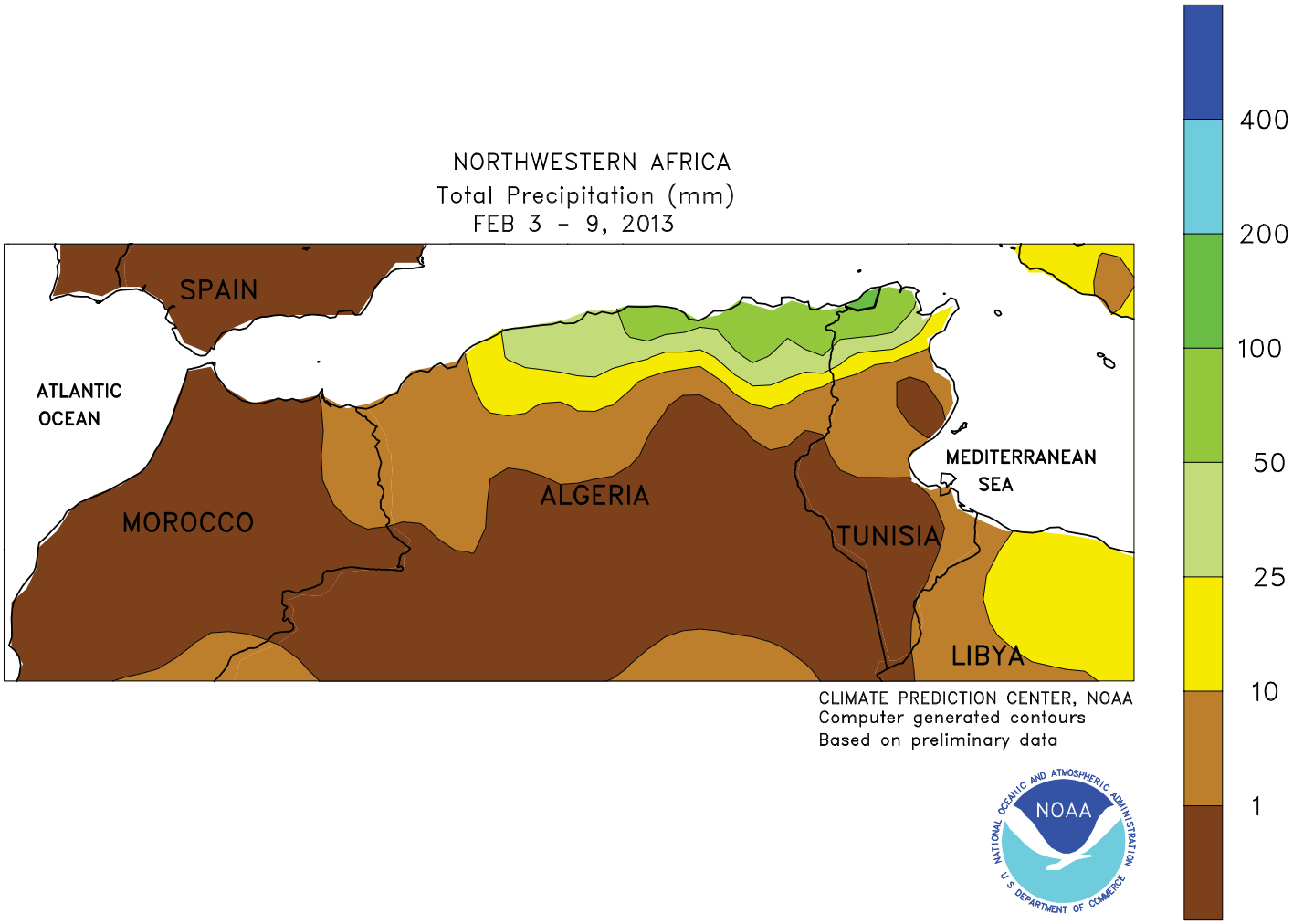
Unseasonably warm, wet weather prevailed, maintaining mostly favorable overwintering conditions for dormant winter wheat but raising concerns for crop hardiness. A northward shift in the jet stream caused a corresponding northward shift in the storm track, resulting in widespread rain and wet snow (5-30 mm liquid equivalent) from Ukraine and Belarus into central and northern Russia. More importantly, this allowed a warm, southerly flow to develop over the region. Consequently, temperatures averaging up to 10°C above normal melted most of the region's protective snowpack and exposed winter grains to the elements. In addition, daytime highs of 10 to 20°C in southern portions of Ukraine and Russia's Southern District reduced crop cold hardiness and may have encouraged some premature greening of winter wheat.

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



MIDDLE EAST

Warm, unsettled weather prevailed, maintaining favorable conditions for dormant to vegetative winter grains. A warm, southerly flow maintained unseasonable warmth (3-9°C above normal) across the region, keeping most major winter grain areas devoid of a protective snow cover. In addition, daytime highs of 15 to 22°C reduced crop cold hardiness and likely caused some early greening. A weak cold front produced moderate to heavy showers (10-60 mm, locally more) from western and southern Turkey into northern Iraq, while lesser amounts (2-8 mm) fell in northern Iran. While conditions remained overall favorable for winter wheat and barley, crops are now vulnerable to any sudden temperature extremes.



NORTHWEST AFRICA

Additional showers in the east contrasted with generally dry weather in western crop districts. A pair of cold fronts produced moderate to locally heavy showers (10-100 mm) for the second straight week from north-central Algeria into northern Tunisia, maintaining adequate to abundant soil moisture for vegetative winter wheat and barley. Meanwhile, sunny skies promoted winter grain development in Morocco after recent beneficial rain. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3°C below normal, although most of the freezes (-4 to -2°C) were outside of the primary wheat and barley areas.

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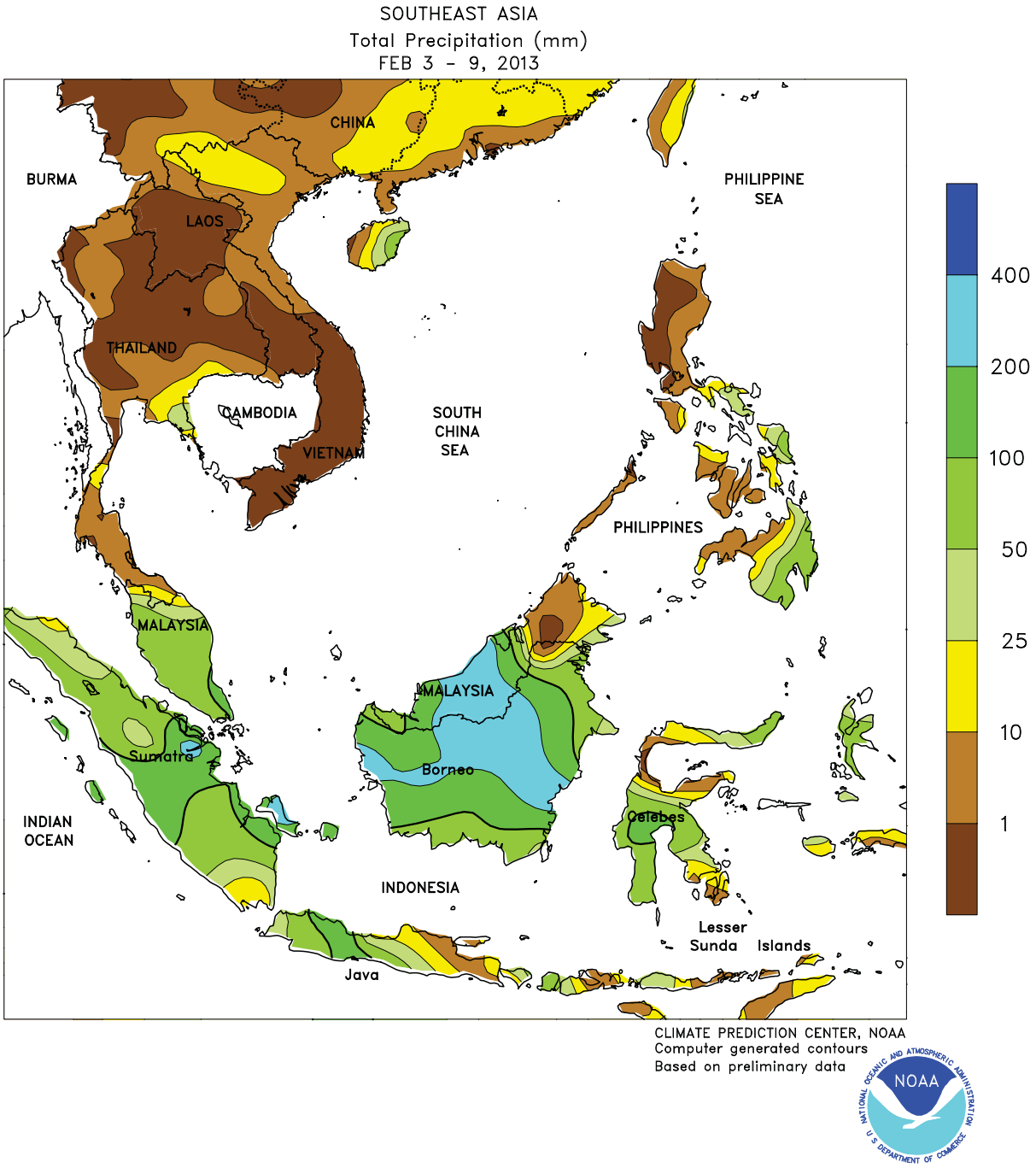

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Heavy showers (25-100 mm, locally over 200 mm) slowed rice maturation and caused flooding in portions of western Java, Indonesia. In contrast, drier conditions in central growing areas benefited rice that was beginning to ripen, although similarly dry weather in the east were unfavorable for reproductive rice. Oil palm throughout the remainder of Indonesia and into Malaysia benefited from consistent rainfall (50-100 mm). However, 200 to nearly 400 mm of rain in northern Borneo caused flooding and harvest delays. Meanwhile, the eastern and southern Philippines continued to receive 50 to 100 mm of rain, maintaining favorable moisture supplies for rice and corn.

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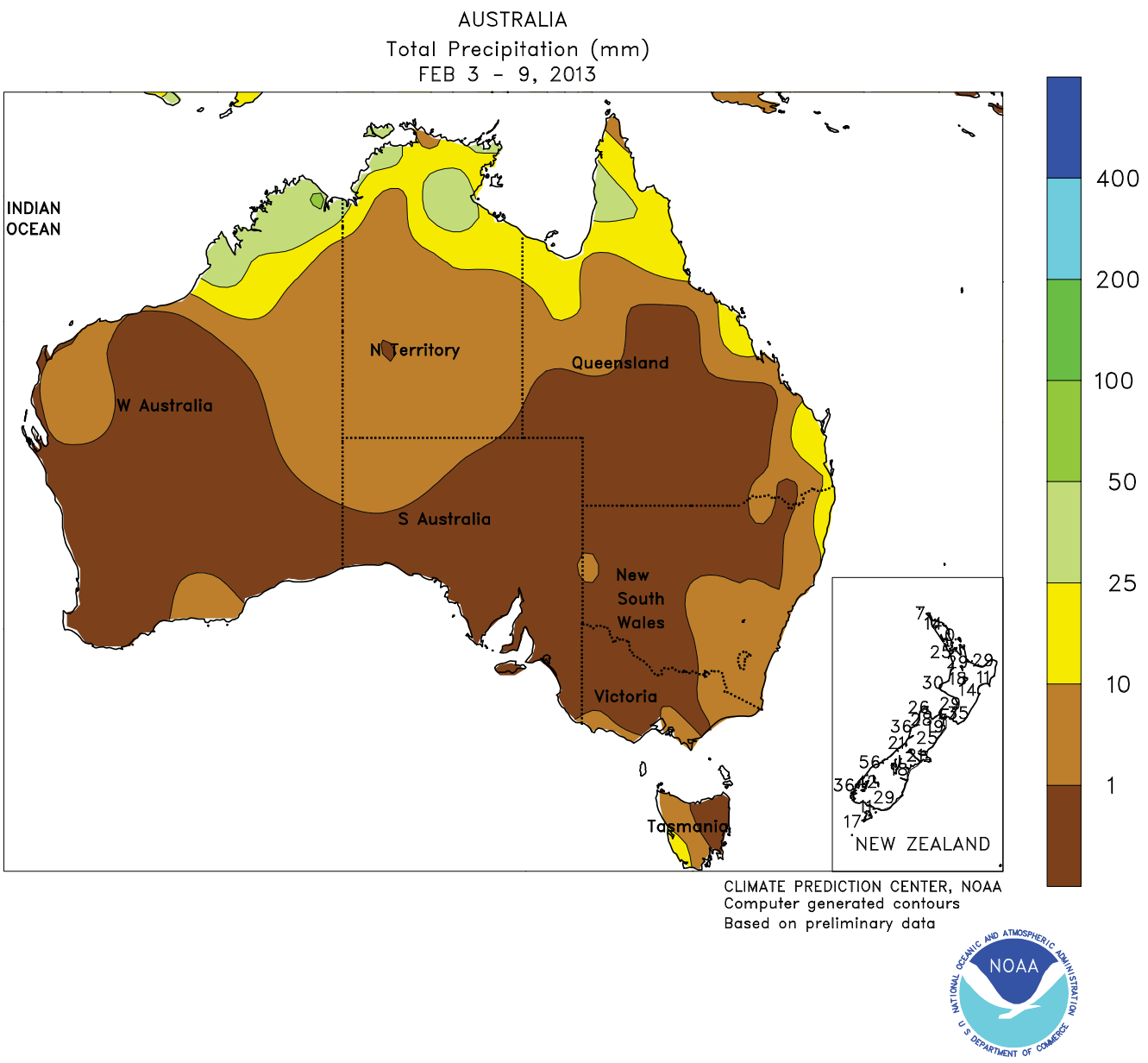

AUSTRALIA

Mostly sunny, seasonably warm weather favored cotton and sorghum development throughout most of southern Queensland and northern New South Wales. Scattered showers (5-25 mm or more) maintained abundant to locally excessive moisture supplies along the immediate coast, while mostly dry weather elsewhere allowed floodwaters to recede in the wake of Tropical Cyclone Oswald. Maximum temperatures were generally in the upper 20s to lower 30s degrees C in major summer crop producing areas, aiding crop development.

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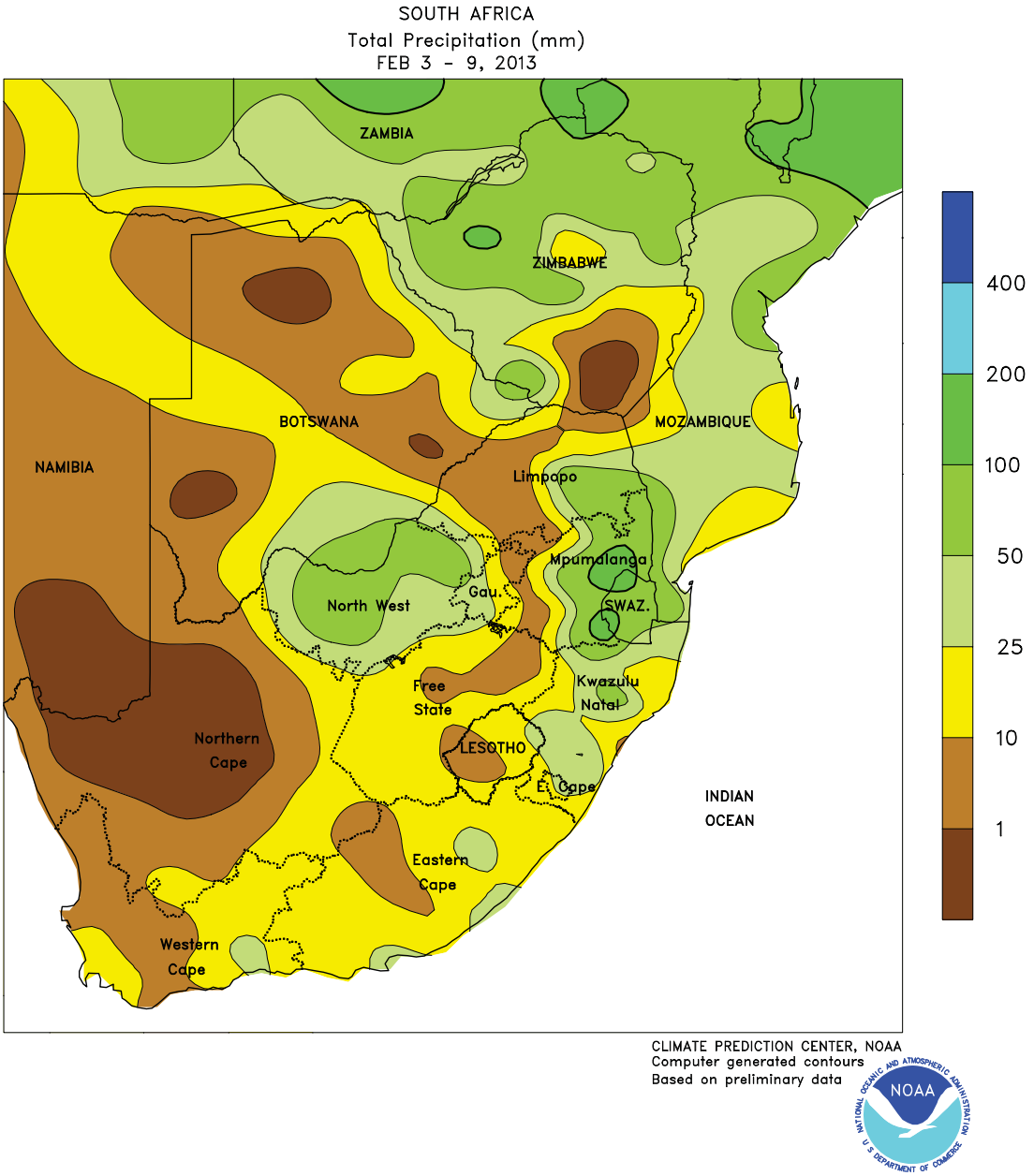

SOUTH AFRICA

Showers and seasonable warmth continued across the corn belt as rain-fed summer crops advanced through reproduction. Most areas recorded 5 to 25 mm of rainfall, although higher amounts (25-100 mm) were recorded in North West and at the far eastern edge of the corn belt (eastern farming areas of Limpopo and Mpumalanga). The western rain, which came after several weeks of drier conditions, was timely for later-planted corn in or nearing reproduction. Weekly temperatures averaging near to slightly above normal were generally favorable for crop growth, although daytime highs briefly reached the middle and upper 30s (degrees C) in some western growing areas, raising evapotranspiration rates and posing some stress on reproductive crops. Elsewhere, light to moderate rain (5-35 mm) fell in KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape, boosting moisture reserves for sugarcane and other crops, with generally seasonable temperatures (daytime highs in the upper 20s and lower 30s) aiding development. Showers (2-25 mm) in the orchards and vineyards of Western Cape provided an unseasonable boost in moisture, though delays in the harvest of grapes and other early maturing crops were likely.

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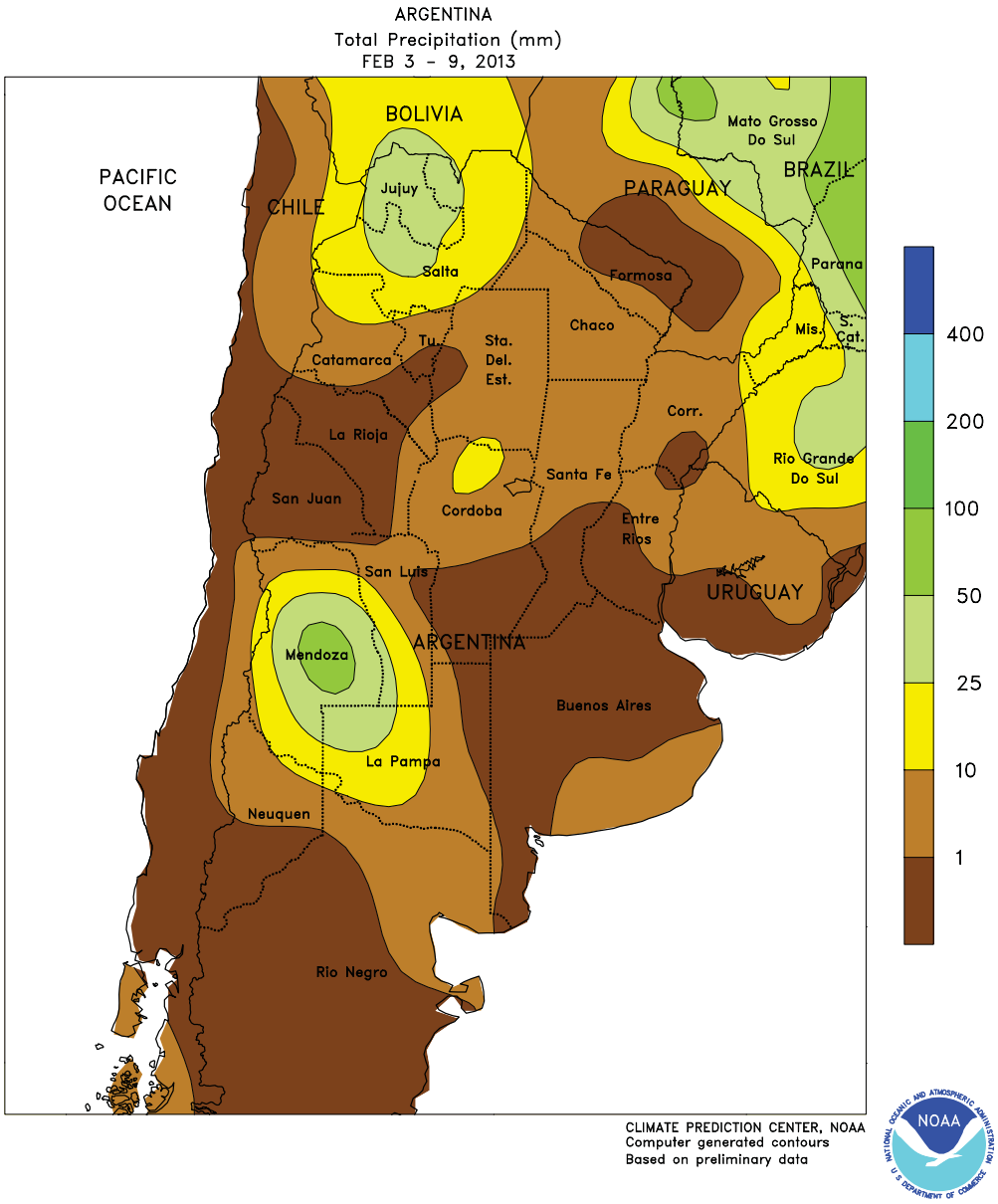

ARGENTINA

Unseasonable warmth and dryness further reduced moisture for development of corn, soybeans, and other crops in key farming areas of central Argentina. Much of the region recorded no rain, with daytime highs rising to the middle 30s (degrees C) at week's end. The increased evaporation rates and crop moisture demands further depleted moisture reserves for the region's summer grains and oilseeds; rain is needed immediately to prevent further declines in yield potential. This is particularly true for high-yielding farming areas in the vicinity of northwestern Buenos Aires, which have been trending dry since December. Mostly dry weather also prevailed in Argentina's northern agricultural areas as significant rain was (greater than 10 mm) generally confined to the northwest (Salta and Jujuy). Northern temperatures averaged near normal in the east and up to 4°C above normal in the west, with daytime highs again reaching 40°C from Santiago del Estero to western Formosa. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, corn and soybean planting were virtually complete at 97 and 99 percent complete, respectively, as of February 7. Sunflowers were 36 percent harvested, on par with last year's pace.

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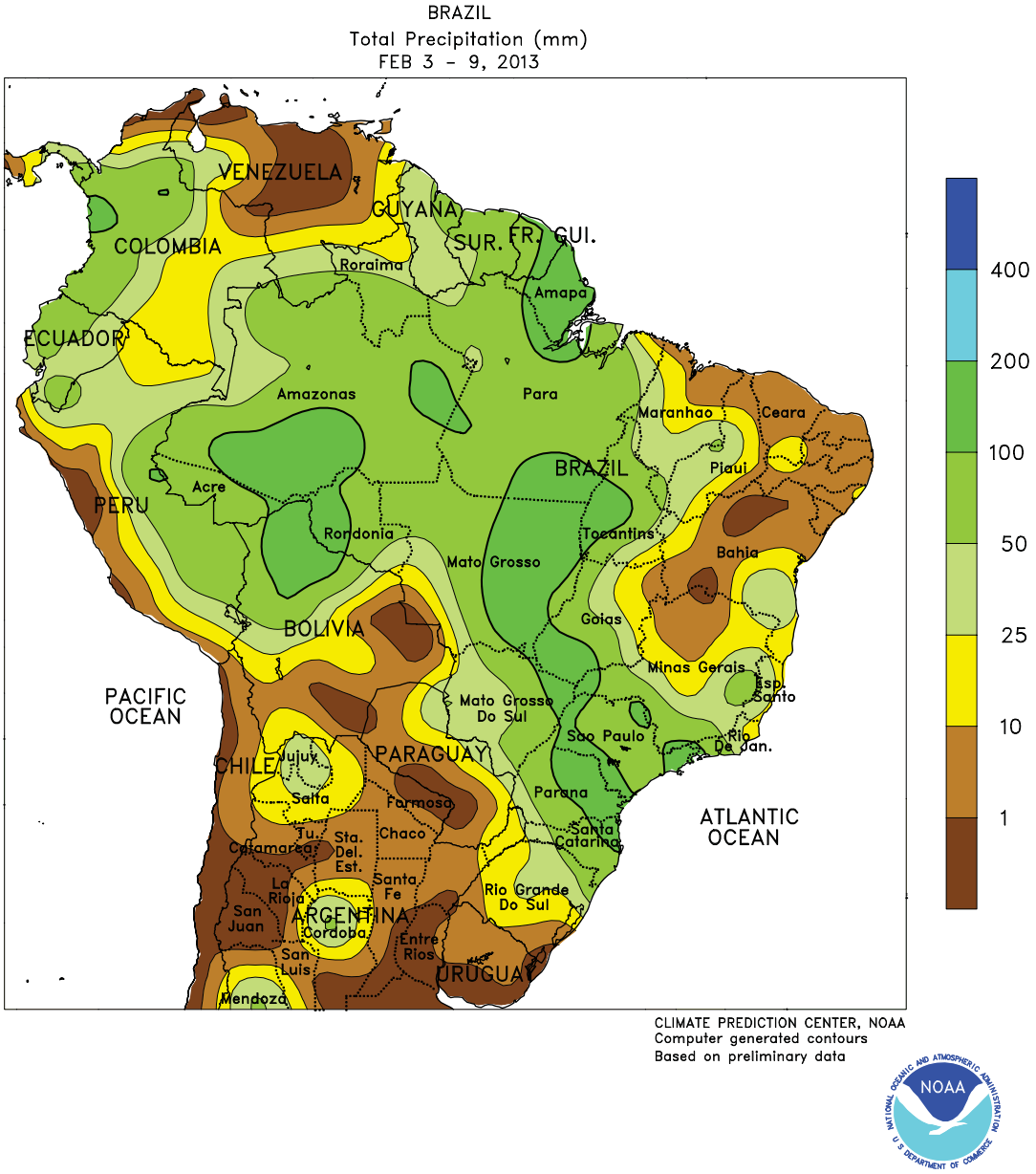


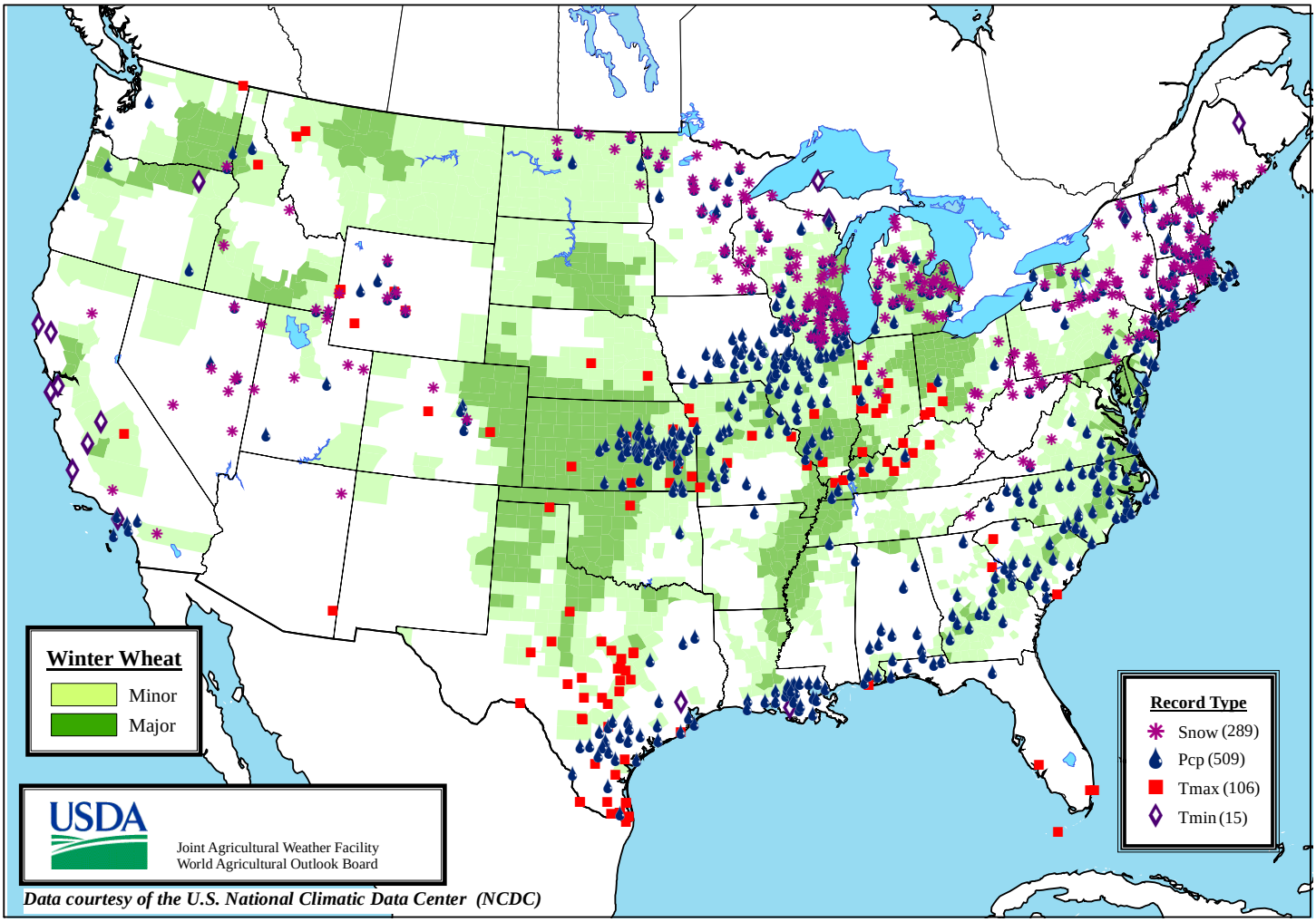
BRAZIL

Beneficial showers returned to southern Brazil, following several weeks of unseasonable dryness. The rainfall was particularly welcome in Rio Grande do Sul, which experienced the longest period of dryness (more than 3 weeks), although amounts ranging from 10 to 50 mm still represented below-normal weekly values. Heavier rain (25-135 mm) in Santa Catarina, Parana, and southern sections of Mato Grosso do Sul and Sao Paulo increased moisture for corn, soybeans, and sugarcane after nearly 2 weeks of dryness. Temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C below normal throughout much of the south, with daytime highs generally in the lower 30s (degrees C). Elsewhere, wet, seasonably warm weather (daytime highs in the lower 30s) maintained mostly favorable conditions for soybeans and other summer row crops in the Center-West Region (Mato Grosso, Goias, and northern Mato Grosso do Sul). Meanwhile, mostly dry conditions dominated the northeast, aiding seasonal fieldwork that included harvesting of sugarcane and cocoa. The dryness extended westward into soybean and cotton production areas of the northeastern interior, with rainfall totaling below 25 mm in western Bahia and neighboring locations in Goias; the resultant above-normal temperatures (weekly temperatures averaging up to 2°C above normal, with highs reaching the middle and upper 30s) fostered rapid crop development, while increasing crop moisture demands.

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

Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

February 3-9, 2013



Data courtesy of the U.S. National Climatic Data Center (NCDC)

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