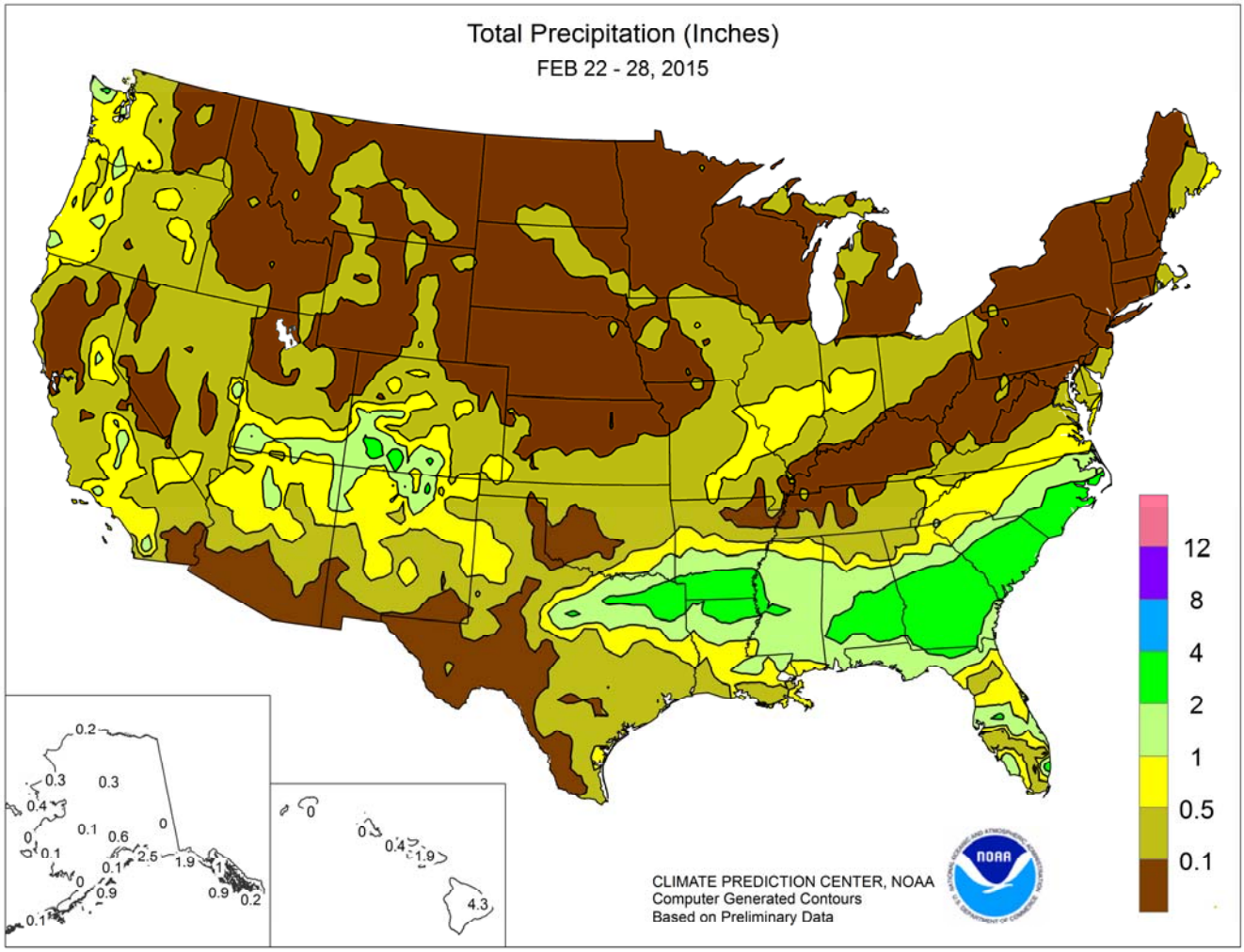
Volume 102, No. 9 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather March 3, 2015

WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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



HIGHLIGHTS

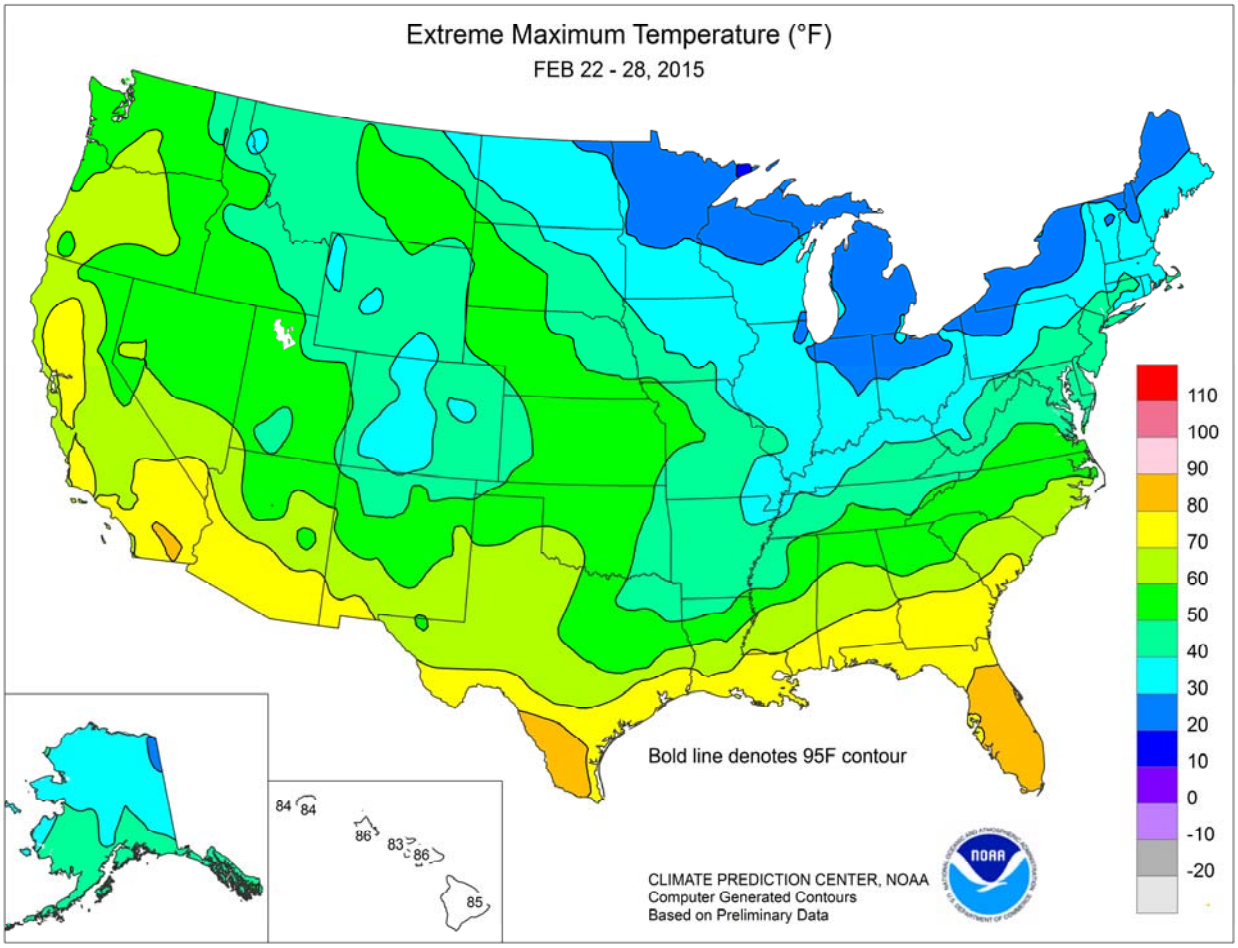
February 22 – 28, 2015

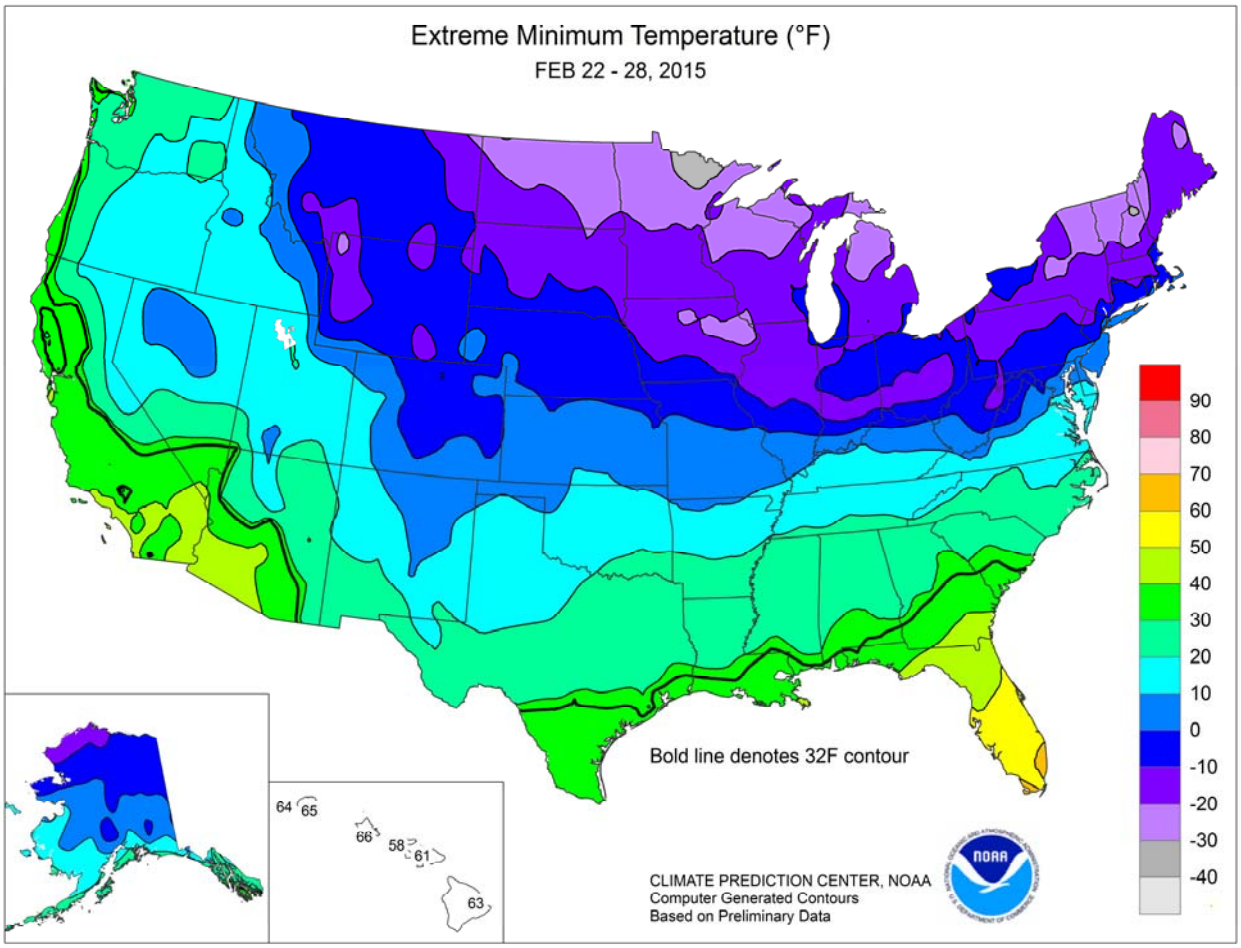
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Multiple winter weather events plagued the **South**, causing further travel and electrical disruptions in the wake of earlier storms. By February 28, a season-high 60 percent of the contiguous U.S. was covered by snow—with some coverage reported in each of the **Lower 48 States** except **Florida**. The week's most impressive event occurred on February 25-26, when snow fell from **northeastern Texas into the southern Mid-Atlantic States**. Snow also fell in the **lower Midwest**, but many other areas from the **northern Plains into the Northeast** experienced cold, dry

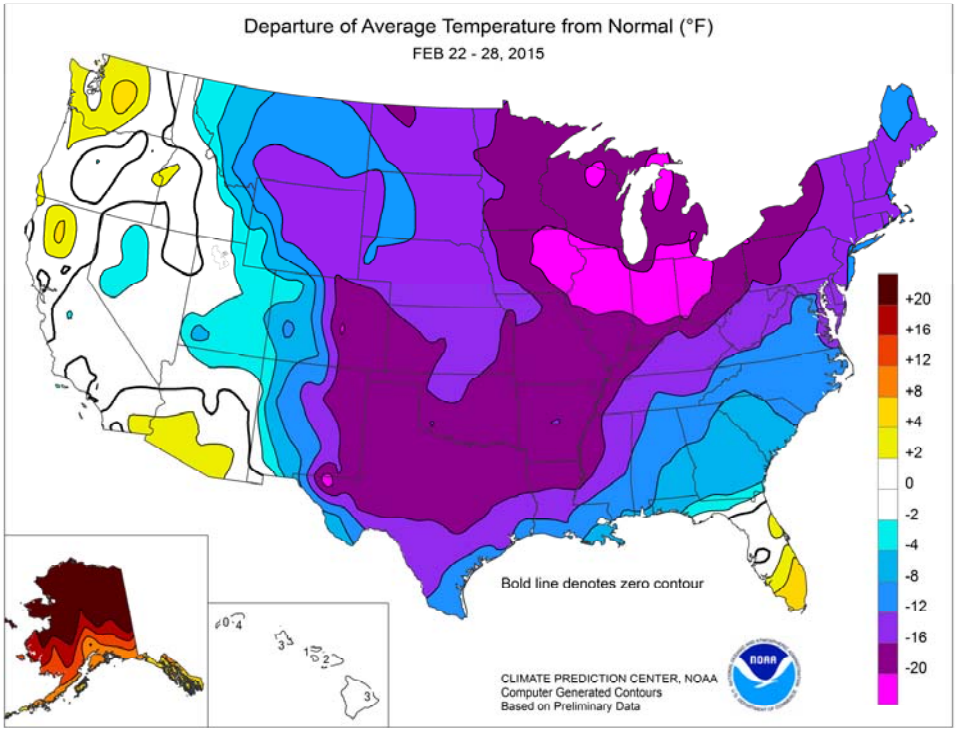
(Continued on page 3)

Contents


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
FEB 22 - 28, 2015
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95F contour
84
84
86
83
86
85
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
FEB 22 - 28, 2015
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
Bold line denotes 32F contour
64
65
66
58
61
63
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data

(Continued from front cover)

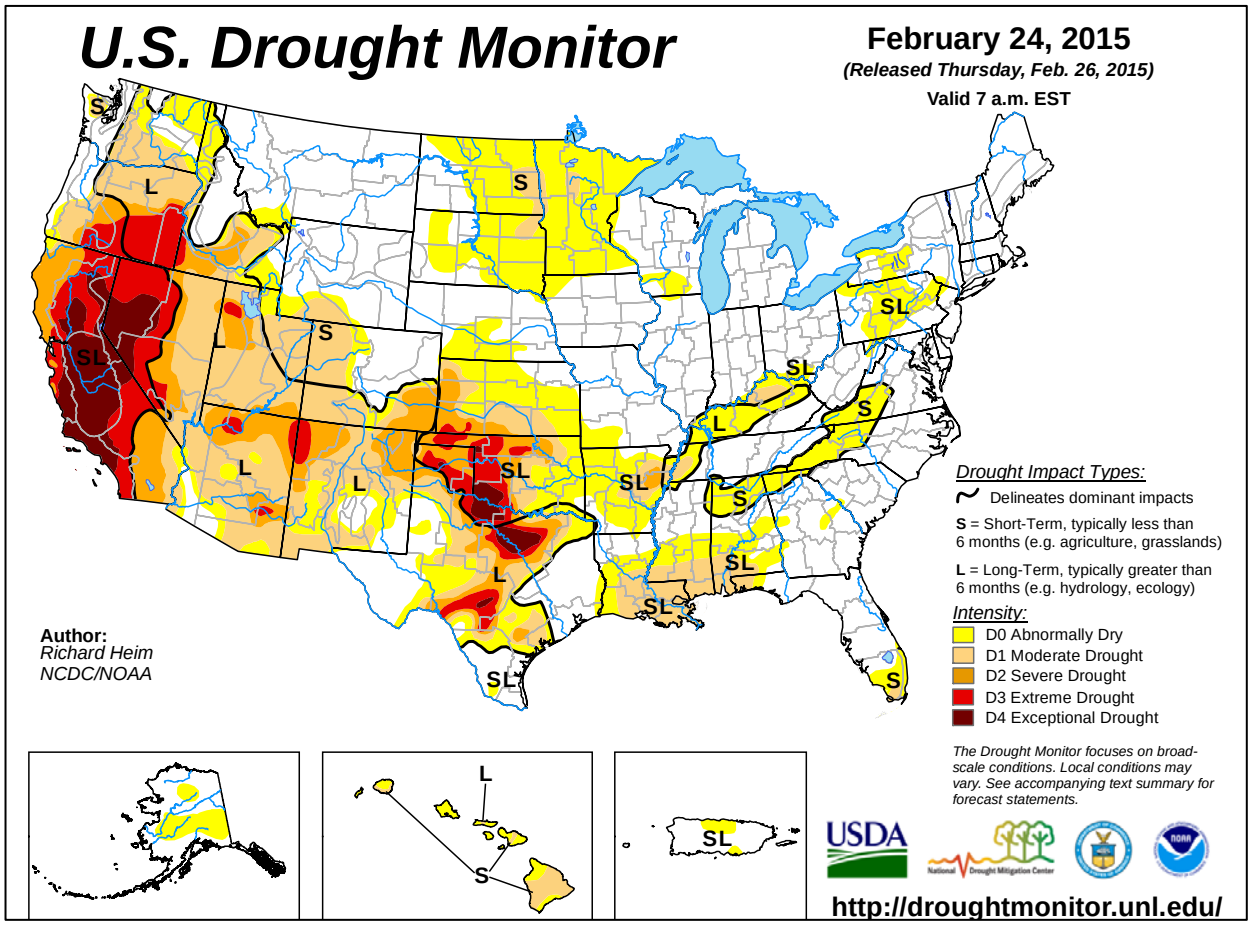


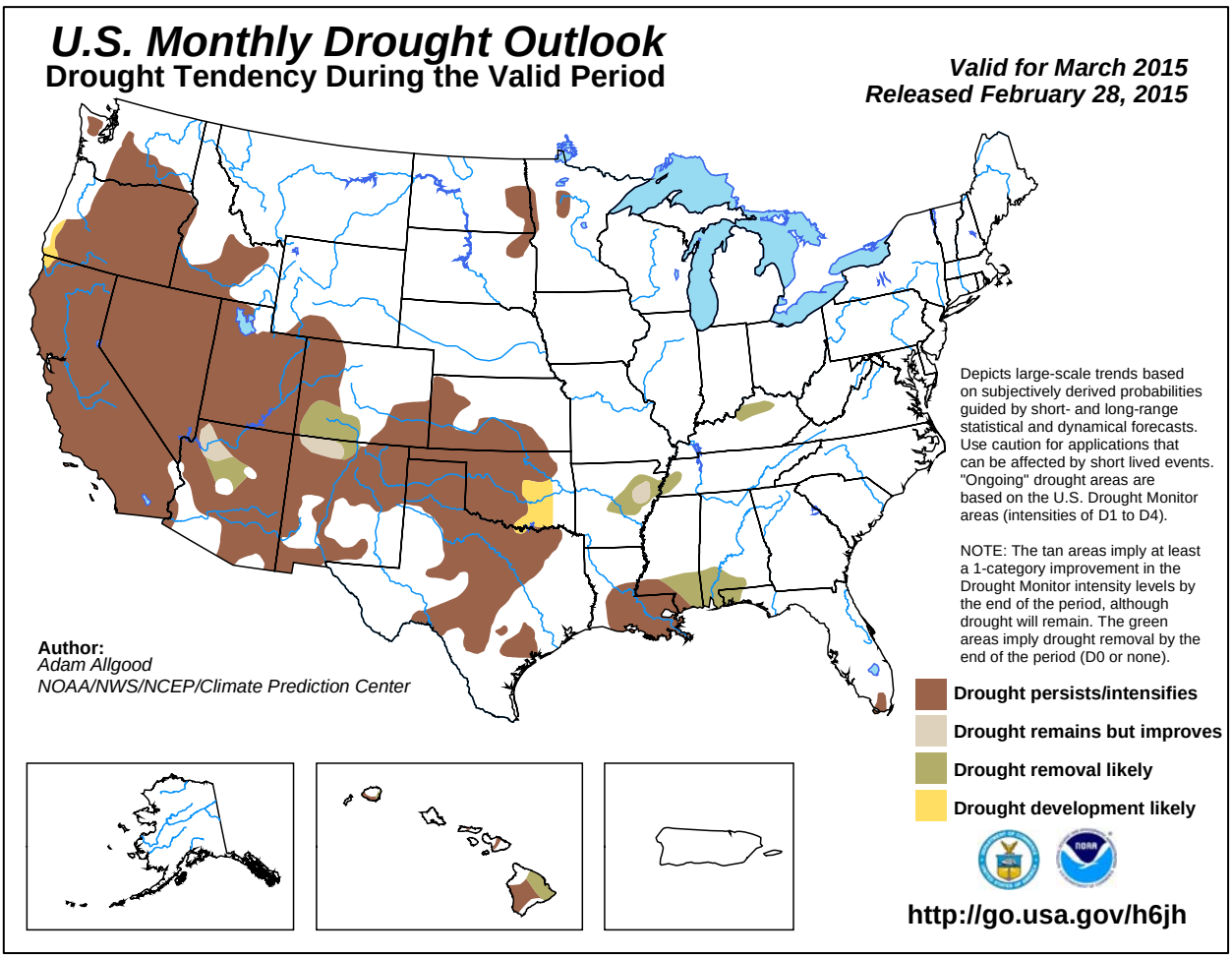
weather. In fact, weekly temperatures averaged at least 20°F below normal in parts of the **Midwest** and ranged from 10 to 20°F below normal in most other locations from the **Plains to the middle and northern Atlantic States**. In contrast, cooler weather arrived in the **West**, although temperatures still averaged close to normal. Most of the **Midwestern** winter wheat was protected from sub-zero temperatures by a widespread snow cover. Nevertheless, multiple days of below 0°F readings were reported as south as the **Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys**. In general, the coldest weather across the **lower Midwest** occurred on February 23-24 and 27. Very cold air also overspread the **Plains**, with sub-zero readings reported on February 23 and 27 as far south as **northern Kansas**. Across the **northern and central Plains**, winter wheat's protective snow cover was patchy or shallow at the height of the late-February cold wave, increasing concerns about freeze injury. Minimum temperatures ranging from -10 to -30°F were noted from the **Dakotas to New England**, maintaining stress on livestock. Elsewhere, significant and mostly beneficial precipitation was focused across **southern California** and the **Southwest**. Farther north, key watershed areas of the **Sierra Nevada** received negligible precipitation, as **California** and the **Great Basin** face an almost certain fourth year of drought.

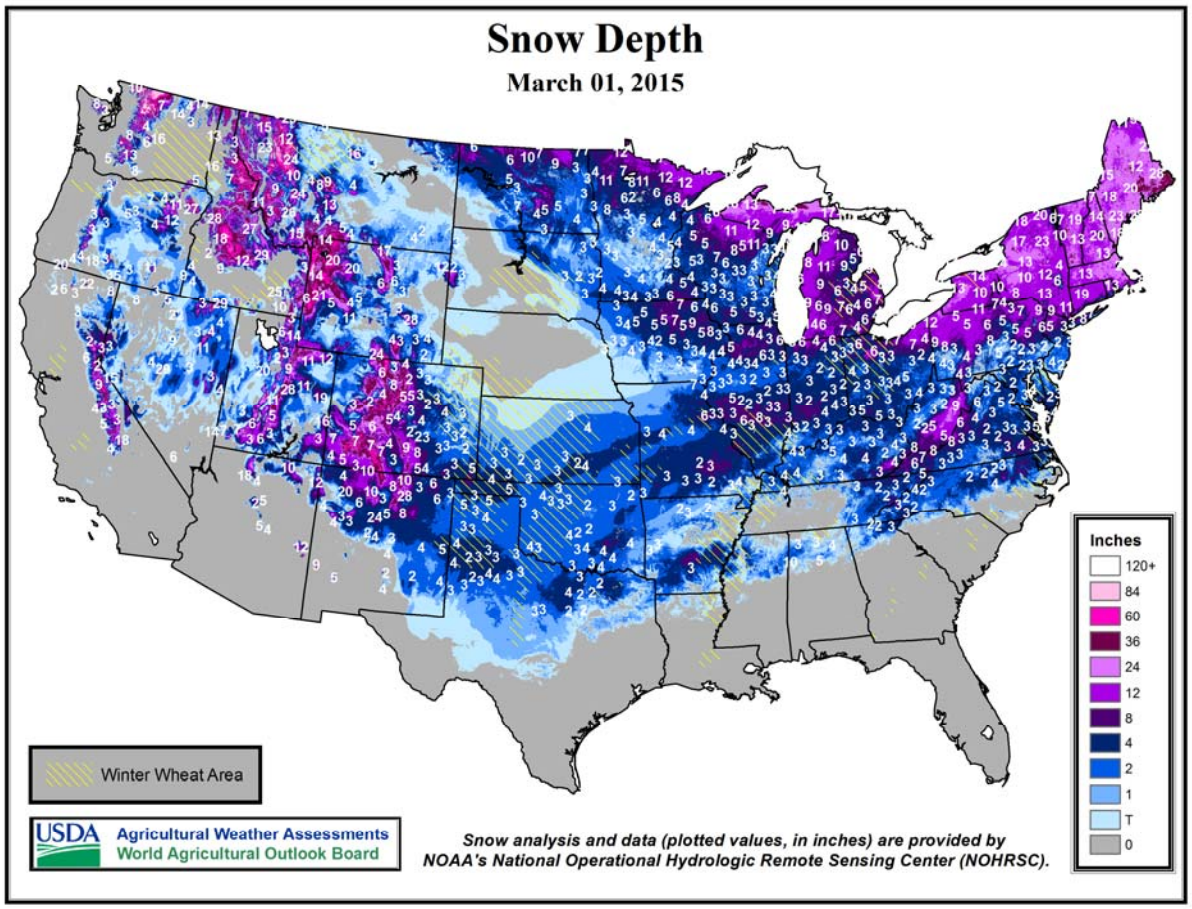
The last week of February began with a substantial snow storm underway in parts of the **southwestern and south-central U.S.** Daily-record snowfall amounts for February 22 included 4.3 inches in **Dalhart, TX**, and 3.8 inches in **Dodge City, KS**. On the strength of accumulations on February 22-23 and 27-28, **Dalhart's** weekly snowfall climbed to 11.5 inches. In **Colorado**, record-setting totals for the 22nd reached 9.1 inches in **Alamosa** and 5.7 inches in **Pueblo**, while storm-total (February 20-23) snowfall topped 3 feet at **Coal Bank Pass**. By February 23, ongoing stormy weather in the **Southwest** led to daily-record snowfall totals in **Kanab, UT** (9.0 inches), and **Flagstaff, AZ** (6.5 inches). Daily-record precipitation amounts for the 23rd included 1.30 inches in **Flagstaff** and 0.37 inch in **Las Vegas, NV**. Later, historic, late-season snowfall blanketed the **South**. Record-setting amounts for February 25 totaled 8.1 inches in **Huntsville, AL**; 7.3 inches in **Tupelo, MS**; and 6.0 inches in **Pine Bluff, AR**. For **Tupelo**, this marked the second-highest daily total on record, behind only 8.0 inches on January 24, 1940. **Huntsville's** 8.2-inch total, on February 25-26, marked its fourth-highest single-storm accumulation. **Huntsville** also experienced its snowiest February day—previously, 8.0 inches on February 15, 1958—and achieved a February snowfall record (8.8 inches; previously, 8.0 inches in 1895 and 1958). Farther east, 3-day (February 24-26) snowfall in **North Carolina** totaled 7.7 inches in **Greensboro** and 6.5 inches in **Raleigh-Durham**. Meanwhile, **Pueblo's** weekly snowfall climbed to 19.6 inches, aided by a daily-record amount of 7.4 inches on February 26. Elsewhere in **Colorado**, **Denver** attained a February snowfall record (22.4 inches), edging its 1912 standard of 22.1 inches. Toward week's end, another round of frozen precipitation swept across the **nation's southern tier**. **Albuquerque, NM**, measured 9.6 inches of snow from February 26-28. In **Texas**, record-setting snowfall totals for February 27 included 4.6 inches in **Lubbock**; 2.0 inches in **Dallas-Ft. Worth**; and 1.7 inches in **Abilene**. Meanwhile, precipitation spread across the **Northwest**, where **Yakima, WA**, tallied a daily-record total (0.54 inch) for February 27.

Two more impressive cold outbreaks led to a continuing wave of record-setting low temperatures. The week opened on February 22 with daily-record lows of -29°F in **International Falls, MN**, and -26°F in **Grand Forks, ND**. The following day in **Michigan**, records for February 23 plunged to -28°F in **Marquette** and -23°F in **Houghton Lake**. Farther south and east, consecutive daily-record lows were noted on February 23-24 in locations such as **Youngstown, OH** (-4 and -10°F); **Binghamton, NY** (-7 and -10°F); and **Springfield, IL** (-5 and -8°F). By February 26, **International Falls** collected another daily-record low (-32°F). With a low of -14°F on February 27, **Springfield, IL**, reported its lowest temperature since January 31, 2004. The month ended with consecutive daily-record lows on February 27-28 in **Moline, IL** (-15 and -18°F); **Rockford, IL** (-15 and -16°F); and **Dubuque, IA** (-21 and -17°F). From **Marquette, MI, to Bangor, ME**, the frigid February finish capped the coldest month on record, with monthly temperatures averaging at least 10 to 15°F below normal in a broad area across the **Great Lakes and Northeastern States**. Many of the previous all-time monthly records had been set in January 1977 or 1994, or February 1934. In addition, dozens of February cold records, some of which—including those for **Cleveland, OH**, and **Chicago, IL**—had been set as long ago as 1875, were tied or broken across the **nation's northeastern quadrant**.

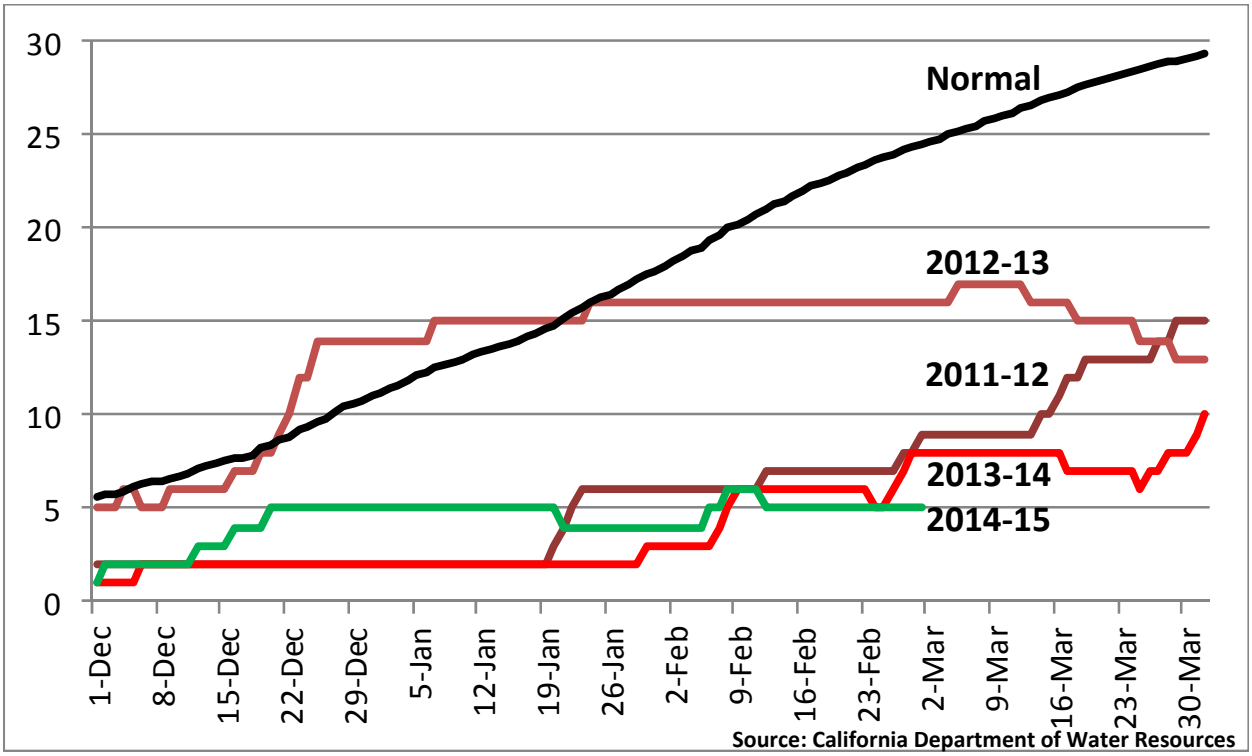
Record-setting warmth covered much of **Alaska**, with weekly temperatures averaging at least 20 to 30°F above normal across the **northern half of the state**. **Bettles** opened the week with consecutive daily-record highs (33 and 32°F, respectively) on February 22-23. Daily-record highs were also established in several other locations, including **Anchorage** (47°F on February 22); **Kodiak** (45°F on February 22); and **Barrow** (30°F on February 27). Monthly snowfall in **Anchorage** totaled just 1.1 inches, the smallest February amount in that location since 2003. However, widespread precipitation fell across **Alaska**, resulting in daily-record totals in locations such as **Sitka** (2.16 inches on February 22) and **Delta Junction** (0.17 inch on February 23). At month's end, wind-blown snow led to blizzard conditions in parts of **central and northern Alaska**. On February 28, Fairbanks received 2.6 inches of snow and reported a westerly wind gust to 50 mph. Farther south, most of **Hawaii** experienced warm, dry weather, although shower activity increased at month's end. In **Kahului, Maui**, more than half (1.82 of 3.19 inches) of the monthly total fell on February 28. Elsewhere, February rainfall at the state's major airport observation sites ranged from 0.75 inch (24 percent of normal) in **Lihue, Kauai**, to 5.29 inches (55 percent) in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**. Selected daily-record highs included 86°F (on February 23) in **Honolulu, Oahu**, and 84°F (on February 27) in **Lihue, Kauai**.


U.S. Drought Monitor
February 24, 2015
(Released Thursday, Feb. 26, 2015)
Valid 7 a.m. EST
Author:
Richard Heim
NCDC/NOAA
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)
Intensity:
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought
D3 Extreme Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.
USDA
http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/


U.S. Monthly Drought Outlook
Drought Tendency During the Valid Period
Valid for March 2015
Released February 28, 2015
Author:
Adam Allgood
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/Climate Prediction Center
Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Use caution for applications that can be affected by short lived events. "Ongoing" drought areas are based on the U.S. Drought Monitor areas (intensities of D1 to D4).
NOTE: The tan areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels by the end of the period, although drought will remain. The green areas imply drought removal by the end of the period (D0 or none).
Drought persists/intensifies
Drought remains but improves
Drought removal likely
Drought development likely
http://go.usa.gov/h6jh



Daily Sierra Nevada Snowpack (Inches) vs. Normal



National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 28, 2015

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

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 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	46	31	63	28	38	-11	1.77	0.68	1.04	15.86	112	8.71	90	88	56	0	6	4	1
	HUNTSVILLE	44	29	55	26	37	-9	0.76	-0.58	0.63	13.48	84	7.75	74	78	60	0	6	4	1
	MOBILE	55	37	78	30	46	-9	0.89	-0.46	0.77	11.32	73	6.05	56	93	69	0	1	3	1
	MONTGOMERY	54	37	70	30	46	-7	2.98	1.54	1.28	12.58	81	7.69	73	89	62	0	2	4	3
AK	ANCHORAGE	37	27	47	14	32	11	0.22	0.03	0.13	1.78	72	1.10	77	86	71	0	5	3	0
	BARROW	16	1	30	-15	9	25	0.18	0.16	0.07	0.78	223	0.58	242	94	82	0	7	4	0
	FAIRBANKS	29	13	35	1	21	21	0.00	-0.07	0.00	1.08	65	0.15	16	84	77	0	7	0	0
	JUNEAU	44	32	47	23	38	7	1.05	0.07	0.53	18.92	133	15.63	177	96	91	0	3	3	1
	KODIAK	43	31	45	25	37	7	0.87	-0.41	0.34	32.74	152	18.95	136	93	83	0	4	4	0
	NOME	31	21	35	2	26	20	0.39	0.24	0.12	2.29	85	1.75	105	99	95	0	6	7	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	42	24	49	13	33	0	2.09	1.42	1.41	7.72	118	4.28	90	89	51	0	6	4	1
	PHOENIX	72	54	78	47	63	3	0.01	-0.21	0.01	1.73	69	0.82	51	56	40	0	0	1	0
	PRESCOTT	55	34	60	28	45	4	0.63	0.13	0.55	4.71	100	2.78	81	77	35	0	3	3	1
	TUCSON	71	49	75	38	60	4	0.29	0.07	0.29	5.12	177	2.95	158	60	40	0	0	1	0
AR	FORT SMITH	35	24	45	18	30	-16	0.65	-0.07	0.36	6.93	83	4.61	93	84	55	0	7	4	0
	LITTLE ROCK	38	26	43	21	32	-16	0.82	-0.04	0.49	9.89	85	6.73	97	83	52	0	7	3	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	66	45	68	41	55	0	0.81	0.50	0.38	3.59	114	1.57	66	82	56	0	0	3	0
	FRESNO	62	43	67	38	53	0	0.66	0.14	0.46	3.65	65	1.35	32	88	72	0	0	3	0
	LOS ANGELES	65	50	72	45	57	-1	0.27	-0.47	0.26	5.56	71	1.52	25	86	61	0	0	2	0
	REDDING	69	42	76	33	56	6	0.00	-1.30	0.00	14.03	84	3.64	30	52	33	0	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	66	41	73	32	54	1	0.00	-0.81	0.00	11.43	116	2.83	38	80	33	0	1	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	66	55	69	51	60	1	0.30	-0.20	0.13	5.22	93	0.72	17	73	54	0	0	3	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	64	50	67	44	57	4	0.00	-0.93	0.00	12.69	112	2.03	24	83	62	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	67	40	74	33	54	2	0.01	-0.57	0.01	7.58	108	1.49	29	84	58	0	0	1	0
CO	ALAMOSA	30	6	33	0	18	-8	0.87	0.81	0.49	1.54	195	1.33	289	85	73	0	7	5	0
	CO SPRINGS	24	7	43	-3	16	-17	0.49	0.37	0.24	2.50	238	2.34	371	85	58	0	7	4	0
	DENVER INTL	25	6	40	-6	16	-17	0.46	0.35	0.17	2.25	292	1.67	363	86	61	0	7	4	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	42	23	48	17	32	-5	0.13	-0.01	0.08	1.92	119	0.87	79	91	60	0	7	3	0
	PUEBLO	28	8	46	0	18	-19	0.74	0.66	0.34	1.63	166	1.39	236	88	76	0	7	5	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	30	12	37	0	21	-12	0.21	-0.53	0.20	11.98	118	6.33	95	76	51	0	7	2	0
	HARTFORD	30	7	42	-8	19	-12	0.04	-0.68	0.02	10.50	101	5.94	87	67	39	0	7	2	0
DC	WASHINGTON	39	23	50	14	31	-9	0.24	-0.46	0.16	8.96	101	5.46	93	68	38	0	6	2	0
DE	WILMINGTON	33	17	43	6	25	-11	0.22	-0.52	0.20	9.64	100	6.63	106	78	41	0	7	3	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	73	56	83	51	64	3	0.75	0.04	0.53	8.26	96	5.43	93	94	59	0	0	3	1
	JACKSONVILLE	64	48	79	44	56	-1	1.00	0.24	0.62	10.18	107	6.44	94	99	71	0	0	3	1
	KEY WEST	79	67	82	65	73	2	0.05	-0.28	0.05	5.48	93	3.23	87	98	81	0	0	1	0
	MIAMI	83	68	87	63	75	5	1.43	0.93	1.15	5.05	82	3.73	94	91	61	0	0	4	1
	ORLANDO	74	57	84	53	66	2	1.10	0.47	0.86	9.70	137	8.11	170	94	71	0	0	3	1
	PENSACOLA	57	42	75	33	50	-6	2.09	0.87	1.76	13.91	99	10.41	104	93	65	0	0	4	1
	TALLAHASSEE	62	47	76	41	55	-2	1.93	0.69	1.89	18.00	128	9.22	92	84	64	0	0	2	1
	TAMPA	72	57	78	52	65	1	2.33	1.64	2.30	9.90	137	8.33	169	92	70	0	0	2	1
	WEST PALM BEACH	81	66	87	61	74	6	0.36	-0.20	0.25	4.85	51	3.09	49	91	65	0	0	3	0
GA	ATHENS	49	34	56	30	41	-7	1.63	0.52	0.61	11.67	91	6.98	77	92	71	0	4	5	2
	ATLANTA	47	34	56	29	40	-9	1.52	0.33	0.69	14.03	104	8.52	88	88	68	0	4	4	1
	AUGUSTA	52	37	62	30	45	-5	3.57	2.55	1.52	11.01	94	6.80	79	93	69	0	2	6	3
	COLUMBUS	55	38	70	30	46	-6	2.31	1.13	1.41	11.99	88	7.37	80	96	54	0	2	4	1
	MACON	55	37	69	29	46	-5	2.94	1.81	1.67	12.70	94	6.81	71	98	64	0	1	6	1
	SAVANNAH	57	41	79	37	49	-5	2.19	1.52	1.74	11.58	120	7.56	110	89	65	0	0	6	1
HI	HILO	83	66	85	63	74	3	4.29	1.97	3.85	13.80	47	7.70	41	91	74	0	0	6	1
	HONOLULU	83	70	86	66	77	4	0.11	-0.45	0.08	2.97	37	1.90	37	80	70	0	0	4	0
	KAHULUI	83	65	86	61	74	2	1.95	1.45	1.82	8.56	93	4.33	71	81	74	0	0	3	1
	LIHUE	82	70	84	65	76	4	0.02	-0.75	0.01	3.32	26	1.92	24	79	68	0	0	2	0
ID	BOISE	49	30	55	21	39	0	0.07	-0.21	0.05	5.37	137	2.03	80	74	53	0	5	2	0
	LEWISTON	49	29	54	20	39	-1	0.27	0.05	0.27	4.13	132	2.29	110	73	58	0	6	1	0
	POCATELLO	44	20	49	11	32	0	0.00	-0.26	0.00	1.90	58	1.13	53	68	42	0	7	0	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	21	0	29	-10	11	-19	0.37	-0.03	0.17	3.62	62	2.83	84	71	51	0	7	4	0
	MOLINE	21	-3	37	-18	9	-21	0.29	-0.12	0.26	7.19	136	6.47	209	73	50	0	7	2	0
	PEORIA	25	3	36	-7	14	-17	0.26	-0.21	0.18	4.95	89	3.72	117	74	47	0	7	3	0
	ROCKFORD	19	-5	33	-16	7	-21	0.15	-0.18	0.14	2.72	57	1.80	65	69	48	0	7	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	25	-1	35	-14	12	-22	0.42	-0.11	0.36	5.09	85	3.14	92	81	52	0	7	3	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	30	16	37	11	23	-16	0.00	-0.83	0.00	9.45	99	6.02	100	69	57	0	7	0	0
	FORT WAYNE	22	0	30	-6	11	-19	0.14	-0.36	0.10	5.48	81	3.76	94	83	56	0	7	2	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	25	6	33	-6	15	-19	0.36	-0.28	0.31	5.81	73	3.26	67	82	50	0	7	3	0
	SOUTH BEND	22	2	27	-8	12	-18	0.17	-0.32	0.07	9.06	123	7.59	179	73	58	0	7	5	0
IA	BURLINGTON	23	0	38	-15	11	-21	0.08	-0.37	0.08	2.79	56	***	***	82	49	0	7	1	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	17	-6	38	-20	6	-22	0.08	-0.21	0.08	1.81	50	1.17	54	84	55	0	7	1	0
	DES MOINES	22	3	40	-7	13	-17	0.10	-0.20	0.08	2.91	82	1.87	84	67	51	0	7	2	0
	DUBUQUE	16	-6	35	-21	5	-22	0.26	-0.11	0.26	2.57	59	1.64	61	74	57	0	7	1	0
	SIOUX CITY	26	0	47	-9	13	-15	0.14	-0.06	0.14	2.31	124	0.91	75	76	52	0	7	1	0
	WATERLOO	15	-8	38	-24	4	-22	0.46	0.18	0.44	3.37	112	1.72	91	83	57	0	7	3	0
KS	CONCORDIA	31	9	54	3	20	-15	0.08	-0.20	0.08	2.25	100	1.51	109	79	53	0	7	1	0
	DODGE CITY	29	12	54	6	21	-17	0.30	0.08	0.12	2.31	113	1.31	102	81	57	0	7	4	0
	GOODLAND	26	10	45	5	18	-16	0.19	0.03	0.11	2.50	197	1.04	120	84	73	0	7	4	0
	TOPEKA	32	12	58	3	22	-15	0.14	-0.23	0.14	4.30	121	2.03	95	73	48	0	7	1	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 28, 2015

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	33	15	57	11	24	-15	0.45	0.09	0.36	3.07	96	1.78	96	74	58	0	7	4	0
KY	JACKSON	36	18	41	10	27	-13	0.04	-0.94	0.02	8.67	75	6.18	85	76	42	0	7	2	0
	LEXINGTON	31	14	37	5	22	-17	0.00	-0.90	0.00	8.15	77	4.85	73	73	56	0	7	0	0
	LOUISVILLE	32	17	38	10	25	-15	0.00	-0.89	0.00	6.67	65	3.10	47	71	45	0	7	0	0
	PADUCAH	31	16	39	11	24	-17	0.00	-0.99	0.00	10.18	86	7.29	99	80	52	0	7	0	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	55	37	77	33	46	-9	1.67	0.52	0.89	15.42	93	9.75	86	91	60	0	0	4	2
	LAKE CHARLES	54	37	72	33	45	-11	0.34	-0.35	0.26	10.52	79	8.48	96	88	64	0	0	3	0
	NEW ORLEANS	57	43	79	37	50	-8	0.52	-0.71	0.36	11.70	71	7.74	68	81	68	0	0	2	0
	SHREVEPORT	40	30	48	26	35	-18	1.78	0.77	0.71	15.50	116	11.75	133	85	69	0	5	3	2
ME	CARIBOU	18	-5	28	-18	7	-9	0.05	-0.45	0.03	10.14	123	4.26	85	77	40	0	7	2	0
	PORTLAND	28	4	35	-11	16	-11	0.09	-0.67	0.09	13.38	117	7.11	98	69	36	0	7	1	0
MD	BALTIMORE	35	16	48	3	26	-11	0.20	-0.60	0.11	9.73	99	6.15	95	77	47	0	7	2	0
MA	BOSTON	30	13	39	2	21	-12	0.15	-0.65	0.06	13.51	123	6.95	96	72	39	0	7	4	0
	WORCESTER	26	8	37	-7	17	-11	0.06	-0.71	0.05	12.00	109	7.10	99	74	38	0	7	2	0
MI	ALPENA	22	-8	38	-19	7	-14	0.04	-0.30	0.03	3.28	66	1.59	51	77	43	0	7	2	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	20	-2	27	-11	9	-18	0.07	-0.29	0.04	4.31	69	2.74	77	79	48	0	7	4	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	16	-12	23	-23	2	-20	0.12	-0.19	0.12	3.06	66	1.63	57	79	58	0	7	1	0
	LANSING	19	-3	24	-13	8	-18	0.07	-0.26	0.04	3.61	69	2.05	67	74	51	0	7	2	0
	MUSKEGON	21	2	31	-7	12	-15	0.17	-0.19	0.07	4.79	74	3.07	81	72	58	0	7	4	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	16	-8	28	-18	4	-20	0.03	-0.31	0.03	4.01	54	2.19	46	89	56	0	7	1	0
MN	DULUTH	14	-10	25	-19	2	-16	0.02	-0.16	0.02	2.11	73	0.85	44	72	47	0	7	1	0
	INT'L FALLS	13	-22	26	-32	-5	-20	0.12	-0.02	0.08	2.87	132	2.02	136	81	43	0	7	3	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	17	-2	32	-11	7	-17	0.03	-0.17	0.02	1.57	55	0.71	39	68	47	0	7	2	0
	ROCHESTER	12	-8	32	-16	2	-20	0.18	0.00	0.18	2.38	88	1.36	80	77	63	0	7	1	0
	ST. CLOUD	16	-6	29	-16	5	-15	0.02	-0.11	0.02	1.37	67	0.62	46	78	44	0	7	1	0
MS	JACKSON	47	32	68	28	40	-11	2.63	1.55	1.02	14.13	91	10.20	100	89	67	0	5	3	3
	MERIDIAN	47	33	65	29	40	-12	2.18	0.79	1.06	19.55	118	10.87	96	88	73	0	4	4	2
	TUPELO	41	28	54	25	34	-13	0.98	-0.30	0.65	14.24	89	9.16	93	77	62	0	6	3	1
MO	COLUMBIA	32	10	49	1	21	-15	0.37	-0.22	0.37	4.94	77	2.76	70	79	45	0	7	1	0
	KANSAS CITY	30	10	54	0	20	-16	0.11	-0.28	0.10	4.02	98	2.19	89	75	43	0	7	2	0
	SAINT LOUIS	32	11	45	2	21	-17	0.36	-0.27	0.31	5.68	78	2.96	67	68	54	0	7	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	32	15	45	6	24	-16	0.36	-0.25	0.35	4.36	58	2.59	59	72	53	0	7	2	0
MT	BILLINGS	31	10	50	0	21	-11	0.03	-0.11	0.02	1.99	97	1.32	96	77	45	0	7	2	0
	BUTTE	29	4	43	-17	16	-8	0.02	-0.10	0.01	0.87	57	0.31	31	83	43	0	7	2	0
	CUT BANK	30	8	49	-4	19	-7	0.01	-0.05	0.01	1.05	105	0.73	109	88	54	0	7	1	0
	GLASGOW	29	3	47	-8	16	-7	0.01	-0.05	0.01	1.23	126	1.12	184	75	58	0	7	1	0
	GREAT FALLS	29	10	45	-3	20	-9	0.05	-0.08	0.03	2.52	135	1.42	119	84	53	0	7	3	0
	HAVRE	34	8	53	-1	21	-4	0.02	-0.07	0.01	1.98	148	1.64	198	82	58	0	7	2	0
	MISSOULA	37	18	47	5	27	-4	0.00	-0.19	0.00	3.45	116	2.19	120	70	53	0	7	0	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	29	5	50	-5	17	-14	0.00	-0.23	0.00	1.57	84	0.81	66	76	53	0	7	0	0
	LINCOLN	29	4	50	-6	17	-14	0.08	-0.15	0.05	2.46	112	1.24	93	75	55	0	7	2	0
	NORFOLK	29	1	48	-9	15	-14	0.04	-0.19	0.04	1.93	97	0.72	54	75	50	0	7	1	0
	NORTH PLATTE	33	6	55	-5	19	-13	0.02	-0.13	0.01	1.74	134	0.70	78	78	41	0	7	2	0
	OMAHA	27	5	48	-3	16	-15	0.05	-0.19	0.05	2.96	119	1.28	82	74	55	0	7	1	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	32	10	53	5	21	-11	0.01	-0.14	0.01	2.31	138	0.84	75	78	52	0	7	1	0
	VALENTINE	32	4	51	-9	18	-11	0.00	-0.15	0.00	1.46	132	0.56	72	79	57	0	7	0	0
NV	ELY	44	18	54	14	31	-1	0.17	-0.03	0.17	1.21	61	0.48	32	68	40	0	7	1	0
	LAS VEGAS	63	45	72	38	54	0	0.54	0.37	0.48	1.71	102	1.41	110	54	30	0	0	2	0
	RENO	51	29	61	20	40	0	0.22	-0.03	0.21	2.43	81	1.50	71	60	41	0	4	2	0
	WINNEMUCCA	47	21	56	8	34	-4	0.28	0.14	0.28	2.37	105	1.21	83	71	41	0	7	1	0
NH	CONCORD	28	0	38	-21	14	-12	0.00	-0.57	0.00	11.30	136	6.14	115	74	35	0	7	0	0
NJ	NEWARK	33	15	42	4	24	-12	0.07	-0.67	0.07	11.40	108	6.49	94	67	47	0	7	1	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	42	22	57	16	32	-11	0.61	0.50	0.34	2.45	173	1.31	141	80	46	0	7	2	0
NY	ALBANY	25	4	34	-9	15	-12	0.00	-0.54	0.00	9.69	132	4.31	92	69	40	0	7	0	0
	BINGHAMTON	21	1	32	-10	11	-15	0.00	-0.61	0.00	12.81	159	9.51	189	77	51	0	7	0	0
	BUFFALO	17	1	23	-7	9	-19	0.09	-0.49	0.05	7.11	76	4.96	89	82	54	0	7	3	0
	ROCHESTER	20	1	29	-9	11	-16	0.03	-0.47	0.01	5.76	81	3.45	79	74	51	0	7	3	0
	SYRACUSE	20	-6	25	-27	7	-19	0.11	-0.40	0.08	6.86	88	3.84	81	85	52	0	7	3	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	42	27	59	23	34	-7	0.70	-0.27	0.47	8.23	73	5.83	74	84	60	0	6	4	0
	CHARLOTTE	46	31	57	26	38	-9	0.96	0.04	0.53	8.80	82	6.23	83	84	47	0	5	5	1
	GREENSBORO	43	26	57	22	34	-9	1.14	0.36	0.45	6.85	71	4.64	70	86	51	0	6	4	0
	HATTERAS	44	33	62	29	39	-9	3.03	2.08	0.88	14.39	100	11.94	122	97	69	0	3	5	4
	RALEIGH	42	25	57	18	34	-11	1.28	0.41	0.60	11.22	107	6.26	84	83	66	0	6	5	1
	WILMINGTON	48	33	67	26	40	-10	2.21	1.30	0.72	14.30	120	9.32	114	96	62	0	5	4	2
ND	BISMARCK	21	-4	38	-16	8	-14	0.06	-0.06	0.05	1.27	91	1.16	121	78	61	0	7	2	0
	DICKINSON	25	-1	40	-16	12	-12	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.65	57	0.57	71	82	49	0	7	0	0
	FARGO	17	-7	32	-19	5	-13	0.01	-0.14	0.01	1.13	59	0.87	64	73	56	0	7	1	0
	GRAND FORKS	17	-13	32	-26	2	-15	0.02	-0.12	0.02	1.04	57	0.82	65	79	56	0	7	1	0
	JAMESTOWN	16	-9	32	-22	4	-16	0.05	-0.06	0.05	0.46	29	0.43	38	79	55	0	7	1	0
	WILLISTON	22	-7	37	-20	7	-14	0.06	-0.03	0.05	0.98	65	0.95	102	79	62	0	7	2	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	22	1	29	-10	12	-19	0.07	-0.52	0.05	7.78	100	5.47	115	76	52	0	7	2	0
	CINCINNATI	29	8	36	-7	18	-19	0.02	-0.70	0.02	7.76	87	4.16	73	69	52	0	7	1	0
	CLEVELAND	20	1	29	-9	11	-20	0.11	-0.45	0.06	7.23	91	5.28	111	77	51	0	7	4	0
	COLUMBUS	25	4	33	-11	14	-21	0.02	-0.53	0.02	7.23	94	4.53	96	77	53	0	7	1	0
	DAYTON	24	5	31	-2	15	-18	0.08	-0.49	0.08	7.07	89	4.28	88	79	51	0	7	1	0
	MANSFIELD	20	-1	28	-9	10	-20	0.09	-0.45	0.05	6.99	87	5.13	107	87	50	0	7	3	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 28, 2015

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	19	-2	30	-9	9	-20	0.07	-0.40	0.04	4.43	69	3.33	87	78	57	0	7	2	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	21	-1	31	-11	10	-20	0.10	-0.42	0.04	7.54	103	5.22	119	79	53	0	7	4	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	37	20	57	18	29	-16	0.24	-0.26	0.12	2.92	62	2.22	78	75	48	0	7	3	0
	TULSA	35	21	53	14	28	-17	0.31	-0.28	0.25	4.47	75	2.50	70	80	59	0	7	4	0
OR	ASTORIA	55	38	58	30	47	2	0.72	-1.13	0.52	26.11	94	15.54	89	88	70	0	3	3	1
	BURNS	48	20	62	12	34	2	0.00	-0.28	0.00	3.36	94	1.07	47	80	51	0	7	0	0
	EUGENE	56	34	60	26	45	1	0.33	-1.16	0.13	13.63	61	6.56	47	86	65	0	4	3	0
	MEDFORD	58	32	63	23	45	0	0.52	0.03	0.21	6.77	91	4.46	98	82	42	0	3	3	0
	PENDLETON	50	29	58	19	39	-2	0.06	-0.22	0.04	4.36	105	1.56	58	75	57	0	5	2	0
	PORTLAND	56	40	60	32	48	4	0.42	-0.56	0.31	13.11	88	7.06	76	77	56	0	2	3	0
	SALEM	57	36	61	28	46	2	0.16	-1.03	0.12	14.42	83	7.55	69	76	57	0	2	2	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	31	8	43	-8	19	-13	0.11	-0.57	0.10	8.20	85	4.56	73	68	40	0	7	2	0
	ERIE	19	0	30	-9	10	-20	0.06	-0.52	0.05	8.48	99	6.03	125	72	54	0	7	2	0
	MIDDLETOWN	34	11	47	-4	23	-10	0.01	-0.73	0.01	6.91	77	3.65	63	79	35	0	7	1	0
	PHILADELPHIA	35	19	47	7	27	-10	0.24	-0.46	0.24	10.16	106	6.89	110	70	39	0	6	1	0
	PITTSBURGH	26	6	33	-9	16	-17	0.00	-0.60	0.00	6.10	77	3.47	68	80	42	0	7	0	0
	WILKES-BARRE	28	6	38	-9	17	-14	0.02	-0.48	0.02	5.86	83	3.08	68	70	40	0	7	1	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	32	7	41	-9	20	-11	0.00	-0.63	0.00	5.39	64	2.79	51	64	42	0	7	0	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	30	9	39	-3	20	-13	0.29	-0.54	0.18	12.52	105	6.26	80	76	45	0	7	4	0
SC	BEAUFORT	55	40	73	34	47	-5	2.78	2.09	2.18	11.11	108	7.44	104	94	64	0	0	5	1
	CHARLESTON	53	38	76	32	46	-7	3.11	2.35	1.83	11.33	109	7.93	111	93	63	0	1	4	2
	COLUMBIA	51	38	65	32	45	-5	3.23	2.29	1.54	11.31	95	7.41	87	93	70	0	1	6	2
	GREENVILLE	47	32	57	27	40	-6	0.99	-0.15	0.53	10.95	88	7.32	85	91	55	0	4	5	1
SD	ABERDEEN	21	-5	36	-20	8	-14	0.07	-0.07	0.07	1.31	98	1.06	110	76	62	0	7	1	0
	HURON	26	-4	47	-18	11	-13	0.20	0.03	0.16	1.30	90	0.60	57	84	49	0	7	2	0
	RAPID CITY	32	2	56	-10	17	-13	0.05	-0.08	0.04	0.86	70	0.44	53	81	50	0	7	2	0
	SIOUX FALLS	22	0	41	-12	11	-13	0.16	0.00	0.16	2.44	158	1.11	109	75	57	0	7	1	0
TN	BRISTOL	39	19	48	9	29	-11	0.69	-0.19	0.25	8.36	81	5.33	77	94	60	0	6	5	0
	CHATTANOOGA	44	29	54	23	36	-9	0.57	-0.68	0.51	11.40	76	7.00	68	82	61	0	6	4	1
	KNOXVILLE	37	25	47	14	31	-13	0.72	-0.34	0.31	11.36	87	7.13	83	91	65	0	6	4	0
	MEMPHIS	39	25	49	21	32	-15	0.35	-0.77	0.29	8.25	58	5.65	66	75	52	0	7	2	0
	NASHVILLE	40	23	50	19	31	-13	0.03	-0.95	0.02	10.01	82	6.80	89	78	45	0	7	2	0
TX	ABILENE	39	23	62	19	31	-20	1.74	1.44	1.13	4.03	120	3.51	167	93	77	0	6	6	1
	AMARILLO	35	15	58	11	25	-18	0.41	0.26	0.24	2.18	122	2.05	174	91	60	0	7	4	0
	AUSTIN	45	31	62	26	38	-19	0.15	-0.39	0.11	7.91	125	5.80	149	93	72	0	5	4	0
	BEAUMONT	56	38	81	34	47	-10	0.13	-0.59	0.10	10.15	71	7.00	77	88	59	0	0	3	0
	BROWNSVILLE	65	47	76	38	56	-8	0.20	-0.01	0.09	5.76	158	4.33	170	95	79	0	0	4	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	59	41	77	36	50	-11	0.54	0.08	0.39	4.49	86	3.45	100	93	78	0	0	4	0
	DEL RIO	55	35	76	30	45	-13	0.03	-0.21	0.02	1.26	55	1.01	66	83	65	0	2	2	0
	EL PASO	58	32	69	26	45	-7	0.03	-0.05	0.02	1.00	62	0.88	105	71	36	0	4	2	0
	FORT WORTH	38	27	52	24	33	-19	2.59	1.89	1.30	7.75	113	6.62	155	91	65	0	7	5	2
	GALVESTON	54	42	72	38	48	-11	0.08	-0.47	0.06	10.05	98	6.18	92	95	73	0	0	2	0
	HOUSTON	54	36	80	31	45	-12	0.14	-0.58	0.10	9.43	91	3.83	58	90	70	0	1	3	0
	LUBBOCK	38	17	66	13	28	-18	0.64	0.47	0.43	2.66	141	2.27	188	91	72	0	7	5	0
	MIDLAND	41	23	63	19	32	-19	0.27	0.13	0.14	2.92	166	2.70	243	88	77	0	7	3	0
	SAN ANGELO	41	26	65	23	34	-18	0.12	-0.18	0.05	2.63	90	2.27	114	88	76	0	6	3	0
	SAN ANTONIO	51	35	67	32	43	-14	0.14	-0.30	0.11	5.46	102	4.22	124	87	61	0	2	3	0
	VICTORIA	55	38	76	33	47	-12	0.30	-0.20	0.20	6.31	91	4.10	92	95	75	0	0	3	0
	WACO	39	29	50	27	34	-19	0.84	0.18	0.36	5.28	74	4.74	109	92	78	0	6	5	0
	WICHITA FALLS	38	23	61	19	30	-18	0.39	-0.06	0.13	3.60	82	2.65	99	82	64	0	7	4	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	45	27	53	21	36	-1	0.11	-0.24	0.10	2.58	66	1.18	44	72	35	0	6	2	0
VT	BURLINGTON	23	-3	34	-19	10	-12	0.00	-0.39	0.00	6.87	112	3.02	78	71	36	0	7	0	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	38	21	51	16	30	-10	0.54	-0.25	0.37	7.60	77	4.48	67	90	46	0	7	3	0
	NORFOLK	36	25	53	20	31	-13	0.67	-0.16	0.56	9.11	88	5.41	74	89	57	0	6	5	1
	RICHMOND	39	23	51	17	31	-10	1.01	0.22	0.52	10.41	108	7.26	111	77	58	0	6	2	1
	ROANOKE	38	22	53	17	30	-11	0.29	-0.49	0.23	6.47	71	3.93	62	78	52	0	7	3	0
	WASH/DULLES	35	15	46	-4	25	-12	0.10	-0.61	0.10	8.27	93	5.01	86	73	46	0	7	1	0
WA	OLYMPIA	54	32	58	22	43	2	0.58	-0.83	0.47	17.97	83	11.97	87	88	73	0	4	3	0
	QUILLAYUTE	55	37	60	29	46	3	1.05	-1.93	0.55	34.05	84	19.84	76	88	75	0	3	4	1
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	52	40	55	33	46	2	1.25	0.29	0.84	13.73	92	8.94	96	77	63	0	0	3	1
	SPOKANE	45	25	48	19	35	0	0.00	-0.36	0.00	4.92	88	2.95	89	77	37	0	7	0	0
	YAKIMA	55	27	60	18	41	3	0.43	0.26	0.43	2.54	76	1.62	82	72	44	0	6	1	0
WV	BECKLEY	31	12	37	3	22	-14	0.15	-0.61	0.10	9.65	104	6.66	108	81	63	0	7	3	0
	CHARLESTON	34	17	40	4	26	-13	0.06	-0.77	0.03	8.06	83	5.20	81	78	45	0	7	3	0
	ELKINS	37	6	50	-15	21	-13	0.08	-0.74	0.05	9.33	93	5.72	86	87	42	0	7	2	0
	HUNTINGTON	34	15	38	3	25	-14	0.00	-0.82	0.00	9.84	102	6.53	104	76	45	0	7	0	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	15	-7	30	-18	4	-18	0.00	-0.18	0.00	1.13	39	0.45	24	72	43	0	7	0	0
	GREEN BAY	18	-3	34	-15	7	-16	0.00	-0.25	0.00	2.59	71	0.91	41	72	46	0	7	0	0
	LA CROSSE	18	-5	35	-15	7	-19	0.06	-0.16	0.06	2.32	68	1.22	56	73	42	0	7	1	0
	MADISON	18	-2	35	-12	8	-18	0.06	-0.25	0.06	2.44	58	1.41	56	70	44	0	7	1	0
	MILWAUKEE	20	2	32	-5	11	-17	0.18	-0.21	0.11	2.74	48	1.71	49	64	42	0	7	3	0
WY	CASPER	26	2	44	-8	14	-15	0.07	-0.10	0.06	2.56	139	1.31	107	76	66	0	7	2	0
	CHEYENNE	24	6	43	-2	15	-15	0.18	0.05	0.11	1.23	91	0.56	63	74	64	0	7	3	0
	LANDER	24	3	39	-12	14	-14	0.25	0.10	0.21	3.39	203	1.57	148	88	58	0	7	3	0
	SHERIDAN	28	0	51	-13	14	-16	0.15	0.02	0.08	2.48	123	1.74	130	76	62	0	7	3	0

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

National Agricultural Summary

February 23 – March 1, 2015

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Temperatures were below average for the week across most of the U.S. In the Corn Belt, temperatures averaged more than 20°F below normal in many locations. Some areas on the Pacific Coast and in Florida recorded temperatures slightly above average for the week. Precipitation was light across most of the country. However, a band from east Texas to North Carolina received 2 to 4 inches of precipitation for the week.

Winter wheat condition in **Texas** was rated fair to good. Increased moisture in parts of the High Plains improved winter wheat conditions. Oat conditions were rated good to fair. Portions of the High Plains, the Trans-Pecos, and the Coastal Bend continued field preparations for cotton and sorghum planting. Producers delayed corn planting in several areas of the state due to cold, wet weather. The Lower Valley continued harvest of citrus and vegetables, while vegetable harvest progressed in the Southeast. Fruit tree pruning continued in North East Texas. Supplemental feeding remained active. Range and pasture conditions continued to improve in areas of the state that received precipitation, and were overall rated fair to good. Elsewhere on the Plains, winter wheat conditions declined over the previous month in some northern locations due to lack of protective snow cover. In **Montana**, the portion of the crop in the good to excellent categories dropped 14 percentage points during the month ending March 1, to 44 percent. In **South Dakota**, winter wheat conditions decreased 9 percentage points over the month to 49 percent good to excellent. In **Kansas**, good to excellent wheat decreased 2 percentage points, falling to 44 percent by March 1. Conversely, winter storms in **Colorado** improved wheat protection, leading to a 10-point increase for the month—with 48 percent in the good to excellent categories on March 1.

In **Arizona**, alfalfa conditions were mostly fair to excellent, depending on location. Harvesting occurred on two-thirds of the alfalfa acreage across the state. Sheep continued to graze on various alfalfa fields in many areas. Barley conditions were mostly fair and durum wheat conditions were mostly good. Recent storm events have maintained soil moisture levels around the state. Rangeland conditions varied widely from very poor to good, depending on location. Central Arizona growers shipped Bok Choy, broccoli, Chinese cabbage, red and green cabbage, cilantro, kale greens, lemons, and parsley. Western Arizona growers shipped anise, arugula, Bok Choy, broccoli, Chinese cabbage, red and green cabbage, cauliflower, celery, cilantro, endive, escarole, kale greens, lettuce, parsley, and spinach.

Wheat, oats, and other winter forage crops continued to grow well in **California**, especially with the recent rain. Alfalfa fields were cultivated and planted. Field preparations were underway for the spring planting of corn and cotton. Winter wheat continued to progress. Fields in Yolo and Solano Counties showed excellent color and growth due to nitrogen intake, adequate moisture levels, and warm sunny weather. The wheat crop was rated as 80 percent good to excellent. Pasture and rangeland condition was 60 percent fair to good. Pruning and herbicide applications continued in tree fruit orchards and vineyards. Growers prepared to plant young fruit trees. Mechanical and chemical weed control continued in fruit tree orchards and vineyards. Grapes were developing a couple of weeks earlier this year. Pears were irrigated due to dry weather. Cherries were about 10 days from budding. Peaches were beginning to bud and early varieties were beginning to flower. Grape bud break occurred, some up to an inch. Orange trees were being topped in advance of the bloom. Seedless Mandarins and Murcotts were being covered with netting to prohibit cross pollination. Kiwifruits, Navel oranges, Cara Caras, Moro Blood oranges, Mandarins, Minneola Tangelos, lemons, and grapefruits continued to be packed and shipped. Pruning and shredding continued in nut orchards throughout the central portion of the state. In San Joaquin County, the almond bloom was almost complete with petal drop increasing. In Tulare County, early almond varieties were showing full bloom in some areas. In Fresno County, the almond bloom was mostly over for the nonpareil variety. Pistachios, almonds, and walnuts continued to be exported. Fields were prepared for spring and summer planting. Early varieties of summer vegetables (tomatoes, cucumbers, squash, and eggplant) were germinated in greenhouses. Summer squash was planted in the fields under hot caps. Spinach and broccoli were progressing well. Onions continued to grow well with the recent rains. Strawberries were progressing well with the recent spring-like weather conditions. Blueberries were blooming, and some early varieties were developing fruit. Growers harvested their first rotation of cauliflower and broccoli. Strawberries were flowering but not in production. Spring planting of vegetables started early due to warm weather. In Colusa County, livestock continued to feed on abundant grass provided by earlier rains. In other areas of the state, ranchers continued to graze sheep and cattle on rangeland and alfalfa fields. Beehives were delivered for orchard pollination in stone fruit and almond orchards.

In **Florida**, cold weather and saturated soil was evident in the Panhandle. Taylor County farmers started harvesting winter grains. Sugarcane harvest continued on schedule in Glades and Hendry Counties. Sub-freezing weather caused concern for crops again. Bradford County farmers continued to harvest onions, greens, cabbage, and strawberries. Flagler and Putnam County farmers completed planting potatoes. Potatoes and leafy greens had minimal damage due to frost. Harvesting of cabbage and greens continued. St. Johns County farmers reported potato planting was 99 percent complete. In southwest Florida, growers applied fungicides to protect frost- and wind-damaged foliage. Cool weather slowed harvesting of many vegetables. Some areas of the state received heavy rain. Cold, cloudy weather and saturated soils in parts of the Panhandle slowed winter pasture growth. Ranchers in Orange and Seminole Counties still had a shortage of hay for their cattle. In southwestern Florida, livestock producers continued feeding supplements due to poor pasture quality. Statewide, the cattle condition was mostly good, while the winter forage and pasture condition was good to poor. Several citrus processing plants have finished with early and midseason oranges and are running grapefruit or transitioning to Valencia oranges. Honey tangerines and colored grapefruit were still the primary varieties being harvested for fresh market. A small amount of white grapefruit, midseason oranges, and Valencia oranges were going fresh. Most grove owners were fertilizing and mowing, and some were hedging and topping after harvest. Field workers across the citrus region have noticed full bloom on all citrus varieties and feathery new growth in well-cared-for groves. Growers were planting new trees as availability permitted.

February State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 5% short, 49% adequate, and 44% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 6% short, 54% adequate, and 38% surplus. Livestock condition 1% poor, 32% fair, 61% good, and 6% excellent. Pasture and range condition 1% very poor, 18% poor, 43% fair, 37% good, and 1% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% poor, 31% fair, 67% good, and 1% excellent. The US Drought Monitor released on February 24, 2015 indicated the state of Alabama was only 29.07 percent free from drought, compared to 90.20 percent a year ago. The average mean temperature for the month ranged from 35.2 F in Moulton to 47.8 F in Robertsdale; total precipitation ranged from 2.16 inches in Mobile to 6.70 inches in Gadsden. While moisture supplies have improved, the state is still running behind normal with 8 counties in Southwest Alabama rated in moderate drought conditions. Several weeks of freezing temperatures have kept livestock producers busy feeding and tending to livestock. Winter grazing has seen minimal growth. Winter Wheat condition saw a slight decline, but still rated mostly good.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures fluctuated during the month of February. Highest temperatures were in the 80's during the month. Much needed precipitation fell in the beginning of the month and continued throughout February. More precipitation is needed to help drought conditions. Pasture areas are in very poor to good condition, depending on location. Durum Wheat plantings were complete and barley plantings were two-thirds complete by the end of February. Alfalfa harvesting was active on about two-thirds of the fields and sheeping off continued on various alfalfa fields across the State. Vegetable and citrus harvesting activities continued throughout the month.

ARKANSAS: The weather in Arkansas has been immensely interesting for the month of February. The month began with temperatures almost 6 degrees warmer than usual. Precipitation was slightly lower than historic trends. By the second week in February, temperatures began to fall as most of the state prepared for massive wintry mixes that included snow, sleet, and ice. By the end of the third week, the state was almost 15 degrees colder than normal. Although the week's precipitation was slightly up for the state, it was still over and inch less than historic levels. The month ended with cold temperatures and rainfall. Farmers ended the month waiting for fields to dry out, attending to livestock, and preparing for the 2015 crop year.

CALIFORNIA: Days suitable for field work, 6.3. Topsoil moisture 45% very short, 35% short, 20% adequate. Subsoil moisture 30% very short, 55% short, 15% adequate. The week started off with high pressure dominating the southwestern United States, which led to dry conditions and slightly above-average temperatures for the State. Highs were seasonable for this time of year, with 60s and 70s for the valley, 60s for the coasts, and cooler in the mountains. Lows were comparable, with lower 40s common in the valley and along the coasts, and cooler in the mountains. By midweek, the major weather pattern began to change, as large-scale ridging began to transition to broad troughing. This change in pattern led to slightly warmer temperatures on Wednesday before an onshore surge of Pacific moisture cooled temperatures. This moisture brought rainfall to areas that needed it the most. On Friday, the coasts missed out on the rain, but the mountains received heavy snow that exceeded a foot in places. On Saturday, the coasts received most of the rain, while on Sunday, the far southern reaches of the State saw the most rainfall. Most locations outside the mountains saw at least a third of an inch of rainfall, with the highest amounts falling in the Los Angeles basin and just inland from San Diego. The central Sierras received nearly 2 feet of snow, helping to rebuild what is still a meager snowpack for this time of year. The northern and southern Sierras received up to a foot of snow. Wheat, oats, and other winter forage crops continued to grow well, especially with the recent rain. Alfalfa fields were cultivated and planted. Field preparations were underway for the spring planting of corn and cotton. Winter wheat continued to progress. Fields in Yolo and Solano Counties showed excellent color and growth due to nitrogen intake and adequate moisture levels and warm sunny weather. The wheat crop was rated as 80 percent good to excellent. Pasture and rangeland condition was 60 percent fair to good. Pruning and herbicide applications continued in tree fruit orchards and vineyards. Growers prepared to plant young fruit trees. Mechanical and chemical weed control continued in fruit tree orchards and vineyards. Grapes were developing a couple of weeks earlier this year. Pears were irrigated due to dry weather. Cherries were about ten days from budding. Peaches were beginning to bud and early varieties were beginning to flower. Grape bud break occurred, some up to one inch. Orange trees were being topped in advance of the bloom. Seedless Mandarins and Murcotts were being covered with netting to prohibit cross pollination. Kiwifruits, Navel oranges, Cara Caras, Moro Blood oranges, Mandarins, Minneola Tangelos, lemons, and grapefruits continued to be packed and shipped. Pruning and shredding continued in nut orchards throughout the central portion of the State. In San Joaquin County, the almond bloom was almost complete with petal drop increasing. In Tulare County, early almond varieties were showing full bloom in some areas. In Fresno County, the almond bloom was mostly over for the nonpareil variety. Pistachios, almonds, and walnuts continued to be exported. Fields were prepared for spring and summer planting. Early varieties of summer vegetables (tomatoes, cucumbers, squash, and eggplant) were germinated in greenhouses. Summer squash was planted in the fields under hot caps. Spinach and broccoli were progressing well. Onions continued to grow well with the recent rains. Strawberries were progressing well with the recent spring-like weather conditions. Blueberries were blooming, and

some early varieties were developing fruit. Growers harvested their first rotation of cauliflower and broccoli. Strawberries were flowering but not in production. Spring planting of vegetables started early due to warm temperatures. In Colusa County, livestock continued to feed on abundant grass provided by earlier rains. While in other areas of the State, ranchers continued to graze sheep and cattle on rangelands and alfalfa fields. Beehives were delivered for orchard pollination in stone fruit and almond orchards.

COLORADO: Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 22% short, 70% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 17% very short, 34% short, 49% adequate. Winter wheat condition 11% poor, 41% fair, 41% good, 7% excellent. Pasture and range condition 5% very poor, 43% poor, 19% fair, 31% good, 2% excellent. Livestock condition 2% poor, 25% fair, 66% good, 7% excellent. Above normal temperatures were sustained through much of February. However, declining temperatures and heavy winter storms were pervasive toward month's end. Snowfall resulted in improved winter wheat protection for producers in large swaths of Colorado where accumulation was abundant. Several localities in the northeast were impacted less severely by winter storms while other areas are reportedly without snow cover. As of March 2, mountain snowpack statewide was 88 percent of average. The Southwest and San Luis Valley were 69 and 84 percent of average, respectively.

FLORIDA: Field work and soil preparation for spring plantings continued in Panhandle. Second week of month, standing water was present in fields. Sugarcane harvest continued in Glades, Hendry counties. Flagler, Putnam county farmers continued planting cabbage, potatoes. By end of month, potato planting was complete. In Bradford County strawberries, onions, greens, cabbage, Swiss chard was harvested. Blueberry bushes in Marion County showed signs of blooms. Vegetable harvest in Southwest part of State slowed due to cooler weather. Third week of month, freezing weather caused concern for crops. Gadsden County farmers tilled soil in preparation for corn, peanut planting. Planting of late cabbage, harvesting of strawberries, onions, greens occurred in Bradford County. Flagler, Putnam county farmers harvested cabbage. Minimal damage to vegetables noted in southwest counties due to freeze. Farmers applied fungicides to protect crops from frost and wind damage. St. Lucie County vegetable growers used helicopters to force warm air onto crops to minimize frost damage. Miami-Dade County harvested green beans, pole beans, yellow squash, zucchini, tomatoes, peppers, eggplant, sweet corn, boniato, malanga, avocado, bitter melon, herbs. Some pastures were in poor condition due to standing water, frost. Orange, Seminole County farmers had trouble finding hay. Ranchers providing supplemental feed due to lack of forage crops. Lowest temperatures of season recorded across the citrus growing area. Abnormally dry conditions in Collier, Hendry, lower half of Indian River counties. Citrus processing plants ran at full capacity. Early and midseason oranges were harvested and processed. Harvesting of Hamlin, Navel, and Pineapple oranges, early tangerines over for the season. Valencia oranges, Honey tangerines, colored grapefruit, a small amount of white grapefruit, and midseason oranges were being harvested for fresh fruit. Grove activity slow, irrigating, mowing, fertilizing, some are hedging and topping after harvest.

GEORGIA: February was cold as most of the state has been 6 or 7 degrees colder than Georgia historical averages. Daily average temperature highs in northern Georgia were in the high 40s and low 60s in southern Georgia. Lows in northern Georgia were in mid 20s and high 30s for southern Georgia. Most of the state has little or no drought concern as only a few spots in the state, primarily in the north, are considered abnormally dry according to the U.S. National Drought Monitor. Comments from reporters confirm this as they described cooler temperatures for the month of February with north Georgia receiving more snow than normal and soil moistures looking good. Reporters in southern Georgia had two days of hard freeze in the middle of February and described winter wheat condition as improved.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 100% short. On February 24, the U.S. Drought Monitor reported that 100.00 percent of the State was abnormally dry or drier. The rainfall averaged 0.70 inches across the state. On the Big Island, heavy rainfall caused stream flow to reach above normal flow rates in the Alakahi and Kawainui streams near Kamuela. Various crops and orchards benefitted from the precipitation. Many fruit and nut trees such as mango, avocado, macadamia nut and litchi trees had numerous blooms and continued to progress . Pastures in the Hilo and Puna districts had greened up from the daily light precipitation received over the last week. Citrus trees started to flower with fruit harvest slowing in some areas. On Maui, the variable wind conditions did not allow for the usual rainfall in the water shed area to receive steady replenishment of the Upcountry reservoirs. Irrigation water continued to be sufficient for the demand. Increased daylight helped growth and development for crops. Steady planting and harvesting was observed. Orchard crops were flowering, however fruit set might have been detrimentally affected by the strong wind conditions and rainfall received over the past weeks.

IDAHO: February consisted of higher than normal temperatures throughout the state. Respondents reported that moisture conditions on crop ground were adequate but future precipitation will be needed to get farmers through the season. Reports indicate field erosion due to heavy rains in Latah County during the month of February. Lewis County extension agent reports some winter kill on winter canola due to extreme winter temperatures. The extent of the damage is not yet known. Lambing and calving season is in full swing with warmer winter conditions benefiting calving. Major activities consisted of field prepping and spring planting.

ILLINOIS: Topsoil moisture 1% short, 83% adequate, 16% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% short, 85% adequate, 9% surplus. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 12% poor, 40% fair, 45% good, 2% excellent. Statewide, precipitation averaged 1.54 inches for the month, 0.39 inches below normal. The average temperature in February was 18.6 degrees, 11.6 degrees below normal.

INDIANA: Topsoil moisture 2% short, 72% adequate, 26% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 77% adequate, 20% surplus. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 11% poor, 36% fair, 44% good, 8% excellent. Temperatures for the month averaged 18.9 degrees, 11.5 degrees below normal. Statewide average precipitation was 1.6 inches.

February was a frigid and snowy month, limiting outdoor work and challenging farmers across the state. The sub-zero temperatures along with gale winds have raised some concerns about the winter wheat condition where snow cover was inadequate, and whether it will be viable in spring. Livestock has also become stressed due to the weather which led to increased losses in calves. However, hay stocks continued to be in good supply to help keep the animals fed through the rest of the winter. Farmers have continued to haul grain to market, prepare equipment for spring planting, spread fertilizer and manure in fields when the weather permits, and attend meetings.

IOWA: Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 9% short, 85% adequate, 5% surplus. Little fieldwork was accomplished during February due to cold temperatures. Little if any commercial fertilizer has been spread, but there have been accounts of manure and ethanol by-products being spread. Iowa grain movement saw a slight slowdown for the month of February as compared to January. Cold weather and disappointment in spot prices were cited as reasons for light grain movement. Calving and lambing were reported across much of the State with a few areas reporting losses due to extremely cold temperatures. Average snow depth for February was 3 inches.

KANSAS: Topsoil moisture supplies rated 12% very short, 30% short, 58% adequate. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 18% very short, 35% short, 47% adequate. Winter wheat condition rated 2% very poor, 10% poor, 44% fair, 41% good and 3% excellent. Hay and Roughage supplies were rated 1% very short, 8% short, 86% adequate, 5% surplus. Stock water supplies were rated 8% very short, 27% short, 65% adequate. Cattle and Calves condition rated 2% poor, 31% fair, 60% good 7% excellent. Cattle and Calves death loss rated 75% average, 25% light. Sheep and Lambs condition rated 30% fair, 64% good, 6% excellent. Sheep and lambs death loss rated 66% average, 34% light. Temperatures in the eastern half of the state averaged 4 to 8 degrees below normal, while the western portion remained near normal. All of Kansas received some precipitation with the heaviest amounts in the northeast. Livestock continued to graze on crop residue with supplemental feeding reported. Cold temperatures caused livestock producers to increase care.

KENTUCKY: The Bluegrass State experienced record breaking cold temperatures during the month of February. Up until the third week of the month, dry conditions persisted across the state. Kentucky had seen seven straight weeks of below normal precipitation. By this time, the US Drought Monitor had placed over half of the state in Moderate Drought. A major winter storm pushed through the area on the 16th. Significant snowfall was seen across the entirety of the state with totals of 8 to 12 inches common. This was followed by an Arctic front the following night that dropped another 1 to 2 inches. Behind the snow, dangerously cold air built into the Commonwealth. Precipitation for the month averaged 3.45 inches, 0.21 inches below normal. Precipitation totals by climate division, West 3.86 inches, Central 3.98 inches, Bluegrass 2.37 inches and East 3.58 inches, which was -0.22, 0.01, -0.80 and 0.14 inches respectively from normal. Temperatures for the period averaged 27 degrees, 10 degrees below normal. Based on preliminary data, this would be the fourth coldest February on record with data going back to 1895. High temperatures averaged from 37 in the West to 37 in the East. Low temperatures averaged from 20 degrees in the West to 18 degrees in the East. Most tobacco producers have finished stripping their crop, but the remaining tobacco in the barns was being stripped as conditions allowed. The amount of tobacco stripped was 97%. Wheat and canola producers are optimistic the crop was safe from extreme cold temperatures in February due to the snowfall providing much needed insulation. However many fields in western Kentucky had begun to 'green-up' prior to the cold conditions, so some damage is expected. To determine if freeze damage has occurred to the wheat, experts recommend waiting until there has been at least 4 days above 40°F to assess damage. Therefore, farmers are waiting for warmer temperatures before assessing wheat freeze damage. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 19% fair, 67% good, 6% excellent. Hay supplies have tightened due to weather conditions in February. Many producers are now running short. Hay and roughage supplies 7% very short, 26% short, 64% adequate, 3% surplus. Livestock conditions have declined from last month. Weather conditions during the last two weeks of February have been stressful. Many reports of cow/calf operations experiencing higher than normal death losses on newborns during the extreme cold conditions. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 26% fair, 60% good, 6% excellent. Producers marketed their grain and tobacco crops and attended various commodity meetings across the state. Farmers were busy performing routine equipment maintenance in preparation for the upcoming planting season.

LOUISIANA: The State averaged 3.04 inches of rain the last four weeks. Temperatures dropped below the norms mainly during the last two weeks of the month. Cooler temperatures slowed down preparations for spring planting. Strawberry harvest continues and producers are spraying to control diseases and taking all precautions necessary in case of any freeze damage. Crawfish producers are still putting out traps and livestock producers feeding hay and fertilizing pasture.

MARYLAND AND DELAWARE: Overall, the month of February was rainy, snowy and cold on most part of the region with historical single digit low temperature. Both states experienced snow and rain precipitation in the ranges of 0.16 to 0.079 inches for a single day in the areas of Hagerstown, Maryland and Wilmington, Delaware respectably. Delaware registered maximum temperatures reaching 62.0 degrees Fahrenheit with daily average of 36.0 degrees Fahrenheit, and minimum temperature reaching -4 with daily average of 17.0 degrees Fahrenheit. Maryland reported maximum temperatures reaching 54.0 degrees Fahrenheit, daily average 34.0 degrees Fahrenheit, and minimum reaching -6 degrees Fahrenheit with daily low average 17.0 degrees Fahrenheit. Some reports of poor, drowned out spots have been reported in small grain fields. Farmers have not been able to get in the fields as much as they would want with this weather. In some areas, muddy conditions have prevailed affecting livestock operations with feed needs and efficiency problems. Other farming activities for the month included feeding hay to livestock, making fertilizer decisions, and attending meetings.

MICHIGAN: Topsoil moisture 80% adequate, 20% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 5% short, 75%

adequate, 19% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 5% very poor, 7% poor, 38% fair, 42% good, 8% excellent. Precipitation for the month of February averaged 1.12 inches throughout the State, 0.30 inches below normal. Temperature for the month of February averaged 8.0 degrees, 13.9 degrees below normal. Two storms dumped large amounts of snow across the Lower Peninsula of Michigan between February 1-4. During the following week, the Upper Peninsula saw between 3-8 inches of snow. Storms that brought significant snowfall to most Midwestern states during February 15-17 and February 20-22 missed most of Michigan; however, lake effect snow showers did bring significant precipitation to counties along the Lake Michigan coast and the Upper Peninsula. With colder than normal temperatures prevailing throughout the month of February, snow cover remained good in most areas of the State. With temperatures for the month 10-15°F below normal along the Great Lakes, Lake Erie and Huron were almost completely ice covered, while Lake Superior had only a small portion of open water remaining. By the third week of the month, average low temperatures across the state were below 0°F. Some producers expressed concerns about the effect of extreme low temperatures on winter wheat and alfalfa in areas where the snow pack was thinner, and in many areas, respondents indicated that they would need to wait until the snow melts and the ground thaws to make to better assess the crops. Dairy operations reported challenges with teats freezing, pipeline washing, and manure handling. Orchardists expressed worry about damage to cold sensitive fruits, such as peaches and vinifera grapes, for the second year in a row. Maple producers have not yet begun tapping.

MINNESOTA: February started off colder than normal with temperatures comparable to early January. Temperatures warmed up from February 7-10 but quickly returned to below normal. New record daytime cold maximums and nighttime lows were set in various locations during mid-February. The statewide average temperature for February was 7.3 degrees, 9.8 degrees below average. Snow fell across the central and southern parts of the state on the 3rd, with Rochester reporting a new daily record snowfall of 3.9 inches, and Faribault reporting as much as 10 inches. Another storm came February 10-11 bringing freezing rain to the southern part of the state, but record daily snowfall around 5 inches to areas in the northern part of the state. Precipitation for the month, at nearly one-half inch, was almost a quarter of an inch below average. The lack of snow cover combined with colder than normal temperatures has farmers concerned about winter kill of alfalfa.

MISSISSIPPI: February started off a little rainy and ended with frequent rain occurring the last two weeks of the month. Temperatures for the month ranged from highs of 70.2 degrees in Hattiesburg during the second week to 16.3 degrees in University during the third week. Rainfall occurred 1 to 2 days of the first week in Mississippi averaging about a half an inch. The second week in January had little rain. Most farm and ranch work was geared towards preparing for planting in the spring and taking care of livestock. It's been too cool and rainy to do much else.

MISSOURI: Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 10% short, 72% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 22% short, 71% adequate, 2% surplus. Hay and roughage supplies 3% short, 90% adequate, 7% surplus. Stock water supplies 13% short, 85% adequate, 2% surplus. Pasture and range condition 6% very poor, 34% poor, 39% fair, 19% good, 2% excellent. Winter Wheat condition 1% very poor, 10% poor, 57% fair, 31% good, 1% excellent.

MONTANA: Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 5% last year; 16% short, 17% last year; 75% adequate, 73% last year; 6% surplus, 5% last year. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 4% last year; 16% short, 16% last year; 68% adequate, 76% last year; 12% surplus, 4% last year. Winter wheat – wind damage 71% none, 74% last year; 22% light, 19% last year; 5% moderate, 6% last year; 2% heavy, 1% last year. Winter wheat – freeze and drought damage 65% none, 76% last year; 25% light, 16% last year; 8% moderate, 7% last year; 2% heavy, 1% last year. Winter wheat – protectiveness of snow cover 37% very poor, 6% last year; 31% poor, 22% last year; 25% fair, 40% last year; 7% good, 25% last year; 0% excellent, 7% last year. Livestock grazing accessibility – 49% open, 17% last year; 24% difficult, 31% last year; 27% closed, 52% last year. Livestock birthing – calving 10% completed, 10% last year. Livestock birthing – lambing 5% completed, 5% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – cattle and calves 96% fed, 99% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – sheep and lambs 97% fed, 97% last year. The month ending February 28 began unseasonably warm and dry and ended cold with scattered snow showers. High temperatures across the state ranged from the lower 40s to 70 degrees with the statewide high recorded in Hardin, Roundup and Yellowtail at 70 degrees. Low temperatures ranged from the mid -20s to the upper teens with the statewide low temperature of -25 recorded at Jordan and West Yellowstone. All reporting stations received at least some measurable precipitation for the month of February and Olney recorded the highest amount received with 5.76 inches of moisture. Soil moisture conditions decreased from the previous month due to limited precipitation across the state. Winter wheat conditions suffered from a lack of adequate snow cover and a return to freezing temperatures during the last week of the month. Conversely, reporters are noting that livestock are overwintering well due to the warmer than normal temperatures.

NEBRASKA: Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 30% short, 66% adequate, and 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 26% short, 65% adequate, and 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 35% fair, 57% good, 5% excellent. Stock water supplies 0% very short, 8% short, 91% adequate, and 1% surplus. Hay and roughage supplies 0% very short, 6% short, 92% adequate, 2% surplus. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 13% fair, 73% good, 13% excellent. Sheep and lambs condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 13% fair, 76% good, 11% excellent. For the month of February 2015, temperatures averaged below normal across the eastern two-thirds of the State. Snow cover was light as the month came to a close, allowing livestock continued access to stalk fields. Calving was underway with producers taking additional care to protect the newborn from the cold. Crop producers were focused on bookwork and preparations for spring field work.

NEVADA: The first part of the week of February in northern Nevada was dry, with some gusty winds picking up early in the week. Towards the end of the first week and on into the second week, a light precipitation occurred in the North/Central regions of Nevada. Temperatures in southern Nevada were above average for the first three weeks of the month, with temperatures hovering between 65 and 79 degrees. A record temperature of 64 degrees was reached in Reno during the second week of the month, with 0.03 inches of precipitation reported in the area during this time. During the last two weeks of February, a light snow fell in some of the higher northern regions of Nevada. The last week of February brought above normal temperatures to the southern Nevada region, temperatures were above normal except for Sunday and Monday, where it fell to 49 and 59 degrees, respectively, which was below this historical average of 64 degrees.

NEW ENGLAND: Several snowstorms affected New England throughout the month of February. The snowstorm that occurred from February 7-9 brought snowfall amounts of 31 inches in Rockland, MA; 21.5 inches in Woodford, VT; 18.5 inches near Weare, NH; 13.5 inches in Winsted, CT; 16.1 inches in North Foster, RI; and 18 inches in Newburyport, ME. On February 15th, a blizzard warning was in effect for coastal communities from Rhode Island to Maine until the 16th. This storm brought nearly 2 feet of snow to the region, including 24 inches in Lubechad, ME; 22 inches in Acushnet, MA; and 20.5 inches in Salisbury, MA. The total snowfall that occurred in New England during February has helped set some all-time records in parts of the region. February 2015 brought a total of 64.8 inches of snow to Boston, MA, as well as 53.4 inches to Worcester, MA, and 58.3 inches to Newport, RI, making it their snowiest month on record. The snowfall total of 42.4 inches in Bangor, ME made February its fifth snowiest month on record. In Connecticut and New Hampshire, the pruning of orchards has been delayed due to the deep snow. In Maine as well as all of New England, farmers continued to have an excess of snow on the ground and on roofs, creating concern for the operations throughout the remaining winter. Several greenhouses and high tunnels in the region collapsed due to the snow (CT, NH, RI). Farmers in the region were also concerned about frozen water lines and the potential for winterkill on crops. Orchardists were on guard for potential winter damage to fruit-bearing tress. Farm activities in February included tapping Southern-sloping sugarbush (CT), clearing snow and keeping livestock fed and dry (CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT), and planting some seedlings in greenhouses (ME).

NEW JERSEY: Severe cold and snow/sleet/ice have made for difficult travel or field work. Animals have needed special care and shelter. Some snow plowing money has helped farmers and landscapers. Ag Meetings have continued without much interruption. Cold weather may have damaged peach and grape buds. Greenhouses have been started for early spring production. Winter storm Linus brought lots of heavy snow to Northeast region during the month of February.

NEW MEXICO: Late-month cold fronts delivered beneficial snow to much of New Mexico, improving snow pack levels and the spring irrigation water outlook. Ranchers across the state were preparing for calving and lambing. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 6% short, 85% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 11% very short, 6% short, 83% adequate. Winter wheat condition 5% fair, 80% good, 15% excellent. Cattle and calves condition 2% very poor, 2% poor, 40% fair, 54% good, 2% excellent. Cows calved 4% complete. Cattle receiving supplemental feed 90%. Sheep and lambs condition 25% very poor, 17% poor, 5% fair, 53% good. Ewes lambed 4% complete. Sheep receiving supplemental feed 91%. Pasture and range condition 11% very poor, 8 % poor, 33% fair, 32% good, 16% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies were reported as 10 percent very short, 15 percent short, 71 percent adequate, and 4 percent surplus. Stock water supplies were reported as 5 percent very short, 10 percent short, and 85 percent adequate.

NEW YORK: Cold February weather is causing livestock and perennial forage condition concerns, water flow problems and manure spreading difficulties. Snow cover continued or arrived depending on the area. While mostly beneficial, structure damage has been reported. Maple season is late and there are fears it may be cut short by a quick thaw. Field activities for the month include applying fertilizer, tending livestock, trees, and vines, and fixing and maintaining machinery, structures and infrastructure.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 0.9. Topsoil moisture 21% adequate and 79% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 50% adequate and 49% surplus. The state received widespread precipitation this month with some areas receiving over 4.0 inches. The last two weeks of February were especially cold with snow and ice. The cold, wet conditions have increased feed consumption, delayed farm activities and may have an adverse affect on the quality of small grains. Average temperatures for the month were below normal across the state with some areas averaging 10 degrees below normal.

NORTH DAKOTA: Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 28% short, 67% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 18% short, 76% adequate, 5% surplus. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 10% poor, 25% fair, 60% good, 4% excellent. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 13% fair, 77% good, 9% excellent. Cattle and calf death loss 0% heavy, 49% average, 51% light. Sheep and lambs condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 18% fair, 73% good, 7% excellent. Sheep and lamb death loss 0% heavy, 46% average, 54% light. Hay and roughage supplies 0% very short, 2% short, 83% adequate, and 15% surplus. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 4% short, 87% adequate, and 8% surplus. Below normal temperatures were experienced statewide with light precipitation in the central portion of the State. The lack of snow cover, combined with cold temperatures, continued to be a concern for winter wheat crops. Extreme cold temperatures caused concern for early calving.

OHIO: Topsoil moisture 2% short, 69% adequate, 29% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 75% adequate, 20% surplus. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 26% fair, 59% good, 8% excellent. Precipitation for the month of February averaged 1.50 inches throughout the state, 0.76 inches below normal. Temperature for the month of February averaged 16.9 degrees, 13.1 degrees below normal. Reports noted that wheat was well insulated by snow cover so sub-zero temperatures aren't expected to have caused many problems. Most areas are reporting

adequate snow cover, and temperatures have been bitterly cold. Livestock producers have been dealing with frozen water and livestock loss. Some fruit tree damage expected as temperatures reached record lows. Winter Wheat condition increased to 67% good to excellent whereas the month prior it was 59%.

OKLAHOMA: Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 41% short, 44% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 28% very short, 43% short, 28% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter Wheat 4% very poor, 12% poor, 42% fair, 41% good, 1% excellent; grazed 45% this month, 42% last year, 39% average. Canola 3% very poor, 27% poor, 46% fair, 24% good. Rye 3% very poor, 13% poor, 55% fair, 28% good, 1% excellent; grazed 72% this month, 70% last year, 63% average. Oats 4% very poor, 33% poor, 45% fair, 17% good, 1% excellent; grazed 32% this month, 30% last year, 25% average. Livestock 2% very poor, 7% poor, 39% fair, 47% good, 5% excellent. Pasture and Range 5% very poor, 28% poor, 42% fair, 24% good, 1% excellent. Precipitation levels continued to be rated below normal throughout the state, with the largest departures seen in the North Central and Southwest districts. The state received no more than 2 inches of rainfall throughout February with the exception of the Southeast District, which averaged 2.03 inches. Recent snow events provided light moisture in areas of the Panhandle and Central Oklahoma, while freeze damage may have affected wheat and canola in the Southwest district. Drought conditions worsened across the western half of the state, with areas of the Southwest and West Central districts experiencing extreme to exceptional drought. Temperatures averaged in the mid 30's across the state, with the lowest temperature recorded at 1 degree at Kenton on Tuesday, February 24th and the highest temperature recorded at 85 degrees at Arnett on Saturday February 7th. Temperatures were lowest during the first and last week of February, with several Mesonet locations experiencing freezing temperatures in single digits. Warmer temperatures were experienced mid-month throughout the state. Topsoil and subsoil moisture conditions were rated mostly short to adequate.

OREGON: In western Oregon grass fields for hay production were ahead of schedule. Warmer temperatures have helped start spring grass growth. Slug activity in grass seed fields required multiple treatments. Spring wheat and oil seed plantings have gone well. Many tree fruit crops were well along in bloom. Mild weather pushed along bud break with tree fruit and berry crops. Plum trees were in bloom presently with peach and nectarine orchards just beginning to bloom. Pastures were continuing to improve. Currently, there was moderate pasture productivity and most livestock producers had calves on their pastures. In eastern Oregon winter wheat was looking good. Winter kill on canola was confirmed in some fields, and those fields were replanted to wheat. Roses were beginning to leaf out.

PENNSYLVANIA: Cold temperatures this February broke record lows in Harrisburg with a mean temperature of 20.9 degrees(F), the previous record being 21.4 degrees(F). An Arctic Blast, dubbed the "Siberian Express" brought extreme cold temperatures. Fortunately Pennsylvania dodged much of the snowfall experienced by surrounding States. The high temperature for this February (Harrisburg) was reported at 42 degrees(F) while the low was reported at -4 degrees(F) with snowfall totaling 11.2 inches.

SOUTH CAROLINA: The state average temperature for the month of February was six degree below the long-term average. The state average rainfall for the month was 0.6 inches. In District 10 livestock are doing pretty good. The District was extremely wet during the month of February, with rain, sleet, snow and freezing rain. Due to the wet ground very little soil preparation has occurred. In District 20 activities are proceeding at a normal pace. The Wheat crop is fair to good right now in this area. In District 30 February has been cold and wet. Small-grain growth has been slowed by the cold weather which leaves very little for grazing. Hay usage for cattle growers has been higher. The peach crop seems to be ready to bloom as soon as warmer weather appears. Not much land has been prepared for corn planting because of the wet weather and cold conditions. Currently little if any top dress N has been applied. Soil is extremely wet, and does not look it will dry out in the short term. In District 50 they have had a lot of cold weather this month, with around 4 in of rain, and some frozen precipitation in some areas. This has caused some damage to winter vegetable crops such as collard, kale, mustard/turnip, and cilantro/parsley. Strawberries have been covered in the coldest events and have fared well. Land prep has been affected somewhat by the wet weather but is proceeding close to normal. Some early planting of cabbage, broccoli, collard, and kale transplanted has been delayed due to the threat of severe cold weather. Some wheat has been top dressed but a lot has not. In District 80 February has been a month of icy weather and frequent rains keeping most field work stalled in the area. Many growers report that they have not been able to apply fertilizer and nitrogen to small grain crops and cannot attempt much field work due to boggy soils. As a result, most small grain crops appear yellow and not progressing well in growth. More rain is forecasted for the first week of March. Most growers say they are quickly falling behind in getting necessary work completed. Sunshine and fair weather is needed.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 35% short, 55% adequate. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 36% short, 56% adequate. Winter wheat condition 7% poor, 44% fair, 49% good. Stock water supplies 5% very short, 20% short, 72% adequate, 3% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 3% poor, 89% adequate, 8% excellent. Cattle and calf conditions 9% fair, 84% good, 7% excellent. Cattle and calf death loss 1% heavy, 58% average, 41% light. Sheep and lamb condition 1% poor, 12% fair, 77% good, 10% excellent. Sheep and lamb death loss 1% heavy, 51% average, 48% light. For the month of February 2015, near average temperatures were experienced in the western half of the State, while temperatures were well below average in the east. Light precipitation occurred throughout most of the State.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 0.5. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 2% short, 43% adequate, 53% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 10% short, 48% adequate, 39% surplus. Winter wheat condition,2%poor, 38% fair, 46% good, 14% excellent. Pasture and Range condition 7% very poor, 32% poor, 47% fair, 12% good, 2% excellent. Much of the state was still feeling the effects of the recent ice storms. Livestock producers were forced to

feed extra hay and are concerned about the condition of their herds.

TEXAS: Precipitation varied during February with 0.1 to 6.0 inches of rainfall across much of the state. North East Texas received the highest levels of the precipitation. Winter Wheat and oats progressed through the state. Cotton harvest reached 100 percent. Field preparation began for cotton and sorghum planting. Corn planting commenced in areas of the Blacklands, the Coastal Bend, and the Lower Valley. Vegetable planting remained active throughout the month of February. Livestock were in fair condition with producers relying on supplemental feeding throughout the state. Range and pasture rated fair to good during the month of February.

UTAH: Following a drier-than-normal January, February weather conditions did little to improve upon producer expectations for adequate summer water supplies. Current reservoir levels remained a large concern for producers across the state. Scofield reservoir, which serves Carbon County, was below 20 percent of average storage capacity. Mild temperatures in the northwestern portion of the state, where some producers were applying fertilizer and seeding spring wheat, jumpstarted fall barley and winter wheat green up approximately one month ahead of normal. In Weber County, the alfalfa crop had come out of dormancy, and producers were planning herbicide applications nearly 3 weeks ahead of normal. The mild weather has not only benefitted livestock in terms of calf and lamb deaths, but has allowed producers to decrease the amount of supplemental feed needed. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 41% short, 58% adequate. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 39% short, 51% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter wheat condition 1% poor, 24% fair, 71% good, 4% excellent. Cattle and calves condition 9% fair, 77% good, 14% excellent. Cows calved 15% complete. Cattle receiving supplemental feed 57%. Sheep and lambs condition 17% fair, 76% good, 7% excellent. Farm flock ewes lambed 12% complete. Range flock ewes lambed 1% complete. Sheep receiving supplemental feed 53%. Stock water supply 1% very short, 16% short, 83% adequate. Hay and roughage supplies 1% short, 88% adequate, 11% surplus. Pasture and range condition 13% poor, 40% fair, 44% good, 3% excellent.

VIRGINIA: Winter wheat 3% poor, 47% fair, 50% good. Oats 73% fair, 27% good. Barley conditions 4% poor, 42% fair, 54% good. Livestock 1% very poor, 7% poor, 35% fair, 48% good, 9% excellent. Pasture 11% very poor, 30% poor, 40% fair, 18% good, 1% excellent. Except for a few warm days at the beginning of the month, February was a cold and snowy month. In several places, lows were recorded at sub-zero, breaking records in some counties. Snow on the ground limited feed obtained from pastures; hay stocks were quickly being depleted. Hay from out of the State was being shipped in. Prices on hay climbed upwards due to the limited supply. Small grains showed little growth due to the weather; however, good weather is expected to compensate for loses and improve conditions. Cattle showed some weight lose because of the weather. Spring calving was under way; higher than normal death loses were reported. Other farming activities for the month included preparing greenhouses for tobacco starts, making market and production plans, and attending conferences.

WASHINGTON: Respondents reported that February temperatures were above average for the month. Above average temperatures promoted early growth of crops and pastures. Fruit growers have expressed concern that trees and vines emerged from dormancy approximately two weeks earlier than normal. Some winter crops came out of dormancy which could cause vulnerability to frost. Calving is underway and has been running smoothly due to the mild winter. Hay exporters are working fast to satisfy first cutting contracts. Field and equipment preparation were reported as major activities to get ready for the 2015 crop season. Some reports indicate damage to yield for dryland winter wheat due to extreme fluctuation of temperatures over the winter. Respondents reported the need for increased precipitation in the coming months.

WEST VIRGINIA: Topsoil moisture was 4% short, 72% adequate, 24% surplus, compared to 2% short, 81% adequate, and 17% surplus last year. Subsoil moisture was 1% very short, 8% short, 73% adequate, and 18% surplus, comparison data not available. Hay and roughage supplies were 3% very short, 15% short, 75% adequate, and 7% surplus compared to 3% very short, 10% short, 85% adequate, and 2% surplus last year. Feed grain supplies were 5% short, 89% adequate, and 6% surplus compared to 1% very short, 5% short, 93% adequate, and 1% surplus last year. Winter wheat conditions were 3% poor, 30% fair, 62% good, and 5% excellent. Cattle and calves were 5% poor, 25% fair, 59% good, and 11% excellent. Calving was 34% complete, compared to 29% last year. Sheep and lambs were 1% very poor, 4% poor, 28% fair, 62% good, and 5% excellent. Lambing was 35% complete, compared to 33% last year. Farming activities for the month included lambing and calving; some cattle and sheep producers have lost calves and lambs due to the extremely cold temperatures.

WISCONSIN: Temperatures were well below average for the month of February, ranging -10.3 to -12.2 degrees below normal. Average highs ranged from 17.2 in Eau Claire to 21.9 in Milwaukee, while average lows ranged from -1.3 to 6.8 in those cities. Total precipitation was below average in most cities, from 0.22 inches in Eau Claire to 0.81 in Milwaukee. Snowfall totals across the state were slightly below to moderately above average. Milwaukee received the most snowfall out of the major cities with 19.6 inches, exactly twice the historical February average of 9.8 for that city. Eau Claire experienced only 3.9 inches of snowfall, nearly half the 7.3 inch historical average for the city. Despite the very cold temperatures, a lack of snowfall and moderately dry weather allowed a few farmers to continue harvesting crops.

WYOMING: Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 46% short, 51% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 43% short, 52% adequate. Winter wheat condition 3% fair, 97% good. Livestock condition 1% poor, 2% fair, 82% good, 15% excellent. Stock water supplies 12% short, 88% adequate. Hay and roughage supplies 89% adequate, 11% surplus. Calving progress 12%, 12% 2014, 13% avg. Lambing progress 22%, 15% 2014, 13% avg. Sheep shorn 22%, 17% 2014, 14% avg. Range and pasture condition 7% very poor, 10% poor, 40% fair, 41% good, 2% excellent.

International Weather and Crop Summary

February 22-28, 2015

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

EUROPE: Mild weather continued in eastern Europe, while rain and mountain snow prevailed from the United Kingdom southeastward into the Balkans.

FSU-WESTERN: Sunny skies and unseasonable warmth likely caused winter wheat to break dormancy in southern-most portions of Russia, while showers sustained favorable moisture reserved in Ukraine.

MIDDLE EAST: Widespread rain and snow maintained good to excellent prospects for winter grains across the region.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Additional moderate to heavy rainfall benefited vegetative winter grains in Algeria and Tunisia.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Harvesting of the earliest-planted rice began across the region even as rainfall benefited the later-planted portion.

AUSTRALIA: Scattered showers helped maintain generally good yield prospects for immature summer crops.

SOUTH AFRICA: Showers brought some relief from warmth and dryness to the corn belt.

ARGENTINA: Rain intensified across the region, boosting moisture reserves in previously dry southern production areas and keeping more northerly farmlands unseasonably wet.

BRAZIL: Moderate to heavy showers maintained mostly favorable levels of moisture for late soybean development and establishment of second-crop corn.

February 2015

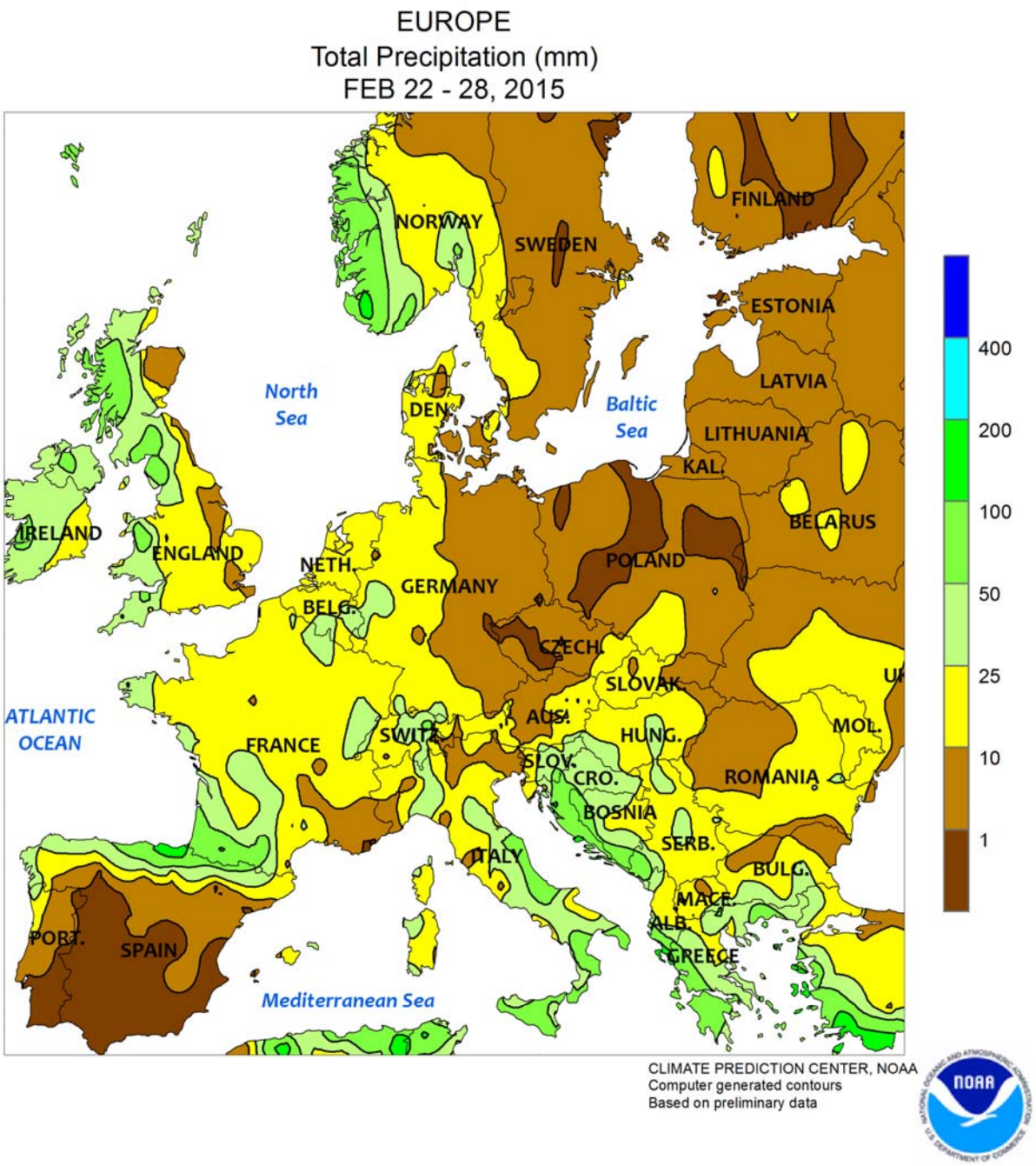
COUNTRY	CITY	TEMPERATURE (C)						PRECIP. (MM)	
		AVG MAX	AVG MIN	HI MAX	LO MIN	AVG	DEP NRM	TOT	DEP NRM
ALGERI	ALGER	15	7	20	1	11	-0.2	81	14
	BATNA	10	2	14	-6	6	-0.4	48	24
ARGENT	IGUAZU	32	21	35	19	26	1	162	-40
	FORMOSA	33	23	37	19	28	0.9	146	16
	CERES	31	20	36	14	25	1.1	182	47
	CORDOBA	26	16	33	10	21	-0.9	398	270
	RIO CUARTO	26	17	34	9	21	-0.4	296	193
	ROSARIO	29	19	33	11	24	0.9	58	-67
	BUENOS AIRES	30	18	35	9	24	1.7	30	-69
	SANTA ROSA	30	16	37	5	23	0.8	83	5
	TRES ARROYOS	28	15	36	7	22	1.1	201	120
AUSTRA	DARWIN	32	25	34	22	29	0.7	525	186
	BRISBANE	28	21	31	20	24	-0.4	459	288
	PERTH	33	19	40	15	26	0.9	27	9
	CEDUNA	29	15	45	6	22	0.2	0	-11
	ADELAIDE	29	18	39	12	24	1.3	4	-37
	MELBOURNE	27	16	38	13	21	1.4	45	1
	WAGGA	33	18	38	12	25	1.7	12	-28
	CANBERRA	28	13	34	7	21	0.4	30	-26
AUSTRI	VIENNA	5	-1	12	-6	2	1.3	39	6
	INNSBRUCK	6	-4	13	-9	1	0	42	-1
BAHAMA	NASSAU	26	19	30	13	22	0.8	47	5
BARBAD	BRIDGETOWN	29	23	30	20	26	0.7	79	38
BELARU	MINSK	1	-3	7	-14	-1	3.6	20	-14
BERMUD	ST GEORGES	19	15	24	11	17	-1	231	119
BOLIVI	LA PAZ	15	5	18	3	10	0.8	84	-18
BRAZIL	FORTALEZA	30	25	32	22	28	-0.4	133	-81
	RECIFE	31	26	32	24	28	-0.8	27	-75
	CAMPO GRANDE	30	21	34	19	26	-0.2	258	91
	FRANCA	28	19	33	17	24	0.7	245	17
	RIO DE JANEIRO	33	24	39	12	28	0.4	72	-53
	LONDRINA	30	20	33	19	25	1.1	186	2
	SANTA MARIA	30	20	34	17	25	0.4	84	-47
	TORRES	29	21	31	17	25	-1.6	214	61
BULGAR	SOFIA	6	-3	15	-11	2	0.1	63	30
BURKIN	OUAGADOUGOU	38	21	41	17	29	1.4	0	0
CANADA	TORONTO	-8	-17	-1	-26	-13	-7.3	33	-8
	MONTREAL	-10	-20	-4	-25	-15	-6.8	48	-11
	WINNIPEG	-14	-24	-3	-33	-19	-5.4	0	-13
	REGINA	-11	-22	0	-33	-16	-4.4	0	-12
	SASKATOON	-12	-23	1	-34	-17	-4.4	0	-10
	LETHBRIDGE	***	***	***	***	***	*****	*****	******
	CALGARY	1	-10	15	-20	-5	1.2	9	0
	EDMONTON	-4	-14	8	-22	-9	-0.7	17	3
	VANCOUVER	10	4	14	-2	7	2.6	113	-8
CANARY	LAS PALMAS	20	15	23	12	18	-0.3	9	-11
CHILE	SANTIAGO	30	14	36	10	22	2	0	-5
CHINA	HARBIN	-5	-17	3	-28	-11	1.7	16	11
	HAMI	6	-8	10	-14	-1	2.4	0	-1
	BEIJING	7	-4	13	-9	2	1.8	11	6
	TIENTSIN	7	-3	14	-9	2	1.8	15	11
	LHASA	9	-6	15	-10	2	0	19	18
	KUNMING	19	5	24	1	12	1.6	9	-8
	CHENGCHOW	11	1	18	-4	6	2.7	1	-11
	YEHCHANG	12	5	20	-1	8	1.2	53	22
	HANKOW	12	3	20	-4	7	0.7	97	38
	CHUNGKING	15	10	22	3	12	2.3	7	-13
	CHIHKIANG	12	6	24	-2	9	2.3	32	-18
	WU HU	10	3	21	-5	7	1.9	106	45
	SHANGHAI	10	4	18	-4	7	0.9	81	20
	NANCHANG	13	7	23	2	10	2.7	168	68
	TAIPEI	20	15	26	10	18	1.3	99	-105
	CANTON	21	13	26	5	17	2.7	41	-28
	NANNING	20	13	31	5	17	2.9	22	-21
COLOMB	BOGOTA	20	8	24	3	14	0.7	26	-14
COTE D	ABIDJAN	32	26	34	21	29	1	61	21
CUBA	HAVANA	26	15	31	5	21	-1.1	0	-41
CYPRUS	LARNACA	18	8	23	1	13	1	55	12
CZECHR	PRAGUE	4	-3	11	-9	1	1.1	1	-18
DENMAR	COPENHAGEN	4	0	8	-7	2	1.5	22	-2

Based on Preliminary Reports

February 2015

COUNTRY	CITY	TEMPERATURE (C)						PRECIP. (MM)	
		AVG MAX	AVG MIN	HI MAX	LO MIN	AVG	DEP NRM	TOT	DEP NRM
EGYPT	CAIRO	19	11	29	6	15	-0.1	4	1
	ASWAN	27	13	35	7	20	2.6	0	0
ESTONI	TALLINN	2	-2	7	-10	0	4.5	34	-2
ETHIOP	ADDIS ABABA	***	***	28	7	***	*****	0	-37
F GUIA	CAYENNE	29	24	31	20	26	0.7	224	-95
FIJI	NAUSORI	32	24	34	23	28	1.6	259	-2
FINLAN	HELSINKI	1	-2	7	-12	0	5.7	20	-13
FRANCE	PARIS/ORLY	7	1	13	-3	4	-0.4	46	6
	STRASBOURG	5	-1	14	-5	2	-0.3	21	-12
	BOURGES	8	1	14	-3	4	-0.4	35	-21
	BORDEAUX	11	3	16	-3	7	-0.5	75	0
	TOULOUSE	9	2	15	-4	6	-1.2	60	13
	MARSEILLE	11	3	15	-3	7	-0.8	79	36
GABON	LIBREVILLE	30	25	32	22	28	0.4	341	70
GERMAN	HAMBURG	5	0	10	-6	2	0.7	26	-16
	BERLIN	6	-1	11	-6	3	1.2	9	-24
	DUSSELDORF	6	0	12	-6	3	0.0	52	2
	LEIPZIG	5	-2	11	-6	2	1.7	6	-25
	DRESDEN	5	-1	12	-5	2	2.0	7	-28
	STUTTGART	4	-3	13	-9	1	-0.5	14	-22
	NURNBERG	4	-3	11	-8	1	-0.4	9	-25
	AUGSBURG	2	-4	12	-13	-1	-1.4	14	-25
GREECE	THESSALONIKA	11	3	17	-4	7	0.3	24	-15
	LARISSA	12	2	18	-6	7	0.2	39	1
	ATHENS	14	7	19	0	11	0.2	41	6
GUADEL	RAIZET	29	22	30	20	26	1.0	51	-15
HONGKO	HONG KONG INT	22	17	28	11	19	2.4	24	-19
HUNGAR	BUDAPEST	7	0	11	-5	3	1.6	27	2
ICELAN	REYKJAVIK	***	***	5	-3	***	*****	*****	******
INDIA	AMRITSAR	22	8	26	3	15	1.4	97	62
	NEW DELHI	26	12	29	7	19	2.4	5	-16
	AHMEDABAD	32	16	38	11	24	1.6	19	******
	INDORE	30	14	35	10	22	1.3	6	2
	CALCUTTA	30	18	35	12	24	1.1	3	-22
	VERAVAL	30	18	36	15	24	1.6	1	0
	BOMBAY	32	18	39	14	25	0.4	7	******
	POONA	33	13	35	10	23	0.7	37	35
	BEGAMPET	33	18	35	15	25	0.2	1	-8
	VISHAKHAPATNAM	30	22	31	18	26	-0.4	0	-13
	MADRAS	31	21	33	20	26	-0.4	0	-15
	MANGALORE	34	22	36	20	28	0.3	0	-3
INDONE	SERANG	31	24	34	20	27	0.2	312	89
IRELAN	DUBLIN	7	2	13	-5	4	-1.2	34	-17
ITALY	MILAN	9	1	13	-4	5	0.5	110	61
	VERONA	10	2	14	-4	6	1.4	86	43
	VENICE	10	3	14	-2	6	1.6	77	33
	GENOA	12	7	16	4	9	-0.1	138	92
	ROME	14	5	20	0	10	0.5	89	22
	NAPLES	13	6	17	1	10	0.5	69	-16
JAMAIC	KINGSTON	31	23	33	22	27	1.1	14	-10
JAPAN	SAPPORO	2	-3	8	-10	-1	2.5	63	-33
	NAGOYA	10	2	16	-2	6	1.4	38	-28
	TOKYO	10	2	19	-2	6	0.1	65	4
	YOKOHAMA	10	4	21	-1	7	0.6	54	-15
	KYOTO	10	3	16	-1	6	0.9	46	-36
	OSAKA	11	4	16	0	7	1.2	28	-32
KAZAKH	KUSTANAY	-7	-17	4	-28	-12	2.5	3	-10
	TSELINOGRAD	-6	-15	0	-26	-10	3.9	8	-5
	KARAGANDA	-5	-13	1	-24	-9	4.1	19	0
KENYA	NAIROBI	30	14	32	11	22	1.8	29	-18
LITHUA	KAUNAS	3	-2	6	-8	0	3.1	15	-17
LUXEMB	LUXEMBOURG	4	-1	9	-6	1	-0.1	43	-24
MALAYS	KUALA LUMPUR	34	24	35	22	29	2.0	184	7
MALI	BAMAKO	36	21	40	17	29	0.4	0	-1
MARSHA	MAJURO	30	27	30	25	28	1.0	110	-69
MARTIN	LAMENTIN	30	22	33	19	26	1.3	91	-60
MAURIT	NOUAKCHOTT	29	18	37	15	24	0.9	0	-3
MEXICO	GUADALAJARA	24	11	29	6	18	0.9	3	-4
	TLAXCALA	23	7	28	2	15	0.7	2	-3
	ORIZABA	20	12	30	7	16	0.1	18	-16
MOROCC	CASABLANCA	16	10	19	5	13	-0.6	30	-12
	MARRAKECH	18	6	23	2	12	-2.1	3	-28
MOZAMB	MAPUTO	***	***	34	17	***	*****	32	-83
N KORE	PYONGYANG	4	-6	12	-15	-1	1.7	20	7
NEW CA	NOUMEA	30	25	35	23	27	1.4	169	45
NIGER	NIAMEY	37	22	41	18	29	2.3	7	7
NORWAY	OSLO	1	-3	7	-15	-1	4.5	34	-11
NZEALA	AUCKLAND	24	16	29	14	20	*****	38	******
	WELLINGTON	21	14	26	9	18	*****	22	******
P RICO	SAN JUAN	29	23	33	22	26	1.3	69	11
PAKIST	KARACHI	29	17	35	13	23	2.2	3	-7
PERU	LIMA	28	22	30	20	25	1.6	2	2
PHILIP	MANILA	30	22	33	20	26	-1.2	2	-10
PNEWGU	PORT MORESBY	31	24	33	23	27	0.6	366	168
POLAND	WARSAW	4	-2	9	-8	1	2.4	6	-15
	LODZ	4	-2	8	-9	1	1.5	9	-21
	KATOWICE	5	-3	12	-8	1	1.1	26	-9
PORTUG	LISBON	14	8	17	4	11	-1.2	2	-82
ROMANI	BUCHAREST	6	-2	14	-12	2	1.6	39	8
RUSSIA	ST.PETERSBURG	1	-3	5	-13	-1	5.1	34	4
	KAZAN	-3	-9	5	-22	-6	4.2	26	-5
	MOSCOW	0	-4	6	-14	-2	4.4	43	7
	YEKATERINBURG	-3	-9	6	-20	-6	5.8	5	-14
	OMSK	-8	-16	1	-32	-12	3.7	17	1
	BARNAUL	-7	-16	1	-32	-12	2.4	16	-4
	KHABAROVSK	-10	-20	-4	-29	-15	0.7	49	38
	VLADIVOSTOK	-4	-10	2	-21	-7	2.2	30	14
	VOLGOGRAD	-1	-7	7	-21	-4	2.8	17	-6
	ASTRAKHAN	2	-6	7	-15	-2	2.4	15	7
	ORENBURG	-7	-14	-2	-28	-11	1.8	12	-7
S AFRI	JOHANNESBURG	28	15	32	10	21	2.1	29	-79
	BETHAL	***	***	27	10	***	*****	*****	******
	DURBAN	28	21	30	16	24	0.6	92	-39
	CAPE TOWN	26	16	33	11	21	0.4	3	-12
S KORE	SEOUL	6	-2	13	-13	2	1.5	24	-2
SAMOA	PAGO PAGO	31	26	33	25	29	0.9	320	12
SENEGA	DAKAR	23	18	28	16	20	-0.1	0	0
SPAIN	VALLADOLID	9	1	16	-3	5	-1.1	16	-17
	MADRID	12	3	17	-4	7	-0.1	19	-6
	SEVILLE	17	7	22	2	12	-0.8	6	-34
SWITZE	ZURICH	3	-2	10	-7	0	-1.3	37	-32
	GENEVA	5	-1	12	-6	2	-0.6	52	-19
SYRIA	DAMASCUS	15	3	26	-2	9	1.2	9	-15
TAHITI	PAPEETE	32	25	33	24	28	0.9	72	-144
TANZAN	DAR ES SALAAM	34	25	36	23	30	1.8	1	-57
THAILA	PHITSANULOK	33	21	36	17	27	-0.4	21	10
	BANGKOK	34	25	35	22	29	1.1	17	-1
TOGO	LOME	32	27	33	24	29	1.4	0	-32
TRINID	PORT OF SPAIN	32	22	34	20	27	1.7	65	29
TUNISI	TUNIS	15	8	20	3	12	-0.5	113	55
TURKEY	ISTANBUL	10	5	19	-2	8	1.8	83	24
	ANKARA	6	-2	15	-12	2	2.3	35	3
TURKME	ASHKHABAD	11	4	28	-1	7	2.9	105	77
UKINGD	ABERDEEN	7	2	13	-4	4	0.7	23	-30
	LONDON	8	2	12	-4	5	-0.3	36	0
UKRAIN	KIEV	2	-3	8	-12	-1	2.7	36	-3
	LVOV	4	-3	14	-12	1	2.8	19	-23
	KIROVOGRAD	1	-5	10	-15	-2	1.9	33	8
	ODESSA	3	-1	11	-10	1	1.3	32	-3
	YALTA	8	3	16	-4	6	1.8	67	4
	KHARKOV	0	-5	8	-15	-3	2.2	56	22
UZBEKI	TASHKENT	11	4	24	-3	8	4.9	96	40
VENEZU	CARACAS	31	25	34	24	28	3.1	9	-3
YUGOSL	BELGRADE	8	2	17	-5	5	1.2	52	14
ZAMBIA	LUSAKA	27	***	30	17	***	*****	67	-122
ZIMBAB	KADOMA	29	17	33	14	23	-0.1	69	-94

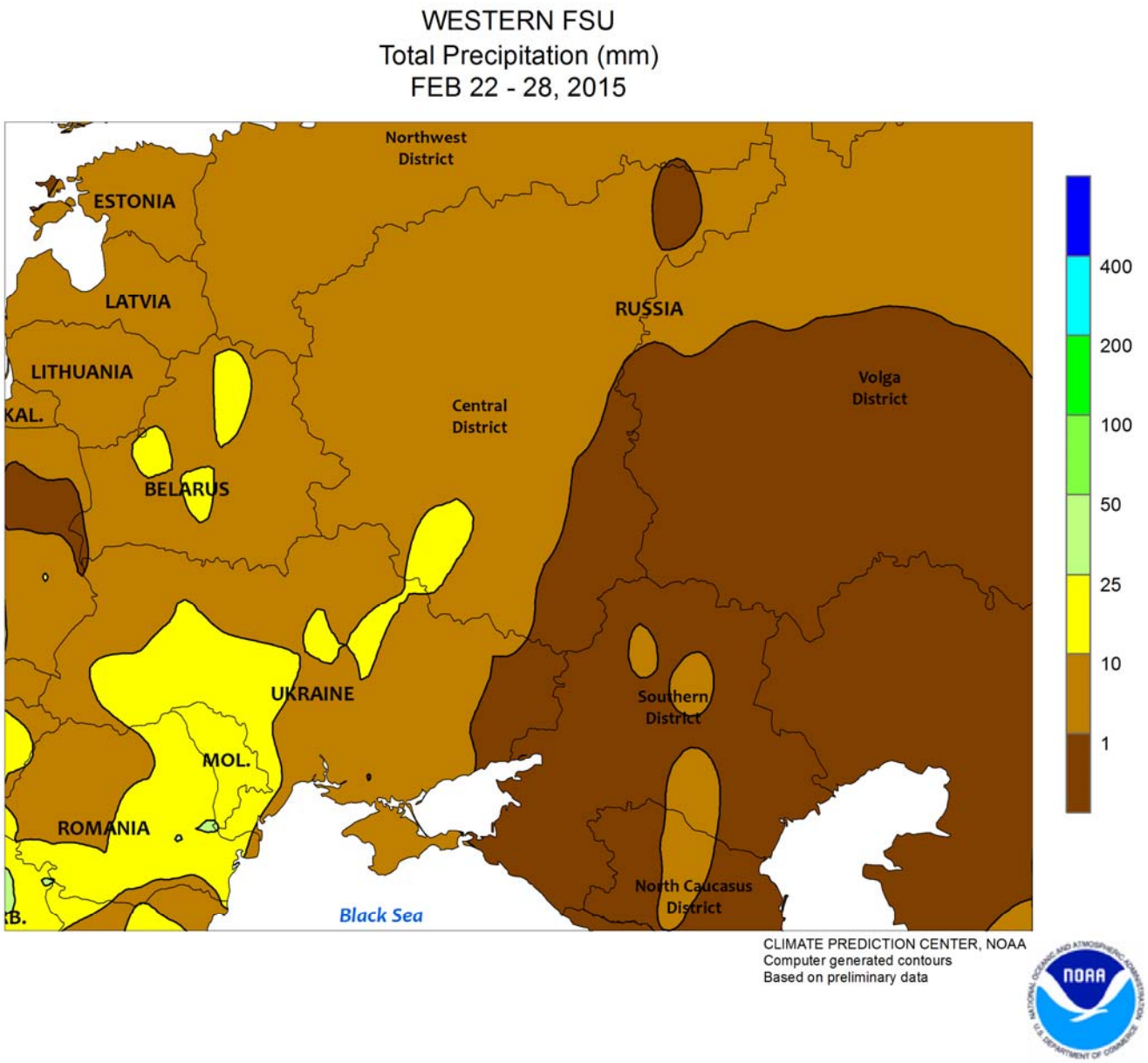
Based on Preliminary Reports



EUROPE

Warm weather prevailed over eastern Europe, while rain and mountain snow persisted from the United Kingdom southeastward into the Balkans. A large area of high pressure provided mostly sunny, warm conditions (2-7°C above normal) from eastern Germany and Poland into the Baltic States, reducing winter crop cold hardiness though wheat and rapeseed remained dormant. Meanwhile, a cold front generated widespread rain and mountain snow (10-60 mm liquid equivalent) across the United Kingdom, France, and western Germany, sustaining abundant moisture reserves for dormant winter crops. Farther south, a slow-moving Mediterranean storm system generated rain and mountain snow (10-100 mm liquid equivalent) from Italy into the Balkans. The precipitation boosted moisture reserves for winter grains and oilseeds and also improved mountain snowpacks and irrigation reserves for warm-season crops.

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



WESTERN FSU

Warm weather prevailed, with showers in the west contrasting with sunny skies in eastern and southern growing areas. High pressure provided sunny skies along with above-normal temperatures (5-7°C above normal) over central and southern Russia, reducing winter crop cold hardiness and likely easing winter wheat out of dormancy in southern-most portions of the Southern District. Farther west, light to moderate showers (2-20 mm) sustained favorable soil moisture reserves for spring growth from Moldova into Ukraine, Belarus, and northwestern Russia, but winter crops remained dormant despite temperatures averaging 6 to 9°C above normal.

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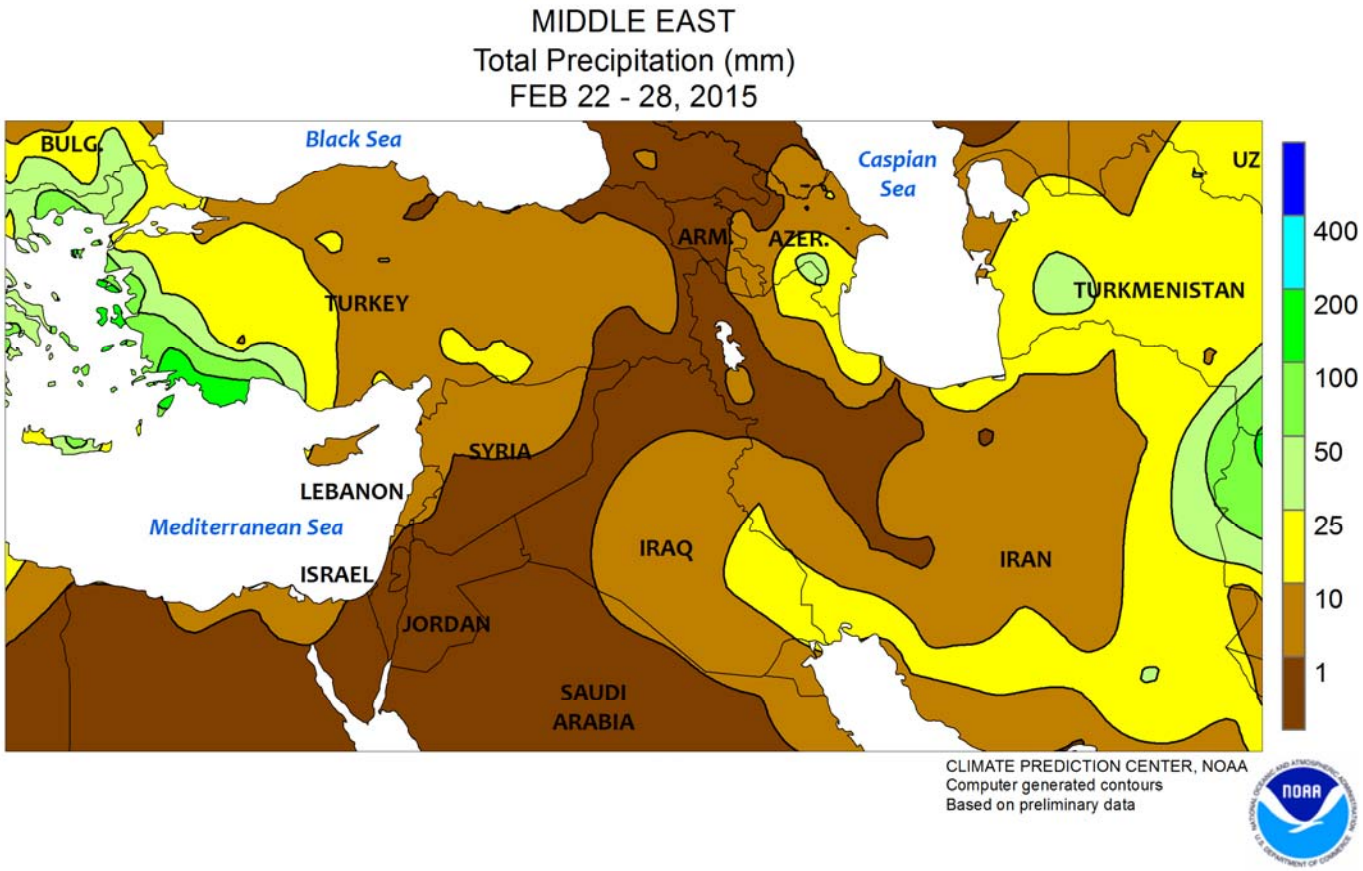

MIDDLE EAST

Rain and snow continued across much of the region, sustaining good to excellent prospects for dormant (north) to vegetative (south) winter grains. A departing storm system produced rain and high-elevation snow (3-25 mm liquid equivalent) from eastern and southern Iraq into Iran, maintaining adequate to abundant moisture reserves for winter wheat and barley. In the storm's wake, colder conditions (1-5°C below normal) settled over Iran, slowing winter crop growth following recent unseasonable warmth and early crop development. Meanwhile, another in a series of slow-moving Mediterranean storms generated rain and mountain snow (5-25 mm liquid equivalent) in Syria and Turkey, with heavier precipitation (25-150 mm) reported in southern and western Turkey. The ongoing wet weather continued to boost yield prospects for wheat and barley, as the 2014-15 wet season to date has been one of the wettest on record in many parts of the Middle East.

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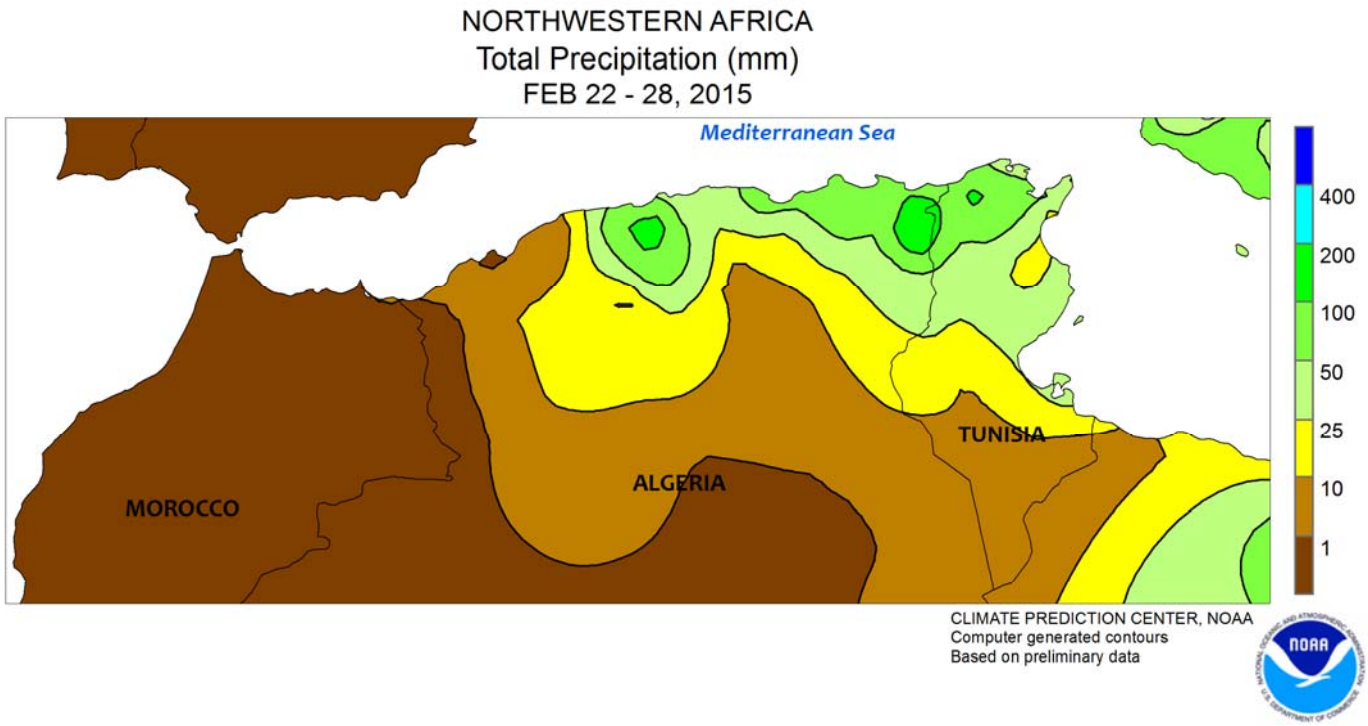

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Favorable prospects continued for winter grains, with additional rainfall in the east contrasting with sunny weather in the west. In Morocco, one of the wettest growing seasons on record has led to nearly ideal conditions for winter wheat, and sunny skies during the past week promoted winter wheat development after last week's rainfall. Farther east, a slow-moving Mediterranean storm system generated additional moderate to heavy rainfall (25-100 mm, locally more) across northern portions of Algeria and Tunisia. The moisture further improved winter grain prospects following an unfavorably dry autumn in these eastern growing areas, and the satellite-derived Vegetation Health Index (VHI) has rebounded notably during the past month. Temperatures averaged near to below normal over most of northern Africa, though no untimely hard freezes were noted in any growing areas.

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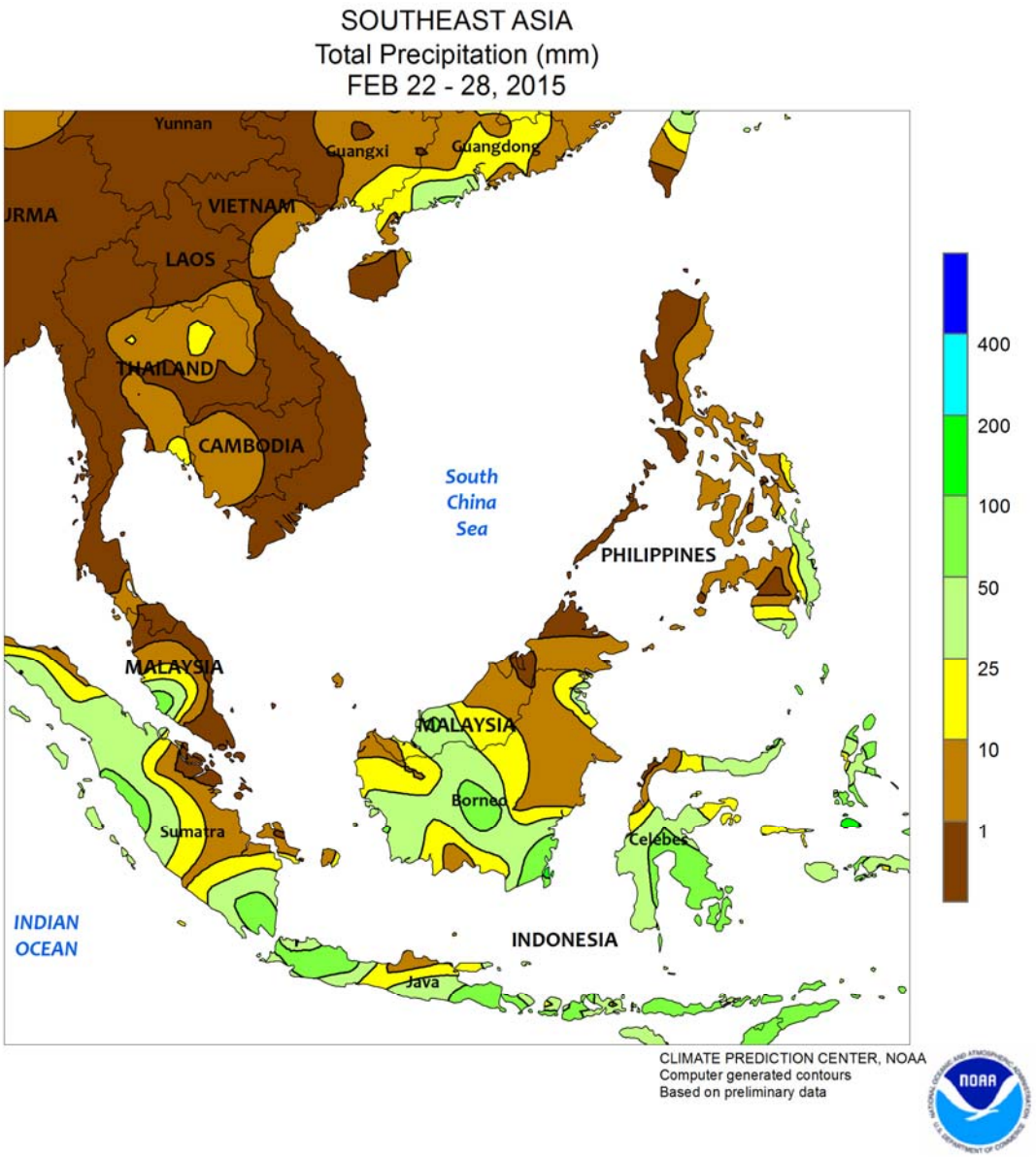
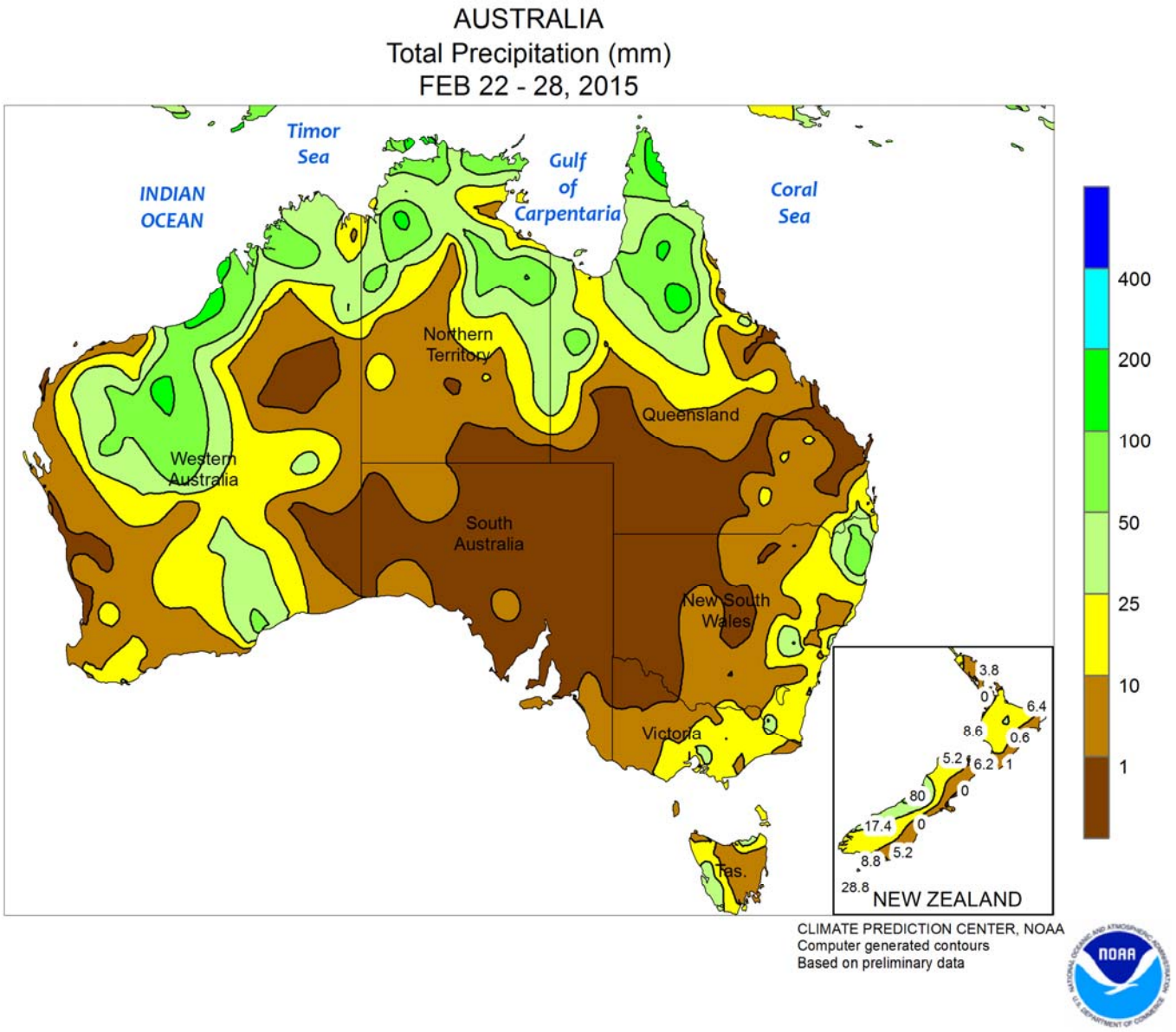


SOUTHEAST ASIA

Monsoon showers (25-75 mm) continued across Java, Indonesia, maintaining favorable moisture conditions for rice even as harvesting began for the earliest planted portion of the rice crop. In oil palm areas of Indonesia and Malaysia, somewhat drier conditions prevailed, with more variable amounts of rainfall (10-80 mm) than what had occurred in previous weeks allowing harvesting to proceed at a normal pace. Similarly in the Philippines, somewhat drier weather aided the start of winter rice and corn harvesting. In Indochina, winter-spring rice harvesting progressed in southern Vietnam, while unseasonable rainfall continued, albeit lighter (10-20 mm), in eastern Thailand.

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



AUSTRALIA

In southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, scattered showers (5-25 mm) helped maintain generally good yield prospects for immature summer crops. The earliest sown crops are approaching maturation, however, and thus benefited from the drier weather in between showers. Warmer-than-normal weather aided drydown of maturing summer crops, but may have increased irrigation requirements for immature cotton. Temperatures averaged about 1 to 2°C above normal, with maximum temperatures generally in the 30s degrees C.

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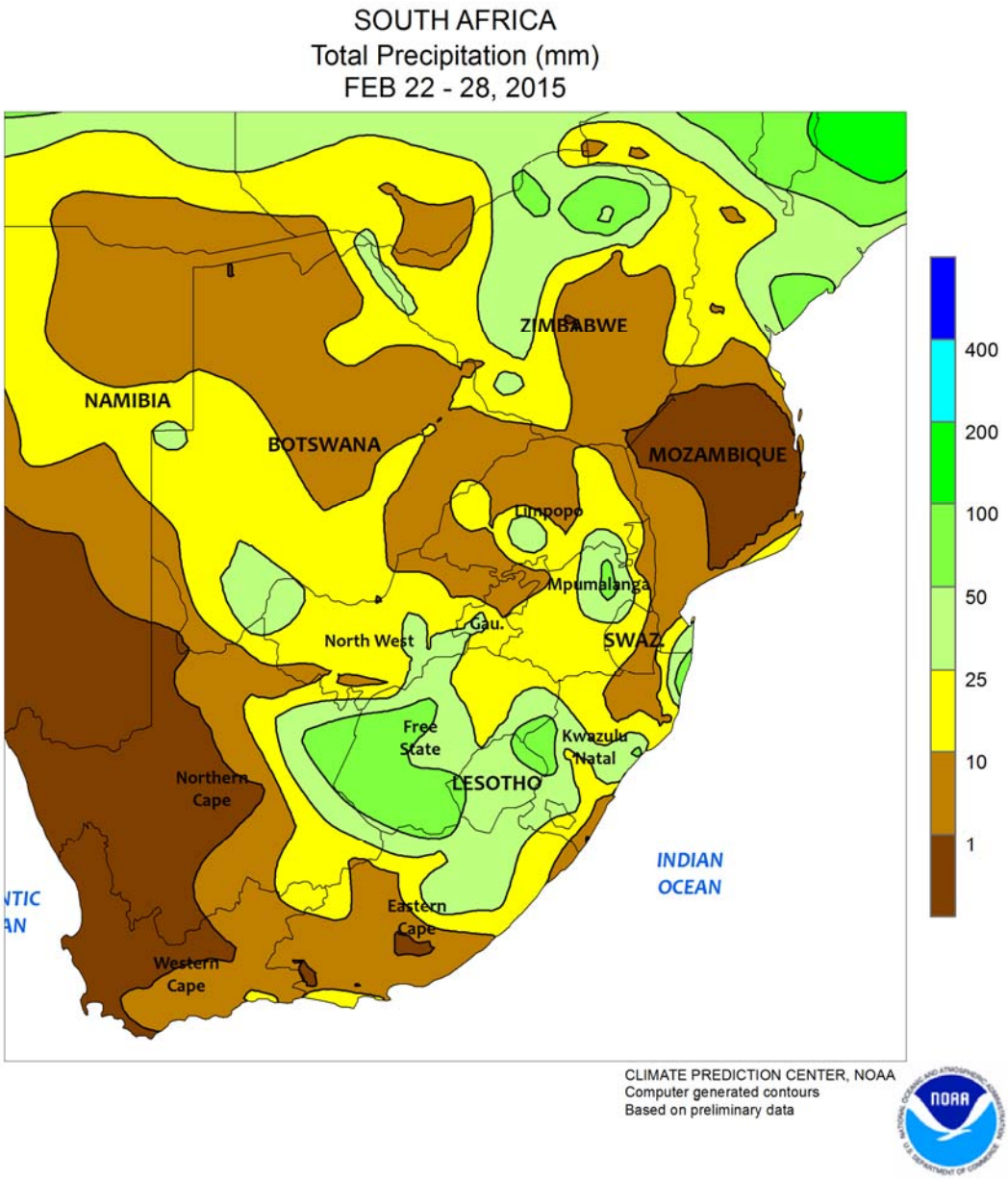

SOUTH AFRICA

Showers intensified from the previous week across the corn belt, helping to stabilize reproductive to filling corn. However, amounts were generally below normal, and many locations needed additional rain to prevent further declines in yield potential. Most major corn areas recorded less than 25 mm, with a few locations in outlying production areas reporting somewhat heavier rain (isolated totals above 50 mm). Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C above normal across the corn belt, with daytime highs ranging from the upper 20s (degrees C) in the east (Mpumalanga) to the middle 30s in far western and northern production areas (North West and Limpopo). Elsewhere, light to moderate rain (up to 50 mm) increased moisture for sugarcane in KwaZulu-Natal and eastern Mpumalanga, though amounts continued to be unseasonably low (less than 25 mm) in many rain-fed production areas of southern KwaZulu-Natal. In contrast, locally heavy showers (10-50 mm) returned to eastern farming areas of both Eastern and Northern Cape, increasing irrigation reserves for corn, cotton, and other summer row crops. In Western Cape, sunny, occasionally warm weather aided growth of late developing tree and fruit crops.

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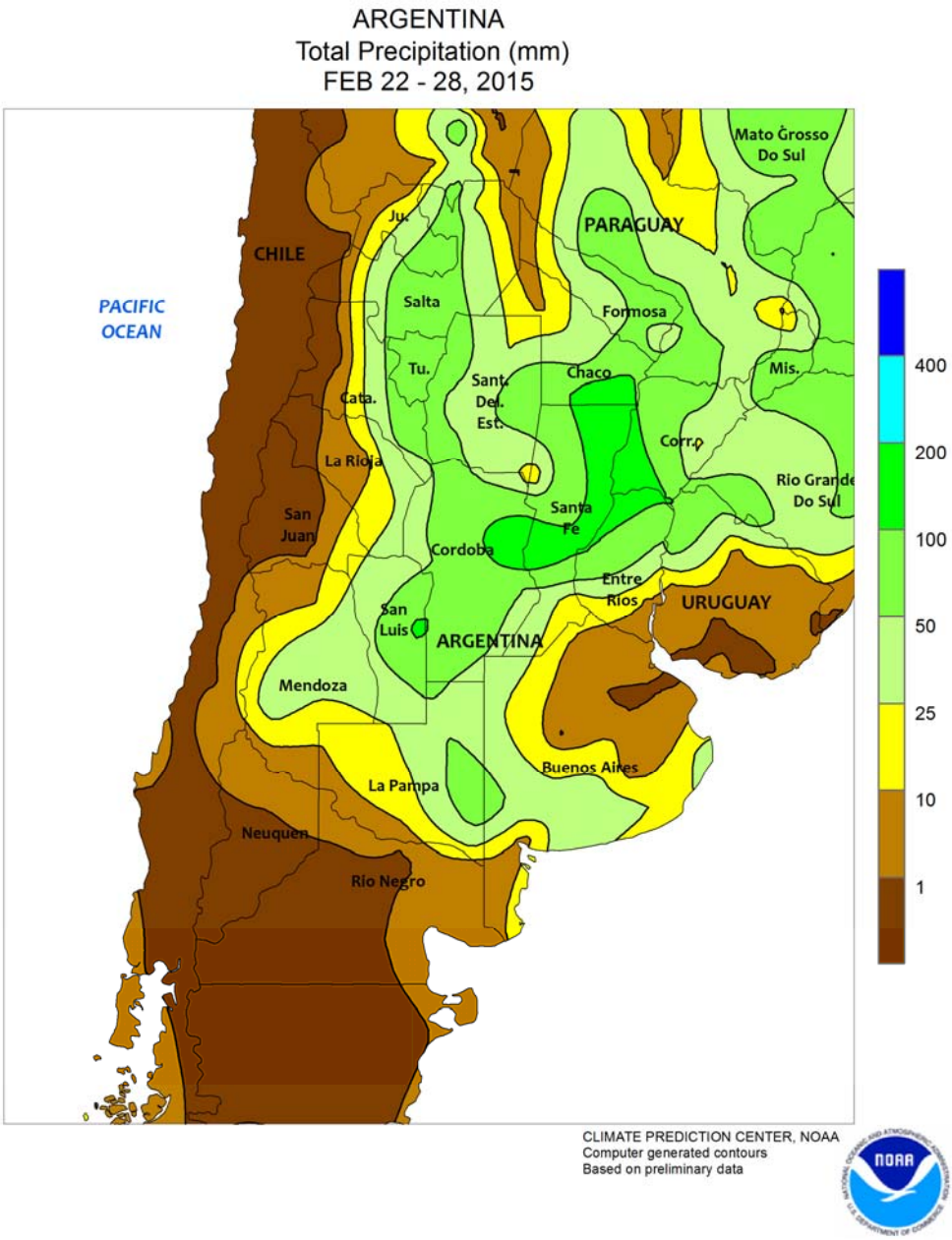

ARGENTINA

Moderate to heavy rain overspread Argentina's northern and western farming areas, maintaining adequate to locally excessive levels of moisture for summer crop growth. The heaviest rain (greater than 100 mm) was concentrated over eastern sections of the cotton belt (northeastern Santa Fe and eastern Chaco); otherwise, most areas received 25 to more than 50 mm. An exception was in the southeastern production areas (southern La Pampa to southern Entre Rios), where most locations recorded below 25 mm. Weekly temperatures averaged near to below normal in western production areas and up to 2°C above normal in the north and east. Daytime highs reached the middle and upper 30s (degrees C) on several days in the beginning of the week before the onset of the wet weather. Over the month of February, Cordoba was one of the wettest parts of Argentina, further recharging sub-soil moisture levels after earlier periods of dryness. However, the persistence of the rain resulted in localized flooding. In contrast, drier conditions have recently prevailed in lower sections of the Parana River Valley (northern Buenos Aires and neighboring locations in Santa Fe and Entre Rios), helping to alleviate earlier periods of wetness. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, sunflowers were 27 percent harvested as of February 26, similar to last year.

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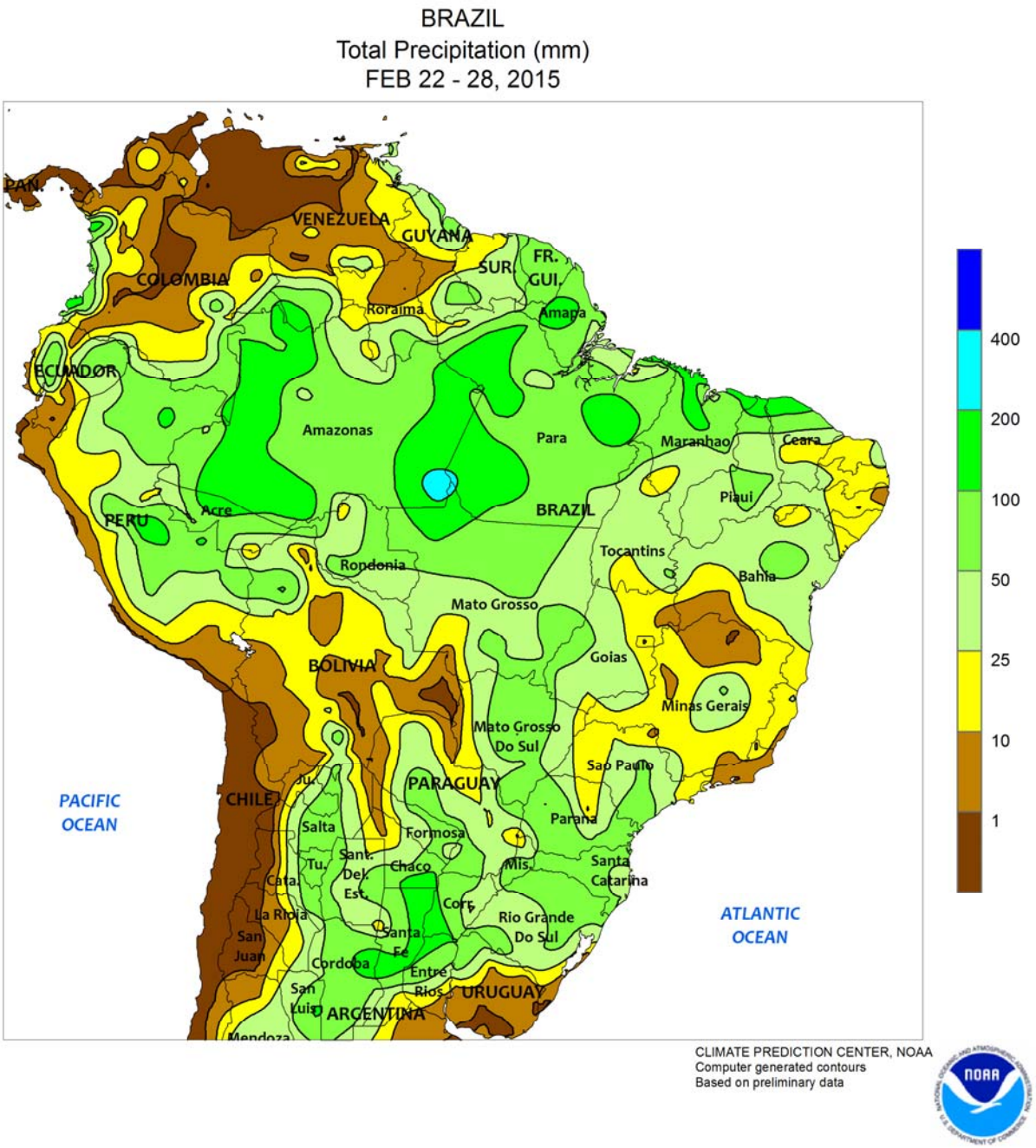

BRAZIL

Beneficial rain continued throughout most major summer crop areas, providing a late-season boost in moisture for immature soybeans and maintaining mostly favorable prospects for establishment of second-crop corn. Rainfall totaled 25 to more than 50 mm over a large section of the Center-West Region (Mato Grosso, Goias, and Mato Grosso do Sul). Similar amounts were recorded in the northeastern interior (notably Tocantins, Bahia, and Piaui), although dry weather dominated an area spanning corn and soybean areas of southwestern Bahia, eastern Goias, and northwestern Minas Gerais. Rainfall was also lighter than last week (5-25 mm) from northern Parana to southern and western Minas Gerais; the drier conditions aided fieldwork — including soybean harvesting and corn planting — but reflected the erratic nature of this season's rainfall in the southeastern sugarcane and coffee areas. Meanwhile, heavy rain (25-100 mm) returned to Rio Grande do Sul, increasing moisture for reproductive to filling soybeans. According to the government of Rio Grande do Sul, soybeans were mostly in the filling stage as of February 26, with maturation and harvesting estimated at 10 and 1 percent, respectively. Weekly temperatures averaging 1 to 2°C above normal spurred rapid crop development throughout the region, with daytime highs reaching the lower and middle 30s (degrees C) on most days, though somewhat cooler weather prevailed in Rio Grande do Sul, where the rain brought generally lower temperatures (highs mostly in the 20s).

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

Selected U.S. February Records

The following information was compiled by USDA from statistics provided by NOAA's National Weather Service.

Record-High February Average Temperature (°F)

Location	Avg.	Dep.	Previous Record
Las Vegas, NV	60.0	+ 7.1	58.7 in 1995
Fresno, CA	57.0	+ 5.5	56.8 in 2014
Portland, OR	49.2	+ 5.4	48.8 in 1991
Salem, OR	48.8	+ 5.7	48.6 in 1991
Seattle, WA	48.8	+ 5.3	48.7 in 1977
Tonopah, NV	45.0	+ 8.2	43.9 in 1995
Wenatchee, WA	43.3	+ 8.5	41.6 in 1991
Elko, NV	40.1	+10.2	39.8 in 1968
Ely, NV	38.0	+ 9.0	37.8 in 1995

Record-High February Snowfall (Inches)

Location	Total	Norm	Previous Record
Boston, MA	64.8	10.9	41.6 in 2003
Worcester, MA	53.4	15.6	45.2 in 1962, 1996
South Bend, IN	36.4	15.0	35.5 in 1908
Providence, RI	31.8	8.5	30.9 in 1962
Denver, CO	22.4	7.5	22.1 in 1912
Huntsville, AL	8.8	0.5	8.0 in 1895, 1958

Record-High Monthly Snowfall (Inches)

Location	Total	Norm	Previous Record
Boston, MA	64.8	10.9	43.3 in Jan. 2005
Worcester, MA	53.4	15.6	50.9 in Jan. 2005

Record-Low February Average Temperature (°F)

Location	Avg.	Dep.	Previous Record
Marquette, MI	2.4	-13.1	5.6 in 2014
Caribou, ME	2.8	-11.3	4.1 in 1993
Gaylord, MI	3.2	-15.6	9.4 in 2014
Houghton Lake, MI	5.8	-14.2	9.6 in 1936
Watertown, NY	6.1	-15.0	7.9 in 1978
Bangor, ME	6.1	-14.7	11.3 in 1993
Alpena, MI	6.6	-13.7	7.7 in 1934
Syracuse, NY	9.0	-16.9	12.1 in 1934
Buffalo, NY	10.9	-15.4	11.4 in 1934
Flint, MI	11.3	-13.5	12.8 in 1979
Saginaw, MI	11.5	-13.0	12.1 in 1979
Rochester, NY	12.2	-14.2	12.6 in 1934
Binghamton, NY	12.2	-12.5	13.6 in 1979
Erie, PA	13.1	-15.2	14.0 in 1934, 1979
Grand Rapids, MI	13.3	-13.5	14.3 in 1978
Youngstown, OH	13.7	-14.7	15.2 in 1934
Worcester, MA	14.2	-12.8	14.4 in 1934
Cleveland, OH	14.3	-16.2	15.2 in 1875
Chicago, IL	14.6	-13.1	14.6 in 1875
Mansfield, OH	14.7	-13.7	15.4 in 1978
Hartford, CT	16.1	-13.6	16.5 in 1934
Williamsport, PA	18.1	-11.6	19.3 in 1934
Bridgeport, CT	19.9	-12.5	24.1 in 1978
Harrisburg, PA	20.9	-12.0	21.4 in 1934

Record-Low Average Temperature (°F) for Any Month

Location	Avg.	Dep.	Previous Record
Marquette, MI	2.4	-13.1	2.8 in Jan. 1994
Gaylord, MI	3.2	-15.6	7.2 in Jan. 1994
Houghton Lake, MI	5.8	-14.2	8.7 in Jan. 1977
Watertown, NY	6.1	-15.0	6.4 in Dec. 1989
Bangor, ME	6.1	-14.7	8.4 in Jan. 1994
Alpena, MI	6.6	-13.7	7.5 in Jan. 1918
Syracuse, NY	9.0	-16.9	12.1 in Feb. 1934
Buffalo, NY	10.9	-15.4	11.4 in Feb. 1934
Rochester, NY	12.2	-14.2	12.6 in Feb. 1934
Hartford, CT	16.1	-13.6	16.5 in Feb. 1934
Bridgeport, CT	19.9	-12.5	21.9 in Jan. 2004

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