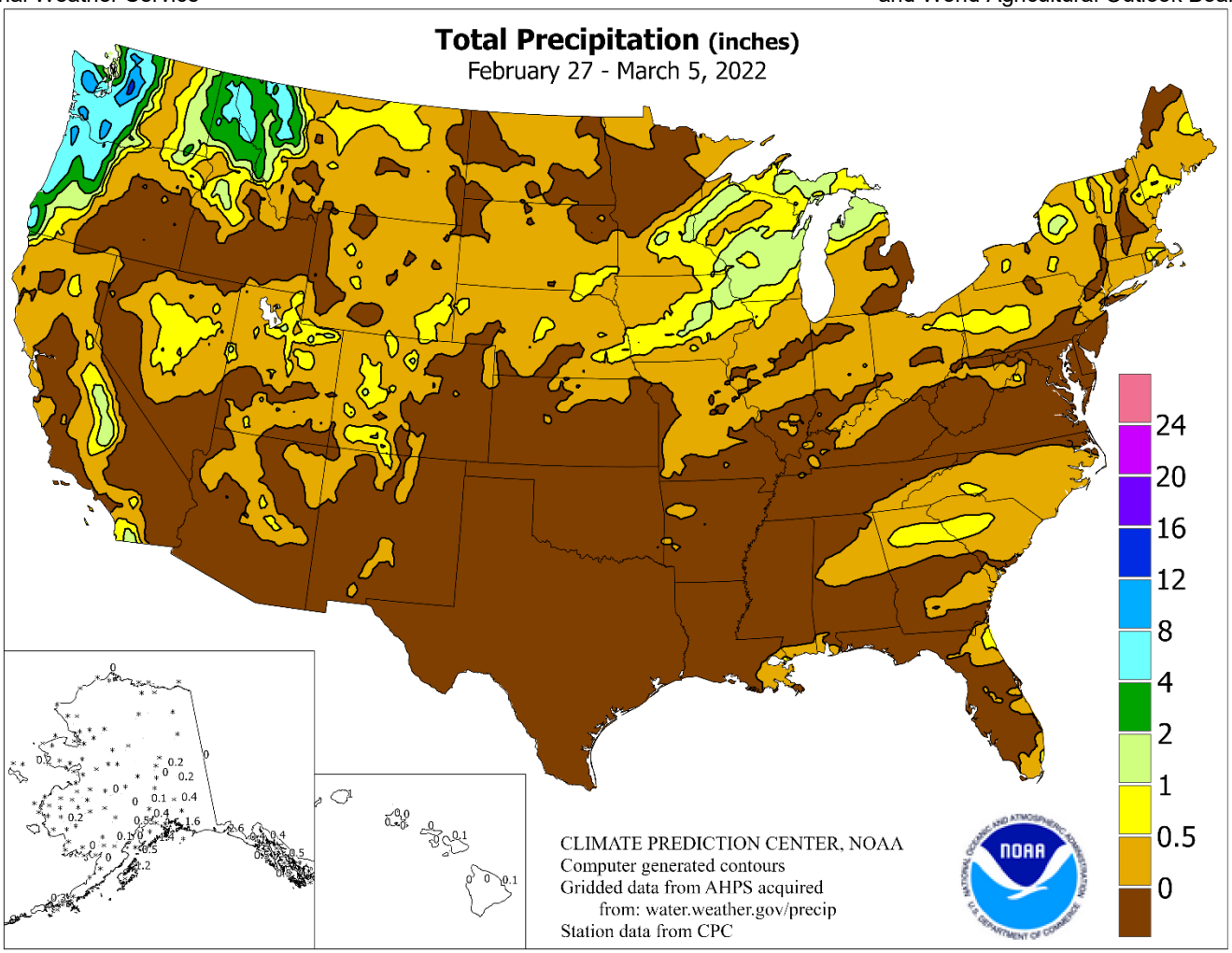
Volume 109, No. 10 www.usda.gov/oce/weather-drought-monitor March 8, 2022

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

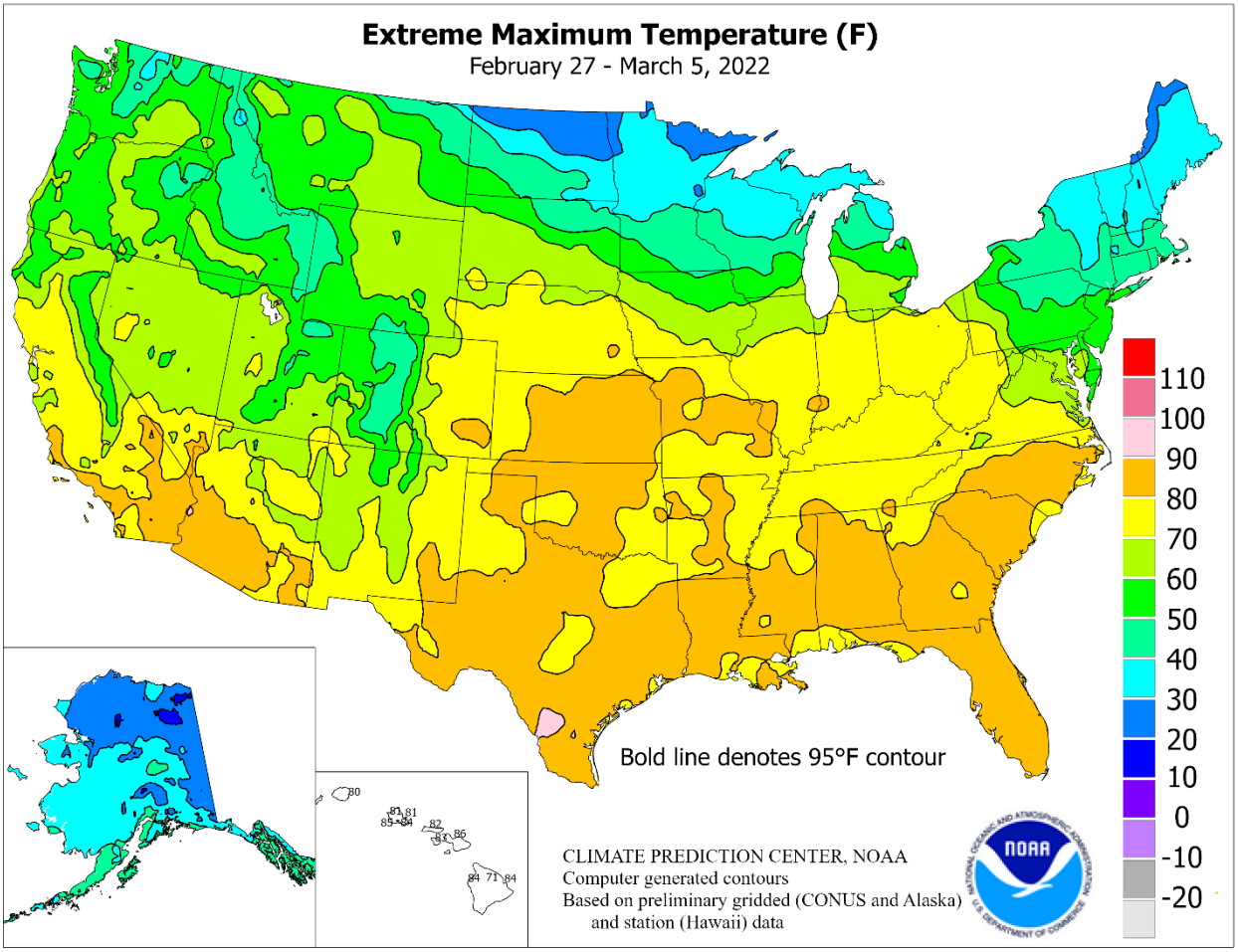
February 27 – March 5, 2022

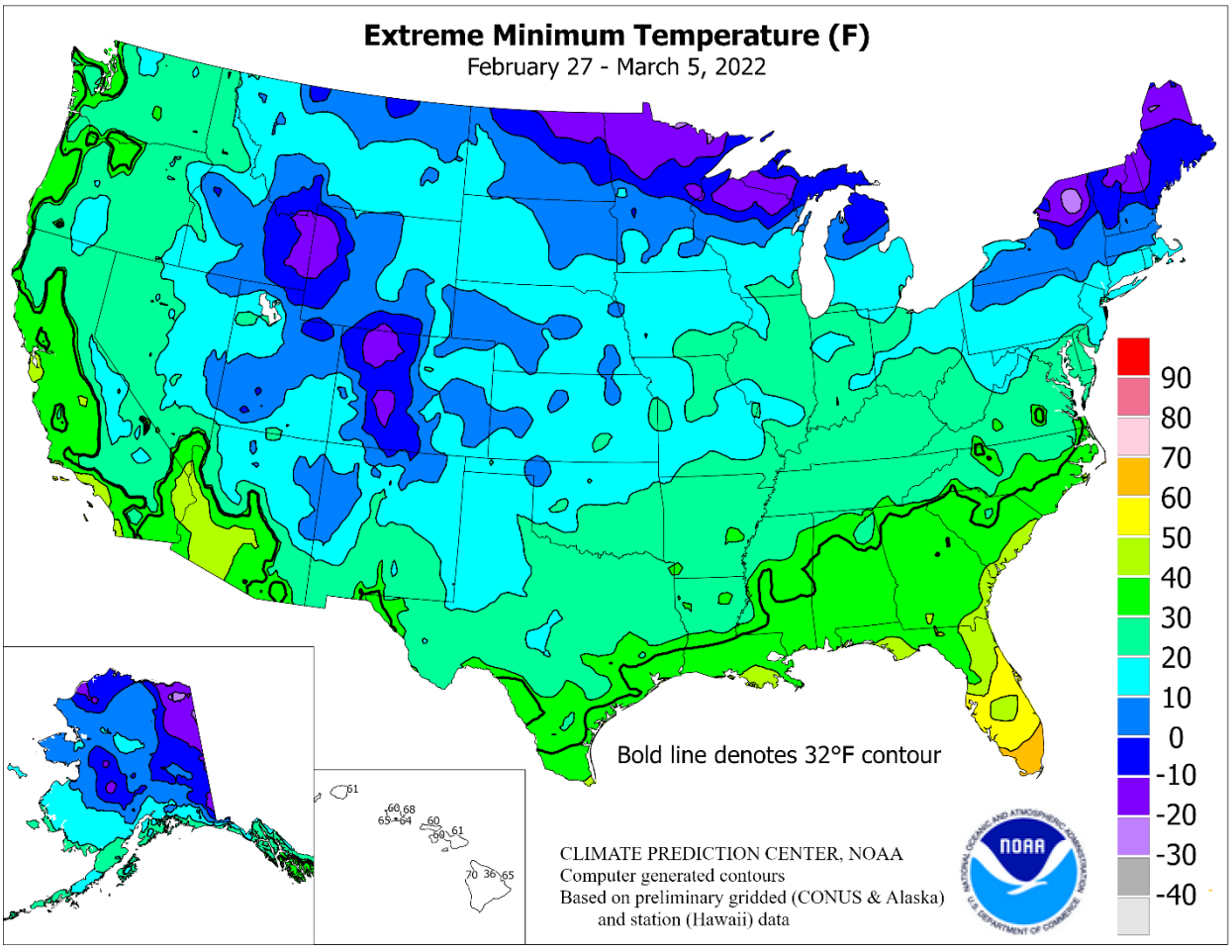
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

For much of the week, mild, dry weather covered large sections of the country. Across the **South**, warmth favored spring fieldwork and crop development, although mostly dry weather in several areas—including the **Gulf Coast region** and **southern Atlantic States**—further reduced topsoil moisture for pastures, winter grains, and spring-sown crops. In contrast, early-week precipitation was heavy in the **Pacific Northwest**. In **western Washington**, runoff from heavy rain and melting snow led to another round of mostly minor to moderate flooding. As the week

(Continued on page 3)

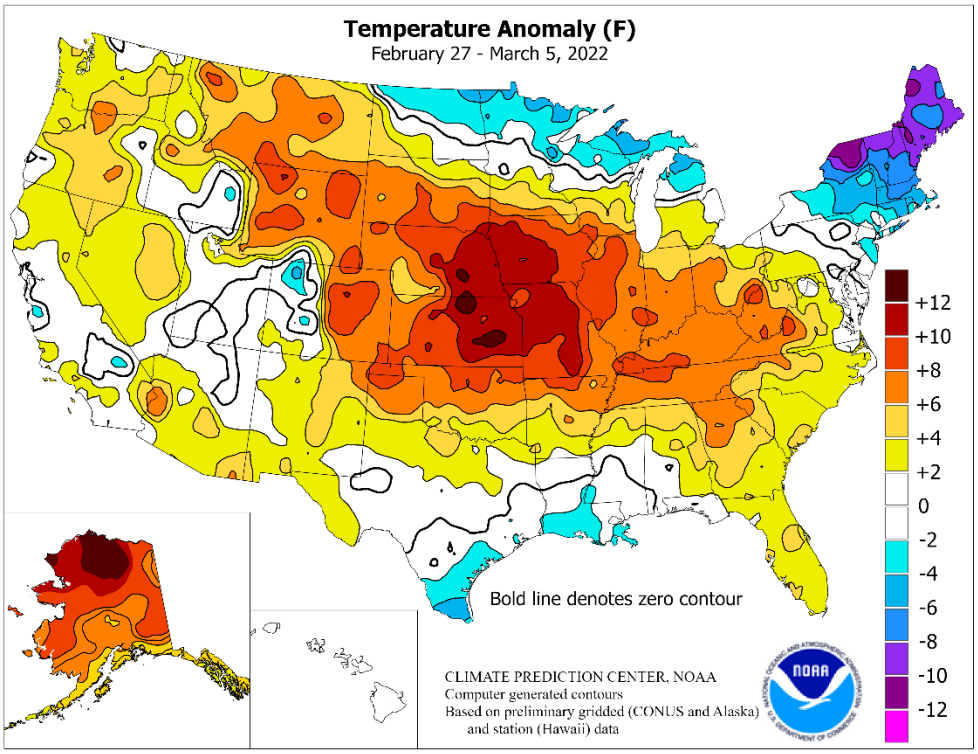
Contents


Extreme Maximum Temperature (F)
February 27 - March 5, 2022
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (F)
February 27 - March 5, 2022
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS & Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA

(Continued from front cover)

progressed, precipitation spread across the **nation's northern tier** and shifted southward across the **West**. The **Western** precipitation, while beneficial for boosting topsoil moisture and slightly improving high-elevation snowpack, did not appreciably change spring and summer runoff and water-supply prospects, which grew increasingly bleak during the dryness of January and February. Meanwhile, a late-week storm resulted in heavy showers and locally severe thunderstorms in the **Midwest**, as well as snow in the **northern and central Rockies** and adjacent **Plains**. However, many drought-affected areas of the **South**, including **southern sections of the Rockies and Plains**, remained dry. In addition, sudden warmth in the **nation's mid-section** boosted weekly temperatures more than 10°F above normal across portions of the **Plains** and **western Corn Belt**. Warmth extended into other parts of the country, including the **middle and southern Atlantic States** and much of the **West**, although colder weather arrived across the latter region late in the week. Lingering frigid weather was limited to the **nation's northern tier**, from **North Dakota to New England**. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 10°F below normal in parts of **northern New England**.



Cold weather lingered early in the week across parts of the **western and central U.S.** In **Texas**, for example, daily-record lows for February 28 included 21°F in **Waco** and 30°F in **Victoria**. Meanwhile, warmth developed across the **northern Plains** and **Far West**. The last day of February featured daily-record highs in **Burbank, CA** (87°F), and **Pierre, SD** (64°F). March began with expanding warmth across much of the country. In **southern California**, daily-record highs for March 1 topped the 90-degree mark in **Thermal** (93°F), **Palm Springs** (93°F), and **Indio** (92°F). On the **Plains**, record-setting high for March 1 included 82°F in **Medicine Lodge, KS**, and 71°F in **Chadron, NE**. Elsewhere in **Nebraska**, **Lincoln** (81°F on March 2) observed its third-earliest day of 80-degree warmth on record, behind February 29, 1972, and March 1, 1992. Daily-record highs also topped the 80-degree mark on March 2 in locations such as **Kansas City, MO** (84°F), and **Topeka, KS** (84°F). During the second half of the week, warmth shifted eastward. By March 3, daily-record highs surged to 85°F in **Charlotte, NC**, and 84°F in **Fayetteville, AR**. Unusual warmth also prevailed in the **West**, where **Salt Lake City, UT**, logged a daily-record high (71°F) for March 3. Meanwhile, **Fort Myers, FL**, tallied a trio of daily-record highs (87, 88, and 90°F) from March 3-5. The week ended on March 4-5 with consecutive daily records in **Mississippi** locations such as **Vicksburg** (83 and 84°F) and **Greenwood** (83 and 81°F). Several late-week wildfires flared across the **Deep South**, including the 28,000-acre Bertha Swamp Road Fire east of **Panama City, FL**. At week's end, warmth surged northward in advance of a strong cold front. In the **Midwest**, record-setting highs for March 5 soared to 77°F in **Indianapolis, IN**, and 75°F in **Peoria, IL**.

Pacific Northwestern precipitation was heavy as February ended. On February 27, **Quillayute, WA**, collected a daily-record sum of 2.88 inches. The last day of February featured daily-record amounts in numerous **Northwestern** locations, including **Olympia, WA** (3.12 inches), and **Astoria, OR** (2.98 inches). In contrast, **Medford, OR**, completed its driest February on record, with 0.08 inch (4 percent of normal). **Medford's** previous February record had been 0.10 inch, set in 1913. In downtown **San Francisco, CA**, the January-February rainfall of 0.65 inch (7 percent of normal) eclipsed the record of 0.72 inch established during the first 2 months of 1852. Other **California** locations setting records for January-February dryness included **San Jose** (0.01 inch), **Fresno** (0.04 inch), **Sacramento** (0.05 inch), **Los Angeles International Airport** (0.13 inch), **Santa Maria** (0.24 inch), and **Eureka** (2.39 inches). Late in the week, lingering **Western** precipitation resulted in daily-record totals for March 4 in **Bakersfield, CA** (0.68 inch), and **Sheridan, WY** (0.35 inch). A day later, record-setting snowfall amounts for March 5 included 7.4 inches in **Winnemucca, NV**, and 6.1 inches in **Casper, WY**. On March 5, severe thunderstorms erupted across **Iowa**, where several tornado-related fatalities occurred. Tornadoes were also confirmed in **Wisconsin**, **Indiana**, and **Ohio**. A tornado was spotted in the distance from the airport in **Des Moines, IA**, where rainfall totaled 1.35 inches and a wind gust to 53 mph was clocked. A March 5 wind gust to 81 mph, unrelated to tornado activity, was reported in **Rockford, IL**. Record-setting rainfall amounts for March 5 reached 1.79 inches in **Green Bay, WI**, and 1.26 inches in **Waterloo, IA**.

Mild air again blanketed much of **Alaska**, accompanied by locally significant precipitation. On March 4, **Fairbanks** (40°F) reported a high temperature of 40°F or greater for the first time since January 24. Farther south, **Anchorage**—following its second-wettest (2.76 inches), seventh-snowiest (24.0 inches) February on record—was buried by 12.2 inches of snow on March 5. This represented the snowiest day in **Anchorage** since April 25, 2008, when 15.5 inches fell, and the snowiest March day since March 17, 2002—which was also the snowiest day, with 22.0 inches, in station history. Elsewhere, somewhat drier weather developed across **southeastern Alaska**, although **Juneau** completed its wettest February on record (10.53 inches, or 244 percent of normal; previously, 8.48 inches in 1964). Farther south, warm, dry weather again dominated **Hawaii**. Early-week showers were mostly limited to **Kauai**, where **Lihue** netted 0.92 inch (not a record for the date) on March 1. February rainfall at the state's major airport observation sites ranged from 0.05 inch (3 percent) on normal in **Honolulu, Oahu**, to 6.63 inches (65 percent) in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 5, 2022

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE ˚F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. ˚F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE MAR 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR 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
AK	ANCHORAGE	38	27	44	20	33	9	0.54	0.40	0.54	0.54	544	4.27	270	81	56	0	7	1	1
	BARROW	16	3	27	-5	10	0	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.00	0	5.73	900	86	76	0	7	1	0
	FAIRBANKS	29	5	40	-5	17	13	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	1.08	99	86	66	0	7	0	0
	JUNEAU	41	33	45	27	37	6	0.39	-0.60	0.15	0.22	32	22.93	225	94	76	0	2	4	0
	KODIAK	43	29	47	23	36	5	1.18	-0.15	0.90	1.18	129	16.89	110	92	62	0	5	3	1
	NOME	28	15	33	3	21	12	0.20	0.02	0.12	0.18	145	1.23	59	91	76	0	7	4	0
AL	BIRMINGHAM	71	40	82	34	56	4	0.77	-0.44	0.77	0.00	0	7.56	73	83	31	0	0	1	1
	HUNTSVILLE	69	39	79	32	54	5	0.84	-0.36	0.84	0.00	0	14.29	135	91	36	0	1	1	1
	MOBILE	73	43	80	36	58	1	0.10	-1.27	0.10	0.00	0	4.23	35	96	30	0	0	1	0
	MONTGOMERY	77	45	85	36	61	7	0.00	-1.33	0.00	0.00	0	9.38	86	78	24	0	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	71	37	80	26	54	5	0.01	-0.75	0.01	0.01	2	6.31	103	88	30	0	3	1	0
	LITTLE ROCK	73	42	81	30	57	8	0.00	-1.01	0.00	0.00	0	9.60	121	74	25	0	1	0	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	48	20	60	1	34	-1	0.65	0.10	0.36	0.65	167	1.93	42	83	29	0	7	2	0
	PHOENIX	80	53	88	45	66	4	0.09	-0.17	0.09	0.09	47	0.50	23	47	10	0	0	1	0
	PRESCOTT	62	28	72	16	46	1	0.06	-0.25	0.03	0.06	30	1.00	36	71	16	0	5	2	0
	TUCSON	79	46	87	33	63	5	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.00	0	0.48	23	50	9	0	0	0	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	69	44	79	40	57	1	0.68	0.38	0.68	0.68	324	0.80	30	67	27	0	0	1	1
	EUREKA	54	46	60	34	50	0	0.10	-1.28	0.04	0.10	10	2.49	19	91	71	0	0	3	0
	FRESNO	69	46	79	41	57	2	0.18	-0.32	0.11	0.18	50	0.22	4	79	34	0	0	2	0
	LOS ANGELES	72	52	82	49	62	4	0.00	-0.64	0.00	0.00	0	0.13	2	74	29	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	67	45	73	38	56	4	0.02	-1.29	0.02	0.02	2	1.19	9	74	29	0	0	1	0
	SACRAMENTO	68	43	75	39	55	2	0.00	-0.79	0.00	0.00	0	0.05	0	89	34	0	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	68	49	77	44	58	0	0.63	0.10	0.61	0.63	169	1.47	31	84	37	0	0	2	1
	SAN FRANCISCO	63	47	70	45	55	1	0.21	-0.67	0.10	0.21	35	0.63	7	89	43	0	0	3	0
	STOCKTON	69	42	76	38	56	3	0.00	-0.57	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	84	34	0	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	57	8	64	-5	32	3	0.01	-0.09	0.01	0.01	15	0.72	104	77	12	0	7	1	0
	CO SPRINGS	64	30	73	13	47	12	0.01	-0.15	0.01	0.01	8	0.78	88	50	12	0	4	1	0
	DENVER INTL	64	32	74	20	48	12	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.12	130	1.76	187	66	19	0	3	1	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	55	29	65	17	42	2	0.16	-0.01	0.16	0.16	120	0.78	62	78	30	0	5	1	0
	PUEBLO	70	24	78	9	47	9	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.00	0	1.10	128	63	9	0	7	0	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	42	25	49	18	33	-2	0.04	-0.80	0.04	0.04	6	6.50	100	80	31	0	6	1	0
	HARTFORD	39	18	45	13	28	-5	0.16	-0.61	0.08	0.16	28	6.57	99	77	32	0	7	2	0
DC	WASHINGTON	56	34	63	28	45	3	0.00	-0.65	0.00	0.00	0	5.88	99	73	30	0	2	0	0
DE	WILMINGTON	51	28	59	20	39	1	0.00	-0.70	0.00	0.00	0	6.57	106	75	30	0	6	0	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	79	54	83	50	66	4	0.00	-0.86	0.00	0.00	0	1.93	31	94	38	0	0	0	0
	JACKSONVILLE	76	48	84	41	62	3	0.70	-0.24	0.70	0.00	0	2.91	40	98	40	0	0	1	1
	KEY WEST	78	69	81	67	74	2	0.76	0.28	0.39	0.39	108	3.36	86	92	64	0	0	2	0
	MIAMI	82	69	85	66	75	4	0.10	-0.48	0.04	0.08	19	7.58	177	86	54	0	0	3	0
	ORLANDO	83	59	86	53	71	6	0.05	-0.63	0.05	0.00	0	1.64	31	90	37	0	0	1	0
	PENSACOLA	74	49	78	44	62	4	0.01	-1.36	0.01	0.00	0	4.77	44	86	39	0	0	1	0
	TALLAHASSEE	78	43	84	37	61	3	0.02	-1.44	0.02	0.00	0	5.57	54	91	31	0	0	1	0
	TAMPA	83	62	89	58	73	7	0.00	-0.65	0.00	0.00	0	1.34	24	80	39	0	0	0	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	81	66	84	61	73	4	0.07	-0.78	0.04	0.04	6	4.23	64	85	43	0	0	2	0
GA	ATHENS	71	43	82	36	57	6	0.49	-0.59	0.49	0.00	0	7.08	76	82	28	0	0	1	0
	ATLANTA	71	48	80	42	60	9	0.41	-0.72	0.41	0.00	0	8.55	88	73	29	0	0	1	0
	AUGUSTA	73	39	85	31	56	3	0.10	-0.92	0.10	0.00	0	5.20	60	99	29	0	2	1	0
	COLUMBUS	75	45	84	38	60	6	0.00	-1.21	0.00	0.00	0	9.11	99	86	27	0	0	0	0
	MACON	76	43	84	34	59	6	0.00	-1.09	0.00	0.00	0	5.15	54	89	30	0	0	0	0
	SAVANNAH	73	47	83	41	60	4	0.24	-0.54	0.23	0.00	0	3.87	55	91	43	0	0	2	0
HI	HILO	82	68	84	65	75	3	0.08	-2.69	0.04	0.05	2	7.65	36	84	56	0	0	4	0
	HONOLULU	82	68	84	64	75	1	0.00	-0.48	0.00	0.00	0	6.93	150	81	49	0	0	0	0
	KAHULUI	83	64	86	61	74	2	0.06	-0.43	0.06	0.06	16	0.25	4	83	49	0	0	1	0
	LIHUE	78	65	80	61	72	0	1.04	0.06	0.78	1.03	140	9.18	120	98	64	0	0	3	1
IA	BURLINGTON	55	32	69	23	44	8	0.25	-0.33	0.25	0.25	57	1.55	47	80	48	0	4	1	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	50	26	63	15	38	8	0.72	0.31	0.72	0.72	244	1.05	42	91	53	0	5	1	1
	DES MOINES	58	28	71	19	43	10	0.37	-0.05	0.37	0.37	119	3.95	151	76	37	0	6	1	0
	DUBUQUE	47	28	58	14	37	8	0.72	0.27	0.72	0.72	217	1.34	45	81	53	0	5	1	1
	SIOUX CITY	62	22	72	9	42	12	0.09	-0.19	0.09	0.09	41	0.25	16	77	30	0	7	1	0
	WATERLOO	49	27	57	14	38	8	1.24	0.88	1.23	1.24	458	2.05	95	81	53	0	5	2	1
ID	BOISE	55	31	67	20	43	3	0.00	-0.29	0.00	0.00	0	1.20	49	76	37	0	3	0	0
	LEWISTON	53	38	65	31	46	4	0.54	0.31	0.31	0.50	290	2.09	100	86	53	0	2	4	0
	POCATELLO	48	19	61	-5	34	0	0.00	-0.29	0.00	0.00	0	1.06	47	89	46	0	7	0	0
IL	CHICAGO/O_HARE	50	31	68	26	41	8	0.00	-0.54	0.00	0.00	0	3.38	86	79	42	0	4	0	0
	MOLINE	55	27	70	21	41	8	0.43	-0.16	0.43	0.43	97	3.26	91	83	44	0	6	1	0
	PEORIA	57	32	75	20	44	10	0.01	-0.55	0.01	0.01	2	3.13	78	78	39	0	4	1	0
	ROCKFORD	51	29	68	23	40	8	0.24	-0.20	0.24	0.24	74	1.81	58	79	45	0	5	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	58	34	73	23	46	9	0.11	-0.44	0.11	0.11	27	0.59	14	82	43	0	4	1	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	63	33	74	23	48	7	0.00	-0.80	0.00	0.00	0	10.76	158	82	32	0	3	0	0
	FORT WAYNE	50	27	72	23	39	6	0.00	-0.54	0.00	0.00	0	3.43	73	82	48	0	5	0	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	58	31	77	22	45	8	0.02	-0.64	0.02	0.02	4	5.55	102	79	29	0	4	1	0
	SOUTH BEND	49	26	71	21	37	5	0.04	-0.51	0.01	0.04	9	3.83	83	76	43	0	6	3	0
KS	CONCORDIA	70	32	81	15	51	13	0.04	-0.25	0.04	0.04	17	0.37	22	63	23	0	4	1	0
	DODGE CITY	72	29	81	13	50	10	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.00	0	0.62	42	55	16	0	5	0	0
	GOODLAND	64	21	76	12	43	6	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	1.02	96	71	21	0	6	0	0
	TOPEKA	72	29	84	16	50	11	0.00	-0.43	0.00	0.00	0	1.13	44	80	22	0	4	0	0

Based on 1981-2010 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 5, 2022

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 MAR 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR 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
	WICHITA	75	31	82	19	53	11	0.00	-0.44	0.00	0.00	0	0.96	40	73	17	0	3	0	0
KY	LEXINGTON	61	34	75	24	47	6	0.00	-0.82	0.00	0.00	0	12.81	184	71	32	0	3	0	0
	LOUISVILLE	65	37	77	28	51	8	0.00	-0.82	0.00	0.00	0	9.59	137	68	27	0	2	0	0
	PADUCAH	67	39	78	25	53	9	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.00	0	12.48	153	75	30	0	2	0	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	73	42	83	35	57	-2	0.02	-1.10	0.02	0.00	0	4.30	36	91	33	0	0	1	0
	LAKE CHARLES	71	42	81	33	56	-2	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.00	0	2.72	29	97	39	0	0	0	0
	NEW ORLEANS	71	47	79	38	59	-1	0.43	-0.67	0.43	0.00	0	5.24	46	86	36	0	0	1	0
	SHREVEPORT	74	41	83	31	58	3	0.01	-1.02	0.01	0.00	0	4.34	44	82	28	0	2	1	0
MA	BOSTON	38	22	43	17	30	-5	0.24	-0.69	0.16	0.24	35	6.93	95	73	32	0	6	2	0
	WORCESTER	35	16	38	9	25	-5	0.34	-0.54	0.21	0.34	54	8.81	120	78	34	0	7	2	0
MD	BALTIMORE	54	30	63	26	42	3	0.00	-0.76	0.00	0.00	0	6.28	97	75	27	0	5	0	0
ME	CARIBOU	22	-1	30	-9	10	-9	0.20	-0.37	0.10	0.18	43	5.61	105	77	40	0	7	3	0
	PORTLAND	33	10	38	1	22	-8	0.30	-0.59	0.20	0.30	47	7.00	91	80	34	0	7	2	0
MI	ALPENA	31	8	36	-3	20	-4	0.51	0.12	0.39	0.48	171	2.13	65	87	49	0	7	3	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	43	21	64	15	32	2	0.11	-0.41	0.11	0.11	29	4.63	109	95	45	0	7	1	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	32	9	43	-4	20	-3	0.03	-0.35	0.03	0.03	11	1.40	46	85	48	0	7	1	0
	LANSING	43	23	62	16	33	3	0.06	-0.36	0.03	0.06	21	6.11	178	81	41	0	7	2	0
	MUSKEGON	44	22	68	15	33	3	0.04	-0.48	0.04	0.04	10	3.15	74	79	43	0	6	1	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	35	15	49	7	25	-1	1.05	0.65	1.05	1.05	365	1.89	41	79	42	0	7	1	1
MN	DULUTH	26	10	33	-2	19	-2	0.01	-0.29	0.01	0.00	0	1.95	96	79	46	0	7	1	0
	INT_L FALLS	23	-3	26	-21	10	-7	0.10	-0.07	0.10	0.00	0	2.37	179	83	43	0	7	1	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	36	22	44	13	29	2	0.81	0.48	0.80	0.81	318	2.00	101	80	48	0	7	2	1
	ROCHESTER	37	22	44	10	30	0	0.76	0.44	0.76	0.76	312	1.97	98	83	62	0	7	1	1
	ST. CLOUD	32	17	41	6	24	1	0.14	-0.10	0.13	0.14	78	1.52	105	78	49	0	7	2	0
MO	COLUMBIA	69	35	82	23	52	12	0.11	-0.50	0.11	0.11	25	3.17	69	72	28	0	2	1	0
	KANSAS CITY	70	34	84	22	52	13	0.00	-0.44	0.00	0.00	0	1.37	47	65	24	0	3	0	0
	SAINT LOUIS	68	35	82	22	52	10	0.04	-0.55	0.04	0.04	9	4.91	97	73	29	0	3	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	68	35	77	19	52	10	0.12	-0.59	0.12	0.12	22	4.92	89	75	27	0	2	1	0
MS	JACKSON	70	37	82	32	54	0	0.09	-1.06	0.09	0.00	0	4.67	44	91	33	0	1	1	0
	MERIDIAN	73	38	84	32	55	3	0.04	-1.28	0.04	0.00	0	9.09	77	86	29	0	1	1	0
	TUPELO	72	39	82	31	56	5	0.39	-0.85	0.39	0.00	0	12.52	121	85	30	0	1	1	0
MT	BILLINGS	45	31	64	20	38	4	0.17	0.00	0.08	0.17	135	1.40	126	75	54	0	3	2	0
	BUTTE	46	24	60	-4	35	9	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.00	0	0.65	62	82	46	0	5	0	0
	CUT BANK	38	24	54	8	31	4	0.31	0.22	0.24	0.31	464	0.43	77	85	63	0	5	2	0
	GLASGOW	38	21	55	4	29	4	0.27	0.19	0.17	0.27	453	0.54	69	87	63	0	6	2	0
	GREAT FALLS	43	27	62	14	35	5	0.06	-0.09	0.03	0.06	57	1.49	133	86	58	0	5	3	0
	HAVRE	41	24	63	7	32	6	0.13	0.04	0.05	0.13	200	0.46	60	89	60	0	5	4	0
	MISSOULA	47	31	55	13	39	5	0.40	0.20	0.22	0.19	127	2.22	127	86	58	0	3	4	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	64	34	75	29	49	5	0.74	-0.12	0.74	0.00	0	9.03	112	91	29	0	3	1	1
	CHARLOTTE	68	38	85	29	53	6	0.38	-0.54	0.38	0.00	0	6.15	83	84	35	0	1	1	0
	GREENSBORO	64	37	81	28	51	5	0.18	-0.63	0.18	0.00	0	7.89	120	80	34	0	1	1	0
	HATTERAS	62	48	71	42	55	7	0.33	-0.69	0.33	0.00	0	9.11	90	82	52	0	0	1	0
	RALEIGH	66	39	84	32	53	5	0.19	-0.70	0.19	0.00	0	7.26	99	83	39	0	2	1	0
	WILMINGTON	68	43	84	38	56	4	0.25	-0.70	0.25	0.00	0	5.20	64	89	41	0	0	1	0
ND	BISMARCK	33	17	49	7	25	1	0.04	-0.14	0.01	0.04	29	0.97	87	92	66	0	7	3	0
	DICKINSON	36	21	48	11	28	4	0.02	-0.09	0.02	0.02	28	0.10	12	87	66	0	6	1	0
	FARGO	26	8	35	-4	17	-4	0.01	-0.24	0.01	0.01	6	1.32	86	79	59	0	7	1	0
	GRAND FORKS	21	4	27	-12	12	-6	0.01	-0.20	0.01	0.01	7	1.46	116	89	65	0	7	1	0
	JAMESTOWN	27	11	41	4	19	-2	0.03	-0.12	0.02	0.02	17	0.43	42	80	59	0	7	2	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	66	27	78	16	46	12	0.04	-0.22	0.04	0.04	21	0.15	10	72	24	0	5	1	0
	LINCOLN	67	24	81	8	46	11	0.54	0.27	0.50	0.54	260	0.76	46	75	26	0	7	2	1
	NORFOLK	62	25	77	14	43	12	0.16	-0.09	0.16	0.16	83	0.31	19	71	27	0	7	1	0
	NORTH PLATTE	60	20	76	7	40	6	0.50	0.31	0.50	0.50	373	0.93	89	85	31	0	7	1	1
	OMAHA	64	28	79	18	46	12	0.32	0.00	0.32	0.32	130	0.86	46	75	29	0	6	1	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	59	25	74	8	42	8	0.22	0.03	0.22	0.22	161	1.40	117	77	30	0	6	1	0
	VALENTINE	58	24	73	12	41	9	0.09	-0.09	0.09	0.09	67	0.26	28	79	33	0	7	1	0
NH	CONCORD	33	8	39	3	20	-8	0.15	-0.53	0.12	0.15	30	6.34	109	86	32	0	7	2	0
NJ	ATLANTIC_CITY	49	24	58	17	37	-2	0.00	-0.85	0.00	0.00	0	9.97	149	79	29	0	6	0	0
	NEWARK	46	27	54	20	36	-2	0.06	-0.77	0.06	0.06	9	6.40	91	67	27	0	6	1	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	64	35	72	23	49	4	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.00	0	0.35	34	44	10	0	3	0	0
NV	ELY	53	24	64	11	38	5	0.28	0.06	0.21	0.28	177	0.63	38	85	28	0	7	2	0
	LAS VEGAS	71	47	79	35	59	2	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.00	0	0.06	4	32	10	0	0	0	0
	RENO	62	33	72	29	47	4	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.00	0	0.43	19	71	24	0	4	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	58	27	69	21	42	4	0.62	0.44	0.34	0.62	464	0.83	49	84	35	0	6	2	0
NY	ALBANY	34	14	40	6	24	-6	0.04	-0.61	0.03	0.04	9	12.73	243	82	42	0	7	2	0
	BINGHAMTON	33	15	40	7	24	-5	0.18	-0.42	0.08	0.12	29	5.28	102	87	41	0	7	4	0
	BUFFALO	37	20	56	11	29	-1	0.12	-0.52	0.12	0.12	26	6.93	113	73	43	0	7	1	0
	ROCHESTER	36	18	48	12	27	-3	0.12	-0.42	0.10	0.10	26	6.26	132	81	46	0	7	2	0
	SYRACUSE	36	16	48	9	26	-3	0.29	-0.30	0.15	0.28	67	4.98	99	75	42	0	7	4	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	49	25	73	17	37	4	0.35	-0.26	0.15	0.35	81	7.94	149	77	44	0	6	3	0
	CINCINNATI	60	33	76	21	47	8	0.00	-0.72	0.00	0.00	0	8.55	136	77	30	0	3	0	0
	CLEVELAND	46	25	71	17	35	1	0.27	-0.33	0.20	0.27	64	5.56	102	78	48	0	6	3	0
	COLUMBUS	55	29	76	21	42	5	0.01	-0.55	0.01	0.01	2	8.54	159	74	32	0	4	1	0
	DAYTON	56	30	76	21	43	8	0.00	-0.61	0.00	0.00	0	7.17	134	70	32	0	5	0	0
	MANSFIELD	48	25	71	17	36	4	0.04	-0.60	0.02	0.04	9	6.80	119	82	47	0	6	3	0

Based on 1981-2010 normals ***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 5, 2022

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 MAR 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR 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
	TOLEDO	49	26	74	19	37	5	0.06	-0.48	0.06	0.06	15	12.56	280	73	40	0	7	1	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	45	22	66	14	34	2	0.39	-0.20	0.22	0.39	93	7.57	148	81	44	0	7	3	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	72	35	80	21	53	5	0.00	-0.58	0.00	0.00	0	1.44	42	76	22	0	2	0	0
	TULSA	75	37	81	19	56	9	0.00	-0.65	0.00	0.00	0	3.10	77	67	20	0	2	0	0
OR	ASTORIA	52	44	55	34	48	3	4.39	2.59	2.76	0.96	74	18.65	99	95	77	0	0	6	2
	BURNS	51	29	62	25	40	7	0.04	-0.24	0.04	0.00	0	1.00	41	86	45	0	5	1	0
	EUGENE	56	46	61	38	51	6	1.93	0.64	0.87	1.37	148	6.38	48	95	66	0	0	6	1
	MEDFORD	58	42	72	36	50	4	0.47	0.00	0.25	0.47	141	1.16	24	92	49	0	0	3	0
	PENDLETON	55	39	65	26	47	5	0.49	0.18	0.24	0.33	142	2.75	98	89	53	0	3	5	0
	PORTLAND	55	42	61	33	48	3	3.06	2.11	1.55	1.15	167	8.78	95	91	66	0	0	5	2
	SALEM	57	45	62	33	51	6	3.59	2.52	1.57	1.67	220	8.71	77	93	64	0	0	6	3
PA	ALLENTOWN	45	21	52	13	33	-1	0.07	-0.60	0.07	0.07	14	6.27	101	76	31	0	7	1	0
	ERIE	43	22	64	14	33	1	0.16	-0.49	0.16	0.16	34	8.03	139	73	44	0	7	1	0
	MIDDLETOWN	50	26	57	21	38	1	0.02	-0.62	0.02	0.02	4	5.81	102	69	30	0	6	1	0
	PHILADELPHIA	50	30	58	23	40	1	0.00	-0.70	0.00	0.00	0	5.71	92	70	26	0	6	0	0
	PITTSBURGH	49	26	72	16	37	3	0.12	-0.49	0.08	0.12	27	7.50	136	78	33	0	7	2	0
	WILKES-BARRE	42	27	47	18	34	2	0.22	-0.29	0.20	0.22	59	5.35	112	67	35	0	5	2	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	44	23	50	15	33	0	0.33	-0.26	0.27	0.33	78	6.48	119	75	30	0	7	3	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	41	21	47	17	31	-4	0.24	-0.76	0.12	0.24	32	8.89	113	83	30	0	7	2	0
SC	CHARLESTON	72	49	85	44	60	6	0.01	-0.76	0.01	0.00	0	3.00	41	89	39	0	0	1	0
	COLUMBIA	71	42	84	32	56	4	0.22	-0.69	0.22	0.00	0	5.84	74	86	31	0	1	1	0
	FLORENCE	70	42	85	36	56	4	0.24	-0.52	0.24	0.00	0	6.16	92	82	32	0	0	1	0
	GREENVILLE	68	39	82	30	53	4	0.48	-0.54	0.48	0.00	0	8.09	95	77	31	0	1	1	0
SD	ABERDEEN	33	17	42	3	25	1	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.00	0	0.81	68	84	60	0	7	0	0
	HURON	45	22	61	8	33	6	0.11	-0.12	0.10	0.11	66	0.49	38	84	44	0	7	2	0
	RAPID CITY	48	24	65	14	36	5	0.17	0.01	0.17	0.17	141	0.66	70	86	51	0	6	1	0
	SIOUX FALLS	50	24	62	10	37	10	0.35	0.11	0.34	0.35	193	0.81	59	85	45	0	6	2	0
TN	BRISTOL	66	33	77	25	49	6	0.12	-0.67	0.12	0.00	0	10.86	148	87	26	0	4	1	0
	CHATTANOOGA	71	40	81	31	56	7	0.67	-0.50	0.67	0.00	0	13.91	131	85	28	0	1	1	1
	KNOXVILLE	68	39	78	28	53	7	0.47	-0.54	0.47	0.00	0	13.90	149	84	30	0	3	1	0
	MEMPHIS	71	41	80	29	56	6	0.14	-0.98	0.12	0.02	2	11.06	120	77	30	0	1	2	0
	NASHVILLE	72	41	80	27	56	10	0.04	-0.88	0.04	0.00	0	14.93	179	68	24	0	2	1	0
TX	ABILENE	74	42	85	24	58	5	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.00	0	2.19	81	64	19	0	2	0	0
	AMARILLO	72	34	80	20	53	9	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.00	0	0.48	32	49	11	0	2	0	0
	AUSTIN	74	46	82	33	60	2	0.00	-0.59	0.00	0.00	0	4.89	104	81	29	0	0	0	0
	BEAUMONT	72	45	82	34	58	-1	0.01	-0.81	0.01	0.00	0	2.45	26	98	41	0	0	1	0
	BROWNSVILLE	74	55	84	43	64	-2	0.01	-0.25	0.01	0.00	0	4.37	171	90	52	0	0	1	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	73	48	83	32	60	-3	0.01	-0.52	0.01	0.00	0	2.55	66	98	48	0	2	1	0
	DEL RIO	77	49	85	33	63	2	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.00	0	0.17	9	71	28	0	0	0	0
	EL PASO	74	44	79	35	59	5	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0	1.17	121	32	10	0	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	73	44	80	27	58	5	0.00	-0.76	0.00	0.00	0	5.90	111	73	25	0	2	0	0
	GALVESTON	69	54	77	45	61	1	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0	2.68	0	85	51	0	0	1	0
	HOUSTON	73	46	82	36	60	0	0.00	-0.80	0.00	0.00	0	10.59	148	87	35	0	0	0	0
	LUBBOCK	71	34	79	15	52	4	0.00	-0.23	0.00	0.00	0	0.31	19	51	13	0	2	0	0
	MIDLAND	70	34	81	19	52	0	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.00	0	0.27	19	70	15	0	3	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	74	37	84	21	56	2	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.00	0	0.43	16	67	17	0	3	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	74	45	81	31	60	1	0.00	-0.54	0.00	0.00	0	2.04	52	83	31	0	1	0	0
	VICTORIA	75	43	83	30	59	-1	0.00	-0.60	0.00	0.00	0	3.41	68	95	38	0	2	0	0
	WACO	73	39	82	21	56	2	0.00	-0.78	0.00	0.00	0	2.02	38	85	29	0	3	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	74	37	84	24	56	6	0.00	-0.56	0.00	0.00	0	1.51	45	76	18	0	3	0	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	57	33	71	21	45	5	0.47	0.11	0.47	0.47	179	1.20	43	75	30	0	3	1	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	65	34	77	27	49	8	0.00	-0.72	0.00	0.00	0	6.96	106	72	24	0	3	0	0
	NORFOLK	55	38	65	33	47	1	0.00	-0.80	0.00	0.00	0	5.66	80	87	49	0	0	0	0
	RICHMOND	60	34	70	29	47	3	0.00	-0.76	0.00	0.00	0	5.99	95	82	31	0	4	0	0
	ROANOKE	65	39	74	32	52	9	0.00	-0.68	0.00	0.00	0	6.38	101	55	23	0	1	0	0
	WASH/DULLES	55	29	63	23	42	3	0.00	-0.65	0.00	0.00	0	6.08	104	77	31	0	7	0	0
VT	BURLINGTON	31	6	39	-3	19	-7	0.06	-0.39	0.02	0.04	13	3.33	80	81	41	0	7	4	0
WA	OLYMPIA	53	40	58	30	46	4	5.25	3.96	3.20	0.93	99	16.89	120	99	70	0	1	6	3
	QUILLAYUTE	49	40	51	29	45	2	5.00	2.46	2.57	0.95	52	24.81	92	100	75	0	2	5	2
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	51	43	57	37	47	3	5.25	4.35	3.22	1.08	166	13.22	136	97	73	0	0	6	3
	SPOKANE	47	35	57	27	41	5	1.48	1.11	0.73	0.65	239	3.59	105	93	67	0	3	5	1
	YAKIMA	58	34	64	24	46	6	0.09	-0.10	0.06	0.01	8	1.48	70	90	42	0	3	3	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	35	18	40	6	26	1	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.00	0	0.01	0	81	46	0	7	0	0
	GREEN BAY	38	21	43	14	29	4	1.79	1.41	1.79	1.79	639	2.32	91	84	46	0	6	1	1
	LA CROSSE	42	24	48	14	33	5	0.56	0.18	0.56	0.56	201	1.43	57	84	46	0	6	1	1
	MADISON	44	25	54	21	35	6	1.20	0.78	1.20	1.20	405	2.07	69	83	46	0	6	1	1
	MILWAUKEE	46	27	66	23	36	6	0.23	-0.22	0.23	0.23	72	1.55	41	75	44	0	6	1	0
WV	BECKLEY	60	33	75	26	46	8	0.00	-0.75	0.00	0.00	0	8.89	146	64	28	0	5	0	0
	CHARLESTON	62	32	79	26	47	6	0.01	-0.87	0.01	0.01	1	10.18	149	78	26	0	4	1	0
	ELKINS	58	24	77	17	41	5	0.19	-0.63	0.19	0.19	32	8.86	128	78	22	0	7	1	0
	HUNTINGTON	62	33	79	26	48	7	0.00	-0.81	0.00	0.00	0	10.33	156	70	27	0	3	0	0
WY	CASPER	50	28	64	10	39	8	0.52	0.37	0.52	0.52	467	2.21	184	68	37	0	4	1	1
	CHEYENNE	56	30	65	14	43	10	0.26	0.09	0.26	0.26	197	1.44	144	62	26	0	4	1	0
	LANDER	53	25	65	7	39	9	0.36	0.17	0.32	0.36	267	1.81	155	79	34	0	6	2	0
	SHERIDAN	51	24	65	10	37	7	0.39	0.24	0.30	0.39	353	1.57	129	82	50	0	6	2	0

Based on 1981-2010 normals ***** Not Available**

February Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: For the second month in a row, meager precipitation fell in the West, except across the northern tier. As a result, prospects dimmed for adequate spring and summer runoff in many river basins from Oregon and California to the central and southern Rockies, with only about a month remaining in the Western snow accumulation season. According to the California Department of Water Resources, the average water equivalency of the Sierra Nevada snowpack remained nearly steady between 15 and 16 inches throughout January and February, while a normal year would have featured a 2-month increase of well over a foot. As a result, snow-water equivalency as a percent of average for the date fell from nearly 160 percent in late-December 2021 to 63 percent by March 1. A few areas of the West—including the northern Cascades, portions of the northern and central Rockies, and the Wasatch Range—fared better, with near-normal snowpack in place as February ended.

Meanwhile, worsening drought extended across portions of the central and southern Plains, where rangeland, pastures, and winter grains further deteriorated. By February 27, topsoil moisture was rated 75 to 80 percent very short to short in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, according to USDA/NASS. On that date, winter wheat was rated 75 percent very poor to poor in Texas, along with 65 percent in Oklahoma and 38 percent in Kansas. Texas also reported 69 percent of its rangeland, pastures, and oats were rated in very poor to poor condition. During February, short-term dryness notably worsened across much of Nebraska, extending into Iowa and northwestern Missouri, as well as portions of neighboring states.

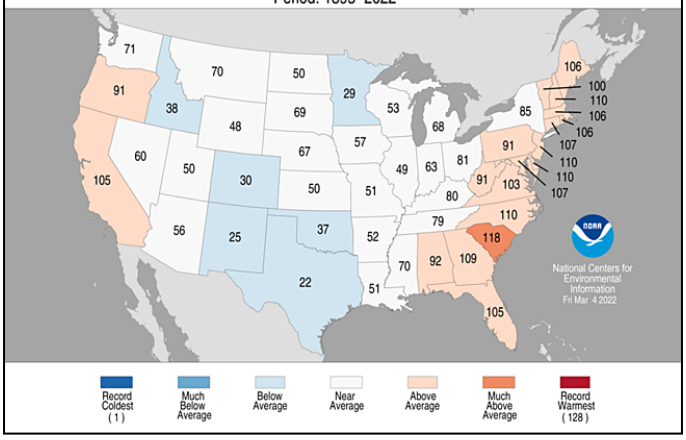
In contrast, multiple February storms produced significant precipitation from the mid-South into the Ohio and Tennessee Valleys, the lower Great Lakes region, and parts of the Northeast. Along the axis of wetness, precipitation fell in a variety of forms, including snow, sleet, freezing rain, and rain. The wintry weather caused periodic travel disruptions, while repeated rounds of rain led to pockets of lowland flooding. During the week ending February 20, topsoil moisture was rated at least one-third surplus in Indiana (60 percent), Ohio (55 percent), Michigan (52 percent), and Illinois (40 percent). Farther north, drought was fully eradicated by month's end in western Minnesota and the eastern Dakotas, where persistently cold weather allowed snow cover to build to the point where spring flooding may occur, especially in the Red River Valley of the North and surrounding basins.

However, overall U.S. drought coverage continued to grow, increasing nearly 4 percentage points during the month to reach 59.2 percent of the Lower 48 States by March 1. National drought coverage was last greater more than 9 years ago, on January 8, 2013. The long-running drought has resulted in national drought coverage exceeding 40 percent for a *U.S. Drought Monitor*-era record 75 consecutive weeks (September 29, 2020, to March 1, 2022). In addition, drought coverage has surpassed 50 percent for 15 weeks in a row, starting November 23, 2021, second only to a 42-week streak set from June 26, 2012, to April 9, 2013. On March 1, drought covered 90.4 percent of the 11-state Western region, while extreme to exceptional drought (D3 to D4) was affecting nearly one-quarter (23.7 percent) of that area.

Elsewhere, periods of snow accompanied persistently cold conditions across much of the North, while unusually dry February weather plagued the southern Atlantic region and many areas along the Gulf Coast. In the southern Atlantic States, dryness and spring-like warmth reduced topsoil moisture for pastures and spring-sown crops. By February 27, Florida's topsoil moisture was rated 44 percent very short to short. In addition, Florida's pastures were rated 57 percent in very poor to poor condition, as grasses burned back by late-January freezes were slow to recover due to short-term dryness. Much of the remainder of the country noted near- or below-normal February temperatures, although chronically frigid conditions (temperatures averaging 5 to 10°F below normal) were largely limited to the upper Great Lakes region and parts of North Dakota. Monthly temperatures also averaged at least 5°F below normal in portions of the western Gulf Coast region. Several fleeting surges of cold air reached deep into the western and central U.S., resulting in occasional sub-zero temperatures as far south as the southern High Plains and late-February freezes in California's Central Valley and adjacent areas closer to the Pacific Coast.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary data provided by the National Centers for Environmental Informa-

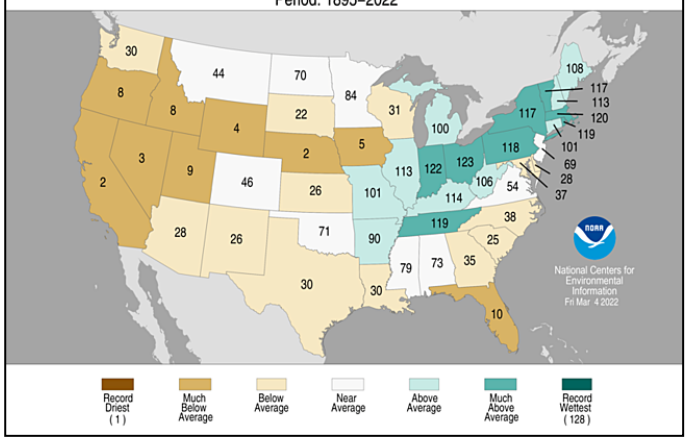
Figure 1 Statewide Average Temperature Ranks
February 2022
Period: 1895–2022



tion, the contiguous U.S. experienced February temperatures near the middle of the historical distribution. The nation's monthly average temperature of 33.8°F was 0.1°F below the 20th century mean. State temperature rankings ranged from the 22nd-coldest February in Texas to the 11th-warmest February in South Carolina (figure 1).

Meanwhile, the country reported its 23rd-driest February during the 128-year period of record, with precipitation averaging 1.73 inches (81 percent of normal) across the Lower 48. State temperature rankings ranged from the second-driest February in California and Nebraska to the sixth-wettest February in Ohio (figure 2). Seven other states (Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming) achieved top-ten rankings for February dryness, while Indiana, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Tennessee reported top-ten rankings for wetness.

Figure 2 Statewide Precipitation Ranks
February 2022
Period: 1895–2022



Summary: A significant snow and ice storm unfolded during the first several days of February from central and southern sections of the Rockies and Plains into the mid-South, lower Midwest, and Northeast. Tens of thousands of electrical customers, many in western Tennessee and environs, lost power as ice accumulated and temperatures plunged. On February 1 in Michigan, in advance of the storm, Houghton Airport clocked a wind gust to 64 mph, while daily-record highs included 46°F in Traverse City and 45°F in Gaylord. By February 2, precipitation developed and rapidly spread from the central and southern Rockies into the lower Midwest. In fact, the 2nd was the snowiest February day on record in Lansing, MI, where 13.3 inches fell (previously, 13.0 inches on February 28, 1900). Other daily-record snowfall amounts for February 2 included 11.2 inches in South Bend, IN; 8.2 inches in Peoria, IL; 7.2 inches in Columbia, MO; 4.3 inches in Topeka, KS; and 3.4 inches in Pueblo, CO. From February 2-4, double-digit snowfall totals were reported in numerous Midwestern communities, including Springfield, IL (12.0 inches); Flint, MI (11.1 inches); and Columbia, MO (10.1 inches). Harrison, AR, received 8.3 inches during that 3-day period. In Oklahoma, February 2-3 snowfall reached 6.8 inches in Oklahoma City and 4.9 inches in Lawton. As frozen and freezing precipitation shifted into the South on February 3, daily-record totals of snow and sleet included 3.2 inches in North Little Rock, AR, and 1.5 inches in Dallas-Fort Worth, TX. Meanwhile in western Tennessee, Germantown—a Memphis suburb—received 2.04 inches of precipitation, mostly freezing rain, on February 3, with a temperature range from 25 to 32°F and only a trace of sleet. Snow reached northern New England from February 3-5, with 11.4 inches of the 12.6-inch total in Bangor, ME, falling on the 4th. However, many parts of New England affected by the January 29 blizzard received predominantly rain or freezing rain from the early-February storm. Portland, ME, followed its 13.2-inch snowfall on January 29 with a daily precipitation record of 1.59 inches (and only 2.7 inches of snow and sleet) on February 4. In Boston, MA, the February 4 sum of 1.87 inches included snow and sleet totaling 0.7 inch.

As February began, cool, dry air briefly settled across portions of the West, where Paso Robles, CA, notched a daily-record low of 24°F on the 2nd. However, bitterly cold air was confined to the nation's northern tier, where record-setting lows for February 3 dipped to -42°F in International Falls, MN, and -25°F in Dunkirk, MT. On the Plains, a post-storm cold wave lowered temperatures to daily-record levels for February 4 in Texas locations such as Dalhart (-10°F), Lubbock (-1°F), and Midland (7°F). Later, temperatures quickly rebounded across the Southeast and Far West; daily-record highs reached 84°F (on February 4) in Jacksonville, FL, and 60°F (on February 5) in Dallesport, WA. More expansive warmth soon developed in the Pacific Coast States, where daily-record highs for February 6 included 85°F in Anaheim, CA, and 70°F in North Bend, OR. Meanwhile in Texas, Austin (Bergstrom) notched a daily-record low of 18°F on the 6th. Warmth soon spread to the northern High Plains; in Montana, record-setting highs for February 7 climbed to 63°F in Havre, 59°F in Miles City, and 58°F in Glasgow. Havre also experienced its windiest February 7 on record, with a daily average wind speed of 25.7 mph (and a peak gust to 54 mph). Elsewhere in Montana on the 7th, Cut Bank clocked a peak gust to 81 mph. In fact, high winds have frequently raked Montana during the 2021-22 cold season. From October 1 – February 28, Cut Bank set records for the number of days with wind gusts above 45 mph (72 days) and above 55 mph (45 days). Normal values are 38 and 15 days, respectively. Cut Bank's previous records had been 54 days (greater than 45 mph) in 2020-21 and 23 days (greater than 55 mph) in 1995-96.

As the middle of the month approached, Western warmth further expanded and intensified. From February 9-12, Red Bluff, CA, collected four consecutive daily-record highs (82, 84, 86, and 77°F). Red Bluff's 86-degree reading also established a monthly record, previously set with a high of 85°F on February 14, 1977. Similarly, Salinas Airport (83,

87, 85, and 88°F) also logged daily-record highs each day from February 9-12—along with a pair of monthly record highs. Prior to this year, the highest February temperature in Salinas, CA, had been 85°F on the 13th in 2015. In California's Bay Area, other monthly record highs tied or broken included 78°F (on February 10) at San Francisco Airport and 81°F (on February 12) in San Jose. Previous records (both set on February 26, 1986) had been 77°F in San Francisco and 81°F in San Jose. Meanwhile in southern California, the warm spell generally peaked on February 12, when monthly record highs soared to 93°F in Chula Vista, 91°F in San Diego, and 84°F in Paso Robles. San Diego, with records back to 1874-75, had never been above the 90-degree mark on a winter day—and had reached 90°F just once, on February 19, 1995. On February 11-12, Woodland Hills, CA, measured consecutive daily-record highs (91 and 90°F, respectively). The temperature in Anaheim rose to 94°F on February 12, a record for the date. Record-setting warmth extended to other areas, including the Northwest, where Redmond, OR (74°F on February 10), achieved a monthly record, previously set with a high of 73°F on February 20 and 23, 1995. Elsewhere on the 10th, Northern warmth led to daily-record highs in Yakima, WA (70°F); Kalispell, MT (56°F); and Jamestown, ND (45°F). A late-week surge of warmth into the East produced daily-record highs for February 12 in locations such as Atlantic City, NJ (64°F); Providence, RI (63°F); and Boston, MA (60°F).

Heavy rain fell on February 7 in Deep South Texas, where daily-record amounts reached 1.51 inches in Brownsville and 1.18 inches in McAllen. A separate area of rain along the Atlantic Seaboard produced a daily-record total for the 7th in Florence, SC. Significant rain fell as far north as southern New England, where Providence, RI, netted 1.35 inches (and only a trace of snow) on February 7-8. Later, generally light snow and gusty winds swept into the north-central U.S. Fargo, ND, received 1.8 inches of snow on February 10-11, accompanied by a peak wind gust to 60 mph. Fargo also experienced a temperature drop of 55°F, from 39°F on the afternoon of the 10th to -16°F before dawn on the 12th. Farther west, snow blanketed parts of the Rockies and neighboring areas; Casper, WY, collected a daily-record snowfall of 4.1 inches on February 11. Meanwhile in Nevada, Reno's spell without any rain or snow stretched to 46 days (December 30 to February 13)—a streak that included Reno's first completely dry January on record.

Widespread storminess returned for a brief period around mid-month, especially along and east of a line from central Texas to Lake Michigan. The bulk of the precipitation fell on February 17, when rainfall totals of 2 to 4 inches triggered some minor to moderate flooding in the Ohio Valley and environs. The sudden and impressively heavy rain on February 17 resulted in daily-record totals of 3.63 inches in Cape Girardeau, MO; 3.14 inches in Paducah, KY; and 2.25 inches in Evansville, IN, and Cincinnati, OH. In Lafayette, IN, the Wabash River crested 9.43 feet above flood stage on February 18—the highest water level in that gauge location in 4 years, since late-February 2018. The heavy-rain event of the 17th extended into parts of the Southeast and the central Appalachians; selected daily-record amounts reached 1.84 inches in Birmingham, AL, and 1.57 inches in Wheeling, WV. Meanwhile, a band of heavy snow stretched from the east-central Plains into the lower Great Lakes region; daily-record amounts for the 17th included 7.0 inches in Kansas City, MO; 6.8 inches in Lincoln, IL; 5.3 inches in South Bend, IN; and 4.3 inches in Wichita, KS. Lincoln saw its monthly snowfall climb to 20.3 inches, representing its second-highest February total on record behind only 24.0 inches in 1914. Earlier, some snow had fallen along the northern Atlantic Seaboard. In southern New England, February 13-14 snowfall totaled 7.2 inches in Providence, RI, and 5.9 inches in Boston, MA. Providence collected a daily-record amount (5.1 inches) for February 13. Farther west, Bozeman (Montana State University), MT, received daily-record totals on February 15 for snow (5.0 inches) and precipitation (0.43 inch). The following day, record-setting snowfall amounts for the 16th included 4.4 inches in Casper, WY, and 3.9 inches in Stanford, MT.

In mid-February, bitterly cold weather was particularly persistent in the upper Great Lakes region, where International Falls, MN, noted a daily-record low of -42°F on February 13. Farther south, Austin (Bergstrom), TX, also tied a daily record on the 13th with a low of 23°F. Meanwhile, record-setting warmth lingered in parts of California. From February 12-14, Bakersfield, CA, tallied a trio of daily-record highs (85, 83, and 80°F). Other record-setting highs in California for February 13 included 91°F in Anaheim and 86°F in King City. Daily-record highs for February 13 extended into Oregon, where readings reached 66°F in Eugene and 63°F in Portland. Soon, warmth briefly overspread the Plains in advance of an approaching storm system. Record-setting highs for February 15 climbed to 78°F in Borger, TX, and 71°F in Garden City, KS. Two days later, a significant surge of warmth preceded the same system into the East. Consequently, daily-record highs for February 17 rose to 86°F in Tampa, FL; 83°F in Augusta, GA; 71°F in Wilmington, DE; 69°F in Newark, NJ; and 61°F in Boston, MA. Millinocket, ME, logged consecutive daily-record highs (51 and 52°F, respectively) on February 17-18. The daily-record warmth extended westward along the Gulf Coast into Texas, where February 17 highs included 86°F in Victoria and 81°F in Beaumont-Port Arthur. On the 18th, dewpoint temperatures rose to 72°F in Gainesville and Jacksonville, FL, breaking or tying February records in both locations. Eventually, cooler air swept into the East, while warmth returned along and near the Pacific Coast. By February 19, California locations such as Mount Shasta City (67°F) and downtown Oakland (72°F) achieved daily-record highs.

In late February, a second consecutive week of active weather led to widespread rain and another round of freezing

rain, sleet, and snow, primarily from the southeastern Plains into the Northeast. However, downtown San Francisco, CA, received no rain—not even a trace—from January 8 to February 20, a span of 44 days, followed by a meager 0.04 inch on the 21st. San Francisco's longest winter dry spell lasted 46 days, from December 1, 1876, to January 15, 1877—a streak that began in late autumn (on November 17) and extended to 60 days. The longest modern winter dry spell in San Francisco's history stretched 43 days, from December 25, 2014 – February 5, 2015. Farther east, however, snow blanketed portions of the upper Midwest and upper Great Lakes region. Record-setting snowfall totals for February 21 included 9.7 inches in Marquette, MI; 8.0 inches in Sisseton, SD; and 6.3 inches in Duluth, MN. The following day, on the 22nd, Marquette experienced its snowiest February day on record, with 21.6 inches (previously, 19.4 inches on February 26, 2002). Marquette's February snowfall totaled 59.6 inches (162 percent of normal). Meanwhile, patchy precipitation fell in the West, resulting in daily-record snowfall totals for February 22 in Nevada locations such as Winnemucca (3.9 inches) and Elko (2.8 inches). Elsewhere on the 22nd, heavy precipitation developed across the mid-South and Ohio Valley; daily-record amounts included 2.22 inches in Jackson, TN; 1.75 inches in London, KY; and 1.40 inches in Dayton, OH. By February 23, locally heavy precipitation developed over the Southwest. Flagstaff, AZ, reported a daily-record snowfall (10.5 inches) on February 23—the snowiest calendar day in that location since January 25, 2021. In southern California, Campo received precipitation totaling 1.51 inches in a 24-hour period on February 22-23. As precipitation again spread eastward, daily-record amounts reached 1.53 inches (on February 24) in Bristol, TN, and 1.09 inches (on February 25) in Williamsport, PA. Des Moines, IA, measured a daily-record snowfall (5.2 inches on the 24th).

Pacific Northwestern precipitation was heavy as February ended. On February 27, Quillayute, WA, collected a daily-record sum of 2.88 inches. The last day of February featured daily-record amounts in numerous Northwestern locations, including Olympia, WA (3.12 inches), and Astoria, OR (2.98 inches). In contrast, Medford, OR, completed its driest February on record, with 0.08 inch (4 percent of normal). Medford's previous February record had been 0.10 inch, set in 1913. In downtown San Francisco, CA, January-February rainfall of 0.65 inch (7 percent of normal) eclipsed the record of 0.72 inch established during the first 2 months of 1852. Other California locations setting records for January-February dryness included San Jose (0.01 inch), Fresno (0.04 inch), Sacramento (0.05 inch), Los Angeles International Airport (0.13 inch), Santa Maria (0.24 inch), and Eureka (2.39 inches).

Late in the month, an impressive but short-lived cold snap affected much of the western and central U.S. Prior to the cold spell, warmth briefly graced the Plains and Midwest. Daily-record highs for February 20 rose to 66°F in Norfolk, NE, and Sioux City, IA. (Five days later, on February 25, Sioux City collected a daily-record low of -9°F.) Subsequently, record-setting lows for February 22 plunged to -22°F in Livingston, MT, and 18°F in Laramie, WY. With a low of -27°F, Livingston set another record on February 23. Consecutive daily-record lows were also set on February 22-23 in Rapid City, SD (-16 and -17°F), and at Montana's Bozeman Airport (-18 and -29°F). Elsewhere in Montana, daily-record lows for February 23 plunged to -36°F in West Yellowstone; -26°F in Cut Bank; and -25°F in Great Falls. For West Yellowstone, it was the lowest temperature since January 6, 2017, when the low dipped to -40°F. Meanwhile, widespread freezes occurred on several mornings in California's Central Valley and neighboring areas closer to the Pacific Coast. Merced, Madera, and Hanford, CA, reported freezes each morning from February 23-26, with the lowest readings—26, 27, and 28°F, respectively—occurring on the 24th or 25th. Bakersfield, CA (32°F on February 24), noted its first freeze since December 24, 2020. Farther east, Clayton, NM, reported sub-10°F minimum readings each day from February 22-26, including a daily-record low of -5°F on the 23rd. On the central Plains, sub-zero, daily-record lows on February 23 plunged to -13°F in Chadron, NE; -8°F in Burlington, CO; and -2°F in Russell, KS. Several weather stations, including Goodland, KS, and Grand Island, NE, reported four consecutive sub-zero minima from February 22-25. In contrast, temperatures briefly soared across the western Gulf Coast region, where Corpus Christi, TX, posted a daily-record high of 91°F on February 22. By February 23, monthly records were tied or broken in Northeastern locations such as Bridgeport, CT (67°F), and Bangor, ME (65°F). In South Carolina, daily-record highs for February 24 surged to 86°F in Florence and 85°F in Columbia. Warmth continued for the remainder of the month in Florida; Fort Myers logged highs of 85°F or higher each day from February 20-27, including daily-record maxima of 89°F on the 23rd, 24th, and 26th. At month's end, temperatures quickly rebounded from the Pacific Coast to the Plains. The last day of February featured daily-record highs in Burbank, CA (87°F), and Pierre, SD (64°F).

Mild, wet weather covered much of the southern half of Alaska during February, while frigid conditions persisted for much of the month across the northern part of the state. Bettles registered a low of -46°F on February 5, followed by a reading of -51°F the next day. On February 8, Deadhorse recorded a temperature of -53°F, the lowest reading in that location since 2012. Meanwhile, February 1-5 snowfall in Anchorage reached 8.8 inches, setting the stage for the second-wettest, seventh-snowiest February on record in that location. The only wetter February in Anchorage occurred in 1955, when 3.07 inches fell, compared to 2.76 inches this year. In Juneau, February 1-12 precipitation totaled 8.05 inches—including 18.3 inches of snow—although the snow depth decreased from 14 inches on the morning of February 5 to a trace just 48 hours later. Juneau went on to complete its wettest February on record (10.53 inches, or 244 percent of

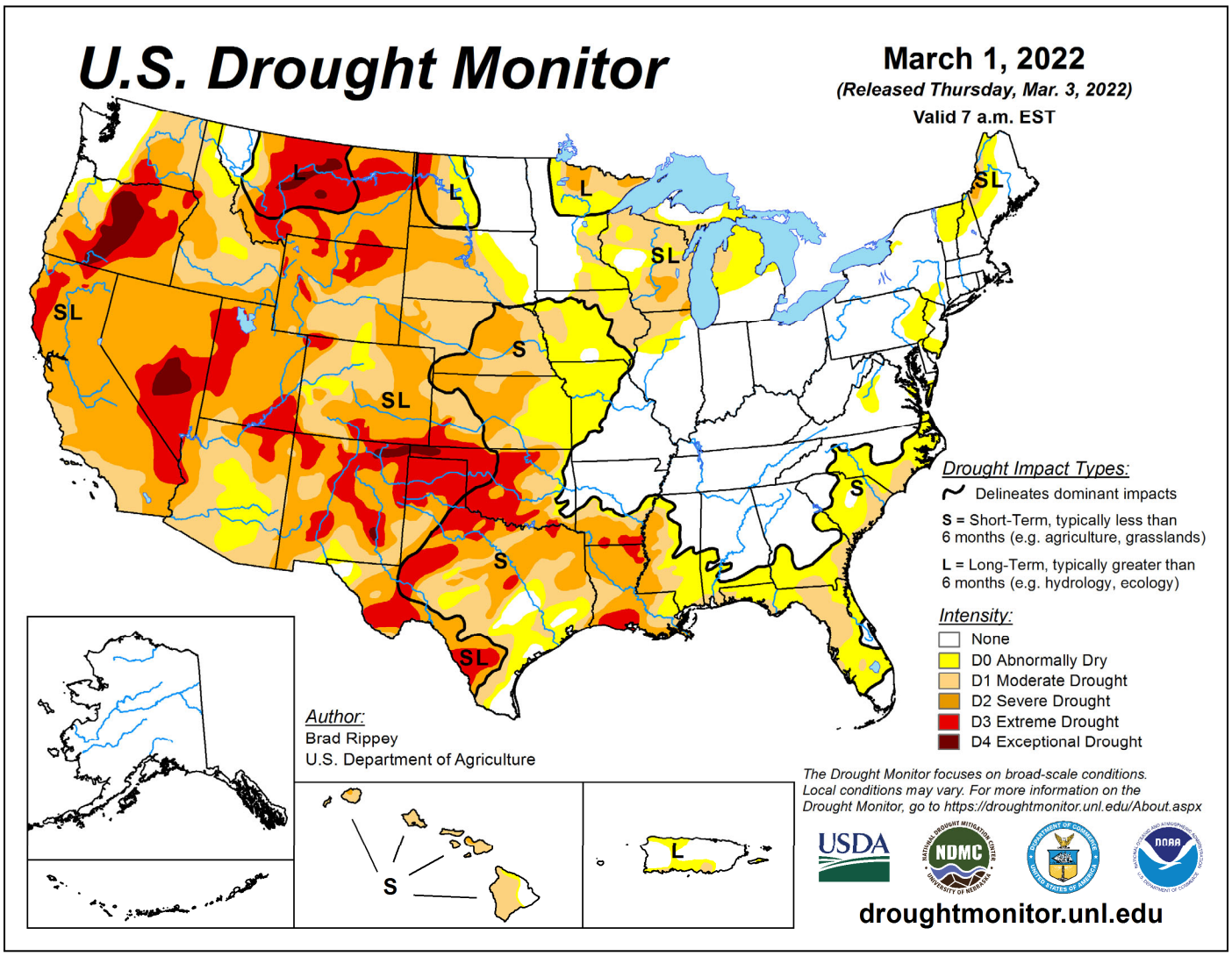
normal; previously, 8.48 inches in 1964). In the Aleutians, Cold Bay measured high temperatures ranging from 45 to 49°F each day from February 14-20, except the 18th, with five daily-record highs occurring during that 7-day period. Kodiak also reported multiple daily-record highs, including readings of 49°F on February 17 and 20. Elsewhere, Fairbanks received monthly snowfall totaling 22.5 inches, helping to boost its snow depth to 37 inches on February 23, 24, and 28—only the second time this century with a greater than 3-foot snow depth in that location, along with April 3-11, 2021. Late in the month, mild air finally reached northern Alaska. On February 21-22, Utqiaġvik posted consecutive daily-record highs (22 and 27°F, respectively), after remaining continuously below 0°F for 26 days from January 26 – February 20.

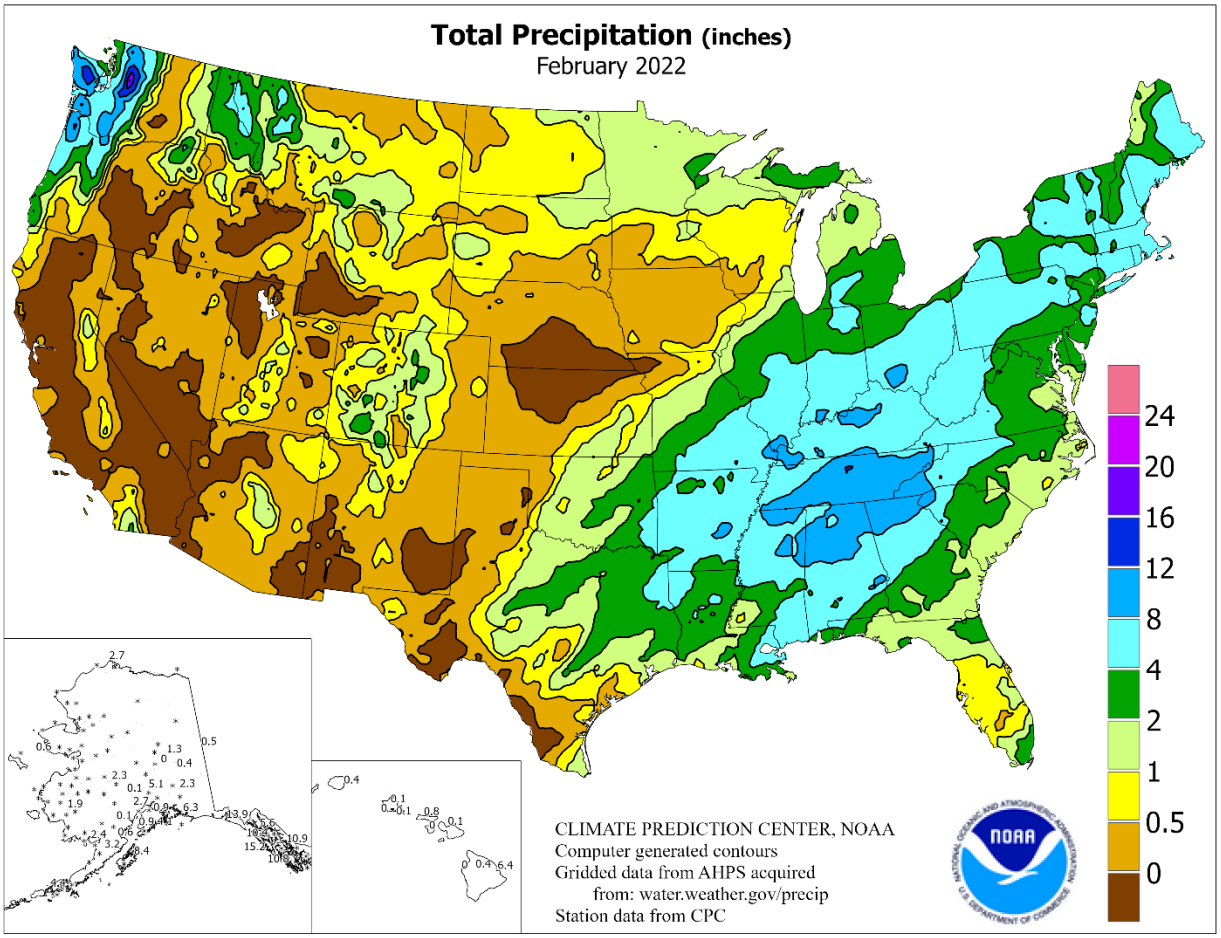
Mostly dry weather persisted in Hawaii through a second consecutive month, allowing drought to return. By March 1, moderate to severe drought (D1 to D2) covered nearly four-fifths (79.2 percent) of Hawaii, according to the U.S. Drought Monitor. February rainfall at the state's major airport observation sites ranged from 0.05 inch (3 percent) on normal in Honolulu, Oahu, to 6.63 inches (65 percent) in Hilo, on the Big Island. During the mid- to late-month period, increasingly warm weather contributed to drought impacts, which included low stream and poor vegetation health. On February 17, Kahului, Maui (88°F), and Honolulu, Oahu (85°F), achieved daily record-tying highs. Kahului also registered daily record-tying highs of 86 and 87°F, respectively, on February 22 and 24. Honolulu collected additional daily-record highs of 85°F on February 22 and 25.

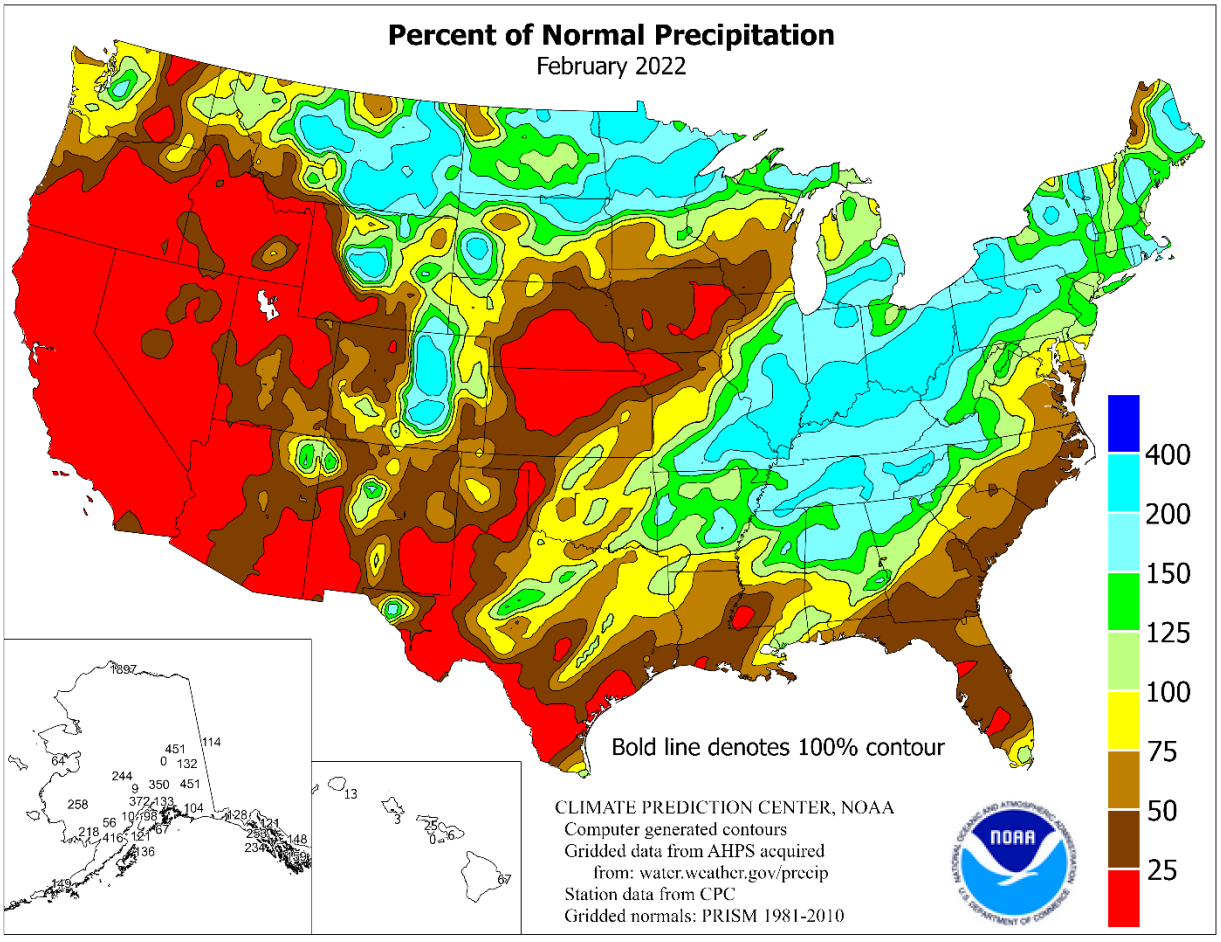
Fieldwork

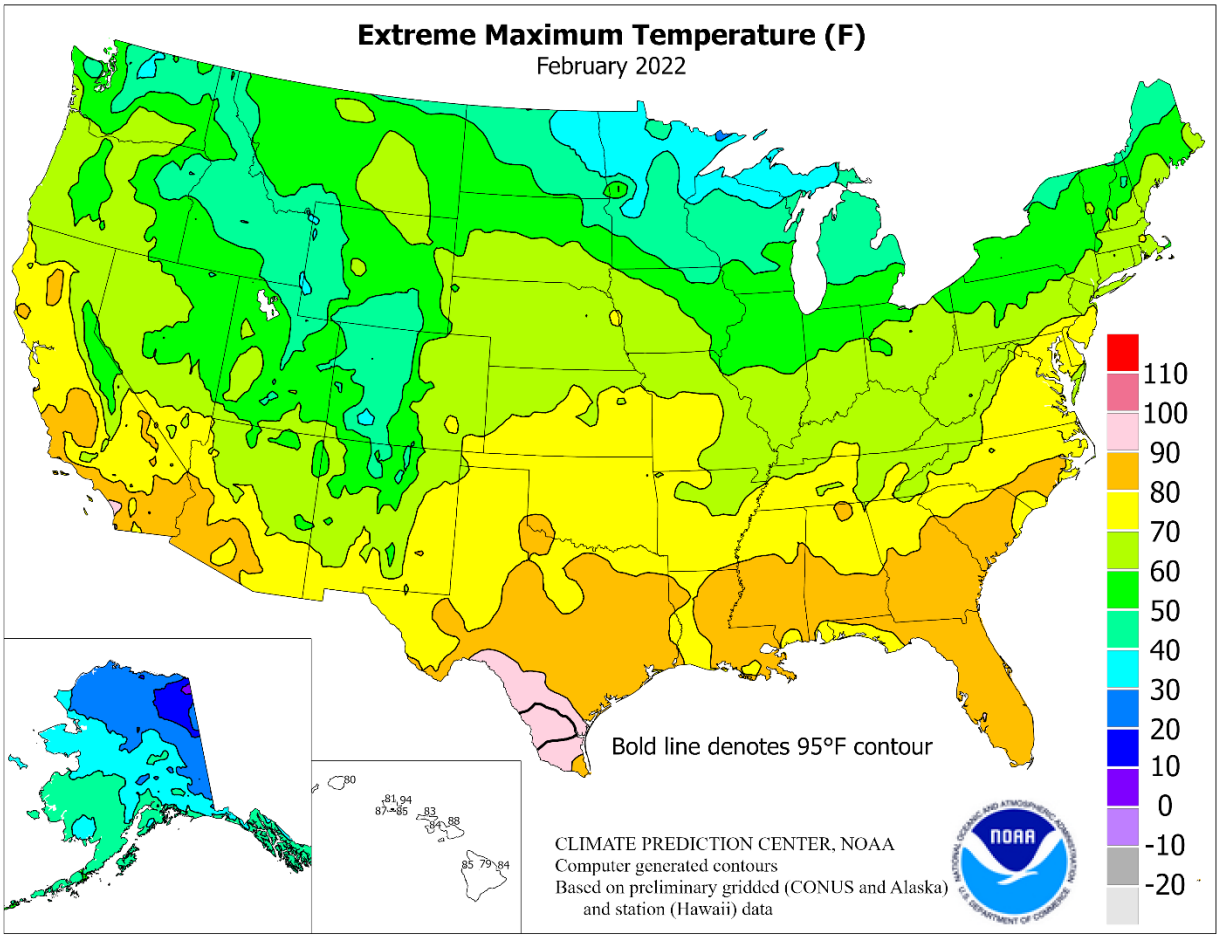
Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

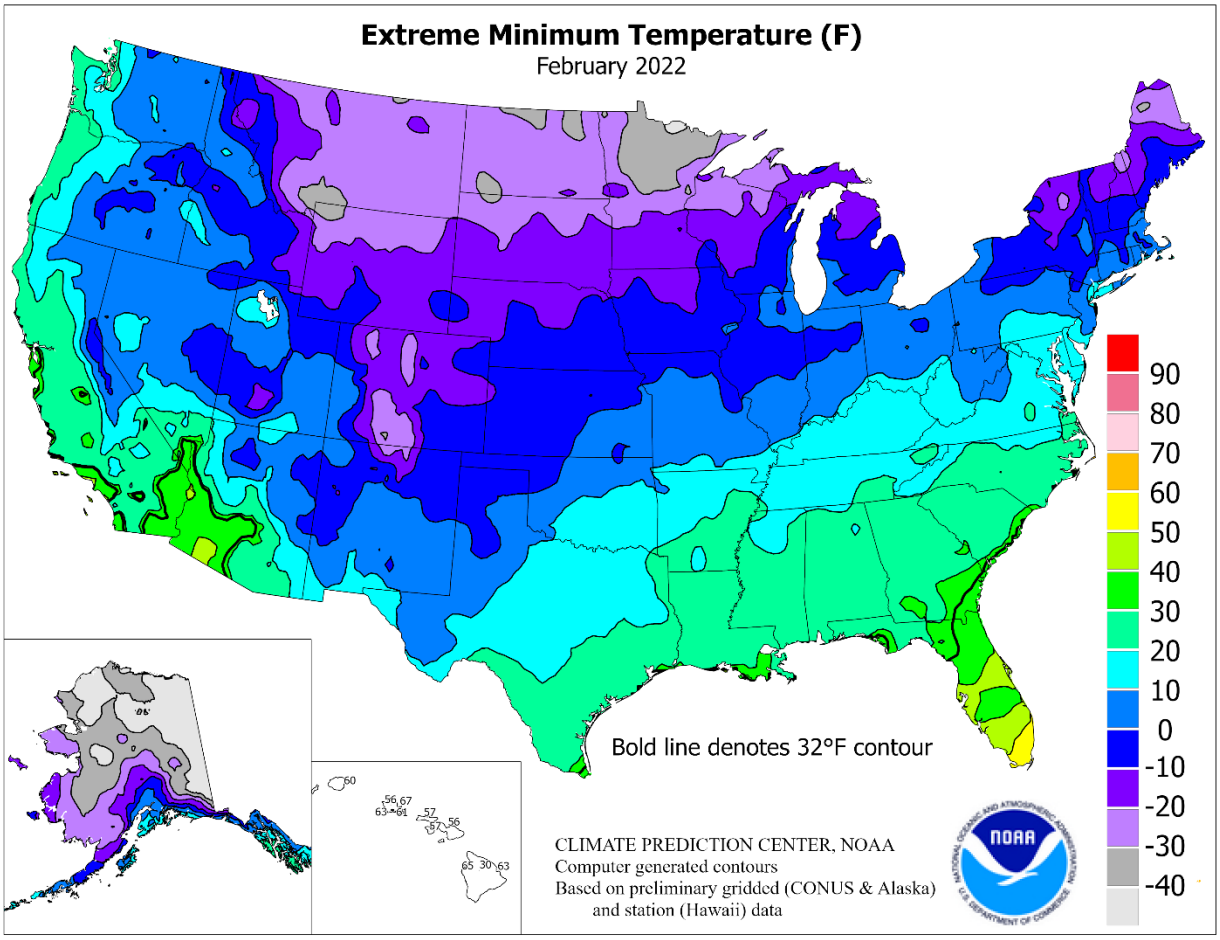
February was cooler than normal for most of the nation. Parts of the Great Lakes, New Mexico, Pacific Northwest, northern Plains, Rockies, and Texas recorded temperatures 6°F or more below normal. In contrast, most of the eastern one-third of the country was warmer than normal for the month. Portions of the mid-Atlantic and Southeast recorded temperatures at least 3°F above normal. Meanwhile, most of the western half of the nation was drier than normal during February. Conversely, parts of the mid-Atlantic, Midwest, and Mississippi Valley received at least twice the normal amount of monthly precipitation.

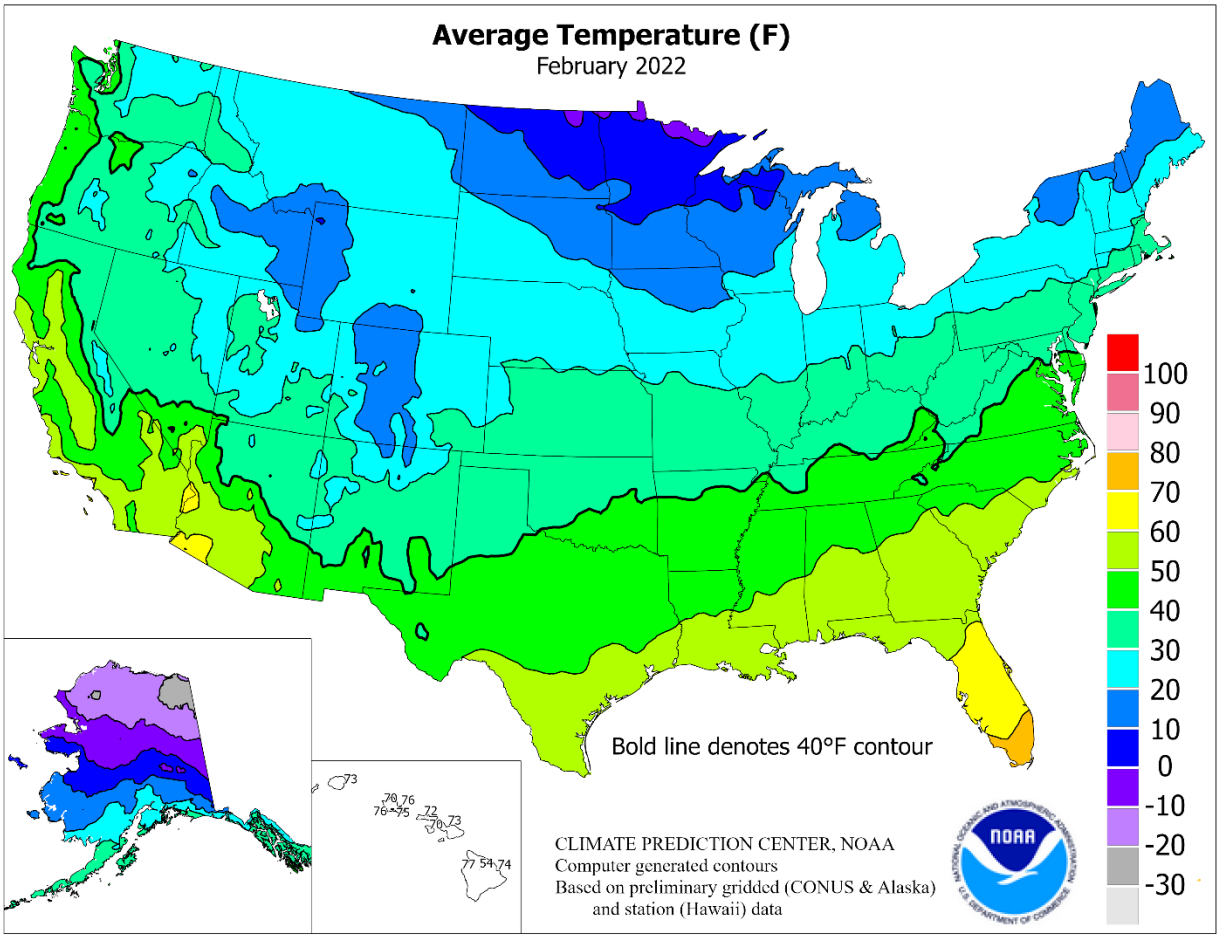


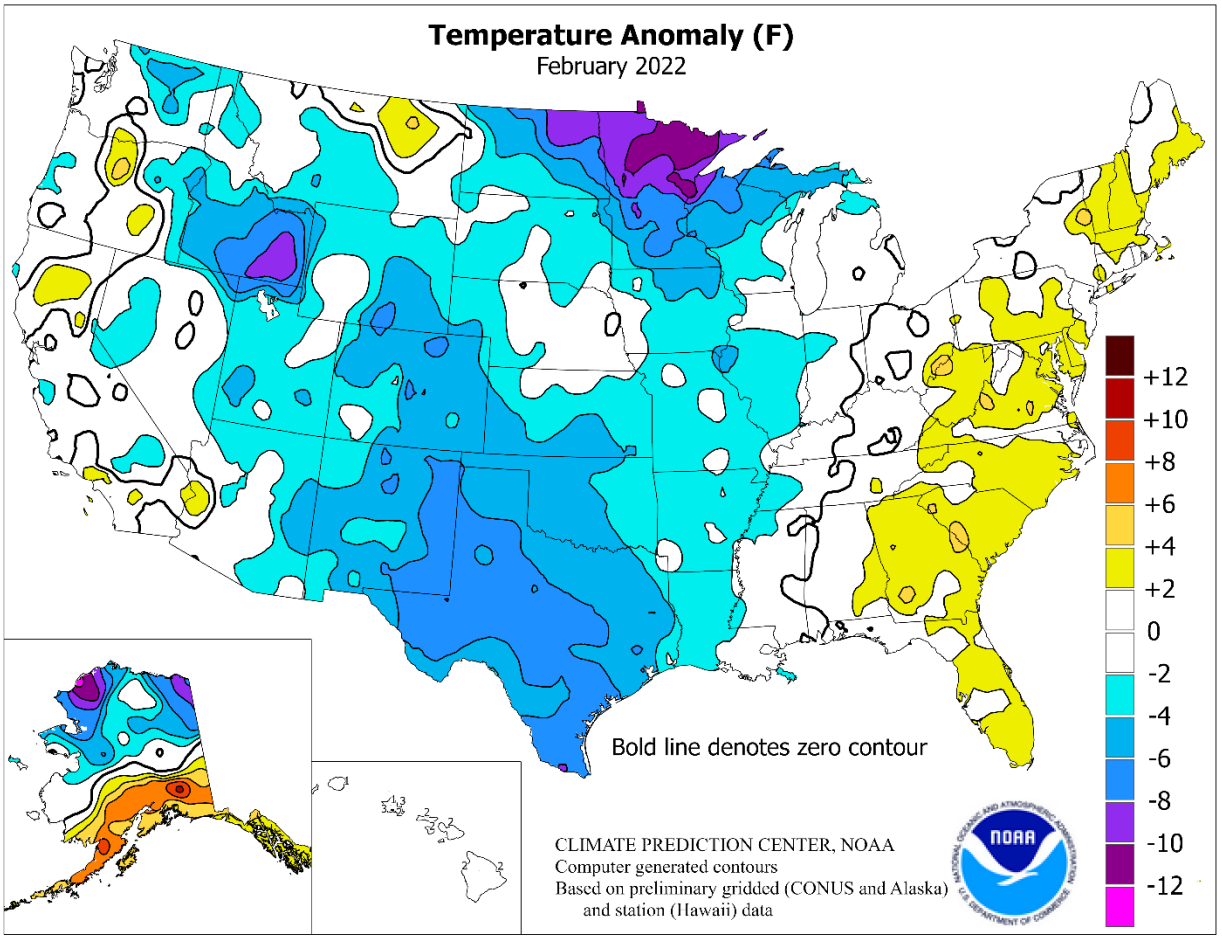

Total Precipitation (inches)
February 2022
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
0.5
0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Gridded data from AHPS acquired
from: water.weather.gov/precip
Station data from CPC
NOAA


Percent of Normal Precipitation
February 2022
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
Bold line denotes 100% contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Gridded data from AHPS acquired
from: water.weather.gov/precip
Station data from CPC
Gridded normals: PRISM 1981-2010
NOAA


Extreme Maximum Temperature (F)
February 2022
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (F)
February 2022
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS & Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Average Temperature (F)
February 2022
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
Bold line denotes 40°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS & Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Temperature Anomaly (F)
February 2022
+12
+10
+8
+6
+4
+2
0
-2
-4
-6
-8
-10
-12
Bold line denotes zero contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

February 2022

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AK ANCHORAGE	28	8	2.68	1.94	WICHITA	33	-5	0.86	-0.33	TOLEDO	29	0	11.89	9.82
BARROW	-16	0	2.69	2.52	KY LEXINGTON	37	1	7.64	4.46	YOUNGSTOWN	29	1	4.35	2.21
FAIRBANKS	1	-1	0.00	-0.44	LOUISVILLE	39	1	5.13	1.97	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	38	-6	1.05	-0.54
JUNEAU	34	4	10.44	6.30	PADUCAH	38	-1	7.17	3.23	TULSA	40	-2	2.56	0.72
KODIAK	37	6	8.36	2.24	LA BATON ROUGE	54	-2	2.13	-3.11	OR ASTORIA	44	0	5.34	-1.89
NOME	9	2	0.59	-0.36	LAKE CHARLES	53	-2	0.69	-2.76	BURNS	33	4	0.20	-0.82
AL BIRMINGHAM	50	2	6.79	2.24	NEW ORLEANS	57	1	3.38	-1.93	EUGENE	42	-1	0.98	-4.45
HUNTSVILLE	45	0	8.48	3.64	SHREVEPORT	49	-2	3.53	-1.22	MEDFORD	44	-1	0.08	-1.94
MOBILE	54	0	1.87	-3.26	MA BOSTON	33	1	4.42	1.19	PENDLETON	38	-1	0.90	-0.20
MONTGOMERY	54	3	5.34	0.07	WORCESTER	30	3	5.33	2.13	PORTLAND	44	0	2.63	-1.03
AR FORT SMITH	42	-2	4.60	1.86	MD BALTIMORE	40	4	2.26	-0.62	SALEM	44	1	2.59	-1.99
LITTLE ROCK	45	0	5.29	1.64	ME CARIBOU	14	0	3.46	1.27	PA ALLENTOWN	32	1	3.94	1.26
AZ FLAGSTAFF	30	-2	1.04	-1.11	PORTLAND	27	2	3.97	0.43	ERIE	30	2	3.61	1.23
PHOENIX	59	-1	0.28	-0.66	MI ALPENA	18	-2	1.02	-0.30	MIDDLETOWN	36	3	2.93	0.55
PRESCOTT	39	-3	0.36	-1.03	GRAND RAPIDS	24	-2	3.66	1.87	PHILADELPHIA	39	4	2.82	0.19
TUCSON	54	-1	0.20	-0.70	HOUGHTON LAKE	18	-2	0.96	-0.25	PITTSBURGH	32	0	4.52	2.13
CA BAKERSFIELD	54	1	0.11	-1.13	LANSING	26	0	5.46	3.98	WILKES-BARRE	32	3	3.54	1.51
EUREKA	46	-3	0.31	-5.32	MUSKEGON	26	-1	1.70	-0.13	WILLIAMSPORT	31	2	4.52	2.20
FRESNO	54	2	0.04	-2.00	TRAVERSE CITY	23	0	0.63	-0.88	RI PROVIDENCE	34	2	5.78	2.50
LOS ANGELES	60	3	0.04	-3.19	MN DULUTH	6	-9	1.40	0.58	SC CHARLESTON	56	4	0.89	-2.06
REDDING	55	5	0.02	-5.49	INT_L FALLS	-2	-12	1.46	0.88	COLUMBIA	53	4	1.87	-1.73
SACRAMENTO	51	1	0.00	-3.44	MINNEAPOLIS	14	-7	0.58	-0.20	FLORENCE	53	4	2.20	-0.70
SAN DIEGO	57	-1	0.68	-1.59	ROCHESTER	14	0	0.39	-0.46	GREENVILLE	47	1	3.60	-0.38
SAN FRANCISCO	54	2	0.01	-4.07	ST. CLOUD	10	-7	0.79	0.19	SD ABERDEEN	15	-3	0.39	-0.17
STOCKTON	51	1	0.00	-2.54	MO COLUMBIA	33	-1	1.93	-0.31	HURON	18	-4	0.17	-0.43
CO ALAMOSA	20	-2	0.37	0.06	KANSAS CITY	32	-2	0.59	-0.88	RAPID CITY	24	-3	0.34	-0.12
CO SPRINGS	29	-3	0.53	0.15	SAINT LOUIS	35	-2	3.53	1.31	SIOUX FALLS	20	-2	0.32	-0.29
DENVER INTL	29	-4	0.93	0.53	SPRINGFIELD	35	-2	3.51	1.00	TN BRISTOL	43	4	6.78	3.36
GRAND JUNCTION	32	-3	0.48	-0.07	MS JACKSON	50	0	1.37	-3.38	CHATTANOOGA	47	2	9.46	4.62
PUEBLO	30	-4	0.59	0.26	MERIDIAN	52	3	4.54	-1.05	KNOXVILLE	44	2	8.35	4.09
CT BRIDGEPORT	34	1	3.47	0.69	TUPELO	47	1	7.13	2.17	MEMPHIS	44	-2	7.26	2.86
HARTFORD	31	2	4.61	1.75	MT BILLINGS	26	-4	0.82	0.33	NASHVILLE	43	2	8.59	4.61
DC WASHINGTON	42	3	2.32	-0.29	BUTTE	22	0	0.02	-0.43	TX ABILENE	44	-4	2.00	0.63
DE WILMINGTON	39	3	3.85	1.19	CUT BANK	23	-1	0.10	-0.15	AMARILLO	36	-4	0.13	-0.43
FL DAYTONA BEACH	64	3	1.12	-1.64	GLASGOW	23	4	0.11	-0.19	AUSTIN	50	-5	2.69	0.67
JACKSONVILLE	59	2	1.88	-1.28	GREAT FALLS	25	-2	0.61	0.13	BEAUMONT	55	-1	0.90	-2.67
KEY WEST	73	2	1.33	-0.17	HAVRE	24	1	0.24	-0.09	BROWNSVILLE	59	-5	1.87	0.78
MIAMI	73	3	1.54	-0.69	MISSOULA	28	-2	0.70	-0.02	CORPUS CHRISTI	54	-7	0.24	-1.68
ORLANDO	67	4	0.71	-1.66	NC ASHEVILLE	43	2	5.72	1.94	DEL RIO	56	-1	0.14	-0.76
PENSACOLA	57	3	2.64	-2.43	CHARLOTTE	48	4	2.53	-0.78	EL PASO	47	-3	1.14	0.67
TALLAHASSEE	56	1	1.26	-3.61	GREENSBORO	44	2	3.06	0.11	FORT WORTH	46	-4	5.83	3.18
TAMPA	68	5	0.54	-2.26	HATTERAS	51	5	2.00	-2.04	GALVESTON	56	-2	0.68	0.00
WEST PALM BEACH	72	4	1.94	-0.85	RALEIGH	48	3	1.32	-1.89	HOUSTON	52	-5	1.22	-1.96
GA ATHENS	51	3	3.96	-0.54	WILMINGTON	52	3	1.15	-2.47	LUBBOCK	40	-4	0.11	-0.67
ATLANTA	51	4	5.23	0.56	ND BISMARCK	15	-3	0.28	-0.25	MIDLAND	42	-6	0.22	-0.51
AUGUSTA	53	4	1.61	-2.32	DICKINSON	18	-2	0.01	-0.35	SAN ANGELO	45	-5	0.33	-1.03
COLUMBUS	54	3	6.10	1.66	FARGO	6	-9	0.61	-0.02	SAN ANTONIO	50	-6	1.75	-0.04
MACON	53	3	2.04	-2.33	GRAND FORKS	1	-11	0.92	0.39	VICTORIA	52	-5	0.39	-1.69
SAVANNAH	56	3	1.03	-1.75	JAMESTOWN	10	-6	0.10	-0.32	WACO	46	-5	1.69	-0.92
HI HILO	74	2	6.40	-3.16	NE GRAND ISLAND	29	0	0.01	-0.68	WICHITA FALLS	42	-4	1.14	-0.61
HONOLULU	75	2	0.05	-1.93	LINCOLN	29	0	0.03	-0.76	UT SALT LAKE CITY	33	-1	0.27	-0.98
KAHULUI	73	2	0.11	-1.78	NORFOLK	26	0	0.11	-0.67	VA LYNCHBURG	42	4	3.07	0.17
LIHUE	73	1	0.41	-2.73	NORTH PLATTE	29	0	0.04	-0.48	NORFOLK	44	2	1.13	-1.98
IA BURLINGTON	25	-5	1.11	-0.51	OMAHA	28	0	0.22	-0.65	RICHMOND	44	3	1.52	-1.21
CEDAR RAPIDS	20	-4	0.26	-0.97	SCOTTSBLUFF	28	-2	0.49	-0.12	ROANOKE	43	3	2.67	-0.20
DES MOINES	24	-3	0.19	-1.09	VALENTINE	27	0	0.14	-0.35	WASH/DULLES	40	4	2.28	-0.43
DUBUQUE	20	-4	0.26	-1.19	NH CONCORD	27	3	4.28	1.66	VT BURLINGTON	23	1	2.35	0.61
SIOUX CITY	24	-1	0.06	-0.62	NJ ATLANTIC_CITY	37	1	2.57	-0.28	WA OLYMPIA	39	-2	5.24	-0.04
WATERLOO	20	-4	0.22	-0.79	NEWARK	36	1	2.59	-0.26	QUILLAYUTE	41	-1	7.37	-2.98
ID BOISE	33	-4	0.11	-0.89	NM ALBUQUERQUE	37	-4	0.25	-0.24	SEATTLE-TACOMA	42	-1	5.20	1.71
LEWISTON	38	-1	0.33	-0.48	NV ELY	28	-1	0.23	-0.54	SPOKANE	32	-1	1.15	-0.20
POCATELLO	22	-7	0.55	-0.44	LAS VEGAS	53	0	0.00	-0.78	YAKIMA	36	0	0.07	-0.74
IL CHICAGO/O_HARE	27	0	2.58	0.79	RENO	39	-1	0.43	-0.59	WI EAU CLAIRE	13	-6	0.00	-0.84
MOLINE	26	-1	0.84	-0.76	WINNEMUCCA	34	-1	0.21	-0.46	GREEN BAY	20	0	0.24	-0.88
PEORIA	26	-4	2.58	0.80	NY ALBANY	27	1	11.46	9.28	LA CROSSE	18	-4	0.35	-0.71
ROCKFORD	25	-1	1.02	-0.39	BINGHAMTON	25	0	3.27	0.98	MADISON	21	-2	0.40	-1.05
SPRINGFIELD	29	-2	0.02	-1.79	BUFFALO	28	2	3.76	1.27	MILWAUKEE	26	0	0.87	-0.78
IN EVANSVILLE	35	-1	6.97	3.81	ROCHESTER	26	-1	2.76	0.81	WV BECKLEY	38	3	3.85	1.12
FORT WAYNE	27	-1	2.61	0.56	SYRACUSE	27	1	2.81	0.74	CHARLESTON	39	1	4.35	1.17
INDIANAPOLIS	31	-1	4.46	2.15	OH AKRON-CANTON	30	1	4.70	2.41	ELKINS	35	3	3.48	0.39
SOUTH BEND	27	-1	2.73	0.79	CINCINNATI	34	0	6.22	3.44	HUNTINGTON	39	2	5.70	2.64
KS CONCORDIA	32	0	0.03	-0.78	CLEVELAND	30	-1	2.89	0.57	WY CASPER	23	-4	0.81	0.25
DODGE CITY	32	-4	0.11	-0.59	COLUMBUS	32	-1	6.00	3.77	CHEYENNE	25	-4	0.50	0.02
GOODLAND	29	-3	0.26	-0.24	DAYTON	32	1	5.21	3.00	LANDER	24	-1	0.74	0.15
TOPEKA	32	-2	0.61	-0.72	MANSFIELD	29	0	4.75	2.37	SHERIDAN	25	-2	0.89	0.35

Based on 1981-2010 normals

***** Not Available**

International Weather and Crop Summary

February 27 - March 5, 2022

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Drier, somewhat cooler weather settled over much of Europe, though rain eased dryness concerns on the Iberian Peninsula.

MIDDLE EAST: Widespread rain and snow continued, maintaining favorable moisture supplies for greening to vegetative winter grains.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Exceptional drought continued to plague reproductive to filling winter grains in Morocco, while timely rain in Algeria and Tunisia improved wheat and barley prospects.

EAST ASIA: Unseasonable warmth in eastern and southern China allowed winter crops to begin breaking dormancy and promoted early-crop rice sowing and establishment.

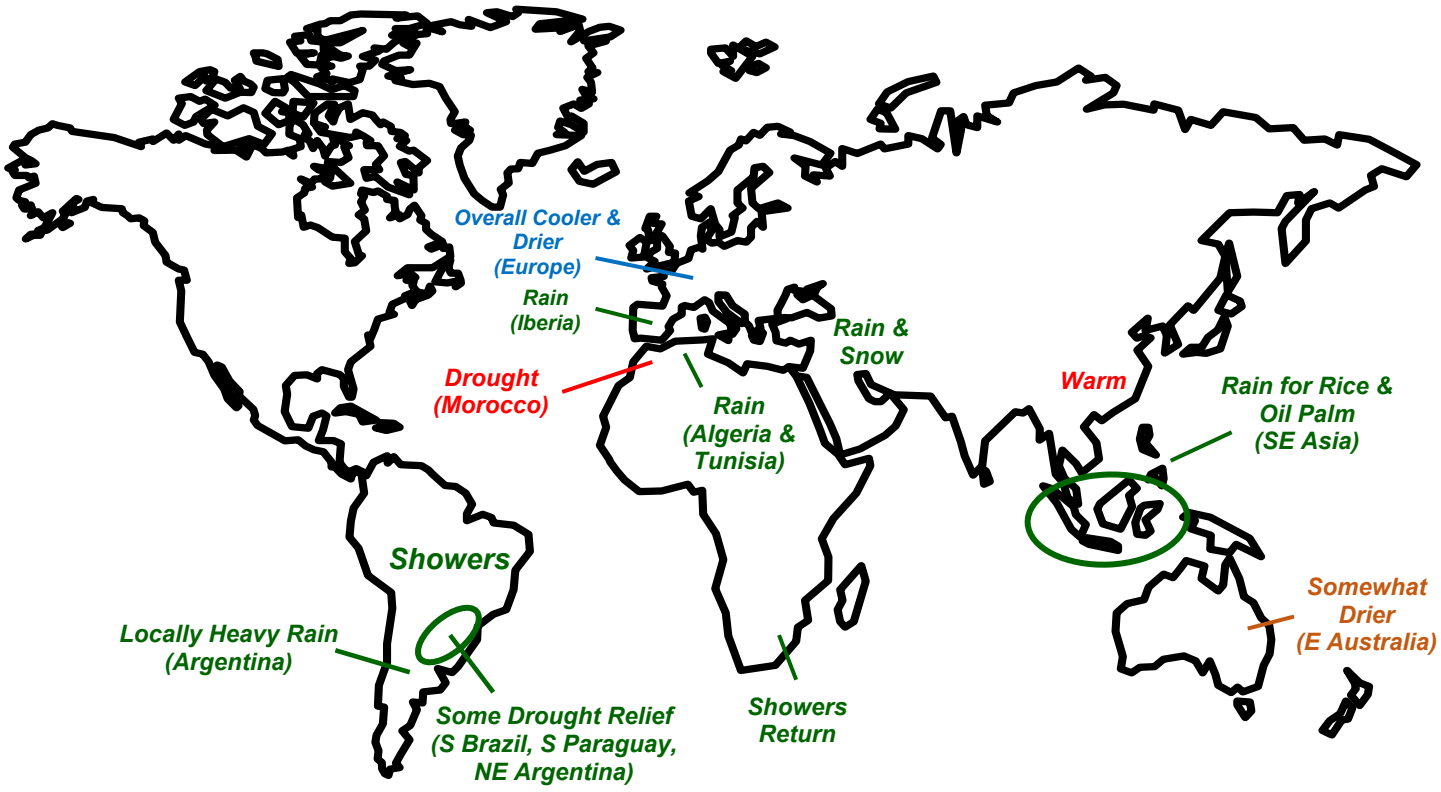
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Wet weather continued in southern portions of the region, benefiting rice and oil palm.

AUSTRALIA: Less rain fell in major summer crop producing areas, but drier weather would be welcome to promote drydown and harvesting.

SOUTH AFRICA: Showers benefited filling corn, following an extended period of warm, sunny weather.

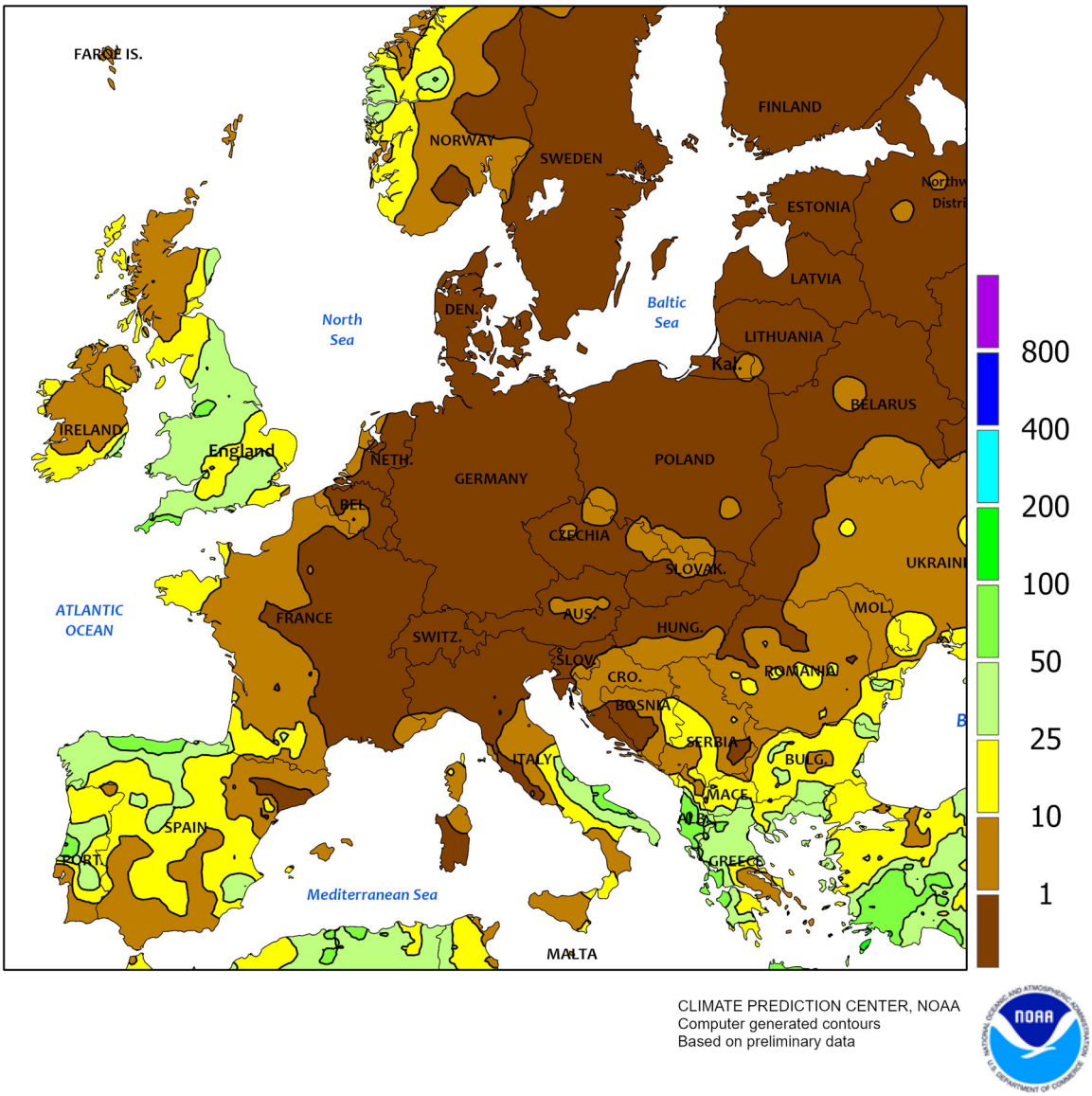
ARGENTINA: Locally heavy rain benefited summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton in central and northeastern Argentina.

BRAZIL: Scattered showers brought additional drought relief to southern farming areas, while widespread rain maintained favorable conditions for corn and cotton farther north.



For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov

EUROPE
Total Precipitation(mm)
February 27 - March 5, 2022

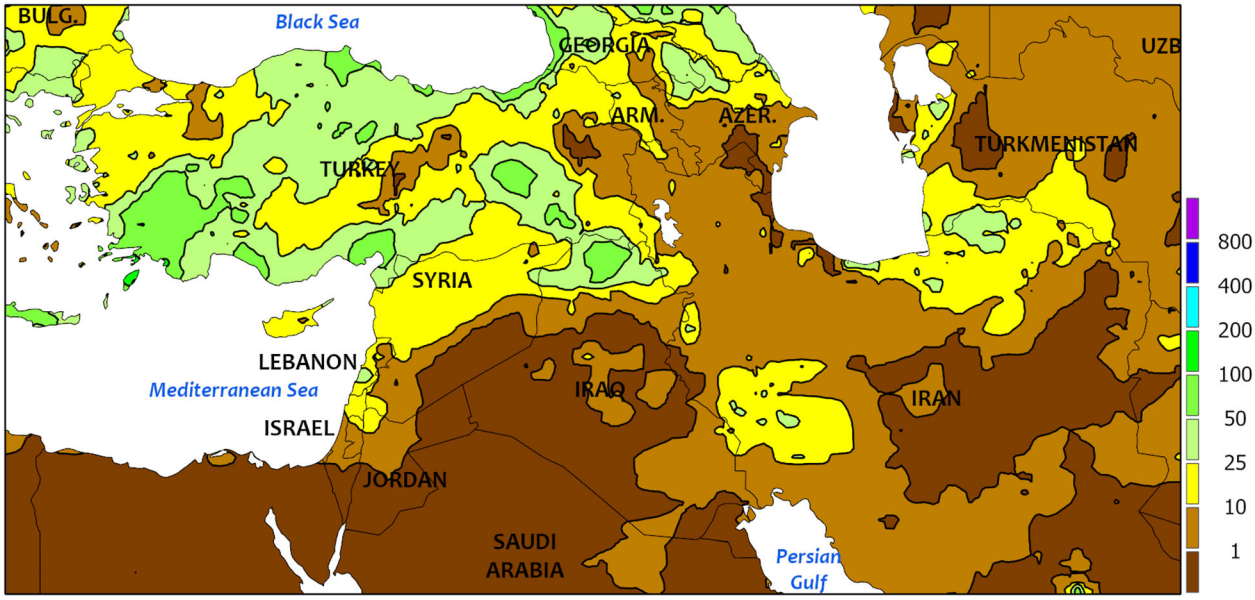


EUROPE

Drier, somewhat cooler weather over much of central and eastern Europe contrasted with beneficial rain on the Iberian Peninsula. Little to no precipitation fell during the monitoring period from central France into Hungary, Poland, and the Baltic States, promoting seasonal fieldwork. Temperatures were notably cooler than previous weeks, with readings averaging 2 to 5°C below normal from southeastern Germany and southwestern Poland southward to the Mediterranean Sea. As a result, winter crops remained dormant over northeastern Europe and added very little vegetative growth elsewhere. Despite the dry weather pattern, moderate to heavy rain (10-55 mm) over England and western Norway kept soils moist for spring growth, while showers (2-30 mm, locally more) dotted Greece and the Balkans. More notably, widespread albeit highly variable showers (2-40 mm) eased dryness concerns in Spain and Portugal, though more rain is needed to fully erase deficits that have accrued since the beginning of September, especially in southern growing areas.

For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov

MIDDLE EAST
Total Precipitation(mm)
February 27 - March 5, 2022



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

MIDDLE EAST

Widespread rain and mountain snow continued. In Turkey — where winter grains on the Anatolian Plateau recently broke dormancy — moderate to heavy precipitation (15-70 mm on the central plateau but topping 100 mm in southwestern portions of the country) boosted soil moisture for winter crop growth. Likewise, another round of moderate to heavy rain (10-20 mm) in southeastern Turkey's GAP Region continued to ease this region out of drought which began this past autumn, while heavy snow in the Armenian Highlands of eastern Turkey (up to 130 mm liquid equivalent) boosted spring runoff prospects for summer crop irrigation. Rain and mountain snow (2-35 mm liquid equivalent) were also reported from the eastern Mediterranean Coast into Iraq and Iran, sustaining moisture supplies for greening (north) to vegetative (south) wheat and barley. Cold weather across central and western Turkey (2-6°C below normal) slowed or halted winter grain green up, while similar positive temperature anomalies across central and eastern portions of the region accelerated wheat and barley development.

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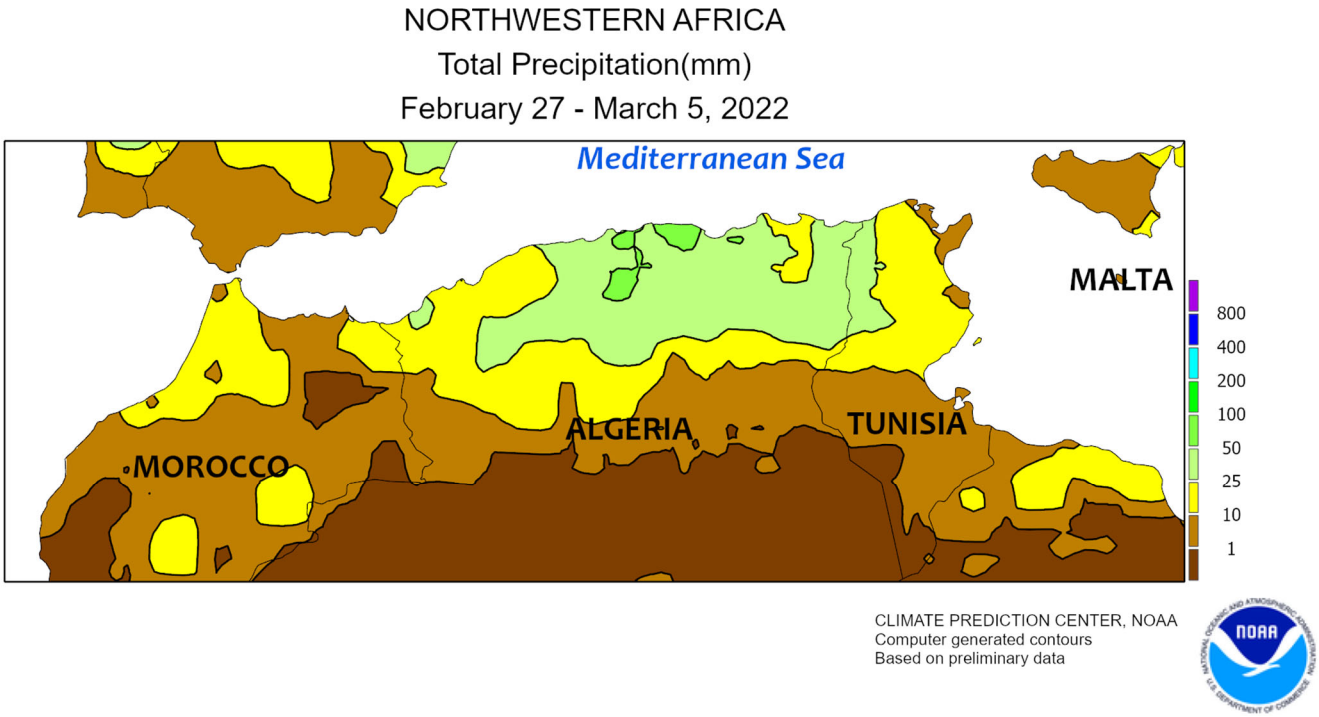

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Exceptional drought continued to afflict reproductive to filling winter grains in Morocco, while timely rain stabilized or improved winter grain prospects in Algeria and Tunisia. Light to moderate showers in Morocco (2-25 mm) did little to alleviate the exceptional drought that has plagued the country since autumn. Even with this week's rain, Morocco's central and southern growing areas remained mired in the driest winter crop growing campaign (September – May) over the past 30 years. As of March 6, regional-average rainfall deficits since the beginning of September remained at 250 mm (33 percent of normal) across Morocco's primary croplands. Over the same period, the country's southwestern growing areas have totaled a paltry 15 percent of normal, while northeastern crop districts near the Mediterranean Coast have fared marginally better (approximately 40 percent of normal, with a deficit of 145 mm). Growing degree day data indicated Morocco's winter wheat was progressing through the heading and flowering stages of development up to one week ahead of average, while barley ranged from reproductive (center and north) to filling (southwest). Furthermore, the latest satellite-derived Vegetation Health Index (VHI) depicted abysmal crop vigor over much of Morocco, with the lowest VHI noted in western and southern portions of the country. Conversely, sorely needed rain (10-45 mm) in Algeria and Tunisia eased short-term dryness and provided timely soil moisture for winter grains approaching or entering reproduction, though more rain is needed to fully offset the dryness that has gripped many of these croplands since the beginning of January.

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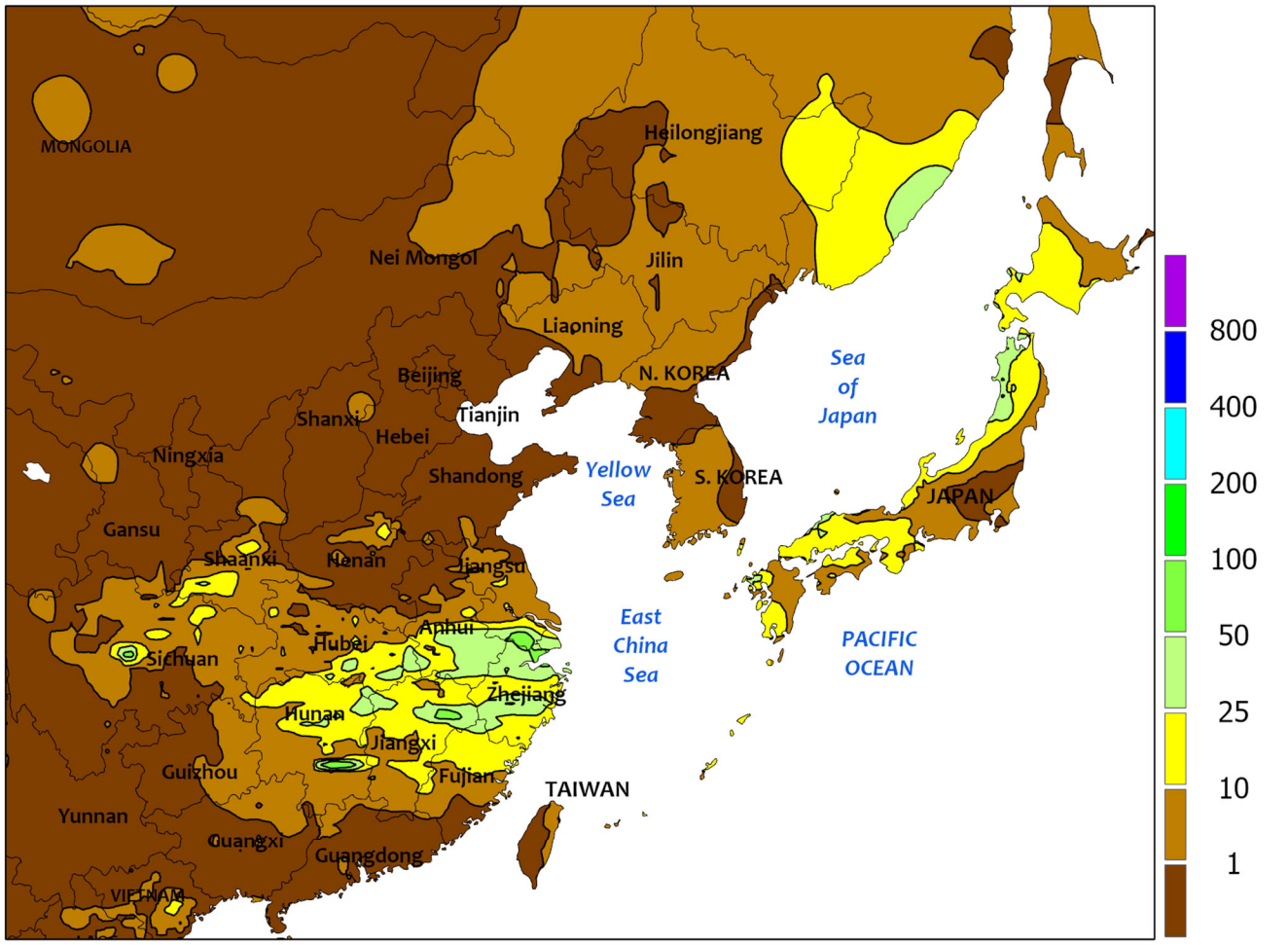
EASTERN ASIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
February 27 - March 5, 2022



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

EASTERN ASIA

Unseasonably warm weather prevailed across eastern and southern China, with temperatures averaging up to 7°C above normal in some locales. The early spring warmth allowed rapeseed in the Yangtze Valley to break dormancy as well as wheat across much of the North China Plain. Farther south, the elevated temperatures aided early-crop rice sowing and establishment, delayed after a previous bout of cooler-than-normal weather. Meanwhile, rainfall was generally light to moderate (less than 25 mm) and confined to areas south of the Yangtze River.

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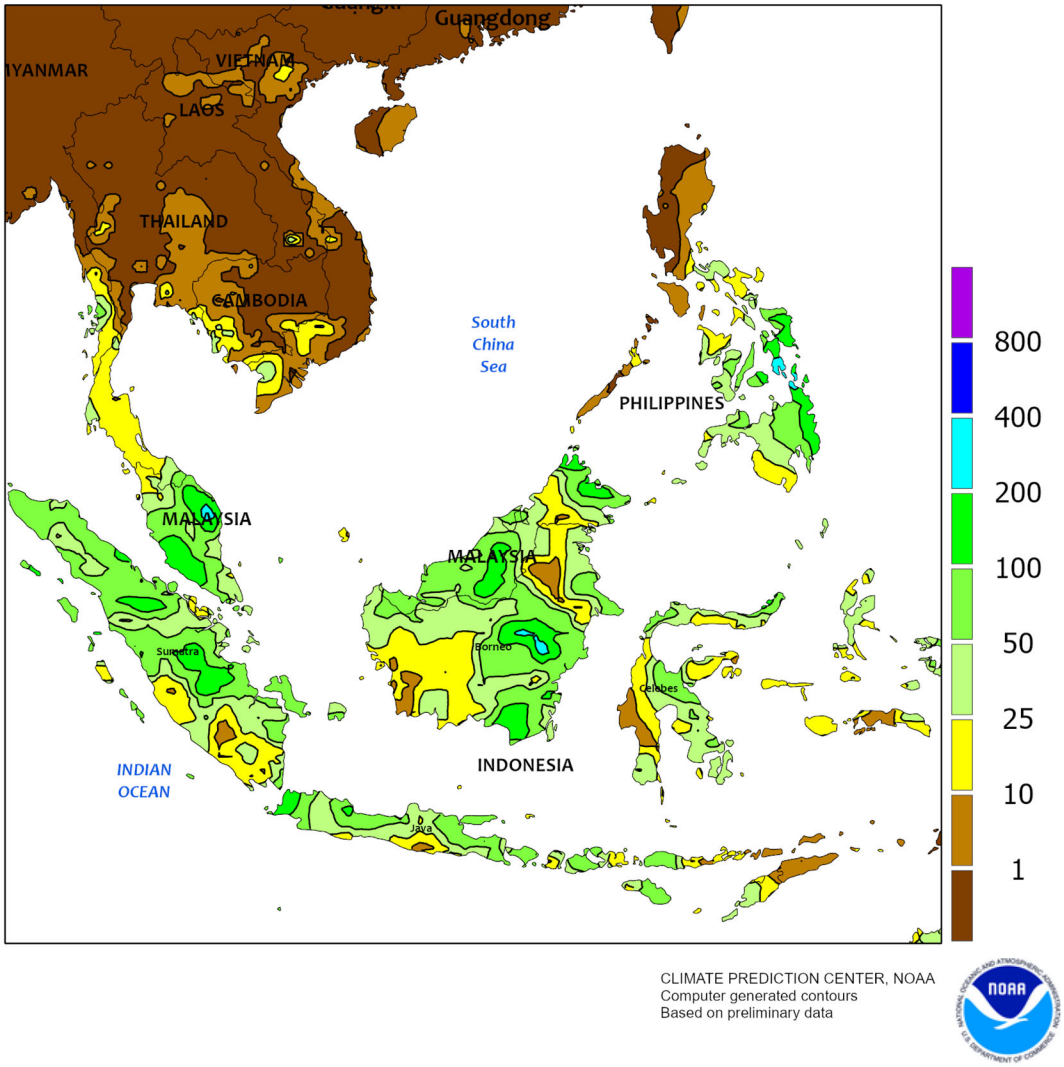
SOUTHEAST ASIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
February 27 - March 5, 2022



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Showers remained limited to mostly southern sections of the region, bringing 25 to 100 mm to Indonesia, Malaysia, and the southern Philippines. The moisture continued to aid rice sown later in the season while also bolstering irrigation supplies for upcoming rice crops (particularly in Indonesia where two dry season crops are grown). The rest of the region was seasonably dry, with heat (temperatures approaching 40°C) beginning to build in Thailand and the surrounding areas somewhat earlier than usual.

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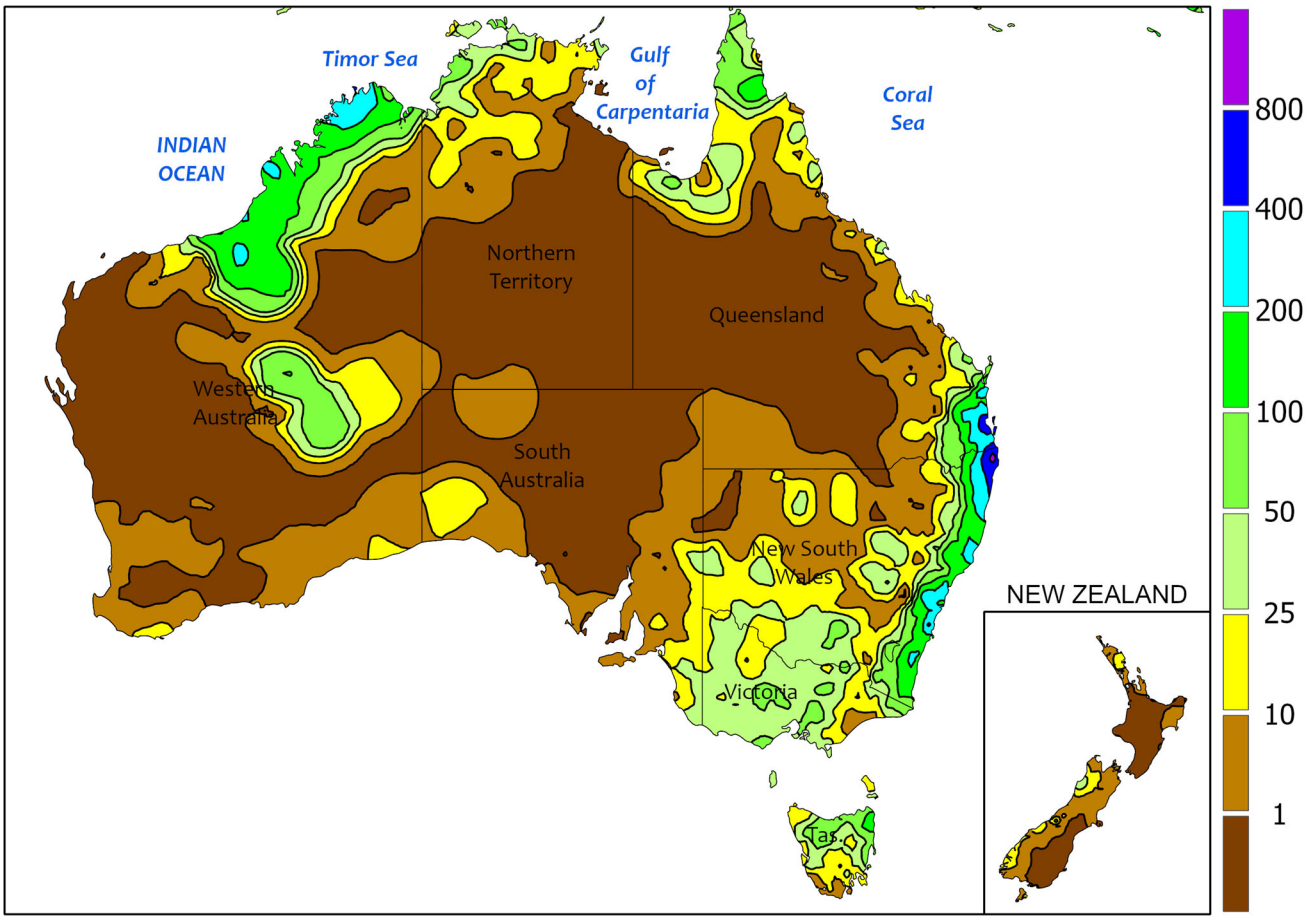
AUSTRALIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
February 27 - March 5, 2022



Gridded data from the Australian Bureau of Meteorology: www.bom.gov.au/
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CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

AUSTRALIA

In the wake of the previous week's widespread and heavy rain, somewhat drier weather crept back into interior sections of southern Queensland and New South Wales. Most areas received between 5 and 25 mm of rain, with amounts in excess of 25 mm common across southern New South Wales. Drier weather would be welcome to allow local floodwaters to recede and to promote summer crop drydown and harvesting. In areas closer to the coast, very heavy rain (locally exceeding 400 mm) continued to cause major flooding in some areas. Temperatures were seasonable (averaging within 1ºC of normal) in eastern Australia, with maximum temperatures generally in the upper 20s and lower 30s (degrees C).

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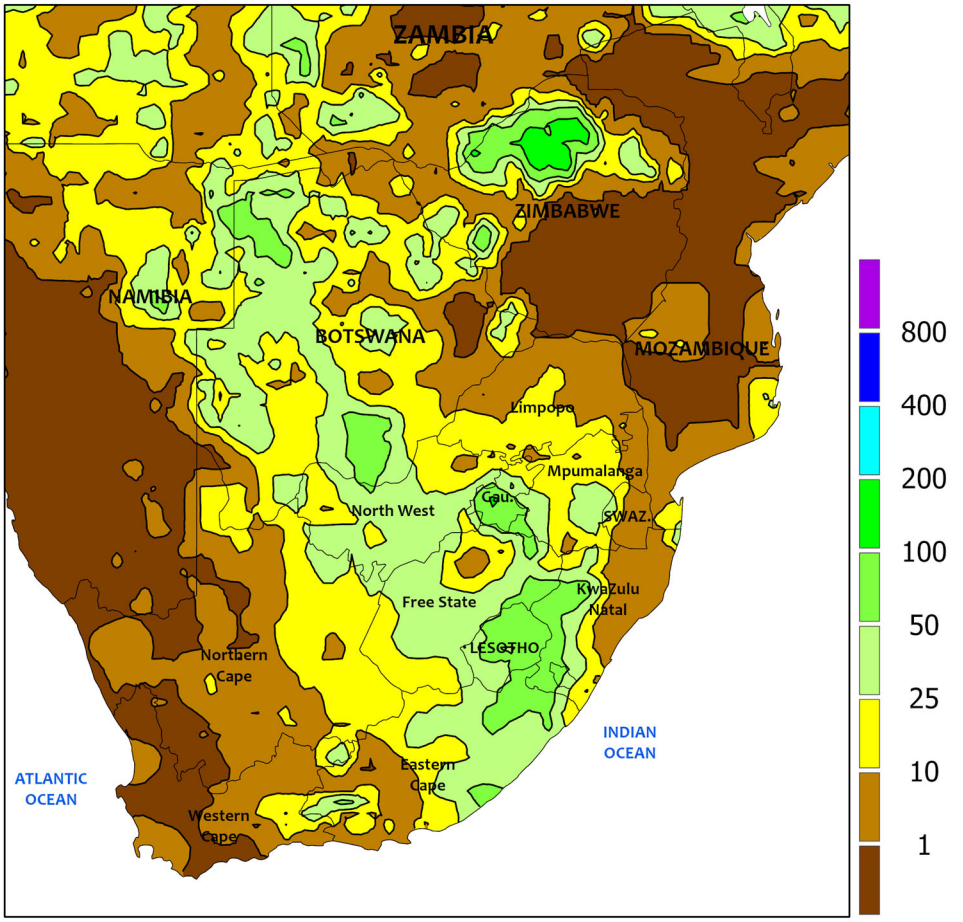
SOUTH AFRICA
Total Precipitation(mm)
February 27 - March 5, 2022



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

SOUTH AFRICA

Moderate to heavy showers benefited corn and other immature summer crops, following an extended period of warm, sunny weather. Rainfall totaled 10 to 25 mm across the corn belt, with higher amounts (25-65 mm) concentrated over eastern Free State and in western production areas of Free State and North West. The wetness extended southward into Eastern Cape, but drier weather (rainfall totaling less than 10 mm) prevailed in most sugarcane areas in KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape. Weekly average temperatures in the aforementioned areas ranged from near normal to 2°C above, with daytime highs reaching the upper 20s and lower 30s (degrees C) in major corn producing areas. Elsewhere, rain (10-25 mm) in eastern sections of the Orange River Valley contrasted with warmer, drier weather farther west. Summer warmth (highs reaching 35-40°C) promoted rapid development of tree and vine crops in Western Cape.

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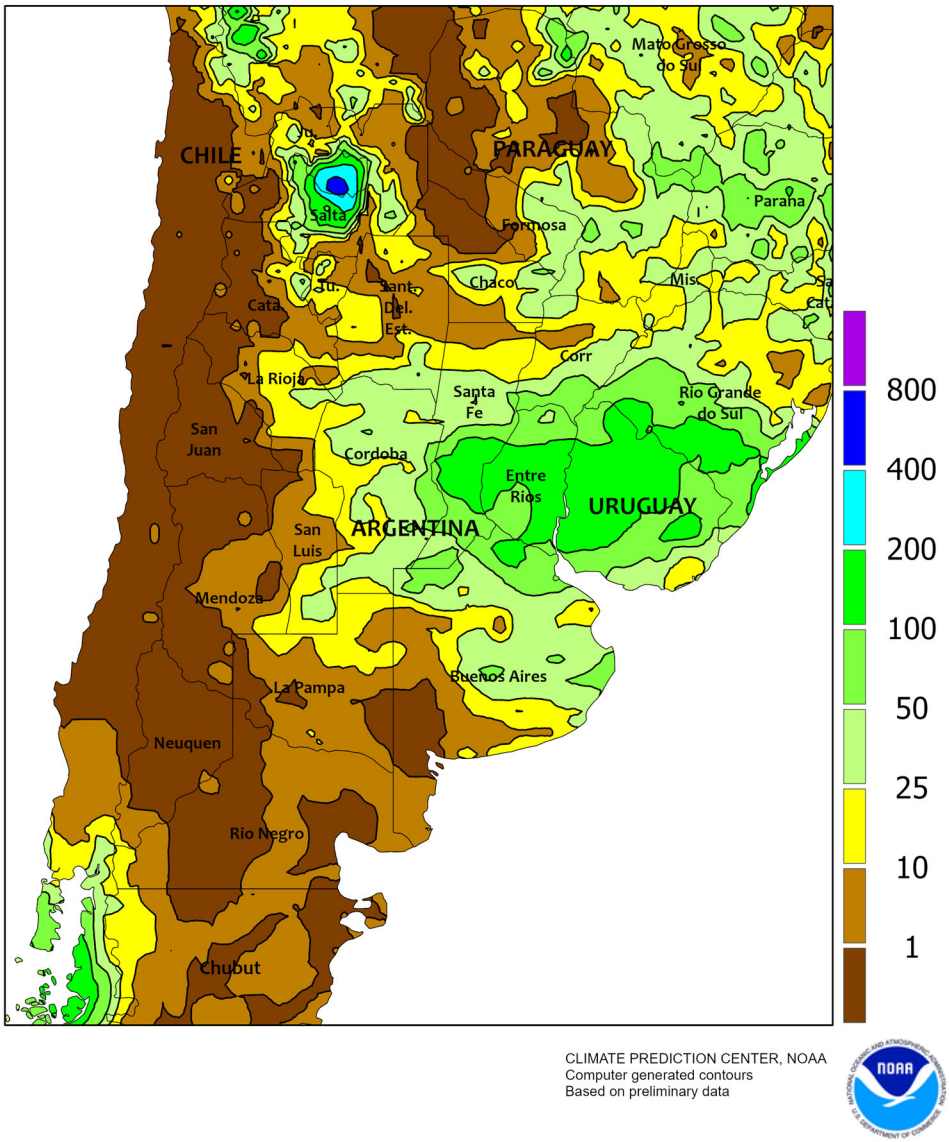
ARGENTINA
Total Precipitation(mm)
February 27 - March 5, 2022



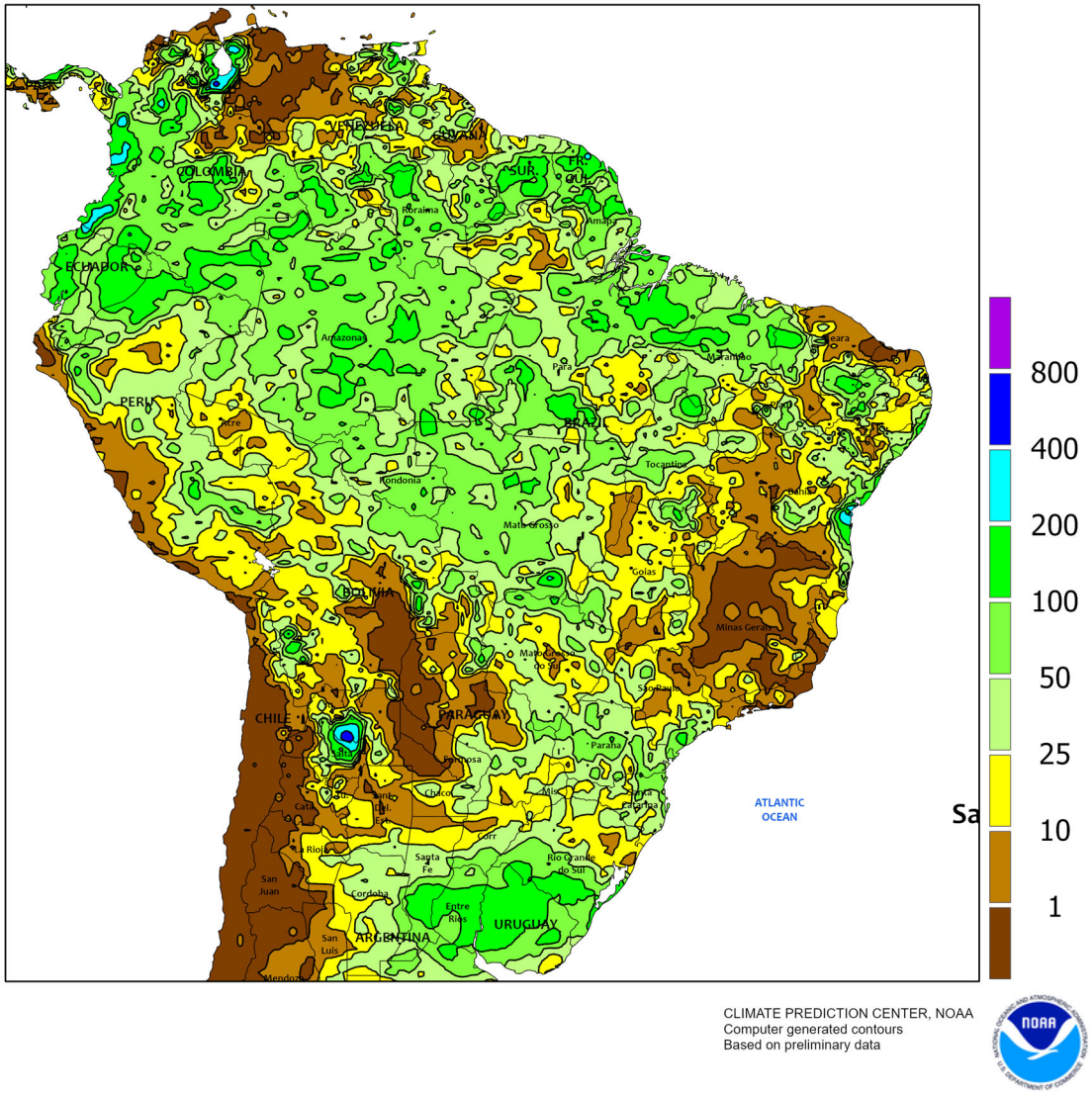
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

ARGENTINA

Moderate to heavy showers benefited immature summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton in many prominent farming areas. The heaviest rainfall (50-150 mm) was concentrated over the lower Parana River Valley (southern Santa Fe eastward, extending across much of Uruguay), but most areas from Buenos Aires northward recorded 25 to 50 mm. Unlike recent weeks, locally heavy rain reached northeastern cotton areas (notably Chaco and Formosa) and southern Paraguay; in contrast, drier conditions returned to La Pampa and the northwest (Salta and environs), a reversal from recent periods of wetness. Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal in the high-yielding grain and oilseed areas of central Argentina (Cordoba south and eastward) and up to 5°C above normal farther north. The northern rain ushered cooler weather into the region, but daytime highs rose back into the lower 40s (degrees C) at week's end, renewing concern for heat stress on vulnerable summer crops. According to the government of Argentina, sunflowers were 22 percent harvested as of February 24, slightly behind last year's pace (24 percent); harvesting had not yet begun in Buenos Aires, Argentina's largest producer.

For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov

BRAZIL
Total Precipitation(mm)
February 27 - March 5, 2022



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

BRAZIL

Locally heavy showers continued in southern corn and soybean areas, helping to further stabilize the condition of immature crops stressed by drought. Rainfall totaled 10 to 50 mm from southern Mato Grosso do Sul southward, though some pockets of dryness persisted. Although the rainfall brought a brief respite from the summer heat, daytime highs rose into the middle and upper 30s (degrees C) at week's end, leading to weekly temperatures of 2 to 4°C above normal on average. According to the government of Rio Grande do Sul, corn was 60 percent harvested as of March 3, with 23 percent of the crop still immature; however, only 3 percent of soybeans have been harvested and 74 percent of the crop was in flowering to filling stages of development. Elsewhere, unseasonable warmth and dryness maintained high crop moisture demands for sugarcane, coffee, and other crops in São Paulo and Minas Gerais, where daytime highs reached the lower and middle 30s on several days. Meanwhile, the continuation of widespread, locally heavy showers (rainfall totaling 10-100 mm) maintained overall favorable corn and cotton prospects, although lighter rain (less than 10 mm) fell in parts of Goiás and Bahia. Summer warmth (highest daytime highs mostly in the lower and middle 30s) promoted rapid growth of summer crops growing with adequate to abundant moisture. According to the government of Mato Grosso, soybeans were 90 percent harvested as of March 4, 7 points ahead of the 5-year average pace, and corn was 94 percent planted, 5 points above average.

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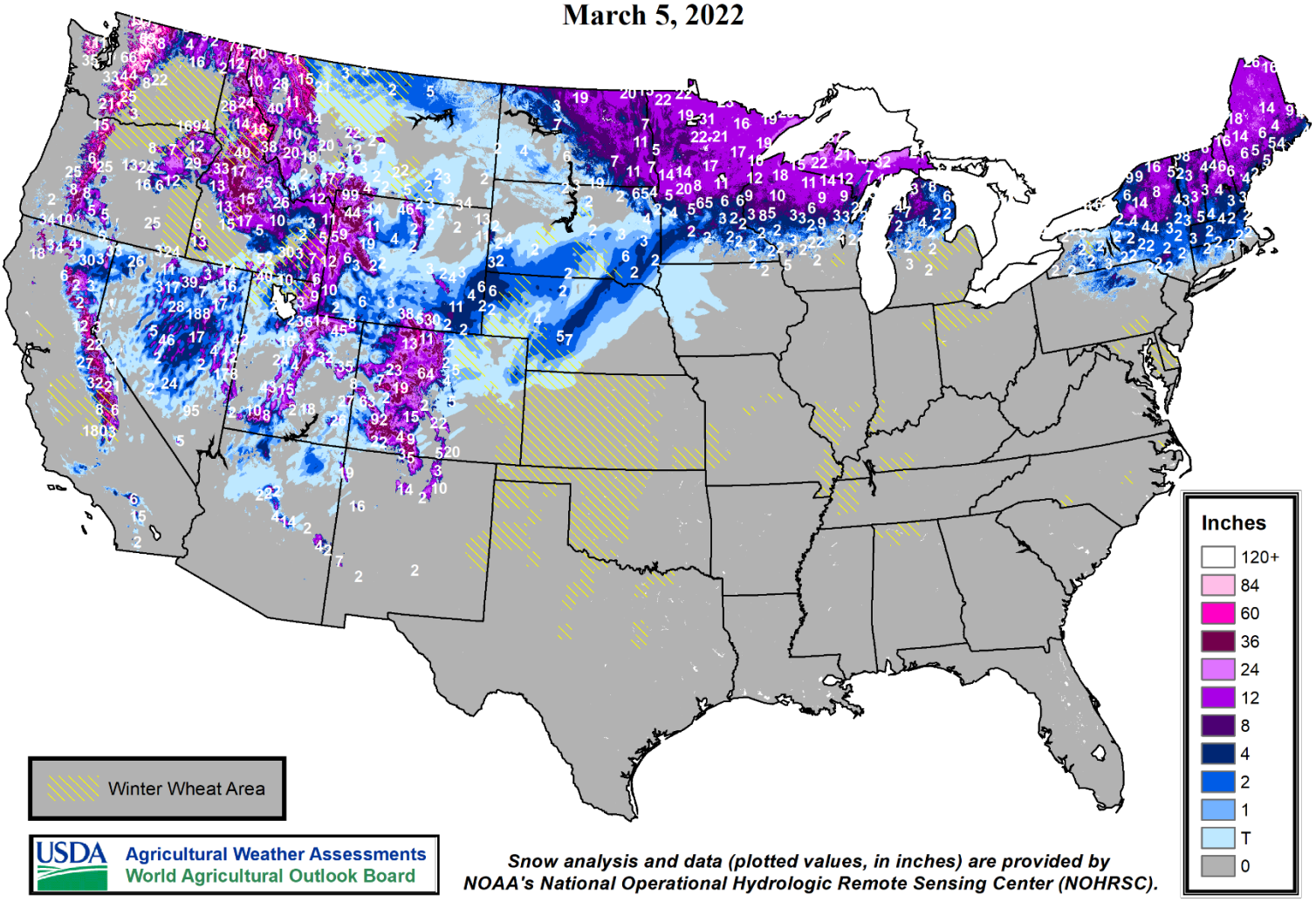
Snow Depth

March 5, 2022



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

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