**Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin State Stories**

**ARIZONA:** Temperature throughout the state were above average during the beginning of January, fell below average towards the end of the month. Warmer temperatures aided small grains planting, emergence, alfalfa conditions. Above average rainfall was also reported throughout the state during the month of January. While the rainfall has little impact on irrigated field crops, range, pasture feeds improved with the much needed precipitation.

**CALIFORNIA:** The month of January failed to bring the expected precipitation to the state. High utility rates, cooler-than-normal temperatures were also a disappointment. On a good note however, the relatively dry month allowed growers to manage progress in preparation for spring planting. Pre-emergent herbicides were applied to cotton fields. Sugarbeets were showing good growth. As the month’s end neared, new stands of alfalfa were still being planted, previously planted fields were beginning to show progress. Rainfall during the last week of the month slowed some corn field activities. Growth of some dryland wheat, oat hay remained slow, despite improved soil moisture levels. Pesticides, fertilizers were aerially applied to wheat. Harvest of bareroot roses continued. Pruning of orchards, vineyards continued throughout the month, conditions permitting. Many plants remained in dormancy. As February approached, the early varieties of freestone peaches, nectarines, and apricots, were picking, some, slower than usual. New growth vulnerable to frost or freezing temperatures. Harvesters into last of large early and midseason orange blocks. Smaller blocks now being picked. Juice plants running around the clock. Some processors taking field run fruit. Fresh fruit packers having no problem shipping good wholesome fruit. Pastures feed very 35% poor, 50% poor, 15% fair. Cattle 10% very poor, 30% poor, 55% fair. 5%, good. Statewide, pasture feed very poor to fair. Panhandle Winter temperatures aided crop growth. Temperatures at major stations averaged 1 to 5°F above normal. Daytime highs mostly 60s, 70s; nighttime lows 40s, 50, 60s. Rainfall ranged from 0.00 in. at Miami, Immokalee to 1.33 in. at Tallahassee. Parched localities, central Peninsula received from traces to almost 1.00 in. of rain which aided the control of wildfires. Moisture very short to short with scattered areas of adequate moisture. Farmers starting field preparations for spring planted crops. Peninsula winter forages under drought stress. Rains reduced wild fire hazard in some areas. Sugarcane growers harvesting damaged sugarcane as fast as possible. Sugarcane in poor condition. Some ranchers feeding hay to livestock due to poor pastures. Some ranchers have problems getting hay because supply getting low. Potato digging started around Immokalee. Watermelon planting began Palmetto-Ruskin region. Vegetables available: snap beans, cabbage, cucumbers, tomatoes, squash, eggplant, sweet corn, peppers, endive, escarole, lettuce, radishes. This week cloudy, overcast, damp with scattered light rains in citrus areas, more rain is needed. Irrigation continues. New growth buds starting to show. New growth vulnerable to frost or freezing temperatures. Harvesters into last of large early and midseason orange blocks. Smaller blocks now being picked. Juice plants running around the clock. Some processors taking field run fruit. Fresh fruit packers having no problem shipping good wholesome fruit. Pastures feed very 35% poor, 50% poor, 15% fair. Cattle 10% very poor, 30% poor, 55% fair, 5%, good. Statewide, pasture feed very poor to fair. Panhandle: Winter
Pasture short due to drought, freezing temperatures. North: winter small grain pasture feed very poor to poor; cattlemen feeding hay; hay supplies very short. Central: Rainfall good for forage, not enough to raise water level in stock ponds. West central, southwest: Pasture feed continues poor to fair. Statewide, cattle condition mostly poor to fair.

**GEORGIA:** Variable temperatures, levels of rainfall persisted throughout January. It was extremely cold with moderate rainfall during the first of the month. Temperatures moderated, rainfall declined toward the end of the month. The rains during the month have helped soil moisture but levels remained below normal. Milder weather during the second half of the month encouraged pasture growth. Supplies of hay vary with some farms running short to others having enough to make it through the winter. Winter wheat was rated good. Top dressing of rye was reported. Some small grain damage was reported due to freezing temperatures. Sufficient chill hours for peaches have been reached. Peach conditions were mostly excellent. Soil testing for spring crops was underway. Onions were in fair condition as they continued to recover from the cold temperatures. Cold weather killed a small percentage of the carrot crop. Seeding of tobacco in greenhouses had begun. Other activities included: Routine care of livestock, preparation for spring planting.

**HAWAII:** The winter drought continued throughout the State. Mostly sunny, dry weather with scattered, light showers, some strong trade winds occurred during the week. Big Island experienced generally sunny, dry conditions. A brushfire in Ookala blackened some pastures. The water conservation notice remains in effect for Hamakua Irrigation system users. East state banana orchards received adequate rainfall. Rainbow papaya harvest remained active in Hilo, Puna, but many Pauuilo orchards were abandoned due to lack of water, low prices. Head cabbage fields remained in fair to good condition. Ginger root harvest, planting remained active.

**IDAHO:** Temperatures have been very cold, dry this winter. Fields throughout the state are covered with snow. Some county agents voiced concern on amounts of snow pack available for irrigation come spring/summer. Livestock continue to do well in winter confinement. Calving 14% complete. Lambing 11% complete. Hay, Roughage Supplies were reported to be 27% short, 68% adequate, 5% surplus. Winter wheat is thriving across the state as spring begins to approach. Winter wheat 7% fair, 90% good, 3% excellent. Activities: Working on taxes, attending meetings, marketing, feeding livestock, machinery maintenance.

**ILLINOIS:** Topsoil moisture as of February 2, 23% surplus, 70% adequate, 7 short. Temperatures moderated across state during January causing the snowcover from December to vanish from most of the wheat growing areas in the state. Northern state still had snow covered fields at month end but the depth of snow cover had declined greatly during the month. Temperatures returned to normal which helped break up the frozen rivers. On the downside muddy feedlots, soft road conditions in the southern half of the state have slowed weight gain for cattle, grain movement off the farm. Concern for what might happen to the wheat crop is being expressed now that the snow cover has melted. As of February 2, the condition of the wheat crop 6% excellent, 59% good, 28% fair, 7% poor. Farmers are looking toward spring negatively at this point as input prices soar with some inputs like anhydrous ammonia reported in short supply. Activities during the month included: Attending trade shows, working on income taxes, lining up crop inputs.

**INDIANA:** January temperatures averaged about 1° above normal statewide. Temperatures were colder than normal early in the month with warmer than normal weather during the latter portions of the month. Snow remained over most of the central, northern regions until late December. Snowfall was light in most central, southern areas with heavier lake effect snow in the northern regions of the state. January was very dry until rain arrived late in the month covering nearly all areas of the state. Precipitation was only about half of normal for January. Farm activities were mostly limited to care of livestock, hauling manure, moving grain to market, snow removal from roads and farm lots. Winter wheat remains in mostly good condition. Wheat was protected by the snow cover in most central, northern areas. Livestock are in fair to good condition, but under some stress from the cold, damp weather. Feedlots are muddy. Hay supplies are adequate. Consumption rate remained high during January. Tobacco markets are winding down. Farmers are worried about higher input costs for the upcoming crop year, especially for nitrogen. Major activities: Hauling grain to market, equipment cleaning, repair, attending meetings, tax preparation, purchasing inputs, cleaning fence rows, stripping tobacco, feeding hay, caring for livestock.

**IOWA:** Nitrogen price, availability real concerns for producers. Many farmers anticipate management decision of planting beans, not corn due to high cost, low supplies of Nitrogen. Average depth of snow cover 10 inches. Average depth of frost penetration 16 inches. Soil 7% very short, 24% short, 63% adequate, 6% surplus. Soil erosion 89% light to none, 11% moderate. Grain movement 22% none, 46% light, 30% moderate, 2% heavy. Icy yards, roads, heavy snow limiting movement. Availability of hay, roughage supplies for livestock feed 15% short, 79% adequate, 6% surplus; quality of hay, roughage supplies 9% poor, 43% fair, 48% good. Hay supplies are dwindling; some farmers have been buying hay since mid-January. Utilization of stubble fields for grazing 59% none, 32% light, 7% moderate, 2% extensive. Hard winter on livestock; gains down because of cold weather; some producers feeding grain for added energy. Hog, pig losses 8% below avg, 87% avg, 5% above avg.; Cattle, calf losses 8% below avg, 85% avg, 7% above avg.

**KANSAS:** Topsoil for the month is rated 9% very short, 35% short, 50% adequate, 6% surplus. Temperatures for the month of January ranged from the highs of 71°F ab Colby to 54°F at Parsons. Lows ranged from 7°F at Hutchinson to -13°F at Ottawa (see table 1). Feed grain 93% adequate to surplus, hay, forage 6% very short, 38% short, 55% adequate, 1% surplus. Field Crops Report: The wheat crop 2% excellent, 39% good, 30% fair, 23% poor, 6% very poor. Eighty-one percent of the wheat crop received light to no damage from wind, 84% received light to no freeze damage.

**KENTUCKY:** The new year started out very cold, dry with temperatures 4° below normal. Mild temperatures compared to December finally melted the snowcover in state, provided a January thaw at mid-month with temperatures several degrees above normal. Seasonal temperatures and snowfall returned as a mid-winter snowstorm provided from 1 inch in the west, up to 6 inches in north, eastern locations. The month ended with temperatures and precipitation slightly below normal. Despite generally below normal precipitation soil moisture remains adequate. Livestock producers continued to deal with frozen stockwater supplies, mildly muddy conditions. Livestock remain in mostly good condition with adequate hay, feed supplies. Tobacco markets reopened after the holiday recess with modest sales volumes. Sales were lighter with 4 out of 23 markets closing for the season at months end. State burley gross auction sales volume through 2/1 was 160.6 million lbs. avg. price $196.27. Tobacco contracted directly from the producer for the burley belt amounted to 83.3 million lbs. and averaged $198.41.

**LOUISIANA:** Most field work has been hindered by wet conditions. Field crop producers were preparing for spring planting. Some sweet potatoes were being packed, shipped. Beef cows were calving. Crawfish producers were putting out traps. Vegetable producers were preparing for spring planting. Other activities included: Repairing, cleaning equipment.

**MARYLAND:** The precipitation level in state was 2.68 inches, which was .37 inches below normal for January. Temperatures were below normal to start the month, but then rose to above average temperatures towards the end. Currently, most of the state is without snow cover. Small grains are in fair to poor condition especially on the Eastern Shore due to dry weather experienced in the fall, cold winter temperatures, some problems with goose damage. Livestock continue to be well conditioned, healthy. Hay and feed supplies are rated adequate to good in many areas. On the Eastern Shore, farmers are: hauling and storing poultry manure. Farming activities throughout the state include: Liming fields, stripping tobacco, spreading manure, soil testing, nutrient management planning, clearing, repairs to barns, equipment, other farm maintenance.

**MICHIGAN:** The month began with many farmers fighting the effects of the record snowfall of December. Farm activity was limited to: Plowing roads, shoveling snow off the roofs of buildings, repairing farm
equipment. Corn fields continued to be harvested where snow was not too deep. Fruit farmers were able to prune trees, vines. Livestock were looking generally good, with just a few health concerns reported. Reports showed that some young calves were lost in early January due to the weather conditions. Feed supplies remained adequate.

MINNESOTA: Topsoil moisture is adequate due to moderate to heavy snowfall. A lot of feed was used in November, December to maintain livestock. However, feed supplies still seem sufficient. Warmer winter temperatures in January have allowed livestock producers, dairy farmers to thaw out waterers, feeders, other equipment. There are reports of ice buildup in some grain bins. With the warmer temperatures in Mid-January, farmers aerated their grain. The statewide average precipitation for January, farmers aerated their grain. The statewide average temperature was 8.3° above normal for January. The statewide average precipitation was 0.18 inch below normal for January. Snow cover is adequate to protect fall seeded crops, forage. Spring flood potential is a concern. Farmers are also concerned about availability, price of nitrogen based fertilizers.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Soil moisture 1% very short, 8% short, 72% adequate, 19% surplus. Cattle 5% very poor, 18% poor, 39% fair, 34% good, 4% excellent. Wheat 1% very poor, 10% poor, 44% fair, 43% good, 2% excellent. Hay Supply 81% short, 19% adequate. Feed grain 31% short, 65% adequate, 4% surplus. There is a rising concern about adequate hay supplies in many parts of the state.

MISSOURI: Mostly open weather has made conditions favorable for caring for livestock but hay shortages are common in many southern counties. Winter wheat is still in the dormant stage with some freeze, wind damage. The crop is in general is in good to fair condition.

MONTANA: High pressure dominated much ofthe state throughout January, leading to warmer, windy, dry conditions for much of the month. Topsoil 15% very short, 60% short, 25% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 51% very short, 37% short, 12% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter wheat 3% very poor, 15% poor, 72% fair, 10% good, 0% excellent. Wind damage to winter wheat 36% none, 41% light, 18% moderate, 5% heavy. Winter wheat protectiveness of snow cover 12% very poor, 55% poor, 30% fair, 2% good, 1% excellent. Livestock grazing 43% open, 34% difficult, 23% closed. Calving 11% lambing, 5% complete respectively. Supplemental feeding of both cattle, sheep 99%. Even though grazing is somewhat open, there are low levels of adequate forage on the range due to summer drought conditions. Hay continues to be shipped into state due to shortages.

NEBRASKA: Temperatures for the month averaged from near normals to 16° above normals during the second week. Precipitation for the month was above normal in all but a few counties in the northwest district. Wheat 6% very poor, 12% poor, 46% fair, 30% good, 6% excellent. Snow cover on harvested stalk fields made supplemental feeding a necessity in most locations. Hay supplies were mostly short to adequate.

NEVADA: Following an abnormally dry December, January brought little relief state water concerns. Precipitation for the month was far below normal at most locations, snow packs remained below normal. Northern state received only a fraction of normal precipitation. Southern state was an exception, as Las Vegas received 87 inch of rain, more than double the January average. Temperatures averaged near normal for the month. Marketing of cattle, including many pairs, continued. Calving was on the rise. Sheep producers were preparing for the lambing season. Hay shipping remained active. Shipments of onions from storage continued. Potato processing was ongoing. Fall seeded grains, garlic were in good condition. Open weather on lowland ranges kept winter feeding demands to a minimum. Main farm, ranch activities: Equipment maintenance, livestock care, fence repairs, crop marketing.

NEW ENGLAND: The new year started with snow, cold temperatures. Much of state has been blanketed with snow the entire month of January. The cold, snow have limited farming activities to: Nursery/Greenhouse work, tending livestock, preparing for spring planting season, moving apples, potatoes out of storage.

NEW JERSEY: The average monthly temperature in January was 32.5°, with a minimum of 15° recorded on January 3rd, and a maximum of 58° recorded on January 30th. Light rain showers on the 15th were followed by significantly colder temperatures, a winter storm the weekend of January 19th. Freezing rain, snow blanketed much of the state, with accumulations ranging from 1-2 inches South, 3-7 inches Central, upwards of 8-10 inches North, West. Cold temperatures, dry conditions continued into the last week of January. Heavy rains on the 30th ushered in unseasonably warm temperatures, with highs reaching into the 50's in some areas. Outdoor agricultural activities were limited. However, some producers continued field preparation for spring crops, cleanup as weather conditions permitted.

NEW MEXICO: January was definitely the coldest month state has seen in a while. The first seven days of the month were mild, within 1 to 2° of normal. As the month progressed temperatures started to cool down with areas in the southern part of the state averaging 5° below normal, the northern part of the state experienced temperatures that averaged 17° below normal. The last week of January brought the most intense storm of the season with snow fall as high as two, three feet in the mountains of the North. The storm didn’t effect temperatures in the western part of the state, but dropped the temperatures in the East, to 3° below normal. Aside from the winter storm, precipitation was normal across the state for the month. Ranchers drew on supplemental feed to cotton farmers spent the month tilling up any cotton fields that were still standing, in order to prevent any further spread of boll weevils.

NEW YORK: January brought frigid weather, numerous winter storms making outside activities difficult. Fruit, onion, potato producers continued grading, packing, shipping their crops. Fruit growers were also busy with winter pruning. Other major activities included: Tending livestock, spreading manure, machinery maintenance, attending meetings, preparing for upcoming crop season.

NORTH CAROLINA: Last year’s dry weather during the fall, into winter has carried over to the first full month of 2001. Nearly all locations recorded below normal rainfall for January with some areas over 3 inches below the monthly average. Temperatures have been near normal. Though precipitation has been limited, statewide soil moisture levels are relatively good with their current rating of 5% very short, 28% short, 65% adequate, 4% surplus. Concerns over small grains persist as some wheat is just now emerging, stand establishment has been inconsistent throughout the State. Due to the high cost of nitrogen, top-dressing the small grains may be limited to areas with good yield potential. Some poor stands of small grain may be abandoned, planted to soybeans. Feed, hay supplies continue to be mostly adequate even with the early feedings due to deteriorated pastures. Most farm activities have been concentrated indoors. Many farmers have been spending time preparing taxes, attending trade shows. The next Weather and Crop report will be released on March 5, 2001.

NORTH DAKOTA: Limited snowfall, warmer than normal temperatures during January made caring for livestock easier while also reducing difficulties moving hay, grain. The average snow cover for the state was 7.0 inches as of February 4, down from 9.5 inches on December 31 but up from 1.4 inches on January 30, 2000. Snow cover was sufficient to protect 83% of alfalfa fields. Hay 3% very short, 10% short, 81% adequate, 6% surplus. Producers reported giving supplemental feed to 100% of their cattle, 100% of their sheep. Cattle, cow 0% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 70% good, 6% excellent while sheep 1% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 69% good, 11% excellent. Cattle sales were 3% below normal, 89% normal, 8% above normal. Some combining of isolated sunflower fields was reported. Producers were taking advantage of the better weather in January to haul grain. Many producers reported insect problems in stored grain while others worried about snow icing on alfalfa fields. Some lambing has begun while calving will soon begin in some herds.

OHIO: January 2001 was 0.9° warmer than normal in state, with temperatures averaging 26.7° across the state. Precipitation averaged 2.20 inches, 0.81 inches below normal. Snow fall seems to be providing some relief for dry soil, especially in northern state. No problems have
been reported with the winter wheat crop. Livestock are reported in good condition. Producers are having minimal problems with pneumonia, other diseases in livestock.

OKLAHOMA: Subsoil moisture 4% short, 65% adequate, 31% surplus. Topsoil 1% very short, 3% short, 51% adequate, 45% surplus. Wheat 17% very poor, 31% poor, 39% fair, 13% good; 17% grazed, 46% 2000, 38% avg. Oats 11% very poor, 37% poor, 44% fair, 8% good; 8% grazed, 28% 2000, 35% avg. Rye 26% very poor, 32% poor, 34% fair, 8% good. Livestock 3% very poor, 16% poor, 52% fair, 26% good, 3% excellent. Pasture, Range 12% very poor, 42% poor, 34% fair, 12% good. Low temperatures, freezing weather endured throughout the State during much of January. The cold, wet conditions restricted growth of wheat pasture, limited available grazing. Supplemental feeding was heavy in most areas of the State.

OREGON: Activities: Winter digging, shipping of balled, burlapped, bareroot plants ongoing. Orchard pruning continues statewide. Potatoes are being processed. Grain shipments continue. Winter farm, ranch activities continued. Cattle, sheep reported in good condition. Cattle on supplemental feed. Temperatures across the state ranged above normal for the month while precipitation was below normal. The state is well below normal in precipitation, in the snow pack. Some areas are reporting as much as 60% below normal for the snow pack.

PENNSYLVANIA: The average high temperature for January was about 35.3°F, slightly above normal. The average low temperature was approximately 20.6°F, which was above or below normal depending on the location. The average monthly temperature was around 27.9°F. The highest temperature of the month was in the mid 40's on the 11th. The lowest was around 6°F which occurred on the 22nd and the 23rd of the month. There were about 8 days with measurable precipitation in January. The majority of the precipitation occurred during the second part of the month. Total precipitation for the month was from 1.14 to 2.44 inches which varied from county to county. The total precipitation for the year was slightly below normal. This caused some field activities to be halted. Several inches of snowfall occurred during the month. Between 8.1 to 9.4 inches occurred during January. The seasonal snowfall amount is up over the last few years. Major activities: Caring for livestock; buying hay, corn; hunting; shoveling snow; hauling, spreading manure; attending the Farm Show, organizational meeting.

SOUTH CAROLINA: The average monthly temperature for January was 44°F which is within normal range although the range for the month was between 76°F for the high, 13°F for the low. Total rainfall for January was 1.85 inches. As the new year rang in, winter came strong with daily temperatures dipping in to the teens. Around the state, ice was observed on ponds, lakes. Statewide temperatures for the first week of the new year were 10°F below normal. Rains came in during the second week with amounts of 0.25-0.50 inches. Milder weather produced normal average temperatures for this period. During the third week, several areas of state set daily record highs with temperatures in the high 70's. Statewide temperatures for the third week were 6°F above normal. As January came to an end, statewide temperatures were only 2°F below normal for the last week. During January, farmers were busy repairing, maintaining equipment, caring for livestock, attending agricultural expos, seminars, starting to prepare for taxes with year end record keeping.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Feed 9% very short, 25% short, 63% adequate, 3% surplus. Stock Water 11% very short, 11% short, 73% adequate, 5% surplus. Winter rye 0% very poor, 0% poor, 31% fair, 63% good, 6% excellent. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 18% poor, 36% fair, 41% good 6% excellent. Road Conditions–county roads: 85% open, 14% difficult, 1% closed. township roads: 69% open, 22% difficult, 9% closed. Cattle 1% very poor, 4% poor, 22% fair, 60% good, 13% excellent. Sheep 1% very poor, 2% poor, 31% fair, 51% good, 15% excellent. Cattle Death Losses since Jan 1:20% below normal, 77% normal, 3% above normal. Average snow depth statewide 15 inches. Alfalfa snow cover 19% poor, 52% adequate, 29% excellent. Winter wheat snow cover 35% poor, 47% adequate, 18% excellent. Winter rye snow cover 3% poor, 76% adequate, 21% excellent. Calf deaths since Jan 1: 15% below avg, 81% avg, 4% above avg.. Sheep, lamb death since Jan 1: 31% below avg, 65% avg, 4% above avg. Frequent, blowing snowfall kept producers busy clearing roads, tending to livestock. Hay supplies are running short as a result of early winter snowfall, but livestock conditions haven’t suffered yet. Temperatures ranged from 5 to 11°F above normal for January. Winter crops continue to enjoy ample snow cover protection.

TENNESSEE: The unseasonably cold conditions of December carried over into the first part of January, with temperatures averaging 5 to 11°F below normal for the first full week of the month. Despite the cold start, temperatures steadily rose during January, with normal to slightly above normal readings reported by month’s end. The State received the greatest amount of precipitation during the third week of the month, with East state picking up the most rain. The remainder of the month saw below normal rainfall with only light, scattered showers reported. No major problems with the State’s wheat crop or the cattle herd have been reported.

TEXAS: Harvest of remaining summer crops was considered generally completed in January as heavy snows covered most areas of the Plains. Above normal rainfall covered Central, Southern regions of the state while most Valley areas remained somewhat dryer. Supplemental feeding of livestock remained high as producers attempted to maintain body condition in their herds. Land preparation was generally on hold as a result of the adverse weather conditions, vegetable harvest in the Lower Valley moved ahead under mostly favorable conditions. Small grains have suffered from extended cold across the Plains, some drowning out has occurred as a result of standing water. Death has been most severe in newly emerged plants.

UTAH: Major activities Included: Feeding livestock, purchasing seed, fertilizer, corral repairs, selling hay. Early calving, lambing has begun in some areas. Livestock are in fair to good condition with heavy supplemental feed. Snows are increasing the need for additional feed, livestock are eating more feed than anticipated due to the colder than usual winter. Range feed has been scarce in some areas due to the snow pack depth, ranging from 3 to 14 inches. Rangelands are in fair to bad condition, are not supplying much feed. Some ranchers are expecting to run out of hay before summer. Hay is scarce in some parts of the state, where it is available, is very expensive. Some ranchers are holding onto all of their hay in case it is a late summer. There should be more available water in the upcoming growing season thanks to the snow.
**VIRGINIA:** Beef Cattle Forage obtained from Pastures 14%. Milk Cow Forage obtained from Pastures 3%. Sheep Forage Obtained from Pastures 13%. Pasture 14% very poor, 25% poor, 39% fair, 21% good 1% excellent. Livestock 4% poor, 31% fair, 55% good, 10% excellent. Small Grain, Winter Grazing Crops 6% very poor, 17% poor, 47% fair, 26% good, 4% excellent. At the end of January small grain crops were varied throughout the state. Shortages of moisture in some areas has caused small grain stands to be sporadic while other areas reported adequate moisture conditions, good stands. First applications of nitrogen were being applied to small grains by the end of the month. Dry, cold weather during the month forced some producers to move livestock because of water shortages in winter pastures. Activities for the month Included: Attending marketing, production meetings, lime spreading, soil samples, seed ordering, repairing, maintaining equipment, budgeting, record keeping, preparing for tax reporting, preparing land for spring planting. Temperatures were cold throughout most of the month but became warmer as the month came to a close. No significant rainfall fell during the month. Many areas are very dry, in need of rain.

**WASHINGTON:** Below average precipitation coupled with above average temperatures characterized the month of January. Snow pack in the mountains is below normal levels, has counties concerned about water supplies this spring, summer. Producers took advantage of the mild winter, continued pruning fruit trees. Adequate snow cover prevented any serious damage to this year’s winter wheat crop. Mild temperatures, early pasture growth caused livestock producers to purchase less hay in the western part of the state. Hay supplies were adequate in the eastern part of the state with livestock reported in good condition. Christmas tree growers replanted harvested fields well ahead of schedule.

**WEST VIRGINIA:** Topsoil 13% short, 80% adequate, 7% surplus. The colder than normal temperatures of early January required heavier feeding of livestock. As the month progressed, temperatures fluctuated from slightly below normal to slightly above normal causing feeding to slow considerably. Water supplies are being watched carefully as grounds have remained frozen throughout the month. Hay supplies remain plentiful due to the good growing season, above average harvest. Hay, Roughage 1% short, 73% adequate, 26% surplus. Feed Grain 99% adequate, 1% surplus. Wheat 28% poor, 63% fair and 9% good. Cattle 1% poor, 11% fair, 74% good, 14% excellent. Sheep 11% fair, 75% good, 14% excellent.

**WISCONSIN:** The month was characterized with normal to above normal temperatures, with very little snow accumulation. Outdoor farm activity was made easier during the month, due to the decreasing snow depth.

**WYOMING:** Topsoil 8% very short, 39% short, 53% adequate. Subsoil moisture 16% very short, 47% short, 37% adequate. Average depth of snowcover 6.0 inches. Winter wheat crop in mostly fair to good condition. Winter wheat wind damage 82% none, 14% light, 2% moderate, 2% severe. Winter wheat freeze damage 79% none, 16% light, 5% moderate. Cattle, sheep in fair to good Hay; roughage supplies 23% very short, 57% short, 20% adequate.