ALABAMA: Intermittent showers continue throughout the state for January 2002. Soil moisture across state was mostly adequate to short in most areas. Counties are beginning to see good to excellent growth from wheat, pastures. Farmers are applying nitrogen when weather permits. Wheat, other small grain are 100% emerged. Unseasonable warm weather promoted good to excellent winter forage growth. Cotton harvest is virtually completed except for some scattered fields in south state. No insect pressure reported at this time. Cattle look good to excellent. Peach crop in Chilton county holding for more chilling temperatures.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE:

ARIZONA: Temperatures throughout the state were below average for the week with slight precipitation reported in northern Area. Small grains planting is nearing completion, while alfalfa harvest is slowing slightly. Cloudy conditions, light precipitation in the northern part of the state have helped range, pasture feeds to remain fair to good.

ARKANSAS: Temperatures fluctuated continually in January. The year began with cold, freezing temperatures that warmed up for several days before returning to cold. Throughout the state this pattern has alternated with each week. Temperatures have averaged at or below normal this year. Precipitation in January was 70-90% above normal throughout the entire state. There was no severe weather in January. The main farming activities included: Cleaning ditches, equipment maintenance, pruning fruit trees, feeding livestock. There is a larger number of livestock being fed this year, the weather has created a need for more feed supplies to be on hand. Cold temperatures, high gas prices continue to stress the chicken producers financially.

CALIFORNIA: January’s weather was colder than normal. Clear nights allowed temperatures to drop to below normal. As the end of the month neared, cotton fields were being prepared for planting. Fields were irrigated, treated with herbicides. Grain crops were progressing well, but the cold weather may have slowed growth in some areas. Herbicide applications for weed control continued in several small grain fields. Newly planted alfalfa was thriving. Spraying for weeds continued in dormant, new alfalfa fields. As February approached, pre-plant ground preparation increased. January’s cold weather eased concerns fruit growers had expressed about December’s lack of chilling hours. Cultural activities such as pruning, grafting, cultivating, dormant spraying continued in orchards, vineyards. Brush was shredded, disc. Ground preparation for new plantings was in progress. As the month was ending, buds began to swell in a few early varieties of tree fruit. Citrus growers irrigated and ran wind machines to protect fruit from frost damage on the cold nights. However, ice marks, slight freeze damage showed in some citrus varieties. Navel oranges were harvested throughout the month. Grapefruit picking continued in the desert, in the San Joaquin Valley. Lemon picking was active in central, southern state. By February, most ranches were fully stocked with cattle. Sheep grazed on alfalfa pastures in central, southern state. As January drew to a close, bees from out-of-state were being moved into state for the upcoming almond pollination season.

COLORADO: January temperatures were seasonal but the limited moisture received during the month was again below average. Snowfall has been primarily in the mountain areas, however, the January mountain snowpack was only 59% of average, statewide. The Eastern Plains remain dry. Winter wheat continues dormant in mostly good condition, but vulnerable to blowout, extreme low temperatures due to lack of snow cover. Major activities continue to center around feed, care of livestock, preparation for the upcoming lambing, calving activities.

DELAWARE: January was relatively mild, dry with some fluctuation in temperature. The warm weather has been favorable for the poultry livestock. Small grains are in mostly fair to good condition, however more moisture would be beneficial. Some winter activities for state farmers include spreading lime, hauling manure, plowing, spraying fields, attending winter meetings.

FLORIDA: The new year brought hard freezes, light snow flurries to the western Panhandle, some northern Peninsula localities. Temperatures again dipped to freezing, near freezing levels over the western Panhandle, northern, central Peninsula, some southern Peninsula localities during the second week of January. Producers of citrus, vegetable, floriculture, nursery crops ran heaters, irrigated crops as needed for cold protection. The cold temperatures killed most permanent pasture planted to Bahia, caused some damage to small grains with high aphid populations causing some concern about disease. The cold weather also caused some terminal bud, canopy damage to sugarcane, lightly singed some lettuce, burned some leaves of young sweet corn in the Everglades. Gusty winds accompanying the cold temperatures blew sand across central, southern Peninsula vegetable fields causing some reduction in quality. Generally, temperatures did not stay cold enough for long enough to significantly damage the citrus crop except in the coldest spots where some outside leaves were burned and some fruit iced. Strawberry production dipped slightly in mid-to-late January as producers lost mature fruit when plants were iced for protection from the earlier cold. The cold singed some foliage around Pierson with most plants recovering. Most field crop, vegetable, citrus acreage recovered well as temperatures soared to record or near record highs during the last half of January. Vegetable, citrus harvesting remained active throughout most of the month. Frequent showers over the western Panhandle, northern Peninsula caused dry soil conditions throughout the month. Widespread, soaking rains fell in nearly all areas except for a few southern Peninsula localities around mid-January. Soggy fields delayed the picking of some vegetables around Immokalee after the mid-month showers but boosted growth of most citrus, vegetables. Northern showed robust growth; large flocks of horned larks were causing problems to young plants. Throughout the month broccoli, cauliflower were harvested as field conditions permitted. The following vegetables were harvested: asparagus, basil, bok choy, cabbage, carrots, celery, cilantro, daikon, green onions, mustard greens, collard greens, iceberg lettuce, red, green leaf lettuce, parsley, radishes, radicchio, spinach. Winter pastures in northern state were in good to excellent condition in January. At the end of the month some areas were in need of additional rain since late month storms provided only minimal moisture. January’s cold nighttime temperatures were slowing grass growth, but this was offset somewhat by sunny days during the last half of the month. Soil moisture was ample in foothill pastures. By February, most pastures were fully stocked with cattle. Sheep grazed on alfalfa pastures in central, southern state. As January drew to a close, bees from out-of-state were being moved into state for the upcoming almond pollination season.

INTERIOR WEST: January saw cold weather in the northern tier and snowfall in the southern tier. The Pacific Northwest’s atmosphere continued to be highly influenced by cold air outbreaks from Canada. Temperatures were below normal most of the month but increased slightly toward the end. Precipitation was below normal most of the month but increased slightly toward the end. Cold, frosty conditions slowed growth of some vegetables. A few early plantings of leaf lettuce, mustard greens were damaged by frost. Ground preparation, planting of onions, tomatoes, leaf lettuce, garlic continued as field conditions permitted; irrigation was in progress in a few fields. Newly emerged fields of garlic, onions...
growers started working land for spring planting of field crops, potato digging increased in southern Peninsula areas during late January. Other field work during January included baling of the last cotton fields, seeding of tobacco hot beds.

**GEORGIA:** Temperatures for the month of January varied. The first half of the month temperatures were well below normal, while the last half of the month was well above normal. Rainfall for the State was near normal; however, some areas of the State had below normal rainfall. Parts of state received three to five inches of snow on the 2nd and 3rd of the month. The drought is still alive and well in state. In many areas of the State, pond, stream levels remain low. Sub soil moisture is extremely short. County agents rate soil moisture as 40% very short to short, 60% adequate. Some winter wheat, rye had been fertilized. Wheat and rye were in fair to good condition. Peach condition was good, with most areas approaching the needed chilling hours. Onions were in fair to good condition. Tobacco in beds, greenhouses were in good condition. Land preparation for spring was just beginning to get underway the latter part of the month. Other activities included the routine care of livestock, poultry.

**HAWAII:** The stalled trough of low pressure west of the State continued to bring clouds, showers to all islands. Skies were generally overcast with some sunny periods. Showers were moderate to heavy with rainfall reported over 16 inches in Hilo. Wet conditions, increased disease incidence hindered crop development in many areas. Banana orchards were in mostly fair to good condition, but muddy fields were hindering harvest operations. Papaya fields were in fair to good condition, but increased spraying was necessary for insect, disease control. Leafy vegetable crops were in mostly fair condition. Current wet weather continued to hamper ginger root harvest.

**IDAHO:** Temperatures throughout the month of January have been mostly above normal. Snow cover in upper elevations has blanketed winter wheat fields. The majority of the states winter wheat was reported in good conditions. Hay, roughage supplies were reported to be mostly adequate. Most livestock are doing well in winter confinement, however South-Central area reported some calf deaths, Eastern areas reported increased stress on livestock due to very cold winter weather. Activities: Preparing taxes, attending meetings, marketing, feeding livestock, machinery maintenance.

**ILLINOIS:** Temperatures were on the mild side during the month of January for a second straight month which provided livestock with good growing conditions. Average temperature departure across the state was 8°F above normal for the month with precipitation near normal due to rains that fell near the end of the month. The dry soils during the majority of the month kept feedlots, pastures in good condition. Until the snow and rains that moved through the state near the end of the month farmers were able to complete some fieldwork, manure spreading with even a report of anhydrous being applied in McDonough county during the month. Wheat farmers have grown concerned regarding the condition of the crop this past month with the dryness of the soils. That coupled with the warm weather has many concerned in the event a cold snap were to develop. As of February 1, Wheat 13% excellent, 47% good, 36% fair, 4% poor. Other activities during the month included: Hauling grain where roads allowed, completing bookwork, ordering inputs for the coming year.

**INDIANA:** Warmer than normal temperatures prevailed around the state during most of January. There was very little snow except for the extreme northern regions. Rain was minimal until the last few days of the month when steady showers fell most of the month. Ponding is evident in many fields. Flooding of river bottom land has occurred. Wet soils will halt any further fieldwork for several days in most areas of the state. Many farmers were able to accomplish fieldwork during January. Final harvest occurred in some fields early in the month. Tilling soils, spreading fertilizer, lime along with chopping stalks took place in many fields. Farmers were moving grain to market, attending FSA offices for LDP payments. Pastures, forage crops are in mostly good condition. Hay supplies remain adequate to surplus. Winter wheat is in mostly good condition, has come out of dormancy in some southern fields. Livestock are in mostly good condition. Feedlots are muddy. Early lambing is underway. Major activities: Record keeping, tax preparation, stripping, marketing tobacco, hauling manure, building fence, repairing, cleaning up equipment, purchasing supplies, ditching, attending trade shows, clearing fence rows, caring for livestock.

**IOWA:** Summary for January 2002. Soil moisture 17% very short, 41% short, 42% adequate, 0% surplus. Very mild temperatures throughout most of the month gave way to a late January snowstorm. Producers welcomed the wet snowfall as soil moisture remained very dry across state, especially in the west central district. The average depth of snow cover was 5 inches, compared to only 1 inch last month, but still well below the 10 inches last year. The average depth of frost penetration was 8 inches, compared to last month’s 4 inches, 2001 16 inches. Dry roads through most of January aided grain movement, which showed increases over last month, January of 2001. Grain movement 14% none, 44% light, 38% moderate, 4% heavy. Availability of hay, roughage supplies for livestock feed 3% short, 80% adequate, 17% surplus. Quality of hay, roughage supplies 5% poor, 40% fair, 55% good. Utilization of stubble fields for grazing 23% none, 18% light, 36% moderate, 23% extensive. Cattle have gained well this winter while livestock losses were below 2001 due to favorable weather. There were some isolated reports of pneumonia, other disease, however. Hog, pig losses: 20% below avg.; 77% avg.; 3% above avg. Cattle, calf losses: below 33% avg; 65% avg.; 2% above avg.

**KANSAS:** Topsoil moisture 34% very short, 39% short, 23% adequate, 4% surplus. Wheat 12% very poor, 20% poor, 41% fair, 25% good, 2% excellent. Wheat remains drought stressed with poorly developed root systems. Damage from wind, freeze damage has been light. Moderate temperatures, dry conditions continued during most of January. Precipitation received at the end of month in the form of snow, sleet or freezing rain. Stockmen providing supplemental feed to livestock. Hauling water to cattle necessary some areas. Hay, forage supplies 2% very short, 16% short, 78% adequate, 4% surplus. Feed grain supplies 1% very short, 7% short, 88% adequate, 4% surplus.

**KENTUCKY:** January began with below normal temperatures, highs generally near freezing. The dry conditions that began the last week of December continued with precipitation about a half inch below normal. Farmers were busy breaking ice from livestock water supplies, caring for cattle. Unseasonably mild temperatures began to dominate the weather pattern for the remainder of the month with temperatures warming as the month went along. A winter storm brought 4 to 8 inches of snowfall to many areas of the State after mid-month breaking four weeks of dry conditions. Heavy rain on two occasions the last two weeks of the month threatened flooding, flash flooding in many sections of the State. The increased humidity late in the month improved stripping conditions as farmers prepared the remaining burley tobacco crop for market. State gross burley sales volume through January was $252.9 million lbs. with an average price of $197.80 per cwt. The auction warehouses, contract delivery centers reopened after the holiday recess with lighter sales. By month’s end 3 out of 21 active auction markets had closed for the season.

**LOUISIANA:** Field crop producers were preparing for spring planting. Sugarcane producers were draining fields to prepare for 2002 crop. Citrus producers were spraying to control diseases. Strawberries were being harvested. Livestock producers were fertilizing winter pastures, feeding hay. Spring calving began. Crawfish producers were putting out traps. Other activities included: Repairing, cleaning equipment. Soil moisture levels were slightly below average. The state average rainfall was 3.95 inches in January, compared to the norm of 4.35 inches.

**MARYLAND:** Mild winter weather continued through much of January as temperatures reached as high as 70°F in many areas in the state. The warm weather has been good for keeping livestock healthy, comfortable. While small grains are doing well, more precipitation is needed to maintain good condition. Winter activities for farmers include: Spreading lime, hauling manure, plowing, spraying fields, finishing up nutrient management plans.

**MICHIGAN:** Snowfall totals for the month were below normal, temperatures were above normal for most of January. Snowfall has been minimal for most of the month with a heavy snow on January 31. Mild conditions have benefitted the wheat crop. Farm activities included: Hauling manure, chopping wood, soil testing, applying fertilizer, pruning fruit trees, repairing equipment. The conditions for livestock were favorable due to the warm temperatures. Feed supplies were still adequate, but there were some reports of corn supply shortages.

**MINNESOTA:** January was unusually mild. Fields, pastures have very little snow cover. The lack of snow cover combined with warmer temperatures have
raised concern over alfalfa, winter wheat, clover stands being damaged due to winter kill. There are concerns for wind, water erosion due to the limited snow cover. Also, soil moisture in most areas is below normal. Livestock feed is adequate. Livestock are benefitting from the mild weather. Feed usage is down, gains are up. Warm weather has caused problems for grain stored in bins. In some areas, stored grain has been showing signs of crustling due to weather changes.

MISSISSIPPI: Soil moisture 1% short, 39% adequate, 60% surplus. Hay supply 2% short, 62% adequate, 36% surplus. Feed Grain 2% short, 91 percent adequate, 7% surplus. Most parts of the state have received plentiful amount of rainfall during the month of January. Reports indicate that pasture, cattle are looking good at this time of year. Farmers are spreading fertilizer on the winter wheat crop, are hoping for some dry weather to allow them to finish.

MISSOURI: Rainfall in January averaged 2.95 inches, with the majority occurring during the last 3 days of the month. Amounts were heaviest in the southeast district with 5.70 inches, while the northwest district at 1.28 inches and the north-central at 1.90 inches had the least precipitation. An extremely heavy ice storm on January 30-31 hit most west-central counties, extended through a narrower belt into the northeastern district. Trees suffered major damage, many areas were without electric power from a day to several days, with some of the most severe damage in the Kansas City area. Many northwestern, extreme northern counties received up to 10 inches of snow in the last week of the month, but most of the State is without snow cover. Winter wheat is generally in fair to good condition, with most of the ice not lasting long enough to hurt the crop. Wet conditions in the southeast are preventing early fertilization, other fieldwork. Farmers are mainly caring for livestock, doing taxes, planning for the new crop season, as well as cutting tree limbs in the ice-storm area. Hay supplies are adequate except in some south-central counties where yields were poor.

MONTANA: Temperatures were generally above normal for most of the month benefiting from a westerly air flow until the 20th when wind patterns changed and brought cooler temperatures. The last ten days have seen temperatures below normal and snow especially in the western mountains. Eastern Montana remains very dry without much snow. Precipitation amounts for the month were below average for most stations. Winter wheat conditions are rated mostly fair to poor with the lack of snow cover a concern in most areas. Livestock are receiving supplemental feed to meet nutritional requirements, grazing remains mostly open, but very limited in quantity.

NEBRASKA: Weekly temperatures averaged from near normals to 18° above normals until the last week of January. The last week averaged 1 to 4° below normals, brought measurable snowfall to many eastern, southern counties. Wheat 1% very poor, 5% poor, 40% fair, 51% good, 3% excellent. The recent snow provided cover, moisture for the crop in eastern, southern areas. Hay, forage supplies were adequate. Cattle, calves 12% fair, 70% good, 18% excellent. Supplemental feeding requirements have been less than normal as cattle were able to graze pastures, utilize stalk fields through most of the month. Calving has begun across the State with 6% calved to date.

NEVADA: February was colder than normal statewide with temperatures averaging 4 to 6° below normal at central, northern stations, 1° below normal south. Precipitation was much above normal south, above normal in Winnemucca, Elko. Ely had below normal precipitation, Reno experienced it’s sixth straight month of below-normal precipitation. Snow pack in the Truckee River Basin was at 57% of normal at month’s end, other western basins were at roughly two-thirds of normal. Eastern Nevada snow pack was at 112% of normal. Marketing of cattle was active with two major bull sales held during the month. Video marketing was also active. Calving increased, and lambing was getting underway. Hay shipping continued. Shipment of onions from storage concluded. Potato processing was ongoing. Fall seeded grains and garlic were in good condition. Snow cover in central, eastern state prompted additional supplemental feeding. Main farm, ranch activities: Calving, lambing, equipment maintenance, livestock feeding, fence repairs, crop marketing.

NEW ENGLAND: The start of 2002 gave minimal drought relief to state; water levels have been slowly depleting since drought conditions began last July. Above normal temperatures persisted throughout most of January, rain was more prevalent than snow for most States. Farm activities at this time of year include:

NURSEY/greenhouse work, tending livestock, preparing for the spring planting season.

NEW JERSEY: January began with cold temperatures, continued dry conditions across much of the state. The first of two winter storms brought moderate to heavy snows across the northern, western counties January 6, with storm totals ranging from 3 to 9 inches. A second winter storm moved through the region January 19-20, blanketing all but the central, southern coastal regions in several inches of snow. Storm totals varied widely across the state, averaging 1 to 2 inches along the coast, 2 to 4 inches south and west, 3 to 6 inches north, west. Precipitation totals averaged from 2.08 inches to 2.63 inches for the month. However, drought warnings remain in effect for all but three counties. Average precipitation levels for the past 365 days range from eight to 14 inches below normal in many areas. Temperatures averaged above normal for most of the month, with several areas reporting highs near 70° on January 29 thru 30.

NEW MEXICO: The month of January started out unusually warm with the completion of the pecan harvest. All cotton, chile fields were plowed up by months end. Pecan farmers spent the end of the month pruning, transplanting trees. Temperatures ranged from 40-60°. The last two days of January brought needed moisture with light rain showers. Ranchers were thankful for the rain, prepared for spring calving.

NEW YORK: Temperatures for the month averaged well above normal. In general, snowfall was limited with the exception of the higher elevations. A heavy storm on January 6 brought more than 17 inches of snowfall to Albany, surrounding areas. Outside activities were not adversely affected for extended periods. Major activities included: Winter pruning of orchards, vineyards, grading, packing, shipping apples, onions, potatoes, tending livestock, machinery maintenance, spreading manure, attending meetings, planning for the upcoming growing season.

NORTH CAROLINA: Soil moisture improved with the abundant precipitation to a current rating of 4% very short, 23% short, 60% adequate, 13% surplus. The month of January brought welcome relief from the dry weather that extended throughout most areas in state since the beginning of fall. Most areas received above normal precipitation in January. Additionally, a large part of the State benefitted from heavy snowfall at the beginning of the month. However, many locations finished 2001 with double-digit deficiencies, will require many months of above normal rainfall to recover. The slightly wetter than normal weather in January was accompanied by mild temperatures for much of the State. Concerns over small grains eased with the ample moisture in January. Stand establishment is still a concern for many small grain farmers. Feed, hay supplies continue to be mostly adequate even with the early feedings due to deteriorated pastures.

NORTH DAKOTA: Winter temps to date, except for 5-6 sub-zero days, have been beneficial to livestock producers enabling many to continue to graze corn stalks. The average snow cover for the state was 2.9 inches as of February 3, down from 3.3 inches on December 30, 2001, 7.0 inches on February 4, 2001. Snow cover was sufficient to protect 44% of alfalfa fields. Hay supplies 0% very short, 3% short, 87% good, 10% surplus. Producers reported giving supplemental feed to 100% of their cattle, 99% of their sheep. Cattle, cow 0% very poor, 1% poor, 14% fair, 71% good, 14% excellent while sheep 0% very poor, 2% poor, 12% fair, 70% good, 16% excellent. Cattle sales 5% below normal, 91% normal, 4% above normal. Early lambing, calving has started. Road conditions remain good enabling producers to move grain in a timely fashion. Some producers are reporting insect problems in stored grain due to above normal temperatures. Producers are getting machinery ready, planning for the upcoming growing season.

OHIO: January 2002 was 7.0° warmer than normal in state, with temperatures averaging 33.5° across the state. Precipitation averaged 2.08 inches, 0.45 inches below normal. The South Central district received the most precipitation with 3.03 inches, while the West Central district received the least with 1.61 inches.

OKLAHOMA: A severe ice storm the last week of January interrupted an otherwise mild, dry month. Statewide, winter wheat condition at the end of January was rated in mostly fair to poor condition. Green bugs, army worms were becoming problematic in the South Central District. Livestock producers
OREGON: Activities: Most temperatures across the State were above normal for the month. The highest temperature recorded was 67° in Hermiston, the lowest were Burns, Lakeview with negative six. There were 10 recording stations that experienced above normal precipitation for January; Tillamook was the highest with 5.47 inches above normal. There were 19 stations that recorded below normal precipitation with Medford being the lowest at 1.10 inches below normal. Winter care ongoing across the State. Digging, shipping of bailed, burlapped, bare-root plants ongoing. Cranberry pruning continued on the southern coast. Livestock continue on supplemental feed. Shipments of wheat, barley, oats, corn, potatoes, dry onions continued.

PENNSYLVANIA: The average high temperature for January 43.4°, which was above normal. The average low temperature was 26.0°, which was also above normal. The average monthly temperature was 34.7°. The highest temperature of the month was in the high 60's on the 29th. The lowest was around 10° which occurred on the 20th of the month. There were about 8 to 10 days with measurable precipitation in January. The majority of the precipitation occurred on the 6th of the month. Total precipitation for the month was from 1.30 to 3.20 inches which varied from county to county. The total precipitation for the year was slightly below normal. Several inches of snowfall occurred during the month. The average monthly measurable snowfall was 12.2 inches. The seasonal snowfall amount is still below normal. Major activities: Caring for livestock; buying hay, corn; hunting; shoveling snow; hauling, spreading manure; attending the Farm Show, organizational meeting.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Temperatures ranged from 9° below normal the first week of January to 15° above normal during the last week. Light to moderate snow fell over most areas of the State during the first part of the month with snowfall totals up to 8 inches across the central, northern midlands. Areas south received lesser amounts but experienced widespread power disruptions due to freezing rain. Afternoon temperatures climbed into the upper 70's, lower 80's around the end of the month which felt like Spring. Precipitation continued as rainfall for the rest of the month with the greatest amounts of 4 - 6 inches in the Piedmont, Foothills. However, rainfall overall remains below average Statewide. Small grains made positive growth during the month, but cooler weather is needed to slow down the growth to prevent premature heading of the wheat crop. Farmers were busy repairing, maintaining equipment, attending agricultural expos, seminars. Pastures, livestock were in fair to good condition as supplemental feeding continued.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Feed supplies 1% very short, 7% short, 80% adequate, 12% surplus. Stock water supplies, 4% very short, 11% short, 79% adequate, 6% surplus. Winter rye 32% fair, 59% good, 9% excellent, 1% very poor, 7% poor, 37% fair, 53% good, 2% excellent. Cattle death losses, 42% below normal, 56% normal, 2% above normal, 41% below avg., 58% avg., 1% above avg.; 8° fair, 69° good, 23° excellent. Sheep 1% poor, 6% fair, 68% good, 25° excellent. Sheep, lamb deaths 40% below avg.; 60% avg. Average snow depth, 0.90 inch. Alfalfa snow cover 85% poor, 14% adequate, 1% excellent. Winter wheat snow cover 96% poor, 4% adequate. Winter rye snow cover 75% poor, 24% adequate, 1% excellent. County road conditions 100% open. Township road conditions 99% open, 1% difficult. The 2002 year started with above normal temperatures along with below normal snowfall. With little snow to move this winter, farmers, ranchers have kept busy doing other chores, such as hauling grain, working on machinery, tending to livestock.

SOUTHWEST: Temperatures averaged above normal for the month of January. Precipitation was below normal the first half of the month, but above normal during the last half. Locally heavy rainfall during the week ending January 27 caused flash flooding in middle, eastern areas of the state. Dry, cold weather at the beginning of the month gave rivers and lakes a chance to continue draining after major flooding in parts of the state during December, especially the western sections. Below normal temperatures, precipitation continued into the second week. High pressure dominated the weather during the week ending January 20 with temperatures above normal, precipitation near to above normal. The state experienced unseasonably mild weather the following week with temperatures averaging nearly 10° above normal. Rainfall departures for the week ranged from nearly an inch to six inches above normal. As the month came to an end, temperatures continued to run above normal, 15 to 18° on average. Consequently, cold stress on livestock was not a major concern during the month.

WEST VIRGINIA: For the week ending February 3. Topsoil 15% very short, 23% short, 61% adequate, 1% surplus, compared to 13% short, 80% adequate, 7% surplus at this time 2001. Wheat 3% very poor, 24% poor, 53% fair, 20% compared to 28% poor, 63% fair, 9% good 2001, 94% emerged, 96%2001. Small grains have been slow to emerge due to dry weather. Cattle, calves, sheep, lambs were reported in fair to good condition as a result of the warmer than normal temperatures. The absence of freezing weather during most of the month was very important to livestock having access to limited water supplies. Below normal rainfall throughout most of the fall has required earlier feeding of livestock, hauling water in some areas. Hay, feed grain supplies are adequate. Farm activities included: Feeding livestock, general maintenance.

WISCONSIN: Above normal temperatures, below normal snowfall continued through January. Accumulated snow in December melted with January’s mild temperatures, revealing bare fields in southern state. A snowfall late in January brought slight snow cover to most of the state.

WYOMING: Topsoil 33% very short, 46% short, 21% adequate. Subsoil moisture 43% very short, 41% short, 16% adequate. Winter wheat 9% poor,
26% fair, 65% good, wind damage 31% none, 57% light, 11% moderate, 1% severe. Freeze damage 87% none, 11% light, 2% moderate. Cattle 1% poor, 33% fair, 64% good, 2% excellent. Sheep 2% poor, 43% fair, 54% good, 1% excellent. Hay, roughage supplies 8% very short, 26% short, 55% adequate 11% surplus. Stock water supplies 24% very short, 28% short, 48% adequate 0% surplus. January warm, very dry. Winter wheat in fair to good condition. Hay supplies mostly adequate.