ALABAMA: Alabama livestock producers are in short supply of hay. Some operations culled older cows from their herds to help lengthen their supplies of feed stuffs. Others have purchased peanut hulls, cotton seed to use as alternate roughage supplies. Ranchers that utilized wheat/rye winter grazing have cattle that are in better condition than others throughout the state. A mid-month cold front was not as strong as predicted, and fruit trees are in need of additional chill hours to satisfy "rest" and promote normal spring flower development. It is predicted that central Alabama will receive approximately 1,000 to 1,050 chill hours by February 15th. While this is lower than normal, it should be adequate for bud development in most varieties. Orchards in southern Alabama will likely be short of chill hour requirement in 650 chill hour varieties, will possibly use a "rest" breaking product such as Dormex 30 to 35 days ahead of normal bud break.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly below normal across the State for the week ending February 4. Precipitation was reported at 20 of the 22 reporting stations. Payson received the most precipitation at 0.49 inches, Buckeye and Roll received the least at 0.01 inches. Small grain planting is nearly complete throughout Arizona. Small grain emergence is one-third complete.

ARKANSAS: In January, Arkansas experienced mostly below average temperatures and above average precipitation. Rainfall amounts in the southwest, central, northeast parts of the state were generally four inches or more above normal, with isolated reports as high as eight inches above the monthly normal, while precipitation amounts were one to two inches above normal in the northwest portion of the state. Although heavy rains caused some wheat fields in low lying areas to become water logged and stunted, the majority of the Arkansas wheat fields were in good condition as farmers applied fertilizer when they could. Poor pasture conditions resulting from last year’s mostly dry conditions forced some Arkansas ranchers to feed hay sooner than normal this winter which also led to short hay supplies in some areas of the state. Towards the end of January, producers were feeding corn gluten, corn stalks, cotton seed, cotton hulls, other alternative feeds to make up for the depleted hay supplies. Despite low feed rations, livestock remained in good condition.

CALIFORNIA: California suffered a freeze in January resulting in significant crop damage. Citrus sustained the bulk of the damage. Growers used a number of measures to protect their orchards at the onset of frost. These included wind machines, bonfires, irrigation and helicopters to raise temperatures in groves. Temperatures remained too low for too long and most groves did not escape the effects of the cold. Fruit picked prior to the freeze has been moved and only small volumes of fresh fruit have been picked since the disaster. The freeze was expected to have an effect on the next season’s crop due to its affect on leaves and bud formation. Artichokes, avocados, broccoli, potatoes, strawberries and sugar beets were also affected by frost. Damage assessments to these and other affected crops were still being made. Field work was halted in some fields due to the cold. Cultural activities in vineyards and fruit orchards were ongoing and included pruning, fertilizing, applying herbicides and dormant sprays. New orchards were planted. Persimmons were harvested. Following the freeze apricot trees bloomed in Fresno County. Nut growers also pruned their orchards, applied herbicides and soil amendments, and planted new trees.

Strawberry and raspberry nursery stock digging occurred. Vegetable growers prepared fields for spring planting as weather allowed. Some harvests of winter vegetables were put on hold due to the cold. The freeze hit in the midst of a dry winter that has already had a negative impact on California farms. January 2007 was one of the driest Januarys on record. Emerging grain crops such as oats, wheat, and barley were growing slowly due to the dry conditions. Alfalfa was also adversely affected. Rangelands further suffered from the lack of moisture. Stocker cattle were shipped into California to feed on new grasses, but rangeland growth seen earlier this winter had ceased in many areas. Cattle received nutrient supplements in areas with ample pasture. Dairy cattle were nonetheless faring well despite the cooler weather. Sheep were grazing on alfalfa fields and retired farmland. Fall calving was finishing up and spring calving season was expected to begin soon. Bees were brought in from other states and staged in almond orchards for the upcoming pollination season.

COLORADO: Colorado has experienced snow storms seven weeks in a row with much of the Eastern Plains still buried from two late December blizzards. Snow accumulation continues to maintain a level of 2-4 feet with snow drifts 6 feet and higher. Many livestock producers in Southeastern Colorado continue to look for missing livestock or have found several dead animals due to the blizzard conditions and the inability to get hay and water to animals stranded in the snow. Death losses for cattle and calf were high last month with estimated losses anywhere from 10 to 15 thousand head in the Southeastern corner of the state. Additional losses related to the storms such as disease, weight loss, and higher calf mortality are expected. The National Guard used helicopters and other equipment in an attempt to save cattle stranded without food and water. Winter wheat is currently in excellent condition under good snow pack. Mountain snowpack remains slightly below normal at this time.

DELAWARE: Winter has been mild and that’s been positive for livestock. Hay supplies are adequate. Small grain crops seem to be in good condition. Farmers are attending meetings, repairing equipment, getting ready for spring planting.

FLORIDA: Temperatures averaged above normal, most of January. Warm temperatures accelerated ripening of many vegetables with some harvests up to 2 weeks ahead of normal. Increased supplies coincided with significant increase in demand caused by crop losses, other major producing States. Strawberries abundant but warm temperatures negatively impacted quality. Tomato transplanting underway. Quincy area, most growers waiting until early February to plant. Scattered rains continued as cold fronts crossed State, first half of January. Rains skipped many areas with soil moisture short to very short, some localities. Mid-January, rains over most of Panhandle, northern Peninsula. Showers boosted growth of small grains, grasses used for pasture. Late January, many areas of Panhandle, central, southern Peninsula received rains followed by cooler temperatures. Wet weather slowed vegetable harvests, southern Peninsula. Last of month, cold temperatures caused freezes over most of Panhandle, northern Peninsula, some central Peninsula localities. Other central Peninsula, some southern Peninsula localities, frost. Producers used freeze covers, overhead irrigation to protect most vegetables, strawberries from cold. Cold temperatures caused some spotty leaf burn on beans, potatoes, squash, sweet corn. Southern Peninsula tomatoes, no significant leaf damage. Heavy rain, strong winds blew off blooms, bruised some fruit which may impact or lower future yields. Temperatures not cold enough, long enough to harm citrus.
Picking of early, mid season oranges, grapefruit, tangerines, tangelos, Navel oranges, Tamples, active. Vegetables marketed: snap beans, cabbage, celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, endive, escarole, lettuce, parsley, peppers, radishes, squash, strawberries, tomatoes. Sugarcane harvest, Lake Okeechobee, active most of month. Warm weather most of month accelerated growth of small grains, grasses. Most pastures, fair to good condition except in drier areas. Some rust on rye cut amount of forage available to livestock. Early January, most pasture, fair condition. Winter forage growth short, Central, southwest: hay feeding active, pasture poor to good, mostly fair. Statewide: cattle condition poor to excellent, mostly good. Mid-month, rain helped winter forage growth in Panhandle, hay feeding less, some ponds got water. North, Central, Southwest: drought holding back grass growth. Month’s end, pasture condition very poor to good. Panhandle, North: little grass in permanent pasture due to cold, drought; winter forage slow growth due to drought. Central, South: pasture mostly fair, winter forage showing fungal growth; cattle condition very poor to excellent, mostly good.

GEORGIA: Unseasonably warm weather greeted Georgia at the beginning of January. The warm weather was replaced by frigid temperatures for the last half of the month, according to the USDA, NASS, Georgia Field Office. Average highs dropped from the 60’s and 70’s the first half of the month to the 40’s and 50’s the latter half; lows dropped from the 40’s and 50’s to the 20’s and 30’s. Scattered showers throughout the month resulted in improved soil moisture conditions. However, more rain will be needed to get creeks flowing, return ponds to normal levels. Small grain conditions were favorable in January, resulting in growth being ahead of schedule. In addition to spraying for weeds, small grain producers also began topdressing their fields. Feeding hay to livestock continued. Some hay producers reported their supplies running short, due to the increased feeding this winter. Farmers sought corn contracts and watched soybean prices for contract possibilities. Field preparation work began this month and farm management planning meetings were conducted. Other activities included planting blueberries, planting tobacco for transplants, applying lime to pastures and hayfields, and the routine care of poultry and livestock.

HAWAII: Weather conditions ranged from poor to mostly fair for agriculture during the week ending February 4, 2007. An approaching cold front from the west, a high pressure area to the south resulted in some blustery winds during the early part of the week. These southerly winds ranged from 15 to 25 mph, with gusts up to 50 mph. Crops struggled under these conditions as the winds bruised fruits, shredded leaves, and interrupted spray programs in exposed areas. In addition, a pre-frontal band of clouds and showers hindered crop development. The cold front passed through the islands by Friday; leaving the islands with calm, cool, dry weather for the weekend. Banana orchards made good progress. The gusty winds shredded leaves and toppled a few trees in areas subjected to the strongest gusts. Papaya orchards experienced similar damage. Most vegetable crops were in fair to good condition. Irrigation was heavy as gusty winds helped dry-out fields quickly. Insect damage was light.

IDAHO: Topsoil 0% very short, 11% short, 77% adequate, 12% surplus. Winter Wheat Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 11% fair, 84% good, 5% excellent. Hay, Roughage Supply 0% very short, 11% short, 89% adequate, 0% surplus. Lambing: 23% complete, 8% last year, 18% average. Calving: 15% complete, 15% last year, 12% average. Preparations for lambing and calving are underway for ranchers. Farmers and ranchers are preparing taxes and attending production and association meetings.

ILLINOIS: Topsoil 2% very short, 4% short, 71% adequate, 23% surplus. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 5% poor, 23% fair, 66% good, 5% excellent. Temperatures during January continued the trend of being generally mild before ending the month with some very cold conditions. Temperatures averaged four to five degrees above normal across the state. Precipitation also averaged above normal, as most districts received over an inch more than normal precipitation for the month. The Northwest district was the only district that did not average over two inches of precipitation, with the southern districts averaging from three inches to over 4 inches of moisture for the month. There was some concern how the winter wheat crop will be affected by the very cold conditions at the end of the month in areas with little or no snow cover and also where ice has been on the crop for awhile. Livestock had been fighting muddy conditions from the surplus moisture until lots were frozen by the recent cold snap.

INDIANA: Most of January was warmer than normal with a good deal of rainfall. However, freezing temperatures, some snow arrived late in the month. The average state temperature was 32.1° which was 6.1° above normal. Total precipitation averaged 4.89 inches which was 2.45 inches above normal. The winter wheat crop remains in generally good condition aside from spots that have drowned out because of standing water during December. At this time, very little winter kill has occurred in the wheat crop. A good deal of corn and soybeans were hauled to market as relatively good prices persist. Some fertilizer and lime was spread late in the month on fields that were either dry enough or frozen hard enough to support heavy equipment. Livestock are reported to be in mostly good condition. Hay supplies remain adequate. However, livestock operations began feeding quite a bit of hay as the cold temperatures moved in. Farmers continue to visit their local FSA offices to request commodity loans and sign up for the 2007 Direct and Counter-Cyclical Payment (DCP) Program. Activities Included: Financial planning, preliminary tax preparations, attending meetings, reviewing leases with landlords, pricing inputs, ditch and fence row clearing, hauling manure, and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Summary for month of January. Soil 2% very short, 10% short, 83% adequate, 5% surplus. Snow cover 8 inches. Frost penetration 15 inches. Late January cold weather greatly increased feed consumption. Death losses were average, although up from last year. Temperature seemed to be the happy medium between killing cold, sickening warmth. Activities: Calving, lambing, lime application, and attending producer meetings and farm shows.

KANSAS: Topsoil 1% very short, 4% short, 88% adequate, 7% surplus. Wheat condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 31% fair, 50% good, 12% excellent; wind damage was 91% none, 8% light, 1% moderate, freeze damage was 63% none, 15% light, 2% moderate. The State experienced below to above normal temperatures throughout most of the month. Areas in the southeast part of the State received light amounts of precipitation the second week of the month. Most areas of the State received moderate amounts of precipitation in the form of snow during the third week. Temperatures were generally average throughout most of the month, but dipped below average the third and the last week of January. Reporters indicated much of the wheat crop is still under ice and snow making condition and freeze damage difficult to ascertain. Feed grain supplies were 2% very short, 12% short, 84% adequate, 2% surplus. Hay, forage supplies were 19% very short, 32% short, 48% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay was in short supply throughout the State while feed supplies were short in western and southern parts of the State.

KENTUCKY: January 2007 was expected to be a mild and dry month, based on the projections of anticipated mild El Nino conditions in the equatorial Pacific. While the first three weeks of the month were mild, it was not a dry month. In addition, the final week to 10 days of the month turned to seasonal temperatures, and, at times, very cold. The western section of the Bluegrass State was so wet that water ponded in fields along with river flooding for extended periods through the month. With the mild temperatures for most of the month, limited snowfall occurred. Jackson reported 3.3 in. of snow and Covington reported 4.9 in. of snow, with only trace amounts reported at Paducah, Louisville, and Lexington. January temperatures averaged 37.4 degrees across the State which was 4.3 degrees above normal. Precipitation (liq. equ.) totaled 4.21 in. statewide which was 0.49 in. above normal. By station, monthly precipitation totals ranged from a low of 1.59 in. at Bristol to a high of 6.43 in. at Paducah. High pressure dominated the Ohio River Valley as the month began. A low pressure system made its way out of Texas/Louisiana, ushering in warm, moist air from the Gulf of Mexico. Rain showers were isolated to the western portions of Kentucky, and became more numerous across the Commonwealth through the weekend. Temperatures averaged 46 degrees, 15 degrees above normal. Extreme temperatures ranged from a maximum in the upper 60’s to a minimum in the mid 20’s for the State. The State 0.61 in. of rainfall for the month, with most of the rainfall received in the middle two weeks of the month. Total precipitation totals ranged from a low of 0.52 in. at Dix Dam to a high of 8.80 in. at Somerset. Very mild temperatures dominated the entire second week. A complex low pressure system slowly
MARYLAND: Winter has been mild and that’s been positive for livestock. Hay supplies are adequate. Small grain crops seem to be in good condition. Farmers are attending meetings, repairing equipment, getting ready for spring planting.

MICHIGAN: Temperatures were generally mild for the first half of January with cold arctic temperatures arriving by month’s end. For the 4-week period ending February 4, 2007, precipitation ranged from 0.39 inches in the central Lower Peninsula to 1.74 inches for the southwest Lower Peninsula. Temperatures ranged from 9 degrees below normal in the southwest and southeast Lower Peninsula to 3 degrees below normal in the northwest Lower Peninsula. Snow cover appears to be sufficient for winter wheat to overwinter. Livestock were in good condition with no major problems with feeding, disease, or health. Activities Included: Hauling manure, hauling crops to market, mending fences, trimming fruit trees, caring for livestock, limited lambing and calving, and preparing taxes.

MINNESOTA: Temperatures during January averaged from 5.1 degrees above normal in the Southwest District to 8.2 degrees above normal in the Central District. Temperature extremes included a low of -24 degrees at Warroad, and a high of 48 degrees at Winona. Precipitation averaged from 0.77 inch below normal in the West Central District to 0.32 inch above normal in the South Central District. Greatest monthly precipitation of 1.76 inches was recorded in Winnebago. Snow cover ranged from Zero to 8 inches. Feed supplies were generally adequate and cattle are in good or excellent condition. Soil moisture supplies remain less than adequate in many areas of the state.

MISSISSIPPI: Soil 61% adequate, 39% surplus. Hay supply 35% short, 61% adequate, 4% surplus. Feed Grain 7% short, 83% adequate, 10% surplus. Temperature ranged from 80 degrees Fahrenheit in the northwest to -24 degrees at Warroad, and a high of 48 degrees at Winona. Snow cover ranged from Zero to 8 inches. Feed supplies were generally adequate and cattle are in good or excellent condition. Soil moisture supplies remain less than adequate in many areas of the state.
beginning of spring calving. Concern for the winter wheat crop was expressed across the mid section of the state as ice cover during January increased the possibility of winter kill. Little will be known until green-up occurs. Depth of snow at the end of January averaged at least one inch across all districts with Southwest District reporting up to five inches of snow cover. January precipitation was above average for the southern half and eastern third of the state.

NEVADA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

NEW ENGLAND: The first half of January was defined by above average temperatures, spotty rain showers, while colder wintry conditions dominated the second half. Total water precipitation for the month remained below four inches in all areas except Southern Connecticut, where over two inches of rain were reported on January 1. Daytime highs remained above freezing across the region through the first week of the month, peaking above 80°F on January 6 everywhere except northern Maine. Colder weather arrived at mid-month, bringing several inches of snow to the north, and an ice storm to parts of southern Maine, southern New Hampshire, southern Vermont, and Northern Massachusetts on January 14 and 15. Cooler, drier air dominated regional weather patterns across the mid-section of the state as ice cover during January occurred. Depth of snow at the end of January averaged at least one inch in Connecticut to just under four inches in Central Massachusetts, snow cover remained very light. In northern Maine and Vermont, snow totals ranged from nine to eighteen inches for January, while snow cover in these states remained between five and seven inches during the latter part of the month. Farmers kept busy tending livestock, and moving apples and potatoes out of storage. Early calving and lambing also began across the region.

NEW JERSEY: Activities Included: Greenhouse work, livestock care, milking cows, repairing machinery, and attending meetings. Temperatures were up to thirty degrees above normal for the first half of January in most state localities. During the second half of January temperatures fell to near, or below normal, across most of the state. Precipitation was near normal for the month in most areas of the state. Atlantic City and Trenton reported over one inch of rainfall on January 1, 2007. Atlantic City reported 1.50 inches of snow on January 25, 2007. Trenton had no measurable snowfall for the month.

NEW MEXICO: The first week of January brought a major winter storm with heavy snowfall over most of the state. Snow drifts were greater than 10 feet in the northern part of the state. Temperatures were three to four degrees below normal. Another storm hit in the second week with more snow and cold temperatures. More snow from another storm dropped over a foot in the mountains. Temperatures were relatively normal. Two storm systems passed over New Mexico in the fourth week with freezing rain and snow over the southern part of the state. Roswell measured 1.27 inches of moisture. Yet another storm system that hung over southern New Mexico produced more precipitation with Animas and Ruidoso measuring over ½ inch moisture. Temperatures were slightly below normal. Much of the livestock was stranded in the cold, snow with limited food and water. Ranchers hauled water, supplemental feed when possible. Farmers were waiting out the storms and trying to plow fields in preparation for planting.

NEW YORK: Snowfall during January was light while temperatures dropped into the 20's and 30's towards the end of the month after a warmer than normal beginning to the month. The western part of the state received some lake effect snow during January. Major Activities: Tending livestock, spreading manure, machinery repair, maintenance, grading, packing onions, apples, potatoes, and cabbage, maintaining facilities in winter, and attending winter meetings.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 3.0. Soil 2% short, 61% adequate, 37% surplus. Activities Included: Feeding livestock, equipment repair, general farm maintenance. Precipitation amounts for the month where above normal for most areas of the State. Rainfall amounts ranged from .77 to 5.46 inches. Temperatures remained above normal throughout the State for the last week of January.

NORTH DAKOTA: Temperatures during January were colder when compared to December and averaged at or below normal levels for the month. Limited snowfall has allowed producers to continue to graze livestock. Average snow cover was 4.2 inches on February 4. Hay and forage supplies were rated 3% very short, 15% short, 77% adequate, 5% surplus. Snow cover protection for alfalfa 51% poor, 40% adequate, 9% excellent. Snow cover protection for winter wheat 34% poor, 44% adequate, 22% excellent. Cattle conditions 2% poor, 21% fair, 66% good, 11% excellent. Sheep conditions 1% poor, 22% fair, 69% good, 8% excellent. County and secondary roads were rated 91% open, 7% difficult, 2% closed. Eight percent of the roads were drifted, 17% icy, 75% dry.

OHIO: The January 2007 average temperature for Ohio was 32.4 degrees, 5.9 degrees above normal. Temperatures throughout the state for the past week have been below normal and bitter cold. Precipitation for the state averaged 4.83 inches, 2.30 inches above normal. Winter wheat producing counties report that field conditions are poor to good, because of an extremely late winter wheat planting last fall. There is some snow cover in the fields, which has shielded winter wheat from current bitter cold temperatures. Cattle are in good condition. Livestock have been contained indoors because of unseasonable cold temperatures. Hay inventories are adequate for livestock.

OKLAHOMA: Topsoil 2% very short, 14% short, 75% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil 22% very short, 34% short, 41% adequate, 3% surplus. Wheat 8% very poor, 11% poor, 28% fair, 43% good, 10% excellent, Rye 3% very poor, 8% poor, 36% fair, 49% good, 4% excellent. Oats 2% very poor, 8% poor, 62% fair, 25% good, 3% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 4% poor, 51% fair, 44% good. Pasture, Range 33% very poor, 30% poor, 29% fair, 8% good. Livestock: Livestock remained in mostly good to fair condition. Livestock marketings were average. Hay use has been high due to snow and ice cover resulting in an even shorter supply of dry forages. Supplemental grains have also been fed at a higher than normal rate, breaking ice for livestock water has occurred frequently during the month. Cattle were showing signs of stress from the cold temperatures and have resulted in heavier than normal death loss in newborn calves.

OREGON: High temperatures during the month of January ranged from 42 degrees in Agency Lake up to 65 degrees in Bandon. Low temperatures ranged from -9 degrees recorded in Christmas Valley up to 35 degrees recorded in Bandon. Monthly average temperatures for the State varied mostly from the mid 20's to the high 30's. Ten stations reported low temperatures below 0 degrees, compared to a low of 5 degrees, which was the lowest temperature recorded in January 2006. Total precipitation, including rain or melted snow/ice, ranged from a high of 9.69 inches recorded in Florence to a low of 0.04 inches recorded in Ontario. Every station recorded a negative Departure From Normal (DFN). The stations receiving the highest amount of total snowfall during January were Crater Lake with 31.5 inches, Toketee Falls with 25 inches. More than one-third of the stations recorded no snowfall at all. These numbers confirm that this winter has been colder, with much less precipitation than normal. The Oregon Snow Survey Program, part of the Natural Resources Conservation Service, reported the Hood River Basin snowpack at 110 percent of average, the Willamette Middle Fork Basin at 102 percent of average, the Upper Klamath Lake Basin at 96 percent of average. Crop weather respondents also confirmed that the month of January was colder than usual and with much less rain. This drier weather has allowed farmers to continue with their field activities during the early part of the year. Farmers are still in search of hay and are continuing the use of supplemental feeding due to the current low availability. Nurseries continue to dig bare root stock and are busy shipping to the Southern states.

PENNSYLVANIA: Principal farm activities for the month of January included milking cows, machinery, fence repairs, spreading manure in select areas, making accounting, other bookkeeping decisions in preparation for tax season, attending organizational meetings, giving their overall support to agriculture in the state by attending the Pennsylvania Farm Show held from the 6th through the 13th of the month. Some operators are busy planning for this year’s crop, while others are
vacationing on the ski slopes. Overall, Pennsylvania experienced rather warm temperatures for this time of year despite the few cold days. The month of January began with cold temperatures and light snow, although Pennsylvania hasn’t received any measurable snow this year. The warm weather conditions were persistent not only in Pennsylvania, but nationwide for over several weeks. The average high temperature for the month was 42° and the average low was 28 degrees. January 6th was the warmest day of the month which was 67 degrees. The lowest atmospheric pressure of the month was 11° on January 26th. A lot of the temperatures exceeded the normal by 5 degrees Fahrenheit. Also, thick fog appeared on several mornings causing some commotion on everyone’s commute to work.

SOUTH CAROLINA: The year began with the arrival of a cold airmass, dropping morning temperatures into the 20’s for many areas of the State. By the end of the week, however, mid-70° temperatures were observed in the afternoons from the Midlands to the coastal areas. Statewide average rainfall was recorded at 1.5 inches. The second week was similar as morning temperatures early in the week were well below freezing, while 70-degree afternoons were seen throughout the weekend. Rainfall was scarce, with the Statewide average at 0.2 inches. January 15 high temperature records were set at Myrtle Beach with 75 degrees, Charleston with 79 degrees, respectively. However, the sun would disappear as the remainder of the week was largely overcast with cloudy skies and sporadic, cold rain. Although mid-January saw record high temperatures, the month ended with a week on average that was one degree below normal as the western half of the State experienced temperatures in the teens. The Statewide average precipitation for the last half of the month was 1.5 inches. Crop reporting respondents indicated that conditions are favorable for small grains, pastures and livestock, with soil moisture ending the month at an adequate level.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Average snow depth (inches) 3.2. Feed supplies 15% very short, 22% short, 61% adequate, 2% surplus. Stock water supplies 19% very short, 25% short, 54% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter wheat 7° very poor, 12% poor, 46% fair, 30% good, 5% excellent. Cattle condition 1% poor, 24% fair, 62% good, 13% excellent. Sheep condition 19% fair, 64% good, 17% excellent. Accessible livestock feed supplies 93% readily, 6% difficult, 1% inaccessible. Accessible stock water supplies 86% readily, 13% difficult, 1% inaccessible. Road conditions—county 99% open, 1% difficult. Road conditions—township 95% open, 4% difficult, 1% closed. Alfalfa snow cover 53% poor, 45% adequate, 2% excellent. Winter wheat snow cover 64% poor, 35% adequate, 1% excellent. Cattle death losses since January 1, 26% below normal, 72% normal, 2% above normal. Calf deaths since January 1, 29% below average, 69% average, 2% above average. Sheep, lamb deaths since January 1, 31% below avg., 68% avg., 1% above average. Average January temperature were above normal, but there was very little precipitation extending the dry conditions particularly in the western part of the state. Now colder temperatures sweeping the state with little snow precipitation extending the dry conditions particularly in the western part of the state. The winter wheat crop was also receiving as much as 0.50 inches to some of the more fortunate localities across the state. Precipitation ranged from traces to 0.25 inches of rainfall last week. Scattered showers brought as much as 0.50 inches of rainfall. Some cattlemen with severe hay shortages have reduced herds.

TEXAS: Agricultural Summary: Most areas of Texas received only traces to 0.1 inches of rainfall last week. Scattered showers brought as much as 0.50 inches to some of the more fortunate cattle across the most northern parts. Averages across the majority of the state were in the teens. Large areas of South East Texas and the Upper Coast also received as much as 0.50 inches of rainfall. Small Grains: In the Southern High Plains, soil moisture remained good for late planted wheat.

However, continuing winter weather could eventually slow growth as some fields have already experienced minimal freeze damage. Wheat and oat condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Cotton: All cotton field activities were halted due to wet conditions. Commercial Vegetables and Fruit: Planting of potatoes continued in South Texas. Cabbage harvest was slow in South Texas due to unfavorable weather. However, these conditions allowed for the improvement of spinach along with the progression of broccoli floret development. Livestock, Range, Pasture Report: Most producers around the state continued heavy supplemental feeding. Pasture conditions improved in the Blacklands; however, tetany was a major concern for many producers. Due to this factor, producers were encouraged to increase magnesium supplementation. Lambing and kidding began in the Edwards Plateau. Weather conditions slowed early calving in South Texas. Statewide, range and pasture condition was mostly fair to poor.

WASHINGTON: Cold winter weather continued throughout much of the state. Snow accumulations persisted in many counties due to cold snaps. Farmers are hopeful that the cold weather will reduce the number of harmful insects next crop season. Many livestock producers have begun the calving season, which will be ramping up through February. Cold, snow have resulted in tight supplies of hay, increased prices in the Northeastern portion of the state. Due to production declines in other parts of the country, oyster growers enjoyed one of the best markets in the last ten years. Orchardists continue with pruning and weed control. Cold, wet conditions limited fieldwork activities, with some mowing, harvesting reported on Conservation Reserve Program land in Franklin County. Damage to any crops is unknown, but dry land winter wheat acreage continues to look very good. Christmas tree growers were cleaning harvested fields in preparation for planting.

VIRGINIA: The Commonwealth experienced warmer, dryer than normal temperatures. Soil moisture conditions have been adequate throughout the month. The mild temperatures early in the month helped late planted small grains but also encouraged weed growth, aphids. Some livestock are grazing pastures, but most farmers are feeding hay. Activities Included: Maple syrup preparation, attending meetings, ordering seed, fertilizer, and fixing fences and roads.

WEST VIRGINIA: Topsoil 8% short, 70% adequate, 22% surplus compared with 2% short, 74% adequate, 24% surplus last year. Hay and roughage supplies 1% very short, 17% short, 82% adequate. Feed grain supplies 3% short, 97% adequate. Winter wheat conditions 3% poor, 10% fair, 87% good. Cattle, calves 2% poor, 17% fair, 75% good; 6% excellent. Sheep, lambs 5% poor, 37% fair, 55% good; 3% excellent. Activities Included: Providing water, winter feeding for livestock and farm equipment maintenance.

WISCONSIN: January temperatures for the state of Wisconsin, ranged from 6 to 7° above normal. Average high temperatures were in the upper 20s and low 30s. Average low temperatures in most areas of the state were in the 10s. Milwaukee had an average low of 21 degrees. Precipitation ranged from 0.23 inches in Wausau to 0.89 inches in Milwaukee. The snow received during the month was less than normal. Departure from normal precipitation ranged from -0.96 inches in Milwaukee to -0.40 inches in Madison. At the end of the month, snow depth averaged 4 to 8 inches across most of the state. Snow cover in far northwestern counties ranged from 2 to 4 inches.

WYOMING: Topsoil 19% very short, 45% short, 36% adequate. Subsoil 40% very short, 45% short, 14% adequate, 1% surplus. Average depth of snowcover: 2.7 inches. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 64% fair, 2% good, 2% moderate, 1% severe; freeze damage 62% none, 36% light, 1% moderate, 1% severe. Spring calves born 5%, 7% 2006, 6% avg. Farm flock: ewes lambed 21%, 5% 2006, 7% avg.; sheep shorn 27%, 8% 2006, 11% avg. Hay, roughage supply 10% very short, 52% short, 38% adequate. Stock water supply 19% very short, 26% short, 55% adequate. Livestock in fair to mostly good condition. The most recent Snow Precipitation Update reported the SWE (snow water equivalent) below average across all basins in Wyoming. Averages ranged from 59% of normal in the Belle Fourche basin in the north to 88% of normal in the Central Wyoming basin.
Fouche Basin to 84% of normal in the Powder-Tongue Basin. Activities: Maintaining equipment; supplemental feeding.