ALABAMA: Storm systems brought some much needed rainfall to Alabama during the past month. However, the U.S. Drought Monitor for January 29, 2008, expanded the exceptional drought area slightly to the west in Winston County due to less than normal rainfall that occurred this month. Warmer than normal temperatures experienced throughout most of the month have fruit growers concerned over a lack of winter chilling hours on several varieties of peaches. Totals for many areas south of Birmingham are running much lower than growers would like to see. Chill hours for central Alabama were estimated to reach 880 to 900 by February 15th. At this level, producers should have adequate vegetative buds on their 650 – 800 chill hour varieties, would be a little short on 850 chill hour varieties, and short on 950 – 1,050 chill hour varieties. Alabama’s winter wheat crop was reported to be in good condition. Recent rains in northern parts of the state had producers planning nitrogen fertilizer applications, and tending to winter weed control. With continued rains, farmers were expecting a good 2008 wheat crop.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures across the State were mostly above normal for the month of January. Precipitation in the form of rain or snow had fallen throughout the month. Eight of the twenty-two weather stations have above normal precipitation for the year. Crop conditions remained relatively unchanged for January. Alfalfa condition remained mostly poor to good for the month. Small grain planting continued throughout the month with some of the first plantings already beginning to emerge. Range and pasture conditions improved slightly with the precipitation that had fallen across the state. Alfalfa harvesting continued for Arizona with sheeping off beginning to wind down for the year. The winter vegetable harvest continued throughout January along with the chilling hours on several varieties of peaches. Totals for many areas south of Birmingham are running much lower than growers would like to see. Chill hours for central Alabama were estimated to reach 880 to 900 by February 15th. At this level, producers should have adequate vegetative buds on their 650 – 800 chill hour varieties, would be a little short on 850 chill hour varieties, and short on 950 – 1,050 chill hour varieties. Alabama’s winter wheat crop was reported to be in good condition. Recent rains in northern parts of the state had producers planning nitrogen fertilizer applications, and tending to winter weed control. With continued rains, farmers were expecting a good 2008 wheat crop.

ARKANSAS: Most of the state received below normal precipitation for the month of January, with some locations more than 25 percent below normal. Only a few isolated locations received above normal precipitation, particularly in Benton County. January precipitation totals ranged from 0.39 inches in Filippin to 3.57 inches in Monticello. Temperatures were on a roller coaster last month, as they were below normal sometimes and at other times above normal. For example, Searcy was 16 degrees Fahrenheit below normal on January 3 and 27 degrees Fahrenheit above normal on January 7. At the beginning of the month, there were ice storms in the northern two-thirds of the state followed by small tomatoes in various locations. The end of the month featured high winds in central Arkansas and snow in the northern third of the state. The 2008 winter wheat crop was reported in mostly good condition. There was some fertilizing of winter wheat fields during the month. Pastures throughout the state were in good condition, though some producers were feeding extra hay to their cattle where there was snow cover or extended periods of cold temperatures. Hay supplies were still ample at the end of the month.

CALIFORNIA: California saw storm systems carrying heavy rain and lots of mountain snow in January. The rain helped curb fears of a dry frost in some citrus growing areas. Blood oranges, mandarins, lemons, Oro Blanco grapefruit, and pummelos were harvested but cold nights remained a concern for citrus growers. Growers were cleaning up debris in stone fruit orchards from the storms. Removal and planting of new orchards were also taking place. Despite the vigorous weather patterns, grape vineyard pruning, fertilizing and weed spraying were ongoing. Strawberries grew well in Fresno County and blueberry bushes continued to be planted. Oat, barley, winter forage, and wheat growth benefited significantly from the recent rainfall. Spring alfalfa emerged with a few fields being irrigated and treated to control weeds. Spring sugar beet fields developed in various stages with some fields being fertilized, irrigated, cultivated and treated to control insects, weeds and diseases. Vegetable crops were harvested despite the cool, rainy weather. Wet fields in a few areas around the State hindered extensive field work. Rangeland conditions throughout the central valley showed improvements with the recent rains. Also, cool temperatures hindered growth in some areas. Hay and supplemental feeding of cattle continued. Livestock received nutrient supplements in areas with improved pastures. Sheep and lambs grazed on alfalfa fields and retired farmland. Beef cattle calving and goat kidding continued. In shipments of bees were declining.

COLORADO: Overall, Colorado experienced average snowfall amounts during January. Snowstorms were mostly confined to the mountainous regions which received above-average amounts. Livestock producers in these areas are having some difficulty feeding their herds as a result of the increased snow amounts. Meanwhile, the Front Range and Eastern Plains areas received slightly below average amounts of snow during January. The winter wheat remains in good condition. Currently, the mountain snowpack in the northern regions is slightly below average, while the rest of the state is well-above average. Overall, mountain snowpack is currently 129% of average at this time. Average temperatures during January were slightly below normal across the state.

DELAWARE: Winter has been mild which has been beneficial to livestock. Hay supplies 30% very short, 50% short, 20% adequate. Winter wheat is in mostly good to excellent condition. Farmers are attending meetings, repairing equipment, getting ready for spring planting.

FLORIDA: Beginning January, farmers prepared crops for freezing temperatures. Potato planting continued, Palatka, growers took precautions by storing seed potatoes in barns with heaters. Cold temperatures damaged small grains. Field activity slowed due to frost. Sugarcane harvest remained active, Everglades region. Potato planting started, Flagler, Putnam, St Johns, second week, full swing latter part. Growers continued planting potatoes, Palatka. Hay supplies, quality suffered due to frost, cold temperatures, insufficient rain. Rains, last week of January, elevated soil moisture, more needed to overcome drought. Central, southern Peninsula reported damage to vegetables due to freezing temperatures. Hillsborough County losses in strawberries, tomatoes, ornamentals due to cold, windy conditions. Hendry County 10-15% loss from wind, freezing temperatures. Harvesting, packing of beans, okra, squash, tomatoes, Florida City, Plant City minimal damage to strawberry crop. Pompano harvested without interruption, all crops reported good. Wauchula blueberry, strawberry, little or no damage. Favorable weather rest of month allowed planting, harvesting to progress on schedule. Hendry County wind, cold damage on vegetables from freeze more apparent. Some plantings lost tops, damage not uniform across area. Some vegetables fields spared freeze damage, while severely battered by cold winds. Washington County foggy mornings, mild temperatures caused disease problems in Cole crops. Mid-month, vegetables looked good, cabbage, broccoli, variety of mixed greens harvested, Flagler, Putnam, St. Johns. Tomatoes, peppers marketed in Plant City, surrounding areas. Few strawberries harvested, packed, Starke, Wauchula, respectively. Hendry County vegetable planting, harvesting continued, yields negatively impacted by freezing conditions earlier in month. St. Johns County cabbage cutting continued. Vegetables, non-citrus fruit marketed included asparagus, peas, snap beans, sweet corn, cabbage, celery, cucumbers, eggplant, endive, escarole, peppers, radishes, squash, strawberries, tomatoes. Citrus escaped serious damage from cold snap first week of month. Temperatures dropped to upper 20s, lower 30s. Growers reported lowest temperatures in Arcadia, Lake
Alfred at 27 degrees. Isolated areas received minor fruit damage, duration not long enough to cause significant damage to trees or fruit. Weekly harvest rebounded from holiday season. Early, midseason orange weekly harvest over six million boxes by third week, primarily for processing. Grapefruit harvest under a million boxes per week. Most powdered juices finished Naval orange. Sunburst tangerine harvest, began Temple orange, Honey tangerine harvest. Trees, fruit reported in good condition, with good fruit sets. Growers, researchers looking for ways to address greening. Aggressive production practices, scouting techniques, removal of abandoned groves used to control greening. Other methods discussed to combat citrus yellows. Grove care included irrigating, mowing, pesticide spraying, fertilizing, hedging and topping. Varieties harvested included early, midseason, Naval, Temple oranges; grapefruit; tangelos; Sunburst, Honey tangerines. Range, pasture condition very poor to good throughout month, most in fair condition. Drought, seasonally cold temperatures, freezes limited forage growth. Livestock feed quality lowered by lingering drought. Supplemental feed cost high. Stock ponds water levels very low, some ponds dry. Cattle condition averaged very poor to excellent, most in good condition. Cattlemen fed supplemental hay, grain to compensate for poor forage.

**GEORGIA:** January brought rains and periods of extremely cold weather to the state. Snow and ice resulted in a rare dusting of snow on Mauí’s Haleakala. Snow also fell on the Big Island’s twin peaks of Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa. A combination of several weather factors resulted in torrential rains pelt the Big Island over the weekend. Most of the heavy rain was concentrated in the windward area of the Big Island with Hilo reporting a record daily maximum of 10.82 inches on January 2 and 3. Keeping with the trend of extremely dramatic weather to the state. Showers were frequent and provided temporary relief to the long standing drought conditions. Topsoil moisture improved considerably during the month. Some fields in middle Georgia became muddy and difficult to work in due to the abundant rains. For the most part, the rains benefited crops and increased water levels in ponds that had previously gone dry. Winter wheat was in mostly good condition. Extremely cold temperatures during the month slowed the growth of winter forages and grains. The pecan harvest was completed. Other activities included preparing greenhouses for seedling tobacco plants, applying herbicides to wheat, feeding hay to livestock, and the routine care of poultry and livestock.

**HAWAII:** Days suitable for fieldwork. Soil moisture was surplus to adequate. Banana orchards were in fair condition. Rainy, cloudy days slowed crop growth, fruit development. Papaya orchards were in fair to good condition. Orchards on the Big Island continued to show active flowering. Vegetables made fair to poor progress during the week. The major vegetable growing areas, located at the higher elevations, did not experience excessive moisture, but showers did slow fieldwork. Quality of harvested head cabbage was fair to good. Dry onions continued to struggle from the effects of the damp weather. At the start of the week, weather conditions were an extension of the previous week. Moderate trade winds carried-in showers to windward areas with a few blowing over to leeward sides. Cold air in the upper levels of the atmosphere resulted in a rare dusting of snow on Mauí’s Haleakala. Snow also fell on the Big Island’s twin peaks of Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa. A combination of several weather factors resulted in torrential rains pelt the Big Island over the weekend. Most of the heavy rain was concentrated in the windward area of the Big Island with Hilo reporting a record daily maximum of 10.82 inches on January 2 and 3. Keeping with the trend of extremely dramatic weather to the state. Showers were frequent and provided temporary relief to the long standing drought conditions. Topsoil moisture improved considerably during the month. Some fields in middle Georgia became muddy and difficult to work in due to the abundant rains. For the most part, the rains benefited crops and increased water levels in ponds that had previously gone dry. Winter wheat was in mostly good condition. Extremely cold temperatures during the month slowed the growth of winter forages and grains. The pecan harvest was completed. Other activities included preparing greenhouses for seedling tobacco plants, applying herbicides to wheat, feeding hay to livestock, and the routine care of poultry and livestock.

**IOWA:** The average depth of snow cover for the month of January was 4 inches. Frost penetration averaged 13 inches compared to last year’s 15 inches. Soil moisture availability 1% very short, 3% short, 87% adequate, and 9% surplus. Grain movement for the state 24% none, 35% light, 32% moderate, and 9% heavy. Availability of hay and roughage supplies 21% short, 74 % adequate, and 5% surplus. Quality of hay and roughage supplies 6% poor, 41% fair, and 53% good. Grass condition 6% very poor, 29% poor, 50% fair, and 15% good. Cattle condition 18% and 15% 2006. Hay and roughage supplies 6% very short, 44% short, 11% surplus. Temperatures for the period averaged 29.1 degrees across the state. Showers were frequent and provided temporary relief to the long standing drought conditions. Topsoil moisture improved considerably during the month. Some fields in middle Georgia became muddy and difficult to work in due to the abundant rains. For the most part, the rains benefited crops and increased water levels in ponds that had previously gone dry. Winter wheat was in mostly good condition. Extremely cold temperatures during the month slowed the growth of winter forages and grains. The pecan harvest was completed. Other activities included preparing greenhouses for seedling tobacco plants, applying herbicides to wheat, feeding hay to livestock, and the routine care of poultry and livestock.

**KANSAS:** Agricultural Summary The State of Kansas experienced above normal temperatures for the month of January. Most of the State received light to moderate precipitation throughout the month in the form of snow or light rain. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 13% short, 81% adequate, and 4% surplus. Field Crop Report Wheat condition 6% very poor, 19% poor, 33% fair, 36% good, 6% excellent. Winter wheat was in mostly good condition. Extremely cold temperatures during the month slowed the growth of winter forages and grains. The pecan harvest was completed. Other activities included preparing greenhouses for seedling tobacco plants, applying herbicides to wheat, feeding hay to livestock, and the routine care of poultry and livestock.
normal. For the fourth week below normal temperatures and precipitation continued. The week was very cold with arctic air dominating most of the State. Single digit temperatures occurred during the latter half of the work week. This was the second week in a row with below normal temperatures and precipitation. Temperatures for the period averaged 3 degrees below normal which was 9 degrees below normal and two degrees colder than the previous week. Rainfall for the period totaled 0.06 in. statewide which was 0.67 in. below normal. For the fifth week in January temperatures and rainfall were above normal. January concluded with above normal rainfall in the State for just the second week out of the past six. The majority of the this rainfall came on the night of January 15th. Fedral snow squall line swept across the Bluegrass causing heavy rain and wind gusts approaching 80 mph. A southerly flow kept temperatures above normal and provided ample moisture for showers and thunderstorms.

Temperatures for the period averaged 37 degrees which was 4 degrees above normal and 12 degrees higher than the previous week. Rainfall for the period totaled 1.31 in. statewide which was 0.42 in. above normal. Producers hauled grain and livestock to market and attended various commodity meetings across the state. Fall seeded grains remain in mostly good condition with minimal winterkill.

LOUISIANA: The state averaged 5.86 inches of rain over the last four weeks, remaining .55 inch below the state average. Field crop producers were preparing fields for spring planting as weather conditions permitted. Strawberry producers took precautions to avoid any major freeze damage as night temperatures dropped into the mid 20’s during January. Livestock producers were fertilizing winter pastures and feeding hay. Crawfish producers continue cutting out traps as harvesting was just getting started. Producers were also busy repairing and cleaning equipment for the 2008 crop year.

MARYLAND: Winter has been mild which has been beneficial to livestock. Hay supplies are 30% very short, 43% short, 27% adequate. Feed supplies 15% short, 83% adequate, 2% surplus. Small grain crops are in fair to good condition. Farmers are attending meetings, repairing equipment, getting ready for spring planting.

MICHIGAN: The precipitation for the past four weeks ending February 4 varied from 1.52 inches western Upper Peninsula to 3.00 inches eastern Upper Peninsula. The average temperature has been generally warmer across the State for the past month. There was some concern for wheat and new seedings a few weeks ago when most of the snow melted. One farmer said, "We still do not have enough snow cover to insure no frost damage." This may have an adverse effect on the wheat and alfalfa crops. There were reports of livestock being in good condition but many farmers were monitoring the feed shortage and higher prices. Sugarbeet processing continues and should be completed by mid-March. Overall, moisture in both rain and snow has been above normal, offsetting the deficits from the dry summer.

MINNESOTA: Temperatures during January averaged from 1.1 degrees below normal in the Southwest District to 2.2 degrees above normal in the North Central District. Temperature extremes included a low of -32 degrees at Intl. Falls, and a high of 57 degrees at Cariby. Precipitation averaged 0.91 inch in the Northeast Central District to 0.23 inch below normal in the Southeast District. Greatest monthly precipitation of 1.55 inches was recorded in Grand Marais. Snow cover ranged from patches or zero inches in the southwest corner of the state to 20 inches in the northeast corner of the state. As of January 28, depth of frost under sod ranged from 12 inches at the Mississippi water head, to 34 inches in Lac Qui Parle according to the Minnesota state climatology office. Reported feed supplies ranged from adequate to very short. Low temperatures and wind chills caused some level of stress to livestock but not abnormal for January. Livestock conditions were generally good.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.1. Soil moisture 3% very short, 9% short, 35% adequate, 53% surplus. Wheat 99% emerged, -1 2007, -1 15 yr avg. Mississippi producers received a sufficient amount of rainfall recently. Although the weather suspended most fieldwork, it proved beneficial for enhancing pasture conditions and recharging the soil profile. As producers await adequate field conditions for corn preparation, rising fertilizer costs have limited, and in some cases, prohibited winter forage applications. The increased moisture has caused discoloration in some wheat. Most producers are monitoring the progress of the farm bill and planning for the 2008 crop.

MISSOURI: January temperatures were near normal over most of the state. A few southwestern and east-central counties averaged 3 to 4 degrees above normal. Precipitation averaged 1.59 inches, slightly under the long-term average of 1.90 inches. The state’s winter wheat crop is judged to be in mostly good condition by reporters in the major wheat counties. Farmers are still mulling what proportion of each crop to plant on their farms given historically high prices for wheat, corn, and soybeans.

MONTANA: Topsoil moisture 27% very short, 9% last year, 41% short, 35% last year, 31% adequate, 54% last year, 1% surplus, 2% last year. Subsoil moisture 39% very short, 11% last year, 40% short, 46% last year, 20% adequate, 36% last year, 1% surplus, 1% last year. Winter wheat condition 3% very poor, 0% last year, 12% poor, 5% last year, 53% fair, 41% last year, 29% good, 44% last year, 3% excellent, 10% last year. Winter wheat wind damage 47% none, 48% last year, 43% moderate, 14% last year, 17% heavy, 1% last year. Winter wheat freeze and drought damage 47% none, 52% last year, 41% light, 37% last year, 11% moderate, 10% last year, 1% heavy, 1% last year. Winter wheat protectiveness of snow cover 45% very poor, 49% last year, 33% poor, 25% last year, 11% fair, 21% last year, 8% good, 5% last year, 3% excellent, 0% last year. Snow cover has improved from the previous month. High winds and variable temperatures across most of the state have caused about the same amount of damage to winter wheat as last year. For the month ending January 31st, most areas of Montana experienced below normal precipitation. West Glacier received an accumulated 4.55 inches during the supplemental feeding livestock due to cold temps the second snow moisture accumulation for the month at 2.96 inches. Highs were mostly in the 40s to 50s, and low temperatures ranged in the negative 30s to negatives. Wisdom and Goldbutte shared the low temperature of minus 37 degrees, and Valentine had the high temperature of 60 degrees. Recent moisture and cold temperatures have increased the need for supplemental feeding. Hay supplies were rated as only as about half the pastures are open. A few ranchers have started calving and lambing. Cattle and calves receiving supplemental feed 96%, 94% last year. Sheep and lambs receiving supplemental feed 95%, 96% last year. Livestock grazing 51% open, 70% last year, 29% difficult, 18% last year, 20% closed, 12% last year. Calving 4% complete, 3% last year, lambing 1% complete, 1% last year.

NEBRASKA: Wheat conditions 1% very poor, 6% poor, 35% fair, 54% good, 4% excellent. Hay and forage supplies 1% very short, 11% short, 86% adequate, 2% surplus. Cattle and Calves condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 21% fair, 74% good, 4% excellent. Calving was underway at 6% percent complete with calf losses reported as 2% percent below average. For the month of January 2008, mild temperatures the first half of the month gave way to bitter cold temperatures with wind chills dipping well below zero during the last half. The fluctuation in temperatures put unwanted stress on livestock as the calving season got underway. Producers were supplemental feeding livestock due to cold temps the second snow cover. Other producer activities included moving grain, machinery maintenance, calving, and completing taxes.

NEVADA: Several storm systems blowing through the State brought snow and heavy rain causing some localized flooding in western Nevada. Temperatures averaged 2 to 8 degrees below normal across the state and precipitation averaged above normal for the second week in January. Mountain snowpack accumulations were above normal, benefiting the outlook for the 2008 irrigation season. Hay continued to move out-of-state, Winter livestock feeding was ongoing, as was the processing and packing of potatoes and onions.

NEW ENGLAND: January was marked by temperatures four to six degrees above normal and precipitation totals that were 0.42 to 2.71 inches below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from the upper 20s to low 40s while lows ranged from the single digits to the mid 20s. Snowfall totals were average in the northern states while the southern states experienced below average snowfall. On January 1 northern areas accumulated between 4.0 and 8.2 inches of snow while the southern states totaling anywhere from 0.18 to 0.31 inches. Snow continued falling in the north on January 2, accumulating an additional 4.5 inches. The region experienced below average temperatures between January 2 and 4 where temperatures dipped as low as the negative 20s in some areas. Unseasonably warm temperatures with scattered rain were abundant during the second week in January. Many areas experienced record setting high temperatures on January 8 and 9 ranging from the mid 50s to mid 60s. Widespread rain moved into New England on January 11 totaling between 0.5 to 1.3 inches. January 14 brought a snowstorm to New England, accumulating anywhere from 2.5 to 12.3 inches of snow. Rain moved through the region on January 18 bringing 0.5 to 1 inches of rain to various areas and some trace of snow. The Siberian Express arrived in New England on January 21 bringing with it frigid Arctic air and wind. Temperatures across the region ranged from the negative teens to the mid 20s. January 27 brought 1.6 to 3.0 inches of
snow to the northern states. Windy conditions and above average temperatures were felt across the region on January 30 and areas picked up between 0.07 and 0.92 inches of rain. January ended with average temperatures in the upper 20s to mid 30s and partly sunny skies. 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 cleaning and repairing equipment for spring planting, caring for livestock and attending meetings. Temperatures averaged above normal across the state for the month of January. The lowest temperature reported was 10 degrees on January 4, 2008, in Trenton. The highest reported temperature of 69 degrees occurred on January 7, 2008, in Trenton Precipitation was below normal for most of the state, with Trenton reporting a monthly total of 2.18 inches and 1.65 inches reported in Atlantic City.

NEW MEXICO: Farm activities during the month of January included pecan harvest, ground preparation for spring planting, some fertilizing as well as irrigation of onion fields. Ranching activities were slow due to the colder weather but included supplemental feeding and watering, as well as maintaining wells and pipelines. Some precipitation, mostly from snow, occurred early in the week and again this weekend with the heaviest amounts in the northwest third of the state, generally decreasing towards the east and south. As expected lower temperatures were in areas with the heaviest precipitation with temperatures near normal in the northeast to southeast and south.

NEW YORK: Snowfall during January was light while temperatures were in the 20’s and 30’s most of the month. Major activities included caring for livestock, spreading manure, grading and packing potatoes, onions, apples and cabbage. Winter meetings and trade shows were well attended.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 4.7 the last week of the month, compared to 4.0 days for the last week of December. Soil moisture levels 9% very short, 26% short, 54% adequate, 11% surplus. Activities during the week included tending to livestock and general farm maintenance. North Carolina received rain throughout the month of January, with monthly totals ranging from 18 to 3.85 inches. The recent rains have allowed the drought not to worsen but the majority of the state is still classified as exceptional drought. Temperatures were slightly above normal for the month with average temperatures ranging from 26 to 47 degrees.

NORTH DAKOTA: Average snow cover was 3.3 inches on February 3. Hay and forage supplies 1% very short, 5% short, 83% adequate, 11% surplus. Snow cover protection for alfalfa 67% poor, 30% adequate, 3% excellent. Snow cover protection for winter wheat 52% poor, 34% adequate, 14% excellent. Cattle conditions 2% poor, 11% fair, 71% good, 16% excellent. Sheep conditions 3% poor, 11% fair, 67% good, 19% excellent. County and secondary roads 94% open, 5% difficult, 1% closed. Elevations percent were drifted, 7% icy, 2% muddy, 80% dry. January weather produced near normal temperatures but below normal precipitation to the state. Limited snowfall in the western part of the state left producers concerned about the protection of winter wheat. Hay and forage supplies 1% very short, 5% short, 83% adequate, 3% excellent. Some producers report hay inventories for livestock are beginning to run down, however most report hay inventories are adequate for livestock.

OHIO: The January 2008 average temperature for Ohio was 28.5 degrees, 2.0 degrees above normal. Precipitation averaged 2.50 inches, 0.03 inches below normal. Winter wheat producing counties report that winter wheat field conditions are in good to excellent condition, most report excellent growing season last fall. There is not much snow cover present, but there was snow cover in most areas of the State during the first half of the month. Cattle are in good to excellent condition. Some producers report hay inventories for livestock are beginning to run down, however most report hay inventories are adequate for livestock.

OKLAHOMA: Topsoil moisture 21% very short, 33% short, 43% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 11% very short, 35% short, 53% adequate, 1% surplus. Wheat 11% very poor, 18% poor, 39% fair, 29% good, 3% excellent. Rye 8% very poor, 10% poor, 33% fair, 47% good, 2% excellent. Oats 17% very poor, 14% poor, 54% fair, 14% good, 1% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 6% poor, 38% fair, 50% good, 5% excellent. Pasture, range 5% very poor, 14% poor, 41% fair, 36% good, 4% excellent. Livestock remained in mostly good to excellent condition. Livestock市场营销 were average. The wavering temperatures were extremely hard on cattle operations. Cattle producers in many areas are continuing to provide hay to their herds.

OREGON: High temperatures during the month of January ranged from 41 degrees in Baker up to 62 degrees in Bandon. Low temperatures ranged from -17 degrees recorded in Burns, up to 28 degrees recorded in North Bend. Monthly average temperatures for the State varied mostly from the mid 20’s to the low 40’s. Total precipitation, including rain or melted snow/ice, ranged from a high of 17.86 inches recorded in Florence to a low of 0.22 inches in Redmond; however, there were no reports of snowfall. A high of 0.59 inches fell in the Clatsop County of Astoria.

Pennsylvania: Principal farm activities for the month of January included milking cows, machinery, fence repairs, spreading manure in select areas, pruning apple trees, making accounting and other bookkeeping decisions in preparation for tax season, attending organizational meetings, and getting their annual report to a crop insurance company. Hay supplies continued to be limited and demand high, causing farmers to pay more for forage.

Rutgers University: The state average rainfall for the week was 0.0 inches. Unseasonably warm conditions were observed during most of the second week of January. Record high temperatures were set on January 17 in Florence with 76 degrees and at North Myrtle Beach with 75 degrees. Afternoon temperatures in the middle and upper 70’s were common across much of the state. On Thursday, thunderstorms developed over central sections and eastward. At 3:00 p.m., a west to east boundary separated Rock Hill’s 46 degrees from Charleston’s 76 degrees. A cold front entered the state over the weekend and stalled near the coast. Some rain fell over eastern counties into Sunday morning. The week ended under mostly cloudy skies and afternoon temperatures cooling back into the 50’s. The highest official temperature reported was 80
degrees at Jamestown on January 10. The state average temperature for the period was twelve degrees above normal, and the state average rainfall was 0.6 inches. Sunny skies and cold days were observed Monday into Wednesday during the third week of January. On Wednesday evening, low pressure over the Gulf Coast states began advancing into the state with a moist cold front. The snowfall in Greenville County measured four inches of snow by Thursday morning. Areas of brief snowfall across the midlands and eastward changed to a cold, soaking rain. A second episode of winter weather occurred on Saturday with light snow across the mountains into the eastern Piedmont. Catawba, in York County, measured one-half inch of snow, while most of the state received more cold rain. Springfield, in Orangeburg County, measured 1.61 inches of rain for the 24-hours ending Sunday morning. Sunshine and slow drying began Sunday with afternoon high temperatures ranging between 35 and 45 degrees. The state average temperature for the third week was six degrees below normal, and average rainfall was 1.8 inches. Daybreak temperatures ranged from the lower to upper teens. A weak disturbance skirted the Upstate Tuesday with passing light rains. At 2:00 p.m. Tuesday, Anderson was reporting 34 degrees while Myrtle Beach was sunny and 61 degrees. Sites in the southern coastal counties reported afternoon high temperatures on Wednesday in the middle 60’s. A cold front arrived during the day on Thursday replacing the Lowcountry’s warmth. A slow rise in temperatures were observed over the weekend. The state average temperature for the period was near normal. The state average rainfall for the period was 0.1 inches. Even though there were numerous days during January with precipitation, the amounts have generally been light and near normal. The precipitation in 2008 with below average rainfall. Surface and ground water levels are recharging, but are not yet adequate to sustain another drought year like was experienced in 2007. Small grains and winter grainings have continued to improve from precipitation. Lack of adequate hay stocks has caused numerous farmers to purchase out of state hay for their livestock.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Average snow depth (inches) 2.4. Winter wheat snow cover 81% poor, 18% adequate, 1% excellent. Winter wheat 2% very poor, 6% poor, 32% fair, 52% good, 8% excellent. Alfalfa snow cover 57% poor, 39% adequate, 4% excellent. Feed supplies 1% very short, 7% short, 85% adequate, 7% surplus. Stock water supplies 15% very short, 11% short, 70% adequate, 8% surplus. Accessible livestock feed supplies 97% readily, 2% difficult, 1% inaccessible. Accessible stock water supplies 84% readily, 9% difficult, 7% inaccessible. Cattle death losses 19% below normal, 81% normal. Calf deaths 14% below average, 85% average, 1% above average. Cattle condition 1% poor, 11% fair, 71% good, 17% excellent. Sheep long wool losses 8% below average, 92% average. Road conditions—township 98% open, 2% difficult. Sheep condition 1% poor, 9% fair, 74% good, 16% excellent. Road conditions—county 99% open, 1% difficult. January was a month of extremes in temperature across the state with both very warm and very cold temperatures occurring during the month. Overall precipitation totals were relatively low with snowfall across the state being minimal or non-existent in some of the winter wheat areas during the periods of extremely cold temperatures introducing the possibility of damage to these crops.

TENNESSEE: Temperatures across the State the first week of January were near normal, while the second week brought well above normal temperatures. During the last half of the month temperatures ranged from 5-7 degrees below normal. Precipitation amounts followed the same pattern, averaging below normal for the first week, well above normal for the second and below normal the rest of the month. The winter wheat crop was rated in mostly good-to-excellent condition with some reports of grazing livestock on early planted fields. Due to the heavy snowfall the past month, the winter wheat was very slow to warm up to the point where producers are making planting decisions for 2008. Some producers are beginning to calve out heifers with their cow herds due to start in mid-February. Grain prices are high but 90 percent of Box Elder producers do not have any grain to sell at these high prices and did not benefit from the upward market because they sold too early. Most farmers are already keeping their hay fed. Beef and sheep producers are busy calving and lambing. Duchesne reports lambing has started with the farm flocks. Cattlemen are preparing for calving to start with a few cows already calved. Emery County reports that producers are having to feed a lot of hay as it has been very cold over the past month as well as very stormy. Some producers are beginning to calve out now, and would like to see temperatures moderate a bit. Cost of feed is a great concern for area producers. Uintah County reports deep and early snow forcing producers to start feeding hay early. Cold temperatures have put some stress on livestock, coupled with very little hay for sale which will cause much more stress than normal. Sheep producers are bringing livestock off of winter range to feed hay because of lack of feed. Wayne County reports a normal death loss of livestock within the area.

VIRGINIA: January was a relatively dry month across the commonwealth with a few spotty showers. Topsoil moisture was adequate, but producers have concerns about low subsoil moisture. Small grains looked good. Grain farmers were top-dressing winter grain crops and scouting for aphids and other small grain pests. Hay was still in short supply with elevated prices. Other activities this month included repairing fences and equipment, attending educational programs, tax preparations and making planting decisions for 2008.

WASHINGTON: Heavy, wet snow blanketed the eastern side of the state with the total snowfall setting a new record for most snow received in January for this area, breaking the previous years. Temperatures were well below normal. Garfield County reported they were still snowbound. Early calving was in full progress. On the western side, the winter weather has been icy, cold and wet. Pacific County reported that cold and wet conditions limited field activities for producers. Thinning of fruit trees continued.

WEST VIRGINIA: Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 8% short, 72% adequate 15% surplus compared with 8% short, 70% adequate, 22% surplus last year. Hay and roughage supplies 11% very short, 36% short, 53% adequate. Feed grains supplies 1% very short, 28% short, 71% adequate. Winter wheat conditions 8% poor, 63% fair, 28% good, 1% excellent. Cattle and calves 1% very poor, 7% poor, 29% fair, 59% good, 2% excellent. Farming activities included; preparing farm equipment for spring usage and providing water and feed for livestock.

WISCONSIN: January temperatures for the state of Wisconsin varied slightly compared to historical averages. Temperatures averaged 1 degree above normal in the southeast, east central, and in most northern areas. Omahs was noted in the west central, west central, and Trans-Phase. Vegetable, orchards, and sugar beet harvest was underway in the Lower Valley. Supplemental feeding of hay to livestock continued in most areas of the state as pasture conditions continued to decline due to lack of rainfall.

UTAH: Cooler temperatures dominated the month of January. Snow packs for this winter have been excellent. Farmers and ranchers are very optimistic about the upcoming season. Box Elder reports that the snow pack on the Bear River Drainage is still below 100% but is getting better with each storm. Cache County received an additional foot of snow over the weekend. Emery County reports that the moisture situation is looking very good to date. They are tracking crop budgets and trying to decide how to pay for expensive fuel and fertilizer when spring does come. Weber County reports that snow level in the mountains looks good. Irrigation water for the summer should not be limiting. Snow cover has been on the fields for a month now. There is an increased risk of snow mold on winter wheat if the snow cover remains. Carbon County reports that snow cover in the valleys came early enough to keep the ground from a hard freeze so melting snow is soaking into the ground to help provide more moisture to the crops in the early spring. Wayne and flute reports forage reserves, especially feeder hay, for cows is hard to find. Contacts are being made now for the purchase of next summers hay sales. Box Elder reports that livestock producers are beginning to calve out heifers with their cow herds due to start in mid-February. Grain prices are high but 90 percent of Box Elder producers do not have any grain to sell at these high prices and did not benefit from the upward market because they sold too early. Most farmers are already keeping their hay fed. Beef and sheep producers are busy calving and lambing. Duchesne reports lambing has started with the farm flocks. Cattlemen are preparing for calving to start with a few cows already calved. Emery County reports that producers are having to feed a lot of hay as it has been very cold over the past month as well as very stormy. Some producers are beginning to calve out now, and would like to see temperatures moderate a bit. Cost of feed is a great concern for area producers. Uintah County reports deep and early snow forcing producers to start feeding hay early. Cold temperatures have put some stress on livestock, coupled with very little hay for sale which will cause much more stress than normal. Sheep producers are bringing livestock off of winter range to feed hay because of lack of feed. Wayne County reports a normal death loss of livestock within the area.

WYOMING: Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 34% short, 50% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 39% very short, 34% short, 26% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 7% very short, 24%
short, 69% adequate. Average depth of snow coverage 4.30 inches. Winter wheat condition 16% fair, 84% good. Winter wheat wind damage 59% none, 41% light. Winter wheat freeze damage 98% none, 2% light. Cattle condition 2% poor, 34% fair, 62% good, 2% excellent. Calves born 5%, 5% 2007, 5% avg. Calf losses 30% light, 70% normal. Sheep conditions 3% poor, 27% fair, 67% good, 3% excellent. Farm flock lambed 11%, 20% 2007, 9% avg. Farm flock shorn 14%, 26% 2007, 13% avg. Lamb losses 13% light, 87% normal. Hay and roughage supplies 2% very short, 24% short, 74% adequate.