CALIFORNIA: Field work was still in progress with ground preparation, cultivation, irrigation and weed control in alfalfa, barley, oat, rye and wheat fields. Winter wheat and grains were growing well due to warm conditions. Rice fields were being cultivated, fertilized and irrigated to prepare for spring planting. Cotton fields were being prepared in Fresno County. Specialty potatoes were harvested; planting of spring potatoes will begin soon. Water allotments were down in Stanislaus County. Orchard pruning, fertilizing and weed spraying continued for vineyards and dormant orchards such as peaches. Pre-emergent and contact herbicides were being applied to the orchard floor. Drought began to threaten orchards in the San Joaquin Valley. Flower buds developed on nectarine and apricot trees. Kiwi harvest continues. Olive trimming took place in some areas. Raspberry and strawberry nursery stock digging was almost completed. Herbicide spraying and insect trapping continued in nut orchards. Tree removal and replacement as well as pruning continued in almond, walnut, and pistachio orchards. In some areas almonds began to bud. Drought began to threaten orchards in the San Joaquin Valley. The colder temperatures early in the month were beneficial for citrus fruit to obtain its natural color and increase shelf life. Oranges, lemons, mandarins, and grapefruit continued developing as harvest progressed. Citrus harvest included Clementines, Blood oranges, Cara Cara oranges, navel oranges, Murcott tangerines, Minneola tangelos, lemons, and Melo Gold, Pummelo, Oro Blanco and Cocktail grapefruit. In the San Joaquin Valley, the orange crop began to show some damage due to drought conditions. Vegetable crops were thriving due to warmer weather and maturing at a faster rate than forecasted. Cauliflower and broccoli were growing well. Broccoli, carrot, cauliflower, cilantro, endive, and radicchio harvests continued. Leafy vegetables were harvested. Asparagus fields were finished being prepared for spring. Winter vegetables continued their harvests, while greenhouse vegetables were shipped to the wholesale and retail markets. Harvest continued more slowly for farmer’s market crops such as basil, beets, carrots, cilantro, collard greens, daikon, dill, gaiion, garlic, kale, leaf lettuce, leeks, lemongrass, kale, mustard greens, green onions, potatoes, radishes, saluyot (okra leaf), spinach, winter squashes, Swiss chard, and many different kinds of herbs. Groundwork continued as fields were weeded, irrigated, fertilized, and treated for weeds, insects, and mildew. Fields were prepared for spring planting of cantaloupe, tomato, and onion. Mid month precipitation boosted pasture and rangeland forage germination and growth throughout the state. However, dry conditions prevailed in most areas and a return to more normal seasonal rain patterns was needed to alleviate the mostly poor grazing conditions. The continuation of supplemental feeding programs was a necessity. Beef cattle herd reduction continued, due to the poor feed and water conditions. Some fall beef cow calving continued. Dairy production remained high with the mild temperatures. Dairy herds were reduced. Sheep and lambs were grazing on alfalfa fields, harvested grain land, idle farmland, and pasture. Feeder lambs were grazing on sudan and alfalfa fields in the Imperial Valley. The animals were reportedly tolerating the nighttime temperatures well. Lambing and kidding continued at a decreased rate. Honeybees were being fed and stored in winter locations with out of state bees coming into the Golden State for spring crop pollination.

COLORADO: Most of Colorado received below normal amounts of precipitation. Temperatures were above average for most of the state during January. Strong winds throughout the month were detrimental to winter wheat stands on the eastern plains. Currently, the mountain snowpack is above average and the statewide snowpack is at 116%.

DELAWARE: Winter has been mild which has been beneficial to livestock. Hay and feed supplies are adequate. Winter wheat and Barley are in mostly fair to good condition. Farmers are attending meetings, repairing equipment, getting ready for spring planting. The animals were reportedly tolerating the nighttime temperatures well. Lambing and kidding continued at a decreased rate. Honeybees were being fed and stored in winter locations with out of state bees coming into the Golden State for spring crop pollination.


ARKANSAS: Temperatures were warmer than usual for Arkansas during the first half of January as weekly temperatures reached as high as 13 degrees above normal in Blytheville for the week ending January 5. However, colder weather moved in during the latter half of the month, bringing freezing rain and icy conditions to much of northern Arkansas. There were reports of power outages and minor die back in many of the affected areas. Livestock were in fair to good condition as cattle continued to be fed hay and grain, and there were reports of cattle producers having to repair fences that were damaged by fallen trees and limbs during the ice storm. Fertilizer and herbicides were being applied to the winter wheat crop, and land preparation continued for the spring row crops. Farmers readied equipment and continued to attend meetings throughout January to further plan for the 2009 crop season.

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. None of the twenty-two reporting stations finished the month with above normal precipitation. Crop conditions remained relatively unchanged for January. Alfalfa condition remained mostly fair for the month. Small grain planting neared completion toward the end of the month. Range and pasture conditions continued to be mostly poor to good across the State. Alfalfa harvesting continued for Arizona with sheepong off wrapping up for the year. The winter vegetable harvest continued throughout January along with the citrus harvest.

ALABAMA: The weather condition was dryer for some parts of the state stretching from the Coastal Plain region to the Appalachian Foothills region. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor released from January 27, 2009, 39 percent of Alabama was in abnormally dry condition. Peach conditions had some sub-freezing temperatures passing across the state for the month, yet the affects of the freezing temperatures did not damage the crops. Growers would still have to assess the overall situation to fruit crops following the freeze. Winter wheat was in good condition due to adequate moisture. Recent freezing temperatures have not posed any damage for the winter wheat crop growing conditions. Livestock was in excellent condition due to warmer temperatures and adequate soils moisture allowing sufficient grazing.

ALABAMA: The weather condition was dryer for some parts of the state stretching from the Coastal Plain region to the Appalachian Foothills region. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor released from January 27, 2009, 39 percent of Alabama was in abnormally dry condition. Peach conditions had some sub-freezing temperatures passing across the state for the month, yet the affects of the freezing temperatures did not damage the crops. Growers would still have to assess the overall situation to fruit crops following the freeze. Winter wheat was in good condition due to adequate moisture. Recent freezing temperatures have not posed any damage for the winter wheat crop growing conditions. Livestock was in excellent condition due to warmer temperatures and adequate soils moisture allowing sufficient grazing.
freeze, mid-January. Freezing temperatures in third week caused damage to vegetables, especially more sensitive kinds. Strawberry harvest went well despite freezing temperatures, Hillsborough County. Orange, Seminole counties reported losing ripe berries. Tomato, some blight due to cool, wet conditions earlier in season, Sarasota County. Lee County plowed under damaged tomato plants. Some leaf burn on cabbage crop, Flagler County. Spring crops planted, plants replacement affected by freeze began. Other vegetables marketed avocados, okra, green, broccoli, cabbage, beans, celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, endive/escarole, lettuce, peppers, radishes, squash. Citrus trees began to show wilt, drought extended south due to little rainfall in early January. Third week, freezing temperatures, minimal rainfall because of northern cold front. During cold snap, heavy frost on trees reported, ice in fruit. Damaging effects of citrus crop currently being assessed. Rainfall for month minimal, reports from a third to over two inches. Dry weather had no damaging affect on citrus crop due to growers irrigating regularly. Weekly processing of citrus crop peaked on third week at over 8 million boxes as weight restrictions lifted, growers made extra efforts to transport oranges, grapefruit to packinghouses and processing plants. Grove activity other than harvesting included irrigating, clearing groves in preparation for harvesting, some fertilizing, small amount of hedging after harvest. Scouting for greening, pushing of affected trees continues in all areas. Average pasture condition in January, very poor to excellent, slightly lower than last year’s January. Pasture to cold, delayed emergence; growth of small grain pasture due to drought, seasonal dormancy of permanent pasture. Feed protein supplements, hay being fed. Cattle condition mostly fair to good, down slightly from average in December. End of January, hard freeze in Panhandle, north, burned emerged small grain forage; pasture in central and south, browned. Permanent pasture had greened up before cold snap. Hay, protein supplement was fed. Hay supplies low.

INDIANA: Weather during January was cold and dry. The average state temperature was 21.3o which was 4.7o below normal. Total precipitation averaged 1.68 inches which was 0.76 inches below normal or 69 percent of normal. A severe winter storm arrived the night of January 27th and continued through the morning of the 28th. Some central and southern areas received over a foot of snow while other areas encountered heavy ice accumulation causing power outages. The winter wheat crop is reported to be in mostly good condition across the state. Most areas have had adequate snow cover to protect the wheat from the bitterly cold temperatures during January. However, there are concerns in a few areas that did not have a blanket of snow and temperatures well below zero. Some fertilizer, lime and manure were spread during the month as soils were frozen hard enough to support equipment. Many producers are still unsure of 2009 planting intentions as they struggle over the extremely high input costs. Livestock have been under stress due to the extremely cold temperatures and heavy snow and ice in many areas. Hay supplies have been adequate so far this season but producers have been forced to feed heavily during January. Other activities included tax preparation, financial planning, pricing inputs, reviewing leases with landlords, spreading fertilizer and manure, moving grain to market and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Average depth of snow cover for the month of January was 9 inches, more than double last year’s 4 inch average snow cover. Frost penetration averaged 19 inches, nearly 50% deeper than last year’s January. Soil moisture was rated 12% short, 83% adequate, and 14% surplus. Grain movement for the State was 33% none, 43% light, 21% moderate, and 3% heavy. Availability of hay and roughage supplies was rated 11% short, 80% adequate, and 9% surplus. Reporters rated the quality of hay and roughage supplies at 10% poor, 50% fair, and 40% good. Utilization of stubble fields for grazing rated 46% none, 28% light, 20% moderate, and 6% extensive. Hog and cattle losses in January were 7% below average, 86% average, and 7% above average. Cattle and calf losses were 9% below average, 83% average, and 8% above average. Snow and wind kept farmers busy caring for livestock during January and led to higher cattle and calf losses than a year ago. Grain movement was down from last January as drifting snow made many roads in the northern two-thirds impassable or dangerous for several days. Plowing snow along driveways and around lots and grain bins has been time-consuming and expensive. Use of corn stubble for grazing livestock was limited for most of the month due to snow cover.

KANSAS: Days suitable for field work 15. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 37% short, 48% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 73% short, 21% surplus. Wheat condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 31% fair, 51% good, 8% excellent. Wind damage to wheat 86% no damage, 12% light damage, 2% moderate damage. Freeze damage 90% no damage, 9% light damage, 1% moderate damage. Overall winterkilled 7% none, 10% light. Range and pasture condition 7% very poor, 17% poor, 32% fair, 38% good, 6% excellent. Feed grain supplies 4% short, 85% adequate, 7% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 8% short, 85% adequate, 7% surplus. Stock water supplies are 3% very short, 7% short, 88% adequate, and 2% surplus.

KENTUCKY: The first week of January started off with above normal temperatures and below normal rainfall. Temperatures for the period averaged 37 degrees across the state which was 1 degree above normal. High temperatures averaged from 51 in the West to 50 in the East. Low temperatures averaged from 30 degrees in the West to 31 degrees in the East. Rainfall for the period totaled 0.27 inches statewide which was 0.67 inches below normal. Rainfall totals by climate division, West 0.06 inches, Central 0.11 inches, Bluegrass 0.46 inches and East 0.42 inches, which was 0.91, 0.89, 0.46 and 0.46 inches respectively below normal. Above average normal temperatures and rainfall were experienced the second week of January. Wat conditions at 4.5 feet continued as Kentucky received above normal rainfall for the fourth week out of the past five. After experiencing consistently below average temperatures in late fall, the Bluegrass State welcomed warmer weather. Temperatures were above average for the fourth straight week. Temperatures for the period averaged 36 degrees across the state which was 4 degrees above normal. Rainfall for the
period totaled 1.97 inches statewide which was 0.99 inches above normal. For the third week of January, the recent warming trend came to an end as temperatures and precipitation were both below normal. Some of the coldest temperatures of the past few winters invaded the Bluegrass. State as arctic air moved south into the Ohio Valley accompanied by scattered snow flurries. Total precipitation for the period averaged 24 degrees across the state which was 7 degrees below normal and 12 degrees colder than the previous week. Precipitation for the period totaled 0.03 inches statewide which was 0.69 inches below normal. Below normal temperatures and rainfall continued during the fourth week of January. The dry spell was 0.69 inches below normal. Below normal temperatures and 12 degrees colder than the previous week. Period averaged 24 degrees across the state which was 5 degrees below normal. Rainfall for the period totaled 0.07 inches statewide which was 0.85 inches below normal. Rainfall totals by climate division, West 0.02 inches, Central 0.07 inches, Bluegrass 0.07 inches and East 0.10 inches, which was 0.97, 0.91, 0.74 and 0.79 inches respectively below normal. Kentucky was hit by a winter storm during the last week of January that blanketed the state with a mixture of freezing rain, snow and sleet. The combination of wintry precipitation led to normal rainfall totals for the first time in three weeks. Temperatures remained cold in the Bluegrass State as below normal values were reported for the third straight week. Temperatures for the period averaged 28 degrees across the state which was 8 degrees below normal. Rainfall for the period totaled 2.81 inches statewide which was 2.09 inches above normal. Farmers were kept busy tending to their livestock as the winter storm and periods of cold weather caused stress to animals. Producers marketed their grain and tobacco crops and attended various commodity meetings across the state. Fall seeded wheat remained conditionally dormant.

LOUISIANA: The state averaged 2.53 inches of rain over the last four weeks, remaining slightly behind the norm. Field crop producers prepared fields for spring planting as weather conditions permitted and continued to repair equipment. Strawberry producers took precautions to avoid any major freeze damage as night temperatures dipped into the mid 20’s and low 30’s during January. Livestock producers fertilized winter pastures and fed hay. Crawfish producers continued to put out traps in preparation for harvest.

MARYLAND: Winter has been mild which has been beneficial to livestock. Hay and feed supplies are mostly adequate. 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 1 varied from 0.42 inches in western Upper Peninsula to 1.04 inches west central Lower Peninsula. Temperatures remained below normal. Heavy snow coverage limited field activities to hauling manure.

MINNESOTA: PRECIPITATION AND TEMPERATURE. Temperatures during December averaged from 5.8 degrees below normal in the Northwest District to 2.3 degrees below normal in the Southeast District. Temperature extremes included a low of -42 degrees at International Falls, and a high of 49 degrees at Forest Lake. Precipitation averaged from 0.51 inch below normal in the East Central District to -.09 inch below normal in the Southeast District. Greatest monthly precipitation of 1.13 inches was recorded in Marshall. Snow cover averaged one to two feet deep throughout most of the state. Feed supplies and livestock conditions were reported to be generally good despite below average temperatures.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.1. Soil moisture 2% very short, 1% short, 59% adequate, 38% surplus. Feed Grain 18% short, 80% adequate, 2% surplus. Rainfall and cold, damp conditions prevented a substantial amount of fieldwork during the month of January. Winter wheat has emerged and the majority of the crop is in good condition. The current economic situation is on the minds of producers as they plan their 2009 planting season.

MISSOURI: January was slightly colder and dryer than normal. Precipitation averaged 0.78 inches compared to the 30 year January average of 1.71 inches. The northern three districts reported an average precipitation of 0.16 to 0.17 inches, while the southeast district reported an average of 2.39 inches for January. Average temperatures were 3 degrees below normal to 2 degrees above normal. The condition of the wheat crop ranges from excellent to poor, with the majority in good condition. In the Northeast district, the wheat in poor condition was caused by cold temperatures and no cover. Some producers are considering plowing up the wheat for the season.

MONTANA: Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 27% last year, 16% short, 41% last year, 77% adequate, 31% last year, 4% surplus, 1% last year. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 39% last year, 23% short, 40% last year, 65% adequate, 20% last year, 2% surplus, 1% last year. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 3% last year, 3% poor, 12% last year, 28% fair, 53% last year, 59% good, 29% last year, 9% excellent, 3% last year. Winter Wheat 1% very poor, 69% none, 47% last year, 26% light, 43% last year, 4% moderate, 9% last year, 1% heavy, 1% last year. Winter wheat and barley damage 56% none, 47% last year, 41% light, 41% last year, 3% moderate, 11% last year, 0% heavy, 1% last year. Winter wheat and barley condition 4% very poor, 45% last year, 11% poor, 33% last year, 38% fair, 11% last year, 24% good, 8% last year, 2% excellent, 3% last year. Most of Montana received below normal moisture for the month ending January 31st. Seeley Lake reported the monthly high at 70 degrees. Eureka recorded the monthly high at 70 degrees. Eureka recorded the lowest temperature of the month at -18 degrees. Precipitation was scattered during the month. Ely recorded the most precipitation with 1.49 inches. Supplemental feeding of range livestock continued. Potato processing was ongoing, as was the bagging in shipping of onions.

NEBRASKA: Wheat conditions 0% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 64% good, 11% excellent, above last year’s 88 percent good or excellent condition. Hay and forage supplies rated 0% very short, 4% short, 93% adequate, 3% surplus, above last year’s 88% adequate, and surplus. Cattle and Calves condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 17% fair, 78% good, and 4% excellent, above last year’s 78% good and excellent. Calving was underway at 5% complete. For the month of January 2009, mild temperatures the first three weeks of the month gave way to bitter cold temperatures with lows and wind chills dipping well below zero during the last week. During the last week of the month, soil temperatures were above year ago levels in most areas and ranged from 28 degrees to 34 degrees across the state. Livestock producers prepared fields for spring plowing up the wheat this spring.
February 1, compared to 3.8 for the week ending January 4. Soil shows were well attended.

Activities during the month included some land preparations and potatoes, onions, apples and cabbage. Winter meetings and trade caring for livestock, spreading manure, grading and packing were busy supplemental feeding and getting ready for spring.

having enough feed supplies.

Most of North Carolina received below average precipitation for the week ending January 5. The state average temperature for the week was nine degrees above normal. The highest temperature of the month was 2 degrees which happened on January 17th. The average state temperature for January was 21.0 degrees, 5.5 degrees below normal. Precipitation for the state achieved decent growth in the fall. There were a few reports of more good dams near where water is stressed due to cold temperatures. Hay. Farmers kept busy tending livestock, and moving apples and potatoes out of storage. Early calving and lambing also began across the region. Maple producers in Massachusetts may have to cut down 20,000 trees due to an outbreak of the Asian Longhorned Beetle; removal of affected trees in residential areas has already begun. The pest has been quarantined, but New Hampshire producers are keeping a watchful eye on possible spreading. Producers were also busy assessing the damage from the severe ice storm in late December.

NEW MEXICO: Snow and rain showers brought precipitation to north and northwest New Mexico during the first partial week of the New Year. During the second week of January, most of the state experienced temperatures near or above normal with some precipitation. The third week of the month had mostly clear skies with average temperatures ranging from the upper forties to the mid forties and lows near freezing. Weather conditions were quiet during the first half of the fourth week. During the latter part of the week a low pressure system moved in bringing unsettled weather and moisture to some parts of New Mexico. Dry weather defined the last week of January while cold air maintained to keep temperatures near or below normal. Farmers spent the month cleaning ditches and preparing for spring planting, as well as completing the pecan harvest and irrigating onions. Ranchers were busy supplemental feeding and getting ready for spring.

NEW YORK: Snowfall during January was heavy while temperatures were often below normal. 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 3.5. ending February 1, compared to 3.8 for the week ending January 4. Soil moisture 1% very short, 4% short, 66% adequate, 29% surplus. Activities during the month included some land preparations and field applications, tending to livestock, and general farm maintenance. Most of North Carolina received below average precipitation for the month, ranging from no rain in Roanoke Rapids to 6.91 inches in Franklin. Average temperatures were normal for January.

NORTH DAKOTA: Average snow depth was 16.6 inches on February 1. This is the highest statewide total at this time since February 2, 1997 at 17.9 inches. Hay and forage supplies 5% very short, 31% short, 62% adequate, 2% surplus. Snow cover protection for alfalfa was rated 3% poor, 46% adequate, 51% excellent. Snow cover protection for winter wheat was rated 2% poor, 4% adequate, 54% excellent. Cattle conditions were rated 1% very poor, 5% poor, 27% fair, 62% good, 5% excellent. Sheep conditions were rated 3% poor, 25% fair, 66% good, 6% excellent. County and secondary roads were rated 65% open, 22% difficult, 9% closed. Thirty-six percent were drifted, 20% icy, 1% muddy, 43% dry. Colder than normal temperatures were experienced throughout most of the state during January. Main activities included hauling grain and tending to livestock with early calving started. According to reporters, cold weather has led producers to increase their feed rations while there is some concern about having enough feed supplies.

OHIO: The January 2009 average temperature for Ohio was 21.0 degrees, 5.5 degrees below normal. Precipitation for the state averaged 2.78 inches, 0.25 inches above normal. Winter wheat producing counties report that field conditions are fair to good and snow covered. The plants are currently dormant, but most achieved decent growth in the fall. There were a few reports of more good dams near where water is stressed due to cold temperatures. Hay. Inventories are adequate for livestock; however some farmers may require additional shipments of hay.

OKLAHOMA: Topsoil moisture 49% very short, 35% short, 15% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 32% very short, 43% short, 25% adequate. Wheat 11% very poor, 25% poor, 40% fair, 21% good, 3% excellent. Rice 11% very poor, 27% poor, 27% fair, 34% good, 1% excellent. Oats 9% very poor, 33% poor, 45% fair, 11% good, 2% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 10% poor, 41% fair, 45% good, 3% excellent. Pasture, Range 10% very poor, 25% poor, 42% fair, 21% good, 1% excellent. Livestock; Livestock remained in mostly good to fair condition. Livestock marketings remained average. Some producers were supplementing with hay and cubes in areas where pasture was minimal. Water for livestock remained a concern in some locations due to low pond levels and limited rainfall.

OREGON: Most stations reported temperatures slightly above average, precipitation slightly below this January. Occasional snow of one to two inches protected crops from the coldest temperatures. Vineyard, orchards have completed about thirty to forty percent of their pruning, with fungicide, oil sprays being applied. Roughly an inch of winter wheat is beginning to emerge in the Willamette Valley, livestock producers throughout the State are preparing to begin calving in February.

PENNSYLVANIA: Principal farm activities for the month of January included machinery and fence repairs, milking cows, pruning trees, preparing for tax season, attending organizational meetings, spreading manure, attending the farm show, vacationing, and preparing for the next growing season. January began with windy conditions, cold temperatures and freezing rain. The Harrisburg area received 5 inches of snow or ice throughout January. The average high temperature was 32.7 degrees and the average low was 16.9 degrees. January 23rd was the warmest day of the month at 51 degrees. The lowest temperature of the month was 2 degrees which happened on January 17th. The average temperature for the month was 25.8 degrees, which is 4.5 degrees below normal. Fog was common in the mornings throughout the month, with visibilities reduced to ¼ mile on January 13.

SOUTH CAROLINA: The new year started with a hard freeze on Thursday morning. Temperatures during the afternoon remained in the 40’s for most sites despite the full day of sun. Much milder conditions began on Friday with periods of fog, drizzle and showers. On Saturday, several locations across the Upstate received rainfall amounts exceeding one-half inch. The grey skies continued into the weekend. The state average temperature for the period was three degrees above normal. The first full week of January began with warm weather reported during Monday and Tuesday with many sites sharing temperatures in the middle 70’s. Areas of heavy rain fell across the Upstate from Monday into Tuesday morning. Table Rock measured an event total of 3.83 inches. Flashes of lightning and pockets of intense rain accompanied an eastward-moving boundary early Wednesday morning. Colder air eventually replaced the mild conditions Thursday afternoon and by Friday morning, minimum temperatures were back below freezing. Afternoon high temperatures on Saturday warmed ahead of a weak boundary and another round of showers which began overnight and continued into Sunday morning. Periods of sunshine, through high clouds and near seasonable temperatures, ended the week. The highest official temperature reported was 78 degrees at Beaufort, Pritchardville, and Orangeburg on January 5. The state average temperature for the week was nine degrees above normal. The state average rainfall for the period was 0.6 inches. The second week began sunny and cold. On Tuesday, a nearly stationary boundary along the coastal counties caused cloudy conditions and light rain amounts. A strong cold wave overspread the state on Thursday, and by Friday morning, minimum temperatures
across the mountains were the areas lowest since January of 2003. The remainder of the state reported low temperature values on Saturday morning ranging from 8 degrees at Pellon to 17 degrees at Ft. Moultrie. Unsettled weather continued into Sunday with periods of rain for much of eastern South Carolina and light accumulations of snow over the highest mountain elevations. The lowest official temperature reported was 1 degree at Caesars, in York County, measured 3 inches of snow but there were unofficial reports of up to six inches around Pagelad. High latitude-sourced, sub-freezing temperatures followed the wintry precipitation into Wednesday. Early morning low temperatures plunged into the teens for all but the southern counties. Surface winds shifted to the southwest Thursday with rapidly rising temperatures. Much of the state observed middle, 60-degree mild weather on Friday afternoon. The state average temperature for the week was three degrees below normal. The state average rainfall for the period was only 0.1 inches. During the last week, under cloudy conditions and occasional drizzle, temperatures held steady for most of Monday. A northward-moving boundary of warm air entered the state Tuesday morning with dense fog. A cold front worked southeastward on Wednesday producing rain showers and strong winds. Slow clearing began over western South Carolina on Friday while clouds lingered near the coast. Mostly sunny, seasonal weather was observed over the weekend.

The state average temperature for the week was near normal. The state average rainfall for the period was 0.2 inches.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Average snow depth (inches) 5.7. Winter wheat snow cover 59% poor, 37% adequate, 4% excellent. Winter wheat 5% poor, 46% fair, 41% good, 8% excellent. Alfalfa snow cover 33% poor, 54% adequate, 13% excellent. Feed supplies 1% very short, 4% short, 87% adequate, 8% surplus. Stock water supplies 2% very short, 7% short, 85% adequate, 6% surplus. Accessible stock feed supplies 85% readily, 12% difficult, 3% inaccessible. Accessible water supplies 85% readily, 12% difficult, 3% inaccessible. Cattle death losses 8% below normal, 89% normal, 3% above normal. Calf deaths 10% below average, 85% average, 5% above average. Cattle condition 1% poor, 15% fair, 68% good, 16% excellent. Sheep & lamb deaths 3% below average, 89% average, 6% above average. Sheep condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 63% good, 3% excellent. Beef condition—twpship 92% open, 6% difficult, 2% closed. Road conditions—county 98% open, 2% difficult. With little snow cover and above average temperatures west of the river, and below average temperatures and deep snow cover east of the river, South Dakota producers faced different challenges in January.

TENNESSEE: The State got off to a warm start during January, but cold, arctic air moved in mid-month. January temperatures were 8% below normal until the last week. Precipitation totals were above normal for the first full week of January, but below normal the next two. Most of the state received above normal precipitation during the last week, except for eastern portions of the state which averaged slightly below normal. Precipitation came in the form of rain, snow, sleet, and freezing rain during the month. Cattle were rated in mostly good-to-fair condition. Pastures were rated in mostly good-to-fair condition. Hay supplies were rated at 77 percent adequate-to-superplus. The winter wheat crop was rated in mostly good-to-fair condition.

TEXAS: Top soil moisture was mostly very short to short across the state. Wheat condition was mostly very poor to poor. Oat condition was mostly very poor to poor. Range and Pasture condition was mostly very poor. All three conditions showed significant improvements to rainfall fields improved after recent rains across most of the state, however, conditions are still very dry and wheat could use more moisture. Fertilizer spreading on wheat fields continued in the High Plains. Cotton field preparation and stalk shredding were underway in Trans-Pecos and the Northern Low Plains. In South Texas, dairy land sorghum producers began seed bed preparation. Rainfall was needed so they can begin planting in the next three to four weeks. Pecans in Trans-Pecos were being pruned and hedged. Onion growth was progressing well in South Texas due to cool growing conditions. Supplemental feeding of livestock was on going across most of the state. Producers in the Blacklands and South Texas were considering reducing their herd size due to dry conditions. Pasture and range land remained dry and was in need of rain across most of the state.

UTAH: January weather brought freezing temperatures in the first part of the month, but warmed up considerably by the end of the month. Most field activities will not begin until the spring. Box Elder reports farmers continue to sell the last bit of their hay. Safflower and Corn for grain prices received were higher than previous years. Rich County reports snow packs are 100% of normal. Uintah County reports weather was fairly normal. There were a few days during the month where the temperatures were close to or slightly above normal. Most activities within the county have been centered on normal winter feeding. Garfield and Kane counties report some moisture has been received but much more is needed. The weather is cold. Livestock are doing well but the cold weather is having an adverse impact. Box Elder Reports producers are concerned with the milk prices declining and are expecting prices to fall further in the month of February. Rich County reports producers will start calving around March. Iron County reports abundant snow storms have snow pack above normal for this time of year. It has also benefited sheep on winter range as producers have not had to haul water. Purebred cattle producers have began calving cows within the county. Garfield and Kane report livestock are doing good but the cold weather is having an adverse impact. VIRGINIA: Livestock 2% very poor, 6% poor, 25% fair, 60% good, 7% excellent. Pasture 6% very poor, 20% poor, 47% fair, 25% good, 2% excellent. Small Grain and Winter Grazing Crops 2% very poor, 6% poor, 34% fair, 52% good, 6% excellent. Beef Cattle Forage Obtained from Pastures 12%; 25% 2008. Milk Cow Forage Obtained from Pastures 5%; 9% 2008. Sheep Forage Obtained from Pastures 14%; 33% 2008. Although precipitation throughout January remained relatively low, rain showers late in the month helped replenish groundwater, with topsoil moisture rated at 90% adequate to surplus and subsoil moisture rated at 71% adequate. With producers concerned about increasing input costs for 2009, many are implementing soil sampling before making final decisions about fertilizer and seed purchases. The cold temperatures and moderately dry weather have slowed small grain growth, and some producers have already started winter nitrogen applications. Across the state, producers are tending to off-season duties such as attending winter meetings, finalizing planting decisions, meeting with crop insurance adjusters, as well as harvesting taxi crops with the growing season coming to a close. This also allowed the opportunity for other laborious duties such as orchard pruning, fixing fences, equipment maintenance, and attending auction sales.

WASHINGTON: Generally speaking, winter wheat seemed to be doing well. However, there were some concerns about winter kill, snow mold or damage to winter wheat from the long period of snow cover, particularly in north bollides. Cotton operations continued with calving activities while feed prices remained high and cattle prices low. Heavy snows were reported in northern counties while the western side of the State saw excessive rains and flooding. Damage was not as extensive to agriculture as it was in urban areas.

WEST VIRGINIA: Top soil moisture 6% short, 78% adequate, 16% surplus compared to 8% short, 62% adequate, 15% surplus last year. Hay and roughage supplies were 9% short, 85% adequate, 6% surplus compared with 11% very short, 36% short, 53% adequate last year. Feed grain supplies were 4% short, 92% adequate, 4% surplus compared with 1% very short, 28% short and 71% adequate last year. Winter Wheat conditions 9% poor, 30% fair and 61% good compared with 8% poor, 63% fair, 28% good, 1% excellent last year. Cattle and calves were 1% poor, 33% fair, 63% good, 3% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 1% poor, 39% fair, 57% good, 3% excellent. Farming activities included general farm maintenance, feeding livestock and planning for the 2009 crop year.

WISCONSIN: January temperatures for the state of Wisconsin ranged from 5 to 8 degrees below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 16 to 53 degrees, and average low temperatures ranged from -5 to 8 degrees. Precipitation ranged...
from 0.10 inches in Eau Claire to 1.10 inches in Green Bay. Snowfall totals for the month ranged from 9.3 inches in Eau Claire to 12.0 inches in Madison. The entire state has snow cover.

WYOMING: Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 18% short, 74% adequate. Subsoil moisture 21% very short, 24% short, 55% adequate. Average depth of snow 3 inches. Winter wheat condition 29% fair, 71% good. Winter wheat wind damage 29% none, 63% light, 8% moderate. Winter wheat freeze damage 86% none, 6% light, 8% moderate. Spring calves born 5%. Farm flock ewes lambed 3%. Farm flock sheep shorn 7%. Calf losses 42% light, 58% normal. Lamb losses 15% light, 85% normal. Cattle condition 1% poor, 19% fair, 79% good, 1% excellent. Sheep condition 17% fair, 82% good, 1% excellent. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 15% short, 84% adequate. Hay and roughage supplies 5% short, 94% adequate, 1% surplus. Range producers in some areas were short on feed and had to haul some water for the livestock. The hay for sale was available but the prices were high. Thus, some producers were selling down herds in order to make it until the spring without having to pay the high hay prices. Wyoming has received some snow; however, high winds blew the snow off the fields into drifts. More snow was needed in Wyoming. Activities calving, lambing feeding livestock.