ALABAMA: The weather conditions were still fairly wet for parts of Alabama. A late snow and ice storm swept the northern tip of the state, but only brought about rainfall and colder temperatures throughout the central region. The US Drought Monitor from January 26, 2010 portrayed to state to be 100 percent free from drought, compared to 61.0 percent a year ago. Leonard Kuykendall, Regional Extension Agent in Autauga County, stated that his area still had some cotton left in the field. Only a small amount of wheat had been planted in his area because producers had not been able to successfully work the fields. Peaches suffered from an arctic freeze at the beginning of January, but temperatures were slowly increasing in the southern region. According to the National Weather Service Office in Birmingham, Alabama experienced historic weather activity. Although no record low temperatures had been broken during this cold snap, the duration and strength of the temperatures were historic.

ARIZONA: Numerous winter storms hit Arizona during the third week of January, one of them strong enough to cause flooding in various areas of the State. All 22 weather stations that are reported had precipitation in the form of rain or snow with the minimum of 0.87 inches to as high as 7.3 inches during that third week of January. Temperatures were below normal early in the month, above normal during the storm periods, then mostly below normal during the last week of January. Cotton harvesting was completed in early January. Alfalfa harvesting slowed down and weeding off activities on the alfalfa fields occurred in central and western areas of the State. Vegetable and citrus harvesting activities continued throughout the month, although were interrupted by the wet weather in mid-January.

ARKANSAS: Temperatures during the month of January were widely varied and ranged from as low as 21 degrees below normal to as high as 17 degrees above normal. January was the snowiest month in 10 years for some parts of the state. A winter weather system brought snow to the north and central regions of Arkansas on January 3. This was followed by very frigid temperatures across the state. Lows ranged from -2 degrees Fahrenheit in Gilbert to 15 degrees Fahrenheit in Eudora. In mid-January, the pattern changed bringing very mild temperatures, thunderstorms, and some reports of hail. January ended with another winter system leaving snow and ice over much of the state. Some parts of the state reported up to 8+ inches of snow. Field work was minimal due to the cold and wet weather across the state. Livestock were in mostly fair to good condition. As is typical during the winter, producers were feeding hay and grain to cattle.

CALIFORNIA: Winter wheat and barley continued to progress well due to adequate soil moisture. Dryland fields of oats and other small grains were also progressing with the help of recent rainfall. Sugarbeets were restarting growth after earlier frosts. Ground preparation continued for spring crops as allowed by wet soil conditions. Winter alfalfa was being burned down by herbicide application. Heavy rainfall was experienced state wide in the middle of January, which stalled field operations. Low lying fields were underwater, with erosion occurring on some row crop fields. Lodging occurred in some grain fields due to the high winds coupled with some of the storms. During the first part of January grape growers continued pruning vineyards as well as shedding, topping, tying, and brush removal in pruned vineyards. Pre-emergent sprays were also being applied to table grape vineyards. Dorman sprays to control pests were applied in prune and peach orchards. Picking of tangerines, navel oranges, grapefruit, and lemons was very limited due to wet groves as well, and citrus packing houses continued to work on pre-storm inventories as a result. Pruning continued in nut orchards, while hedge applications to berms in almond and walnut orchards also took place. Some almond growers were additionally applying strip sprays in preparation for bloom sprays. There was also some harvesting of nursery nut trees. Orchard work, including pruning and spraying, was suspended or slowed due to heavy rains experience during the mid month storm. Some fallen almond trees were reported due to rains and strong gusts. After the storm, orchard work slowly returned to the ground was heavily impacted by rain. The radicchio harvest continued in Merced County and field preparation for spring planting of radicchio was also underway. Kern County’s cabbage, lettuce, onions and carrots were progressing in the fields. Spraying took place to control weeds on tomato beds in Colusa County. The harvest of winter vegetables in Fresno County, including beets, broccoli, cabbage, turnips, daikon, eggplant, green onions, herbs, choyjs, chards, and kale were in full swing. Lemongrass was covered for protection from the cold. Growers were applying pre-emergent herbicides in preparation for 2010 crops. Field fumigation for onion, melon and tomato fields continued. Growers were also cultivating, shaping beds, controlling weeds and pre-irrigating for sowing varieties that were being planted from seed. Spring lettuce and garlic were also being planted. In Tulare County, broccoli, greenhouse cucumbers, and winter cauliflower continued to be harvested. Ground preparation continued in Sutter County. Broccoli and cabbage were harvested in Stanislaus County. During the middle of January wet weather permitted little field activity for vegetables across the state. Rain in Fresno County promoted growth in winter vegetables, especially for the emerging onion crop. In the latter part of January the ground was still too wet for planting in Imperial County; however the produce harvest was able to resume in some fields. In Tulare County field conditions prevented much work. Winter vegetables continued to develop normally. Farmland in Kern County was state bedded for tomatoes, carrots, potatoes, peppers and lettuce. Growers were finalizing their planting schedule for canning tomatoes. Fall calving was at or very near completion. Range and dairy cattle, sheep and poultry benefitted with the cooler winter temperatures. Milk production continued to be relatively good, with both the milder temperatures and higher milk prices. Sheep and feeder lambs wintering in the Imperial Valley were mostly on alfalfa. Sheep and cattle were grazing on established alfalfa and idle land in central areas. Range and dry pasture conditions continued to improve, as several rainstorms brought ample precipitation for most areas of the state. Though the availability of good winter forage was improving, supplemental feeding of cattle on winter range and dry pasture continued. Muddy conditions and localized flooding were a challenge for central and southern-area dairies and beef feed lots, while the continually wet conditions were also a concern for range cattle, sheep, and poultry producers. Shipment of feeder lambs from the Imperial Valley was underway. Honeybees were shipped in from other states, and hives were placed in almond orchards for upcoming pollination.

COLORADO: Most of the state received below normal amounts of precipitation during January, while temperatures averaged above normal. Currently, the mountain snowpack in the northern regions are 74% of average, while the southern areas are 103% of average. Overall, mountain snowpack is currently 85% of average. The winter wheat growing areas experienced some windy conditions but the crop remains in mostly good to excellent condition in dormancy.
Georgia:

Wildfire potential high in unimproved pastures. Statewide cattle drought. Limited cool season forage ready for grazing. Southwest Hay, lowered by cold, freezing. More seasonable temperatures aided winter very poor to good, most poor to fair. Many pastures flooded from heavy good due to drought. Month's end, Panhandle, north pasture condition dormant. Winter forage depressed by cold, freezing temperatures, dominant grove activities. Panhandle, north permanent pasture majority of fruit going to plants. Heavy irrigation, heavy harvesting unusual harvest pattern, with larger than normal amounts of fruit harvesting of Murcott tangerines continued, harvesting of Navel damaged fruit as possible. Mild drought completely eliminated. fruit from freezing, then increased harvesting to process as much marketed cabbage, celery, sweet corn, snap beans, cucumbers, eggplant, endive, escarole, peppers, radishes, squash, tomatoes, strawberries. First half of month ten nights of potentially damaging low temperatures across citrus region prompted heavy irrigation to protect fruit from freezing, then increased harvesting to process as much damaged fruit as possible. Mild drought completely eliminated. Harvesting of Murcott tangerines continued, harvesting of Navel oranges winding down. Extreme weather conditions produced an unusual harvest pattern, with larger than normal amounts of fruit harvested before damage would render them unmarketable. Almost all processing plants operated. Early, midseason tomatoes, grapes, peaches, grapefruit, majority of fruit going to plants. Heavy irrigation, heavy harvesting dominant grove activities. Panhandle, north permanent pasture dormant. Winter forage depressed by cold, freezing temperatures, drought. Hay feeding active. Central, south pasture condition poor to good due to drought. Month’s end, Panhandle, north pasture condition very poor to fair. Most good, mostly fair to poor. Many pastures flooded from heavy rain; caused feeding of cattle. Winter forage quality, quantity lowered by cold, freezing. More seasonable temperatures aided winter pasture recovery, hay feeding slowed. Central, southwest pasture condition very poor to good, most very poor to fair. Forage quality lost in freeze-damaged pastures. Some pasture condition poor due to drought. Limited cool season forage ready for grazing. Southwest Hay, supplement feeding active to compensate for poor pasture quality. Wildfire potential high in unimproved pastures. Statewide cattle condition very poor to excellent, most fair to good.

Hawaii:

January has been one of the worst months for the State in terms of rainfall for the last 12 months. For the majority of January, 99 percent of the state suffered from drought conditions. Rainfall totals are well below average in nearly all areas. The last week of January saw the heaviest rainfall of the month, with over an inch of rain being reported by most rain gauges. Despite poor precipitation, crops are in fair condition provided they are heavily irrigated. Clear skies and lack of cloud cover has helped offset cooler temperatures, which traditionally slow crop progress in most areas. Vognito humid conditions continue to damage crops primarily on the big island. Intermittently vog was spread to other islands from southerly Kona winds, which hampered the progress of leafy crops in some areas. High wind gusts did minor damage to orchards over the period of a few days. HIGHLIGHTS: A record low temperature of 57 degrees Fahrenheit was set in Lihue, HI on January 2, 2010, breaking the previous record of 58 degrees set in 1999. IN ADDITION: A record temperature of 86 degrees was set in Hilo, HI on Tuesday December 29, 2009, tying the previous record set in 1995. IN ADDITION: On Friday January 15th in Kahului Maui, a new record low temperature of 53 degrees Fahrenheit was set. This beat the previous record of 55 degrees set in 1952. Information provided by the National Weather Service.

Idaho:

Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 25% short, 73% adequate, 0% surplus. Calving complete 14%, 2011 9%, 12% avg. Lambing complete 9%, 2011 2011, 13% avg. Hay and roughage supply 0% very short, 4% short, 90% adequate, 6% surplus. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 22% poor, 72% fair, 6% good. Iowa:

During the month of January Iowa received more snow, cold temperatures, and ice which caused problems for everyone. The snow and ice storms brought power outages and road closures lasting several days. The winter weather slowed the progress of grain movement and the harvest of corn still standing in fields. The extreme temperatures caused stress levels for livestock to increase along with their need for feed and hay. Chopping ice to keep water available for livestock and removing snow off barn roofs continue to keep producers busy as January comes to a close. The average depth of snow cover for the month of January was 12 inches, above last year's average of 9 inches. Frost penetration averaged 10 inches compared to 12 inches last year. Moisture availability was very short, 1 percent short, 74 percent adequate, and 25 percent surplus. Grain movement for the state was 31 percent none, 48 percent light, 19 percent moderate, and 2 percent heavy. Availability of hay and roughage supplies was 1 percent short, 76 percent adequate, and 5 percent surplus. Quality of hay and roughage supplies was 10 percent poor, 55 percent fair, and 35 percent good. Utilization of stubble fields for grazing rated 57 percent none, 33 percent light, 9 percent moderate, and 1 percent heavy. Hog and pig losses in January were 6 percent below average, 88 percent average, and 6 percent above average. Cattle and call losses were 4 percent below average, 87 percent average, and 9 percent above average.

Indiana:

Throughout the month of January the state experienced cool temperatures, according to USDA, NASS Indiana Field Office. Average highs ranged from the upper 20’s to the lower 40’s. The average high temperatures ranged from the upper 40’s to the lower 50’s. Cold weather caused some fields to freeze in some areas of the state. The extreme cold has hurt growth on wheat for grain as well as winter grazing pastures. Cold temperatures hindered field work earlier in the month and slowed fieldwork in most areas as winter started and winter grazing pastures. The use of hay and supplemental feed has increased. Wet rains in the latter part of the month limited farm work and has slowed growth in winter annual grazing. Fertilization and spraying for weeds efforts were postponed due to wet fields. Some areas have standing water in pastures and fields and some have have erosion due to excessive rain. Other activities included breaking the ice on water troughs and the routine care of poultry and livestock. County Extension Agents reported an average of 4.0 days suitable for fieldwork for the month of January.

Kansas:

Days suitable for field work in January 5.0. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 8 short, 67% adequate, and 24% surplus. Wheat condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 33% fair, 48% good, and 8% excellent; Wind damage 80% no damage, 18% light damage, and 2% moderate damage; Freeze damage 71% no damage, 22% light damage, 5% moderate, and 2% severe. Feed grain supply 3% short, 92% adequate, and 5% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 8 short, 86% adequate, and 6% surplus. January saw wildly varying temperatures and mostly below normal precipitation across the State. Temperatures varied widely with highs in the 60’s and lows below zero. Overall, temperatures in Western areas were above normal while the rest of the State was below normal. Only a few areas in the Southeast, Central, and Southwest received above normal precipitation. Crawford County led the State with 1.52 inches in January, followed by Labette at 1.43 and Montgomery at 1.11. There has been a lack of active field work due to the melting of snow from the storms in December and early January, combined with frozen ground has kept most field work
from happening. Feed supplies are being drawn upon more with the snow cover and cold temperatures. Winter grazing is now minimal, and cattle breeders have started into calving.

KENTUCKY: After a warmer than normal final week of December, January 2010 began with below normal temperatures and precipitation. Highs were only in the mid to upper 30s, while lows ranged from the mid 20s to upper teens. The cool temperatures were due to cold fronts that passed through the state in the beginning and middle parts of the week. Temperatures for the period averaged 29 degrees across the state which was 3 degrees below normal and 11 degrees cooler than the previous week. High temperatures averaged from 35 in the West to 36 in the East. Low temperatures averaged from 23 degrees in the West to 23 degrees in the East. Precipitation (liq. equ.) for the period totaled 0.25 inches statewide which was 0.60 inches below normal. Precipitation totals by climate division, West 0.16 inches, Central 0.26 inches, Bluegrass 0.26 inches and East 0.33 inches, which was 0.73, 0.65, 0.49 and 0.52 inches respectively below normal. The Commonwealth forecasted colder temperatures to date during the first full week of January. For most locations in the state, highs never broke the freezing mark. Wind chills kept livestock cold stress in the emergency category for more hours than any other week this winter. Despite there being less than normal precipitation for the week, the state received widespread snowfall. Light snow fell early in the week, but a weather system on Thursday and Friday resulted in the most accumulation throughout the north central and eastern parts of the state. Temperatures for the period averaged 17 degrees across the state which was 14 degrees below normal and 12 degrees cooler than the previous week. High temperatures averaged from 24 in the West to 22 in the East. Low temperatures averaged from 8 degrees below normal in the West to 13 degrees in the East. Precipitation for the period totaled 0.10 inches statewide which was 0.62 inches below normal. Precipitation (liq. equ.) totals by climate division, West 0.07 inches, Central 0.12 inches, Bluegrass 0.12 inches and East 0.10 inches, which was 0.65, 0.65, 0.51 and 0.67 inches respectively below normal. After bitterly cold conditions, the third week warmed up considerably. The welcomed warm up came mid-week after below freezing temperatures earlier in the week. This brought highs into the 50s and lows that did not even get below the freezing mark. Temperatures for the period averaged 34 degrees across the state which was 3 degrees above normal and 17 degrees warmer than the previous week. High temperatures averaged from 45 in the West to 43 in the East. Low temperatures averaged from 27 degrees in the West to 23 degrees in the East. Precipitation came late in the week with some heavy rain on Saturday morning and Sunday. Precipitation (liq. equ.) for the period totaled 0.53 inches statewide which was 0.19 inches below normal. Precipitation totals by climate division, West 0.33 inches, Central 0.59 inches, Bluegrass 0.48 inches and East 0.73 inches, which was 0.39, 0.18, 0.15 and 0.04 inches respectively below normal. The fourth week of January experienced above normal temperatures and across normal precipitation. The warming trend continued, however the dry streak of 2010 continued to an end and wet weather resulted. Precipitation continued throughout the remainder of the week with the only break occurring on Saturday. Temperatures for the week were well above average due to the flow from the gulf, which in turn was the reason for all the rainfall the state received. Temperatures for the period averaged 45 degrees across the state which was 2 degrees above normal and 11 degrees warmer than the previous week. High temperatures averaged from 53 in the West to 52 in the East. Low temperatures averaged from 40 degrees in the West to 40 degrees in the East. Rainfall for the period totaled 2.15 inches statewide which was 1.43 inches above normal. Rainfall totals by climate division, West 1.99 inches, Central 2.30 inches, Bluegrass 1.89 inches and East 2.44 inches, which was 1.26, .53, 1.27 and 1.67 inches respectively above normal. After two weeks of warmer than average temperatures and rain, winter conditions returned during the last week of January. The week started off mild with just below normal temperatures and some isolated snowfall. However, a snowstorm arrived Friday night into Saturday morning. Southern portions of the state were most affected with the southeast corner of the state receiving the most snowfall. Extremely low temperatures followed with wind chills resulting in emergency levels for livestock cold stress. Temperatures for the period averaged 27 degrees across the state which was 6 degrees below normal and 18 degrees cooler than the previous week. High temperatures averaged from 33 in the West to 34 in the East. Low temperatures averaged from 21 degrees in the West to 23 degrees in the East. Precipitation (liq. equ.) for the period totaled 0.38 inches statewide which was 0.34 inches below normal. Precipitation totals by climate division, West 0.28 inches, Central 0.28 inches and East 0.64 inches, which was 0.46, 0.41, 0.35 and 0.13 inches respectively below normal. Farmers were kept busy tending to their livestock as periods of cold weather caused stress to animals.

Producers marketed their grain and tobacco crops and attended various commodity meetings across the state.

LOUISIANA: The state averaged 3.47 inches of rain over the last four weeks, remaining slightly behind the norm. Field crop producers continued to repair equipment in preparation for spring planting. Strawberry producers took precautions to avoid any major freeze damage, as nights were dropping into the mid-20s during the last three weeks of December. Livestock producers continued supplemental feeding. Crawfish producers continued to put out traps in preparation for harvest.

MARYLAND: Topsoil moisture 27% adequate, 73% surplus. Subsoil moisture 35% adequate, 65% surplus. Hay supplies 97% adequate, 3% surplus. Feed Supplies 100% adequate. Winter wheat condition 10% very poor, 5% poor, 77% fair, 15% good, 3% excellent. Barley condition 5% poor, 67% fair, 20% good, 8% excellent; 100% planted, 100% emerged. Winter wheat 100% planted, 100% emerged. Wet fields from excessive rain and snow continue to hamper farmers. Spring tillage and planting activities were severely hampered and many fields are under water.

MICHIGAN: The precipitation for the past four weeks ending January 31 varied from 0.36 inch in east central and northwest Lower Peninsula to 1.38 inches in eastern Upper Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 1 degree below normal in south central Lower Peninsula to 8.3 degrees above normal in western Upper Peninsula. Due to warmer than normal temperatures and limited snowfall at the end of the month, a few growers had the chance to harvest remaining fields of corn. Winter wheat conditions varied from poor to good, depending on the amount of snow coverage remaining on the crop. Alfalfa seedings were in generally good condition. Sugarbeet processing was complete.

MINNESOTA: Livestock condition was rated 1% very poor, 1% poor, 25% fair, 69% good, 4% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies were rated 1% very short, 11% short, 84% adequate, 4% surplus. January average temperatures were close to their historical averages for most reporting stations despite below normal temperatures in the beginning and end of the month. Most weather observers reported below normal precipitation during the month of January largely as a result of winter storms on January 6-7 and again on the 22-23. On January 23, an evolving storm system brought rain, at times mixed with snow, over much of central and southern Minnesota. Strong winds produced blizzard conditions in many areas, especially western counties, prompting several road closings. As of January 25, over two feet of snow blanketed northeastern Minnesota, while 1 to 2 feet covered northern parts of Minnesota. Planning for spring planting is underway. Livestock condition was generally good, though cold weather put a heavier strain on herds and feed supplies and large temperature fluctuations made it difficult to manage outdoor livestock.

MISSISSIPPI: Soil moisture 1% short, 24% adequate, 75% surplus. Feed Grain 14% short, 86% adequate. The wet weather that persisted throughout the ’09 harvest season has continued into the new year. Producers report that soggy fields and cold weather are keeping them out of the field and negatively affecting livestock. Cattle 3% very poor, 10% poor, 28% fair, 51% good, 8% excellent. Wheat 9% poor, 42% fair, 46% good, 3% excellent.

MISSOURI: January was colder and wetter than normal. Precipitation averaged 2.08 inches compared to the January 30-year average of 1.71 inches. The southeast district reported the most precipitation with 3.42 inches, while the northwest district reported the least precipitation at 0.64 of an inch. Temperatures across the State ranged from 4 degrees warmer to 9 degrees below normal. The condition of the dormant winter wheat crop ranges from fair to good, with the majority rated fair.

MONTANA: Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 3% last year, 27% last 16 year, 67% adequate, 77% last year, 2% surplus, 4% last year. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 10% last year, 37% short, 23% last year, 54% adequate, 69% last year, 4% surplus, 10% last year. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 1% last year, 8% poor, 3% last year, 56% fair, 28% last year, 30% good, 59% last year, 4% excellent, 9% last year. Winter wheat wind damage 74% none, 69% last year, 20% light, 26% last year, 5% moderate, 4% last year, 1% heavy, 4% last year. Winter wheat frost and drought damage 72% none, 56% last year, 23% light, 41% last year, 4% moderate, 3% last year, 1% heavy, 0% last year. Winter wheat protective snow cover 4% very poor, 6% last year, 6% poor, 11% last year, 24% fair, 39% last year, 46% good, 24% last year, 20% excellent, 20% last year. Montana received light to moderate moisture for the month ending January. 31st. Swan Lakes received 0.52 inches of precipitation with 2.37 inches. Temperatures during January were above normal. Highs were mostly in the 40s and 50s, and lows ranged from negative 30s to positive teens. Cattle and calves receiving supplemental feed 93%, 94% last year. Sheep and lambs receiving

MINNESOTA: Sugarbeet processing was reportedly 83% complete. Alfalfa seedings were in generally good condition. Alpacas in the area are experiencing heavy strain on herds and feed supplies and large temperature fluctuations made it difficult to manage outdoor livestock.
supplemental feed 97%, 95% last year. Livestock grazing 9% open, 20% last year, 34% difficult, 44% last year, 57% closed, 36% last year. Calving 2% complete, 5% last year. Lambing 1% complete, 2% last year.

NEBRASKA: Wheat conditions 0% very poor, 6% poor, 39% fair, 51% good, and 4% excellent, well below last year’s 75 percent good or excellent condition. Hay and forage supplies rated 1% very short, 13% short, 83% adequate and 3% surplus, below last year’s 96 percent adequate and surplus. Cattle and Calves condition rated 0% very poor, 3% poor, 28% fair, 66% good, and 3% excellent, below last year’s 82% good and excellent. Calving was underway at 5 percent complete. For the month of January, below normal temperatures for the first and fourth weeks of the month bracketed above normal temperatures during the second and third weeks. During the last week of the month, soil temperatures were below year ago levels in most areas and ranged from 26 degrees in the west to 32 degrees in the east. Producer activities included moving grain, machinery maintenance, calving and snow removal. Depth of snow at the end of January was minimal in the western two thirds of Nebraska. While a foot or more of snow was on the ground in Northeastern counties. Precipitation during January averaged .25 inch or less over the western two-thirds of the state while up to 1.0 inch was recorded in portions of the east.

NEVADA: Chilly, wet weather covered the state in January. Average temperatures ranged from 47 degrees in Elko to 74 degrees in Las Vegas. Temperatures across the state varied from 3.5 degrees below normal to 4.6 degrees above normal. Ely and Eureka recorded the lowest temperature at -5 degrees. Las Vegas recorded the highest temperature of the month at 65 degrees. All weather stations reported at least half an inch of precipitation. Las Vegas recorded the lowest precipitation with 2.04 inches. Snow cover created the need for additional supplemental feeding of northern range livestock. Cattle marketing continues. Onions continued to be shipped from climate controlled storage. Potato processing was ongoing. Winter wheat is in good condition.

NEW ENGLAND: Throughout the month of January, New England experienced average high temperatures ranging from the mid-20s to mid-30s and nighttime temperatures 0 to 13 degrees above normal. Snowfall totals were widely variable throughout the region, ranging from 4.3 to 48 inches. The first days of 2010 began with a snowstorm that brought strong winds throughout New England and several inches of snow north of Connecticut. Burlington, Vermont received up to 18 inches of snow; a record was set as 32.5 inches fell in only twelve hours. Temperatures during the first week were relatively uniform in the 20s and 30s, resulting in below average temperatures for the southern states and average to above average temperatures elsewhere. A string of calm, cool days started on January 8 and ended around January 13; most locations experienced a drop in temperatures of 5 to 9 degrees below normal with the exception of northern New Hampshire where temperatures went as low as -20 degrees. Starting from the weekend of January 16, the weather became milder with temperatures several degrees above the norm, especially during nighttime. Following the weekend of January 23, a string of calm, cool days brought moderate amounts of precipitation throughout the region; most of central New England experienced over ten inches of snowfall. Unseasonably warm weather surfaced during January 25 and 26 as a result of three consecutive cold fronts reaching the region, with daytime temperatures ranging in the upper 30s to upper 50s and nighttime temperatures reaching the 40s in some locations. The snow-melting temperatures combined with heavy precipitation caused localized floods. Starting on January 28, the arctic air settled in, resulting in a combination of strong winds and very low temperatures in the teens for the last weekend of January. Farmers kept busy tending livestock, and moving apples and potatoes out of storage. Some maple producers were setting out pipelines and taps.

NEW JERSEY: Temperatures were below normal for the first two weeks of January in most localities and above normal the remainder of the month. Temperatures ranged from highs in the sixties to lows around ten degrees. There were measurable amounts of precipitation in all localities. Southern areas received up to 10 inches of snowfall on January 30th. Agricultural producers continued greenhouse work, livestock care, repairing machinery, and attending meetings.

NEW MEXICO: Temperatures the first week of January were below average for most of the state, with highs in the Northern portion of the state well below freezing. Two cold fronts moved through the state during the second week of the month, bringing light precipitation to some areas, most of which was concentrated in the Eastern section of the state. Toward the middle of the month, temperatures returned to normal or slightly above in most locations. Minimal precipitation was reported in the Northwest corner of the state. Several weather systems brought heavy mountain snow and valley rain to the state last week. Farmers are busy preparing their land for the upcoming season, while ranchers continue to feed their livestock and break ice over water supplies.

NEW YORK: Snowfall during January was heavy and 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: The state received heavy precipitation in form of snow and sleet the last week of January, ranging from 0.2 to 2.60 inches. Temperatures were below normal for most of the month. Field activities were limited for the majority of the month due to cold conditions. Due to winter storms, days suitable and soil moisture are not available at this time.

NORTH DAKOTA: Average snow depth was 13.3 inches on January 31. Hay and Forage supplies were rated 4% short, 88% adequate, 8% surplus. Snow cover protection for alfalfa was rated 2% poor, 46% adequate, 52% excellent. Snow cover protection for winter wheat was rated 3% poor, 52% adequate, 45% excellent. Corn 73% harvested, neither previous year nor average available. Cattle condition 2% poor, 15% fair, 73% good, 10% excellent. Sheep condition 3% poor, 16% fair, 73% good, 8% excellent. Road conditions were rated 80% open, 14% difficult, 6% closed. Road description 27% drifted, 22% icy, 51% dry. A storm system with freezing rain and snow in late January halted corn harvest and added stress to livestock. Minimal progress was made during the estimating corn since the previous estimate on January 3.

OHIO: The January 2010 average temperature for Ohio was 20.5 degrees, 1.6 degrees below normal. Precipitation for the state averaged 1.88 inches, 0.65 inch below normal. Winter wheat producing counties report that the wheat crop is in fair to good condition. Even though much of the crop was planted late, conditions through November were favorable and the crop is close to where it should be for this time of year. Most wheat fields have some snow cover, which is favorable considering the freezing and thawing conditions. The freezing and thawing conditions were caused by temperatures being 10 degrees below normal during the first third of the month followed by temperatures being 11 degrees above normal from January 22 through January 25. Cattle are in good condition. Hay inventories are available for livestock.

OKLAHOMA: Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 29% short, 48% adequate, 17% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 17% short, 62% adequate, 13% surplus. Wheat 1% very poor, 6% poor, 32% fair, 5% good, 9% excellent. Grazed 45% this month, 33% last year, 37% average. Rye 3% very poor, 9% poor, 24% fair, 52% good, 12% excellent; grazed 74% this month, 54% last year, 59% average. oats 12% very poor, 11% poor, 37% fair, 36% good, 4% excellent; grazed 14% this month, N/A last year, 13% average. Livestock 2% very poor, 8% poor, 37% fair, 47% good, 6% excellent. Pasture, Range 6% very poor, 44% poor, 46% fair, 7% excellent. Livestock were rated in mostly good to fair condition, although body conditions have dropped due to the harsh weather. Livestock marketings were average. Producers are quickly using up hay supplies as they increase supplemental feeding. Muddy rural roads and pastures in addition to ice over water sources are causing difficulties as producers battle the elements to care for their livestock.

OREGON: Winter turned wet and mild in January. While precipitation varied across the State, most areas warmed up above freezing temperatures. High temperatures ranged from 67 degrees in Medford down to 44 degrees in Baker and Burns. Low temperatures ranged from 7 degrees in Lakeview up to 36 degrees in North Bend. Seven of the forty-two stations reported above six inches of precipitation, eleven never fell below freezing. Upper Klamath Lake snow pack was less than normal. Half the stations reported snowfall, but snow pack levels were a bit behind, causing some concern over spring moisture levels for irrigation. After a cold December, wheat received well in Sherman County. Pastures were largely improved and winter crops were in good condition. Favorable conditions allowed for unusually high activity this month. Douglas County reported Nursery operations transporting bareroot trees for sale, about 80% through digging Bareroot fruit, shade trees. Vineyards, orchards were pruned in the Umpqua Valley.

PENNSYLVANIA: Principal farm activities for the month of January included finishing up corn harvest, pruning apple trees, preparing for tax season, milking cows, spreading manure, machinery and fence repairs, attending the farm show, attending organizational meetings, vacationing, and preparing for the next growing season. In January Pennsylvania experienced flooding toward the end of the month, along with above normal temperatures at Harrisburg, PA received 1.1 inches of snow or ice throughout January, which is 10.3 inches below the normal amount. The average high temperature was 38 degrees and the average low was 23.5 degrees. January 25th was the warmest day of the month at 61 degrees. The lowest temperature of
the month was 13 degrees which happened on January 31st. The average temperature for the month was 30.8 degrees, which is 0.5 degrees above normal.

**SOUTH CAROLINA:** The week of December 28, 2009 – January 3, 2010 began with unseasonably cool weather with morning low temperatures in the 20's and daytime highs around 50 degrees. Snow showers developed along a boundary across the Upstate Wednesday evening. 2010 began with exiting rain and late afternoon sunshine. For most sites, the thermometer only registered high temperatures in the 30's along with biting winds. Early morning minimum temperatures on Sunday were the lowest of the season. The state average temperature for the period was seven degrees below normal. For week ending January 10, Monday morning temperatures dropped into the teens for much of inland South Carolina. A weak surface feature moved through the state late Thursday night with mixed precipitation in the form of rain, sleet and light snow showers. Cold, high pressure overspread the state on Friday and became anchored through the weekend. Most locations reported high temperatures in the upper 50's. The state average temperature for the second week of January was 12 degrees below normal. For the week January 11 – January 17, Monday morning temperatures bottomed out in the middle teens for most of inland South Carolina. A slow moderation to the cold spell began on Tuesday and by Thursday many locations recorded afternoon high temperatures in the more seasonable 50's. The 66 degrees at Hunts Bridge and the 65 degrees at Columbia were the highest afternoon temperatures in three weeks. Wet weather arrived Saturday and would continue overnight and into Sunday morning with periods of heavy rain and occasional thunder. Unlike in the prior weeks of freezing mornings, Sunday's sunrise temperatures, aided by high temperatures reported in the upper 70's, allowed early risers with mild 60-degree, humid air. The state average temperature for the period was 3 degrees below normal. The first significant amounts of rainfall for 2010 arrived during the third week with the state average rainfall for the period being 2.2 inches. The fourth week of January was mild, with conditions settling over the state on Monday and into Wednesday. A frontal boundary approached on Thursday with areas of light rain and sharply falling temperatures. Cloudy skies on Friday lingered though the weekend with occasional light showers. A warm front drifted north Sunday evening ahead of rain storms moving into South Carolina from the southeast. A few inches of rain fell across most parts of the Midlands, Piedmont and Upstate. Sleet and or freezing rain fell as far south as Dorchester, Berkeley and Charleston counties. Saturday's temperatures remained around freezing for most of inland South Carolina. Mostly sunny and moderately warmer weather returned for Sunday helping to improve conditions. At January's end, both Columbia's and Charleston's average temperature was their coldest in 22 years. The state average temperature for the period was 1 degree below normal.

**SOUTH DAKOTA:** Average snow depth (inches) 10.9. Winter wheat snow cover 13% poor, 63% adequate, 24% excellent. Winter wheat 4% poor, 23% fair, 65% good, 8% excellent. Corn 95% harvested. Alfalfa snow cover 5% poor, 33% adequate, 44% excellent. Feed supplies 1% very short, 10% short, 81% adequate, 8% surplus. Accessiblility of livestock feed supplies 71% readily, 24% difficult, 5% inaccessible. Cattle conditions 1% poor, 20% fair, 69% good, 10% excellent. Sheep conditions 1% poor, 20% fair, 69% good, 10% excellent. Sheep, lamb deaths 4% below average, 93% average, 3% above average. Cattle conditions 1% poor, 20% fair, 69% good, 10% excellent. Sheep, lamb deaths 4% below average, 93% average, 3% above average. Cattle condition 1% poor, 14% fair, 73% good, 12% excellent. Road conditions -10% ship 71% open, 21% closed. Road conditions -county 90% open, 10% closed. Despite the amount of snow on the ground producers were able to harvest some corn left in the field from last fall. The month of January finished with 5 percent of the corn crop left to be harvested. Strong winds have exposed both winter wheat and alfalfa fields to the cold temperatures causing some producers to worry about winterkill. Major farm activities include moving snow, hauling and marketing grain, moving hay closer to home, and tending to livestock.

**TENNESSEE:** Temperatures across Tennessee were lower than normal. Precipitation was lower than average in the first half, and higher throughout the remainder. Cattle were rated in mostly good-to-fair condition. Pastures were rated in mostly fair condition. Hay supplies were rated adequate. The winter wheat crop was rated in mostly good condition.

**TEXAS:** Top soil moisture was mostly adequate to surplus across the state. Wheat condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Oat condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Range and Pasture condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Most of the state received 1.0 to 5.0 inches of rainfall while South Texas observed 0.01 to 0.25 inches. Rain. Reburning and row crop planting stopped with the additional snow in the Northern High Plains which benefitted the wheat crop. Oats had significant freeze damage in the low lying areas of the Edwards Plateau. Cotton gins were trying to complete the ginning year with many of the gins about to finish. In the Trans-Pecos area, stalk destruction was stalled due to the recent rains. In the Blacklands, corn faring the extra growth in the spring run of the gins were below 20% in the area. Cattle producers are treating their beef herds for lice, but most are handling the cold weather quite well. Beef producers are starting the calving season. Most farm flocks of sheep are also lambing now. Millard County reports that several livestock producers started calving at the end of January and have suffered little or no losses due to the weather. Duchesne County reports that producers on winter ranges but most have started feeding livestock since the snow is preventing the animals from getting to the feed. They are also gearing up for calving season. Beaver County reports that some ranchers are starting to calve and lamb. Most animals look good and there are sufficient hay supplies to meet the winter needs. Garfield and Kane Counties report that the deep snow around and getting feed. Wayne County reports that the deep snow (anything over 12") is causing problems for livestock producers. Most are waiting to see what the weather brings this week, before they bring the cows in off of the ranges. Sevier County reports that most wolf/calf producers have not started calving yet.

**UTAH:** Average snow depth (inches) 10.9. Winter wheat snow cover 13% poor, 63% adequate, 24% excellent. Winter wheat 4% poor, 23% fair, 65% good, 8% excellent. Corn 95% harvested. Alfalfa snow cover 5% poor, 33% adequate, 44% excellent. Feed supplies 1% very short, 10% short, 81% adequate, 8% surplus. Accessibility of livestock feed supplies 71% readily, 24% difficult, 5% inaccessible. Cattle conditions 1% poor, 20% fair, 69% good, 10% excellent. Sheep, lamb deaths 4% below average, 93% average, 3% above average. Cattle condition 1% poor, 14% fair, 73% good, 12% excellent. Road conditions -10% ship 71% open, 21% closed. Road conditions -county 90% open, 10% closed. Despite the amount of snow on the ground producers were able to harvest some corn left in the field from last fall. The month of January finished with 5 percent of the corn crop left to be harvested. Strong winds have exposed both winter wheat and alfalfa fields to the cold temperatures causing some producers to worry about winterkill. Major farm activities include moving snow, hauling and marketing grain, moving hay closer to home, and tending to livestock.

**VIRGINIA:** Livestock 0% very poor, 4% poor, 26% fair, 61% good, 9% excellent. Pasture 3% very poor, 17% poor, 55% fair, 24% good, 1% excellent. Small Grain and Winter Grazing Crops 2% very poor, 15% poor, 40% fair, 35% good, 8% excellent. Beef Cattle Forage Oklahoma from Pastures 9% below 2009, 12% below 2008, 56% equal to 2009, 12% above 2009. Soil Moisture was lower than normal in the first half of the month and by the end of January many sites reported moisture levels in the lower 20% of normal. Most farm flocks of sheep are also lambing now. Garfield and Kane Counties report that the deep snow around and getting feed. Wayne County reports that the deep snow (anything over 12") is causing problems for livestock producers. Most are waiting to see what the weather brings this week, before they bring the cows in off of the ranges. Sevier County reports that most wolf/calf producers have not started calving yet.
excess water in fields. When soil conditions improve, fertilizer applications will be essential. Throughout the Commonwealth, a lot of field work will be needed before spring planting activities can begin.

WASHINGTON: January was unseasonably warm across the State and grain farmers were worried about plants breaking dormancy and freezing winter weather returning. Some grain growing counties reported wheat was out of dormancy, but did look good. The usual concerns of sub soil frost and run off from snow melt and rain were ever present. Fruit growers were pruning orchards while some cherry growers were pruning heavier this year in an effort to avoid last years over supply. Overall, hay supplies remained good but premium hay was getting harder to find and cattle remained on feed while some operations were calving. On the west side, the unseasonably warm weather had pushed bud development the most and daffodils and ornamental flowering cherries were in full flower, several weeks in advance of normal bloom time.

WEST VIRGINIA: Topsoil moisture 73% adequate and 27% surplus compared with 6% short, 78% adequate and 16% surplus last year. Hay and roughage supplies were 10% short, 89% adequate, and 1% surplus compared with 9% short, 85% adequate and 6% surplus last year. Feed grain 5% short and 95% adequate compared to 4% short, 92% adequate, and 4% surplus last year. Wheat conditions were 20% fair, 79% good and 1% excellent. Cattle and calves were 4% poor, 19% fair, 73% good and 4% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 2% poor, 22% fair, 73% good and 3% excellent. Farming activities included farm maintenance, calving, lambing, breaking ice to secure water sources for livestock, and since the ground is covered with snow, feeding more hay and grains.

WISCONSIN: January temperatures for the state of Wisconsin ranged from 1 degree below normal to 3 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 21 to 28 degrees, and average low temperatures ranged from 5 to 17 degrees. Precipitation ranged from 0.61 inches in Milwaukee (1.24 inches below normal) to 1.23 inches in La Crosse (0.04 inches above normal). Most areas received little snowfall for January with snowfall averaging 6.5 – 9.5 inches below normal. Snowfall totals for the month ranged from 4.5 inches in Eau Claire to 8.4 inches in Milwaukee.

WYOMING: Topsoil moisture 13% short, 87% adequate. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 14% short, 77% adequate. Average depth of snow cover 2.6 inches. Winter wheat condition 1% poor, 5% fair, 93% good, 1% excellent; wind damage 53% none, 37% light, 10% moderate, freeze damage 59% none, 39% light, 2% moderate. Spring calves born 5%. Farm Flock ewes lambed 4%. Farm flock sheep shorn 10%. Calf losses 37% light, 63% normal. Lamb losses 50% light, 50% normal. Cattle conditions 21% fair, 79% good. Sheep conditions 1% poor, 16% fair, 83% good. Stock water supplies 8% short, 92% adequate. Hay and roughage supplies 8% short, 89% adequate, 3% surplus. Normal winter weather seemed to prevail throughout the state. Hay supplies appear to have held up well however moisture would be a welcome commodity statewide, as little moisture was received. Activities feeding cattle, sheep and other livestock; preparing for calving and lambing.