ALABAMA: The month of February consisted of fluctuating temperatures and a wintry mix. Up to 6 inches of snow fell across central Alabama February 12. February consisted of colder and wetter than normal weather for the state. In some parts of the north, field work was delayed as a result of wet conditions, however, farmers were optimistic about delays in planting and that it should not have an effect on the final outcome. The US Drought Monitor from February 23 portrayed the state to be 100 percent free from drought, compared to 21.2 percent one year ago. Brandon Dillard, Regional Extension Agent for Geneva County, stated that producers in his area would like the warmer temperatures and early preparation for wheat harvest, however, applications were still being applied. Mr. Dillard projects progression for wheat to be normal. According to the Peach Orchard News released February 24, fruit crops such as blueberries and peaches were near blooming, but experienced extensive freeze damage. Farmers continued to feed hay to livestock because of wet pasture conditions.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: The month of February brought Arizona much needed wet, wintry weather across all areas of Arizona. All 22 weather stations had precipitation in the form of rain or snow and all weather stations except Grand Canyon have above normal precipitation levels to date for 2010. Temperatures fluctuated as much as 6 degrees above normal to 8 degrees below normal throughout the month. Small grain planting was wrapping up by the end of February. Alfalfa harvesting remained somewhat active. Ground preparation for cotton planting occurred in a few areas. Vegetable and citrus harvesting activities continued throughout the month, weather permitting.

ARKANSAS: Temperatures during the month of February varied slightly and ranged from as low as 11 degrees below normal to as high as 13 degrees above normal. A winter weather system brought snow to most areas of Arkansas during the second week of February. Snow fall amounts totaled up to 10 inches in some parts of the state. Snow accumulations caused hazardous road conditions and many business closings across the state. This weather system was followed by frigid temperatures that resulted in a freezing thawing effect that caused hazardous road conditions to remain hazardous for many days. Lows ranged from 8 degrees Fahrenheit in Calico Rock to 28 degrees Fahrenheit in Fort Smith. February ended with warmer temperatures and dryer conditions. Field work was minimal in February due to mostly cold and wet weather across the state. As a result of the cold and wet weather, hay stocks were depleted in many areas of the state due to livestock producers feeding large amounts of hay. Livestock were in mostly fair to good condition.

CALIFORNIA: Rainfall in February was beneficial for dryland crops, and also lessened the need for irrigation. The rainfall has made weed control more difficult. As field conditions allowed, weed control measures were undertaken in wheat, oat and alfalfa fields. Fertilizer applications were also ongoing as growers prepared for spring planting. Garbanzo beans and safflower were developing well. Rice fields were drained. Maintenance work continued off and on in vineyards and orchards as moisture levels allowed. Vineyard maintenance included pruning, shading, tying, cultivating, as well as some applying of dormant sprays, while orchard maintenance focused on spraying and some herbicide applications. Stone fruit grafting took place in the San Joaquin Valley. Early varieties of stone fruit were blooming in late February. Picking of tangerines, navel oranges, grapefruit and lemons continued. Olive trees were pruned. Blooming in almond orchards began in mid February, with full bloom reached in late February. Due to tree moisture and warmer weather, however, brown rot was a concern. Bloom sprays continued to be used throughout almond orchards. Orchard work continued in other nut orchards, including herbicide applications for walnut trees. In Tulare County, the harvest of spinach, broccoli, and cabbage continued. Fields were disked to break and aerate the soil for future vegetable planting.

Ground preparation continued in Sutter County. By the end of February Fresno County's harvest of winter vegetables including beets, broccoli, cabbage, turnips, daikon, green onions, herbs, bok choy, gai choy, yu choy, Swiss chard and kale was winding down. Ground preparation was continued, with some planting of vegetables for next season. Garlic and onion crops that were planted in the fall were showing good growth. Spring lettuce was growing well. Carrot fields that had been planted from seed were emerging. Growers with upcoming melon and processing tomato crops were making fungiticide applications. In Kern County, cabbage, broccoli, and potatoes were growing well and carrots were being harvested. The Fall-planted garlic and onion crops were showing good growth. The radicchio harvest continued in Merced County. With rains in February range and dry pasture conditions were improving dramatically in central and southern areas, as the nutritive value of winter forages was on the increase. Supplemental feeding of cattle on winter range and dry pasture was scaled back. Northern grazing lands continued to be in good to very good condition. Sheep and cattle were grazing on retired farmland and alfalfa fields in the central part of the State. Some sheep continued on hay in Imperial and other southern areas, where very wet conditions kept some herds off of alfalfa fields. Shipment of feeder lambs from the Imperial Valley was ongoing. Honey bees continued to be shipped in from other States, and hives were placed in almond and plum orchards to assist in the pollination season.

COLORADO: Most of Colorado received above normal amounts of precipitation and below average temperatures. Currently, the mountain snowpack is below average at 88%. The winter wheat crop remains in mostly good to excellent condition in dormancy.

DELAWARE: Rainfall abundant in Panhandle, Big Bend first two weeks of February. Surplus soil moisture hindered field work, eroded soil, leached fertilizer. Some locations had standing water. Water quality in other southern areas, where very wet conditions kept some herds off of alfalfa fields. Shipment of feeder lambs from the Imperial Valley was ongoing. Honey bees continued to be shipped in from other States, and hives were placed in almond and plum orchards to assist in the pollination season.

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WASHING Born, D. C. Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin State Stories

Released March 2, 2010, by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Agricultural Statistics Board, U.S. Department of Agriculture. For information on "Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin State Stories" call Julie Schmidt at (202) 720-7621, office hours 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET.
Central leached from heavy mid-month rain, needing re-fertilization. Wet fields prevented field work. Panhandle, north pasture very poor to good, most poor due to below seasonal temperatures, standing water from rain. Southwest pasture condition mostly poor due to cold growing conditions. Pasture grasses recovering slowly from January frost, helped by rain.

GEORGIA: For the month of February, 2010, cold wet conditions at the beginning of the month gave way to slightly warmer and drier conditions the last half of the month, according to the USDA’s National Agricultural Statistics Service, Georgia Field Office. Average lows ranged from the upper 20’s to the lower 40’s. The average high temperatures ranged from the mid 30’s to the lower 60’s. Extraordinary rain caused some creeks and rivers to overflow. The rainfall slowed small grain growth and leached the nitrogen fertilizer out of wheat fields. Light snow fell towards the end of the last half month had a few days of warmer temperatures and drier conditions which improved field conditions, but many fields were still too wet in some areas to get much field work done. Producers have begun topdressing small grains where conditions allow. Major activities included harrowing, moving cotton stalks and preparing fields for planting. Land preparation for spring vegetables continued to be delayed due to the wet and cool soil temperatures. There have been reports of wheat acreages declining due to the cool conditions and inability to apply nitrogen and fertilizer.

Cold weather has suppressed winter grazing in some areas. There was a significant increase in fuel heating costs for some poultry producers. Other activities included deciding on seed varieties, preparing equipment, feeding livestock, and fixing erosion places in the fields as conditions allowed.

HAWAII: Drought conditions continued to worsen in the month of February. According to the National Drought Monitor, 13 percent of the State was in extreme drought conditions. This is the most intense drought in the last ten years. The minimal rainfall received during the month had no significant impact on soil moisture levels. According to data from the monitored National Weather Service rain gauges, February was the rainfall poor at 0% and 6% of normal which was below normal for the month. The drought has been affecting ranchers the hardest, especially on the leeward side of the Island of Hawaii, where there is little to no green on most pastures. There are reports that ranchers have had to haul water and supplement feed in many areas. Aside from pastures, clear skies, light and variable winds, as well as moderate temperatures have kept most crops in good condition. In good and wet conditions, hay producers have kept their normal grazing areas, colder than usual temperatures continued to slow crop progress. Some farmers also experienced setbacks with high winds damaging orchards during parts of the month. On the Big Island vog damage was light to normal. HIGHLIGHTS: A record low temperature of 55 degrees Fahrenheit was set in Kahului, Maui on February 17, 2010. This tied the old record set in 1993.

IDAHO: Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 23% short, 73% adequate, 3% surplus. Calving complete 43%, 38% 2009, 39% avg. Lambing complete 26%, 50% 2009, 43% avg. Hay and roughage supply 0% very short, 5% short, 80% adequate, 15% surplus. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 22% fair, 73% good, 4% excellent. The average state temperature was 25.2°F which was 5.2°F warmer than the previous month. Livestock have been under some stress from the cold temperatures. Pastures and feedlots have been very muddy anytime the temperature rose above freezing. Hay supplies are getting short in some areas as many producers have had to feed larger amounts due to the colder than normal temperatures this winter. Calving is active on many operations. Other activities included signing up for farm programs at FSA offices, tax preparation, taking delivery of seed, financial planning, pricing inputs, spreading fertilizer and manure, moving grain to market and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: The above average snowfall and below average temperatures continue to cause lowans concern about possible spring flooding. With spring flood water 38 inches in the river and 46 inches in the creeks, they are trying to finalize planting intentions. While temperatures remain low, frost penetration is below normal in areas where heavy snow has covered and insulated the ground. Spring cannot come soon enough for livestock producers as the winter chores of feeding and keeping water available for livestock continues to be a challenge. For the month of February, average depth of snow cover for the month of February was 14 inches, well above last year’s average of 1 inch. Frost penetration averaged 8 inches compared to last year’s 15 inches. Soil moisture availability rated 0 percent very poor, 1% short, 63% adequate, and 36% surplus. Grain movement for the state was 36% none, 38% light, 23% moderate and 3% high. Over 60% of hay and forage supplies was 23% short, 71% adequate, and 6% surplus. Quality of hay and roughage supplies was 14% poor, 49% fair, and 37% good. Utilization of stubble fields for grazing rated 67% none, 29% light, 3% moderate, and 1% heavy. Hog and pig losses in February were 10% below average, 86% average, and 4% above average. Cattle and calf losses were 10% below average, 84% average, and 6% above average.

KANSAS: Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 3% short, 70% adequate, and 26% surplus. Wheat breaking dormancy, 4% condition 3% very poor, 9% poor, 35% fair, 46% good, and 7% excellent; Wind damage 81% no damage, 17% light damage, and 2% moderate damage; Frost damage 73% the, 20% light damage, 5% moderate damage, and 2% severe. Feed grain supplies 2% short, 94% adequate, and 4% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 1% very short, 9% short, 85% adequate, and 5% surplus. The month of February in Kansas was cooler than normal, with highs mostly in the 50’s and lows between zero and 10 with a few areas dropping below zero. Precipitation was below normal. The Central forage supply has declined during the month as cold and wet conditions in wheat and pastures have reduced forage availability. Supplemental feeding and difficult calving conditions have been a challenge for cattlemen this month.

KENTUCKY: The first week of February experienced slightly below normal temperatures and above normal precipitation. Monday was the only day that no precipitation was reported in the Commonwealth. The heaviest rains occurred on Friday. Temperatures for the period averaged 32 degrees across the state which was 1 degree below normal and 5 degrees warmer than the previous week. High temperatures averaged 32 degrees in the West to 27 degrees in the East. Low temperatures averaged from 26 degrees in the West to 27 degrees in the East. Precipitation (liq. equiv.) for the period totaled 1.24 inches statewide which was 0.35 inches above normal. Precipitation totals by climate division, West 0.88 inches, Central 1.29 inches, Bluegrass 0.92 inches and East 1.86 inches, which was -0.07, +0.34, +0.15 and +0.99 inches respectively from normal. Temperatures were well below normal accompanied by above normal snowfall during the second week of February. Weather conditions were reminiscent of winters of the 1970’s. Significant snowfall added to the number of days with snow on the ground. Temperatures for the period averaged 25 degrees across the state which was 10 degrees below normal and 5 degrees warmer than the previous week. High temperatures averaged from 34 degrees in the West to 32 in the East. Low temperatures averaged from 22 degrees in the West to 19 degrees in the East. Precipitation (liq. equiv.) for the period totaled 0.46 inches statewide which was 0.42 inches below normal. Precipitation totals by climate division, West 0.33 inches, Central 0.61 inches, Bluegrass 0.46 inches and East 0.46 inches, which were 0.62, 0.35, 0.3 and 1.1 inches respectively below normal. Just like the previous three weeks, the third week of February experienced below normal temperatures across the Commonwealth. However, temperatures varied throughout the week. The week started off cold, but late in the week a high pressure set up to our south, bringing locations all around the Bluegrass state mostly to partly clear skies and temperatures in the 50’s and 60’s. Temperatures for the period averaged 33 degrees across the state which was 4 degrees below normal and 8 degrees warmer than the previous week. High temperatures averaged from 45 in the West to 41 in the East. Low temperatures averaged from 25 degrees in the West to 24 degrees in the East. Precipitation (liq. equiv.) for the period totaled 0.15 inches statewide which was 0.74 inches below normal. Precipitation
totals by climate division, West 0.15 inches, Central 0.14 inches, totals by climate division, West 0.15 inches, Central 0.14 inches, totals by climate division, West 0.15 inches, Central 0.14 inches, West to 29 degrees in the East. Precipitation (liq. equ.) for the period February 28 varied from 0.41 inch in northwest Lower Peninsula to 2.29 inches, while the southwest district reported the least precipitation at 1.26 inches. Temperatures across the State ranged from 0.9 degree below normal in south central Lower Peninsula to 8.1 degrees above normal in western Upper Peninsula. Snow coverage increased during the month, which limited fieldwork. Winter wheat primarily in fair condition under adequate snow cover. Sugarbeet processing was completed. Field activities for the month were hauling manure, taking grain to market, crop storage, and caring for livestock. Livestock condition was generally good, though cold weather and deep snow cover made it difficult to manage outdoor livestock. Fields remain snow covered, and producers are mindful of spring flooding.

MISSISSIPPI: Livestock condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 23% fair, 64% good, 10% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 2% very short, 10% short, 79% adequate, 9% surplus. February average temperatures were near normal in parts of northeastern Minnesota, but elsewhere they ranged from 1-4 degrees F colder than normal. Significant variability in precipitation was reported for the month with snowfall both above and below normal levels. A storm on February 1-2 brought snowfalls that generally ranged from 1-4 inches over the southerly areas of the state. Some northern locations were missed by the snow but remained cold. February 7-9 brought 7-10 inches of new snow from St. Cloud, through the Twin Cities and to Rochester and Albert Lea. Livestock condition was generally good, though cold weather and deep snow cover made it difficult to manage outdoor livestock. Fields remain snow covered, and producers are mindful of spring flooding.

MISSOURI: February was colder and slightly drier than normal. Precipitation averaged 1.78 inches compared to the February 30-year average of 1.90 inches. The central district reported the most precipitation with 2.25 inches, while the southwest district reported the least precipitation at 1.26 inches. Temperatures across the State ranged from 4 to 7 degrees below normal. The condition of the dormant winter wheat crop ranges from poor to good. Some fertilizer has been applied to the winter wheat in the southeast district.

MONTANA: Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 2% last year, 16% short, 15% last year, that mostly occurred from 2-3 year, 3% surplus, 5% last year. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 14% last year, 28% short, 24% last year, 62% adequate, 60% last year, 1% surplus, 2% last year. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 1% last year, 8% poor, 4% last year, 48% fair, 36% last year, 37% good, 55% last year, 5% excellent, 4% last year. Winter wheat wind damage 82% none, 65% last year, 13% light, 27% last year, 4% moderate, 6% last year, 1% heavy, 2% last year. Winter wheat freeze and drought damage 77% none, 63% last year, 19% light, 30% last year, 3% moderate, 6% last year, 1% heavy, 1% last year. Winter wheat protectiveness of snow cover 6% very poor, 5% poor, 26% fair, 30% last year, 46% good, 27% last year, 15% excellent, 12% last year. Most of Montana received below normal moisture for the month ending February 28th. Swan Lake received the most monthly accumulated precipitation with 1.10 inches. Temperatures during February were above normal in most of western Montana. However, the eastern portion of the State experienced below normal temperatures for the month of February. Highs ranged from the high 20s to the 50s, and lows ranged from negative 20s to positive teens. Cattle and calves receiving supplemental feed 94%, 94% last year. Sheep and lambs receiving supplemental feed 97%, 96% last year. Livestock grazing 17% difficult, 28% last year, 7% average, 33% last year, 45% experienced, 27% last year. Calving 15% complete, 20% last year. Lambing 9% complete, 9% last year.

NEBRASKA: Winter Wheat conditions 0% very poor, 8% poor, 43% fair, 45% good, and 4% excellent. Hay and forage supplies were below a year ago and rated 1% very short, 16% short, 78% adequate, and 5% surplus. On the farms and ranches activities included equipment maintenance, early calving, fence repairs, crop and livestock marketing, industry meetings.

NEW ENGLAND: New England experienced average to above average temperatures throughout the month of February, with high temperatures ranging from the upper 20s to upper 30s. Low temperatures ranged from the upper teens to the mid-teens. Snowfall totals ranged from 0.8 to 12 inches in some coastal regions. The first week of February snow fell in New England, particularly in northern Maine. Snow fell during February 16 as a result of the major winter storm which crippled the Mid-Atlantic States. Precipitation amounts ranged from less than an inch in central New England to nearly five inches in southern Connecticut. Temperatures became relatively uniform throughout the third week as northern states experienced warmer weather. Nighttime temperatures were seasonably mild in northern states, with some locations experiencing minimum temperatures over twenty degrees above average. A minor snowstorm reached New England by February 16, resulting in 1.5 to 5.3 inches of snow with the exception of southern New Hampshire where heavier precipitation was reported. The fourth week was marked by a damaging series of storms. The snowfall amounts that were reported due to the first storm ranged from a trace to over 13 inches. The more powerful second storm brought torrential rain and damaging winds along the coast and southern states during February 25-26. A statewide emergency was declared in New Hampshire, with severe gale force gusts were reported. Western New England reported moderate snowfall instead of rain. The month ended overcast with temperatures in the 30s throughout New England. Farmers kept busy during February tending livestock, working in greenhouses, moving potatoes and apples out of storage, and preparing for the spring planting season. Some maple syrup makers are boiling sap early thanks to warm daytime temperatures. However, the last week was unfavorable
for maple producers due to unseasonably warm nighttime temperatures.

NEW JERSEY: Temperatures were mostly below normal for the first two weeks of February in most localities and variable the remainder of the month. Temperatures ranged from highs in the mid-forties to lows around ten degrees. There were measurable amounts of precipitation in all localities. Central Jersey received record amounts of snowfall during February of up to 37 inches. Agricultural producers attended educational meetings. Other activities included greenhouse work, equipment repair, and feeding stored hay to livestock.

NEW MEXICO: Temperatures the first week of February were below average across the state. Two winter storm systems moved through the state during the second week of the month, bringing light rain and snow to some areas. Temperatures were between 10 and 12 degrees below normal in the northern half of the state, and 5 degrees below average in the southern half. Toward the middle of the month, temperatures remained slightly below average and precipitation was minimal. Windy conditions were reported for the last days of February with one final storm system that moved through the southern part of the state, producing light rain and snow.Farmers continue to prepare for the upcoming season, while ranchers are feeding their livestock.

NEW YORK: Snowfall during February was moderate until the end of the month when several storms dumped heavy amounts. 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: Statewide soil moisture levels were rated at 31% adequate and 68% surplus. Activities in the field were limited because of the continued cold weather and wet conditions in much of the state. The state received widespread precipitation during the last week of February, with amounts reaching up to 1.24 inches in Hatteras. Average temperatures during the final week of February were below normal, ranging from 34 to 45 degrees.

NORTH DAKOTA: Average snow depth was 17.1 inches on February 28. Hay and forage supplies were 86% adequate, 9% surplus. Snow cover protection for alfalfa was rated 1% poor, 43% adequate, 56% excellent. Snow cover protection for winter wheat was rated 2% poor, 47% adequate, 51% excellent. Corn 76% harvested, neither previous year nor average available. Cattle condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 15% fair, 71% good, 10% excellent. Sheep condition 4% poor, 18% fair, 73% good, 5% excellent. Road conditions were rated 80% open, 14% difficult, 6% closed. Road description 21% drifted, 22% icy, 57% dry. Below normal temperatures were reported throughout the state during February. Main activities included marketing grain, cleaning seed, calving and lambing. Minimal progress was made harvesting crops since the mid- to upper 31s on January 31.

OHIO: The February 2010 average temperature for Ohio was 25.4 degrees, 4.5 degrees below normal. Precipitation for the state averaged 2.62 inches, 0.06 inch below normal. Winter wheat producing counties report that what was planted on time is in good to excellent condition; however, the late-plantings may not have achieved sufficient growth and may need to be reseeded, with the exception of the Clay Center and Darke counties. Hay and alfalfa were rated 96% harvested. Corn 96% harvested through the state early Monday. Unstable air entered the southern counties Tuesday morning with areas of heavy rain and snow showers. A strong cold front rolled through the state overnight and at 5:10 a.m. the wind sensor at Pineville, near Lake Moultrie, recorded a wind gust of 50 mph. More cold settled into the state Thursday morning. Winter wheat precipitation was observed as the low pressure area tracked across the Gulf States bringing heavy snows to South Carolina. The greatest amount measured was at the Columbia AP and totaled 8.6 inches, the heaviest snow at that site in 37 years. West to east clearing and sunny blue skies returned during the day on Saturday and contributed to fast melting. Sunday morning temperatures fell to 18 degrees at Pelon, 21 at Hartsville and 27 at Walterboro. The state average temperature for the period was 8 degrees below normal. The third week of February began with Table Rock reporting a trace of snow with the entrance of a cold front and passing rain showers on Monday morning. Tuesday temperatures fell to 22 degrees at Hunts Bridge and 21 at Summerville. F1 Moultrie was the state's only location to record a high temperature of 50 degrees. Frosty mornings were observed into Friday morning before a long-awaited easing of the unbroken winter cold arrived during the afternoon. The Beaufort Marine Corps Air Station's 63 degree high temperature Friday afternoon signaled the end of the cold weather. Hardeeville reported 69 degrees on Saturday. Most of South Carolina, excluding the immediate coastal beaches, recorded afternoon high temperatures in the middle to upper 60's on Sunday. On Sunday night, clouds began approaching from the west ahead of developing wet weather. The state average temperature for the period was 7.4 degrees below normal. The last week of February brought with it a line of thunderstorms through the state early Monday. Dense fog was widespread Tuesday morning with both the McEntire AP in Eastover and the Beaufort MCAS AP reporting visibilities of one-eighth mile. Areas of light rain or mist were observed during the day on Wednesday ahead of a strong cold front approaching from the northwest. Sharply falling temperatures on Thursday morning contributed to brief snow flurries at Greenville, eastward through Florence, and to the north coast. All reporting sites, with the exception of Edisto Island's 33 degrees, recorded freezing temperatures on Friday morning. Mostly sunny and cold weather was observed Saturday with a slight moderation to milder temperatures Sunday afternoon. The state average temperature for the period was 5 degrees below normal.

OREGON: Conditions were mild, somewhat drier than normal this February. Precipitation varied. Nine stations reported a high temperature of 63 degrees. Overall, twenty-two stations exceeded 60 degrees Fahrenheit. The highest was the only site not to exceed 52 degrees in February, with a monthly high temperature of only 44 degrees. Lows ranged from 0 in Condon to 36 in North Bend, which shared the highest average temperature of 49 degrees with Roseburg, Tillamook. Out of fort-two stations, only Christmas Valley reported lower than average temperatures. This warm stimulated spring budding on some vegetation. Most crops were ahead of schedule, some farmers even got spring planting done, fertilizer applied in Linn, Benton Counties. Sherman County reported negligible freeze damage. Snow counts around 70 percent concern for spring crops and livestock. Heavy snow hindered winter pruning. Manure spreading and lime spreading was difficult. Soil sampling when possible was completed by gas powered drills to penetrate the frozen ground. February was a very cold and snowy month, with a record total of 42.1 inches of precipitation in Harrisburg. This is 32 inches above normal. The average temperature for the period was 7.4 degrees below normal. The average high and low temperatures were 36.1 and 24.6 degrees respectively.

SOUTH CAROLINA: The first week of February began with another hard freeze. The Hartsville AP recorded a minimum temperature of 19 degrees Monday morning. Wet weather came early Tuesday; blowing light rain or drizzle was reported throughout the day. A cold front entered the westernmost counties of the state Thursday afternoon. Low pressure traveled along the boundary and produced heavy rains that continued through Friday. At 10:00 a.m. on Friday, Greer reported rain, 33 degrees and northeasterly winds gusting to 28 mph. At the same time, Beaufort indicated coastal winds gusting to 30 mph. Grey skies and lingering showers stayed for much of Saturday. Partial clearing allowed for parts of the state to observe some sunshine hours on Sunday. Many South Carolina rivers from the Piedmont to the coast were near or exceeding flood stage. The state average temperature for the period was 4 degrees below normal. For the week of February 8 to February 14, seasonal temperatures were observed Monday. Unstable air entered the southern counties Tuesday morning with areas of heavy rain and snow. A strong cold front followed through the state overnight and at 5:10 a.m. the wind sensor at Pineville, near Lake Moultrie, recorded a wind gust of 50 mph. More cold settled into the state Thursday morning. Winter wheat precipitation was observed as the low pressure area tracked across the Gulf States bringing heavy snows to South Carolina. The greatest amount measured was at the Columbia AP and totaled 8.6 inches, the heaviest snow at that site in 37 years. West to east clearing and sunny blue skies returned during the day on Saturday and contributed to fast melting. Sunday morning temperatures fell to 18 degrees at Pelon, 21 at Hartsville and 27 at Walterboro. The state average temperature for the period was 8 degrees below normal. The third week of February began with Table Rock reporting a trace of snow with the entrance of a cold front and passing rain showers on Monday morning. Tuesday temperatures fell to 22 degrees at Hunts Bridge and 21 at Summerville. F1 Moultrie was the state's only location to record a high temperature of 50 degrees. Frosty mornings were observed into Friday morning before a long-awaited easing of the unbroken winter cold arrived during the afternoon. The Beaufort Marine Corps Air Station's 63 degree high temperature Friday afternoon signaled the end of the cold weather. Hardeeville reported 69 degrees on Saturday. Most of South Carolina, excluding the immediate coastal beaches, recorded afternoon high temperatures in the middle to upper 60's on Sunday. On Sunday night, clouds began approaching from the west ahead of developing wet weather. The state average temperature for the period was 7.4 degrees below normal. The last week of February brought with it a line of thunderstorms through the state early Monday. Dense fog was widespread Tuesday morning with both the McEntire AP in Eastover and the Beaufort MCAS AP reporting visibilities of one-eighth mile. Areas of light rain or mist were observed during the day on Wednesday ahead of a strong cold front approaching from the northwest. Sharply falling temperatures on Thursday morning contributed to brief snow flurries at Greenville, eastward through Florence, and to the north coast. All reporting sites, with the exception of Edisto Island's 33 degrees, recorded freezing temperatures on Friday morning. Mostly sunny and cold weather was observed Saturday with a slight moderation to milder temperatures Sunday afternoon. The state average temperature for the period was 5 degrees below normal.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Average snow depth (inches) 12.3. Winter wheat snow cover 9% poor, 68% adequate, 23% excellent. Winter wheat 2% poor, 29% fair, 56% good, 13% excellent. Corn 96% harvested through the state early Monday. The state average temperature for the period was 5 degrees below normal. The average high and low temperatures were 36.1 and 24.6 degrees respectively.
surplus. Accessible livestock feed supplies 58% readily, 35% difficult, 7% inaccessible. Accessible stock water supplies 75% readily, 23% difficult, 2% inaccessible. Cattle condition 1% poor, 23% fair, 66% good, 10% excellent. Cattle death losses 6% below normal, 90% normal, 4% above normal. Calf deaths 9% below average, 87% average, 4% above average. Calving conditions 1% poor, 20% fair, 68% good, 11% excellent. Sheep, lamb deaths 6% below average, 87% average, 7% above average. Lambing 29% complete. Road conditions--township 71% open, 20% difficult, 9% closed. Road conditions--county 85% open, 15% difficult. Farm activities focused on starting calving and lambing, spring planting intentions, hauling and marketing grains, and making it muddy in some spots. Winter wheat was 4% below average, 53% average, 43% above average. Winter wheat is rated 94% good, 5% excellent. Livestock conditions in the state are very good. Calf deaths 2% poor, 6% fair, 92% good, 1% excellent.
snow pack throughout the state’s mountain ranges remains a great concern for producers. Activities feeding livestock; calving and lambing beginning; preparations being made for spring barley planting & fertilizer application.