Statewide, mountain snowpack is currently 75% of average. The winter weathering areas experienced mostly dry and occasional windy conditions during the month. Some erosion was observed on hilltops and ridges. Overall the winter wheat crop remains in mostly fair to good condition.

**DELAWARE:** Rainfall was steady through January and soil moisture levels were mostly adequate throughout the state. Farmers were busy applying fertilizer and herbicides. Hay supplies were mostly adequate thanks to warm temperatures and limited snow cover which allowed for an extended grazing season. Moisture and extended grazing also led to pasture conditions being rated at low levels. Farmers also took time to attend agricultural counseling events.

**FLORIDA:** Most field crops harvested for season; sugar cane harvesting continued; potatoes still in the ground. Palm Beach County too early to assess the extent of damage to young sugar cane shoots and older, mature sugar cane crop from early January freeze. Frost affected mostly upper leaves and crops such as snap beans, squash that were flowering. Hardier, leafy green crops survived the freeze fairly well, but wind damaged several layers of outer leaves. Palm Beach County green beans at all stages of development suffered significantly. Movement included snap beans, bell peppers, eggplant, radishes, squash, strawberries. Light supplies cabbages, celery, endive, escarole, sweet corn. Sparce rainfall worsened drought conditions throughout citrus region. Harvesting of early oranges (Navel and Hamlin’s), white and colored grapefruit, Sunburst tangerines, and Nova Tangolos continued. Valencia and Honey tangerine harvest has begun. Production practices general grove work, fertilizer application and irrigation as needed. Statewide, pasture condition mostly poor to fair throughout January, condition declined slightly by month’s end. Most cattle in fair to good condition. Pastures hurt by frost early in month recovered some. Condition of cattle poor to excellent, with most good.

**GEORGIA:** January climate varied only slightly from December. Precipitation estimates for the month ranged from 0.5 inches on the southeast coast up to 8.5 inches in the northern Appalachian area of the State. The month’s average temperature ranged from the lower 40s to the upper 50s. Georgia was warmer than normal for this time of year and received only half of the chill hours that were received in January of 2011. Rains have given Georgia some relief from the exceptional drought; however, extreme drought still covers roughly 67% of the State compared to less than 7% one year ago. Field activities include preparation for spring planting and routine care of poultry and livestock.

**HAWAII:** There was very little rain and plenty of sun island-wide the first full week. The sunny days allowed windward areas to finally recover from the recent heavy rains. Growth in lower elevations was boosted, but clear skies led to cold nights in the higher elevations, slowing growth a bit in those areas. The second full week of January was mostly dry again island-wide with plenty of sun and, toward the end of the week, plenty of vog as well. There were a few exceptions over the week, notably in the Ka’u district from Volcanoes National Park to Pahala; the evening of Jan. 16, the Kealakomo gage recorded 2.03 inches, and the Pahala gage saw 1.41 inches, helping to keep pastures greener in that area. The trade showers continued to diminish...
through the week. Only a few light passing showers mainly fell over the windward sections of Maui were noted. A weather front to the northwest of the islands created a change in wind patterns. South winds brought some rainfall through the central section of the island. Some volcanic haze also moved through the central section of Maui carried by the south winds. Irrigation water continued to be available throughout the island; however, pastures on the southwest section of Maui Island continued to be very dry. Regrowth of the upper elevation pastures have been slow mainly due to cool temperatures and decreased sunshine. Dry conditions prevailed during the third full week across Hawaii Island, with predominantly clear, sunny skies and almost no measurable rainfall. The highest recorded rainfall all week was 0.35 inches at the Waikoloa gage, which fell overnight on Sunday the 22nd. Leeward areas continue under varying degrees of drought, with little relief during this dry January. The absence of trade winds brought voggy conditions in the beginning of the week, and some resulting crop damage was reported. The area around the International Park. Regular trade wind conditions returned on Thursday, pushing the vog southwest along its normal route. Mostly sunny skies with a few light scattered showers over isolated windward areas in Maui County. Winds varied throughout the week. Trade winds were predominant and gusty at times. By week’s end, wind velocity diminished. Day light was increasing with the sun setting later in the day. Overall, the weather was favorable for crop growth and encouraged pasture forage regrowth. Heavy rains fell in Kauai and mountainous areas of Oahu during this week. Light rain returned to the island during the fourth full week ending on January 29, 2012, which ended a weeks-long dry spell. The dry weather continued in the first half of the week in the Ka’u district from Volcanoes National Park to Pahala. Light rains fell during the second half of the week over Kealakekua and Honaunau as well. Variable winds prevailed during the first half of the week, bringing voggy conditions to windward areas until the return of the trades on Friday. Drought conditions continue in persistently dry leeward areas. Much of the rain is not expected to reach normal January precipitation levels. Sunny and warm weather has continued this week for most areas throughout Maui County. Rainfall has continued to decrease in the windward section of the islands and with the warmer temperature and increased sunshine these areas are showing signs of drying out. Leeward sections of the island have not received any significant rainfall for several weeks and are very dry. Irrigation water supply is currently available, but without additional rainfall to replenish supply, reservoir levels for the Upcountry areas of Maui will continue to decrease. Generally, crops are making good progress. However, some areas have continued to be detrimentally affected by wildfire feeding. Showers fell in the mountain areas of Kauai and Oahu. IDAHO: Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 15% short, 72% adequate, 9% surplus. Calving complete 15%, 11% 2011, 12% avg. Lambing complete 19%, 11% 2011, 15% avg. Hay and roughage supply 38% very short, 24% short, 37% adequate, surplus 1%. Winter wheat condition 0% very short, 9% short, 60% adequate, 1% excellent. ILLINOIS: Topsoil moisture 9 % short, 77 % adequate, and 14 % surplus. The mild winter continued for the month of January. Temperatures averaged 30.5 degrees, 5.7 degrees above normal. Precipitation was below normal in the Northern districts and above normal in the Southern districts. Statewide, precipitation was 9/100 of an inch above normal with an average of 1.87 inches. The mild temperature has left the winter wheat crop rated mostly good and has had little effect on livestock. INDIANA: The weather during January was both warmer and wetter than normal in Indiana. The average temperature of 31.60 was 5.60 above normal. The State received an average of 3.43 inches of precipitation which was 16.6 inches above normal. Winter wheat is reported to be mostly good condition, but there are some concerns about the lack of a protective snow covering during some of the colder temperatures. Very little field work was accomplished during the month because wet soils did not freeze enough to support equipment in most areas. Many operations were moving grain to market to fulfill January contracts. Muddy feedlots are some stresses cattle, livestock and farmers alike. Warmer than normal temperatures allowed farmers to feed less hay which helped stretch supplies. Farmers were also visiting their local FSA offices to sign up for the 2012 DCP or ACRE programs. Other activities included clearing fence rows, income tax preparations, purchasing inputs for 2012 crops, repairing water tanks, installing drainage tile, hauling grain to market and tending to livestock. IOWA: Topsoil moisture levels rated 21% very short, 36% short, 42% adequate, and 1% surplus. Although both humans and animals have been enjoying the warmer than normal weather, concerns about moisture levels heading into planting season remain. The warm winter has helped livestock and kept hay supplies mostly adequate. Cows are still reported on corn stalks. KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 16.6. Topsoil moisture 13% very short, 33% short, 53% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition 3% very poor, 9% poor, 39% fair, 42% good, and 7% excellent; wind damage 90% none, 8% light, 2% moderate; freeze damage 96% none, 4% light. Range and pasture condition 29% very poor, 3% poor, 4% fair, 42% good, 25% very short, 17% short, 69% adequate, 3% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 25% very short, 29% short, 43% adequate, 3% surplus. Stock water supplies 12% very short, 24% short, 63% adequate, 1% surplus. Unusually warm, dry and windy January weather in Kansas has decreased soil moisture and winter wheat condition, however, the warm weather has aided livestock producers in a smooth start to the calving season and in stretching the hay and forage supply. Producers saw very little precipitation during the month as only 3 stations received over 0.20 inch; Concordia with 0.33 inch, Leavenworth with 0.26 inch, and Holton with 0.24 inch. High temperatures ranged from 64 degrees to 68 degrees, which was 1 degree above normal and 1 degree higher in Liberal. Average temperatures ranged from 31 to 40 degrees. January temperatures ranged from 4 degrees above normal at Clay Center to 11 degrees above normal at Topeka. A year ago, topsoil moisture supplies were 24 percent very short, 35 percent short, 40 percent adequate, and 1 percent surplus. Farmers were busy with tillage, applying anhydrous ammonia and weed control, taking advantage of the mild weather conditions. The lack of moisture during January decreased the wheat condition from December. The warm, open period has stretched hay and forage supplies. KENTUCKY: The first week of January experienced above normal temperatures and below normal rainfall. The mostly mild weather continued from the previous 3 weeks of very mild conditions. But, unlike previous weeks, there was very little rainfall for the Bluegrass State. Temperatures for the period averaged 38 degrees across the State which was 4 degrees warmer than normal and 4 degrees cooler than the previous period. High temperatures averaged from the West to the East. Low temperatures averaged from 30 degrees in the West to 27 degrees in the East. Precipitation (liq. equiv.) for the period totaled 0.01 inches Statewide which was 0.88 inches below normal and 1% of normal. Precipitation totals by climate division, West 0.00 inches, Central 0.01 inches, Bluegrass 0.01 inches and East 0.03 inches, which was 0.93, 0.95, 0.75 and 0.88 inches below normal. While average temperatures were above normal during the second week of January, Kentucky experienced some of the coolest temperatures so far this year. Also, a couple of snow events occurred. The most significant was an Alberta Clipper that moved through on Saturday, January 14, and brought a swath of snow to central and eastern Kentucky. Most of the snowfall occurred in about a 5 hour window and 1 to 3 inches was typical with localized amounts of 2 to 4 inches in south-central and eastern Kentucky. Temperatures for the period averaged 35 degrees across the State which was 2 degrees warmer than normal and 2 degrees cooler than the previous period. High temperatures averaged from 45 in the West to 42 in the East. Low temperatures averaged from 29 degrees in the West to 27 degrees in the East. Precipitation (liq. equiv.) for the period totaled 1.09 inches Statewide which was 0.22 inches above normal and 125% of normal. Precipitation totals by climate division, West 0.87 inches, Central 1.24 inches, Bluegrass 1.01 inches and East 1.24 inches, which was -0.04, 0.31, 0.26 and 0.34 inches respectively from normal. The third week of January saw temperatures go up and down several times during the week with above normal rainfall. The week started off mild and wet, transitioned to cold and dry then finished the weekend mild. Eastern and east-central section received most of the rainfall last week. Temperatures for the period averaged 39 degrees across the State which was 6 degrees warmer than normal and 4 degrees warmer than the previous period. High temperatures averaged from 49 in the West to 48 in the East. Low temperatures averaged from 31 degrees in the West to 31 degrees in the East. Precipitation (liq. equiv.) for the period totaled 0.93 inches Statewide which was 0.1 inches above normal and 112% of normal. Precipitation totals by climate division, West 0.47 inches, Central 0.95 inches, Bluegrass 1.01 inches and East 1.29 inches, which was -0.41, 0.07, 0.29 and 0.44 inches respectively from normal. Weather conditions for the last week of January continued to be mild and wet. The first half of the workweek was very mild with cooler temperatures toward the weekend. Unfortunately little rainfall occurred during the week. Conditions continued from the previous week with temperatures into or near the 60s at least twice during the week. Temperatures for the period averaged 42 degrees across the State which was 9 degrees warmer than normal and 4 degrees warmer than the previous period. High temperatures averaged from 48 in the West to 44 in the East. Low temperatures averaged from 35 degrees in the West to 35 degrees in the East. Precipitation (liq. equiv.) for the period totaled 1.69 inches Statewide which was 0.91 inches above normal and 217% of normal.
Precipitation totals by climate division, West 1.73 inches, Central 1.91 inches, Bluegrass 1.86 inches and East 1.27 inches, which was 0.9, 1.08, 1.18 and 0.49 inches above normal. Farmers were kept busy tending to their livestock, but mild temperatures were favorable to their condition. Producers marketed their grain and tobacco crops and attended various conferences. The State experienced temperatures, soil moisture, and other conditions favoring agricultural production.

LOUISIANA: The state averaged 4.67 inches of rain this month, remaining slightly below the norm. Field crop producers continued to repair equipment in preparation for spring planting. Strawberry producers began harvesting berries. Livestock producers continued supplemental feeding. Crawfish producers continued to put out traps in preparation for harvest.

MARYLAND: Mild winter temperatures helped extend pasture grazing for livestock operations. Warm temperatures allowed livestock, poultry, and greenhouse operations to save on winter heating costs. Soil moisture has remained mostly adequate as rain, and snow in some cases, fell during the month of January. Hay supplies were mostly adequate as rain and snow helped boost moisture levels to average due to the month. Small grains and cover crops conditions were steady thanks to the mild winter weather.

MICHIGAN: The precipitation for the four weeks ended January 29 varied from 1.16 inches to 2.15 inches in the Upper Peninsula and 1.29 inches to 2.12 inches in the Lower Peninsula. Temperatures were warmer than usual for the month of January; ranging from 2.6 to 9.3 degrees above normal in the Southwest; 9.2 degrees below normal in the Upper Peninsula; and 0.0 degrees below normal in the Lower Peninsula. Extreme temperatures included a low of -26 degrees at Marquette and a high of 62 degrees at Marshall. Precipitation averaged from 0.47 inch below normal in the Northeast to 0.06 inch below normal in the Central and Southwest Districts. Greatest monthly precipitation of 1.30 inches was recorded in Hutchinson. Monthly average temperatures ranged from 7 to 9 degrees warmer than normal, placing January 2012 among the seventh warmest Statewide, according to the Minnesota State Climatology Office. January was the fourth consecutive month with significantly above normal temperatures across the state, making the October, 2011 through January, 2012 period one of the warmest in State history. Soil frost depths increased during January, starting out at a few inches below the soil surface and dropping to as deep as 20 to 30 inches in places where there is little snow cover. January was also drier than normal. The largest monthly snowfall totals for the winter were recorded, including 14.9 inches at Orr and 14.1 inches at Kabetogama in the Northeast, and 12.7 inches at Lanesboro in the Southeast. As of January 24, with the exception of the southeastern tip, the entire State was rated as undergoing a moderate to severe drought by the U.S. Drought Monitor.

MISSISSIPPI: Soil moisture 0 percent very short, 13 percent short, 54 percent adequate and 33 percent surplus. Wheat 0% very poor, 4% poor, 26% fair, 55% good, 1% excellent. Cotton 0% very poor, 1% poor, 55% fair, 44% good, 0% excellent. Pasture 1% very poor, 17% poor, 29% fair, 52% good, 1% excellent. Recent rains during January recharged many farm ponds from the fall drought. Rains mixed with warmer temperatures resulted in wet fields and larger than normal winter weeds. Most winter wheat was dormant with some beginning to tiller. Ryegrass pastures were being grazed and many have had nitrogen applied. Hay supplies were adequate. Cattle were doing well and the lack of a harsh winter greatly helped their condition.

MISSOURI: January was warmer and drier than normal. Average temperatures were 6 to 8 degrees above normal. Precipitation averaged 1.14 inches with the southeast district averaging 3.15 inches. The condition of the dormant winter wheat crop ranges from fair to excellent with the majority rated good. Standing water in southeast district dried up, and work slowly progressed on levees around the State.

MONTANA: Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 1% last year; 35% short, 8% last year; 53% adequate, 74% last year; 1% surplus, 17% last year. Subsoil moisture 13% very short; 34% short, 14% last year; 48% adequate, 77% last year; 5% surplus, 5% last year. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 0% very poor; 10% poor, 2% last year; 62% fair, 25% last year; 23% good, 5% last year; 3% excellent, 14% last year. Winter wheat – wind damage 50% none, 85% last year; 22% light, 14% last year; 25% moderate, 1% last year; 3% heavy, 0% last year. Winter wheat – drought damage 51% none, 87% last year; 32% light, 11% last year; 6% moderate, 2% last year; 1% heavy, 0% last year. Winter wheat – protectiveness of snow cover 73% very poor, 1% last year; 14% poor, 6% last year; 8% fair, 26% last year; 4% good, 59% last year; 1% excellent, 8% last year. Livestock grazing 64% open, 11% last year; 22% difficult, 35% last year; 14% closed, 54% last year. Cattle and calves receiving supplemental feed 87%, 96% last year. Sheep and lambs receiving supplemental feed 88%, 96% last year. Calving complete 3%; 3% last year. Lambing complete 1%; 1% last year.

NEBRASKA: Wheat conditions rated 0% very poor, 3% poor, 32% fair, 6% good, 4% excellent. Hay and pasture crops rated 0% very short, 5% short, 93% adequate, and 2% excellent. Cattle and Calves condition rated 0% very poor, 0% poor, 8% fair, 83% good and 9% excellent. Winter conditions were warm and dry compared to normal. Temperatures averaged 7 degrees above normal for the month. Snow that had fallen during the previous month combined with the above normal temperatures allowed cattle producers to make good use of stalks. As a result, feed usage was not heavy and feed supplies were adequate with cattle in good condition. Field work continued with the warm, dry weather and wheat conditions continued well above year ago levels. During the last week of the month, topsoil temperatures ranged from 29 to 32 degrees. Topsoil moisture supplies rated short to very short across two-thirds of the State and adequate in the remaining counties. Precipitation during January was light with most areas receiving less than a quarter of an inch of moisture.

NEVADA: January temperatures were warmer than average. Reno recorded a high of 69 degrees for the month. Eiko recorded a low of -10 degrees for the month. Reno recorded a low of -10 degrees for the month than in December, but recorded amounts were still below normal. All stations recorded some precipitation. Reno recorded the most with 1.54 inches. Nevada snow packs are below normal levels for this time of year. Cattle marketing continued. Onion processing was ongoing. Mining, farm and ranch activities included equipment maintenance and feeding livestock.

NEW ENGLAND: The month of January was mild with below average snowfall and monthly average temperatures ranging from 2 to 8 degrees above average throughout New England. The highest sustained wind speeds above 30 miles per hour were recorded in mid-January. Snowfall totals in January were generally between 7 to 20 inches, with higher accumulations in northernmost latitudes. Total precipitation for the month ranged from as low as 1.23 inches in northern elevations in New Hampshire to 4.13 inches in Portland, ME. The first week began warmer than normal across New England with temperatures reaching the 40s in northern States and as high as the mid-50s in southern States. A minor cold snap during the middle of the week was followed by record breaking temperatures, as high as 61 degrees, in southern States and above average temperatures elsewhere in New England. Average to above average temperatures dominated most of the second week until arctic air settled in on January 15 and brought the lowest temperatures so far this season. Occasional snow and rain showers fell during the first half of the month with the heaviest precipitation occurring on January 12. Temperatures were seasonably cool during most of the third week, with the exception of January 17-18 when temperatures rose into the 40s in most areas. Snowfall during the week was heaviest in Maine and southern New England. The fourth week was the warmest in January with the southern states experiencing temperatures 9 to 16 degrees above normal. Temperatures failed to dip below freezing in every New England State for at least one night. The fourth week ended with heavy rain throughout the region with the exception of moderate snow in northern Maine. Farmers were busy tending to livestock and moving apples and potatoes out of storage. Some maple producers took advantage of the warm winter by setting out taps and boiling sap.

NEW JERSEY: Temperatures were much above normal throughout the month of January in most localities. Temperatures averaged from highs in the fifties to lows in the twenties. There were measurable amounts of precipitation in all localities. Up to 7 inches of snow fell in southwest across the state toward the end of January. Agricultural producers continued greenhouse work, livestock care, repairing machinery, and attending meetings.

NEW MEXICO: The State got a break from the continuous snowstorms to ring in the New Year with sunny skies and warm temperatures. A cold front moved south across the State the second week of January, bringing temperatures in the mid-50s in the western part of the State saw temperatures below zero. The third week New Mexico experienced above normal temperatures for mid January due to a northern polar jet stream path. Moisture during the month has brightened wheat fields, both irrigated and dryland, although temperatures and soil conditions prohibit growth. Some harvest reductions occurred as ranchers evaluate pasture conditions, feed costs and hay supplies. Remaining livestock are being fed with means other than pasture grasses. Some livestock are being sold off to maintain the rest of the herd. Pecan harvest continues to be delayed by December moisture.

NEW YORK: Outside activities and daily chores continued. Weather conditions continued to be mild with temperatures averaging close to normal for the month. Snow continued to fall in the northern part of the State, but much of the snow melted with the above normal temperatures allowing producers to begin preparing for spring planting. Lambing continued with some lambs being born in the last week of the month. Pecan harvest continued to be delayed by December moisture.
was warmer than normal for this time of year with very little snow. Producers were kept busy repairing machinery and removing snow when needed. 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:** State-wide soil moisture levels were rated at 4% short, 32% adequate, and 23% surplus. The State received below normal precipitation and above normal temperatures throughout the month of January. The main farm duties were tending to livestock, general farm maintenance and marketing of grain.

**NORTH DAKOTA:** Average snow depth was 1.8 on January 29. Hay and forage supplies were 2% short, 73% adequate, 25% surplus. Snow cover protection for alfalfa and winter wheat was rated 39% short, 36% adequate, 1% excellent. Snow cover protection for winter wheat was rated 80% poor and 20% adequate. Cattle condition 7% fair, 63% good, 30% excellent. Sheep condition 5% fair, 64% good, 31% excellent. Road conditions 96% open, 4% difficult. Four percent were drifted, 12% icy, 84% dry. January saw below-average precipitation across the State. Snowmelt was a mild 75 for much of the State. The State average temperature for the seven-day period was three degrees above normal. The State average rainfall for the period was 0.1 inches. Heavy fog enveloped Eastover on Tuesday, January 10th. Stormy weather developed on Wednesday as warm, moist air collided with an approaching boundary of colder air. A hail path affected the counties of Pickens, Greenville and Spartanburg. Clearing skies on Thursday evening were accompanied with high winds. Aiken reported a low temperature of 19 degrees on Friday, January 13th. The State’s highest temperature on Saturday afternoon was observed in Allendale with a near-seasonal temperature of 59 degrees. The State average temperature for the seven-day period was five degrees above normal. The State average rainfall for the period was 0.5 inches. Mostly sunny conditions allowed for a modest warming of up to 59 degrees at Kingstown, Charleston and Beaufort on Monday, January 16th. Showers entered the State on Tuesday. At 8:00 p.m., Anderson, Clemson and Greenville noted heavy rain. The rain-filled day helped bring in the departing wet weather and on Thursday morning, Caesars Head, Chesnee and Cedar Creek all recorded 25 degrees. Another round of rain and thundershowers fell over much of the Upstate on Friday, January 20th and moved east during much of Saturday. On Sunday morning, Newberry reported a 24-hour rain of 1.20 inches and Darlington reported 0.73 inches. The State average precipitation for the seven-day period was four degrees above normal. The State average rainfall for the period was 1.1 inches. On Monday, January 23rd, the weather included noon-day observations of heavy rain falling near the Greenville Spartanburg area and, at the same time, dense fog with one-quarter mile visibility reported in Columbia. A brief boundary of colder air raced through the State overnight Tuesday. The Conway airport Tuesday high temperature of 77 degrees fell 43 degrees to a Wednesday morning low temperature of 34 degrees. Another surge of unseasonal warmth returned on Thursday. The Kingstown airport reached 79 degrees and both Summerville and Orangeburg noted 78 degrees. Showers formed during the evening hours as clouds moved in ahead of an approaching cold front. Sunny, blue skies were observed over the weekend with afternoon temperatures in the 60’s on Saturday and in the 90’s on Sunday, January 27th. The State average temperature for the seven-day period was seven degrees above normal. The State average precipitation for the period was seven inches.

**SOUTH CAROLINA:** Average snow depth (inches) 1.8. Winter wheat snow cover 87% poor, 13% adequate. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 29% poor, 45% fair, 24% good, 1% excellent. Alfalfa snow cover 83% poor, 17% adequate. Feed supplies 1% short, 92% adequate, 7% surplus. Stock water supplies 7% short, 92% adequate, 1% surplus. Accessible livestock feed supplies 99% adequate, 1% difficult. Accessible stock water supplies 99% readily available. Accessible grain supplies 99% adequate. Accessible pasture and range 83% very poor, 29% poor, 20% fair, 6% good, 2% excellent. Livestock conditions were rated mostly in the good to fair range with 29 percent rated poor to very poor. Ranchers continue feeding hay and selling cattle with prices holding strong. Rains received over January were welcomed but have done little to replenish critically low ponds with many producers continuing to haul water.

**OREGON:** The month of January was generally warmer and wetter than normal. All but three stations reported higher than normal temperatures. High temperatures ranged from 50 degrees in Ontario, up to 69 degrees in Pendleton. Low temperatures ranged from 30 degrees in the Umatilla area, down to -46 degrees in Christmas Valley. The precipitation hoped for back in December, came mid- to late January, with the majority of it in the Western regions. Thirty of the forty-two stations had above average precipitation levels, and all but two stations received over an inch. Along the Coast and in the Willamette Valley, precipitation levels ranged from 5 to 10 inches, with flooding in low areas. Detroit Lake reported the most precipitation of 20.75 inches for January. Many livestock producers were able to begin feeding at lower elevations. Peaches started to grow in Lane County, and blueberries seedings. Washington County also reported trouble with damaged fields from elk being pushed down to farm land by the snow in higher elevations. Peaches started to grow in Lane County, and blueberries top apical buds had broken. Hazelnut orchards near the McKenzie River had about 20 acres under a foot of snow. Due to the mild winter in Lake County, many livestock producers were able to begin feeding later than normal.

**PENNSYLVANIA:** Temperatures and weather conditions have been variable throughout Pennsylvania in the month of January. The State received precipitation in the form of both rain and snow during the month, with the majority of the snowfall happening on the 21st of the month. Principal farm activities for the month of January included shelling of some field corn and pruning fruit trees. Early January began with windy conditions, and above average temperatures. The Harrisburg area received 4.5 inches of snow or ice throughout January. The average high temperature was 42.3 degrees and the average low was 25.7 degrees. January 7th was the warmest day of the month, with a high of 80 degrees and a low of 51 degrees, which happened on January 4th. The average temperature for the month was 34.0 degrees, which is 3.9 degrees above normal.

**SOUTH DAKOTA:** Average snow depth (inches) 1.6. Winter wheat snow cover 87% poor, 13% adequate. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 29% poor, 45% fair, 24% good, 1% excellent. Alfalfa snow cover 83% poor, 17% adequate. Feed supplies 1% short, 92% adequate, 7% surplus. Stock water supplies 7% short, 92% adequate, 1% surplus. Accessible livestock feed supplies 99% adequate, 1% difficult. Accessible stock water supplies 99% readily available. Accessible grain supplies 99% adequate. Accessible pasture and range 83% very poor, 29% poor, 20% fair, 6% good, 2% excellent. Livestock conditions were rated mostly in the good to fair range with 29 percent rated poor to very poor. Ranchers continue feeding hay and selling cattle with prices holding strong. Rains received over January were welcomed but have done little to replenish critically low ponds with many producers continuing to haul water.

**TENNESSEE:** Winter Wheat 3% poor, 15% fair, 73% good and 9% excellent. Cattle 5% poor, 26% fair, 60% good and 9% excellent. Muddy conditions created by a mild, wet winter are starting to impact the wheat crop and the feeding conditions for cattle and other livestock. Eighty-two percent of this year’s winter wheat crop is rated in good or excellent condition; however, there are a few wheat fields that are beginning to show signs of damage from standing water. During January, many farmers have dealt with very muddy and sloppy feeding
conditions for livestock. Most livestock producers have adequate hay stocks on hand for this time of year; although, there have been a small handful of reports of hay stocks running low and farmers looking to buy hay. For the month of January hay stocks were rated 4 percent very short, 13 percent short, 75 percent adequate, and 8 percent surplus. At this same time, sixty-eight percent of cattle were rated in good or excellent condition. During January, temperatures averaged well above normal across the entire State. Most of Tennessee has averaged above normal precipitation for the month.

TEXAS: Most areas of the State were relatively dry at the beginning of the year, but have started to experience increased precipitation levels over the last few weeks. Most levels ranged from traces of rainfall to 2 inches. Around the end of the month, isolated showers brought as much as 5 to 10 inches in areas of Central and Eastern Texas. In the High Plains, high winds depleted some of top soil moisture from wheat fields that had benefitted from previous rains. There were even reports of winds in excess of 40-60 mph in several areas. In the Blacklands, small grains progress has been reasonably mild days and even nights in some cases. However, there were some issues of spider mites in some of those fields. In the Northern High Plains, early planted wheat failed due to continued, unfavorable growing conditions. In the Southern High Plains, there were some reports of winter wheat conditions as poor due to dry conditions, as well as blowing sands. There were several reports of Hessian fly infestation in wheat fields in the Edwards Plateau. In the Southern High Plains and Northern Low Plains, producers listed and prepared cotton fields for spring herbicide applications. However, dry weather has made many producers cautious about increasing cotton acres and planting high dollar seed. Increased wind and rain helped pecans to fall in yard trees, but some remained in the shuck. In the Lower Valley, producers continued to harvest vegetables, citrus, and sugarcane while citrus greening disease caused a five-mile quarantine on the movement of citrus nursery stock. Livestock were generally in fair to good condition across the State although supplemental feeding was necessary. Hay supplies were extremely minimal and expensive as many producers searched for hay out of State. Local beef cattle markets were strong in price and high in volume as some producers were considering additional culling due to forecasts of continued dry conditions.

UTAH: The State had lower than average precipitation throughout the month of January. A few storms brought snow to the mountains with little snow in the valleys. The month was dry enough for livestock. Although most reservoirs in the State are full, many producers are hoping for a larger snowpack this winter, especially in areas which rely on runoff. Box Elder County reported that field work is at a standstill. One producer reported planting some spring grain in early January as the field was open and dry enough to work. Cache County producers are concerned about winter kill in wheat due to the lack of snow cover this season. Many of the reservoirs in Duchesne County are full and irrigation water is expected to be sufficient this coming growing season; however, growers remain concerned over the lack of a snowpack. Beaver County has been very dry and many hay producers were encouraged by recent snow fall. Livestock across the State of Utah are mostly in excellent condition. Calving in Box Elder County has just begun. The weather has been mild which should help with calf survival rates. Livestock producers have just reportedly had to begin feeding hay. It has been a great winter so far for pasturing cattle. Many cattle were still grazing pastures as of mid-January with only minimal protein supplementation. Cattle and Lamb prices have remained strong and livestock producers are optimistic for the future. Owners of beef cattle in Cache County have saved hay because cattle have been able to graze ditches, fence lines, and crop residue due to the relatively mild winter weather. Livestock are in very good condition. Winter Range conditions in Utah County are fair to good; moisture will be needed for summer ranges to be in good condition. In Duchesne County the storms from the last couple of weeks have increased moisture in the area; however, more moisture is needed to reduce the likelihood of a dry summer. Cattle in Uintah County are in excellent condition due to the warm winter. Livestock are still able to graze some fields, although they are also being fed hay. In Beaver County livestock are doing well and calving has begun. Many farmers did not have to start feeding their livestock until the most recent snow falls. Sheep producers in Iron County report winter ranges have a good amount of forage, but producers have had to haul water to the ranges due to the lack of snow. Wayne County ranchers that have begun calving have experienced excellent calving conditions.

VIRGINIA: Topsoil moisture 2% short, 64% adequate, 34% surplus compared to 2% very short, 8% short, 75% adequate, and 15% surplus last year. Hay and roughage supplies were 1% short, 91% adequate, and 8% surplus compared with 4% very short, 15% short, 73% adequate, and 8% surplus last year. Feed grain supplies were 1% short, 98% adequate, and 1% surplus compared with 2% very short, 21% short, 76% adequate, and 1% surplus last year. Winter wheat conditions were 8% fair and 92% good. Cattle and calves were 1% poor, 20% fair, 74% good, and 5% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 1% poor, 13% fair, 86% good, and 1% excellent. The month of January has been unseasonably warm and extremely wet. Farming activities included feeding hay and taking care of livestock, repairing fences, rotating livestock feeding areas to minimize muddy conditions, calving and lambing.

WISCONSIN: Precipitation ranged from 0.56 inches in Eau Claire (0.27 inches below normal) to 1.40 inches in Madison (0.25 inches above normal). Snowfall totals for the month ranged from 7.7 inches in Eau Claire to 14.3 inches in Milwaukee. The entire state had snow cover.

WYOMING: Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 27% short, 65% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 23% short, 69% adequate. Average depth of snow cover 1.8 inches. Wheat condition 1% poor, 17% fair, 82% good. Winter wheat wind damage 55% none, 45% light. Winter wheat freeze damage 99% none, 1% light. Spring calves born 2%. Farm flock ewes lambed 4%. Farm flock sheep shorn 7%. Calf losses 26% light, 74% normal. Lamb losses 33% light, 67% normal. Cattle condition 12% fair, 87% good, 1% excellent. Sheep condition 8% fair, 92% good. Stock water supplies 12% short, 88% adequate. Hay and roughage supplies 9% short, 89% adequate, 2% surplus. Warm and Dry across State. Crook County reports that higher elevation snow cover is very low. Lincoln County reported that they picked up some snowpack towards the end of January. Most areas are in 70 percent of normal. It has been cold but not super cold. Sublette County reports that snow cover varies greatly across the county with a lot of snow in the north and very little in the south. Converse County reported warmer than normal temperatures and dry conditions. Uinta County reports low mountain snowpack, valley floors are open and bare except in the western part of the County. High temperatures ranged from the mid 30s to the high 60s. Low temperatures ranged from 22 below zero to 3 above.