ALABAMA: The month of January brought variable temperatures throughout the State. Several counties in North Alabama saw heavy, freezing rains for nearly seven consecutive days that caused flooding and icy roads. The limited rains received in South Alabama were enough to reduce the overall drought intensity; however, mostly dry weather still prevailed. The US Drought Monitor released January 22 stated 43.32 percent of the State is experiencing no drought conditions at this time. The Southeast Regional Climate Center stated that Coden was the driest county in Alabama receiving 1.85 inches of rain over the past month, while Guntersville received the most rainfall averaging 10.33 inches of rain over the past month. Fruit growers in North Alabama reported adequate chill hours for the peach crop, while producers in the leading peach producing county were concerned with the lack of chill hours. James A. Pitts, Director of the Chilton Area Horticulture Substation, stated some varieties will not produce a good crop due to unfavorable weather conditions. Pitts also confirmed some low chilling varieties have begun bud swelling in Chilton County. William Birdsong, Alabama Cooperative Extension System Extension Specialist, reported temperatures have been conducive for wheat vernalization, and the tillering of wheat looks good at this time. Birdsong also stated very mild temperatures have helped with the feed consumption of cattle.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures were below normal the first half of the month of January, but warmed up considerably during the third week as record high temperatures were recorded. Temperatures early in January ranged from 1 degree below normal to 15 degrees below normal. Grand Canyon recorded the coldest temperature at -19 degrees. During the third week, the warmer temperatures ranged from 5 degrees above normal to 12 degrees above normal with highs reaching 82 degrees in Coolidge and Paloma. Scattered rain and snow showers fell during the first week of the month. Conditions dried out as cold temperatures settled in only to be followed by record-breaking warm temperatures. The last weekend of the month brought a couple of wet weather events which drenched the State with some record breaking precipitation. Cotton harvesting was complete by mid-January. Alfalfa harvesting was active on about half the fields and sheeping off continued on various alfalfa fields across the State. Vegetable and citrus harvesting activities continued throughout the month, although the lemon harvest was in its final stages.

ARKANSAS: January began with scattered showers along with cooler than normal temperatures. These scattered showers were concentrated mostly along the eastern half of the State. Colder temperatures and icy conditions moved into the State during the middle part of the month. The sleet was spread throughout much of the State. Despite the scattered showers, the western half of the State remained in a rainfall deficit. With the scattered showers, fieldwork was slow for Arkansas’ row crop producers. Producers continued to attend winter meetings and plan for the 2013 crop season. Livestock producers were still feeding hay. The scattered showers helped improve stands of winter wheat.

CALIFORNIA: Small grain growth was slowed due to recent cool temperatures in the last part of the month; however crop conditions continued to be rated mostly good to excellent. In stone fruit orchards and grape vineyards, pruning and the application of seasonal dormant sprays continued. Regional harvests continued and mostly finished for apples, persimmons, and kiwi. Harvests continued for selected varieties of lemons, limes, oranges, grapefruit, mandarins and tangerines. During the weeks ending January 20 and January 27 citrus growers used wind machines and running sprinklers to protect citrus crops from freezing temperatures. Almond stockpiles continued to be hulled. Pre-emergent spraying, orchard removal, planting, and pruning continued in nut orchards. Buds were beginning to swell on almond trees. Cooler than normal temperatures have slowed down some vegetable activity, but planting and harvest continued for carrots, broccoli, winter squash, and other winter vegetables. Some summer-only vegetable fields were fumigated. Grazing continued where the climate allows. Coastal range and pasture was mostly in excellent condition. Elsewhere grazing conditions were mostly fair, with more rain still needed to completely recover from the previous drought. Sheep
and cattle grazed on idle fields, dry land grain and alfalfa fields. Lambing and seasonal calving continued. Bees continued to be staged for the pending almond bloom.

COLORADO: Most areas of the State received below normal precipitation during January. The Western region by Grand Junction was the exception and received above average precipitation last month. Higher elevations received minimal snowfall during the month. Statewide, mountain snowpack is 61% of average as of January 23. Temperatures averaged above normal in the Eastern regions of the State, especially along the Front Range, during the month while the San Luis Valley and Western region experienced below normal temperatures. The winter wheat crop condition dropped to poor condition due to very high winds and continued dry weather. Soil moisture ratings continue as mostly short to very short in most areas.

DELAWARE: Mild winter temperatures during the first 2 weeks helped extend pasture grazing for livestock operations. The warmer temperatures allowed livestock, poultry, and greenhouse operations to save on winter heating costs. The last 2 weeks turned cold, with bitter winds and snow. Rainfall was steady through January and soil moisture levels were mostly adequate throughout the State. The cold weather has allowed farmers to apply agricultural lime to fields where field conditions allowed. Hay supplies were mostly adequate thanks to warm temperatures and limited snow cover which has allowed for an extended grazing season. Moisture and extended grazing also led to mostly fair pasture conditions. Farmers also took time to attend agricultural conventions.

FLORIDA: Winter crops doing fairly well despite slow start due to low moisture after planting. Northern counties, recent rains helped maintain pastures, improved soil moisture for spring crops. Seminole County, all grass brown, hay fed. Sugarcane harvested. Continued preparations for spring planting. Oats planted for grazing and seed, Columbia County. Flagler County, planted potatoes. Late blight in tomato and potato crops. Most fruit trees started to bud earlier due to warm weather. Mangos, avocados, peaches blooming early. Dixie County, pecan trees need cooler weather. Soil preparation underway for watermelons, corn in Suwannee County. Gilchrist County, prepared land for watermelon planting. Avocados harvested in Miami-Dade County. Strawberries doing well due to warm weather. Growers planted watermelons, harvested tomatoes, peppers, eggplants, squash, cucumbers, and specialty items, Miami-Dade. High temperatures in mid 70s to low 80s. Lows reached low 30’s Citra, Putnam Hall, avoided fruit damaging levels. Rainfall sparse, worsening drought conditions in all citrus producing regions, except western region, which is drought free. Harvesting of early, mid oranges, grapefruit, tangelos, tangerines continues. Harvesting, mowing, general grove maintenance are primary grove activities. Pasture conditions mostly fair. Dry and cool weather limited pasture growth. Winter forage plantings provided limited feed because dry weather. Producers feeding hay. Cattle conditions mostly fair to good.

GEORGIA: January climate varied only slightly from December. Precipitation estimates for the month in Georgia ranged from 0.5 inches in the southeast up to 10 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 slightly warmer than normal for this time of year. Chill hours for the State ranged from over 1,300 hours in the northern part of the State to 250 hours in South Georgia. Rains have given Georgia some relief from drought conditions. Extreme drought currently covers roughly 35% of the State compared to 75% one year ago. Field activities include preparation for spring planting and routine care of poultry and livestock.

HAWAII: January began with 83 percent of the State designated in some stage of drought. Throughout the month, precipitation fell mostly in heavy, passing showers. These heavy showers occurred most frequently in windward areas, and were more isolated in most leeward areas. Overall, the increased rainfall this month continues to improve the drought conditions for most areas. Some leeward areas, particularly in Hawaii and Maui Counties, continue to be very dry, have received little to no precipitation this month, and still have a drought rating of extreme. Irrigation reservoirs operated by the Hawaii State Department of Agriculture (HDOA) remain sufficiently full and continue to serve areas where service is available. The month of January ends with a large storm system bringing a great amount of precipitation to many areas across the State.

IDAHO: Calving complete 17%, 0% 2012, 12% avg. Lambing complete 10%, 0% 2012, 12% avg. Hay and roughage supply 0% very short, 29% short, 70% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 19% fair, 68% good, 13% excellent. Forage stocks are adequate for now but if the cold continues it will force producers to feed
more hay than they had planned. Weather in some parts of the State has been extremely cold, making it hard on cattlemen who have started calving.

**ILLINOIS**: Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 32% short, 55% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 26% very short, 46% short, 27% adequate, 1% surplus. For the month of January, temperatures averaged 26.8 degrees, 2.1 degrees above normal. Precipitation was also above normal with an average of 1.92 inches, 0.24 inches above normal.

**INDIANA**: The weather during January was both warmer and wetter than normal in Indiana. The average temperature of 27.60 was 1.60 above normal. The State received an average of 3.09 inches of precipitation which was 0.95 inches or 144% above normal. Precipitation totals have been about normal in northwestern, north central and southeastern counties while the rest of the State has been well above normal. Winter wheat is reported to be in mostly good condition, but there is some concern over the lack of snow cover during some of the coldest temperatures. A limited amount of dry fertilizer, manure and lime was spread during the month. Many operations were moving grain to market to fulfill January contracts. Burley tobacco producers, in southern counties, have been completing their stripping and marketing of the 2012 crop. Livestock are reported to be in mostly good condition and are withstanding the winter weather fairly well. Hay supplies remain mostly adequate but are beginning to run a little short in areas that were hit hardest by last summer’s drought. Other activities included income tax preparations, attending farm machinery shows, clearing fence rows, repairing and installing drainage tile, completing 2012 Census of Agriculture forms, hauling grain to market and tending livestock.

**IOWA**: Topsoil moisture levels rated 46% very short, 44% short, 10% adequate, and 0% surplus. Drought conditions continue across the State as little precipitation fell in January. Temperatures fluctuated widely in January with temperatures dipping below zero as well as rising near 60 in some areas. Grain movement was not slowed by any significant weather events. Livestock losses remain average although the fluctuating temperatures have caused some stress to livestock.

**KANSAS**: Days Suitable for field work was 14.50 days. Topsoil moisture 48% very short, 37% short, 15% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil Moisture 59% very poor, 35% poor, 6% adequate, and 0% surplus. Winter wheat condition 14% very poor, 25% poor, 41% fair, 19% good, and 1% excellent; wind damage 81% none, 13% light, 5% moderate, and 1% severe; freeze damage 84% none, 11% light, 4% moderate, and 1% severe. Range and Pasture condition 55% very poor, 30% poor, 13% fair, 2% good, and 0% excellent. Feed grain supplies 22% very short, 26% short, 51% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 37% very short, 37% short, 25% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 48% very short, 30% short, 22% adequate, 0% surplus. Temperature averages for the month of January over most of the State were two to five degrees above normal. Rainfall was received in most areas of the State, with all 53 stations recording at least trace amounts of moisture for the month, but none received an inch or more. The lightest amount was in the northwest where Goodland only received 0.12 inch. Great Bend and Salina, in the center of the State, both reported 0.94 inch for the highest precipitation amount. Temperatures varied widely during the month with a low of -5 degrees at Ulysses to a high of 75 in Elkhart. Livestock producers continue grazing cattle on crop residue and supplemental feeding. Due to the lack of significant rainfall, many producers are hauling water for livestock and are concerned about pasture conditions and low or dried stock pond levels.

**KENTUCKY**: The Commonwealth experienced mixed weather conditions during January. The State recorded temperatures from below normal to unseasonably warm. Except for the second week of January which saw well above normal rainfall, precipitation for the remainder of the month was below normal. Tobacco producers continued to strip their tobacco when conditions allowed. Farmers were kept busy tending their livestock during cold spells which caused stress to animals. Producers marketed their grain and tobacco crops and attended various commodity meetings across the State.

**LOUISIANA**: Louisiana received substantial rainfall in the first half of January. The State averaged 10.3 inches of rain over the first three weeks of January 2013, 6.5 inches above normal. Field crop producers continued to repair equipment in preparation for spring planting. Livestock producers were fertilizing winter pastures and feeding hay. Crawfish producers continued putting out traps as early harvesting began.

**MARYLAND**: Mild winter temperatures during the first 2 weeks helped extend pasture grazing for livestock operations. The warmer temperatures allowed livestock, poultry, and greenhouse operations to save on winter heating costs. The last 2 weeks turned cold, with bitter winds and snow. Soil moisture has remained adequate as rain and snow fell during the
month of January. Hay supplies have remained mostly adequate but could tighten quickly if the cold weather continues. Pasture conditions were fair to good thanks to the mild winter weather early in the month.

MICHIGAN: The precipitation for the past four weeks ending January 27 varied from 1.01 inches to 2.01 inches in the Upper Peninsula and 1.10 inches to 1.86 inches in the Lower Peninsula. The first half of January had above average temperatures with light rain and snowfall. The second half was colder with below freezing temperatures and little snowfall. The amount of snow cover for winter wheat varied depending on the region.

MINNESOTA: Preliminary January temperatures averaged 25.3 degrees for a high and 9.0 degrees for a low during the month. For the first time during the winter of 2012-13 real arctic air paid a visit. The frigid air came with very strong gusty winds on Saturday January 19th. The peak wind gust in the Twin Cities was 55mph at the International Airport. The temperature then began to plummet and fell from 39 degrees to 14 in the span of six hours during the afternoon of the 19th in the Twin Cities. The mercury then fell below zero at 11pm, January 20th and stayed below zero for the next 39 hours. The coldest air temperature during this period in the Twin Cities was -12 with a high temperature of -2 on January 21. Average snow cover ranges from none in the southeast to 4 inches central and 8 inches in the extreme north. The U.S. Drought Monitor, released on January 24 places large portions of the northwest, west central, southwest, and south central Minnesota in the Extreme Drought category. Over 80 percent of the state’s landscape is categorized in Extreme or Severe drought.

MISSISSIPPI: Soil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 60% adequate, 40% surplus. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 39% fair, 46% good, 10% excellent. Range and pasture 6% very poor, 17% poor, 48% fair, 23% good, 6% excellent. The first three weeks of January brought wet weather. Frequent rainfall followed by ice and light snow on January 16 - 17 have saturated soils. Flooding of fields was reported in Desoto, Leflore, and Wilkinson counties. Wheat fields in low lying areas are completely water logged. Wheat planted on high, well drained land is looking good. Field work is not possible until the soil dries out some more. The wet weather has been hard on cattle producers as well, making finding forage difficult. Since the sun has come out this last week of January, winter forages are growing at a favorable rate. Some rye grass is beginning to need ammonia or urea. Growers are preparing to apply nitrogen and herbicides to wheat in the next few weeks.

MISSOURI: January was warmer and drier than normal. Average temperatures were 2 to 4 degrees above normal. Precipitation averaged 1.40 inches compared to the 30 year average of 2.06 inches. The southeast district received 4.87 inches. The condition of the dormant winter wheat crop ranges from fair to excellent with the majority rated good. Stock water supplies continue to decline. Some producers are hauling in water to livestock while others are using rural water. Hay supplies have improved as warmer weather has reduced the amount of hay fed.

MONTANA: Topsoil moisture 16% very short, 11% last year; 22% short, 35% last year; 57% adequate, 53% last year; 5% surplus, 1% last year. Subsoil moisture 27% very short, 13% last year; 29% short, 34% last year; 43% adequate, 48% last year; 1% surplus, 5% last year. Livestock grazing 45% open, 64% last year; 22% difficult, 22% last year; 33% closed, 14% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – cattle 97%, 87% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – sheep 98%, 88% last year. Livestock birthing – calving complete 3%, 3% last year. Livestock birthing – lambing complete 1%, 1% last year. The month of January was cold with occasional snow storms for most of Montana and average low temperatures were 6 degrees to lower 30s at most reporting stations. Olney received the largest amount of precipitation for the month with 1.63 inches of moisture and most other stations saw 0.04 to 1.42 inches of precipitation. High temperatures ranged from the upper 30s to upper 50s, with the state-wide high temperature of 60 degrees recorded in Huntley. The coldest reported low of -39 degrees was recorded in West Yellowstone followed by Wisdom with -35 degrees.

NEBRASKA: Wheat conditions rated 15% very poor, 3 poor, 42 fair, 8 good, and 0 excellent. Hay and forage supplies rated 23% very short, 31 short, 46 adequate, and 0 excellent. Cattle and Calves condition rated 0% very poor, 2 poor, 23 fair, 68 good, and 7 excellent, well below last year’s 92 percent good or excellent. For January, temperatures averaged below normal in western areas and above normal across much of the east. Precipitation was light with most areas receiving less than a quarter of an inch of moisture. At the end of the month, most of the State was free of snow cover. Topsoil moisture supplies were rated as short to very short across most of the State, largely unchanged from last month. Wheat condition continued well below year ago levels. Cattle are in mostly good condition with the first calves of the
season being born. Cattle have made good use of corn stalks where available. Supplemental feeding is underway with feed supplies short or very short across most the State.

NEVADA: January temperatures were colder than average. Low temperatures ranged from 23 to -24 degrees. Las Vegas recorded a high of 65 degrees for the month. Ely recorded a low of -24 degrees for the month. All stations recorded some precipitation. Eureka recorded the most with 1.02 inches. Cattle marketing continued. Onion processing was ongoing. Main farm and ranch activities include equipment maintenance, feeding and doctoring livestock.

NEW ENGLAND: Average temperatures during January were generally average to above average across New England. Total precipitation for the month was well below normal, ranging from 0.38 inches in Vermont to 1.22 inches in Connecticut. The first week of January started cooler than normal, however, temperatures warmed considerably by week’s end. Precipitation was mostly light with most areas receiving less the 0.2 inches during the week. The unseasonably warm temperatures continued through the week of January 7 with daytime temperatures reaching the low 50’s in the southern States while areas in northern New England reached the upper 40’s. Precipitation was generally light in the north while the southern States received 0.50 inches or less. The “heat wave” continued into the week of January 14. Temperatures briefly fell below normal on January 18, but were well above normal by week’s end. Weekly average daytime temperatures ranged from the low 30’s to mid-40’s across New England. Most areas received some precipitation during the week, ranging from 0.18 inches in the north to 0.60 in the south. Temperatures fell well below normal during the week of January 21. Weekly average high temperatures ranged from the low to mid-20’s in the southern States while in the north, weekly average daytime temperatures ranged from the single digits to the low 20’s. The week was mostly dry, with most areas receiving little or no precipitation.

NEW JERSEY: Temperatures were near normal through mid-January in most localities and below normal the remainder of the month. Extreme temperatures ranged from highs in the fifties to lows around 10 degrees. The State’s monthly snowfall is below average. Agricultural producers continued livestock care, repairing machinery, and attending meetings.

NEW MEXICO: January began with temperatures below average from a strong pacific low that brought much needed moisture to the State. In the second week, temperatures gradually warmed through mid-week ahead of a Pacific frontal system that finally moved into the State on Friday. Bitterly cold air behind the front settled in over the area bringing below normal temperatures through the weekend. In the third week, we saw a transition from very cold temperatures and snow to warmer and drier conditions. In the fourth week, temperatures were well above normal statewide ranging from 5 – 20 degrees above normal. A much needed moisture rich system crossed the State over the weekend bringing rain and snow to most locales. Luna County remains cold and dry. Livestock herds are at record lows. Producers continue to provide supplements for all livestock. Grant County crop progress continues to deteriorate, and the last cold spell accentuated the problem. Overall no one is getting relief from drought conditions. In Otero and Lincoln counties ranchers continue supplemental feeding as they can afford. Cattle is being taken to market, some ranchers have sold off all livestock. Dona Ana county farmers have finished this year’s pecan harvest. This year’s crop faced a number of challenges, including less water and insects. A river-water drought hurt smaller-scale farmers, usually those with small wells and fewer resources, more than larger-scale farmers. Also, farmers had to use groundwater, which is saltier than river water that tended to hurt nut production.

NEW YORK: Outside activities and daily chores continued. Temperatures ranged from below zero to the 40’s. 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: There were 3.1 days suitable for field work for week ending January 27th, compared to 3.4 days for week ending December 30th. Statewide soil moisture levels were rated at 1% very short, 6% short, 67% adequate and 26% Surplus. The State has received much needed rain during January with some areas suffering from flood conditions and above normal temperatures. The main farm duties were tending to livestock, general farm maintenance and marketing grain.

NORTH DAKOTA: Average snow depth was 4.1 on January 27. Hay and forage supplies were 1% very short, 11% short, 80% adequate, 8% surplus. Snow cover protection for alfalfa was rated 34% poor, 50% adequate, 16% excellent. Snow cover protection for winter wheat was rated 28% poor, 44% adequate, 28% excellent. Cattle condition 2% poor, 12% fair, 70% good, 16% excellent. Sheep condition 1% poor, 14% fair, 72% good, 13% excellent. Road conditions 94%
open, 5% difficult, 1% closed. Sixteen percent were drifted, 15% icy, 69% dry. Mostly above normal temperatures were recorded in January while snowfall amounts varied across the State. High winds with little snow cover resulted in soil erosion in some areas. Some cattle producers were concerned about forage supplies as calving approaches. Agricultural activities during January included feeding and selling of livestock, hauling grain and purchasing seed.

**OHIO:** The January 2013 average temperature for Ohio was 28.8 degrees, 2.2 degrees above normal. Precipitation for the State averaged 1.5 inches, 0.77 inches below normal. Winter wheat producing counties report that the crop is in excellent-to-good condition. The majority of the winter wheat crop was planted on time, which had 2” of growth before freeze up. Acreage planting is up from last year, however planted acreage remains around the usual average for the State. Most areas have been snow free for most of January, except for a few days during the last week of January, and flooding is insignificant this year. Cattle are in good to excellent condition. There are no widespread disease problems reported by producers. Hay inventories are down from last year, producers are using non-traditional feed sources to feed cattle. Some producers sold off livestock last fall, in anticipation of reduced hay inventory and high hay prices.

**OKLAHOMA:** Topsoil moisture 61% very short, 29% short, 10% adequate. Subsoil moisture 75% very short, 23% short, 2% adequate. Wheat 30% very poor, 39% poor, 26% fair, 5% good; grazed 22% this month, 39% last year, 36% average. Canola 29% very poor, 42% poor, 24% fair, 5% good. Rye 33% very poor, 44% poor, 20% fair, 3% good; grazed 31% this month, 67% last year, 61% average. Oats 38% very poor, 32% poor, 27% fair, 3% good; grazed 10% this month, 47% last year, 24% average. Livestock 4% very poor, 17% poor, 42% fair, 31% good, 6% excellent. Pasture and Range 45% very poor, 37% poor, 16% fair, 2% good. Another month of below normal precipitation added to the ongoing drought in Oklahoma. The Statewide average was just under an inch for the month of January to date. The result of the continuing drought has been poor conditions for all fall planted crops and limited grazing of small grains. Livestock producers are low on water and hay supplies in addition to the lack of grazing.

**OREGON:** Most of the State saw below normal temperatures & below normal precipitation this January due to an inversion. High temperatures ranged from 40 degrees in Baker City to 64 degrees in Bandon. Low temperatures ranged from 27 degrees in North Bend down to -23 degrees in Lakeview. Only three of the forty-two stations reported above normal temperatures. Most stations in the State reported below normal precipitation, as only La Grande reported above average precipitation. Total precipitation (rain or melted snow/ice) varied from 0.04 of an inch in Bend to 6.2 inches at Astoria. Over half of the State did receive snowfall, as 39 stations of 70 reported snowfall but only nine of these 39 stations still have measurable snow on ground at the end of the month. Sherman/Wasco counties saw deep snows on unfrozen ground so when that went off, there was no erosion or runoff. That weather was followed by colder weather with a freezing fog that coated everything with frost. The temperatures were cold these past ten days. The wheat crop has survived its first two cold snaps but there is still a lot of winter to come. It looks a little weak after the freezing fog. Some producers are worried about damage to small wheat plants but the crop is expected to bounce back with some warmer weather. Snow was almost gone before temperatures dropped. No field work was being done as there is none to do. Umatilla/Union/Baker counties saw below-freezing temperatures for the last couple of weeks that have been tough both on livestock & crops. Recent high winds have moved the inversion out & moderated temperatures. Winds caused some soil to move. Wallowa County conditions for January included some snow, but temperatures were below freezing for many days & nights. Some nighttime temperatures were below zero. Snow pack is normal for this time of year. Malheur County had a very cold January, however with the snow pack that is on the fields, crop damage should be minimized. Snake River is frozen over & temperatures are rising with more moisture called for over the next few days. Flooding is the major concern for producers. Lake County received a significant amount of precipitation during the month--currently at 111% of average since the beginning of the water year on October 1. Good amount of snowpack in the mountains--cold temperatures for the past few weeks should ensure that it melts off slowly this spring. In Josephine County, high temperature for the month was 50 degrees with a low temperature of 18 degrees. Precipitation was 6.5 inches, including rain & snow. It was a very cold month, inciting frozen and/or broken pipes for many people. Winter crop was subject to wind, snow, & freezing temperatures. Rainfall has been shut off across Douglas County the past three weeks following above normal rainfall in November & December. This dry period has allowed orchards to get on their dormant sprays without damaging their fields. Vineyard & orchard pruning are progressing nicely too with the dry period. Several Lane County producers are still hoping to plant more winter wheat in January or February. One blueberry farm had bud break & small leaves showing. Broccoli had more soft rot in the broccoli heads; it has been really bad this winter. Several producers are still hoping to plant more winter wheat in January or February. Many geese are around in Washington.
SOUTH CAROLINA: The new year of 2013 started under cloudy skies with areas of light to moderate rain. Parts of the Lowcountry received a break for a few hours of afternoon sunshine that sent the thermometer to 70 degrees at Pinopolis. A slow thermometer only allowed a high temperature on Wednesday of 54 degrees at Hartsville and Bishopville. The Thursday high temperature at Chester and Winnsboro just made it to 44 degrees. Much colder air arrived on Friday bringing mostly sunny, seasonal conditions. Charleston City's 58 degrees was the State's highest value. On Saturday morning, Impulses of light rain eased into South Carolina late Saturday and into Sunday morning. The Rock Hill AP sunrise temperature on Sunday was a sub-freezing 22 degrees. The State average temperature for the first week was two degrees above normal. The highest official temperature reported was 71 degrees at Allendale on January 1. The lowest official temperature reported was 20 degrees at Ninety Nine Islands on January 5. The State average rainfall for the period was 0.4 inches. During the second week, clearing, high pressure moved into South Carolina on Monday with a frosty start for most of the inland locations. McCormick, Newberry and Bishopville reported a minimum temperature of 29 degrees. Slow warming began over the Lowcountry and moved northward. Hemingway reported a Wednesday high temperature of 75 degrees. Lake City and Johnston recorded 75 degrees on Thursday. Pinopolis warmed to 80 degrees on Friday afternoon. On Saturday afternoon, date record high temperatures were set at Columbia Metro AP (82 degrees), Charleston AP (81 degrees), Florence AP (81 degrees) and Greenville-Spartanburg AP (73 degrees). Outside of a few isolated showers, Sunday's weather was mostly sunny and unseasonably mild. Allendale and Hartsville recorded a spring-like 78 degrees. The State average temperature for the period was fourteen degrees above normal. The highest official temperature reported was 82 degrees at Barnwell, Pinopolis, Cades, Shaw AFB and Columbia Metro AP on January 12. The State average rainfall for the period was 0.1 inches. The thermometer warmed to 80 degrees on Monday, January 14 for McEntire ANG AP, Lugoff, Cades and the Georgetown AP. Rains fell over the Upstate locations as a boundary remained "parked" from Oconee County and northeastward into York County. Twenty-four hour rainfall amounts ending Tuesday morning included 1.80 inches at Caesars Head and 1.40 inches at Table Rock. At 300 p.m. on Tuesday afternoon, the Clemson AP reported "heavy rain" and 57 degrees while a distant and mostly sunny Charleston reported 77 degrees. Wednesday morning's additional rainfall totals indicated 2.48 inches at Long Creek and 1.95 inches at Jocassee Dam. Abundant sunshine at Conway, Andrews, Kingstree and Orangeburg pushed the Wednesday afternoon high temperature to 81 degrees. The sharp temperature gradient was further illustrated by a cloudy Rock Hill and Laurens only reaching 52 degrees on Wednesday. Rainfall coverage moved into the lower Piedmont through the day. Thursday's continued soaking for portions of Oconee County left 2.61 inches at Clemson and 2.46 inches at Liberty in Pickens County. A frontal boundary of colder and drier air swept through the State Thursday afternoon. The 400 p.m. temperature of 56 degrees at Orangeburg was a 21-degree drop in two hours. Caesars Head observed the State's first "trace" of snow on Thursday night as just enough leftover moisture changed over to a fine, icy powder. Daytime temperatures on Friday returned back to seasonal readings in the 50's. On Saturday morning, the sunrise temperature fell to 24 degrees at Calhoun Falls, Saluda and Chesnee. On Sunday afternoon, the Kingstree and Charleston airports managed to reach 70 degrees and shared the State's warmest value. The State average temperature for the period was thirteen degrees above normal. The highest official temperature reported was 84 degrees at Pinopolis on January 16. The heaviest official 24-hour rainfall reported was 2.98 inches at Sandy Springs ending at 700 a.m. on January 18. The State average rainfall for the period was 0.8 inches.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Average snow depth (inches) 2. Winter wheat snow cover 84% poor, 16% adequate. Winter wheat condition 16% very poor, 50% poor, 31% fair, 3% good. Alfalfa snow cover 62% poor, 38% adequate. Feed supplies 19% very short, 29% short, 50% adequate, 2% surplus. Stock water supplies 32% very short, 31% short, 37% adequate.
Accessible livestock feed supplies 97% readily available, 3% difficult. Accessible stock water supplies 87% readily available, 13% difficult. Cattle death losses 26% below normal, 74% normal. Calf deaths 19% below average, 81% average. Cattle condition 2% poor, 28% fair, 66% good, 4% excellent. Sheep & lamb deaths 10% below average, 90% average. Sheep condition 1% poor, 21% fair, 73% good, 5% excellent. Road conditions--township 95% open, 5% difficult. Road conditions--county 99% open, 1% difficult.

TENNESSEE: Wheat condition 1% poor, 13% fair, 70% good, 16% excellent. Cattle condition 3% poor, 21% fair, 63% good, 13% excellent. Wheat progressed well with little to no disease or insect pressure. Producers fed more hay than normal. Farmers in some areas dealt with muddy feeding conditions. Most livestock producers have adequate hay stocks for this time of year. Hay stocks rated 1 percent very short, 15 percent short, 76 percent adequate, and 8 percent surplus. Tobacco producers continued to strip tobacco and prepare for market. Temperatures above normal first half of month; near to below normal second half. Rainfall above normal.

TEXAS: During the month of January, areas of the Upper Coast received up to 10 inches of rainfall, areas of the eastern part of the State received up to 8 inches of precipitation, the central part of the State observed up to 2 inches of rainfall, while the rest of the State observed little to no rainfall. According to Dr. Mark Welch of Texas A&M University from the January 14, 2013 Wheat Market Outlook Over the last two weeks, much of the hard red winter wheat in Texas, Oklahoma, and southeast Kansas received a half an inch of precipitation or better. According to a news article published on the website The Packer titled ‘California citrus crops escape freeze damage’ on January 25, 2013, it States. “In Texas, where grapefruit makes up 70% of the citrus crop, the drought continues in the south but the weather has cooperated to create a small but fancy crop, said Trent Bishop, vice president of sales for Lone Star Citrus Growers in Mission. “We finally received rains we hope will size up the second half of the crop.” Bishop said.

UTAH: Days Suitable For Field Work 0. Subsoil Moisture 12% very short, 27% short, 61% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn harvested (grain) 0%. Range and Pasture 27% very poor, 29% poor, 32% fair, 11% good, 1% excellent. In Box Elder County operators are not working in fields with 12” to 15” inches of snow on the ground. January has been a very cold month. At least 20 days experienced high temperatures around 15 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) and low temperatures ranged from -5 °F to -20 °F in many parts of the county. A couple of storms came through the county last week, with over an inch of moisture in the snow. Carbon County reported accumulated precipitation in the mountains, through January, at or below average. Valley moisture levels are about average. Warm temperatures at the end of January have helped to move some of the snow moisture into the soil. Kane/Garfield Counties report very little precipitation this winter. Irrigation water supplies and range conditions may be in desperate need of moisture this spring and summer, unless substantial moisture is received. Uintah County reports that colder than normal conditions have prevailed in January. Beaver County reports that, although it has been very cold, now that a lot of calving and lambing going on, it has started to warm up nicely. Livestock are reported to be doing well. Box Elder County reports that cold temperatures have been hard on livestock producers who are feeding and watering cattle. Some producers have already begun the calving process and the moderate in temperatures in the last few days will help with calf survival. Feed remains expensive for those that have to purchase additional feed. Most ranchers are feeding hay. Calving has begun for some ranchers, while others expect begin calving to being in February. Morgan County reports the cold weather is slowing yearling growth and requiring operators to use stored feed. Uintah County livestock were under moderate cold stress. Most producers have been feeding livestock throughout the month although many livestock have continued to graze crop aftermath. In Box Elder County most onion farmers are busy processing and bagging their onions this winter. The onion price has been very good. Morgan County reported that nothing is happening with crops currently. In Utah County the extreme cold appears to have caused only some minor damage to the coming season's fruit crops.

VIRGINIA: Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 7% short, 75% adequate, 17% Surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 20% short, 67% adequate, 10% surplus. Beef Cattle Forage Obtained from Pastures 11%. Milk Cow Forage Obtained from Pastures 6%. Sheep Forage Obtained from Pastures 14%. Livestock 8% poor, 22% fair, 62% good, 8% excellent. Small grain and winter grazing crops 3% poor, 22% fair, 63% good, 12% excellent. January throughout the Commonwealth began with very dry conditions and relatively mild temperatures. By the middle of the month, cold temperatures and various storm systems moved through the State bringing a significant amount of rain and snow to much of Virginia. This precipitation has helped in many areas to replenish soil moisture levels that were previously depleted, but some regions are still in need of more. Overall, small grains are in good shape, although excess moisture is keeping some from making timely herbicide and fertilizer treatments. Through mid-month, many producers continued to graze
their livestock, although most are on feed now. For the time being, forage supplies remain adequate. Producers continue to make planting and supplies decisions, take soil samples, attend conferences, and market their grain.

WASHINGTON: In Whitman and Lincoln Counties, below average temperatures were experienced throughout the month with enough snow cover to protect the fall seeded crops during the cold periods. In Grant County, there was still some dry corn acreage to harvest. Moisture conditions were good, with solid snow cover on most of the northern dry land wheat acreage. A foot and a half of snow blanketed the fields of Stevens and Pend Oreille counties with temperatures having been below twenty degrees most of the month. Ranchers produced a few calves with very little hay advertised for sale as supplies were tight. Yakima County experienced a rather dry month receiving only 0.06 to 0.18 inches of precipitation. Weather conditions were ideal for the labor force to proceed with fruit tree and grape vine pruning. In Whatcom and Thurston counties, very wet conditions continued. Christmas tree growers were busy cleaning up fields, removing stumps, pruning small trees and winter spraying. Raspberry growers were pruning remaining fields. In Grays Harbor Livestock producers reported increased sales of haylage due to the extended cold weather.

WEST VIRGINIA: Topsoil moisture was 1% very short, 4% short, 86% adequate, and 9% surplus compared to 2% short, 64% adequate, and 34% surplus last year. Hay and roughage supplies were 8% short, 91% adequate, and 1% surplus compared to 1% short, 91% adequate, and 8% surplus last year. Feed grain supplies were 4% short and 96% adequate compared to 1% short, 98% adequate, and 1% surplus last year. Winter wheat conditions were 1% poor, 40% fair, 57% good, and 2% excellent. Cattle and calves were 2% poor, 23% fair, 72% good, and 3% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 2% poor, 18% fair, 77% good, and 3% excellent. During the month of January temperatures warmed up during the second week of the year before cooling back down to more seasonal weather as snow fell in the Mountain State. Farming activities for the month included farmers dealing with the various winter weather conditions, ordering seeds for the next crop season, and watching livestock for any signs of illness.

WISCONSIN: January average temperatures for the State of Wisconsin ranged from 1 to 2 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 25 to 31 degrees. Average low temperatures ranged from 5 to 15 degrees. Full month precipitation ranged from 0.51 inches in Madison to 1.14 inches in Green Bay. The entire State received snow in January. Of the reporting stations, Green Bay received the most snow, with 6.5 inches since January 1.

WYOMING: Topsoil moisture 19% very short, 36% short, 41% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 37% very short, 44% short, 19% adequate. Average depth of snow cover 2.20 inches. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 30% poor, 43% fair, 26% good; wind damage 50% none, 48% light, 2% moderate; freeze damage 89% none, 9% light, 2% moderate. Spring calves born 1%. Farm flock sheep shorn 6%; lambed 4%. Calf losses 70% light, 30% normal. Lamb losses 71% light, 29% normal. Cattle condition 3% poor, 35% fair, 61% good, 1% excellent. Sheep condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 34% fair, 59% good. Stock water supplies 5% very short, 35% short, 60% adequate. Hay and roughage supplies 5% very short, 29% short, 66% adequate. Farm activities included tending to livestock. Warmer temperatures and below normal precipitation across most of the State. High temperatures during January ranged from 62 degrees in Torrington to 36 degrees at Lake Yellowstone. Low temperatures ranged from 31 degrees below zero in Big Piney and Jeffrey City to 1 degree in Sheridan. Snotel snowpack is reported by NRCS at 76 percent, compared to 112 percent this time last year. Lincoln County reported continued bitter cold temperatures with the snow pack beginning to drop. There is concern about returning to a drought situation similar to last year. Uinta County is reporting hay being shipped into the county due to shortages, with no significant precipitation or snow accumulation in several weeks. Albany County reported cold temperatures during the first half of January and unseasonably warm temperatures the second half. There is concern about the lack of snow pack affecting summer irrigation water supplies. The mild winter has helped manage hay supplies. Converse County reported dry, warm conditions with irrigation water storage for spring irrigation at 0.
**Statistical Methodology**

**Survey Procedures:** Crop progress and condition estimates included in this report are based on survey data collected each week from early April through the end of November. Additionally, survey respondents are contacted four times during the winter season – once per month in December, January, February, and March. The non-probability crop progress and condition surveys include input from approximately 4,000 respondents whose occupations provide them opportunities to make visual observations and frequently bring them in contact with farmers in their counties. Based on standard definitions, these respondents subjectively estimate the progress of crops through various stages of development, as well as the progress of producer activities. They also provide subjective evaluations of crop and soil moisture conditions. Any weather data mentioned in this report is provided by outside sources such as the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and Agricultural Weather Information Service (AWIS).
**Information Contacts**

Listed below are the commodity statisticians in the Crops Branch of the National Agricultural Statistics Service to contact for additional information. E-mail inquiries may be sent to nass@nass.usda.gov

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