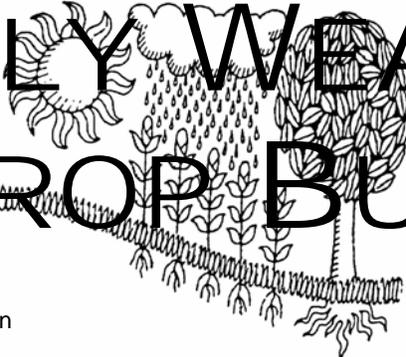
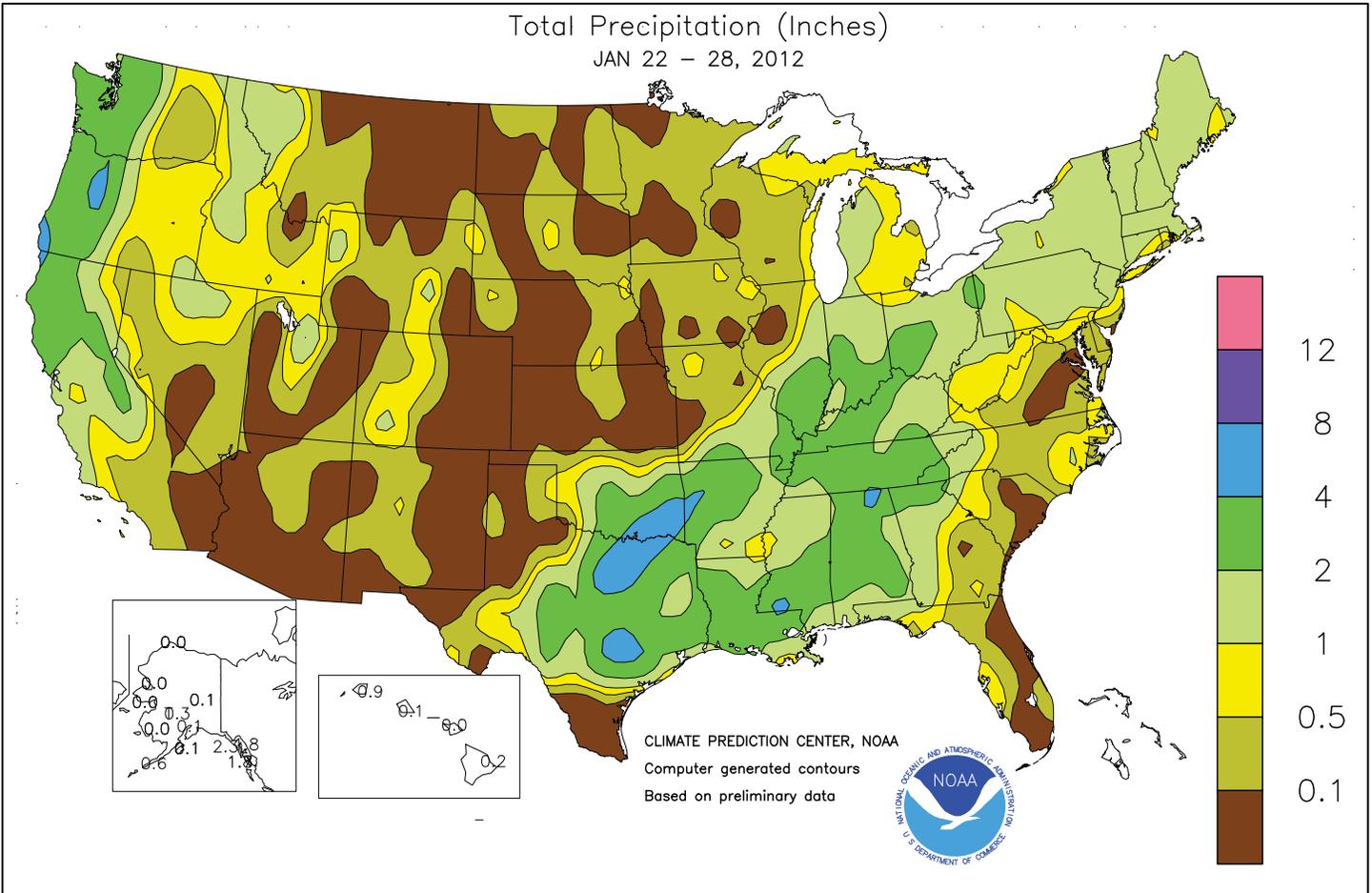


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
National Agricultural Statistics Service
and World Agricultural Outlook Board



HIGHLIGHTS January 22 - 28, 2012

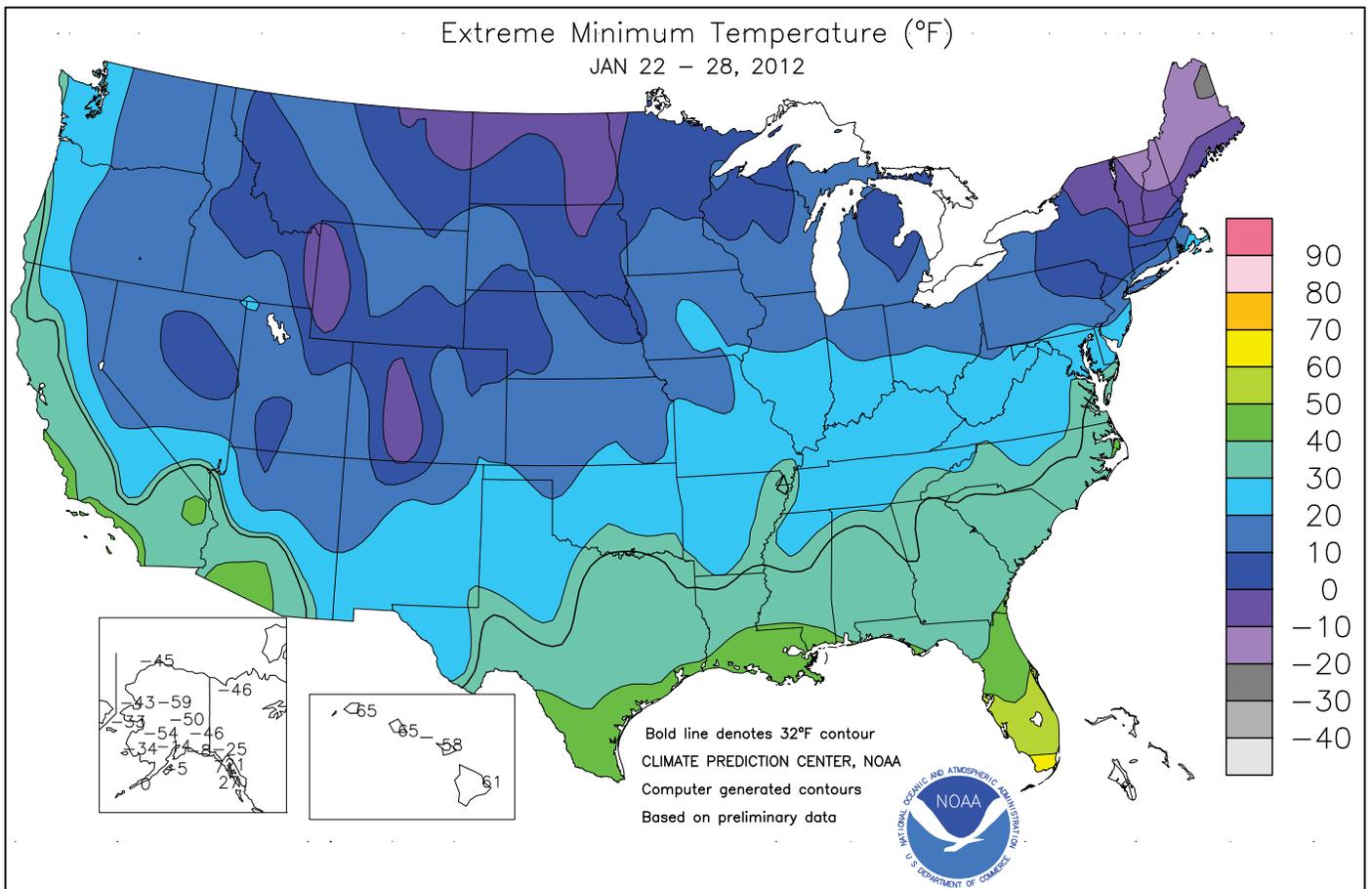
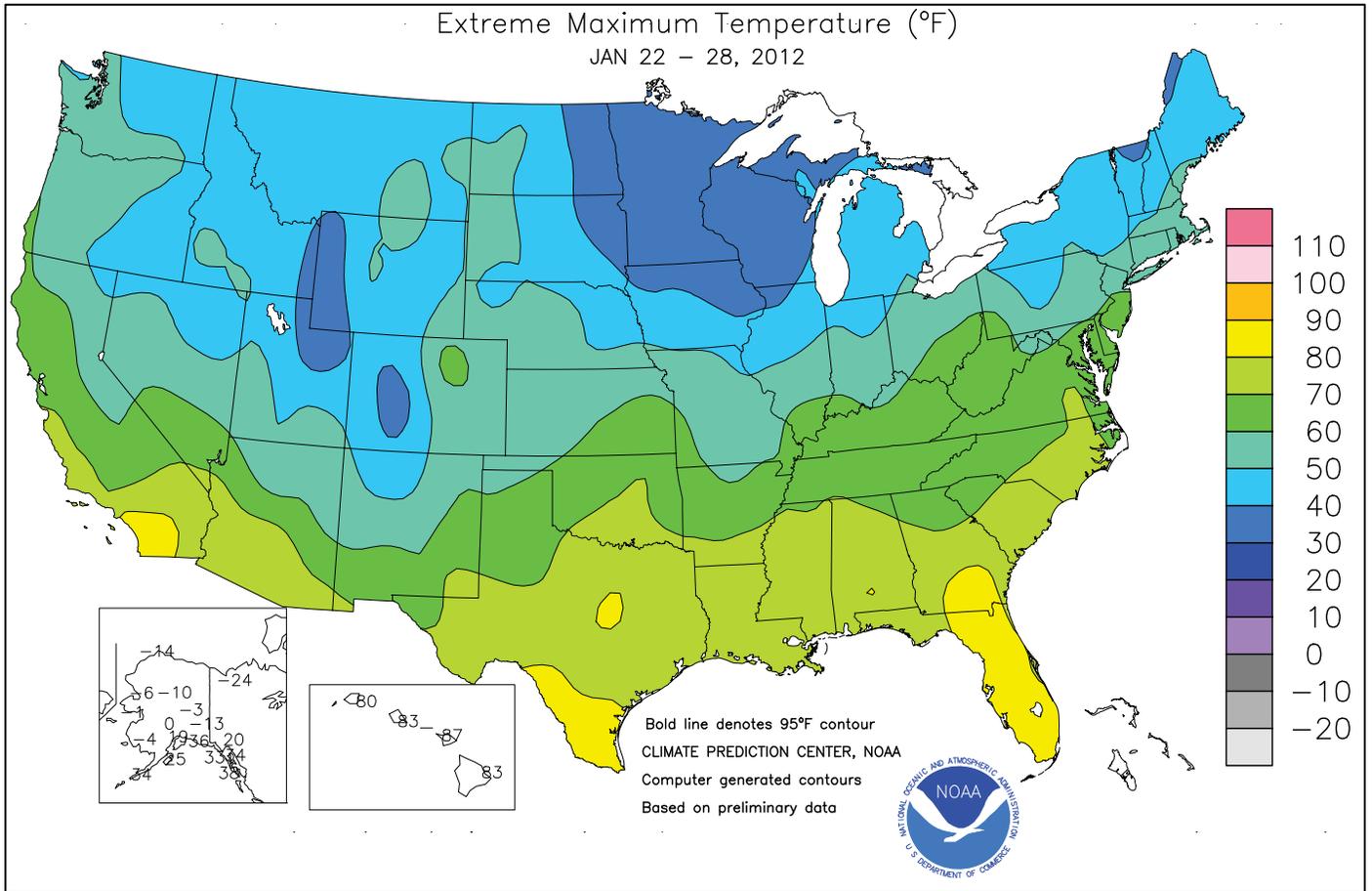
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Hheavy precipitation fell from the **southeastern Plains into the Northeast**, providing drought relief across the **South** but causing some lowland flooding in the **eastern Corn Belt**. Weekly rainfall totaled 2 to 4 inches, with locally higher amounts, from **central and eastern Texas into the lower Ohio Valley and interior Southeast**. In contrast, only light showers dampened the **southern Atlantic region**, where drought continued to expand and intensify. Similarly, little or no precipitation fell across the **nation's**

(Continued on page 3)

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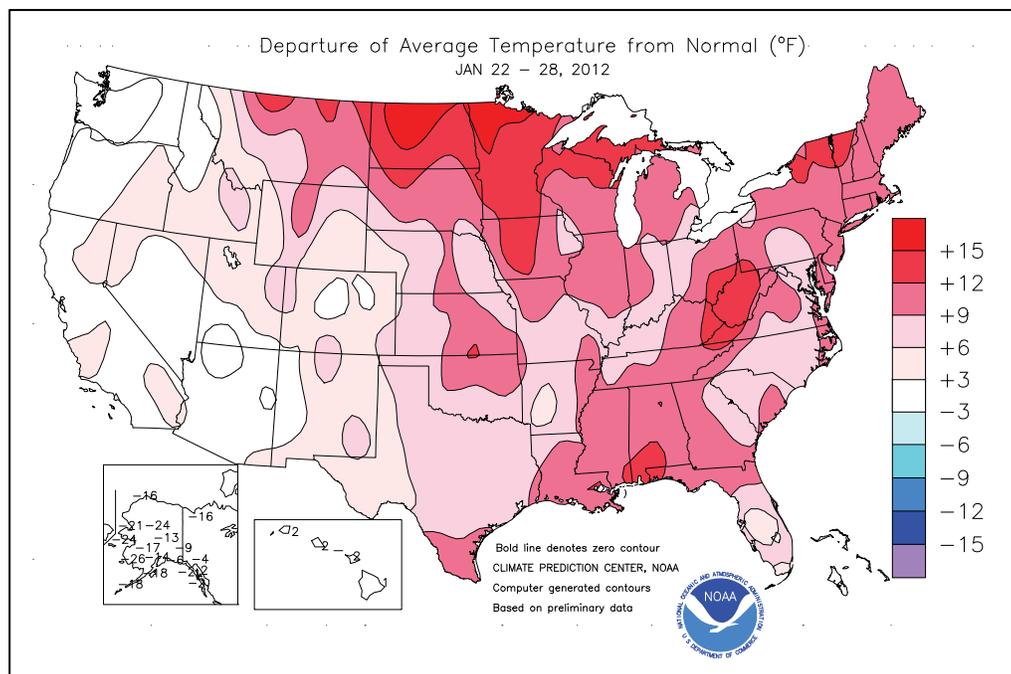


(Continued from front cover)

mid-section, excluding the **southeastern Plains**. As a result, concerns persisted with respect to the health of the winter wheat crop, especially on the drought-affected **southern High Plains**. Meanwhile, unusually warm weather—with weekly temperatures ranging from 5 to 15°F above normal—reduced wheat's winter hardiness, leaving the crop vulnerable to potential weather extremes. Elsewhere, precipitation ended early in the week in **California** and the **Intermountain West**, although rain and snow showers lingered across the **Northwest**. Despite the mid-January storminess, areas from **California to the central Rockies** face an ever-increasing likelihood of drought development or intensification, with little more than 2 months left in the winter wet season.

Early in the week, warmth across the **South** contrasted with bitterly cold conditions in **northern New England**. On January 22, for example, **New Orleans, LA** (81°F), posted a daily-record high, while **Houlton, ME** (-23°F), notched a daily-record low. Meanwhile, windy conditions raked the **nation's mid-section**. **Lubbock, TX**, clocked a wind gust to 60 mph on January 22, lowering its visibility to one-half mile or less for the third time this month—along with January 11 and 16. Later, record-setting warmth returned to the **Deep South** and developed in parts of the **West**. Daily-record highs for January 25 reached 87°F in **Harlingen, TX**; 86°F in **Ft. Myers, FL**; and 85°F in **Burbank, CA**. Farther north, high winds howled across the **northern High Plains**, eroding any remaining snow cover. **Great Falls, MT** (74 mph on January 25), registered its highest gust since August 8, 2003, when winds gusted to 83 mph in a thunderstorm. It was **Great Falls'** highest wind in January since 1974, when a gust to 77 mph was recorded on January 29. Elsewhere in **Montana**, January 25 wind gusts reached 121 mph at **Logan Pass** and 71 mph in **Cut Bank**. During the second half of the week, daily-record highs were mostly confined to **southern California** and the **lower Southeast**. **Santa Barbara, CA**, collected a daily-record high of 85°F on January 26. Farther east, daily-record highs included 83°F (on January 26) in **Alma, GA**, and 85°F (on January 27) in **West Palm Beach, FL**.

Precipitation ended early in the week across **California** but continued in the **Northwest**. According to the California Department of Water Resources, the average water content of the high-elevation **Sierra Nevada** snow pack increased to 6 inches (40 percent of normal) by January 24, up from 2 inches (10 percent) at mid-month. Farther north, **Yakima, WA**, received 16.2 inches of snow from January 18-22, including a daily-record total of 4.2 inches on the 22nd. Farther east, early-week showers were heaviest from the **Mid-South to the lower Great Lakes region**, with daily-record rainfall totals established in locations such as **Batesville, AR** (1.18 inches on January 22), and **Grand Rapids, MI** (0.81 inch on January 23). Meanwhile, a new storm began to take shape across the **West**,



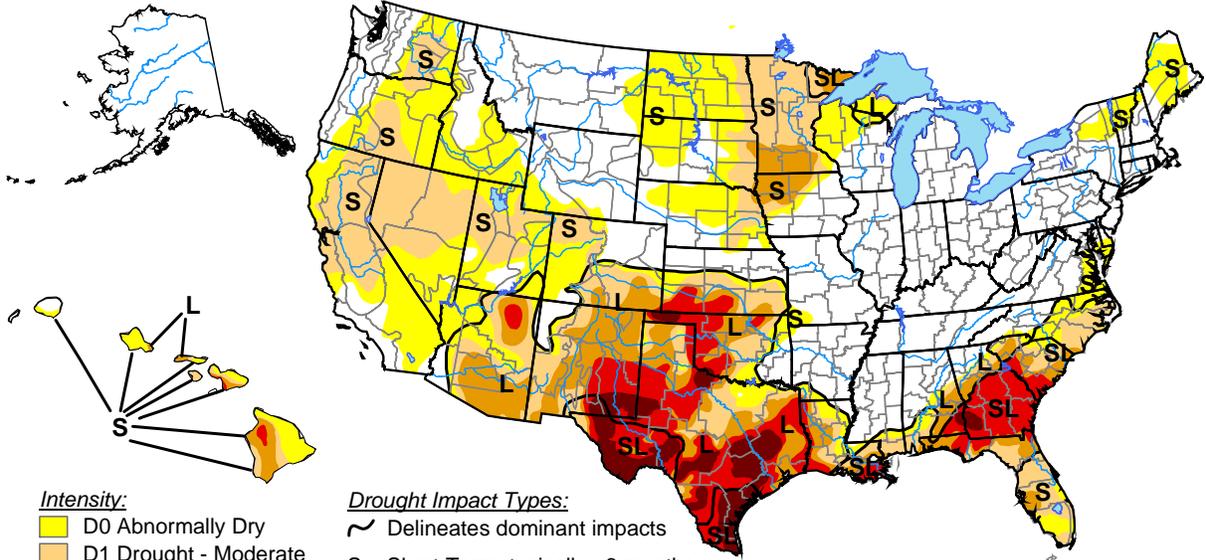
resulting in daily-record snowfall totals on January 23 in **Bishop, CA** (4.6 inches; first measurable snow of the season), and **Winnemucca, NV** (4.0 inches). The following day, record-setting rainfall totals for January 24 included 1.52 inches in **Oklahoma City, OK**, and 0.94 inch in **Wichita Falls, TX**. On January 25, extremely heavy rain erupted across the **south-central U.S.**, accompanied by numerous reports of tornadoes and wind damage in the **western Gulf Coast region**. In **Texas**, both **Austin** (5.66 inches) and **Dallas-Ft. Worth** (3.15 inches) experienced record-high precipitation totals for any calendar day in January. **Austin's** wettest January day had been January 9, 1991, with 5.01 inches, while **Dallas-Ft. Worth's** wettest January day had been January 4, 1998, when 3.15 inches fell. Other record-setting totals for January 25 included 2.99 inches in **Ft. Smith, AR**, and 2.37 inches in **Vicksburg, MS**. Heavy rain lingered into January 26, when daily-record totals reached 2.33 inches in **Meridian, MS**, and 1.57 inches in **Cincinnati, OH**. Toward week's end, precipitation shifted into the **Northeast**, where **Caribou, ME** (1.15 inches), netted not only a daily-record precipitation total, but also received 8.4 inches of snow.

Alaska's historic January continued to feature bitterly cold weather across the interior and heavy snow in some southern locations. On January 28, the temperature in **Fairbanks** fell to -50°F for the first time since January 27, 2006. Both **Galena** (-65 and -63°F) and **Bettles** (-60°F both days) posted consecutive daily-record lows on January 28-29. Earlier, **King Salmon** (-37 and -39°F on January 25 and 26, respectively) had also registered consecutive daily-record lows. Bitter cold even reached **southern Alaska**, where **Kodiak** (-5°F on January 23 and 27) reported daily-record lows in the wake of record-setting snowfall. **Kodiak's** month-to-date snowfall of 48.6 inches surpassed its January 2004 record of 40.4 inches. Heavy snow showers persisted, however, in **Yakutat**, where 61.6 inches fell from January 21-28. Farther south, **Hawaiian** showers were mostly light and confined to windward locations. On **Maui, Kahului** continued to await its first drop of rain of the year. Some of the heaviest showers fell across **Kauai** on January 26, when **Lihue** received 0.91 inch and totals locally exceeded 2 inches.

U.S. Drought Monitor

January 24, 2012

Valid 7 a.m. EST



Intensity:

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Drought - Moderate
- D2 Drought - Severe
- D3 Drought - Extreme
- D4 Drought - Exceptional

Drought Impact Types:

- ~ Delineates dominant impacts
- S = Short-Term, typically <6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
- L = Long-Term, typically >6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.



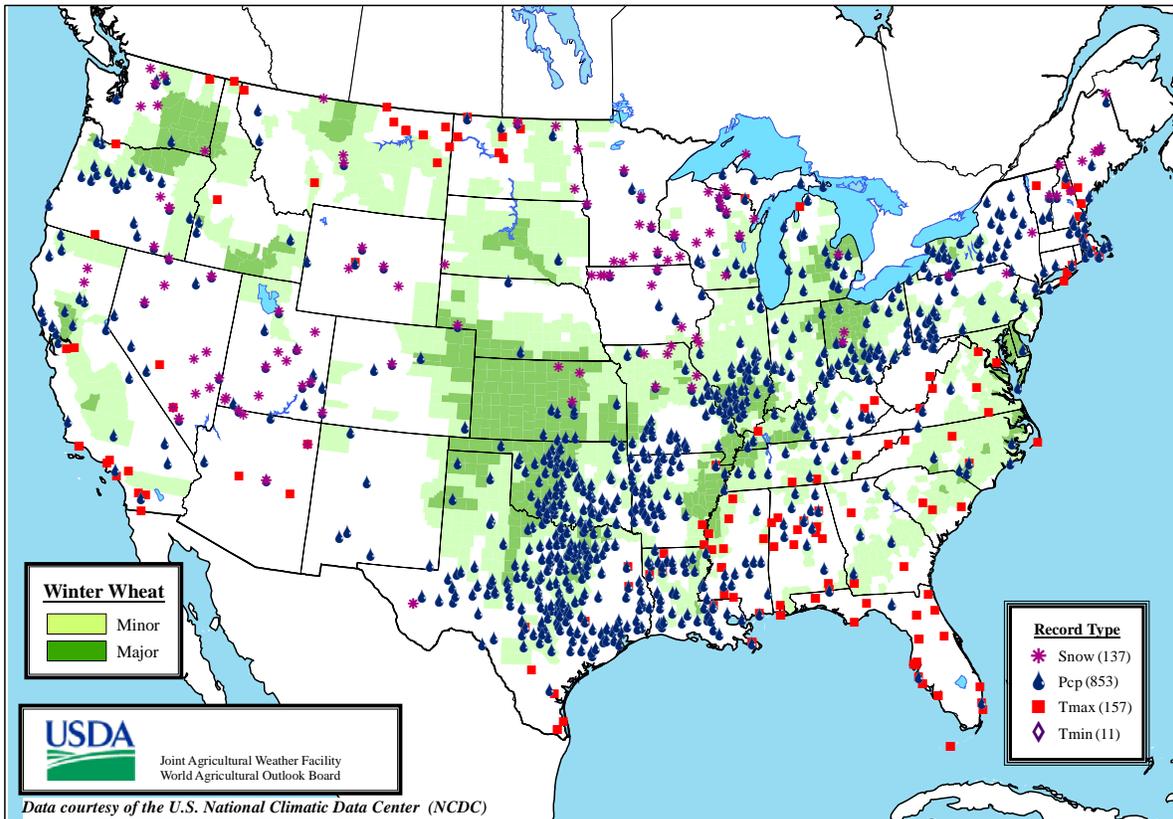
Released Thursday, January 26, 2012

Author: Eric Luebehusen, U.S. Department of Agriculture

<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

January 22-28, 2012

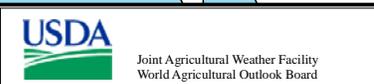


Winter Wheat

- Minor
- Major

Record Type

- Snow (137)
- Pcp (853)
- Tmax (157)
- Tmin (11)



Data courtesy of the U.S. National Climatic Data Center (NCDC)

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 28, 2012

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center (301-763-8000, Ext. 7503)

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN. SINCE DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL, IN. SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F			
																90 AND ABOVE	82 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OF MORE	.50 INCH OF MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	65	43	75	33	54	11	3.01	1.78	2.34	11.12	123	5.88	128	94	47	0	0	2	2
HUNTSVILLE	62	41	70	32	51	11	2.91	1.70	1.70	14.16	138	7.79	168	87	59	0	1	3	2
MOBILE	72	53	75	39	63	13	1.14	-0.20	0.65	4.12	44	2.24	47	89	64	0	0	5	1
AK MONTGOMERY	70	47	79	34	58	11	1.77	0.60	1.31	6.92	76	3.50	85	91	57	0	0	3	1
ANCHORAGE	7	-4	19	-14	2	-14	0.05	-0.08	0.04	3.61	227	0.87	161	77	66	0	7	2	0
BARROW	-24	-36	-14	-45	-30	-16	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.80	571	0.20	1000	80	71	0	7	0	0
FAIRBANKS	-17	-29	-3	-50	-23	-13	0.09	-0.01	0.03	1.67	140	0.72	160	***	***	0	7	4	0
JUNEAU	31	25	34	21	28	2	1.80	0.78	0.56	13.22	140	5.10	126	97	84	0	7	7	1
KODIAK	19	5	25	-5	12	-18	0.13	-1.67	0.11	10.19	70	4.27	62	75	63	0	7	2	0
NOME	-11	-25	-1	-33	-18	-24	0.00	-0.19	0.00	2.34	134	0.17	23	77	66	0	7	0	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	43	22	55	13	33	3	0.03	-0.47	0.03	2.58	72	0.42	24	76	29	0	7	1	0
PHOENIX	69	45	77	42	57	2	0.00	-0.15	0.00	1.10	69	0.00	0	44	26	0	0	0	0
PRESCOTT	55	25	66	19	40	3	0.02	-0.34	0.02	2.43	96	0.10	8	79	23	0	7	1	0
TUCSON	68	39	75	34	54	2	0.00	-0.19	0.00	2.18	118	0.15	18	61	34	0	0	0	0
AR FORT SMITH	58	36	68	31	47	9	3.37	2.85	3.00	7.88	147	4.44	225	84	43	0	2	4	1
LITTLE ROCK	57	36	68	30	47	7	1.43	0.63	0.72	9.82	127	2.08	69	92	51	0	2	4	2
CA BAKERSFIELD	62	44	66	39	53	4	0.34	0.06	0.34	0.44	26	0.44	46	87	72	0	0	1	0
FRESNO	59	44	65	38	51	4	0.46	-0.04	0.46	1.37	44	1.37	79	90	77	0	0	1	0
LOS ANGELES	69	50	79	46	60	3	0.56	-0.17	0.56	1.87	45	1.20	50	74	52	0	0	1	1
REDDING	58	41	68	35	49	3	1.87	0.35	1.14	6.17	61	5.79	107	80	66	0	0	4	1
SACRAMENTO	60	41	65	32	50	3	1.00	0.07	0.89	2.71	49	2.44	78	96	57	0	1	3	1
SAN DIEGO	68	50	77	47	59	1	0.27	-0.25	0.27	1.27	40	0.41	22	81	53	0	0	1	0
SAN FRANCISCO	59	47	65	40	53	3	0.78	-0.29	0.62	2.29	35	2.16	60	87	78	0	0	2	1
STOCKTON	59	40	66	32	49	2	0.55	-0.08	0.47	1.66	41	1.50	68	94	79	0	1	3	0
CO ALAMOSA	42	6	49	0	24	9	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.33	65	0.06	33	85	52	0	7	0	0
CO SPRINGS	47	20	52	11	33	5	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.48	76	0.02	10	73	24	0	7	0	0
DENVER INTL	49	21	62	15	35	7	0.05	0.03	0.05	1.04	208	0.26	137	76	24	0	7	1	0
GRAND JUNCTION	43	24	46	19	34	7	0.34	0.23	0.17	0.72	71	0.37	76	85	55	0	7	4	0
PUEBLO	50	20	56	13	35	5	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.87	134	0.03	12	74	51	0	7	0	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	46	33	55	17	40	10	1.15	0.34	0.42	6.73	102	3.03	97	79	57	0	3	4	0
HARTFORD	41	28	54	5	34	8	1.26	0.41	0.75	7.96	117	2.96	92	86	58	0	3	3	1
DC WASHINGTON	50	35	62	30	43	8	0.67	-0.02	0.64	7.16	125	2.26	84	90	60	0	2	2	1
DE WILMINGTON	49	33	62	21	41	10	0.58	-0.16	0.30	7.00	111	2.56	89	95	61	0	2	4	0
FL DAYTONA BEACH	77	53	82	46	65	7	0.03	-0.67	0.03	3.15	59	0.07	3	98	52	0	0	1	0
JACKSONVILLE	76	51	82	39	63	10	0.03	-0.82	0.02	1.93	34	0.09	3	96	48	0	0	2	0
KEY WEST	80	71	81	68	76	6	0.10	-0.37	0.09	1.18	29	0.78	42	89	69	0	0	2	0
MIAMI	81	68	85	61	75	7	0.00	-0.43	0.00	1.05	29	0.01	1	86	56	0	0	0	0
ORLANDO	80	53	85	46	66	5	0.02	-0.53	0.02	0.93	22	0.13	6	96	77	0	0	1	0
PENSACOLA	72	57	77	42	65	13	1.38	0.15	0.95	10.47	125	2.77	63	90	66	0	0	3	1
TALLAHASSEE	74	52	79	35	63	11	0.57	-0.63	0.57	7.27	85	2.87	64	94	75	0	0	1	1
TAMPA	78	60	84	54	69	8	0.35	-0.17	0.35	1.28	31	1.09	60	91	56	0	0	1	0
WEST PALM BEACH	80	66	85	55	73	7	0.38	-0.52	0.29	1.28	21	0.38	12	89	59	0	0	3	0
GA ATHENS	60	40	68	33	50	8	0.65	-0.42	0.43	7.00	92	3.32	86	94	72	0	0	4	0
ATLANTA	64	43	71	37	54	11	1.34	0.15	1.00	9.51	120	5.09	123	86	67	0	0	4	1
AUGUSTA	66	38	75	31	52	7	0.13	-0.92	0.09	2.68	39	1.40	38	95	74	0	2	3	0
COLUMBUS	68	48	76	36	58	11	1.80	0.73	1.14	10.49	125	5.47	138	94	53	0	0	4	2
MACON	68	43	76	33	55	9	0.75	-0.41	0.46	6.23	77	3.20	77	99	57	0	0	3	0
SAVANNAH	70	47	78	39	59	10	0.19	-0.70	0.17	2.60	43	1.45	44	93	66	0	0	2	0
HI HILO	81	64	83	61	73	2	0.15	-2.13	0.15	22.07	119	1.79	22	85	70	0	0	1	0
HONOLULU	81	68	83	65	75	2	0.08	-0.50	0.08	1.66	32	0.56	25	87	75	0	0	1	0
KAHULUI	84	63	87	58	73	2	0.00	-0.82	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	77	64	0	0	0	0
LIHUE	79	68	80	65	73	1	0.95	-0.03	0.72	6.19	71	4.50	116	88	80	0	0	3	1
ID BOISE	43	29	55	23	36	5	0.54	0.24	0.33	2.76	110	2.40	211	82	64	0	5	5	0
LEWISTON	45	33	56	25	39	5	0.04	-0.17	0.03	1.68	87	1.47	167	79	66	0	3	2	0
POCATELLO	38	24	47	17	31	6	0.29	0.04	0.21	1.86	92	1.66	178	83	61	0	6	2	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	39	26	46	16	33	11	0.70	0.33	0.31	4.51	117	1.86	130	87	68	0	6	4	0
MOLINE	39	24	44	17	31	10	0.16	-0.16	0.07	3.37	96	0.71	54	89	73	0	7	3	0
PEORIA	40	26	47	20	33	11	0.29	-0.01	0.17	3.93	109	1.05	86	93	70	0	7	4	0
ROCKFORD	36	22	40	15	29	10	0.14	-0.16	0.09	3.28	102	1.22	106	89	71	0	7	3	0
SPRINGFIELD	42	29	50	25	35	10	0.51	0.20	0.28	3.96	102	1.34	100	95	67	0	5	5	0
IN EVANSVILLE	48	31	62	26	40	9	1.89	1.23	0.69	9.52	161	3.48	146	89	74	0	4	5	2
FORT WAYNE	38	26	49	13	32	9	1.01	0.57	0.36	6.84	153	3.07	181	96	75	0	6	6	0
INDIANAPOLIS	42	30	54	24	36	10	1.72	1.18	0.72	8.65	170	3.55	172	93	73	0	4	6	2
SOUTH BEND	38	26	47	14	32	9	0.94	0.47	0.44	5.28	106	2.66	142	88	72	0	6	5	0
IA BURLINGTON	39	25	45	19	32	9	0.14	-0.14	0.05	3.63	114	0.31	28	96	71	0	7	4	0
CEDAR RAPIDS	33	21	36	17	27	9	0.39	0.17	0.25	3.27	142	0.39	47	93	72	0	7	3	0
DES MOINES	40	26	46	23	33	12	0.31	0.09	0.22	2.99	138	0.46	55	87	68	0	7	3	0
DUBUQUE	31	17	33	12	24	7	2.13	1.85	0.74	5.24	192	2.56	246	92	79	0	7	6	2
SIoux CITY	36	19	42	2	27	8	0.21	0.10	0.11	1.14	99	0.36	73	86	72	0	7	3	0
WATERLOO	34	19	39	15	27	11	0.19	0.00	0.12	3.38	192	1.00	154	89	76	0	7	2	0
KS CONCORDIA	48	25	53	19	36	9	0.19	0.08	0.19	2.19	155	0.32	58	80	57	0	7	1	0
DODGE CITY	51	25	55	17	38	8	0.07	-0.04	0.07	2.20	172	0.07	14	72	33	0	7	1	0
GOODLAND	48	18	54	13	33	5	0.06	-0.01	0.06	0.50	67	0.09	26	80	52	0	7	1	0
TOPEKA	53	24	60	20	38	11	0.01	-0.18	0.01	3.43	157	0.02	3	84	57				

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 28, 2012

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION								RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL IN. SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP		
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
WICHITA	57	26	62	17	42	11	0.03	-0.10	0.03	3.72	181	0.03	4	81	50	0	7	1	0	
KY JACKSON	56	35	64	29	45	11	1.16	0.39	0.46	9.03	125	4.86	165	91	54	0	3	5	0	
LEXINGTON	51	31	61	26	41	9	1.34	0.64	0.71	7.97	117	3.55	127	96	75	0	4	5	1	
LOUISVILLE	50	33	60	29	42	9	2.52	1.80	1.52	9.35	146	4.14	152	90	66	0	4	5	2	
PADUCAH	50	33	66	28	42	9	1.88	1.08	0.84	10.72	149	3.43	123	95	65	0	4	5	2	
LA BATON ROUGE	71	54	80	41	62	12	3.81	2.38	2.13	8.17	79	5.35	105	98	47	0	0	5	2	
LAKE CHARLES	71	54	78	41	63	12	1.92	0.68	1.71	13.24	143	8.55	183	91	52	0	0	2	1	
NEW ORLEANS	73	58	81	44	65	13	1.49	0.06	1.32	3.11	32	1.81	38	87	62	0	0	3	1	
SHREVEPORT	66	43	80	35	54	7	1.71	0.66	1.09	11.02	132	3.14	83	87	48	0	0	2	2	
ME CARIBOU	28	9	42	-23	18	9	1.54	0.92	1.02	6.86	120	3.54	141	87	66	0	6	4	1	
PORTLAND	40	24	51	-3	32	11	1.80	0.91	1.29	7.60	99	4.09	119	88	57	0	6	4	1	
MD BALTIMORE	50	33	63	27	41	9	0.93	0.18	0.89	7.04	112	2.54	87	89	62	0	4	2	1	
MA BOSTON	44	32	56	15	38	9	1.27	0.39	0.82	6.62	95	2.65	81	84	58	0	3	4	1	
WORCESTER	40	27	50	11	34	11	1.09	0.20	0.65	8.19	113	3.03	88	90	63	0	6	4	1	
MI ALPENA	35	20	43	6	27	10	0.63	0.26	0.39	2.48	75	1.48	100	92	68	0	7	3	0	
GRAND RAPIDS	38	28	47	13	33	11	1.00	0.56	0.67	4.84	111	2.25	136	90	68	0	6	4	1	
HOUGHTON LAKE	34	21	42	4	27	10	0.64	0.30	0.55	7.92	258	6.82	517	90	74	0	7	3	1	
LANSING	37	25	48	14	31	10	0.79	0.43	0.35	4.20	121	1.98	152	89	74	0	7	5	0	
MUSKOGON	38	28	47	13	33	10	0.96	0.49	0.67	5.15	115	2.82	152	87	73	0	6	3	1	
TRaverse CITY	36	25	46	12	31	11	0.58	-0.09	0.48	3.02	59	1.52	61	93	65	0	7	2	0	
MN DULUTH	27	18	33	13	22	13	0.19	-0.09	0.14	0.90	49	0.35	39	85	70	0	7	2	0	
INT'L FALLS	26	11	33	2	19	16	0.51	0.32	0.44	1.28	94	0.79	120	90	73	0	7	4	0	
MINNEAPOLIS	30	19	40	12	25	12	0.24	0.02	0.16	1.37	75	0.38	46	90	73	0	7	4	0	
ROCHESTER	31	19	38	16	25	13	0.19	-0.03	0.15	1.81	102	0.60	79	90	78	0	7	3	0	
ST. CLOUD	28	15	37	6	22	13	0.39	0.22	0.21	0.92	71	0.52	87	93	71	0	7	4	0	
MS JACKSON	69	46	76	36	57	12	2.08	0.80	0.97	10.69	106	4.02	85	90	45	0	0	4	2	
MERIDIAN	68	43	73	33	56	10	2.78	1.43	2.36	11.73	115	6.32	128	97	62	0	0	4	1	
TUPELO	64	39	70	30	52	12	1.53	0.46	1.15	9.89	94	4.13	95	87	59	0	1	4	1	
MO COLUMBIA	46	27	53	19	36	8	0.18	-0.21	0.13	4.74	123	1.23	89	91	60	0	5	3	0	
KANSAS CITY	48	26	56	20	37	10	0.04	-0.19	0.03	3.24	126	0.21	22	88	50	0	6	2	0	
SAINT LOUIS	45	30	56	26	38	8	1.30	0.83	0.76	5.46	118	2.34	133	85	70	0	6	4	1	
SPRINGFIELD	50	28	58	22	39	7	1.01	0.53	0.91	3.86	79	1.03	61	85	61	0	5	4	1	
MT BILLINGS	41	25	50	16	33	8	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.85	64	0.64	97	61	37	0	6	0	0	
BUTTE	35	16	42	-2	25	7	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.38	40	0.09	22	74	37	0	7	0	0	
CUT BANK	38	24	50	20	31	12	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.32	50	0.09	29	68	43	0	5	0	0	
GLASGOW	36	14	50	4	25	14	0.01	-0.05	0.01	0.49	77	0.14	52	80	63	0	7	1	0	
GREAT FALLS	42	24	49	19	33	11	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.74	60	0.54	96	68	29	0	6	0	0	
HAVRE	40	17	48	6	29	14	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.41	46	0.29	76	76	59	0	7	0	0	
MISSOULA	35	17	43	0	26	2	0.10	-0.11	0.09	2.03	100	1.46	168	83	63	0	7	2	0	
NE GRAND ISLAND	44	20	50	14	32	9	0.16	0.05	0.15	1.28	119	0.17	40	81	53	0	7	2	0	
LINCOLN	43	17	50	10	30	7	0.07	-0.05	0.07	1.69	119	0.11	20	85	66	0	7	1	0	
NORFOLK	39	16	45	1	27	6	0.17	0.06	0.16	0.97	91	0.18	43	82	64	0	7	2	0	
NORTH PLATTE	47	11	56	3	29	5	0.03	-0.04	0.03	0.44	62	0.12	39	91	35	0	7	1	0	
OMAHA	42	21	48	11	32	10	0.03	-0.14	0.03	1.74	113	0.03	5	85	65	0	7	1	0	
SCOTTSBLUFF	45	13	52	8	29	4	0.12	0.01	0.08	0.51	52	0.17	40	78	53	0	7	3	0	
VALENTINE	42	18	49	11	30	9	0.12	0.06	0.10	0.39	71	0.19	86	80	51	0	7	3	0	
NV ELY	40	14	51	3	27	1	0.11	-0.06	0.05	0.78	71	0.56	93	85	69	0	7	3	0	
LAS VEGAS	60	41	66	35	51	3	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.14	16	0.00	0	55	32	0	0	0	0	
RENO	50	29	60	21	40	6	0.59	0.34	0.59	1.54	90	1.54	186	83	63	0	5	1	1	
WINNEMUCCA	42	22	51	10	32	1	0.40	0.23	0.35	0.84	56	0.83	120	92	69	0	6	3	0	
NH CONCORD	38	24	49	-7	31	11	1.65	0.99	1.16	6.76	125	2.68	109	90	59	0	7	3	1	
NJ NEWARK	48	34	60	16	41	10	0.81	-0.07	0.35	7.41	107	2.90	87	79	59	0	1	3	0	
NM ALBUQUERQUE	51	31	54	24	41	4	0.37	0.29	0.37	1.60	184	0.40	105	68	31	0	4	1	0	
NY ALBANY	40	26	47	0	33	11	1.12	0.57	0.54	5.98	126	2.22	108	90	66	0	5	3	2	
BINGHAMTON	39	25	50	4	32	11	1.17	0.59	0.60	6.05	118	2.94	140	88	71	0	7	5	1	
BUFFALO	39	29	49	15	34	10	1.63	0.95	0.70	7.45	116	3.83	145	86	62	0	6	5	1	
ROCHESTER	40	29	49	15	34	11	0.71	0.21	0.43	4.91	105	2.40	124	87	66	0	5	6	0	
SYRACUSE	42	28	51	5	35	13	1.17	0.59	0.81	6.12	116	3.64	169	82	62	0	4	6	1	
NC ASHEVILLE	56	36	62	29	46	10	1.18	0.24	0.74	8.49	126	3.38	101	92	69	0	2	3	1	
CHARLOTTE	59	37	67	30	48	6	0.28	-0.62	0.15	5.70	88	2.29	69	95	60	0	2	2	0	
GREENSBORO	56	36	67	30	46	8	0.11	-0.69	0.11	4.70	78	1.68	57	89	55	0	2	1	0	
HATTERAS	63	48	71	46	56	10	0.40	-0.89	0.28	8.20	86	5.04	102	94	70	0	0	2	0	
RALEIGH	60	37	69	32	48	8	0.24	-0.68	0.24	4.06	64	2.01	60	92	67	0	2	1	0	
WILMINGTON	68	42	76	37	55	9	0.20	-0.82	0.19	2.35	31	1.77	47	96	54	0	0	2	0	
ND BISMARCK	36	13	43	5	25	15	0.24	0.16	0.24	0.78	103	0.31	97	85	60	0	7	1	0	
DICKINSON	39	15	50	5	27	13	0.06	-0.02	0.06	0.24	41	0.12	48	85	49	0	7	1	0	
FARGO	29	13	38	-2	21	14	0.38	0.22	0.32	0.87	74	0.51	84	82	67	0	7	4	0	
GRAND FORKS	28	9	38	-4	19	13	0.22	0.08	0.17	1.00	93	0.35	67	92	71	0	7	3	0	
JAMESTOWN	32	12	41	-1	22	13	0.08	-0.06	0.07	0.35	38	0.09	18	88	60	0	7	2	0	
WILLISTON	35	12	50	-6	23	15	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.28	28	0.10	24	85	68	0	7	1	0	
OH AKRON-CANTON	44	29	57	16	37	12	1.61	1.08	0.83	8.05	160	3.30	160	86	74	0	6	6	1	
CINCINNATI	46	31	58	26	39	9	2.49	1.86	1.57	11.63	204	5.11	210	92	79	0	4	6	1	
CLEVELAND	42	29	57	15	36	11	1.42	0.87	0.81	8.04	155	3.08	150	90	72	0	5	5	1	
COLUMBUS	45	31	60	20	38	10	2.23	1.68	1.71	9.22	184	3.78	183	89	78	0	4	6	1	
DAYTON	40	27	54	20	33	7	2.68	2.13	1.66	9.89	189	4.55	212	97	80	0	6	6	2	
MANSFIELD	41	27	55	11	34	10	1.92	1.35	1.18	8.44	155	3.35	153	99	77	0	6	6	1	

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 28, 2012

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION								RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN 01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE	5.0 INCH OR MORE	
OK TOLEDO	38	27	52	9	33	9	0.92	0.51	0.50	5.77	137	2.40	152	89	76	0	7	5	1	
OK YOUNGSTOWN	43	29	54	15	36	11	1.63	1.13	0.65	8.85	181	4.43	228	89	76	0	6	5	1	
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	58	34	70	29	46	9	2.25	2.02	1.50	4.11	139	2.25	210	85	37	0	1	2	2	
OR TULSA	60	34	71	27	47	11	0.62	0.29	0.53	2.09	56	0.64	49	79	55	0	4	3	1	
OR ASTORIA	50	34	53	28	42	-1	1.92	-0.25	1.31	13.89	75	9.04	112	93	80	0	4	4	1	
OR BURNS	39	18	46	10	28	3	1.01	0.76	0.67	2.72	120	2.37	247	93	83	0	7	3	1	
OR EUGENE	50	36	56	28	43	3	2.10	0.36	1.71	12.11	83	7.10	111	95	82	0	2	4	1	
OR MEDFORD	48	33	53	24	40	0	0.82	0.27	0.35	3.54	71	2.60	126	96	75	0	3	3	0	
OR PENDLETON	48	29	55	23	39	5	0.23	-0.10	0.23	1.84	69	1.44	122	81	56	0	5	1	0	
OR PORTLAND	49	35	56	28	42	2	1.41	0.28	0.94	8.92	90	6.41	152	91	79	0	2	4	1	
OR SALEM	50	35	56	24	43	2	1.08	-0.24	0.77	13.05	116	9.73	201	89	78	0	2	4	1	
PA ALLENTOWN	44	30	55	8	37	10	1.00	0.22	0.39	7.13	113	2.96	101	88	64	0	3	3	0	
PA ERIE	41	30	52	18	36	10	1.71	1.19	0.76	9.22	158	3.96	188	83	70	0	6	4	1	
PA MIDDLETOWN	42	31	54	22	37	9	1.01	0.37	0.45	6.41	115	3.15	136	94	62	0	4	3	0	
PA PHILADELPHIA	49	35	61	19	42	10	0.77	0.00	0.42	6.99	112	2.62	89	86	58	0	1	4	0	
PA PITTSBURGH	47	29	61	11	38	11	1.43	0.82	0.57	5.94	116	3.47	155	88	67	0	5	5	2	
PA WILKES-BARRE	44	29	54	5	36	10	0.65	0.10	0.31	4.92	108	1.81	91	86	62	0	5	3	0	
PA WILLIAMSPORT	41	29	49	7	35	10	0.75	0.09	0.44	6.63	126	2.95	127	88	68	0	4	4	0	
RI PROVIDENCE	46	30	58	13	38	9	0.76	-0.22	0.40	7.35	94	3.40	93	84	59	0	4	4	0	
SC BEAUFORT	68	45	75	38	57	9	0.30	-0.63	0.26	2.04	31	0.97	28	96	62	0	0	3	0	
SC CHARLESTON	70	46	77	40	58	10	0.19	-0.72	0.18	1.29	19	0.64	19	97	59	0	0	2	0	
SC COLUMBIA	66	40	75	35	53	8	0.17	-0.89	0.09	2.91	40	1.80	46	91	68	0	0	3	0	
SC GREENVILLE	60	39	66	33	49	8	0.57	-0.41	0.43	7.89	105	3.93	107	93	56	0	0	3	0	
SD ABERDEEN	30	11	39	-3	21	10	0.43	0.35	0.22	1.04	135	0.71	182	86	74	0	7	3	0	
SD HURON	32	14	41	1	24	10	0.13	0.04	0.09	0.83	109	0.59	159	90	68	0	7	3	0	
SD RAPID CITY	43	18	57	13	31	8	0.27	0.21	0.17	0.60	90	0.31	115	82	40	0	7	4	0	
SD SIOUX FALLS	31	19	39	14	25	11	0.21	0.10	0.12	1.41	152	0.79	193	87	77	0	7	4	0	
TN BRISTOL	60	34	67	27	47	13	0.59	-0.21	0.30	8.54	136	4.44	153	95	50	0	4	3	0	
TN CHATTANOOGA	61	40	66	31	50	11	3.02	1.78	1.61	13.65	147	7.12	159	92	66	0	1	3	2	
TN KNOXVILLE	60	39	65	31	49	11	1.71	0.70	1.27	10.58	127	5.67	148	94	55	0	1	3	1	
TN MEMPHIS	60	38	71	29	49	9	1.13	0.19	0.55	10.25	112	1.70	49	86	53	0	1	3	1	
TN NASHVILLE	55	35	61	27	45	8	1.80	0.94	0.69	9.38	119	5.13	155	92	56	0	2	4	2	
TX ABILENE	62	40	73	32	51	7	1.44	1.25	1.43	4.70	227	2.77	346	85	51	0	1	2	1	
TX AMARILLO	57	28	64	23	42	6	0.05	-0.06	0.03	1.59	141	0.05	10	74	27	0	6	2	0	
TX AUSTIN	68	40	74	32	54	4	5.81	5.42	5.66	11.34	282	6.45	408	81	48	0	1	2	1	
TX BEAUMONT	71	54	78	39	63	11	2.23	1.00	2.14	9.89	98	5.89	122	95	50	0	0	6	1	
TX BROWNSVILLE	81	61	86	46	71	11	0.00	-0.33	0.00	1.81	83	0.26	25	93	55	0	0	0	0	
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	77	56	85	43	66	10	0.34	-0.01	0.34	1.52	50	0.35	27	90	57	0	0	1	0	
TX DEL RIO	70	45	80	39	57	5	0.39	0.26	0.35	1.47	128	0.49	123	76	47	0	0	2	0	
TX EL PASO	62	39	69	32	50	4	0.01	-0.07	0.01	1.40	124	0.66	183	55	22	0	2	1	0	
TX FORT WORTH	63	41	79	35	52	8	4.43	4.07	3.54	10.55	254	6.20	392	85	42	0	0	3	2	
TX GALVESTON	68	58	71	49	63	7	0.56	-0.37	0.53	7.23	104	2.82	83	97	62	0	0	4	1	
TX HOUSTON	70	50	79	38	60	8	2.89	2.08	2.83	8.39	124	4.11	134	83	54	0	0	2	1	
TX LUBBOCK	59	32	65	25	45	7	0.01	-0.09	0.01	1.53	150	0.01	3	68	37	0	3	1	0	
TX MIDLAND	63	36	74	31	49	6	0.27	0.16	0.27	2.63	246	1.00	238	74	45	0	2	1	0	
TX SAN ANGELO	66	39	74	30	52	7	1.87	1.69	1.44	4.33	278	3.33	537	77	53	0	1	2	1	
TX SAN ANTONIO	71	47	75	40	59	9	3.14	2.78	2.95	6.10	183	3.26	238	84	45	0	0	2	1	
TX VICTORIA	73	50	81	43	62	9	0.97	0.45	0.84	2.89	64	1.54	76	91	57	0	0	3	1	
TX WACO	65	39	80	34	52	6	2.88	2.49	1.79	9.21	214	4.25	274	80	50	0	0	2	2	
TX WICHITA FALLS	61	36	72	31	48	7	1.35	1.13	0.92	3.70	143	2.25	247	86	50	0	1	2	1	
UT SALT LAKE CITY	42	28	47	20	35	5	0.38	0.08	0.24	1.81	77	1.78	159	84	49	0	7	3	0	
VT BURLINGTON	39	24	46	-2	32	15	0.76	0.26	0.53	4.12	102	1.89	103	87	59	0	5	5	1	
VA LYNCHBURG	54	30	64	24	42	8	0.17	-0.62	0.16	6.84	111	2.23	76	92	58	0	5	2	0	
VA NORFOLK	60	42	69	37	51	11	0.47	-0.42	0.43	3.36	53	1.80	55	86	63	0	0	3	0	
VA RICHMOND	58	36	71	31	47	11	0.37	-0.40	0.35	3.76	62	1.73	58	92	61	0	2	2	0	
VA ROANOKE	55	34	64	30	44	8	0.26	-0.48	0.15	5.88	107	1.69	64	83	56	0	2	3	0	
WA WASH/DULLES	50	33	64	28	42	10	0.23	-0.44	0.19	6.31	112	1.85	73	92	66	0	3	3	0	
WA OLYMPIA	47	29	51	22	38	-1	1.65	-0.06	0.79	10.04	72	5.35	89	93	80	0	5	5	1	
WA QUILLAYUTE	48	35	52	29	42	1	2.25	-0.85	0.95	16.20	63	8.30	73	94	74	0	3	6	2	
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	47	35	50	28	41	0	1.09	-0.07	0.33	8.34	84	6.10	143	86	72	0	1	4	0	
WA SPOKANE	37	23	41	16	30	2	0.20	-0.19	0.12	2.34	62	1.33	89	91	64	0	6	2	0	
WA YAKIMA	37	17	52	8	27	-3	0.22	-0.01	0.19	1.71	73	1.37	143	83	67	0	7	2	0	
WV BECKLEY	54	33	62	27	44	14	0.99	0.27	0.54	7.20	125	3.19	119	86	62	0	5	4	1	
WV CHARLESTON	56	35	67	28	46	13	0.64	-0.10	0.38	5.54	92	2.11	79	94	57	0	4	4	0	
WV ELKINS	53	32	61	24	43	14	0.47	-0.30	0.37	5.54	88	1.80	63	91	54	0	4	3	0	
WV HUNTINGTON	55	34	67	28	44	11	0.84	0.15	0.45	5.49	91	2.16	82	92	59	0	4	4	0	
WI EAU CLAIRE	29	17	37	7	23	11	0.10	-0.14	0.04	1.51	81	0.31	37	94	66	0	7	3	0	
WI GREEN BAY	34	21	37	12	28	12	0.62	0.34	0.41	2.52	105	1.12	113	91	69	0	7	4	0	
WI LA CROSSE	33	20	38	14	26	10	0.11	-0.17	0.10	2.12	98	0.71	76	94	64	0	7	2	0	
WI MADISON	34	21	39	15	28	11	0.45	0.17	0.35	3.58	136	1.35	138	88	69	0	7	4	0	
WI MILWAUKEE	38	26	42	21	32	11	0.35	-0.06	0.24	3.52	95	1.29	87	88	69	0	7	3	0	
WY CASPER	37	18	43	11	27	4	0.42	0.31	0.31	1.38	133	0.67	160	71	58	0	7	2	0	
WY CHEYENNE	42	17	53	10	30	4	0.04	-0.04	0.03	0.48	62	0.05	16	63	45	0	7	2	0	
WY LANDER	40	18	50	12	29	8	0.20	0.09	0.20	1.41	137	0.44	105	75	31	0	7	1	0	
WY SHERIDAN	42	18	56	13	30	8	0.08	-0.09	0.04	0.96	73	0.38	60	73	51	0	7	3	0	

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

January 23 – 29, 2012

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

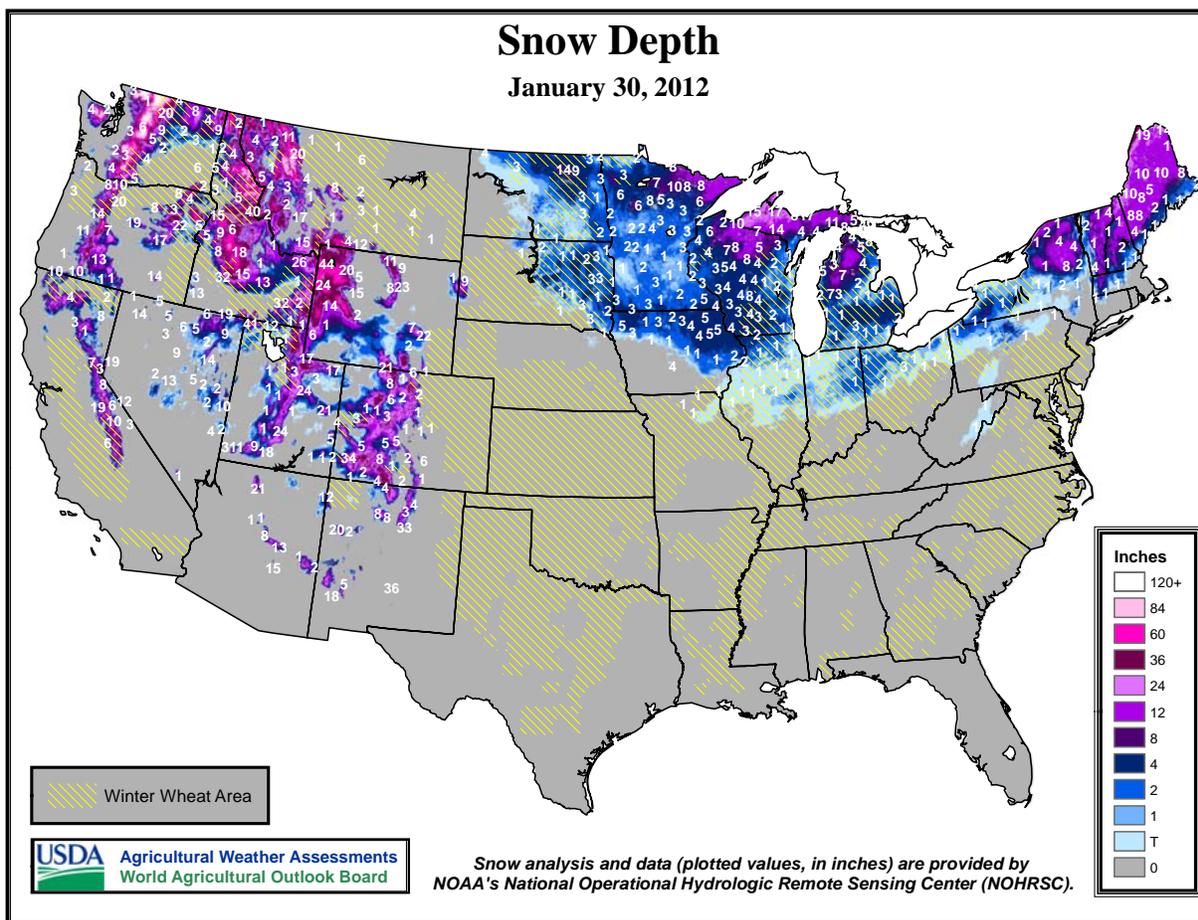
Warmer-than-normal weather dominated much of the United States during the week, with temperatures east of the Rocky Mountains averaging more than 6°F above normal in most areas. Most notably, temperatures were more than 15°F above normal along portions of the nation’s northern tier. Mild conditions coupled with dry weather on the Plains left crops such as alfalfa and winter wheat without a protective cover. Elsewhere, lowland flooding affected portions of the eastern Corn Belt, following recent rainfall.

Across Florida, temperatures averaged 5 to 13°F above normal during the week, with trace amounts of rainfall from the panhandle to the southern peninsula. Soil moisture levels remained mostly short to adequate. Sugarcane harvest in Palm Beach County was complete. Dry conditions allowed fruit and vegetable producers ample time to complete fieldwork, including irrigating, planting, and harvesting a variety of crops. Moisture shortages existed throughout the citrus-growing region, ranging from abnormal dryness on the eastern coast to severe drought on the western coast. Harvest was picking up for Honey tangerines, while early tangerines were nearly finished for the season. Growers completed cultural practices, including irrigation, young tree care, and limited hedging and topping.

In Texas, precipitation was widespread during the week, with many areas receiving 1 to 2 inches. Isolated showers dumped weekly rainfall totaling at least 400 percent of normal on central

and eastern portions of the state. High winds continued in parts of the panhandle, reducing soil moisture levels even further. On the High Plains, additional moisture was needed to sustain the winter wheat crop. Early-planted wheat fields on the Northern High Plains failed due to unfavorable growing conditions, while geese and blowing sand damaged the crop in parts of the Southern High Plains. Cotton producers were busy preparing fields for spring herbicide applications; however, the continued dry weather left many producers cautious about increasing acreage using expensive seed. Producers in the Lower Valley harvested citrus, vegetables, and sugarcane. A quarantine of 5 miles was placed on citrus nursery stock due to citrus greening disease.

Early-week storm systems delivered cool weather and moderate to heavy showers to much of California, helping to improve the unusually dry conditions experienced during the past several weeks. Dry, mild conditions returned at week’s end. The recent moisture coupled with warm weather boosted growth and development in many dryland oat and wheat fields; however, additional rainfall was needed in the Central Valley to sustain growth in alfalfa and small grain fields. Fruit and nut growers completed fertilizer and herbicide applications, pre-emergent sprays, and pruning during the week. Navel oranges, pummelos, and tangerines were harvested. Strawberry fields were reported as progressing well. Carrots were harvested and replanted in Kern County, while broccoli and lettuce were harvested and boxed in Fresno County.



State Agricultural Summaries

These summaries, issued weekly through the summer growing season, provide brief descriptions of crop and weather conditions important on a national scale. More detailed data are available in Crop Progress and Condition Reports published each Monday by NASS State Statistical Offices in cooperation with the National Weather Service. The crop reports are available on the Internet through the NASS Home Page on the World Wide Web at <http://www.nass.usda.gov>.

ALABAMA: The month of January saw short duration drops in temperatures followed by warmer and moist conditions. While the weather was pleasant, fruit growers throughout Alabama and the southeast were concerned about the mild winter Alabama has experienced this year. The Peach Orchard News reported that fruit crop producers were not accumulating enough "chill hours," or temperatures at or below 45°F. The US Drought Monitor released January 17 stated that 45.48 percent of the state was experiencing no drought conditions at the time. The Southeast Regional Climate Center stated that Coden was the driest county in Alabama receiving 0.70 inches of rain over the past month, while Belle Mina was the wettest county receiving 9.97 inches of rain over the past month.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures across the State started out mostly above normal in January and remained mostly above normal for the rest of the month. The temperature extremes for January were a high of 82 degrees in Coolidge and a low of 2 degrees at Grand Canyon. Precipitation was not recorded until the third week of the month. Five of the twenty-one reporting stations have yet to receive precipitation in 2012. Cotton harvesting was virtually complete by the end of the month. Alfalfa harvesting was slow and sheeping off continued active on the alfalfa fields in central and western areas of the State. Vegetable and citrus harvesting activities continued throughout the month.

ARKANSAS: January began with very mild weather, as temperatures remained warmer than normal and dry conditions existed throughout the State. Colder temperatures, rainfall, and some snow flurries moved into the State during the middle part of the month. A storm system produced severe thunderstorms and several F2 tornadoes in the central and southern regions of Arkansas on January 22. The last week of the month brought rain to the entire State, with the western side of Arkansas recording the heaviest rainfall amounts. With the relatively wet January, fieldwork was slow for Arkansas producers. Producers continued to attend winter meetings and plan for the 2012 crop season. Livestock producers were still feeding hay. The warmer weather helped winter wheat conditions, and some producers were applying fertilizer and herbicides to wheat fields.

CALIFORNIA: Dryland grain growth and development has been improved by recent rains. Winter wheat and oats were reported to be in excellent shape due to warm temperatures following the precipitation. In the Valley though, more rains continued to be needed to sustain small grain and alfalfa growth. Oats were sprayed for weeds in Stanislaus County. Growers continued applying fertilizers and herbicides. Pre-emergent spraying, irrigation, and pruning continued in fruit orchards. Growers also applied some fertilizers and herbicides. Peach, kiwi and prune orchards were irrigated, pruned, and planted. Grape vineyards continued to be dug and pruned. Persimmon harvest was virtually complete. Navel orange and tangerine harvests continued, as internal maturity continued to improve. Oro Blanco and Melogold grapefruit harvest was

winding down. Pummelo harvest continued. Strawberry fields were progressing well. Pre-emergent spraying, irrigation, orchard removal, planting, and pruning continued in nut orchards. Growers also applied some fertilizers, herbicides and soil amendments. Walnut orchards were being pruned. In the Sacramento Valley, rangeland began to green in response to the tardy precipitation. Rangeland in the San Joaquin Valley and south of the Tehachapis was still in need of rain to sustain current conditions. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued. Sheep and cattle grazed on retired farmland and alfalfa fields. Out of state bees continued to arrive for the almond bloom; many of the bees are being placed directly in orchards and not in holding areas.

COLORADO: Most areas of the State received below normal amounts of precipitation during January and temperatures averaged well above normal. Currently, the mountain snowpack in the northern regions are 73% of average. The southern areas are 82% of average. Statewide, mountain snowpack is currently 75% of average. The winter wheat growing 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 agricultural lime to fields where field conditions allowed. 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 conventions.

FLORIDA: Most field crops harvested for season; sugarcane harvesting continued; potatoes still in the ground. Palm Beach County too early to assess the extent of damage to young sugarcane shoots and older, mature sugarcane 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 cabbage, celery, endive, escarole, sweet corn. Sparse rainfall worsened drought conditions throughout citrus region. Harvesting of early oranges (Navels and Hamlins), white and colored grapefruit, Sunburst tangerines, and Nova Tangelos 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, improved as month progressed. Drought first limiting factor to forage availability; cold temperatures down to 24 degrees in northern part of Peninsula froze pastures and lowered quality. Hay and supplements fed

throughout the month. Summer pastures dormant and cattle depended on limited winter forage and fed hay. Small grain winter forage planting continued, delayed by dry soils. Hay stocks short in many locations. During month, some stock ponds dried. Heavy frost in southwestern areas burned some pasture grasses. Month's end, cool season forages improved on days of warmer weather, most cattle required additional hay. Most pastures suffered from overgrazing; some winter forage not ready for grazing. 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 9.5 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 fog 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 vuggy conditions in the beginning of the week, and some resulting crop damage was reported in the area around Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. Regular trade wind conditions returned on Thursday, pushing the fog 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 predominate 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 rain fell in windward areas, and 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 Kealahou and Honaunau as well. Variable winds prevailed during the first half of the week, bringing vuggy conditions to windward areas until the return of the trades on Friday. Drought conditions continue in persistently dry leeward areas. Much more rain is needed island-wide to come up to 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 warm 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 wildlife 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 poor, 1% poor, 28% fair, 63% good, 8% 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 1.16 inches above normal. Winter wheat is reported to be in mostly good condition, but there are some concerns about the lack of a protective snow covering during some 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 and pastures caused some stress to 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 and 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. Some 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, 25% poor, 33% fair, 13% good. Feed grain supplies 11% 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 74 degrees, while lows ranged from -1 degree in Oberlin to 18 degrees 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 weather has helped stretch 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 winter 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 50 in the West to 46 in the East. Low temperatures averaged from 30 degrees in the West to 27 degrees in the East. Precipitation (liq. equ.) 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 coldest 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 27 degrees in the West to 28 degrees in the East. Precipitation (liq. equ.) 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. equ.) 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. Measureable rainfall occurred 5 out of 7 days last. The mild 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 54 in the East. Low temperatures averaged from 35 degrees in the West to 35 degrees in the East. Precipitation (liq. equ.) 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 commodity meetings across the State.

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 there was only brief snow coverage during 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 2.8 to 9.3 degrees above normal across the State. Snow depth was well below normal due to mild winter conditions. Winter wheat condition for the state was reported 16% excellent, 48% good, 30% fair, 5% poor, and 1% very poor.

MINNESOTA: January was warmer and drier than normal. Temperatures for the month averaged from 6.6 degrees above normal in the Southeast District to 9.3 degrees above normal in the Northwest District. Temperature extremes

included a low of -26 degrees at Warroad and a high of 62 degrees at Marshall. Precipitation averaged from 0.47 inch below normal in the Northeast District 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, 3% poor, 26% fair, 55% good, 16% excellent. Cattle 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 refilled 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 the 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, 4% last year; 34% short, 14% last year; 48% adequate, 77% last year; 5% surplus, 5% last year. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 0% last year; 10% poor, 2% last year; 62% fair, 25% last year; 23% good, 59% 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 – freeze and drought damaged 61% 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, 61 good, 4 excellent. Hay and forage supplies 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. Weather conditions were warm and dry compared to normal. Temperatures averaged 7 degrees above normal for the month. Snow that had fallen during the month melted with the above normal temperatures allowing 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. Elko recorded a low of -10 degrees for the month. More precipitation was recorded in January 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. Main 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 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 applies 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 some areas 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 in much cooler temperatures. Areas 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 herd 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 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, 73% 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 was rated 90% poor, 9% 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 normal precipitation and above normal temperatures. The outlook was positive for livestock producers amidst the mild weather conditions, yet some concerns were expressed regarding snow protection for alfalfa and winter wheat.

OHIO: The January 2012 average temperature for Ohio was 31.5 degrees, 5.0 degrees above normal. Precipitation for the state averaged 3.5 inches, 1.09 inches above normal. Winter wheat producing counties report that the crop is in fair to good condition. Much of the crop was planted late and acreage planted is down from operator planting intentions due to a wet fall. Most of the winter wheat growing areas have been without snow cover during January; freezing and thawing conditions in January have contributed to the deterioration of the winter wheat conditions from last fall. Cattle are in good to excellent condition. There are no widespread disease problems reported by producers.

OKLAHOMA: Topsoil moisture 13% very short, 34% short, 50% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 39% very short, 34% short, 27% adequate. Wheat 1% very poor, 8% poor, 37% fair, 47% good, 7% excellent; grazed 39% this month, 36% last year, 36% average. Canola 1% very poor, 7% poor, 43% fair, 43% good, 5% excellent. Rye 1% very poor, 7% poor, 25% fair, 56% good, 11% excellent; grazed 67% this month, 64% last year, 61% average. Oats 1% very poor, 3% poor, 34% fair, 54% good, 8% excellent; grazed 47% this month, 16% last year, 17% average. Livestock 10% very poor, 19% poor, 36% fair, 31% good, 4% excellent. Pasture and Range 43% 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 Coos County, down to -4 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 the month. Snow accumulation was also better in January, but there are still concerns about the lack of snow pack. Wallowa County was still around 60 to 70 percent for snow pack, and still hoping for improvements in the coming months. Lake County improved from 48 percent to 58 percent of normal for the water year. An ice storm that hit across Umatilla County was called one of the worst in recent years, but no severe impacts to crops or orchards reported. Winter grain crops still looked to be in good shape in the Northeast region. There have been an increasing number of geese over-wintering in the Willamette Valley, causing severe damage to winter grain crops and grass 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 water. 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 at 60 degrees. The lowest temperature of the month was 11 degrees, which happened on January 4th. The average temperature for the month was 34.0 degrees, which is 3.9 degrees above normal.

SOUTH CAROLINA: A mixture of mild and wintery temperatures was observed in the first month of 2012. January began with cold weather across the State. On Wednesday, January 4th, the season's coldest air was observed with temperatures in Pelion dropping to 12 degrees in the morning. Highs did not exceed the lower 50's for the State. Thursday warmed to 63 degrees in Orangeburg before temperatures dropped again on Friday, January 6th. Light rain swept over the UpState and temperatures were in the 20's in the Lowcountry. Warm air moved in late Friday leading to temperatures in the 70's for Bishopville on Saturday. On Sunday, January 8th, temperatures were 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 Sunday 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 Kingstree, 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. Colder air filled in behind 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 temperature 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 Kingstree airport reached 79 degrees and both Summerville and Orangeburg noted 78 degrees. Showers formed during the overnight hours 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 50's on Sunday, January 27th. The State average temperature for the seven-day period was seven degrees above normal. The State average rainfall for the period was 0.3 inches.

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% readily, 1% difficult. Accessible stock water supplies 99% readily, 1% difficult. Cattle death losses 36% below normal, 62% normal, 2% above normal.

Calf deaths 33% below average, 63% average, 4% above average. Cattle condition 6% fair, 80% good, 14% excellent. Sheep condition 4% fair, 70% good, 26% excellent. Sheep & lamb deaths 33% below average, 66% average, 1% above average. Road conditions--township 98% open, 1% difficult, 1% closed. Road conditions--county 100% open. The month of January saw the first significant snow fall for much of the State, improving snow cover conditions for the alfalfa and winter wheat. Livestock are still thriving across the State with low death rates, and plentiful feed supplies.

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-nine 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 progressed due to unseasonably 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 wheat damage from flocks of geese feeding in fields 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 mild winter has been good 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 but farmers 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, 82% adequate, 16% Surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% short, 83% adequate, 13% surplus. Beef Cattle Forage Obtained from Pastures 22%. Milk Cow Forage Obtained from Pastures 13%. Sheep Forage Obtained from Pastures 40%. Livestock 4% poor, 26% fair, 55% good, 15% excellent. Small grain and winter grazing crops 1% poor, 20% fair, 64% good, 15% excellent. Ample amounts of rain have fallen throughout the Commonwealth of Virginia. Unseasonably mild temperatures have kept the grounds from freezing in many areas. Wheat growers have been applying fertilizer and herbicides. Lime spreading, soil sampling, equipment repair, input purchases, and some deep tillage activities continued. Many producers are getting greenhouses ready for tobacco and plowing their land.

WASHINGTON: A mild winter trend continued through the first few weeks of January with below average precipitation and no major winter storms. For much of the State, a major snow and ice storm took place during the third week of January. Western Washington was hit the hardest, with Thurston County snow totals reaching close to two feet of snow directly followed by a major ice storm. The ice storm

resulted in the most residual damage. Many producers, including Christmas tree farmers, foresaw months of power saw work to clean up the damage from fallen trees around the farm. Below zero temperatures in Whatcom County hampered milking operations due to freezing pipes. It was too early to tell if strong cold winds damaged berry plants in Western Washington. On the flip side, in Lincoln County and surrounding areas winter moisture remained at extreme lows. Winter wheat producers in the area need adequate winter moisture in order for there to be enough moisture left in September for seeding. Lack of snow in Pend Oreille County resulted in six inches of unwanted frost. Calving began on many ranches in Ferry County. Shellfish growers in Pacific County continued oyster and clam harvest operations.

WEST VIRGINIA: Topsoil moisture was 2% short, 64% adequate and 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, 84% good, and 2% 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: January temperatures ranged from 5 to 7 degrees above normal. 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.

International Weather and Crop Summary

January 22-28, 2012

International Weather and Crop Highlights and Summaries provided by USDA/WAOB

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Mild, wet weather melted much of the region’s protective snow cover and left crops exposed to increasingly cold conditions in eastern Europe.

WESTERN FSU: The coldest air of the season settled over the region, although timely snow insulated winter crops from widespread winterkill.

MIDDLE EAST: Additional rain and snow maintained excellent prospects for winter grains and protected crops from increasingly cold weather.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: After a brief lull, showers returned to the entire region, favoring vegetative wheat and barley.

SOUTH ASIA: Sunny, cool weather continued to benefit reproductive winter wheat and rapeseed in northern India.

EAST ASIA: A brief period of frigid weather had little effect on dormant winter wheat, while occasional snow and ice boosted moisture reserves for rapeseed farther south.

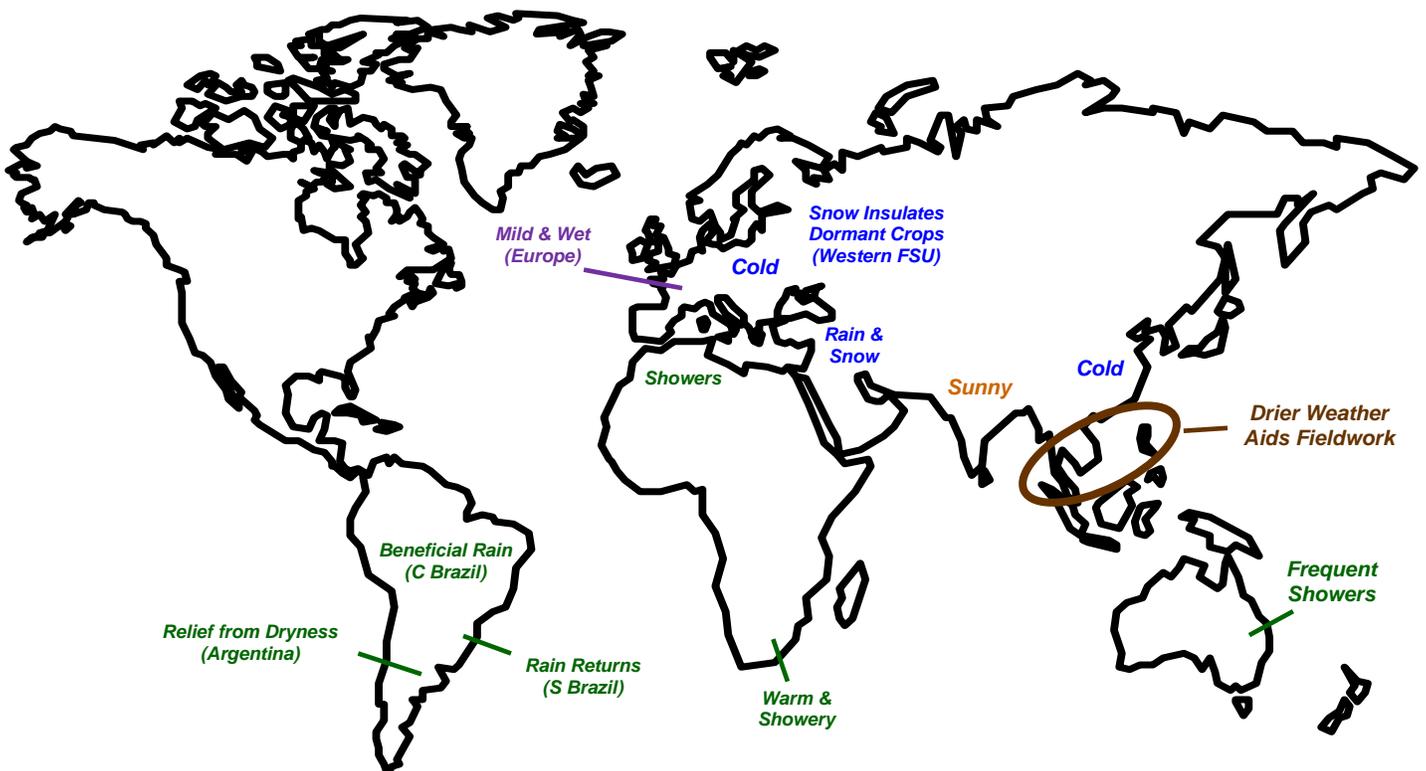
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Somewhat drier weather aided seasonal fieldwork in most areas.

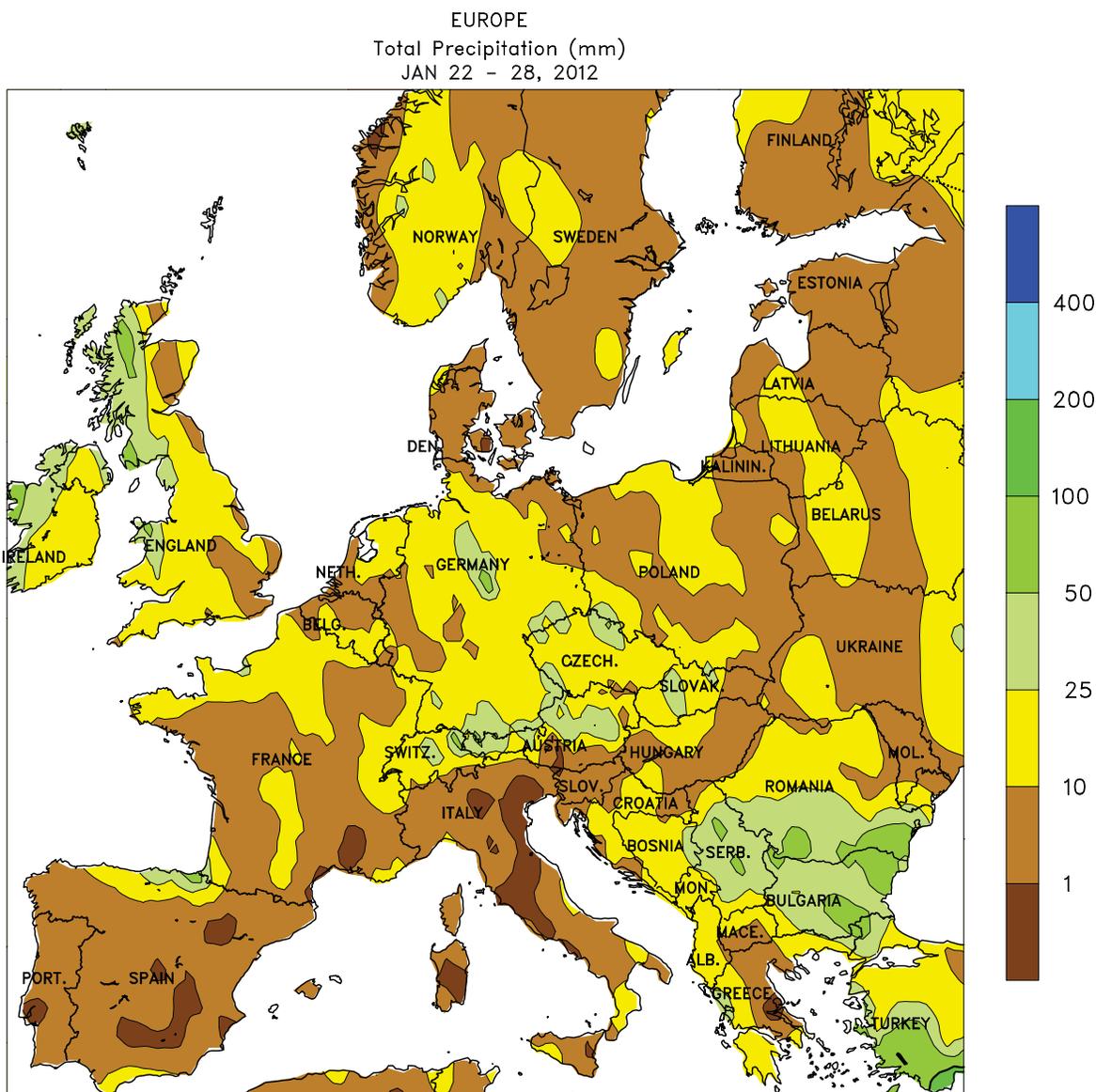
AUSTRALIA: Frequent, locally heavy showers benefited reproductive summer crops but caused some flooding.

SOUTH AFRICA: Warm, showery weather benefited corn, sugarcane, and other rain-fed summer crops.

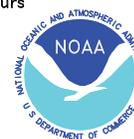
ARGENTINA: Mid-week showers brought some needed relief from dryness.

BRAZIL: Rain returned to southern Brazil, and conditions remained overall favorable for crops elsewhere.





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Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

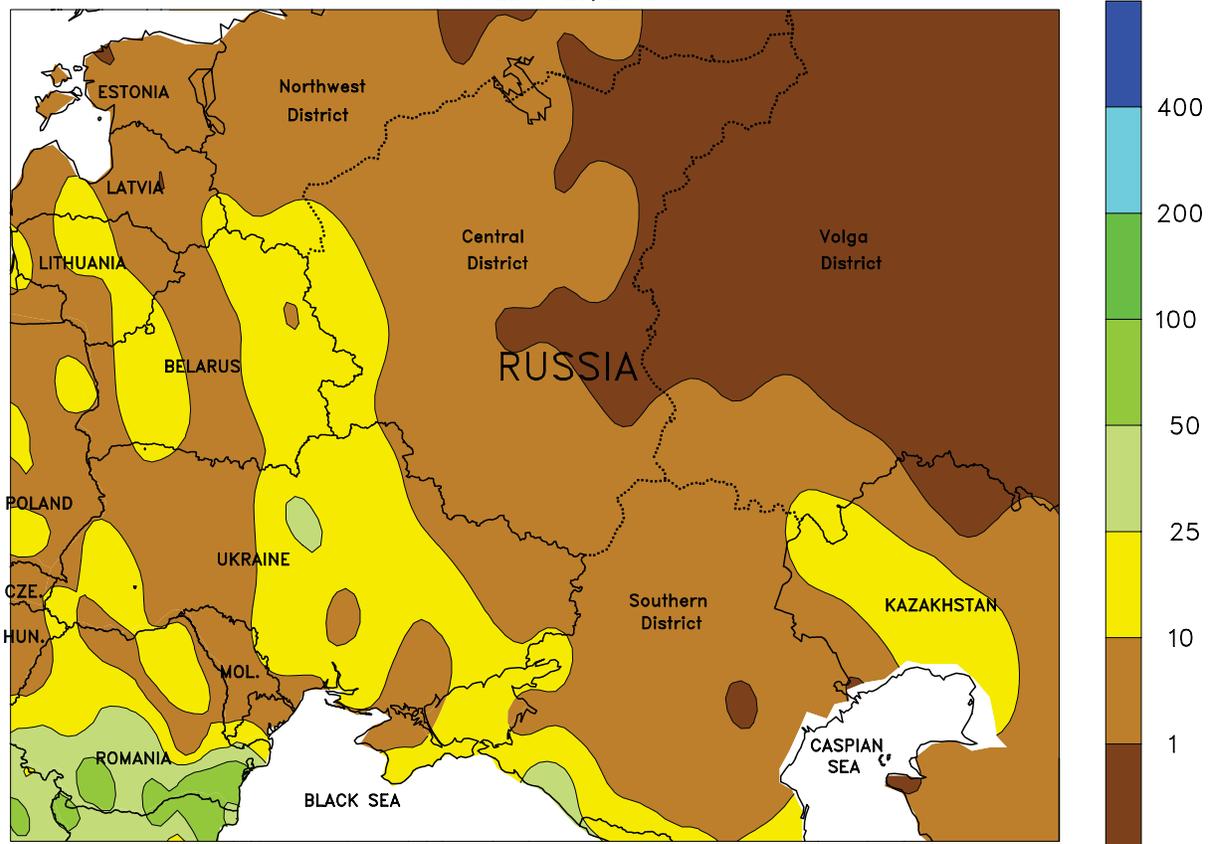


EUROPE

Mild, wet weather prevailed across much of the continent, although unfavorably dry conditions lingered on the Iberian Peninsula. A series of Atlantic disturbances maintained periods of rain (5-50 mm) from England and northern France eastward into Poland and the Balkans. Temperatures averaged 1 to 4°C above normal over northern Europe, keeping most major crop areas devoid of a protective snow cover. In Poland and the Balkans, early week warmth melted much of the area’s snowpack, although a fresh snowfall (trace to 25 cm) at week’s

end reestablished some protection from late-week cold. By the end of the week, the leading edge of an arctic air mass (temperatures below -15°C) was easing into Poland and the Baltic States, but the coldest conditions were expected to remain east of Europe. Meanwhile, unfavorably dry conditions for winter wheat and barley persisted over Spain and northern Italy. Rain will be needed soon, especially in Spain, to ensure uniform winter crop establishment and growth.

WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
JAN 22 - 28, 2012



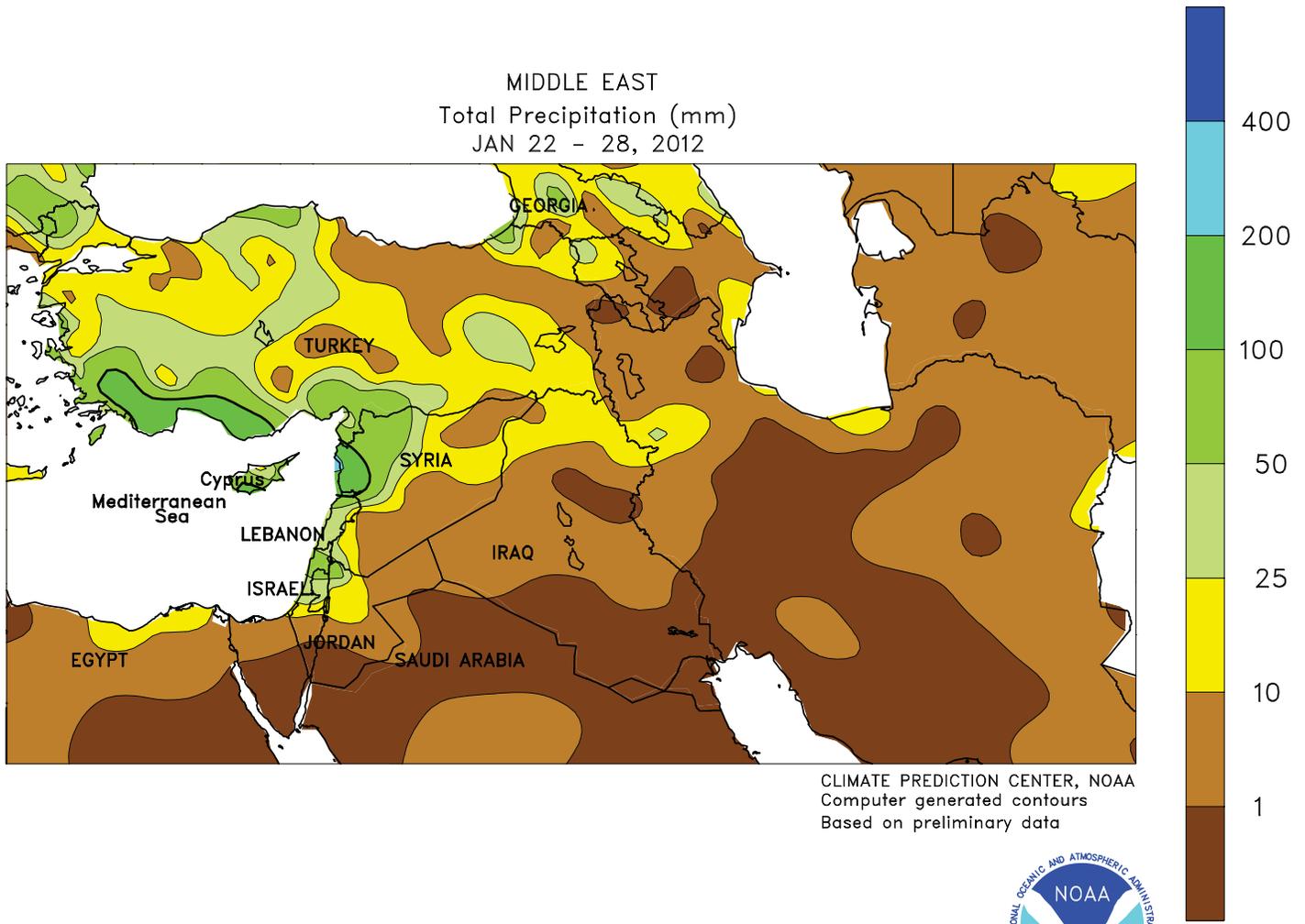
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Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



WESTERN FSU

An arctic air mass brought the coldest air of the season to the region. Temperatures, which began the week above normal, averaged 5 to 10°C below normal from eastern Belarus and central Ukraine into Russia by week's end. Nighttime lows dropped below -20°C for the first time this winter in portions of

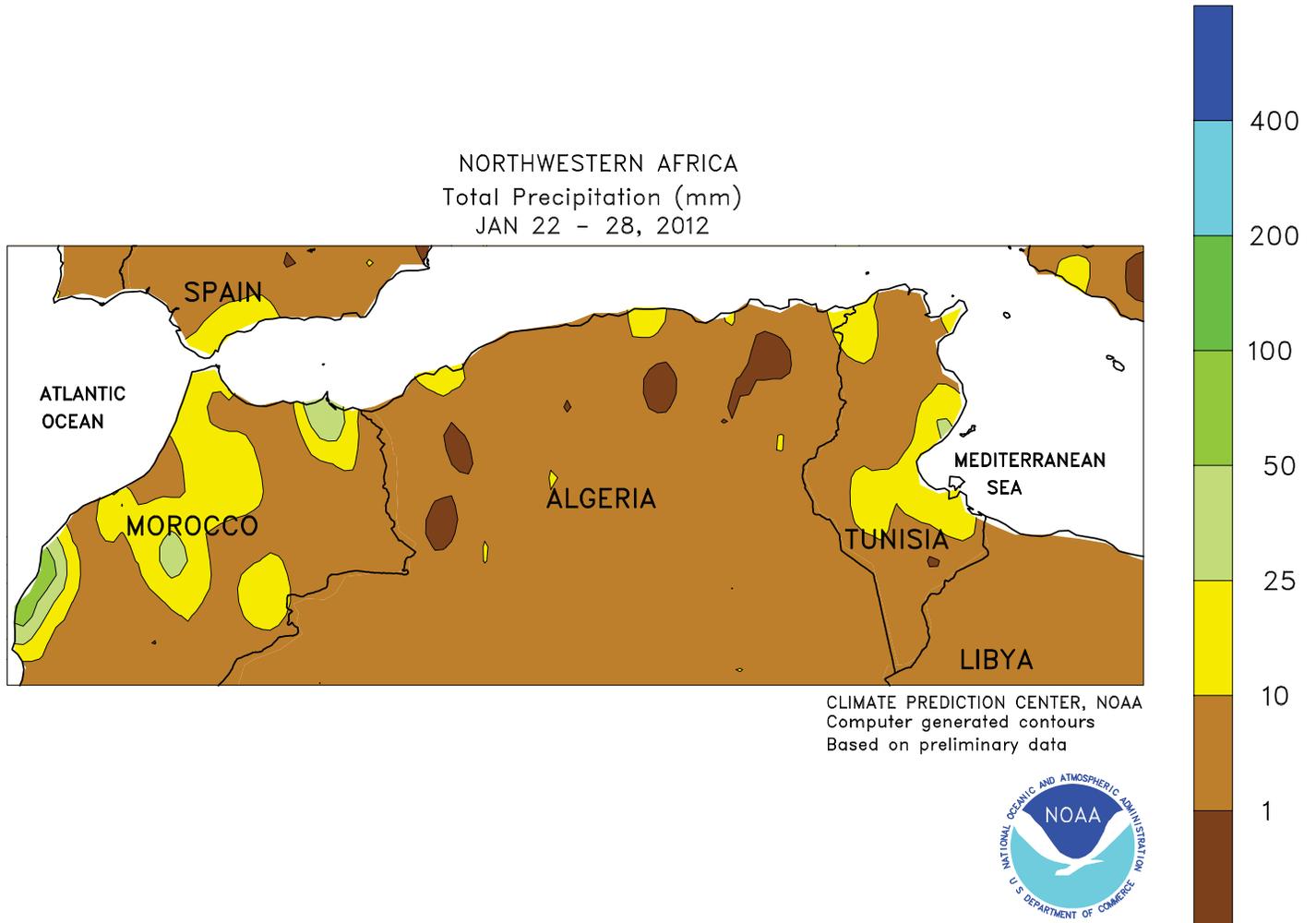
Belarus and Ukraine, although a fresh, timely snowfall (5-25 cm, locally more) afforded dormant winter crops adequate protection from winterkill. In Russia, nighttime readings also dipped below -20°, although a moderate to deep snowpack (10-40 cm) insulated winter crops from potential freeze damage.



MIDDLE EAST

Increasingly cold, snowy weather prevailed across central and western portions of the region. A strong, slow-moving Mediterranean storm produced widespread rain and snow (10-110 mm liquid equivalent, locally more) from western Turkey and the eastern Mediterranean coast into northern Iraq. By week's end, snow depths averaged 5 to 30 cm over much of Turkey, insulating winter grains from the increasingly cold

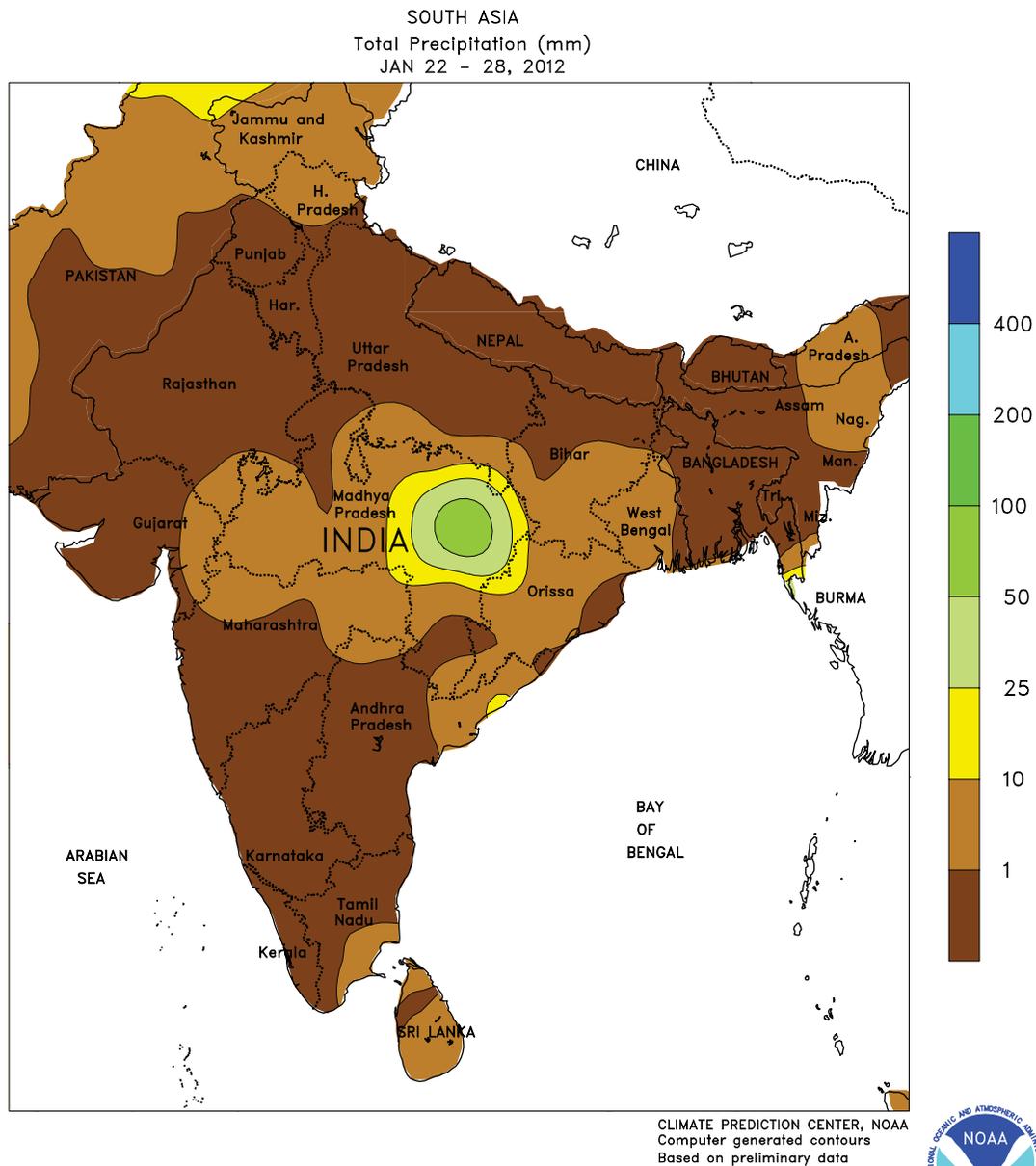
weather. Temperatures averaged within 1 to 2°C of normal in Turkey, but colder conditions (nighttime readings approaching -17°C) arrived as the week drew to a close. Farther east, light rain and snow (10 mm liquid equivalent or less) accompanied temperatures up to 4°C above normal over most of northern Iran's grain districts, maintaining favorable overwintering conditions for dormant wheat and barley.



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Showers returned to the region, maintaining favorable soil moisture for winter crop growth. After last week's respite, generally light, scattered showers (1-10 mm, locally up to 25 mm) benefited vegetative

winter wheat and barley from western Morocco into northern Tunisia. Temperatures averaged near normal over most growing districts, with no hard freezes or untimely heat reported.

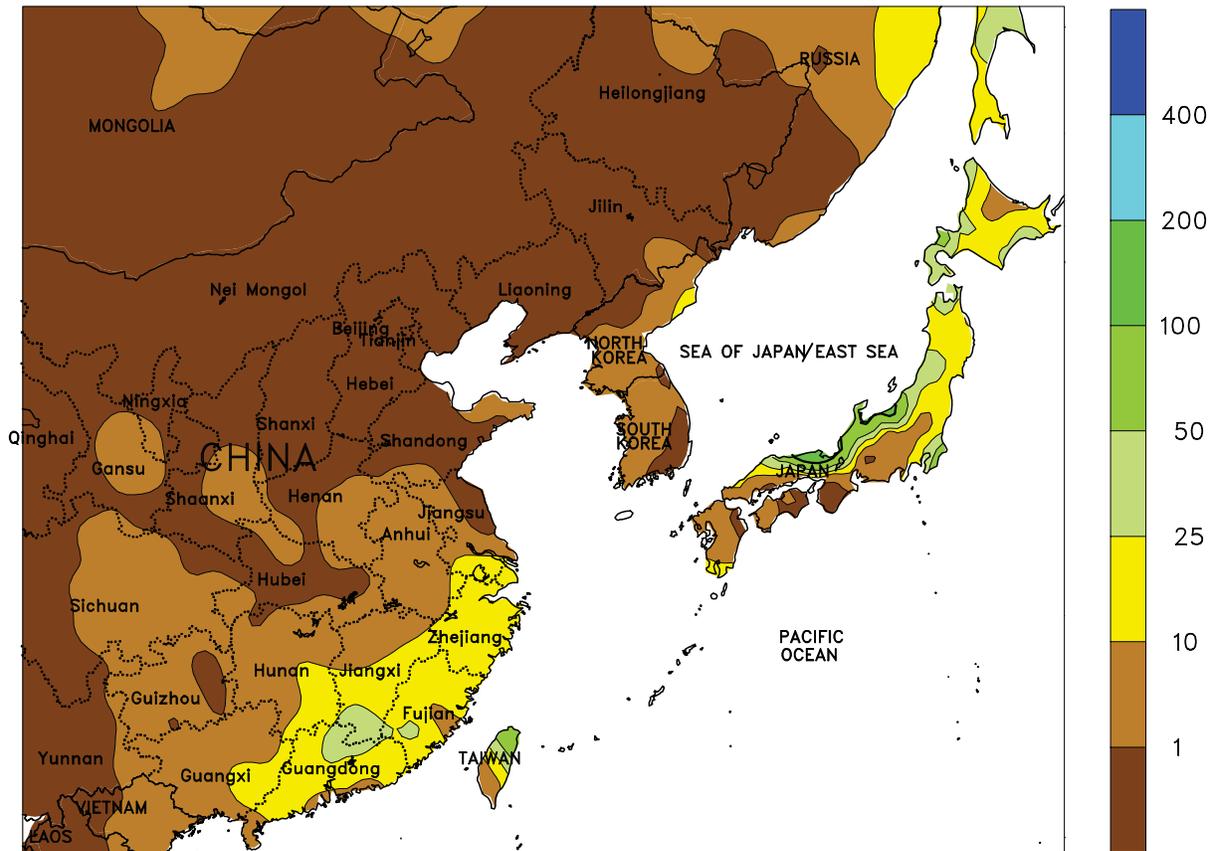


SOUTH ASIA

Warm, dry weather in southern India continued to benefit cotton harvesting, although ginning arrivals were still lagging last year's pace. Meanwhile, a passing mid-week shower dropped over 50 mm of rain in eastern Madhya Pradesh,

providing an unseasonable boost to soil moisture for rabi crops. In northern India, sunny, seasonably cool weather continued to benefit reproductive winter wheat and rapeseed. Similar conditions also benefited winter wheat in Pakistan.

EASTERN ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
JAN 22 - 28, 2012



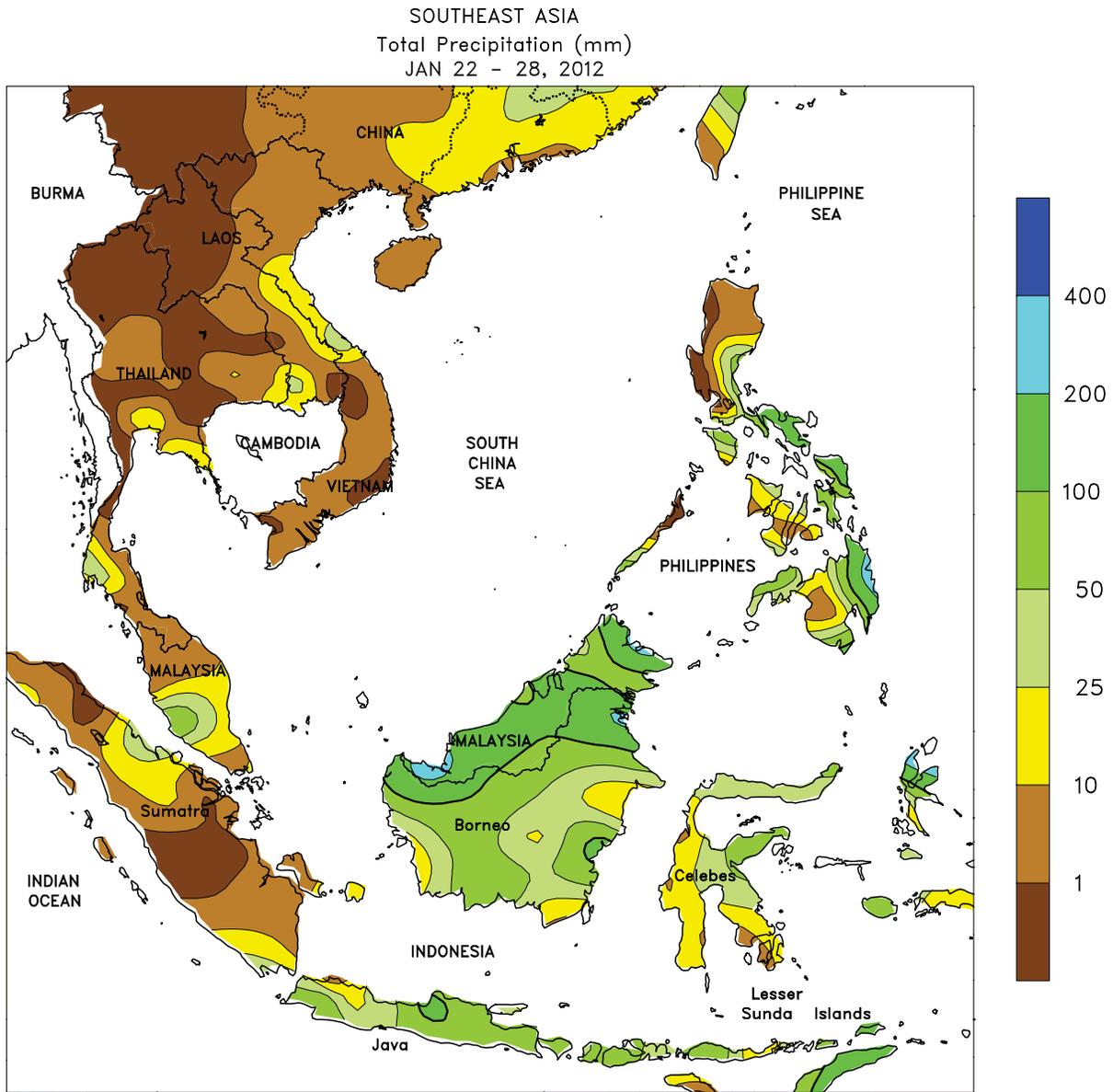
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Based on preliminary data



EASTERN ASIA

An early week cold snap dropped minimum temperatures below -10°C in northern winter wheat areas. Wheat remained well hardened to the cold and was little affected. In addition, the bitterly cold air was brief, with temperatures increasing during the period. Farther south,

periods of light snow and ice — total liquid equivalents of 1 to 10 mm — brought additional moisture to dormant winter rapeseed in the Yangtze Valley. Meanwhile, rainfall approaching 25 mm maintained favorable moisture reserves for sugarcane in southeastern provinces.



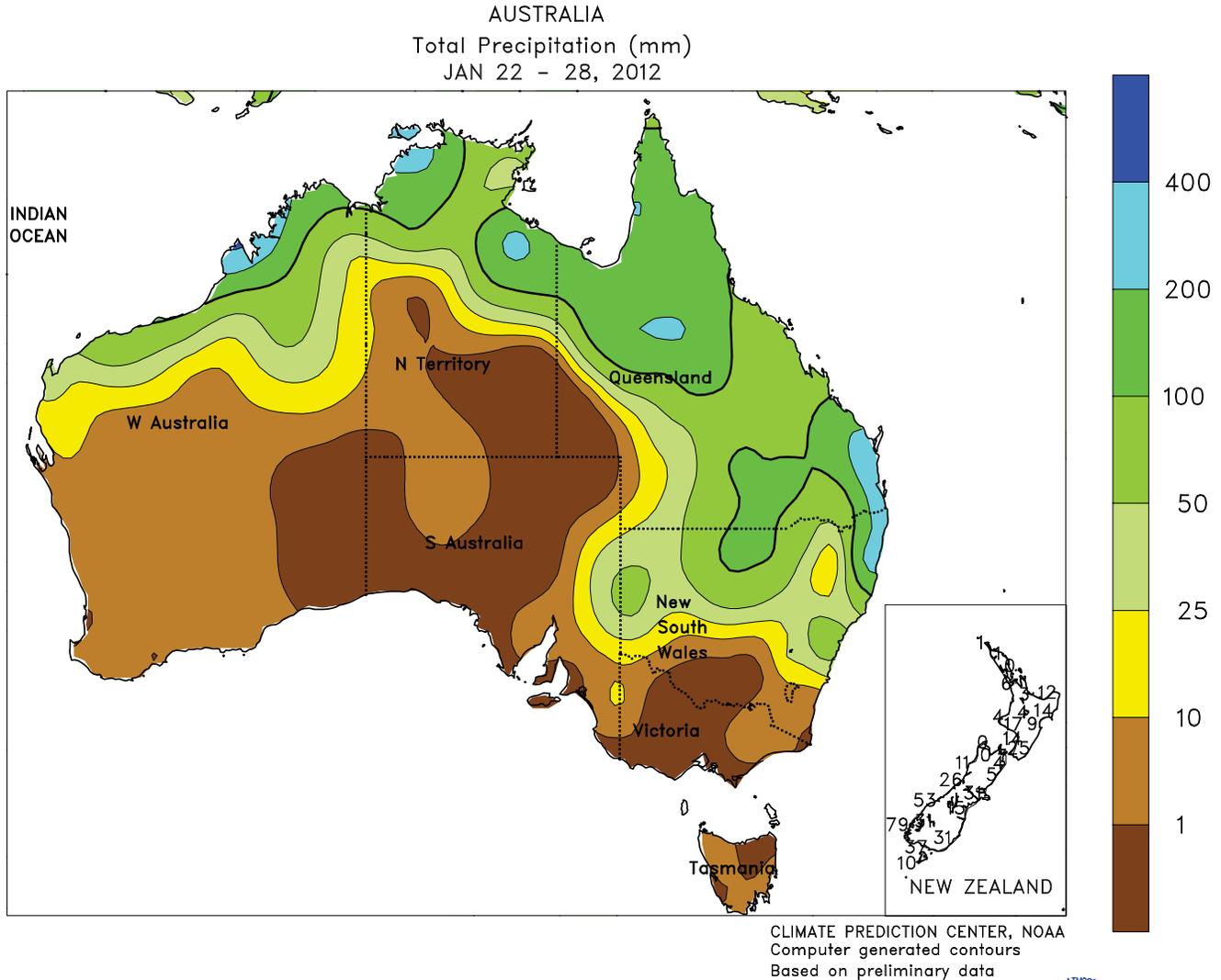
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Based on preliminary data



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Somewhat drier conditions prevailed in the region, favoring seasonal fieldwork. In the Philippines, growers enjoyed a continued respite from this winter's inundating rainfall in eastern rice and corn areas. Despite rainfall totaling 100 mm in many areas, periods of drier weather aided corn and rice harvesting. Similarly, more seasonable amounts of rainfall —

less than 100 mm — in oil palm areas of Malaysia and Indonesia benefited harvest activities. In Sarawak, Malaysia, however, rainfall totaling over 100 mm slowed oil palm harvesting. In Java, Indonesia, although showers were somewhat lighter than in previous weeks, 25 to 100 mm of rain maintained abundant soil moisture for reproductive rice.

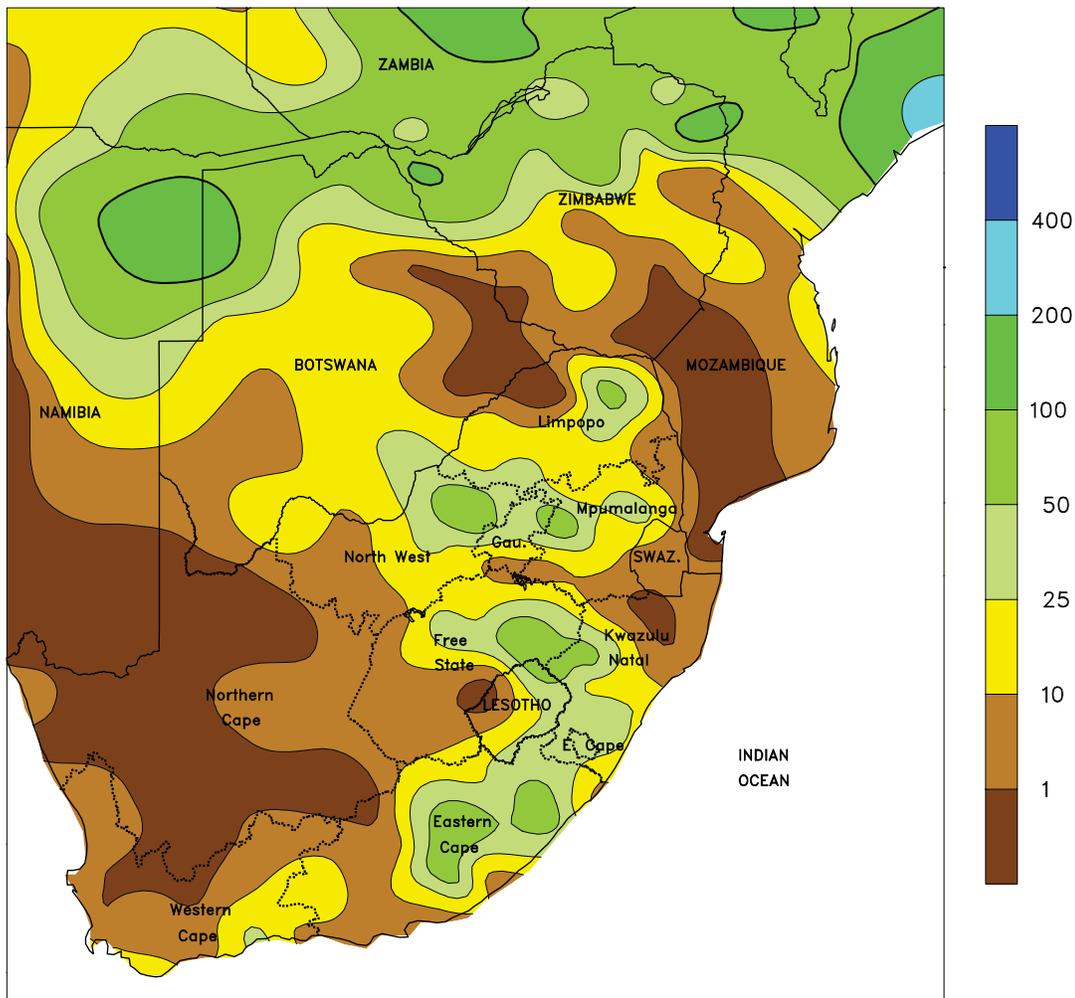


AUSTRALIA

In southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, frequent, locally heavy showers (25-100 mm, locally approaching 200 mm) benefited reproductive summer crops but caused some flooding. The rain kept reservoirs full and

soil moisture profiles near capacity for irrigated and dryland crops. The cloudy, wet weather slowed crop development, with maximum temperatures averaging about 1 to 3°C below normal.

SOUTH AFRICA
Total Precipitation (mm)
JAN 22 - 28, 2012



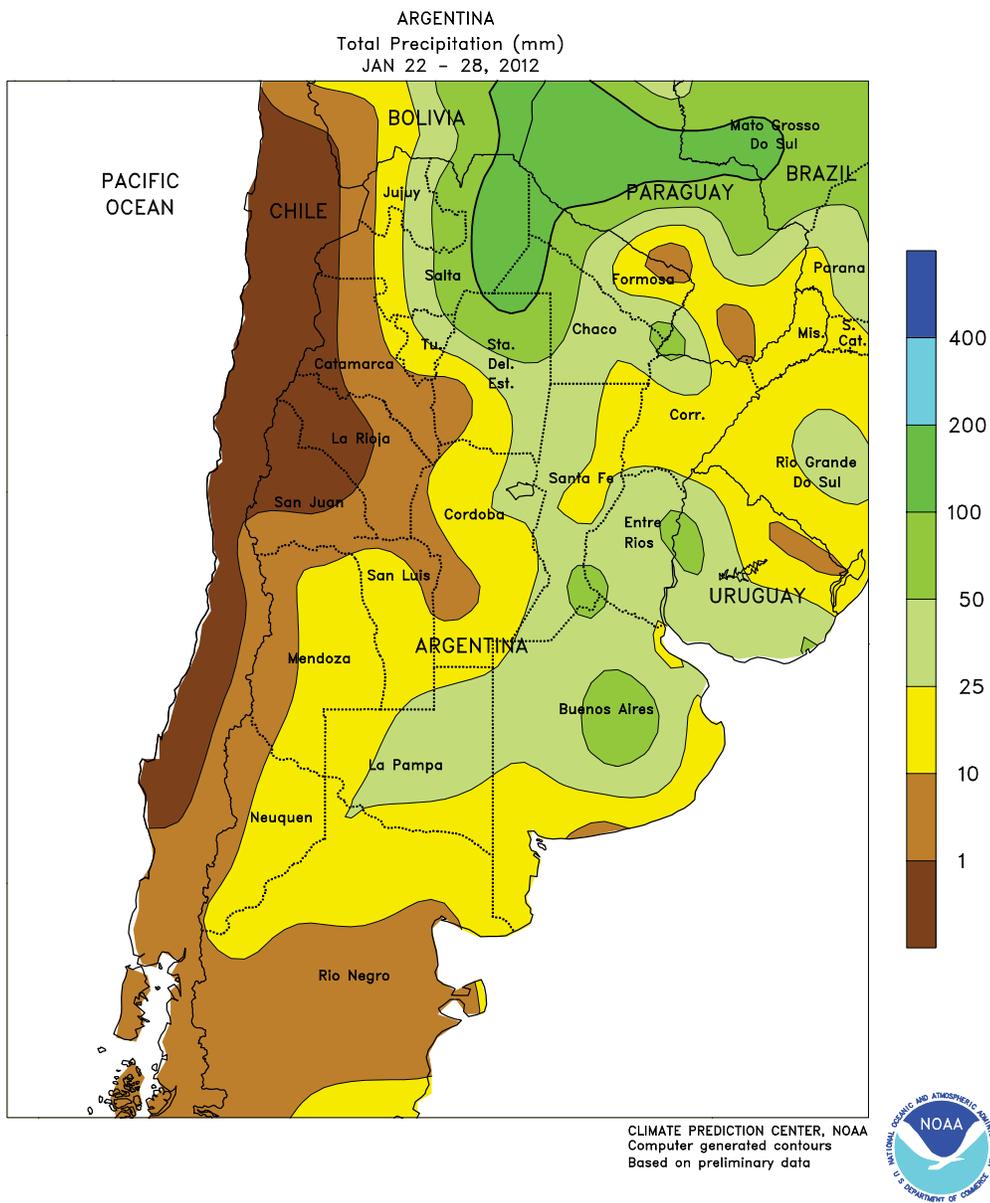
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Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



SOUTH AFRICA

Warm, showery weather favored rain-fed summer crops in key commercial production areas. Rainfall totaled 10 to 25 mm or more throughout the corn belt, with a few locations recording more than 50 mm. Although still below normal in many locations, the rainfall marked an increase from the previous week for most of the corn belt. In addition, weekly average temperatures were within 1°C of normal, with highs ranging from the upper 20s (degrees C) in eastern farming areas to the lower 30s farther west. Showers also increased over

KwaZulu-Natal’s rain-fed sugarcane areas, with most locations receiving at least 25 mm. Drier conditions prevailed, however, from northern KwaZulu-Natal to eastern Mpumalanga, bringing some relief from last week’s flooding. Seasonably drier weather also returned to the Cape Provinces, although locally heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) continued in the eastern half of Eastern Cape. Temperatures were generally seasonable in the main agricultural areas of Western Cape, with daytime highs mostly in the middle 30s.



ARGENTINA

Locally heavy rain brought some much-needed relief from dryness to late-planted crops in central Argentina. Much of the rain (10-25 mm or more) came on January 24, though scattered, mostly light showers occurred across the region during the early part of the week. Dry, warmer weather prevailed afterwards, with daytime highs gradually returning to the lower and middle 30s (degrees C) by week's end. Although helping to stabilize drought-stressed summer crops, the rain came too late to significantly improve yield prospects of crops that had already incurred damage, particularly corn; consequently, crops not yet in reproductive stages of

development stood to benefit the most. Similar conditions existed farther north, though the heaviest rainfall (25-50 mm or more) was concentrated in the more northerly agricultural areas (notably Salta, Formosa, and northern Chaco). Somewhat warmer weather prevailed at week's end, however, with highs reaching the upper 30s. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, corn and soybeans were 97 and 98 percent planted, respectively, as of January 26. Harvesting of sunflowers advanced to 21 percent, compared to 9 percent last year, with fieldwork confined to northern production areas that traditionally plant in early spring.

Dr. Ray Motha, USDA's Chief Meteorologist, Retires

After 32 years of distinguished government service, Ray Motha retired on January 27, 2012. Ray joined USDA's World Agricultural Outlook Board in 1980, first as an agricultural weather analyst at the Joint Agricultural Weather Facility (JAWF), then supervisor of JAWF before assuming the position of chief meteorologist in 2001. The staff at the JAWF will sorely miss Ray's excellent knowledge of agricultural meteorology, as well as his professionalism and strong work ethic.

Ray grew up on a farm in Massachusetts, learning firsthand how weather conditions impact farming operations and agricultural production. He attended the University of Massachusetts, and spent a year in a research program at the Johannes Gutenberg Institute in Mainz, Germany. Ray received his M.S. in Atmospheric Science from the University of Chicago in 1971 and his Ph.D. in Agricultural Meteorology from the University of Nebraska in 1978.

Prior to his arrival at USDA, he spent two years at the University of Missouri as a research associate for the University's Atmospheric Science Department.

Ray's accomplishments during his long tenure at USDA include directing and managing many of JAWF's technological advancements over the years and developing a meteorology course program for the Graduate School USA. He served as a member of the U.S. National Drought Policy Commission and assisted in developing national drought policy. Ray served on numerous working groups of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), including two terms as President of the WMO's Commission for Agricultural Meteorology (CagM).

Ray and his wife, Cam, will continue to reside in the Virginia suburbs of Washington, D.C.

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