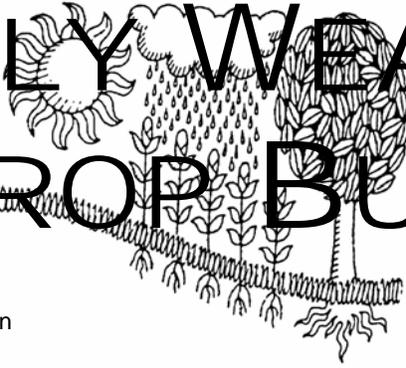
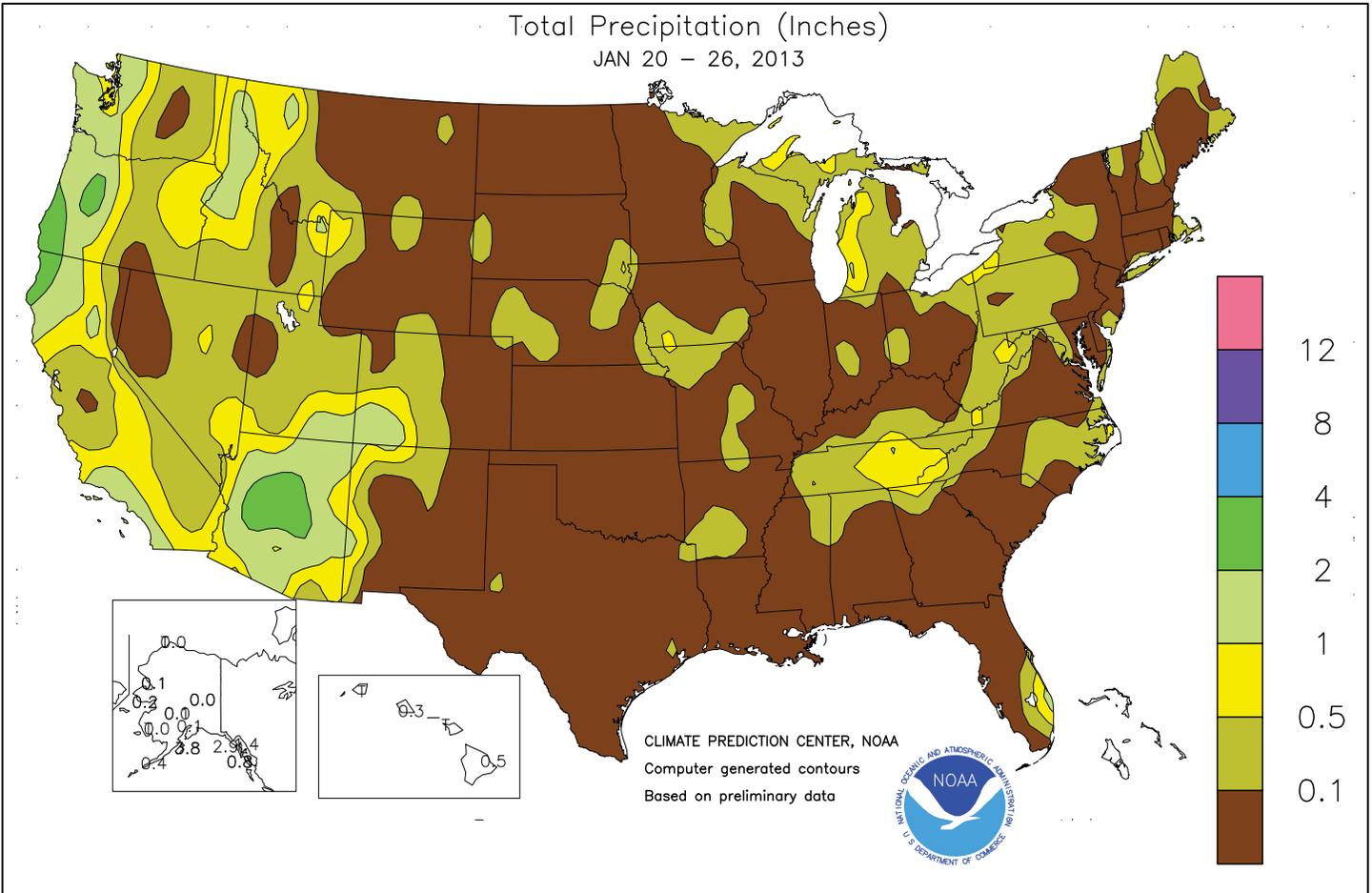


# WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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 20 – 26, 2013

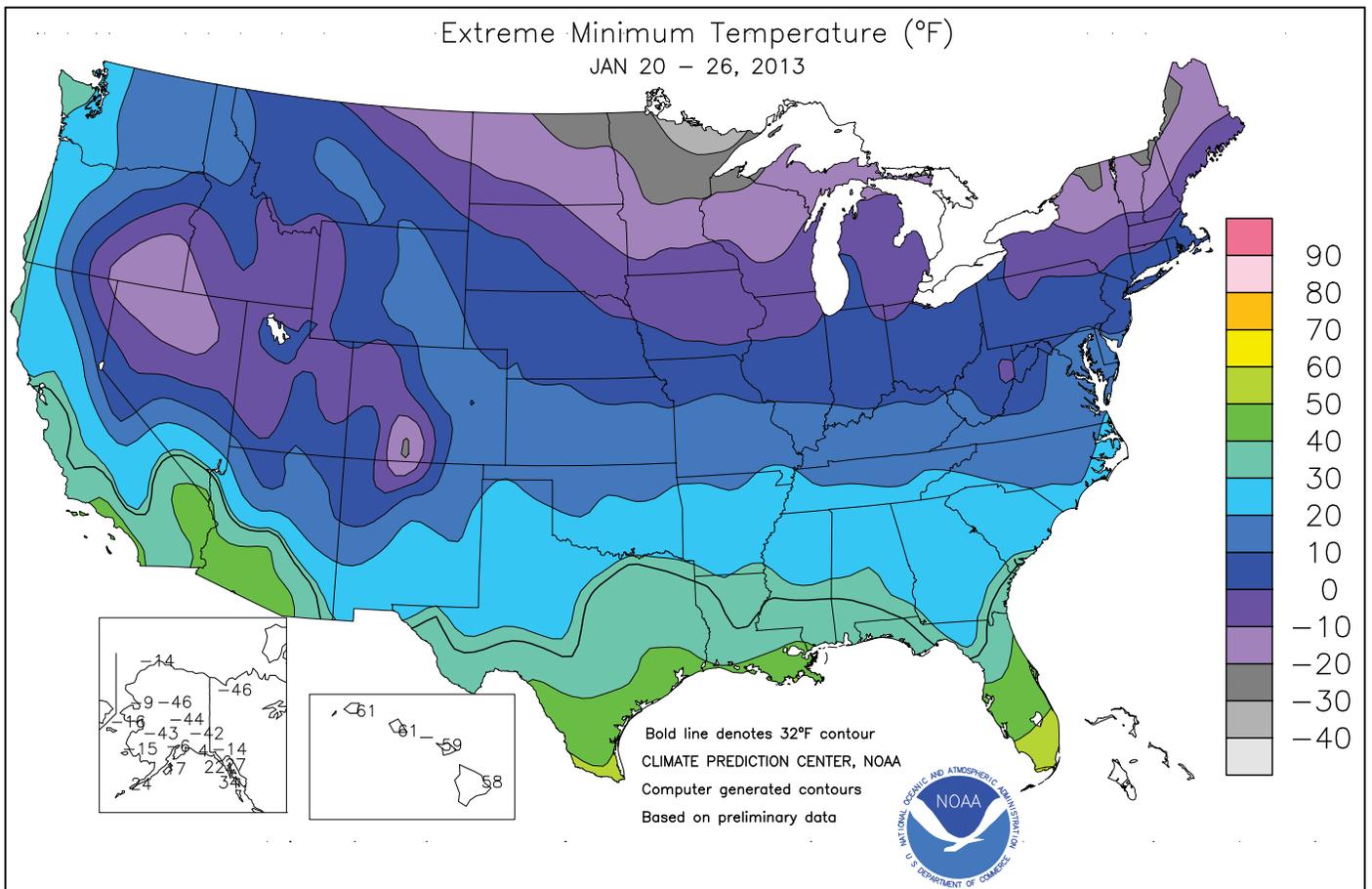
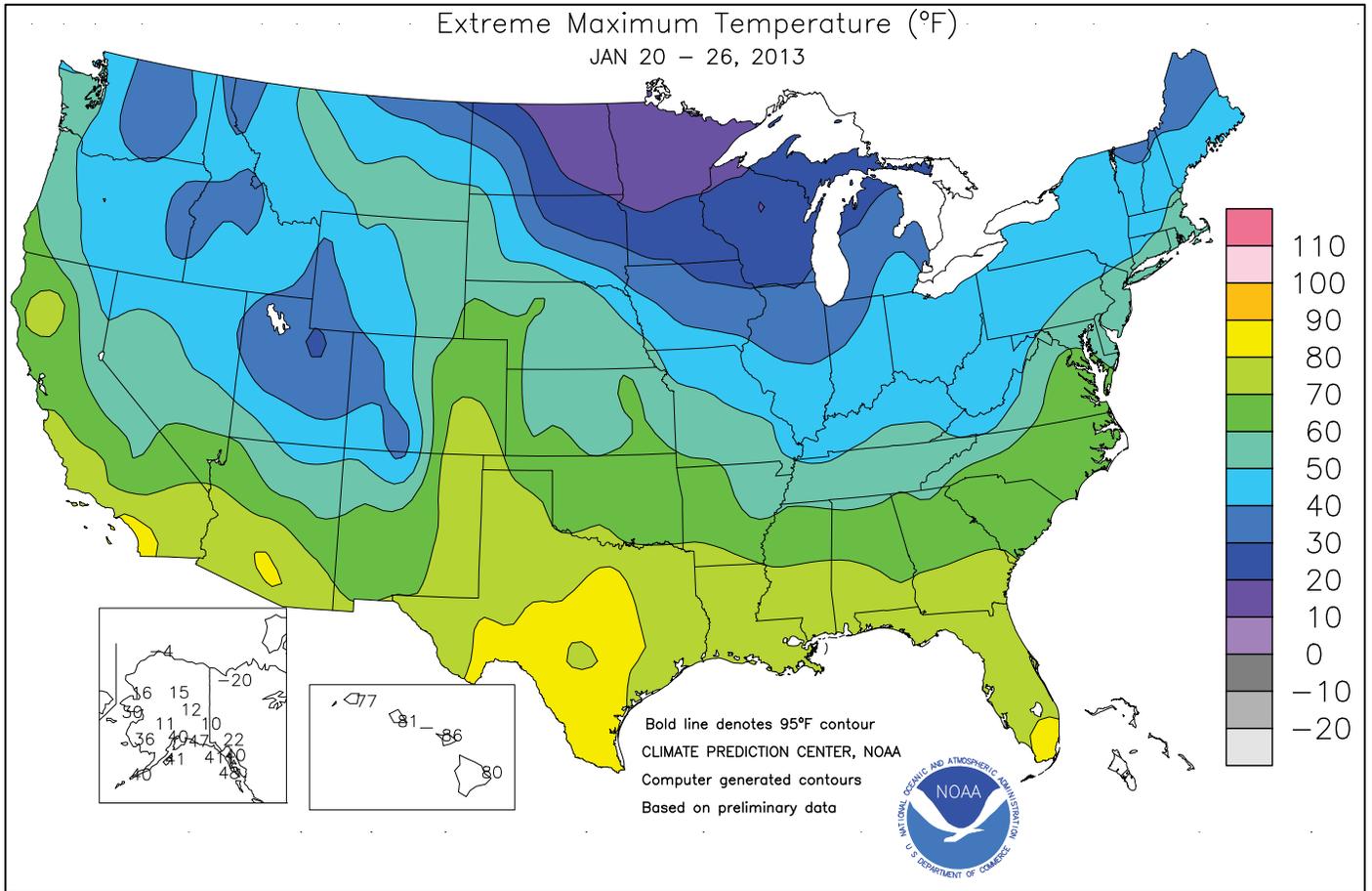
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

The month's first substantial precipitation fell in the **West**, providing some relief from dry conditions in regions such as the **Great Basin** and the **Southwest**. However, spring and summer water-supply prospects remained generally unfavorable in those regions due to below-average reservoir storage and meager high-elevation snowpacks. Farther east, mostly dry conditions persisted across the **nation's mid-section** until week's end, when a few rain showers overspread the **central and southern Plains**. In

(Continued on page 3)

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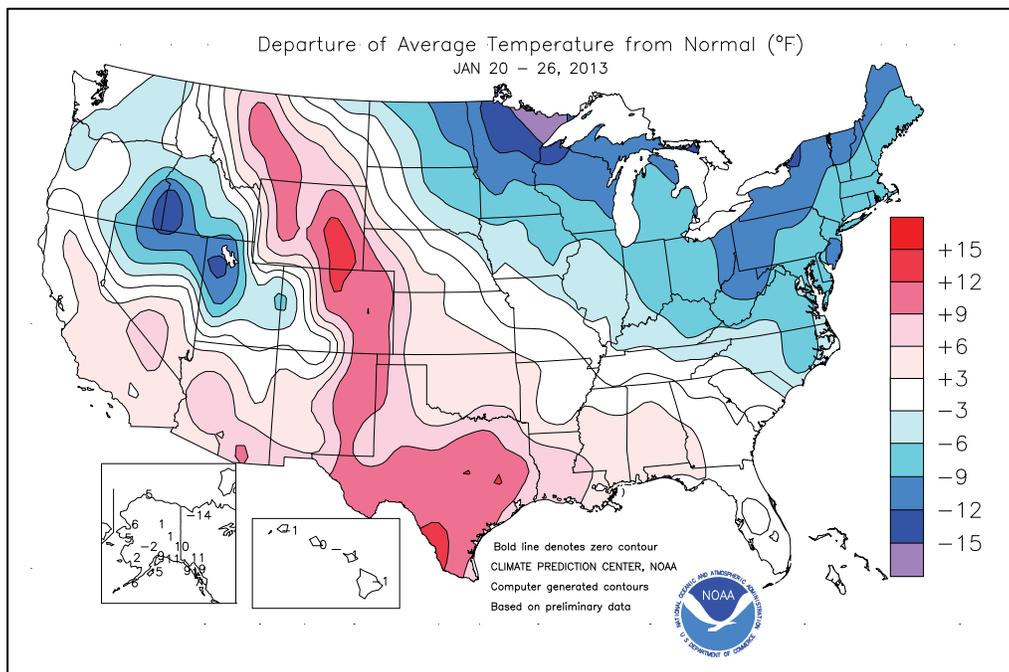
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(Continued from front cover)

addition, mild, breezy weather on the **High Plains** left most of the hard red winter wheat devoid of a protective snow cover. The hard red winter wheat also remained poorly established, stressed by drought, and susceptible to winter weather extremes. Meanwhile, widespread, late-week precipitation fell across the **eastern one-third of the nation**, following a period of bitterly cold conditions across the **Midwest** and **Northeast**. The precipitation fell mostly as snow from the **Midwest into the Northeast**, while freezing rain glazed parts of the **Southeast**. The cold conditions held weekly temperatures as much as 20°F below normal across the **upper Midwest**. Elsewhere, rain largely bypassed the **southern Atlantic region**, where producers in **Florida's winter agricultural belt** continued to irrigate citrus and vegetables.

Early in the week, the coldest weather in up to 2 years swept across the **Midwest** and **Northeast**. On January 21, **Des Moines, IA**, reported a sub-zero reading for the first time since February 10, 2011. The 710-day streak (February 11, 2011 – January 20, 2013) in **Des Moines** established a record originally set from February 16, 1930 – January 8, 1932 (692 days). **Des Moines** also saw the end of a record-shattering, 710-day stretch with temperatures above 0°F, previously set with a 368-day such streak from January 23, 1954 – January 25, 1955. Similarly, **Rockford, IL**, achieved a record with 711 consecutive days (February 11, 2011 – January 21, 2013) with a temperature of 0°F or greater, demolishing its former mark of 393 days set from February 3, 2001 – March 2, 2002. High winds accompanied the blast of cold air, with gusts topping 60 mph on January 21 in **New York** locations such as **Watertown** (62 mph) and **Buffalo** (61 mph). By January 22, daytime temperatures remained at or below 10°F as far south as the **lower Great Lakes region**, where **South Bend, IN** (9°F) reported its lowest maximum since January 16, 2009. Farther west, enough cold air lingered across the **Intermountain West** to result in the 22<sup>nd</sup> sub-zero reading of the winter in **Grand Junction, CO**. **Grand Junction**, which noted a low of -3°F on January 22, had previously never experienced more than 21 sub-zero winter days. In contrast, warmth quickly replaced cold conditions across the remainder of the **West**. **Phoenix, AZ**, which had endured four consecutive freezes from January 12-15, posted consecutive daily-record highs of 81°F on January 22-23. Elsewhere in **Arizona**, **Tucson** also collected daily-record highs (81 and 80°F, respectively) on January 22-23. In **California**, highs soared to daily-record levels in locations such as **Camarillo** (84°F on January 21), **San Diego** (80°F on January 22), and **Sandberg** (66°F on January 23). During the mid- to late-week period, record-setting warmth also reached **Texas** and the **High Plains**. **Colorado Springs, CO**, notched daily-record highs (68 and 66°F, respectively) on January 23 and 24. Daily-record highs in **Texas** for the 24<sup>th</sup> included 83°F in **Waco** and 82°F in **Victoria**. Farther north,



daily-record highs in **Montana** for July 26 reached 56°F in **Great Falls** and 54°F in **Billings**.

Precipitation was light for much of the week, often confined to the **Midwest** and **Northeast**, where periodic travel disruptions were noted. Still, season-to-date snowfall totals from the **Midwest into the East** remained very low in several locations, including **Chicago, IL** (2.9 inches, or 15 percent of normal), and **Washington, DC** (1.0 inch, or 14 percent). Weekly snowfall in those two cities reached 1.5 and 0.8 inch, respectively. Some heavier snow squalls were observed downwind of the **Great Lakes**, where **Muskegon, MI**, netted a daily-record snowfall of 9.4 inches on January 25. **Muskegon's** weekly snowfall climbed to 26.2 inches. Farther south, freezing rain glazed portions of the **interior Southeast** and **southern Mid-Atlantic region**, especially on January 25. On that date, temperatures failed to reach the freezing mark in **North Carolina** locations such as **Charlotte** (27°F) and **Raleigh-Durham** (28°F). During the second half of the week, precipitation abruptly overspread the **West**. Daily-record amounts for January 24 reached 0.18 inch in **Eureka, NV**, and 0.14 inch in **Stanley, ID**. Two days later, record-breaking totals in **Arizona** for January 26 included 1.55 inches in **Flagstaff**, 1.18 inches in **Phoenix**, and 0.71 inch in **Tucson**. **Flagstaff's** 1.92-inch storm total, from January 24-26, fell entirely as rain, highlighting the lack of late-week snow accumulations in the **Southwest**.

With mostly dry conditions in place, **Hawaiian** temperatures ran the gamut from a daily-record low in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island** (58°F on January 22), to a daily-record high in **Kahului, Maui** (86°F on January 25). Exceptions to the dry pattern included some heavy showers on **Oahu** and the arrival of late-week rain on **Kauai**. The **Oahu Forest National Wildlife Refuge** received 3.90 inches of rain in a 48-hour period from January 23-25. Farther north, temperatures plunged across much of **Alaska** at week's end, following a period of mild weather. By January 26, readings fell to -44°F in **Fairbanks** and -43°F in **McGrath**.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 26, 2013

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

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		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	57	35	65	26	46	4	0.15	-1.10	0.15	13.05	150	6.56	155	88	34	0	4	1	0
HUNTSVILLE	51	32	60	24	42	2	0.18	-1.05	0.18	14.01	142	7.26	168	81	45	0	3	1	0
MOBILE	69	41	73	34	55	5	0.00	-1.35	0.00	5.44	60	1.96	45	91	54	0	0	0	0
AK MONTGOMERY	65	38	72	31	52	5	0.00	-1.16	0.00	8.69	99	2.04	54	82	40	0	3	0	0
ANCHORAGE	30	18	40	-6	24	8	0.06	-0.07	0.03	2.73	176	0.90	180	80	65	0	7	2	0
BARROW	-6	-11	-4	-14	-9	5	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.11	79	0.04	200	81	70	0	7	1	0
FAIRBANKS	1	-19	12	-44	-9	1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.19	102	0.00	0	79	71	0	7	0	0
JUNEAU	38	31	40	27	35	9	1.38	0.35	0.63	11.40	124	6.48	172	98	91	0	4	6	1
KODIAK	38	31	41	17	35	5	3.77	1.95	1.82	13.76	98	8.12	127	90	81	0	3	4	3
NOME	19	3	30	-16	11	5	0.23	0.04	0.23	1.53	91	0.91	136	71	59	0	7	1	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	47	20	52	3	34	4	1.89	1.39	1.67	4.02	117	1.94	121	89	42	0	5	3	1
PHOENIX	75	52	81	45	63	9	1.21	1.05	1.18	2.09	134	1.22	191	52	31	0	0	3	1
PRESCOTT	59	31	65	17	45	8	1.45	1.09	1.13	2.87	118	1.45	126	76	29	0	4	3	1
TUCSON	76	49	81	42	62	10	0.72	0.53	0.71	1.92	107	0.75	99	60	39	0	0	2	1
AR FORT SMITH	54	32	65	29	43	5	0.02	-0.50	0.02	4.00	77	1.25	69	80	41	0	5	1	0
LITTLE ROCK	52	30	63	25	41	1	0.00	-0.80	0.00	10.02	134	4.42	159	86	41	0	5	0	0
CA BAKERSFIELD	65	43	74	31	54	6	0.57	0.29	0.28	1.46	90	0.81	93	83	68	0	1	3	0
FRESNO	64	43	68	34	53	6	0.05	-0.45	0.04	2.58	88	0.55	34	88	77	0	0	2	0
LOS ANGELES	73	54	80	49	64	7	1.09	0.38	0.79	4.16	105	1.34	61	61	41	0	0	3	1
REDDING	65	37	88	27	51	5	0.80	-0.72	0.73	10.97	114	0.93	19	83	69	0	3	2	1
SACRAMENTO	61	39	66	29	50	3	0.18	-0.74	0.15	7.11	134	0.96	34	94	50	0	3	2	1
SAN DIEGO	71	53	80	45	62	4	0.99	0.47	0.70	3.39	113	1.20	71	63	45	0	0	2	0
SAN FRANCISCO	58	45	63	38	52	2	0.10	-0.96	0.09	6.46	104	0.22	7	85	69	0	0	2	0
STOCKTON	59	38	65	27	48	1	0.09	-0.54	0.05	5.60	146	1.30	65	98	88	0	3	3	0
CO ALAMOSA	34	-10	41	-21	12	-3	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.88	176	0.07	41	86	73	0	7	1	0
CO SPRINGS	58	25	68	12	41	13	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.27	44	0.01	5	48	13	0	7	0	0
DENVER INTL	58	25	66	15	41	13	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.37	74	0.10	53	57	16	0	6	1	0
GRAND JUNCTION	29	9	37	-4	19	-7	0.34	0.23	0.33	1.57	160	0.52	113	94	81	0	7	2	0
PUEBLO	60	15	72	7	38	8	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.32	49	0.02	8	58	34	0	7	0	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	29	16	53	8	23	-7	0.04	-0.79	0.04	5.51	86	1.19	41	67	40	0	7	1	0
HARTFORD	27	10	52	1	19	-7	0.04	-0.82	0.02	5.31	81	0.76	26	67	33	0	7	2	0
DC WASHINGTON	37	23	62	15	30	-5	0.05	-0.65	0.03	4.34	78	1.31	52	60	32	0	6	2	0
DE WILMINGTON	31	16	58	9	24	-7	0.11	-0.65	0.07	6.25	103	2.33	87	76	37	0	7	2	0
FL DAYTONA BEACH	70	47	75	40	59	1	0.08	-0.62	0.08	2.47	48	0.48	20	92	43	0	0	1	0
JACKSONVILLE	70	43	76	32	56	3	0.00	-0.85	0.00	3.13	58	0.82	29	90	38	0	1	0	0
KEY WEST	75	67	77	64	71	1	0.00	-0.48	0.00	0.96	25	0.29	17	81	65	0	0	0	0
MIAMI	79	62	82	58	71	3	0.00	-0.42	0.00	1.05	30	0.54	39	86	50	0	0	0	0
ORLANDO	72	48	76	42	60	-1	0.14	-0.41	0.13	1.48	36	0.20	11	90	62	0	0	2	0
PENSACOLA	69	47	75	39	58	6	0.00	-1.24	0.00	4.13	51	2.05	50	85	47	0	0	0	0
TALLAHASSEE	70	39	78	29	55	3	0.00	-1.22	0.00	3.71	45	0.44	11	86	45	0	2	0	0
TAMPA	73	52	77	46	63	2	0.00	-0.51	0.00	2.71	68	0.51	31	81	43	0	0	0	0
WEST PALM BEACH	77	59	80	55	68	2	0.06	-0.85	0.05	1.90	32	0.76	27	85	53	0	0	2	0
GA ATHENS	55	31	65	26	43	1	0.00	-1.07	0.00	9.54	131	3.68	103	74	38	0	4	0	0
ATLANTA	55	34	63	29	45	2	0.00	-1.19	0.00	9.31	122	3.38	89	68	36	0	3	0	0
AUGUSTA	59	30	68	25	44	-1	0.00	-1.04	0.00	4.96	75	0.29	8	75	37	0	5	0	0
COLUMBUS	63	39	69	32	51	4	0.00	-1.07	0.00	7.41	92	2.18	60	81	31	0	1	0	0
MACON	61	32	68	26	47	2	0.00	-1.16	0.00	6.03	78	1.17	31	89	32	0	3	0	0
SAVANNAH	65	37	72	30	51	2	0.00	-0.90	0.00	2.25	38	0.34	11	77	40	0	1	0	0
HI HILO	78	63	80	58	71	0	0.51	-1.77	0.27	19.66	110	8.17	110	79	78	0	0	3	0
HONOLULU	79	67	81	61	73	0	0.27	-0.31	0.27	0.93	19	0.92	44	76	67	0	0	1	0
KAHULUI	81	64	86	59	73	1	0.01	-0.82	0.01	1.21	20	0.97	33	76	67	0	0	1	0
LIHUE	76	65	77	61	71	-1	0.03	-0.97	0.03	7.13	85	2.88	80	79	70	0	0	1	0
ID BOISE	26	10	39	-3	18	-13	0.40	0.10	0.14	1.92	79	0.83	79	91	83	0	7	3	0
LEWISTON	41	26	48	18	34	0	0.30	0.05	0.19	1.35	71	0.49	58	89	77	0	5	3	0
POCATELLO	31	8	47	-10	20	-5	0.02	-0.23	0.02	1.70	87	0.29	34	85	77	0	5	1	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	22	9	28	-1	16	-6	0.00	-0.37	0.00	3.23	86	1.02	77	66	43	0	7	0	0
MOLINE	24	8	37	-1	16	-5	0.01	-0.32	0.01	3.42	100	0.75	61	69	50	0	7	1	0
PEORIA	26	10	37	2	18	-4	0.00	-0.30	0.00	3.54	100	1.56	138	71	42	0	7	0	0
ROCKFORD	21	7	32	-3	14	-5	0.06	-0.24	0.06	3.82	122	1.33	124	70	53	0	7	1	0
SPRINGFIELD	29	14	39	4	21	-4	0.00	-0.27	0.00	4.32	116	1.04	87	72	40	0	6	0	0
IN EVANSVILLE	35	19	46	14	27	-4	0.00	-0.65	0.00	8.44	147	4.97	226	70	40	0	7	0	0
FORT WAYNE	24	11	43	3	18	-5	0.08	-0.36	0.08	4.74	109	2.54	161	77	54	0	7	1	0
INDIANAPOLIS	27	12	42	4	19	-7	0.00	-0.55	0.00	6.41	130	3.83	201	76	45	0	7	0	0
SOUTH BEND	23	12	40	3	17	-6	0.29	-0.18	0.14	4.99	103	1.56	90	76	61	0	7	5	0
IA BURLINGTON	27	9	41	2	18	-5	0.00	-0.28	0.00	3.44	111	0.65	64	71	44	0	7	0	0
CEDAR RAPIDS	22	3	33	-4	13	-5	0.00	-0.22	0.00	1.51	67	0.11	14	77	48	0	7	0	0
DES MOINES	25	6	40	-2	16	-5	0.03	-0.19	0.03	2.08	99	0.15	19	66	51	0	7	1	0
DUBUQUE	19	2	29	-7	10	-7	0.00	-0.28	0.00	2.63	99	0.27	28	71	57	0	7	0	0
SIOUX CITY	23	4	40	-1	14	-5	0.06	-0.05	0.06	1.79	160	0.12	26	74	61	0	7	1	0
WATERLOO	20	1	31	-6	10	-6	0.00	-0.18	0.00	1.93	114	0.19	32	71	56	0	7	0	0
KS CONCORDIA	39	16	58	8	28	1	0.01	-0.11	0.01	1.31	95	0.38	73	73	52	0	7	1	0
DODGE CITY	49	19	65	12	34	4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	3.06	245	2.19	456	80	39	0	7	0	0
GOODLAND	53	16	60	9	34	6	0.04	-0.03	0.04	0.62	84	0.05	15	82	45	0	7	1	0
TOPEKA	41	17	60	12	29	2	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.09	51	0.30	42	70	43	0	7	0	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

\*\*\* Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 26, 2013

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	
KY WICHITA	48	21	59	14	34	4	0.01	-0.14	0.01	0.85	42	0.51	76	78	52	0	7	1	0	
KY JACKSON	34	18	49	10	26	-8	0.11	-0.66	0.11	9.78	140	3.39	125	75	41	0	7	1	0	
KY LEXINGTON	32	16	45	10	24	-8	0.02	-0.68	0.02	9.50	143	2.95	113	77	46	0	7	1	0	
KY LOUISVILLE	35	19	49	11	27	-6	0.02	-0.70	0.02	11.07	178	3.93	156	68	32	0	7	1	0	
LA PADUCAH	39	22	47	17	31	-2	0.03	-0.75	0.03	10.39	149	6.47	252	78	34	0	7	1	0	
LA BATON ROUGE	71	44	76	36	58	8	0.00	-1.43	0.00	21.92	220	13.82	294	96	43	0	0	0	0	
LA LAKE CHARLES	71	46	76	38	59	8	0.00	-1.27	0.00	16.07	180	11.25	260	95	53	0	0	0	0	
LA NEW ORLEANS	69	47	75	41	58	6	0.00	-1.40	0.00	10.87	115	5.74	132	92	64	0	0	0	0	
LA SHREVEPORT	64	41	73	33	53	7	0.00	-1.04	0.00	10.18	127	4.52	130	90	59	0	0	0	0	
ME CARIBOU	8	-9	36	-20	0	-9	0.32	-0.32	0.32	5.28	95	2.21	94	73	51	0	7	1	0	
ME PORTLAND	24	8	49	-4	16	-5	0.00	-0.90	0.00	8.95	120	0.65	20	61	34	0	7	0	0	
MD BALTIMORE	34	19	58	11	26	-6	0.15	-0.61	0.08	4.63	77	1.52	56	69	40	0	6	2	0	
MA BOSTON	28	14	54	4	21	-8	0.04	-0.84	0.02	6.47	96	0.54	18	64	29	0	7	3	0	
MA WORCESTER	22	8	47	-2	15	-8	0.10	-0.81	0.06	5.79	83	0.68	21	80	35	0	7	3	0	
MI ALPENA	17	-2	33	-7	8	-9	0.15	-0.22	0.05	4.13	129	1.29	94	86	59	0	7	6	0	
MI GRAND RAPIDS	20	8	29	-2	14	-8	0.28	-0.16	0.15	4.44	105	1.59	103	84	63	0	7	4	0	
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	16	1	33	-5	9	-8	0.13	-0.22	0.11	4.14	139	1.23	100	83	65	0	7	2	0	
MI LANSING	21	6	41	-4	14	-7	0.13	-0.23	0.04	3.42	102	1.44	121	77	63	0	7	3	0	
MI MUSKEGON	20	9	30	3	14	-9	0.55	0.07	0.35	4.87	112	1.83	107	78	64	0	7	6	0	
MI TRAVERSE CITY	18	7	29	0	12	-8	0.05	-0.62	0.02	3.57	72	0.58	25	84	62	0	7	4	0	
MN DULUTH	4	-14	17	-21	-5	-13	0.18	-0.10	0.10	2.70	154	1.26	156	75	61	0	7	4	0	
MN INT'L FALLS	0	-26	15	-36	-13	-16	0.27	0.08	0.14	2.68	206	1.54	257	81	62	0	7	3	0	
MN MINNEAPOLIS	13	-4	30	-12	5	-8	0.00	-0.22	0.00	1.99	113	0.35	46	74	58	0	7	0	0	
MN ROCHESTER	15	-3	26	-9	6	-6	0.03	-0.19	0.02	2.10	122	0.31	44	71	54	0	7	2	0	
MN ST. CLOUD	9	-9	21	-18	0	-9	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.81	145	0.29	52	76	55	0	7	0	0	
MS JACKSON	62	39	75	31	51	6	0.00	-1.28	0.00	16.20	166	7.49	171	90	50	0	2	0	0	
MS MERIDIAN	63	38	73	30	50	4	0.00	-1.35	0.00	17.25	175	8.17	180	95	62	0	2	0	0	
MS TUPELO	53	32	63	23	43	3	0.10	-0.99	0.10	13.78	135	6.69	165	84	45	0	5	1	0	
MO COLUMBIA	36	18	46	12	27	-1	0.00	-0.38	0.00	2.28	61	0.64	50	68	36	0	7	0	0	
MO KANSAS CITY	36	16	48	8	26	-1	0.01	-0.23	0.01	1.60	64	0.26	30	66	37	0	7	1	0	
MO SAINT LOUIS	35	19	47	13	27	-3	0.02	-0.45	0.02	3.29	73	1.29	80	64	41	0	7	1	0	
MO SPRINGFIELD	45	24	58	18	34	2	0.00	-0.47	0.00	2.48	52	1.38	88	75	43	0	7	0	0	
MT BILLINGS	44	20	54	11	32	8	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.66	52	0.39	64	71	45	0	6	0	0	
MT BUTTE	39	7	45	-5	23	5	0.12	0.01	0.12	0.49	53	0.19	49	88	45	0	7	1	0	
MT CUT BANK	38	17	54	6	28	9	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.43	68	0.00	0	89	48	0	6	0	0	
MT GLASGOW	20	4	38	-9	12	1	0.04	-0.02	0.03	0.83	132	0.34	131	82	71	0	7	2	0	
MT GREAT FALLS	46	25	56	13	35	13	0.00	-0.13	0.00	1.04	87	0.49	92	75	40	0	6	0	0	
MT HAVRE	26	9	40	3	18	4	0.09	0.01	0.08	1.36	158	0.97	277	84	74	0	7	2	0	
MT MISSOULA	32	15	43	2	24	0	0.12	-0.10	0.09	2.62	133	0.97	118	96	87	0	7	2	0	
NE GRAND ISLAND	34	15	54	5	24	1	0.01	-0.10	0.01	1.68	160	0.02	5	81	63	0	7	1	0	
NE LINCOLN	33	11	58	3	22	0	0.01	-0.12	0.01	1.73	124	0.23	43	76	56	0	7	1	0	
NE NORFOLK	29	9	53	0	19	-2	0.02	-0.09	0.02	1.30	125	0.17	44	77	58	0	7	1	0	
NE NORTH PLATTE	41	12	57	5	26	3	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.40	58	0.03	10	86	48	0	7	0	0	
NE OMAHA	28	9	48	3	19	-3	0.06	-0.11	0.06	1.95	131	0.10	18	70	58	0	7	1	0	
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	54	16	65	7	35	10	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.30	32	0.11	28	83	48	0	7	0	0	
NE VALENTINE	36	10	64	3	23	2	0.01	-0.05	0.01	0.41	77	0.12	60	82	65	0	7	1	0	
NV ELY	45	17	51	-1	31	5	0.08	-0.09	0.08	2.05	193	0.33	59	82	61	0	7	1	0	
NV LAS VEGAS	62	44	65	35	53	6	0.10	-0.03	0.08	0.59	73	0.10	24	51	30	0	0	3	0	
NV RENO	50	26	57	13	38	4	0.04	-0.20	0.03	2.19	134	0.09	12	87	72	0	5	2	0	
NV WINNEMUCCA	35	8	48	-14	22	-9	0.07	-0.10	0.03	1.97	136	0.28	44	89	78	0	7	4	0	
NH CONCORD	22	4	47	-5	13	-7	0.04	-0.62	0.02	4.81	92	0.58	25	77	33	0	7	3	0	
NJ NEWARK	31	16	56	11	23	-8	0.04	-0.86	0.04	6.53	98	1.47	47	63	35	0	7	1	0	
NM ALBUQUERQUE	57	28	60	20	42	6	0.11	0.03	0.11	0.23	27	0.11	31	61	29	0	5	1	0	
NY ALBANY	22	6	44	-4	14	-8	0.10	-0.45	0.08	4.61	101	0.56	29	80	43	0	7	2	0	
NY BINGHAMTON	18	5	42	-1	12	-9	0.09	-0.49	0.06	5.84	118	0.64	33	76	57	0	7	2	0	
NY BUFFALO	22	7	48	1	14	-10	0.10	-0.59	0.04	4.38	70	0.74	30	76	53	0	7	4	0	
NY ROCHESTER	22	9	49	2	15	-8	0.12	-0.39	0.05	3.90	86	0.33	18	78	56	0	7	3	0	
NY SYRACUSE	21	5	48	-7	13	-9	0.18	-0.40	0.07	8.12	159	0.55	28	77	51	0	7	5	0	
NC ASHEVILLE	44	23	57	20	34	-2	0.01	-0.93	0.01	10.10	156	5.72	186	77	40	0	7	1	0	
NC CHARLOTTE	49	25	65	19	37	-5	0.11	-0.80	0.11	7.26	116	3.42	111	75	32	0	6	1	0	
NC GREENSBORO	42	24	60	19	33	-5	0.11	-0.69	0.11	7.24	126	4.52	167	75	35	0	6	1	0	
NC HATTERAS	50	34	60	28	42	-4	0.35	-0.96	0.35	8.40	92	1.89	41	80	48	0	4	1	0	
NC RALEIGH	44	25	63	18	34	-6	0.32	-0.61	0.32	5.63	92	2.69	87	72	39	0	6	1	0	
NC WILMINGTON	52	29	67	22	41	-5	0.06	-0.98	0.06	6.55	90	1.95	56	83	35	0	5	1	0	
ND BISMARCK	15	-4	26	-12	6	-4	0.06	-0.02	0.05	0.89	120	0.26	87	77	66	0	7	2	0	
ND DICKINSON	20	3	44	-11	12	-2	0.05	-0.03	0.05	0.32	56	0.06	26	89	66	0	7	1	0	
ND FARGO	9	-11	18	-16	-1	-8	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.57	50	0.20	35	73	60	0	7	0	0	
ND GRAND FORKS	5	-14	14	-18	-4	-9	0.03	-0.11	0.03	0.74	72	0.43	90	79	61	0	7	1	0	
ND JAMESTOWN	11	-10	20	-15	0	-9	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.10	11	0.01	2	80	60	0	7	0	0	
ND WILLISTON	15	0	34	-10	8	0	0.09	-0.02	0.04	1.01	105	0.44	113	84	74	0	7	3	0	
OH AKRON-CANTON	23	10	46	1	17	-8	0.33	-0.21	0.20	5.18	106	0.97	51	78	58	0	7	6	0	
OH CINCINNATI	29	15	47	7	22	-8	0.01	-0.62	0.01	7.74	140	1.99	88	70	48	0	7	1	0	
OH CLEVELAND	23	12	47	7	17	-8	0.12	-0.43	0.03	4.99	99	1.06	55	81	60	0	7	5	0	
OH COLUMBUS	26	14	45	7	20	-8	0.23	-0.32	0.20	6.95	144	1.25	65	68	53	0	7	3	0	
OH DAYTON	25	11	45	4	18	-8	0.32	-0.24	0.30	5.51	109	1.74	87	77	54	0	7	2	0	
OH MANSFIELD	23	9	44	1	16	-8	0.14	-0.44	0.03	5.06	96	1.20	59	85	57	0	7	5	0	

Based on 1971-2000 normals

\*\*\* Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 26, 2013

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	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	23	9	43	0	16	-8	0.07	-0.34	0.02	4.99	122	2.84	195	77	58	0	7	3	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	22	9	46	3	16	-9	0.30	-0.20	0.10	6.18	130	0.99	55	77	59	0	7	7	0
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	55	28	70	21	42	5	0.00	-0.24	0.00	1.08	37	0.41	41	79	44	0	6	0	0
OR TULSA	53	28	63	18	40	4	0.00	-0.33	0.00	1.47	40	0.62	51	74	50	0	6	0	0
OR ASTORIA	48	34	51	26	41	-2	1.66	-0.51	0.83	20.58	115	5.95	80	92	84	0	3	4	1
OR BURNS	34	8	43	-10	21	-4	0.16	-0.09	0.14	1.97	90	0.24	27	91	81	0	7	2	0
OR EUGENE	40	31	53	28	36	-4	0.89	-0.85	0.25	8.65	61	1.20	20	97	93	0	5	4	0
OR MEDFORD	51	31	59	19	41	2	0.47	-0.08	0.25	6.47	135	0.81	43	93	67	0	3	3	0
OR PENDLETON	33	25	46	21	29	-5	0.44	0.11	0.22	2.13	83	0.94	86	98	91	0	7	3	0
OR PORTLAND	43	30	47	23	37	-3	0.74	-0.39	0.26	9.16	95	1.60	41	94	80	0	4	4	0
OR SALEM	40	31	53	26	36	-5	0.84	-0.48	0.27	8.77	80	1.37	31	100	93	0	4	4	0
PA ALLENTOWN	28	13	52	8	21	-6	0.05	-0.74	0.05	5.62	92	1.31	48	70	38	0	7	1	0
PA ERIE	23	13	48	7	18	-9	1.05	0.53	0.66	6.73	118	1.92	98	77	64	0	7	6	1
PA MIDDLETOWN	29	16	51	11	23	-5	0.09	-0.54	0.08	5.07	95	1.28	60	76	41	0	7	2	0
PA PHILADELPHIA	32	19	57	12	25	-7	0.09	-0.69	0.05	6.68	111	2.26	83	60	37	0	7	2	0
PA PITTSBURGH	24	11	47	4	17	-10	0.14	-0.47	0.08	6.32	128	0.79	38	78	53	0	7	3	0
PA WILKES-BARRE	23	8	48	0	16	-10	0.12	-0.43	0.06	4.74	108	0.82	44	77	48	0	7	4	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	25	9	47	1	17	-8	0.14	-0.52	0.07	6.52	129	0.91	43	71	47	0	7	2	0
RI PROVIDENCE	28	14	55	4	21	-8	0.16	-0.82	0.12	6.67	89	1.12	33	65	35	0	7	2	0
SC BEAUFORT	63	37	69	31	50	2	0.00	-0.93	0.00	3.19	51	0.45	14	77	29	0	1	0	0
SC CHARLESTON	61	35	70	28	48	0	0.00	-0.92	0.00	3.76	59	0.20	6	74	29	0	3	0	0
SC COLUMBIA	57	32	68	27	44	-1	0.00	-1.07	0.00	4.33	62	0.82	23	67	31	0	4	0	0
SC GREENVILLE	53	27	73	21	40	-1	0.06	-0.93	0.06	9.82	135	4.01	118	74	30	0	6	1	0
SD ABERDEEN	14	-5	24	-11	4	-7	0.04	-0.04	0.03	0.87	118	0.12	33	78	62	0	7	2	0
SD HURON	16	0	29	-8	8	-6	0.09	-0.01	0.09	1.24	168	0.12	34	82	63	0	7	1	0
SD RAPID CITY	35	11	52	4	23	0	0.01	-0.05	0.01	0.42	64	0.17	65	86	52	0	7	1	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	17	-2	34	-9	8	-6	0.09	-0.02	0.09	1.51	170	0.20	54	77	65	0	7	1	0
TN BRISTOL	39	21	50	19	30	-4	0.36	-0.44	0.36	11.78	194	7.78	290	81	40	0	7	1	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	49	30	62	26	40	1	0.20	-1.04	0.20	13.14	147	7.57	183	76	42	0	7	1	0
TN KNOXVILLE	44	27	55	21	35	-2	0.42	-0.60	0.42	15.96	198	9.78	275	77	33	0	6	1	0
TN MEMPHIS	51	31	61	26	41	1	0.04	-0.89	0.04	9.67	109	5.94	184	78	37	0	3	1	0
TN NASHVILLE	44	26	55	18	35	-2	0.46	-0.41	0.46	10.58	139	5.87	191	71	35	0	6	1	0
TX ABILENE	66	38	80	30	52	8	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.27	63	1.23	166	83	59	0	2	0	0
TX AMARILLO	62	27	73	21	45	9	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.26	116	0.72	150	75	26	0	7	0	0
TX AUSTIN	74	42	80	32	58	8	0.00	-0.39	0.00	3.53	90	2.70	184	89	62	0	1	0	0
TX BEAUMONT	72	47	76	40	59	7	0.03	-1.23	0.01	14.59	150	8.19	182	100	54	0	0	3	0
TX BROWNSVILLE	79	57	83	52	68	8	0.00	-0.32	0.00	1.80	87	1.48	154	97	62	0	0	0	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	80	53	85	47	67	11	0.00	-0.34	0.00	1.28	44	1.25	105	91	62	0	0	0	0
TX DEL RIO	73	47	79	36	60	9	0.00	-0.12	0.00	1.37	123	1.33	369	91	68	0	0	0	0
TX EL PASO	67	37	71	29	52	7	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.40	36	0.30	88	48	22	0	2	0	0
TX FORT WORTH	65	43	79	36	54	10	0.00	-0.36	0.00	5.62	139	3.67	248	89	49	0	0	0	0
TX GALVESTON	70	57	74	51	63	7	0.07	-0.86	0.01	9.98	149	7.11	226	97	70	0	0	7	0
TX HOUSTON	75	51	79	43	63	11	0.00	-0.82	0.00	5.99	92	3.14	111	98	64	0	0	0	0
TX LUBBOCK	66	28	78	24	47	9	0.00	-0.09	0.00	1.56	158	0.88	275	70	39	0	5	0	0
TX MIDLAND	67	37	77	29	52	9	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.53	147	1.45	372	80	55	0	3	0	0
TX SAN ANGELO	73	40	83	29	57	12	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.59	105	1.41	247	81	49	0	2	0	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	74	50	78	38	62	12	0.00	-0.36	0.00	3.22	100	2.85	226	94	55	0	0	0	0
TX VICTORIA	77	51	82	40	64	11	0.00	-0.53	0.00	4.20	97	2.74	146	99	62	0	0	0	0
TX WACO	69	41	83	33	55	9	0.00	-0.39	0.00	5.80	138	4.99	347	92	60	0	0	0	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	59	31	74	26	45	5	0.00	-0.22	0.00	1.07	42	0.47	55	87	59	0	5	0	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	26	13	36	3	19	-11	0.09	-0.21	0.09	1.89	84	0.51	50	92	79	0	7	1	0
VT BURLINGTON	16	-1	43	-12	8	-9	0.07	-0.43	0.02	3.59	92	0.29	17	76	45	0	7	4	0
VA LYNCHBURG	39	19	57	12	29	-5	0.08	-0.72	0.08	7.66	129	5.01	184	64	33	0	7	1	0
VA NORFOLK	42	28	62	23	35	-5	0.10	-0.80	0.05	6.93	115	2.45	81	70	37	0	5	2	0
VA RICHMOND	40	21	61	14	31	-5	0.12	-0.66	0.12	7.19	122	4.36	157	73	37	0	6	1	0
VA ROANOKE	39	23	56	17	31	-5	0.11	-0.63	0.11	7.04	133	4.46	183	53	36	0	6	1	0
VA WASH/DULLES	35	19	58	9	27	-5	0.08	-0.60	0.05	4.04	74	1.17	50	68	41	0	6	2	0
WA OLYMPIA	41	30	53	22	36	-2	0.59	-1.12	0.25	13.12	96	3.38	59	99	93	0	6	4	0
WA QUILLAYUTE	49	31	53	23	40	-1	1.98	-1.11	0.75	24.38	98	6.85	65	93	87	0	4	4	2
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	43	34	51	29	38	-3	0.64	-0.52	0.20	10.20	107	3.35	85	93	83	0	3	4	0
WA SPOKANE	31	17	39	4	24	-4	0.42	0.03	0.28	4.23	116	1.65	119	94	84	0	7	4	0
WA YAKIMA	32	25	38	16	29	-1	0.01	-0.23	0.01	2.23	98	0.10	11	86	79	0	6	1	0
WV BECKLEY	30	15	45	7	22	-8	0.17	-0.55	0.17	5.85	105	2.66	108	70	47	0	7	1	0
WV CHARLESTON	31	18	48	11	25	-8	0.11	-0.63	0.11	7.30	126	2.44	99	74	39	0	7	1	0
WV ELKINS	27	8	48	-7	18	-10	0.35	-0.42	0.12	6.69	110	2.35	89	77	39	0	7	4	0
WV HUNTINGTON	31	18	46	11	25	-7	0.09	-0.61	0.09	7.61	131	2.71	111	72	39	0	7	1	0
WI EAU CLAIRE	12	-5	23	-9	4	-8	0.04	-0.20	0.04	2.15	119	0.30	39	77	50	0	7	1	0
WI GREEN BAY	14	0	24	-8	7	-8	0.10	-0.18	0.08	3.19	138	0.65	71	72	53	0	7	3	0
WI LA CROSSE	16	-1	26	-9	8	-8	0.04	-0.24	0.03	2.19	104	0.21	24	78	49	0	7	2	0
WI MADISON	17	3	26	-7	10	-7	0.06	-0.22	0.04	2.94	114	0.34	37	72	56	0	7	2	0
WI MILWAUKEE	19	5	27	-5	12	-8	0.06	-0.35	0.05	4.86	135	0.99	72	70	55	0	7	2	0
WY CASPER	48	25	53	11	37	15	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.50	50	0.11	28	47	32	0	6	0	0
WY CHEYENNE	51	27	58	15	39	13	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.71	93	0.14	47	46	26	0	5	0	0
WY LANDER	41	18	47	10	29	9	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.74	74	0.34	87	73	36	0	7	0	0
WY SHERIDAN	45	17	56	14	31	9	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.55	44	0.05	9	84	71	0	7	0	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

\*\*\* Not Available

# National Agricultural Summary

January 21 – 27, 2013

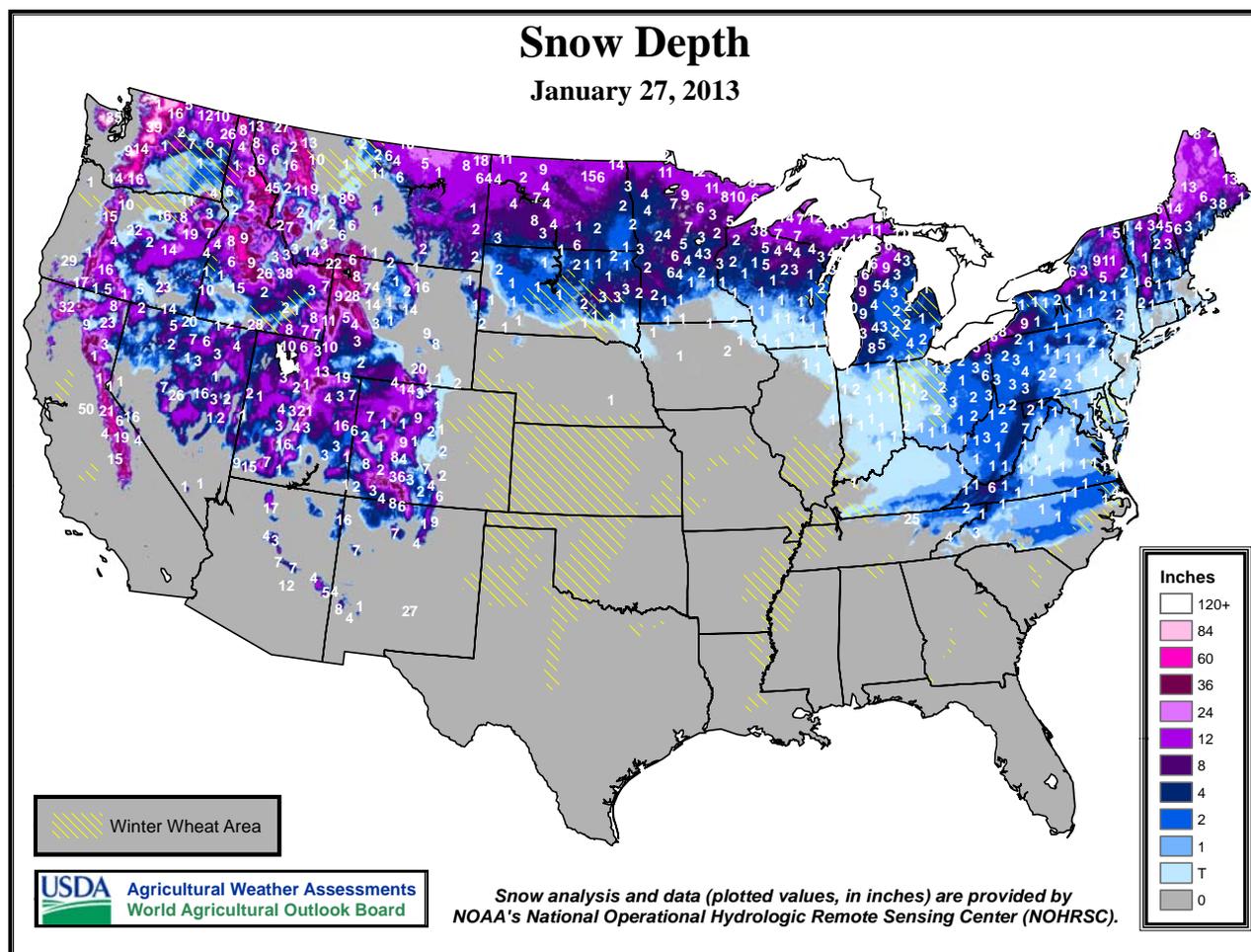
Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

Temperatures throughout the Rocky Mountains and across much of the southern half of the United States were warmer than normal during the week. Most notably, weekly recordings in portions of the Rockies and southern Texas were more than 10°F above average. When coupled with doggedly dry conditions, this unfavorable warmth left much of the hard red winter wheat exposed to potentially damaging weather extremes. Elsewhere, cold weather blanketed the country from the Midwest to the Mid-Atlantic Coast and into New England. Below-average precipitation was the norm for much of the nation, although portions of the West accumulated beneficial moisture totaling more than 200 percent of normal.

Warm, dry weather persisted in Florida, exacerbating the drought-like conditions that have plagued the state for months. Growth of small grain crops was limited, but sunny skies provided ample time for sugarcane growers to harvest their crop on schedule. Late blight was evident in some tomato fields, but overall, vegetable crops were growing well under mostly favorable conditions. Varieties marketed included eggplant, peppers, squash, and tomatoes. As unfavorable dryness expanded throughout much of the citrus-producing region, growers continued to heavily irrigate their orchards to keep moisture in the ground and on the trees. General grove maintenance and fertilizer applications were ongoing.

In Arizona, above-average temperatures coupled with much-needed precipitation benefited pastures and ranges; however, additional moisture was needed to alleviate the moderate to extreme drought entrenched across the state. Under irrigation, 65 percent of the State’s alfalfa was reported in good to excellent condition on January 27<sup>th</sup>, with producers actively harvesting hay from approximately half of the state’s fields. Small grain producers were nearly finished seeding barley, while 80 percent of the durum wheat crop was in the ground. Fruit and vegetable growers continued to ship a variety of crops during the week.

Dry weather early in the week gave way to widespread moisture by week’s end as two storm systems overspread California. Fluctuations in temperature led to limited growth for most small grain crops, but the increased moisture benefitted all crops. Producers began fieldwork in preparation for alfalfa and row crop planting. Frost damage resulting from recent freezes was evident in some orchards; however, the damage was not heavy at this point. Citrus crop harvesting continued, while pruning and dormant sprays were ongoing in vineyards and stone fruit orchards. Blueberries were covered to aid in pollination. Beekeepers worked to move hives into the state, as bud swell was evident on many almond trees. Cooler temperatures in recent weeks led to slowed growth for many winter vegetables.



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

**ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE**

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

Vegetable and citrus harvesting activities continued throughout the month, although the lemon harvest was in its final stages.

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

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

**COLORADO:** Most areas of the State received below normal precipitation during January. The Western region by Grand Junction was the exception and received above average precipitation last month. Higher elevations

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

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

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

**GEORGIA:** January climate varied only slightly from December. Precipitation estimates for the month in Georgia ranged from 0.5 inches in the southeast up to 10

inches in the northern Appalachian area of the State. The month's average temperature ranged from the lower 40s to the upper 50s. Georgia was slightly warmer than normal for this time of year. Chill hours for the State ranged from over 1,300 hours in the northern part of the State to 250 hours in South Georgia. Rains have given Georgia some relief from drought conditions. Extreme drought currently covers roughly 35% of the State compared to 75% one year ago. Field activities include preparation for spring planting and routine care of poultry and livestock.

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

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

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

**INDIANA:** The weather during January was both warmer and wetter than normal in Indiana. The average temperature of 27.60 was 1.60 above normal. The State received an average of 3.09 inches of precipitation which was 0.95 inches or 144% above normal. Precipitation totals have been about normal in northwestern, north central and southeastern counties while the rest of the State has been well above normal. Winter wheat is reported to be in mostly good condition, but there is some concern over the lack of snow cover during some of the coldest temperatures. A limited amount of dry fertilizer, manure and lime was spread during the month. Many

operations were moving grain to market to fulfill January contracts. Burley tobacco producers, in southern counties, have been completing their stripping and marketing of the 2012 crop. Livestock are reported to be in mostly good condition and are withstanding the winter weather fairly well. Hay supplies remain mostly adequate but are beginning to run a little short in areas that were hit hardest by last summer's drought. Other activities included income tax preparations, attending farm machinery shows, clearing fence rows, repairing and installing drainage tile, completing 2012 Census of Agriculture forms, hauling grain to market and tending livestock.

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

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

**KENTUCKY:** The Commonwealth experienced mixed weather conditions during January. The State recorded temperatures from below normal to unseasonably warm. Except for the second week of January which saw well above normal rainfall, precipitation for the remainder of the month was below normal. Tobacco producers continued to

strip their tobacco when conditions allowed. Farmers were kept busy tending their livestock during cold spells which caused stress to animals. Producers marketed their grain and tobacco crops and attended various commodity meetings across the State.

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

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

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

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

**MISSISSIPPI:** Soil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 60% adequate, 40% surplus. Livestock condition 1% very

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

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

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

**NEBRASKA:** Wheat conditions rated 15% very poor, 3 poor, 42 fair, 8 good, and 0 excellent. Hay and forage supplies rated 23% very short, 31 short, 46 adequate, and 0 excellent. Cattle and Calves condition rated 0% very poor, 2 poor, 23 fair, 68 good, and 7 excellent, well below last year's 92 percent good or excellent. For January, temperatures averaged below normal in western areas and above normal across much of the east. Precipitation

was light with most areas receiving less than a quarter of an inch of moisture. At the end of the month, most of the State was free of snow cover. Topsoil moisture supplies were rated as short to very short across most of the State, largely unchanged from last month. Wheat condition continued well below year ago levels. Cattle are in mostly good condition with the first calves of the season being born. Cattle have made good use of corn stalks where available. Supplemental feeding is underway with feed supplies short or very short across most the State.

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

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

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

**NEW MEXICO:** January began with temperatures below average from a strong pacific low that brought much

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

**NEW YORK:** Outside activities and daily chores continued. Temperatures ranged from below zero to the 40's. Producers were kept busy repairing machinery and removing snow when needed. Major activities included caring for livestock, spreading manure, grading and packing potatoes, onions, apples and cabbage. Winter meetings and trade shows were well attended.

**NORTH CAROLINA:** There were 3.1 days suitable for field work for week ending January 27th, compared to 3.4 days for week ending December 30th. Statewide soil moisture levels were rated at 1% very short, 6% short, 67% adequate and 26% Surplus. The State has received much needed rain during January with some areas suffering from flood conditions and above normal temperatures. The main farm duties were tending to livestock, general farm maintenance and marketing grain.

**NORTH DAKOTA:** Average snow depth was 4.1 on January 27. Hay and forage supplies were 1% very short, 11% short, 80% adequate, 8% surplus. Snow cover protection for alfalfa was rated 34% poor, 50% adequate, 16% excellent. Snow cover protection for winter wheat was rated 28% poor, 44% adequate, 28% excellent. Cattle condition 2% poor, 12% fair, 70% good, 16% excellent. Sheep condition 1% poor, 14% fair, 72% good, 13% excellent. Road conditions 94% open, 5% difficult, 1% closed. Sixteen percent were drifted, 15% icy, 69% dry. Mostly above normal temperatures were recorded in January while snowfall amounts varied across the State. High winds with little snow cover resulted in soil erosion in

some areas. Some cattle producers were concerned about forage supplies as calving approaches. Agricultural activities during January included feeding and selling of livestock, hauling grain and purchasing seed.

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

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

**OREGON:** Most of the State saw below normal temperatures & below normal precipitation this January due to an inversion. High temperatures ranged from 40 degrees in Baker City to 64 degrees in Bandon. Low temperatures ranged from 27 degrees in North Bend down to -23 degrees in Lakeview. Only three of the forty-two stations reported above normal temperatures. Most stations in the State reported below normal precipitation, as only La Grande reported above average precipitation. Total precipitation (rain or melted snow/ice) varied from 0.04 of an inch in Bend to 6.2 inches at Astoria. Over half of the State did receive snowfall, as 39 stations of 70 reported snowfall but only nine of these 39 stations still have measurable snow on ground at the end of the month. Sherman/Wasco counties saw deep snows on unfrozen ground so when that went off, there was no erosion or

runoff. That weather was followed by colder weather with a freezing fog that coated everything with frost. The temperatures were cold these past ten days. The wheat crop has survived its first two cold snaps but there is still a lot of winter to come. It looks a little weak after the freezing fog. Some producers are worried about damage to small wheat plants but the crop is expected to bounce back with some warmer weather. Snow was almost gone before temperatures dropped. No field work was being done as there is none to do. Umatilla/Union/Baker counties saw below-freezing temperatures for the last couple of weeks that have been tough both on livestock & crops. Recent high winds have moved the inversion out & moderated temperatures. Winds caused some soil to move. Wallowa County conditions for January included some snow, but temperatures were below freezing for many days & nights. Some nighttime temperatures were below zero. Snow pack is normal for this time of year. Malheur County had a very cold January, however with the snow pack that is on the fields, crop damage should be minimized. Snake River is frozen over & temperatures are rising with more moisture called for over the next few days. Flooding is the major concern for producers. Lake County received a significant amount of precipitation during the month--currently at 111% of average since the beginning of the water year on October 1. Good amount of snowpack in the mountains--cold temperatures for the past few weeks should ensure that it melts off slowly this spring. In Josephine County, high temperature for the month was 50 degrees with a low temperature of 18 degrees. Precipitation was 6.5 inches, including rain & snow. It was a very cold month, inciting frozen and/or broken pipes for many people. Winter crop was subject to wind, snow, & freezing temperatures. Rainfall has been shutoff across Douglas County the past three weeks following above normal rainfall in November & December. This dry period has allowed orchards to get on their dormant sprays without damaging their fields. Vineyard & orchard pruning are progressing nicely too with the dry period. Several Lane County producers are still hoping to plant more winter wheat in January or February. One blueberry farm had bud break & small leaves showing. Broccoli had more soft rot in the broccoli heads; it has been really bad this winter. Several producers are still hoping to plant more winter wheat in January or February. Many geese are around in Washington County, eating fall planted wheat & grass for seed crops. On the other hand, filberts were being pruned & catkins were already present in some orchards.

**PENNSYLVANIA:** Temperatures and weather conditions have been slightly warmer for Pennsylvania in the month of January, with the exception of the last week. Overnight temperatures during the last week have frequently dropped into the teens. The State received precipitation in the form of both sleet and snow during the month, with the majority of the snowfall happening on the 25th of the month. Principal farm activities for the month of January included harvesting corn and soybeans, hauling

manure, pruning fruit trees, and performing equipment maintenance. Early January began with windy conditions, and above average temperatures. The Harrisburg area received 1.7 inches of snow or ice throughout January. The average high temperature was 37.9 degrees and the average low was 24.9 degrees. January 19th was the warmest day of the month, with a high at 53 degrees. The lowest temperature of the month was 10 degrees, which happened on January 27th. The average temperature for the month was 31.4 degrees, which is 1.3 degrees above normal.

**SOUTH CAROLINA:** The new year of 2013 started under cloudy skies with areas of light to moderate rain. Parts of the Lowcountry received a break for a few hours of afternoon sunshine that sent the thermometer to 70 degrees at Pinopolis. A slow thermometer only allowed a high temperature on Wednesday of 54 degrees at Hartsville and Bishopville. The Thursday high temperature at Chester and Winnsboro just made it to 44 degrees. Much colder air arrived on Friday bringing mostly sunny, seasonal conditions. Charleston City's 58 degrees was the State's highest value. On Saturday morning, Impulses of light rain eased into South Carolina late Saturday and into Sunday morning. The Rock Hill AP sunrise temperature on Sunday was a sub-freezing 22 degrees. The State average temperature for the first week was two degrees above normal. The highest official temperature reported was 71 degrees at Allendale on January 1. The lowest official temperature reported was 20 degrees at Ninety Nine Islands on January 5. The State average rainfall for the period was 0.4 inches. During the second week, clearing, high pressure moved into South Carolina on Monday with a frosty start for most of the inland locations. McCormick, Newberry and Bishopville reported a minimum temperature of 29 degrees. Slow warming began over the Lowcountry and moved northward. Hemingway reported a Wednesday high temperature of 75 degrees. Lake City and Johnston recorded 75 degrees on Thursday. Pinopolis warmed to 80 degrees on Friday afternoon. On Saturday afternoon, date record high temperatures were set at Columbia Metro AP (82 degrees), Charleston AP (81 degrees), Florence AP (81 degrees) and Greenville-Spartanburg AP (73 degrees). Outside of a few isolated showers, Sunday's weather was mostly sunny and unseasonably mild. Allendale and Hartsville recorded a spring-like 78 degrees. The State average temperature for the period was fourteen degrees above normal. The highest official temperature reported was 82 degrees at Barnwell, Pinopolis, Cades, Shaw AFB and Columbia Metro AP on January 12. The State average rainfall for the period was 0.1 inches. The thermometer warmed to 80 degrees on Monday, January 14 for McEntire ANG AP, Lugoff, Cades and the Georgetown AP. Rains fell over the Upstate locations as a boundary remained "parked" from Oconee County and northeastward into York County. Twenty-four hour rainfall amounts ending Tuesday morning included 1.80 inches at Caesars Head and 1.40 inches at Table Rock. At 300 p.m.

on Tuesday afternoon, the Clemson AP reported "heavy rain" and 57 degrees while a distant and mostly sunny Charleston reported 77 degrees. Wednesday morning's additional rainfall totals indicated 2.48 inches at Long Creek and 1.95 inches at Jocassee Dam. Abundant sunshine at Conway, Andrews, Kingstree and Orangeburg pushed the Wednesday afternoon high temperature to 81 degrees. The sharp temperature gradient was further illustrated by a cloudy Rock Hill and Laurens only reaching 52 degrees on Wednesday. Rainfall coverage moved into the lower Piedmont through the day. Thursday's continued soaking for portions of Oconee County left 2.61 inches at Clemson and 2.46 inches at Liberty in Pickens County. A frontal boundary of colder and drier air swept through the State Thursday afternoon. The 400 p.m. temperature of 56 degrees at Orangeburg was a 21-degree drop in two hours. Caesars Head observed the State's first "trace" of snow on Thursday night as just enough leftover moisture changed over to a fine, icy powder. Daytime temperatures on Friday returned back to seasonal readings in the 50's. On Saturday morning, the sunrise temperature fell to 24 degrees at Calhoun Falls, Saluda and Chesnee. On Sunday afternoon, the Kingstree and Charleston airports managed to reach 70 degrees and shared the State's warmest value. The State average temperature for the period was thirteen degrees above normal. The highest official temperature reported was 84 degrees at Pinopolis on January 16. The heaviest official 24-hour rainfall reported was 2.98 inches at Sandy Springs ending at 700 a.m. on January 18. The State average rainfall for the period was 0.8 inches.

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

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

Temperatures above normal first half of month; near to below normal second half. Rainfall above normal.

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

**UTAH:** Days Suitable For Field Work 0. Subsoil Moisture 12% very short, 27% short, 61% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn harvested (grain) 0%. Range and Pasture 27% very poor, 29% poor, 32% fair, 11% good, 1% excellent. In Box Elder County operators are not working in fields with 12" to 15" inches of snow on the ground. January has been a very cold month. At least 20 days experienced high temperatures around 15 degrees Fahrenheit (F°) and low temperatures ranged from -5 F° to -20 F° in many parts of the county. A couple of storms came through the county last week, with over an inch of moisture in the snow. Carbon County reported accumulated precipitation in the mountains, through January, at or below average. Valley moisture levels are about average. Warm temperatures at the end of January have helped to move some of the snow moisture into the soil. Kane/Garfield Counties report very little precipitation this winter. Irrigation water supplies and range conditions may be in desperate need of moisture this spring and summer, unless substantial moisture is received. Uintah County reports that colder than normal conditions have prevailed in January. Beaver County reports that, although it has been very cold, now that a lot of calving and lambing going on, it has started to warm up nicely. Livestock are reported to be doing well. Box Elder County reports that cold temperatures have been hard on livestock producers who are feeding and watering cattle. Some producers have already begun the calving process and the moderation in temperatures in the last few days will help with calf survival. Feed remains expensive for those that have to purchase additional feed. Most ranchers are feeding hay. Calving has begun for some ranchers, while others expect begin calving to being in February. Morgan County reports the cold weather is slowing yearling growth and requiring operators to use stored feed. Uintah County livestock were under moderate cold stress. Most

producers have been feeding livestock throughout the month although many livestock have continued to graze crop aftermath. In Box Elder County most onion farmers are busy processing and bagging their onions this winter. The onion price has been very good. Morgan County reported that nothing is happening with crops currently. In Utah County the extreme cold appears to have caused only some minor damage to the coming season's fruit crops.

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

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

**WEST VIRGINIA:** Topsoil moisture was 1% very short, 4% short, 86% adequate, and 9% surplus compared to 2% short, 64% adequate, and 34% surplus last year. Hay and roughage supplies were 8% short, 91% adequate, and 1%

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

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

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

# International Weather and Crop Summary

January 20-26, 2013

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

## HIGHLIGHTS

**EUROPE:** Cold, snowy weather across northern Europe contrasted with locally heavy rain in southern wheat districts.

**WESTERN FSU:** Mild, wet weather melted much of the region's protective snow cover and left dormant winter grains exposed to the elements.

**MIDDLE EAST:** Mild, wet weather benefited winter grains but melted much of the region's protective snow cover.

**NORTHWEST AFRICA:** Locally heavy showers continued, boosting soil moisture for vegetative winter grains.

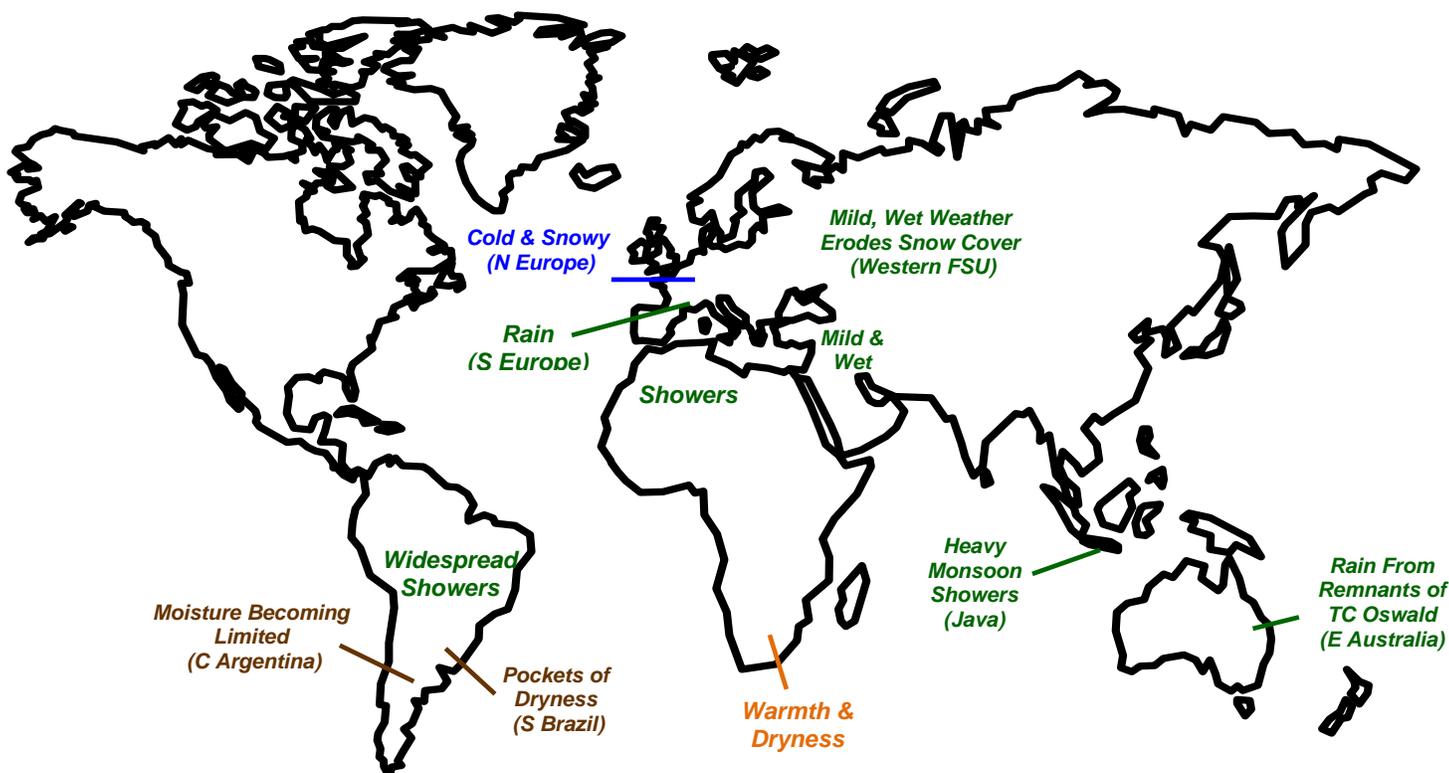
**SOUTHEAST ASIA:** Heavy monsoon showers maintained abundant moisture supplies for reproductive rice in Java, Indonesia, although some flooding continued, especially in the west.

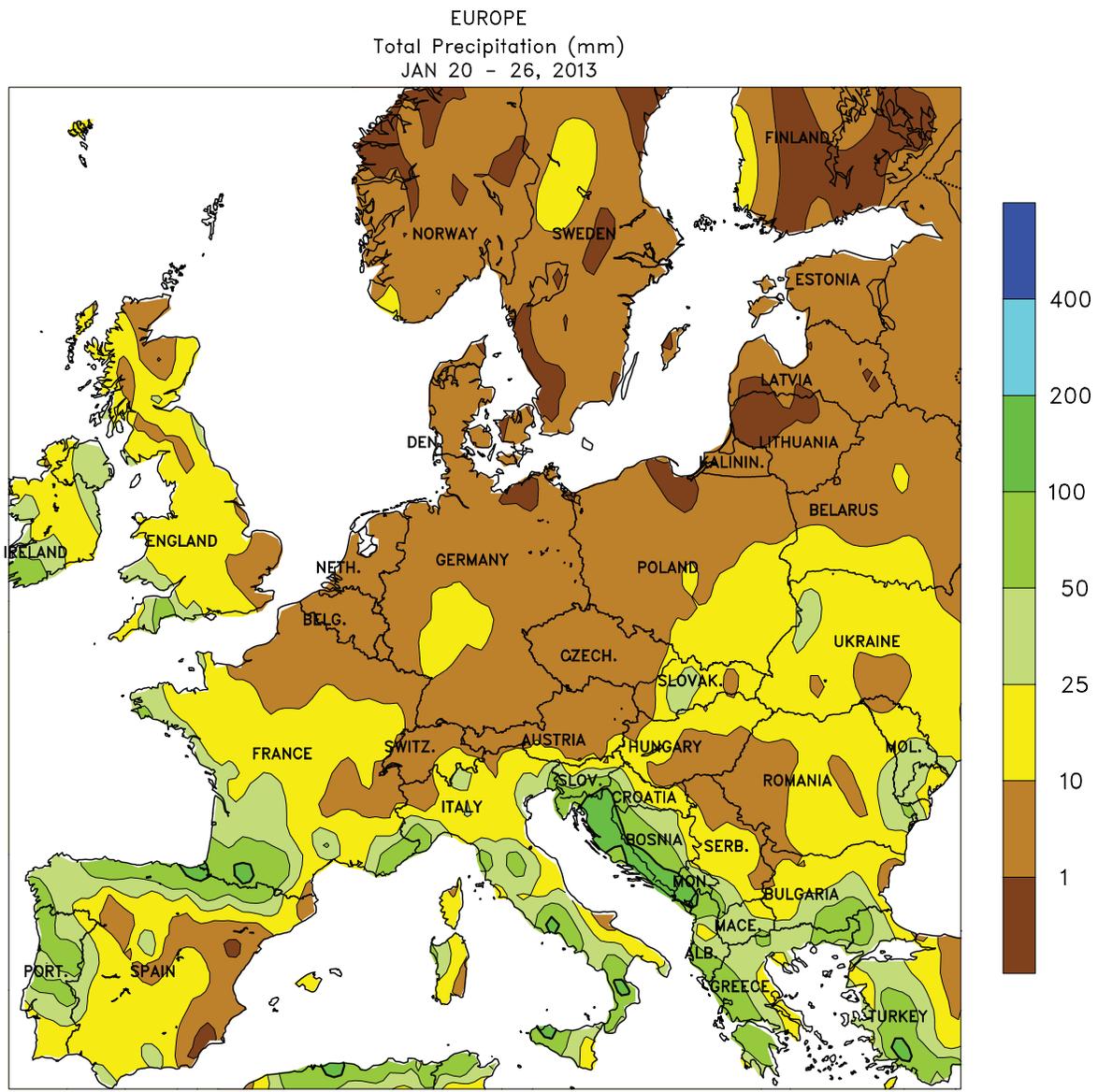
**AUSTRALIA:** The remnants of Tropical Cyclone Oswald caused severe flooding along the east coast but brought beneficial rainfall to major cotton and sorghum areas farther inland.

**SOUTH AFRICA:** Warmth and dryness spurred rapid development of rain-fed summer crops.

**ARGENTINA:** Mostly dry, occasionally warm weather fostered rapid summer crop development, though moisture was becoming limited in some areas for normal development.

**BRAZIL:** Pockets of dryness lingered in southern Brazil, but widespread, locally heavy rain continued in key summer production areas of central Brazil.





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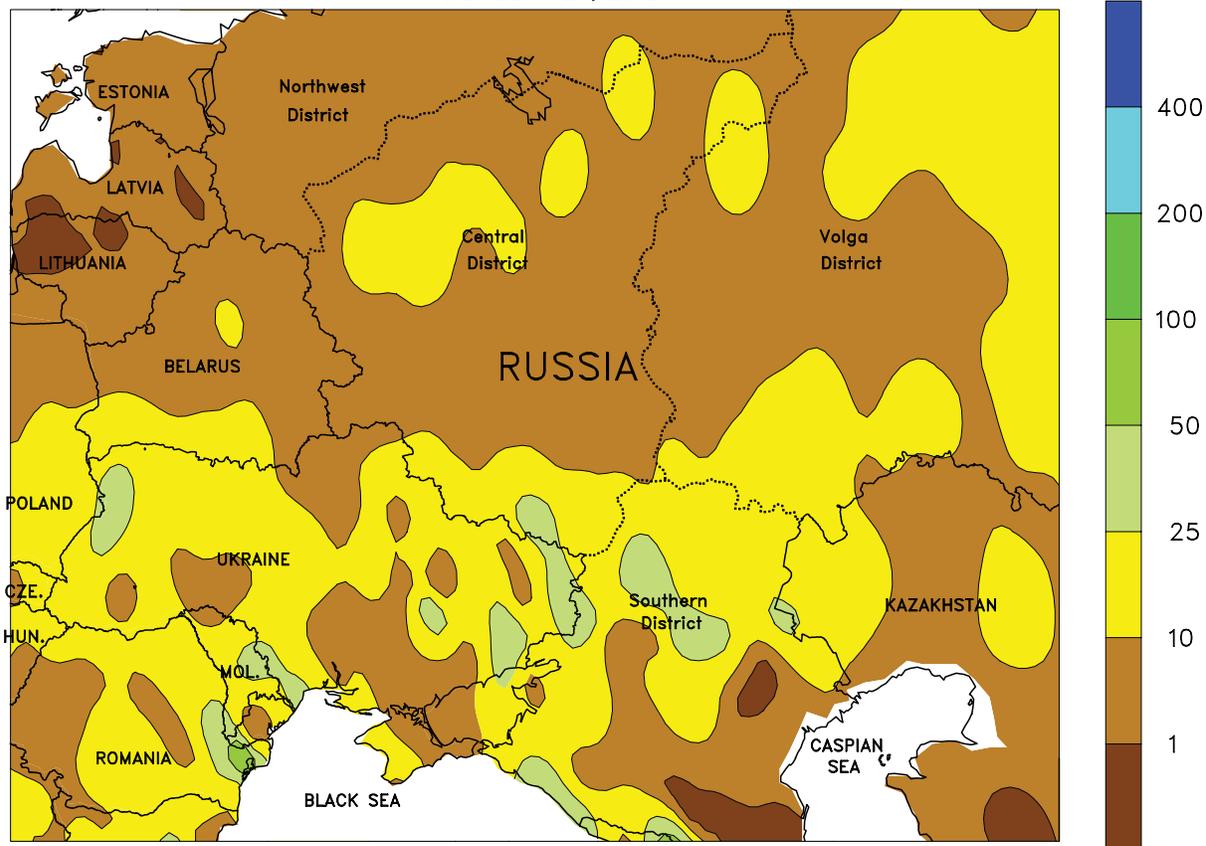


**EUROPE**

Cold, snowy conditions in northern Europe contrasted with stormy weather in southern wheat districts. Slow-moving Mediterranean storms continued to produce moderate to heavy rain and mountain snow (10-100 mm liquid equivalent, locally more) from the Iberian Peninsula into Italy, further boosting soil moisture for vegetative winter

grains while adding to already favorable irrigation supplies for warm-season crops. Meanwhile, cold weather (2-8°C below normal) prevailed across northern Europe, with additional snowfall (depths of 5 to 25 cm by week's end) protecting dormant winter grains and oilseeds from the cold.

WESTERN FSU  
Total Precipitation (mm)  
JAN 20 - 26, 2013



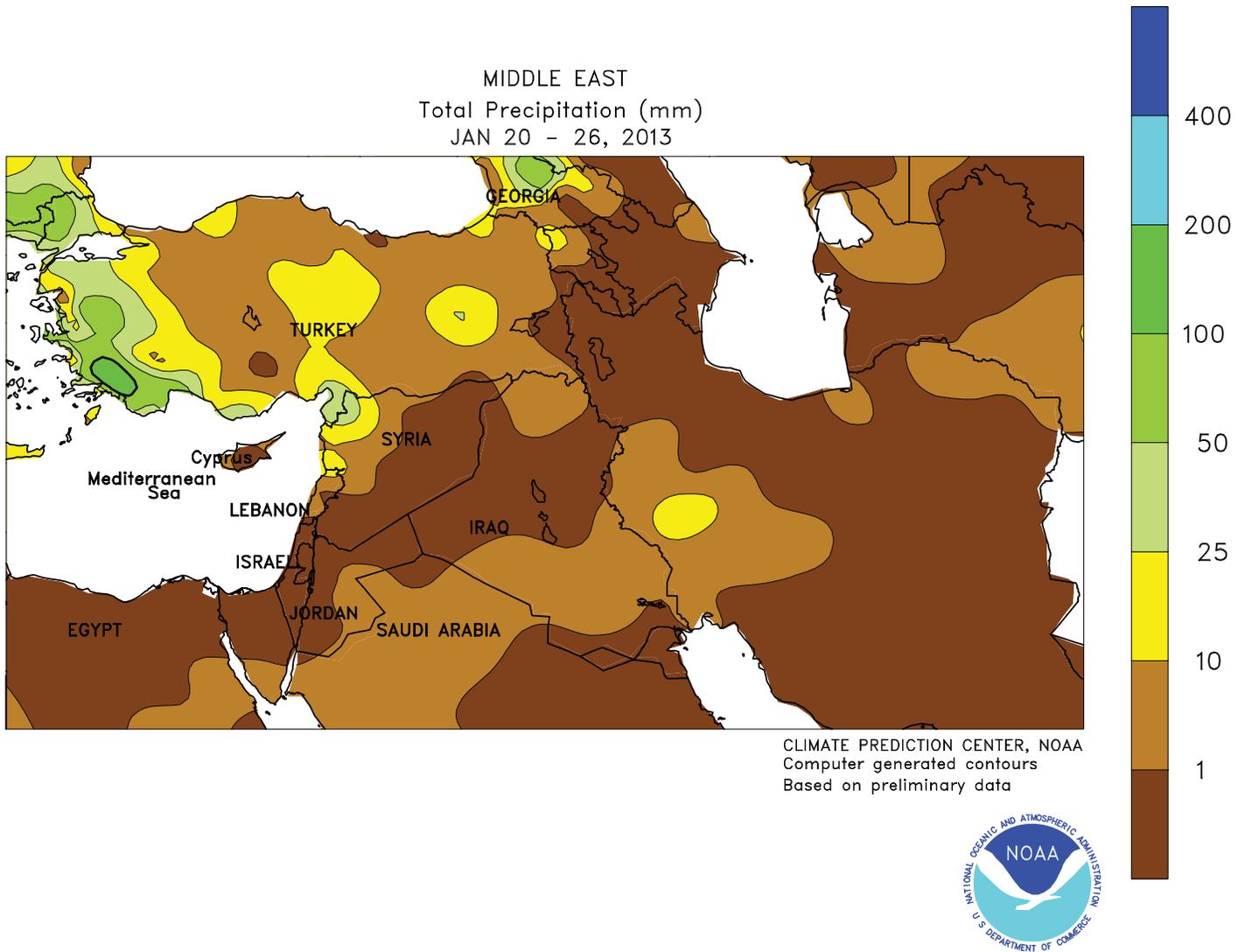
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**WESTERN FSU**

Mild, wet weather melted much of the region’s snow cover but maintained abundant moisture reserves for spring growth. A slow-moving warm front generated moderate to heavy rain and freezing rain (10-30 mm, locally more) from Ukraine and southern Belarus into Russia. Before changing over to all rain, there were numerous reports of heavy ice accumulations in

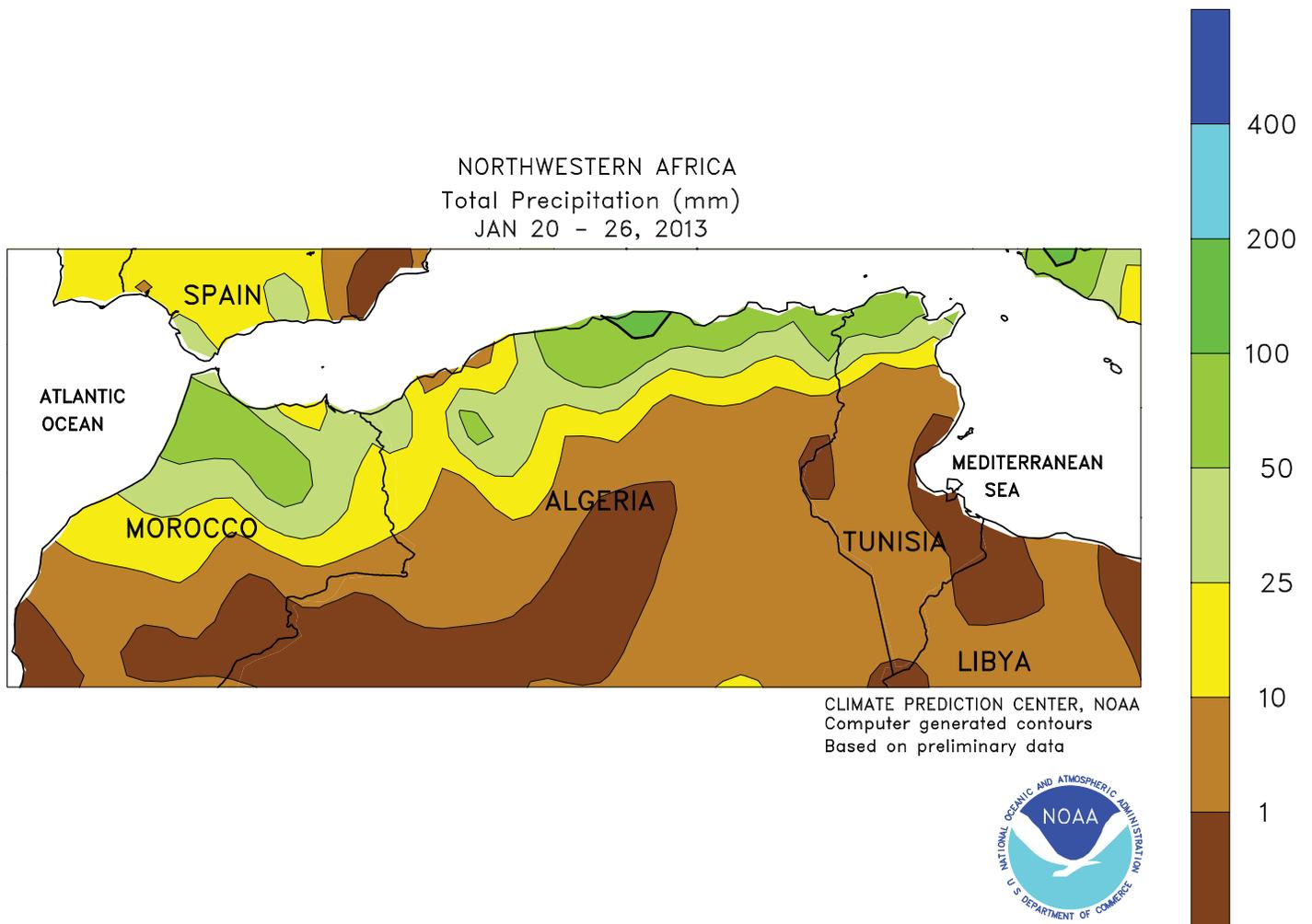
Ukraine and Russia’s Southern District, which downed power lines, disrupted travel, and stressed livestock. By week’s end, unseasonably mild weather (3-10°C above normal) overspread most primary winter wheat areas, melting the remaining snowpack and leaving dormant winter crops exposed to the elements.



**MIDDLE EAST**

Warm, wet weather prevailed across much of the region, although drier conditions lingered in the northwestern corner of Iran. A slow-moving Mediterranean storm generated rain (5-50 mm, locally more) from western Turkey into west-central Iran. Precipitation bypassed northwestern Iran and

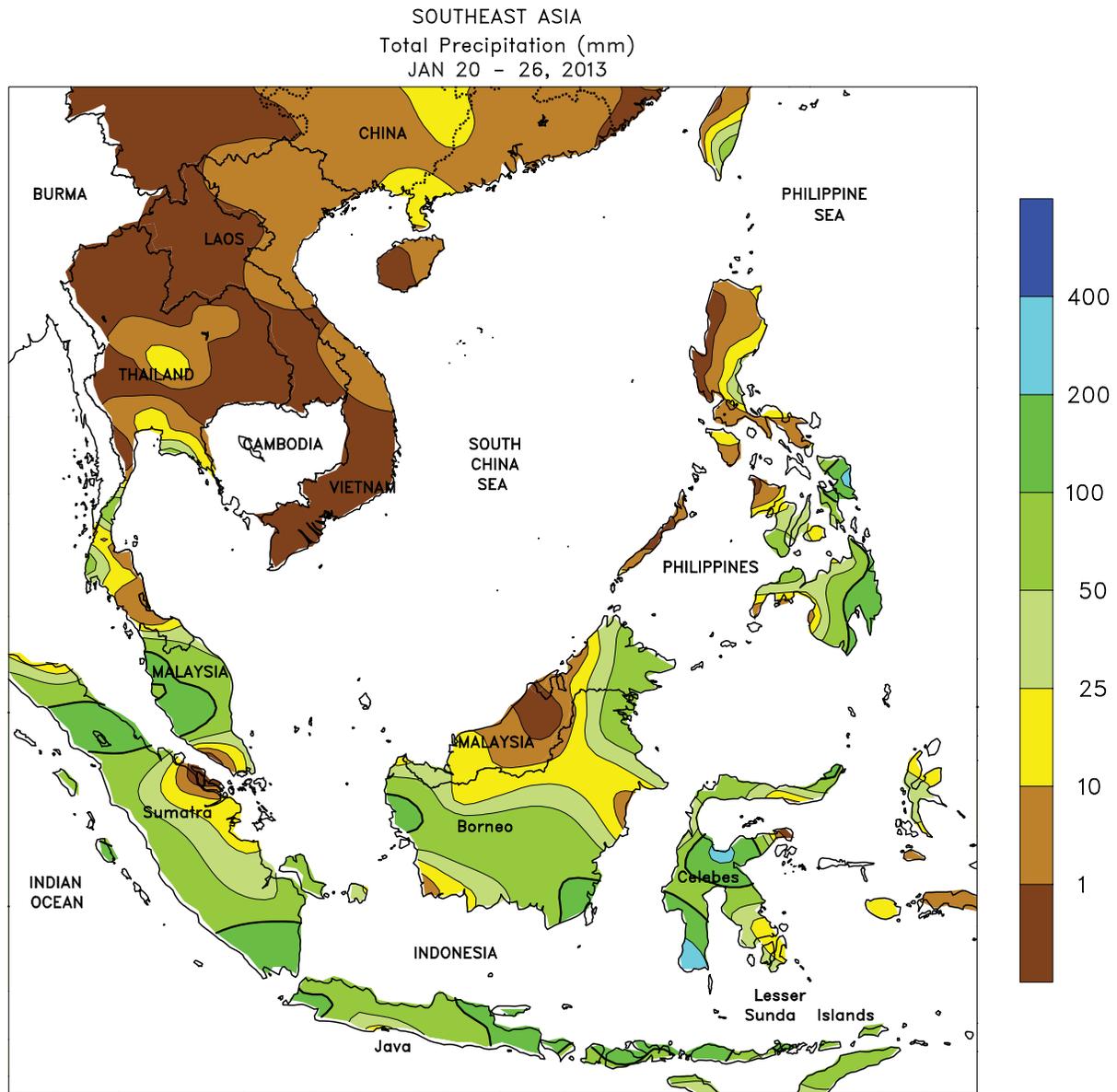
northern Syria, although moisture reserves remained favorable due to a wet autumn. More importantly, temperatures averaging up to 11°C above normal melted much of the region's protective snowpack, leaving winter wheat and barley exposed to potential incursions of bitter cold.



**NORTHWEST AFRICA**

Wet weather continued, boosting topsoil moisture following a month-long dry spell. A series of Mediterranean storms produced additional moderate to heavy showers (25-100 mm) from northern Morocco into northern Tunisia, maintaining

favorable prospects for vegetative winter wheat and barley. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3°C above normal, although chillier weather toward the end of the week was accompanied by isolated light freezes (-1 to 0°C) away from the coast.



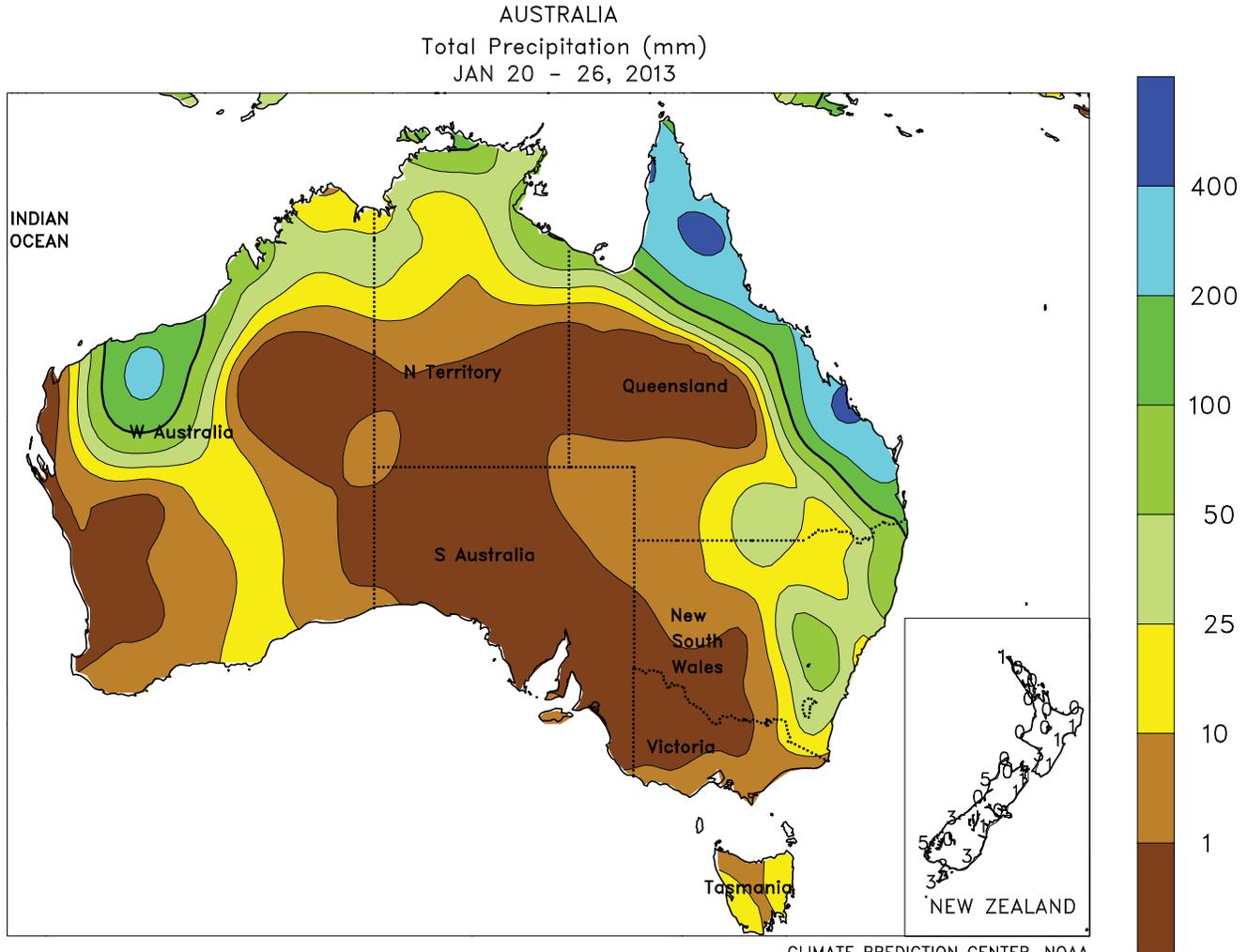
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**SOUTHEAST ASIA**

Widespread monsoon rains (25-100 mm or more) maintained favorable moisture supplies for reproductive rice in Java, Indonesia. The heaviest amounts of rain were concentrated in the far western and far eastern extents of the growing areas, where some flooding was likely. In contrast, more moderate

totals (25-50 mm) occurred in the central growing areas. Meanwhile, heavy showers continued across the eastern Philippines, with over 200 mm of rain reported in portions of the Visayan Islands. Winter corn and rice across the Philippines continued to benefit from abundant moisture.



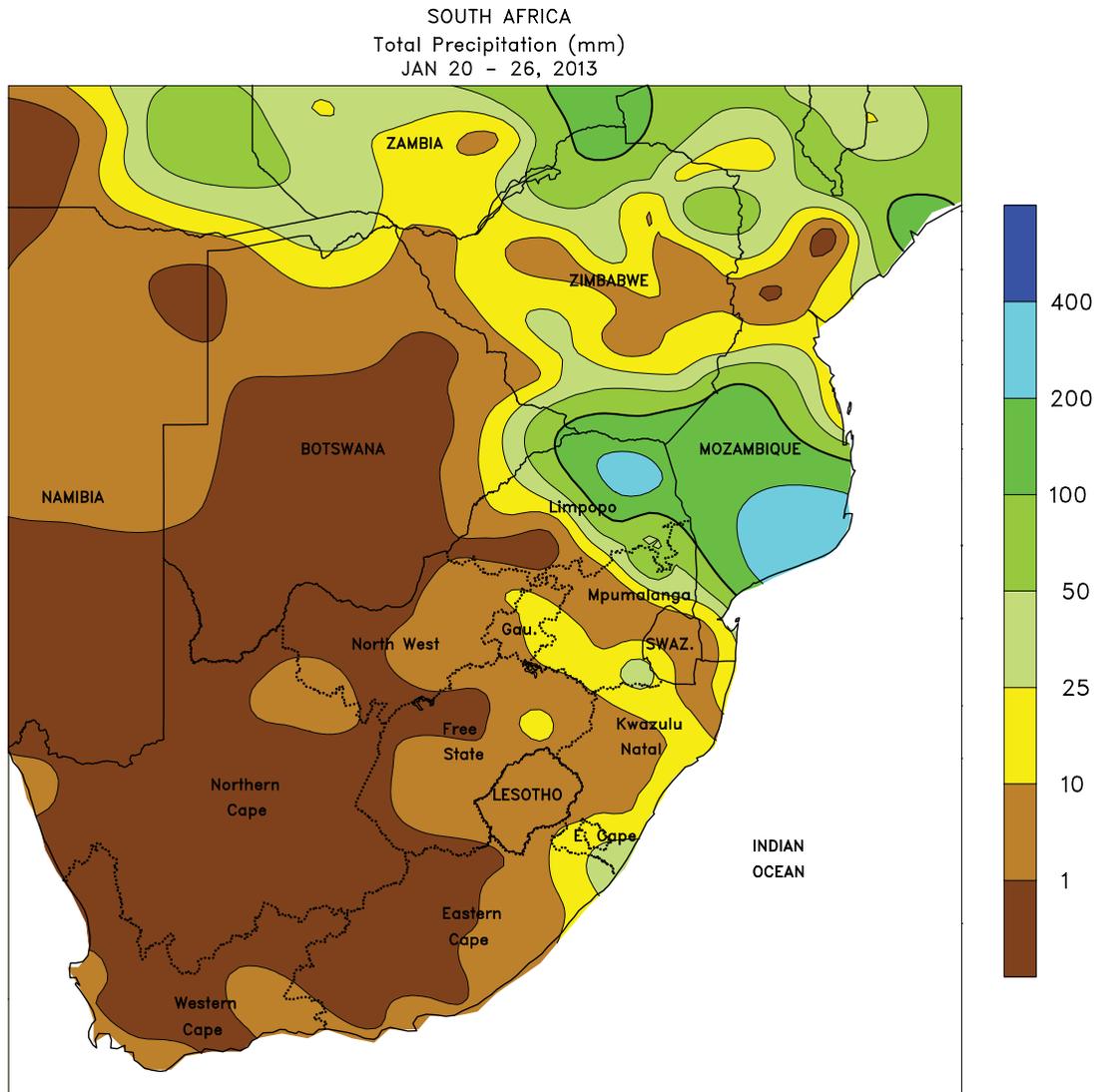
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**AUSTRALIA**

The remnants of Tropical Cyclone Oswald slid south along the coast of eastern Australia, producing soaking rains from northern Queensland to southern New South Wales. The heaviest rain (200-400 mm, locally near 800 mm) fell along the coast of Queensland, causing locally severe fresh water flooding and potentially damaging sugarcane. Farther inland,

beneficial rains (25-100 mm or more) overspread major cotton and sorghum producing areas in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales. In the wake of recent extreme heat, temperatures averaged closer to normal in major summer crop producing areas, with maximum temperatures generally in the 30s degrees C.



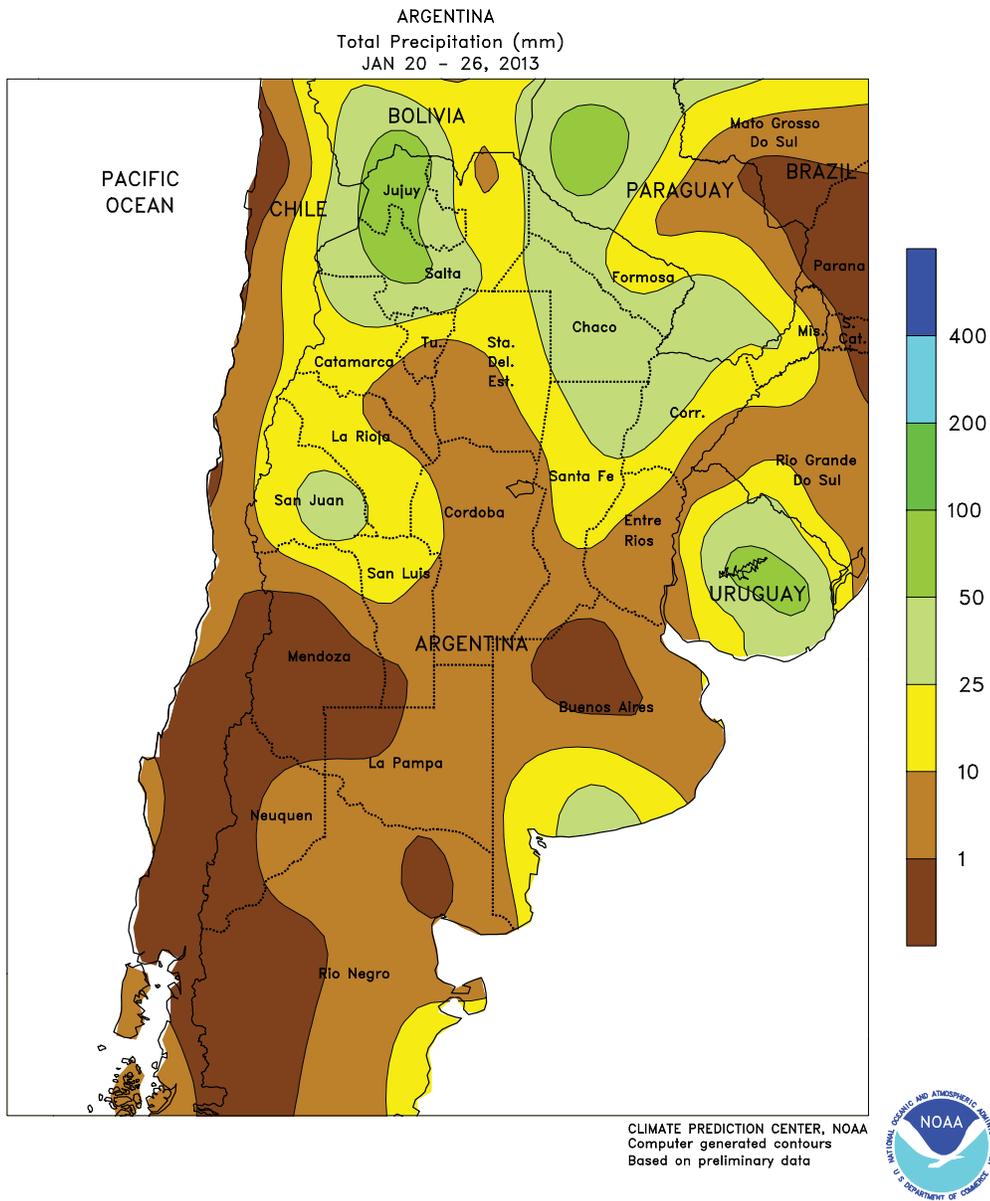
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**SOUTH AFRICA**

Following several weeks of beneficial rain, warm, sunny weather fostered rapid development of rain-fed summer crops. Rainfall totaled below 10 mm throughout much of the corn belt, as significant rainfall (greater than 25 mm) was confined to outlying northern production areas of Limpopo and northeastern Mpumalanga. In fact, inundating rain (greater than 100 mm) persisted along the borders with Zimbabwe and Mozambique, worsening regional flooding. Daytime highs ranged from the lower 30s (degrees C) in eastern sections of the corn belt (southwestern Mpumalanga and eastern Free State) to the middle and upper 30s farther west. Crops are in or approaching reproduction in eastern sections of the corn belt

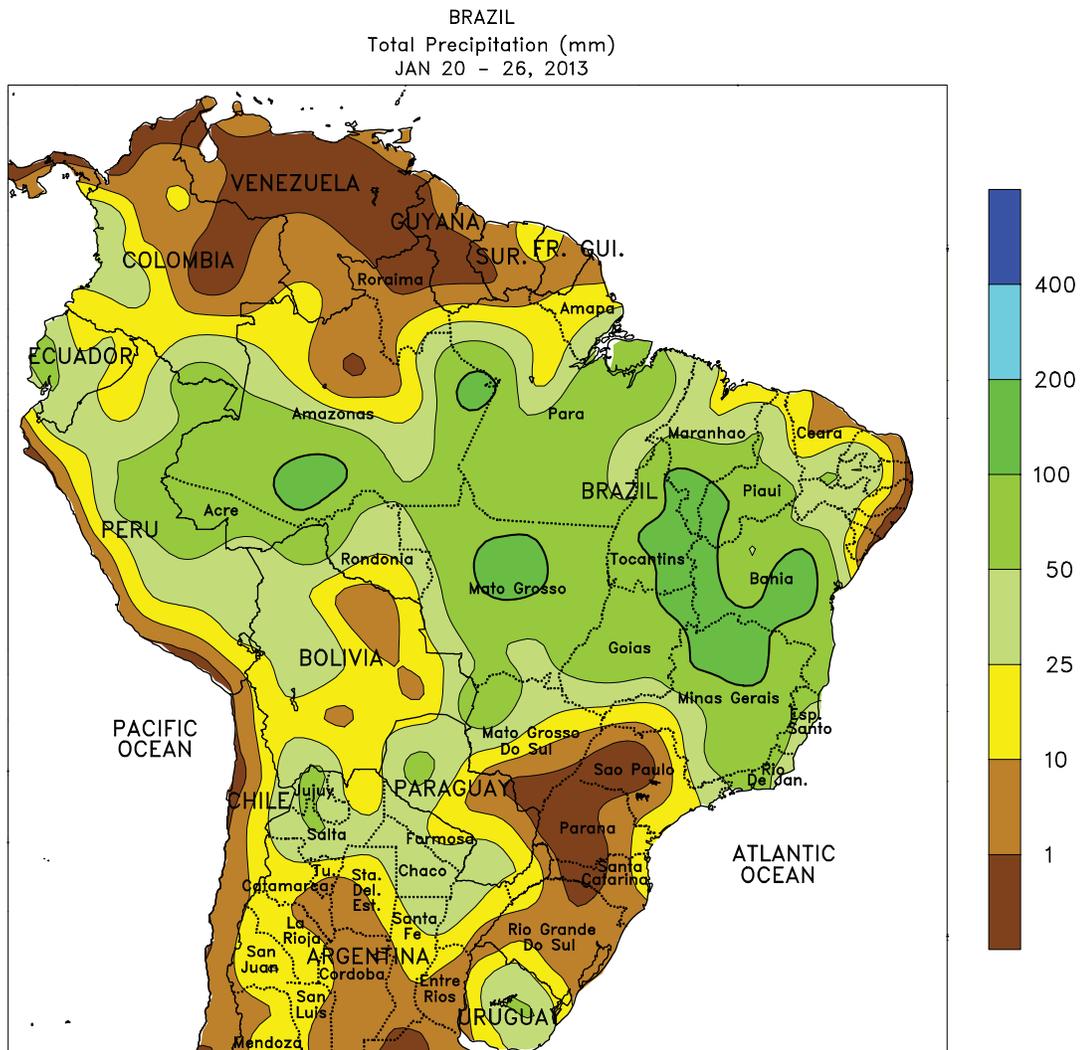
and benefited from the warmth; western crops subjected to the highest temperatures (37-39°C) are typically planted later and likely not yet in temperature-sensitive stages of development. Elsewhere, dry weather also prevailed in KwaZulu-Natal's northern sugarcane areas, but light showers (10-40 mm) returned to rain-fed southern production areas. Meanwhile, mostly dry, unseasonably warm weather (weekly temperatures averaging 1-2°C above normal, with daytime highs reaching 38-42°C) dominated the Cape Provinces, maintaining rapid rates of crop development in irrigated farms and vineyards and supporting harvesting of grapes and other early maturing crops.



**ARGENTINA**

Mostly dry, seasonably warm weather continued throughout central Argentina, advancing summer crop growth but limiting moisture for normal development of later-planted corn and soybeans. Most of the region recorded less than 10 mm of rainfall, the exception being southern Buenos Aires, where amounts in excess of 25 mm were recorded. Weekly average temperatures were generally within 1°C of normal, with daytime highs occasionally reaching the upper 30s (degrees C) in western and northern sections of the region (La Pampa, northern Buenos Aires, and neighboring locations in Cordoba, Santa Fe, and Entre Rios). While initially beneficial, the current drying trend reduced moisture for establishment of corn and soybeans sown during the final stages of planting, and rain is needed throughout the region to

ensure normal development of all crops. In northern Argentina, rain (10-50 mm) boosted moisture for summer row crops, including cotton, although amounts were below normal and summer warmth maintained high evapotranspiration rates. Weekly temperatures averaged up to 2°C above normal in western production areas and daytime highs reached the 40s midweek from northern Cordoba to Formosa. According to Argentina’s Ministry of Agriculture, corn and soybean planting was nearing completion at 94 and 97 percent complete, respectively, with most acreage remaining to be planted in the northern provinces. Sunflowers were 32 percent harvested (10 points ahead of last year), with fieldwork reported in Santa Fe, Chaco, and Santiago del Estero.



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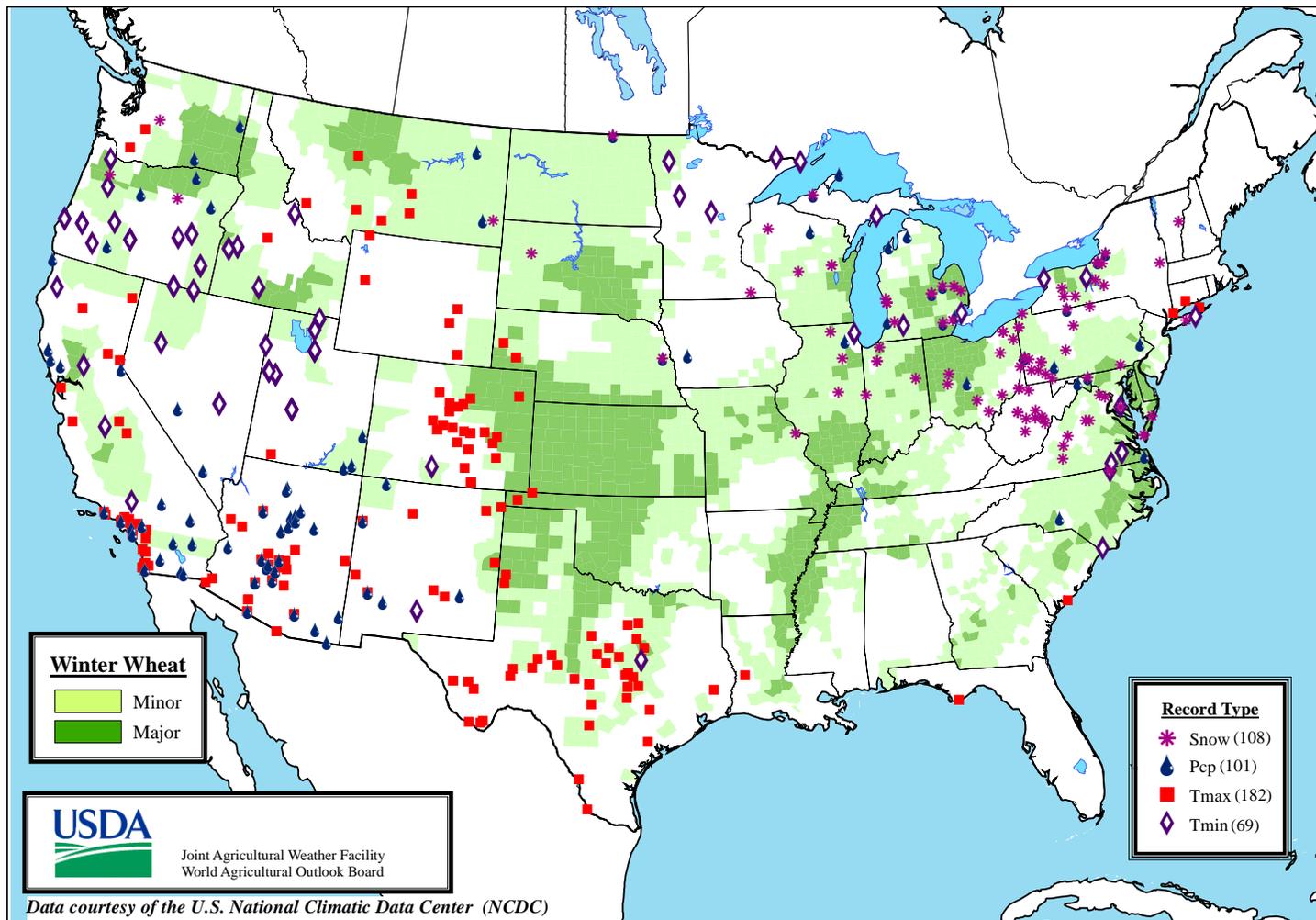
**BRAZIL**

For a second week, dry weather dominated portions of southern Brazil as locally heavy rain overspread key central production areas. Rainfall totaled below 10 mm from Mato Grosso do Sul and Sao Paulo southward through Rio Grande do Sul. Last week's dryness mostly affected the region south of western Parana, making this the second dry week in the vicinity of Rio Grande do Sul. Daytime highs generally ranged from the middle and upper 20s (degrees C) to the lower 30s, fostering summer crop growth in the absence of summer heat. The increased sunshine also promoted growth of sugarcane in Sao Paulo after last

week's heavy rain. Farther north, rainfall totaled 50 to locally more than 100 mm from Mato Grosso eastward through Bahia, further improving conditions for soybeans, cotton, and second-crop (safrinha) corn, which is currently being planted. Weekly temperatures in these areas were generally 1°C above normal, with daytime highs mostly in the lower 30s. Dry weather continued along the northeastern coast, aiding sugarcane harvesting, but unseasonably heavy showers (greater than 50 mm) continued in cocoa areas of southeastern Bahia, increasing moisture for crops but hampering fieldwork.

# Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

## January 20-26, 2013



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