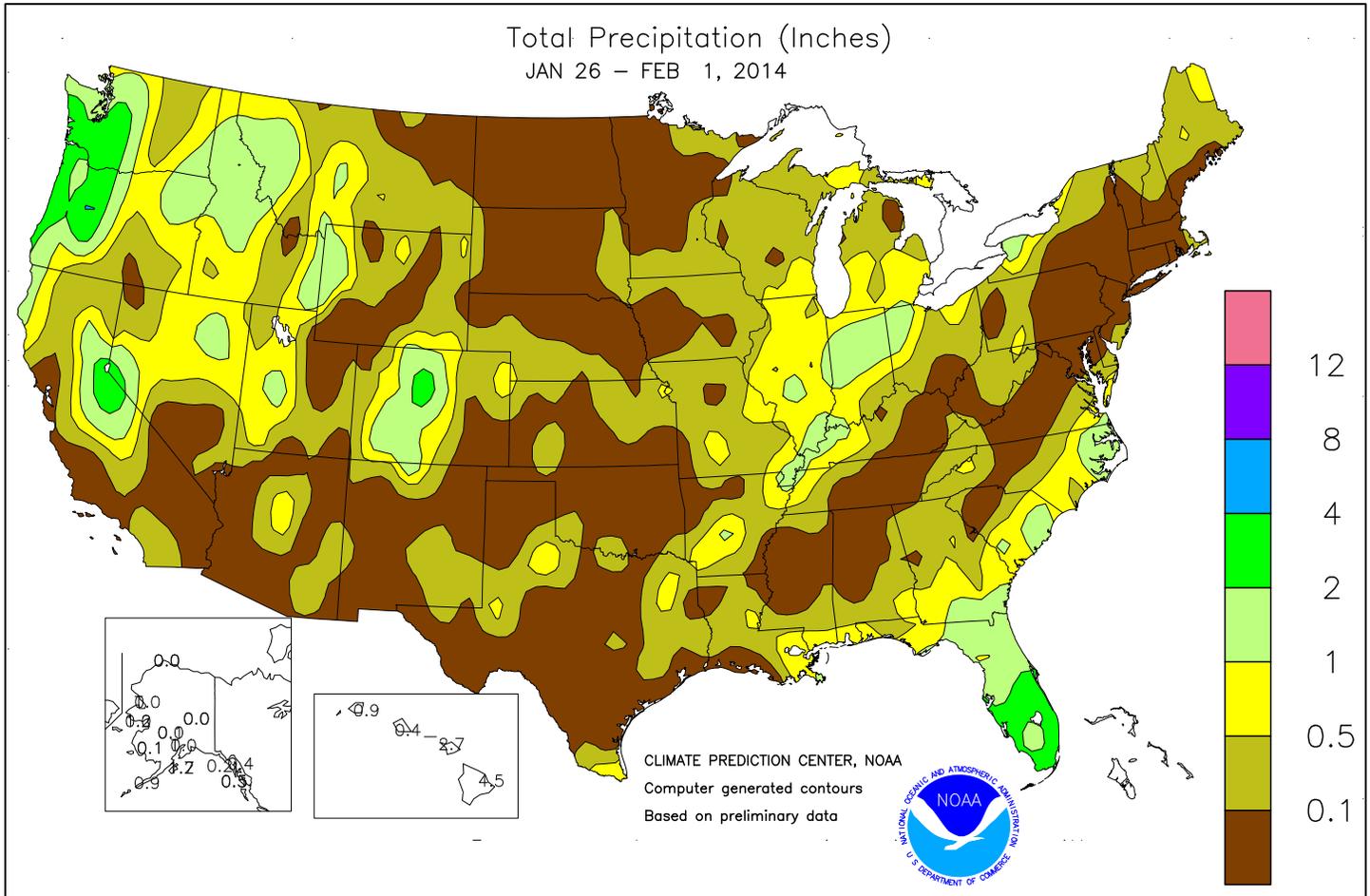


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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 26 – February 1, 2014

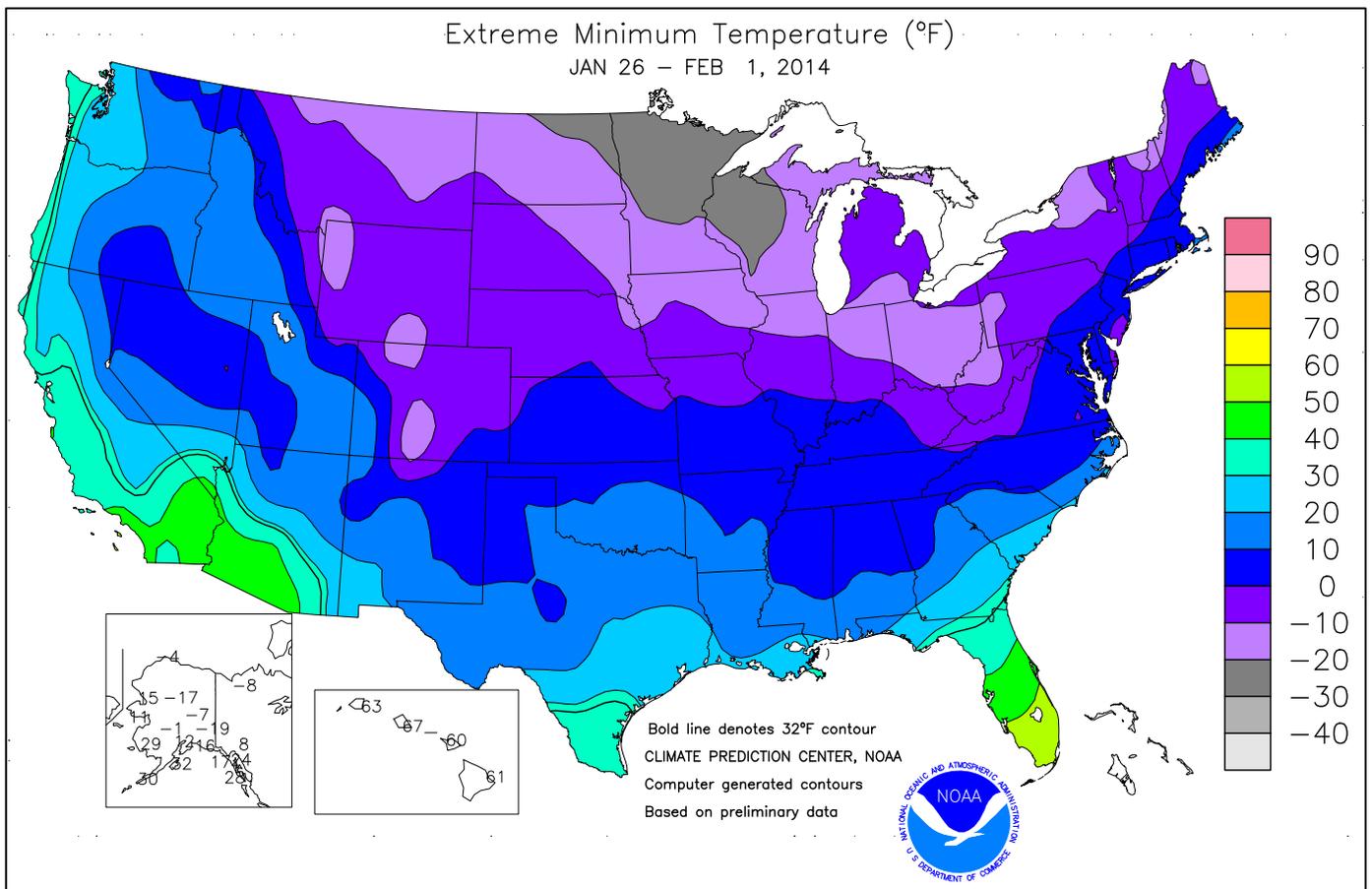
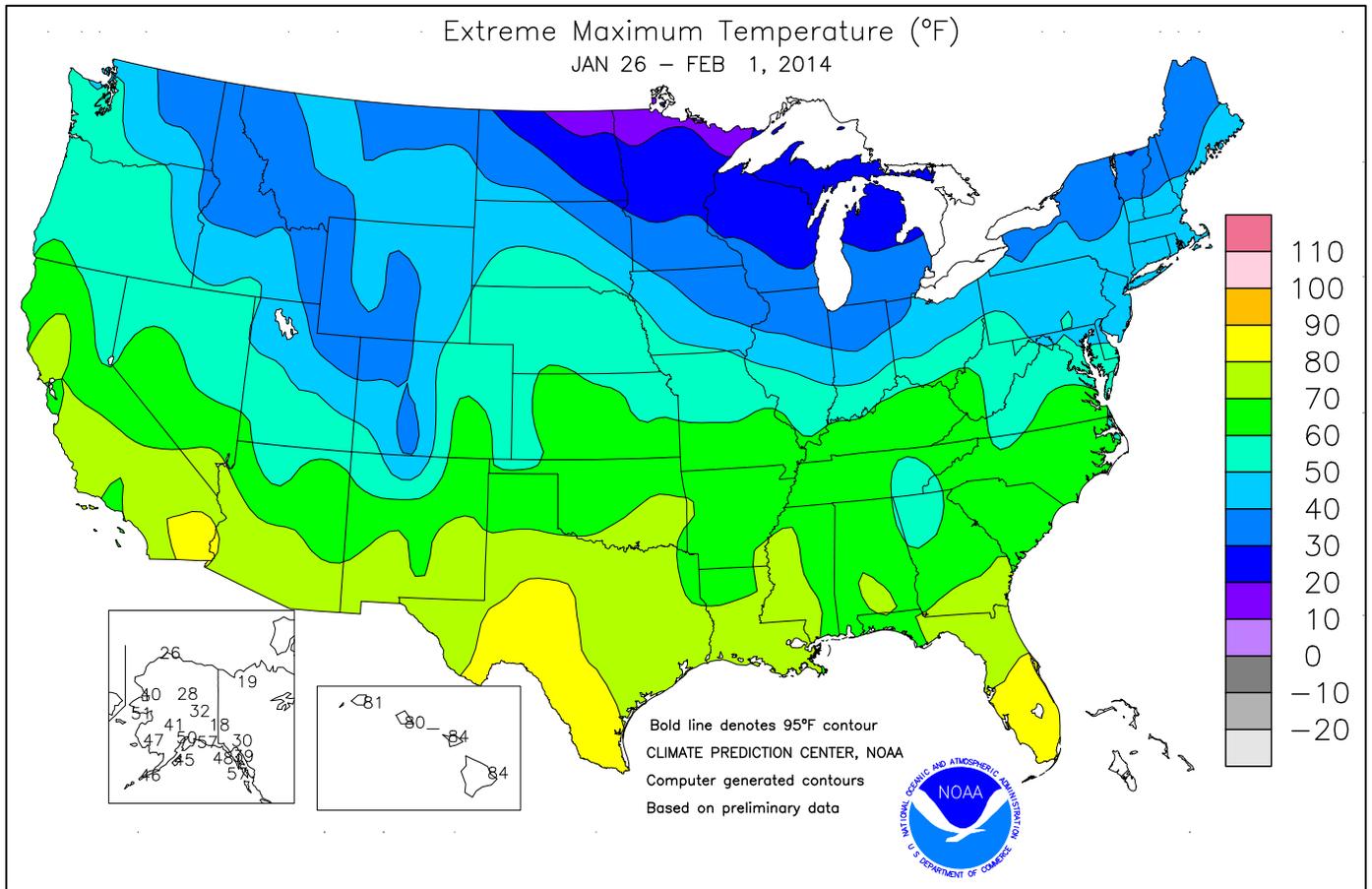
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Cold weather again dominated the **eastern half of the U.S.**, but also shifted westward to encompass portions of the **Plains**. Cooler conditions also developed in the **Northwest**, but warmth persisted from **California into the Southwest**. Weekly temperatures averaged more than 10°F below normal in the **upper Midwest**, where a 2-month cold spell has increased livestock stress. Meanwhile in the **South**, cold weather set the stage for a rare winter storm. On January 28-29, snow, sleet, and freezing rain stretched from **eastern Texas to the**

(Continued on page 3)

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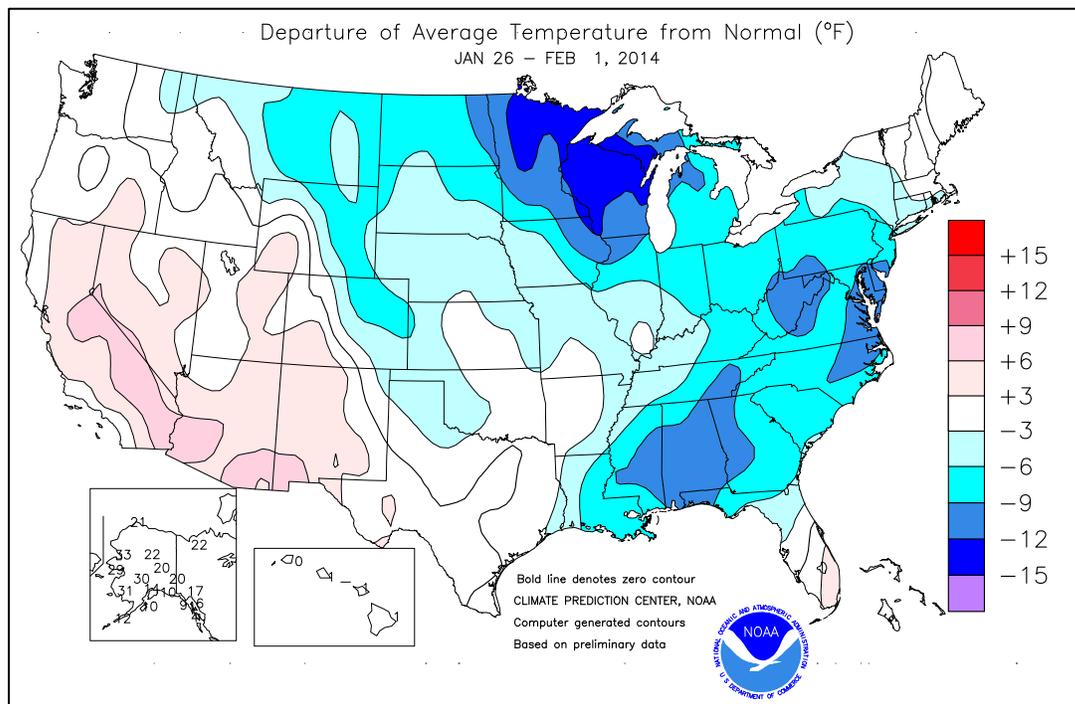
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(Continued from front cover) southern Atlantic coastal plain, snarling traffic and causing some electrical disruptions. Freezing or frozen precipitation reached as far south as the central Gulf Coast and Florida's panhandle. The remainder of Florida escaped with a cold rain, which provided beneficial moisture. Farther north, widespread precipitation arrived at week's end across the Corn Belt, temporarily ending a cold, mostly dry regime. The Midwestern precipitation fell in various forms, with any rain changing to snow as colder air returned. Snow also blanketed portions of the Plains, improving winter wheat's protective cover. However, prior to late-week snow on the central Plains, temperatures plunged below 0°F on January 27-28 in some areas without the benefit of insulation—the month's third such cold wave in Nebraska and environs. Elsewhere, the most significant precipitation in more than 2 months—locally in excess of 2 inches—overspread the Sierra Nevada. However, the moisture barely dented California's huge precipitation deficits. Rain and snow showers also developed across the remainder of the West, with the greatest amounts occurring from the Pacific Northwest to the northern and central Rockies.

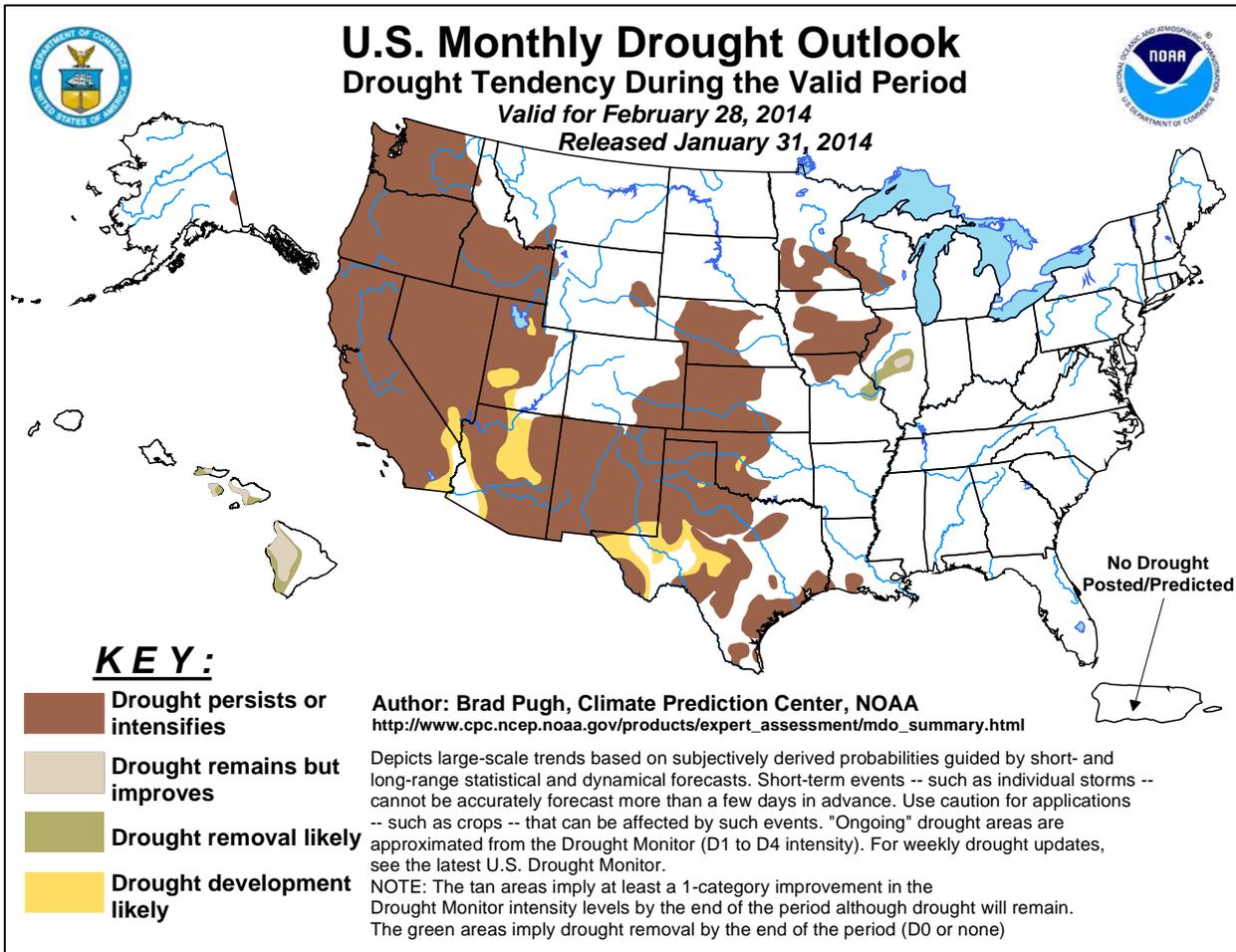
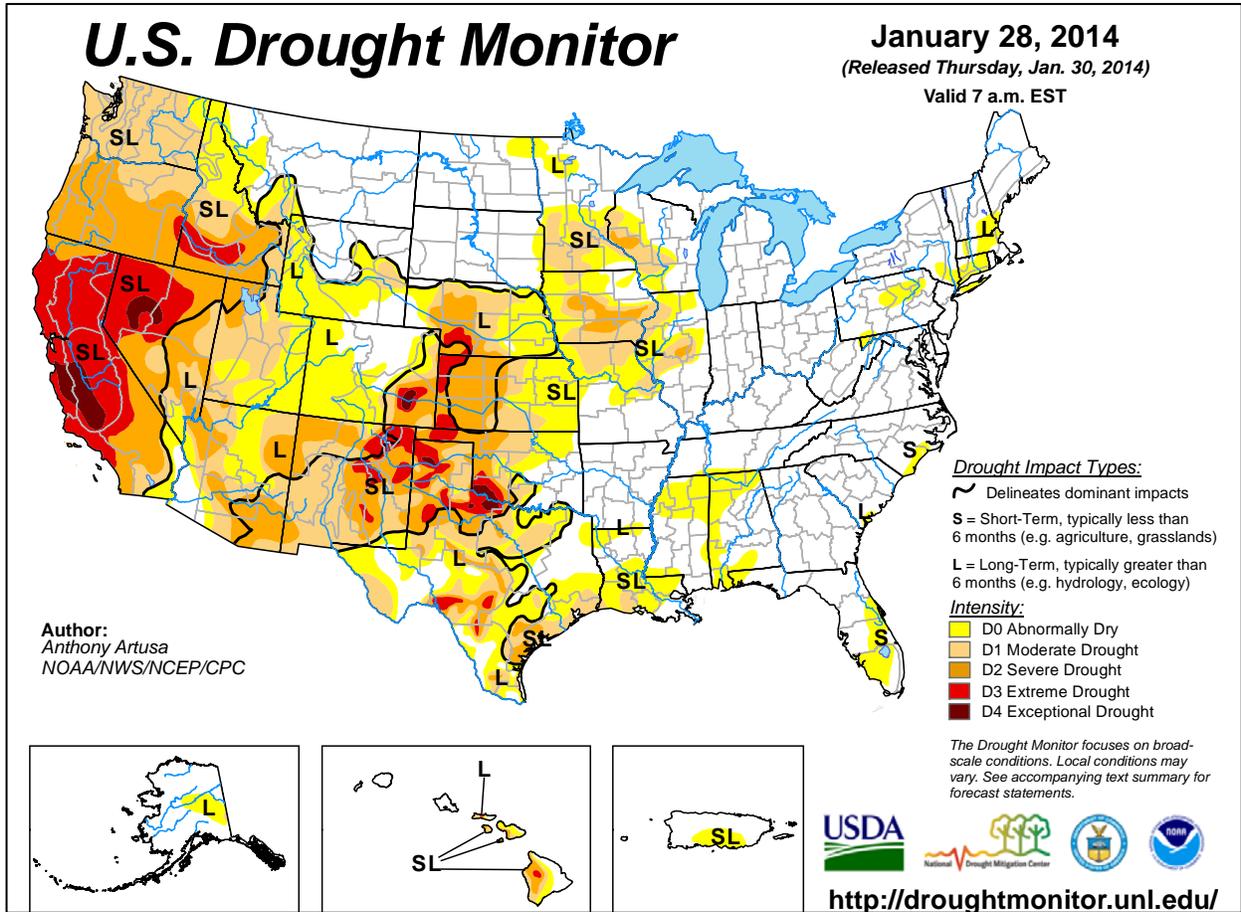
Early in the week, Arctic air returned to areas east of the Rockies on strong winds. On January 26, peak gusts were clocked to 63 mph in Hettinger, ND; Valentine, NE; and Spencer, IA. Two days later, daily-record lows for January 28 plunged to -16°F in Fort Wayne, IN, and -15°F in Mansfield, OH. Over the next 2 days, the chill further deepened across the South and East. Greenville, MS (8°F on January 29), reported its lowest reading since February 2, 1996, when it was also 8°F. Record-setting lows for January 29 included -20°F in Zanesville, OH, and -11°F in Parkersburg, WV. Binghamton, NY, reported sub-zero temperatures on 10 January days, breaking a monthly record (9 days in January 1968 and 1994) and tying an all-time record (10 days in February 1979). On January 30, lows in the Atlantic Coast States dipped to -6°F in Salisbury, MD, and 7°F in Elizabeth City, NC. It was the lowest reading in Salisbury since January 28, 1987, and in Elizabeth City since January 11, 1982. Similarly, Meridian, MS (6°F on January 30), registered its lowest temperature since December 24, 1989. Norfolk, VA (also 6°F on January 30), endured its coldest weather since January 19, 1994. In contrast, record-setting warmth lingered in the West. Sandberg, CA, posted 21 days of 60-degree warmth during the month, compared to the previous January record of 11 days in 1971 and 2003. Similarly, Bakersfield, CA, noted 12 January days with 70-degree warmth, exceeding the monthly mark of 11 days set in 1948. Late-month warmth also affected the Southwest, where record-setting highs on January 30 included 76°F in Douglas, AZ, and 73°F in Las Vegas, NV. Periodic warmth also reached Florida's peninsula, where Vero Beach collected daily-record highs of 84°F on January 27 and February 1.

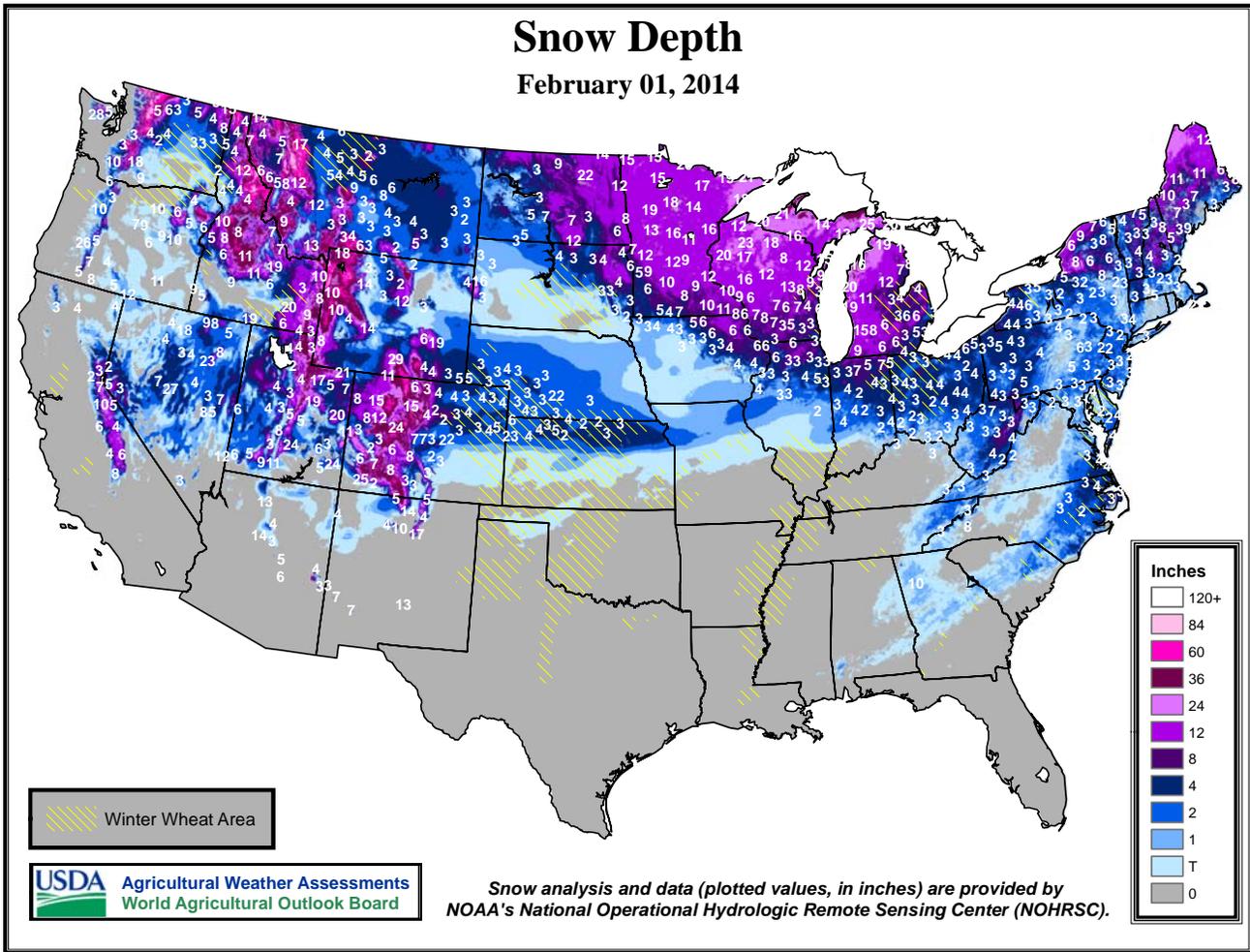
In downtown Sacramento, CA, a record-setting winter dry spell finally ended at 52 days (December 8 – January 28). Sacramento received rainfall totaling 0.20 inches from January 29-31. Similarly in Arizona, Flagstaff's record-tying winter streak of 39 days (December 22 – January 29) without any precipitation ended with a trace of snow on January 30. Flagstaff's record had been previously set from December 1, 1917 – January 8, 1918. Farther east, an impressive Southern storm



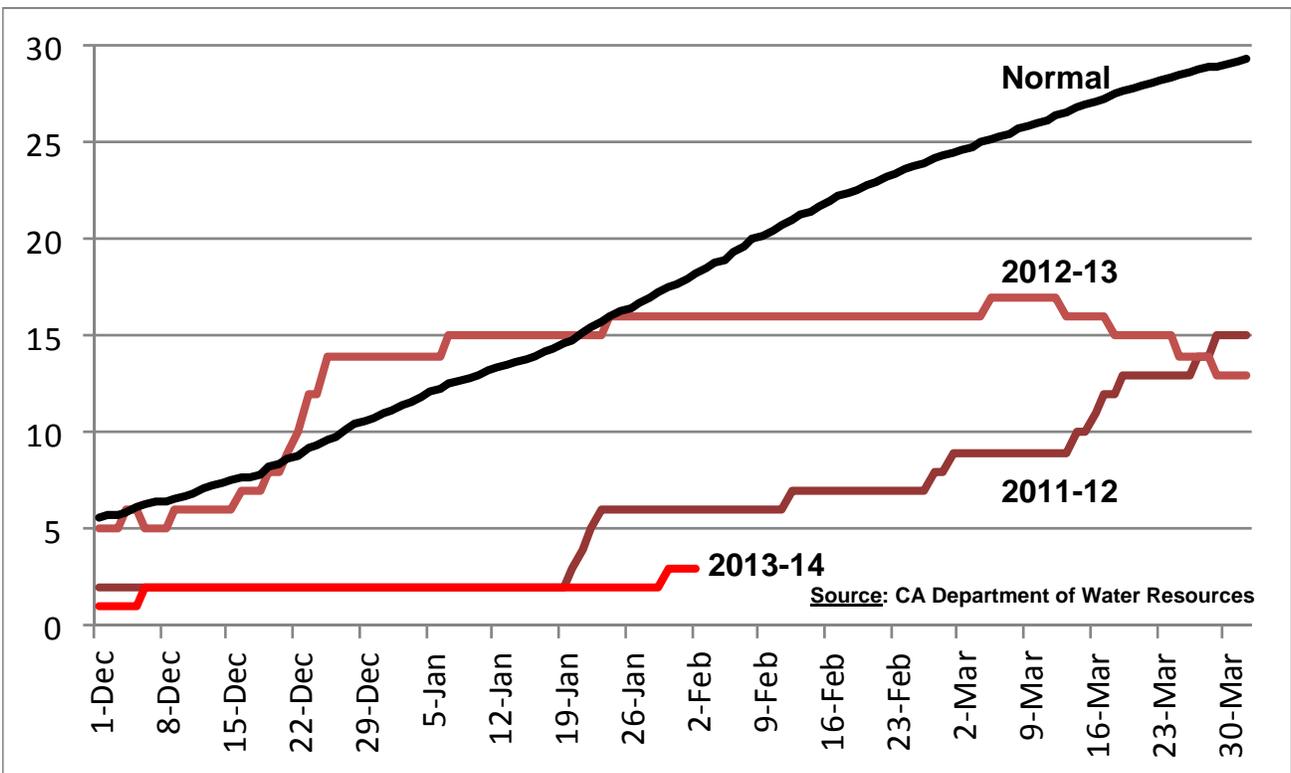
unfolded on January 28-29. In Georgia, record-setting snowfall totals for January 28 included 2.6 inches in Atlanta, 2.1 inches in Macon, and 1.2 inches in Columbus. On the same date, Alexandria, LA, also received 1.2 inches of snow. The following day, record-breaking snowfall totals for January 29 reached 7.3 inches in Atlantic City, NJ, and 0.4 inch in Wilmington, NC. Farther south, heavy showers in Florida led to daily-record totals in locations such as Melbourne (1.84 inches on January 29) and Naples (1.53 inches on January 30). Melbourne collected another daily-record total (1.98 inches) on January 31. Elsewhere, late-January precipitation overspread the West, as well as the nation's northern tier. On January 30, record-setting snowfall totals reached 7.1 inches in Ely, NV; 6.4 inches in Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN; and 5.0 inches in Grand Junction, CO. At month's end, snow overspread the Plains, where daily-record totals for January 31 included 3.6 inches in Concordia, KS, and 2.9 inches in North Platte, NE. Precipitation arrived in parts of the Midwest by February 1, when Fort Wayne, IN, received a daily-record amount (1.14 inches, including 1.2 inches of snow). Fort Wayne had just completed its snowiest January on record, with 30.3 inches (previously, 29.5 inches in 1982). With 33.5 inches in January, Chicago, IL, experienced its snowiest month since January 1979.

Historically warm conditions continued across Alaska, boosting weekly temperatures 20 to 30°F above normal in many locations. In many areas, the warmth peaked on January 27, with Nome (51°F; previously, 46°F on January 7, 1942) and Kotzebue (40°F; previously, 39°F on January 20, 1961) reporting all-time monthly records. Nome also set a record for its highest temperature at any time from November to March. Elsewhere, Bethel set daily-record highs (44, 47, 46, 43, and 41°F) on 5 consecutive days from January 25-29. Alaskan precipitation was generally light, but enough additional moisture fell in Pelican and Juneau to set January records. Pelican's total of 24.71 inches surpassed the January 1976 record of 22.33 inches, while Juneau's total of 10.15 inches edged the January 1985 standard of 10.13 inches. Farther south, showery weather in Hawaii provided some relief to those areas still experiencing drought. On the slopes of Mauna Kea, on the Big Island, approximately a foot of snow was reported on January 28-29. Elsewhere on the Big Island, Hilo received a daily-record rainfall total of 3.05 inches on January 28. Despite the late-month rain, Hilo's monthly precipitation totaled just 5.66 inches (61 percent of normal). Amounts were considerably higher, relative to normal, in several other locations, including Kahului, Maui (4.05 inches, or 141 percent of normal), and Honolulu, Oahu (2.45 inches, or 106 percent).





Daily Sierra Nevada Snowpack (Inches), 2013-14 vs. Normal



National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 1, 2014

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	48	20	66	9	34	-9	0.08	-1.10	0.08	8.63	86	1.57	28	81	27	0	6	1	0
HUNTSVILLE	47	17	66	5	32	-8	0.02	-1.16	0.02	9.97	88	3.40	60	69	36	0	7	1	0
MOBILE	53	29	66	16	41	-9	0.51	-0.80	0.45	10.29	97	2.92	49	85	57	0	4	2	0
AK MONTGOMERY	53	23	69	11	38	-9	0.24	-0.96	0.16	11.50	113	2.54	49	83	33	0	6	2	0
ANCHORAGE	37	23	50	12	30	14	0.01	-0.13	0.01	3.60	206	1.99	284	91	83	0	7	1	0
BARROW	13	0	26	-4	7	21	0.00	-0.03	0.00	1.37	571	0.21	175	89	79	0	7	0	0
FAIRBANKS	18	3	32	-7	11	21	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.78	60	0.00	0	81	77	0	7	0	0
JUNEAU	35	29	39	24	32	6	0.41	-0.59	0.39	18.81	182	10.29	208	96	89	0	6	2	0
KODIAK	42	38	45	32	40	10	1.71	-0.03	0.83	15.61	97	11.17	133	95	90	0	1	5	1
NOME	39	29	51	11	34	28	0.98	0.79	0.59	4.22	215	2.21	233	86	75	0	5	2	1
AZ FLAGSTAFF	50	23	60	15	37	7	0.19	-0.33	0.17	1.54	38	0.19	8	71	24	0	7	2	0
PHOENIX	73	51	77	47	62	7	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.39	22	0.00	0	43	27	0	0	0	0
PRESCOTT	59	31	67	26	45	7	0.05	-0.32	0.05	0.36	12	0.05	3	55	18	0	5	1	0
TUCSON	72	48	81	40	60	7	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.83	40	0.00	0	45	25	0	0	0	0
AR FORT SMITH	51	24	73	14	38	-1	0.01	-0.51	0.01	4.90	84	0.80	33	70	38	0	5	1	0
LITTLE ROCK	52	26	68	13	39	-2	0.48	-0.32	0.48	9.76	116	2.82	76	72	28	0	5	1	0
CA BAKERSFIELD	66	44	74	35	55	5	0.12	-0.16	0.09	0.22	11	0.12	10	55	43	0	0	2	0
FRESNO	66	44	72	36	55	7	0.57	0.07	0.52	0.72	20	0.57	26	69	51	0	0	2	1
LOS ANGELES	64	54	68	50	59	2	0.00	-0.75	0.00	0.31	6	0.01	0	77	64	0	0	0	0
REDDING	62	38	71	31	50	4	0.34	-1.16	0.34	0.81	7	0.43	6	76	53	0	2	1	0
SACRAMENTO	64	42	70	35	53	5	0.15	-0.79	0.11	0.58	9	0.15	4	89	37	0	0	3	0
SAN DIEGO	66	55	69	51	60	2	0.01	-0.51	0.01	0.47	13	0.01	0	81	67	0	0	1	0
SAN FRANCISCO	61	49	66	42	55	5	0.00	-1.07	0.00	0.36	5	0.01	0	84	72	0	0	0	0
STOCKTON	65	42	69	34	53	5	0.21	-0.42	0.11	0.56	12	0.22	8	83	62	0	0	2	0
CO ALAMOSA	36	2	42	-11	19	3	0.08	0.05	0.07	0.25	43	0.08	32	85	63	0	7	2	0
CO SPRINGS	37	13	59	-3	25	-4	0.44	0.41	0.19	0.79	113	0.72	257	86	48	0	7	4	0
DENVER INTL	38	13	58	-1	26	-3	0.36	0.36	0.22	1.20	222	0.95	413	82	48	0	7	3	0
GRAND JUNCTION	36	20	40	11	28	0	0.63	0.52	0.43	1.64	145	0.68	111	86	58	0	7	3	0
PUEBLO	39	12	65	-12	26	-4	0.48	0.45	0.21	0.60	83	0.56	170	86	60	0	7	4	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	32	18	43	12	25	-5	0.05	-0.74	0.05	7.11	97	2.78	72	71	40	0	7	1	0
HARTFORD	32	14	47	6	23	-3	0.01	-0.81	0.01	7.34	97	3.42	87	66	30	0	7	1	0
DC WASHINGTON	39	19	54	13	29	-6	0.03	-0.63	0.02	8.12	128	2.59	78	65	26	0	7	2	0
DE WILMINGTON	33	15	46	3	24	-7	0.05	-0.66	0.05	11.63	168	6.41	182	82	37	0	7	1	0
FL DAYTONA BEACH	67	51	79	44	59	1	1.29	0.60	0.62	4.47	75	2.78	86	96	73	0	0	5	1
JACKSONVILLE	58	39	76	32	49	-4	0.91	0.06	0.58	7.84	122	6.98	183	97	70	0	1	2	1
KEY WEST	77	67	80	62	72	2	1.69	1.24	1.15	7.77	176	6.68	293	96	81	0	0	3	2
MIAMI	79	63	82	56	71	3	0.89	0.44	0.56	6.59	160	1.92	98	94	68	0	0	3	1
ORLANDO	70	51	81	45	61	0	1.89	1.34	0.59	3.43	71	3.15	126	95	76	0	0	6	1
PENSACOLA	53	33	67	20	43	-9	0.69	-0.52	0.43	7.21	76	3.45	63	87	56	0	4	3	0
TALLAHASSEE	60	37	75	31	49	-3	0.63	-0.53	0.34	8.15	85	3.26	59	86	56	0	4	3	0
TAMPA	66	53	77	43	59	-2	1.63	1.09	0.62	3.96	85	3.15	134	98	80	0	0	6	1
GA WEST PALM BEACH	78	62	83	52	70	4	3.70	2.83	2.94	14.77	211	10.43	270	92	67	0	0	3	1
ATHENS	49	24	63	13	37	-6	0.12	-0.95	0.12	12.30	144	4.68	97	73	36	0	6	1	0
ATLANTA	48	22	61	12	35	-8	0.23	-0.96	0.23	11.15	124	3.35	65	67	36	0	7	1	0
AUGUSTA	50	24	68	15	37	-8	0.28	-0.76	0.25	9.40	121	2.50	54	78	60	0	6	3	0
COLUMBUS	50	25	61	12	38	-9	0.35	-0.71	0.27	11.79	126	2.92	59	89	35	0	5	2	0
MACON	49	23	61	11	36	-10	0.55	-0.61	0.54	12.27	135	3.23	62	94	48	0	6	2	1
SAVANNAH	54	36	73	29	45	-5	0.52	-0.35	0.21	5.01	73	2.63	65	76	63	0	2	3	0
HI HILO	81	64	84	61	72	1	4.46	2.20	2.99	25.86	126	5.66	56	92	78	0	0	4	2
HONOLULU	78	69	80	67	74	1	0.39	-0.19	0.21	6.05	107	2.39	85	84	69	0	0	4	0
KAHULUI	79	65	84	60	72	1	2.66	1.88	1.06	6.96	100	4.91	128	89	79	0	0	4	3
LIHUE	77	66	81	63	72	0	0.90	-0.04	0.34	7.30	77	2.03	43	83	76	0	0	4	0
ID BOISE	34	26	43	22	30	-2	0.51	0.21	0.49	1.54	55	0.88	62	95	84	0	7	3	0
LEWISTON	37	31	45	26	34	-1	0.72	0.47	0.71	1.79	80	1.06	90	79	72	0	5	2	1
POCATELLO	37	20	46	9	29	3	0.17	-0.06	0.17	1.07	47	0.65	56	85	75	0	7	1	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	22	7	33	-11	15	-7	0.91	0.52	0.59	5.48	129	3.53	195	68	53	0	7	3	1
MOLINE	22	2	39	-13	12	-10	0.50	0.19	0.41	2.73	71	1.51	93	70	57	0	7	4	0
PEORIA	26	9	44	-5	18	-5	0.63	0.33	0.47	3.92	99	2.43	158	74	50	0	7	4	0
ROCKFORD	19	1	32	-18	10	-10	1.41	1.11	0.79	4.78	136	3.10	214	77	62	0	7	4	1
SPRINGFIELD	31	12	49	-6	21	-5	0.66	0.36	0.56	3.54	84	1.95	117	74	44	0	7	2	1
IN EVANSVILLE	41	17	60	3	29	-2	0.52	-0.14	0.50	9.52	146	2.19	73	63	43	0	6	2	1
FORT WAYNE	26	5	37	-16	15	-9	1.72	1.28	1.16	6.93	142	4.07	193	84	62	0	7	4	1
INDIANAPOLIS	30	10	41	-6	20	-7	0.94	0.41	0.70	7.72	138	3.28	129	74	52	0	7	3	1
SOUTH BEND	24	6	33	-14	15	-8	0.83	0.36	0.51	6.03	111	3.70	158	75	61	0	7	4	1
IA BURLINGTON	26	7	47	-5	17	-6	0.00	-0.28	0.00	1.42	41	0.34	25	82	49	0	7	0	0
CEDAR RAPIDS	21	-2	37	-13	10	-9	0.13	-0.09	0.09	0.97	38	0.29	27	79	56	0	7	3	0
DES MOINES	30	4	49	-4	17	-4	0.10	-0.14	0.10	1.30	54	0.49	46	63	47	0	7	1	0
DUBUQUE	16	-5	31	-21	5														

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 1, 2014

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	41	19	62	6	30	-1	0.08	-0.04	0.06	0.80	36	0.21	24	70	42	0	7	2	0	
KY JACKSON	40	14	67	-1	27	-7	0.01	-0.77	0.01	10.24	129	3.15	86	63	29	0	6	1	0	
KY LEXINGTON	39	14	63	0	27	-5	0.00	-0.69	0.00	7.90	106	2.32	67	56	37	0	6	0	0	
KY LOUISVILLE	42	17	63	3	29	-4	0.00	-0.72	0.00	7.85	111	2.43	72	64	30	0	6	0	0	
LA PADUCAH	44	17	64	2	31	-2	0.52	-0.32	0.44	10.62	133	2.48	69	76	33	0	6	2	0	
LA BATON ROUGE	56	31	77	17	44	-6	0.40	-1.03	0.25	5.81	50	2.09	33	92	42	0	4	2	0	
LA LAKE CHARLES	58	35	74	19	47	-4	0.09	-1.08	0.09	4.36	42	2.31	41	91	49	0	3	1	0	
LA NEW ORLEANS	57	36	74	25	47	-6	0.63	-0.83	0.57	5.96	53	2.76	45	83	62	0	3	2	1	
LA SHREVEPORT	56	34	70	18	45	-2	0.00	-1.05	0.00	5.81	62	0.83	17	75	38	0	4	0	0	
ME CARIBOU	21	-2	32	-9	9	0	0.70	0.11	0.43	7.78	125	4.20	138	80	46	0	7	3	0	
ME PORTLAND	30	14	40	8	22	0	0.03	-0.84	0.03	8.39	99	4.04	96	63	36	0	7	1	0	
MD BALTIMORE	35	14	49	5	24	-8	0.03	-0.70	0.02	7.98	115	2.71	76	72	41	0	7	2	0	
MA BOSTON	34	19	47	13	26	-3	0.03	-0.84	0.02	7.87	101	3.25	80	68	31	0	7	2	0	
MA WORCESTER	28	12	42	4	20	-3	0.03	-0.82	0.02	7.55	94	3.13	75	80	36	0	7	2	0	
MI ALPENA	17	-2	26	-9	7	-10	0.26	-0.09	0.16	3.77	104	1.63	90	82	59	0	7	3	0	
MI GRAND RAPIDS	23	7	33	-9	15	-7	0.58	0.15	0.32	5.45	114	2.75	132	82	67	0	7	5	0	
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	17	-2	27	-10	7	-10	0.35	0.02	0.20	3.76	110	1.55	93	79	67	0	7	5	0	
MI LANSING	22	5	31	-9	13	-8	0.56	0.20	0.39	4.25	111	2.37	143	75	64	0	7	3	0	
MI MUSKOGON	24	10	33	2	17	-6	0.53	0.07	0.23	5.49	112	2.79	122	75	65	0	7	5	0	
MI TRAVERSE CITY	19	5	29	-3	12	-8	0.15	-0.49	0.07	3.68	64	1.09	36	85	65	0	7	4	0	
MN DULUTH	8	-13	21	-21	-3	-12	0.19	-0.07	0.12	4.05	193	1.17	101	73	59	0	7	3	0	
MN INT'L FALLS	3	-19	22	-24	-8	-12	0.66	0.47	0.20	4.79	305	3.35	385	77	54	0	7	6	0	
MN MINNEAPOLIS	15	-8	34	-16	3	-11	0.53	0.32	0.44	2.93	142	1.46	136	80	62	0	7	2	0	
MN ROCHESTER	13	-8	29	-16	3	-10	0.35	0.15	0.20	2.06	104	0.96	99	75	64	0	7	2	0	
MN ST. CLOUD	12	-14	30	-23	-1	-11	0.25	0.08	0.20	3.16	215	1.39	178	76	53	0	7	2	0	
MS JACKSON	52	25	70	14	39	-6	0.07	-1.18	0.07	6.12	55	1.62	28	83	34	0	6	1	0	
MS MERIDIAN	51	20	66	6	35	-11	0.27	-1.06	0.25	9.84	86	2.49	41	89	42	0	7	2	0	
MS TUPELO	49	21	67	6	35	-6	0.00	-1.05	0.00	8.00	70	1.82	34	66	34	0	5	0	0	
MO COLUMBIA	35	15	56	0	25	-4	0.59	0.18	0.59	3.20	75	1.49	83	71	44	0	7	1	1	
MO KANSAS CITY	35	13	57	0	24	-4	0.34	0.12	0.32	1.49	53	0.69	58	67	37	0	7	2	0	
MO SAINT LOUIS	38	18	60	3	28	-2	0.53	0.06	0.53	3.77	74	1.81	82	61	45	0	7	1	1	
MO SPRINGFIELD	41	19	62	7	30	-2	0.16	-0.33	0.13	3.48	65	0.92	42	70	47	0	7	2	0	
MT BILLINGS	30	8	46	0	19	-6	1.35	1.20	0.59	3.96	264	1.98	239	85	52	0	7	3	2	
MT BUTTE	30	4	39	-11	17	-2	0.15	0.06	0.11	0.49	46	0.27	50	89	51	0	7	4	0	
MT CUT BANK	26	-1	40	-14	12	-8	0.13	0.06	0.11	0.77	105	0.33	83	88	59	0	7	2	0	
MT GLASGOW	20	-3	38	-12	9	-3	0.10	0.04	0.10	1.04	142	0.17	47	81	70	0	7	1	0	
MT GREAT FALLS	29	3	43	-7	16	-7	0.63	0.52	0.36	2.28	166	1.33	190	91	52	0	7	4	0	
MT HAVRE	25	-1	41	-15	12	-3	0.24	0.17	0.18	1.78	180	0.49	102	81	71	0	7	2	0	
MT MISSOULA	32	16	37	9	24	-1	0.47	0.27	0.24	1.98	88	0.87	80	87	65	0	7	3	0	
NE GRAND ISLAND	34	8	57	-1	21	-2	0.19	0.09	0.17	0.45	37	0.34	62	69	49	0	7	3	0	
NE LINCOLN	33	4	56	-11	19	-4	0.05	-0.06	0.03	0.48	31	0.26	38	70	46	0	7	2	0	
NE NORFOLK	32	2	54	-10	17	-4	0.03	-0.08	0.02	0.30	24	0.16	27	70	43	0	7	2	0	
NE NORTH PLATTE	35	5	57	-8	20	-4	0.25	0.19	0.21	0.49	61	0.33	83	81	42	0	7	2	0	
NE OMAHA	32	5	53	-8	19	-4	0.06	-0.09	0.03	0.38	22	0.18	23	70	42	0	7	2	0	
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	37	9	56	0	23	-3	0.20	0.09	0.12	1.13	101	0.50	89	74	58	0	7	3	0	
NE VALENTINE	35	3	53	-6	19	-3	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.78	122	0.07	23	74	55	0	7	0	0	
NV ELY	44	16	54	-6	30	4	0.75	0.59	0.64	1.74	138	0.76	100	86	66	0	7	3	1	
NV LAS VEGAS	64	45	73	41	54	6	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.05	5	0.00	0	36	24	0	0	0	0	
NV RENO	52	30	65	20	41	6	0.37	0.12	0.28	0.78	39	0.37	34	74	55	0	4	3	0	
NV WINNEMUCCA	48	20	58	3	34	2	0.42	0.25	0.24	1.05	63	0.44	52	85	66	0	6	2	0	
NH CONCORD	29	8	40	-4	19	-1	0.01	-0.63	0.01	6.61	110	3.22	105	76	34	0	7	1	0	
NJ NEWARK	32	17	44	10	24	-7	0.05	-0.79	0.05	7.47	98	2.85	70	63	37	0	7	1	0	
NM ALBUQUERQUE	56	31	67	22	43	6	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.40	40	0.00	0	45	21	0	5	0	0	
NY ALBANY	28	8	41	-3	18	-4	0.02	-0.52	0.01	5.70	109	2.32	91	68	37	0	7	2	0	
NY BINGHAMTON	24	6	38	-4	15	-6	0.04	-0.54	0.02	6.41	112	2.97	111	65	45	0	7	2	0	
NY BUFFALO	27	10	40	0	18	-6	2.23	1.57	0.79	9.81	139	4.89	150	82	55	0	7	4	3	
NY ROCHESTER	28	9	41	-1	19	-4	0.20	-0.30	0.16	4.23	82	1.25	52	70	51	0	7	2	0	
NY SYRACUSE	29	8	43	-4	19	-3	0.53	-0.03	0.39	5.13	88	2.24	84	76	44	0	7	2	0	
NC ASHEVILLE	44	15	58	1	29	-7	0.14	-0.80	0.14	10.00	132	2.33	56	79	37	0	7	1	0	
NC CHARLOTTE	48	18	64	5	33	-9	0.11	-0.78	0.11	10.04	137	2.91	70	77	27	0	6	1	0	
NC GREENSBORO	45	18	61	7	31	-7	0.11	-0.68	0.11	9.17	137	3.98	109	70	24	0	7	1	0	
NC HATTERAS	48	33	67	24	41	-5	1.17	-0.05	0.69	9.27	88	5.37	89	95	62	0	3	4	1	
NC RALEIGH	47	18	65	7	33	-7	0.20	-0.70	0.20	7.90	110	1.99	48	71	29	0	7	1	0	
NC WILMINGTON	50	29	67	20	39	-7	0.69	-0.31	0.49	4.52	54	2.79	60	86	39	0	6	5	0	
ND BISMARCK	18	-6	38	-13	6	-5	0.17	0.08	0.13	1.61	177	0.35	74	73	62	0	7	3	0	
ND DICKINSON	20	-3	38	-10	9	-6	0.02	-0.08	0.02	0.42	58	0.04	10	79	56	0	7	1	0	
ND FARGO	10	-10	26	-19	0	-8	9.12	8.98	4.20	19.94	1477	18.73	2401	75	62	0	7	3	3	
ND GRAND FORKS	7	-15	22	-22	-4	-10	0.11	-0.03	0.10	***	***	***	***	79	62	0	7	2	0	
ND JAMESTOWN	13	-8	25	-16	2	-8	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.93	86	0.30	47	82	67	0	7	0	0	
ND WILLISTON	17	-6	37	-14	5	-4	0.02	-0.07	0.02	1.26	113	0.19	35	74	61	0	7	1	0	
OH AKRON-CANTON	30	8	46	-10	19	-6	0.52	0.00	0.39	5.84	105	2.35	92	79	54	0	7	4	0	
OH CINCINNATI	36	10	58	-6	23	-7	0.01	-0.62	0.01	7.61	121	2.69	89	59	44	0	5	1	0	
OH CLEVELAND	31	9	43	-9	20	-6	1.09	0.54	0.64	7.20	126	3.10	121	71	48	0	7	5	1	
OH COLUMBUS	32	7	51	-11	20	-8	0.19	-0.36	0.17	6.73	121	2.43	93	70	52	0	6	3	0	
OH DAYTON	32	7	47	-13	20	-6	0.46	-0.09	0.20	7.20	125	2.62	98	75	47	0	6	3	0	
OH MANSFIELD	29	6	43	-15	18	-6	0.43	-0.13	0.33	6.33	106	2.26	83	84	50	0	7	4	0	

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 1, 2014

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	25	7	37	-10	16	-8	1.17	0.75	0.90	11.94	258	8.86	445	80	65	0	7	5	1
OK YOUNGSTOWN	29	7	46	-12	18	-7	0.58	0.08	0.31	6.47	120	2.95	122	69	52	0	7	4	0
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	48	24	68	12	36	-1	0.02	-0.20	0.01	1.35	42	0.09	7	70	34	0	7	2	0
OR TULSA	44	25	69	13	35	-2	0.00	-0.33	0.00	1.92	47	0.14	8	61	40	0	5	0	0
OR ASTORIA	50	38	58	33	44	1	2.23	0.08	0.85	11.51	57	6.51	66	90	79	0	0	6	2
OR BURNS	45	19	57	6	32	6	0.30	0.05	0.22	0.71	28	0.50	41	93	70	0	7	2	0
OR EUGENE	49	34	56	24	41	0	0.84	-0.89	0.57	4.07	25	2.59	33	92	85	0	2	4	1
OR MEDFORD	53	33	61	27	43	3	0.26	-0.29	0.21	1.16	21	0.80	31	88	59	0	4	3	0
OR PENDLETON	39	28	53	24	33	-2	0.35	0.04	0.27	1.54	52	0.74	50	91	83	0	6	3	0
OR PORTLAND	48	36	55	27	42	1	0.70	-0.43	0.32	4.33	40	2.71	52	89	74	0	2	4	0
OR SALEM	49	35	58	24	42	1	0.48	-0.85	0.30	3.38	27	2.10	35	90	79	0	3	6	0
PA ALLENTOWN	29	11	46	0	20	-7	0.02	-0.74	0.01	15.74	225	11.70	324	65	43	0	7	2	0
PA ERIE	30	10	43	-4	20	-6	0.87	0.35	0.72	8.96	142	3.00	115	73	53	0	7	5	1
PA MIDDLETOWN	29	12	46	2	21	-8	0.00	-0.65	0.00	6.19	100	2.44	83	74	39	0	7	0	0
PA PHILADELPHIA	35	17	48	10	26	-6	0.05	-0.69	0.05	7.85	113	2.65	73	64	34	0	7	1	0
PA PITTSBURGH	33	8	53	-8	20	-7	0.05	-0.54	0.05	4.89	87	1.63	59	74	41	0	7	1	0
PA WILKES-BARRE	27	9	45	1	18	-8	0.04	-0.51	0.03	5.49	108	2.16	85	64	38	0	7	2	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	27	9	46	-2	18	-7	0.04	-0.62	0.03	4.92	84	1.28	44	64	39	0	7	2	0
RI PROVIDENCE	34	16	49	7	25	-4	0.07	-0.88	0.07	8.48	98	3.67	82	67	35	0	7	1	0
SC BEAUFORT	52	35	71	28	43	-6	0.55	-0.35	0.29	5.16	70	2.38	56	89	56	0	3	3	0
SC CHARLESTON	52	33	70	27	43	-5	0.87	0.00	0.53	5.10	69	2.95	70	83	55	0	4	3	1
SC COLUMBIA	50	24	69	13	37	-8	0.25	-0.79	0.20	9.37	114	3.48	72	77	39	0	6	3	0
SC GREENVILLE	49	22	65	12	36	-5	0.07	-0.90	0.07	9.84	117	3.17	70	75	25	0	6	1	0
SD ABERDEEN	16	-13	36	-18	2	-10	0.15	0.07	0.12	1.18	136	0.30	61	81	68	0	7	2	0
SD HURON	25	-2	44	-10	11	-4	0.03	-0.05	0.02	1.34	152	0.31	63	77	52	0	7	2	0
SD RAPID CITY	33	3	51	-5	18	-5	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.76	97	0.20	53	85	48	0	7	0	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	24	-3	44	-9	11	-4	0.22	0.12	0.12	1.57	151	0.44	85	79	63	0	7	2	0
TN BRISTOL	41	10	66	-3	26	-8	0.11	-0.69	0.11	8.15	116	1.81	50	79	30	0	7	1	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	45	16	59	5	30	-10	0.14	-1.08	0.11	10.41	100	2.43	44	77	40	0	7	3	0
TN KNOXVILLE	43	14	60	-1	28	-10	0.15	-0.83	0.15	11.26	122	3.04	65	76	31	0	7	1	0
TN MEMPHIS	50	26	70	10	38	-3	0.00	-0.95	0.00	7.98	79	3.16	72	61	27	0	5	0	0
TN NASHVILLE	46	18	64	2	32	-5	0.00	-0.85	0.00	10.59	123	2.61	64	58	26	0	6	0	0
TX ABILENE	57	27	83	10	42	-2	0.01	-0.18	0.01	1.12	49	0.01	1	50	31	0	4	1	0
TX AMARILLO	46	20	62	4	33	-4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.35	28	0.03	5	59	31	0	6	0	0
TX AUSTIN	61	35	78	21	48	-3	0.06	-0.33	0.05	1.44	33	0.59	30	68	50	0	3	2	0
TX BEAUMONT	61	39	75	24	50	-2	0.03	-1.14	0.03	2.44	22	1.15	20	90	47	0	3	1	0
TX BROWNSVILLE	69	47	81	32	58	-2	0.52	0.17	0.52	4.24	168	0.72	51	89	69	0	1	1	1
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	68	46	80	35	57	1	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.97	28	0.68	40	76	50	0	0	0	0
TX DEL RIO	65	38	87	21	51	-1	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.48	36	0.00	0	60	40	0	2	0	0
TX EL PASO	64	40	73	21	52	6	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.26	21	0.00	0	41	22	0	2	0	0
TX FORT WORTH	58	33	74	16	46	1	0.00	-0.37	0.00	3.10	68	0.34	17	67	34	0	4	0	0
TX GALVESTON	59	44	69	31	51	-5	0.06	-0.83	0.06	2.01	26	1.36	32	92	61	0	2	1	0
TX HOUSTON	61	42	73	22	51	-1	0.07	-0.73	0.05	2.65	35	0.99	26	79	57	0	3	2	0
TX LUBBOCK	56	23	78	6	40	1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.60	50	0.00	0	49	29	0	6	0	0
TX MIDLAND	61	30	79	15	45	1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.44	120	0.00	0	53	29	0	4	0	0
TX SAN ANGELO	62	30	85	9	46	0	0.00	-0.20	0.00	1.15	65	0.00	0	59	39	0	3	0	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	65	42	81	28	54	3	0.00	-0.36	0.00	0.79	22	0.24	14	75	37	0	2	0	0
TX VICTORIA	64	42	77	30	53	-1	0.03	-0.49	0.03	1.41	28	0.96	38	85	54	0	3	1	0
TX WACO	59	35	76	17	47	0	0.00	-0.41	0.00	1.64	35	0.30	15	70	44	0	4	0	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	53	26	68	14	39	-2	0.01	-0.21	0.01	1.33	47	0.04	3	62	33	0	6	1	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	41	26	50	18	33	3	0.63	0.33	0.38	2.88	109	1.21	86	94	60	0	6	2	0
VT BURLINGTON	27	9	38	0	18	1	0.04	-0.45	0.04	5.05	112	2.51	110	65	39	0	7	1	0
VA LYNCHBURG	42	14	58	3	28	-7	0.02	-0.76	0.02	8.98	131	3.29	90	66	22	0	7	1	0
VA NORFOLK	41	20	63	6	31	-9	1.08	0.21	0.42	8.30	117	3.55	88	82	39	0	7	4	0
VA RICHMOND	43	16	64	4	29	-7	0.24	-0.50	0.18	9.39	139	3.28	90	70	29	0	7	2	0
VA ROANOKE	42	15	57	6	29	-7	0.05	-0.69	0.05	6.20	100	1.81	54	59	35	0	7	1	0
WA WASH/DULLES	35	13	49	4	24	-8	0.02	-0.64	0.02	7.92	128	2.34	75	68	31	0	7	1	0
WA OLYMPIA	45	36	51	25	41	2	1.17	-0.54	0.68	6.76	43	4.74	61	97	90	0	2	5	1
WA QUILLAYUTE	52	38	61	31	45	4	2.53	-0.60	1.29	18.11	63	11.94	85	88	79	0	1	5	2
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	48	40	52	33	44	2	1.37	0.22	1.07	5.45	50	3.78	71	90	82	0	0	5	1
WA SPOKANE	29	19	32	1	24	-5	0.79	0.40	0.39	1.92	46	1.24	66	95	87	0	7	3	0
WA YAKIMA	39	28	50	24	34	3	0.21	-0.01	0.18	0.63	24	0.31	26	89	80	0	7	2	0
WV BECKLEY	34	8	56	-8	21	-10	0.07	-0.64	0.04	13.52	211	7.16	215	58	38	0	7	2	0
WV CHARLESTON	40	10	66	-5	25	-9	0.08	-0.66	0.08	8.75	131	2.51	75	81	31	0	7	1	0
WV ELKINS	37	3	60	-12	20	-9	0.11	-0.65	0.10	8.50	122	2.22	63	79	29	0	7	2	0
WV HUNTINGTON	40	12	66	-4	26	-7	0.00	-0.69	0.00	7.87	118	2.32	70	68	35	0	5	0	0
WI EAU CLAIRE	13	-11	30	-21	1	-12	0.37	0.15	0.31	2.13	101	0.60	56	81	54	0	7	2	0
WI GREEN BAY	13	-7	27	-16	3	-13	0.27	0.01	0.20	3.02	114	1.13	90	77	59	0	7	3	0
WI LA CROSSE	16	-6	32	-18	5	-12	0.24	-0.04	0.14	2.29	93	0.77	63	79	52	0	7	2	0
WI MADISON	17	0	31	-14	8	-10	0.41	0.12	0.18	2.44	83	0.82	64	77	56	0	7	3	0
WI MILWAUKEE	19	4	31	-12	11	-10	1.22	0.81	0.91	3.94	95	2.15	113	72	55	0	7	3	1
WY CASPER	29	5	40	-6	17	-6	0.10	-0.01	0.06	2.00	164	0.80	133	75	66	0	7	4	0
WY CHEYENNE	32	8	50	-8	20	-6	0.67	0.59	0.21	1.48	161	0.98	213	72	57	0	7	5	0
WY LANDER	33	13	47	5	23	2	0.02	-0.09	0.01	1.31	115	0.62	117	86	47	0	7	2	0
WY SHERIDAN	30	3	44	-7	17	-6	0.29	0.14	0.17	1.86	127	0.74	94	80	68	0	7	5	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

January 27 – February 2, 2014

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

Temperatures were generally below normal east of the Rocky Mountains, with parts of the West, Florida and northern New England recording above-average temperatures. Some sections of Wisconsin and Minnesota recorded temperatures more than 15°F below normal. Precipitation was light to scattered across the nation, with only Florida recording more than 2 inches. California and the Pacific Northwest received much-needed precipitation, but remain significantly behind normal for the winter season.

On Wednesday, a low-pressure system dropped southward from the Pacific Northwest and spread showers across California. For some locations, this brought January's first measurable precipitation. Irrigated winter wheat and oat plantings maintained growth and benefited from unseasonably warm weather. Growers in the Sacramento Valley reported irrigated grains in excellent condition due to mild weather. However, dryland plantings suffered from drought conditions. Alfalfa in Fresno County began to grow out of dormancy. Fields were prepared for corn planting. Early blueberry varieties were blooming in the San Joaquin Valley. New blueberry fields were planted. Planting of new stone fruit orchards and grape vineyards continued. Grapes in the Central Valley were experiencing bud swell early, due to the warm weather. Early variety stone fruit trees were beginning to bloom with the warm weather. Dormant sprays were applied. Cherry growers were applying lime sulfur to their orchards. Navel orange, Murcott tangerine, and lemon harvests continued in the San Joaquin Valley. Irrigating and spraying of almond and walnut orchards continued. Almond trees were close to bloom. Growers finished the winter shake in pistachios. Onion, broccoli, cauliflower, and cabbage continued to grow well. In Fresno County, herbicides were applied to garbanzo bean fields. Onions were transplanted. Pesticides were applied to lettuce fields. Processing tomato fields were bedded and received fumigation. Onion and garlic were growing well. Cilantro and mustard for seed were irrigated. Range and non-irrigated pasture remain in poor to fair condition. Even with the occurrence of two rain storms last week, drought conditions continued across most of the state—with extreme drought in the San Joaquin Valley and Central Coast. In Mendocino County, lambing was in full swing. Livestock supplemental feeding of hay and grain continued. Bees were moved in preparation for the imminent almond pollination.

Arizona's alfalfa condition was rated in poor to excellent condition, depending on location. Harvesting occurred on over two-thirds of the state's alfalfa acreage. Sheep continued to graze on various alfalfa fields in many areas. Dry conditions continued to deplete moisture throughout the state. Range and pastures were rated in very poor to good condition, depending on location. Central Arizona growers shipped Bok Choy, broccoli, cilantro, red and green cabbage, Chinese cabbage, kale, lemons, and parsley. Western Arizona growers shipped anise, arugula, broccoli, Bok Choy, green and red cabbage, cauliflower, celery, Chinese cabbage, cilantro, endive, escarole, frisee, kale, parsley, radicchio,

spinach, and various lettuce including Boston, iceberg, romaine, green and red leaf lettuce.

Cold weather continued as another winter storm hit Texas. Many areas of North East Texas, South East Texas and the Lower Valley saw significant amounts of precipitation. South Central Texas and the Blacklands saw small amounts of ice and sleet. South Texas and the Edwards Plateau received trace amounts of precipitation. Wheat producers in the Cross-Timbers reported wheat going into a semi-dormant state due to the cold, dry weather. Producers on the Edwards Plateau were encouraged by the wet, cold weather. Wheat in the Coastal Bend has been damaged by migratory birds. Producers on the Northern High Plains resumed baling and hauling of corn stalks. Producers on the Northern Low Plains reported most of the 2013 cotton crop had been ginned. Many producers in the Lower Valley anticipated planting sorghum in the next 7 to 10 days. Onion producers in North East Texas continued to prepare the fields for the upcoming crop. Producers in South Texas reported that the cold weather had not affected any current cool-season crops. Many cattle producers had to break ice to access water for their livestock. Cattle in the Trans-Pecos area appeared to be holding condition on supplemental feeding while calving continued. Wild hogs have continued to damage pastures in South Central Texas. Producers on the Northern Low Plains fed supplemental protein.

The majority of Florida received over an inch of rain last week. Maximum temperatures ranged from the 60s to the 80s. Icy, cold, and wet weather hampered field work in the Panhandle. Sugarcane harvest was delayed due to rain in Hendry, Palm Beach, and Glades Counties. Varying degrees of losses on vegetables and strawberries were reported throughout the state due to sub-freezing temperatures. South Florida farmers reported damage to corn and green beans, with loss of corn in Palm Beach County. Strawberries were being harvested in Bradford County. Harvesting of cabbage began in Flagler and Putnam counties, while planting of potatoes continued. Soil preparation for watermelons was underway in Suwannee County. Farmers in Miami-Dade County were harvesting and planting winter vegetables. Vegetables and fruits marketed in the state included beets, cabbage, tomatoes, peppers, herbs, eggplant, sweet corn, sweet potatoes, snap beans, radishes, lettuce, kale, collards, and a variety of specialty items. Rain was widespread in the citrus area. The majority of the active commercial citrus groves in the state are drought free. Field workers reported small sizes on all varieties. Grove activity included harvesting, hedging and topping after harvest, resetting of new trees, pushing of dead groves and replanting new citrus, mowing, fertilizing, and psyllid control. Cold, icy weather in the Panhandle challenged livestock and slowed winter pasture growth. Ranchers in southern Florida were pleased with the soaking rains that helped raise pond levels. The cattle condition for the state was fair to good, but the pasture condition was mostly fair. Cattlemen were feeding hay and supplements across the state. Cold weather, frost, and drought contributed to pasture decline.

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 experienced a range of frigid temperatures along with a winter storm that moved through the state the last week of the month. Many areas of the state experienced wintry mix of ice and freezing rain, followed by snow. The frigid conditions caused power outages, hazardous road conditions, and halted road travel for a few days until warmer temperatures could provide relief. The US Drought Monitor released on January 28, 2014 indicated that 43.51 percent of the state of Alabama had become abnormally dry, compared to 2.65 percent at the start of the calendar year and 56.68 percent a year ago. The remainder of the state rated as free from drought conditions. The precipitation occurring the last week of January should help relieve the drought ratings in some areas. The average mean temperature for the month ranged from 30.9°F in Hamilton to 46.2°F in Dauphin Island; total precipitation ranged from 0.96 inches in Demopolis to 4.00 inches in Clayton. Livestock producers were concerned with the freezing cold temperatures and the costs to maintain feed for their animals. Cattle producers were busy buying extra hay and supplemental nutrients to sustain energy levels, and poultry producers were busy keeping birds at optimum temperatures to promote growth.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures were above normal the month of January, with highs in the upper 70s°F and low 80s°F. Temperatures in January ranged from 2°F below normal to 11°F above normal. Grand Canyon recorded the coldest temperature at 0°F, the first week of the month. During the third week, the warmer temperatures ranged from 2°F below normal to 9°F above normal with highs reaching 81°F in Parker and Yuma. Cold temperatures improved moisture during the first week of the month. Conditions dried out as warm temperatures continued to climb the remainder of the month. Cotton harvesting was complete by the end of January. Alfalfa harvesting was active on about half the fields and sheepling off continued on various alfalfa fields across the State. Vegetable and citrus harvesting activities continued throughout the month. Conditions were favorable for field work throughout the month of January.

ARKANSAS: Temperatures were mostly above historic values during the month of January. Temperatures have risen to the 60s°F more than a few times already this month; however, those highs are followed with temperatures in the teens. January precipitation was below average for the lower regions in the state, but hit normal rates for the rest of the districts. The month ended with temperatures a few degrees lower than normal. Precipitation continued to be lacking at the end of the month, keeping the burn ban in effect. For many producers, field preparations were still halted and equipment repairs are the main focus. Many farmers ended the month conducting normal agricultural activities in advance of a looming cold front.

CALIFORNIA: Drought continued throughout January with only slight precipitation coming at the end of the month. A high pressure ridge persisted over the West Coast and brought dry and mild conditions to the State. This pattern, combined with a high pressure center located over the Great Basin, resulted in an offshore wind pattern which developed into a moderate Santa Ana wind episode across Southern California. Daytime highs were generally above normal for the month. Non-irrigated silage and wheat plantings suffered from drought conditions and failed to germinate. Some oat fields were replanted and alfalfa fields remained dormant. Harvest continued for oranges, tangerines, mandarins, lemons and avocados. Kiwi and grape vines were pruned. Orchards and vineyards were irrigated throughout the month due to the lack of rain. Almond, walnut and pistachio orchards were pruned and irrigated. Harvest was ongoing for broccoli, carrots, cabbage, cauliflower, collard greens, kale, lettuce and winter squash. Range and non-irrigated pasture remained in fair to poor condition. Calving season ended, sheep grazed some alfalfa fields and bees were moved in preparation for almond pollination.

COLORADO: Precipitation during January was concentrated primarily along the Front Range and into the Northwestern district—higher altitudes generally experienced the most precipitation events. Statewide, mountain snowpack is 94% of average as of January 28. Temperatures were below normal in the San Luis Valley, Northwest and northern tip of the southwest district. Temperatures elsewhere were mostly near to slightly above normal. The winter wheat crop condition was good overall with some isolated patches of poor snow cover. Localized high winds have had minimal impacts on wheat at the state level. The majority of soil moisture ratings were adequate for topsoil, but subsoil moisture was lacking.

DELAWARE: Some of the coldest nights in recent memory were experienced throughout the state. The unusually cold nights and prolonged period of below freezing temperatures were hard on the livestock. Near the end of January low temperature records were broken in Sussex County. Two-thirds of the state reported the county being covered by several inches of snow. There was very limited agricultural activity during the month.

FLORIDA: Limited rain received first part of month. Last week the majority of State received rain. Low temperatures ranged from 14 to 23°F. Soybean harvest completed. Planting oats, wheat, rye, for winter grazing. Sugarcane harvesting Hendry, Glades, Palm Beach counties on schedule. Potato, cabbage planting completed in northern part of State. Okeechobee County harvesting cabbage. Varying degrees of losses on vegetables, strawberries reported throughout the State due to freezing temperatures. North Florida strawberries, collards, and turnips had frost damage, fungal disease due to freezing conditions. Central Florida strawberries hit by freeze. Cold

winds battered vegetable crops in southwest growing area, requiring replanting of okra, sweet potatoes, green beans, strawberries. Palm Beach County farmers reported damage to green beans, some sweet corn acreage lost due to freezing temperatures. Anticipate yield lower than normal. Vegetables, fruits marketed included avocados, tomatoes, peppers, herbs, cucumbers, eggplant, squash, strawberries, sweet corn, sweet potatoes, snap beans, radishes, escarole, lettuce, kale. Pasture condition down due to cooler temperatures, lack of soil moisture. Winter grazing stressed due to drought, freezing temperatures. Cattle condition primarily fair to good across the State. Hay, supplements fed to cattle in majority of the State. In citrus growing area, high temperatures for January began in low 80s, upper 70s, decreased to lower 70s and lower 80s by month's end. Rainfall scattered, generally light, as dry season continued. Dry conditions in citrus producing regions remained fairly consistent, with western area completely drought free. Field workers reported small sizes on all varieties. Grove activity included harvesting, resetting new trees, pushing dead groves, replanting new citrus, mowing, fertilizing, psyllid control. Thirty-nine of 43 packinghouses had opened, begun shipping small quantities of fruit. Fifteen of 19 processing plants open.

GEORGIA: For the month of January, high temperatures for southern Georgia averaged from the high 50s to low 60s°F while the lows were in the mid 30s to as high as 40°F. Precipitation in southern Georgia was varied as the Georgia-Florida border received 5 to 6 inches of rain while the Savannah area received around 2 inches. Northern Georgia had daily highs average in the mid to high 50s°F and lows in the low to mid 20s°F. Precipitation in north Georgia was also varied as the Athens area received 3.5 to 4.5 inches of rain while the Atlanta area received around 2 inches. Moisture conditions compare favorably to last year as none of the state is considered to be in drought compared to 61% in a severe or worse drought in January 2013. Most agricultural activity in the month of January has been livestock and cover crop related.

HAWAII: January 2014 started the year off with 57 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 service 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. The first week of January saw an increase in rainfall over the past several weeks. Trade winds were consistent most of the week, bringing heavy rains to windward locations and lighter more isolated showers to leeward areas. Pasture conditions remained very poor in most areas due to continued lack of moisture. Across the state, average weekly total rainfall was 1.18 inch. During the second week, overall drought conditions improved with the eastern areas of Kauai and central areas of Oahu having the drought classification removed. This

improvement in drought conditions was tempered by an increase in the drought intensity levels on leeward areas of Maui and Molokai. Trade winds were strong throughout much of the second week in January continuing to bring much needed precipitation to many areas, particularly to the windward (eastern) side of the islands. The average weekly total rainfall this week was 0.51 inch. Pastures received a boost from the rainfall this week, however much more is still needed to encourage re-growth of forage in areas which have been severely affected by the drought. Rainfall totals increased slightly during the third week of January as compared to the previous week. Slight improvements in drought conditions were observed along the southern shore of Kauai. While, along the western areas of the Island of Hawaii, drought levels saw an increase in rating by one category due to lack of precipitation in these specific areas. While the amount of precipitation received this week varied by location, average weekly total measured by monitored National Weather Service automatic rain gauges was 0.55 inch across the state. During the final week of January, drought conditions again showed a slight improvement over those of the previous week. Improvements in drought conditions occurred along the southern coast of Kauai and the South Point area on the Island of Hawaii. Trade winds remained steady throughout the week with the occasional stronger gust; however precipitation totals decreased to an average weekly total of 2.63 inches. As the month of January comes to a close, a large storm system is currently situated over the state bringing heavy rains to many areas, both windward and leeward locations. Statewide the average monthly rainfall was 4.43 inches with only the Hana Station on Maui Island recording above normal monthly January rainfall.

IDAHO: 15%, 12% 2013, 15% avg. Lambing complete: 14%, 18% 2013, 15% avg. Winter wheat emerged: 100%, 100% 2013, 100% avg. The Benewah County Extension Educator reports snow is protecting winter wheat from extreme cold conditions. Franklin County Extension Educator reports below average precipitation levels with good livestock conditions.

ILLINOIS: For the month of January, temperatures averaged 18.5°F, 6.2°F below normal. Statewide precipitation averaged 1.78 inches, 0.15 inches below normal. The majority of the dormant winter wheat crop is rated in fair to good condition.

INDIANA: The weather during January was significantly colder than normal. Average temperatures across the state ranged between 5 and 8°F lower than historic averages. Precipitation varied across the state from 2.22 to 2.81 inches. Northern districts experienced a surplus of precipitation 30 to 40 percent above average, with southern districts experiencing a deficit of 20 to 30 percent. Most of the state has experienced snowfall of over 18 inches for the month. Persistent snow cover shielded wheat and alfalfa but limited field activities. Poor road conditions have made essential transportation problematic for many as well. In extreme cases, multiple days of milk production were dumped when hauling was not possible. Livestock owners have had to run through hay stocks faster than anticipated to keep livestock fed in the cold weather, and many areas are experiencing a propane shortage. Other activities included income tax preparations and attending farm shows.

IOWA: Topsoil moisture 18% very short, 39% short, 43% adequate, and 0% surplus. Iowa experienced below normal temperatures throughout most of January. Little participation fell across most of the State except in the northeast. High winds throughout the month have caused soil erosion. Livestock losses have been normal. Some pork producers are still concerned with PEDV and heavier than normal losses.

KANSAS: For the month of January 2014, dry conditions prevailed across most of Kansas. The snowfall during the month did not bring much moisture, as most of the State saw less than half the normal precipitation. Average monthly temperatures were cooler than normal for most of the eastern two thirds of Kansas. The western third of the State saw around normal temperatures, with the warmest being in the far northwest. Farmers in areas with little to no snow cover were concerned with winterkill on their wheat crop. Some farmers began top dressing their wheat and got an early start to applying anhydrous ammonia. Topsoil moisture supplies rated 19 percent very short, 38 short, 42 adequate, and 1 surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 20 percent very short, 37 short, 43 adequate, and 0 surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 3 percent very poor, 17 poor, 45 fair, 33 good, and 2 excellent. Declining stock water supplies and extreme weather swings were the biggest concerns of livestock producers. Sheep and lamb conditions were 1 percent very poor, 1 poor, 39 fair, 56 good, and 3 excellent. Sheep and lamb losses were 18 percent below normal, 81 normal, and 1 above normal. Cattle and calf conditions were 1 percent very poor, 2 poor, 36 fair, 58 good, and 3 excellent. Cattle and calf losses were 13 percent below normal, 85 normal, and 2 above normal. Hay and forage supplies rated 5 percent very short, 10 short, 77 adequate, and 8 surplus. Stock water supplies were rated 11 percent very short, 19 short, 69 adequate, and 1 surplus.

KENTUCKY: Kentucky experienced mixed weather conditions during January. The state recorded temperatures from below normal to unseasonably warm. The Commonwealth experienced some periods of dangerously cold weather where wind chill values dropped below -20°F at times. 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: The state averaged 2.11 inches of rain during the month of January, 2.88 inches below normal. Field crop producers continued to prepare for spring planting as weather conditions allow. Louisiana experienced temperatures in the teens along with freezing rain and snow in some part of the state. Strawberry producers took precautions to avoid any major freeze damage as night temperatures dipped into the mid 10s°F and high 20°F s during January. Livestock producers continued supplemental feeding. Crawfish producers continued to put out traps as early harvest began.

MARYLAND: Extremely cold weather was experienced by much of the State in January with many respondents

reporting their county being under several inches of snow. The colder than normal temperatures resulted in higher heating cost for maintaining livestock. The cold weather and snow cover has prevented many normal field activities. Soil moisture is not much of a concern as most of the state is in a deep freeze with some counties reporting a freeze depth of up to one foot. Hay supplies are tight, but are not of concern yet.

MICHIGAN: Low temperatures and regular snowfall have created a persistent snow cover that has given some protection to wheat and alfalfa but brought field activities to a standstill. Precipitation for the last four weeks ending February 2 ranged between 2.02 inches and 2.28 inches in the Upper Peninsula and between 1.94 inches and 3.53 inches in the Lower Peninsula. Temperatures ranged from 12.7 to 23.5°F, with a state average of 19.2°F. Topsoil and subsoil moistures were mostly adequate to surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 1% very poor, 13% poor, 28% fair, 49% good, and 9% excellent. Range and pasture conditions rated 18% very poor, 5% poor, 38% fair, 38% good, and 1% excellent. The harsher than usual winter temperatures have complicated lambing and calving. Road conditions created obstacles for hauling of milk and hay and the delivery of grain. The effect of weather on corn left standing is still unknown.

MINNESOTA: January was cold, snowy, and windy. Snowfall amounts for the month were normal to above normal throughout the State, with frequent measurable events. International Falls had 17 days with measurable amounts of snow. The State's coldest temperature was -47°F reported at Babbitt on January 3rd. During the week ending January 5th, the North Central district's weekly average temperature was 21.5 °F below normal at -14.9°F. The Northwest district experienced an average temperature of 0.3°F during the week ending January 12, with no measurable precipitation. The statewide average temperature for the week ending January 20 was 13.8°F, which was 2.8°F above normal. The fourth week in January was much colder, with a statewide average temperature of 3.5°F, 8.0°F below normal. Several daily record snowfall amounts were set on January 30th including 6.4 inches at Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport.

MISSISSIPPI: January in Mississippi was a month of variable temperatures. Highs ranged from 28°F to 68°F, sometimes in the same week. Record breaking cold, with lows in the single digits and teens, occurred multiple times throughout Mississippi during January, leading to hard freeze warnings. Windy and dry conditions across much of the State, several counties instituted burn bans later in the month with fire weather conditions developing and red flag warnings. During the last week of January, many counties in central and southern Mississippi experienced snow and sleet. Snowfall ranged from 0.5 inches around the Interstate 20 corridor while areas around Puckett received 4 inches. Sleet was more prevalent as you moved into southern Mississippi, with some areas reported upwards of 3 inches. Farmers and ranchers spent the month caring for their livestock during the extreme cold periods and preparing for spring planting.

MISSOURI: January was colder and drier than normal. Average temperatures were 2 to 6°F below normal. Precipitation averaged 1.04 inches compared to the 30

year average of 2.06 inches. The condition of dormant winter wheat crop ranges from poor to excellent with the majority rated fair. Cold weather and ice covering the winter wheat crop has deteriorated conditions. Some late planted winter wheat in the southeast district has failed.

MONTANA: Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 16% last year; 16% short, 22% last year; 73% adequate, 57% last year; 2% surplus, 5% last year. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 27% last year; 20% short, 29% last year; 71% adequate, 43% last year; 1% surplus, 1% last year. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 2% last year; 5% poor, 7% last year; 48% fair, 50% last year; 43% good, 39% last year; 3% excellent, 2% last year. Winter wheat – wind damage 76% none, 76% last year; 20% light, 18% last year; 4% moderate, 5% last year; 0% heavy, 1% last year. Winter wheat – freeze & drought damage 78% none, 74% last year; 15% light, 19% last year; 6% moderate, 6% last year; 1% heavy, 1% last year. Winter wheat – protectiveness of snow cover 3% very poor, 14% last year; 11% poor, 20% last year; 72% fair, 49% last year; 12% good, 14% last year; 2% excellent, 3% last year. Livestock grazing 23% open, 45% last year; 34% difficult, 22% last year; 43% closed, 33% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – cattle & calves 95%, 97% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – sheep & lambs 96%, 98% last year. Livestock birthing – calving completed 3%, 3% last year. Livestock birthing – lambing completed 1%, 1% last year. The month of January was mild with high winds during the first half of the month in most of Montana. Weather much turned colder with snow storms for the second half of January. Stanford received the highest amount of precipitation for the month with 2.41 inches of moisture. Most other stations reported receiving 0.04 to 2.35 inches of precipitation. High temperatures ranged from the upper 30s°F to lower 60s°F, with the state-wide high temperature of 62°F recorded at Fort Benton. Most stations reported lows below 0°F with the coldest being Scobey at -30°F, followed by Plevna with -29°F.

NEBRASKA: For the month of January, 2014, dry weather conditions caused soil moisture supplies to decrease throughout the month. Several days with very strong winds also contributed to the dry conditions. The lack of snow allowed cattle to continue grazing corn stalks. Producers were busy feeding livestock, hauling grain, and performing maintenance. Topsoil moisture supplies rated 16 percent very short, 44 short, 40 adequate, and 0 surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 18 percent very short, 38 short, 44 adequate, and 0 surplus. Stock water supplies rated 6 percent very short, 12 short, 82 adequate, and 0 surplus. Hay and forage supplies rated 1 percent very short, 4 short, 91 adequate, 4 surplus. Winter wheat rated 3 percent very poor, 15 poor, 36 fair, 40 good, 6 excellent. Cattle and calf condition rated 0 percent very poor, 1 poor, 10 fair, 83 good, 6 excellent. Cattle and calf losses 4 percent below average, 91 average, 5 above average. Sheep and lamb condition rated 0 percent very poor, 0 poor, 6 fair, 94 good, 0 excellent. Sheep and lamb losses 3 percent below average, 94 average, 3 above average.

NEVADA: January was abnormally dry and warm in Nevada. Temperatures for the month averaged 3 to 8°F above normal with significantly cold weather only arriving at the end of the month. Precipitation ranged from a trace

in Las Vegas to .79 inch in Ely and Eureka. Precipitation totaled .42 inch in Elko, .38 inch in Reno, and .11 inch in Tonopah; all well below normal. Concerns over continuing drought intensified and contingency planning for crops and livestock intensified. Nevada was in severe to exceptional drought with much of the north in extreme drought. No reports of freeze damage were received. Winter pastures were largely depleted, making supplemental livestock feeding necessary. Hay continued to move to California dairy markets. Additional livestock culling was taking place due to high maintenance costs. Onion shipping continued to California ports for export and local markets. Potato processing was ongoing. Main farm and ranch activities included hay shipping, potato processing, onion and shipping, and livestock culling. Equipment repair was common and industry groups were holding meetings.

NEW ENGLAND: Temperatures across most of New England ranged from 3°F below normal to 3°F above normal during January, with the above average temperatures limited to the State of Maine. Precipitation during the month generally ranged from 2.5 to 4.5 inches of water with the majority of New England reporting 9 to 22 inches of snow. Southern New England received above average snowfall for the month of January; the city of Boston received 22 inches. The first week of the month was dominated by an extreme cold wave associated with a southward shift in the polar vortex, bringing a snow storm, high winds, and abnormally frigid temperatures 20 to 35°F below average. During the second week, temperatures wildly fluctuated between bitterly cold readings and warm temperatures in the 50s°F and even 60s°F. An extended mild period with temperatures that were 10 to 25°F above average followed during the middle of January. A large portion of liquid precipitation fell during January 11 and January 14. A cold front moved across the region during January 18-19, resulting in a minor snowstorm and a return to persistently cold temperatures that slowly began moderating by the end of the month.

NEW JERSEY: Temperatures on average statewide in January were about 5°F below normal. Precipitation was below normal in every county except Warren County, where it was above normal. Every county received snow accumulation during the month. Producer activities included attending meetings, equipment repair, greenhouse work, and feeding stored hay to livestock.

NEW MEXICO: January began with dry weather, with temperatures near or a few degrees above normal. A big weather change occurred, as an upper level disturbance from the northeast pushed across the state, dropping temperatures and bringing a few snow showers. Cold temperatures gradually moderated and warmed, with very isolated precipitation reported. The month ended with normal to above normal temperatures. A few rain and snow showers in the higher elevations were received across the eastern plains.

NEW YORK: New York experienced very cold temperatures with average snowfall in January 2014. Cold temperatures and high winds have combined for an extreme wind chill factor on many days. Most reports indicate below zero temperatures during nighttime and temperatures in the teens during the daytime. The winter has been extremely challenging for some growers because

of sustained cold. Some crop loss is expected for high tunnel winter greens. Reports indicate greens of all types are growing slowly. Peach growers around the state are also concerned about the 2014 crop. Initial reports have indicated some concern for alfalfa in some lower snowfall areas. Very few acres of corn or soybeans remain unharvested, lack of snow cover may also hurt wheat stands due to cold temperatures. Additionally, there are reports of beef cow deaths due to being immobilized in frozen or icy conditions. As of January 31, 2014, the Albany area received 15.0 inches of snow for the month, with the greatest snowfall on January 2nd producing 7.1 inches of snow. The highest temperature of 56 degrees occurred on January 11th, while the lowest temperature of -12.0 occurred on January 4th. The average temperature was 19.7 degrees which is 2.9 below normal. A total of 2.31 inches of rain fell, which is 0.28 inches below normal. Albany also received fog, mist, and haze during the month of January.

NORTH CAROLINA: There were 1.5 days suitable for field work for the week ending February 2nd compared to 2.6 for the week ending December 29th. Statewide soil moisture levels were rated at 3% short, 57% adequate and 40% surplus. During the past week much of the Piedmont and Coastal areas received snowfall. The weather pattern also brought in abnormally cold, bitter temperatures causing concerns with freeze damage. For the month of January most of the state received over 2 inches of precipitation with some areas recording over 4 inches. The average temperatures for the month were below normal with some areas recording lows in the single digits or below zero. The cold temperatures along with wind chill factors have created harsh conditions during the month. Small grain conditions for wheat, barley and oats are currently rated fair to good. Most farmers are in a holding pattern now, waiting for the land to dry out and warmer temperatures before they can get back outside and work in the fields.

NORTH DAKOTA: Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 86% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 85% adequate, 11% surplus. Winter wheat conditions 2% very poor, 1% poor, 31% fair, 58% good, 8% excellent. Cattle/Calf conditions 1% very poor, 2% poor, 19% fair, 68% good, and 10% excellent. Cattle/Calf loss 13% below normal, 87% normal, 0% above normal. Sheep/Lamb conditions 0% very poor, 1% poor, 16% fair, 72% good, and 11% excellent. Sheep/Lamb loss 7% below normal, 92% normal, 1% above normal. Stock water supplies 0% very short, 2% short, 89% adequate, and 9% surplus. Hay & forage supplies 0% very short, 4% short, 78% adequate, and 18% surplus. Average temperatures were below normal in the eastern two-thirds of the state and normal in the west. Agriculture activities included feeding livestock and moving grain to market.

OHIO: The January 2014 statewide average temperature was 19.4°F, more than 7°F below normal. The month also saw heavy snowfall throughout the State. Livestock were stressed by the cold. Persistent snow cover over most of the State protected wheat from the extreme cold and some high winds. There was a warmer period in December which caused ponding in some fields, and there may be some wheat fields now encased in ice. There is also anticipation of damage to fruit buds from the cold, and

in some cases to the bushes, vines, and trees themselves, though the magnitude of any damage is unknown. Livestock operations and greenhouses dealt with increased energy demands during a propane shortage. Adverse weather created transportation issues and interrupted hauling of milk, hay, and livestock as well as delivery of grain.

OKLAHOMA: Topsoil moisture 34% very short, 38% short, 28% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 37% very short, 35% short, 28% adequate, 0% surplus. Wheat 4% very poor, 20% poor, 40% fair, 31% good, 5% excellent; grazed 41% this month, 22% last year, 35% average. Canola 2% very poor, 26% poor, 39% fair, 28% good, 5% excellent. Rye 0% very poor, 24% poor, 55% fair, 20% good, 1% excellent; grazed 69% this month, 31% last year, 58% average. Oats 0% very poor, 30% poor, 33% fair, 34% good, 3% excellent; grazed 29% this month, 10% last year, 19% average. Livestock 2% very poor, 8% poor, 38% fair, 47% good, 5% excellent. Pasture and Range 9% very poor, 23% poor, 44% fair, 23% good, 1% excellent. January started out with frigid temperatures. Nowata recorded a low of -12°F on the 6th. During the second week of the month, temperatures increased, most areas of the state were in the 70s°F. Grandfield recorded a high of 80°F on the 12th. The warmer temperatures mixed with high winds and low humidity, significantly increased the risk of wildfires. Wildfires were experienced in parts of the state, but were not widespread. In the Northeast district, several acres were burned causing damage to pastureland. Overall the month of January was categorized as high winds and little to no precipitation. According to the most recent US Drought Monitor, the majority of the state was rated abnormally dry to no drought at all, while the Panhandle and the far Southwest district were rated an extreme to exceptional drought. Due to the limited amount of moisture, wheat grazing was inadequate. Some canola and winter wheat have also experienced freeze damage. The Southeast district averaged just over an inch of rainfall for the month, while the Panhandle and West Central districts averaged less than half an inch. All nine districts were still below normal precipitation for the period since September 1st. Small grain condition ratings and pasture conditions were mostly good to fair for January. Topsoil and subsoil moisture conditions were both rated 72 percent short to very short, 28 percent adequate and none were surplus. Conditions of small grains and canola declined over the past month. Small grains and canola were rated mostly good to fair. Forty-one percent of the wheat crop was being grazed, six points ahead of the five-year average, and 19 percentage points more than during January 2013. Sixty-nine percent of rye was reported as grazed, 38 points more than the previous year and 11 points higher than normal. Twenty-nine percent of oats were being grazed, compared to the five-year average of 19 percent. Pasture and range conditions continued to be rated mostly good to fair for the month of January. Grazing of small grains decreased this month with limited moisture conditions. Producers were also providing hay and supplementary feed to herds as needed. Livestock conditions continued to be rated mostly good to fair.

OREGON: In Coos and Curry Counties grass growth had basically stopped. In Polk County many farmers were able to plant crops in areas where tiles were present or in upland areas that were well drained. These were being

planted with both no till and conventional tillage. In Coos County there was no reported damage to berry crops due to the cold weather. In Lane County hazelnuts were blooming and pollen was a bit late on many varieties. The pruning of tree fruits and nuts was going on in many orchards. In Yamhill County hazelnuts had put out good catkins. In Clackamas County Crop losses were being reported for cabbage for seed due to cold temperatures. In Baker County ranchers were starting to calve out cows.

PENNSYLVANIA: January saw several days of extreme cold. Average temperatures of 20°F or below combined with a wind chill factor produced extreme below average cold. The low temperatures have made it difficult to care for livestock and equipment as producers are concerned about their health. Small grains seeded in the fall were mostly covered with snow during January. Other activities included hauling manure, pruning, and thawing pipes. Producers are also getting equipment ready for spring and planting season. As of January 31, 2014, the Harrisburg area received 11.8 inches of snow for the month, with the greatest snowfall on January 2nd at 4.8 inches. The highest temperature of 50°F occurred on January 13th, while the lowest temperature of 0°F occurred on January 7th. The average temperature was 23.2°F which is 6.7°F below normal. A total of 2.44 inches of rain fell, which is 0.44 inch below average. There was also fog, mist, or haze throughout the month. High wind speeds were also an issue, with wind speeds approaching 41 miles per hour on the 6th of January.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Overcast skies on Tuesday, January 1, kept most locations in the 50s°F during the afternoon hours. On Thursday morning, Edisto Beach measured a 24-hour rainfall total of 1.11 inches. The Thursday high temperature at Johnston of 53°F fell to a Friday morning minimum of 23°F. Light rains moved into the state from Georgia on Sunday night just ahead of an approaching cold wave. The state average temperature for the seven-day period was 2°F below the long-term average. The highest official temperature reported was 71°F on January 5. The lowest official temperature reported was 9°F on January 3. The heaviest official 24-hour rainfall reported was 1.30 inches on January 3. The state average rainfall for the seven-day period was 0.5 inches. Orangeburg recorded west winds gusting to 44 mph on Monday afternoon, January 6, as arctic-sourced cold overran the state. On Tuesday morning, Long Creek reported a minimum temperature of 2°F, the coldest "statewide" day in South Carolina since December 23, 1989. Thursday afternoon high temperature at Beaufort and Charleston was a mild 64°F. Lake City, Kingstree and Beaufort warmed to 73°F for a Friday high temperature. The unsettled weather continued on Saturday with scattered thunderstorms embedded in the passing rains. Cooler, more seasonal weather was observed on Sunday. Maximum temperatures ranged from 57°F to 65°F. The state average temperature for the seven-day period was 3°F below the long-term average. The highest official temperature reported was 77°F on January 10. The lowest official temperature reported was -5°F on January 7. The heaviest official 24-hour rainfall reported was 2.87 inches on January 11. The state average rainfall for the seven-day period was 1.4 inches. On Monday afternoon, January 13, high temperatures at the Georgetown AP, Charleston AP and Beaufort Marine Corps Air Station reached a mild

68°F. On Thursday morning, Cedar Creek and Batesburg recorded 27°F. Saturday returned back to seasonal winter cold with most locations only reporting high temperatures in the 40s°F. The state average temperature for the seven-day period was near the long-term average. The highest official temperature reported was 69°F on January 13. The lowest official temperature reported was 16°F on January 16. The heaviest official 24-hour rainfall reported was 0.60 inches on January 14. The state average rainfall for the seven-day period was 0.3 inches. A welcomed break in the cold was observed on Monday, January 20, with much of the state reporting afternoon high temperatures in the middle to upper 60s°F. Sharply falling temperatures arrived on Wednesday. Caesars Head reported periods of snow flurries. The sunrise temperature at Sandy Springs fell to 18°F. Successive and colder waves entered the state on Thursday and Friday. Saturday morning proved to be "date record" cold for Columbia Metro AP at 11°F, Florence Regional AP at 12°F and N Myrtle Beach AP at 13°F. Mostly sunny weather on Sunday was accompanied by brisk southwest winds and seasonal temperatures. The state average temperature for the seven-day period was 6°F below the long-term average. The highest official temperature reported was 70°F on January 20. The lowest official temperature reported was -2°F on January 24. The heaviest official 24-hour rainfall reported was 0.20 inches on January 22. The state average rainfall for the seven-day period was 0.0 inches.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 16% short, 81% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 11% short, 85% adequate, 3% surplus. Winter wheat conditions 3% very poor, 13% poor, 24% fair, 53% good, 7% excellent. Cattle/Calf conditions 0% very poor, 1% poor, 22% fair, 70% good, 7% excellent. Cattle/Calf loss 12% below normal, 84% normal, 4% above normal. Sheep/Lamb conditions 0% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 70% good, 6% excellent. Sheep/Lamb loss 8% below normal, 88% normal, 4% above normal. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 10% short, 87% adequate, 2% surplus. Hay & forage supplies 1% very short, 4% short, 87% adequate, and 8% surplus. Average temperatures were below normal on the eastern part of the state and above normal in the western part. Monthly precipitation was below an inch in most areas. Agricultural activities included caring for livestock, marketing grain, and preparing for spring planting season.

TENNESSEE: Topsoil moisture 4% short, 83% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 84% adequate, 13% surplus. Extremely cold weather slowed wheat development, increased hay feeding. Farm activities included some wheat top dressing. Pasture conditions mostly fair to good.

TEXAS: Cold temperatures were experienced across the state as several winter storms found their way to Texas. Many areas in the Northern Low Plains, the Cross Timbers and North East Texas experienced significant rainfall. South East Texas received 2 inches of precipitation. Producers continued to irrigate winter wheat and oat fields. Producers prepared fields for corn and sorghum planting. Some had already begun planting in the Northern Plains and the Blacklands. Cotton harvest was completed and most of the 2013 crop had been ginned. Producers resumed cabbage harvest as more fields matured.

Livestock producers were encouraged by the record prices being received for their sold livestock.

UTAH: January weather moderated slightly from December. Warmer temperatures melted some of the snow pack in the mountains. A storm late in January helped to relieve some of the dryness but more moisture is needed. Sheep producers in Box Elder County benefitted from the late storm as it reduced the need to haul water out to sheep on winter ranges. Farmers spent much of their time caring for livestock, working on farm improvements, and planning for the coming year. In Cache County, the weather has been cold and dry. More precipitation is needed or the outlook for next year could be desperate. Calving has started with minimal losses. Above average temperatures have reduced the snow pack in Millard County exacerbating an already dry situation. Calving is underway. Moderating temperatures have benefitted livestock in Uintah County this January. Most ranchers are feeding cattle due to lack of winter ranges. There is little snow in the mountains. In Washington County conditions are extremely dry. Cattle look to be in good condition.

VIRGINIA: Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 2% short, 59% adequate, 38% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 4% short, 64% adequate, 31% surplus. Beef cattle forage obtained from pastures 15%. Milk cow forage obtained from pastures 6%. Sheep forage obtained from pastures 15%. Livestock 1% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 63% good, 8% excellent. Small grain and winter grazing crops 2% very poor, 6% poor, 36% fair, 49% good, 7% excellent. January was a cold, wet, and snowy month. Most areas experienced snowfall, with some areas reporting as much as 9 inches of snow. Colder than normal temperatures persisted throughout much of the month; in some places nighttime lows dropped below 0°F. Fieldwork was limited throughout the month due to the adverse weather. The weather contributed to farmers increasing supplement feeding. There was very little visible growth on the small grain crop; however, the majority of small grains were in fair to good condition. Other farming activities for the month included maintaining farm equipment, purchasing supplies, attending meetings, preparing taxes, taking soil samples, and moving grain to the elevators as the weather permitted.

WASHINGTON: In western Washington unseasonably cold temperatures early in the month brought a light covering of snow throughout the rural landscape. Evening temperatures as low as 12°F were reported, and daytime temperatures did not rise above freezing. Choose and Cut Christmas tree growers reported brisk sales as consumers enjoyed snow covered fields and naturally "flocked" trees. In central Washington, the lowest nighttime temperatures ranged from -2 to 3°F, but fruit trees and perennial crops were in dormancy, so minimal freeze damage was anticipated. Mild winter temperatures allowed field crews to make significant progress in pruning perennial crops. In eastern Washington, moisture levels were still slightly below normal levels for this time of year. Most producers were happy with their fall planted crops going into the winter and no crop damage has been reported to date.

WEST VIRGINIA: Topsoil moisture was 5% short, 68% adequate, and 27% surplus compared to 1% very short, 4% short, 86% adequate, and 9% surplus last year. Hay

and roughage supplies were 2% very short, 15% short, 72% adequate, and 11% surplus compared to 8% short, 91% adequate, and 1% surplus last year. Feed grain supplies were 1% very short, 3% short, 93% adequate, and 3% surplus compared to 4% short and 96% adequate last year. Winter wheat conditions were 2% poor, 7% fair, 13% good, and 78% excellent. Cattle and calves were 4% poor, 18% fair, 70% good, and 8% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 3% poor, 16% fair, 77% good, and 4% excellent. January weather has been harsh. As weather systems fluctuated during the month, separate polar fronts moved through the State, plummeting temperatures near to and below zero degrees, bearing stress upon livestock and producers. Of note, on Thursday, January 9th, Governor Earl Ray Tomblin declared a state of emergency for nine counties after a chemical leak in Charleston. For several days, residents in the counties were under a water ban. Farming activities included cleaning up after the winter snow and ice and monitoring livestock; producers have been feeding additional hay and watching breeding animals closely for signs of delivery.

WISCONSIN: January average temperatures for the state of Wisconsin ranged from 7 to 9°F below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 17 to 23°F. Average low temperatures ranged from -5 to 6°F. Full month precipitation ranged from 0.65 inches in Madison to 1.58 inches in Eau Claire. The entire state received snow in January. Of the reporting stations, Eau Claire received the most snow, with 24.8 inches since January 1.

WYOMING: Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 23% short, 73% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 25% short, 74% adequate. Average snow depth cover 3.20 inches. Hay and roughage supplies 1% very short, 10% short, 88% adequate, and 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 22% short, 77% adequate, and 1 percent surplus. Cattle condition 4% poor, 32% fair, 62% good, 2% excellent. Calf losses 62% light, 38% normal. Sheep condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 37% fair, 57% good. Lamb losses 52% light, 48% normal. Winter Wheat condition 20% fair, 75% good, 5% excellent; wind damage 59% light, 1% moderate, 40% none; freeze damage 17% light, 83% none. According to NRCS Monday morning snow report, the snow water equivalent is at 113 percent compared to 75 percent last year. January's high temperatures ranged from 33°F at Lake Yellowstone to 60°F in Big Horn. Low temperatures ranged from -24°F in Lake Yellowstone, Worland, and Casper to 4°F in Evanston. Lake Yellowstone received the most precipitation for the month at 2.11 inches followed by Afton at 1.16 inches, and Buford at 1.11 inches. Supplemental feeding is in full swing. Many counties are in need of moisture. There is some concern about the lack of snow pack affecting summer irrigation water supplies. The mild winter has helped manage hay supplies. Average temperatures ranged from 13°F at Lake Yellowstone to 31°F in Torrington. Temperatures were above normal in all 33 reporting stations. Temperatures ranged from 1°F above normal in Shirley Basin to 9°F above normal in Greybull, Buffalo-Johnson, Sheridan and Rock Springs. All 33 reporting stations reported some precipitation, ranging from 0.05 inch in Big Piney to 2.11 inches in Lake Yellowstone. Seventeen stations are reporting above normal precipitation for the year thus far.

International Weather and Crop Summary

January 26 - February 1, 2014

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

EUROPE: Stormy weather across southern Europe maintained locally abundant soil moisture for winter grains and boosted irrigation reserves for warm-season crops.

FSU-WESTERN: The coldest weather of the season settled over the region, although a fresh snowpack insulated dormant winter grains against freeze damage.

MIDDLE EAST: Additional, much-needed rain improved moisture reserves for Turkish winter grains.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Moderate to heavy rain maintained abundant to locally excessive soil moisture for vegetative winter grains.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: A relatively weak tropical cyclone (Kajiki) crossed the central Philippines late in the period, bringing moderate rainfall to rice and corn.

AUSTRALIA: Unfavorably dry weather returned to southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, renewing stress on summer crops.

SOUTH AFRICA: Rain intensified across the region, boosting moisture for rain-fed summer crops in key commercial farming areas.

ARGENTINA: A second week of showers increased moisture for summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton, while keeping temperatures closer to seasonable levels.

BRAZIL: Scattered showers returned to the south, although drier conditions persisted over major sugarcane areas.

January 2014

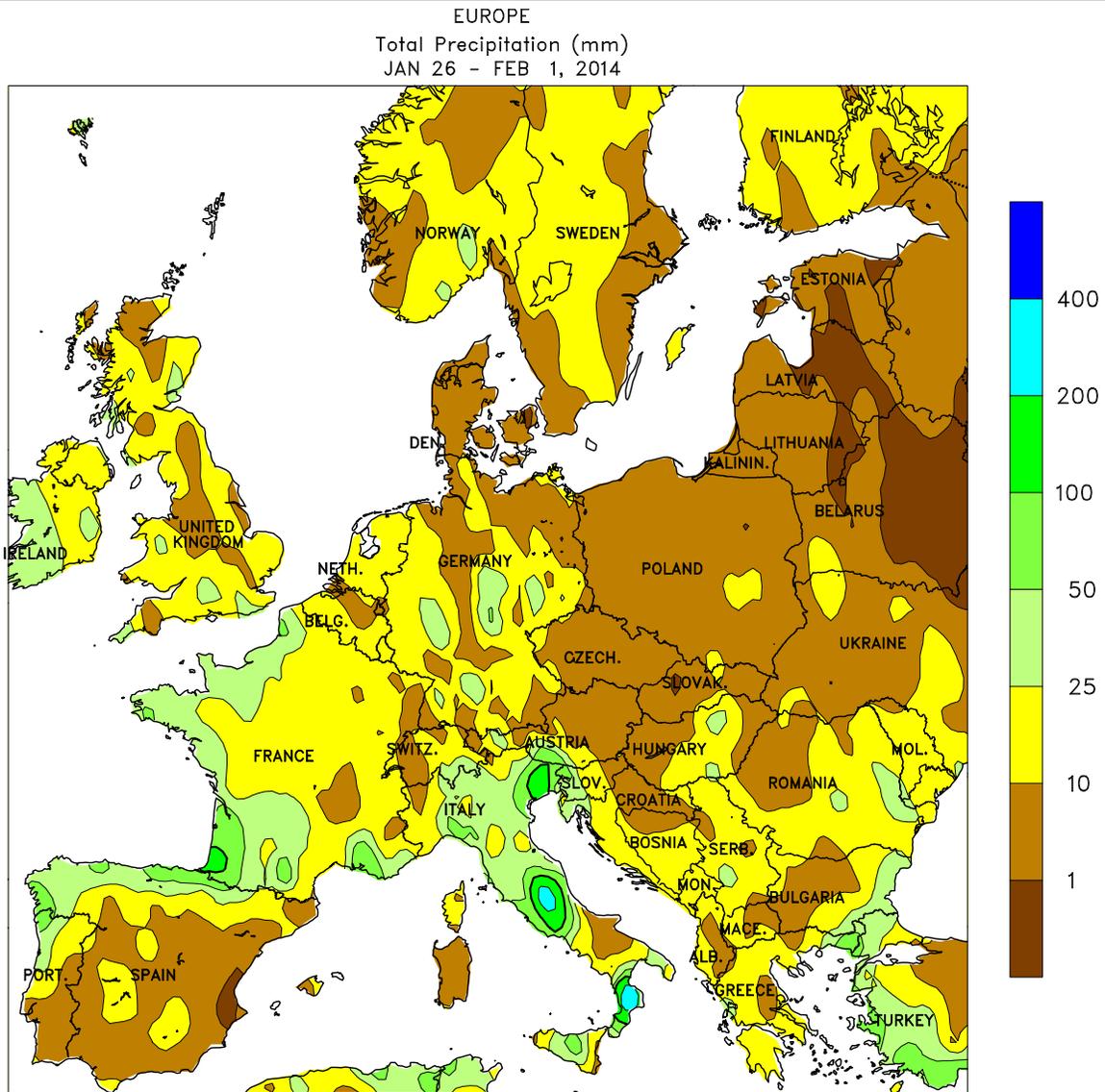
COUNTRY	CITY	TEMPERATURE					PRECIP.		
		AVG MAX	AVG MIN	HI MAX	LO MIN	DEP AVG	DEP NRM	TOT	DEP NRM
ALGERI	ALGER	18	8	24	3	13	2.4	73	4
	BATNA	14	2	19	-3	8	2.5	35	8
ARGENT	IGUAZU	32	21	36	18	27	1	184	14
	FORMOSA	34	23	39	19	29	1.1	322	165
	CERES	34	21	42	14	28	2.3	126	-8
	CORDOBA	32	17	39	10	24	1.1	67	-72
	RIO CUARTO	30	18	38	9	24	1.1	145	12
	ROSARIO	32	20	40	11	26	1.5	104	-4
	BUENOS AIRES	31	18	39	6	24	0.8	278	174
AUSTRA	SANTA ROSA	35	17	45	9	26	2.4	84	-6
	TRES ARROYOS	31	13	41	-66	22	0.6	82	0
	DARWIN	31	26	35	23	28	-0.2	852	366
	BRISBANE	28	22	34	19	25	0.1	231	72
	PERTH	33	18	44	10	25	0.9	0	-8
	CEDUNA	29	18	44	9	24	1.8	2	-10
	ADELAIDE	29	18	42	13	23	1.7	4	-33
AUSTRI	MELBOURNE	28	16	45	9	22	2.3	8	-40
	WAGGA	34	18	43	6	26	2.2	18	-29
	CANBERRA	31	12	40	7	22	1.4	5	-61
	VIENNA	5	0	12	-11	2	2.4	10	-18
	INNSBRUCK	6	-1	14	-7	3	3.4	23	-22
	NASSAU	27	19	31	14	23	1.8	47	1
	BRIDGETOWN	28	23	29	22	26	0.1	56	-7
BAHAMA	MINSK	-6	-9	6	-23	-7	-2.2	26	-16
	ST GEORGES	21	18	25	14	19	0.7	162	44
BOLIVI	LA PAZ	14	5	18	3	9	0.3	124	-37
BRAZIL	FORTALEZA	30	26	32	24	28	-0.5	51	-58
	RECIFE	29	25	31	22	27	-1.8	71	10
	CAMPO GRANDE	30	21	32	19	25	-0.8	155	-64
	FRANCA	30	20	33	17	25	2.1	133	-151
	RIO DE JANEIRO	34	25	38	21	29	2.2	59	-76
	LONDRINA	32	21	36	18	26	2.5	196	-11
	SANTA MARIA	33	22	38	16	27	1.6	132	-19
BULGAR	TORRES	29	22	34	18	25	-0.7	174	16
	SOFIA	5	-2	16	-9	2	2.1	13	-13
BURKIN	OUAGADOUGOU	35	19	38	16	27	2.2	102	102
CANADA	TORONTO	-5	-13	8	-24	-9	-2.5	47	-5
	MONTREAL	-6	-14	7	-27	-10	-0.1	50	-23
	WINNIPEG	-14	-26	2	-37	-20	-2.1	0	-19
	REGINA	-8	-21	4	-36	-15	1.1	0	-14
	SASKATOON	-9	-21	6	-36	-15	1.9	0	-15
	LETHBRIDGE	-6	-17	13	-35	-11	-3.5	1	-17
	CALGARY	3	-9	13	-26	-3	5.3	15	4
CANARY	EDMONTON	-2	-12	10	-32	-7	4.8	15	-5
	VANCOUVER	7	2	12	-3	4	1	142	-9
	LAS PALMAS	21	16	26	13	18	0.7	17	-1
	SANTIAGO	31	14	35	12	23	1.9	0	-2
	HARBIN	-13	-24	1	-33	-18	-0.4	1	-2
	HAMI	-1	-16	6	-21	-8	1.8	0	-1
	LANCHOW	***	***	-2	-12	***	*****	*****	*****
CHINA	BEIJING	5	-5	13	-10	0	3.3	0	-2
	TIENTSIN	5	-6	12	-9	0	2.4	0	-3
	LHASA	9	-7	13	-11	1	1.8	0	-1
	KUNMING	17	3	23	-2	10	1	7	-10
	CHENGCHOW	10	-1	16	-7	5	3.8	0	-13
	YECHANG	12	4	17	0	8	2.9	11	-12
	HANKOW	13	0	25	-5	7	2.3	38	-7
	CHUNGKING	12	6	17	3	9	1.1	6	-12
	CHIHKIANG	14	4	25	-3	9	3.9	14	-31
	WU HU	12	2	22	-5	7	3.7	24	-24
	SHANGHAI	11	3	20	-4	7	2.7	21	-27
	NANCHANG	14	5	25	0	9	4.1	13	-59
	TAIPEI	20	14	27	11	17	1.1	21	-50
COLOMB	CANTON	20	9	26	1	15	0.8	1	-41
	NANNING	19	8	26	0	14	0.6	3	-33
	BOGOTA	20	8	22	3	14	0.9	75	43
	ABIDJAN	31	25	32	24	28	1.1	14	-5
	HAVANA	26	16	30	8	21	0.2	0	-64
	LARNACA	19	10	20	6	14	2.5	23	-35
	PRAGUE	3	-2	11	-15	1	2	18	-5

Based on Preliminary Reports

January 2014

COUNTRY	CITY	TEMPERATURE (C)					PRECIP. (MM)			COUNTRY	CITY	TEMPERATURE (C)					PRECIP. (MM)		
		AVG MAX	AVG MIN	HI MAX	LO MIN	DEP AVG	NRM	TOT	DEP NRM			AVG MAX	AVG MIN	HI MAX	LO MIN	AVG NRM	TOT	DEP NRM	
DENMAR	COPENHAGEN	3	1	9	-7	2	1.2	17	-25		TLAXCALA	20	6	24	0	13	0.3	1	-5
EGYPT	CAIRO	***	***	27	9	***	*****	0	-5		ORIZABA	20	10	29	5	15	0	45	2
	ASWAN	***	***	30	9	***	*****	0	0	MOROCC	CASABLANCA	18	10	30	5	14	1.8	96	26
ESTONI	TALLINN	-5	-9	6	-19	-7	-2.9	37	-20		MARRAKECH	19	7	27	2	13	1.1	47	17
ETHIOP	ADDIS ABABA	24	10	26	7	17	0.9	1	-24	MOZAMB	MAPUTO	***	***	32	22	***	*****	*****	*****
F GUIA	CAYENNE	29	23	31	21	26	0.4	601	164	N KORE	PYONGYANG	1	-7	7	-16	-3	2.7	19	8
FIJI	NAUSORI	31	24	33	22	28	1.4	308	-42	NEW CA	NOUMEA	28	24	32	22	26	0.0	113	-1
FINLAN	HELSINKI	-6	-9	5	-21	-7	-2.2	23	-22	NIGER	NIAMEY	34	18	38	15	26	2.1	0	0
FRANCE	PARIS/ORLY	9	5	14	0	7	2.8	37	-13	NORWAY	OSLO	-3	-5	7	-19	-4	1.4	67	8
	STRASBOURG	8	2	15	-3	5	3.3	19	-13	NZEALA	AUCKLAND	23	15	26	11	19	*****	40	*****
	BOURGES	10	4	16	-2	7	3.4	46	-8		WELLINGTON	20	14	25	10	17	*****	88	*****
	BORDEAUX	13	7	18	2	10	3.6	125	39	P RICO	SAN JUAN	30	24	33	22	27	2.0	66	-11
	TOULOUSE	12	6	15	0	9	3.3	49	0	PAKIST	KARACHI	25	10	31	7	18	-0.5	0	-11
	MARSEILLE	13	8	17	-1	10	3.5	83	28	PERU	LIMA	27	21	29	20	24	1.4	0	0
GABON	LIBREVILLE	30	25	31	24	28	0.7	218	-69	PHILIP	MANILA	29	22	31	20	26	-0.9	1	-25
GERMAN	HAMBURG	4	0	12	-12	2	0.5	73	8	PNEWGU	PORT MORESBY	30	25	35	23	27	0.2	326	155
	BERLIN	3	-1	12	-14	1	0.1	17	-29	POLAND	WARSAW	-1	-4	10	-17	-3	-0.5	39	17
	DUSSELDORF	8	3	14	-4	6	2.7	40	-28		LODZ	0	-3	10	-15	-2	-0.3	31	2
	LEIPZIG	4	-1	13	-12	2	1.6	15	-18		KATOWICE	2	-2	11	-15	0	1.3	33	-4
	DRESDEN	4	-1	14	-15	2	1.5	63	27	PORTUG	LISBON	15	***	16	-6	***	*****	93	-2
	STUTT GART	7	1	15	-4	4	3.0	32	-4	ROMANI	BUCHAREST	2	-2	15	-16	0	0.6	26	-3
	NURNBERG	6	0	13	-5	3	2.7	18	-24	RUSSIA	ST.PETERSBURG	-6	-8	6	-20	-7	-0.9	27	-14
	AUGSBURG	5	0	14	-6	3	3.1	38	0		KAZAN	-9	-12	1	-30	-10	1.3	43	9
GREECE	THESSALONIKA	12	5	19	0	9	3.2	24	-8		MOSCOW	-7	-11	4	-25	-9	-1.2	38	-6
	LARISSA	13	3	20	-1	8	2.7	15	-44		YEKATERINBURG	-11	-16	1	-36	-14	-0.1	25	2
GUADEL	RAIZET	29	22	29	19	25	0.6	68	-16		OMSK	-14	-20	-2	-34	-17	-0.2	27	3
HONGKO	HONG KONG INT	21	14	25	10	17	0.5	0	-28		BARNAUL	-12	-17	-1	-37	-15	0.7	30	6
HUNGAR	BUDAPEST	5	1	13	-11	3	3.5	23	-8		KHABAROVSK	-19	-26	-10	-33	-23	-2.0	8	-4
ICELAN	REYKJAVIK	***	***	4	-1	***	*****	*****	*****		VLADIVOSTOK	-8	-15	4	-23	-12	1.0	5	-6
INDIA	AMRITSAR	18	5	23	0	11	-0.1	24	-2		VOLGOGRAD	-6	-10	5	-29	-8	-1.9	29	-2
	NEW DELHI	19	9	24	4	14	-0.3	13	-8		ASTRAKHAN	-1	-7	6	-26	-4	0.7	7	-7
	AHMEDABAD	27	13	30	7	20	-0.3	6	4		ORENBURG	-11	-16	1	-32	-14	-0.9	27	-1
	INDORE	24	12	28	7	18	-0.5	28	23	S AFRI	PRETORIA	32	19	36	15	25	2.4	81	-55
	CALCUTTA	25	12	28	9	19	-0.7	1	-13		JOHANNESBURG	27	16	31	13	21	1.9	47	-88
	VERAVAL	28	15	33	10	22	-0.2	0	-3		BETHAL	28	14	31	10	21	1.8	126	21
	BOMBAY	31	18	35	13	24	0.4	0	-1		DURBAN	29	22	32	19	25	1.0	66	-70
	POONA	30	13	31	7	21	0.8	0	-1		CAPE TOWN	27	18	35	13	23	1.9	24	12
	BEGAMPET	29	18	32	15	23	1.0	0	-8	S KORE	SEOUL	4	-4	8	-11	0	2.0	18	-5
	VISHAKHAPATNAM	29	21	30	19	25	0.8	19	11	SAMOA	PAGO PAGO	30	25	32	24	28	0.1	512	156
	MADRAS	30	21	31	20	26	0.8	2	-25	SENEGA	DAKAR	24	19	33	16	21	0.7	0	-1
	MANGALORE	34	21	35	20	28	0.5	0	-3	SPAIN	VALLADOLID	9	3	15	-1	6	2.4	62	19
INDONE	SERANG	30	23	33	22	27	0.0	339	67		MADRID	12	5	17	-2	9	3.1	40	12
IRELAN	DUBLIN	8	4	13	-1	6	0.6	50	-18		SEVILLE	17	9	20	4	13	2.0	55	-8
ITALY	MILAN	8	3	14	-4	5	3.0	109	49	SWITZE	ZURICH	5	1	13	-3	3	3.1	37	-23
	VERONA	10	4	15	-2	7	4.7	82	4		GENEVA	7	1	13	-4	4	2.8	73	-2
	VENICE	10	6	15	2	8	4.8	117	65	SYRIA	DAMASCUS	14	2	19	-4	8	2.1	1	-27
	GENOA	12	8	16	3	10	0.9	195	107	TAHITI	PAPEETE	30	25	31	23	27	0.3	93	-181
	ROME	14	7	19	0	11	1.9	221	151	TANZAN	DAR ES SALAAM	33	26	34	23	30	1.8	6	-80
	NAPLES	15	8	19	1	11	2.5	9	-88	THAILA	PHITSANULOK	29	16	33	11	23	-2.5	0	-6
JAMAIC	KINGSTON	31	24	32	22	27	1.2	15	-10		BANGKOK	32	21	34	17	27	-0.5	0	-10
JAPAN	SAPPORO	-1	-7	9	-11	-4	-0.1	90	-21	TOGO	LOME	31	26	32	24	28	1.6	2	-12
	NAGOYA	10	1	13	-2	5	0.9	46	2	TRINID	PORT OF SPAIN	31	23	33	20	27	1.6	80	13
	TOKYO	11	3	16	0	7	0.9	29	-20	TUNISI	TUNIS	18	9	22	4	14	1.9	48	-22
	YOKOHAMA	11	3	16	0	7	0.7	50	-8	TURKEY	ISTANBUL	12	7	17	0	9	3.2	22	-39
	KYOTO	9	2	14	-2	5	0.0	28	-30		ANKARA	6	-3	15	-9	2	3.0	24	-11
	OSAKA	10	3	15	-1	6	0.4	25	-21	TURKME	ASHKHABAD	9	0	18	-7	5	2.2	7	-15
KAZAKH	KUSTANAY	-13	-18	0	-36	-15	0.4	35	16	UKINGD	ABERDEEN	7	3	10	-3	5	1.5	44	-60
	TSELINOGRAD	-13	-20	-1	-35	-16	-2.7	29	11		LONDON	10	5	13	-2	7	2.0	68	13
	KARAGANDA	-12	-19	0	-33	-15	-2.1	26	4	UKRAIN	KIEV	-2	-7	8	-23	-4	-0.3	33	-5
KENYA	NAIROBI	28	14	29	11	21	1.4	5	-32		LVOV	0	-4	10	-17	-2	1.0	45	13
LIBYA	TRIPOLI	19	8	24	3	13	1.5	17	-37		KIROVOGRAD	-2	-6	8	-25	-4	-0.1	34	11
	BENGHAZI	18	10	23	7	14	1.3	28	-32		ODESSA	2	-1	13	-16	1	1.1	45	13
LITHUA	KAUNAS	-4	-7	7	-18	-5	-1.5	47	7		YALTA	8	5	13	-5	6	1.7	26	-37
LUXEMB	LUXEMBOURG	6	2	11	-3	4	3.1	61	-12		KHARKOV	-5	-9	6	-26	-7	-1.2	27	-7
MALAYS	KUALA LUMPUR	32	23	34	22	27	0.9	145	-24	UZBEKI	TASHKENT	7	0	16	-9	3	1.7	58	2
MALI	BAMAKO	35	19	37	12	27	1.4	0	0	VENEZU	CARACAS	29	23	30	21	26	1.3	3	-20
MARSHA	MAJURO	30	27	30	25	28	1.2	267	73	ZIMBAB	KADOMA	27	17	31	15	22	-1.9	180	0
MARTIN	LAMENTIN	29	23	30	21	26	1.5	123	11										
MAURIT	NOUAKHOTT	30	17	35	15	23	2.2	0	-1										
MEXICO	GUADALAJARA	21	9	25	5	15	-0.9	0	-12										

Based on Preliminary Reports



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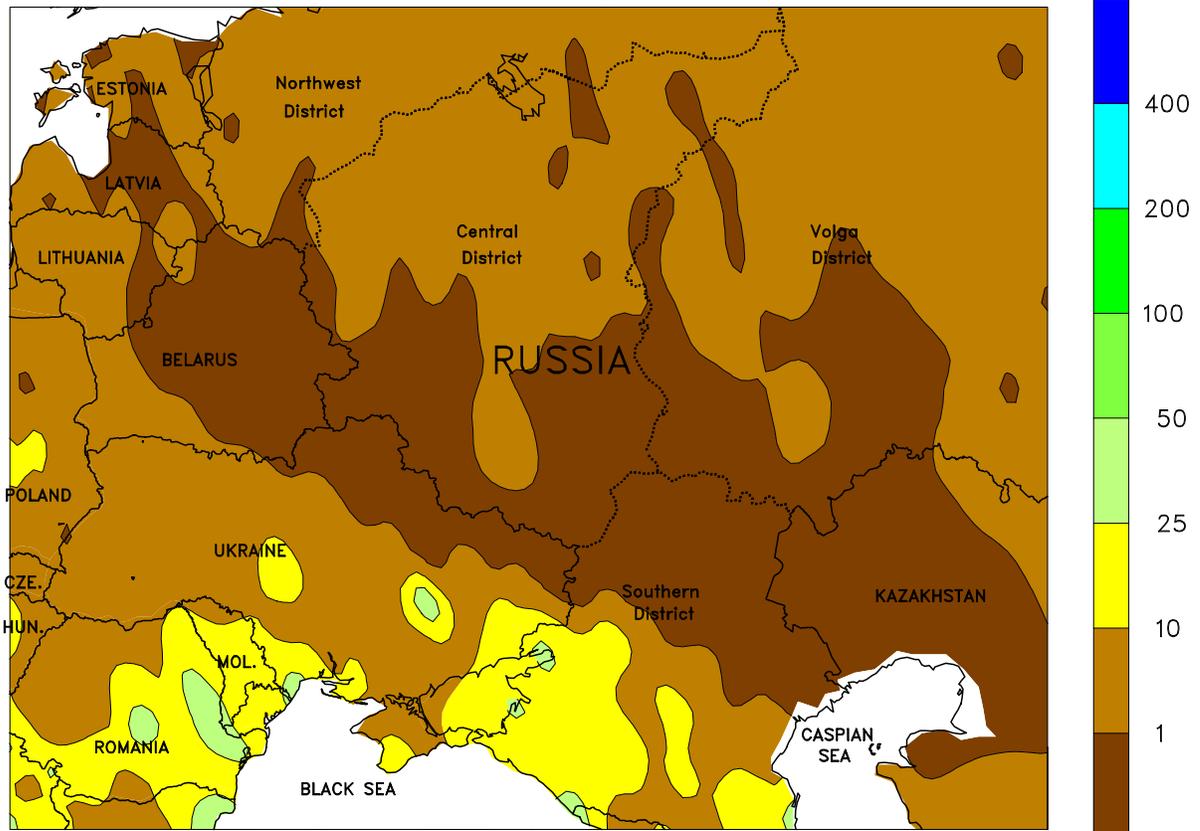


EUROPE

Stormy weather in western and southern Europe contrasted with mostly dry, cold conditions in northeastern growing areas. A slow-moving Atlantic storm and its associated cold front generated moderate to heavy showers (10-50 mm) from Ireland and the United Kingdom southward into France and northern and central portions of the Iberian Peninsula. The rainfall boosted soil moisture for Spain's durum wheat and maintained abundant moisture reserves for spring growth in northern crop districts. Meanwhile, a potent Mediterranean storm produced moderate to heavy rain and mountain snow (10-100 mm liquid equivalent, locally more) in Italy and southeastern France, providing additional moisture for winter

wheat while increasing reservoirs and mountain snowpacks for irrigated warm-season crops. Moisture from this system spread into Germany, where some of the precipitation fell as snow (2-10 cm). Another strong Mediterranean storm produced moderate to heavy snow in Romania and Bulgaria, protecting dormant winter wheat from potential winterkill; snow depths at week's end ranged from 5 to 30 cm (locally more) across the lower Danube River Valley. Mostly dry, cold weather prevailed in Poland, where a shallow to moderate snowpack (2-15 cm) was mostly sufficient to protect dormant winter wheat and rapeseed against temperatures as low as -17°C.

WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
JAN 26 - FEB 1, 2014



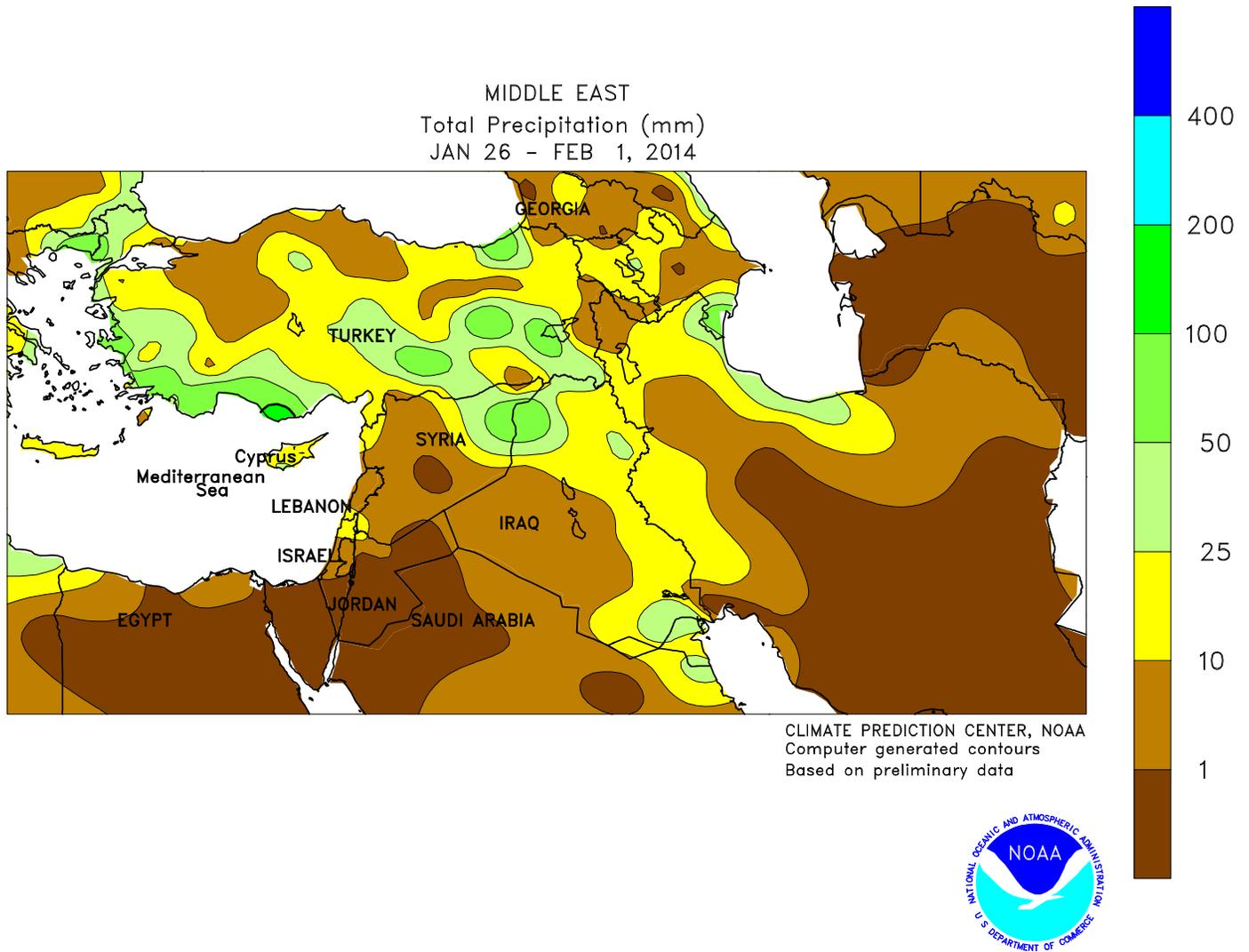
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WESTERN FSU

The coldest weather of the season settled over the region, although a fresh snowfall insulated dormant winter grains against potential winterkill. Temperatures for the week averaged 10 to nearly 20°C below normal, with nighttime lows plunging to -25°C (or lower) in key winter wheat areas of eastern Ukraine and Russia’s Southern District. Readings plummeted to -36°C along the border between Russia’s

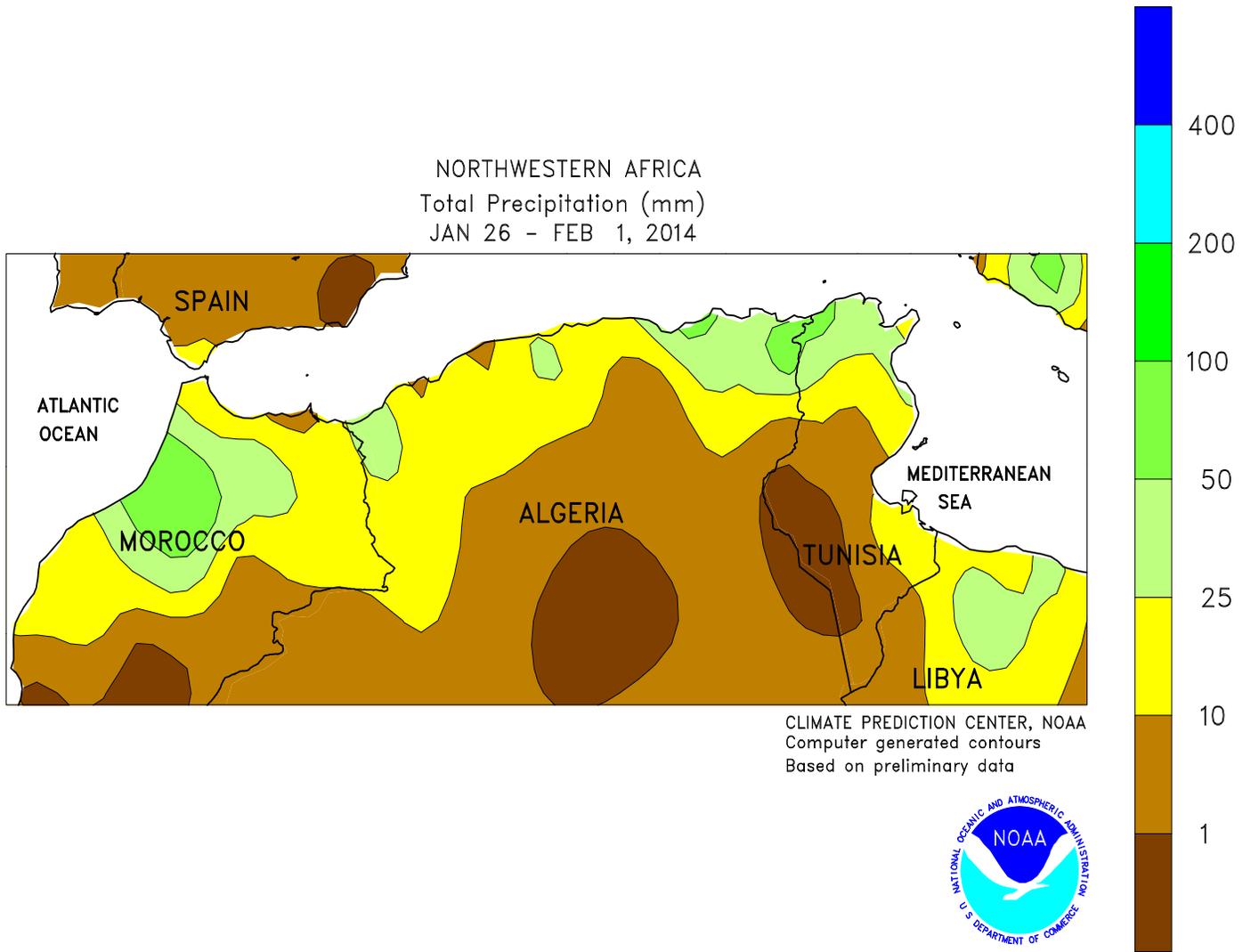
Southern and Central Districts. Despite the arctic blast, a shallow to moderate snowpack (5-30 cm) was mostly sufficient to prevent widespread winterkill. However, wind-swept fields may have left stands of wheat exposed, and some pockets of freeze damage are likely where snow was shallowest; areas at greatest risk are in southwestern portions of the Southern District, where snow depths were mostly between 5 and 10 cm.



MIDDLE EAST

Additional, much-needed precipitation fell in Turkey, while rain and mountain snow spread into northern portions of Iraq and Iran. A Mediterranean storm produced 5 to locally more than 80 mm of rain across much of Turkey, boosting moisture reserves for spring growth. In addition, locally heavy snow in the mountains of eastern Turkey improved spring runoff prospects for irrigation. Locally heavy rain and mountain snow (10-75

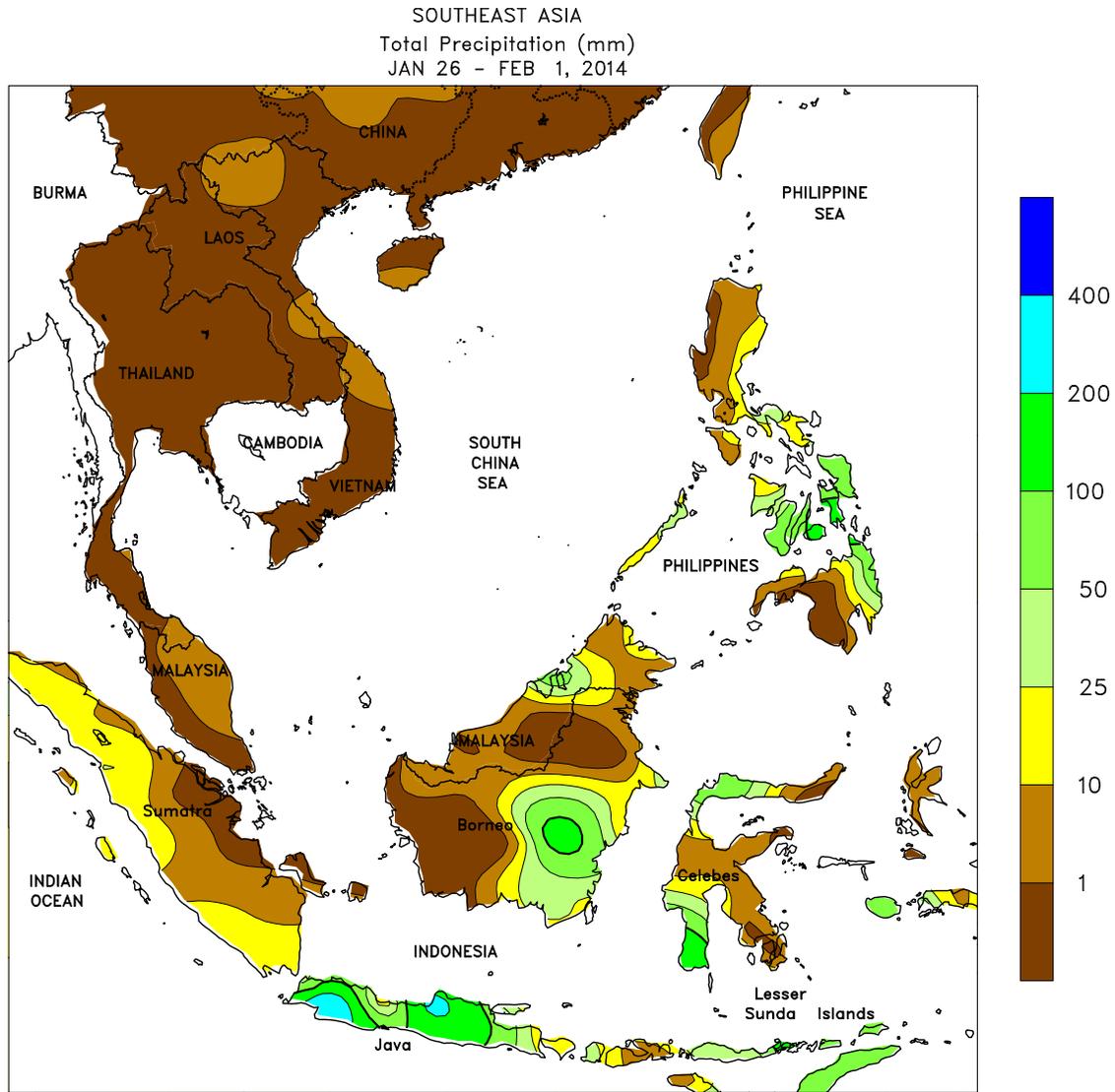
mm) overspread northern portions of Iraq and Iran, maintaining favorable prospects for winter wheat and barley. Drier weather returned to southern irrigated wheat areas, where recent, widespread rainfall has eliminated the need for supplemental watering. Temperatures across the region averaged up to 8°C above normal, which minimized the risk for freeze damage but kept key Turkish winter grain areas devoid of snow cover.



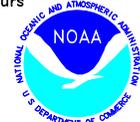
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Rainfall intensified across the region, maintaining mostly favorable conditions for vegetative winter crops. In Morocco, 10 to nearly 60 mm of rain sustained favorable moisture in the north and improved crop prospects in previously-dry southern portions of the country. Meanwhile, moderate to heavy

showers (10-50 mm) continued in Algeria and Tunisia, maintaining abundant to locally excessive soil moisture for vegetative wheat and barley. Overall, winter crop prospects are excellent in northern Africa, with near- to above-normal rainfall reported since the onset of the winter growing season.



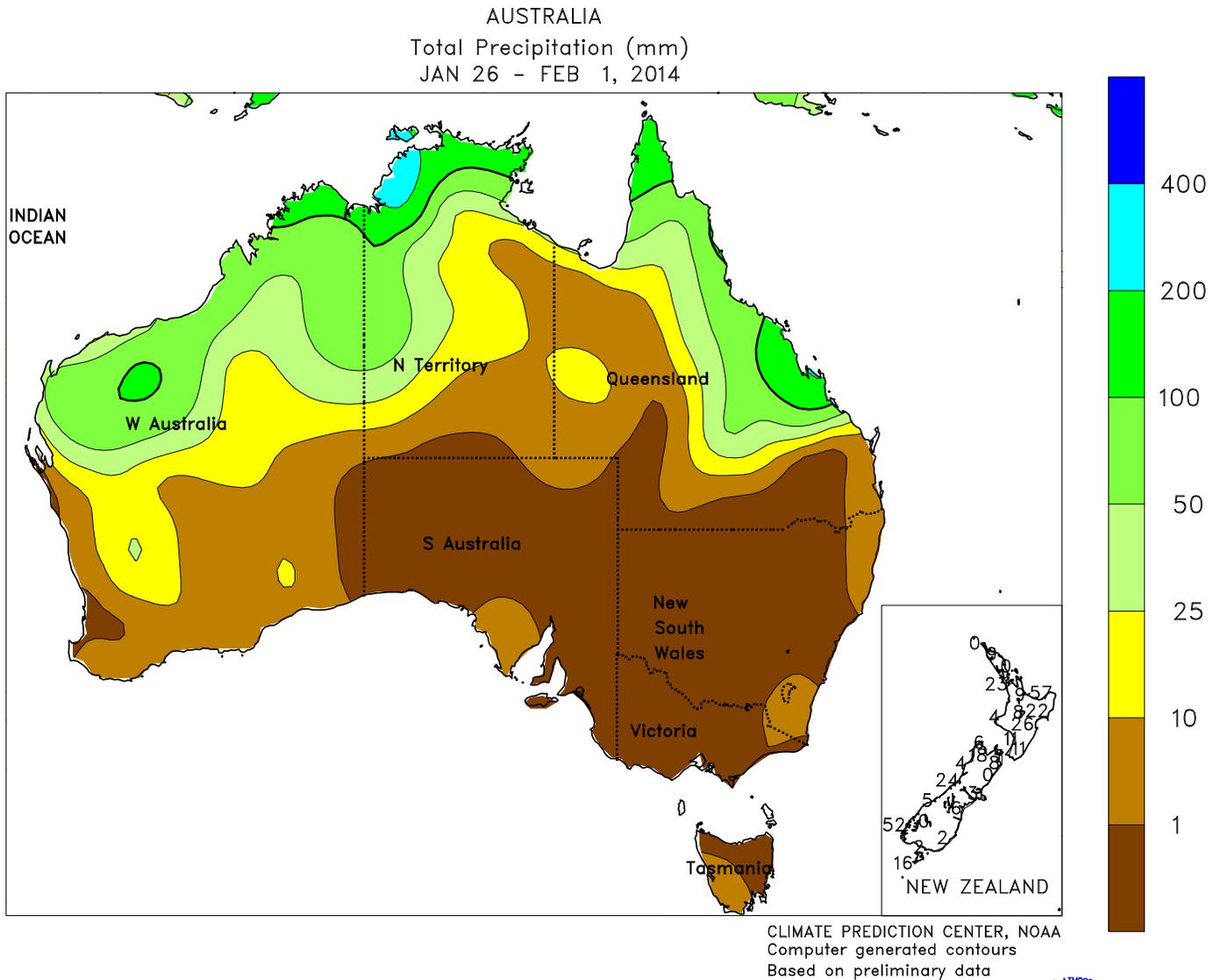
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SOUTHEAST ASIA

An early-season tropical cyclone (Kajiki) crossed the central Philippines late in the week, with maximum sustained winds of 35 knots and producing 50 to 75 mm of rain. While it is not unusual for tropical cyclones to form early in the year, few make landfall and rarely reach typhoon status. Moisture conditions for winter rice and corn across the Philippines have been excellent as crops begin to mature. Similarly, moisture supplies for rice in

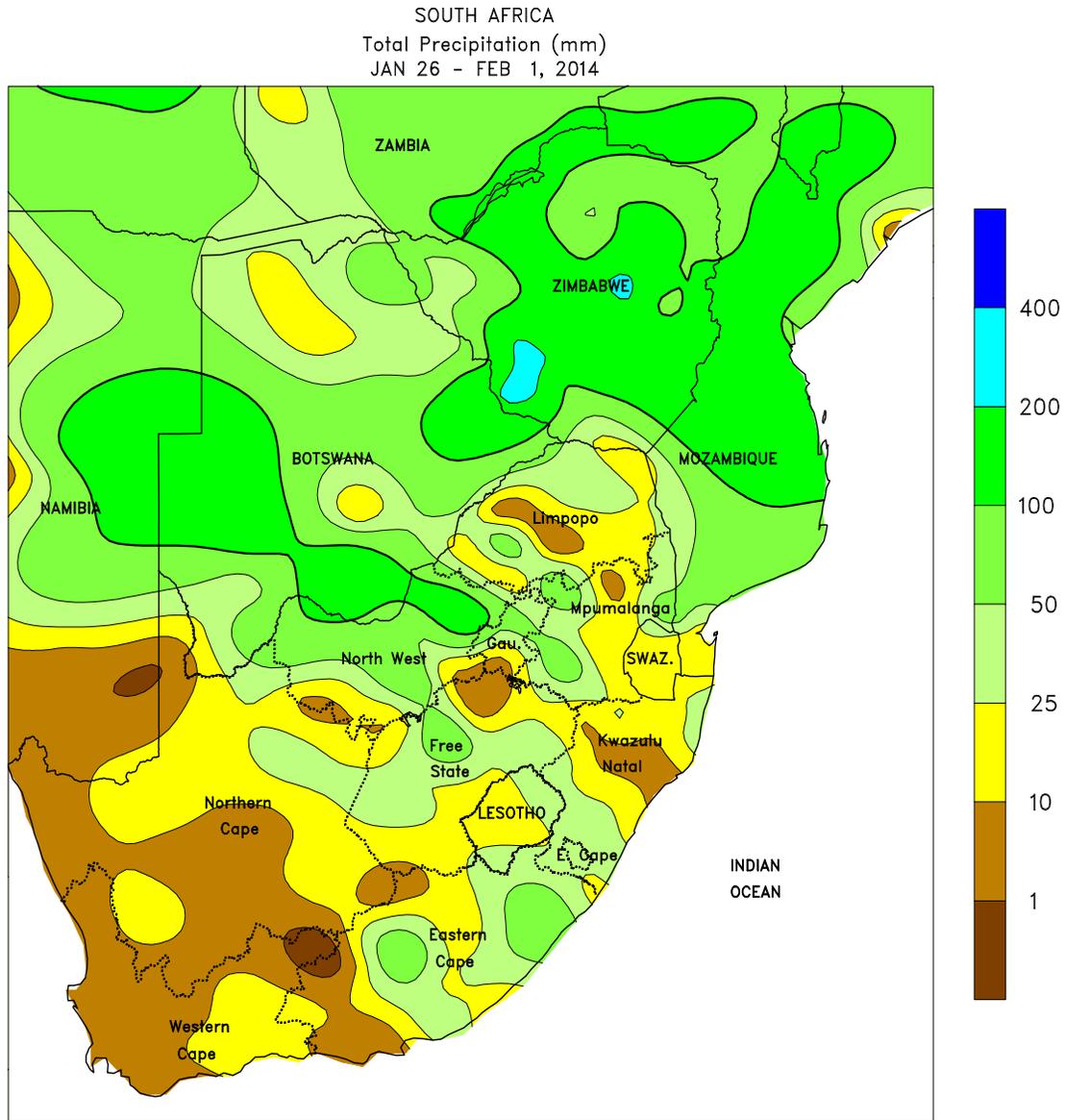
Java, Indonesia, have been abundant on near- (eastern Java) to above-normal (central and western Java) seasonal rainfall. Flooding continued to be a problem in some areas of the west, however, as over 350 mm of rain added to the nearly 1,500 mm accumulated for the season. Meanwhile, recent dry conditions in nearby oil palm areas benefited harvesting but reduced soil moisture at what is typically one of the wettest times of the growing season.



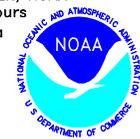
AUSTRALIA

Unfavorably dry weather returned to southern Queensland and northern New South Wales. Although temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C below normal, the lack of rain renewed stress on dryland summer crops, such as sorghum, and increased irrigation requirements for cotton. Throughout this region rainfall has averaged less than 50 percent of normal since August 1, 2013. Soaking rains are needed

now to prevent additional reductions in yield prospects. Farther north, the remnants of Tropical Cyclone Dylan brought widespread showers (5-50 mm or more) to central Queensland, benefiting immature summer crops. Although the relatively weak cyclone produced gusty winds along coastal areas, the storm reportedly had minimal negative impact on sugarcane.



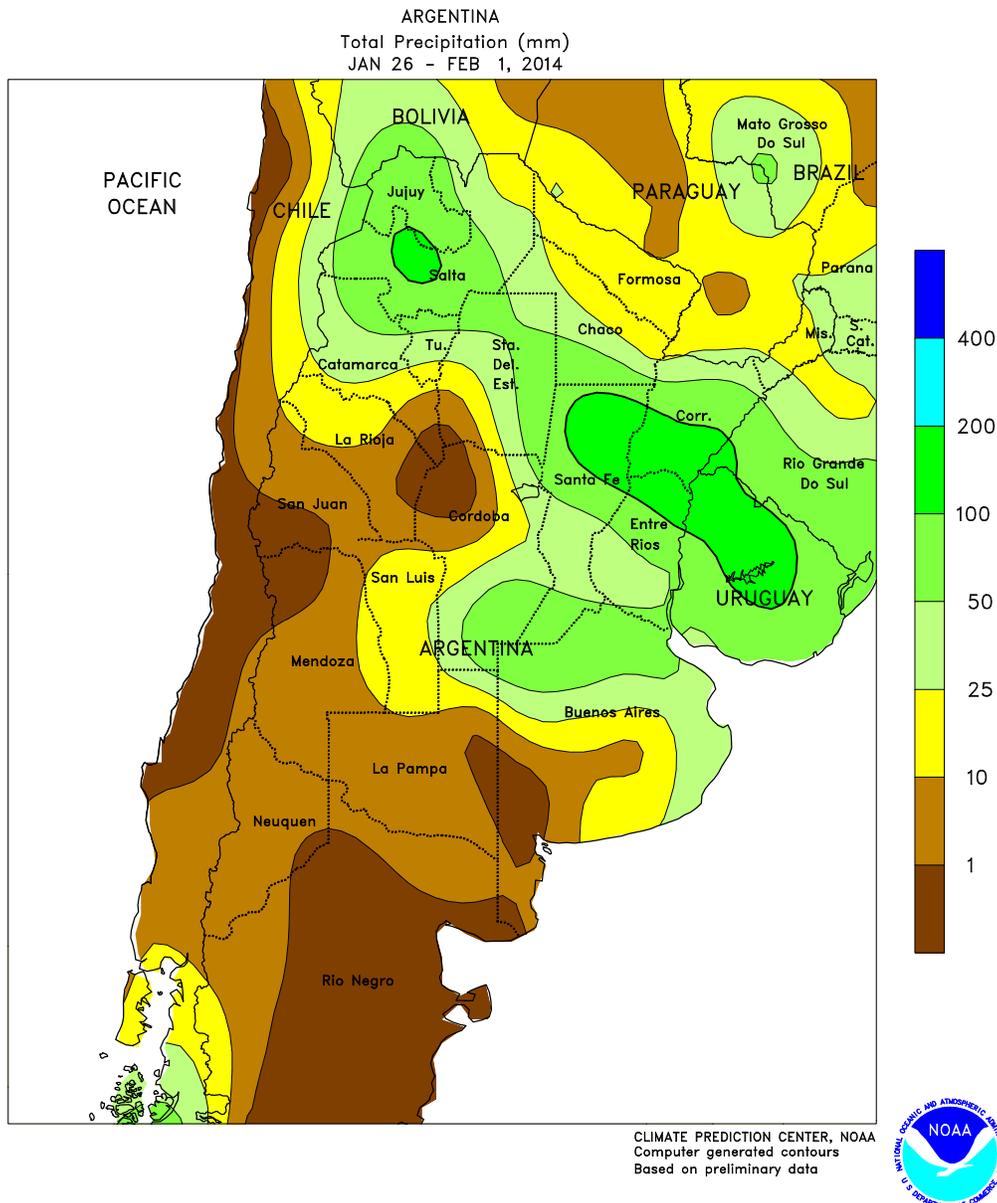
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SOUTH AFRICA

Throughout the region, showers intensified from the previous week, increasing moisture for corn, sugarcane, and other rain-fed summer crops. Rainfall totaled 25 to 50 mm across much of the corn belt, with the exception of northeastern Free State, which encountered drier conditions (rainfall below 10 mm). Locally heavy rain (50-100 mm) fell in North West and outlying production areas in central Free State and Limpopo. Weekly average temperatures were generally within 1°C of normal, with daytime highs only occasionally reaching the 30s (degrees C) in traditionally warmer western and northern production areas. The moisture and seasonable warmth were timely for corn and other crops nearing or advancing through reproductive phases of

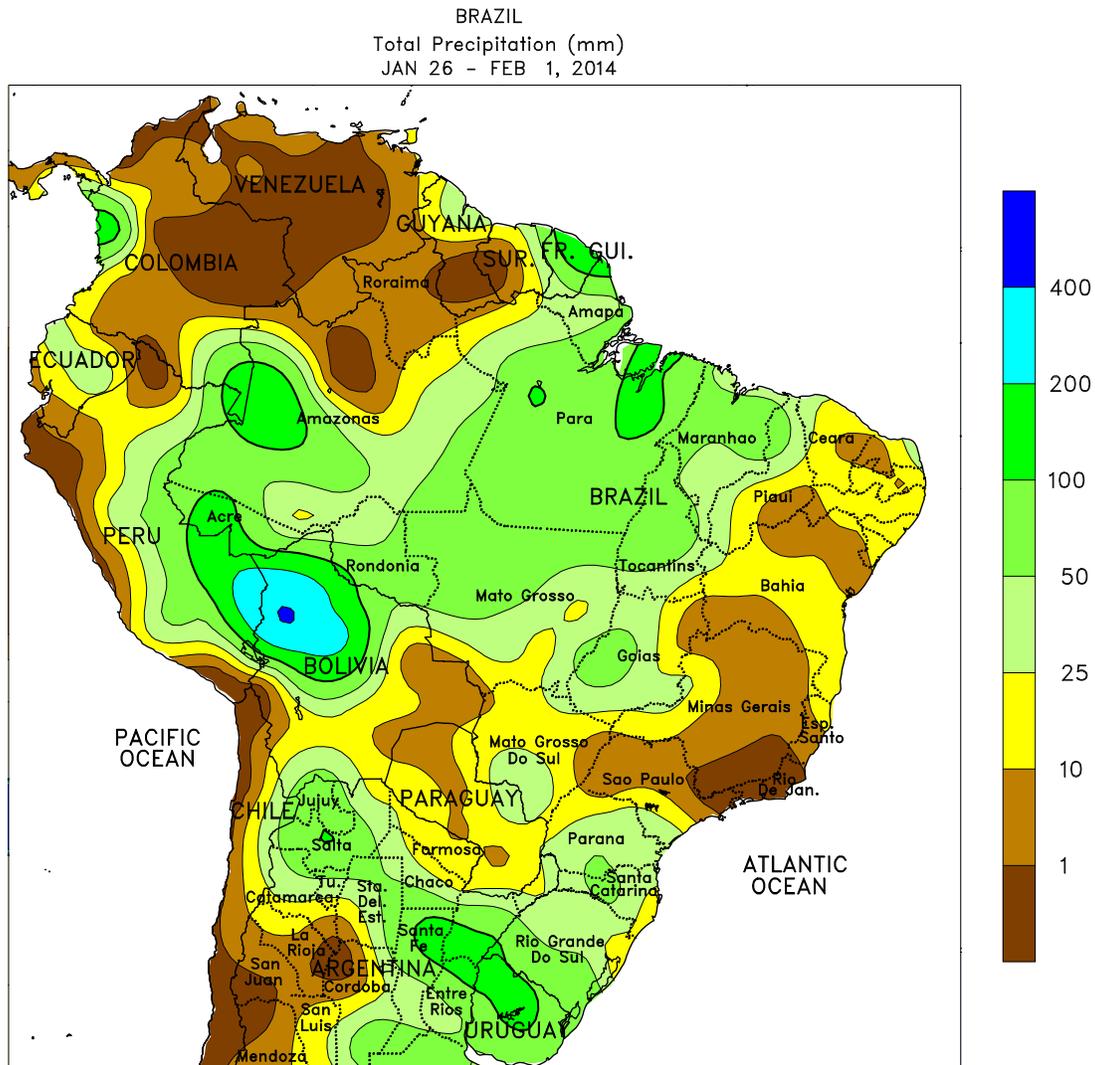
development, although additional moisture is needed in the aforementioned lingering dry pockets in the central corn belt. Elsewhere, rain (10-50 mm) benefited rain-fed sugarcane in southern KwaZulu-Natal, but additional moisture is needed to help recharge soil moisture following a January drying trend. Summer warmth (daytime highs reaching the lower and middle 30s) spurred sugarcane growth throughout KwaZulu-Natal and in eastern Mpumalanga. As in the east, the Cape Provinces saw increased rainfall, with amounts of 10 to 50 mm boosting irrigation levels along the Orange River and other key farming areas. Hot weather, with only occasional light rain, favored development of tree and vine crops in Western Cape.



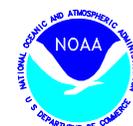
ARGENTINA

For a second week, locally heavy rain fell in the country's main agricultural areas, increasing moisture for summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton while helping to keep temperatures at more seasonable levels. Rainfall totaled 25 to 75 mm in the high-yielding farming areas of central Argentina (southern Cordoba to northeastern Buenos Aires). Weekly average temperatures were about 1°C above normal in the rainy areas, with daytime highs reaching the lower and middle 30s (degrees C). However, drier conditions dominated La Pampa and southwestern Buenos Aires, where weekly temperatures averaged 2°C above normal as daytime highs occasionally reached the middle and upper 30s. Heat and dryness also prevailed in northwestern

Cordoba but the remainder of the north recorded moderate to heavy rain (25-100 mm, locally higher), further increasing moisture for summer crops at varying stages of development. However, drier conditions toward week's end allowed temperatures to rebound to stressful levels (daytime highs from 38-40°C) and maintained high evapotranspiration rates. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, corn and soybeans were 96 and 98 percent planted, respectively, as of January 30, on par with last year's pace. In addition, sunflowers were 20 percent harvested, compared with 35 percent last year, with nearly all of the progress reported in the north (Santiago del Estero, Chaco, and northern Santa Fe).



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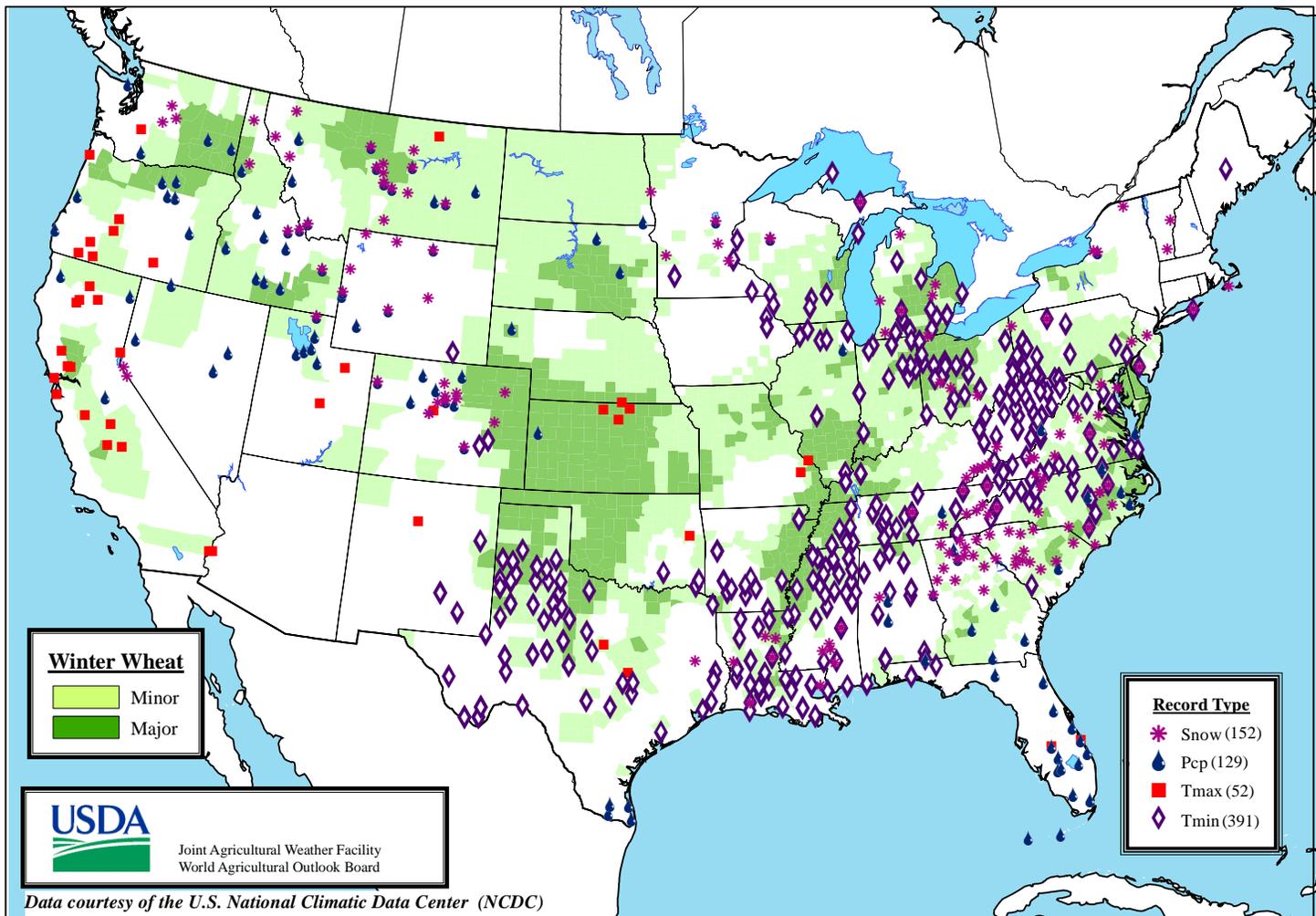
BRAZIL

Showers returned to portions of the south, though pockets of dryness lingered for a second week in some important farming areas. Rainfall totaling 25 to 50 mm increased moisture for soybeans and corn from central Parana southward; however, the showers were patchy in nature, allowing daytime highs to reach the lower and middle 30s nearly every day and resulting in weekly temperatures averaging up to 4°C above normal. Drier conditions prevailed farther north and east, with recorded rainfall totaling below 10 mm over a large area extending from eastern Mato Grosso do Sul to Esperito Santo. This region included major sugarcane production areas of Sao Paulo and

northern-most farming areas of Parana, marking the second week of untimely dryness for those areas. Farther north, drier conditions also returned to western Bahia and nearby locations in Goias, renewing concerns for dryness in soybeans, cotton, and other local crops. Meanwhile, locally heavy showers (25-100 mm) continued in Mato Grosso and adjoining sections of Mato Grosso do Sul, maintaining favorable conditions for soybeans, corn, and other summer crops, although daytime highs in the middle 30s (degrees C) sustained high crop moisture demands. Light showers (greater than 10 mm) along the northeastern coast boosted irrigation reserves locally for sugarcane, cocoa, and coffee.

Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

January 26-February 1, 2014



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