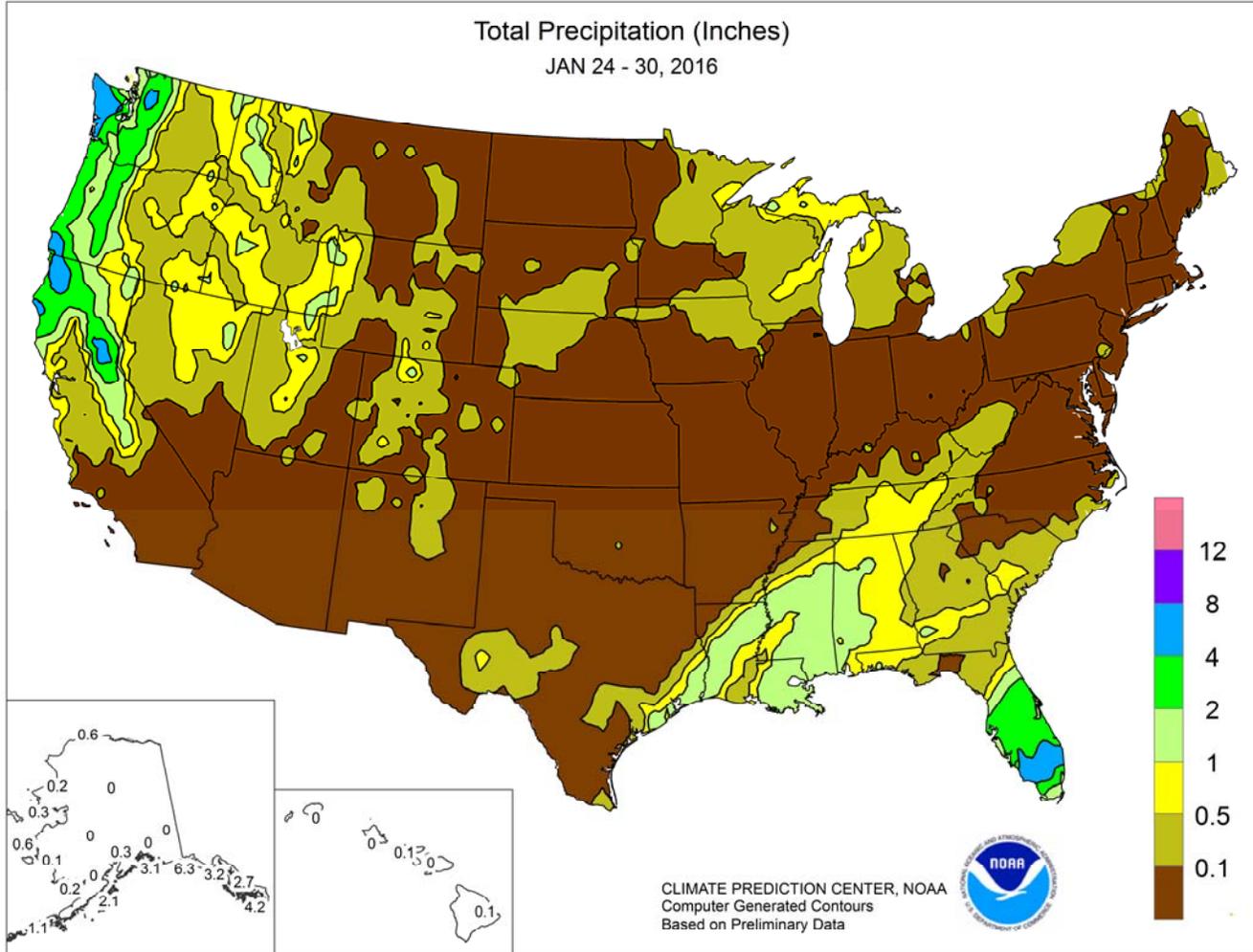


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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 24 – 30, 2016

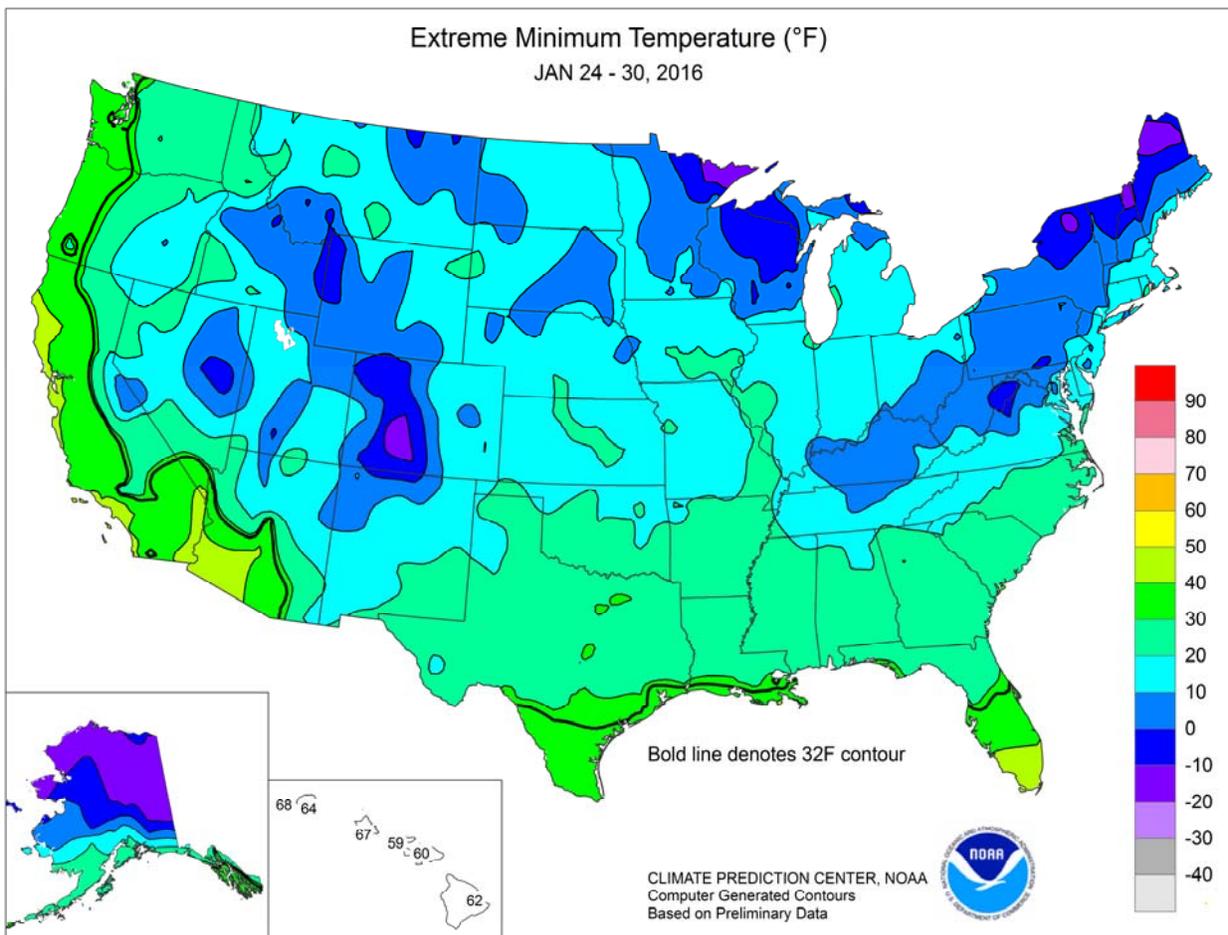
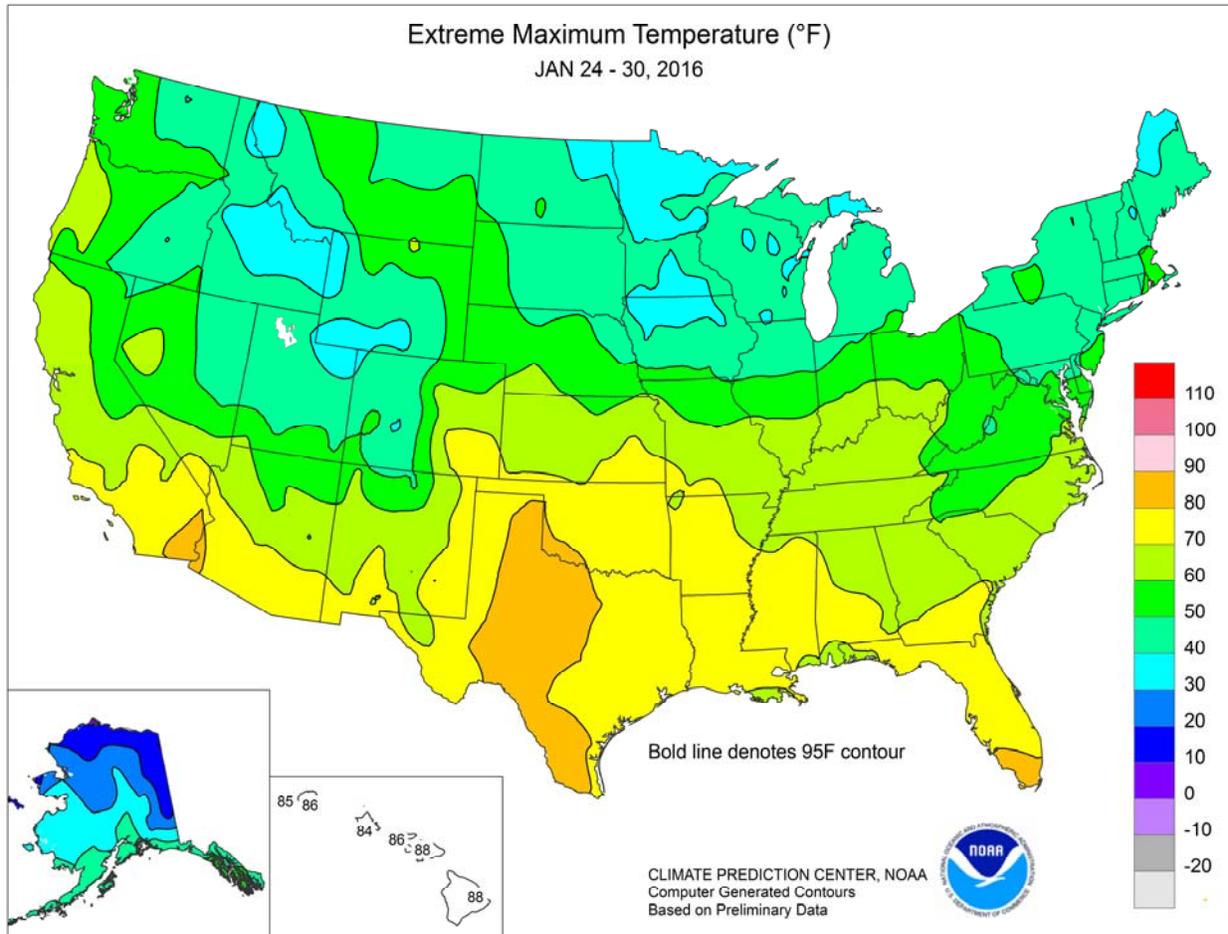
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

In the aftermath of a major **Mid-Atlantic** storm on January 22-23, snow recovery efforts continued for much of the week in major cities from **Washington, D.C., to New York City**. Rural **Mid-Atlantic** communities also dug out from the record-setting snowfall, while coastal areas began to clean up the damage caused by high winds and extensive tidal flooding. Much of the nation experienced generally tranquil weather for several days in the storm's wake, although heavy rain lingered across the **Deep South**. In particular, heavy rain drenched **southern Florida**

(Continued on page 3)

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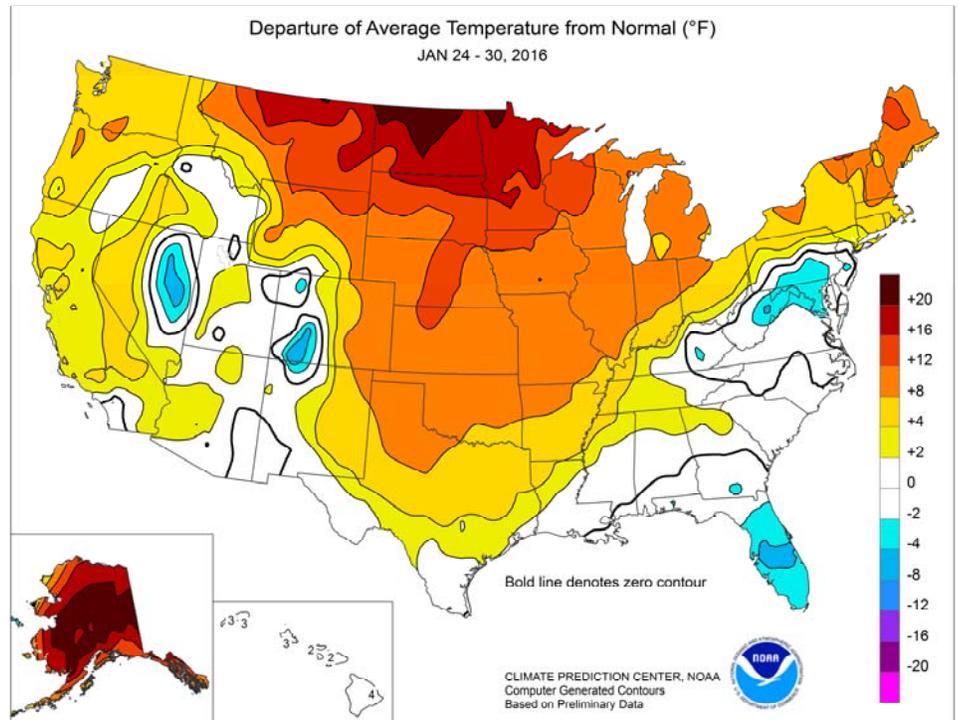


(Continued from front cover)

through January 28, causing local flooding as well as additional concerns for winter vegetables that had already been adversely affected by several other rain and wind events. By mid-week, mild weather returned to the **West** in advance of a series of **Pacific** storms. Warmth later expanded into the **nation's mid-section**, where late-week temperatures topped 80°F across parts of the **southern Plains**. Farther north, above-normal temperatures largely eliminated winter wheat's protective snow cover across the **northern and central Plains**. In fact, weekly temperatures averaged at least 10°F above normal across large sections of the **Plains** and **upper Midwest**. Elsewhere, **Western** storminess continued to chip away at long-term drought, particularly across **northern California**. However, the primary storm track made a southward shift as the week progressed; by month's end, an impressive **Pacific** storm (see next week's summary) arrived in **southern California** en route to the **Four Corners States** and the **nation's mid-section**.

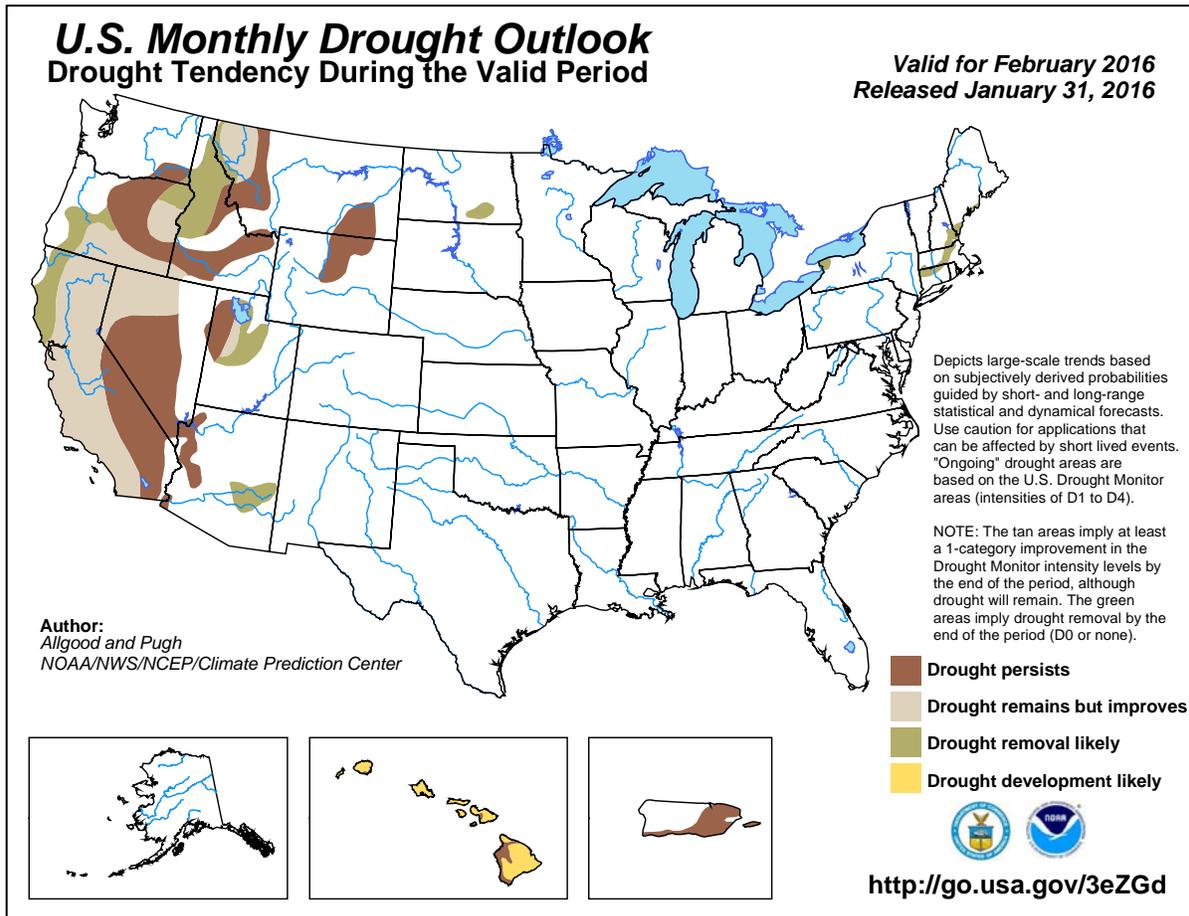
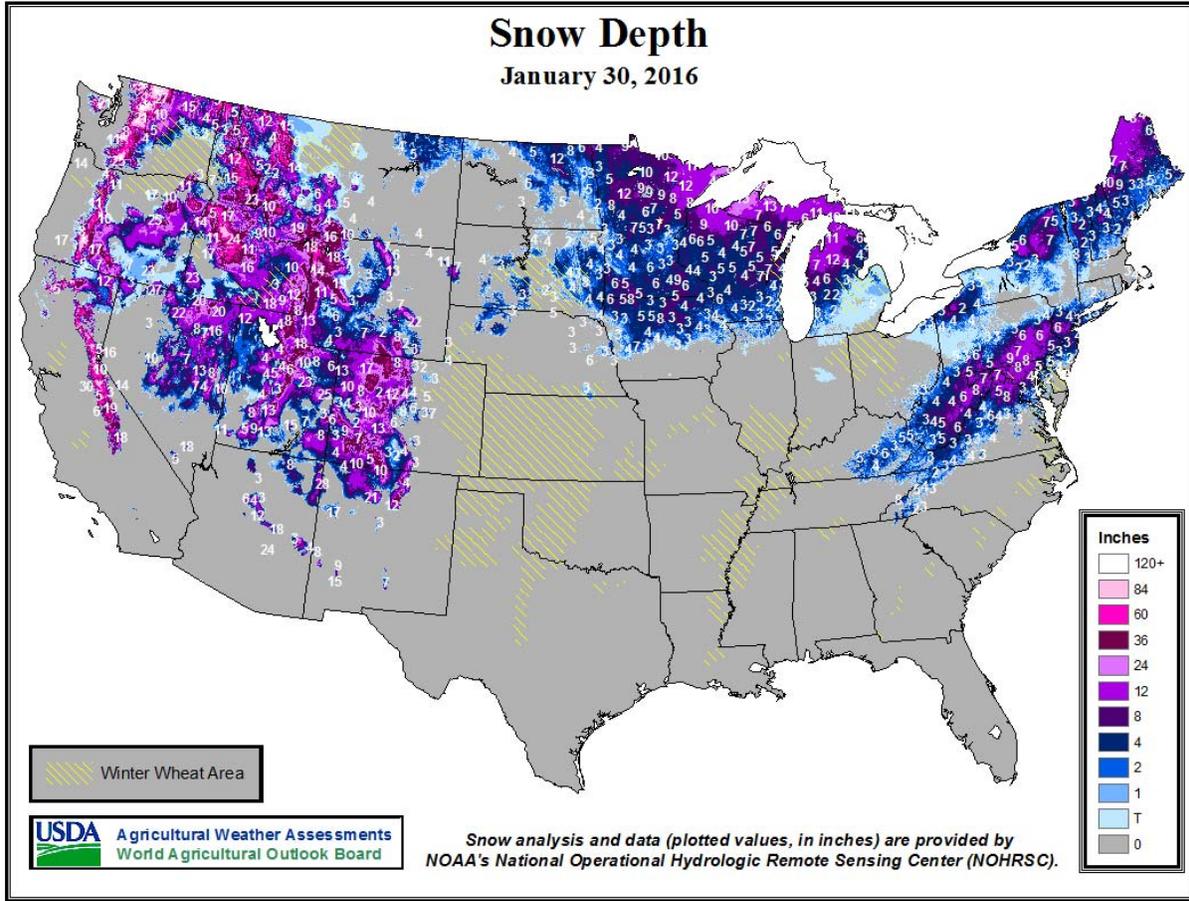
On the morning of January 24, an all-time snow depth record of 28 inches was established at **Virginia's Dulles Airport**, eclipsing the standard of 26 inches set on February 10, 2010. Mostly dry weather favored **Mid-Atlantic** recovery efforts, although colder conditions during the second half of the week slowed the melting process and caused some refreezing. Farther south, however, rain persisted across the **Deep South**. In **Mississippi**, record-setting rainfall totals for January 26 included 1.97 inches in **Hattiesburg** and 1.16 inches in **Greenwood**. From January 26-28, totals in **Florida** reached 5.53 inches in **West Palm Beach**; 4.57 inches in **Fort Myers**; 3.99 inches in **Vero Beach**; and 3.91 inches in **Naples**. Record-setting totals for January 27 included 4.79 inches in **West Palm Beach**, 3.50 inches in **Naples**, and 3.29 inches in **Fort Myers**. **Vero Beach** collected consecutive daily-record totals (2.25 and 1.67 inches, respectively) on January 27-28. In **Fort Myers**, the 3.29-inch sum marked the wettest January day on record, eclipsing the 2.63-inch total of January 20, 1983. In addition, a January rainfall record was established in **Fort Myers**, where the 12.98-inch monthly total (669 percent of normal) demolished the 1991 standard of 7.95 inches. Meanwhile, heavy precipitation arrived in the **Pacific Northwest**. Weekly rainfall totaled 5.20 inches in **Quillayute, WA**, aided by a daily-record total of 2.59 inches on January 27. Later, record-setting amounts for January 29 included 1.59 inches in **Redding, CA**, and 0.50 inch in **Elko, NV**. Daily-record amounts for January 30 totaled 0.50 inch (including 4.0 inches of snow) in **Salt Lake City, UT**, and 0.33 inch (including 4.5 inches of snow) in **Casper, WY**. **Reno, NV**, received 8.4 inches of snow on January 30-31, while a wind gust to 135 mph was clocked nearby on **Mt. Rose**.

Mid-week warmth developed in the **Northwest**, where **Roseburg, OR**, tallied a trio of daily-record highs (61, 68, and 64°F) from



January 26-28. **Bellingham, WA**, posted a pair of daily-record highs (61 and 59°F, respectively) on January 27-28. Other record-setting highs for January 28 included 62°F in **Sheridan, WY**; 59°F in **Portland, OR**; and 57°F in **Yakima, WA**. Toward week's end, warmth arrived across the **south-central U.S.** The week ended with consecutive daily-record highs on January 29-30 in locations such as **Childress, TX** (82 and 85°F), and **McAlester, OK** (76 and 73°F). On January 30, daily-record highs topped the 80-degree mark in several **Texas** locations, including **San Angelo** (85°F) and **Wichita Falls** (82°F). Record-setting warmth developed in advance of an approaching storm across the **Desert Southwest**, where highs on January 30 climbed to 80°F in **Needles, CA**, and 74°F in **Las Vegas, NV**.

Unusually mild weather in **Alaska** boosted mainland temperatures at least 15 to 25°F above normal in many locations. Temperatures averaged more than 10°F above normal in parts of **southeastern Alaska**, where stormy weather accompanied the above-normal temperatures. On January 26, for example, **Alaskan** wind gusts were clocked to 69 mph in **Ketchikan** and 59 mph in **Juneau**. In addition, **Juneau's** daily-record precipitation total of 0.87 inch on January 26 contributed to a weekly sum—all rain—of 3.21 inches. **Juneau** also posted consecutive daily-record highs (45 and 47°F, respectively) on January 26-27. **Ketchikan's** weekly rainfall climbed to 7.74 inches. Farther north, **Bettles** notched a daily-record high of 32°F on January 27. Meanwhile, warm weather also prevailed in **Hawaii**. On **Kauai**, **Lihue** posted four consecutive daily-record highs (86, 83, 84, and 85°F) from January 26-29. **Lihue's** high of 86°F also tied a monthly record, previously achieved on January 3, 2006. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo** also notched several daily-record highs, including a reading of 88°F on January 25. Ongoing, El Niño-driven dryness accompanied the warmth. **Honolulu, Oahu**, received its only measurable rainfall of the month—0.03 inch—on January 25, capping its driest January on record. **Honolulu's** previous January record of 0.18 inch had been set in 1986 and 2001.



National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 30, 2016

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 OF MORE	.50 INCH OF MORE	
AL BIRMINGHAM	57	33	68	20	45	2	0.87	-0.33	0.87	13.81	147	3.28	67	90	42	0	3	1	1	
HUNTSVILLE	55	30	68	20	43	3	0.60	-0.59	0.60	14.25	135	3.57	72	80	53	0	4	1	1	
MOBILE	62	39	70	25	50	0	1.23	-0.10	1.08	18.67	190	6.29	122	91	63	0	1	2	1	
AK MONTGOMERY	61	36	71	25	49	2	0.90	-0.29	0.70	19.41	206	5.28	118	86	47	0	2	2	1	
ANCHORAGE	36	26	41	24	31	15	0.12	-0.01	0.12	0.51	31	0.28	48	87	76	0	7	1	0	
BARROW	4	-3	8	-14	1	15	0.55	0.53	0.17	4.00	2667	3.96	9999	89	80	0	7	6	0	
FAIRBANKS	20	0	32	-13	10	20	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.07	6	0.00	0	91	82	0	7	0	0	
JUNEAU	43	37	47	31	40	14	3.21	2.20	1.00	9.01	93	6.59	152	92	85	0	1	6	3	
KODIAK	41	32	44	24	36	6	2.07	0.30	0.79	21.26	141	8.98	121	98	93	0	3	4	1	
NOME	27	14	31	-13	21	15	0.26	0.07	0.15	1.28	72	0.50	64	84	76	0	7	3	0	
AZ FLAGSTAFF	46	17	57	11	32	2	0.00	-0.51	0.00	3.94	106	2.91	153	77	28	0	7	0	0	
PHOENIX	70	45	74	42	58	3	0.00	-0.15	0.00	1.34	82	1.13	157	47	25	0	0	0	0	
PRESCOTT	58	26	67	19	42	4	0.00	-0.37	0.00	1.39	52	1.09	80	64	17	0	6	0	0	
TUCSON	69	37	78	33	53	1	0.00	-0.19	0.00	2.00	105	1.53	176	47	24	0	0	0	0	
AR FORT SMITH	63	31	76	23	47	9	0.00	-0.52	0.00	11.20	203	0.39	18	77	27	0	4	0	0	
LITTLE ROCK	60	34	73	25	47	7	0.00	-0.80	0.00	11.77	148	3.39	105	81	41	0	3	0	0	
CA BAKERSFIELD	62	42	69	39	52	3	0.00	-0.28	0.00	1.60	89	1.02	99	85	70	0	0	0	0	
FRESNO	59	43	63	38	51	4	0.07	-0.43	0.07	6.41	199	3.44	183	92	79	0	0	1	0	
LOS ANGELES	69	50	75	48	59	2	0.00	-0.74	0.00	3.89	88	2.81	108	72	44	0	0	0	0	
REDDING	58	42	68	38	50	4	2.10	0.59	1.61	20.89	199	12.68	218	87	76	0	0	3	1	
SACRAMENTO	60	44	64	38	52	5	0.24	-0.70	0.22	7.19	123	5.44	160	96	61	0	0	3	0	
SAN DIEGO	69	52	72	49	60	2	0.01	-0.51	0.01	3.92	118	3.04	152	68	48	0	0	1	0	
SAN FRANCISCO	59	49	61	46	54	4	0.08	-0.99	0.08	9.05	133	5.68	145	88	76	0	0	1	0	
STOCKTON	60	42	62	36	51	4	0.37	-0.26	0.31	7.36	176	4.90	207	96	85	0	0	2	0	
CO ALAMOSA	37	-4	50	-11	17	1	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.83	160	0.58	305	84	55	0	7	1	0	
CO SPRINGS	53	25	68	16	39	10	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.50	78	0.25	114	77	20	0	7	1	0	
DENVER INTL	51	26	65	18	38	9	0.09	0.08	0.09	1.20	240	0.49	258	75	37	0	6	1	0	
GRAND JUNCTION	38	19	45	12	28	1	0.25	0.14	0.25	1.45	139	0.76	146	90	69	0	7	1	0	
PUEBLO	60	23	72	17	42	12	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.81	123	0.41	152	71	36	0	7	0	0	
CT BRIDGEPORT	41	24	46	18	33	3	0.00	-0.80	0.00	7.20	106	2.26	67	75	54	0	7	0	0	
HARTFORD	43	21	47	17	32	6	0.00	-0.84	0.00	6.21	88	1.96	57	73	47	0	7	0	0	
DC WASHINGTON	43	24	52	16	34	-1	0.01	-0.66	0.01	7.55	127	2.71	94	80	46	0	7	1	0	
DE WILMINGTON	40	20	49	13	30	-1	0.00	-0.72	0.00	7.31	113	2.10	68	84	45	0	7	0	0	
FL DAYTONA BEACH	65	46	71	31	56	-2	2.93	2.24	2.37	7.62	138	7.05	252	99	59	0	1	3	2	
JACKSONVILLE	65	40	71	26	52	-1	0.42	-0.43	0.41	3.39	57	2.83	87	97	51	0	2	2	0	
KEY WEST	73	63	79	54	68	-2	0.35	-0.11	0.30	7.96	192	3.38	169	91	69	0	0	2	0	
MIAMI	73	57	82	46	65	-3	2.64	2.20	1.84	17.39	456	7.57	464	83	57	0	0	2	2	
ORLANDO	67	48	76	34	58	-3	2.67	2.12	1.74	6.39	143	5.67	261	91	62	0	0	3	2	
PENSACOLA	60	46	68	36	53	1	0.00	-1.22	0.00	8.33	95	0.00	0	87	62	0	0	0	0	
TALLAHASSEE	67	37	77	26	52	0	0.08	-1.11	0.08	9.08	102	4.31	89	88	54	0	2	1	0	
TAMPA	67	49	77	37	58	-3	2.56	2.02	1.40	6.70	157	6.21	314	91	55	0	0	3	2	
GA WEST PALM BEACH	71	55	79	40	63	-3	5.53	4.64	4.81	17.24	266	9.90	296	85	61	0	0	2	2	
ATHENS	58	34	65	21	46	3	0.13	-0.94	0.13	16.05	204	3.68	88	83	50	0	3	1	0	
ATLANTA	57	35	67	23	46	3	0.22	-0.97	0.15	17.65	213	5.14	115	76	51	0	2	2	0	
AUGUSTA	60	32	67	23	46	1	0.28	-0.76	0.26	8.58	120	1.66	41	97	69	0	4	2	0	
COLUMBUS	59	34	68	23	47	0	0.46	-0.61	0.28	20.57	237	3.20	75	90	46	0	2	3	0	
MACON	59	34	66	24	46	0	0.25	-0.91	0.13	15.14	180	2.52	57	93	51	0	3	2	0	
SAVANNAH	65	38	73	26	52	3	0.11	-0.77	0.11	6.48	102	3.13	88	88	52	0	2	1	0	
HI HILO	86	65	88	62	76	5	0.10	-2.18	0.10	15.28	79	1.19	14	82	66	0	0	1	0	
HONOLULU	82	69	84	67	76	3	0.03	-0.55	0.03	0.31	6	0.03	1	85	74	0	0	1	0	
KAHULUI	85	61	88	60	73	2	0.00	-0.80	0.00	1.25	19	0.50	15	90	79	0	0	0	0	
LIHUE	83	66	86	64	75	3	0.04	-0.92	0.04	1.56	17	0.14	3	88	78	0	0	1	0	
ID BOISE	45	29	47	26	37	5	0.25	-0.05	0.14	2.51	97	0.80	66	88	72	0	7	3	0	
LEWISTON	49	35	52	29	42	8	0.16	-0.09	0.10	2.52	124	0.93	95	79	65	0	2	3	0	
POCATELLO	33	18	41	8	26	1	0.46	0.22	0.36	2.54	121	1.30	130	93	79	0	7	3	0	
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	38	26	46	20	32	10	0.15	-0.23	0.13	6.07	153	1.20	78	80	62	0	6	2	0	
MOLINE	40	24	48	17	32	11	0.10	-0.21	0.10	4.58	128	0.39	28	83	62	0	7	1	0	
PEORIA	41	26	49	18	33	10	0.04	-0.26	0.04	7.06	191	0.75	58	82	62	0	7	1	0	
ROCKFORD	36	25	45	19	30	11	0.05	-0.25	0.04	5.43	165	0.78	63	82	69	0	7	2	0	
SPRINGFIELD	44	30	55	23	37	12	0.00	-0.30	0.00	7.58	191	1.02	71	80	60	0	5	0	0	
IN EVANSVILLE	51	28	66	13	40	9	0.03	-0.63	0.03	9.64	158	4.44	172	68	54	0	5	1	0	
FORT WAYNE	40	24	53	15	32	9	0.04	-0.40	0.03	5.76	125	1.61	88	82	64	0	7	2	0	
INDIANAPOLIS	46	25	61	14	35	8	0.02	-0.52	0.02	7.01	134	1.42	64	78	51	0	7	1	0	
SOUTH BEND	38	25	47	14	32	9	0.10	-0.37	0.06	5.50	108	1.38	69	79	68	0	7	3	0	
IA BURLINGTON	40	26	49	18	33	10	0.11	-0.17	0.11	5.05	154	0.54	46	91	66	0	7	1	0	
CEDAR RAPIDS	35	22	44	18	29	10	0.00	-0.22	0.00	4.24	179	0.17	19	95	76	0	7	0	0	
DES MOINES	39	26	49	21	33	12	0.10	-0.13	0.10	6.12	274	0.68	76	81	68	0	7</			

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 30, 2016

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	57	26	71	19	41	10	0.00	-0.13	0.00	2.41	115	0.19	26	83	50	0	7	0	0
	JACKSON	46	25	62	12	35	1	0.02	-0.76	0.02	8.33	112	3.69	117	81	42	0	7	1	0
	LEXINGTON	45	23	65	4	34	2	0.02	-0.67	0.02	16.72	238	9.51	317	80	58	0	7	1	0
	LOUISVILLE	50	27	68	13	39	6	0.02	-0.70	0.02	7.57	114	0.99	34	78	45	0	5	1	0
	PADUCAH	51	29	65	15	40	7	0.05	-0.77	0.05	9.95	134	2.53	83	81	47	0	4	1	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	65	39	73	27	52	2	1.37	-0.06	1.37	12.06	112	5.73	104	86	44	0	1	1	1
	LAKE CHARLES	64	41	74	31	53	2	1.46	0.25	1.46	7.34	76	4.10	82	91	53	0	1	1	1
	NEW ORLEANS	65	44	72	33	54	1	1.35	-0.09	1.15	10.89	106	4.43	86	79	59	0	0	3	1
	SHREVEPORT	66	39	76	27	53	6	0.00	-1.05	0.00	5.77	67	2.88	70	77	37	0	2	0	0
ME	CARIBOU	31	10	40	-6	21	12	0.13	-0.48	0.06	6.30	107	1.42	53	83	57	0	7	3	0
	PORTLAND	39	22	47	15	30	8	0.01	-0.87	0.01	8.71	110	3.37	92	79	52	0	7	1	0
MD	BALTIMORE	42	17	52	8	30	-2	0.01	-0.73	0.01	9.49	147	3.64	117	86	51	0	7	1	0
MA	BOSTON	42	27	51	18	35	6	0.00	-0.88	0.00	7.52	104	3.24	92	76	45	0	6	0	0
	WORCESTER	38	22	44	19	30	7	0.00	-0.87	0.00	6.73	90	2.08	57	80	44	0	7	0	0
MI	ALPENA	33	20	42	11	27	10	0.19	-0.17	0.15	6.46	189	2.67	169	86	63	0	7	3	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	36	24	43	16	30	8	0.41	-0.03	0.20	5.05	112	1.72	96	90	66	0	7	4	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	32	20	40	11	26	9	0.24	-0.09	0.11	4.74	150	1.17	82	87	74	0	7	3	0
	LANSING	36	24	47	15	30	9	0.15	-0.21	0.09	4.17	117	1.45	104	80	64	0	7	4	0
	MUSKOGON	37	27	41	23	32	9	0.16	-0.30	0.09	6.44	139	1.54	78	78	67	0	7	3	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	34	25	41	19	29	9	0.57	-0.08	0.25	6.86	129	1.77	66	86	66	0	7	4	0
MN	DULUTH	33	13	41	0	23	14	0.55	0.28	0.23	4.78	252	1.08	113	85	74	0	7	4	0
	INT'L FALLS	29	14	40	-5	22	18	0.34	0.15	0.29	1.66	118	0.59	83	90	74	0	7	4	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	35	22	43	15	28	14	0.09	-0.13	0.05	2.63	139	0.31	35	85	71	0	7	5	0
	ROCHESTER	32	18	39	6	25	13	0.13	-0.08	0.09	3.87	211	0.66	81	89	79	0	7	2	0
	ST. CLOUD	33	16	40	5	25	16	0.10	-0.07	0.09	1.33	99	0.31	48	93	73	0	7	2	0
MS	JACKSON	63	34	74	22	48	3	1.22	-0.04	1.22	9.24	89	3.37	66	83	45	0	2	1	1
	MERIDIAN	62	32	71	22	47	1	1.53	0.19	1.53	9.33	88	3.25	61	91	53	0	4	1	1
	TUPELO	57	31	71	21	44	3	0.87	-0.19	0.87	11.24	104	3.88	83	83	60	0	4	1	1
MO	COLUMBIA	50	28	60	20	39	11	0.00	-0.40	0.00	7.94	200	0.90	60	83	53	0	5	0	0
	KANSAS CITY	51	25	64	17	38	11	0.00	-0.22	0.00	4.00	152	0.76	76	89	52	0	7	0	0
	SAINT LOUIS	51	32	66	27	41	11	0.00	-0.47	0.00	12.54	264	0.80	42	70	51	0	5	0	0
	SPRINGFIELD	57	27	69	17	42	10	0.00	-0.48	0.00	12.37	247	0.94	51	78	46	0	5	0	0
MT	BILLINGS	48	31	58	23	40	15	0.08	-0.08	0.06	1.01	74	0.44	63	70	38	0	4	3	0
	BUTTE	35	10	46	-3	23	4	0.09	0.00	0.06	1.01	104	0.34	77	93	55	0	7	3	0
	CUT BANK	43	28	55	17	35	15	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.28	42	0.06	18	84	53	0	5	0	0
	GLASGOW	37	20	44	8	29	18	0.15	0.09	0.15	1.09	165	0.38	131	88	78	0	7	1	0
	GREAT FALLS	47	31	58	24	39	17	0.01	-0.10	0.01	1.69	134	0.62	105	77	41	0	5	1	0
	HAVRE	43	27	52	17	35	20	0.03	-0.05	0.02	1.47	162	1.05	263	88	75	0	5	2	0
	MISSOULA	38	27	41	21	32	7	0.14	-0.06	0.07	1.91	92	0.53	57	92	76	0	7	4	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	46	25	57	17	35	12	0.01	-0.10	0.01	2.20	198	0.32	71	86	66	0	7	1	0
	LINCOLN	42	22	53	13	32	9	0.20	0.09	0.20	5.25	362	0.83	141	88	68	0	7	1	0
	NORFOLK	39	23	48	12	31	10	0.00	-0.11	0.00	2.77	252	0.50	111	84	71	0	7	0	0
	NORTH PLATTE	49	19	60	10	34	10	0.23	0.17	0.20	0.75	104	0.47	147	91	48	0	7	2	0
	OMAHA	41	22	50	14	32	10	0.01	-0.15	0.01	6.38	404	1.12	170	88	72	0	7	1	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	47	25	57	16	36	11	0.05	-0.06	0.03	0.92	91	0.21	47	79	54	0	7	2	0
	VALENTINE	40	20	46	5	30	9	0.30	0.24	0.30	1.56	279	0.52	226	85	72	0	7	1	0
NV	ELY	37	4	46	-7	20	-6	0.33	0.16	0.32	3.12	271	1.74	268	81	66	0	7	2	0
	LAS VEGAS	63	42	74	38	52	4	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.32	36	0.31	63	44	28	0	0	0	0
	RENO	53	32	61	26	42	7	0.44	0.19	0.38	1.91	107	1.16	127	82	64	0	4	2	0
	WINNEMUCCA	46	27	57	24	37	5	0.66	0.49	0.35	3.32	216	1.49	204	88	75	0	7	2	0
NH	CONCORD	41	21	46	11	31	11	0.00	-0.65	0.00	6.14	110	1.36	52	75	45	0	7	0	0
NJ	NEWARK	41	24	46	17	32	1	0.01	-0.85	0.01	8.40	117	4.00	112	73	51	0	7	1	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	54	27	66	21	40	3	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.31	146	0.33	80	63	24	0	6	0	0
NY	ALBANY	39	20	45	9	30	8	0.00	-0.55	0.00	4.91	101	1.24	56	73	44	0	7	0	0
	BINGHAMTON	35	20	47	11	28	7	0.00	-0.58	0.00	4.93	93	1.32	58	78	56	0	7	0	0
	BUFFALO	39	24	49	12	32	8	0.21	-0.46	0.14	4.62	70	1.72	61	83	56	0	6	3	0
	ROCHESTER	40	23	50	5	32	9	0.15	-0.35	0.11	4.01	84	1.28	62	77	59	0	6	3	0
	SYRACUSE	38	21	49	7	29	7	0.08	-0.49	0.05	6.54	120	1.71	74	86	59	0	7	3	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	50	24	56	18	37	1	0.04	-0.90	0.03	12.05	172	3.29	91	85	51	0	7	2	0
	CHARLOTTE	54	29	59	21	42	0	0.05	-0.84	0.05	10.98	163	2.28	64	79	34	0	6	1	0
	GREENSBORO	50	28	57	19	39	1	0.03	-0.77	0.03	8.56	138	1.91	61	79	39	0	6	1	0
	HATTERAS	54	38	64	26	46	0	0.35	-0.91	0.22	9.83	100	4.87	92	93	56	0	2	3	0
	RALEIGH	52	31	61	24	42	2	0.00	-0.91	0.00	7.81	118	1.74	48	82	41	0	4	0	0
	WILMINGTON	58	35	69	27	47	1	0.21	-0.80	0.17	9.59	122	4.09	101	92	46	0	3	2	0
ND	BISMARCK	40	22	51	11	31	20	0.01	-0.07	0.01	1.14	146	0.23	68	80	65	0	7	1	0
	DICKINSON	37	21	45	4	29	14	0.11	0.02	0.06	0.44	71	0.16	57	91	70	0	7	2	0
	FARGO	34	20	40	15	27	20	0.06	-0.09	0.04	1.33	109	0.68	105	85	74	0	7	2	0
	GRAND FORKS	33	19	40	15	26	20	0.04	-0.10	0.03	1.37	123	0.32	57	86	71	0	7	2	0
	JAMESTOWN	34	20	42	12	27	18	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.44	45	0.00	0	90	71	0	7	0	0
	WILLISTON	37	22	44	13	29	20	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.91	93	***	***	87	76	0	6	0	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	42	21	56	11	31	6	0.06	-0.46	0.04	4.88	94	1.18	53	75	55	0	7	2	0
	CINCINNATI	46	23	63	10	34	4	0.02	-0.61	0.01	7.23	123	1.14	44	79	58	0	7	2	0
	CLEVELAND	42	23	56	15	33	8	0.06	-0.49	0.04	4.27	80	1.31	59	75	52	0	7	3	0
	COLUMBUS	42	23	59	12	32	4	0.05	-0.50	0.03	6.03	117	1.15	52	81	53	0	7	3	0
	DAYTON	43	24	61	15	34	8	0.02	-0.53	0.02	5.88	109	1.49	65	81	57	0	7	1	0
	MANSFIELD	40																		

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 30, 2016

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	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE	01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	40	24	52	12	32	8	0.01	-0.40	0.01	4.40	101	1.42	84	78	58	0	7	1	0		
OK YOUNGSTOWN	41	20	53	8	30	5	0.14	-0.36	0.12	5.60	111	1.41	68	77	62	0	7	3	0		
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	63	32	76	22	47	10	0.00	-0.22	0.00	3.12	103	0.05	4	80	29	0	4	0	0		
OR TULSA	62	31	75	22	47	10	0.00	-0.33	0.00	9.25	241	0.65	46	80	47	0	2	0	0		
OR ASTORIA	55	44	61	37	49	6	3.45	1.29	1.31	34.65	182	14.12	163	94	83	0	0	6	4		
OR BURNS	36	16	39	9	26	1	0.32	0.11	0.29	4.87	212	1.49	149	89	82	0	6	2	0		
OR EUGENE	55	42	65	35	49	9	1.48	-0.26	0.56	20.74	137	7.13	104	91	75	0	0	5	1		
OR MEDFORD	54	39	63	33	46	6	0.91	0.36	0.48	11.95	233	4.22	190	93	67	0	0	4	0		
OR PENDLETON	48	31	55	28	40	5	0.38	0.06	0.34	3.79	138	1.51	119	84	73	0	4	2	0		
OR PORTLAND	53	43	59	38	48	7	1.10	-0.03	0.56	22.34	218	7.10	156	89	79	0	0	5	1		
OR SALEM	55	43	62	36	49	8	1.54	0.22	0.71	22.93	196	7.69	148	90	73	0	0	5	1		
PA ALLENTOWN	39	13	43	8	26	-1	0.00	-0.76	0.00	6.80	104	2.61	83	76	51	0	7	0	0		
PA ERIE	40	24	50	9	32	6	0.13	-0.39	0.06	6.58	110	2.69	119	74	56	0	6	5	0		
PA MIDDLETOWN	38	11	42	5	25	-3	0.02	-0.63	0.02	9.19	160	4.90	196	89	51	0	7	1	0		
PA PHILADELPHIA	42	24	50	19	33	1	0.00	-0.76	0.00	6.35	98	1.21	38	73	42	0	7	0	0		
PA PITTSBURGH	41	19	55	7	30	3	0.00	-0.60	0.00	4.40	83	1.36	56	82	47	0	7	0	0		
PA WILKES-BARRE	39	21	44	12	30	4	0.01	-0.54	0.01	4.35	92	1.80	83	76	45	0	7	1	0		
PA WILLIAMSPORT	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
RI PROVIDENCE	43	24	51	19	34	5	0.00	-0.96	0.00	7.82	97	3.02	77	78	45	0	7	0	0		
SC BEAUFORT	61	38	69	29	49	0	0.12	-0.80	0.12	5.03	74	2.14	58	96	52	0	2	1	0		
SC CHARLESTON	62	37	69	28	49	1	0.14	-0.75	0.14	6.55	95	3.41	93	93	47	0	2	1	0		
SC COLUMBIA	60	34	68	26	47	2	0.15	-0.91	0.15	8.40	111	1.95	47	85	46	0	4	1	0		
SC GREENVILLE	55	31	61	19	43	2	0.04	-0.94	0.04	13.62	175	3.54	90	84	37	0	4	1	0		
SD ABERDEEN	38	20	46	8	29	17	0.03	-0.05	0.02	0.78	99	0.14	34	83	76	0	6	2	0		
SD HURON	35	20	44	10	27	12	0.07	-0.02	0.07	1.55	196	0.27	68	90	77	0	7	1	0		
SD RAPID CITY	45	24	53	14	35	12	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.84	122	0.21	72	81	53	0	7	2	0		
SD SIOUX FALLS	35	20	41	11	28	13	0.02	-0.09	0.02	1.74	183	0.43	100	87	77	0	7	1	0		
TN BRISTOL	44	21	62	17	33	-1	0.46	-0.34	0.41	8.18	125	2.91	93	94	45	0	7	2	0		
TN CHATTANOOGA	54	29	66	21	42	2	0.83	-0.40	0.83	14.08	146	3.67	76	88	53	0	6	1	1		
TN KNOXVILLE	50	27	65	16	39	1	0.71	-0.29	0.70	10.40	121	2.56	62	90	48	0	6	2	1		
TN MEMPHIS	58	33	69	23	46	6	0.04	-0.90	0.04	7.04	74	2.27	60	79	44	0	3	1	0		
TN NASHVILLE	53	26	69	12	40	3	0.08	-0.77	0.08	7.09	88	2.17	61	79	45	0	6	1	0		
TX ABILENE	66	38	80	25	52	8	0.00	-0.19	0.00	2.24	106	0.04	5	67	38	0	2	0	0		
TX AMARILLO	65	28	79	18	46	10	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.51	130	0.23	42	69	19	0	5	0	0		
TX AUSTIN	69	35	77	27	52	1	0.16	-0.23	0.16	3.35	81	1.06	63	68	42	0	4	1	0		
TX BEAUMONT	68	42	77	30	55	3	0.97	-0.23	0.79	8.13	78	3.99	77	94	49	0	1	2	1		
TX BROWNSVILLE	71	48	77	40	59	-1	0.07	-0.27	0.05	2.04	90	1.88	162	89	62	0	0	2	0		
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	72	43	79	32	58	2	0.00	-0.36	0.00	2.97	94	2.08	149	84	44	0	1	0	0		
TX DEL RIO	71	37	83	32	54	2	0.11	-0.03	0.11	1.02	86	0.68	155	81	43	0	1	1	0		
TX EL PASO	63	33	73	23	48	2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.54	133	0.46	118	54	21	0	3	0	0		
TX FORT WORTH	65	39	77	31	52	8	0.00	-0.36	0.00	4.90	115	1.07	64	71	30	0	1	0	0		
TX GALVESTON	64	49	71	41	56	0	0.07	-0.84	0.03	5.20	72	1.71	47	90	66	0	0	2	0		
TX HOUSTON	68	42	75	32	55	3	0.27	-0.54	0.26	7.42	106	2.21	67	84	42	0	1	2	0		
TX LUBBOCK	67	29	80	20	48	9	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.87	176	0.30	77	72	27	0	6	0	0		
TX MIDLAND	66	33	80	28	50	6	0.09	-0.02	0.09	1.42	129	0.18	40	75	35	0	4	1	0		
TX SAN ANGELO	68	34	85	25	51	6	0.03	-0.16	0.03	2.29	141	0.03	4	78	35	0	2	1	0		
TX SAN ANTONIO	68	40	75	31	54	3	0.28	-0.08	0.28	2.88	84	1.40	95	85	37	0	1	1	0		
TX VICTORIA	70	41	78	31	55	2	0.07	-0.45	0.07	4.75	102	3.15	144	88	46	0	1	1	0		
TX WACO	67	36	76	27	52	6	0.00	-0.40	0.00	3.91	88	0.29	17	80	42	0	2	0	0		
TX WICHITA FALLS	67	33	82	24	50	9	0.00	-0.22	0.00	3.05	115	0.43	44	74	36	0	3	0	0		
UT SALT LAKE CITY	41	25	48	20	33	3	0.79	0.49	0.50	4.15	171	1.92	160	90	65	0	7	3	1		
VT BURLINGTON	36	19	42	1	28	11	0.14	-0.36	0.10	5.64	135	1.20	61	78	48	0	6	2	0		
VA LYNCHBURG	46	21	53	13	34	-1	0.01	-0.77	0.01	7.73	121	2.77	88	77	43	0	7	1	0		
VA NORFOLK	52	31	66	23	42	2	0.03	-0.85	0.03	7.99	122	4.62	131	78	43	0	3	1	0		
VA RICHMOND	46	23	55	15	35	-1	0.01	-0.75	0.01	9.24	146	3.30	103	83	49	0	7	1	0		
VA ROANOKE	45	24	51	20	34	-2	0.00	-0.74	0.00	7.54	132	2.99	104	77	45	0	7	0	0		
VA WASH/DULLES	43	14	51	4	29	-3	0.02	-0.64	0.01	7.85	135	4.09	149	76	49	0	7	2	0		
WA OLYMPIA	53	38	58	32	46	7	2.08	0.37	0.99	22.85	156	8.35	124	94	89	0	1	5	2		
WA QUILLAYUTE	52	43	56	37	48	7	5.12	2.01	2.57	34.20	128	14.96	122	93	84	0	0	6	3		
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	53	42	58	37	48	7	1.97	0.81	0.84	18.66	183	7.45	162	89	76	0	0	5	2		
WA SPOKANE	39	31	45	27	35	7	0.60	0.21	0.32	7.11	184	2.67	166	97	83	0	5	5	0		
WA YAKIMA	46	31	57	25	39	8	0.27	0.05	0.27	5.80	242	2.33	228	85	72	0	3	1	0		
WV BECKLEY	43	21	59	16	32	2	0.32	-0.40	0.27	5.97	100	2.42	84	75	53	0	7	2	0		
WV CHARLESTON	45	21	59	14	33	0	0.16	-0.58	0.16	8.13	131	2.54	88	88	40	0	6	1	0		
WV ELKINS	42	5	57	-1	24	-5	0.12	-0.65	0.09	7.06	108	2.37	77	90	45	0	7	2	0		
WV HUNTINGTON	46	19	63	0	32	-1	0.05	-0.64	0.02	11.95	192	5.54	194	75	40	0	6	3	0		
WI EAU CLAIRE	33	17	44	3	25	13	0.03	-0.20	0.02	4.18	218	0.34	38	90	64	0	7	2	0		
WI GREEN BAY	33	19	39	-3	26	10	0.43	0.16	0.32	6.88	279	1.17	110	88	72	0	7	2	0		
WI LA CROSSE	35	21	42	13	28	12	0.19	-0.09	0.11	5.66	252	0.74	73	87	66	0	7	3	0		
WI MADISON	34	19	42	4	27	10	0.41	0.13	0.28	4.30	158	0.97	91	87	72	0	7	4	0		
WI MILWAUKEE	36	24	46	16	30	9	0.13	-0.28	0.13	4.32	113	0.50	31	79	64	0	7	1	0		
WY CASPER	37	23	43	14	30	7	0.49	0.38	0.33	1.96	183	0.91	202	72	61	0	7	3	0		
WY CHEYENNE	45	26	54	13	35	9	0.03	-0.05	0.02	1.29	161	0.44	129	61	45	0	5	2	0		
WY LANDER	38	17	47	10	28	7	0.06	-0.05	0.05	0.90	85	0.42	93	82	48	0	7	2	0		
WY SHERIDAN	46	23	62	10	34	12	0.19	0.03	0.09	0.91	67	0.57	85	78	57	0	7	4	0		

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

January 25 – 31, 2016

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Precipitation was below normal across most of the Nation during the last week of January. Exceptions included the Northwest and Florida, where some areas reported more than 3 inches of rainfall last

week. Above-average temperatures prevailed across the United States during the week, with large portions of Minnesota and North Dakota averaging more than 15°F above normal.

Arizona: Alfalfa conditions were rated over 70 percent in the good to excellent range, depending on location last week. Harvesting continued on approximately 60 percent of the alfalfa acreage across the state. Rangeland conditions varied widely, depending on location but were rated mostly good to fair. Central Arizona growers shipped broccoli, cabbage (green and red), cilantro, kale greens, lemons, and parsley last week. Western Arizona growers shipped anise, arugula, bok choy, broccoli, cabbage (green and red), cauliflower, celery, Chinese cabbage, cilantro, endive, escarole, frisee, kale greens, varieties of lettuce (Boston, iceberg, green leaf, red leaf, romaine and other), oranges, parsley, radicchio, and spinach last week. As of last week, only 19 of the 50 weather stations reported below-normal precipitation since January 1. Only 15 of the 50 weather stations reported precipitation during the week, with Payson reporting the most precipitation at 0.46 inch and multiple stations reporting just 0.01 inch. The highest temperature during the week was 80°F reported at Mohave, Yuma South, and Yuma Valley. The lowest temperature during the week was 3°F at Springville.

California: Temperatures were warmer and more uniform early in the week as dry conditions prevailed. Temperatures dipped 10°F by the weekend over the western United States. Many areas of the state, not on the immediate coast or in the southern deserts, received 1 to 3 inches of rain for the week. The heaviest rains fell in the foothills of the central Sierras along the I-80 corridor; some locations received more than 5 inches. Heavy snow fell Thursday and Friday in the Central Sierras, with local totals up to 4 feet. By Friday and Saturday, the southern Sierras received as much as 1 to 2 feet of new snowfall. In Tulare County, light precipitation allowed the soils to dry which resulted in more field activity. Crops that started to germinate continued to show ideal growth. Wheat, oat, and alfalfa fields continued to grow at a good pace with the recent precipitation. Herbicide spraying continued. Post-harvest pruning and orchard replanting continued in deciduous tree fruit orchards, weather permitting. Grape vines were pruned and tied where soil conditions allowed. In Napa County, pruning was almost done. Manual weed control was performed on berms along with pre-emergent herbicides. Pomegranates and kiwifruit were picked and shipped. Harvest was ongoing for citrus including navel, cara cara, mandarin, grapefruit, lemon, pumelos, and tangelos. Cultural practices picked up as groves dried out. Some citrus groves were pruned and skirted. Growers were applying rot related fungicidal sprays to prevent disease that follows wet weather. Post-harvest cultural maintenance continued when the soil dried out enough to get in the orchards. Some tree fruit and vines were pulled and replaced with walnut trees. Almond, walnut, and pistachio orchards were pruned, shredded, and cleaned. Some almond trees blew over and will need to be replaced. Almonds, pistachios, and shelled and in-shell walnuts were exported. In Fresno County, harvest of lettuce and other leafy vegetables continued. Water was pumped off the onion fields and bulb mite treatment was applied. Kale and other seed crops were fertilized through drip lines. In Tulare County, winter vegetables were well established. The damp weather made harvest difficult and interfered with preparations for the spring plantings. In Tulare County, recent rains continued to benefit the lower elevation pasture growth, reducing the need for

supplemental feed. Vegetation in the foothills continued to thrive. Sheep continued to graze in alfalfa fields. Dairies were drying out but conditions remained muddy. Bees were shipped and placed in orchards.

Florida: There were an average of 4.2 days suitable for field work this past week, compared to 5.4 days during the previous week. Wet conditions delayed sugarcane harvest and disrupted harvest schedules. Sugarcane planting also was impeded by heavy rainfall. Squash and zucchini fields in Miami-Dade County were blooming. Several days of heavy rain caused widespread flooding, with many areas reporting flooding not seen since Hurricane Wilma. Flooding was made worse by standing water from previous rain events earlier this year. Heavy rain and cool weather in January impacted vegetable crops with yields and quality severely impacted, resulting in little product moving to market and extremely high prices for most vegetables in south Florida. Last week, rainfall amounts were far above normal across the citrus region. Temperatures warmed to about normal for this time of the year. Highs reached the mid-70s in all areas. The highest temperature was in Sebring (Highland County) at 81°F. All processing plants were open and running. Harvesting activities were delayed in some areas due to the heavy rainfall received across the state. Packinghouses were still accepting early and midseason oranges, honey tangerines, tangelos, and grapefruit. Red grapefruit groves that have been spot picked were being cleaned for processed fruit. Caretakers were hedging and topping trees after harvest. Some growers were fertilizing and spraying their groves. Limited mowing, mostly before harvest, was being done on an as-needed basis. Escambia County pastures were rated poor due to disease. Frost damage was reported in Jackson, Taylor, and Walton Counties. Pastures were damaged due to excess rain and flooding in Orange and Seminole Counties. Calving is well underway in Brevard County and other areas. Many pastures were saturated, with ponds, lakes, streams, and rivers full to the normal high-water level. Pastures in all southeast Florida counties showed signs of deterioration due to wet weather conditions.

Texas: Scattered, mostly light showers were experienced across the state last week. Areas of the Upper Coast and southeast Texas received rainfall approaching an inch, with isolated areas reaching upwards of 2.0 inches. Areas of the Trans-Pecos, the Edwards Plateau, and South Central Texas received up to 0.25 of an inch of precipitation. The rest of the state experienced little to no measurable rainfall. Winter wheat and oats continued to progress, with some producers in areas of South Texas beginning to irrigate wheat and oat fields due to dry conditions. However, overall conditions were rated mostly good to fair. Statewide cotton harvest was 97 percent complete, 3 percentage points behind normal. Some producers in the Blacklands began applying fertilizer in preparation for corn seeding. In parts of northern East Texas, land preparation for vegetable seeding was active. In South Texas, dry conditions prompted producers to begin irrigating vegetables. Pastures continued to progress as livestock producers across the state continued supplemental feeding. Feral hogs were active in areas of the Blacklands and northern East Texas. Dry conditions and low humidity levels caused wildfire concerns in areas of the Southern Low Plains.

January State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: Temperatures in January were generally in line with expected ranges, with some reports of temperatures slightly warmer than normal. Moderate to heavy rainfall was reported throughout much of the state, but no reports of significant flooding. The wet weather did present some farmers with difficulties in winter wheat planting and hay feeding. There were also some reports of rain related soil erosion. The wheat crops that have already been planted were progressing well and were reported to be in fair to good condition. Some farms in the southern part of Alabama reported some cotton and peanut harvesting activities in January, and a few reported leaving crops unharvested due to the rainfall. Livestock and pastures were reported as being in fair to good condition. Precipitation estimates for the month ranged from 1.71 inches in Bessemer to 6.30 inches in Mobile. Average mean temperatures for the month ranged from 37.6°F in Moulton to 49.1°F in Mobile.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: The State experienced significant rain the first week of the year resulting in all but 19 of the 50 weather stations with above normal precipitation by the end of the month. Temperatures across Arizona were mostly below normal for the first two weeks of January and mostly above normal the last two weeks. The temperature extremes for January were a high of 84°F in Sahuarita and a low of -9°F at the Grand Canyon. Paloma finished the month with the highest percent above normal precipitation at 276 percent and Roll finished the lowest with 16 percent of normal precipitation. Alfalfa harvesting had occurred on at least seventy percent of the planted acres. Barley planted was 75 percent complete and Durum wheat planted was 70 percent complete at the end of January. Vegetable and citrus harvesting activities continued throughout the month.

ARKANSAS: The weather started with temperatures above the normal range for the month of January. However, mid-January brought freezing rain, sleet, and snow throughout the state. Cattle producers were grazing cool season pastures, and feeding hay and supplements. Unseasonably warm weather has stressed winter forages.

CALIFORNIA: Temperatures were warmer and more uniform early in the week as dry conditions prevailed. Lows in the mountains ranged from 10 to 30°F, 30s to 40s in the valley, 40s along the coast, and 30s to 50s in the desert based on elevation. Highs in the mountains ranged from the 30s to 40s, 50s to 60s along the coast from north to south, 50s to 60s in the valley, and 60s to 70s with even a few 80s in the desert. Many areas of the State, not on the immediate coast or in the southern deserts, received 1 to 3 inches of rain for the week. The heaviest rains fell in the foothills of the central Sierras along the I-80 corridor, some locations received more than 5 inches. In the mountains, temperatures were cold enough for some or all of the precipitation to fall as snow. Heavy snow fell Thursday and Friday in the Central Sierras, with local snow totals of up to 3 to 4 feet. By Friday and Saturday, the southern Sierras received as much as 1 to 2 feet of new snowfall. In Tulare County, light precipitation allowed the soils to dry which resulted in more field

activity. Crops that started to germinate continued to show ideal growth. Wheat, oat, and alfalfa fields continued to grow at a good pace with the recent precipitation. Herbicide spraying continued. Postharvest pruning and orchard replanting continued in deciduous tree fruit orchards, weather permitting. Grape vines were pruned and tied where soil conditions allowed. In Napa County, pruning was almost done. Manual weed control was performed on berms along with pre-emergent herbicides. Pomegranates and kiwifruit were picked and shipped. Harvest was ongoing for citrus including Navel, Cara Cara, mandarin, grapefruit, lemon, pumelos, and tangelos. Cultural practices picked up as groves dried out. Some citrus groves were pruned and skirted. Growers were applying rot related fungicidal sprays to prevent disease that follows wet weather. Post-harvest cultural maintenance continued when the soil dried out enough to get in the orchards. Some tree fruit and vines were pulled and replaced with walnut trees. Almond, walnut, and pistachio orchards were pruned, shredded, and cleaned. Some almond trees blew over and will need to be replaced. Almonds, pistachios, and shelled and in-shell walnuts were exported. In Fresno County, harvest of lettuce and other leafy vegetables continued. Water was pumped off the onion fields and bulb mite treatment was applied. Kale and other seed crops were fertilized through drip lines. In Tulare County, winter vegetables were well established. The damp weather made harvest difficult and interfered with preparations for the spring plantings. In Tulare County, recent rains continued to benefit the lower elevation pasture growth, reducing the need for supplemental feed. Vegetation in the foothills continued to thrive. Sheep continued to graze in alfalfa fields. Dairies were drying out but conditions remained muddy. Bees were shipped and placed in orchards.

COLORADO: Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 11% short, 74% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 19% short, 75% adequate, 2% surplus. Pasture and range condition 11% very poor, 10% poor, 24% fair, 50% good, 5% excellent. Livestock condition 2% poor, 13% fair, 76% good, 9% excellent. Winter wheat condition 12% poor, 40% fair, 44% good, 4% excellent. Seasonal snow occurred in greatest abundance along the Front Range and into the western half of Colorado. Reporters indicated eastern districts remained relatively dry with conditions ideal for livestock producers. However, winter wheat snow protection remained inadequate in some eastern localities. As of February 1, snowpack in Colorado was at 113 percent measured as percent of median snowfall.

DELAWARE: For the month of January maximum registered temperatures in some parts of the region were in the high 63°F with daily average of 42°F and minimum of 1°F with daily average of 22°F. There were 10 episodes of precipitation with historical maximum average of 29.2 inches of snow with some locations reporting 31+ inches of snow. The weather conditions diminished access to pasture and cover crop, some field activities were very limited due to high moisture with melting snow. Reporters noted some livestock producers' concerns due to low hay supply. January goes in the books as having one of the highest snow precipitation in one single snowstorm on record. Other farming activities for the month were limited to

taking soil samples, repairing and continuing cleaning up equipment, purchasing supplies, finishing tax forms, pricing inputs for 2016 season, attending regional workshops, and farm shows.

FLORIDA: January started cold, dry. By month's end, most of the State received heavy rainfall especially in central and south Florida. Cotton harvest completed in Gadsden County. Sugarcane harvest continued in Glades, Hendry counties. Flagler, Putnam, Bradford Counties started harvesting cabbage, strawberries, onions, greens, Swiss chard. Potato planting continued in Flagler, Putnam counties but slowed at the end of month due to wet fields. Southwest Florida, growers planted spring watermelons, vegetables. Crops were irrigated in Miami-Dade County. Miami-Dade County harvested green beans, pole beans, yellow squash, zucchini, tomatoes, peppers, eggplant, sweet corn, boniato, malanga, avocado, bitter melon, herbs. Cattle began grazing on winter oats, rye. By mid-month cold weather hurt winter forage. Livestock producers in Charlotte, Collier, Glades, Hendry, Lee counties provided supplemental feed. At end of month, Panhandle pasture had standing water. Southwest pasture declined due to cooler, wetter weather. Citrus processing plants ran at full capacity. Harvesting of Hamlin and Pineapple oranges, colored, white grapefruit continued. Navel orange, Sunburst tangerine harvest slowed. Honey tangerine harvest started. Grove activity slow, irrigating, mowing, fertilizing.

GEORGIA: Throughout the State, producers experienced mostly warm, wet conditions during January. Precipitation totals ranged from 2.3 inches in the southeastern region to 5.9 inches in the northern region. In light of heavy rains and flooding in December and January, producers continued to experience hardships with season-ending harvests and season-beginning land preparation and planting due to saturated soil. Producers were finishing up cotton, soybean, and peanut harvests throughout January, but were finding grade issues and decreased yields from the delayed harvest. While hay levels and quality have been good in some areas of the State, in other areas hay has been compromised due to heavy and enduring moisture on the ground and in the air. Some regions' hay inventories were low enough that farmers were not selling to new customers. While producers in the northern portion of the State were seeing above average small grain conditions and growth, central and southern areas experienced fair to poor conditions. Producers throughout the State have shown concern over increased disease, pest, and weed pressure, nutrient deficiencies, and soil saturation. Nitrogen levels were of particular concern since December and January storms washed out nutrient applications. Soil testing was delayed due to soil moisture levels. The fruit crop was behind on chill hours and some trees and shrubs were flowering early. Onion condition and progress was good. Despite some reports of muddy pastures and deteriorating hay supplies, cattle condition were good.

HAWAII: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

IDAHO: January brought milder, reasonable temperatures throughout most of the State. Snow continued to fall in large volumes, but was still slightly less than normal levels in many areas. The moisture from precipitation was well received. Alternating weather patterns in southwestern Idaho allowed moisture to soak into the earth rather than run off. Snowpack in the northern and south central regions were consistent throughout the month. Snow water and potential irrigation supply looked good. Southeastern Idaho had regular snows and typical winter conditions. Bonneville County reported snow depth in the

valley caused minor problems. Hay was readily available. Livestock were in good condition across the State. Calving was getting underway in most areas and lambing had begun in the south. Owyhee County reported a fire affected many producers causing losses in grazing land for the coming seasons. There were no other reports of adverse crop or livestock conditions for the month.

ILLINOIS: Topsoil moisture 74% adequate, 26% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 81% adequate, 18% surplus. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 28% fair, 55% good, 10% excellent. Statewide, precipitation averaged 0.85 inch for the month, 1.08 inches below normal. The average temperature in January was 26.6°F, 1.8 degrees above normal.

INDIANA: Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 4% short, 76% adequate, 18% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 7% short, 81% adequate, 10% surplus. Winter wheat condition, 1% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 58% good, 13% excellent. Temperatures for the month averaged 27.6°F, 1.6 degrees above normal. Statewide average precipitation was 1.36 inches. Mild weather conditions continued through January, with much of the State receiving below average precipitation and above average temperatures. Farmers continued to work outdoors applying lime and laying tile in the fields when the weather permitted. Much of the winter wheat crop remained in good condition, although farmers remained concerned that the fluctuations in temperatures was causing some of the crop to brown along the leaf edges. Livestock was reported in good condition with the mild weather and hay supplies were adequate. Early calving had begun. Other activities included hauling grain, attending farm shows, preparing taxes, purchasing seed and fertilizer, and preparing equipment for spring plantings.

IOWA: Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 74% adequate, and 26% surplus. Iowa experienced fairly normal precipitation totals and temperatures for the month of January. Fieldwork activities for the month of January were limited to some dry fertilizer applications. Grain movement reported this January rated 21 percent moderate to heavy. Hay and roughage supplies were comparable to last year at this time. Reports were received of cattle producers battling muddy feedlots and concerns of cattle performance due to these conditions. Average snow depth for January was 3 inches.

KANSAS: Topsoil moisture supplies rated 3% very short, 16% short, 76% adequate, and 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 5% very short, 17% short, 75% adequate, and 3% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 1% very poor, 7% poor, 37% fair, 49% good and 6% excellent; Hay and Roughage supplies were rated 0% very short, 4% short, 86% adequate, 10% surplus. Stock water supplies were rated 4% very short, 12% short, 82% adequate, and 2% surplus. Cattle and Calves condition rated 0% very poor, 1% poor, 28% fair, 67% good and 4% excellent. Calving progress rated 10% calved. Cattle and calves death loss rated 1% heavy, 63% average, and 36% light. Sheep and Lambs condition rated 0% very poor, 0% poor, 36% fair, 63% good and 1% excellent. Sheep and lambs death loss rated 0% heavy, 74% average and 26% light. Temperatures averaged 2 degrees above normal in the western half of the State, but were near normal in the east, according to the USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. All of Kansas received some precipitation, with heaviest amounts in the central portion of the State. Livestock continued grazing on crop residue, with some supplemental feeding.

KENTUCKY: The State experienced mixed weather conditions for the month of January. Through the first third of the month, above normal temperatures were reported. Temperatures then turned cooler and the last two weeks were much below normal. Up until the third week of January, winter had produced very little in the way of snowfall. Two storm systems during the week brought significant accumulations to many areas of the State. The first system produced highest amounts of snow across the western half of the State with 1 to 4 inches. A major winter storm worked through the Bluegrass State later in the week. The entire State went under a Winter Storm Warning. Initially, freezing rain led to some ice accumulations across portions of southern Kentucky near the Tennessee border. As the day progressed, all precipitation transitioned to snow with moderate to heavy activity. Higher accumulations were seen across South-Central and Eastern Kentucky with a widespread swath of 12 to 18+ inches. Tobacco producers continued to strip the remaining crop in the barn when conditions allowed. The amount of tobacco stripped was 95 percent. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 14% fair, 71% good, 12% excellent. Most producers still feel hay supplies are adequate, however some producers are looking for additional supplies to finish out winter. Hay and roughage supplies 1% very short, 13% short, 79% adequate, 7% surplus. Livestock are generally in good body condition. However, the winter storm during the third week of the month was stressful. There were reports of livestock deaths as well as the loss of structures due to the storm. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 14% fair, 70% good, 12% excellent. Producers marketed their grain and tobacco crops and attended various commodity meetings across the State. Farmers were busy performing routine equipment maintenance in preparation for the upcoming planting season.

LOUISIANA: The State averaged 4.30 inches of rain this month, remaining slightly below the norm. Field crop producers continued to repair equipment in preparation for spring planting. Strawberry producers began harvesting berries. Livestock producers were fertilizing winter pastures and feeding hay. Citrus producers finished harvest. Sugarcane producers attended to crops. Crawfish producers continued to put out traps in preparation for harvest.

MARYLAND: For the month of January maximum registered temperatures in some part of the region were in the high 63°F with daily average of 42°F and minimum of 1°F with daily average of 22°F. There were 10 episodes of precipitation with historical maximum average of 29.2 inches of snow with some location reporting 31+ inches of snow. The weather conditions diminished access to pasture and cover crop, some field activities were very limited due to high moisture with melting snow. Reporters noted some livestock producers' concern due to low hay supply. January goes in the books as having one of the highest snow precipitation in one single snowstorm on record. Other farming activities for the month were limited to taking soil samples, repairing and continuing cleaning up equipment, purchasing supplies, finishing tax forms, pricing inputs for 2016 season, attending regional workshops, and farm shows.

MICHIGAN: Topsoil moisture 1% short, 73% adequate, and 26% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 5% short, 83% adequate, and 11% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 1% very poor, 3% poor, 23% fair, 58% good, and 15% excellent. After the warmest December in the State on record, temperatures began to cool down with the start of the New Year, although generally, temperatures across the State remained 1 to 4 degrees Fahrenheit above normal throughout the month.

Despite precipitation levels across much of the State being below normal throughout the month, the remaining counties in the southern Lower Peninsula that had been rated in moderate drought in the January 5 Drought Monitor, and only a handful of counties in the Southeast were rated as abnormally dry by month's end. Moderate amounts of snow fell across the State during the second and third weeks of the month; lake-effect snow was common in the western Lower Peninsula and across the Upper Peninsula. Warmer temperatures with light rain during the final weekend of the month melted much of the snow cover, leaving some areas of ice and still frozen ground. There were reports of standing water and ice on winter wheat fields, leaving plants looking burned. While some reporters indicated skepticism for the wheat crop, others noted that wheat fields had good snow cover when the temperatures were at their coldest, and we have yet to see temperatures fall below zero this winter. No significant damage has been reported on fruit crops; chilling has been completed in many fruits and warmer weather is expected to result in early growth. Livestock were reported to be doing well, but some were not adjusting well to recent changing temperatures. Other activities included hauling and spreading manure, pruning orchards, and planning for the 2016 season.

MINNESOTA: Temperatures were mostly mild throughout January with a few cold snaps. A low of -36°F was reported at Cotton in St. Louis County on January 12. High temperatures in the mid-40s were recorded by several locations on January 27. Average temperatures were warmer at the end of the month causing snow to melt. The preliminary statewide average temperature for the month was 1.9 degrees above average. Heavy snow fell in northwest portions of the state from January 6-7. The largest snowfall of 14 inches was reported at a station in Georgetown. Again, snow cover was light in northern parts of the state at the end of the month, raising concerns about possible winterkill in alfalfa and fall seeded crops. The preliminary statewide average precipitation was 0.28 inch below average for January. When conditions allowed, farmers hauled grain, harvested remaining corn, and spread manure. Some producers began planning for the upcoming growing season. Stress on livestock was low during the month, with more feed used during the cold periods. Livestock producers started winter calving and lambing.

MISSISSIPPI: The month of January started with temperatures slightly higher than the norm and a fair amount of rain for much of the state. As the month progressed temperatures were consistently close to their norms and more rain throughout the State. The precipitation continued in the latter part of the month and as temperatures dropped significantly from the norm, snow formed with some areas of the state receiving as much as 3 inches.

MISSOURI: Topsoil moisture 75% adequate, 25% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% short, 81% adequate, 15% surplus. Hay and roughage supplies 6% short, 88% adequate, 6% surplus. Stock water supplies 81% adequate, 19% surplus. Winter Wheat condition 2% very poor, 10% poor, 40% fair, 45% good, 3% excellent.

MONTANA: Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 2% last year; 12% short, 14% last year; 79% adequate, 77% last year; 4% surplus, 7% last year. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 5% last year; 24% short, 15% last year; 65% adequate, 68% last year; 3% surplus, 12% last year. Winter wheat – wind damage 81% none, 77% last year; 18% light, 16% last year; 1% moderate, 5% last year; 0% heavy, 2% last year. Winter wheat – freeze and

drought damage 78% none, 79% last year; 20% light, 14% last year; 2% moderate, 7% last year; 0% heavy, 0% last year. Winter wheat – protectiveness of snow cover 17% very poor, 31% last year; 19% poor, 24% last year; 30% fair, 20% last year; 23% good, 13% last year; 11% excellent, 12% last year. Livestock grazing accessibility – 28% open, 43% last year; 28% difficult, 24% last year; 44% closed, 33% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – cattle and calves 99% fed, 96% last year. Livestock birthing – calving complete 2%, 2% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – sheep and lambs 98% fed, 96% last year. Livestock birthing – lambing complete 2%, 1% last year. January started cold with scattered snowstorms for much of Montana before conditions became mild and temperatures warmed significantly for the last part of the month. High temperatures ranged from the upper 30s to the lower 60s and low temperatures ranged from -30°F to the upper single digits. Precipitation in the form of snowfall was present across the State but in variable amounts, with the highest recorded this month in Heron with 3.58 inches of moisture, other reporting stations recorded between 0.06 to 2.14 inches of moisture. Winter damage to winter wheat increased from the previous month as a result of decreased snow coverage. The State's snow coverage fell to 34 percent good to excellent which is better than it was at this time last year when snow coverage was 25 percent good to excellent. Cold weather and lack of grass have more producers providing supplemental feed at higher rates than the previous year with 99 percent of cattle and 98 percent of sheep being fed, compared with 82 percent of both cattle and sheep last year. Livestock birthing has begun for the season with 2 percent of calving and lambing complete so far which is behind the five year average of 3 percent for cattle and ahead of the five year average of 1 percent for sheep.

NEBRASKA: Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 13% short, 77% adequate, and 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 17% short, 77% adequate, and 4% surplus. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 41% fair, 46% good, 10% excellent. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 10% short, 87% adequate, and 2% surplus. Hay and roughage supplies 0% very short, 5% short, 90% adequate, 5% surplus. Cattle and calves condition, 0% very poor, 1% poor, 9% fair, 77% good, 13% excellent. Calving, 4% complete. Cattle and calves death loss, 1% heavy, 58% average, 41% heavy. Sheep and lamb condition, 0% very poor, 0% poor, 14% fair, 83% good, 3% excellent. Sheep and lamb death loss, 0% heavy, 59% average, 41% light. For the month of January 2016, temperatures averaged near normal. Multiple snow events occurred during January, but most snow melted by the end of the month. Mild conditions allowed cattle to remain on stalks. Feedlots in southern counties were muddy.

NEVADA: Temperatures warmed from the previous month's reported lows. Minimal snowfall fell during the first week in January across the northern portion of the State. Central/northern areas received several small fronts with associated winds and minimal amounts of moisture. The eastern portion of the State reported rain and snow flurries off and on throughout the month. A winter advisory warning was issued in the southern region mid-month. Freezing rain was reported in the central region and advisory warnings were issued at month's end. Cattle were reported foraging in Lincoln and Nye Counties throughout the month.

NEW ENGLAND: Average temperatures in January were warmer than normal throughout all of area, with limited snowfall occurring. The areas that received some snow cover believe it will help prevent winter kill. In Connecticut, some producers

began to tap maple trees. In Maine, producers noted that the warmer weather may make maple sap start flowing earlier in the season. Additionally, the warmer weather limited ground frost in some areas, hindering wood harvesting operations by creating ruts from the heavy machinery. Most cranberry growers in Massachusetts put on their winter floods in early January to help protect the plants from desiccation once the soil has frozen. In New Hampshire, orchardists with cold storage were marketing local apples and some with farm stands were making apple cider. Some winter farms offered carrots, potatoes, watermelon radishes, parsnips, and rutabagas. Rhode Island received approximately 3-6 inches of snow on January 23. To date, Vermont has not received much snow cover, which could make a dry start to be beginning of the growing season if they do not receive more snow in the next few months. Farm activities in January included finishing record keeping for the 2015 growing season, attending meetings, repairing equipment and buildings, pruning apple trees and blueberry bushes (NH), and planning for the 2016 growing season.

NEW JERSEY: Weather was unusually warm for most of January prior to a cold snap ushering in a record snowfall of two to three feet across New Jersey. The snow made field work impossible but offered growers many opportunities to plow passages. Snow was melting off slowly and recharging the groundwater. This may benefit growers by providing high soil moisture in the early spring. Greenhouses were being seeded for spring transplanting. Annual strawberries may have lower yields, especially for early flowering varieties, because some flowered during the cold snap. Livestock producers were benefitting from the warmer weather conditions, but nutrition requirements and water supplies should still be monitored, and mud around feeders and other areas may cause issues.

NEW MEXICO: The new year began drier and somewhat cooler than normal across much of New Mexico. Average temperatures for January 2016 ranged from 4 degrees above to 4 degrees below normal. Daytime highs ranged from 47°F at Chama to 81°F at Roswell. Overnight lows fell well below 0°F at several weather stations. Most notably, Eagle Nest recorded a low of -23°F. In portions of the northwest, warm, dry weather toward month's end resulted in some early snow melt. Monthly precipitation totals varied drastically, and ranged from 0.01 inch in Tucumcari to 5.13 inches at Otis. Reporter comments in District 30 indicated that approximately 80 percent of the winter wheat in the area is being grazed, and depending on whether the field has livestock present, the crop varies from 2 to 6 inches in height. Calving and lambing were underway. Feed and concentrate supplies 2 percent very short, 15 percent short, 45 percent adequate, 38 percent surplus. Hay and roughage supplies 2 percent very short, 3 percent short, 47 percent adequate, 48 percent surplus. Stock water supplies 1 percent very short, 19 percent short, 80 percent adequate.

NEW YORK: Temperatures were unseasonably mild though still cold and windy throughout January. There was some snowfall but very little stayed as cover. Concerns were reported over icing harm to perennials, winter grains and fruit. In addition there were reports of potential erosion problems. Despite these dangers the mild weather was good for livestock. Operators were able to accomplish fieldwork more easily. Field activities for the month included tending livestock, trees, and vines, and fixing and maintaining machinery and structures.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 3.1. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 45% adequate and 54% surplus. Subsoil

moisture 1% short, 48% adequate and 51% surplus. North Carolina experienced above normal snowfall in late January resulting in wet conditions. Winter wheat condition 7% very poor, 17% poor, 40% fair, 29% good, 7% excellent. Oats condition 5% very poor, 13% poor, 48% fair, 32% good, 2% excellent. Barley condition 2% very poor, 18% poor, 44% fair, 35% good, 1% excellent. Pasture conditions 7% very poor, 20% poor, 43% fair, 28% good, 2% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 10% very short, 34% short, 54% adequate, 2% surplus.

NORTH DAKOTA: Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 21% short, 74% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 25% short, 67% adequate, 3% surplus. Winter wheat condition, 4% very poor, 3% poor, 28% fair, 64% good, 1% excellent. Cattle and calves condition, 0% very poor, 0% poor, 9% fair, 80% good, 11% excellent. Calving, 2% complete. Cattle and calves death loss, 1% heavy, 32% average, 67% light. Sheep and lambs condition, 0% very poor, 1% poor, 12% fair, 78% good, 9% excellent. Lambing, 6% complete. Sheep and lambs death loss, 0% heavy, 32% average, 68% light. Hay and roughage supplies, 0% very short, 4% short, 83% adequate, 13% surplus. Stock water supplies, 1% very short, 9% short, 88% adequate, 2% surplus. Precipitation occurred Statewide with average temperatures above normal. The mild winter has diminished some of the snow cover, creating open areas in fields.

OHIO: Topsoil moisture 8% short, 73% adequate, and 19% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% short, 79% adequate, 12% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 1% poor, 25% fair, 59% good, and 15% excellent. The January 2015 statewide average temperature was 27.3°F, 0.8 degree above normal. Precipitation averaged 1.38 inches Statewide, which was 1.15 inches below normal for the month of January. There was little to no snow cover on the wheat throughout the month, but mild winter temperatures meant this was not a great concern. The winter has been uneventful so far.

OKLAHOMA: Overall, Oklahoma experienced normal weather for the month of January. The heaviest rains were received in the West Central and Southeast districts. According to the Mesonet, there were a few winter storms in areas of the West Central and Southwest districts early in the month. Precipitation across the state averaged 0.76 of an inch, ranging from 1.60 inches in the Panhandle district to 1.30 inches in the West Central district. Statewide temperatures averaged in the mid 30's, with the lowest recording of 4°F at Kenton on Monday, January 11th and the highest recording of 85°F at Hollis on Saturday, January 30th. Topsoil and subsoil moisture conditions were rated mostly adequate to short.

OREGON: Rains continued throughout the month of January for much of Oregon. There were reports of as much as 14.30 inches of rain in Astoria, and as little as 0.40 inch of rain in Joseph. The highest temperature reported was 70°F in the coastal area at North Bend, and the lowest temperature reported was -21°F in the south central region at Agency Lake Meso. The north central region of the State reported surviving fruit trees were doing well after the freeze. The recent snow and rain had all producers optimistic for the coming growing season. Fall grain fields were doing well and native rangelands looked promising. The southeastern region reported Lake County was at 126 percent of average since the beginning of the water year. Other regions reported significant rainfall and snowpack.

PENNSYLVANIA: The State experienced very mild winter. There was a snow blizzard on January 22nd to January 23rd.

Adams County received record snowfall with York Springs having 34 inches and most other areas of the county having at least 30 inches. Along with the snow was windy conditions so there was also drifting of the snow which made it more difficult for plowing. So far crops are doing well this year. Due to warmer weather during December major concern was the wheat/barley small grains. In some counties grounds were still under the snow. Fruit growers continued to prune their apple trees despite the snow. Tractor dealers were hosting open houses complete with pancakes and various lunches throughout Feb. Producers were busy attending educational meetings about growing crops and how to make decisions regarding on crop production etc. They were busy attending pesticide update meetings for credits towards state applicator permit.

SOUTH CAROLINA: January was another wet month for the State. Although temperatures were above normal for the most part, much of the State experienced 1-3 inches of snow during a short cold snap mid-month. The average high temperatures ranged from low to high 50s and the average low temperatures ranged between the high 20s to the high 30s. Precipitation estimates for the State ranged from 1.94 inches to 4.46 inches. The wet soil conditions have delayed some fieldwork and may delay spring planting as well. Most crops not harvested by mid-January have been given up on and soggy field conditions are stalling the destruction of the unharvested crops. Small grains in the Upstate were progressing at a faster than normal rate due to the warm temperatures. However, small grain acreage is down substantially due to field conditions elsewhere and that which was planted is struggling. Pastures and livestock were reported in good to excellent condition in some areas but mold and rot from the continued rains in others were negatively impacting pastures and hay supplies.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 16% short, 79% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 21% short, 72% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter wheat condition, 0% very poor, 1% poor, 32% fair, 61% good, 6% excellent. Stock water supplies, 4% very short, 16% short, 77% adequate, 3% surplus. Hay and roughage supplies, 0% very poor, 2% poor, 89% adequate, 9% excellent. Cattle and calf condition, 0% very poor, 1% poor, 15% fair, 75% good, 9% excellent. Cattle and calf death loss, 1% heavy, 45% average, 54% light. Sheep and lamb condition, 0% very poor, 0% poor, 19% fair, 71% good, 10% excellent. Sheep and lamb death loss, 0% heavy, 46% average, 54% light. For the month of January 2016, temperature extremes prevailed across the State with below zero lows recorded mid-month, and highs in the 40's by the end of January, according to USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Snowfall for the month was heaviest in the northeast and west central counties.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable 2.2. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 64% adequate, 35% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 67% adequate, 32% surplus. Winter wheat condition 5% poor, 21% fair, 56% good, 18% excellent. Pasture and Range condition 8% very poor, 14% poor, 44% fair, 32% good, 2% excellent. Cattle condition 3% poor, 27% fair, 62% good, 8% excellent. Hay supplies 1% very short, 9% short, 78% adequate, 12% surplus. Tennessee experienced cold wet weather along with a heavy snow storm in January which kept livestock producers busy keeping cattle fed. Winter wheat was in good condition except for areas that have flooded or stayed saturated.

TEXAS: Scattered, mostly light showers were experienced across the state last week. Areas of the Upper Coast and South East Texas received rainfall upwards of 1.0 inch, with isolated

areas reaching upwards of 2.0 inches. Areas of the Trans-Pecos, the Edwards Plateau, and South Central Texas received upwards of 0.25 of an inch of precipitation. The rest of the State experienced little to no measurable rainfall. Winter Wheat and oats continued to progress, with some producers in areas of South Texas beginning to irrigate wheat and oat fields due to dry conditions. However, overall conditions were rated mostly good to fair. Statewide cotton harvest was 97 percent complete, 3 points behind normal. Some producers in areas of the Blacklands began applying fertilizer in preparation for corn seeding. In areas of North East Texas land preparation for vegetable seeding was active. In South Texas dry conditions prompted producers to begin irrigating vegetables. Pastures continued to progress, as livestock producers across the state continued supplemental feeding. Feral hogs was active in areas of the Blacklands and North East Texas. Dry conditions and low humidity levels caused wildfire concerns in areas of the Southern Low Plains.

UTAH: Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% last year; 1% short, 30% last year; 88% adequate, 67% last year; 11% surplus, 2% last year. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% last year; 26% short, 33% last year; 74% adequate, 62% last year; 0% surplus, 2% last year. Pasture and range condition 2% very poor, 0% last year; 10% poor, 5% last year; 23% fair, 54% last year; 64% good, 39% last year; 1% excellent, 2% last year. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% last year; 0% poor, 1% last year; 35% fair, 30% last year; 51% good, 58% last year; 14% excellent, 11% last year. Hay and roughage supplies 0% very short, 0% last year; 0% short, 1% last year; 70% adequate, 98% last year; 30% surplus year, 1% last year. Stock water supplies 2% very short, 3% last year; 6% short, 23% last year; 91% adequate, 74% last year; 1% surplus, 0% last year. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 0% last year; 0% poor, 0% last year; 25% fair, 15% last year; 64% good, 83% last year; 11% excellent, 2% last year. Sheep and lambs condition 0% very poor, 0% last year; 0% poor, 0% last year; 29% fair, 23% last year; 62% good, 74% last year; 9% excellent, 3% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed for cattle 68%, 46% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed for sheep 53%, 39% last year. Cows calved 5%, 5% last year. Farm Flock Ewes Lamed 1%, 2% last year, and Range Flock Ewes Lamed 0%, 0% last year. During January, the State received adequate amount of snow along with cooler temperatures. Producers were preparing for calving and lamb season. Cattle were being fed supplemental feeds to be in shape for calving.

VIRGINIA: Barley condition was 13% fair, 75% good, and 12% excellent. Oats condition was 27% fair and 73% good. Winter wheat condition was 2% poor, 26% fair, 63% good, and 9% excellent. Livestock condition was 1% poor, 10% poor 26% fair, 53% good, and 10% excellent. Pasture and range condition was 12% very poor, 18% poor, 31% fair, 34% good, and 5% excellent. Percent of feed obtained from pastures 15%. After an unusually mild December, followed a colder January. Warmer temperatures towards beginning of month were beneficial for small grains, but colder temperatures and snow persisted throughout the later parts of the month. The heavy amounts of snow and rain have left farmers with wet, muddy conditions and less days available for fieldwork. Farming activities for the month included attending educational programs, purchasing seed, reading soil samples, and making fertilizer decisions.

WASHINGTON: Large amounts of precipitation were reported across the State and it was slightly warmer than normal in most areas. Western and southeastern parts received primarily heavy

rains with occasional snows. The western region water was flowing through fields and down slopes to the shore. Lots of standing water was reported in fields due to the wet weather conditions. The southeastern region snow cover was mostly gone due to rains. The crops looked good while moisture infiltrated the surface. The central portion received much more snow. There was sufficient cold to hold a hard layer of snow on the ground. Kittitas County reported snowpack levels of almost double the previous year's snowpack. The snow slowed hay movement in some central counties. Berry growers were in the fields tying and pruning vines and trees in the western and central regions. Wheat acreage and spring pastures appeared to be in good shape. Livestock were largely on full feed. Lambing and kidding started in some areas. Western areas moved livestock to higher ground to avoid water and mud forming conditions.

WEST VIRGINIA: Topsoil moisture was 2% short, 59% adequate, and 39% surplus, compared to 4% short, 80% adequate, and 16% surplus last year. Subsoil moisture was 1% very short, 4% short, 71% adequate, and 24% surplus, compared to 1% very short, 7% short, 86% adequate, and 6% surplus last year. Hay and roughage supplies were 6% short, 90% adequate, and 4% surplus compared to 9% short, 86% adequate, and 5% surplus last year. Feed grain supplies were 3% short, 95% adequate, and 2% surplus compared to 4% short, 95% adequate, and 1% surplus last year. Winter wheat conditions were 5% very poor, 17% poor, 24% fair, 46% good, and 8% excellent. Cattle and calves were 2% poor, 24% fair, 69% good, and 5% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 2% poor, 25% fair, 70% good, and 3% excellent. The month was mostly cold and snowy. A winter storm moved through and brought up to three and a half feet of snow; Governor Tomblin declared a State of Emergency on Friday, January 22nd. The end of the month had warmer temperatures. Farming activities for the month included the dormant pruning of fruit trees, except for peach, checking on livestock, and cleaning up after the heavy snows; barns and commercial buildings were damaged and there were also reports of animal injuries and deaths.

WISCONSIN: Temperatures were slightly warmer than average for the month of January, ranging from 0.5 to 2.6 degrees above normal at the five major weather stations. Average highs ranged from 23.6 in Eau Claire to 28.8 in Milwaukee, while average lows ranged from 8.1 to 16.9 in those same cities. Precipitation ranged from 0.44 inch in Eau Claire to 1.33 inches in Green Bay. Green Bay received the most snowfall out of the major cities with 7.7 inches. La Crosse received the least, with 4.1 inches of snow for the month. Numerous reporters mentioned that the winter was "mild" though daily temperatures varied, with weeks of unusually warm weather punctuated by a few cold snaps. Many operators reported good snow cover, with numerous reports of 6 to 12 inches on the ground, though some reporters noted more snow was necessary to protect alfalfa and fall seeded grain in certain counties. Most field work and manure hauling were complete due to the long, mild fall.

WYOMING: Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 35% short, 57% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 33% short, 61% adequate. Winter wheat condition 25% fair, 75% good. Hay and roughage supplies 6% short, 57% adequate, 37% surplus. Livestock condition 1% poor, 9% fair, 81% good, 9% excellent. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 15% short, 84% adequate. Pasture and range condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 35% fair, 54% good.

International Weather and Crop Summary

January 24 - 30, 2016

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

EUROPE: A rapid rise in temperatures melted the snow cover in Germany, Poland, and the Balkans, while pockets of pronounced short-term dryness persisted in southern Europe.

FSU-WESTERN: Snow cover melted in southern crop areas, though conditions for overwintering wheat remained overall favorable.

MIDDLE EAST: Rain and mountain snow maintained adequate to abundant moisture supplies for winter grains from Syria into western and northern Iran.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Severe drought continued in Morocco, while sunny skies promoted winter grain development in the wake of recent rainfall in Algeria and Tunisia.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Seasonably heavy showers in Java, Indonesia, continued to improve moisture conditions for rice.

AUSTRALIA: Soaking rains maintained good to excellent yield prospects for cotton and sorghum.

SOUTH AFRICA: Warmer, drier conditions returned to the corn belt, reducing moisture for summer crops in or nearing reproduction.

ARGENTINA: Rain and cooler weather brought some relief to corn and soybeans after a brief warming trend.

BRAZIL: Seasonal rainfall continued throughout key soybean and cotton areas of central Brazil, as beneficial rain returned to southern farming areas.

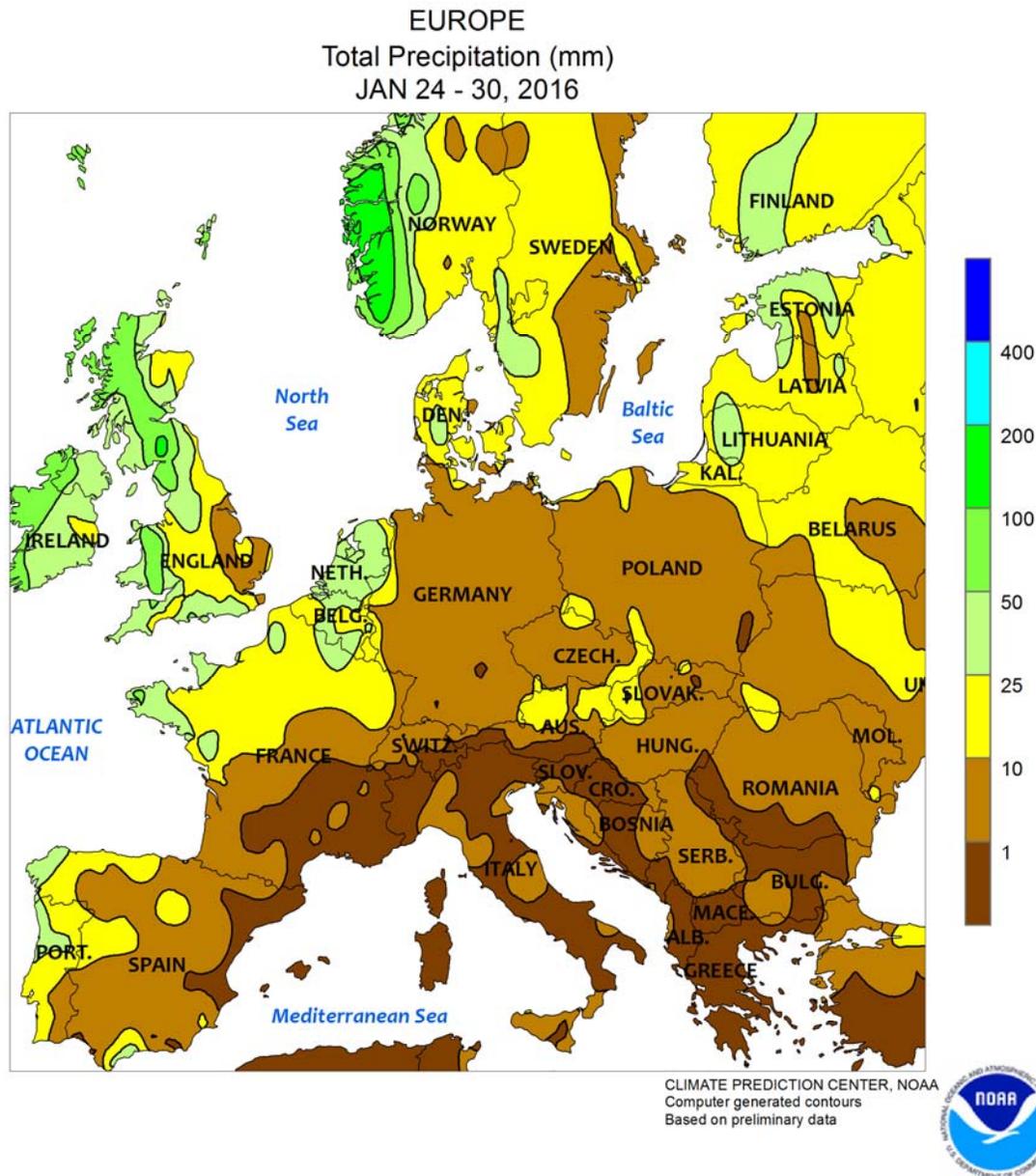
January 2016

COUNTRY	CITY	TEMPERATURE (C)					PRECIP. (MM)		
		AVG MAX	AVG MIN	HI MAX	LO MIN	DEP AVG	NRM TOT	DEP NRM	
ALGERI	ALGER	19	8	26	1	13	2.6	72	3
	BATNA	16	2	24	-3	9	3.4	17	-10
ARGENT	IGUAZU	33	22	37	19	27	1.4	165	-6
	FORMOSA	34	25	37	20	29	1.5	250	93
	CERES	35	21	40	17	28	2.4	112	-22
	CORDOBA	31	18	37	13	24	1	135	-4
	RIO CUARTO	28	18	36	15	23	0.3	144	10
	ROSARIO	32	21	38	16	27	2.1	72	-36
	BUENOS AIRES	30	19	37	12	25	1	67	-37
	SANTA ROSA	30	17	36	12	24	0.3	189	99
	TRES ARROYOS	28	16	35	9	22	0.8	116	34
AUSTRA	DARWIN	32	26	35	23	29	1.1	107	-380
	BRISBANE	28	21	32	17	24	-0.7	110	-49
	PERTH	33	19	43	13	26	1.4	23	14
	CEDUNA	28	17	40	11	23	0.9	0	-12
	ADELAIDE	28	18	35	13	23	1.3	1	-36
	MELBOURNE	26	16	44	9	21	1.7	67	19
	WAGGA	32	18	43	11	25	1.2	70	23
	CANBERRA	29	14	38	6	21	0.9	117	51
AUSTRI	VIENNA	3	-3	17	-11	0	0.5	54	27
	INNSBRUCK	4	-3	12	-14	1	1.5	69	24
BAHAMA	NASSAU	27	18	32	10	22	1	53	7
BELARU	MINSK	-5	-10	5	-21	-7	-2.3	52	10
BERMUD	ST GEORGES	21	17	24	13	19	0.6	174	55
BOLIVI	LA PAZ	17	4	21	1	11	1.8	97	-65
BRAZIL	FORTALEZA	30	26	31	24	28	-0.6	188	78
	RECIFE	30	26	31	21	28	-1.1	70	9
	CAMPO GRANDE	29	22	33	18	26	-0.3	249	30
	FRANCA	***	***	30	18	***	*****	*****	*****
	RIO DE JANEIRO	31	24	37	20	27	-0.1	183	48
	LONDRINA	31	21	35	17	26	2	432	225
	SANTA MARIA	31	21	38	16	26	0.6	102	-49
	TORRES	28	21	30	17	24	-1.9	69	-89
BULGAR	SOFIA	3	-5	16	-20	-1	-0.2	91	65
BURKIN	OUAGADOUGOU	33	18	37	15	26	0.7	0	0
CANADA	TORONTO	0	-8	11	-15	-4	2.5	38	-13
	MONTREAL	-2	-10	8	-21	-6	3.8	40	-33
	WINNIPEG	-11	-18	3	-32	-14	3.3	0	-19
	REGINA	-7	-16	4	-30	-11	4.9	0	-14
	SASKATOON	-8	-18	4	-35	-13	4.2	0	-15
	LETHBRIDGE	***	***	***	***	***	*****	*****	*****
	CALGARY	0	-11	13	-26	-5	3.1	12	1
	VANCOUVER	8	2	12	-7	5	1.3	181	30
CANARY	LAS PALMAS	23	17	28	15	20	2.3	5	-13
CHILE	SANTIAGO	29	15	35	12	22	1.2	5	2
CHINA	HARBIN	-14	-25	-5	-31	-19	-1.5	2	-1
	HAMI	-2	-14	3	-19	-8	2	1	-1
	LANCHOW	***	***	2	-6	***	*****	*****	*****
	BEIJING	1	-8	8	-15	-4	-0.4	0	-2
	TIENTSIN	1	-8	7	-16	-4	-1.2	1	-2
	LHASA	7	-8	15	-10	-1	0.4	0	-1
	KUNMING	15	3	19	-5	9	0	15	-2
	CHENGCHOW	5	-3	19	-9	1	0.4	4	-9
	YEHCANG	7	2	17	-5	4	-0.6	39	16
	HANKOW	7	1	17	-9	4	-0.3	40	-5
	CHUNGKING	10	7	15	0	8	0.6	50	32
	CHIHKIANG	8	4	17	-4	6	1	68	23
	WU HU	7	1	18	-10	4	0.7	85	37
	SHANGHAI	7	2	17	-8	5	0.3	81	33
	NANCHANG	9	5	20	-5	7	1.5	117	44
	TAIPEI	18	15	24	4	16	0.2	283	213
	CANTON	17	11	24	1	14	0.2	429	388
	NANNING	16	11	27	2	13	0.2	134	99
COLOMB	BOGOTA	22	7	24	2	14	1.3	9	-24
COTE D	ABIDJAN	32	25	34	19	28	1.3	31	12
CUBA	HAVANA	25	18	31	10	22	0.6	0	-64
CYPRUS	LARNACA	16	7	21	1	12	-0.3	52	-6
CZECHR	PRAGUE	2	-3	12	-17	-1	1	30	7
DENMAR	COPENHAGEN	2	-1	9	-11	0	-0.2	32	-9
EGYPT	CAIRO	18	10	22	5	14	0.2	10	5

Based on Preliminary Reports

January 2016

COUNTRY	CITY	TEMPERATURE					PRECIP.			COUNTRY	CITY	TEMPERATURE					PRECIP.										
		AVG	AVG	HI	LO	DEP	TOT	DEP	AVG			AVG	HI	LO	DEP	TOT	DEP										
		MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	AVG	NRM	TOT	NRM			MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	AVG	NRM	TOT	NRM			MAX	MIN	AVG	NRM	TOT	DEP
	ASWAN	22	9	28	4	16	-0.1	0	0	MOZAMB	MAPUTO	31	23	38	20	27	0.8	24	-142								
ESTONI	TALLINN	-6	-10	5	-21	-8	-4.1	83	26	N KORE	PYONGYANG	-2	-10	9	-19	-6	0	3	-8								
ETHIOP	ADDIS ABABA	23	12	27	10	17	1.7	36	12	NIGER	NIAMEY	32	18	36	15	25	0.6	0	0								
F GUIA	CAYENNE	30	23	31	20	27	1.1	80	-356	NORWAY	OSLO	-6	-10	5	-20	-8	-2.4	51	-7								
FIJI	NAUSORI	31	24	33	22	28	1.4	107	-243	NZEALA	AUCKLAND	25	17	28	13	21	*****	117	*****								
FINLAN	HELSINKI	-8	-13	4	-28	-11	-5.4	35	-10		WELLINGTON	21	15	26	7	18	*****	68	*****								
FRANCE	PARIS/ORLY	8	3	14	-7	6	1.4	51	1	P RICO	SAN JUAN	29	23	31	22	26	1.1	33	-44								
	STRASBOURG	7	1	15	-6	4	2.4	55	23	PAKIST	KARACHI	28	15	32	12	22	3.3	3	-8								
	BOURGES	8	3	17	-3	6	1.7	133	79	PERU	LIMA	28	22	30	19	25	2.3	0	0								
	BORDEAUX	12	6	17	-2	9	3.2	231	144	PHILIP	MANILA	32	24	33	23	28	1.5	2	-23								
	TOULOUSE	12	6	18	-1	9	3.4	42	-7	PNEWGU	PORT MORESBY	***	***	35	23	***	*****	9	-161								
	MARSEILLE	13	6	18	-2	9	2.5	9	-45	POLAND	WARSAW	-1	-5	11	-17	-3	-1.0	21	-2								
GABON	LIBREVILLE	30	25	31	23	28	1.0	462	175		LODZ	0	-5	11	-16	-3	-1.2	26	-2								
GERMAN	HAMBURG	***	***	6	-8	***	*****	*****	*****		KATOWICE	1	-4	13	-17	-2	-0.2	34	-3								
	BERLIN	***	***	6	-11	***	*****	*****	*****	PORTUG	LISBON	16	11	21	6	14	3.0	128	34								
	DUSSELDORF	***	***	10	3	***	*****	*****	*****	ROMANI	BUCHAREST	1	-8	11	-22	-3	-2.5	70	41								
	LEIPZIG	***	***	8	-7	***	*****	*****	*****	RUSSIA	ST.PETERSBURG	-9	-14	5	-25	-11	-5.2	54	13								
	DRESDEN	***	***	6	-6	***	*****	*****	*****		KAZAN	-10	-15	3	-27	-13	-0.9	81	48								
	STUTT GART	***	***	8	0	***	*****	*****	*****		MOSCOW	-8	-13	4	-20	-10	-2.8	92	48								
	NURNBERG	***	***	7	-3	***	*****	*****	*****		YEKATERINBURG	-14	-18	-6	-26	-16	-2.5	35	12								
	AUGSBURG	4	-1	11	-12	1	1.7	64	26		OMSK	-18	-25	-1	-36	-22	-5.0	4	-20								
GREECE	THESSALONIKA	10	2	21	-8	6	0.9	29	-3		BARNAUL	-13	-22	-3	-34	-18	-2.3	10	-13								
	LARISSA	11	1	22	-8	6	0.8	47	-12		KHABAROVSK	-17	-24	-9	-31	-20	0.4	6	-6								
	ATHENS	14	8	22	1	11	0.9	21	-18		VLADIVOSTOK	-10	-15	1	-22	-12	0.1	13	2								
GUADEL	RAIZET	29	21	29	19	25	0.5	75	-9		VOLGOGRAD	-6	-11	2	-25	-8	-1.7	47	17								
HONGKO	HONG KONG INT	19	15	25	3	17	0.0	274	247		ASTRAKHAN	-1	-6	5	-19	-4	1.2	26	12								
HUNGAR	BUDAPEST	2	-3	9	-12	-1	-0.4	53	23		ORENBURG	-10	-15	0	-29	-13	0.3	65	37								
ICELAN	REYKJAVIK	***	***	3	-6	***	*****	*****	*****	S AFRI	JOHANNESBURG	27	16	36	13	21	1.9	479	344								
INDIA	AMRITSAR	18	5	24	1	11	-0.1	28	2		BETHAL	27	15	38	10	21	1.3	95	-11								
	NEW DELHI	22	9	27	5	15	1.2	0	-21		DURBAN	29	23	34	19	26	1.5	101	-35								
	AHMEDABAD	30	13	34	8	21	1.2	0	-2		CAPE TOWN	30	19	36	15	24	3.5	9	-3								
	INDORE	28	12	32	7	20	1.3	0	-5	S KORE	SEOUL	1	-6	9	-18	-3	-0.5	1	-22								
	CALCUTTA	26	14	30	10	20	0.7	1	-13	SAMOA	PAGO PAGO	31	27	32	25	29	1.3	111	-245								
	VERAVAL	30	17	36	15	24	1.8	0	-3	SENEGA	DAKAR	29	22	37	18	25	4.6	0	-1								
	BOMBAY	32	16	35	13	24	-0.1	0	-2	SPAIN	VALLADOLID	9	4	17	-3	7	2.6	132	90								
	POONA	30	11	34	7	21	0.3	0	-1		MADRID	12	5	20	-4	9	3.0	32	3								
	BEGAMPET	31	17	36	15	24	1.9	3	-4		SEVILLE	17	10	22	5	13	2.6	53	-11								
	VISHAKHAPATNAM	29	21	30	19	25	1.1	1	-7	SWITZE	ZURICH	5	1	12	-9	3	2.7	147	87								
	MADRAS	31	21	32	19	26	1.0	4	-23		GENEVA	7	2	13	-4	4	3.0	164	89								
	MANGALORE	34	21	36	19	27	0.4	1	-1	SYRIA	DAMASCUS	13	1	20	-8	7	0.9	29	2								
INDONE	SERANG	33	25	35	24	29	2.0	134	-138	TAHITI	PAPEETE	31	25	32	23	28	1.0	60	-213								
IRELAN	DUBLIN	9	4	15	-1	6	0.8	118	51	TANZAN	DAR ES SALAAM	33	27	35	22	30	2.1	154	69								
ITALY	MILAN	8	0	15	-5	4	1.7	20	-40	THAILA	PHITSANULOK	31	19	36	12	25	0.2	43	38								
	VENICE	7	0	11	-4	4	0.4	112	60		BANGKOK	33	24	35	15	28	1.3	73	63								
	GENOA	12	7	17	2	10	0.8	14	-73	TOGO	LOME	32	25	35	21	29	1.8	0	-14								
	ROME	14	6	18	-2	10	1.2	32	-37	TRINID	PORT OF SPAIN	32	22	33	21	27	1.7	39	-28								
	NAPLES	14	8	20	1	11	2.4	2	-95	TUNISI	TUNIS	18	9	23	4	14	1.9	39	-31								
JAMAIC	KINGSTON	31	24	32	22	27	1.0	10	-14	TURKEY	ISTANBUL	9	4	17	-7	7	0.6	107	47								
JAPAN	SAPPORO	-1	-6	4	-11	-3	0.5	76	-36		ANKARA	3	-6	14	-23	-2	-0.3	94	59								
	NAGOYA	10	2	16	-5	6	1.8	57	13	TURKME	ASHKHABAD	12	3	22	-1	8	5.0	42	20								
	TOKYO	11	2	16	-3	6	0.5	86	37	UKINGD	ABERDEEN	6	2	14	-5	4	0.8	104	-1								
	YOKOHAMA	11	4	15	-1	7	1.1	75	17		LONDON	9	4	15	-5	7	1.3	75	20								
	KYOTO	10	2	16	-4	6	1.2	76	19	UKRAIN	KIEV	-4	-8	8	-19	-6	-1.4	59	22								
	OSAKA	10	4	16	-4	7	1.0	69	23		LVOV	-1	-7	9	-18	-4	-0.8	56	23								
KAZAKH	KUSTANAY	-15	-21	-2	-30	-18	-2.1	28	9		KIROVOGRAD	-4	-9	4	-24	-6	-2.3	65	42								
	TSELINOGRAD	-11	-18	2	-27	-14	-0.6	23	5		ODESSA	0	-5	10	-16	-2	-1.5	97	66								
	KARAGANDA	-9	-16	2	-27	-13	0.8	30	7		KHARKOV	-5	-10	5	-24	-7	-1.9	80	45								
KENYA	NAIROBI	27	16	29	15	21	1.6	121	84	UZBEKI	TASHKENT	11	3	19	-3	7	5.7	78	23								
LITHUA	KAUNAS	-4																									

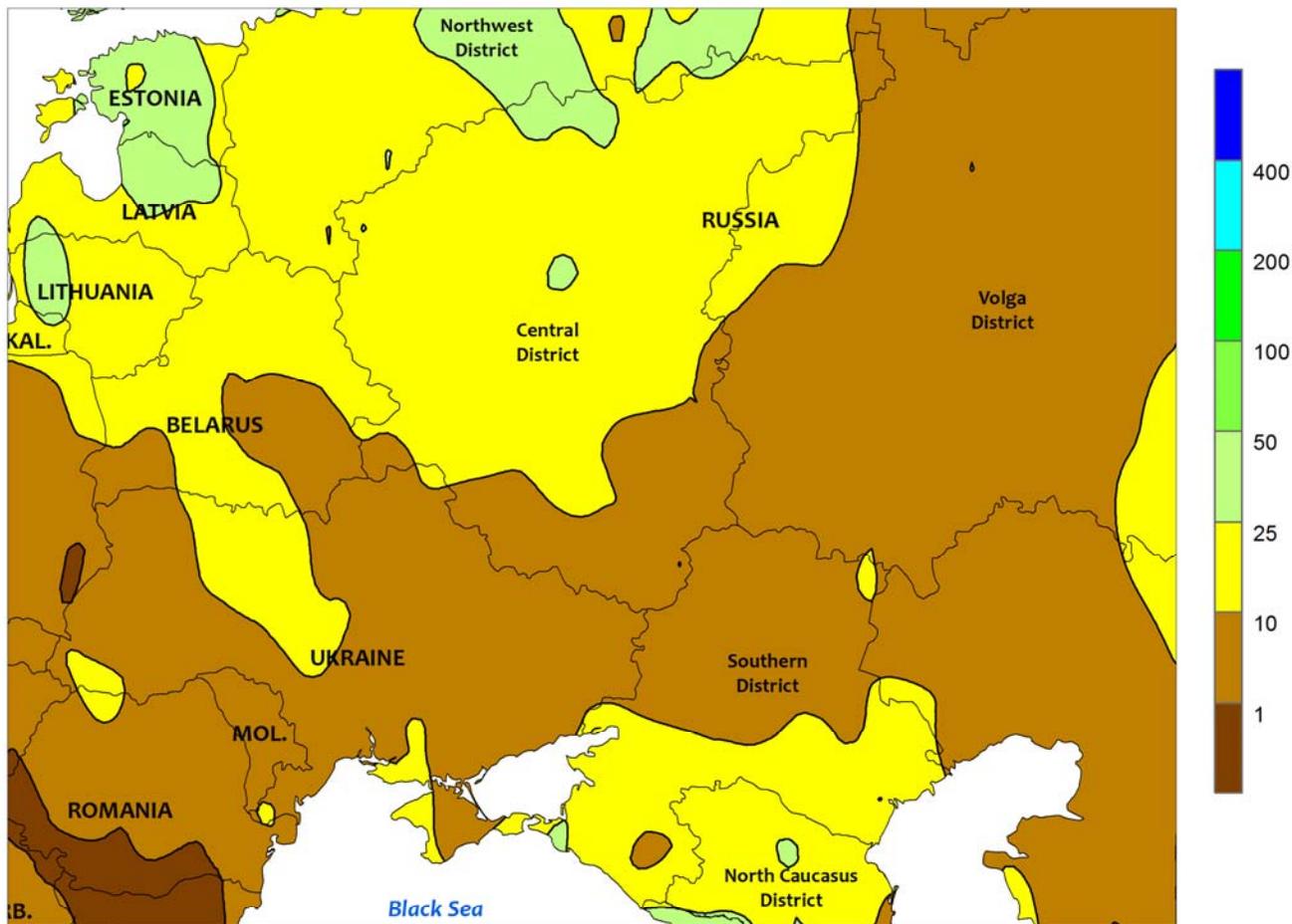


EUROPE

A rapid rise in temperatures melted last week’s snowfall in central and eastern growing areas, though conditions for overwintering wheat and rapeseed remained mostly favorable. After a brief spell of cold, snowy weather, a northward shift of the jet stream allowed unusually warm weather (5-9°C above normal) to overspread much of the continent. The abnormal warmth coupled with light to moderate showers (1-25 mm) melted the short-lived snow cover in Germany, Poland, and the Balkans, but kept the threat of winterkill to a minimum. The northward shift in the jet stream also renewed moderate to heavy rain (25-100 mm, locally more) and lowland flooding in parts of Ireland, the United Kingdom, and Norway. Nevertheless, winter crops in

central and northern Europe remained in generally good condition due to adequate soil moisture and a lack of widespread freeze damage. Farther south, moderate showers (10-30 mm) maintained good to excellent moisture reserves for winter grains and oilseeds over central and northern France as well as northern and western portions of the Iberian Peninsula. However, dryness concerns lingered in southern Spain following this week’s highly variable rainfall (1-38 mm); Andalucía in southern Spain has reported on average 50 percent of normal rainfall since November 1. Short-term drought also persisted in northern Italy’s Po Valley, where deficits since the beginning of November are nearly 140 mm (20 percent of normal).

WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
JAN 24 - 30, 2016



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

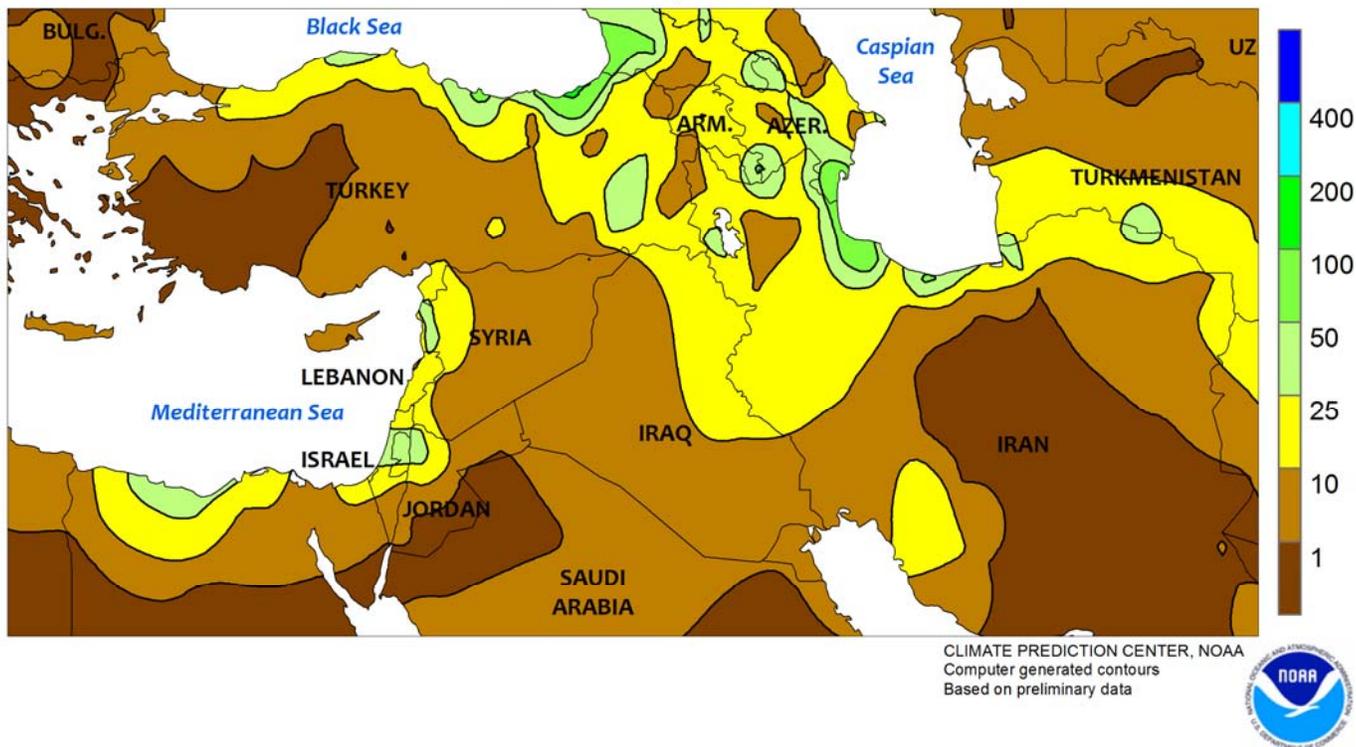


WESTERN FSU

Snow melted over southern growing areas, while areas farther north remained well insulated from lingering bitter cold. Widespread light to moderate rain (5-25 mm) melted the shallow snow cover across southern portions of Ukraine and Russia, though exposed winter wheat was not subjected to bitter cold. Farther north, nighttime lows plunged below -20°C

from central and northern Ukraine eastward into Russia, but a moderate to deep snowpack (10-30 cm) kept crops adequately protected from freeze damage. Despite temperatures averaging up to 5°C below normal in Russia, notably warmer weather (up to 7°C above normal) over Belarus and western Ukraine was advancing eastward at week's end.

MIDDLE EAST
Total Precipitation (mm)
JAN 24 - 30, 2016

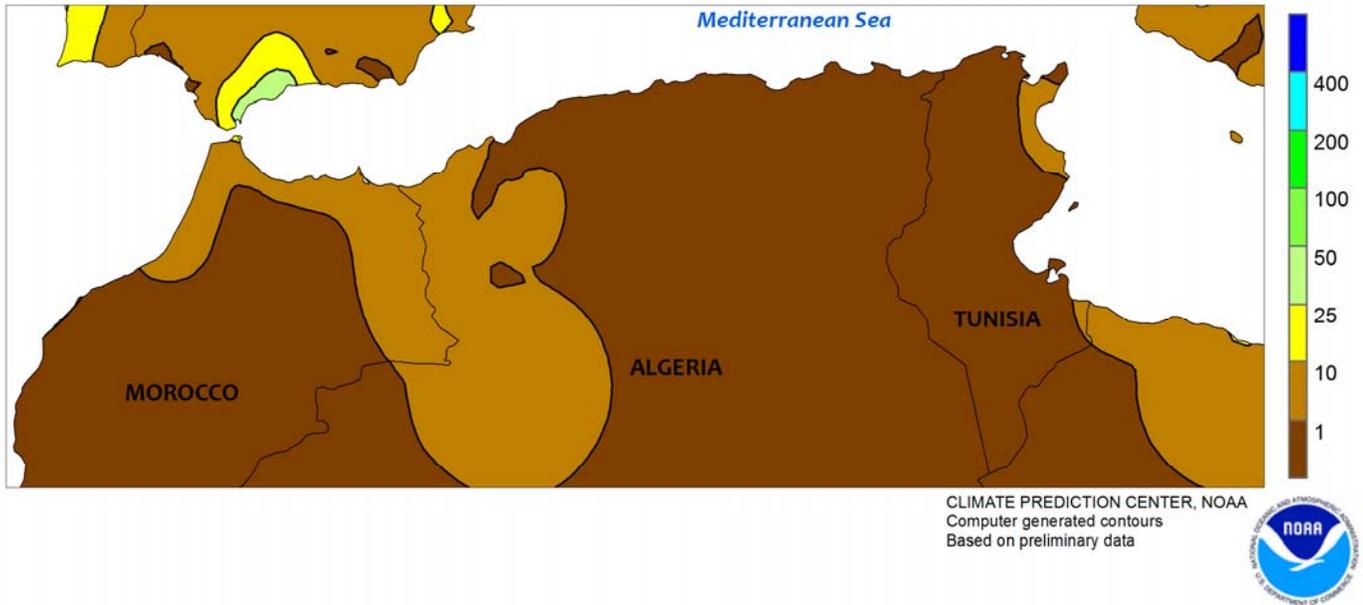


MIDDLE EAST

Rain and high-elevation snow continued from the eastern Mediterranean Coast into Iran, maintaining favorable moisture reserves for dormant (north) to vegetative (south and east) winter crops. In Turkey, precipitation shifted into the eastern mountains, boosting snowpacks and reservoir levels for warm-season irrigation. Farther south, moderate to heavy rain and high-elevation snow fell along the eastern Mediterranean Coast and environs, increasing moisture supplies for vegetative winter grains. Moderate to heavy rain and mountain snow (10-40 mm, locally more) were also reported from northern and central Iraq into western

and northern Iran, sustaining abundant moisture supplies for vegetative (south) to dormant (north) winter wheat and barley. Early-week showers (10-24 mm) returned to southern Iran's irrigated wheat and barley areas after a brief respite, continuing what has been an unusually wet winter in the typically more-arid south. Temperatures averaged 3 to 7°C below normal across Turkey, though there were no concerns for widespread winterkill in the coldest locales of the Anatolian Plateau due to a sufficient snowpack. In contrast, warmer-than-normal conditions (up to 5°C above normal) continued in Iran.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA
Total Precipitation (mm)
JAN 24 - 30, 2016

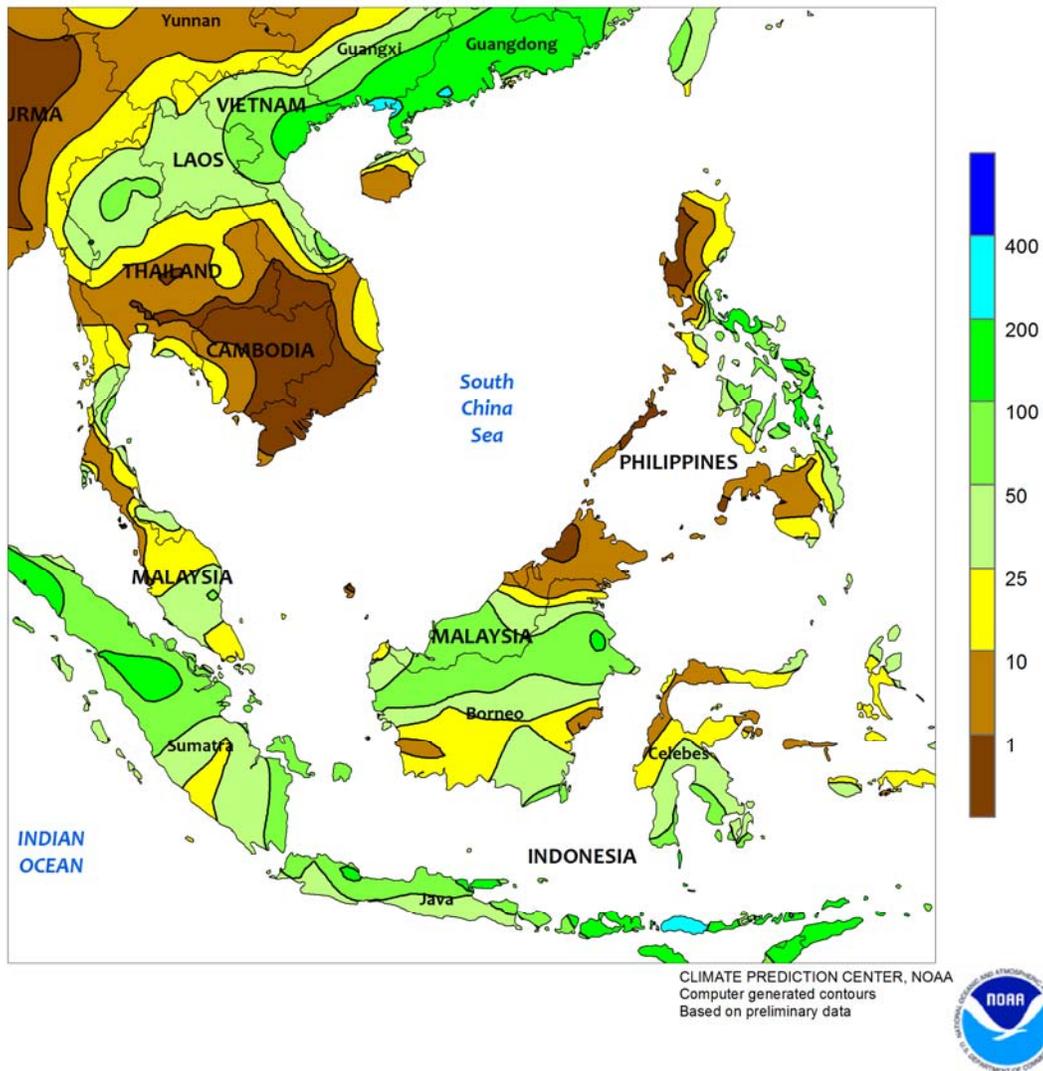


NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Severe drought remained firmly entrenched over Morocco, while sunny skies promoted crop development following recent rainfall in central and eastern growing areas. Morocco stayed warm (3-5°C above normal) and dry, with isolated light showers (1-3 mm) confined to the immediate coastal areas in the north. Regional average precipitation since November 1 was at or below 20 percent of average

in the Morocco’s primary crop areas, with deficits approaching 140 mm in the typically wetter north. In contrast, after two weeks of drought-easing rain in Algeria, sunny skies promoted crop development. Winter grain prospects remained favorable in Tunisia, where drought has not been a concern during the 2015-16 growing campaign to date.

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
JAN 24 - 30, 2016

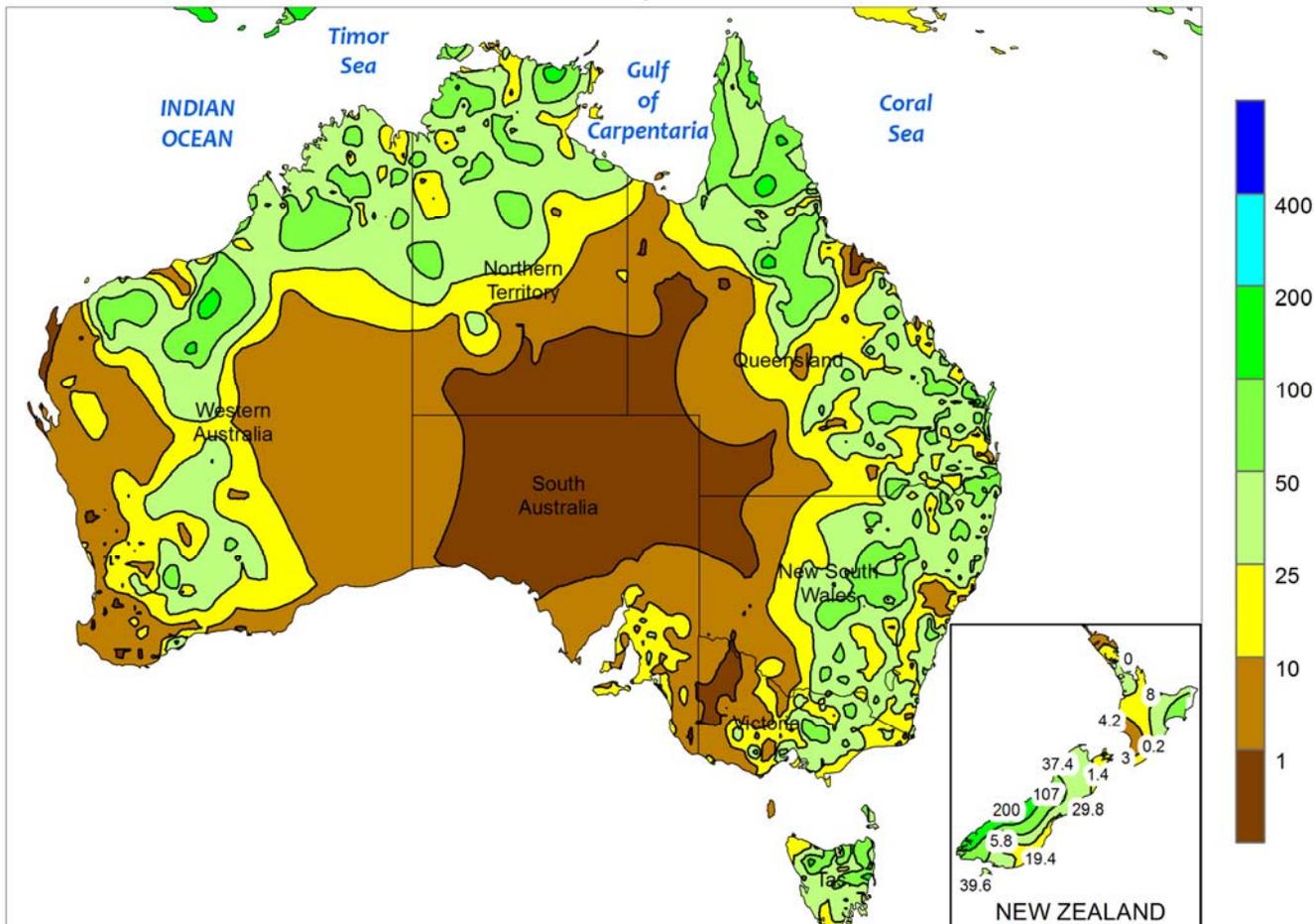


SOUTHEAST ASIA

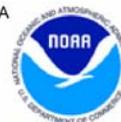
Widespread showers continued across Java, Indonesia, increasing soil moisture and water supplies for rice. Most areas received over 50 mm of rain, keeping pace with the normal amount expected this time of year. However, above-normal rainfall is needed to erase seasonal deficits in central and eastern Java. In oil palm areas of Indonesia, rainfall continued to be seasonable (50 mm or more), with pockets of dryness in southwestern Kalimantan. Similar conditions were observed in adjacent areas of Malaysia, although much of

Malaysia was entering a seasonally drier period, as pronounced dryness was already occurring in Sabah. Farther north, showers encompassed much of the central Philippines, with over 50 mm of rain providing a modest boost to rice areas experiencing below-normal seasonal rainfall. Meanwhile, wetter-than-usual weather in northern Thailand provided a much-welcomed boost to reservoir levels in the Chao Phraya basin, while below-normal temperatures improved crop conditions following weeks of unseasonably hot weather.

AUSTRALIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
JAN 24 - 30, 2016



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

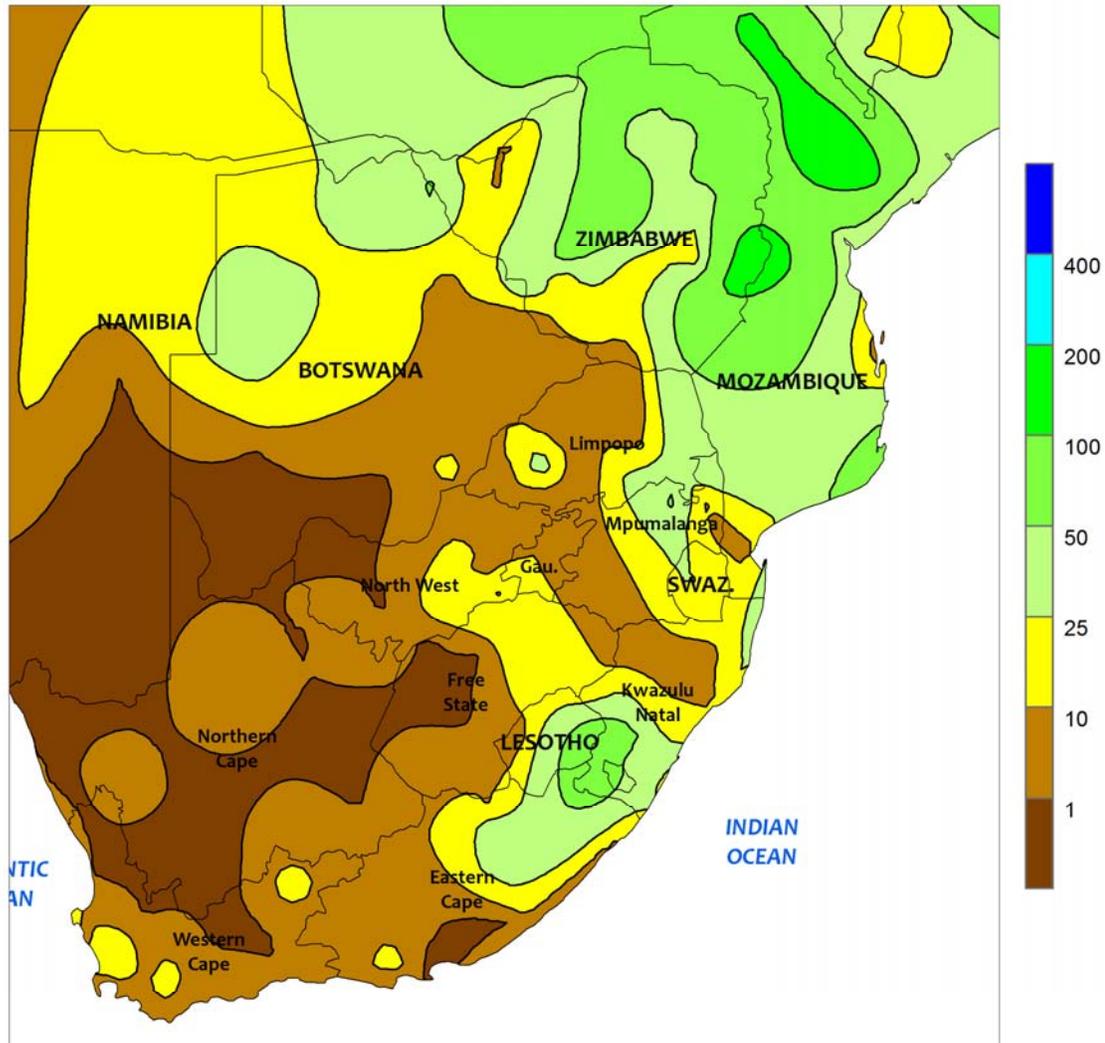


AUSTRALIA

Following two weeks of hot and relatively dry weather, widespread showers (10-50 mm, locally more than 75 mm) overspread southern Queensland, easing the irrigation requirements of cotton while boosting topsoil moisture for sorghum. Similarly, soaking rains (20-75 mm or more) overspread New South Wales too, maintaining good to

excellent yield prospects for summer crops, many of which are in or near the reproductive stages of development. Temperatures averaged 1°C above normal in major summer crop producing areas of eastern Australia, with daily maximum temperatures generally in the upper 20s to middle 30s degrees C.

SOUTH AFRICA
 Total Precipitation (mm)
 JAN 24 - 30, 2016



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
 Computer generated contours
 Based on preliminary data

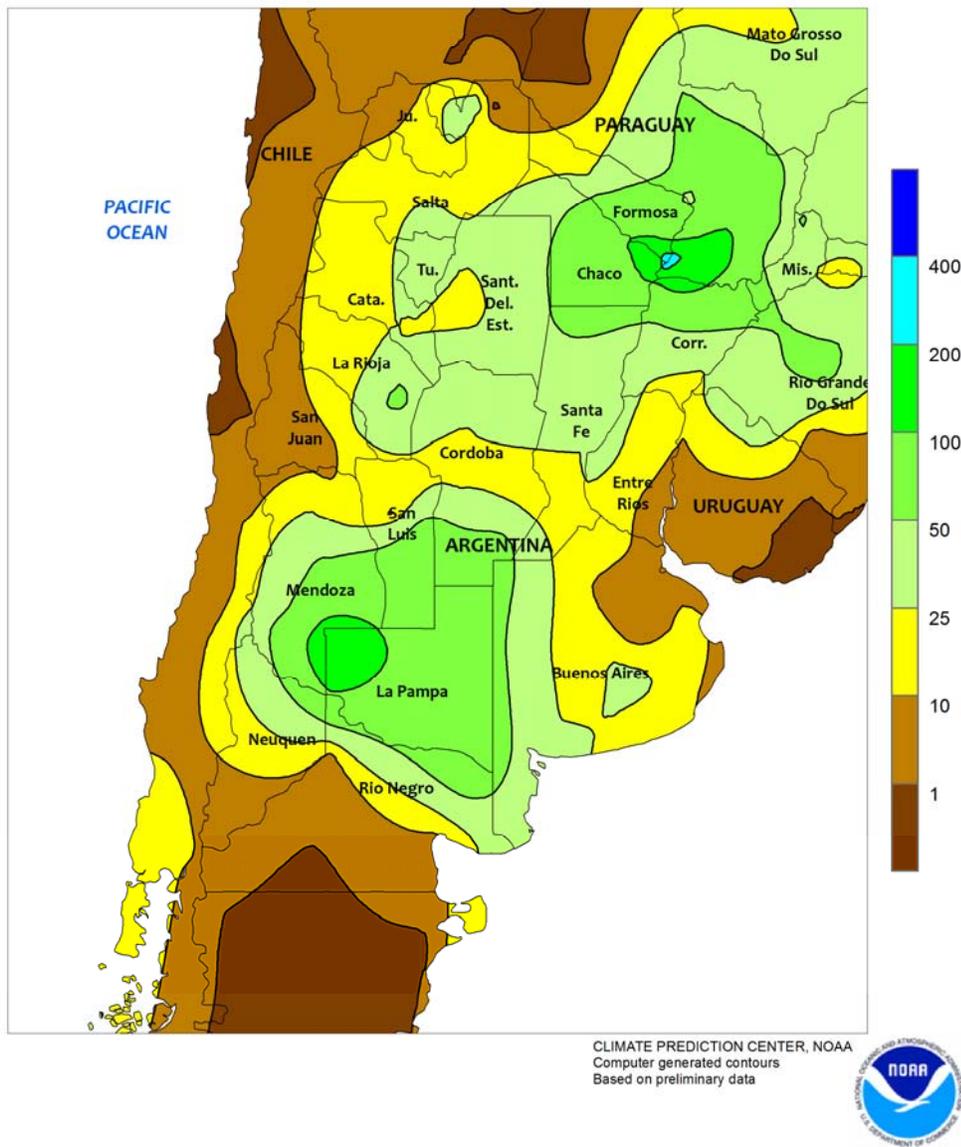


SOUTH AFRICA

Following several weeks of beneficial rain, warmer- and drier-than-normal weather returned to the corn belt, reducing moisture for summer crops in or approaching reproductive stages of development. Rainfall totaled below 25 mm throughout major commercial farming areas of North West, Free State, Gauteng, and Mpumalanga, with large sections of the region recording less than 5 mm. Weekly temperatures averaged up to 2°C above normal, with daytime highs again reaching the middle and upper 30s (degrees C) in northern and

western farming areas toward the end of the period. Elsewhere, locally heavy rain (25-50 mm) fell in rain-fed sugarcane areas of southern KwaZulu-Natal; lighter amounts (5-25 mm) covered irrigated production areas of northern KwaZulu-Natal and eastern Mpumalanga, where daytime highs approached 40°C in spots. The moisture from southern KwaZulu-Natal reached westward into Eastern Cape, otherwise, seasonable warmth and dryness dominated irrigated farmlands in the Cape Provinces.

ARGENTINA
Total Precipitation (mm)
JAN 24 - 30, 2016

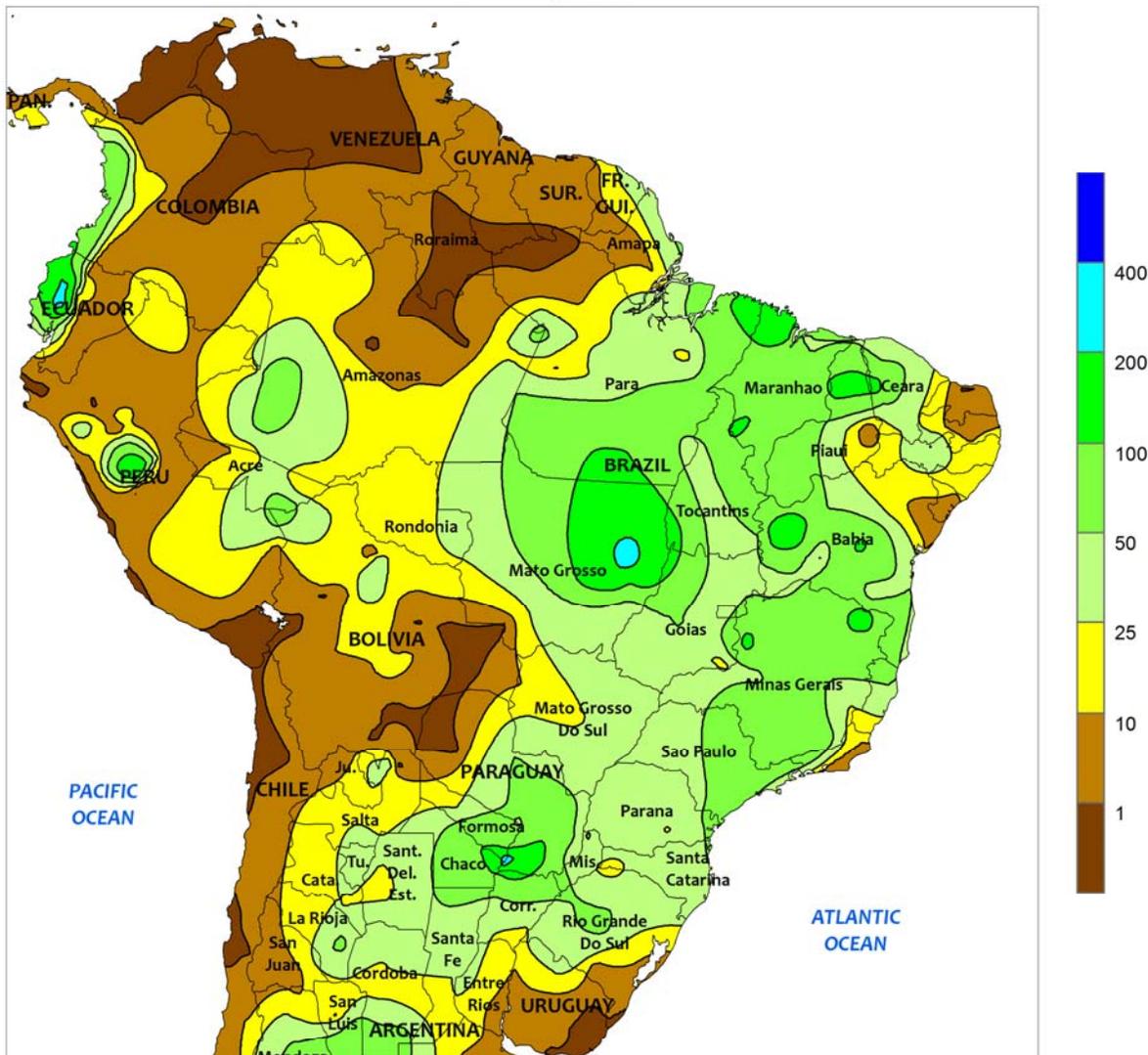


ARGENTINA

Beneficial rain returned to key farming areas of northern and central Argentina that had experienced a brief spell of stressful heat and dryness. In central Argentina, the heaviest rain was concentrated in La Pampa and neighboring locations in Cordoba and Buenos Aires. However, rainfall diminished toward the east, with amounts falling below 10 mm in northeastern Buenos Aires and southeastern Entre Rios. Weekly temperatures averaged up to 2°C below normal in the wetter western areas and 2°C above normal in drier locations in the lower Parana River Valley, where daytime highs reached the upper 30s (degrees C). However, the heat was short-lived as the cold front generating the region’s rainfall quickly brought temperatures

back down to more seasonable levels (highs in the upper 20s and lower 30s). Wetter conditions were also noted farther north, with rainfall totaling more than 25 mm (locally approaching 100 mm) over much of the region from Salta and Santiago del Estero eastward. Weekly temperatures averaged near to above normal; as in central Argentina, hot weather (highs locally in excess of 40°C) lingering from the previous week was brought to an end with the rain-producing storm system. According to the government of Argentina, soybeans and corn were 99 and 94 percent planted, respectively, as of January 28. In addition, wheat harvesting was also virtually complete at 99 percent harvested.

BRAZIL
Total Precipitation (mm)
JAN 24 - 30, 2016



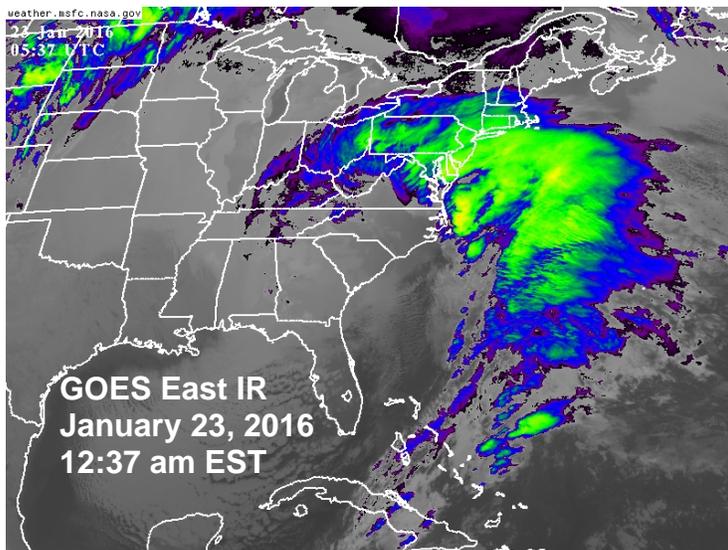
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



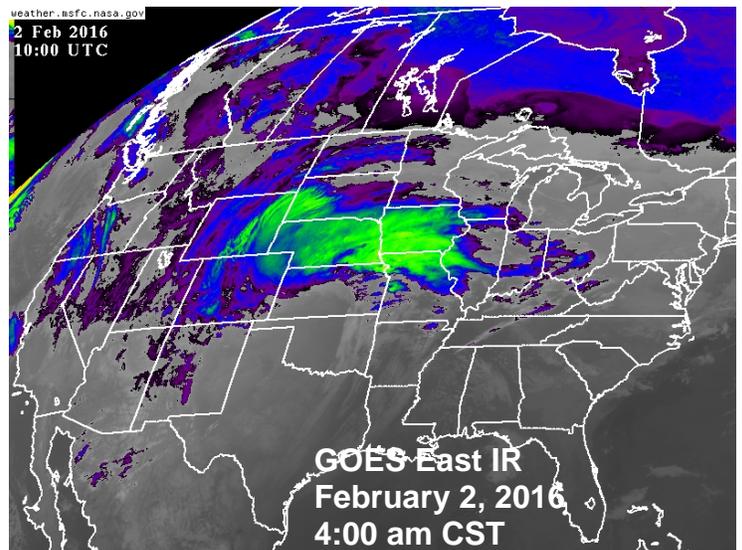
BRAZIL

Wet weather continued throughout key soybean and cotton areas of central and northeastern Brazil, further improving prospects of summer row crops. Most areas extending from the Center West Region (Mato Grosso, Goiás, and Mato Grosso do Sul) through the northeastern interior (in and around western Bahia) recorded 25 to 100 mm of rainfall. Near- to above-average weekly temperatures — with daytime highs reaching the middle 30s (degrees C) in traditionally warmer locations in Mato Grosso and Tocantins — spurred rapid development of summer crops in the absence of stressful heat. Meanwhile, moderate to heavy rain (25-50 mm, locally higher) returned to southern

farming areas following a brief spell of dryness. The rain extended northward through Sao Paulo, which had been recovering from flooding that hit the region several weeks prior. As in central Brazil, weekly average temperatures were near to slightly above normal, with daytime highs occasionally reaching the middle and upper 30s in western production areas of Parana and Rio Grande do Sul. In general, soybeans and corn have enjoyed abundant levels of moisture for most of the season, and conditions have improved for sugarcane, coffee, and citrus in the southeast (Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais) after a drier-than-normal start to the rainy season.



Less than 2 weeks apart, major winter storms struck the eastern and central U.S., respectively. The Eastern storm, which produced blizzard conditions and severe coastal erosion in portions of the northern Mid-Atlantic States, also dumped heavy snow in the central and southern Appalachians and interior Southeast. Jan. 23 became the snowiest calendar day on record in locations such as Allentown, PA (30.2 inches; previously, 24.0 inches on Feb. 11, 1983), and New York's Central Park (26.6 inches; previously, 24.1 inches on Feb. 12, 2006). On Jan. 22-23, two-day snowfall records were demolished in locations as Allentown, PA (31.9 inches; previously 25.6 inches on Jan. 7-8, 1996); Harrisburg, PA (30.2 inches; previously, 25.0 inches on Feb. 12-13, 1983); and Baltimore, MD (29.2 inches; previously, 26.3 inches on Jan. 27-28, 1922). Along the Mid-Atlantic coast, tide records were established on Jan. 23 in Cape May, NJ, and Lewes, DE; in both locations the water level was less than an inch above the high-water marks set during Superstorm Sandy in Oct. 2012 and the Great Atlantic Storm of Mar. 1962, respectively. Northeasterly wind gusts on Jan. 23 were clocked to 70 mph at Wallops Island, VA, and 68 mph in Tuckerton, NJ.



The second storm reached the West in late January before taking aim on the nation's mid-section. In Nevada, January 30-31 snowfall totaled 14.7 inches in Ely and 8.4 inches in Reno. Storm-total snowfall reached 2 to 3 feet or more in parts of the Four Corners States, particularly across portions of the San Juan Mountains in southwestern Colorado. Meanwhile, high winds raked southern California and the Southwest. On February 1, wind gusts were clocked to 72 mph in Sandberg, CA, and 63 mph in Clovis, NM. In advance of the storm's approach, record-setting heat in southern Texas led to daily-record highs in locations such as McAllen (94°F on January 31) and Laredo (93°F on February 1). In contrast, unusually cold air trailed the system; Tonopah, NV, posted a daily-record low of 3°F on February 1. Also on the 1st, snow overspread the central High Plains, where daily totals included 7.3 inches in North Platte, NE, and 6.9 inches in Denver, CO. On February 2, blizzard conditions began to engulf the central Plains and spread toward the upper Midwest. More details on the storm, including rain, wind, snow, and severe weather highlights, will appear next week.

The *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* (ISSN 0043-1974) is jointly prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Publication began in 1872 as the *Weekly Weather Chronicle*. It is issued under general authority of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44-USC 213), 53rd Congress, 3rd Session. The contents may be redistributed freely with proper credit.

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