



# Crop Progress - State Stories

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**ALABAMA:** January temperatures were on average 2 to 9 degrees warmer than historical values. Total rainfall for the month ranged from 1.2 inches in Bullock County to 11.7 inches in Tallapoosa County. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, the state remained drought free throughout the month. Some parts of the state received excess rainfall, saturating cropland and pastures in some areas. Wheat and winter forages were in good condition. Some of the last remaining cotton fields were harvested. Cattle were in good condition; however, pastures were either wet and muddy or dormant in different parts of the state. Many producers were facing impending hay shortages due to drought conditions in the fall.

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**ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE**

**ARIZONA:** This report for Arizona is for the entire month of January 2020. By the end of the month, 50 percent of barley has been planted and 47 percent has emerged, according to the Mountain Regional Field Office of the National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. Seventy percent of Durum wheat has been planted and 65 percent has emerged. Alfalfa conditions were rated mostly good to fair, depending on location last week with harvesting taking place on half of the alfalfa acreage across the State. For the entire State, pasture and range conditions were rated mostly fair. In the southeastern part of the State there are still a few fields of cotton that needed to be picked, due to rain conditions, and most ranchers are reporting tank water and some forage starting to grow.

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**ARKANSAS:** The month of January has been wet with average to above average temperatures. Agents were reporting mild winter temperatures with good soil moisture. Many livestock producers are in the middle of winter time feeding of cattle. They are battling with wet and muddy conditions as hay feeding continues. Winter wheat is being reported as good condition under mild winter temperatures. The State average rainfall was about 1.2 inches for the month of January with an average temperature of about 43 degrees. Overall, rainfall has been typical for this time of year in the State, but average temperatures are higher than normal.

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**CALIFORNIA:** Topsoil moisture 70% adequate, 30% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% short, 70% adequate, 20% surplus. Temperatures for the month averaged 48.4 degrees, 1.1 degrees above normal. Statewide average precipitation was 1.2 inches.

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**COLORADO:** This report for Colorado is for the entire month of January 2020. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 49% short, 34% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 26% short, 63% adequate, 3% surplus. Winter wheat condition 5% very poor, 19% poor, 23% fair, 50% good, 3% excellent. Livestock condition 3% poor, 19% fair, 68% good, 10% excellent. Pasture and range condition 8% very poor, 15% poor, 31% fair, 44% good, 2% excellent. Minimal moisture during the month of January resulted in diminished topsoil moisture supplies across the state. Eastern counties received almost no precipitation during January and western counties received isolated moisture and some significant snowfall at higher elevations. Reporters in northeastern counties noted dry conditions were a primary concern for crop and livestock producers. Warm and windy weather, detrimental to winter wheat, was reported. In southwestern counties, a reporter noted winter snowpack was good, but soil moisture supplies were still short and severe drought conditions persisted. In the San Luis Valley, dry conditions also persisted and minimal moisture was received. Livestock were reportedly in good condition and less snow cover allowed many producers to graze later. Lambing and kidding also began for a few producers. In southeastern counties, conditions were noted as extremely dry and moisture was needed. A reporter noted high winds severely damaged or blew out winter wheat stands in areas. Livestock were being heavily supplemented. Another county reporter noted some winter wheat had also

been chiseled in response to lack of precipitation. As of January 23, 2020, snowpack in Colorado was 113 percent measured as percent of median snowfall.

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**DELAWARE:** The month of January has been marked by unseasonable temperature fluctuations and excessive precipitation, resulting in high water tables and saturated soils. There was occasional snowfall but no real accumulation. While some experienced hard rains and winds at times, others reported spells of unseasonably mild temperatures. Livestock producers are preparing for lambing, calving, and foaling for the season. Farmers will be monitoring fruit for damage caused by extreme cold temperature points reached in the last couple weeks. Overall, producers are readying their equipment for the next season and attending farm meetings for education credits.

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**FLORIDA:** January temperatures were on average 1 to 8 degrees warmer than historical values. Total rainfall for the month ranged from trace amounts in multiple locations to 7.3 inches in Escambia County. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, less than 10 percent of the state had moderate drought conditions throughout the month. Pasture conditions remained mostly fair to good throughout the month. Pastures started to show normal signs of seasonal deterioration during the month but forage supplies remained adequate. Cattle condition remained mostly good. Unseasonably cool temperatures experienced in the beginning of the month helped improve cattle health and condition. Sugarcane harvest was ongoing throughout the month. Strawberry growers indicated higher than normal fungal disease pressure and were in need of drier, cooler weather. Vegetable land preparation and planting took place throughout the month. A wide range of vegetable crops came to market during the month including arugula, green beans, herbs, squash, sweet corn, tomatoes, and zucchini. A cold front during the last week of the month affected many vegetable crops in the southern part of the state. Strong winds associated with the front knocked off vegetable blossoms and eroded yield potential. Citrus grove operations were normal for this time of year. Cooler temperatures were beneficial to the citrus crop, helping to achieve cold hardiness for future cold snaps. Early orange harvest was in full swing at the beginning of the month. Fruit harvested for the fresh market included white and red grapefruit, early and midseason oranges, tangerines, and tangelos. Grove work included mowing before harvest, spraying, irrigation, and fertilization.

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**GEORGIA:** January temperatures were on average 3 to 9 degrees warmer than historical values. Total rainfall for the month ranged from 0.2 inches in multiple locations to 11.1 inches in Rabun County. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, the state remained drought free throughout the month. Small grains for grain, cover crop, and pasture have been growing well throughout the month. Wet conditions have caused some late weed control issues in small grains. Pastures and hayfields were in fair to good condition. Hay supplies were short in many areas of the state due to drought conditions last fall. Livestock condition remained fair to good, but a little below normal due to animals being fed hay earlier than usual. Hay quantities were less than sufficient in many areas of the state and cattle producers were looking for additional winter grazing. Onions progressed well over the month. Consistent rains kept producers out of onion fields where they would normally be making fertilizer and fungicide applications. Vegetables planted in the fall were at or near harvest completion. Land preparation and plastic laying were being done to prepare for spring planted vegetables. Fruit and nut crops were in need of additional chill hours. Blueberry producers experienced a short freeze mid-month with minimal damage to plants reported. Field activities included harrowing, tilling, applying chemicals for pest management and soil fertility, burning hayfields, pruning, cotton stalk destruction, and laying beds for watermelons and vegetables.

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**HAWAII: DATA NOT AVAILABLE**

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**IDAHO:** The state of Idaho continued to have a mild winter. The statewide temperatures in Idaho for the month of January were well above average throughout most of the state. In northern Idaho, thawing temperatures created slush and mud throughout the lower elevations. There was still some snow on the ground in Boundary County; more than a foot in most places. Farther south in Latah and Nez Perce Counties, rainfall removed much of the snow cover from area cropland. In southwest Idaho, the mild weather provided good calving conditions. Good precipitation, mainly in the form of rain, fell at lower elevations. A mix of rain and snow fell in the mountains. A sufficient quantity of all types of hay was available. In south central Idaho, the last three weeks of January provided both snow and rain moisture. Mountain snow packs improved. With the mild temperatures and moisture, some producers were concerned with stripe rust on cereal grains. Producers

planned to keep early scouting presence in the fields this crop year. In Camas County, snow was reported on the valley floor. Most producers wished for more. In southeastern Idaho, heavy snow and winter weather conditions impacted travel in and out of Teton County. Ranchers began feeding hay to livestock. In Bannock and Bingham Counties, lambing and calving progressed normally. In Clark and Fremont Counties, it was cold and stormy.

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**ILLINOIS:** For the week ending on January 26, 2020. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 57% adequate, 40% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 65% adequate, 32% surplus. Winter wheat condition 3% very poor, 9% poor, 41% fair, 37% good, 10% excellent. Statewide, the average temperature in January was 31.5 degrees, 6.8 degrees above normal. Precipitation averaged 4.28 inches, 2.67 inches above normal.

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**INDIANA:** Topsoil moisture for the month of January was 1% very short, 1% short, 54% adequate, and 44% surplus. Subsoil moisture for the month was 1% very short, 2% short, 64% adequate, and 33% surplus. Winter wheat condition was rated 1% very poor, 5% poor, 33% fair, 48% good, and 13% excellent. Statewide temperatures averaged 34.3 degrees, 8.4 degrees above normal for the month of January. Statewide average precipitation was 4.59 inches, 2.54 inches above normal. The New Year started off warm and relatively dry in Indiana. And while temperatures remained well above average for the remainder of the month, the dry start gave way to wet conditions over the following weeks. The above average precipitation pushed up soil moisture levels, hindering field activities and creating muddy feedlot conditions. Calving was underway, and hay quality and supply remained a concern in some areas. Other activities for the month included hauling grain to market, cleaning and repairing equipment, visiting FSA offices to enroll in ARC and PLC programs, preparing taxes, and planning for the 2020 season.

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**IOWA:** The month of January brought a variety of weather conditions throughout the State. Temperatures were fairly mild for most of the month, but fell below zero for a short period of time. Snow and ice continued to accumulate across the State shutting down most field work activities. There were a few comments of tillage and late harvesting taking place early in the month as field conditions allowed. Grain movement in Iowa also slowed down due to snow and ice making travel conditions difficult. Overall, livestock conditions were fairly normal, but large temperature fluctuations increased the chance of health issues. There were reports of calving and livestock producers using supplemental hay for feed while hay supplies remained adequate.

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**KANSAS:** For the month of January 2020, topsoil moisture supplies rated 10% very short, 22% short, 54% adequate, and 14% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 9% very short, 23% short, 59% adequate, and 9% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 8% very poor, 15% poor, 43% fair, 31% good, and 3% excellent.

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**KENTUCKY:** For the month of January, Kentucky saw well above normal temperatures and above normal precipitation. Rainfall was exceptional early in the month as Kentucky averaged over 1.5 inches on back to back weeks. Temperatures for the period averaged 41 degrees across the state which was 8 degrees warmer than normal. Precipitation (liq. equ.) for the period totaled 4.22 inches statewide which was 1.05 inches above normal and 133% of normal. The mild, wet winter has effected livestock with reports of pneumonia and calf loss to internal parasites. Hay supplies continue to be short from early feeding last fall. For the month of January, hay supplies 8% very short, 35% short, 52% adequate, 5% surplus. Despite stressed pastureland, the condition of livestock was mostly good. Livestock conditions 1% very poor, 6% poor 24% fair, 60% good, 9% excellent. Winter wheat is starting to green up early and remains in mostly good condition. Condition of winter wheat 2% very poor, 2% poor, 25% fair, 62% good, 9% excellent. Tobacco continues to be stripped with some farmers experiencing delays due to labor shortages. Tobacco stripping 89% complete.

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**LOUISIANA:** The month of January has been wet and soils are saturated in many areas. Fieldwork has come to a halt with the consistent rainfall and it appears this is likely continue for several more weeks. Producers have been unable to fertilize due to the unstable field conditions and rain. Mild temperatures have resulted in early bloom for most plants for this time of the year. Winter forage feeding has been to minimum, except during the cold snaps. Overall, average temperatures for the State are higher than normal for this time of year with seasonably cool and damp weather.

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**MARYLAND:** The month of January has been marked by unseasonable temperature fluctuations and excessive precipitation, resulting in high water tables and saturated soils. There was occasional snowfall but

no real accumulation. While some experienced hard rains and winds at times, others reported spells of unseasonably mild temperatures. Livestock producers are preparing for lambing, calving, and foaling for the season. Farmers will be monitoring fruit for damage caused by extreme cold temperature points reached in the last couple weeks. Overall, producers are readying their equipment for the next season and attending farm meetings for education credits.

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**MICHIGAN:** Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 34% adequate and 66% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 37% adequate, and 63% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 1% very poor, 17% poor, 42% fair, 33% good, and 7% excellent. Precipitation for the month of January to date averaged 2.85 inches throughout the State, 1.13 inches above normal. Temperature for the month of January to date averaged 26.8 degrees, 7.5 degrees above normal. Temperatures were warmer than normal across the state during the first two weeks of the New Year before beginning to cool after mid-month. Average temperatures across the entire state ranged 6 to 9 degrees above normal during the week of January 1-7, and several daily high maximum temperature records were observed in the northern Lower Peninsula during the week of January 8-14. Conditions were very dry early in the month with only light precipitation except in lake-effect snowfall areas; however a slow-moving storm brought significant rainfall to the central and southern Lower Peninsula on January 11 and 12. A winter storm on January 17 and 18 blanketed much of the state with 3-6 inches of snow. As that storm moved east, many areas along the lakeshore saw an additional 4-8 inches of lake-effect snow. Warmer temperatures followed by continued rain during the last week of the month helped to melt much of what snow cover existed, raising concerns for wheat producers, who have reported ponding and ice sheeting in fields that were planted late due to the overly wet conditions in the fall. Farmers are still trying to get the rest of the corn harvested, manure spread, and fall tillage completed, but the warmer than normal temperatures with abnormally wet soil moisture have slowed progress. In the western Lower Peninsula, the lack of extremely cold temperatures has meant very little winter damage in fruit crops, but raises potential for other pest and disease problems. In the southeast, mild weather has made it easier on livestock farms with feed and straw supplies holding up well so far, but there were reports of pastures torn up with hooves due to unfrozen ground, raising concerns for poor spring pasture conditions.

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**MINNESOTA:** January brought roughly average precipitation amounts and above normal temperatures for much of the state. Snow cover and mild temperatures led to reports of no frost or shallower than normal frost levels in the soil and hopes of less winter kill to cover crops and alfalfa. Corn is still standing that will likely not be harvested until spring. Limited manure hauling and fertilizer spreading was reported. Some livestock producers expressed concerns over livestock bedding as corn stalks could not be chopped before snow moved in. Some reports stated straw was being hauled in to meet these needs, while others decided more bedding was not needed because of the mild temperatures. Overall January livestock conditions have been mixed with some reporting icy conditions and large temperature swings stressed livestock, while others see the mild temperatures as favorable. Reports were received of early calving underway in some areas and sheep shearing and lambing in others.

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**MISSISSIPPI:** Conditions for the month of January have been very wet. There hasn't been much fieldwork going on at this time due to muddy conditions. Rains have hampered winter season forage growth and grazing. Most producers are feeding hay and trying to keep from rutting fields due to excessive moisture. The state average rainfall was about 7.8 inches for the month of January with an average temperature of about 39 degrees. Overall, average temperatures for the state have been slightly below normal for this time of year, and average rainfall has been greater than normal for January.

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**MISSOURI:** For the week ending January 26, 2020. Topsoil moisture 55% adequate, 45% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 79% adequate, 20% surplus. Winter wheat condition 5% poor, 56% fair, 34% good, 5% excellent. Conditions overall for the month were warmer and wetter than normal with the state averaging 4.50 inches of precipitation for the month, 2.95 inches above average. Temperatures for the month averaged 34.0 degrees for the state, 5.4 degrees above normal.

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**MONTANA:** This report for Montana is for the entire month of January 2020. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 5% short, 81% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 8% short, 79% adequate, 12% surplus. Winter wheat - condition 5% poor, 24% fair, 40% good, 31% excellent. Winter wheat – wind damage

82% none, 13% light, 4% moderate, 1% heavy. Winter wheat – freeze and drought damage 78% none, 17% light, 4% moderate, 1% heavy. Winter wheat – protectiveness of snow cover 33% very poor, 26% poor, 22% fair, 17% good, 2% excellent. Pasture and range - condition 3% very poor, 12% poor, 40% fair, 40% good, 5% excellent. Livestock grazing accessibility – 67% open, 19% difficult, 14% closed. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – cattle and calves 96% fed. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – sheep and lambs 96% fed. The month of January produced mild winter conditions with above average temperatures across the state of Montana, according to the Mountain Regional Field Office of the National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. Reporters in Prairie and Custer counties noted there is very little snow cover due to the unseasonably warm temperatures. Precipitation levels through January are below normal for most of the state, and areas in the western part of the state have only received about 70 percent of the normal precipitation amount.

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**NEBRASKA:** For the month of January 2020, topsoil moisture supplies rated 3% very short, 11% short, 68% adequate, and 18% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 3% very short, 12% short, 71% adequate, and 14% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 3% very poor, 7% poor, 31% fair, 54% good, and 5% excellent.

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**NEVADA:** Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 15% short, 70% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% short, 10% adequate, 80% surplus. Temperatures for the month averaged 35.7 degrees, 3.8 degrees above normal. Statewide average precipitation was 0.4 inches.

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**NEW ENGLAND:** New England weather had been relatively mild. Farmers were spreading manure into level fields that had no frost. Fall's late harvest caused some manure pits to be partially full going into winter. Fortunately December and early January's mild weather allowed manure to go out in some fields. Farmers were repairing equipment and buildings, planning for 2020 growing season, ordering seeds and attending meetings. They were also finishing record keeping for the 2019 growing season. Winter kill was reported as minimal because of milder temperature. No major flooding had occurred and water pooling in the fields has been minimal. Reports indicated seeing a hit of some maple sap flow and preparation underway.

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**NEW JERSEY:** New Jersey is in the peak of the winter season with cold days and freezing nights. Animal health up and down with the weather. Preparing for lambing, calving, and foaling for the New Year. Vine pruning season in wine grapes.

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**NEW MEXICO:** This report for New Mexico is for the entire month of January 2020. Topsoil moisture 32% very short, 33% short, 34% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 35% very short, 42% short, 23% adequate. Chile harvested 100%. Pecans harvested 75%. Pecan condition 2% very poor, 15% poor, 18% fair, 45% good, 20% excellent. Winter wheat condition 37% very poor, 50% poor, 10% fair, 3% good. Cows calved 5%. Cattle receiving supplemental feed 75%, 76% January. Cattle condition 4% very poor, 16% poor, 41% fair, 27% good, 12% excellent. Ewes lambled 14%. Sheep receiving supplemental feed 67%, 77% January. Sheep and lambs condition 15% very poor, 8% poor, 25% fair, 51% good, 1% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies were reported as 16% very short, 32% short, 51% adequate, 1% surplus, compared with 22% very short, 35% short, 41% adequate, 2% surplus last month. Stock water supplies were reported as 18% very short, 36% short, 45% adequate, 1% surplus, compared with 24% very short, 29% short, 44% adequate, 3% surplus last month. Above average temperatures along with moderately dry conditions seen throughout the State deteriorated soil moisture conditions as well as crop conditions during the month of January. Notes from Northwest New Mexico stated that producers are feeding hay and supplements to livestock, stock water supplies are available but in limited quantity, and that unseasonable warm weather was experienced. In Northeast New Mexico, reports of windy and dry conditions have elevated the fire danger. They also stated that wheat was stressed from the lack of moisture. In Southeast New Mexico, the pecan crop was heavily affected by an October freeze. This resulted in pecans getting stuck in the shuck for the varieties of pecans that are harvested late in season reducing the quality and weight produced. The United States Drought Monitor released on January 23 noted that the State remained free of exceptional and extreme drought (D3 and D4). Severe drought (D2) covered 12.8 percent of the State, compared with 15.3 percent from the Drought Monitor for January 2. The area classified in moderate drought (D1) – currently 19.2 percent – showed an increase from January 2 at 13.1. Overall, conditions rated abnormally dry or worse were evident

across 32.0 percent of the State, a 15.1 percentage point improvement when compared with the end of December. Drought free conditions were present across 29.3 percent of the State.

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**NEW YORK:** During the month of January, snow and cold temperatures appeared briefly only to disappear as warmer than average temperatures once again prevailed. Melting snow and thawing frost has created wet conditions where snow cover would be preferred this time of year.

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**NORTH CAROLINA:** For the week ending January 26, 2020; Topsoil moisture 4% short, 68% adequate, 28% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% short, 78% adequate, 18% surplus. Barley condition 3% poor, 25% fair, 68% good, 4% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 3% very short, 24% short, 71% adequate, 2% surplus. Oats condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 62% fair, 33% good, 3% excellent. Pasture and range condition 3% very poor, 16% poor, 57% fair, 22% good, 2% excellent. Winter wheat condition 5% poor, 22% fair, 66% good, 7% excellent. Throughout January weather has been warmer than normal temperatures and normal rainfall has winter grains slightly ahead of schedule. Winter wheat is average for this time of year. Field work has not generally started yet, other than application of fertilizer and soil amendments. The ground remains saturated. A lot of hay was put up last year, so hay is okay for now.

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**NORTH DAKOTA:** For the month of January 2020, topsoil moisture supplies rated 0% very short, 0% short, 56% adequate, 44% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 0% very short, 0% short, 56% adequate, 44% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 1% very poor, 2% poor, 21% fair, 66% good, 10% excellent. Corn harvested 49%. Sunflowers harvested 67%. Cattle and calf conditions, 1% very poor, 3% poor, 16% fair, 72% good, 8% excellent. Cattle and calf death loss, 3% heavy, 74% average, 23% light. Calving progress 5%. Sheep and lamb conditions, 0% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 72% good, 9% excellent. Sheep and lamb death loss, 3% heavy, 64% average, 33% light. Lambing progress 8%. Hay and roughage supplies, 4% very short, 20% short, 67% adequate, 9% surplus. Stock water supplies, 0% very short, 1% short, 82% adequate, 17% surplus.

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**OHIO:** Topsoil moisture for the month was 41% adequate, and 59% surplus. Subsoil moisture for the month was 1% short, 65% adequate, and 34% surplus. Winter wheat condition was rated 1% very poor, 3% poor, 18% fair, 66% good, and 12% excellent. The statewide average temperature was 35.1 degrees, 8.5 degrees above normal. The warmest districts in the state were the central and southwest districts. Precipitation averaged 3.66 inches statewide, 1.5 inches above normal for January, much of which was in the form of rain. Snowfall accumulation was down 5-10 inches across most of the state compared to historic averages. Fieldwork was very limited and pastures turned from dormant to mud due to warmer temperatures and increased precipitation. Winter wheat appeared to be faring well despite the lack of typical snow cover and increased precipitation. Minor flooding was occurring in fields near rivers and lakes and low lying areas.

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**OKLAHOMA:** For the month of January, rainfall totals averaged 2.67 inches throughout the state for the full month, with the Southeast district recording the highest precipitation at 5.09 inches and the Panhandle district recording the lowest at 0.45 of an inch. According to the January 21, US Drought Monitor Report, 9 percent of the state was in the moderate to exceptional drought categories, up 9 points from the previous year. Additionally, 2.5 percent of the state was in the severe to exceptional drought categories, up 2.5 points from the previous year. Statewide temperatures averaged in the low 40's, with the lowest recording of 5 degrees at Boise City on Saturday, January 11th and the highest recording of 77 degrees at Hugo on Wednesday, January 15th. Topsoil and subsoil moisture conditions were rated mostly adequate to surplus.

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**OREGON:** The statewide temperatures in Oregon for the month of January remained near normal to above average throughout the State. Some major storm activity brought above-average moisture to a good portion of the State. In the northern coastal region of Oregon, Polk County crops such as grass and specialty seeds, small grains, and hazelnuts all experienced normal conditions this month. Pastures were not affected by mid-January cold weather. Some seasonal mild temperatures and rains allowed grasses to continue to grow this month. In Tillamook County, heavy rains saturated some fields. There was some standing water at times. Grass growth slowed but the fields still looked good. A few dairy animals were reported confined on pasture. Local rivers ran full during rain events but created minimal damage to adjacent fields. In northeastern Oregon, weather was warmer than normal. Mountains saw some snow. Valleys received some snow along with rain. Cattle were moved to calving grounds in Baker County. In Umatilla County, winter wheat progressed nicely.

Stands looked good. Winter canola looked excellent. In southwestern Oregon, a very dry fall planting season for cover crops and small grains was replaced by a January with over five inches of rain. The steady rains were absorbed nicely without much ponding or runoff. The winter temperatures were mild with only a few short periods with night time lows going into the upper 20's. Producers were able to make very timely dormant sprays for tree fruit and berry crops before the rain arrived. In several parts of south central and southeastern Oregon, a very mild January was observed. Very little snow was on the low lands. The mountains received a good shot of snow which brought central Oregon snowpack levels to near normal. In Lake County, spring calving began. Temperatures in the upper 30's and low 40's were a welcome sight when compared to this time the previous year. Livestock mortality rates were reported much lower this January.

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**PENNSYLVANIA:** Mid-January brought some snow but has once again given way to more unseasonably warm temperatures. Resulting field conditions are wet and muddy due to snow melt. Some late standing soybeans were harvested but otherwise producers appear busy managing fields and equipment.

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**SOUTH CAROLINA:** January temperatures were on average 4 to 10 degrees warmer than historical values. Total rainfall for the month ranged from 0.4 inches in Charleston County to 9.8 inches in Greenville County. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, the state remained drought free throughout the month. Winter wheat and oats were looking good; however, excess rainfall prevented producers from applying nitrogen and lime. Producers were preparing fields for planting greens in February. Cattle condition was good, but pastures and winter grazing were in poor condition in some areas due to excess moisture.

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**SOUTH DAKOTA:** For the month of January 2020, topsoil moisture supplies rated 0% very short, 0% short, 52% adequate, 48% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 0% very short, 1% short, 56% adequate, 43% surplus. Corn harvested 96%. Winter wheat condition rated 0% very poor, 1% poor, 23% fair, 73% good, and 3% excellent. Sunflowers harvested 96%.

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**TENNESSEE:** For the month of January, Topsoil moisture 42% adequate, 58% surplus. Subsoil moisture 52% adequate, 48% surplus. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 7% poor 24% fair, 56% good, 11% excellent. Pasture and Range condition 6% very poor, 22% poor, 40% fair, 28% good, 4% excellent. Cattle condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 28% fair, 50% good, 11% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 5% very short, 28% short, 57% adequate, 10% surplus. Tennessee experienced above normal temperatures and rainfall. The weather conditions resulted in saturated and muddy soils. Winter wheat condition reported mostly good. Cattle condition is currently reported mostly good. Hay and roughage supplies are considered adequate for the coming winter months, though fears of shortages are rising.

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**TEXAS:** Precipitation mostly ranged from trace amounts to upwards of 4 inches with isolated areas in East Texas and the Upper Coast receiving upwards of 8 inches. Cotton harvest virtually complete throughout the state. Small grains seeding was nearing completion, however, development was behind normal in some areas. Row crop producers in South Texas and Upper Coast prepared fields for planting. Livestock condition continued fair to good. Supplemental feeding continued statewide.

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**UTAH:** This report for Utah is for the entire month of January 2020. Topsoil moisture 14% short, 80% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 12% short, 84% adequate, 4% surplus. Pasture and range condition 7% poor, 39% fair, 54% good. Winter wheat condition 6% poor, 41% fair, 53% good. Hay and roughage supplies 6% short, 94% adequate. Stock water supplies 7% short, 86% adequate, 7% surplus. Cattle and calves condition 11% fair, 87% good, 2% excellent. Sheep and lambs condition 2% poor, 16% fair, 80% good, 2% excellent. Livestock receiving supplemental feed for cattle 81%. Livestock receiving supplemental feed for sheep 71%. Cows calved 4%. Ewes lambled-farm flock 14%. Ewes lambled-range flock 1%. Mild temperature along with isolated snow storms occurred throughout the state for the month of January. Box Elder County reports producers are busy feeding cattle. Beaver County reports livestock are doing well, but it has been a mild winter with low snowpack. Iron County reports producers are hauling water due to a lack of snow.

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**VIRGINIA:** For the week ending January 26, 2020, Topsoil moisture 2% short, 81% adequate, 17% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 91% adequate, 6% surplus. Winter wheat condition 34% fair, 61% good, 5% excellent. Barley condition 43% fair, 56% good, 1% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 36%

fair, 53% good, 5% excellent. Pasture and Range condition 7% very poor, 31% poor, 42% fair, 18% good, 2% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 12% very short, 38% short, 49% adequate, 1% surplus. Percent of feed obtained from pastures 8%. Virginia experienced above normal temperatures and precipitation in January. Small grain and pasture conditions have declined due to the wet conditions. Hay supplies are tight due to poor hay production in the fall. Hay and roughage supplies are mostly short to adequate. Primary activities for the month include equipment maintenance and purchasing seed and fertilizer.

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**WASHINGTON:** Western Washington precipitation was well above average in January. Repeated storms really helped the snowpack levels in both the Olympic and Cascade Mountain Ranges. Wet conditions and standing water were reported throughout western Washington. Some producers in western Washington were concerned that the colder temperatures and snow in mid-January may have affected fall planted crops. Unusually cold temperatures and lowland snow also concerned cranberry and blueberry growers. January weather conditions around Snohomish County created multiple flooding situations along Stillaguamish, Skokomish and Snoqualmie rivers. In San Juan County, water was flowing seasonally high due to saturated layers of soil. Small streams and the larger watersheds were filling fast. Many ponds were already full. Livestock farmers brought out the stock tank heaters and added a bit more feed to the daily rations. Farms with orchards pruned during lulls in the weather. In central Washington, the Okanogan Valley experienced cold temperatures, snow, and high winds the second week in January. Later in the month, warmer temperatures brought rain and melting snow. This caused some runoff and ponding. The crop-producing areas of Yakima County got a little over one inch of precipitation during eight rain and snow events in January. Throughout the month, the low temperature dropped into single digits only once on January 17. No crop damage was reported. In the northeast region, Stevens County received approximately 13 inches of snow. Fall planted crops did well. In east central Washington, Winter wheat condition was normal. It was too early to assess whether the cold temperatures in early January adversely affected any exposed wheat not protected by snow. In southeast Washington, the January weather was mostly favorable for farmers and ranchers in Whitman County. November was very dry, but December and January brought much needed moisture and mild temperatures. The winter wheat stands throughout the county looked good. The late seeded fields had emerged. Recent rains helped subsoil moisture replenishment. The rangeland conditions in Whitman County also looked good.

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**WEST VIRGINIA:** For the week ending January 26, Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 8% short, 79% adequate, and 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 8% short, and 87% adequate. Hay and roughage supplies 3% very short, 8% short, 83% adequate, and 6% surplus. Feed grain supplies 2% very short, 7% short, and 91% adequate. Winter wheat condition 9% poor, 40% fair, and 51% good. Cattle and calves condition 2% poor, 21% fair, 68% good, and 9% excellent. Sheep and lambs condition 1% poor, 8% fair, 87% good, and 4% excellent. Weather conditions for the month have been warmer with temperatures above normal with rain and some snow as temperatures fell. Farming activities for the month included winter hay and grain feeding, early calving and lambing, and planning for the new crop season.

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**WISCONSIN:** January temperatures at the five major weather stations were all above normal. They ranged from 9.6 degrees above normal in Green Bay to 5.8 degrees above normal in Eau Claire. Average highs ranged from 28.1 degrees in Eau Claire to 36.7 degrees in Milwaukee, while average lows ranged from 12.0 degrees in Eau Claire to 23.2 degrees in Milwaukee. Precipitation ranged from 0.97 inches in La Crosse to 2.07 inches in Milwaukee. Madison received the most snowfall out of the major cities with 18.6 inches. La Crosse received the least, with 11.9 inches of snow for the month. Most areas of Wisconsin still had some corn standing at the beginning of January, and farmers harvested where snow and mud allowed. Farmers also continued with late tillage and manure application.

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**WYOMING:** This report for Wyoming is for the entire month of January 2020. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 22% short, 76% adequate. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 20% short, 79% adequate. Winter wheat condition 4% very poor, 7% poor, 27% fair, 58% good, 4% excellent. Sheep and lamb progress 1% ewes lambled. Hay and roughage supplies 8% short, 92% adequate. Livestock condition 1% poor, 7% fair, 82% good, 10% excellent. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 13% short, 86% adequate. Pasture and range condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 49% fair, 35% good, 8% excellent. Winter wheat condition is mostly good to fair and pasture and range is rated mostly good to fair. Temperatures were slightly above normal for most of the state and topsoil moisture levels have gotten dryer in the western half of the state from last month.

## **Statistical Methodology**

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

## Information Contacts

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

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Chris Hawthorn – Corn, Flaxseed, Proso Millet .....	(202) 720-9526
James Johanson – County Estimates, Hay .....	(202) 690-8533
Jeff Lemmons – Oats, Soybeans .....	(202) 690-3234
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Chris Singh – Cotton, Cotton Ginnings, Sorghum.....	(202) 720-5944
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For more information on NASS surveys and reports, call the NASS Agricultural Statistics Hotline at (800) 727-9540, 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET, or e-mail: [nass@usda.gov](mailto:nass@usda.gov).

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