



Crop Progress - State Stories

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ALABAMA: Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 15% short, 61% adequate, and 23% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 17% short, 61% adequate, and 21% surplus. Livestock condition 2% poor, 29% fair, 63% good, and 6% excellent. Pasture and range condition 1% very poor, 17% poor, 47% fair, 34% good, and 1% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% poor, 26% fair, 59% good, and 14% excellent. The US Drought Monitor released on January 27, 2015 indicated the state of Alabama was 61.06 percent free from drought, compared to 56.49 percent a year ago. The average mean temperature for the month ranged from 38.5 F in Moulton to 48.5 F in Mobile; total precipitation ranged from 2.51 inches in Opelika to 7.88 inches in Chatom. The state received significant rainfall and warm temperatures throughout January, which aided the growth of winter grazing. Hay supplies remain short in some areas.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures across the State started out mostly above normal for the month of January. The temperatures for January were in the low 80 degrees in several parts of the State and a low of 4 degrees at Window Rock. Thirty-nine of the 50 reporting stations finished the month of January with above normal precipitation. Yuma South and Yuma Valley finished the lowest at 4 and 31 percent of normal precipitation, respectively, and Winslow finished the highest with 366 percent of normal precipitation. Durum Wheat and Barley plantings are under way in January. Alfalfa harvesting was active on about two-thirds of the fields and sheepling off continued on various alfalfa fields across the State. Vegetable and citrus harvesting activities continued throughout the month.

ARKANSAS: The weather in Arkansas has been pretty uneventful for the month of January. The month began with average temperatures around 3 degrees cooler than usual. Precipitation was up, with the month getting 3-4 rain days in the first week. Mid-January brought temperatures that dropped close to 12 degrees below the average. Through mid-January to the end of the month, precipitation was minimal. The end of the month brought sunshine and dry days for the state. Temperatures rose 5 degrees above the normal. Most farmers ended the month attending to their cattle, and preparing for the 2015 crop year.

CALIFORNIA: Days suitable for field work was 7.0 days. Topsoil moisture 40% very short, 40% short and 20% adequate. Subsoil moisture 35% very short, 50% short and 15% adequate. The early week weather was dominated by Pacific flow invading the State, leading to mild temperatures and fog along the coast and in the valley. As Pacific flow weakened by mid-week, temperatures climbed slightly. Calm weather was the norm for this week as high pressure controlled the Pacific Coast. Although temperatures this week were fairly unchanged from Monday to the weekend, the usual variability within the State was ever-present. Highs in the valley reached the 50s and 60s most days, although by the weekend, a few locations saw lower 70s. The coasts were generally in the 50s for the north early in the week, to 70s and even 80s for the south over the weekend. The mountains were cooler, with highs most days in the 40s for most locations. Morning lows were consistently in the upper 30s and lower 40s for the valley. Coastal locations saw 40s and 50s from north to south, while the mountains were consistently cooler, 20s being widespread. A few of the coldest locations dropped as low as the upper single digits on Saturday morning. Rainfall was sporadic and spotty this week, with the far northwestern corner of the State from Eureka northward saw moderate rainfall. The southern parts of the State received precipitation on Monday, with several locations reporting in excess of half an inch. For the rest of the week, spotty hit-or-miss showers dotted the southern parts of the State, with precipitation amounts generally very light. Little to no new snowfall accumulated in the mountains, although a few locations reported snow flurries or a light dusting throughout the week. Wheat, oats, and other winter forage grew well. More rain is needed but crops were still generally in good condition. Some growers were irrigating to make up for the lack of heavy rain. Field cultivation for spring planting continued throughout the State. All pasture and non-irrigated hay was growing slowly due to lack of rain. Hay alfalfa was starting its initial growth. Pruning and shredding continued in tree fruit and grape vineyards despite the light rain and fog.

A few early variety stone fruit orchards were budding-out and starting to bloom. Kiwifruit, oranges, mandarins, limes, lemons, and grapefruit were exported to domestic and foreign countries. Minneola tangelo harvest has begun. Almonds were reported to have started budding in Sutter and Fresno counties, where nut orchards were awaiting for beehives to be placed. Pistachios were receiving herbicide. Walnuts were pruned. In Sutter County, field preparation continued. In Monterey County, the majority of the fields were still open with continued planting. Artichokes were harvested. In San Mateo, perennial herbs were harvested. In Fresno County, rain slowed the harvest of winter vegetables, but dried quickly. Ground preparation continued on the last of the tomato beds. Fresh onions were planted. Spring carrots were pre-irrigated. Organic broccoli and seed crops were irrigated and fertilized. In Tulare County, the planting of spring spinach and broccoli continued and fields were prepared for spring plantings of other vegetables. Rangeland feed conditions improved with the recent rain. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued and bee hives were positioned in preparation for the almond pollination.

COLORADO: Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 29% short, 63% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 12% very short, 32% short, 56% adequate. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 13% poor, 48% fair, 33% good, 5% excellent. Pasture and range condition 5% very poor, 43% poor, 27% fair, 23% good, 2% excellent. Livestock condition 2% poor, 24% fair, 61% good, 13% excellent. Above normal temperatures in January improved the outlook for livestock producers. However, as snow cover protection was limited by warm temperatures, a decline in winter wheat conditions was realized. Mountain snowpack statewide was 81 percent of average at the end of the month. The Southwest and San Luis Valley were 66 percent and 65 percent of average, respectively.

FLORIDA: January started cold, dry. By month's end, most of the State received rain. 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 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, drier 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: January's rain and temperatures are comparable to Georgia's historic averages. U.S. Drought Monitor shows favorable conditions for Georgia as only 8.5% of state is rated as "Abnormally Dry". Most of Georgia received approximately 2.5-3 inches of rain with south Georgia and the Atlanta area receiving around 4 inches and up to 5.35 inches respectively, during January. Average daily highs were in the mid 60s in south Georgia to the high 40s in north Georgia. Average lows ranged from the low 30s in north Georgia to mid 40s in south Georgia. Most agricultural activity has been livestock and cover crop related.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 100% short, 0% adequate, 0% surplus. On January 27, the U.S. Drought Monitor reported that 100.00 percent of the State was abnormally dry or drier. The rainfall averaged 0.76 inches across the state. On the Big Island, reservoirs in Waimea were replenished by the light, scattered showers received. Pastures in the Kohala, Hamakua and Hilo areas were in good to fair conditions. Crops and orchards were progressing normally for this time of year, although some have needed supplemental irrigation with drier conditions prevailing. On Maui, lower elevation pastures that received rainfall last week were showing regrowth. Regrowth for upper elevation pastures has been minimal due to cold temperatures and limited sunshine. Irrigation water supply has continued to be sufficient for the Upcountry area. Rainfall from the previous week also helped maintain reservoir levels. Generally, crops made slow but steady progress; however, the lack of air movement and early morning humidity in fields for some crops caused decreased production due to increased incidence of disease.

IDAHO: The north Idaho respondent reported warmer than average temperatures were experienced at the end of January. Most weather stations throughout the state reported above average temperatures and below normal precipitation. More snow is needed to help with water percentages. Fall planted cereal have emerged and were in good condition with little to no snow cover. Livestock continued to be on winter range and no livestock problems were reported. Reports indicate that calving season began throughout the south eastern region of the state. Farmers attended educational activities.

ILLINOIS: Topsoil moisture 5% short, 83% adequate, 12% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% short, 86% adequate, 8% surplus. Winter wheat condition 3% very poor, 10% poor, 38% fair, 47% good, 2% excellent. Statewide, precipitation averaged 1.53 inches for the month, 0.40 inches below normal. The average temperature in January was 25.4 degrees, 0.6 degrees above normal.

INDIANA: Topsoil moisture 1% short, 73% adequate, 26% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 80% adequate, 17% surplus. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 11% poor, 35% fair, 44% good, 9% excellent. Temperatures for the month averaged 25.3 degrees, 0.7 degrees below normal. Statewide average precipitation was 2.13 inches. A cold yet mild January provided favorable conditions for livestock, but the lack of ample snowfall left dormant winter wheat exposed to potentially harsh frosts. Winter lambing and calving has begun in many areas throughout the state. The mild weather has been beneficial in reducing losses in livestock calving and has allowed farmers to maintain a good supply of hay. With little field work that can be done, farmers have been hauling grain, attending farm shows and meetings, preparing taxes, and purchasing supplies for spring crops.

IOWA: Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 8% short, 86% adequate, and 5% surplus. Iowa experienced above normal temperatures with little snow throughout most of January, which helped stretch hay supplies by allowing cattle to graze stalks longer than usual. Grain movement slowed for the month of January as compared to December. Reports indicated that more farmers are keeping their grain on-farm because of unfavorable spot grain prices. Average snow depth for January was 3 inches, most of which came the last day of January. The lack of snow cover and strong winds created some reports of slight erosion problems.

KANSAS: Topsoil moisture 14% very short, 34% short, 52% adequate. Subsoil moisture supplies 17% very short, 34% short, 49% adequate. Winter wheat condition rated 3% very poor, 10% poor, 41% fair, 42% good, 4% excellent. Hay and Roughage supplies 1% very short, 9% short, 86% adequate, 4% surplus. Stock water supplies were rated 7% very short, 28% short, 65% adequate. Cattle and Calves condition rated 1% very poor, 3% poor, 27% fair, 61% good, 8% excellent. Cattle and Calves death loss rated 59% average, 41% light. Sheep and Lambs condition rated 32% fair, 61% good, 7% excellent. Sheep and lambs death loss rated 56% average, 44% light. Temperatures in the southeast were near normal while the rest of the state averaged 3 to 5 degrees above normal. All of Kansas received some precipitation, with heaviest amounts in the east. Livestock were mostly grazing on crop residue, with some supplemental feeding reported.

KENTUCKY: After a warmer than normal December, Kentucky experienced near normal temperatures and below normal precipitation during the month of January. Precipitation for the month averaged 1.94 inches, 1.79 inches below normal. Precipitation totals by climate division, West 2.32 inches, Central 1.74 inches, Bluegrass 1.64 inches and East 2.05 inches, which was 1.61, 2.25, 1.58 and 1.74 inches below normal respectively. Temperatures for the period averaged 33 degrees, near normal. High temperatures averaged from 42 in the West to 42 in the East. Low temperatures averaged from 26 degrees in the West to 25 degrees in the East. Tobacco producers continued to strip the remaining crop in the barn when conditions allowed. Some growers who harvested late were experiencing quality issues with tobacco that froze in the barn. The amount of tobacco stripped was 90%. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 18% fair, 67% good, 11% excellent. Some producers have begun topdressing wheat. Most producers feel hay supplies are adequate. However, for producers looking for additional supplies, quality hay may be in short supply. Hay and roughage supplies 1% very short, 17% short, 75% adequate, 7% surplus. Livestock are generally in good body condition. However, freeze and thaw conditions have been stressful. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 15% fair, 70% good, 11% excellent.

LOUISIANA: The State's rainfall averaged to 5.29 inches by the end of January, a little above normal. Temperatures around the state varied from lower 30's to mid 60's in January. Livestock producers were fertilizing winter pastures and feeding hay. Producers are continuing to prepare for spring planting including but not limited to repairing and cleaning equipment. Crawfish producers putting out traps as early harvesting began.

MARYLAND AND DELAWARE: The region experienced cold, wet and snowy conditions for the month of January in terms of precipitation Maryland reported a maximum of 0.75 inches of rain, and 0.44 inches of snow with daily average of 0.16 inches. Delaware registered a maximum of 1.75 inches of rain mostly on January 18 in Dover County, and 1.13 inches of snow on January 24 with daily average of 0.16 inches. In Maryland, maximum temperatures reaching 62.0 degrees Fahrenheit on January 4 with average of 39 degrees Fahrenheit, and daily average 22.0 degrees Fahrenheit. Minimum temperature registered reaching 6.0 degrees Fahrenheit with maximum low of 39.0 degrees Fahrenheit on January 31. Delaware registered a maximum temperature boarding 64.0 degrees Fahrenheit with a daily average high of

38.0 degrees Fahrenheit and a minimum of 19.0 degrees Fahrenheit with a daily average low of 35 degrees Fahrenheit. Minimum temperatures for the region registered on January 8 with 10.0 degrees Fahrenheit. The weather contributed to farmers increasing supplement feeding. There was little visible growth on the overwintered small grain crops and the majority of small grains were in fair to good condition. The wet weather made pastures muddy, particularly over January 18; overall, the majority of livestock were in good condition and many producers were able to continue to supplement feed as needed. Snow cover may protect wheat stands due to potentially cold temperatures in February. Other farming activities for the month included maintaining farm equipment, purchasing supplies, taking soil samples, attending meetings, and pricing inputs for 2015.

MICHIGAN: Topsoil moisture 1% short, 1% short, 77% adequate, and 21% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 2% short, 79% adequate, and 18% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 6% very poor, 13% poor, 28% fair, 42% good, and 11% excellent. Precipitation for the month of December averaged 1.33 inches throughout the state, 0.62 inches below normal. Temperature for the month of January averaged 16.9 degrees, 2.4 degrees below normal. January was colder than December and colder than average throughout the month, especially in the Lower Peninsula; however most reporters indicated that this winter is so far milder than last year. Winter wheat condition varied widely across the State. Counties along the Lake Michigan shoreline saw significant amounts of lake effect snow throughout the month, and reported good snow cover. Elsewhere in the state, reporters indicated that snow cover was lighter, as Michigan was spared the brunt of the region's major January snow events. Extreme cold temperatures during the week of January 12 – January 16 had fruit producers concerned about damage to vinifera grapes, peaches, and blueberries. Major activities for the month included manure spreading where conditions allowed, preparing machinery, hauling grain, cutting wood, and filing paperwork with FSA offices.

MINNESOTA: December started off cold with areas reporting temperatures more than 30 degrees below normal and wind chills another 20 degrees colder. The second half of the month recorded warmer than normal temperatures, with highs in the 40s. The statewide average temperature for December was 14.9 degrees, 3.4 degrees above average. The wide swings in temperatures during the month created difficulties for cattle producers as feedlots thawed and re-froze sloppily. Like December, January was primarily cloudy. Snow fell across most of the state on the 8th. Precipitation for the month was just over one-third of an inch below average. By the end of the month, there was little snow cover.

MISSISSIPPI: January started off rainy and ended with temperatures starting to rise throughout the state. Temperatures for the month ranged from highs of 65.6 degrees in Laurel during the first week to 12.4 degrees in Hickory Flat during the second week. Rainfall occurred 4 to 5 days of the first week in Mississippi averaging 1-5 inches. The second week in January had little rain and low temperatures. Harvest is complete and winter wheat has emerged. Most farm and ranch work was geared towards preparing for planting in the spring and taking care of livestock.

MISSOURI: Topsoil moisture 24% short, 66% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 24% short, 72% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay and roughage supplies 3% short, 88% adequate, 9% surplus. Stock water supplies 10% short, 88% adequate, 2% surplus. Pasture and range condition 2% very poor, 28% poor, 43% fair, 23% good, 4% excellent. Winter Wheat condition 5% poor, 61% fair, 33% good, 1% excellent.

MONTANA: Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 9% last year; 14% short, 16% last year; 77% adequate, 73% last year; 7% surplus, 2% last year. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 8% last year; 15% short, 20% last year; 68% adequate, 71% last year; 12% surplus, 1% last year. Winter wheat – wind damage 77% none, 76% last year; 16% light, 20% last year; 5% moderate, 4% last year; 2% heavy, 0% last year. Winter wheat – freeze and drought damage 79% none, 78% last year; 14% light, 15% last year; 7% moderate, 6% last year; 0% heavy, 1% last year. Winter wheat – protectiveness of snow cover 31% very poor, 3% last year; 24% poor, 11% last year; 20% fair, 72% last year; 13% good, 12% last year; 12% excellent, 2% last year. Livestock grazing accessibility – 43% open, 23% last year; 24% difficult, 34% last year; 33% closed, 43% last year. Livestock birthing – calving 2% completed, 3% last year. Livestock birthing – lambing 1% completed, 1% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – cattle and calves 96% fed, 95% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – sheep and lambs 96% fed, 96% last year. The month ending January 31 in Montana began cold and snowy and ended unseasonably warm and dry. High temperatures across the state ranged from the mid 40s to lower 70s with the statewide high recorded in Yellowtail at 71 degrees. Low temperatures ranged from the lower -30s to the lower single digits with the statewide low temperature of -32 recorded at West Yellowstone. Most reporting stations received at least some measurable precipitation for the month of January and Libby recorded the highest amount received with 3.08 inches of moisture. Much of the state had snow cover for most of the month but a warm spell toward the end of

the month resulted in substantial melting. The loss of snow cover raised concerns for winter damage to this season's winter wheat crop but provided some respite to livestock producers who had been forced to feed poor quality hay.

NEBRASKA: Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 27% short, 70% adequate, and 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 27% short, 67% adequate, and 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 36% fair, 54% good, 7% excellent. Stock water supplies 0% very short, 9% short, 90% adequate, and 1% surplus. Hay and roughage supplies 0% very short, 7% short, 90% adequate, 3% surplus. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 15% fair, 74% good, 10% excellent. Sheep and lambs condition rated 0% very poor, 1% poor, 20% fair, 68% good, 11% excellent. For the month of January 2015, above normal temperatures and limited moisture during the month allowed livestock to utilize crop stubble and limit use of hay and forage supplies. A snow storm at the end of the month brought welcome moisture to most eastern areas and provided the wheat crop with cover. Producers have been reviewing farm program options and preparing for tax work.

NEVADA: The first week of January in Nevada was dry with small amounts of precipitation ranging from 0.01 to 0.10 inches in the North/Central regions of Nevada. There were moderate showers in Reno, Northern Nevada, and the central/eastern areas of the State during the second week of January. Rain showers moved to southern Nevada during the middle of the month, providing precipitation ranging from 0.01 to 0.50 in isolated areas in and around the Las Vegas/Clark County area. During the third week of January, light precipitation occurred throughout the central and northern areas of Nevada. The last week of January brought more precipitation to the southern Nevada region, with precipitation ranging from 0.01 to 0.75 inches, respectively.

NEW ENGLAND: A winter storm brought heavy snow, high winds, and some coastal flooding to New England from January 26th to 28th. Several locations reported receiving more than 30 inches of snow from the storm. Additionally, several locations in eastern Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine, and coastal New Hampshire experienced blizzard conditions. Some of the storm's top snowfall totals included 33.5 inches in Thompson, CT; 27.4 inches in Portland, ME; 36 inches in Lunenburg and Auburn, MA; 33.2 inches in Nashua, NH; and 26.5 inches in Burrillville, RI. The storm brought flooding to several coastal locations in MA. Aside from this winter storm, New England experienced several other snowstorms and rainstorms throughout January that kept the ground cold and wet. In Maine, producers reported an increase in the chance of winter kill of alfalfa and other grasses due to low snow cover amounts during December as well as temperatures shifting between freezing and thawing in January. In New Hampshire, farmers have also expressed concern that the snowfall and ice that occurred this month could result in extensive winter kill on forage crops. Fruit growers there expressed concern over the potential for damage to their fruit trees as well. In VT, farmers were hoping the snow cover will limit the amount of winter kill in their field crops, especially for alfalfa. Farm activities in January included mowing fields during the first half of January (ME), plowing snow (ME), servicing equipment (ME), keeping waterers open (ME), and feeding animals (ME). Some orchardists were behind at pruning apple trees due to the cold, snow, and ice (NH), and some farmers were ordering seeds (NH) and making plans for the 2015 growing season (NH). Winter markets continued to be busy with sales, offering vegetables, meats, and dairy products (NH).

NEW JERSEY: January has been seasonable with bare fields for the first two-thirds of the month being followed with a few inches of snow cover in the final third. Average temperatures fell toward the end of the month but were in the normal range for this time of year. During the last week of January there was significant impact of Winter Storm Juno's. The areas were most affected by this storm was New York, Philadelphia and New Jersey. Now is the meeting season indoors for all kinds of growers, advisors, industry and specialists. Cold and rain has delayed digging of nursery stock. Vegetable growers are starting up greenhouses for transplant growing. Fruit trees are being pruned. Large flocks of snow geese have been in the area damaging cover crops, livestock condition good, milk production average for time of year.

NEW MEXICO: Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 14% short, 78% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 13% very short, 13% short, 74% adequate. Winter wheat condition 7% fair, 81% good, 12% excellent. Cattle and calves condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 73% good, 2% excellent. Cows calved 2% complete. Cattle receiving supplemental feed 76%. Sheep and lambs condition 19% very poor, 19% poor, 16% fair, 46% good. Ewes lambed 3% complete. Sheep receiving supplemental feed 89%. Pasture and range condition 10% very poor, 12% poor, 37% fair, 28% good, 13% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 13% very short, 21% short, 61% adequate, 5% surplus. Stock water supplies 15% very short, 22% short, 63% adequate. Winter storms delivered some much-needed moisture in the form of heavy snow to northeastern portions of the state in late-January. Before these storms, many producers were hauling water. Cow-calf

producers had increased supplemental feed since grass was short and pastures were snow-covered. Elsewhere, pecan harvest was complete in Dona Ana County. Lettuce had been planted, and the onion crop was reported as looking good.

NEW YORK: January weather has been colder than average and some areas report lower than normal snowfall. These conditions have the potential to cause damage and losses to winter crops and some livestock losses were reported. However, reports do indicate that 2015 so far has been better than early 2014. Concerns over dairy feed quality persist, impacting milk production and feed costs. A few farmers took the opportunity presented by low snowfalls to continue combining corn that had been previously left standing. In Long Island where more normal weather was reported, snowfall interrupted pruning. Field activities for the month include completing harvest, applying fertilizer, tending livestock, trees, and vines, and fixing and maintaining machinery.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 2.6. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 39% adequate and 60% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 55% adequate and 43% surplus. The state received widespread rainfall this month with some areas receiving over 5.0 inches. Average temperatures were above normal in some areas and below normal in others.

NORTH DAKOTA: Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 25% short, 69% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 16% short, 77% adequate, 6% surplus. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 10% poor, 32% fair, 52% good, 4% excellent. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 12% fair, 73% good, 14% excellent. Cattle and calf death loss 0% heavy, 31% average, 69% light. Sheep and lambs condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 12% fair, 78% good, 9% excellent. Sheep and lamb death loss 0% heavy, 39% average, 61% light. Hay and roughage supplies 0% very short, 2% short, 73% adequate, and 25% surplus. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 4% short, 86% adequate, and 9% surplus. Above normal temperatures and limited precipitation was experienced statewide. Winter wheat conditions were challenged in some areas due to the lack of snow cover combined with cold temperatures early in the month. Some livestock producers have started calving and lambing, while others are preparing for production sales.

OHIO: Topsoil moisture 1% very short 5% short, 65% adequate, and 29% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 71% adequate, and 22% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 1% very poor, 4% poor, 36% fair, 52% good, and 7% excellent. Precipitation for the month of January averaged 2.56 inches throughout the state, 0.02 inches above normal. Temperature for the month of January averaged 24.3 degrees, 2.2 degrees below normal. Reports noted that wheat had entered dormancy. Most areas are reporting adequate snow cover, and temperatures have been below normal no reports of temperature extremes. Winter Wheat condition declined slightly from the previous month, with 59% good-to-excellent in February compared to 65% good-to-excellent in January.

OKLAHOMA: Topsoil moisture 18% very short, 42% short, 37% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 33% very short, 37% short, 30% adequate. Winter Wheat 2% very poor, 11% poor, 46% fair, 39% good, 2% excellent; grazed 44% this month, 41% last year, 37% average. Canola 11% very poor, 23% poor, 40% fair, 24% good, 2% excellent. Rye 3% very poor, 11% poor, 44% fair, 39% good, 3% excellent; grazed 71% this month, 69% last year, 61% average. Oats 5% very poor, 25% poor, 39% fair, 30% good, 1% excellent; grazed 31% this month, 29% last year, 23% average. Livestock 1% very poor, 4% poor, 36% fair, 54% good, 5% excellent. Pasture and Range 5% very poor, 19% poor, 47% fair, 28% good, 1% excellent. The South Central and Southeast districts averaged more than two inches of rainfall last month, at 2.54 and 3.74 inches, respectively. Other districts received less than 2 inches in precipitation. Despite this, all districts were below normal precipitation levels throughout January, with the North Central district experiencing the largest departure at just 64 percent of normal. Drought conditions were poorest across the western half of the state, with areas of the Southwest and West Central districts experiencing severe to exceptional drought. Temperatures averaged in the mid 40's across the state, with the lowest temperature recorded at -6 degrees at Boise City on Sunday, January 4th and the highest temperature recorded at 84 degrees at Alva on Tuesday, January 27th. Temperatures were lowest during the first week of January, with several Mesonet locations experiencing freezing temperatures below the teens. Warmer temperatures in the low 80's were experienced throughout the state during the last week of January. Topsoil and subsoil moisture conditions were rated mostly adequate to short.

OREGON: In western Oregon grass pastures and winter grains were limping along. The mild winter weather has allowed fruit trees and berry bushes to start pushing buds a few weeks earlier than usual. Tree fruits and berries were being pruned. Peach buds have broken. Forsythia was already blooming. Grasses were starting their spring growth. In eastern Oregon there was good soil moisture. Winter wheat was ok and appeared to be recovering from last November's cold temperatures. Fruit trees were hurting from the cold winter temperatures.

PENNSYLVANIA: Average temperatures for the month of January ranged from an average high of 34.0 degrees(F) to an average low of 19.3 degrees(F). Actual temperatures for the month ranged from a high of 49 degrees(F) to a low of 7 degrees(F). Snowfall for the month totaled 11.7 inches while precipitation totaled 2.50 inches. Multiple snowstorm warnings, the latest including Winter Storm Juno, were issued for Pennsylvania and much of the Northeast. While Pennsylvania did receive its highest amounts of snowfall for the month during these storms (4.0 inches on 1/27 and 1/30) snow failed to accumulate in most areas due to temperatures hovering above freezing.

SOUTH CAROLINA: The New Year of 2015 arrived with a brief wedge of freezing air. Before the day ended, spotty showers began falling across the Upstate. Showers turned into rain, sometimes heavy, for Friday and Saturday. Clusters of soaking rains moved northward on Sunday, January 4th for the coastal plain and later across the Upstate just ahead of a southeastward-moving cold front. The state average temperature for the seven-day period was six degrees above the long-term average. The state average rainfall for the seven-day period was 0.9 inches. Progressively colder days began on Monday, January 5th for the Upstate and would eventually reach the Low country by Thursday morning. A secondary forcing of arctic-regions cold came on gusting northwest winds and snow flurries on Wednesday. Some cloudiness lingered along the coast on Friday, January 9th but the majority of the state was sunny and cold. During the last few hours of Sunday, January 11th, light rains began edging into the west central counties. The state average temperature for the seven-day period was seven degrees below the long-term average. The state average rainfall for the seven-day period was 0.1 inches. Heavy rains developed on Monday morning, January 12th for the southern counties and then spread northward. A compact area of near-shore low pressure moved northeastward on Saturday night, January 17th bringing scattered rains for the coastal plain that included claps of thunder. The state average temperature for the seven-day period was near the long-term average. The state average rainfall for the seven-day period was 1.1 inches. Bennettsville's Monday morning temperature on January 19th of 32 degrees doubled in value to an afternoon high temperature of 64 degrees. It was quite mild for January with Allendale and Walterboro reporting high temperatures of 71 degrees. Partly cloudy skies on Tuesday, January 20th kept much of the state's afternoon temperatures in the 60's but those few extra sunshine minutes helped Fountain Inn, Longtown and Hartsville reach 70 degrees. On Wednesday morning, freezing temperatures were limited to the usual cold locations in the Upstate. Colder air began arriving on Thursday morning, January 22nd. A strong area of low pressure spun up the coastal waters late Friday night and during the darkness of Saturday morning. The state average temperature for the seven-day period was five degrees above the long-term average. The state average rainfall for the seven-day period was 1.3 inches.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 28% short, 66% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 30% short, 63% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 38% fair, 52% good, and 6% excellent. Stock water supplies 3% very short, 18% short, 75% adequate, 4% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 0% very poor, 2% poor, 88% adequate, and 10% excellent. Cattle and calf conditions 0% very poor, 0% poor, 10% fair, 81% good, 9% excellent. Cattle and calf death loss 0% heavy, 57% average, 43% light. Sheep and lamb condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 18% fair, 71% good, 11% excellent. Sheep and lamb death loss 0% heavy, 52% average, 48% light. Near average temperatures and light precipitation occurred in most areas of the state.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork, 4.6. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 5% short, 60% adequate, 32% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 64% adequate, 31% surplus. Winter wheat condition, 2% poor, 25% fair, 52% good, 21% excellent. Pasture and Range condition 4% very poor, 19% poor, 63% fair, 12% good, 2% excellent. Conditions went from wet and cold during the first of the week to warm and dry toward the end of the week. Livestock producers continued to feed hay.

TEXAS: During the month of January, snow and cold temperatures were experienced across the state. The eastern part of the state received the highest amount of precipitation, South East and the Upper Coast received up to 10 inches of rainfall. The rest of the state observed up to 2 inches of precipitation. Winter wheat emerged and cotton harvest progressed across the Plains areas. Livestock supplemental feeding was active and continued due to cold weather and wet conditions. Planting of corn, vegetables, and onions was active in the eastern part of the state field.

UTAH: Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 30% short, 67% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 33% short, 62% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter wheat condition 1% poor, 30% fair, 58% good, 11% excellent. Cattle and calves condition 15% fair, 83% good, 2% excellent. Cows calved 5% complete. Cattle receiving supplemental feed 46%. Sheep and lambs condition 23% fair, 74% good, 3% excellent. Farm flock ewes lambing 2% complete. Sheep receiving supplemental feed 39%. Stock water supply 3% very short, 23% short, 74% adequate. Hay and roughage supplies 1%

short, 98% adequate, 1% surplus. Pasture and range condition 5% poor, 54% fair, 39% good, 2% excellent. Current reservoir levels were of concern for producers across the state. Scofield reservoir, which serves Carbon County, is at 20 percent capacity, and current snow levels are not enough to boost that above 100 percent during snowmelt. In Garfield County, very little snowpack exists which will limit irrigation supplies during the spring and summer. Box Elder County has experienced a very mild January, with only one snow storm leaving about 3 inches of snow. Precipitation was about average with about 1.1 inches of water received. Farmers were keeping their eyes on the mountain snowpack which is below average at this point. Cattle producers have been able to get by very well so far this winter. They are feeding some hay, but with the mild temperatures, feed supplies have not been used at an abnormal rate. Some producers have cows that are just starting to calve. Sheep producers are reporting that lack of snow on desert permits is forcing them to haul water to their sheep. The feed is good on the desert due to the late summer and fall rains that were received.

VIRGINIA: Winter wheat 2% poor, 27% fair, 68% good, 3% excellent. Oats 9% poor, 39% fair, 52% good. Barley 1% very poor, 1% poor, 30% fair, 67% good, 1% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 6% poor, 28% fair, 55% good, 10% excellent. Pasture 8% very poor, 24% poor, 32% fair, 34% good, 2% excellent. Percent of feed obtained from pasture 20%. Overall, the month of January was rainy with snow in some areas for Virginia. Some reports of poor, drowned out spots have been reported in small grain fields. Farmers have not been able to get in the fields as much as they would want with this weather. In some areas, muddy conditions have prevailed in areas and have affected livestock operations with feed needs and efficiency problems. Other farming activities for the month included feeding hay to livestock, making fertilizer decisions, and attending meetings.

WASHINGTON: In western Washington blueberries and raspberries continued to be pruned. Honey bees were busy collecting pollen during the mild temperatures. Some producers were digging carrots. Christmas tree farms finished clean-up chores. Plants were beginning to bud due to the warm temperatures. In eastern Washington there were no concerns regarding possible crop damage or livestock losses due to weather conditions. Cattle were doing well with calving starting. Weather was unseasonably warm. This has made the need for hay feeding to cattle lower and offers good winter conditions for livestock on pasture.

WEST VIRGINIA: Topsoil moisture 4% short, 80% adequate, 16% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 7% short, 86% adequate, 6% surplus. Hay and roughage supplies 9% short, 86% adequate, 5% surplus. Feed grain supplies 4% short, 95% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat conditions 2% poor, 30% fair, 64% good, 4% excellent. Cattle and calves 2% poor, 20% fair, 62% good, 16% excellent. Sheep and lambs 2% poor, 26% fair, 68% good, 4% excellent. Farming activities for the month included lambing, calving, and weather related activities; farmers are breaking ice for livestock and checking fences due to high winds. Dormant pruning of fruit trees continues in the eastern production region.

WISCONSIN: Temperatures were near normal for the month of January, ranging 0.2 to 3.2 degrees above normal. Average highs ranged from 23.4 in Eau Claire to 28.6 in La Crosse, while average lows ranged from 8.5 in Eau Claire to 16.5 in Milwaukee. Precipitation ranged from 0.37 inches in Eau Claire to 0.91 in Milwaukee. Snowfall totals ranged from slightly to moderately below average. Milwaukee received the most snowfall out of the major cities with 13.2 inches. Eau Claire witnessed 6.4 inches of snowfall, less than half the 13.2 inch historical January average for that city. Moderate (for January) weather and a lack of snow cover mid-month allowed a few farmers to continue harvest on corn left in the fields.

WYOMING: Topsoil moisture 42% short, 54% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 37% short, 61% adequate. Winter wheat condition 1% fair, 99% good. Livestock condition 1% poor, 1% fair, 84% good, 14% excellent. Stock water supplies 22% short, 78% adequate. Hay and roughage supplies 82% adequate, 18% surplus. Calving progress 2%, 3% 2014, 3% avg. Lambing progress 3%, 4% 2014, 5% avg. Sheep shorn 3%, 4% 2014, 7% avg.

Statistical Methodology

Survey Procedures: Crop progress and condition estimates included in this report are based on survey data collected each week from early April through the end of November. Additionally, survey respondents are contacted four times during the winter season – once per month 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).

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