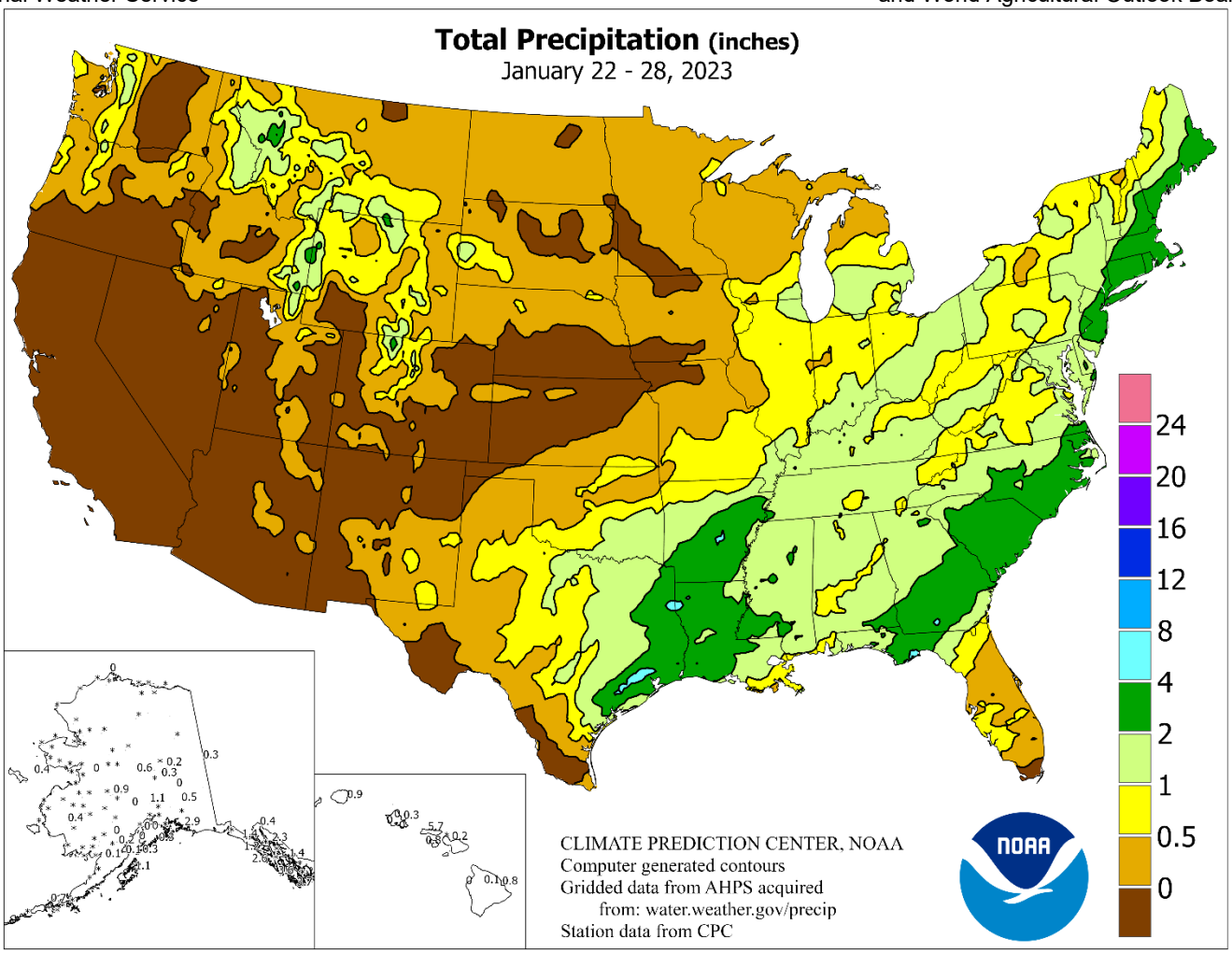
Volume 110, No. 5 www.usda.gov/oce/weather-drought-monitor January 31, 2023

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



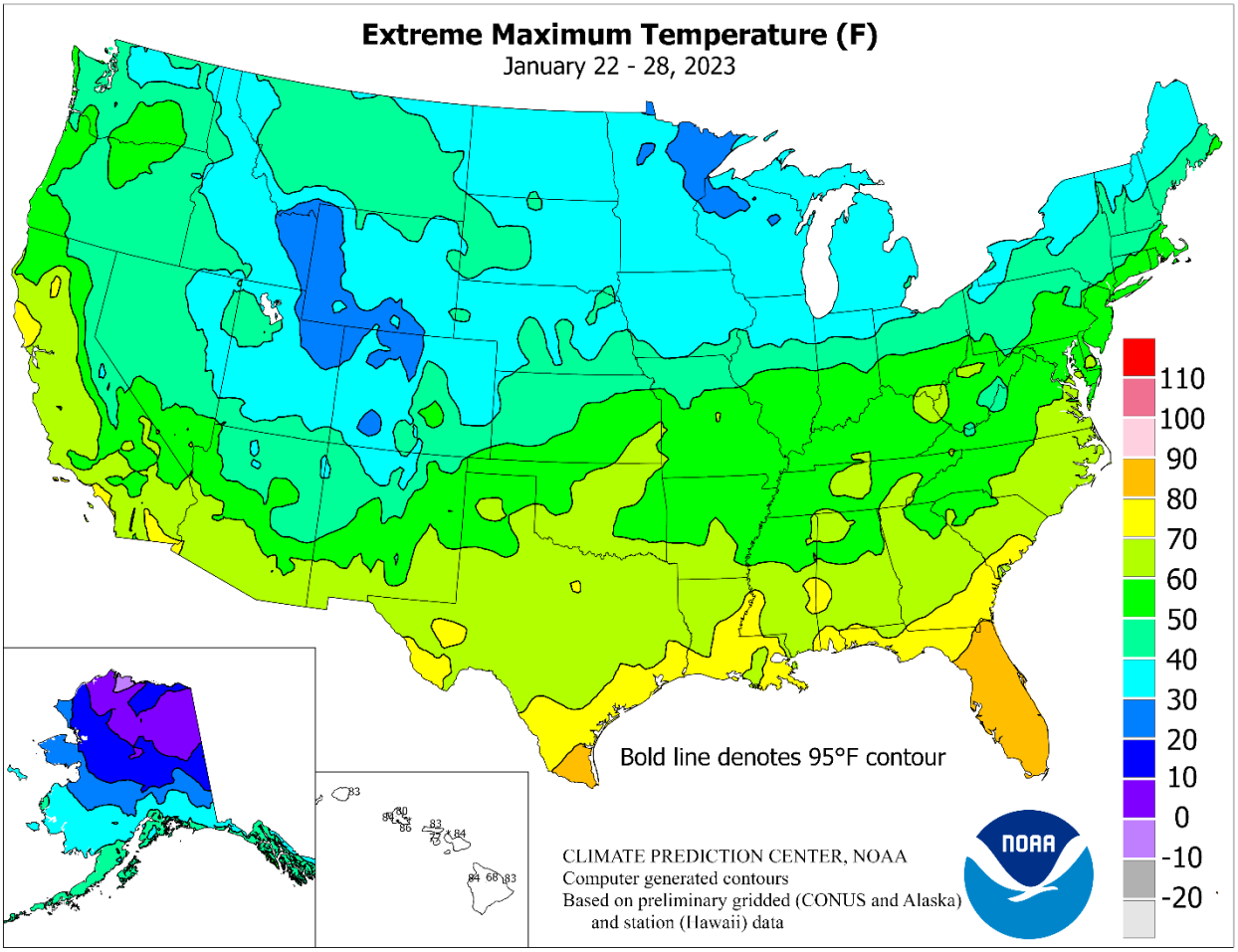
HIGHLIGHTS
January 22 – 28, 2023

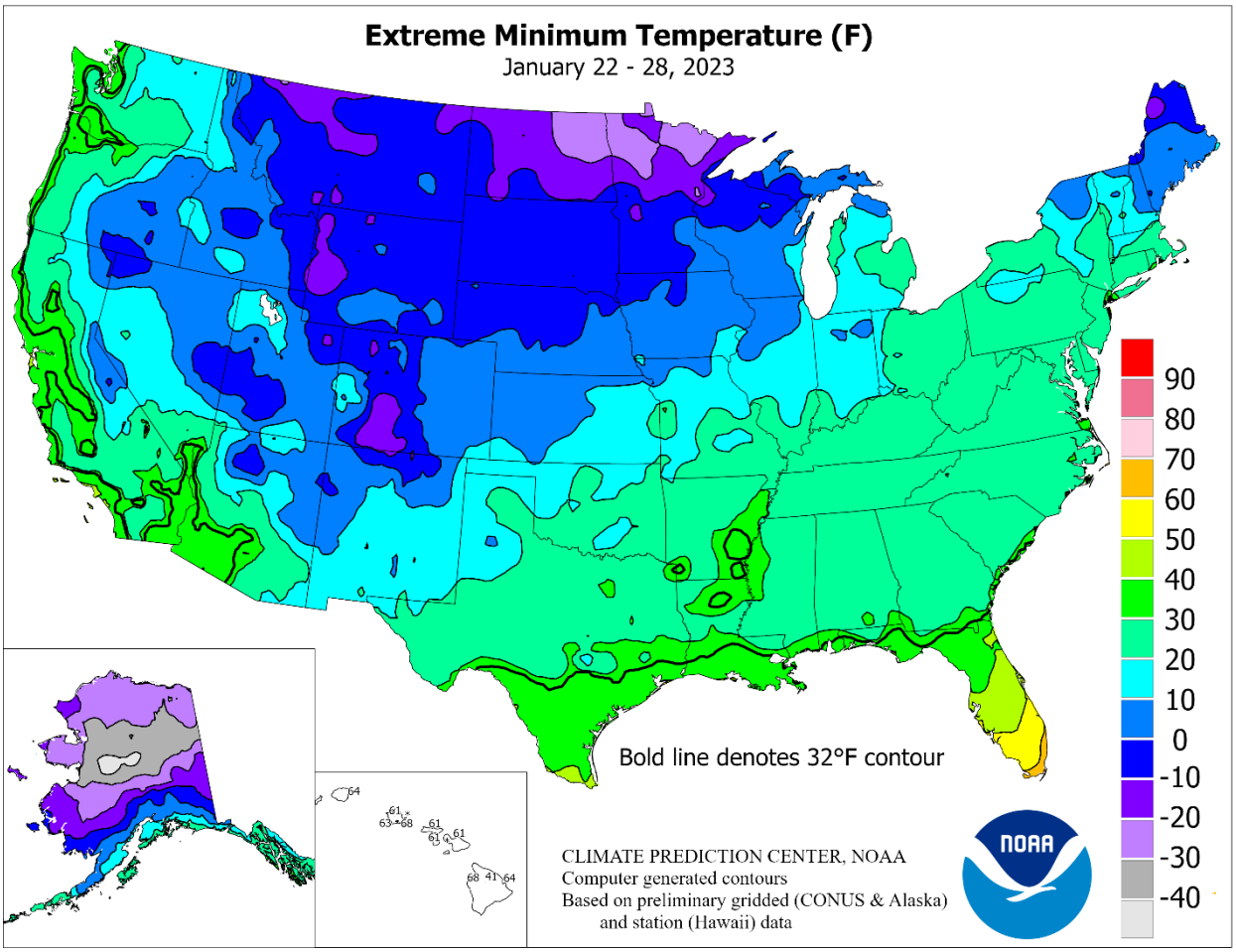
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

For much of the week, dry weather prevailed along and northwest of a line from the **southern Rockies into the upper Great Lakes region**. As a result, storm recovery continued in **California's** hardest-hit areas, while other areas of the **West** also experienced a mid-winter pause in what has been an active winter wet season. Late in the week, precipitation returned across the **northern tier of the West**, with a band of snow extending eastward from the **Cascades** and **northern Rockies**. Meanwhile, widespread storminess affected much of the **South**, **East**,

(Continued on page 3)

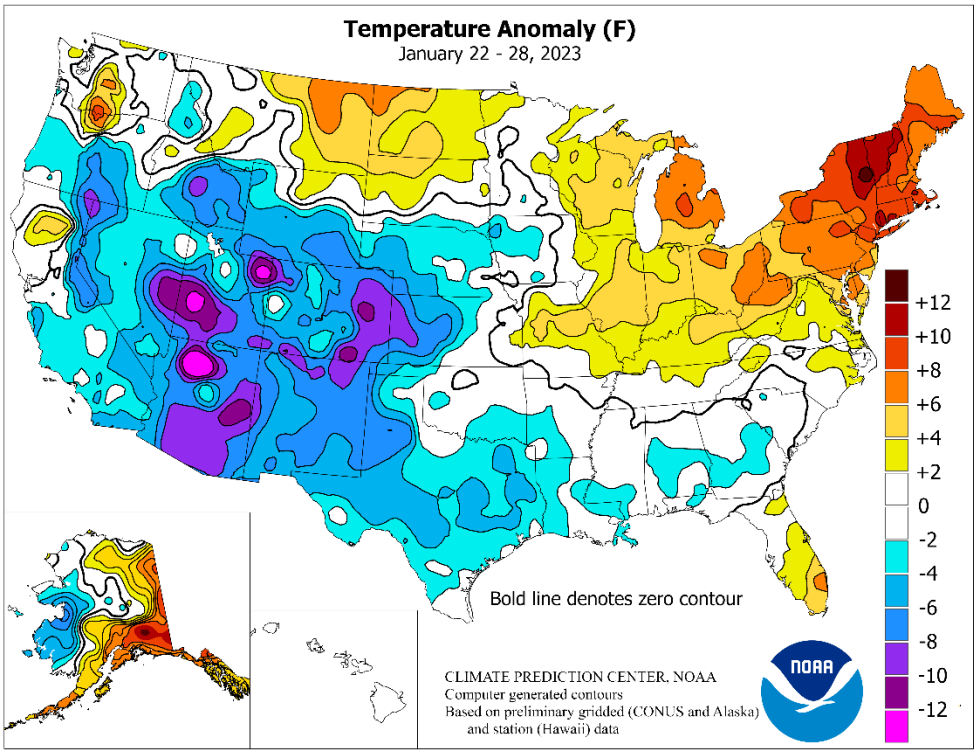
Contents


Extreme Maximum Temperature (F)
January 22 - 28, 2023
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (F)
January 22 - 28, 2023
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS & Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA

(Continued from front cover)

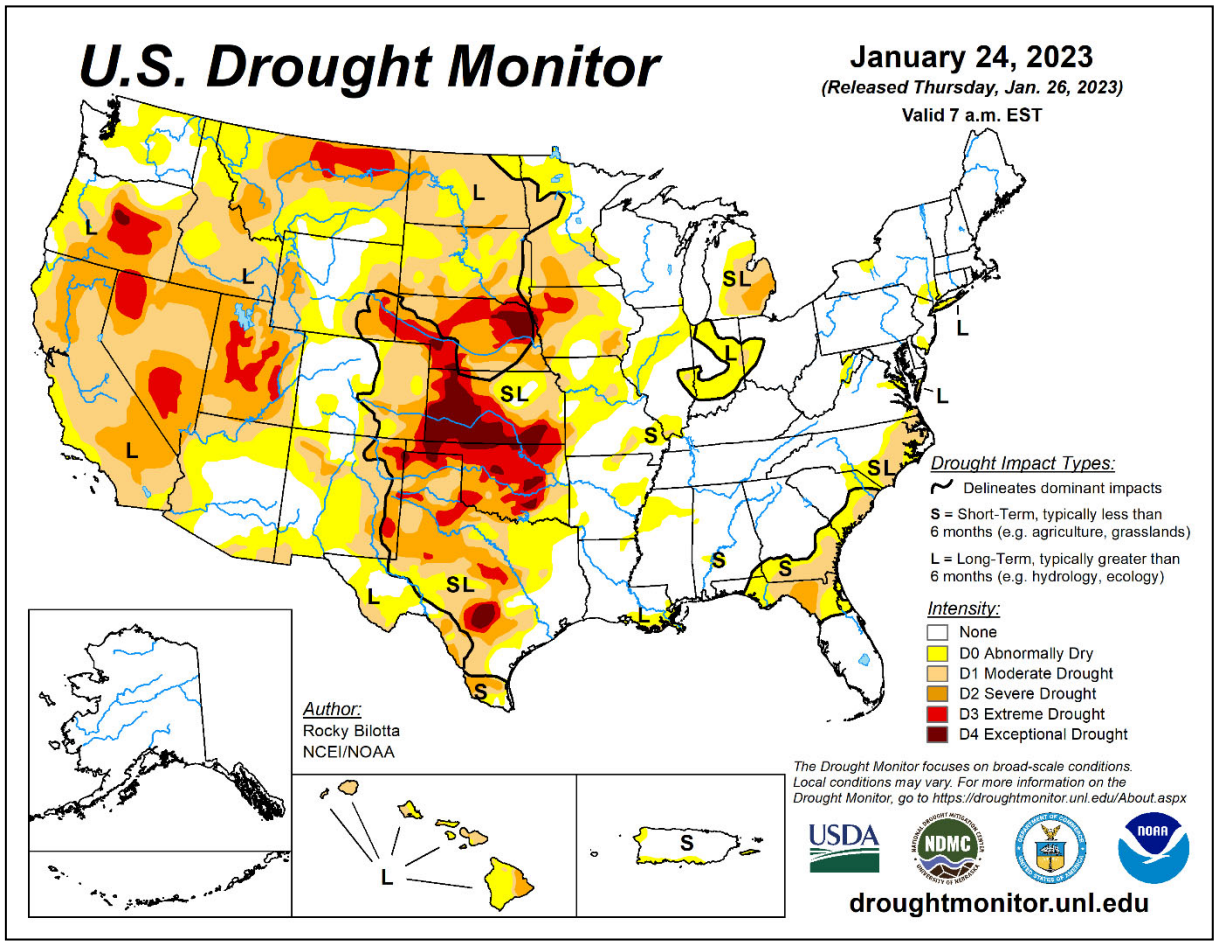
and **lower Midwest**. Notably, the first significant precipitation of the year—mostly snow—fell on the **southern Plains**, mainly on January 24, benefiting drought-stressed rangeland, pastures, and winter grains. Snow later spread into the **lower Great Lakes region**. Weekly precipitation topped 2 inches along the **northern Atlantic Coast**, with significant snow blanketing parts of **northern New England** on January 22-23 and 26. Elsewhere, mild weather on the **northern High Plains** eroded winter wheat's protective snow cover, although a late-week storm delivered fresh snow in advance of an impending Arctic outbreak. Farther east, parts of the **far upper Midwest** have had a continuous snow cover since late-November 2022. **Northeastern** weekly temperatures locally averaged more than 10°F above normal. Other areas reporting atypically mild conditions (at least 5°F above normal) included parts of **southern Florida**, **Montana**, and the **Dakotas**, as well as the **eastern Corn Belt**. In contrast, significantly colder-than-normal weather (locally more than 10°F below normal) prevailed in most areas from **California to the central and southern Rockies**. Cold weather also covered the **central and southern High Plains**.

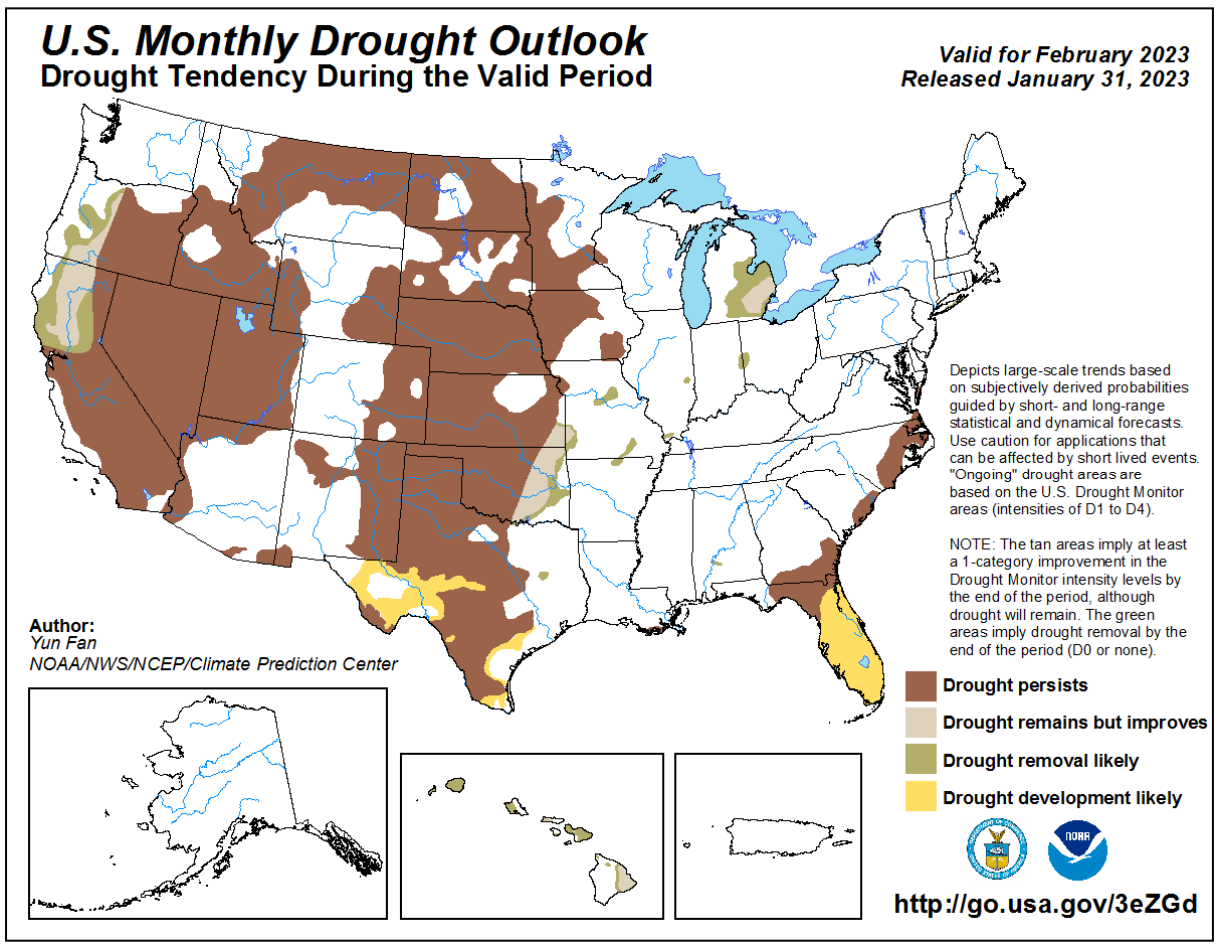


With cold air entrenched across the **West**, daily-record lows were set in locations such as **Thermal, CA** (24°F on January 22), and **Safford, AZ** (22°F on January 27). Elsewhere in **Arizona**, **Douglas** posted daily-record lows (14 and 16°F, respectively) on January 24 and 27. In contrast, record-setting warmth prevailed across **peninsular Florida**. On the 23rd, **Miami, FL**, tied a monthly record (88°F) most recently attained on January 19, 1987. Daily-record highs in **Florida** on January 25 included 86°F in **Orlando**, **Fort Pierce**, and **Vero Beach**. Mid- to late-week warmth developed in the **Pacific Northwest**, extending as far south as **coastal central California**. **San Francisco Airport** collected consecutive daily-record highs (69 and 68°F, respectively) on January 25-26. In **Washington**, daily-record highs included 61°F (on January 25) in **Dallesport** and 58°F in **Ellensburg**. Meanwhile, gusty winds raked parts of **southern California**, with **Mount Laguna** clocking a peak gust to 67 mph on January 26. At week's end, sharply colder air began to overspread the **northern Plains** and **Northwest**; **Cut Bank, MT** (-11°F on January 28), noted its first sub-zero reading since December 23.

As the week began, heavy showers soaked the **southern Atlantic States**. Record-setting rainfall totals for January 22 included 2.90 inches in **Tallahassee, FL**, and 2.41 inches in **Columbia, SC**. Meanwhile in **New England**, January 22-23 snowfall totaled 14.6 inches in **Concord, NH**, and 12.8 inches in **Bangor, ME**. Additional heavy precipitation fell in the **Northeast** on January 26, when **Bangor** netted 1.25 inches—a mix of rain, freezing rain, and 2.3 inches of snow. **Caribou, ME**, received 8.6 inches of snow on the 26th. Farther south, an impressive precipitation event unfolded across the **South**, starting on January 24, when daily-record snowfall totals reached 9.0 inches in **Harrison, AR**, and 7.2 inches in **Lubbock, TX**. Elsewhere in **Texas**, **Dallas-Fort Worth** (1.02 inches on the 24th) received its first measurable precipitation since December 19. For **Dallas-Fort Worth**, the 35-day dry spell marked the third time in less than a year—along with June 18 – July 20, 2022, and September 5 – October 10, 2022—that a streak without measurable precipitation has surpassed the 1-month mark. Record-setting rainfall amounts for January 24 reached 4.05 inches in **Houston, TX**, and 2.60 inches in **Shreveport, LA**. As precipitation shifted eastward on the 25th, **Apalachicola, FL**, measured a daily-record rainfall of 1.87 inches, while daily snowfall records totaled 6.2 inches in **Fort Wayne, IN**, and 5.0 inches in **Dayton, OH**. From **southeastern Texas to northern Florida**, a severe-weather outbreak on January 24-25 led to as many as two dozen tornadoes, based on preliminary reports. With more than 150 U.S. tornadoes catalogued during the first month of 2023, this could become the second-highest January total on record, behind only 214 tornadoes in 1999. Late in the week, precipitation overspread the **Northwest**. In **Montana**, daily-record precipitation totals for January 27 reached 0.47 inch in **Lewistown** and 0.45 inch in **Missoula**. In **Wyoming**, January 27-29 snowfall totaled 10.7 inches in **Casper** and 6.6 inches in **Cheyenne**.

Significant, mid-winter precipitation fell in parts of **Alaska**, especially across the southern half of the mainland. Weekly snowfall totaled 7.3 inches in **Fairbanks**, aided by a January 23-24 sum of 5.7 inches. Meanwhile, **Yakutat** received more than an inch of rain each day from January 19-23, totaling 6.83 inches. Despite some day-to-day temperature variation, weekly readings averaged at least 10°F above normal in parts of **southern Alaska**. **Sitka** notched a daily-record high of 53°F on January 25. In contrast, cold weather dominated **west-central Alaska**, especially early in the week. Farther south, wet weather returned across much of **Hawaii** (as the week ended) for the first time in more than a month. On **Maui**, **Kahului** received rainfall totaling 1.52 and 1.11 inches, respectively, on January 28-29. **Kahului** had last received heavy rain on December 18-19, when 3.60 inches fell. From January 27-29, isolated rainfall totals of 18 to 24 inches or more were reported in a few spots in **Maui County**, including several locations near **Makawao**. Cool weather accompanied the late-week precipitation, which included high-elevation snow on the **Big Island**.


U.S. Drought Monitor
January 24, 2023
(Released Thursday, Jan. 26, 2023)
Valid 7 a.m. EST
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)
Intensity:
None
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought
D3 Extreme Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought
Author:
Rocky Bilotta
NCEI/NOAA
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx
USDA
NDMC
NOAA
droughtmonitor.unl.edu


U.S. Monthly Drought Outlook
Drought Tendency During the Valid Period
Valid for February 2023
Released January 31, 2023
Author:
Yun Fan
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/Climate Prediction Center
Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Use caution for applications that can be affected by short lived events. "Ongoing" drought areas are based on the U.S. Drought Monitor areas (intensities of D1 to D4).
NOTE: The tan areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels by the end of the period, although drought will remain. The green areas imply drought removal by the end of the period (D0 or none).
Drought persists
Drought remains but improves
Drought removal likely
Drought development likely
NOAA
http://go.usa.gov/3eZGd

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 28, 2023

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE ˚F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. ˚F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		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	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AK	ANCHORAGE	33	24	42	12	29	11	0.10	-0.08	0.07	4.48	239	0.58	81	92	66	0	7	2	0
	BARROW	-5	-15	1	-23	-10	0	0.02	-0.01	0.01	0.78	215	0.16	117	81	73	0	7	2	0
	FAIRBANKS	4	-11	18	-31	-4	3	0.31	0.18	0.12	1.64	141	0.48	80	80	65	0	7	5	0
	JUNEAU	42	35	47	24	38	10	2.27	0.89	0.68	9.90	80	6.75	115	98	80	0	1	5	1
	KODIAK	40	30	43	24	35	4	1.07	-0.70	0.83	13.84	81	7.57	92	98	77	0	4	3	1
	NOME	8	-6	25	-25	1	-5	0.42	0.21	0.22	2.47	126	0.84	93	83	65	0	7	3	0
AL	BIRMINGHAM	53	33	59	27	43	-2	1.80	0.65	1.09	11.74	120	7.50	154	92	48	0	3	4	1
	HUNTSVILLE	52	32	60	25	42	-1	1.16	0.08	0.55	10.48	97	4.38	90	92	52	0	5	3	1
	MOBILE	65	38	71	32	51	0	1.26	0.07	0.65	8.27	75	3.51	63	88	45	0	1	3	1
	MONTGOMERY	58	35	64	27	46	-2	1.54	0.47	0.87	7.28	77	3.72	83	93	48	0	3	2	2
AR	FORT SMITH	48	30	59	27	39	-2	1.23	0.61	1.15	5.56	88	1.64	57	90	55	0	4	2	1
	LITTLE ROCK	51	34	61	32	42	1	2.41	1.72	1.35	12.35	145	6.19	181	88	51	0	4	4	2
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	35	6	43	0	20	-11	0.16	-0.23	0.08	9.58	245	7.27	361	84	42	0	7	2	0
	PHOENIX	60	37	65	35	49	-9	0.00	-0.17	0.00	3.39	212	1.38	160	64	23	0	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	46	20	53	18	33	-8	0.05	-0.18	0.05	4.24	194	3.35	282	80	30	0	7	1	0
	TUCSON	60	31	68	27	46	-9	0.00	-0.17	0.00	4.00	225	2.76	338	73	21	0	5	0	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	58	37	64	34	47	-3	0.00	-0.24	0.00	3.42	151	1.81	157	88	51	0	0	0	0
	EUREKA	56	38	60	36	47	-2	0.01	-1.40	0.01	13.65	93	4.61	70	93	72	0	0	1	0
	FRESNO	59	37	63	34	48	-1	0.00	-0.44	0.00	8.61	221	4.10	195	96	48	0	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	65	46	68	42	55	-3	0.00	-0.57	0.00	9.32	185	6.87	245	80	33	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	65	43	72	30	54	6	0.00	-1.34	0.00	17.42	143	9.22	157	61	25	0	1	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	60	36	67	33	48	0	0.00	-0.79	0.00	13.24	189	5.45	153	93	42	0	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	65	43	71	40	54	-5	0.00	-0.39	0.00	7.71	213	6.17	317	77	29	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	62	46	69	44	54	3	0.00	-0.83	0.00	19.72	249	10.13	268	79	39	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	60	36	62	34	48	-1	0.00	-0.58	0.00	15.59	312	7.06	273	94	42	0	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	33	-4	43	-12	15	-3	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.52	80	0.50	164	88	36	0	7	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	40	17	54	12	28	-3	0.02	-0.05	0.01	0.91	179	0.41	145	69	34	0	7	2	0
	DENVER INTL	34	15	41	7	25	-7	0.05	-0.04	0.02	2.67	369	1.51	412	84	50	0	7	3	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	36	23	41	18	29	0	0.00	-0.13	0.00	2.30	192	1.05	175	84	48	0	7	0	0
	PUEBLO	43	15	54	9	29	-4	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.32	56	0.19	67	74	33	0	7	0	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	46	33	53	30	40	9	2.34	1.66	1.17	9.09	128	5.02	163	90	54	0	2	4	2
	HARTFORD	42	30	51	24	36	10	2.48	1.77	0.91	10.18	140	5.74	180	89	51	0	7	4	2
DC	WASHINGTON	49	35	58	32	42	5	0.89	0.26	0.56	5.24	84	1.48	53	86	46	0	1	3	1
DE	WILMINGTON	47	30	58	25	39	6	1.15	0.43	0.81	7.60	109	2.41	77	89	54	0	4	4	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	72	50	85	39	61	2	0.16	-0.49	0.14	2.12	42	1.02	38	89	45	0	0	2	0
	JACKSONVILLE	68	40	83	30	54	0	0.67	-0.19	0.59	2.28	38	2.06	65	95	46	0	2	2	1
	KEY WEST	79	68	81	62	73	3	0.01	-0.43	0.01	4.13	105	0.09	5	92	70	0	0	1	0
	MIAMI	82	68	88	61	75	6	0.02	-0.44	0.02	1.78	42	0.06	3	89	59	0	0	1	0
	ORLANDO	75	51	86	45	63	2	0.13	-0.48	0.12	1.93	39	1.00	41	88	42	0	0	2	0
	PENSACOLA	65	42	73	39	54	0	2.29	1.15	2.02	9.06	88	3.60	74	87	47	0	0	2	1
	TALLAHASSEE	65	38	79	30	52	-1	4.83	3.81	2.87	8.20	96	6.14	143	92	46	0	2	2	2
	TAMPA	72	54	82	48	63	1	0.35	-0.32	0.35	3.91	77	1.53	60	87	50	0	0	1	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	78	67	85	60	73	6	0.15	-0.67	0.12	3.63	52	0.16	4	90	59	0	0	3	0
GA	ATHENS	52	32	59	26	42	-2	2.52	1.53	1.62	13.07	151	8.35	198	90	48	0	5	2	2
	ATLANTA	53	35	65	30	44	-1	2.75	1.70	2.03	10.03	111	6.62	150	87	48	0	3	3	2
	AUGUSTA	56	30	65	24	43	-4	3.38	2.52	2.01	9.51	125	5.77	155	97	46	0	5	2	2
	COLUMBUS	57	35	67	28	46	-3	1.07	0.11	1.05	6.82	76	5.26	129	92	45	0	3	2	1
	MACON	57	33	66	25	45	-3	2.30	1.31	1.23	8.99	103	7.00	168	93	48	0	4	2	2
	SAVANNAH	62	38	73	29	50	-1	2.11	1.31	1.46	4.60	72	2.88	91	87	44	0	2	2	2
HI	HILO	81	66	83	64	73	2	0.77	-1.20	0.37	8.56	43	1.09	14	93	60	0	0	6	0
	HONOLULU	82	69	86	68	76	2	0.03	-0.32	0.03	2.31	58	0.08	4	85	52	0	0	1	0
	KAHULUI	80	64	84	61	72	-1	0.19	-0.35	0.17	4.03	78	0.23	9	93	60	0	0	2	0
	LIHUE	80	67	83	64	74	1	0.90	0.30	0.87	7.23	99	2.39	90	82	60	0	0	2	1
IA	BURLINGTON	32	20	40	10	26	2	0.17	-0.15	0.14	2.46	75	1.66	117	92	74	0	7	3	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	28	15	36	7	21	2	0.05	-0.16	0.02	1.93	77	1.62	177	94	77	0	7	3	0
	DES MOINES	31	11	38	5	21	-1	0.11	-0.14	0.09	3.64	139	1.72	167	90	72	0	7	2	0
	DUBUQUE	28	15	35	4	21	3	0.39	0.09	0.19	5.39	176	3.18	253	95	78	0	7	5	0
	SIOUX CITY	31	5	40	0	18	-2	0.31	0.16	0.30	3.25	196	1.59	239	91	73	0	7	2	0
	WATERLOO	28	11	37	7	20	1	0.31	0.07	0.30	4.05	166	2.40	243	86	70	0	7	2	0
ID	BOISE	39	24	48	15	31	-2	0.03	-0.27	0.03	2.54	87	0.70	51	83	58	0	6	1	0
	LEWISTON	42	29	48	22	35	-2	0.04	-0.22	0.02	1.54	69	0.37	33	84	58	0	5	2	0
	POCATELLO	27	15	36	8	21	-5	0.09	-0.15	0.05	2.60	118	1.01	94	87	73	0	7	3	0
IL	CHICAGO/O_HARE	33	22	36	13	28	3	0.63	0.21	0.29	4.81	118	2.68	137	89	72	0	7	5	0
	MOLINE	33	21	40	11	27	4	0.44	0.08	0.30	4.17	114	2.50	155	85	70	0	7	4	0
	PEORIA	35	23	41	12	29	3	0.45	0.04	0.30	4.48	105	1.82	89	93	74	0	7	6	0
	ROCKFORD	31	19	36	7	25	3	0.63	0.29	0.25	4.81	138	2.28	146	91	74	0	7	5	0
	SPRINGFIELD	41	25	53	17	33	5	0.35	-0.06	0.30	3.71	89	1.63	81	92	66	0	7	4	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	44	30	55	23	37	3	1.24	0.55	0.59	8.93	126	5.39	163	92	58	0	5	6	1
	FORT WAYNE	35	23	38	8	29	4	0.92	0.41	0.53	5.07	101	2.89	115	90	75	0	7	5	1
	INDIANAPOLIS	39	26	53	19	33	5	0.76	0.13	0.69	6.59	109	4.00	129	91	67	0	7	3	1
	SOUTH BEND	33	24	36	12	28	5	0.47	-0.07	0.26	5.64	112	2.50	95	92	76	0	7	5	0
KS	CONCORDIA	35	18	45	10	26	-3	0.01	-0.15	0.01	1.81	108	1.16	184	85	66	0	6	1	0
	DODGE CITY	37	16	49	8	26	-7	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.64	41	0.56	97	90	64	0	7	0	0
	GOODLAND	32	13	41	6	22	-8	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	93	69	0	7	0	0
	TOPEKA	42	21	54	18	31	1	0.12	-0.09	0.08	2.07	89	1.12	132	89	59	0	7	3	0

Based on 1991-2020 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 28, 2023

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		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	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	45	22	54	19	34	0	0.26	0.05	0.22	2.00	98	1.21	150	90	55	0	7	2	0
KY	LEXINGTON	47	31	58	24	39	5	0.46	-0.29	0.22	9.09	121	5.72	173	87	51	0	4	4	0
	LOUISVILLE	47	32	60	25	39	4	0.96	0.24	0.44	8.49	114	5.24	158	87	55	0	4	4	0
	PADUCAH	47	31	55	26	39	3	1.43	0.63	0.82	11.47	142	7.02	186	89	54	0	4	4	1
LA	BATON ROUGE	63	40	73	32	52	-1	1.39	0.04	1.39	12.93	112	5.67	91	89	48	0	1	1	1
	LAKE CHARLES	60	39	71	32	50	-4	1.14	0.00	1.14	12.57	121	3.34	57	92	52	0	1	1	1
	NEW ORLEANS	62	45	71	38	54	-1	0.44	-0.61	0.43	10.53	106	2.51	49	85	53	0	0	2	0
	SHREVEPORT	54	37	66	30	46	-3	0.00	-0.95	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	90	50	0	2	0	0
MA	BOSTON	44	31	55	28	37	8	2.16	1.44	0.82	8.92	117	5.23	158	92	58	0	5	4	2
	WORCESTER	38	28	46	26	33	9	2.24	1.46	0.72	12.25	159	6.16	180	90	63	0	7	4	3
MD	BALTIMORE	49	32	57	27	40	6	1.07	0.38	0.64	6.33	94	1.55	52	87	45	0	5	3	1
ME	CARIBOU	26	7	33	0	17	6	1.10	0.46	0.96	9.44	145	4.93	170	86	59	0	7	6	1
	PORTLAND	38	19	45	11	29	5	3.79	3.02	1.75	11.79	149	7.84	231	97	58	0	7	4	3
MI	ALPENA	32	21	34	7	26	8	0.20	-0.17	0.15	3.74	102	2.28	128	94	73	0	7	4	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	33	26	35	18	29	5	0.96	0.43	0.43	4.19	84	2.73	110	91	74	0	7	6	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	30	23	32	16	26	8	0.32	-0.04	0.13	3.14	91	1.83	109	91	72	0	7	6	0
	LANSING	35	26	40	19	30	7	0.61	0.19	0.28	2.94	74	1.96	96	89	68	0	7	5	0
	MUSKEGON	35	28	38	21	32	6	0.98	0.46	0.31	4.41	92	3.23	136	85	68	0	7	6	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	33	27	35	21	30	8	0.10	-0.24	0.03	1.90	55	1.24	75	84	65	0	7	4	0
MN	DULUTH	21	7	29	-10	14	3	0.22	0.03	0.14	5.21	217	2.00	215	87	67	0	7	3	0
	INT_L FALLS	17	-5	29	-30	6	1	0.24	0.09	0.13	0.54	30	0.24	30	88	68	0	7	4	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	24	9	33	2	17	1	0.17	-0.02	0.13	4.56	223	2.78	321	91	68	0	7	3	0
	ROCHESTER	24	8	33	1	16	1	0.06	-0.17	0.03	4.06	181	2.44	257	95	79	0	7	2	0
	ST. CLOUD	23	5	33	-4	14	2	0.15	0.02	0.12	3.68	242	1.79	276	92	69	0	7	3	0
MO	COLUMBIA	43	27	59	20	35	4	0.29	-0.16	0.23	2.43	58	1.22	59	88	59	0	6	3	0
	KANSAS CITY	42	23	55	15	32	3	0.35	0.07	0.20	3.04	113	1.85	166	85	60	0	7	3	0
	SAINT LOUIS	46	30	59	25	38	6	0.44	-0.10	0.43	4.11	81	2.15	84	83	49	0	6	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	42	28	57	19	35	0	0.39	-0.10	0.27	4.92	96	2.70	107	91	61	0	6	3	0
MS	JACKSON	58	36	69	29	47	0	1.39	0.14	1.38	11.56	111	5.94	114	88	48	0	2	2	1
	MERIDIAN	57	32	66	27	45	-3	1.06	-0.24	0.75	9.06	84	5.06	93	96	48	0	5	3	1
	TUPELO	53	33	60	28	43	0	1.11	0.04	0.92	10.83	102	3.67	78	85	47	0	5	4	1
MT	BILLINGS	38	23	49	-2	31	3	0.43	0.31	0.29	1.12	101	0.51	95	88	51	0	7	3	0
	BUTTE	29	4	39	-14	17	-4	0.22	0.13	0.09	1.11	124	0.62	153	93	65	0	7	6	0
	CUT BANK	35	16	52	-11	26	3	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.04	8	0.04	20	85	53	0	6	2	0
	GLASGOW	32	12	41	-7	22	7	0.08	0.00	0.03	3.70	440	2.81	656	86	67	0	7	5	0
	GREAT FALLS	35	19	50	-9	27	1	0.39	0.26	0.27	2.14	201	1.23	231	92	55	0	7	4	0
	HAVRE	32	17	42	-4	24	6	0.16	0.07	0.08	2.20	267	0.74	174	90	66	0	7	3	0
	MISSOULA	34	20	43	3	27	2	0.59	0.38	0.42	2.25	112	0.98	106	95	69	0	7	5	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	48	29	55	22	39	0	1.70	0.78	1.22	8.13	98	4.57	113	86	44	0	5	3	1
	CHARLOTTE	52	32	59	26	42	0	2.22	1.47	1.11	9.98	143	5.44	160	91	38	0	4	2	2
	GREENSBORO	48	30	57	25	39	0	1.52	0.78	0.77	7.76	119	4.00	120	88	42	0	5	2	2
	HATTERAS	59	37	68	32	48	1	1.76	0.58	1.17	5.63	59	2.35	50	94	58	0	3	4	1
	RALEIGH	57	33	65	29	45	3	1.29	0.55	0.79	6.42	95	2.78	83	88	42	0	4	2	2
	WILMINGTON	61	36	71	29	49	2	2.01	1.11	1.77	4.37	59	2.21	60	90	48	0	2	2	1
ND	BISMARCK	30	8	38	-9	19	6	0.17	0.07	0.15	2.28	212	0.19	39	85	68	0	7	2	0
	DICKINSON	29	12	37	-10	20	4	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.14	33	0.00	0	95	75	0	7	0	0
	FARGO	21	0	35	-15	11	2	0.18	0.04	0.09	2.22	139	0.26	36	93	77	0	7	3	0
	GRAND FORKS	22	-2	36	-23	10	4	0.12	0.03	0.08	1.44	127	0.13	27	87	73	0	7	3	0
	JAMESTOWN	27	1	37	-18	14	4	0.13	0.07	0.13	0.56	84	0.13	41	86	70	0	7	1	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	34	16	40	3	25	-1	0.01	-0.14	0.01	1.54	108	1.10	191	87	67	0	6	1	0
	LINCOLN	35	16	42	6	26	0	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.92	102	1.29	185	84	65	0	7	0	0
	NORFOLK	33	8	40	0	21	-2	0.26	0.11	0.24	2.19	153	1.51	257	89	68	0	7	2	0
	NORTH PLATTE	36	11	43	-1	23	-3	0.04	-0.04	0.03	3.15	387	1.81	501	90	67	0	7	2	0
	OMAHA	33	15	41	5	24	-1	0.07	-0.10	0.07	2.26	116	1.22	171	91	71	0	7	1	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	36	16	41	-5	26	-3	0.11	0.02	0.06	2.01	222	1.36	355	85	60	0	7	3	0
	VALENTINE	32	11	38	-3	22	-3	0.35	0.28	0.20	5.38	734	3.15	900	95	73	0	7	4	0
NH	CONCORD	37	22	44	9	30	8	2.88	2.26	1.14	9.88	154	5.87	216	92	53	0	7	4	3
NJ	ATLANTIC_CITY	49	29	56	24	39	5	2.24	1.49	1.32	9.11	117	3.60	110	90	50	0	5	4	2
	NEWARK	50	34	58	31	42	10	2.07	1.35	1.03	8.65	115	4.17	125	81	43	0	2	4	2
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	43	23	53	17	33	-5	0.00	-0.07	0.00	1.04	117	0.41	116	68	27	0	7	0	0
NV	ELY	30	2	40	-5	16	-11	0.00	-0.17	0.00	4.54	326	3.04	419	91	59	0	7	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	55	37	56	33	46	-5	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.83	82	0.76	138	50	21	0	0	0	0
	RENO	43	21	49	18	32	-6	0.00	-0.24	0.00	7.83	334	2.76	222	81	40	0	7	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	45	27	48	21	36	3	0.00	-0.11	0.00	3.19	199	0.78	91	82	53	0	3	0	0
NY	ALBANY	38	28	45	24	33	10	1.09	0.54	0.52	7.04	121	3.27	129	90	61	0	7	4	1
	BINGHAMTON	34	23	41	19	29	7	0.67	0.11	0.27	7.00	124	3.26	127	95	66	0	7	5	0
	BUFFALO	36	28	40	26	32	7	0.98	0.29	0.49	13.38	190	3.60	109	91	67	0	7	7	0
	ROCHESTER	36	29	39	26	32	7	0.68	0.13	0.46	17.76	344	3.49	140	92	68	0	7	4	0
	SYRACUSE	37	28	41	25	33	9	0.52	-0.02	0.20	7.18	123	4.02	158	90	64	0	7	6	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	37	28	44	25	33	6	0.90	0.28	0.51	6.68	115	4.81	167	83	66	0	7	5	1
	CINCINNATI	41	27	55	19	34	3	1.00	0.31	0.56	6.63	95	3.98	123	95	64	0	7	4	1
	CLEVELAND	37	29	44	25	33	5	0.91	0.30	0.38	6.46	108	5.24	177	84	63	0	6	5	0
	COLUMBUS	40	28	50	24	34	5	0.89	0.27	0.65	6.15	101	4.15	140	89	64	0	6	4	1
	DAYTON	40	27	52	22	33	4	1.09	0.48	0.67	5.11	84	3.63	119	86	64	0	6	3	1
	MANSFIELD	36	26	43	22	31	5	0.93	0.25	0.40	6.29	101	4.95	155	89	73	0	7	5	0

Based on 1991-2020 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 28, 2023

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE ˚F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. ˚F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		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	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	36	27	39	21	31	5	0.83	0.35	0.57	3.80	79	2.90	124	90	70	0	6	4	1
	YOUNGSTOWN	37	28	42	25	32	6	0.94	0.31	0.54	6.50	105	4.93	165	89	65	0	7	5	1
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	49	28	62	22	39	0	0.52	0.21	0.51	2.85	93	0.83	65	91	46	0	7	2	1
	TULSA	49	29	61	21	39	0	0.29	-0.05	0.26	3.77	93	1.22	77	92	55	0	5	2	0
OR	ASTORIA	47	36	50	31	42	-2	0.24	-1.99	0.21	19.17	91	7.63	73	97	77	0	2	4	0
	BURNS	34	11	44	0	22	-5	0.01	-0.27	0.01	3.73	133	1.36	105	86	63	0	7	1	0
	EUGENE	44	34	49	29	39	-3	0.21	-1.08	0.15	7.74	59	2.74	46	99	80	0	3	2	0
	MEDFORD	50	29	56	25	40	-2	0.00	-0.55	0.00	4.78	77	0.78	29	94	50	0	6	0	0
	PENDLETON	47	30	54	24	39	3	0.05	-0.28	0.05	2.08	69	0.60	40	86	55	0	6	1	0
	PORTLAND	49	41	52	38	45	2	0.13	-0.96	0.08	11.76	110	3.41	69	89	63	0	0	2	0
	SALEM	46	35	51	29	40	-2	0.20	-1.13	0.20	8.97	69	3.37	57	98	75	0	3	1	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	42	28	50	23	35	5	1.66	0.92	1.04	8.30	117	3.96	123	91	52	0	5	3	1
	ERIE	37	28	41	25	32	5	0.75	0.06	0.24	6.50	86	5.45	162	92	68	0	7	5	0
	MIDDLETOWN	43	30	54	27	37	6	1.08	0.39	0.70	6.88	108	2.52	86	89	53	0	5	3	1
	PHILADELPHIA	49	32	58	29	40	7	1.73	1.04	0.78	8.12	116	3.31	109	87	49	0	5	4	2
	PITTSBURGH	38	29	49	25	34	5	0.59	-0.04	0.27	5.36	93	3.70	127	87	64	0	6	4	0
	WILKES-BARRE	40	30	50	26	35	8	0.67	0.11	0.30	6.25	117	2.60	102	89	56	0	7	3	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	40	29	52	25	35	8	0.72	0.07	0.35	8.44	136	3.35	115	92	54	0	5	3	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	45	28	55	24	37	7	3.09	2.24	1.10	12.65	148	6.66	172	97	56	0	6	4	3
SC	CHARLESTON	62	37	74	30	50	0	1.62	0.81	1.18	3.96	60	2.30	70	86	45	0	3	2	1
	COLUMBIA	56	33	66	26	44	-1	3.55	2.77	2.38	8.31	117	5.31	156	91	49	0	4	2	2
	FLORENCE	58	34	69	26	46	-1	3.49	2.80	2.10	7.36	114	4.65	156	90	47	0	3	2	2
	GREENVILLE	52	31	59	26	41	-1	2.19	1.28	1.28	12.17	141	7.72	192	87	41	0	5	2	2
SD	ABERDEEN	28	3	38	-9	16	3	0.06	-0.05	0.06	2.03	175	0.59	108	92	74	0	7	1	0
	HURON	29	7	37	-2	18	2	0.12	-0.01	0.08	2.19	179	0.45	81	89	73	0	7	2	0
	RAPID CITY	39	15	45	-11	27	2	0.27	0.20	0.15	1.57	241	0.88	298	92	54	0	7	3	0
	SIOUX FALLS	30	4	39	0	17	0	0.15	0.02	0.11	4.26	302	2.64	458	85	68	0	7	2	0
TN	BRISTOL	51	29	64	21	40	3	0.63	-0.22	0.54	8.01	109	4.16	118	87	46	0	4	3	1
	CHATTANOOGA	52	33	61	27	43	1	1.44	0.32	1.14	10.59	104	4.54	93	89	45	0	4	3	1
	KNOXVILLE	49	32	62	24	41	1	0.98	-0.09	0.67	11.23	116	5.75	124	87	50	0	3	2	1
	MEMPHIS	51	34	59	30	42	0	1.13	0.23	0.71	13.41	141	7.50	187	90	53	0	3	4	1
	NASHVILLE	52	32	61	25	42	2	0.49	-0.43	0.20	7.36	88	2.96	76	84	46	0	4	3	0
TX	ABILENE	55	33	67	29	44	-3	0.67	0.40	0.67	1.13	49	0.67	64	80	37	0	5	1	1
	AMARILLO	47	23	61	19	35	-4	0.25	0.08	0.25	0.40	28	0.25	36	85	35	0	7	1	0
	AUSTIN	58	33	62	1	46	-7	0.88	0.33	0.80	2.85	53	0.96	37	84	44	0	1	2	1
	BEAUMONT	63	41	72	33	52	-2	1.48	0.37	1.48	9.87	96	4.24	81	91	49	0	0	1	1
	BROWNSVILLE	71	53	83	44	62	-2	0.15	-0.12	0.07	0.51	22	0.26	24	96	54	0	0	3	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	67	48	77	39	58	-1	0.63	0.31	0.49	0.99	30	0.67	50	93	54	0	0	3	0
	DEL RIO	64	40	69	36	52	-2	0.12	-0.03	0.11	0.14	10	0.14	24	75	29	0	0	2	0
	EL PASO	56	29	66	20	42	-5	0.06	-0.03	0.04	0.54	53	0.22	57	74	20	0	5	2	0
	FORT WORTH	56	36	70	31	46	-1	0.80	0.27	0.80	3.17	59	0.80	32	82	42	0	2	1	1
	GALVESTON	63	49	71	44	56	-1	0.41	-0.53	0.41	5.28	62	2.11	50	86	54	0	0	1	0
	HOUSTON	59	40	70	34	50	-5	4.21	3.38	4.04	9.04	117	5.20	142	94	50	0	0	2	1
	LUBBOCK	48	25	63	19	36	-6	0.57	0.41	0.57	1.02	74	0.61	97	85	40	0	7	1	1
	MIDLAND	52	28	67	22	40	-6	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.28	23	0.20	31	91	37	0	6	1	0
	SAN ANGELO	56	30	62	24	43	-5	0.52	0.29	0.52	1.54	86	0.52	59	82	36	0	5	1	1
	SAN ANTONIO	60	39	66	34	50	-3	0.62	0.14	0.49	1.10	28	0.63	33	84	39	0	0	3	0
	VICTORIA	64	40	72	33	52	-3	2.35	1.77	2.18	7.26	146	5.83	223	97	52	0	0	2	1
	WACO	55	30	62	22	43	-6	1.02	0.49	0.99	1.57	29	1.02	40	97	44	0	5	2	1
	WICHITA FALLS	54	32	64	26	43	0	1.00	0.73	1.00	3.05	112	1.03	89	88	41	0	6	1	1
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	35	24	43	20	29	-3	0.17	-0.14	0.07	5.16	184	2.87	207	88	60	0	6	4	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	48	30	59	26	39	4	0.88	0.11	0.70	8.56	124	2.98	88	81	42	0	5	2	1
	NORFOLK	56	34	62	30	45	3	1.94	1.14	1.35	5.57	84	2.72	82	92	50	0	2	4	2
	RICHMOND	53	31	61	27	42	4	1.15	0.43	0.66	7.32	110	2.83	90	86	42	0	5	3	1
	ROANOKE	47	34	58	31	41	3	0.74	0.00	0.65	6.39	103	2.46	79	73	42	0	2	2	1
	WASH/DULLES	47	30	56	26	38	5	0.74	0.07	0.45	6.22	101	1.31	46	88	49	0	6	3	0
VT	BURLINGTON	35	25	41	19	30	10	0.72	0.26	0.37	5.81	126	3.24	155	87	61	0	7	5	0
WA	OLYMPIA	46	35	49	27	41	1	0.11	-1.54	0.10	11.35	73	3.73	48	100	75	0	3	2	0
	QUILLAYUTE	48	39	52	36	44	1	0.60	-2.78	0.30	26.26	90	11.65	76	100	79	0	0	4	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	45	38	48	35	42	-2	0.23	-1.02	0.12	10.59	93	3.09	54	95	70	0	0	3	0
	SPOKANE	35	26	43	15	31	0	0.25	-0.16	0.14	5.03	117	1.48	76	96	74	0	7	3	0
	YAKIMA	47	26	57	23	37	3	0.00	-0.25	0.00	3.02	116	0.88	75	88	47	0	7	0	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	25	13	31	2	19	5	0.05	-0.18	0.02	2.87	121	1.85	185	88	71	0	7	3	0
	GREEN BAY	28	16	34	7	22	5	0.19	-0.10	0.11	3.26	104	1.57	115	88	67	0	7	3	0
	LA CROSSE	29	16	35	6	22	4	0.13	-0.16	0.05	4.54	167	2.52	207	88	69	0	7	4	0
	MADISON	29	17	35	9	23	4	0.56	0.22	0.34	4.44	145	2.11	148	89	72	0	7	5	0
	MILWAUKEE	35	21	37	12	28	4	0.91	0.52	0.51	4.46	123	2.20	125	82	66	0	7	5	1
WV	BECKLEY	41	29	52	24	35	3	0.64	-0.07	0.29	5.36	84	2.59	85	87	53	0	6	4	0
	CHARLESTON	46	31	59	26	39	4	0.83	0.09	0.55	4.83	71	3.65	114	87	56	0	5	5	1
	ELKINS	44	26	52	22	35	4	0.89	0.13	0.57	6.43	94	3.29	100	87	53	0	7	5	1
	HUNTINGTON	47	32	64	27	39	5	0.66	-0.04	0.48	4.66	71	3.02	100	84	52	0	5	5	0
WY	CASPER	27	14	31	-3	20	-5	0.48	0.37	0.29	2.74	251	1.99	418	88	68	0	7	4	0
	CHEYENNE	30	14	37	-2	22	-7	0.15	0.07	0.15	1.23	150	1.18	351	77	54	0	7	1	0
	LANDER	26	7	36	-6	17	-5	0.40	0.28	0.31	3.89	350	2.56	529	87	64	0	7	3	0
	SHERIDAN	37	21	44	-4	29	5	0.93	0.77	0.39	2.27	202	1.25	213	86	55	0	7	5	1

Based on 1991-2020 normals ***** Not Available**

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: January temperatures were generally warmer than in previous years, especially in the central and northern regions of the State. Despite the warmer temperatures, much of the State experienced short and significant bursts of cold weather throughout the month. January brought a significant amount of rain across the State. Total rainfall for the month ranged from 2.4 inches in Baldwin County to 12.5 inches in Walker County. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, 6 percent of the State had abnormally dry conditions by month's end, compared to 49 percent at the month's beginning. Wheat and oats were reported to be in mostly good condition after some damage due to a deep freeze at the end of December. Winter grazing pastures were reported to be struggling in many areas of the State due to the freeze at the end of December, but some areas saw improvement due to warmer weather and a significant amount of precipitation. Cattle were reported to be in mostly fair condition, but many operators had to rely on supplemental feeding due to a lack of winter grazing.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: This report for Arizona is for the month of January 2023. Responses were based on the entire month, with consideration for any weather-related impacts that are forecast between now and month's end. By the end of the month, thirty-six percent of barley had been planted and 31 percent had emerged. Twenty-eight percent of Durum wheat had been planted and 19 percent had emerged. Ninety-five percent of the alfalfa crop was rated good to excellent depending on location last week, with harvest taking place on more than three-quarters of the alfalfa acreage across the State. For the entire State, 81 percent of the pasture and range was rated fair to good as soil moisture conditions remained mostly adequate. According to the United States Drought Monitor, by January 29 moderate drought covered 21.3 percent of the State. The State was free of extreme and exceptional drought. In the northeastern part of the State, forage and grass growth had improved, but was still dormant in some areas. Ceremonial purpose beansprouts have been planted. In the southeastern part of the State, constant winter rains have helped to improve soil conditions, small grain progress, and lovegrass growth. In the south-central part of the State, more moisture than expected was received, improving range conditions. Above average precipitation was reported in the northwestern part of the State during the month. In the last 30 days, the average minimum temperature was reported around the 15 Fahrenheit degrees, mostly in the north central and central east part of the State. The average maximum was around 70 Fahrenheit degrees, mostly in the southwestern part of the State.

ARKANSAS: For the week ending January 29, 2023, topsoil moisture 1% very short, 2% short, 37% adequate, 60% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 5% short, 48% adequate, 44% surplus. Days suitable for fieldwork during the month of January were 13.0 days. January conditions for the State were cold and wet. Recent rain and snow in parts of the State has saturated some pastures. Ranchers continued winter feeding and herd management while row crop farmers continued equipment maintenance and input planning for the upcoming season.

CALIFORNIA: For the week ending January 29, 2023 - Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 70% adequate, 25% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 80% adequate, 15% surplus. Pasture and range condition 5% poor, 35% fair, 30% good, 30% excellent. Winter wheat condition 5% fair, 30% good, 65% excellent. Precipitation during the first half of the month and the later part of the previous month saturated the soil and washed some of the topsoil in many parts of the State. The U.S. Drought Monitor shows 90% of the State in D1 and D2 drought. There is not land in D3 and D4 drought. Winter grain and forage crops were planted as the weather allowed. Wheat was off to a good start due to abundance in moisture. Fields of alfalfa, forage hay, oats, triticale, and wheat were sprayed for weeds. Pasture in the northern parts of the State were affected due to the large amount of snow. But in central and southern parts, range grass sprouted and was progressing with the recent rains. Garlic was planted and has sprouted. Broccoli and onions were harvested. Weeds were sprayed in apple, apricot, cherry, peach, almond, and walnut orchards. In stone fruit orchards pruning and shredding activities were ongoing as weather permitted. Older stone fruit orchards were removed, and fields were leveled and fumigated. Some almond trees were blown down due to the wind and heavy rain. Rain delayed some cultural practices in the almond orchards that normally happen during January. Navel oranges and mandarins harvest continued but was slowed at times during the month due to the heavy rain. There was some concern of splits and mold in the oranges due to the rain. Strawberries were developing and benefitted from the rainfall.

COLORADO: This report for Colorado is for the entire month of January 2023. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 18% short, 67% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture 17% very short, 40% short, 42% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition 7% very poor, 17% poor, 38% fair, 35% good, 3% excellent. Livestock condition 8% very poor, 11% poor, 27% fair, 40% good, 14% excellent. Pasture and range condition 8% very poor, 15% poor, 52% fair, 24% good, 1% excellent. Several snow events during January brought above average precipitation across the State and provided relief to drought conditions. According to the U.S Drought Monitor, 43 percent of the State is showing no signs of drought, up from 40 percent at the beginning of the month. A majority of the eastern portion of the State received more than 200 percent

of normal precipitation throughout January, helping improve drought conditions. In northeastern and east central counties, stored feed supplies are very short and continue to decline rapidly due to poor weather conditions increasing the need for supplemental feed. County reports noted snow cover is still significant and has been consistent since December. Concerns remained for fall-seeded crops as many think the precipitation came too late. Southwestern counties received varying amounts of rain and snow in January. Reporters noted the cold temperatures have allowed the snow to melt slowly and the moisture seems to be infiltrating the soil well. Some locales reported snow and deep mud remained due to precipitation. Snowpack in the area continued to improve during January and is currently 142 percent of median snowfall. The San Luis Valley received above average moisture during January and most of the area is drought free according to the U.S. Drought Monitor. According to county reports, livestock remained in good condition. Statewide, winter wheat condition declined, with 38 percent of the crop rated good to excellent, compared to 50 percent good to excellent from the previous report, and 20 percent good to excellent last year. As of January 30, 2023, snowpack in Colorado was 133 percent measured as percent of median snowfall.

DELAWARE: For the month of January New Castle County experienced average temperatures of 41 degrees Fahrenheit with an average humidity of 68%. Kent County saw average temperatures of 42 degrees Fahrenheit with average humidity of 74%. Sussex County experienced overcast damp weather with little rain. Poultry farms are guarding against the spread of avian flu.

FLORIDA: January temperatures were on par with historical averages, although some parts of the State experienced significant daily fluctuations in temperature. Total rainfall for the month ranged from trace amounts in Miami-Dade County to over 7 inches in Leon County. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, 40 percent of the State had abnormally dry conditions by month's end, compared to 41 percent at the month's beginning. The southern half of the State received little to no rain throughout the month, while the northern half of the State received a significant amount of precipitation. Pasture conditions remained mostly fair to good, although the lack of rain and spells of cold weather hurt some pastures across the State. There were reports of bleaching and frost on some pastures. Livestock remained in mostly fair to good condition. Sugarcane planting and harvest progressed well throughout January. Citrus grove activities throughout the month included mowing, fertilizing, spraying pesticides, removal of dead trees, and general grove maintenance. Vegetables that were planted and harvested during January include green beans, yellow squash, potatoes, zucchini, sweet corn, pepper, and avocadoes. Preparation for rice planting began in the second half of the month.

GEORGIA: January temperatures ranged from 3.1 to 6.8 degrees warmer than historic averages depending on location. Total rainfall for the month ranged from 2.7 inches in Glynn County to 10.4 inches in Forsyth County. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, 33 percent of the State had abnormally dry conditions and 19 percent had moderately dry conditions by month's end, compared to 54 percent abnormally dry and 28 percent moderate drought at the beginning of the month. January brought a tornado and high winds through central Georgia on the 12th that caused significant damage to pastures and timberland. Most of the State saw high rain levels during the month which hampered producers from being able to work fields. Rainy and cool conditions made it difficult for producers to meet the nutritional needs of cattle. Producers were feeding hay but noted that supplies were running low. Calf scours was noted to be an issue in northern Georgia due to cool temperatures and high moisture levels. Many winter crops were reported to have been damaged from freezing temperatures at the end of December and beginning of January. Wheat was reported to have been able to bounce back from the cold spell with minor frost damage. Some fields have had nitrogen applied to increase tillers with the remaining nitrogen expected to go out in mid-February, although many are delayed due to wet conditions. Onions were progressing nicely but did have some stand loss from the freeze event.

HAWAII: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

IDAHO: The average temperatures in Idaho for the month of January varied from below normal to above normal for most regions of the State. Accumulated precipitation remained slightly below to above normal for the water year. In northern Idaho, the area saw cooler than average temperatures throughout January, with little snow cover in most fields. Winter survival of some fall-sown varieties of canola, rapeseed, and peas was questionable. In southwest Idaho, temperatures were above freezing, with good precipitation. Hay stocks looked good. Snowpack for reservoir storage appeared favorable. In south central Idaho, conditions were mild with above average moisture. Feed supply appeared excellent with abundant supply. In eastern Idaho, temperatures were below normal, with heavy snowfall. Snow coverage protected fall crops from extremely cold temperatures. Hay stocks were adequate for now. Teton, Fremont, and Madison Counties experienced heavy snowfall, followed by extremely cold temperatures. Livestock were being fed hay. Bannock, Bingham, and Butte Counties received good precipitation in the form of snow. Calving and lambing season continued on schedule.

ILLINOIS: For the week ending January 29, 2023, topsoil moisture 1% very short, 11% short, 65% adequate, 23% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 15% short, 70% adequate, 13% surplus. Statewide, the average temperature in January was 35.2 degrees, 10.4 degrees above normal. Precipitation averaged 2.67 inches, 0.89 inch above normal.

INDIANA: For the week ending January 29, 2023, topsoil moisture was 2% very short, 13% short, 70% adequate, and 15% surplus. Subsoil moisture was 5% very short, 24% short, 60% adequate, and 11% surplus. Winter wheat condition was rated 2% very poor, 6% poor, 28% fair, 53% good, and 11% excellent. Statewide temperatures averaged 37.1 degrees, 11.1 degrees above normal for the month of January. Statewide average precipitation was 3.38 inches, 1.11 inches above normal. Average temperatures throughout January hovered above normal for much of the State despite

several cold snaps and winter storms. Precipitation averages were also consistently above normal this month which increased soil moisture levels from the previous month and resulted in muddy field conditions for some. Winter wheat conditions increased slightly from December with 64 percent of the crop rated in good to excellent condition. Livestock were reported to be doing well despite enduring frigid cold snaps and muddy field conditions. Other activities for the month included equipment maintenance, grain hauling, paperwork completion, and lime applications.

IOWA: Farmers reported generally normal weather conditions for January, with several inches of snow covering the fields in most counties at the end of the month. Hopefully the multiple snow and rain events during the month will help ease the soil moisture issues that have been concerning producers. Calving and lambing has begun. Livestock were reported to be in good condition. Extreme cold temperatures have frozen some livestock water supplies. Grain movement was normal for the season. There was little fieldwork activity reported.

KANSAS: For the week ending January 29, 2023, topsoil moisture supplies rated 36% very short, 30% short, 33% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 44% very short, 34% short, 21% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 20% very poor, 27% poor, 32% fair, 19% good, 2% excellent.

KENTUCKY: For the month of January, Kentucky saw well above normal temperatures and much above normal precipitation. After four months of below normal precipitation, the weather flipped in January. The heaviest activity occurred early in the month with numerous flood events. Mild temperatures accompanied the precipitation in most cases, however there was some light snow mixed in during a drop in temperatures. Temperatures for the period averaged 44 degrees across the State, 11 degrees above normal. Precipitation (liq. equ.) for the period totaled 4.99 inches Statewide, which was 1.49 inches above normal and 143% of normal. Hay supplies took a hit from drought throughout the fall as farmers began supplementing early. For the month, hay supplies 6% very short, 23% short, 65% adequate, 6% surplus. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 27% fair, 57% good, 8% excellent. Precipitation and unstable weather has taken a toll on livestock. Condition of winter wheat 3% very poor, 6% poor, 25% fair, 62% good, 4% excellent. Tobacco stripping 93% complete.

LOUISIANA: For the week ending January 29, 2023, topsoil moisture 21% adequate, 79% surplus. Subsoil moisture 45% adequate, 55% surplus. Days suitable for fieldwork during the month of January were 15.0 days. January conditions for the State continued to be filled with excessive rain leaving fields saturated, exhibiting localized flooding in low areas. Cattle producers are running extremely low on hay supplies due to the previous drought in the 2022 growing season. The early frost killed most summer grasses and recent low temperatures killed young ryegrass. After a hard freeze, plants have rebounded, and some fruit trees have started to bud out. Some citruses will be lost due to the hard freeze and wet conditions. Sugarcane yields continue to drop after the freeze, but stubble seems to be returning. Field equipment activity remains at a halt in preparation for the next growing season.

MARYLAND: For the month of January, temperatures ranged from the low single digits to the high fifties Fahrenheit. Farmers are deciding if the above average growing degree days justify an early application of green up fertilizers in hay, pasture, and wheat. Weather conditions appear to have contributed to cover crop growth and there were less instances of precipitation than average.

MICHIGAN: For the week ending January 29, 2023, topsoil moisture 1% very short 15% short, 76% adequate and 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 27% short, 65% adequate, and 3% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 1% very poor, 6% poor, 32% fair, 55% good, and 6% excellent. Precipitation for the month of January averaged 2.36 inches throughout the State, 0.48 inch above normal. Temperatures for the month of January averaged 29.9 degrees, 10.6 degrees above normal. Approximately 44 percent of the State experienced abnormally dry conditions or worse, with 31 percent experiencing moderate drought and 10 percent experiencing severe drought conditions, according to the US Drought Monitor. The driest areas included the southeastern and thumb regions of the Lower Peninsula. January's mild temperatures and lack of snow cover in the beginning of the month had producers concerned about winter wheat condition. Farmers welcomed the latest snowfall and temperature drop. Other activities for the month included equipment maintenance, purchasing seed, and tending to livestock.

MINNESOTA: It was a mild January for the most part, with much of the State seeing warmer-than-usual temperatures, on average. Snow cover as of January 26 was typical for the northern half of the State, while most of the southern half was well above average due to heavy snowfall during the month. There were a few reports of minor livestock losses, but nothing significant. A couple of hog barn roof collapses were reported.

MISSISSIPPI: For the week ending January 29, 2023, topsoil moisture supplies were 1% very short, 2% short, 58% adequate, and 39% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies were 2% short, 64% adequate, and 34% surplus. Days suitable for fieldwork during the month of January were 16.0 days. Conditions for most of January have been mild, but mid-to-late January brought wet, rainy conditions. Wheat and oats were making a positive comeback this month after the late December freeze left the crops in poor condition. Livestock conditions were good with above average temperatures throughout the month, but many cool season forages were still recovering. Soil moisture levels were back up and saturated throughout most of the State. Wet conditions hampered rye grass and winter forage crops which limited field work for fertilization. Overall, with fluctuating temperatures and more rainfall across the State for the month of January, crop progress for the State was headed in the right direction after the previous month freeze caused crop conditions to suffer.

MISSOURI: For the week ending January 29, 2023. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 9% short, 81% adequate, and 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 31% short, 63% adequate, and 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 28% fair, 64% good, and 4% excellent. Statewide, precipitation averaged 2.73 inches for the month of January, 0.99 inch above average. Temperatures averaged 37.8 degrees, 9 degrees above normal.

MONTANA: This report for Montana is for the entire month of January 2023. Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 41% short, 45% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 56% short, 33% adequate, 3% surplus. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 82% fair, 15% good, 1% excellent. Winter wheat wind damage 74% none, 12% light, 10% moderate, 4% heavy. Winter wheat freeze and drought damage 74% light, 20% moderate, 6% heavy. Winter wheat protectiveness of snow cover 9% very poor, 40% poor, 18% fair, 18% good, 15% excellent. Pasture and range condition 16% very poor, 31% poor, 28% fair, 24% good, 1% excellent. Livestock grazing accessibility 30% open, 32% difficult, 38% closed. Livestock receiving supplemental feed - cattle and calves 99% fed. Cows calved 4% complete. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – sheep and lambs 98% fed. Ewes lambed 2% complete. The State of Montana experienced a warm January, with varying precipitation totals. Drought conditions slightly improved in areas experiencing moderate, severe, and extreme drought; however, overall drought conditions have worsened due to minimal precipitation and warm temperatures. According to the US Drought Monitor published on January 26, 2023, 95.2 percent of the State is experiencing drought conditions, compared to 87.9 percent at the end of December. The amount of land rated as abnormally dry increased 7.3 percentage points from 28.0 percent at the end of December to 35.3 percent for the month of January. Moderate drought was present across 22.9 percent of the State, down slightly from 24.8 percent at the end of December. Severe drought covered 26.2 percent of the State, up from last month's 22.9 percent and extreme drought was found in 10.8 percent of the State, down from last month's 12.2 percent.

NEBRASKA: For the week ending January 29, 2023, topsoil moisture supplies rated 18% very short, 37% short, 39% adequate, and 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 34% very short, 46% short, 20% adequate, and 0% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 14% very poor, 26% poor, 38% fair, 20% good, and 2% excellent.

NEVADA: For the week ending January 29, 2023 - Days suitable for fieldwork 2.1. Topsoil moisture 10% short, 80% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 10% short, 85% adequate. Pasture and range condition 75% poor, 25% fair. There was standing water and snow patches in northern parts of the State due to unusually high precipitation for the State during the first two weeks of January. This had a negative impact in pasture and range condition. More than 55% of the State was in D2 or D3 drought levels according to the U.S. Drought Monitor.

NEW ENGLAND: New England States experienced a milder January with little or no significant snow accumulation reported. In Connecticut, temperature wise, it has been a mild January with only a few dustings of snow and no storms with substantial accumulation. Some significant rainfall though - roughly 6 inches in some places. New Hampshire reported that they are still very low on snowfall for the winter. Last week, Lancaster got a total of 10 inches from 3 storms, but warmer weather, rain, and wintery mix took down a lot of the volume. Temps have been variable, as high as 52 degrees during the day, and as low as 5 degrees at night. Most days were staying in the 20s to 30s. In Rhode Island, rainfall and temperatures are well above normal for January. Lastly, Vermont finally has some snow cover. Temperatures continue the thawing and freezing cycle within hours of each other. The snow cover is helping with these up and down cycles. However, Spring will tell if winter kill has settled in before the snow cover. Thankfully, water supplies are in good shape as streams have maintained good flow with rains and snow melt that has come with the upside of the temperature.

NEW JERSEY: Above normal temperatures characterized much of the State during the month of January. Precipitation was at or above normal with some areas receiving a couple of inches of snowfall on one occasion, and other areas receiving none. Some operators may be able to start field work early this year if temperatures remain warmer. Early seeding in greenhouses has already begun for some vegetable and herb growers.

NEW MEXICO: This report is for the entire month of January 2023. Topsoil moisture 24% very short, 57% short, 18% adequate 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 32% very short, 47% short, 21% adequate. Cotton harvested 90%. Pecans harvested 90%, 82% last year. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 27% poor, 59% fair, 12% good, 1% excellent. Cows calved 2%, 7% last year. Cattle receiving supplemental feed 64%, 85% last year. Cattle condition 1% very poor, 10% poor, 46% fair, 33% good, 10% excellent. Ewes lambed 1%, 12% last year. Sheep receiving supplemental feed 71%, 86% last year. Sheep and lambs condition 11% very poor, 31% poor, 37% fair, 20% good, 1% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 21% very short, 39% short, 36% adequate, 4% surplus. Stock water supplies 31% very short, 37% short, 32% adequate. Dry conditions prevailed across the State during the month of January, however there was some improvement in topsoil and subsoil moisture supplies. Compared with last year, pecan harvest at the end of the month continued to be slightly ahead of last year's progress. Comments from Union County noted some snow fall during the month was received, however more moisture is needed to improve conditions. Across the State, livestock were grazing on seeded winter wheat fields and pasture grass but remained in poor condition as little growth was seen in January. Winter wheat condition declined with only 13 percent of the crop rated in good to excellent condition, compared with 20 percent last month and 27 percent last year. Converted moisture totals during the past month ranged from no precipitation to approximately 3 inches. Significant precipitation continued to mostly accumulate in the western and central counties. Most counties saw below average precipitation during January. Average temperatures during January were generally above normal except for a few northwestern counties that were at or below normal, and a few southeastern counties were slightly above normal.

According to the United States Drought Monitor for January 17, exceptional drought (D4) continued its hold across a portion of land in Union County. Extreme drought (D3) was noted across 3.6 percent of the State, severe drought (D2) covered 14.6 percent, moderate drought (D1) covered 22.2 percent, and abnormal dryness (D0) covered 49.1 percent. Drought-free conditions covered 10.4 percent of the State. Hay and roughage supplies were reported as 21 percent very short, 39 percent short, 36 percent adequate, and 4 percent surplus, compared with 17 percent very short, 38 percent short, 41 percent adequate, and 4 percent surplus on January 3. Stock water supplies were reported as 31 percent very short, 37 percent short, and 32 percent adequate, compared with 24 percent very short, 40 percent short, and 36 percent adequate on January 3.

NEW YORK: January was characterized by variable temperatures, snowfall, and precipitation. There are concerns grain crops and forage crops may not do as well this year in fields with lack of snow cover and ponding water. Other areas had concerns regarding fluctuating temperatures and their impacts on bee colonies as well as hardening of fruit trees and grapevines. Operators continued planning and preparing for this next season as well as marketing crops. The hay market has been strong.

NORTH CAROLINA: For the week ending January 29, 2023, Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 5% short, 64% adequate and 30% surplus. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 3% short, 59% adequate and 37% surplus. Barley condition 2% poor, 20% fair, 76% good and 2% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 1% very short, 11% short, 85% adequate and 3% surplus. Oats condition 31% fair, 68% good and 1% excellent. Pasture and range condition 1% very poor, 25% poor, 59% fair, 14% good and 1% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% poor, 18% fair, 80% good and 1% excellent. Throughout January, some rains this month have kept field conditions wet with little activity. Recent rains have helped the drought issues.

NORTH DAKOTA: For the week ending January 29, 2023, topsoil moisture supplies, 7% very short, 28% short, 57% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies, 9% very short, 37% short, 48% adequate, 6% surplus. Winter wheat condition, 0% very poor, 3% poor, 56% fair, 41% good, 0% excellent. Cattle and calf conditions, 1% very poor, 6% poor, 34% fair, 56% good, 3% excellent. Cattle and calf death loss, 1% heavy, 58% average, 41% light. Calving progress, 3% complete, near 4% last year. Sheep and lamb conditions, 2% very poor, 4% poor, 40% fair, 51% good, 3% excellent. Sheep and lamb death loss, 1% heavy, 50% average, 49% light. Lambing progress, 10% complete, near 8% last year. Shearing progress, 15% complete, near 19% last year. Hay and roughage supplies, 2% very short, 13% short, 84% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies, 3% very short, 15% short, 80% adequate, 2% surplus.

OHIO: For the week ending January 29, 2023, topsoil moisture was 6% short, 74% adequate, 20% surplus. Subsoil moisture was 1% very short, 19% short, 67% adequate, 13% surplus. Winter wheat condition was rated 5% poor, 40% fair, 46% good, 9% excellent. The Statewide average temperature was 37.0 degrees, 10.5 degrees above normal. Precipitation averaged 4.04 inches Statewide, 1.64 inches above normal for January. Temperatures remained above average for much of January as a series of storms soaked fields, contributing to widespread reports of muddy soil. Snowfall accumulations tended to be light and melted rapidly. January's mild and stable weather provided relief to livestock after December's sharp temperature fluctuations. Winter wheat condition remained stable relative to the previous month, but scant snow cover caused concern for some farmers.

OKLAHOMA: For the month of January, rainfall totals averaged 0.75 inch throughout the State, with the Southeast district recording the highest precipitation at 1.61 inches and the Panhandle district recording the lowest precipitation at 0.18 inch. According to the US Drought Monitor Report, 98 percent of the State was in the abnormally dry to exceptional drought category, up 3 points from the previous year. Additionally, 90 percent of the State was in the moderate drought to exceptional drought category, unchanged from the previous year. Statewide temperatures averaged in the 30's, with the lowest recording of 5 degrees at Boise City on January 29th and the highest recording of 65 degrees at Hollis on January 28th. Topsoil and subsoil moisture conditions were rated mostly adequate to very short.

OREGON: Moisture conditions throughout the State ranged from very wet to wet for January. However, the western part of Oregon was still behind normal for seasonal precipitation. Temperatures ranged from lower than normal to around normal. Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington Counties reported record rainfall and below average temperatures. Crop and pasture conditions reports were good, especially pastures left un-grazed during winter. In Columbia, Multnomah, and Washington Counties, very cold and dry weather was a concern for some berry and nursery crops. Benton and Lincoln Counties reported heavy rainfall at the beginning of the month, with drier days towards the end of January. High winds resulted in downed trees that contributed to power outages and impeded transportation. Many livestock producers anticipated the beginning of calving to start soon. Morrow County reported temperatures in single digits with no snow cover, with potential cold injury for the wheat crop. Gilliam, Hood River, Sherman, and Wasco Counties reported high rainfall with snow and average moisture content. Crops and livestock were both growing well with no concerns. Baker County reported mild weather and an average snowpack. Cattle producers were starting to calve. Umatilla and Wallowa Counties reported the winter wheat was in good condition, precipitation was below normal, and winter canola was doing excellent. There was concern about the impact on yields if conditions remained dry. Douglas, Jackson, and Josephine Counties reported good rainfall, although behind average. Wheeler and Grant Counties reported substantial rainfall and some snow. Crops and livestock were doing well. Lake County reported high precipitation and a few snowstorms that added to the snowpack. Morning temperatures were very cold and freezing kept the snowpack in place.

PENNSYLVANIA: For the month of January, the State experienced fluctuating warm temperatures with plenty of

rain. Soil moisture had improved since last month and should be good going into the Spring. Wheat and rye crops in some counties were reported to be in good condition. The mild winter so far has been good for livestock. Some farmers were waiting for the ground to freeze to be able to spread lime and manure.

SOUTH CAROLINA: January temperatures ranged from 3.6 to 6.2 degrees warmer than historic averages depending on location. Total rainfall during the month ranged from 2.0 inches in Horry County to 11.2 inches in Aiken County. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, 45 percent of the State had abnormally dry conditions and 12 percent had moderately dry conditions by month's end, compared to 51 percent abnormally dry and 11 percent moderate drought at the beginning of the month. Excessive rainfall made for wet field conditions which has delayed much field work and preparation. Freezing temperatures at the end of December and beginning of January damaged winter crops, including citrus trees. Strawberries were noted to be behind where they should be for this time of the year, and some producers experienced a loss due to the frost. Various diseases were an issue in strawberries for many growers. Overall, the crop was in fair to good condition. The small grain and cover crops had broken through the soil and were reported to be looking good.

SOUTH DAKOTA: For the week ending January 29, 2023, topsoil moisture supplies rated 8% very short, 40% short, 51% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 12% very short, 53% short, 34% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 4% very poor, 20% poor, 54% fair, 22% good, and 0% excellent.

TENNESSEE: For the week ending January 29, days suitable 2.1. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 63% adequate, 36% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 73% adequate, 25% surplus. Winter wheat condition 4% very poor, 11% poor, 44% fair, 37% good, 4% excellent. Pasture and Range condition 6% very poor, 28% poor, 38% fair, 26% good, 2% excellent. Cattle condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 35% fair, 52% good, and 6% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 6% very short, 30% short, 58% adequate, 6% surplus. January has been relatively wet and warm for Tennessee. Pastures and fields are well saturated, and waterways are running high. Producers are fighting mud and standing water in fields and pastures.

TEXAS: For the month of January, precipitation mostly ranged from trace amounts to upwards of 5 inches; however, isolated areas in Northeast Texas and the Backlands received between 8 to 15 inches of rainfall. Wheat and oats are responding to recent rains, but more moisture is needed to further the progress of the crops. Cattle are in fair condition and producers are depending on supplemental feed for much of their herd. Pasture and range conditions are mostly poor due to the lack of moisture and cold temperatures.

UTAH: This report for Utah is for the entire month of January 2023. Topsoil moisture 12% short, 69% adequate, 19% surplus. Subsoil moisture 13% short, 84% adequate, 3% surplus. Pasture and range condition 2% very poor, 20% poor, 35% fair, 43% good. Winter wheat condition 6% poor, 45% fair, 42% good, 7% surplus. Hay and roughage supplies 15% very short, 29% short, 56% adequate. Stock water supplies 14% short, 86% adequate. Cattle and calves condition 9% poor, 36% fair, 54% good, 1% excellent. Sheep and lambs condition 12% poor, 53% fair, 35% good. Livestock receiving supplemental feed for cattle 70%. Livestock receiving supplemental feed for sheep 51%. Cows calved 4%. Ewes lambed-farm flock 5%. Colder temperatures along with snowstorms occurred throughout the State for the month of January. As of January 3, 2023, snowpack in Utah was 174 percent measured as percent of median snowfall. Box Elder County reports livestock producers continued feeding cattle due to the cold weather. Beaver County reports noted that livestock producers were dealing with calving issues due to the cold weather.

VIRGINIA: Topsoil moisture 6% short, 77% adequate, 17% surplus for week ending January 29, 2023. Subsoil moisture 10% short, 84% adequate, 6% surplus for week ending January 29, 2023. Winter wheat condition 35% fair, 63% good, 2% excellent. Barley condition 36% fair, 62% good, 2% excellent. Livestock condition 5% poor, 36% fair, 52% good, 7% excellent. Pasture and Range condition 5% very poor, 22% poor, 47% fair, 25% good, 1% excellent. Hay supplies 2% very short, 21% short, 75% adequate, 2% surplus. Percent of feed obtained from pastures 10%. Virginia experienced unseasonably warm temperatures throughout January and below normal precipitation for the first 3 weeks and significant rainfall in the last week of January. The rainfall from the past week has led to a great deal of mud and possible pasture damage in some areas. Small grains are getting waterlogged in a few areas. Hay and roughage supplies are mostly adequate to short. Primary activities for the month include equipment maintenance and purchasing seed and fertilizer.

WASHINGTON: Northwest Washington experienced low temperatures and wet conditions. In Skagit County, there was not much harvesting, but animals were in good condition. Farmers were educating themselves to prepare for next year. Central Washington saw a mix of weather patterns. In Klickitat County, January was warm and wet. The past few weeks were warm and dry, with temperatures stretching into the upper forties. In Benton and Yakima Counties, the weather was mild. Yakima experienced roughly twenty days of precipitation that contributed a minimum amount of snow. In crop-producing areas, most of the snow had melted into the soil. The only notable field activity was orchard pruning. In Northeast Washington, temperatures were harsher than in the western part of the State. In January, warm temperatures and storm events brought heavy rain and snow. In East Central and Southeast Washington, conditions were typical for this time of year. In Grant County, producers were starting to calve. In Garfield County, the cold weather may have caused some issues for livestock.

WEST VIRGINIA: For the week ending January 29, topsoil moisture 3% short, 52% adequate, and 45% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% short, 79% adequate, and 14% surplus. Hay and roughage supplies 9% short, 89% adequate, and 2% surplus. Feed grain supplies 5% short and 95% adequate.

Winter wheat condition 47% fair, 48% good, and 5% excellent. Cattle and calves condition 28% fair, 65% good, and 7% excellent. Sheep and lambs condition 28% fair, 64% good, and 8% excellent. Weather conditions for the month have been wet with rain and snow, along with a mix of warm and cold temperatures and windy conditions. Farming activities for the month included monitoring livestock health and preparing for the next growing season.

WISCONSIN: January was unseasonably warm across Wisconsin, averaging 11.4 degrees above normal through the 29th. Most northern portions of the State had snow throughout the month, protecting overwintered crops. In areas further south where snow had melted due to the mild temperatures there were concerns of damage to winter wheat and alfalfa. A snowstorm in the southern part of the State late in the month brought several inches of snow, covering the ground before a cold spell set in the last few days of the month. Precipitation for January was 0.59 inch above normal through the 29th. Reporters noted that between the snow cover and warm temperatures there was little frost in the ground, helping soil moisture levels as the moisture that was received was able to soak in.

WYOMING: This report for Wyoming is for the entire month of January 2023. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 22% short, 64% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 15% very short, 39% short, 46% adequate. Winter wheat condition 4% very poor, 18% poor, 60% fair, 17% good, 1% surplus. Hay and roughage supplies 7% very short, 23% short, 69% adequate, 1% surplus. Livestock condition 1% poor, 8% fair, 86% good, 5% excellent. Stock water supplies 4% very short, 15% short, 80% adequate, 1% surplus. Pasture and range condition 5% very poor, 19% poor, 31% fair, 42% good, 3% surplus. Cows calved 1%. Ewes lambed 2%. Most of Wyoming received above normal amounts of moisture in January. In some areas of the State, precipitation levels were as much as 2.5 inches above average. Some areas of northern Wyoming received at or slightly below normal amounts of precipitation thus far in January. Temperatures ran mostly below normal in southern Wyoming and above normal in the north and far west. Portions of Fremont, Lincoln, and Sweetwater Counties saw temperatures as much as 6 to 8 degrees below average, while a portion of Sheridan County experienced temperatures as much as 8 degrees above normal. With the escalation in moisture, Wyoming saw an improvement in drought conditions according to the United States Drought Monitor report published on January 26, 2023. The amount of land rated drought free increased to 29.8%, compared with 25.6% as published on December 29, 2022. The amount of land rated abnormally dry stood at 25.4%, compared with 20.8% at the end of December. At 24.0%, moderate drought changed little from 25.0% last month. Severe drought conditions fell to 17.7%, compared with 22.1% last month. Extreme drought improved to 3.1%, compared with 6.5% at the end of December. In Goshen County, the generous snowfall received will greatly benefit the depleted topsoil moisture levels. The southern portions of Hot Springs County received substantial amounts of snow. Laramie County has also received beneficial amounts of snow, but temperatures have not been warm enough for the snow to melt and soak into the soil. There is concern some snow may be lost in the wind. Lincoln County has received abundant snow so far this year along with cold, but tolerable temperatures. Pastures and aftermath feed were buried under the snow cover. Livestock producers were feeding their stock hay. Snowfall this month in Platte County has improved the dry conditions, but not enough to end the drought. Farmers and ranchers remained hopeful that continued much needed snow would benefit pastures and reservoirs. Hay and roughage supplies for Wyoming were rated 7% very short, 23% short, 69% adequate, and 1% surplus, compared with 3% very short, 20% short, 73% adequate, and 4% adequate last month. Stock water supplies across Wyoming were rated 4% very short, 15% short, 80% adequate, and 1% surplus, compared with 6% very short, 17% short, 72% adequate and 5% surplus last month.

International Weather and Crop Summary

January 22-28, 2023

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Dry but cold weather over western and central Europe contrasted with locally heavy rain in southeastern portions of the continent.

MIDDLE EAST: Despite a storm in the Mediterranean Sea, winter drought intensified over central and eastern Turkey.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Continued cold and wet weather further eased drought and improved topsoil moisture for winter grains, though dry conditions prevailed in parts of Morocco.

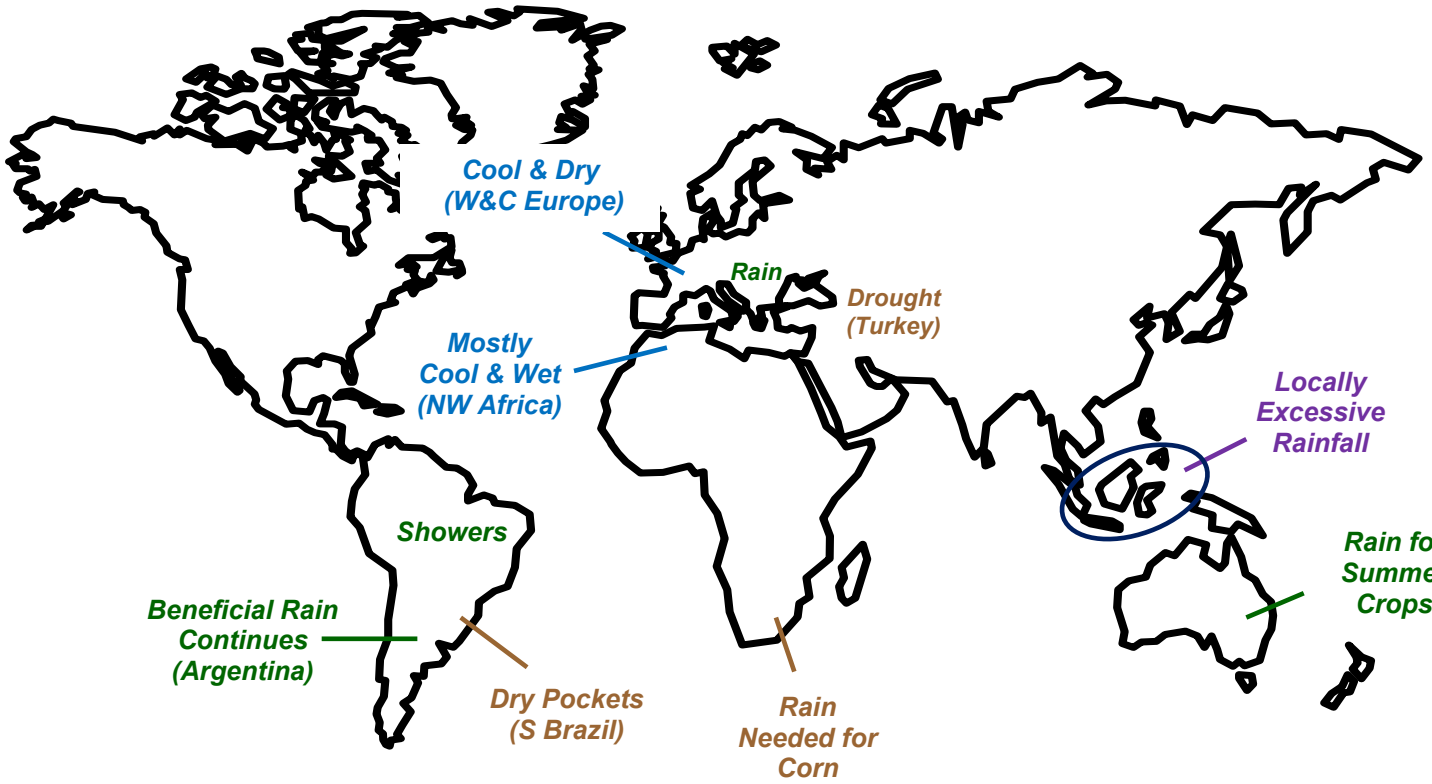
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Strong easterly winds returned, bringing more widespread deluges to the region.

AUSTRALIA: Widespread showers in the east benefited immature summer crops.

SOUTH AFRICA: Moisture was becoming limited for rain-fed summer crops in sections of the corn belt.

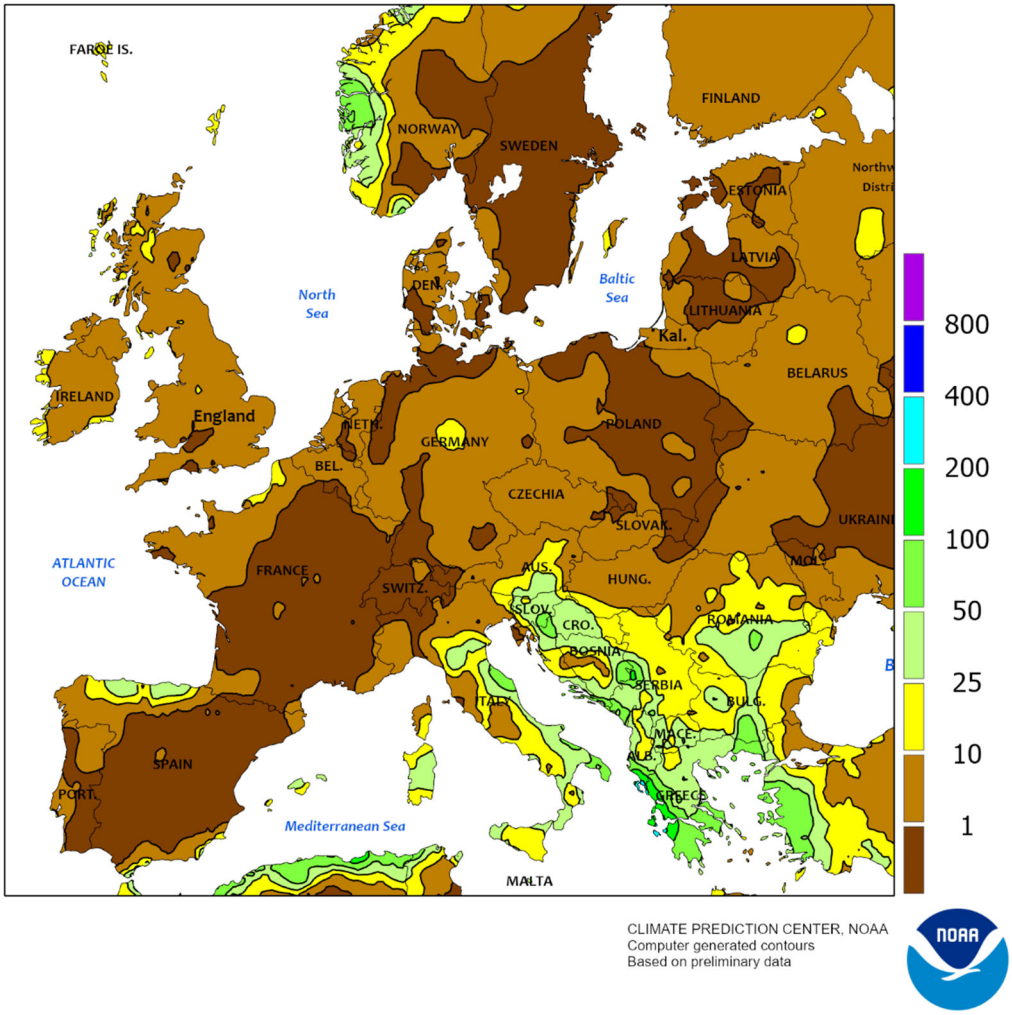
ARGENTINA: Beneficial rain continued for a second week in key summer grain, oilseed, and cotton areas.

BRAZIL: Warmth and dryness persisted over southern farming areas.



For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov

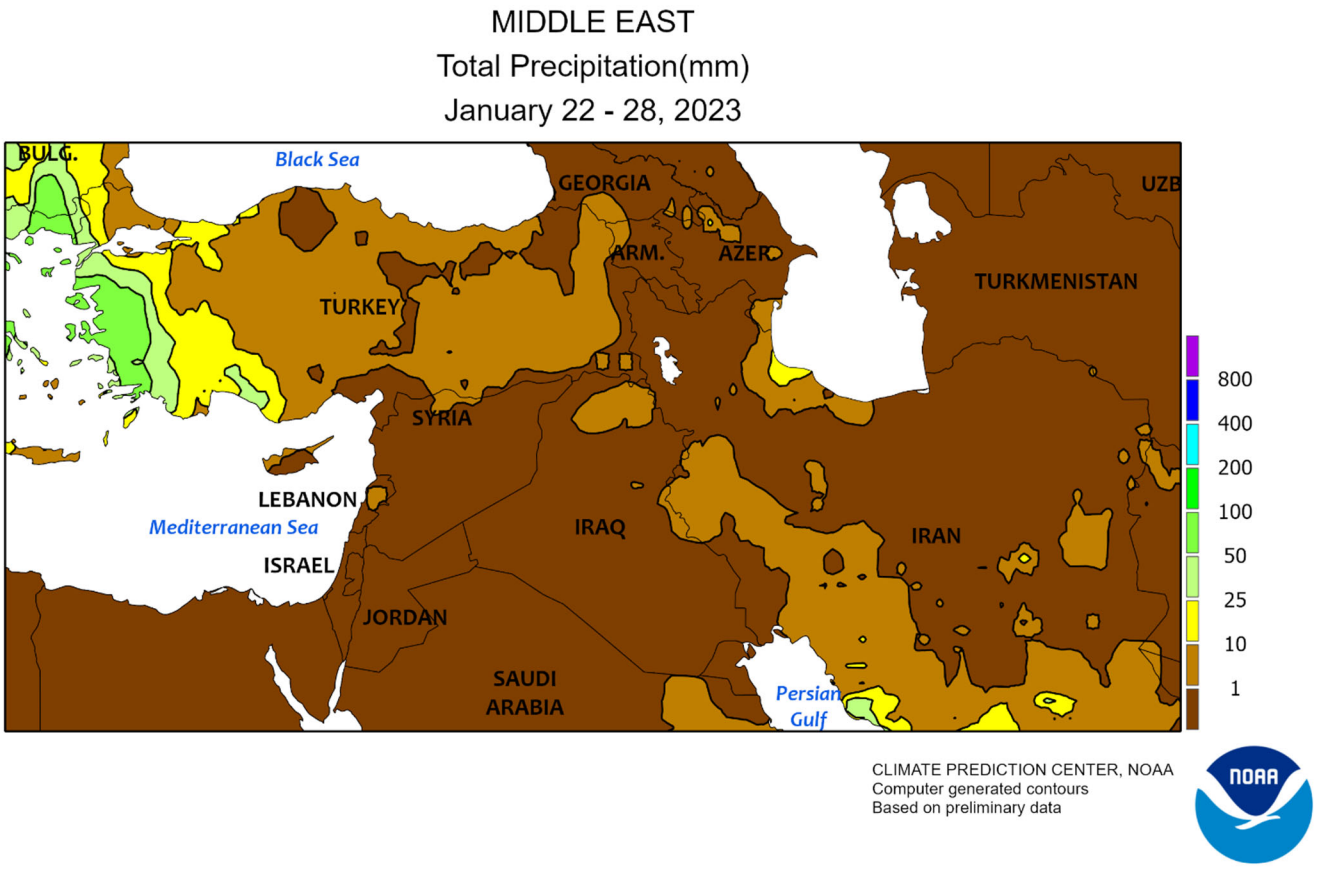
EUROPE
Total Precipitation(mm)
January 22 - 28, 2023



EUROPE

Drier albeit cold weather prevailed across western and central portions of the continent, while locally heavy rain lingered in southeastern Europe. Little to no precipitation (5 mm or less) was reported over much of western, central, and northern Europe. However, soil moisture reserves remained adequate to abundant for dormant (central and north) to semi-dormant (south) winter grains and oilseeds after a recent protracted wet spell. Meanwhile, a large and mostly stationary upper-air low triggered moderate to heavy rain and mountain snow (25-100 mm liquid equivalent) from southern Italy into the Balkans, with locally more than 200 mm noted in western Greece and environs. Temperatures for the week averaged 2 to 6°C below normal across the western half of Europe, though most major winter crop areas remained devoid of snow cover. Conversely, warmer-than-normal conditions (2-5°C above normal) from the Baltic States southward into Greece kept most of eastern Europe's typically colder croplands devoid of snow save for the far northeast.

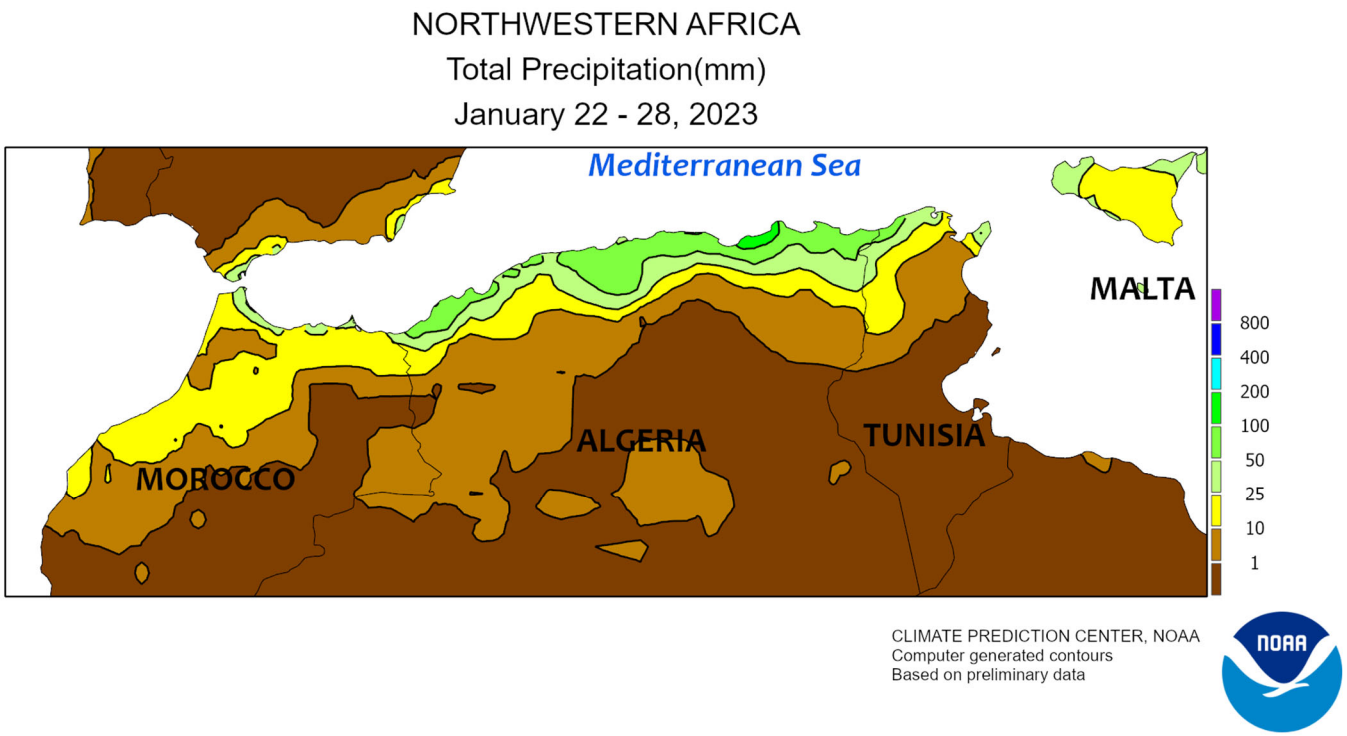
For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov



MIDDLE EAST

Despite a storm in the region, drought intensified over central and eastern Turkey. A slow-moving storm system over the central Mediterranean generated moderate to heavy showers (10-100 mm) across the western third of Turkey, easing drought in the Aegean Region and improving prospects for northwestern winter wheat. However, rain tapered off to the east, with amounts generally less than 10 mm from the Anatolian Plateau into the GAP Region of southeastern Turkey. Season-to-date (since September 1) precipitation on central Turkey's Anatolian Plateau — a primary winter grain area — remained mired near 55 percent of normal, the third driest of the past 30 years. Dry weather also prevailed from the eastern Mediterranean Coast into Iran, though southern-most portions of the region continued to report unusual showers (2-10 mm, locally more). Warmer-than-normal conditions (2-6°C above normal) across the western half of the region contrasted with readings up to 7°C below normal in Iran. The recent bitter cold in Iran may have caused some burnback to dormant winter wheat and barley, although the coldest readings (locally below -20°C) were coincident with a shallow to moderate snow cover (2-15 cm).

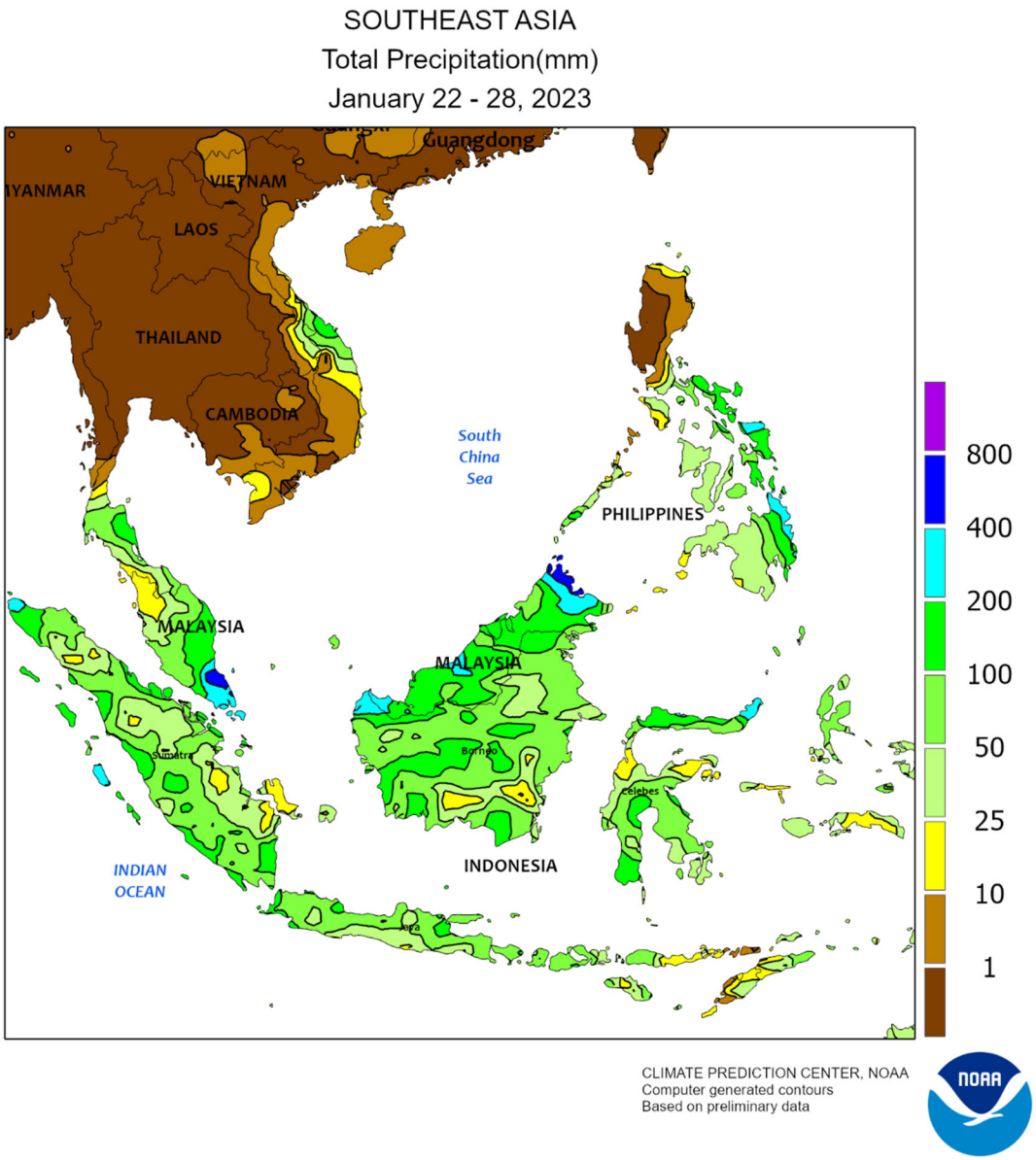
For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Chilly, wet weather further eased drought and improved prospects for vegetative winter grains. A stationary upper-air low over the Mediterranean Sea triggered additional moderate to heavy showers (25-140 mm) across northern portions of Algeria and Tunisia, with lesser amounts (5-25 mm) noted farther inland. The rain continued the recent soil moisture improvements for vegetative winter grains, while temperatures up to 5°C below normal slowed the previously rapid pace of crop development. In Morocco, chilly temperatures (2-4°C below normal) along with light to moderate showers (2-25 mm) benefited vegetative winter grains, although the country's central and southern croplands largely missed out on the rain. Overall, moisture has improved for winter wheat and barley across the entire region, while the recent spell of cold weather has slowed crop growth rates and provided wheat and barley additional time to benefit from the recent rain.

For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov

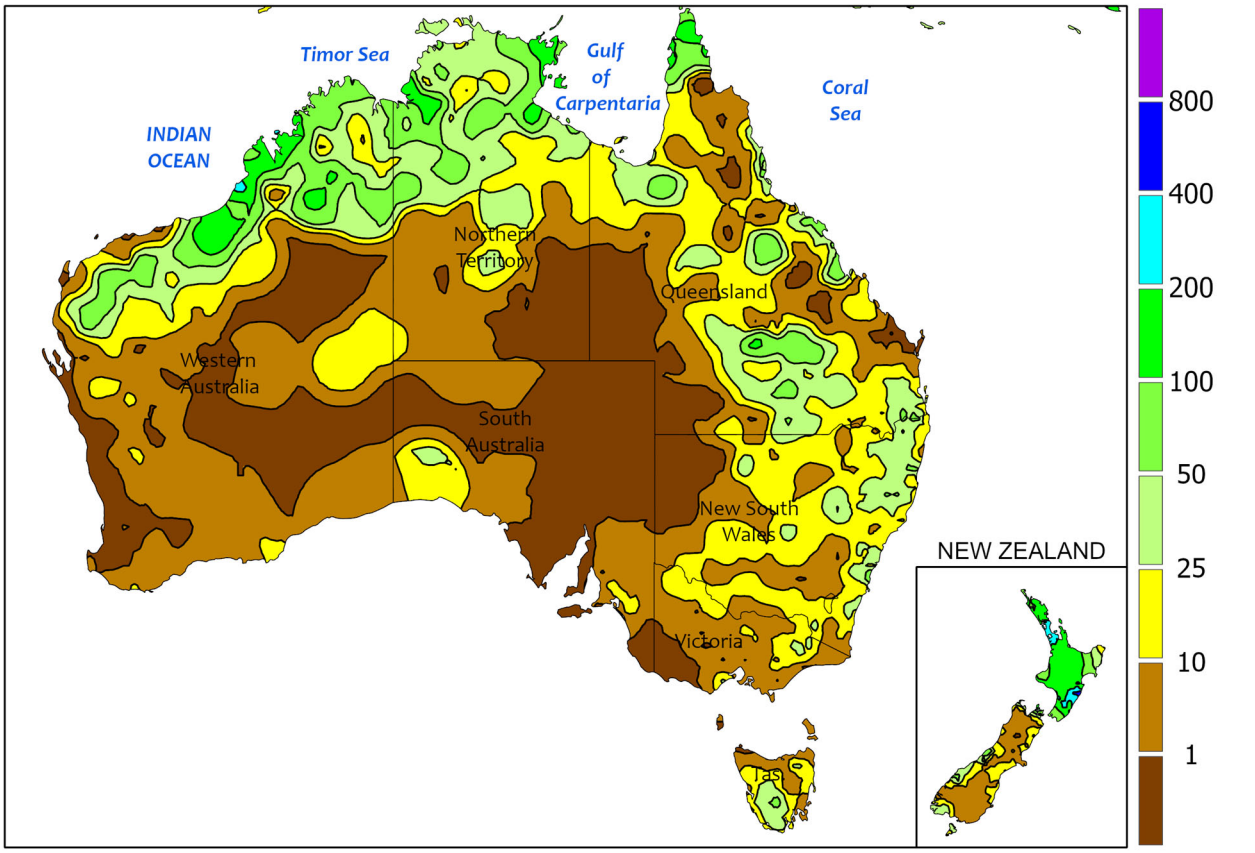


SOUTHEAST ASIA

Easterly winds intensified again after a brief lull, bringing heavy showers to windward areas and southern locales. Most of the Philippines (save the north) recorded over 25 mm of rain, with eastern-most sections once again tallying over 150 mm. While previous downpours have avoided major growing areas, this week's rainfall impacted important agricultural zones in the south (Mindanao). Meanwhile, most of Malaysia and Indonesia also reported heavy showers, exceeding 150 mm in some reaches, slowing oil palm harvesting but maintaining ample moisture supplies for it and rice; the bulk of rice is typically progressing through reproduction at this time. Elsewhere, wet weather (25-100 mm) returned to minor agricultural areas of central Vietnam, as seasonably dry weather prevailed for irrigated rice in other parts of the country and Indochina as a whole.

For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov

AUSTRALIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
January 22 - 28, 2023



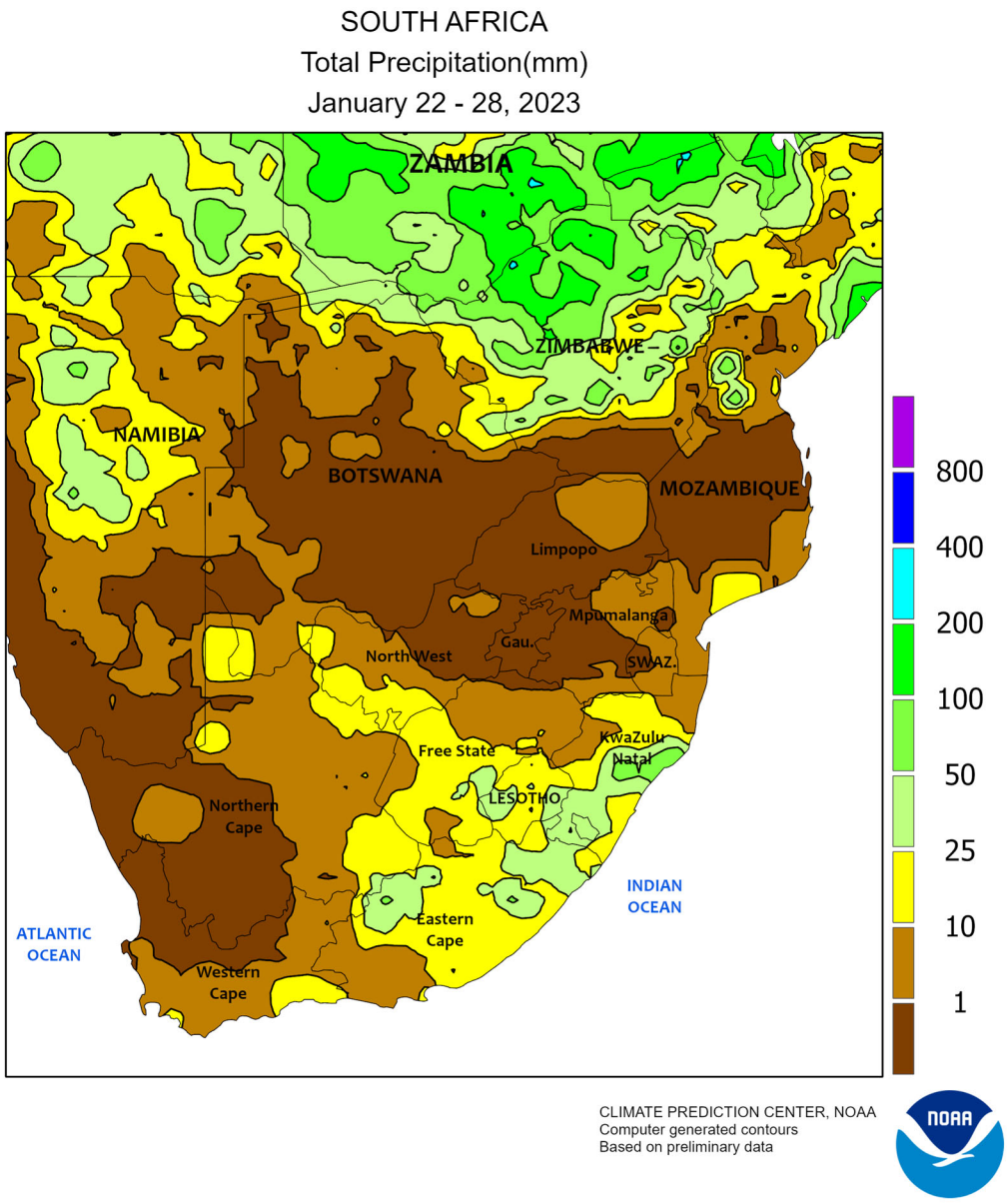
Gridded data from the Australian Bureau of Meteorology: www.bom.gov.au/
Creative Commons License found at:
https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au/legalcode

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

AUSTRALIA

Winter crop harvesting has reportedly concluded in most areas, with lingering activity confined primarily to the southern-most growing regions. Mostly dry weather in Western Australia, South Australia, and western Victoria allowed this fieldwork to continue with little if any delay. In eastern Australia, widespread showers (5-25 mm, locally more) benefited immature summer crops, including cotton and later-planted sorghum. The earliest-sown sorghum is nearing maturation, however, with harvesting expected to begin soon. Temperatures averaged near to below normal (up to 2°C below normal) in eastern Australia, although maximum temperatures approached 40°C in some areas during the latter half of the week.

For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov

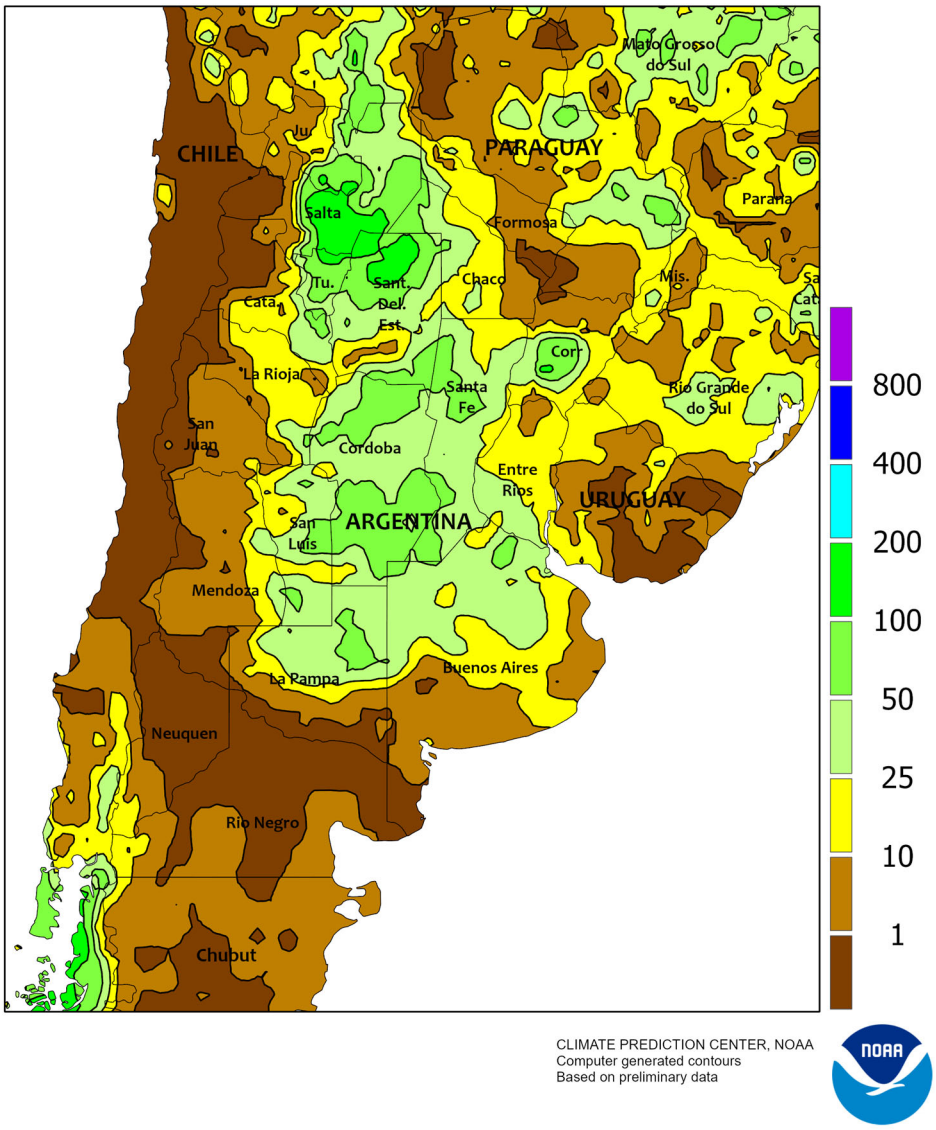


SOUTH AFRICA

Dry weather, accompanied by summer warmth, spurred rapid development of rain-fed corn. Near complete dryness prevailed over central and eastern sections of the corn belt (Gauteng north and eastward), as rainfall (greater than 10 mm) was confined to southwestern growing areas (outlying production areas in North West and Free State). Highest daytime temperatures in the aforementioned areas ranged from the lower to upper 30s (degrees C). While promoting rapid growth of corn and other rain-fed summer crops, additional moisture will be needed as traditionally later-planted crops in western farming areas enter reproduction. Elsewhere, warm, showery weather (rainfall locally in excess of 50 mm) increased moisture for rain-fed sugarcane in southern KwaZulu-Natal while also increasing irrigation reserves in watersheds in Eastern Cape and southern Free State. Farther west, warm (highs reaching the middle 30s), generally sunny weather promoted growth of tree and vine crops, with light, scattered showers (locally exceeding 10 mm) likely causing minimal disruptions to seasonal fieldwork.

For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov

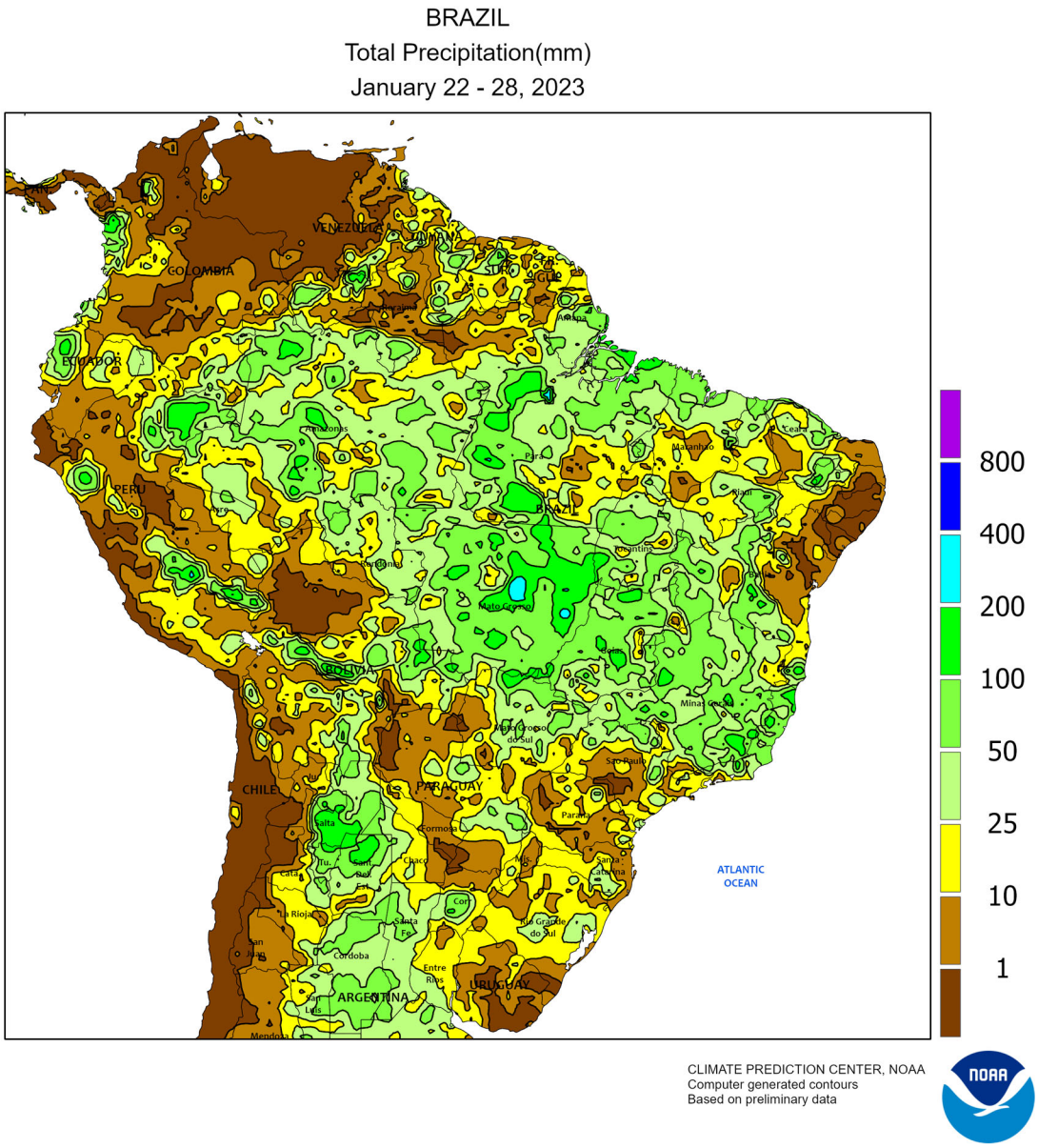
ARGENTINA
Total Precipitation(mm)
January 22 - 28, 2023



ARGENTINA

For a second week, locally heavy showers brought much-needed relief to major commercial farming areas throughout Argentina. Rainfall totaling 25 to 85 mm extended from northern sections of La Pampa and Buenos Aires northward through Salta and eastward into Corrientes. Drier conditions prevailed at the southern and eastern edges of the main agricultural delegations, including southern farmlands of La Pampa and Buenos Aires and cotton areas in and around eastern Chaco. In central Argentina, much of the rain fell during the latter half of the week, ending a brief spell of summer heat that pushed temperatures into the middle and upper 30s (degrees C) on several days. While benefiting later-planted summer crops, the moisture arrived too late to reverse damage to crops that flowered during the height of the drought. In the northwest, rain fell at different times during the week, although high temperatures still reached the lower 40s on the warmer days. According to the government of Argentina, corn and soybeans were 93 and 96 percent planted, respectively, as of January 26; similarly, cotton was 92 percent planted.

For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov



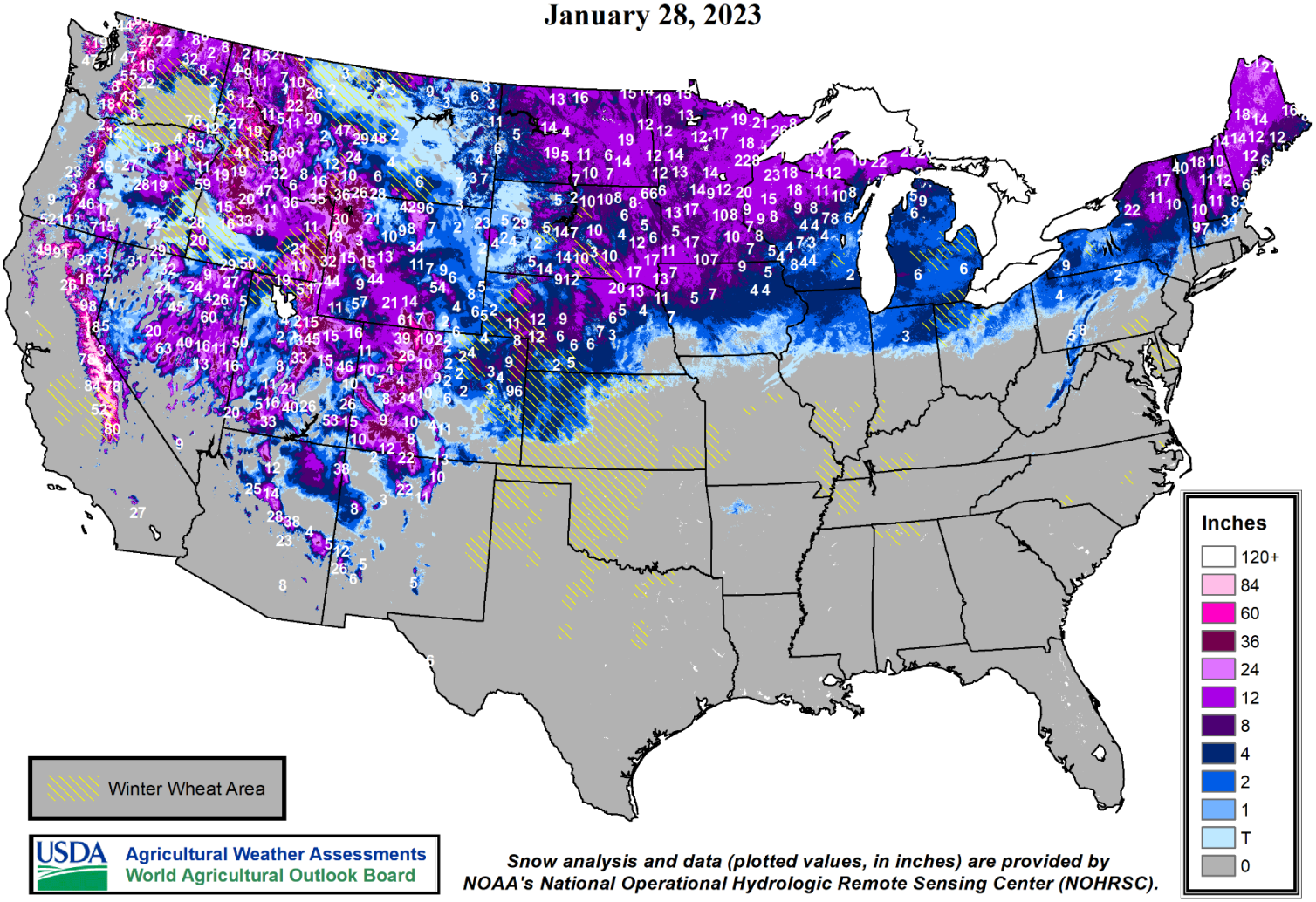
BRAZIL

Pockets of dryness persisted over southern Brazil, accompanied by summer warmth that exacerbated water losses through evaporation. Rainfall remained patchy and light from southern sections of Mato Grosso do Sul and São Paulo through Rio Grande do Sul, where daytime highs often reached the lower and middle 30s (degrees C). According to the government of Rio Grande do Sul, corn was 96 percent planted as of January 26, with 85 percent of the sown crop having reached reproduction (27 percent harvested); meanwhile, 98 percent of soybeans were planted, and 40 percent of that crop had reportedly flowered. In Paraná, over 90 percent of both soybeans and first-crop corn had reached reproduction as of January 23, with some of the earliest-planted crops ready for harvest; planting of second-crop corn was in the early stages. Meanwhile, widespread, locally heavy rain (25 to 100 mm, locally higher) fell from Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul eastward, reaching southward into sugarcane and coffee areas of São Paulo and Minas Gerais. While maintaining adequate to abundant levels of moisture for immature summer crops, the heaviness of the rain sustained localized delays in seasonal fieldwork. According to the government of Mato Grosso, soybeans were 14 percent harvested as of January 27, lagging both last year's pace (32 percent) and the 5-year average (20 percent); similarly, corn was 6 percent planted versus 27 percent last year and 18 percent on average.

For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov

Snow Depth

January 28, 2023



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.

Correspondence to the meteorologists should be directed to:
***Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*, NOAA/USDA, Joint Agricultural Weather Facility, USDA South Building, Room 4443B, Washington, DC 20250.**
Internet URL: www.usda.gov/oce/weather-drought-monitor
E-mail address: ***brad.rippey@usda.gov***

An archive of past Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletins can be found at https://usda.library.cornell.edu/, keyword search "*Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*".