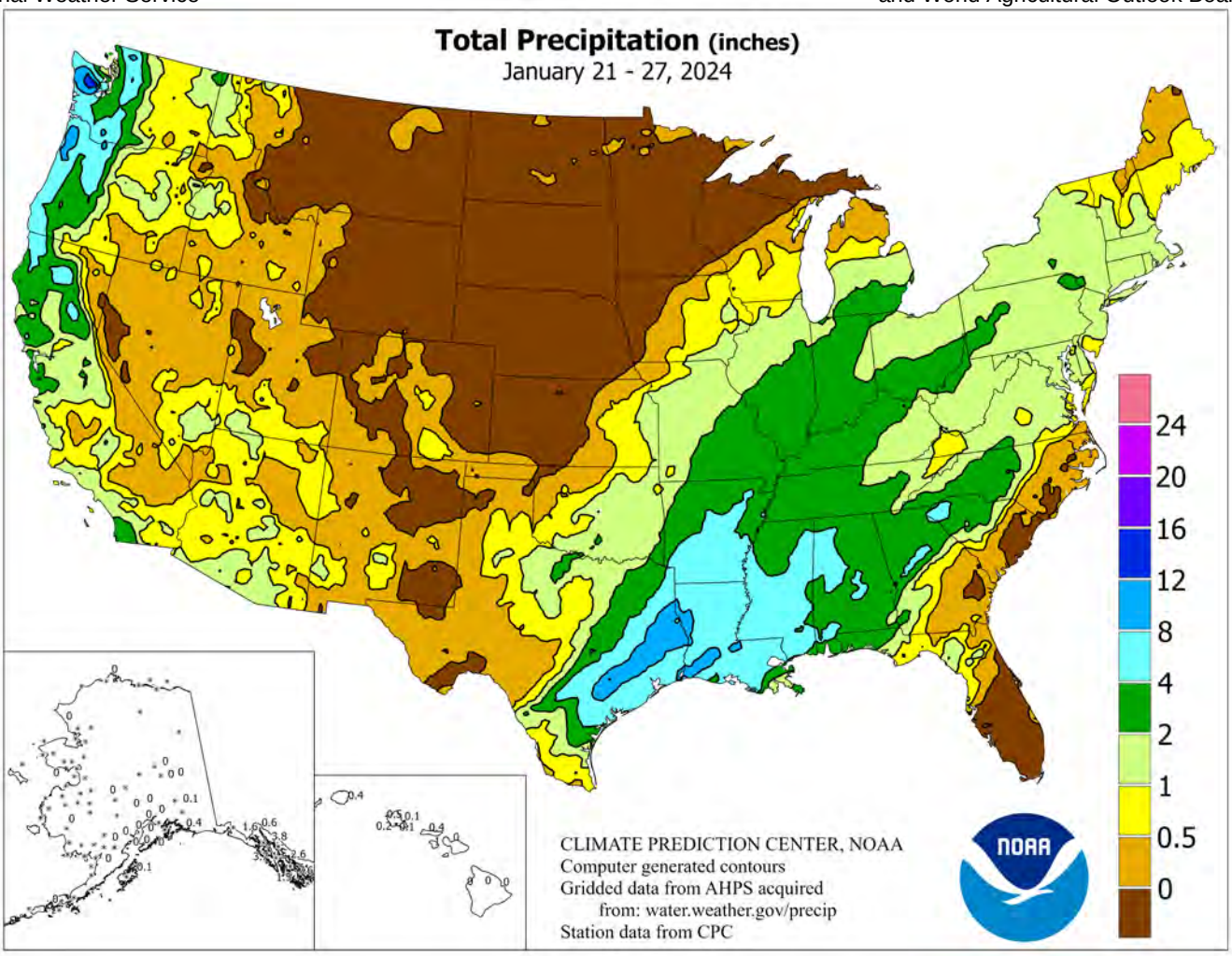
Volume 111, No. 5 www.usda.gov/oce/weather-drought-monitor January 30, 2024

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 21 – 27, 2024

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

An active storm track accompanied a warming trend across several areas of the country, including the **Far West** and most areas along and southeast of a line from **central Texas to Lake Michigan**. Many other parts of the U.S., including the **southern Atlantic region**, the **northwestern half of the Plains**, and the **far upper Midwest**, received little or no precipitation. During the transition to milder conditions, there were disruptive accumulations of freezing rain from the **southern Plains into the Midwest**. Interior sections of the **Northwest** also experienced some

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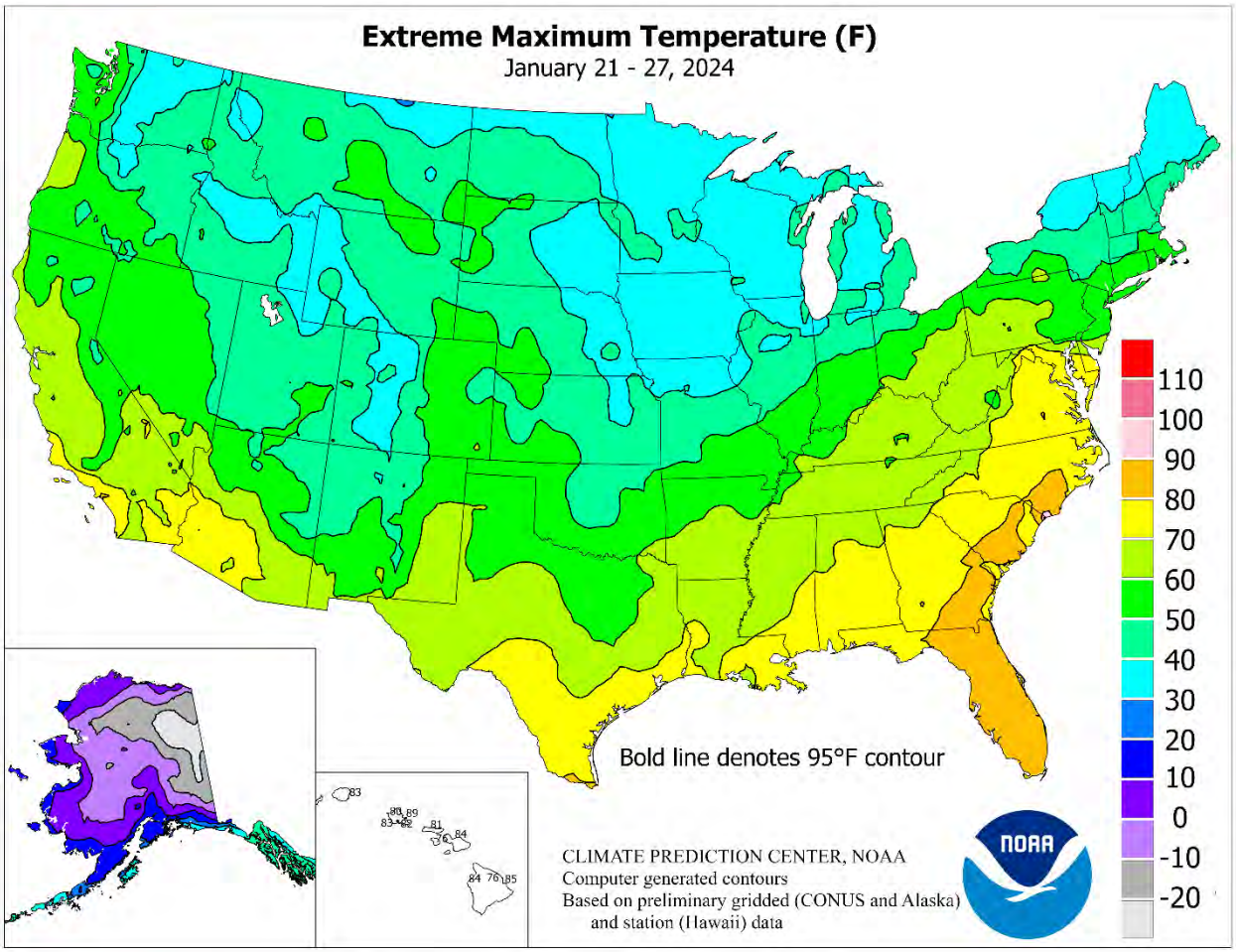
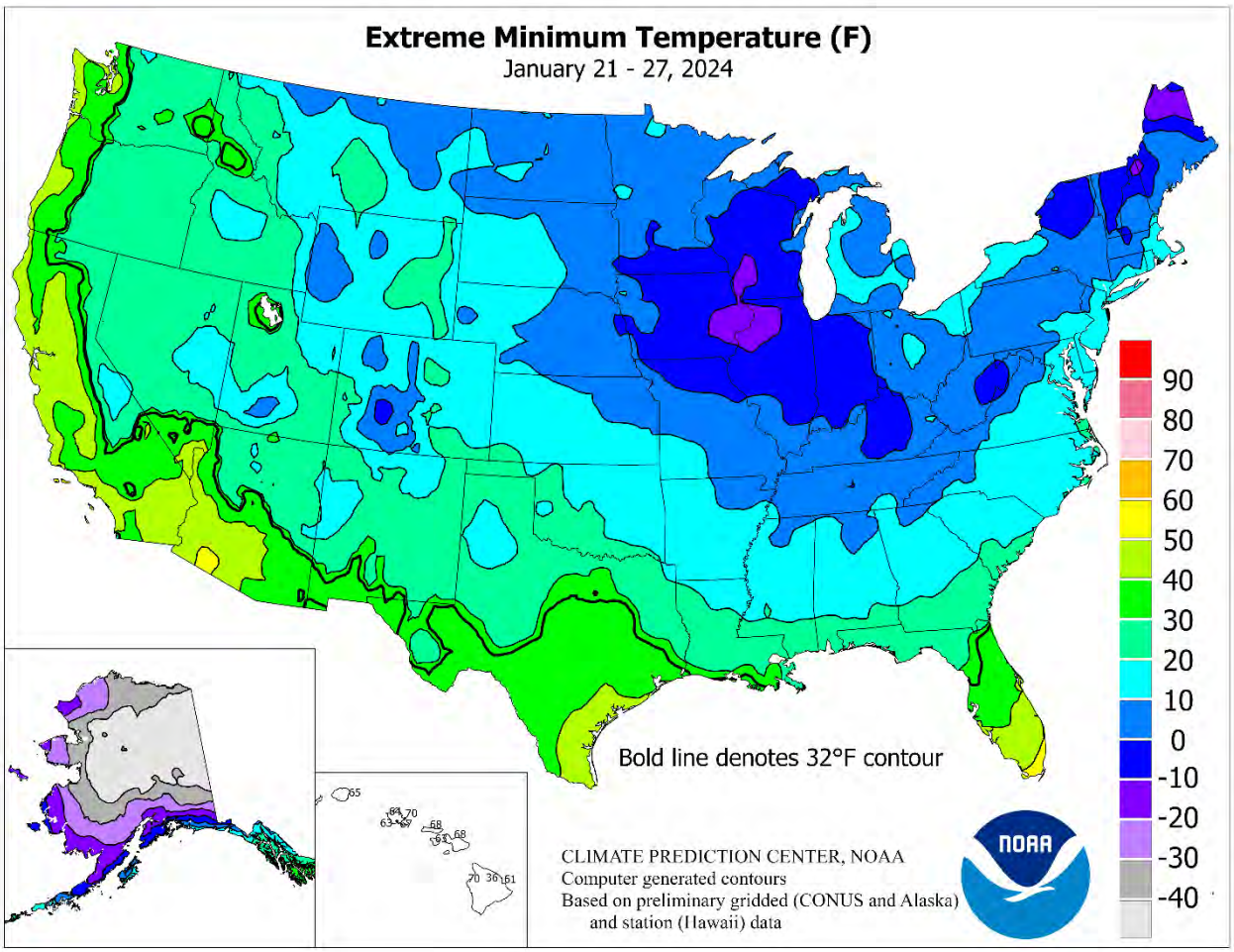
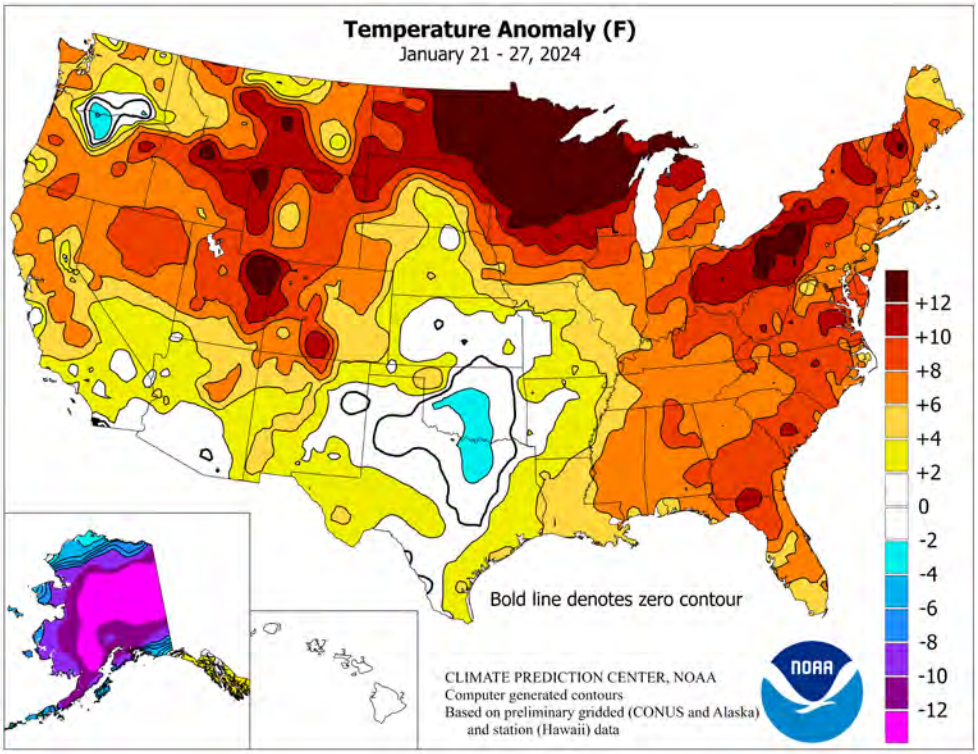
Contents


Extreme Maximum Temperature (F)
January 21 - 27, 2024
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 21 - 27, 2024
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 and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA

(Continued from front cover)
ice accretion. Additionally, large sections of the **Plains** and **Midwest** noted dense fog, as warmer air overspread still-cold ground and—in many cases—lingering snow cover. After snow blanketed a peak of nearly 59 percent of the U.S. on January 17, coverage dropped to less than one-third (33 percent) of the **Lower 48 States** just 12 days later. Elsewhere, two rounds of heavy rain pelted the **western and central Gulf Coast States**, with 2- to 8-inch totals leading to lowland flooding. Widespread 1- to 3-inch amounts were observed as far north as the **middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys**, resulting in pockets of minor to moderate river flooding. Improbably—following a roughly 10-day period of extreme cold, peaking in mid-January—weekly temperatures surged at least 10 to 15°F above normal across portions of the **nation's northern tier**, especially from the **northern Plains into the Great Lakes States**. Readings also averaged more than 10°F above normal in parts of the **East** and **northern Intermountain West**. Cool weather lingered in a few areas, including the **southern Plains**, where slightly below-normal temperatures were observed in portions of **Oklahoma** and **northern Texas**.



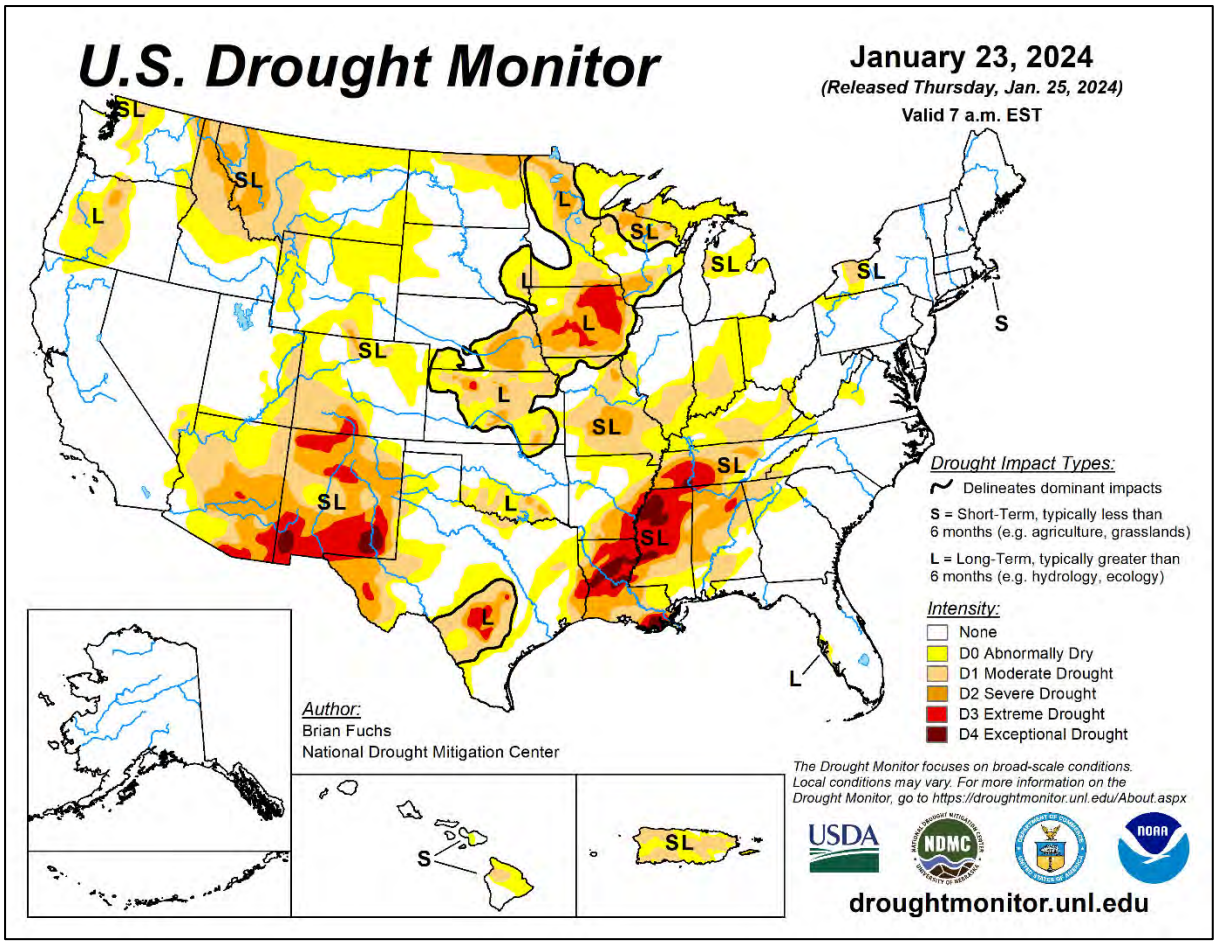
With the dramatic warm-up, temperatures in some **Montana** locations rose more than 100°F in 15 days. For example, the temperature in **Lewistown, MT**, rebounded from -43°F on January 13 to reach 58°F by January 28. Similarly, the temperature in **Cut Bank, MT**, rose 103°F (from -41 to 62°F) between January 13 and 29. **Olympia, WA**, which had posted consecutive daily record-tying lows (15 and 16°F, respectively) on January 15-16, notched a daily-record high of 56°F on January 23. A string of daily-record highs in **Olympia**—61, 63, and 59°F—began on January 27. During the mid- to late-week period, warmth exploded across the **southern and eastern U.S.**, with **Tallahassee, FL**, collecting a daily record-tying high of 80°F on January 24. In many areas of **Florida**, warmth peaked on January 27 with daily-record highs of 86°F in **Punta Gorda**; 85°F in **Lakeland**; and 84°F in **Jacksonville**. However, the overall most impressive day of **Eastern** warmth occurred on January 26, with monthly records attained in locations such as **Wilmington, NC** (83°F; previously, 82°F on January 31, 1975), and **Washington, DC** (80°F; previously, 79°F on January 26, 1950). Unusual warmth also continued in the **West**, where daily-record highs for January 27 rose to 80°F in **Ontario, CA**, and 63°F in **Salem, OR**. The following day, the 28th, **Salem** tied a monthly record—most recent achieved on January 27, 1931—with a high of 69°F.

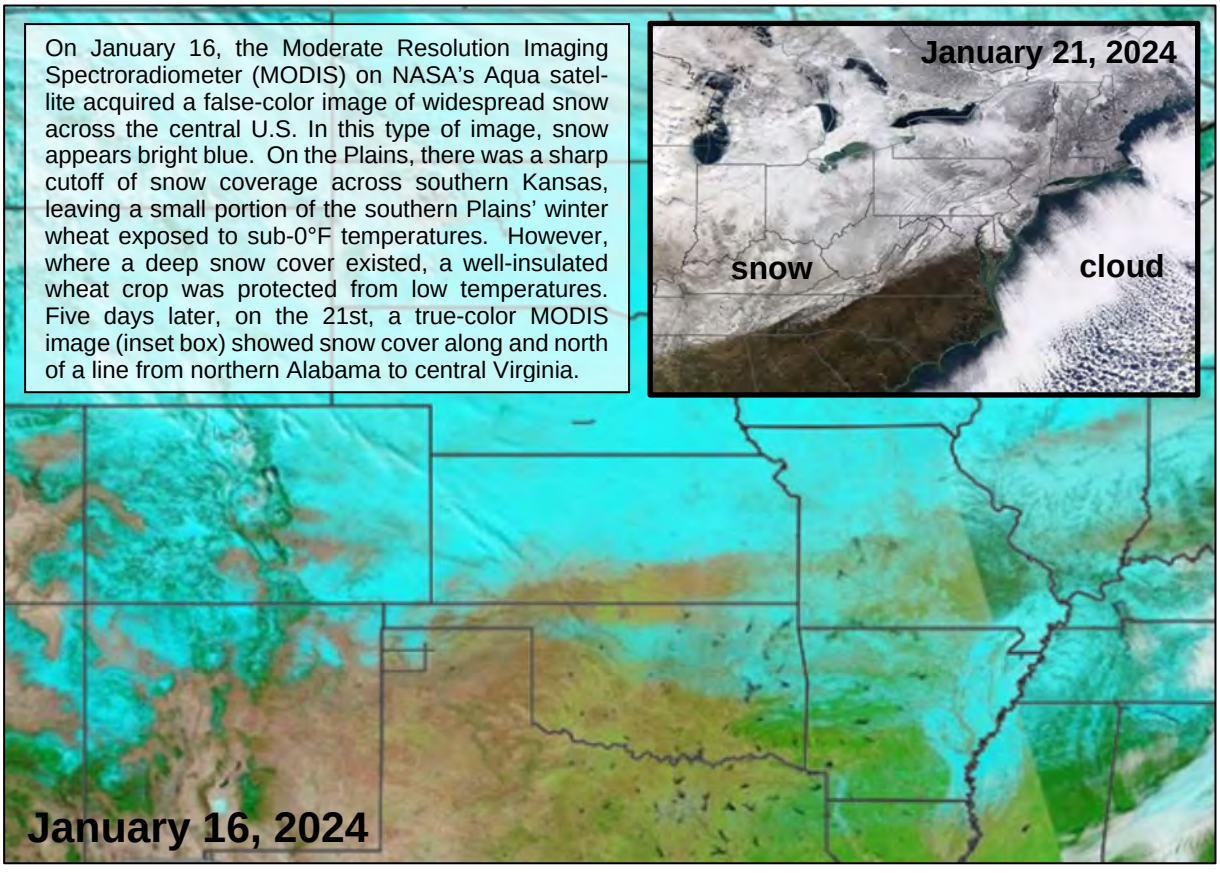
As the week began, a storm system marched eastward across the **Southwest**. In **Arizona**, record-setting rainfall totals for January 21 included 0.81 inch in **Tucson** and 0.48 inch in **Nogales**. The following day, heavy rain erupted in the **western Gulf Coast region**, where daily-record amounts in **Texas** for January 22 reached 3.54 inches in **Austin**, 3.43 inches in **Victoria**, and 2.41 inches in **San Antonio**. The next day, record-setting rainfall totals for January 23 included 4.08 inches in **Longview, TX**, and 2.84 inches in **Texarkana, AR**. Meanwhile, a closely trailing system caused flash flooding in parts of **southern California**. With a 2.73-inch total on January 22, **San Diego, CA**, endured its fourth-wettest day on record, behind 3.34 inches on December 2, 1854; 3.23 inches on April 5, 1926; and 2.95 inches on October 4, 1925. Previously, **San Diego's** wettest January day had been January 31, 1979, when 2.57 inches fell.

Elsewhere in **California**, daily-record totals for the 22nd included 3.22 inches in **Campo**, 2.98 inches in **El Cajon**, and 2.57 inches in **Alpine**. In **Arizona**, daily-record amounts for January 23 totaled 0.66 inch in **Winslow** and 0.41 inch in **Phoenix**. **San Antonio** netted another daily-record sum (1.60 inches) on the 24th, boosting the January 21-24 total to 5.56 inches. Elsewhere on January 24, daily-record totals topped the 3-inch mark in **Jackson, MS** (4.04 inches); **Tuscaloosa, AL** (3.48 inches); and **Meridian, MS** (3.15 inches). **Jackson** measured 7.13 inches from January 23-27. On the 28th, the **Trinity River at Liberty, TX**, crested 3.88 feet above flood stage but 2.82 feet below the September 2017 high-water mark. Farther north, rain and melting snow pushed the **Kankakee River near Wilmington, IL**, 7.22 feet above flood stage on January 26—based on preliminary data—and just 0.16 foot below the modern record set on January 30, 1968. In **New York**, daily-record precipitation totals topped an inch on January 26 in **Rochester** (1.16 inches) and **Syracuse** (1.08 inches). On January 27, additional **Eastern** daily-record totals reached 1.81 inches in **Greensboro, NC**, and 1.28 inches in **Danville, VA**. Meanwhile, precipitation returning across the **Pacific Northwest** led to a record-setting rainfall total (2.93 inches) for January 27 in **Quillayute, WA**.

Cold, dry air engulfed the **Alaskan mainland**, holding weekly temperatures as much as 20 to 30°F below normal. Meanwhile, mild, wet weather replaced cold conditions in **southeastern Alaska**, resulting in locally significant snow accumulations. In fact, **Juneau** received 35.3 inches of snow from January 21-24, including consecutive daily-record totals (11.0 and 14.1 inches, respectively) on the 22nd and 23rd. Month-to-date snowfall in **Juneau** climbed to 70.0 inches, within reach of the snowiest January on record—75.2 inches in 2009. On the mainland, **Anchorage** reported sub-zero minimum temperatures each day from January 22-28, the longest such streak in that location since November 16-22, 2021. By the morning of January 28, **McGrath** dipped to -50°F for the first time since January 10, 2020. Farther south, a warm, mostly dry pattern developed across **Hawaii**. **Lihue, Kauai**, posted daily record-tying highs of 83°F on January 25 and 27. Although many areas received heavy rain earlier in month, the January 1-27 total in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**, stood at 2.77 inches (41 percent of normal). In contrast, **Kahului, Maui**, received 4.45 inches (211 percent of normal) during the same period.

J


U.S. Drought Monitor
January 23, 2024
(Released Thursday, Jan. 25, 2024)
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:
Brian Fuchs
National Drought Mitigation Center
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
droughtmonitor.unl.edu


On January 16, the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) on NASA's Aqua satellite acquired a false-color image of widespread snow across the central U.S. In this type of image, snow appears bright blue. On the Plains, there was a sharp cutoff of snow coverage across southern Kansas, leaving a small portion of the southern Plains' winter wheat exposed to sub-0°F temperatures. However, where a deep snow cover existed, a well-insulated wheat crop was protected from low temperatures. Five days later, on the 21st, a true-color MODIS image (inset box) showed snow cover along and north of a line from northern Alabama to central Virginia.
January 21, 2024
snow
cloud
January 16, 2024

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 27, 2024

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE ˚F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. ˚F		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	8	-4	19	-7	2	-15	0.00	-0.18	0.00	2.28	126	0.46	70	80	55	0	7	0	0
	BARROW	-9	-22	7	-33	-15	0	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	79	65	0	7	0	0
	FAIRBANKS	-22	-38	-7	-42	-30	-22	0.00	-0.13	0.00	1.37	124	0.43	80	100	63	0	7	0	0
	JUNEAU	33	28	43	21	31	2	3.85	2.47	1.38	16.66	141	6.20	118	94	82	0	5	7	3
	KODIAK	29	20	35	13	25	-6	0.13	-1.66	0.12	11.30	69	5.23	71	82	59	0	7	2	0
	NOME	3	-16	12	-24	-6	-12	0.00	-0.21	0.00	2.01	107	1.59	193	82	61	0	7	0	0
AL	BIRMINGHAM	63	44	75	10	54	9	2.88	1.73	1.93	10.67	115	5.97	136	84	59	0	2	5	2
	HUNTSVILLE	58	41	68	10	50	7	3.29	2.21	1.49	11.70	114	6.75	154	90	65	0	2	4	3
	MOBILE	67	51	77	24	59	8	2.04	0.83	0.72	13.79	132	7.74	155	91	65	0	1	4	3
	MONTGOMERY	65	45	76	18	55	6	3.63	2.57	1.97	10.55	117	8.98	224	90	61	0	2	4	3
AR	FORT SMITH	47	37	56	18	42	1	1.65	1.03	1.03	5.25	87	3.31	129	94	77	0	2	4	1
	LITTLE ROCK	52	40	68	16	46	5	5.48	4.78	2.59	10.56	129	9.14	293	88	68	0	1	6	3
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	41	28	47	19	35	4	0.49	0.09	0.25	2.01	54	1.47	81	91	66	0	6	4	0
	PHOENIX	66	51	74	47	58	1	0.70	0.53	0.47	1.48	98	0.74	95	87	47	0	0	3	0
	PRESCOTT	50	35	60	27	42	2	0.32	0.08	0.14	1.13	55	0.53	49	93	55	0	2	4	0
	TUCSON	63	46	71	40	54	0	1.56	1.39	0.79	2.94	173	1.72	233	92	48	0	0	3	2
CA	BAKERSFIELD	62	49	66	44	56	6	1.18	0.93	0.59	2.13	99	1.48	143	97	63	0	0	4	1
	EUREKA	58	51	65	48	55	6	1.94	0.53	0.55	14.95	106	8.72	148	95	78	0	0	7	1
	FRESNO	61	49	64	43	55	6	0.87	0.43	0.75	2.54	68	1.87	98	94	63	0	0	4	1
	LOS ANGELES	65	54	75	50	59	1	1.31	0.74	1.01	5.35	112	1.79	70	94	58	0	0	3	1
	REDDING	59	51	63	48	55	7	1.83	0.48	1.08	12.87	111	5.44	103	91	69	0	0	5	1
	SACRAMENTO	60	50	62	44	55	7	1.23	0.44	0.54	7.81	117	3.11	97	97	71	0	0	3	1
	SAN DIEGO	64	54	72	47	59	0	3.03	2.63	2.73	4.47	130	3.63	206	96	67	0	0	3	1
	SAN FRANCISCO	60	52	62	49	56	5	1.47	0.64	0.71	7.61	100	3.79	111	90	75	0	0	3	2
	STOCKTON	62	50	64	45	56	7	1.74	1.16	1.26	6.27	132	3.63	155	96	68	0	0	3	1
CO	ALAMOSA	41	18	44	7	30	12	0.02	-0.05	0.02	0.65	104	0.26	92	95	50	0	7	1	0
	CO SPRINGS	50	26	56	23	38	6	0.45	0.38	0.36	1.21	253	0.63	252	85	34	0	7	2	0
	DENVER INTL	51	26	55	24	39	7	0.07	-0.02	0.05	0.39	56	0.26	79	83	34	0	7	2	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	49	32	52	25	41	12	0.03	-0.10	0.03	0.78	68	0.24	43	83	49	0	3	1	0
	PUEBLO	52	22	58	17	37	5	0.13	0.06	0.13	1.61	297	0.31	123	91	36	0	6	1	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	41	31	53	14	36	6	0.87	0.19	0.35	13.13	194	4.93	177	89	67	0	2	3	0
	HARTFORD	40	27	53	6	33	7	1.52	0.81	0.67	14.68	210	7.26	252	92	63	0	3	4	2
DC	WASHINGTON	54	35	80	21	44	7	0.41	-0.23	0.28	10.89	184	4.64	185	85	53	0	3	3	0
DE	WILMINGTON	45	31	57	17	38	5	0.43	-0.30	0.25	13.35	200	5.37	191	90	68	0	3	4	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	74	57	83	36	66	7	0.00	-0.65	0.00	7.54	160	2.88	121	99	63	0	0	0	0
	JACKSONVILLE	72	51	84	28	62	7	0.08	-0.77	0.04	10.36	184	3.91	138	93	58	0	1	3	0
	KEY WEST	77	70	80	60	74	3	0.13	-0.30	0.08	7.72	206	1.83	115	96	75	0	0	3	0
	MIAMI	79	68	82	52	73	5	0.03	-0.43	0.03	4.71	117	0.89	56	81	60	0	0	1	0
	ORLANDO	77	57	85	38	67	6	0.00	-0.60	0.00	5.21	112	1.55	72	98	54	0	0	0	0
	PENSACOLA	64	50	73	25	57	4	0.97	-0.17	0.60	10.82	110	6.09	139	84	62	0	1	4	1
	TALLAHASSEE	70	54	80	28	62	9	0.54	-0.50	0.43	15.94	197	5.31	138	86	59	0	1	3	0
	TAMPA	76	58	82	37	67	5	0.07	-0.61	0.07	7.41	153	2.97	131	92	59	0	0	1	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	77	67	82	48	72	6	0.08	-0.74	0.04	6.31	96	2.45	80	88	63	0	0	3	0
GA	ATHENS	59	41	74	13	50	6	3.65	2.65	2.50	14.33	174	10.15	267	91	58	0	2	4	2
	ATLANTA	59	43	72	14	51	6	1.69	0.64	1.08	9.92	116	6.29	158	86	58	0	2	4	1
	AUGUSTA	66	44	79	16	55	7	0.23	-0.64	0.14	6.64	91	2.35	70	96	55	0	2	4	0
	COLUMBUS	48	25	51	19	37	-12	0.00	-0.40	0.00	6.00	75	4.14	132	52	27	0	2	0	0
	MACON	66	44	77	16	55	7	0.56	-0.43	0.33	7.35	88	5.45	145	96	58	0	2	3	0
	SAVANNAH	69	50	83	23	59	8	0.22	-0.59	0.16	7.41	122	2.84	100	91	57	0	2	2	0
HI	HILO	83	63	85	61	73	2	0.00	-1.97	0.00	10.47	55	2.74	40	91	55	0	0	0	0
	HONOLULU	80	70	82	67	75	2	0.06	-0.30	0.03	3.35	88	2.46	151	87	66	0	0	3	0
	KAHULUI	82	69	84	68	75	3	0.03	-0.51	0.02	4.66	94	3.67	173	93	58	0	0	2	0
	LIHUE	81	70	83	65	75	3	0.41	-0.19	0.21	6.28	89	2.06	85	88	58	0	0	4	0
IA	BURLINGTON	35	26	38	-8	30	6	0.93	0.61	0.50	3.96	125	1.92	151	98	85	0	4	3	1
	CEDAR RAPIDS	34	25	38	-11	29	10	0.28	0.07	0.12	1.43	59	0.50	60	98	85	0	6	3	0
	DES MOINES	35	27	37	-2	31	9	0.44	0.20	0.37	5.41	215	3.89	418	95	82	0	5	3	0
	DUBUQUE	34	25	37	-10	29	11	0.63	0.33	0.26	3.51	119	1.56	138	98	85	0	5	4	0
	SIOUX CITY	34	24	36	0	29	9	0.00	-0.15	0.00	2.86	180	1.29	214	96	82	0	7	0	0
	WATERLOO	35	26	40	-10	30	11	0.73	0.49	0.39	2.18	91	1.41	149	91	78	0	4	2	0
ID	BOISE	47	35	51	30	41	8	0.28	-0.02	0.12	3.41	122	2.15	172	91	64	0	3	5	0
	LEWISTON	44	35	55	30	40	3	0.74	0.47	0.27	2.74	129	1.57	161	92	77	0	1	6	0
	POCATELLO	41	30	44	27	35	9	0.37	0.12	0.19	2.35	112	1.33	136	96	74	0	4	3	0
IL	CHICAGO/O_HARE	36	28	41	1	32	8	1.23	0.80	0.38	6.27	162	3.31	187	96	82	0	2	6	0
	MOLINE	40	25	48	-19	33	10	0.87	0.51	0.38	5.39	154	2.77	190	96	69	0	2	5	0
	PEORIA	36	28	40	-5	32	6	1.30	0.87	0.51	5.93	146	3.09	168	98	82	0	2	5	1
	ROCKFORD	35	25	39	-11	30	9	0.61	0.26	0.28	5.36	160	2.26	160	97	83	0	3	6	0
	SPRINGFIELD	37	28	42	-5	33	5	2.19	1.77	0.64	7.06	185	4.07	245	97	82	0	3	5	2
IN	EVANSVILLE	46	34	57	3	40	7	2.42	1.72	0.95	7.81	115	5.86	196	92	72	0	2	5	2
	FORT WAYNE	38	27	44	-1	32	7	1.43	0.91	0.59	5.15	108	3.48	153	94	81	0	2	6	1
	INDIANAPOLIS	43	30	53	-1	37	9	1.66	1.03	0.56	5.30	92	4.15	148	96	78	0	2	6	1
	SOUTH BEND	36	26	41	-2	31	8	1.82	1.28	0.54	6.87	143	4.16	175	96	80	0	2	6	1
KS	CONCORDIA	36	28	44	10	32	3	0.05	-0.11	0.05	2.78	172	1.32	231	94	77	0	5	1	0
	DODGE CITY	40	28	52	17	34	0	0.00	-0.14	0.00	3.04	205	0.69	132	97	77	0	7	0	0
	GOODLAND	44	22	49	12	33	2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.41	191	0.45	169	93	61	0	7	0	0
	TOPEKA	38	29	42	7	33	3	0.78	0.57	0.35	4.75	211	1.94	255	94	78	0	3	4	0

Based on 1991-2020 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 27, 2024

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	39	29	42	16	34	1	0.22	0.01	0.08	4.34	222	1.74	238	97	81	0	4	4	0
KY	LEXINGTON	51	35	64	-7	43	10	1.96	1.20	1.34	7.21	102	5.22	175	87	65	0	2	4	1
	LOUISVILLE	50	36	62	5	43	8	2.31	1.59	1.15	7.64	107	5.85	195	85	61	0	2	4	2
	PADUCAH	48	37	60	3	43	7	4.13	3.31	1.58	11.15	144	9.26	271	92	72	0	2	4	3
LA	BATON ROUGE	66	53	73	27	59	7	5.44	4.07	2.44	14.35	131	7.86	140	87	66	0	1	6	3
	LAKE CHARLES	64	50	70	30	57	4	5.95	4.79	2.03	11.52	117	9.15	174	97	76	0	1	6	4
	NEW ORLEANS	65	53	75	32	59	5	4.41	3.35	2.21	17.65	187	8.28	179	95	76	0	1	6	2
	SHREVEPORT	60	45	70	23	53	4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	92	66	0	1	***	***
MA	BOSTON	40	30	52	15	35	6	1.46	0.74	0.78	12.55	172	6.83	229	88	69	0	4	4	1
	WORCESTER	38	26	51	8	32	8	1.73	0.94	0.61	14.63	198	7.23	234	87	65	0	4	5	2
MD	BALTIMORE	52	32	78	14	42	8	0.35	-0.33	0.20	11.67	182	4.68	174	88	54	0	3	4	0
ME	CARIBOU	26	5	34	-9	15	5	0.17	-0.47	0.14	5.17	83	1.85	70	85	61	0	7	2	0
	PORTLAND	35	22	42	6	29	5	0.98	0.20	0.56	13.94	184	7.39	240	91	60	0	7	3	1
MI	ALPENA	34	26	41	9	30	11	0.15	-0.23	0.12	3.62	104	2.00	124	98	78	0	4	2	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	34	28	38	14	31	7	1.61	1.07	0.70	18.31	388	16.53	739	97	83	0	3	6	1
	HOUGHTON LAKE	37	32	39	31	35	17	0.07	-0.08	0.07	0.26	17	0.11	22	100	90	0	2	1	0
	LANSING	34	27	40	12	31	7	1.38	0.95	0.59	5.20	138	3.04	164	97	79	0	4	5	1
	MUSKEGON	37	30	41	17	34	8	1.02	0.49	0.45	4.51	99	2.87	133	88	77	0	2	5	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	36	30	41	18	33	11	0.11	-0.24	0.07	1.96	59	0.70	47	91	76	0	3	2	0
MN	DULUTH	30	24	36	3	27	16	0.02	-0.17	0.02	3.80	164	0.71	84	89	74	0	6	1	0
	INT_L FALLS	28	20	33	7	24	20	0.17	0.02	0.15	1.80	106	0.61	85	88	75	0	7	3	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	35	26	41	2	30	14	0.00	-0.19	0.00	2.42	123	0.14	18	89	73	0	5	0	0
	ROCHESTER	31	24	36	-4	28	13	0.04	-0.19	0.04	1.65	77	0.52	60	97	88	0	7	1	0
	ST. CLOUD	34	23	41	3	29	17	0.00	-0.13	0.00	3.56	243	0.21	35	88	73	0	5	0	0
MO	COLUMBIA	38	29	43	4	34	3	1.57	1.12	0.67	5.45	137	2.72	145	97	84	0	2	4	1
	KANSAS CITY	36	28	38	3	32	3	0.95	0.68	0.56	5.07	197	2.06	205	96	85	0	5	4	1
	SAINT LOUIS	42	33	47	8	38	6	2.15	1.61	0.57	6.11	127	3.94	170	88	70	0	2	5	2
	SPRINGFIELD	42	32	49	13	37	2	1.69	1.18	0.69	3.51	71	2.39	105	95	84	0	3	5	2
MS	JACKSON	62	46	67	19	54	7	6.91	5.67	3.88	12.48	127	9.21	197	90	69	0	2	5	3
	MERIDIAN	63	46	72	17	54	6	3.84	2.54	3.15	10.63	105	7.92	163	91	67	0	2	5	1
	TUPELO	59	42	67	13	51	7	4.40	3.33	2.53	9.65	95	7.18	171	87	62	0	2	4	3
MT	BILLINGS	48	30	51	26	39	12	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.73	69	0.38	79	77	42	0	5	0	0
	BUTTE	41	16	45	10	28	8	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.48	56	0.16	43	88	52	0	7	0	0
	CUT BANK	40	21	49	7	30	8	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.05	10	0.03	16	85	63	0	7	0	0
	GLASGOW	30	13	38	9	21	6	0.02	-0.07	0.01	0.50	61	0.42	107	92	77	0	7	2	0
	GREAT FALLS	48	29	51	14	38	13	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.35	34	0.26	55	79	46	0	5	0	0
	HAVRE	31	10	42	5	21	3	0.00	-0.09	0.00	1.13	144	0.93	245	91	70	0	7	0	0
	MISSOULA	37	24	45	22	31	5	0.02	-0.19	0.01	1.10	57	0.62	73	96	75	0	7	2	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	55	36	71	11	46	7	2.74	1.81	1.24	14.80	189	8.47	232	93	58	0	2	4	2
	CHARLOTTE	58	41	72	13	50	8	2.59	1.83	1.66	13.52	203	7.25	236	88	57	0	2	4	2
	GREENSBORO	57	39	73	11	48	8	2.82	2.08	1.88	14.28	232	7.23	242	89	53	0	3	4	2
	HATTERAS	57	44	68	25	51	3	0.04	-1.13	0.02	9.20	102	2.12	50	89	58	0	3	3	0
	RALEIGH	62	42	74	18	52	10	0.52	-0.23	0.35	10.74	167	3.95	130	80	50	0	3	5	0
	WILMINGTON	66	43	83	19	55	8	0.10	-0.80	0.10	9.70	138	1.58	48	89	53	0	3	1	0
ND	BISMARCK	33	15	48	7	24	12	0.01	-0.08	0.01	0.76	73	0.33	76	94	69	0	7	1	0
	DICKINSON	40	19	51	9	29	13	0.01	-0.04	0.01	0.16	40	0.01	5	94	64	0	7	1	0
	FARGO	32	22	39	8	27	18	0.01	-0.13	0.01	2.76	180	0.14	21	85	74	0	7	1	0
	GRAND FORKS	29	17	38	8	23	17	0.09	-0.01	0.07	1.20	109	0.27	61	86	75	0	7	2	0
	JAMESTOWN	30	17	44	6	24	14	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.58	93	0.00	0	90	74	0	7	0	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	34	24	43	4	29	3	0.00	-0.15	0.00	1.91	140	0.67	129	93	78	0	7	0	0
	LINCOLN	36	26	43	2	31	6	0.00	-0.17	0.00	2.35	130	0.87	138	91	73	0	4	0	0
	NORFOLK	33	24	39	3	29	6	0.00	-0.14	0.00	2.73	199	1.20	227	93	78	0	7	0	0
	NORTH PLATTE	41	20	53	10	30	4	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.66	84	0.28	83	92	62	0	7	0	0
	OMAHA	34	25	38	1	29	5	0.00	-0.17	0.00	2.48	132	0.81	126	96	82	0	7	0	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	50	20	52	6	35	6	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.48	55	0.36	107	89	43	0	7	0	0
	VALENTINE	43	17	49	12	30	6	0.00	-0.07	0.00	1.05	149	0.47	172	96	60	0	7	0	0
NH	CONCORD	37	24	47	4	30	9	1.37	0.75	0.65	12.57	204	5.69	231	92	63	0	6	4	2
NJ	ATLANTIC_CITY	49	33	62	14	41	8	0.31	-0.44	0.22	12.24	165	5.66	192	93	64	0	3	3	0
	NEWARK	45	35	59	20	40	8	0.48	-0.25	0.23	11.31	158	3.83	127	83	62	0	3	4	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	49	35	53	30	42	4	0.10	0.03	0.03	1.32	155	0.33	102	93	53	0	2	4	0
NV	ELY	42	24	51	13	33	6	0.24	0.07	0.16	1.13	85	1.09	167	94	57	0	7	3	0
	LAS VEGAS	59	46	64	41	53	2	0.21	0.10	0.13	0.33	34	0.26	53	80	45	0	0	3	0
	RENO	53	36	59	32	45	7	0.09	-0.15	0.09	1.48	66	1.10	98	81	44	0	1	1	0
	WINNEMUCCA	48	34	57	29	41	8	0.48	0.27	0.24	2.45	130	2.18	256	88	59	0	3	6	0
NY	ALBANY	38	27	46	7	32	9	1.61	1.05	0.90	10.02	180	4.38	190	90	67	0	3	4	2
	BINGHAMTON	40	28	59	11	34	12	1.63	1.06	0.72	9.53	176	3.62	156	91	67	0	3	5	2
	BUFFALO	37	29	42	14	33	8	1.81	1.11	1.03	8.25	122	4.48	150	97	81	0	3	5	1
	ROCHESTER	38	29	43	14	34	8	5.52	4.96	3.74	24.63	500	21.83	900	90	75	0	3	5	2
	SYRACUSE	38	28	45	12	33	9	1.94	1.39	1.06	8.79	157	3.69	160	90	71	0	4	5	2
OH	AKRON-CANTON	44	31	59	11	37	10	1.15	0.52	0.45	5.20	94	2.66	102	96	77	0	3	5	0
	CINCINNATI	47	33	59	-2	40	9	2.68	1.98	0.97	7.59	114	5.71	196	97	75	0	2	4	3
	CLEVELAND	43	30	53	13	37	8	1.13	0.51	0.33	6.22	110	2.93	109	93	74	0	2	5	0
	COLUMBUS	46	34	61	15	40	11	1.81	1.19	0.83	7.36	126	4.14	155	93	72	0	2	4	1
	DAYTON	46	33	58	11	40	11	2.20	1.58	0.67	6.87	118	4.95	180	94	77	0	2	4	3
	MANSFIELD	44	32	58	12	38	12	1.10	0.41	0.36	5.73	97	3.33	116	95	78	0	3	5	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 27, 2024

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	38	29	43	11	34	7	1.56	1.07	0.42	6.00	131	4.30	203	95	77	0	2	6	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	46	33	61	11	39	13	1.30	0.67	0.50	5.60	95	2.96	109	91	69	0	2	5	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	40	32	47	20	36	-3	0.98	0.68	0.33	3.52	120	1.78	157	99	84	0	4	6	0
	TULSA	41	33	50	17	37	-2	1.50	1.15	0.63	4.67	120	2.87	200	97	81	0	3	6	1
OR	ASTORIA	54	47	60	44	51	6	6.74	4.49	2.05	26.50	132	14.00	149	96	84	0	0	7	5
	BURNS	43	28	50	23	35	8	1.15	0.86	0.33	4.41	164	2.79	239	94	74	0	5	6	0
	EUGENE	56	46	63	43	51	9	0.16	-1.15	0.16	10.62	84	4.41	82	100	83	0	0	1	0
	MEDFORD	55	44	57	36	49	8	1.18	0.62	0.37	6.80	113	4.60	188	96	71	0	0	7	0
	PENDLETON	42	31	48	26	36	1	0.67	0.33	0.26	3.74	131	2.28	170	95	74	0	5	5	0
	PORTLAND	48	40	55	36	44	2	3.72	2.62	0.99	17.48	171	8.88	200	89	73	0	0	7	4
	SALEM	55	44	63	38	49	7	3.51	2.17	0.96	17.05	138	9.52	177	96	78	0	0	7	4
PA	ALLENTOWN	42	28	52	8	35	5	0.54	-0.20	0.26	12.80	189	4.32	149	88	63	0	3	3	0
	ERIE	41	30	54	15	36	8	0.98	0.29	0.35	6.46	89	3.25	106	97	75	0	3	5	0
	MIDDLETOWN	44	30	52	15	37	7	0.52	-0.17	0.30	9.93	164	4.78	181	88	64	0	3	4	0
	PHILADELPHIA	45	32	54	17	39	6	0.37	-0.32	0.25	12.76	190	4.98	182	90	65	0	3	3	0
	PITTSBURGH	48	34	64	9	41	13	1.65	1.00	0.65	6.11	112	3.61	138	90	63	0	2	5	1
	WILKES-BARRE	42	29	56	7	35	8	0.83	0.26	0.31	10.21	200	4.44	193	88	62	0	3	4	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	42	29	58	8	36	8	0.78	0.12	0.20	10.05	170	4.91	187	91	61	0	3	5	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	41	28	55	12	35	5	1.09	0.24	0.41	13.81	169	7.02	201	90	70	0	4	4	0
SC	CHARLESTON	70	49	83	23	59	10	0.03	-0.78	0.03	8.53	136	1.68	57	86	53	0	2	1	0
	COLUMBIA	63	44	78	17	54	8	0.46	-0.32	0.29	7.17	106	2.59	84	96	60	0	2	4	0
	FLORENCE	65	44	82	16	55	8	0.06	-0.63	0.05	5.88	95	2.63	98	93	54	0	2	2	0
	GREENVILLE	56	38	72	11	47	5	3.36	2.45	1.95	14.78	180	9.91	273	86	58	0	2	5	2
SD	ABERDEEN	31	17	40	5	24	11	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.95	176	0.13	25	92	80	0	7	0	0
	HURON	31	18	38	4	24	8	0.00	-0.13	0.00	1.72	147	0.49	97	96	81	0	7	0	0
	RAPID CITY	50	22	55	17	36	12	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.35	56	0.05	19	87	48	0	7	0	0
	SIOUX FALLS	34	22	40	2	28	10	0.00	-0.13	0.00	2.91	215	1.11	211	90	75	0	7	0	0
TN	BRISTOL	55	32	70	11	43	7	0.66	-0.19	0.37	6.19	89	2.59	81	93	59	0	3	2	0
	CHATTANOOGA	55	36	69	13	46	4	2.02	0.89	0.76	12.43	129	6.28	143	90	56	0	3	3	3
	KNOXVILLE	52	32	67	6	42	3	1.28	0.20	0.48	11.85	129	5.88	141	93	61	0	3	3	0
	MEMPHIS	54	41	62	12	47	5	3.08	2.17	1.07	9.10	100	6.54	180	91	70	0	2	6	3
	NASHVILLE	55	38	65	4	47	7	1.86	0.94	0.73	7.89	99	5.14	147	88	59	0	2	3	2
TX	ABILENE	53	40	67	29	47	0	0.95	0.69	0.80	3.66	166	2.26	241	99	70	0	1	4	1
	AMARILLO	47	30	59	19	39	0	0.80	0.63	0.78	2.72	207	1.00	163	89	57	0	5	2	1
	AUSTIN	56	46	64	36	51	-2	4.36	3.80	3.11	8.04	158	5.95	253	99	68	0	0	4	2
	BEAUMONT	64	50	77	33	57	3	8.30	7.16	3.24	15.04	155	11.04	235	97	69	0	0	6	4
	BROWNSVILLE	74	58	81	46	66	3	0.74	0.47	0.34	1.65	77	1.55	165	98	72	0	0	3	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	69	55	74	46	62	4	1.24	0.93	0.57	3.83	121	3.32	272	99	75	0	0	6	1
	DEL RIO	64	46	77	37	55	1	0.13	-0.03	0.10	0.79	64	0.18	33	88	43	0	0	3	0
	EL PASO	61	41	64	35	51	4	0.22	0.13	0.14	0.44	45	0.25	74	76	35	0	0	2	0
	FORT WORTH	49	40	56	32	44	-2	1.66	1.12	0.43	6.50	128	2.96	133	98	76	0	2	6	0
	GALVESTON	64	54	69	42	59	3	1.00	0.04	0.76	7.70	96	4.76	126	98	80	0	0	3	1
	HOUSTON	62	50	71	36	56	2	5.87	5.04	1.97	11.28	154	8.74	266	97	76	0	0	5	4
	LUBBOCK	51	33	59	19	42	0	0.77	0.61	0.39	1.36	103	0.78	138	99	66	0	2	3	0
	MIDLAND	58	37	62	29	47	1	0.20	0.04	0.12	0.76	66	0.20	36	99	46	0	1	4	0
	SAN ANGELO	61	39	70	26	50	2	0.25	0.01	0.15	2.65	157	0.52	66	98	49	0	1	3	0
	SAN ANTONIO	62	48	68	36	55	2	4.60	4.12	1.59	6.42	173	5.33	313	99	68	0	0	5	3
	VICTORIA	65	52	74	42	58	4	5.76	5.17	3.43	8.24	175	7.56	320	98	72	0	0	6	2
	WACO	51	43	57	35	47	-1	2.69	2.16	2.07	7.39	144	4.28	189	97	79	0	0	6	1
	WICHITA FALLS	47	36	53	28	41	-1	2.01	1.74	1.52	4.10	157	2.72	261	99	77	0	3	5	1
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	46	33	50	32	40	8	0.15	-0.17	0.08	1.61	60	0.65	52	92	61	0	2	3	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	58	33	77	12	45	10	1.48	0.70	1.04	9.57	146	4.53	149	93	50	0	3	4	1
	NORFOLK	60	42	77	23	51	9	0.10	-0.70	0.10	9.42	150	3.02	101	82	51	0	3	1	0
	RICHMOND	60	39	78	17	50	12	0.74	0.02	0.63	13.27	209	4.46	157	81	44	0	3	3	1
	ROANOKE	57	36	76	15	46	8	0.85	0.11	0.74	8.21	140	4.05	146	90	52	0	3	3	1
	WASH/DULLES	53	31	79	7	42	8	0.44	-0.23	0.28	10.40	177	4.72	184	85	52	0	3	3	0
VT	BURLINGTON	34	20	39	3	27	7	0.98	0.51	0.43	8.49	193	2.83	150	90	71	0	7	4	0
WA	OLYMPIA	54	43	61	38	48	8	3.26	1.58	0.70	18.44	125	8.08	117	92	78	0	0	7	4
	QUILLAYUTE	53	48	57	44	51	9	6.80	3.37	2.28	29.46	106	14.71	106	89	81	0	0	7	6
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	52	44	57	42	48	5	2.65	1.39	0.69	13.89	128	5.60	110	92	73	0	0	7	2
	SPOKANE	41	33	45	30	37	6	0.71	0.30	0.36	5.27	128	1.97	112	98	85	0	4	5	0
	YAKIMA	37	31	40	29	34	1	0.63	0.38	0.17	2.96	119	1.55	146	95	82	0	6	6	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	34	24	39	-1	29	15	0.00	-0.22	0.00	1.56	69	0.14	15	89	74	0	5	0	0
	GREEN BAY	34	26	42	0	30	12	0.24	-0.06	0.22	2.18	73	0.87	71	90	77	0	4	2	0
	LA CROSSE	35	26	39	-1	31	12	0.22	-0.07	0.12	1.85	71	0.90	82	90	77	0	3	2	0
	MADISON	33	25	38	-4	29	10	0.48	0.15	0.31	3.49	120	1.87	147	98	83	0	5	3	0
	MILWAUKEE	37	30	42	3	34	10	0.68	0.30	0.28	5.30	153	3.09	197	84	72	0	2	5	0
WV	BECKLEY	52	33	64	7	42	10	0.68	-0.03	0.31	6.19	102	3.44	126	87	52	0	3	4	0
	CHARLESTON	53	33	66	6	43	8	0.74	0.00	0.35	5.23	81	3.19	111	93	43	0	3	3	0
	ELKINS	51	25	65	-7	38	7	0.51	-0.25	0.20	5.37	82	2.70	91	96	58	0	3	4	0
	HUNTINGTON	52	35	65	8	44	9	1.54	0.84	0.91	6.29	100	4.61	170	88	57	0	3	4	1
WY	CASPER	46	26	48	22	36	10	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.42	40	0.35	82	85	45	0	7	0	0
	CHEYENNE	46	26	51	22	36	7	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.52	66	0.41	135	81	39	0	7	0	0
	LANDER	35	17	41	11	26	4	0.00	-0.12	0.00	1.17	109	0.46	104	80	56	0	6	0	0
	SHERIDAN	53	22	55	17	37	13	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.38	36	0.28	53	82	34	0	7	0	0

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 lower than historical averages, particularly in the northern half of the State. Temperatures ranged from 0.5 to 6.0 degrees colder than historical averages. In addition to lower temperatures, the State was impacted by multiple deep freeze events in the month. Total rainfall for the month ranged from 2.9 inches in Baldwin County to 12.8 inches in Wilcox County. Parts of the State received a significant amount of snowfall, with Lauderdale County receiving up to 6 inches. The rainfall helped alleviate drought conditions in parts of the State, but most of the State remained in a drought. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, 78.4 percent of the State had abnormally dry conditions by month's end, compared to 89.9 percent at the month's beginning. The cold and dry conditions continued to prevent winter crop planting and negatively impacted the crops that were planted. Winter grazing conditions were reported to be generally poor due to unfavorable weather conditions. Reporters noted that many livestock operators had to feed supplemental hay to cattle.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: This report for Arizona is for the month of January 2024. Responses were based on the entire month, with consideration for any weather-related impacts that are forecast between now and month's end. By month's end, 65 percent of Arizona's barley had been planted and 64 percent of the crop has emerged, up 29 and 33 percentage points respectively from the previous year's report, according to the Mountain Regional Field Office of the National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. Following the previous year's trend, Arizona barley was rated in mostly good to excellent condition, with only 33 percent of the crop rated fair. Fifty-four percent of Arizona's Durum wheat has been planted, of which 44 percent had emerged, up 26 and 25 percentage points respectively from the previous year's levels. Similarly, Durum wheat was also rated in mostly good to excellent condition, with only 8 percent of the crop rated fair. Arizona's alfalfa crop was rated in mostly good to excellent condition, with only 17 percent of the crop rated fair to poor. Reports from south-central and south-eastern counties stated that precipitation received throughout the month helped to improve pasture and range conditions. Sixteen percent of the State's pasture and rangeland was rated very poor, 6 percent was rated poor, 27 percent was rated fair, 44 percent was rated good, and 7 percent was rated excellent. A Pima County reporter stated that some native forages had started to become vegetatively active whereas reporters from Graham, Greenlee, and Santa Cruz Counties have yet to observe active forage growth. Topsoil moisture levels remained mostly adequate, with 9 percent rated very short, 9 percent rated short, 70 percent rated adequate, and 12 percent rated surplus. Subsoil moisture levels followed a similar trend. Throughout the month of January, measurable precipitation was received across much of the State. According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), almost all areas of Arizona received 2 to 3 inches of precipitation excluding areas within or in proximity to the Painted Desert which received anywhere from 0.25 to 0.50 inch. The drought information statements for southwest Arizona and southeastern California as well as northern Arizona were withdrawn as drought conditions improved in the area, however, the drought information statement for southeastern Arizona was updated on January 23 in response to below normal average precipitation. According to the National Weather Service, Arizona has experienced several widespread rain events over the last 30 days. Despite recent precipitation, the seasonal precipitation outlook for February, March, and April of 2024 shows equal odds for either above, near, or below normal seasonal total precipitation for most areas excluding western regions, where odds are slightly tilted toward wetter than normal conditions. Subsequently, Arizona's seasonal drought outlook shows that conditions are expected to persist throughout central and eastern regions of the State. Streamflow conditions in the Salt, San Pedro, and Upper Gila River Basins has declined over the last month and continues to be well below normal. As of January 23, the U.S. Drought Monitor showed a deterioration in conditions when compared to that of the previous report. Abnormally dry conditions (D0) spanned 31 percent of the State, moderate drought (D1) encompassed 29 percent, severe drought (D2) enveloped 29 percent, and extreme drought (D3) remained at 6 percent of the State's total land area. Arizona once again remained free of exceptional (D4) drought. Throughout the month of January, temperatures across much of the State decreased according to the High Plains Regional Climate Center (HPRCC). Daytime highs throughout Arizona ranged from 5 degrees below to 4 degrees above normal and ranged from the low 40s in Coconino and Apache Counties to the mid-to-high 60s across southwestern regions of the State. Overnight lows ranged from 8 degrees below to 4 degrees above normal and ranged from 15 to 35 degrees across northern and eastern counties, whereas southwestern counties experienced lows of 40 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

ARKANSAS: For the week ending January 28, 2024, topsoil moisture 1% very short, 4% short, 20% adequate, 75% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 5% short, 26% adequate, 68% surplus. Days suitable for fieldwork during the month of January were 13.0 days. January conditions for the State were above average for precipitation. In mid-January, the whole State experienced an arctic blast that produced temperatures that were well below normal for this area. These temperatures were extremely low and sustained. During the last few days, most areas received over 3 inches of rain on the ground that was already saturated. Fields were wet and unworkable. Some were underwater. Producers were busy hauling grain or tending to livestock. Calving season has started.

CALIFORNIA: For the week ending January 28 - Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 75% adequate, 20% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 80% adequate, and 15% surplus. Winter wheat condition 35% good and 65% excellent. Pasture and range condition 55% fair, 40% good, and 5% excellent. As of January 29th, snowpack content ranged from 4.9 to 10.7 inches in the Northern, Southern and Central Sierras, well below average for this time of year. As of January 23rd, around 96% of the State was not in drought. Planting neared completion for winter wheat, barley, and oats for grain and forage. Recent rain accelerated the germination and growth of newly planted fields. Alfalfa fields were cut and harvested for haylage. Cotton was ginned. Garlic, squash, cauliflower, celery, kale, and broccoli were harvested along the Central and Southern Coast. Onions and Broccoli were growing in Tulare County. Carrots were harvested in Kern County. Lettuce was harvested in the Imperial Valley. Beets, lettuce, and parsley were sprayed for insects in Stanislaus County. Lemon, Navel orange, tangerine, and grapefruit harvests continued. Growers utilized micro sprinklers and drip irrigation to deliver warmer groundwater to the soil surface and raise field temperatures. Fans were used to prevent freeze damage before harvest. Apple harvest continued. Pomegranate and persimmon harvests were winding down. Stone fruit trees, persimmon trees, and grape vines were pruned. The first almond bloom opened on January 27. Blueberries and blackberries are now dormant and nursery stock was received for planting. Bee hives continued to be moved into the State for overwintering and preparation for spring pollination. Sheep grazed on retired cropland and harvested grain and alfalfa fields.

COLORADO: This report for Colorado is for the entire month of January 2024. Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 12% short, 63% adequate, 14% excellent. Subsoil moisture 15% very short, 14% short, 61% adequate, 10% excellent. Winter wheat condition 5% very poor, 6% poor, 26% fair, 56% good, 7% excellent. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 11% fair, 72% good, 12% excellent. Pasture and range condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 71% good, 5% excellent. Below average precipitation and cooler temperatures were widespread in January across the State. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, 39 percent of the State is showing no signs of drought, up from 35 percent at the beginning of the month. Just under 7 percent of the State was in severe to exceptional drought, a better start than last year when over 11 percent of the State was under severe to exceptional drought conditions. Areas of Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, and Rio Grande counties continue to experience extreme drought conditions after continued below average precipitation. Most of the State received less than one inch of moisture throughout January, and areas of the high country received upwards of five inches of moisture. In northwestern counties snowfall was abundant early in the month, but windy conditions have created snow drifts and bare ground. Northeastern and east central counties remained dry with below average temperatures. Reporters in southwestern counties noted the warm temperatures have led to concern for fall-seeded crops and potential impacts of an early spring freeze. Reporters in southeastern counties noted a storm that brought more than 50 mile per hour winds and more than a foot of snow to the district in early January. The San Luis Valley remains dry, and the open winter has allowed for extended grazing. Livestock are in good condition and supplemental feeding has occurred in the Valley. Snowpack in the area continued below average in January and is currently 69 percent of median snowfall. The Statewide, winter wheat condition improved slightly, with 63 percent of the crop rated good to excellent, compared to 61 percent good to excellent from the previous report, and 38 percent good to excellent last year. As of January 29, 2024, snowpack in Colorado was 88 percent measured as percent of median snowfall.

DELAWARE: January temperatures averaged between the mid-30s to the low-50s. There was a snow accumulation of approximately six inches over a four-day period. The last week of the month saw high winds and temperatures above normal, averaging in the low-60s. Soils have become saturated from snow melt and heavy rains. Near the bays, saltwater damage to crops is a concern but no major damage has been reported. Spots of wheat and barley fields have become drowned out from the periods of heavy precipitation. Very few issues with cover crops and emergence have been reported. With the cooler weather, producers have started to remove some of the radishes, which is necessary for spring planting.

FLORIDA: January temperatures were on par with historical averages, with the temperatures becoming gradually cooler towards the middle of the month but warming up near the end. The cooler temperatures did bring a hard freeze to many counties but no significant impacts to any crops were reported. Total rainfall for the month ranged from 0.7 inch in Miami-Dade County to 6.7 inches in Franklin County. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, 4.1 percent of the State had abnormally dry conditions by month's end, compared to 13.8 percent at the month's beginning. Most of the State received moderate to heavy amounts of rainfall in January, which improved overall drought conditions in the State. Pasture conditions remained mostly fair to good; however, some pastures were overly saturated due to heavy and frequent rainfall throughout the month. Livestock remained in mostly fair to good condition as well but had to be supplemented with hay when pastures were too wet, or growth was limited due to cold temperatures. Sugarcane operations progressed throughout the month but experienced some delays due to high winds and rainy weather. Citrus grove activities throughout the month included spraying pesticides and nutritionals, laying herbicide, fertilizing, mowing, hedging, topping, removal of dead trees, replanting young trees, and general grove maintenance. Thirteen packinghouses were active in early January with twelve active in late January. Crops that were planted and harvested include sugarcane, tomatoes, green beans, yellow squash, zucchini, sweet corn, eggplant, peppers, boniato, bitter melon, other Asian vegetables, avocado, and other tropical fruits.

GEORGIA: January temperatures ranged from no difference to 2.7 degrees cooler than historical averages, depending on location. Total rainfall for the month ranged from 2.5 inches in Bulloch County to 13.7 inches in Rabun County. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, 22 percent of the State had abnormally dry conditions and 9 percent had moderate dry conditions by month's end, compared to 53 percent abnormally dry, 29 percent moderate drought and 12 percent severe drought at the beginning of the month. Most of the State saw plenty of rainfall during the month which helped to alleviate drought conditions that had persisted since the fall. The rain did cause flooding in some areas and limited field activities.

Cattle were noted to be in a good overall condition, however cooler temperatures and excess rain made it difficult for producers to meet the nutritional needs of cattle. Producers were feeding hay but noted that supplies were running low. Both small grain and winter grazing progress was noted to have slowed down due to the cool temperatures.

HAWAII: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

IDAHO: The average temperatures in Idaho were above normal for the southern regions, but below normal for the northern regions for the month of January. Accumulated precipitation was normal to below normal across most of Idaho, with parts of southern Idaho slightly above normal. Clearwater, Idaho, Adams, and Valley Counties reported calving had begun for producers. Temperatures recovered after the deep freeze received at the beginning of the month. The rise in temperatures caused significant snow to melt on croplands. Ada and Owyhee Counties reported that calving and lambing were well underway. Temperatures and precipitation were above normal. Hay stocks were in good condition, with plenty of hay in all classes. Elmore County reported isolated snowstorms and accumulated drifts. Temperatures hit below freezing for one week this month but warmed up since, with some runoff observed. The subsoil frost line was not as deep as anticipated, so the moisture from the snow melt and rain showers soaked in. Jerome and Twin Falls Counties reported average to above average temperatures, with significant snow and rainfall across the valley. Most of the snow had melted except what was in the drifts. Fields were too wet for any field activity, including hauling manure. Bonneville and Madison Counties reported that snowpacks remained at average levels. Forage stocks were adequate for typical winter and spring needs. Calving season had begun. Clark, Custer, and Lemhi Counties reported that ranchers were starting to calve. Fremont, Madison, and Teton Counties reported that temperatures ranged from below average to above average. Some intense snowstorms helped snowpack in the middle of the month, with less snow than usual. Bannock, Bingham, and Butte Counties reported that lambing and calving operations were proceeding well.

ILLINOIS: For the month of January 2024. Topsoil moisture supply was rated 0% very short, 4% short, 57% adequate, and 39% surplus. Subsoil moisture supply was rated 1% very short, 13% short, 73% adequate, and 13% surplus. Winter wheat condition was rated 1% very poor, 4% poor, 20% fair, 57% good, and 18% excellent. Statewide, the average temperature was 24.9 degrees, 0.1 degree above normal. Precipitation averaged 4.25 inches, 2.53 inches above normal.

INDIANA: Topsoil moisture for the month of January was 1% very short, 7% short, 59% adequate, and 33% surplus. Subsoil moisture for the month was 5% very short, 23% short, 57% adequate, and 15% surplus. Winter Wheat condition was rated 1% very poor, 4% poor, 26% fair, 57% good, and 12% excellent. Statewide temperatures averaged 26.9 degrees, 0.9 degree above normal for the month of January. Statewide average precipitation was 5.31 inches, 3.11 inches above normal. The average precipitation for January was abnormally high compared to previous years. Most Indiana growers received a mix of rain and snow events. Many throughout the State hope that increased precipitation will support subsoil moisture replenishment, which is still lacking for some. Winter wheat condition improved from the previous month despite a lack of protective snow cover for many. Most livestock have been reportedly doing well despite instances of volatile temperature fluctuation, although a few growers reported lost calves during extreme cold snaps. Other activities for the week included waterline maintenance, pesticide training, farm shows, and grain hauling.

IOWA: January started off mild but turned wintry in mid-January. A blizzard rolled through most of the State, coming from the southwest and moving towards the northeast, bringing totals of around one to two feet of snow over the course of a week. After the initial blizzard, temperatures dropped significantly for a week with a lot of wind which raised concerns about soil erosion in the northern part of the State. However, warmer temperatures prevailed during the last part of January with rain moving across the State which helped melt much of the snow. The blizzard also brought a temporary halt to grain movement and stressed livestock. Feedlot conditions have been challenging with the bitter cold in the middle of the month, and now sloppy conditions with the end of the month warm-up. However, few reports of significant weather-related livestock death loss were received. Some calving was reported. Most reporters are hopeful soil moisture supplies will improve given the lack of frost in the ground under the snow, but there are still concerns for water levels in ponds.

KANSAS: For the week ending January 28, 2024, topsoil moisture supplies rated 4% very short, 16% short, 65% adequate, 15% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 11% very short, 32% short, 49% adequate, 8% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 4% very poor, 11% poor, 31% fair, 46% good, 8% excellent.

KENTUCKY: For the month of January, Kentucky saw near normal temperatures and above normal precipitation. The above normal precipitation breaks a four-month long stretch of Kentucky receiving below normal rainfall, alleviating many concerns of drought for the time being. January also saw the first heavy snowfall of the winter, with parts of south-central Kentucky receiving 4 to 6 inches of snow. Temperatures for the period averaged 33 degrees across the State, close to normal. Precipitation (liq. equ.) for the period totaled 5.58 inches Statewide, which was 2.19 inches above normal and 165% of normal. Portions of the State saw poor yields for second or third cuttings of hay in 2023. This combined with frigid temperatures and snowfall has caused stress on hay stocks. For the month, hay supplies 12% very short, 32% short, 53% adequate, 3% surplus. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 28% fair, 56% good, 8% excellent. Condition of winter wheat 1% very poor,2% poor, 12% fair, 65% good, 20% excellent. Tobacco stripping 97% complete.

LOUISIANA: For the week ending January 28, 2024, topsoil moisture supplies were 0% very short, 15% short, 46% adequate, and 39% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies were 13% very short, 18% short, 45% adequate, and 24% surplus. There were 16 days suitable for fieldwork during the month of January. Much of the State received over 6 inches of rain, ending several months of extremely dry conditions, and causing localized flooding in low areas without drainage. Sugarcane harvests were complete in early January, prior to a

substantial freeze experienced by much of the State in mid-January. Cattle producers were challenged by cold weather combined with continued hay shortages, and the crawfish catch has been scarce. Pastures are rebounding following the freeze, and ryegrass and clover are beginning to make good growth.

MARYLAND: January was characterized by cold and rainy weather. Temperatures were average to slightly above average. Precipitation was above normal and included heavy rains and snow showers. Additionally, some areas experienced minor localized flooding. Soil moisture levels have been replenished and are above typical levels, resulting in drought concerns being minimized. Field conditions have become less workable due to the rains and snow and ice melt. Cover crops are still in good condition.

MICHIGAN: Topsoil moisture 2% short, 45% adequate and 53% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 7% short, 64% adequate, and 28% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 1% very poor, 7% poor, 40% fair, 39% good, and 13% excellent. Precipitation for the month of January averaged 2.72 inches throughout the State, 0.89 inch above normal. Temperature for the month of January averaged 23.9 degrees, 4.6 degrees above normal. Approximately 52 percent of the State experienced abnormally dry conditions or worse, with 5 percent experiencing moderate drought and 1 percent experiencing severe drought conditions, according to the US Drought Monitor. The driest areas include the Upper Peninsula and north and middle counties of the Lower Peninsula, spanning from the west to east coast of the State. The beginning of January brought plenty of snow and frigid temperatures. By the end of the month, above average temperatures had melted most snow cover. Other activities for the month included equipment maintenance, purchasing seed, and tending to livestock.

MINNESOTA: Above average temperatures at the start and end of January bookended a cold stretch in the middle of the month. Lack of snow cover caused some concern with winterkill. Respiratory illness and muddy feedlots continue to stress some livestock.

MISSISSIPPI: For the week ending January 28, 2024, topsoil moisture supplies were 1% very short, 7% short, 58% adequate, and 34% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies were 2% very short, 10% short, 63% adequate, and 25% surplus. Days suitable for fieldwork during the month of January were 16.0 days. Conditions for most of January were mild, but mid-to-late January brought wet, cold, and rainy conditions. Ponds were beginning to recoup some water, but more rain is still needed to offset drought conditions. Livestock conditions were poor due to flooding from the past snow, and forages were short. Soil moisture levels were improving with the rainfall received. Many livestock producers were selling cows due to feed expenses and lack of hay. Overall, with more rainfall across the State throughout the month of January, crops were mostly in good condition, but more rainfall is still needed to balance out the drought conditions from previous months.

MISSOURI: For the week ending January 28, 2024. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 15% short, 65% adequate, and 19% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 20% short, 70% adequate, and 5% surplus. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 34% fair, 59% good, and 6% excellent. Statewide, precipitation averaged 3.74 inches for the month of January, 2.07 inches above average. Temperatures averaged 25.7 degrees, 3.0 degrees below normal.

MONTANA: This report for Montana is for the entire month of January 2024. Topsoil moisture 14% very short, 54% short, 30% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 23% very short, 46% short, 28% adequate. 3% surplus. Winter wheat condition 3% poor, 56% fair, 41% good. Winter wheat wind damage 15% moderate, 37% light, 48% none. Winter wheat freeze damage 1% severe, 20% moderate, 32% light, 47% none. Snow cover 8% very poor, 54% poor, 21% fair, 17% good. Pasture and range condition 19% very poor, 35% poor, 40% fair, 5% good, 1% excellent. Grazing accessibility 50% open, 35% difficult, 15% closed. Cows calved 4%. Cattle receiving supplemental feed 92%. Ewes lambed 3%. Sheep receiving supplemental feed 95%. Montana experienced a cold January, Temperatures were, on average, in a range of 4 to 8 degrees below normal for most of the State, according to data from the High Plains Regional Climate Center (HPRCC). A few isolated areas experienced temperatures as much as 10 degrees below average. Precipitation levels were at or below average for much of the State. Some areas received slightly higher amounts of moisture. Certain northern and central areas received as much as 0.75 inch of moisture above normal. Drought conditions deteriorated according to the U.S. Drought Monitor report released for January 23, 2024. The amount of land rated drought free fell to 20 percent, compared with 44 percent as reported on December 26. Abnormal dryness was found across 41 percent of Montana, compared with 37 percent on the same December release. Moderate drought stood at 26 percent, up 10 percentage points from December. Severe drought was found in about 13 percent of the State, also up 10 percentage points from December. Beneficial snow fell in Golden Valley and Musselshell Counties earlier in January. With the ongoing warm conditions however, the snow cover was expected to melt. Farmers did not see much snow this winter until January in Valley County. More moisture was needed. Winter wheat was suffering with current snow depth at 4 inches at the most. The existing snow was expected to dissipate with the upcoming warmer weather forecasts.

NEBRASKA: For the week ending January 28, 2024, topsoil moisture supplies rated 5% very short, 21% short, 69% adequate, and 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 11% very short, 35% short, 52% adequate, and 2% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 2% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 58% good, and 11% excellent.

NEVADA: For the week ending January 28 - Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 35% adequate and 65% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 35% adequate, and 60% surplus. Pasture and range condition 25% fair, 10% good, and 65% excellent. As of January 28, the US Drought Monitor showed 94% of the State was not in drought. Snowstorms and scattered rain throughout the month have led to a surplus of moisture in most of the State.

NEW ENGLAND: New England States experienced a bit of a roller coaster of a weather pattern with warmer-than-average temperatures more days than normal. During this time, there

was not much snow cover but lots of freezing rain and sleet for the month. One reporter from Massachusetts was concerned that cranberry vines may be injured or killed by severe winter weather. Currently the vines are dormant, but danger of a winter injury is always going to be there when there is a warming of temperatures mid-season followed by a cold spell. Most cranberry growers in Massachusetts put on their winter floods in early January to help protect the plants from desiccation once the soil has frozen. New plantings (first year) are less susceptible to winterkill but should still be protected in severe conditions. Maine has had a very wet winter and not much snow cover. There has been debris on the fields from the multiple windstorms and severe rain. The ground is frozen but not deep. Farmers will have a lot of field work to cleanup. Farmers are still struggling to find feed for their livestock due to the multiple rainstorms and historical flooding in 2023. Vermont experienced some rough weather events for January, with damaging winds causing extended power outages and damage to roof buildings. Maple Orchards caught most of the damage with trees down taking maple tubing with it. Freezing and thawing continues with little snow cover that remains. This will cause much winter kill being that the soils have remained saturated from wet summer and fall conditions. Farm activities in January included finishing record keeping for the 2023 growing season, attending meetings, repairing equipment and buildings, pruning apple trees and blueberry bushes (New Hampshire), and planning for the 2024 growing season.

NEW JERSEY: January has seen an abundance of moisture, leading to wet soil conditions from both rain and snow over the course of the month. Temperatures were slightly warmer than average. Growers were reported to be seeding greenhouses to prepare for spring transplanting. As of yet, there were no reports of greenhouse disease problems.

NEW MEXICO: This report for New Mexico is for the month of January 2024. Topsoil moisture 37% very short, 43% short, 20% adequate. Subsoil moisture 37% very short, 48% short, 15% adequate. Pecans harvested 75%. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 43% poor, 25% fair, 25% good, 5% excellent. Cows calved 3%. Cattle receiving supplemental feed 88%. Cattle condition 6% very poor, 17% poor, 48% fair, 14% good, 15% excellent. Ewes lambed 2%. Sheep receiving supplemental feed 63%. Sheep and lambs condition 2% very poor, 17% poor, 52% fair, 19% good, 10% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 28% very short, 45% short, 25% adequate, 2% surplus. Stock water supplies 21% very short, 30% short, 49% adequate. Most counties saw below average precipitation throughout January. Pecan harvest was behind last year's progress. Measurable moisture was recorded throughout New Mexico during the month of January. According to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) data, the western half of the State accumulated between 0.5 inch and 1.5 inches of precipitation in January. The eastern half was a bit drier, with an observed 0.01 inch to 0.25 inch of precipitation. Most counties saw slightly below average precipitation during January, however, the area between Socorro and Lincoln Counties, as well as Valencia County totaled 150 percent or more of normal precipitation. Curry and Quay Counties also saw over 150 percent of normal precipitation for the month. Average temperatures during January were generally normal except for the southeastern corner of the State where temperatures dipped 1 to 5 degrees below normal, and isolated areas in the northwest that were just above normal. Comments from a reporter in Union County noted significant swings in nightly lows and daytime highs, with temperatures ranging from 0 to low 30s at night, and below freezing to mid-50s during the day. According to the United States Drought Monitor for January 23, exceptional drought (D4) continued in parts of southern New Mexico including most of Eddy County and parts of Grant, Hildalgo, and Luna Counties. Extreme drought (D3) was noted across 29 percent of the State, severe drought (D2) covered 37 percent, moderate drought (D1) covered 21 percent, and abnormal dryness (D0) covered 6 percent. Drought free conditions covered 1 percent of the State. Hay and roughage supplies were reported as 28 percent very short, 45 percent short, 25 percent adequate, and 2 percent surplus, compared with 38 percent very short, 43 percent short, and 19 percent adequate, on January 2. Stock water supplies were reported as 21 percent very short, 30 percent short, and 49 percent adequate, compared with 36 percent very short, 26 percent short, 37 percent adequate, and 1 percent surplus on January 2.

NEW YORK: January was generally characterized as experiencing continued milder temperatures for most areas during the first part of the month with colder dips later. As a result, fields had little snowfall, and rain and wet conditions were more prevalent. Of concern were wheat and hay fields being impacted by the number of wet conditions, as well as geese. The large temperature swings in some areas also caused concern for honeybee hives and fruit crops. One county reported a winter storm with damaging winds. Another county reported flooding and excessive water saturation on soil.

NORTH CAROLINA: For the week ending January 28, 2024 - Subsoil moisture 1% short, 72% adequate and 27% surplus. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 56% adequate and 43% surplus. Barley condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 12% fair, 83% good and 2% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 1% very short, 8% short, 87% adequate and 4% surplus. Oats condition 33% fair, 65% good and 2% excellent. Pasture and range condition 3% very poor, 3% poor, 54% fair, 37% good and 3% excellent. Winter wheat condition 3% poor, 25% fair, 70% good and 2% excellent. Throughout January, consistent weekly rainfall has kept growers out of fields. Wheat looks good.

NORTH DAKOTA: For the week ending January 28, 2024, topsoil moisture supplies, 8% very short, 30% short, 60% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies, 7% very short, 29% short, 62% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter wheat condition, 1% very poor, 2% poor, 37% fair, 60% good, 0% excellent. Cattle and calf conditions, 0% very poor, 2% poor, 16% fair, 71% good, 11% excellent. Cattle and calf death loss, 0% heavy, 57% average, 43% light. Calving progress, 3% complete. Sheep and lamb conditions, 0% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 66% good, 11% excellent. Sheep and lamb death loss, 0% heavy, 70% average, 30% light. Lambing progress, 9% complete. Shearing progress, 15% complete. Hay and roughage supplies, 0% very short, 7% short, 85% adequate, 8% surplus. Stock water supplies, 3% very short, 15% short, 81% adequate, 1% surplus.

OHIO: Topsoil moisture for the month was 1% very short, 1% short, 36% adequate, 62% surplus. Subsoil moisture for the month was 1% very short, 3% short, 60% adequate, 36% surplus. Winter wheat condition was rated 1% very poor, 4% poor, 30% fair, 54% good, 11% excellent. The Statewide average temperature was 29.0 degrees, 2.4 degrees above normal. Precipitation averaged 4.33 inches Statewide, 2.01 inches above normal for January. Severe cold conditions were observed across the State during the middle of the month, followed by unseasonably warm temperatures. Abnormally warm temperatures in the last week of the month accelerated ground thaw and limited opportunities for field activity. Reporters in western counties noted that field activities were hampered by excess soil moisture conditions. Wheat fields had negligible snow cover by the month's close, with water ponding reported in northern counties. Fruit producers near the lakeshore noted concerns about the effect of January's temperature volatility on fruit crops. Livestock producers described saturated, muddy pastures.

OKLAHOMA: For the month of January, rainfall totals averaged 2.21 inches throughout the State, with the Southeast district recording the highest precipitation at 3.77 inches and the Panhandle district recording the lowest precipitation at 0.93 inch. According to the January 23, US Drought Monitor Report, 33 percent of the State was in the abnormally dry to exceptional drought category, down 65 points from the previous year. Additionally, 15 percent of the State was in the moderate drought to exceptional drought category, down 74 points from the previous year. Statewide temperatures averaged in the upper 20s to mid-30s, with the lowest recording of -15 degrees at Vinita on Tuesday, January 16, and the highest recording of 72 degrees at Waurika on Thursday, January 11. Topsoil and subsoil moisture conditions were rated mostly adequate to surplus.

OREGON: Temperatures in the northern region of the State were below average, with the southern region above average for the month of January. Moisture conditions throughout the State ranged from dry to very wet for January. Polk County reported below average temperatures with above average precipitation. Columbia, Multnomah, and Washington Counties reported saturated soil with flooding in some regions due to ice and heavy rain. The cold cycle damaged some container nursery stocks while other crops were still being assessed. Cane berries and Marionberries were at risk, but indications were optimistic. Agronomic crop damage was negligible. Clatsop and Tillamook Counties reported above average precipitation with field conditions too wet for activity. Pasture growth remained dormant. Hood River, Sherman, and Wasco Counties reported that the start of the month was an average winter. Towards the middle of the month, temperatures dropped below freezing, and a foot of snow was received, followed by freezing rain. The snow covered the crops, which protected them from the frigid temperatures. Temperatures at the end of the month warmed up, causing snow to melt. Morrow County reported adequate precipitation that improved yield potential and increased the probability of a significant stripe rust outbreak. Baker County reported that temperatures were subzero at the beginning of the month. Still, temperatures and precipitation were above average towards the end of the month.

PENNSYLVANIA: The State continued to experience a mild winter so far. There was some cold weather and snow this month, along with several days of rain. Conditions were muddy due to saturated soil, and water levels were high in some areas. Overall, cover crops and small grains continued to look good. Farmers were caring for livestock, planning for spring, and attending meetings.

SOUTH CAROLINA: January temperatures were generally on par with historical averages depending on location. Total rainfall during the month ranged from 2.7 inches in Marion County to 14.0 inches in Pickens County. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, 2 percent of the State had abnormally dry conditions by month's end, compared to 39 percent abnormally dry and 16 percent moderate drought at the beginning of the month. Excessive rainfall made for wet field conditions which has delayed much field work and preparation. The rain did help to alleviate drought conditions that had persisted since the fall. Overall crops were noted to be faring well despite the unseasonably cold temperatures. Small grains were noted to be in good condition with some producers applying pesticides and nitrogen to wheat as field conditions permitted. Cattle producers were feeding hay but noted that supplies were running low.

SOUTH DAKOTA: For the week ending January 28, 2024, topsoil moisture rated 6% very short, 19% short, 73% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture rated 7% very short, 28% short, 63% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 1% very poor, 4% poor, 42% fair, 51% good, and 2% excellent.

TENNESSEE: For the week ending January 28, Days suitable 1. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 38% adequate, 60% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 69% adequate, 26% surplus. Winter wheat condition 3% very poor, 12% poor, 35% fair, 41% good, 9% excellent. Pasture and Range condition 6% very poor, 23% poor, 43% fair, 26% good, 2% excellent. Cattle condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 33% fair, 51% good, and 8% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies are 6% very short, 30% short, 57% adequate, 7% surplus. Tennessee received moderate snowfall and frigid temperatures in the first half of January with some areas receiving around 11 to 12 inches of snow. Warmer temperatures and heavy rainfall moved into the region this past week, melting the snow but limiting any fieldwork. Producers were steadily feeding extra hay during the winter blast, depleting some forage stores. The excess moisture from the rain and snow has helped the State recover from drought conditions in the fall, but now once dried up soils have been replaced with thick mud, and some areas have experienced minor flooding and power outages.

TEXAS: For the month of January, precipitation ranged from trace amounts to upwards of 15 inches, with East Texas, South Central and the Upper Coast districts receiving the most. While wheat and oats were still in need of additional moisture, the crops have responded well to recent rains. Range and pasture conditions were mostly rated poor to fair. Supplemental feeding continued across the State due to limited pasture forage.

UTAH: This report for Utah is for the entire month of January 2024. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 82% adequate, 15%

surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% short, 82% adequate, 12% surplus. Pasture and range condition 7% poor, 19% fair, 71% good, 3% excellent. Winter wheat condition 11% poor, 17% fair, 59% good, 13% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 1% very short, 3% short, 74% adequate, 22% surplus. Stock water supplies 83% adequate, 17% surplus. Cattle and calves condition 1% poor, 5% fair, 79% good, 15% excellent. Sheep and lambs condition 1% poor, 8% fair, 73% good, 18% surplus. Livestock receiving supplemental feed for cattle 84%. Livestock receiving supplemental feed for sheep 72%. Cows calved 3%. Ewes lambed-farm flock 1%. Ewes lambed-range flock 1%. Mild temperatures along with snowstorms occurred throughout the State for the month of January. Snowpack in Utah, according to Natural Resources Conservation Service as of January 29, 2024, was 99 percent measured as percent of median snowfall. Box Elder County reports above normal temperatures along with average snowpack. Beaver County reports noted that livestock producers were dealing with no calving and lambing issues.

VIRGINIA: For week ending January 28, 2024 - Topsoil moisture was 2% short, 56% adequate, 42% surplus. Subsoil moisture was 1% very short, 6% short, 80% adequate, 13% surplus. Winter wheat condition was 1% very poor, 4% poor, 42% fair, 51% good, 2% excellent. Barley condition 1% poor, 20% fair, 71% good, 8% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 35% fair, 55% good, 6% excellent. Pasture and Range condition 6% very poor, 27% poor, 36% fair, 29% good, 2% excellent. Virginia experienced varied temperatures and above normal precipitation in the month of January. Pastures continue to be muddy and hoof diseases are a concern. Many farmers began using feed inventories much earlier in the fall, and feed expenses continue to be above normal. Hay supplies are mostly adequate to short, and the percent of feed obtained from pastures is 11%. Farming activities for the month included feeding hay, attending educational meetings, checking on animals, and preparing burley and dark tobacco for market as final sale days approach.

WASHINGTON: Western Washington saw a cold snap in the first half of the month. There was less precipitation than normal, but most fields were wet and oversaturated with the snowmelt. In central Washington, there was significant rain and snow. Snow was still on the ground, but temperatures rose above freezing daily, and the snow settled. Crops had good cover. The ground under the snow was not frozen, so moisture soaked through and should be helpful to crops. In Yakima County, there was precipitation in both snow and rain. Patches of snow were still left in hop yards, orchards, and corn fields. There was a cold stretch during the middle of the month, but during the warmer days, there was pruning in stone fruits. In east central Washington, crop conditions were normal for this time of year. Snow levels receded with the recent warmer weather and rain. Northeastern Washington had cold weather in mid-January with little snow to cover crops. Calving was on the way in some areas. In southeast Washington, January started with record low temperatures, which potentially caused some livestock deaths. Snowpack in the mountains was below normal.

WEST VIRGINIA: For the week ending January 28 - Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 3% short, 37% adequate, and 58% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 4% short, 45% adequate, and 49% surplus. Hay and roughage supplies 9% very short, 15% short, 66% adequate, and 10% surplus. Feed grain supplies 11% very short, 15% short, 64% adequate, and 10% surplus. Winter wheat condition 4% very poor, 5% poor, 24% fair, 57% good, and 10% excellent. Cattle and calves condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 22% fair, 65% good, and 7% excellent. Sheep and lambs condition 4% poor, 39% fair, 51% good, and 6% excellent. Weather conditions for the month have been wet with a mix of rain and snow, and windy conditions. Farming activities for the month included preparing for the next growing season and monitoring livestock.

WISCONSIN: January temperatures through January 28th in Wisconsin averaged 19.4 degrees, 6.1 degrees above normal. The State averaged 1.24 inches of precipitation throughout the month, 0.10 inch above normal. A snowstorm in mid-January left over a foot of snow in some areas, with heavier precipitation occurring in the central and southern counties. However, much of the snow has already melted due to the unseasonably warm temperatures. There are concerns about future winter freeze damage due to the lack of snow cover.

WYOMING: This report for Wyoming is for the entire month of January 2024. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 47% short, 41% adequate. Subsoil moisture 11% very short, 52% short, 37% adequate. Winter wheat condition 4% very poor, 7% poor, 62% fair, 26% good, 1% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 1% very short, 1% short, 97% adequate, 1% surplus. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 2% fair, 95% good, 1% excellent. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 1% short, 97% adequate, 1% surplus. Pasture and range condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 56% fair, 40% good, 1% surplus. Wyoming received little relief from the ongoing drought conditions during the month of January. Precipitation was scattered and total accumulations varied, ranging from a trace to as much as 6 inches during the month, according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Some areas received no measurable moisture. Temperatures varied across the State, ranging from 10 degrees below average to 6 degrees above average. Drought conditions worsened during January according to the United States Drought Monitor report published on January 23, 2024. The amount of land rated drought free equaled 41 percent, compared with 75 percent on December 26, 2023. Abnormally dry conditions covered 53 percent of Wyoming, and moderate drought was found in 6 percent.

International Weather and Crop Summary

January 21-27, 2024

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Anomalous warmth settled over the continent, with additional showers in the north contrasting with dry conditions in southern Europe.

MIDDLE EAST: Colder weather in Turkey juxtaposed with above-normal temperatures elsewhere, with rain and snow expanding eastward into previously dry portions of eastern and southern Iran.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Dry and very warm weather exacerbated drought in the west and heightened concerns over renewed drought in the east.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Consistent rainfall maintained favorable moisture conditions for crops in Indonesia and Malaysia.

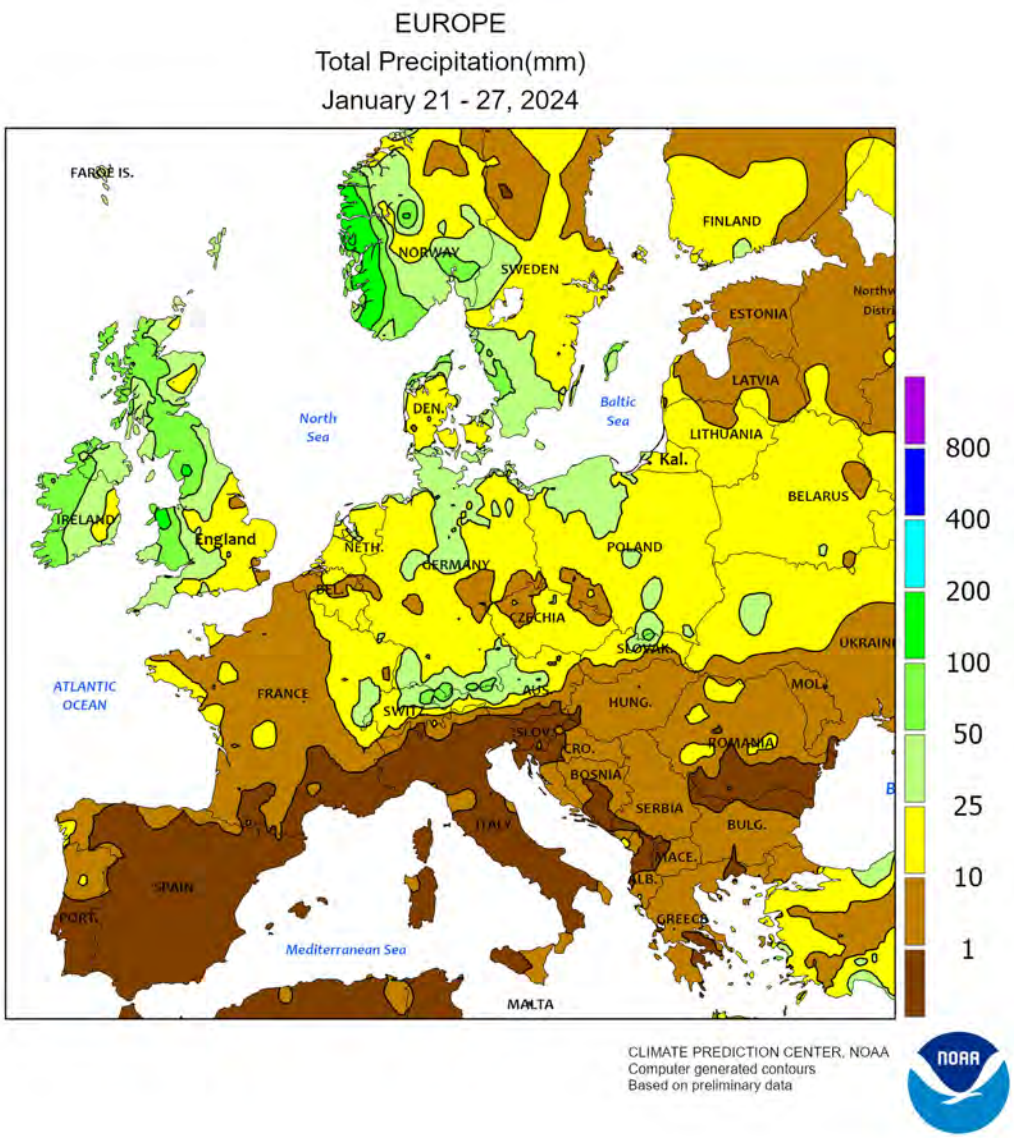
AUSTRALIA: Hotter, drier weather overspread much of the east, accelerating summer crop growth.

SOUTH AFRICA: Warm, sunny weather advanced development of reproductive to filling corn.

ARGENTINA: Sunny skies favored summer crop growth, following recent weeks of beneficial rain.

BRAZIL: Widespread albeit patchy showers benefited immature corn and soybeans, although summer warmth maintained high moisture losses in the more northerly farming areas.

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



EUROPE

Warmer weather overspread most of Europe, with additional showers in the north contrasting with dry conditions in southern portions of the continent. Above-normal temperatures (up to 5°C above normal) melted last week's snowfall from Germany into Poland but minimized the risk of winterkill. By week's end, snow cover was confined to northern-most portions of Scandinavia and the Baltic States. Widespread moderate to heavy showers (10-50 mm, locally more in windward locales) accelerated the snow melt but sustained abundant moisture reserves for dormant winter grains and oilseeds. Farther south, sunny and very warm weather (up to 8°C above normal) on the Iberian Peninsula promoted seasonal fieldwork and accelerated winter grain growth in warmer southern growing areas. However, southeastern-most portions of Spain have been unfavorably dry, heightening irrigation demands for specialty crops. Similarly, sunny skies but near-normal temperatures over much of Italy, Greece, and the southern Balkans favored fieldwork and early winter grain development in warmer southern locales.

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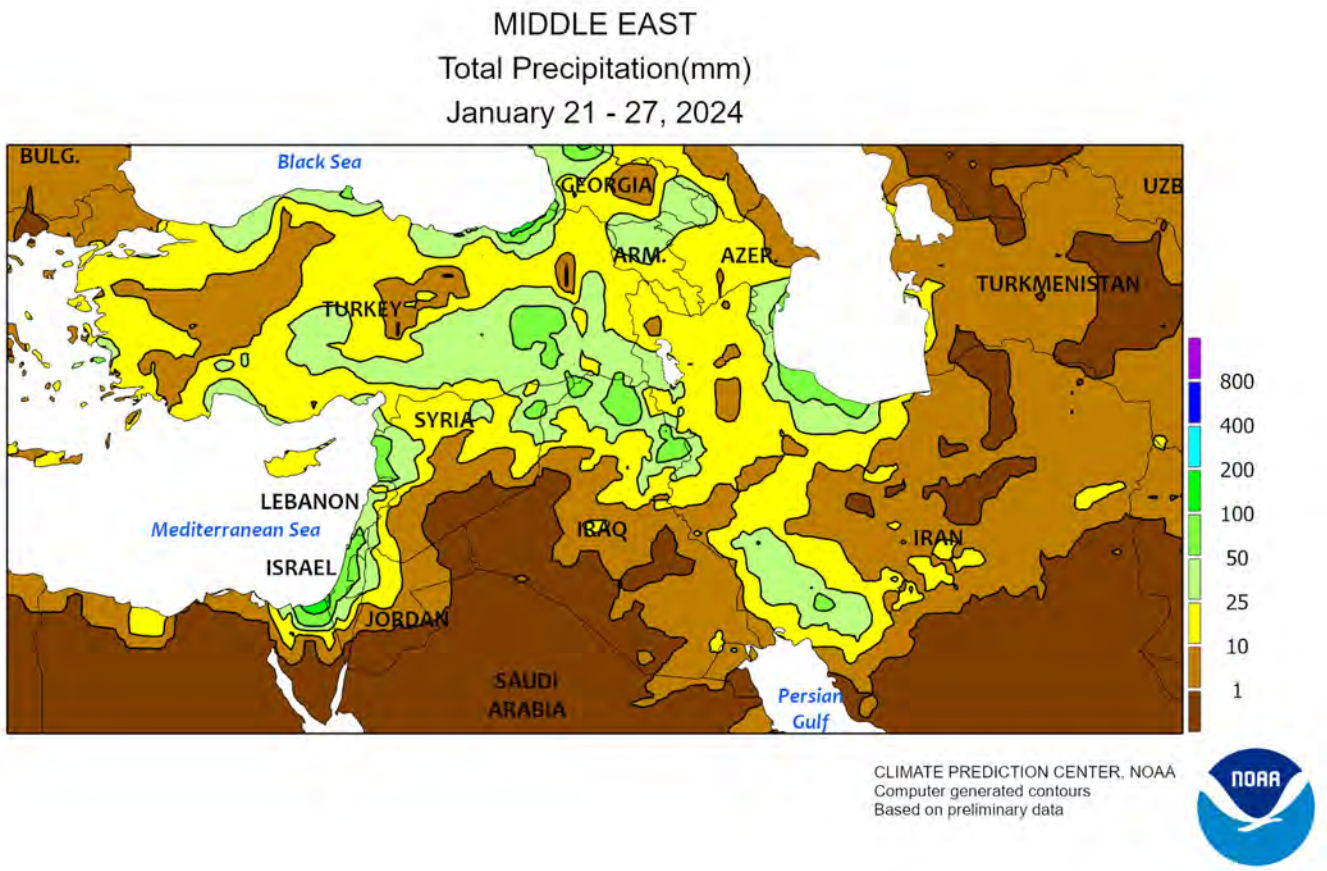

MIDDLE EAST

Colder weather arrived in parts of Turkey, while warm and unsettled conditions expanded from the eastern Mediterranean Coast into previously dry portions of eastern and southern Iran. Near- to below-normal temperatures (up to 2°C below normal) settled over central and northern Turkey, netting some locales the first snow of the season. Conversely, abnormal warmth prevailed from the eastern Mediterranean Coast (1-3°C above normal) into eastern Turkey (4-8°C above normal) and Iran (3-7°C above normal). Consequently, snowpacks remained subpar in eastern Turkey's Armenian Highlands as well as the mountains of western Iran. Moderate to heavy rain and high-elevation snow (10-85 mm liquid equivalent) prevailed from Turkey and the eastern Mediterranean Coast into western Iran, boosting moisture supplies for dormant (north) to vegetative (south) winter wheat and barley. Appreciable showers (10-55 mm) across Iran's northern Persian Gulf croplands (Fars Province) eased drought and improved prospects for vegetative to reproductive winter wheat and barley, while light to moderate showers (2-10 mm) improved soil moisture locally for dormant to semi-dormant winter grains in northeastern Iran.

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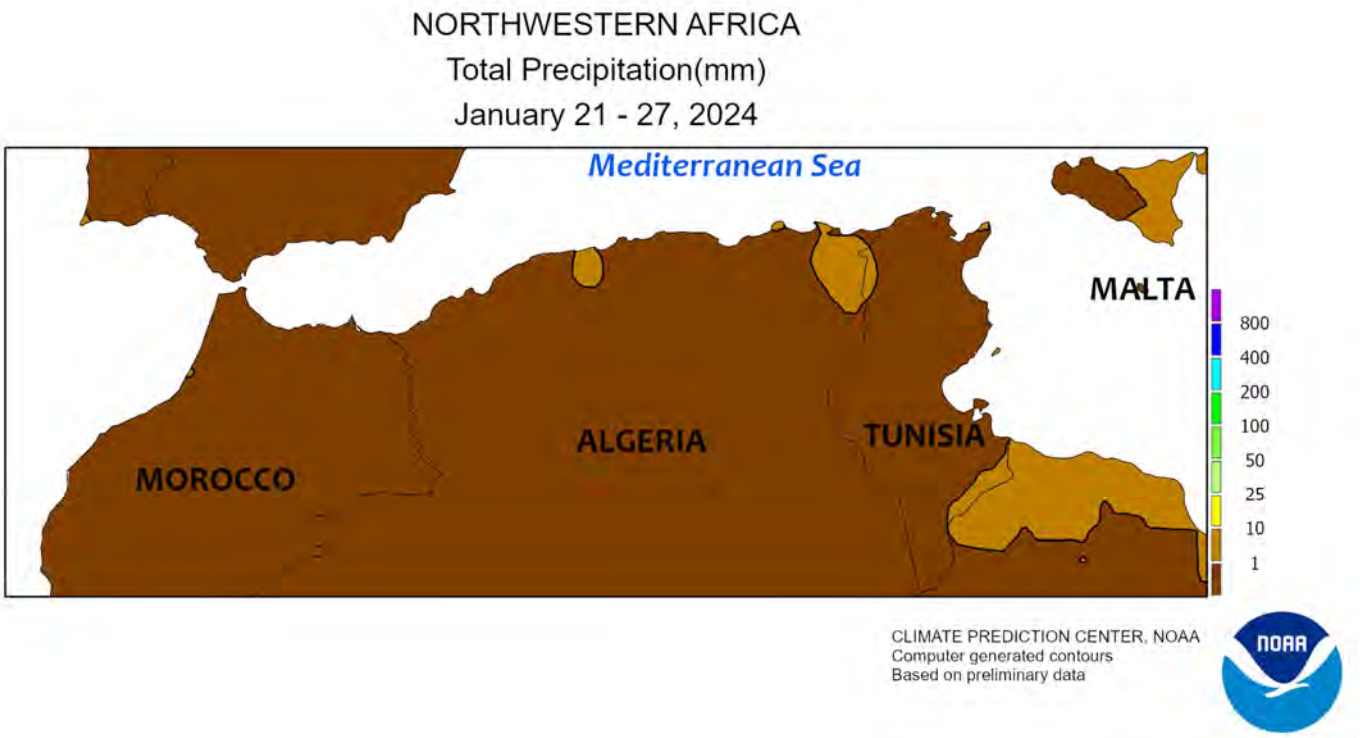

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Dry and very warm weather exacerbated drought in the west and heightened concerns over renewed drought in the east. There was no rain during the monitoring period save for very light showers (1-4 mm) in parts of Algeria. Furthermore, temperatures averaged 3 to 6°C above normal from Morocco eastward into inland crop areas of Algeria and Tunisia. However, near-normal temperatures were reported along the immediate coast due to the cooling influence of the Mediterranean Sea. In Morocco and western Algeria, the dry and very warm weather (28-32°C, more representative of daytime highs in May) heightened evaporative losses and plunged western croplands deeper into severe drought; winter wheat was vegetative while barley was rapidly approaching reproduction in areas where crops were planted with early-season moisture. Since September 1, rainfall in Morocco's primary winter grain areas adjacent to the central Atlantic Coast slipped to 42 percent of normal, the second lowest of the past 30 years. Likewise in western Algeria, season-to-date rainfall dropped to 43 percent of normal, the driest of the past 30 years. Time has nearly run out in western growing areas to salvage the 2023-24 growing campaign, with some producers having already switched to drought-tolerant specialty crops with shorter growing seasons. The highly variable and recently deteriorating growing season continued from central Algeria into Tunisia. Many of these eastern croplands had an exceptionally dry autumn until rains arrived in late November, which continued off and on into early January before recently giving way to near-complete dryness. This marked the third consecutive week without appreciable rainfall, which on top of the autumn dryness has left many eastern croplands with rapidly deteriorating conditions for winter wheat and barley. The protracted unseasonable warmth has hastened barley toward reproduction three to four weeks ahead of average in Tunisia, while wheat was still vegetative.

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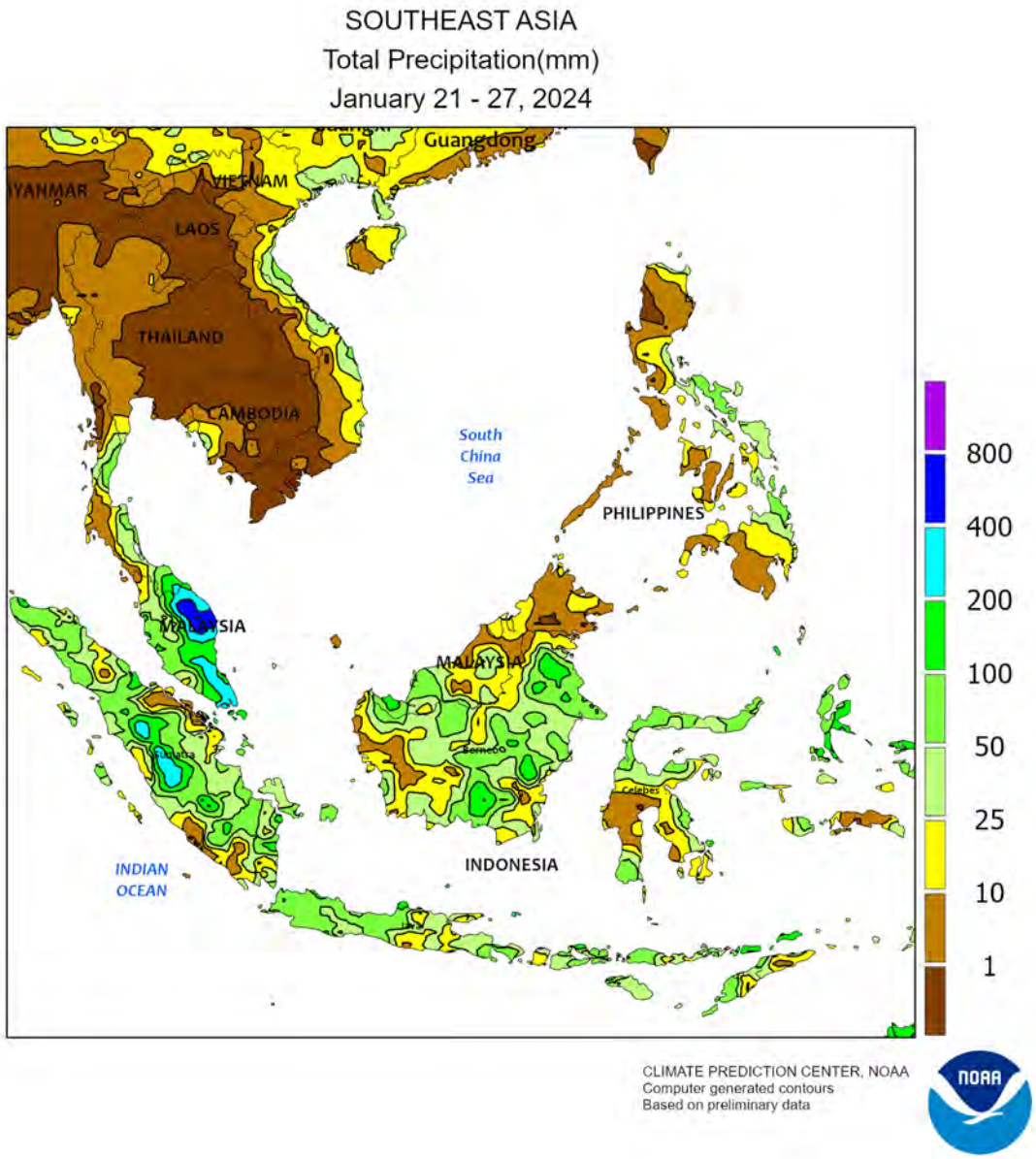

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Showers continued across Indonesia and much of Malaysia, supporting oil palm and rice. In Java, Indonesia, rainfall totals averaged around 50 mm, maintaining favorable short-term moisture conditions for seasonal rice. However, irrigation recharge remained a concern for subsequent rice crops following poor rainfall earlier in the season (seasonal rainfall totals are 66 percent of normal). Meanwhile, most oil palm areas of Indonesia (Sumatra and Kalimantan) and neighboring Malaysia continued to benefit from consistent precipitation; moisture conditions in eastern-most Malaysia (Sabah) remained below average, though. Elsewhere, drier-than-normal weather prevailed across the Philippines, where seasonal (since November 1) precipitation has consistently been below average and below last year's totals. While irrigation has helped sustain rice and corn in many locales, exclusively rain-fed crops have struggled.

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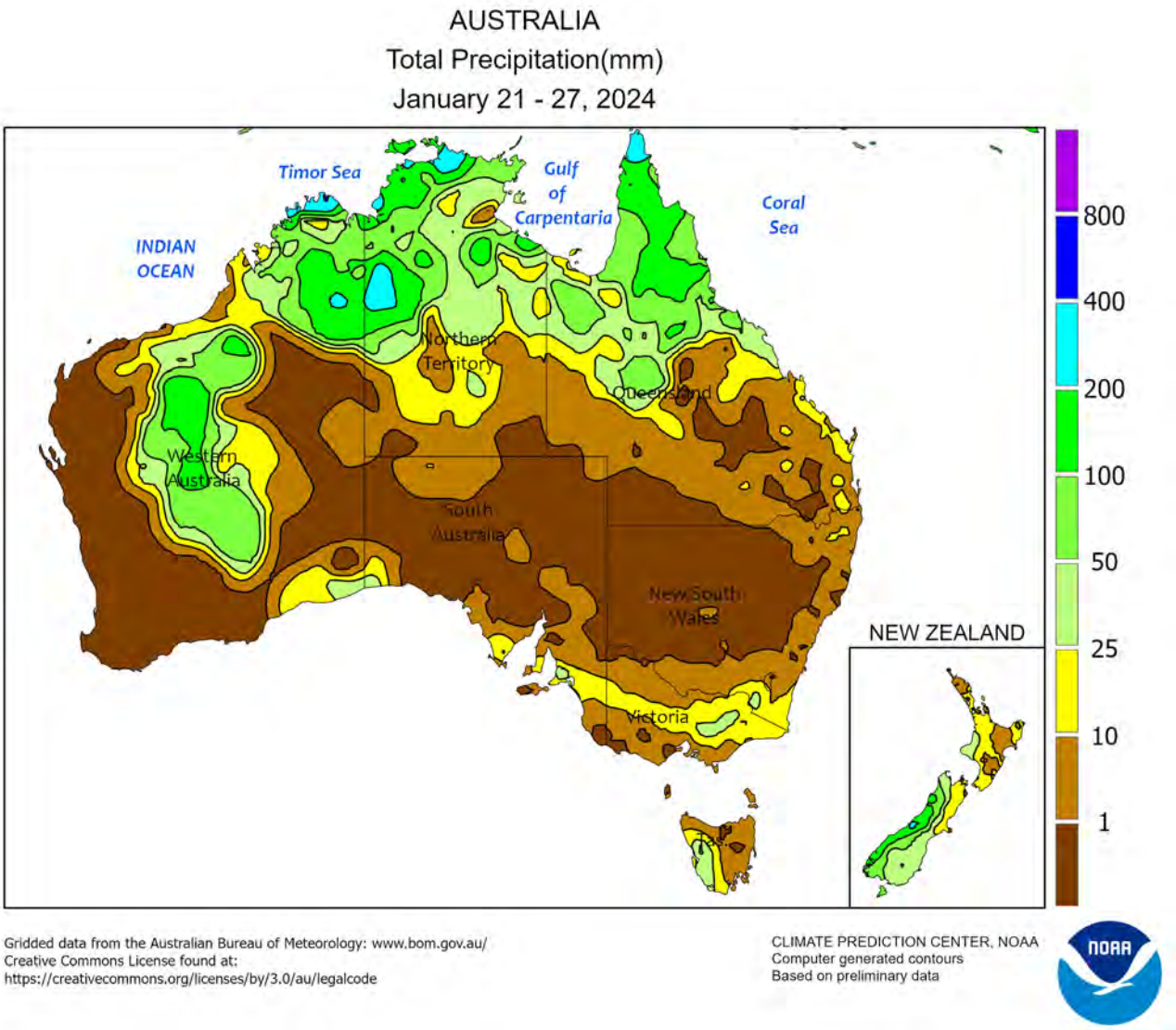

AUSTRALIA

Hotter, drier (less than 5 mm in most locations) weather overspread much of eastern Australia, accelerating summer crop growth. Although the increased heat and dryness elevated evaporative losses, moisture supplies remained adequate to abundant because of recent soaking rains. Consequently, sunny skies and ample soil moisture promoted cotton, sorghum, and other summer crop development. Temperatures averaged 2 to 4°C above normal in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, with maximum temperatures creeping into the lower 40s (degrees C) in western growing areas. Temperatures averaged closer to normal in southern New South Wales, with maximum temperatures mostly in the middle 30s. On January 25, Severe Tropical Cyclone Kirrily made landfall north of Townsville in northern Queensland, with maximum sustained winds near 65 knots. Although the storm made landfall near major sugarcane producing areas, Kirrily was a relatively compact and disorganized system that moved quickly inland, which helped minimize the damage to sugarcane.

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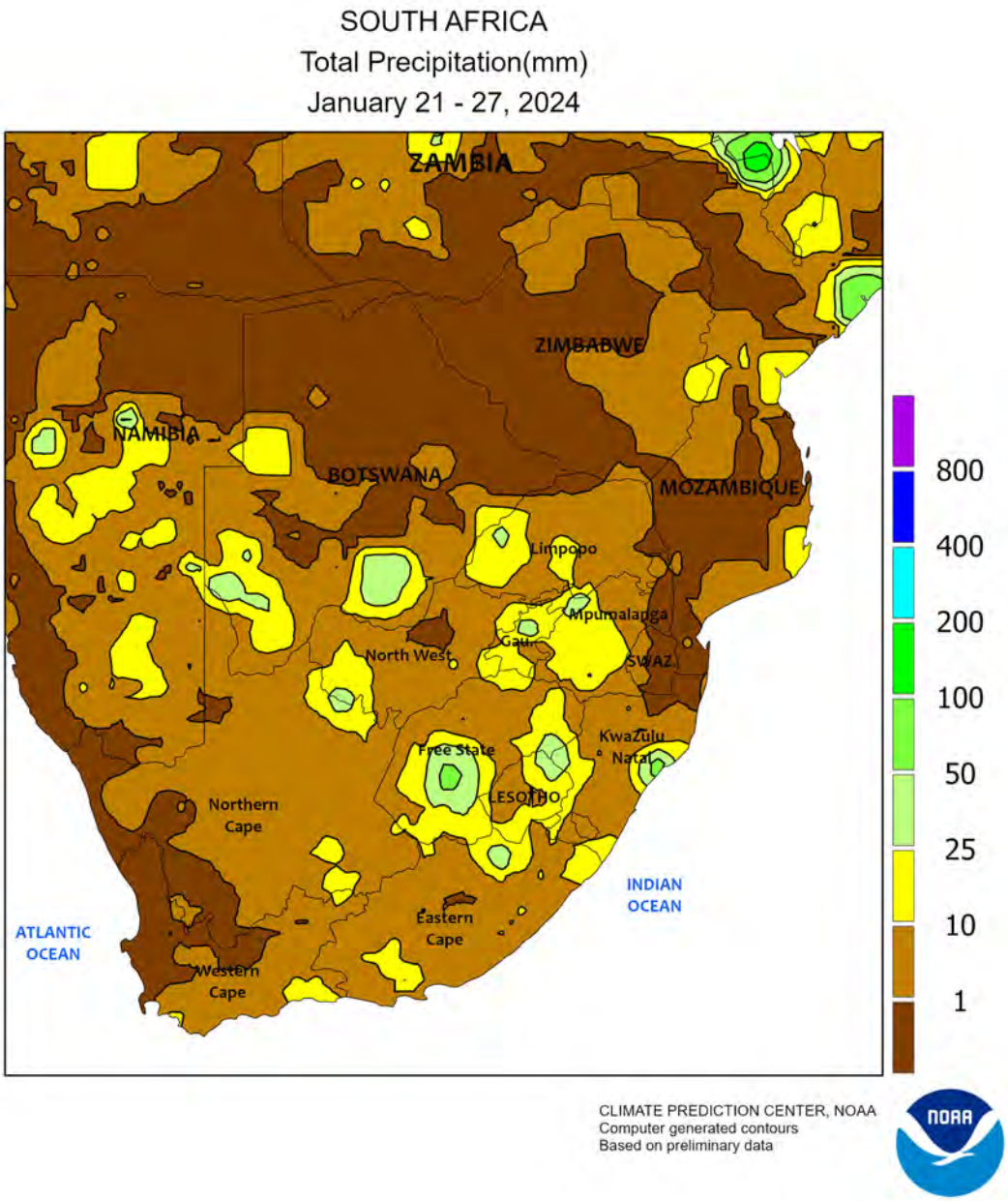

SOUTH AFRICA

Warm, mostly dry weather prevailed, spurring rapid growth of corn and other rain-fed summer crops. Rainfall was patchy and light, with most locations reporting below 10 mm; across the corn belt (North West and Free State to Mpumalanga), highest daytime temperatures ranged from the upper 20s to middle 30s (degrees C), advancing development of vegetative to reproductive crops without undo heat stress. However, western production areas – including white corn areas in Free State and North West – have been trending dry since early January, and a return of seasonal rainfall is needed as that region's crops enter reproduction. Elsewhere, sunny, occasionally hot weather (highs approaching 40°C) spurred rapid growth of irrigated crops in the Cape Provinces, including corn and cotton in the Orange River Valley, and tree and vine crops in Western Cape.

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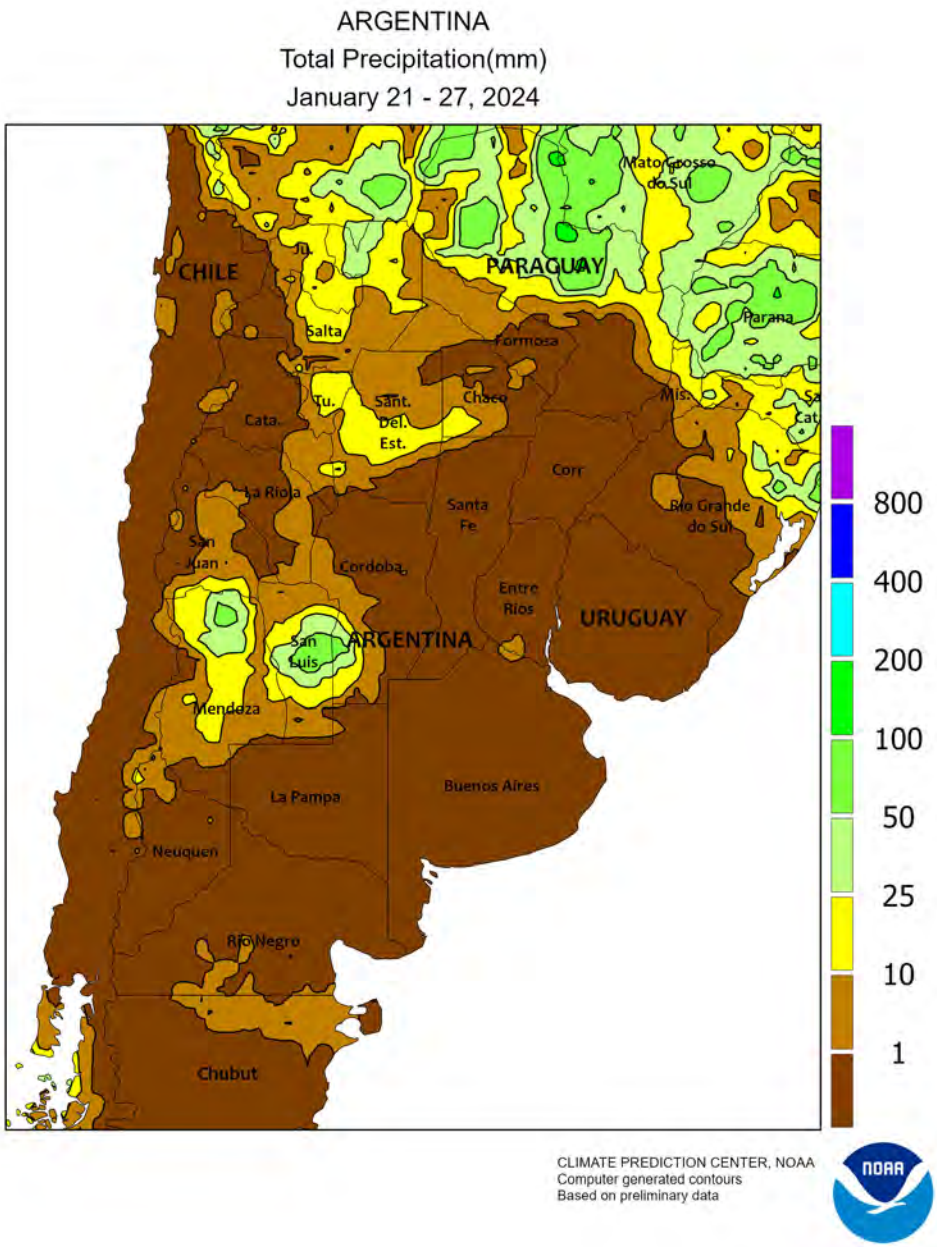

ARGENTINA

Warm, sunny weather favored summer crop development, following recent weeks of beneficial rainfall. With the exception of light to moderate showers (5-35 mm) in the northwest, complete dryness prevailed in the main summer grain, oilseed, and cotton regions, promoting rapid development of crops in various stages of development. Weekly average temperatures ranged from 1 to 3°C above normal in southern and western farming areas – including La Pampa and Buenos Aires – to as much as 2°C below normal in the northeast. In the warmer locations, daytime highs reached the upper 30s (degrees C), otherwise temperatures were capped in the lower 30s. According to the government of Argentina, corn and soybeans were 95 and 99 percent planted, respectively, as of January 25; cotton was 98 percent planted, compared with 86 percent last year.

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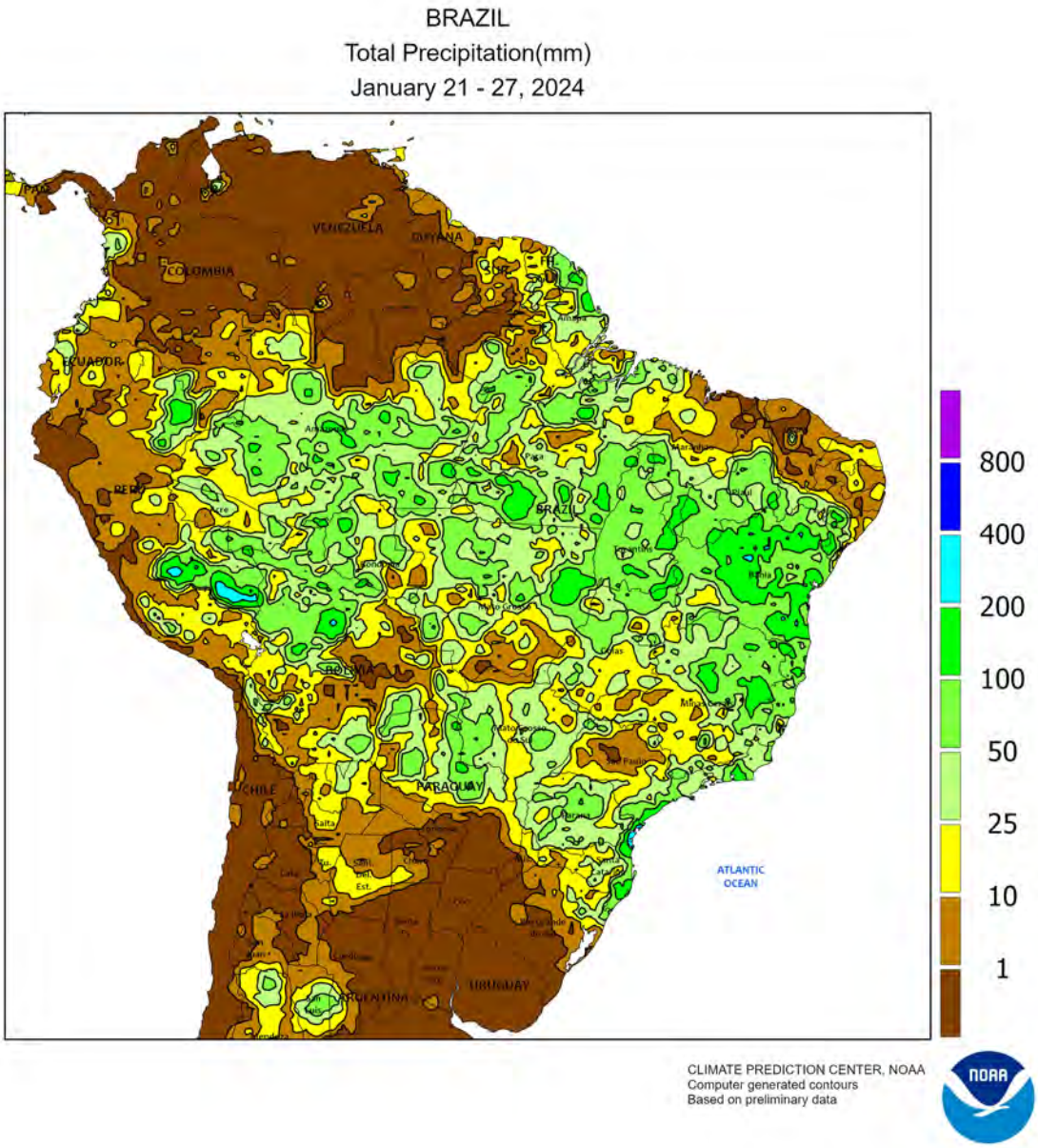

BRAZIL

Widespread, locally heavy showers overspread the region, although pockets of dryness returned to many locations. Moderate to heavy rain (50-100 mm, locally higher) covered a broad area stretching from northern Mato Grosso eastward, including farming areas from Minas Gerais northward to Maranhão. In contrast, drier conditions prevailed from southern Mato Grosso to São Paulo, where many locations recorded less than 10 mm. Weekly average temperatures in the aforementioned areas were highly variable relative to normal, with highest daytime temperatures mostly ranging from the lower to middle 30s (degrees C). According to the government of Mato Grosso, soybeans were 22 percent harvested as of January 26, compared with 18 percent last year; corn and cotton planting were 11 and 77 completed, respectively, ahead of last year's pace for both crops. Farther south, moderate showers (25-75 mm) concentrated over northwestern Paraná and eastern Paraguay contrasted with drier conditions elsewhere, including Rio Grande do Sul, where southern and western farming areas were completely dry. Weekly average temperatures were 1 to 3°C below normal from Mato Grosso do Sul and São Paulo southward, and highest daytime temperatures were confined to the upper 20s and lower 30s. According to government reports, Paraná's first-crop corn and soybeans were 13 and 12 percent harvested, respectively, as of January 22; second-crop corn was 13 percent planted. In Rio Grande do Sul, corn planting was nearing completion as of January 25, with about 50 percent either mature or harvested; meanwhile, 38 percent of soybeans had reached flowering.

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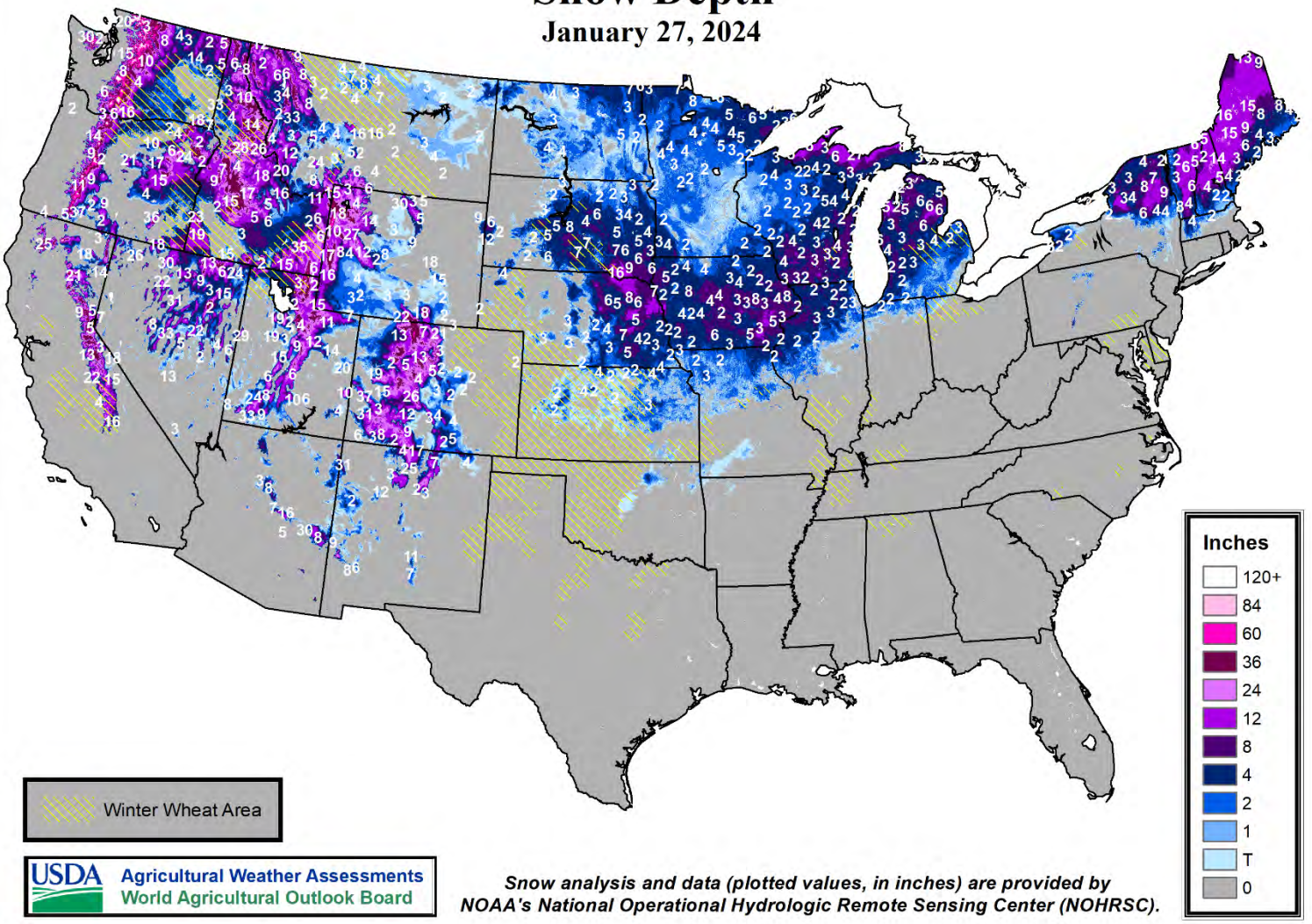
Snow Depth

January 27, 2024



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