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ALABAMA: According to Darrell Rankins, Extension Specialist, Auburn University, "conditions across the state have been fairly wet, a little above average with regard to temperature. This combination has resulted in a pretty good "jump start" for most of the cool-season grazing. In the Southern portion of the state ryegrass, small grains (rye, oats, wheat) all look good, in the northern portion the fescue has begun to grow a little. There is still a lot of hay feeding occurring but it has lessened with this little "jump start" of the forages. Most cows look in pretty good condition across the state, hay supplies are adequate. Producer comments indicate that there have been greater than average amounts of calf pneumonia, other calf maladies this winter. Overall the state's beef cattle producers are experiencing muddy conditions but forage growth is beginning to occur. Prices continue to be good." The chill hours for peaches are roughly around 900 hours. Lower chill varieties are moving, 350's at 30-45% bloom, 450's-1% bloom, 550's-1st pink, and 650's-10%-20% CG, according to Bobby Boozer, Research Horticulturist for the Alabama Cooperative Extension System. Warmer weather during January has allowed some trees to develop buds, according to Mr. Boozer, he has seen blooms on trees that require low chill hours. Above normal temperatures and adequate soil moisture is helping to green up pastures.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures for the State were above normal for the week ending February 5. No precipitation was reported at any of the 22 reporting stations. Only 10 of the 22 reporting stations have reported precipitation January 1 to date. All of the 22 reporting stations are at below normal precipitation levels at this time. Alfalfa condition remains mostly good. Range, pasture conditions are very poor to poor.

ARKANSAS: January weather began the same way December's ended, unseasonably warm, dry. These conditions were observed throughout much of the month. There were several days that produced high temps in the 70's with lows in the 40's. A trace of snow was observed during the month but warm ground temperatures prevented any accumulation. There were also several scattered showers that produced much needed rain throughout a large portion of the state. The rainfall was enough to wet the topsoil but much more is needed to refill the ponds, lakes in the dryer counties. Farmers are busy feeding cattle, monitoring winter wheat crops. They are also getting equipment ready for the 2006 planting season and attending annual producer meetings.

CALIFORNIA: Wet weather during January was beneficial to grain and alfalfa fields. Warm weather in the latter part of January allowed for rapid weed growth; Winter herbicides were applied. Some fields were beginning to yellow from too much precipitation. Sugar beets were progressing nicely in the San Joaquin Valley. Sweet potato hotbed fumigations continued. Winter wheat was growing well but was not headed yet. The unseasonably warm weather has caused a shortage of chill hours in fruit, nut trees. Buds were swelling in many orchards across California. Beehive placement in almond orchards was beginning. Navel orange, grapefruit, lemon, mandarin, tangerine harvest continued. Blueberries, raspberries were planted in the San Joaquin Valley. Late winter vegetable harvest continued while field preparations for spring plantings began. Cauliflower, mustard greens, radicchio, cool season Asian vegetables were harvested. Imperial Valley asparagus harvest

began. Winter foothill pastures were in good condition due to above normal rainfall and temperatures. Supplemental feeding of cattle was limited. Fall calves were being branded. Lambing was completed for most of the State. Flooded dairies were beginning to dry out by the end of January.

COLORADO: Temperatures along the Front Range were above average for January. Precipitation levels were normal throughout the month. Adequate levels of moisture from October have allowed the winter wheat to maintain a good stand. The mountain snowpack is reported above normal for December. Snowpack levels for the central, northern sections of the Rockies are 150% above normal for January, while the southern section is falling behind normal. Colorado is seeing record levels for snow fall in the mountains, however the Eastern Plains continue to stay relatively dry.

DELAWARE: Winter has been mild, that's been positive for livestock. Hay supplies are adequate. Small grain crops seem to be weathering nicely. Farmers are attending meetings, repairing equipment, getting ready for spring planting.

FLORIDA: Scattered rains over the Panhandle, northern Peninsula aided the growth of small grains during the first week of January. Also, widespread frost was reported by most central, southern Peninsula areas. Sugarcane plants just emerging were singed by the frost in Hendry County as harvest of mature plants were advancing around Lake Okeechobee. Most vegetable, strawberry producers provided protection to crops as the cold weather arrived by January 8. Producers covered some plants with cloths, irrigated crops to minimize frost damage. Cool temperatures in mid-February slowed crop development. Blueberries were in bloom in Hernando County near the end of the month. Digging of small acreage of low carb potatoes was underway in Hastings. Potato planting around Lake Okeechobee, Palmetto-Ruskin, Immokalee was delayed by rains from Hurricane Rita by about two weeks with harvesting expected to begin by mid-February. Producers around Quincy continued land preparation for the transplanting of spring crop tomatoes as the month ended. Pine tree planting was active in Taylor County. Dry weather increased the wild fire potential with soil moisture rated short to mostly adequate by the end of January. Throughout the month producers marketed snap beans, cabbage, celery, cucumbers, eggplant, endive, escarole, lettuce, peppers, radishes, squash, strawberries, sweet corn and tomatoes. Sugarcane harvesting remained active throughout the month of January. Pasture Panhandle, north central mostly fair due to cold. Supplemental hay feeding active throughout month. The month of January was very warm and dry in citrus producing areas. Monthly rain totals equaled two tenths of an inch in the north to just over one half of an inch in the western coastal citrus region. Warmer than normal seasonal temperatures were recorded for January across the citrus belt. Most areas had temperatures in the low 80s at least a few days each week. Growers in all areas used irrigation, began fertilizing, applying herbicides behind harvesting. Some growers began applying herbicides, while others hedged, topped as well. Weekly harvesting of early, midseason oranges was lower than expected, while some growers were waiting for maturity, ratios to reach more desirable levels. Grapefruit harvesting has been steady since before the beginning of the year, with the percentage going to processing picking up the last couple of weeks. Honey tangerines, Temples began to be picked, primarily for the fresh market. All major processing plants opened, with the exception of one that may or may not

open for the season. Standing water in some central locations, pasture. Southwest, range poor to excellent, cattle condition poor to good, with most in good condition. At month's end, Panhandle, north, most small grain winter forage poor to good, due to drought, seasonal cold. Late-planted cool season forage doing well. Cattle condition fair to good, most in good condition. Southwest: range condition poor to fair due to drought. Statewide: cattle condition ranges from poor to excellent, most in fair condition.

GEORGIA: Unseasonably warm weather characterized the first month of 2006, according to the USDA, NASS, Georgia Field Office. Average temperatures statewide hovered around the low to mid 50's. Rainfall was light at the beginning of the month, but increased over the course of the final two weeks. The recent weather extremes continued to contribute to the declining condition of pastures. The large swings in temperature, precipitation have limited the pastures' ability to combat diseases. Mud in the pastures has also become a problem at many dairy, beef cattle farms. The recent rains, high temperatures improved the wheat, rye crops, however, small grains as a whole continued to improve. Onions responded well to the warm weather, continued to grow. Activities Included: Mowing cotton stalks, commercial garden pea planting, onion planting, planning for 2006 activities, harrowing fields, preparation for spring vegetable crops, soil testing and lime application, spreading litter on cropland, the completion of vineyard pruning, and the routine care of livestock and poultry.

HAWAII: Variable weather conditions prevailed across the Aloha State during the week ending February 5, 2006. Early in the week, sunny skies with some afternoon, early morning cloud cover enabled farmers to catch up on their field activities. Most leeward sections were dry throughout the week. A few windward showers brought moisture to the crop growing areas. A weak cold front moved southward over the islands on Thursday pushing some showers and light variable winds across the State with the windward section of the Big Island receiving the heaviest rainfall. Trade winds remained weak until midweek, but gusty winds blew on Saturday. Skies continued to be sunny or mostly sunny over most of the State until weekend.

IDAHO: Topsoil 7% short, 54% adequate, and 39% surplus. During the past week, temperatures recorded for the state were above average, most weather stations received precipitation. In many areas, this precipitation pushed yearly totals to ahead of normal. Winter wheat condition 3 % fair, 94% good, 3% excellent. Hay, roughage supply 7% very short, 14% short, 78% adequate, 1% surplus. Lambing 8% complete 2006, 15% 2005, 12% avg. Calving 12% complete 2006, 12% 2005, 7% avg. The snow pack in various areas of the state is well above average. Water is being released from reservoirs to make room for expected run off. Wet conditions are expected to contribute to less than ideal situations for lambing, calving. Activities Included: Equipment maintenance, attending seminars, and tending to cattle.

ILLINOIS: Topsoil 8% very short, 32% short, 56% adequate, 4% surplus. Winter wheat 4% poor, 12% fair, 72% good, 12% excellent. January ended with higher than normal temperatures, increased precipitation, causing muddy field conditions. The state-averaged temperature in January was 38°, 13° above normal. Precipitation accumulated to 2.81 inches, almost one and a half times greater than normal. The milder temperatures, increased precipitation has caused grass, wheat fields starting to green up from dormancy. This concerns producers because of the risk of winter kill to the crop if a hard freeze develops during February. Farmers are grateful for the precipitation, but are hopeful for more to replenish the sub-soil moisture. Recent rainfall has only saturated the topsoil, many farmers tiles still are not running. Livestock producers are concerned for the short supply of hay because of last year's drought. The mild temperatures have made excellent conditions for livestock especially cows calving early. However, increased precipitation has caused muddy feedlots and pastures. Activities Included: Preparing for the 2006 crop year, hauling grain, working on taxes for 2005, taking pesticide test, machinery repair, attending commodity, livestock meetings, and caring for livestock.

INDIANA: The month of January was the second warmest since records began in 1871 with an average temperature of 39.8 degrees. The warmest was in 1880 with an average of 45 degrees. Winter wheat is

reported to be in mostly good condition. However, there is some concern of the wheat breaking dormancy because of the warmer than normal temperatures. Livestock is in mostly good condition. Calving, lambing have begun on some livestock operations. Feedlots, pastures are very muddy causing some stress to livestock. Hay supplies remain adequate mostly due to the mild temperatures during January. Many farmers continue to visit FSA offices for 2006 DCP enrollment, LDP's, and loans. Activities Included: Hauling grain to market, attending farm meetings, spreading fertilizer, financial planning, tax preparation, cleaning, repairing equipment, and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Soil 20% very short, 33% short, 46% adequate, 1% surplus. Agricultural Summary: Unusually warm temperatures in January resulted in unusual activities for the month. Farmers spent time tilling fields, tiling, applying anhydrous, dry fertilizer, injecting manure, disking. Concerns about future pest populations have arisen as a result of unseasonably warm temperatures. Corn is moving, especially to local ethanol plants. At the end of January, the average depth of snow cover across Iowa was visibly 0 inches, compared to 4 inches at the same time last year. The average depth of frost penetration for the state was 2 inches, compared to last year's 16 inches. Movement of grain for the state was 24% none, 39% light, 33% moderate, 4% heavy. Availability of hay, roughage supplies 6% short, 78% adequate, 16% surplus. Quality of hay, roughage supplies 6% poor, 34% fair, 60% good. Utilization of stubble fields for grazing 33% none, 28% limited, 28% moderate, 11% extensive. Hog, pig losses in January were slightly below last year's state averages at 25% below avg.; 70% avg.; 5% above average. Cattle, calf losses were also below last year's state averages at 31% below avg.; 66% avg.; 3% percent above average. Warm, dry weather in January has resulted in good gains for feedlot cattle. In general, weather has been favorable for livestock producers.

KANSAS: Topsoil 23% very short, 49% short, 28% adequate. The State experienced above normal temperatures most of the month. Precipitation was very light throughout the State during January. Wheat condition 3% very poor, 10% poor, 35% fair, 46% good, 6% excellent; wind damage is 83% none, 15% light, 2% moderate, freeze damage is 87% none, 10% light, 3% moderate. Hay, forage supplies 1% very short, 7% short, 86% adequate, 6% surplus. Feed grain supplies 1% very short, 5% short, 90% adequate, 4% surplus.

KENTUCKY: The very mild weather conditions across the Commonwealth, lack of any kind of precipitation were the story for the first week of the New Year. Most locations reported high temperatures of near 60° or greater on 4 of the past 8 days with several locations reaching near 70's. The high temperature at Bowling Green the 8th was 69° breaking the old record of 68 set 99 years ago in 1907. The high temperature at Louisville got to within 1° of the current record. Strong southwest winds ranging from 37 to 45 MPH also buffeted the region the afternoon of the 8th. Temperatures averaged 45° across the state 13 degrees above normal. High temperatures averaged 52 in the West to 52 in the East. Low temperatures averaged 37° statewide. Extreme high temperatures were in the upper 60's to low 70's and extreme low temperatures were in the upper 20's. Precipitation (liq. equ.) totaled 0.48 in. statewide, 0.24 in. below normal. Precipitation totals ranged from a low of 0.03 in. at Nashville to a high of 1.07 in. at Jackson. Above normal temperatures, precipitation dominated the second week of January. Temperatures averaged 43°, 12° above normal. High temperatures averaged 51 in the West to 53 in the East. Low temperatures averaged 33° in the West to 37° in the East. Precipitation (liq. equ.) totaled 1.20 in. statewide, 0.48 inches above normal. Precipitation totals ranged from a low of 0.28 in. at Cumberland Gap to a high of 2.70 in. at Paducah. The very mild conditions continued across the Commonwealth during the third week. But one major change occurred; this was the second week with above normal rainfall across the State. This was the first time for a consecutive two-week period with above normal rainfall since August 2005. Rainfall totals ranged from 2 to 3 inches south..to 1 to 2 inches in the northern half of the State. Two significant rainfall events occurred; on the 17th through the 18th and on the 22nd. Extreme high temperatures were in the mid to upper 60's and extreme low temperatures were in the mid 20's. Temperatures averaged 45°, 13° above normal. High temperatures averaged 52 in the West to 54 in the East. Low temperatures averaged 37° in the West to 37° in the East. Precipitation (liq. equ.) totaled 2.11 in., 1.39 in. above normal. Precipitation totals ranged from a low of 1.00 in. at Mayfield to a high of 3.54 in. at Nolin Lake. High pressure continued to dominate the weather for the Commonwealth for most of the last week of the month. Low

pressure systems crossed the State, provided two rainfall events..very similar to the previous week. Moderate to heavy rainfall occurred at the beginning of the period..ending in light snow in the east, on the 29th light showers covered the State. Mild temperatures occurred on the 24th and 27th thru the 29th as southerly wind flow kicked in, with temperatures readings in the 50's and 60's. This was the 3rd week straight with above normal rainfall. Temperatures averaged 43, 10° above normal. High temperatures averaged from 54 in the West to 52 in the East. Low temperatures averaged 33° across the State. Precipitation (liq. equ.) totaled 1.47 in. statewide, 0.75 in. above normal. Precipitation totals ranged from a low of 0.12 in. at Cumberland Gap to a high of 2.66 in. at Glasgow. The Palmer Drought Index indicated west, central Kentucky had near normal moisture conditions, Bluegrass and east were in a mild hydrologic drought. Crop Moisture status was excessively wet with some fields flooded in west, central Kentucky. The Bluegrass, east crop moisture status was too wet with some standing water. So far this year, snowfall has been very limited to non-existent. Farmers enjoyed the mild January weather and made good progress on routine winter chores. Producers hauled grain, tobacco, livestock to market, attended the numerous commodity meetings held across the State. Fall planted small grains remain in mostly good condition with minimal winterkill, plenty of moisture. January temperatures caused little livestock stress but frequent heavy rains have created muddy field conditions.

LOUISIANA: The state averaged 3.71 inches of rain over the last four weeks, remaining 1.83 inches below the state average. Field crop producers were preparing fields for spring planting as weather conditions permitted. Strawberry producers took precautions to avoid, major freeze damage as night temperatures dropped into the mid 20's during January. Livestock producers were fertilizing winter pastures, feeding hay. Crawfish producers continued putting out traps as harvesting was just getting started. Producers were also busy repairing and cleaning equipment for the 2006 crop year.

MARYLAND: Winter has been mild and that's been positive for livestock. Hay supplies are adequate. Small grain crops seem to be weathering nicely. Farmers are attending meetings, repairing equipment, getting ready for spring planting.

MICHIGAN: January temperatures were above normal across the entire State. Temperatures at the beginning of the month were near normal with some freezing rain, snowfall. By the last week of January, temperatures ranged from 14° above normal to 17° above normal. For the month, precipitation ranged from 1.23 inches in the western Upper Peninsula, central Lower Peninsula to 3.0 inches in the southeastern Lower Peninsula. This precipitation helped replenish soil moisture. The lack of snow cover could be a concern for winter wheat, alfalfa stands if temperatures return to normal without adequate snow cover. Manure hauling has been limited due to muddy fields, a lack of frost. Lambing started on most sheep farms in the southern part of the State. There was also limited calving in the southern part of the State. Activities Included: Hauling manure, hauling crops to market, mending fences, trimming fruit trees, caring for livestock, lambing, calving, and preparing taxes.

MINNESOTA: Average temperatures for the month of January are approximately 16° above normal with precipitation below average across the state. Snow cover is limited with very little sub-surface freezing. Tile lines continue to run with open water in the ditches. New tile still being added. Producers are concerned about higher insect survival rates. Livestock conditions are favorable, weight gain reported to be good due to very good feed supplies, mild temperatures. Price of straw, bedding materials is high. Budgeting, cash flow forecasting is less optimistic as many producers anticipate increased operating costs.

MISSISSIPPI: Soil 1% very short, 15% short, 47% adequate, 37% surplus. Hay supply 44% short, 56% adequate. Feed grain 7% short, 93% adequate. On average, January temperatures were about six degrees above normal. State rainfall averages were below normal, but above average in northern Mississippi. Ryegrass, winter wheat condition improved in areas of the state that received noticeable rainfall during the month. Grazing time increased slightly, but the overall lack of rain in the state has continued to present problems. The presence of grass growth has taken some pressure off of hay demand as hay supply, feed grain continue to be adequate thus far. If milder temperatures continue,

forecasters are correct with the prediction of increased precipitation for the month, conditions should improve in anticipation for upcoming spring planting.

MISSOURI: Weather during January was distinctly warmer than normal, while precipitation was light over most of the State. Precipitation averaged 2.13 inches, slightly above normal, mainly due to heavier than normal rainfall in the Bootheel. Livestock are generally doing well. Hay supplies are mostly adequate although good quality alfalfa is in short supply in the main dairy region. Water supplies continue low in many stock ponds but most will not go dry if good rains are received in the next few weeks. Wheat fields are showing some green color but most plants are not out of dormancy. The wheat crop is in fair to good condition in most areas although moisture is needed before spring growth begins. Farmers are caring for livestock, doing taxes and arranging financing for the new crop year.

MONTANA: Topsoil 4% surplus, 1% 2005, 49% adequate, 22% 2005, 40% short, 48% 2005, 7% very short, 29% last year. Subsoil 3% surplus, 1% 2005, 41% adequate, 16% 2005, 43% short, 38% 2005, 13% very short, 45% last year. During the month ending January 31st, there was moderate precipitation across the state. Fort Benton had the high temperature at 69 degrees. West Yellowstone had the low temperature of -12 degrees. West Glacier received the most moisture at 7.59 inches. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% 2005, 7% poor, 6% 2005, 41% fair, 37% 2005, 44% good, 43% 2005, 8% excellent, 13% 2005, wind damage 47% none, 45% 2005, 38% light, 36% 2005, 13% moderate, 18% 2005, 2% heavy, 1% 2005, freeze, drought damage is 70% none, 45% 2005, 22% light, 31% 2005, 7% moderate, 23% 2005, 1% heavy, 1% 2005, wheat protectiveness of snow cover is 82% very poor, 68% 2005, 13% poor, 27% 2005, 4% fair, 5% 2005, 1% good, 0% 2005, 0% excellent, 0% last year. Ranchers are providing supplemental feed to 94% of cattle, calves, 96% 2005, 95% of sheep, lambs, 90% last year. Livestock grazing 79% open, 74% 2005, 11% difficult, 12% 2005, 10% closed, 14% last year. Calving, lambing are just beginning with calving, at 5% slightly behind last year. Lambing, at 5% is slightly ahead of last year.

NEBRASKA: For the month of January 2006, unseasonably warm temperatures 10-15° above normal, were experienced statewide, challenging record highs set in 1933. The warm temperatures have let producers begin spring fieldwork and limited stress on livestock. Supplemental feeding to livestock was minimal due to the warm weather allowing producers to keep corn stalk fields open. Lack of moisture has become a concern for many wheat, alfalfa producers. Depth of snow at the end of January was absent from the majority of the state, with only the Panhandle, Southwestern districts reporting minimal cover. January precipitation was light with most of the state receiving less than one half inch. Since September 1, accumulated precipitation is below normal for seven of the eight districts. Wheat condition remained near month ago levels 1% very poor, 6% poor, 41%, 50% good, 2% excellent. Hay, forage supplies rated as adequate or surplus across the majority of the state. Cattle, Calves condition 7% fair, 74% good, 19% excellent, slightly better than year ago levels. Calving was underway at 7% complete with calf losses reported as average or below.

NEVADA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

NEW ENGLAND: The month of January will be remembered as one of the warmest in history. Monthly average temperatures were seven to 10° higher than normal. The primary reason for the warm conditions was due to the lack of arctic air. This also played a factor in the precipitation across New England with generally above average rainfall, below average snowfall to the region. Three different winter storms with a mixture of snow, ice hit New England at the beginning of the month. On the 15th, a cold front move into the region and remained until the 17th which brought more snow to the area. Another winter storm brought more snow to the region on the 23rd. The warmer than normal conditions for this time of year had caused ice on lakes, streams, snow to melt. By month's end, due to rainfall, some areas had flood warnings as rivers approached flood stage levels in low areas. Farmers kept busy tending livestock, moving apples, potatoes out of storage. Early calving and lambing has begun.

NEW JERSEY: Temperatures were up to 20° above normal for almost the entire month of January in most state localities. There were measurable amounts of precipitation in many areas during the month. The Atlantic City weather station reported two 24 hour periods of over one inch of rainfall. Snowfall for the month totaled less than six inches in most parts of the state. The Atlantic City weather station reported 2.5 inches of snow on January 14, 2006, and 2.2 inches of snow on January 15, 2006.

NEW MEXICO: The month started warm and dry, with a statewide average temperature well above normal. No precipitation was reported anywhere in the state, several days were windy. A weak storm system moved through the state mid month, but precipitation was generally light, mostly confined to the north. The month ended with generally mild weather with weekly average temperatures about 4 to 7° warmer than usual. Precipitation was again spotty, light with only a single period with scattered rain, snow. Precipitation for the month was below normal. Harvest of chile, pecans was completed during the month. Farmers in some areas were busy preparing fields for this years crops while others were waiting for much needed moisture. Dryland wheat looked dismal due to the lack of moisture. Ranchers continued supplemental feeding during the month and were also preparing for spring calving.

NEW YORK: An exceptionally warm January made outside activities, chores much easier than normal. Little if any snow cover existed in most regions and the lack of ice on ponds, lakes forced the cancellation of many events. Activities Included: Caring for livestock, repairing machinery, attending meetings, grading, packing apples, potatoes, onions, and planning for the coming season. Maple producers began readying equipment much earlier than usual due to the warm weather being experienced.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 3.6. Soil 0% very short, 2% short, 55% adequate, 43% surplus. January brought warm, wet weather to North Carolina. Temperatures were above normal by 4 to 12° with highs ranging from 65 to 74° for the month. Precipitation across the State varied throughout January with totals ranging from 1.9 to 5.3 inches. Small grain crop conditions are currently rated mostly fair to good. Activities Included: Feeding, tending livestock, tax preparation, crop planning and winter farm maintenance.

NORTH DAKOTA: Above normal temperatures resulted in a record warm January across the state. Mild temperatures along with very little snow cover made livestock feeding easier for producers. Average snow cover was 2.9 inches on February 5. This compares to 2.7 inches a year ago. Hay, forage supplies 0% very short, 3% short, 85% adequate, 12% surplus. Snow cover protection for alfalfa 75% poor, 21% adequate, 4% excellent. Cattle conditions 0% very poor, 1% poor, 14% fair, 70% good, 15% excellent. Sheep conditions 0% very poor, 1% poor, 9% fair, 77% good, 13% excellent. County, secondary roads 93% open, 6% difficult, 1% closed. Six percent of the roads were drifted, 17% icy, 3% muddy, 74% dry.

OHIO: The January 2006 average temperature for Ohio was 38.3 degrees, 11.8 degrees above normal. Precipitation for the state averaged 3.22 inches, 0.68 inches above normal. Several winter wheat producing counties reported current winter wheat conditions are good to excellent. In addition, several fifty degree days broke winter wheat dormancy, enabled growth. The ground is still not frozen, which has allowed water to soak into the ground rather than pool around winter wheat plants. Cattle conditions are excellent because of the mild temperatures. Hay inventories for cattle operations seem fine for overwintering cattle. Some operations report cattle health issues more of a problem this year because of mild temperatures.

OKLAHOMA: Topsoil 84% very short, 13% short, 3% adequate. Subsoil 66% very short, 25% short, 9% adequate. Rye 18% very poor, 33% poor, 43% fair, 6% good; Oats 37% very poor, 42% poor, 14% fair, 7% good. Livestock 19% poor, 58% fair, 19% good, 4% excellent. Pasture, Range 26% very poor, 28% poor, 31% fair, 14% good, 1% excellent. Livestock also deteriorated from 82% good on November 28, 2005 to 19% good on December 31, 2005. They were still in mostly fair condition. Forage supplies for cattle have been depleted in many pastures due to the lack of any regrowth. Fewer cattle were grazing on small grain

pastures due to the decline of wheat conditions. The death loss of cattle was light to average. Hay supplies were rated as mostly average.

OREGON: In eastern areas of Oregon, temperatures ranged from the 5° in Rome to 19° in Lagrange, Union Station during the night to the mid forties, high fifties during the day; monthly precipitation totaled about 1.5 inches. The Western part of the State was very wet again in January. Precipitation ranged from 11 inches in Portland to 21 inches in Bandon to 23 inches in areas along the coast. High temperatures were mainly in the 50's & 60's, while overnight lows were in the 30's. A high temperature of 70° was recorded in Bandon on 1/24. There were also two cranberry frost events recorded at Bandon during the week ending January 22nd, while only one cranberry frost event was recorded at Bandon during the week ending January 29th. Farmers in the Willamette Valley were still enduring a wet, soggy winter as streams, rivers continue to swell according to an ODA Story of the Week released in mid January. Several fields in which crops are planted were covered with water, other fields were soaked to the maximum. As a result of the flood conditions, the main concern was being able to harvest some of the nursery stock including shrubs, trees. Fruit, hazelnut orchards were also experiencing some high waters, as were many grass seed fields. The saturation should; however, control some of the vole population. Soils were too wet for most field activities, but some pruning took place as the weather permitted in parts of southwestern Oregon. Greenhouses were busy with spring plant starts, while nurseries were busy getting out bare root stock for sale. Cattle were looking good, some early calves were with their mothers. All cattle, other livestock were getting supplemental feeding, while some early lambs were also born.

PENNSYLVANIA: Activities Included: Milking cows, machinery, fence repairs, spreading manure in select areas, making accounting, other bookkeeping decisions in preparation for tax season, attending organizational meetings, giving their overall support to agriculture in the state by attending the Pennsylvania Farm Show held from the 7th through the 14th of the month. Some operators are busy planning for this year's crop, while others are vacationing on the ski slopes. After enduring a rather brisk December, Pennsylvania experienced warmer temperatures for this time of year. The month of January began with heavy rainfall, some snow, along with temperatures well above normal. High coastal winds from the south brought several storms with precipitation as well as warm, humid air. Temperatures reached the 50's, close to 60's, for about an entire week and on different occasions all through January. The warm weather conditions were persistent not only in Pennsylvania, but nationwide for over several weeks. Average temperatures exceeded the normal by up to 15 degrees Fahrenheit. This caused further depletion of protective snow cover for crops in certain regions. Although the warmer conditions were enjoyed by most people, the significant amounts of precipitation received aggravated muddy conditions for livestock. Also, thick fog appeared on several mornings causing some commotion on everyone's commute to work. Hundreds of records were set due to the abnormally high temperatures, precipitation rate, including a daily-record high for Philadelphia of 64 degrees Fahrenheit and a daily precipitation record for Mt. Pocono (2.43 inches) on January 18.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Higher than normal temperatures prevailed through the State during January. Although rain showers occurred sporadically over the area during the month, rain totals were almost 2 inches below the norm. No heavy frost were reported during the month. The average temperatures was 55°, 5° above average with the highest temperature of 72° begin reported in Charleston, the lowest temperature of 29 degrees. Rainfall was at 2 inches for the month. In South Carolina, there were no confirmed tornadoes. There were, however, several strong to severe storms that raced across the state. The state average temperature was five degrees above normal for the week. Some early plowing and land preparation occurred in some areas. Small grains were still in good shape.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Feed supplies 2% very short, 4% short, 88% adequate, 6% surplus. Stock water supplies 13% very short, 16% short, 70% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition 4% very poor, 13% poor, 37% fair, 43% good, 3% excellent. Cattle condition 1% poor, 11% fair, 69% good, 19% excellent. Sheep condition 9% fair, 69% good, 22% excellent. Accessible Livestock Feed supplies 98% readily available, 2% difficult. Accessible Stock water supplies 94% readily available, 5% difficult, 1% inaccessible. Road conditions, county 99% open, 1% difficult, conditions, township 97% open, 2% difficult, 1% closed. Average snow

depth 0.9 inch. Alfalfa snow cover 87% poor, 12% adequate, 1% excellent. Winter wheat snow cover 90% poor, 9% adequate, 1% excellent. Calf deaths since January 1st 42% below avg.; 57% avg.; 1% above average. Sheep, lamb deaths since January 1st 27% below avg.; 72% avg.; 1% above average. Cattle death losses since January 1st 42% below normal, 57% normal, 1% above normal. January proved to be an abnormally warm month, with average temperatures approximately 17° above normal, while precipitation totals were below normal for much of the state. Mild weather has been beneficial to livestock producers, with death loss being mostly at or below average, and feed and stock water supplies readily accessible for much of the state. Continued lack of snow cover has many crop producers worried that a long period of cold temperatures could cause significant damage to their winter crops. Having little snow to contend with, farmers, ranchers have kept busy with routine chores, hauling, marketing grain, tending to livestock, and repairing machinery.

TENNESSEE: Temperatures across the state were well above normal during the entire month of January. In fact, temperatures soared above 70° in a few locations in Middle and West Tennessee. Rainfall averages were below normal at the start of the month, but increased to above average levels from mid-month until the last week, when middle, eastern sections fell below average again. The State's winter wheat crop was rated in mostly good-to-fair condition with insect, disease pressure rated light to none. Ample moisture, above normal temperatures helped improve cattle, forage conditions across the State. Pastures, although short in some areas, were rated in mostly fair-to-good condition. Hay stock levels were mostly adequate. Cattle conditions were rated as mostly good-to-fair.

TEXAS: The month of January was highlighted with above normal temperatures across the state, a state wide drought declared during the month. Reports indicated that it was the warmest January in eighty years. High winds, little to no rainfall in the majority of counties caused high losses in small grain crops and decline in range and pastures. Cotton harvest was ongoing for much of the month across portions of the Plains, but by month's end was mostly completed. Many dry land grain producers were forced to abandoned their crop and begin preparations for alternate crops later in the spring. Grain producers with irrigation were generally holding on, however high fuel costs was a limiting factor for many. Land preparation for spring crops was underway, but was limited in locations due to the excessively dry soils. Planting began in some South Texas locations, but only where irrigation was available. Livestock producers began the fall, winter season with limited hay supplies and by January herd reduction became common across the state. Producers were purchasing hay supplies from out of state sources as local supplies were depleted. Water available for livestock became critical in many areas as ponds, other natural sources dried up. Hauling water became common. High winds during the month increased the danger of range fires and at last report over 500 homes and many thousand acres had been destroyed by wild fires across the state. Light rain occurred during the last weekend of the month across some central, south eastern areas, however much more will be needed before normal conditions could return. Some counties across the state reported that large trees were dying from lack of adequate moisture.

UTAH: Temperatures are milder than normal this time of year, snow is less than 50% of normal. Most producers are looking forward to more snow. Livestock are in good condition with farm activities have been limited to feeding livestock. Crop Summary Northern counties have enjoyed a rather mild winter, but have adequate snow in the mountains. There are some concerns of winter kill in the spring when plants break dormancy, due to cold temperatures, lack of adequate snow cover in the valley. The soil profile seems to be completely full of water. Winter rains have taken much of the frost out of the ground, at certain times, so moisture content of the soil is very good. Growers are still very concerned about the price of fuel, fertilizer. Dairy farmers are reporting requests from adjacent land owners who want manure spread on their lands. There is even some talk of charging for the manure that is applied, especially if the distance of travel is very great. No major agricultural activities reported. Livestock Summary. Livestock have done extremely well with beef herds starting to calve, lambing of farm flocks is getting underway. There were some reports of lice in the northern counties, but pour on treatments seem to be doing an adequate job of control. Some producers in eastern counties are feeding cows due to the recent snow they received and the fact that calving will start in a few weeks.

VIRGINIA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

WASHINGTON: Rain was the hot topic in January. Many areas around Eastern, Western Washington broke precipitation records. The rain was accompanied with mild temperatures, an occasional wind storm. Most producers welcomed the rains that were received this month but worried about the lack of snow pack. Winter wheat was doing very well due to all the rain. Weeds in wheat fields grew faster than normal due to the mild temperatures. The abundance of mud in fields, feedlots caused minor problems for livestock producers. Some pastures in Western Washington were completely under water. Livestock were being fed supplemental feed and calving began. Orchards and vineyards were busy pruning.

WEST VIRGINIA: Topsoil 2% short, 74% adequate, 24% surplus compared with 1% short, 55% adequate, 44% surplus last year. Hay, roughage supplies 1% very short, 12% short, 82% adequate, 5% surplus. Feed grain supplies 1% very short, 2% short, 96% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter Wheat conditions 20% fair, 80% good. Cattle, calves 1% poor, 22% fair, 71% good, 6% excellent. Sheep, lambs 15% fair, 81% good, 4% excellent. Activities Included: Feeding livestock and winter maintenance.

WISCONSIN: Abnormally warm temperatures highlighted January's weather. Temperatures averaged 13 to 16° above normal during the month. Average high temperatures were in the 30s. Average low temperatures in northern areas of the state were in the low 20s, while other areas were in the upper 20s. Precipitation ranged from 0.49 inches in La Crosse to 3.07 inches in Milwaukee. Most areas of the state have received normal to above normal precipitation for the month. Light snow cover was reported in northern counties. Warmer temperatures, rain melted most snow cover in central and southern parts of the state.

WYOMING: Topsoil 12% very short, 43% short, 37% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil 23% very short, 37% short, 36% adequate, 4% surplus. The average depth of snow cover 2.5 inches. A few Western counties averaged 18 inches of snow while many counties had 1 inch or less. Winter wheat condition 6% poor, 50% fair, 44% good; wind damage 15% none, 69% light, 13% moderate, 3% severe, freeze damage 85% none, 15% light. Spring calves born 7%, 5% 2005, 7% 5-year average. Farm flock ewes lambed 5%, 11% 2005, 9% 5-year average. Cattle condition 24% fair, 70% good, 6% excellent. Sheep condition 3% poor, 18% fair, 78% good, 1% excellent. Hay, roughage supplies 2% short, 77% adequate, 21% surplus. Stock water supplies 8% very short, 27% short, 65% adequate. For the five weeks ending Friday, February 3rd, temperatures were unseasonably warm, averaging above normal. Averages ranged from 2.0° above normal in Evanston, Big Piney to 13.5° above normal in Riverton. The high temperature was 67 in Sheridan and the low was minus 15 in Big Piney. Precipitation was mostly below normal. The most precipitation was reported in Jackson with 2.43 inches, Afton with 2.21 inches, and Casper with 0.84 inches