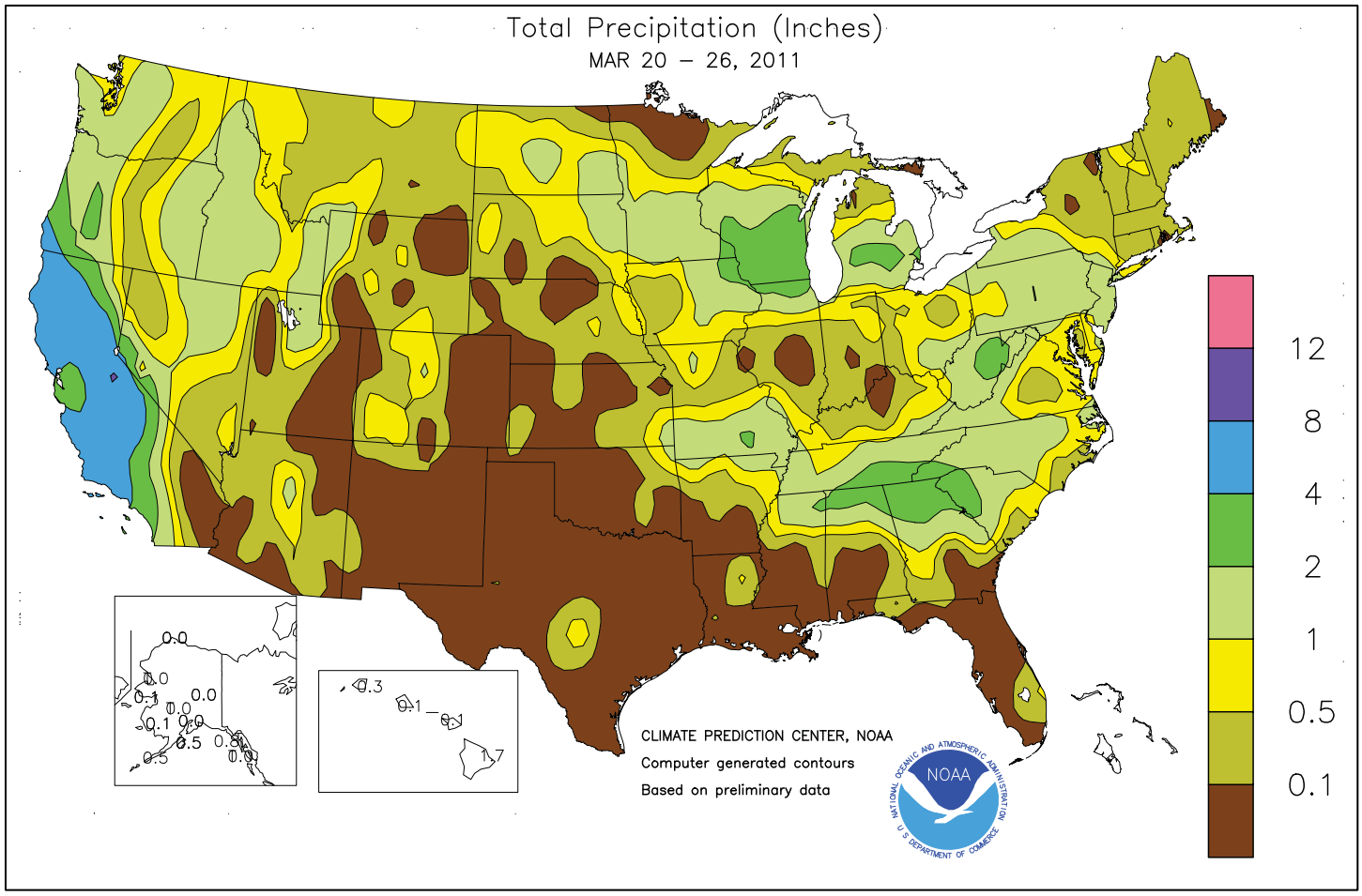
Volume 98, No. 13 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather March 29, 2011

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

March 20 - 26, 2011

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Staggering amounts of late-season precipitation continued to fall in **California**, boosting the water content of the **Sierra Nevada** snow pack to an average of 48 inches (165 percent of normal) by March 27—up from 23 inches (105 percent) on February 14. Unsettled weather also prevailed elsewhere **west of the Rockies**, except for persistent dryness in parts of the **Southwest**. Meanwhile, dry conditions maintained stress on pastures and winter wheat across the **central and southern High Plains**, where early-week warmth and winds contributed to further

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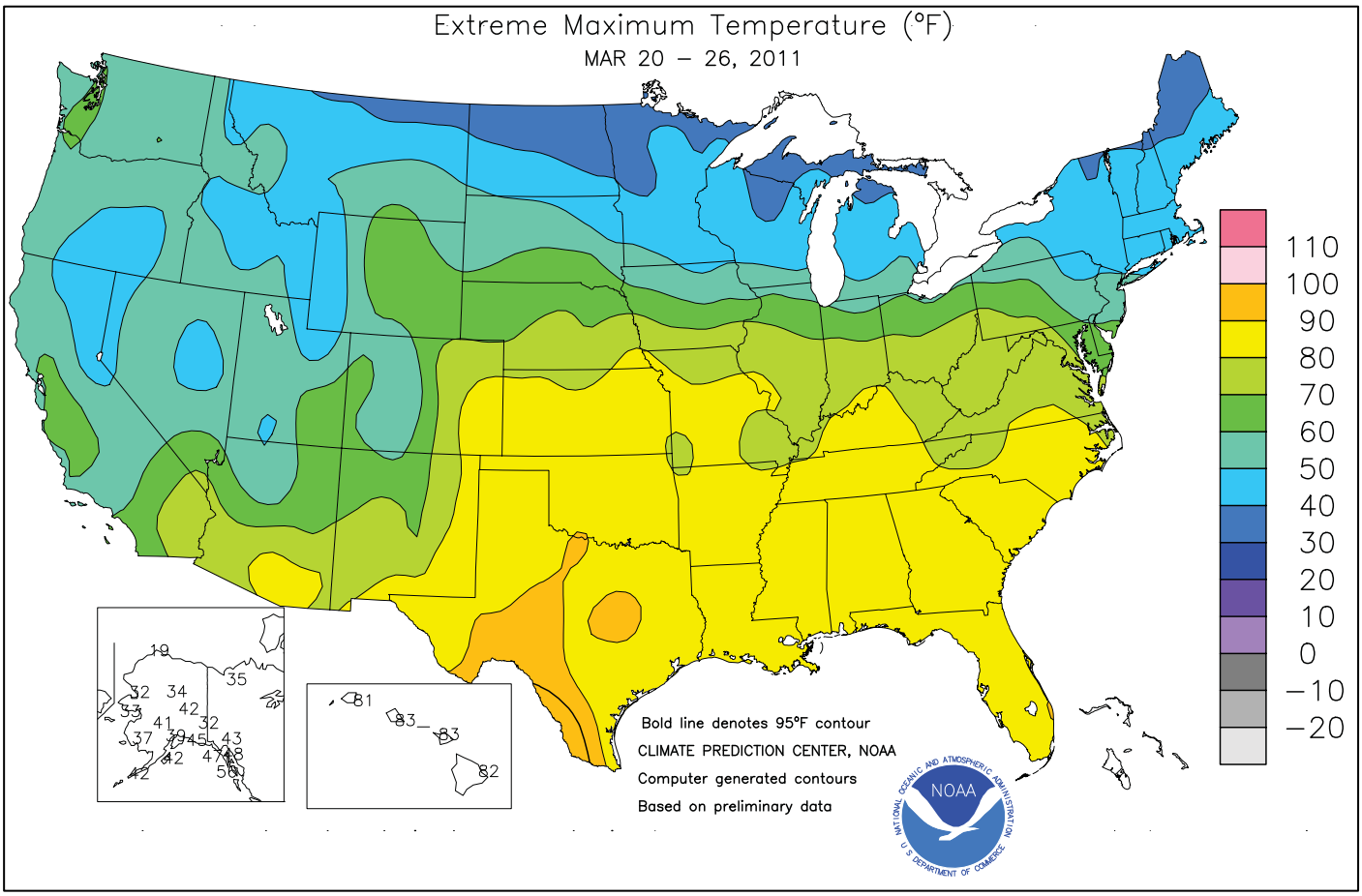
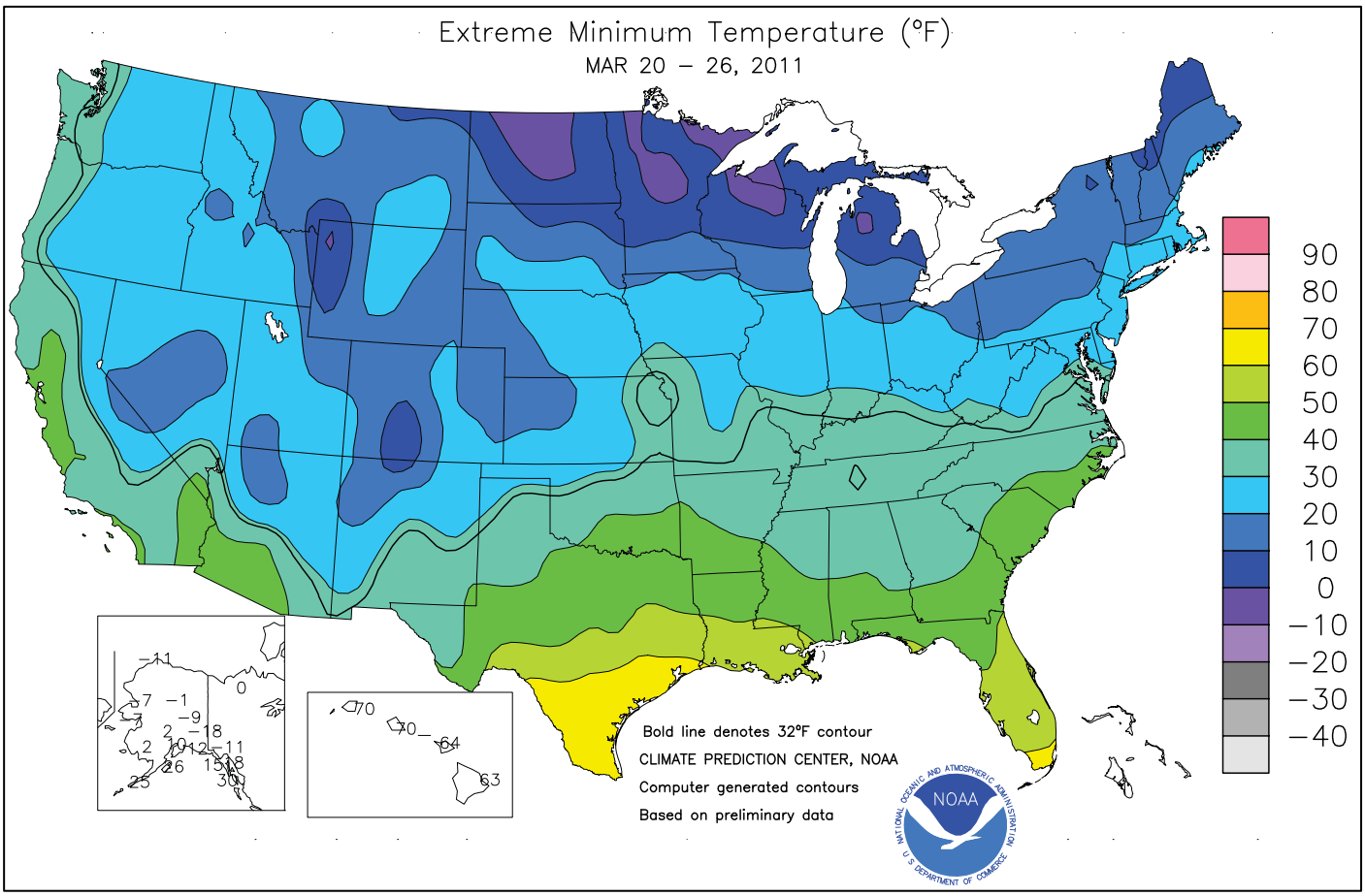
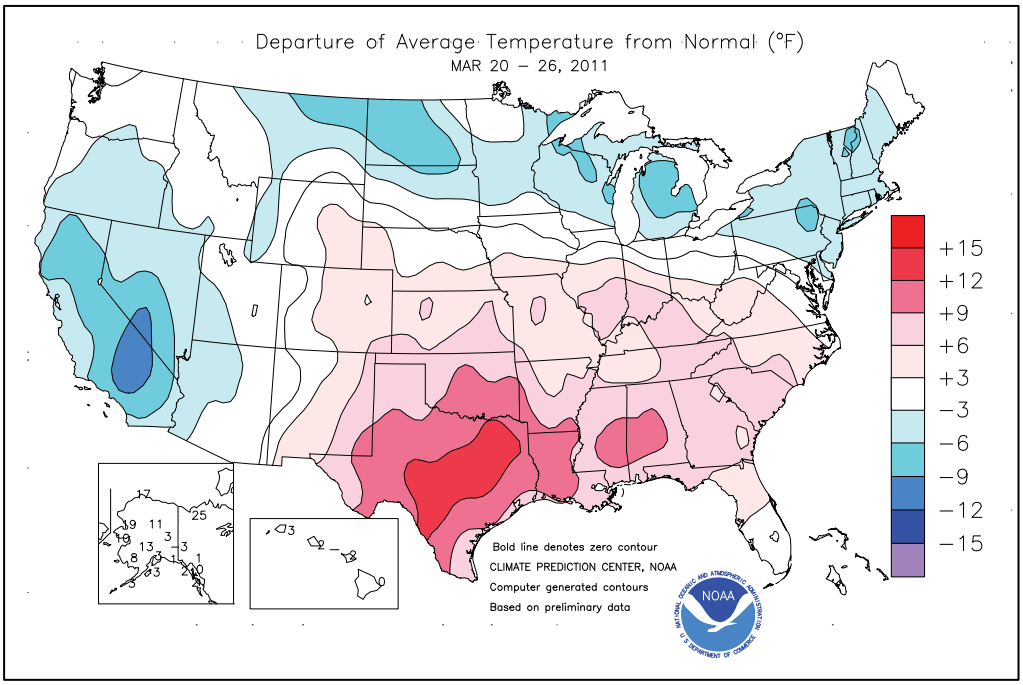
Contents


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
MAR 20 – 26, 2011
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
19
35
32
34
33
42
41
32
37
39
45
43
42
47
48
42
56
81
83
83
82
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
MAR 20 – 26, 2011
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
−30
−40
−11
0
7
−1
−9
2
−18
10
12
−11
26
15
18
25
30
70
70
64
63
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

(Continued from front cover)

drought intensification. In the **western and central Gulf Coast States**, dry weather allowed spring planting to quickly advance but left pastures, winter grains, and emerging summer crops in need of moisture. In contrast, wintry precipitation affected the **northern Plains** and **upper Midwest**, accompanied by a return to cold weather. Lowland flooding worsened in the **upper Midwest**—particularly in **eastern South Dakota** and **southern Minnesota**—due to the combination of runoff from last week's melt and newly fallen precipitation. Elsewhere, widespread wintry precipitation fell as far east as the **northern Mid-Atlantic States**, while beneficial rain provided drought relief in parts of the **Southeast**. Weekly temperatures ranged from as much as 10°F below normal across **California** and the **northern Plains** to more than 10°F above normal in the **western Gulf Coast region**. Late-week temperatures below 20°F on the **central High Plains** were not low enough to pose a significant threat to winter wheat that had not yet begun to joint.



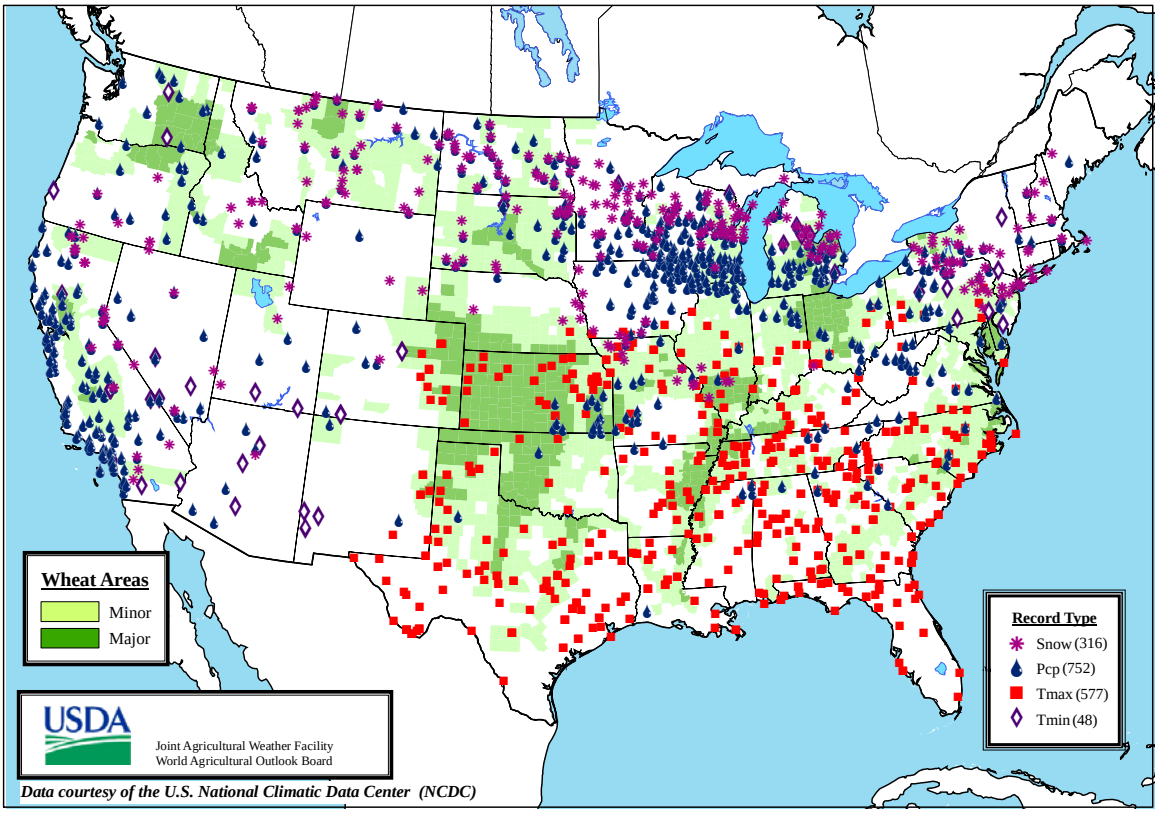
Early in the week, the **West** experienced a record-breaking storm, with winds clocked above 100 mph in several locations from **southern California into the Great Basin**. March 20 was the wettest day on record in **Santa Barbara, CA**, where 5.23 inches fell. **Santa Barbara's** previous calendar-day record of 4.74 inches had occurred on March 15, 2003. Meanwhile, the 20th was the wettest March day on record in **California** locations such as **Camarillo** (4.91 inches) and **Palmdale** (1.29 inches). Previous records had been established in **Camarillo** on March 8, 1968 (4.60 inches), and in **Palmdale** on March 7, 1952 (1.20 inches). For **Camarillo**, it was also the second-highest calendar-day total on record, behind only 5.96 inches on January 26, 1956. Elsewhere in **southern California**, the 20th was the second-wettest March day in **Sandberg** (3.29 inches) and the third-wettest March day at **Los Angeles International Airport** (2.36 inches). Farther east, a separate storm deposited heavy precipitation across the **northern Corn Belt**. Daily-record precipitation totals for March 20 included 1.67 inches in **Rockford, IL**; 1.39 inches in **Madison, WI**; and 1.22 inches in **Grand Rapids, MI.** By March 22-23, **California's** storm also moved across the **Midwest**, accompanied by a surge of colder air. **Green Bay, WI** (17.8 inches on March 22-23) experienced its second-greatest March snow storm, behind only 29.0 inches on March 1-2, 1888. March 22 featured 2.20 inches of rain in **Rochester, MN**, representing its wettest March day on record (previously, 1.90 inches on March 14, 1918). Elsewhere, 8.1 inches of snow fell on March 22-23 in **Glasgow, MT**; **Bismarck, ND**; and **Fargo, ND.** In the **Northeast**, daily-record snowfall totals for March 23 included 9.0 inches in **Scranton, PA**, and 6.8 inches in **Buffalo, NY.** Northeastern snow lingered into March 24, when **Islip, NY** (1.4 inches), and **Bridgeport, CT** (1.0 inch), netted daily-record snowfall totals. Toward week's end, heavy precipitation returned to the **West** and developed in the **Southeast**. On March 24 in **California**, **Mt. Shasta City's** daily-record rainfall of 2.54 inches helped to boost its month-to-date sum to 14.88 inches. Two days later in **Alabama**, record-setting totals for March 26 reached 2.36 inches in **Muscle Shoals** and 2.09 inches in **Huntsville**.

For much of the week, **Southern** warmth resulted in a parade of daily-record highs. Records for March 20 included 88°F in **Montgomery, AL**, and 87°F in **Tallahassee, FL.** Warmth briefly spread as far north as the **central High Plains**, where daily-record highs for March 21 reached 84°F in **Burlington, CO**, and **Goodland, KS.** From March 22-24, **St. Simons Island, GA** (90, 88, and 88°F), posted a trio of daily-record highs. Elsewhere on March 22, highs climbed to 88°F in **Alma, GA**, and **Charleston, SC.** Late in the week, heat intensified across the **south-central U.S.**, with highs topping the 90-degree mark in **Texas** locations such as **San Angelo** (93°F on March 25) and **Waco** (94°F on March 26). In stark contrast, **Gaylord, MI**, notched three consecutive daily-record lows (-6, -8, and -8°F) from March 25-27. Meanwhile in **Oregon**, **Portland** set a record for the latest occurrence of the year's first reading of 60°F or higher. Portland's highest reading this year has been 59°F (on January 14 and March 23); the previous record was set in 1955, when the first 60-degree reading occurred on March 27.

Only light precipitation fell in **Alaska**, while temperatures surged to as much as 10 to 20°F above normal across northern and western parts of the state. **Fairbanks** (42°F on March 24) experienced its warmest day since October 9, when it was also 42°F. Later, **Fairbanks** noted its last of 28 consecutive days (February 27 - March 26) without any precipitation; 0.14 inch (2.9 inches of snow) fell on March 27. In **southeastern Alaska**, **Annette Island** (57°F) notched a daily-record high for March 25. Farther south, generally light precipitation accompanied warm weather in **Hawaii**. On the **Big Island**, measurable precipitation fell in **Hilo** on each day during the week, totaling 2.11 inches. **Hilo's** month-to-date rainfall reached 7.27 inches (61 percent of normal). Heavier showers dotted windward locations, aided by trade winds that gusted above 50 mph in several locations. On March 26-27, 24-hour **Big Island** totals included 3.67 inches in **Mountain View** and 3.05 inches in **Glenwood**.

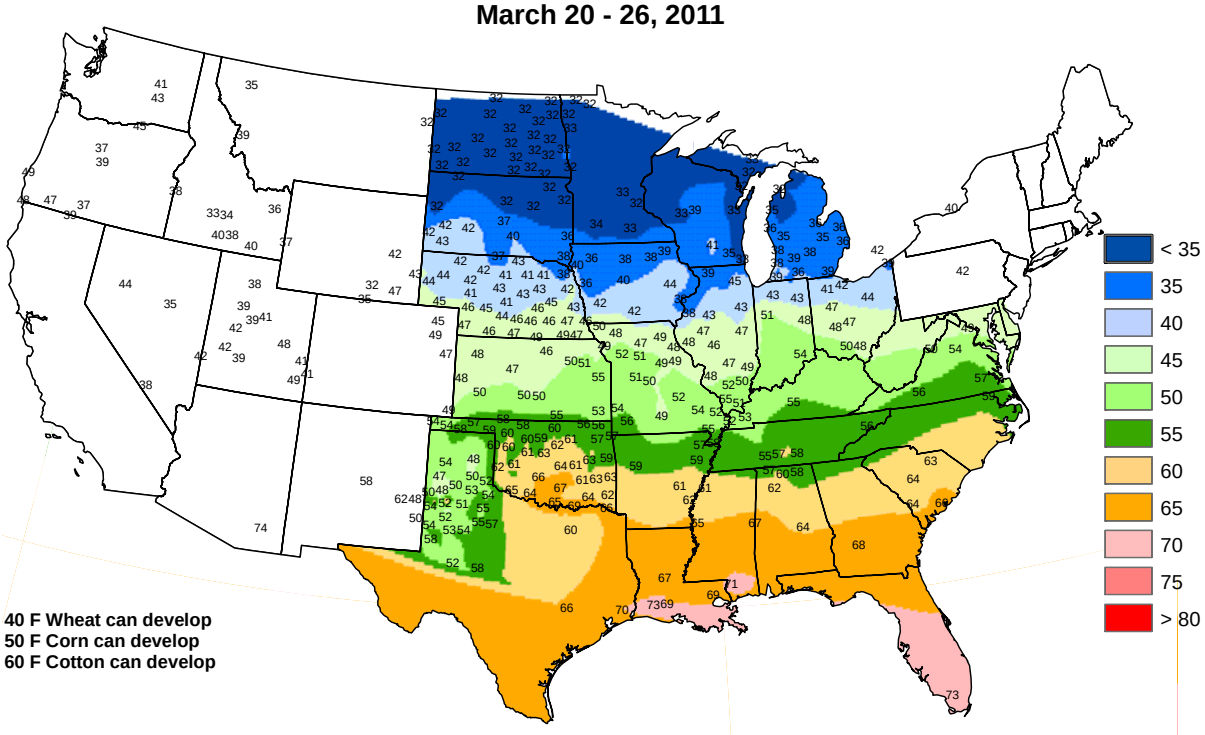
Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

March 20-26, 2011



Average Soil Temperature (° F, 4" Bare)

March 20 - 26, 2011



Based on preliminary data

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Supplemental data provided by Alabama A&M University, Bureau of Reclamation - Pacific Northwest Region AgriMet Program, High Plains Regional Climate Center, Illinois State Water Survey, Iowa State University, Louisiana Agriclimatic Information System, Mississippi State Univeristy, Oklahoma Mesonet, Purdue University, University of Missouri and USDA/NRCS Soil Climate Analysis Network.

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 26, 2011

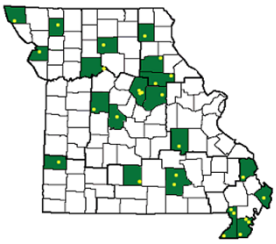
Data Provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the University of Missouri Commercial Agriculture Program.

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							4-INCH SOIL TEMP. °F		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 MAR01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR01	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
MISSISSIPPI																			
ND TUNICA 1W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LYON	75	51	83	38	63	-	0.16	-	0.16	1.46	-	5.15	-	63	59	0	0	1	0
VANCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERTHSHIRE	75	51	82	39	63	-	0.00	-	0.00	1.64	-	7.35	-	73	58	0	0	0	0
SCOTT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANDY RIDGE	77	53	83	40	65	-	0.30	-	0.30	2.43	-	7.35	-	68	-	0	0	1	0
NE VERONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SD STONEVILLE x	80	53	84	38	66	9	0.00	-1.33	0.00	2.36	50	7.33	50	80	62	0	0	0	0
INDIANOLA 1S*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INVERNESS 5E	80	53	85	43	67	-	0.00	-	0.00	2.25	-	6.74	-	71	62	0	0	0	0
SIDON	80	-	85	-	58	-	0.02	-	0.02	2.03	-	6.08	-	-	-	0	-	1	0
NORTH ISSAQUENA	80	55	86	45	68	-	0.00	-	0.00	1.72	-	7.86	-	73	63	0	0	0	0
SILVER CITY	79	55	84	45	67	-	0.00	-	0.00	3.72	-	9.54	-	69	62	0	0	0	0
ONWARD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAYDAY	81	56	85	45	69	-	0.00	-	0.00	3.82	-	10.41	-	68	-	0	0	0	0
MISSOURI																			
NW CORNING	60	39	83	31	49	5	0.36	0.00	0.30	0.63	37	1.15	34	-	-	0	2	4	0
ALBANY	57	38	78	31	48	4	0.85	0.37	0.34	1.37	74	1.94	49	51	45	0	2	4	0
ST. JOSEPH	58	40	80	30	49	3	0.48	0.08	0.47	1.48	86	2.37	67	-	-	0	3	2	0
NC LINNEUS	57	39	77	29	48	4	0.59	0.13	0.38	1.80	93	3.16	75	51	44	0	3	2	0
BRUNSWICK	57	41	79	30	50	4	0.37	-0.13	0.36	1.85	94	4.28	88	55	48	0	3	2	0
NE NOVELTY	57	39	78	27	48	3	0.41	-0.07	0.26	1.35	66	2.84	58	54	44	0	3	4	0
MONROE CITY	58	40	79	28	49	3	0.33	-0.18	0.19	1.22	58	3.28	61	52	45	0	3	3	0
WC GREEN RIDGE	60	43	81	29	51	5	0.12	-0.45	0.09	1.89	85	4.40	78	56	47	0	1	2	0
C AUXVASSE	59	42	82	28	50	5	0.35	-0.25	0.33	2.73	121	5.16	85	53	46	0	3	2	0
COL-SANBORN FLD	60	43	81	29	52	5	0.25	-0.42	0.24	3.27	136	6.12	93	55	47	0	3	2	0
WILLIAMSBURG	60	42	83	29	51	6	0.23	-0.41	0.21	2.76	118	5.14	76	55	47	0	3	2	0
COL-JEFFERS F&G	60	42	81	29	51	4	0.21	-0.49	0.21	2.74	113	4.61	70	53	46	0	3	1	0
COL SOUTH FARMS	60	42	81	29	51	4	0.25	-0.46	0.25	3.52	144	6.03	92	-	-	0	3	1	0
COL-BF	59	41	81	28	50	3	0.23	-0.47	0.23	2.91	120	5.40	82	53	45	0	3	1	0
VERSAILLES	61	43	81	29	52	4	0.11	-0.50	0.07	2.74	116	6.07	96	55	46	0	1	3	0
EC VANDALIA	59	41	80	28	49	5	0.38	-0.17	0.30	2.68	114	4.81	76	54	45	0	3	3	0
SW LAMAR	62	45	77	31	53	5	0.69	0.03	0.63	3.55	127	6.80	98	58	49	0	1	2	1
SC COOK STATION	61	42	81	30	53	5	0.68	-0.01	0.59	4.47	155	9.43	123	55	49	0	2	2	1
MOUNTAIN GROVE	60	42	79	29	51	4	0.79	0.15	0.58	3.58	116	6.17	74	55	44	0	2	2	1
SE DELTA	62	45	78	34	53	3	0.79	0.00	0.61	4.27	125	9.30	95	57	48	0	0	2	1
CHARLESTON	63	46	79	35	55	6	0.52	-0.18	0.29	4.94	165	11.18	114	57	48	0	0	2	0
GLENNONVILLE	64	46	80	34	56	5	0.80	0.15	0.43	4.08	137	9.68	106	58	51	0	0	2	0
CLARKTON	64	45	80	34	55	5	0.73	0.07	0.41	3.99	132	9.29	99	59	50	0	0	3	0
PORTAGEVILLE DC	65	47	80	36	56	5	0.92	0.24	0.67	4.39	136	10.76	103	64	52	0	0	2	1
PORTAGEVILLE LF	65	48	80	36	56	5	0.75	0.02	0.54	4.32	135	10.40	102	61	51	0	0	3	1
STEELE	66	47	81	35	57	6	1.11	0.43	1.02	4.59	136	11.13	105	63	54	0	0	2	1
CARDWELL	65	46	80	35	56	4	0.90	0.13	0.81	4.80	143	10.86	105	62	52	0	0	2	1

Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. * Beasley Lake. X Based on 1971-2000 normals. - Sufficient data not available.
Data are preliminary and subject to revision.
Mississippi: ND = Northern Delta; NE = Northeastern Mississippi; EC = East Central Mississippi; SD = Southern Delta.
Missouri: NW = Northwest; NC = North Central; NE = Northeast; WC = West Central; C = Central; EC = East Central; SW = Southwest; SE = Southeast; SC = South Central. (Col=Columbia, Col-Jeffers F&G=Columbia Jefferson Farm and Gardens, Col-BF=Bradford Farm)

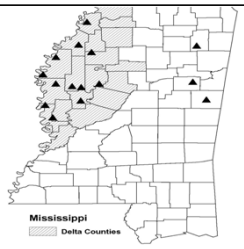
Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Very warm and dry weather continued until late in the week. Isolated showers and thunderstorms brought light amounts of rain (less than 0.50 inch), mostly to central and northern areas. The rising Mississippi River, just under flood stage, remained a concern. Corn planting started.

Missouri Weather Stations



Note: For information on the weather stations in Missouri, please visit:
http://agebb.missouri.edu/weather/stations/index.htm

Mississippi Weather Stations



Note: For information on the weather stations in Mississippi, please visit:
http://www.deltaweather.msstate.edu/maps/weather_station_map.htm

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 26, 2011

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center (301-763-8000, Ext. 7503)

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 MAR 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR 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
AL	BIRMINGHAM	78	54	84	36	66	10	0.89	-0.53	0.75	7.89	157	14.85	101	88	35	0	0	2	1
	HUNTSVILLE	71	50	81	34	61	7	2.71	1.21	2.09	8.85	156	16.81	104	83	57	0	0	3	2
	MOBILE	81	56	84	50	69	8	0.00	-1.65	0.00	4.15	68	10.47	62	95	53	0	0	0	0
	MONTGOMERY	82	55	88	42	68	9	0.15	-1.26	0.15	5.82	106	12.64	79	87	34	0	0	1	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	37	24	39	10	31	4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.25	47	1.57	81	83	66	0	7	0	0
	BARROW	15	-7	19	-11	4	17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	1100	0.93	388	92	79	0	7	0	0
	FAIRBANKS	36	-3	42	-9	17	3	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	1.83	163	85	70	0	7	0	0
	JUNEAU	43	25	48	18	34	0	0.01	-0.71	0.01	0.52	17	11.43	96	88	71	0	7	1	0
	KODIAK	41	31	42	26	36	3	0.50	-0.66	0.18	2.54	58	13.47	74	89	80	0	4	7	0
	NOME	25	16	33	-7	20	10	0.12	0.01	0.07	0.21	48	2.68	127	92	87	0	7	4	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	45	26	51	10	35	-2	0.82	0.28	0.75	0.95	41	4.26	61	83	33	0	6	3	1
	PHOENIX	73	52	78	47	63	-1	0.06	-0.16	0.06	0.06	7	0.76	30	50	24	0	0	1	0
	PRESCOTT	56	34	60	26	45	0	0.28	-0.10	0.28	0.29	17	2.50	49	76	22	0	2	1	0
	TUCSON	75	45	85	40	60	0	0.02	-0.13	0.02	0.02	3	0.27	10	46	22	0	0	1	0
AR	FORT SMITH	74	55	86	47	64	10	0.01	-0.89	0.01	0.59	18	4.28	52	64	37	0	0	1	0
	LITTLE ROCK	70	51	83	41	61	6	0.09	-1.06	0.08	3.50	90	8.48	78	84	42	0	0	2	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	62	45	65	41	53	-5	1.51	1.21	0.82	1.69	142	2.58	72	88	57	0	0	4	1
	FRESNO	57	44	61	41	51	-5	2.98	2.51	1.76	3.36	175	6.68	108	88	73	0	0	6	2
	LOS ANGELES	58	49	60	44	53	-5	3.65	3.18	2.35	3.98	182	6.26	76	81	62	0	0	5	2
	REDDING	53	41	55	38	47	-6	4.08	2.98	1.22	7.89	175	13.69	83	91	77	0	0	7	4
	SACRAMENTO	56	45	60	41	50	-5	2.19	1.62	1.12	6.95	278	12.02	122	94	61	0	0	6	1
	SAN DIEGO	63	53	65	49	58	-2	1.35	0.86	0.55	1.59	82	3.98	64	76	57	0	0	5	1
	SAN FRANCISCO	57	47	58	45	52	-2	2.87	2.20	1.48	5.78	199	11.51	101	83	72	0	0	7	2
	STOCKTON	56	43	61	38	50	-5	2.02	1.54	0.74	3.15	159	6.30	88	94	76	0	0	6	2
CO	ALAMOSA	55	16	64	7	36	2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.00	313	1.45	186	56	17	0	7	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	61	32	72	21	46	7	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.29	38	0.54	39	50	9	0	4	0	0
	DENVER INTL	62	31	76	23	46	6	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.19	26	1.22	103	52	13	0	4	0	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	57	33	68	22	45	0	0.04	-0.18	0.03	0.48	62	0.92	49	62	30	0	2	2	0
	PUEBLO	67	30	78	22	49	6	0.02	-0.21	0.02	0.64	93	1.51	118	48	17	0	4	1	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	44	31	50	25	37	-4	0.52	-0.45	0.35	3.38	102	12.49	125	69	44	0	4	3	0
	HARTFORD	42	28	47	22	35	-5	0.34	-0.56	0.29	5.61	179	14.82	149	70	41	0	6	2	0
DC	WASHINGTON	54	38	70	32	46	-2	0.68	-0.13	0.43	4.22	140	8.58	97	83	48	0	2	4	0
DE	WILMINGTON	48	32	60	24	40	-4	0.82	-0.08	0.50	2.62	80	8.74	92	88	46	0	4	3	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	81	56	87	50	69	3	0.00	-0.88	0.00	0.99	32	6.56	73	95	42	0	0	0	0
	JACKSONVILLE	83	52	87	47	68	6	0.00	-0.91	0.00	0.59	18	10.40	103	93	36	0	0	0	0
	KEY WEST	80	69	82	66	74	0	0.00	-0.43	0.00	0.27	19	2.91	56	85	57	0	0	0	0
	MIAMI	84	65	89	62	75	2	0.00	-0.60	0.00	0.89	46	3.67	62	86	46	0	0	0	0
	ORLANDO	86	58	88	54	72	4	0.00	-0.82	0.00	1.24	43	7.41	96	89	45	0	0	0	0
	PENSACOLA	78	60	84	52	69	7	0.03	-1.44	0.02	3.33	62	10.44	68	94	55	0	0	2	0
	TALLAHASSEE	86	52	89	41	69	7	0.01	-1.46	0.01	1.77	32	8.80	57	94	37	0	0	1	0
	TAMPA	82	64	87	60	73	5	0.00	-0.60	0.00	2.23	92	9.15	124	87	46	0	0	0	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	85	63	91	59	74	3	0.02	-0.88	0.01	0.49	17	3.14	34	85	43	2	0	2	0
GA	ATHENS	72	49	84	36	61	6	1.15	0.06	1.15	4.73	111	12.76	96	81	48	0	0	1	1
	ATLANTA	72	52	81	38	62	6	1.51	0.32	1.37	6.88	150	13.76	96	79	51	0	0	3	1
	AUGUSTA	77	50	88	39	64	7	0.71	-0.32	0.67	2.30	59	8.71	70	77	47	0	0	2	1
	COLUMBUS	80	55	84	43	67	8	0.23	-1.06	0.19	4.28	88	12.09	86	87	34	0	0	2	0
	MACON	78	50	85	37	64	7	0.26	-0.81	0.26	2.24	54	9.72	71	92	39	0	0	1	0
	SAVANNAH	80	53	88	45	67	7	0.00	-0.86	0.00	1.49	52	7.23	74	87	39	0	0	0	0
HI	HILO	79	66	82	63	72	0	1.72	-1.74	0.57	6.84	59	14.67	49	89	73	0	0	5	1
	HONOLULU	82	71	83	70	77	2	0.11	-0.26	0.02	1.16	70	5.88	87	72	64	0	0	6	0
	KAHULUI	81	68	83	64	75	2	0.07	-0.45	0.03	0.72	38	7.89	99	76	64	0	0	3	0
	LIHUE	80	71	81	70	76	3	0.29	-0.51	0.14	6.68	224	17.35	160	77	71	0	0	6	0
ID	BOISE	53	36	57	33	45	0	1.02	0.72	0.44	2.34	211	4.19	115	76	51	0	0	5	0
	LEWISTON	55	37	61	30	46	0	0.60	0.35	0.37	1.38	160	4.44	151	81	60	0	2	6	0
	POCATELLO	47	30	50	26	38	-1	0.28	-0.02	0.16	2.01	181	3.96	121	84	58	0	5	4	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	43	31	60	24	37	-2	0.95	0.31	0.32	2.62	134	7.06	132	88	71	0	4	5	0
	MOLINE	52	35	74	25	44	3	0.50	-0.21	0.30	1.67	76	4.87	92	84	65	0	4	4	0
	PEORIA	56	36	74	26	46	4	0.94	0.28	0.48	1.99	90	6.18	115	78	49	0	4	2	0
	ROCKFORD	45	32	60	23	39	1	2.20	1.61	1.67	3.42	197	6.20	138	78	59	0	4	4	1
	SPRINGFIELD	60	40	75	27	50	6	0.07	-0.66	0.04	1.67	66	5.43	91	81	45	0	2	4	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	63	44	79	32	53	5	0.27	-0.71	0.20	5.42	155	11.59	122	71	52	0	1	3	0
	FORT WAYNE	47	31	63	20	39	-1	1.64	0.97	0.65	4.00	181	9.01	145	87	58	0	4	4	2
	INDIANAPOLIS	59	40	78	28	50	7	0.11	-0.68	0.08	3.68	132	11.13	145	75	46	0	3	2	0
	SOUTH BEND	43	29	53	19	36	-3	0.88	0.19	0.53	2.47	112	8.14	126	83	61	0	4	4	1
IA	BURLINGTON	56	37	75	26	47	5	0.37	-0.33	0.23	1.49	65	3.22	62	88	53	0	4	3	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	46	32	63	24	39	1	0.92	0.37	0.45	1.88	115	3.81	101	93	60	0	4	4	0
	DES MOINES	51	37	71	28	44	4	1.31	0.77	1.02	2.07	129	3.94	103	83	65	0	4	4	1
	DUBUQUE	41	30	52	21	35	-2	1.48	0.86	0.92	2.30	119	5.58	120	89	73	0	4	4	1
	SIOUX CITY	48	31	63	23	39	1	0.41	-0.08	0.19	0.66	45	3.22	120	86	69	0	5	5	0
	WATERLOO	43	30	52	21	37	0	1.34	0.82	0.67	1.80	115	4.63	134	93	73	0	4	3	2
KS	CONCORDIA	60	38	83	25	49	5	0.10	-0.45	0.05	0.80	43	2.20	68	89	59	0	3	3	0
	DODGE CITY	64	36	83	21	50	4	0.00	-0.44	0.00	0.69	50	1.29	48	87	37	0	2	0	0
	GOODLAND	61	28	83	17	44	3	0.01	-0.23	0.01	0.43	47	1.24	70	89	62	0	5	1	0
	TOPEKA	62	42	83	33	52	6	0.20	-0.40	0.12	1.47	74	4.58	111	83	61	0	0	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals ***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 26, 2011

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 MAR 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	66	43	85	30	55	8	0.15	-0.48	0.14	0.94	44	2.67	67	76	54	0	1	2	0
KY	JACKSON	65	44	80	31	55	6	0.56	-0.40	0.43	5.31	143	12.00	110	77	45	0	1	3	0
	LEXINGTON	62	43	77	29	53	6	0.25	-0.73	0.11	4.67	126	12.93	125	69	54	0	1	3	0
	LOUISVILLE	66	47	82	32	57	8	0.16	-0.82	0.14	5.17	140	12.34	121	70	44	0	1	3	0
	PADUCAH	63	47	79	36	55	6	0.94	0.00	0.50	7.58	216	14.51	133	76	49	0	0	4	1
LA	BATON ROUGE	82	60	86	53	71	10	0.00	-1.15	0.00	5.31	128	12.49	81	99	40	0	0	0	0
	LAKE CHARLES	80	63	81	57	71	9	0.00	-0.83	0.00	3.91	135	10.57	90	95	55	0	0	0	0
	NEW ORLEANS	81	63	84	58	72	9	0.00	-1.18	0.00	6.68	156	12.42	79	88	54	0	0	0	0
	SHREVEPORT	83	56	88	45	70	10	0.00	-0.91	0.00	0.87	25	8.06	66	81	36	0	0	0	0
ME	CARIBOU	34	16	39	9	25	-2	0.25	-0.33	0.13	6.33	307	10.57	149	89	52	0	7	4	0
	PORTLAND	40	25	43	19	32	-3	0.38	-0.59	0.36	4.49	136	11.00	104	78	45	0	7	2	0
MD	BALTIMORE	52	36	70	27	44	-1	0.54	-0.34	0.27	4.83	146	10.18	104	79	53	0	3	4	0
MA	BOSTON	41	31	45	26	36	-4	0.16	-0.72	0.16	1.72	55	10.86	105	72	43	0	5	1	0
	WORCESTER	37	25	44	18	31	-5	0.31	-0.68	0.31	4.78	139	14.18	134	84	41	0	7	1	0
MI	ALPENA	31	17	41	3	24	-6	0.88	0.38	0.40	2.13	128	4.32	91	85	49	0	6	5	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	38	27	48	16	33	-3	2.11	1.47	1.22	4.11	214	8.38	153	85	61	0	4	3	2
	HOUGHTON LAKE	33	13	42	-6	23	-8	1.08	0.59	0.54	2.06	132	5.10	115	88	57	0	6	5	1
	LANSING	37	25	48	14	31	-5	1.67	1.10	1.00	2.94	173	6.17	130	85	65	0	5	4	1
	MUSKEGON	38	27	46	16	33	-3	1.81	1.24	1.04	3.26	182	9.19	164	80	62	0	4	3	2
	TRAVERSE CITY	33	20	46	2	27	-6	0.69	0.21	0.39	1.46	101	4.76	77	87	47	0	6	4	0
MN	DULUTH	31	18	41	6	24	-3	0.48	0.06	0.41	0.89	72	2.31	73	82	68	0	7	4	0
	INT'L FALLS	32	15	40	0	24	-2	0.14	-0.09	0.14	0.31	46	1.89	88	84	48	0	5	1	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	37	24	46	13	31	-3	1.60	1.14	1.14	1.98	146	4.10	129	79	63	0	4	3	1
	ROCHESTER	37	27	46	15	32	-1	3.15	2.67	2.20	3.56	270	5.17	172	85	73	0	4	3	2
	ST. CLOUD	35	18	44	4	27	-4	1.30	0.91	0.75	1.76	171	3.61	152	89	57	0	5	3	2
MS	JACKSON	82	56	85	43	69	11	0.01	-1.33	0.01	5.49	119	11.87	80	86	36	0	0	1	0
	MERIDIAN	81	53	84	41	67	9	0.01	-1.57	0.01	8.00	139	14.74	87	88	44	0	0	1	0
	TUPELO	75	50	84	36	63	9	1.71	0.30	0.99	6.12	115	11.26	74	85	54	0	0	2	2
MO	COLUMBIA	59	41	80	29	50	4	0.35	-0.38	0.23	4.17	165	8.13	126	81	55	0	3	2	0
	KANSAS CITY	59	41	81	32	50	4	0.31	-0.24	0.18	1.90	98	5.41	123	87	58	0	2	3	0
	SAINT LOUIS	62	45	82	32	54	6	0.68	-0.15	0.39	4.70	163	9.40	129	70	52	0	1	3	0
	SPRINGFIELD	62	44	79	31	53	5	0.95	0.04	0.83	4.13	139	7.82	106	78	63	0	2	2	1
MT	BILLINGS	43	29	57	23	36	-2	0.37	0.11	0.29	0.58	72	1.54	70	89	61	0	6	3	0
	BUTTE	41	22	43	8	31	-1	0.12	-0.07	0.10	0.38	60	1.08	66	84	47	0	6	2	0
	CUT BANK	33	23	45	21	28	-4	0.12	0.00	0.11	0.12	32	0.22	21	98	76	0	7	2	0
	GLASGOW	30	20	41	14	25	-8	0.42	0.31	0.31	1.09	341	3.53	380	93	87	0	7	3	0
	GREAT FALLS	39	25	47	21	32	-3	0.24	0.01	0.08	0.42	56	2.65	137	98	66	0	7	3	0
	HAVRE	34	25	44	20	30	-4	0.50	0.34	0.29	1.70	321	3.16	232	93	79	0	7	5	0
	MISSOULA	48	27	53	22	38	-1	0.25	0.05	0.18	0.64	86	4.30	167	89	62	0	5	2	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	51	34	70	20	42	2	0.39	-0.10	0.19	0.66	43	2.43	88	88	70	0	4	3	0
	LINCOLN	55	36	81	27	45	4	0.24	-0.30	0.13	0.58	35	2.44	81	87	69	0	4	3	0
	NORFOLK	50	32	69	24	41	2	0.30	-0.18	0.27	0.68	46	2.82	100	87	62	0	4	3	0
	NORTH PLATTE	50	31	72	17	41	2	0.09	-0.20	0.08	0.60	65	2.32	127	95	53	0	4	2	0
	OMAHA	52	35	78	28	43	2	0.43	-0.09	0.29	0.58	36	2.30	72	87	68	0	4	3	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	56	30	63	21	43	5	0.25	-0.02	0.15	1.01	119	1.81	92	87	57	0	4	3	0
	VALENTINE	47	31	65	24	39	2	0.46	0.21	0.43	1.29	159	2.90	182	91	63	0	4	2	0
NV	ELY	41	26	46	18	34	-3	0.27	0.05	0.13	0.79	93	2.19	94	81	57	0	7	3	0
	LAS VEGAS	64	46	67	41	55	-4	0.17	0.07	0.15	0.17	33	0.25	14	52	33	0	0	2	0
	RENO	48	32	54	28	40	-4	0.61	0.45	0.24	1.28	171	2.73	95	78	49	0	3	5	0
	WINNEMUCCA	46	28	54	24	37	-5	0.75	0.56	0.31	2.04	304	3.67	173	89	61	0	7	5	0
NH	CONCORD	39	23	45	16	31	-4	0.41	-0.29	0.39	4.21	173	11.30	145	79	42	0	7	2	0
NJ	NEWARK	47	32	53	27	40	-4	1.38	0.40	0.86	5.76	168	13.65	132	75	50	0	3	4	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	67	37	74	30	52	3	0.01	-0.12	0.01	0.01	2	0.12	9	33	12	0	1	1	0
NY	ALBANY	40	25	45	18	33	-4	0.28	-0.44	0.28	4.20	171	10.43	147	77	38	0	6	1	0
	BINGHAMTON	34	22	44	14	28	-6	1.02	0.34	0.50	3.80	162	10.43	141	85	59	0	7	4	1
	BUFFALO	36	23	48	12	29	-7	0.93	0.24	0.45	4.37	184	9.39	118	88	60	0	5	3	0
	ROCHESTER	37	24	50	15	31	-5	0.85	0.26	0.44	2.45	121	6.85	107	81	58	0	6	2	0
	SYRACUSE	37	25	45	16	31	-4	0.63	-0.08	0.37	2.65	112	6.73	95	87	52	0	6	2	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	67	45	81	34	56	9	0.79	-0.24	0.53	6.21	161	11.29	96	79	51	0	0	2	1
	CHARLOTTE	70	49	82	34	60	6	1.15	0.17	1.01	3.21	86	8.02	71	78	39	0	0	2	1
	GREENSBORO	66	46	80	35	56	5	1.24	0.37	0.85	3.49	109	6.96	71	79	41	0	0	2	1
	HATTERAS	64	51	75	45	58	5	0.37	-0.77	0.25	3.23	78	12.35	89	82	56	0	0	3	0
	RALEIGH	68	47	85	39	58	6	0.84	-0.05	0.49	2.38	69	6.02	55	79	46	0	0	2	0
	WILMINGTON	72	50	86	44	61	5	0.16	-0.77	0.10	1.43	40	8.58	73	90	41	0	0	3	0
ND	BISMARCK	30	15	44	0	23	-9	0.99	0.80	0.90	1.55	258	3.25	208	91	81	0	7	2	1
	DICKINSON	30	19	46	8	24	-8	0.44	0.27	0.42	0.48	126	2.28	193	95	74	0	7	2	0
	FARGO	34	15	42	0	24	-6	1.12	0.84	0.88	1.80	207	2.78	125	88	61	0	5	2	1
	GRAND FORKS	34	23	39	15	29	1	0.07	-0.13	0.06	0.64	98	1.53	80	91	59	0	5	2	0
	JAMESTOWN	29	11	40	-6	20	-10	0.47	0.27	0.46	0.94	147	1.70	96	94	70	0	6	2	0
	WILLISTON	29	18	37	9	23	-8	0.52	0.35	0.49	0.84	158	2.69	184	89	79	0	7	3	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	50	27	71	14	39	0	0.21	-0.51	0.13	4.16	163	10.23	140	82	50	0	5	3	0
	CINCINNATI	60	41	78	28	51	6	0.38	-0.52	0.30	4.51	143	11.88	135	75	53	0	3	3	0
	CLEVELAND	44	30	64	20	37	-2	0.44	-0.24	0.26	3.32	143	10.46	148	81	60	0	5	4	0
	COLUMBUS	54	35	72	23	45	1	0.84	0.18	0.36	4.52	196	10.24	145	81	55	0	3	3	0
	DAYTON	54	36	73	22	45	3	0.16	-0.62	0.08	4.11	161	10.09	135	86	55	0	3	3	0
	MANSFIELD	49	27	70	17	38	0	0.13	-0.68	0.06	3.85	149	11.07	150	94	52	0	5	3	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 26, 2011

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 MAR 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	42	28	58	16	35	-4	0.33	-0.29	0.20	3.09	154	9.34	160	85	59	0	5	4	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	46	25	68	14	36	-2	0.31	-0.41	0.11	4.81	200	12.01	177	86	56	0	5	5	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	73	51	87	40	62	10	0.00	-0.65	0.00	0.04	2	2.22	42	67	37	0	0	0	0
	TULSA	70	51	84	35	61	8	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.77	26	3.91	61	69	51	0	0	0	0
OR	ASTORIA	51	39	59	35	45	-1	1.14	-0.47	0.28	8.42	133	28.04	118	93	76	0	0	6	0
	BURNS	42	27	47	22	34	-4	0.77	0.51	0.32	1.92	183	3.38	101	93	73	0	6	5	0
	EUGENE	52	38	57	34	45	-2	0.70	-0.55	0.32	5.01	100	11.97	63	92	77	0	0	6	0
	MEDFORD	53	38	58	32	45	-3	1.23	0.85	0.52	3.71	235	6.67	108	87	54	0	1	6	1
	PENDLETON	54	33	59	29	44	-2	0.46	0.18	0.25	1.38	135	4.11	111	82	49	0	3	2	0
	PORTLAND	53	38	59	33	46	-2	0.70	-0.09	0.30	5.82	182	14.84	119	92	76	0	0	7	0
	SALEM	54	38	59	35	46	-1	0.61	-0.26	0.24	6.45	177	14.01	96	90	71	0	0	6	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	42	28	52	21	35	-5	1.77	0.95	0.80	6.89	237	13.09	143	80	58	0	5	4	2
	ERIE	39	26	54	18	33	-5	1.07	0.34	0.41	4.61	188	12.36	170	82	65	0	6	4	0
	MIDDLETOWN	47	31	59	24	39	-4	1.19	0.47	0.39	6.97	255	11.97	141	86	48	0	4	5	1
	PHILADELPHIA	49	34	61	27	42	-3	0.93	0.05	0.40	4.57	146	10.61	113	69	50	0	3	4	0
	PITTSBURGH	52	30	73	19	41	0	1.16	0.44	0.96	4.67	182	12.04	158	80	43	0	4	4	1
	WILKES-BARRE	38	25	50	16	31	-9	1.60	0.97	0.70	5.83	278	11.14	168	87	53	0	6	5	1
	WILLIAMSPORT	41	28	49	20	35	-5	1.89	1.15	0.90	7.37	289	12.81	160	84	57	0	5	5	2
RI	PROVIDENCE	43	30	46	23	36	-4	0.40	-0.64	0.32	2.15	60	10.70	94	73	42	0	5	3	0
SC	BEAUFORT	79	56	88	46	67	8	0.15	-0.72	0.01	1.56	53	6.75	67	82	39	0	0	1	0
	CHARLESTON	79	54	88	48	66	7	0.11	-0.82	0.11	1.14	35	6.25	60	90	36	0	0	1	0
	COLUMBIA	76	55	87	46	65	8	0.97	-0.07	0.89	2.09	55	8.00	65	75	44	0	0	2	1
	GREENVILLE	70	49	84	37	60	7	2.32	1.15	2.32	5.92	130	12.32	93	75	39	0	0	1	1
SD	ABERDEEN	33	19	45	8	26	-7	0.52	0.19	0.40	1.07	111	3.27	170	91	80	0	7	2	0
	HURON	40	26	56	20	33	-1	0.83	0.42	0.45	1.08	89	4.12	181	91	69	0	6	4	0
	RAPID CITY	44	28	59	23	36	0	0.34	0.10	0.26	0.71	97	2.41	154	92	61	0	7	3	0
	SIOUX FALLS	41	26	61	16	34	0	0.33	-0.13	0.20	0.48	37	2.59	112	89	75	0	6	4	0
TN	BRISTOL	64	45	75	38	55	7	1.45	0.60	1.16	5.29	159	11.70	114	81	49	0	0	3	1
	CHATTANOOGA	69	50	83	37	60	7	3.20	1.80	2.95	10.71	205	17.22	111	76	49	0	0	2	1
	KNOXVILLE	68	49	81	39	59	8	0.78	-0.38	0.40	5.41	124	12.92	100	80	50	0	0	3	0
	MEMPHIS	69	52	82	38	61	6	1.12	-0.16	1.11	4.38	96	9.23	70	76	46	0	0	2	1
	NASHVILLE	67	45	84	31	56	4	0.38	-0.71	0.23	3.00	73	10.85	92	79	48	0	1	3	0
TX	ABILENE	81	55	90	45	68	10	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.41	36	2.01	62	70	46	1	0	0	0
	AMARILLO	73	42	85	34	57	8	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.05	6	0.54	27	74	20	0	0	0	0
	AUSTIN	85	63	88	52	74	11	0.00	-0.43	0.00	0.09	5	4.40	77	84	49	0	0	0	0
	BEAUMONT	79	64	81	61	72	9	0.00	-0.87	0.00	2.20	73	5.60	46	98	55	0	0	0	0
	BROWNSVILLE	85	70	87	68	78	8	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.08	13	2.57	81	88	54	0	0	0	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	81	69	84	67	75	8	0.00	-0.36	0.00	0.22	15	4.36	89	93	63	0	0	0	0
	DEL RIO	87	65	94	63	76	11	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.02	3	0.25	11	82	55	3	0	0	0
	EL PASO	79	49	87	41	64	6	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	0.11	11	23	9	0	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	82	58	85	49	70	11	0.00	-0.65	0.00	0.02	1	2.54	37	76	34	0	0	0	0
	GALVESTON	77	67	80	65	72	7	0.01	-0.62	0.01	3.34	149	7.87	88	96	70	0	0	1	0
	HOUSTON	83	66	86	60	74	11	0.00	-0.76	0.00	0.62	23	6.36	68	89	56	0	0	0	0
	LUBBOCK	79	44	84	37	62	9	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.33	59	0.82	46	57	36	0	0	0	0
	MIDLAND	84	52	87	42	68	11	0.06	0.00	0.04	0.19	54	0.26	18	60	32	0	0	3	0
	SAN ANGELO	86	56	93	43	71	13	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.18	22	1.17	42	67	42	1	0	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	84	65	86	63	74	11	0.00	-0.41	0.00	0.01	1	3.16	64	91	51	0	0	0	0
	VICTORIA	84	68	86	66	76	11	0.00	-0.50	0.00	0.72	39	4.28	68	91	57	0	0	0	0
	WACO	84	60	94	44	72	12	0.00	-0.50	0.00	0.15	7	5.67	88	80	52	1	0	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	79	52	92	39	66	11	0.00	-0.50	0.00	0.97	53	1.61	36	71	40	1	0	0	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	51	34	56	31	43	-1	0.35	-0.09	0.28	2.24	145	3.95	93	82	34	0	3	4	0
VT	BURLINGTON	36	22	43	18	29	-4	0.23	-0.32	0.22	3.25	183	7.79	137	81	44	0	7	2	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	63	40	79	27	51	3	0.21	-0.65	0.13	2.38	75	5.79	59	81	42	0	1	4	0
	NORFOLK	58	45	76	38	51	1	0.39	-0.53	0.24	1.96	58	7.84	73	85	55	0	0	2	0
	RICHMOND	61	42	77	33	52	3	0.71	-0.22	0.65	3.87	113	8.43	85	77	51	0	0	5	1
	ROANOKE	63	42	79	33	52	3	0.20	-0.66	0.16	3.72	117	6.74	71	76	52	0	0	3	0
	WASH/DULLES	56	37	73	27	46	1	0.49	-0.31	0.25	4.79	163	8.87	101	75	54	0	2	4	0
WA	OLYMPIA	54	34	61	27	44	0	0.43	-0.71	0.14	7.15	157	18.88	103	95	77	0	2	5	0
	QUILLAYUTE	52	37	59	33	45	1	1.15	-1.19	0.52	10.67	111	38.72	109	98	81	0	0	6	1
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	54	38	62	34	46	-1	0.74	-0.07	0.33	5.22	164	13.25	106	89	61	0	0	5	0
	SPOKANE	48	33	55	29	41	0	0.70	0.38	0.40	2.61	204	6.18	134	93	58	0	3	6	0
	YAKIMA	52	29	58	24	41	-2	0.44	0.30	0.12	1.20	222	2.10	84	88	59	0	5	5	0
WV	BECKLEY	57	40	74	29	49	6	0.65	-0.16	0.52	4.14	136	8.68	94	81	57	0	3	3	1
	CHARLESTON	62	42	78	31	52	5	1.00	0.14	0.90	3.95	120	10.55	108	84	45	0	2	3	1
	ELKINS	55	36	71	26	46	5	3.11	2.24	0.95	6.43	196	11.22	113	93	54	0	4	6	3
	HUNTINGTON	63	42	79	26	52	5	0.16	-0.68	0.16	4.20	130	10.62	112	80	48	0	3	1	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	35	19	43	4	27	-6	2.37	1.89	1.68	2.38	182	4.23	134	92	54	0	5	3	1
	GREEN BAY	33	20	45	2	26	-7	5.38	4.87	3.33	6.00	397	8.57	230	92	67	0	6	4	3
	LA CROSSE	40	27	50	14	34	-3	2.12	1.61	1.82	2.52	183	4.43	124	84	51	0	4	3	1
	MADISON	37	27	49	17	32	-3	2.29	1.73	1.39	2.96	179	5.83	139	89	74	0	4	3	2
	MILWAUKEE	37	28	53	20	33	-3	1.88	1.24	1.06	3.08	164	6.54	122	88	72	0	5	5	2
WY	CASPER	53	27	67	19	40	4	0.09	-0.10	0.04	0.50	71	1.80	94	74	35	0	7	3	0
	CHEYENNE	52	27	66	21	40	5	0.16	-0.09	0.13	0.66	85	1.65	99	63	29	0	7	2	0
	LANDER	51	28	62	22	39	2	0.00	-0.25	0.00	***	***	2.29	127	59	22	0	5	0	0
	SHERIDAN	50	27	61	22	38	1	0.22	-0.02	0.21	0.81	116	1.83	90	78	57	0	7	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

March 21 – 27, 2011

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

Unusually warm weather dominated much of the southern United States during the week, with temperatures averaging more than 10°F above normal in portions of Texas. In contrast, temperatures averaged as much as 10°F below normal in the Great Lakes region, the northern Great Plains, and parts of the Great Basin. Showers and thunderstorms affected the Atlantic Coast States, the nation's northern tier, and most areas west of the Rocky Mountains. Most notably, many locations in central and northern California received more than 5 inches of precipitation.

Heavy rain and some hail were reported in northern Georgia during the week, although no crop damage was evident. As conditions allowed, producers continued fieldwork activities, including planting corn and tobacco; spreading lime, litter, and fertilizer; and harvesting oat silage.

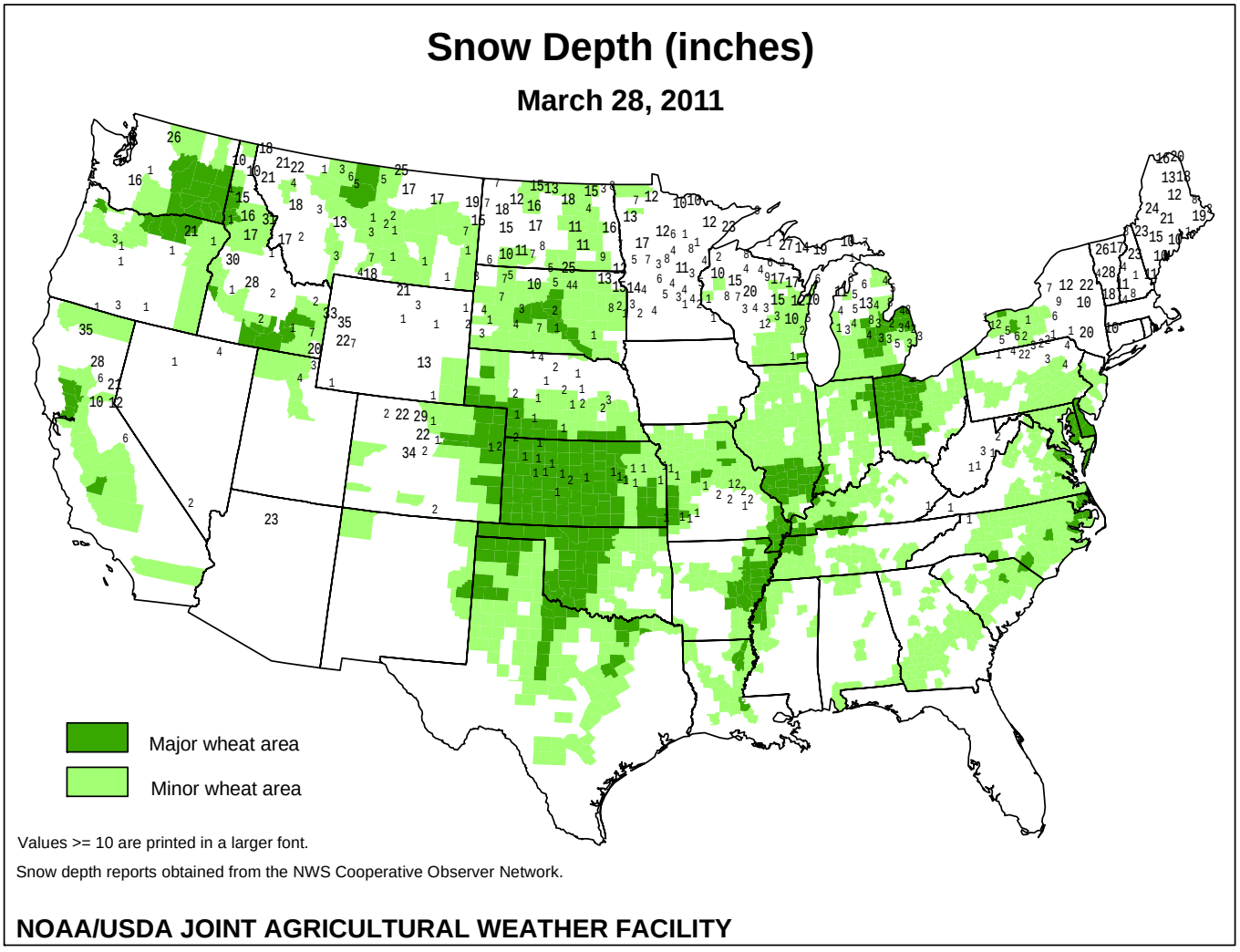
In Illinois, winter wheat had started to break dormancy, although snow lingered in some locations. Oat seeding was 4 percent complete, and corn had been planted in isolated areas of the state.

Above-average temperatures prevailed in Arkansas during the week, while showers and thunderstorms produced strong winds and some hail. Despite the recent rainfall, unusually dry conditions continued across much of the state. As weather conditions permitted, producers continued to plant their spring crops. Winter wheat was reported in mostly fair to good condition, with reports of some producers applying fertilizer to their fields.

Following a week of limited rainfall, irrigation was very active on corn and wheat crops in the High Plains of Texas. Moisture was needed statewide for continued crop development. Oat fields in the Blacklands began to head prematurely due to extremely dry conditions and abnormally warm weather. In South Texas, dryland sorghum planting was delayed due to the lack of available soil moisture. Corn fields in parts of the Coastal Bend were replanted because of poor establishment. Despite the dry conditions, producers along the Upper Coast continued to seed their rice fields. Elsewhere, sunflowers were planted in South Central Texas; however, deer activity damaged some fields. The extremely dry conditions, along with an increased need for irrigation, created a financial burden for many vegetable producers in South Texas.

Producers in eastern Washington were busy planting a variety of crops, including barley, potatoes, peas, and spring wheat. Orchard growers in the Yakima Valley applied pesticides and were pruning trees, while hop producers cultivated and planted ground cover for weed control between rows. In Whatcom County, fungicides were applied to raspberries, while tying and pruning continued.

Widespread heavy rain and mountain snow accompanied strong winds and tornados across parts of California during the week. Fieldwork was delayed in many areas. Lodging due to rain and wind was evident in Tulare County wheat fields. Where conditions allowed, small grain producers made herbicide applications to their fields. In Napa County, pre-emergent herbicide applications were made to vineyards, as shoot elongation was evident in most varieties. Blooming continued in stone fruit trees, although producers were concerned about mold and mildew following the recent wet weather. Wind damage was reported in some almond orchards. Pruning continued in olive groves, while blight sprays were made on walnut trees.



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: The month of March brought several rain showers, some of which turned severe causing damage in some parts of the state. Despite their severity, these storms brought 3 to 12 inches of much needed rain to most parts of the state. The US Drought Monitor released March 15, 2011, showed portions of the state free of drought thanks to the rainfall. The Crop Moisture Index for the week ending March 12, 2011, showed all of Alabama either abnormally moist or wet. Temperatures fluctuated from very cool days and nights to much warmer temperatures by the end of the month. Warmer than normal weather has peach trees blossoming ahead of schedule throughout central Alabama. Cucumbers have yet to be planted as contracts still are being secured, but field work is well underway for vegetables grown in the state. Corn planting is ongoing in Districts 50 and 60 thanks to warmer temperatures, while the remaining districts in the state soon will start planting crops. Market prices for cattle remain high thus pushing lighter-weight cattle to market.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Spring arrived early for the month of March. The first three weeks of the month observed high temperatures mostly in the 70's and 80's. The nights remained mostly cool with temperatures mostly in the 30's. The final week of March observed a cold front that arrived from the north bringing much cooler conditions along with scattered showers. Much needed rainfall fell during the first two weeks of March. Dryer conditions returned to the state during that third week. Breezy conditions were also observed throughout much of the state during the month. The strong winds along with the above normal temperatures made for dry conditions. There were several counties in the state that declared "burn-bans" due to the dry conditions. Field work throughout the state occurred during the month of March, weather permitting. Some corn and rice plantings had occurred, with some corn emergence. Hay stocks were still depleted in many areas of the state. Producers were spraying and fertilizing their pastures in preparation for grazing. Livestock were in mostly fair to good condition.

ARKANSAS: Spring arrived early for the month of March. The first three weeks of the month observed high temperatures mostly in the 70's and 80's. The nights remained mostly cool with temperatures mostly in the 30's. The final week of March observed a cold front that arrived from the north bringing much cooler conditions along with scattered showers. Much needed rainfall fell during the first two weeks of March. Dryer conditions returned to the state during that third week. Breezy conditions were also observed throughout much of the state during the month. The strong winds along with the above normal temperatures made for dry conditions. There were several counties in the state that declared "burn-bans" due to the dry conditions. Field work throughout the state occurred during the month of March, weather permitting. Some corn and rice plantings had occurred, with some corn emergence. Hay stocks were still depleted in many areas of the state. Producers were spraying and fertilizing their pastures in preparation for grazing. Livestock were in mostly fair to good condition.

CALIFORNIA: A very active weather pattern brought widespread heavy rain and mountain snow, strong winds, thunderstorms and even tornadoes to California this week. Monday saw the remains of one powerful Pacific storm system exiting the State through the southeastern end. Heavy rains were recorded in Southern California as a result, while the north had residual light rains. There was a brief respite on Tuesday, in between storm systems. On Wednesday, a strong cold front pushed through Northern California bringing heavy precipitation. In the cool, unstable atmosphere behind the cold front, numerous thunderstorms developed, and a few small tornadoes were spawned in the Central Sacramento Valley. Vigorous weather systems continued to hit the State through Saturday, resulting in unusually high precipitation amounts across California. River levels ran high, and a generous overflow ran through the Sacramento River bypass system into the Delta. Several flood warnings were posted along major rivers across Northern California. Sunday was a relatively calm day as the last of the organized storm systems moved out of California, with only light precipitation reported across the State. Field work was delayed due to heavy rainfall in many areas. Wheat fields were progressing. Winter wheat experienced some lodging due to the recent rain and wind in Tulare County. Winter forage development continued, along with barley and oat crops. The recent heavy rains have helped alfalfa fields grow. Broadleaf and grass control continued in alfalfa fields. Irrigation took place in areas not affected by rain. Dry land crops progressed in areas with sufficient soil moisture. Herbicide applications recommenced on small grain fields as weather permitted. Drainage work was ongoing in rice fields. Preparation in cotton and dry bean fields continued. Corn seed arrived in preparation for spring planting. Some spring field work continued with tillage and weed control where conditions allowed. The Navel orange, Valencia orange, grapefruit, mandarin, and lemon harvests continued in the San Joaquin Valley. Picking of lemons and grapefruit was ongoing in the desert region, with some lemons being picked in the coastal regions as well. Citrus plants were being shipped across the country from Tulare County nurseries. Pre-emergent herbicides were applied in Napa County grape vineyards along with ongoing pruning. Shoot elongation was showing in most grape varieties. Blooming continued in stone fruit with some concern for mold and mildew. Cherry and prune orchards were almost in full-bloom. Strawberry plants were maturing and showing good development. Olive trees continued to be pruned. The almond bloom continued in the San Joaquin Valley. Bees continued to be positioned in late blooming almond orchards and fungicide applications were ongoing as weather allowed. Some damage was reported from wind and spotty hail. Blight sprays and field preparations continued for walnuts. Processing tomatoes were being planted with drip irrigation testing occurring in some fields. Field preparations for lettuce planting were underway in Fresno County. Carrots, cabbage and some organic vegetables were being harvested in Kern County. Early squash were under hot caps and bloom was expected in the upcoming weeks in Tulare County. Broccoli and other winter vegetables harvest, though hampered by wet conditions, continued in Fresno County. Asparagus harvest was still underway in the San Joaquin Valley. Rangeland conditions continued to advance due to the heavy spring rains. Central Valley and foothill rangeland and pasture were reported to be in very good to excellent condition. Supplemental feeding of livestock declined due to the quality of the rangeland. Cattle weight gains continued to improve as a consequence of the flourishing vegetation. Sheep and cattle continued to graze retired farmland. Milk production was tempered by unseasonably cool and wet conditions in the principle dairy region.

COLORADO: Most of Colorado received below average precipitation during the month of March. Temperatures across the State were above average for the month with high winds and wildfires being reported in the eastern part of the State toward the end of March. Currently, the mountain snowpack in the northern regions are 122% of average with the majority in the North Platte River basin at 132%. The southern areas are 88% of average with the snowpack in the San Luis Valley dropping to 80% of normal. Overall, mountain snowpack for Colorado is currently 111% of average. The planting of spring barley, spring wheat, dry onions, and summer potatoes have started with winter wheat coming out of dormancy in the growing areas. Winter wheat growth is limited by dry, windy conditions and the crop has been rated in mostly fair to poor condition as of March 27, 2011. The soil moisture in these areas remain short to very short.

DELAWARE: Topsoil moisture 74% adequate and 26% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% short, 50% adequate and, 40% surplus. Hay supplies 5% very short, 35% short and 60% adequate. Pasture was mostly good. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 13% fair, 77% good and 7% excellent; 100% planted, 100% emerged. Barley

condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 13% fair, 77% good and 7% excellent; 100% planted, 100% emerged. Small grains have broken dormancy and are growing fairly well. Due to recent rainfall, wet conditions are damaging some fields and making herbicide and fertilizer applications difficult. Farmers are preparing for the spring planting season which is only a few weeks away.

FLORIDA: Early March cold temperatures resulted in several freeze reports. Sugarcane harvesting completed early. Warm, windy weather dried out soils, pastures. Field preparations, planting on schedule for field corn, cotton, peanuts, rice. Some vegetable planting delayed due to drought. Planting active for watermelons, snap beans. Cooler temperatures slowed growth of tomatoes. Cabbage harvesting interrupted due to wet fields. Strawberry supplies heavy. Late month increased supplies of snap beans, broccoli, cabbage, celery, bell peppers, radishes, squash, strawberries. Light supplies of sweet corn, eggplant, endive, escarole, tomatoes. Citrus bloom heavy, widespread. Harvesting of early, midseason oranges neared completion. Grapefruit, Valencia oranges harvesting continued. Almost all processing plants opened, although many halted production until Valencia maturity reached desired levels. Valencia oranges, grapefruit were majority of fruit going to plants. Heavy irrigation, harvesting dominated grove activities. Beginning of March pasture very poor to excellent, most in fair condition due to drought, cold nighttime temperatures. Permanent/summer grass insufficient to support cattle. Hay, supplement feeding continued through month. Some Panhandle, north locations; pasture benefited from rain. Small grain forage headed out, slowed forage production. Central areas; pasture condition poor to good, most poor. Permanent/summer grasses greened as temperatures warmed. Southwest; pasture poor to excellent condition, most poor to fair. Mid-month central, southwest areas; some small grain forage planted. Pastures greened up as temperatures warmed. Month's end Statewide pasture condition ranged from very poor to excellent, most fair. Condition improved by warmer temperatures, soil moisture. However, drought primary limiting factor. Some small pasture grass, small grain forage planted. Cattle condition mostly fair to good.

GEORGIA: For the month of March temperatures were above normal ranging from 1 degree above normal to 5+ degrees above normal, according the USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service, Georgia Field Office. Precipitation continued to be below normal for the bottom two thirds of the State; however the northern third of the State received more rainfall than normal. Topsoil conditions as of the last week of the month were rated at 3% very short, 25% short, 53% adequate and 19% surplus, while subsoil conditions were rated at 3% very short, 30% short, 59% adequate and 8% surplus. Peach blooming for the month is consistent with the State's 5-year averages. Planting for corn, sorghum, tobacco, and watermelons are also in line with their 5-year averages.

HAWAII: Conditions for agriculture were fair during the month of March. Heavy rains fell during the latter portion of the first week of the month. Windy weather conditions prevailed during March. There were no exceptional weather related events affecting agriculture.

IDAHO: Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 84% adequate, 14% surplus. Calving complete 73%, 80% 2010, 77% avg. Lambing complete 69%, 70% 2010, 74% avg. Hay and roughage supply 3% very short, 43% short, 54% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 13% fair, 72% good, 11% excellent.

ILLINOIS: Temperatures were only slightly above normal this month across the state. Average temperature was 41.5 degrees. The norm for the same time period is 40.1 degrees. Precipitation was about 6 percent above normal for the state, though some areas were below average. Precipitation was 2.75 inches, which is 0.16 inches above normal. Snow remained on the ground in some areas, but wheat has begun to break dormancy. Greening can be seen in some areas, though wheat is off to a slow start this season. Corn has been planted in isolated areas and 4 percent of the oats have been seeded. Topsoil moisture 4 percent short, 79 percent adequate, and 17 percent surplus. Winter wheat conditions stand at 2 percent very poor, 10 percent poor, 40 percent fair, 45 percent good, and 3 percent excellent.

INDIANA: The state experienced slightly warmer and wetter weather than normal during March. The state average temperature was 41.9o which was 1.9o above normal. An average of 3.50 inches of precipitation fell across the state which was 120 percent of normal. The winter wheat crop is beginning to green up and is reported to be in mostly good condition. However, a few fields do have a poor plant population due to dry soil conditions at planting time. Several wheat fields were top dressed with nitrogen during March. Very little tillage work has been done so far this spring because of wet soil conditions. A limited amount of anhydrous ammonia was applied on well drained fields. Many calves and lambs were born during March with very few health issues reported. PRRS was a problem for several swine operations around the state. Hay supplies are mostly adequate but are getting short in some areas. Other activities included taking delivery of inputs for 2011 crops, preparing planting equipment, clearing fence rows, installing and repairing drainage tile, spreading fertilizer and manure, hauling grain to market and feeding hay to livestock.

IOWA: Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 75% adequate, and 22% surplus. Grain movement for the state was 24% none, 36% light, 32% moderate, and 8% heavy. Availability of hay and roughage supplies was 16% short, 79% adequate and 5% surplus. Hog and pig losses were 18% below average, 81% average, and 1% above average. Cattle and calf losses were 23% below average, 75% average, and 2% above average. Iowa witnessed a wide variety of weather in March. Some areas saw temperatures reaching over 80 degrees, but areas also saw temperatures below zero. In addition to snow, the state experienced severe weather in the form of tornadoes and hail.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 15.4. Topsoil moisture 17% very short, 21% short, 53% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 19% very short, 25% short, 53% adequate, 3% surplus. Winter wheat jointed 13%, 8% 2010, 13% avg.; condition 13% very poor, 22% poor, 34% fair, 27% good, 4% excellent; winterkill damage 86% none, 12% light, 2% moderate; wind damage 81% none, 16% light, 2% moderate, 1% severe; freeze damage 84% none, 13% light, 3% moderate; insect infestation 94% none, 6% light; disease infestation 91% none, 9% light. Range and pasture condition 10% very poor, 19% poor, 38% fair, 31% good, 2% excellent. Feed grain supplies 1% very short, 5% short, 88% adequate, 6% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 2% very short, 9% short, 84% adequate, 5% surplus. Stock water supplies 3% very short, 13% short, 80% adequate, 4% surplus. High winds combined with warmer temperatures and a lack of precipitation last week continue to worsen the already dry conditions over most of Kansas. The Western Districts remain very dry, with reports of burn bans and grass fires in several areas, while locations in the Southeast and East Central Districts did receive some precipitation. Only 6 of the 52 reporting stations had greater than half an inch of moisture, led by Columbus with 1.47 inches, Pittsburg with 0.98 inch, and Howard with 0.72 inch, all in the Southeast District. Thirty-two stations reported receiving less than one-tenth of an inch. For a second week in a row temperatures were above average across Kansas. Highs reached the upper 70's and 80's across Kansas, while lows ranged from the teens to low 30's. Fieldwork last week included preparing fields for row crop planting, applying fertilizer and chemicals, and burning of CRP and pasture when wind conditions allowed. The warm temperatures last week helped the winter wheat crop emerge from winter dormancy, as jointing advanced 8 points, but the crop remains in need of spring moisture. Spring calving continues to move along without any major problems, as a few ranchers are already turning some cattle out to grass.

KENTUCKY: The Commonwealth experienced another wet week during the first week in March as two different systems dumped widespread rainfall on the state. Temperatures were also above normal as the southerly flow that brought in moisture also brought in warmer than normal air. Drought conditions in the western part of the state were lessened by the heavy rainfall. Temperatures for the period averaged 48 degrees across the state which was 4 degrees warmer than normal and 2 degrees warmer than the previous period. High temperatures averaged from 59 in the West to 59 in the East. Low temperatures averaged from 37 degrees in the West to 38 degrees in the East. Precipitation (liq. equ.) for the period totaled 2.64 inches statewide which was 1.67 inches above normal and 272% of normal. Precipitation totals by climate division, West 2.24 inches, Central 2.83 inches, Bluegrass 2.48 inches and East 3.00 inches, which was 1.18, 1.81, 1.62 and 2.06 inches above normal. For the period March 7-13, Kentucky received above normal precipitation for the third straight

week. Rainfall came from yet another strong low pressure system that brought in ample moisture from the Gulf. Temperatures were just above normal for the week, which made this the 4th week in a row with above normal temperatures. This past week's rainfall and the previous 2 have erased any drought conditions across the state, and crop moisture indices are extremely wet all across the state. Temperatures for the period averaged 46 degrees across the state which was 1 degree warmer than normal and 2 degrees cooler than the previous period. High temperatures averaged from 55 in the West to 56 in the East. Low temperatures averaged from 39 degrees in the West to 35 degrees in the East. Precipitation (liq. equ.) for the period totaled 1.75 inches statewide which was 0.77 inches above normal and 178% of normal. Precipitation totals by climate division, West 1.86 inches, Central 1.76 inches, Bluegrass 1.89 inches and East 1.48 inches, which was 0.83, 0.73, 0.99 and 0.51 inches above normal. The third week in March experienced above normal temperatures and below normal precipitation. Temperatures were the warmest later in the week, with highs in the 70s and even 80s in some locations. This was also the first drier than normal week since mid February. Despite being just below normal for the week, the rainfall early this week and from the previous 3 weeks was enough to end all drought conditions across the Commonwealth. Temperatures for the period averaged 55 degrees across the state which was 8 degrees warmer than normal and 10 degrees warmer than the previous period. High temperatures averaged from 64 in the West to 63 in the East. Low temperatures averaged from 47 degrees in the West to 44 degrees in the East. Precipitation (liq. equ.) for the period totaled 0.74 inches statewide which was 0.28 inches below normal and 73% of normal. Precipitation totals by climate division, West 0.95 inches, Central 0.61 inches, Bluegrass 0.80 inches and East 0.59 inches, which was 0.13, 0.46, 0.13 and 0.41 inches below normal. The last full week in March was also the first week of spring. Highs for the first half of the week were in the 70s and even 80s across the Commonwealth. However, by mid week a strong cold front moved through the state. This brought scattered showers and strong to severe thunderstorms, and much colder temperatures later in the week. Temperatures for the period averaged 52 degrees across the state which was 3 degrees warmer than normal and 2 degrees cooler than the previous period. High temperatures averaged from 59 in the West to 58 in the East. Low temperatures averaged from 46 degrees in the West to 44 degrees in the East. Precipitation (liq. equ.) for the period totaled 0.47 inches statewide which was 0.57 inches below normal and 45% of normal. Precipitation totals by climate division, West 0.55 inches, Central 0.48 inches, Bluegrass 0.26 inches and East 0.61 inches, which was 0.56, 0.62, 0.68 and 0.41 inches below normal. Producers continue making planting decisions for the upcoming 2011 crop season. Costs of inputs are being weighed against anticipated selling prices. Tobacco growers are waiting for word on contracts. Farmers were busy performing routine equipment maintenance in preparation for the upcoming planting season.

LOUISIANA: The state averaged 2.40 inches of rain over the last four weeks. Producers have been busy this March preparing fields for planting. As of the Weekly Crop Weather Report released on 03/28/2011 approximately 70% of spring plowing has been completed. Corn, sorghum, and rice have been planted in many areas with corn starting to emerge across the state. Wheat across the state has started to head. Strawberry producers continued to harvest strawberries. Citrus producers scouted for insects and vegetable producers planted spring crops. Sugarcane producers were busy off-barring sugarcane. Livestock producers continued to feed hay. Cattlemen remained busy with calving. Crawfish producers have reported an improvement in size of crawfish in their catches.

MARYLAND: Topsoil moisture 79% adequate and 21% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 91% adequate and, 8% surplus. Hay supplies 12% very short, 42% short and 46% adequate. Pasture was mostly fair. Winter wheat condition 3% very poor, 3% poor, 9% fair, 68% good, and 17% excellent; 100% planted, 100% emerged. Barley condition 8% very poor, 9% poor, 11% fair, 54% good, and 18% excellent; 100% planted, 100% emerged. Small grains have broken dormancy and are growing fairly well. Due to recent rainfall, wet conditions are damaging some fields and making herbicide and fertilizer applications difficult. Farmers are preparing for the spring planting season which is only a few weeks away.

MICHIGAN: Precipitation for the four weeks ended ranged from 1.21 inches to 1.25 inches in the Upper Peninsula and 1.24 inches to 3.30 inches in the Lower Peninsula. Field activities included manure hauling, some topdressing on wheat, and preparing machinery for spring tillage. Maple season is in full swing. No sugar beets have been planted yet. Temperatures in late March were well below normal, and spring was put on hold by a late winter storm that produced rain, ice, and snow across the state.

MINNESOTA: Precipitation and temperature summary for March, 2011. Temperatures during March were 3.5 degrees below average. By mid-March some areas saw the first stretch of 50 degree weather since November 2010. Many rivers began rising as a result of the warming temperatures. Precipitation over March 22-23 began as rain and gave way to sleet and eventually snow. Portions of the northern Twin City Metro area saw between 6-12 inches. Late March was predominantly cool and dry, with sunshine gradually melting the fresh snow. This combination of the melting snowpack and recent heavy rains has elevated the spring flood threats in the state's watersheds. The cold weather has slowed our snow melt, lowering the projected crests in many spots. Flooding is still occurring or expected in many areas.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Soil moisture 5% very short, 22% short, 70% adequate and 3% surplus. Corn 46% planted, 22% 2010, 36& avg.; 3% emerged, 2% 2010, 15% avg. Winter wheat 80% jointing 11% 2010, 34% avg.; 2% heading, NA 2010, NA avg.; 2% very poor, 5% poor, 22% fair, 51% good, 20% excellent. Watermelons 27% planted, 33% 2010, 24% avg. Blueberries 2% very poor, 2% poor, 11% fair, 85% good, 0% excellent. Cattle 3% very poor, 7% poor, 34% fair, 44% good, 12% excellent. Pasture 0% very poor, 11% poor, 25% fair, 57% good, 7% excellent. Mississippi corn planting is in full swing. Growers have also planted some soybeans as well as rice acreage.

MISSOURI: March was warmer than normal across the state. Precipitation averaged 4 inches across the state compared to the 30-year average of 4.5 inches. Warm temperatures dried fields, but rain and snow across the state prevented field work in many areas. However, some field prep has been possible in northern Missouri with some areas working around wet conditions to apply anhydrous and dry fertilizer as well as completing some disking. Planting began for potatoes and rice in southeastern Missouri. At the end of the month winter wheat condition was rated 3 percent poor, 26 percent fair, 58 percent good, and 12 percent excellent. Pasture condition ranged from 2 percent very poor, 10 percent poor, 49 percent fair, 36 percent good and 3 percent excellent. With overall precipitation less than average state-wide topsoil moisture supply is rated 3 percent short, 57 percent adequate, and 40 percent surplus.

MONTANA: Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 5% last year; 3% short, 19% last year; 68% adequate, 68% last year; 29% surplus, 8% last year. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 7% last year; 8% short, 25% last year; 80% adequate, 64% last year; 11% surplus, 4% last year. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 2% last year; 3% poor, 7% last year; 33% fair, 53% last year; 60% good, 34% last year; 4% excellent, 4% last year. Winter wheat wind damage 69% none, 77% last year; 29% light, 18% last year; 1% moderate, 5% last year; 1% heavy, 0% last year. Winter wheat freeze and drought damage 71% none, 75% last year; 26% light, 21% last year; 3% moderate, 3% last year; 0% heavy, 1% last year. Winter wheat protectiveness of snow cover 8% very poor, 38% last year; 29% poor, 17% last year; 26% fair, 21% last year; 36% good, 20% last year; 1% excellent, 4% last year. Winter wheat Spring stages 92% still dormant 65% last year; 8% greening, 29% last year; 0% green and growing, 6% last year. Livestock grazing 18% open, 67% last year; 33% difficult, 25% last year; 49% closed, 8% last year. Cattle and calves receiving supplemental feed 95%, 94% last year. Sheep and lambs receiving supplemental feed 92%, 94% last year. Calving complete 44%, 45% last year. Lambing complete 31%, 27% last year. The weather in Montana was mixed for the month ending March 27th, with below average precipitation across 56 percent of the State, and 27 percent receiving at least 150 percent of normal. West Glacier received the most monthly accumulated precipitation with 2.91 inches. Temperatures during March were below normal for most of the state. Highs ranged from the low 40s to the mid 60s, and lows ranged from negative teens to positive low 20s. Huntley was the warmest spot in the

State with the monthly high temperature of 65 degrees, and Opheim had the monthly low temperature of minus 18 degrees.

NEBRASKA: Wheat conditions 3% very poor, 14% poor, 43% fair, 36% good, 4% excellent. Hay and forage supplies rated 0% very short, 4% short, 92% adequate, and 4% surplus. Cattle and Calves condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 17% fair, 73% good, and 9% excellent. Calving progress 60% complete. Calf loss this spring 12% below average, 86% average, 2% above average. For the month of March 2011, temperatures and precipitation were below normal across much of the state. Precipitation was light during March across the southern half of the state with less than .5 inch recorded. Elsewhere, one half to one and a half inches was received. More precipitation was received in the north than fell over the south. Some late season snow fell across the state at the end of the month. Temperatures averaged 1 degree below normal for the month. Temperatures averaged below normal at the beginning and end of the month and above normal for the third week of the month. Average temperatures for the month got warmer moving from north to south across the state. Wheat condition continued well below year ago levels. During the last week of the month, soil temperatures ranged from 36 to 46 degrees. The coolest soils were in the North Central and North East districts and got warmer moving south and west across the state. Hauling grain to market, fertilizer application, planting preparation, and livestock care were the main activities during the month. Producers have been feeding cattle due to cold conditions with most feed supplies adequate. Cattle are in good condition with over half of cows having calved. Calf losses have been average or below for much of the state.

NEVADA: Several storms crossed the State during March bringing rain and snow. Temperatures ranged from 2.0 degrees below normal to 1.8 degrees above normal. Las Vegas recorded the monthly high at 82 degrees. Winnemucca recorded the lowest temperature of the month at 8 degrees. Winnemucca recorded the most precipitation with 1.99 inches. All weather stations recorded some precipitation. Nevada snowpacks are 123 to 162 percent of average. Consistent wet conditions slowed or prevented field crop seeding during the month. Supplemental feeding of range livestock continued. Winter wheat is in good condition. Other farm and ranch activities included equipment maintenance, spring calving, fence repairs, crop and livestock marketing.

NEW ENGLAND: The first week in March was typical with temperatures hovering around the mid-30s and 40s for the most part with some wind. The first weekend brought mild temperatures in the 40s, 50s, and some temperatures creeping into the 60s in southern States. Rain and snow fluctuated back and forth during the next week with daytime temperatures staying above freezing. The highlight of March was St. Patrick's Day Thursday and Friday with sunny, warm conditions in the 60s and some 70s in southern States. Even northern States were able to enjoy temperatures ranging from upper 40s through 60s. The chill returned during the fourth week of March with the week's average high temperatures in the 30s and 40s and nighttime lows in the 20s and 30s. Some maple producers admitted that they were behind on tapping because of the lingering snow on the ground, but they have been reaping the benefits of the temperature fluctuations which help the trees to produce sap. Farm activities included nursery/greenhouse work, tending livestock, and preparing for the spring planting season.

NEW JERSEY: Temperatures were variable the first week of March, ranging from ten below normal to sixteen above normal, in many state localities. Temperatures were usually above normal across most of the state during the next two weeks of March. The end of March saw below normal temperatures across most of the state. There were measurable amounts of precipitation in most districts during the month. On some days, there was over an inch of rainfall in a 24 hour period. As soil conditions permitted, farmers continued preparing fields for planting. Other activities included working greenhouses, and feeding stored hay to livestock.

NEW MEXICO: First week of March. A weak system brought rain and snow showers across the northeast plains. Elsewhere across the state weather was warm, dry and windy. The northeast corner of the state was a few degrees above normal with just a few degrees below normal over the west. Highest precipitation was reported at Tucumcari and Roy. Second week of March. Temperatures across the state were above normal. Precipitation was sparse. Third week of March. New record high temperatures across the state, as very dry and windy conditions continued. Last week of March. Temperatures early in the week were cooler, as gusty winds continued. An upper level disturbance late in the week brought snow showers to the northern mountains. Ranchers were supplemental feeding livestock as forage crops were still dormant. Dry conditions have affected alfalfa in Eddy county where fire danger is extreme. Some pecan buds were damaged with cold weather in February.

NEW YORK: Storm systems moved across the state producing wind, snow and rain. Temperatures varied widely for the month with highs in the 60s and lows in the teens. Major activities included caring for livestock, tapping trees and boiling maple syrup, and grading and packing potatoes, onions, apples and cabbage. Winter meetings and trade shows were well attended.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 5.0, compared to 6.0 for the week ending February 27. Soil moisture 4% very short, 18% short, 72% adequate and 6% surplus. The state received below normal precipitation and above normal average temperatures during the last full week of March. Weekly rains over the last few weeks, coupled with warmer weather, has really greened things up. Small grain condition has improved, but soil moisture is on the minds of many farmers at this time.

NORTH DAKOTA: Average snow depth was 12.2 inches on March 27. Hay and forage supplies were 2% very short, 9% short, 80% adequate, 9% surplus. Grain and Concentrate supplies 1% very short, 6% short, 87% adequate, 6% surplus. Calving and lambing were 33% complete and 47% complete, respectively. Shearing was 62% complete. Cow condition 2% poor, 22% fair, 67% good, 9% excellent. Calf condition 3% poor, 22% fair, 66% good, 9% excellent. Sheep condition 3% poor, 19% fair, 68% good, 10% excellent. Lamb condition 2% poor, 21% fair, 68% good, 9% excellent. Pastures and ranges were 100% still dormant. Road conditions were rated 66% open, 23% difficult, 11% closed. Twenty-five percent were drifted, 24% icy, 13% muddy, 38% dry. Cold weather and spring flood potential were on the minds of growers in many areas, as the snow continued its slow melt. Below normal temperatures and above normal precipitation created challenges for ranchers across the state.

OHIO: The March 2011 average temperature for Ohio was 40.2 degrees, 1.6 degrees above normal. Precipitation for the state averaged 4.19 inches, 1.64 inches above normal. Winter wheat producing counties report that the wheat crop is in good condition. The winter wheat crop was planted on time and most emersion and germination was normal, however dry conditions delayed progress in some areas. There was good snow cover throughout most of the winter which provided for good protection to the crop. Heavy rains from last month failed to cause lasting flood damage. Growers are now beginning to top dress with nitrogen. Cattle are in good to excellent condition. Hay inventories are adequate for livestock, and agents report that there are no anticipated feed shortage issues anticipated before the first cuttings of hay this year.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 54% very short, 31% short, 14% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 52% very short, 33% short, 14% adequate 1% surplus. Wheat condition 11% very poor, 35% poor, 33% fair, 17% good, 4% excellent; jointing 58% this week, 40% last week, 46% last year, 52% average. Rye condition 8% very poor, 26% poor, 45% fair, 18% good, 3% excellent; jointing 74% this week, 48% last week, 54% last year, 51% average. Oats condition 19% very poor, 44% poor, 28% fair, 7% good, 2% excellent; 86% planted this week, 83% last week, 93% last year, 92% average; jointing 16% this week, 7% last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Corn seedbed prepared 66% this week, 45% last week, 40% last year, 53% average. Sorghum seedbed prepared 40% this week, 11% last week, 14% last year, 21% average. Soybeans seedbed prepared 26% this week, 13% last week, 11% last year, 25% average. Peanuts seedbed prepared 40% this week, 22% last week, 42% last year, 33% average. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 11% poor, 44%

fair, 38% good, 5% excellent. Pasture and range condition 13% very poor, 33% poor, 42% fair, 11% good, 1% excellent. Livestock. Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged $139 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged $125 per cwt. Livestock conditions were rated mostly in the good to fair range. Low pond levels are a concern for livestock producers as the drought continues.

OREGON: Total snowfall varied from 0 inches of snow in lower elevations to 136.8 inches of snow down in Crater Lake. Government Camp received 37.5 inches of total snowfall in March. Precipitation in Oregon showed March was a pretty wet month, with 37 out of 42 stations reporting levels above normal. Precipitation levels ranged from 0.38 inches in Redmond to over 12 inches in Detroit Lake and Florence. Temperatures throughout the State were slightly below average with the lowest average temperature at 34 degrees and the highest average temperature at 48 degrees. Most of the fall crops still had some snow cover in Wallowa County. The rain has delayed most activity to this point in Malheur County. In Josephine County, the wet weather has made farmers unable to work the ground to plant early crops. Livestock are mainly dealing with sticky mud.

PENNSYLVANIA: Fluctuating temperatures coupled with the plentiful precipitation caused for some varied experiences throughout the state for the month of March. Principal farm activities were limited due to inclement weather systems passing through the state. Some farmers reported not being able to get into the fields at all because of high soil moisture and returning snows. Fruit tree pruning was still the major activity for the month. Weather for the month of March has been mixed at best, the area received 5.77 inches of rain this month. The Harrisburg area received 1.1 inches of snow or ice throughout March. The average high temperature was 50.4 degrees and the average low was 32.2 degrees. March 18th was the warmest day of the month, with a high at 76 degrees. The lowest temperature of the month was 19 degrees, which happened on March 19th. The average temperature for the month was 41.3 degrees, which is 0.3 degrees above normal.

SOUTH CAROLINA: The beginning of March brought much cooler temperatures to the State. Highs did not get out of the sixties in Florence on March 1, with frosty weather also observed in areas surrounding Dillon, Hartsville, and Pelion. This trend would continue for the first week with temperatures not exceeding 51 degrees in Myrtle Beach on Friday, March 4. The first weekend of the month ushered in a cold front that brought unsettled weather including rain showers and high winds over much of the State. The State average temperature for the first week was five degrees above normal. The State average rainfall for the period was 1.1 inches. Many areas of inland South Carolina reported frost on Monday, March 7 and Tuesday, March 8. Rain with occasional thunderstorms began developing late Wednesday and moved eastward into Thursday. Cooler temperatures followed this front with areas surrounding Saluda and Pelion reporting a hard freeze of 25 degrees on Saturday, March 12. Temperatures would begin to rise on Saturday afternoon, as Columbia, Sandy Run and Bamberg all observed high temperatures of 80 degrees. The State average rainfall for the week was 0.7 inch, with average temperatures near normal levels. Fair weather was present for much of the State on Monday, March 14, before rains entered the Upstate on Tuesday. Areas surrounding Pickens reported a 24-hour rainfall total of 0.81 inches on Tuesday, March 15. The Lowcountry continued to experience dry weather with no measurable rainfall recorded. The Upstate remained cooler on Wednesday with mercury readings in Florence at 53 degrees, while the Lowcountry continued warm. Charleston saw temperatures as high as 73 degrees. Statewide temperatures began to climb on Thursday, March 17, with highs in Clemson and Shaw Air Force Base reaching 89 degrees. These warm temperatures were followed by severe weather for the weekend. Golf ball sized hail was reported on Saturday, March 19, in Laurens and Saluda counties, and Lake Greenwood reported 1.98 inches of rain for the weekend. Cooler temperatures followed the severe weather with Orangeburg dropping 15 degrees to a high of 71 on Sunday. The State average temperature for the period was six degrees above normal, with rainfall averages measuring 0.2 inch. The first full day of Spring brought warm temperatures on Monday, March 20. By Tuesday, the State was experiencing the warmest statewide day since October 2010. High winds swept into the State on Wednesday and prevailed into Thursday, causing wildfire counts to increase along coastal plain areas. Rains moved into the State on Saturday which developed into evening thunderstorms. Strong thunderstorms continued Sunday with tennis-ball sized hail reported at Port Royal. Most of the State saw light rain on Sunday with temperatures in the 40's. The State average temperature for the period was five degrees above normal, with the average rainfall totaling 1.2 inches.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Topsoil moisture 1% short, 57% adequate, 42% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% short, 57% adequate, 37% surplus. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 4% poor, 28% fair, 59% good, 8% excellent. Feed supplies 1% very short, 7% short, 88% adequate, 4% surplus. Stock water supplies 2% short, 78% adequate, 20% surplus. Accessible livestock feed supplies 72% readily, 25% difficult, 3% inaccessible. Accessible stock water supplies 86% readily, 13% difficult, 1% inaccessible. Range and pasture 2% very poor, 6% poor, 33% fair, 52% good, 7% excellent. Cattle death losses 14% below normal, 78% normal, 8% above normal. Calf deaths 7% below average, 89% average, 4% above average. Cattle moved to pasture 2% complete. Calving 29% complete. Cattle condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 23% fair, 65% good, 9% excellent. Sheep condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 17% fair, 68% good, 10% excellent. Sheep & lamb deaths 6% below average, 87% average, 7% above average. Lambing 47% complete. Road conditions--township 74% open, 18% difficult, 8% closed. Road conditions--county 87% open, 9% difficult, 4% closed.

TENNESSEE: Cattle 2% very poor, 8% poor, 25% fair, 56% good, 9% excellent. Hay stock levels 11% very short, 26% short, 56% adequate, and 7% surplus. Winter wheat 81% top dressed, 61% 2010, 62% average; 2% poor, 18% fair, 58% good, and 22% excellent. Temperatures across Tennessee averaged above normal for the month of March. Precipitation levels ranged from slightly above normal in some areas to well above normal in others. Concerns of low hay stock levels have mostly passed for the majority of cattle producers as pastures have started to green up and cattle are beginning to graze. Row crop producers have begun to prepare fields for planting. Some areas of Tennessee were hit by severe storms in recent weeks causing damage to barns and trees.

TEXAS: Agricultural Summary. Precipitation was steady during March with 0.01 to 1.0 inch of rainfall across much of the State but the Trans-Pecos receiving less than 0.25 of an inch. Increasingly warm temperatures with high winds were observed during the month of March. During March, in areas of the Plains and the Cross Timbers, winter wheat progressed well due to warm weather and moisture received from earlier snowfall and rain, however, wheat suffered due to mites and soil erosion. Spraying and fertilizing took place on wheat fields in the Blacklands. Across the state, dry-land wheat and oats were in need of rainfall. Near mid-March, winter wheat conditions in the Cross Timbers declined due to increased grazing and lack of moisture. Near the end of March, irrigation was very active on wheat and oats in areas of the Northern High Plains and South Texas. During March, cotton land preparation was active in areas of the Plains and progressed slowly in the Cross Timbers; however, moisture was needed for improved planting conditions. Sorghum and cotton planting continued in areas of the central and southern part of the state. Corn field preparation and planting continued to make good progress due to warmer weather in areas of the western and southern part of the state. Near the end of March, recently emerged corn in the Blacklands progressed well. Corn, cotton and grain sorghum planting was active in areas of the Coastal Bend and the Lower Valley. During March, warm season vegetable planting was active and fruit trees were blooming in East Texas and the Trans-Pecos. Chile land preparation was active and fall planted onions in areas of the Trans-Pecos made good progress after overcoming earlier freeze damage. Spinach and cabbage harvest was active in South Texas while carrots, onions, and potatoes made good progress. In the Lower Valley, citrus and sugarcane harvest was active. Near the end of February, onion field preparation was active in the Northern Low Plains. During the entire month, supplemental feeding of protein and mineral to livestock decreased in the northern part of the state due to growing pastures; however, it remained steady in the southern part of the state due to dry conditions. Spring lambing, kidding, and calving continued in most parts of the state. Winter and spring grasses were greening up in most areas

of the state due to warmer temperatures and earlier moisture. Pastures continued to be in need of rainfall for sustainable growth. Stock tank and ponds levels remained low in most areas of the state and were in need of rainfall. The risk of wildfires continued to be high on rangeland and pastures across the state due to high winds and dry conditions. Cool and warm season grasses across the state progressed slowly due to cooler night temperatures and drought conditions. During the second half of the month, spring cattle were being worked in areas of the Plains and East Texas. Warm season grasses in the northern part of the state progressed well due to favorable temperatures; however, warm season grasses in the southern part of the state were in need of moisture.

UTAH: Temperatures warmed up in March with fewer days with freezing temperatures but it was a wet month with several days of rain and snow. There is still plenty of snow in the high mountains but in the valleys the snow melts quickly after a storm. Little field work has been done due to the wet weather. Farmers across the state are anxious to get into the fields to begin spring planting but in most areas the wet weather has not allowed it. In Box Elder County onion producers are worried as they would generally like to have their onions planted by April 1st. So far no reports have been received of onions being planted. The wet weather has also prevented much of the fertilizer and herbicide applications that need to be performed in early spring. Some manure spreading has been taking place but it has been limited due to wet field conditions. Dry farmers are excited for the moisture but they are reporting some damage to winter wheat due to snow mold. Many of the fields in the Blue Creek / Pocatello Valley areas have had continuous snow cover since just after Thanksgiving. Winter Wheat fields in the Bear River Valley are starting to green up and most of them look good to very good. No field work is being done yet in Cache County but growers there expect to be very busy as soon as the days warm up more. Some small grains crops have already been planted in Davis County. Growers in Sevier County have planted about 10 percent of their spring grains and a recent break in the weather allowed them to begin preparations for more planting but more cold wet weather is forecast. They are concerned about the potential for spring flooding due to the above normal snow pack. Spring grain planting has also been delayed in Utah County. The snow has started to melt in the majority of Duchesne County and farmers are starting to do some field work. Snow is still on the ground in many parts of Summit County; Garfield and Kane Counties continue to see winter weather in the form of snow and cold. Livestock producers in the state are lambing and calving. Box Elder County livestock producers report that calving has generally gone well with normal calf losses due to weather events. They are concerned that wet and muddy conditions that persist throughout the county could cause many cases of scours. Calving is mostly complete with no serious reports of calf loss. Cache County livestock producers are wishing for warmer, dry weather to help new calves and lambs get started. Most Utah County producers have quite a few calves on the ground and some lambs are being born through the county. Garfield and Kane County purebred producers have finished calving and are starting the breeding season. Many commercial producers are in the beginning or middle of calving. Not many reported losses from disease or scours.

VIRGINIA: Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 11% short, 76% adequate, 7% Surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 27% short, 60% adequate, 3% surplus. Beef Cattle Forage Obtained from Pastures 15%. Milk Cow Forage Obtained from Pastures 5%. Sheep Forage Obtained from Pastures 24%. Pasture 7% very poor, 12% poor, 47% fair, 32% good, 2% excellent. Livestock 2% very poor, 11% poor, 28% fair, 50% good, 9% excellent. Small grain and Winter grazing crops 1% very poor, 4% poor, 31% fair, 56% good, 8% excellent. Warmer weather engulfed the state during the latter days of March. Small grains and pastures responded well to the burst of warmth. In some areas significant rainfall assisted with the progress of small grains and pastures. Most producers got nitrogen on small grains in a timely fashion which also aided in the jump in growth. Growers are top-dressing wheat and barley crops, spreading lime and potash for spring crops, and making preparations for spring planting. Tobacco greenhouse seeding was completed.

WASHINGTON: March brought a brighter outlook for winter wheat for much of the State. Even though rust has still been spotted in Adams, Garfield, and Walla Walla Counties it has become less of a concern than in February. Spring wheat and potato planting was underway in several eastern counties. In the Yakima Valley, tree fruit producers have been applying their delayed-dormant pesticide sprays and wrapping up pruning operations. Hop growers have cultivated and planted ground cover between the plant rows for weed control. There was above average precipitation for Washington during March. This resulted in severe muddy fields from central Washington to the coast. Most of these fields were not dry enough for field activity, although some manure spreading and soil injection was able to be completed. In Lincoln County, moisture levels in the stubble ground are the best in 5 years. The influx of precipitation in March was good for water supplies, but delayed pasture growth. Cattle in Klickitat County and surrounding areas continued eating hay, causing hay supplies to become noticeably tighter. In Whatcom County, fungicide sprays were being applied to raspberries, and tying and pruning continued. Damage from a February arctic blast remains unknown until the berry plants leaf out and produce buds.

WEST VIRGINIA: Topsoil moisture 3% short, 78% adequate and 19% surplus compared with 1% short, 65% adequate and 34% surplus last year. Hay and roughage supplies were 3% very short, 23% short, 62% adequate and 12% surplus compared with 5% very short, 18% short, 74% adequate and 3% surplus last year. Feed grain supplies were 4% very short, 13% short and 83% adequate compared with 8% short, 91% adequate and 1% surplus last year. Winter Wheat conditions were 4% very poor, 9% poor, 32% percent fair, 53% good and 2% excellent. Cattle and calves were 5% poor, 29% fair, 61% good and 5% excellent. Calving was 70% complete, compared to 66% last year. Sheep and lambs were 3% poor, 34% fair, 59% good and 4% excellent. Lambing was 73% complete, compared to 77% last year. Farming activities included repairing fences from recent high winds, seeding pastures, feeding hay and taking care of livestock, calving, lambing and kidding.

WISCONSIN: March temperatures for Wisconsin ranged from 21 degrees below normal to 22 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 37 to 41 degrees, and average low temperatures ranged from 19 to 28 degrees. March precipitation in Wisconsin ranged from 2.38 inches in Eau Claire (1.08 inches above normal) to 6.00 inches in Green Bay (4.49 inches above normal). Snowfall totals for the month ranged from 3.80 inches in Milwaukee to 22.30 inches in Green Bay. Snow cover was still present in the northern two-thirds of the state, while most of the snow in the southern part of the state had melted.

WYOMING: Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 12% short, 83% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 22% short, 72% adequate. Average Depth of Snow Cover 1.7 inches. Winter wheat condition 43% fair, 55% good, 2% excellent. Winter wheat wind damage 38% none, 61% light, 1% moderate. Winter wheat freeze damage 69% none, 30% light, 1% moderate. Barley 4% planted. Oats 4% planted. Spring wheat 2% planted. Spring calves born 41%. Farm flock ewes lambed 45%. Farm flock sheep shorn 39%. Range flock ewes lambed 5%.Range flock sheep shorn 18%Calf losses 32% light, 66% normal, 2% heavy. Lamb losses 29% light, 65% normal, 6% heavy. Cattle condition 1% poor, 16% fair, 82% good, 1% excellent. Calf condition 10% fair, 89% good, 1% excellent. Sheep condition 16% fair, 84% good. Lamb condition 6% fair, 94% good. Stock water supplies 4% short, 92% adequate, 4% surplus. Hay and roughage supplies 1% very short, 19% short, 79% adequate, 1% surplus. March temperatures for Wyoming were mixed with most of the State experiencing above normal temperatures. Most of the State had below normal precipitation. Lincoln county reports lots of snow on the ground which is making it tough on lambing and calving with the snow and mud. They also have flooding concerns. Big Horn county reports the continued moisture has delayed field work. Unita county reports scattered snow cover. Converse county reports a need for moisture. Platte county reports farmers busy with field work and planting small grains. The NRCS SNOTEL site, as of March 28, showed a snow water equivalent statewide average of 111%, ranging from 103% of average in the Wind River drainage basin to 136% of average in the Upper North Platte drainage basin. Activities feeding livestock, shearing farm flocks, lambing and calving, field work and planting.

International Weather and Crop Summary

March 20-26, 2011

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Dry, mild weather across northern Europe promoted winter crop development, although occasional showers favored winter wheat in Spain.

WESTERN FSU: Widespread rain and snow maintained moisture reserves for dormant winter crops.

MIDDLE EAST: Rain and mountain snow further improved moisture supplies for winter wheat and barley.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Showers maintained favorable soil moisture for jointing to flowering winter grains.

SOUTH ASIA: Hot weather continued to spread throughout the region, with mature winter wheat and rapeseed generally unaffected.

EAST ASIA: Widespread showers provided beneficial moisture to vegetative winter and spring crops throughout China.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Unseasonably heavy rainfall continued to increase moisture supplies in Indochina, although flooding persisted in the Philippines.

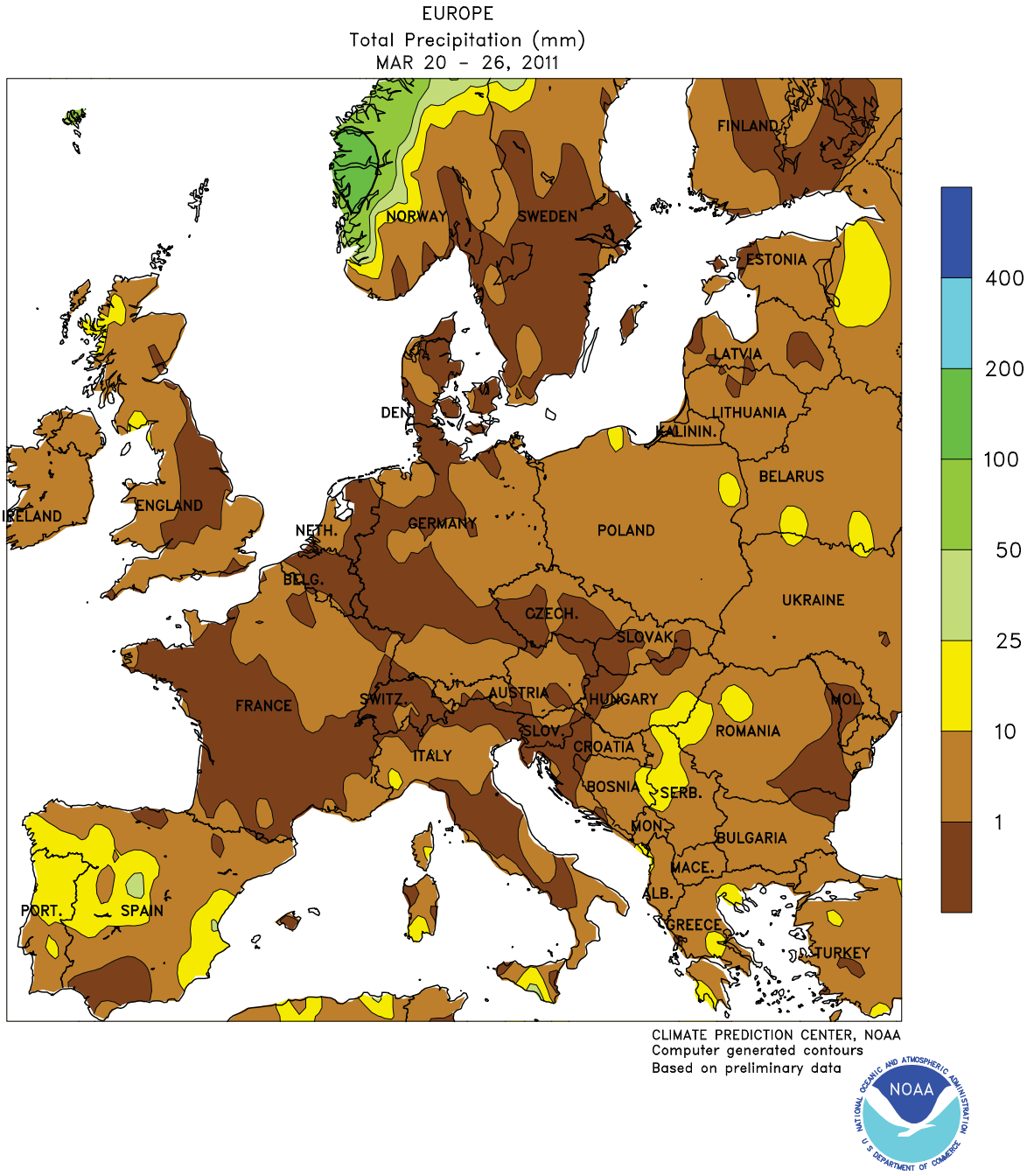
AUSTRALIA: Mostly dry weather aided drydown and harvesting of the earliest maturing summer crops in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales.

SOUTH AFRICA: Warm, mostly dry weather dominated the corn belt, hastening summer crop maturation.

ARGENTINA: Rain benefited immature summer crops in eastern farming areas of central and northern Argentina.

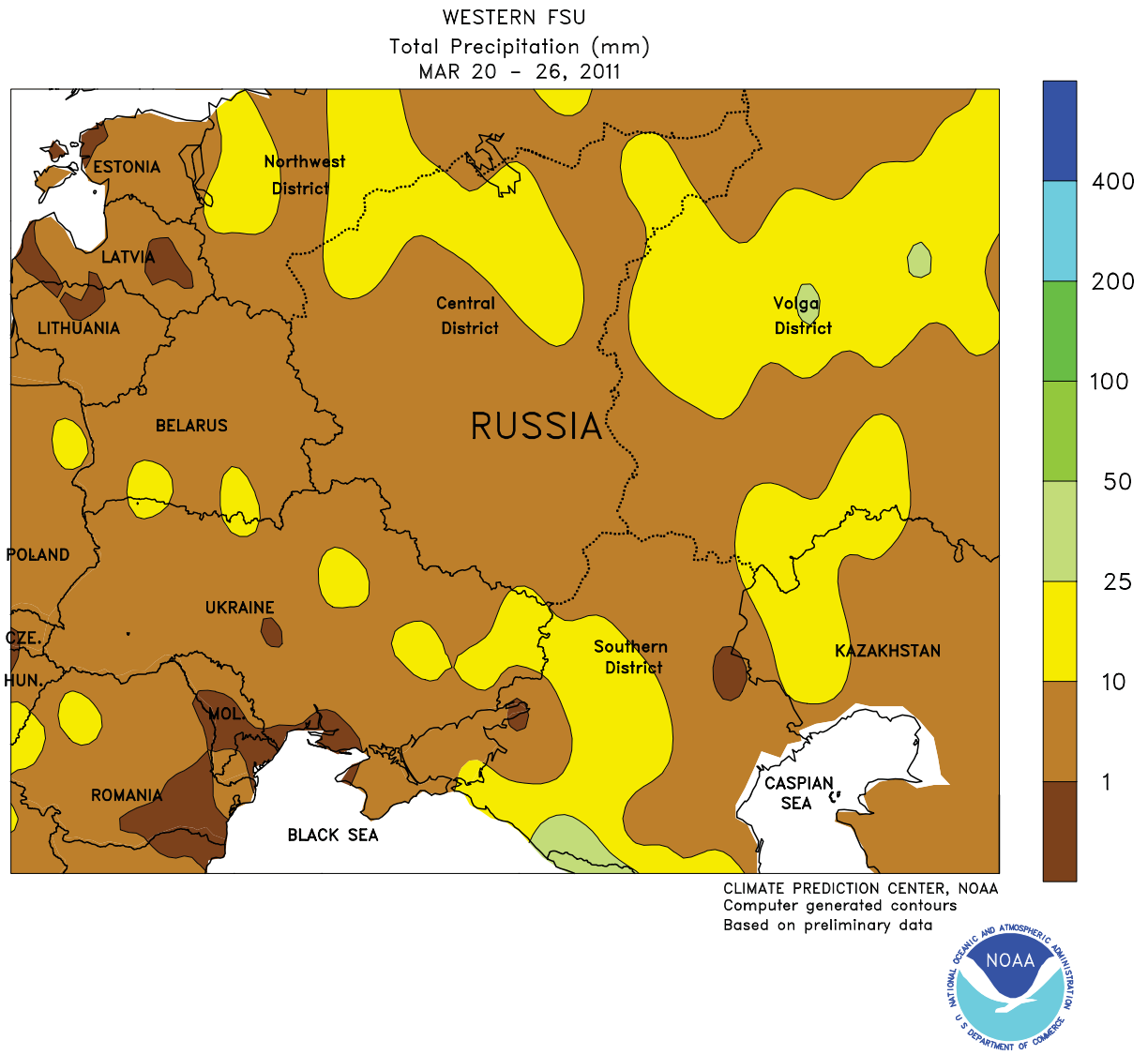
BRAZIL: Heavy rain hampered soybean harvesting in central Brazil, while lingering dryness reduced moisture for immature row crops farther south.

For additional information contact: meteorologists@oce.usda.gov



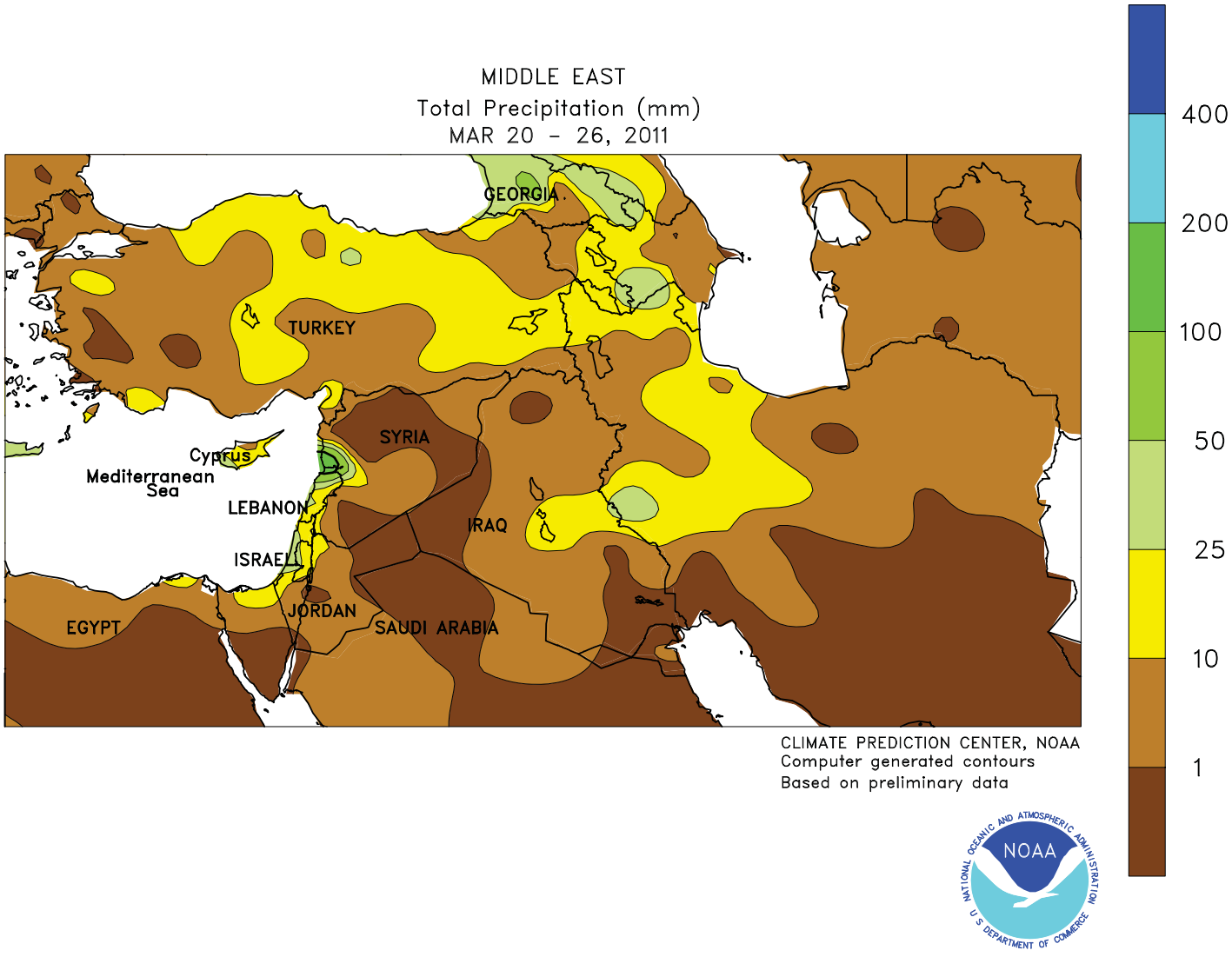
EUROPE

Seasonably mild, dry weather in northern crop areas contrasted with occasional showers on the Iberian Peninsula. A slow-moving Atlantic storm generated another round of beneficial rainfall (5-30 mm) in Spain, maintaining favorable soil moisture for jointing winter wheat and providing an additional boost to irrigation reserves for warm-season crops. Meanwhile, dry weather was reported in major wheat areas of France, Germany, and southeastern England, with daytime highs in the middle to upper teens (degrees C) promoting additional winter crop growth. Drier weather (less than 10 mm) in Italy allowed fields to dry and corn planting to resume. Unsettled conditions (2-20 mm) toward week's end over much of eastern Europe slowed crop development, although winter wheat and rapeseed has likely broken dormancy from western Poland into the Danube River Valley. Overall, winter crop prospects in Europe are favorable heading into the spring due to ample soil moisture and little if any concerns about winterkill.



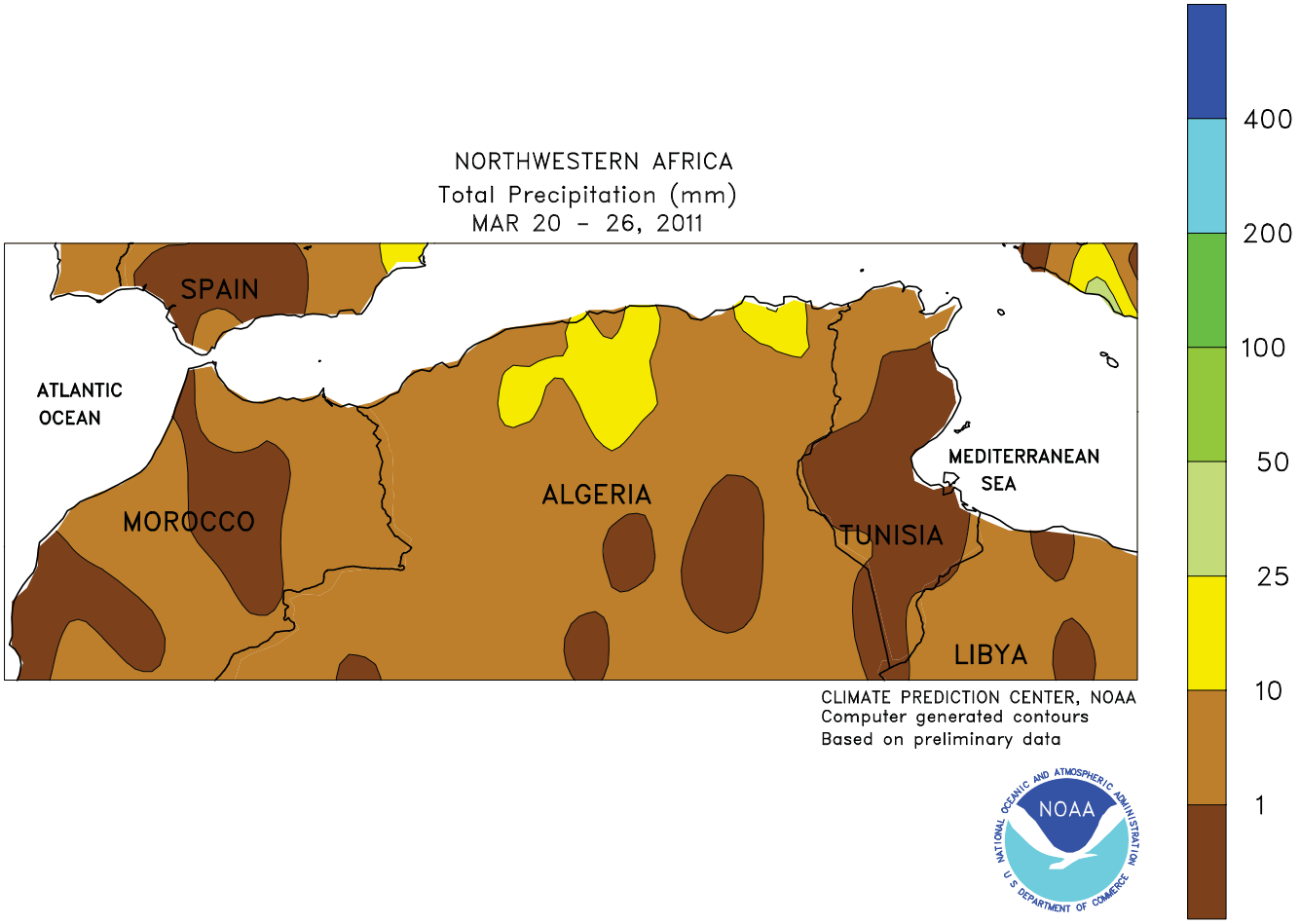
WESTERN FSU

After a dry and relatively mild start to the week, a pair of strong cold fronts brought increasingly cold, unsettled weather to the region. By week's end, widespread precipitation (2-20 mm) developed from Belarus and Ukraine into central and eastern Russia. Much of the precipitation fell as snow, keeping crops dormant but hampering early spring fieldwork. In Russia's Southern District, light to moderate rain (10-30 mm) boosted moisture reserves for dormant winter wheat. Snow depths still exceeded 25 cm over central and northern Russia, while crops in western Belarus, Ukraine, and the Southern District were mostly snow free.



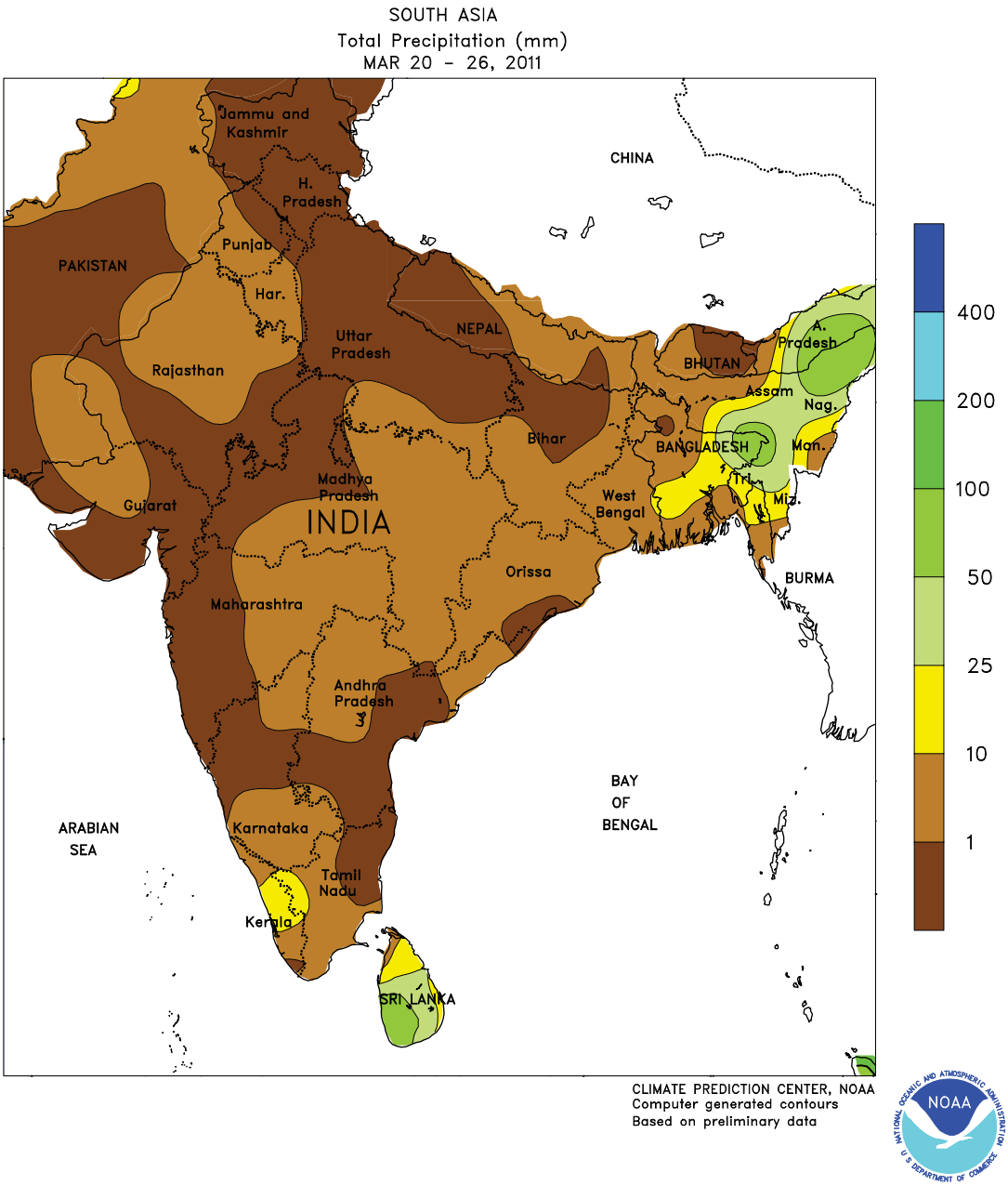
MIDDLE EAST

A pair of storm systems generated widespread rain and mountain snow from Turkey into western and northern Iran. Precipitation tallied 2 to 20 mm across much of Turkey, maintaining adequate to abundant soil moisture for winter crop development. Moderate to heavy showers (10-125 mm) were reported along the eastern Mediterranean coast, maintaining favorable prospects for reproductive to filling winter grains. Rain and mountain snow prevailed from northern and eastern Iraq into the northern half of Iran, further improving moisture reserves for dormant (north) to reproductive (south) winter crops.



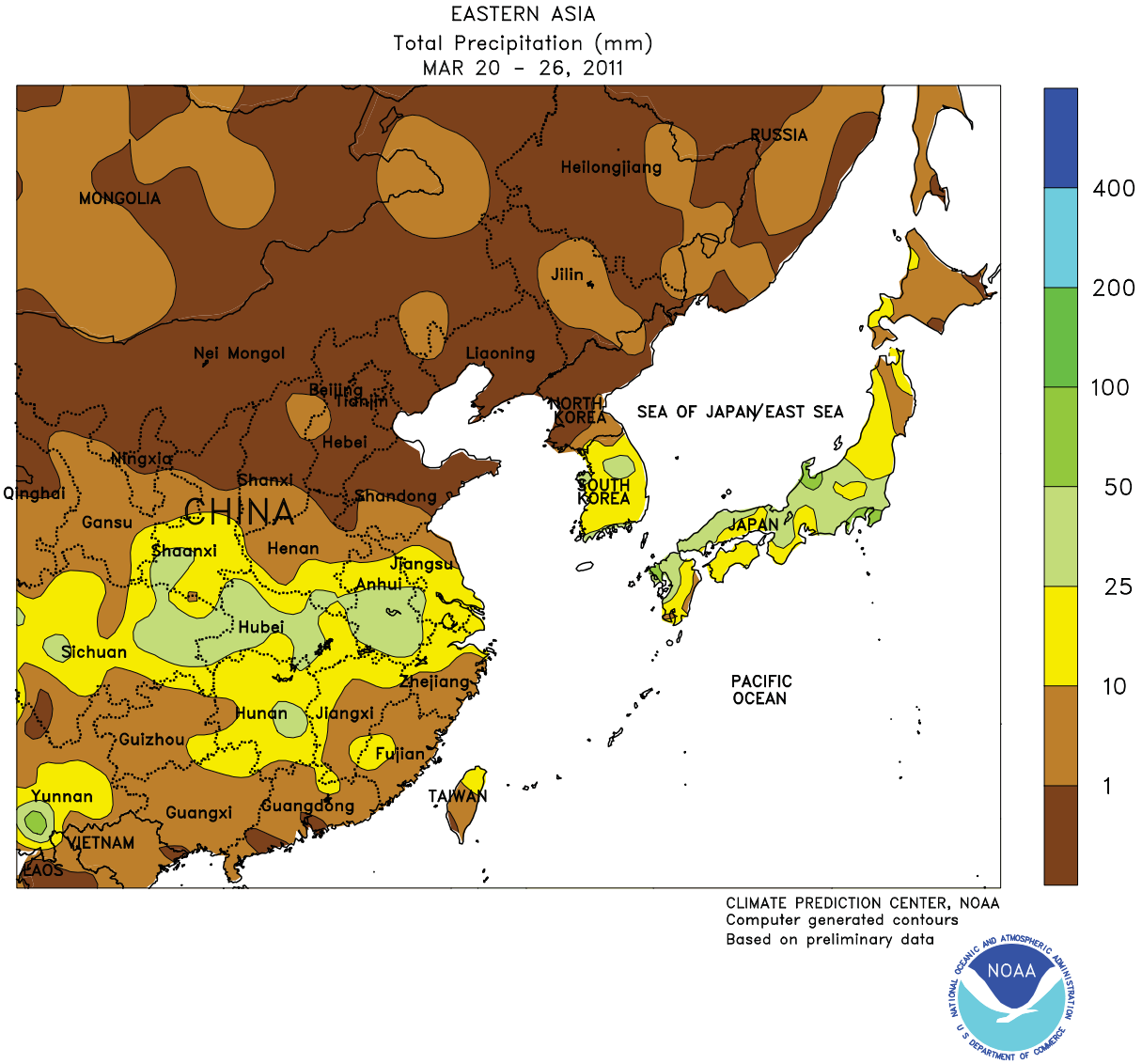
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

A slow-moving cold front generated occasional showers over central and eastern portions of the region, maintaining favorable soil moisture for vegetative to reproductive winter grains. In Morocco, light showers (less than 5 mm) were confined to northern-most growing areas, although soil moisture remained adquate across the entire country for reproductive to filling wheat and barley. Farther east, widespread showers (5-15 mm) benefited jointing to reproductive winter crops. Above-normal temperatures (1-3°C above normal) in Morocco contrasted with near-normal temperature elsewhere.



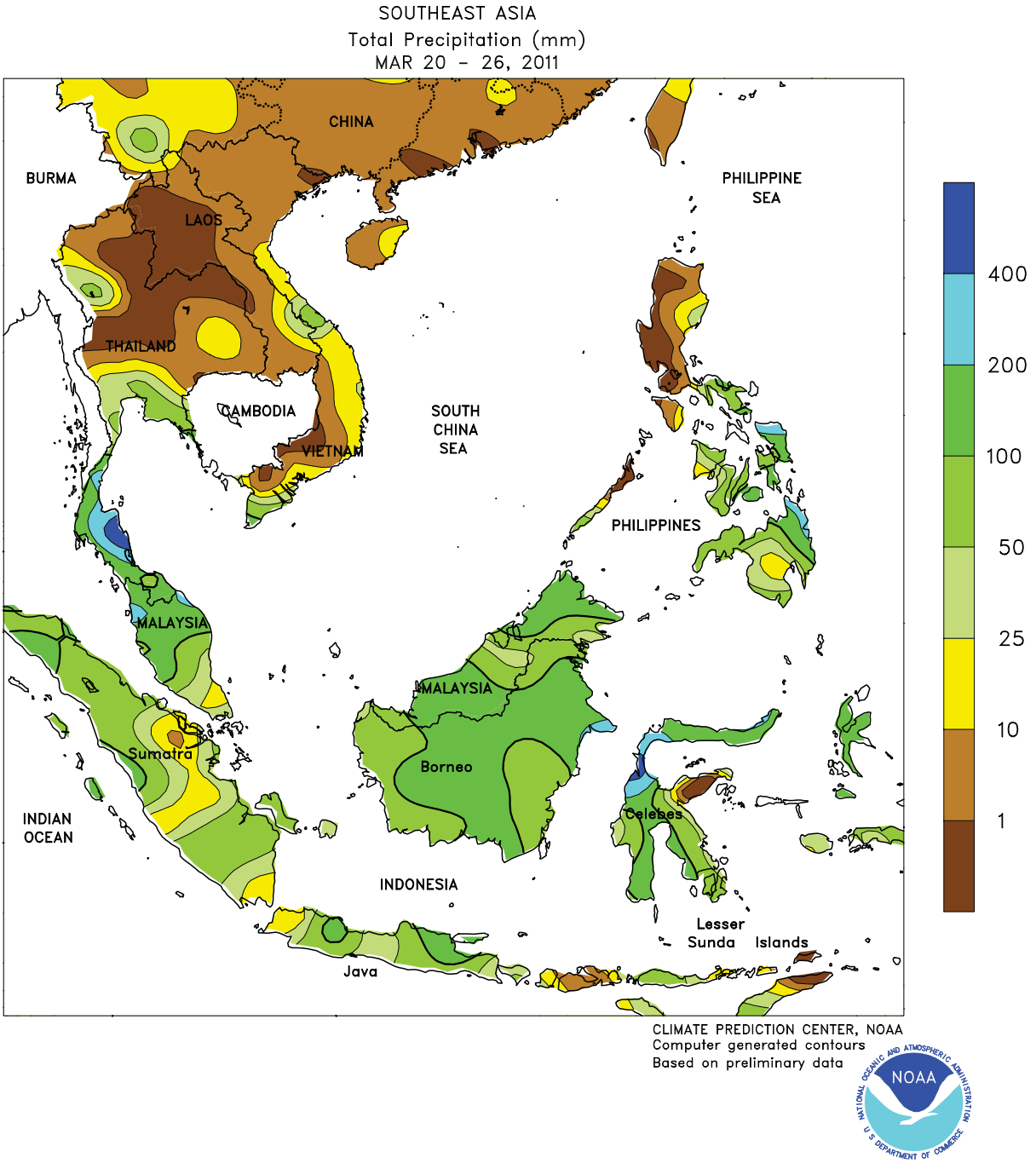
SOUTH ASIA

Spring heat continued to build across the region, slightly earlier than usual. Maximum temperatures in the upper 30s (degrees C) overspread much of India, with localized temperatures topping 40°C. Winter rapeseed harvesting was underway, while winter wheat was mostly mature. However, a small portion of the crop continued through the filling stage of development and was subsequently stressed by the hot weather.



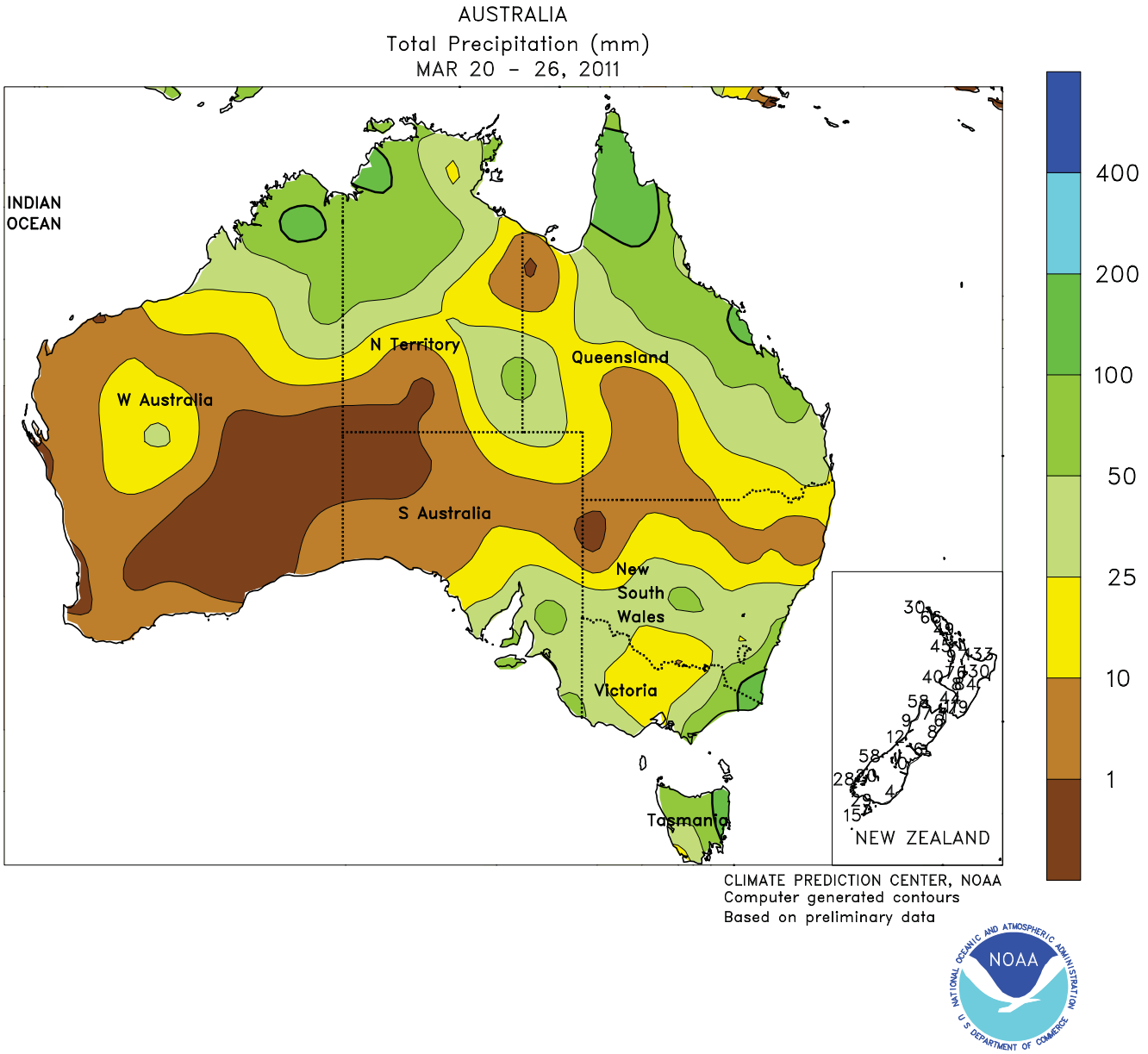
EASTERN ASIA

Rainfall overspread the southern half of China as spring showers consistently moved through the region. Rain amounts over 25 mm occurred throughout winter rapeseed areas in the Yangtze Valley as well as early double-crop rice areas farther south. Lighter amounts of rain (10-25 mm) boosted soil moisture for vegetative winter wheat in Henan and northern Anhui and Jiangsu. Temperatures averaged near normal in winter crop areas favoring crop development. However, temperatures averaged up to 3°C below normal in southern rice areas, slowing development for the vegetative crop.



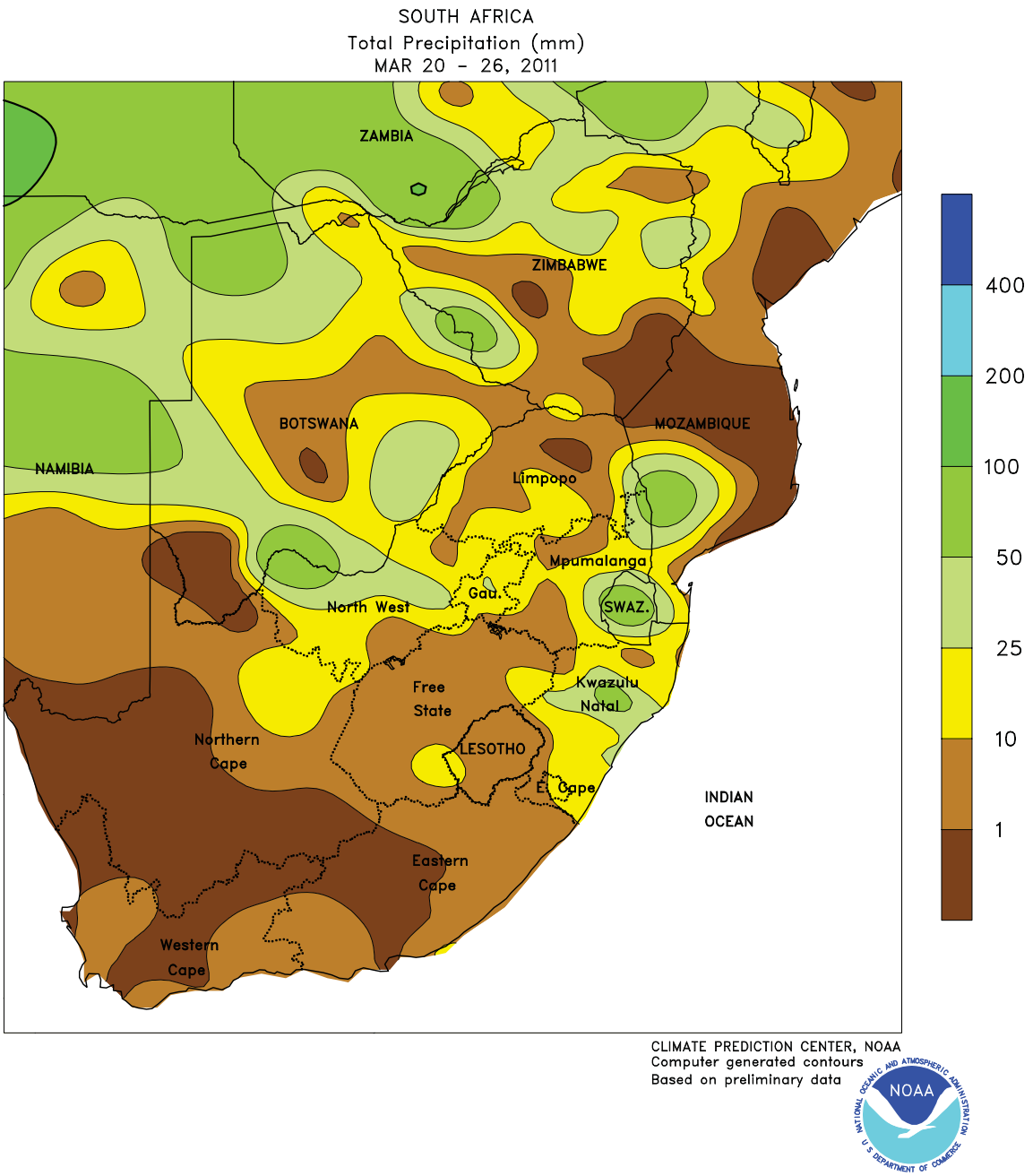
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Unseasonably heavy rainfall continued throughout the region. Periodic showers (10-50 mm) in northern Vietnam maintained favorable moisture levels for spring rice, while similar amounts began refilling reservoirs in Thailand earlier than usual. Localized flooding continued in the east-central Philippines as rainfall amounts over 200 mm continued in the eastern Visayas and northeastern Mindanao. Heavy showers (50-100 mm) maintained high moisture levels for oil palm in Malaysia and Indonesia but slowed harvest activities. Meanwhile, lighter rainfall (10-50 mm) prevailed in Java, Indonesia, favoring rice maturation.



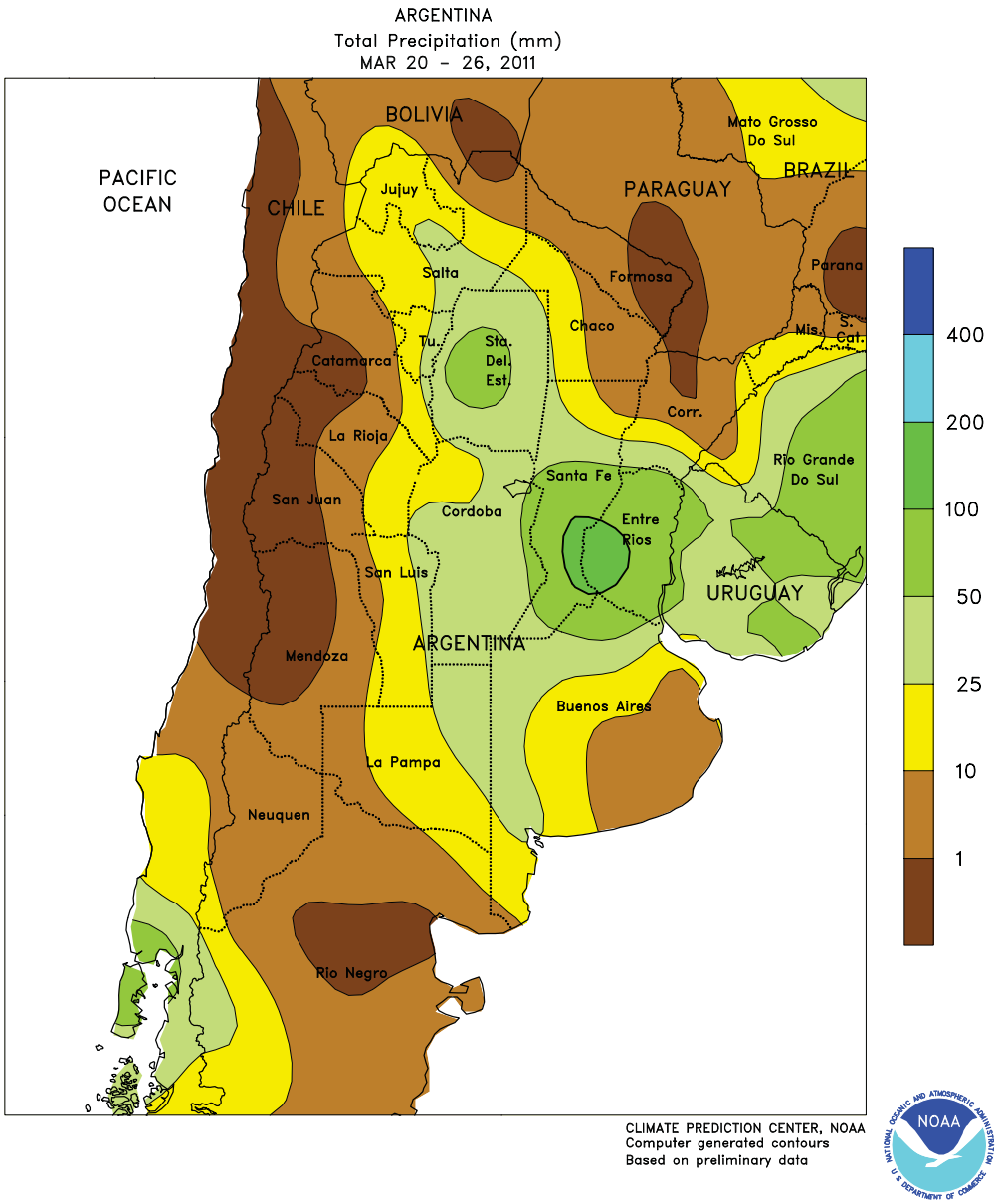
AUSTRALIA

In southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, rain (5-25 mm) at the beginning of the week maintained abundant moisture supplies for immature cotton and sorghum. Dry weather the remainder of the week aided drydown of maturing summer crops and helped early harvesting. Temperatures in major summer crop areas averaged near normal, with maximum temperatures generally in the lower 30s (degrees C).



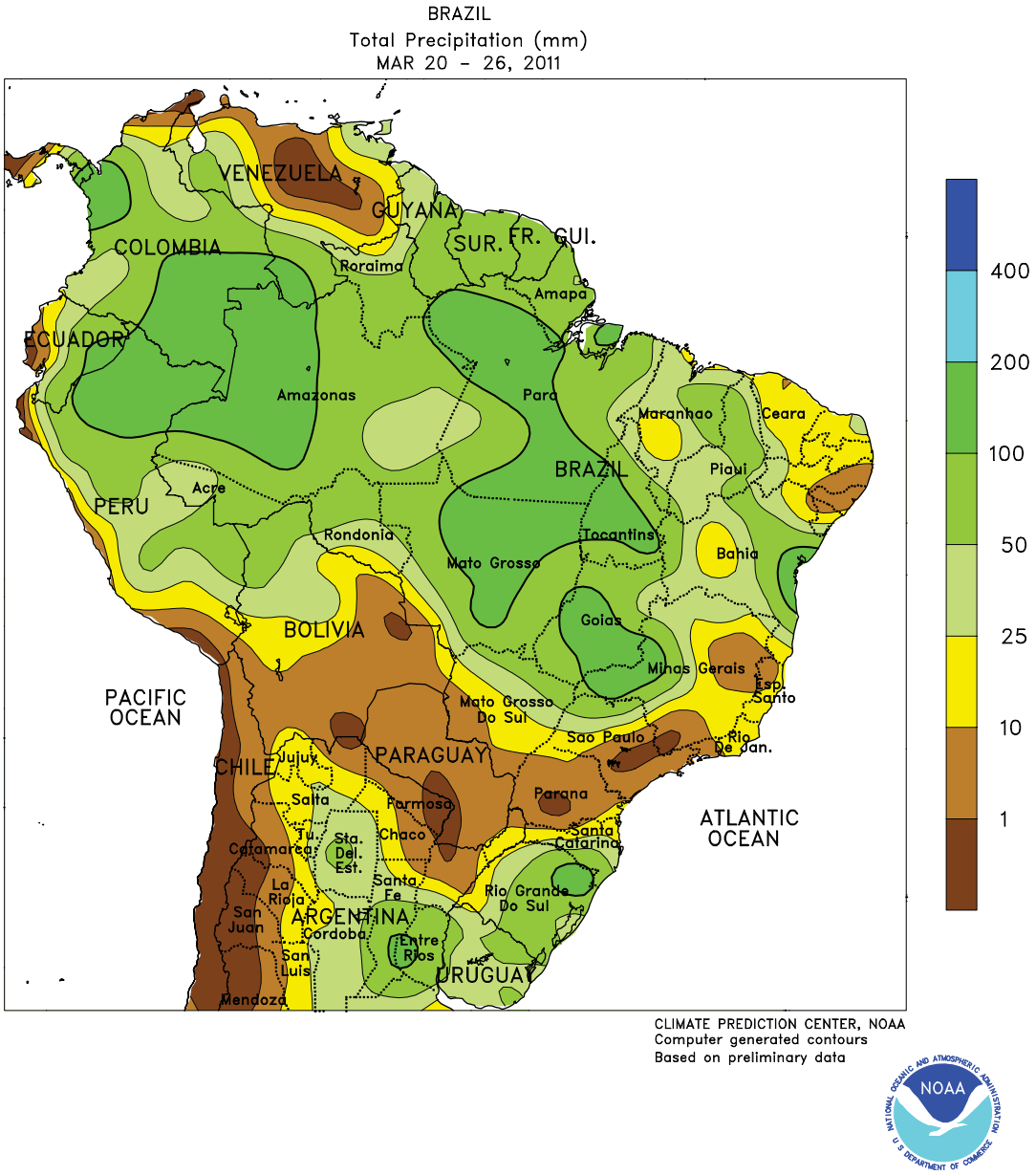
SOUTH AFRICA

Unseasonable warmth and dryness dominated the corn belt, hastening development of filling to maturing summer crops. Temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C above normal in some of the driest locations, with highs reaching the lower 30s (degrees C) region wide. Late-week showers brought some localized relief from the summer-like weather, but amounts were generally below 10 mm. However, heavier rain (amounts exceeding 25 mm) gave a late-season boost in moisture to sugarcane in KwaZulu-Natal, though harvesting will likely begin soon and seasonably drier weather would be welcome for fieldwork. Elsewhere, drier conditions returned to flooded river systems in Eastern Cape, southern Free State, and the adjoining areas of Northern Cape. Locally heavy showers (10-25 mm or more) continued, however, in middle sections of the Orange River Valley (north-central Northern Cape), possibly causing some additional flooding in some of the lower-lying cotton fields. In contrast, dry, occasionally hot weather (highs in the upper 30s) aided harvesting of tree and vine crops in Western Cape.



ARGENTINA

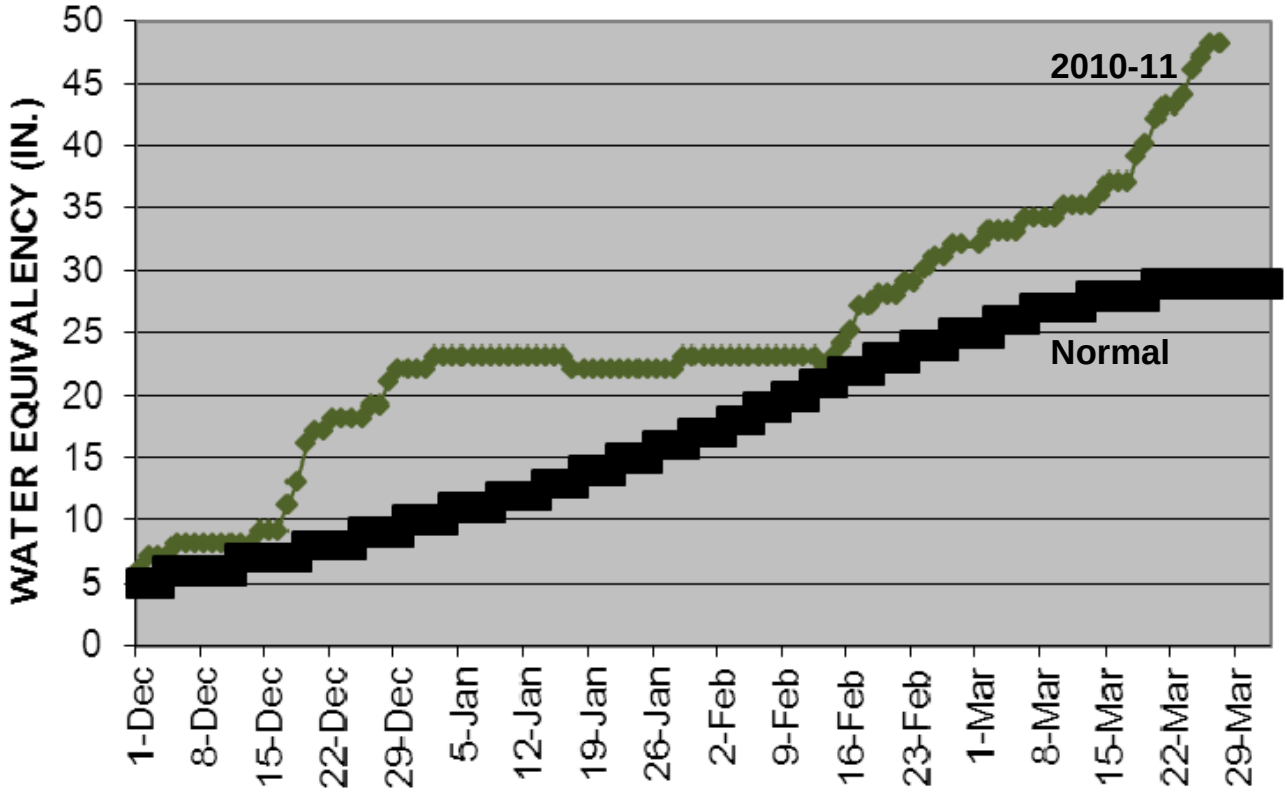
Widespread, locally heavy rain fell throughout the region, increasing moisture for late-planted summer crops but hampering fieldwork. The heaviest rain (50-100 mm or more) was concentrated over the lower Parana Valley (northern Buenos Aires and adjacent locations in Santa Fe and Entre Rios), possibly contributing to some flooding of low-lying fields. Other areas received 10 to 50 mm, with most of the rain arriving at mid-week. Prior to the arrival of wetter conditions, warm weather (highs in the lower 30s degrees C) encompassed nearly the entire region, promoting rapid development of filling to maturing grains and oilseeds. However, the frontal passage that generated the rain ushered much cooler weather into the area, with highs falling to the mid-20s and lows approaching 0°C in the traditionally cooler locations of southern Buenos Aires. Though no widespread freeze was recorded, immature soybeans are at risk of damage were one to occur. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, sunflowers were 82 percent planted as of March 24 versus 70 percent last year. Corn was 18 percent harvested, down 8 points from the previous campaign. Conditions remained overall favorable for filling to maturing soybeans; early harvests are reportedly underway.



BRAZIL

Lingering wetness slowed soybean harvesting in key production areas of central Brazil. Locally, rainfall exceeded 100 mm in parts of Mato Grosso, Goias, Tocantins, and western Minas Gerais, continuing the recent trend of above-normal rainfall in the country's center. The heavy rain also pushed into western Bahia; although the heavy rain disrupted soybean harvesting, the moisture was overall favorable for cotton and safrinha corn, as well as any exceptionally late-planted soybeans in the northeastern interior. In southern Brazil, late-week rain (greater than 25 mm) benefited immature filling soybeans in Rio Grande do Sul after several weeks of drier conditions. However, rainfall remained unseasonably light (5-25 mm) in Parana and southern Mato Grosso do Sul, favoring soybean harvesting but limiting moisture for secondary corn. Drier conditions also prevailed in most of Sao Paulo and southern Minas Gerais, aiding coffee growth and spurring sugarcane harvesting. Dry weather also favored seasonal fieldwork, including the harvest of sugarcane and cocoa, along the northeastern coast. In most major farming areas, temperatures averaged within 1°C of normal, with highs ranging from the upper 20s to lower 30s (degrees C).

SIERRA NEVADA SNOW PACK, 2010-11



Source: CA Dep't of Water Resources

From mid-February to late March, phenomenal late-season precipitation has fallen in much of California and neighboring areas. In the Sierra Nevada, the average water content of the high-elevation snow pack stood at 48 inches (165% of normal) on March 27, up from 23 inches (105%) on February 14.

The *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* (ISSN 0043-1974) is jointly prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Publication began in 1872 as the *Weekly Weather Chronicle*. It is issued under general authority of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44-USC 213), 53rd Congress, 3rd Session. The contents may be redistributed freely with proper credit.

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