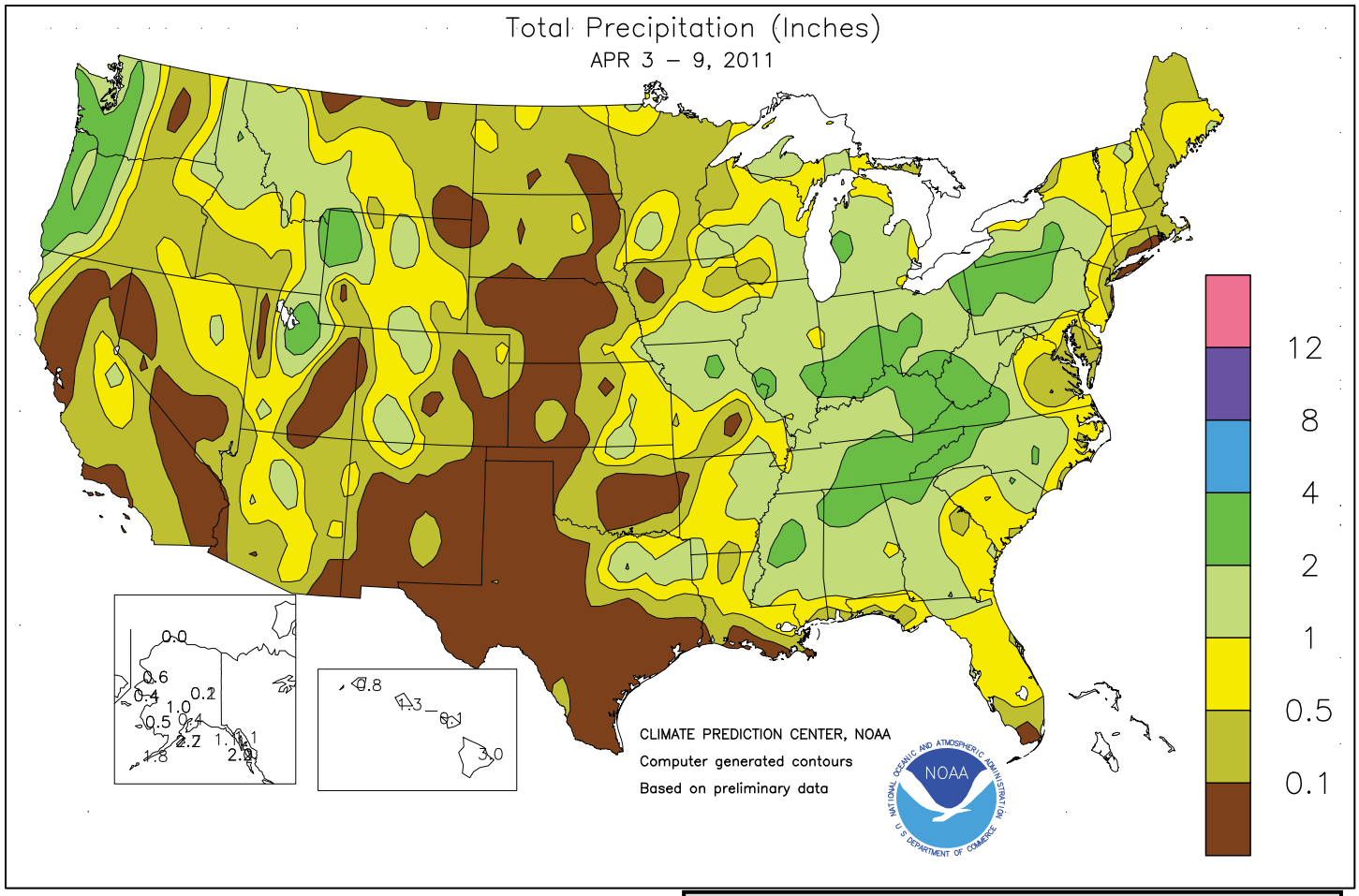
Volume 98, No. 15 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather April 12, 2011

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



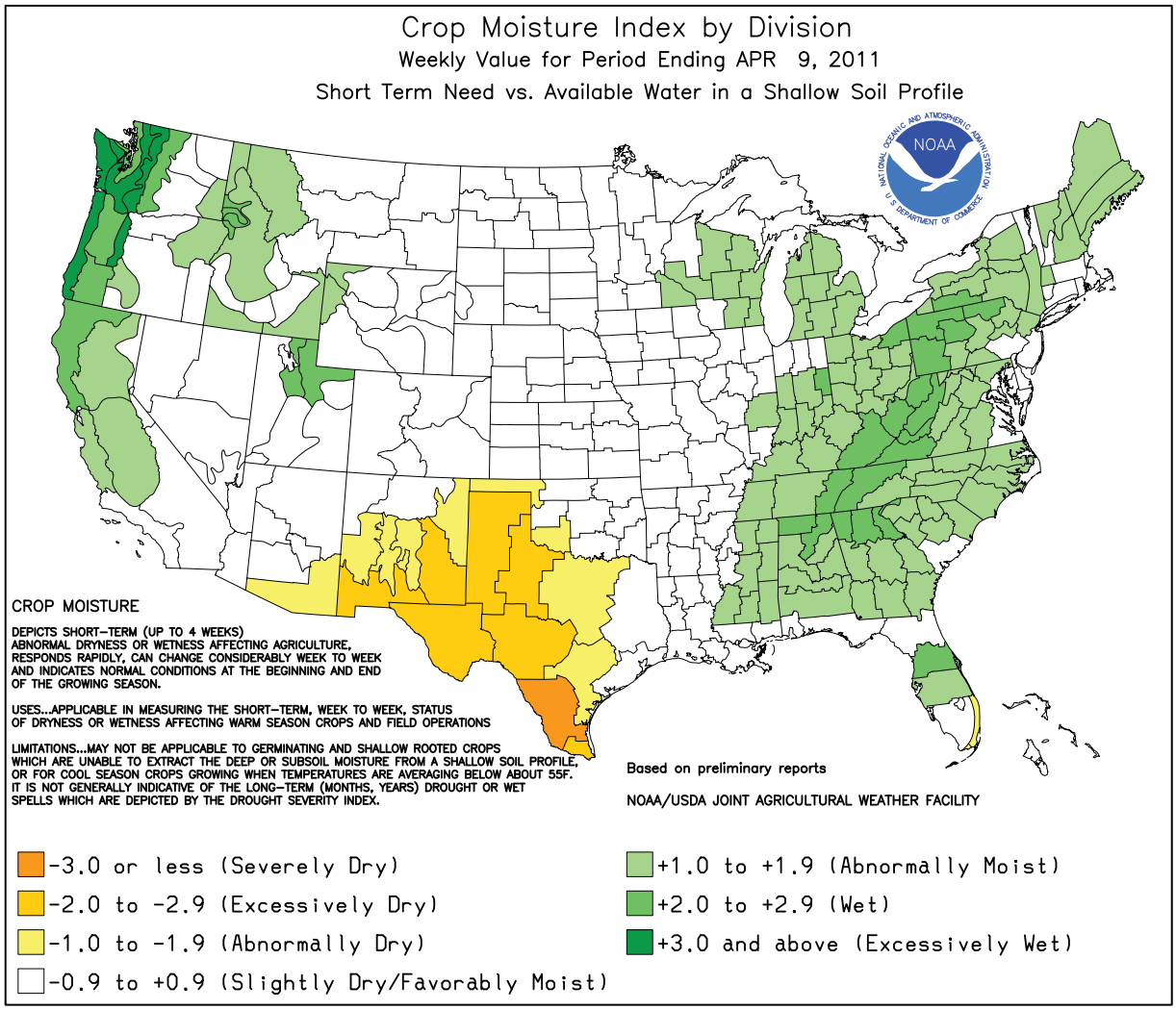
HIGHLIGHTS
April 3-9, 2011

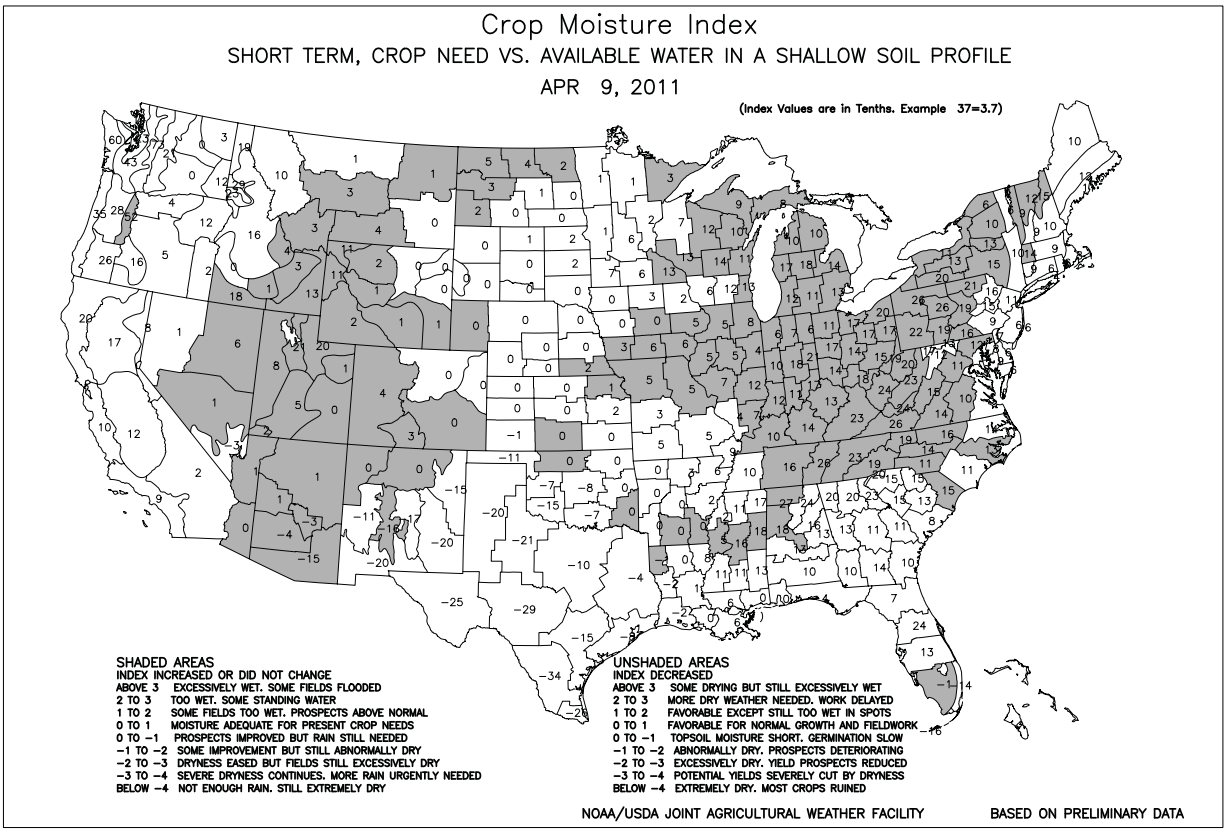
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

On the **central and southern High Plains**, warm, dry, breezy weather caused further deterioration in the condition of pastures and winter wheat. Warmth also covered the remainder of the **nation's mid-section**, except for a lingering chill on the **northern High Plains**. Late-week snow accompanied the cold weather in parts of **Montana**. Farther east, snow-melt flooding worsened in parts of the **upper Midwest**, while widespread precipitation slowed or halted spring fieldwork in the **central and eastern Corn Belt**. Wet weather stretched

(Continued on page 5)

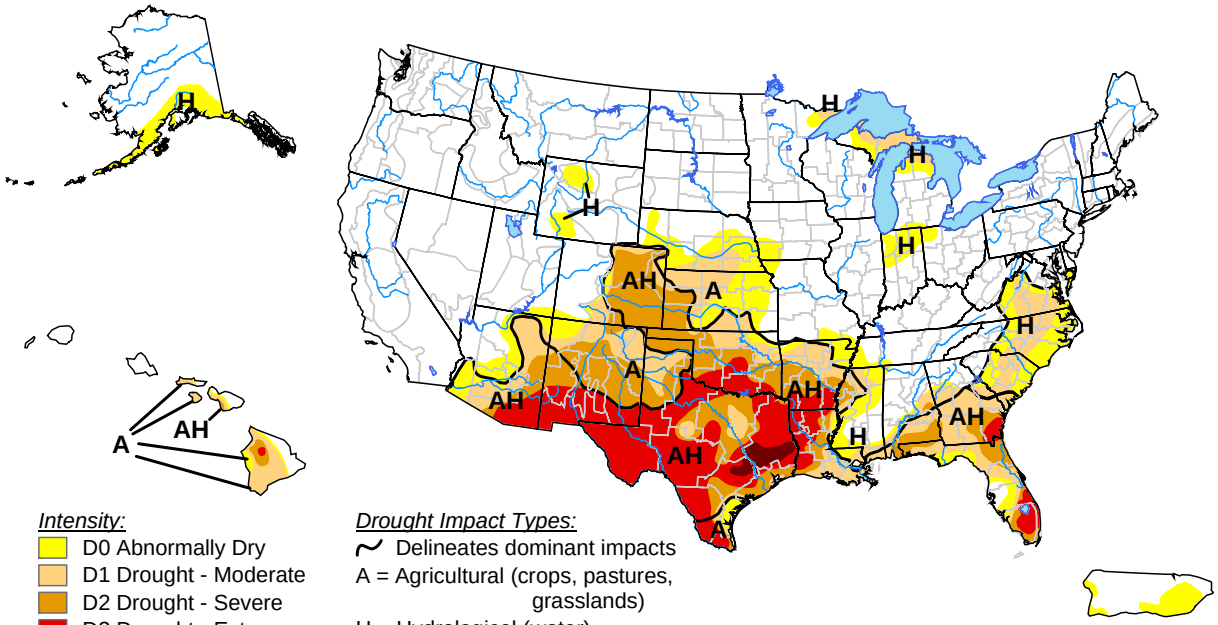
Contents


Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending APR 9, 2011
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
NOAA
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
-3.0 or less (Severely Dry)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Excessively Dry)
-1.0 to -1.9 (Abnormally Dry)
-0.9 to +0.9 (Slightly Dry/Favorably Moist)
+1.0 to +1.9 (Abnormally Moist)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Wet)
+3.0 and above (Excessively Wet)


Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE
APR 9, 2011
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
SHADED AREAS
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
-1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL ABNORMALLY DRY
-2 TO -3 DRYNESS EASED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY
-3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES. MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED
BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN. STILL EXTREMELY DRY
UNSHADED AREAS
INDEX DECREASED
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS DETERIORATING
-2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY. YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED
-3 TO -4 POTENTIAL YIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS
BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY. MOST CROPS RUINED
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA

U.S. Drought Monitor

April 5, 2011
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Intensity:
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Drought - Moderate
- D2 Drought - Severe
- D3 Drought - Extreme
- D4 Drought - Exceptional

Drought Impact Types:
- ~ Delineates dominant impacts
- A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
- H = Hydrological (water)

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

USDA National Drought Mitigation Center

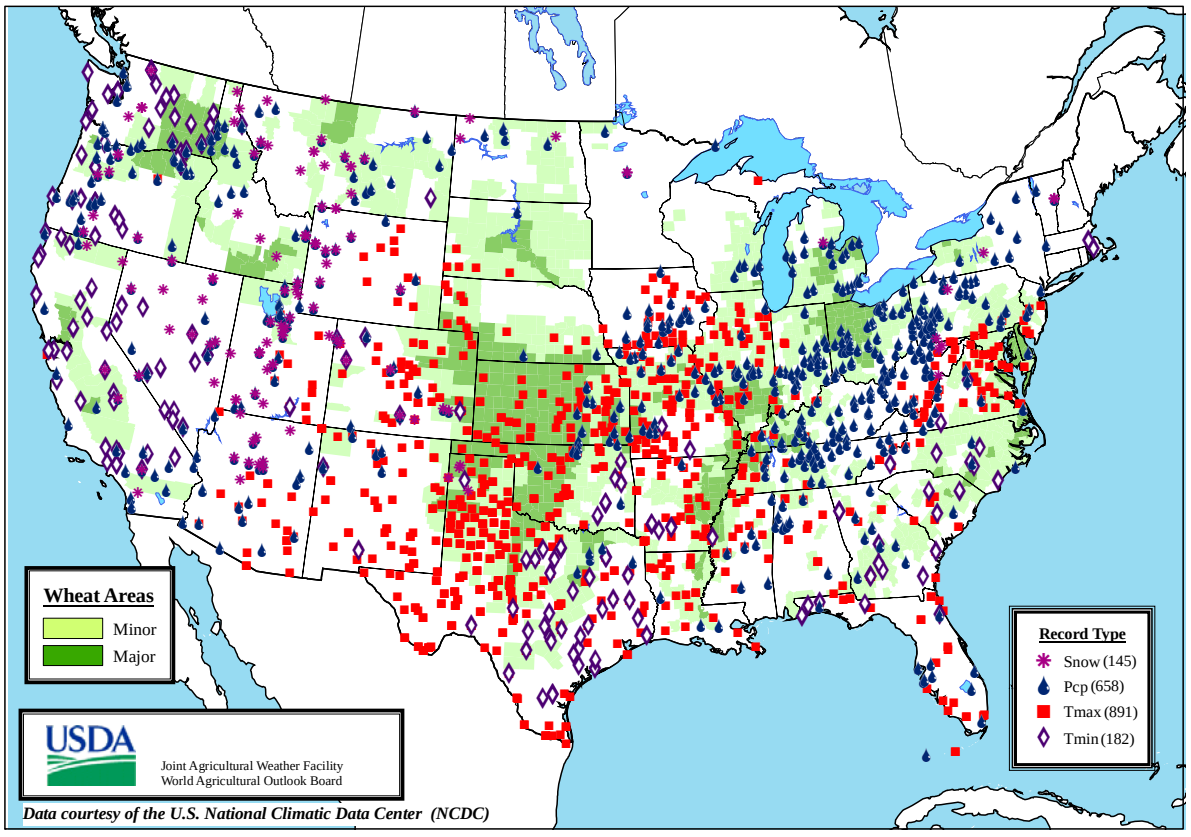
Released Thursday, April 7, 2011

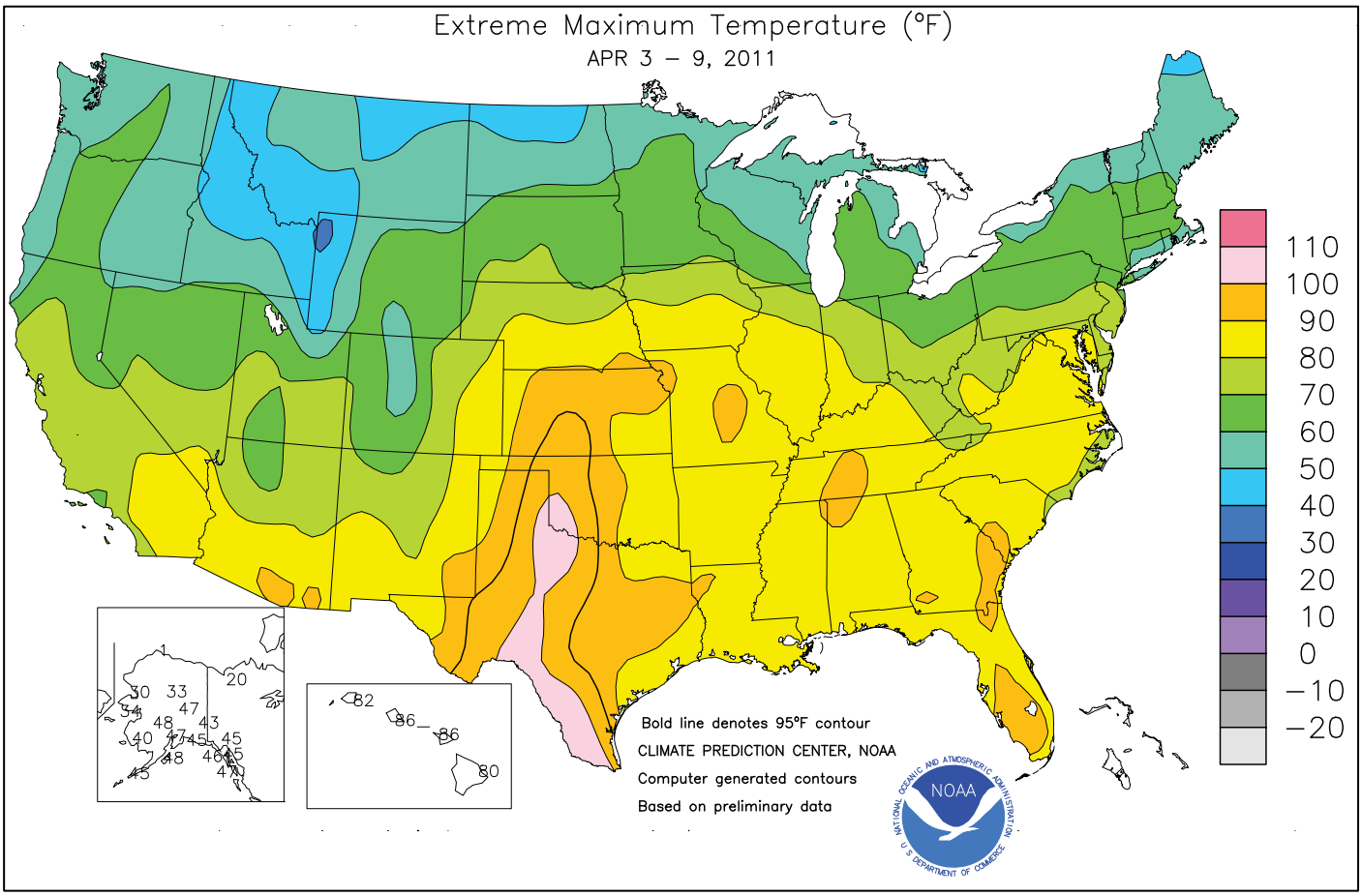
http://drought.unl.edu/dm

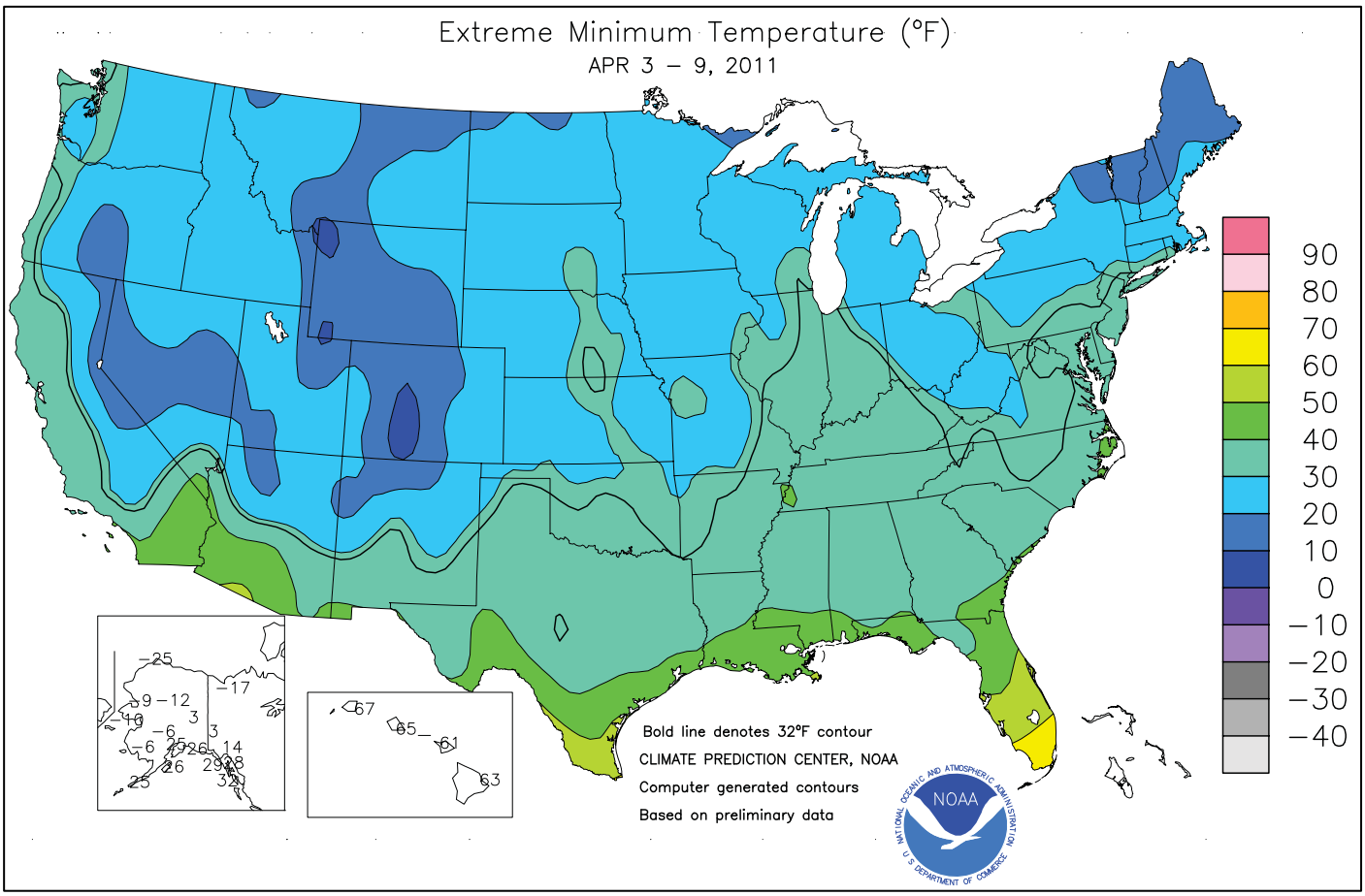
Author: Mark Svoboda, National Drought Mitigation Center

Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

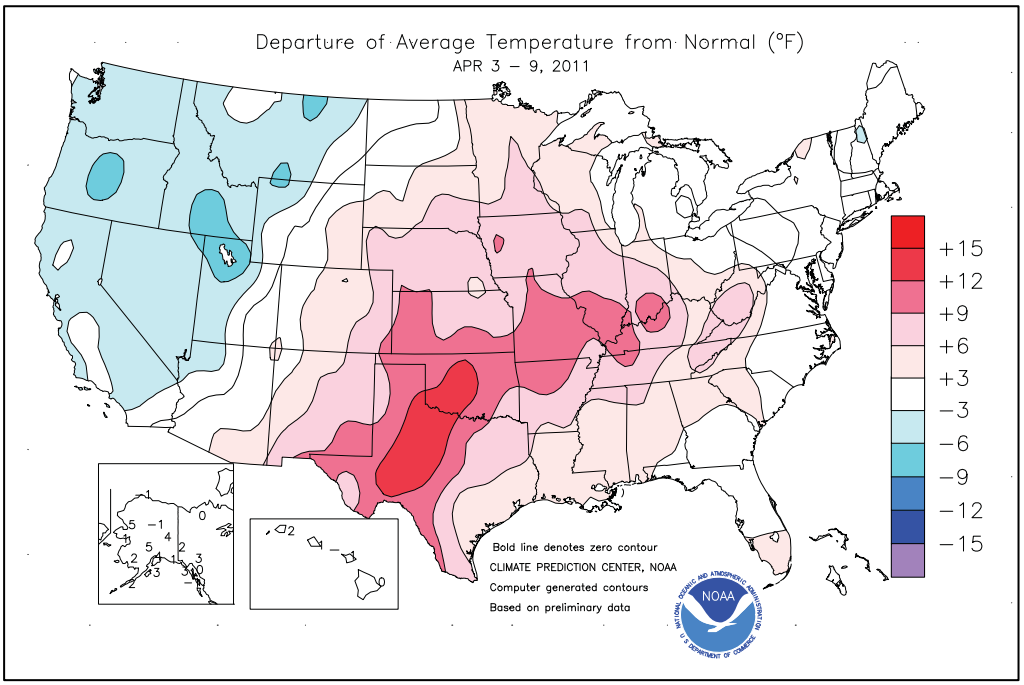
April 3-9, 2011




Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
APR 3 – 9, 2011
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
APR 3 – 9, 2011
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
−30
−40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA

(Continued from front cover)
as far east as the **northern Mid-Atlantic region**. Meanwhile, rain provided additional drought relief in the **Southeast**. Rainfall was heaviest across the **interior Southeast**, with totals of at least 2 inches common from **central Mississippi into the southern Appalachians**. Elsewhere, cool weather prevailed across the **West**, except for lingering warmth in the **southern Rockies**. During the second half of the week, precipitation spread from the **Northwest** across much of the remainder of the region. Precipitation was particularly beneficial in drought-stricken **Arizona**. Weekly temperatures ranged from more than 5°F below normal in parts of the **West** to at least 10°F above normal in the **south-central U.S.**



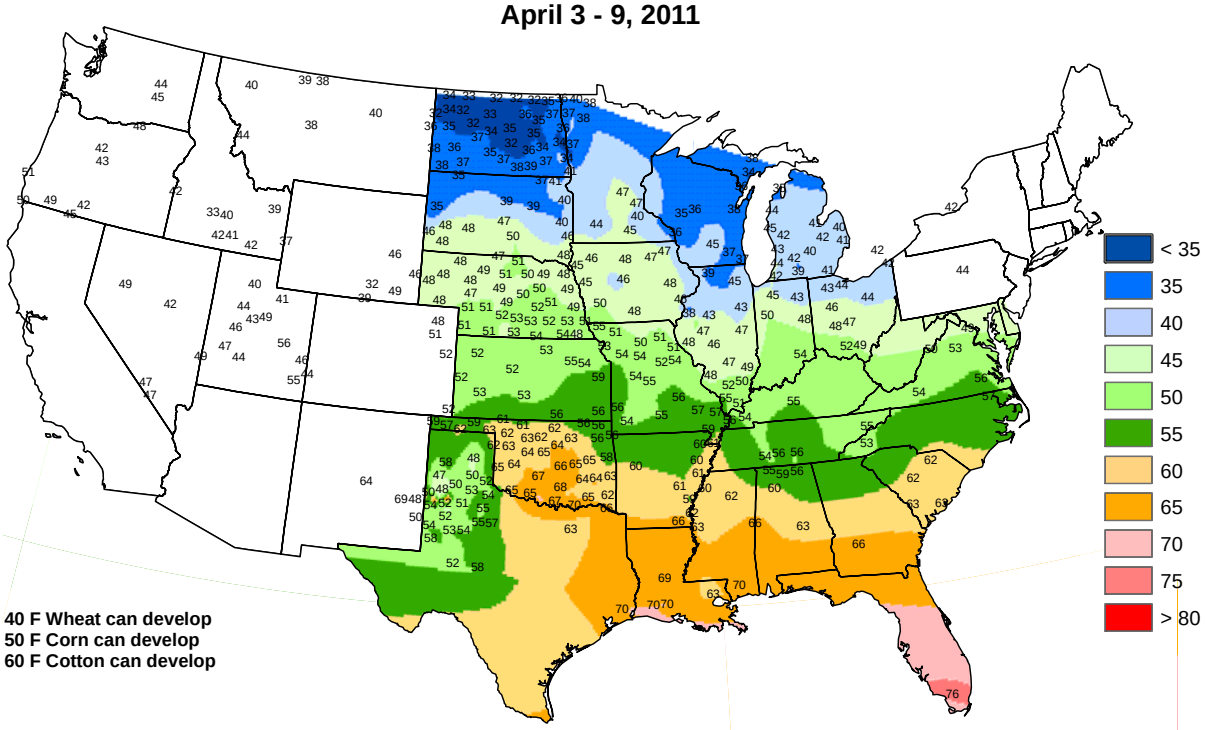
Several episodes of record-setting warmth affected the drought-stricken **south-central U.S.**, with temperatures in many areas peaking on April 3, 6, or 9. On April 3, daily-record highs soared to 102°F in **Childress, TX**; 99°F in **Medicine Lodge, KS**; 90°F in **St. Louis, MO**; and 87°F in **Des Moines, IA**. Wind gusts near 60 mph accompanied the heat on the **southern High Plains**. Heat shifted into the **South** and **East** the following day, April 4, when highs climbed to daily-record levels in locations such as **McAllen, TX** (103°F), and **Richmond, VA** (87°F). At mid-week, **Wichita Falls, TX** (100°F on April 6), noted its second-earliest day of triple-digit heat, behind 100°F on March 27, 1971. **Lawton, OK** (99°F), notched a daily-record high for April 6. Later, dozens of daily-record highs were established on April 8-9, with **San Angelo, TX** (98 and 100°F), and **Garden City, KS** (92 and 87°F), among several places reporting records on both dates. On April 9, highs reached 90°F as far north as **Lincoln, NE**. Meanwhile in **Tennessee**, **Nashville** tied an April record with a high of 91°F on April 9. **Nashville's** previous earliest 90-degree reading had occurred on April 17, 1955, and its only other instances of a 91-degree temperature in April had been noted on April 26 and 27, 1989. High winds also accompanied the late-week heat, with **Raton, NM**, clocking a gust to 71 mph on April 9. Large temperature fluctuations also plagued the Plains, with **McAlester, OK**, collecting a daily-record low of 30°F on April 5. In **Missouri**, **Vichy-Rolla** tallied a daily-record low of 25°F on April 7, sandwiched between daily-record highs of 89°F on both April 3 and 9. Meanwhile, chilly conditions expanded across the **West** toward week's end. **Pendleton, OR** (26 and 27°F) logged consecutive daily-record lows on April 7-8. Farther south, **Palmdale, CA** (32 and 28°F) closed the week with consecutive daily-record lows on April 8-9. Elsewhere on the 9th, **Phoenix, AZ** (high of 54°F), experienced its coldest April day since April 1, 1949.

Heavy precipitation accompanied the late-week **Western** chill. From April 7-10, more than 40 inches of snow blanketed **Alta, UT**. **Flagstaff, AZ**, received 14.1 inches of snow on April 8-9. In **Nevada**, **Elko** (8.4 inches on April 8) had its snowiest day since February 4, 1996, when 8.4 inches also fell. Farther east, April 4 was an exceptional day for severe weather in the **Southeast** and **lower Midwest**, where—according to preliminary information—there were more than five dozen tornadoes and well over 1,000 reports of damaging winds. There was a tornado-related fatality early April 5 in **Dodge County, GA**. Heavy rain associated with the April 4 outbreak included daily-record totals in **Columbus, OH** (1.64 inches), and **Jackson, KY** (1.42 inches). Meanwhile, **Dalhart, TX**, received an inch of snow on April 4, a few hours after posting a daily-record high of 89°F on April 3. By April 7, rain spread into the **Midwest**, where **Des Moines, IA** (1.22 inches), collected a daily-record sum. **Williston, ND**, received 1.4 inches of snow during the week to boost its seasonal sum to 96.0. **Williston's** previous seasonal snowfall record of 94.7 inches was set in 1895-96. Elsewhere in **North Dakota**, the **Red River** crested on April 9 in **Fargo**, 20.75 feet above flood stage—the fourth-highest level on record behind March 2009, April 1997, and April 1897.

Locally heavy precipitation affected parts of **Alaska**. For example, **Kodiak** received daily-record rainfall amounts on April 2-3, totaling 3.44 inches. By April 6, stormy weather shifted to **western Alaska**, where **Cold Bay** received a daily-record rainfall (1.41 inches) and clocked a wind gust to 92 mph. The 7th was the snowiest April day on record in **Nome**, where 6.7 inches fell (previously, 6.3 inches on April 21, 1961). Similarly, the 7th was the second-snowiest April day on record in **Valdez** (27.8 inches), behind only 31.8 inches on April 11, 1992. Farther south, an upper-level low-pressure system contributed to some locally heavy showers in **Hawaii**. On April 6-7, for example, **Mililani, Oahu**, received 3.00 inches.

Average Soil Temperature (° F, 4" Bare)

April 3 - 9, 2011



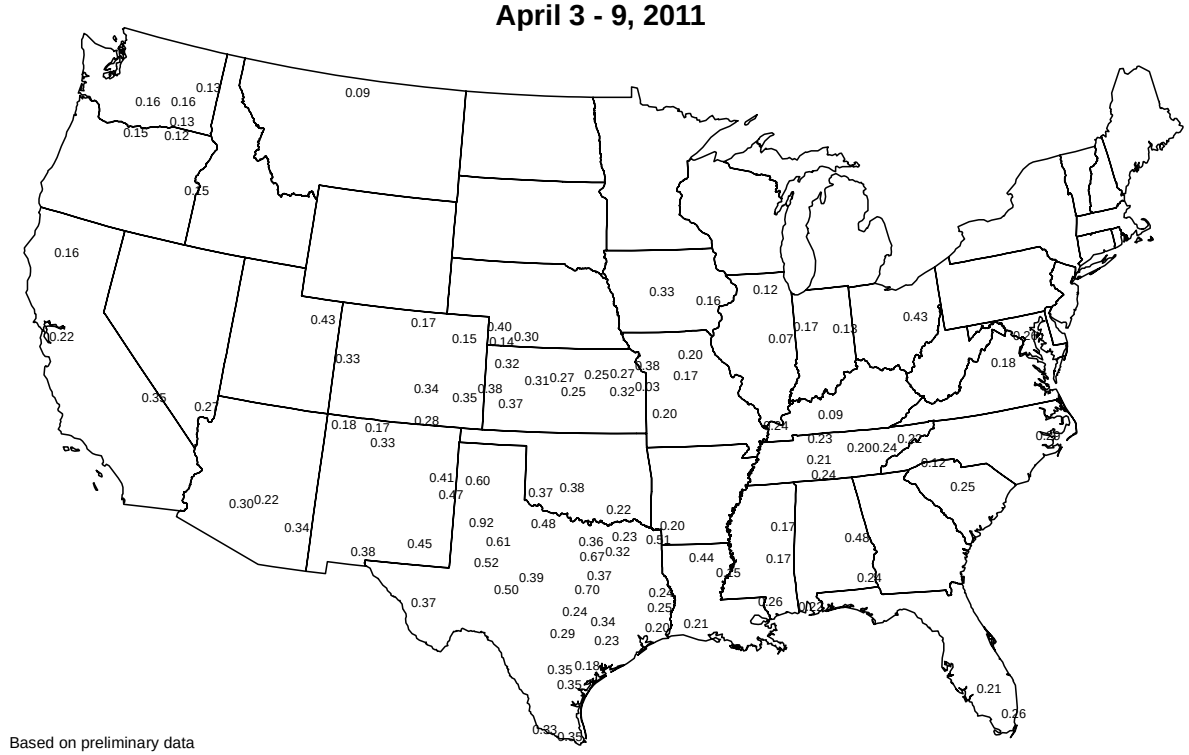
Based on preliminary data

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.

Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

April 3 - 9, 2011



Based on preliminary data

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 9, 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	79	53	90	39	66	-	0.42	-	0.42	2.54	-	6.23	-	65	57	1	0	1	0
	VANCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PERTHSHIRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SCOTT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SANDY RIDGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NE	VERONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SD	STONEVILLE x	79	52	88	41	66	5	0.66	-0.62	0.66	3.46	47	8.43	49	78	57	0	0	1	1
	INDIANOLA 1S*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	INVERNESS 5E	80	54	90	41	67	-	1.29	-	1.29	4.65	-	9.14	-	71	59	1	0	1	1
	SIDON	80	55	89	42	67	-	1.47	-	1.47	4.28	-	8.33	-	-	-	0	0	1	1
	NORTH ISSAQUENA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SILVER CITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ONWARD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	MAYDAY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSOURI																				
NW	CORNING	70	43	90	28	58	10	1.11	0.52	1.11	1.74	59	2.26	48	-	-	0	1	1	1
	ALBANY	69	42	91	27	56	8	0.97	0.31	0.86	2.35	75	2.92	56	57	47	1	2	2	1
	ST. JOSEPH	69	45	90	34	57	8	0.47	-0.21	0.27	1.95	64	2.84	58	-	-	0	0	4	0
NC	LINNEUS	68	43	86	29	56	8	1.08	0.54	0.37	2.88	90	4.24	77	57	45	0	1	4	0
	BRUNSWICK	69	44	87	32	57	7	1.07	0.46	0.54	2.95	95	5.38	90	59	49	0	1	4	1
NE	NOVELTY	67	43	84	30	56	7	0.81	0.17	0.32	2.19	64	3.68	59	59	45	0	1	4	0
	MONROE CITY	70	43	87	30	57	8	1.02	0.34	0.58	2.24	65	4.30	63	56	46	0	1	5	1
WC	GREEN RIDGE	72	46	88	31	60	10	0.65	-0.05	0.32	2.81	74	5.32	74	61	48	0	1	4	0
C	AUXVASSE	73	46	89	32	59	9	0.70	0.10	0.30	3.51	98	5.94	80	58	48	0	1	4	0
	COL-SANBORN FLD	74	49	90	33	61	10	0.94	0.40	0.47	4.39	116	7.24	91	61	49	0	0	3	0
	WILLIAMSBURG	75	46	93	30	61	11	0.69	0.08	0.27	3.58	91	5.96	71	60	48	2	1	4	0
	COL-JEFFERS F&G	73	47	88	30	60	9	0.70	0.17	0.42	3.53	92	5.40	68	59	48	0	1	3	0
	COL SOUTH FARMS	73	47	89	30	60	9	0.80	0.27	0.45	4.50	117	7.01	88	-	-	0	1	3	0
	COL-BF	73	46	90	31	59	8	0.63	0.10	0.33	3.69	96	6.18	77	60	46	0	1	3	0
	VERSAILLES	75	48	90	34	62	10	0.63	-0.07	0.25	3.62	89	6.95	87	63	48	0	0	4	0
EC	VANDALIA	72	44	88	30	58	9	0.66	0.07	0.31	3.34	90	5.47	71	62	47	0	1	3	0
SW	LAMAR	73	49	85	31	62	10	0.98	0.29	0.64	4.74	107	7.99	93	63	51	0	1	3	1
SC	COOK STATION	80	47	90	27	63	11	0.14	-0.56	0.14	4.91	104	9.87	104	62	51	1	1	1	0
	MOUNTAIN GROVE	77	47	86	29	61	10	0.16	-0.73	0.11	3.85	77	6.44	62	65	46	0	1	2	0
SE	DELTA	74	48	85	37	61	7	1.01	0.12	0.75	5.35	100	10.38	88	64	50	0	0	2	1
	CHARLESTON	74	50	85	34	63	9	1.40	0.31	1.20	6.76	128	13.00	107	63	50	0	0	2	1
	GLENNONVILLE	75	51	87	37	63	8	1.72	0.74	1.70	6.28	127	11.88	107	64	54	0	0	2	1
	CLARKTON	75	50	87	36	63	8	1.13	0.13	1.13	5.52	106	10.82	94	65	51	0	0	1	1
	PORTAGEVILLE DC	76	52	88	39	64	8	0.72	-0.33	0.72	5.75	111	12.12	98	70	52	0	0	1	1
	PORTAGEVILLE LF	76	54	88	38	65	9	0.97	-0.06	0.97	6.01	117	12.09	100	67	52	0	0	1	1
	STEELE	76	52	89	39	64	9	0.80	-0.36	0.80	6.32	113	12.86	100	69	53	0	0	1	1
	CARDWELL	75	50	87	38	63	7	0.63	-0.60	0.63	6.47	115	12.53	99	68	53	0	0	1	1

Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. * Beasley Lake. X Based on 1971-2000 normals. - Sufficient data not available.

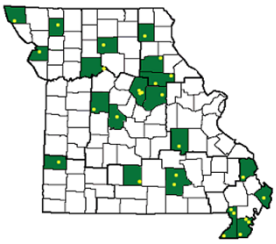
Data are preliminary and subject to revision.

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)

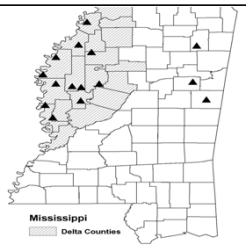
Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Warmer-than-normal weather prevailed, with temperatures averaging 5°F above normal in Stoneville. Highs peaked at 90°F in some locations. Following early-week storms that produced variable amounts of rain (1.50 inches or less), planting operations continued. Warmth promoted corn emergence and winter wheat development.

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 April 9, 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	79	51	89	38	65	6	1.52	0.32	1.49	10.98	143	17.94	104	89	38	0	0	2	1
	HUNTSVILLE	77	50	89	38	63	6	2.25	1.06	2.25	12.01	146	19.97	107	82	51	0	0	1	1
	MOBILE	79	57	86	41	68	4	0.57	-0.74	0.57	5.30	59	11.62	59	91	52	0	0	1	1
	MONTGOMERY	81	51	89	38	66	4	1.66	0.53	1.66	9.07	115	15.89	87	93	40	0	0	1	1
AK	ANCHORAGE	42	30	47	25	36	4	0.36	0.25	0.20	0.81	103	2.13	96	83	64	0	5	4	0
	BARROW	-1	-16	1	-25	-8	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	311	1.10	333	87	73	0	7	0	0
	FAIRBANKS	40	16	47	3	28	4	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.22	69	2.05	165	76	63	0	7	2	0
	JUNEAU	42	33	45	28	37	-1	1.12	0.48	0.60	2.50	58	13.41	102	92	83	0	2	7	1
	KODIAK	43	34	48	26	38	3	2.68	1.49	2.35	6.64	99	17.57	85	81	62	0	2	4	1
	NOME	21	8	34	-10	15	1	0.43	0.29	0.39	0.71	91	3.18	130	82	71	0	7	3	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	53	28	65	15	41	1	1.14	0.77	0.73	2.09	67	5.40	69	77	31	0	4	3	1
	PHOENIX	80	61	88	45	70	3	0.27	0.17	0.27	0.33	27	1.03	37	41	27	0	0	1	0
	PRESCOTT	61	38	74	29	50	3	0.26	0.05	0.24	0.85	39	3.06	54	72	24	0	2	2	0
	TUCSON	80	55	91	41	68	5	0.28	0.22	0.28	0.30	33	0.55	20	39	21	1	0	1	0
AR	FORT SMITH	83	51	92	33	67	9	0.12	-0.73	0.06	0.92	18	4.61	46	77	34	2	0	2	0
	LITTLE ROCK	80	53	87	37	66	8	0.96	-0.29	0.94	5.13	79	10.11	75	85	38	0	0	2	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	70	46	83	36	58	-2	0.21	0.03	0.17	1.88	114	2.77	69	80	49	0	0	2	0
	FRESNO	68	45	81	37	57	-1	0.32	0.02	0.31	3.78	145	7.10	103	83	55	0	0	2	0
	LOS ANGELES	63	53	68	44	58	-2	0.00	-0.26	0.00	4.04	147	6.32	71	77	59	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	66	42	75	38	54	-1	0.02	-0.75	0.02	8.41	136	14.21	78	61	36	0	0	1	0
	SACRAMENTO	67	42	74	34	54	-3	0.00	-0.35	0.00	6.95	212	12.02	113	82	33	0	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	66	56	75	47	61	-1	0.27	-0.04	0.17	1.73	65	4.12	59	74	58	0	0	3	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	61	46	74	41	53	-2	0.11	-0.32	0.07	5.81	151	11.54	94	77	59	0	0	2	0
	STOCKTON	68	41	76	33	55	-3	0.07	-0.25	0.05	3.22	119	6.37	81	85	49	0	0	2	0
CO	ALAMOSA	60	26	71	12	43	5	0.10	-0.01	0.10	0.12	20	0.57	54	67	28	0	6	1	0
	CO SPRINGS	66	35	76	22	50	8	0.07	-0.24	0.05	0.61	42	0.86	41	63	14	0	3	2	0
	DENVER INTL	66	33	75	19	50	7	0.12	-0.02	0.12	0.47	44	1.50	98	78	21	0	3	1	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	62	36	73	27	49	1	0.14	-0.05	0.12	0.66	53	1.10	47	65	33	0	2	2	0
	PUEBLO	72	34	81	25	53	7	0.02	-0.25	0.02	0.67	51	1.54	81	48	26	0	3	1	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	52	37	59	35	45	0	0.33	-0.63	0.09	4.15	77	13.26	110	81	60	0	0	4	0
	HARTFORD	56	33	63	27	45	0	0.34	-0.55	0.23	6.26	124	15.47	131	79	39	0	4	3	0
DC	WASHINGTON	65	42	85	36	53	1	0.79	0.14	0.43	5.26	118	9.62	93	81	45	0	0	3	0
DE	WILMINGTON	61	40	79	36	50	1	1.05	0.26	0.78	5.27	105	11.39	101	92	48	0	0	3	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	81	57	88	47	69	2	0.44	-0.31	0.44	5.99	124	11.56	108	94	45	0	0	1	0
	JACKSONVILLE	82	52	92	43	67	3	1.26	0.43	0.70	3.69	74	13.50	114	96	37	2	0	2	2
	KEY WEST	84	76	85	71	80	4	0.30	-0.17	0.29	0.57	23	3.21	52	84	68	0	0	2	0
	MIAMI	87	72	92	67	79	5	0.34	-0.41	0.34	1.61	46	4.39	59	82	53	1	0	1	0
	ORLANDO	85	60	91	52	72	2	0.44	-0.25	0.44	5.68	128	11.85	128	91	50	1	0	1	0
	PENSACOLA	76	58	82	44	67	3	0.62	-0.53	0.61	7.42	94	14.53	81	91	65	0	0	2	1
	TALLAHASSEE	83	49	92	37	66	2	1.57	0.49	0.79	4.71	60	11.74	66	88	49	1	0	2	2
	TAMPA	83	63	88	52	73	3	0.63	0.15	0.63	10.42	300	17.34	206	87	48	0	0	1	1
	WEST PALM BEACH	86	69	92	63	77	5	0.15	-0.74	0.15	1.68	35	4.33	39	83	58	1	0	1	0
GA	ATHENS	77	46	86	35	61	3	0.81	-0.07	0.52	7.46	121	15.49	102	79	42	0	0	2	1
	ATLANTA	76	50	86	39	63	4	1.04	0.11	1.00	10.13	153	17.01	104	76	43	0	0	2	1
	AUGUSTA	82	44	91	33	63	3	0.94	0.10	0.47	6.39	112	12.80	89	90	48	1	0	2	0
	COLUMBUS	80	51	88	39	65	3	1.19	0.15	1.19	6.49	91	14.30	87	90	35	0	0	1	1
	MACON	78	45	88	34	62	2	0.84	-0.03	0.44	4.87	81	12.35	79	93	37	0	0	2	0
	SAVANNAH	80	50	91	37	65	2	1.19	0.32	0.60	5.63	118	11.37	98	88	56	1	0	2	2
HI	HILO	79	65	80	63	72	0	2.98	-0.40	1.94	13.95	75	21.78	58	87	77	0	0	5	2
	HONOLULU	83	69	86	65	76	1	1.25	0.97	0.59	2.25	100	6.97	95	84	68	0	0	5	2
	KAHULUI	85	64	86	61	74	0	0.06	-0.44	0.06	0.77	26	7.93	87	78	67	0	0	1	0
	LIHUE	80	70	82	67	75	2	0.80	0.08	0.74	7.65	170	18.32	148	84	76	0	0	3	1
ID	BOISE	53	35	56	31	44	-4	0.27	-0.03	0.13	2.57	144	4.42	102	76	49	0	2	4	0
	LEWISTON	51	36	57	31	44	-4	0.52	0.24	0.36	2.45	167	5.51	155	78	57	0	1	3	0
	POCATELLO	46	30	52	27	38	-5	0.35	0.09	0.09	2.20	128	4.15	107	81	61	0	5	6	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	59	39	72	33	49	5	1.00	0.17	0.51	3.80	103	8.24	116	86	63	0	0	4	1
	MOLINE	64	41	83	31	53	7	1.50	0.65	0.67	3.19	80	6.39	90	85	60	0	1	4	1
	PEORIA	66	43	84	32	54	7	1.39	0.66	0.44	2.91	77	7.10	102	85	48	0	1	5	0
	ROCKFORD	62	41	75	32	52	9	0.54	-0.24	0.31	4.07	121	6.85	112	75	53	0	1	4	0
	SPRINGFIELD	73	43	86	32	58	9	1.44	0.70	0.39	3.04	74	6.80	90	81	42	0	1	5	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	76	48	85	38	62	10	1.08	0.09	0.73	6.42	115	12.59	109	71	50	0	0	2	1
	FORT WAYNE	59	37	69	27	48	3	0.83	0.05	0.33	3.99	103	9.00	115	87	59	0	1	4	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	69	44	79	37	57	9	1.48	0.68	1.17	5.37	120	12.82	137	78	48	0	0	2	1
	SOUTH BEND	61	38	71	30	50	6	0.84	0.02	0.47	3.25	82	8.92	109	84	61	0	2	4	0
IA	BURLINGTON	66	43	85	31	54	6	0.77	0.00	0.50	2.25	57	3.98	59	87	48	0	1	3	1
	CEDAR RAPIDS	62	38	80	25	50	6	0.83	0.14	0.59	2.76	89	4.69	89	89	45	0	2	2	1
	DES MOINES	67	43	87	29	55	9	1.24	0.50	1.22	3.40	108	5.27	98	75	50	0	1	2	1
	DUBUQUE	59	38	75	28	48	5	0.51	-0.24	0.23	2.83	80	6.11	98	88	61	0	2	3	0
	SIOUX CITY	65	36	82	23	51	6	0.22	-0.35	0.22	1.12	41	3.68	93	76	53	0	2	1	0
	WATERLOO	63	36	78	26	50	7	0.16	-0.51	0.16	1.94	65	4.77	98	86	53	0	3	1	0
KS	CONCORDIA	68	43	88	34	55	6	0.04	-0.46	0.03	0.84	28	2.24	51	76	46	0	0	2	0
	DODGE CITY	79	42	94	31	61	11	0.01	-0.47	0.01	0.74	30	1.34	36	76	21	2	2	1	0
	GOODLAND	71	37	87	26	54	9	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.81	53	1.62	68	72	39	0	2	0	0
	TOPEKA	73	45	92	29	59	8	0.33	-0.32	0.16	2.14	63	5.25	95	76	48	1	1	4	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 9, 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	78	46	90	29	62	10	0.02	-0.56	0.01	0.99	29	2.72	51	72	38	2	1	2	0
KY	JACKSON	72	47	78	36	60	7	3.63	2.79	1.64	8.71	159	15.40	121	75	38	0	0	4	3
	LEXINGTON	71	45	79	38	58	7	1.83	0.98	1.07	6.75	123	15.01	124	68	50	0	0	5	2
	LOUISVILLE	76	50	85	41	63	10	1.43	0.56	0.78	6.66	120	13.83	115	66	35	0	0	2	2
	PADUCAH	76	51	86	36	63	9	1.16	0.11	0.99	7.75	138	14.68	113	74	42	0	0	3	1
LA	BATON ROUGE	81	56	87	42	69	5	0.16	-1.09	0.16	7.09	106	14.27	79	97	50	0	0	1	0
	LAKE CHARLES	80	59	85	41	70	5	0.02	-0.75	0.02	5.60	123	12.26	92	88	54	0	0	1	0
	NEW ORLEANS	80	61	86	49	71	5	0.35	-0.89	0.35	10.83	159	16.57	91	82	56	0	0	1	0
	SHREVEPORT	81	55	89	36	68	6	0.67	-0.28	0.67	2.51	46	9.70	68	85	39	0	0	1	1
ME	CARIBOU	41	23	49	15	32	-1	0.23	-0.35	0.23	5.61	169	9.85	118	77	43	0	6	1	0
	PORTLAND	49	27	55	22	38	-2	0.51	-0.51	0.34	5.88	108	12.39	98	85	43	0	6	2	0
MD	BALTIMORE	63	40	86	34	52	3	0.61	-0.11	0.35	5.74	118	11.09	98	83	54	0	0	3	0
MA	BOSTON	54	36	64	34	45	0	0.45	-0.43	0.38	2.94	59	12.08	99	77	38	0	0	2	0
	WORCESTER	52	33	59	29	42	1	0.68	-0.26	0.59	5.02	92	14.42	114	87	28	0	3	2	1
MI	ALPENA	47	26	57	23	37	2	0.48	-0.04	0.44	2.55	91	4.74	80	89	51	0	6	4	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	52	36	62	29	44	2	1.33	0.55	0.38	5.34	149	9.61	135	87	61	0	1	6	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	48	28	63	23	38	1	0.75	0.20	0.57	2.79	101	5.83	104	88	65	0	7	3	1
	LANSING	51	34	58	29	43	2	0.90	0.17	0.34	3.85	118	7.08	112	88	75	0	3	6	0
	MUSKEGON	53	36	64	28	44	3	1.09	0.43	0.59	4.27	133	10.20	146	84	61	0	1	5	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	50	32	67	28	41	3	0.49	-0.15	0.37	1.86	67	5.16	68	86	47	0	4	2	0
MN	DULUTH	48	31	58	25	39	6	0.41	-0.06	0.35	1.40	61	2.82	67	88	67	0	5	3	0
	INT'L FALLS	47	30	59	20	39	6	0.63	0.35	0.52	1.00	76	2.58	92	92	54	0	4	4	1
	MINNEAPOLIS	58	39	64	30	48	7	0.01	-0.51	0.01	2.15	85	4.27	98	76	43	0	1	1	0
	ROCHESTER	60	37	69	28	48	9	1.04	0.41	0.80	4.67	175	6.28	144	86	63	0	2	4	1
	ST. CLOUD	56	34	63	26	45	8	0.48	-0.02	0.30	2.50	117	4.35	125	94	40	0	4	2	0
MS	JACKSON	81	54	88	39	67	6	0.80	-0.61	0.80	9.65	128	16.03	90	92	44	0	0	1	1
	MERIDIAN	80	50	88	35	65	4	0.57	-0.84	0.57	10.42	119	17.16	86	95	50	0	0	1	1
	TUPELO	78	51	89	40	64	6	1.34	0.13	1.34	7.95	101	13.09	74	86	48	0	0	1	1
MO	COLUMBIA	74	47	89	30	61	10	1.28	0.43	0.68	5.59	131	9.55	116	82	40	0	1	5	1
	KANSAS CITY	71	46	91	30	58	8	0.77	0.17	0.37	2.72	85	6.23	110	80	42	1	1	3	0
	SAINT LOUIS	78	50	90	35	64	11	2.73	1.90	0.69	7.46	160	12.16	134	70	50	1	0	5	4
	SPRINGFIELD	78	48	86	26	63	11	0.23	-0.77	0.08	4.48	88	8.17	86	75	46	0	1	4	0
MT	BILLINGS	46	30	55	26	38	-4	0.81	0.49	0.43	1.49	97	2.45	84	87	59	0	6	3	0
	BUTTE	38	23	45	18	31	-5	0.27	0.08	0.10	0.92	85	1.62	78	87	48	0	7	6	0
	CUT BANK	45	26	53	21	36	-1	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.12	16	0.22	16	86	39	0	7	0	0
	GLASGOW	45	28	51	18	37	-2	0.04	-0.07	0.02	0.61	100	3.05	250	92	71	0	6	2	0
	GREAT FALLS	45	27	53	23	36	-3	0.30	0.05	0.20	0.95	71	3.18	126	86	48	0	7	3	0
	HAVRE	50	29	57	25	40	0	0.13	-0.01	0.08	1.20	136	2.66	156	88	55	0	7	3	0
	MISSOULA	47	30	52	24	39	-3	0.17	-0.02	0.10	1.26	104	4.92	162	88	58	0	5	2	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	65	41	89	33	53	8	0.04	-0.48	0.03	1.07	39	2.84	72	79	47	0	0	2	0
	LINCOLN	67	42	90	30	54	7	0.34	-0.24	0.34	1.00	34	2.86	67	78	45	1	2	1	0
	NORFOLK	64	39	75	29	52	7	0.20	-0.33	0.19	1.04	39	3.18	80	79	53	0	2	2	0
	NORTH PLATTE	65	37	86	25	51	7	0.04	-0.30	0.03	1.05	63	2.77	108	88	38	0	2	2	0
	OMAHA	67	43	88	31	55	8	0.27	-0.30	0.27	0.98	34	2.70	61	77	50	0	2	1	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	61	35	68	23	48	6	0.24	-0.09	0.15	1.55	98	2.35	87	84	59	0	2	4	0
	VALENTINE	62	37	74	26	50	9	0.00	-0.32	0.00	1.44	95	3.05	133	83	63	0	3	0	0
NV	ELY	47	23	68	10	35	-5	1.55	1.36	1.16	3.00	231	4.40	158	91	59	0	7	6	1
	LAS VEGAS	70	51	84	41	61	-2	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.17	27	0.25	13	41	22	0	0	0	0
	RENO	56	33	70	26	45	-1	0.00	-0.09	0.00	1.28	131	2.73	88	59	32	0	4	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	51	26	60	22	38	-6	0.46	0.27	0.43	2.52	227	4.15	162	81	50	0	7	4	0
NH	CONCORD	51	25	63	19	38	-2	0.28	-0.43	0.19	5.06	128	12.15	131	91	30	0	6	2	0
NJ	NEWARK	59	41	70	37	50	2	0.26	-0.64	0.10	6.24	116	14.13	115	73	45	0	0	5	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	71	45	76	34	58	5	0.03	-0.08	0.03	0.03	4	0.14	8	40	12	0	0	1	0
NY	ALBANY	55	32	63	28	43	1	0.89	0.12	0.53	5.46	133	11.69	134	81	34	0	4	2	1
	BINGHAMTON	51	31	58	27	41	2	1.19	0.42	0.51	5.26	133	11.89	132	87	63	0	5	4	1
	BUFFALO	50	32	66	29	41	0	0.96	0.24	0.57	5.59	143	10.61	112	95	57	0	4	4	1
	ROCHESTER	53	32	66	29	43	2	0.53	-0.12	0.34	3.23	95	7.63	98	90	60	0	5	4	0
	SYRACUSE	56	34	65	30	45	4	0.93	0.16	0.53	3.90	97	7.98	91	87	40	0	4	3	1
NC	ASHEVILLE	73	42	82	30	57	6	1.09	0.21	0.58	8.20	143	13.28	97	84	46	0	1	3	1
	CHARLOTTE	76	44	84	31	60	2	1.17	0.40	1.17	5.68	105	10.49	81	80	34	0	1	1	1
	GREENSBORO	71	43	82	32	57	3	1.43	0.65	0.53	5.80	119	9.27	81	83	37	0	2	4	1
	HATTERAS	68	54	73	48	61	4	0.76	-0.16	0.45	6.20	101	15.32	96	80	52	0	0	3	0
	RALEIGH	73	45	85	33	59	3	1.93	1.25	0.92	5.45	111	9.09	73	80	45	0	0	4	2
	WILMINGTON	73	47	82	35	60	0	0.57	-0.14	0.33	3.46	67	10.61	80	93	40	0	0	3	0
ND	BISMARCK	49	32	56	25	41	3	0.01	-0.25	0.01	1.57	133	3.27	153	90	63	0	4	1	0
	DICKINSON	46	29	55	22	38	0	0.49	0.16	0.34	1.10	99	2.90	152	97	54	0	5	4	0
	FARGO	50	33	62	27	42	5	0.04	-0.24	0.04	1.88	124	2.86	100	87	68	0	4	1	0
	GRAND FORKS	49	31	57	26	40	5	0.23	-0.01	0.09	1.05	88	1.94	79	99	64	0	4	3	0
	JAMESTOWN	47	31	56	26	39	2	0.02	-0.24	0.02	0.96	79	1.72	73	95	66	0	5	1	0
	WILLISTON	44	29	54	23	37	0	0.74	0.55	0.57	1.72	174	3.57	186	94	76	0	6	3	1
OH	AKRON-CANTON	54	36	64	29	45	1	1.54	0.81	1.17	6.17	151	12.24	138	89	66	0	3	4	1
	CINCINNATI	69	43	78	33	56	6	1.66	0.75	0.86	6.48	128	13.85	129	73	56	0	0	3	2
	CLEVELAND	52	38	64	31	45	1	1.14	0.38	0.60	4.73	121	11.87	137	90	60	0	1	3	2
	COLUMBUS	62	39	69	27	51	3	1.66	0.96	1.65	6.29	166	12.01	141	88	55	0	1	2	1
	DAYTON	64	40	73	30	52	5	1.66	0.76	1.43	5.93	134	11.91	128	90	54	0	1	3	1
	MANSFIELD	54	35	66	27	45	2	1.42	0.48	1.28	5.86	129	13.08	140	97	60	0	3	4	1

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 9, 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	53	35	66	25	44	0	1.40	0.66	0.81	4.72	132	10.97	149	89	70	0	2	5	1
	YOUNGSTOWN	52	36	64	29	44	1	1.89	1.12	1.13	7.09	176	14.29	170	91	64	0	3	6	2
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	85	52	92	33	69	13	0.00	-0.58	0.00	0.03	1	2.21	34	73	25	3	0	0	0
	TULSA	83	56	90	36	69	12	0.01	-0.79	0.01	1.01	22	4.15	51	63	41	1	0	1	0
OR	ASTORIA	50	37	55	30	44	-3	2.18	0.80	1.55	14.21	155	33.83	127	93	75	0	2	5	1
	BURNS	47	28	55	22	37	-3	0.07	-0.13	0.04	2.19	146	3.65	96	78	49	0	6	2	0
	EUGENE	54	37	58	32	45	-3	0.78	-0.24	0.52	7.25	102	14.21	67	92	70	0	1	4	1
	MEDFORD	56	36	61	28	46	-3	0.56	0.24	0.25	4.87	215	7.83	115	90	51	0	2	4	0
	PENDLETON	51	33	56	26	42	-7	0.34	0.09	0.28	2.02	128	4.75	112	79	61	0	3	4	0
	PORTLAND	53	39	61	31	46	-3	0.87	0.20	0.55	7.65	167	16.67	121	87	65	0	1	6	1
	SALEM	54	38	60	30	46	-2	0.54	-0.18	0.22	7.90	155	15.46	96	87	62	0	1	4	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	57	35	65	27	46	1	1.26	0.48	0.44	7.93	174	14.13	131	84	59	0	2	5	0
	ERIE	49	36	65	31	42	-1	1.81	1.00	0.94	6.46	155	14.21	158	88	64	0	3	4	2
	MIDDLETOWN	58	39	73	37	49	1	1.53	0.84	0.81	7.76	186	12.76	128	89	52	0	0	5	1
	PHILADELPHIA	61	40	79	35	51	2	0.93	0.12	0.68	5.42	112	11.46	103	74	52	0	0	4	1
	PITTSBURGH	58	38	71	31	48	2	1.45	0.76	0.80	6.61	162	13.98	153	86	54	0	1	5	1
	WILKES-BARRE	54	33	66	30	44	0	0.95	0.24	0.35	6.34	176	11.65	143	92	50	0	2	6	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	52	35	63	27	44	-1	2.27	1.47	0.76	9.71	230	15.15	156	93	69	0	1	6	2
RI	PROVIDENCE	55	34	60	29	44	-1	0.15	-0.89	0.11	3.03	53	11.58	85	82	41	0	2	2	0
SC	BEAUFORT	78	51	91	39	65	3	0.59	-0.26	0.58	3.90	81	9.09	76	89	39	1	0	2	1
	CHARLESTON	79	49	90	39	64	2	0.27	-0.52	0.27	2.94	58	8.05	66	96	41	1	0	1	0
	COLUMBIA	82	48	90	35	65	5	0.59	-0.28	0.59	4.59	80	10.50	74	83	47	1	0	1	1
	GREENVILLE	77	45	86	34	61	5	1.01	0.12	0.58	8.10	125	14.50	96	84	31	0	0	3	1
SD	ABERDEEN	57	32	67	26	44	5	0.06	-0.33	0.06	1.25	68	3.45	123	92	70	0	3	1	0
	HURON	57	37	68	31	47	6	0.02	-0.46	0.02	1.42	62	4.46	134	85	52	0	1	1	0
	RAPID CITY	60	32	71	21	46	5	0.31	-0.02	0.19	1.24	86	2.94	130	85	41	0	3	2	0
	SIOUX FALLS	59	34	65	24	47	6	0.04	-0.52	0.02	0.78	31	2.89	81	83	53	0	2	2	0
TN	BRISTOL	73	39	81	29	56	4	2.41	1.69	1.74	8.88	183	15.29	130	89	39	0	2	4	1
	CHATTANOOGA	77	47	88	36	62	6	2.12	0.99	2.12	13.89	181	20.40	114	83	43	0	0	1	1
	KNOXVILLE	76	47	85	36	62	7	2.02	1.06	1.90	8.40	131	15.91	106	80	38	0	0	2	1
	MEMPHIS	77	55	88	40	66	7	1.02	-0.31	1.02	5.96	82	10.81	68	74	44	0	0	1	1
	NASHVILLE	77	48	91	37	62	7	1.26	0.34	1.26	5.85	96	13.70	100	77	37	1	0	1	1
TX	ABILENE	91	58	99	38	75	14	0.02	-0.31	0.02	0.43	23	2.03	52	61	29	5	0	1	0
	AMARILLO	81	43	91	33	62	9	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.06	4	0.55	21	52	12	2	0	0	0
	AUSTIN	84	56	93	38	70	4	0.18	-0.24	0.18	0.33	12	4.64	71	80	44	2	0	1	0
	BEAUMONT	79	59	85	40	69	3	0.01	-0.84	0.01	2.11	44	5.51	40	93	54	0	0	1	0
	BROWNSVILLE	89	70	101	60	80	8	0.00	-0.36	0.00	0.07	5	2.56	65	84	54	3	0	0	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	85	64	96	50	75	6	0.00	-0.38	0.00	0.29	13	4.43	78	88	58	1	0	0	0
	DEL RIO	92	63	100	46	77	9	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.04	3	0.27	10	73	37	4	0	0	0
	EL PASO	83	58	89	42	71	10	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	0.11	10	27	10	0	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	82	58	89	38	70	8	2.28	1.69	1.14	2.35	62	4.87	60	81	39	0	0	2	2
	GALVESTON	77	65	82	55	71	3	0.11	-0.48	0.11	2.81	80	7.34	72	87	60	0	0	1	0
	HOUSTON	83	59	90	41	71	5	0.01	-0.79	0.01	0.79	18	6.53	59	84	52	1	0	1	0
	LUBBOCK	85	51	94	38	68	11	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.35	34	0.84	37	42	17	3	0	0	0
	MIDLAND	90	54	97	38	72	12	0.06	0.00	0.03	0.11	22	0.18	11	43	14	4	0	3	0
	SAN ANGELO	93	57	100	34	75	13	0.00	-0.23	0.00	0.10	8	1.09	33	57	25	5	0	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	85	59	94	40	72	6	0.00	-0.46	0.00	0.01	0	3.16	54	86	40	2	0	0	0
	VICTORIA	83	60	88	40	72	5	0.00	-0.55	0.00	0.96	33	4.52	61	89	60	0	0	0	0
	WACO	84	57	92	34	70	7	0.10	-0.42	0.08	0.25	8	5.77	77	83	53	2	0	3	0
	WICHITA FALLS	92	55	100	35	73	14	0.00	-0.54	0.00	0.06	2	0.70	12	64	30	5	0	0	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	48	33	65	27	40	-7	2.16	1.74	0.70	4.95	202	6.66	129	93	54	0	4	5	2
VT	BURLINGTON	51	28	62	22	39	1	0.94	0.32	0.64	4.47	143	9.01	129	86	38	0	7	3	1
VA	LYNCHBURG	66	40	85	30	53	1	1.67	0.89	0.76	4.36	90	7.77	68	80	41	0	1	4	1
	NORFOLK	69	46	86	37	57	3	0.35	-0.47	0.16	3.32	65	9.20	74	82	43	0	0	3	0
	RICHMOND	69	43	87	32	56	2	0.21	-0.56	0.15	4.54	89	9.10	78	76	47	0	1	3	0
	ROANOKE	67	43	86	32	55	2	1.79	0.98	0.76	6.06	124	9.08	81	77	52	0	1	4	2
	WASH/DULLES	64	38	85	30	51	2	0.73	-0.01	0.42	5.83	129	9.91	96	79	55	0	3	2	0
WA	OLYMPIA	51	35	57	25	43	-3	1.35	0.37	0.57	10.81	165	22.54	111	92	79	0	2	4	2
	QUILLAYUTE	48	35	53	28	42	-3	3.06	1.09	1.62	21.63	160	49.68	126	99	80	0	3	5	3
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	50	38	55	33	44	-4	0.73	0.02	0.24	8.52	182	16.55	118	90	75	0	0	5	0
	SPOKANE	48	33	53	29	41	-3	0.12	-0.16	0.05	3.50	185	7.07	135	86	46	0	4	3	0
	YAKIMA	57	33	62	20	45	-1	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.11	126	2.01	71	69	42	0	4	0	0
WV	BECKLEY	69	43	80	28	56	8	3.01	2.27	0.99	7.65	167	12.19	113	76	45	0	3	4	3
	CHARLESTON	73	47	84	29	60	9	2.24	1.50	0.90	6.60	136	13.20	117	80	35	0	1	4	2
	ELKINS	67	37	83	27	52	7	1.46	0.68	0.54	6.94	140	11.73	101	93	38	0	2	5	1
	HUNTINGTON	70	44	79	30	57	5	2.28	1.54	1.24	6.72	140	13.14	118	83	43	0	1	4	2
WI	EAU CLAIRE	55	33	65	26	44	5	0.13	-0.49	0.13	2.79	106	4.64	104	88	40	0	4	1	0
	GREEN BAY	49	33	56	30	41	2	0.54	-0.06	0.54	3.62	128	6.19	123	87	62	0	3	1	1
	LA CROSSE	58	38	65	31	48	5	0.76	0.04	0.50	3.73	128	5.64	111	83	38	0	1	4	1
	MADISON	54	38	64	31	46	5	0.40	-0.34	0.22	3.59	111	6.46	112	86	65	0	1	4	0
	MILWAUKEE	48	36	52	32	42	1	0.83	-0.02	0.37	3.91	107	7.37	103	88	73	0	1	4	0
WY	CASPER	56	31	64	20	44	4	0.59	0.36	0.34	1.30	109	2.60	108	77	49	0	2	5	0
	CHEYENNE	56	30	65	18	43	5	0.29	0.01	0.12	1.18	84	2.17	95	84	62	0	3	3	0
	LANDER	54	27	63	16	41	0	0.39	0.01	0.19	0.67	39	2.64	95	85	29	0	5	3	0
	SHERIDAN	49	29	59	20	39	-2	0.33	0.00	0.11	2.30	163	3.32	121	82	56	0	4	5	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

March Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: During March, warm, dry weather across the southern Plains and the Southwest adversely affected already drought-stressed pastures and winter grains. From November 28 to April 3, the portion of the winter wheat crop rated in very poor to poor condition climbed from 26 to 61% in Texas; 8 to 53% in Oklahoma; and 25 to 34% in Kansas. In contrast, cold weather dominated the nation's northern tier, particularly on the northern Plains. Monthly temperatures ranged from as much as 10˚F below normal on the northern Plains to more than 5˚F above normal in parts of the Southwest. By month's end, the northern Plains' winter wheat had begun to break dormancy, with 70% of Montana's wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition on April 3. As the month progressed, flooding generally shifted from the Ohio Valley (and parts of the Northeast) into the upper Midwest. In the latter region, the mid- to late-month combination of precipitation and melting snow led to significant flooding, especially in eastern South Dakota and southern Minnesota. Meanwhile, March rainfall provided drought relief in parts of the Southeast. Heavy precipitation fell from the central Gulf Coast into the Appalachians, as well as the Northeast. Late-month rain eased drought in parts of Florida, with downpours affecting central portions of the peninsula. Elsewhere, a series of exceptional, late-season storms hammered northern and central California and the Northwest, while drought continued to expand and intensify across Arizona and New Mexico. The average water content of the high-elevation Sierra Nevada snow pack peaked at 48 inches (165% of normal) in late March, up from 22 inches in mid-February.

According to preliminary information provided by the National Climatic Data Center, the nation experienced its 39th-warmest, 34th-wettest March during the 117-year period of record. The nation's average temperature of 44.0˚F was 1.4˚F above the 20th-century average, while the average precipitation of 2.62 inches was 109% of the long-term mean. State temperature rankings ranged from the 24th-coldest March in North Dakota to the fifth-warmest March in New Mexico (figure 1). March precipitation totals were among the ten highest values on record in Washington, Pennsylvania, Oregon, and California, but among the ten lowest values in Texas, New Mexico, and Oklahoma (figure 2). It was the driest March on record in Texas, edging 1971.

Summary: In the wake of late-February downpours, the Scioto River at Prospect, OH, climbed 4.90 feet above flood stage on March 3, representing the highest water level in that location since January 6, 2005 (5.18 feet above flood stage). Farther south, daily-record rainfall amounts for March 5 included 3.81 inches in Lake Charles, LA, and 2.75 inches in Hattiesburg, MS. On the same day, a tornado-related fatality was noted in Acadia Parish, LA. Meanwhile in the Great Lakes region, precipitation records for March 5 included 1.33 inches in Buffalo, NY, and 1.00 inch (4.0 inches of snow) in Detroit, MI. Elsewhere in Michigan, snowfall records for March 5 totaled 6.4 inches in Alpena and 6.0 inches in Houghton Lake. By March 6-7, snowfall locally topped 2 feet from central New York into northern Maine. Unofficial amounts in excess of 30 inches were noted in parts of northeastern New York and northern Vermont. Official 2-day totals reached 19.0 inches in Caribou, ME, and 15.9 inches in Binghamton, NY. Heavy rain preceded the arrival of snow in the Northeast, while torrential rain fell farther south. March 6-7 precipitation reached 3.25 inches in Montpelier, VT, and 2.71 inches in Mt. Pocono, PA. Farther south, Meridian, MS, experienced consecutive daily-record rainfall totals on March 8-9 (2.02 and 2.30 inches, respectively). During the same period, rainfall totals in excess of 6 inches occurred in parts of southern Mississippi. Daily-record amounts for March 9 reached 3.83 inches in New Orleans, LA, and 3.68 inches in Anniston, AL. By March 10, very heavy precipitation returned to the Northeast, triggering widespread flooding. Mt. Pocono netted 5.08 inches on March 10-11, boosting its 6-day precipitation total to 7.79 inches. Mt. Pocono's March sum of 9.38 inches marked its second-wettest March behind 10.55 inches in 1940. The Saddle River at Lodi, NJ (3.49 feet above flood stage on March 11), achieved its highest level since September 16, 1999, when the remnants of Hurricane Floyd produced a record-setting crest of 7.49 feet above flood stage. Meanwhile in Mississippi, Tallahala Creek at Laurel crested 7.73 feet above flood stage on March 11, representing the highest level in that locations since February 17, 1990 (8.34 feet above flood stage).

Figure 1

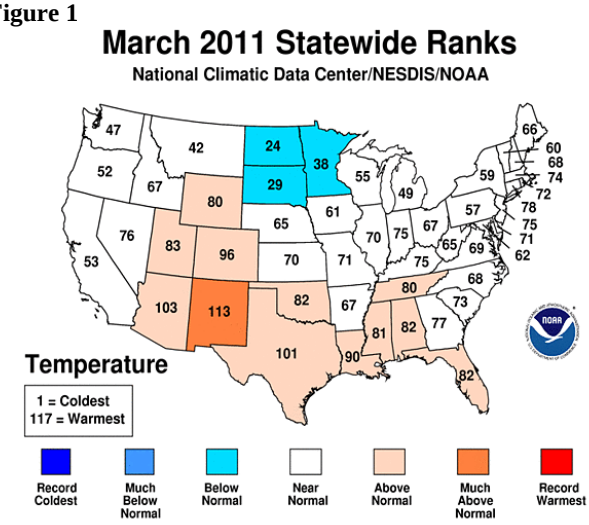
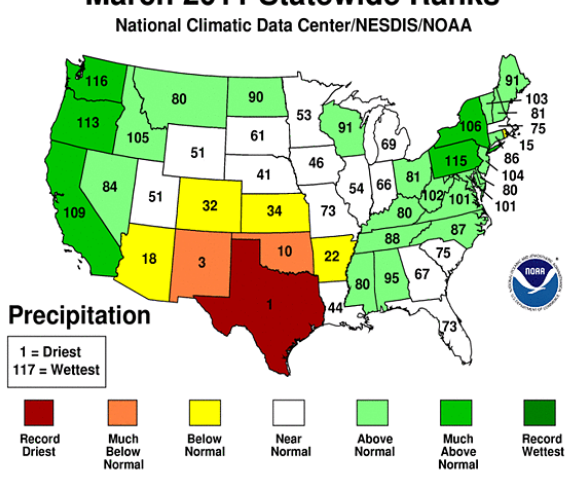


Figure 2



The month opened on a warm note in the South, and under a chilly regime across the North and West. In Florida, March 1 featured daily-record highs of 88˚F in Miami and West Palm Beach. A few days later, Bangor, ME (-15˚F on March 4) notched a daily-record low. By March 12, however, cool air briefly overspread Florida, where Jacksonville (32˚F) and Orlando (40˚F) posted daily-record lows. By mid-month, record-setting warmth arrived across the Southwest and quickly expanded eastward. Douglas, AZ (85˚F), posted a daily-record high for March 15. The following day, record highs for March 16 soared to 85˚F in Roswell, NM; 83˚F in Garden City, KS; and 75˚F in Chadron, NE. In northern Texas, Dalhart (85 and 86˚) notched consecutive daily-record highs on March 16-17. Midland, TX (88, 91, and 90˚F), tallied a trio of records from March 16-18. Among dozens of Eastern daily-record highs on March 18 were readings of 85˚F in Charlotte, NC; 84˚F in Richmond, VA; and 80˚F in Newark, NJ. Atlanta, GA (82˚F on March 18), recorded its first 80-degree reading since October 26, 2010. Cooler air arrived in the Northeast by March 19, but record warmth persisted farther south, where highs reached 90˚F in Georgia locations such as Alma and Augusta. By the end of March, year-to-date wildfires had charred approximately 500,000 acres of vegetation in a 15-state area. In Texas, El Paso (63.2˚F, or 7.3˚F above normal) completed its warmest March on record, previously set in 1972 (61.2˚F).

Farther north and west, snow frequently blanketed the West and upper Midwest. In South Dakota, daily-record snowfall totals for March 8 included 5.1 inches in Mobridge and 4.6 inches in Aberdeen. In the West, daily precipitation records were noted in locations such as Winnemucca, NV (0.77 inch on March 6); Salt Lake City, UT (0.90 inch on March 7, including 3.6 inches of snow); and Olympia, WA (1.82 inches on March 9). By March 11, a late-season blizzard unfolded across parts of the north-central U.S. In North Dakota, up to 5 inches of snow accompanied winds that were clocked to 67 mph in Mandan and 61 mph in Hettinger. In the wake of that storm, snow began to melt across the upper Midwest. In Wisconsin, La Crosse's streak with at least an inch of snow on the ground ended at 100 days (December 4 - March 13)—its longest such stretch since 2007-08 (110 days from November 30 - March 18). Farther west, the White River near Oacoma, SD, crested 7.23 feet above flood stage on March 16—the highest level in that location since March 15, 2001 (9.44 feet). Still, snow fell from time to time in various parts of the U.S. For example, mid-month daily snowfall records included 5.0 inches (on March 13) in Valentine, NE, and 6.0 inches (on March 14) in Columbia, MO. Elsewhere in Missouri, a daily-record precipitation total of 1.21 inches in St. Louis (on March 14) included 2.3 inches of snow. Most of the other mid-month precipitation highlights were confined to the West. March 13-19 rainfall in Sacramento, CA, totaled 3.93 inches, including a daily-record amount of 1.17 inches on the 13th. Similarly, Mt. Shasta City, CA, netted a March 13-19 sum of 5.91 inches, aided by a daily-record total of 1.45 inches on the 19th. High winds accompanied the March 19 storminess, which resulted in wind gusts to 61 mph in Red Bluff and 60 mph in Redding. On the same day, a southerly wind gust to 99 mph was reported at Vandenberg Air Force Base, near Lompoc, CA. Extraordinarily heavy rain soaked southern California on March 20, while wind gusts in excess of 100 mph were reported 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. Later, 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 monthly sum to 15.01 inches (258% of normal). Two days later in Alabama, record-setting totals for March 26 reached 2.36 inches in Muscle Shoals and 2.09 inches in Huntsville. Late in the month, flooding persisted in parts of the upper Midwest. The James River at Yankton, SD, crested 10.22 feet above flood stage on March 28—just 2.12 feet below the June 1984 high-water mark. Meanwhile, two rounds of heavy rain struck the central portion of Florida's peninsula. Sarasota-Bradenton, FL, netted daily-record rainfall totals on March 28 and 31 (3.50 and 2.55 inches, respectively). Elsewhere in Florida, both Tampa (9.79 inches) and Brooksville (11.08 inches) completed their wettest March since 1987. Most of Tampa's rain—8.19 inches—fell during the last 4 days of March. Farther west, Quillayute, WA, ended the month with 17.95 inches of rain (163% of normal), aided by a trio of daily-record precipitation totals (1.37, 3.58, and 1.23 inches) from March 29-31. Portland, OR, received measurable rainfall on 28 days during the month, breaking its March 2003 record of 27 days. Portland also noted measurable rainfall on 23 consecutive days from March 7-29—the longest such streak in that location since a 25-day wet spell from February 7 - March 3, 2007. Farther inland, Bickleton, WA (3.75 inches) experienced its wettest March, edging its 1957 record of 3.70 inches. In stark contrast, Texas locations such as Dallas-Ft. Worth (0.07 inch) and San Antonio (0.01) completed their second-driest March. San Antonio's only drier March occurred in 1899, when a trace of rain fell.

During the second half of March, 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. Later, early-season 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 finally reached 63˚F on March 31; the previous record was set in 1955, when the first 60-degree reading occurred on March 27. A touch of chilly weather also affected the East in late March, when daily-record lows for the 29th included 15˚F in Youngstown, OH, and 31˚F in Wilmington, NC. Meanwhile, early-season heat persisted across Florida's peninsula, where West Palm Beach closed the month with consecutive daily-record highs (91 and 95˚F) on March 30-31. At month's end, warmth rapidly expanded and intensified across the western half of the nation. On March 31, Death Valley, CA (103˚F), established a monthly record high, previously established with a reading of 102˚F on March 17, 2007, and several earlier dates. The last day of March also featured triple-digit readings in locations such as Yuma, AZ, and Blythe, CA (both 100˚F).

Most of Alaska experienced variable temperatures and drier-than-normal conditions during March. Fairbanks reported lows below -20˚F on 7 consecutive days from February 27 - March 5, including a reading of -32˚F on the 1st. On March 3, readings dipped below -40˚F in locations such as Northway and Tok. Meanwhwile, Valdez experienced 24 consecutive days (February 20 - March 15) without any precipitation. The previous record, 20 days, was established from April 29 - May 18, 1996. Later, a powerful storm struck the Aleutian Islands. On March 19, wind gusts were clocked to 115 mph in Dutch Harbor and 99 mph in Unalaska. By March 24, Fairbanks (42˚F) 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. Juneau posted consecutive daily-record highs (52˚F both days) on March 27-28. Later, more than half (0.76 inch) of Juneau's 1.28-inch monthly precipitation total occurred during the last 3 days of March.

Most of Hawaii's heavy rain fell early in the month. During a 72-hour period from March 3-6, rainfall reached 14.32 inches at Kilohana, Kauai, and 7.03 inches at the Oahu Forest National Wildlife Refuge. Lihue, Kauai, netted consecutive daily-record amounts on March 3-4, totaling 5.50 inches. Later, rain moved into drought-affected areas on Hawaii's Big Island, where Kapapala Ranch received 2.33 inches in a 24-hour period on March 5-6. A few more heavy showers were observed on March 9-10, when the Oahu Forest National Wildlife Refuge received 3.21 inches of rain in a 24-hour period. Shower activity returned to windward areas on March 19-20, when 24-hour Big Island totals on March 19-20 reached 1.97 inches at Glenwood and 1.80 inches at Waiakea Uka. A week later, more locally heavy 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. Elsewhere on the Big Island, Hilo received 3.05 inches of rain during the last 5 days of March, leaving its monthly total at 10.32 inches (72% of normal).

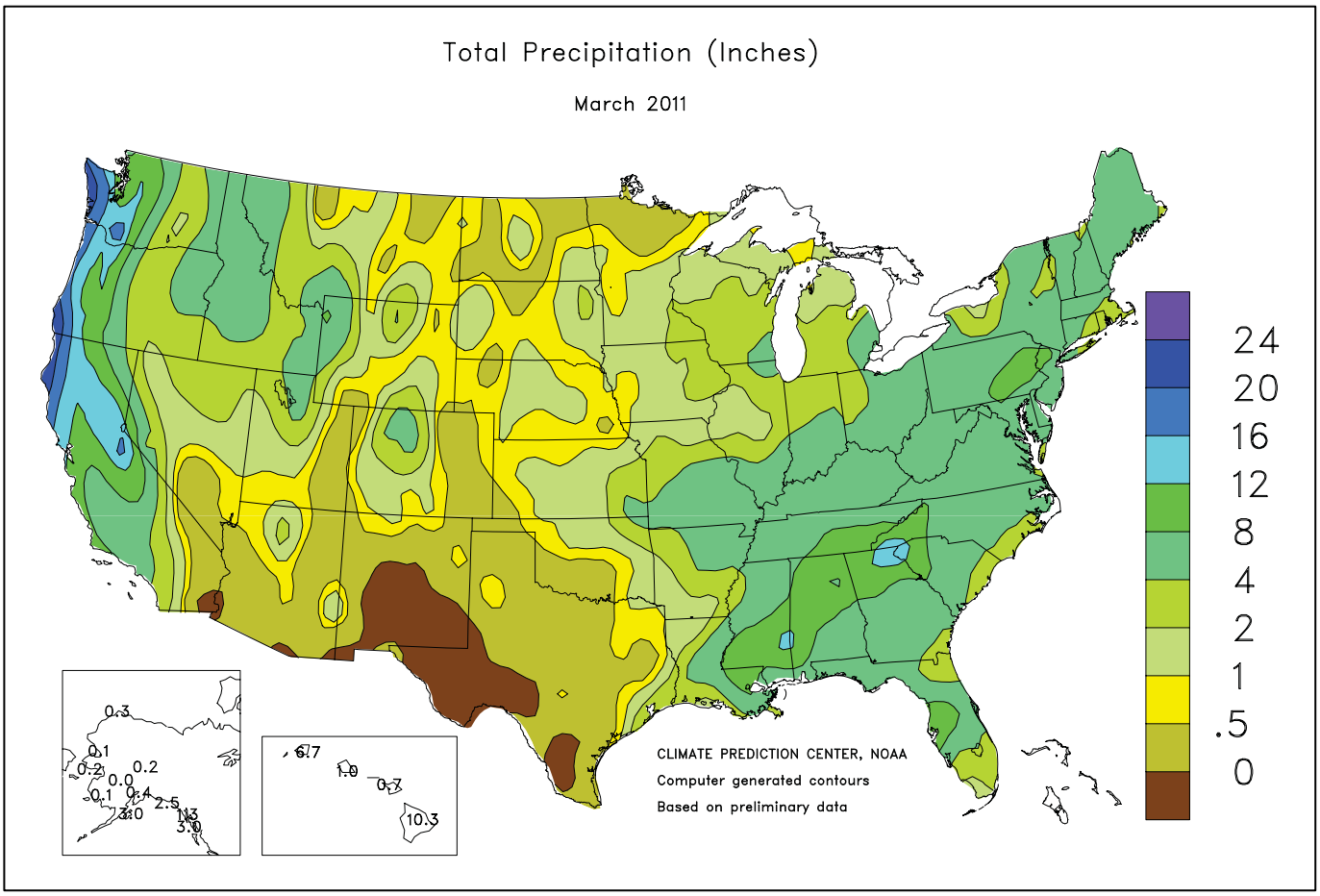
Fieldwork

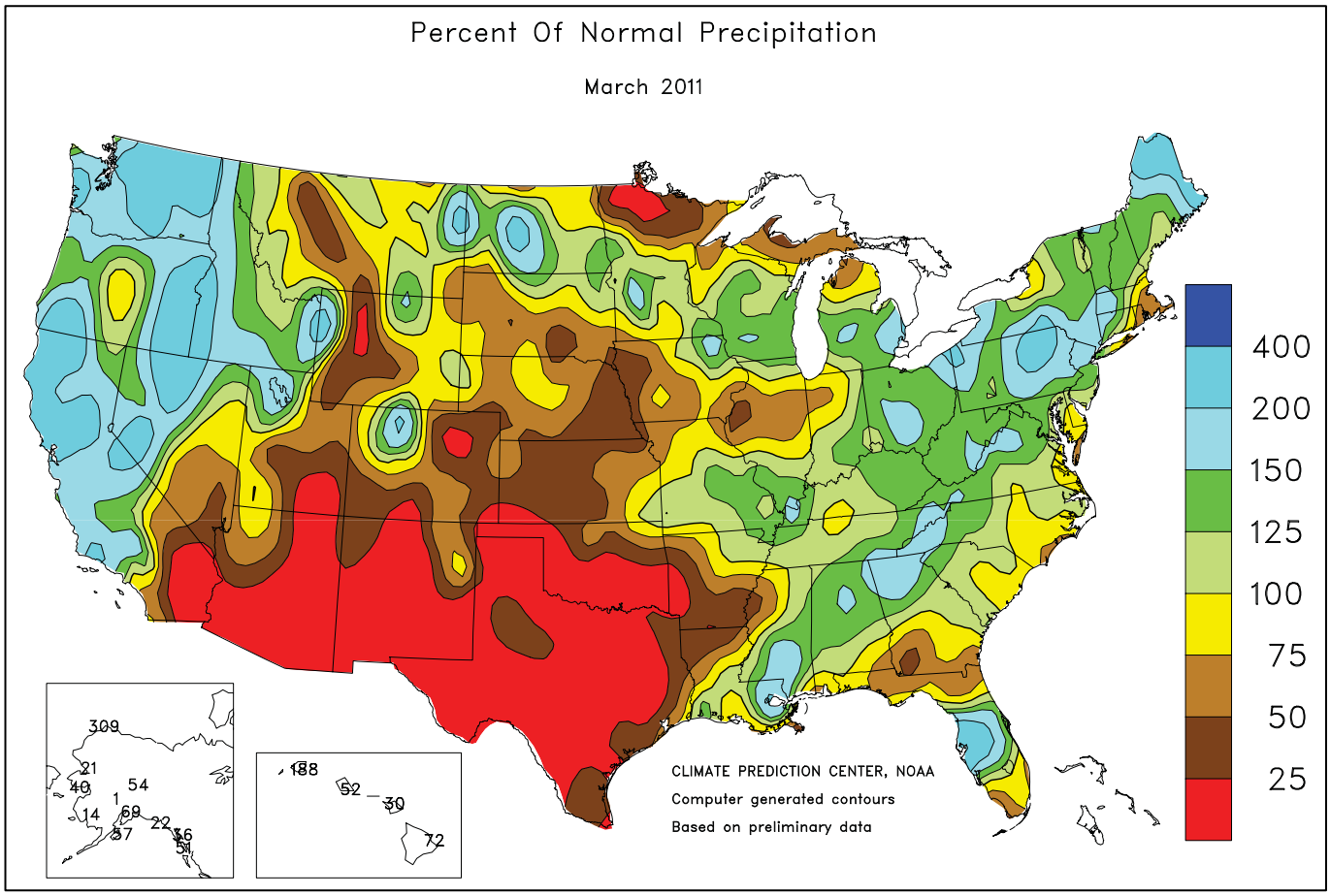
Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

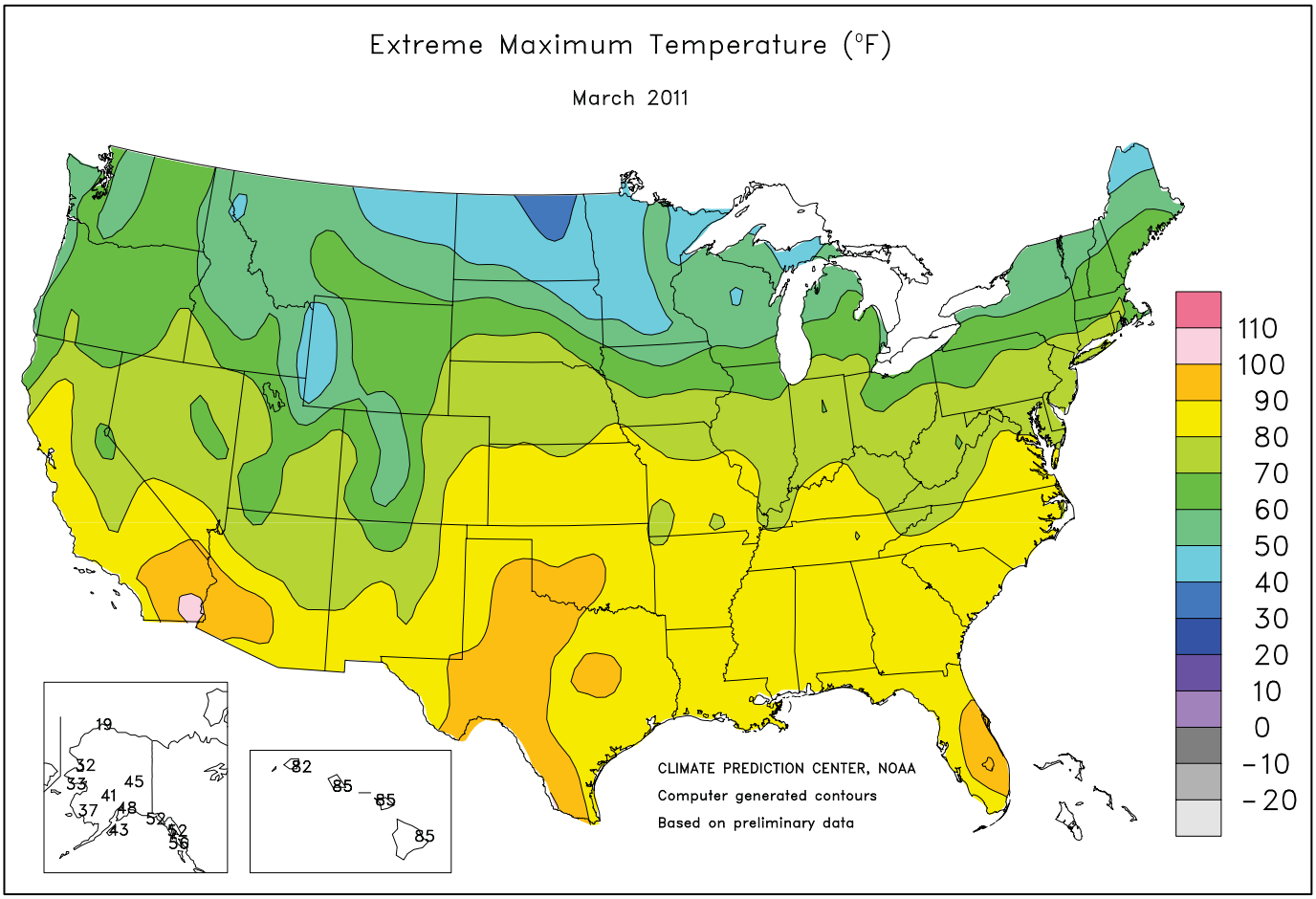
The arrival of March brought seasonable temperatures to much of the nation. In contrast, portions of the northern Great Plains and Rocky Mountains experienced temperatures more than 10˚F below average. Precipitation was above average along both coasts and in isolated locations across the nation's northern tier, while many areas in the center of the country received less than 50% of their normal rainfall totals during the month.

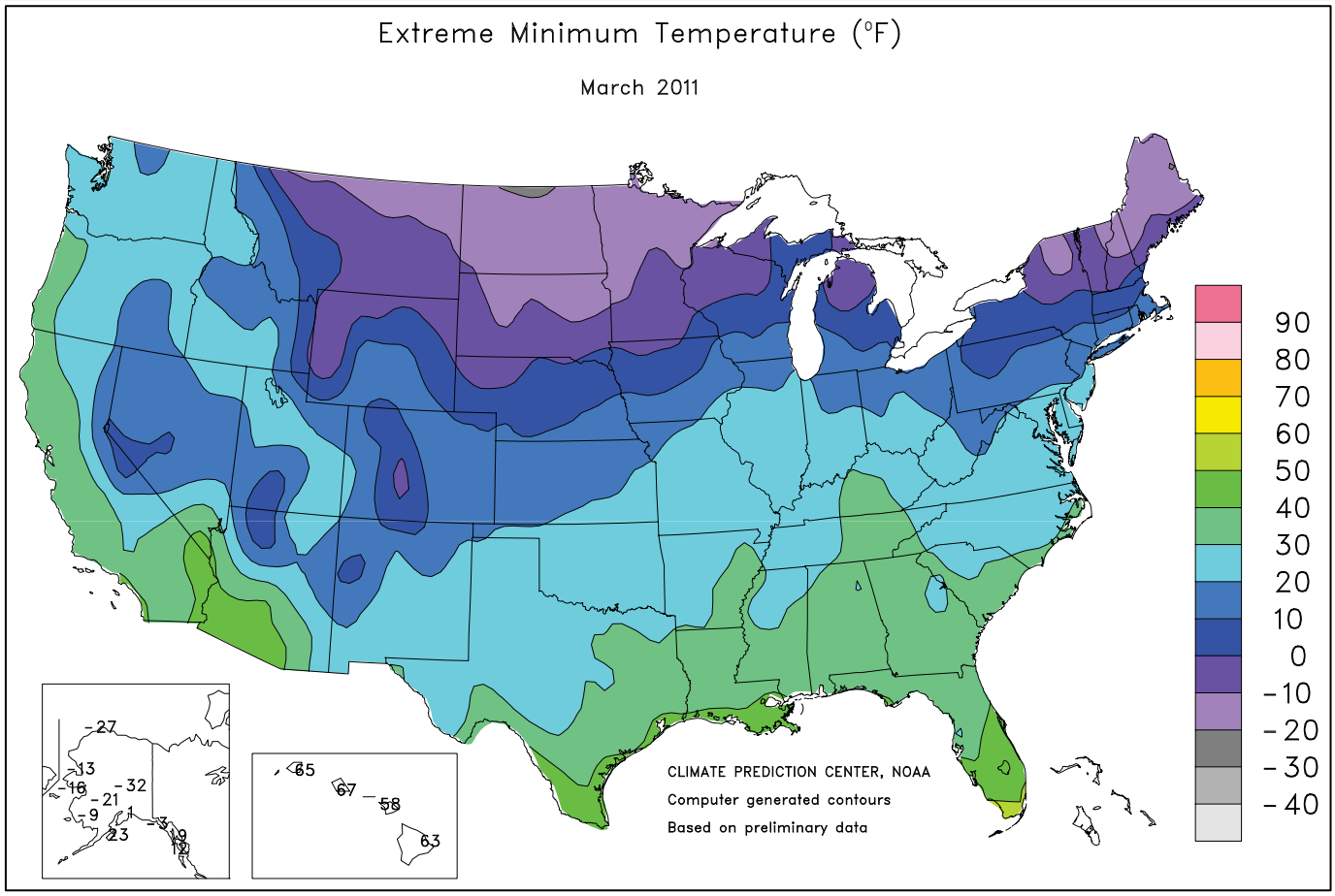
As the month began and when weather conditions allowed, row-crop producers in many regions of the U.S. were completing tillage operations, irrigating fields, and performing routine equipment maintenance in preparation for spring planting. In portions of the South, some corn, cotton, and sorghum acreage was already planted. By mid-month, a prolonged lack of rainfall, coupled with inadequate soil moisture availability, delayed planting activities across southern Texas and left emerged corn in the Coastal Bend in need of additional precipitation to promote normal crop development. Elsewhere, rice producers in California were busy working on drainage ditches to help eliminate excess water from their fields following steady rainfall during the first half of March. By month's end, corn, cotton, rice, and sorghum planting operations were underway in several states.

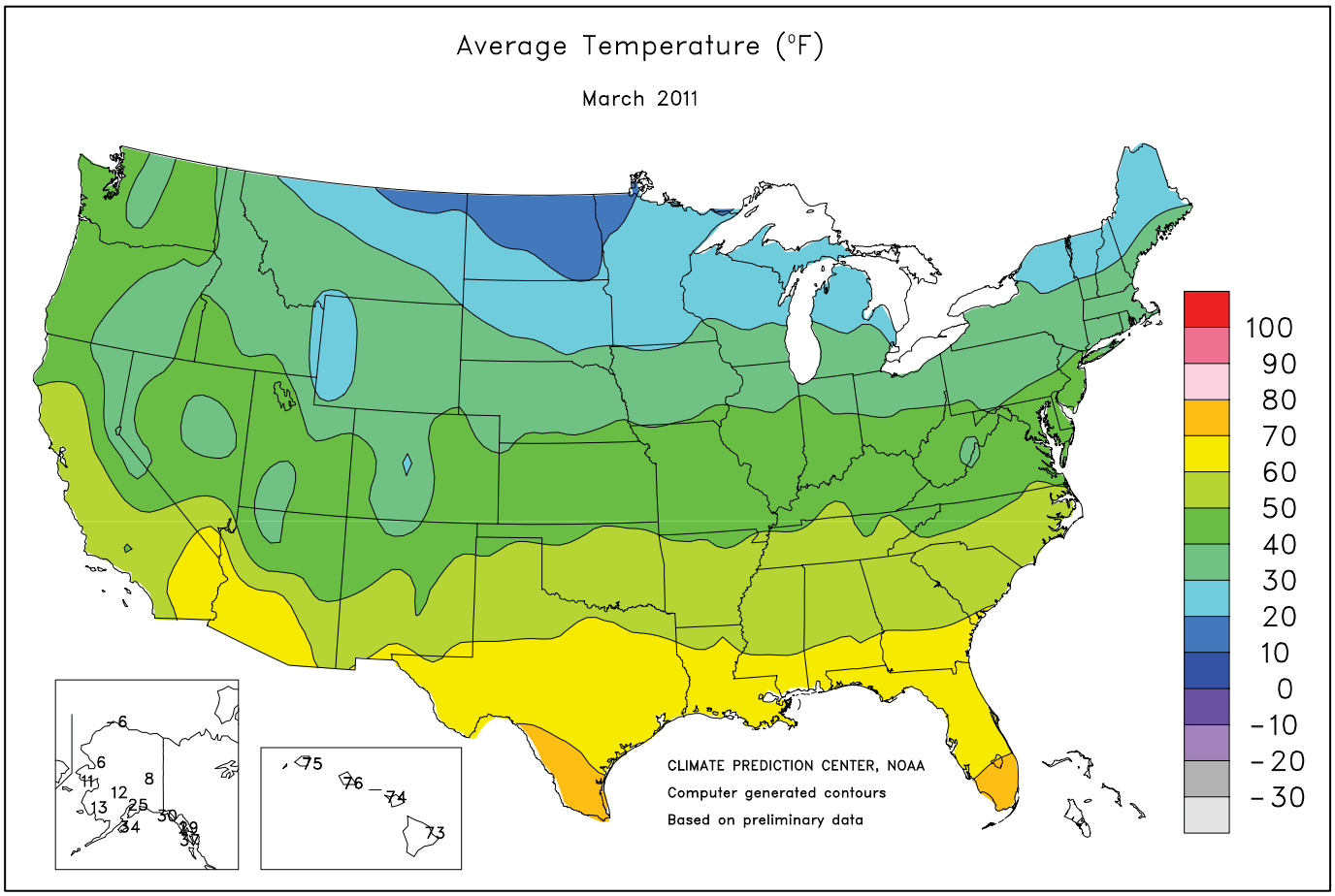
Small grain fields in California were growing well, with adequate to abundant available soil moisture at the start of the month, while persistently dry conditions on the central and southern Great Plains left many winter wheat fields in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas in very poor or poor condition at month's end. In Kansas, the largest winter wheat-producing state, jointing was evident in a small number fields by March 13. Producers on the High Plains of Texas treated some fields for brown wheat mites, Russian wheat aphids, and winter grain mites, while portions of the crop on the Low Plains were negatively impacted by soil erosion and strong winds. In Oklahoma, some small grain fields were appraised for insurance purposes, while producers were considering grazing others. As the month ended, dairy operations in Georgia were harvesting some small grain fields for silage.

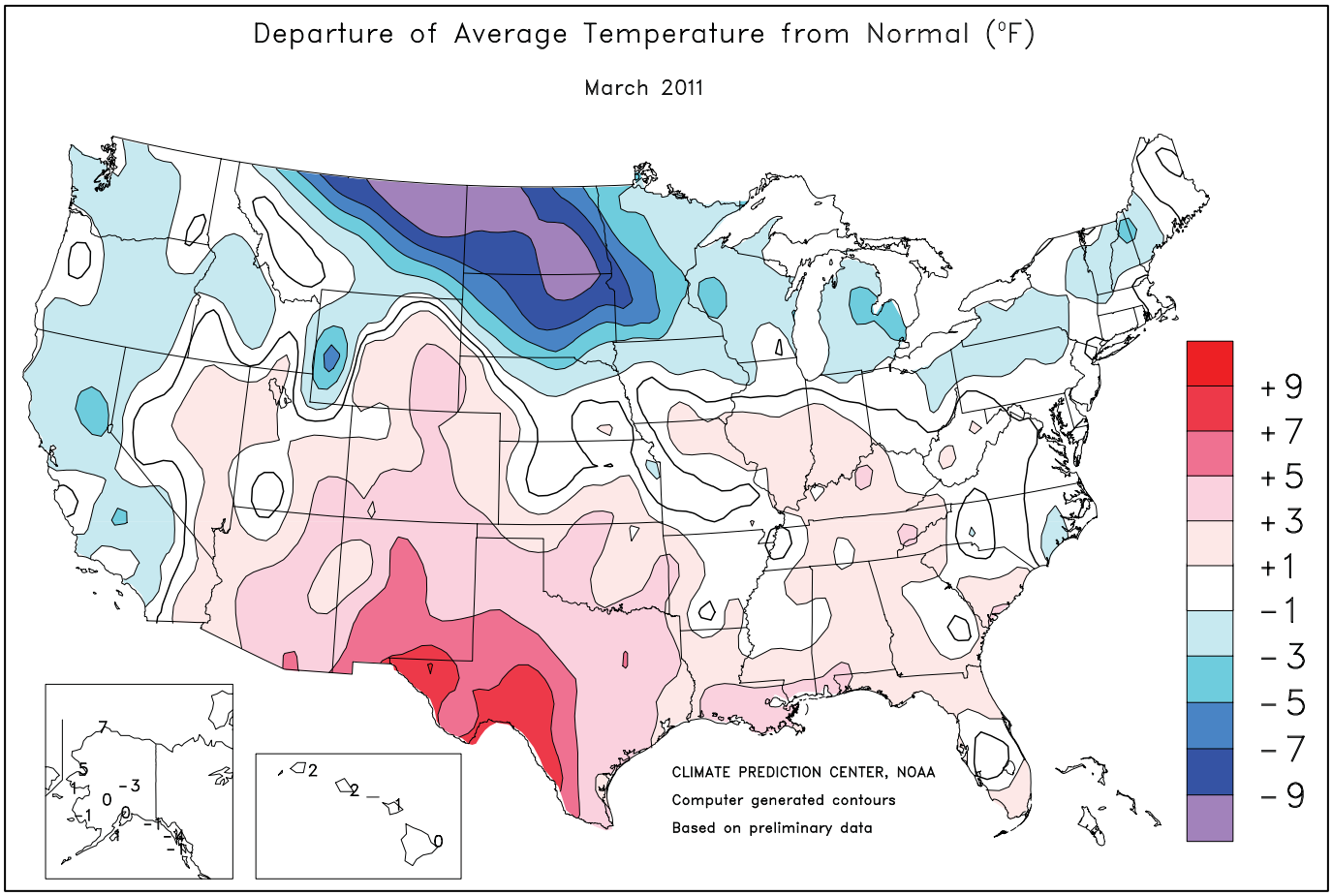

Total Precipitation (Inches)
March 2011
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
.5
0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Percent Of Normal Precipitation
March 2011
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
March 2011
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
19
32
33
41
45
37
48
43
52
56
82
85
85
85
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
March 2011
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-27
-13
-16
-32
-21
-9
1
-3
23
9
65
67
58
63
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Average Temperature (°F)
March 2011
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
March 2011
+9
+7
+5
+3
+1
-1
-3
-5
-7
-9
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

March 2011

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	57	2	9.45	3.35	LEXINGTON	46	0	4.69	0.28	COLUMBUS	41	-1	4.58	1.69
HUNTSVILLE	54	2	9.76	3.08	LONDON-CORBIN	48	1	5.56	0.95	DAYTON	41	1	4.17	0.88
MOBILE	63	3	4.73	-2.47	LOUISVILLE	50	3	5.17	0.76	MANSFIELD	37	0	4.12	0.76
MONTGOMERY	61	3	7.41	1.02	PADUCAH	49	1	6.59	2.32	TOLEDO	37	0	3.26	0.64
AK ANCHORAGE	25	-1	0.45	-0.20	LA BATON ROUGE	64	4	6.93	1.86	YOUNGSTOWN	35	-2	5.14	2.09
BARROW	-6	8	0.28	0.19	LAKE CHARLES	65	4	5.58	2.04	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	54	3	0.03	-2.87
COLD BAY	31	1	1.16	-1.32	NEW ORLEANS	67	5	10.48	5.24	TULSA	52	1	1.00	-2.57
FAIRBANKS	8	-3	0.15	-0.13	SHREVEPORT	60	2	1.84	-2.34	OR ASTORIA	45	-1	11.85	4.48
JUNEAU	29	-5	1.28	-2.23	ME BANGOR	31	0	4.50	1.06	BURNS	35	-2	2.11	0.87
KING SALMON	23	-1	0.10	-0.69	CARIBOU	24	-1	4.67	2.10	EUGENE	47	1	6.24	0.44
KODIAK	34	1	2.99	-2.23	PORTLAND	33	-1	4.86	0.72	MEDFORD	47	0	4.26	2.41
NOME	11	2	0.24	-0.36	MD BALTIMORE	44	0	4.98	1.05	PENDLETON	44	-1	1.66	0.40
AZ FLAGSTAFF	40	3	0.95	-1.67	MA BOSTON	39	0	2.09	-1.76	PORTLAND	46	-1	6.43	2.72
PHOENIX	68	5	0.06	-1.01	WORCESTER	34	0	3.99	-0.24	SALEM	47	0	7.16	2.99
TUCSON	64	5	0.02	-0.79	MI ALPENA	25	-3	2.07	-0.06	PA ALLENTOWN	39	0	6.43	2.87
AR FORT SMITH	56	3	0.80	-3.14	DETROIT	35	-2	3.61	1.09	ERIE	33	-4	4.60	1.47
LITTLE ROCK	54	1	4.17	-0.71	FLINT	32	-2	3.92	1.70	MIDDLETOWN	41	0	5.99	2.71
CA BAKERSFIELD	56	-1	1.67	0.26	GRAND RAPIDS	34	-1	4.01	1.42	PHILADELPHIA	44	1	4.29	0.48
EUREKA	48	-1	11.88	6.33	HOUGHTON LAKE	25	-4	2.04	-0.01	PITTSBURGH	39	-1	4.98	1.81
FRESNO	56	0	3.46	1.26	LANSING	32	-2	2.94	0.61	WILKES-BARRE	36	-2	5.13	2.44
LOS ANGELES	58	0	4.04	1.64	MUSKEGON	33	-1	3.17	0.81	WILLIAMSPORT	38	0	7.27	4.06
REDDING	51	-2	8.39	3.24	TRAVERSE CITY	29	-2	1.37	-0.61	PR SAN JUAN	78	0	1.27	-0.87
SACRAMENTO	53	-2	6.95	4.15	MN DULUTH	24	-1	0.82	-0.87	RI PROVIDENCE	39	0	2.55	-1.88
SAN DIEGO	61	1	1.46	-0.80	INT'L FALLS	22	-2	0.30	-0.66	SC CHARLESTON	60	2	2.67	-1.33
SAN FRANCISCO	54	0	5.70	2.44	MINNEAPOLIS	29	-3	2.06	0.20	COLUMBIA	57	2	4.00	-0.59
STOCKTON	54	-1	3.15	0.87	ROCHESTER	30	-1	3.51	1.63	FLORENCE	55	-1	4.16	0.16
CO ALAMOSA	37	4	0.02	-0.44	ST. CLOUD	24	-4	2.02	0.52	GREENVILLE	53	1	7.09	1.78
CO SPRINGS	43	5	0.54	-0.52	MS JACKSON	59	2	8.72	2.98	MYRTLE BEACH	56	1	3.41	-0.38
DENVER	44	6	0.35	-0.54	MERIDIAN	57	0	9.85	2.92	SD ABERDEEN	21	-10	1.19	-0.15
GRAND JUNCTION	45	2	0.52	-0.48	TUPELO	55	2	6.60	0.30	HURON	26	-7	1.40	-0.27
PUEBLO	45	3	0.65	-0.32	MO COLUMBIA	44	0	4.31	1.10	RAPID CITY	31	-4	0.92	-0.11
CT BRIDGEPORT	40	0	3.61	-0.54	JOPLIN	49	1	5.18	1.56	SIOUX FALLS	30	-3	0.74	-1.07
HARTFORD	37	-1	5.67	1.79	KANSAS CITY	44	0	1.95	-0.49	TN BRISTOL	49	2	6.37	2.46
DC WASHINGTON	46	-1	4.40	0.80	SPRINGFIELD	47	1	4.25	0.43	CHATTANOOGA	54	3	11.77	5.58
DE WILMINGTON	42	-1	4.05	0.08	ST JOSEPH	43	-1	1.13	-1.23	JACKSON	52	1	4.91	-0.22
FL DAYTONA BEACH	66	1	5.55	1.71	ST LOUIS	47	1	4.73	1.13	KNOXVILLE	53	3	6.38	1.21
FT LAUDERDALE	73	2	1.33	-1.47	MT BILLINGS	36	-1	0.68	-0.44	MEMPHIS	54	1	4.94	-0.64
FT MYERS	71	1	2.86	0.12	BUTTE	31	1	0.61	-0.22	NASHVILLE	51	1	4.59	-0.28
JACKSONVILLE	63	1	2.43	-1.50	GLASGOW	20	-11	0.52	0.05	TX ABILENE	61	5	0.41	-1.00
KEY WEST	74	0	0.27	-1.59	GREAT FALLS	32	-1	0.42	-0.59	AMARILLO	51	3	0.06	-1.07
MELBOURNE	68	2	4.46	1.54	HELENA	35	0	0.41	-0.22	AUSTIN	64	2	0.15	-1.99
MIAMI	74	2	1.13	-1.43	KALISPELL	36	1	1.12	0.01	BEAUMONT	65	3	2.04	-1.71
ORLANDO	69	2	5.24	1.70	MILES CITY	29	-6	0.49	-0.09	BROWNSVILLE	73	4	0.07	-0.86
PENSACOLA	64	3	6.80	0.40	MISSOULA	37	-1	0.80	-0.16	COLLEGE STATION	66	4	0.69	-2.15
ST PETERSBURG	69	2	10.14	6.85	NE GRAND ISLAND	38	0	1.02	-1.02	CORPUS CHRISTI	69	3	0.29	-1.44
TALLAHASSEE	63	2	3.14	-3.33	HASTINGS	39	0	0.49	-1.59	DALLAS/FT WORTH	61	4	0.07	-2.99
TAMPA	68	1	9.79	6.95	LINCOLN	39	0	0.66	-1.55	DEL RIO	70	6	0.04	-0.92
WEST PALM BEACH	73	2	1.49	-2.19	MCCOOK	41	1	0.42	-0.99	EL PASO	63	6	0.00	-0.26
GA ATHENS	55	2	6.65	1.66	NORFOLK	36	-1	0.84	-1.13	GALVESTON	66	2	2.70	-0.06
ATLANTA	56	2	9.06	3.68	NORTH PLATTE	37	-1	0.90	-0.34	HOUSTON	67	5	0.78	-2.58
AUGUSTA	57	1	5.45	0.84	OMAHA/EPPLEY	39	0	0.71	-1.42	LUBBOCK	56	5	0.35	-0.41
COLUMBUS	60	2	5.30	-0.45	SCOTTSBLUFF	40	3	1.21	0.05	MIDLAND	62	6	0.04	-0.38
MACON	57	1	4.03	-0.86	VALENTINE	34	-1	1.42	0.31	SAN ANGELO	65	8	0.10	-0.89
SAVANNAH	61	2	4.44	0.80	NV ELKO	39	0	1.25	0.27	SAN ANTONIO	67	5	0.01	-1.88
HI HILO	73	1	10.32	-4.03	ELY	37	1	1.02	-0.03	VICTORIA	68	4	0.96	-1.29
HONOLULU	76	2	0.98	-0.91	LAS VEGAS	61	3	0.17	-0.42	WACO	62	4	0.15	-2.33
KAHULUI	74	1	0.71	-1.64	RENO	45	2	1.28	0.42	WICHITA FALLS	58	4	0.06	-2.21
LIHUE	75	2	6.73	3.15	WINNEMUCCA	40	-1	2.06	1.20	UT SALT LAKE CITY	43	0	2.53	0.62
ID BOISE	44	0	2.25	0.84	NH CONCORD	32	-1	4.29	1.25	VT BURLINGTON	30	-1	3.39	1.07
LEWISTON	45	0	1.71	0.59	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	43	1	4.52	0.46	VA LYNCHBURG	46	0	2.69	-1.14
POCATELLO	38	0	1.85	0.47	NEWARK	44	2	5.84	1.63	NORFOLK	49	0	2.96	-1.12
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	36	-1	2.62	-0.03	NM ALBUQUERQUE	53	5	0.00	-0.61	RICHMOND	48	0	4.28	0.19
MOLINE	39	0	1.67	-1.25	NY ALBANY	34	-1	4.19	1.09	ROANOKE	47	0	4.23	0.39
PEORIA	41	1	1.52	-1.31	BINGHAMTON	31	-2	3.91	0.94	WASH/DULLES	44	1	5.07	1.52
ROCKFORD	37	1	3.41	1.02	BUFFALO	32	-2	4.63	1.64	WA OLYMPIA	43	-1	9.00	3.71
SPRINGFIELD	44	2	1.60	-1.55	ROCHESTER	34	0	2.67	0.09	QUILLAYUTE	43	-1	17.95	6.97
IN EVANSVILLE	47	1	5.34	1.05	SYRACUSE	33	-1	2.86	-0.16	SEATTLE-TACOMA	45	-1	6.29	2.54
FORT WAYNE	38	0	3.03	0.17	NC ASHEVILLE	48	2	6.95	2.36	SPOKANE	40	0	3.25	1.72
INDIANAPOLIS	44	2	3.73	0.29	CHARLOTTE	52	-1	4.51	0.12	YAKIMA	42	0	1.11	0.41
SOUTH BEND	36	-2	2.28	-0.61	GREENSBORO	50	1	4.37	0.52	WV BECKLEY	42	0	4.50	0.87
IA BURLINGTON	41	1	1.48	-1.48	HATTERAS	55	3	5.44	0.49	CHARLESTON	46	1	4.32	0.42
CEDAR RAPIDS	36	-1	1.93	-0.30	RALEIGH	51	0	3.52	-0.51	ELKINS	41	1	5.08	1.16
DES MOINES	39	1	2.16	-0.05	WILMINGTON	54	-1	2.89	-1.33	HUNTINGTON	46	0	4.29	0.46
DUBUQUE	34	-1	2.28	-0.29	ND BISMARCK	21	-9	1.56	0.71	WI EAU CLAIRE	27	-4	2.57	0.71
SIOUX CITY	35	-2	0.90	-1.10	DICKINSON	22	-8	0.61	-0.08	GREEN BAY	28	-3	3.08	1.02
WATERLOO	34	-1	1.78	-0.35	FARGO	20	-7	1.84	0.67	LA CROSSE	32	-3	2.86	0.86
KS CONCORDIA	43	1	0.80	-1.55	GRAND FORKS	19	-7	0.76	-0.13	MADISON	33	-1	2.96	0.68
DODGE CITY	44	0	0.73	-1.11	JAMESTOWN	18	-10	0.94	0.05	MILWAUKEE	34	-1	3.08	0.49
GOODLAND	40	0	0.81	-0.39	MINOT	19	-9	0.81	-0.24	WAUSAU	27	-3	2.36	0.44
HILL CITY	42	3	0.65	-0.89	WILLISTON	20	-9	0.98	0.24	WY CASPER	37	2	0.46	-0.44
TOPEKA	45	1	1.81	-0.75	OH AKRON-CANTON	36	-2	4.44	1.29	CHEYENNE	38	4	0.89	-0.16
WICHITA	48	2	0.97	-1.74	CINCINNATI	44	0	4.55	0.65	LANDER	38	3	0.28	-0.96
KY JACKSON	48	1	4.73	0.35	CLEVELAND	36	-2	3.58	0.64	SHERIDAN	35	0	1.73	0.73

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending April 10, 2011

Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	9	33	48	9
CA	0	0	10	20	70
CO	22	35	31	11	1
ID	0	1	12	72	15
IL	2	8	30	53	7
IN	1	7	35	46	11
KS	14	23	35	25	3
MI	2	4	24	49	21
MO	0	3	27	59	11
MT	1	3	27	63	6
NE	3	17	44	33	3
NC	0	2	17	62	19
OH	0	4	27	55	14
OK	25	35	29	9	2
OR	0	1	29	48	22
SD	1	2	30	59	8
TX	40	26	23	11	0
WA	1	2	12	58	27
18 Sts	16	20	28	29	7
Prev Wk	13	19	31	30	7
Prev Yr	1	5	29	53	12

Corn Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 10 2011	5-Yr Avg
CO	1	NA	1	1
IL	1	NA	4	1
IN	1	NA	1	0
IA	1	NA	0	0
KS	6	NA	5	5
KY	9	NA	5	11
MI	1	NA	0	0
MN	1	NA	0	0
MO	8	NA	10	10
NE	0	NA	1	0
NC	31	NA	17	27
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	1	NA	0	0
PA	3	NA	0	1
SD	0	NA	0	0
TN	13	NA	10	18
TX	47	NA	55	58
WI	0	NA	0	0
18 Sts	3	NA	3	3

These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.

Cotton Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 10 2011	5-Yr Avg
AL	1	0	0	1
AZ	29	15	20	23
AR	0	0	0	0
CA	19	10	15	26
GA	1	0	1	0
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	4	0	6	3
MS	0	0	0	1
MO	1	0	0	0
NC	0	0	0	0
OK	0	0	0	0
SC	0	0	0	0
TN	0	0	0	0
TX	9	10	11	12
VA	0	0	0	0
15 Sts	6	6	7	7

These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.

Rice Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 10 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	17	7	21	15
CA	0	0	0	0
LA	64	57	67	57
MS	13	6	10	11
MO	6	0	4	7
TX	50	67	79	63
6 Sts	22	16	26	21

These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.

Rice Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 10 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	1	NA	1	2
CA	0	NA	0	0
LA	9	NA	38	24
MS	3	NA	4	2
MO	0	NA	0	0
TX	19	NA	57	38
6 Sts	3	NA	9	7

These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.

Oats Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 10 2011	5-Yr Avg
IA	51	6	38	23
MN	30	0	0	7
NE	39	18	33	33
ND	0	0	0	0
OH	26	2	5	19
PA	37	1	3	24
SD	9	0	3	7
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	30	0	3	9
9 Sts	45	28	33	35

These 9 States planted 65% of last year's oat acreage.

Oats Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 10 2011	5-Yr Avg
IA	3	NA	2	1
MN	0	NA	0	0
NE	5	NA	2	4
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	1	NA	0	1
PA	3	NA	0	3
SD	0	NA	0	0
TX	100	NA	100	100
WI	0	NA	0	0
9 Sts	28	NA	27	27

These 9 States planted 65% of last year's oat acreage.

Sorghum Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 10 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	16	14	39	16
CO	0	0	0	0
IL	0	0	0	0
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	40	71	82	30
MO	1	0	0	1
NE	0	0	0	0
NM	2	0	1	1
OK	0	0	0	1
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	46	50	53	52
11 Sts	17	19	20	19

These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.

VP - Very Poor; P - Poor; F - Fair; G - Good; EX - Excellent

NA - Not Available; *Revised

National Agricultural Summary

April 4 – 10, 2011

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Temperatures west of the Rocky Mountains averaged as much as 8°F below average during the week, delaying the start of spring planting in some areas. Elsewhere, unusually high temperatures blanketed much of the country from the Great Plains to the Atlantic Coast, promoting fieldwork in many areas while also contributing to snow-melt flooding in portions of the upper Midwest. With the exception of the Great Plains, where additional moisture is needed to aid the continued development of many crops, above-average precipitation fell throughout much of the United States.

Corn: By week's end, 3 percent of the nation's corn crop was planted, on par with both last year and the 5-year average. Planting was just beginning in Illinois, Indiana, and Nebraska, three of the five largest corn-producing states.

Winter Wheat: Nationally, 36 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week and 29 percentage points below this time last year. While adequate soil moisture helped to improve crop conditions in the Pacific Northwest, persistently dry conditions throughout the Great Plains led to an increase in the percentage of the crop rated very poor to poor in states such as Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Cotton: Planting inched forward during the week, as cotton producers in Georgia and Louisiana began seeding their crop. By April 10, seven percent of the country's crop was planted, slightly ahead of last year but on par with the 5-year average. In Texas, producers in the Northern Plains continued pre-irrigation in preparation for planting, while high winds and excessively dry soils delayed cotton planting in the Edwards Plateau and Trans-Pecos regions.

Sorghum: By April 10, twenty percent of this year's sorghum crop was planted, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Planting was most active in Arkansas, where producers utilized 6 days suitable for fieldwork to seed 25 percent of their crop during the week.

Rice: Producers had seeded 26 percent of the 2011 rice crop by week's end, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Seeding was well ahead of last year and normal in Texas. Nine percent of the nation's crop was emerged by April 10, six percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Other Crops: Thirty-three percent of the oat crop was seeded by April 10, twelve percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. The most significant delays were evident in the Great Lakes region and the Ohio Valley. In Ohio and Pennsylvania, snowfall and unusually wet fields limited fieldwork to 3 days during the past 2 weeks. By week's end, 27 percent of this year's crop was emerged, slightly behind last year but on par with the 5-year average.

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: Days suitable fieldwork 4.1. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 12% short, 54% adequate, and 32% surplus. Corn 46% planted, 45% 2010, and 49% 5 yr avg.; 25% emerged, 7% 2010, and 21% five year average. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 13% fair, 75% good, and 11% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 66% good, and 5% excellent. Pasture and range condition 3% very poor, 5% poor, 28% fair, 58% good, and 6% excellent. Daytime highs for the week ranged from 90 degrees in Huntsville and Muscle Shoals, to 81 degrees in Mobile. Overnight lows for most locations ranged from the mid thirties to lower forties. Forage growth has benefited from the recent rains and warmer weather, improving pasture and livestock conditions. Portions of the southern part of the state are still experiencing moisture shortages. The corn that has emerged is in mostly good condition.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly below normal across the State for the week ending April 10th, ranging from 8 degrees below normal at Parker to 6 degrees above normal at Douglas. The highest temperature of the week was 91 degrees at Douglas, Marana, and Tucson. The lowest reading was 3 degrees at Grand Canyon. There was precipitation recorded in all but three of the 22 weather stations, ranging from 0.04 inches in Willcox to 1.86 inches in Grand Canyon. All of the weather stations across the State except Kingman have below normal precipitation to date. Cotton planting is 20 percent complete, 9 percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Alfalfa condition varies from fair to excellent, depending on location. Harvesting is active in many areas of the State. Range and pasture condition varies from very poor to good, depending on location. Most areas are in fair to good condition. Vegetable harvesting remains very active in desert regions of Arizona.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 34% short, 47% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 16% very short, 33% short, 47% adequate, 4% surplus. Farmers planted an additional 5% of the soybean crop last week, 2% ahead of the five-year average but the same as 2010. The winter wheat crop was 21% headed by week's end, 21% ahead of last year and 4% ahead of the five-year average. Winter wheat was in fair to mostly good condition. Farmers were busy planting corn, rice, sorghum, and soybeans last week as weather conditions across the states were favorable for field work. Pre-emergence herbicides were being applied as field crops continued progressing. Additionally, stripe rust in wheat fields continued to be seen across the state of Arkansas. Livestock were in mostly fair to good condition last week. Pasture and range, as well as hay crops were in mostly fair condition by week's end. Producers were preparing for haying by spraying and fertilizing their pastures.

CALIFORNIA: The first cutting of alfalfa began in the San Joaquin Valley for hay and silage. Rainfall complicated drying conditions and delayed the first cutting for some farmers. Winter wheat harvest for silage also began last week in Tulare County, while oat harvest was underway in Merced County. In other areas, rye, barley, and other forage crops continued to develop. Adequate winter moisture also allowed for the development of dryland small grain crops. Corn and sorghum seed continued to be shipped in from out of state. Rice field preparation was ongoing. Sunflower seed planting continued in the Sacramento Valley. Cotton beds were prepared and planting started. Spring field work continued with weed control in small grain and alfalfa fields, pre-plant herbicide applications, and ground preparation. The Navel orange, Valencia orange and lemon harvests continued normally in the San Joaquin Valley as the grapefruit and mandarin harvests neared completion. Grapefruit and lemons were also picked in the desert and coastal regions. Mandarin growers with seedless varieties in the San Joaquin Valley began net placement in preparation for the upcoming bloom. Bud break continued in grape vineyards across the state as early-varieties showed strong shoot growth. The prune, pear, and cherry blooms were nearly finished. Strawberry nursery plants were planted in Siskiyou County while strawberry and blueberry fields in east Fresno County were in bloom. Fieldwork and spraying was ongoing in orchards and vineyards. Growing conditions in almond orchards were good as irrigation, fertilizer, and final fungicide applications were prepared. Pollination was underway in both walnut and pistachio orchards, as blight control sprays for walnuts were ongoing. Lettuce, tomato and pepper plants were growing well in Kern County. Sweet potato field fumigations continued while hotbed planting was complete in Merced County. In Fresno County, harvesting of asparagus and spring lettuce began. The broccoli harvest continued. Tomato and pepper transplants were growing well as well as carrots, garlic and onions. Melon, Onion and tomato beds were fumigated, cultivated and irrigated as conditions allowed. Rain caused problems with the planting of squash, cucumbers, peppers, eggplants, and other vegetables in Tulare County. Tomatoes were planted without hot caps. Cold wet weather with snow and freezing temperatures continued to hamper spring ground preparation in Siskiyou County. Spring rains stimulated growth of grasses and forbs in the foothills and valleys. Non-irrigated pasture and rangeland were in very good to excellent condition. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued to decline. Sheep and cattle continued to graze on retired farmland and some alfalfa fields. Bee hives continue to be moved out of almond and amongst stone fruit and citrus orchards. Some hives were moved out of state.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 5.4. Topsoil moisture 42% very short, 39% short, 16% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 38% very short, 40% short, 19% adequate, 3% surplus. Winter wheat 7% pastured, 5% 2010, 4% avg.; 12% jointed, 11% 2010, 14% avg. Spring barley 28% seeded, 17% 2010, 26% avg.; 11% emerged, 7% 2010, 7% avg. Spring wheat 15% seeded, 13% 2010, 18% avg.; 2% emerged, 7% 2010, 6% avg. Dry onions 45% planted, 32% 2010, 41% avg. Sugarbeets 2% planted, 7% 2010, 14% avg. Summer potatoes 7% planted, 2% 2010, 8% avg. Livestock cows calved 73%, 71% avg.; ewes lambed 64%, 67% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 36% fair, 55% good, 5% excellent. Most of Colorado received some precipitation last week but levels are still below average for this time of year. The State continued to experience above average temperatures. Overall, mountain snowpack is 112 percent of average. The snowpack in the southern region of the State is rated at only 79 percent of average while the northwestern regions are 134 percent of average.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 90% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil

moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 81% adequate, 15% surplus. Hay supplies 3% very short, 23% short, 74% adequate, 0% surplus. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 30% fair, 60% good, 1% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 10% fair, 83% good, 5% excellent. Barley condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 9% fair, 84% good, 5% excellent. Corn progress 2% planted, 3% 2010, 2% avg. Green peas 35% planted, 44% 2010, 58% avg. Potatoes planted 27%, 12% 2010, 41% avg. Sweet corn 3% planted, 2% 2010, 2% avg. Apples bloomed 3%, 19% 2010, 16% avg. Peaches bloomed 18%, 48% 2010, 42% avg. Strawberries bloomed 21%, 12% 2010, 16% avg. Rain continues to hamper field work. Crop conditions are good overall. Farmers are eager to start planting corn. However, soil conditions are still too cold and wet.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 31% short, 63% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short 32% short, 64% adequate, 3% surplus. Field crop planting underway, more rain needed. Growers planted corn, rice. Field preparation for planting cotton and peanuts. Vegetables harvested on schedule with seasonal volumes, Collier, Glades, Hendry, Lee, Volusia counties. Harvesting sweet corn, green beans, Palm Beach County. Tomato harvesting in full swing, planting beans, sweet potatoes; harvesting squash, Miami-Dade County. Watermelon planting, Gilchrist, Levy counties. Strawberries harvested, Bradford County. Producers marketed beans, broccoli, cabbage, celery, cucumbers, eggplant, peppers, radishes, squash, sweet corn, tomatoes. Lighter amounts available endive and peppers other than bell peppers. Thirty-eight citrus packinghouses, 19 processors remained opened, some temporarily paused production. Harvest of Valencia oranges, grapefruit continued; with processing plants running grapefruit and Valencia oranges. Grove activity included young tree care, applying herbicides, hedging and topping, brush removal, fertilizer application. Pasture feed 1% very poor, 17% poor, 55% fair, 25% good, 2% excellent. Cattle condition 15% poor, 50% fair, 30% good, 5% excellent. Pasture condition statewide, very poor to excellent most fair. Pasture condition improved slightly. Cattle condition mostly fair. Panhandle. Pasture condition very poor to excellent, most fair to good. Hay, supplements fed. North. Pasture, cattle condition poor to good, most good. Central, southwest. pasture condition very poor to excellent, most fair. Pasture grass condition improved. Limited rainfall gave temporary relief to pasture; hot, dry weather rapidly depleted additional moisture. Cattle condition poor to excellent, most fair.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 10% short, 79% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 13% short, 82% adequate, 4% surplus. Range and pasture 1% very poor, 4% poor, 35% fair, 53% good, 7% excellent. Blueberries 0% very poor, 0% poor, 61% fair, 39% good, 0% excellent. Blueberries blooming 62%, N/A 2010, N/A avg. Corn 72% planted, 72% 2010, 68% avg. Cotton 1% planted, 1% 2010, 0% avg. Onions 0% very poor, 1% poor, 29% fair, 64% good, 6% excellent; 12% harvested, N/A in 2010, N/A avg. Peaches 0% very poor, 0% poor, 19% fair, 24% good, 57% excellent; blooming 99%, 100% in 2010, 97% avg. Sorghum 5% planted, 6% 2010, 4% avg. Tobacco transplanted 16%, 17% in 2010, 24% avg. Watermelons 62%, 67% 2010, 57% avg. Winter wheat 0% very poor, 2% poor, 30% fair, 57% good, 11% excellent. Precipitation estimates for the State ranged from a trace of rain up to 2.0 inches. Temperatures ranged for the week from the lower 50s to the upper 60s.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil moisture was at adequate to surplus levels. Overall, weather conditions were fair for agriculture. A large storm system brought mostly cloudy skies across the islands for the week with intermittent periods of clear skies. This storm also brought locally heavy rains throughout the State as well as high winds in some areas. Soil saturation was needed in some areas, but in general, heavy rains were considered to be too much in too short a time in many areas. Showers on the windward side of the Big Island from the previous week led to a removal of abnormally dry [D0] conditions by the National Drought Monitor. The National Climate prediction center forecasts ongoing drought in existing areas with “some improvement” as summer trade wind weather it forecasted to increase in the months to come. However, it was also noted that most rainfall will be primarily confined to windward slopes. HIGHLIGHTS. A record high temperature of 82 degrees Fahrenheit was tied in Lihue [Kauai] on Monday, April 4th. This tied the old record of set in 1983 and 1978.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 3. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 69% adequate, 30% surplus. Winter wheat jointed 6%, 3% 2010, 4% avg. Onions 45% planted, 49% 2010, 59% avg.; 0% emerged, 3% 2010, 9% avg. Potatoes 1% planted, 2% 2010, 3% avg. Oats 1% planted, 25% 2010, 27% avg.; 0% emerged, 12% 2010, 7% avg. Dry peas 19% planted, 5% 2010, 9% avg. Calving complete 92%, 92% 2010, 91% avg. Lambing complete 89%, 88% 2010, 88% avg. Hay and roughage supply 6% very short, 45% short, 49% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 0% poor, 3% fair, 64% good, 33% excellent. Sugarbeets emerged 0%, 0% 2010, 4% avg. Spring wheat 18% planted, 18% 2010, 23% avg.; 3% emerged, 3% 2010, 5% avg. Barley 16% planted, 12% 2010, 21% avg.; 1% emerged, 0% 2010, 3% avg. Extension educators have reported that wet and cool conditions are slowing field preparation and grain planting. Sugarbeet planting is estimated to be 2 percent complete at the state level. This is 29 percentage points behind average. Winter Wheat is estimated to be 87 percent in good to excellent condition. Extension educators report that irrigation water supply is mostly good to excellent.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 74% adequate and 22% surplus. Oats 50% planted, 69% 2010, 33% avg. Pasture 0% very poor, 7% poor, 39% fair, 46% good, 8% excellent. The state-wide average temperature for the week was 47.4 degrees, about 7.5 degrees above normal. Precipitation was also above normal at 1.08 inches. The norm for the same time period is 0.7 inches. Farmers are continuing with tillage and anhydrous application. Calving and lambing continued. Many farmers are waiting for drier conditions to start planting corn and continue to prepare machinery. Many plan on being in the fields by the end of the week.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.0. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 7% short, 67% adequate, 25% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 13% short, 72% adequate, 14% surplus. Corn 1% planted, 1% 2010, 0% avg. Winter wheat jointed 10%, 7% 2010, 13% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 35% fair, 46% good, 11% excellent. Pasture condition 5% very poor, 18% poor, 42% fair, 31% good, 4% excellent. Availability of hay 4% very short, 23% short, 68% adequate, 5% surplus. Temperatures ranged from 2o to 13o above normal with a low of 31o and a high of 85o. Precipitation ranged from 0.57 inches to 3.50 inches. Livestock are reported to be in mostly good condition at this time. Pastures have experienced minimal re-growth thus far this spring due to the cool temperatures. Many operators were busy performing tillage operations and anhydrous ammonia applications. Cool soil temperatures and heavy rain showers slowed corn planting during the week. Other activities included preparing planting equipment, spreading dry fertilizer and manure, clearing fence rows, installing and repairing drainage tile, hauling grain to market and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.6. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 5% short, 82% adequate, and 12% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 84% adequate, and 12% surplus. Weather conditions were a little more exciting than most

would like in western and northwest Iowa Saturday night with numerous tornados causing damage. Hail was also reported in those areas of the State. The week's most common field activities were application of anhydrous and tiling. In general, minimal stress on livestock with good conditions for newborns.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 20% very short, 24% short, 52% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 20% very short, 27% short, 50% adequate, 3% surplus. Winter wheat jointed 33%, 23% 2010, 39% avg.; winterkill damage 85% none, 12% light, 2% moderate, 1% severe; wind damage 79% none, 17% light, 3% moderate, 1% severe; freeze damage 84% none, 12% light, 4% moderate; insect infestation 93% none, 6% light, 1% moderate; disease infestation 89% none, 10% light, 1% moderate. Range and pasture condition 11% very poor, 17% poor, 37% fair, 33% good, 2% excellent. Feed grain supplies 1% very short, 5% short, 87% adequate, 7% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 2% very short, 9% short, 84% adequate, 5% surplus. Stock water supplies 4% very short, 15% short, 78% adequate, 3% surplus. Kansas saw hot and continued dry conditions last week as temperatures reached into the 90's and precipitation was limited to a few areas in the east. High winds combined with the already dry conditions have limited the CRP and pasture burning for another week as many counties have burn bans in place. Only eleven of the 52 weather stations reported more than half an inch of rain, all in the eastern third of Kansas. Leavenworth received the most precipitation with 2.30 inches, followed by Pittsburg with 1.47 inches, and Parsons with 1.25 inches. Twenty-seven stations reported less than one-tenth of an inch of precipitation. Cool temperatures early in the week led into a warm weekend as temperatures on Saturday reached into the 90's in many counties. For the week highs ranged from the mid 80's to upper 90's, and lows ranged from the mid 30's down to 22 degrees in Alton. It reached 99 degrees in Medicine Lodge, Kansas last week, averaging 15 degrees above normal. Fieldwork last week primarily involved fertilizing wheat, spraying pesticides, and planting corn, along with limited burning of CRP in areas that weather permitted. High winds and dry conditions continued to stress the wheat crop in many areas while corn farmers planted 4 percent of Kansas acreage last week as the weather warmed. Livestock activities involved preparing fences in pastures, burning pastures when possible, and calving along with spring working of cattle. Some cattle have been turned out on pasture on a limited basis but many pastures still need moisture.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil 3% short, 70% adequate, 27% surplus. Subsoil moisture 11% short, 74% adequate, 15% surplus. Precipitation well above normal and averaged 1.68 inches, .69 in. above normal. Temperatures averaged 62 degrees, 9 degrees above normal and 18 degrees warmer than last week. Tobacco transplants 75% set, 79% 2010, 80% average. Condition of winter wheat 1% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 51% good, 29% excellent. Pasture conditions 4% very poor, 12% poor, 35% fair, 37% good,12% excellent.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Soil moisture 14% very short, 22% short, 53% adequate, and 11% surplus. Corn 99% planted, 97% 2010, and 94% avg. 92% emerged, 73% 2010, 71% avg.; 1% very poor, 1% poor, 31% fair, 66% good, 1% excellent. Wheat 89% headed, 25% 2010, 68% avg.; 1% poor, 25% fair, 68% good, and 6% excellent. Spring plowing 90% plowed, 77% 2010, 76% avg. Sugarcane 1% very poor, 14% poor, 36% fair, 36% good, 13% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 7% poor, 40% fair, 46% good, and 6% excellent. Vegetables 1% very poor, 9% poor, 40% fair, 45% good, and 5% excellent. Range and Pasture 1% very poor, 14% poor, 44% fair, 35% good, and 6% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.5. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 88% adequate, 12% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 89% adequate, 11% surplus. Hay supplies 7% very short, 23% short, 69% adequate, 1% surplus. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 11% poor, 22% fair, 55% good, 10% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 5% fair, 70% good, 22% excellent. Barley condition 3% very poor, 3% poor, 8% fair, 71% good, 15% excellent. Corn progress planted 1%, 4% 2010, 2% avg. Cucumbers 1% planted, 4% 2010, 3% avg. Green peas planted 20%, 16% 2010, 34% avg. Potatoes planted 20%, 33% 2010, 43% avg. Sweet corn 4% planted, 7% 2010, 10% avg. Tomatoes 4% planted, 4% 2010, 9% avg. Apples bloomed 2%, 60% 2010, 14% avg. Peaches bloomed 8%, 23% 2010, 21% avg. Strawberries bloomed 19%, 39% 2010, 27% avg. Rain continues to hamper field work. Crop conditions are good overall. Farmers are eager to start planting corn. However, soil conditions are still too cold and wet.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 3. Topsoil 0% very short, 1% short, 58% adequate, 41% surplus. Subsoil 0% very short, 4% short, 77% adequate, 19% surplus. Oats 3% planted, 61% 2010. Precipitation amounts ranged from 0.69 to 0.88 inches in the Upper Peninsula and 0.30 to 1.28 inches in the Lower Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 4 to 8 degrees above normal. Wet conditions continued. Intermittent rain throughout the week delayed planting. On a limited basis, field activities included tree transplanting, pruning orchards, hauling manure, asparagus harvest, and fertilizer applications to wheat.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 0.0. Topsoil moisture 46% adequate, 54% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 48% adequate, 51% surplus. Corn 1% land prepared, 8% 2010, 2% avg. Soybeans 1% land prepared, 3% 2010, 1% avg. Spring wheat 0% planted, 9% 2010, 2% avg. Barley 0% planted, 11% 2010, 3% avg. A second round of flooding was underway in Minnesota rivers and tributaries. This spring's flood threat was magnified by high moisture in the soil after back-to-back wet years and near record winter snowfall. The Red River crested Saturday night at Fargo-Moorhead, and flood waters have closed roads and submerged fields in localized areas. Secondary crests occurred elsewhere, with many rivers and their tributaries' in flood stage. A few reporters noted that soil is still too wet for fieldwork, and more warm, dry weather is needed to melt remaining frost, increase soil temperatures, and dry out soils before fieldwork can begin. A warming trend caused the weekly average temperature to increase to nearly 5° above normal. Temperatures ranged from the upper 40's in northern areas to 50's and 60's in central and southern areas. Readings reached over 70° in some areas over the weekend, accompanied by showers and thunderstorms that hit late Saturday night and again Sunday evening over parts of Minnesota and western Wisconsin.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Soil moisture 2% very short, 9% short, 81% adequate and 8% surplus. Corn 79% planted, 72% 2010, 77% average. Cotton 0% planted, 0% 2010, 1% avg.; 53% emerged, 44% 2010, 56% average. Rice 10% planted, 13% 2010, 11% avg.; 4% emerged, 3% 2010, 2% average. Sorghum 3% planted, 7% 2010, 7% average. Soybeans 7% planted, 9% 2010, 18% avg. Winter wheat 96% jointing, 80% 2010, 86% avg.; 42% heading, 1% 2010, 26% avg.; 4% very poor, 6% poor, 21% fair, 50% good, 19% excellent. Watermelons 45% planted, 48% 2010, 51% average. Blueberries 0% very poor, 1% poor, 24% fair, 70% good, 5% excellent. Cattle 3% very poor, 8% poor, 27% fair, 50% good, 12% excellent. Pasture 4% very poor, 8% poor, 27% fair, 49% good, 12% excellent. According to the National Agricultural Statistics Service in Mississippi, there were 4.6 days suitable for fieldwork for the week ending Sunday, April 10, 2011. Field work was slowed down last week by rain showers, but the outlook for farmers is generally optimistic. The first rice plantings emerged and wheat saw significant increases in heading. Cotton plantings, however, have yet to start.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.9. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 5% short, 76% adequate, 17% surplus. Spring tillage 32%. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 11% poor, 44% fair, 37% good, and 7% excellent. Precipitation 0.73 in. Temperatures were 8 to 11 degrees above average. Wet conditions hampered corn planting across the north. Winter wheat condition benefited from the warm wet weather.

MONTANA: Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 11% last year; 3% short, 21% last year; 53% adequate, 63% last year; 43% surplus, 5% last year. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 8% last year; 6% short, 26% last year; 71% adequate, 65% last year; 23% surplus, 1% last year. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 1% last year; 3% poor, 6% last year; 27% fair, 43% last year; 63% good, 45% last year; 6% excellent, 5% last year. Winter wheat Spring stages 58% still dormant, 18% last year; 39% greening, 48% last year; 3% green and growing, 34% last year. Barley planted 2%, 15% last year. Camelina planted 7%, 22% last year. Spring wheat planted 1%, 6% last year. Sugar beets planted 5%, 8% last year. Livestock grazing 39% open, 78% last year; 28% difficult, 15% last year; 33% closed, 7% last year. Cattle and calves receiving supplemental feed 92%, 82% last year. Sheep and lambs receiving supplemental feed 93%, 81% last year. Calving complete 65%, 61% last year. Lambing complete 55%, 47% last year. Range and pasture feed condition 1% very poor, 4% last year; 14% poor, 19% last year; 45% fair, 47% last year; 38% good, 28% last year; 2% excellent, 2% last year. Most of Montana received precipitation for the week ending April 10th. Grass Range received the most accumulated precipitation with 1.35 inches. Temperatures for the previous week varied widely, with highs ranging from the high 30s to the low 60s, and lows from zero degrees to low 30s. Nye and Albion were the warmest spots in the state with the weekly high temperature of 61 degrees, and West Yellowstone had the low temperature of 0 degrees.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 30% short, 64% adequate, and 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 30% short, 65% adequate, and 1% surplus. Alfalfa conditions 0% very poor, 3% poor, 27% fair, 67% good, and 3% excellent. Cattle and calves conditions 0% very poor, 1% poor, 10% fair, 77% good, 12% excellent. Cows calved 82% complete. Calf losses 12% below avg.; 86% avg.; 2% above average. Windy conditions and above normal temperatures dried and warmed soils preparing the way for spring planting activities. The lack of moisture continued to weigh on winter wheat conditions. Producers had 5.3 days suitable for fieldwork and have been applying fertilizer, shredding stalks, and disking. The first fields of corn were planted but progress is limited statewide. Soil temperatures rose over the past week to upper 40's in the north and mid 50's in the south. Temperatures averaged 2 to 8 degrees above normal with warmest conditions in the eastern half of the state. The northern third of the state saw high temperatures in the low to mid 70's while the southern two thirds were mid to upper 80's. Low temperatures fell into the 20's and 30's. The extreme South East recorded over an inch of precipitation however rainfall was limited across the rest of the state.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Temperatures decreased steadily during the week. Temperatures ranged between two and six degrees below normal. Las Vegas recorded the highest temperature across the State reporting 84 degrees while Tonopah was second, reporting a high of 71 degrees. Ely reported a low temperature of 10 degrees. Ely recorded the most precipitation with 1.46 inches. Most water basins are 124 to 143 percent of average. The eastern Nevada basin is 163 percent of average Wet conditions slowed some field work. Seeding of spring planted crops was underway. Cattle generally look in good condition. Spring calving is well underway. Sheep are starting to lamb. Main farm and ranch activities include prepping fields for seeding and equipment maintenance.

NEW ENGLAND: The week began with widespread precipitation in the form of rain and snow. Daytime temperatures were mostly in the 40s and 50s while nighttime temperatures ranged from around 10 degrees in Maine to the low 40s in the southern States. Wet, windy conditions on Wednesday gave way to drier conditions and warmer temperatures the rest of the week. Most areas saw weekend high temperatures in the 50s to mid-60s. Average temperatures for the week were 2 to 3 degrees below normal in the northern States but normal to slightly above normal in the southern States. All areas experienced precipitation during the week with New Hampshire and Vermont recording the highest totals while Rhode Island and Connecticut were relatively dry. General farm activities included maple sugaring, working in nurseries and greenhouses, tending to livestock, performing general maintenance, and preparing for spring planting.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 4.0. Topsoil moisture 70% adequate, 30% surplus. Subsoil moisture 65% adequate, 35% surplus. There were measurable amounts of rainfall during the week in all localities. Temperatures were variable for the week across the Garden State. Farmers continued preparing fields where conditions permitted. Activities throughout the week included spreading fertilizer, spraying herbicides, transplanting vegetables, and repairing equipment. Spring varieties of cabbage, lettuce, snap beans, and spinach plantings progressed. Growing conditions for pastures rated mostly fair to good. Producers continued pruning fruit trees and vineyards.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 68% very short, 25% short and 7% adequate. Wind damage 27% light, 26% moderate and 13% severe. Freeze Damage 9% light. Alfalfa 2% very poor, 4% poor, 49% fair, 42% good and 3% excellent. Irrigated winter wheat 2% very poor, 2% poor, 45% fair, 35% good and 16% excellent; 52% grazed. Dry winter wheat 68% very poor, 22% poor and 10% fair; 53% grazed. Total winter wheat 45% very poor, 15% poor, 22% fair, 12% good and 6% excellent; 53% grazed. Chile 100% fair. Lettuce 56% fair, 30% good and 14% excellent. Onion 3% poor, 35% fair and 62% good. Cattle 4% very poor, 13% poor, 40% fair, 42% good and 1% excellent. Sheep 20% very poor, 20% poor, 28% fair and 32% good. Range and pasture 25% very poor, 39% poor, 31% fair and 5% good. A cold front moved through New Mexico early Monday bringing much colder air and some precipitation. Temperatures warmed on Tuesday as high pressure aloft returned to the state. Mostly breezy to windy conditions prevailed during the week. Temperature averages for the week were at or near normal, except in the north and northwest portions of New Mexico, where they ranged from 2 to 4 degrees below normal. Some precipitation fell during the week across the north, southcentral and western sections of the state. Highest amounts were reported in the north and west.

NEW YORK: Winter finally let New York out of its grasp after the last snowfall on April fool's day. Temperatures ranged from the upper 20's to lower 60's. Most areas saw precipitation early in the week, but clear skies dominated the majority of the week. Maple syrup production continued in the northern portion of the state, but will probably finish this week as the warming trend continues. Apple, onion, and potato growers continued moving their crops from storage for grading and packing. Other major activities included tending livestock, spreading manure, attending meetings and trade shows, preparing equipment for plantings, and finalizing plans for the upcoming season. Fence repairs and machinery maintenance continued.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 4.0. Soil moisture 5% short, 78% adequate and 17% surplus. The state received slightly above normal precipitation and normal average temperatures during the week. Recent showers and warmer temperatures have improved small grain conditions over the past few weeks.

NORTH DAKOTA: Topsoil moisture 47% adequate, 53% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 57% adequate, 42% surplus. Hay and forage supplies were 1% very short, 10% short, 81% adequate, 8% surplus. Grain and Concentrate supplies 1% very short, 7% short, 87% adequate, 5% surplus. Calving and lambing were 57% complete and 74% complete, respectively. Shearing was 84% complete. Cow condition 2% poor, 18% fair, 72% good, 8% excellent. Calf condition 1% poor, 19% fair, 72% good, 8% excellent. Sheep condition 2% poor, 15% fair, 74% good, 9% excellent. Lamb condition 2% poor, 23% fair, 66% good, 9% excellent. Pastures and ranges were 95% still dormant. The percentages of cattle/calf and sheep/lamb feed obtained from pasture were both at 2 percent. The average starting date for fieldwork is expected to be April 29. This date is eleven days later than last year and eight days behind the five-year (2006-2010) average. The expected starting dates across the state ranged from April 25 in the south central district to May 6 in the northeast district. Warmer temperatures melting snow and late-week precipitation added more moisture to already saturated roads and fields. Flooding occurred in many parts of the state, especially in the east.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.0. Top soil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 43% adequate, 56% surplus. Winter wheat 0% very poor, 4% poor, 27% fair, 55% good, 14% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 20% fair, 65% good, 13% excellent. Winter wheat jointed 6%, 11% 2010, 8% avg. Oats 5% planted, 26% 2010, 19% avg. Apples green tip (or beyond) 15%, 44% 2010, 29% avg. Peaches green tip (or beyond) 16%, 39% 2010, 28% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 64% very short, 26% short, 10% adequate. Subsoil moisture 59% very short, 31% short, 10% adequate. Wheat jointing 85% this week, 75% last week, 74% last year, 82% average; 8% headed this week, n/a last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Rye condition 17% very poor, 47% poor, 29% fair, 6% good, 1% excellent; jointing 95% this week, 86% last week, 89% last year, 81% average; 15% headed this week, n/a last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Oats condition 24% very poor, 50% poor, 21% fair, 4% good, 1% excellent; 91% planted this week, 90% last week, 99% last year, 97% average; jointing 27% this week, 21% last week, 27% last year, 33% average. Corn seedbed prepared 83% this week, 75% last week, 65% last year, 77% average; 24% planted this week, 14% last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Sorghum seedbed prepared 51% this week, 47% last week, 30% last year, 31% average. Soybeans seedbed prepared 33% this week, 27% last week, 31% last year, 38% average. Peanuts seedbed prepared 58% this week, 55% last week, 61% last year, 50% average. Cotton seedbed prepared 45% this week, 39% last week, 56% last year, 60% average. Livestock condition 3% very poor, 13% poor, 43% fair, 37% good, 4% excellent. Pasture and range condition 20% very poor, 37% poor, 34% fair, 9% good. Livestock. Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged $141 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged $131 per cwt. Livestock conditions were rated mostly in the good to fair range. Ponds levels are low in many areas forcing operators to utilize hay and feed supplements.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.6. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 56% adequate, 43% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 60% adequate, 39% surplus. Barley 55% planted, 75% 2010, 62% avg.; 46% emerged, 36% 2010, 35% average. Spring wheat 41% planted, 85% 2010, 67% avg.; 16% emerged, 46% 2010, 29% average. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 29% fair, 48% good, 22% excellent. Range and Pasture 1% very poor, 19% poor, 31% fair, 36% good, 13% excellent. Weather, Cool and wet weather continued this week with some clearing later in the week. Measurable precipitation was reported by all 43 stations. Average temperatures were between 34 & 48 degrees, which is around 4 degrees lower than normal (using 1961-1990 normal period). The lowest temperature of 10 degrees was reported in Christmas Valley and the highest temperature reported was 60 degrees in Echo. The Detroit Lake station again reported the most precipitation, with 3.04 total inches, followed by the Astoria/Clatsop station with 2.6 total inches. Thirty of the forty-three stations have season accumulation above normal. Field Crops. Cool, wet weather continued to challenge growers. In several counties growers were able to capitalize on favorable conditions and apply fertilizers, sprays and complete some no-till plantings of spring grains. Stripe rust in winter wheat continued to be a concern. Clover seed crops were starting to actively grow and nitrogen applications to annual ryegrass fields were progressing as weather permitted. Vegetables. Wet soil conditions continued to be a challenge for growers. Processed pea plantings in Marion County were reportedly delayed. Rhubarb was growing rapidly. Fruits and Nuts. Fruit trees were reported to be in full bloom or budding throughout the State. Jackson County experienced temperatures cold enough to start orchard fans for frost protection. The cool mornings were making cherry growers very nervous in Wasco County. Douglas County sprayed fungicides on various fruit crops. Blight sprays were being applied on filberts even though the rain made it a challenge to do so in a timely manner. Nurseries and Greenhouses. Plant preparations for sale continued. Weather conditions this past week made it difficult for some nurseries to move out trees and shrubs for bareroot or burlap sales. Spring blooming trees, flowers, shrubs were faring well. Livestock, Range and Pasture. Pasture conditions were lagging due to cool weather throughout the State. Clackamas County reported cattle were being moved onto pasture. Livestock water conditions looked better than the last few years in Lake County. Cattle and sheep producers were pleased with higher prices.

PENNSYLVANIA: Day suitable for fieldwork 1. Soil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 42% adequate, and 58% surplus. Tobacco beds planted 50%, prv yr. 39%, 14% 5 yr. avg.. Peaches in pink 29%, prv yr. 84%, 5 yr. avg. 395. Cherries in pink 47%, prv. yr. 77%, 5 yr. avg. 33%. Winter wheat condition0% very poor, 3% poor, 24% fair, 67% good, 6% excellent. Pasture condition 16% very poor, 16% poor, 34% fair, 31% good, 3% excellent. Primary field activities for the week included treating timothy fields for mites, some spring tillage, equipment repairs, top dressing wheat and grass, and seeding of alfalfa.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Soil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 81% adequate, 15% surplus. Winter wheat 0% very poor, 0% poor, 12% fair, 83% good, 5% excellent. Pasture condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 33% fair, 63% good, 4% excellent. Oats 0% very poor, 1% poor, 16% fair, 78% good, 5% excellent. Hay 0% very poor, 0% poor, 23% fair, 75% good, 2% excellent. Peaches 0% very poor, 0% poor, 14% fair, 84% good, 2% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 20% fair, 75% good, 5% excellent. Freeze damage 100% none, 0% light, 0% moderate, 0% heavy, 0% severe. Corn 65% planted, 57% 2010, 60% avg.; 38% emerged, 32% 2010, 34% avg. Winter wheat 20% headed, 3% 2010, 14% avg. Oats 100% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 100% emerged, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 25% headed, 4% 2010, 23% avg. Tobacco transplanted 10%, 25% 2010, 20% avg. Hay grain hay 1%, 0% 2010, 0% avg. Snapbeans, fresh planted 37%, 30% 2010, 40% avg. Cucumbers, fresh planted 32%, 18% 2010, 28% avg.

Watermelons 50% planted, 51% 2010, 50% avg. Tomatoes, fresh planted 60%, 62% 2010, 59% avg. Cantaloupes 42% planted, 41% 2010, 40% avg. Severe, turbulent weather dominated the week ending April 10, 2011. The first half of the week saw colder temperatures and high winds, causing some damage to land and property from downed trees and power lines. The latter half of the week brought warmer temperatures, followed by damaging hail in many counties across the State. Farm operators were able to continue planting despite the weather, as it was sporadic and often in the evenings. Soil moisture levels were reported at 4% short, 81% adequate, and 15% surplus. Sixty-five percent of corn had been planted with 38% of the crop emerged, exceeding the five year average by week's end. Tobacco transplanting remained behind schedule with 10% of the crop transplanted. Some operators reported light crop damage from hail and high winds that persisted throughout the week. Winter wheat continued to head with 20% headed, ahead of the five year average. Twenty-five percent of oats had headed. Both snapbeans and tomatoes rebounded to near or above the five-year average with 37% and 60% planted, respectively. Thirty-two percent of cucumbers had been planted. Cantaloup planting continued slightly ahead of the five-year average with 42% planted at the end of the week. Watermelon planting was exactly on schedule at 50% planted.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.8. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 55% adequate, 43% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% short, 55% adequate, 41% surplus. Winter wheat breaking dormancy 62%. Barley seeded 3%, 5% 2010, 4% avg. Spring wheat seeded 5%, 13% 2010, 10% avg.; 0% emerged, 0% 2010, 1% avg. Feed supplies 1% very short, 8% short, 84% adequate, 7% surplus. Stock water supplies 74% adequate, 26% surplus. Range and pasture 2% very poor, 6% poor, 30% fair, 55% good, 7% excellent. Cattle moved to pasture 7% complete. Calving 52% complete. Cattle condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 18% fair, 70% good, 9% excellent. Lambing 59% complete. Sheep condition 2% poor, 18% fair, 72% good, 8% excellent. Pastures are beginning to dry out and some greening is beginning to appear. Flooded roadways in some areas are causing problems moving feed supplies to cattle. Spring wheat, oats and barley all made advances in the percent planted over the last week, but are still behind last year's progress. Farm activities include preparing equipment for planting, fertilizing, caring for livestock, calving and lambing, and hauling grain to market.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 72% adequate, 26% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% short, 77% adequate, 17% surplus. Apples 78% budding, 84% 2010, 84% avg.; 37% blooming, 26% 2010, 41% average. Winter wheat 92% top dressed, 88% 2010, 90% avg.; 67% jointed, 39% 2010, 58% avg.; 1% poor, 16% fair, 60% good, and 23% excellent. Corn planting was underway last week in several areas of the state despite wetter than average weather overall. Many corn producers that had not yet begun planting were able to fertilize and prepare fields. Pastures responded to the warm weather and early week rain and showed signs of growth. The winter wheat crop also benefited from the weather and, by week's end, 67 percent of the crop had reached the jointed stage while remaining in good-to-excellent condition. Tennessee's apple crop continued to progress nearly on schedule. Other farm activities last week centered around preparing for planting, farmers were busy fertilizing fields, applying lime, and readying machinery. Producers will look to plant significant corn acreage in the upcoming weeks, if weather permits. Temperatures across the state averaged well above normal for the week, with some places registering near-record temperatures over the weekend. Precipitation levels were mostly above normal across the state, with the eastern half of the state receiving well above-average moisture.

TEXAS: Areas of the Blacklands and North East Texas received up to 1.5 inches of rainfall while the rest of the state observed little to no moisture. Small Grains irrigation was very active on wheat in areas of the High Plains. Wheat continued to head out in areas of the Northern Low Plains, the Cross Timbers, and the Blacklands. Wheat suffered in the southern part of the state due to drought conditions. Row Crops In areas of the Northern Plains, pre-watering continued on corn and cotton fields for spring planting. Corn in the Blacklands and the Coastal Bend was stressed due to high winds and dry conditions. Irrigation on corn and cotton was active in South Texas, however, dry-land corn and cotton suffered due to lack of moisture. Sorghum cultivation continued in the Coastal Bend. Cotton planting was delayed due to high winds and dry conditions in areas of the Trans-Pecos and the Edwards Plateau. Fruit, Vegetable and Specialty Crop Report. Pecan trees continued to leaf out in the Trans-Pecos. In areas of South Texas, irrigation was in full-swing on onions, potatoes, corn, and green beans. Onion harvest was active in the Lower Valley Livestock, Range and Pasture Report. Supplemental feeding of protein and mineral to livestock continued across the state. Cattle were being worked in areas of the Plains. Stock tank levels remained critically low in the southern part of the state due to drought conditions. Spring calving and kidding season slowed across the state. Spring shearing continued in the Edwards Plateau. Pastures and rangeland growth was delayed in the northern part of the state due to drought conditions. Winter and spring season grasses progressed well in the eastern part of the state due to recent rainfalls. In areas of the northern and western part of the state, wildfires caused top soil losses and cattle relocation. The risk of wildfires continued to be very high on rangeland and pastures in areas of the Plains, the Trans-Pecos, the Cross Timbers, the Edwards Plateau, and the southern part of the state due to windy and very dry conditions.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 3. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 71% adequate, 25% surplus. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 65% adequate, and 32% surplus. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 26% fair, 52% good, 15% excellent. Spring wheat 24% planted, 33% 2010, 37% avg. Barley 24% planted, 42% 2010, 40% avg. Oats 26% planted, 23% 2010, 23% avg. Cows calved 74%, 70% 2010, 73% avg. Cattle and calves condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 28% fair, 67% good, 2% excellent. Sheep condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 25% fair, 72% good, 1% excellent. Range and pasture 1% very poor, 12% poor, 24% fair, 59% good, 4% excellent. Sheep sheared on farm, 67%, 41% 2010, 42% avg. Sheep sheared on range, 47%, 28% 2010, 29% avg. Ewes lamb on farm, 63%, 64% 2010, 72% avg., Ewes lamb on range 22%, 23% 2010, 27% avg. Cool and wet conditions dominated weather throughout Utah thus slowing the progress of planting, fertilization, and other practices. Soil moisture content increased from the previous week. Box Elder County farmers are frustrated due to high soil moisture levels which are restricting field work. Some farmers in the western part of the county have been able to plant minimal amounts of onions and barley. Winter wheat in certain portions of the county has been severely impacted by snow mold. Cache, Millard, and Morgan Counties experienced wet and cold conditions last week. Very little, if any, field work took place. Some onions were planted in Weber County. A hard frost may have caused damage to fruit trees in Utah County. Some rivers and streams in the Utah and Garfield Counties are very high and are nearing the flood stage. Duchesne and Summit County farmers were able to complete a limited amount of field work. Some producers in Box Elder County have begun to brand and vaccinate calves. Cattle are mostly in good condition. Some calves suffered during the snow storms last week. Shearing of range flocks is nearly complete. Cache County producers are dealing with muddy conditions. In Utah County wet and cold weather has been causing problems for livestock producers.

Calving and lambing continues in Summit County. Livestock producers in Uintah County continue to feed hay to livestock due to a lack of grass growth. In Duchesne County calving is close to completion.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork were 3.8. Topsoil moisture 6% short, 83% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 18% short, 75% adequate, 3% surplus. Pasture 1% very poor, 7% poor, 40% fair, 49% good, 3% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 7% poor, 31% fair, 51% good, 10% excellent. Other hay 2% poor, 56% fair, 40% good, 2% excellent. Alfalfa hay 1% poor, 55% fair, 42% good, 2% excellent. Winter wheat 2% poor, 18% fair, 54% good, 26% excellent. Barley 4% poor, 28% fair, 58% good, 10% excellent. Tobacco Greenhouse 35% fair, 55% good, 10% excellent. Tobacco plantbeds 48% fair, 35% good, 17% excellent. All apples 63% fair, 37% good. Peaches 1% very poor, 2% poor, 76% fair, 21% good. Grapes 55% fair, 45% good. Oats 32% fair, 68% good. Corn 9% planted, 14% 2010, 15% 5-yr avg. Summer potatoes 92% planted. Rain throughout Virginia limited field activities, but helped small grains. Cooler temperatures limited pasture growth. Corn producers continue to prepare their fields for no-till planting and some have already begun planting. Vegetable growers continue to prepare their beds for summer crops while onions, potatoes, greens and other root crops were already in the ground. Wheat fields were top-dressed with nitrogen and fungicide was applied to the crop.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.6. Topsoil moisture 52% adequate and 48% surplus. The average daily temperature was again four to five degrees below normal Statewide. Winter wheat condition remained well above normal Statewide. Southeastern Washington producers waited with no avail for several warm sunny days in a row in order to make up for lost time in planting. Potato planting was half-way complete in Benton and Franklin Counties. Producers in Lincoln County were able to push through the wind and make strong headway on spring wheat planting. Western Washington fields remained saturated with surface water ponds. In the Yakima Valley, temperatures were high enough to cause fruit tree buds to swell and thus become susceptible to frost injury. Below freezing night temperatures caused soft fruit and cherry producers to put frost protection strategies into action in order to protect delicate bud tissues. Apricots were in full bloom with noticeable winter cold damage in Chelan County. Whatcom County strawberry damage became apparent due to the cold wind burning the plants during the February winter blast. Green pea planting was near completion in Franklin County. Range and pasture conditions 2% very poor, 4% poor, 39% fair, 51% good and 4% excellent. Northeastern Washington pastures have greened, but growth has been slow due the below average temperatures. Oyster growers in Pacific County continued shell bagging operations along with limited harvest of clams and oysters.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 4. Topsoil moisture % short, 78% adequate and 15% surplus compared with 2% very short, 10% short, 86% adequate and 2% surplus last year. Intended acreage prepared for spring planting was 27%, 48% in 2010, and 38% 5-year avg. Hay and roughage supplies were 8% very short, 27% short, 54% adequate and 11% surplus compared with 1% very short, 22% short and 77% adequate last year. Feed grain supplies were 4% very short, 19% short, 76% adequate and 1% surplus compared with 11% short and 89% adequate last year. Corn was 4% planted, 2% in 2010, and 2% 5-year avg. Winter wheat conditions were 4% very poor, 10% poor, 29% fair, 55% good and 2% excellent. Hay conditions were 4% very poor, 21% poor, 46% fair and 29% good. Apple conditions were 37% percent fair, 61% good and 2% excellent. Peach conditions were 41% percent fair, 58% good and 1% excellent. Cattle and calves were 6% poor, 36% fair, 54% good and 4% excellent. Calving was 79% complete, compared to 86% last year. Sheep and lambs were 3% poor, 36% fair, 56% good and 5% excellent. Lambing was 82% complete, compared to 85% last year. Farming activities included field preparation and planting, building and repairing fences, turning livestock out on pasture, calving, lambing and kidding.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.5. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 60% adequate, and 39% surplus. Spring tillage was 3% complete, compared to 20% last year. There was 3% oats planted statewide. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures last week were 1 to 5 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 48 to 58 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 33 to 38 degrees. There was precipitation across the state, with totals ranging from 0.13 inches in Eau Claire to 0.83 inches in Milwaukee. The maple syrup season was reported as being short, but with good flow. Several reports indicated it was tough getting the sap out of the woods with all the snow. Farmers were busy spreading manure on fields that were dry enough. Other fieldwork going on included applying fertilizer, clearing fencerows, and drainage work.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 4.50. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 12% short, 82% adequate, 5% surplus. Barley progress 45% planted, 2% emerged. Oats progress 21% planted. Spring wheat progress 2% planted, 1% emerged. Winter wheat condition 1% poor, 45% fair, 52% good, 2% excellent; wind damage 44% none, 55% light, 1% moderate. Winter wheat freeze damage 81% none, 19% light. Spring calves born 60%. Farm flock ewes lambed 67%. Farm flock sheep shorn. 55%. Range flock ewes lambed 12%. Range flock sheep shorn 39%. Calf losses 29% light, 66% normal, 5% heavy. Lamb losses 28% light, 65% normal, 7% heavy. Cattle condition 20% fair, 72% good, 8% excellent. Calf condition 20% fair, 69% good, 11% excellent. Sheep condition 23% fair, 71% good, 6% excellent. Lamb condition 18% fair, 76% good, 6% excellent. Range and pasture condition 6% very poor, 3% poor, 25% fair, 65% good, 1% excellent. Range and pasture spring grazing prospects 1% poor, 30% fair, 63% good, 6% excellent. Irrigation water supplies 77% adequate, 23% surplus. Hay and roughage supplies 1% very short, 18% short, 79% adequate, 2% surplus. There was no lack of variety in Wyoming's weather last week. Converse County reported much needed precipitation, with field work in the area just starting and positive calving conditions due to the absence of any March snow storms. Lincoln County reported late planting expectations, as cold and wet conditions remain and the snow is just starting to melt. Platte County reported improved winter wheat conditions due to recent moisture and a positive outlook on water supply. Shearing of range flocks was reported by Sweetwater County and Uinta County reported dwindling hay supplies. The NRCS SNOTEL site, as of April 11, showed a snow water equivalent statewide average of 122%, well above the average of 84% this time last year. The current drainage basin averages range from 100% in the Belle Fourche Basin to 148% of average in the Upper Bear River Basin. Activities field work, feeding livestock, shearing sheep, lambing and calving.

April 7 ENSO Update

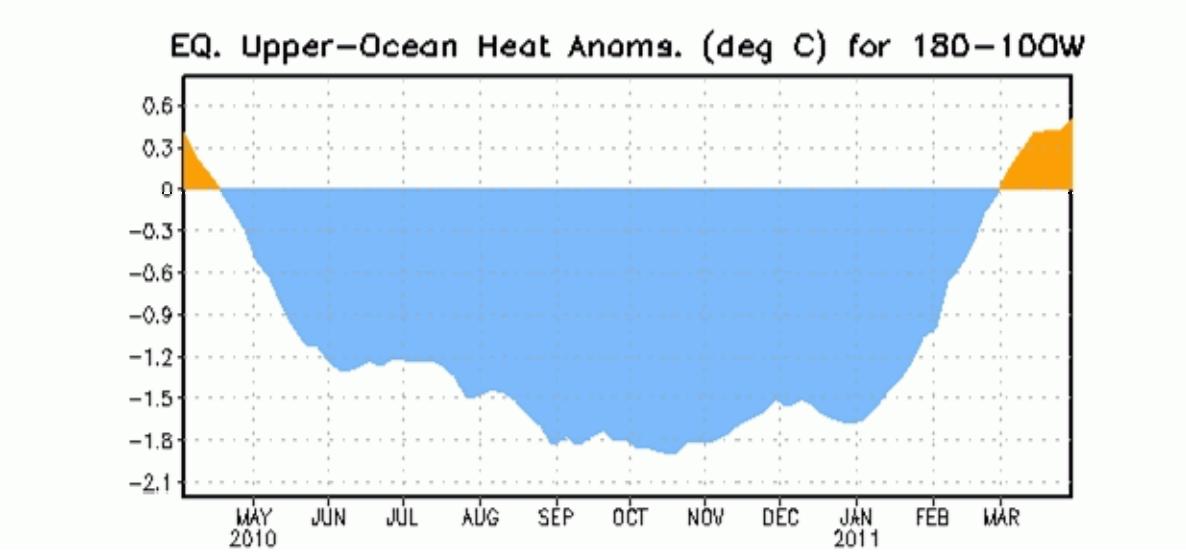


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomalies (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180°-100°W). Heat content anomalies are computed as departures from the 1982-2004 base period weekly means.

ENSO Alert System Status: La Niña Advisory

Synopsis: A transition to ENSO-neutral conditions is expected by June 2011.

La Niña weakened for the third consecutive month, as reflected by increasing surface and subsurface ocean temperatures across the equatorial Pacific Ocean. All four Niño indices ranged between –0.3°C and –0.8°C at the end of March 2011. Subsurface oceanic heat content anomalies (average temperatures in the upper 300m of the ocean, Fig. 1) became weakly positive in response to the continued eastward progression of a strong oceanic Kelvin wave, which has begun to shoal in the eastern Pacific. However, the basin wide extent of negative SST anomalies remained considerable throughout the month. Also, La Niña impacts on the atmospheric circulation remained strong over the tropical and subtropical Pacific. Convection remained enhanced over much of Indonesia and suppressed over the western and central equatorial Pacific. Also, anomalous low-level easterly and upper-level westerly winds have persisted in this region. Collectively, these oceanic and atmospheric anomalies reflect a weakening La Niña, but with ongoing global impacts.

Nearly all of the ENSO models predict La Niña to continue weakening in the coming months, and the majority of models indicate a return to ENSO-neutral by May-June-July 2011 (three month average in the Niño-3.4 index between –0.5°C and +0.5°C). While there is confidence in ENSO-neutral conditions by June 2011, the forecasts for the late summer and beyond remain highly uncertain. At this time, all of the multi-model forecasts (shown by the thick lines) suggest ENSO-neutral conditions will persist from June through the rest of the year. However, the spread of individual model forecasts and overall model skill at these lead times leaves the door open for either El Niño or La Niña conditions by the end of 2011.

La Niña will continue to have global impacts even as the episode weakens through the Northern Hemisphere spring. Expected La Niña impacts during April-June 2011 include suppressed convection over the west-central tropical Pacific Ocean, and enhanced convection over Indonesia. Potential impacts in the United States include an enhanced chance for below-average precipitation across much of the South, while above-average precipitation is favored for the northern Plains. An increased chance of below-average temperatures is predicted across the northern tier of the country (excluding New England). A higher possibility of above-average temperatures is favored for much of the southern half of the contiguous U.S. (see 3-month seasonal outlook released on March 17th, 2011).

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the Forecast Forum section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 5 May 2011. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

April 3-9, 2011

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Beneficial showers across northern Europe improved soil moisture for vegetative to reproductive winter crops.

WESTERN FSU: Late-season snowfall hampered fieldwork in Russia, while much-needed rainfall favored winter crops in Ukraine and Belarus.

MIDDLE EAST: Widespread, locally heavy rainfall benefited winter crops from Turkey into western and northern Iran.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Sunny, hot weather accelerated winter grains toward maturity.

SOUTH ASIA: Showers moved through the area, bringing some modest relief from pre-monsoon heat.

EAST ASIA: Periodic showers maintained favorable moisture conditions for winter and spring crops.

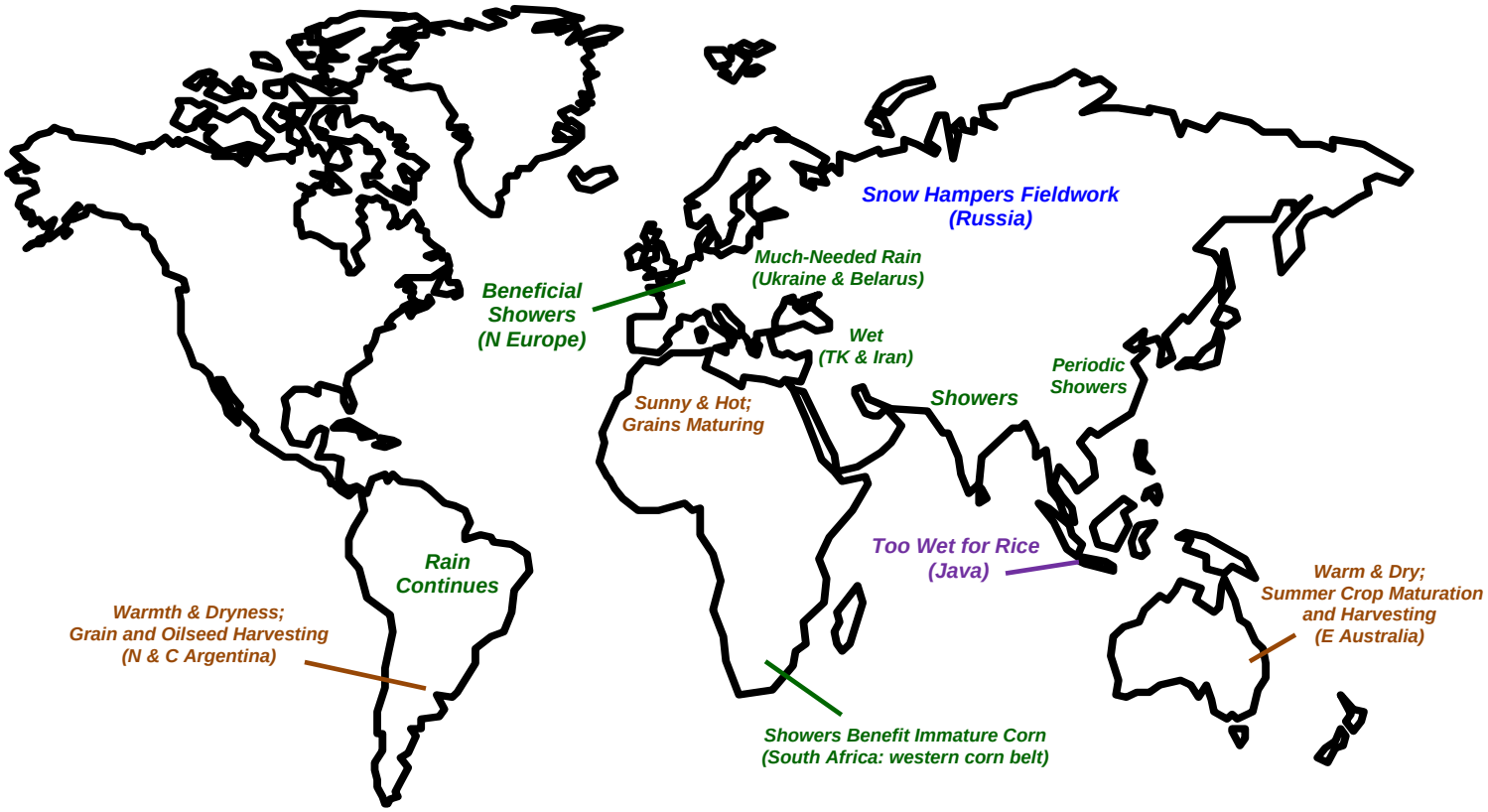
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Persistent rainfall in Java, Indonesia, continued to provide unfavorable wetness to mature rice.

AUSTRALIA: In eastern Australia, warm, mostly dry weather aided summer crop maturation and harvesting.

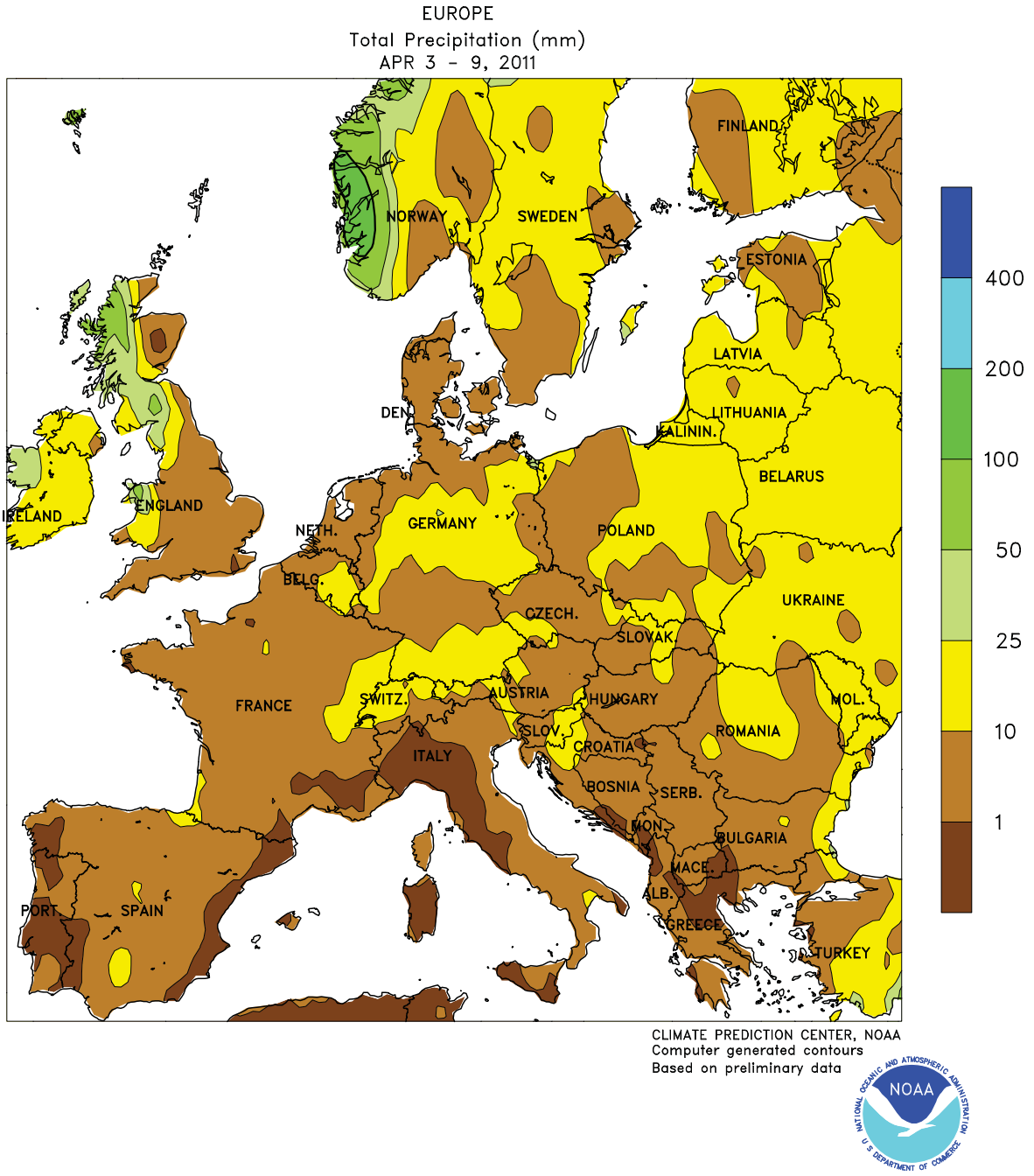
SOUTH AFRICA: Showers benefited immature summer crops in western sections of the corn belt.

ARGENTINA: Warm, mostly dry weather promoted harvesting of summer grains and oilseeds.

BRAZIL: Rain continued in central Brazil, maintaining overall favorable levels of moisture for safrinha corn and other secondary crops.

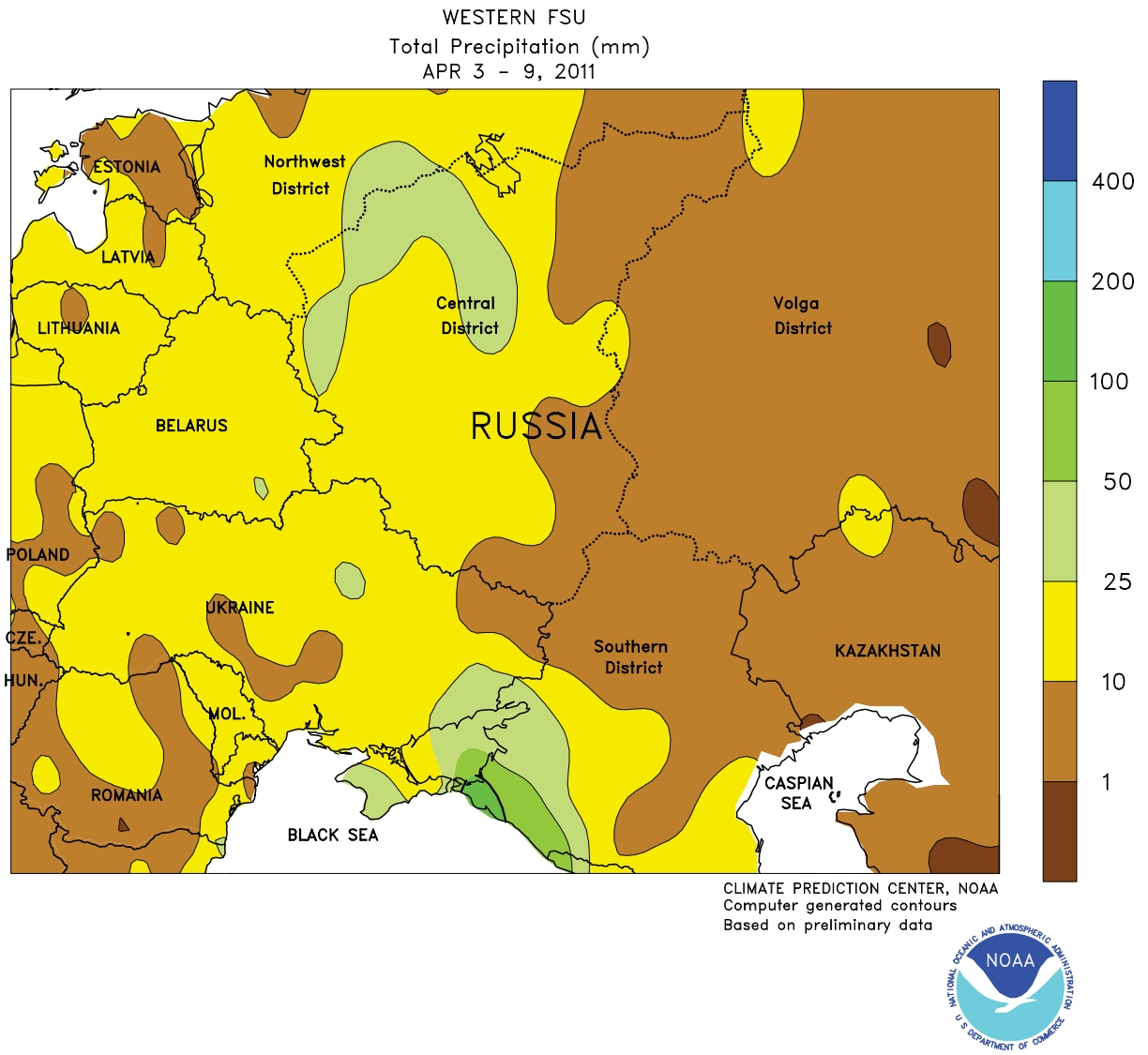


For additional information contact: meteorologists@oce.usda.gov



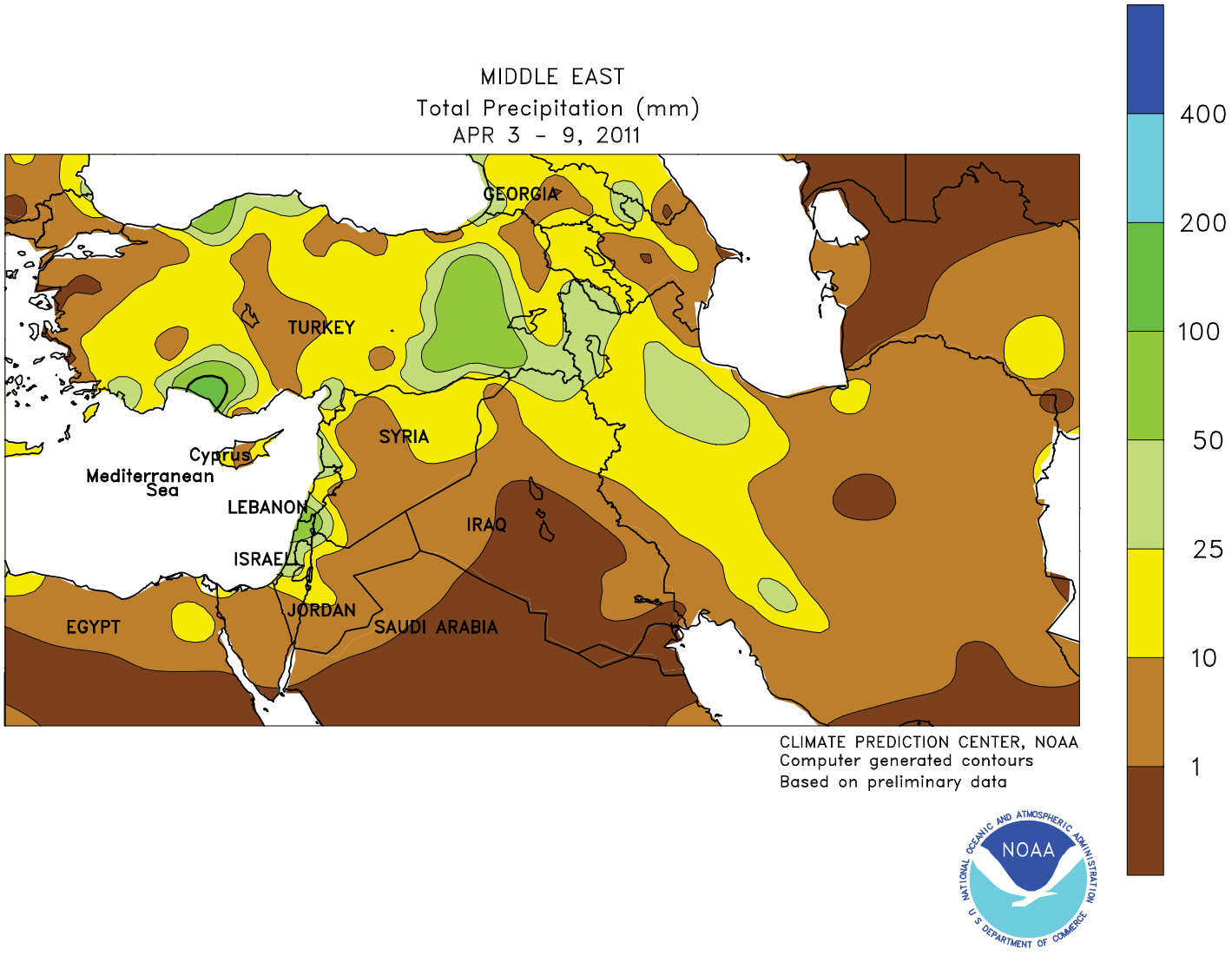
EUROPE

Warmer-than-normal weather prevailed across the continent, with timely showers arriving in northern Europe. A slow-moving frontal boundary produced widespread showers (5-20 mm) from eastern France and the Low Countries into Poland and the Baltic States; the rain provided much-needed moisture for vegetative to reproductive winter crops following a drier-than-normal March. Showers were also reported across the United Kingdom, with moderate to heavy rain (locally more than 50 mm) in the north contrasting with generally light showers (less than 5 mm) in southern growing areas. In Spain, early week showers (2-10 mm) gave way to dry, increasingly warm weather (highs reaching the lower 30s degrees C), accelerating winter wheat through the reproductive and filling stages of development. Likewise, dry, increasingly hot weather (up to 32°C) in Italy favored corn planting but accelerated winter wheat development.



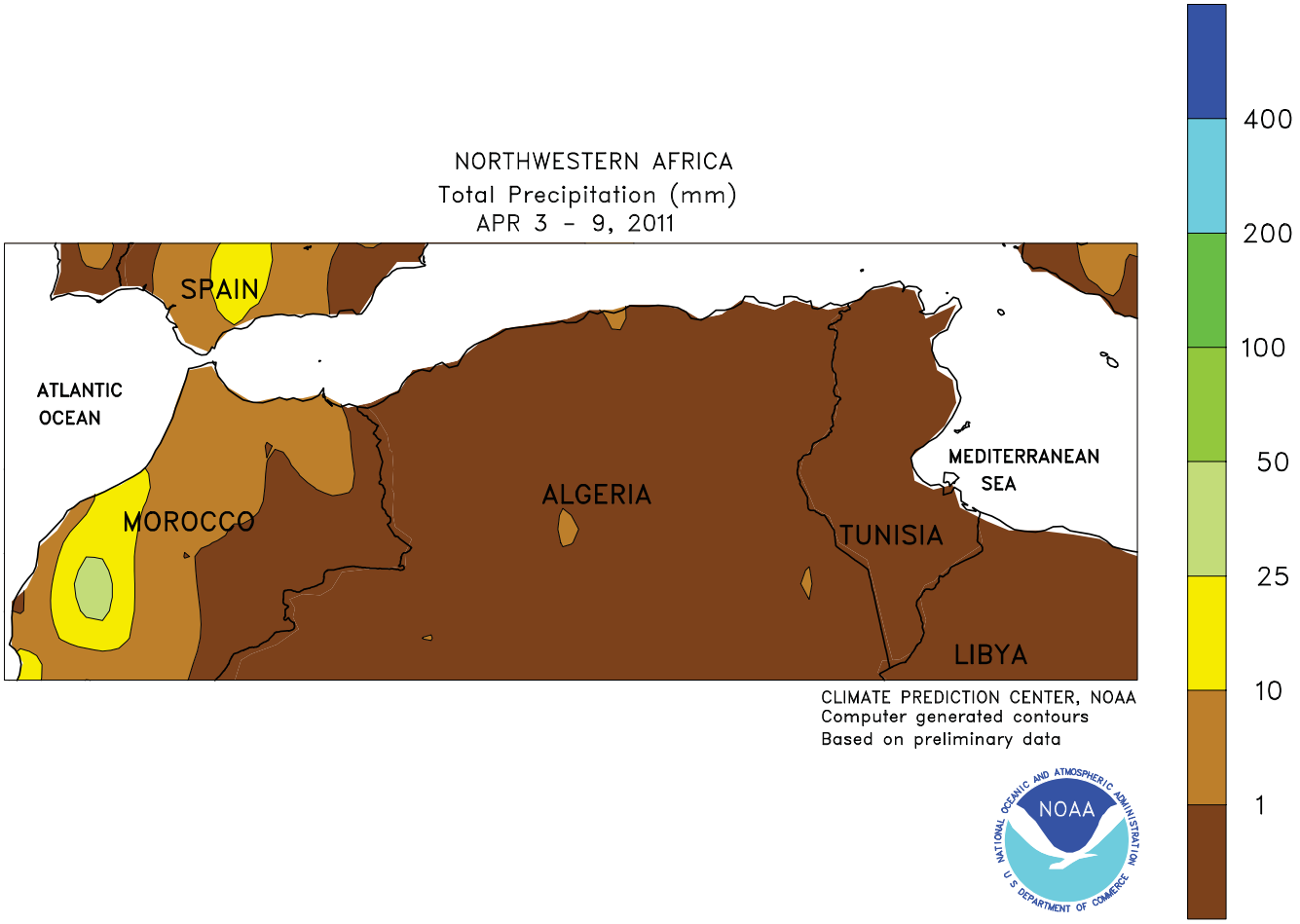
WESTERN FSU

Unsettled, increasingly cold conditions slowed crop development but improved moisture supplies. After a mild start to the week (highs near 10°C in the east, up to 20°C in Ukraine), much colder weather arrived behind a strong cold front. The front triggered moderate to heavy showers (10-45 mm) from Belarus and Ukraine into western and southern Russia; the rain ended a multi-week dry spell and provided timely moisture for greening to vegetative winter crops. Farther east, rain changed to wind-driven snow across the Volga District, keeping winter crops dormant and preventing early season fieldwork. By week's end, snow depths still tallied more than 25 cm (10 inches) in the Volga District, but were 5 cm or less in the central District.



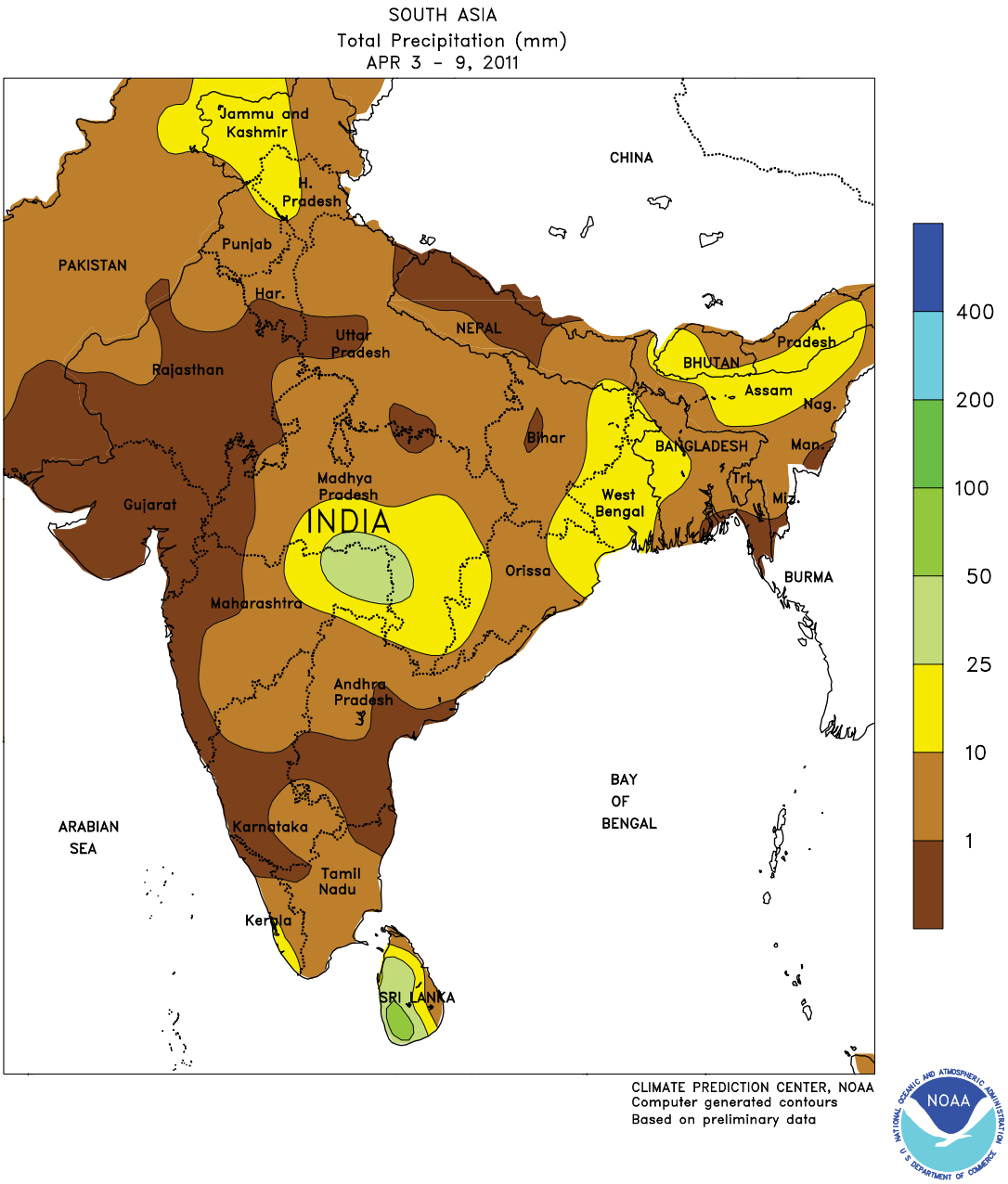
MIDDLE EAST

A slow-moving cold front generated widespread rainfall across much of the region, boosting moisture reserves for winter crops but hampering fieldwork. In Turkey and along the Mediterranean coast, rainfall totaling 10 to locally more than 100 mm maintained adequate to abundant moisture reserves for tillering (north) to filling (south) winter wheat and barley. From northern Syria into western Iran, 10 to 45 mm of rain further improved soil moisture for jointing to filling winter grains. In eastern Iran, lighter showers (less than 10 mm) were nevertheless beneficial for reproductive winter crops.



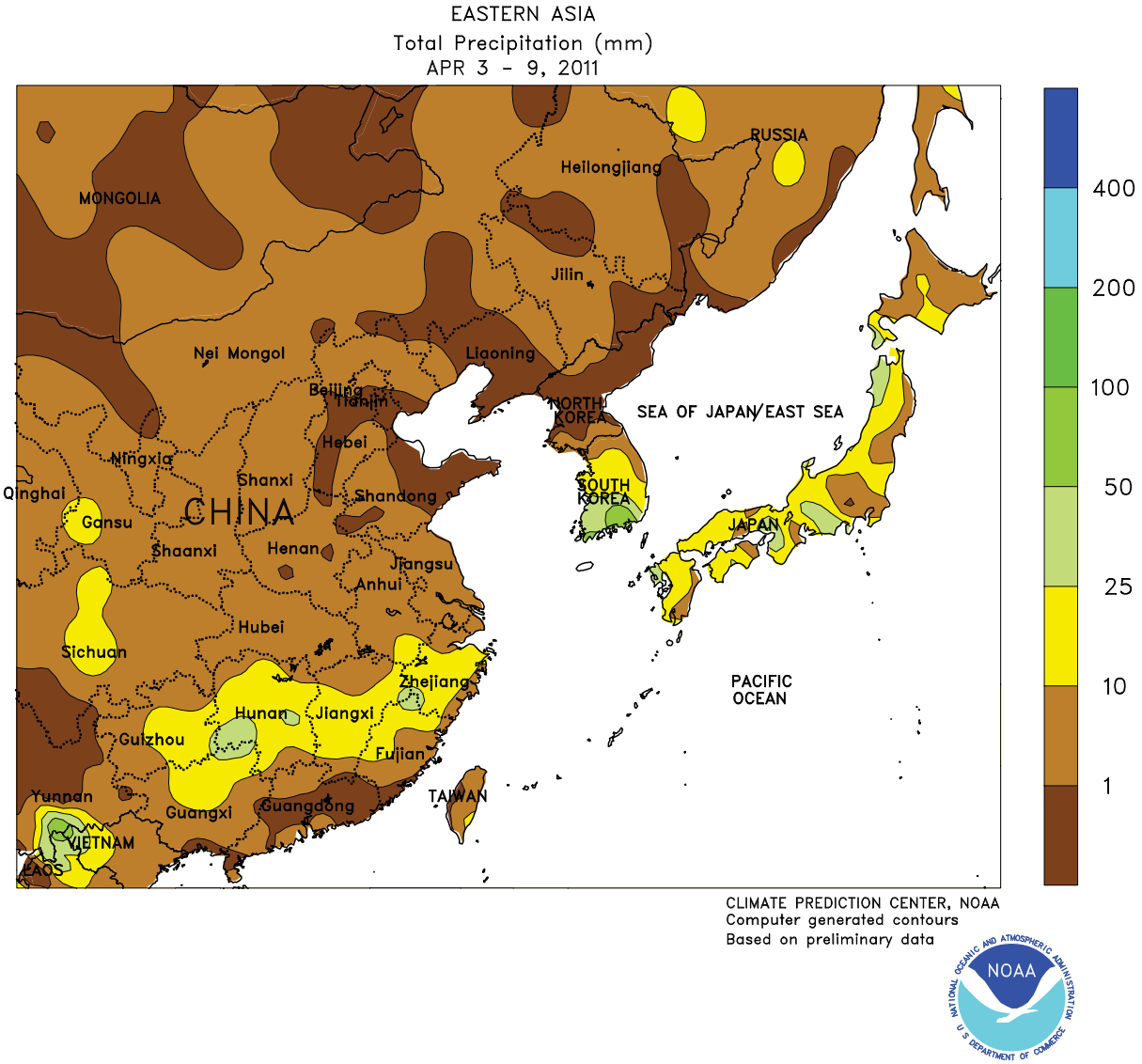
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Mostly dry, hot weather prevailed over the region. From northern Tunisia into northeastern Morocco, sunny skies and temperatures up to 9°C above normal accelerated winter grains toward maturity. Daytime highs reached the upper 20s (degrees C) in Tunisia, while readings approached the mid-30s in western Algeria and Morocco. Despite the heat, crops were mostly past the temperature-sensitive reproductive stage of development. In western and southern Morocco, early week showers (5-45 mm) gave way to increasingly hot, dry weather. Winter crops in southern and western Morocco have likely reached maturity, and reaped little if any benefit from the rainfall.



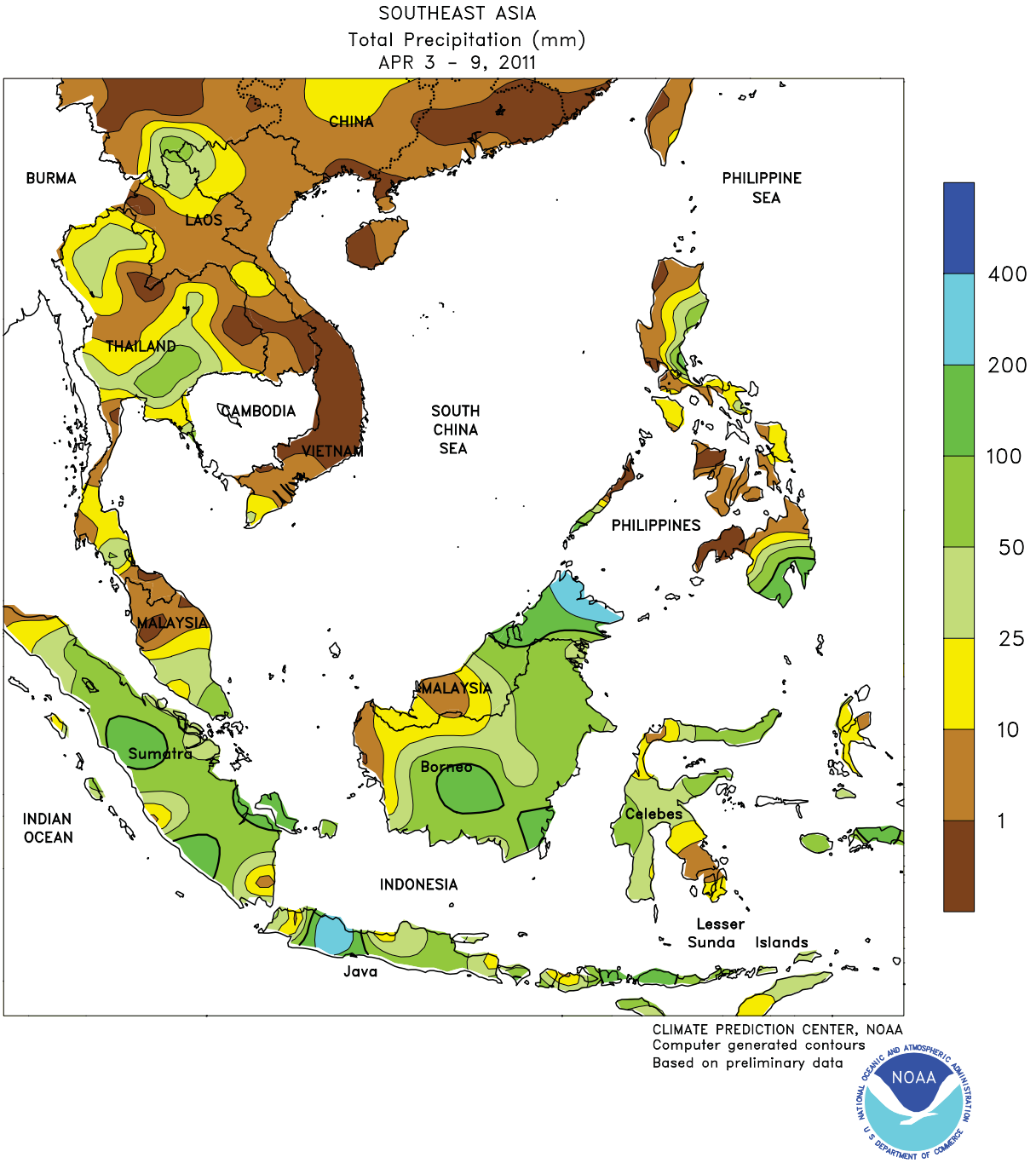
SOUTH ASIA

Thunderstorms generated unseasonably heavy rain (10-40 mm) in northern and central India during the latter half of the week. The rainfall relaxed spring heat as temperatures dipped to around 35°C. Winter wheat harvesting continued across the region, and while most wheat was mature before the start of the pre-monsoon heat, late-planted crops would have suffered some heat damage and yield reduction.



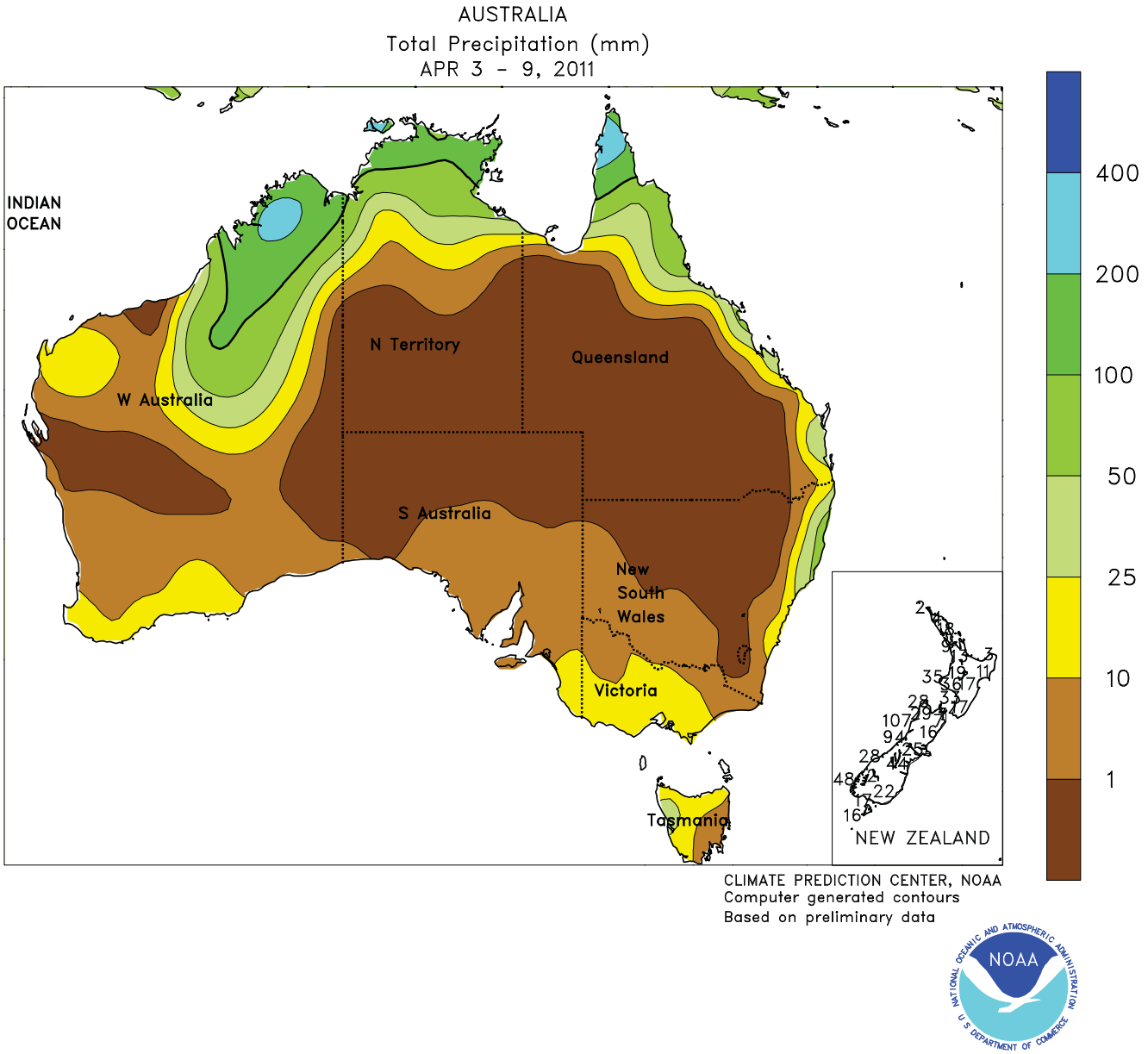
EASTERN ASIA

Light to moderate showers prevailed across eastern China throughout the week. Nearly 25 mm of rain maintained favorable soil moisture for early double-crop rice in southern China. In the Yangtze Valley, somewhat lighter amounts (less than 10 mm) of rainfall kept flowering winter rapeseed well watered and provided beneficial moisture to vegetative spring corn. Mostly dry weather occurred on the North China Plain, where winter wheat was nearing reproduction and moisture conditions remained adequate to meet yield expectations. Meanwhile, temperatures were near normal across the region, favoring crop development.



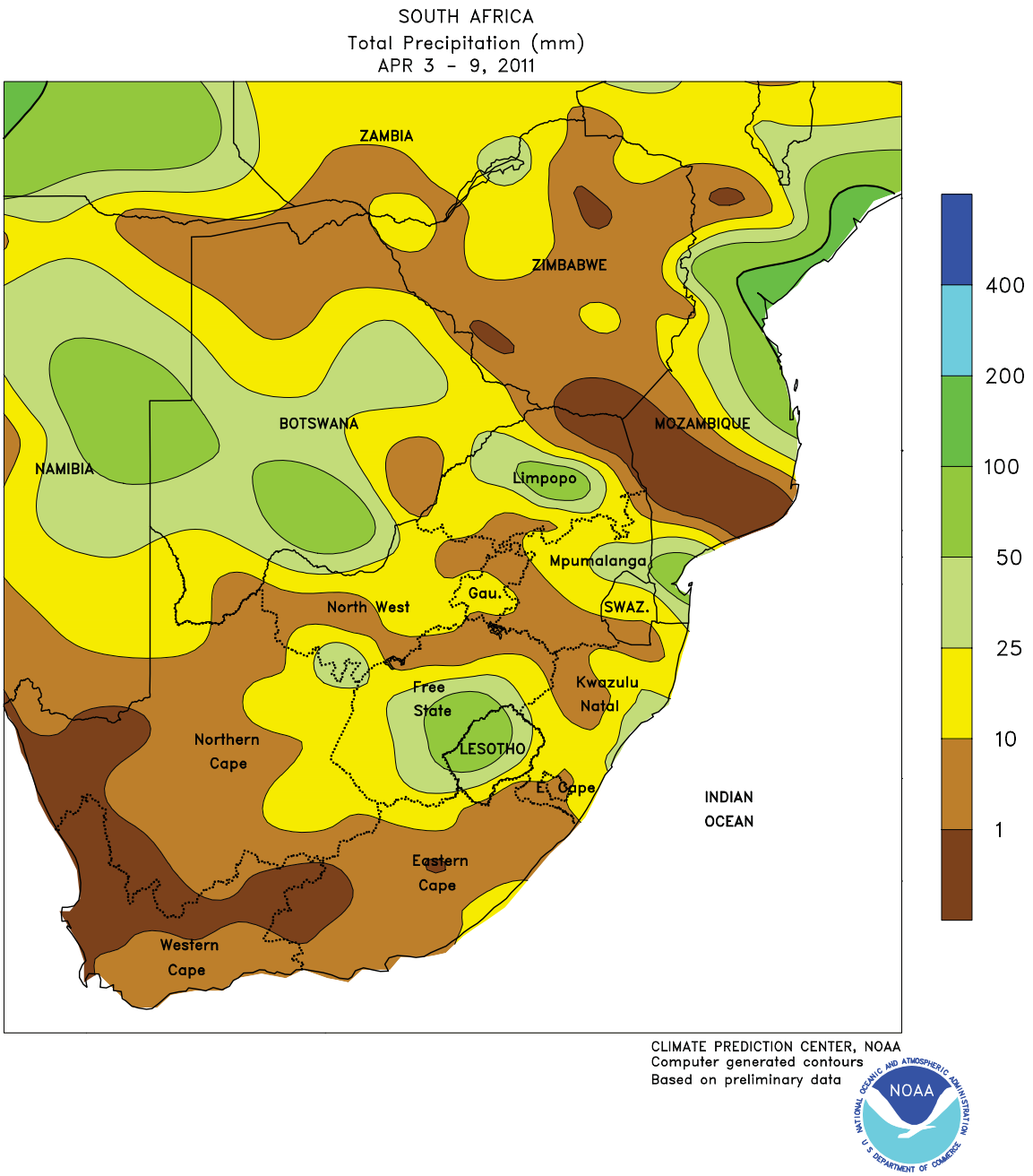
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Persistent showers in Java, Indonesia, continued to promote concerns for poor rice yields as 25 to 50 mm (locally over 400 mm) drenched the mature crop. Similar but more favorable rainfall amounts (25-100 mm) benefited oil palm across the rest of Indonesia and Malaysia. Seasonable rains (25-50 mm) continued in the eastern Philippines, with substantially lesser amounts (compared to previous weeks) in the eastern Visayas, easing the excessive wetness in this area. Light showers (less than 10 mm) added to moisture supplies in northern Vietnam, favoring spring rice. Meanwhile, continued unseasonably heavy rains, with amounts approaching 100 mm, in the Central Plain and North Region of Thailand boosted reservoir levels well ahead of the main rice season.



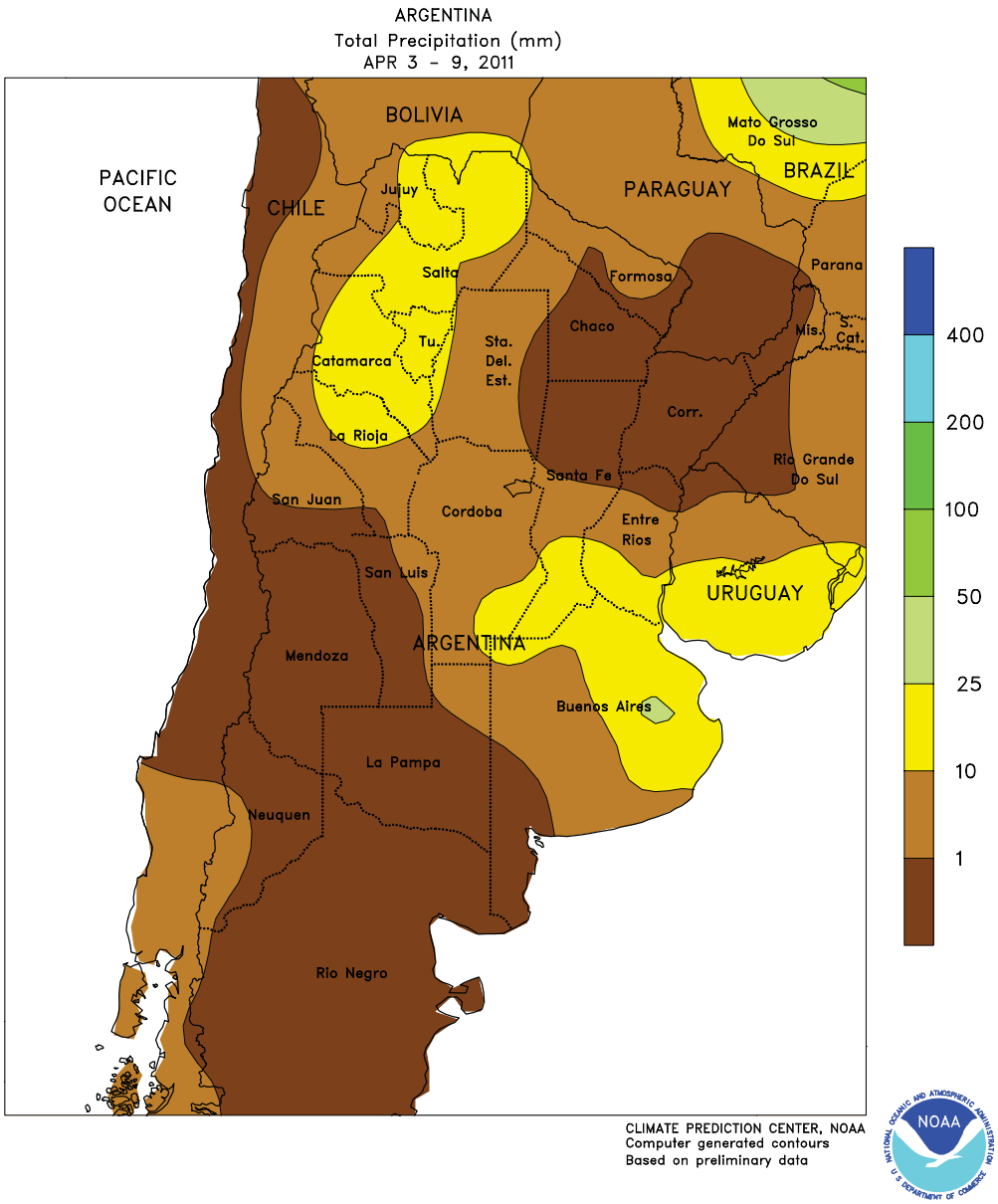
AUSTRALIA

In southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, warm, mostly dry weather aided summer crop maturation and harvesting. Immature cotton and sorghum benefited as well, with sunny skies and adequate to abundant moisture supplies helping to promote crop development. Temperatures averaged near normal, with maximum temperatures generally in the upper 20s and lower 30s (degrees C).



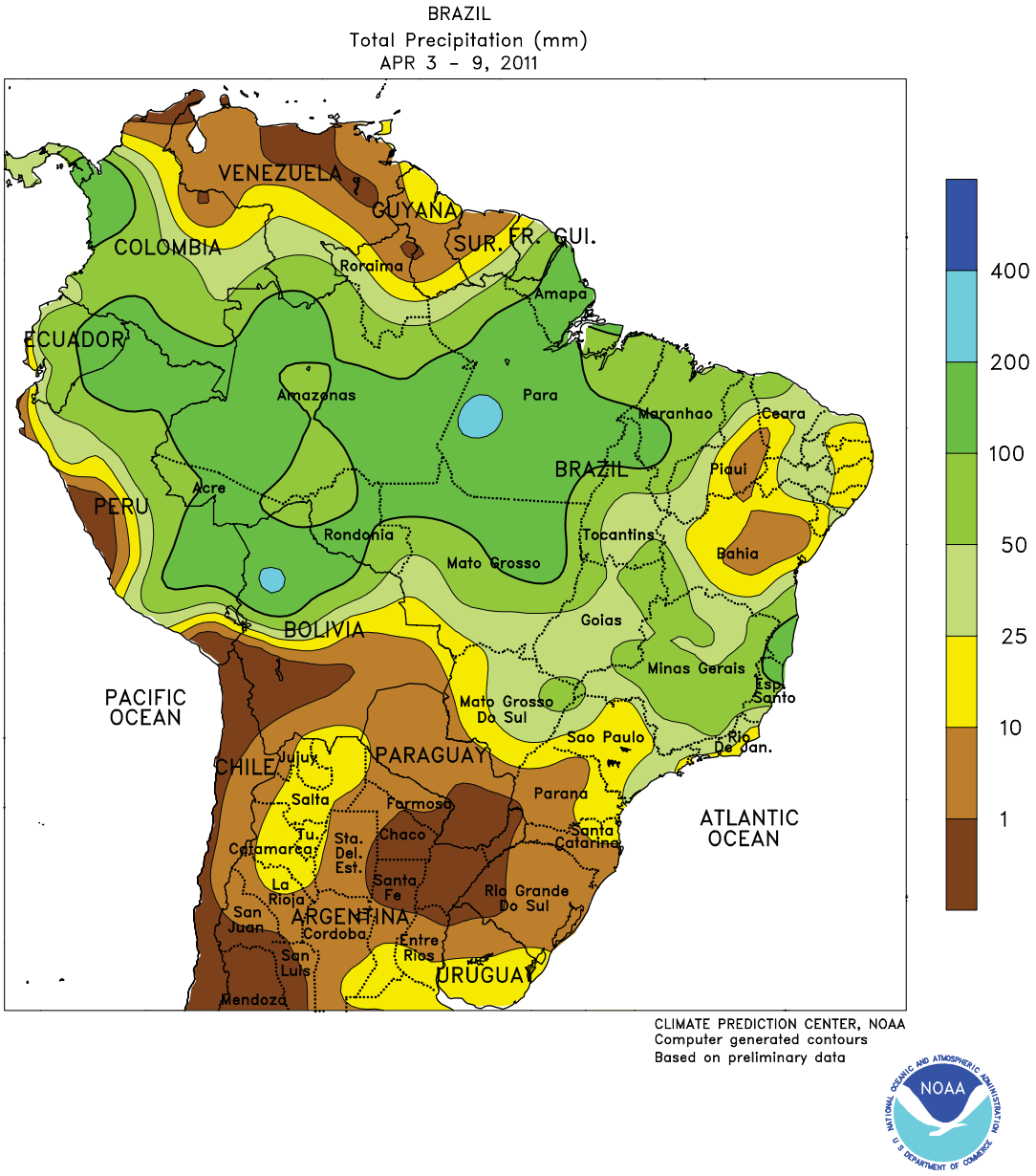
SOUTH AFRICA

Showers maintained overall favorable conditions for immature summer crops in western sections of the corn belt. Rainfall totaled more than 10 mm over a broad area of North West and Free State, with amounts exceeding 50 mm in outlying production areas near the border with Lesotho. Temperatures averaged 1°C below normal in this area, but highs briefly approached 30°C in the usually warmer locations with no freezing temperatures reported. Mostly dry, seasonably warmer weather hastened maturation in eastern sections of the corn belt, with little to no rain recorded in southern Mpumalanga and nearby locations in eastern Free State and northwestern KwaZulu-Natal. Highs in the east were mostly in the middle and upper 20s (degrees C) and lows in most areas stayed above 10°C. Elsewhere, rain (10-25 mm or more) increased moisture reserves in eastern and southern sections of KwaZulu-Natal but was untimely for sugarcane harvesting. Rainfall was unseasonably light (25 mm or less) over the Cape Provinces, aiding seasonal harvests. However, rain was needed in Western Cape for germination and establishment of winter wheat.



ARGENTINA

Summer grain and oilseed harvesting progressed as mostly dry, unseasonably warm weather dominated key farming areas of central and northern Argentina. A brief period of moderate rain (greater than 10 mm) temporarily slowed fieldwork over eastern Buenos Aires and southern sections of Cordoba, Santa Fe, and Entre Rios early in the week. However, for several days after the rain, warm, sunny weather (highs ranging from 26-32°C) helped to dry crops and fields for harvesting. Unseasonable dryness and warmth (weekly temperatures averaging 1-2°C above normal, with highs in the lower and middle 30s degrees C) affected much of the north for the entire week, aiding the summer grain and oilseed harvest and promoting growth of cotton. Locally heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) gave a late-season boost to crops and pastures in central and western Salta and neighboring areas of Catamarca, Jujuy, and Tucuman. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, sunflowers were 97 percent harvested as of April 7 versus 92 percent last year. Corn was 32 percent harvested, down 8 points from the previous campaign. Harvesting of soybeans also lagged last year's pace (21 percent this year versus 28 percent in 2010).



BRAZIL

Wet weather sustained overall favorable moisture levels for safrinha corn and other secondary row crops throughout much of central Brazil. Rainfall totaled 25 to more than 100 mm from Mato Grosso eastward through Minas Gerais to the Atlantic Coast; in nearly all locations the rainfall was above normal. The rainfall was welcome in the Center-West region (Mato Grosso, Goias, and Mato Grosso do Sul), which typically accounts for more than half of Brazil's total safrihna corn output; a timely to late end of the rainy season (typically late April or early May) is needed in these states to ensure current yield prospects are met. In contrast, the return of unseasonable rain was untimely for sugarcane harvesting and development of coffee beans in the main production areas of Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais, and Espirito Santo, which have been plagued with bouts of excessive wetness since the end of February. Farther south, mostly dry, seasonably warm weather (highs mostly in the middle and upper 20s degrees C) aided the later stages of soybean harvesting from southern Mato Grosso do Sul to Rio Grande do Sul, and the increased sunshine benefited development of safrinha corn following last week's heavy rain. The early stages of winter wheat planting may also be underway. In the northeast, rain (25-50 mm or more) maintained abundant moisture levels for late-planted soybeans and cotton in the northeastern interior (notably western Bahia and Tocantins) but delays in the soybean harvest were likely. Dry weather lingered along the northeastern coast, which should be experiencing an increase in seasonal rainfall.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on April 8, 2011. Forecasts refer to April 1.

The U.S. **all orange** forecast for the 2010-2011 season is 8.91 million tons, up 1 percent from the March 1 forecast and 8 percent above the revised 2009-2010 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 142 million boxes (6.39 million tons), is unchanged from the March 1 forecast but 6 percent above last season's revised final utilization. Early, midseason, and navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 70.0 million boxes (3.15 million tons), unchanged from March but 2 percent higher than last season. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 72.0 million boxes (3.24 million tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but up 11 percent from the revised 2009-2010 crop. In Florida, fruit size is projected to be below average while droppage is projected to be above average.

The California all orange forecast is 61.0 million boxes (2.44 million tons), up 3 percent from the previous forecast and up 6 percent from last season's revised final utilization. The California navel orange forecast is 48.0 million boxes (1.92 million tons), up 3 percent from the March 1 forecast and up 13 percent from last season. The California Valencia orange forecast is 13.0 million boxes (520,000 tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but down 13 percent from last season's revised final utilization. Harvest of navel oranges continued during March, while Valencia orange harvest got underway. The Texas orange forecast, at 1.77 million boxes (75,000 tons), is up 8 percent from the previous forecast and up 8 percent from last season's final utilization.

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